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THE OXFORD ENGLISH
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THE OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY

BEING A CORRECTED RE-ISSUE

WITH AN

INTRODUCTION, SUPPLEMENT, AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

OF

A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES

FOUNDED MAINLY ON THE MATERIALS COLLECTED BY

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KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

I. CONSONANTS.

b, d, f, k, l, m, n, p, t, v, z have their usual values.

g as in *go* (gou).

h ... *ho!* (həu).

r ... *run* (rən), *terrific* (te'riəs).

ɹ ... *her* (həɹ), *farther* (fɑːrðəɹ).

s ... *see* (si), *cess* (ses).

w ... *wen* (wen).

hw ... *when* (hwen).

y ... *yes* (yes).

þ as in *thin* (þin), *bath* (bap).

ð ... *then* (ðen), *bathe* (bæð).

ʃ ... *shop* (ʃɒp), *dish* (diʃ).

tʃ ... *chop* (tʃɒp), *dish* (diʃ).

ʒ ... *vision* (viʒən), *déjeuner* (deʒəne).

dʒ ... *judge* (dʒʌdʒ).

ŋ ... *singing* (siŋŋ), *think* (þɪŋk).

ŋɡ ... *finger* (fiŋɡə).

(FOREIGN.)

ñ as in *French nasal*, *environ* (aŋvi'ron).

lʳ ... It. *seraglio* (se.ã'lʳo).

nʳ ... It. *signore* (siu'no're).

χ ... Ger. *ach* (ax), Sc. *loch* (lox, loxʷ).

χʳ ... Ger. *ich* (ixʳ), Sc. *nicht* (nɛχʳt).

γ ... Ger. *sagen* (zã'γen).

γʳ ... Ger. *legen*, *regnen* (lɛ'γʳen, rɛ'γʳnen).

II. VOWELS.

ORDINARY.

a as in *Fr. à la mode* (a la mɔdʳ).

ai ... *aye=yes* (ai), *Isaiah* (aizai'ä).

æ ... *man* (mæn).

ɑ ... *pass* (pas), *chant* (tʃant).

au ... *loud* (laud), *now* (nau).

ʌ ... *cut* (kʌt), *son* (sɒn).

e ... *yet* (yet), *ten* (ten).

ɛ ... *survey sb.* (sɛ'vɛ), *Fr. attaché* (ataʃɛ).

||ɛ ... *Fr. chef* (ʃɛf).

ə ... *ever* (evə), *nation* (næʃən).

ɔi ... *I, eye*, (ɔi), *bond* (bɔnd).

||ə ... *Fr. eau de vie* (ɔ də vi).

i ... *sit* (sit), *mystic* (mistik).

ɪ ... *Psyche* (sɔi'ki), *react* (ri'ækt).

o ... *anchor* (æ'koɹ), *morality* (mɔræ'li'ti).

oi ... *oil* (oil), *boy* (boi).

o ... *hero* (hi'o), *zoology* (zɔɹɒlɒdʒi).

ʊ ... *what* (hwɒt), *watch* (wɒtʃ).

ɔ, ɔ* ... *got* (gɒt), *soft* (sɒft).

||ö ... Ger. *Köln* (köln).

||ø ... *Fr. peu* (pø).

u ... *full* (ful), *book* (buk).

iu ... *duration* (diurɛʃən).

u ... *unto* (wɪntu), *frugality* (fru-).

iu ... *Matthew* (mæ'piʒ), *virtue* (vɜːtju).

||ü ... Ger. *Müller* (mü'lɛr).

||ü ... *Fr. dame* (däin).

o (see i, e, ɔ, u) } see Vol. I, p. xxiv, note 3.
i, u (see e, ɔ, u) }

' as in *able* (æ'b'l), *eaten* (i'ten) = voice-glide.

LONG.

ā as in *alms* (āmz), *bar* (bār).

ū ... *curl* (kūrl), *fur* (fū).

ē (ē*) ... *there* (ðē*), *pear*, *pare* (pē*).

ē (ē') ... *rein*, *rain* (rē'n), *they* (ðē').

ē ... *Fr. faire* (fē').

ō ... *fir* (fō), *fern* (fōn), *earth* (ōɹθ).

ī (ī*) ... *beer* (bī*), *clear* (klī*).

ī ... *thief* (hīf), *see* (si).

ō (ō*) ... *boar*, *bore* (bō*), *glory* (glō*).

ō (ō*) ... *so*, *sow* (sō*), *soul* (sōl).

ō ... *walk* (wɒk), *wart* (wɒt).

ō ... *short* (ʃɔt), *thorn* (þɔn).

||ō ... *Fr. cœur* (kø).

||ō ... *Ger. Göthe* (gōtē), *Fr. jeûne* (ʒōn).

ū (ū*) ... *poor* (pū*), *morish* (mūrif).

iū, iū ... *pure* (piū*), *lure* (lū*).

ī ... *two moons* (tū mūnz).

iī, iī ... *few* (fiū), *lute* (lūt).

||ī ... *Ger. grün* (grīn), *Fr. jus* (ʒī).

OBSCUR.

ā as in *amœba* (ām'fā).

æ ... *accept* (æksɛ'pt), *maniac* (mæ'niæk).

ǝ ... *datum* (dæ'tɪm).

ě ... *moment* (mɔmɛnt), *several* (se'verəl).

ě ... *separate* (adʒ) (se'pæ'ret).

è ... *added* (æ'dɛd), *estate* (estɛ'tɪt).

ī ... *vanity* (væ'nɪti).

ī ... *remain* (rɛmɛ'n), *believe* (bɪlɛv).

ō ... *theory* (þɛ'ɔri).

ø ... *violet* (vɔi'ɔlɛt), *parody* (pæ'rɔdi).

ǝ ... *authority* (ɔ'θɔriti).

ǝ ... *connect* (kɔnɛ'kt), *amazon* (æ'mæzɔn).

iū, iū ... *verdure* (vɜːrdiū), *measure* (me'ʒiū).

ī ... *altogether* (ɔltə'gɛðə).

iū ... *circular* (sɜːkuliū).

* ɔ the o in soft, of medial or doubtful length.

|| Only in foreign (or earlier English) words.

In the ETYMOLOGY,

OE. e, o, representing an earlier a, are distinguished as e, ɔ (having the phonetic value of e and ɔ, above); as in *ende* from *andi* (OHG. *anti*, Goth. *andei-s*), *man* from *mann*, *en* from *an*.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, &c.

a. [in Etymol.] ... = adoption of, adopted from.
a (as *a* 1300) ... = ante, before.
adj., *adj.* ... = adjective.
absol., *absol.* ... = absolutely.
abst. ... = abstract.
acc. ... = accusative.
ad. [in Etymol.] ... = adaptation of.
adv., *adv.* ... = adverb.
advb. ... = adverbial, -ly.
AF., *AFr.* ... = Anglo-French.
Anat. ... = in Anatomy.
Antiq. ... = in Antiquities.
aphet. ... = aphetic, apbctized.
app. ... = apparently.
Arab. ... = Arabic.
Arch. ... = in Architecture.
arch. ... = archaic.
Archæol. ... = in Archæology.
assoc. ... = association.
Astr. ... = in Astronomy.
Astrol. ... = in Astrology.
attrib. ... = attributive, -ly.
bef. ... = before.
Biol. ... = in Biology.
Bob. ... = Bohemian.
Bot. ... = in Botany.
Build. ... = in Building.
c (as *c* 1300) ... = circa, about.
c. (as 13th c.) ... = century.
Cat. ... = Catalan.
catachr. ... = catachrestically.
Cf., *cf.* ... = confer, compare.
Chem. ... = in Chemistry.
cl. L. ... = classical Latin.
cogn. w. ... = cognate with.
collect. ... = collective, -ly.
colloq. ... = colloquially.
comb. ... = combined, -ing.
Comb. ... = Combinations.
Comm. ... = in commercial usage.
comp. ... = compound, composition.
compl. ... = complement.
Conch. ... = in Conchology.
concr. ... = concretely.
conj. ... = conjunction.
cons. ... = consonant.
Const., *Const.* ... = Construction, construed with.
Cryst. ... = in Crystallography.
(D.) ... = in Davies (Supp. Eng. Glossary).
Da. ... = Danish.
dat. ... = dative.
def. ... = definite.
deriv. ... = derivative, -ation.
dial., *dial.* ... = dialect, -al.
Dict. ... = Dictionary.
dim. ... = diminutive.
Dn. ... = Dutch.
Eccl. ... = in ecclesiastical usage.
ellipt. ... = elliptical, -ly.
e. midl. ... = east midland (dialect).
Eng. ... = English.
Ent. ... = in Entomology.
erron. ... = erroneous, -ly.
esp., *esp.* ... = especially.
etym. ... = etymology.
euphem. ... = euphemistically.
exc. ... = except.
f. [in Etymol.] ... = formed on.
f (in subordinate entries) ... = form of.
fem. (*rarely f.*) ... = feminine.
fig. ... = figurative, -ly.
F., *Fr.* ... = French.
freq. ... = frequently.
Fris. ... = Frisian.
G., *Ger.* ... = German.
Gael. ... = Gaelic.

gen. ... = genitive.
gen. ... = general, -ly.
gen. sign. ... = general signification.
Geol. ... = in Geology.
Geom. ... = in Geometry.
Goth. ... = Gothic (= Mæso-Gothic).
Gr. ... = Greek.
Gram. ... = in Grammar.
Heb. ... = Hebrew.
Her. ... = in Heraldry.
Herb. ... = with herbalists.
Hort. ... = in Horticulture.
imp. ... = Imperative.
impers. ... = impersonal.
impf. ... = imperfect.
ind. ... = Indicative.
indef. ... = indefinite.
inf. ... = Infinitive.
infl. ... = influenced.
int. ... = interjection.
intr. ... = intransitive.
It. ... = Italian.
J., *(J.)* ... = Johnson (quotation from).
(Jam.) ... = in Jamieson, Scottish Dict.
(Jod.) ... = Jodrell (quoted from).
L. ... = Latin.
(L.) (in quotations) ... = Latham's edn. of Todd's
lang. ... = language. [Johnson].
LG. ... = Low German.
lit. ... = literal, -ly.
Lith. ... = Lithuanian.
LXX. ... = Septuagint.
Mal. ... = Malay.
masc. (*rarely m.*) ... = masculine.
Math. ... = in Mathematics.
ME. ... = Middle English.
Med. ... = in Medicine.
med. L. ... = mediæval Latin.
Mech. ... = in Mechanics.
Metaph. ... = in Metaphysics.
MHG. ... = Middle High German.
midl. ... = midland (dialect).
Mil. ... = in military usage.
Min. ... = in Mineralogy.
mod. ... = modern.
Mus. ... = in Music.
(N.) ... = Nares (quoted from).
n. of action ... = noun of action.
n. of agent ... = noun of agent.
Nat. Hist. ... = in Natural History.
Naut. ... = in nautical language.
neut. (*rarely n.*) ... = neuter.
NF., *NFr.* ... = Northern French.
N. O. ... = Natural Order.
nom. ... = nominative.
north. ... = northern (dialect).
N. T. ... = New Testament.
Numism. ... = in Numismatics.
obj. ... = object.
Obs., *obs.*, *obs.* ... = obsolete.
occas. ... = occasional, -ly.
OE. ... = Old English (= Anglo-Saxon).
OF., *OFr.* ... = Old French.
OFris. ... = Old Frisian.
OHG. ... = Old High German.
Old. ... = Old Irish.
ON. ... = Old Norse (Old Icelandic).
ONF. ... = Old Northern French.
Opt. ... = in Optics.
Ornith. ... = in Ornithology.
OS. ... = Old Saxon.
OSl. ... = Old Slavonic.
O. T. ... = Old Testament.
OTent. ... = Original Teutonic.
orig. ... = original, -ly.
Palæont. ... = in Palæontology.
pa. pple. ... = passive or past participle.
pass. ... = passive, -ly.

pa. t. ... = past tense.
Path. ... = in Pathology.
perh. ... = perhaps.
Pers. ... = Persian.
pers. ... = person, -al.
pf. ... = perfect.
Pg. ... = Portuguese.
Philol. ... = in Philology.
phonet. ... = phonetic, -ally.
phr. ... = phrase.
Phren. ... = in Phrenology.
Phys. ... = in Physiology.
pl., *pl.* ... = plural.
poet. ... = poetic.
pop. ... = popular, -ly.
ppl. a., *ppl. adj.* ... = participial adjective.
pple. ... = participle.
Pr. ... = Provençal.
prec. ... = preceding (word or article).
pref. ... = prefix.
prep. ... = preposition.
pres. ... = present.
Prim. sign. ... = Primary signification.
priv. ... = privative.
prob. ... = probably.
pron. ... = pronoun.
pronunc. ... = pronunciation.
prop. ... = properly.
Pros. ... = in Prosody.
pr. pple. ... = present participle.
Psych. ... = in Psychology.
q.v. ... = *quod vide*, which see.
(R.) ... = in Richardson's Dict.
R. C. Ch. ... = Roman Catholic Church.
refash. ... = refashioned, -ing.
refl., *refl.* ... = reflexive.
reg. ... = regular.
repr. ... = representative, representing.
Rhet. ... = in Rhetoric.
Rom. ... = Romanic, Romance.
sb., *sb.* ... = substantive.
Sc. ... = Scotch.
sc. ... = *scilicet*, understand or supply.
sing. ... = singular.
Skr. ... = Sanskrit.
Slav. ... = Slavonic.
Sp. ... = Spanish.
sp. ... = spelling.
spec. ... = specifically.
subj. ... = subject, subjunctive.
subord. cl. ... = subordinate clause.
subseq. ... = subsequently.
subst. ... = substantively.
snff. ... = suffix.
superl. ... = superlative.
Surg. ... = in Surgery.
Sw. ... = Swedish.
s.w. ... = south western (dialect).
T. (T.) ... = in Todd's Johnson.
techn. ... = technical, -ly.
Theol. ... = in Theology.
tr. ... = translation of.
trans. ... = transitive.
transf. ... = transferred sense.
Trig. ... = in Trigonometry.
Typog. ... = in Typography.
ult. ... = ultimate, -ly.
unkn. ... = unknown.
U.S. ... = United States.
v., *vb.* ... = verb.
v. str., or *w.* ... = verb strong, or weak.
vbl. sb. ... = verbal substantive.
var. ... = variant of.
wd. ... = word.
WGer. ... = West Germanic.
w. midl. ... = west midland (dialect).
WS. ... = West Saxon.
(Y.) ... = in Col. Yule's Glossary.
Zool. ... = in Zoology.

Before a word or sense.

† = obsolete.

|| = not naturalized.

In the quotations.

* sometimes points out the word illustrated.

In the list of Forms.

1 = before 1100.

2 = 12th c. (1100 to 1200).

3 = 13th c. (1200 to 1300).

5-7 = 15th to 17th century. (See General Explanations, Vol. I, p. xx.)

In the Etymol.

* indicates a word or form not actually found, but of which the existence is inferred.

:- = extant representative, or regular phonetic descendant of.

The printing of a word in SMALL CAPITALS indicates that further information will be found under the word so referred to.

Soldure, obs. form of SOLDER *sh.*¹

Sole (*sōl*), *sh.*¹ Forms: 4- sole, 4-5 sool, 4-6 soole (6 soille), 6-7 *Sc.* soille, soile; 4 soul, 6 sowle, 6-7 soule; 6-7 soale, 7-8, 9 *dial.* soal. [a. OF. *sole* (mod. F. *sole* in special senses), = Prov. and Pg. *soia*, Sp. *soila* (cf. It. *soletta*): = pop. and med. L. *soia*, for L. *solea* (whence OF. *suele*, *saille*, etc.) *sandal*, shoe. The leading variations of sense appear in OF., and *SOLE sh.*² is properly the same word.

A trace of the word appears in OE. in the gloss '*Soleae*, solen' (for 'solan'), but there is no evidence of continuity. In the other Germanic languages it also occurs in older glosses and later becomes common, as OS. *soia* (pl. *solan*), MLG. *sole*, *sole* (LG. *soal*, *soal*, *sah*, etc.), MDu. *sole* (*sole*), sool (Du. *sool*, Fris. *soal*), OHG. *soia*, MHG. *sole*, *sol*, rarely *soile*, *sul* (G. *sohle*); also Da. *soale*, MISw. *sole*, *sula* (Sw. *såla*, *sula*), Norw. *sole*, Icel. *sóli*.

I. 1. The under surface of the foot; that part of it which normally rests or is placed upon the ground in standing or walking; also, the mark made by this on the ground (quot. c. 1410).

c. 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibberu*, in Wright *Voc.* 149 *La plantine*, sole. 1382 Wyclif *Job* xviii. 9 His sole shal ben holden with a grene. — *Acts* iii. 7 The groundis and plantis, or solis, of him ben saddid to gidere. c. 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxiv, He knowth hym by he traces and by his denne and by he soole. c. 1532 *Du Wes Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 903 The soole, la plante. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 729 They bring thame farre on ambling soles, Bot send thaine hame throw on thair soilles. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. x. 9 Most vertuous virgin, That Hast wandred through the world now long a day; Yet ceasest not thy wearie soles to lead. 1607 Torsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 95 You would think one of them was the hoof of a Goat, and the other of a Hart, both of them hollow and without soles. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* xi. 1157 By thee protected, with our naked Soles, Thro' Flames unsing'd we march. 1830 R. Knox *Bickard's Anat.* 146 An undulated layer which covers... the double furrowed lines of the dermis, on the palms and soles. 1842 TENNYSON *S. S. Stylites* 2 From scalp to sole our slough and crust. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) i. xxii. 201 Our shoes are all dauced out, we trow, We've but naked soles to run with.

b. Freq. with addition of the (or his, etc.) foot. c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 1493 Fra he haterel oben be crown... tyi be sole of be foot doun. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 351 For greet knelyng his knees were as be sooles of his feet. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlix. 223 (Harl. MS.), Forther was on him non helthe, from the topp of his hede vnto the sole of his fote. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Kings* v. 3 Vntyll the Lorde deliuered them vnder the soles of his fete. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 56 Pigeons bleeding, applyed to the Soales of the Feet, ease the Head. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyma* 89 For the affront thou hast done me receive a hundred drubs upon the soles of thy feet. 1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beau's Strat.* iii. i, A little of her Cephalick Plaster to put to the Soales of your Feet. 1809 MALIN *Gil Blas* vii. ii, From the sole of my foot to the crown of my head. 1849 CLARIDGE *Cold Water Cure* 168 Taken a shallow foot-bath (only to cover the soles of the foot) for seven to ten minutes.

c. *Farriery*. (See quot. 1805, 1831.) 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* ii. c. 100 Raze both the quarters of the hoofe... from the cronet vnto the sole of the fote. 1735 BURDON *Pocket Farrier* 79 Never draw a Horse's Soles, no any Prentice whatever. 1798 J. LAWRENCE *Philos. & Pract. Treat. Horses* II. 233 Nothing to be cut from the sole, hinders, or frog, but loose rotten scales. 1805 BOARDMAN *Dict. Veterinary Art* s.v., Sole of a horse, that plate of horn which, encompassing the fleshy sole, covers the whole bottom of the foot. 1831 YOUBAT *Horse* 285 The Sole... is the under concave and elastic surface of the foot... extending from the crust to the bars and frog. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 393a.

d. *Zool.* The inner or under side of the claw of an animal (cf. quot.).

1896 tr. *Boas' Text-bk. Zool.* 459 Like Reptiles and Birds, Mammals have cap-shaped claws at the tips of the digits, and here also they are differentiated into two parts, a harder dorsal... wall, and a ventral horny sole... of looser horn.

2. The bottom of a boot, shoe, etc.; that part of it upon which the wearer treads (freq. exclusive of the heel); one or other of the pieces of leather or other material of which this is composed (cf. INSOLE and OUT-SOLE). Also, a separate properly-shaped piece of felt or other material placed in the bottom of a boot, shoe, etc.

Also applied to the corresponding part of a stocking or sock: see *stocking-sole*.

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 463/2 Sole, of a schoo, solea. 1530 PALSGR. 272/1 Sole of a shoo, semelle. 1548 *Act 2* § 3 *Edw. VI.* c. 9 § 4 The inner sole of the saide double souled Shoes. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1879) 98 A hone and a paret, like sole of a boote. 1602 SHAKS. *Hann.* ii. 1. 234 On Fortunes Cap, we are not the very Button. *Hann.* Nor the Soles of her Shoe? 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 34 The ashes... of an old shoe sole, helps gallings by the shoe. 1720 *Humourist* 84 The same Shoes, with Cork Soles, and square Toes. 1791 BELZE *Herodotus* i. l. 196 [The sandals... consisted of one or of more soles, and were fastened with thongs above the foot. 1806 BERSFORD *Miseries Hum.* i. l. 1. The sole of the shoe torn down in walking. 1852 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* Brit. II. § 4971 A hinge in the outer sole, to allow the foot to bend when walking. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 280/1 The sole in a machine-made shoe would mean a sole, an inner sole, slank piece.

b. With punning allusion to SOUL *sh.* See also SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 123; *Rom. & J.* i. iv. 15; ii. iv. 67, etc.

1603 DEKKER *Wonderful Year* Wks. (Grosart) I. 130 An honest cobbler (if at least cobbler can be honest that live VOL. X.

altogether amongst wicked soales). 1641 'SMECTYMNUS' *Vind. Ansv.* xiv. 179 You and they may turn *Frates Mendicantes*, and go bare foot, if you part with these paire of soles.

† c. A sandal. *Obs. rare.* 1553 BREXNE *Q. Curtius* viii. 53 When their soles (L. *soles*) be taken off, their feet be anointed with sweet odours.

† d. *transf.* A thin piece or leaf of iron produced in the manufacture of tin-plate. *Obs.* 1728 *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 631 These Leaves are drawn from Bars of Iron, about an Inch square; which being made a little flat, they cut into thin Pieces or Soles (*semelles*).

II. 3. † a. The foundation of a building; the site of a city, etc. *Obs. rare.*

1417 *Eng. Misc.* (Surtees) 12 John Hesill sall galvne right fra the bak syde of hys post that standys in hys hall hend un to hys sole in thys house that he byggys. *Ibid.*, That Hesyll may hafe rowne thar to lay hys sole, and rayse thys house. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 391 So wold mo... that I se on this sole of wifis that ar here. 1615 SANDYS *Trav.* 127 In the sole, n stone of Porphyry, whereon... she did set our Saviour. *Ibid.* 157 The sole where the New City stood... is now left out of the walls of Jerusalem. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 86 [The mosque is] round built with good white marble five yards high from the sole, the rest is dried bricks.

b. The bottom, floor, or hearth of an oven or furnace.

(a) 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* ii. ix, Large Ovens to bake in, the soles thereof, rather of one or two inirestones, than of many bricks. 1847 HALLWELL, *Sole*, the floor of an oven. *Line.* 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* vii. 136 Leek-stones were largely used for the linings and soles of ovens.

(b) 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 579, a is the ash pit vaulted under the sole of the furnace. 1884 *Q. J. Sci.* i. 493 When it is required to make steel, the coverings of the sole... are omitted. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Ser. iii. 56/1 The sole of the furnace is usually 16 to 24 ft. square.

c. *Naut.* (See quot.)

c. 1850 *Rudin, Navig.* (Weale) 149 Sole, a sort of lining to prevent wearing or tearing away the main part to which it may be attached; as to the rudder, bilgeways, &c. 1857 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., The decks of the cabin and forecabin in some ships, respectively called the cabin and forecabin soles.

4. a. = SILL *sh.*¹ 1 and 2. Cf. WINDOW-SOLE. *Now rare.*

1419-20 *Ment. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 144 Et in ij liminibus de quaru et ij soles de eam tmt. pro ij sperys de novo faciendis in predicta domo. 1433 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 53, ij balkes, iij stanzones, vij bandelogs, iij soles. 1541 in *Proc. Antig. Scotl.* (1860) III. 161 In height fra the solis of the said quair duris... xxxij futis. 1625 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* i. 347 The solis of their windois being fywe fute above the flure. 1669 STURUK *Mariner's Slang* vii. xxix. 42 A Gally-pot of Fair-water... will set it self level being placed upoo the Sole of the Window. 1709 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 290 The Water, in some, was as high as the Soles of the Windows. 1844 II. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* i. 139 Generally a great number of small articles are thrown on the sole of a work-horse stable window. 1866 BROCOEN *Prov. Lines*, Sole... the seat of a window. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 473/1 *Sill* or *Sole*... the horizontal base of a door or window-frame.

b. *Naut.* and *Fortif.* (See quot.)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), Sole, a name sometimes given to the lower side of a gun-port, which however is more properly called the port-sill. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 248 The sole of the embrasure is the bottom, or space, between the cheeks, or sides. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 432 The slope of the bottom of the embrasure, called the 'Sole'.

c. *Mining*. (See quot.)

1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 843 It may happen that the floor of the gallery shall not be sufficiently firm to afford a sure foundation to the standards; and it may be necessary to make them rest on a horizontal piece called the sole. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-m.* 229 Sole, a piece of timber set underneath a prop.

d. A flat tile used as a rest or support for a draining-tile or drain-pipe.

1843 *Mech. Mag.* XXXIX. 191 Flat tiles, or soles, are formed in nearly the same manner. 1847 DWYER *Pract. Hydraulic Eng.* 115 When the tiles and soles, or pipe tiles are used in minor drains, each tile should rest equally upon two soles. 1881 *Mechanic* 519 An excellent plan is to lay soles or flat tiles and in these to set ball-pipes or bridge-pipes.

5. † a. The rim of a wheel. *Obs.*¹

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 5 On marreis ground and soft ground the other wheels be better, because they be broader on the soule.

b. The inner circle of a water-wheel (cf. quot. 1797).

1673-4 GREW *Anat. Pl. Trunks* (1682) 138 So also the Ladies and Soles of a Mill-wheel are always made of Elm. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 332 Elm is a Timber... proper for Water-wheels, Mills, Soles of Wheels, Pipes, Aquaducts. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 903/2 The inner circle... is called the Sole of the wheel, and usually consists of boards nailed to strong wooden rings of compass timber... firmly united with the arms or radii. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 84 Burn's overshoot-wheel... forms a large hollow cylinder by its buckets and sole.

c. The lower frame-timbers of a waggon, cart, etc. (cf. quot. and SILL *sh.*¹ 1 b).

1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch.* *Jrnl.* VI. 265/2 The timber framing which carries the hinge on which the body of the [railway] wagon turns in the act of tipping, is called the sole. 1851 *Coat-Trade Terms* *Norfolk & Durh.* 49 'Sole', the part of a chaldron waggon or coal-truck frame to which the bearings for the wheels are attached, and into which the sheaths are inserted. 1876 ROBINSON *Mit-Yks. Gloss.* s.v., The soles of a cart are the middle supporting timbers of the body.

6. The lower part, bottom, or under surface of anything. Chiefly in more or less specific uses (cf. next).

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 629 In Fishes only the very tippe of the tongue is loose, the rest is fastened downe vnto the Soale of the mouth. 1660 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* ii. ii. 72 Put in the soale of a Manchet, a good quantity of sweet butter, and season it with Peppre [etc.]. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. 289/1 The parts of a Shuttle are... the Sole, is the Bottom of it, which is smooth shod with Iron Plate. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Fond d'assit*, the sole or bottom of a gun-carriage. 1791 *Sally Bridge Act* 4 The sole of the said bridge... shall not be less than three feet above the... top of the present artificial or flood banks. 1811 *Acc. Game Culling* 3 The under surface, or sole, as it is called, is polished as nicely as possible, that the stone may move easily along. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 649 The lower piece, or sole of the engine... is screwed down... to a strong board. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1392/2 A block or tray with a flat sole. 1887 Jamieson's *Sc. Dict.* Suppl. 224/1 *Sole*... the flat bottom of the head of a golf-club.

b. *esp.* The under part or surface of a plane-stock, plough, rudder, electrical instrument, etc.

(a) 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* iv. 64 The Iron... will rise above the Sole into the Mouth of the Stock, and consequently not touch the Stuff. *Ibid.* vi. 113 The under-side of a Plain is called the Sole. 1823 J. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 229 The edge of the iron of a plane is said to be rank-set when it projects considerably below the sole. 1846 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* II. 499 The sole of a long plane is in a great measure the test of the straightness of the work. 1875 *Carp. & Join.* 26 In the carpenter's plane the sole quickly deteriorates, and must then be planed off true again.

(b) 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 427 Keep but the sole of the plough level in the ground. 1831 SUTHERLAND *Farm Rep.* 71 in *Hush.* (L. U. K.) III, The ploughing [is] so deep as to leave some of the lime visible below the plough sole. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 126 In every plough, not only the parts above named, but the sole or under plate... are of iron or cast metal. 1879 *Cassell's Techn.* Educ. I. 290.

(c) 1855 *Orst's Circ. Sci., Elem. Chem.* 271 One half of the instrument [i.e. the electrophorus]—to which the term 'sole' has been given—is now prepared, and it only remains to form the cover. 1866 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 190 The condenser is generally placed in the sole of the instrument (an induction coil), and does not meet the eye.

(d) 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Sole of the Rudder, a piece of timber attached to its lower part to render it nearly level with the false keel.

c. A smooth or flat surface or side.

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 164 Sole of Planks; the flat Side of them. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 367 The stones in the boulder-clay... have one or more flat sides or 'soles'; are smoothed or polished [etc.].

7. † a. (See quot.) *Obs.*¹

1610 FOLKINGHAM *Art Surv.* i. iii. 5 The vpper Crust is the Soile or Soale of the Earth.

b. The under surface of land or soil; the sub-soil. *rare.*

1683 in *Macfarlane's Geogr. Collect.* (S. H. S.) II. 139 This clay is not so good a sole as the other. 1795 in Robertson *Agrie. Perth* (1799) 518 By this means I put the sole of the arable ground, or under surface, as far as I can from the upper surface. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geogr. Soc.* XXIX. 158 Its sole displays quartzose sand, with scatters of granite.

c. A (good, etc.) surface or bottom in a field, turf, etc.

1846 BROCKLETT *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 3) II. 146 If it be smooth and level it is said to have a good sole. 1893 W. FREEM *Yonait's Compl. Grazer* s. i. 898 Crested dogtail grass... contributes materially to the production of a good 'sole' in the turf of pastures.

8. a. *Mining*. The bottom or floor of a vein, level, or working.

1653 MANLOVE *Customs Lead Mines* 274 Sole of the Rake, Smytham, and many more. 1667 *Priam City & C. Builder* 5 They have the convenience of driving a drift or sough, from the bottom of the hills to the sole of the Rake. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Biv, The Sole and Rooft, or Skirt. *Ibid.* Siv, When Doorsteads are used, and the Sole of the Drift so soft, that it will not bear the Forks. 1789 J. WILLIAMS *Min. Kingdom* i. 278 The soles of the string were nearly upon a level with the soles of the vein. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 981 *Pitcoal*, A platform about 3 feet high is left at the sole. 1885 HOLLAND *Chesh. Gloss.*, Sole. Salt-mining term. The bottom of the mine.

b. The bottom or lowest part of a valley, etc.

1680 V. L. CAMERON *Future Highway* II. xii. 257 Their tents were pitched as low down as possible, some in the very sole of the valley. 1886 R. F. BURTON *Arab. Mts.* (abr. ed.) III. 410 His men took to flight and fled along the sole of the Wady.

c. *dial.* The bottom of a furrow.

1877 in PEACOCK *N.W. Line Gloss.* 232/1.

III. 9. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Simple attrib., as

sole-bar, *boarding*, *channel*, *clout*, *cushion*, etc. Various technical terms, such as *sole-bar*, *piece*, *plate*, are employed in several special applications. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* i. 242 Needham, a London framewerk-knitter, placed the trucks on the 'solebar'. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* i. 414 The sloping edge *d. m.* represents the enlargement of the sole-bar, on which the share is fitted. 1909 *Cent. Dict.* Suppl., *Sole-bar*, an outside sill in a railway car. 1577 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* i. 67 The said erie furnaces and glassbladis, soil-burdis, lyne, and sand. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 326 On the inside of the shroud-plates are formed the grooves for securing the ends of the buckets and of the 'sole-boarding'. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Sole-channel*, in a boot- or shoe-sole, a groove in which the sewing is sunk to protect it from wear. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xv, The sock, and the heel, and the 'sole-clout' of a real steady Scottish plough. 1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.*, *Sole-clout*, a thick plate of cast metal attached to that part of the plough which runs on the ground. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 128/2 The pads or 'sole-cushions' of the

spreading feet (of the camel) are divided into two toes. 1417 in *Eng. Misc.* (Surtees) 21 Fra the 'sole end of the front before in to the stewartard. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm I.* 414 The breadth of the 'sole-flange [of a plough] is 2 inches. 1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat. V.* 531/1 The remarkable dorsal hump, and...the cushion-like 'sole-pad of the Dromedary. 1706 STEVENS *Span. Dict.* 1, *Solella*, the 'Sole-part of a Stockin. 1869 SIR E. REEO *Shipbuild.* iv. 60 In...the screw ships of the Royal Navy...the 'sole-piece is very broad and shallow in wake of the aperture. 1901 *Black Scaffolding* 50 The next thing to do is to prepare a sole piece out of iron, by zin, which is laid on the firm ground so as to make a little less than a right angle with the inside of the outermost shore. 1741 *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 564 This 'Sole-plate answers the Shape of the Foot. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm II.* 310 The sole-plate on which the superstructure of the [crank] engine is raised. 1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.* 2244/2 *Sole-plate*, the back portion of a water-wheel bucket. 1434 in *Rogers Agric. & Pr.* III. 551/1 [Two] 'soolshoon. 1808 JAMESON, *Sole-shoe*, a piece of iron, on what is called the head, or that part of a plough on which the sock, or share, is fixed. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm I.* 408, H is the sole-shoe on which the plough has its principal support. 1593 *Rites & Mou. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 23 The said socket [of a cross] was made fast with iron and lead to the 'sole stone. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1248, f, the sole-stone [of a smelting-furnace], of granite, hewn out basin-shaped. 1884 *Knight Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 'Sole Tile, a flat or belling tile...for the bottom of sewers, muffs, or other objects.

b. Misc., as sole-bound, -shaped; sole-deep, -walking.

1610 *FOLKINGHAM Art. Surv.* i. viii. 19 Burnt, parched, soale-bound, and wet spewing grounds. *Ibid.* x. 24 Crust-clung and Soale-bound soyles. 1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* 48 The sole-shaped locomotor disc known as the 'foot'. 1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.* 2243/2 A vertically moving sole-shaped die. 1891 *HARDY Tess* (1900) 105/1 The snow-lay sole-deep upon the floor. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June 284 There still exists on this island a singular cat...which is plantigrade (sole-walking).

c. Objective, chiefly in names of implements or machines (see *quots.*).

1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.* 2242-3 Sole-beating, -channeling, -cutting (etc.) Machine. *Ibid.* 2243 Sole-finishing Tool. *Ibid.* 2244 Sole-shaper. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 279/2 The curved outline of the sole is cut by passing the strips beneath two curved sliding or revolving knives in a 'sole-cutting machine'. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 933 In 'sole stitching' by American machinery the men are said to have become mercurialised by volatilisation of the metal.

Sole (*sōl*), *sb.* 2 Forms: a. 4- sole (5 soel). *β.* 7-8 soale (8 soall. [a. OF. (also mod.F.)] *sole* (= Sp. *suela*), of the same origin as prec., agreeing in sense with L. *solea* (whence Pg. *solha*, It. *sogliola*).

1. A common British and European flat-fish (*Solea vulgaris* or *solea*), highly esteemed as food; one or other of the various fishes belonging to the widely-distributed genus *Solea*.

a. 1347 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 41 In playces, sperling, et soles emp. vj. s. d. 1372 in *Riley Mem. Lond.* (1868) 367 [Certain fish called] Soles. c. 1450 *Two Cookery Bks.* 103 Sole, boiled, rost, or fryed. Take a sole, and do away be hede [etc.]. c. 1480 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 189 Item whelkes, iij. d. Item iij. soles, vij. d. c. 1520 L. ANDREW *Noble Life* lib. lxxxv, *Solea* is the sole, that is a swete fische and holson for seke people. 1555 *EDEN Decades* (Arb.) 300 Dried fysshe as soles, maydens, playces... & such other. 1620 *VENER Via Recta* iv. 72 The sole verily is to be reckoned among the meats of primest note. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxviii. (1663) 108 It is not possible to deliver the store of fish that is taken in this river, chiefly Soles and Mulletts. 1769 *PENNYANT Brit. Zool.* III. 190 The sole is found on all our coasts. 1827 *SOUTHEY Devil's Walk* xlviii, Now soles are exceedingly cheap. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 324 All the Soles are excellent fishes, and may be had in good condition nearly all the year. 1870 *YEATS Nat. Hist. Comm.* 324 The sole is common on the British coasts, and in season from May to November.

β. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* i. 117/1 The pide-coat Mackrell, Pichard, Sprat, and Soale. 1696 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 350 Here are also good plenty of large Soals, taken in Trout-nets. 1714 *GAY Trivia* ii. 294 The jointed Lobster, and unscaly Soale. 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 33 7 Dined alone in my room on a soal. 1797 P. WAKEFIELD *Mental Improv.* (1801) 1. 102 A small pectunculus or cockle, is the prey of the soal.

b. In collective singular. In quot. 1700 with punning allusion to SOUL *sb.*

1661 *CHILDREY Brit. Baconica* 18 Soale and Playce (both which follow the tide into the fresh rivers). 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem.* 21 An Old Burly Drab, that Screams out the Sale of her Maids and her Sole at the same Instant. 1781 *COWPER Conversat.* 336 Serve him with ven'son, and he chooses fish; With soal—that's just the sort he would not wish. 1899 *Daily News* 15 July 5/1 Sole is dear again, even more than usually so.

2. With distinguishing terms.

See also LEMON *sb.* 2
1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* 141 Common Sole. Spotted Sole. 1839 *YARRELL Suppl. Brit. Fishes* 36 The Solenette, or Little Sole. 1840 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 324 *S. vulgaris*, the Common Sole, is dark-brown on the upper part. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 263/2 Of the subgenus *Monochirus*, one species is found on the British coast, and is known by the names Variegated Sole, Red-backed Flounder, &c. (*cf. linguatulus*).

3. In American and Australasian use: One or other of various fishes belonging to related genera (esp. *Achirus*) or to the family *Pleuronectidae*.

1882 JORAN & GILBERT *Syn. Fishes N. Amer.* 841 *Achirus*, Soles. 1884 *GOODE Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 175 The much-prized Sole of Europe, *Solea Vulgaris*, does not occur in the Western Atlantic... Its nearest representa-

tive, the American Sole, is found along our coast from Boston. *Ibid.* 182-188. 1898 *MORRIS Austral Eng.* 426. 1903 *GOODE & GILL Amer. Fishes* p. lxviii.

4. attrib. and Comb., as sole fillet, potage, -pritching, -skin; sole-like adj.

1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Fish Potages*, To prepare a Sole Potage for Fish Days. *Ibid.* s.v. *Sole*, A Dish of Sole Fillets with a Lentil-Cullis. 1834 *MEOWIN Angler in Wales* II. 118 He dwelt with delight on sole-pritching, mackerel-fishing, and cod-fishing. 1859 *SALA Gastlight & D.* x. 120 Dried sole-skins wherewith to clear the decoction of the Indian berry. 1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist. V.* 67 The second sub-order [of *Anacanthini*] consists of the Sole-like division, the *Pleuronectoides*.

Sole (*sōl*), *sb.* 3 Now dial. Forms: 1 sal, 3 sol, 4, 6, 9 sole, 5 soole, 7 soale, 9 soal, etc. (See also SALE *sb.* 3) [OE. *sāl* = OS. *sāl* (MLG. and LG. *sāl*, *seil*), MDu. *seel* (Du. *seel*, Fris. *seel*), OHG. and G. *seil*, ON. *seil*, Goth. **sail* (cf. *insailjan* vb.). Cf. SEAL *sb.* 3 and v. 2]

1. A rope, cord, etc. Obs.

Beowulf 1906 Pa was be mæste... se 71 sae fast. c. 1000 *Gen.* 372 Me... ridede racentan sal. c. 1275 *XI Pains of Hell* 162 in O. E. *Misc.* 151 Of heom hi token vnrht mol, For bi hi drayef myd sol sol. 1345-6 *Ely Sac. Rolls* (1907) II. 139 In soles empt. pro dictis Bauderyk.

2. *spec.* A rope or cord for tethering or tying up cattle; a wooden collar or yoke used to fasten a cow, etc., in the stall.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 463 Soole, beestys teyngge, trimen-brale... ligaculum. 1530 *PALSGR 272/2* Sole, a bowe about a beestes necke. 1547 *SALESBURY Welsh Dict.*, Aerwy, sole. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 38 Soles, fetters, and shackles, with horselock and pad. 1647 *HEXHAM* 1, A Sole to tye beasts. 1660 *Chirk Castle Acc.* (1908) 93, 3 dozen of soales to tye the cattle. 1826- in dial. glossaries and texts (N. Cy., Lancs., Chesh., Derby, Shrops., Heref.). 1890 *Gloss. Gloss.*, Sole, the noose or loop made of wood attached to one end of the foddering cord, in order to strain the cord up tight.

Sole, *sb.* 4 *Kent. dial.* 7 Obs. [OE. *sol* mire, a muddy or miry place (freq. in place-names), = OHG. *sol* (MHG. *sol*, *söl*, G. dial. *sol*, *sohl*).] A pond or pool.

15.. in Pegge *Kentisms* (E.D.S.) 48 Besyde the watteringe-sole in thende of Yckehame Streete. 1736 J. LEWIS *Hist. Thonet* (ed. 2) 38 *Soal*, a dirty pond of standing Water. 1736 *Pegge Kentisms* (E.D.S.) 48 *Sole*, a pond, or pool.

Sole, obs. f. SOUL *sb.*; dial. var. SOWEL, stake.

Sole (*sōl*), *a.* Forms: 4-5 soul (e, 5 sool/l (soole, soell), 5-6 soole, 5- soe. [a. OF. *soul* (fem. *soule*), *sol* (fem. *sole*), also *sul*, *suel*, *seul* (mod.F. *seul*, *seule*), = Prov. *sol*, Pg. *só*, Sp. and It. *solo* = L. *sōlus*, acc. sing. of *sōlus* alone. In later use prob. to some extent directly from Latin.]

1. Having no husband or wife; single, unmarried; celibate. Chiefly in legal use and freq. of women. Now rare or Obs.

a. In predicative use.

The quotations in the first group illustrate the common phrase to live sole.

(a) c. 1386 *CHAUCER Merch. T.* 836 Ne wold he that sche were love ne wyf, But ever lyve as wydow... Soul as the turtill that lost bath hir make. c. 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 134 And for it is an impossible To fynde ever suche a wyfe I wil live sowle duryng my lyfe. 1469 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 45 Yt she will leve sowle withouth an husbonde. 1541 *BARNES Wks.* (1573) 311/2, I doe not reproche that Priestes doth lyve sole. 1570-6 *LAMBAROE Peramb.* *Kent* (1826) 95 King Edward the Confessor (being otherwise of himself disposed to have liued sole) tooke unto his wife Edgitha. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ix. 163 Indeede Grindall, living, and dying sole, and single, could not be cockering to his own children.

(b) 1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 34 3if Ionet my wif kepe here soole, withoute husbonde, Twelf-moethe after my decease. 1464 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 525/2 Eny Gyft or Graunte, by us to bir made while she was soule. 1520 in *Laing Charters* (1899) 82 As longe as she kepeth herselfe sole and wydow. 1548 *SOMERSET Epist. to Scots* B iij b, Yow wil not kepe her sole and vnmarrid. 1596 *Bacon Max. & Use Com. Law* ix. (1630) 36 The reason is, because shee was once sole. 1726 *AVILFFE Parergon* 107 Some others are such as a Man cannot make his Wife, though he himself be sole and unmarried. 1827 *JARNIAN Powell's Devices* II. 289 That her said daughter Martha should pay unto her daughter Mary 30^d. yearly, while sole and unmarried.

b. Attrib., or placed immediately after the sb. *Woman sole*, = *feme-sole* s.v. FEME.

(a) 1464 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 548/2 As if she... were woman soule. 1509-10 *Act 1 Hen. VIII*, c. 18 § 2 She [shall] be able... to sue in her own name only as a Woman sole. 1628 *COKE On Litt.* 66 If a woman sole shall doe homage. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* i. § 47. 21 If a woman sole ensoffe a stranger.

(b) 1464 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 549/1 If she were or had been soule woman at the tyme. 1485 *Ibid.* VI. 285/2 The Countess shall hold... as anie other sole persone not covert of anie Husband. 1558 in *Feuillart Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 7 Albeit he were a sole man without charge of wife or children. 1566 *DRANT Horat.* Sat. ii. v. H iij b, Least some shoulde repleve. That thou doest good to sole olde men. 1618 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sheriffs* ii. 22 Where any... do make themselves to be beloved of any sole woman, as maide, or widow. 1753-4 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1781) I. xiv. 84 To what evils... might not I, a sole, an independent young woman, have been exposed?

1. c. Of life: Pertaining to or involving celibacy.

Common from c. 1550 to 1590.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 45 These lawes doe declare, how little it is for the common weales advancement, that... a Citee should be lesned for loue of sole life. 1579 W. FULKE *Ref. Rastel* 791 He which hath forsaken the profession of

sole life, and fallen to... marriage. 1598 *BARKLEY Felice Man v.* (1603) 534 Some [men] like a sole life, others thinke it no life without a companion.

2. Without companions; apart from or unaccompanied by another or others; alone, solitary. Usually predicative.

Common c. 1400-1450, and freq. with the addition by himself or herself.

c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3023 He was not soole, for ther was moo; For with hym were other two. 1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* i. 29 The kyng... went alone In-to a wode for to make his mone, Soole by hym silfe. 1474 *CANTON Chesse* iv. ii. (1883) 168 Wban the kyngthe hath goon so ferre that alle his men be lost, than he is sole. 1530 *PALSGR 324/2* Sole, alone or solitary, *seul*. 1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* i. i. 77 Shall valiant Scipio Thus himselfe esteem, Never less sole then when he sole doth seem? 1650 *HOWELL Fam. Lett.* II. 121, I am oft times sole, but seldom solitary. 1716 *POPE Iliad* viii. 250 Sole should he sit, with scarce a God to friend. 1728-46 *THOMSON Spring* 722 All abandon'd to despair, she sings Her sorrows through the night; and to the bough, Sole-sitting [etc.]. 1817 *BRYON Manfred* ii. ii. 10, I should be sole in this sweet solitude. 1857 *ARNOLD Rugby Chapel Wks.* (1890) 310 Sole they shall stray.

attrib. 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Baruch* iv. 16 A wicked nation... which... have led away the beloved of the widow, and made the sole woman [L. *unicam*] desolate of children. 1789 *TRUMPHS Fortitude* i. 136 As I have none to accuse but myself, so none but myself (sole being as I am) can be involved in its consequences.

1. b. Separated from another. Obs. 1

c. 1407 *LYDG. Reson & Sens.* 2703, I abood, Lette al sool fro my maistres.

c. Of places: Solitary, lonely; secluded.

1598 *YONG Diana* 43 When I behold The place so sorrowfull and sole. a 1618 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Wit's Pilgr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 42/1 No State so holie, nor no place so sole... but is full of Doubt. 1887 *SWINBURNE Locrine* i. l. 190 There is a bower... still and sole As love could choose for harbourage.

3. Being, or consisting of, one person only.

Corporation sole: see CORPORATION 3.
1399 *LANGR. R. Redetes* i. 62 All was felawis and felaw-schepe... No soule persone to punnysh be wrongis. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* (1871) 58 Although he had noe other company But his sole single selfe to satisfie. 1654 *FULLER Two Serms.* 6 No meere man by his sole selfe without Gods assistance. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. 469 These [two powers] are very unnecessary to a corporation sole. 1861 *Ld. BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* xvii. 272 n., Each chapter is a corporation aggregate, and each parson is a corporation sole.

1. b. One sole, one and no more, one only, a single (person or thing). Obs.

c. 1450 *Merlin* vii. 110 Ecbe of yow is but oon sole man. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* xxvii. 20 Truste thou neuyr in oon sool fisciiane. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. 1, A Jewell, which was never sent To be possessed by one sole element. 1626 C. PORTER tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Quarrels* 352 The Ambassador had not... disbursed one sole denier. 1839 N. N. tr. *Di Bosq's Coupl. Woman* i. F 4, Is there one sole word in all this worke, to... engender an evil thought?

1. 4. In predicative or quasi-advb. use: With no other person or persons; without participator, partner, sharer, etc., in something, esp. in rights, duties, or possessions. Obs.

c. 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* ii. viii. 49 Lete ihesu be sool by derlyng and by special. 1450 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 190/1 Eny thyng by us to hym graunted soule, or by us graunted to hym and eny other person or persons jointly with hym. 1477 *Ibid.* VI. 194/2 Every other persone to whome use the said Duke is sole seised in eny Castelles. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* iii. § 205. 92 One of the Chapter is sole seised in fee of his owne right of land. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* i. 109, I, when no other durst, sole undertook The dismal expedition.

1. b. Standing alone; uncontrolled by others.

1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* xiii. 1. 74 My father himself could not bear that I should be made Sole, as I may call it, and independent.

5. One and only: a. Of things.

1497 *Br. Atcock Mons Perfect.* Cj/i For ye sole ryght-wynes is in him. 1592 *Sol. & Pers.* ii. 1, The murderier will escape Without reueuge, sole salve for such a sore. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* ii. 113 Sir Arthur Chichester had taken the sole Castle held in those parts... by Brian mac Art. 1666 *WHISTON The Earth* ii. (1722) 185 This is the sole way of bringing natural Knowledge to perfection. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* iv. xii, But as my sole intention was the public good, I cannot be altogether disappointed. 1798 *FERRIAR Varieties of Man* 223 Those who read for the sole purpose of talking. 1829 *LYTTON Devereux* i. iii, I believe my sole crime was candour. 1862 *MILNER Elem. Chem., Org.* (ed. 2) iii. § 3. 177 In this case water and the compound ether are the sole products. 1883 *GILMOUR Mongols* xxiii. 285 He was... the sole support of his father.

b. Of persons.

1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburge* ii. 1506 Athalia... Com-maunded to glee the kynges children all That she myght regne sole princesse imperiall. a 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. VI.* 167 b, Lady Alice, the only child and sole heir of Thomas Montacute. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iv. xii. 30 For death t'ardward I weend'd did appertaine To none, but to the seas sole Souveraine. 1647 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) I. 214 In that will my father was left sole executor. 1652 *Nicholas P.* (Camden) 321 L4 Culpepper design'd by some both in France and Holland to be the K.'s great and sole minister in Holland. 1735 *BUTLER Anal.* ii. vii. Wks. 1874 I. 351 The sole author of such a work. 1771 *Juntius Lett.* xlviii. (1788) 264 You have... maintained, that the house of commons are the sole judges of their own privileges. 1836 *THIRLWALL Greece* III. 233 Laches, now sole commander, landed a body of the allied troops on the Sicilian coast. 1839 *Fr. A. KENBLE Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 74 The sole manager of these estates. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 399 Sent to me by Mr. Scholzig, who is their sole agent. *absol.* 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 28 O Sole in whom my thoughts find all repose!

G. Singular, unique, unrivalled.

1398 TREVISIA Barth. De P. R. xix. cxvi. (1495) 921 This vnyte [of the Trinity] muste he sole and synguler wythout pere. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. iii. 52 This [murder] so sole, and so vnmachable. 1667 MILTON P. L. v. 272 He seems A Phoenix, gaz'd by all, as that sole Bird When... to Egyptian Thebes he flies. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi* Wind. ii. 487 The priestly ephod in sole glory swept, When Christ ascended. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 178 There is a lovely palm-tree, rare, if not sole in that latitude. 1870 DEUTSCH *Rein.* (1874) 193 God is sole of His kind.

†d. Placed before a sb., in the sense of 'alone' following it. *Obs. rare.*

1586 CRESS PEMBROKE Ps. cxix. iii. Since thy sole edicts containe it, Who search not then how can they gaine it? 1634 SIR T. HAWKINS *Pol. Observ.* 3 That mountaine of fortune which is to be aimed at by sole vertue.

†f. Of things, qualities, etc.: Unaccompanied by other things or qualities; standing alone. *Obs.*

(a) 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* x. (1870) 252 Water is not hol-some, sole by it selfe. 1662 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1906) 148 Wisdom and folly in these is as it were a thing by itselfe sool.

(b) 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 148 When the testator doth not referre his disposition to the sole onely will of another person... but to the concrete will, or will loyned with fact. 1592 WEST 1st Pt. *Symbol.* § 21 c. Hereupon contracts hy consent are defined [as] contracts hauing cause placed in sole consent. 1609 BIALÉ (Douay) *Gen.* ii. 17 *comm.* Neither could it... he better... signified how had a thing sole disohedience [is etc.]. 1622 in *Buteleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 209 He seeks no other caution or security than the King's sole word.

7. Of things, rights, duties, etc.: Pertaining or due to, possessed or exercised by, vested in, etc., one person or corporate body to the exclusion of all others; exclusive.

1597 HOOKER *Ecel. Pol.* v. lvi. § 5 Euery of them may haue their sole and seuerall possessions. 1611 KNOLLES *Hist. Turke* (1638) 167 Vpon any ambitious conceit, or desire of the sole Government. 1661 FULLER *Worthies*, Eng. vi. (1662) 19 This power was sometime sole in a single person and sometimes equally in two together. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 216 The right of sole succession... was also established with respect to female dignities and titles of honour. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Logic* iv. i. 67 A theory of which he claims the sole invention. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 486 Where an estate is vested in trustees, for the sole and separate use of a married woman. 1867 RUSKIN *Time & Tide* xxiii. § 154 Supreme judges... exercising sole authority in courts of final appeal. 1879 *Athenæum* 6 Sept. 304/3 The present postage system is the sole and undisputed invention of Sir Rowland Hill.

b. Similarly of actions.

1562 APOL. *Priv. Masse* (1850) 9 But you have the other signification of this term private: that is the sole receiving of the sacrament by the priest. 1621 in *Elising Lord's Deb.* (Camden) App. 133 The privilege of the sole printing of the Bible. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xlii. 219 The End of their Incorporating, is to make their gaine the greater... by sole buying, and sole selling, both at home, and abroad. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xvii. A good housewife, who... will sometimes even condescend to dress a dish for her husband's sole eating.

8. Uniform or unvaried.

1845 MRS. S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* v. 38 Land... at one time covered with the snowy blossoms of the wild-rush, and at others exhibiting a sole surface of dark brown peat. 1885 MISS GATTY *Juliana H. Ewing* i. 57 He was required to distemper the walls of the drawing-room with a sole colour.

9. In quasi-adverb. nse: Solely.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 203 To shew thy thrift soole. 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* ii. 31 The burden great, his brother then did heare Sole for his sake in these turmoyle. 1812 CARY *Dante, Parad.* v. 22 Liberty of will; the boon, wherewith All intellectual creatures, and them sole... [God] hath endow'd. 1820 BYRON *Morg. Mag.* xxv. Think not they lived on locusts sole. 1827 POLLOCK *Courts* T. viii. Good and had... distinguished sole the sons of men.

10. Comb. a. With vbl. sbs. and pres. pples., as sole-being, -speaking; sole-justifying, -lying, -reigning, -ruling, etc.

1534 WHITINGTON *Tullies Offices* I. (1540) 71 He wolde flye fro solatyrenesse and soole beyng, and wolde seke out a felowe of his study. 1586 CRESS PEMBROKE Ps. xlviii. i. God... Who high and highlie feared stands, Of all the earth sole-ruling king. 1596 EDW. III. i. i. You progenitor Sole-raging Adam. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple* of W. III. iv. He has the monopoly of sole-speaking. Why, good Sir? you talke all. 1642 J. EATON *Honey-c.* *Free Justif.* 427 The only soule-saving and sole-saving voice of Christ. 1811 J. P. MALCOLM *Mann. & Cust.* London (ed. 2) II. ii. 20 The true nature of sole-justifying faith. 1831 WORDSW. *To B. R. Haydon* B. The one Man that laboured to enslave The World, sole-standing high on the bare hill. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxi. Two swallows, mates in one nest... who twittered... to the sole-lying beauty in her bed.

b. With pa. pples., etc., as sole-begotten, -commissioned, -seated, -thoughted; also sole-happy, -selfy, -sufficient.

1591 SYLVESTER *Di Bartas* i. iii. 1123 And Death... Comes very late to his sole-seated Lodge. 1605 *Ibid.* ii. iii. i. *Vocation* 1114 Nor as inviron'd... But rather, as sole-selfy limited, And joynd to place. 1606 *Ibid.* iv. ii. i. *Magnificence* 987 Sole-happy Cause of this sumptuous Feast. 1631 *Eng. Printer of Our Lady* 30 Glorie to thy unbegotten Father, And to His sole begotten Son. 1656 R. SIBBS *Conf. Christ & Mary* 71 God is all-sufficient, self-sufficient, sole-sufficient. 1713 PATERSON *Character* (1737) III. 340 Is it true... that their excellencies of the present establishment are the sole-commission'd? 1820 KEATS *Ever* of St. Agnes v. These let us wish away, And turn, sole-thoughted, to one Lady there.

c. Special combs., as †sole-sale, a monopoly; †sole-talk, a soliloquy; sole-coloured a., of a single uniform colour: self-coloured.

1596 BR. W. BARLOW *Three Serms.* ii. 49 The intollerable licenses of Monopoles and Solesales. 1616 T. ROGERS (*title*) *Soliloquium Animæ*: The sole-talk of the Soule. 1885 MISS GATTY *Juliana H. Ewing* i. 57 The sole-coloured walls well covered with pictures.

Sole, variant of SOL a., dirty. *Obs.*

Sole (sōl), v. I Also 7 soel, Sc. soill; 7-8 soal, Sc. sol. [f. SOL *sb.*], perh. through the vbl. sb., which is found earlier. Cf. MDu. *solen* (Du. *solen*; Fris. *soalie*), LG. *solen*, *salen*, MHG. *solen* (G. *sohlen*, *besohlen*); also Sp. and Pg. *solar*.]

1. trans. To provide or furnish (a hoot, shoe, stocking, etc.) with a sole.

(a) 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 160 To sole, *solum adhibere*. 1580 HOLLBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Carreter*, to sole shoes. 1598 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 112 Solingie one pair of shoes, w. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f.* *Beasts* (1658) 175 The Scythians make them shoes, and soale them with the backs of Fox and Misk skins. 1680 BUTLER *Rein.* (1759) I. 217 A peripatetic Cöbler scorn'd to soal a pair of Shoes of any other School. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* iv. x, I soaled my shoes with wood. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxix. The deil flay the hide of it to sole his brogues wi'! 1857 MILLER *Eleu. Chem.*, Org. vii. § 2. 509 [Gutta percha] is employed as a substitute for leather in soling boots and shoes. 1906 SHERRING *Western Tibet* iv. 65 Their shoes... are soled with rope very ingeniously and finely plaited. *absol.* 1824 SVO. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 45/1 He is at liberty to make a shoe anywhere... he may sole on the Mississippi, —heel on the Missouri.

(b) 1578 in *Archæologia* XXV. 556 Given to a tailor for soling a payre of stockings. 1602 SGAR *Honor. Milit.* & Civ. ii. xi. 71 Two others shall put on his blacke nether-stocks soled with leather. 1664 in *Maitland Club Miscell.* (1840) II. 517 For soling his Lordships stockings.

b. To cover with or as with a sole.

1681 GREW *Museum* i. vii. ii. 167 The fore-feet are soled each with four little Tufts of Down or short Hair. *Ibid.* 170 His Feet soled with a treble Tuft of a close short... Down.

c. To fit the head of a golf-club with a sole.

1905 GOLF & How to Play it 11.

2. trans. To form the base or bottom of.

a 1643 CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* iv. i. My debt-books shall soal Pyes at young Andrew's wedding. 1714 LAOY G. *Baillie Househ. Bk.* (S.H.S.) 247 For stones to sol the big oven.

3. Golf. To place the sole of a club on the ground in preparing for a stroke. Also *refl.* and *absol.*

1909 VAILE *Mod. Golf* 27 Nearly all professionals, when addressing their ball for the put, sole the putter in front of the ball. *Ibid.* 29 The professional soles in front of his ball because [etc.]. *Ibid.* The driver is made so that it should sole itself when allowed to rest naturally on the ground.

†Sole, v. 2 *Obs.* Also 7 soyle, soal. [ad. OF. *soler*, *soller*, *souler*, var. of *chouler*, etc.: see CHULLE v.] trans. To throw (a bowl). Also *intr.* of the bowl.

1638 WENTWORTH in *Carte Collect. Lett.* (1735) III. 25 The bowl that soyles faire is more probable to run with comeliness and certainty to the mark it is sent. 1658 BRAN-HALL *Schism Guarded* Wks. (1677) 296 'It were strange if he should throw a good cast, who soals his Bowl upon an undersong,' alluding to that ordinary and elegant expression in our English Tongue, 'Soal your Bowl well' that is, be careful to begin your work well. 1679 COLES *Lat. Dict.* i. To sole a bowl, *probe et rite emittere globum*.

†Sole, v. 3 *Obs. rare.* [OE. *solian*, = MDu. and MLG. *solen*, OHG. *solôn* (MHG. *solen*): cf. SOL a.] *intr.* To become foul or dirty.

c 1000 *Reinited* by Searo whit solah, sumur hat colah. 1250 Owl & Night. 1276 Nis noht so hot pat hit nacolet Nis noht so hwit pat hit nis solep.

Sole, obs. form of SOWL v.

|| Solea (sō-lā). *Ecl.* [Byz. Gr. *σολέα*, ad. Romanic **solea* (cf. It. *soglia*) threshold.] In churches (esp. those of the East), a raised part of the floor in front of a chapel or of the chancel.

1858 *Ecclesiologist* XIX. 315 The chancel arch [in Shottesbrook church]... is spanned by a high stone screen, outside of which... the prayer-desk stands upon a solea of the width of the screen. 1884 A. J. BUTLER *Coptic Ch. Egypt* I. iv. 214 In front of all three eastern chapels is a continuous narrow platform or solea.

†Soleated, a. *Obs.* — [ad. L. *soleāt-us* wearing sandals.] (See *quots.*)

1623 COCKERAM I. *Soleated*, shod like a horse, with Iron in his Shoes. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Soleated*, shod, as horses are, or what wears pattens.

†Solebaiting, vbl. sb. *Obs.* [Alteration of *surbaiting*, after *SOLE sb.* 1 and F. *solbature*.] = SUR-BAITING vbl. sb.

1652 H. L'ESTRANGE *Amer. no Jewes* 21 In hot countries people went bare-foot and used to wash their feet for refreshment after surbaiting, or solebaiting, and weariness of traivale.

Solecism (sō-lēs'iz'm). Forms: a. 6-8 solēc-isme, 7-9 solēcism (7 solēcism); 6-7 solēcism (6, 8 solēcism). B. 6-7 solēcism, 6-solēcism (7 sol-). [ad. L. *solēcismus*, ad. Gr. *σολοκισμός*, f. *σολοικος* speaking incorrectly, stated by ancient writers to refer to 'the corruption of the Attic dialect among the Athenian colonists at Σόλοι in Cilicia'. So F. *solēcisme*, Sp. and It. *solēcismo*. The transferred uses of the word also occur in Gr. and L.]

1. An impropriety or irregularity in speech or diction; a violation of the rules of grammar or syntax; properly, a faulty concord.

a. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Ecel. Hist.* (1585) 138 They seeme farre from offending, in any barbarous terme, solēcisme, or ignorant error at all. 1593 NASHE *Fourie Lett. Conf.* 70 Sucke out one solēcisme or mishapen English word if thou canst. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* c. j. h. A very Solēcisme and incongruitie of Syntaxis. 1609 BENTLEY *Phal.* 320 All these are gross Solēcisms, the last part of the Sentence not agreeing nor answering to the first; which is the proper definition of a Solēcism. 1702 *Burlesque L'Es-trange's Vis.* *Quevedo* 242 State Aphorismes Cram'd full with factious Solēcismes. 1839 BROUGHAM *Statesmen Geo.* III. Ser. i. (ed. 2) 72 He certainly spared no pains to eradicate his northern accent, beside being exceedingly careful to avoid provincial solēcisms.

β. 1528 N. T. (Rhem.) Pref. h ij h. They easily take offense of the simple speeches or solēcisms. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arh.) 4 If he did, then he ouersaw many a foule solēcisme, many a senecles period. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Ductor* ii. iii. rule 14. § 34 Solēcisms, impure words, and... rude expressions. 1672 DRYDEN *Defence Epil.* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 165 Let any man... read diligently the works of Shakespeare and Fletcher, and I dare undertake, that he will find in every page either some solēcism of speech, or some notorious flaw in sense. 1727 WOODROSE *Corr.* (1843) II. 294, I question much if any of my friends are more sensible of the Solēciticisms, yea, solēcisms, in my style than I am. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxvii. (1788) 146 There is something in it, which cannot be... expressed without a solēcism in language. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* i. l. 20 We find even early proofs that solēcisms of grammar, as well as harsher phrases..., were very common in Rome itself. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 156 The Greek of the Apocalypse is so ungrammatical and so full of solēcisms as to be the worst in the entire Greek Testament.

b. Without article: Violation of the rules of concord in grammar or syntax; incorrect or ungrammatical speech or diction, or the use of this.

1583 FULKE *Def. Tr. Script.* i. 47 If the relative must always be referred to the antecedent of the same case, to agree with it in case... there is no Greeke auctor whose workes are extant, but he hath committed Solēcisme. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch Explan.* Words, *Solēcisme*, Incongruity of speech, or defect in the purity thereof. 1677 DRYDEN *Apol. Heroic Poet.* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 180 A wary man he is in grammar, very nice as to solēcism or barbarism. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 310 Attic, the beloved Dialect of the Sophists... in which they affected to excell each other, even to Pedantry and Solēcism. 1872 A. BAIN *Higher Eng. Gram.* 125 The words employed may be English, but they may be combined in a way that is not English. This is Solēcism.

fig. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* i. i. Think upon 't, a close friend Or private Mistress, is Court-rhetoric; A Wife, meer rustick Solēcism.

2. A breach or violation of good manners or etiquette; a blunder or impropriety in manners, etc.

(a) 1599 Broughton's *Lett.* vi. 129 [It] is surely a solēcisme in manners, and argueth great want of discretion. 1641 FINETT *For. Ambass.* (1656) 27 My Lord Walden leaving him at the Court gate and remaining that night (not perhaps without a Solēcisme in ceremony) at Theobalds. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* i. xii. 38 As if she he guilty of casual incivilities, or solēcisms in manners occasioned by invincible ignorance. 1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 521/2, I observ'd Prior... whisper somewhat in his Ear, which I suppose was to desire him to rectify that Solēcism in Dress. 1778 MISS BURNAY *Evulvia* lxviii. You have committed an outrageous solēcism in good manners. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* iv. The idea of having committed the slightest solēcism in politeness... was agony to him. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Dr. Grimsshaw* xvi. (1891) 208 The cold, unbelieving eye of the Englishman, expectant of solēcisms in manners.

(b) 1639 MASSINGER *Unnatural Combat* iii. i. He ne'er observed you... take A say of venison or stow fowl by your nose, Which is a solēcism at another's table. 1645 HOWELL *Fam. Lett.* i. 1. 81, I should commit a great Solēcisme, if... I should leave you unsalted. 1685 in *Verney Mem.* (1904) II. 416, I looke upon it as an ill Omen, that you should commit such a grosse solēcisme at your first entrance into the University against your Loving Father, 1842 LEVER *J. Hinton* v. 33 Who, in the slightest solēcism of London manners, could find matter for sarcasm and railery. 1884 E. VATES *Recoll.* I. 151 In those days smoking in the street was an unpardonable solēcism.

b. Without article. *rare.*

1640 FULLER *Abel Rediv.*, *Colet* (1867) I. 116 Solēcism he accounted the worst point of slovenly; affecting neatness in his household stuff and clothes. 1642 NAUNTON's *Fragn.* Reg. 36 For his inside, it may be said, and without solēcisme [1641 offence], that he was his Fathers own sonne.

3. An error, incongruity, inconsistency, or impropriety of any kind.

a. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii. [iv] Forgive it now. It was the solēcisme of my starres. 1612 BACON *Ess.* *Empire* (Arh.) 300 It is the Solēcisme of power, to thinke to command the ende, and yet not to endure the meane. 1662 B. E. HOPKINS *Serms.* *Funerals Hon. A. Graft* (1668) 18 'It is as great a solēcisme to think of their graves, as of going to bed at noon day.

β. 1603 BODLEY in *Buteleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 44 A match... between our Prince and the King of Spain's two years' daughter... is a motion so full of solēcisms, as [etc.]. 1753 *De Fies Tour St. Bril.* (ed. 5) I. 266 But tho' exceeding beautiful, yet, I think, to join Romany with Gothic Architecture, is a Solēcism. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trans. France* 483 Of all solēcisms, none ever equalled Paris demanding that the transport of corn from province to province should be prohibited. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. vii. 302 The idea of compelling belief in particular doctrines is a solēcism. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast.* Ord. (1863) 233 Where a far jovial Franciscan would be a solēcism. 1875 GLASTONE *Glean.* VI. xviii. 117 What age or country can match the practical solēcisms exhibited in the following facts?

b. Const. in something.

a. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* cxvi. A desperate solēcisme in truth and wit. 1659 C. SIMPSON *Division-Violist* i. 11 As for Thirds and Sixths... two, three or more of them, risiog or falling together, is no Solēcisme in Musick.

B. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* l. xvi. 23 The Emperours unfurnished their frontiers of garrisons, and laid them open to invasions; a notorious solecism in policy. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* l. 1. § 24 To heat down our Foes, and fall down to our Concupiscences, are Solecisms in Moral Schools. 1729 SWIFT *To Young Clergyman* Wks. 1755 II. ii. 21 Stammering, which I take to be one of the worst solecisms in rhetoric. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* l. viii. 273 Caesar... committed a dangerous solecism in politics. 1807 *European Mag.* LII. 387/1 To an English dairymaid, the preparation of milk by men would seem a solecism in housewifery. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* l. (1866) 63 A terrible solecism in political economy.

C. Without article. *rare*.

1649 LOVELAKE *Poems* 78 Tis his first Play, twere Solecism 't should goe. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. ii. vi. Their conviction that Louis is a Prisoner of War; and cannot be put to death without injustice, solecism, peril.

Hence Solecismical *a. rare*—

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Solecismical, pertaining to a Solecism, incongruous.

Solecist (sp'lesist). *rare*. [ad. late L. *solacista*, = Gr. *σολοικιστής*.] One who uses solecisms.

1725 BLACKWALL *Sacr. Class.* l. ii. § 8 Shall a noble writer... he call'd a solecist and barbarian, for giving a new turn to a word so agreeable to the analogy and genius of the Greek tongue?

Solecistic (sp'lesi'stic), *a.* Also solæcistic (*k*). [See prec. and -ic.] Of the nature of or involving solecism: *a.* In speech or diction.

1806 C. SYMMONS *Milton* 347 (Jod.). The earliest of these replies, the barbarous and solecistic style of which [etc.]. 1849 N. & Q. I. 149/2 Is it too late to make an effectual stand against the solecistic expression 'Mutual friend'? 1856 W. H. THOMPSON in *Archer Butler Hist. Anc. Phil.* I. 389 The use of late words, and of solecistic and Latinizing constructions. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 296 His solecistic Greek was sufficient to prove that the language was unfamiliar to him.

b. In thought or conduct.

1865 *Reader* 22 July 87/1 It is rarely that Miss Cobbe distresses fastidiousness by any solecistic ventures in matters of minor import. 1884 *19th Cent.* Jan. 138 Illustrations of the solecistic views which are entertained of those distant parts of the Empire.

Solecisticall, *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 7 solæcisticall, 8-9 -al. [See prec. and -ICAL.] Solecistic.

(a) 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xxi. 272 Some long narrative, which was the Apology for the solecisticall appearances of children. 1837 *Foreign Q. Rev.* XIX. 78 The miserable solecistic conceit of making the chimney-shafts resemble small Doric columns.

(b) 1725 BLACKWALL *Sacr. Class.* (1727) 139 That saying of divine inspiration will be solecisticall. 1778 TYRWHITT *Chaucer's C. Tales* V. 185 According to this hypothesis, the use of these combinations, with respect to the pronouns, is almost always solecisticall. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P. Milton* Wks. 1781 I. 160 Milton... has enforced the charge of a solecism by an expression in itself grossly solecisticall. 1818 HALLAM *Med. Ages* II. 300 The nominative Trullo, though solecisticall, is used by ecclesiastical writers in English.

Hence Solecisticallly *adv.*

1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* 6 A few scattered papers, in which I had formerly for my own use set down some of them (briefly, and almost solecisticallly).

Solecize (sp'lesoiz), *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 7, 9 solecize, 7 solecise, -cize, solæcize. [ad. Gr. *σολοικίζειν*, f. *σόλοικος*: see SOLECIST. So F. *soléciser*.] *intr.* To make use of, or commit, solecisms in language, behaviour, conduct, etc.

(a) 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 225 Absurd fellows... solecising continually in opinion, speech, action, whole life. 1662 HIBBERT *Body of Divinity* l. 207 Men compact of meer incongruities, solecising in all, opinion, speeches and actions.

(b) 1653 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1687) 30/1 A City, called... Soleis, whither he brought also some few Athenians, whose Language growing corrupt by that of the Country, they were said to solecise. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* l. ix. 26 To phansie the Holy Writers to solecize in their language, when we do not like the sense. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* xii. 320 If these Examples be not sufficient to give Mr. B. some clearer apprehension, what it is to solecize in the Attic way, it's to no use to add more.

Hence Solecizer, Solecizing *vbl. sb.*

1693 J. EDWARDS *Auth. O. & N. T.* 36 Those persons who dream of solecisms in Holy Scripture are the greatest solecisers themselves. 1895 H. CALLAN *From Clyde to Jordan* xxvii. 283 There is... no solecising even in Soli.

Soled (sôld), *ppl. a.* [f. SOLE sb.1 or v.1] Having a sole or soles (of a specified kind). Chiefly as the second element in various parasynthetic combinations:

a. Of boots, shoes, etc. (Cf. SINGLE-SOLED *a.*)

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 118 A pair of shoon double soled... a pair of shoon single soled. 1547 in *Academy* (1883) 6 Oct. 231/3 For 6 payre of double sollyd showne, 41 6d. 1611 COTGER, *Cethurine*, a fashion of high-soled buskin used by the ancient Tragedians. 1756 *Demi-Rep* 35 With twice-sold shoes they stamp'd it to the House. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) III. 154 He sallied out... in his thick-soled shoes. 1896 *Strand Mag.* XII. 349/1 [The diver's boots] are leaden-soled. 1899 ALICE WERNER *Captain of Locusts* 237 She put on her flat-soled stuff shoes.

b. Of persons or animals.

1740 TICKELL *Fragm. on Hunting* 74 Such he the dog... thou mean'st to train... Large leg'd, dry sol'd, and of protended claw.

c. Of a water-wheel.

1834-6 *Engl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 58/2 This wheel...

must... be close boarded, or technically close soled round its circumference. 1845 *Ibid.* Index 307/1 Soled wheel.

Sole-fish. Now *rare* or *Obs.* = SOLE sb.2. 1538 ELYOT, *Squatina*, a sole fische with a rough skynne. 1591 R. PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Acedia*, a sole fish, *Soleola*. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. iv. (1614) 753 The taylor skaled almost of the forme of a Sole-fish. 1708 WILSON *Petronius Arbitr* 78 After which came in a Hare and a Sole-fish.

Sole-fluke. *Sc. ? Obs.* Also -fleuk, -flook. [See FLUKE sb.1] The common sole.

1684-92 SYMONS in *Macfarlane's Geogr. Collect.* II. (S.H.S.) 80 By this means, they catch Fleuks, sole fleuks, tarbets and severall other fish. a 1688 WALLACE *Descr. Orkney* (1693) 14 Turbot, Scate, Congir eells, Sole Fleuks. 1710 SIBBALD *Hist. Fife* 51 *Buglossus seu Solen*, the Sole flook.

|| Soleil. [F. *soleil* sun.] A kind of repped woollen fabric.

1883 Cassell's *Family Mag.* Oct. 696/2, I will begin with the new woollens. There are decided novelties in these... Amazon Soleil is a plain coloured stuff which is repped. 1896 *Daily News* 27 Mar. 8/7 Orders have been placed for soleil and satin makes.

† Solein, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 4, 6 solein(e), 4-6 soleyn(e), 6 solleine; 4, 6 souleyn, 5 souleyn; 5 solain, 6 solaine; 5 sulayne, 5-6 solayn(e). [app. *a.* AF. **solein*, **solain*, a derivative of *sol* SOLE *a.* Cf. OF. *soltain*, *soutain* (med.L. *solitarius*). Now represented by SULLEN *a.* (see sense 5).]

A. adj. 1. Unique, singular. *rare*.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Delethe Blanche* 982 Trewly she was to myn eye, The soleyn Fenix of Arabye, For there lyueth never but one. c 1460 *Wisdom* 579 in *Macro Plays*, Kynde nobyll of kynrede, me ioy yovyn base, Ande pat makyt me soleyn. c 1475 *Partenay* 6104 So by hym was made aod furred again Off Mailers the church, with fresb werke solain.

b. Singular, strange, unusual.

1390 GOWER *Conf. II* 16 Therof a solein tale I rede, which I schal telle in remembrance Upon the serce of loves chaunce. c 1475 *Partenay* 5431 Where ye shall finde this solain aurenture, Full strang vnto sight of ech creature.

2. One and no more; single, sole.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3805 pils solayne sope if I sup quethire sustene it may be membris of þe Messedones & of þe may Persens. 1422 *Tr. Secrete Secret.*, *Prio. Prio.* 134 Anothyr yewyth a vyse consail and Sauyth al a roialme, and so may night do the Souleyn streynth of one man.

3. Of places: Lonely, solitary. *rare*.

1388 WYCLIF *Job* iii. 14 Consuls of erthe, that hilden to hem soleyn places [L. *solitudines*]. 1390 GOWER *Conf. III*. 6 Ofte, whanne I scholde pleie, It makth me drawe out of the weie In souleyn place be myselve.

b. Of actions: Done in privacy or solitude.

c 1475 *Partenay* 4394 Noght-withstandyng [he] went to se his dedes solain.

4. Apart from or destitute of a companion or companions; unaccompanied by another or others; all alone; solitary.

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 607 Lat eche of hem ben soleyn al bere lyue. *Ibid.* 614 Leue thow soleyn. 1390 GOWER *Conf. I*. 320 Thus fulfotte there he sat To muse in his philosophie Solein withoute compaignie. a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2592, I gyfe þe grace... Withith thowse way me sothe what thowe here seketh, Thus sengilly and sulayne alle þe selfe one. a 1412 *Lyng. Two Merchants* 527 He weepith, wayleth soleyn and solitarie. a 1542 WYATT *Ps. cii.* 20 in *Anglia* XIX. 437 So made I me the solaine pelycane.

b. Of life: Spent in solitude.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1723 His solayn lif he bad begonn he vved forth als he was wonn.

5. Averse to society; disinclined to be sociable or friendly; morose, sullen.

For the later history of this sense see SULLEN *a.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeliv* iv. 66 And some were so soleyn and sad of ber wittis, Pat er they come to be clos acombrid þey were. a 1400 *Rom. Rose* 396 He hatet alle rechours, Soleyn folk and envyous. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 463 Soleyn(e), of maors, or he pat lovyth no compaignie, *solitarii*, a 1529 SKELTON *Ps. Parrot* 304 Addressyng your selfe, lyke a sadde messengere, To over soleyn(e) seigneur Sadoke. — *Agst. Couely Coystrouwe* 51 It is a solempne syre and a solayne. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 282 Philo, mee thinkth, rightly expressed the qualities of these Saturnine, solleine, discontented men.

b. *transf.* Of bearing or demeanour.

1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Tribulacyon* II. Wks. 1200/1 An whole flood of all unhappy mischic, arrogant maner, high solayn sollempne port. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 213 At last ber solein silence she broke, And gan bis newe budded beard to stroke.

6. Reserved, retiring, modest.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacyon* (Roxb.) 27 Hire speche was lawe and soft, souleyn and fulle discrete.

B. sb. 1. A single or solitary person.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 205 He sit neither... wyth maydenes ne with martires, confessorres ne wydwe, But by hym-self as a soleyn(e), and served on þe erthe.

2. A portion of food for one person.

Perhaps the same as OF. *solain* 'portio monachica' (Du Cange, s.v. *solatium*). c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 463 Soleyn(e), or a mees of mete for on a lone, *solitum*.

Hence Soleinty. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Wycliffite Bible, Isaiah* xxiv. 12 Soleyntee (eþer desolacyon) is left in the citee, and wretchedness schal oppresse the zatis. 1420-22 *Lyng. Thebes* l. 259 Thus ful oite gendred is Envyie In folkes hertes, of soleyn(e) and pryde.

Sole-leather. Also 5 sole-, soolletter, 7 soule-, 8 soal-, 9 sole leather. [f. SOLE sb.1 2 + LEATHER sb. Cf. Fris. *soallear*, Du. *soolleder*, LG. *sol-, sölleder*, G. *sölleder*.]

1. Leather of a thick or strong kind used or suitable for the soles of boots, shoes, etc.

1408 *Litt. Red Bk. Bristol* (1900) II. 103 De faulx qnyrs disloialment tannez ou correyez appelles *Soleletter* et *ouletter*. 1408 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 54, iij. pecias de soolletter. 1647 N. WARR *Simp. Cobler* 32, I would... set on the best pece of Soule-leather I have. 1709 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 76 Of Substance not unlike to English Bend or Sole-Leather. 1777 *Ibid.* LXVIII. 117 The tanners of this country cannot make soal-leather in less time. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 39/2 The preparation of the thick hides used for sole-leather. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 278/1 Sole-leather needs a heavier tannage than upper-leather.

D. attrib., as *sole-leather brake, case, roller*, etc. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 831 Sole-leather Roller, Stripper. 1892 GREENER *Breech-Loader* 181 Sole-leather cases—that is to say, cases in which best leather is sewn to pine frames... do well to carry guns in. 1897 *Outing* XXX. 264/2, I pressed down hard on the sole-leather brake, stopping the reel entirely.

2. Bot. (See quot.) Also *attrib.*

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1071/2 *Sole-leather*, or *Sole-leather Kelp*, a name given to the thicker *Laminaria*, as *L. digitata*, *bulbosa*, &c., without particular reference to any individual species.

Soleless (sôw'less), *a.* Also sole-less. [f. SOLE sb.1 + -LESS.] Of boots, shoes, etc.: Having no sole; without soles.

1790 A. WILSON *Poet. Wks.* (1876) II. 76 Rotten stockings. Soleless trampers. 1848 *tr. Hoffmeister's Trav. Ceylon*, etc. iv. 186 Here, one was limping on with a sole-less shoe. 1855 *Household Wds.* XII. 335 Their shoes are soleless. 1896 BADEN-POWELL *Matable Campaign* xvi, Umtini... has made sandals for me to wear over—or at least outside—my soleless shoes.

Solely (sôw'li), *adv.* Forms: *a.* 6 sooly, 6-7 solye, solie, 6-8 soly (7 solly, soley). *β.* 5-solely. [f. SOLE *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. As a single person (or thing); without any other as an associate, partner, sharer, etc.; alone; occas., without aid or assistance. (Cf. SOLE *a.* 4.)

a. 1539 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* 71 That none of the four complexions have sooly... dominion in one ma. 1542-3 *Act* 34-35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 5 § 4 Any act or actes lawfully executed in his life by him selfe soley. 1591 LOOGE *Cathares* B iij, Who meanes to sit sole on Olympus, must suffer no climbers. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Lives Emperors in Hist. Festine* l. liij, The younger Andronicus gouerced soley. 1622 in *Foster Eng. Factories Ind.* (1808) II. 146 By the Persians turnd out of all, and they left solly possessors. 1637 *Decree of Star Chamb.* in *Milton's Areop.* (Arh.) 13 Any Copy, book or books... which the... Company of Stationers... have the right... soly to print.

b. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII.* c. 52 § 1 The landes and tene-ments that he held soley or jointly with other. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* II. ProL. 4 Now... Honors thought Reignes soley in the breast of every man. 1611 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1638) 243 Solymen shall... be driven to leaue Asia, to be again by you soley possessed. 1635 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 55 But grant, that they will defend themselves, tell me, will they do it soley or jointly? 1746 FRANCIS *tr. Hor.* Sat. l. i. 6 Broken with Toils... The Soldier thinks the Merchant soley blest. 1806-31 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 61 Those who... would think themselves soley qualified to mend the Established Church. 1860 MOZLEV *Univ. Sermon* vii. (1877) 151 Is it true that habit, soley and of itself, does produce positive inclination?

† **b.** Apart from or unaccompanied by others; solitarily. *Obs. rare*.

In quot. 1611 passing into *adj.*

1584 STANVURTH *Aeneis* III. (Arh.) 93 Thus father Æneas soley... His long dryrre viadg... chaunted. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 17 Leau me soley: goe, See how he fares.

2. Only, merely, exclusively; also (contextually), entirely, altogether.

a. 1588 KYD *House. Phil.* Wks. (1902) 261 It shall suffice me soley to aduise and counsell that [etc.]. 1594 — *Cornelia* i. i, Soly through desire of publike rule, Rome and the earth are waxen all as one. 1628 DOUGHTY *Serm. Church-Schism* 13 Like hote furious spirits abroad, who delight soly in fights and vproares. 1663 SPENSER *Prodiges* (1665) 241 God's Miraculous Works never come forth (like a Jugler's tricks) soly to make men stare and wonder. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. 84 The Deluge... was not soley levelled against Mankind, but principally against the Earth that then was. 1720 PRIOR *Orig. Titiles* iii. 155 The setting out of Tithes, as well as the payment of them, was soley left to the Consciences of men.

b. 1750 *tr. Leonardus's Mirr. Stones* 37 This diversity proceeds soley from the diversity of the substance. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1814) III. 387, I cannot say it was written soley with a view to the service of that party. I hope its views were more general. 1823 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1830) 264 Spain did not rest her title soley on the grant of the Pope. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. v. 1. 62 In all his acts he relied soley on himself. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 Feb. 5/3 The questions at issue do not relate soley to Egypt and the Soudan.

† **Solembury.** *Obs.*— (See quot.)

1639 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1885) III. 25 Solemburies, i. e. service berries.

Solemn (sp'lem), *a.* (*adv.* and *sb.*). Forms: 4-6 solempne (4 soll-), 6 sol(l)empe; 4-7 solempne, 7 sollempn(e, 6- solempn; 5 solom, 6 sollem, soleme, sol-, solloom(e, 6-7 solem. See also SOLEMPN *a.* and SOLEN *a.* [a. OF. *solempne*, *solempne* (= Sp. and Pg. *solemne*) or ad. L. *sól-, sollemnis* (later also *sollemnis*), established, appointed, customary, festive, etc.

The formation of the L. word is doubtful; the common variant *sól-, sollemnis* (formerly explained as from *sólus*, 'sole' whole, and *annus* 'year') is now believed to be due to assimilation, or to association with other adjs. in -*enialis*.

L. Associated or connected with religious rites or observances; performed with due ceremony and reverence; having a religious character; sacred.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter*, *Comm. Cant.* 499 We sall synge oure psalmys, þat is, we sall make solempn bi longynys. 1340-60 *Alex. & Dind.* 735 Sit may þer no man..Wip sole[m]pne sacrifice serue hem at onus. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) V. 299 Seint Mamertus.. ordeyned solempne letanyes þat bech-cleped be Rogacionis. 1447 BOKENHAM *Syntry* (Roxb.) 11 It was doon in ful solempne wyse And with niany a cerymony. 1528 CROWEELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 319 The seruice daylie doon..so deuoute, solempne, and full of Armony. 1599 SANOWS *Europe Spec.* (1632) 5 The solemnest diuine honour which I see in those parts. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 808 Then came forth the sacrificers, who began the sacrifice of men... for this was their solemnest festiual. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* t. vii. 17 It is answered, that seven was the compleat and solempne number, whereon God himself emphatically insists. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* t. 390 [They] with cursed things His holy Rites, and Solemn Feasts profan'd. 1830 COLERIDGE *Church & State* (ed. 2) 226 During the solemn Sabbath of the Spirit. 1847 TENNYSON *Prince*. II. 428 At last a solemn grace Concluded, and we sought the gardens.

b. *spec.* Of various ecclesiastical ceremonies or services of a special character (see *goots*).

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 284 He giffes a solempne cursing, Tille þo þat þer on lifies. c 1315 *Coke Lovell's B.* 7 A solempne dryrge is songe there, With a grette drynkynge. 1546 *Supplic. Poore Continuous* (E.E.T.S.) 69 To this daye, they vse, on solempne feastes, to followe their olde ordinary. 1577 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* u. i. It happened... in a Rogation weeke that the clergy goyng in solempne procession [etc.]. 1669 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* VII. 54 Father Rector of ye College performed his Jubilee with a Solemn Mass. 1700 *Ibid.* 63 A Solemn Obsequie for Count Colonna of Bornheim. 1753 CHALLONER *Cath. Chr. Instr.* 93 In the high or solempn Mass the Gospel is sung by the Deacon. 1834 K. H. DUGBY *Mores Cath.* v. vii. 158 The festival of the circumcison became solempn in the sixth century. 1866 LEE *Direct. Angl.* (ed. 3) 360 *Solemn Service*, a choral celebration of the Holy Eucharist. 1908 *Ch. Times* 13 Mar. 1907/2 Parishioners, friends, and relatives gathered from far and near for the Solemn Requiem.

2. Of days or seasons: Marked by the celebration of special observances or rites (esp. of a religious character); distinguished by, or set apart for, special ceremonies.

c 1315 *Prose Psalter* cxvii. 25 Stahls þe solempne daie. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1418 Pempour erded stille in rome at þe ester tide, & for þat solempne sesoun [etc.]. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) VI. 29 He..forbeed hem mete and drynkynge of wyn but it were in certeyne solempne dayes in þe 3ere. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 50 þat feyrn nor markets had no place in þe kirke in solempne tymis. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secreti*, *Priv. Priv.* 194 In hey festis & solempne dayes. 1533 *FIRTH Mirror* (1829) 295 The Jews...were commanded to keep the seventh day solempn. 1611 *BIBLE Numb.* x. 10 'Also in the day of your gladnesse, and in your solempne dayes. 1650 TRAPP *Comm.*, *Exod.* xx. 17 Holie daies were either quotidian or solempn. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 23 Apr. 1646, To this there joyntes a spacious Hall for solempn days to ballot in.

3. Performed with, accompanied by, due formality or ceremony; of a formal or ceremonious character.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Deothe Blauiche* 302 Euerliche [bird] songe in his wyse The most solempne seruyce. c 1386 - *Squire's T.* 61 This Cambrinian..halt his feste, so solempne and so riche That in this world ne was there noon it liche. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 464/1 Solempne, or feestfull, *festiuous*, *celebr.* a 1539 SKELTON *E. Rymynge* 548 Now truly, to my thyngkyng, This is a solempne drynkynge. 1583 MELBANCKE *Philidimus* Ffij. To morrow next there is solempn hunting in the parkes here adioyning. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 723 A solempne horse running, wherein the horse that outrunneeth the rest hath for his prise a little golden bell. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius's Voy. Amb.* A ij. h. The Accompt of a Solemn Embassy, sent to two of the greatest Princes of Europe and Asia. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 15 Oct. 1685, Being the King's birth day, there was a solempn ball at Court. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. III. iii. Till at length...in solempn final session, there bursts forth...an explosion of eloquence. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. 1. 30 They were invited to two solempn haquets.

† b. Formal; regular; uniform. *Obs.*

c 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. ix. (1840) 194 Since which time we find no solempn taking it [the city] by the Turks. a 1661 - *Worthies* (1840) II. 542 Castles...able to resist (though no solempn siege) a tumultuary incursion. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* 1. xvii. 47 Any matter may easily reposs. in the solempn Circulation of the Blood. 1794 *Dict. Rust.* (1726) s.v. *Hot-shoots*, Whereupon they'll continue a glowing, solempn, and constant Fire, for 7 or 8 hours.

† c. Customary; carefully observed. *Obs.*

1616 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Humour* Ded. to Camden, So solempn a vice it is with them to vse the authoritie of their ignorance, to the crying downe of Poetry.

† d. a. Grand, imposing; sumptuous. *Obs.*

13.. E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 171 He sete on Salomones solie, on solempne wyse. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Lawe's T.* 287 Arryved hen this cristen folk to londe, In Surrie, with a greet solempne route. c 1400 *Destr. Try* 1630 Priam...a pales gert make Within the Cite folle Solempne of a sete riall. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 142 b, Salomon huylded a solempne temple..of stones precyous & quadrat or squared. c 1586 CRESS PENBROKE *P. C.* ix. ii. In solempne robes they glad shall goe. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* 1. xv. (Arh.) 49 For which purpose also the players garments were made more rich and costly and solempne.

† b. Of great dignity or importance. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Phyl.* 209 Ther was...A limitour, a ful solempne man. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) I. 3 After solempne and wise writers of arte. *Ibid.* 95 Babylonia...was first so solempn þat it conteyned Assyria, Caldea, and

Mesopotamia. c 1430 LYDG. in *Pol., Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 28, I fond a lyknesse depict vpon a wall... The bede of thre fulle solempne and roiall, Intellectus, Memory, and Resoun. a 1513 FAYVAN *Chron.* vi. (1811) 133 Ethilstanne...mette with hym, and his people, at a place called Brymforde, where he had a greet and solempne victory. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 230 Thrie Judgement saites to he separte ane frome another in solempn places.

† c. Famous, renowned. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) II. 421 His temple is solempn in þe ilond Diomedea. 1595 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 22 Edinburgh... quhilke was nocht litle celebrate and solempne.

5. Of a formal and serious or deliberate character: a. Of vows or oaths, *spec.* of those made under some religious sanction.

Solemn League and Covenant: see COVENANT sb. 9 a. c 1315 SHOREHAM I. 1785 Of chastete profession Hys [=is] solempn by-heste. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P. C.* 239 With sacrafise vp-set, & solempne vowes. a 1450 MYNE 1661 Hym þat brekeþ solempne vow, Or changeþ hyt wole, sende hym forþ now. 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xlv. 177 Makynge a grette & a solempne oath. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* *Mowbrays Banishment* xi. We all agreed and sware a solempne oth. 1597 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* v. lxxv. § 9 The solempnest vow that was ever made. 1643 PRYNNE *Ser. Power Parl.* I. (ed. 2) 54 Such faith is to be given to the solempnest Oathes of Kings. 1755-9 A. BUTLER *Lives of Saints, St. Francis*, The Oblates make no solempn vows, only a promise of obedience to the mother-president. 1895 *Month Nov.* 436 The Redemptoristines were approved with solempn vows and are therefore a Religious Order properly so called. 1894 *Ibid.* June 239 According to the Statutes the vows of the choir nuns should be those canonically called 'solemn'.

b. Of statements, compacts, documents, etc.

Not always clearly distinct from sense 6. 1420 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. 1. 67 And afiurward with a solempne proposition denounceð vn to hym thys Pes. c 1449 PECOCK *Refr.* t. vi. 31 Alle the trouthis of lawe of kinde...wrenn writen bifore in thilk solempnest inward book. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* v. Wks. 940/1 But then cometh he forth vpon me...with a very folly & with a solempne lye. 1560 DAVIS *tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 257 Therefore we protest...in solempnwyte that we are of this mynd. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 760 Thomas Musgrave...was by solempn writ of summons called to the Parliament. 1671 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 385 Our House hath...made a solempne vote, That aids given by the Commons ought not to be altered. 1702 AOOISOS *Dial. Medals* I. Wks. 1766 III. 17 The solempn dissertations that have been made on these weighty subjects! 1741-2 GRAY *Arjib.* t. i. Of mutter'd charms and solempn invocation. 1806 J. BERRISFORD *Miseries Hum.* *Life* II. xviii. The most solempn assurances of the Barometer that there is nothing to fear. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *tr. Rank's Hist. Serbia* 263 A solempn agreement had been entered into; and Russia was entitled to demand its due execution. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 550/2 But neither in England nor in Sicily did official formalism acknowledge even French...as a fit tongue for solempn documents.

6. Of a serious, grave, or earnest character:

a. Of actions, feelings, etc.

c 1449 PECOCK *Refr.* II. viii. 133 If bi the ymagis...schulde he maad ey quyk and feruent and solempne and miche deuout remembrance. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw. IV.* 234 He toke of hys cappe, and made a low and solempne obeysance. 1590 GREENE *Never too Late* Wks. (Grosart) VIII. 77 With a solempne count departing, he went about his busines. 1602 SHAKS. *Hamm.* II. ii. 201 A figure like your Father...with solempne march Goes slow and stately. 1659 HAMMOND *On Pr.* xlviii. 12. 246 Nothing deserving our solempnest meditations. 1705 STAKHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 303 Therefore our Zeal, if sincere, will be solempn. 1763 J. BROWN *Poet.* & *Musie* xii. 214 Our parochial Music, in general, is solempn and deuout. 1827 SCOTT *Chron. Canongate* I. I shall never forget the solempn tone of expression which he summed up under the incapacities of the paralytic. 1833 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom.* I. vii. I heard Him, for He spake, and grief became a Solempn scorn of ills. 1858 FROULKES *Church's Creed or Crown's Creed* 36 There is a solempn document before the world—I may say one of the solempnest.

b. Of persons. *Also transf.*

1580-3 GREENE *Mamillia* Wks. (Grosart) II. 239 Be not too sad least he thinke thou art sollempne. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. 1. 318 Where the sad and solempne Priests sing still. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 648 Silent Night With this her solempn Bird. *Ibid.* xi. 236 Some great Potentate...solempn and sublime, whom not to offend, With reverence I must meet. 1781 CUNYER *Conversation* 299 A shallow brain behind a serious mask...The solempn top. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* xxviii. They were again a reverent flock, and he once more a solempn pastor. 1867 F. H. LUNLOW *Brace of Boys* 265 So confused among the wax-works that he piched the solempnest showman's legs to see if he was real. *absol.* 1871 R. ELLIS *Callulus* xvii. 6 But dull water, avannt... seek the sour, the solempn I.

c. Of the features or looks.

1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. ii. 90 Why do you bend such solempne browes on me? 1761 GRAY *Odin* 76 What Virgins these... That bend to earth their solempn brow. 1832 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* iii. 43 Though the eyes were open, the features were solempn and rigid. 1899 MARG. BENSON & GOURLAY *Temple of Int.* I. 11 An Arab girl with solempn eyes.

7. Fitted to excite serious thoughts or reflections; impressive, awe-inspiring.

c 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud MS.) 867 þe þrid tyme com þe voice Fro hym þat was don on croice with gret solempne lighth. c 1425 *Abraham's Sacr.* 437 in *Bk. of Brome* 68 Lol..now haue we showdyd Thys solempn story to grette and maule. 1522 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 84/1 The wind that puffeth vs vp in pride, vpon the solempn sight of worldly worship. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 29 There raignd a solempn silence ouer all. 1642 H. MORE *Song Soul* I. m. lxxv. In solempn silency this vapour rose From this drad Dale. 1719 TICKELL *On the Death of Addison* 15

What awe did the slow solempn knell inspire. 1757 GRAY *Bard* 105 What solempn scenes on Snowdon's height. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xiv, His solempn agony had not Yet faded from him. 1860 TYNALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 123 The solempn heights of Monte Rosa. 1880 J. F. CLARKE *Self Culture* iii. 75 It becomes vastly more solempn than death.

† b. Gloomy, dark, sombre. *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Hamm.* II. ii. 78 Customary snites of solempne Blacke. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* I. lxxvii, Your partie-perpale picture, one halfe drawne In solempne cyppes. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Adversity* (Arh.) 505 Wee see in Needleworkes and Imbroderies, It is more pleasing, to haue a Linely Worke, vpon a Sad and Solempne Grounde; then to haue a Darke and Melancholy Worke, vpon a Lightsome Ground.

8. As *adv.* Solemnly. *rare* -1.

1743 FRANCIS *tr. Hor.*, *Sec. Poem* 20 Let the solempn Numbers rise; Solempn sing the Queeo of Night.

9. As *sb.* Solemnity. *rare* -1.

1706 DE FOE *Jure Divino* iv. 81 When subjects...Bind their dissembled homage to the Crown And bend the Solempns of Religion down.

10. *Comb.* a. Misc., as solempn-breathing, -looking, -proud adjs., -slowly *adv.*

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1023 Somtyme I syt as I were solempn-prowde. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 535 A soft and solempn breathing sound. 1754 GRAY *Progr. Poets* 14 Parent of sweet and solempn-breathing airs. 1817 LANY MORGAN *France* I. (1818) I. 51 A cold, solempn-looking English sergeant. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Wks. of Fancy & Imag.* II. 12 Let the bright sails all solempn-slowly pass.

b. Parasynthetic, or with pa. pples., as solempn-browed, -measured, -shaded, -thoughted, -visaged.

1777 PORTER *Æschylus* (1779) I. 138 For this beneath the solempn-shaded grove Our raptur'd invocations rise. 1838 LEO HOUGHTON *Poems of Many Years* 11 Solempn-measured be your paces. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 151/1 In stiff-necked solempn-visaged piety. 1844 MRS. BROWN. *ing Lady Geraldine's Courtship* xlii, Wordsworth's solempn-thoughted idyl. 1852 MISS MULOCK *Edw. of Family* vi, A looq-limbed, solempn-browed follower of the sciences.

† Solempn, v. *Obs.* In 5-6 solempne, 6 solemp(n)ø. [f. prec., or ad. OF. *solemp(n)er*, -nier.] *trans.* To solempnize, celebrate.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 318/2 To Solempne, solempnizare, celebrare. 1500 *Chesler Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 23 To morrow the seventh daye I will solempn [z. blym]. 1527 LANC. *Wills* (Chetnam Soc.) I. 34, I will y^r Sir John Walton onsolempn and solempne dyvine service at the forsaide Chappell. 1555 EOEEN *Decades*, etc. (Arh.) 302 They solempne marriages, and begynne the same with fyre and flynte.

† Solempnacy. *Obs.* -1 In 6 solempnacie. [Cf. next and -acy.] Solemoization.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 138 The manner and solempnacie of this marriage was so stieorige and heathealy.

† Solempnation. *Obs.* rare. [Cf. SOLEMPN v.]

Solemoization, celebration.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vii. xxxv. 270 When this solempnacion was done, thenne came in the grene knyghte svr Pertylope with thyrty knyghtes. 1656 EARL MONM. *tr. Boccacini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* 236 The daies solempnation of admittance of the literati into Parnassus.

Solempncholy (sɒl'mp'nkəlɪ), a. Also -coly.

[Fancifully f. SOLEMPN a., after melancholy.] Excessively solempn or serious.

1855 HALSBURTON *Nat. & Hum. Nat.* I. ix. 285 Watch his face as he goes along, slowly and solempncholy through the street. 1863 PYCROFT *Dragons' Teeth* I. 154 With sighs and groans, pale faces, and 'solempncholy' looks. 1894 MEDRON *Margaret* 67 He's a very solempncholy youth.

† Solempned, a. *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 5-6 sol-

empt, empnit, solempnit (6-yt), 6 solempned.

[? f. SOLEMPN v. + -ED.] Solempn, in various senses.

1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* lxxix, Thir peple sawe I stand, With mony a solemp [so M.S.] contenance. c 1450 *Marti. Club Mite*. III. 203 Ane half wattyf far of siluer...for solempnit festis. 1593 DOUGLAS *Æneid* v. ii. 24 Netheles suld I...exequies, with solemp [z. r. solempnit, solempn] pomp and fair, Dewlie perform. 1584 KNOX *bk. Common Order* (1584) Cvj, The cutting off...by publicke and solempned sentence, all obstinate and impenitent persons. 1567 REG. *Privy Council Scot.* I. 542, I faythfullie affirme be my solempnit ayth.

Hence † Solempnedly *adv.* *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvii. (*Martha*) 202 Al hyre covent...hyre exequies dewotly did... & solempnitly. 1566 *Acts & Constit. Scot.* To Rdr., [They] had their statuits..io-rolit, hukit, and solempnitlie red to all the pepill. 1572-3 REG. *Privy Council Scot.* II. 200 Our Sovereane Lordis Commissioneris..solempnitlie promeit and swaure [etc.].

† Solempnel, a. *Obs.* Also 5-6 solempnell(e).

[a. OF. *solempnell*, -nal (F. *solennel*), ad. L. type **solemnalis*.] Solempn.

1471 CAXTON *Reynell* (Sommer) 426/1 Hercules..went to..Salamanque and..he wold make there a solempnell estudy. 1490 - *Eneydos* iv. 60 An assemble..of metes and of wyntes for to kepe a solempnelle feste. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) Biv, The King her father kept her with solempnell keeping inclosed. 1600 in *Cath. Tract.* (S.T.S.) 222, I dont not bot your Maistie sal accomplis this solempnell promesse. 1647 in HEXHAM I. s.v.

Solempness (sɒl'mp'nəs), Also solempnness. [f. SOLEMPN a. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being solempn; solempnity.

1530 PALSGR. 222/2 Solempnesse, solempnitie. 1561 T. HOVEY *tr. Castiglione's Courtier* iv. (1577) T iv, Pride, wrath, solempnesse and such tiraniall fashions as they have within them, 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 230 When the closnesse, solempnesse...and necessity of it, is presented to the soule, 1741 RICHARDSON *Paradise* 123 When the solempnity of the world with such respect and solempnity at parting. 1797-1803 FOSTER in J. E. Ryland *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 211 Still shades, that dimmed in solempness the lower part of her orb. 1828-32 WEBSTER s.v. The solempness of public worship.

1908 *Nation* Mar. 845/1 He has felt the greater solemnness of a Semitic tongue.

† **Solemniation.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *sōlemni-s*: cf. SOLEMNATION.] Solemnization.

1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1638) 192 For solemnization of the marriage, [Amurath] prepared all things with great magnificence. 1658 *CRESHALD Legacy* 18 Ornaments of Solemnization of the Royal descent.

Solemnific, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. SOLEMN *a.* + (1)FIG.] Affectively solemn.

1233 *BEDDOES Poems* 225 This speech..begins too designedly in the established form of solemnific invocation.

Solemnify (*spl'mnifai*), *v.* [f. as prec. + (1)FY.] *trans.* To make solemn. Also *refl.*

1882 L. C. LILLIE *Prudence* 79 Solemnified by the silent hidden presences. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* III. ix. 164 Mr. Sullivan Smith had solemnified himself to proffer a sober petition.

Solemniously, *adv. rare.* Also 6 solempniously. [f. SOLEMN *a.* + -IOUS: cf. OF. *solemnus*.] Solemnly.

1578 *LINDESAV (Pittscliffe) Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 124 Thaireflit the marriage was solempniously maid. 1910 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 607/1 'In the name of God,' says the Pope, very solemniously, 'what is the maning ov all this?'

Solemnity (*spl'mniti*). Forms: 3-4 solempnate, 4-5 -ite(e, -ytee, 4-6 -yte, 4-7 -itie (6 -ytye); 4 solempnate, -ite, 5 -itee, -ytee; 4-5 solempnate, -ite(e, 5-6 -yte, 6-7 -itie, 6- solempnity. [a. OF. *solempnēl*, -itē (= Sp. *solemnidad*, Pg. *solemnidade*), ad. L. *sōl-, sollem(p)nitās* (post-classical), f. *sōl-, sollem(p)nis* SOLEMN *a.*: see -ITY. The ME. form *solem(p)ne* was app. sometimes stressed on the first syllable: cf. SOLEMNTY.]

1. Observance of ceremony or special formality on important occasions: a. In the phrases *with* or *in* (*great*, etc.) *solemnity*. Now *rare*.

1390 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 169 Heo buredeo þat boli bodi hasteliche þer hiside With luyte solempnate i-novz. 13. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1313 He sesed hem with solempnate, þe souerayn he prayesd. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 352 With gret solempnate He was unto his dignite Received, and coroned king. 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.)* xxiv. 153 þai bere þe body to a bill with gret solempnate. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vii. xxvii. 270 The Bishop of Canterbury made the wedding..with gret solempnate. 1557 *Mrs. M. BASSER tr. More's Treat. Passion* M. 5 Wks. 1398 My blessed Martyrs..shal..with woodrefull solempnitate into heauen. 1590 *SHAKS. Midw. N.* iv. 1. 182 Wee'll hold a feast in gret solempnity. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 2 For bringing backe the Arke of God in solempnity. 1719 *YOUNG Revenge* v. 1. And then, with all the cool solempnity Of public justice, give her to the grave. 1759 *ROBERTSON Hist. Scotl.* Wks. 1813 L. 366 The ceremony, however, was opened with much solempnity. 1875 *Times* 9 May, The Emperor..was received with all the solempnity that befits so great a Potentate.

b. In general use.

1340 *HANPOLE Psalter* cxvii. 26 Makis solempnyte in þoure saule. 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* II. 124 Þe Jewis caleniden..to have a man þouuo to hem, for solempnity of þe feeste. 1400 *Love Bonavent. Mirr.* (1908) 50 The solempnity and the worthynesse of this feeste and this hys day. 1420 *Brut* cxli. 349 Þe King..welcomed hir..and made here alle þe solempnity þat mygt be do. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) l. ii. Them that be ordyned of god & of holy churche as well in case of necessity as of solempnyte. 1553 *EOEN Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 14 The king hereof vseih gret pride & solempnity. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgr.* (1614) 192 If a female child be borne, there is small solempnity. 1653 *MORE Antid. Ath.* ii. iii. § 5 Instead of all this Glory and Solempnity there had been nothing but howlings and shoutings. 1759 *ROBERTSON Hist. Scotl.* vii. Wks. 1813 L. 511 Elizabeth resolved that no circumstance of pomp or solempnity should be wanting. 1821 *SHELLEY Geneva* 161 The marriage feast and its solempnity Was turned to funeral pomp.

2. An occasion of ceremony; an observance or celebration of special importance; a festival or other similar occasion.

1300 *Cursor M.* 13874 Iesus went him forth..Til it come a solempnity, He com a-gain in þai cite. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 166 So mylte every man aboute The day of that solempnetye His tale telle. 1400 *Brut* Prol. 1 Doctician boughte marien his Doughtres among all þo knyghts þat ho wete at that solempnity. 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 47 This child..was brought to the forsaid churche yn the solempnity of the glorious Aposle. 1533 *Lo. BERNERS Houn.* lxii. 217 Then they went all with the pope to his palays, and there was made the solempnytes of y^e marriage. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 259 King Edward the Seconde..held the solempnity of a whole Christmase to the house of this Manor. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* iii. 219 Among other solempnities, they roasted an Oxe in the middest of the field for the people. 1673 *TEMPLE Ess. Ircl.* Wks. 1720 I. 119 Many..may come, not only as to a publick kind of Solempnity, but as to a great Mart of the best Horses. 1710 *PRIORAEV Orig. Tithe* ii. 113 Such a multitude of People were fed..during their continuance together at those Solempnities. 1763 *J. BROWN Poet. & Music* § 4. 41 Hymns or Odes would be composed, and Sung by their Composers at their festal Solempnities. 1834 K. H. DICKEY *Mores Cath.* v. vii. 218 Assisting on Easter day at the divine office of this great solempnity. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1877) L. 426 The king engaged in a remarkable solempnity on the spot which had witnessed his last battle.

† b. A ceremonial procession. *Obs.*

1636 *STRODE Floating Isl.* ii. iv, Enter to the midst of the song Amorous ushering the solempnity. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4374/1 When the Solempnity came near St. Mark's Place, the Norton Galley hoisted the Union Colours. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 441 A Representation of the Solempnity and Procession of the Lord Mayor of London thro' the City.

† 3. Applied concretely (see quot.). *Obs.*

1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1591 Myt two dragons hast thou slan, My solempnity they were. 1449 *Chureh. Acc. St. George's, Stanford* in Nicholls (1797) 133. I bequeithe to the seyð Chirch of Seynt George a solempnity of array for the fest of Corpus Christi.

4. † a. Proper or regular performance. *Obs.*—

1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 2 At Marches mone, in contrey that is colde, Putacion bath his solempnity [i. celebrat].

b. *Law.* Necessary formality, such as is requisite to make an act or document valid.

1588 in T. Morris *Proverbs of Methuen* (1875) 72 The solempnity of the law..[being] obseruit. 1590 *SWINBURNE Testaments* 6 The testament is imperfect in respect of solempnity, wherein some of the Legal requisites..be wanting. 1665 *Caldwell P.* (Mail, Cl.) I. 63 Not being sealed by the seal of the partie, quilk was an essentiall solempnity of contracts. 1669 *CHAMBERLAYNE Pres. St. Eng.* 158 If she be Plaintiff, the Summons in the Process need not have the solempnity of 15 dayes. 1871 *MARKEV Elem. Law* § 171 The contract..should be accompanied by certain solempnities as they are called. 1875 K. E. DICKEY *Real Prop.* x. § 1 (1876) 374 No solempnity short of a deed is regarded by our law as sufficient to create a right of this kind.

5. The state or character of being solemn or serious; impressiveness; gravity; a solemn utterance or statement.

1712 *ADDISON Spectator* No. 405 ¶ 3 That Solempnity of Phrase, which may be drawn from the Sacred Writings. 1741 C. MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. l. 2 A writer, who loves to raise the solempnity of his story by the introduction of something miraculous. 1794 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* xxvii. The solempnity of this silence..subdued her spirits. 1822-7 *Good Study Med.* (1829) II. 486 At present, from a knowledge of the circulation of the blood, we can smile at these nugatory solempnities. 1883 *FROUDE Short Stud.* IV. ii. 164 Subjects which in our fathers' time were approached only with the deepest reverence and solempnity.

† **Solemnize**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 6 solempnizate, -zate, Sc. solemp(p)nzat. [f. ppl. stem of med. L. *solemp(p)nzare*.] *trans.* To solemnize.

1538 *CRANMER Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 360 Marriage contracted and solemnized in lawful age. 1548 *UOALL*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xiv. 80 He dyd solempnizate the day of his birth. 1585 *Rec. Elgin* (Spald. Cl.) 4 That be sall solempnizate the band of matrimony.

Solemnization (*spl'mnizi-*, -nizə-'fən). Forms: 5 solempnysacion, 6 -yzacion, -izacion, -isacion; 5 solempnyzacyoun, 6 -izacyon, 6 -isacyon, solemnization. [a. OF. *solemp(p)nisation*, -ization, or ad. med. L. *solempnizatio*: see SOLEMNIZE *v.* and -ATION.] The action of solemnizing or celebrating in a ceremonial manner.

1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (Roxb.) 32 Wyth tyme as shuld the solempnyzacyoun Been of that chertche. 1555 *WATREMAN Fardle of Factions* ii. xii. 271 He goeth vp to the aultare..and so procedeth in the Solempnization of y^e Masse. 1586 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* (1911) IX. 167 For the solemnization of which popish fest we thought these persons wold assemble themselves together. 1631 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. III. 267 On Friday my Lord of Essex..was present at the solemnization of his mothers funeral. 1651 *BAXTER Infant Bapt.* 295 The secondary..Act, and Instrument, being but the Ceremonial solemnization. 1820 *Monthly Rev.* XCi. 501 A solemnization of this kind..would in my judgement..have a happy influence. 1863 *H. Cox Instit.* iii. iii. 626 Coronation was but a..national solemnization of the descent.

b. *spec.* The celebration or performance of a marriage.

1497 *Br. Alcock Mons Perf.* D iij, The solempnyzacion of the maryage of the spouse of heuen. 1535 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. II. 89 For the solemnization of matrimonye betwene you. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Offices* 73 The forme of solemnization of matrimonye. 1625 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III. 190 The solemnization of the Nuptials of our King and Queen and the Madam of France. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) III. 77 Out came, with great diffidence..a proposal of speedy solemnization. 1797 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Italian* xiii. To urge an immediate solemnization of their marriage. 1858 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 506 The solemnization of the marriage was extorted from his Majesty against his will.

† **Solemnize**, *sb. Obs.*— [f. the *vh.*] Solemnization; solemn rite.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. x. 4 Though spoused, yet wanting wedlocks solemnize.

Solemnize (*spl'mniz*), *v.* Forms: 4-6 solempnise (5 -esse, -ish), 5-6 -yee, -yze, 6-7 solempnize; 6- solempnise (6-yse), solemnize. [ad. OF. *solemp(p)nisar*, -izer (= Sp. and Pg. *solemnizar*), or med. L. *solemnizare*: see SOLEMN *a.* and -IZE. In older verse the stressing *solemnize* occasionally appears.]

1. *trans.* To dignify or honour by ceremonies; to celebrate or commemorate by special observances or with special formality.

1382 *WYCLIF 1 Esdras* i. 20 There is not solempnizid such a pasch in Israel, for the times of Samuel. 1460 *CAPR. Chron.* (Rolls) 66 Hermes wrot a book that Etern day chuld evyr be solempnyzed on a Sunday. 1480 *CAXTON Myrr.* iii. x. 155 To solempnise suche dayes as boly chyrche bath ordeyned. 1530 *PALSGR. 724/2* The bouchers in London solempnyse saynte Lukes daye above all feestes in the yere. 1597 *BEARD Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 272 To the end the better to solemnize his entrie to the crowne, commanded a sumptuous and pompous banquet to be prepared. 1623 *LISLE Afric on O. & N. Test.* Many thousands of Angels solemnised his birth with heavenly songs. 1652 *LOVEDAY tr. Calprenède's Cassandra* i. 22 These two engaged Princes solemniz'd their mutuall fury by the death of so many thousands. 1737 *WHISTON Josephus, Antig.* xix. vii. § 1 Agrippa was solemnizing his birth-day. 1789 *BURNS Ode Birthday Pr. Chas. Edward* 15 We solemnize this sorrowing natal

day, To prove our loyal trutb. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* xliii. V. 317 The king solemnized his triumph with great magnificence at Dium.

2. To celebrate (a marriage) with proper ceremonies and in due form; also, to perform the ceremony of (marriage).

1426 *LYDG. in Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 136 And there in Troys also was solempnized The mariage, to conferme up the peas. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 2 § 11 So that thoes espousels be solempnyzed in Churche, Chapell, or Oratory. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 The mariage, which was solempnized betwene his maistie and..the lady Catherine. 1588 *GREENE Perimedes* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 84 Bradamant..with great pompe solempnized the Nuptials. 1615 G. SANOVY *Trav.* 66 They buy their wives of their parents, and receive the contract before the Cadi, which they after solempnize in this manner. 1657 in *Verney Mem.* (1904) II. 120 The mariage of the Protector's daughter to Warwick's sonne, is forthwith to bee solempnized. 1713 *Guardian* No. 7 ¶ 3 The immature marriages solempnized in our days. 1797 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Italian* xiii. He found a priest who would solempnize their nuptials. 1847 *EMERSON Poems, Alusketaguid* Wks. (Bohn) I. 484 And wide around, the mariage of the plants is sweetly solempnized. 1886 *Act 49 Vict.* c. 14 § 1 No person shall be subject to any proceedings in any court..for solempnizing matrimony betwene the aforesaid hours.

b. To wed ceremonially. *nonce-use.*

1592 *BRETTON Pilgr. Parad.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 20/2 Where sacred mercy first did solempnize The spirite to the fleshe in mariage.

c. *absol.* To marry.

1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) IV. 168 Let the articles be drawn up, and engrossed; and solempnize upon them. 1804 *EUGENIA or ACTON Tale without Title* I. 112, I am unalterably resolved never to marry any other woman: and..should I solempnize upon her recovery [etc.].

3. To hold, observe, perform, † proclaim, etc., with some amount of ceremony or formality.

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 233/2 Wherefore temperour established..that the counseyl shold be solempnyzed at nylance. 1487-8 in *Prymer* (E. E. T. S.) 170 The Banys where solempnysid & published betwixt Annes Kynge..and Peres Counteys. 1548-9 (May) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion* 121 The Minister hauyng alwayes some to communicate with him, may accordingly solempnise so high and holy misteries, with al. due ordre. 1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng. Prose* Addit. 341 There..did [Æneas] solempnize an Anniversarie at the Tombe of his father. 1603 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III. 72 To-morrow..wee doe solempnise the funerals..of her late Majesty. 1641 *MILTON Cl. Govl.* v. Wks. 1851 III. 117 To solempnize some religious monthly meeting differ from the Sabbath. 1703 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* VII. 149 The Anniversary Service for Henri 4 was Solempnized this Morn. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* xxxiii. The scene of solempnizing some high national festival. 1835 *THIRLWALL Greece* x. I. 427 The Megarian peasantry were compelled to solempnize the obsequies of every Bacchid. 1897 G. ALLEN *Type-writer Girl* xvii. 189 Dinner solempnized, we withdrew to the comfortable divans of the balcony.

† 4. To celebrate with praise or commendation; to laud or glorify. *Obs.*

1514 *BARCLAY Ecloges* iv. (1570) C v b/2 And to what vices that princes most intende, Those dare these foolcs solempnize and commende. 1586 C. TRESS *Pembroke Ps.* cviii. i. My hart is bent..God's name to solempnize. 1619 *FOTHERBY Atheism.* ii. i. § 7 (1622) 148 Vnto the Sunne, whose glorious Regimant All dayes solempnize. 1652 *LOVEDAY tr. Calprenède's Cassandra* i. 49 The bravery of the Course was solempnized with a general shout. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2266/1 We cannot be satisfied..that what Your Majesty hath now done for them, should be more Solempnized, than what You have always done for us.

5. To make solemn; to render serious or grave.

1726 *POPE Odys.* xvii. 245 Holy horrors solempnize the shade. 1760-72 *H. BROOKE Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 140 Such an inward awe and veneration..as, for a while, sunk his spirits, and solempnized his features. 1802-12 *BENTHAM Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 361 He solempnizes his tone..and beholds in the air a host of difficulties. 1845 *MAR-TINEAU Hist.* (1852) 114 A religious ceremonial invested with every beauty that may touch and solempnize their hearts. 1871 *MOZLEY Univ. Serui.* vi. (1876) 231 That remarkable desire..seems to be innate in all..the desire to be solempnized. People like being awed.

absol. 1865 *MOZLEY Miracles* vii. 133 A supernatural fact..is a potent influence; it xouses, it solempnizes.

6. *intr.* To speak or meditate solemnly.

1836 *FRASER'S Mag.* XIV. 733 [He] had sermonised and solempnized in sepulchral vaults and feudal towers.

Hence *Solempnized ppl. a.*

1641 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Song Solomon* iii. iii. 13 At that solempniz'd Nuptial Feast.

Solemnizer, *rare.* [f. prec.] One who solemnizes or performs a solemn rite.

1577 *HANMER Anc. Eccl. Hist., Eusebius* x. iv, Setting before our mind the author and solemnizer of this present Feast. 1634 R. CLERKE *Serm.* (1637) 518 The second regard is of the Solemnizer..Christ himself. 1706 *STEVENS Span.-Eng. Dict.* 1, Solemnizander, a Solemnizer.

Solemnizing, *vb. sb.* [f. as prec.] The action of celebrating solemnly or ceremoniously.

1665 *STAPLETON tr. Bede's Hist. Ch. England* 120 The catholicke solempnizing and dewe observation of the time of Christes resurrection. 1591 *HORSEY Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 171 Great feasting and trumps was at the solempnizing of this mariage. 1634 *BRETTON Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 64 It was as long in solempnizing as our marriages. 1714 *SHARP Init. Christ* iii. Wks. 1754 V. 266 The feast of the dedication, for the solempnizing of which we find our Saviour making a journey to Jerusalem.

Solemnizing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec.] That solemnizes or renders solemn.

1614 *SELDEN Titles Honor* 137 The Dancers or Singers, and number of the solempnizing Sacrificers. 1807 C. SIMMON

in *Carus Life* (1847) 218 This had a sweetly solemnizing effect. 1859 *Cornwallis New World* I. 228 No solemnizing associations seemed to connect themselves with the hallowed ground. 1871 *Mozley Univ. Serim* v. (1876) 105 This judicial character of war... enables it to produce its solemnizing type of character.

† **Solemnly**, *a. Obs.*—[LY 1.] Of a solemn or sacred character.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arh.) 106 Who ys he that wolde not ful gretly sorow to se so feire and so solemnly a body to be caste under so grette iniuriis and sore peynys.

Solemnly (*sp'lemli*), *adv.* Forms: *a.* 4 *sol-empliche*, *liche*; 4-6 *solemply* (4-*lie*, 5-*lye*, 6-*solemply*); 4 *solemliche*, 6-*ly*. *B.* 4 *soll-*, *solempliche*; 4-6 *solempnly* (4-*lic*, 5-*li*), *solempnly* (6-*lie*); 5-6 *solempn(e)ly*. *γ.* 6 *solemnelle*, 6-7-*ly*; 6-*solemnly*. [*f.* SOLEMN *a.* + LY 2. Cf. OF. *solempnment*, L. *solemniter*, MDu. *solem(p)nelic*, *-lijc*.] In a solemn manner, in various senses of the adj.; ceremoniously, formally; gravely, seriously, etc.

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6097 In myning sal ye hald his dai... Solemplike wit in your lai. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) III. 391 To brene noble bodies whanne þey were dede, and kepe þe askes solempliche in solempne place. 1430 *Lydg. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 19 Solemplye [they] gan him conveye in dede Up into the chyrche. 1473 *Rental Bk. Cufar-Augus* (1899) I. 172 The forsd Robert and Thomas... swor solemply vpon the haly wangelis. 1535 *Coverdale Judith* xvi. 26 The daye wherin this victory was gotten, was solemply holden. *a.* 1548 *Hall Chron.* Hen. IV. 22h, The kyng... was by the senate and magistrates solemply receyved. 1565 *Cooper Thes. s.v. Celebro*, To hyng solemply to huryng.

B. *a.* 1325 *MS. Ravel. B.* 520 ff. 30 h, þat te notes ant te fins... ben comuneliche and solempneliche i-radde. *c.* 1330 R. *Brune Chron.* *Vace* (Rolls) 15401 He was bytyrd ful solempnly. 1390 *Gower Conf. III.* 329 The hibe festes of Neptune... Solempneliche thet besithe. 1449 *Pecock Repr.* iv. iv. 145 To whom Poul wrote more in quantite and more solempnely and oftr. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* viii. xxxvi. 323 They were wedded and solempnly held theyr maryage. 1513 *More Hist. Rich. III.* Wks. 6012 She was solempnly sworne to say the trowth. 1587 *Greene Enphues* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 177 Being solempnly set in a coole Arbore.

γ. 1505 *Robinson More's Utopia* n. (Arh.) 124 After that warre is ones sollempnelic denounced. 1577 B. *Googe Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 170 h, I founde of late... an Owle sitting sollempnly in the nest. 1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Epist.* 239 Eve... was not sollempnly hegotten, but suddenly framed. 1671 *Milton Samson* 1731 To fetch him hence and sollempnly attend With silent obsequie. 1716 *Lady M. W. Montagu Lett.* I. iiii. 12 The thick shade of the trees... is sollempnly delightful. 1766 *Goldsom Vitar* i. I sollempnly protest I had no hand in it. 1817 *Shelley Rev. Islam v. xli*, Solempnly and slow... the wind here that tumult to and fro. 1855 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 507 The right of the people to resist oppression... had been sollempnly recognised by the Estates of the realm. 1874 *Green Short Hist.* vi. § 5. 315 Luther's works were sollempnly hurnt in St. Paul's.

Solemnness, variant of SOLEMNITY.

† **Solemnity**, *Obs.* In 4-5 *solempnte*; [prob. a reduced form of ME. *solempnelt*.] Solemnity.

1303 R. *Brune Handl. Synne* 9632 As a-nouper chyld shuld ha be þat hade receyvede the solempnte. 1382 *Wyclif Lev.* xxiii. 41 And 3e shulen halowe the solempnte of hym scenen dayes.

† **Solemnly**, *a. and adv. Obs.* In 5 *solempny*, -ni. [*f.* SOLEMN *a.*] *A. adj.* Solemn.

c. 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1797 Bot a solempniere dedicacione for-sothe þe nas in Wylton neuer hyfore þat day y-done. 1448-9 *Metham Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) 51 And every man that he coude off myrth or play schuld schewe yt... this solempny day. 1450 *Goldstow Reg.* 489 That the fest of seynt Margarete myght be the more solempnyere and the more devoutly he halowed and honoured.

B. adv. Solemnly. (Cf. SOLENNY *adv.*)

1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints xxvii. (Machor)* 1207 þare solempni with honoure þat grathit for it a sepulture. *a.* 1470 *Contin. Brut* 493 And in every town þe way he had solempny his Dirige on þe evyn, & masse on þe morn.

† **Solen**, *a. and sb. 1 Obs.* Also 5 *solenne*. [*a.* OF. *solenne* (= It. *solenne*), ad. L. *söl-*, *sollennis*, var. of *sollemnis* SOLEMN *a.*]

A. adj. Solenn, in various senses.

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) III. 297 A feste of gaudes was made solenne and kepede at Rome in the kalendes of June. 1448-9 *Metham Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) 51 And every man that he coude off myrth or play schuld schewe yt... this solempny day. 1450 *Goldstow Reg.* 489 That the fest of seynt Margarete myght be the more solempnyere and the more devoutly he halowed and honoured.

B. sb. 1. A formal residence.

1447 *Bokenham Seyntys* (Roach.) 29 In this seyo cnerche was an abbeye. A solenne of munkys with that it stood.

Solen (*söl-lén*), *sb. 2* [*a.* L. *sölén*, or Gr. *σολήν*, channel, pipe, syringe, shell-fish, etc. So *F. solen*.]

1. *Zool.* The razor-fish, *Solen ensis* or *siliqua*. 1661 R. *Lovell Anim. & Min.* 240 Solen... The fish is sweet; they may be eaten fried or boiled. 1752 *Hill Hist. Anim.* 170 The large, brown, common Solen, called the Razor-shell and Sheath-shell. 1776 *Ménos ne Costa Elem. Conch.* 233 Shells with valves, that... are always open and gaping in some part; as chamæ, pinæ, solens, etc. 1834 *McMurtrei Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 268 In the Solens, properly so called, the shell is cylindrically elongated. 1841-71 T. R. *Jones Anim. Kingd.* 538 The Solen excavates for itself a very deep hole in the sand.

Comb. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 319 Solen-like Nymphide. 2. *Surg.* (See quotes.)

1693 *tr. Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Solen*, an ohlong Instrument which Surgeons use, to contain a broken Member. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2241/1 *Solen*,... (a) a cradle for a broken limb; (b) a tent or tilt of stilt or wands to hold the bed-clothes from contact with a broken or sore limb.

Hence (from sense 1) *Solena'cean sb. and a.*; *Solena'ceous a.*

1842 *BRANDE Dict. Sci.*, etc. 1130/1 *Solenaceans*, *Solenacea*,... the name of a family of Dimiary Bivalve Mollusks, of which the razor shell (*Solen*) is the type. 1850 *Ogilvie, Solenaceans*, relating to the Solenaceans.

Solender, *obs. form of SALLENDER.*

Solennes (*söl-lén's*). Now rare. [*f.* SOLE *a.*]

† 1. *Solitude*; *solitariness. Obs.*

c. 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* II. xv. 235 Forto haue quietnes and solnes to prete to God or to a Seint. 1534 *Whitton Tulyes Offices* 1, (1540) 63 A large house is ofte a reproche to his master, if there be in it solnesse and no recourse. 1612 J. *DAVIES* (Heref.) *Muse's Sacr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 68/2 *Solennes*, brings sadnesse; Company, but strife. *a.* 1618 *SYLVESTER Monodia* 100 Her selfe to sadnesse and to solennes taking.

2. The state or condition of being sole, alone, or apart.

1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* vi. 90 The first God... being afore the Becer, and alone... ydeth still in the solennes of his vniue. 1631 R. *BOLTON Conf. Aff. Couns.* xi. (1635) 274 He is much troubled with solennes in suffering. *a.* 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) I. 39 The laurel importing conquest and sovereignty, and so by consequence solennes in that faculty. 1748 *CHESTERF. Lett.* (1792) II. clx. 74 An advantage which France has;... which is (if I may use the expression) its solennes, continuity of riches and power within itself. 1880 *Macm. Mag.* Jan. 205/1 The Greek islander is never coarse, balanced, as he is; with curious solennes, between the barbarian and the gentleman.

Solenette (*söl-lén't*, *splén't*). [Irregularly *f.* SOLE *sb.* 2 + (-N)ETTE.] The little sole, *Monochirus linguatulus* or *Solea minutula*.

1839 *YARRELL Suppl. Brit. Fishes* 36 The Solenette, or Little Sole. 1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 73 The Solenette... attains a length of five inches. 1892 *Chambers's Encycl.* IX. 559/2 The Solenette... is the smallest British species.

Solenhofen. [See def.] *Solenhofen slate* or *stone*, a fine-grained variety of limestone, used esp. in lithographic printing, quarried in the upper beds of the Jurassic formation at Solenhofen in Bavaria. So *Solenhofen bed*.

1833-4 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 634/1 *Solenhofen beds*. In the centre of the German Jura... occur beds of white fissile limestone, now universally employed in lithography. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 256/1 The Jurassic limestone of Solenhofen, commonly called the Solenhofen slate. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 698/1 The Solenhofen stone, in its chemical decomposition, consists of lime and carbonic acid.

Solenial, *a.* [*f.* SOLENIUM + -IAL.] Of the nature of a canal or pipe.

1900 G. C. *BOURNE in Trans. Linn. Soc., Zool.* VII. x. 532 Fresh solenial outgrowths of the chief members give rise to new lateral members.

Solenite. [*a.* F. *solénite*: see SOLEN *sb.* 2 and -ITE 2 a.] A fossil razor-fish or solen.

1828-32 IN WEBSTER. 1849 *CRAGG, Solénite*, a fossil Solen, of which Lamarck describes five species as occurring in the neighbourhood of Paris. 1850 *Ogilvie s.v.*, Fragments of solenites are found in the Essex cliffs.

|| **Solenium** (*söl-lin-ium*). Pl. solenial. [mod. L., ad. Gr. *σολήνιον*, dim. of *σολήν* SOLEN *sb.* 2.] (See first quot.)

1900 G. C. *BOURNE in Trans. Linn. Soc., Zool.* VII. x. 522 The anastomosing canals lined by endoderm which place the zool cavities in communication have been variously named 'stolons', 'nutritive canals', 'conenchymal tubes', and so on. I propose to call them solenial. *Ibid.* 532 The antostole sends up a solenium.

† **Solenly**, *adv. Obs. rare.* [*f.* SOLEN *a.* + -LY 2.] Solemnly; ceremoniously.

1393 *LANGEL P. Pl. C.* 24. iv. In masse and in matyns... we shulleþ syng Solenliche and sothlich as for a sustre of oore ordre. *c.* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8738 There set was full solenly besyde the high alter, A tabernacle.

† **Solenial**, *a. Obs.*—[*f.* L. *solennis*: see SOLEN *a.*] Also † *Solenic a.* (See quotes.)

1623 *COCKERHAM 1, Solennic*, vsuall once a yeere. 1656 *Blount Glossary*, *Solenial*, yearly, used or done every year at a certain time, publick, solemn, accustomed.

† **Solenit**, var. *solennit* SOLEMNED *a. Obs.* 1562 *WISPER Wks.* (S.T.S.) I. 27 Ane notable cause of thir solennit dayis geuis the said renouwt Father Augustine.

† **Solenity**, *Obs.* Forms: 5 *solennite*, 5-6 *solennite*; 6-*itye*, 7-*ity*. [*a.* OF. *solennit* (= It. *solennità*), var. of *solennit* SOLEMNITY.] Solennity, formal celebration, etc.

c. 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 2755 He wente to that solennite, The temple and that toyse to se. *c.* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9021 Priam prestly gert ordan a gret solennite. *Ibid.* 9094 With Sacrifice & solennite vnto zere godesse. *c.* 1475 *Harl. Contin. Higden* (Rolls) VII. 446 Within which solennite he made iij erles. 1565 *STAPLETON tr. Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 182 The solennite whereof beghynth in the evening of the xliij. daye. 1595 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* V. 360 Within the Octaves & solennity of St. Lawrence. 1647 J. *TAYLOR Lib. Proph.* ii. 51 That they should with so great pomp and solennities engage mens persuasions.

So † **Solennization** [*f.* *solennisation*], solennization. † **Solennize** *v.* [*f.* *solenniser*, It. *solennizzare*], to solennize, to perform. † **Solennly** *adv.* [*f.* SOLEMN *adv.*], solemnly. *Obs.*

c. 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 71 This is the hyst fest of

oure *solennyzacion. *c.* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* n1. 345 And in this mone... Thy grafting good hit is to *solennize. 1588 *GREENE Perimedes Wks.* (Grosart) VII. 42 The marriage of the Gentlemen was solennised the next weeke after. 1480 in *10th Reg. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 315 A Masse of the Holi Goste *solennly sayde and song. 1485 *Ibid.* 319 The Maire... and commynes, bene sworne all and singlerly solenly on the bocke.

Solenoid (*söl-lin-oid*, *söl-lén-oid*), combining form of Gr. *σολήν* channel, pipe, etc., as *solénocyste*, one of the cells found in the nephridia of certain polychætan worms; *solénodon* (t, one or other of certain insectivorous mammalian rodents native to the West Indies and America, as the agouti, *S. paradoxus*, or the almiqui, *S. cubanus*; *solénogyne*, *solénostelic a.*, *Bol.* (see quotes); *solénostomatous a.*, of, belonging to, or resembling the genus *Solenostomus* of lophobranchiate fishes.

Various other examples, as *solénococh*, *solénoglyph*, *solénopharynx*, *solénostome*, etc., are recorded in some recent Dicts.

1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXIII. 882 The hind branches are beset with peculiar cells, the 'solénocytes'. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 80 The 'Solénodon' resembles a gigantic Shrew, but with coarse fur. 1871 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* I. 362 The existence of a *Solenodon* in some of the mountainous parts of the island of Cuba. 1896 *SCATER in Geog. Jnl.* VII. 288 The affinities of which... seem on the whole to approach the Solenodonts. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1071/2 **Solenogyne*, a little Australian perennial herb of the *Compositæ*, now united with *Lagenophora* under the name *L. Solenogyne*. In aspect it is very like our own daisy. 1900 E. D. *JACKSON Gloss. Bot. Terms* 243/1 **Solenostelic*,... having a tubular stele with internal and external phloem (Jéfiréy). 1855 J. *PHILLIPS Man. Geol.* 60 According to the ordinary notion of their food, gasteropodous mollusca with shells may be ranked thus... Holostomatous phytophaga... *Solenostomatous zoophaga.

Solenoid (*söl-lin-oid*, *söl-lén-oid*). [*a.* F. *solén-oid*, *f.* Gr. *σολήν*: see SOLEN *sb.* 2.]

1. *Electr.* An electro-dynamical spiral, formed of a wire with the ends returned parallel to the axis; a series of elementary circuits arranged on this principle.

1832 *Handbk. Nat. Philos., Electro-Magnet.* xii. § 270 (L.U.K.) 63 Collecting together a great number of similar helices, and uniting them in one mass. Such an arrangement is called by Ampère an Electro-dynamic Solenoid. 1881 *Nature* XXV. 167 The main current is made to pass through a pair of concentric solenoids, and in the annular space between these is hung a solenoid. 1897 *CURRY Theory Electr. & Magnetism* 254 A number of elementary circuits placed at equal distances apart along any line with their planes at right angles to that line is called a solenoid.

2. *Med.* A kind of cage for containing a patient during medical treatment.

1901 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* Nov. 2092 Epit. Med. Lit. 19 The subject was seated in a large solenoid or cage, and expired through a gasometer. 1903 *Ibid.* Nov. 2203, 634 The successful treatment of diphtheria and tetanus within the solenoid.

Solenoidal (*söl-lin-oid-äl*), *a.* [*f.* prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining or relating to, a solenoid; of the nature or having the properties of a solenoid.

1873 *MAXWELL Electr. & Magn.* I. 21 The distribution of the vector quantity is said to be Solenoidal. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 230/2 Solenoidal Magnets... [are] such that the vector I satisfies the solenoidal condition. 1897 *CURRY Theory Electr. & Magnetism* 256 This solenoidal arrangement of the molecular currents.

Hence *Solenoidally* *adv.*

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 231/1 When a body is solenoidally magnetized. *Ibid.*, The magnetic action of a solenoidally magnetized body.

† **Solent**, *a. Obs.*—[*f.* L. *sol-ēre* to he wont.] ? Usual, customary.

1658 *FRANCK North. Mem.* (1694) p. vi, There the Rocks and the Groves will be our solent Reception, and the Cities and Citadels supply us with Accommodation.

Solepers, *obs. variant of SURPLICE.*

Soler (*söl-lér*). [*f.* SOLE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who soles boots or shoes.

1884 L. *GRONLUND Co-oper. Commv.* viii. (1886) 173 The operatives in a shoe-factory... the 'tappers', the 'solers', the 'finishers'. 1902 *Longi. Mag.* Dec. 150 Some were only eyelet-hole makers, others were sole-peppers, or tongue-sewers, or solers and heelers.

† **Soler** 2. *Obs.*—[*a.* OF. (**soler*) *solier*, *f.* L. *solum*, perh. by confusion with *soler* SOLLAR *sb.* 1] A throne.

a. 1240 *HAMFOL Ps., Comm. Cant.* 502 þat he sytt wiþ pryncis and hald þe solere of ioy [*f.* *solum glorie*].

|| **Solera** (*söl-ér-a*). [*Sp.*]

1. A blend of sherry wine. 1821 *RENNING Mod. Wines* 356 The finest wines come thus into England in cases... Soleras, sixteen years in wood [etc.]. 1876 *From Vineyard to Decanter* 23 In the shippers bodega many soleras are kept, each contained in a given number of butts. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 607/1 The wines... are reared for a number of years as soleras.

2. A wine-cask, usu. containing a double butt. 1863 T. G. *SHAW Wine* 136 Stocks are kept in casks of fall sizes, generally double botts, called soleras. *Ibid.* 133 The hungs of the soleras are never driven home.

Soler (e, obs. forms of SOLLAR *sb.* 1)

Solaret, *rare*. [*ad. med. L. solaretum*, dim. of *solarium* SOLLAR *sb.* 1] A small upper room.

1821 T. H. *TURNER Dom. Archit.* I. v. 217 To make a certain solaret above the gateway there. *Ibid.* iii. 82. Soloret (te; variants of SOLLERET.

† **Solert**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *sōlert*-, stem of *sōlers*, *sollers*, f. *sollus* whole, entire + *ars* art.] Clever, wise; characterized by cleverness.

1612 *Cotta Disc. Dang. Pract. Phys.* 3 An exact and exquisite disquisition of a sound and solert judgement. 1678 *Cudworth Intell. Syst.* i. v. 685 That Man was therefore the wisest (or most solert) of all Animals. a 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) I. 406 Nor is the diligent and solert Dr. less proper for this Administration.

So † **Solertic** *a. Obs.* Also † **Solertiousness**, † **Solerty** [L. *sōlertia*], cleverness, ingenuity.

1623 *COCKERAM* i. *Solerticke* [sic], craftie. a 1649 in *N. & Q. Ser.* i. X. 357 Solertiousness must be added to the rest, else it will be too dull to meet with every occurrent. 1656 *OGHTRED* in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 90 Which therefore I leave to the solerty of W. J. a 1670 *HACKETT Abp. Williams* i. (1692) 22 The interpretation of his secret meaning; which abounded to the praise of Mr. Williams's solertiousness.

† **Solanship**. *Obs.* [f. *SOLE* *a.*] The state or fact of being sole or alone in the enjoyment or exercise of a privilege, power, etc.

1641 *SIR E. DERING Sp. on Relig.* ix. 32 This Bishop.. sublimeth it self by assuming a solanship both in Orders and Censures. *Ibid.*, Unless you root out this solanship of Episcopacy. 1643 *Sober Sadness* 37 The very name of Monarch implies a solanship of Government.

Soletary, *obs.* form of **SOLITARY** *a.*

Sole-tree. Also 6 *soletre*, 6-7 *soletre*, 7 *solale*, 7, 9 *sole tree*. [f. *SOLE* *sb.* + *TREE* *a.*] A beam, plank, or piece of timber forming a support, base, or foundation to something.

1527-8 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 101 Pro plumbo.. in tegulis, in les fre stone, in evid bordes, severns et j soletre. 1530 *Houden Roll*, *Ibid.* 354 Owtshot-sparres, sarkynhoordes et geists ac soletrees pro thakking. 1632 *Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.* in Peacock *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* 232/1 For a peice of wood to make a sole-tree for the seats. 1671 in *Holmes Pontefract Bk. Entries* (1882) 103 Studs for partitions, soletrees, nayles. 1789 J. WILLIAMS *Min. Kingd.* I. 310 Two door-cheeks, or side-posts, a lintel and sole-tree. 1833 *Loudon Encycl. Archit.* § 1206 The rise from the channel to the sole-tree.. to be 4 inches. 1877 in Peacock *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., There'll hev to be a new sole-tree to th' crewyard pump.

b. spec. in Mining (see later quots.).

1653 *MANLOVE Customs Lead Mines* 258 Stoprice, Yokings, Soletrees, Roach and Ryder. 1747 *Hooson Miner's Dict.* Pijij b, They [small stoce] are composed of two Stoce-blades, two Sole-trees [etc.], the Sole-trees and Hang-benches are fastened together with Pins of Wood. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (ed. 2) 44 (Derby Terms), *Sole tree*, a piece of wood belonging to stowces to draw ore up from the mine.

† **Soleus** (*sōlūs*, *sōl-ūs*). *Anal.* Also 8 *sōlaus*. [mod. L. f. L. *solea* *SOLE sb.*] A muscle of the calf of the leg, situated between the gastrocnemius and the bone. Also *attrib.*

1676 J. COOKE *Marrow Surg.* 432 These [twin muscles] with *Soleus* are inserted and make the Heels great Tendon. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Soleus*, is a Muscle that helps to extend the Foot. 1733 G. DOUGLASS *Winston's Anal. Expos. Human Body* iii. xii. § 486 The fleshy Body of the *Soleus* seems to consist of two Planes of Fibres at least. 1846 *BRITTAN tr. Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 145 Divide the attachments of the soleus.. from the tibia. 1854 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 367/1 The *Soleus* muscle. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 141 These movements are due to the gastrocnemius and soleus acting alternately with the antagonistic muscles.

Solewid, *pa. pp.* *SOLWE v. Obs.*

Soleyn (*e*), variants of **SOLEIN** *a. Obs.*

† **Solf**, *v. Obs.* Also 4-6 *solf* (5 *solfon*), 5 *solue*, *solph*-, 6 *solf*, *soulfe*, 4 *solfy*, 5 *solfy*. See also **SOWFE** *v.* [ad. OF. (also mod. F.) *solfier* (cf. Sp. *solfear*), f. *sol fa* *SOL-FA sb.*]

1. *intr.* = **SOL-FA** *v. 1.* Also *fig.*

c 1330 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 292, I *solf*, and singe after, .. I horte at the notes. 1377 *LANGT. P. Pl. B.* v. 423 Jete can I neither *solf* ne syng ne seyntes luyes red. c 1400 *Beryn* 306 He had nede to *solf* Long or it wer myknyt. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 464/1 *Solfon*, *solf*. a 1529 *Sydneyst. Agst. comely Coystroune* 23 He *solfyth* to haute, hys tryhyll is to hy. 1542 *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1849) IX. 238 They are lyke to *solf* for y! for the King chargethe them .. with this surrection. 1570 *Foxe A. & M.* (ed. 2) I. 301/2 Their singyng was turned to *soldyng*.. and if in stead of the Organes they had had a drumme, I doubt, but they would have *solfed* [1566 *solfed*] by the eares together.

2. *trans.* = **SOL-FA** *v. 2.* Also *fig.*

1525 *Br. Clerk Let. to Wolsey* (MS. Cott. Vit. B. vii. f. 127). To make the Venetians the more afayrd and to make them to *solf* sumwhat a higher note. 1553 *Respublica* i. iv. 410 Come on; ye shall Learne to *solf* Reformaion, Sing on now, Re. 1582 *STANVYURST Zheis* i. (Arb.) 21 [Æneas] This kyrye sad *solfing*, there northen hylster aproching Thee sayls tears tag rag.

Hence † **Solfing** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 464/1 *Solfyng*, *solfacio*. c 1500 in *Grose's Antig. Rep.* (1890) IV. 409 For thy sophistical *solfyng*.. take it forthe!

Sol-fa (*sōl-fā*, *sōl-fā*), *sb. Mus.* Also 6 *solle* *fa*, 6-9 *sol fa*, 7-8 *solfa*. [From the syllables *sol* (*SOL sb.*) and *fa* (*FA*) of the scale: see **GAMUT**.]

1. The set of syllables 'do (or ut), re, mi, fa, sol, la, si', sung to the respective notes of the major scale; the system of signing notes to these syllables; a musical scale or exercise thus sung. † Occas. in the phr. *to sing sol-fa*. *Tonic sol-fa*: see **TONIC** *a.* 1548 *HOOPER Declar. Commandm.* viii. 134 Souche as syng *solle fa*, and can do nothyng lesse then the thing that aper-

tainithe to there offyce. 1580 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 213 As froward as the Musition, who being entreated, will scarce sing *sol fa*, but not desired, straine aboute Ela. 1602 *BRETTON Wonders Worth Hearing* Wks. (Grosart) II. 7/2 My Hostesse.. began with a note about Ela to sing them .. a *solfa*. 1644 *MILTON Arcop.* (Arb.) 64 A Harmony and a Catena.. out of which, as out of an alphabet or *sol fa*.. a little book-craft .. might furnish him unspeakably. 1714 *GAY What d'ye call it* ii. iv, I might have learnt Accounts, and sung *Sol-fa*. 1730 *Treat. Harmony* 63 We must give the same *solfa* to the Notes defining the Leaps. 1840 *BARHAM Ingol. Leg. Ser.* ii. (1905) 353 We'll have nobody give us *sol fa* but He! 1887 *DOWDEN Life Shelley* II. vii. 309 Claire had her singing-master, and got on prosperously with her *sol fa*'s. *Fig.* 1579 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 93 If thou haddest learned .. the first noat of Descant, thou wouldest haue kept thy *Sol. Fa.* [= complaint] to thy selfe.

2. *attrib.*, as *sol-fa man*, *notation*.

1676 *Poor Robin's Intell.* 15-22 Aug. 1/1 He contracts with an able *Sol-fa*-man to teach him.. the rudiments of song. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Fondry* 82 Hymns.. in which the music is given in the *sol-fa* notation.

So † **Sol-fa-re**. *Obs.* -1

1600 *DEKKER Old Fortunatus* v. ii. There's more music in this, than all the gamut airs, and *sol fa* res in the world.

Sol-fa (*sōl-fā*, *sōl-fā*), *v. Mus.* Also 6 *sol-fay*, 6-7 *sol fa*, 6-9 *solfa*. [See *prec.*]

1. *trans.* To sing (a tune, air, etc.) to the *sol-fa* syllables. Also *fig.*

1568 V. SKINNER *tr. Montanus' Inquisit.* 40b, He.. shall not he suffered to speake but in a very low note, whereof they themselves will point him the tune, and *Solfa* it before him. 1597 *MORLEY Mus.* iii. 156 You shall not find a musician.. able to *sol fa* it right. 1609 *DOULAND Ornith. Microt.* 15 He that will *Solfa* any Song, must aboute all things haue an eye to the Tone. 1730 *Treat. Harmony* 65 When we would *solfa* any Musick that is written in a Transposed key. 1767 *Ann. Reg.* Ess. 198/2, I *sol-fa'd* them exactly by note, without any ornament. 1833 A. CLARKE in J. B. B. CLARKE *Life* I. 61 Each tune was at first *sol-fa'd*, till it was tolerably well learned. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.*, Brit. II. No. 3383, The teacher *Sol-fa*s a short musical phrase while he points to the notes on the Modulator.

2. *intr.* To sing in this manner; to use the *sol-fa* syllables in singing.

1584 *PEELE Arraignment Paris* v. i, Music sounds, and the Nymphs within sing or *solfa* with voices and instruments awhile. 1609 *DOULAND Ornith. Microt.* 14 To *solfa*.. is to expresse the Syllables and names of the Voyces. 1623 *MINOLETON More Dissemblers* v. i, Let whoso would *Sol Fa*, I'd give them my part. 1730 *Treat. Harmony* 64 *Solfaing* from D to D, we shall find the Syllables to be the same. *Ibid.* 77 The Leading Part and the Answer to it must *Solfa* alike. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* v. i. 7 To all appearance you *sol-fa* with your whole heart and soul. 1838 W. GAROINER *Music & Friends* II. 807 In the singing-room they were *solfaing* in every kind of voice. 1881 *Grove's Dict. Music* III. 545.

† *b. With it. Obs.* -1

1692 *L'ESTRANGE Fables* i. cccxi, His Son follow'd the Corps, Singing. Why Sirrah, say the Father; You should Howle and Wring your Hands, and not go *Sol-fa*-ing it about like a Mad-man.

Hence **Sol-faer**, one who *sol-fa*s; **Sol-faist**, an adherent of the (tonic) *sol-fa* system.

1609 J. DOULAND *Ornith. Microt.* 15 Euery *Solfaer* must needs looke, whether the song he regular, or no. 1882 *Athenæum* 24 June 1882 We think that the *Sol-fa*-ists have made out a most excellent case in the replies which Mr. Curwen has collected. 1883 *American VI.* 174 The *sol-fa*-ists are now a power in the musical world.

Sol-faing, *vbl. sb.* [f. *SOL-FA* *v.* + -ING *1.*]

The action or practice of singing to the *sol-fa* syllables; *solmization*.

1549-62 *STERNHOLD & H. Ps. To Rdr.* The knowledge of perfect *Sol-faing*. 1609 J. DOULAND *Ornith. Microt.* 14 Euery Song may be sung by *Solfaing*, which is for NoVICES, that learne to sing. 1667 C. SIMPSON *Compend. Pract. Mus.* 6 That which we call the *sol-fa*-ing of a Song. 1730 *Treat. Harmony* 64 The Example of the Octave.. to show how true and certain this method of *solfaing* is. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 506 note, From which characters, except in *sol-fa*-ing, the notes in the diatonic series are generally named. 1818 *Blackie's Mag.* III. 269 The exercises in *solmisation* or *solfaing*, as it is more familiarly called. 1875 *STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms* s.v., In the modern method of *Sol-faing* no distinction is made between tones and semitones.

attrib. 1589 *NASHE Martin Marprelate* Wks. (Grosart) I. 151 Quaint *Queristers*.. first entred with their *Solfaing* notes.

† **Solfatara** (*solfatāra*). Also 8-9 *solfaterra*, 9 *solfatara*; 8-9 *solfaterra*, 8 *solfaterra*. [The name of a sulphurous volcano near Naples, f. It. *solf* sulphur.] A volcanic vent, from which only sulphurous exhalations and aqueous vapours are emitted, incrusting the edge with sulphur and other minerals.

a. 1777 *FORSTER Voy. round World* II. 296 The earth which covered these *solfatarras*.. had a greenish tinge. 1802 *PINKERTON Mod. Geogr.* (1811) 663 A kind of *solfatara*, or vast mass of sulphur, emitting continual smoke. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 748/2 There are several *solfatarras*, or cones of pure sulphur, and mud volcanoes. 1899 E. J. CHAPMAN *Drama Two Lives* 19 Among them shone A *solfatara*'s fiery cone.

attrib. 1883 *GEIKIE Text-Bk. Geol.* 209 The dormant or waning condition of a volcano.. is sometimes called the *Solfatara* phase.

b. 1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 2 The sulphureous acid exists.. in various *solfatarras*. 1871 *KINGSLEY At Last* ii, In case of.. any difficulty occurring in obtaining sulphur from Sicily, a supply.. might be obtained from this and the other like *Solfatarras* of the British Antilles. 1885 *GUILLE-*

MARD Cruise Marchesa I. 23 Hot springs and *solfatarras* are found in the neighbourhood of Tamsui.

Hence **Solfatara** *a.*

1885 *Academy* 3 Oct. 225 A legacy of former vulcanicity — the lingering relics of solfataric action. 1895 *Physiographic Processes* (Nat. Geogr. Monographs) I. 18 This action of hot waters is known as solfataric action, and solfataric waters are quite common in volcanic regions.

† **Solfaterra**, var. *solfaterra*, **SOLFATARA**.

1764 *GRAINGER Sugar Cane* II. 392 note, Volcanoes are called sulphurs or solfaterres in the West Indies.

† **Solfeggio** (*solfed'gio*), *sb.* Pl. *solfeggi*, *solfeggios*. [It. f. *sol-fa* *SOL-FA*.] An exercise for the voice, in which the *sol-fa* syllables are employed; † also *transf.*, an exercise for a musical instrument.

1771 'J. COLLIER' *Mus. Trav.* Ded. p. iv, Playing his new *Solfeggi* to the dying groans of the.. Dantziggers. *Ibid.* 28 He was seated opposite to a glass practising some *solfeggi* on the flute. 1836 R. FURNESS *Astrol.* i. Wks. (1858) 138 For Thor loved music.. Taught the *solf-eggio*, Arctino's scale. 1844 *CALKIN & BUDO Mus. Catal.* 191 *Solfeggios* for the voice, with an Accompaniment for the Piano Forte. 1873 *MISS BRACONN Str. & Pilgr.* i. vii. 83 You can't imagine I could spend half my existence in shrieking *solfeggi*.

attrib. 1867 *Chamb. Encycl.* IX. 480/1 The seven notes of the diatonic scale are represented by the *Solfeggio* syllables. 1896 *HURCHINSON tr. Gounod's Reminisc.* 141 easily held my place, even at that early age, in a *Solfeggio* class.

Hence **Solfeggio** *v. rare*.

1831 *Examiner* 708/2 The verses should be spoken, and then the music solfaggied [sic].

Solferino (*solfērīno*). [f. the place-name *Solferino* in Italy, because discovered shortly after the battle fought there in 1859.] The bright crimson dye-colour rosaniline. Also *attrib.*

c 1865 J. WYLOE *Circ. Sci.* I. 420 Aniline.. is.. used in.. dyeing establishments, for affording the colours.. Magenta, Solferino. 1883 *Chamb. Encycl.* 15 Dec. 797/2 The number of new names given to various varieties of colour, as mauve, magenta, solferino, &c. 1889 *GUNTER That Frenchman* v. 53 Most of these [dresses] are of.. Solferino reds, or Pompadour greens.

Solfre, *obs.* form of **SULPHUR**.

† **Soli**, *pl.* of **SOLO** *sb.*

Soli- (*sōl-i*), *comb.* form of L. *solus* sole, alone, as in *solibi*-calical *a.*, that relies or depends on the Bible only; also *solibi*-clicism, *solibi*-clit.

1854 *WATERWORTH Orig. Anglicanism* 99 They maintain the solibi-clical system. *Ibid.* 296 In what conclusions do the solibi-clists agree? 1909 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Apr. 501/2 In his opposition to solibi-clism.

Solible, *obs.* variant of **SOLUBLE** *a.*

† **Sollicit**, *sb. Obs. rare.* Also 7 *sollicite*.

[f. the vb.] An entreaty or solicitation.

1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* ii. iii. 52 Frame your selfe To orderly *solicits* [1st *sol.* solicity], and be friended With aptnesse of the season. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* ii. 11 All his *solicities*.. not having force enough to shake the resolution of this Lady. a 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Letl.* (1663) 51, I remember your frequent *solicits* gained a promise from me to compose you a prayer.

† **Sollicit**, *a.* Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 *sol(I)-yist*, 6-7 *solist(e)*, *solicite*. [ad. L. *solicitus* (*solicitus*), f. *sollus* whole, entire, + *cilus*, *pa. pp.* of *cilre* to put in motion. So Sp. and Pg. *solicito*, It. *soll-i*, *sollcito*.]

1. Characterized by solicitude or care.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneid* viii. vii. 71, I the hecht All maner thing, wyth *sollst* diligence. 1644 *MAXWELL Prerog. Chr. Kings* Ep. Ded. p. v, Episcopacie after the most exact and *solicite* trial, is only the crime [etc.].

2. *Solicitions*; anxious; careful. Also *const. for*, to (with inf.), etc.

a. 1533 *BELENDEEN Liny* ii. i. (S.T.S.) I. 131 Brutus, seand be peill solist with his suspicioun, callit hame to ane concion. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 43 Riche kyng amphyon vas verray solist to keip his sheip. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 253 He was verie soliste and kairful for his people. 1606 *BURNIE Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 8 Why then.. are ye solist what hefall a senseless carion? *b.* c 1535 *FISHER Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) II. 43 Saint Paule.. is veray soliste and careful, lest the flocke of Christe shalbe corrupted by theyr heresies. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 307 The people solist and sair kairful for the state of the cuntry. a 1614 J. MELVILL *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 634 We are not soliste neiher cairfull in this mater. 1644 *MAXWELL Prerog. Chr. Kings* 106 Who knoweth not how ambitious, factious, and discontented spirits, are most ingenious and soliste.

Hence † **Sollicitness**. *Sc. Obs.*

1549 *Compl. Scotl.* v. 32, I beleue that our solistnes ande vane opinione vald altir. *Ibid.* xiii. 112 That 3e gar 3our solistnes of the deffens of 3our comont veil preffer the solistnes of 3our particular veir.

Solicit (*sōl-sit*), *v.* Forms: 5- *solicit*, 6 *so-lycit* (*solucyt*), *solysset*, 7 *solissit* (6-7 *solist*); 5-8 *solicite*, 6-7 *solycite*; 6-8 *sollicite* (6-*ycite*), 7-8 *solicit*. [ad. OF. *sol-*, *soliciter* (mod. F. *soliciter*, = Prov. *solicitar*, Sp. and Pg. *solicitar*, It. *soll-i*, *sollcitare*), or ad. L. *solicitare* (*sōl-*), f. *solicitus*: see *prec.*]

1. *trans.* † To disturb, disquiet, trouble; to make anxious, fill with concern. *Obs.*

a 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. l. 121 If it were so wip me, mannys drede shuld not so *solicite* me, ner be doctres of wordes shuld not meve me. a 1513 *FABIAN Chron.* v. (1811) 106 He *solicited* so the lordes of Burgoyne, that some of them abhorred the crudelitie of that woman. c 1611

CHAPMAN *Iliad* xvi. 10 Hath any ill solicited thine ears
 Befall'n my Myrmidons? 1637-8 in Willis & Clark *Cam-
 bridge* (1886) l. 119 They may enjoy all y^e ground...in
 what manner they please; we desire no way to solicit
 them. 1681 DRYDEN *Spain, Friar* iii. ii. But mixious Fears
 solicit my weak Breast. 1719 *Young Revenge* iv. i. How
 good in you, my lord, whom nations care Solicit, and a
 world in arms obeys!
refl. c. 1686 *Great Frost 1683-4* 17 Ye merchants, to Green-
 land now leave off your sailing, And for your train oyl
 yourselves never solicit. 1788 *New London Mag.* 533
 They...consider him as one that...never solicits himself
 about them.

2. To entreat or petition (a person) for, or to do,
 something; to urge, importune; to ask earnestly
 or persistently.

1530 FALSGR. 725/1. I solycite one, I eall upon him to re-
 member the seute I make to him, *je sollicité*. 1548 GREGG
Pr. Masse 116 He is revered and solicited but as resident
 in heaven. 1612 in *Fortescue P.* (Camden) 7 note. Hee hath
 soe confirmed mee in the assurance of your...readie assist-
 ance upon all occasions, that I neede not nny more
 solycite you therein. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1687)
 3/2 In this privacy of life he was solicited and sent unto by
 many Princes, whose invitations...he refused. 1719 in Sir
 J. Pictou *L'pool Rec.* (1886) II. 79 The charge of soliciting
 the Government for the moneys. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.*
 v. Wks. 1813 V. 445 Henry had been soliciting the pope for
 some time, in order to obtain a divorce from Catherine of
 Aragon, his queen. 1868 GLADSTONE *Jour. Mundil.* (1869)
 63 The injured priest, Chrusus, solicits all the Achaioi, and
 most of all the two Atridae. *Ibid.*, There is no sign that he
 solicited the army.

transf. 1626 BY. HALL *Contempl.*, O. T. xxi. i. Lebanon
 is now anew solicited for cedar trees.

b. Const. to with inf., or with that.

1533 BELLENOEN *Livy* ii. i. (S.T.S.) 1. 129 Brutus solisit
 be pepill to mak bare solemne aithis, neuer to suffer any
 kingis regne abone bame. 1560 DAVIS *tr. Sleidan's Comm.*
 302 The cities and townes of Germany are solicited to
 accept the Interim. 1656 EARL MONM. *tr. Boccacini's Advts.*
fr. Parnass. i. xiii. (1674) 16 [He] did much solycite his
 Majesty that he might be admitted. 1676 RAY *Corr.* (1848)
 123, I have been lately solicited to reprint my Catalogue of
 English Plants. 1719 *Young Revenge* i. i. Had I known
 this before...I had not then solicited your father To add
 to my distress. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 411
 He had been solicited to accept indulgences which scarcely
 any other heretic could by any solicitation obtain.

† c. *spec.* To beg (an advocate) to attend to a
 case. *Obs.*—1

1536 in *Strype Mem. Cranmer* (1694) App. 32 A Proctor
 must take sufficient instructions of his Clients, and keep
 every Court-day...; solycite and instruct his Advocates [etc.].

3. To incite or move, to induce or persuade, to
 some act of lawlessness or insubordination. *Freq.*
 const. to (with sb. or inf.).

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus s.v. Sollicito*. To solycite mens
 nindes and intice them with brybes. 1570-6 LANDARDE
Peramb. Kent (1826) 149 This done, he solyciteth to re-
 bellion the Bishops, Nobilitie, and Commons of the Realme.
 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* x. xxi. 366 The Ymbrians...were moved
 to revolt; and the Gauls also solicited with great summes
 of money. 1643 BAKER *Chron.*, *Jas. I.* 134 With a purpose
 to solycite foreign Princes against the King. 1663 *Brit.*
Spec. 102 Bondicca...solicited the Britains...to a Revolt.
 1809 CHRISTIAN *Blackstone's Comm.* IV. 221 One Higgins
 was indicted...for having incited and solicited a servant to
 steal his master's property. 1835 [see SOLICITATION 2 d].

4. To incite, draw on, allure, by some specious
 representation or argument. (Cf. 5 b.)

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* v. iii. 190 Solycite Henry with her
 wondrous praise. Benthinke thee on her Vertues [etc.].
 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* iii. xv. 19 Though I sleepe, Yet is my
 mood solyciting their soules. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Deut.* xxiv.
 7 If any man be taken solyciting his brother of the children
 of Israel, and selling him...he shal be slaine. 1773 GRAY
Corr. (1843) 153 The said Solicitor (who seems to have
 solicited the house out of their senses.)

b. To court or beg the favour of (a woman),
esp. with immoral intention.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gentl.* v. iv. 40 Therefore be gone,
 solycit me no more. 1599 — *Much Ado* ii. l. 70 Daughter,
 remember what I told you, if the Prince doe solycit you in
 that kinde, you know your answer. 1614 RICH *Honestic*
of Age (1844) 48 Perceiving...the other [Julia] againe to be
 solicited with willesse and wanton Roysters. 1632 *High*
Commis. Cases (Camden) 310 He solycited Ellen Coalman
 the wife of Joseph Coleman to lye with her. 1712 STEELE
Spec. No. 402 ¶ 2 That any Mother, the most mercenary of
 all Women, is gained by this false Friend of my Husband
 to solycit me for him.

c. To make immoral attempts upon.
 1645 *Ordin. concerning Suspension fr. Lord's Supper* 6
 Any that shall solycite the chastity of any person. 1881
Times 2 May 6/5 It appeared that...he had attempted to
 take familiarities with their maid-servant and solicited her
 chastity.

d. Of women: To accost and importune (men)
 for immoral purposes.

1720 STEELE *Tatler* No. 201 ¶ 1 There are those [women]
 who betray the Innocent of their own Sex, and solycit the
 Lewd of ours. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3)
 498 Means could easily be adopted to prevent soldiers being
 solicited by women. 1887 *Spectator* 9 July 919/2 She was
 arrested by a constable, accused of soliciting gentlemen.

5. Of things: a. To affect (a person or thing)
 by some form of physical influence or attraction.
 Now rare.

(a) 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxxl. vii. Not onely we men are
 solycited and moved by salt more than by any thing else to
 our meat. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLR *Barthol. Anat.* i. ii. 26
 That the Excrements may be the longer detained...and that
 we may not every foot be solycited to go to stool.

(b) 1646 SIN T. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. ii. v. (1686) 63 Glass

commonly exorciates the parts through which it passeth
 and solycits them unto a continual expulsion. 1676 HOUDES
Iliad i. 567 Then gently sleep solycited each eye. 1690
 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. i. (1695) 43 Sounds and some tangible
 Qualities fall not to solycite their proper Senses, and force
 an entrance to the Mind. 1829 *Chapman Phys. Sci.* 17
 Hardness is classed among the properties relative to certain
 forces solyciting or impelling bodies. 1852 H. ROGERS *Zel.*
Faith (1853) 285 All effects are the result of properties or
 susceptibilities in one thing, solycited by external contact
 with those of others.

b. To tempt, entice, allure; to attract or draw
 by enticement, etc. (Cf. 4.)

1663 S. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* x. (1687) 52 Did they not
 perpetually ingross your thoughts, and solycite your desires.
 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 743 That Fruit, which with desire...
 Solycited her longing eye. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 89
 ¶ 1 Innumerable delights solycit our inclinations. 1780
 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 39 The world around solycits his
 desire. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* ii. (1825) 49 He
 might have met with much to solycit his fancy, and tempt
 him to some devious speculation. 1868 GLADSTONE *Jour.*
Mundil x. (1869) 403 His early youth is not solycited into
 vice by finding sensual excess in vogue.

† 8. To endeavour to draw out (a dart, etc.)
 by the use of gentle force. *Obs.*

1607 DRYDEN *Æneid* xii. 590 The fam'd physician...
 hastens to the wound. With gentle touches he performs
 his part. This way and that, solyciting the dart. 1718 POPE
Iliad xiii. 750 But good Agenor gently from the wound The
 spear solycits. 1784 COWPER *Task* iii. 115 With gentle
 force solyciting the darts, He drew them forth.

7. Med. To seek to draw, to induce or bring on,
esp. by gentle means.

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc. 376
 One ought to solycit the Humours towards that Part. 1776
 T. PRICHARD *Ess.* III. 266 The same remedies are also
 employed to solycit the gout to the extremities. 1808 *Med.*
Jour. XIX. 151 He supposed it owing to an inflamma-
 tory tendency conveyed...to the intestines; there 'soliciting
 excretions'. 1822-7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) 1. 201 Such
 aperients...which act...by solyciting the peristaltic motion
 of the bowels. *Ibid.* IV. 380 But the action of the bowels
 must only be solycited, and by no means violently excited.

II. † 8. To conduct, manage, or attend to
 (business, affairs, etc.); to push forward or prose-
 cute. *Obs.*

1429 [see SOLICITING *vbl. sb.*]. c. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 61 b.
 They cam where as argos the maister patrone solycited the
 werk...of the ship. 1518 *Sl. Pl. Star Chamber*. (Selden) II.
 131 Wylliam...went to...the Checker...to paye certeyn money
 nad to solycist other maters that he had hear to doo.
 1577 HANMER *Ecl. Hist.*, *Ensebius* ix. ii. The author of all
 which mischief was Theotecnus, who solycited the cause,
 and egged them of Antioch forwards. 1627 *Lisander &*
Cal. iii. 47 She went unto Paris, where she employed a
 moneth more...in solyciting her husbands affaires. 1647
 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* iii. § 93 A Committe was come
 from the Parliament in Ireland, to solycite Matters con-
 cerning that Kingdom. 1717 STEELE *Epist. Corr.* (1787)
 I. 186, I am going to Hampton-court, where the King now
 is, to solycit some matters relating to our commission. 1789
 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ethelinde* (1814) III. 75 To be em-
 ployed in solyciting and managing the affairs of his son.

b. To conduct (a lawsuit, etc.) as a solicitor;
 to transact or negotiate in the capacity of a law-
 agent. *Obs.*

1606 *Act 3 Jas. I.* c. vii. That none be suffered to Solycite
 any Cause or Causes in any of the Courts...but only...men
 of sufficient and honest disposition. 1671 CLARENDON *Hist.*
Reb. ix. § 55 One Brabant, an Attorney at Law, (who had
 heretofore solycited the great Suit against Sir Richard in
 the Star-Chamber). 1768 *Ann. Reg.* ii. 37 A law-suit,
 which he solycited so effectually that it was concluded
 greatly to the advantage of the duke. 1839 *Morning*
Herald 3 June, The attorney-at-law who solycited the suits.

† c. To stir up, instigate (rebellion, etc.). *Obs.*—1

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 262 It is now plaine,
 that they had then plotted in their hearts a shamefull re-
 bellion, which they did solycite.

† 9. a. To urge or plead (one's suit, cause, etc.).

a. 1562 G. CAVENTISH *Wolsey* (1893) 188 Then began bothe
 noble men and other...to make earnest sewte to Mayster
 Cromwell for to solycite their causes to my lord, to geit of
 hyme his confirmacions. 1577 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii.
 III. 75 Therefore as yow tender their healthie, I pray you
 solycite the matter to my Lord Treasurer. 1601 SHAKS.
Twel. N. iii. 120 But would you undertake another suite
 I had rather heare you to solycit that Then Musicke from
 the sphaeres. a. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) I. xxii. 447
 God and Nature therefore within us do solycite the poor-
 man's case. 1795 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) I. 424 It was
 in vain that this great man [Cicero] went up and down the
 city, solyciting his cause in the habit of a suppliant.

† b. To urge or press (a matter). *Obs.*

c. 1620 KEYMOR *Obs. Dutch Fishing* (1664) 2 Since I
 solicited this to have 200. Busses built for England, the
 Hollanders have made 800. new Busses more. a. 1648 Lb.
 HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 424 He seemed to receive some
 satisfaction...and therefore forbore a while to solycite this
 point. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 116 Hagga
 earnestly exhorts the People of God, to the building of the
 Temple. *Ibid.*, Zechariah...also solycited the re-building
 of the Temple.

† c. To seek or follow diligently. *Obs.*—1

1658 FRANK *North. Mem.* (1821) 29 All that solycit thy
 paths of peace shall be found in their duty as by wisdom
 directed.

10. To request, petition, or sue for (some thing,
 favour, etc.); to desire or seek by petition.

1595 DANIEL *Civil Wars* l. lxxxvi. Who faile not to aduise
 the Duke with speed, Solyciting to what he some agreed.
 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 54 Who make so many journeys
 to solycit their licence. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* v. i.
Freer. Give you a Ship! why, you will not solycit it.

Man. If I have not solycited it by my services, I know no
 other way. a. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Oct. 1675, To...solicite
 supplies from the Lord Treasurer. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler*
 No. 157 ¶ 5 My acquaintance was solycited by immemorable
 invitations. 1797 MRS. KACOTIFFER *Italian* i. Even if she
 were not averse to his suit, how could he solycit her hand?
 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 325 Nabis...sent Pythagoras
 to solycit an interview with Plaminibus. 1855 BRIDGEMAN
Newton II. xix. 214 The object...seems to have been to
 solycit the favour of the Mogul to the English Company.

b. To seek after; to try to find, obtain, or
 acquire.

1717 POPE *Eloisa to Abelard* 186, I...Repent old pleasures,
 and solycit new. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 149 ¶ 11 They
 never suffer her to appear with them in any place where
 they solycit notice. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 635 There we...
 Solycit pleasure, hopeless of success.

11. Of things: To call or ask for, to demand
 (action, attention, etc.).

1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* iv. iv. 127 Neuer hath it left my
 bloody hart, Solyciting remembrance of my vow. 1613
 PURBEAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 508 After our long perambula-
 tion of the Asian Continent, the sea inuoining doth solycite
 our next endeouours. 1664 POWER *Ery. Philos.* iii. 191 All
 which incompurable Inventions do not only solycite, but...
 should inflame our endeouours to attempt even impossibilities.
 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* v. vii. 11. 613 The forma-
 tion of a new government solycited his attention. *Ibid.*
 ix. 694 The affairs and government of India solycited the
 utmost exertions of their abilities.

III. *intr.* 12. To make request or petition; to
 beg or entreat.

1509 in *Mem. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 432 Notwithstanding
 that I...have solycited unto the kynge and unto hys se-
 cretary Almasan...that the sayd ambassador myghte be
 nymyd. 1529 LYNDSEAY *Compl.* 53 Had I solycit...My
 reward had nocht bene to craif. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* ii. v. 69
 Resolve your angry father, if my tongue Did e'er solycit,
 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 12 They could not then
 expect that the French should solycite in their behalf as
 they had done before. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* iii. ix. 395 Whilst
 they were thus solyciting. 1796 ELIZA HAMILTON *Lett.*
Hindoo Rajah (1811) I. 247 Too modest to solycit, and too
 proud to bear the harshness of repulse. 1837 CANLYLE *Pr.*
Rev. i. ii. v. Now too behold...American Plenipotentiaries,
 here in person solyciting.

b. Const. for.

1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* iv. i. All the Saintes doe sit solyciting
 For vengeance. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 28 If you bethinke
 your selfe of...Grace, Solycite for it straight. a. 1700 EVELYN
Diary 9 July 1665, I went to Hampton Court...to solycite
 for money. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) I. 338 Metellus
 was obliged to solycit at Rome for a continuation of his
 command. 1802 MANIAN MOORE *Lascelles* II. 49 It was
 Lascelles' excessive delicacy...which made him not solycit
 for the purse from Serena. 1808 ELLANOR SLATH *Bristol*
Meiriss III. 210 She received several messages from young
 Benson, solyciting for an interview.

c. Const. to with inf.

1654-66 EARL ORKNEY *Parthen.* (1676) 794, I solycite to be
 the miserablest of men, to preserve you from being the
 unjustest. 1710 SWIFT *Lett.* (1763) III. 65, I was solyciting
 this day, to present the bishop of Clogher Vice-Chancellor.
 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* vii. (1783) II. 174, I sat by
 his bed-side, and gently solycited to learn the cause of this
 strange disaster. c. 1800 R. CUMBERLAND *John De Lancaster*
 (1809) III. 85 Devereux himself solycits to go with me. 1832
 SOUTHEY *Litt. Penins. War* III. 98 The accounts...repre-
 sented Ferdinand as still solyciting to be adopted by marriage
 into the family of the tyrant.

13. To act or practise as a solicitor.

1596 NASHE *Suffron Walden* 83 His mother may haue
 su'd in *Jornu pauperis*, but he neuer solycit in form of
 papers in the Arches in his life. 1681 *Trial of S. Colledge*
 5 No body can solycit for any one that is under an Accusa-
 tion of High-Treason, unless he be assigned so to do by the
 Court. 1714 *French Bk. Rates* 13 We have appointed a
 Person to receive all their Petitions, and solycite for them
 at our Expence. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* i. Wks. 1761
 III. 20 We are at a great distance from the King's Court,
 and have no body there to solycit for us.

† 14. To petition against, to make intercession
 for, a person or thing. *Obs.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Malc.* x. 61 There assembled agaynst
 him pestilent men of Israel, wicked men solyciting against
 him. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 12. 403 Though
 many things solycite for these lusts...yet a Christian man
 must stand out in the deniall of them. 1697 COLLIER
Est. Moral Subj. ii. To Rdr., Some Authors (I am sorry
 it may be said so) seem to solycit for Vice. 1741 MIDDLETON
Cicero II. xi. 453 What your mother and sister are now
 solyciting against in favor of the children.

† Solicitancy. *Obs. rare.* In 7 soll. [See
 prec. and -ANCY.] Soliciting.

1665 BRATHWAIT *Comment Two Tales* 26 Yet, lest Ab-
 solon should be numbed among those weak woovers...he
 rears his battery, though with a more ease solycitancy,
 than he did at first. *Ibid.* 154 At her Hands, from whose
 Solycitancy he had received his Reprieve.

Solicitant (soli-si-tant), sb. and a. [ad. L.
sol., *solicitant*, pres. pple. stem of *solicitare*
SOLICIT v.]

A. sb. One who solicits or requests earnestly.
 a. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 603 To
 beg his vote and interest in favour of the solicitor or his
 friend. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 598 The sight of an
 English carriage...drew half a dozen fresh solicitants. 1881
Academy No. 459. 127 That wider circle to whom he was
 only known as a solicitant...for contributions to the paper.

B. adj. That solicits or begs earnestly; making
 petition or request.

1885 *Daily Telegraph* 8 Jan. (Caswell), The unemployed
 labour that is chronically solicitant of a job. 1897 WATSON
Hist. Oxford Movement iv. (1898) 128 The Bulls of the
 Popes themselves against solicitant priests.

† **Solicitate**, *a. Obs.* Also 5-6 **solicitate**, 6 *Sc. solicitat*. [*ad. L. sol-, sollicitatus*, pa. pple. of *sollicitare* **SOLICIT** *v.*] **Solicitous**, anxious, careful; characterized by care or solicitude.

1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* III. 403 The kyng of Macedony, sollicitat and hesy for the succession of pat realm. 1548 *Wishart Conf. Faith in Misc. Wodr. Soc.* (1844) 22 A sollicitat and thoughtfull charge of the poore. 1555 *Eden Decades* (Arb.) 133 Nature was not sollicitate to byrnye furthe suche great fluids.

Hence † **Solicitatensness**. *Obs.*—

1560 *Whitehorne Arte Warre* 28b, With greater industrie, & more sollicitatensness.

† **Solicitate**, *v. Obs.* Also 6-7 **solicitat**, **solicitate**. [*f. ppl. stem of L. sol-, sollicitare.*]

1. *trans.* To manage or conduct.

1547 *Br. Hooper Declar. Christ v. Dii*, To sollicitat and do all these affars as a faythfull Embassadour. 1560 *Whitehorne Arte Warre* 102 It is convenient for thee, to sollicitate this worke in soche wise, that... the Diche maie he digged at least, fower or five yardes in depth.

2. To excite, stir up, or stimulate.

1568 *C. W[arson] Polybius* 50b, He sent out his most active souldiers to sollicitate and prouoke his aduersaries that they might come to the hands of the rest. *Ibid.* 87 He also sollicitated the Numidians & Libians to rebellion. 1579 *Twyne Phis. agst. Fortune* i. xxxviii, The tast of the wyne dooth not so much sollicitate the appetite. 1650 *Earl Monm. tr. Senault's Man bee*, Gully 54 She commits so many faults with delight, stays not for being sollicitated by the senses.

3. To request, entreat, beseech.

1563 *Foxe A. & M.* 1171/2 The Byshop... dyd vrge & sollicitate [him], according to his maner of wordes to recant. 1632 *Lithgow Trav.* x. 430 They sollicitat her... to restore them to their health. a 1656 *Ussner Ann. vi.* (1658) 176 Having often sollicitated the King... to pay for the Navy.

4. *intr.* To take action, make application.

1572 in *Turner Sel. Rec. Oxford* 347 The Towne Clarke shall go to London to sollicitat towching the brewer charter.

Solicitation (sōlisitā'fən). *Forms:* a. *Sc.* 5-6 **solistatioun** (6 -acoun), 6-7 -ation, 6 **solist-**, **solistation**. β. 6-7 **solicitac(i)on**, 6-8 -ation (6 -atioun); 6 **solicitation**, **sols-etac(i)on**, 7 **solissitation**, 7- **solicitation**. [*a. OF. sol-, sollicitation* (mod.F. *solicitation*, = *Sp. sollicitacion*, Pg. *solicitação*, It. *solle-, sollicitazione*), or *ad. L. sol-, sollicitatio*: see **SOLICIT** *v.* and -ATION.]

† 1. Management, transaction, or pursuit of business, legal affairs, etc. *Obs.*

1492 *Acta Dom. Concilii* 250/1 Pe Soume of fify merks... auch to him... for sollicitation of their errands be tyme he was alderman of be said toun. 1529 in *Burnet Hist. Ref.* i. 11. Rec. xxii. (1679) 54 So as ye may be sure to have of him effectual concurrence and advice in the furtherance and sollicitation of your Charges. 1642 *Harcourt in Macm. Mag.* XLV. 289, I presume you are now very hussee in the sollicitation of my law bussines. 1722 in *Westm. Gaz.* (1906) 27 Aug. 2/3 To undertake the Sollicitation and Management of any Affairs which may come before either House.

2. The action of soliciting, or seeking to obtain by earnest request; entreaty, petition, diligent or importunate asking.

a. 1533 *Belennan Livy* i. xv. (S.T.S.) I. 82 Numa havand na cognossance of Rome... was chosin but only his sollicitacoun, and maid king. 1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 160 To the effect our Sovereane Lady be nocht molest with importunate sollicitacoun, and requiest. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 222 He was upon great moyen and sollicitation enlarged, but verie shortly after he departed this life.

β. 1533 *Belennan Livy* v. vi. (S.T.S.) II. 167 Pai pat war movit be requiest or sollicitation of triubyns militaire. 1588 *Lambard Eiren.* iv. vii. 514 At the sollicitation and by the meanes of some parties grieved. 1622 *Williams in Fortescue P.* (Camden) 173 By the sollicitation of Sir Edw. Cooke I forhore... doe any thing herein. 1697 *Luttrell Brief Relat.* (1857) IV. 296 Great sollicitation has been used for the two latter to change their sentence from death to transportation. 1751 *Johnson Rambler* No. 160 ¶ 2 [Patrons] are sometimes corrupted by Avarice, and sometimes cheated by Credulity, sometimes overpowered by restless Sollicitation. 1780 *Mirror* No. 71, After two years sollicitation... Antonio gave up all hopes of success. 1836 *Sir H. Taylor Statesman* xxiii. 167 A spirit of justice, ears shunt against private sollicitation, ought to be regarded as essential qualifications... for the office of private secretary. 1883 *Law Rep.* 23 Chanc. Div. 722 At her sollicitation the trustee lent the fund to the husband and it was lost.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this.

1500-20 *Dunbar Poems* lvi. 2 Be dyuers... operationis Men makis in court their sollicitationis. 1596 *Earl Essex in Ellis Orig. Lett.* 3rd Ser. IV. 131 His sollicitacions and guifts, offered to the rebells of Ireland. 1625 in *Foster Eng. Factories Ind.* (1909) III. 59 Our owne petitions, sollicitacions, and complaints. 1697 *Milton Samson* 488 Spare that proposal, Father, spare the trouble Of that sollicitation. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxv. (1780) 140 Your sollicitations... were renewed under another administration. 1836 *J. Martin Discourses* iv. 121 Without one sollicitation on the part of the conquered, peace is offered. 1874 *Green Short Hist.* ix. 689 In spite of his master's personal sollicitations Churchill remained true to Protestantism.

c. The action of soliciting a person of the other sex (cf. **SOLICIT** *v.* 4 b and 4 d).

1604 *Shaks. Oth.* iv. ii. 202 If she will retume me my Jewels, I will giue ower my Suit, and repent my vnlawfull sollicitation. a 1639 *T. Carew Upon Sickness of E. S.* 19 Shee Who hath preserv'd her spotless chastity From all sollicitation. 1681 *Orway Soldier's Fort.* iii. i, She cannot

be free from the insolent Sollicitations of such Fellows as you are, Sir. 1781 *Mrs. Inchald Pll tell you what* iii. ii, He had just seen the most beautiful girl his eyes ever beheld, to whom he had given a look of sollicitation. 1848 *Dickens Dombey* liv, From my marriage day I found myself exposed... to such sollicitation and pursuit... from one mean villain. 1887 [see **SOLICITEE**].

d. *Law.* (See quot. and **SOLICIT** *v.* 3.)

1835 *Tomlins Law Dict.*, *Sollicitations*. It is an indictable offence to solicit and incite another to commit a felony.

3. The exertion or operation of a physically attracting influence or force.

1626 *Bacon Sylva* § 836 By Excitation and Sollicitation of the Body Putrified, and the Parts thereof, by the Body Ambient. 1833 *Herschel Astron.* viii. 266 Be it pressure from without or the resultant of many pressures or sollicitations of unknown fluids. 1837 *Whewell Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) II. 67 The 'sollicitations of gravity'. 1884 *N. Amer. Rev.* Aug. 115 The sollicitations of Jupiter's attractive force are as urgent on a swiftly rushing body as on one at rest.

4. The action of some attractive, enticing, or alluring influence.

1676 *Hale Contempl.* ii. *Medit. Lord's Prayer* 153 In these the Objects were innocent, and had in themselves no active sollicitation to Evil. 1690 *Locke Hum. Und.* ii. i. § 8 Children... are surrounded with a world of new things, which, by a constant Sollicitation of their Senses, draw the Mind constantly to them. 1712 *Arbutnot John Bull* (1755) 32 She was... a common mercenary prostitute, and that without any sollicitation from nature. 1758 *Johnson Idler* No. 25 ¶ 10 Vicious sollicitations of appetite, if not checked, will grow more importunate. a 1820 *T. Brown Philos. Human Mind* xxviii. IV. 561 The duty that is exercised in resisting the sollicitations of evils. 1884 *Sully Outl. Psychol.* iv. 99 The power of sustained attention grows with the ability to resist distractions and sollicitations.

† 5. Anxiety; sollicitude. *Obs.*

1697 *Clayton Acc. Virginia in Misc. Curiosa* (1708) III. 297 If... their Heards are stray'd from their Plantations, without more sollicitation they go directly to the Rivers to fetch them home again. a 1718 *W. Penn in Life Wks.* I. 135 Whom I ever served with a steady Sollicitation. 1725 *Fam. Dict. s.v. Water*, This comes so little... into our Diet... that it is not worth much Sollicitation about it.

Hence **Sollicitationism**.

1880 *W. D. Howells Undiscovered Country* iii. 52 What I wish now to establish as the central principle of the spiritistic science is the principle of sollicitationism.

Sollicited, *ppl. a.* [*f. SOLICIT* *v.*] a. Approached with sollicitation. b. Asked or begged for.

1833 *J. H. Newman Arias* iii. iv. (1876) 308 The proposed measure... fixed the attention of the sollicitated Churches rather upon the argument, than upon the Imperial command. 1866 *Kane Arctic Explor.* II. v. 66 Even the stoutest could hardly bear their once sollicitated allowance of raw meat.

Sollicitee. *rare.* [*f. SOLICIT* *v.* + -EE¹.] One who is sollicitated.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 25 July 4/2 No charge of sollicitation is to be taken except when the sollicitee is prepared to come forward and prosecute.

† **Solicitor**. *Obs.* *Forms:* a. 5 **solyster**, 6 **solaster**; *Sc.* 6 **sol(i)star**. β. 5 **soluciter**, 6 **sollycyter**, **solyciter**, 6-7 **solliciter** (6 *Sc.* -ar), 7- **soliciter**. [*f. SOLICIT* *v.* + -ER¹.]

1. One who conducts or manages affairs on behalf of another; *spec.* = **SOLICITOR** 3.

a. 1482 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 118 The bylles of xxv of the sarpler schall be sent ynto Ingland to the solyster shortly. 1563 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 239 For furnessing of procuratours, sollicitaris, and uthers doers for the saidis merchandis. 1585 *Eschequer Rolls Scot.* XXI. 613 The said James, Lord of Doune, comperand he George Mak, his solistat.

β. 1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 530/1 Provided alwey, that this Acte extend not nor be prejudiciall to Richard Fowler, of or for the Office of oure Soluciter. a 1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Hen. IV.* 7 b, He by his priue frendes and sollicitors, caused to be enacted [etc.]. 1576 in *Feuillerat Revels Q. Eliz.* (1902) 415 Councillors, sollicitors, and attorneies. 1616 *R. C. Times Whistle* (1871) 46 A daw to a solliciter is now become Iustice of peace & coram. a 1630 *Risdon Surv.* Devon § 39 (1810) 40 Baldwin Mallet, solliciter unto King Henry the eighth.

2. One who takes charge of, or action in, some affair; a promoter or forwarder.

a 1530 *Wolsey in Ellis Orig. Lett.* 1st Ser. II. 5 To be a sollycyter and setter forth of such thyngs as do and shall conserve my said ende. 1533 *Belennan Livy* v. xiii. (S.T.S.) II. 191 The small pepill take purpois to continue be same triubyns pat war solistaris of bare lawis. 1631 *Gouge God's Arrow* v. 406 You who in the name of the rest were Sollicitors in this bussines. 1664 *H. More Myst. Iniq.* 72 As if these were the most serious and earnest sollicitors of Religion that one can hope to meet-withall.

3. A petitioner; = **SOLICITOR** 4.

a 1500-20 *Dunbar Poems* lvii, Quod Dunbar aganis the solistaris in court. 1536 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1829) 493 [We] most unblime desyre your grace to be owre sollester to owre prynse. 1587 *A. Hume Epist. Moncreiff* 197 311 all solistars cannot iustice hane.

β. 1537 *State Papers Hen. VIII.* XII. No. 833, Trustyng your mastershippe wythe a solyciter to hym for us. 1588 *Shaks. L. L. L.* ii. 29 In that behalfe... we single you, As our best mouing fairesolliciter. 1628 *Wether Brit. Rememb.* i. 1023 Thou wert Sollicitor For King Manasses that Idolater. 1668 *Land. Gaz.* No. 254/2 That the City of Vienna is much disgusted with the... Liberty given to the Jews, and are earnest sollicitors for their Banishment.

b. *fig.* Of things.

c 1585 *Montgomerye Sonn.* iv. 9 My secrete sigbis, solistors for my sute. 1617 *Hieron Wks.* II. 114 Such a conscience... will be a perpetual sollicitor, till it hath brought a man before the Lord. 1652 *Crashaw Carmen Deo Nostro* Wks.

(1904) 195 Cymballs of Heav'n, or Humane spears, Sollicitors of Soules or Eares.

† 4. A suitor (to a woman). *Obs.*

c 1590 *Faire Em* iv. iii, Both which shaddowes of myrre-uocable affections I haue not sparde to confirme before him... and all other amorous sollicitors.

Hence † **Sollicitership**, = **SOLICITORSHIP** 1. *Obs.* 1592 *Chettle Kind-harts Dr.* (1841) 49 Having scraped vp a few common places, and, by long sollicitership, got in to be an odd attorney.

Solliciting (sōlis'it'ing), *vbl. sb.* [*f. SOLICIT* *v.*] The action of the vb., in various senses.

a. 1429 in *Rymer Fœdera* (1710) X. 420/2 My said Lord the Cardinal, that hath take upon him the Solliciting of the said Cause. 1530 *Palsgr.* 272/2 Sollycytyng, steryng, sollicitation. 1570 *Dee Math. Pref.* a. j, He, with humble request, and instant Solliciting, got the best Rules... for ording of all Companies... of men. 1625 in *Foster Eng. Factories Ind.* (1909) III. 58 His complaints and sollicitings were utterly rejected. 1662 *Marvell Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 85 To Mr. Cressel for his solliciting whole through the businesse. 1709 *J. Johnson Clergym. Vade M.* ii. 6 By worldly or secular employs we are to understand solliciting in law-suits [etc.]. 1760-72 *H. Brooke Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 134 The remaining time was spent in solliciting for me. 1837 *Carlyle Fr. Rev.* i. 1. ii, Not now by violence and murder, but by solliciting and finesse.

β. 1474 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 48 To the solisting of the Kingis matenis in the Court of Rome. 1500-20 *Dunbar Poems* ix. 133 Of fals solisting for wrang deliuerance At Counsaile, Session, and at Parliament. 1678 *Sir G. Mackenzie Crim. Law* Scot. ii. xxvi. § 7 (1699) 267 The being present at a Consultation with the Pursuer, or the solisting for him, are likewise Branches of partial Counsel.

Solliciting, *ppl. a.* [*f. as prec.*] That solicits, in senses of the verb.

1605 *Shaks. Lear* i. i. 234 A still solliciting eye, and such a tongue... Hath lost me in your liking. 1704 *J. Norris Ideal World* ii. vii. 355 The solliciting motion of adjacent or circumambient bodies. 1816 *J. Scott Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 207 These solliciting females are not easily rebuffed. 1829 *Chapters Phys. Sci.* 17 Properties relative to solliciting forces. 1885 *W. Roberts Urin. & Renal Dis.* iii. xiii. (ed. 4) 647 The column of liquid in the tube... exercising a solliciting force on the contents of the sac.

Sollicitive, *a. rare.* [*f. as prec.* Cf. *OF. sollicitif, -ive*.] Sollicitant.

1865 *Times* 4 Feb. 5/4 Perambulating the thoroughfares with eyes shut, and hands extended, sollicitive of alms.

Sollicitour (sōlisitā'ur). *Forms:* 5-7 **sollicitour**, 6-7 -or; 5 **sollycy-**, 5-6 **solycy-**, 6 **solyssy-**, 5-7 **sollicitour** (6 -oure), 6 **solisitor**, 6- **solicitor**. [*ad. OF. sol-, sollicitur* (mod.F. *soliciteur*), *f. sollicitur* **SOLICIT** *v.*: see -OR.]

† 1. One who urges, prompts, or instigates. *Obs.* 1412-20 *Lydg. Troy Book* i. 3797 And of his lounre chefe sollycitur was Hercules, be worthi conquerour. 1540-1 *Elvot Image Gov.* (1556) 56 Sollicitours and furtherers of dishonest appetitis. 1555 *Harsfield Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 254 One that was the chief incenser and sollicitor of the first divorce. 1600 *Holland Lfay* xxiv. xxxv. 533 No bad sollicitor by word of mouth to further & follow the cause. 1722 *Wollaston Relig. Nat.* vi. 144 Promoters or instruments of... wickedness; such as... sollicitors in vice.

† 2. A thing serving to instigate, etc. *Obs.*

1594 *T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* ii. 265 Joy and hope... were bestowed upon him to bee spurres and sollicitours to induce him to seeke after God. 1607 *Scholast. Disc. agst. Antichrist* ii. vi. 41 It hath been used from time to time, as an agent and a sollicitor to arme the people... against their lawfull Lordes. 1699 *Atterbury Serm.* vii. (1737) IV. 203 We usually blame the body to an high degree, as... the sollicitor to every evil act, all that defiles the man. 1751 *Affecting Narr. H. M. S. 'Wager'* 104 Extreme Hunger and Thirst which were our Sollicitors at this Time, will prompt one to the most desperate Undertakings.

† 2. One who conducts, negotiates, or transacts matters on behalf of another or others; a representative, agent, or deputy. *Obs.*

c 1425 *Lyng. Assemb. Gods* 912 Hooly heremytes, goddes sollycitors, Monasterial monks [etc.]. a 1573 *Farnay Chron.* v. (1811) 73 The which Patene had ben sollicitour for y^e Frenshe Kyng in the foresayd matier. 1546 *Langley tr. Pol. Verg. de Invent.* viii. ii. 145 Pius the II... instituted the new College of Sollicitors & Proctors by whose Counsaile and aduise all bulles and grauntes wer made. 1638 *R. Baker tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 35, I come not therefore as his Sollicitour but as his bare witness. 1655 *Fuller Ch. Hist.* ix. 203 The principall pillars of the Presbyterian party... applied themselves by their secreet sollicitors to James King of Scotland. 1702 *W. J. tr. Bryn's Voy. Levant* iv. 216 Next to him is the Father Sollicitor, who ought to be a Spaniard born. 1741 *Minnleton Cicero* (1742) I. v. 388 His principal Agents and Sollicitors at Rome were his Brother Quintus [etc.].

† b. *spec.* An official having charge of the King's or Queen's interests. *Obs.*

1460 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 388/1 The Sollicitours for the Quene maid leve of C. II. 1503 *Ibid.* vi. 526 Thomas Locas, the Kyngs Sollicitor. 1555 *N. C. Wills* (Surtees, 1903) 235 Mr... Cordall, our sovereign Ladie the Quenes Sollicitor. 1608 *Chapman Dr. of Byron* v. ii, Where the King's chief Sollicitor hath said there was in France no man that ever liv'd Whose parts were worth my imitation.

3. One properly qualified and formally admitted to practise as a law-agent in any court; formerly, one practising in a court of equity, as distinguished from an attorney.

The rise of solicitors as a class of legal practitioners, and the gradual recognition and definition of their status, are illustrated by the first group of quotations. For the Scottish usage see *Bell Dict. Law Scot.* s.v.

(a) a 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* ii. i. (1589) 44 Solicitors are such, as being learned in the lawes, and informed of their masters cause, doe informe and instruct the Counsellors in the same. 1598 BARKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 398 After that solicitors were suffered in the midst of them all, to be as it were the skum gatherers of suites. 1653 [F. PHILIPS] *Consid. touching Cl. Chancery* 18 Solicitors (a race of people was not allowed or heard of in the Law about 100 years agoe). 1681 *Trial of S. Colledge* 6, I know not but he may be criminal that brought you those Papers: for we allow no Solicitors in cases of Treason. 1729 *Act 2 Geo. II. c. 23* § 3 (An Act for the better Regulation of Attorneys and Solicitors). No Person. shall be permitted to act as a Solicitor. unless such Person. be admitted and inrolled. in such of the said Courts of Equity, where he shall act as Solicitor. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 26 To practice in the court of chancery it is also necessary to be admitted a solicitor therein. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 66/1 A solicitor in any court of equity at Westminster may be sworn, admitted, and enrolled an attorney of his Majesty's courts of law. 1843 *Act 6 & 7 Vict. c. 73* § 21 Be it enacted, That there shall be a Registrar of Attorneys and Solicitors. 1873 *See ATTORNEY* sub 3].

(b) 1584 LODGE *Alarum* Bij, They finde out. some olde soaking undemining Solicitor. 1654 FULLER *Two Serms.* 76 Let Diligent Attorneys so faithfully sollicite, let painefull Solicitors so honestly Agitate [etc.]. 1679 *Est. Test* 27, I have heard a. famous Lawyer say, he thought he was one of the ablest Solicitors in England. 1721 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1722) 262 Had she employ'd a petty Fogging hedge Solicitor. I should have brought it to but little. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng. Philos.* III. 58 Sir Appulby. found it convenient to suppose I was willing to await his reference to his solicitor. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii. The solicitors' wives, and the wine-merchant's wife, headed another grade. 1858 LYTON *What will He do!* ii. xii. I will direct my solicitor to take the right steps to do so. 1897 G. ALLEN *Type-writer Girl* ii. 25 He was. obviously wealthy, though 'twas a third-rate solicitor's.

fig. 1650 BULWER *Autographet.* More fit for one who had deserved to be Attorney General to Nature, then for me, the meanest Solicitor in her Court.

attrib. 1896 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Jan. 10/2 Solicitor and client costs will be enforced in all cases.

b. Solicitor-General, a law-officer (in England ranking next to the Attorney-General, in Scotland to the Lord-Advocate), who takes the part of the state or crown in suits affecting the public interest.

In the earliest example perhaps with less specific meaning (*cf.* 2 b above).

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII. c. 16* § 2 The Kinges generall attorney, and generall Solicitor, which for the time is. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 96 He was Recorder of London, Solicitor-General, and King's Attorney, before he was forty years of age. 1708 CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Gt. Brit.* (1710) 576 The Queen's Serjeants at Law. . . . Solicitor-General, Robert Eyre, Esq. 1749 *Genll. Mag.* XVII. 116/1 Upon this the solicitor general was heard in reply. 1812 *Examiner* 14 Dec. 786/1 At which the Solicitor General expressed such anticipatory alarm. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 321 The solicitor-general, M. Martin du Nord, began to prepare an indictment. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* IV. xvi. 217 [He] leased his eloquence to the government for the service of solicitor-general.

d. One who entreats, requests, or petitions; one who solicits or begs favours; a pleader, intercessor, advocate.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* (1895) 18 An euell tale well tolde nedeth none other solicitor. 1635 Jackson *Creed* viii. xiv. 165 That hee might hee a faithful Solicitor to his Almighty Father for aid and succour unto all that are hest with them. 1673 *True Notion of God* 32 It demonstrates the greatest for God in those that are earnest Solicitors at his Throne. 1720 SWIFT *Fables of Clergyman* Wks. 1755 II. 11. 26 His sister was. . . . so good a solicitor, that by her means he was admitted to read prayers in the family. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 417 The Lacedaemonians. . . . put up their petitions very early in the morning, in order. . . . by being the first solicitors, to pre-engage the gods in their favour. 1860 SMILES *Self-Help* x. 279 The passion for salaries and Government employment. . . . makes a whole people a mere crowd of servile solicitors for place. 1883 LD. ROSEBERRY *Speech at Edin.* 21 July. The brazen solicitor who will not take No for an answer.

transf. 1670 EACHARD *Conf. Clergy* 110 Besides the devil, he shall have solicitors enough.

b. With possessive pron., etc., denoting the person on whose behalf the solicitation is made.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iii. 27 Therefore be merry Cassio, For thy Solicitor shall rather dye, Then giue thy cause away. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 86 When Ctesiphons wicked solicitors saw their labour lost with Heracles, they then addressed themselves to the mother. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Rom. Hist.* (1827) 218 Whenever the young lords had any favour to ask of the King, Cyrus was their solicitor.

c. *transf.* Of things.

1579 HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 61 Lett this illfavored letter suffice for a dutifull solicitor and remember in that behauffe. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 48 b. The beautie and fairenesse of his eyes. . . . were the principall, and chiefe Solicitors of her affections towards him. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Century* i. v. 56 Beauty, and Harmony. . . . being prevailing Solicitors for the obtaining love and affection.

† 5. One who, or that which, draws on or entices. *Obs.*

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* i. vii. § 3 Appetite is the wills solicitor, and the will is appetites controller. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 22 This voyage, whereunto his owne courage was a sufficient solicitor. 1655 R. YOUNGE *Asht. Drunkards* 18 He that will be draw to the Tavern or Alehouse by every idle solicitor. . . . is a Drunkard in Solomon's esteem.

† 6. A recruiting officer. *Obs.*—

1698-9 in R. Steele *Tudor & Stuart Procl.* (1910) I. 508/2,

1st Regiment of Foot Guards 2. . . . 2 quartermasters, a solicitor, a drum-major [etc.].

Solicitorship. [*f. prec. + -SHIP.*]

1. The office, dnty, or calling of a solicitor.
c 1596 SIR R. CECIL in *Campbell Lives Chancellors* (1856) II. xlvii. 375 To arm him with your observations (for the exercise of solicitorship). 1825 LD. COCKBURN *Memo.* (1856) 155 Blair. . . . held to his comfortable solicitorship and to his own way steadily. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 284 His sense of the crookedness or cruelty of the trade was added to his sickening of solicitorship.

2. The personality of a solicitor.

1633 MASSINGER *New Way* ii. iii. And yet your good solicitorship, and rogue Wellborn, Were brought into her presence?

Sollicitous (sôl'si'tas), a. Also 6-8 sollicitous.

[*f. L. sôl-, sollicit-us* (see SOLICIT a.) + -OUS. *Cf. OF. sol(l)icitous, -eux.*]

† 1. Full of care or concern; anxious, apprehensive, disquiet. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iii. v. Ever suspicious, anxious, sollicitous, they are childishly drooping without reason. 1658 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) II. 78 Good natures are sollicitous when a misapprehension befalls them. 1674 MITTON *P. R.* II. 120 There without sign of boast, or sign of joy, Sollicitous and hank he thus began. 1706 PHILLIPS (*cf. Kersey*), *Sollicitous*, full of Care and Fear, troubled or much concerned about a thing. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. iii. 209 They began to be sollicitous.

2. Troubled, anxious, or deeply concerned, on some specified account. *Const.* with preps., as *about, for, of, etc.*

(a) 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* I. 159/2 He willett him alwaies to be sollicitous for his soule. 1631 GOUCE *God's Arrow* iii. Ep. Ded. p. iv, Moses, when he tarried at home, was very sollicitous for his countreim in the field. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 422 For a bare Error of the Memory I shall not be sollicitous. 1748 AINSWORTH *Voy.* iii. i. 302 The boat was sent away. . . . and we were not a little sollicitous for her return. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 11 Sollicitous chiefly for the peace of my own country, but by no means unconcerned for yours. 1810 BENTHAM *Art of Packing* (1821) 50 The solicitor for the smuggler is sollicitous for the smuggler, because. . . . in being sollicitous for his client, he is sollicitous for himself. 1845 SARAH AUSTIN tr. *Rank's Hist. Ref.* II. 315 They deemed that such an one would be more sollicitous for their welfare. . . . than a stranger.

(b) 1647 N. BACON *Govt. Eng.* ii. xiii. (1739) 71 These foreign Engagements made the King less sollicitous of the point of Prerogative at home. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss. (1708) 16 One so sollicitous of other Mens Healths, cannot be unkindful of his own. 1729 BUTLER *Sern.* Wks. 1874 II. 124 Scarce any shew themselves to advantage, who are over sollicitous of doing so. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxx, Your Highness will not expect me to be very sollicitous of Henry Smith's interest. 1841 EMERSON *Ess.* I. *Prudence*, You are sollicitous of the good-will of the meanest person, uneasy at his ill-will.

(c) 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Intro. 'The Persian Magi. . . . being only sollicitous about their Bones [etc.]. a 1683 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 14 In this condition the best of Men are apt to be sollicitous about their Answers. 1709-29 MANOEUV *Syst. Math., Astron.* 351 Concerning those, Astronomers are not Sollicitous, by reason of the Smallness. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 330 He was undiligent and effectless—chiefly sollicitous about his trousers and gloves.

b. With dependent clause.

1639 MASSINGER *Unnatural Combat* iii. ii. He found him Sollicitous in what shape she should appear. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* Ded., I am not indeed much sollicitous, how every particle of these Poems may please you. 1764 GOLOSIN. *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* (1772) I. 57 This weak monarch was in no way sollicitous who succeeded. 1784 COWPER *Tash* iv. 433 Much sollicitous how best He may compensate for a day of sloth. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atone*ment ix. (1852) 285 Why so sollicitous that we should be reconciled? 1845 SARAH AUSTIN *Rank's Hist. Ref.* II. 529 The delegates of the States were chiefly sollicitous lest they should be attacked by the remnant of the order in Germany.

3. Extremely or particularly careful or attentive; taking the utmost heed or care.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Micah* vi. 8 *comm.*, To love mercie, and to walke sollicitous with thy God. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* i. § 33 Move circumspectly, not meticulously, and rather carefully sollicitous, than anxiously sollicitudinous. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legis.* vi. § 41 Under a sollicitous and attentive government the ordinary preceptor. . . . is but a deputy as it were to the magistrate.

4. Anxious, eager, desirous: a. With to and inf.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 21 The Prince. . . . was transported with the thought of it, and most impatiently sollicitous to bring it to pass. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Auth. O. & N. Text* 384 Those learned and pious writers. . . . were not sollicitous to go any farther. 1748 AINSWORTH *Voy.* ii. ix. (ed. 4) 316 We were very sollicitous to get some positive intelligence. 1779 *Mirror* No. 19, These peculiarities serve only. . . . to make her more sollicitous to prevent their effects. 1847 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. viii. 284 Whose alliance Hyder was sollicitous to gain. 1867 D. DUNCAN *Disc.* vii. 146 God is willing, nay, sollicitous to confer these blessings.

b. With in (governing nouns of action).

1628 LE GRYS *Barclay's Argenis* 274 To the most of them the Kings being so sollicitous in this business was not pleasing. 1665 WALTON *Life Hooker* 241 All this time he was sollicitous in his study. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* i. xv. (1824) I. 101 While the merchant and the mariner are sollicitous in describing currents and soundings.

5. Marked or characterized by anxiety, care, or concern: a. Of actions, study, etc.

1653 FOXE *A. & M.* 1260/1 Whose industrie was alwayes sollicitous, not onely to them of bys owne companye, but also. . . . for other prysoners. 1645 E. REYNOLDS *Sern. Hosea* vi. 64 A symbole, first, of vigilant care and most intent and sollicitous inspection and providence. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 443 The Government of some of them is toil-

som and sollicitous. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* ii. vi. An attentive, sollicitous, perhaps painful exercise of their understanding about it. 1829 J. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ii. (1867) 32 A sollicitous dissection of the changing emotions of the religious life. 1863 H. ROGERS *Life J. Howe* i. 14 It is not after the method of a severe logic or a too sollicitous philosophy.

b. Of cares, thoughts, etc.
1650 BULWER *Autographet.* 242 The sollicitous cares of his mind, which dry his very bones. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. xvi. 133 He was in this sad quandary and sollicitous pensiveness. a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Luke xli. 30 This vexatious care, and sollicitous thoughtfulness. 1717 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 55 Being the less incumber'd with oneasy Cares and sollicitous Vexations.

c. Of life or conditions.

1661 GAUDWIN in C. Wordsworth *Documentary Suppl.* (1825) 19, I do not desire to live long in this distracted and sollicitous condition. 1773 TENNIE *United Prov.* Wks. 1720 I. 25 The Royal Servitude of a sollicitous Life.

6. Of features: Suggestive of solicitude or anxiety.

1858 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Studies* (1875) 362 The features resolute, sollicitous, heroic. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xi. It was not possible for a human aspect to be free from grimace or sollicitous wriggings.

Sollicitously, adv. [*f. prec.*] In a sollicitous manner, in various senses of the adj.

1614 T. ADAMS *Semper Idem* Wks. (1629) 857 Many parents are sollicitously perplexed, how their children shall do when they are dead. 1674 BOYLE *Excellency Theol.* i. ii. 66 It needs not be sollicitously proved. 1733 SWIFT *Apol.* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 213 You. . . . do now sollicitously shun The cooler air, and dazzling sun. 1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXX. 297 They sollicitously shun all commerce with Europeans. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 87 The finest faces hung sollicitously over it. 1856 S. DAVIDSON *Bibl. Criticism* xlv. 685 Many Slavic words are formed sollicitously after the Greek.

Sollicitousness. [*f. SOLICITOUS a.*] The state or quality of being sollicitous; care, concern; anxiety, solicitude.

1636 *Divine Tragedie Intely Acted* 41 Free your selves on that day. . . . from worldly cares and sollicitousness. 1679 G. H. *Hist. of Cardinals* ii. 1. 123 To behold them with such passion and sollicitousness endeavouring the good of Christianity. 1709 J. CLARKE tr. *Grotius' Chr. Relig.* ii. xiv. (1818) 122 Sollicitousness in procuring and preserving riches. 1724 in *Biogr. Presbyt.* (1827) II. 126 He did run fast. . . . in great sollicitousness of coming short of his Task. 1874 T. HARVEY *Far fr. Mad. Crvwd* xlvii. This spoliated effort of his new-born sollicitousness?

Sollicitress. ? *Obs.* Also 7 sollicitresse, 8 sollicitress. [*Cf. next and -ESS.*]

1. A female who solicits or prefers requests.

1631 MABBE *Celestina* x. 177, I know not. . . . whether thou art now coming with that Sollicitress of my safety? 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 593 To disoblige his pretended Sollicitress. 1788 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Emmeline* (1816) III. 116 She prepared to become a sollicitress for favours to a statesman.

fig. 1710 SHAFESBURY *Charact.* (1737) I. *Adv. Author* iii. 312 They are very powerful Sollicitresses. They never seem to importune us; tho they are ever in our eye.

2. A female who entices to immorality.

1634 W. TIRWITT tr. *Balaac's Lett.* (vol. I) 270 Yet am I credibly informed, that. . . . she is turned Sollicitress to entice others to vice. a 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* iii. xxxix. (1640) 9 If we consider. . . . the person of his sollicitress. . . . how great a pateroe is he of invincible purity.

Sollicitrix. ? *Obs.* Also sollicitrix. [*f. SOLICITOR, after forms in -trix.*]

1. = SOLICITRESS 2.

1611 COTGR., *Maquerelle*, a (woman) bawd; the sollicitrix of lecherie.

2. A female solicitor; = SOLICITRESS 1.

1637 NABBES *Microcosm*. v. Bless me! who's this? one of the devil's she-lawyers? . . . Pray how long have you been a sollicitrix? 1658 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) II. 77 You have a sollicitrix here. . . . which is my wife. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Frensy's Amusem.* 46 The first Motion he found in himself, was for the charming Sollicitrix. 1749 *Mem. Nutcracker* Crit. I. 82 The bishop began with saying what an importunate sollicitrix the dutches had been.

Sollicitude (sôl'si'ti'ud). Also 5-6 sol-, 6 solleytude, 6-8 sollicitude, 6-ud. [*a. OF. sol-, sollicitude* (mod. F. *sollicitude*, = Sp. *sollicitud*, Pg. *solicitude*, It. *solli-, sollecitudine*), or ad. L. *sôl-, sollicitûdo*, *f. sollicitus* SOLICIT a.]

1. The state of being sollicitous or uneasy in mind; disquietude, anxiety; care, concern.

? a 1412 LYDC., *Two Merchants* 580 So ar we travailed with sollicitude. 1528 PANVELL *Salerno's Regim.* (1617) 178 Sollicitude, feare, sadness, sleepe it droweth in. a 1533 Lo. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) M viij b. Such as are of a delicate bloude, have not so much sollicitude as the rustical people. a 1631 DOWNE *Select.* (1840) 169 Lazarus come forth. . . . from your waters. . . . of sollicitude. 1684 *Contempt. State of Man* i. I (1699) 4 What we desire with impatience, being possessed, brings Care and Sollicitude. 1737 WILSTON *Josephus*, *Hist. iiii.* li. § 1. Yet did the disturbance. . . . in his soul plainly appear by the sollicitude he was in. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* iv. Wks. 1813 V. 413 Bourbon, on his part, was far from being free from sollicitude, because free from wants. 1849 W. IRVING *Mahomet* vii. (1853) 36 These, and other causes of sollicitude, preyed upon his spirits.

2. Anxious, special, or particular care or attention.

a 1535 MORE *Treatise Sacr.* Wks. 1266 What diligencie can here suffice vs? What sollicitude can we thynke here ynough? agaynst the cummyng of thys almyghty king. 1603 HOLLAND *Patarech's Mor.* 185, I could wish that the sollicitude and care of the elder [brother] savoured rather of a companion. . . . than of a father. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 39 ¶ 4 That it is not to be envied for its happiness,

appears from the solicitude with which it is avoided. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. I.* Pref. 7 He has endeavoured, with no small degree of solicitude, to engage their generous affections. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancréd* i. ii. Never had such solicitude been lavished on human being. 1879 LOFTIE *Ride in Egypt* 173 The antiquities of Egypt have been made subjects of Government solicitude.

b. Const. about, for, or to (with inf.).

c. 1475 HENRYSON *Poems* (S.T.S.) III. 60 The grete sollicitude..to wyn this warldis gud, Cessis furthwith. 1533 BELLENDEN *Lyril* II. xxiv. (S.T.S.) i. 229 Pe pepill tuke na sollicitude bot alanerlie for sic thingis as mycht erast fortifie his new law. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Viud*. 11 There is in every man a solicitude how to live, and so to live that his living be not a burden. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. ii. Wks. 1874 I. 34 There is reason also for the most active thought and solicitude, to secure that interest. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 174 ¶ 14 This alarm which they spread by their solicitude to escape me. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* II. vii. 256 That lively solicitude about points of antiquarian detail. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew*. x. They manifested affectionate solicitude for them.

† c. Const. of. Obs.

1490 CAXTON *Encydis* xii. 43 Nor wyth hym remayneth nother..care ne solycytude of thy loue. 1540 Act 32 Hen. VIII. c. 26 His grace taketh the care and sollicitud therof. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Therap.* 2 Dij, He hath solycytude of all the body. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. xii. 52 To be in a perpetual solicitude of the time to come.

3. pl. Cares, troubles, anxieties, etc.

1490 CAXTON *Encydis* xxvii. 98 Alle werkes & operacions humayne, with their sollicitudes. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurrg.* Qij b, Aske yf he hath had great solycytudes, & chargeable thoughts. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* i. xvi. 58 Those hard trials and disquieting sollicitudes that naturally will attempt them. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirror of Stones* p. iv, You may refresh your mind, wearied with perpetual sollicitudes and labours. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxxii, Mrs. Todgers looked a little worn by cares of gravity and other such sollicitudes. 1872 Geo. ELIOT *Middlem.* i, To her the destinies of mankind..made the sollicitudes of feminine fashion appear an occupation for Bedlam.

† 4. Solicitation; importunate petition. Obs.—1

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) Biv, Isabell became veryesore in love with him, seing the verye great sollicitude and requeste that he made unto her.

Hence † Solicitudeness. Obs. rare.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* ccliii. 85 b, It may come of sollicitudenes or great study occupyenge the memory so much that it is fracted. *Ibid.* cccxxi. 104 Yf it come by great study and sollicitudenes.

Solicitudinous, a. Also 7 soll-. [*f. L. sol-, sollicitudin-, stem of sollicitudo* SOLICITUDE.]

1. Filled with anxiety, care, or concern. rare. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Morals* i. § 33 Move circumspectly... and rather carefully solicitous than anxiously sollicitudinous.

2. Characterized by solicitude or anxiety.

1829 LYTTON *Disowned* 19 Which he promised to prepare with the most sollicitudinous dispatch. 1900 *Speaker* 7 Apr. 10/2 My enemies have given me this advice in a well-meaning, sneaking, sollicitudinous kind of fashion.

Solid (sp'ld), sb.¹ Also 6-7 solido. [*f. the adj., or ad. F. solide, L. solidum.*]

1. *Geom.* A body or magnitude of three dimensions; one having length, breadth, and thickness. *Solid of revolution*, one formed by the revolution of a plane figure.

1495 *Trevisa's De P. R.* xix. cxxvii. (W. de W.) 928 The Cubus is properly the Solid ylyke longe, brode, and depe. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* xi. def. 1. 312 A solide or body is that which hath length, breadth, and thickness. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* iii. Q, Lyke solides are such as are encompassed with superficies that are lyke and of equal number. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geogr. Del.* i. ii. (1635) 36 As wee esteeme of a circle described in a plane surface, so must we judge in solids of a Sphere. 1656 PHILLIPS (ed. 5) s.v., All Solids are either Spherical or Elliptical, which have no Sides or Angles; or Prisms, which are contain'd in Plains. 1725 WATTS *Logie* i. vi. 82 Geometry divides its Objects into Lines, Surfaces and Solids. 1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 699 To find the differentials of the volumes and curve surfaces of solids of revolution. 1841 PENNY *Cycl.* XIX. 364/2 We have thus the five regular solids, and have shown that there can be no others. 1878 GURNEY *Crystal.* 41 A solid cannot be bounded by fewer than four planes.

2. A solid substance or body.

1608 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 195 For it is not so with solids as with fluids, where all range themselves according to their intensive gravities. 1722 LISLE *Hush.* (1757) 7 Nor is it to be objected, that by fire these vegetative particles should be destroyed, seeing they are supposed to be solids. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 65 The first class consists of solids, which compose the great known part of the globe. 1844 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* 62 The quantity of solids in a fluid ounce of the urine. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinematics* 137 Every one easily recognises a broad distinction between a Fluid and a Solid.

transf. 1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Semi-vowels*..are distinguished into Solids and Liquids. *Ibid.*, Solids...or solid Letters, are those which are never liquefied.

b. *Physiol.* A solid part or constituent of the body. Used in pl.

Freq. in the 18th cent.; now Obs. or rare. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 26, I come now to shew after what manner [exercise] affects the solids. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 324 Its use...is indispensably necessary in this climate, to corroborate the solids. 1805 *Med. Tril.* XIV. 325 Its influence upon the nervous system through...the balance between the solids and fluids. [a 1862] BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. 420 All the solids in the human body are either simple or vital.]

c. *Building.* A solid mass of masonry or other construction, esp. that between windows or doors; a pier of a bridge.

1736 N. HAWKSMOOR *Hist. London Bridge* 9 There are also eighteen Solids or Piers of different Dimensions, from thirty-four to twenty-five Feet thick. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 45 The whole therefore to the height of the store-room floor..having been made with all possible solidity, was denominated the solid. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Tril.* III. 84/1 To obtain the largest possible admission of light, with the smallest obstruction of solids or piers. 1842 GWINN *Archit.* § 2756 The investigation relative to the voids and solids of doors. *Ibid.* Gloss. s.v. *Pier*, A solid between the doors or windows of a building.

d. *Printing.* (See quot.)

1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 128 Solids, the blacker or more solid parts of a woodcut or other illustration.

3. *The solid*, the unbroken mass, the main part or body, of something.

1776 SEMPLER *Building in Water* 148 The Tongues and Grooves to be put on with Spikes and stout Oak Pins, or made out of the Solid. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* iv. 268 Her hero's car Clove dizzily the solid of the war. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Feb. 4/2 The mechanically operated valves are..actuated by cams turned from the solid.

4. *ellipt. in pl.* in various senses: a. Solid or substantial dishes or food. b. U.S. Self-coloured cloths or garments. c. Salt-making. (See quot.) d. Mining. (See quot.) e. St. Solid qualities or character.

a. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 217, I am very well served at dinner with many and good dishes, and some of them solids. b. 1883 *Evening Star* (Washington) 31 Oct. 3/6 Solids are all the go this season. Stripes and checks are very dull. c. 1886 HOLLAND *Cheshire Gloss.*, Solids, the solid brickwork about the fires, on which the bars, bearers, and other ironwork rests. d. 1804 HESLOP *Northumbd. Gloss.*, Solids, in mining, the solid rock as distinguished from soil, moss, drifts, etc. e. 1896 J. HORNE *Canby Countryside* xix. 212 That precursor was never again seen in Knockdrey. He lacked 'solids'.

† Solid, sb.² Obs. Also solido. [*ad. L. solidus* SOLIDUS I.] A weight or value equivalent to that of the Roman solidus.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 36 The ordinarie dose is from half an obolus to a Solid..according to the strength of the patient. 1609 BRILE (Douay) x *Esdr.* viii. 27 Cuppes of gold twentie, which had a thousand solidus.

Solid (sp'ld), a. Forms: 4-7 solido (6-7 solude, 7 solede, sollide); 5- solid (7 solyd, sollid). [*a. OF. solide* (mod.F. *solide*, = Sp., Pg., It. *solido*), or ad. L. *solidus*.]

1. l. Free from empty spaces, cavities, interstices, etc.; having the interior completely filled in or up. Opposed to *hollow*.

c. 1391 CNAUCER *Astrol.* ii. § 26 The excellence of the spere solide..sheweth Manifeste the diuerse assencions of signes in diuerse places. 1594 T. B. LA PRINAUD *Fr. Acad.* ii. 85 Hollow things are more fitte to receiue sounds, and to cause them to be heard better, then things that are solide and more thicke. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, Solid, not hollow, sound, heauie. 1613 PUNCHAS *Pilgr.* (1614) 567 This was hollow, the other solid. 1795 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) i. 106 That [piece] examined..was a solid rhomboid. 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort.* 180 In the construction of walls they are generally built solid; but when the wall is formed entirely of brick, a saving of material is obtained..by building them hollow. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 277 Mr. Fawcett introduced the highly important improvement of casting the guns solid and boring them. 1881 GROVE'S *Dict. Music* III. 179 It was played with the band,..and had seven strings mounted in a solid woodo frame.

b. *spec. in Bot. and Ent.* (see quot.).

(a) 1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.*, Solid root..expresses the whole root to be one uniform lump of matter. 1776 J. LEE *Intro. Bot.* 378 Solidus, solid, without internal Pores. c. 1789 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 448/1 Solid, consisting of solid substance; as the tulip. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 82 Solid Root; fleshy and uniform, as that of a Turnep. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1072/1 Solid, not hollow or furnished with internal cavities of any kind.

(b) 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 259 Solid (Solida). When the interior is full. *Ibid.* 323 Solid Knob..When the knob consists of a single joint, or if of more, exhibits very faint traces of their separation.

c. *Typog.* Having no leads between the lines; unleaded; (see also quot. 1888).

1808 STOWER *Printers' Gram.* 163 To a solid page, two leads make the usual white after the lead. 1839 T. C. HANSARD *Print. & Type-Founding* (1841) 89 How many lines of the particular type used there would be in a page of the given size, supposing it were all solid type. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 128 Solid matter, type composed without leads; also applied to type with but few quadrats in.

d. Of a wall, etc.: Having no opening or window; unbroken, blank.

1865 J. FERGUSSON *Hist. Arch.* ii. ii. 1. 427 The apse, properly speaking, is a solid semi-cylinder, surmounted by a semi-dome, but always solid below, though generally broken by windows above.

2. *Math.* Of a body or figure: Having three dimensions.

c. 1430 *Art Nombryng* 14 It is clepede a solide body that hath per-10..lengthe, brede, and thiknesse. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, Solid Angle, is an Angle made by the meeting of three or more Planes, and those joining in a Point. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Curve*, The Conchoid and the Solid Parabola. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Intro. Crystallogr.* 111 Alternate solid angles replaced by tangent planes. 1841 BREWSTER *Martyn's Science* III. I. (1856) 172 What have plane figures to do with solid orbits? 1842 PENNY *Cycl.* XXII. 206/1 The rules..for measuring different superficial or solid figures will be found under the several heads.

fig. 1830 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 172 Narrative is linear, Actio is solid.

† b. Of number or measure: = CUBIC a. Obs.

(a) c. 1430 *Art Nombryng* 14 The solide nombre or cubike is pat bat comythe of double ledyngue of nombre in nombre. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* vii. def. 18. 187 When three numbers multiplied togither y^e one into the other, produce any number, the number produced, is called a solide number. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, Solid Numbers, are those which arise from the Multiplication of a Plain Number, by any other whatsoever.

(b) 1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* iv. i. (1848) 50 Ten thousand millions of Cubick German Leagues, (and consequently above three-score times as many English miles of solid measure). 1667 PRINATT *City & C. Builder* 165 A Foot solid measure hath seventeen hundred twenty eight square Inches. 1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins*, etc. ix. (1727) 92 There are in a solid Foot 1728 solid Inches.

c. Of, relating, or pertaining to a geometrical solid or solids († or to cubic numbers).

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. prop. 12. 22 A solide perpendicular line is, when the point, from whence the perpendicular isdrawne, is on high, and without the plaine superficies. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* ii. xiv. Oj, The thirde kynde of Geometrie, where you shall haue rules to measure, not only the solide, but also the superficiall contents of all maner bodies. 1684 E. HALLEY (title), Discourse concerning the number of roots of solid and biquadrate equations. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, Solid Place..is when the Point is in one of the Conick Sections. *Ibid.*, Solid Problem..is one which can't be Geometrically solved, but by the Intersection of a Circle, and a Conick Section. 1733 H. GORE (title), Elements of Solid Geometry. 1842 PENNY *Cycl.* XXII. 206/1 Solid, superficial, and linear dimensions. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Electr. & Magn.* I. 59, U, instead of being a single spherical solid harmonic, may be an infinite series of such harmonics.

3. Of material substances: Of a dense or massive consistency; composed of particles which are firmly and continuously coherent; hard and compact.

c. 1532 DU WES *Intro. Fr. in Palagr.* 917 Solude, massif. 1567 MAPLEY *Gr. Forest* 33 It is nothing solide or massive, but much porous. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. ii. 129 Ob that this too too solid Flesh would melt, Thaw, and resolve it selfe into a Dew. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 179 In place of solyd walls, it is ingirt with liquid moats or trenches. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 170 We shall demonstrate..that each Planet, the nearer it is to the Sun, the solidier or more dense it is. 1742 GRAY *Perpetuus* ii. 30 What wondrous force the solid earth can move. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 299 The separation of a fluid from the solid or undissolved particles which it contains. 1841 PENNY *Cycl.* XXI. 177/2 These secretions are exceedingly numerous, and constitute the great bulk of the solid parts of the plant. 1895 *Naturalist* 26 A solid camphor, *transf.* 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Epist.* ii. i. 272 To think that Ases should in Judgement sit, In solid Deafness, on the Works of Wit. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iii. 110, I forced a way Thro' solid opposition crabhd and gnarld. 1887 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* V. 338 There will no longer be any obstacle to a solid despotism.

b. Solidified; frozen.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 561 With Axes first they cleave the Wine, and thence By Weight, the solid Portions they dispence. 1786 S. ROGERS *Ode Supersit.* i. iii, O'er solid seas, where Winter reigns. 1879 *Daily Telegr.* 28 June, Having the bowl of solid soup carefully enwrapped in a copy of the *Sunday Times*.

c. In the phr. *solid rock*, with reference to the cutting of steps or passages in it.

1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1793) i. 231 We entered the largest saline by a passage cut out of the solid rock. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* lii, We went through a long passage, and down other steps cut in the solid rock. 1838 PENNY *Cycl.* XI. 215/1 Two excavations, wrought with extreme labour, in the solid rock, called galleries.

d. Of clouds, the atmosphere, etc.: Having the appearance of a solid or unbroken mass; dense, thick, compact. Chiefly poet.

1807 WORDSW. *Poems Indep. & Liberty* ii. v, Clouds, lingering yet, extend in solid bars Through the grey west. 1819 SHELLEY *Ode to West Wind* 27 Thy congregated might Of vapours, from whose solid atmosphere Black rain, and fire, and hail will burst. 1841 BROWNING *Pippa Passes* i. 7 Of yonder gap in the solid gray Of the eastern cloud.

4. Of states, conditions, etc.: Characterized by solidity or compactness.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iii. i. 88 That one might...see..the Continent (Wearie of solide firmnesse) melt it selfe Into the Sea. 1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* (1848) 64 The Leaves..are of a more solid Texture..than the Blossoms. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xix, A little surprised at the solid weight of the distressed fair one. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* § 66 Taking water and iron as instances: when both are in a solid state we get ice and hard iron.

5. Of rain, etc.: Steady, drenching; continuous. Also, of a day: Characterized by rain of this kind.

1621 in Foster *Eng. Factories Ind.* (1906) 354 There fell (in a sad and solid shower without intermission) soe much unexpected rayne. 1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* i. vi. I. 86 To be looking out on a good solid English wet day. 1868 in Huntley *Gloss.* 63 A solid rain.

b. Of water: Coming in a compact mass. 1893 *Outing* XXII. 146/2 Her principal fault is that she is wet in a sea-way, though she rarely ships solid water.

6. Having the property of occupying a certain amount of space (cf. SOLIDITY 4).

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. v. (1695) 53 Nor is an Adamant one jot more solid than Water. *Ibid.*, Yet it is not that the parts of the Diamond are more solid than those of Water, or resist more. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nature* i. 125 Even a particle of water is solid. 1829 *Nat. Philos., Pneumatics* ii. (L.U.K.) 3 The quality in air which we have called impenetrability, is sometimes called solidity, and air is said to be solid.

II. 7. Of a strong, firm, or substantial nature or quality; not slight or flimsy: a. Of things (or persons), in figurative applications.

1586 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 61 Upon a gude and solide ordour for convocating of the ministerie to Generall Assemblies thairfor. 1606 G. Wooncock *Hist. Insulne* xv. 64 This temper had made them sollide, and fitte for anie foundation. 1665 *Boyle Occas. Refl.* iv. xiii. (1848) 250 The Decrees of Providence are too solid and fixt to have Violence offered them. 1703 *Evelyn Diary* 11 July, All the points of good and solid architecture. 1746 *Chesterf. Lett.* cv. (1792) I. 288 As he took so much pains for the graces of oratory only, I conclude he took still more for the more solid parts of it. a 1770 *Jortin Sermon* (1771) I. 30 Faith is gone, having no solid support. 1812 *Examiner* 11 May 302/2 The colouring... is solid without heaviness. 1860 *Motley Netherl.* iv. (1868) I. 101 There was another way of earning something solid. 1876 *Bancroft Hist. U. S.* III. vi. 370 His desire was for solid and sure places.

b. Of structures, buildings, furniture, etc. 1644 *Milton *Areop.** (Arb.) 61 How goodly... were such an obedient unanimity as this... Doubles a stanch and solid piece of framework, as any January could freeze together. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 47 We saw on our right hand two very solid well built houses. a 1700 *Evelyn Diary* 2 June 1676, The furniture is very particular for... porcelain, and other solid and noble moveables. 1870 *Howson Metaph. St. Paul* II. 72 The solid cities of the Greeks and Romans.

c. Of food or liquor.

a 1700 *Evelyn Diary* 27 Oct. 1685, There were all the dainties... of the season... venison, plaine solid meate, fowle [etc.]. 1700 *Dryden Pref. Fables* Ess. (Ker) II. 258 Whole pyramids of sweetmeats for boys and women, but little of solid meat for men. 1711 *Steele Spectator* No. 43 ¶ 4 A Bottle or two of good solid Edifying Port, at honest George's, made a Night cheerful, and threw off Reserve. 1822-7 *Goon Study Med.* (1829) I. 210 One substantial meal of solid animal food daily.

d. Of cloth, garments, etc.

1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* iv. 177 For the country, the attire should be tasteful and solid and strong. 1903 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Dec. 697/2 Solid unbleached calico... wears well.

e. a. Combined; consolidated; united. *rare.*

1596 *Bacon Max. & Use Com. Law* xxiv. (1630) 94 So if tenant for life the remainder in fee bee, and they ioine in granting a rent, this is one solid rent out of both their estates. 1818 *Hallam Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 204 The other acquired unlimited power over a solid kingdom.

b. Unanimous, undivided; united in approval or opposition. *Orig. U. S.*

1684 *Boston (Mass.) Fm.* 16 Aug. The vote of the solid South. 1890 *Henty With Lee in Virginia* 84 The North can never hope to force the solid South back into the Union. 1892 *Boston (Mass.) Fm.* 8 Nov. 4/4 A solid New England vote for protection.

c. Of persons: Regular or steady in attendance, politics, voting, etc. Chiefly *U. S.*

1883 *Keighley Who are you go*, I escorted her to Sunday School excursions, and was 'solid' at the picnics and hazaars. 1884 *American IX.* 180 He is, therefore, presumed to be solid as a Southern man. 1888 *Howells Annie Kilburn* xviii, I'm solid for Mr. Peck every time.

d. *U. S.* Intimately or closely allied, on friendly terms, with another.

1888 *Cent. Mag.* Nov. 30 We thus succeeded in making ourselves 'solid with the administration' before we had been in a town or village forty-eight hours. 1895 *Outing* XXXVI. 64, I wanted to get solid with him for a time while he lived.

e. f. a. Of time: Continuous, consecutive. *rare.*

1662 *Stillington. Orig. Sacra* I. v. § 8 The uncertainty of heathen chronology, when... implicate years are given out for solid. 1704 *Hearn's Dict. Hist.* (1714) I. 284 They took implicate Years for solid, and placed those Kings in a Succession which were Contemporary with one another.

b. Of a day, hour, etc.: Whole, entire, complete. *Now colloq.*

1718 *Prior Solomon* II. 729 Loose and undisciplin'd the Soldier lay; Or lost in Drink, and Game, the solid Day. 1884 *Boston (Mass.) Fm.* 16 Aug. The Queen kept her seven solid hours fitting on and trying the current fashions. 1890 'R. BOLDEWON' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 420, I walked him up and down, with the rug on, for a solid hour.

10. Entirely of the same substance or material (as that specified); of (gold, etc.) and nothing else.

1710 *Steele Tatler* No. 179 ¶ 6 The Wall toward the North is of solid Stone. 1722-7 *Boyer Dict. Royal* II. Solid Gold; de l'or massif. 1844 *Thirlwall Greece* VIII. 63 The assertion that the gilded statues... were of solid gold. 1847 *Yewell Anc. Brit. Church* x. 101 [Severus] determined to build a wall of solid stone. 1874 *Stubbs Const. Hist.* I. xi. 424 They were purchased with solid gold. 1891 *1879 Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 308/1 What is termed 'solid', or gold jewellery of the better qualities.

b. Of colour: Of the same tone or shade throughout; uniform, self.

1883 *Evening Star* (Washington) 31 Oct. 3/6 These solid browns, blacks, greens, reds, and, in fact, all these solid colors, are popular. 1885 *Goodale Physiol. Bot.* 19 Yellow and Orange dyes. Solid yellow. 1894 *Outing* XXXIV. 185/1 The outside of the thighs down to the knees are in solid color.

c. *U. S.* Of liquor: Neat, undiluted.

1894 *Outing* XXIV. 49/1 He always took his liquor solid...; he swallowed down two-thirds of a tumbler of raw Appleton rum.

11. Of persons, their constitution, etc.: Strong, healthy, sturdy.

1741 *Watts Improv. Mind* I. xvi. (1801) 126 If persons of this make ever devote themselves to science, they should be well assured of a solid and strong constitution of body. 1837 *Carlyle Fr. Rev.* I. iv. iv. He walks there, with solid step. 1893 *Coxens-Hardy Broad Norf.* 63 'Solid, hor, solid!' meaning in one's usual health.

III. 12. Of persons: a. Of sound scholarship or sober judgement in matters of learning or speculation.

1600 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* Q. iij b, A Right-eyd and solide Reader may perceiue it was not so great a part of the Heauen awry, as they would make it. 1624 *Gataker Transubst.* 48 Like an ingenious solide author. 1665 *Bunyan Holy Citie* (1666) 259 It makes them grave, knowing, solid Guides, and Unfolders of the Mysteries of the Kingdom. 1709 *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. 84 This discourse of Guest shewing him to have been a solid and well-read man, I have transcribed from the original. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* II. xi. 282 He has by this time become a solid student in Butler. 1875 T. HILL *True Order Stud.* 127 The two most solid thinkers upon these subjects.

b. Sober-minded, of reliable judgement, in practical matters; steady, sedate, staid.

1632 *Lithgow Trav.* II. 71 The solid, and sad man, is not troubled with the floods and ebbs of Fortune. 1670 C. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. 302 He is an excellent person... of a good judgement, and solid, but something too resolute. 1691 *Fox Autobiogr. in Fm.* (ed. Newman) 280, I... therefore desired none but solid, weighty Friends might be about me. 1724 in *Ramsay Tair-l-Misc.* (1733) I. 36 O! as thou art bony, be solid and calm, And tent a true lover. 1760 J. WOOLMAN *Fm.* vii. (1898) 182 The hearts of some Solid Friends appeared to be united to discourage the practice amongst their members. 1837 *Carlyle Fr. Rev.* I. iii. i, Now nothing but a solid phlegmatic M. de Vergennes sits there. 1888 *Bryce Amer. Commw.* III. xc. 247 Kearney throve because the solid classes despised him.

c. *Sc.* Fully possessed of the mental faculties; of sound mind, sane.

1606 *Sc. Acts, Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 317/2 Scho tuk occasion be his infirmite and waik Judgement, he being than nocht so solide as was necessar for the weil of his estait. 1822 *Galt Provost* xxii, The heads of the town... no, may be, just so solid at the time as could have been wished. 1825 *Jamieson Suppl.*, *Solid*, *saoe.*; used in a negative form, as, 'He's no very solid'.

d. *U. S. and dial.* Financially sound or reliable; possessing capital, property, or means; well-to-do.

1788 *Jefferson Writ* (1859) II. 443, I wish to see the beef-trade with America taken up by solid hands. 1799, 1863 in *Thornton Amer. Gloss.* a 1904 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., She's not poor, she's a solid woman.

13. Of qualities: Well founded or established; of real value or importance; substantial.

Freq. in the 17th and 18th ccs. 1601 *Pasquil & Kath.* (1878) III. 99 The pressure of my haire... stands at the service of your solide perfection. 1638 *Junius Paint. Ancients* 122 The... solid joy conceived out of the absoluteness of the worke. 1654 *Whitlock Zootomia* 234 We shall see it a Mint of Solid worth, the good it hath... being inestimable. 1709 *Steele Tatler* No. 29 ¶ 1 Having a very solid Respect for humane Nature. 1753 *Fredling Amelia* II. xii, The cheerful, solid comfort which a fond couple enjoy in each other's conversation. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxii. 205 Many such portions may exist in the lungs together, without the least solid appearance of inflammation in the pulmonary substance. 1869 *Freeman Norm. Cong.* (1875) III. 229 He undoubtedly owed William a debt of solid gratitude.

b. Of learning or knowledge.

1668 *Culpeper & Cole Barthol. Anat.* 372 Those persons of solid Learning. a 1700 *Evelyn Diary* 6 Jan. 1692, He dilated on his... solid knowledge in theology. 1711 *Hearke Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 145 These two... are really Books of solid Learning. 1781 *Warton Hist. Eng. Poetry* III. xxx. 211 She was entertained... with splendid banquets and much solid erudition. 1857 *Miller Elem. Chem.*, *Org.* I. § 1. 6 So essential to the reception and advancement of solid philosophical knowledge. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 125 He was a man of solid learning.

14. Of arguments, reasons, etc.: Having a sound or substantial foundation; based upon sound principles or indisputable facts.

1615 W. BENWELL tr. *Moham. Impost.* II. § 87 He... will thus go on by way of solid demonstration. a 1661 *Fuller Worthies* (1840) III. 25 Having an excellent facility in the clear and solid interpreting thereof. 1664 J. WEBB *Stone-Henge* (1725) 101 He can raise no solidier an Argument against it. 1740 *Chevigne Regimen* 305 There seems to be something solid, in one Observation Leibnitz makes. 1866 *Rogers Agric. & Prices* I. xxiii. 603 Too little information... is given of the price of copper... for the purpose of attempting any solid inference as to the rise... in its value. 1894 *Solicitors' Fm.* XXXIX. 3/1 If there were no solid defence to the claim, the plaintiff would certainly obtain his order.

b. Similarly of writings, discourse, etc.

1676 *Glavvill Ess. Philos.* v. 27 The Book and Method of Veronius was kindly... approved by... all the Gallick Clergy, as solid. a 1700 *Evelyn Diary* (Chandos) 17 Of solid discourse, affable, humble, and in nothing affected. 1709 *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. Pref. p. 4, For the Church of England... have been written solid Apologies and Vindications. 1734 *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 60 A very solid treatise. 1881 *Nation (N. Y.)* XXXIII. 459 Of the other papers in the number, which is a 'solid' one.

15. Marked by, or involving, serious study or intention; not light, frivolous, or merely amusing.

1647 *Clarendon Hist. Reb.* I. § 186 Dr. Bancroft... disposed the clergy to a moral course of study. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xx. cxl, Scorn light fond Accents, and reserve thine Ear For those which solid Musick's sweets distill. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Museum* v. Wks. 1709 III. 1. 46 There's as much difference between their Rhimes and solid Verse, as [etc.]. 1736 *Genl. Mag.* VI. 315/1 The most amiable Genius is That, which, embracing the most solid Arts, excludes not the Polite ones. 1827 *Scott Surg. Dau.* Pref. I don't there is little solid in his studies—poetry and plays... all nonsense. 1845 W. A. BUTLER in *Serv.* (1849) Mem. p. xxxvii, Romances debase the taste for solid reading. 1888 *Bryce Amer. Commw.* III. lxxx. 59

In other countries statesmen or philosophers do... the solid thinking for the bulk of the people.

16. Of judgement, etc.: Of a sober, sound, or practical character.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 95 The Queen, who was a woman of a solid judgement. 1683 D. A. *Art of Converse* 12 They shall never please solid judgments. 1718 *Pope Iliad* xv. 322 Not more in councils famed for solid sense, Than winning words and heavenly eloquence. 1805 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1834) I. 31 He who is apparently cold in affection may have solidier judgment, and steadier resolution. 1825 *Scott Betrothed* Introd., The assistance of men of reading and of solid parts. 1868 *Milman St. Paul's* iv. 92 Hallam has said, with his usual solid wisdom [etc.].

17. Marked or characterized by a high degree of religious fervour or seriousness.

Used esp. by the Society of Friends. 1740 *Whitefield in Life & Fm.* (1756) 436 Preached in the afternoon to about two thousand, and have not seen a more solid melting... since my Arrival. 1757 *Woolman Fm.* iv. (1798) 123 At the twelfth hour the meeting for worship began, which was a solid meeting. 1769 *Ibid.* x. 259 We had some solid Conversation, under which I felt myself bowed in reverence before the Most High.

18. Thorough, downright, vigorous, etc. Used with intensive force and freq. strengthened by *good, right*, etc.

1830 *Galt Laurie* T. III. ii. (1840) 87, I never... had a right solid sound sleep in one. 1873 *Burton Hist. Scot.* V. lvi. 119 England was to strike the one solid blow that was necessary. 1883 *Stevenson Black Arrow* 112 Swear your innocency with a good solid oath. 1897 *Mary Kingsley W. Africa* 294 Feeling sure that for good solid murderous rascality several of my old Fan acquaintances... would take a lot of beating.

IV. 19. Quasi-adv. a. Solidly, firmly, completely, etc.

A number of dial. uses are given in the *Eng. Dial. Dict.* 1651 *Davenant Gondibert* II. vi, Glory, too solid great to taste of pride. 1683 *Moxon Mech. Exer.*, *Printing* xxiv. ¶ 19 White Pages... make the Heap lower in that place, because they clap solidier together.

b. In a body or as a whole; unanimously. In phrases with reference to voting, esp. to go solid (for or against some thing or person).

Freq. in recent journalistic use. (a) 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 9 July 3/1 The Episcopal vote... was cast solid for the Government. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 5 July 1/1 The Government majority has not been in the habit of voting solid with Mr. Goschen lately. 1893 *Times* 22 Apr., For a party to vote solid for a measure in which not 10 per cent. of its members believe. (b) 1888 *Bryce Amer. Commw.* I. x. 131 The party going solid for whomsoever the majority has approved. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Jan. 91/2 The fleet seems to have gone almost solid against him.

20. In special collocations:

Solid balsam, Balsam of Tolu. *Solid dig, key, rib, shoot, shot* (see quotes). See also *BASTION*, *NEWEL*. 1. *Square sb.* 1836 *Pharm. R. Coll. Physicians* 5 Tolu Balsam, the 'solid Balsam'. 1888 *Jacobi Printers' Vocab.* 123 'Solid dig, a lean or bad 'take' of copy. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.*, *Brit.* II. No. 6105, The key is what is called 'solid', that is, that the 'bits' or 'steps' are cut on the solid metal of the 'web'. 1782 *Monro Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 167 The eight upper ribs were formerly classed into pairs, with particular names to each two, to wit, the crooked, the 'solid' [etc.]. 1842 *Gwilt Archit. Gloss.* 1033 'Solid Shoot' [=Square Shoot, a wooden trough for discharging water from a building]. 1876 *Voyle & Stevenson Altit. Dict.* 393/2 'Solid Shot, projectiles made of solid iron or steel.

21. Comb. a. Forming parasyntactic adjs., as *solid-billed, -browed, -coloured, -headed*, etc.

c 1611 *Chapman Hindvil* vii. 323 When to the solid-ported depths of hell his sonne was sent. 1854 *Orr's Circle Sci.*, *Org. Nat.* I. 239 The ruminants of the deer and elk tribes are those which have antlers, or are 'solid-horned'. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.*, *Brit.* II. No. 6112, Solid-headed pins. 1876 *Geo. Eliot Dan. Der.* I. i. 13 A gentleman—solid-browed, stiff and German. 1890 *Cent. Mag.* May 50/1 The White and Black Leghorns are solid-colored birds. 1895 *Lynecker Roy. Nat. Hist.* IV. 68 The beak of the solid-billed hornbill (*Rhinoplax vigil*) has... a perfectly solid casque.

b. With pples., as *solid-looking, -seeming, -set*. Also *solid-full* adj.

1831 *Carlyle Sart. Rev.* I. viii, This so solid-seeming World. 1850 *Lennoxon In Mem.* Concl. iv, Like a statue solid-set, And moulded in colossal calm. 1877 E. R. CONNER *Basis of Faith* II. 81 The solid-seeming rock is beheld as a flexible... collection of molecules. 1883 *Huxley Princ. Biol.* 23 A roundish more solid-looking particle. 1889 *Goon, etc. Fisheries U. S. v.* II. 579 They have thick dredges... and when they hauled them in, found them solid-full of scallops.

c. With sbs., forming attributive compounds, as *solid-colour, -ink, -silver*, etc.

1883 *Stationer & Bookseller* 8 May 35 Solid-ink Fountain Pens. 1884 *Knight Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Solid Plate Saw*, a circular saw made of a single plate, as distinguished from a segment saw. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, Solid-color porcelains. 1897 *Outing* XXX. 350/1 The club won a handsome solid-silver cup at Long Branch.

Solidago (splid'ā'gō). [*mod. L.* (bot with different application: see the note to *COSSOUDE*)]

a. A large genus of perennial plants of the N. O. *Compositae*, the N. American species of which are especially numerous; golden-rod. b. A plant of this genus, esp. *S. virgaurea*, a European and British species, formerly in repute for its medicinal properties, now largely cultivated as a garden flower.

1771 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 617/1. 1858 A. IRVINE *Handbk.*

Bril. Plants 524 *Solidago*, .. Golden-Rod. A numerous genus, chiefly American, agreeing in habit, foliage, and flowers with *Aster*, only the flowers of the ray are not blue, .. but yellow, and sometimes white. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Sept. 723/2 No one would have thought of painting pictures of *Solidagos* on plush for a portière.

† **Solidare**, *Obs.*—¹ (An irreg. formation on *L. solidus* *SOLIDUS* ¹; perh. an error.)

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iii. 1. 46 Thou know'st well enough... that this is no time to lend money... Here's three *Solidares* for thee.

Solidaric, *a.* [*f.* *SOLIDARITY* + *-IC*. Cf. *F. solidaire*.] Characterized by solidarity or community of interests. So **Solidarism**, a theory of social organization based on solidarity of interests; **Solidarist**, a believer in, or advocate of, this.

1874 LANGE *Comm. Zephaniah* 28 The 'solidaric' connection of the false Gods with the kingdom of Satan. 1894 *Thinker* VI. 72 The central position of Christ in regard to humanity, and His solidaric fellowship with it as its head. 1906 E. KELLY *Progr. Working Men* ii. 113 The main object to be secured will be described as Solidarity; those who wish to secure it as Solidarists, and the doctrine itself as 'Solidarism'. 1884 C. POWER *Philistia* I. i. 4 The polyglot crowd of democratic 'solidarists'.

Solidarily, *adv.* [*f.* *SOLIDARITY* + *-LY* 2.] In a solidary manner; with solidarity.

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 4 It would not be well to make the French living in Germany responsible for the misdeed, but France herself ought to be made to answer solidarily for it. 1892 *Temple Bar* June 156 It belongs to us... as a community, and we are collectively and—what is the word?—solidarily responsible for its use.

Solidarity (*splid'ariti*). [*ad. F. solidarité, f. solidaire* solid: see *SOLIDARY a.*]

1. The fact or quality, on the part of communities, etc., of being perfectly united or at one in some respect, esp. in interests, sympathies, or aspirations.

The French origin of the word is freq. referred to during the period of its introduction into English use.

1848 *People's Press* II. 161/2 Solidarity is a word of French origin, the naturalization of which, in this country, is desirable. 1848 GALENGA *Italy* 429 Actuated... by a feeling of national solidarity—to borrow a French word—which induced all of them to run the same risk. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* v. 103 One secret of their power is their mutual good understanding... They have solidarity, or responsibility, and trust in each other. 1877 BROCKETT *Cross & Crescent* 157 Each is responsible to the Czar, but they have no sort of solidarity.

transf. 1876 FARRAR *Marib. Sermon* xxxii. (1877) 32r Knowing... that there is a solidarity in the virtues as in the vices. 1881 *Nature* No. 617, 397 When we thus effect a re-classification of elementary bodies, the solidarity at once breaks down.

b. *Const. of* (mankind, a race, etc.).

1852 *Fraser's Mag.* Jan. 28 We have hived up one of his phrases...—the 'solidarity of the peoples!' 1853 *Trench Less. Prov.* 29 The 'solidarity' (to use a word which it is in vain to strive against) of all the nations of Christendom. 1834 S. E. DAWSON *Handbk. Canada* 107 The grand idea of the solidarity of England and the English race throughout the world.

transf. 1867 M. ARNOLD *Celtic Lit.* 68 The solidarity, to use that convenient French word, of Breton and Welsh poetry. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Hist. Eng. Th.* 181b C. 1. 220 Disputing the solidarity of all the writers of Turgums.

c. *Const. between or with* (others). Also *transf.*

(a) 1860 MARSH *Lect. Eng. Lang.* 284 The organs of speech act and react upon each other;... there is, to use a word, which if not now English soon will be, a certain solidarity between them all. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* xvi. 11. 310 'There was what is called, in modern phrase, solidarity between him and his people. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* v. 67 The solidarity existing between all parts of the lung.

(b) 1862 GRATTAN *Beaten Paths* II. 378 Would he not have found his best policy... [in] an alliance, if not quite a solidarity, with England? 1865 E. LUCAS in Manning *Ess. Relig. & Lit.* 374 To refuse any solidarity whatever with it. 1884 *L'pool Mercury* 18 Feb. 5/2 The member for Woodstock... here repudiates all solidarity with his leaders.

2. Community or perfect coincidence of (or between) interests.

1874 LADY HERBERT in *Hübner's Ramble* ii. 11. (1878) 518 To establish a solidarity between their commercial interests: 1876 *Contemp. Rev.* June 138 The cry was raised as to the solidarity of the Conservative interests. 1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* I. 97 A compact body emphatically characterized by fraternal solidarity of interests.

3. *Civil Law*. A form of obligation involving joint and several responsibilities or rights.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* iii. 395 Correlally and Solidarity agree in this, that in both of them every creditor is severally entitled to receive the whole object of the active obligation, and every debtor is bound to discharge the whole object of the passive obligation.

Solidarize, *v.* *rare.* [*ad. F. solidariser*: see *prec.* and *-IZE*.] *trans.* or *refl.* To bring to solidarity. Hence **Solidarizing** *ppl. a.*

1886 *Pictorial World* 8 Apr. 328 An arrangement of solid facis and figures to prove the... solidarising effects of American republican institutions over those of the Britisher. 1883 *Standard* 4 Feb. 5/6 Germany has, in a measure, solidarized herself with Austria, and that solidarity has its charges.

Solidary (*splid'ari*), *a.* [*ad. F. solidaire*: see *SOLID a.* and *-ARY*.]

1. *Civil Law*. Joint and several.

1818 COLEBROOKE *Obligations* xiv. 149 The solidary obligation can hardly arise, without such an express provision. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* iii. 398 Election to sue the principal debtor discharges a correal surety... but not a Solidary surety. 1893 *Law Times* XCIX. 465/1 Anyone who has grasped the difference between a correal and a solidary obligation.

2. Characterized by or having solidarity or community of interests.

1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 251 Regarding as solidary, or indissolubly connected together, all the members of the great human family. 1867 VISCT. STRANGFORD *Selection* (1869) 11. 64 A struggling Christian population, solidary in sentiment and interest with all other Christian populations in Turkey.

Solidate (*spl'idet*), *sb.* Now *Hist.* [*ad. med. L. solidata* (*terre*), *f. solid-us* *SOLIDUS* ¹.] A piece of land of the annual value of a solidus or shilling.

1610 FOLKINGHAM *Art Surv.* ii. vii. 58 There be also other quantities of Land taking their denominations from our usual Coin; as... Obolates, Denariates, Solidates. *Ibid.* 59 Then must the Obolat be 4 Acres, the Denariat an Acre, the Solidat 12. acres. 1845 NICOLAS *Mem. Chaucer in C's Wks.* I. 31 On the 28th of December 1375 the King granted Chaucer the custody of five 'solidates' of rent in Solys in Kent. 1882 *Proc. Berwick. Nat. Club* IX. 469 Its master held a hundred solidates of land in pure alms.

† **Solidate**, *pa. pple.* *Obs.* [*ad. L. solidat-us*, *pa. pple. of solidare*: see next.] Solid, hard.

1542 BOORKE *Dyetary* xiii. (1870) 268 So be it that the fysche be softe and not solidat. *Ibid.*

Solidate, *v.* Now *rare.* [*f. L. solidat-*, *ppl. stem of solidare* to make solid.]

1. *trans.* To make solid or firm; to consolidate. Also *fig.*

1640 C. HARVEY *Synagogue, Church-Porch* viii, Remember that humility Must solidate and keep all close together. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv. 69 Many being much troubled... how so briclike matter [looking-glasses] when broken could be made usefull, and solidated for this service. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Muse* 67 Wks. (Grosart) II. 18 This shining Piece of Ice which melts so soon away With the Sun's Ray, Thy Verse does solidate and crystallize. 1894 G. M. FENN *In Alpine Valley* i. 65 On either hand it [i.e. snow] had been solidated by pressure.

† 2. = CONSOLIDATE *v.* 4. *Obs.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renoi's Disp.* 31 That... which is effectual in solidating broken bones. 1684 tr. *Benet's Merc. Comput.* iii. 77 It can... solidate the Bones, which we daily see in other fractures.

† **Solidation**. *Obs. rare.* [*ad. L. solidation-em, f. solidare*: see *prec.* Cf. *OF. solidation*.] Consolidation, strengthening, etc.

1547 BOORKE *Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 123 They stande many a bonded yeares, hauyng no reparacion nor no solidacion of mortar. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Solidation*, a making whole or firm, a soldering.

† **Solidatively**, *adv.* *Obs.*—¹ [*f. OF. solidatif, -ive* + *-LY* 2.] Solidly.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest.* D ij h, They [i.e. bones] that have neither one nor other ben ioynd solidatively.

Solid-hoofed, *a.* [*f. SOLID a.* 21 a.] Having the hoof whole or undivided; solidungulate, solidiped; *spec.* as the designation of certain swine.

1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 32 There are breeds of solid-hoofed swine in some parts of England. 1848 BUCKLEY *Iliad* 87 Lest the son of Tydeus should drive away thy solid-hoofed steeds. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 203 Some herbivora are solid-hoofed. c 1830 CASSELL'S *Nat. Hist.* II. 343 The Solid-hoofed Pigs... show a persistent variation from the even-toed type.

So **Solid-hooved a.**

1910 THOMSON *Aristotle's Hist. Anim.* II. 1 There are in Illyria and in Paconia and elsewhere solid-hooved swine.

Solidifiable (*spl'idif-əb'l*), *a.* [*f. SOLIDIFY v.* + *-ABLE*.] That may be solidified; capable of solidification.

1858 H. SPENCER *Ess.* I. 5 A... deposition of all solidifiable elements contained in the atmosphere. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Urinary Organs* 286 The manner in which a clot of blood... retains the solidifiable ingredients.

Solidification (*spl'idifik-ə-shən*). [*f. SOLIDIFY v.* (see *-ATION*), or *a. F. solidification*.]

1. The action or process of solidifying or becoming solid.

1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) p. xxvii, The solidification of the water when it unites with the lime. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xx. 242 The diseased lung, whose specific gravity has been much increased by solidification. 1830 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 188 In the cooling and solidification of granite the quartz is the last mineral element to crystallise and become solid.

transf. 1875 JOWETT *Plate* (ed. 2) IV. 273 Force [may be conceived] as the materializing or solidification of motion.

2. Consolidation, concentration.

1891 *Cycl. Temp. & Prohib.* 574/2 There was an increasing realization of the value of solidification and discipline.

Solidified, *ppl. a.* [*f. SOLIDIFY v.*] Rendered solid or compact; changed from a liquid to a solid state.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 96 A very thick and solidified cranium, in which all the holes which commonly give passage to nerves were obliterated. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 28 The greater part of the animal tissues seems composed of solidified fibrin. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Solidified milk*, concentrated or preserved milk for use at sea. 1839 WELCH *Text Bk. Naval Archit.* I. 7 The solidified water again becomes liquid.

Solidifier. [*f.* as *prec.*] That which solidifies; a consolidator.

1862 DANA *Nat. Geol.* 52 Acting as a general cement and solidifier. 1894 DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 269 [War] the purifier of societies, the solidifier of states.

Solidiform. *nonce-word.* [*f. SOLID a.*] A solid body.

1849 *Poe Wks.* (1865) II. 396 He informed us all... about aeriforms, fluidiforms, and solidiforms.

Solidify (*spl'idif-əi*), *v.* [*ad. F. solidifier*: see *SOLID a.* and *(-IFY)*.]

1. *trans.* To render solid; to convert into a solid body; to make firm, hard, or compact.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 125 In these cases the water seems to be solidified by a loss of great part of its specific heat. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 623 This powder... absorbs water very rapidly, and solidifies it. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 148 The pressing machine for solidifying the fuel. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 84 Although we cannot as yet solidify alcohol.

fig. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1872) II. 223 The difficulty of retaining it in the mind and solidifying it into a description. 1866 CORNH. *Mag.* Oct. 413 He could not solidify the prejudices of the mass. 1889 'MARK TWAIN' *Yankee at Cr. K. Arth.* viii, The tower episode solidified my power.

b. *transf.* To concentrate or consolidate.

1885 *Manch. Wkly. Times* 20 June 5/5 Disraeli... sought to solidify them into a party. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Feb. 10/2 Organizing and solidifying the Liberal vote in the new constituency.

2. *intr.* To become solid; to change or pass from a liquid or gaseous to a solid state.

1837 J. T. SMITH tr. *Vicat's Mortars* 40 In the condition of very stiff paste... they... solidify more quickly. 1860 TYN-OALL *Glac.* ii. xxxi. 409 If... molten [bismuth]... be poured into a bullet-mould it will expand on solidifying. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 60 Water solidifies by reduction of temperature.

Hence **Solidifying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1850 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 2) 36 The freezing or solidifying point. 1856 ORR'S *Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 469 Oil of poppies retards the solidifying effect.

† **Solidi-dousness**. *Obs.*—¹ [*f. SOLID a.*] Solidity.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. lxviii. (1493) 575 For coldness and solidi-dousness thereof [marble].

† **Solidipede**. *Obs.*—¹ [*ad. L. solidipes, -ped-is* whole-hoofed.] = SOLIPED *sb.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Isagoge aiv, Four-footed beasts... are 1. Solidipedes, having whole hooves. So † **Solidi-pedous a.** *Obs.*—¹ = SOLIPEDOUS *a.*

1712 J. MORTON *Nat. Hist. Northampton* 454 The Solidipous [errata Solidipedous] or Whole-Hoof'd Kind.

Solidish, *a.* [*f. SOLID a.*] Somewhat solid.

1852 CLOUGH *Poems*, etc. (1869) I. 178 We found our way to the house he used to occupy—a solidish red-brick place.

Solidism (*spl'idiz'm*). *Med.* [*f. SOLID sb.* + *-ISM*: cf. *F. solidisme*.] The doctrine or theory which refers all diseases to the state of, or to morbid changes in, the solid parts of the body.

1832 *Edin. Rev.* LV. 468 Sometimes Humorism, sometimes Solidism seems to be favoured. a 1862 BUCKLE *Civill.* (1869) III. 419 Cullen... having built up that system of pathology which is known to medical writers as Solidism.

Solidist (*spl'idist*), *Med.* [*Cf. prec.* and *-IST*.]

So *F. solidiste*.] One who believes in or holds the doctrine of solidism.

1842 PENNY *Cycl.* XXIII. 400/1 The doctrines of the fluidists... of the vitalists and solidists. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* § Physicians have distinguished themselves as Humorists or Solidists.

Hence **Solidist'ic a.**, or pertaining to the solidists or their theory.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 517 We nearly always discover that diseases of tissues and organs cause anomalies of the blood (solidistic pathology as opposed to humoralistic pathology). 1889 *Lancet* 30 Nov. 1123 The 'solidistic' notion of the all-pervading influence of the nervous system.

Solidity (*spl'iditi*). Also 6 **solidyte**, 6-7 **soliditie**. [*ad. F. solidité* (= *It. solidità*) or *L. soliditat-em, f. solidus* *SOLID*: see *-ITY*.]

1. The quality of being solid or substantial, in various figurative or transferred senses.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale Wks.* 720/2 The trouth of Goddes woorde... hath bis solidyte, substance and fastnesse of and in it selfe. a 1610 HEALEY *Cebes* (1635) 150 The genius bids them, never give credence unto her, never lo imagine any solidty in her bonnyes. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb. t.* § 166 No Kingdom... in the solidty... of the Laws... was more Secure than England. 1788 JEFFERSON: *Writ.* (1859) II. 524 Assure me of the solidty of your recovery. 1804 GOUV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 213 Prussia has grown up so fast that there is a want of solidty. 1866 SEELEY *Ecce Homo* iv. (ed. 8) 25 Human relations gained a solidty and permanence which they had never before seemed to have. 1871 TYN-OALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. ii. 39 That unsubstantial pageant of the imagination to which the solidty of science is opposed.

b. Of persons, in respect of learning, judgement, character, etc.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Brasts* (1658) 493 Now I know such is the solidty of divers Readers and people, that [etc.]. a 1661 FULLER *Werthies* (1840) II. 14 Men resembled him to one of the ships-royal... called the Swiftsure, such his celerity and solidty in all affairs. 1695 L. PRESTON *Boethius* iv. pr. i. (1712) 176 These... things... may put an end to thy Complaints, and strengthen thee with all Firmness and Solidty. 1723 WOLKOW *Corr.* (1843) III. 33 The King expressed at that time an uncommon esteem of Mr. Henderson for his learning, piety, and solidty. 1750 Mrs. CALDERWOOD in *Coltness Collect.* (Maitl. Cl.) 148 One must admire them for their solidty, industry, and pains-taking in every thing. 1821 RICH *Journ. Persepolis* 12 Sept. in *Babylon & P.* (1839) 268 The Persians are unthinking, perpetually joking, and deficient in solidty. 1869 McLEAREN *Serm.* Ser. ii. vii. 120 Without that armour, there will not be solidty enough in our character.

c. Of argument, demonstration, etc.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. vi. (1636) 15 Establishing their assertions with great solidty. 1667 POOLE *Dial. Petiv. Protest. & Papist* (1735) 70 Not for any Solidty

of Argument (that had been pedantick). 1677 OWEN *On Justice*. xii. Wks. 1851 III. 263 Such niceties have more of philosophical subtlety than logical solidity in them. 1775 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (Oxf. ed.) I. 560 That the Colonists with no solidity argue... that they should not now be taxed. 1826 KENT *Comm.* 19 In cases where the principal jurists agree, the presumption will be very great in favor of the solidity of their maxims. 1855 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 236 A remarkable response, objecting to the decree with much solidity and clearness.

d. Of judgement.

1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Soundness*... Solidity of Judgment. 1774 REID *Aristotle's Logic* II. § 2. 28 In proportion to the solidity and accuracy of a man's judgment. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* I. 23 Good sense, perspicuity, accuracy, and solidity of judgment. 1884 HINSOALE *Garfield & Educ.* I. 116 Close observation, high analytical... ability, solidity of judgment.

2. The quality or condition of being materially solid; compactness and firmness of texture, structure, etc. Also fig.

1603 HOLLANO *Plutarch's Mor.* 1302 A land altogether barren and unfruitful, by reason of hardness and stiffe solidity. 1625 G. SAKOVY *Trav.* 238 Tunnies... in taste something resembling flesh, as is colour and solidity. 1663 S. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* (1667) 381 We may discern between hardness and softness, a middle temperament, which is called solidity and firmness. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. i. 46 Solidity, according to the vulgar and popular sense of it, wherein it is used for hardness. 1774 GOLOSOM *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 213 They have the solidity of the hardest bone. 1841 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 446 A fibro-cartilaginous substance... fills the interior of each mandible, and thus gives it sufficient solidity for all required purposes. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* ix. When they came to take the haystack to pieces, the solidity of its centre rather astounded them.

b. Of buildings, edifices, etc.

1662 GERBIER *Principles* Title-p. The three chief Principles of Magnificent Building, viz. Solidity, Convenience, and Ornament. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 72 They load the edifice of society, by setting up in the air what the solidity of the structure requires to be on the ground. 1833 RICHIEUX *Waul. Loire* 25 The château... strikes the spectator by its solidity and magnificence. 1867 EMERSON *Lit. & Soc. Aims* Wks. (Bohn) III. 227 Our... architecture [is] tent-like, when compared with the monumental solidity of mediæval... remains in Europe and Asia.

3. a. *Geom.* The amount of space occupied by a solid body; volume, cubic or solid content.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* a ij h. To understand the Soliditie, and content of any bodyd thing. 1644 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. 42 [The soul] finds out Phæbus vast soliditie By his diameter. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1669) 524 If a Right Cylinder have the Diameter 14, and the Height... 44 much; then shall the Area of each Base be 154... and the Solidity 2156. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 127 To find a Cone of the greatest Solidity under a given convex Surface and Base b. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 551 Find the solidity of the trench in cubic feet, and divide it by 27. 1834-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 304 The solidity of the frustum will be equal to the solidity of the whole cone.

b. Relative density or mass.

1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 33 The surfaces of bodies not increasing in the same proportion with their solidities or weights. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 2 Attraction in all Bodies is *cæteris paribus* as their Solidities. 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* 2 It is probable, that animated Bodies act according to their Solidities.

4. a. The property of occupying a certain amount of space.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. iv. (1695) 52 That which thus hinders the approach of two Bodies, when they are moving one towards another, I call Solidity. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Phil. Necess.* 177 A substance that has no properties besides extension and solidity. 1815 J. SMITH *Primæria Sci. & Art* I. 270 The solidity of matter... expresses that property which every body possesses of not permitting any other body to occupy the same place with it at the same time. 1884 tr. *Late's Metaph.* 304 He mentions Lambert's account of Solidity as a necessary property of all material existence.

b. Extension in the three dimensions of space.

1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 5 It is this dissimilarity of the pictures that is the chief optical sign of solidity or of three dimensions. 1886 SULLY *Handbk. Psychol.* viii. 140 That the eye has little knowledge of solidity.

5. A solid thing or body. Also fig.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 49 Heavens face doth glow, Yea this solidity and compound masse... Is thought-sicke. 1665 *Surre. Affairs of Netherlands* 195 Their Apparel was plain, and their Ammunition only upon Realities and Solidities. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 43 It has a greater Force to sustain the Solidity it supports. 1773 LUCKHURST *Hist. Print.* 321 By convenience is meant a firm solidity to place the end of the Braces against. 1844 HOOO *The Turtles* 35 Fruits, virtual, drink, solidities, or slops. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* ix. A man... owed a great deal more to himself as the mainstay of all those solidities, than to feelings... quite unsubstantial.

6. = SOLIDARITY.

1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16th C. II. iv. ix. 431 note, Solidity in the French Law is a joint Obligation entered into by several Creditors, by which every one of the Obligees binds himself to pay what they all owe in Common, upon the default of the rest. 1818 COLERIDGE *Obligations* xiv. 149 This solidity in respect of creditors is very rare: it is not to be confounded with indivisibility of obligation. *Ibid.* The effects of solidity towards creditors, when it does occur, are as follow. Each of the creditors, being so for the whole, may consequently demand the whole [etc.].

Solidly (sp'lidli), *adv.* [f. *Solid* a. + -LY 2.] In a solid manner.

1. So as to be fixed or firm; firmly, securely. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xiv. comm., Hector... standing it so solidly; for without that consideration, the stooc could

neuer haue recoild so fiercely. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Nov. 1644. The stone is... now cracked in many places, but solidly joyn'd. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. 1. 279 Who on the altar fixed it [an image] solidly Against the beating of the wind and waves. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bulletin* II. 403 The hyposulphite of soda is held pretty solidly by the gelatine.

Comb. 1851 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* (ed. 2) 42 In the solidly built old houses.

b. *transf.* or *fig.* (esp. with *founded*, *established*).

1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 332 Learned men finding Paræus's doctrine to be solidly founded upon the truth of God. 1673 S. C. *Art of Complaisance* vi. 54 This vertue... upon which all the commerce of this life might be very solidly establish'd. a 1797 WALFOLLE *Mem. Geo.* II (1847) I. i. 3 His brother's jealousy was solidly grounded. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* (1862) II. 445 Now Switzerland can be solidly linked in the connection of independent nations. 1884 *Kendal Mercury & Times* 31 Oct. 417 All this... will serve only to weld the followers of Mr. Gladstone more solidly together.

2. With solid or valid arguments or reasons; on solid or good grounds.

Freq. in the 17th cent.

1625-8 tr. *Camden's Hist. Elizabeth* III. (1688) 289 Their Books were... solidly confuted by Learned men. 1651 BAXTER *Luf. Bapt.* 275 Determining it... most solidly and excellently. 1663 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 86 The Taste is the only and real Judge to whom it belongs to Judge Solidly, and without appeal, as well of the Maturity, as of the Goodness. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* 275 This appears to be only a groundless surmise, as is largely and solidly proved by... Bp. Bull. 1755 BURKE *Subl. & B.* I. xvi, Aristotle has spoken so much and so solidly upon the force of imitation. 1853 M. KELLY tr. *Gosset's Power Pope during Mid. Ages* II. 167 note, Muratori proves solidly... the antiquity of these copies. 1878 E. WITTE *Life in Christ* II. xiii. 151 [This] may be solidly inferred from the following premises.

3. In a real as opposed to a superficial or apparent manner; really, thoroughly, truly.

1625 HART *Arraignm. Ur.* I. ü. 16 Hippocrates... not superficially, but solidly learned. 1640 LD. DIGBY *SA. conc. Trienn. Parl.* (1641) 12 Neither the people can be prosperous and secure, nor the King himself solidly happy. 1667 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* III. 66 This most sweet child was solidly virtuous. 1747 CUMSTERT *Lett.* (1792) I. cix. 323, I... sacrificed a thousand real pleasures to it; and made myself solidly uneasy by it. 1823 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 367 In this alliance, Louis, now avowedly, and George, secretly but solidly, were of the contracting parties. 1879 H. JAMES *Hawthorne* 32 Hawthorne's countrymen are solidly proud of him.

4. Seriously, solemnly; earnestly.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 475 The two Jesuits... solidly protested, they were sorry for their heart. 1656 EARL MORRIS tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parmas.* I. lxx. (1674) 83 He heard the Ottoman Emperor speak so solidly of the care which Princes ought to have. 1676 O. HEYWOOD *Diaries* (1883) III. 147 John Butterworth prayed solidly and tenderly. 1788 in T. W. Marsh *Friends in Surrey & Sussex* (1886) vi. 46 [The Friends having] solidly considered the same, are of opinion [etc.]. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (Oxf. ed.) I. 48 He told me what he read solidly at Oxford was Greek.

5. In a quiet, sedate, or serious way or manner.

1799 in T. W. Marsh *Friends in Surrey & Sussex* (1886) II. 18 After sitting solidly awhile he stood up and said [etc.]. 1865 *Daily Telegr.* 8 Nov. 4/4 The old complaints were inflammatory; folks lived slowly and solidly.

6. In a body; unanimously. Orig. U.S.

1865 BRIGITT in *Morn. Star* 14 Mar., I was told by a citizen of New York... that in the United States alone 100,000 Irish votes were given, as he expressed, solidly—that is in one mass—for General McClellan. 1868 GRANT *Duff Pol. Surv.* 133 They [Congress] will vote solidly for repudiation in any form. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 26 Feb. 5/5 The Roman Catholic and Nationalist elements... being solidly Tory.

Solidness, [f. *Solid* a. + -ness.] The quality of being solid in *lit.* and *fig.* senses; solidity.

(a) 1600 SURFLEY *Countrie Farme* III. lxviii. 591 Grosse peeces [of gold] in respect of their solidnes consume but a verie little. 1620 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 50 The Plainness and Solidness of the Tuscan Order. 1650 VENNERS *Via Recla* 154 Peare-Wardens, in regard of the solidnesse of their substance, may be loogest kept. 1730 BAILEY (fol.), *Substantiality*... Solidness, Firmness. 1838 DICKENS *Nickleby* xxxiv, 'Here's flesh!' cried Squeers, turning the boy about. 'Here's firmness, here's solidness!'

(b) 1630 H. LORO *Banians* 95 To settle us in the solidnesse of our owne faith. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. vi. (1713) 108 The fullness and Solidness of the Cause we contend for. 1681 MANTON *Wks.* (1872) VIII. 23 When they excel you... for solidness and settledness in manners.

Solidungular, a. rare = next.

1819 W. LAWRENCE *Nat. Hist. Man* II. i. 250 The great troop of solidungular quadrupeds.

Solidungulate (sp'lidunggülat), a. and sb. [f. *L. solid-us* S *Solid* a. + *ungulatus*, f. *ungula* hoof. So *F. solidungulé*.] = SOLIPED a. and sb.

1839-47 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* III. 2371 The... solidungulate quadrupeds, as the Horse and Ass. 1842 BRANIER *Dict. Sci.* etc. etc. 13071 *Solidungulates*... the name of a tribe of Mammals [etc.]. 1863 DANA *Mau. Geol.* 529 Of the Solidungulate or Horse family. 1879 tr. *De Quatrefages' Hum. Spec.* 53 Instead of being cloven-footed... the race becomes solidungulate.

transf. 1863 R. F. BURTON *Abokute* II. 120 They had been provided with ammunition-boots, but not having become by habit solidungulate, they could not use them without risking broken legs.

Solidungulous (sp'lidunggülas), a. [See *prec.* and -OUS.] = SOLIPED a.

1660 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 2) 88 It is plainly set down by Aristotle, an Horse and all Solidungulous or whole hoofed animals have no gall. 1681 GREW *Musculi* I. II. fil. 33 The Hoof of a Solidungulous Animal. 1712 J. MORTON

Nat. Hist. Northampt. 444 The Solidungulous, or whole-Hoofed, the Soles of whose Feet are undivided. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 139 There is a solidungulous variety [of pig], but in which traces of the hoofs may be observed. 1856 R. KNOX tr. *Edwards' Man. Zool.* § 397 In the solidungulous animals, the same happens with the fibula and tibia. 1902 M. & Q. Ser. IX. 2301/2 The cloven hoof may become solidungulous like that of the horse.

Solidus¹ (sp'lidüs). Pl. *solidi* (sp'lidisi); also 5-7 solidos. [L., a substantial use of *solidus* (sc. *nummus*) SOLID a. The form *solidos* is the L. acc. pl.]

1. a. A gold coin of the Roman empire, originally worth about 25 denarii. † b. A shilling.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 313 Gentil men hade rynges, and opere hadde solidy hat were hole and sownde. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 301 Kyngye William toke this yere of every hyde of grownde in Ynglonde vj. solidos of silver. 1487 in *Paston Lett.* III. App. 463, I bequeith to the reparation of the steppell of the said church of Saiot Albane xx. solidos. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Chron.* xxix. 7 And they gaue... of gold, five thousand talentes, and ten thousand solidos. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Solidus*, an entire or whole piece of Gold-Coin, near the Value of our old Noble or Spur-Royal; but it is now taken for a Shilling. 1860 C. R. SMITH in *Archæol. Cant.* III. 38 The solidi of the Eastern Empire were commonly imitated in France under the Merovingian princes. 1885 *Athenæum* 24 Oct. 541/2 Mr. Webster exhibited... a gold solidus of Constantius.

2. A sloping line used to separate shillings from pence, as 12/6; a shilling-mark. Also attrib.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.* 1898 G. CURYSTAT *Introduct. Algebra* I. (1902) 3 The symbols / (solidus notation) and : (ratio notation) are equivalent to -. 1905 F. H. COLLINGS *Author & Printer* s.v. 1909 *Athenæum* 27 Mar. 379/1 The last... have been quick to adopt the use of the solidus or sloating line instead of the horizontal bar in writing fractions.

Solidus². [L. *solidus* SOLID a.] A curve showing the temperatures at which a series of alloys are completely solid.

1903 *Proc. Royal Soc.* 16 June 284 As indicated by the liquidus and solidus curves approximating closely to one another. 1904 WHETHAM *Rec. Devel. Phys. Sci.* III. 94 Below the curve *solid*, or 'solidus', the alloy is entirely solid. *Ibid.* 97 Equilibrium curves lying below the solidus.

† *Solie*. Obs. Also *soly*. [ad. L. *solium*.] A seat, throne.

13... E. A. ALLT. P. B. 1171 He set on Salamones solie, on solemne wyse. *Ibid.* 1678 Fro he soly on his solempeote, his solace he leues.

Solie, obs. form of SOLELY *adv.*

† *Solier*. Obs. Also *solyer*. [a. OF. *solier*, = AF. *soler* SOLAR sb.] An upper room.

1483 CAXTON *Goll. Leg.* 28/1 In the solier where y^e soupper of Jhesu cryst and of his apostolles was made. 1491 = *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlviii. 87 h/2 She wente uppe to a Solier with her syster Julian.

† *Solific*, a. Obs.-1 [ad. L. type **solific-us*, f. *söl* sun : see -FIC.] Impregnated by the sun. So † *Solificous* a. Also † *Solificate* v., *Solify* v., *trans.* to expose to the sun, to impregnate with solar qualities.

1559 MORWYN *Everym.* 98 To he solificate or made golden, is when we procure the vertue of the sunne; that is golde to be in it. *Ibid.* 99 You shall put it into the quintessence of wine, and set it forth to be solified and sonned in the spring. 1650 ASHMOLE *Chym. Collect.* 119 Let the powder be most subtilly with two parts of Solificus Water. 1678 R. RUSSELL tr. *Geber* III. II. xvi. 207 And convert it... into true Solifick and Lunifick, according to that for which the Medicine was prepared.

Solidifidian (sölifid-i-dian), sb. and n. *Theol.* Also 7 solyfidian, solifidean. [f. L. *söl-i-*, combining form of *söl-us* alone + *fides* faith.]

A. sb. One who holds that faith alone, without works, is sufficient for justification.

The doctrine is based on Rom. iii. 28, where Luther rendered *merito* by 'allein durch den Glauben'. 1596 BELL *Surre. Popery* III. ix. 394 Good works, which you and your solidifidians cannot abide. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. vii. § 33. 405, I never knew any Protestant such a solidifid, but that he did believe these divine truths. 1650 H. MORE *Myst. Goll.* To Rdr. 25 That all of the Reformed Churches are not Solidifidians. 1742-3 *Observ. Methodists* 3 Very Civil indeed, O ye Solidifidians. 1812-29 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rev.* (1838) III. 122 The heroic Solidifidian, Martin Luther himself. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 53 The Solidifidian—the believer in the possibility of an abstract faith which can show no works as an evidence of its existence.

B. *adj.* 1. Coexisting of, pertaining to, the doctrine of justification by faith alone.

1605 A. WOTTON *Answ. late Popish Articles* 108 The which solidifidian portion overthreweth flatly true repentance. 1670 C. GATAKER *Harmony Truth* 63 Who... have by Tongue and by Pen asserted the Solidifidian and Fiduciary way of justification. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 220 The same execrable Hypothesis... took in also the Solidifidian Adiphiomorphism of all Actions, good or bad. 1773 ALAN BUTLER *Loveable Feasts & F.* (1852) II. 223 He attacked the Solidifidian and Antinomian doctrines. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Mar. 579 More seeking is needed to discover that theory within the sacred records than the solidifidian one.

2. Of persons, etc.: Accepting or maintaining this doctrine.

1628 FELTHAM *Rescher* II. xlvii. (1677) 253 A Solidifidean Christian is a Nullifidian-Pagan, and confutes his tongue with his hand. 1871 J. MARTINEAU *Ess. & Addr.* (1891) IV. 132 We cannot join a Solidifidian church.

Solidifidianism. [f. *prec.* + -ISM.] The doctrine or tenet of justification by faith alone.

1628 Br. HALL *Righteous Mammon* 728 To the conviction of that lewd slander of solifidianism. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1712) III. 87 The absurd conceits of Antinomianism and Solifidianism. 1772 J. FLETCHER *Logica Genev.* 31 So far is our Church from siding with Antinomian solifidianism, that she rather leans to the other extreme. 1820 SOUTHEY *Wesley* II. 365 It is a course which enthusiasm naturally takes, wherever... solifidianism is preached. 1871 J. MARTINEAU *Ess. & Addr.* (1891) IV. 149 Sacerdotalism and Solifidianism gaining nothing by their inter-necine war.

Soliform (sōl'ifōrm), *a.* [ad. L. type **sōliformis* (f. *sōl* sun), after Gr. ὁλιόμορφος.] Resembling the sun; sun-like. Also *absol.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 204 Light, and Sight or the Seeing Faculty, may both of them rightly be said to be Soliform things, or of Kin to the Sun. 1806 KNOX & JEBB *Corresp.* I. 301 Eye never yet beheld the sun, that was not soliform. 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 22 That Soliform [sc. Napoleon] made featureless beside his brilliancy who neighbored.

† **Solifuge**. *Obs.*— [ad. L. *solifuga*, var. of *sol(ē)pūga*: see SOLPUGA.] (See quot.)

1658 PHILLIPS, *Solifuge*, a certain venomous animal, found chiefly in the Silver Mines of Sardinia.

Solify, *v.*: see SOLIFIC *a.*

† **Soligene**, *a.* *Obs.*— [ad. L. *soligena*, f. *sōl* sun.] (See quot.) Also † **Soligenian** *a.*, † **Soligenous** *a.* (see quot.). *Obs.*

1623 COCKERAM I. *Soligene*, begotten of the Sunne. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 305 Their yeare is Soligenian. 1730 BAILEY (fol.), *Soligenous*, begotten of the Sun.

Soligeniture. *rare*— [f. L. *solit*, combining form of *sōlus* alone.] = UNIGENITURE.

1818 G. S. FABER *Horæ Mosaicæ* I. 178 His only Son, who, from his Soligeniture, was in the Punic dialect called Jehud.

Solipsism. *nonce-ud.* [f. L. *sōlī ipsi* (our-) selves alone. Cf. SOLIPSISM.] Self-conceit.

1826 C. BUTLER *Vind. of Bk. Rom. Cath. Ch.* 80 All foreigners observe that England possesses her due share of solipsism.

Soliloquacious, *a.* [f. SOLILOQUY *sb.*, after *loquacious*.] Prone to soliloquize.

1835 MOORE *Memo.* (1856) VII. 70 My companion, according to his usual fashion, very soliloquacious, but saying much, of course, that was interesting to hear.

Soliloque. *rare*. [a. F. *soliloque* or ad. L. *soliloquium*.] = SOLILOQUY *sb.*

1697 BURGHOF *Disc. Relig. Assemb.* 157 Let the devout receiver turn the doctrine of this sacrament into practical soliloques, and spiritual exercises of the mind. 1720 'J. DISTAFF' *Char. Don Sachereverello* 9 There is an absolute necessity that he should drop into the following Soliloque. 1854 WEBSTER, *Soliloque*, that which is said in soliloquy; soliloquy.

Soliloquent, *a.* *rare*. [f. SOLILOQUY *sb.*, after forms in *-loquent*.] Speaking in soliloquy. Also **Soliloquial** *a.*, of the nature of soliloquy.

1836 FRASER'S *Mag.* XIII. 346 They are so wrapped in their own soliloquial musings. 1892 *Fun* 14 Sept. 103/1 A tendency to be soliloquent.

Soliloquist (sōl'īlōkwist). [f. SOLILOQUIZE *v.*: see -IST.] One who soliloquizes or talks to himself; a writer of soliloquies.

1804 *Miniature* (1806) I. 114, I sallied forth... to make my first appearance among this new species of Soliloquists. 1853 *Albion* 15 Oct. 1216 As an essayist and soliloquist, ... we find the Jew exceedingly prosy. 1890 BOWDEN tr. *Hettinger's Nat. Relig.* 285 note, We regard a soliloquist as slightly crazed.

¶ **Soliloquium**. *Obs.* Also 6 *pl.* soliloquyas. [L.] = SOLILOQUY *sb.*

c 1597 HARRINGTON in *Nugæ Ant.* (1804) I. 189 Some of the eloquent and excellent soliloquias of St. Augustine. 1622 MABBE tr. *Alexander's Chymist* d. Alf. 122, I making a large Soliloquium, and meditation to myself, went on a good while with the same. 1665 G. WITHER (*title*), Three Private Meditations. The Third, Intituled Nil Ultra, is a Soliloquium. 1897 GLAUSTON, *Later Glanings* xiii. (1898) 384 Soliloquium and Postscript. *Ibid.* 395 note, The Soliloquium was not written until [etc.].

Soliloquize (sōl'īlōkwāiz), *v.* [f. SOLILOQUY *sb.* + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To engage in soliloquy; to talk to oneself.

1759 J. G. COOPER *Ver. Vert.* II. 29 He could... at a proper time and place Religiously soliloquize. 1820 BYRON *Juan* III. xvi. Leaving my people to proceed alone, While I soliloquize beyond expression. 1858 BARONESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* (1879) II. iv. 235 He soliloquizes in a manner in which you would tell a story to a child. 1873 BROWNING *Red Coat. Nt.-cap* 120 Thus, mutely might our friend soliloquize.

2. *trans. a.* To utter in soliloquy.

1805 EUCENIA DI ACTON *Nuus of Desert* I. 172 Sometimes he... soliloquized a string of barbarous oaths. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. i. ix. No scenic individual, with knavish hypocritical views, will take the trouble to soliloquize a scene. 1854 FRASER'S *Mag.* L. 72 Balder soliloquizes his ambition.

b. To address or apostrophize in soliloquy.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 332 When you are soliloquizing the moon.

Hence **Soliloquizer**, one who soliloquizes. Also **Soliloquizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Soliloquizingly** *adv.*

1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 118 Prosopopæia is more suited to the narrator of such a story, than to the *soliloquizer. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Mar. 5/1 One of those... soliloquizers of villainy who are specially favoured by the dramatist. c 1822 CAMPBELL *Note to Byron's Heav. & Earth* III. 931 Too much tedious *soliloquizing. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. II. viii,

If the soliloquizing Barber ask: 'What has your Lordship done to earn all this?' 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* I. xii. 184 In a conversational mood, or, more properly speaking, a soliloquizing one. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 321 'Comforts?' said Tim, *soliloquizingly.

Soliloquy (sōl'īlōkwī), *sb.* Also † **soliloquie**. [ad. L. *soliloquium* (introduced by St. Augustine), f. *sōlī*, *sōlus* alone + *loqui* to speak.]

In the following quot. the reference is to St. Augustine's *Liber Soliloquiorum*: c 1380 in Horstmann. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 92; pat he dispised so riches, [in] þe bok Soliloquijs he bereþ witness.]

1. An instance of talking to or conversing with oneself, or of uttering one's thoughts aloud without addressing any person.

In quot. 1629 stressed on the first and third syllables.

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (1613), *Soliloquie*, private talke. 1620 QUARLES *Argalus & Parthenia* I. Wks. (Grosart) III. 254/1 His pining thoughts, and ber projecting feares; His soliloquies, and her secret teares. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* IV. 53 He finds no respite from his anxious Grief, then seeks from this Soliloquy relief. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* I. vi. 297 It is indeed no other than a passionate soliloquy. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxxv. This enthusiastic soliloquy was interrupted by a rustling noise in the hall. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxiv. She had hurried on through her story with a wild, passionate utterance;... sometimes speaking as in a soliloquy.

b. A literary production representing or imitating a discourse of this nature.

1641 J. S. (*title*), *Soliloquies Theologicæ*. 1649 MILTON *Eikon*. Wks. 1851 III. 335 As to the Author of these Soliloquies [etc.]. c 1675 ROCHESTER *Satyr agst. Mankind* 74 All this we know... From Patrick's Pilgrim, Sibbs Soliloquies. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* Pref., Wks. 1892 II. 83 The whole poem is a soliloquy: Solomon is the person that speaks. 1770 (*title*), *The Soliloquy*: a poem, occasioned by a late decision. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 5 The mysticism of the West has produced... soliloquies, sermons, and treatises of divinity. 1873 SYMONDS *Greek Poets* vi. 183 The soliloquies of Hamlet... must have been lost upon the groundlings of Elizabeth's days.

2. Without article: The act of talking to oneself; soliloquizing.

a 1668 DAVENANT *News from Plymouth* Wks. (1673) 7 You will find it Such a feast of Soliloquy... As yet you never tasted. 1738 MRS. ROWE (*title*), *Devout Exercises of the Heart in Meditation and Soliloquy*. 1839 H. REEVE in J. K. LAUGHTON *Memo.* (1898) I. 104 He confounds soliloquy and colloquy.

Hence **Soliloquy** *v.*, to address (oneself) in a soliloquy. *rare*—

1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) III. 106 Upon such an Occasion as this, one should naturally soliloquy themselves thus.

Solilunar (sōl'īlū'nar), *a.* [f. L. *sōlī*, *sōl* sun + *LUNAR* *a.* Cf. SOL-LUNAR *a.*] Relating to, or connected with, both sun and moon.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. i. 129 We find the same Effect 3 times in 4 years, which is not to be found in the Soli-Lunar Opposition. 1821 BREWSTER *Optics* xv. 135 The combination of the simple solilunar tides. 1880 *Church Times* XVIII. 855 A great point is made... about solilunar cycles.

Soling (sōl'īn), *vbl. sb.* Also 5 *solynges*, 6-7 *soll*, 6 *sowling*; 7 *sooling*. [f. *SOLE* *sb.* or *v.*]

1. The action of putting soles upon boots or shoes; freq. = resoling.

1416 *Maldon Court-Rolls* (Bundle 10, no. 6), Propter vampingeyng et solyng de vn payre de botys, xliid. 1547 in J. H. GLOVER *Kingssthorpe* (1883) 102 The same day for the solyng of my shoyrs, v d. 1573 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 201 The making and solyng of vi pair of startopp. 1653 URQUIHART *Rabelais* I. viii. For the soling of them were made use of eleven hundred hides.

attrib. 1571 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 142 For solyng leather. 1629 *Leather* 12 The... strongest, which might... serve both for sooling leather and vpper leather.

2. A sole or foundation laid down in the making of roads over boggy or marshy ground.

1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnrl.* I. 383/2 Upon this trunking is to be laid a soling, consisting of a mixed mass of prepared earth and gravel. 1843 *Ibid.* VI. 274/1 The soling should not be laid on, until one, and in some cases two seasons, after the grips have been opened.

3. *Golf*. (See *SOLE* *v.* 1 3.)

1909 VAILE *Mod. Golf* 27 Bad soling and ignorance of the principles of proper soling strike at the very root of the game.

† **Solinomial**, *a.* *Obs.*— [f. L. *sōlī*, *sōlus* alone, after BINOMIAL, etc.] Consisting of one term.

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 347 Some other Solinomial Rectangle Parallelepipedon.

Soliped (sōl'ipēd), *-pede* (-pēd), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. med. or mod. L. *sōliped*, *sōlipes*, f. *sōlī*, *sōlus* alone, only + *pēs* foot, or alteration of L. *solipēs*. Cf. F. *solipède*. In the pl. the Latin form *solipedes* (sōl'ipēdz) has also been employed.]

a. *Sb.* An animal having a whole or uncloven hoof.

a. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. ii. It is plainly set down by Aristotle, an Horse and all Solipeds have no gall. *Ibid.* VI. vi. Solipeds or firm-hoofed animals as Horses, Asses, Mules, &c. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. 499 The second Sub-order of the Pachyderms, the Solipeds, the well-known equine and asinine tribes. 17843 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VII. 358* In the Ruminators, to the Solipeds, and most Predatory Beasts. 1882 19th *Cent.* No. 61. 477 Glanders, as every one knows, is a highly contagious disorder of solipeds.

b. 1833 SIR C. BELL *Hand* (1834) 52 There must be a wide

difference in the bones of his upper extremity from those of the ruminant or solipede. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* xvi. 263 In Solipeds, Ruminants, and Carnivores, the lateral lobes also begin to surpass the median in size.

B. *adj.* Having a whole hoof; solid-hoofed. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Soliped*, that hath a whole or sound foot, not cloven or broken; such is that of a Horse. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. 198 A Family... to which he has given the ancient appellation of Soliped or whole hoofed. 1849 *Zoologist* VII. 2345 A hybrid between a soliped and a ruminant animal.

So **Solipedal**, **Solipedous** *adjs.*

1686 PIOT *Staffordsh.* 266 The most memorable accidents I heard of in this County to have at any time befallen the Solipedous Animals. 1847 WEBSTER, *Solipedous*. 1882 OGLIVIE, *Solipedal*.

Solipotence. *rare*— [f. L. *sōlī*, *sōlus* alone, after *omnipotence*, etc.] Sole power. So **Solipotent** *a.*

1855 MISS COBBE *Ess. Intuitive Morals* (1864) 97 note, The absolute unity and solipotence of God is a doctrine which even now is but little recognized. *Ibid.* 102 He is not only omnipotent, but solipotent.

Solipsism (sōl'ipsiz'm). *Metaph.* [f. L. *sōlī* + *ipse* self.] The view or theory that self is the only object of real knowledge or the only thing really existent.

a 1881 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempsychic* (1883) 25 At any rate, Solipsism, if not inconceivable, is in the highest degree incredible. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 294 As long as we confine ourselves to the world given in experience... we must profess solipsism. 1895 *Month* May 27 Under pain of 'solipsism', of being shut up within our own subjectivity.

Hence **Solipsismal** *a.*

1892 G. M. McCRIE *Miss Naden's World-Scheme* 28 The existence of 'other selves', being secondarily inferred, in no way touches the prime fact of solipsismal monism.

Solipsist (sōl'ipsist), [f. as prec.] One who accepts the theory of solipsism.

1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Solipsist*,... one who believes in his own existence only. 1898 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 65 A philosophy... in which, if consistent, we become subjective idealists and solipsists.

So **Solipsistic** *a.*

1891 in *Cent. Dict.* 1894 *The Forum* May 308 They should not be made self-centred and solipsistic at an age when altruism ought to have its golden day.

† **Solisequious**, *a.* *Obs.* Also *solis(s)e* + *sequi* to follow.] Following the sun; turning with the sun.

1650 CHARLTON tr. *Van Helmont's Paradoxes* 14 The Heliotropion or Solisequious Flowers are wheeled about after the Sun, by a certain Magnetism. 1651 *Biceps New Disp.* 72 This solisequious perambulation. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cypris* iv. Large lists of solisequious and Sun-following plants.

Soligise, *obs.* form of SOLLOGIZE *v.*

Solissit, *obs.* form of SOLICIT *v.*

† **Solist**. *Astral. Obs.*— [f. L. *sōl* sun.] One born under the influence of the sun.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 50b, He pronounceth... that man a Martialisist or Solist.

Solist(e), *obs.* Sc. variants of SOLICIT.

Solitaire (sōl'itē-ā, sōl'itē-ā), *sb.* [a. F. *solitaire*, ad. L. *sōlitiarius* SOLITARY *sb.* and *a.*]

1. A person who lives in seclusion, solitude, or retirement; a recluse.

1716 POPE *Lett.* (1735) I. 153 How often... one Evening of your Conversation has spoild me for a Solitaire! 1764 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1891) IV. 296 You see I am likely to totter into a solitaire at three-score. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) II. 111 The graceful solitaire there was already acquainted with the misfortune. 1826 DISRAELI *P. Grey* II. x. Oh! you are here, Mr. Grey, acting the solitaire in the park! 1859 CAPEEN *Ballads & Songs* 140 There I could dwell a studious solitaire.

2. A precious stone, usually a diamond, set by itself. Also *ellipt.*, a solitaire ring.

a 1727 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 71 To give me the solitaires, which are at last arrived. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* II. Many an aigrette and solitaire have I sold, to discharge a lady's play-debt. 1832 MARRVAT *N. Forster* liii. This diamond solitaire that's... upon my finger. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.*, Brit. II. No. 6181, Shirt studs, sleeve links, clasps, solitaires. 1886 R. F. BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. p. vii. I saw the evening star hanging like a solitaire from the pure front of the western firmament. attrib. 1826 MARRVAT *Taphet* lviii. A diamond solitaire ring, which I had intended to have left with my other bijouterie. 1840 — *Olla Podr.* (Rildg.) 239 The ring... was a splendid solitaire diamond.

3. A game which can be played by one person: a. One of various kinds of card-games. b. A game played on a board with marbles or pegs, which have to be removed by jumping as in draughts.

1746 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 165 Has Miss Harriet found out any more ways at solitaire? 1825 BENTHAM *Ration. Reward* 209 As the amusement of a minister of state... a more suitable one might be found than a game at solitaire. 1850 BOHN'S *Handbk. Games* (1867) 556 It is, in fact, a sort of solitaire for each player in turn. 1891 GOSSE *Gossip Libr.* viii. 95 Like the boards on which people play the game of solitaire.

attrib. 1851 MAYHEW *Land. Lab.* II. 17, I am moreover told that in the same second-hand calling were boards known as 'solitaire-boards'. 1873 *Routledge's Young Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 118/2 A ball belonging to a solitaire-board.

4. A loose neck-tie of black silk or broad ribbon worn by men in the 18th century.

1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 321 We have brought home the French Coiffure, the *Robe de Chambre* of the Women, and *Touffé*

and *Solitaire* of the Men. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 596 The bear, almost throttled in a large solitaire, was thought to appear most charming. 1805 W. COOKE *Footnote* II. 6 He exhibited a full dress suit, bag wig and solitaire, sword, muff, rings, &c. c1839 T. Hook *Sayings Ser. II. Sutherland* (Colburn) 15 A gentleman dressed in a peach-coloured velvet coat, with a solitaire round his neck. [1882 GOSSE *Gray* 28 He ties a vast solitaire around his neck.]

5. *Ornith.* A large flightless bird (*Pezophaps solitaria*) formerly existing in the island of Rodriguez. Cf. SOLITARY sb. 3.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 201 The solitaire, or solitaire dodo, is a large bird. 1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* 578 The Solitaire is exclusively terrestrial. 1880 — *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 18 The lengthened flute-like notes... of the solitaire.

6. A solitaire beast of chase.

1900 POLLOCK & THOM *Sports Burma* iii. 96 Sportsmen following up a wounded solitaire [a. gaur] have occasionally been killed.

7. *attrib.* Intended for one person only.

1885 *Patt. Mail G.* 15 May 41 A variety of painted tea sets and solitaire breakfast sets.

† *Solitaire*, -are, a. *Obs.* Forms: a. 4 solitaire (5 sola-); Sc. 5-7 solitaire (6 solo-); 6 solitar, soliter (o, solyter. B. 4-5, 7 solitaire, 5 solytayr, 6 solitar. [a. OF. (also mod.F.) solitar or ad. L. *solitarii*: see SOLITARY a.] Solitary, in various senses.

a. 1382 Wyclif *Pt. ci.* 8. I am maad as a spare solitaire in the rof. c1440 *Alph. Tales* 414 When hai hafe bene awhile in solitaire place be her ane. c1475 HENRYSON *Poems* (S.T.S.) III. 33 Quhen he saw his lady solitar. 1530 LYNDESEY *Test. Papygo* 956 Quhow lang, traist 3e, those ladyis sall remane So solyter, in sic perfection? 1533 BELLENNEN *Livy* i. viii. (S.T.S.) I. 49 Numa frequentit oft tymes in his wold, solitaire and but only company. c1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Aeneas* i. 796 How com'st thir costs thow solitaire dost range?

B. 1387 TREVISAN *tr. Higden* VI. 109 An holy man pat was solitaire. c1450 *Kat. de La Tour* 124 She made a chaumbre solitaire for this holy man. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 192/2 He no thyng desyred so moche as for to accompysshe commendementes solytayrs. 1549 *Compl. Scotl. Prol.* 9 He was neyuyr les solitar as quhen he aperit to be solitar. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 39 He to be solitar, the nollid men... being for the maist part absent. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. App. 93 Ne further may my wary mind assent From one single experience solitaire.

† *Solitaneous*, a. *Obs.* [f. late L. *solitaneus*.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Solitaneus*, solitary, single, alone, without company.

Solitarian (splī-tā-ri-ān). *rare.* [f. L. *solitarii*-us solitary + -AN.] A recluse, a hermit. Also *transf.*

1655 MOUTET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* xviii. 150 There is never seen of them past one at once, which caused the Latins to call them *Merulas*, that is to say the Solitarians or Hermits. 1661 SIR R. TWYDEN *Beginners Monast. Life* (1638) 8 This Man... gathered together all the dispersed Monks and other Solitarians of Italy.

† *Solitary*, *Obs.* *rare.* [f. SOLITARY a.] Solitariness, soleness.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 11. 184 This idea of God... essentially includes unity and solitariness. *Ibid.* 336 Always remaining in the solitariness of His own unity.

Solitarily (splī-tā-ri-ly), *adv.* Forms: 5-6 solytarily, 6 solytarily, sol(ly)tarily, solitari-ly; 5- solitarily. [f. SOLITARY a. + -LY.] In a solitary manner.

1. In solitude; alone; without company.

1451 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Aug.* 23 Because pat al his desire was for to prey and study solytarily. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 423/2 For as moche that I desyre to lede my lyf solytarily. 1555 EDDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 215 A secte of men whiche liued solytarily in the desertes. 1583 GREENE *Perimedes* 35 As he sollemnly and solytarily walked. c1639 RUSDON *Surv. of Devon* § 329 (1810) 339 St. Ann's Chapel is solytarily situated. 1698 S. SEWALL *Diary* 9 Fell, Coach stood by the way here and there mov'd solytarily. 1833 *Westm. Rev.* XVIII. 324 They drink as they smoke, solytarily, and without any reference to social enjoyment. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* II. 33 Another nearly allied but much larger species... sometimes excavates its mine solytarily on sand-banks.

2. Apart or distinct from others; singly, solely.

a. 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 118 That it could not be David solytarily... appeareth to hee plaine. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iv. xlv. 350 To understand... this text, we are not to consider it solytarily, but jointly with the words precedent, and subsequent. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordshire* 200 After what concerns women solytarily consider'd... come we next to treat of things... that concern women and men jointly. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* viii. 151 Phonetic changes are especially likely to be thus general, instead of solytarily individual.

Solitariness (splī-tā-ri-nēs). Forms: 6 solytaryness (se, solitariness, 6-7 nes, solitariness, 6- solitariness (7 nes). [f. as prec.]

1. The state of being solitary or alone; the fact of being or dwelling apart from others.

Very common c1575-1700, and in the 19th cent. a. 1533 Lb. BERNERS *Golden Ek. M. Aurel.* (1546) Ddiv b. Yf thou be a wydowe of solytaryness. 1559 BERCHER *Nobyltye Wyman* (Roxb.) 159 He refusethe companye, and desyrethe solytaryness. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* iii. 228 Christian the Elector... was reputed... to affect solitariness,

and litle to be seene of the people. 1663 PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xxix. (1665) 344 There is very great use of Solitariness, especially in the beginnings of a New Life. 1726 S. WILLARD *Body of Divinity* 829/2 Man is made for society; solitariness, or living alone, being a trespass against humane nature. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Angelina* i. With what soul-rendering eloquence does my Angelina describe the solitariness she experiences in the crowded metropolis! 1894 BARKING-GOULD *Kitty Alone* II. 166 Kate had felt acutely this solitariness in which she lived.

personif. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* i. ix, Solitarinesse the mother of Contemplation.

2. The state or character of being unfrequented, retired, or secluded; absence of life or stir.

1560 DALS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 159b. But when... the Cardinals, whiche he had sent thither, advertised him that there was great solitariness... he defereth the day of the Counsell till Easter following. 1579 W. FULKE *Habitus* Parl. 252 Taking the solitariness of the night... she fell downe... before the altare. 1609 W. M. *Man in a Moon* (1849) 3 Ily the solitariness of the house I judged it a lodge in a forest. 1694 FALLE *Jersey* i. 26 The solitariness of the Place, and the want of Necessaries... causing many of them to desert. 1748 SMOLLETT *Red. Rand.* xlii. The solitariness of the field through which they passed. 1840 R. H. DANA *Boz* *Mar.* xviii. 52 A silence and solitariness which affected everything. Not a human being but ourselves for miles. 1885 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 234 The solitariness of the almost deserted avenue, solitariness only occasionally broken in upon by a hired carriage.

personif. 1596 *Educ.* III. iii. 23 Leaving at our heeles A... beaten path For solitariness to progresse in. 1605 A. WARREN *Poor Man's Passions* liii. What Solitariness hath there assign'de For such, as her Inhabitants shall be.

† *Solitariousness*, *Obs.* -1 = prec.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 52 Dyringe and cardynge haue ii. Tutors, the one named Solitariousness, whiche lurketh in holes and corners, the other called Night.

† *Solitariness*, *Obs.* *rare.* [f. SOLITARY a. Cf. SOLITARIETY.]

1. Soleness, singleness.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIV. 490 He may consequently maintain the solitariness of his own existence. 1813 — *Ibid.* XXXV. 427 Consequently, that the probability of success is increased by the solitariness of the candidate.

2. Solitude, want of society.

1821 W. TAYLOR in *Rohrbergs Mem.* (1843) II. 351, I shall be abandoned at once to solitariness and penury.

† *Solitariness*, *Sc.* *Obs.* -1 [f. *solitar* SOLITAIRE a.] Solitariness.

a. 1578 LYNDESEY (Piscotie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 163 He was ane that lowit solitariness.

Solitary (splī-tā-ri), *sb.* Also 5 solitari(e), solytarye. [Substantive use of the adj.]

1. a. One who retires into, or lives in, solitude from religious motives; a hermit or recluse.

1435 MISVN *Fire of Love* 32 The holy solitari forsooth... an excellent, golyd set in heynys he sall take emangis ordrys of Angels. c1440 *Alph. Tales* 92 I went vnto a man pat hight Pachonius, that dwelte in wyldernes a solitarie. 1651 tr. *De las Caveras* Don Fenise 140 He told him... the course of her life until the time she had retired her self into that solitude, at which the solitary much wondered. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 366 Those ancient and truly pious Solitaries, who... were driven from their Countries and Repose by the incursions of barbarous Nations. 1753 CHALONER *Cath. Chr. Instr.* 178 From these Beginnings the Desarts of Egypt and of Thebais soon were peopled with innumerable Solitaries. 1832 EUSTACE *Class. Tour* (1821) III. iii. 69 An hermitage, that seems from its situation to be the cell of one of the holy solitaries of times of old. 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Test.* 259 The solitaries of the Thebaid found that they became selfish wild beasts, or went mad, if they remained alone. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. App. 599 Wythmann at last, after a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, died a solitary.

b. One who lives by himself in seclusion or retirement; one who avoids, or is deprived of, the society of others.

a. 1563 SHENSTONE *Ess.* *Vision* (1868) 118 The first meditation of a solitary, is the behaviour of men in active life. 1795-1814 WOODROW, *Excursion* vi. 1662, I noted that the Solitary's cheek Confessed the power of nature. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* xvi. The door opened, and the Solitary stood before her. a. 1854 H. REED *Lett. Brit. Poets* vi. (1857) 224 His [Milton's] life... as a student, as a statesman, and as a solitary. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Mar. 4/1 Hardy pioneers, solitaries who had lived on far-off creeks.

† 2. A solitide, lonely place. *Obs.*

1594 PEELE *Battle of Alcazar* ii. iii. I will go hunt these cursed solitaries.

† 3. = SOLITAIRE sb. 5 a. *Obs.* *rare.*

1708 tr. F. Leguel's *Voy. Rodriguez*, etc. (Hakl. Soc.) I. 64 We left the Dates for the Turtles and other Birds, particularly the Solitaries. *Ibid.* 77-80.

4. = SOLITAIRE sb. 3. Also *attrib.*

1798 M. & R. L. EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* i. I. 20 At the solitary-board they must... fix their attention solely upon the figure and the pegs before them. 1806 J. BERNESON *Miserics Hum. Life* xvi. (1807) 94 For want of better employment, playing at Solitary.

Solitary (splī-tā-ri), a. Also 4-6 solytarie, 5-6 -ary(e); 4-7 solitarie, 5-ary(e); 6 solytary. [ad. L. *solitarii*, f. *solus* alone; hence also It., Sp., Pg. *solitario*, F. *solitaire* (see SOLITAIRE a.)]

1. Quite alone or unaccompanied; destitute or deprived of the society of others.

a. 1340 HANPOLE *Psalter* ci. 8. I am made as sparrow solitar in beous. 1382 Wyclif *Esther* xiv. 3 My Lord, that art king alone, help me solitarie. c. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1576, I alle disfigure that sorte... And set theme fulle solytarie. c1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 360 So ful I am of discomfort, ... Fro day to day most ful of moone, Solytarye and alone.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 2780 When she was solytary, and no man there present. 1555 EDDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 173 What one of these solytary wanderers dyd. c1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 121, I am oftentimes sole, but seldom solytary. 1770 GOSLON. *Dec. Vill.* 129 All but yon widow'd solytary thing [is dead]. 1797 WOODROW. *Old Cumberland Beggar* 44 He travels on, a solytary Man; His age has no companion. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lii. He did not know how solytary he was until little Rawdon was gone. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xiv. He foresaw himself wandering away solytary in pursuit of some unknown fortune.

absol. 1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Psalms* lxxviii. 6 God maketh the solitarie to dwell in families. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet. Breakf.* i. ix. When the solytary, whose hearts are shrivelling, are not set in families!

b. Keeping apart or aloof from society; avoiding the company of others; living alone.

c1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 507 Solytary he was, and euer alone. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pt. C.* xviii. 7 per wer suche eremites Solytary by hem-self and in here selles lyueden. c1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 923 Contemplant pple that desyre to be Solytary seruantes vnto God alone. c1440 *Alph. Tales* 477, I saw Saynt Theon sparrid in a cell, solytarie, as it was sayd, xxxith yere. 1557 NORTH *Guevara's Diall* Pr. 384 There are some so solytary that would never be visited. 1592 T. NASHE *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 9 Some thinke to be counted rare Politicians and Statesmen, by being solytary. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* i. i. v. 16 We call any man Melancholy, that is dull, ... ill-disposed, solytary. 1667 MILTON *P.* vii. 161 Those rare and solytarie, these in flocks Pasturing at once. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 948 The solytary saint Walks forth to meditate at even tide. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xiv. 286 The solytary man is as speechless as the lower animals.

transf. 1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Solitariness*, a solytary Humour.

c. Standing alone or by itself; not accompanied or paralleled in any way.

a. 1633 J. AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 263 All three are solitarie. The Guide is but one; the Traveller, one; the Way, one. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 139 Who... with solitarie hand... Unaided could have finisht thee. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 75 p. 1 The result, not of solytary conjecture, but of practice and experience. 1806 BERNESON *Miserics Hum. Life* i. Intro. 7 In disputation, the argument cumulative ... is admitted to be at least as pressing as the argument solytary. 1850 W. R. WILLIAMS *Relig. Progr.* (1854) ii. 40 Unbelief does not dwell alone, a solytary and sterile sin. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* iv. Any the least and solytariest fact in our natural history.

d. With a, one, etc.: Single; sole.

1742 GRAY *Spring* 44 Poor moralist! and what art thou? A solytary life. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxvii. (1788) 150 He gives but seven solytary lines to the only subject which can deserve his attention. 1802 GOUV. MORIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 160, I believe it is a solytary instance. 1830 CRUIKSHANK *Man in Black* i. Not a sous have I in the world besides that solytary five franc piece. 1890 SCOTT *Gossip* XXVI. 49 With one solytary exception the nebular hypothesis explains all.

2. Of places: Marked by solitude; remote, unfrequented, secluded, lonely.

c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. pr. iii. (1863) c10 Whi art bou comen in to his solitarie place of myn exil. c1393 — *Envoy to Scogan* 46, I am... Forgette in solitarie wildernes. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 36 That neythir i, ner Seynt Felcyete In solytarye place lengere lefih he. a. 1523 Ln. BERNERS *Huan* xxv. 72 She sawe my mother... in a solytary place. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Rich. III. 22 He sodaynly turned into a solytary wold next adioyning. 1610 HOLLAND *Candide's Brit.* 269 On the north side whereof standeth solytarie a very faire Chappell. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Up-roar* Wks. 1730 I. 81 We retir'd into a wold, and in this wold found out a most solytary cave. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 87 They keep chiefly in the most solytary and inaccessible places. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 534 They sent an embassy to a solytary retreat on the shores of Lake Lemn. 1873 W. BLACK *Pr. Thule* 4 He drove down the hill to the solytary little inn.

3. Characterized by the absence of all companionship or society: a. Of actions.

1382 WYCLIF *Pt. Heading*, The boc begynneth of ympnes and solytarye spechis of the profete Dauid, of Cryst. c1445 HOWELL *Lett.* ii. (1892) I. 443, I was npon point of going abroad to steal a solytary walk. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 632 Satan... toward the Gates of Hell Explores his solytary flight. 1714 WHEATLEY *Ek. Com. Prayer* (ed. 2) vi. § 29 To prevent the Solytary Masses which had been introduced by the Church of Rome. 1785 REIO *Intell. Powers* i. viii. 244 Some operations of our minds, from their very nature, are solytary. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* iv. ii. 281 The solytary game is so denominated because it is played by one person only. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 43 A long solytary ride is hardly to be recommended. 1896 BADEN-POWELL *Matabele Campaign* iv. The value of solytary scouting does not seem to be sufficiently realized among us nowadays.

b. Of life or conditions.

1451 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Aug.* 38 Folowers of holy faderis which lyued in solytary lif. c1491 Chast. *Goddess Chyld* 42 Uneth there were ony that mighte abyde in solytary luyngne. 1538 STARKER *England* ii. li. 189 In the wych... they schold more profit... then our monks haue downe in grete processe of tyme in theyr solytary lyfe. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* ii. 16 In respect that it is solytary, I like it verie well; but in respect that it is priuate, it is a very wild life. 1657 DRYDEN *Æneid* vi. 1038 Him fair Lavinia... Shall breed in groves, to lead a solytary life. 1736 BUTLER *Anat.* i. v. Wks. 1874 I. 95 Nothing which we at present see would lead us to the thought of a solytary unactive state hereafter. 1817 COWPER *Hiad* xi. 63 Seated in solytary pomp. 1817 SIR F. BURDETT in *Parl. Deb.* 1853 It was much worse to stand in hourly danger of solytary confinement at the caprice or malice of a Minister of State. 1845 McCULLOCH *Act. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 501 The idea... which are generally attached to the term 'solytary confinement'. 1868 CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* II. 293 All jails have solytary-punishment cells.

c. *ellipt.* = Solitary confinement.

1854 DICKENS *Hard Times* v. A. B., committed for eighteen months' solitary.

4. *Zool.* In names of various insects, birds, etc., which live alone or in pairs only, as *solitary bee*, *cuckoo*, *dodo*, etc.

1830 *Insect Transformations* 50 A small *solitary bee, (*Chelostoma florissone*?) not so large as the domestic fly. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 599 The Solitary Bees have never more than the two ordinary kinds of individuals, males and females. 1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* v. 367 The Solitary Bees... form the remainder of the family. 1815 STEPHENS in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* IX. 1. 84 *Solitary Cuckoo. 1785 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* III. 1. 3 *Solitary Dodo... is a large bird. 1829 GRIFFITH tr. *Cuvier* VIII. 446 All those monstrous birds called... Dodo, Solitary Dodo, and Nazarene Dodo. 1810 A. WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* II. 143 *Solitary Flycatcher, *Muscicapa solitaria*. 1831 AUGUBON *Ornith. Biog.* I. 147 The Solitary Fly-catcher, or Vireo, *Vireo solitarius*. 1884 COUES N. *Amer. Birds* 333 *Vireo solitarius*. *Solitary Greenlet. 1879 LATHAM *Suppl. Gen. Syn. Birds* I. 65 *Solitary Parrot. Size of a Starling. 1813 A. WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* VII. 53 *Solitary Sandpiper, *Tringa solitaria*. 1839 AUGUBON *Ornith. Biog.* V. 583 Solitary Sandpiper, *Totanus Chlorophyllus*. 1843 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* II. 597 *Sceloporus major*, *Solitary Snipe. 1887 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 202 The Double or Solitary Snipe of English sportsmen... a larger species. 1600 SURFLET *Concurre Parine* vii. lxii. 892 The *solitarie sparrow is by nature given to be melancholike. 1678 RAY tr. *Willughby's Ornith.* II. ii. 1. xviii. 191 The Solitary Sparrow... is of the bigness of a Blackbird. 1743 EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* I. 18. 1872 COUES N. *Amer. Birds* 259 *Solitary Tattler... a shy, quiet inhabitant of wet woods. 1884 *Ibid.* 639 *Rhyacophilus solitarius*, Solitary Tattler. 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. 1. 52 *Solitary Thrush frequents mountains and rocky places. 1813 MONTAGU *Ornith. Suppl. s.v.*, Solitary Thrush, *Turdus solitarius*. [Cf. Rennie's ed. (1831) 56-58.] 1876-82 NEWTON *Yarrell's Brit. Birds* II. 142 note, The real *Solitary Thrush, *Monticola cyaneus*. 1831 AUGUBON *Ornith. Biog.* I. 147 The *Solitary... Vireo, *Vireo solitarius*. 1872 COUES N. *Amer. Birds* 121 Blue-headed, or Solitary Vireo. 1830 *Insect Transformations* 54 Their most formidable enemy is a *solitary wasp (*Cerceris ornata*). 1866 LYOEKKER *Ray. Nat. Hist.* VI. 40 Of the typical solitary wasps (*Musarida*)... but little is known. 1730 BAILEY (fol.), *Solitary Worm, a Worm in the Intestines, or... in the *Pylorus*.

5. *Bot.* Of parts or of plants: Growing singly or separately; not forming clusters or masses.

(a) 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* I. 232 Seeds solitary, compressed. *Ibid.* III. 737 Flowers solitary, terminating. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 420 Bearing... flowers in a peculiar spike, which is either solitary or double. 1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lex.* 30 They [sc. the bracts] are solitary, or in pairs, or multiplicate. 1880 BESSEY *Botany* 428 Flowers solitary in the axils of the leaves—e.g., *Vitica*, Solitary Axillary. *Ibid.* 429 Solitary Terminal.

**Coub.* 1865 *Treas. Bot.* 910/1 Solitary-flowered axillary peduncles.

(b) 1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lex.* 159 The mushrooms are found solitary or in small patches. 1842 LOUVOIS *Suburban Hort.* 45 Plants of this kind are called solitary, while those which grow in immense masses are said to be social.

6. Of ascidians: Simple; not compound.

1843 PENNY *Cycl.* XXV. 353/2 This metamorphosis was observed... both in a solitary and compound Ascidian.

7. *Anim.* Single, separate; not multiple.

1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VI. 796 The 'solitary hundle' or ascending vago-glossopharyngeal root. 1905 ROLLESTON *Dis. Liver* 124 Ten solitary abscesses of the liver.

Hence † *Solitary v.*, to seclude. *Obs.*

1581 G. PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 9 To reape the fruits of those labours, it beboueth him to solitarie himselfe from sinne.

Soliter (e, variants of SOLITAIRE a. *Obs.*

† *Solitous*, a. *Obs.*—[irreg. f. L. *sōlit-ārius*.]

Solitary, secluded, retired.

a 1566 USSHER *Annals* (1638) 802 This year Tiberius lived at Rhodes a hanished man, under colour of leading a solitious life.

Solitude (sp'litūd). Also 6 *soll-*. [a. OF. *solitude* (also mod. F., = Sp. *solitud*, Pg. *solitude*, It. *solitudine*) or ad. L. *sōlitudo*, f. *sōlus* alone. Not in common use in English until the 17th cent.]

In poetry, esp. of the 18th century, freq. more or less personified in senses 1 and 2, or in a blending of these.

1. The state of being or living alone; loneliness, seclusion, solitariness (of persons).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 65 She hath so grete compassion on her knyght, That dwelleth in solitude til she come. 1592 KYO *Sp. Trag.* i. iv. For solitude best fits my cheerless mood. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Friendship* (Arh.) 165 But little doe Men perceive, what Solitude is, and how farre it extendeth. 1663 S. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xxix. (1687) 345 As the wise employ their Solitude in pious counsels. 1709 LLOYD M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Miss A. Wortley* 8 Aug., Your letters... are the only pleasures of my solitude. 1764 R. BURK *Poor Laws* 192 There can be no more effectual means... than those of solitude and fasting. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Harold* iv. xxxiii. If from society we learn to live, 'Tis solitude should teach us how to die. 1856 VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 53 Solitude brings no escape from spiritual danger. 1887 RUSKIN *Praterita* II. 237, I was not, as I used to suppose, born for solitude.

b. The fact of being sole or unique. *Obs. rare.* 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* iv. 20 All the arguments that I have brought For to disprove the souls strange solitude. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 133 Nor will the solitude of the Phoenix allow this denomination, for many there are of that species.

2. Loneliness (of places); remoteness from habitations; absence of life or stir.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* iv. x. 121 h, The

desart is of grete compass and Solitude. 1639 MASSINGER *Unnatural Combat* iv. ii, His doors are fast locked up, and solitude Dwells round about them. 1729 LAW *Serious Call* xxi. 419 The solitude of his little Parish is become matter of great comfort to him. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxxi, During several hours, they travelled through regions of profound solitude. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* x, A bustle, equally different from the solitude of the early morning, and from the roar and fury of the subsequent engagement. 1849 JAMES WOODMAN i, Then all was stillness and solitude once more. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* ix. vi. 325 The solitude of the infinite sea.

3. A lonely, unfrequented, or uninhabited place.

1570-6 LAMBARD *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 192 Being then a mere solitude, and on no part inhabited. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* iii. 125 There he vast solitudes and untill'd Desarts on all sides. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 184 High Mountains, and impenetrable forests, solitudes, and frightful deserts. 1712 STEELE in *Pope's Wks.* (1757) VII. 180, I am at a solitude, an house between Hampstead and London. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xliii. IV. 277 That busy scene was converted into a silent solitude. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iii. cii, A populous solitude of bees and birds. 1854 MILMAN *Lit. Chr.* iii. vi. II. 77 Their Solitudes ceased to be solitary. 1873 SYMONDS *Grh. Poets* x. 319 An Italian of the present day avoids ruinous places and solitudes however splendid.

fig. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pres.* iii. xii, Peopling... the unmeasured solitudes of Time!

4. A complete absence or lack. *rare.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. To the King § 8 Hence it proceedeth that Princes find a solitude, in regard of able men to serve them. 1821 LAMB *Elm. i. Old Beuchers Inner Temple*, Thomas Coventry... who made a solitude of children wherever he came.

Solitudinarian. [f. L. *sōlitudin-*, *sōlītudo*: see *prec.*] One who seeks solitude; a recluse.

1691 tr. *Emilianus's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 229 Some very considerable Places, which formerly have been the Retreats of Solitudinarians. 1725 *Portland Papers* VI. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 138 A situation... so private and retired from common observation, as the greatest solitudinarian can wish for. 1831 *Mirror* 2 July, XVIII. 2 Like all misanthropes and solitudinarians... he [Rousseau] could never bear to be long out of the general gaze. 1880 BERTHA THOMAS *Violin-Player* III. iv. 112 'There goes a solitudinarian,' said one. 'What is he thinking of that he fights so shy of his kind?'

So † *Solitudinarian a.*, characterized by living alone; *Solitudinize v. trans.*, to render solitary; *Solitudinous a.*, characterized by solitude.

1649 N. BACON *Disc. Gov. Eng.* i. xxxiii. (1682) 49 Their Ancestors liked not to dwell in crowds... This 'solitudinarian custom' could not be soon shaken off. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIII. 22 It adorns, refreshes, and, above all else, *solitudinizes, these little lagoons. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 425/1 So packed with people as to make Broadway look desolate and *solitudinous by comparison.

Solity. *rare*—[ad. L. *sōlītās*, f. *sōlus* alone.]

Solenness.

1882 CAVE & BANKS tr. *Dorner's Christian Doctrine* 201 The Solity, Unapproachableness, and Inconizability of God.

|| *Solium*. *rare*. [L.] a. A throne. (Cf. *SOLIE*.)

b. A tub or similar receptacle for water.

c 1806 H. K. WHITE *Christiad* i. xii. Wks. 1807 II. 179 High on a solium of the solid wave... He stood in silence. 1840 HODGSON *Hist. Northumb.* III. ii. 319/2 Whether it had any... cistern or solium for hot water has not been ascertained.

Solivagant (sōli-vāgānt), a. and sb. [f. L. *sōlivagus*, f. *sōlus* + *vagari* to wander: see -*ANT*.]

A. *adj.* Wandering about alone; characterized by going alone.

1641 J. MEOR *Apostasy of Later Times* 142 All that crew of hypocrites, whether solivagant Hermites, or Anchorites, or Coenobites. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Solivagant*,... that goes here and there alone, and flies company, wandering all alone, solitary. (Heoce in Phillips, Bailey, etc.) 1842 *United Service Mag.* ii. 5 The solivagant habit... is principally confined to intercourse with his peers, for he is usually attended by two or three... pilot-fish.

B. sb. One who wanders about alone.

1621 GRANGER *Ecl.* iv. 99 A Description of the impure drudge... That is to say, a solivagant, or solitary vagrant. 1690 C. NESS *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. Test.* i. 297 Jacob seems to be... a meer soli-vagant, or solitary vagrant. 1899 'MONKSHOOD' *Kipling* 160 Dick walks out... and plays the solivagant for about ten years.

So *Solivagous a. rare*—

1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Solivagous*, wandering alone, solitary.

1846 WORCESTER (citing *Guil. Mag.*).

Solk, obs. form of *SILK*.

† *Soll*, v. *Sc. Obs.* [Cf. *SOLWE v.* and *SOWL v.*]

trans. To make foul, defile.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalene*) 276 pu... tholis godis servandis spyll... & bu lylis solland þe in swet. *Ibid.* xix. (*Christopher*) 641 Owt of bordale he brocht twa... þat... lange tyme lay sollit in syne. *Ibid.* xxxiv. 105.

Soll, variant of *SOWL v.*

Sollage, obs. form of *SOLLAGE*.

Sollar (sp'lar), sb. 1 Forms: a. 1 *solor*, (1) 4-7 *soler*, 4-5 (9) *solere*. b. 5-*solar*, 5-6 *solare*. γ. 6-*soller* (7-or, 9-ere), 8 *saller*. δ. 6-*sollar* (6-are). [OE. *solor*, *soler*, = OS. *soleri*, OHG. *solāri*, *solāri* (MHG. *solre*, *sōlre*, etc., G. *soller*, † *soller*), MDu. *solre* (Du. *solder*), MLG. *solder* (LG. *solder*, *soller*), ad. L. *sōlārī-um*, f. *sōl* sun. In ME., however, perh. readopted from AF. *solar*, *solar* = OF. *soler*, Prov. *soler*, *solar*, Pg. *soalheiro*, It. *soiaio*.]

1. An upper room or apartment in a house or other dwelling; in later use esp. a loft, attic, or

garret (sometimes used as a granary or store-room). Now *arch.* or *dial.*

Originally one open to the sun or receiving much sunlight. In OE. only *transf.* and *fig.* The confusion with *cellar* which appears in quot. 13... is found occasionally in other texts down to the 16th cent.

a. c 899 K. ÆLFRED tr. *Gregory's Past.* C. 23 Oðæt hio fastlice gæstode on ðam solore ðæs modes. a 1000 *Phænix* 204 þær se wilda fuzel. ofer heanne beam bus zetimbred... & gewicað þær sylf in þam solore.

a 1300 *Cursor* II. 15208 He þam lent... A celer [Fairf. *soler*] in at ete. 13... *Sir Beues* 1532 Nas mete ne deinke before him leid... Houthe be a kord of a solere. 1388 *Wycur Gen.* vi. 16 Thou [Noah] shalt make soleris... in the schip. c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 15374 Paris thanne & his compes Come walking out of here soleres. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 32 The ij chambrys with the soler above. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Froissart* i. cccxxii. 322 The women... enlred into the houses, and went vp into the batylmentes and solers, and cast downe... stones. 1603 *Stow Surv.* (ed. 2) 270 Sheds or shops, with solers ouer them.

b. c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 404 The solare and tenement of the forsaide Laurence. 1542 UOALL *Erasmus. A. Poph.* 240b, Must I hee fain to walke on y^e solares or lofes of my hous? 1598 *Stow Surv.* 237 Two shops, with solars, sellars, and other edifices. 1606 HOLLAND *Sutton*. 147 [He] slyly crept forth and conveyed himselfe up into a Sollar [marg. a garret] next adioyning. a 1695 A. WOOD *Hist. Univ. Oxford* (1792) I. 359 Stone steps that led to the solar or chamber. 1789 SMITH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 112 In the roof there are often rooms which we call solars. 1851 T. H. TURNER *Dom. Archit.* I. 86 The principal chamber after the hall was that called the lord's chamber, or sometimes the solar. 1868 FREEMAN in *Stephens Life* (1895) I. vi. 412 All... of this page has been written... in the solar of the manor-house. 1895 C. R. B. BARNETT *Surrey* iii. 88 The floor of this solar is sustained by massive oak beams.

γ. 1530 PALSGR. 272/2 *Soller*, a loft, *garmiter*. 1559 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 153 A hutche on the soller. 1580 TUSSEY *Hush.* (1878) 129 Then dresse it and laie it in soller vp sweete. 1623 *Maldon Documents* (Bundle 167, no. 1). One litle shop with a soller over it. 1674 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 77 *Soller*, or *Solar*, an upper Chamber or Loft. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Soller*, a loft. 1839 SIR G. C. LEWIS *Gloss. Heref.*, *Soller*, an upper floor.

δ. 1530 PALSGR. 272/2 *Sollar*, a chambre, *solier*. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasmus. Par. Acts* xx. 68 There were many candelles in the solare where as we ver ther assembled. 1577 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* ii. xviii. To such an Inne or sollar there I laie my corne. 1601 HOLLAND *Phly* i. 433 If they be kept in borden sollers or garners, the oyle will be... lesse in quantitie. 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 5 The placing of Garners, on the Tops of Houses... is very commodious. Some also make two Solars; An Upper, and a Lower. And the upper Sollar hath an hole in it; thorow which the Graine continually descendeth. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriat* iii. 817 Drowsy citizens, who in their solars snore. 1886 J. PAYNE tr. *Boccaccio's Decamerion* viii. vii. 111. 90 A little uninhabited tower... that the shepherds climb up... to a solar at the top.

b. An elevated chamber or loft in a church, in later use *spec.* in a steeple or belfry.

c 1305 *St. Kentin* 340 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 56 Heo sat in seinet peteres churche beside þe abbey 340 In a soler in þe east side, & lokede out perate. 1516 *Churchw. Acc.* in *Nicholls* (1797) 156 A Locke and a keye to the weste dore of the solare within the church. 1533 *Dunmow Churchw.* MS. fol. 18 b. For making of the dore in to the ryinging soller. 3784. 1561 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 105 For ij fealde and a ladder that serveth in the steeple or soller. 1570 FOXE A. & M. (ed. 2) III. 281/2 You are one of them that... pulled downe the Rode seller [1596 *sollar*, 1684 *sollar*], and all the Saintes. 1754 T. GARDNER *Hist. Dunmuth* 156 The Vice or Stairs do not exceed in Height the upper Soller where the Bells hung. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* 315 A belfry... is sometimes called the bell-soller, sometimes simply the soller. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 473/1 *Sollar*, *Soller*,... an elevated chamber in a church from which to watch the lamps burning before the altars. 1905 RAVEN *Bells* 51 The chamber called the solarium, a name still preserved by ringers in their word 'soller'.

† c. A story of a house. *Obs.*

1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomencl.* 181/2 *Tristega*,... an house of three sollers. *Ibid.* 211/2 *Contigatio*,... rearing of an house in sollers or stories. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 1399 Plinie calleth it Septisolum, or seven lofts or solars.

† 2. A place exposed to the sun. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Pallad. on Hush.* vi. 176 At Mayes cende a solar is to paue.

3. *Cornish mining*. a. A platform in a mine, esp. one supporting a ladder.

1778 PNYCE *Min. Cornub.* 326 A Saller, in a Mine, is a stage or gallery of boards for men to stand on and roll away broken stuff in wheel-barrow... In a footway Shaft, the Saller is the floor for a ladder to rest upon. 1835 J. R. LEITCH *Cornwall* 156 At the foot of each ladder is a platform called a 'sollar', with an opening or man-hole leading to the next ladder beneath. 1856 J. HOCKING *Fields of Fair Renown* i. 8 We are working from the twenty-fathom solar towards the old mine.

b. A raised floor under which air is admitted to a working.

1778 PNYCE *Min. Cornub.* 147 They lay boards on the bottom of the Adit... by which contrivance, called a Saller, the boards being hollow underneath, air is conveyed to the workmen. 1875 J. H. COLLINS *Met. Mining* 116 A natural current may often be produced in a long level by means of an 'air-sollar'. To form an air-sollar, the floor of the level... is laid about 6 inches above the actual bottom of the level.

4. *Attrib.*, as *sollar-board*, -*chamber*, -*floor*, etc.

1398 TREVIS *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxii. (Podi. MS.), Bordes and tables... when þei beþ isette in soler stores and seruch allen men þat beþ berin. 1648 HENRIAM in *Een Zolderberdt*, a Sollar-plank or board. 1819 SCOTT *Travhoe* v. 1 I thought to have lodged him in the solere chamber.

Hence *Sollar v. trans.*, to furnish with a solar or flooring. Also *Sollar* (vbl.) sb.

1547 in J. R. Boyle *Hedon* (1875) App. 134 For mendynge the sollerynge over the hie altar, i.e. 1548 HEXHAM 11, *En planckier*, a Sollering with Plankes. *Ibid.*, *Zolderen*, to Sollar, or to Lay with plankes or boards. 1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 147 To make these matters clear with regard to driving and Sallering an Adit.

Sollar, *sb.*, dial. var. of SALLOW *sb.* ? *Obs.*

1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 157 At such Distances may be put in Sollar-sets, Ashen-keys, and Hazel-nuts. *Ibid.* 176 The old Saying, Be the Oak ne'er so stout, the Sollar red will wear it out.

Solle, *obs.* form of SOUL *sb.*

Solleret (sɒləˈrɛt). *Archæol.* Also *soleret*, *solerette*. [a. OF. *soll-*, *soleret*, dim. of *soll-*, *soler*, *souler* (mod.F. *soulier*) *shoc.*] A shoc composed of steel plates or scales, forming part of a knight's armour in the 14th and 15th centuries.

1826 MRS. BRAY *De Foix* iii. 72 Upon his feet are seen the long-toed solerette, or pointed shoe (peculiar to the fourteenth century). 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 138 With solerets of overlapping plates for the feet. 1884 *Athenæum* 16 Aug. 217/2 A fine effigy of a knight...with solerets constructed of overlapping scales.

†**Sollevate**, *v.* *Obs.* rare. [f. It. *sollevare* (=Sp. and Pg. *solevar*, F. *soulever*):—L. *sublevare* SUBLEVATE *v.*] *trans.* To raise in tumult.

1734 NORTH *Examen* i. ii. § 162 (1740) 114 Encouragement from the Magistrates...to sollevate the Rabbie. *Ibid.* ii. iv. § 85, 273 Fitzharris's [plot] was framed...to blast the King, arm the Faction, sollevate the Mob.

†**Sollevation**, *Obs.* [ad. It. *sollevazione* (=Sp. *sollevación*), f. *sollevare* : see *prcc.*] Insurrection.

1646 J. HOWELL *Lustra Ludov.* 105 Some of the chiefest instruments of this sollevation were cut off by the sword of Justice. *Ibid.* 127 So this dangerous sollevation was quash'd by a high hand of Royall power. 1687 RYCAUT *Hist. Turks* II. 88 The bright Beams of Justice and Government having dissipated the Storms and Fury of popular Sollevations.

Sollicit, *-ation*, *obs.* f. SOLICIT, *-ATION*.

Solid(ly), *obs.* forms of SOLID(LY).

Sol-lunar, *a.* *Med.* [f. SOL *sb.* + LUNAR *a.*] Due to the conjunction of sun and moon.

1790 F. BALFOUR (*title*), *Treatise* on putrid intestinal remitting fevers, in which the laws of the febrile state and sol-lunar influence explain the forms, crises, etc., of fevers. 1805 — in *Anatolic Researches* VIII, 10 Exacerbations of sol-lunar power in exciting and reiterating paroxysms.

Solly, variant of SELLY *a.* *Obs.* ; *obs.* f. SOLELY *adv.*

Sollycytude, *obs.* form of SOLICITUDE.

Solme, *obs.* form of SOAM.

Solmizate, *v.* *Mus.* [f. next, or F. *solmiser*.] *a.* *trans.* To express by solmization. *b.* *intr.* To employ solmization.

1891 *Cent. Diet.* s.v. *Tonic*, Chromatic tones are solmized in the usual way.

Solmization (sɒlmɪˈzɪʃən). *Mus.* Also *solmisation*. [ad. F. *solmisation*, f. *solmiser*, f. SOL *sb.* + *mi* *MI*.] The action or practice of solfing.

1730 *Treat. Harmony* 59 The Notes, which...have in Solmization different Sillables to express them. 1776 HAWKINS *Hist. Music* IV. iii. viii. 351 The best musicians...had found it expedient to reduce the six syllables used in solmization to four. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 260 The exercises in solmisation or solfing, as it is more familiarly called. 1879 *Grove's Dict. Music* I. 369 The solmization system of Guido d'Arezzo. *Ibid.* 734 So long as the compass of a single Hexachord is not exceeded, its Solmization remains immutable.

†**Solo** (sɒˈlo), *sb.* and *a.* Also 7 sola. Pl. solos (also soli). [It. *solo*:—L. *solum*, *solus* SOLE *a.* Cf. SOLUS *a.* and SOLA *a.*]

A. sb. I. 1. *Mus.* An instance of a song, melody, or other piece of music being rendered or performed by one singer or player; a piece of vocal or instrumental music performed, or intended for performance, by a single person.

1695 CONGREVE *Love for Love* ii. vii. I don't much matter your Solo's or Sonatas, they give me the Spleen. 1700 *Tatler* No. 222 § 12 There is not a labourer or handicraftman, that in the cool of the evening does not relieve himself with solo's and sonata's ! 1742 *POPE Dunciad* iv. 324 With nothing but a Solo in his head. 1844 *Musical World* XIX. 87/3 There was a solo on the cornet-à-piston by König. 1879 *Grove's Dict. Music* I. 306 The word was used for vocal solo of some length. 1890 J. HATTON *By Order of Czar* II. ii. xiv. 180 Walter...led off with the solo, and the chorus followed.

trans. 1755 J. HERVEY *Theron & Aspasio* dial. ix. II. 8 A spreading Cascade...soothed the Air with a Symphony of soft and gurgling sounds...This liquid Instrument still played its Solo: still pursued its busy Way. 1791 *GILPIN Forest Scenery* iii. xi. II. 295 The rock has but two, or three notes; and when he attempts a solo, we cannot praise his song. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *E. Vennier* iii. Solos on the slate-pencil (making it screech on the slate). 1900 F. F. MOORE *Nell Gwyn* vii. There came from the room...a loud peal of laughter—not a solo, but a duet.

b. fig. and in fig. context.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. xi. Though the pedagogue chose rather to play solos on the human instrument. 1784 MRS. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Oct. I went upstairs as usual, to treat myself with a solo of impatience for the post. 1849 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 195 The trees murmur a continuous soft 'chorus' to the solo which my soul discourses within.

2. Performance by one singer or player.

1779 *Mirror* No. 54 § 12 In the solo or the song, no such deception as the theatrical is pretended. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 466 We here find a trio introduced by four lines solo. 1834 (A. PRINSEY) *Baloo* II. vii. 124 He was obliged to play his flute-parts of the opera, in solo. 1866 ENGEL

Nat. Music iii. 111 A very usual form of national songs is that in which Solo and Chorus alternate.

3. A dance by one person.

1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxxviii. Behind stood a boy flourishing a tambourine, and dancing a solo. 1855 *Englishwoman in Russia* 18 Another peasant danced a solo in very good style. 1857 WILKINSON *Egypt. Time of Pharaohs* 28 Sometimes a man danced a solo to their sound, and to the clapping of hands.

4. attrib., as solo exhibition, part, -player.

1776 BURNBY *Hist. Music* ii. iii. (1789) I. 347 Pliny tells us that he was...the first solo-player. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.* Solo player, a miserable performer on any instrument, who always plays alone, because no one will stay in the room to hear him. 1795 MASON *Ch. Music* i. 52 To perform a solo part in the Church Service. 1846 DICKENS *Criquet on Hearth* i. The kettle had had the last of its solo performance. 1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* v. 217 A bass [voice] should be prohibited, I think, from solo exhibitions, unless very good. 1868 *Athenæum* 29 Feb. 330/2 At Mr. H. Leslie's concert the solo parts were extremely well sung.

b. Special combs. : solo organ, a partial organ introduced into a larger one, for producing solo effects; solo pitch (see *quot.* 1875); solo stop, an organ stop of special quality or position for the performance of solos; solo voice (see *quot.* 1873).

1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnrl.* VI. 108/1 The fourth is the combination or solo organ, upon which...can be played any stop or stops out of the swell or choir, without interfering with their previous arrangement. 1868 *Athenæum* 11 Apr. 533/3 Another new composition for solo voices, chorus of men and orchestra. 1873 H. C. BANISTER *Musie* 251 The principal voices in an Oratorio or Opera are termed the Solo voices, as distinguished from the chorus. 1875 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, Solo pitch, the tuning of an instrument a little higher than the ordinary pitch in order to obtain brilliancy of tone with a certain amount of ease to the player.

II. + 5. A carriage accommodating only one person. (*Cf.* B. 2.)

1787 J. PUGH *Life of Hanway* ii. 120 His [Hanway's] carriage, which was a kind of Solo, from its holding but one person, was ornamented with his motto, 'never despair'.

III. 6. In card-playing (see *quot.*).

1878 H. GIBBS *Ombre* 38 Solo is an engagement on the part of the Ombre to win the game without discard. *Ibid.* 40 If one player has a hand so good as to enable him to venture a Solo. 1898 'HOFFMANN' *Hoyle's Games Modern*. 14 [To solo whilst] he can call a solo, which is a declaration to make five of the thirteen tricks without having a partner.

b. Solo whist, Heart solo (see *quot.* 1898, 1907).

1893 ZANGWILL *Childr. Chello* I. 124 Solo-whist had not yet come in to drive everything else out. 1898 'HOFFMANN' *Hoyle's Games Modern*, 142 The objects of Solo Whist are to make eight tricks out of the thirteen in conjunction with a partner; to make five or nine tricks out of your own hand against the other three players in combination; or to play your own hand so as to avoid taking a trick. 1907 *Hoyle's Games* 360 *Heart Solo*. This is solo for 3 players, reducing the pack to 24 cards by throwing out the 8 of hearts and all the diamonds but the 7.

B. adj. 1. Alone; without a companion or partner. (*Cf.* SOLUS *a.* and SOLA *a.*)

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. xvii. How Lewis Baboon attempted to play a game solo in clubs. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 79 Madam...would not be left solo. 1881 W. S. GILBERT *Fogarty's Fairy* iii. Lately I've been dancing solo.

2. Made to accommodate one person. (*Cf.* A. 5.)

1774 H. FINLAY *Postal Jnrl.* (Brooklyn, 1867) 52, I was in a solo chair, Willis the guide was on horseback, leading a horse to relieve the chair horse.

3. Of musical instruments, or the players of these: Playing or taking the solo part.

1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* s.v. *Cornet*. The great organ Solo Cornet composed either 5, 4, or 3 ranks of pipes. 1897 SHERLOCK *tr. Riemann's Dict. Mus.* 745/1 Only one violinist (the solo violin, leader) is to play the passage. 1901 *Leeds Mercury* 9 Nov. 2 [He] was librarian [of the band] and solo euphonium.

†**Solœcal**, *a.* *Obs.*—[f. L. **solœcal*, ad. Gr. *σολοικός* : see SOLEICISM.] Provincially incorrect.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 31 That favours much of the old Saxon or even of the Solaic Dialect.

†**Solœcophanes**, *Obs.* rare. [ad. Gr. *σολοικοφανής* like a solecism.] An apparent solecism.

1583 FULKE *Def. Tr. Script.* i. 37 It is either a plaine solecophanes...or a corruption crept out of the margent into the text. *Ibid.* 43 He which vseth Solœcophanes in Greeke comitteth not a solecisme. 1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Solœcophanes*,...that which seemeth to be a Solœcism, (or Impropry of Speech) and is not.

Solograph, *rare*—[f. SOL *sb.* + *graph*, after *photograph*.] (See *quot.*)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Solograph*, a name which has been given to some pictures on paper taken by the tallo-type or calotype process.

Soloist (sɒˈloɪst). [f. SOL *sb.* + *-ist*.] One who sings or performs a solo or solos.

1854 *Realist* 20 Apr. 8 The soloist was Signor Sivori, who played Mendelssohn's violin concerto. 1879 *Sat. Mus. Rev.* 6 Sept. 567 The soloists acquitted themselves thoroughly well. 1890 J. HATTON *By Order of Czar* (1891) 328 Presently the soloist paused in his song.

Solomon (sɒˈlɒmən). Also 6-7 Salomon. [The name of the Jewish king Solomon (in older English usage *Salomon*), L. *Salomon*, *Salomon*, Gr. *Σολομών*, *Σολομών*, *Σολομών*, ad. Heb. *שלמה* *Shl'mōh*.] One who resembles, or is comparable to, Solomon, esp. in respect of wisdom or justice ;

a profoundly wise person, a sage; also ironically, a wiseacre.

1554 MAYLAND in *Hawes Past. Pleas.* * iij, The famous Prince and seconde Salomon, Kyng Henrye the Seuenth. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 108 In solber wit a Salomon. 1624 *Bedell Lett.* v. 90 Let our Salomon [James I] be Iudge between them. 1656 EARL MORNAY *tr. Boccacini's Advt. fr. Parmass.* ii. lix. (1674) 212 Command, makes men seem wise Solomons...who...have no more Brains than a Goose. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. *Lady's Answer to Knight* 195 If you all were Solomons, And Wise and Great as he was once. 1773 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1857) VI. 42 These Solomons delight to sit to a maker of wax-work. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G. xxx*, But the old Swiss is a Solomon compared with him. 1889 *Science-Gossip* XXV. 244 It must imply that there was once an exceptionally wise Paramœcium...The existence of such an infusorial Solomon is at least improbable.

b. British, English, or Scotch Solomon, King James VI of Scotland and I of England.

1814 W. WILSON *Hist. Dissent.* Ch. IV. 123 About the year 1621, our English Solomon then sitting on the throne. 1830 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 48 In the slaving times of our Scotch Solomon.

Solomon, variant of SALMON *sb.* *Obs.*

†**Solomon-gundy**, perversion of SALMAGUNDI. 1764 [see SALMAGUNDI 1] 1769 E. RAFFAD *Engl. House-keeper* (1778) 281 To make a Solomon-Gundy. 1896 'Q.' (QUILLER COUCH) *Story of Sea* II. xxviii. 571 A savoury dish of solomon-gundy.

Solomonian (sɒləˈmɒniən), *a.* Also *-ean*. [f. SOLOMON + *-ian*.] Of, pertaining or relating to, characteristic of, King Solomon; Solomonic.

1747 *Mém. Nutrebian* Cr. II. 121 Pleased with his Solomonic prudence, by this judicious way of discovering the guilty person. 1835 J. B. ROBERTSON *tr. Schlegel's Philos. Hist.* xviii. (1845) 456 The Solomonic traditions connected with the very foundation of the order of Templars. 1861 *Morn. Chron.* 3 Aug. The Colonel...dismissed the case by a Solomonic judgment. 1896 A. J. BUTLER *tr. Ratzel's Hist. Mankind* I. 134 In giving judgment, he needs no great abundance of Solomonic wisdom.

Solomonic (sɒləˈmɒnik), *a.* Also 8 -ick. [f. as *prec.* + *-ic*.]

1. Ascribed to, originating with, Solomon.

1722 G. MACKENZIE *Writers Scots Nation* III. 517 This is a large Print...Upon the Top is the Blessed Virgin...Then follow Seven Columns...In the 5th Column are...the Solomonic; the Noachick Alphabets. 1873 *Our Work in Palestine* ix. (1874) 160 Solomon's Temple, then, was a rectangle...Wilson's Arch would, therefore, be Solomonic. 1883 A. ROBERTS *O. T. Revision* vi. 126 As...the book was written in Greek, the idea of its Solomonic authorship must at once be set aside.

2. Characteristic of Solomon; suggestive of the wisdom of Solomon.

1857 DICKENS *Dorrit* i. xiii. This sentiment, in itself almost Solomonic. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Nov. 563 That Solomonic wisdom which is better than silver. 1876 *Tinsley's Mag.* XIX. 6 With a Solomonic shake of her head.

3. †**Solomonic**, *a.* *Obs.*

1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 2 Suppose I had...sapience more than Salomonical. 157. PUCHANAN *Lett. in Wks.* (S. T. S.) 57, I most needs prefer the rude Scottis wyte of capitane Colburne to your Inglis solomonical sapience.

Solomon's seal. Also 6-7 *Salomon's seal* (e. [tr. med.L. *sigillum Solomōnis* (*Salo-*, *Salomōnis*)).

The name has been variously explained as referring to the markings seen on a transverse section of the root-stock, or to the round scars left on this by the decay of the stems, or to the use of the root 'to seal and close up green wounds.'

1. A plant, *Polygonatum multiflorum*, the stems of which bear on the upper part broad sessile leaves and drooping green and white flowers.

1543 TRAHERON *tr. Vigo's Chirurg.* 185 h/2 Of the rootes of solomons seal sidden after the same maner. 1578 LYTTE *Dodens* 102 White roote or Salomons seal is of two sortes. 1629 PARKINSON *Kitchen Garden* i. vii. 42 Salomon's seal, or (as some call it) Ladder to heaven. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* II. 629 There grow wild in the Woods, Plantane of all sortes, Yellow-Dock, ... Solomons-seal [etc.]. 1767 ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man his own Gardener* (1803) 553 Now is also a proper time to...transplant the roots of...Solomon's seal. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xviii. (1794) 249 This species is distinguished from Solomon's-seal...by the flowers growing on a scape or naked stalk. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* ii. (1863) 410 The pendent drops of the stately Solomon's seal, which hang like waxen tassels under the full and regular leaves. 1857 A. GRAY *First Lessons Bot.* (1866) 42 Some rootstocks are marked with large round scars of a different sort, like those of the Solomon's Seal. 1882 *Proc. Ber. Nat. Club* IX. 462 Celandine and Solomon's seal were cultivated alongside the houses that we passed.

2. Applied to various other plants (see *quot.*).

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* App. 327 Solomon's Seal, Pennsylvania, *Urticaria*. 1845-50 A. WOOD *Class. Bot.* 552 *Majanthemum*... *Covallaria bifolia*. Two-leaved Solomon's Seal. *Ibid.*, *Smilacina*... *Covallaria trifoliata*. Three-leaved Solomon's Seal. 1856 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* (1860) 467 *Smilacina*. False Solomon's Seal. 1898 MOURIS *Austral Eng.* 226 *Solomon's Seal*, the Tasmanian name for *Dryopteris aquiloides*, also called Turquoise Berry.

Solon (sɒˈlɒn). [a. L. *Solon*, Gr. *Σόλων*, the early Athenian legislator and one of the seven sages of Greece.] A sage; a wiseacre.

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N. ii.* iii, Your graue great Solons. 1820 SHELLEY *Ed. Tyr.* l. 64 Ask else your royal Solons. 1840 THACKERAY *Jolly Jack*, When village Solons cursed the Lords.

Solonette, variant of SOLENETTE.

1832 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 45 *Solea parva*...Solonetete. 1883 — *Catal. Internat. Fish. Exhib.* 161 In some small forms, as the Solonetete.

So long: see LONG *adv.* 1 c.

Solonian (sōlō'niān), *a.* [See SOLON.] Of, pertaining to, connected with, Solon.

1843 GROTE in *Class. Mus.* I. 8 The mina as weight... was required to weigh 138 Solonian standard drachmæ. *Ibid.*, The Solonian standard. 1846 — *Hist. Greece* i. xiv. 1. 379 About the time of the Solonian legislation at Athens. 1885 G. W. COX *Lives Gk. Statesmen* 27 *margin*, Solonian law against neutrality in times of sedition. 1896 GREENRIDGE *Handbk. Gk. Const.* II. vi. 151 The permanence of these Solonian property-classes is remarkable.

So **Solonian** *a.*, Solon-like; Solonian; Solonist, a wiseacre.

1607 T. WALKINGTON *Optic Glass* 126 Like pumpkin headed Solonists they looke. 1795 *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 102 Instead of any Solonic observations, I wrote the following address. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 488/2 The system [of weights]... called Attic or Solonic.

Solow, obs. form of SULLOW, plough.

Solp, variant of SOWP *v.*, SULP *v.* Obs.

|| **Solpuga** (sɒl'pjuːgə). Also 8 Sal-. [L. *solpuga* (*salpuga*), also *solipuga*, *solifuga*: see SOLIFUGE.]

1. A venomous ant or spider mentioned by classical authors.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VIII. xxix. 212 In Æthiopia... there is a great country... dispeopled sometime by Scorpions, and a kind of Pismires called Solpugæ. 1627 *May Lucan* ix. 954 Who, small Solpuga, from thy hole would flee? Yet the three sisters give their power to thee. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* ix. 1418 Or could we the Salpuga's anger dread?

2. *Ent.* A genus of tropical or semi-tropical spiders (belonging to the group *Solpugidae* or *Solifugæ*); a weasel-spider.

1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* iv. (1818) I. 126 The bite of one of the centipedes... is less tremendous than that of the *Solpuga*. 1835 KIRBY *Habits & Inst. Anim.* II. xvi. 86 It seems, therefore, almost certain that the ancient and modern *Solpuga* are synonymous.

Solpugid (sɒl'pjuːdʒɪd). *Ent.* [See *prec.* and -*IN*3.] One of the *Solpugidae*: (see *prec.* 2).

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 287 The Muscular System of Solpugids appears to be very similar to that of other Arachnids. *Ibid.*, Several Solpugids entered the tent-door.

|| **Sols**. Obs. Also solz-. [older *F. sols*, var. of *sol* *Sol* sb.3.] A sou.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Elder Brother* II. i. They shall not share a Solz of mine between them. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Sols* or *Souls*, a French coin that contains 12 Deniers.

† **Solsecle**. Obs. Also 5 solcecle, -sykello, sauskikel. [a. OF. *solsecle* (*soucelle*, etc.), ad. L. *solsequium*: see next.] The marigold.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xvi. 53 Heo is solsecle of suetnesse. *Ibid.* v. 26. a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 110 *pe sauge*, *pe solsecle*, so semeliche to siht. c 1450 M. E. *Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 124 Take feferfoye, matfeloun, mogwort, solsecle, scabyouse [etc.].

|| **Solsequium**. Obs. [L., f. *sol* sun + *sequi* to follow.] = *prec.*

c 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 52 Epithimated with *pe iuyse* of solsequi, i. marigold. *Ibid.*, *pe iuyse* of solsequi. 1540 *Treas. Poore Men* 44 b. For the Palkey. Take .two handfull of hertestonge, two handfull of Solsequium. a 1568 MONTGOMERY *Misc. Poems* xv. 2 Lyk as the dum Solsequium... Hings down his head.

So † **Solsequy**. Obs.—†

a 1680 T. BROOKS in Spurgeon *Treas. David* xxx. 7 (1871) II. 58 Bowing and inclining the head, as the solsequy and mallow-flowers.

† **Solstacion**. Obs.—† [ad. L. *solstitium*, after *stacion*: cf. SOLSTICION.] Solstice.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1037 Sadmen of Syens, bat settyn hom perto, Solstacion, for sothe, sayn lit to bat.

† **Solstead**. Obs. rare. [f. L. *sol* in *solstitium* (see next) + *stead* sb. Cf. SUNSTEAD.] Solstice.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxvi. v. 245 If it be gathered about the Summer solstead. 1653 W. RAMSEY *Astrol. Restored* 79 Winter [beginning] at the second Solstead.

Solstice (sɒl'stɪs). Also 7 solsticæ, solstist. [a. OF. *solstice* (also mod.F.), ad. L. *solstitium* SOLSTITIUM.]

1. One or other of the two times in the year, midway between the two equinoxes, when the sun, having reached the tropical points, is farthest from the equator and appears to stand still, i. e. about 21st June (the summer solstice) and 22nd December (the winter solstice).

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 150 Two zuelelonghes timen her, And two solstices in ðe 3er. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 201 There is a well... whiche floethe ouer with water abowe the solstice of some. *Ibid.* III. 51 Whiche Olimpins began in the solstice of wynter, when men of Greece begynne their yere. 1549 *Compl. Scott.* vi. 50 The tropic of Cancer... is the solstice of symmyr... The circle of capricorne is callit the solstice of ymynt. 1617 MORVSON *Ilin.* III. 269 At Lucern twice each yere they make election of Senators... namely, about each Solstice of the yere. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 265 As we see in foxes about the brumal Solstice. 1719 DE FOE *Crisoei* 1. 214 This being the southern Solstice, for Winter I cannot call it. 1794 R. J. SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 410 It is at the solstices that we have the lowest tides in the year. 1834 MRS. SONERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* xiii. 99 It is estimated from the winter solstice, the middle of the long annual night under the poles. 1847 LONGF. *Evang.* i. iv. 61 When the air is serene in the sultry solstice of summer.

b. *spec.* The summer solstice, or the heat of this. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 32 So when thy absent beames begin t' impart Again a Solstice on my frozen heart, My winter's o'rt. 1694 WASHINGTON *Milton's*

Def. People i. M.'s Wks. 1851 VIII. 21 May the Gods and Goddesses, Damaspissus, hless thee with an everlasting Solstice; that thou mayst always be warm. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 48 The solstice from the flock Ward off.

2. A solstitial point.

1601 DOLMAN *La Primand. Fr. Acad.* III. xx. 96 The Solstists or sun-steeds and poles of the Zodiacke. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 227 A temperate heat... which by his approach unto the solstice he intendeth. 1678 HOBBS *Decameron* Wks. 1845 VII. 104 The distance between the equinoctial and the solstice, is not always the same. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sci.* 192/3 These two Points are called the Solstices. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* ix. 65 The interval of time... between two appearances of the Sun in the solstices. 1842 PENNY *Cycl.* XXII. 214/1 *Solstices*, the points of the ecliptic which are highest above the equator.

3. *fig.* A turning, culminating, or stopping point; a furthest limit; a crisis.

a 1631 DONNE *Select.* (1840) 105 A Christian hath no solstice... where he may stand still, and go no further. 1638 WILKINS *New World* xiv. (1707) 114 Arts are not yet come to their Solstice. 1663 HEATH *Flagellum* (1672) 158 This being the Solstice of his Fortunes. 1860 EMERSON *Conduct of Life, Culture* Wks. (Bohn) II. 370 There is in every constitution a certain solstice.

4. *transf.* A standing still (of the sun).

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 29 The Jewes that can beleeve the supernatural solstice of the Sunne in the dayes of Joshua.

† **Solsticion**. Obs.—† [ad. L. *solstitium*: see *prec.* and cf. SOLSTATION.] Solstice.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrolabe* I. § 17 In this heued of cancer is the grettest declinacioun northward of the sonne, & ther-for is he cleped the Solsticioun of somer.

† **Solsticy**. Obs. Also 5-6 solsticie. [ad. L. *solstitium*.] Solstice. Also *fig.*

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* d iij b. The fashion of the heauen, the Equinox, the Solstice, and the course of the Sterres. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* i. iii. You arrive even in the solsticie And highest point of sun-shine happiness. 1620 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *World Tost at Tennis* Induct., When the high-heated year is in her solsticy.

Solstitial (sɒl'stɪʃiəl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6-7 -tial, -cial, 7-9 -cial. [a. F. *solstitial*, † *solstital*, or ad. L. *solstitialis*, f. *solstitium*: see SOLSTICE.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or belonging to, connected with, a solstice or the solstices.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 35 They are called Colures, of which thone... is named the equinoctial Colure, and thother... the solstitial Colure. 1591 NASHE *Prog. nost.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 164 The Sunne... at his passage vnto the solstitial estiall signe Cancer. 1594 BLUNDEVELL *Exerc.* III. i. xxvii. (1636) 336 Now it is found to have passed that point so farre towards the Solstitial point, as [etc.]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 8 The shadowes of them that dwell Northerly vnder the Solstitial circle in Summer. 1634 PEACIAM *Compl. Gentl.* vii. 60 The other passeth thorow the Solstitial points, and is called the Solstitial Colure. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sci.* 192/3 What Distinction is made of these Solstitial Points? 1812-6 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 121 From observations of the sun's solstitial altitudes. 1845 *Theologian* II. 36 Cancer... is a watery... solstitial, and exceedingly fruitful sign. 1894 R. A. GREGORY *Elem. Physiogr.* vii. (ed. 4) 141 Each of the solstitial points being midway between the equinoxes.

2. Occurring, taking place, etc., at the time of the solstice(s).

c 1610 SIR C. HENYON *Astrol. Disc.* (1650) 14 These four equises are most evident upon the very solstitial days. 1695 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 15 In order to determine the Proportion of the Gnomon to the Solstitial shade. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 431 The solstitial rains are here in England extremely beneficial. 1845 *Peter Parley's Am. V.* 133 The setting in of the solstitial season. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exped.* xxxi. (1856) 266 The solstitial day of greatest darkness. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 609 The solstitial months, namely June and December.

3. Of heat, etc.: Characteristic of the summer solstice. Also as an epithet of the sun, etc., in this connexion.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. vii. The glorious Sun... such as he is in his solstitial noon. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* c. 656 From the South to bring Solstitial summers heat. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* i. 13 Sirius parched with Heat Solstitial the green herb. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 540 Luxuriant foliage opposes the solstitial sun. 1829 WORDSW. *Th. on the Seasons* ii. Less fair is summer riding high In fierce solstitial power. 1868 KINGSLEY *Christmas Day* 37 That day Shall dawn in glory, and solstitial blaze Of full midsummer sun.

4. a. Of plants: Coming up at the summer solstice; growing or fading rapidly.

After *solstitialis herba* in Plautus *Pseud.* i. i. 36. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootonia* 475 The short Duration of worldly Happiness, how aptly called the Solstitial Plant. 1657-61 HEYLIN *Hist. Reform.* Pref. p. i. So many Ordinances... should be as short lived as Jonas' Gourd, or the solstitial herb in Plautus. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 417 As the two last are solstitial, and rather delicate plants, I wondered the less at their sensibility.

b. Of insects, etc.: Appearing about the time of the summer solstice.

1812 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VIII. II. 449 The Solstitial Parakeet is twice described by Buffon, under different divisions of the genus. 1818 KIRBY & SP. *Introduct. Entomol.* II. xxiii. 372 The solstitial and common cockchafer appear in the evening—the former generally coming forth at the summer solstice. 1835 KIRBY *Habits & Inst. Anim.* II. xx. 366 About the time of the summer solstice, the solstitial beetle may be seen and heard buzzing in vast numbers over the trees and hedges.

5. Connected with the observation of the solstices.

1834 *Hist. Astron.* (U. K. S.) vi. 32/1 The construction of the astrolabium... was rather more complicated than that of the solstitial or equatorial armillæ. 1883 *Bible Myths* (ed. 2) 439 An astronomical observatory containing... solstitial and equatorial armillæ, and other apparatus. 1906 LOCKYER *Stonehenge* iii. 19 We have in Stonehenge a solstitial temple.

† **B. sb.** A solstice. Obs. rare.

1561 EÖEN *Arte Navig.* I. xv. 16 These Tropiques are described by the motion of the fyrst moveable with the points of the Solstials. 1612 HORTON *Concord. Years* (1615) 53 The Summer and Winter Solstials.

Hence **Solstitially** *adv.*, towards the solstices.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iv. 166 That the Leaves of the Olive and some other trees solstitially turn... is scarce expectable in any Climate. 1894 *Athenæum* 21 Apr. 515/3 The temples were oriented solstitially or equinoctially.

Solstitial (sɒl'stɪʃiəl), *a.* Also 7 solstician. [f. L. *solstitium* + *-AN*.] Solstitial.

1614 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Nipping Abuses* E 2 b, Sol.. High mounted in his chiefe solstician pride. 1845 *Theologian* II. 37 Capricornus... is an earthy... moveable... solstician... quadrupedal sign.

|| **Solstitium** (sɒl'stɪʃiəm). Pl. solstitia. Also 6 solstitium. [L. *solstitium* (med.L. also -*sticum*), f. *sol* sun (Sol sb.1) + ppl. stem of *sistere* to stand still.] = SOLSTICE.

1515 A. BARCLAY *Egloges* (1570) C v/2 Then shall my songe he dom Like a Nightingale at the solstitium. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. (1568) 98 By that token the Husbandmen know that the Solstitium of Sommer is past. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 44 The Equinoctia and Solstitia, in which the four quarters of the year... take their beginnings. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* 2 Aaa 6 b/2 Talks of the Jewish Thalmud, and Cabals; Solstitiums and Equinoctials. 1884 R. PATON *Scott. Ch.* x. 102 Christmas took the place of the Pagan Saturnalia and Solstitia.

Solubility (sɒl'ubɪlɪtɪ). [f. next + *-ITY*. Cf. *F. solubilité*, It. *solubilità*, Sp. *solubilidad*.]

1. The quality or property of being soluble.

1677 GREW *Anat. Pl.* (1682) 297 Even the changes of the weather will somewhat alter the Solubility of the Salts. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxxiii. § 23 Its peculiar fixedness and solubility in aqua regia. 1771 *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 216 The solubility of water in air. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exper. Phil.* I. x. 399 The solubility of salt in water. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Loud. Disp.* (1818) p. xxvii. A compound of little solubility. 1844 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (1857) 207 Sometimes the crystals form very slowly, owing to their solubility in the precipitant. 1898 *Rev. Brit. Pharm.* 28 Solubilities in alcohol, ammonia solution, and ether are given.

2. *Bot.* Capability of easy separation into parts.

1834 LINCOLN *Introduct. Bot.* 165 Solubility arises from the presence of certain transverse contractions of a one-celled pericarpium, through which it finally separates into several closed portions. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 310 The separation taking place in these cases has been supposed to be effected by a process called *solubility*.

3. Capability of being solved or explained.

1882 in *Imperial Dict.*

Soluble (sɒl'ubəl), *a.* Also 5-6 solyble, solible, 6 solubil. [a. OF. (also mod.F.) *soluble*, = Sp. *soluble*, Pg. *soluble*, It. *solubile*, ad. L. *solubilis*, f. *solvere* to loosen, dissolve, etc.]

1. *Med. a.* Of the bowels, etc.: Free from constipation or costiveness; relaxed. Now rare or Obs.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 87 It [the medicine] shall make be takere right noight solyble, or ellys ful litell. 1450-80 *Ibid.* 27 And it is good to travnylle and to luaner thi wombe soluble. 1539 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 25 Dry figges and old make the body soluble. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 81 Provided always that the patient bee kepte soluble. 1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* i. 18 It... maketh the body soluble, and therefore sometimes good for such as are wont to be costive. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* II. viii. 345 The Cholick if it be gentle, and the Belly soluble, it is easily cured. 1771 *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 457 The belly should be kept soluble with lenitive Electuary, or any other mild purgative. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xvii. 156 The citrate of soda... tends to keep up a soluble state of the bowels.

† b. Laxative; causing looseness of the bowels. 1504 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 171 To take drynes solyble for to purgen the body of euill humors. 1582 HESTER *Seer. Phiorav.* II. xxvii. 104 Give the Patient... our Potion of Lignum Sanctum, the whiche is soluble and drying, and purgeth the blood. 1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* (1650) 249 They are of an attenuating and soluble faculty. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v. This is the Soluble Tartar. 'Tis accounted a very good Aperitive Medicine.

2. Capable of being melted or dissolved.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 319 In Scicille is white salte, .. whiche, beenge soluble [L. *solubilis*] in the fyre, bresteth and brekethe in the water.

1764 REID *Inquir.* iii. 115 It is probable that everything that affects the taste is, in some degree, soluble in the saliva. 1794 R. J. SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 306 There results a soap which is soluble in water. 1814 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* 273 To make it afford as much soluble matter as possible to the roots of the plant. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* 160 Borates... are for the most part insoluble. The alkaline borates alone are soluble. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 117 Whatever soluble constituents exist in the air will be absorbed by the rain.

b. As a specific epithet with names of substances. 1836-41 BRANOR *Chem.* (ed. 5) 595 Solution of chlorine, or of the soluble chlorides. *Ibid.*, The soluble nitrate of silver. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxv. 321 The soluble mercury of Hahnemann was chiefly employed. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 471 This forms common cocoa, rock cocoa, soluble cocoa, &c. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 224/2 For much that is valuable in the preparation and application of water-glass or soluble glass, we are indebted to Dr. Johann Fuchs of Munich. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 684 Intramuscular injections of the soluble mercurial salts.

c. Dissolving, solvent. rare.

1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 358 It differs from it... in its power of resisting the soluble action of a cold solution of potash.

3. Capable of being untied or loosed. *rare.*

1613 T. ADAMS *Heaven & Earth Recon.* 22 If Balaams Ass hath but an audible voice, and a soluble Pursue. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 129 More soluble is this knot, by gentleness than war.

4. Plastic, pliable. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1690 TRAPP *Comm. Deut.* ix. 22 Keep our souls humble, supple, and soluble. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* Printing xi. 23 This Canvas to (make it more soluble) is wet in Water, and the Water well wrung out again.

5. Capable of being solved or explained; solvable. c 1705 BR. BERKELEY in *Fraser's Life* (1871) 422 In physics I have a vast view of things soluble herethy. 1850 CARLYLE *Letter-d. Pamph.* i. 4 Questions not very soluble at present, were even sages and heroes set to solve them, began everywhere... to be asked. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* xxi. 280, I refer now to those subjects, which... have more the appearance of soluble questions.

6. Capable of being resolved; reducible.

1826 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 981 A great deal of compliment to the wisdom of ancestors, and a great degree of alarm at the dreadful spirit of innovation, are soluble into mere jealousy and envy. 1850 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf. Table* xi. 107 Love is sparingly soluble in the words of men.

Solubleness. ? *Obs.* Also 6 solubleness, solublenes, 7 solublenesse. [f. *prec.* + *-NESS*.] The state, character, or property of being soluble. 1574 J. JONES *Nat. Beg. Growing & Living Things* 47 It causeth... Solubleness of the Wombe. 1599 — *Fraser's Body & Soul* i. xv. 27 Hir... solubleness and costuenesse, must be meanes. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 150 The only property that they have is to mollifie the belly, and procure solubleness. 1655 MOUFET & BENNETT *Health's Improv.* (1746) 287 Warming their Stomachs... procuring Solubleness and Urine.

Solucyt, *obs.* variant of **SOLICIT** v.

|| **Solum** (*sô'lûm*), [*L. solum* ground.] Soil, ground. (Chiefly *Sc. Law.*)

1829 in P. Shaw *Reports* VII. 363 A right of absolute... property in the *solum*. 1894 J. MACINTOSH *Ayrshire Nat. Entert.* xi. 199 'The solum of the old road having been assigned to the respective proprietors. 1905 *Proc. Antiq. Soc. Scotl.* XXXIX. 346 The Abertayr Saods... hid fair by and by to enlar... the solum of this tract of country.

|| **Solus** (*sô'lûs*), *a.* [*L. solus* alone.]

1. Of male persons: Alone, by oneself.

In older use esp. in stage-directions. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* ii. 48 Will you shogge off? I would have you *solus*. 1605 1st Pt. *Jerónimo* iii. ii. Enter Jerónimo *solus*. 1676 SHANWELL *Libertine* ii. i. Jacomo *solus*. 1711 ADDISON *Spectator* No. 29 ¶ The Famous Blunder in an old Play of *Enter a King and two Fiddlers Solus*. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* iii. ii. Julia's Dressing-room. Faulkland *solus*. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Biddymay* iii. My meals were sent to me, and I took them *solus* on my chest. 1852 MUNDY *Antipodes* (1857) 35 A solvent looking gentleman, *solus* in a buggy. 1878 H. S. LEIGH *Town Garland* 140 It is only when *solus*, away from the throng, 'That I've hypochondriacal fits.

2. Of females: = **SOLA** *a.* 1.

1749 JOHNSON *Irene* v. i. stage-direct. Aspasia, *solus*. 1844 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 353 This must be the hardest task, for so young a creature, to have to play the Queen *solus*. 1882 Mrs. B. M. CROKER *Proper Pride* i. ii. 13 Mounted on her chestnut pony she would... scour *solus* round the fields.

Solute (*sô'lû't*), *sb.* [ad. *L. solut-*um, or substantial use of next. Cf. *OF. solut* payment.]

1. A sum to be received in payment. *Obs.*—

1622 MABBE tr. *Alenian's Guzman d'Alf.* iii. 149 His Masters... booke of remembrances, wherein hee sets downe his Soluties and his debts, what he is to receive and what to pay.

2. The substance dissolved in a solution. 1904 WHETIAM *Rec. Develop. Phys. Sci.* iv. 115 The nature of the interaction which occurs between the solute and the solvent is unknown. 1908 *Athenæum* 25 July 1021 The osmotic action which allows the solvent to pass through a semi-permeable wall while retaining the solute.

Solute (*sô'lû't*), *ppl. a.* [ad. *L. solut-*us, *pa. ppl. of solvere* SOLVE v.]

1. Of loose open texture or composition. *Obs.*

c 1440 tr. *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 250 Eek cornys best wole thrue In opion lond, *solute*. *Ibid.* xiii. 33 In lond that is *solute*... Not depe hem sette. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* App. (1662) 183 From the *solute* Arenosity (as I may so speak) of Air and Fire.

2. Unmarried. *Obs. rare.*

1554 *M.S. Cant. Cathedral Libr.* Reg. N. ff. 166 b. I have married one Agnes Staunton, a single or *solute* woman. *Ibid.* 167 b. One Anne Wescombe, a single and *solute* woman.

3. Of discourse: Free, loose, discursive. *Obs.* 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xxv. § 10 The Interpretations of the Scriptures are of two sorts: Methodical, and *Solute*, or at large. 1680 MACWARD *Contendings* (1723) 177 Some, whom you mind to hit right or wrong in a *solute* and lax discourse.

4. Relaxed, free from care. *Obs.*—

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ii. 585 God of joyous wit, A brow *solute*, and ever-laughing eye.

5. *Bot.* Not adhering; separate.

1760 J. LEE *Intrad. Bot.* iii. xvii. (1765) 270 *Solute*, free or loose, in most Plants. 1866 TREAS. *Bot.* 1021/2 *Solute*, completely separate from neighbouring parts.

6. Dissolved; in a state of solution. Also *fig.* 1890 W. C. WILKINSON *Classic Fr. Course* v. 61 (Stand.), His maxims are like hard and sharp crystals... blandly *solute* and dilute in Montaigne. 1904 WHETIAM *Rec. Develop. Phys. Sci.* iv. 115 A solution may be regarded as containing a number of little systems, each composed of a solute particle surrounded by an atmosphere of solvent.

† **Solute**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *L. solut-*, *ppl. stem of solvere* SOLVE v.]

1. *trans.* To solve, explain, clear up.

In common use c 1545-75.

1533 MORE *Answer. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1092/1 He myght... have sluted theyr questinn. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 64 b. Those that he good grammarians... can gaylie well slute such errors as be made by the mistaking of wordes. 1580 FULKE *Confit. Martial* iv. Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 167 This question (he saith) is not sluted. 1654 [see the *vbl. sb.*].

b. To arrange, settle. *rare*—1.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 145 That if anye controuersie shall happen in this matter, he shall slute and appease the same.

2. To dissolve, nullify. *rare*—1.

1550 ENW. VI *Trnl.*, etc. (Roxb.) 523 That the King of England... with consent of 6 of the ordre may chaunge, overthrow, and slute any thing that is or shalbe made hereafter concerning this ordre.

Hence † **Soluting** *vbl. sb.*

1534 CRANMER *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 277 As well for the defence of the nun's revelations, as for the soluting of my reasons. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. Notes* 172 This... serueth to the soluting of manie like kinde of caualities. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* 179 Of the loosing or soluting of Fallacies.

† **Soluteness**, *Obs. rare.* [f. **SOLUTE** *ppl. a.*]

Want of solidity.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* App. (1662) 183 That this soluteness makes these Aereal Campages iocapable of Personality... and Sensation.

Solution (*sô'lû'sh*), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 solucion, -tioun, 4-6 solucion(e), 6 solucyon(e), solyosion, 6- solution. [a. *OF. soluti*on, -tion (mod. *F.* solution, = *Sp. solución*, *It. soluzione*) or ad. *L. soluti*on-, *solut*io, f. *ppl. stem of solvere* SOLVE v.]

1. The action or process of solving; the state, condition, or fact of being solved.

1375 BARBOUR *Brue* i. 259, I leue all the solucoun Till thaim that ar off mar renoun. 1420 LYNG *Assembly of Gods* 2022 Yef hit had be nomore but for the solucion Of my demaunde and of thys strange vysyon. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 235 The solution of a questyon moued of his sayd blessed delih. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1830) 26b, Thynne argument... needed then no solution at all. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 316 The answering and solution of all his objections against vs. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* iii. 191 The Solutions of all those former Difficulties are reserved for you... to gratifie Posterity withall. 1736 GENTIL. *Mag.* VI. 476 The famous Mr. Leibnitz... own'd that the Solutions of such Problems as these... was a very difficult Task. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 520 Knobs worthy of solution, which alone A Deity could solve. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 93 The use of the tables at the end of this work, in the solution of complicated questions. 1879 CASSELL'S *Techn. Educ.* IV. 91/4 A difficult problem of mixed law and fact for solution by the judges.

b. A particular instance or method of solving or settling; an explanation, answer, or decision.

1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* ii. 25 A man... that shal telle to the kyng the solucoun. 1401 *Polit. Poems* (Rolls) II. 73 And so the similitudes, with the solucioes, hen not worthe the deuellis dir. 1432-50 tr. *Hyden* (Rolls) III. 99 Daniel the prophete 346 a solution of a vision to Nabugodonosor in Caldea. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxii. (Percy Soc.) 157 Now have I answered you your question, and I pray you of a lyke solution. 1596 BR. W. BARLOW *Three Serm.* iii. 126 This may serue for a short solution. 1667 PERVS *Diary* i May, Expecting the solution of the Judges in this point. 1681 HALLYWELL *Melanconia* Title-p. A Solution of the Chiefest Objections brought against the Being of Witches. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 21 ¶ 6 He might have found a better Solution for this Difficulty, than any of those he has made use of. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* in 1772 233 This solution of mine is incessantly denied. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* ii. (1814) 33 These facts afford a rational solution of this curious problem. 1854 FROUDE *Short Stud.* *Spinoza* (1867) 241 Undoubtedly it provides a solution for every difficulty. 1884 J. QUINCY *Figures of Past* 376 These hard names furnish no solution to the problem he presents to us.

c. *Med.* The termination or crisis of a disease.

1851 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* *Solution*, means, also, with many, the termination of a disease... a termination accompanied by critical signs;—and with others, again, it is synonymous with crisis.

2. The action of releasing or setting free; deliverance, release. *Obs.*

a 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* (1811) 407 He aloney opteyned nat solucion of his othe, but also... was declaryd kyng of Scyill. 1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* li. 12 Immediately after thys solucyon or settinge at large of Sathan. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1687) 83/2 As death is the solution of the Soul from the Body. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* iii. xviii. After this solution of the Snuls or Spirits of Wicked Men and Demons from their Vehicles.

3. The action of paying; a payment. *Obs.*

1829 *Sc. Acts. Jas. IV* (1814) II. 222/2 Anent the Recuperation... of annuall Rents in burgh, in falt of Solutioun and payment of the annualls. 1526 *Ord. House*. (1790) 229 To the intent the decompants... may take out the Solutions entred into the said Bookes whereby they may strike the Lydgres. 1563-4 *Sarum Church.* Act. (Swayne, 1806) 109 Allowans for snche solucyones. 1623 COCKERAM *1. Solution*, a payment. a 1722 SIR J. LAUDER *Decisions* Suppl. (1826) III. 280 It neither being by solution, nor other transaction, importing the consent of the creditor thereto.

4. The action of discharging or fulfilling.

1869 *Austin's Lect. Jurispr.* iv. II. 915 The Roman Lawyers themselves talk of... the solution or the redemption of obligations.

II. 5. The action of dissolving, or changing from a solid or gaseous to a liquid state, by means

of a fluid or solvent; the state or fact of being so dissolved.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 86 Ferst of the distillation, Forth with the congelacion, Solution, descencion [etc.]. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* ii. i. in *Asbm. Theatr.* (1652) 135 *Of Solution* now will I speke a word or two. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 274 *Solution*, a principal part of Chymical practice, whereby the incorporation of things conglutinated, is dissolved and attenuated. a 1665 K. DICKEY *Chym. Secr.* ii. 221 Repeat these solutions seven or eight times. 1792 W. HAMILTON tr. *Berthollet's Dyeing* i. 5 The solution of indigo in the sulphuric (vitriolic) acid. 1800 HENRY *Eph. Chem.* (1808) 15 Mechanical agitation facilitates solution. 1879 *TYNALL Lect. Electr.* 2 The effect in both cases is... the solution of the zinc, and the liberation of the hydrogen gas.

† b. The action of fusing, melting, or distilling by means of heat. *Obs. rare.*

a 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 9 They find by their solutions by Fire, some things which they call by these Names, to be that whereinto Bodies are dissolved. 1683 HOLME *Armoury* iii. 425/1 *Distillation*, or *Solution*, is an extracting of Liquors by force of heat.

c. *transf.* Fusion, combination.

1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxxvi, The rose Blendeth its odour with the violet,—*Solution* sweet.

6. A more or less fluid substance produced by the process of solution (see 5); a liquid or semi-liquid preparation obtained by the combination of a solid with a solvent.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* iii. 60 A good solucion of salt in oile. 1677 GREW *Anat. Pl.* (1682) 297, I put to this solution of Nitre, two Drachms of Sal Armoniac; which wholly and easily dissolved in the said solution. 1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins*, etc. (1727) 326 He commends... a solution of Opium in Water to foment the Forehead. 1790 *Phil. Trans.* 359 note, I have therefore confined the word solution to express the substance dissolved together with its solvent. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 453 A solution of lime should be put into the last bottle. 1855 ORR'S *Circ. Sci., Elem. Chem.* 13 We... term the liquid which is obtained a solution of salt in water. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Plants* v. 80 Drops of a solution about as thick as milk.

Fig. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* i. iii. 24 Society is a strong solution of books.

7. A dissolved state or condition. *Freq. state of solution.*

(a) 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxi. § 3 (1819) 333 Keeping things in a state of solution, that is to say, in a state of fluidity. 1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lex.* 90 Animal or vegetable substances in a state of solution. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 115 Certain chemical compounds in a state of solution. *transf.* 1859 *Habits Gd. Society* v. 211 Their partners appear in a most disagreeable condition of solution.

(b) 1802 FLAVIAR *Illustr. Huttonian Th. Earth* 494 The volume of the water... necessary to hold in solution the materials of this shell. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. ix. § 4 As they coagulated from their fluid state, whether of watery solution or fiery fusio. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 120 The water generally holds silica in solution.

Fig. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. i. 297 His [sc. Lessing's] was a mind always in solution. 1877 TALMAGE *Serm.* 338 A tear... is agony in solution.

8. *attrib.* as solution *jar, lake, -tub.*

1867 Tomlinson's *Cycl. Usef. Arts* App. 14/1 The mouth of the solution jar was again closed. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Min.* 323 The liquid which runs out of the solution-tubs runs into tanks. 1834 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June 281 In lime-stone countries, solution lakes are not uncommon.

III. *Of solution of continuity: a. Med.* (Also of *contexion*, of *unity*.) The separation from each other of normally continuous parts of the body by external or internal causes.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 Aij, We haue sayd that there is a kynde of disease, that is called solution of contynuite. *Ibid.*, There be other kyndes of solutions of contynuite. 1625 BACON *Ess. Of Unity in Relig.* (Arb.) 423 As in the Natural Body, a Wound or Solution of Continuity is worse then a Corrupt Humour. 1665 RADCLIFFE *Pract. Physick* 44 This proceeds from solution of continuity of the Veins and Arteries. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Berthol. Anat.* i. xxviii. 67 In which case also it is necessary that there be a Solution of the Connexion of the Neck. 1707 FLOWER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 101 The organic Diseases, and the solution of Unity, must be known by the Signs of the particular Diseases. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. l. § 1. 36 In manifest Solutions of Continuity occasioned by Wounds, Burns, &c. 1818 E. THOMSON *Cullen's Nosologia Meth.* (1820) 264 *Vulnus*, a recent, bloody solution of continuity in a soft part, by a hard body. 1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 794/1 The consequent solution of connection between the various parts of the body.

elipt. 1850 BLUNDELL *Horseman'ship* Tijh, If such solution or division be in a bone, then is it called a fracture.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 86 The solution of a Veine is known by blood of red colour and thick substance.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* A breach, break, or toler-

ruption. 1654 BRANHAM *Just Vind.* ii. (1661) 14 Schisme is... a solution of continuity in the body Ecclesiastic. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 475 Even the hardest things are broken asunder... by solution of their continuity begun in the outermost superficies. 1707 *Curiosities Hist. & Gard.* 77 The Solution of Continuity may hinder the Juice from mounting. 1750 FRANKLIN *Lett. Wks.* 1540 V. 243 If there be the least crack, the minutest solution of continuity in the glass. 1799 E. DU BOIS *Piece Family Biog.* II. 201 Some there are... admitting no solution of continuity in their story, deny any place of rest to... the wearied reader. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* xxiii, Rents, and open seams... might presage a similar solution of continuity in your matrimonial happiness. 1863 TYNALL *Heat* xii. 403 Magnificent gradations of color, one fading into another without solution of continuity. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 9 Jan.

5/3 There will be no solution of continuity in this important department of public affairs.

10. The action of breaking up or separating; dissolution; bringing to an end.

1655 VAUGHAN *Silic. Scint.* L'Envoiy, Frustrate those cancerous, close arts, Which cause solution in all parts, And strike them dumb. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* iii. 6 The Death of Christ upon the Cross was the solution of the Ceremonial Law of Moses. 1689 LOCKE *Civil Govt.* § 80 (1694) 225 Easy and frequent Solutions of Conjugal Society. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Oct. 2/3 That Boer policy had not to its aim the solution of British supremacy in South Africa.

† 11. The action of rendering loose or slack. *Obs.* 1681 tr. *Willis' Remaining Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Solution*, a loosening or weakening, as of the nerves or joints.

Hence **Solutional** *a.*, pertaining to a solution. 1903 *Nature* 3 Dec. 103/2 The persistence of the solution nucleus.

Solution (sōl'ū-shən), *v.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To treat with, fasten or secure by, a solution.

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Oct. 1/3 A further improvement... will dispense with the need for solutioning the canvas. 1898 *Cycling* 63 They should preferably not be vulcanised but merely solutioned together.

† **Solutist**. *Obs.*— [f. as **SOLUTE** *v.* + -IST.] One who solves or finds solutions.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 1. 2/2 Say bold Solutists, solve the Doubt.

† **Solutive**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Also 6-7 solutive, 7 solutive. [ad. med. L. *solūti-vus*, f. *solūt-*, ppl. stem of *solvere* SOLVE *v.* Cf. F. *solutif*, -ive, Sp., Pg., and It. *solutivo*.]

A. adj. 1. Laxative, relaxing. (Common in 17th cent.)

1564-78 *BULLEIN Dial. agst. Pest.* (1886) 50 The sirup of Roses solutive. 1576 G. BAKER tr. *Gesner's Jewell of Health* 112 This electuarie may be matched or myxed with any other solutive medicine. 1620 VENER *Via Recta* vii. 148 Their iuyce is of an abstersive and solutive faculty. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formis & Qual.* 135 Yet the Seeds of this Solutive Cassia are Astringent. 1721 W. GINSON *True Meth. Diet. Horses* xi. (1726) 175 Their first Diet must be... solutive and opening. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirror of Stones* 101 It has a solutive virtue, as skilful Physicians say.

2. Capable of releasing or setting free. 1649 EVELYN *Of Liberty & Servitude* iv. Misc. Writ. (1805) 27 This liberty... is so rare because of her solutive faculty from whatsoever... restrains our affections.

3. Capable of dissolving. 1732 *Hist. Litteraria* III. 372 Its solutive power... extends to the dissolving of all Salts.

B. sb. 1. A laxative or purgative medicine. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* i. xvi. 82 Out of many other such like things may be extracted both meane and violent solutives. 1622 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 351 Solutive forbidden in the cure of the Plague. 1674 R. GOORLEY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 203 To advise them to... be sure that the Solutive be safe.

2. A solvent. 1712 tr. *Pomel's Hist. Drugs* I. 177 The Mercury... becomes a Solutive for Minerals.

† **Solutory**, *sb.* and *a.* *Obs.* [See prec. and -ORY. So OF *solutoire*.]

A. sb. = **SOLUTIVE** *sb.* 1. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Honn. Apoth.* 26 b, If one... were so bounde in hys belly that he could have no sieges, then make him thys solutoire.

B. adj. Used for dissolving or melting. 1650 ASHMOLE *Arxanum* (ed. 3) 255 Dissolve it into Water in a solutory Vessell. 1678 R. RUSSELL *Geber* v. vi. 276 The Solutory or Dissolving Furnace.

Solutrian (sol'ū-tri-ān), **Solutrean** (sol'ū-tri-ān), *a.* [f. the place-name *Solutré* in France (dep. Saône-et-Loire).] Of or belonging to, characterized by, the special type of flint implements found in a cave at Solutré; belonging to the same period as these.

1888 T. WILSON in *Smithsonian Rep. U.S. Nat. Museum* 665 It was in the working of the flint to make these objects that the best art of the Solutrean epoch is manifested. *Ibid.*, One of the fine, Solutrian, leaf-shaped implements. 1896 KEANE *Ethnology* 87 *margin*, Solutrian or Second Cave Age. 1904 WINDLE *Rem. Prehistoric Age Eng.* iii. 57 Solutrean objects underlie those of the Madelainean time at Laugerie Haute.

Solvability (solvābī-lī-ti). [f. next + -ITY. Cf. F. *solvabilité*.]

1. Solvency. 1722-7 BOYER *Dict. Royal* 1, *Solvabilité*, the being solvable or able to pay; solvability. 1851 J. H. BENNET *Shores of Medit.* l. vii. (1875) 200 Catastrophes... have latterly made all parties more careful as to solvability. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 July 30/3 Confidential notes about the solvability of their customers.

2. Solubility. 1858 E. SEVO *Bullion & For. Exchanges* 82 The various degrees of Solvability... are determined by experience. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., The solvability of an equation.

Solvable (sp'lvābī), *a.* Also 7 solvable, solveable. [f. SOLVE *v.* + -ABLE, or *a.* F. *solvable*.]

† 1. Able to pay; solvent. *Obs.* 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* Pref., Many sufficient merchants, though not solvable for the present, make use of the latter [method]. 1655 — *Ch. Hist.* ix. 131 Although imprisonment was imposed by law on persons not solvable. 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in a Wood* iii. iv. Widows are commonly so wise as to be sure their men are solvable before they trust 'em. 1773 *Ann. Reg.* 69 He immediately called an assembly of the deputies of the bank, from whom he obtained their consent to assist all the solvable houses.

† 2. Payable. *Obs. rare.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. 326 Some of those Corrodies... were solvable out of the Exchequer.

3. Capable of being solved.

1676 HALE *Orig. Man.* i. ii. (1677) 56, I do not inquire how or where, because it is not solvable. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 48 Solve several questions he can, Scarce solvable by any man. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* No. 7. 2/2 You can answer all Questions solvable or not. 1785 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 VI. 526, I have rarely met with a case of a smoky chimney, which has not been solvable on these principles. 1879 PROCTOR *Pleas. Ways* Sci. iii. 56 The problem of determining the sun's distance, had seemed fairly solvable in but one or two ways. 1896 CAVLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* XI. 402 A solvable case of the quintic equation.

4. Capable of being dissolved. Also *absol.* 1669 W. SMITHSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 13 The solvent and solvable are both one. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exper. Phil.* i. xi. 460 From being insoluble in water, it is now not only solvable therein, but so greedy of moisture as [etc.].

5. Capable of being resolved into something. 1804-6 SVD. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 368 The love of knowledge is solvable into some other passion at its origin.

Hence **Solvableness**.

1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Solvableness*, ability to pay.

Solve, *sb.* [f. next. Malone's alteration of *solvo* = *soyle*: see **SOIL** *sb.* 5.] *Solution*.

1780 *Shakspeare's Sonn.* (Malone) lix. 14 The solve is this — that thou dost common grow.

Solve (sp'lv), *v.* Also 5 solvyn, 6-7 solve. [ad. L. *solvere* to loosen, dissolve. So Sp. and Pg. *solvers*, It. *solvere*.]

† 1. *trans.* To loosen; to break. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 254 And on his maner þai war wunt... for to solve þer faste. c 1450 LYDG. *Scerres* 1259 Afftir the seounes solve flewm brennyng or moystre.

† 2. *a.* To unbind, untie. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 464f. Solvyn, *supra* in onbyndyn. c 1460 *Ibid.* (Winch.) 322 Onbyndyn, or solvyn, *soluo*. 1616 BULLOKER *Eng. Exp.*, *Solve*, to vntie. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Solve*, to loosen, or undo.

† 3. To absolve. *Obs.*—

1550 BAILE *Image Both Ch.* ii. xiii. e iij, Without y^e blynd bussynge of a papiste, may no synne be solued.

3. To explain, clear up, resolve, answer.

a 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 122 The second cause... is not solved of Rastell; but I had solved it before. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest.* *Chirurg.* M. j. In the fyrste partycle is moued & solued certayne questyons. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 69 Solving all objections gathered out of their obscurer sayings against Catholic doctrine. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 573 That I'eban Monster that propos'd Her riddle, and him, who solv'd it not, devour'd. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* iii. ii. He was then deep in a problem, and we attended at least an hour before he could solve it. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) i. xxii. 284 This writer... suggests another method of solving this difficulty. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* ii. ii. 119 The following consideration will help to solve this point. 1885 TEMPLE *Relig. & Sci.* v. 147 It leaves questions to be solved some of which have not been solved yet.

refl. 1855 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) i. 455 The problem of life... solves itself so very soon at best by death.

† 4. = **SALVE** *v.* 2 i. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* ii. ii. iii. He hath coyned 72 Homocentrickes, to solve all apparellances. 1757 Mrs. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) i. 200 On account of solving appearances to her nicety.

C. Math. To find the answer or solution to (a problem, etc.); to work out.

1737 *Genl. Mag.* VII. 675 There must be found one Condition more to solve the Question, or to reduce it to only one unknown Quantity. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* i. 247 The general method of solving quadratic equations, is by what is called completing the square. 1828 MOORE *Pract. Navig.* 115 How to solve compound courses, or a traverse, has already been shown in Plane Sailing. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallog.* 119 Anyone who can solve a spherical triangle will have no difficulty.

4. To clear off; to pay or discharge.

1558 in *Feuillat Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) Table 1, The Bookes solved as the Discharge thereof maye appear in the saide Booke. 1624 WHITE *Reply to Fisher* 564 Summes of money... to be solved to the Publicans of the Ecclesiastical Roman Tribute. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Met.* 219 Minos returned to his Cretan home, And solved his vows. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIV. 122 Estates in Hertfordshire... were able to pay £17,509... towards solving the debt.

5. To dissolve, put an end to, settle.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 555 Hee... would... solve high dispute With conjugal Caresses. 1701 STEELE *Christian Hero* 91 An Army, whose Swords can make right in Power, and solve controversy in Belief. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegy* xv. 86 These the sounds that chase unholly strife! Solve envy's charm.

6. To dissolve; to melt.

1662 [see **SOLVED**]. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exper. Phil.* i. x. 399 It will be easily solved in hot water. 1852 *Trul. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. 1. 170 The plant (grass) that takes up the material solved takes up the water also. 1880 *Paper & Printing Trades Trul.* xxxi. 4 Solve next a small quantity of bichromate of potassa in distilled water.

fig. 1839-52 BAILEY *Festus* 23 The electric touch solved both our souls together.

Hence **Solved** *ppl. a.*; **Solving** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1662 J. CNANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 309 The solved floure of Sulphur. *Ibid.*, The solved Body of Sulphur is self. 1706 STEVENS *Span. Eng. Dict.* 1, *Solucion*,... the Solving of a Question. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 164 The solvent and solved both concur in producing these effects in the water. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Threnody*, My

servant Death, with solving rite, Pours finite into infinite. 1852 *Trul. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. 1. 170 As long as the water is kept in motion it carries its solved substances with it. 1883 FLEMING *Old Violins* 273 Its presence does not injure the solving power of the alcohol. 1895 *Athenum* 25 May 665/2 The solving of the vexed questions that beset us.

Solvency (sp'lvēnsi). [f. **SOLVENT** *a.*: see -ENCY.] The state of being solvent. Also *attrib.*

1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Solvency*, paying. 1730 — (fol.), *Solvency*, a Paying or Capacity of paying Debts, &c. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 338 The debtor prescribing... the medium of his solvency to the creditor. 1805 *Ann. Rev.* III. 293 The reputation for solvency of one institution. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* i. 533 The bills of private merchants, of whose solvency they could not always feel secure. 1863 FAWCETT *Polit. Econ.* iii. ii. 432 All those who place confidence in the solvency of a particular banker. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 6/2 The last Blue-book of the Friendly Societies... gives a solvency valuation of 175, in the pound of the three leading temperance benefit societies.

Solvend. ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *solvend-um*, neut. gerundive of *solvere* SOLVE *v.*] Something to be dissolved.

1738 *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 108 The Particles of the Solvend having imbibed the Particles of the Menstruum. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 467 A fluid whose specific affinity to the particles of a solvend is greater than the integrant affinity of the ultimate particles of the solvend to each other. 1867 Tomlinson's *Cycl. Useful Arts* App. 229/2 A saturated solution... is one in which the adhesion of the solvent and the cohesion of the solvend mutually balance each other.

|| **Solvendo**. Now *Sc.* [L., dative gerund of *solvere* SOLVE *v.*] Solvent.

Modified forms (as *solvendo*), with transference of meaning, also occur in *Sc.* dialect use.

a 1684 LEIGHTON *Expos. Ten Commandm.* Wks. (1868) 492 If God be solvendo, if he be a sufficient debtor. [1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Solvendo esse*, a Term in Law, signifying that a Man hath wherewith to pay, or is a Person solvent.] 1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.*, *Solvendo*,... sufficient to pay one's debts, solvent, [Anglus]... *Solvendo* is also used, Aberdein.

Solvent (sp'lvēnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *solvent-*, *solvens*, pres. pple. of *solvere* SOLVE *v.*]

A. adj. 1. Able to pay all one's debts or liabilities.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pluto's Trav.* lxxviii. 375 Certain Chineses, who were not men solvent, but became bankrupts. 1664 *Addit. to Life Mede* M's Wks. (1672) p. xxxvi, Mr. Mede began... to refuse... and objected, How shall I be able to be solvent in convenient time? 1698 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 379 The commons read the bill... for discovery of solvent prisoners estates. 1812 CRAWFORD *Borough* xxii. 49 They would be solvent, and deplore a debt. 1846 GROVE *Greece* (1862) II. 312 A solvent man capable of... fulfilling a contract. 1885 *Law Times* Ref. LIII. 484/2 If the plaintiff in England had been solvent, no security would have been required.

transf. 1667 ORMONDE *MSS.* in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. V. 45 Sir Daniel Bellingham... is... to issue such solvent assignments as they may receive speedy satisfaction. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 183 'Tis probable y^e most of y^e solvent Arrears are already gather'd.

comb. 1852 MUNDY *Antiquities* (1857) 35 A solvent looking gentleman, solus in a buggy, is the very thing for a highwayman.

2. Dissolving; causing solution

1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 9 [Lightning] being of a very subtle nature... and solvent of the parts of bodies. 1791 J. JONES in Beddoes *On Calculus* (1793) 32 The extraordinary efficacy of the sal soda I had seen in the last case, induced me to try its solvent powers in this. 1807 *Phil. Trans.* XCvii. 146 The excretory ducts of the glands, which secrete the solvent liquor. 1832 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xii. 298 The disintegrating and solvent powers of chemical agents... 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 122 The comparative ease with which limestone yields to the solvent action of water. *fig.* 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* xi. 329 Among the most powerful solvent influences were certain philosophical theories.

3. Helping to solve or explain.

1872 TULLOCH *Rational Theol.* i. i. 34 The most significant and solvent of all the rational principles enunciated by Arminianism.

B. sb. 1. A substance (usually a liquid) having the power of dissolving other substances.

1671 BOYLE *Uesf. Nat. Philos.* II. ii. 18 By a substitution of burnt Allom for Vitriol... we made Solvents for Silver, as good as theirs. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Solvent*, that which dissolveth or openeth the parts of the matter to be wrought upon. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 159 Water... is found the most universal solvent of the food of man and other animals. 1782 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 51 If formed by solution, they... retain a portion of their solvent or precipitant. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* vi. 187 Some of the acids frequently act as mere solvents. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) i. ii. 43 The solvent of the iodine is perfectly transparent.

b. fig. A dissolving or disintegrating influence. 1841 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Intellect* Wks. (Bohn) i. 143 Silence is a solvent that destroys personality. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ratf. Shirl.* II. 5 Fine phrases which have acted as solvents upon... unreasoning Whiggism and Toryism. 1886 *Contemp. Rev.* July 72 The great solvent of Indian caste prejudice is Western thought.

2. Something which solves, explains, or settles. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) i. 292 Those who, perceiving... yet undefined discoveries... imagine that they will prove a universal solvent. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (1877) I. 43 How the absence of theistic faith tends... to make philosophy the universal solvent of fact. 1890 'R. BOLTONWOOD' *Colonial Ref.* (1891) 317 H... was compelled to employ that only universal solvent, a cash payment.

3. A laxative; a loosener.

1815 KINIR & Sr. *Entomol.* (1818) I. 314 Had I addressed you a century ago, I should have recommended the wood-

louse as a solvent and aperient. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. Pref., He took it [tobacco], he would say, as a solvent of speech.

4. A person able to pay all his debts.

1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1853) 354 Every insolvent blames a solvent, that will not lend him money.

Hence **Solvently** *adv.*

1872 H. BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 437 That personal life-giving spirit that will touch as it were solvently, all the secret bonds and propagative chains of causes.

Solver (sp'lvə), [f. SOLVE *v.* + -ER *1.*] One who solves.

1779 DE FOE *Crisoe* I. (Globe) 222 A Casuist, or a Solver of Difficulties. 1864 *Athenæum* No. 1920. 217/2 Solver of problems. 1876 *Academy* 30 Sept. 337/1 The lynx-eyed public solvers often detect some simple second solution. 1898 *Month* Nov. 550 The solver of their doubts and difficulties.

† **Solve**, *v.* Obs. Forms: *pa. pple.* (and *pa. t.*) 4 solwid (sulwid), soluid, solewid, 4-5 solwyd, solowed; 5 *inf. sol(o)wyn.* [Related to older Flem. *soluven*, *seuweisen*, MHG. *soluven*, or to OHG. *solagūn*, *sologūn* (MHG. *solgen*, also *solgen*): cf. SOL *a.* and SOLE *v.* 3]

1. *trans.* To defile, soil, sully.

1300 *Cursor M.* 10637 Vr lauerd wil him neuer bede To saul pat solwid es wit sinn. *Ibid.* 22491 Lauerd I how mai we han bis thole, pat es sua sulwid in vr sin. c. 1425 *Cast. Perce.* 3421 In Macro Plays 179 Man hathe... solwyd hes solwe with synyns seuene. c. 1440 *Prouph. Parv.* 464/1 Solwyn, or fowlyn (P. solowyn), maculo, *deturp.* *Ibid.*, Solwyng (P. solowynge), *deturpacio*, *sordidacio*.

2. *intr.* To become soiled or dirty.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9152 Heere ne nayles neuer grewe, Ne solowed clothes, ne turned heve.

† **Solwy**, *v.* Obs. rare. [Related to prec.] Dirty. c. 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1777 Smockes hadde sche and y. And hir was solwy to sen. *Ibid.* 1788. c. 1325 *Glost. W. de Bibbesu.* in Wright *Voc.* 171 [E si la nape seyt trop soyle; *glased*] solwy.

Hence † **Solwiness**, pollution. Obs.

1300 *Cursor M.* 10887 Wit-vten sid or solwines Sal þou be maiden als þou es. *Ibid.* 29037.

Soly, *v.* Obs. ff. **SOLELY** *adv.* **Solybubbe**, obs. f. SILLABUB. **Solyteit** (e, **Solyteute**, obs. ff. **SOLICIT** *v.*, **SOLICITUDE**.

Solydyne, obs. var. **CELANDINE**. c. 1425 *Eng. Voc.* in W. Wulker 644 *Hec selidonia*, *solydyne*.

† **Solymæ'an**, *a.* rare. [f. L. *Solyma* for *Hiero-solyma* Jerusalem.] Of or belonging to Jerusalem. 1681 *Drayden Abs. & Aehit.* 513 The Solymæan Rout.. Saw with Disdain an Ethnick Plot begun.

Solys (set), **Solys** (set) *ation*, **Solyster**, obs. ff. **SOLICIT** *v.* and *a.*, **SOLICITATION**, **SOLICITER**.

† **Soma** ¹ (sō'mā). [Skr. *sōma*, = Zend *haōma*, Pers. *hōm*; see HOM.]

1. An intoxicating drink holding a prominent place in Vedic ritual and religion.

The soma was prepared from the juice of a plant which is commonly supposed to have been *Asclepias acida* or *Sarcostemma viminalis* (or *acidum*).

1827 [see sense 2]. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 174/2 The soma, when properly prepared, is a powerful spirit. 1869 T. C. BARKER *Aryan Civiliz.* I. (1891) 3 From the Hindoo he [the fire-god] has the fermented drink called soma. 1872 WHITTIER *Brewing of Soma* iv, From tent to tent The Soma's sacred madness went, A storm of drunken joy. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 205/2 The soma... must have played an important part in the ancient worship, at least as early as the Indo-Persian period.

attrib. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 175/1 What else is this act of drinking the soma-juice but a kind of sacrament? 1874 L. J. TROTTER *Hind. India* I. 1. 4 He [Indra] delights in drinking the sacred soma juice. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 205 Among the Vaidik rites the soma-sacrifices are the most solemn and complicated. 1895 A. NUTT *Voy. Bran* I. 321 The immortality claimed by the soma devotee.

2. *Soma plant*, the plant yielding the soma-juice. Also *ellipt.*

1827 COLEBROOKE in *Trans. Royal Asiatic Soc.* I. 465 The presenting of expressed juice of the soma plant. 1866 *Trans. Bot. Soc. v. Asclepias*, The bruised stem and leaves of the Soma plant yield a juice [etc.]. 1882 *Cornh. Mag.* June 720 The soma plant, by which Indra conquers Vritra.

† **Soma** ² (sō'mā). *Phys.* [a. Gr. *σῶμα* body.] The body of an organism in contrast to the germ-cells. Also *attrib.* in *soma-plasm*.

1839 tr. *Weismann's Ess. Heredity*, etc. 122 It is necessary to distinguish between... the body in its narrower sense (*soma*) and the germ-cells. *Ibid.* 154 The perishable and vulnerable nature of the soma. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIX. 259/2 With Weismann, we suppose the germ-plasm to be different in kind from the general soma-plasm. 1904 *Brit. Med. J.* 15 Oct. 966 If the mother be addicted to drink, additional damage may be done to the soma during intra-uterine life.

Somal (sō'māl), *a.* [f. Gr. *σῶμα* body, **SOMA** ².] Of or pertaining to the body.

1900 *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 20 Feb. 134 The slight difference in size between the dermal and somal chæters.

† **Soma-andrie**, *a.* Obs. ¹ [f. Gr. *σῶμα* body + *ἀνδρ-*, *ἀνρ* man.] Relating to the human body. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Physick* 21 The Cause, why Providence... also has absconded the great Psych[ic] handrick as well as Soma-andrick Secret of the Chymical Grand Elixir.

Somaschian (sō'mæ'skiān), *sb.* and *a.* [f. It. *Somaschi*, pl. of *Somasco* (cf. next), f. *Sōmasca*,

a place lying north-west from Bergamo in Italy.]

a. sb. A member of a religious order, chiefly engaged in charitable instruction, founded at Somasca by Gerolamo Emiliani about 1530. *b. adj.* Of or pertaining to this order.

1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* III. 2214 The order of the Somaschians... in the Roman-Catholic Church.

† **Somasque**. Obs. Also 7 **Somask**. [a. F. *Somasque*, ad. It. *Somasco*, f. *Somasca* (see prec.)] = **SOMASCHIAN sb.**

1686 tr. *Bouhours' St. Ignatius* v. 284 He had made the same Answer some Years before, in reference to the Somasques, and the Theatines. 1893 tr. *Emiliani's Monast. Orders* xviii. 188 The Fathers of the Christian Doctrin... petition'd to be united to the Somasques. 1708 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* II. iv. xi. 450 Jerome Emiliani, a noble Venetian, in the year 1530 founded some Regular Clerks, called Somasques, from the name of the place where they lived.

Somatal (sō'mātāl), *a.* Zool. [f. Gr. *σῶμα*, *σῶμα*-body.] Of or pertaining to the body.

1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 243 The animal is chiefly divided into a somatal and a pallial portion.

Somatalgia. rare. [f. as prec. + Gr. *-αλγία*, f. *ἀλγος* pain.] Bodily pain or suffering.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* B j, *Somatalgia* and *Psychalgia*, the one the dyscrasie of the body, the other the malady and distemperature of the soule. 1908 G. S. HALL *Adolescence* I. 480 The readiness with which psychalgia passes to somatalgia.

Somatic (sō'mæ'tik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *σῶμα*-*κόος*, f. *σῶμα*, *σῶμα*-body. So F. *somatique*.]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to the (or a) body; bodily, corporeal, physical.

1775 ASH, *Somatic*, corporeal, belonging to a body. 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestomathia* Wks. 1843 VIII. 187 *Somatic*, or Somaticological fictitious entities. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Dec. 709/1 Those in which somatic and psychical coefficients are manifestly intermingled. 1884 BLACKMORE *Tommy Upmore* I. iii. 23 Variant motions and emotions, both somatic and psychical.

b. Anat. and Phys. of parts of the body.

1859 HUXLEY *Oceanic Hydrozoa* 26 The diverticulum of the somatic cavity becomes pyriform. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.* *Calcut.* 6 The nutritive, or somatic, fluid occupying the general cavity of the body. 1881 *Jrnl. Microscop. Sci.* Jan. 73 The two layers of the mesoblast, somatic and splanchnic. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 371 The termination of the somatic nerves derived from the segment of the cord.

c. spec. Pertaining to the soma in contrast to the germ.

1888 *Nature* 14 June 156/2 In the Metazoa, the germ-cells, instead of remaining single, give rise to the vast number of somatic cells which compose the adult structure. 1896 MRS. ROMANES *Life & Lett. Romanes* 35 It is demonstrated that the somatic tissues of the scion have exercised an effect on the germinal elements of the stock.

2. Affecting the body.

1835-6 J. A. SYMONDS in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 791 *note*, The writer is indebted to... Dr. Prichard for the suggestion of *somatic* (instead of *systemic*)... but he has not had the courage to introduce it into the text. 1839-47 CARPENTER *Ibid.* III. 757/2 Molecular death is not always an immediate consequence of somatic death. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 425 Hypnotism could do nothing in somatic affections.

B. sb. pl. Somaticology.

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestomathia* Wks. 1843 VIII. 87 This branch of Art and Science is entitled to the appellation of Coenosopic Anthropurgics, or Somatics. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 15 June 621 The Germans retort by accusing their adversaries... of 'mechanical, soulless somatics (*somatik*)'.

So **Somatical**, *a.* 'corporeal, bodily, substantial' (Bailey, 1727); **Somatically** *adv.*

1847 tr. *Feuchtersleben's Med. Psychol.* 219 Somatically they [i.e. certain excitements] act at the expense of the brain. 1902 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Mar. 421 But while the Seri Indians are so well developed somatically... they have been no less notorious... for unparalleled laziness.

Somatico-, combining form of Gr. *σωματικός* **SOMATIC** *a.*, in *somatico-hedonistics* (see quot.).

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestomathia* Wks. 1843 VIII. 90 Under the name of Somatico-Hedonistics might be collected and comprehended those branches of art and science which, as above, have for their objects those modifications of pleasure, which have the body for their seat.

† **Somatism**. Obs. ¹ [f. as next + -ISM.] Materialism.

1870 DE FOE *Apparition D.'s* Wks. 1841 XIX. 267 To the prevailing of Somatism and the Hobbsean principle in these times.

Somatist (sō'mätist). [f. Gr. *σῶμα*, *σῶμα*-body, **SOMA** ² + -IST.]

† 1. A materialist. Obs.

1876 GLANVILLE *Ess. Philos. & Relig.* iv. 33 The name and notion of such Somatists, as are for meer Matter and Motion, and exclude immaterial Being. 1894 BURTHOGGE *Reason* 201 What will... [a] meer Somatist say to the Corps-Candles, or Dead Mens Lights, in Wales?

2. *attrib.* Pertaining to, connected with, the soma. 1908 *Outlook* 5 Sept. 293/1 The issue between the somatist or 'mnemic' theory, as presented by Mr. Darwin and the doctrines of Weismannism.

Somato- (sō'māto), *a.* Gr. *σῶμα*-*κόος*, combining form of *σῶμα*, *σῶμα*-body (see **SOMA** ²), used in a number of scientific terms, as *somatocyst*, a sac forming the proximal end of the hydrosoma in oceanic hydrozoa; *somatogenetic* *a.*, *somato-genic* *a.* (see quotes); † *somatognosy*, *somatology*; *somatoplasm*, *soma-plasm*; *somato-*

pleure (see quot. 1874); *somatopleuric* *a.*, of or belonging to the somatopleure; *somato-tomy*, anatomy.

Many similar compounds occur in special works or are recorded in recent dictionaries, as *somatoblast*, *-chrome*, *-derm*, *-graphy*, *-phyte*, *-phlytic*, etc.

1859 HUXLEY *Oceanic Hydrozoa* 31 The 'somatocyst is narrow and subcylindrical. 1870 H. A. NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 79 The proximal end of the hydrosoma is modified into a peculiar cavity called the somato-cyst. 1905 G. A. REID *Princip. Heredity* I. 6 Acquired characters take origin (as a rule) in the cell-descendants of the germ-cell; that is, they are 'soma-genetic in origin. 1889 in *Ref. Brit. Assoc.* 767 He [Weismann] uses the term 'soma-genetic' to express those characters which first appear in the body itself. 1811-31 BENJAMIN *Logic* App. Wks. 1843 VIII. 284 Somaticology, 'soma-genosy, or somatics. 1891 tr. *Weismann's Ess. Heredity*, etc. 104 If the germ-plasm and the substance of the body, the 'soma-plasm, have always occupied different spheres. 1890 WEISMANN in *Nature* 6 Feb. 320/2 My germ-plasm or idioplasm of the first ontogenetic grade is not modified into the somatoplasm of Prof. Vines. 1874 FOSTER & BALFOUR *Elem. Embryol.* 38 The upper (or outer) leaf of the blastoderm, from its giving rise to the body-walls, is called the 'somatopleure. 1888 Q. *Jrnl. Microscop. Sci.* XXVIII. 111 The lower end lies outside the angle... between the somatopleure and splanchnopleure. 1874 FOSTER & BALFOUR *Elem. Embryol.* 39 The 'soma-pleuric investment of the yolk sac. 1900 *Nature* 12 Apr. 560/2 Prior to the formation of the somatopleuric system represented by the cardinal veins, &c. 1851 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med. Sci.* 797/1 'Somatotomy.

Somatological (sō'mātōlō'jdzikāl), *a.* [f. **SOMATO-** + **-LOGICAL**. Cf. F. *somatologique*.] Of or pertaining to somatology.

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestomathia* Wks. 1843 VIII. 149 Linnæus, the father, as he may be termed, of Somatological tactics. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 54 (1822) II. 15 *Kubla Khan*... he calls 'a psychological curiosity'. It is so; but it is also and still more a somatological or bodily one. 1898 HADDON *Study of Man* 438 Instructions for making certain somatological observations.

Hence **Somatologically** *adv.*

1888 *Science* 9 Nov. 227/1 Equal to denying that the Basques and the Fins belong somatologically to the white race. *Ibid.* 228/1.

Somato-logist. [See next and -LOGIST.] One who studies, or is skilled in, somatology.

1893 D. G. BRINTON in *Smithsonian Rep.* 594 The constant blending of extreme physical types which the somatologist discovers in the remains from the oldest cemeteries around that great interior sea.

Somatology (sō'mātōlō'jdzī). [f. **SOMATO-** + **-LOGY**, or ad. mod. L. *somatologia* (O. Casmann, 1596). Cf. F. *somatologie* (1762).]

1. A treatise or science dealing with the properties of bodies.

1736 BAILEY (fol.) Pref., *Somatology*,... a Discourse of Matter or Substance in the General, the Natures and inseparable Properties of Bodies. 1813-21 BENTHAM *Ontology* Wks. 1843 VIII. 195/1 Somatology, the only branch of physics that comes under the cognisance of sense.

2. A treatise or science dealing with the human body in some respect.

1851 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med. Sci.*, *Somatology*, a treatise on the human body. Anatomy. 1868 PORTER *Human Intellect* (1870) § 3-7. Somatology signifies the science of the body only, and is subdivided into anatomy and physiology. 1898 D. G. BRINTON in *Haddon Study of Man* 497 Somatology.—Physical and Experimental Anthropology.

Somatome (sō'mā'mē), [f. **SOMA** (TO) + -TOME.] A section or segment of the body.

1856 GOODSIR in *Edinb. New Philos. Jrnl.* V. 121 To the constituent segment, with its diverging appendages, I apply the term Somatome... The constituent somatomes are invariably arranged in groups.

Hence **Somatomeic** *a.*

1882 *Trans. Linn. Soc. II.* 111. 166 Only where the notochord lingers can any trace of somatomeic division be seen.

Sombre (sp'mbrə), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *sombre*, of uncertain origin: cf. Sp. and Pg. *sombrio*, f. *sombra* shade. See also **SOMBROUS** *a.*]

A. adj. 1. Of inanimate natural objects and their attributes: Characterized by the presence of gloom or shadow; depressingly dark, dusky, or obscure.

1760 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1845) IV. 85 Painted ceilings, inlaid floors, and unpainted wainscots make every room sombre.

1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* cxxxii, This city... had a sombre and poor appearance. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 184 This coast... dark, gloomy, and silent... a savage sombre air spread over the whole. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xliii, 'I be first shoot... of the yet unbroken stream, and the deep and sombre abyss into which it was emptied. 1856 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* xv. § 674 The sombre skies and changeable weather of our latitudes. 1882 Miss HADDON *Alt. Royal vi*, The dining-room was sombre and substantial.

2. Of persons, their appearance, etc.: Gloomy, lowering, dark and sullen or dejected.

1767 GRAINGER *Ode Solitude* 52 Late in Hagley you were seen, With blood-red eyes, and sombre mien. 1823 BYRON *Island* III. vi, Till lifting up again his sombre eye, It glanced on Torquil. 1855 BAKING-GOULD *Wervolvet* vi. 75 The man... was a sombre ill-looking fellow.

b. Of thoughts, feelings, etc.: Melancholy, dismal, darksome.

1821 JOHANN BAILLIE *Met. Leg.*, *Ghost Fado* xxii, All Remain'd in sombre mood. 1832 DOWNS *Lett. Contin. Countr.* I. 390 The entire shore is lined with dilapidated edifices, which would, under other circumstances, have awakened sombre reflections. 1877 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Makers Florence* vii, (1877) 297 No doubt it cast a gleam of sombre hope upon his confinement.

3. Conveying gloomy ideas or suggestions.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.*, *Hotel at Paris*, Beshrew the sombre pencil I said I vauntingly. a 1854 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* x. (1878) 334 Sombre as the poem at first appears, it works its way on to happy hopes. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours Libr.* (1892) II. ii. 56 Such sketches are a pleasant relief to his more sombre portraiture.

4. Of colours or colouring: Of a dark shade or tinge; dark, dull.

1805 WILKES *Mem.* II. 175 The olive-tree... is a sombre brown, when one expects a green. 1835 J. DUNCAN *Beetles* (Nat. Lib.) 186 Those [insects] that derive their nourishment from decomposed vegetables are usually of a sombre hue. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxii. 577 Ecclesiastics and persons of gravity affected sombre colours.

b. Of things in respect of colour. (Cf. 1.)

1829 GRIFFITH tr. *Civier* VIII. 315 Sombre Plover, *Charadrius fuscus*. 1839 G. BIRO *Nat. Philos.* 333 The chloride of silver... becomes of a deep slate colour in the violet, and in the sombre space beyond it. 1851 BRIMLEY *Ess.* 158 He had originally a fine sombre complexion. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 152 A sombre garb was worn by the nuns, and coarse cowls by the friars.

5. Comb., as sombre-clad, -coloured, -minded, sombre-looking adjs.

1850 LYNCH *Theoph. Trin.* v. 85 Dissatisfied, querulous, sombre-minded persons. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide English Lakes* (1879) 337 A wild and sombre-looking mass of rocks and precipices. 1889 S. J. HICKSON *Naturalist in N. Celebes* 214 The pious and sombre-clad Christian natives. 1899 MACKAIL *W. Morris* II. 191 The vast sombre-coloured crowd.

B. sb. Sombre character; sombreness. rare.

1795 H. M. WILLIAMS *Lett. France* I. 164 Fonfrede and Ducos relieved the sombre of the piece by the habitual liveliness of their characters. 1811 *Henry & Isabella* I. 285 A deep sombre spread itself over every thing.

Sombre (sp'mbrɔɪ), v. [f. SOMBRE a.]

1. trans. To make sombre.

1787 HILDITCH *Rosa* II. 52 Life, like... the iris bow, is becloud glowing in vivid charms, or sombered by gloom. 1807 SIR R. WILSON in *Life* (1862) II. vii. 208 Our entertainment was somewhat sombered by the intelligence. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 44 The midnight moon Looks sombered o'er the forests. 1873 MORLEY *Roisseau* I. 315 One... whose imagination, already sombered by the triumphant cruelty and superstition which raged around him, was suddenly struck with horror.

2. intr. To become or grow sombre.

1848 *Tail's Mag.* XV. 422 The picture sombered. 1893 *Temple Bar* XCIX. 43 Day again had sombered into night. Hence *Sombered, Sombering* ppl. adjs. 1849 WHITTIER *Lakeside* 28 This lake... Wallied round with sombering pines. 1873 MASSON *Drum.* of *Hawth.* xx. 453 The russet and the yellow coming in patches amid the doubly sombered green.

Sombreish, a. rare -t. Somewhat sombre.

a 1845 BARNAM *Ingl. Leg. Ser.* iii. *Knt. & the Lady* (1905) 471 Her thoughts having taken a sombre-ish train.

Sombrely (sp'mbrɔɪli), adv. [f. SOMBRE a. + -ly 2.] In a sombre manner.

1850 LD. LYTTON *Lucile* II. vi. § 4. 11 The brass-fronted... audible aurore gone sombrely forth. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sy. Gipsy* 351 The boats went sombrely upon the sombre waves. 1876 — *Dan. Der.* xxx. The place was sombrely in keeping with the black roads.

Sombreness (sp'mbrɔɪnɪs). [f. SOMBRE a. + -ness.] The state of being sombre; gloominess; gloom; dullness.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1856 *Times* 13 June, Mourning so deep... that not even a speck of white relieved its sombreness. 1856 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 53 The general air of sombreness and privation. 1887 *Scribner's Mag.* II. 167 The sombreness of the bordering houses.

Sombrière (sp'mbrɔɪrɛit). Min. [f. *Sombrière*, one of the Antilles islands + -ière 2 b.] A compound of phosphate of lime and phosphate of alumina, found on the island of Sombrière and other small islands in the West Indies.

1852 T. L. PHIPSON in *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XV. 277 Its composition and properties prove it to be a new species, to which I have given the name sombrière.

Sombrière (sp'mbrɔɪrɛit). Also 7 sumbrero, -briero, 8 somerera (?). [Sp. *sombrero* (= Pg. *sombreiro*), f. *sombra* shade.]

† 1. An Oriental umbrella or parasol. Obs.

Purchas and Herbert also use the fuller expression *sombrero de sol*.

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 258 With a great Sombrero or shadow over their heads... as broad as a great cart wheel. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 316 Some... hold a Sombrero or Umbrella in their hands to shield the flaming Sun. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* p. 51 We saw two Sombreros (a Mark for some of Quality) held up in the Boat-stern. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxvii. 338 Some lusty Dutch Men to carry their Palenquens and Somereras or Umbrellas.

2. A broad-brimmed hat, usually of felt or some soft material, of a type common in Spain and Spanish America.

1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XI. 530 A brown cap or silk net, with a large flatted hat called a *sombrero* over it. 1823 SCOTT *Quent. D.* xiv. A slouched overspreading hat, which resembled the sombrero of a Spanish peasant. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomer* I. 280 In a velvet coat with a sombrero slouched over his face. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 177 It is sometimes called... the hat-palm, the young shoots making excellent sombreros or panamas. attrib. 1891 E. ROPER *By Track & Trail* ix. 134 Their hats were of the sombrero order. 1900 *Times* 29 Jan. 10/3 Graceful Khaki-coloured sombrero hats.

Sombrous (sp'mbrɔʊs), a. [f. F. *sombre* SOMBRE a. + -ous. Cf. obs. F. *sombroux*, Sp. and Pg. *sombroso*.] Sombre; of a sombre character or aspect.

1. Of inanimate natural objects and their attributes. Cf. SOMBRE a. 1.

c 1730 BURN Lett. *N. Scott.* (1822) I. 286 Their... horrid gloom, made yet more sombre by the shades... they communicate one to another. 1787-9 WORDSW. *Evening Walk* 156 Where... the sombre pine and yew-tree o'er the silver rocks recline. 1803 *Forist of Hohelnbe* I. 50 The long sombre avenue that led to the front of the Castle. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tout Cringle* xiv. The fast falling shades of evening were deepened by the sombre shadow of the immense tree overhead. 1889 P. H. EMERSON *Eng. Idyls* 47 Ghostly loomed the baleful wreck and sombre beacons of the channel.

absol. 1862 D. G. F. MACDONALD *Brit. Columbia* 332 The whole territory... is endowed with savage beauty... and extremely interesting to the lover of the sombre.

2. a. Of persons, etc. Cf. SOMBRE a. 2.

1792 *Childr. Theopis* 49 When once in a moon Sombrous John condescends... to glad all his friends. 1799 MRS. J. WEST *Tale of Times* II. 36 Smothered discontent often made him meet... inquiries... with the sombre brow of sorrow. 1802 — *Infidel Father* I. 136 Though the sombre air of melancholy never after left his face. 1834 CAMPBELL *Mrs. Siddons* II. viii. 200 Kemble, [acting] on this occasion, was uncommonly sombrous.

b. Of thoughts, feelings, etc. Cf. SOMBRE a. 2 h.

1751 WARBURTON *Pope's Wks.* III. 190 A poor despicable superstition, a low sombre passion. 1772-2 *Ess. fr. Bachelor* (1773) I. 239 His dull sombre imagination rendered him incapable of varying his ideas on any subject. 1817 J. EVANS *Excurs. Windsor*, etc. 373 Under these sombre feelings, even at this early period of life [etc.]. 1834 CAMPBELL *Mrs. Siddons* II. iii. 78 A serious temper, somewhat inclined to be sombre.

3. Of abstract ideas, conditions, etc.

1750 WARBURTON *Doct. Grace* I. Wks. 1811 VIII. 293 A sparkling luxuriance of thought, and a sombre rankness of expression. 1778 WATSON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* III. xxvii. 150 A certain uniform strain of sombre gravity. 1795 SOUTHEY *To Lycan*, The venom'd juice will... Lull reason's powers to sombre sleep. 1820 *Ann. Reg.* II. 724 The future for Spain appears again under a sombre and disturbed aspect.

4. Of colours or colouring. Also trans. Cf. SOMBRE a. 4.

1792 S. ROGERS *Pleasures of Ment.* II. 167 Time's sombre touches soon correct the piece. 1797 T. PARK SONN. 95 Let him in sombre colours paint her lot. 1802 MRS. J. WEST *Infidel Father* I. p. iii. The episcopal characters have a use besides relieving the sombre hue of the principal personages.

b. = SOMBRE a. 4 b.

1799 MRS. J. WEST *Tale of Times* I. 212 The messenger... found the castle attired in the most sombre weeds of woe.

5. Comb., as sombre-looking adj.

1802 MRS. J. WEST *Infidel Father* II. 302 The Hymeneal Vulcan sometimes sees as sombre looking suppliants approach his altar.

Hence Sombrously adv.; Sombrousness.

1796 *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 129 He looked very sombrously. 1847 WEBSTER, *Sombrously*, gloomily. *Sombrousness*, state of being sombrous.

Some (sʊm), indef. pron., a, adv., and sb. 1

Forms: 1-6, 9 dial. sum (9 dial. zum), 3-4 sum, 4-5, 6 Sc. some, summe; 4 soume, 5 soume, 5 (9 dial.) soom; 3-5, 7, 9 dial. som (4 zom, 7 dial. z'om), 5 somm, somp; 3-6 soume, 3- some (4, 9 dial. zome). [Common Teut.: OE. *sum*, = OFris. *sum* (Nfris. *son*), MDu. *son*, *zom* (Wflem. *son*, *zom*), OS. *sum* (MLG. *sum*, *son*), OHG. and MHG. *sum* (G. dial. *sum*, *son*, *söm*), ON. *sumr* (Icel. *sumur*, Norw. *sum*; MSw. *sum*, *son*, Sw. *sonn* neut., Da. *sonne* pl.), Goth. *sums*; the stem is also found in Gr. *ἄπο* (as *ἀπόθεν* from some place) and Skr. *sama* any, every. The word has had greater currency in English than in the other Teutonic languages, in some of which it is now restricted to dialect use, or represented only by derivatives or compounds, as Wfris. *sommige*, sonlike, Du. *sommige* (also *somtiids*, *somwijlen* sometimes), LG. *sömige* (G. dial. *summige*).

A. indef. pron.

For all and some, whole and some, see ALL a. 12, WHOLE a.

I. In singular uses.

† 1. One or other of a number of persons; someone, somebody. In later use also in phr. *some or other*. Obs.

(a) *Beowulf* 1432 Summe Geata teod of flambogan feores zetwæfde. a 1000 *Riddles* xv. 15 (Gr.), Ponne ic winde seæl sincfæ swelgan of sumes bosome. a 1225 *Anec. R.* 70 Summes kurtseie is nodelesse turnd hire to vuele. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 131 In þis place sum is þat wolde telle þe kinge fore, and maken him mi fo. 1284 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. x. When somme good cometh to somme, it ought not to be refused. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxiii. (Percy Soc.) 707 Upon one hande some hath thombes twayne; And other also somtyme armes thre. c 1582 LODGE *Reply Gossan's Sch. Abuse* (Shaks. Soc.) 23. I feare me some will blushe that readeth this, if he be bitten. 1729 G. ADAMS tr. *Sophocl. Antig.* III. i. 11. 39 Therefore... dispise he [Antigone], and suffer the Girl to marry some among the Dead.

(b) 1631 HEVLIN *Hist. St. George* 113. I wonder some or other hath not resolu'd the doubt. 1664 D. FLEMING in *Extr. St. Papers rel. Friends* (1912) II. 213. I am halfe of opinion, that some or other hath abused him in this Letter. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (1903) 203 Word, by some or other, could not but be carried to the good King Shaddai.

† b. Const. of (or gen. pl.). Also of things. Obs.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xviii. § 2 He cyððe on sumre his boca ðætte þa 3et Romana nama ne come ofer þa muntas. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 25 Þa com his feonda sum & ofer-seow hit mid coccele. *Ibid.* Mark viii. 28 Summe [secgað] summe of þam witegum. c 1100 *Twelfth Cent. Hom.* 134 3if nu eower sum... smeað hwæt god beo. 1340 *Aeneid*. 15 Vor onneape yualþ bet me ne ualþ in-to þe prote of zome of þe zue heaudeas. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 46 The Cutteries... have six and thirty Casts among themselves, from some of which none of them but is descended. 1656 SANDERSON *Sermon*. (1689) 405 All such sins being easily reducible to some of the former three.

C. In the phr. *some of these* (.) days, some day soon; before very long.

1831 in Knapp *Life G. Borrow* (1899) I. 142 Young Simpson will be wanting an able assistant some of these days. 1848 NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* I. xiv. 'We shall have you a papist some of these fine days,' said he. 1851 *Borrow Lavengro* lxviii. I should not be surprised if he were to come back some of these days.

† 2. Some... , some, one... , another. (Cf. 7.)

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxiii. § 2 Þonne lufað sum ðæt, sum elles hwæt. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 15 Hesealde... sumum twa [pund], sumum an. a 1225 *Anec. R.* 6 Vor sum is strong, sum is unstrong. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 834 Sum was king, and sum kumeling. c 1286 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2173 He mot ben deed... Som in his bed, som in the depe see. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 14 For som schal singe and som schal syke.

† 3. With ordinal numbers: One of (or with) a specified number. Obs.

For the use of the ordinal cf. G. *sedritte*, *zierte*, etc. In OE. the gen. plur. of the cardinal was employed, as *gyra, cahtra, twelfa sum*; for the later history of this see -SOME 2.

a 1225 *Juliana* 79 And to sea sencte him on his þritude sum ant þer to 3et fowre. 13.. *Sir Beues* 203 Him self was boutte þe ferþe some Toward þat ferd. c 1320 *Sir Tristram* 817 He busked and made him þare Hi[im] listend som of knigt. c 1425 [see THIROsome].

4. A certain indeterminate part of something; a portion. († In early use freq. following a noun or pronoun, or predicative.) Also *some... some*.

c 900 O. E. *Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 877, þa... 3efor se here on Alierca lond, & hit 3edædon sum, sum Ceolwulle sallon. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke vii. 5 þa he þæt seow, sum feoll wið þæne wez... And sum feoll ofer þæne stan. c 1275 *Prov. Heiding* 98 3ef thou hauest bred & ale... Pou del hit sum aboute. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 98 He hadde þer to Scropissore som & aluendel of warewik ssire. 1387 *TREVISIA Hiden* (Rolls) I. 151 Amazonia... is som in Asia, and som in Europa. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 484/1 Sum, or sumwhat, or a part of a nowmyr or a nobre thyng. 1572 in *Feuillerat Revels* G. *Elis.* (1908) 162 Sum in Bowles and sum by lh. 1588 *Kyd Househ. Phil.* Wks. (1901) 145 Some was roste, some was backt. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* Epil. Bate me some, and I will pay you some. 1611 *Bible* Luke viii. 6 And some fell vpon a rocke, and... it withered away. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Gardening* xix. (1813) 371 As it is a small flower, pot some.

b. Const. of (the thing specified).

c 1175 *Laub. Hom.* 133 Sum of þe seðe feol an uppe þe stane. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 101 Som of gloucestershire & of warewikshire al so. 1560 *Bible* (Geneva) *Lev.* iv. 7 The Priest also shal put some of the blood... vpon the hornes of y^r altar. 1600 SHAKS. A. K. I. tv. iii. 96 Some of my shame, if you will know of me What man I am. 1639 J. SMYTH in *Gloss. Gloss.* (1890) 200 Uas 20 m of thuck bread. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* v. v. Snuff some of my spirit of hartshorn. 1834-6 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 762/1 In the act of drying, some of the lac is generally brought to the surface. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 6 Some of it, much of it, has ceased to be alive for us now.

† c. (By) *some and some*, by little and little; by degrees; gradually. Obs. (Cf. 8 b.)

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xi. i. (Tollem. MS.), Vapours, þæt þe gaderid sun and sum in þe erpe. *Ibid.* xvii. cxliii. (Bodl. MS.), Whan þe wepþe is swiþe olde, þan þe faileþ & roteþ some and some. 1602 J. RUOOS *Answ. Roush Rhyme* 8 Your doctrine... which did creepe into the Church, by some and some.

† d. *Some and some*, something in return for something. Obs.

1573 GASCOIGNE *Herbes* Wks. 1907 I. 353 Recompence the lyke agayne: For some and some is honest paye. 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotinus* Tj, Thinke some and some is honest playe.

II. In plural senses.

5. An indefinite or unspecified (but not large) number of persons (or animals); certain persons not named or enumerated. Also *some or other*.

Beowulf 400 Some þær hidon, heaðofæd heoldon. c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xi. § 1. Summe beoð swiðe 3eþele & widcude on heora 3ebyrdum. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John vii. 44 Sumo... uilnadon 3egriþroa hine. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137. Summe hi hiden in crucet-hus. c 1175 *Laub. Hom.* 3 Heo urnen on-3ein him, and summe mid ufele þeonke. c 1205 *Lav.* 27376 Heo sculleð beon isla3ene and summe quic ilu3ene. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1648 Summe of þe sceabes makeþ. a 1300 *Cursor* II. 14739 Amang þir men. War sume þat duwes boght and sald. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* vi. 440 Thai outuk sum at the last, And thame forout nerce can sla. c 1440 *Pallad.* on *Ilush.* II. 283 Summe hem kepte Thre nyght in molten dounge. 1450 *Paston Lett.* I. 125 Soom seþ he wrohte moche [thing]. 1579 *SVENNER Sheph.* Cal. Sept. 152 Neuer was Woolfe seene, many nor some. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 117 Some there be that think how it was first founded by Amphitrus. 1675 H. MORE in R. Ward *Life* (1710) 361, I do not wonder that some or other are now and then so strangely assaulted. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* ix. 88 Some love scalded Gooseberries with them. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. i. Some, my son, Would bid thee trust in time. 1842 LOVOON *Suburban Hort.* 121 It feeds on worms... and

according to some, on roots. 1788 T. HARVEY *Rel. Native* i. iii. (1890) 21. I shouldn't have cared about the man, though some may say he's good-looking.

b. Similarly of things.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp. Matt.* xiii. 4 And þa he seow, sume gefeollun bi wæge & cuomun fugaras heofun & frætun. a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 28 Uor þe ten hesten þet ich iþroken habbe, summe oðre alle. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* xiii. 4 And the while he seoweth, sum felden hyside the weye. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 568 It... raynes doome stansy... And some as hogs as þi hede fra þe heyn fallis. c 1449 *Peacock Repr.* iii. xiv. 371 And so forth of manye oðre staryng governaunces, semyng summe wylde woode. 1547 *Boorde Bruc. Health Pref.* Many obscure termes... some & fewe beyng Araby wordes. 1588 *Lambarde Eirenarchia* iv. xix. 595 There be also certain matters... appropriated, some to any, and others to some one, of the general Sessions. 1607 *Sir J. Harrington in Nuge Ant.* (1804) i. 47 Manie bowles were roved after him, and some spitefull feather d.

† c. With pronoun or sb. in apposition. (Cf. B. 7.b.) *Obs.*

c 900 tr. *Baada's Hist.* iv. viii. 1. 282 Þa sumu [i.e. sume] wæs gemdon geþeodan in þis ure circlisce star. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. John* vi. 64 Ac sume ær ge gelyfað. a 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1107. Se cyng syððan scipa ut on sæ sende... ac hi sume æft ær þære neode abruðon. c 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 43 in *O. E. Misc.* 38 Summe hi weren wyse, and duden al bi his rede. 1597 *Shaks. Lover's Compl.* 148 Yet did I not, as some my equals did, Demand of him. 1666—*Tr. & Cr.* iv. v. 190 (Q. 1.) That I have said to some my standers by.

d. In possessive form. Now rare.

1565 *Cooper Thesaurus s.v. Capio*, Sommes consciences beganne to prick the. 1597 *Beaumont & Fletcher's The Good Tjaden.* (1612) 44 Sommes lot it was to be torn in pieces. 1653 *Br. Webb's Pract. Quiet.* 253 Nor may I condemn all... for some unquietness. 1675 E. Wilson *Spadocr. Duncun.* 67, I fear I have spoken Ænigmatically... to some understanding. 1823 *Byron Juan* xiii. xxx. Howsoe'er it shocks some's Self-love, there's safety in a crowd of coxcombs.

6. With of (persons or things).

c 875 in *O. E. Texts* 178 Dæt he spræc to his liornæra sumum. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xxviii. 11 Summe of ðæm haldendum cwomun in ða ceastru. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Summe of þan monne sære wepode. c 1200 *Ormin* 6574 Summe of ure litte flocc þatt lefeþ upp Criste. c 1275 *Lav.* 12001 Somme of þaie sipes wode mid þan wedere. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 997 Lo here a tale for of 300 sum. c 1386 *Chaucer Can. Yeom. Prolog.* 193 Somme of hem synke in to the ground. c 1449 *Peacock Repr.* ii. viii. 183 God wrouhte tho myracles in summe of tho placis more and oðer than in oðre placis like. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* vii. xxxiii. 322 Somme of them were sore hurt. 1537 *Thersytes* 99 in *Pollard Mir. Plays* (1890) 129 Some of the giants before Noes foud. 1588 *Kyn Househ. Phil. Wks.* (1901) 267 A youth who... doth some to write and mannage some of their affaires. 1611 *Bible Rom.* xi. 17 If some of the branches be broken off. 1664 *Pevs Diary* 19 Mar. I spent the afternoon in paying some of the charges of the burial. 1748 *Hartley Observ.* Man i. 63 Some or other of those vibrations which are excited in it. 1779 *Mirror* No. 31. Some of our most celebrated historians have committed errors of the first sort. 1823 *Scott Quentin D.* xxxiii. Bring that rascal forward, some of you. 1855 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* xvi. 111. 715 Some of those who opposed the bill. 1891 E. Roper *By Track & Trail* xv. 217 Higher up... there are some of the most sublime scenes I have looked on anywhere.

7. Some... some, = Some... others. (Cf. 2.) † Formerly also in some... than some, some and some.

(a) c 888 K. Ælfreo *Boeth.* xxxiii. § 5 Sume beorhtor sume unbryhtor, swa swa steorran. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Mark* xii. 5 Sume hi beoton, sume hi of slozon. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1149. Sume helden mid te king & sume mid þemperice. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 101 Sume sitied and sume liged and sume we stondeð. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 37 Summe þurh muclehe 3eouen... summe þurh fearlac. 13... *A. Alia* 2517 (W.) To divers castles he becom sent... Some to Libye, some to Rome. c 1280 *Sir Fernub.* 948 Of summe jay smyte of legges & armes, & of sume þe heudes bay gerde. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1330 All at he slayn fyndez. c 1450 *Hollano Houlat* 64 Sum will me dufullly dight, Sum dyng me to deid. 1523 *Skelton Carl. Laurel* 250 Some wisprede, some rownyd, some spake, and some cryde. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* ii. 8 Some [fled] into Norway, and some into Denmarke, and some into one Countrie, and some into another. 1611 *Bible Psalm* xx. 7 Some trust in charets, and some in horses. 1685 *Temple Misc.* ii. *Gardens* (1699) 11 Like Rover Shots, some nearer and some further off, but all at great Distance from the Mark. 1750 tr. *Leonardus Mirr. Stones* 130 For some are gold, some silver, others copper, and others iron. 1837 P. Keith *Bot. Lex.* 122 Some are annular, some are reticulated, some are dotted, and some akin to spirals. 1855 *Kingsley Westw. Hol* xxv. (Some ran; some did not run.

(b) c 1491 *Chast. Goddess Chyld* ii. 7 Our lorde with-draweth him from some more than from some. 1526 *Iur. Goods Dk. Richmond* in *Camden Misc.* (1853) 19 Item, Counter-points of all sortes, some bygger than some. 1547 *Bk. of Marchauntes* cvj b, My marchants, of whome truly some he wiler than some. 1821 *Scott Kenilw.* xli. Some are wiser than some... and some are worse than some.

(c) 1522 *Skelton Why not to Court?* 385 But there is some trawse Bytwee some and some.

b. So Some... others (other).

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Mark* xii. 5 Sume ðurscun, oðero æc oðslozon. 1382 *Wyclif Mark* xii. 5 Þeþyngne summe, but sleynge oðre. 1588 *Kyn Househ. Phil. Wks.* (1901) 262 Some are naturally borne to commande, and others to obey. 1634 *Sir T. Herbert Trav.* 189 Some have a smacke of Christ, others of Mahomet. 1696 in *13th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. Vi. 41 By impowering some, and neglecting others. 1746 P. Francis *tr. Horace, Art Poet.* 491 Some Charm when nigh, Others at Distance more delight your Eye. 1852 *Miss Yonge Canoes* (1877) 111. iii. 21 The burghers hurried out, some with the straight cross of France, others with the saltire of Burgundy.

† c. Also Some... other some. Obs.

1375 *Barbour Bruce* l. 52 For sum wald haiff þe Balleoll king... And oþir sum nyt al þat cas. 1532 *Hervert Xenophon's Treat. Housch.* (1768) 74 For some haue gret plenty... and other some haue scanty so moche as they neede. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* ii. xvi. 50 b, Cesternes... supported some by vaultes, and othersom by pillars. 1611 [See OTHER SOME]. 1634 *Sir T. Herbert Trav.* 141 Some place it in the circle of the Moone... other some vnder the Circle of the Moone. 1700 S. L. tr. *Frykes' Voy. E. Ind.* 121 Some of'em are far better than othersome.

† 8. a. Some after some, = next. Obs.—

1598 *Greenewey Tacitus, Ann.* iv. xvi. (1622) 115 Com-ming some after some, and dropping in by companies.

† b. Some and some, a few at a time, gradually. *Obs.* (Cf. 4.c.)

1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 63 He put my Goods aboard, some and some, as he saw his Opportunity. 1719 *De For Crusoe* ii. (Globe) 501 They came dropping in, some and some, not in two Bodies, and in Form... but all in Heaps. 1769 G. White *Selborne* xxiii. Persons who assert that the swallow kind disappear some and some, gradually, as they come.

B. adj.

1. With singular nouns. (See also 9.c.)

† I. A. Of persons or places: A certain. *Obs.* c 888 K. Ælfreo *Boeth.* i. þa wæs sum consul... Boetius wæs zelaten. 971 *Blick. Hom.* 15 þa sæt þæt sum blind bearna be ðon wege. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. John* vi. 1 Sum seoc man wæs genemmed lazarus of bethania. 1382 *Wyclif Luke* i. 5. There was sum prest, Zacharie, by name, in the dayes of Eroude. *Ibid.* xviii. 2-3 Sum luge was in sum citee... Forsothe sum widowe was in that citee. a 1578 *Lingoesay (Pittscotte) Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) 11. 87 Sum godlie man [i.e. John Knox] was in the castell.

† b. = ONE pron. 2. b. *Obs.*

1382 *Wyclif Acts* xxv. 19 They hadden 32ens hym summe questionous... of sum Jhesu deod, whom Polt aftermyde for to lyue. 1760 T. Hutchinson *Hist. Mass.* i. 86 A quo uauarinto had been brought by some Sir John Banks, attorney-general [etc.].

2. One or other; an undetermined or unspecified.

c 888 K. Ælfreo *Boeth.* xxxvii. § 2 þæt mon heððe ðenne heafodheaz gyldenne at sumes ærneweges ende. c 1000 *Ælfreo Saints' Lives* xxiii. 631 Martinus... wolde for sumere neode wið hine spræcan. c 1200 *Ormin* 228 þe 33 wistenn þatt himm was þatt dæ3 Summ unncup siðþe shewedd. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 811 Schoetd forð sum word, & let us onsweren. c 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1265 Naueþ mon no siðkerheð þat he ne may... adrede þæt sum vnþah neih him heo. a 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 125 in *Hazl. E.P.P.* i. 62 For he thouht, mid soume ginne, Him self houþ [=up] bringe. 1387 *Trevisa Higden (Rolls)* l. 101 þat hu is ful hige, so þat newise lyeth all wey in som side of þat hille. c 1470 *Henry Wallace* ii. 391 Thow Scot, abide, I trow thou he sum spy. 1528 *Tinkale Obed. Chr. Man* 89 This worde... representeth allwaye some promise of God. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Orosius* 360 b, They rest their hands upon some staffe shaking and trembling. 1634 *Milton Comus* 485 Som neighbour Wood-man, or at worst, Som roaving Robber. 1663 S. Patrick *Parab. Pilgr.* (1689) 171, I believe you are desirous to have some list of these Enemies. 1725 *Pope Odys.* viii. 180 Some mean sea-farer in pursuit of gain. 1780 *Mirror* No. 94, Miss Sophia R. therefore keeps me right... or covers my deviations with some apology. 1825 *Scott Talism.* ii. They had even their knights, or some rank analogous. 1867 *Trollope Chron. Barset* l. xxi. 177, I am going to ask him to put his case into some lawyer's hands. 1876 *'Ouida' Winter City* vi. 128 A triptych of some old fogey of a painter.

b. In adverbial expressions of time and place, with or without a preposition

See also SOMETIME, WHERE, WHILE.

(a) c 893 K. Ælfreo *Oros.* i. 1. 17 He sæde þæt he æt sumum cirre wolde fandian [etc.]. c 1000 *Ælfreo Hom.* i. 62 þa becom se apostol æt sumum sæle to þære byrig Pergamum. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 185 ðos leawe word seide ure drihten... at sume sele. a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 43 David... seide et sume time þat heo wæs etstert him. c 1250 *Owl & Night.* 293 At sum syðe herde i telle hu Alured seyde on his spelle. a 1390 *Cursor M.* 20381 He was sa stand on sum dai, Vnetbs he bar lif a way. 1382 *Wyclif Heb.* ii. 6 Sum man wnetsside in sum place. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 204 Suppos and þaim in sum tyme for sothe to be knawen. *Ibid.* (MS. D.) 755¹ He... shillihills hym in som stede a stable by hym one. 1616 B. Jonson *Forest* xiii. No lady, but at some time loves her glass.

(b) a 900 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 896, þa sume dæge rad se cyng up be þære ear. a 1300 *Cursor Af.* 13185 Men may yett se sum sted in france [etc.]. x3... *Seun's Sag.* (W.) 2936 Bot wele in hert he hoped ay That he sold hit se sum day. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 956 (Trin.), I hete to sende hit 300 sum tide. 1550 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* l. 88 He hopis sum day to see his some letc i. 1822 *Shelley Chas. st.* 45 His Grace... expects to enter the New Jerusalem some Palm Sunday in triumph. 1845 *Browning Home Thoughts fr. Abroad* 4 And whoever wakes in Eng-land Sees, some morning, unaware [etc.]. 1865 *Ruskin Sesame* i. § 13, I see it is true; or if I do not now, I hope I shall some day.

c. With the indefiniteness emphasized by the addition of or other (cf. OTHER B. 5 a), or another.

1590 *Shaks. Com. Err.* i. ii. 95 By some devise or other, The villain is ore-wrought of all my monie. 1615 W. Beowell *Arab. Trudg.* K.iii. How oft... shal you not meet with some exoticke and strange terme or other? 1697 *Drayden Dedic. Æneis* a iij b, Yet all this while I have been Sailing with some side-wind or other toward the Point I propos'd in the beginning. 1736 *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 171, I received yours some day or other this week. a 1774 *Goloss. Surv. Exp. Philoz.* (1776) II. 14 Certain it is that air is impregnated with salts of some kind or another. 1845 *Pattison Ess.* (1880) l. 9 An impulse which will vent itself in some form or other. 1881 *Mrs. L. B. Walford Dick Netherdy* xii. 144 He must write some day or other.

d. With adjs. used absolutely. rare.

1579 *Spenser Sheph. Cal. Mar.* 74 [1] Might see the mowing of some quicke, Whose shape appeared not. 1725 *Ramsay Gentl. Sheph.* iii. ii, The man's... possesst With some nae good.

e. In suggestive or enphemistic use.

1725 *Ramsay Gentl. Sheph.* v. iii, She's baith a slee and a revengful bitch, And that my some-place [= posteriors] finds.

† 3. Used with an indefinite or generalizing force similar to that of the plural (sense 7). *Obs.*

c 888 K. Ælfreo *Boeth.* xxxiv. § 10 Sumes wuad eard bið on dunum. c 1000 *Ælfreo Hom.* i. 322 Sumum men he forgið wisdom and spræce, sumum god ingezhyd, sumum micelne zelefan. 13... *Cursor M.* 10226 (Güt.), For þan was sum man god dredand. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* ii. 295 Sum man for cryess will trymbill, Quhen he assayit is sodanly. 1481 *Caxton Reynard* xxviii. (Arb.) 68 The ape... is wyser in clerie than some preest. 1535 *Coverdale Eclis.* vi. 9 And there is some frende that turneth to enemyte, and taketh part against the. *Ibid.* xx. 5 Some man kepeth sylence, and is founde wyse. 1565 *Cooper Thesaurus, Alburnum*, the fette that is in some tree. 1638 *Junius Painl. Aeneitis* 103 In some regard they tooke speciall notice of the difference of wits.

4. A certain (unspecified) amount, part, degree, or extent of (something), freq. implying 'not little, considerable'. † In OE. also with the, his, etc.

c 888 K. Ælfreo *Boeth.* xxiv. § 4 Nis nan man þættes sumes eacan ne byrfe. c 893—*Oros.* iii. x. 140 He beafstan zebad mid sumum þæm fultrum. c 920 *O. E. Chron.* an. 913, Sum his fultrum worhte þa hurg. a 1200 *Marlowe Ode* 25 in *O. E. Hom.* i. 161 Sendeð sum god hi foren eow, þe hwiþe þet 3 mugen, to houene. c 1275 *XI Pains of Hell* 290 in *O. E. Misc.* 220 Poul knellid adowne... And prayd... For þe soulls in hel sum ryst haue þer. 1375 in *Horstmann Attegl. Leg.* (1878) 125/1 Bote 135, & go we eft wiþ mod For to seken vs sum fod. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* iii. 128 þat god wolde were ydo with-out sum deceite. 14440 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 246 Lord I sende me sum 'amor' seide. 1478 *Paston Lett.* III. 237 He praythe yow to sende hym sum mony. 1562 *Child Marriages* 189 He came thither to get some threde. 1590 *Shaks. Mid. N.* i. i. 241 When this Haile some heat from Hermia fell. 1650 *Earl Morsk. tr. Senault's Man. bcc. Gully* 345 These wise men... mought have some cognizance of the truth. 1677 *Marvell Season. Argum.* etc. Wks. (1776) II. 562 Where he feathered his nest to some purpose. 1711 *Steele Spect.* No. 100 p. 1 He immediately calls for some Posset-drink for him. *Ibid.* No. 106 p. 5 A Person of good Sense and some Learning. 1761-2 *Hume Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. 161. 589 Some state was upheld, but with little expense. 1831 *Scott Cast. Davig.* v, His master... had been a man of some reading. 1855 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 191 In the neighbourhood... was some coppeswood and some pasture land. 1890 *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 767/1 There is some variation in the mode in which the custom is stated.

b. With participative terms, as part, degree, etc.

See also SOMEWHAT, PART, WHAT. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13553 If ye haue ferkit any fode to þis frith now... ges me som part. c 1470 *Kauf Colizcar* 56 For I trow, sum part salþe thynne. 1567 *Allen Def. Priesthood* 306 To geue pardon... is to release some parte, or all the enioyned penaunce. 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 226 It is heliud that some parte of the caus is from Scotland. 1780 *Mirror* No. 82, But I can venture to assert, with some degree of confidence, that [etc.]. 1826 *Art of Brewing* (ed. 2) 2, I admit this to be correct advice, in some measure. 1870 J. E. T. Rogers *Hist. Glean.* Ser. ii. 7 Some part of its authority was due to its prestige.

c. With terms of time or space.

(a) c 900 tr. *Baada's Hist.* v. xii. (1890) 432 þa ic sume tid fram ðe gewat [etc.]. c 1060 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. C) an. 1055, Hig... wendan... ut on Wealas, & þær lagon sume hwile. a 1200 *Marlowe Ode* 147 in *O. E. Hom.* i. 169 Heðð he ifonded [i.e.] summe stunde, he wolde al seggen oðer. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 8 Constantin ferde... in to Fronclonde, & wunede summe hwile þær. c 1275 in *O. E. Misc.* 89 þo heo stod ful vaste, and seoppe sume stunde. c 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton, 1483) iii. viii. 55 Al he lit that for somtyme theyr lewd lyf displeid to them seluen. c 1643 *Liv. Henbert Autobiog.* (1824) 33 He that can forbear speaking for some while, will remit much of his passion. 1658 J. Webb *Cleopatru* viii. l. 147 (He) continued sometime in the designe. 1710 *Astonish Spect.* No. 12 p. 1 It was some time before I could settle myself in a House to my liking. 1747 in E. H. Burton *Life Bp. Challoner* (1909) i. xiv. 223, I sent the lessons some time ago to Paris. 1838 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 173 After lying some time among weedy rocks. 1845-6 *Trench Huls. Lect.* Ser. i. l. 13 No doubt for some while the Church did exist with a canon not full formed. 1891 E. Peacock *N. Brendon* I. 315 Basil hesitated for some time.

(b) 1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* 4 An earthen vessel of some receipte. 1610 *Shaks. Temp.* ii. l. 257 'Twixt which Regions There is some space. 1794 *Mrs. Radcliffe Myst. Udolpho* xxxvi, At some distance among these woods stood a pavilion. 1820 *Milner Suppl. Mem. Eng. Cath.* 313 These authors answered the challenge, each of them in a work of some length. 1867 *Freeman Norm. Cong.* (1877) I. App. 765 The old frontier lies some way to the north. 1869 *Tozer Highl. Turkey* I. 10 The town... is a place of some size.

d. With adjs., as little, small, considerable, etc. 1382 *Wyclif Acts* xv. 33 Sotlii sum litil tyme maad there, ther weren dismitid... with pees of bretheren. 1592 *Soltivan & Pers.* ii. i. I have some little relie, if neede require. 1602 *Shaks. Ham.* ii. l. 14 That you vouchsafe your rest here in our Court some little time. 1626 in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* Var. Coll. (1909) IV. 171 The necessity of using some small quantity of bay salt therein. 1716 *Church Philib's War* (1669) II. 53 Several of his men... was gone some considerable time. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* 13/2 The bridge... is some little distance from the main street of Duffield. 1825 *Scott Detrouthd* xxviii, Suppose him returning some brief time hence. a 1834 *Cotteridg in Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 198 Perhaps, the influence of a princess... may be some little excuse for Albany's weakness. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 409/1 Fishes... which swim some little distance above the actual sea-bed.

e. U.S. In predicative use: Of some account; deserving of consideration.

With quot. 1848 cf. the U.S. colloq. phrase *some pumpkins* s.v. PUMPKIN 2 b.

1848 Ruxton *Life Far West* (1849) 60 She's 'some' now, that is a fact, and the biggest kind of punkin' at that. 1849 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (1859) s.v., Which was admitted by the oldest inhabitant to be 'some' in the way of cold winters.

5. *Some other* (see OTHER a. 5 b).

12950 Lindisf. *Gosp.* Luke xvii. 12 Mid-ay innforde sum oder were. c. 1000 *Ælfric Saints' Lives* xxxi. 691 Se ylca sulpicus and sum oder broðor. c. 1200 ORMIN 1747 patt te33.. sboldenn.. farenn ham litt here land All wipþ summe ober we33e. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3470 As yn cherche to synge or rede, Or of sum ober holly dede. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. viii. 34 Seite scolers to scole or to sum ober craft. c. 1449 Peacock *Repr.* iii. iv. 302 He which is ouer..schulde louze him self in sum other maner. 1560 WHITEHORN *Ord. Souldiours* (1588) 6 The residue of the men..may be placed some other where. 1596 *Edw. III.* iv. vii. O, that I were some other countryman! 1611 [see OTHER a. 5 b]. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* II. 193. I will take the power to love some other where. 1699 R. L'ESTRANGE *Erasm. Colloq.* (1725) 200 He concluded to take some other Priest with him. 1732 [see OTHER a. 5 b]. a. 1845 [see OTHERWHERE c]. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Ancestral Footstep* (1883) 514 The old Hospitalier must die in his bed, or some other bow.

6. Followed by *certain* or *one* with limiting force (cf. ONE B. 7).

1561, 1591 [see CERTAIN a. 7 b]. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Vnus aliquis*, some one man. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1687) 62/1 Respiring Flames at some certain part. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Epist.* II. i. 53 Some certain Point should finish the Debate. *Ibid.* 76 In some one Excellence their Merit lies. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* II. § 72 She should..follow at least some one path of scientific attainment.

II. With plural nouns.

7. *Certain* (taken individually).

Also with limiting terms as *certain*, *other*: cf. 5 and 6.

c. 888 K. *Ælfred Boeth.* xxv. pæt ælc geseaf bið bealdon locen wið hire gecynde, ..buton monnum & sumum englum. a. 1122 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1119, Wæs mycel eorð-bifung on suman steodon her on lande. c. 1200 ORMIN 11214 Affier þatt sume wise menn O lare it underrstanndenn. c. 1250 *Owl & Night*, 879 þeyb summe men beon þurht gode. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 19550 Þof summen mai baptise Mai naman.. Confirming giue, bot biþcop hand. 1340 *Ayeib.* 196 20m uolk byþ þæt onworþeþ þe poure. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 132 Sum Princis the bene, that..takyn atte har talent trew men goodis. c. 1491 *Chast. Goddess Chyld.* 53 In somm outwarde signes the prophcey of the deuyll may be knowen. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* W. de W. 1531 6 Some persones..wylly muse or meruayle. 1562 Winger *Wks.* (S.I.S.) I. 23 The durris..wes calket also with sum notes of dishonour. 1596 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. i. iv. 125 Some certayne degrees of conscience are yet within mee. 1651 HOBBS *Leuiath.* IV. xli. 374 Some..bodies sink naturally downwards. 1695 (C. LESLIE) *Snake in Grass* 88, I wou'd advise some Friends to go to the Dancing-school, and learn a more Gentle and Graceful Mien. 1723 Dk. WHARTON *True Briton* No. 24. I. 208, I have heard some People very large in their Exclamations against Creeds and Forms of Faith. 1796 *Trial of Nundocomar* 23/1 Some days be has violent purgings, at other times he gets better. 1826 *Art of Brewing* (ed. 2) 15 Some gentlemen, however..have studied the subject more particularly. 1855 J. PHILLIPS *Man. Geol.* 498 Oligocene occurs in some granites. 1859 RUSKIN *Time & Tide* I. § 3 Every nation is fitted..for some particular employments or manufactures.

† b. With article or pronoun accompanying the noun. (Cf. A. 5 c.) *Obs.*

c. 893 K. *Ælfred Oros.* I. i. 18 þa teð hie brohton sume þæm cyninge. c. 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 448 5e mazon zehyan sume bis deawas. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 3 Ða cwædon hið sume þa boceras hie betwynn. c. 1120 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1119, Sume þa castelas he mid strengðe genam. c. 1205 *Lay. 12001* Summe þe scipen wunden forð mid þan wederen. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2718 So þat some þe messagers to kermerdin come.

c. *Some... (other) some*, some... other(s).

† Also with *than*, and ellipt. for *sometimes*.

c. 888 K. *Ælfred Boeth.* xxiv. § 10 Sumra wyrta.. eard bið on dunum, ..sumra on merscum, sumra on morum. c. 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 48 Summe lareawas sindon beteran ðonne sume. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xv. 95 Þere somme bowes ben leued and somme bereþ none. 1430-40 *Lvdc. Bochas* ix. xxxviii. L'Envoy, Some fulke appayre, some dothe amende. 1551 [see OTHER SOME]. 1611 SHAKS. *Wind* T. iii. iii. 20 Sometimes her bead on one side, some another. 1651-1875 [see OTHER SOME].

8. A certain number of; a few at least.

a. 1122 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1048, Ða be wæs sume mila oððe mare beheonan Dofran, þa dyde he on his byran.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poësie* (Arb.) 235, I know..Your some sweete smiles, your some, but lowly lowers. 1610 SHAKS. *Tempest* I. ii. 145 They hurried vs a-board a Barke, Bore vs some Leagues to Sea. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 208 Some flaggons of rich wine, some very white bisket, some prunes and raisins. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. r. World* 30 To dig a small garden to sow some Lettices, and other sort of sallading. 1785 [Mrs. GRANT OF LAGGAN] *Lett.* (1807) II. 96 The house has no other inhabitant at present than an old Sybil..and some legions of rooks and daws. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel x.* It costs but..the journey of some brief days. 1842 LONDON *Suburban Hort.* 95 The middle and hinder ones die after some weeks' struggle for existence. 1887 *Field* 12 Nov. 734/4 Displaying his science by some beautiful casts.

b. In adverbial expressions of time.

1382 Wyclif *Acts* x. 48 Thanne thei preiden him, that he schulde dwellen with hem summe dayes.

1602 to Morris *Troubles Cath. Foref.* (1872) I. iv. 192 My abode..hath been for some years..in London. 1661 12th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 6 Gervise Lucas served ..as gentleman of his horse some years. 1709 MANLEY *Secr. Mem.* (1736) I. 175 A comical Adventure happened to

ber some Night ago. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 322 ¶ 2 Some Years ago it happened that [etc.]. 1821 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) III. 273 Have not been very well these some days past. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xxix, We shall meet with better feelings some months hence. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 119 He has been here some years.

c. With addition of *few*.

1582 ALLEN *Martyrdom Campion* (1908) 36 This blessed man, ..of whose life I thought good to set downe some few lines also. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 470 If some few Pertusions be made in the Pot. 1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* xv. xiv. (1848) 251 We..caught more in some few Minutes than we had taken in a whole bore before. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* xxiv, For some few gasping moments. 1847 GROTE *Hist. Greece* (1862) III. xxv. 7 They had some few towns.

9. Used with numbers to indicate an approximate amount or estimate, and passing into an adv. with the sense 'about, nearly, approximately'.

c. 888 K. *Ælfred Boeth.* xxxviii. § 1 þa wæron hi 'some ten gear on þam gewinne. c. 900 O. E. *Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 896, þær wurdon..some fewer cyninges þegnas ofslæzene. c. 1205 LAY. 28983 þa wunede bi-geonde þere Hunbre..drenches some sixe. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 84 b, The flood Ganges hath Eles some 30 Foote long. 1582 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 424 Some three or fourer acres of woode. 1632 MASSINGER *Fatal Downy* II. ii, They skip into my lord's cast skins some twice a year. 1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* II. i, I have some three hundred pistoles by me. 1787 BURNS *Auld Farmer's Sntul.* iv, It's now some nine-an'-twenty year. 1836 Mrs. CARLWELT. I. 56 We expect John Carlyle in some ten days. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* I. § 33 This collection..would probably have been some thousand or twelve hundred pounds. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 648 The club consists of some 40 members.

b. With numerals denoting the time of day.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. iii. 189, I thinke 'tis now some seven a clocke. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxii, At some ten o'clock the clinking of a sabre might have been heard.

c. Hence with singular nouns expressing time, distance, amount, etc.

(a) 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 257 When I came (some Minute ere the time Of her awaking). 1596 — *Merch. V.* iii. ii. g, I would detain you here some month or two. 1822 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 348 A note from Murray some fortnight ago let me know [etc.]. 1875 B. MEADOWS *Clin. Obs.* 20 Face..not so free as some week or two back.

(b) 1595 *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 7 We came to anchor some saker stopt from a forte. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commur.* (1603) 86 Distant from the towne some halfe mile. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 191 Some balfe musket shot distance. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. iii, Which was distant some mile or so from the school. 1883 C. J. WILDS *Mord. Persia* 203 Some mile and a half through the deserted streets.

(c) 1846 S. WILBERFORCE *S. Missions* (1874) 98 In order that the English people might buy that luxury some penny a pound cheaper.

III. 10. With *other*, *one*, *few*, etc., used absolutely in sing. or plur.

(a) c. 950 Lindisf. *Gosp. Matt.* xiii. 4 Sum oder gefeollon neh woc. *Ibid.* Luke ix. 27 Sint sume oðera þer stonad ðaðe [etc.]. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Arian* v, The leche which wylle hele some other, ought fyrste to hele hym self. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* vi. xv. 7 Sum wtheris better can thair causis pleid. 1592 *Soliman & Pers.* iv. ii, I would my maister had left some other to be his agent here. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 53 Some other in the meane time playing with his nose, and bobbing him in the face. 1760-2 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xiv. r. 3 There is Seneca, and Bolingbroke, and some others.

(b) 1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (E.E.T.S.) 85 Perbappes some one of vs hathe bylded C.sbepe. 1598-9 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 56 Most rich & precious stones, some one of which is of more value then a whole kingdom. 1836 C. E. PASCOE *Land. of To-day* xlii. (ed. 3) 266 To admire and covet, if not to buy, some one of its treasures.

(c) 1582 ALLEN *Martyrdom Campion* (1908) 16 Meaning by the state..the welfare of some few..upholden by this new religion. 1621 Br. MOUNTAGU *Diatriba* 526 Vnlesse some few, & Many in your language be all one. a. 1648 Ld. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 426 The use that may be made of some few, as two or three in every Shire. 1735 *Genl. Mag.* Feb. 106/1 Some few were well dress'd. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.* ix. 124 We think—at least, some few of us do—that [etc.].

(d) 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. iii. 122 Some certayne of the Noblest minded Romans. 1607 — *Cor.* II. iii. 59 Some certayne of your Brethren.

c. *adv.* (See also B. 9.)

1. With comparatives: A little; slightly; somewhat. Chiefly Sc. and north.

a. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 662 Quibill time this corps be sum better applyit. 1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 172 My Well-beloved is some kinder..than ordinary. 1667 O. HEYWOOD *Heart-Treas.* xvi. (1825) II. 219, I am rich still, as rich as ever I was, and some richer. 1741 A. MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 207 The superior bulbous Part of this Bone forms some less than the inferior Half of that..Cavity. 1785 BURNS *To W. Simpson Postscr.* xiii, I hope we..ken some better. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 219 Yesterday we gave him 10 Indian sweat, and he is some better to day. 1892 HESTOR *Northumbld. Gloss.* 669 She's some better thi day.

2. With verbs: a. A certain amount; a little.

1699 O. HEYWOOD *Diaries* (1885) IV. 162 She bled some still. 1821 *Joseph the Book-Man* 17 Joe in his day had travell'd some. 1822 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* (1837) VI. 272 He spoke some to himself likewise, but it was only one short sentence. 1834 J. HALL *Kentucky* II. 40, I hunt some, and snake a little. 1842 DICKENS in *Foster Life* III. iv, He may walk some, perhaps—not much. 1909 *Lady's Realm* Feb. 63/2 He hunted some, and fished some.

b. U.S. To some extent; in some degree; somewhat.

The variations of American usage are very fully illustrated

in Thornton's *Amer. Gloss.* (1912) 827-9. 1825 in Thornton *Amer. Gloss.* s.v., [You are] on the luffy order, some, to night. 1843 J. G. WHITTIER in Pickard

Life (1894) I. 281, I think some of attending the great anti-slavery convention. 1863 *Dicry Federal St.* I. 225 It used to amuse me some..to find that the slaveholders wanted more territory [etc.]. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bulletin* II. 206 Having been troubled some of late to get clear results.

c. U.S. In emphatic use: Very much, very well, etc.

1866 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. *The Courtin'* xiii, The night, I tell ye, she looked some! 1894 'G. EGERTON' *Key-note* 9 'How you love young things!' she says. 'Some.'

3. *dial.* and U.S. With adjs. (rarely with advs.): Somewhat.

1817 in Thornton *Amer. Gloss.* s.v., His clothes were some bloody. 1839 MARRIAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. II. 226 'Are you cold, miss?' said I to a young lady.. 'Some,' was the reply. 1851 STERNBERG *Northampton. Dial.* s.v., It was some wet. 1858-61 E. B. KAMSAJ *Remin.* (1870) p. xxi, The beat has made your skin some tender.

D. sb.¹ An unspecified amount, person, thing, etc. *rare.*

1830 GALT *Laurie Todd* II. v, I have myself obstinacious objections—a considerable some—against 'em bere parley voos. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiogr.* xxiv. 38r Some whom, some enjoyment, ..with a thousand other some and probabilities.

† *Some*, sb.² *Obs.* [OE. *sóm*, ablaut-variant of the stem *sam-*: see SAME a.] Agreement, concord, peace. Usu. coupled with *saught* (ness) or *sib*. (Cf. SOME a.2)

c. 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 198 Ðam dom-bocum þe se Heofenlica Wealdend his folce gesette to some, and to seht-nysses. a. 1011 *Laws Ethelred* vi. 25 (Liebermann), Beo eallum Cristenum mannum sibb and som zæmæne, and ælc sacu to twamæde. c. 1205 LAY. 4099 Heo spoken þe to sæhte, to sibbe and to some. c. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 426 Þis is o þing, ..þet is God leouest—seihnesse & some. c. 1275 *Holy Chirch* 15 in O. E. *Misc.*, For bi beolden cristes men myd sih and myd some.

† *Some*, sb.³ *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *some* (mod. F. *sonime*) horse-load.] The number of twelve thousand (nails or needles).

The use survives in mod. F. (Littré s.v. *Somme*). 1539-40 in *Archæol. Cant.* (1893) XX. 243, 2 'some' of 'spryggs' ios. 1545 *Rates of Customs* v. iij b, Nidels, the some conteynyng xii M., xs. *Ibid.* c. iij, Patten nayles the some, iis.

Some, obs. form of SOAM, SUM sb.

† *Some*, a.² *Obs.* [Reduced form of I-SOME a.]

1. United, reconciled; at peace, friendly. Chiefly in phr. *saught* and *some*. (Cf. SOME sb.²)

c. 1205 LAY. 9883 þus heo weoren sahte & þus heo weoren some. c. 1320 *Cast. Love* 520, I chul fleon and neuere come. Bote my suthren ben saugt and some. *Ibid.* 552 Maken Ichulle..Pees and Riht cussen and he saugt and some. a. 1400 *Chron. R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 52 Of þe folc of dene-march þat zuyt ne þup noust some.

2. Characterized by peacefulness or quiet.

c. 1400 *Beryn* 323 And eke of thy condicounes both sofft & some.

Some, obs. form of SAME a.

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* (D.) 2063 þe some [v.r. selfe] sendes-man he be se sale fyndez.

-*some*, suffix¹, representing OE. *-sum*, = OFris. *-sum*, related by ablaut to OS. and OHG. *-sam* (G. *-sam*, Du. *-zaam*), ON. *-samm* (Sw. *-sam*, Da. *-som*), Goth. *-sams*, used in OE. to form adjs. from nouns and adjs., as *fridsum* peaceful, *zenyhtsum* abundant, *ansum* whole, *laugsum* lasting, rarely from verbs, as *hyrsum*, *hearsum* obedient. A few of the OE. formations survived in early ME., but only two or three are now in use, as *longsome*, *lovesome*, *winsome*. In ME. a number of new examples appear, some of which soon became obsolete, as *beisome*, *folzsome*, *friendsome*, *iustsome*, *walsome*, while others (chiefly dating from the 14th century) have remained current, as *cumbersome*, *fulsome*, *gamesome*, *gladsome*, *haudsome*, *lightsome*, *loathsome*, *noisome*, *wholesome*. The early ME. *buxsum*, *buxum* is now represented by *buxom*, in which the suffix is disguised. In the 16th centry appear *awesome*, *brightsome*, *darksome*, *healthsome*, *heartsome*, *quarrelsome*, and the unusual formation *timorsome*. Of later date are *adventuresome*, *bolthersome*, *fearsome*, *frightsome*, *lonesome*, *plaguesome*, etc., and various nonce-formations as *clipsome*, *cuddlesome*, *dabblesome*, *divertsome*, some of which have a passive, others an active, sense.

-*some*, suffix², representing OE. *-sum* after numerals in the genitive plural: see SOME *indef. pron.* 3. In ME. the inflexion disappeared, and the pronoun was finally treated as a suffix to the numeral, chiefly with the simple numbers from two to ten; for the history of these see TWOSOME, THREESOME, etc. Other examples are rare, and the *some* may be written as a separate word.

In OS. and OFris. *-sum* was similarly used with the gen. pl., as OS. *salora sum* (one of a few), OFris. *twira, thwira, stuwensum*, etc.; the latter are still represented by Wfris. *twaire, trijere, stuwensum*, etc.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 5233 Quen þai war gedir al to-gedir, Sex and sexti sum o lues þai war. c. 1400 *Brut* 236 And also he comandand..þat þai schulde leue put in iueny-some and io hundresdome. c. 1470 HENRY *Wallace* ix. 440 Off Scottis men thai semlyt hastily Nyne huodyt sum off worli cbevalry.

-some, suffix 3, later var. of -sum suffix, occurring in a few words, as WHATSOME, WHERESOME, WHOSOME. Cf. SOMEYER.

Somebody (sɒm'bɒdi), *sb.* Also 6-S some body. [f. SOME *a.1* 2 + BODY *sb.* 13.]

1. A person unknown, indeterminate, or unnamed; someone, some person.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3785 Pou mayst he wrope, sum body to chastyse, þogþ hate nat yn þy herte ryse. 1526 TINDALE *Evang.* viii. 46 And Iesus said; Somebody touched me. 1592 *Art. of Feversham* iii. v. Soft, Ale, for here comes some body. 1623 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. III. 149 If wee should goe away without leaving somboddie behynd us. 1770 *Audison Teller* No. 155 ¶ 2, I heard some body at a distance hemming after me. 1779 *Mirror* No. 17, I cannot help expressing my suspicion, that Mrs. Rebecca Prune has got somebody to write her letter. 1841 *Browning Pippa Passes* Poems (1905) 173 Take the pipe out of his mouth, somebody. 1891 *FREEMAN* in W. R. W. Stephens *Life & Lett.* (1895) II. 428 That is just what I want somebody to do to me.

b. *Somebody else*, some other person.

The older form of the possessive, *somebody's else*, has now given way to *somebody else's* (see *ELSE* *adv.* 1 d). 1648 *HEXHAM* II, *Yemaud anders*, Some body else. 1655 *OWEN Viridic. Evang.* Wks. 1851 XII. 263 That blood was not Christ's, hut somebody's else that He loved. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 21 The Author of such Legal Formularies, tho' they had been rough-drawn by his Clerk or some Body else. 1718 J. Fox *Wanderer* 86 'Ib' heighen their own Vanity, or some Body's else. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 27, A kind of shadow, which made me feel as if I had seen it, before...or somebody else, very much like him. 1850 [see *ELSE* *adv.* 1 d]. 1852 *ZANGWILL Bow Myst.* 109 All the seats were numbered, so that everybody might have the satisfaction of occupying somebody else's.

c. With article or pron.

1724 *SWIFT Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 74 Somebody to England empowered a second somebody to write to a third somebody here. 1785 Mrs. A. M. BENNETT *Juvenile Indiscrep.* V. 30 He was a somebody he was acquainted with. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Juridic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 26 There is a somebody who is responsible for it, and that somebody is he. 1859 *DUNKIN Athl. Sky p.* ii. It has been the earnest desire of the author to be the 'somebody' of Carlyle. 1871 *BROWNING Balaustion* 308 There spoke up a brisk little somebody.

d. Used as a substitute for a personal name.

1825 *COBBETT Rur. Rides* (1853) 346 At Send, or Sutton... there is a Baron somebody, with a D before his name. 1842 *LOVER Hardy Anny* xxxii. Up came an *aide-de-camp*... telling him that General Somebody ordered him to bring up his guns. 1857 *AUGUSTA Wilson Vashit* xviii. My boy thinks that the opinion of this Professor Von Somebody is oracular in musical matters.

2. A person of some note, consequence, or importance. Freq. with depreciatory or sarcastic force.

a 1566 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* in Dodsley O. P. (1744) I. 229 Ere you came hyther, poore I was some body. The king delighted in me, now I am hut a noddie. 1590 *STOCKWOOD Kyles Const.* 62 Schollers, which thinke themselves som bodie. 1678 *MARVELL Growth Popery* 33 That they may be thought Somebody. 1703 *Pennyroyal. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 345 A desire to be somebody... seems to be the rule of his life. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. iii. 83, I... hired a handsome Horse and Furniture, that I might look like somebody. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 188a The woman who fancies herself somebody. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 46 You must be somebody; then you may do this or that, as you will.

b. With a and pl.

1601 *DEMENT Pathw. Heaven* 163 We see many, that think themselves some bodies... which yet will be taken with it. 1647 *TRAPP Expos. Luke* vii. 28 They are some bodies in heaven, whatever men make of them. a 1843 *MARRIAT Valerie* x. (1856) 159 People who are somebodies. 1880 Mrs. LYNN LANTON *Rebel of Family* ii. Her dress was expensive, and she was evidently a Somebody. 1899 *Educator. Rev.* Oct. 222 Which exasperates somebodies who feel they are treated as nobodies.

3. A person whose name is intentionally suppressed; occas., the Devil.

1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* I. i. 45, I would not (as they tearme it) praise it, but I would somebody had heard her talke yesterday as I did. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chuz.* xxxviii. There is a deeper impression of Somebody's Hoof here.

† **Somechare**, *adv.* Obs. In 3 sumchere. [f. SOME *a.1* 4 + CHARE *sb.1*] On one occasion; some time.

a 1225 *Juliana* 4 As be sumchere iseh hire utname feir, ..he felde him iwindet. c 1230 *Hi Mei.* xi Pah ha falewi sum chere mid misliche pobtes.

Somed, variant of **SAMED** *adv.* Obs.; obs. var. **SUMMED** *ppl. a.*

Somedeal (sɒm'di:l), *sb., adv.*, and *a.* Now arch. or dial. Forms: 1 sum dæl, 2 sum dæl, 4 sum dæl(1, 6 *Sc.* sum deill, deyll; 1 (*adv.*) sume daeli, dæle, 3 sume dale, 4-5 some dele (5 some dele, somme dale), 6-7 some deale, 6-some deal; 1, 3-5 sumdel (5 summedel, 5, 9 dial. sumdell), 3-4 somdel (4 som-), 5, 80(u)m-dell, 5, 9 dial. somdell, 4-5 some delli (6-dell); 5-6 sumdele (6-deale), *Sc.* deil(1; 4 somdiel, 5 *Sc.* deill, 5-deale, 5-6 dele, -deale; 4-6 some-dele, 5-7 deale, 6-somedeal (6-deall). [f. OE. *sum* SOME *a.1* 4 b + *dæl* DEAL *sb.1* In *adv.* use partly representing the OE. instrumental forms *sumie dæle*.]

A. sb. Some part or portion of some thing or things; some, somewhat.

a 900 O. E. Chron. (Parker MS.) an. 785, laenbryht ærce-bisc. forlet summe dæl his bisc'domes. 922 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* II. 133 Ic sylle summe dæl londas. a 1122 O. E. Chron. (Laud MS.) Pref. Scotta sum dæl gewat of Yhernian on Britene. c 1200 *ORMIN* 1106 Nu habbe icc shæwedd 3uw summe del Off þa Judiskenn lakess. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1371 Sumdel 3e habbeþ i-herd nou riht Of his strengthe and of his miht. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* v. 358 'Thai, thaim defendit weill, Till of their men war slane sumdeill. 1502 *ATKYNSON Tr. De Invitatione* II. x. (1893) 188 All worldly & hodely plesurs he...mixte with somdele of vicienes. 1553 *GRIMALDE Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) in Somdeale of our birth our contry, somedeale our parentes...do claime. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 81 Some deale of Selfe-likeing. 1896 *CROCKETT Grey Man* x, You have had some deal of that too.

b. *dial.* A considerable number of people.

1851 *STERNBERG Dial. & Folk-Lore Northants* 101 'Was there many people at your feast?' 'Ees, ther war some-deal of folk.'

B. adv. In some degree or measure; to some extent; somewhat; partly: a. In general use.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* P. 4 *Partim*, sumedeali. 1154 O. E. Chron. an. 1137, Nu we willen sægen sumdele belamp on Steþnes kinges time. c 1205 *LAV.* 183 Milc we i þere scale, & win sume dale [c 1275 *somdel*]. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 118 A tallage it is, and sumdel with vnriete i-take. c 1340 *Ayenh.* 268 3a3 ich somdele þis onderstonde. c 1380 *Sir Ferunb.* 1238 Hym semede þan it was a kny3t... And sumdel was agaste. c 1440 *Pallad.* on *Ilub.* xiii. 84 Lord... do me sumdel rise Thy self in hym to se. a 1533 *FRITH Answ. More* (1548) O viij b, I doute not...but that it doth some deal vese you. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* May 56 Thou lackest somedeale their delight. 1650 T. BJAAYLEV *Worcester's Apoph.* Ep. Ded. 1 Some-deale a pretender unto gratitude. 1849 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* II. 143 note, It would seem, that ornament...varied some deal in shape. 1854 *MISS BAKER Northants. Gloss.* *Som-dell*, in some measure, somewhat. 1866 *BURGESS Laura Biglan* 45 They had got into a way of sitting by themselves some deal of late.

b. Qualifying a following adj., *adv.*, or pa. *ppl.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 669 Ha wes sumdel offruht & offsear. c 1225 *Anscr.* 90 3if hit is halidei, huweð sumdel dunward. c 1300 *Reket* 95 This Gilbert him huld Somdel stille. c 1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 446 A good Wilf was ther... But sche was somdel deaf. c 1440 *Partonope* 3100 Hit was nyght and somdele derk. c 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* cix. 148 By as moche as she was sumdel abashed. 1524 *State P. Hen. VIII* (1836) IV. 210 Her Grace was somedeal husied to make us a good answer. 1532 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 14 The vpper part of a woman's head some deale bare. 1605 *JONSON Volpone* v. vi. [x.] I'll not iustifie The other, hut he may be some-deale faulty. 1819 *TENNANT Paigistry Stormd* (1827) 69 Though somedeal adold, In spreit yet iuvenil and bauld. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xvii, Though we know he was somedeal hurt in that matter.

c. With comparatives.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 144 Seo [wyr]t hæfð sume dæle læssan leaf ðonne docce. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 3 Hit læstþ þe wuke fulle and sum del more. c 1200 *Harleok* 2950 The feste of his conuning Laste... Fourti dawes, and sumdel mo. a 1366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 118 From an hille...Can down the strene... And somedeale lasse it was than Seyn. c 1374 *Boeth.* I. pr. v. (1868) 25 For which we wile vse somedel lyter medicines. 1450 *Bk. Curlysey* 808 in *Babes Bk.*, I let hit here our passe, To make our talkyng summedelasse. 1565 *JEWELL Reply Harding* Pref. (1611) 7 Yet am I now some deale the more satisfied by these your trailes. 1583 *STUBBS Anal. Abuses* I. (1899) 53 It were some deal more tollerable. 1830 *MILFORD Village Ser.* iv. (1863) 298 The old red coat, some-deal the worse for wear.

† *C. adj.* With a: A little; some. Obs.—

c 1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* (1866) 17 [He] peraventure hase getyn by grace a som-dele ryste and a clereite in concyence.

Hence † **Somedel** *adv.* Obs.

c 1400 *HVLTON Scala Perf.* i. xlii. W. de W. 1494, This traueille is somdeleche streyte & narrow.

Somagate, *adv.* *St.* and *north. dial.* Also some gate. [f. SOME *a.1* 2 + GATE *sb.2*]

1. In some place; somewhere.

1876 *SCOTT Old Mort.* v. Ye maun take shelter somagate for the night. a 1835 *HOGG Sound Morality Tales* (1866) 202/2 A great river... that rises somagate i' the Heelands. 1891 *BARRIE Little Minister* ix, We ken they're some gait, hut whaur?

2. In some way or manner; somehow.

1876 *SCOTT Old Mort.* iv, They payane some gate or other. 1876 [see *SOLDER* *sb.* 4 b]. 1876 *ROBINSON Whithy Gloss.* 179/2 *Somegreat*, in some way; somehow.

Somehow (sɒm'haʊ), *adv.* Also 8 some how, some-how. [f. SOME *a.1* 2 + How *adv.*]

1. In some manner or by some means not understood or defined; one way or another; someway.

1740-2 *RICHARDSON Pamela* III. 237 A Hint that might some-how be improved. 1794 Mrs. DACLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxvi, I trembled when I saw him, for I always was afraid of him, somehow. 1822 *BYRON Juan* vii. xxxv, Somewhere, somehow, there was a fault. 1861 *THACKERAY Four Georges* iii. (1862) 131 The Royal New York Gazette somehow ceased to be published. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxvi. (1878) 448 You're very different somehow from what you used to be.

2. In the phr. *Somehow or other*, or *another*.

a 1664 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 158 An Act... was made ready, hut somehow or other was missing. 1719 [see *How* *adv.* 16]. 1780 *Mirror* No. 78, But, somehow or other, our expectations have been always disappointed. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* II. i. 5 His hand shook, to be sure; hut somehow or other it contrived to do its duty. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 203 We contrived at last, somehow or other, to agree in a general conclusion.

(b) 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* cxvi. (1783) IV. 91 Some how or another, Green chatted me into tolerable spirits. 1809 *Svo. Smith Sermon* I. 75 It somehow or another happens, that the time...is that which would otherwise be

appropriated to the duties of religion. 1863 *READE Hard Cash* 111. 9 You have made a little palace of it, somehow or another. 1880 F. G. LEE *Ch. under Q. Eliz.* II. 143.

† **Somekin(s)**, *a. Obs.* Forms: a. 3 summes cunnes, kinnes, 4 som skenus, 5 skynnes, summe skynes. b. 3 sume kunes, 4 sumkin(e)s, 5 som kynnes, somkennys, -kyns. 7. 3 some kine, 5 som(m)e kynne, som kyn, somkyn, 4-5 sumkyn, -kin. [f. SOME *a.1* 2 + KIN *sb.1* 6 b.] Some kind of; some; such.

a. c 1200 *ORMIN* 18702 Fort sumess kinness dedess. c 1205 *LAV.* 21765 Of summes cunnes leoden. 13... *S. Eng. Leg.* (MS. Bodl. 779) in *Herrig Archiv* LXXXII. 323/592 Þat he amended here lif in som skeuus matere. c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 10766 With som qweynyse, Or seleght, by som skynnes wyse.

b. a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 415 To fonde mid sume kunes ginne Hu he miste hire awinne. 13... *Cursor M.* 207 (Gött.), Þer sald 3e here... Of þe tudue apostlis sumkiness. c 1386 *CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 1137 (Ellesm.), Or Ire or talent or som kynnes affray. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 708 Thou graunt vs somkyns gle.

γ. c 1275 *LAV.* 3949 Swiken him aþohte in somme kine wise. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 165 Þar sal 3e find sumkyn dedis þat iesus did. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* x. 519 To wyn the wall of the castell Throu sumkyn slite. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2259 (D.), Of some kynne gamez Off were or of wistlylyng.

Somen, variant of *SAMEN* *adv.* Obs.

Somen: see *SOME* *v.1* and *v.2* *Obs.*

Somend, obs. form of *SUMMON* *v.*

Somenour, -owre, obs. forms of *SUMMONER*.

Somentale: see *SAMENTALE*.

Some one, someone (sɒm'wʌn), *pron.* (and *sb.*) [f. SOME *a.1* 2 + ONE 24.] Some person, somebody.

a. c 1305 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 114 To a woman he com... þat he scholde him to sum on techre. 1382 *Wyclif Mark* ix. 37 We sy3en sum oon for to caste out fendis in thi name. 1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* iii. xvii. (1554) 90 Sum one, Parcas, shal them therof discharge. 1535 *COVERDALE Eccles.* iv. 14 Some one cometh out of preson, & is made a kynge; & another [etc.]. a 1586 *Answ. to Cartwright* 14 It is not peculiar to some one, or to some fewe alone. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 503 Some one intent on mischief. 1691 J. WILSON *Belphégor* iv. ii, Peradventure your ow, or some ones else; who knows. 1706 *STEVENS Span. Dict.* i, *Algino*, some body or some one. 1820 *BYRON Juan* iv. cx, As some one somewhere sings about the sky. 1858 M. ARNOLD *Merge* 376 To the guest-chamber lead him, some one! 1872 *RUSKIN Fors Clav.* xxii. 17 Properly a carver at some one else's feast.

b. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xi, 'I have set my heart on Rawdon running away with someone.' 'A rich someone, or a poor someone?' 1872 *CALVERLEY Fly Leaves* (1903) 73 And I think thou wearest Someone-else's hair. 1896 *HADEN-POWELL Matabele Campaign* vii, As though someone had struck me with a hammer.

Somepart, *adv.* *Sc.* Also 5-6 sumpart, 6-part, 6, 9-part. [f. SOME *a.1* 4 b + PART *sb.*] Somewhat; to some extent.

1456 *SIR G. HAVE Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 14 Suppos it be sum part subtille to understand, settis [= set ye] nocht byr. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxix. 47 It dois my spreit sum part confort. c 1550 *ROLLAND Cr. Pene* lxxv. 38 The day was sumpart set with weil. 1581 N. BURNS *Disput. To Rdr.*, As to my auin Answers... I have sumpart amplifit and inlargit theme. 1898 L. E. HAMILTON *Macdon* vii. 91 'T would make the road somepart easier.

† **Somer**. *Obs.* Also 5 soomer, summer, 5-7 sommer. [a. OF. *somer*, *summer*, *somier*, *sommier* SOMMER¹ (mod. F. *sommier*, = Prov. *sammier*, It. *somiere*):—late L. *sagmarius* (equus, caballus), f. *sagma* horseload, whence OF. *some*, *somme* (see *SEAM* *sb.2*).]

1. A pack-horse; a sumpter-horse.

Freq. in the 15th cent.

a. 13... K. *Alis.* 827 (Laud MS.), He hote hem charge seven somers Wylliche rede itried golde. c 1380 *Sir Ferumh.* 3140, xxiij. Vytaylers... By-fore hymen dyrede þay somers. c 1390 *Pilgr. Lysf Manhode* i. cxlvii. (1869) 75 Thou hast... thin soomer that after thee shal come bihynde, which shal bere thin armure. 1454 *Acts Priez Couc.* (1835) VI. 213 To the same Maistre Henry ij. karre horses, v. somers, and j. hak. 1523 Ld. BERNERS *Fröiss.* I. cxlv. 174 Some of the englysshmen... wanne somers, cartes, and caryages. 1577 *HOLINSHED Desc. Brit.* iii. 1, The ancient use of somers and sumpter horses is in a manner utterlie relichquished.

B. 1404 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 397 In Stabulo, ij. palafridi, j. sommer. c 1470 *Love's Bonavent.* *Mirr.* xiv. (Sherard MS.), Where hene 3oure...knyghtes...horses and herneys, charyotes and summeres. 1568 *GRAFFTON Chron.* II. 283 Some of the Englyshmen...wanne Sommers, Cartes and caryages. 1592 *WIRLEY Armorie*, Ld. Chantres 88 Four vittaied sommers going vnto the same We met. 1601 F. TATE *Housch. Ord. Edw.* II. § 30 (1876) 19 A seriant herbergeour of sommers and cart horses.

b. In collective singular.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4710 (Kölbiog), Þai seijen hem com swipe ner Seuen hundred charged somer, & seuen hundred cartes al so.

2. A pack or burden, esp. one which is carried by a pack-horse.

13... K. *Alis.* 5109 (Laud MS.), Ten thousand mules the kynges 1resours...herande heuy somers. 1426 *LYDG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 8706, I pray yow...to ordeyne me a somer, Myn harneys ther-in for to karye. 1430-40 — *Bochas* iv. xxiii. harneys ther-in for to karye. 1554-60 — *Bochas* iv. xxiii. (1554) 120 (T) stuffe thei somers with outrageous pillage. 1555 Ld. BERNERS *Fröiss.* I. cxlii. 24 b, I am content that ye bere with us as moche as ye may beare in males and somers.

3. *attrib.*, as *somer-horse*, *nag*, *saddle*.

1384-5 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 133 In uno Somersadell

empt. pro hostilar. 1404 *Ibid.* 357, j. haknaysadyll, ij. somersadyll. c1450 *Eric Talous* 817 Somers-horsys he let go before, And charyettys stuffed wyth store. 1503 *Will of Elton* (Somerset Ho.), A somer bay nag. a 1513 *FABIAN Chron.* vii. (1511) 306 Kynges Rycharde... toke ye kynges somer horse, with parte of his treasure.

Somer, obs. form of SUMMER sb. and v.

Somer castell : see SUMMER CASTLE.

Somersault (sɒˈmɔːsɔːlt), sb. Forms : a. 6-somersault (7 somer-), 6-7 -saut, 7 -salt. β. 7-9 summersault, 7 -saut, -salt. γ. 7 sombersault, simber salt. [ad. OF. *sombresault*, -sault, alteration of *sobresault* : see SOBRESAULT.] A leap or spring in which a person turns heels over head in the air and alights on his feet; esp. such a feat as performed by acrobats or tumblers; a pitchpoll. Hence, a turning over in this fashion; a complete overturn, upset, etc.

α. 1530 *PALSGR. 272/2* Somersault, a lepe of a tomhler, *sobresault*. 1591 *HARINGTON Ort. Fir.* xxxv. lxviii. With her goldelaunce, She made him the hacke somersault to daunce. [Marg.] Somersault is a leape that the tomblers vse to cast them selues forward theire heeles ouer their head. 1613 *BROWNIE Brit. Past.* i. iii. As when some boy, trying the Somersault, Stands on his head and feet. 1675 *COTTON Burlesque upon B. 99* And make thee from the Christal Vault Take such a dainty Somersault. 1801 *STRUTT Sports & P.* iii. v. 207 Turning with the heels over the head in the air, which is called the Somersault. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 70. 480 It took off its hat and turned a somersault at Lambert's feet. 1878 *M. FOSTER Psychol.* iii. vi. ii. 499 In yet another form the animal...tumbles head over heels in a series of somersaults.

fig. α 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) II. 200 He gives his Opinion the Somer-Salt, and turns the wrong Side of it outwards. 1794 *WHITTIER Anti-Slavery Convention* Prose Wks. 1889 III. 179 Dr. Lord... then prolessly in favor of emancipation, but who afterwards turned a moral somersault.

β. 1611 *COTGR. Sobresault*, a Sobresault, or Summersault. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-ol.* vi. 52 So doth the salmon vault, And if at first he faile, his second Summersault He instantlie assaies. 1630 — *Muses Eleticum* (1892) 13 Ore each Hillock it will vault, And nimbly doe the Summer-sault. 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* iii. iii. 699 For which, some do the Summer-sault And ore the Bar, like Tumblers, vault. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Summer-Sault*, a Gambol or Feat of Activity shew'd by a Tumbler. 1865 *DICKENS Aut. Fr.* i. vii. A Hindoo baby, curved up with his big head tucked under him, as though he would instantly throw a summersault.

fig. 1847 *EMERSON Repr. Men t. Uses of Gl. Men* Wks. (Bohn) I. 280 Foremost among these activities are the summersaults, spells, and resurrections, wrought by the imagination.

γ. 1612 *DONNE Progr. Soul* xlvii. (1633) 24 That could make love faces, or could doe The valters somersaults. 1653 *WALTON Compl. Angler* 152 About which time of breeding the He and She frog are observed to use divers simber salts.

Hence **Somersault** v. *intr.*, to make or turn a somersault; to turn over and over. **Somer-sauter**, one who performs a somersault.

1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 378/1 Sometimes...the summer-sauter...alights on the wrong element. 1858 *R. S. SURTEES Ask Manana* iii. 235 A pair of white breeches are summer-sauting in the air. 1887 *JEFFERIES Anarchy* xiv. Nothing for the folk but Punch, brass hands, and somersaults. 1887 *W. RYE Norfolk Bards* 69 A most hearty...kick under the jaw, which sent him [a dog] somersaulting into a rose-bush.

Somerseset (sɒˈmɔːsɛt), sb.¹ Forms : a. 6-8 somerseset, 7- somerseset. β. 6- summerseset. [Alteration or corruption of *somersault* : see prec.] = **SOMERSAULT** sb.

α. 1596 *NASHE Saffron Walden* To Rdr., Desiring him to inspire my pen with some of his nimblest Pomados and Somersesets. 1598 *MAKSTON Soc. Villanica* iii. xi. 228 His very intellect is naught but a curvetting Somerseset. 1626 *FLETCHER Fair Maid of Inn* iv. i. Now I wil only make him break his neck in doing a somerseset. 1664 *COTTON Scarrow.* t. 530 Dance, run, and leap, frisk, and curvett, Tumble, and do the Somerseset. 1727 *GAV Fables* i. xl. The tumbler whirls the flip-flap round, With somerseset he shakes the ground. 1778 *Sketches for Tabernacle Frames* 26 He'll... Throw Somersesets, vault, caper, and curvet. 1806 *BERESFORD Miseries Hum. Life* vii. lxxix. Amusing the company with an involuntary somerseset. 1833 *RITCHIE Wand. Loire* 233 One of those somersesets—head over heels—which are common on the modern stage. 1874 *J. S. BLACKIE Self-Culture* 16 If there are...expert tumblers in the circus, let him not imagine that their supple somersesets are mere idle tricks to amuse children.

fig. 1710 *Acc. Death T. Whigg* 2 He fancy'd the World turn'd round with him, and that the Revolution was just about doing the Somerseset. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* ii. iv. ii. Remark...what somersesets and contortions a dead Catholicism is making. 1871 *SPENCER Princ. Psychol.* vii. vi. (1872) II. 372 After a considerable amount of practice in throwing intellectual somersesets.

β. 1591 in *Lyly's Wks.* (1902) I. 442 Hee presently did cast himselfe downe, dooing a Summerset from the Ile into the water. 1670 *EACIARD Cont. Clergy* (1705) 21 As if they would turn over their heads, and shew you the double Summerset. 1675 (H. NEVILLE) *Maciavelli's Marr. Belphegor* Wks. 527 He [the devil] only gave him the Summerset once or twice, and shewed him two or three juggling tricks, and vanish'd. 1762 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* v. xxix. Springing into the air with a summerset, he turned him about like a windmill. 1816 *SCOTT Fau.* Lett. (1804) I. xii. 362 Authors come to be regarded as tumblers, who are expected to go to church in a summerset. 1850 *TYNOALL Glac.* l. xvi. 119 The summerset of this iceberg produced a commotion all over the lake. 1865 *J. G. HOLLAND Plain Talk* iii. 107 The boys of the street turning summersets.

Hence **Somerseset** v. a. *intr.* To somersault. Also with *it*. b. *trans.* To cause (a person) to turn a somersault.

1599 *NASHE Lenten Stufe* 37 Then the sly sheepe-biter issued into the midst, and summer setted and flitflapt it twenty times above ground, as light as a feather. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 132 Alexanders got his body on his hip, and somerseset him over his head. 1853 *R. S. SURTEES Spence's Sp. Tour* iii. 303 A pair of white breeches summer-setting in the air with a horse underneath. 1874 *SAXE One-Legged Dancers* iv. He almost somerseset off the door-steps.

fig. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* ii. iv. ii. In such extraordinary manner does dead Catholicism somerseset and caper, skillfully galvanized.

Somerseset, sb.² Also summerseset. [f. the name of Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Baron Raglan (1788-1855).] Used attrib. or ellipt. to designate a form of saddle (see quot. 1875).

1851 *Catal. Grt. Exhib.* 527/2 A quilted summerseset saddle. *Ibid.* 527/2 Somerset hunting saddle-tree. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* Brit. II. No. 468, Ladies' saddle and Somerset saddle. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2245/1 Somerset... a saddle padded between the knee and behind the thigh.

Somersetian, a. and sb. [f. the name of Somerset, one of the south-western counties of England.] a. *adj.* Of or belonging to the county of Somerset. b. *sb.* The dialect of this county.

1612 *DRAYTON Poly-ol.* iii. 10 The Somersetian maids. 1825 *JENNINGS Obs. Dial. W. Eng.* 12 In another line...he calls the cows *ke*; now this is not Somersetian.

Somerville (sɒˈmɛrviːl), *Adv.* [See quot. 1823.] A variety of melilite from Vesuvius.

1823 *H. J. A. BROOKE in Q. J. Sci.* XVI. 276 The next mineral I shall have to describe came to me with some other Vesuvian substances, from Dr. Somerville, from which circumstances I have named it Somervilleite. 1837 *DANA Min.* 291 Somervilleite accompanies black mica and other minerals, in the ancient scoria of Vesuvius. 1869 *J. PHILLIPS Vesuv.* x. 290 *Humboldtite*—'Mellilite', 'Somervilleite', 'Zurite', &c.—occurs in gray micaceous lava of Somma, and ejected blocks.

† **Some-say**. *Obs.*—[f. *SOME* *pron.* + *SAY* *sb.* 4] A reported saying or statement.

1589 *NASHE M. Marprelate* Wks. (Grosart) I. 171 Martin Junior... knoweth the truth... yet loath to haue it published... seeketh to shadowe it, with other some-saies.

Somet, **Somet**, var. of **SAMED** *adv.* *Obs.*

Something (səmˈθɪŋ), sb., (*adj.*), and *adv.* Forms : 1 sum ping(c), 2 sum tinc, 3-5 sumping, 3-6 -thing; 4 somping (zom-), -pyng, 5 -thyng (6 -e), 7 something; 6- something, 6-thing, 9 *dial.* somethin', etc. [f. *SOME* a. 1 + *THING* sb.¹ 17. Orig., and freq. down to the end of the 16th cent., written as two words.]

A. sb. 1. Some unspecified or indeterminate thing (material or immaterial).

For something like see *LIKE* a. 2, c. 2f.

(a) c1000 *Agg. Gosh. Matt.* xx. 20 Ða com to him zehedeis bearna modor... sum ping from him hiddende. c1200 *ORMIN* 3363 Her icc wile shawenn 3uw Summ ping to witter takenn. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11928 þar Iesus did in his barn-lide Sum-thing hat es of rede. 1340 *Aynb.* 33 Huanne... me him hat zomping þet him ping hard, he him excuseþ. 1382 *Wyclif Luke* vii. 40 Symound, I haue sum thing for to seye to thee. 1503 *DUNBAR Thistle & Rose* 23 In my honour sum thing thou go wryt. 1594 *T. B. La Primaud.* *Fr. Acad.* ii. 592 To doe some thing without cause. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* i. iii. 248 There's something in't More then my Fathers like. 1638 *R. BAKER tr. Balsac's Lett.* (vol. II) 91 Yet something must be done for examples sake. 1681 *DRYDEN Span. Friar* iv. i. Nay, if you will complain, you shall for something. (*Beats him*). 1779 *Mirror* No. 27. A slip of paper, with something written on it. 1823 *SCOTT Quentin D.* xxii. He read something in the looks of his soldiers, which even he was obliged to respect. 1853 *A. BLONFIELD Mem. Bp. Blonfield* I. v. 123 His speeches were those of one who had something to say, not of one who had to say something. 1895 *Mrs. CHOKER Village Tales* (1896) 30 There, to the left, was something coming rapidly through the crops!

Prov. plur. 1562 *J. HEYWOOD Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 132 Some thing is better then nothyn. 1638 *SANDESON Seru.* (1681) II. 97 Something, we say, hath some savour.

attrib. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* ii. 36 For nothing hath begot my something griefe.

b. Used as a substitute for a name or part of one, or other particular, which is not remembered or is immaterial, etc.

1764 *G. WILLIAMS in Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) I. 295 Lady Something Grey is here. 1779 *CYESS UPPER Ossory* *Ibid.* IV. 75 Another man has sworn to shoot a Miss Something, n'importe, if she did not run away with him from the Opera. 1838 *SCOTT Br. Lamm.* xvi. 'His name is Craig—Craig—something, is it not?' 'Craigagel is the fellow's name,' said the Master. 1862 *BORROW Wild Wales* xxxix, I passed by a place called Llan something. 1896 *BADEN-POWELL Matabele Campaign* I. 1... just caught the five something train.

c. Some liquor, drink, or food; esp. in *phr.* to take something.

1778 *MISS BURNEY Evelina* lxxii. Lady Louisa... desired to take something before we began our rambles. 1779 *Mirror* No. 25. Come in and have a glass of something after your ride. 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* i. iv. I'll give you a drop of something to keep the cold out.

d. Used (with *between*) to denote an intermediate stage or grade.

1821-30 *LD. COCKBURN Mem.* ii. (1874) 105 He walked with a slow stealthy step—something between a walk and a hrip. 1823 *SCOTT Quentin D.* xviii. An officer, who, having taken Deacon's orders, held something between a secular and ecclesiastical character.

e. Used to denote an undefined or unknown occupation, or a person in respect of this.

1874 *BURNARD My Time* xv. 130 May I be prompter, or call-boy, or something? 1886 *PASCOE London of To-day* ii. (ed. 3) 37 The restless gentlemen who are 'something in the city', but no one knows what.

2. A certain part, portion, amount, or share (of some thing, quality, etc.); freq., a small part or amount, a slight trace.

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 157 Dele hit swo, þat ech nedi... haue sum ping per-of. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9530 To quam ilkan he gaf sum thing Of his might. 1388 *WYCLIF Joshua* vii. 1 Sum thing of the haledid thing. c1470 *HENRY Wal-lace* v. 482 Off Inglismen zheitt sum thing speck I will. 1562 *WINSET Wks.* (S.T.S.) I. 4 Albeit the time be speck, sum-thing of your prais man we speik. 1643 *SIR T. BROWNE Relig. Med.* i. § 32 A set of things that carry in their Front... something of Divinity. 1677 *YARRANTON Eng. Improv.* 55, I hope... I may see something of the Improvement... come to pass. 1710 *Tatler* No. 245 ¶ 2 Her voice loud and shrill... and something of a Welch accent. 1780 *Mirror* No. 81, There was something of bustle, as well as of sorrow, all over the house. 1815 *SCOTT Guy R.* xliii. Something of the tone, and manners, and feeling of a gentleman. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 319 He has generally seen something of foreign countries. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 511 The two Fletchers... in their unreadable allegories, still preserved something of their master's sweetness.

b. Const. of with adjective. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1654 *DOROTHY OSBORNE Lett.* (1888) 257 Love, which, sure, has something of divine in it. 1656 *EARL MONM. tr. Boccacini's Aditi.* *fr. Parass.* 293 As if something of un-seemly, or misbecoming had been asked her.

c. *Something* of (*an*), to a certain extent or degree (a person or thing of the kind specified).

1711 *ADONSON Spect.* No. 106 ¶ 6 Sir Roger, amidst all his good Qualities, is something of an Humourist. 1780 *Mirror* No. 70, As he was something of a sportsman, my guardians often permitted me to accompany him to the field. 1802 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Moral T.* (1816) I. 231, I am something of a judge of china myself. 1826 *DISRAELI V. Grey* ii. xlii. Dormer, who was... something of an epicure, looked rather annoyed.

3. Followed by an adjective.

1382 *WYCLIF Acts* xxiii. 20 Thei ben to sekinge sum thing certeyne [L. *aliquid certius*]. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* iii. iii. 75 There's something extraordinary in thee. 1610 — *Temp.* iii. iii. 94 I th' name of something holy, Sir, why stand you in this strange stare? 1663 *S. PATRICK Parab. Pilgr.* (1687) 81 The desire... of speaking something extraordinary on this occasion. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 182/2 The Epigram... seems to have something Serious and Noble in the Turn. 1779 *Mirror* No. 61, The most eccentric of them all have something venerable about them. 1819 *SCOTT Leg. Monit.* xii. Something there was cold in his address, and sinister in his look. 1888 *Academy* 14 Apr. 253/3 Within an ace or so of being something very good indeed.

b. *Something damp* or *short*, a drink; spirits. *slang* or *collog.*

c1831 *HOON in W. JERDAN Autobiogr.* (1853) IV. 202, I shall never take 'something short' without dedicating it to the same toast. 1865 *SLANG Dict.* 240 *Something damp*, a dram, a drink. a 1904 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v. She always had a drop of something short in her tea (OxL).

4. In more emphatic use: A thing, fact, person, etc., of some value, consideration, or regard.

Something in the wind; see *WIND* sb.

1582 *N.L. (Rhemish) Gal.* vi. 3 If any man esteeme him self to be something, whereas he is nothing. 1611 *BEAUM. & FL. King & No King* iii. ii. To set him... in my rowle, the two hundred and thirteenth man, which is something. 1621 *T. WILLIAMSON tr. Goulart's Wise Vicillard* 103, I have so spent my dayes, that I account of my selfe, as one that hath serued for some vse, and for something in the world. 1705 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* II. 274 So we may not... falsely imagine we are something, when in Truth we are Nothing. 1739-56 *DOORIDGE Fam. Expositor* clxx. (1799) II. 419 *Now you say something*, signifies among us, You speak right. 1802 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Moral T.* (1816) I. xii. 100 If he could even recover five guineas of it, it would be something. 1865 *WHEWELL in Mrs. S. Douglas Life* (1881) 540, I shall have Kate's sweet dear face there; and that will be something. 1887 *LOWELL Democracy* 46 It is something that two great nations have looked at each other kindly through their tears.

b. In the *phr.* *There's something in it*, etc.

1681 *ROXB. Ball.* (1884) V. 255 Their Leing in Print signifies something in't. 1713 *BERKELEY Hylas & Phil.* ii. Wks. 1871 I. 309 There is indeed something in what you say. 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* ii. (Globe) 363 There is something in it, I am persuaded from my own Experience. 1818 *T. L. PEACOCK Nightingale* *Abbey* xiv. (1891) 127 True, Raven, there is something in that. I will take your advice. 1847 *TENNISON Princ.* v. 202 She can talk; And there is something in it, as you say.

c. To make something of, to make important or useful; to improve or raise in some way; to succeed in utilizing to some extent.

1778 *MISS BURNEY Evelina* xxvi. She told them that she had it in her head to make something of me. 1814 *JANE AUSTEN Mansf. Park* (1851) 85 If the part is trifling, he will have more credit in making something of it. 1836 *Mrs. SHERWOOD H. Miller* iii. xvi. 310 His hopes of making something of the young man. 1870 *ROGERS Hist. Cleanings* Ser. II. 246 Calumny made something of his relations with William Tooke.

5. With article or demonstrative pronoun, or in plural (= sense 1): a. With *adj.* preceding.

1577 *HARRISON England* ii. vi. (1877) I. 163 A little something was allowed in the morning to young children. 1661 *GLANVILLE Van. Dogn.* 145 A very slender something in a Fable. 1682 *GREEN Lucretius* iii. 75 Then we must add a fourth to this frame, A fourth something, but without a name. 1778 *Mrs. D'ARLBY Diary* 18 June, An inward something which I cannot account for, prepares me to expect a reverse. 1800 *Mrs. HERVEY Mourning* Fam. III. 165 An unaccountable something seemed always to prevent their getting further. 1856 *FRODOE Hist. Eng.* (1858) II.

(h) c.1400 MAUNOEVE. (1839) viii. 93 Also fro Bethanye to
 Perico, was somtyme a lillyle Cyte. c.1440 *Generydes* 2
 Of Inde Somtyme ther was a oobyll kyng. 1484 CAXTON
Travels of Alfonso viii. Somtyme was a kyng whiche hadde
 a fabulatur. 1535 COVEFOLE 2 *Sam.* xx. 18 The comon
 maynys was somtyme: Who so wyll axe, let him axe at
 Abel. 1556 LANBARD *Peram.* Kent (1826) 283 Where
 the pyre was auncient Church erected by the Romanes.

† c. In descriptive clauses introduced by *that*.
1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) III. 129 Seleucus, bat was somtyme plegge and prisoner at Rome. c1400 *Deir. Troy* 1729 Our Cite for sothe, bat sumtyme was here, [bat] Breot.
1445 tr. *Claudian in Anglia* XXVIII. 269 Be thyn excytyng craftys left bat somtyme were wele knowe.

d. In similar use with omission or ellipsis of relative and verb. Now *arch*.
a 1325 *MS. Raul. B.* 520 ff. 31 b, No3t with stondinde be statum sume time at Westmynstre. i made. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 13563 (Fairf.), Pen ansquered he sumtyme blinde. 1423 *Cal. Letter-bk.* i. 1 (1909) 288 Sir Edward, sumtyme Kyng of Ynglond. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 16 To Raffie Otte sumtyme my man. 1542 *Uoall Erasmi Apoph.* 210 h, Asia somtyme the welthiest cuntrye of the worlde, had.. been spoyled by Alexander. 1600 *HOLLAND Liry* XXXVIII. viii. 987 To have mercie and pitie of their nation somtyme linked in amitie unto them. 1633 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) I. 103 The visage of our Nazarines, somtyme whiter than snow, is now become blacker than a coal. 1771 *Antiq. Sarisb.* 103 His body lies.. under a large marble stone, somtyme inlaid with brass. 1794 *BLOOMFIELD Rep.* 14 A Negro Woman, somtyme the Property of H., became free. 1852 *Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 9 John Jewel, somtyme Bishop of Salisbury.

† e. With *of* or genitive, denoting former ownership or proprietary rights. Obs.
1423 *Coventry Lett Bk.* 52 A house with gardyne sumtyme off John Askemare. 1486 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) I. The tenement sumtyme Rauf a Beryes. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (Camden) 48 The church sumtyme the Gray freeres.

f. Preceded by a pronoun or article. Passing into *adj*.
1490 *CAXTON Encydos* vi. 27 Alle the grete tresours.. of hir sayd somtyme husbonde sichee. c 1585 *MONTGOMERIE Sonn.* iv. 9 Hou.. that som tymt peirles place.. in furious flammis did burne. 1621 *BR. MOUNTAGU Diatriba* 144 Agreeing with Tremellius, his somtyme Colleague. 1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) I. 254, I wonder now of my somtyme boldness to chide and quarrel Christ. 1756 *Commoisseur* No. 118 7 The somtyme Professor of Astronomy at Gresham College. 1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* i. (1863) 235 Our somtyme constable, the tipsiest.. of mcn, is dead. 1889 *SWINBURNE Study B.* Jonson 103 A somtyme student of the secular [poet].

† 3. *At or in somtyme*, = 2 b. Obs.

Cf. examples with *some time* under *SOME a.1* 2 b (a).
1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 765 Fone men may now forty yhere pas, And foner fifty als in somtym was. 1552 *ELYOT, Alitiquies*, at somtyme. 1599 *W. Fulke Conf. Saulers* 541 At somtyme, no cite in Italie was so notable as Rome.

4. At some future time; on a future occasion. Also in plur. *sometime* or *other*.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 385 For possible is.. That by som cas, syn fortune is changeable, Thou maist to thy desir somtyme atteyne. — *Mau of Law's T.* 12 Parlay, seistow, somtyme he rekene shal. 1500–20 *DUNBAR Poems* xv. 42 Suppos the servand he lang vniquit, The lord sumtyme reward will it. 1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* ii. (Arb.) 159, I must nedes somtyme tel you of myne owne experience. a 1654 *CATAKER Whitgift* in Fuller *Abel Rediv.* (1867) II. 199 His lectures.. are said to remain yet under hope of seeing somtyme further light. 1741 *BERKELEY Lett.* Wks. 1871 IV. 268 You may somtyme or other come to Bath. 1839–52 *BAILEY Festus* 136 Thou too and all the stars.. Shall somtyme range in bliss the spirit-pasturing skies. 1879 *HOWELLS L. Arrostook* (1883) I. 156 'Will you tell me?' 'Yes, sometime.'

b. In attrib. use, with preceding pron. or article.

a 1641 *BR. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* (1542) 157 The meanes which he had appointed for their somtyme happinesse to come. 1787 *ANNA SEWARD Lett.* (1811) I. 386 Materials whose somtyme publication I meditate. 1805 *Ibid.* VI. 241 The somtyme resurrection of the body.

5. At some indefinite or indeterminate point of time; at some time or other.

1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* ii. i. 253 There sleeps Tytania, somtyme of the night. [1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 321/1 Some time in May, the rows must be evened.] 1818 *COBBETT Polit. Reg.* XXXIII. 432 This letter was sent off somtyme in October. 1832 *SOUTHEY Hist. Poems. War* III. 279 It was somtyme in the xth century. 1864 *TENNISON Asylum's F.* 685 Where indeed 'The roof so lowly but that beam of Heaven Dawn'd somtyme thro' the doorway?' 1890 'R. BOLOREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 171 Grant made the light, somtyme after nightfall.

† b. Just now; recently. Obs.

1779 *SHERIDAN St. Patrick's Day* ii. ii, I was somtyme takeo with a sudden giddiness, and Humphrey.. ran to my assistance.

6. a. With *since*, = some time ago. *rare*.

The use of the compound in place of the two separate words (*some time*) is evidently due to association with sense 5. a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 13 Apr. 1652, The letter which somtyme since I sot to Deane Cosin's proselyted son. 1792 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Desmond* III. 244 The subject was somtyme since exhausted between us. 1807 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 7/1 A somtyme since completed [railway] line.

b. For some time. *rare*—.

180 *Lusignan* IV. 177 She answered that she was very well, and had slept better than she had done sometime.

Sometimes (sɔˈmaɪnz), *adv.* Forms: 6 somtymes, 6–7 times; Sc. 6 sum tymes, 8 –tymes; 6 sometymes, 6– sometimes. [f. *SOME a.1* 7 + *times* pl. of *TIME sb.*]

1. On some occasions; at times; now and then. Cf. *SOMETIME i.*

126 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 41 b, He.. sheweth vs somtymes the softe rodde of his swete discipline. 1578 *Gosson in Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 77 The Poet which somtymes hath trod awry. 1634 Sir I. HERBERT *Trav.* 87 Hither somtymes the King repaires. 1674 *BREVINT Saut at Endor* 213 Just as notable Rogues are hanged and quartered somtymes with their Pardons about their Necks. 1749 *SMOLLETT*

Gil Blas xii. xi. (1782) IV. 262 Three famous physicians, who had the reputation of curing their patients sometimes. 1780 *Mirror* No. 105, I mean those little lectures on morality, sometimes known by the name of scandal. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* x. II. 565 Sometimes he spoke so haughtily that the rustics.. were provoked into making insolent replies. 1884 R. W. CHURCH *Bacon* iii. 60 He liked.. to generalise in shrewd and sometimes cynical epigrams.

b. With a correlative (see *quots.* and cf. *SOMETIME i* b and c).

(a) 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. vi. 3 Sometimes she sung, as loud as lark in aire, Sometimes she laught [etc.]. [1611 *SHAKS. Wind.* T. iii. iii. 20 Sometimes her head on one side, some another.] 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 87 A streame of water, sometimes so broad as the Thames at London, but other sometimes neere dried vp. 1678 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* i. 42 Sometimes signally and sometimes comfortably. 1728 *LAW Serious Call* x. (1898) 129 To be sometimes chaste and modest, and sometimes not. 1776 *Trial of Nudoconar* 22/2 Sometimes he wrote the bonds himself in Nagree, sometimes in Bengal, but always signed them with his own hand. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Strayed Reveller* 265 Sometimes a wild-hair'd Maenad; Sometimes a Faun with torches; And sometimes.. the divine, Belov'd Iacchus. 1901 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* Oct. 389 Running downhill, sometimes with, and sometimes without, a brake.

(b) 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* vii. 294 Sometimes he bringeth not home slaues enough to satisfie the merchants; and otherwhiles they are constrained to awaite there a whole yeere. 1674 *RAY Catal. Fishes* 107 Sometimes they kill them by striking them cross the snout with a pole, otherwhiles they shoot them. 1736 *AINSWORTH l. s. v.*, They are sometimes of this opinion, and at other times of another. 1819 *SHELLEY Peter Bell* 3rd ii. ii, Sometimes The Devil is a gentleman; At others a hard [etc.]. 1897 [see *OTHERWHILES* 2].

(c) 1602 B. JONSON *Poetaster* ii. ii, Sometimes froward, and then frowning, Sometimes sickish, and then swooning. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 242 Sometimes on firm ground.., then soaring on main wing. 1815 *SHELLEY Alastor* 496 Sometimes it fell Among the moss.. Now on the polished stones It danced.

† 2. = *SOMETIME* 2 a and 2 b. Obs.

Freq. from c 1580 to c 1650.

1593 *Homilies* ii. *Matrinony* Vvvv j h, And S. Peter saith in that same place.. that holy matrones dyd somtymes dekke them selues, not with golde and syluer; but in puttyng theyr whole hope in God. 1596 *GASCOIGNE Philomene* Wks. 1910 II. 182 In Athens reigne somtymes, A king of worthy fame. 1627 *HAKESWILL Apol.* (1630) 374 There is at this day to be seene a board belonging sometimes to Tullius Cicero. 1642 D. ROGERS *Nathan* Ep. Ded. 3 The blessed lights of his ministers, who sometimes shined in our Sphiere, but now in Glory. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 157 The Place where Habor.. was sometimes betrayed, imprisoned, and executed.

† b. = *SOMETIME* 2 d. Obs.

Freq. from c 1600 to c 1650.

1577 *HANNIER Anc. Eccl. Hist. Socrates*, Schol. v. xi, Probus, sometimes a Consul, was chief governor of Italy. 1592 in J. MORRIS *Troubles Cath. Forefathers* (1877) 37 John Thomas, sometimes Bishop Goldwell's man, died in the Counter. a 1619 *FOTHERBY Atheism* ii. vii. § 2 (1622) 262 Thebes in Egypt, and Orchomenus, sometimes two rich and populous Cities, but now reduced. 1650 T. B[AYLE] *Worcester's Apoph.* 26 An old ruined, but sometimes a most famous monastery. 1709 *STRYPE Ann. Ref.* l. xxxiv. 340 One Games, sometimes School-Master of the Choristers in Magdalen College.

† c. = *SOMETIME* 2 e. Obs.—

1610 B. JONSON *Alchemist* v. 7, The goods, sometimes the Orphanes, that the Brethren bought with their silver peoce.

† d. = *SOMETIME* 2 f. Obs.

1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* i. ii. 54 Farewell old Gaunt, thy sometimes brothers wife.. must end her life. *Ibid.* v. v. 75 Leane To looke vpon my (sometimes Royall) masters face. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* ii. 70 Sparta, where that sometimes famous City of Lacedaemon flourished. 1798 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Yug. Philos.* I. 72 Excelled only by her sometimes tutors.

† 3. *At sometimes*, = sense 1. Obs.

1548 *ELYOT, Alitiquies*, at somtymes. 1584 *LODGE Alarum* (Shaks. Soc.) 60 Many gentlemen.. who at sometimes, as well as yourself, were destitute of silver. 1626 T. H[AWKINS] tr. *Cassius's Holy Cr.* 384 One should not.. omit at sometimes to eleuate his hart to God. 1682 *BUNYAN Holy War* (1905) 202 Yea, the Rascal crue, at sometimes would he for destroying of him. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 4 Those mighty Fleets, that have at sometimes, and when rightly governed, rendered her the Terror of the Ocean.

Sometout, obs. form of **SUMPTER**.

Sometout, obs. form of **SUMMIT**.

† **Somever**, *adv.* Obs. Also 5 som euer, 6 some whate. [f. *some* *SUM conj.* + *EVER adv.*]

Cf. **WHATSOEVER**, etc.] = **SOEVER** 2.

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 58 What howr som euer hat a synner forthynkis his syn. 1560 *Daus tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 60 h, The same can easely destroye you also, what power soever you have. *Ibid.* 418 h, What action some euer any man had. 1621 R. BOLTON *Stat. Ir.* 347 In whose hands or possession soever.

Someway (sɔˈmweɪ), *adv.* Now *rare exc. dial.* Also *some way*. [f. *SOME a.1* + *WAY sb.*]

1. In some way or manner; by some means; somehow.

c 1450 *Cor. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 40 God wyl he vengyd on us sum way. 1565 *COOPER Thesaurus, Aliqua*,.. someway; by some meanes. 1570 *LEVINS Mantr.* 197/4 Someway; aliqua. 1641 L. BROOKE *Disc. Nat. Episc.* i. x. 57 h, All someway oppose the whole Law of Christ. 1674 *PRIORAEUX Lett.* (Camden) 19, I will not yet dispair of William's providing for you some way or other. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 598/1 That his Lordship had a Right some way to interest himself in Affairs of this Nature. 1798 *EDGEWORTH Pract. Educ.* I. 147 They are to.. behave in company some way differently from what they behave every day to their

own family. 1822–7 *Gosset Study Med.* (1829) I. 291 We shall have to contemplate.. the hile as some way or other damaged in its secretion. 1890 *Advance* (Chicago) 27 Feb., We someway think that contentment is to feel no want.

2. At some distance. In *quot. transf.* of *time*. Usually, and more correctly, written as two words: cf. *SOME a.1* 4 c (d), *quot.* 1867.

1859 *GRO. ELIOT A. Bede* iv, But then came the days of sadness, when Adam was someway on in his teens.

Someways (sɔˈmweɪz), *adv.* Now chiefly *dial.* Also 5 som-, 7 somewayes. [f. as *prec.*, with genitive or plural -s.] = *prec.* 1.

[a 1225 *Aucr.* R. 354 Moni wolde sumes weis bolien viesches herdschipes. c 1320 *Hali Meid.* 9 Hit is tah in wedlac summes weis to bolien as men schal after theren.]

c 1440 *York Myst.* x. 37 He is wente som wayes wrang. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bull & Selu.* 2 It might somewayes also be helpful, to the setting right the thoughts of some others. 1895 *Atlantic Monthly* Mar. 362 The parson's got to get his initiation someways. 1905 *McCarthy Dryad* 203 He felt that he must obey; he felt that Esclaramonde had someways ensnared him.

Somewhat (sɔˈmhwɒt), *sb.* and *adv.* Forms: a. 3 sumhwat, -whet (Orin. summwahat), 3–6 sum-

what (5 -whate, -wat(t), 6 -whatt); 4 sumquat, 5 -qwat, 6 Sc. -quhat; 3 som3wat, 4–6 -whatt, 5–7 -whatt; 4 somwat, 5–6 -watt; 4– somewhat. *B. dial.* 8 sumet, 9 summatt, summut, zum'ot, etc. [f. *SOME a.1* + *WHAT pron.* Down to the end of the 16th cent. written either as one word or as two.] = *SOMETHING sb.* and *adv.*

A. *sb.* 1. A certain amount, esp. in the way of statement, information, etc. Freq. with *of* (= concerning). Now *arch*.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 958 Summwahat icc habbe shawedd 3uw Till sure sawle fode. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 506 Schaw sumwilet of ham, for hwi ha been wurde for to beon iwarige. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1496 Spek we sumquat of caym kyn. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* i. 672 To the help yet sumhwat can I say. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxh.) vii. 27 Now hafe I schortly talde 3ow sum what of hawme. 1509 *FISHER Funeral Sermon.* C'tess Richmond Wks. (1876) 293, I wold reherce somwhat of her demeaning in this behaule. a 1586 *SIDNEY Ps.* xxxiv. ii, Joyne with me, Somwhat to speake of his due praise. 1625 *BACON Ess.* *Of Cunning* (Arb.) 144 It is strange, how long some Men will lie in wait, to speake somewhat, they desire to say. a 1715 *BURNER Own Time* (1753) I. 53, I will relate somewhat concerning the Earl of Antrim. 1801 *STRUTT Sports & Past.* iv. ii. 274 Exasperated at somewhat his antagonist had said. 1819 *BYRON Juan* i. vii, Narrating somewhat of Don Juan's father.

b. Some (material or immaterial) thing of unspecified nature, amount, etc. Now *arch.* or *dial.*

a 1225 *Aucr.* R. 44 So dode euer sumhwat bet god muwe herof awakenen. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 54 He it nolde hi-leue, 3wane ani pouere man him bede, bote he him som-3wat zeue. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3722 It bi-tokenes sum-what, treuli, god turne it to gode. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 210 In ech of hem he fnt somwhat That pletheth him. c 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton, 1483) i. xv. 14 Late myn estate with som what he amendyd. 1484 *CAXTON Aschop* iii. xvi, I deye for longer; gyue ne somwhat to ete. 1526 *TINDALE* 2 Cor. iv. 8 We are in povertie; but not utterly without somwhat. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 340 Such as were wicked.. made a shewe as though they would do somewhat. a 1627 *MIDDLETON Witch* iii. i, Nothing lives But has a joy in somewhat. 1693 *DRYDEN Love Triumphant* ii. i, I know not why, but somewhat prompts me To read this folded page. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* i. viii, I observed.. somewhat that looked like a boat overturned. 1797–1805 S. & H. *LEE Cant. Tales* I. 13 He perceived somewhat glitter amid the grass. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* xi, The tools were worth somewhat. 1842 N. HAWTHORNE in *Long-fellow's Life* (1891) I. 447, I have been looking to receive somewhat in the shape of a letter.. from you. 1855 *KINGSLEY Westw. Ho* i. xiv, Some folk say he's not right in his head; or turned miser, or somewhat.

Prov. 1542 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 24 Alwaie somewhat is better then nothyng. 1562 — *Prov. & Epigr.* 152 Boude wands serue for sumwhat.

B. 1790 *MRS. WINKLER Westmid. Dial.* 59 Yaurs may.. seavay sumet agayn they er aud. 1838 *JAS. GRANT Sk. Lond.* 39 There was no lack either of 'summut' to drink or 'summut' to eat. 1839 in *Latham Dial.* *Eng. Lang.* (1860) 148 Presently, zum 'ot.. went dum! 1859 *GRO. ELIOT A. Bede* i, A man must learn summat beside Gospel to make them things.

c. Followed by an adjective.

1665 *HOOKER Microgr.* 74 Instead of meeting with what I look'd for, I met with somewhat more admirable. 1681 *HOBBS Rhet. Pref.*, May be presumed to contain somewhat excellent. 1721 *BRADLEY Philos. Acc. Wks.* Nat. 4 The parts.. are bound together by somewhat Oleaginous. 1751 *ELIZA HEYWOOD Betsy Thoughtless* I. 3 Miss Betsy, who had.. somewhat extremely engaging in her manner of behaviour. 1836 *EMERSON Nature, Spirit* Wks. (Bohn) II. 166 It is essential to a true theory of nature and of man, that it should contain somewhat progressive. 1850 *ROBERTSON Sermon* 3rd Ser. ix. § 1. 125 [They] mistook the sensation for somewhat half divine.

† d. *By somewhat*, by a certain (small) amount.

1653 *RAMESSEY Astral. Rest.* 61 Yet he is the swifter of the two by somewhat.

2. With dependent genitive: Some part, portion, amount, etc., of something.

1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 7587 So þat vewe contreies heþ in engelonde, þat monkes nabbeþ of normandie somwat in horelonde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4739 Len vs sumquat o bi sede, Was neuer ar sua mikel ned. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 22 Per.. a noþer chapelle standes, & somwhat of þat tre, þei bond vntille his handes. c 1400 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) II. 69 (MS. a), In his citee is somwhat of bat famous wal. c 1440 *Wycliffe Bible* Gen. xl. 4 Sumdel [v. r. sum whatt] of tyme passide. 1588 *Kyd Househ. Phil.* Wks.

(1901) 267 It is thought there is somewhat of their doings in his works. 1658 W. SANDESSON *Graphice* 33 Observe to hit the virtues of the Piece, and to refuse the Vices; for all Masters have somewhat of them both. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 71 Dost she not every where present spectacles of delight (somewhat of lively picture, somewhat of gay embroidery, somewhat of elegant symmetry). 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. liii. 147 By quitting somewhat of his royal prerogative. 1779 *Mirror* No. 10. By that too great niceness...they may mingle somewhat of disgust and uneasiness even in the highest and finest pleasures. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxvi. A conversation of which he could not hear without smiling. 1876 STEINMAN *Pict. Poets* vi. 232 It must be acknowledged that somewhat of this applies to Tennyson's variations upon Theocritus.

b. Const. of with a positive adj. Now rare.

1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man bee. Guilty* 36 Tis the desire of seeing somewhat of new which draws us forth. 1669 DRYDEN *Tyrannic Love* i. 1. Somewhat of mournful, sure, my ears does wound. 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* I. 12 These words, as it proved, had somewhat of prophetic in them. 1870 N. HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1870) I. 273 With somewhat of fantastic in the shape of the clock-tower.

c. = SOMETHING *sb.* 2 c.

1841 HELPS *Ess.* On *Treatment of Suitors* (1842) 110 You will naturally endeavour to give somewhat of a detailed explanation. 1863 MARY HOWITT tr. *F. Bremer's Greece & Greeks* II. 3 It was somewhat of a surprise to me. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1877) I. 88 He was also somewhat of a time-server.

3. With limiting word or particle, as *somewhat else, more, over*, etc.

(a) 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 96 As though I hadde lost a Ring Or somewhat elles. 1580 LOOZE *Reply Gossion's Sch. Abuse* Wks. (Grosart) I. 29 These things are not the chiefest points you shote at; there's somewhat els sticketh in your stomak. 1665 J. NORTH in *Extr. State P. rel. Friends* (1912) III. 235. I have some what els to ymparte unto you. 1736 AINSWORTH i. s.v. *Sonne*, I must talk of somewhat else.

(b) 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. ccxv. (1495) 925 The Superlativeis nombre conteyneth in comparisoun the lesse nombre and somewhat ouer. 1626 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* iii. ii. You are a Courtier, Sir, or somewhat more. 1643 Ld. HERBERT *Autobiog.* (1824) 16. I shall therefore only say somewhat more of my mother.

d. *Somewhat between*, = SOMETHING *sb.* 1 d.

1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xii. His gesture...was noble, and at the same time resigned, somewhat between the hearing of a feudal noble and of a Christian martyr.

4. A thing, quality, etc., worth considering or regarding; a person of note or importance.

1382 WYCLIF *Gal.* ii. 6 Forsoth thei that were seen for to be sumwhat, no thing to me 3auen to gidere. 1526 TINDALE *Gal.* vi. 3 If a man seme to hym silfe that he is somwhat when in dede he is nothyng. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* iv. ii. Nay, the fool is a handsome fool, that's somewhat. 1838 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 32 It were a strange thing indeed if there were not somewhat in such men as Milton, Sidney [etc.]. 1842 TENNYSON *S. Simon Stylites* 124 They think that I am somewhat...The silly people take me for a saint. 1859 MASSON *Milton* I. 721 The living society of a place is also somewhat.

f. b. Of somewhat, for some purpose. *Obs.*—

1400 *Sir Per.* 834 It servede hym of somwhat The wyld fyre that he gatt.

5. With a, the, etc., and pl. A certain undefined or unknown thing, quality, amount, etc.

1598 R. BERNARD *tr. Terence* (1607) 30 'In the meane season I hope some-what may be done.'...That some-what will prove just nothing. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zoologia* 270 Pretty Somewhats they would mean, but sure They understand not themselves any more than I do. 1685 GRACIAN *The Courtier's Orac.* 220 Several men would be great, if they wanted not a somewhat, without which they never attain to the height of perfection. 1795 JENKINS I. 218 He has a somewhat in his voice...so pleasant. 1806 H. SIDMONS *Maid, Wife, & Widow* II. 247 A habit of delivering his sentiments with a somewhat of more than dictatorial petulance. 1857 J. RAINE *Mem. J. Hodgson* I. 126 Sending to Hodgson a somewhat which he had left behind him.

b. With preceding adj.

1685 GRACIAN *The Courtier's Orac.* 117 The secret charm, or the unexpressible somewhat; which the French call *Le Je-ne-sai-quoi*. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 80 Matter is an unknown somewhat—neither substance nor accident. 1785 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 229, I now believe, at least, that there is a certain somewhat, which produced a rotary motion in a sword. 1827 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 30 Aug., Painting is the intermediate somewhat between a thought and a thing. 1855 BROWNING *One Word More* ix. Thus achievement lacks a gracious somewhat.

c. Const. of or with adj. following.

1817 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 272 Still here attaches...a somewhat of disgraceful to the idea of intoxication. 1825 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* II. 354 They require the atmosphere of a cigar and the amalgam of a *summat* comfortable. 1858 R. A. VAUGHAN *Ess. & Rev.* (1858) I. 50 A somewhat of their spirit of love...he found ever afterwards indispensable to his heart.

B. *adv.* In a certain degree or measure; to some (slight or small) extent; slightly, a little; rather.

1. a. Qualifying a verb.

1300 ORMIN 1682 *perp*urth was sene batt he þa Summwhat higgennun hafide To leffenn o þe Laffer Crist. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prolog. 71 (Fairf.), Ye be diligent To forthen me somwhat in my labour. 1420 *Sir Cleges* 147 In with hyr he gan goo, And sumwatt mendyd his chere. 1440 *Partonope* 4915 To her suster dyd she speke And somwatt her hert to her breke. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxvi. 28 Sumwatt thou bringest me in mynde for to he come christen. 1577-82 BRETON *Flourish upon Fancie* Wks. (Grosart) I. 1712 These 'Drugges',...though they sumwatt please the tast, yete make the bosom stinke. 1646 GAULIE *Sel. Cas.* 56 Hereupon it hath been somewhat dissented. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. 308/1 The short Graver, which

turneth up somewhat at the end. 1780 *Mirror* No. 82, Sir George Rodney's success has somewhat lessened their force. 1812 CARY *Dante, Parad.* II. 53 She somewhat smiled. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Divine Worship* 389 The Forms of these ejaculations varied somewhat.

b. Qualifying a preposition.

1492 HEN. VII. *Lett.* in G. Griffiths *Hist. Tong.* (1894) 224 Desiring you that somewhat bifor the said tyme ye wol address you unto us. 1600 in Ingleby *Shaks. Cent. Praise* (Shaks. Soc.) 35 Somwhat before the play began. 1735 JOHNSON *Lobo's Abyssinia, Deser.* viii. 91 To drink somewhat beyond the bounds of exact Temperance. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 20 Spirit of nitre consists of somewhat above one fourth of pure acid. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. i. Sent to the devil somewhat ere his time.

c. *Somewhat as*, in much the same way, to some extent, as.

1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 1 We may think of Voltaireism in France, somewhat as we think of Catholicism. 1894 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* 16 It ran or rather hipped somewhat as follows.

2. Qualifying an adjective, adverb, or clause.

(a) 12300 *Cursor M.* 11054 Pat mensking þan hi-tuin, Was sum-quot diuers, als i wene. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1007 But for the ryme ys lyght and lewed Yit make hyt sumwatt agreeable. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 48 I þat like mater be not hard but sumwatt neische. 1466 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxh.) 324 For a saddle sumwatt worne, ijs. viij. d. 1533 Ld. BERNERS *Huon* xliii. 144 His colour was sum what pale. 1595 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* V. 335 His vterance was somwhat vrendy. 1667 DRYDEN & DR. NEWCASTLE *Sir M. Mar-all* v. ii. Would I were hanged if it be not somewhat probable. 1750 tr. *Leonard's Mirr. Stones* 92 [It] is a stone of a crystal colour, and somewhat obscure. 1780 *Mirror* No. 109, Somewhat a-kin to the lovers of detraction are the offence-takers. 1826 *Art of Brewing* (ed. 2) 15 Their practice is governed by principles somewhat different. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 12 May 5/2 It would seem...that the struggle was somewhat indecisive.

(b) 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* iv. (1890) 238 The seller vnder the panyte, sette somewhat ahas. 1592 KVO *Murther. I. Breuen* Wks. (1901) 290 When it drew some what late. 1637 MILTON *Lyrielus* 17 Begin, and somewhat loudly sweep the string. 1797-1805 S. & H. T. LEE *Caul. T. I.* 195 One, who, having somewhat unexpectedly succeeded to the family title. 1852 Mrs. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* II. 478 If...we are counted somewhat deeply in their debt. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air.* i. § 32 Somewhat saucily.

(c) 1578 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 35 Many injurious words, sumquhat in contempt of our Sovereign Lord. 1608 E. GRISTONIE *Hist. France* (1611) 457 A cunning woman, and some-what of her fathers humor. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* i. 27 Now was Christian somewhat in a muse. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* ix. The hounds and huntmen seemed somewhat at a stand. 1828 LYTTON *Pelham* liii. Somewhat of a lugubrious nature. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Berkeley* i. iii. 49 Martin looked somewhat at a loss for an answer, till his wife supplied him with one.

b. With a comparative adj. or adv.

13400 MAUNDREY. (Roxh.) xi. 46 It es sumwhat hyer þan oþer places of þe cite. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Aulian* xxii. I blowe in hit for to haue it somwhat more cold than hit is. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshman* (Percy Soc.) 6 And somewhat wyser he they also than we. 1597 HOOKER *Eccles. Pol.* v. iv. § 5 Somewhat more plainly, to shew a true immediate reason...we acknowledge [etc.]. 1600 POPE tr. *Leo's Africa* vi. 275 The men of this place are black, but the women are somewhat fairer. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* iv. (1722) 317 The Lower Earthy Strata would be settling somewhat closer together. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 233 A range of thirteen chests rather somewhat larger than the common size. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 173 The pan being brought to somewhat more than a red heat. 1866 CARLYLE in *Mrs. C's Lett.* III. 255 She...went home somewhat better. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 359 Tell me...in somewhat plainer terms, what you mean!

c. With of the and a superlative adj. or adv.

1561 T. HOVEY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* iv. (1577) V vij b. Not to make wise to abhorre companie and talke, though somewhat of the wantonest. 1622 MABBE tr. *Alman's Guzman d'Alf.* 1. 30, I got mee (though somewhat of the latest) hungry. 1656 HEVLIN *Surv. France* 218 The revenues of this Archbishopricke are somewhat of the meaneest. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xvi. Your morning-draught has been somewhat of the strongest.

d. With a or an inserted before the adj. (or sb.) qualified.

1588 J. READ *Compend. Method.* 69 h. Barriga...receased a wounde in his hrest, with somewhat a long sword. 1646 GREGORY *Posthuma* (1650) 198 This was somewhat a tolerable impietie, for such great Astronomers to adore the Host of Heaven. 1680 R. L'ESTRANGE *Erasm. Colloq.* 79 [He] may vouchsafe his Assistance also unto us, who are somewhat a larger Congregation. 1779 JOHNSON *Drake* Wks. 1789 IV. 417 Being obliged by this accident to somewhat a longer residence among the Moors. 1817 WHEWELL in *Mrs. S. Douglas's Life* (1831) 25, I must acknowledge myself somewhat an idle correspondent so far as writing goes. 1891 ANNE MOZLEY *Lett. T. H. Newman* I. iii. 103 There were certainly...definite points about him which made him somewhat a difficulty.

e. Preceded by an article or pron.

1799 *Mirror* No. 61, The contempt in which, to a somewhat unreasonable degree, he holds modern refinement. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxi. The cooling my somewhat too much inflamed visage. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 180 Her admonitions were given in a somewhat perfunctory manner.

f. Used as *adj.*

1819 T. MOORE in *Mem.* (1853) II. 250 Lady Frances W. was to have come with them; but, to my somewhat disappointment, she had been called away.

† 3. *Somewhat*... somewhat, partly... partly.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 2, I wolde...wryte a bok betwene the twie, Somewhat of lusi, somewhat of lore. 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) I. xxx. (1859) 34 He is lettid by the wey

somwhat by foly of hym self, somewhat by other. 1425 tr. *Ardern's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 38 *þai* may ete and drynk and go, and somewhat sitte and somewhat slepe. 1552 LATIMER *Serm.* (1607) 301 A king... which was not their lawful nor natural king, but somewhat with craft and subtilty, and somewhat with power had gotten the Crowne.

† 4. Followed by *with* the and a superlative, = SOMETHING *adv.* 2 f. *Obs. rare.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Aepoph.* 252 b. [She] begoonne somewhat with the soonest to have whyte heares in hir hedde. 1583 GOLOING *Calvin on Deut.* Pref. Ep. 2 Such discourse which might peradventure hee somewhat with the longest. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 215 A small towne this is, standing somewhat with the lowest.

5. *Somewhat like*, in various senses (see LIKE a. 2 e. f.).

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 229 Though she were a lustie bounding rampe somewhat like Gallamilla. 1611 COTGR., *Bellastr.*...passable, so so, somewhat like. 1620 DYKE *Serm.* (1640) 379 If a man will sell a commodity, hee will sell it somewhat like, or hee will keep it. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius's Voy. Amb.* 165 It was somewhat like a Sturgeon, but was much whiter. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 241 Why this is talking somewhat like. 1859 GEO. ELIOT A. *Bede* viii. It's summat-like to see such a mao as that i' the desk of a Sunday! 1890 *Science-Gossip* XXVI. 194 This is somewhat like the one examined by Schröter.

† *Somewhatly, adv.* *Obs. rare.* Also 5 *sumwhatly, svmmwatly*. [f. as prec. + *ly*.] Somewhat; to some (slight) extent.

1425 St. Elizabeth of *Shalbeck in Anglia* VIII. 108 A whyte linnen garmente sumwhatly traillynge on be erthe. *Ibid.* 115 Sumwhatly streight yv towards the auter. 1483 *Cath. Aug.* 371 Svmmwatly, *aliquatiter, utrunque*. [a 1721 H. LAMB *Autobiog.* III. (1895) 26, I staid there about six months, learning the English tongue somewhatly.]

Somewhen (*svmwhen*), *adv.* Also 4 *somwanne, sumwhan*(ne). [f. *SOME a.1* + *WHEN adv.*] At some (indefinite or unknown) time; sometime or other. Common in recent use, esp. coupled with *somewhere*.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5212 Of þe batayles of denemarch þat aþhep ybe in þis lond... Worst hii were, vor oþere somwanne adde ydo [etc.].

1863 KINGSLY *Water-Bab.* 349 Some folks can't help hoping...that they may have another chance, to make things fair and even, somewhere, somewhen, somehow. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ix. 174 Spoken somewhere and somwhen in the past. 1876 FREEMAN in W. R. W. STEPHENS *Life & Lett.* II. 134 To tarry with James Allen...till somwhen about next Wednesday.

Somewhence, adv. rare. [f. *SOME a.1* + *WHENCE adv.*] From some (indefinite) place; from somewhere or other.

1564 Mrs. A. BACON tr. *Jewel's Apol.* Liij. Fearing that the people shoulde...somwhence els seeke a surer meane of their saluation. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 11 Aug. 4/7 That little hoy seems to live on his imaginary trudge—somewhence—somewhither!

Somewhere (*svmhwē*), *adv.* and *sb.* Forms: 3 (*Orm.*) *sumhwær*, 4 *sumwhære*, -whore, -whor(e), 6 -whear; 4 *sumquar*(e), -quer, 5 -qwhare; 4 *sum*, *somwar*; 4 *some*, 5 *somwhare*; 4 *somwhewhere*, 5-7 *somwhere*, 5-somewhere. [f. *SOME a.1* + *WHERE adv.* Down to the end of the 16th c. freq. written as two words.]

A. *adv.* 1. In or at some place unspecified, indeterminate, or unknown.

1200 ORMIN 6299 Fort þatt he was forredred tait te33 Himm sholdenn sumhwær hidenn. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4344 King arþure was ber of ywar, & þo3te... Wip al is poer hi be wey somwar him kepe. 1420 in Wright *Spec. Lyr.* P. xxxix. 10. He hath ween sum wher a burthen of berre. 1483 *Cath. Aug.* 371/2 Sumquwar, *adverb.* 1526 *Pilgr. Fezf.* (W. de W. 1531) 106 An holy saint...serued in many churches, and some where here in Englande. 1638 JUNIUS *Painit. Ancients* 14 Others...wander up and downe to meet somwær with a refreshing shade. 1667 MILTON P. L. ix. 256 What malicious Foe... somewhere nigh at hand Watches. 1796 MME. D'ARBLAY *Camilla* IV. 390 A paper in her hand-writing, which she had somewhere lost. 1827 SCOTT *Chron. Canongate* Introd., As it was suspected that he was lurking somewhere on the property, his family were closely watched. 1859 GEO. ELIOT A. *Bede* xxii. Arthur must be somewhere in the back rooms. 1878 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Night*, xxvi. 448 There's something wrong somewhere.

b. With correlative *somewhere* or *otherwhere*.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. iv. (Bodl. MS.), In colour...somewhere he [a river] is clere and somewhere he is dymme. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commur.* 423 Many places lying waste, somewhere for want of water, somewhere for want of manowre, somewhere for abundance of light sand. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* x. 493 A Regall Commission...being some-where obeyed, and other-where suspended.

c. *Somewhere else*, in some other place, elsewhere.

1500 COMMUNY *Caecyon* (W. de W.) Cij. Man thou must alwaye suffre payne here for thy synnes or somewhere elles. 1520 PALSK. 823/3 Some where els, *quelque nultre part*. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. iii. 40 She is so imploy'd...with loue in heauen, or some where else. So that [etc.]. 1611 COTGR., *Allieurs*, elsewhere, somewhere else. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 603/2 We must therefore look some where else for the Cause of our present Uneasiness.

d. *Somewhere or another* or *other*.

1791 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Celestina* (ed. 2) I. 123 Here Daniel, prythee take and stow it somewhere or another. 1799 E. DU BOIS *Piece Family Biog.* I. 59. 'I have heard somewhere or another,' said he, 'that [etc.].' 1852 C. W.

HOSKYNs *Talpa* i. (1854) 2 Somewhere or other in England there is a flat bleak high-lying district, which [etc.].

2. To some (unspecified or unknown) place. Usually with the verb *go*.

c. 1403 CLANVOUE *Cuckoo & Night*. 122 Now, gode Cuckoo! go som-where away. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. V.* 9 Is it not likely that she will send him somewhere out of the realm? 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. i. 5 Perhaps... from the Mart he's somewhere gone to dinner. 1592 KYO *Sp. Trag.* III. x. 10... carry you obscurely some where els. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* (1706) 37 We were upon a voyage and no voyage, we were bound somewhere and nowhere. 1780 WARNER in *Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) IV. 359 Charles is gone out of town somewhere to-day.

† 3. In some places; here and there. *Obs. rare.*

1563 NOWELL in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 20 The coopie... was interlined and sumwher blotted. 1578 LYTE *Dodons* v. xxxiii. 593 The Turnep loueth an open place, it is sown somewhere in vicoyades, as at Huygarden and the Countrie thereabouts.

4. In some part or passage of a book; etc.; in some work or other.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 74 The Bashaw, in this Itinerary somewhere spoken of. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* II. § 23 A fable, 'I somewhere met with in the writings of a Swiss philosopher. 1780 *Mirror* No. 102, Lord Chesterfield says somewhere, that, to... act with spirit, is to... act foolishly. 1820 BYRON *Juan* IV. cx, As some one somewhere sings about the sky.

5. a. At some time about or in (a certain specified year, date, etc.).

1839 PENNY *Cycl.* XIII. 168/1 He is said to have been born somewhere about A. D. 40. 1859 RUSKIN *Two Paths* III. § 91 An old English cottage... perhaps built somewhere in the Charleses' times. 1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Rignarole* IV. 32, I woke up out of my nap somewhere about five o'clock.

b. Somewhere about, approximately.

1846 RYLAND in *Life & Corr. Foster* II. 343 He kept his room somewhere about two months. 1876 LAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sci.* VI. 157 The sun's radiation is... somewhere about thirty-fold that of the same area of the furnace of a locomotive.

B. sb. Some unspecified or indefinite place.

1647 COWLEY *Mistr.* (1669) 22 Then down I laid my Head; and for a while was Dead, and my freed Soul to a strange Somewhere fled. 1718 D'URFEY *Grecian Heroine* v. i, I would fain think now, But that my Spirits, with my Blood, are posting To their new some-where. 1786 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Juvenile Indiscr.* I. 54 It was a somewhere, a home.

So Somewheres *adv.* (*dial.* or *vulg.*)

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 428 A hundred dollars, or somewheres there along. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* xviii, I know you've got that ship safe somewheres.

Somewhere (sɒmˈweɪə), *adv.* Now rare. Forms: 2-3 sum wile, 3 sum(e) hwile, 4 sum-whyle, 4-6 -while; 4-5 sumquile, -quyle, 5 -qwile; 5 somwhyle, 7 -while; 5 some wile, somewhere, 5-7, 9 somewhere. [f. SOME a.1 + WHILE sb.; cf. WFlem. *sonwijl*. In early use freq. written as two words.]

1. † a. At or in some former time; erewhile; formerly. *Obs.*

1154 O.E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137, Sume ieden on ælmes þe waren sum wile rice-men. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 5 Syon was sum hwile iclepet þe hebe tur of Jerusalem. 13. K. *Alis.* 1527 (W.), Ther was sum while, over us, a kyng that hette Nephtanabus. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 625 Hil is a synge þat Salamon set sum-quyle. 1400-50 *Alexander* 2994 Pan was an ymage within. Of Sexeres þat sum-quyle þat cite had to welde. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins of Rome* 242 These... Pallaces... were shepheards' cottages somewhere. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 65 That shell which was some-while the continent of 50 vast treasures of knowledge.

† b. Somewhere since, some time ago. *Obs.*

1652 NEEDHAM in *Selden's Mare Cl.* 115 Nor must wee let it pass, that somewhere since, there were two Constitutions passed in to France.

c. *attrib.*, passing into *adj.* Former, sometime. 1860 AINSWORTH *Ovingdean Grange* 11 Highly dangerous to the spiritual welfare of his somewhere flock. 1888 N. & Q. 7th Ser. VI. 19/1 Richard Doyle, somewhere illustrator of *Punch*.

† 2. On a certain occasion in the past; once; at one time. *Obs. rare.*

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 43 We findeþ on þe holie boc, þat ure belende... ferde sumwile mid mede ouere water. a. 1300 *Cursor* II. 4751 Þe caþ he cast o corn sumquile in þe flum þat hait þe nile. c. 1385 CTESS *Pembroke* Pr. xcix. viii, For sinne thei somewhere smarted. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 88. 349 The souldiers that came from New-haven that was somewhere besieged, and after taken by the enemy.

3. At some (unspecified) time; at one time or other; at times, sometimes. Also † at *somewhere*.

c. 1250 *Owl & Night*. 6 þat playd wes... starc & strong, Sum hwile softe & lud among. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 367, I have herd sein... that thei som while here cause laden þe merci. 1426 *Lyoc. De Guilt. Pilgr.* 1427 What ys the cause. 'That a swerd burnysshed cler, Somwhyle rustieth? c. 1456 PECCOCK *Bk. of Faith* (1503) 252 Peraventure he schal have nede at sumwile. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) A iv, To serue kings in al pointes men must sum while breke rules. 1560 WHITEHORNE *Arte Warre* 9b, Some while it hapned, that in one self time there were manie Emperours. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 126 Tho vnder colour of shepheards, somewhere There crept in Wolves, ful of fraude and guile. 1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 109 An vniuersall King does not onely some-while fore-go, but some-what resemble the King Eternall. 1629 in Bradford *Plymouth Plant.* (1856) 246 These no sente... must, some while, be chargable to you & us. 1855 J. NICHOL in *Mem.* (1896) III. 130 The 'beautiful vision' with which all lives worth living have been somewhere brightened.

b. With correlative *somewhile* or † *other whiles*.

a. 1240 *Lofsong in O. E. Hom.* I. 205 Sumewhile to pleiful, to drupi oder hwiles. 13. *Cursor M.* 7433 (Göt.), Sumquile [var. oberwhile] wid harpe, sumquile wid sang. c. 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) I. xx. (1859) 26 How ofte haue I warned the byfore, Som whyle aperte, som whyle pruely. 1575 VAUTROLIER *Luther on Ep. Galat.* 161 In whom is found continually, somewhere the time of the law, and somewhere the time of grace. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 399 It is tearmed some while, a blessing themselves; some while an encouraging themselves in a wicked purpose.

4. For some time.

1864 PUSEY *Daniel* (1876) 302 His grandfather himself must have been somewhere dead.

Somewhiles, *adv.* Now *dial.* or *arch.* Forms: 3 sumehwules, 6 sumwhiles, somwhyles, som-whiles, somewhyles, 6-7, 9 somewhiles. [f. as prec. with genitive or plural -s. Cf. WFlem. *sonwijls*, Dn. *sonwijlen*.]

† 1. At some former time; formerly. *Obs.*—

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 276 Bihold, holie men þet weren sumehwules, bhw heo uesten, & hwu heo wakeden.

2. On some occasion(s); sometimes.

Freq. in the latter half of the 16th c.

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr.* Alan 150b, The very Gods them selves which sell their pardone so good chepe or some whiles geue them frely for glory sake. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) A iii, We let hang the true man somewhyles to saue a thefe. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* x. (1596) 144 The profession of which they haue made choice (though somewhiles vnworthy). 1626 FENNER *Hidden Manna* (1652) B ii, For the Understanding and Will are somewhiles like Simeon and Levi. 1681 R. L'ESTRANGE *Tully's Offices* 131 Without need some whiles of any other Company. c. 1863 S. S. JONES *Northumb.*, etc. 129 There was yen o' them il (= that) somewhiles did nae make things sac smooth as they might haue been. 1890 D. G. MITCHELL *English Lands* II. iii. 107 Among other writers... who went somewhiles to these suppers... was James Howell. 1901 A. J. DAVIES *Athlet Down* II. iv. 72 Takes a deal of following somewhiles, that it do.

b. With correlatives, esp. *somewhiles*... , *somewhiles*... = SOMETIMES 1 b.

(a) 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* c vj b, Britayne was not always... vnder one Kyng... but was gouerned somwhiles by one, and somwhiles by mo. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Justine* IV. 21 The wind... sendeth forth in many places, some-whiles flashes of fyre, other some-whiles againe most... dangerous vapors. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1717) 26 Some whiles one prevailing... somewhiles the other. (b) a. 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* i. 1, Sometime Lewis Loytner biddeth me come neere; Somewhiles Watkin Wasier maketh vs good cheere. 1560 WHITEHORNE *Arte Warre* 42 b, Some whiles thei fought with the enemies horses, an other while, thei rescued the footmen. 1565 ALLEN *Defence Purg.* xv. 272 One while by the prayyses of the doctors and antiquyte, and sunwhiles by thabasing of theime ageine.

† 3. At some time before. *Obs.*—

1657 W. RAND *to Gassendi's Life Petrus* II. 254 Having some whiles before procured [an]. Edition of his Divine Poems.

Somewhither (sɒmˈwiðə), *adv.* Forms: 5-6 somwhether, 6 -whyther, 7- somewhither. [f. SOME a.1 + WHITHER *adv.*]

1. In some direction.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xvii. (W. de W.) 61 The syghte is made by lynes that passyth nol awaye forth ryght, but blenchyth somwhether asyde of the straye waye. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick* GL. x. i. (1872) II. 575 Twilight, with here and there a transient spark falling somewhither in it. 1905 *Daily News* 2 May 6 But the time comes when the fashion must change somewhither.

2. To some place, = SOMEWHERE *adv.* 2.

1530 PALSGR. 823/1 Somwyther, *quelque part*. 1c. 1560 *Trag. Rich. II* (1870) 40 Preiher sweete King lets ride somwhether and he beut to shoue ourselues. 1588 SHAKS. *Til. A.* IV. i. 11 Some whether would she haue thee saye with her. c. 1645 TULLIE *Siege of Carlisle* (1840) 13 Bidding her convey the money somewhither. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 290, I found several persons who... seemed to imagine me bound some whither. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1857) II. 71 The poor young King is much at a loss;— must go somewhither. 1877 W. BLACK *Green Past.* xxiv, Like ghosts waiting for Charon to take them somewhither. † b. *Somewhither else*, to some other place; elsewhere. *Obs.*

1623 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. III. 125 [They] would faine hope that he was gone somewhither else then to Spaine. 1658 EARL. MOSM. tr. *Paruta's Wars Cyprus* 24 The latter... endeavoured, that the Fleet might go some-whither else. 1700 Bp. LLOYD in Aubrey *Brief Lives* (1813) I. 102 We must think of removing you some whither else where you may haue a sub-4-tence.

† **Somewho**. *Obs.*— 1 In 4 somewho. [f. SOME a.1 + WHO *pron.*] Some one; somebody.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 15 Ofte is sen that moche slowthe... Drih moche harm, whan fyr is uppe, Boi if somwho the flamme stanche.

Somewhy (sɒmˈhwaɪ), *adv.* rare. [f. SOME a.1 + WHY *adv.*] For some reason or reasons.

1858 *Athenian* 1 May 555 A buxom, shrill, mean, troublesome woman; yet somehow and somehow not utterly detestable. 1864 BROWNING *Dram. Pers. Wks.* 186 I. 610/1 You learn What some one was somewhere, somewhen, somewhy.

Somewyse (sɒmˈwaɪz), *adv.* Now *arch.* Also 5 somwyse, 6 sumwise. [f. SOME a.1: sec -WISE.] In some way or manner; to some extent. In recent use with *in*.

c. 1440 *Alph. Tales* 293 Because he wold somwyse be occupied ilka day. 1596 DALEMPLE in Leslie's *Hist. Scot.* II. 105 To cause his subiects lyue in peace with him, or sumwise sloke that hett hatred and Jnuie beluene thame.

a. 1677 BARROW *Serm. Upright Walking Wks.* 1687 I. 60 That nothing can be really profitable... to us, which... doth not somehow conduce to our spiritual interest.

1848 D. G. ROSSSETTI *Last Confession Poems* (1870) 67 The father's, brother's love—was changed, I think, in some wise. 1865 SWINBURNE *Chastelard* II. i, I thought I was... lying by my lord, and knew In some wise he was well awake.

Somir, *obs.* form of **SUMMER**.

Somital (sɒmˈɪtəl), *a.* *Zool.* [f. next.] Of or pertaining to a somite; somitic.

1890 in *Cent. Dict. s.v. Metamerie*.

Somite (sɒmˈɪt), *Zool.* [f. Gr. σῶμα body, ΣΟΜΑ 2 + -ITE.] One or other of the more or less distinct segments into which the bodies of many animals are divided.

1869 HUXLEY *Introduct. Classif. Anim.* 77 The head of a Crustacean, an Arachnid, a Myriapod, or an Insect is composed of six somites. 1875 C. C. BLAKE *Zool.* 281 The number of segments or somites in the body of insects never exceeds twenty. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 142 The abdomen... is made up of a number of distinct segments or somites.

Somitic (sɒmˈɪtɪk), *a.* *Zool.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to, having the form or character of, a somite.

1888 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Pract. Biol.* 243 These septa are metamerically arranged, one for each somitic constriction. *Ibid.* 244 A series of somitic compartments.

† **Somler**. *Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 6 summeleir, symleir, somme-, somlier, sommler, somlar, semlar. [a. F. *sommelier*, f. *somme* pack.] A butler. 1543 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IX. 325 To gyve commaundement thai your sommelier at Bourdeaux might be suffred to departe with such wyne as he had provided for Your Majestie. 1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 451 Leonard Baillie, summeleir to oure Sovereign. 1583 *Excheq. Rolls Scot.* XXI. 563 Threttie tunnis of full Burdeous wyne... al the cheis and contentment of his bienes somleris.

Somlich: see SEEMLY a.

† **Somme**. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *somme* (med. L. *summi*, *summagium*), f. *somme* pack.] Baggage; baggage-animals.

c. 1500 *Melusine* 143 And he made to abyde in the valey all the sommege. *Ibid.* 277 The next day... desloved the vanward, and after the greie batayll, & the sommege & syn the ryergarde. 1502 tr. *Charter Forest* in Arnold *Chron.* 80 b, For an horse beryng sommege [L. *summagium*].

Somme, *obs.* f. **SOAM**, **SUM** sb. and v. **Sommed**, *obs.* var. **SUMMED** ppl. a. **Sommer**, var. **SOMER** *Obs.*; *obs.* f. **SUMMER** sb. and v.

† **Sommerse**, v. *Obs.* [f. It. *sommerso*, pa. pple. of *sommergere* SUBMERGE v.] *trans.* To submerge, overflow.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 14 This second Sodome should be sommersed by water. *Ibid.* VI. 255 Many Cities, Mansions, and Stations, haue bene sommersed with water.

† **Sommier** 1. *Obs. rare.* In 5 sommocr. [a. F. *sommier*.] A pack-horse; = **SOMER** 1.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gl.* 128 They saue passe by the castel xx sommiers laden with vytail. *Ibid.* 159 That euery man trusse hys gheer vpon the sommiers.

† **Sommier** 2. *Obs.* Also **summier**. [a. F. *sommier*, or alteration of *sommer* **SUMMER** sb. 2 after this.] A bearing-beam in a building.

1623 T. GOAD *Dolef. Euen Song* 11 By the breaking asunder of a maine Sommer or Dormer of that floare. 1625 Lisle *Du Baras*, Noe 181 Mounning here and there... Into the esparsed pipes o' th' Sommer thorow-bored. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* IV. § 15, 399 The maiore Summer which crossed the garret was ten inches square.

† **Sommeite**. *Mtn. Obs.* [f. Mt. *Somma* near Naples + -ITE 1 2 b.] Nephelite.

1805 R. JAMESON *Mtn. Min.* II. 965 Sommeite... Its colour is greyish-white. 1823 W. PHILLIPS *Mtn.* (ed. 3) 125 The Sommeite usually occurs in grains, or in small regular hexahedral prisms. 1837 DANA *Mtn.* 291 Nepheline, *Spatium hexagonum*... Sommeite.

Sommeite, *obs.* form of **SUMMITTY**.

Sommon, *obs.* form of **SUMMON** v.

Sommonce, **Sommon(e)s**, *obs.* ff. **SUMMONS** sb.

Sommonicion, var. of **SUMMONITION**.

Somn-, combining form of **L. somnus**, used in words based on **L. ambulare** to walk; the oldest of these in English nsc are *somnambulation*, *somnambulism*, and *somnambulist*. (For variant, and in some cases earlier, terms see NOCT-) **Somna'mbulance**, sleep-walking, *somnambulism*. **Somna'mbulant** a., walking in sleep, *somnambulant*; sb., a *somnambulist*. **Somna'mbular** a., of or pertaining to sleep-walking; also *erron.*, connected with, of the nature of, sleep. **Somna'mbulary** a., = prec. **Somna'mbulate** v. *intr.*, to walk during sleep; *trans.*, to walk along (a place) while asleep; hence *somna'mbulating* ppl. a. **Somna'mbulatio** [mod. L. *somnambulatio*], the action or fact of walking in sleep. **Somna'mbulator**, = next. **Somna'mbulule** [a. F. *somnambule* (1690), Sp. and Pg. *somn.*, Sp. *somnambulo*, mod. L. *somnambulus*, -*ambulo*], a *somnambulist*. **Somna'mbulency**, sleep-walking, or a fit of this; also *fig.* **Somna'mbulic** a., of the nature of, pertaining to, etc., *somnambulism*; walking during sleep; hence **Somna'mbulically** *adv.* **Somna'mbulism** [F. *somnambulisme*, Sp. -*ismo*, mod.

1721 in BAILEY. 1841 W. C. DENOV *Philos. Mystery* 367 Somnolence.—Trance.—Catalepsy. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* lvi. (1865) viii. 237 The dignified somnolence of an old-fashioned city like Athens. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* ii. The people had dined and the usual somnolence had followed.

personif. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 92 Ther is yit on of compaignie, And he is cleped Somnolence.

Somnolency. [See prec. and -ENCY.] = prec. 1623 CROKERAM I. *Somnolence*, sleepiness. 1727 in BAILEY. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 141 Symptoms of somnolency begin to discover themselves. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Trnl. Geogr. Soc.* XXIX. 285 It affects the head, prevents somnolency. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 218 Prolonged nausea, and retching, interrupted only by intervals of dreamy delirious somnolency.

Somnolent (sɒmˈnɒlənt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5-6 sompnolent. [a. OF. *sompnolent* (mod.F. *somnolent*), or ad. L. *somnolentus* (med.L. *somphio*), f. *somnus* sleep.]

1. Tending to cause sleepiness or drowsiness; inclining to sleep.

c1475 *Partenay* 5376 Where it behouith to wacche nightes three Without any sompnolent slepe to be. 1615 G. SANMYS *Trav.* 292 Takes age in ease and slepe content? Then Baize what more sompnolent? 1824 DIBBIN *Litr. Comp.* 531 An effect which we seek in vain in the somnolent pages of Lediard. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* xix. He was again painfully aware of a somnolent tendency in Frederick. 1882 DE WINOR *Equator* 75 The noise made by the stream.. had a very pleasant and somnolent effect.

b. Marked by sleepiness or slowness.

1812 Q. Rev. VIII. 64 The translator restricts his somnolent interrogation to Codrus. 1877 WALLACE *Russia* v. 76 And I must do Anton the justice to say that he served me well in his own somnolent fashion.

2. Of persons: Inclined to sleep; heavy with sleep; drowsy. Also *transf.*

1547 BOORDE *Brer. Health* xlii. (1557) B iij b. If the sycke person do vomit & he sompnolent [sic] or sleping. 1623 CROKERAM I. *Somnolent*, sleepie. 1625 JACKSON *Creed* v. xvi. Wks. IV. 118 Deriding the somnolent and sluggish gods of the Epicures. 1721 in BAILEY. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* v. I am no whit somnolent; I always hear best with my eyes shut. 1837 BARNHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. i. *Grey Dolphin* (1905) 45 Fasting and watching had made him more than usually somnolent. 1891 HARVEY *Tess* (1900) 15/2 When they had passed the little town of Stourcastle, dumbly somnolent under its thick brown thatch.

b. *sb.* A somnolent or sleepy person; one affected with somnolence.

1841 W. C. DENOV *Philos. Mystery* 373 Like many other somnolents, she was morose and irritable, especially previous to the sleeping-fit.

Hence **Somnolently** *adv.*, in a somnolent manner; sleepily.

1615 JACKSON *Creed* iv. ii. ix. Wks. III. 378. I know none but may have hope to escape so they will not.. somnolently put off the evil day. 1827 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXII. 384 Alciphron could not possibly have been more somnolently inclined. 1875 M. COLLINS *Sweet & Twenty* ii. vi. An inquisitive investigative youth was Charles, who never threw away his time somnolently.

Somnolence. [See next and -ENCE.] The state or condition of being sleepy; inclination to sleep.

1821 FRASER *Mag.* III. 102 The power of inducing the pleasurable sensation of somnolence. 1895 E. YOUNG *Kingdom of Yellow Robe* vi. 116 Mosquitoes whose buzzing and stinging are effective preventatives of somnolence.

Somnolent (sɒmˈnɒlənt), *a.* [f. *SOMNOLENT* *a.*: see -ESCENT.] Drowsy, sleepy; inert.

1845 FORO *Handbk. Spain* ii. 725 Somnolent over business and awake only to intrigue. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 201/1 The animal.. lies there in a somnolent state for perhaps hours.

Somnolism. *rare.* [f. *SOMNOLENT* *a.* + -ISM] The state of being in a mesmeric sleep.

1849 HADDOCK *Somnolism & Psychism* 19 Other persons of greater susceptibility.. proceed quickly into a state of profound sleep,—or, as I propose to call it, Somnolism.

Somnolize, *v.* *rare* -1. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make drowsy or sleepy.

1831 FRASER *Mag.* III. 451 The same sort of palaver with which the universities have thought fit to somnolize us.

Somnopathy. *rare* -0. = SOMNIPATHY.

1851 DUNGLISON *Diet. Med. Sci.*, *Somnopathy*, somnam-bulism, magnetic.

†**Somnoriferous**, *a.* *Obs.* [Erroneous form of *SOMNIFEROUS*, after *soporiferous*.] Soporific.

1590 BARROUCH *Meth. Physik* i. xv. (1639) 24 Water, wherein.. poppy seed hath been sodden, or some somnoriferous compound. *Ibid.* ii. x. 88 Sirupes of Poppy, and other somnoriferous medicines.

So **Somnorific** *a.*

1865 'ANNIE THOMAS' *On Guard* ii. The first scene opened on a somnorific, sultry summer afternoon in London. 1880 G. A. TOWNSEND *Tales Chesapeake* 196 The somnorific air of the Springs.

†**Somnorine**, *a.* *Obs.* -1 [irreg. f. L. *somnus*.] Seen during sleep.

1637 VENER *Treat. of Tobacco in Via Recta* 347 By reason of the somnorine visions which this fume doth greatly occasion.

Somnour, variant of *SOMNER* *Obs.*

Somnunge, variant of *SAMENING* *Obs.*

|| **Somnus**. [L. *somnus* sleep, also personified as a divinity.] The god of sleep.

a 1599 PRELE *Sir Clyomon* xxi. Wks. (Rtldg.) 522/2, I creep out of my drowsy den when Somnus-bath suppres-

The head of every valiant heart. 1710 tr. *Quillettus' Calli-pedia* iii. 144 But as she mourn'd, kind *Somnus* gently stole To her soft Eyes, and lul'd her sinking Soul.

Somd, var. **SAMED** *adv.* *Obs.* *Somonce*, obs. f. *SUMMONS sb.* *Somonde*, *Somone*, *Somoni*, -ony, obs. varr. *SUMMON v.* *Somoniter*, obs. var. *SUMMONITOR*. *Somoron*, obs. f. *SUMMER v.* *Somoun*, -own, obs. ff. *SUMMON sb.* and *v.* *Somounce*, obs. f. *SUMMONS sb.* *Sompe*, obs. f. *SUMP*.

†**Sompnary**. *Obs.* -1 [ad. med.L. *somphniaria* (sc. ars), f. *somphnium*, L. *somniun* dream.] Divination by dreams; oneiromancy.

a 1470 H. PARKER *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) i. xxxiv. 73/1 To make any dyuynynge.. by songary or sompnarye.

†**Sompne**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 5 sompny. [Variant of *SOMNE v.* 2, with insertion of *p* as in *nempne* NEMN v.] *trans.* To summon.

1362 LANGE. P. Pl. A. ii. 142 Jus sysonres ben sompned be false to serue. c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 151 He schal be sompned, ponyschid & cursed. c1386 CHAUCER *Frir's T.* 49 (Harl.), Without maundement, a lewed man He couthe sompne. 14.. *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in W. Wülcker 573 Cito, to sompny. 1471 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 309 The seruant shal sompnye any suche att his house. Hence †**Sompping** *vbl. sb.* *Obs.*

c1400 *Plowman's Tale* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 330 To speake they shall not be so bold. For sompping to the constorye. c1400 *Brut* Prol. i Dioclician anon lete make a sompping. 1490-1 [see *SOMPNOUR*].

†**Sompnour**. *Obs.* Also 5-6 sompner(e). [Variant of *somnour* SOMNER: cf. prec.] An official summoner.

a. 1377 LANGE. P. Pl. B. ii. 33 Sisoures and sompnoures, suche men hir preihsch. c1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 543 Ther was.. A sompnour and a pardoner also. c1400 *Plowman's Tale* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 313 They taken to ferme her sompnoures. 1490-1 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 164 Paide to William James, Sompnour, for sompping of iij tenants that owed monye to the church, x d. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle of Facions* ii. xi. 256 Thei haue also certayne spiefaultes ordinarilye appointed (muche like to our Sompnours).

β. 14.. *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in W. Wülcker 573 Citorator, a Sompnere. c1500 *God Speed the Plough* (Skt.) 65 Than cometh the Sompner to haue som rente. c1535 *Pyere & Boy* 478 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* III. 80 Thus they departed in that tyde, The offycall and the sompnere.

Sompter, obs. form of *SUMPTER*.

Somptious, obs. form of *SUMPTUOUS*.

†**Somredness**. *Obs.* -1 [Related to OE. *sam-ræd* harmonious, united.] Concord, unity.

a 1225 *Ancre R.* 254 Nimeð nu uorhisne hu god is onnesse of heorte, & somrednesse of luue þe halt þe gode somed.

†**Somrune**. *Obs.* -1 [f. OE. *smr*, *sam*-together + *rūn* ROUN.] Council, consultation.

c1205 LAY. 5479 Belin & Brenne bele to-sone nomen heom to ræde & to som rune.

Somun, **Somyn**, variants of *SAMEN* *adv.* *Obs.*

Somundare, obs. form of *SUMMONER*.

Somyr(e), obs. forms of *SUMMER*.

Son (sɒn), *sb.* Forms: a. 1 sunu, 1-2 suna,

(1) 2-5 suna, 4 sunn(e, 4-5 sun, 8 *Sc.* sin. β. 3-8 sona (4 zone), 4-5 soone, 4, 6 soon, 6 soonne; 5 soun(e; 4-7 sonne, 4- son (6 dial. zon, *Sc.* schon, 7 soon). [Common Teut.: OE.

sunu (gen. *sunas*) = OFris. *sunu*, *sun*, *son* (Efris. *sunu*, Wfris. *soan*, Nfris. *sen*, *sen*, etc.), MDut. *son*, *zone* (Du. *soon*), OS. *sunu* (MLG.

son, LG. *son*; *sōn*, *sūn*, etc.), OHG. *sunu*, *sun* (MHG. *sun*, *sun*, *son*, G. *sohn*), ON. *sunr*, *sonr* (Icel. *sonnr*, Norw. and Sw. *son*, Da. *sen*), Goth.

sunus. Outside of the Teutonic languages similar forms appear in Lith. *sunus*, OSlav. *synŭ* (Russ. сын), Skr. *sunu* (Zend. *hunu*). The root *su-* is also that of Gr. *υῖος*.

The declension in OE. is variable through confusion of the different cases and the introduction of new forms, as gen. sing. *sunes*, nom. pl. *sunan*, gen. pl. *sunena*. From early ME. the usual possessive and plural forms are those in -es or -s.

Senses 2-7 represent for the most part Biblical uses of the word, examples of which occur freely in all the English versions of the Scriptures.]

1. A male child or person in relation to either or to both of his parents. Sometimes said of animals. See also *MOTHER* *sb.*

a. Beowulf 645 Oþ þæt.. sunu Healfdenes secean wolde æfteræts. c888 K. *Ælfræd Doeth.* xxxviii. § 1 Pa was þæt Apollines dohtor Iobes suna. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 7 Du cennest sunu þone þu nemnest Hæzled. c1100 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1052 (MS. D), His sunan wæron eorlas & þæs cynges dyrlingas. c1122 *Ibid.* an. 1121 (Laud MS.), Seo wæs Willelme þes cynges sunu.. to wife forgyfan. c1200 ORMIN 488 And ta-ta prestess wæren Aaroness sunas babe.

c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2175 Alle we ben on faderes sunen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 196 Oþ þæt ik apell biþ þair suns tethe ar egged yit. 13.. *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 298 He had þre þrynen sunes & þay þre wywes. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 6567 Se ye not the sun of youre sure kyng.. turnyt away? 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* O. Glendour vii. How would we mocke the burden bearing mule If he would brag hewer an horses sunne.

1786 BURNS *Hallowe'en* xvi. Our Stubble-rig was Rab McGraen.. His sin gat Eppie Sim wi' wean.

β. a 1275 *Prov. Ælfræd* 574 to O. E. *Misc.* 134 Some min swa leue, site me nu bisides. c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 21 Edwyne, is sone, was king i-maud. 1340 *Ayeb.* 48 Ne uorækeþ neone ne under ne þroþerne zone. 1387 TREVISIA

Hidden (Rolls) II. 385 Dedalus wiþ his sone Icarus. c1412 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2736 A man þat sone was To a conseil, was take in his trespas. 1473 *Kental Bk. Cupar-Angus* (1879) I. 101 Thome Sowtar forsaide and his three sonys. 1529 CROWWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 57, I gyue and bequeithe to my saide Son Gregorye A Bason. 1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com.* Law ii. (1635) 48 During the minority of his eldest sonn. 1681 DRYDEN *Obs. & Achiit.* 1. 32 Indulgent David view'd His Youthful Image in his Son renew'd. 1741-2 GRAY *Agrip.* 67 If the son reign, the mother perishes. 1764 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* in *Lett.* (1772) IV. 39 Lord Colchester, son to the earl of Rivers. 1812 SOUTHER *Lett. in Life* (1850) III. 325 His name is Shelley, son to the member for Shoreham. 1857 BROWNE *Rom. Rye* xxxix, Soliman.. after his death befriended his young son. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* ii. (1876) 46 To inspire her sons' minds with elevating thoughts.

fig. 1781 COWPER *Iliad* 59 Famine, and pestilence, her first-born son.

b. In the phrase *son and heir*. Also fig.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9607 In is warde he let do Henri is eldoste sone & is eir al so. 1338 R. BRUNNR *Chron.* (1820) 5 Sorow & site he made.. For his sone & heyre. 13.. *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 666, I schal.. sotheily sende to sare a son & an haytre. 1430-40 LYON. *Bochas* i. viii. Of Phæbus.. Poetes write that he was sone and heire. 1481 *Cov. Lett Bk.* 475 The son & heir of hym that nowe pretendeth to be kyng. 1576 in *Excheq. Rolls Scotl.* XX. 372 Jhone Dromond.. quhe is schon and air to his fader Jhone Dromond. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* i. v. As clear as your sons-and-heirs when they ha' spent all. 1833 TENNYSON *Death Old Year* 31 To see him die.. His son and heir doth ride post-baste.

c. = SON-IN-LAW.

1533 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 38 My said sone Briane Tunstall. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 78 Bap. Sonne, Ile be your halfe, Bianca comes.

2. *Theol.* The second person of the Trinity. (Cf. 4 a.)

c825 *Vesp. Hymns* viii. 21 Bledsien we feder & sunu & done halgan gast. a 900 *Halsunge* in *Durh. Rit.* (Surtees) 114 Ic eow halize on fader naman, and on suna naman. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 85 Pe feder and þe sune and þe halie gast. 1340 *Ayeb.* 12 Pe ober article belongeþ to þe zone æt to his godheðe. 1382 WYCLIF *John* ii. 24 3e shulen dwelle in the sone and the fadir. c1400 [see Goo 5 d]. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlii. 29 That Sone is Lord, that Sone is King of kings. 1548 *Bk. Com. Prayer.* *Athanas. Creed.* The Father is God, the Son is God. a 1628 F. GREVIL in *Far. S. P. Eliz.* (1845) I. 108 We seeme more inwardly to knowe the Sonne. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* ii. 260 It was the hour of night, when thus the Son Commund'd in silent walk. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Trinity*, Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. 1817 SHELLEY *Satan broke Loose* 5 The Father and the Son Knew that strife was now begun. 1858 WHITTIER *Trinitas* 56 Father, and Son, and Holy Call; This day thou hast denied them all!

3. One who is regarded as, or takes the place of,

a son. †Also *spec.* at Cambridge, one presented for a degree by the 'father' of his college. †*White son*: see *WHITE a.*

c825 *Vesp. Psalter* ii. 7 Dryhten cwæð to me: Sunu min ðu eard; to dege ic cende ðec. c1000 *Ælfric Exod.* ii. 10 And heo hine lufode, & hæfde for sunu hyre. c1000 *Agg. Gosp.* John xix. 26 Pa cwæþ he to his meder: Wiþ her yðs þin sunu. c1100 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 10 Alle men hen godes children, for þat he hem alle shop, and ches him to sunes and to dohtres. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces* fr. *Thornton MS.* 87 His mercy.. That.. me, a wreche, his sun walde make. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 33 Quhome God ressaifto to his sone and air, Him wil he scourge. 1574 M. STOKES in *Pearcock Stat. Cambr.* (1841) App. A. p. x. The Father.. shall call fourth his eldest sone, & animate hym to dispute. 1665 in *Wordsworth Univ. Life* 18th C. (1874) 412 'Then the Father calleth up the Answerer, and sheweth him his sons. 1718 *Prior Solomon* ii. 883 Let Thy command Restore, great Father, Thy instructed son. 1799 WORSW. *The Fountain* 62 And, Matthew, for thy children dead I'll be a son to thee! 1877 BARING-GOULD *Lives Saints* Oct. 305 The child afterwards lived and died in God's service at Ripon, and was called the bishop's son.

b. Used as a term of affectionate address to a man or boy by an older person or by one in a superior (esp. ecclesiastical) relation.

c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 2 La sunu forgyfen biðon.. 2e synno ðina. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 108 Mi Sone, in alle maner wise, Surquidrie is to despise. c1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lardis.* 49 Sounne most glorious, most rightful Emperour. c1440 *Alph. Tales* 156 ye bisshop sayd; 'Nay, son, here has bene a noder emperour of long tyme'. 1534 *More Conf. agst. Trib.* ii. Wks. 1183/2 The Foxe.. charged hym to.. lye still and sleepe lyke a good sone. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iii. i. 161 Duke Son, I have ouer-heard what bath past between you & your sister. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxv. 'Prove thy strength, my son, in the name of God!' said the preacher. *Ibid.* xxxii. 'Even now, if thou wilt,' said the Sub-Prear, 'come hither, my son, and kneel down'.

4. *Son of God*: a. Jesus Christ. (Cf. 2.) Also †*God's son*. Hence *Son-of-godship*.

c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xxii. 70 Cuodon ða alle, ðu.. arð sunu godes. c1200 *Ormin* 267 Till þatt Godes Sune Crist Him sholdde on eorpe shawenn. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 403 And 3et sal godes dære sune In jure kin in werlde wunen. c1340 *HANFOLK P. R. Cons.* 504 In.. archaunge steven, And in þe son of Godes awen bene. c1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Prose) vii. 12 Als tapostil saide of godes sune. a 1529 SKELTON *Prayer to Second Person* 2 Obeynysse Jesu.. The only Sonne of God by filiation. 1588 Kyo *Housh. Phil.* 449 Wks. (1901) 250 For our worlde was dignified with the presence of the true Sonne of God. 1667 MILTON *P. R.* iii. 135 Beyond compare the Soo of God was seen Most glorious. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. The Son of God Created the World; the Son of God was Incarnate. 1817 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 315 This claim to the son-of-godship renders the facts irrefragably certain. 1884 ADDIS & ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* (1897) 900/1 The Ideas.. are applied to Christ, and

united to the doctrine of his generation as the Son of God before the world was made.

b. A divine being; an angel.

1382 Wyclif *Job* xxviii. 7 Who dide down the corner ston of it, whan...alle the sonnes of God shuldun 10gen? 1560 Bible (Geneva) *Job* i. 6 *marg.* Meaning, the Angels which are called the sonnes of God. 1599 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* vii. 11. (1714) 47 The Angels, Sons of God are nam'd. 1643 CARVE *Expos. Job* i. 37 The Angels...are the Sons of God by temporal Creation. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* i. 368, I came among the Sons of God, when he Gave up unto my hands Uzzean Job. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 821.

c. One spiritually attached to God.

c.950 Lindisf. *Gosp.* John i. 12 [He] gesalde ðam mæht suno godes wosa. 1382 Wyclif *Rom.* viii. 14 Sotliu who euer be with the spirit of God, then ben the sonnes of God. 1643 CARVE *Expos. Job* i. 1887 That priviledge is assured to the Sons of God (1 John 3. 2) 'We shall see him as he is'. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 617 That sober Race of Men, whose lives Religious tit'd them the Sons of God.

5. Son of man: a. One of the human race; a mortal. Also pl. sons of men.

c.825 Vesp. *Psalter* viii. 5 Hwet is...sunu monnes forðon ðu neossas line? c.1000 *Ag. Ps.* lxxix. 16 Si þin seo swiðre hand...ofer mannes sunu. a.1300 E. *Psalter* iv. 3 Mennes sonnes, towen of hert vmeke? 1382 Wyclif *Isaiah* ii. 12 Who [art] thou, that thou drede of a deadly man, and of the son of man. 1562 Winger *Vks.* (S.T.S.) i. 14 Thou son of man, the house of Israel is turnit into drosse. c.1639 SIR W. MURE *Ps.* cxlvi. 3 Wks. (S.T.S.) ii. 226 Trust not in princes, in the son of man who can not save. 1691 MILTON *P. R.* i. 237 The Eternal King, who rules All Heaven and Earth, Angels and Sons of men. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* i. 1 Ye sons of men, with just regard attend. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* ii. xii. Deciduous Forests that die and are horn again, continually, like the sons of men.

b. spec. Jesus Christ.

c.950 Lindisf. *Gosp.* Matt. viii. 20 Sunu...monnes ne hæfis huer heafud. 7ehezeg. c.1275 *Passion our Lord* 172 in O. E. *Meis.* 42 Monnes sunu biþ bi-taht in sunuulle honde. a.1300 *Cursor M.* 19439 And man sunu þare se i stand, Iesus, hi godd on his rightland. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* viii. 20 But mannes sonne hatþ nat wþer be reste his heued. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Poet.* (1907) 96 The sunne [is] like the Sonne of man. 1865 RUSKIN *Seasame* ii. 95 Shall the stones cry out against you, that they are the only pillows where the Son of Man can lay His head? 1891 FARRAR *Darwin* iv. Then, with husbed voices...they spoke of the Days of the Son of Man.

6. A male descendant of some person or representative of some race.

c.950 Lindisf. *Gosp.* Matt. i. x Boc cneurise haeldes cristes dauides sunu abrahames sunu. c.1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (Baptist) 63 Many sonniss of israel...to god, þar lord, turne sal he. c.1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 62 Thougþ that I, unworthy son of Eve, Be synful. c.1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 577 The Dowglass...Wan wicþly of weir...Fra sonniss of the Saxons. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. i. 66 Adams sonnes are my brethren. 1781 COWPER *Expos.* 124 Such...People nnd priest, the sons of Israel were. 1830 SCOTT *Monast.* Intro. They have no share in the promise made to the sons of Adam.

b. One who inherits the spirit, or displays the character, of some person, etc.

c.1380 Wyclif *Vks.* (1880) 268 Þerfore seip austyn...þat þou art his soone whoos werkis þou dost. 1382 — *Judges* xix. 22 Camen men of that cytee, the sonnes of Belial. c.1385 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 896 They were the sonnes of Belial, that is, the devel. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* vii. 12 Welcum the soum of Mars of moste curage. 1594 KYD *Cornelia* iv. i. 167 Braue Romaine Souldiers, sterne-borne sons of Mars. 1672 DRYDEN *Defence* Wks. 1883 IV. 240 They can tell a story of Ben Jonson, and, perhaps, have had fancy enough to give a supper in the Apollo, that they might be called his sons. a.1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Creto.* Son of Apollo, a Scholar...[Son of] Venus, a Lover of Women. [Son of] Mercury, a Wit. a.1700-1785 [see MARS 1].

c. A member or adherent of a religious body or order, or a follower of the founder of one.

1416 Munin. *de Melros* (Bann. Cl.) 539 Alle þe Sonnyis of oure hali modir þe kirk. 1590 *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* v. 189 To be ruled by you as an obedient son of the Society. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 174 Young knights...professe themselves Sonnes of the Church. 1630, 1695 [see MOTIER 2b. 1 c]. 1757 in Morris *Troubles Cath. Foref.* (1872) i. iv. 206 A son of Ignatius, a Priest of the Society of Jesus. 1851 PUGIN *Chancel Screens* 83 More than a hundred sons of S. Benedict.

7. a. One who is characterized by the presence, possession, influence, use, etc., of some quality or thing.

c.950 Lindisf. *Gosp.* Luke x. 6 And zif ðer sie sunu sibbes, wunad ofer hia sibb iuera. c.1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 312 Further ouer, it maketh hym þat whilom was a son of Ire to be son of grace. *Ibid.* 335 Therefore be we alle born sonnes of wratthe and of dampnacoun perdurable. 1596 SHAKS. *i Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 101 They are villaines, and the sonnes of darkness. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. 129 Amongst all the sonnes of pride, he is the king. 1648 PRYNE *Plea for Lords* 5 They are the Sonnes of Conquest introduced by the Conquerour. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem.* 42 Certain Sons of Parchment, call'd Solicitors and Barristers. 1748 JOHNSON *Van. Hum. Wishes* 250 The fierce Croatian, and the wild Hussar, With all the sons of ravage crowd the war. 1770 J. ADAMS *Diary* 7 July, Wks. 1850 II. 243 Came home and took a pipe after supper with landlord, who is a staunch, zealous son of liberty. 1803 VISCT. STRANGFORD *Poems of Camoens* Notes (1810) 127 Locks of auburn, and eyes of blue, have ever been dear to the sons of song. 1872 DE VEE *Americanisms* 313 Sons of war is neither an uncommon nor an uncomplimentary name for them (boot and shoe makers).

b. A person regarded as the product or offspring of a certain country or place.

Son of the soil: see SOIL 2b. 1 b.

1595 SHAKS. *John* v. ii. 25 We, the sonnes and children of this Isle. 1628 MILTON *Vac. Exera* 91 Whether thou be the Son, Of utmost Tweed, or Osee, or gulphie Dun. 1667 — *P. L.* ii. 692 Art thou hee, Who...Drew after him the third part of Heav'n's Sons? 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Ep.* i. 75 Ye Sons of Rome, let Money first be sought. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 112 Could Nature's bounty satisfy the breast, The sons of Italy were surely blest. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 235 These good hearted, hospitable...sons of the west. 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xi. They have taught him their language, which he already speaks as well as if he were a son of the prison. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. 35 The foreign spoiler...insensibly changed into the Son of the soil, into an Englishman.

transf. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* vi. 272 See, her tall Sons, the Cedar, Oak, and Pine, The fragrant Myrtle, and the juicy Vine.

c. In miscellaneous fig. uses.

1617 FLETCHER *Valentinian* v. ii. song, Easie, sweet...thou son of night, Pass by his troubled senses. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* t. vi. i. As an actually existing Son of Time, look...at what the Time did bring. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 3 Man, who is a worm, and the son of a worm.

d. In terms of abuse or contempt.

See DUNGHL. 2b. 2, GUN sb. 6c, sea-cook SEA sb. 23, SHOEMAKER, WIORE.

8. a. Son-before-the-father, a name given to various plants, as the willow-herb, meadow-saffron, coltsfoot, etc., on account of the flowers appearing before the leaves or because of some other peculiarity.

See Britten & Holland *Dict. Engl. Plant-names* 442. 1578 LYVE *Dodoens* i. li. 74 The second [= red willow herb] is called of some...*Filius ante patrem*, that is to say, the sonne before the father. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* i. lxxxii. 131 The Latins thought this a fit name for it *Filius ante Patrem*; and we accordingly may call it, the Sonne before the Father. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* ii. 65/1 The *Son before the Father*, so called of some Herbalists. 1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.* *Son-before-the-father*, Common Coltsfoot. 1869 N. & Q. 4th Ser. III. 351. *Ibid.* 91/1.

b. Son-of-the-sun, the frigate-bird.

1895 LYDEKKER *Roy. Nat. Hist.* IV. 287 The frigate-bird, which has received the title of the Son-of-the-sun, is one of the most swift and active of all pelagic birds.

8. attrib., as son-spouse, -worship.

1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxvi. Son-worship amongst mothers. 1897 Q. Rev. July 69 The Great Goddess of Asia, attended by her mystic Son-spouse.

Son, obs. form of SOUND sb., SUN sb.

Son, v. rare. Also 3 sunen. [f. the sb.]

† 1. intr. To conceive a son. Obs.

c.1250 Gen. & Ex. 981 And seide she sulde sunen wel And timen, and clepen it [Ismael].

2. With it: To act or behave as a son.

1731 FIELING *Covent Gard. Trag.* Proleg. Wks. 1882 IX. 170 If I mistake not, in the scene immediately preceding, lilium and she have mothered and soned it several times.

† Sonable, a. Obs. [ad. L. *sonabilis* (Ovid), f. *sonare* to sound.] (See quot.)

1263 COCKERAM t. *Sonable*, sounding shrill. 1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Sonable*, that will easily sound.

† Sonage, Obs. — 1 In 7 sonage. [f. SON sb. +

-AGE.] The status of a son; sonship.

1605 BROUGHTON *Corrupt. Handl. Relig.* 51 Thus Kimchi...noteth the Scriptures phrase...for sonnage in Kingdom.

Sonance (sōnāns). [f. L. *son-are* to sound +

-ANCE.] Sound; the quality of sounding.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. ii. 35 Let the Trumpets sound The Luckett Sonance [sic], and the Note to mount. 1608 HEYWOOD *Lucrece* (1638) 178 If he chance to endure our tongues so much, As but to hear their sonance.

1859 L. F. SIMMONS *Handbk. Dining* iv. 57 When a key-note is struck, a practised ear discerns one or more sonances. 1892 G. HAKE *Mem.* 80 Yrs. 220 He did not look to musical science in his metre and his choice of words.

Sonancy (sōnānsi). [f. as prec. + -ANCY.] The quality of being sonant.

1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 59 A column of air emitted by the lungs, impressed with sonancy and variety of pitch by the larynx. 1884 Amer. Ann. Deaf & Dumb Oct. 249 The sonants 'soft', or 'flat', or 'weak', especially when the element of sonancy is suppressed.

Sonant (sōnānt), a. and sb. [ad. L. *sonant-*, *sonans*, pres. pple. of *sonare* to sound.]

a. adj. Uttered with voice or vocal sound; voiced.

1846 M. WILLIAMS *Sanscr. Gram.* 14 Final *a* is changed to *o* before all sonant consonants. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 57 The conversion of a surd into its corresponding sonant sound. 1894 NATION LIX. 1803/2 Surd explosive sounds are largely in excess of sonant explosives.

b. sb. A sonant articulation or letter.

1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 46 We have changed the first *p* into a different but closely kindred sound, its corresponding sonant *b*. 1880 *Athenaeum* 2 Oct. 431/2 Why he should find it necessary to turn initial surd consonants wholesale into sonants, it is impossible to say.

Hence Sonantic a., of a sonant character; Sonantizing ppl. a., converting into a sonant.

1879 WHITNEY *Sanscr. Gram.* 37 Vowels and semivowels and nasals exercise a sonantizing influence. 1892 *Classical Rev.* May 189/2 The sonantic function of the...nasals.

Sonata (sonā'tā). [It., fem. pa. pple. of *sonare* to sound. Cf. F. *sonate*.]

1. † a. A musical composition for instruments as opposed to one for voices (a cantata). Obs.

b. An instrumental piece of music, usually for the pianoforte, in several (commonly three or four) movements. Double sonata (see quot. 1880).

1694 PURCELL *Playford's Skill Music* (ed. 12) 116 But if you Compose Sonata's, there one Treble has as much Pre-dominancy as the other. 1713 *Guardian* No. 67, He has made use of Italian Tunes and Sonatas for promoting the Protestant Interest. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 447 Several...songs are performed, with sonatas or concertos between each. 1801 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* s.v. The Sonata, of whatever kind, generally opens with an Adagio; and...concludes with an Allegro, or a Presto. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* liii, I have...gone accurately through the whole of Beethoven's Sonata in B. 1880 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, Double sonata, a sonata for two solo instruments, as pianoforte and violin, or two pianofortes.

transf. 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 469 Morton had recommended another sonata on his nasal organ.

2. Without article: The class of music represented by sonatas.

1883 *Grove's Dict. Music* III. 558/2 The domain of Sonata was for a long while almost monopolised by violinists and writers for the violin.

3. attrib., as sonata face, form, kind.

1703 FARQUHAR *Inconstant* ii. ii. I see you have a singing face; a heavy dull sonata face. 1873 H. C. BANISTER *Music* 209 In Concertos...the Sonata form is extended. 1874 OUSELEY *Musical Form* 4 The modern binary form is often but inaccurately styled 'the sonata form'. 1883 *Grove's Dict. Music* III. 554/1 Abstract instrumental music of the Sonata kind.

Hence Sonatical a. rare — 1.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 227 The symphony of the present day is perfectly sonatinal.

Sonatina (sōnātī'nā). [It., dim. of SONATA.] A short, simple form of sonata.

1724 *Short Expl. For. Wds.* in *Mus. Bks.* 75 *Sonatina*, a Little, Short, Plain, or Easy Sonata. 1801 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.*, *Sonatina*, a short sonata. 1869 *Patt. Malt* G. 1 Oct. 12 Three sonatinas for the pianoforte by Herr Carl Reinecke. 1883 *Grove's Dict. Music* III. 583 *Sonatinas* form one of the least satisfactory groups of musical products.

So Sonatine. [Cf. F. *sonatine*.]

1875 OUSELEY *Musical Form* v. 38 In the overtures of Italian operas, and in the first movements of short easy sonatines.

Sonation (sonā'fan). rare. [f. L. *son-are* to sound (see -ATION), or ad. mcd.L. *sonatio* (Albertus Magnus).] The action of sounding; the faculty of producing sound.

1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1687) 382/1 The act of the object, and the act of the sense it self, as Sonation and Audition, are really the same. 1846 SIR W. HAMILTON *Reid's Wks.* Note 1, 288 The actual hearing and the actual sounding...Of these the one may be called audition, the other sonation.

Sonce, Soncy, variants of Sc. SONSE, SONSy.

Sond, var. shond SHAND sb.; obs. f. SOUND a.

Sond(e, obs. forms of SAND sb. 1 and sb. 2

Sonda(we, -day(e, obs. forms of SUNDAY.

Sonder, obs. f. sooner (SOON adv.), and SUNDER.

Sonder-cloud. ? Obs. [app. f. G. *sonder*

separate.] A cirro-cumulus cloud.

1827 T. FORSTER *Encycl. Nat. Phenomena* 13 Cirrocumulus or Sondercloud is a congeries of small roundish little clouds in close horizontal apposition. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* i. 246 Why the heap should be called the *stacken-cloud*,...the curled heap the *sonder-cloud*,...is by no means obvious. 1862 *Chambers's Encycl.* III. 86/1.

Sonderer man: see SANDESMAN Obs.

Sonderlypes, var. of SUNDERLEPES adv. Obs.

Sondery, obs. form of SUNDRY.

Sondesman, variant of SANDESMAN Obs.

Sondir(e, Sondre, obs. forms of SUNDER.

Sondrey, -rie, -ry, obs. forms of SUNDRY.

† Sone. Obs. — 1 [ad. L. *sonus*.] Sound.

1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sgr.* t. iv. p. 45 note, 'hence bore vp among the spheres of musickes tones, whence are derived all harmooious sones.

Sone, var. SOIGN v.; obs. var. or f. SON, SOON,

SOUND, SUN. Sone(n)day, obs. forms of SUNDAY.

Sonerila (sōnerī'lā). Bot. [ad. Javanese *sonerila*.] A genus of Eastern plants; a variety or plant belonging to this genus.

1846 LINOLEV *Veget. Kingd.* 732 The Memecylons are ribless, and so is Sonerila. 1866 *Freas. Bot.* 1072/2. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 302 The *Usbeckias* and *Sonerilas* represent the melastomaceous plants. 1882 *Garden* 18 Nov. 442/1 The freely produced and really handsome flowers alone render *Sonerilas* worthy of a place in gardens.

† Sonet. Obs. rare. [a. OF. *sonet* (sonnet), = Prov. *sonet*, f. *son* sound.] Song, melody, music. Also attrib.

13... E. E. *Altit.* P. B. 1516 per was rynging on ryrd of ryche metalles...Clattering of conacles þat kessen þo ryrd, As sonet out of sauteray songe als myrry. c.1440 *Crista Rom.* xvi. 55 (Harl. MS.). A nyghtingale sat vpon a tre, & made a passing sweete sonet-song.

Sonet, Sonetteer, obs. forms of SONNET (TEER.

† Sonetto. Obs. — 1 [It. *sonetto*.] = SONNET.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 89 Thus Gentlemen have you heard my verdict to this Sonetto.

Song (sɒŋ), sb. Forms: a. 1 sanc, 1- (latterly Sc. and north. dial.) sang (4 sang), 4-5 sange. B. 1- song, 3-6 songo (4 zouge), 6-7 songuo. [Common Teut.: OE. *sang*, *sung*, = OFris. *sang*, *sang* (Wfris. *sang*, Efris. *sang*, Nfris. *sang*), MDu. *sanc*, *sanc*, etc. (Dn. *sang*), OS. (MLG., LG.) *sang*, OHG. *sanc*, *sang* (G. *sang*), ON. *sprg*, *sprgu* (Icel. *söngur*, Norw. *song*, Sw. *sång*, Da.

sang), Goth. *sagguv*; —O Teut. *sangwaz*, f. the pret. stem of *singwan* SING v.]

1. The act or art of singing; the result or effect of this, vocal music; that which is sung (in general or collective sense); occas., poetry.

See also PLAIN-SONG.

a. *Beowulf* 1063 *þær was sang & sweg samod ætgædere* fore Healfdenes hildewisan. c. 888 K. *Ælfred Boeth.* xiv. § 1 *þa he þa his leof asungen hæfde, þa forlet he þone sang.* c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1030 *þa sune es soft and suet sang.* 1340 *Aenb.* 60 *þe dýeules noriches þet..dof ham slepe ine hare zenne be hare uayre sang.* c. 1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 18127 *Thei halpe hit in with mochel sang.* c. 1450 *Holland Houlat* 943 *Thar with dame Natur has to the hevin..Ascendit sone..with solace and sang.* 1786 *BURNS* *Twa Dogs* 27 *After some dog in Highland sang.*

b. a. 900 *CYNEWULF Crist* 1649 *Ðær is engla song, eadigra blis.* c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xv. 25 *Midday..[he] geneo- leede to huse, geherde huihlung & þæt song.* c. 1205 *LAV.* 30617 *þer was blisse & muche song.* c. 1275 *Moral Ode* 347 in *O. E. Misc.*, *þer is alre Murehþe mest myd englene songe.* c. 1330 R. *BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4025 *Of song & of mynstreyc Alle men gaf hym þe maystris.* c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 464/2 *Song, cantus.* *Ibid.*, *Songe, of a manne a-lone, monodia.* 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 7b, *They shall..here they songe & melody.* a. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.*, 214 b, *And in the toppe was in- uerallus swete armony both of song and instrument.* 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* I. 122/2 *He..went about in Mercia to teach song.* 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 111. 29 *Smit with the love of sacred song.* *Ibid.* ix. 25 *This Subject for Heroic Song Pleas'd me.* 1791 *COWPER Judgm. Poets* 17 *To poets of renown in song, The nymphs referr'd the cause.* 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* i. Intro. 271 *The mightiest chiefs of British smg Scorn'd not such legends to prolong.* 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* i. 1. 30 *As eloquence exists before syntax, and song before prosody.* 1878 *Masque Poets* 11 *Sing! Sing of what? The world is full of song!*

2. A metrical composition adapted for singing, esp. one in rime and having a regular verse-form; occas., a poem.

a. c. 897 K. *ÆLFRED tr. Gregory's Past.* C. 409 *Ða singað ðone sang ðe nan mon elles singan ne mæg.* 971 *Blíckl. Hom.* 45 *þa he on heofenum syndon, hi þingiaþ for þa þe þýssum sange fylgjaþ.* a. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 15 *Ða singles of heuene..sunge ðane derewurde sang, Gloria in excelsis deo.* a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 23 *Sanges sere of selcuth rime, Inglis, frankys, and latine.* c. 1386 *CHAUCER Reeve's T.* 250 *Herdow euer slyk a sang or now?* c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3474 *Why fare ye thus now, With..sanges of myrthe.* c. 1440 *York Myst.* xx. 43 *Of sorowes sere schal be my sang.* 1533 *GAV Richt Pay* 16 *Thay that prouokis ony ewil desir ..with sangis or wordis or foul takine.* 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 74 *To sing sanges of joy and llythnes.* 17.. *RAMSAY Address to Town Council* 6 *Sweet Edie's funeral-sang.* 1785 *BURNS 1st Ep. to J. Lafrank* iii. *There was a sang, among the rest, Ahoon them a' it pleas'd me best.*

b. c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxii. 3 *Singað him song neowne.* c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 63 *Godes songes beoð alle gode;* to þere saule heo senden fode. c. 1205 *LAV.* 7005 *He cuþen al þeos songes, & þæt gleo of ilcche londe.* a. 1250 *Owl & Night.* 722 *Vor-þi me singþ in holi churche, An clerkes ginneþ songes wirche.* c. 1320 *Sir Trist.* 2654 *Of ysonde he made a song.* 1340 *Aenb.* 68 *þe holi goost..makeþ his ychosene zinge ine hare herten þe zucte songes of heuene.* c. 1425 *Cast. Perseu.* 2336 *in Macro Plays* 147, *ij mens songys to synngyn lowde.* 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* x. xxxi. 464 *The harper had songe his songe to the ende.* 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 238 h, *Dyverse Songes beesydes accustomed in churches doe instructe us of the benefyte of Chryst.* 1598 *HARFIELD Pecunia* iii. *And add some Musique to a merry Songue.* 1649 F. *ROBERTS Clavis Bibl.* 384 *Songs heing choice succinet pieces grateful to the eare, helpful to the memory and delightful to the heart.* 1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 13 *My adventrous Song.* *Ibid.* ii. 413 *Thy Name Shall be the copious matter of my Song.* 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 69. 100 *Much of the same Nature with our Song of 'Britons strike Home' &c.* 1776 *GIBSON Decl. & F. x.* i. 244 *On the faith of ancient songs, the uncertain ..memorials of barbarians.* 1820 *SHELLEY To a Skylark* 90 *Our sweetest songs are those that tell of saddest thought.* 1878 *TRULAWY Records Shelley*, etc. ix. 109 *Inspiring it towards songs and other poetry.*

b. *The Song of Solomon, Song of Songs*, one of the books of the Old Testament.

1382 *WYCLIF Song Sol.* (heading), *Heer gynneþ the booc that is clepid Songus [v.r. Song] of Songis.* 1568 *Bishop's Bible* (headline), *The songue of Solomon.* 1579 *FULCR. Hes- kin's Parl.* 7 *He naureþ..the hook of Psalmes..and the Song of Solomon.* 1611 *BIBLE Song Sol.* i. 1 *The song of songs, which is Solomons.* *Ibid.* (heading), *Solomons song.* 1781 *WARTON Hist. Eng. Poetry* III. xxxv. 317 *There were numerous versions of Solomon's Song before the year 1600.* 1803 *Goono* (title), *Song of Songs*; or, *Sacred Idyls*. Translated from The Original Hebrew. 1856 S. *DAVIDSON Bibl. Criticism* ii. 39 *The song of Deborah exhibits such [dia- lectal] appearances. So does the Song of Solomon.*

c. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* 638 *Song*, the call of sound- ings by the leadsmen in the channels.

d. *Mus.* A musical setting or composition adapted for singing or suggestive of a song.

1875 *STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus.* *Terns* s.v., *The second subject of a sonata is sometimes called the 'Song'.* 1883 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* III. 368/1 *The Song*, as we know it in his [Schubert's] hands, ..set to no simple Volkslieder, but to long complex poems, ..such songs were his and his alone.

e. *transf.* A sound as of singing.

1822 *SHELLEY Triumph Life* 463 *That falling stream's Lethæan song.* 1877 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 6 *New troops with- out a military history, who have never heard the song of an enemy's bullets.* 1895 *SWARTH Mistr. Marvin* xii, *The song of metal filled the room.*

3. The musical utterance of certain birds.

In OE. also used of the cry of the sea-gull and eagle.

a. 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xiii. 50 *Fugelas..stunað eal geador welwinnum sanc.* c. 1200 *ORMIN* 7931 *Wor was uss hitac- nedd wel þurh culfure & turtle bace;* *For þeþre sang iss lic wiþþ worp.* a. 1250 *Owl & Night.* 221 *þu miht mid þine songe afele Alle þat hereþ þine ibere.* c. 1386 *CHAUCER Maniciple's T.* 201 *To the crowe be siert, ..And made him blak, and raft him al his song.* 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Esop* iv. iv, *The goddes..haue gyuen..to the nyghyngale fayr & playvnt songe.* 1551 I. *WILSON Logike* (1580) 80 *Self willed folke..vse ofte the Cuckowes song.* 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. vi. 13 *No hird, but did her shrill notes sweetly sing.* No song but did containe a lonely dit. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 41 *The night-warbling Bird, that now awake Tunes sweetest his love-labored song.* 1725 *Fann. Dict.* s.v. *Canary-Bird*, *To make a right choice of this Bird, and to know when he has a good Song.* 1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 290 *What is called the song of the Canary hird.* 1816 *'Lucky Narry. Exped. R. Zaire* i. (1818) 31 *A very small warbler, the only one that appeared to have any song.* 1877 *JEFFERIES Gamekeeper at II.* vii. (1890) 169 *All the birds whose song makes them valuable.*

4. In various transf. or fig. uses.

The sense 'a subject or theme of song' occurs in several passages of the Wycliffite (see quot. 1382) and later versions of the Bible.

Beowulf 787 *þara þe..gehyrdon gryreleof galan..sige- leasne sang.* *Ibid.* 2447. 1382 *WYCLIF Job* xxx. 9 *Now forsothe I am turned in to the song of hem.* — *Lam.* iii. 14. 14.. *Sir Beues* (M.) 1232 *For sone thy songe shall be: welawey!* 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 154 *At the south-west corner Off gonnes he had a song;* *That anon he left that place.* c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 155 *þe fend makyth his men to synge þe song of helle, þat is 'allas & welles- a way'.* 1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasmus, Par. Mark* vi. 52 *The foresayed songe was songen in vaine to the deafe Phariseis.* 1576 *FLEMING Pauph. Epist.* 325 *Sing this song to others.* 1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. iv. 50 *Out on ye, Owles, nothing but Songs of Death.* 1621 T. *WILLIAMSON tr. Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 76 *The ordinarie burthen of their song is, that all the world is naught.* 1653 *BUNYING Sermon* (1845) 597 *Many listen to the Song of Justification, but they will not abide to hear out all the Song.* 1707 *Lock- hart Papers* (1817) I. 223 *He returned it to the clerk, ..with this despising and contempting remark, 'Now there's an end of ane old song'.* 1872 A. *DE VERE Legends St. Patrick* 124 *Shall I lengthen out my days Toothless, ..Some losel's song?*

b. In phrases denoting continuance or change in statements, attitude, etc.

1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 260 *Now schalt thou singe an other song.* 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 393 h, *It is the self same song, that hath now hen songen many Yeres.* 1706 E. *WAKO Wooden World* Diss. (1708) 97 *It's the same old Song of Stark Love and Kindness, which they have pip'd to each other these many Yeres.* 1786 *BURNS Earnest Cry & Prayer* xv, *She'll teach you, wi' a reekian whittle, Anither sang.* 1796 *GROSE's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3) s.v., *He changed his song;* he altered his account or evidence. 1822 *SCOTT Nigel* ii, *Let me catch ye in Barford's Park, ..I could gar some of ye sing another sang.*

c. A fuss or outcry about something.

1843 *Cracks about Kirk* II. 9 *Thae convocation chieft that are makin' sic a sang about their sufferings.* 1863 *Mrs. RIPLEY World in Church* II. 157 *Sbe had foreborne likewise and no one made a song about it.*

5. Used to denote a very small or trifling sum, amount, or value, or a thing of little worth or importance. *Freq. an old (also a mere) song.* a. In the phr. *for a(n) old song*, for a mere trifle, for little or nothing.

(a) 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* iii. ii. 9, *I know a man that had this trick of melancholy hold a goodly Manoor for a song.* a. 1639 W. *WHATELEY Prototypes* II. xxvi. (1640) 25 *To have so little esteem of the outward means of salvation, as to part with them for a song as we say.* 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 262 *He retrenches the Number of his Ser- vants or their Wages, and would have them serve, as they say, for a Song.* 1751 H. *WALPOLE Lett.* (1846) II. 395 *The whole-length Vandikes went for a song!* 1808 *PIKE Sources Mississ.* I. App. 10 *You will perceive that we have obtained about 100000 acres for a song.* 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* iii. xvii, *I assure you, the things were going for a song.* 1890 *JESSOP Triads Co. Parson* iv. 173 *A brief report was published, and may be purchased now for a song.*

(b) 1650 H. *MORE* (observed in *Enthus. Tri.* (1656) 78 *Truth is not to be had of God Almighty for an old Song.* 1658-9 *BURTON's Diary* (1828) III. 239 *Haply he compounded for an old song.* 1705 *Phil. Trans.* XXIV. 1097 *An old book might be bought for an old Song, (as we say).* 1796 *GROSE's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), *It was bought for an old song, i.e. very cheap.* 1824 *BYRON Juan* vii. lix, *The cost would be a trifle—an 'old song'.* Set to some thousands. 1889 T. A. *TROLLOPE What I remember* III. 32 *They were acquired 'for an old song'.*

b. In other uses.

1798 *SOTHERY tr. Wieland's Oberon* (1826) I. 53 *Oh, fly, Sir! or your life's not worth a song!* 1854 *MARION HAR- LAND Alone* xvi, *Some care, some responsibility—that is a mere song, though.* 1879 *HESBA STRETTON Needle's Eye* II. 208 *It was a pretty place once, but now it's hardly worth an old song.*

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Simple attrib., as *song- craft* [cf. OE. *sang-, songcraft*], *-cycle*, *-feast*, etc.

1855 *LONGF. Hiaw.* Intro. 109 *A half-effaced inscription, Written with little skill of song-craft.* 1880 W. *WATSON Prince's Quest* (1892) 60 *Seeing his charmed songcraft of no might Him to ensnare.* 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 May 3/3 *Two song-cycles made up his programme yesterday.* 1763 J. *BROWN Poetry & Music* iv. 36 *While these..Savages continue in their present unlettered State, ..no material Improvements in their 'Song-Feasts' can arise.* 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* April. 517 *The bleak solitudes of the 'Song- land on the Border.* 1834 *Harper's Mag.* March 537/2 *Two pieces of 'song-music.* 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 429/1 *Audible sound, which may possess the distinctions of 'song-notes* (musical sounds). 1845 *BROWNING Lett.* (1899) I. 17 *These scenes and 'song-scrap*s which were mere escapes of

my inner power. 1845 W. *STEVENSON Church Scott. Pulpit* I. 84 *It is only from the full..heart that a 'song-stream of devotion can freely flow.* 1884 *JEFFERIES Life of Fichels* 60 *The 'song-talk of the finches rises and sinks like the tinkle of a waterfall.* 1824 *Mrs. CAMERON Marten & his Scholars* viii. 49 *John..began presently to whistle a 'song-tune.* 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 273/1 *That true 'song-warble which we get in the stornelli and rispetti of the Italian peasants.*

b. Objective, with agent-nouns, as *song-enditer*, *-maker*, *-singer*, *-wright*, *-writer*, or with vbl. sbs. and ppl. adjs., as *song-singing*, *-writing*.

1713 *Rowe Jane Shore* Prol., *Those venerable ancient 'Song-Enditers* Soard many a Pitch above our modern Writers. 1787 *BURNS Let. to W. Nicol* 1 June, *It's true, she's as poor 's a 'sang-maker.* 1802 E. *REEVES Home- ward Bound* 10 *The rich..harmonies of later songmakers.* 1733 *Weekly Reg.* 8 Dec., *Clerks of kitchens, 'song-singers, horse-racers, valets-de-chambre.* 1743 *FRANCIS tr. Horace, Odes* vi. x. 18 *Thy Husband, who gives up his Heart for a Ditty to a 'Song-singing Wench.* 1839 D. *BLACK Hist. Brechin* vii. 157 *Zealous song-singing ladies.* 1888 R. *BUCHANAN Hist. of Linne* ii, *Peasants and fishermen enjoyed his gifts of conversation and song-singing.* 1892 *Athenæum* 23 July 124/3 *He places Herrick above Shakspeare as a 'song-wright.* 1821 *Mrs. HEMANS in H. F. Chorley Mem.* (1837) I. 83 *This being my first appearance before the public as a 'song-writer.* 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 273/1 *His songs illustrate an infirmity which even the Scottish song-writers share with the English.* 1810 J. *AKIN* (title), *Essays on 'Song-Writing.* 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 273 *Here, indeed, is the crowning difficulty of song-writing.*

c. *Miscellaneous*, as *song-fraught*, *-like*, *-timed*, *-tuned*, *-worthy* adjs.

1855 *BAILEY Mystic* 32 *'Song-fraught* wavelets lipped with light. 1861 F. W. *FABER Hymn, Nativ. our Lady* i. *'Songlike* breezes ever blowing. c. 1873 J. *ADOIS Elz. Echees* (1879) 94 *Circled with Mænads' 'song-timed, dance- timed bounds.* 1859 L. *LITTON Wanderer* (ed. 2) 205 *Take from the wall now my 'song-tuned Lyre.* 1855 *PATMORE Angel in Ho.* ii. 1. Prel. i, *More 'Song-worthy and heroic things Than..war.*

7. *Special combs.* a. *song-box*, the syrinx of a bird; *song-grosbeak*, one or other species of the American genus *Zamelodia*; *song-muscle* (see quot.); *song-tide*, time of divine service; *song-voice*, the voice as used in the act of singing.

1899 J. A. *THOMSON Sci. Life* 187 *The bird's song is nothing to the morphologist, except in so far as the anatomy of the syrinx or 'song-box is concerned.* 1839 *AVOUBON Syn. Birds N. Amer.* 132 *Coccyzus*, *'Song-Grosbeak.* *Coccy- zornis carolinus*, *Blue Song-Grosbeak.* 1884 *COUES N. Amer. Birds* 389 *Zamelodia leucocarpa*, *Red-breasted Song Grosbeak.* *Zamelodia melanocephala*, *Black-headed Song Grosbeak.* 1885 *NEWTON in Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 29 (As) *by the action of the syringeal muscles..the sounds uttered by the Bird are modified, they are properly called the 'Song- muscles.* 1853 *ROCK Ch. of Fathers* III. ii. 14 *If wayfaring ..had hindered him from being with his brethren at public 'song-tide in the house of God.* 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 431/2 *The glottis must be disciplined, ..and proceed gradu- ally from the 'song-voice to that of speech.*

Song, obs. pa. t. and pa. ppl. SING v.]

Song-bird. [SONG sb.]

1. A bird having the power of song; a singing- bird. (Cf. *SONGSTER* 3.)

1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* iv. iii. (1824) II. 338 *Of the nightin- gale and other soft-hilled song birds.* 1783 *Encycl. Brill.* (ed. 2) X. 867/2 *The deficiency of most other song-birds in that country.* 1857 *LIVINGSTONE Trav.* xvii. 325 *It is remarkable that so many song-birds abound where there is a general paucity of other animal life.* 1873 *SYMONOS Grk. Poets* viii. 235 *Like song-birds rejoicing in their flight.*

2. *transf.* A superb (female) singer.

1886 C. E. *PASCOE London of To-day* x. (ed. 3) 106 *The reigning queens of song..are hardly overpaid.* *Such song- birds are exceedingly rare.* 1896 *Godey's Mag.* Apr. 412/2 *The second of the noted Magyar song-birds within current recollection was Etelka Gerster.*

Song-book. [SONG sb. Cf. *MDu. sanc-, zanc- boc*, *MLG. sankbók*, *Du. (gezangboek, G. gesang- buch*, *Sw. sångbok*, *ON. söngbók*, etc.]

1. One of the service-books of the Anglo-Saxon church (see quot. 1853).

c. 1000 *Canons of Ælfric* xxi. in *Thorpe Laws* II. 350 *þæt synd þa halgan bec, saltære, & messe boc, sang-boc, & hand boc.* c. 1200 in *Kemhile Cod. Diplom.* IV. 275, *ij. fulle sangbec and .i. nihtsang.* a. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 31 Aug. 1654, *A vast old song book or service, and some faire manu- scripts [at St. John's College, Cambridge].* 1853 *ROCK Ch. of Fathers* III. ii. 18 *Out of the Antiphoner..came forth the full song-book or whole service for the canonical hours.* *Ibid.* 20 *The song-book corresponded with the Salisbury portus and the Roman breviary.*

2. A book of songs.

1829 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 114 *To Wilheam Sangstare of Lythgow for a sang bwke he brocht to the King.* a. 1586 *SNOWY Arcadia* (1622) 372 *As if her eyes had becoe his song-Booke, he did the me-sage of his minde in singing these verses.* 1656 *EARL MONM. tr. Boccacini's Advs. fr. Parnass.* ii. xiv. (1674) 157 *Apollo..received his Song-book with..extraordinary affection.* 1683 W. *LOWE in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 1817, *I have besides a Welsh Song-book.* 1848 *DICKENS Donkey* xlix, *The little table where the Captain had arranged the telescope and song- book.* 1851 *MANHEW Lond. Lab.* I. 298/1 *The sale of song- books in the streets..is smaller than it was two years ago.*

† *Songer.* Obs. [OE. *sangere*, *spngere*, = OHG. *sangari* (MHG. *senger*, G. *sänger*), *ON. spngvari* (Sw. *sångare*, Da. *sanger*), *MDu. sanger* (Du. *zanger*), etc.] A church-singer; a psalm-writer. c. 900 *tr. Baeda's Hist.* iv. ii. (1890) 258 *Buton Jacob þam songere þi þæm we beforan ær sægdon.* 971 *Blíckl. Hom.* 207 *Se biscoep þa ðær gæsette gode sangeras & messe-*

husband to his daughter, Peter, who was a member of the same church.

Sonlike (sɒn'laɪk), *a.* Also 6-7 sonnelike. [*f.* SON *sb.*] Resembling that of a son; filial.

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* 26 There are two kinds of fear of God, one a servile fear, another joyed with love of God, called a sonlike fear. 1594 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* II. 503 They judged... that sonlike respect and love were good prizes to drive them forward. 1657 OWEN *Communion* II. x. Wks. 1851 II. 213 This... sonlike freedom of the Spirit in obedience. 1674 BUNYAN *Christ. Behaviour* Wks. 1855 II. 563 All humble and sonlike carriage.

Hence **Sonlike**ness.

1876 W. BATHGATE *Deep Things of God* vi. 145 This was sonlike without one unfilial flaw or frown.

Sonly, *a. rare.* Also 5-6 sonnelly. [*f.* SON *sb.* Cf. MDu. *soon-*, *soonlijc*, MLG. *sonelick*, MHG. *sunlich* (G. *sohn-*, *söhnlich*.)] Sonlike, filial.

c 1450 *Myrr. our Ladye* 247 That... sonne of god bayunge sonnelly compassyon to hys mother. 1599 B. Googe *tr. Mendoza's Prov.* 64 b. The one is called a servile fear, the other a sonnelly fear. The sonnelly feare, is a meddell of feare and loue together. 1903 in *Life of Westcott* I. Pref. p. x. It is an offering of real sonny devotion.

Sonnd, obs. *f.* SAND *sb.* and *sb.* Sonne, obs. *f.* SON, SUN. Sonnee, variant of SUNNI. Sonner, obs. comp. of Soon *adv.*

Sonnet (sɒn'et), *sb.* Also 6-7 sonet (6 *pl.* sonettes). [*a.* F. *sonnet* (1543), or ad. It. *sonetto* (the source of the F. word), dim. of *suono* sound.]

1. A piece of verse (properly expressive of one main idea) consisting of fourteen decasyllabic lines, with rimes arranged according to one or other of certain definite schemes.

In the first quot. perb. including sense 2. In many instances between 1580 and 1650 it is not clear which sense is intended, as the looser use of the word would appear to have been very common.

1557 (*title*), Songs and Sonettes, written by the late Earle of Surrey, and other. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Poies* (1907) 471 I can best allowe to call those Sonets which are of fourtene lynes, every line conteyning tenne syllables. 1595 W. P. in *Spenser's Minor P.* (1901) 370 These sweete conceited Sonets, the deede of... maister Edmond Spenser. 1609 (*title*), Shake-speare's Sonnets, Neuer before Imprinted. a 1631 DONNE *Let. to Persons of Hon.* (1651) 104 The Spanish proverb informs me, that he is a fool which cannot make one Sonnet, and he is mad which makes two. 1683 SOAME & DRYDEN *tr. Boileau's Art. Poet.* II. 319 A faultless Sonnet, finish'd thus, would be Worth tedious volumes of loose poetry. a 1771 GRAY *Metrum* Wks. 1843 V. 249 Sonnets of Fourteen, on Five Rhymes. [*Note.*] This, and the fourth kind, are the true Sonnet of the Italians. 1797 ANNA SEWARD *Let.* (1811) IV. 326 My design of publishing, this spring, my centenary of sonnets. 1822 HAZLITT *Tablet* II. 11. 19 The great object of the Sonnet seems to be to express in musical numbers... with undivided breath, some occasional thought or personal feeling. 1841 D'ISRAËLI *Athen. Lit.* (1867) 304 The Earl of Surrey composed the first sonnets in the English language. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Germ. Lit.* 174 Fischart first introduced the Italian sonnet into German literature.

2. A short poem or piece of verse; in early use esp. one of a lyrical and amatory character. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1563 (*title*), Elegs, Epytaphes, and Sonettes, newly written by Barnabe Googe. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Poies* (1907) 471 Some thinke that all Poemes (being short) may be called Sonets. *Ibid.* 472 There are Dyzanyes & Syxalines... which some English writers do also terme by the name of Sonettes. 1599 (*title*), Sonnets To sundry notes of Musicke. 1650 J. COTTON *Sing. Psalm* 19 Neither doe drunkards... usually invent Sonnets. c 1674 ROXB. *Ball.* (1886) VI. 274 In this Sonnet you may find A fancy that may please your mind. 1719 HAMILTON *Ep. Ramsay* I. 43 Sac I conclude, and end my sonnet. c 1820 G. BEATTIE *John of Archa* (1826) 15 My dowie sonnet Upo' the Horner's guid braid bonnet.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sonnet-book*, *fancier*, *maker*, *making*, *wise adv.*, *writer*, *writing*.

1657 COKAYNE *Obstinate Adv.* Poems (1659) 312, I should then perhaps a had a *Sonnet-book ere this. 1824 MACAULAY *Misc. Writ.* (1860) I. 86 These *sonnet-fanciers would do well to reflect [etc.]. 1691 WOOD *Antiq.* I. *Fasti* 761 He was at this time a pastoral *Sonnet-maker. 1768-74 LUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 147 This thirst of glory... is to be found among fiddlers and sonnet-makers. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* II. i. No call for sonnet-sorting now, nor for *sonnet-making either. 1588 GREENE *Perimedes* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 88 The young Prince... writ him an answer *Sonnet-wise to this effect. c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* I. v. xxii. I send you the inclos'd Verses Sonnet-wise. 1824 in *Spirit Public Jnrls.* (1825) 355 Verses written sonnet wise On London's learned Lord. 1781 WATSON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* III. 483 George Whetstone, a *sonnet-writer of some rank. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 263/1 The crowning difficulty... of the sonnet writer. 1899 MISS E. T. FOWLER *Double Thread* II. 18 He would willingly have instructed Milton in *sonnet-writing.

Sonnet (sɒn'et), *v.* [*f.* prec. Cf. It. *sonettare*.]

1. *intr.* To compose sonnets; to sonnetize.

1589 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* I. (1593) 48 When Elderton began to ballat, Gascoigne to sonnet, Turberville to madrigal. 1597 B. HALL *Sat.* I. i. Nor list I Sonnet of my Mistress face. 1621 LAOY M. WROTH *Urania* 467 Loue was such a Lord over me, as I... sonnetted when he inspired mee with it. 1658 FRANK *North. Mem.* (1821) p. xlviii. And in delightful tones sit sonnetting. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* II. i. Come, now, you're sonnetting again.

2. *trans.* + *a.* To fill with sonnets. *Obs. rare.* 1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* Wks. (Grosart) II. 27 Hee will... sonnet a whole quire of paper in praise of Lady Swin-snout.

b. To celebrate in a sonnet or sonnets. 1598 MERES *Pallad. Tamia* 280 b. Daniel hath divinely sonnetted the matchlesse beauty of his Delia. 1887 *Sf. James's Gaz.* 14 Feb. (Cassell), They sonneted her. 1904 TALLENTYRE *Voltaire* I. vi. 83 He sonneted his bossess now.

c. With out: To utter in sonnets. *rare-1.*

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* II. lxii, The birds sweet notes, to sonnet out their joys.

Sonnet: see SENNET 1.

Sonnetary (sɒn'etəri), *sb.* Also 7 sonnetier, 8-sonneteer. [*ad.* It. *sonettiere* (*f. sonetto* sonnet), or *f.* SONNET *sb.* + *-EER*.] A composer of sonnets; freq. in disparaging sense, a minor or indifferent poet.

a. 1665 DRYDEN *Indian Emp.* Epil. He first thinks fit no Sonnetier advance His censure, farther than the Song or Dance. 1698 — *All for Love* Pref. Bij b. Our little Sonnetiers who follow them, have too narrow Souls to judge of Poetry. 1753 GRAY's *Im Jnrl.* (1756) I. 307, I... was a Witness to the Mischief which was occasioned by the polite Sonnetiers. 1791 W. GIFFORD *Barrat* 45 And laugh to scorn th' eternal sonneteer. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. v. § 76 The English sonnetiers deal less in customary epithets. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* Introd. 42 In this matter I am neither a speculative reasoner, nor a sentimental sonneteer.

β. 1677 WCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* I. i, The Noble Sonneteer would trouble thee no more with his Madrigals. 1712 AOOISON *Spect.* No. 160 P. 1, I have heard many a little Sonneteer call a fine Genius. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Economy* III. 109 How shall I sing the various ill that waits The careful sonneteer? 1835 *Edin. Rev.* LX. 359 She is one of the best of the Italian sonnetiers. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* I. 14 The elaborate sonnet put forth avowedly to a... company of answering sonnetiers. *transf.* 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 63 No cuckoos (that ever I should miss that rascally sonneteer!). Hence **Sonneteeress**, *nonce-word*.

1822 BLACKW. *Mag.* XII. 657 Our songstresses, sonneteeresses, or other 'buildresses of the lofty rhyme'. **Sonneteer** (sɒn'etəri), *v.* Also sonnetteer. [*f.* SONNETTEER *sb.*]

1. *refl.* To make (oneself) a sonneteer.

1822 BLACKW. *Mag.* XI. 740 Shelley will henceforth rave only to the moon. Hunt will sonneteer himself.

2. *trans.* To celebrate in sonnets.

1825 BLACKW. *Mag.* XVIII. 617 A prima donna... sonnetteered by half the... idlers from Vesuvius to the Alps. 3. *intr.* To compose sonnets.

1841 LEVER C. O'Malley *xvii*, The man who has been the very veriest flirt with women—sighing, serenading, sonnetteering. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind* I. 148 Rimers sonnetteering in their sleep. 1899 M. HEWLETT *Litt. Novels Italy, Master Cino & Coal* II, To sonneteer is very well, but a lover... must live.

Sonnetteering, *vb. sb.* [*f.* prec.] The composition of sonnets; the result of this.

1797-1805 S. & H. LEE *Cantab.* T. V. 34, I knew that he had touched up some pretty melancholy love-songs and sonnetteerings. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* II, He had talked over the art of sonnetteering with Tasso. 1887 G. SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* IV. (1890) 107 The vast outburst of sonnetteering which... distinguished the middle of the last decade of the sixteenth century.

attrib. 1841 E. FITZGERALD *Let.* (1889) I. 72 Just when one's sonnetteering age is departing. 1885 *Athenum* 6 June 722/1 William Shakespeare... wrote sonnetteering addresses to a young man.

Sonnetteering, *pp. a.* [*f.* as prec.] Composing or producing sonnets.

1809 BYRON *Bards & Rev.* 925 Let sonnetteering Bowles his strains refine. 1824 MACAULAY *Misc. Writ.* (1860) I. 67 Blue-stocking ladies and sonnetteering gentlemen. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Eks.* Ser. I. (1873) 368 In the very height of that divine sonnetteering love of Laura.

Sonnetter, *rare-1.* = SONNETTEER *sb.*

1687 WINSTANLEY *Lives Eng. Poets* 99 A publish'd Collection of several Odes of the chief Sonnetters of that Age.

Sonnetic (sɒn'et-ik), *a. rare.* [*f.* SONNET *sb.*]

Characterized by, composed of, sonnets.

1884 BLACKW. *Mag.* June 754 What may be called the sonnetic period in Shakespeare's life. *Ibid.* 757 Many of the ideas... found in his great sonnetic poem.

Sonneting, *vb. sb.* [*f.* SONNET *sb.* or *v.*]

1. The composition of sonnets; the result of this. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 158 None but Minstrels like of Sonnetting. 1597 B. HALL *Sat.* I. vii, Then pourses he forth in patched Sonnettings His lone. 1622 WITIER *Philarete* (1633) K ij, Whilst Great Britaines Shepheards sing English in their Sonnetting. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* 64 He ascribes all virtue to his Wife, in Strains that come almost to Sonnetting. 1885 BLACKW. *Mag.* June 790 To the rage for sonnetting, so prevalent in his time, Shakespeare makes frequent reference in his plays. 1889 LANG *Let.* Lit. 151 The soldiers have quite forsown sonnetting.

2. Celebration in a sonnet or sonnets.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 304 Two whole pages... that praise the Remonstrant even to the sonneting of his fresh cheeks, quick eyes... and nimble invention.

3. Singing, warbling.

a 1645 W. BROWNE *Thursis' Praise* Wks. 1869 II. 282 Leave Groves now mainly ring, With each sweet birds sonnetting.

Sonnetish, *a. rare-1.* [*f.* SONNET *sb.*] Suggestive of a sonnet or sonnets.

1856 *Titan Mag.* Aug. 124/1 There's a peculiar sonnetish appearance in the eyes of persons under such circumstances.

Sonnetist, *Obs. rare-1.* [*f.* as prec.] A sonneteer.

1597 B. HALL *Sat.* I. viii, Great Salomon sings in the English Quire, And is become a newfound Sonetist.

Sonnetize (sp'n'etize), *v.* [*f.* SONNET *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To compose a sonnet or sonnets.

1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng. Philos.* III. 74 Yours from Upwood... has tempted me to sonnetize myself. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* I. 647 They must... scratch head, bite nail, and sonnetize. 1821 BLACKW. *Mag.* VIII. 541 Let green-sick ladies sonnetize with Bowles.

2. *trans.* To celebrate in, make the subject of, a sonnet or sonnets.

1799 SOUTHEY *Eng. Eel.* Poet. Wks. III. 68 Bruin-Bear! Now could I sonnetize thy piteous plight. 1824 in *Spirit Public Jnrls.* (1825) 232 The Cocknies heretofore have devoted their time to sonnetting each other.

Hence **Sonnetizing** *vb. sb.*

1832 FRASER'S *Mag.* VI. 630 [He] has a good ear for sonnetizing.

Sonnetry (sp'n'ettri). [*f.* SONNET *sb.* + *-RY*.] Sonnet-making.

1594 ZEPHERIA Ded., The sweete tun'd accents of your Delian sonnetrie. 1801 in *Spirit Public Jnrls.* V. 103 *note*, Coining is not felony by the law of sonnetry. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 June 4/2 This essay on Elizabethan sonnetry.

† **Sonnette**, *Obs. rare.* Also 4 sonete, 5 sonnette. [*a.* OF. *sonete*, *sonnelle*, *sonnel* (mod. F. *sonnette*), *f.* son sound.] A bell.

131. E. E. *Allit.* P. B. 1415 Notes of pipes, Tymbres & tabornes... Symbols & sonetex. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlv. 77 b/2 By cause that they songe they seruyce, they myghte not here those sayde Camellis, ne they grete sonnettes ne helles. 1494 in *Let. Rich.* III & Hen. VII (Rolls) I. 394 Their hors richly trapped... enramplid with sonnettes of siluer.

Sonnettomania, *nonce-word*. [*See* -MANIA.]

Madness for sonnets. Also **Sonnettomaniac**.

1821 *New Monthly Mag.* I. 644 Nothing... is on record as a specific for the sonnettomania. *Ibid.* 648 The sonnettomanics would have in me an historian equal to what the Abderites found in Lucian.

Sonnite, variant of SUNNITE.

Sonny (sɒ'ni), *collog.* Also sonnite. [*f.* SON *sb.* + *-Y*.] A familiar term of address to a boy or to a man younger than the speaker.

1870 *Routledge's Ev. Day's Ann.* 688 Yes, my dear sonny, that is exactly what I mean. 1883 STEVENSON *Tras. Isl.* II. 'Come here, sonny,' says he. 1891 CLARK RUSSELL *Curathea* I, 'Oh!' said my mother, 'just the very thing! Listen, sonnie!'

Sonny, obs. form of SUNNY *a.*

Sonomaite (sɒ'nəmaɪt), *Min.* [*See* *quots.*]

'Hydrous sulphate of aluminum and magnesium, closely allied to pickeringite' (Chester).

1876 *Proc. Nat. Sci. Acad. Philadelphia* 263 Mr. E. Goldsmith stated that he had found among other undetermined minerals collected by Prof. F. V. Hayden in Sonoma County, Cal., near the geysers, one for which he proposed the name Sonomaite. *Ibid.* 264 Sonomaite occurs in silky, colorless crystals. 1881 in WATTS 3rd *Suppl.*

Sonometer (sɒnəmɪtər), [*f.* *sono-* as combining form of *L. sonus* sound + *-METEER*.] In sense 1 perh. after F. *sonomètre*.]

1. An instrument for determining the number of vibrations made by a sonorous cord.

1808 *Edinburgh Encycl.* (1830) I. 128/1 Sonometers are instruments intended for determining the relation between the number of undulations which constitute the several notes of music. 1829 *Chapman's Phys. Sci.* 273 In the experiments relative to this object, an instrument called a sonometer is made use of. 1875 W. LEFS *Acoustics* I. iii. 23, 1889 BRINSFORD *Hist. Pianoforte* 40 An extremely useful instrument called the monochord or sonometer.

2. An instrument for testing the sense of hearing, or the efficacy of treatment for deafness; an audiometer.

1849 *Pract. Mech. Jnrl.* Sept. 131 A most important instrument for the use of parties under treatment for deafness... aptly named the sonometer. 1879 [see AUOIOMETER]. 1894 *Daily News* 14 June 6/4 Amongst the illustrations of applied science were an ingenious sonometer... It measures and tests the relative... perception of hearing.

3. *Electr.* A telephone attached to an apparatus for testing metals by means of an induction-coil.

1879 *Daily News* 31 Dec. 5/4 A difference which is at once indicated by a sound in a telephone attached, which is called the sonometer. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 520 The sonometer is brought into the circuit.

† **Sonore**, *a. Obs.* Also 5 sonowre, 6 sonour.

[*ad.* *L. sonōr-us* (see SONOROUS *a.*), or *a.* F. *sonore*.]

Sonorous.

1486 Bk. St. Albans d iij, Iooke also that thay [sc. the bell] be sonowre and well sonowndyng and shill. a 1542 WYATT *P.* II. Prol. 9 On sonour cordes his fingers he extends. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 427 It becomes tinalous, bard and sonore.

† **Sonoreity**, *Obs.-1* [*Cf.* *prec.* and *-ITY*.]

A sonorous word.

1665 SERGEANT in *Digby's Nat. Bodies* *2 An antick weed, patch't up as they shall please Of Vnions, Moods, and Sonoreities.

Sonorescence, [*f.* *L. sonōr-us* SONOROUS *a.*] The conversion of intermittent radiations into sound.

1881 E. H. COOK in *Philos. Mag.* May 378 In the new phenomena we have again a change from more rapid into less rapid, which is very similar to that which occurs in fluorescence. To the change which takes place in this case, therefore, I venture to propose the term 'Sonorescence'. 1884 A. DANIELL *Princ. Physics* 512 It has been proposed to call the last-mentioned property of hard rubber the sonorescence of that substance.

Hence Sonorescent *a.*

1881 E. H. Cook in *Philos. Mag.* May 378 A body such as hard rubber... would be called a *sonorescent* body, just as sulphate of quinine is a fluorescent body.

Sonority. *rare* ⁻¹. = **SONORITY**.

1837 W. Stokes *Treatise Dis. Chest* (1882) 278 The lung rapidly regains its sonority.

† **Sonoriferous**, *a.* *Obs.* ⁻¹ [*f. L. sonor, sonōris* sound + (-) **FEROUS**.] Conveying sound; soniferous. Also † **Sonoriferously** *adv.*, resonantly.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* iii. xxiii. 193 Mars... did raise his voice—horribly loud, and sonoriferously high. 1730 CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* I. xiii. § 3 When the Sonoriferous Air is come into the Cavity of the External Part of the Ear.

Sonorific, *a. rare*. [*f. L. sonor* sound + (-) **IFIC**.] Producing sound; now *spec.* of insects, producing other than vocal sounds (*Cent. Dict.*).

1725 WATTS *Logic* i. vi. § 3 If he should ask me, why a Clock strikes, and points to the Hour, and I should say, it is by an indicating Form and sonoric Quality. 1784 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 215 It may move much faster than sound travels, and carry on the sonoric vibrations with it.

Sonority (*sonōriti*). [*a. F. sonorité*, or *ad. L. sonōritas*, *f. sonōr-us*: see -**ITY**.] The quality of being sonorous: *a.* Of sounds.

1623 COCKERAM 1, *Sonoritie*, shrillness, loudness. 1864 *Reader* 16 Jan. 86/1 An amount of sonority... ten times as much as the ten first fiddles of the Brussels Conservatoire. 1874 HULLAH *Speaking Voice* 2 We reduce to a minimum the sonority of our vowels. 1883 *Grove's Dict. Music* III. 426 This depression of the first string... is not unfavourable to sonority.

b. Of things or places.

1879 *Grove's Dict. Music* I. 10 The *salle* [of the theatre] is said to be deficient in sonority. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 886/2 The sonority of this reservoir is expected materially to re-enforce the volume of tone. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 19 The sonority of the chest, and the peculiar character of the respiration.

c. Of speech or diction.

1876 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVIII. 240 Milton's proficiency on the organ is hardly to be forgotten in considering the richness and sonority of his language. 1881 *Athenium* No. 281. 328/2 The great virtue of the regular sonnet... is a certain sonority. 1883 *Ln. Lyttton Life Lyttton* I. 100 The fine sonority of the verse in Tamberlain.

Sonoro-, used as combining form of **SONOROUS** *a.*, as in *sonoro-sibilant* *adj.*

1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* II. 241 Scanty sonoro-sibilant rhonchus... is all that can be heard with the stethoscope.

Sonorosity, *rare*. [*f. next*.] = **SONORITY**. 1772 NUGENT *Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. 175 This was the way to baptize a work with elegance and sonorosity. 1885 *Ently Lawless Millionaire's Cousin* v. 105 Such a desperate and, to all appearances, perennial flow of sonorosity.

Sonorous (*sonōrōs*), *a.* [*f. L. sonōr-us*, *f. sonor, sonōris*, sound: see -**OUS**.]

1. Of things: Giving out, or capable of giving out, a sound, esp. of a deep or ringing character.

1611 *Cotgr.*, *Sonoreux*, sonorous, loud, shrill, roiling. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Sonorous*, loud; making a great noise, shrill, roaring. 1657 *MILTON P. L.* i. 340 Sonorous metal blowing Martial sounds. 1725 *POPE Odys.* viii. 214 Sonorous thro' the shaded air it sings. 1748 *HARTLEY Observ. Man* i. iv. § 1. 425 The simple Sounds of all uniform sonorous Bodies. 1789 J. WILLIAMS *Alm. Kingd.* I. 410 The steel ores are mostly very hard, the masses being frequently sonorous. 1823 *SCOTTESBY Jnl.* 44 Washed linen became hard and sonorous. 1854 *ENGEL Mus. Anc. Nat.* 11 Instruments consisting of a series of pieces of sonorous wood. 1881 A. G. BELL *Sound by Radiant Energy* 1 Substances which became sonorous in the condition of thin diaphragms.

b. Of places, etc.: Resonating, roaring, noisy.

1729 G. ADAMS *tr. Sophocle, Antig.* iv. ii. 64 Upon famous Parnassus, or the sonorous Shore. 1796 OWEN *Trav. into Europe* II. 425 The river was extremely violent and sonorous. 1841 THOREAU *Lett.* (1865) 6 What with... the lowing of kine, and the crowing of cocks, our Concord life is sonorous enough.

2. Of sounds: Having a loud, deep, or resonant character.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* iii. xii. 367 To the Sonorous letters of this kind, there are three Mutes of affinity. 1691 RAY *N. Co. Words* (ed. 2) 158 That these three last mentioned are simple Letters... appears in that the sound of them (for they are sonorous) may be continued. 1750 *tr. Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 90 It... makes the voice sonorous. 1791 COWPER *Lines* 4. 162 Nestor, brave Gerenian, with a voice Sonorous. 1825 T. Hook *Sayings* Ser. 11. *Man of Many Fr.* II. 56 Giving his niece one of those sonorous salutes, which... at least sound genuine. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* ii. His own sonorous utterance of the responses. 1879 S. C. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* xi. 241 The first sound that welcomed us was his sonorous bary.

b. Path. Of sounds heard in auscultation.

1827 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (1834) 109 The respiration was strong, and accompanied by a deep sonorous rhonchus. 1853 MARKHAM *Skoda's Auscult.* 276 Bronchial respiration... or the hissing and sonorous sounds, may be very distinct. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 388 The deeper notes are usually termed 'sonorous', the acuter notes 'sibilant'.

c. Physics. Of vibrations or waves.

1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 293 In the same manner as sonorous vibrations convey the sensation of sound to the ear. 1853 TYNALL *Heat* x. 281 The condensation and rarefaction constitute what is called a sonorous pulse or wave. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 13 The character of each tone depends not merely upon the number of sonorous vibrations, but upon their intensity or amplitude also.

3. Of language, diction, etc.: Having a full, rich sound; strong and harmonious.

1693 DRYDEN *Jurinal Ded.* (1726) p. lxxix, His Expressions are Sonorous and more Noble. 1705 ANONSON *Italy* 99 For this reason the Italian Opera... has something beautiful and sonorous in the Expression. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (Oxford ed.) I. 180, I told him, I thought it a very sonorous hexameter. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 374 They had a sonorous and harmonious language, distinct from all others. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 121 The word has been lately altered and made sonorous.

b. Of persons: Having a full and rich style or voice.

1728 POPE *Dunci.* ii. 247 But far o'er all, sonorous Blackmore's strain; Wall's, steeples, slides, bray back to him again. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. v. vi. Santerre, the sonorous Brewer of the Suburb Saint-Antoine.

Sonorously, *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY*.] In a sonorous manner.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* iii. ix. (1712) 117 Smacking and grunting very sonorously. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* ii. 11. 173 That pure Evangelical River, that purles so sweetly and sonorously in the ears of the Faithful. 1822-7 *Goon Study Med.* (1829) II. 410 The patient... breathed sonorously, but without stertor. 1855 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* ix. The voice rang out once again—startlingly—sonorously.

Sonorousness. [*f. as prec. + -NESS*.] The character or quality of being sonorous.

a 1691 BOYLE *Ess. Intestine Motions of Solids* vii. Wks. 1772 I. 450 Of what age... such instruments... ought to be, to attain their full and best seasoning for sonorousness. 1777 G. FORSTER *1st Jour. round World* I. 478 We did not find that sonorousness in the Tonga-Tahoboo dialect, which is prevalent in that of Tahitee. 1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 46 A small portion of Bismuth increases the brightness, hardness, and sonorousness of Tin. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 503/1 The peculiar sonorousness which percussion frequently elicits over the left hypochondrium. 1865 *Grover Plato* I. 1. 73 The colour, sonorosity, &c., of the bodies around us. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 42 Sonorousness, under the influence of intermittent light, is a property common to all matter.

† **Sonous**, *a. Obs.* ⁻¹ [*ad. med. L. sonōsus*, *f. L. sonus* sound.] Sonorous.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (Roxh.) 119 Above thaire hove Was herde a voice of a wynde whilk was fulle hoegely sonove.

Sonse (*spns*). *Sc.* (and *Ir.*). Also 5-6 sons, 6-sonce. [*ad. Gael. sonas* good fortune, prosperity, etc.] Abundance, plentifulness, plenty; prosperity.

c 1300 in *Wynntoun's Orig. Cron.* vii. x. 3623 Qwen Alexander our kynge was dede... Away was sons of alle and brede. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxv. 61 God and Sanct Jeill heir 30w convoy. To 20nce and sell, solace and joy. 1525 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 292 Of fugitivis fra sindrie landis fled, Quhillk lytill sons or nane at hame hes bed, Forlane lowmis without riches or midit. a 1689 CLELAND *Poems* (1697) 53 There's als much vertue, sonce, and pith In Annan, or the Water of Nith... Als any water in all Greece. 1830 CARLETON *Trails Irish Peas.* (1843) 1. 195 Bad manners to me, if sonce or grace can ever come of it. 1892 *Ballymena Obs.* (E. D. L.) Something of good size and value would be said to have some sonce with it.

b. In the phr. *Sonse fa'*, expressing a wish for one's prosperity. (Misused by Ramsay.)

1719 RAMSAY *1st Answ. Hamilton* i. Sonse fa' me, witty, wanton Willy, Gin blyth I was na as a filly [etc.]. 1788 PICKEN *Poems* 157 Sonce fa' yer apen, honest heart Whar double guile ne'er haunted. 1866 R. JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* I. 352 Sonse fa' Bobbin John; Want an' wae ga' by him.

Sonship (*son'ship*). Also 6-7 sonneship. [*f. SON sb.* + -SHIP. Cf. Du. *zoonschap*, *G. sohnenschaft*.]

The position, state, or relation of a son; sonhood.

1587 GOLDING *De Morney* v. (1592) 52 His hegetting or Sonneship if I may so teame it is more inward than all the breedings or begettings which we commonly see. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 7 All our right of sonneship is by Christ. 1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 321 To disclaim our sonship in God. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. 111. 97 The poor Cloyster of which they boast themselves to be Sons, which Sonship, is oftentimes purchas'd notwithstanding. 1796 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 294 That Sonship was imparted by Adoption. 1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Div.* 162 All the Christian Writers speak unanimously of a higher, antecedent Sonship. 1850 F. W. ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. v. (1853) 73 As in baptism he seals the universal Sonship on the individual by name. 1871 H. B. FORMAN *Our Living Poets* 328 The anguish of the father and the exquisite sonship of the youth.

Sonshly, *adv.* *Sc.* [*f. SONSY a.*] In a sonsy or substantial manner.

1730 in Marshall *Hist. Scenes Perthshire* (1880) 199 A big dog appeared to me... betwixt the Hilltown and Knowhead of Mause, and in passing by touched me sonshly on the thigh at my haunch bone.

Sonsonate (*son'sonate*). [*The name of a city in San Salvador. In attrib. use: (see quot.)*]

1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Sonsonate Balsam*, a name given to two species of balsam of Peru, a black and a white. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 529 Balsam of Peru is known in commerce under the names of Sonsonate or St. Salvador Black Balsam.

Sonsey (*spnsi*), *a.* *Orig. Sc., Ir., and north. dial.* Also 6 sonse, 7-sonsie, 9 sonzy; 8-soncy, 9 soncie; 9 saunsey, -cy. [*f. SONSE*. The opposite term is *donsey* *Donxie a.* (*f. *donse*, *ad. Gael. donas* had luck, misfortune).]

1. Bringing luck or good fortune; lucky, fortunate.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* L. xiv. (S. T. S.) I. 80 Pīs wounder

appetit be be Erne... descending fra be maist sonsy parte of bevin, on be left hand. 1536 — *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 16 To give them the more esperance of permanent and sonse weird. 1575 J. S. *Andrews Kirk-Sess. Reg.* (1889) 416 Fay desyrit hir gude-man to pas to the coles with David Robertson, because he was an sonsy man. 1597 JAS. I. *Dacmonologie* iii. ii. 65 Some were so hinded, as to beleue that their house was all the sonsier, as they called it, that such spirites resorted there. 1633 *Orkney Witch Trial in Abbotsford Club Miscell.* 152 The said Marrioun... said that scho had ane sonsie hand. 1681 *Aberd. Sess. Min.* in W. Ross *Aberdour & Inchcolm* xi. (1885) 332 She said that Elspeth was 'not sonsie'. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov. Intro.* It is no Sonisie to meet a bare foot in the Morning. 1726 in Macfarlane *Geog. Coll.* (S. H. S.) I. 212 They say the river is not sonsy nor yet the loch. 1824 MACTAGGART *Galloway. Encycl.* 384 A bean podd, that holds five beans, and a pea podd, which contains nine peas, are considered to be sonsy. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* 95 It's not sonsy to do that.

Comb. 1684 RENWICK *Serm.* v. (1776) 72 It is never a sonsy-like manifestation that makes proud.

b. Sound, sensible; shrewd. *rare.* a 1689 CLELAND *Poems* (1697) 105 It is a good old sonsie saying, That little wit makes meikle straying. 1720 RAMSAY *Health* 15 Sonsey sauls wha first contriv'd the way, With project deep our charges to defray.

2. Having a thriving, agreeable, or attractive appearance; plump, buxom, comely and pleasant; comfortable-looking, etc.

The various shades of meaning are fully illustrated in the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

a. Of women or girls.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* III. ii. I've two sonsy lasses, young and fair. 1785 BURNS *Inventory* 54 My sonsie, smirking, dear-bought Bess. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxix. Is she a pretty girl?... her sister does not get beyond a good comely sonsy lass. 1855 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 298 A sonsy, blond-haired young Flemish maiden sat there. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* II. ii. 355 Mother and three daughters, all so fair and sonsy and merry together. *transf.* 1830 GALT *Lavette* T. vii. iv. (1849) 320 Her neck and all about her is of that sonsy comeliness which is most to the taste of a man of my age.

b. Of the face.

1786 BURNS *Two Dogs* 31 His honest, sonsie, baws'n't face Ay gat him friends in ilka place. 1855 J. D. BURN *Beggar Boy* (1859) 125 The amiability of his mind was happily reflected in his broad sonsy face. 1853 TROLOPE *Rachel Ray* I. 233, I love to look on a young fellow with a sonsy face.

c. Of things.

1816 SCOTT *Antig.* v. A weel-favoured, sonsy, decent periwig. 1870 G.D. *Words Fev.* 133/2 The men are dressed... in a warm blouse and trousers of sonsy grey homespun. 1891 V. C. COTES *Two Girls on a Barge* 140 The long wide streets and the sonsy air of the place.

3. Of animals: Tractable, manageable.

1786 BURNS *And Farmer's Salut.* *Mare* v. Ye ne'er was donsie; But bamely, tawie, quiet an' cannie. An' unco sonsie. 1808 JAMIESON *s.v.* A *sonsie* horse, one that is peaceable.

Sont, *obs. form of SAINT*.

† **Sontic**, *a. Obs.* ^o (See quot.)

1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Sontick*, noysom, brutful, *Ibid.*, The *Sontick* disease... a contional and extream sickness [etc., copying Cooper *Thes.* *s.v.* *Sonticus*].

Sonties: see **SANTY OBS.**

Sony, *obs. Sc. variant of SUNNY a.*

† **Sonyie**, *sb. Sc. Obs.* Also 5-6 sonje, 6 sounje, sunje. [*var. SOIGN sb.*]

1. Excuse; plea.

1438 *Bk. Alexander Grt.* (Bann. Club) 24 Quhan he sawe that na man wald ga, In the message bot sonje ma. c 1480 HENRYSON *Fables, Wolf & Fox* viii. All thy sonjeis sal not availle the. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxix. 3 My coumpit, I sall it mak 30w cleir, But any circumstance or sonje. a 1585 FOLWART *Fyting ur Montgomerie* 756 Thou wilt hing but a sunje. c 1685 R. MACWART *Contend.* (1723) 93 But I knew, your lair sonie and shift will be, that they admitted... non-indulged to preach in the pulpits.

2. Hesitation; delay.

c 1470 HENRY WALLACE *in* 97 Bot for his tre lillil sonje he maid. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 72 Mony slute daw and slepy doudroun, Him serwit ay with sounje.

† **Sonyie**, *v. Sc. Obs.* In 5-6 sonje, 6 sounje, sounje, sonye, swnye, sunyie. [*var. SOIGN v.*] *intr.* To hesitate, delay, refuse. Also *refl.*

c 1470 HENRY WALLACE *in* 110 Than graithit thair thaim till harnes hastily, Thair sonjeit name of that gud chawalrye. c 1500 KENNEOTE *Passion of Christ* 156 He sonjeit him, or he wald forthir pas. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* vii. 31 Witheus to lue... Quhillk never sall swnye for thy saik to beid. 1536 BELLENOEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 242 Quhy sonye ye, ma'it vailyeant campionis? quhy pas ye nocht forthwart with gret spreit? 1573 SATIR *Poems Reform.* xxxix. 368 He sonjeit not to ga him self and se.

Soo, *north. dial.* and *Sc. var.* Sow *sb.* and *v.* Soogar, *obs. f. SOWAR*. Soobah: see SUBAH. Soobahdar, -dary, variants of SUBAH DAR (RY. Soocoy: see SOOST).

† **Sood** ¹, *irreg. variant of SOOT sb.* c 1430 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 211 Al suche sacrificis y forsake, For þei ben to me as sour as sood.

† **Sood** ², Anglicized form of SODA ². *Obs.* ⁻¹

1547 *Booke Bre. Health* lviii. 26 In the head may be many infirmities, as the Apoplexy... the Megrym, the Sood.

Sooder, variant of SUDER *Anglo-Ind.*

Soodle, *v. dial.* [*Of obscure origin.*] *intr.*

To walk in a slow or leisurely manner; to stroll, saunter.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 10 To go so soodling up and down the street. *Ibid.* II. 93 While I as unconcern'd went soodling on. 1854- in *dial.* (chiefly midland) glossaries.

Hence Soodly a, leisurely, slow. *dial.*
 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 67 The horse-boy, with a
 soodly gait, Slow climbs the stile.
 Soodfe (ism : see SUPRISM).

|| **Soojee** (sūdʒi). Also soojy, -ie, s(o)ujee.
 [Hindi *sijr*.] A flour obtained by grinding Indian
 wheat; a nutritious food prepared from this.

1810 T. WILLIAMSON *E. Ind. Vade-mecum* II. 136 *Soojy*,
 (the basis of the bread,) is frequently boiled into 'str-
 about' for breakfast. 1843 PEREIRA *Food & Diet* 307 Semo-
 lina, Soujee, and Mannacroup, are granular preparations
 of wheat, deprived of bran. 1844-1853 [see SEMOLETTA].
 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Soujee*, Indian wheat, ground
 but not pulverized; a kind of semolino.
attrib. 1878 *Life in the Mafussil* L. 21 Soujee flour, ground
 coarse.

Sook, obs. or Sc. var. **SUCK** sb. and *v.*

† **Sooke**, obs. variant of **SOKE** 1.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 72 His two toecments in
 the Sooke in the Town of Lynn in Norfolk.

Sool, obs. f. **SOLE** sb. 1 and *a.*, **SOUL** sb.; *dial.*
 var. **SOWEL**; var. **SOWL** *v.* **Sould**, obs. pa. t. of
SELL *v.* **Sool**, obs. f. **SOLE** sb. 1, etc.; *dial.* var.
SOWEL. **Sooly**, obs. f. **SOLELY** *adv.*

† **Sooly**, *a. Obs.* ? Close, sultry.

Perh. an error for *sooltry*, but cf. Du. *soel*, *soet*.
 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) II. 1071/2 The sooly heat of y^e
 prison, to me is coldness: the colde wynter to me is a freshe
 sprayng time in the Lord.

Soom, north. and Sc. var. **SWIM**. **Soom**, obs.
 var. **SUM**. **Soom(n)ed**, obs. varr. **SUMMED** *pph. a.*

Soon (*sūn*), *adv.* Forms : (see below). [OE.
sōna, = OS. *sāno*, *sāna*, commonly *sān* (MLG. *sān*),
 OFris. *sōn*, *sān*, OHG. (and MHG.) *sān*, MFlem.
saen (Wflem. *zaen*, *zaan*), not represented in
 Scand., and now obs. in most of the Continental
 dialects.

As OE. *sōna* had the sense of 'at once, immediately', it
 did not readily admit of comparison, and no comparative
 or superlative forms are recorded. The appearance of these
 in early ME. is due to the more extended sense which the
 word had by that time acquired.]

A. Forms.

1. *i* *sona*, 2-6 (7 *Sc.*) *son* (4 *zone*), 4-7
soone; 3-4 *son*, 5 *sonne*; 5- *soon* (9 *dial.*
suon, *sooin*, *zoon*).

[For illustration see senses 7-9.]

2. *north.* and *Sc. a.* 4-5 *soyn*, 4-5, 8 *soyne*,
 6 *shoin*.

13.. *Cursor M.* 16762+20 (Cott.), He..sayd þis word
 ful soyn. *Ibid.* 17288+82 þe thrid day after soyne. 1434
 Misyng *Mending Life* 124 [It] soyne is cast bak. 1489
Barbour's Bruce iv. 367 In-to Kentyre soyn cumin ar thai.
 1572 *Menn. in Buechleue MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 23
 How shoin perceaved [etc.]. c. 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin)
View Lanc. Dial. (1860) 3 So soyne this Morning.

B. 4 *sun*, 4, 8- *sune*, 5 *swne*, 6 *suin*, 9
suen, *seun*.

13.. *Cursor M.* 937 (Cott.), Þai brak þe forbot als sun. *Ibid.*
 1388 Seth..sune com til his fader again. c. 1470 HENRY
 Wallace *v.* 1090 Thai sall swne tyneme. 1596 DALRYMPLE
tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. II. 416 How sun he [it]..ressauet had.
 1792 BURNS 'I do confess thou art sae fair' 15 Yet sune
 thou shalt be thrown aside. 1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gates-
 head Local Poems* 100 This..pair Will sunn myek ye knock
 under. 1894 R. REID *Kirkbride* i, This..body maun sune
 be dust.

7. 5 *soune*, *sovine*, 6 *soun*, *sown*, *schowne*.

14.. *Sc. Leg. Saints* xix. (Matthias) 228 Þat sovine þu ga.
Ibid. xl. (Nithian) 1193 Furth on sown can he fare. 1489
Barbour's Bruce i. 566 The oedeotour..sounne schawyt the
 inquite. a. 1578 LINDSEY (Pittcottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.)
 I. 8 Schowne thair fell ane gret variance.

8. 7 *seoun*, 8 *sean*, 9 *sean*, *sean*.

1634 *York. Dial.* 3 (E. D. S.), Seoun, seoun..bring my
 Skeel. 1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* 86 Aw
 Courtship wod sean ha been at an end. 1871 W. ALEXANDER
Johnny Gibb xxi. 159 They'll see gen their sairin o' him
 an's mither tee. 1766 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* 165/1 It
 may as weel come sean as syne.

3. *Compar.* 3 *sonne*, 4 *sonnere*, 4-5 *sonner*
 (5 *sonder*, *sonnare*); 4 *sennere*, 5 *sannere*, -ur,
 -yr (see also **SANDER** *adv.*); 4 *sun(n)ere*, 4-5
sunner, 5 *sunnar*, 6 *Sc. schunar*, *suiner*, 8-
Sc. suner; 4 *sonir*, -ere, 4-6 *soner*, 5 *sonare*,
 -yre, 6 *sonar*, -yr; 6 *soonner*, 6- *sooner*.

[For illustration see senses 10-13. The form *soonerle*
 which appears in some of the quotations should prob. be
soonerle.]

4. *Superl.* 3 *sonest*, 5 *-yst*, 6 *-ast*; 4 *sennest*,
sannest, *sunnest*, 4-5 *sonnest*; 6- *soonest*.

[For illustration see senses 14-16.]

B. Signification.

I. 1. Within a short time (after a particular
 point of time specified or implied), before long,
 quickly; † (in early use) without delay, forthwith,
 straightway: a. With reference to a definite past
 or future time.

c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lix. 4 Sien forcerred sona [L. *statim*]
 & scmiende. c. 897 K. ÆLFRED *tr. Gregory's Past.* C. 196
 Ac he him sona and wyrdre, & him swide stierlice stierde.
 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 15 He þa sona insaþes geseth, & þa sona
 was drihtne fylgende. c. 1030 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman)
 40 þane þonoe ongind, sona [L. *mox*] ealle mid arwurdnessa
 arison. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1135, Agenes him
 risen sona þa ricemen be wæron swikes. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.*
 1221 Abraham rapede him sone in sped for to fullfellen godes
 reed. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2995 He did to cal habraham son,

And said, 'qui has þou þusgat don?' 1340 *Aynch.* 173
 Eftward þe dyab..him self stierde sona him to srrive. 1362
 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* iii. 48 þene he asoyled hire soone, and
 sib to hire seide [etc.]. c. 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Gov.*
Lordsh. 57 Alexander, coueite noht þinges corrupibiles..
 þat þou most sone forsake. c. 1475 *Rauf Colihar* 142 Sone
 was the Supper dicit, and the fyre het. 1513 *MORE Edw. V.*
 (1641) 8 Whose life be looked that ill dyet would sone
 shorten. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* viii. 3 Cum, sweir
 þe saikles sone. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 176 We
 found..that the King's good will became soon diverted. 1697
 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* xv. 776 The soft Napæan Race will
 soon repent Their Anger. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vicar* iii, The
 day soon arrived on which we were to disperse. 1796 H.
 HUNTER *tr. St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 552 We shall
 soon have..the exhibition of a museum at the Tuilleries.
 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Rob.* xxxii, With..eyes dimmed by the power-
 ful idea of soon parting with the light of day. 1841 *Penny*
Cycl. XXI. 173/1 The rout soon became general. 1875
 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 495 The voice of fate calls. Soon I
 must drink the poison.

b. In general statements, in which the time
 reckoned from is indefinite.

c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxvi. 20 Feond..dryhtnes sona [L.
mox] gearde & upabene hiað. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 21 Ne
 be hine na ne onstyreth, syþþan seo ungesnycelle sawl him
 of biþ; ac sona he molnab. a. 1200 *Vices & Virt.* 99 3if
 he cumeð fram dieule, prudencia hes icnauð sooe. a. 1275
Prov. Elfrid 630 in O. E. *Misc.* 136 Buch þe from þi sete,
 & hide him sone þe-to. c. 1300 *Havelok* 78 Wo so dede
 hem wrong or lab..He dede hem sone to hauen rich. 1390
 GOWER *Conf.* I. 109 So that it proeveth wel therfore.
 The strengthe of man is sone lore. 1445 in *Anglia* XXVIII.
 271 Wherefore thou preventist tyme, and soon this howntee
 sbewist. 1450-80 *tr. Secreta Secret.* iv. 7 His Rewme may
 not stonde longe in prosperite but sone come to destruccuon.
 1538 STARKY *England* i. ii. 47 The body, yf hyt be not
 strong, sone..ys oppressed & ouerthrowne. 1593 SHAKS.
Lucr. 647 Small lights are soon blown out, huge fires abide.
 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* iv. xxxii, Fitting his op-
 eration, For swallowing soon to fall, and rise for inspiration.
 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 286 This species soon
 takes to build in artificial cavities. 1812 *New Botanic*
Gard. I. 44 They very soon take root. 1855 *Orr's Circ.*
Sci., Geol. etc. 240 This gas..soon mixes with the air around.
Prov. 1530 PALSGR. 885/1 Sone hotte sone colde. 1546-
 [see RIFE *a. 1c*]. c. 1580 JEFFERIE *Bugbears* iv. v. 38
 Lytle sayd, sone amended. 1670 RAY *Prov.* 285 Little
 said, soon mendit. 1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* III. 391
 Soon got, soon gone.

c. *Till soon*, for a short time. Obs.

1546 SKELTON *Maguyf.* 322 Fare you well tyll sone. 1533 J.
 HEYWOOD *Pardoner & Friere Plays* (1905) 17 Canst not tarry
 and abide till soon, And read them when preaching is
 done? 1592 KYD *Sp. Trng.* iv. l. 192 Farewell till soon.

2. a. Followed by *after* (*adv.*) or *afterwards*
 († also *eft*, *after*, *thereafter*, *sithen*).

In OE. also *eft(er) sōna*: see **EFTER**, **EFTSOON**s.
 c. 900 O. E. *Chron.* an. 797 (Parker MS.), And þa sona
 eft..he meante gesoon & sprecan. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark
 xiv. 72 And sona eft se hona gesang. a. 1122 O. E. *Chron.*
 an. 1101, And þa sona þæræfter wurdon þa heafodmen..
 wider-ræden togeanes þam cyng. c. 1200 ORMIN 725 And
 sone sibþenn sende he forþ þat Kalldewisshe genge. 1297
 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 827/3 Sone þer after an oper com al so.
 c. 1340 HANFOLE *Pr. Consc.* 68 Als yhe sal here aftirward
 sone. c. 1450 *Myrr.* our *Ladze* 30 They shulde..often fynde
 themselves hetter at ease sone after. c. 1450 *Brut* cxlii. 359
 Sone aftirward rist þere be made his ende. 1577 HARRIS-
 SON *Descr. Brit.* l. xi, Soone after also it taketh in a rillet
 called the Bure. a. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 21 Oct. 1632, I was
 sone afterwards sent for into Surrey. 1796 MRS. D'ARBLAY
Camilla l. 182 Soon after, Lionel, galloping across the park,
 hastily dismounted. 1845 NICOLAS *Memo. Chaucer* in *C's*
Wks. I. 32 Soon after, he was twice paid 40s..for his half
 yearly Robes. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 305/1 Soon after-
 wards a direct charge of plagiarism was made against Balzac.

b. Followed by *after* (*prep.*) with simple object
 or clause.

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 29 Sona..after costunge
 dazana ðara. a. 1000 *Cadmon's Satan* 630 Sona æfter þæm
 wordum. c. 1200 ORMIN 332 Sone anon aftir þatt he Wass
 borenn þær to manne. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3777 Aftir
 the calme the trouble sounr Mote folowe. c. 1500 *Melusine* v.
 (1890) 27 And soone aftir that he had kyssed hym..he..lepe
 vpon his dors. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. x. 66 Soone after
 which, three hundred Lordes be slew Of British blood.
 1779 *Mirror* No. 65, Soon after he returned to his native
 country, he married Lady C—. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* l.
 viii. 247 The young kinsman was introduced to her soon
 after her arrival at Merton. 1899 R. MORRIS *Chaucer's*
Protr. etc. (ed. 6) p. xii, Perhaps now, or perhaps soon after
 the loss of his office.

3. Early, betimes; before the time specified or
 referred to is much advanced.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3045 Sun on þe morn, quen it was dai.
 1513 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 23, I went soon To hedde.
 c. 1385 - L. G. W. 1637 *Hypsiyle*, To come sone at nyght
 Vn-to hire chambir. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* l. iv. 8 We'll
 haue a posset for 't sone at nyght. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil*
an Ass i. 1, As you make your soone at nyghts relation.
 1697 *tr. Trav. Cless D'Anois* (1706) 45, I rose in effect very
 soon next Morning. c. 1746 [see A. 2]. 1807 WOROSW.
'The world is too much with us' 1 Late and soon, Getting
 and spending, we lay waste our powers. 1859 BARTLETT
Dict. Amer. (ed. 2) 128 *Soon*, at the South this word is
 frequently used by all classes as a substitute for early..
 'I shall be there soon in the evening.'

† b. Early in the evening. Obs.

Prob. by ellipse for *soon at night*: see **PREC.**
 1619 A. GIL. *Legon. Angl.* (1621) 34 *Quikly* citð, *sūner*
citius, *sūnet*, *citissimè*; nam sūn hodie apud plurimos
 significat ad primam vesperam, olim citið. 1674 RAY *N. C.*
Words 44 *Soon*, the Evening: a *soon*, at Even. [Hence in
 later glossaries.]

c. At an early stage, date, period, etc.

1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 37 Soone

crookes the tree that good Camrell must bee. 1664 *Pepys*
Diary 31 Aug., My wife has got me some pretty good
 oysters, which is very soon and the soonest, I think, I ever
 eat any. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 125 The Abby of
 St. Albans had printing there very soon. 1876 GLAISTONE
Glean. (1879) II. 300 For his own eye, the ornaments of
 his Essay on Milton were so soon as in 1843 gaudy and
 ungraceful.

4. In various phrases denoting 'At the very time
 or moment when, whenever': † a. *Soon so*. Also
 with *sum*, and ellipt. without connecting particle.
 The reduced forms *son se*, *soms*, occur in the Ormulum.
 In OE. *sōna þæs* (þe) is also found.

(a) c. 897 K. ÆLFRED *tr. Gregory's Past.* C. 431 Sona swa
 ic anwoç, swa wilnode ic eft wines. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 37
 Sona swa þu geseo nacodne wædlian, þonne gesyre þu hine.
 a. 1122 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1100, Sona swa se eorl Rothert
 into Normandig com. c. 1200 ORMIN 6450 Sone swa þatt
 steorne stod þa kingess wel itt sæghenn. a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.*
 476 Sone se ich seb þe leome of þe soðe lare. 1297 R. GLOUC.
 (Rolls) 5897 He baptised þis aeldred sone so he was yhere.
 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* x. 226 Was neuere gome..Fairer
 vnder-longen..þan my-self sothly sone so he wist.
 (c) c. 1200 ORMIN 821 Sone summ he cuþe ben Himm ane
 bi him sellfenn. 13.. *Cursor M.* 11015 (Gött.), Sone sum
 vr leuedi was mett wid þe angel.
 (c) c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 329 Sone se it ðor-of hauen eten, Al
 se it sulen witen. c. 1300 *Havelok* 1354 Sone it was day,
 sone be him clade.

† b. *So soon so*. Obs.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 Swa sone se hi beoð iturnd away
 from heom? c. 1250 *Owl & Night*, 518 So sone so þu sisset
 ahrode, þu forleost al þine wise. 13.. *Guy Warru.* (A.) 4173
 Amorwe, so sone so it was day. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xvii.
 63 So sone so þe samaritan hadde sijte of þis lede.

c. *As soon as*. (Now the ordinary nsc.) Also

† *as soon so*.

From the end of the 15th to the middle of the 18th cent.
 the *as* and *soon* were commonly written together (*assone*,
assome, *assone*, *assoon*). In ME. *also(n)e* as also occurs:
 see **ALSOON** *adv.* 1.

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 225 As sone as we were ymakid,
 oure maister was so prout. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xx. 63
 Ac as sone so þe samaritan badde sighte of þat syke, He
 alyghte a-non. a. 1400 *Theophilus* xxxi, As sone as he herde
 of þat tidng, He rapede hym wel swithe. 1445 in *Anglia*
 XXVIII. 277 They wrey thir enemies to þe as sone as þei
 the see banke touche. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* ii. xvii,
 Assone as the wynter shalle come thou shalt deye. 1548
 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* i. (1552) 121 Assone as
 Jesus was aduertised thereof. 1577 Gooce *tr. Heresbach's*
Hush. § 41 As soone as your Rape seede is of..you may
 sowe..Branke as they call it. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 250
 Andrew, who assone as bee had found Christ, went to call
 Peter. 1642 D. ROGERS *Nathan* 90 Assone as they feele
 their need. 1654-66 EAT. *Oratory Parthen.* (1676) 629 As
 soon as ever I understood..I made him humble retributions.
 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithe* v. 282 This Law..fell into
 disuse assone as made. 1764 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.*
 I. (1765) 58 Assoon as they knew the terms. 1794 MRS.
 RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxviii, 'Madame Montoni is
 now dying, sir,' said Emily, as soon as she saw him. 1861
 M. PATTERSON *Ex.* (1889) I. 42 As soon as the French trade
 was again opened.

d. *So soon as*. In early use sometimes † *al so*,
 also *soon as*.

c. 1330 *Assump. Virg.* (B.M. MS.) 157 So sone as sche hadde
 doun, Newe clothes sche dide hure apoun. c. 1380 WYCLIF
Wks. (1880) 43 þe same freris ben bolden to renne to hem
 also sooe as þei may. 1465 *Paston Lett.* I. 131 Al so sone
 as I come to the Blaketh, the capteyn made the comens
 to take me. 1560 DAUS *tr. Siciliane's Comm.* 166 b, The
 Frenche kyng, so sooe as he heard thereof, kepte a solempne
 funeral. 1583 PARKE *tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* 359 So
 soone as their inditement was read, ad iudgement quen.
 1637 3rd *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 75/1 The Dunkirkers, so
 soon as they made out what I was, took in their flag. 1700
 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 823 So soon as the Death of King
 John was..known. 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* (1884) II.
 243 So soon as he was without the territory of the palace.
 1818 COLEBROOKE *Obligations* 14 The article..is sold so
 soon as the parties have consented. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref.*
Ch. Eng. II. 8 So soon as the formal consent of Edward
 had been obtained.

e. *Soon as*. Now *poet.*

c. 1375 *Cursor M.* 8167 (Fairf.), Sone as he þe king had
 knawen, welcome he saide. 1640 HANINGTON *Edw. IV.* 24
 She was repulst by the inhabitants soone as she landed.
 1658 DRYDEN *Cromwell* vii, Nor was his Vertue poison'd,
 soon as born. 1746 FRANCIS *tr. Horace, Epist.* l. xix. 13
 Soon as I spoke, our rival Bards engage. 1801 *Lusignan*
 II. 85 [She] had hitherto communicated every thought soon
 as it had birth. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Aug.
 xxx, The which she knew, soon as she heard the name.

f. *How soon* (*as*). *Sc. Obs.*

1557 *Pebbles Burgh Rec.* (1872) 236 To be deliuerit..
 quhow sone be he requirit thairto. 1653 WINSTON *Wks.* (S.T.S.)
 I. 124 Quhow sone as a sinnar is resauit..to mercy. 1596
 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 25 Bot how sone they
 begio to bigg thair nesis, the grettest guo..will nocht scar
 thame. 1754 [see *How adv.* 14 b].

5. *So soon*, so quickly, so early. Also followed
 by *as*.

(a) c. 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 86 Purch min hert..Ywounded bap
 he me So sone. 1382 WYCLIF *Gal.* i. 6, I wondre, that thus
 so soone þe hen born our fro him. 1535 COVEDEALE *Exod.*
 ii. 18 How came ye so soone to daie? 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.*
 ii. i. 192 What, all so soone asleepe? 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* ii.
 iii. 123 Which way came I Through so immense a space
 so soon? 1772 *Hist. Rochester* 27 Too large a work to be
 completed so soon. 1828 LYTTON *Pelham* III. iii, If you
 are going so soon, honour me by accepting my arm.
 (b) 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 332 Where so soon As is our
 native Language can I find That solace?

† b. *Not so soon*... (*that*) or *but* (*that*), = no
 sooner... than (see 13 b). Obs.

c. 1380 Wychar *Sel. Wks.* I, 235 But Crist tolde hem of
 a souner perþat was betere hem to knowe. 1359 *Mirr.*
 1546 (1563) Dviij, Which that I myght bring to the souner
 of mynde, I wol be byshop of Yorke I dyd the water breake.
 1566 in M. H. Peacock *Hist. Wakefeld Gram. Sch.* (1892)
 17 Unless in the mean tyme... a souner date of meeting be
 appointed. 1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 90 For the
 souner Dispatch, and saving of Cost. 1777 *Flot Oxfordsh.*
 10 There are no signs amongst them of souner or later
 production. 1771 *Annu. Reg., Chron.* 1731 From the death,

or any sooner determination of the interest therein, of John York, Esq. 1889 STEVENSON *Master Ballustrae* iii, Which would give us safety for the present, and a sooner hope of deliverance.

† b. Former, previous. *Obs.*—1

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xiv. xxxiv. 480 There growe vines and .apples of palmes as token of the sooner [MS. raper] plente.

3. In superlative: a. Earliest. Also *absol.*

1591 PARSONS in *Imp. Consid.* (1675) 79 He...cannot... refuse at the soonest opportunity to attempt it. 1631 MAS-SINGER *Emperor East* i. i, And we, in private, with our soonest leisure Will give them hearing 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vi. 27 If they think that there may be a Soonest Instant of possible Creation. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) 111. 92, I was therefore up among the soonest.

b. Speediest; quickest. Now *dial.*

1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* ii. (1611) 73 The King enters your soonest speed To visit him. 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* iv. iv. 110 With soonest speed I hasto to the noise. 1605 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. iv. 27 Make your soonest hast, So your desires are yours. 1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.* s.v., *The soonest gait*, the nearest road. 1897 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., I said that would be [the] safest...or soonest road for us to go.

Soon, *dial.* var. of SOUND *sb.* (swoon). Soond, *dial.* f. SOUND *sb.* and a. Soond(e), *obs.* varr. SAND *sb.*

S'oonds, *dial.* var. SWOUNDS, ZOUNDS.

Cl. Gud sons s.v. GUD.

1884 St. James's *Gaz.* 20 June 6/1 The farmers [near Ludlow, Shropshire]...use as common exclamations 'Dear Sores' and 'S'ounds'.

Soonee, variant of SUNNI.

Sooner (*sū'nər*). U.S. slang. [f. SOON *adv.*]

One who acts prematurely; *esp.* one who endeavours to get into Government territory in the West before the time appointed for its settlement. 1890 in *Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch* 7 May, Governor Campbell...thinks it altogether too soon to talk of 1892...The Governor is quite right in declining to be regarded as a sooner 1892 *Law Times* XCIII. 431/1 The settler that gets in surreptitiously...is called a 'Sooner', because he gets there sooner than the rest 1893 *Philadelphia Daily Inquirer* 21 Aug., 'The intention and attempt to keep the Sooners off the Cherokee strip...have come to grief.'

Sooney, *obs.* form of SUNNI.

Soonish (*sū'nɪʃ*), *adv.* Chiefly *collog.* or *dial.*

[f. SOON *adv.* + -ISH.] Somewhat soon.

1894 N. & Q. Ser. vii. V. 143/1 Napoleon seems to have got off soonish from the field.

Soonly, *adv.* Also 5 *only*. [f. SOON *adv.* + -LY.] Soon; quickly; speedily.

In the passage cited by Johnson from H. More the correct reading is *so only* (= if only).

c 1475 *Parlement* 1078 By me sonly distroied shall he be. 1524 E. JOHNSON *Wonder-working Provid.* 9 All people, Nations and Languages, who are soonly to submit to Christs Kingdom. 1829 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poet.* 11. 70 Hasten, my daughter, she said... Coffee is soonly enough.

Soonnness (*sū'nɪnəs*). [f. SOON *adv.* + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being soon; speediness, earliness.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* ii. xii. § 2. 289 The next pair, soonness and Inteness, doth relate to time future. 1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Earliness*...soonness in Time. 1864 N. Brit. *Daily Mail* 6 Dec., We went across the Clyde Street ferry, just for soonness. 1869 EADIE *Galatians* Intro. p. xli, What surprised the apostle was the soonness of the defection.

SOONS: see GUD, and cf. S'OONDS.

Soop (*sūp*), *v.* Sc. and north. *dial.* Forms: 6 swowp, suowp, swop-, sowp, 6, 9 soup, 6, 9-soup, 9 supe. [a. ON. *sōpa* (Icel. *sōpa*, Norw. and Sw. *sōpa*), for earlier **swōpan*, related to OE. *swōpan*: see SWEEP *v.*]

1. *trans.* To sweep (a house, etc.).

c 1480 [see the *vbl. sb.*]. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* iii. iii. (S.T.S.) I. 252 The sorowfull moderis fell...to be ground, sowpand pe templis with bare hare. 1538 LVNOESAY *Supplic. Contempt.* *Syd. Tailis* 30 Quhere euer they go, it may be sene, How kirk and calsay they soup clene. 17... RAMSAY *Wife of Auchtermuchty* x, To soup the house he syne began. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxxii, They that had their bread to won vii' a arm...had mair to do than to soop houses. 1861 E. B. RAMSAY *Kennin*. Ser. ii. 44, 'I soupit the poupit,' was John's expressive reply. *absol.* 1862 HISLOR *Prov. Scot.* 136 Let ilka ane soop before their ain door.

2. To remove, clear away, by sweeping.

c 1480 HENRYSON *Fables, Cock & Jewel* 70 Iowellis ar tynt...apone be fluyr, & swoopyt furth anone.

3. With *up*: To assist the progress of (a curling-stone) by sweeping the ice in front of it.

1805 McINDOE *Poems* 56 *Supes*, supe him up, another says. 1832-53 *Whistle-binkie* Ser. iii. 39 He's weel laid on, soop him up, soop him up. 1891 H. JOHNSTON *Kilnallie* II. 110 The second and third players were 'sooping up', or 'giving heels' to laggard stones.

Hence Sooping *vbl. sb.*

c 1480 HENRYSON *Fables, Cock & Jewel* 70 He fand a ioly iasp...was casyn out in swooping of be hous. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxxii, Wi' their sossings and their soopings.

Soop, *obs.* f. SOUP *sb.*; *obs.* or *dial.* var. SUP *sb.* and v.; *obs.* pa. t. SUP *v.* 1; *obs.* var. SWOOP.

Sooparee, variant of SUPARI.

Soope, *obs.* var. SUP *sb.* and v. 1, SWOOP *sb.*

Soopie, var. SOUPLE *sb.*; *dial.* var. SUPPLE *a.*

Soor (*sū*), *Med.* [Of obscure origin.] A disease of the mouth, = THURSH² 1. Also *attrib.*

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 337 Parasitic Stomatitis (Mycotic stomatitis); Thrush, Soor, Muguet. 1905 *Trul. Exper. Med.* 4 Feb. 396 The soor fungus appeared in the cultures made from both kidneys.

Soor, *obs.* form of SORE *sb.* and a.

|| Sooranjee (*sū'rānjē*). Also -gie. [ad. Skr. *surāngī*.] The root of *Morinda citrifolia*; a dye obtained from this; morindin.

1848 ANDERSON in *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin.* (1849) XVI. 438 The colouring matter of sooranjee, to which I give the name of Morindine. 1866 *Trans. Bot.* 286/1 A dye called Soorangie is procured from the root of *Morinda citrifolia*. 1874 CROOKES *Pract. Handbk. Dyeing & Calico-Printing* 392 Cotton...placed in a bath of the ground-up sooranjee.

Soore, *obs.* var. SOAR *v.*, SORE *sb.*, a., and *adv.*

Soorma, variant of SURMA *Anglo-Ind.*

Soort, *obs.* f. SORT *sb.*; *dial.* f. SORT *v.*

|| Soosy. ? *Obs.* Also 7 *suasy*, 7-8 *soosey*, 8 *sooza*, 9 *soocey*. [Urdū (Pers.) *سوسی* *sūsi*.]

(See quot. 1858.)

1621 in *Foster Eng. Fuet. India* (1906) 338 The 'sussies' are in good forwardness. 1696 OVERTON *Voy. Surat* 218 Rich Silks, such as Atlases, Cuttanees, Sooseys, Culgars. 1724 *Land. Gaz.* No. 6253/3 A large Parcel of fine Green Teas...and a few Soozas. 1725 *Ibid.* No. 6363 2 Pelongs, Gingham, Sooseys. 1784 in *Seton-Karr Sel. Calcutta Gaz.* (1864) I. 42 Fine cassimeres of different colours; Patna dimty, and striped sooseys. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Soosey* a mixed striped fabric of silk and cotton in India.

Soot (*sut*), *sb.* Forms: a. 1, 4 sot (2 soth), 4-6 sote, 5 swot, 6 swote; 1, 4- soot (1 sooth, 5 soeth), 5-7 soote. B. 6 sooute, soote(e, soowte, 7 sutt, 7, 9 sut; Sc. 6 suit, 6, 8- sute, 9 shute; 9 *dial.* soot, seet. [OE. *sōt* = M10u. *soet*, *soel* (Du. *dial.* *soet*), NFr. *sōt*, *sūt*, ON. and Icel. *sōt* (Norw. and Sw. *sōt*, Da. *sod*), related to Lith. *sōdis* (usually in pl. *sōdžei* or *sōdžiei*).

The pron. (*sōt*), formerly common, is mentioned by Smart in 1836 as no longer used 'by the best speakers'. American dict. give (*sōt*) as well as (*sut*).

1. A black carbonaceous substance or deposit consisting of fine particles formed by the combustion of coal, wood, oil, or other fuel.

a 725 *Corpus Gloss.* F 427 *Fuligine*, sooth. c 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* I. 356 Meng *Garro* sot & sealt & sand. a 1200 *Sidonius Gl. in Anecd. Oxon.* Ser. i. v. 36/8 *Fuligo*, soth. c 1302 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 195 Hit fallett the Kyng of Fraunce bittorren then the soke. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 379 When al þe chirche was on fyre, þer fil... noþer sparle noþer sot uppon Wolston his grave. c 1420 *Lyog. Assembly of Gods* 618 Hard as any horn, blakker þer then sot. c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 249 Olddreggis fresh for gnattis and for snaylis, Or chamber sot is good to kest aboute. 1530 *PALGR.* 273/1 Sote of a chimneye, *syte*. 1568 *WITHERS* *Dict.* 462/1 *Swote, fuligo*. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* iii. 342 For the time was, when you...liued solitarie, sitting at home among the soote of pots. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 66 Euen as in chimneyes we see by the continuall ascent of soote, long strings of it are gathered as it were into a chaine. 1685 *Boyle Eng. Notion Nat.* vi. 120 When in a foul chimney, a lump of soot falls into the hearth. 1765 A. DICKSON *Prat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 51 Soot is found to be a very rich manure. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 612 Soot remarkably increases the produce of soils abounding with vegetable matter. 1874 *Tr. Linnæi's Light* 3 The carbon in fine powder will be deposited upon it, forming a layer of soot.

Fig. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* ii. ix. (Skeat) I. 38 Al sugre and hony, al minstrelsy and melody ben but soot and galle in comparison. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xxi. 123 Natural actions...are weaker, and as it were smothered with this soote of melancholie.

β. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Form.* U ij. Some put thereto to alter the colour suite of the chimneye. a 1585 MONTGOMERY *Flying* 292 Weir swyld in a synes skin and smerit our with suit. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* ii. vii. 3 His head and beard with soot were ill bedight. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 142 The smoak...fillett the thatch and the rafters...with suit. 1685 *in Verney Mem.* (1907) II. 405 Tis soe foul with suit, smoke, and Dust. 1729 *Dauphine's* I. iv. IV. 11 34 'The Hodmandods...make themselves Black with Soot [1697 soot]. 1865 DICKENS *Nut.* Fr. i. vi, Distress is for ever a going about, like suit in the air.

† b. (See quot. and cf. NILL *sb.* 1) *Obs.*

[1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Spodium*, a manner of soote rysyng of the iring of brass.] 1611 COTGR. *Spode*, the heauier soile, soot, or oare of Brasse. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 300 *Spodos Subterranea*, .. Soot of Brass. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. 149/2.

2. With a and pl. a. A particular kind of soot.

1601 HOLLAND *Phily* II. 324 This is a soueraigne soot to hinder the growth again of haire. 1673 GREW *Anat. Pl.* i. 17 Turpentine...upon Vstion, sheweth nothing but a black Soot. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* ii. iii. § 4 (1734) 141 'The Soots of some...Woods are...of the same Nature and Efficacy. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 43 When burned, it affords a soot and leaves a small quantity of a coaly residuum.

b. A flake of soot; a smut.

1906 *Daily News* 28 May 6 An air unsullied by the soots and scums of London.

3. A substance of a sooty appearance or nature.

1597 MIDDLETON *Wisd. Solomon* xii. 11 Too much seed doth turn to too much soot. 1590 KEMPLE *Ess.* ii. *Gardens of Epicurus*, I found my Vines...apt for several years to a Soot or Smuttiness upon their leaves.

4. *transf.* Blackness, darkness.

1789 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Subj. for Painters* Wks. 1812 VII. 157 'Tis what the Prince of Soot hath often done.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *Attrib.*, as soot-ashes, -bag, -black, -colour, -door, -dressing, etc.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 199 'Soot-Ashes...prevent

Pis-mires...from invading the Fruit. 1798 *Hull Advert.* 18 Aug. 3/3 A chimney-sweeper put the troublesome gentle...man into a 'soot-bag. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 156/2 Lamp-black...is the finest of what are called the 'soot-blacks. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Mimines*, *Conteur de mimines*, a light 'soot colour, having an eye of a gray in it. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Expert Furrier* 58 Mouse-dunne and such like rusty and sut-colours. 1670 *Covenant to Conventiclers* 2 Clad in a dusky Soot-coloured sort of Shamoy. 1781 LATHAM *Gen. Syn.* I. 1. 134 Cinereous Owl...The whole bird appears as if soiled with light soot-colour. 1834 McMURTRY *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 360 Blackish-bronze or soot-colour and silky above. 1833 LOUOON *Encycl. Archit.* § 593 In that case 'soot doors would be necessary in the chimney breast. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 214 The soot or flue doors, introduced into chimneys for the purposes of cleansing. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Lucern*. The preference ought to be given to 'soot-dressings. 1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* iii. 19 'Soot-dressings hang frae his roof and kipples. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Oct. 1/3 The extremely heavy 'sootfall peculiar to the neighbourhood. 1839-52 BAILEY *Festus* 56 Like the 'soot-flake upon a burning bar. 1733 W. ELLIS *Children & Vale Farm*. 399 As for Example, if a Person was to dress...his Sauts or Gravels in Summer with 'Soot-lime, or Pigeons-dung. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1249 The operations of the 'soot-machine are effected thus [etc.]. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* iii. xv, To that dingy fuliginous Operative, emerging from his 'soot-mill. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 3 The 'soot-particles lie in the peribulbar and interbulbar tissue. a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 234 The seed being soaked in 'soot-water 1755 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) III. 139 Have you no Indian ink, no soot-water? 1882 *The Garden* 22 July 73/2 Soot water is found to be exceedingly beneficial to fine-apple plants.

b. Similative, as soot-black, -brown, -dark, + -red [cf. Olcel. *sōtraudr*], soot-like adjs.

1725 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5375/4 Lost...two Geldings, the one a 'Sootie black. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 80 The boys through frear in soot-black corners push. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* ii. v. iv, Your dark-yellow Mulattoes? And your Slaves 'soot-black? c 1843—*Hist. Sk. Jas.* I (1898) 244 All soiled 'soot-brown, illegible as the letter-press. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxix, His 'soot-dark paleot. 1789 J. WILLIAMS *Min. Kingd.* I. 211 If you discover a quantity of sofi, black, 'soot like matter, you should dig in it. 1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lex.* 327 The farina of the grain...is converted into a black soot-like powder. a 1400 *Ottoman* 1045 The launce was 'swot red and croked.

c. With ppl. adjs., as soot-bespeckled, -bleared, -grimed, etc.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* ii. 1. ii, In that soot-bleared figure, most earnest of created things. 1839 DICKENS *Nickelby* xvi, A soot-bespeckled prospect of tiles and chimney-pots. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* xi, Here and there some huge tree had burnt as it stood, and rose like a soot-grimed tower.

d. Objective, as soot-sowing.

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1247 The soot-sowing machine.

6. Special combs.: soot-bag, a reticule (*Slang Dict.* 1864); soot-cancer, -dew, -wart (see quot.).

1878 WALSHAM *Surg. Pathol.* xiii. 369 From the great frequency with which it occurs in chimney-sweepers, cancer of the scrotum is generally designated the 'soot- or sweeps-cancer. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, 'Soot-dew', a black, fuliginous coating covering parts of living plants. 1780 P. PORT *Obs. Chimney Sweepers Cancer* 4 It is a disease which always makes its first attack on...the inferior part of the scrotum...the trade calls it the 'soot-wart. 1869 TANNER *Pract. Med.* (ed. 6) I. 126 Since the Act of Parliament made the use of machinery imperative, the soot-wart has been less frequently seen.

Soot, variant of SWOTE 'sweat' *Obs.*

† Soot, a. and *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: a. 1 suot, 1-2 swot, 2-5 swote, 3-5 suote, 5 swoote, 7 swoot. β. 4-6 sote. γ. 4-7 soot, 5-6 soote, 6-7 sout(e). [OE. *swōt*, var. of *swelle* SWEET *a.*, influenced by *swōte* SOOT *adv.*]

A. *adj.* I. Sweet to the smell or taste; sweet-smelling, fragrant.

a. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xii. 3 Pat hns gefyllend us of suot stenc dnc smirinese. a 1000 *Passio St. Margarete* in Cockayne *Narrat.* 49 Mid swotum wrytun. a 1100 in Napier *O. E. Glosses* 285/2 *Odoramentis*, swotum hrædum. a 1200 *St. Marher.* 4 He is...swotest to smellen; ne his swote saur...mei neure littin. c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 561 in *O. E. Misc.*, þo seyh heo þer twy engles myd hwite clothes and swote. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 8 A suote smul bare cam of heom. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. x. 110 Rihl as þe Rose þat red is and swote. 1736 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 60 The erth weixth proude...For swote dewes that on it falle. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 176 With swote drinks and with sofie. c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* 12 As þe fayre and swoote rose spryngeth amonge þe thornes. c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 147 Yf me make a knotte on euery roote, They wole be frogh ynough & tender swoote.

β. 1236 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1425 Thorough moisture of the wellle wete Sprong up the sothe grene gras. c 1386—*Miller's T.* 19 (Cambr. MS.), A chambere had he...Ful setonelyt-igh with erhis sothe. 1412-20 *LYOG. Chron.* Troy (1551) i. vi, And them [sc. branches]...With soie blomres freshly to repayre. c 1420 *Chron. Vilad.* 2033 A sothe saoure þe lafte stylle þere.

γ. c 1386 CHAUCER *2nd Nun's T.* 229 Ne never moo ne schul they roten be, Ne leese here soote savour. 1426 *LYGG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 10881 The mor that ther be flourys fayre, Lusty, soote, & fresch off hewe. a 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* iii. lii. 133 Sweeter þan any soot enience. 1492 RYMAN *Poems* xxxv. 4 in *Archiv Stud. nen. Ser.* LXXXIX. 202 O lesse roote moost awete and soote. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facious* i. v. 78 Wine...wherin are enfused many soote odours and drugges. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* viii. (1593) 114 A roote Of Radish, and a jolly lump of Butter fresh and soote. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xv. xlii, The height was greene with herbes and flowrets sout. 1611 COTGR., *Sof*, sweet...delicious, delicate, soote.

2. Of persons, qualities, etc.: Pleasant, agreeable, gentle, mild, gracious.

a. *c. 1225 Auer. R.* 102 *yes cos, leoue susteren, is... so unimete swote & swete. c. 1250 Hymn in Yrin. Coll. Hom.* App. 256 *Leuedi mde, solte & swote, ic crue pe mercl. c. 1275 in O. E. Mss. R.* For his swete moder lude pat is so veyr and swote. *c. 1330 in Wright Lyric P.* xviii. 37 In myn huerde thou set a rote of thi love, that is so swote. *c. 1400 Rom. Rost* 5412 Unto men more profit doth the froward Fortune and contraire, Than the swote and dehonair. *c. 1425 Castle Perscu.* 2057 in *Maero Plays*, perfor, vij syster swote, lete oure veritus reyne on rote!

b. *c. 1374 CHAUCER Troylus* in. 1194 To whom this tale Sugre he or Sote. *c. 1385 — L. G. W.* 1077 *Dido*, To sum folk ofte newe thyng is sote. *c. 1403 Lydg Temple Glas* 1264 And so to 30w more sote and agreeable. Shal loue be found. *1477 Paston Lett.* III. 181 Lest the French Kyng... shuld in eny wise distourbe yow of yowr soft, sote, and sewe sleyps. *1503 HAVES Examp. Virg.* v. 66 With helpe of vertue so swete and sote. *1558 G. CAVENOISH Poems* (1825) II. 67 Onles that grace have on the rewthe, To plant in the sote vertue sote.

b. Of sounds: Melodious; harmonious.

c. 1385 CHAUCER L. G. W. 752 *Thisbe*, And on that othir side stode Theshe The sote soun of othir to resseyue. *1425 Lydg. De Guil. Pilgr.* 14693 With thy sote melodye. *1503 BARNES Parthen. Sonn.* xl. With thy notes harmonious and songs sote. *1614 J. DAVIES (Heref.) Eclogues* Wks. (Grosart) II. 19 As swoot as Swans thy sairaines make Thames to ring. *Ibid.* 20 But now ne recke they of soot carolling.

b. S. That which is sweet; a person of sweet disposition.

c. 1430 Hymns Virgin (1867) 29 Me pinkeþ myn herte wole al in-broke Whanne y pinke on þat sote. *1620 BRATHWAIT Five Senses in Archaica* (1815) II. 29 For even by the smell... do we apperend all varieties of flowers, sootes, sweets. *1638 — Spiritual Spicerie* 227 Nor bee these Soots lesse redolent in odour which grow by Tiber.

b. In wine-making: (see first quot.). *1682 Art & Myst. Vintners* (1703) 52 Take 30 gallons of Soot, which is Wine hoyled to a Consumption of half, to a Butt of Wine. *Ibid.* Some instead of Soot make of Sugar Molasses and Honey.

† Soot, adv. Obs. Forms: 1-4 swote, 4-5 sote, 4-6 soote. [OE. *swōte*, = MDu. *soete*, *zoete*, OHG. *suoto*, *suazo* (MHG. *suose*), the adv. corresponding to the adj. *swēte* SWEET.] Sweetly, in various senses.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC Gram. xxxvii. 220 *Olo*, ... ic stince swote. *c. 1175 Lamb. Hom.* 53 He... brest him (the cheese) for þon þet he scolde swote smelle. *c. 1225 Auer. R.* 238 Forði þet to sleptest sote. *c. 1300 Leg. Rood* (1871) 24 Of ech maner frut þat he sei þat smolde also swote. *c. 1385 CHAUCER L. G. W.* 2612 *Hyperminestra*, Thensens out of the fuyt out reklyth sote. *1426 Lydg. De Guil. Pilgr.* 3159 Spye & greyn I make to ensypre sote. *c. 1450 Merlin* ix. 133 So swote saoured... that fer men shulde fele the odour. *1579 SPENSER Sheph. Cal. Apr.* 111 They dauncen deffily; and singen sote, in their meriment.

Comb. c. 1425 St. Mary of Oignies ii. ix. in *Anglia* VIII. 175 *ye sote-saoured* clothes of his spouse of Crysie.

Soot (sut), v. [f. Soot sb.¹ Cf. Norw. *sota*.]

1. trans. To smear, smudge, or foul with soot; to cover with or as with soot.

1602 MARSTON Antonio's Rev. ii. ii. The black filth of sinne That soots thy heart. *1634 W. WOOD New Eng. Profr.* ii. xx. (1865) 108 The young Infant being greased and sooted, wrapt in a Beaver skin [etc.]. *1655 FULLER Ch. Hist.* 107 The smoake thereof would have sooted his Green suit. *1706 STEVENS Spanish Dict.* i. *Hollindr*, to soot, to daub with soot. *1796 WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) 1.82 *Sooty*, ... dark and dirty as if sooted, as are some of the lichens. *c. 1859 DE QUINCEY Poetical Wks.* (1891) I. 34 He paints himself historically; he soots his face.

2. To sprinkle or manure with soot.

1707 MORTIMER Husb. (1721) I. 325 Whether it was because the other Land was sooted before, I could never yet find. *1733 W. ELLIS Chil. ern & Vale Farm.* 28 He... harrowed in his Barly and sooted it on the top. *1778 (W. MARSHALL) Minutes Agric.* 16 Aug. 1776, Part was dunged; part, sooted; and part, undressed.

Hence Soot'ing vbl. sb. Also *spee*. (quot. 1903). *1706 STEVENS Span. Dict.* i. *Tisnadaria*, Smutting, Sooting, Blacking; Smearing. *1903 Cassell's Suppl. Add.* *Sooting*, ... the impregnation of the sparking plug with soot, due to combustion of the explosive mixture when carbureting is bad.

Soote, obs. form of SUIT sb.

Sooted, ppl. a. Also 6 sotyed. [f. Soot v. or sb.¹] Manured, begrimed, covered, etc., with soot. *1530* [implied in SOOTEDNESS]. *1778 (W. MARSHALL) Minutes Agric.* 16 Aug. 1776, The dunged [wheat] looked best in winter; the sooted never shewed itself. *1892 Athenæum* 4 June 179/3 We have no disonouring business of a sooted leg of mutton—none of those pantomimic tricks.

Hence † Sootedness, = SOOTINESS. Obs.—

1530 PALSGR, 273/1 *Sotydesse*, *suierie*.

Sooterkin (sū'terkin). Now rare. Forms: 6 suterkyrn, 8-kin; 7 souterkyne, souterkyne, souteri, 8 souterkin; 7- souterkin. [In sense 1 app. ad. older Da. or Flem. **soetkijn* (cf. Kilian, 'soetken, dulcis amica, plicerium'), f. *soet* sweet. In sense 2 perh. f. Soot sb.¹; there is app. no similar term in Dutch.]

† 1. Sweetheart, mistress. Obs.—

1530 Songs in Anglia XII. 593 This mynyon ys A rutterkyrn; non lyke to hym but only Trym his owne suterkyrn.

2. An imaginary kind of afterbirth formerly attributed to Dutch women (see first quot.).

a. 1658 CLEVELAND Char. Diurn. Maker (1677) 103 There

goes a Report of the Hulland Women, that together with their Children, they are delivered of a Sooterkin, not unlike to a Rat, which some imagine to be the Offspring of the Stoves. *1678 Butler Hud.* iii. ii. 146 Knaves and Fools hing near of Kin, As Dutch-Boors are t' a Sooterkin. *1727 Swift To Delany Wks.* 1755 III. ii. 232 There follow'd at his lying-in For after-birth a Sooterkin. *1742 Mrs. E. MONTAGU Lett.* II. 180, I am glad there was a child, but pray that there was not a little souterkin for the joy of the Lady's relations. *1748 MARY LEAFOR Poems* 92 But turn your back... Alcidas with a Grin Will vow you're ugly as a Sooterkin. *1862 DRAVER Intell. Trav. Europe* xviii. (1865) 142 The housewives of Holland no longer bring forth souterkins by sitting over the lighted chafers.

b. trans. Chiefly applied to persons in allusive senses; sometimes = Dutchman. Also attrib.

1680 BETTERTON The Revenge iii. i. Good morrow, my little Sooterkin; how is't, my prettie Life? *1686* in Maidment *Scottish Pussgulls* (1868) 307 For if the Devil assumed thy corpse, And travelled through the Holland Dorps, Thou wouldst terrify the Souterkins. *1704 T. BROWN Dial.* *Dead Wks.* 1711 IV. 33 Whilst I was getting Money... my Wife made it fly like Suterkins at home. *1719 D'URVEY Pills* II. 219 Ye Jacobites as sharp as Pins, Ye Mounseurs, and ye Souterkins, I'll teach you all the Dance. *1746 Brit. Mag.* 7 Smiling between Anger and Pleasure upon the sniveling Sooterkin. *1795 Sporting Mag.* V. 136 The highwayman pushed poor Sooterkin [= chimney-sweep] out of the way. *1821 Blackw. Mag.* IX. 60 Here is the sugar he-side, which the hands of the souterkin negro Reared [etc.].

c. Applied to literary compositions, etc., of a supplementary or imperfect character.

1668 T. ST. SERFF Targu's Wiles Epil., Besides the Authors true birth [= his play], the Audience will not be satisfied without a Souterkin. *1728 Pope Dunci.* i. 126 Fruits of dull Heat, and Souterkins of Wit. *1777 R. W. Cox* in C. F. Hardy *Benenden Lett.* (1901) 152 You can show you are a clever fellow, while poor I... must have my cherubims suffocated, and souterkins put in the cradle. *1817 CARLYLE Early Letters* (1886) i. 94 After considerable flourishing, he ventured to produce this child of the Doctor's brain—and truly it seemed a very Sooterkin. *1865 — Remin.* (1881) II. 240 It was by her address and invention that I got my souterkin of a 'study' improved out of its worst blotches.

Sooth (sūþ), sb. Now arch. Forms: 1-2 soð, 1, 3-5 'soþ (3 soh, soop, 4 soip, soop), 4-6 soth (4 sotht), 5-sooth; 3 soðe, 4-5 sope, 4-6 sothe, sothe, 5-6 sootho; *Sc.* (and *north.*) 4-8 soth (6 swth), 5-7 suith (6 soyt, soith, suythe, suitht, 7 suithe). [OE. *sōð* neut. = OS. *sōþ* (cf. ON. *sannr*, *sadr* masc.), f. the adj. : see next.]

In common use down to the first half of the 17th cent.; after this app. obsolete (except perh. in sense 4c) until revived as a literary archaism, chiefly by Scott and contemporary writers.

1. Without article.

1. Truth, verity. (Cf. SOOTH a. 2a.) Also *personif.* *Beowulf* 1700 Se þe soð and riht fremed on folce. *c. 950 Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* Int. 1/13 *Thif.* soð [L. *veritas*] is to soeccepnia of monigum. *c. 1000 Elene* 307 (Gr.), Swa ge modhilde mengon ongunnon lige wið soðe. *c. 1122 O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1091, Se eorl... litel soðes... of heora forweard onfand. *c. 1200 ORMIN* 14208 To flittenn *Fr.* woth till riht, fra lās till soð. *c. 1250 Owl & Night.* 950 þe heorte... so uorlost al his lyht þat ho ne syhþ soþ ne riht. *c. 1300 Havelok* 36 He loued god. And holi kirke, and soth, and riht. *c. 1340 HAMOLET* *Platter* v. 11 Vndire colour of soth bryngand in falsheid. *c. 1400 Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* II. 577 Wraþbe destruyeth monnes wit, Whon soþ may not be so seyne. *c. 1400 Deist.* *Tray* 188 Hit was said of sythes and for sothe holden. *1593 NASHE Christ's Tears* To Rdr. Wks. (Grosart) IV. 8 They shall be provided for sumptuously, when sooth and verity may walke melancholy in Marke Lane. *1610 HRYWOOD Gold.* Age II. i. Simplessne and sooth. The harmless Chace, and strict Virginity is all our practise. *c. 1875 LENNYSON Holy Grail* 709 Was there sooth in Arthur's prophecy?

b. Used as object to the verbs say, speak, or tell; freq. in the parenthetic phrases sooth to say, etc. (Cf. 5 b.)

(a) *a. 900 CYNEWULF Crist* 1306 Hwæþer... mon soð þe lyze saðan on hine sylfe. *c. 1055 BYRHFRITH's Handloc* in *Anglia* VIII. 300 Ac we heom segað soð 10 soðe. *c. 1200 Vices & Virtues* 9 Me ne net me noht to forserwizen, ac soð to seggen of ðan ðe ic am biðeþed. *c. 1250 Owl & Night.* 217, Vlc, heo seýde, seýde me soþ, hwi dostu þat wnihtes do. *c. 1300 Havelok* 208 Quoth Uhbe, 'Bernard, seyst þou soth?' *1390 GOWER Conf.* II. 285 Tell me soth and sei that my suster seiþ but lyltill prise of me. *1484 CAXTON Fables of Æsop* v. xii, My broder, thou sayst sooth, wherefore I thanke the moche. *1594 GREYKE & LODGE Looking Gl.* G's Wks. (Ritld.) 132 Say soth in secret, Radagon, Is this thy father? *1625 MILTON On Death Infant* 51 Or wert thou that just Maid who once before Forsook the hated earth, O tell me sooth. *1642 JER. TAYLOR Episc.* (1647) 106, I am sur I have said sooth, but whether or no it will be thought so, I cannot tell. *1819 SCOTT Vanclove* xviii, 'Thou art speaking but sooth, Rebecca,' said Isaac. *1877 VOYNIC Gadfly* (1904) 51/2 So long as I keep to the particular set... I may speak sooth if the fancy takes me.

(b) *c. 1300 Sir Trist.* 206 Tristrem lepe, ywis, þriti fete, soþ to say. *c. 1386 CHAUCER Wife's Pro.* 60 He was, I trowe, a twenty wynter oold. And I was fourty, if I shal seye sooth. *1508 DUNBAR Gold. Targe* 198 The salt was all the sarar, soth to sayn. *1577 tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 653 And to saie sooth, they doe not worship God at all. *1658 R. HARRIS Hezekiah's Recovery* (1659) 6 To speake sooth, most of us have small reason to glorie in our prayers. *1808 SCOTT Marm.* i. xxvi, And sooth to tell, He murmur'd still morn. *1813 HOGG Queen's Wake* 24 The wide was orred, and sooth to say, Inseparably it stole away. *1855 H. ROGERS Ess.* (1874) II. vii. 223 Sooth to tell, the narrative of the achievements here and there draws largely on our faith.

† c. To come to sooth, to come true, be fulfilled. *1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls)* 4831 After seint austines day to soþe come al þis [prophecy]. *Ibid.* 6740 Al to soþe it is icome þat sein dunston gan telle.

† 2. Used adverbially in the genitive singular sooths: Of a truth, truly. Obs.

c. 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. v. 26 Soþes ic secege þe [etc.]. *c. 1240 Urcus in O. E. Hom.* i. 185 Nis nan blisse soþes i nan þing þet is utewið þet ne beo to hiltter aboht. *Ibid.*, 3e soþes. *Ibid.* 187 Nai soþes, nai. Ne wene hit neuer no mon.

3. In prepositional phrases or constructions having an adverbial force: In trnth, truly, really. (See also FORSOOTH adv.)

† a. To (...) sooth. Obs.

Beowulf 51 (Gr.), Men ne cunnan seggan to soðe... hwa þam blæste onfeng *c. 1000 Ags. Ps.* (1 Thorpe) cxviii. 144 Syle me ða to so e, and ic syþþan lifge. *c. 1200 ORMIN* 10900 þatt wass, witt tu to fulle soþ, Fullfremed her summesse. *c. 1225 Auer. R.* 190 Wute 3e þet to soðe þet [etc.]. *c. 1205 St. Kenelm* 277 in E. E. P. (1862) 55 þo þe pope to soþe wiste what he was toþingne [etc.].

† b. Mid or with (...) sooth. Obs.

c. 888 K. ÆLFRED Boeth. i. Ne meahþ þu no mid soðe getælan þine wyrd. *971 Blick. Hom.* 17 He him gehet his æriste, swa he þa mid soðe gefylde. *c. 1205 LAY.* 2181 To gædere comen mid soðe. *Lorin & Camber.* *c. 1250 Owl & Night.* 264 Lust hw tch con me hitelle Mid rihte soþe wip we spell.

c. In sooth.

1390 GOWER Conf. I. 315 The Mirour scheweth... As he hadde al the world withinne, And is in soth nothing therinne. *1592 LOUCE Enphues Shadow* C 1 h, Who so thou be that vertue wilt ensew, More sweete in sooth then show in true reliefe. *1670 Merl State Eng.* 62 h, And to shew this in sooth, I hitte this green wax with my Tooth. *1812 BYRON Ch. Har.* II. lxiii, So sings the Teian, and he sings in sooth.

4. In phrases used expletively or parenthetically to strengthen or emphasize an assertion.

a. In (or † to) sooth.

c. 1300 Becket 2118 'To Sothe,' quath this holi man, 'prest ich am therto'. *c. 1400 MAUNOEY.* (1839) xxiii. 251 And in sootho, o man allone in this Contree wil ete more in a day, than [etc.]. *c. 1450 Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 78 In sootho too me the matire queyote is; For as too hem I toke none hede. *1586 A. DAY Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 61 To deliuer... what he saw meetest to the purpose, and that in sooth with so deliberate... resolution, as [etc.]. *1596 SHAKS.* *1 Hen. IV.* III. i. 259. *1605 CAMDEN Rem.* 190 But if I have any skill in South-saying, [as in sooth I have none]. *c. 1652 BROOME Damoiselle* II. i. *Verjuine*. What canst thou be? *Phil[is]*. Insooth a Gentlewoman. *1771 BEATTIE Minstr.* i. xxviii, In sooth t'was almost all the shepherd knew. *1808 SCOTT Marm.* i. xv, Or was the gentle page, in sooth, A gentle paramour? *1871 B. TAYLOR Faust* (1875) II. ii. 141 'I've never seen their like, in sooth.

b. In good or very sooth. Also with ellipsis of in.

1577 HARRISON England II. v. (1877) i. 132 In good sooth I cannot tell. *1586 E. YOUNG tr. Guinzio's Ciro.* Com. iv. 220 h, Know thou my good gossip, how in good sooth this night my hog is stolen awaie. *1590 SHAKS. Mids.* A. ii. ii. 129 Good troth you do me wrong (good-sooth you do). *1656 SANOERSON Serm.* (1689) 92 Say now I beseech you in good sooth... at whose door lieth the Superstition? *1808 SCOTT Marm.* i. xx, 'Now, in good sooth,' Lord Marmion cried. *c. 1839 PRÆD Poems* (1864) I. 6 Or the Dragon had been, in very sooth, No insignificant charmer. *1849 JAMES Woodman* xi, Good sooth, I know nothing of life. *1872 LONGER Wayside Inn* iii. *Emma & Eginhard* 73 In good sooth, its mystery is love.

c. By my, your, etc. (good) sooth. Also with ellipsis of by.

c. 1400-50 Alexander 2286 'Sirres, hy my sothe,' quod þe segge, 'Stiles I hit'. *1526 SKELTON Magnyf.* 354 *Pan.* I trowe, by our lady, I had ben slayn by Magn. By your soth? *1596 HARRINGTON Metam. Ajax* (1814) 125 By my good sooth. *c. 1779 D. GRAHAM Young Constantine's Courtship* i. (1787) 14 Be me soth it will be the last thing I'll part w'. *1785 BURNS* *to a Louse* v. My sooth! I right bauld ye set your noose out. *1785 — Willie Brew'd* li. But, by my sooth, she'll wait a wee! *1822 SCOTT Nigel* xiv, My sooth, they will jump at a wee in Edinburgh like a cock at a grosart.

II. With article (or pronoun).

5. a. The sooth, the truth; the real or actual facts, circumstances, etc.

Common from *c. 1300* to *c. 1500*; now arch. *c. 897 K. ÆLFRED tr. Gregory's Past.* C. xlvii. 347 Ne flitad mid eowrum leasungum wið ðem soðe. *c. 1000 Sal. & Sat.* 182 (Gr.), Wyrs deð se ðe... ðæs soðes ansecet! *c. 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 71 We shule... no þing seien here þat les heo and no þing of þe soðe forlete. *c. 1250 Gen. & Ex.* 2036 De wite is hise, ðe riht is hire, God al-migum ðe soðe shire. *c. 1300 Cursor M.* 771 þe soth fra 30w wil I noght hide. *c. 1386 CHAUCER* *Platter* 72. 75 He goth ful neigh the soth. *c. 1400 MAUNOEY. Tray.* (1839) xxi. 271 Nathles the Sothe is this, that [etc.]. *c. 1450 Merlin* li. 37, I will knowe the soth, what-soeuer it cothe. *1562 J. HEYWOOD Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 72 It is yllstying on the sootho. *c. 1592 GREYKE* *Jas. II.* iii. iii, Mark the sooth and listen the intent. *1616 W. HAIC* in J. Russell *Haigh* (1881) vii. 163 How far my accuser is the tell all the soth in charging me with this imputation. *1868 MORRIS Earthly Par.* (1870) I. 1. 235 In his face the sooth they might behold.

b. With the verbs say, speak, tell, etc.; freq. in parenthetic phrases. (Cf. 1 b.)

(a) *c. 1225 Leg. Kath.* 153 Sone se hire sonde am aþein & seide hire þe soðe, how [etc.]. *c. 1300 Cursor M.* 3355 Sir, þe soth i wil tell. *23. Meditations Lord's Supper*, 95 The sope to 3ou y seye, One of 3ow shal me betraye. *c. 1475 RAY* *c. 1440 Generydes* 507 Telle me the sothe. *c. 1475 RAY* *Collyer* 52 Sen thou speiris, I the tell all the soth. *c. 1568 COVERDALE Ghostly Psalm* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 587 Though God make the to saye the soth. *1609 SKENE Reg. Maj.* *Treat.* 74 The assours sail sweir... that they sail the soth say, and na suth conceil.

1616 Pasquil & Kath. v. 80. I thought he was mad in putting me To such an enterprize; and therefore sooth'd him p With I sir, yes sir, and so sir, at each word. 1652 GAUL: Magastrom. 22 O ye Hypocrites! that...flatter and sooth p others to a doating presumption [etc.]. 1729 G. AUMANS: Sophocl., Antig. v. ii. ll. 67 Why should I sooth you up with those Tales, wherein at least I shall appear a Liar. 1734 NORTH: Lives (1826) I, 178 The game lay by soothing p the King, and pushing him on in designs of advancing p prerogative. 1824 NICHOLSON: Poet. Wks. (1897) 57 A sily, spruce, and nipping blade, Wha...soothed the lasses n...baubles.

rest. 1613 DAY *Dyall* iv. (1613) 74 Least upon the hearing
nus of sins forgiven, the wicked should soothe up them-
elves. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. ii. vi, They may..
both vp themselves with phantasticall humors.

† c. Followed by *that* and clause. *Obs.*

1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* 14 b, Hee sootheth him vp, that if God would not haue had him sinne, hee woulde neuer haue giuen him...the meanes to sinne with. 1613 *DAY Dyll* viii. (1614) 169 Let no man sooth up himselfe that he hath a pure and immaculate heart. 1643 *MILTON Divorce Wks.* 1851 IV. 19 Yet I may erre perhaps in soothing my selfe that this present truth [etc.]. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) II. 359 When soothed up by the servants, 'that not John but some other of his brothers did cry'.

† d. With impersonal object. *Obs.*

1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 850 Like shrill-tongued tapsters answering every call, Soothing the humour of fantastic wits. a 1656 *Br. HALL Rem. Wks.* (1660) 150 [There are] those that humour, and sooth up corrupt nature. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* Cij, [He] commendeth even those things...which in his heart he doth detest, to the end that he may sooth up the Humour of the Party.

† f. To smooth or gloss over (an offence, etc.); to render less objectionable or offensive. *Obs.*

1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* i. 11 Some...haue striued to perswade themselves by soothing their owne sinnes, that they haue no Soule at all. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* iii. iii. 175 What? has your King married the Lady Grey? And now to sooth your Forgery, and his, Sends me a Paper to perswade me Patience? 1606 *CHAPMAN Gen. Usher* v. iv. 66 His grosse dotage rather loath'd then sooth'd. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* i. v. xi, I am of the number of those that had rather commend the Virtue of an Enemy, than sooth the Vices of a Friend.

Comb. a 1618 *SYLVESTER Paradox agst. Libertie* 1110 Wks. (Grosart) II. 65 False sooth-sin flatteries, and idle Fairy dreames.

† b. Similarly with *up*. *Obs.*

1592 *GREENE Def. Conny Catching Wks.* (Grosart) XI. 81 Who...to aduance his yonger brother...was content to lie, cog, and flatter, and to take any seruile paines, to sooth up the matter. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* iii. vii. (1894) 469 We authorize their defects and sooth-up their vices. a 1641 *Br. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* (1642) 519 Can we religiously think the holy Ghost would doe anything to sooth up or countenance a popular error.

7. To render (an animal, a person, the feelings) calm or quiet; to restore to a normally peaceful or tranquil condition; to mollify or appease.

1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 293 If to the Warlike Steed thy Studies bend, ... Sooth him with Praise, and make him understand The loud Applauses of his Master's Hand. 1717 *POPE Iliad* ix. 249 With this he sooths his angry Soul. 1777 *WATSON Philip II* xvii. (1839) 351 He may humble himselfe so far as to sooth up with the hopes of a more mild administration. 1814 *JANE AUSTEN Mansf. Park* (1851) 86 Was he only trying to soothe and pacify her, to make her overlook the previous affront? a 1859 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 22 It was particularly important to soothe Wharton, who had been exasperated [etc.]. 1864 *BRYCE Holy Rom. Emp.* iii. (1875) 14 Ariovistus had been soothed by the title of Friend of the Roman People.

transf. 1710 T. FULLER *Plurim. Extemp.* 146 It [sc. the emulsion] sooths up and composes to quiet, the mad, raging Spirits. 1822 *SHELLEY Fragm. Unf. Drama* 106 Calming me as the loveliness of heaven Soothes the unquiet sea.

b. Const. *to*. Also, to induce to do something. 1746 *FRANCIS tr. Horace, Sat.* i. 1. 27 As Masters fondly sooth their Boys to read With Cakes and Sweetmeats. 1823 *SCOTT Quentin D. x.* When I walk boldly up to a surly mastiff, and caress him, it is ten to one I soothe him to good temper.

8. To bring to a calm or composed condition; to affect in a tranquillizing and agreeable manner.

1742 *GRAY Eton* 18 My weary soul they seem to sooth. 1774 *GOLDEN. Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 26 The male sits near his mate upon some tree, and soothes her by his singing. 1818 *KEATS Endym.* i. 783 Fold a rose leaf round thy finger's impertness, And soothe thy lips. 1869 *Browning Ring & Bk.* x. 1645 A cloud may soothe the eye made blind by blaze. 1891 E. PEACOCK *Ac. Brendon* i. 255 Poetry of a certain kind soothed him.

transf. 1780 *COWPER Progr. Err.* 66 Sweet harmony, that soothes the midnight hour!

b. Const. *to* (a certain state).

1819 *BYRON Juan* ii. cxiii, The soft warm hand of youth...bathing his chill temples, tried to soothe each pulse to animation. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 82 This monotony soothed her to sleep.

9. To reduce the force or intensity of (a passion, pain, etc.); to render less painful or violent; to allay, assuage, mitigate, etc.

1711 *ANDERSON Speech* No. 170 ¶ 7 An intimate Friend that will...condole their Sufferings, and endeavour to sooth and assuage their secret Resentments. 1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* ix. 16 Song soothes our pains; and age has pains to sooth. 1786 *BURNS Vision* ii. xvi, Th' adored Name, I taught thee how to pour in song, To soothe thy flame. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 334 As if anxious to sooth the last moments of his master. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 402 Soothing agitation or putting an end to discord. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 92 He was constantly wanting coffee, which seems to have soothed his headaches.

b. To drive away, to dispel, by soothing.

1746 *FRANCIS tr. Horace, Epist.* i. ii. 46 Who...with melting Airs Of empty Music sooth away our Cares. 1853 *MRS. GASKELL Ruth* (1855) 208 The deep sense of penitence...he mistook for earthly shame, which he imagined he could soon sooth away.

c. To soften, tone down, render less harsh or prominent.

1860 *HAWTHORNE Marb. Faun* xvi, Artificial fantasies, which the calm moonlight soothed into better taste than was native to them.

10. *absol.* To have or exercise a soothing or tranquillizing influence.

1728 *YOUNG Love Fame* vi. 194 Ladies supreme among amusements reign; By nature born to sooth, and entertain.

1797 *JANE AUSTEN Sense & Sens.* (1849) 260 Elinor, impatient to soothe, though too honest to flatter. 1809 *BYRON To Florence* xi, 'Twill soothe to be where thou hast been. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* lvi, O for thy voice to soothe and bless! 1871 *GARRON Mat. Med.* (ed. 3) 171 The decoction...is employed as an external application to allay pain and soothe.

Hence Soothed (*sūð*) *þpl. a.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rea. v.* vi, Like an envious wretch, That glitters only to his soothed selfe. 16... *The Distracted Emperor* in *Bullen O. P.* III. 184 What will not soothed princes? 1820 *KEATS St. Agnes* xxvii, The poppy warmth of sleep oppress'd Her soothed limbs. 1839-52 *BAILEY Festus* 279 A rainbow of sweet sounds, Just spanning the soothed sense. 1845 *DISRAELI Sybil* (1863) 241 A warmth which expressed her sense of his kindness and her own soothed feelings.

Soother (*sūðar*), *sb.* Also 6 souther. [*f.* SOOTHE *v.*]

† 1. One who assents or agrees with another; a flatterer. *Obs.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 105 b, This worlde...hath our many such as neuer honest man was, that is to saie, flatterers, fawners, and southers of mennes sayings. 1593 *ANP. BANCROFT Dangerous Positions* iv. i. 135 An Inn-keeper, (a receiver of all, and a soother of euery man for his gaine). 1612 *DRAWTON Polyolb.* xvi. 89 But soothers find the way prefast most to win. a 1661 *HOLVDAY Iuvenal* (1673) 189 Wife, children, and themselves they do distress, They'd tire the soother Cossus.

2. One who or that which soothes, calms, comforts, etc.

1780 S. J. PRATT *Emilia Corbett* (ed. 4) III. 137 Dear friend—author of many a comfort—soother of many a care. 1811 *MRS. O'NE in A. J. C. Hare Curneys of Earham* (1891) i. 239 Thou goest, sweet soother, euery wound to heal. 1824 *SCOTT Ess. on Romance* Misc. Wks. 1870 VI. 164 The professional poet...becomes the companion and soother only of idle and convivial hours. 1865 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* vii. 191 Finding in Him the hero of your proud romance, and the soother of your indolence.

3. A soothing thing or influence.

In recent use *spec.*, an artificial tear, ring, etc., given to a baby to suck in order to quiet it.

1794 R. J. SULLIVAN *Vieu Nat.* I. 19 The warm...affections are in every instance the soothers of melancholy. 1803 *JANE PORTER Thaddeus* (1826) III. xv. 326 Those gentle amiabilities which are the soothers and sweeteners of life. 1841 *LVTTON Nt. & Morn.* i. vi, A pipe is a great soother.

Soother, *v. Ir.* Also soodher. [*f.* SOOTHE *v.*]

trans. To blandish, cajole, flatter, etc. 1842 *LOVER Handy Andy*, 'How can you help it?' 'I'll soother him' [sc. a horse]. 1896 F. MATHEW *Wood of Brambles* 183 If they are wantin' to soother you.

Soothfast (*sūþfast*), *a.* and *adv.* Now arch. [*OE. sōð-, sōþfast*: see SOOTH *sb.* and FAST *a.*]

Except in Sc. legal use, the word appears to have been obsolete from the beginning of the 17th cent. until its revival by Scott.

A. *adj.* 1. Of persons: Speaking or adhering to the truth; veracious, truthful; true, faithful, loyal.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxxv. 15 Swide midheort & sōðfest. a 900 *CNEWEOLF Crist* 302 Eac we þæt gefrignon, þæt gefyrn bi þe sōðfest sæde sum wōðbora. 971 *BLICK Hom.* 187 þes man is sōðfest & sōþgegnede. c 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. D.) an. 1065, Her Eadward cing...sende sōðfeste sanle to Kriete. 1124 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1124, Fela sōðfeste men sædon þæt þær wæron maneg, gespilde, c 1205 *LAV.* 6535 He was swide sōðfest [sc. sōðfast] and swide wel ðeowed. a 1300 *CURSOR M.* 10199 We neuer...nan tholmider in chastite...Ne nan soth-faster þan was he. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 135 Whar-for ik man...Suld...know...How rightes God es, and how sothfast. c 1400 *MAUNVEY (Roxb.)* xv. 69 3e schuld...be symple, meke and sothfast. c 1440 *Proup. Parv.* 465/2 Sothfast mann or womann, *verac.* 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxv. 43 Quhill I hard tell me how sustatist wy, Fle wad a ne abbot vp in to the sky. 1577 *Test. 12 Patriarch* (1604) 102 Love ye one another with soothfast heart. 1581 *MARBECK Bk. of Notes* 1109 Christ...is called true or soothfast, because he only teacheth vs true, certeine, & infallible things. 1612 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Mrs. Sacrifice* Wks. (Grosart) II. 362, I...weepe for what I want; that is, thy Grace, and Loue. Then, as thou art still soothfast, grant them me. 1816 *SCOTT Antig.* xxv, Edie was ken'd to me...for a true, loyal, and soothfast man. 1857 *EMERSON Poems* 79 Here am I, here will I abide Forever to myself sooth-fast.

absol. c 825 *Lorica Prayer* in *O. E. Texts* 174 Dec alle sōðfeste fore-ðingiað. a 1425 *CURSOR M.* 17459 (Trin.), And sōðfaste whenne fals is fled Holdeþ forþ his owne stēd. 1876 *MORRIS Sigurd* i. 29 Thou shalt know indeed...why the liar gains in a day what the soothfast strives for late.

† b. Const. *in* or *of* (word, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secreti, Gov. Lordsh.* 103 þat he be sothfast of wordes. 1422 *Ibid.* *Prin. Prin.* 211 He sholde bene Sothefaste in worde and dedd. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) Bj, Abandon all affray, be soothfast in your sawes. 1577 *St. Aug. Manual* (Longman) 70, I know...that he [God] is Soothfast of promise.

2. In accordance or conformity with the truth; true, veracious; † just, equitable.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John v. 30 Dom min sōðfast is. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Thorpe) lxviii. 28 Hf on þin sōðfast weorc [L. in *justitiam tuam*] syþhan ne gangan. c 1205 *LAV.* 60 Nu hidded Lajamon alene wodele mon...þat he peos sōðfeste word segge to sumne. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* i. 3 Than suld stors that sustatist wer...Have doublit plesance in hering. c 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton, 1493) iv. xxiii. 82 Shewynge by quyk reson that they seynge is sad and sothfast. 1481 *in Eng. Misc.* (Surtees) 39 In default of soothfast knowledge. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneid* vi. l. 174 Scho was constrictit to schaw all sustatist thingis. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* (1562) B hj, It was a soothfast sentence long ago That hastie men shal neuer lacke much woe. 1567 *TURBEV. Epit.*, etc. 57 h, Thus many years were spent with good

and soothfast life. 1818 *SCOTT Br. Lammi* xxii, Soothfast tidings had assured him that this nobleman was...to honour his castle at one in the afternoon. 1829 A. CUNNINGHAM *Magic Bridle, Anniv.* 136 I'll tell a tale. List, ye who glory In truth, and love a soothfast story.

b. Of an oath or evidence. Chiefly *Sc.*

a 1300 *CURSOR M.* 6848 Bi fals godds sner yee nan, Athes noipier sothfast ue nan. 1481 *Certificate* in *Eng. Misc.* (Surtees) 39 It is meritable to bere wittenes and sustatist record in any cause. 1502 *Mackintosh Mummings* (1903) 8 Meritable it is to heir lill and sustatist witnessing to the merite. 1501 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* i. 198 To heir leill and sustatist witnessing in sa fer as thai knaw or shalbe sperit at thame. 1666 *Proclamation* in *Wodrow Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* (1830) II. 6 To bear leel and soothfast witnessing, in so far as they know, or shall be spiered at there. 1732 J. LOUTHAN *Form of Process* (1732) 42 [as in prec.]. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xv, Why do not you step forward, and bear leal and soothfast evidence in her behalf?

† c. Reliable, certain, sure. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxxii. 383 Þen schaltou haue sōðfast knowing, To knowe þi lord in whom is al. a 1400 *Hylton Scala Per.* ii. xlii. (W. de W. 1494), This is a sykter felynge & a sothfast. 1593 *LODGE Compt. Elitred* 1 2 h, So wiser heads that knew the scourge of warre, Sought sooth-fast meanes to mitigate the iarre.

† 3. Truly or actually that which the name implies; true, real, veritable, very. Said esp. of God or of the persons of the Trinity. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Anr. R.* 26 Almihti God, Feder, & Sune, & sōðfest Holī Gost. c 1250 in *O. E. Misc.* 27 Be þæt bi offrede gold, þæt is cuenaeable yefste to kinge, seaweade þæt he was sothfast kink. c 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 856 For als he es, þai sall him se þan, Sothfast God, and sothfast man. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* v. 25 She that was sothfast crophe, and moore, Of al his lust or joyes here tofore. c 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 47 In þe soothfast sunne closid it was. 1456 *Sir G. HAVE Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 22 Mony was in that tyme callit papis, and was nocht sothfast. c 1470 *Gol. & Gau.* 1045, I swere he sothfast God, that settis al on sevin!

† b. Of qualities, etc. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 57 Mid al þis haue þu charite, and sōðfeste leafe and trowde lef. c 1200 *ORMIN* 1572 Fort sōðfast lue bærneþ 233. *Ibid.* 2659 Patt wass wiss sōðfast metleþ 3c. 1377 *LANGF. P. Pl.* B. xul 217 Sobrete, and symple speche and sothfaste byleue.

B. *adv.* Soothfastly.

a 1300 *CURSOR M.* 2236 All þe flexs þat was o þe man Sothfast sal he raised þan. c 1375 *Ibid.* 2661 (Fair), Þe xv. point hit is þe laste þat þi shrift be made sōðfast. 1867 *EMERSON May-Day* 26, I care not if the poms you show Be what they soothfast appear.

Soothfastly, *adv.* Now arch. [*f.* prec.] In a soothfast manner; truthfully, truly, veritably, etc.

a 890 *Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 452 1c...wille þæt hio sion sōðfæstlic...geþrymmed me & minum erfewardum. c 1200 *ORMIN* 2995 Fort uss biþþr understantend wel & sōðfastlike trowwenn, Patt [etc.]. a 1300 *CURSOR M.* 9746, I sal on me, O thral tak clefting sothfastli. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* x. 6 He nay demes sothfastli of þaire consiens. a 1400 *Hylton Scala Per.* i. lxviii. (W. de W. 1494), He that is perflytly and sothfastly meke. 1456 *Sir G. HAVE Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 26 The expositioun of the visioun was sothfastly approvrit. c 1500 *Lancelot* 1397 Sothfastly I will sours ordynans in euery thing fulfyll. a 1555 *Philop. Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 423 Whiles sothfastly they do confess Christ to be the saviour. 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* xxiii, But, if I were to come, wad ye really and soothfastly pay me the siller?

Soothfastness. Now arch. [*f.* SOOTHFAST *a.* + *-NESS*.]

1. The fact, condition, or quality of being soothfast in various senses; truth; truthfulness or veracity. † *In soothfastness*, in sooth.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* v. 10 Nis in muðe heara sōðfestnis. c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. § 1 Peah bið simle com þære sōðfestnesse send on þære sawle wunigende. 971 *BLICK Hom.* 17 Drihten sylfa cwæþ, 'Ic com weg sōðfestnesse'. c 1200 *ORMIN* 12920 And tiss iss sōðfastnesse hord Patt all mannkinn biþþ seken. a 1300 *CURSOR M.* 2339 Al I lued he sothfastnes and right. c 1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's T.* 740 But now know I in verray sothfastnesse, That in gret lordschip...Ther is gret servitude. c 1412 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 1199 Salamon yafe counseille, men shulden prey Twi thynges unto God, in sothfastnesse. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 393/1 Sende thou in to us, the ghost of sothfastnesse. c 1557 *PARKER Ps. K ij*, For as the Lorde is just in worde, so loveth he sothfastnes. 1590 *LODGE Euphues Gold. Leg.* K 3 h, These...are of power no more, Where beaute leasse to wit and sothfastnesse. 1607 *WALKINGTON Opt. Glass* 141 True and full of sothfastnesse. 1881 *ROSSETTI Ball. & Sonn.* 121 For here sit I...In full surrender and sothfastnesse.

2. With the. Also const. of (a person, state, ment, etc.).

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. § 6 Ne fo we no...on ða hispel for ðara leasena spella lufan, ac forðæmde we woldon mid gebecnan þa sōðfastnesse. 971 *BLICK Hom.* 55 Se mon se þa sōðfastnesse mid his muð sprech. c 1055 *Byrthferth's Handboke* in *Anglia* VIII. 335 Æfter þære sōðfastnesse þe þa iudeisce witan beoldon. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 De-kinges...sōðfestnesse istahaleð þes folkes stere. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* l. The fyrst plesance is the carping, And the tohir the sothfastnes, That schawys the thing icht as it wes. c 1386 *CHAUCER Melib.* 7209 To telle yow the sothfastnesse of thinges. c 1440 *Registr. Aberdeen.* (Maitl. Cl.) l. 249 þe bishcap, askis þat he be distreignyt to schawe his charter for þe sothfastnes to be knawin. 1535 *STEWART Charter. Scot.* II. 558 The sothfastnes thairfor icht one was schawin. 1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* ii. 6 The sothfastnesse of the Prophecie was shewed there by the ceremony of solemne consecration. 1830 *CHAMBERS Life Jas. I.* II. x. 278 The question seemed to hinge on the sothfastness of a chamber maid.

3. Personified.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* C. 409 Schieren eac ða

hwæt iō soðfæstnes durb hie selfe cwæð. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 9545 þe first o þam was cald merca, þe toþer was hatter soðfastnes. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xvi. 186 þe secounde of þat sīre is soðfastnesse, *filius*. c 1400 *Love Bonavent. Mirr.* (1908) 17 This douȝter soðfastnesse seith that sche perisseth.

Soothful (sū'fūl), *a.* *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 4 sothful, zopul; 9 *Sc.* soothfow. [*f.* *SOOTH a.* + *FUL*.] True; truthful; veracious.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 498 In sothful gospel of god almyt. 1587 *FLEMING Contn. Holiness* III. 1339/1 Gods heavenly grace, and soothful skill reviving Antwerpe newe. 1813 *SCOTT Triumf.* III. xxxiii. Nay, soothful bards have said [etc.]. 1825 *JAMIESON Suppl.* A soothfow servant, one who is not an eye-servant. *Lothian*.

Hence † **soothfully** *adv.*, truly, really. *Obs.*—
1340 *Ayenb.* 133 Al þet he hedde...he yaf uor þet he was zopulliche poure.

Soothful (sū'fūl), *a.* [*f.* *SOOTHE v.* Cf. *SOOTH a.* 4.] Soothing; restful.

1886 *J. ASHBY-STERRY Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 163 Sweet are the zephyrs, bay-scented and soothful. 1896 — *Tale Thames* iv. (1903) 28 A picture...agreeable to the eye and soothful to the mind. *Ibid.* 36 There was an indescribably soothful feeling about the place.

Soothing (sū'ðin), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* *SOOTHE v.*] The action of the verb, in various senses.

a 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xlix. 183 For ȝif þou woldest hit putte to soþing þat he seyde ouer niȝt vpon þe mornynge. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1495 Thus sothly with sothyn he set hom a cas, What fortune might falle. a 1592 *GREENE Jas. IV.* 1133 Whil't cloking craft with soothyn climbis so high. 1607 *HURDON Wks.* I. 430 Secret soothing and flattering of the heart. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* II. xxx. 184 The soothing of the people in their unreasonable, or irremediable grievances. 1702 *ROWE Tamerl.* I. i. Away, Deceiver; I will not hear thy Soothing. 1813 *SCOTT Rokeby* iv. x. 'Twas long ere soothing might prevail Upon the child to end the tale. 1847 *HELPS Friends in C.* I. iii. 40 This [trouble] appears...unworthy of having any remedy, or soothing, thought out for it.

b. *pl.* (In first quot. = soothsayings.)
1582 *STANVHURST Æneis* III. (Arb.) 78 Gods, quod he, this messagge turne you to a prosperous omen. Cancel these menacing soothings, these godlye reseruing. 1601 *DENT Pathw. Heaven* 372 Whether it hee more meet that I should heleeue the Scriptures, or your soothings Iudge you. 1745 *W. THOMPSON Sickness* v. 135 Ideal sounds soft-waioned on the Zephyr's fancy'd wing, Steal tuneful soothings on the easy ear. 1797 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Italian* xxv. The soothings of sympathy and the delicate arts of benevolence.

Soothing (sū'ðin), *pl. a.* [*f.* as *prec.*]

†1. Flattering, blandishing; specious, plausible.
1599 *SHAKS.* etc. *Past. Pilgr.* i. O, love's best habit is a soothing tongue. 1603 *DANIEL Lady Anne Clifford* 76 The tongues of praise, And troops of soothing people, that collaud All that we doe. 1644 *MILTON Bucer on Div. Wks.* 1851 IV. 338 Under a false and soothing title of Marriage. 1671 — *P. R.* II. u. 6 At length collecting all his Serpent wiles, [He] With soothing words renew'd, him thus accosts.
2. That soothes, calms, quietens, etc.; pacifying, mollifying.

1746 *FRANCIS tr. Horace, Epist.* I. i. 49 The Power of Words, and soothing Sounds appease The raging Pain. 1766 *FORDEY Seren.* *Yng. Wm.* (1767) II. xiii. 249 From an agreeable young woman...it is incredibly soothing. 1801 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* vi. ix. Lull'd by the soothing and incessant sound, The flow of many waters. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. i. 92 Had the King been wise, he would have pursued a cautious and soothing policy towards Scotland. 1872 *BLACK ADV. Phaeton* xii. 160 The soothing influences of dinner had departed.

b. *spec.* Of medical applications, drugs, etc.
1865 *ALBUTT's Syst. Med.* I. 422 Infants who are being drugged by unscrupulous nurses with 'soothing syrups' or other opiates. 1899 *Ibid.* VIII. 597 The affection disappears in a few weeks under an iron tonic and a soothing application.

Soothingly, *adv.* [*f.* *prec.* + *LY*.] In a soothing (†plausible, or flattering) manner; so as to soothe, quieten, tranquillize, etc.

1612 *SHELTON Quix.* I. 386 Herewithall Anselmo rested the most soothingly and contentedly deceived, that could be found in the world. 1648 *HEXHAM II. Smuckelich*, Flatteringly, Soothingly. 1794 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* xxxi. So soothingly beautiful was the scene around her [etc.]. 1817 *SHELLEY Rev. Islam* I. lviii. 4 An eye of blue Looked into mine, like moonlight, soothingly. 1832 *LYTTON Eugene A. I.* vi. 'You do not suffer bodily pain, I trust,' asked Walter, soothingly. 1880 *RUSKIN Fors. Clav.* lxxxviii. 108 What vexed...me, or returned soothingly to my memory.

Soothingness, *rare.* [*f.* as *prec.* + *-NESS*.] The quality or character of being soothing; a soothing property or feature.

1818 *COLERIDGE Lett.* (1895) II. 692 She is goodnatured, lively, innocent, but without a soothingness, or something I do not know what that is tender. 1876 *LOWELL Among my Dks.* Ser. II. 179 In all this there is soothingness indeed, but no slumberous monotony.

Soothless, *a. rare*—1. [*f.* *SOOTH sb.* + *-LESS*.] Untruthful; false.

1801 *CAMPBELL Lachiel's Warn.* 78 Down, soothless insulter I I trust not the tale.

† **Soothly**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*f.* *SOOTH a.* + *LY*.] Soothful; truthful; true, real, etc.

c 888 *K. ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxviii. § 5 Ne þincð me næfre nanwuhð swa soðlice swa me þincað þine spell. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13443 Bto iohn was sothlixt in saus. a 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xlv. 2 Soðeli sawes I wol ȝou telle Of genyil Ihesu. 1777 *MICKLE Syr Martyn* I. xlv. Dear was the kindlie love which Kathrin bore This crooked Ronion, for in soothly guise She was ber genist and her counsellor.

Soothly (sū'pli), *adv.* (and *conj.*). Now *arch.* [*f.* *SOOTH a.* + *LY*.] 2.]

1. In or with sooth or truth; truly, verily; as a matter of fact; assuredly, certainly, really; indeed. Freq. in OE. and ME.; from c 1450 to c 1600 chiefly *Sc.* Very rare in the 17th and 18th centuries.

a. c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lvii. 2. *f.* if soðlice [L. *vere*]...reh-wisnesse sprecað. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xv. 39 Soðlice monn ðes sunu godes was. 971 *Büchl. Hom.* 59 Swyþe soþlice we magon ȝehencan þæt hit bið deapes ylding. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 Soðliche me þunched...þet al þas wrake is icumen ouer alle peode. c 1200 *OMNIB.* 6445 ȳer was sene þat ȝho was Soþliche Godes; moderr. c 1275 *Sinners Beware* 175 in O. E. *Misc.*, Soþliche betere heom were, ȳt heo ibore nere. c 1300 *Havelok* 276 Soþlike, in a litel [] þrawe, Al Engeland of him stod awe. 1340 *Ayeb.* 74 Vor huo hier him demþ zopliche, him ne worþ uon hede to by uorlore. 1393 in *Collectanea Topogr.* (1856) III. 256 We...were confettes sotheliche in dede sesyd in the Manere of Slatone. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lysf. Manhode* I. lxxvi. (1863) 45 Sotheliche litel the wolden preysen my seyinge. 1590 *SPENSER P. Q.* III. ii. 14 Ne soothlich it is easie for to read, Where now on earth, or how he may be found.

β. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2552 Our laured steuen Sothli till him spak in sueuen. c 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* 364 She wiste sothely he was forthe vnto his shippes agoon. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) vii. 27 Sothely it is noȝt likly þat ȳi scold he graues. c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* I. xi. 53 Sotheli if eny man vnknowith, he schal be vnknowun. 1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburge* 177 Secular pretes expelled sothely were From diuers monasteries. 1596 *SPENSER P. Q.* v. x. 8 For soothly he was one of matchlesse might. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* vi. 20 And soothly so you meant. 1721 *RAMSAY To R. H. B.* iii. It soothly shaws them that can spare A rowth to spend. 1826 *Hood Irish Schoolm.* xxvii. So soothly kind is Erin to her own! 1850 *BLACKIE Æschylus* II. 186 Soothly a worthy deed, a pleasant tale For future years to tell! 1881 *SWINBURNE Mary Stuart* iv. iii. I would know soothly if your mind be changed.

γ. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* vi. 32 Quhen the Gallowais vist sothly, That he wes with a few menȝhe. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1962 Suthly þou knawes, And wete þou wele [etc.]. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* viii. 877 Yle may nocht wyn ws sutillie, thocht ye bid. c 1550 *Rolland Crt. Venus* ProL. 13 The thrid clepit is Colerike suthlie. 1588 *A. KING tr. Canisius Catech.* 105 Kulik office suthlie can na maner of vays appertene to wemen.

b. With say, tell, etc.
a 1000 *Elene* 317 (Gr.), Weras...þa me soðlice seggan cunnon. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 108 Leorne hit ȝeorne of him þet to hit kunne, ant muwe soðliche siggen. c 1275 *LAY.* 26210 Ne may no man mud mouþe soþliche segge of haluendeal þan folke. 13... *Cursor M.* 2398 (Gott.), I can noȝt say þe sothlier. c 1340 *HAMPOLE P. Const.* 6175 Suthly I say yhou, swa yhe wrought. c 1385 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 341 Wban that oon was deed, sothly to telle, His felawe wente and sought him doun in helle. 1426 *AUDELAY l'œms* 19 Thus sayth Marke sothely. c 1480 *HENRYSON Reas. Death & Man* 18 They call me deid, Suthly I the declair. 1564 *LADY A. BACON tr. Jewel's Apol.* v. i. § 3 Sothly to saie, no man...woulde thiike the Jewes lawes...to be newe. 1582 *STANVHURST Æneis* II. (Arb.) 46 King: mi faith I plight heere, to relate these verities sothlye. 1619 *H. HUTTON Follie's Anat.* (Percy Soc.) 3 Of this same point I cannot soothly say. a 1656 *HALES Gold. Rem.* (1673) 48 He was fain...to crave aid of his Equivocating Sophistry, and soothly to tell them, I have seen your face as the face of God. 1805 *SCOTT Last Minstrel* II. i. Then...home returning, soothly swear Was never scene so sad and fair! 1871 *ROSSETTI Poems, Love's Nocturn* viii, Master, is it soothly said That [etc.]?

†2. Used to render *L. autem, enim, ergo*, etc. *Obs.* c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* II. 6 Ic soðlice, c 825 *et*...eam cnyng. c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. i. 10 Ioseph soðlice hire wer...ne walde [etc.]. a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* (1889) 2, anne soþlice [L. *tunc enim*] maun fulfremed ys. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxvi. 35 Lauerd soth-like noȝt lete sal he Him in his hende to be. 1382 *WYCLIF Matt.* xii. 15 Sothely Ihesus wityngne, wente awey thennes. c 1460 *Eng. Reg. Oseney Abbey* (1907) 83 To þe which sothly entente þe forsaide Executours stryffe, saying [etc.].

Soothment, *rare*—1. [*f.* *SOOTHE v.*] A soothing influence.

1900 *Academy* 28 Apr. 362/1 Oh, the placidity, the soft soul-soothment of living in the country!

† **Soothness**, *Obs.* [*f.* *SOOTH a.* + *-NESS*.]

1. The fact, quality, or condition of being true (in various senses); truth or verity; fidelity, faithfulness; reality, fact: a. Without article.

c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 365 in O. E. *Misc.*, Po seyde pilates him to, hwat is soþnesse. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 983 Vor me mai þe soþnesse of þe moder þan of þe fader iwite. 1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) I. 71 Fame þat is false...falliþ out of mynde, oer is despreud by soþnesse i knowe. c 1440 *Eng. Cong. Ireland* 102 He was...of mych speche, & lyel soþnesse. 1530 *PALSER.* 273/1 Sothenesse, *veritē*. 1587 *GOLING De Mornay* iv. (1592) 43 Verely the moxt in effect that we can knowe concerning his being...whether we terme it Sothnesse, or Wisedome, or Godhead...it cannot fit him.

personif. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* II. 163 Soþnesse sauh hem wel and seide bote luyte.

b. In soothness, in truth, reality, etc.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Sec. Nun's T.* 261 Sayst thou thus to me In soþenes, or in drem I herke this? c 1400 *Apoll. Loll.* 27 Wan he is þus iugid & rettid of men, þow he be not so in soþnes. 1412-20 *LYOC. Chron.* *Troy* I. 330 For in soþnesse of al þer was noon That Iyue myȝt by that fatal lawe.

2. With the. The truth.

1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 7236 Hii wepe & made deol ynou vor hii seye þe soþnesse. 1340 *Ayrb.* 41 Hede þe zopne-se of þe bing þe me wyle zelle. c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* I. pr. vi. (1868) 26 Ne neuer nas ȝit day þat myȝte putte me oure of þe soþnesse of þat sentence.

† **Soothsaid**, *pl. a. Obs.*—1. [*f.* *SOOTHSAY v.*] Prophesied, prognosticated.

1582 *STANVHURST Æneis* I. (Arb.) 18 But this her hole meaning a soothsayd mysterie letted That from these Troians should branch a lineal of-pring.

† **Soothsaw**, *Obs.* Also sooth saw. Forms: 1 soðsagu, -sage, 2 soð-, 3 soþ-, sothsaȝe, 4 soþsagh, 5 sothsaugh; 3-4 soþ-, 4 soth-, 4-5 sothesawe, 6 sothsaw; 4 soþ-, 5 soothsawe, 6 -saw. [*OE.* *sōðsagu*: see *SOOTH a.* and *SAW sb.* 2. In later use sometimes not a comb., but a simple collocation of adj. and sb.]

1. The or an act of speaking the truth; (one's) truthfulness, truth.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. Int. 7/2 Soðspell *vel* soðsaga [= *historia*]. a 1023 *WULFSTAN Hom.* x. (1883) 74 On manna gehwylces mode and muðe soðsagu stande. c 1380 *WYCLIF Treat. Sel. Wks.* III. 6 Aȝein hem þat in blindenes of malice pursuen me for my soþsawe. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6125 Though that thou shuldist for the sothe-sawe Ben al to heien and to drawe. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlv. 175 (Harl. MS.), My felowe for his sothe sawe, hathe loste his lyf. c 1483 *CANTON Epil. Chaucer's H. Fame* d v, This noble man Geseirey Chaucer fynnyssyd at the sayd conclusion of the metyng of lesyng and sothsawe.

2. A true saying, statement, or account; a truth, a. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1038 Hit was iscid in olde lase, An ȝet ilast þilke soþsage [etc.]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8917 For þe loue o þis soth-sagh. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* xi. 16 Al þe soþ sawes þat Salomon seide euere. c 1384 *CHAUCER l. Fame* 289 A lesyng & a sad soth-sawe. c 1430 *Wycliffe Bible* Pref. Ep. ix, For it is an old soth-sawe, to the avarouse man as wel lackith the good that he hath, as that he hath not.

β. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 14 Ut of latin þis song is dragen on englis speche, on soðe saȝen. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2298 Sey me þe soþe sawe: How mykel Iouetou me wyþ wyll? c 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* 676 Thou shalt here...moo tydynges, Bothe sothe sawes and leysynges. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 17, I...gyve the absolution For thy soth saws; stande up, Jack-daw! c 1530 *Hickscorne* (1905) 129, I came...to preach and teach of God's soth saws Ayenst vice.

Soothsay (sū'psa), *sb.* Forms: 6 sothsay, 6-7 sothsaȝe, 6, 9 soothsay, 6 -saȝe. [*Back-formation from SOOTHSAYER or SOOTHISAYING vbl. sb.*: cf. *prec.* Also written as two words and occas. with hyphen.]

†1. A true or wise saying; a proverb, saw. *Obs.*—1
1549 *LATIMER Ser. Sermon, bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 97 An old soth say, but though the sayinge be none of the newist I feare me yet is it one of the truest.

2. A prediction, prognostication, or prophecy; an omen or portent.

1582 *STANVHURST Æneis* iv. (Arb.) 66 O the superstitions of beldam trumperey soth say. 1590 *SPENSER P. Q.* II. ix. 51 Shewes, visions, sooth-sayes, and prophesies. 1634 *Sir T. HENBERT Trav.* 219 Those foretelling Soothsayers...which without question were knowne unto this Madoc. 1641 *BRIGHTMAN l'redit.* 2 Merlin...whose South-saies (for so they called them in old time) have proved true even to these latter dayes. 1870 *ROSSETTI Poems, House of Life* vii, They told me she was sad that day, (Though wherefore tell what love's soothsay, Sooner than they, did register!)

b. Without article. (Good) omen; soothsaying, prognostication, *rare.*

1590 *SPENSER P. Q.* III. viii. 50 Aye me...the signes be sad, And but God turne the same to good soothsay, That Ladies safetie is sore to be drad. 1831 *tr. Tieck's Old Man of Blomtain*, etc. 246 Do not you seem to know everything, or else to have learnt it by soothsay?

Soothsay, *v. rare.* Also 7 sothsaȝe. [*Back-formation from SOOTHSAYER or SOOTHISAYING vbl. sb.* Cf. *OE.* *sōðseġan* to say or speak truly.] *intr.* To make predictions, to foretell future events; to predict, prophesy. Also with *it*.

1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 52 Go you wilde Bedfellow, you cannot Soothsay. 1621 *COTGR., Diviner*, to divine, presage, soothsay *it*. 1652 *GAULE Magastrom*, 226 Wherefore suffumigations are wont to be used to them that are about to soothsay, for to affect their fancy. 1736 *AINSWORTH Lat. Dict.* II, *Vero*...to soothsay, as wisards, and wise women do. 1850 *BLACKIE Æschylus* II. 160 Even he soothsaying sings that the Argive camp holds midnight council to attack the city. 1877 *Daily News* 19 Oct. 6/3 The next fortnight may therefore be pregnant with news, good or evil to the Turkish cause—who will soothsay?

Soothsayer (sū'psaɪə). Forms: a. 4 zop zigge, sothsagger, 4 sob-, sothcyere, -seiere, 5 -seyer, 5-6 -sayer, 6 sothe-, soyth-sayer, 6 soothsailer, 7- soothsayer. β. 6 sothseiyer, 6-7 sothsaier, 6-8 -sayer. [*f.* *SOOTH sb.* or *a.* + *SAYER sb.*]

†1. One who speaks the truth; a truthful or veracious person. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayeb.* 256 Senekes zayþ þet þer ne hacket to greate lhorðes bote ziggeres. Vor bi habbeþ lyȝeres and viatours to greate cheape and weave zop ziggeres. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 164 The Sothseiere who was lief, which wolde noȝt be the trouble spare. c 1400 in *Herrig Archiv* CIV. 306 Better is chiding of a soþ-seiere þen deceyving of a loysyngere. 1642 *MILTON Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 306 In that which follows, he does not play the Soothsayer but the diabolical slanderer of prayers.

2. One who claims or pretends to the power of foretelling future events; a predictor, prognosticator.

a. 1381 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 113/1 Johannes Say, Soth-seggere. 14... *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in *Wt. Wulker* 595 *Mastratmaticus*, a sothseyer. c 1491 *Chast. Goddess Chyld.* 53 Some shew prophecie in the spyrite of deuil as ben this men and wymen whiche men calle dyynours or sothsayers. 1535 *COVERDALE Isaiak* viii. 19 Yf they saye vnto you: aske

morn a sop of [v. in] wyn. — *Merch. T.* 631 Thanne he taketh a sop in fyne claree. *a 1450 Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 28 She made every day dresse... for hem dishes with soppes of mylke. *c 1491 Chast. Goddess Chyld.* 13 Hit is nede that he take a soppe in ale or in wine before mete. *c 1530 Ld. Berners Arth. Lyr. Bryt.* (1814) 363 Suche as wold, toke a sop in wine. *a 1533 — Huon* xiv. 38 They toke a soppe of wyne. *1605 Sylvestre Du Bartas* II. iii. 111. *Lav. 809* Preferring far, Red-Herrings, Rashers, and (some) sops in Tar. *1832 W. Stephenson Gateshead Local Poems* 95 When at the fire they're roasting, We're all to have sops in the grease.

d. Sop in the pan, a piece of bread soaked in the dripping from roasting meat. Also *fig.*

1621 Fletcher Pilgrim III. vi. You shall have no more sops i' th' pan else, nor no Porridge. *1786 Mrs. A. M. Bennett Juvenile Indicer.* I. 61 A plate of toast and grease, vulgarly called sop in the pan. *1814 Scott Waverley* xxv. This be considered as a mere sop in the pan to stay the appetite of Edward's curiosity.

e. A dish composed of soaked bread.

1845 Youatt Dog II. 36 Milk at first, and afterwards milk and sop alternately, may be used. *1892 P. H. Emerson Son of Feis* xxii. 331 'What are you going to ha' for breakfast this morning?' mother ax him. 'A basin of sop.'

2. trans. and fig. †a. Used to denote something of small value. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. P. Pl. B. xii. 124 [He] hath sette alle sciences at a soppe saue loue one. *1526 Skelton Magnyf.* 2261 Tushe, these maters that ye moue are but soppys in ale.

†b. Used of persons in respect of some pervading quality or property. *Obs.*

c 1480 Henryson Test. Cress. 407 O sop of sorrow, sonken into cair! O Catuie Creisid! *c 1550 Kolland Cr. Venus* II. 104 Thair was the sop of science, I suppos: Thair was the flour of fairheid [etc.]. *1605 Shaks. Lear* II. ii. 35 For though it be night, yet the Moone shines, Ile make a sop oth' Moonshine of you.

c. A dull or foolish fellow; a milksop.

a 1625 Fletcher & Mass. Elder Brother IV. i. Ye have no more spirit than three sleepy sops. *1859 Slang Dict.* 58 Sop, a soft or foolish man.

d. A person or thing thoroughly soaked or steeped in some way.

1594 Shaks. Rich. III. t. iv. 162 Throw him into the Malmesey-Butte in the next room. O excellent device; and make a sop of him. *1606 — Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 123 The bounded Waters Should... make a soppe of all this solid Globe. *1768-74 Tucker Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 361 Away he goes to make... a sop in the briny broth of Ocean.

e. Something given to appease or pacify the recipient; a bribe.

An allusion to the sop given to Cerberus by Æneas: see CERBERUS.

c 1665 Howard Committee IV. i. Do you want some Fees? Ile perish in a dungeon before Ile consume with throwing Sops to such Curs. *1725 Swift Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 576, I had lately a letter without a name, telling me that I have got a sop to hold my tongue. *1845 Bright Sp. Ire.* 26 Apr. (1876) 150 This bill... is a sop given to the priests. *1873 Spencer Stud. Sociol.* xi. 288, I do not want these sops and gratuities. *1894 Times* (weekly ed.) 31 Aug. 691/3 This lavish expenditure... is intended as a sop to the disaffected.

3. A tuft of wet green grass amongst hay.

1641 Best Farm. Bks. (Surtees) 33 The many greene soppes that are in it will be a meane to make it... moule in the cocke. *a 1743 Relfe Misc. Poems* (1747) 13 A finer bay-day seer was never seen. The greenish sops already lulk less green. *1828 — in dial. glossaries* (Cumbld., Yks., Lancs., etc.). *1863 Mrs. Toocoo Spec. Yorksh. Dial.* (MS.), The hay is oot in very good order; there are sops in it.

4. A copious collection or accumulation of some liquid; soppy or soaked state or condition.

1700 Reector's Bk. Clayworth (1910) 132 Jan. 20th, a great sop of wett on y^e ground. *1856 Hawthorne Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 38 A great pool and sop of blood.

b. A thorough wetting or soaking.

1729 Dulcinead 5 One rainy Day t' avoid a Sop, In Church young J—s his Head did pop.

5. In the names of certain fruits: (see SOUB-, SUGAR-, and SWEET-SOP). Also attrib.

c 1711 Petiver Gazophyl. VII. lxii. It grows oo a sort of Jack or Sop Tree call'd to Luzone Rhymay.

6. A sopper or dipper. rare⁻¹.

1756 Morse Amer. Geogr. I. 231 The English word that conveys the proper meaning of Tunkers is Sops or Dippers. **Sop, sb.²** Now only *north. dial.* Also 5 sope, 5-6 soppe. [perh. a. ON. *sopp-r* ball.]

†1. A compact body, troop, or company, esp. of fighting men. Obs.

1375 Barbour Bruce III. 47 Samyn in-till a sop held thai. *Ibid.* VII. 567 Sa did thai all... Syne in a sop assemblit ar. *1400 Morté Arth.* 1493 Sudany lo a soppie they sette in att ones. *c 1420 Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) ii. After... he put hem in herdes and in soppes with be rascalle. *c 1450 Merlin* XIV. 218 Than thei lepe to horse, and gedered to-geder on a soppie. *1513 Douglas Æneid* v. vii. 31 Quhar zondir sop of men thikkis in a rout.

2. †a. A cloud of mist or smoke. Obs.

1513 Douglas Æneid I. vi. 176 Venus with ane sop of mist bath tway. And with ane dirk clud cloist round about. *Ibid.* v. xii. 5 Thai... gan behald The fyre sparkis wp fleanth thik fald in a blak sop of reik.

b. dial. (See quot. 1828.)

1828 Carr Craven Gloss. Sops, small, detached clouds hanging on the sides of a mountain, which progosticate rain. *1866 Mrs. Lynn Linton Lizzie Lorton* I. xii. 3. A lump or mass of blacklead in the ground.

1794 Hutchinson Hist. Cumb. II. 220 [Blacklead] is sometimes found in sops or floats, in a body without branches. *1855 Ht. Martineau Eng. Lakes* 155 'Nests' or 'sops' or 'bellies' of black lead are found in the greenstone.

† Sop, sb.³ Sr. Obs. [Cf. MDu. and WFr. *sop*, WFlam. *sop*.] Sap.

1513 Douglas Æneid IV. ix. 85 Springand herbis... War socht, and with brasin hukis cuttit sone, To get ther mylky sop and vennom blak. *1595 Duncan App. Etym.* (E.D.S.), *Vlgo*, the natural sop.

Sop (spp), v. Also 6 soppy, soppe. [OE. *soppian*, f. *sopp* Sop sb.¹ Cf. WFr. *soppe*, MDu. and Du. *soppen* (WFlam. *soppene*) in sense 1; also WFlam. *soppen*, Da. dial. *soppe*, in sense 2 a.]

1. trans. To dip, soak, or steep (bread, etc.) in some liquid. Also *absol.*

c 1000 Sax. Leechd. II. 228 Ænimen blaf, zeseoð on gate meolce, soppige on superne.

a 1529 Skelton E. Kynnyng 558 This ale, sayde she, is noppie, Let vs syppe and soppy, And not spyll a droppe. *1570 Levins Manu.* 169/20 To soppe, offam intingere. *1597 A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 281/2 We must first let him suppe in a soft dressed egge, or a morsell of breade sopped in wyne. *1610 G. Fletcher Christ's Vict.* II. xi. His cheekes as snowie apples, sop't in wine, Had ther red roses quencht with lilies white. *1629 Massinger Picture* v. i. For a mess of porridge Well sopped with a bunch of radish and a carrot, I would sell my barony. *1719 De Foe Crusoe* I. (Globe) 209, 1. let him see me... sop my Bread in it. *a 1834 Lamb Montis Misc. Wks.* (1871) 399 Everything... is sopped in claret. *1843 James Forest Days* II. The peasant sat at the table, sopping his bread in the contents of his jug. *1887 Ruskin Praterita* II. 174 One might almost as hopelessly have sopped the Matterhorn as the loaf.

b. To drench with moisture; to soak; also fig., to intoxicate.

1682 D'Urvey Butler's Ghost 141 Like Country Vicar... at a Wedding, or a Fair, Is sooner sop't than any there. *1683 Moxon Mech. Exerc. Printing* 391 When a Pressman has taken too much Inck, he is said to Sop the Balls. *1725 Fam. Dict.* s.v. *June*, The Water is to be supply'd as you find convenient, and no longer, lest it sop your Stem too much. *1788 Marshall Yorksh.* I. 310 The covering moist and feeble, and the sod sop't with wet, fall heavy and flat to the ground. *1820 Clare Poems Rural Life* (ed. 3) 127 The dews, brush'd off from grass and flowers, Be-moistening sop his barden'd shoes. *1847 Emerson Repr. Mett.* *Montaigne Wks.* (Bohn) I. 348 We have been sopped and drugged with the air, with food [etc.].

c. To carry away by soaking.

1853 Dickens Bleak Ho. II. An arch of the bridge in the park has been sapped and sopped away.

2. intr. a. To be, or become, soaking wet.

1831 Miss Mitford in The Remembrance 40 Strawberries lay sopping in their beds.

b. Of moisture: 'To soak in or through.'

1844 Dickens Mart. Chuz. xlvii. Sopping and soaking in among the leaves that formed its pillow; oozing down into the boggy ground... went a dark, dark stain. *1894 'Tom Cobbleigh' (W. Raymond) Sam & Sabina* I. The water just sops through the turf.

3. [From Sop sb.¹] a. intr. To collect sops.

1755 Smollett Quix. (1803) II. 139 His necessity is not so great, but that he eas... though he may feed upon the leavings of the rich, or... go a-sopping, as they term it.

b. trans. To propitiate; to bribe.

1837 Carlyle Fr. Rev. II. v. v. Danton and needy corruptible Patriots are sopped with presents of cash.

Sop, obs. pa. t. SUP v.¹

Sopar, obs. variant of SUPPER.

Sope (sôp). Obs. exc. north. dial. Forms: 1 sope, 3- sope, 6-7 soape, 8 swoap, 9 swope. [OE. *sopa* (f. weak grade of *sipan* SUP v.¹), = ON. and Icel. *sopi* (MSw. *sopi*, Norw. dial. *sope*), MLG. *sope*, MDu. *sope* (20pe), *sop* (Du. 20op), older Flem. *soppe*, *seupe* (WFlam. *soppe*, *seupe*.) A draught; a small amount of drink, etc.; a snp.

c 1000 Sax. Leechd. II. 134 On wearum wætre drince betoucan tin sopen. *c 1275 XI Pains of Hell* 169 in O. E. Misc., Ne moten heo biden neoter o sope. *13... E. E. Allit. P. B.* 108 pyse ilk renkez. Schul neuer sitte in my sale my soper to fele, Ne suppe on sope of my seve. *c 1400 tr. Secreta Secret.*, Gov. Lordsh. 71 Drynke cler waitir with a sope of vynegre. *c 1450 St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3301 He asked, may I drynk a sope? *1547 Boorde Introd. Knowl.* I. (1870) 123 There ale is... smoky and ropye, and neuer a good sope. *1583 Struense Anat. Abus.* (1877) 111 We ought neuer to take morsell of bread, nor sope of drinke, without humble thanks to the Lord. *1673 Mrs. Behn Dutch Lover* III. ii. But come, t'other turn, and t'other sope, and then for Donna Euphemia. *1684 Forks. Dial.* 630 (E.D.S.), I sall send you hack by her a soape. *1790 Mrs. Wheeler Westmid. Dial.* 17 She gav a conny swoap oa Milk. *1818 Wilbraham Chesh. Gloss.*, Sope, a sup; a sope of rain is a great deal of rain. *1828 — in northern glossaries, etc.*

Sope, obs. var. SOAP sb.; var. SOWP v. Obs.

Sopeer, Soper(e), obs. forms of SUPPER.

Soph (sôf). colloq. — [Abbreviation of SOPHISTER and SOPHOMORE.]

1. = SOPHISTER 3. (In early use also at Oxford.)

1661 K. W. Conf. Charac., College Butler (1860) 68 Did you but see him domine over a freshman... when they come to be sops the pump is his reward for his insolencies. *1684 Wilding in Collect.* (O.H.S.) I. 260 For being created Sen. Soph.,... 000 06. *1691 Mrs. D'Anvers Academia* 6 These kindly hug young Soph., And of bis cash t' a Farthing ease him. *1713 Byron Rem.* (1854) I. 1. 20 There is one Law, a M.A., and Fellow of Emmanuel, has this last week beco degraded to a Soph, that is, the Year below a Bachelor. *1740 Gray in W. Mason Mem.* I. 266 The furniture much like that of a Soph at Cambridge for convenience and oeanness. *1794 Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 1034 One was a Harry Soph; another a fellow-commoner and senior soph. *1841 Peacock Stat. Camb.* 146 The exercises in the Soph's schools for the degree of bachelor of arts have been altogether abandoned. *1871 'M. Legrand' Camb. Freshm.* xix. 322 No longer a Freshman proper, but in all the hudding dignity of a Junior Soph.

transf. 1860 Gen. P. Thomson Audi Alt. clxxvii. III.

214 The Romans, senior sops in their day, ever put their veterans in third line.

2. U.S. = SOPHOMORE 1 b.

1778 Stiles Diary (1901) II. 277, I appointed Stevens a Soph. Waiter in the Hall. *1860 Macm. Mag.* July 224 These sophomores, or sophomores, or sops... have the traditional reputation of being the chief actors in such... larking as goes on at Yale. *1890 Gunter Miss Nobody* I. (1811) 8 They have come from Yale by train, singing that old-time glee with which the Sops used to taunt the Freshes.

Sophia, obs. form of SOFA.

Sopham, Sophem(e), obs. varr. SOPHISM.

Sophena, Sophene, obs. forms of SAPHENA.

Sopheric (sof'erik), a. [f. Heb. *sôphêr* scribe (see SCHIBE sb.¹ 1) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the Jewish scribes or their teaching. Also **Sopherism**, the existence or authority of scribes as a learned class.

1888 Encycl. Brit. XXIII. 37/2 A vast amount of Sopheric literature not to be found in the canonical Mishnah. *1890 P. H. Hunter After the Exile* II. xii. 241 Sopherism was still a comparatively new phenomenon.

Sophester, obs. form of SOPHISTER.

† Sophi. Obs. Also sophy. [L. *sophi*, pl. of *sophus*, *sophos*, a. Gr. *sôphôs*.] pl. Wise men, sages. *1598 Marston Sco. Villanie* I. iii. 181 Now Sophi Ringoes eate, Candid Potatoes are Athenians meate. *Ibid.* II. v. 194 Some Sophy say, the Gods sell all for paine.

Sophi: see SOPHY.

|| Sophia¹ (sof'fā). [L. *sophia*, a. Gr. *sôfia*, f. *sôphôs* wise. Cf. SOPHY 2.]

1. Wisdom, knowledge; spec. the Divine Wisdom. (Freq. personified.)

1649 J. Ellistone Behmet's Ep. Pref. (1886) 5 This knowledge... this garland, and crown of virgin Sophia. *Ibid.* 117 The fair and noble Sophia... which now at present standeth at the doore of your soule. [1788 Gibbon Decl. & F. xl. IV. 91 The principal church, which was dedicated by the founder of Constantinople to saint Sophia, or the eternal wisdom.] *1840 Milman Hist. Christ.* II. 124 The great mother Sophia, would at length be admitted into the Pleroma or intellectual sphere. *1865 tr. Hugo's Notre Dame* II. vii. 95 Heimetics, that sophia of all sophias.

2. Used attrib. to designate the type of Jewish literature represented by the Wisdom of Solomon, Ecclesiasticus, etc. Hence SOPHIAN a.1

1904 Expositor Aug. 117 The influence of the Sophia literature in S. Luke's Gospel is distinctly marked. *Ibid.*, Undoubtedly a Sophian word from the Apocrypha.

† Sophia², obs. variant of SOPHY 1.

1711 Fingall MSS. in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. V. 118 The grand Signior, or the Sophia of Persia, or the Czar of Russia.

Sophian, a.2 rare⁻¹. [f. *sophi* SOPHY 1 + -AN.]

Of or pertaining to the Sophy of Persia.

1638 Sir T. Herbert Trav. (ed. 2) 261 Praying for the prosperite of their King, of the Sophian pedigree.

Sophian, obs. form of SUFIAN a.

Sophic (sof'ik), a. [ad. Gr. *sôphikós*, f. *sôfia* wisdom, *sôphôs* wise.]

† 1. Obtained by some secret process. Obs.

1709 True Light of Alchemy (heading), The Method and Materials... composing the Sopbick Mercury and Transmuting Elixir.

2. Conveying, or full of, wisdom; learned.

a 1773 J. Cunningham On Death Geo. II. xxiv. Poems (1810) 461 He'll drop the sword, or shut the sophic page And pensive pay the tributary tear.

3. Pertaining to knowledge or speculation.

1818 J. W. Powell 10th Ann. Rep. Bureau Amer. Ethnol. p. xlv, The sophic activities so highly developed among the tribes of the arid pueblo region.

So Sophical a.; Sophically adv.

1601 Dolman La Primand. Fr. Acad. III. 66 It is most certain, that that which... is in those [regions] above, is seen also in this [world] of farre worse condition, and as it were of a bastard and sophical nature. *1739 Harris 53rd Ch. Isaiah* 256 (L), All those books which are called sophical, such as the Wisdom of Sirach, etc. *1888 (title)*, Thesaurus incantatus. The enchanted treasure; or, the Spagyric Quest of Beroaldus Cosmopolita, in which is sophically and mystagorically declared the first matter of the stone.

Sophie, obs. form of SOPHY.

Sophio'logy. [f. Gr. *sôfia*.] (See quot. 1899.)

1898 J. W. Powell 19th Ann. Rep. Bureau Amer. Ethnol. p. xii, The sciences of esthetology, technology, sociology, philology, and sophiology. *1899 — Ibid.*, 20th Ann. Rep. p. clxxi, Sophiology, or the science of activities designed to give instruction.

Sophio-meter. [f. as prec.] (See quot.)

1810 J. Stewart (title), The Sophiometer or Regulator of Mental Power, forming the nucleus of the Moral Force.

Sophism (sof'iz'm). Forms: a. 4-5 sôfym(e), 5 sofyme; 4 sophim(e), 4-6 sophym(e), 5 -ymme. β . 4-6 sopheme (6 -em, 5 sôffem-), 5-6 sopham, 7 sophom(e). γ . 6-7 sophisme (6 -yme), 6- sophism. [a. OF. *soff*, *sophime*, *sof*, *sophisme* (mod. F. *sophisme*), or ad. L. *sophisma* (Sp. and It. *sofisma*, lt. *saff*, *sosfisma*), a. Gr. *sôphizma* a clever device, trick, argument, etc., f. *sôphizesthai* to devise, f. *sôphôs* wise, clever.]

1. A specious but fallacious argument, either used deliberately in order to deceive or mislead, or employed as a means of displaying ingenuity in reasoning.

a. 1350 *Commens. Dead* 218 in Horst. *Attengl. Leg.* (1881) 149 All bir resons bat pou here sese War my sophisms and sottises. 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Wks. II. 288 Crist and his apostils were not moved bi these sophymes. *Ibid.* III. 227 Pis is a foul soffyme, a fool and a sotil disceit. 1440 *CARVERE Life St. Kath.* II. 87 Late be youre sophym! your termes arn but sour! 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* III. iv. (1883) 139 The conclusions and the sophymys of logyque. 1509 *HAWES Past. Plas.* xi. (Percy Soc.) 42 Seven sophymys full hard and fallacyous. 1530 *PALESC.* 173 *Sophisme*, a sophyme.

B. 1386 *CHAUCER Sgr.'s T.* 547 Ne couthe man bi twenty thousand part Contrefete the sophemes of his art. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 747 For men may finde alway sopheme The consequence to enveneme. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* VIII. 1509 Wallace be herd the sophammis euredille. 1529 *MORR Dyalogue* III. Wks. 216/2 Setting wilkin alone with Simkin disputing theyr sophem themself. a 1570 [see 151]. a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem.* N. T. (1618) 578 The Apostle had taken the measure of these words from their brawling and hawling Sophomes. 1642 *JER. TAYLOR Episc.* (1647) 378 Those few pigmy objections... are but like Epichs to prove that two and two are not four.

Y. 1532 *MORR Confut. Tindale* Wks. 547/1 To tourne their earnest godly sentence into friuolouse caullacions & sophismes. 1576 *FLEMING Paupol. Epist.* 286 They stand in contention with their sophismes and captious conclusions. 1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 57 A captious Sophisme, made to intrap the ignorant. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 157 How easie to impose Sophismes on that knoweth no kind of Logick, or form of Reasoning! 1678 *GALE Cril. Gentiles* IV. III. 199 Here is in this objection a poor sophisme which they cal "no-cause for a cause". 1753 *JOHNSON Adventurer* No. 85 ¶17 To fix the thoughts by writing... is the best method of enabling the mind to detect its own sophisms. 1785 *REID Intell. Powers* II. x. 281 Others thought that the argument from revelation was a mere sophism. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* v. I. 568 But no sophism is too gross to delude minds distempered by party spirit. 1875 *MAINE Hist. Inst.* XIII. 399 The proposition that men are by nature equal be expressly denounced as an anarchical sophism.

† B. *spec.* An argument of this kind serving as a University exercise. Also *attrib.* Obs.

1566 in *Fowler Hist. Corp. Ch. Coll.* (O.H.S.) 112 Item, he harde no sophisme. a 1570 R. MORICE in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* xxviii. (1721) III. 233 [Latimer] came into the *Sophism* School, among the Youth, there gathered together of Daily Customs to keep their *Sophisms* and Disputations. 1579 *FULKE Heskins Parli.* 475 Every boy in Cambridge, that hath but once kept sophisme, would hisse at him for this assertion.

C. Without article: Sophistry.

1768-74 *TUCKER Li. Nat.* (1834) 137 Stripping it of all that sophism and equivocation wherewith it has been artfully overlclouded. 1830 *HERSCHEL Study Nat. Phil.* II. III. 106 To defend their dogmas... by every art of sophism or appeal to passion. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 16 July 10 Until excess of philo-sophy, sophism, and theorizing turned every Frenchman into an argumentative lunatic.

† D. A device; a scheme. Obs.—1

1657 G. THORNLEY *Daphnis & Chloe* 113 Daphnis, who was of a more projecting wit than she, devised this Sophism to see her.

Sophist (sôfist), *s.* [ad. L. *sophista*, *sophistês*, ad. Gr. σοφιστής, f. σοφίεσθαι to become wise or learned. Hence also Sp. and It. *sofista*, F. *sophiste*.]

1. In ancient Greece, one specially engaged in the pursuit or communication of knowledge; esp. one who undertook to give instruction in intellectual and ethical matters in return for payment.

In the latter sense contrasted with *philosopher*, and freq. used as a term of disparagement.

1542 *UDALL Erasmus Apophthegms* 14 b, *Sophistes* at the first begynnynng wen men that professed to bee teachers of wisdomde and eloquence, and the name of *Sophistes* was had in honour and price. 1547 *BALDWIN Mor. Philos.* I. b, The Grecians... naming it first 'sophia', & such as therein were skilled, *sophistes* or wisards. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learning* II. 54 b, Not only in the persons of the Sophists, but even in Socrates himself. 1638 *JUNIUS Paint. Ancients* 98 As well sculptors and painters... as Sophists and Rhetoricians. 1699 *BENTLEY Phil. Iotrod.* 6 The very Sophists themselves... have declared him no Sophist, but a Philosopher. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Music* vi. 137 In later Times it became a common Practice for Sophists and Rhetoricians to contend in Prose, at the Olympic Games, for the Crown of Glory. 1835 T. MITCHELL *Acharn. of Aristoph.* 717 note, Socrates having ironically addressed the two boasting and ridiculous sophists... as gods. a 1842 *ARNOLD Later Hist. Rome* (1846) II. xii. 451 The profession of a Sophist was a legal exemption from the duties of a jurymen. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* ix. 267 The great use of disputation by the ancient sophists and the Schoolmen, as a logical exercise and a means of education.

2. One who is distinguished for learning; a wise or learned man.

1614 *SYLVESTER Bethulia's Rescue* II. 320 Those prudent Problems, touching every Theam, Draw thousand Sophists 10 Jerusalem. 1645 *BP. HALL Treat. Content.* 88 Those Indian sophists who took their name from their nakedness. 1727 N. LARDNER *Wks.* (1838) L 131 There were in the city two sophists... (or rabbies) who were reckoned exceedingly skilful in the laws of their country. 1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias Descr. Greece* III. 321 For this god is a sophist, who purifies souls after death. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* II. vi. Can all saint, sage, or sophist ever writ, People this lonely tower, this tenement reft? a 1857 R. A. VAUGHAN *Ess. & Rem.* (1858) I. 46 If we may credit some of our sophists, it [religion] descended from heaven like some of the deified stones of antiquity.

3. One who makes use of fallacious arguments; a specious reasoner.

1581 *PETTIE Tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1580) 34 You knowe also that we naturallie hate caulliers and Sophists, who at euerie word will ouertwarte us. 1771 *BENTLEY Minstr.* I. xlii, Hence I ye, who snare and stupefy the mind, Sophists, of beauty, virtue, joy, the bane! 1774 *REID Aristotle's*

Logic i. § 1 (1788) 5 The pride and vanity of the sophist appear too much in his writings. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 26 (1822) I. 201 It is only for sophists to pretend that we, whose eyes contain the fountains of tears, need never give way to them. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 7 Nor, it was said, had the speculations of this odious school of sophists (Roman Catholic casuists) been barren of results. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xi. 136 Thou art and thou remain'st a sophist, liar.

fig. 1828 *LYTTON Pelham* III. ix, Our passions are terrible sophists!

b. *attrib.* or in appositive use.

1730 *SAVAGE Character Wks.* 1775 II. 209 Whose savage mind wants sophist-art to draw O'er murder'd virtue specious veils of law. 1847 *EMERSON Poems, Good-bye Wks.* (Bohn) I. 416, I laugh... At the sophist schools. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Euphrodes* II. 29 Before the Sophist brood hath overlaid The last spark of man's consciousness with words. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 43 The style gets the better of the thought in the Sophist-poet Euripides.

Sophister (sôfistâr), *sb.* Forms: 4 *sôfistre*, 5 *sôfister*, *sôf-*, *soyister*; 4 *sôphistre*, 6 *sôphystre*, *-istere*, *Sc.* *-istar*. 6-7 *sôphyster*, 4-*sôphister*. [a. OF. *sophistre*, ad. L. *sophista* SOPHIST.]

† 1. = SOPHIST I. Obs.

1387 *THEVISA Higden* (Rolls) V. 175 Whanne fendes hadde i-hote hym be victorie of the Pers, his sophister axede [etc.]. 1440 *Alph. Tales* 26 Per was a yong man fat feste hym at be scule with Pictagoras, for to be a sophister. 1565 *COOPER Thesaurus* s.v. *Defuso*, Al this came from the fountaines of the sophisters. 1591 *HARRINGTON Ort. Fir.* Pref. ¶ ij b, The learned Plutarch... tells of a Sophister that made a long and tedious Oration in praise of Hercules. 1609 *HOLLAND Ann. Marcell.* xvi. II. 56 Hippas Eleus that most quicke and eagre Sophister. 1697 *PORTER Antiq. Greece* IV. xi. (1713) 295 There is a story of the Sophister Hermocrates relating to this. 1710 *NORRIS Chr. Prud.* II. 93 At first all Artists, and even Philosophers themselves, were call'd Sophisters.

2. = SOPHIST 3.

1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sc. Wks. II. 156 Aljil a sofiste wude graunte bat þei lyven wipouten ende. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xviii. 311 A sophistre of sorcerie and *pseudo-propheta*. 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* I. ix. in *Anglia VIII.* 143/19 In manner of a sofister amonge sum trewe bat tray-tou enforced hym to medil false. 1430 *Pilgr. Lys Mau-hode* I. lxxvi. (1869) 45 The wolden... skorne me, and holde me for a sophistre. 1532 *MORR Confut. Tindale* Wks. 475/2 As though a sophyster woulde with a fonde argumete, proue... that two egges wer thre. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xx. 183 Thir freule sophistaris that marthiris and sklandiris the text of aristotel, deseruis punitione. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam. Love* 39 The Deuill beying a subtil Sophister heguiled and blynded our graundmother Eve. 1609 C. BURLER *Fem. Men.* (1634) 64 Let no nimble-tongued Sophisters gather a false conclusion from these true premisses. 1650 *BAXTER Saints R.* II. x. (1662) 284 The ordinary sort of Christians, that are not able to deal with a Sophister. 1703 D. PHILLIPS *Vind. Verit.* iv. 242 The Truth... may easily be defended against the most powerful Batteries of the acutest Sophister. 1764 *REID Inquiry* I. § 8 Let scholastic sophisters entangle themselves in their own cobwebs. 1830 *MACINTOSH Progr. Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 70 Not to mention Mandeville, the huffoon and sophister of the alehouse. 1892 A. BIRRELL *Res Indis.* v. 144 The wordy sophister with his oven full of half baked thoughts.

attrib. 1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* I. xiv, Presently they appointed him a great Sophister-Doctor... who taught him his A B C.

b. In the phr. to play the sophister.

1550 *BALE Apol.* 122 For now is he dryven to hys uttermost shyffe... to play Jacke Sophyster altogether. 1593 *MARLOWE Edm. II.* I. iv. (1552) But nephew, do not play the sophister. 1640 *FULLER Abel Rediv.* Life Luther (1869) I. 46 On this point eight days were spent by his playing the sophister. a 1659 *BP. BROWNING Serm.* (1674) I. xii. 163 He will play the Sophister, and endeavour... to beguill us with subtilties. 1725 [see SOPHISTRESS].

3. At Cambridge, a student in his second or third year. (Cf. SOPH I.) Now *Hist.*

Also in use at Oxford in the latter part of the 17th cent.; cf. SOPH I (quots. 1684 and 1691).

1574 *STOKES* in *Peacock Stat. Camb.* (1842) App. A. p. xi, A Sophister provided by the Proctor shall knele before the Responsall sett. 1577 *HARRISON England* II. iii, The first degree, is that of the generall sophisters, from whence... they ascend higher unto the estate of batchelors of art. 1608 *TORSSELL Serpents* (1638) 778 A number which the meanest Sophister in Cambridge can resolve. 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* I. vii. 38 They have praised little, but to wrangle down a Sophister, or to delude a Proctor, in the University. 1675 *COVEL* in *Early Voy. Levant* (Hakluyt Soc.) 196 They are made like our sophisters gown, without a cape. 1688 [see SOPHOMORE 1]. 1730 in *Willis & Clark Camb.* (1886) III. 74 The Schools appointed for Batchelors and Sophisters.

b. With distinguishing epithet *junior* or *senior*.

1685 *WOOD Life* (O.H.S.) III. 132 This fellow had the impudence before last Act to answer Generalls without a Bachelor or Senior Sophister. 1689 *POPE tr. Locke's 3rd Let. Toleration* L's Wks. 1727 II. 396 A Senior Sophister would be laugh'd at for such Logick.

c. Similarly at Harvard and Dartmouth, U.S.A.

1650 in *Quincy Hist. Harvard Univ.* (1840) I. 518 In case any of the sophisters... fail in the premises required at their hands. 1708 S. SEWALL *Diary* 27 Sept., He was a Senior Sophister. 1766 in B. PEIRCE *Hist. Harvard* (1833) 246 That the Senior Sophisters shall attend the Tutor A on Mondays. 1792 J. BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 296 The junior sophisters, beside the languages, enter on natural and moral philosophy and composition.

4. At Trinity College, Dublin, a student in his third or fourth year. Also *transf.* and *attrib.*

1841 *LEVER C. O'Malley* cv. 520 The columns of attack will be formed by the senior sophisters of the old guard.

1845 W. B. S. TAYLOR *Univ. Dublin* iv. 147 The science taught... in the third, or junior sophister year, [is] Astronomy and Physics; in the fourth, or senior sophister year, Ethics. *Ibid.*, Junior sophisters are examined in the science taught from the beginning of the second or senior freshman year.

5. *Comb.*, as *sophister-like* adv.

1608 *Sec. Pt. Def. Minist. Res. Refusal* Sub. 170 [He] changeth the state of the question sophisterlike. 1647 *TRAPP Matt.* vii. 24 Putting paralogisms... tricks and fallacies (sophister-like) upon your own souls.

Hence † *sophistered* *phl. a.*, *sophisticated*. Obs.

1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 9 It hath bene seene that in stead of a Smaragde some haue had sophistred and counterfayted Glasse.

Sophistic (sôfistik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6-8 *sophistick*, 7-*icke*. [ad. L. *sophistic-us*, ad. Gr. σοφιστικός, f. σοφιστής SOPHIST. Hence also Sp. *sofístico*, It. *soff-*, *sostico*, F. *sophistique*.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of persons: Given to the use or exercise of sophistry.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 137, I exort the... rather that thou accuse my tua sophistic brethir. 1721 *SHAFFER, Charn.* (1737) III. 79 The schools of the antient philosophers... came now to be dissolv'd, and their sophistick teachers became ecclesiastical instructors. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* Wks. 1808 V. 201 The sophistic tyrants of Paris are loud in their declamations against the departed regal tyrants. 1844 K. H. DIGNY *Temple Memory* (1875) 329 As when sophistic sceptics would cry down Great Anaxagoras.

† b. Engaged in speculation. Obs.—1

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 145 At that tyme that lay at to gydthir in ane caume, as dois presently the sophistic exptians. 2. Of or pertaining to sophistry or sophists; of the nature of sophistry or specious reasoning. 1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* I. i. 390 The sandy grounds of their Sophistick brawling. 1612 *WEBSTER White Devil* II. ii. 7 Some there are, Which by sophistick tricks, aspire that name... of nigromancer. 1673 *MILTON True Relig.* 7 A mystery indeed in their Sophistic Subtilties, but in Scripture a plain Doctrin. a 1734 *NORTH Examen* II. vi. § 23 (1740) 439 But he... by his sophistic Terms, declares the latter only to hear the Bell. 1807 *ANNA SEWARD Lett.* (1811) VI. 348 He who rendered his rare eloquence the sophistic engine to infatuate his country. 1871 H. B. FERNAN *Our Living Poets* 119 [He] justifies himself to himself with sophistic satisfaction.

b. Pertaining to, characteristic of, the ancient Sophists.

1835 T. MITCHELL *Acharn. of Aristoph.* 392 note, *λεντή*, a sophistic word, expressive of whatever is most subtle, ingenious, and acute in mental operation. 1874 *MANAFY Soc. Life Greece* xi. 339 The outburst of the sophistic scepticism. 1885 *PATER Marius the Epicurean* I. 219 The undisputed occupant of the sophistic throne.

B. *sb.* 1. Sophistic argument or speculation as a subject of instruction. Also in pl. form.

1862 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* lvi. (1865) VII. 223 Of the three principal chairs... that of Sophistics took the first rank. 1866 *GROTE Plato* II. xxii. 96 Sophistic is the shadow or counterfeit of law-giving. 1881 *MANAFY Old Greek Educ.* xi. 143 Lecturers in sophistic and rhetoric.

2. Sophistry, deceptiveness.

1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 222, I reject this as... reproducing the sophistic of 'Testimonials' in another form.

Sophistical (sôfistikâl), *a.* Also 5-6 *sophystical* (I, 6-*yetical*, 6-7 *sophisticall*. [See *prec.* and *-AL*.]

1. = SOPHISTIC A. 2.

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 390/1 Logyke is deuyded... in demonstratyf, in probable, and in sophystical. a 1513 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. (1811) 649 Whereunto a sophystically answer was made by the kyng. 1550 *BALE Eng. Votaries* II. 116 b, Wherefore they sought first of all to bring them vndre by sophystically sorceries. 1643 *SIR T. BROWNE Relig. Med.* t. § 60 They enforce the condition of God, and in a more sophistical way doe seeme to challenge Heaven. 1655-87 H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1712) 192 That this perfect being doth exist, is false and sophistical. 1771 *JUNIUS Lett.* I. xi. (1788) 328 The sophistical distinction you attempt to draw between the person injured, and the person injuring. 1825 *MCCULLOCH Pol. Econ.* II. ii. 125 At first sight, this sophistical and delusive statement appears sufficiently conclusive. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* ix. 271 We... take into view all cases of defective and sophistical argumentation.

2. = SOPHISTIC A. 1.

1535 *COVERDALE Bible Prol.*, All the gloses of oure sophistical doctours. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* IV. xxxii. 259 Aristophanes... regarded the sophistical circles with abhorrence. 1863 *COWDEN CLARKE Shaks. Char.* xviii. 468 He is fluent and sophistical... a sure token of feeble wisdom and lack of sound argument. 1884 *Daily News* 24 July 4/6 The question... is one which... the most sophistical cannot obscure.

† 3. a. Employed for the purpose of adulteration or deception. Obs.

1558 *WARDE tr. Alexis's Secr.* I. vi. (1580) 110 b, If the worke bee of Copper, made white by any Sophistical substance. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* I. vi. At There be some that commit Fornication in Chymistry by heterogeneous and sophistical Citrinations. 1686 C. NESSE *Church Hist.* 272 Not setting out her beauty with sophistical paint.

† b. Adulterated; sophisticated. Obs.—1

1613 T. GONWY *Rom. Antig.* (1658) 180 He that had sold any corrupt or sophistical wares.

Hence † *sophisticalness*. Obs.

1661 in *Phanix* (1721) I. 68 Having so plainly demonstrated the Sophisticalness of Origen's Argument. 1727 *BAILEY* (vol. II), *Sophisticalness*, Capiousness, Deceitfulness; sophistical Quality.

Sophistically (sôfistikâlî), *adv.* Also 4 *sophisticaly*, 4-5 *-alt*, 5-*aly*; 5 *sophisticali*, 5-6 *sophystically*, 7 *sophystically*. [*f. prec.* +

Sophistry (*sə'fistri*), *sb.* Forms: 4 *sophestrie*,
-7 *sophistrie* (5 *-tri*), 5-6 *sophystrye* (6
-trie), 5- *sophistry*; 5 *safistre*, *soffistre*, *sof-*

ystery. [a. OF. *sophistrie* (mod.F. *sophisterie*, = Sp. It. *sopisteria*), or ad. med.L. *sophistria*: see SOPHIST and -RY.]

1. Specious but fallacious reasoning; employment of arguments which are intentionally deceptive.

1340 *Aenb.* 65 Ine huyche manyerc bet me zuereþ, oþer openliche, oþer stilleliche be art, oþer he sophistrie. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xix. 343 Confessioun & contricioun. . . Shal be coloured so quently and keuered vnder oþer sophistrie. 1426 *LVOG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 5767 Tel on, as yt lyth in thy thouth, Wer yt deceyt or sophistrie. 1531 *TINDALE Exp.* 1 *John* (1537) 8 Can ye . . . persuade us, thynke ye, with your sophistry? 1582 *BENTLEY Mon. Matrones* 71 Stopping the mouths of the vnlearned with subtle . . . persuasions of. . . Sophistrie. 1639 *HABINGTON Castara* II. (Arch.) 78 Who will with silent piety confute Atheistick Sophistry, and by the fruite Approve Religions tree? 1684 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* II. 108 This Maule did use to spoyle young Pilgrims with Sophistry. 1730 *POPE On Silence* 40 The parson's cant, the lawyer's sophistry, Lord's quibble, critic's jest; all end in thee. 1777 *PRIESTLEY Phil. Necess.* 186, I do not profess myself to be master of any uncommon art of detecting sophistry. 1825 *LYTTON Falkland* 65, I feel too well the sophistry of his arguments. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* II. 226 Nothing can exceed the tortuous sophistry of this admirable special pleading.

Comb. 1859 *Hetrs Friends in C. Ser.* II. II. 25 His wearisome round of . . . dexterous sophistry-weaving.

b. An instance of this; a sophism.

1673 *CARVE Prim. Chr.* I. 9 By thy villanies, sophistries, and arts of terror. 1770 *JUNIOR Lett.* xxxviii. (1788) 209 Perplexed by sophistries, their honest eloquence rises into action. 1856 *MISS MULOCK Y. Halifax* II. viii. 195 No sophistries of French philosophy on your part. 1876 *FARRAR Marib. Scrm.* xxxi. 31 'Tis disentangle the soul from the fatal and subtle sophistries of sin.

2. The use or practice of specious reasoning as an art or dialectic exercise.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4364. Ne folowe we na fieseyens ne philosphour scolis, As sophistrie & slyk thing to sott with be pepill. c 1474 *Paston Lett.* III. 408 Item, iij. bokes of sofistrie. 1538 *BALF. Three Lawes* 1167 We must have sophistrie, Philosphye and Logyke, as science necessary. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iv. Though I, do want (as they say) logyke and sophistrie, and good words, to tell you why it is so. 1617 *MORRISON Lett.* III. 57 The Milanese are said to excell in the study of the Civil Law. . . those of Pavia in Sophistrie. 1677 *GALE Crit. Gentilis* III. 29 Aristotle. . . rendered his followers more skilful in hatching . . . wrangling sophistrie, than true solid Philosphie. 1854 *BOWEN Logic* ix. 267 The great use of disputation by the ancient sophists and the Schoolmen. . . tended to create a special art of sophistry.

† 3. Cunning, trickery, craft. *Obs.*

c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* ProL 125 The foule cherl [sc. the fowler] that for his couetyse, hadde hem betrayed with his sophistrie. 1657 G. THORNTON *Naphis & Chloe* 120 Others, with all their sophistry, made gins and traps for birds.

4. The type of learning characteristic of the ancient Sophists; the profession of a Sophist.

1837 J. W. DONALDSON *Theat. Græc.* (1849) 97 Euripides was ousted in the lap of sophistry. 1869 A. W. WARO tr. *Curtius Hist. Greece* II. tit. iii. 434 Sophistry became a profitable trade.

Hence † *Sophistry v. trans.*, to maintain or argue sophistically. *Obs.*—

1563 *FOXE A. & M.* 268:2 Unto whome the Lorde Cobham thus answered, it is well sophistried of you forsoth.

Sophoclean (sɒfəˈkleɪn), a. [f. L. *Sophocleus*, ad. Gr. *Σοφοκλῆος*, f. *Σοφοκλῆς*, -κλῆς (see def.). Cf. F. *Sophocleus*.] Of or pertaining to, characteristic of, Sophocles, the Athenian tragic poet, or his works, style, etc.

1649 *QUARLES Virgin Widow* III. Wks. (Grosart) III. 303/2 Then shall the leared Bayes. . . immortalize the Sophoclean Stage. 1746 *FRANCIS tr. Horace, Epist.* II. i. 220 How Æschylus and Thespis form'd the Stage, And what improv'd the Sophoclean Page. 1870 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 182 But this is to measure him by a Sophoclean scale. 1880 *SWINBURNE Stud. Shaks.* 46 Rather an Ovidian than a Sophoclean grace of bearing and speech.

Sophom(e), obs. forms of **SOPHISM**.

† **Sophoming**, ppl. a. *Obs.*— [f. *sophom* **SOPHISM**. Cf. **SOPHUMER**.] Taking part in dialectic exercises.

a 1618 W. BRADSHAW *Unreason. Separ.* (1640) 105 If so be the Syllogisme be true, as every Sophoming boy in the universe knoweth.

Sophomore (sɒˈfɒmɔː). Now U.S. Also 7 sophy moore, 8—sophomore (8 soph mor). [app. f. *sophom* **SOPHISM** + *OR*. Cf. **SOPHUMER**.]

1. A student of the second year: † a. At Cambridge. *Obs.*

1688 *HOLME Armoury* III. 199/1 The several degrees of persons in the University Colleges. . . Fresh Meo, Sophy Moores, Junior Sophy, or Sophesier. And lastly Seior Sophy. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* Oct. 8 The Freshman's year being expired, the next distinctive appellation conferred is A Soph Mor.

b. In American universities and colleges. Also *transf.* (quot. 1807).

a. 1726 in J. Quincy *Hist. Harvard* (1840) I. 441 The Sophomores recite Burgersdick's Logic. . . in the mornings and forenoons. 1766 in B. Peirce *Hist. Harvard* (1833) 246 That the Sophomores shall attend. . . on Mondays. 1792 *BECKNAP Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 256 The sophomores [at Dartmouth] attend to the languages, geography, logic and mathematics. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmasius* (1811) II. 41 Three different orders of shavers in New York—those who shave pigs, N.B. Freshmen and Sophomores. 1826 *MORTLEY Corr.* (1889) I. 6 Mr. Cogswell says he should think I might enter Sophomore [at Harvard]. 1865 Mrs. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* L. 243 He would have been nearly

through a college year by this time; and he had been ready to enter as sophomore. 1892 *Nation* (N.Y.) 22 Sept. 217 Under this system the 'academic' students, i.e., the freshmen and sophomores, work off their required subjects two at a time.

b. c 1764 *Freshman Lawes* in Woolsey *Hist. Disc. Yale Coll.* (1850) 55 A Senior may take a Freshman from a Sophomore, a Bachelor from a Junior. 1778 *STILES Diary* 15 July (1901) II. 285 [List of Sophomores. 1804 *FESSENDEN Democracy Unveiled* (1806) II. 42 With all his sophomores' roundity, With all his semblance of profundity.

2. *attrib.*, passing into adj., as *sophomore class*, *society*, *year*, etc.

1778 *STILES Diary* 25 June (1901) II. 276 Disciplined Cowles & examined & admitted him into the Sophomore Class. 1852 *BRISTED Five Yrs. Eng. Univ.* (ed. 2) 38r Two prizes for problems during the Freshman and Sophomore years. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* XXV. 517/1 Helen was in the Sophomore year of the class. . . when Robert came home from his first cruise. 1897 *FLANORAU Harvard Epitodes* 95 This fact is. . . of greater significance than any one. . . is likely to attach to the sophomore society.

Sophomoric (sɒˈfɒmɔːrɪk), a. Chiefly U.S. [f. **SOPHOMORE** + *IC*.] Of or pertaining to, befitting or resembling, characteristic of, a sophomore; hence, pretentious, bombastic, inflated in style or manner; immature, crude, superficial.

1837 *HARVARDIANA* IV. 22 Better to face the prowling panther's path Than meet the storm of sophomoric wrath! 1852 T. PARKER *Ten Serms. Relig.* iv. (1863) 63 Our poor pedant, with his sophomoric wit. 1889 W. M. THAYER *Life A. Lincoln* xxiv. 313 It is quite common for an actor to come upon the stage, and, in a sophomoric style, to begin with a flourish.

b. Of persons.

1891 E. FIELD *Truth about Horace, West. Verse* 22 To students sophomoric They'd present as metaphoric What old Horace meant for facts. 1900 *Speaker* 29 Dec. 346/2 A mere sophomoric wordmonger.

Sophomorical, a. U.S. [f. as prec. + *ICAL*.] = prec. Hence *Sophomorically* adv.

1847 *WELLS & DAVIS Sketches Williams Coll.* 74 (Thornton). The Professor told me it was rather Sophomorical. Wonder what was intended by that epithet. 1859 *BARR-LETT Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 429 *Sophomorical*, a term applied to speeches and writings containing high-sounding words and but little sense. 1883 *Science* II. 113/2 The paper is decidedly sophomorical. 1889 *Literary World* (Boston) 21 Dec. 485/2 The question of public worship is discussed rather sophomorically by Rev. D. S. Clark, and more thoughtfully and soberly by an unnamed 'pastor'.

Sophora (sɒˈfɒrə). Bot. [mod.L. (Linnaeus, 1737).] A genus of leguminous trees, shrubs, or plants, characterized by having odd-pinnate leaves and racemose or paniculate flowers, many species of which are cultivated for their ornamental properties; a tree of this genus.

1753 *Chambers's Cycl. Suppl.*, *Sophora*, . . . the name given by Linnaeus to a genus of plants called by Dillenios. . . *ervi species*. 1826-7 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1843) XVII. 398/2 This genus [Edwardsia] of elegant shrubs has been divided from *Sophora*, from which it is distinguished by its four-winged seed-vessel. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 201 The Japan sophora (*Sophora Japonica*), yellow locust (*Robinia pseudacacia*) [etc.], may be placed in the list of pinnate-foliaged plants. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 726/2 The most striking of these is the weeping-sophora, a most graceful . . . feathery tree, not unlike the locust in form and color of leaf.

Hence *Sophoria*, *Sophorine Chem.* (see quot. 1881).

1878 *Pharmac. Jnl.* 29 June 1047 Note on the Alkaloid *Sophoria*. *Ibid.* In the present state in which it was obtained *sophoria* is a transparent liquid having a highly alkaline reaction. 1881 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl., *Sophorine*, an alkaloid obtained from the pods of *Sophora speciosa*. It is liquid, and forms a stable chloride.

Sophospagyric, a. [f. Gr. *σοφός* wise + *SPAGYRIC* a.] Alchemistic.

1893 (*title*). The Hermetic Museum, Restored and Enlarged: most faithfully instructing all Disciples of the Sophospagyric Art, how. . . the Philosopher's Stone may be found.

Sophronist, rare—1. [ad. Gr. *σοφρονιστής*: see next.] One who seeks to regulate or control.

1904 G. S. HALL *Adolescence* II. 412 Iconoclasm is never better directed than against the literalist, formalist, and sophroist.

Sophronize, v. rare—1. [ad. Gr. *σοφρονίζω*, f. *σοφρον-*, *σοφρον* prudent, self-controlled, etc.] *trans.* To imbue with self-control or sound moral principles.

1827 *ARNOLD in Stanley Life & Corr.* (1844) I. 38 Lest I should get the sons of very great people as my pupils whom it is almost impossible to sophronize.

† **Sophumer**, *Obs.*—1. [f. *sophum* **SOPHISM**. Cf. **SOPHOMER**.] = **SOPHOMORE** I a.

1653 *GATAKER Wind. Annot. Jer.* 137 Your Argument. . . is so silly, as that not some exqu[isite] Sophister, but any punie Sophumer may at first sight discover the feebleness of it.

Sophy¹ (sɒˈfi). Now *Hist.* or *arch.* Also 6-7 *sophie*, 6-9 *sophi* (7 *sofi*). [ad. Pers. *سفی*

saft (also *سافی safi*), the surname of the ruling dynasty of Persia from c 1500 to 1736, derived from the Arabic epithet *safti-ud-din* 'purity of religion', given to an ancestor of Ismail Safi, the founder of the dynasty. Not related to **SUP**, with which it has freq. been associated.]

1. A former title or designation of the supreme ruler of Persia; the Shah. Also *Grand Sophy*.

a. 1539 *CROWWELL in Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 218 His declaration was. . . that the Sophy King of Persia had an orator with the Turke. 1547 *BOONDE Introd. Knowl.* xxxvii. (1870) 214 The great Turke. . . hath obtaigned the Sophyes lond. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel.* II. ii. v. 197, I will not give my part of this sport for a pension of thousands to be paid from the Sophy. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2092 The Grand Sophy of Persia having observed the Grand Sultan to have his hands fully employed in the Siege of Candia. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Soliman* 49-51, I cannot but laugh when I find in their writings the Grand Sophy, the Sophy of Persia, and the Sovereign Sophy. For the Kings of Persia are neither called Sophies in general, nor in particular. 1707 *Curios. in Hist. & Gard.* 216 Revenues, which that Commerce brings into the Treasury of the Sophy. 1762-71 *WALPOLE Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 113 The Sophy of Persia and his court were extremely surprized at the art of engraving so hard a jewel. 1899 R. WHITTING *John St.* 299 The great tent. . . suggests a State pavilion of the Sophy.

transf. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herein* II, Marry the Sophy of Egypt's daughter?

b. 1549 W. THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 108 h, Vsnucassan kyng of Persia (whose successor is now called Sophie). 1555 *EDEN Decades* (Arch.) 311 Ismael the Sophi and kyng of Persia. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 24 The Turke against the Sophi, and the King against the Rebels in Flaunders. 1658 *FARVER Acc. E. India & P.* 301 At Cormoot we met a Lion and a Spotted Deer carrying up as Presents to the Sophi from the Mogul. 1769 *ROBERTSON Chas. V.* xi. Wks. 1851 IV. 456 He had discovered a negotiation which had been carried on with the sophi of Persia. 1818 *RANKEN Hist. France* V. II. ii. 285 That ambitious warrior had. . . defeated the sophi of Persia. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dem. Econ.* II. 13 The sophi of Persia, his lords, and some ambassadors.

2. With a and pl. A Persian monarch or king.

1606 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnificence* 106 Wert thou a Sophy; yet with Vertue's luster Thou ought'st (at least) thy Greatness to illustrate. 1636 R. GRIFFIN in *Ann. Dubrensis* (1877) 53 Grave as a Persian Sophy. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Jan. 2/1 The last of the ancient race of Sophys who wore the Persian crown. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* 147 Erivan, the ancient seat of the sophis. 1823 *BYRON Juan* ix. xxxiii, Like Nadir Shah, that corsive sophy.

b. *transf.* A ruler; a great person.

1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffs* (1871) 31 Our redoubtable sophy, of the floating kingdom of Pisces. 1606 *DEKKER News fr. Hell* Wks. (Grosart) II. 93 None but foolcs therefore will marvell, how I and this Grand Sophy of the whore of Babilon came to bee so familiar together.

Sophy² (sɒˈfi). Also 5-6 *sophie*. [In sense 1 ad. L. *sophia* **SOPHIA**¹. In sense 2 from the second element in *philosophy*, *theosophy*, etc.]

† 1. Wisdom, knowledge. *Obs.*

c 1440 *CAGEWAVE Life St. Kath.* v. 1020 It had ben beter to have kept the same sophy Which þat your maysteris lerned you first in scole. 1557 *CRINALO in Totel's Misc.* (Arch.) 121 Coom fight with mee. . . that, in my shield, The sevenfold sophie of Minuerie content. 1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Proth.* 20 Who knoweth not the difference betwene. . . semblance, and assurance; docosophy, and sophy?

2. One or other of the various sciences, departments of study, etc.

a 1843 *STONEY Comm. pl. Bl.* (1851) IV. 578 The various sophy—cosmosophy, kerdosophy. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XI. 456 Moyn. . . would sometimes utter himself in their particular sophy.

† **Sophy**³ *Obs.* [Orig. in pl. *sophies*, f. L. *sophi* **SOPHI**.] A wise or learned man; a sage.

1587 *GOLOING De Moray Pref.* (1592) p. viii, Some small sparkes of . . . wisdom. . . the which they have afterward taught unto others, and for so doing haue bene called Sophies and Philosophers. 1596 H. CLAPHAM *Briefe Bible* II. 127 These Sophies finde with the Babe Iesus, onely Marie. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I. lxxxi, To see their King, the Kingly Sophies come. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 47 It were to be wisht their Ideas. . . were undisputable amoug the Sophies themselves in Physick. 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* III. i. 1243 Sir, (quoth the Voice) y' are oo such Sophy As you would have the World judge of ye.

b. With the epithet *grand* (after **SOPHY**¹).

a 1635 *RANDOLPH Poems* (1652) 3 You that nothing have Like Schollars but a Beard and Gowne, for me May pass for good grand Sophies. 1638 *SANDERSON Sermon*. (1681) II. 127 Whereof Plato and Aristotle and all the other grand sophies among them were ignorant. 1688 W. BATES *Harmony Div. Attrib.* (ed. 3) v. 96 The grand Sophies of the World esteemed it absurd and unreasonable [etc.].

c. In disparaging or sarcastic use.

1649 *COL. LE STRANGE in Plume MSS.* (Maldon, Essex), And like those sophies who would drown a fish I am condemn'd to suffer what I wish.

Sopi, obs. variant of **SUP** v. 2

† **Sopie**. [ad. Du. *soopje* (or a. Cape Du. *sopie*) dram, sip, dim. of *sope* (now dial.) *SOP* sb.] A drink of spirits; a dram.

1666 W. MOUNTAGU *Holland* 28 The common Dutch are saistified with a sopie of Brandy-Wine. 1810 *BARRINGTON's Voy. N.S.W.* I. 179 He never forgoes the luxury of smoking except to give him time to swallow his sopie, or a glass of strong ardent spirit. 1834 *FRANKLE Afr. Sk.* II. 143 They produced their provisions for supper. . . which they seasoned with a moderate sopie, or dram.

Sopient (sɒˈpiənt), a. and sb. *Med.* [f. L. *sopient-*, *sopiens*, pres. pple. of *sopire* **SOPIRE** v.]

a. adj. Having a dulling or deadening effect.

b. A soporific (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

1804 *Med. Jnl.* XII. 523 By the use of sopient mocila-ginous potions. . . the symptoms greatly diminished.

† **Sopit**, pa. pple. *Sc. Obs.* Also *sopelt*. [app. ad. L. *sopit-us*, pa. pple. of *sopire* **SOPIRE** v., but

see also *SOWP v.*] Rencred dull or sluggish; sunk in sleep, sorrow, etc.

1528 *LYNDESAV Dreme* 998 My hart was wounder sarye, Quhen comoun weill so sopit was in sorrow. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 228 The Britis all. War sopit so with sensulitie, With gluttony and lichorous appetyte. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 68, I beand in this sad solitar sounne sopit in sleipe. *Ibid.* vii. 68 In my dullit dreyme ande sopit visione.

Sopite (sopait'), *v.* Now rare. Also 6 *sopyte*. [*f. L. sopit-*, ppl. stem of *sopire* to deprive of sense, render unconscious, put to sleep, etc.]

1. *trans.* To put or lull to sleep; to render drowsy, dull, or inactive. Also *transf.* (with reference to the mental or moral faculties).

1542 *BOORDE Dyetary* ix. (1870) 250 Dyeters tymes some be so sopytid, that the malt worne playeth the deuyll so fast in the heade [etc.]. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Sopited*, laid to sleep, being at rest. 1697 *tr. Burgersdicius' Logic* II. xxii. 105 You may demonstrate that an animal sleeps because the common sense is sopited or drown'd by vapours. 1740 *CHEVNE Regiment* 11 These Natural Powers may be sopited, as we see they are in sound Sleep. 1864 *A. LEIGHTON Myst. Leg. Edinb.* (1886) 203 They could not be heard by reason of their having been 'clean gane', or at least sopited in sweet slumber. 1871 *BLACKIE Four Phases Mor.* i. 58 His knowing faculty was blinded and sopited, dosed and drugged by his passions.

2. To put an end to, to settle (a dispute, question, etc.) in some way. Also, to pass over or suppress (something discreditable).

1628 in *Birch Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 451 On Friday last there was a meeting of the bishops... about sopiting, as they term it, the controversies of this present time. 1659 *FULLER Appeal Injured Innoc.* i. 49 Being loath to enlarge on so odious a difference, sopited in good measure. 1722 *WODROW Corr.* (1843) II. 675 It grieves me to hear that the differences betwixt Subscribers and Non-subscribers are, after they seemed to be sopited; breaking out again. 1746 *TURNBULL Justinian* xii. xlii. Certainly there was treason in the case, the infamy of which was sopited by his successors. 1818 *SCOTT Br. Lamm.* xv. If such a union would sopite the heavier part of his unadjusted claims. 1849-50 *ALISON Hist. Europe* (1859) VIII. 14 If any disputes did occur they were in general sopited by a bribe to the Mandarins.

Hence *Sopited ppl. a.*, *Sopiting vbl. sb.*

1646 *R. BAILLIE Anabaptism* (1647) 139 Among many more exploded and sopited errors. 1659 *H. L'ESTRANGE Alliance Div. Off.* 23 A conference should shortly be had for the sopiting and quieting of those disputes. 1818 *SCOTT Br. Lamm.* xviii. The sopiting of a very dangerous claim.

Sopite (sopait'), *pa. pple.* rare. [*f. as prec. Cf. SOPIT pa. pple.*] Put to rest or sleep; settled.

c. 1460 *Reg. Oseney* (1927) 203 All playntys and strylys... bitwene the foresaide parties... forever frendly ben i-cesyd or sopite [sic].

1784 *Irvine Presbyt. Records* in *Dobie Mem. W. Wilson of Grinnock* (1806) 57 [Mr. Gemmel craved his wife might be absolved from her scandal,] seeing it is of ane old date and almost sopite. 1877 *BLACKIE Wise Men* 293 Loveliest flowers, whose seeds long summers there Lay sunless and sopite. 1883 *R. W. DIXON Afro* iv. vi. 153 But when, cut off from sense, in sleep sopite, The soul... takes her own instruments.

† **Sopition.** *Obs. rare.* [*f. L. sopit-*, ppl. stem of *sopire*; see *SOPITE v.*] The action of putting to sleep, rendering inactive, etc.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* v. xxii. 270 But as for demutation, sopition of reason, and the diviner particle from drinke... Christian morality and the Doctrine of Christ will not allow.

† **Sopitive, a.** *Obs.* [*ad. med. L. sopitivus.*]

† **Causing sleep** (Bailey, 1727, vol. II).

† **Sopless, a.** *Obs. rare*—1. In 7 *sopellesse*.

[*f. Sop sb.*] Sapless.

1651 *SIR W. MURE Ps. xxii. xv. Wks.* (S.T.S.) II. 88 My moisture as a sopellesse sheard Is quite consum'd and ceast.

Sopor (sōpōr), Also 7 *sopour*. [*a. L. sopor* deep sleep, lethargy, related to *somnus* sleep.]

1. A deep, lethargic, or unnatural sleep or state of sleep. In later use *Path.*

1675 *R. BURTHOGGE Causa Dei* 22 Having drunk there their Fill, Benumbed with a Mortal Sopor, and consequently Irrecoverably losing and forgetting All they did. 1681 *H. MORE Exp. Dan.* iii. 77 My Spirits retiring as in those that are in a deep Sopor, as if they were half dead. 1707 *FLOVER Physic. Pulse-Watch* 107 When the Pulse becomes more frequent, it turns to a... Sincopé; when more rare, to a Sopor or Convulsion. 1720 *DE FOE D. Campbell* 274 Sennertus, in his *Institutio Medica*, writes of the Daemoniacal Sopor of Witches. 1803 *Med. Frul.* X. 437 Violent gripings, lassitude, stupor and sopor, which continued a whole day. 1843 *R. J. GRAVES Syst. Clin. Med.* v. 71 The patient was in such a profound sopor, that apparently nothing but warmth remained to indicate that life had not already become extinct. 1809 *ALBUTT'S Syst. Med.* VII. 282 The sopor deepened until the death of the patient.

2. *fig.* A state of mental or moral lethargy or deadness. *Obs.*

1658 *FR. REYNOLDS Van. Creat. Wks.* (1677) 45, I found that that was but a sopor, a benumbedness, which was by my apprehension a death of sin. 1681 *H. MORE Exp. Dan.* App. iii. 521 Into how deep a sopor therefore or lethargy is their wit and judgment cast? 1693 *R. FLEMING Fulfilling Script.* (1801) App. i. 439 That spiritual sopor and stupidity which hath seized on others.

† **Soporal, a.** *Obs. rare.* [*f. L. sopor SOPOR.*]

1. = *CAROTID a. i.* (*Cf. SOPORIFIC a. i. d.*)

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Soporal Arteries*,... the Carotid Arteries, so call'd because if they be tied, they immediately incline the Person to Sleep. [Copying *Blancard Phys. Dict.* (1693) s.v. *Carotidis*.]

2. Of or pertaining to sleep.

1719 *BAVNARD Health* (1740) 27 When all the faculties of th' mind Are to their (soporal) cells confin'd.

† **Soporale, v.** *Obs.* [*f. L. soporāt-*, ppl. stem of *soporāre* to put asleep, lull, stupefy, etc., *f. sopor* sleep.] *trans.* To put to sleep; to lull, stupefy.

1623 *COCKRAM* 1, *Soporale*, to bring asleepe. 1657 *TOMLINSON Reum's Disp.* 199 [Frontals] indeed are very expetible which... gently soporate the senses, and rohorate the brain. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* 795 The Soul seeming not to be Thoroughly Awake here, hut as it were Soporate, with the... Opiatick Vapours of this gross Body.

Hence *Soporated ppl. a.*

1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compt.* vi. 199 And especially soporated Patients awake upon taking a Vomit.

† **Soporation.** *Obs. rare.* [*ad. late L. soporā-tion-em*, noun of action *f. soporāre*.] A putting or lulling to sleep.

1a 1500 *Creation of Eve* 12 in *Non-Cycle Myst. Plays* (1909) 8 To assist us... A slepe in to man he soporacion to sende. 1658 in *PHILLIPS*.

† **Soporative, a. and sb.** *Obs.* [*f. L. soporāt-*, ppl. stem of *soporāre* to SOPORATE. *Cf. F. soporatif, -ive* (Godef.).] = *SOPORIFIC a. and sb.*

1628 *GAULE Pract. The.* (1629) 294 Such Potions (whether inebriative, soporative, or stupefying) may be... administered. 1707 *CYNOS in Husb. & Gard.* 236 A Narcotick and Soporative Virtue. 1770 *LANGHORNE Phitarch* (1879) I. 275/2 The debauch threw him into violent pain; to allay which, he asked for a soporative.

Soporiferous (sōpōriferas, *spp-*), *a.* Now rare. [*f. L. sopōrifer* (*f. sopor* sleep + *fer* bearing): see -*FEROUS*. *Cf. F. soporifère*, *Sp.*, *Pg.*, *It. soporifero*.]

1. Of a disease, morbid state, etc.: Characterized by unnatural or excessive sleep; soporose; lethargic. *Obs.*

1590 *BARROUGH Meth. Physick* i. xvii. (1639) 26 Losse of memory... is caused of the Lethargy and other soporiferous diseases. 1597 *A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 35 b/1 Shee is as if she hadde the soporiferous disease, without all strength, clene layed a-longe. 1681 *H. MORE Exp. Dan.* v. 141 It made him fall down into a soporiferous swoond. 1711 *A. M. tr. Gabelhoner's Bk. Physicke* 209 Bath beer with oftentimes the soporiferous loynctoe.

2. *a.* = *SOPORIFIC a. i. a.*

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 113 That venomous creature, which by a soporiferous power that it hath... casteth a man into a deadly sleep. 1657 *FULLER Comm. Jonah* (1868) 202 Supposing there was some opium or soporiferous virtue therein. 1710 *T. FULLER Pharm. Extens.* 408 The whole Body of Physicians hath... attributed to this Plant [*sc. hounds-tongue*] a soporiferous Quality. 1767 *J. PENN Sleepy Sern.* 7 The preacher who delivers himself in such a spiritless, soporiferous manner. 1803 in *Spirit Public Frul.* VII. 350 The soporiferous and sudorific properties of this truly inestimable opiate. 1825 *SCOTT Talism.* viii. The invalid... resisting no longer the soporiferous operation of the elixir, sunk down in a gentle sleep.

b. = *SOPORIFIC a. i. b.* ? *Obs.* (Common in the 17th c.)

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 112 *Halicacabus*... is more soporiferous than Opium, and sooner casteth a man into a dead sleepe. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 96 Soporiferous Medecines applied unto them, provoke sleep. 1678 *GALE Crt. Gaultes* iv. iii. 91 Some soporiferous stuffing wine, or potion, or medicine, which being given to a man, or sprinkled on him, casts him into a deep sleep. 1732 *ABBUTNOT Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc. 315 The Air perfum'd with the Smell of Soporiferous Plants, as Poppies, 1785 *ARNOT Crim. Trials* 143 They also applied to Kennedy for intoxicating or soporiferous draughts.

fig. 1664 *H. MORE Myst. Iniq.* xx. 75 A lusty draught of that Soporiferous potion that will make him repose himself wholly on the faith of his Priest. 1711 *Vind. Sacheverell* 17 Soporiferous Draughts of Moderation.

c. = *SOPORIFIC a. i. c.*

1694 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* v. (1737) Prol. p. lvii, Books... dull, soporiferous.

† 3. = *SOPORIFIC a. 3.*

1602 *MIDDLETON Phoenix* iii. i. 7 Hark, you sluggish soporiferous villains! 1624 *R. SKYNNER in Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 349 Awake you sleepers from your sleep, and ye soporiferous sluggards, arise from your drowsiness.

Hence **Soporiferously adv.** (Webster, 1847); **Soporiferousness**, the state or quality of being soporiferous; sleepy or lethargic condition.

1597 *A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 29 b/1 This wayne is opened agaynst the soporiferousnes and payne in the forehead. 1727 *BAILLY* (vol. II), *Soporiferousness*, Sleep-causing Quality. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIV. 639 A sort of soporiferousness laid hold of me. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 343 The very air seems inimical to thought; it is heavy with soporiferousness.

Soporific (sōpōrifik, *spp-*), *a. and sb.* [*f. L. type *sopōrific-us* (*f. sopor* sleep: see -*FIC*) = *F. soporifique* (1687), *Sp.*, *Pg.*, *It. soporifico*.]

A. adj. 1. Inducing or tending to induce sleep; causing a person to sleep or slumber.

a. Of qualities, etc. (*Cf. SOPORIFEROUS a. 2 a.*)

1690 *LOCKE Hum. Underst.* ii. xxiii. § 8 The colour and taste of opium... as well as its soporific or anodyne virtues. 1763 *C. JOHNSTON Reticer* II. ii. 149 A phlegm... which here seemed to have extended its soporific influence over all present. 1765 *GOLDSM. New Simile* 38 Its soporific virtue's such, though ne'er so much awake before, That quickly they begin to snore. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* xi. Coaxed to sleep by the soporific agency of sweetthreads. 1879 *McCARTHY Own Times* xxvii. II. 297 Most of those who tried to listen found the soporific influence irresistible.

b. Of medicaments, drugs, etc. (*Cf. SOPORIFEROUS a. 2 b.*)

1775 *ADAIR Amer. Ind.* 173 *note*, He acquiesced because of the soporific dose I gave him. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xv. He began to experience the incipient effects of his soporific draught. 1832 *BREWSTER Nat. Magic* i. 3 The influence of drugs and soporific embrocations on the human frame. 1883 *Law Reports* 11 Q. B. D. 588 Charged... with having unlawfully administered soporific drugs to the plaintiff's servants.

c. Of books, writings, talk, etc., or of persons in respect of these.

1727 *SOMERVILLE Fortune Hunter* iv. Poems (1810) 222 Hibernian matrons thus of old, Their soporific stories told. 1760 *FOOTE Minor* i. i. The soporific twang of the tabernacle of Tottenham court road. 1822 *BYRON Juan* viii. lxxxix. To quote 'Too much of one sort would be soporific. 1856 *R. A. VAUGHAN Mystics* (1860) I. 108 Dionysius in the East, then, is soporific. 1870 *R. W. DALE Week-day Serm.* viii. 155 Soporific talk begins to flow.

d. In other contexts.

With quot. 1822-7 *Cf. SOPORAL a. i.* 1822-7 *GOOD Study Med.* (1829) I. 546 Hence the name of carotids, or soporific vessels... was given to the arteries, whose ligature was supposed to produce this very singular result. 1834 *SOUTHEY Doctor* i. 1 I thought of all sleepy sounds, and all soporific things. 1856 *R. A. VAUGHAN Mystics* (1860) I. 69 She lifts the lid, and there steals out a soporific vapour.

2. Of the nature of, characterized by, belonging to, sleep or sleepiness.

1754 *Gray's Inn Frul.* No. 76, That soporific Ave, with which they behold Personages of this Cast. 1755 *H. WALPOLE Lett.* (1846) III. 136, I must own I see no blame in thinking an active age more agreeable to live in, than a soporific one. 1806 *J. LAMB Ann. West Kilbride* vi. 161 The soporific tendencies of... a portion of the congregation.

3. Of persons: Drowsy, sleepy, somnolent; = *SOPORIFEROUS* 3.

1841 *CAROLINE Fox Old Friends* (1882) 64 In vain did the soporific Transcendentalist demand the reason; he was to dress first and know after.

B. sb. i. A substance, esp. a medicament, which induces sleep.

1722-7 *BOVEN Dict. Royal* 1, *Un soporatif*, a soporific. a 1746 *HOLDSWORTH Rem. Virgil* (1768) 47 A strong medicine; and, in particular, a strong soporific. 1752 *Hume Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 63 Nor has rhubarb always proved a purge, or opium a soporific. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 259 Soporifics (Anodynes; Narcotics). 1896 *ALBUTT'S Syst. Med.* I. 242 The use of soporifics is limited by the extent of their other pharmacological effects.

transf. and *fig.* 1811 *MISS L. M. HAWKINS Cless & Gertr.* I. Introd., That soporific of household care, called 'board-wages'. 1821 *LAMB Elia* Ser. 1, *Imperf. Sympathies*, The question operated as a soporific on my moral feeling.

2. A sleepy or somnolent person. *rare.* 1808 *W. WILSON Hist. Diss.* Ch. II. 92 This zealous writer forgot that every charge which he brought against Mr. Pike and his five soporifics, falls with additional weight on himself.

Hence **Soporifical a.**, **Soporifically adv.**

1807-8 *W. IVING Saluag.* (1824) 138 Another gentleman... presses away most soporifically. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 365 We are becoming anatomical and soporific.

Soporose (sōpōrōs, *spp-*), *a. Med.* [*f. L. sopor* sleep + *-ose*]. Of diseases, states, etc.: Marked or characterized by morbid sleep or stupor.

1710 *T. FULLER Pharm. Extens.* 39 The Spirits being oppress'd grow Stupid and Sluggish, as in Soporose Cases. *Ibid.* 352 Shave the Head, and apply it all over in Soporose Distempers. 1825 *Ann. Reg.* 242 She lay in a soporose state, deprived of all sense and power of motion. 1822-7 *GOOD Study Med.* (1829) II. 129 It is chiefly to be found united with syncopal and soporose affections. 1809 *ALBUTT'S Syst. Med.* VII. 282 Soporose hysteria might have been diagnosed.

Soporous, a. Now rare. [*f. as prec. + -ous*, or *ad. f. soporeux, -euse*. *Cf. also L. sopōrus*.]

1. = *SOPOROSE a. ? Obs.*

1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compt.* i. 23 It is an excellent tart Water, much to be desired in all... Soporose cases. a 1691 *BAXTER in Reliq. B.* (1696) i. ii. 199, I was then under... Soporose or Scotomatical Illness of my Head. 1707 *FLOVER Physic. Pulse-Watch* 139 In Apoplexies, Palsies, and soporose Affections, the Spirits are oppress'd. 1730 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 352 Soporose and cataleptic Diseases. 1762 *Ibid.* LII. 454, I... found him in the same soporose, apoplectic state.

2. Soporific; sleep-bringing.

1866 *SIANKS Elgin* 55 They may now resign themselves to the soporose sheets without a shudder.

Sopose, *obs.* form of *SUPPOSE v.*

Sopped (sōpt), *ppl. a.* [*f. Sop v. + -ED*.] Soaked or steeped in some liquid; saturated or drenched with water or rain.

1822-7 *GOOD Study Med.* (1829) I. 187 A single morsel of sopped biscuit. 1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* i. (1863) 178 Talking alternately... of lost matches and sopped hay. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 81 The captain offered him suits of his own clothes to change his sopped ones for.

Sopper, rare. [*f. Sop v.*] One who sops.

1611 *COTGR. Souffier*, a sopper, or browis-belly; one that is ever dipping his bread in the beefe-pot. 1648 *HICKHAM* ii. *Een Zopper*... a Sopper. 1755 *JOHNSON, Sopper*, one that steepes any thing in liquor.

Sopper, obs. variant of *SUPPER*.

Soppet, rare—1. In 7 *soppitt*. [Diminutive of *SOP sb.*] A little sop; a sippet.

1664 in *Math. Cl. Misc.* (1840) II. 520 For bread at dinner to be soppitts.

Soppiness (sōpinēs). [*f. Sopp v. a.*] The state or condition of being soppy; wetness.

1895 *Daily News* 25 Feb. 6/7 The heavy frosts and gradual thaw had brought the grounds to a condition of absolute sopiness. 1899 *Played on* 38, I thought you would like to order the carriage at once, and get out of all this sopiness.

Sopping (*sop'p*), *vb.* *sb.* [*f.* *SOP v.*] The action of the *vb.* in various senses; a thorough soaking or wetting.

1532 *More Confute Tindale* Wks. 637/2 By bibbing, & sipping, & sopping, & quaffing. 1633 W. AMES *Fresh Suite* 11. 37 Sopping of bread in wine... was no signe instituted as an instrument of grace. 1675 H. WOOLLEY *Gentle Companion* 71 Be not over-forward in dipping or sopping in the dish. 1824 Miss MITFORD *Village Ser.* 1. (1823) 159 The whole story of the sopping, the drying, the clothes-spoiling. 1883 H. R. REYNOLDS in *Life* xvii. (1898) 414 The delightful rambles and soppings and jolly evening symposia.

Sopping, *pp.* *a.* [*f.* as *prec.*] Soaking; drenched; saturated with water or rain.

1877 W. S. GILBERT *Fogarty's Fairy* (1892) 182 Two sopping females have quartered themselves on two dry bachelors. 1886 J. ASHBY-STERRY *Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 78 The sopping sky is leaden grey.

b. Quasi-*adv.*, as *sopping* sad, wet. *Freq.* in recent use: cf. W. FLEM. *soppende nat.* 1866 R. R. BEALEY *Poems*, *Mally* 30 An' then turn'd soppin sad. 1897 MRS. C. CARR *Cottage Folk* 144 Why's your feet soppin' wet?

Soppy (*sop'p*), *a.* [*f.* *SOP sb.* or *v.* + *-y*.] 1. Full of or containing sops. *Obs.*

1611 Cotgr., *Offen*,... Soppy; or full of lumps, or gobbets. 2. Soaked or saturated with water or rain; soft or thoroughly wet with moisture; drenched, sodden.

a. Of land, grass, etc. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words*, *Soppy*, wet, boggy, swampy; applied to land. 1850 DICKENS *Dav. Cott.* iii. I (Yar-mouth) looked rather spongy and soppy, I thought, as I carried my eye over the great dull waste. 1839 JESSOP *Coming of Friars* v. 211 The level of the street, is in some cases five or six feet below the soppy sod... within the old enclosures.

b. Of things. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Yrnl. Geogr. Soc.* XXIX. 78 Clothes feel limp and damp, paper—soft and soppy by the loss of glazing—acts as a blotter. 1892 'MERRIMAN', *Slave of Lamp* xix. His dress-clothes were clinging to him with a soppy hindrance.

3. Of the season or weather: Very wet or rainy. 1872 R. HEATH in *Golden Hours* 22 May-be...; as it's been so soppy, there'll be some [trout] caught to-day. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., A soppy day.

4. Sloppy, slovenly. 1899 *Daily News* 12 Jan. 2/1 They may learn the fact, not in any of your foolish, soppy, theoretical ways, but in a hard, practical manner.

Soppy, *obs. form of Sop v.* 1. **Sopraguard**, *obs. rare*. [*ad. It. sopraguardia, f. sopra above + guardia guard.*] The chief guard of a camp, army, etc., or a member of this.

1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 76 When the sopraguardes be many and of sundrie nations.

Sopranist (*sop'rā-nist*). [*f.* *SOPRAN-O* + *-IST*.] A soprano singer. Also *attrib.*

1854 *Reader* 6 Feb. 179/3 A French paper mentions a M. Bollaert, a sopranist, as singing at a concert in Paris. 1883 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* III. 461 One of the most famous of the sopranist singers who flourished in the last century.

Soprano (*sop'rā-no*), *sb.* (and *a.*). *Mus.* Pl. Sopranos, also sopranis. [*a. It. soprano, f. sopra above.*]

1. The highest singiog voice in women and boys, having a compass from about middle C to two octaves above it; the quality or range of this voice.

1720 [see 3]. 1774 'J. COLLIER' *Mus. Trav.* (1776) 32 He could not sing only bass and treble, and soprano to admiration; but also squeak like a pig. 1854 *Orr's Circ. Sci. Org. Nat.* I. 132 It is not yet clearly understood what is the cause of the different qualities of voice, as exhibited in the tenor and bass, and the contralto and soprano. 1899 E. E. HALE *Lowell & His Friends* vi. 76 Then a clear soprano or tenor would be heard.

b. A part for or sung by such a voice. 1801 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.*, *Soprano*, the treble or higher voice part, or parts.

2. A singer having a soprano voice; one who sings the soprano part.

1738 CHESTERF. in *Misc. Wks.* (1777) I. 81 Sopranos being the objects of the attention, and raptures of the ladies. 1847 BYRON *Deppo* xxxii, Soprano, basso, even the contralto, wish'd him five fathom under the Rialto. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 31 Little madam whisks about the Botanic Garden with... a troop of sopranos. 1883 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* III. 635 Many mezzo-sopranos can sing higher notes than many sopranos. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 187 He... is a dark-haired, stout, youthful-looking male soprano.

3. *Attrib.* or as *adj.* *a.* Of persons: Having a soprano voice; singiog a soprano part.

1730 OWEN SWINY in *Colmon Posth. Lett.* (1820) 25 We must provide a Soprano Man and a Contralto Woman. 1854 *Orr's Circ. Sci. Org. Nat.* I. 132 The contralto not unfrequently sings the high notes like soprano singers. 1873 H. C. BANISTER *Musie* 217 Solo Tenor and Soprano singers will exceed the altitude here specified.

b. transf. Of certain musical instruments, as *soprano cornet, trombone*.

1856 BERLIOZ *Instrum.* 151 The Soprano Trombone... exists still in some parts of Germany.

4. Of or belonging to the soprano.

Soprano clef, the C-clef upon the first line of the treble staff.

1801 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* Introd. p. xxiii, The Soprano-clef is used for the second class of the higher species of voice. 1833 WISEMAN in W. Ward *Life* I. v. Possessing a strong soprano voice up to A, and sometimes C. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 165 The soprano solo was doubtless intended for the Weber. 1883 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* III. 635 That part of the scale upon which even a limited soprano part is written. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 551/1 The far-off soprano strains... become triumphant.

1. **Sopra-vest**, *rare*—1. [*ad. It. sopravesta* or *-veste*, = Sp. *sobrevesta*.] = **SORRE-VEST**.

1838 PNECOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. xi, A sopra-vest of the same materials concealed his cuirass.

Sops-in-wine. Also 8 sopsy-wine, 9 sops of wine. [See *SOP sb.* 1 c. Cf. *f. soupe en vin*, a reddish colour; † the plant lucerne (Cotgr.).]

†1. The clove-pink or gillyflower. *Obs.*

1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* (1878) 95 Herbes, branches, and flowers for windowes and pots... Sops in wine. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 14 With Hawthorne buds, and swete Eglantine. And girlonds of roses and Sops in wine. 1594 BARNFIELD *Affect. Sheph.* (Arb.) 10 The Rose, and speckled flowre cold Sops in wine. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. 1. *Vocation* 18 Som July-flower, or som sweet Sops-in-wine. 1625 B. JONSON *Pan's Anniv.*, Pinks, goulards, king-cups, and sweet sops-in-wine.

2. A variety of apple.

1764 *Museum Rust.* II. x. 37 An apple of very deep red, by some called sopsy-wine, quasi sopped in wine. 1850 R. HOGE *Fruit Manual* 25 Sops in Wine... Skin crimson in the shade, stained and striped with purplish crimson next the sun. 1879 BURROUGHS *Lecuts & Wild Henry* 11 Bees... will suck themselves tipsy upon varieties like the sops-of-wine.

Sopun, *obs. pa. pple.* *SOP v.* 1

Sopy, *obs. form of SOAPY a.*

Sora (*sō-rā*). Also 8 saurer, 8-9 soree, [prob. a native name.] The Carolina rail (*Porzana carolina*). Also *attrib.* with *gallinule*, rail.

a. 1705 R. BEVERLEY *Virginia* II. vi. (1722) 135 Cranes, Curlews, Herons, Snipes, Woodcocks, Saurers, Ox-eyes, Plover, Larks. 1731 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 175 The Soree. This Bird is in Virginia as much in Request for the Delicacy of its Flesh, as the Oritulan to Europe. 1785 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* III. 1. 262 Soree Gallinule, *Rallus Carolinus*. 1824 STEPHENS in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* XII. 1. 208 Soree Rail.

b. 1809 A. WILSON in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) I. 172 The Sora was in multitudes at Detroit. 1812 — *Amer. Ornith.* VI. 28 The Rail or Sora belongs to a genus of birds of which about thirty different species are enumerated by naturalists. 1839 AUBOIRON *Ornith.* *Biog.* V. 572 Sora Rail, *Rallus Carolinus*. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 273 *Porzana*. Carolina Rail. Common Rail. Sora. 'Oritolan'.

Sorabe: see next and **SORB 2**.

Sorabian (*sō-rā-biān*), *a.* and *sb.* [*f.* *med. L. Sorabi*: see **SORB 2**.] *a. adj.* Of or belonging to the Slavonic race formerly dominant in Saxony; Sorbian. *b. sb.* A Sorb; the Sorbian language.

1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* IV. v. 544 note, Slavonian captives, not of the Bohemian, but of Sorabian race. 1851 J. KENNEDY *Nat. Hist. Man* I. 39 The western stem of the Slavonians is composed of the Bohemians, the Poles, the Slovaks, and the Sorabians. 1862 LATHAM *Compar. Philol.* 629 The Sorb, Serb, or Sorabian of Lusatia, intermediate to the Bohemian and the Polish.

Sorage, *Obs. exc. arch.* Also 5 sore aage, 7 sorage; 6- soorage. [*a.* OF. *sorage* (Godefroy; mod. *F. sautage*), *f.* *sore* **SORE a.2** + *-AGE* (in some instances taken as *AGE sb.*)] The first year of a hawk. Also *attrib.*

17100 in Harting *Perfect Bk. Keping of Sparhawkes* (1886) Introd. p. ix, Carry your hawk much, especially in her sorage. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* a viij, A Goshawke nor a tercell in thare sore aage have not thare mayes named. *Ibid.* h ij, That first yere is calde bir sore aage. 1595 TURKERY, *Faulconrie* 64 There are sundrie of them good in their sorage but heyng once mewed prove nothing worthe. 1620 *Quarles Feast of Wormes* (1638) 4 Expect no lofty Hagard, ... If in her downy Sorage, she but ruffe So strong a Dove, may it he thought enough. 1634 R. H. *Sch. of Recreat.* 78 And as the Age of these Hawks is, so we name them, as, The first year a Sorage. 1683 HOLME *Armoury* II. 236/2 A Soar Hawk... is called also a Sorage Hawk. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Palestine Valley Indus* iv. 41 note, It becomes... a 'soar-hawk,' or 'sorage' when it has begun to prey for itself.

Soral (*sō-rāl*), *a. Bot.* [*f.* *SOR-US* + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to the sori of ferns.

1892 *Athenaeum* 12 Nov. 661/3 Showing development of prothallii by soral apophysis.

1. **Sorance**, *Obs.* Also 6 soraunce, 7-8 sorance, 7 soraunce. [*f.* *SORE a.1* + *-ANCE*, prob. after *GRIEVANCE 4*.] A sore, or a morbid state producing a sore, to an animal, esp. in a horse.

1523 FITZGERB. *Hush.* § 6 If any sorance come to the horse... than he is lyttell worthe. *Ibid.* § 89 The hawe is a sorance in a horse eye. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hush.* III. (1586) 123 A sorance breeding about the loynes. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* (title-p.), The curing of all manner of diseases or sorances in horses. *Ibid.* II. cviii. 390 The mallowing... is a cankerous sorance about the hoofe. 1655 THETTORO *Perf. Horseman* 15 Incurable deformities, gross sorances, as Spavens, Ringbones, ... or the like. 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. xxi. (1738) 69 When the Sorance is but in one Eye, it [sc. the bandage] ought to reach to the Middle of his Nose. 1749 W. ELLIS *Shep. Guide* 328 These things will afflict them with the nauseous Sorance.

b. Used with reference to persons. *rare*.

1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 102 All manner of diseases,

griefes and sorances wherewith the said H is now infected. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 155 Seldome or neuer complaine they of any sorance in other parts of the body.

c. fig. A painful matter; a grievance. 1608 HEYWOOD tr. *Sallust* 35 Their prestatin prerogatives brought passed sorances to remembrance.

Sorb (*sōrb*). [*a. F. sorbe*, or *ad. L. sorbum* service-berry, *sorbus* service-tree. Cf. *SERVE sb.* 1 So Dn. and Flem. *sorbe*, *obs. G. sorbe, sorb*.]

1. The fruit of the service-tree (*Pyrus domestica*); a service-berry.

1530 PALSCR. 272/2 Sorbe, a kynde of frute, *sorbe*. 1555 EDEN *Decades* II. 1. (Arb.) 110 A certyne sweetnes myxt with a gentill sharpnes as haue the frutes cauled Sorbes. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Sorb*, a kynde of frute, called a Service. 1853 SOVER *Pantrophon* 305 Several other kinds of fruits, such as sorbs, medlars, and mulberries. 1889 *Ldin. Rev.* Apr. 472 Her native fruits were merely nuts and poor berries, mastis, sorbs, and crabs.

2. *a.* The service-tree (*Pyrus domestica*).

1555 EDEN *Decades* II. 1. (Arb.) 110 note, Sorbes are cauled in french cormier; they grow out in England. 1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* 357 The Quick Beam or wild Sorb, by some called the Irish Ash. 1795 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 460 True Service, or Sorb. 1845 BROWNING *Englishman in Italy* 138 [To] strip from the sorbs A treasure so rosy and wondrous, Of hairy gold orbs!

b. = **SERVICE 2** 3, **SERVICE-TREE 2**.

1771 JACOB *Cat. Plants* 69 *Crataegus terminalis*, the common or wild Service-tree, or Sorb. 1795 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 458 Wild Service-tree, or Sorb.

c. The rowan-tree; = **SERVICE-TREE 3**.

1796 W. H. MARSHALL *W. England* II. 30 The Birch, the Mountain Sorb, and the Larch, if judiciously propagated, would flourish... on the bleakest exposures. 1799 W. NICOL *Pract. Planter* 18 The Mountain Ash or Sorb, would exuberate here, and assist in nursing the Oak [etc.].

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sorb-leaved* *adj.*, *sorb-tree*.

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* 75 Thys tree maye he called in englishe a sorb tree; and the fruite a sorb Appel. 1789 J. PILKINGTON *Vitruv. Derbysh.* I. 405 *Sorbus domestica*. True Service, or Sorb-tree. 1845 *Florist* *Jrnl.* 156 The sorb-leaved spirea is well known as an inhabitant of shrubberies. 1849 J. A. CARLYLE tr. *Dante's Inf.* xv, Amongst the tart sorb-trees, it befits not the sweet fig to fructify.

Sorb (*sōrb*). Also *Sorbe*. [*ad. G. Sorbe*, var. of *Serbe*, representing the national designation *Serb* (pl. *Serbo*): cf. **SERB**.]

The *o* may be due to the influence of *med. L. Sorabi*: see **SORABIAN**.]

1. A member of the Slavonic race inhabiting Lusatia in the east of Saxony; a Wend.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 206/1 Sorbes or Sorabes, between the rivers Snaile and Elbe. 1883 MORFILL *Slavonic Lit.* x. 218 The term is still applied to the Sorbs and the Slavens. 1886 *Engel. Brit.* XXI. 353/1 The Sorbs had been reduced to a condition of miserable serfdom.

2. The language spoken by this race.

1854 [see **SORABIAN**]. 1887 *Engel. Brit.* XXII. 147/2 Thus Chekh, Polish, Lower Sorb, ten; Upper Sorb, ten.

Sorb-apple. [*ad. G. sorbappel* (older *Lb.* and Flem. *sorbappel*): see **SORB 1**.] The fruit of the service-tree, or the tree itself.

1548 [see **SORB 3**] 1562 TURNER *Hertal* II. 143 The sorb apple is very pleasant to be eaten vntill it be rotten. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 727 Sorbe Apples or Service berries are much lyke to Medlers. 1611 Cotgr., *Comie*, the Service, or Sorb-apple. 1666 J. DAVIES tr. *Rockfort's Caribby Isles* 35 It tastes like a Sorb-apple. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Service*, There are also two sorts of Sorb-Apples. 1796 H. HUNTER *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 243 The scarlet clusters of the sorb-apple. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Gardening* xvii. (1813) 287 Service, (sweet) or sorb apple is rarely cultivated for fruit.

attrib. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 727 The tree wherupon this fruite groweth is called... in Englishe, Sorbe Apple tree. 1611 Cotgr., *Cormier*, the Service tree, Sorb-apple tree.

Sorbate (*sōrb-āt*). *Chem.* [See **SORBIT a.** and **-ATE 1 c.**] (See quot. 1823.)

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Sorbate*, a salt formed by the union of sorbic acid with some base. 1866 HOFMANN in *Q. J. J. Chem. Sec.* XII. 47 Sorbate of silver. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, *Org.* (ed. 2) v. § 4. 411 The sorbates of potash and soda are very soluble, and crystallize with difficulty. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 352 Sorbate of Ammonium crystallizes in long needles.

Sorbfacient (*sōrb-fā-si-ēnt*), *a.* and *sb.* [*f.* *L. sorbē-re* to absorb + *-FACIENT*.] *a. adj.* Causing or promoting absorption. *b. sb.* A substance or preparation causing absorption.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 138 Remedies which have been supposed to act as sorbfaciets are mercury and iodine.

Sorbet (*sōrb-ēt*). Also 8 sorbette. [*a. F. sorbet* (Sp. *sorbete*, Pg. *sorvete*), *ad. It. sorbello*, *ad. Turk. sorbel* (see **SHERBET**), *perb.* influenced by *It. sorbire* to imbibe. So Du. and Flem. *sorbel*, *G. sorbel* (1.)]

1. = **SHERBET**.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. x. Of the beaurage which they do cal Sorbet, they do much use to drinke in the sommer. 1613 *Hager of Constantinople* 5, Each of the Bassas, and the Ambassadors dranke Sorbetta, ... which is a kinde of drinke made of Water, Sugar, and Iuyce of Lemonds, mixed with Amber and Muske. 1622 WHIFLER *Journ. Greece* II. 504 Their most ordinary Drink is Water; next, a Sorbet made of Raisins steeped in Water. 1766 SWOLLEY *Trav.* xix. I. 308 Among the refreshment, as these warm countries, I ought not to forget mentioning the sorbette. 1805 *Ann. Rev.* III. 61 Coffee, chocolate, ices, and sorbets are offered beneath the pavilions of the terras.

1834 BECKFORD *Italy* 1. 17 They resorted to drink coffee and sorbet, with laughter and merriment. 1844 tr. M. T. *Amnar's Mem. Babylonian Princ.* II. 27 After some moments spent in mutual civilities, sorbets were served.

2. A variety of sweetmeat or ice.

1864 *Daily Telegr.* 27 Sept. The menu...meandered gracefully through fish, flesh, fowl, and truffles, and finally melted away into sorbets. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* v. The sorbets are delicious sweets of almonds, pistachio, chocolate, or coffee.

Sorbian (sɔrˈbiːən), *a.* and *sb.* [f. SORB².] = SORABIAN *a.* and *sb.*

1836 *Popular Encycl.* VI. 1. 138/1 The Sorbians, after 640, settled in the territory deserted by the Hermunduri. *Ibid.* 140/1 The Sorbians, or Wends, in Lusatia.

Sorbic (sɔrˈbɪk), *a.* *Chem.* [f. SORB¹ + -IC.] Contained in, derived from, the berries of the mountain-ash, *Sorbus* (now *Pyrus*) *aucuparia*. Chiefly in *sorbic acid*.

1815 DONOVAN in *Phil. Trans.* 1. 243 Until a better name be devised, I have called it the Sorbic Acid. 1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 278 Sorbic acid exists in the *sorbus aucuparia*; it is a transparent, colourless, inodorous fluid. 1860 HOFMANN in *Q. J. Fr. Chem. Soc.* XI. 43, I propose to designate this beautiful body by the name of sorbic acid, reviving thus a name once used for malic acid. 1852 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, *Org.* (ed. 2) v. § 4. 410 The general formula...of the sorbic group. *Ibid.* 411 The substance...becomes crystallized as sorbic acid. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 352 Ethylic Sorbate or Sorbic ether.

† **Sorbicle**, *Obs.* -1 [f. L. *sorb-ere* to imbibe.] A preparation which may be drunk.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 163* Of their cremour may be made a certain sorbicle. [1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Sorbicle*, broth, supplings.]

Sorbile (sɔrˈbil), *a.* [ad. L. *sorbilis*, f. *sorbere* to drink. Cf. obs. F. *sorbila*.] That may be drunk or supped; liquid.

1620 VENER *Via Recta* viii. 181 Moist and sorbile meats...are most profitable. 1657 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 139 A sorbile egge clarifieth the voice. 1803 JAMIESON s.v. *Sop*, This most probably refers to sorbile food, what is vulgarly called spoon-meat.

b. That may be absorbed. *rare* -1.

1799 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) I. 289 The phenomena of combustion, respiration, &c. can with equal probability be accounted for...by the hypothesis...of a sorbile principle, or oxygen.

† **Sorbillate**, *v.* *Obs.* -o [f. L. *sorbillare*.]

1623 COCKERAM 1, *Sorbillate*, to fish or sup often.

Sorbin, *Chem.* [f. SORB¹.] = SORBITOL.

1854 FOWNES' *Chem.* (ed. 5) 404 Sorbin is, however, no sugar; it is not capable of fermenting. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, *Org.* ii. § 2. 72 Sorbin...from berries of mountain ash. Hence *Sorbinose sb.* (See quot.)

1894 WATTS' *Dict. Chem.* IV. 497/1 *Sorbinose*,...an unfermentable sugar obtained from the fermented juice of mountain-ash berries.

Sorbish (sɔrˈbɪʃ), *a.* [f. SORB², after G. *Sorbisch*, *Serbisch*. The native form is *Ser(b)ski*.] The language spoken by the Sorbs.

1883 MORFILL *Slavonic Lit.* ix. 242 In the year 1706 Michael Brancel...published a translation of the New Testament into Sorbish. *Ibid.*, This, however, was not the first time that any Sorbish words had been in print.

Sorbite (sɔrˈbɪt), *Chem.* [f. SORB¹ + -ITE.] = SORBITOL.

1867 CHAMBERS' *Encycl.* IX. 187/2 Sorbin, or Sorbite...may be obtained in colourless transparent rhombic octahedra. 1868 FOWNES' *Chem.* (ed. 10) 638 Sorbin, or Sorbite, is a crystallisable sugar existing in the juice of ripe mountain-ash berries.

Hence *Sorbite a.* (See quot.)

1868 WATTS' *Dict. Chem.* V. 353 Sorbite when heated gives off acid water, and is converted after some time...into a dark-red mass consisting of sorbitic acid.

Sorbite (sɔrˈbɪt), [f. the name of Dr. H. C. Sorby (1826-1908).] A transitional constituent of steel. Hence *Sorbite a.*

1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIX. 572/2 *Austenite*, *troostite*, *sorbite*, and other constituents [of iron] have also been described. 1904 *Electrochem. Industry* Feb. 51 (Cent.), Stead and Richards in a paper on sorbitic steel rails give a simple method for the production of sorbite in steel.

† **Sorbition**, *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *sorbition* or ad. L. *sorbition*, f. *sorbere* to imbibe.] The action of imbibing; also, something which may be imbibed.

1623 COCKERAM 1, *Sorbition*, a sipping often. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Sorbition*, a supping, as of broth or pottage. 1684 tr. *Bouet's Merc. Compt.* vi. 234 Chicken broth, tempered with cooling herbs, and sorbitions of the same.

Sorbitol (sɔrˈbɪtəl), *Chem.* [f. SORBIT¹ + -OL.] An unfermentable saccharine principle found in the berries of the mountain-ash.

1895 *Naturalist* 24 The unripe berries have much malic acid...also amygdalin, emulsin, sorbitol. 1898 *Ibid.* 187 Mannite and another alcoholic sugar called sorbitol.

† **Sorbonical**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. SORBONNE. Cf. F. *sorbonique* (16th cent.).] Belonging to, connected with, the Sorbonne.

1543 BALE *Yet a Course Romish Fox* 36 Great bellying braggars or sorbonycall masters in Parys. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iii. xv. (1634) 383 The Sorbonical schooles, the mothers of all errors. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* iii. xiii. 660 The Sorbonical or theological wine, and their feasts or gaudy days, are now come to be proverbially jested-at.

Sorbonist (sɔrˈbɒnɪst), *Also* 6 Sorbonest, 7-9 Sorbonnist. [ad. mod. L. *Sorbonista* or F. *Sorboniste*: see SORBONNE.] A doctor or student at the Sorbonne.

a. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 28 The Sorbonistes condempne Luthers bokes. 1579 FOLKE *Conf. Sanders* 674 Claudius de Sanctis, that brauling Sorbonist, would proue...the saide liturgie to be his. 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* i. ix. 416 Because the blockish Sorbonistes Attribute as much unto their workes As to the service of the eternall God. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 369 He disputed with the Sorbonists in Paris. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. 1. 29 Those censures were made by the Sorbonists. 1751 *Hist. & Crit. Acc. of Hugh Peters* (1818) 27 note, The same Sorbonists decreed all those...to be in a mortal Sin. 1820 MILNER *Suppl. Mem. Eng. Cath.* 34 'The decision of certain Sorbonists, respecting the lawfulness of the oath. 1886 J. GILLOW *Lit. & Biog. Hist. Eng. Cath.* II. 508 The Sorbonists still stuck to their opinion.

attrib. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 195/2 Rabelais had indeed again made for himself protectors whom no clerical or Sorbonist jealousy could touch.

β. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Ordinaire*, Certaine disputations held among Sorbonists before they commence Doctors. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* vi. 78 And upon the return of the Jesuites,...they communicated to the Sorbonists the Popes Answer. 1757 HUME *Nat. Hist. Religion* 76 'How can you worship leeks and onions?' we shall suppose a Sorbonist to say to a priest of Sais. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* (1822) II. 22 The Sorbonists of Paris...in like manner affected to unite peculiar slovenliness and dirtiness with peculiar learning.

b. *transf.* A person of great learning.

1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World Wond.* 340 The grand Negro of all Necromancers (who is also the great Sorbonist of Sorcerers, and maister of Magicians).

Sorbonne (sɔrˈbɒn). Also 6-7 Sorbone. [F. *Sorbonne*, f. the place-name *Sorbon* (see def.) in the Ardennes.]

L. A theological college at Paris founded by Robert de Sorbon early in the 13th century; the faculty of theology in the old University of Paris, of great importance down to the 17th century.

The Sorbonne is now the seat of the *Académie* of Paris and of the faculties of theology, science, and literature.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 270 b, What tyme for the same cause the divines of Sorbone procured him some daunger, he shewed no constancie. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balaac's Lett.* (vol. II) 141 Concerning the condition of superior things, I referre myself to the Sorbone. 1682 *Newsfr. France* 38 'I thus see how firm the Sorbonne is in this matter. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., There are Lodgings in it for 36 Doctors, who are said to be of the Society of the Sorbonne. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 195/2 Up to this time Rabelais, despite the condemnation of the Sorbonne,...had experienced nothing like persecution or difficulty.

† 2. A Sorbonist. *Obs.* -1

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 751 He had studied a long time in Oxford, and at Paris amongst the Sorbons.

Hence *Sorbonnic a.* (Cf. SORBONICAL *a.*)

1893 A. LANG *St. Andrews* iv. 105 A writer of the particularly unclassical Latin called Sorbonnic.

|| **Sorbus** (sɔrˈbʊs). [L. Cf. SORB¹.] A Linnean genus (now placed under *Pyrus*) including the service-tree, mountain-ash, etc.; a tree belonging to this genus. Also *attrib.*

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1751 J. HILL *Hist. Plants* 456 The pinnated smooth-leaved Sorbus. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Sorbus domestica*, seu *Pyrus*, Sorbus Tree, Service, or Sorb.

Sorcell, *obs.* variant of SARCELLE.

† **Sorcer**, *Obs.* *rare*. Also 4, 6 sorser, 6 sorsyer. [ad. OF. *sorcier* (cf. It. *sorriere*, Sp. *sortero*): -pop. L. **sortiarius*, f. *sort-*, *sors* lot, SORT *sb.*] = next.

131. E. E. ALIST. P. B. 1579 Wychez & walkyries wommen to pat sale...Sorsers & exorsismus & felesuch clerkes. 1502 *Ork. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. ix, The fyth is of sorsyers and deunyis. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xx. 168 Sum sorseris and vytychis, quihikis ar iostrianentis of the ald eneme of mankynd.

Sorcerer (sɔrˈsɛrər). Also 6 sorserer, -ar, bosserer, Sc. *socerar*. [f. prec. + -ER.] One who practises sorcery; a wizard, a magician.

a. 1526 TYNNALE *Acts* xiii. 6 They founde a certayne sorserer. *Ibid.* 8 The sorserer Elemas...withode them. 1535 COVERDALE *Isaiah* ii. 6 Whether it be in Sorcerers...or in calkers of mens byrthes, wherof ye haue to many. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV.*, Diij. Her frendes on the othe syde sayd, that she was kept away, and her iorney empeched by Sorcerers and Necromancers. 1630 SHAKS. *Temp.* iii. ii. 49, I am subject to a Tiran, A Sorcerer, that by his cunning hath cheated me Of the Island. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xxxii. 197 The works of the Egyptian Sorcerers...were great miracles. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. i. (1801) 6 Certainly then they did not take those magicians to be...dealers with the Devil, and sorcerers. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. iv. 60 The civil law punishes with death not only the sorcerers themselves, but also those who consult them. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Carls* 55 The Gipsies...exercised the craft of sorcerers. 1848 CALLENGA *Italy* (1851) 415 The sway exercised by a sorcerer over the demon to whom he has bartered his soul. 1865 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1873) 403 This was the place where the sorcerers and soothsayers held their mystic and fearful rites. attrib. 1883 MISS RAGGON *Media, Babylon, & Persia* x. § 8 (1891) 269 The Shamans or sorcerer-priests of many Turanian tribes.

β. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 50 Quhen saevir thow...seikis for ony help at ony wyche, socerar, cowngerar. 1596 R. H. tr. *Lavaterus's Ghosts & Spirits* 28 There have bene many Magicians, Sossersers, and Conjurors...who would easily counterfeit visions.

Sorceress (sɔrˈsɛrəs). Also 6-7 sorceres. [a. AF. *sorceresse*, -esse: see SORCER and -ESS¹.]

L. A female sorcerer; a witch.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* iii. 1262 Ther saugh I...charmeresses, Olde wrecches, Sorceresses, That vse exorsisacions. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 49 Thes queenes were as tuo goddesdes Of Art magique Sorceresses. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vi. iv. 187 Sore I am of these queenes sorceresses aferd. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxvi. (1679 Soc.) 183 The sorceresse, the false roote of doloure, All of golde...Of the best made the head serpentyne. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI.*, 112 Jhon duke of Alansoun and his sorceresse Jone (called the mayde, sent from God). 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 173 Diogenes...witnesseth Medea to have been not a sorceresse, but a woman of knowne wisdom. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 819 How cunningly the sorceress displays Her own transgressions, to upbraid me mine! a 1740 WATERLAND *Wks.* (1823) IX. 473 How unlikely is it that God should make use of this sorceress as a prophetess, and should give her the honour of revealing his counsels. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* 1. 242 This may be one of those Northern sorceresses of whom we have heard. 1885 PATER *Marius the Epicurean* i. v. 62 In one very remote village lives the sorceress Pamphile.

transf. a 1700 KEN *Hymnolthoe* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 95 Much more mysterious is my inbred Lust; In no one thing I can the Sorcess trust.

attrib. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 319 Armida, the sorceress-niece of the Sultan of Damascus. 1877 'RITA' *Vivienne* iii. vi, Blanche repaid him with sorceress smiles and false kisses.

b. In playful or familiar use.

c 1800 H. K. WHITT. *Lett.* (1837) 282 Sorceress! I cannot hurst thy bonds! 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* v, Ah! you witch-mother, you sorceress! How is a Christian man to win a game off you?

† **Sorcering**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* -1 [f. SORCER-ER or SORCER-Y + -ING¹.] The exercise of sorcery.

1614 BP. HALL *Contempl.*, O. T. vii. 324 His trade of sorcering had so injured him to receive voyces from his familiars, in shape of beasts, that this euent seemed not strange to him.

† **Sorcering**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] Practising or exercising sorcery.

1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* S. iv, The sorcering Syrens, who are merrie in tempestes, and haue in faire weather. 1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World Wond.* 340 This sorcering priest. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Tray* v. lxxxviii, The black spels of this Sorcering witch.

† **Sorcerist**, *Obs.* -1 [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who practises sorcery; a sorcerer.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik* ii. 77 Moyses made a law that all such as repayed to these juggling sorcerists should be stoned to death.

Sorcerize, *v.* *rare* -1. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To transform by sorcery.

1866 FURNIVALL in *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* 26 marg., A Lombard was sorcerized into a goose.

Sorcerous (sɔrˈsɛrəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] 1. Of the nature of, pertaining to or connected with, sorcery.

1546 BALE *Eng. Volaries* 1. 24 He wolde in no wyse comen with them...least they shuld after any sorcerous sort hywythe hym. 1577 HARRISON *England* ii. ix. (1877) 178 By sundrie sorcerous and artificiall practises wherby the working of the said elementes were restrained. 1605 CHAPMAN *Byron's Trag.* iv. ii, O that in mine Eyes Were all the Sorcerous poyson of my woes. 1646 GAULE *Cases Cons.* 41 Lord! how many are the sorcerous superstitions of the Many? 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 277 Lest an Evil Tongue should have a Sorcerous effect. 1835 J. HARRIS *Gr. Teacher* (1837) 284 In the face of this sorcerous and powerful delusion. 1880 SWINBURNE *Birthday Ode* 207 From fairy-footed fields...And sorcerous woods of Rhineland.

2. Dealing in or exercising sorcery.

1550 BALE *Eng. Volaries* ii. 11 Theophylactus...whych after .xv. yeares solde the Papacy to Johan Gracyan hys sorcerous companyon. 1633 D. R[OCERS] *Treatise of Sacr.* l. 123 Which words...our Saviour did not (as a Sorcerous Priest) murmur over the Bread and Wine.

Hence *Sorcerously adv.*, in a sorcerous manner, by means of sorcery.

1646 GAULE *Cases of Cons.* 128 What Act or Instrument of Man...that...may not be sorcerously abused? 1652 - *Magastrom*. 193 Divination is temptingly and sorcerously sought for.

Sorcery (sɔrˈsɛrɪ). Forms: *a.* 4 sorceri, 4-7 sorcerie, 4, 6 sorcerye, 4- sorcery; 4 sor-sory(e, 4-6 sorserye, 5 sors(s)ery, sorsry, -rie. *B.* 5 sorcerye, 5-6 socery, 6 sossery, -rie. [a. OF. *sorcerie* (f. *sorcier* SORCER), or ad. med. L. *sorceria*. So MDu. *sorcerie*, *sorserie*.]

1. The use of magic or enchantment; the practice of magic arts; witchcraft.

a. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2925 Crists enemy, pat wiche-craft or sorceri Dos wit and halud thing. 13. K. *Allis* 478 (Laud MS.), Pat ilk nith, Nepienahs Made so stronge sorcerye. c 1386 CHAUCER *Par.* T. P. 340 If he were al refreymyt by siknes, or by malfice of sorserye. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 199 He...beleuyd swyns and sorsrie. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* iii. iii. 79 By enchauntment and sors-ery she hath ben the destroyr of many good knyghtes. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV.*, l. 11 b, A seruante of the Dukes was sodainly accused...of poysonyng, sorcery, or enchauntment. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* ii. l. 15 'To quittance their deceipt, Contritid by Art, and balefull Sorcerie. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* iii. vi, A man was taken in Southwark...with a Book of Sorcery in his Male and was brought into the Kings-Bench. 1844 EMERSON *Misc. P.*, *Tantalus* Wks. (Bohn) III. 322 Alas! the same sorcery has spoiled his skill; no syllable can he shape on his lips. 1878 STRUBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 90 The queen dowager was accused...of an attempt to destroy the king by sorcery.

β. c 1460 *Toronyelle Myst.* xxvi. 129 That may be done thurgh socery. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* l. 6 His mother, was ane Farie Queyne. Gottin be sossery. 1511-2 *Act* 3

Hen. VIII. c. 11. Curis, in the which they use soerie and which crafte. 1568 LAUDER *Lam. Pure* 33 Now money vsis Sossorie.

b. *pl.* Separate forms or instances of this.

1537 *Lay Folks Catech.* (1901) 34 Al mawmetries, Al fals enchaunment, and al sorceries. 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 8 The advoyding of sorceries, witchcraft, and other inconveniencies. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witcher.* (1886) 267 Thereby Ulysses escaped Circes hir sorceries and enchantments. 1648 WILKINS *Math. Magic* ii. vii. 201 Simon Magus was eminent for miraculous sorceries. 1671 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) II. 279 Whether she uses any manner of charmes, sorceries, or magic whatever. 1741-2 GRAY *Agrip.* 171 Sorceries, Assassinations, poisonings.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 156, I am not surprised with the incantations and sorceries of vain glorie. 1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* 12b, What drugs, what sorceries, what oiles, doe our curious Dames vse to enlarge our withered beauties? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* tt. 566 Vain wisdom all, and false Philosophie: Yet with a pleasing sorcerie could charm Pain for a while. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* ii. iii. vi, It is possible, the greatness of this man... might, with most legitimate sorceries, fascinate the volatile Queen. 1880 'OUIA' *Motiv* III. 262 Personal beauty is a rare sorcery.

Sorche, obs. form of SEARCH v. Sorcot, obs. form of SURCOAT. Sorcyer: see SORCER.

Sord, sb. Obs. exc. arch. Forms: 5 soorde, sorde, 5-6 sord(e), 9 sord. [f. SORD v.] A flight or flock of mallards.

Orig. perhaps the act of taking to wing, but only recorded in the lists of 'proper terms'; in some late copies of these erroneously given as *sor*.

14... *Harl. MS.* 541 fol. 225 in *Phil. Soc. Trans.* (1909) 55 A Soorde of mallards, A Dopping of herles. c. 1470 *Hort. Shepe & G.* (Roxb.), A Spryng of teeles, A Soord of mallards. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Hawking* d ij, When ther he in a stobull tyme Soordes of mallards in the felde. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* i. ii. 28 A sord or sute of mallards. 1826 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* i. ix. 78/1 The following Terms are in Use among Wildfowl-shooters:—A flock of wiggon is termed 'a company', .i. of mallards, 'a sord'.

Sord, obs. or dial. form of SWORD sb.

† Sord, v. Obs.⁻¹ [ad. OF. *sordre*, *sourdre*, etc. — L. *surgere* to rise. Cf. SORD sb.] *intr.* To rise or soar up in flight.

14... *Harl. MS.* 230 fol. 49 b. in *Phil. Soc. Trans.* (1909) 28 It spryngyth or sordyth vp sodenly be hym.

Sordavalite (s'p'dävälite). *Min.* Also sordawal(l)ite. [ad. Sw. *sordawalit* (Nordenskiöld, 1820), f. *Sordawala*, -*vala*, in Finland, its locality.] A vitreous mineral substance found in diabase.

1823 W. PHILLIPS *Min.* (ed. 3) 210 Sordawalite. .i. is described as being nearly black. 1850 ANSTON *Elem. Geol.*, *Min.*, etc. 191 *Sordawalite*, silicate of alumina and magnesia with phosphate of magnesia. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Sordawalite*, a mineral resembling pit-coal in appearance, forming three layers in trap near Sordawala in Finland. 1882 *Imperial Dict.* (Annandale), *Sordawalite*. [So in later Dicts.]

Sorde, obs. form of SWORD.

|| Sordes (s'p'idiz). [L. *sordes* (pl., rare and defective in sing.), filth, uncleanness, etc., related to *sordere* to be dirty or foul. Cf. SORDS.] Construed either as singular or plural.

1. Dirt, filth; foul or feculent matter; refuse or rubbish removed or separated by or during the treatment, manufacture, or working of something.

1640 Bp. REYNOLDS *Passions* xv. 139 A Sink by an house makes all the hove the cleaner, because the Sordes are cast into that. 1657 J. WATTS *A Scribe & his Lett. Anst.* Pref. ep. x, You have your eares stuffed and oplete with Kitchin-stuffe and such soyl and sordes. 1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornw.* 173 The sordes, which settles above the tin, is skimmed off. 1765 SMOLLETT *Trav.* I. 352 The sordes or dirt falls to the bottom, the oil swims a-top. c. 1800 *State Lettice of Powis* (Jam.), The filth, sordes, dregs, or refuse of a distillery or manufactory. 1837 WHITTROCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 335 (Tallow-chandler), The prepared tallow, freed by straining from its 'sordes', its adventitious particles and membranaceous envelopment.

fig. 1660 TRAPP *Comm. O. T.* III. 515 Such persons chuse to remain in the sordes of their sins. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legist.* ii. § 6 'To cleanse itself from the sordes of its impure original it was necessary it should change its name.'

2. Filthy or feculent matter attaching to, or collecting on or in, the bodies of persons or animals.

1670 E. BORLASE *Latham Spaw* 33 In facilitating the passage of the stone and gravel, and absterging its sordes and minera, I find it very successful. 1790 *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 391 In the cancerous, as well as in other malignant ulcers, we frequently meet with a white sordes, which closely adheres to the surface of the sore. 1798 W. BLAIR *Soldier's Friend* 51 The copious perspirations... must tend to accumulate filth and sordes upon the skin. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xx. 376 The bird-louse is particularly useful to birds in devouring the sordes which must accumulate at the root of their plumes. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* x. 107 An emetic clears the stomach of offending matters or sordes.

b. Impure matter collecting about the teeth, gums, etc.; *spec.* in *Path.*, the foul crusts formed upon the teeth and lips in typhoid or other fevers. 1746 R. JAMES *Introduct. in Monstet's Health's Improv.* 48 Putrid Sordes upon the Lips, Teeth, Tongue, Palate, and Fauces. 1811 *Self-Instructor* 533 By washing out the gums and natural sordes. 1822-7 *Good Study Med.* (1829) II. 242 The lips are furrowed with a black tenacious sordes. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 109 His lips are dry, black, and probably fissured, his teeth loaded with sordes.

Sordet, variant of SOURDET.

Sordid (s'p'idid), a. Also 6-7 sordide, 7 sorded. [a. F. *sordide* (16th c. in Godefroy; = Sp., Pg., It. *sordido*), or ad. L. *sordidus* dirty, foul, base, mean, etc., f. *sord-ere* to be dirty: cf. SORDS.]

1. *Path.* a. Of suppurations, etc.: Corrupt, foul, repulsive; of the nature of sordes.

1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* Lij b, The vloers [are] inequal, sordides [sic],... euill faoured, by reason of the humor, which is most sordide and stinking. 1822-7 *Good Study Med.* (1829) II. 163 The skin parched, or soaked with sordid, fetid sweat. 1841 II. 627 There is a dejection of sordid pus in considerable abundance. 1883 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* (ed. 2) xvi. 161 An old grey-white accumulation of sordid epithelial detritus.

b. Of an ulcer, wound, etc.: Yielding or discharging matter of this kind.

1597 [see prec.] 1676 WISEMAN *Surg. Treat.* ii. l. 165 There is a second sort of Matter affecting Ulcers that is thick, generated of abundance of gross tough Humours, and rendering the Ulcer foul; whence it is called a *Sordid Ulcer*. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 291 The Wound was very sordid; and the inside as well as the outside beset with Slime. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 384 The disease corrodes the fingers and toes with a dry, sordid, scabby, and gangrenous ulcer. 1801 *Med. Jur.* V. 163 The incision on the left arm, which... had degenerated into asordid ulcer. 1822-7 *Good Study Med.* (1829) V. 556 In several sordid cutaneous eruptions.

2. Dirty, foul, filthy; repellent through want of cleanness or tidiness; in later use, mean and squalid.

1611 COTGR., *Sordide*, sordide, foule, filthie, corrupt. 1627 DONNE *Serm.* xxii. (1640) 223 Sordid, senselesse, namelesse dust. 1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Riverius* iv. vii. 176 The cholier and flegm which is more... impure, swims at the top, and so the blood seems impure and sordid. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* i. iv. [I will] rather... live on sordid scraps at proud Men's Doors. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 118 [They] sprinkle sordid Ashes all around. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 386 'The trout is banish'd by the sordid stream. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Beauty Wks.* (Bohn) II. 147 In private places, among sordid objects, an act of truth or heroism seems at once to draw to itself the sky as its temple.

b. Of places, houses, etc. 1628 DONNE *Serm.* lxxv. (1640) 762 To finde a languishing wretch in a sordid corner. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 149 Their houses... within are poore and sordid. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1336 The sweepings of the house, any kind of ashes, shovellings of any sordid place. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xxxviii, Whilst thy cold embers choke the sordid hearth of shame. 1854 BURTON *Seal Abr.* I. iii. 122 Stately edifices... were doomed to fall into decay and be succeeded by sordid hovels. 1880 Mrs. FORRESTER *Roy & P.* I. 56 She has escaped from her sordid surroundings.

c. Of life, conditions, etc.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* i. ii. 11, v, Through their owne nastiness & sluttishness, & imund sordid manner of life, suffer their aire to putrefie. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Theophrastus' Trax.* II. 103 The sordid and nasty way that the Ambassadors and all his train lived in. 1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1704) 110 What a Kind of barbarous and sordid life we must necessarily have lived. 1764 HARNER *Observ.* ii. § 13, 70 *Went*... may have imagined, ... that Abraham lived in a sordid plenty. 1797 GOSWIN *Enquirer* II. iv. 206 He can procure a sordid meal. 1850 Mrs. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 253 With tattered raiment and all the outward signs of sordid misery. 1891 KIRLING *Light that Failed* vii. (1900) 112 Dick's experience of the sordid misery of want.

d. Of garments or clothing.

1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1687) 136/1 [They] wear the same garment in Winter as in Summer, and that sordid. 1673 W. CAVE *Prim. Christ.* iii. v. 366 In a sordid and squalid Habit. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* (1775) X. 8 The magistrate had too great an honour for truth to suspect that she ever appeared in sordid apparel. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & Fall* xli. IV. 149 Sordid and scanty were their garments. 1831 TRENCH *Poems* (1862) 183 They put the sordid grave clothes off.

† 3. Of persons (or animals): Dirty or sluttish in habits or appearance. Obs.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 232 They abstaine from swines flesh: neither will that sweete aire of Arabia breathe life to that sordide and stinking creature. 1664 H. MORE *Apology* 517 Provided we be not coarse and sordid, but reverent and comely in our public worship. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 164 ¶ 5 The Person he chanced to see was to Appearance an old sordid blind Man.

b. Zool. In the names of a few fishes or birds, in allusion to their dirty-looking colour, as *sordid chætodon*, *dragonet*, *scarus*, *thrush*.

1803 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* IV. ii. 370 * Sordid Chætodon... Dusky-grey Chætodon; native of the Arabian sea. 1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (1766) III. 147 The * Sordid Dragonet, *Dracunculus*. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 266 The Sordid Dragonet... generally occurs of small size. 1881 DAV *Fishes* *Cl. Brit.* I. 276 Sordid dragonet, dusky skulpin. 1803 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* IV. ii. 400 * Sordid Scarus... Brown-ferruginous Scarus. 1801 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds*, Suppl. II. 186 * Sordid Thrush... The plumage in general is greenish ash.

II. † 4. Of a coarse, gross, or inferior character or nature; befitting or appertaining to a mean person or thing; menial. Obs.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. 23 She... in his hand a distaffe to him gave, That he thereon should spin both flax and tow; A sordid office for a mind so braue. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. v. § 5 He did thinke much to dispute with any that did allege such base and sordide instances. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheum* ii. i. § 8 (1686) 195 Not only in liberal and ingenious Arts, but also in sordide and ignoble. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1687) 195/2 Modesty teacheth us to decline sordid things. a 1701 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* 8 Apr. (1707) 107 By which means it was redeem'd from that sordid use. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 168 ¶ 6 The long habit of cooecting a knife with sordid offices.

5. Of actions, habits, etc.: Of a low, mean, or despicable character; marked by or proceeding from ignoble motives, esp. of self-interest or monetary gain.

1611 COTGR., *Taguinerie*, sordide miserie, .i. base pinching. 1639 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) I. 106 His sordide and base dissembling. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* ii. 35 The Clergy using all the basest and sordidest Arts possible to draw Legacies from Rich Widows. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* V. ii. 19 We see, in the behaviour, and sordid acquiescence with insults, of these three men, that offensive spirit cannot be true ones. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 76 What is all righteousness that men devise? What—but a sordid bargain for the skies? 1818 BENTHAM *Parl. Reform* 50 That they should sell the attachment of their friends... for dry and sordid gain. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 162 His courage, his abilities... had made him, in spite of his sordid vices, a favourite with his brethren in arms. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* xvi. ii. III. 193 Though he got her money, he had never ceased repenting of his sordid act.

b. Lacking in refinement; low, coarse, rough.

1668 *Extr. State P. rel. Friends* (1912) III. 278 Edward Wivel... permits their sordid Conventicals to be... kept ther. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* ii. 15 Long Immured In noontide darkness by the glimmering lamp, Each Muse and each fair Science pined away The sordid hours. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 168 ¶ 3 To him who has passed most of his hours with the delicate and polite, many expressions will seem sordid.

c. *absol.* That which is sordid or mean.

1853 W. MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1889) I. 21 Whatever there was of sordid about the story had slipped off him. 1902 J. BUCHAN *Atcher by Threshold* 189 Frankly, I hate the sordid and unpleasant.

6. Of persons, their character, etc.: Inclined to what is low, mean, or ignoble; *esp.* moved by selfish or mercenary motives; influenced only by material considerations.

1636 [FREEMAN] *tr. Seneca's Shorten. Life* (1663) 34 He sordid is, who catch'd with rude applause, Grown old, dies wrangling in a worthless cause. 1650 BULWER *Anthropol.* 171 These Nations... that are so unpollitic, may justly be called wild men, and of a sordid disposition. 1687 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) III. 241 He is sordid still, and nothing will change his base humour. 1727 GAY *Fables* i. xix, A Lion-cub of sordid mind, Avoided all the lion kind. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* II. xli. 564 They are inveighed against as a base and sordid people. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. xiii, Her comrade was a sordid soul. 1840 Miss MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. vii. 108 The land... will probably be purchased by some sordid person upon the speculation of making us pay an inordinate rent. 1855 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* viii. 203 All men of the world are sordid, and the more worldly the more sordid.

absol. 1762 COWPER *To Miss Macartney* 54 Thus grief itself has comforts dear, The sordid never know.

7. *Comb.*, as *sordid-base*.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* ii. iii, To think a fellow of thy outward presence, Should, in the frame and fashion of his mind, Be so degenerate, and sordid-base.

† Sordidate, v. Obs.^{-o} [f. L. *sordidat-us*.] (See *quots.*) So Sordidated *ppl.* a.

1604 R. CAWDEY *Table Alph.* (1613), *Sordidated*, defiled, sluttish. 1633 COCKERAM *I. Sordidate*, to make foule. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Sordidate*, to array sluttishly and filthily.

† Sordidity. Obs. [f. SORDID a., or a. F. *sordidité* (1573).] Sordidness. a. Meanness, miserliness, baseness.

1584 *Lycester's Commuon.* 197 As for valeur, he hath as much as hath a mouse: his magnanimity is base sordidite. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* i. ii. iii. xii, That greediness in getting, tenacity in keeping, sordidity in spending. 1649 EVELYN *Liberty & Serv.* v. Misc. viii. (1805) 30 The like Sordidities, which it were a shame to report. 1654 VILVAIN *Theorém. Theat.* vii. 194 So great glory cannot sort: or sute with such sordidity.

b. Dirtiness, filthiness; dirty or foul matter. 1600 ABBOT *Jonah* 401 The hacke shall be disguised with sordidity of sackcloth. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renov's Disp.* 396 A dense gumme conspiciuall with no sordidity.

Sordidly (-s'p'ididli), *adv.* [f. SORDID a. + -LY².] In a sordid manner; basely, meanly; mercenarily.

(a) c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 148 This Osmán was a man... of excess of courage, but sordidly covetous. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* iv. 123 Some came sordidly with the Price or Present in their hands to buy the Bishoprick. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* I. vii. 127 The most sordidly ridiculous anecdote we remember of a bed-chamber. 1856 N. *Brit. Rev.* XXVI. 237 That Cockburn was sordidly self-h for the promotion of any interests of his.

Comb. 1681 GLANVILL *Siddicimus* ii. (1726) 471 A church all over besmeard with Sordidly-gainful Superstitions.

(b) 1656 EARL MONM. *tr. Boccaccio's Adts. fr. Parnass.* II. xiv. (1674) 162 A Poet... sordidly apparell'd; with his Cloaths all tattered. 1660 R. BLOME *Fanatick Hist.* i. 5 He made holiness to consist in speaking little, and living homely and sordidly.

Sordidness (s'p'ididnes). [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] The state or quality of being sordid.

1. Dirtiness, filthiness; unclean or soiled character; squalor.

1637 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1691) II. 63 To it [sc. money]... hath the very name of sordidness been appropriated of old. 1695 NEEDHAM *Med. Medicinæ* 66 Carelessness, Sordidness neglecting their own Bodies. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 337 To deter Men and Women from Sluttishness and Sordidness. 1819 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 8 (1822) I. 64 He sat looking at his old beard and the wilful sordidness of his hands. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* i. 2 At the first glance the men looked all alike; their heads being shaved, and their dress uniform in its sordidness.

b. Lack of refinement or elegance; coarseness or roughness. *rare.*

1670 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xii. § 121 Nor did she prefer the glory of the Church of England before the sordidness of the Kirk of Scotland. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* vi. lxxv. 24 They were offended at the sordidness of the food offered to them.

2. Baseness or meanness; esp. low, mean, or mercenary character or motives; selfish regard for material gain in place of higher interests.

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccacchi's Advts. fr. Parnass.* i. xcix. (1674) 133 Keeping continually...hid within the busk of their interest...with so much sordidness and obstinacy never to come out. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland ix.* 34 Their Priests who...vilify their doctrine by the sordidness of their lives. 1702 EICHARD *Ecl. Hist.* (1710) 403 His chiefest advice to them about him was to abhor all rapine and sordidness. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Sat. i.* vi. 90 If none with avarice justly brand my fame, With sordidness, or deeds too vile to name. 1771 FOOTE *Maid of Bath* iii. Wks. 1799 II. 236 The sordidness of your mind and manners. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* i. iii. 106, I blush to remember this...on account of the sordidness of the custom. *Ibid.* II. xi. 55 An extraordinary mixture of...fearlessness with sordidness. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Dec. 2 The result is but a just retribution on our sordidness and Pharisaism.

† **Sordidous**, *a.* *Obs.* [*f. L. sordid-us* dirty, abject, base: see -OUS.] Sordid, in various senses. 1602 F. HERING *Anatomyes* 3 The abject and sordidous scumme, and refuse of the people. 1630 G. CARLETON *Jurisdiction* 217 Those sordidous censures to punish sinne with pecuniary mulcts.

Coub. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 813 This pusillanimous and sordidous minded man Harpalion.

b. Of an ulcer: = SORDID *a.* i. b. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 311 The ashes of Earth. Wormes duely prepared, cleane seth Sordidous, stinking, and rotten Vlcers.

Sordine (sɔrdɪn), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 surdine. [*ad. It. sordina, -dino* (= *Sp. sordina, Pg. surdina*), or *a. F. *sordine* SORDINE, *f. L. surd-us* deaf, mute: see SURD *a.*]

A. sb. † 1. A small pipe or mouthpiece placed in a trumpet or bugle in order to muffle or reduce the sound; a trumpet fitted with this. *Obs.*

1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 343 Lette him make it [*sc. the alarm*] secretly and without striking vp the Drums, or sounding Trompets, but rather vse Drum stickes and Surdines. 1611 CORGER, *Sourdine*, a Sordine, or a kind of hoarse, or low-sounding Trumpet.

2. *Mus.* = MUTE *sb.* 1 a.

The Ital. form *sordino* is entered in Busby *Dict. Mus.* (1801) and some recent Dicts.

1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) III. i. 16 The several parts are so thick...that it [the poliphant] has not more tone than a mute or violin with a sordine. 1856 BELLIOZ *Instrument.* 16 The custom is when employing sordines to cause them to be used by all the band of stringed instruments. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2246/1 *Sordine*, a little implement placed on the bridge of a stringed instrument, in order to deaden the sonorosity and give it a mournful sound.

B. adj. † 1. *Sordine trumpet* (see *A.* 1). *Obs.* -1

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Blond's Bauish'd Virg.* 106 Un-braced drummes, sordine trumpets, and mournfull musick.

2. Muffled, subdued. *rare* -1.

1894 'G. EGERTON' *Keynotes* 127 Mutter, mutter—a sordine epic of Hades.

† **Sorditude**, *Obs. rare.* [*ad. L. sorditudo, f. sordis.*] Sordidness.

1623 COCKERAM 1, *Sorditude*, filthiness. 1657 FARINON *Serm.* 162 To flee from one sin to another, from prodigality to sorditude. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 104 That whatever of sorditude is therein may cleave to the cloth.

Sordor (sɔrdɔr). [*a. Latin type *sordor, corresponding to sordidus as squalor to squalidus, etc.*] Physical or moral sordidness.

1823 BYRON *Island* ii. iv. The sordor of civilisation, mix'd With all the savage which man's fall hath fix'd. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Prospects* Wks. (Bohn) II. 173 The sordor and filths of nature. 1874 M. CREIGHTON *Hist. Ess.* i. (1902) 41 The awful background of eternal destiny...where things lose at once the sordor of common life.

Sords, *Obs. or dial.* [*Anglicizing of L. sordēs* SORDES.] Dirt, filth; filthiness.

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 61 There is nothing more delicate and abhorring all sinful sords, than the Ermine of Christian Religion. *Ibid.* 219 Their raggs, sords, and beggerie, sufficiently confutes their rare skill. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* 316 *Sords*, filth; washings; off-scourings.

Sore (sɔr), *sb.* 1. Forms: *a.* 1-3 sar (2-3 sər), *north.* and *Sc.* 4 sar, 4-6, 9 sare, 6- sair. *β.* 3-5 sor (3 seor), 4-5 soor (ē 5 source), 6-7 soars, 7 soar, 4- soore. [*OE. sār* str. neut., = *OFris. sār* (*WFr.* *sear*, *NFr.* *siar*), *MDu. seer*, *zeer* (*Du. seer*), *OS. sēr* (*MLG. sēr-e*, *LG. ser*, *seer*), *OHG.*, *MHG. sēr* (early mod.G. *sehr*, also *masc.*), *ON.* and *Icel. sár* (*Sw. sår*, *Da. saar*), *Goth. sair*: see *SORE a.*]

Feminine forms occur in some of the continental langs.: *MLG. sēr*, *MHG. sēr* (early mod.G. *sehr*).

† 1. Bodily pain or suffering. *Obs.*

825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxx. 11 Asprong in sare lif min. c900 *Baedi's Hist.* iv. xix. (1830) 320 Iy priddan dæze heo was eft hefigad mid þæm ærrum sarum. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 59 On synne be bið æceanod, & on his modor sare he bið acenned. c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* i. 280 *Pyss* sylfan wyrtte syde þæra to: a sar geliðgād. c1205 *LAV.* 12511 We beoð ofte hider ifaren mid wandre & mid sare. a1300 *Cursor M.* 628 Vte of his side. Wit-oten sare a rib he tok. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth.* De P. R. v. xxx. (Bodl. MS.), *pe touche* de senewes hab no feling of soore and of smerte. a1450 *Le Mortie Arth.* 3405 The dooughty kyng...For sore myght not hym-self weld. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Æsop* iv. xiii,

My hroder and my frend, where aboute is thy sore? 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 341 Suppose the devil maid that graith...At that tyme, to asswage my sair, I wald have tane it.

† 2. Sickness, disease; in particularized use, a disease, ailment, or bodily affliction. *Obs.*

c900 *CYNWULF Crist* 1356 þa þe on sare seoce lazun. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3027 Do we x vn-selðe on hem wel hard, dolc, sor, and blein on erue and man. a1300 *Cursor M.* 14147 Þe sare him sekas fra hede to fote. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xx. 66 Kynde come after with many kene sores, As pokkes and pestulences. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* iv. ii. 49 Had theyrain'd All kind of Sores, and Shames on my bare-head. 1611 *BIBLE 2 Chron.* vi. 28 Whatsoeuer sore, or whatsoeuer sicknesse there be. 1648 *HEXHAM* 11, *Roose, ofte de Kole*, S. Antonies Sore, called the Rose.

3. A bodily injury; a wound. *Obs. exc. dial.*

a1000 *Guthlac* 676 Mec dryhten heht snude gesegcan þæt 3e him sara gehwylc bondum gehelde. a1200 *12th Cent. Hom.* (1909) 114 Ac þa synfulle men scolten iseon þa wunden & þa sar on ure Drihtne. c1380 *Sir Perunb.* 503 'Me þynk þou hast a wunde þere...in þy syde.'...Olyuer...turnd him þat soro to hyde. c1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 5843 He 3aif Ector an hidous sore. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneid* xi. xv. 115 The scharpstail bið feixt to the rybbis remanyis, In a full deip wound and a gretuous sair. 1599 *SHAKS.* etc. *Pass. Pilgr.* 128 'See, in my thigh,' quoth she, 'here was the sore.' 1785 R. FORBES *Scots Poems* Buchan *Dial.* 31 He'll suck the poison frae the sair, An' be a noble leech. 1876 *Mid Yks. Gloss.* 131 *Sore* has the meaning of bruise, or wound, occasionally.

4. A place in an animal body where the skin or flesh is diseased or injured so as to be painfully tender or raw; a sore place, such as that caused by an ulcer.

See *bed-sore* (*Bed sb.* 19), *saddle-sore* (*SADDLE sb.* 10). c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* i. 134 Wið wunda & wið cancer 3enim þas ilecan wyrtte...lege to þam sare. Ne gefaðað heo þæt sar furdur wexe. a1300 *Cursor M.* 14012 Þar sco fand ani breck or sare, Wit hir smel sco smerd þare. c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 87 Þe quantite of medicyn þat schulden be leid to þe soor...mai not wiþ lettris be writen. 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* ii. v. (1883) 66 And many flyes sattu vpon the sores. 1523 *FITZHEARN. Husb.* 42 Shede the woll by and by, and laye a lityll terre ther vpon, tyll thou passe the sore. 1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 916 Another [sound] licking of his wound, 'Gainst venom'd sores the only sovereign plaster. 1603 *DEKKER Wonderfull Year* Wks. (Grosart) i. 118 Some haue had 18. sores at one time running vpon them. 1682 K. DIGNY *Chymical Secrets* ii. 232 Dip a Straw or Feather in it, and touch all round about the borders of the Sore with it. 1755 *JOHNSON* s.v. To be a sore, there must be an excoriation; a tumour or bruise is not called a sore before some disruption happen. 1784 *COWPER Task* i. 582 They...vex their flesh with artificial sores. 1826 S. CROPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 170 Bruises of the shin so frequently cause sloughing and troublesome sores. 1889 *Science-Gossip* XXV. 193/2 Matter discharged from leprous sores.

5. In fig. and allusive uses, with retention of literal phraseology; esp. coupled with *salve* (see *SALVE sb.* 1 and 2 v. 1 c).

The sense becomes often coincident with 6 or 7.

c1350 *Will. Palerne* 598 Ful wel can ich...help 3ow hastell at al 3oure leide to gete, 3if 3e saie me 3oure sores. c1374 *CHAUCER Anel. & Arc.* 242 Noon othir helpeþe my sores for to sounde. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 223 Of couvoitise if ther be more In love, agropeth othir the sore. 1420 in 26 *Pol. Poems* ix. 178 Now sumwhat y baue 3ow sayd What is salve to 3oure sore. 1538 *STARKE England* ii. i. 143 Conuient remedies...to be applyd to such sores and dysseays in our polytyke body. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 304 b. The matter was taken up, yet the sore brake out agayne. 1587 *GREENE Euphues* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 181 That infectious soare of iealousie. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* ii. i. 398 You rub the sore, When you should bring the plaster. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. lxiv. (1739) 134 The sore between him and his Subjects was not fully cured. 1727 *De Foë's Eng. Tradesman* i. xii. 147 He bad got a salve for that sore. 1828 *SCOTT P. M. Perth* vii. It is not for me to put my finger on the sore. 1842 *TENNISON Walking to Mail* 71 The same old sore breaks out from age to age.

Prov. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 64 And as the common saying is, increase the flame with oyle, and be as sharpe nayle in the sore. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 71 It is ill healing of an olde sore.

† 6. Mental suffering, pain, or trouble; grief, sorrow, anxiety, or the cause of this. *Obs.*

c888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* vii. § 2 Mid þæm mæstan sare his modes. a1122 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1120, Dýsra dead was heora freondan twyfealdlic sar. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 121 Lokiað hweonda enies monnes sar beo liche mine sare. c1205 *LAV.* 7998 Þer wes Julius Cezar, an heorte he hafde sose & sar. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 733 Teres gliden for hertes sose fro loth, and abram, and nacher. c1300 *Havelok* 234 Þer was sobbing, siking, and sor, Handes wringing. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 894 Sikende ful sadly for sor at his hert. c1386 *CHAUCER Cant.* 7. 596 Ful feeleth double soor and heuynesse But Palamon? 1423 *Jas. I Kings* Q. clxxxii, Euery wicht his awin suete or sore has maist In mynde. 1523 L. BERNERS *Frois.* (1812) I. clxii. 199 Gette vs to the french kynges batayle, for ther lyeth all the sore of the mater [orig. *tout le fort de la besaigne*]. 1575 *GASCOIGNE Guesse* *Gouern.* Wks. 1910 II. 66 Store is no sore, as the proverbe saith.

† 7. Grievous state; affliction, misery. *Obs.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 9103 Þat sare, þat scam, þat martiring, Was neuer sene on suilk a king! c1400 *Prize of Life* 406 In *Non-Cycle Mest. Plays* (E.E.T.S.) 101 To sauy þi soul fre sor. 14... *Ymdule's Vis.* 724 Now goo we to a delfull stedd...Who schall delyver ne from that sore? c1470 *HENRY Wallace* xi. 303 To wyn outt off bondage Scotland agayn fra payn and felloun sor.

Sore (sɔr), *sb.* 2. Also 4 sower, 4-6 sowre, 6 soor, 6-7 soare, 9 sor. [*Subst. use of SORE a.*]

† 1. *Vener.* A bnck in its fourth year. *Obs.*

c1369 *CHAUCER Deth Blanche* 429 Of fawnes, sowres [*v. r.* sowres], bucces, does Was ful the wodde. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* e iv. A sowre at the iiii. yere. 1523 *North Country Wills* (Surtees) 116 The prior and covent...clayme of me...a buck or a soor agaynst Mary Magdaleyn day yerely. 1573 *TWYNE Æneid* x. Ff iij b, If he a rowebuck swift...Orls a sore may find, whose tender hornes begin to ryse. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* iv. ii. 59. 1633 *NABRES Totenham Court* i. v. A longing Lady in the Strand had a pricket. Then I sent a soare to Barber-Surgeons Hall. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* ii. i. 310 If any Deer come out that is not weighty, or a Deer of Antlier, which is Buck, Sore, or Sorel. 1774 *GOLOSOM. Nat. Hist.* ii. v. (1862) i. 329. 1865 [*see SORREL sb.* 2].

attrib. 1577 in *Middlesex County Rec.* (1886) i. 109 Duos coreos vocatos soreskynnes.

2. *Falconry.* A hawk in its second year. Also *transf.* (quot. a 1613).

1600 [*see SORE sb.* 4]. a 1613 *OVERBURY Characters, Where* Wks. (1856) 82 The first yere of her trade she is an eyesse...the second a soare. a 1682 *Sir T. BROWNE Tracts* (1683) 118 Nor must you expect from high Antiquity the distinctions of Eyess and Ramage Hawks, of Sores and Enter-mewers, of Hawks of the Lure and the Fist.

Sore (sɔr), *sb.* 3. *dial.* Forms: 5 sour, sowt(e), soore, 7, 9 saur, 9 soar, sore. [*a. ON. saur-r* (*Icel.* and *Norw. saur*, *MSw. sör*) mud, dirt, excrement.] Mud; now (in Cheshire and Yorkshire) black mud, liquid manure, drainage.

c1440 *Proup. Parv.* 460/1 Sloor, or sowt, *centum, linnus.* *Ibid.* 465/1 Sore, fylthe or sowt (*S.* *p.* sowre, filthe)...lutun. 1674 *Rare Coll. Words, Saur-pool*, a stinking puddle. 1828 *CARR Craven Gloss.* 98 *Saur*, urine from the cow-house, &c. 1879—in *dial. glossaries*, etc. (*Chesh.*, *Yks.*).

† **Sore**, *sb.* 4. *Obs.* -1 [*a. older Flem. sore* 'droogen haerinc, rooden haerinc' (*Kilian*), *a. OF. (harenic) sorre*, now *saurre*: see *SORE a.* 2] A red berring.

1600 *SURLET Countrie Farme* vii. xliii. 871 Their colour doth diuerslie change according to their mues, which cause them to be called Hagards or Sores, all one with that which is usuallie done by dried herings which are called Sores or red herings.

Sore, error for SORD *sb.*, *obs. var.* *Sir sb.*

Sore (sɔr), *a.* 1. Forms: *a.* 1, 3 sar (2-3 sər, 3 ser); *north.* and *Sc.* 4-5 sar, 4-6, 8 sare (6 sear, seir); 4-5 sayre, 5-6 sayt, 5- sair (6 saire). *β.* 3, 5 sor, 5 soor, 5-6 soore, 6 St. soir, 4- soore (9 *dial.* soor, sooar). *Compar.* 1 sarra, 3-5 sarre, 5 sarrar; 3 sarure, sarer, 6 sarar, sairar, 6, 9 sairer; 4 sorrore, 5- sorer. *Superl.* 1 sarost, 4 sarrest, 6, 9 sair-est, 6- soarest. [*Common Teut.*: *OE. sār*, = *OFris. *sār* (*WFr.* *sear*, *NFr.* *siar*, *sir*), *MDu. seer* (*Du. seer*), *OS.* and *MLG. sēr* (*LG. sēr*, *seer*, etc.), *OHG.* and *MHG. sēr* (*obs.* and *dial.* *G. seer*, *sehr*), *ON. sár* (*Icel. sár*, *Norw. saar*; *MSw. sår*, *saar*); -*OTeut. *sairaz* (whence *Finish sairaz* sick, ill). Cf. *SORE sb.* 1] Senses 1-8 are now mainly *arch.* or *dial.*

1. Causing or involving bodily pain; painful, grievous; distressing or severe in this respect: *a.* Of wounds, hurts, ailments, or similar causes of physical suffering.

c897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* C. xxxviii. (1871) 272 We wieton ðat sio diegle wund hið sarre ðonne sio opene. c1000 in *Thorpe Laws* II. 278 Se læca þe sceal sare wunda wel gehælan, he mot habban gode sealf þæro. c1205 *LAV.* 10423, I þan briddan dæle he same dæd þolede. a1225 *Anec. R.* 112 Euer so þet flesch is cwickure, so þe yine þerof & þet hurt is more & sarre. a1300 *Cursor M.* 3478 Hir breeding was ful selcut sare. Bot hir chiltling was unkel mare. c1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 1775 Þe payn of dede here es bitter and sare. c1400 *Pety Job* 203 in 26 *Pol. Poems* 130 A man...With hote and colde, and hungor sore, Turmented ys. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.* *Priv. Priv.* 205 Hit makylt a full heuy and a full Soore wunde. 1529 *BIBLE* (Great) Pr. xxxviii. 7 My loins are filled with a sore disease. 1593 *SHAKS. Linc.* 1568 'Fool, fool!' quoth she, 'his wounds will not be sore.' a 1629 *HINOR Z. Brien* lxvi. (1641) 219 His weakness increased, by reason of a sore stopping in his breast and throate. 1655 *CULPEPPER*, etc. *Riverius* xv. iii. 409 The same may also happen after sore labor in child-birth. 1831 J. WILSON *Noctes Aubr.* Wks. 1856 III. 186 You've been suffering under a sair hoast, I hear.

b. Of a blow, bite, weapon, etc.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 25543 Suet iesu...sufferd...dintes sare and smert. c1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 6972 þai salla...fele of vermy bylyng sare. c1400 *Dest. Troy* 1259 Castor...suet vnto Sedar with a sore wepyn. c1470 *HENRY Wallace* iii. 215 Thai had thaim fast with weddis sad and sar. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxii. 21 Thai...gaif him mony buffat sair. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* ii. i. 268 Caimmels...who haue their Proud and Only for bearing Burthens, and sore blowes For sinking vnder them. 1611 *BIBLE Isaiah* xxvii. 1 The Lord with his sore and great and strong sword.

transf. c1400 *Apol. Loll.* 38 For ai þe heiar degre, þe sarar is be falle.

c. Of sickness.

Passing into the merely intensive sense of 'severe'. a1300 *Cursor M.* 8061 In sekenes sar he fand him stad. c1400 *Brut* 201 þai...woken made, or sore sikennes þai had. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xxix. (Percy Soc.) 137 For to have remedy of his sore sekenes. 1611 *BIBLE Deut.* xxviii. 59 Sore sicknesses, and of long continuance. 1808 *JAMIESON s.v. Sair*, Sair sickness, a sair fever.

2. Causing or involving, accompanied by, mental pain, trouble, or distress.

Deor's Coupl. 9 Beadohilde ne was byre broþra deap

on sefan swa sar swa hyre sylfre þing. a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 425 Þæt me is on mode minum swa sar, þæt he hefornece agan to aldre. c 1205 *LAV. 7418* Þider com tident þæt him was sar [c 1275 sor]. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 6443 Þis ilk folk. . . Þæt moyes had vnder hand, þæt idd selcuth sore traual. c 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* 44 But there is a sore point, they that shall go, know not the way. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 765 The tidynge of this matter came hastily to the Queene . . . and that in the sorest wise. 1833 *TENNISON Lotus-Eaters* Choric Song vi, Sore task to hearts worn out by many wars.

b. Of sorrow, repentance, or other feelings.

a 900 *CYNEWULF Crist* 209 Nu þu ealle forlæt sar soðre care. a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 209 Abraham . . . cwæð, þæt him wære weorce on mode, soðra sarost, þæt [etc.]. a 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 21 Mid oðre lōke of sare biwrenesse. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9088 For sar it es mi repentance. c 1421 26 *Poems* xx. 106 Hauē mynde of my sorwe sore l c 1470 *HEXAM Wallace v. 714* The sayr grewans ramaynt in his entent. 1871 *B. TAYLOR Faust* (1875) I. x. 130 Besides his penitence was very sore.

c. Of manifestations of grief: Bitter, painful.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 83 He ne feched noliþ be sore siches onneðward his heorte. 1331 *Cursor M.* 4959 (Göt.), Joseph herd þair murning sare. c 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* vii. Withe siking sare. 1535 *JOVE APOL. Tindale* (Arh.) 41 Paule loked with sore sighes. 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* I. 10 They mourned with a great and very sore lamentation.

3. Involving great hardships, painful exertion, unusual difficulty, etc.

a 900 *CYNEWULF Crist* 1418 Ða mec ongon breowan, þæt . . . moncyntnes tudrod . . . sceolde uncygne eard cunnian, sare sīþas. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 26 Monies monnes sare iswinc habbed of unholde. c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xxi. God gif him a sore grace, And alle suche waisters as he wasse. c 1475 *Rail/Colsear* 637, I have oft tymes swet in seruice full sar. 1508 *FISHER 7 Penit.* Ps. cii. Wk. (1876) 182 Poule . . . gate his luyngye with his owne sore labours. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* II. ii. 38 Sleepe . . . The death of each dayes Life, sore Labors Bath. a 1629 *HINOE 7 Bruen* xxxii. (1641) 101 His painfulness in taking many long and sore journeys. 1785 *Harst Rig* cxiv. In idle dreams they neer abound That hae sair wark. 1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* let. xi. Sair wark he had to get the siller.

absol. a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 620 Þorw his swete grace þe sarrest is passed. c 1400 *Kenn. Rose* 5539 Thir wolen . . . change for softe ne for sore.

b. Of battle or other conflicts: Severe, fierce, hot.

c 1400 *Destr. Tray* 5897 The assembly was sorer o þe se banke. 1422 *Tr. Secreta Secret.* *Prim. Priv.* 182 *Astir* Many Sore battailis . . . he flow out the See. 1508 *DUNBAR Gold. Targe* 198 The salt was all the sarat. 1523 *LO. BERNERS Froiss.* I. 280 There was a sore fray, and alayne and drowned mo than six hundred frenchemen. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* II. v. 24 Though the conflict be sore betwene that, and my blood. 1673 *MILTON Samson* 287 In that sore battel when so many dy'd. c 1780 *BURNS Aht woe is me!* I, For sair contention I maun bear. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xlii. He has had sair and frequent combats to sustain against the Evil One.

4. Pressing hardly upon one; oppressively heavy or severe; difficult to bear or support.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xlix. 30 God schawis the richt With soir vengeance. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Kings* xii. 14 My father made youre yock sore, but I will make it yet sorer vpon you. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* II. iv. 3, I have seene . . . things strange: but this sore Night Hath trifled former knowings. 1611 *BIBLE Eccl.* xiv. 21 How much more when I send my four sore iudgements vpon iherusalem. 1714 *PRIOR Viceroy* xii. On all provisions . . . He laid a tax full hard and sore. 1766 *GOLDSMITH Vicar* xxviii. The hand of Heaven is sore upon us. 1786 *BURNS Dream* vi. Your sair taxation does her fleerce. 1860 *ELIOT Millon Fl.* II. v. It's been a sore chance for you, young man, hasn't it.

b. Of troubles, afflictions, evils, etc.

1563 *WINSET Wks.* (S.T.S.) I. 101 *marg.*, A dum pastour or a wicious, is a sair scourge on the peple. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. vi. 53 And for his dearest sake endured sore, Sore trouble of an hainous enmy. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* v. ii. 241 You must needs have heard how I am punisht With sore distraction? 1679 *C. NESSE Antichrist* 198 The nature of affliction which is usually sorest at last. 1742 *YOUNG Nat. Th.* II. 218 Man is to man the sorest, surest ill. 1799 *A. YOUNG Agric. Lincoln.* 341 From 30 to 40 of this stock run in the fen, but to sore loss. 1819 *SHELLEY Ode West Wind* 52, I would ne'er have striven As thus with thee in prayer in my sore need. 1835 *T. MITCHELL Acharn. of Aristoph.* 32 note, Those glaring contrasts, which form the sorest ill of poverty. 1871 *PALGRAVE Lyr. Poems* 101 This is the sorest evil of evils under the sky.

c. Of trials or temptations.

1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxi. 73 Now thay cum in freinds clais, Qubhik is ene saier sayer. 1709 *WATTS Hymns*, 'With Joy we meditate the Grace' ii, He knows what sore Temptations mean. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 893 Each of these advantages should prove a sore temptation to the hand-camera worker.

d. In intensive use: Very great or serious.

1555 in *Bonner Homilies* s^e We shall some perceyue the offence not lyght, but verye sore and heynous. 1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 71 The same will redound to my great blame and sore discredit. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* III. vi. 13 To lapse in Ffulness Is sorer, then to lye for Neede. 1825 *SCOTT Talism.* III. Committing what would have been a sore blot in his shield of arms. 1875 *STRUBBS Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 53 Henry was now in sore want of money. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* 137 It's a sore shame.

5. Severe, stern, hard, or harsh: † a. Of language, commands, etc. Obs.

1526 *TINOALE 2 Cor.* x. 20 The pistles (sayth he) are sore and strong; but his bodily presence is weake. 1549 *LATIMER Ploughers* (Arh.) 21 A sore word for them that are negligēt. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* III. i. 11, I must remove Some thousands of these Logs, and pile them vp, Vpon a sore inclination.

b. Of persons. Now dial. (Common in 16th c.)

1534 *MORE Conf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1171/1, I dare not be so sore as vterly to forbid it. 1553 *T. WILSON Rhet.* (1580) 123, I call him that is a cruell or mercilesse man, somewhat sore in iudgement. 1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 87 h, She is verie extreme and sore towards hir yong. 1591 *G. DOUGLAS House with Green Shutters* 324 Maybe the Lord Jesus Christ 'll no be owre sair on me.

6. Of a strong, severe, or violent character in respect of operation or effect: a. Of feelings.

c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* III. iv. 295 His . . . ouer soor inclinacioun of loue anentis hem. 1611 *BIBLE Psalm* II. 5 Then shall hee . . . vexe them in his sore displeasure. 1810 *CRABBE Borough* IV. 11 Some, when converted, sigh in sore amaze.

b. Of storms, weather, etc.

1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* xvii. 14 He cast sore lighteninges, & destroyed them. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 23 Soch a sore snowe & a frost. 1593 *MARLOWE Edw.* II. iv. vi, With awkward windes and sore tempestis driuen, To fall on shoare. 1866 *NEALE Sequences & Hymns* 36 Brought her through the sorest tempest.

c. Of persons or other agents.

1565 *COOPER Thesaurus, Aduersarius acerrimus*, a very sore and earnest [adversary]. 1592 *TIMME Ten Eng. Lepers* B ij, Niurri was a sore driver. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* v. i. 183 Your water is a sore Decay of your horsen dead body. 1666 *EARL MONM. tr. Boccacini's Advt.* fr. Parnass. i. lxvii. (1674) 85 Princes meet with no sorer enemies, than male-contents. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* II. 122/2 Cattle, Horses, &c. are sore hurts both to Gardens & Orchards.

d. Of actions. rare-1.

1563 *Homilies II. Whitsunday* II, The byshops of Rome haue for a long time made a sore challenge therunto.

† 7. Strong, weighty, valid. Obs.

1530 *RASTELL Bl. Purgat.* III. vii, That is a very sore obiection that thou hast now put and aledged. 1551 *T. WILSON Logike* (1580) 83 h, To perswade hym the better, he vsed this sore reason.

8. dial. = SORRY a. (See quot.)

In *Destr. Tray* 10145 sore appears to have this sense, but may be an error for *sori* SORRY a.

a 1825 *FORRY Ver. E. Anglia* (1830) 316 *Sore, sorry*: vile; worthless. 'He made a sore hand of it!' 1839 *SIR G. C. LEWIS Gloss. Heref.* s.v., 'A sore fellow' means a rogue, a rascal. 'A sore time' means a sad time. 1865 *BROGGER Prop. Lines*, *Sore*, had, sorry. He's made a sore job of it. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* 96 *Sore*, . . . pitiful or contemptible. 'He's a sore fool.'

II. 8. Of parts of the body: In pain; painful, aching. Now spec., having the skin broken or raw.

a 1000 *Riddels* xiv. 6 (Gr.), Ne was hyra ængum by wyrs ne side by sarre. c 1000-1250 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 108 Wið mannes ceola be byð sar. Þine lace craft man sceal ðon manne be hyð be ceola sar. c 1205 *LAV. 19501* Me scal laciens his loomes þæt beoð sare. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15101 O þair fete þæt semed sare. a 1352 *MINOT Poems* (ed. Hall) i. 15 þai tume ogayn with sides sare. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 51 As a sore membre. [is parted] from membris þæt beoþ sore. and in good poynt. 1489 *Acc. Lit. High Treas.* Scot. I. 149, vij elne of quhyte to be logouris to the King, the tyme his leg was sære. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 220 h, No parte of our body can be sore or in payne, but al the other partes in maner feleth the same. 1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c 8 § 1 Suche as hen peined with custumable diseases: as women brestes being sore. 1639 in *Verney Mem.* (1097) I. 104 His gummies are sore sore, he will not yett suffer his nurse to looke into his mouth. 1695 *New Light of Chirurg.* put out 30 The Parts so stiff and sore, as if they never would be well. 1704 *F. FULLER Med. Gymn.* (1711) 57 I'm wr'd, my Bones are sore. 1774 *BURKE Sp. Amer. Tax.* Sel. Wks. I. 112 Your ministerial directors . . . then went mumping with a sore leg in America, caning and whining. 1824 *SCOTT St. Roman's* xviii, What signifies healing a sore foot when there will be a broken heart in the case? 1847 *MARRVAT Childr. New Forest* iv, My shoulder is quite sore with the rope. 1881 *Trans. Obstet. Soc. Lond.* XXII. 14 There was no spot sore to touch.

fig. 1725 *POPE Odeys.* III. 252 Who while my soul is sore Of fresh affluents, are meditating more.

b. Of the eyes, throat, etc.: Painful through inflammation or other morbid condition.

(a) a 1400 *Stockholm Med. MS.* fol. 128 For sore eyne. . . it is preuyd. 1565 *J. HALLE Hist. Expost.* (Percy Soc.) 17 Well . . . saying that you can heale sore eyes, what is an eye? 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 56 Thou greene Sarcent flap for a sore eye. c 1680 *BEVERIDGE Sermon* (1729) I. 28 Being troubled with sore eyes. 1765 *GRAY Shakespeare Verses* III, But may not honey's self be tum'd to gall By residence, by marriage, and sore eyes?

fig. 1673 *CAVE Prim. Chr.* III. l. 220 The brightness of his conversation offended the sore eyes of other men.

(b) 1686 in *Verney Mem.* (1097) II. 423, I have a cold and a sore Throat. 1719 *QUINCY Phys. Dict.* (1722) 13 As they [tonsils] are subject to Inflammation, they frequently are the Occasion of what the common People call a Sore Throat. 1787 *J. COLLINS in Med. Comm.* II. 264 Putrid sore-throat, or angina maligna. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* li, The professional personages . . . would leave off their sore throats in order to sing at her parties. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., *Sore-throat, clergymans*, a. tonic follicular pharyngitis.

(c) 1835 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 731 *Aphthas*, . . . the disease of infancy, otherwise called thrush, or sore mouth.

c. Sc. Of the head: Aching. A sore (Sc. sair) head, a headache.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 67 The decoction of it is remeid for ene sair head. 1643 *Orkney Witch Trial* in *Abbotsford Club Miscell.* I. 177 3e said also that Bessie Spence he ay ene sore head, it is ay pained. 1739 *A. NICOL Poems* 52 (Jam.), Syne supperless I go to bed; The morn I wake with a sare head. 1785 *BURNS Death & Dr. Hornbook* xxvi, Tippersworth to mend her head, When it was sair. 1824 *MAGTAGGART Gallioid. Encycl.* 324 A confounded sair head, proceeding from the effects of taking the wet drap. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* 96 *Sore head*, a headache.

d. A bear with a sore head, used allusively for a type of sullen irritability, peevishness, or sensitiveness. Cf. SORE-HEAD, -HEADED.

1840 *MARRVAT Poor Jack* xxxviii, As sulky as a bear with a sore head.

10. Of persons: Suffering pain (from wounds, disease, or other cause). Freq. in alliteration with sick. Also absol.

1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 622 In such solas, As folc miste þat wourounded & sor & very was. c 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Conc.* 1461 Now er we hale, now seke and sare. c 1400 26 *Pol. Poems* xxvi. 109 After he felle foule and sore For luste of wemeo that was byn hygh. 1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c 8 § 1 In case they [surgeons] woude minister their cunnynge to sore people vnreared. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* III. i. 65 If you went in paine Master, this knawe wold goe sore. 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* xxxiv. 25 On the thirde day when they were sore [after circumcision]. a 1700 *DRYDEN* (J.), While sore of battle, while our wounds are green. 1837 *MAJ. RICHARDSON Brit. Leg.* (ed. 2) II. 291 He was exceedingly sore and faint with the bruises he had received.

11. Afflicted with sorrow or grief; pained, distressed: a. Of the heart, etc.

c 1205 *LAV. 149* For he nefde nenne sune þe sarure was his heorte. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4014 Manie tidung quad balaam 20r, Ðe made halakes herie sor. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2141 Markes hert was sare. c 1400 *Destr. Tray* 2074 With hōge harmes to haue, & his hert sarre. 1523 *LO. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cccv. 704 His mynde was so sore therof, that no man coude set hym therfro. c 1560 *A. SCOTT Poems* (S.T.S.) xviii. 4, I most departe Frome hir. With hairt full soir. 1721 *RANSAY Prospect of Plenty* 11 'Till . . . wi' a heart right sair, He sees the bites grow hein, as he grows bare. 1785 *BURNS Halloween* viii, An' Jean had e'en a sair heart To see't that night. 1834 *PRINGLE Afr. Sc.* xiv. 435 They were brothers—until the herds of the Amakoa increased so as to make the hearts of the Poors sore. 1871 *C. GIBSON Lark of Gold* III, I think I have made both your hearts sorer than they were before. 1891 *FARRAR Darkn. & Dawn* vii, With a sore conscience [he] was constantly driven to do what he disapproved.

b. Of persons. Now dial.

c 1205 *LAV. 638* Þe king was on mode sar; þet wes for his monne lure. 1331 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 7051 Þe kyng vor hys deþ þe sorrore was. 1331 *Gauo & Gr. Knt.* 1957 Vche segge as sore, to seuer with hym þere, As þay haue woude worþly with þat wlonk euer. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 349/1 *Sore, dolens*. 1525 *LO. BERNERS Froiss.* II. lxi. [ixiii.] 203 The foresayd knyght helde hymselfe sore of the informacyon of his wyfe. 1876 [ROBINSON] *Whitby Gloss.* 159 'I's vary sair for 'i, sorry for it.'

12. a. Of persons or their feelings: Inclined to be irritated or grieved; irritable, sensitive.

a 1694 *TULLOCHSON* (J.), Malice and hatred are very fretting and vexatious, and apt to make our minds sore and uneasy. 1738 *POPE Epist.* Sat. 1. 55 Laugh at your friends, and, if your Friends are sore, So much the better, you may laugh the more. 1835 *SCOTT Guy R.* v. One of the few subjects on which he felt sore. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. i. 233 The public mind was so sore and excitable that these lies readily found credit.

b. Sore place, point, spot, a point or matter in respect of which one is easily vexed or irritated.

1690 *W. WALKER Idioma. Anglo-Lat.* 426 It is a sore place; i.e. a thing that being touched upon will gall or grieve. 1863 *Bradford Advertiser* 18 July 5/2 Some specially sore point to which you can direct your attack.

c. Similarly with subject, etc.

1833 *HT. MARTINEAU Berkeley the Banker* i. viii. 167 It was indeed a sore subject in every house in Halesham. 1871 *MEREFOITH R. Richmond* xlviii, There lies the evil of a sore subject among person-of-one household. 1886 *W. J. LUCKER E. Europe* 251 Now that they are Christians, the thought of having three of their children interred in a Jewish cemetery is a very sore one with them.

13. Comb., as sore-foot, -hearted, -toed adjs.; sore-eyed a., having sore eyes; also applied to sheath-billed pigeons, which have reddish caruncles round the eyes.

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 394 Qubhik sycht to se . . . maid me sair hartir. a 1733 in *Prior's Poems* (1733) III. 120 He's dropsical, she is sore-eyed. 1756 *C. SMART tr. Horace, Epist.* I. ii. (1826) II. 191 To him, that is a slave to desire or to fear, house and estate do just as much good as paintings to a sore-eyed person. 1874 *W. COWY Lett. & Jnals.* (1897) 364 Men who are a little too sore-toed for marching. 1912 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 579/1 We see him arriving sorefoot at the Three Pigeons in Brentford.

Sore, a. 2. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 5 sor, soore, 5-6 sowre, 6-7 soare, 7 sorre, 7-9 soar; Sc. 5-6 soyr, 6 soir. [a. AF. (1086 in Domesday Bk.) and OF. sor, mod.F. saur(e) = Prov. saur, sor, Sp. soro, It. sattro, med.L. saurus, sorus, sorius, of undetermined origin. Cf. *SORE sb. 2*]

1. Falconry. Applied to a hawk of the first year that has not moulted and still has its red plumage (now called a red hawk); hence applied to the plumage itself; occas. extended to other birds of prey, as the kite and eagle.

c 1450 *Godstow Register* 239 A sperehawke sowre. c 1481 *Cely Paplers* (Camden) 81 The fayrest sor hawke . . . within the aull Yngelond. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneid* vii. ProL 125 The soir ged quithis loud with monye awn pew. 1575 *TURBERV. Faulconrie* 63 That hawke that is mewed and hath cast his soare feathers. 1596 *SPENSER Hymn Heart. Beauty* 26 Of the soare falcon on I learne to fly. 1614 *LATIAM Falconry* 37 The passenger soare-falcon is a more choice and tender hawke. 1641 *MILTON Animad.* Wks. 1851 III. 188 A Sor-Eagle would not stoop at a flye. 1677 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1804/4 Lost upon Hunslow Heath, . . . a Sore Tassel Gentle, with the Kings Varvles. 1753 *Chambers's Cyclo. Suppl.* s.v. *Falco*, The third [name] is the soar hawk, so called in s.v. *Falco*, October, and November. 1779 *Encycl. Brit.* September, October, and November. 1779 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) IV. 102/2 If it be a soar-falcon, . . . she will indeed be harder to reclaim. 1882 [see *SORAGE*]

fig. 1614 *TOMKIS Alkumazar* III. iv, Fully mued From brown

soar feathers of dull yeomanry, To th' glorious bloom of gentry.

†2. Of a horse: Of a reddish-brown colour. *Obs.* Cf. *SORREL* a. a.

a 1400 *Sir Degrev.* 76 Fayer stedes in the stallus, Lyard and soore. c 1480 *HENRYSON Test. Cress.* 211 (Charteris), Four 30kkit steidis. The first was soyr, with Mane als reid as Rois. 1523 *DOUGLAS Aeneid* xii. Prol. 27 Eous the steid. Abuf the seyis lyftis furth his heid, Of collour soyr. 1564 in *Raine Richmondshire Wills* (Surtees) 171, ij fylles, a dappell graye and a sowre baye. 1699 *CLAUERHOUSE in Landerdale Papers* (1885) III. xcv. 165 With a pitch fork they made...an opening in my sorre horses belly.

Sore (sōr), v. 1 Also *north.* and *Sc.* 4-6 sare, 5-6 sair. [f. *SORE* a. 1 Cf. *OFris. sēria*, *OS. sērian* (MLG. *sēren*), *MDu. seeren* (Du. *zeeren*), *OHG.* *sēren* (mod. G. *versehren*), *ON.* and *Icel. sēra* (Sw. *sāra*, Da. *saare*). OE. *hæ sārīan* to be pained or grieved.] *trans.* To make sore, in various senses; to give (physical or mental) pain to; † to wound.

13.. *Cursor M.* 14147 (Götl.), Al if þai soght fand þai na hote, þe seke him saris fra heued to fote. c 1475 *Rauf Coilsaar* 656 He socht in sa sadly, quhill sum of thaim he said. c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 566, I fere to sore the kyng. 1536 *BELLENDEN Chron. Scot.* (1821) II. 109 Ane wolf... quhen scho was sarit with the houndis. [1583 *Fulke Def. Tr. Script.* i. 56 If wee had a participle in Englishe to say, sored or botched, we woulde vse it.] 1590 *SPENSER P. Q.* iii. xii. 38 Her bleeding breast... Was closed vp, as it had not bene sor'd [1596 bor'd]. 1847 H. BUSHNELL *Christiun Nurturc* iii. (1861) 46 Religion itself, pressed down upon them till they are fatally sored by its impossible claims, becomes [etc.]. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 356/1 Some... are on foot, from soring their horses' backs.

† **Sore**, v. 2 *Venery. Obs.* [Of obscure origin: cf. *RESORE*.] *intr.* Of the hare: To traverse open ground.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* e viij b, In the feeldes where he [the hare] gooth no ways heene, Ther he thorth when he steppyt and hit may not be seene. 1576 *TURBERV. Venery* 239 When a Hare is in playne fieldes, she Soreth. 1602 and *Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* ii. v. 937 By and by I might see him sore and resore, prick and re prick. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* (1726), *Soring*, the Footing of a Hare in open Field; for then the Huntsmen say, *She Sores*.

Sore, obs. variant of *SOAR* v.

Sore (sōr), *adv.* Now chiefly *arch.* and *dial.* *Formis:* a. 1-3 sare (3 sære); *north.* and *Sc.* 4-5 sar(e), sayre, 4-5, 7 sayr, 4- sair; 8-9 sear. β. 3- sore (3 sære), 4-5 sor, 5-6 soore, 6 *Sc.* soir. *Compar.* 3-5 sarre, 4-5 sarrer, 4 sarare, -er, 5 -arre; 4 sorere, zorer, 6- sorer. *Superl.* 3-4 sarrest, 5 sarrest, 3- sorest. [OE. *sāre* (f. *sār* *SORE* a.), = *OFris. sēr*, *seer*, *MDu. seer* (Du. *seer*), *OS.* and *OHG. sēro* (MHG. *sēre*, G. *sēhr*), *MSw. sāra*, *säre*, Da. *saare*.]

1. Of striking, wounding, etc.: So as to cause considerable physical pain or bodily injury; violently or severely in this respect.

a. c 1000 *AGS. Ps.* (Thorpe) lxxvii. 33 Þonne he hi sare sloh, Þonne hi sohton hine. c 1205 *LAV.* 27692 Gecon. II. his spere grap anan and smat *Leir* bene corl sare. a 1225 *Aner.* R. 292 Þe neiles weren so dulte þet heo... breken þe bones, more ben þurleden, uorte pinen him sarre. a 1352 *Minor Poems* v. 12 It sowed him sare; Sare it þam smerted. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* ii. 351 Feyle men dede, and woundyt sar. a 1450 *MYRC* 1416 þe herre þat a mon ys in degre, þe sarrer forsoþe felleþ he. 1508 *DUNBAR Tua mariit women* 223 Hald abak, and handill me nought sair.

β. c 1205 *LAV.* 27908 Kaei was forwundet soore. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 407, I schel him smite swiþe sore Upon his hat. 1340 *Ayenb.* 238 Huo þet heyst ualþ þe zorer he him hlecheþ. 1470-85 *MALORY Arth.* x. iii. 416 And fyrst he smote doune my felawe syre Bleoberys & sore wounded hym. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw.* IV. 200 b, They were sore heaten, wounded, and very evil intreated. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Proo. & Epigr.* (1867) 61 An olde dog byeth sore. But... tholde bitche hithe sorer. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xiv. 44 Seeing ourselves all sore hurt. a 1720 *SEWEL Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. ii. 130, I did heat you very sore. 1842 *LOVER Handy Andy* i, She... said 'they hurt her sore', and she was 'bleeding a power'.

b. Of sickness or other physical suffering: Severely, dangerously, seriously.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 231 Longue wenden þis gode men... þat huy weren of-hongred sore. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 53 þat tyme at Westmynstir Harald sore seke lay. c 1350 *WILL. PALMER* 593 Seizth me al 3our seknesse & what so sore 3ow greueis. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 236 A man... that soore seke is. c 1450 *Merlin* xiv. 207 Many they were thrown to grounde sore bledynge with stroke of speres. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xlv. 16 Grit paine and wo... Into their birth thuy suffir sair for ws. 1609 ROWLANDS *Dr. Merrie-man* (Hunterian Cl.) 18 An aged Gentleman sore sicke did lie. 1721 *RAMSAY Prospect of Plenty* 73 Peghing fou sair beneath a lade of fears. 1842 *MACAULAY Horatius* lxi, Fast his blood was flowing; And he was sore in pain. 1878 *SPURGEON Treas. David* Ps. cxviii. 19 Our hero had also in all probability been sore sick.

†2. With much suffering; dearly. *Obs.*

Beowulf 1251 Sigon þa to sloape: sum sare angeald æfen-ræste. c 1205 *LAV.* 8158 þu me smite þi þon rugge, ah sare þu bit salt a-buggen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7070 Caym... Until his broþer niþh he bare, Allas, þat hoght þe sacrilages sare. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xviii. 514 War it nocht that he war Sic a catill, he sulde bysair his wourdis. ? 1402 in *Yorksh. Arch.* *Fif.* XX. (1903) 46 Wykked lyf maanh [=maketb] a man tabye ful sore.

3. With verbs of grieving, annoying, etc.: So as to cause mental pain or irritation; deeply, intensely.

a. a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1257 (Gr.), Me þæt cynn hafad sare abolgen. c 1205 *LAV.* 4598 Pus seide Godlac, sare him gromede. c 1350 *WILL. PALMER* 2025 Sche told me a-noþer tale þat me tened sarre. c 1400 in 26 *Pol. Poems* x. 39 3oure gyltes greued god so sare. 1814 *SCOTT Waverley* lvi, But sair, sair angry and affronted was she hae been.

β. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 173 Hie ben sore ofgramed, and wið hem seluen alore. c 1230 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10286 þan ys þy cheryl mykel þe more, þat þou wraþest Crist so sore. c 1286 *CHAUCER Somn.* T. 481 Ne grevith me no thing so sore, as that þis elde cherl... Blaspheamed bath our holy covent eek. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* ii. v. 82 The whiche sorre greued Balyng passyngly sore. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 8 For these, and for other sierre and cruell deedes done by hym, the sayde Nobles were sore moued against him. 1571 *MILTON P. R.* iv. 196 Be not so sore offended, Son of God. 1782 *COWPER Gilpin* 54 Although it griev'd him sore. 1870 *BYRANT Iliad* iv. l. 105 Minerva held her peace... sore displeased with fatber Jove.

b. Used to intensify the idea of dislike or reluctance, esp. with *against one's will*.

a 1225 *Aner.* R. 56 Vor þet ec þet he dude hire was iðe frumde sore hire unðonkes. 1330 *PALSGR.* 842/1 Sore agaynst my wyll... *moult enyis.* 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 232 Sa we depaitit soir agaynis our will. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* x. 449 Then vuhappily came I a shoare... sore agaynst the Generals will. 1782 *COWPER Gilpin* 158 Away went Gilpin... sore against his will.

4. With great grief, distress, or perturbation of mind; in such a manner or to such an extent as to involve or manifest this. (Passing into a mere intensive.)

a. With verbs of weeping, lamenting, etc.

a. a 900 *CYNEWULF Crist* 1572 (Gr.), Hu þa womsceapban hyra caldgrosten... sare greten. a 1000 *AGS. Ps.* (Thorpe) cxxvii. 1 Of Eabilonne bradum streama, þær we sittad & sare wepað. c 1200 *ORMIN* 7924 Forr iwhille mann birþ wepenn her, & sikenn sare. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9045 Wit bath his eien sar he greitt. a 1352 *Minor Poems* (ed. Halli) viii. 60 þe knights... Come to sir Edward sare wepeand. a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 222 When we þat semblaunt seiþ, we siked wel sare. c 1470 *GOL. & Gaw.* 1128 The king... Sair murnand in mude. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneid* ti. xii. 15 The 3iog childring... Stude all on raw... About the tresour quhymerand woundir sair. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iv. 65 Scho come to me... Lamentand sair my greit calamitie. 1778- in northern and *Sc.* dialect use.

β. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 169 Iob... hefeðe... his honden to his breste, and sore sihte. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 885 Vor oper men hi wepeþ sore. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 1111 3he fel adoun and wep rist sore. 1423 *Jas. I Kings* Q. lxxi. So sore thus sigbit I with my-self alone. 1485 *CAXTON Chas. Gt.* 78 Olyuer had so moche compassyon of hym... that he wore wepte. 1535 *COVERDALE* 1 *Macc.* ii. 39 When Matathias and his frendes herde this, they mourned for them right sore. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 3 Ane bony þat was soir makand his mone. 1611 *BIBLE Judges* xxi. 2 And the people... lift vp their voices, and wept sore. a 1649 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Poems Wks.* (1711) 42 He who did cause her ill Sore-wailing stood. 1888 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* (1870) I. l. 394 She turned away lamenting very sore.

b. With verbs of repenting, rueing, etc.

a. a 1000 *DOONSDAY* 83 (Gr.), þam þe his synna nu sare geþenceþ. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 149 þet him sare roweþ. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25996 Sua sar þin sakes to for-thinke þat soru thoru þin herit sink. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* ix. 469, I trow... that him sair repent sall he. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* 172 Quhar through Scotland rapenytysne full sar. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* ix. 87 In this pointis, quhair I offendit, sair I rew. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 292 As efterwart they did repent full sair. β. a 1200 *MORAL Ode* 354 It him mai reuwe sore. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1166 So sore him reu of ðat bale. c 1290 [see *REPERT* v. 1]. 13.. *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 200 Sore hit me rweþ þat euer I made hem myself. c 1412 *HOCLEVE De Reg. Princ.* 663, I now repente wonder sore. 1535 [see *FORTHINK* v. 5 b]. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) iv. 20 Syne... [she] Perchance sall soir repent. 1590 *SPENSER F.* Q. iii. viii. 47 That all the noble knights... may sore repent with nie. 1838 *WILSON's Tales Borders* (1839) V. 15/2 Sore, sore you have rued... that night.

c. With verbs denoting fear, dejection, doubt, etc. c 1200 *ORMIN* 3809 Acc a33 þe33 sinnend... sare ofðredde Off domme dæ33es sturke dom. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 15 Beo sarre offearet to fallen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22659 Sair þai sal do for to grise. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* l. 440 He dred sayr his felouny. c 1475 *Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 1 I dreid me sair I be begylit. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) ii. 124 Full sair he dred for blame. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 77 They feired nocht lile, bot verie sair, that... al sulde succed verie ill. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* iv, Sair, sair my miød misgave me.

β. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3223 Sore he gunen for-dredde ben. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 575 Þe king kwakede & i men, so sore hii were agaste. c 1320 *Cast. Love* (Halliiv.) 1580 Fullre sore mowe heo then dreden. 1393 *LANG. P. PL. C.* xxi. 314 'That is soþ', seide satan, 'botich me sore douite'. c 1425 *Eng. Cong. Trcl.* vi. 20 (Dubl. MS.), Macmorogh... be-held his men, and saw bam sor aayed. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Æsop* ii. v, Whanne the folke saw that the erthe heganne thus to shake, they were sore aferd. 1508 *DUNBAR Gold. Targe* 159 Full sore they dred to done a violence. a 1591 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 5 Indeed, this news frighted him sorest. 1611 *BIBLE* 1 Sam. xxviii. 15 Saul answered, I am sore distressed. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 426, I was sore afraid, you had been gone. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 656 We are trained up to dread thee sorer by the... customs of the world around us. 1858 *MANSEL Bampton Lect.* vii. (1859) 150 In our hearts we believe, yet our thoughts at times are sore troubled.

d. With verbs denoting astonishment or embarrassment.

c 1450 *Merlin* ii. 30 And thei herden hym thus sey, thei were sore a-mervyeled. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* i. iii. 38 Thenne she sore abashed to yeue answer. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* xcl. 292 He was stryken fro his horse to the erth sore astonyed, so that he wyist not where he was.

1592 *TIMME Ten Eng. Lepers* ij, They would not wonder so sore at the punishment. 1620 *Frier Rush* 24 At the which they were sore astonished. 1742 *YOUNG Nat. Th.* ii. 398 We, sore amazed, from out earth's ruins crawl. 1787 *BURNS* *J. Barleycorn* iii, John Barleycorn got up again, And sore surpris'd them all.

5. So as to cause suffering, hardship, or great straits; to a painful or distressing degree; severely, grievously, oppressively.

a. *Beowulf* 2311 Swa hyt lungre weard on hyra sincgfan sare geendod. a 1000 *Genesis* 2415 121 seal wrecan sweyfl & sweat lig, sare & grimme. a 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1116, Dis land & has leodon wurdon... oftræddice sare geswenctice. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 7 Pu... schalt beo sare iderud under bire, as hire þral. c 1440 *York Myst.* xi. 160, I sall send vengeance ix. or x, To sewe hym sararre, or i sesse.

β. c 1305 *Mir. St. James* 67 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 59 Þe dewel geode aweþ, & buld him a-gyled sore. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 38 þei ponysche men sorer for breken of here oweo lawis þan for brekyng of goddis lawe. a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 349 The lady was never more sore bygone. 1535 *COVERDALE* 1 *Macc.* ii. 30 The tyranny increased so sore vpon them. 1595 G. MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinville* (Arb.) 85 For his own sake, Whom desperate hazard might indamage sore. 1634 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* 197 They hate and punish Adultery very sore. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* 1. 298 The torrid Clime Smote on him sore besides. 1786 *BURNS The Lament viii*, Sore-harass'd out, with care and grief. 1806 *SURR Winter in Loul.* III. 7 Unhappy stranger, you have been sore afflicted. 1805 *KINGSLEY Herew.* vii, The archers shot sore at him from the wall. 1870 *BURTON Hist. Scot.* lxxvii. VI. 418 His enemies, too, in their hour of triumph, harassed him sore and showed him little mercy.

† b. To sit (or set) one sore (see *SIT* v. 15). *Obs.* c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xxi, I see a siste I thanke on 3ete, That situs me nowe fulle sore. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* 1. 439 Sone, thir thyngis sytis me sore. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xx. 20 Quhat kin thing wes lufe, Quhillk now settis the so sair.

6. To a grievous or serious extent; greatly.

a 1300 *X Commandm.* 38 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 16 Sore and bitter þe soule [il] sal dre. 1489 *CAXTON Faytes of A.* ii. xxxv. 151 Oure lorde sent suche a grette shoure of rayne that theyre harneys were sore charged with watre. 1513 in C. ROGERS *Coldestreim Chantrel.* (1899) Pref. 21 Soo sore abewsd with the faire promyses of France. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 37, I know that I haif sinnit sore. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 1124 High Passions, Anger, Haie... shook Sore their inward State of Mind. 1683 *Yorkshire Dial.* 5 1 hur Yowes are Clowlaggd d, they skitter sayr.

b. With reference to physical deterioration.

1523 *FITZGERARD Husb.* § 14 All these maner of otes weare the grounde very sore. 1570-6 *LAMBAROE Peramb.* *Kent* (1826) 133 'This Towne was so sore wasted with fire, that it was wholly... consumed. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 429 The Turkes continuing the batterie had sore shaken the aforesaid tower. a 1668 *LASSALL Voy. Italy* (1670) II. 135 Half of it is... sore battered with the aire.

7. With great exertion or effort; laboriously, toilsomely, hard.

a 1300 *Body & Soul* 67 in *Map's Poems* 341 Never ne thoustist thou... ho therfore sarrest swonk. 13.. *E. E. Allit.* P. A. 550 Þe fyrst by-gonne to pleny & sayden þat þay had trauiused sore. c 1550 *CHEKE Lett.* 11, J... labor as sore that ye mai thinke [etc.]. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 517 Laubour and travelland sair for his leving. 1620 *Frier Rush* 27 Me thinks you take great paines to worke so sore your selfe. 1705 *MACNEILL Will & Jean* i, Will wrought sair, but aye w/ pleasure. 1838 *CARLYLE Affic.* (1857) IV. 178 Long and sore had this man thought. 1843 - *Past & Pr.* iii. xiii, To work sore, and yet gain notbing.

b. With great force or vigour; strongly.

a. c 1400 *Laud Tray Bk.* 868: Thei rode to-gedur wel sare, Many a stalworth knygt thare. 1464 *Paston Lett.* II. 144 The plee by tene Ogan and yow was sore argued. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cxx. 144 Some of theym... drew it to them so sore, that they brake the chenes of yron y^t helde the bridge. 1527 *ANON. Brunyswyke's Distyll.* *Waters* M ij b, The membre well and sore rubbed therwith. (b) 1542 *UDALL Erasim.* *Apoph.* 199 On a tyme when it thoundred veray sore. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 94 The wynde blew sore against the stream. 1656 *BRAIFORNO Plymouth Plant.* i. x. (1856) 87 Though it was very darke, and rained sore.

c. With severity or strictness; severely.

1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* D viij, He bad repured them so sore that they had... grette shame. c 1500 *Lancelot* 1660 Bot shortly thei sall be sar accustit. 1533 *MORE Anst.* *Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1036/2 Of such books, as sore as they bee for bodden, yett are there many boughte. c 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* ii. (1590) 224 Thou heardest even now a young man sneh me sore.

8. Eagerly, earnestly; with great desire or intensity. Chiefly with verbs of longing.

(a) 1297 R. GLOUC. *Chron.* (Rolls) l. 356/117 Hym loogede after veneson þer after longe sore. a 1400-50 *W'ss Alex.* 385 Þen kisses he kenely þe quene... Laugis sare to þe layke. c 1420 *LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 1045 He callyd sore for bowes and bade hem shote faste. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* lxi. 211 Ye shall se Huon, whose presence ye so sore desyre. 1575 *GASCOIGNE Glasce of Governm.* Wks. 1910 II. 78, I long sore to have answer of my letters. 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* xxxi. 30 Because thou sore longedst after thy fathers house.

(b) a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* xliii. 143 Then the Admyrall soore [1601 earnestly, Fr. *mont for*] beched Huon. 1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* (Arb.) 25 You studie to sore Toxophilie. 1611 *BIBLE Judges* xiv. 17 He tolde her, because she lay sore vpon him. 1894 *CROCKETT Raltiers* (ed. 3) 284, I urged her sore.

†9. Closely, tightly. *Obs.*

Perh. only a contextual variation of sense 10. 1377 *LANG. P. PL. B.* xi. 219, I con-eille alle crystene cleue nougite þer-on so sore. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 58 That other Ere als faste He stoppeth with his tail so sore, That

he the wordes...ne biereth. 1426 *LYDG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 8797 Sche kepeth hem..Sore shet wyth lok & keye. a 1483 *Liber Niger in Housch. Ord.* (1790) 69 Not to houlit it sore vpon the gurgones. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 29b, It shetteth it self so sore..that..it is not so opened agayne. 1545 *ASCHAM Topoph.* (Arh.) 111 The string.. beynde sore twined must needs knap in sunder.

10. To a great extent; greatly, very much.

Chiefly in contexts suggestive of sense 6, but sometimes merely intensive.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* l. 50 Ne picche hit not to[o] sore into the velle. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* iv. vi. 126 And anone they felle on slepe, and slepte merueilously sore all the nyght. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Cijb, There was a lawe sore vned and accustomed, and well kepte in the Romaine polycie. 1561 *HOLLYBUSH Hom. Apoth.* 34 Seth the Turle wyth water, salt her not to sore. 1606 G. WOODCOCK *Hist. lustine* xxv. 113 So sore bated was Demetrius among all men. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* iv. ii. 225 Oh hilt sore shaming Those rich-left-heyres. 1784 *COWPER Task* iv. 343 The wain goes heavily, impeded sore By loads adhering close To the clogg'd wheels. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* l. ii, A shameless wight, Sore given to revel and ungodly glee.

11. With adjs. and advs.: Very, extremely, exceedingly. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1474 *CAXTON Chesse* iii. vii. (1883) 141 The kynge denyis had a broder whom he luyd sore well. c 1489 = *Sonnets of Ayman* iii. 112 That I assayled them, it hath cost me sore dere. 1530 *Comp. Old Treat.* in *Roy Rede* me (Arh.) 171 The new testament..set forth by Master William Tyndale, which they falsly pretende to be sore corrupte. 1595 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* l. 98 Scheiphones..of quahis burning thay ar nochit sair solist. 1638 *BREATHWAIT Barnabes's Jnl.* ii. (1818) 61 Where growne surfeit and sore weary, I reposed. 1830 *Geo. Eliot Attila on Fl.* iii. ix, She was sore fond of us children.

12. Comb., as *sore-holding; sore-dreaded, -meant, -pressed, -waried, -won, -worri* adjs.

c 1450 *Martin* xiv. 222 The hauhekes, that were stronge and sore-holdyng. 1567 *Sattir. Poems Reform.* iv. 66 My langum lyfe and sair tormentit Spirite. 1616 J. LANE *Contm. Sqr.'s T.* x. 330 Ann apparition, which seemd at first to bee some sore ment vision. 1638 *BREATHWAIT Barnabes's Jnl.* iii. 221 Thence to Ferrybrig, sore-wearied Surfeit, but in spirit cheer'd. 1785 *BURNS Cotter's Sat.* vi. iv, To..deposit her sair-won penny-fee. 1787 *Alison* 28 That heidlam..bedizened in sore-worn flounces. 1843 *BETHUNE Scottish Fireside Stor.* 279 It was that day..which brings to sair worn toll a time Of needful peace. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighs.* xxviii. (1878) 479 The sore-pressed garrison had retreated to its last defence. 1870 J. BRUCE *Life of Gideon* xviii. 333 Nigh to the spot on which those harnessd and sore-dreaded dreamers lay.

Sored, a. Chiefly *worth.* Also 5 *sorede*, 5-6 *sorde*, 6 *sowerde*, 9 *Sc. sorit*. [f. *SORE a.*]

1. Of horses, etc.: = *SORREL a.* a. ? *Obs.*
1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 53 A soredde horse hat was bought off Henuden. *Ibid.* Pe soredde horse. 1545 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 57 Item a soredde horse, price xijjs. iij. d. 1587 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) l. 158 A sowerde mare and a fole. 1825 *JAMIESON Suppl.* *Sorrit*, of a sorrel colour; as, 'a sorit horse', *Clydesdale*.

2. Of colour: = *SORREL a. c.* *Obs.*
1587 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees, 1866) 288 One stud mare, of colour hawn on sored.

Sored, ppl. a. rare. [f. *SORE v.*] Pained; troubled.

a 1542 *WYATT in Tottel's Misc.* (Arh.) 73 One onely hope hath stayed my life, apart; Which doth perswade such wordes vnto my sored minde.

Soredi- (*sōr'di*), comb. form of *SOREDUM*, used in a few terms, as *Sore-dial a.*, of the nature of, pertaining to, a soredium; *Sore-diate a.*, bearing or characterized by the prevalence of soredia; *Soredi(i)ferous a.*, bearing soredia; caused by producing soredia; *Sore-diform a.*, = next; *Sore-doid a.*, having the appearance, form, or character of a soredium or soredia.

1882 *VINES tr. Sachs' Bot.* 328 *Soredial branches, as they are termed, are thus produced. 1881 *Frnk. Bot.* x. 115 The *sorediate form of *Pertusaria velata*. 1829 *LONDON Encycl. Plants* (1836) 949 *Ranunculus*. Plantaginifolius, somewhat shrubby, mostly *sorediferous. 1856 *LINDSAY Pop. Hist. Brit. Lichens* 42 The disc of an apothecium is sometimes rendered abortive by sorediferous degradation. 1859 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1714/2 *Sorediformis*, having the appearance of soredia...; *sorediform. 1857 *BERKELEY Cryptog. Botany* § 459. 418 Many other forms are assumed by the crusts of Lichens;...the *soredioid from the protrusion of groups of gonidia.

|| **Soredium** (*sōr'diŭm*). *Bot.* Pl. soredia. [*mod. L.*, f. *Gr. σωρός* a heap. Cf. *F. sordidum*.] A thallus-bud or cell in lichens. *Usu.* in pl.

1829 *LONDON Encycl. Plants* (1836) 949 *Soredia* are little heaps of free, pulverulent bodies, mostly of a whitish color, placed on various parts of the frond. 1866 *Tras. Bot.* 267/2 The soredia predominating over the crust it assumes the name of *Lepraria*. 1882 *VINES tr. Sachs' Bot.* 327, A simple soredium, consisting of a gonidium covered with a web of hyphae...C a group of simple soredia.

Sorefull, *obs.* variant of *SORROWFUL*.

Sore-head, a. and sb. [See *SORE a.* 9.]

A. adj. Irritable or out of temper 'like a bear with a sore head'; discontented, dissatisfied.
1862 *Major Jack Downing* vii. (1867) 61 [He] sed it done very well for some sore-head Dimmyrat. 1902 *Academy* 22 Mar. 291/1 This is sore-head philosophy.

B. sb. U.S. political slang. A dissatisfied or disappointed politician.

1862 *Rocky Mountain News* (Denver) 16 Oct. (Thornton), What will the 'sore-heads' say now? 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.*

CXXVI. 402 Each led by a little faction of sore-heads, desperate and reckless. 1833 *Bayer Amer. Comm.* iii. lixii. II. 453 Some discontented magnate objects and threatens to withdraw...If such a 'sore-head' persists, a schism may follow.

So **Sore-headed a.**, = **SORE-HEAD a.**; hence **Sore-headedly adv.**, **Sore-headedly**.

1844 *Hoon Tale of Temper* 53 No bear, *sore-headed, could be more cantankerous. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Dec. 2/1 The men are dissatisfied and 'sore-headed'. 1883 *Ibid.* 8 Jan. 3 *Sore-headedly punctilious about the proper respect paid them. 1835 *W. Cowy Lett. & Jnl.* (1877) 515 The gossip and the pecking and the 'sore-headedness' of country towns.

† **Sorely, a.** *Obs.* In 1, 3 *sarlic*, 3 *sorlich*. [*OE. sārlic* (f. *sār SORE a.*), = *obs.* *Flem. seerlich* (Kilian), *OHG. sārlich*; cf. *ON. sārlic-r*, *MSw. sārlich*.] Painful, sorrowful; sad.

Beowulf 242 No bis lifgedal sārlic puhte segga ænægum. 688 *K. ALFRED Boeth.* xi. § 2 Manega sārlica wita hi gæwilonod wif þam ecan life. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 123 Se sārlica ewide...þe ure drihten...to þam ærestan men cwearp. c 1000 *ÆLFRED Saints' Lives* II. 140 He...cwearp him to sona mid sārlicre stemne. c 1205 *LAV. 28457* Pa quene lalt inne Eouwerwic, nas heo nægere swa sārlic [v. s. sorlich].

Sorely (*sōr'li*), *adv.* Forms: a. 1 *sarlice*, 3 *sārliche*, 5 *sarely*; *Sc.* 6 *sairlye*, -*life*, 6-*sairly*. *B.* 4 *sorly*, 5 *soreli* (e, 5-*sorely*). [*OE. sārlic* (f. *sār SORE a.*), = *Obs.* *Flem. seerlike*, *MSw. sārlika* (-*liga*); cf. *ON. sārlika*.]

In most senses tending to become a mere intensive.
1. In a manner expressive of great pain, grief, or distress.

c 888 *K. ALFRED Boeth.* xxvi. § 2 Da onsc se Wisdom sārlic & cwearp [etc.]. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 225 þa waron hie ealle sona ureot, & sārlic gebærdon. c 1000 *ÆLFRED Gen.* xxi. 16 Heo...sæt hire feorran sārlic wepende. c 1055 *Lyfthelph's Handbot* in *Anglia* VIII. 309 Off seo brodige heno, þeah heo sārlic clocige, heo...þa briddas gæwyrmd. 1748 *THOMSON Cast. Indol.* l. xxi, They cannot fly, But often each way look, and often sorely sigh. 1841 *LONGF. Childe's* *Supper* 348 Each bowed him, weeping full sorely.

2. In such a manner as to cause great pain or bodily injury; severely. Also *fig.*

a 900 *CYNEWULF Juliana* 591 [He] sohte...hu be sarlicast þurh þa wyrtstean wyth meathe feorhwæle findan. a 1000 *Soul & Body* 73 Pe sculon her..silitan sārlic sweate wihtra. 1553 *Douglas's Æneid* iv. (1710) 52/36 Baith hir tendir handes War strentz sārly boundin hard with bandes. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. ix. 29 The wicked engine...secretly did glyde into his hart, which it did sorely gryde. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* v. l. 18, I did so; hut thou strit'st me Sorely, to say I did. 1650 *B. Discolimintum* 32 Had it once left sucking the Mothers breasts so sorely. 1695 *LD. PRESTON Boeth.* iii. 119 Like that angry insect...they sorely wound th' Enjoyer too. 1870 *BYRON Iliad* v. l. 173 Wilt thou be angry with me if I drive Mars, sorely wounded, from the battle-field? *Ibid.* xiv. II. 68 These Bore him to Ilium sorely suffering.

b. In a manner involving mental pain, distress, or dissatisfaction.

In *OE.* the sense 'regrettably, lamentably', occurs.
c 1450 *Galsworthy Reg.* 635 Hit is vn-seneli...pat contrauersi...lawfully endid sholde he soreli I-meuid æneine. 1567 *Gide & Gode B.* (S.T.S.) 61 Rycht sorelie muring in my mynde. 1567 *Sattir. Poems Reform.* iv. 157, I speik not hut prouit, quhilk I may sārliie rew. 1722 *De Foe Plague* 75 Sorely I repented of my rashness. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xxix, I know my failing, and...so sorely dread that I cannot conquer it. 1835 *TROLOPE Belton Est.* xxix. 376 She sorrowed to think that he should want such a thing so sorely. 1870 J. E. T. ROGERS *Hist. Clean Sea.* ii. 134 Sorely against his will, Walpole was at last driven into war.

3. In such a manner as to press hardly or severely upon a person or thing.

c 1205 *LAV. 6205* Sārliche heofote, & falden heorecnihtes. c 1400 *Melayne* 265 Pe Sarazene semhede so Sarely pat þay fælde faste of oure cheualrye. c 1400 *Distr. Tray* 3692 Sodenly þo sailies were sorely bestad. 1566 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* iv. vi. 19, I haue done ill, Of which I do accuse myselfe so sorely. That I wil joy no more. 1633 = *Hen. VIII.* iv. ii. 14 [He] brought him forward As a man sorely tainted, to his wars. 1665 *MASLEY Gratius Low C.* 1789 750 They begirt the Castle, and the sixth day after recovered it, being sorely assaulted and withall wanting of provision. 1725 *De Foe Voy. round World* (1840) 253, I would be sorely pnt to it for lodging. 1779 *WARNER in Jesse Schuyt & Content* (1844) iv. 259, I called upon the old duche-s, who is 'sorely badly', as they say in Lincolnshire, with her old complaint. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* xxvii, Of these most were mounted on steeds which had been sorely jaded. 1846 *BROWNING Soul's Trag.* Wks. 1863 II. 460 'The very measures of precaution, which pressed soreliet on himself. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xlix. (1856) 465 It is an amorphous mass, so wotn that it must have been sorely wrought before its release from the glacier.

4. To a great extent; in a high degree.

1562 *WINSLET Wks.* (S.T.S.) l. 5 Hes not mony...in thair perfite belef...sairlye stummet? 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* ii. iv. 304 Alacke the night comes on, and the high winds do sorely ruffe. 1704 *SWIFT Ball. Bks.* Misc. (1711) 237 Who had tore off his Title-Page, sorely defaced one half his Leaves [etc.]. 1786 *BURNS To a Louse*, 'Your impudence protects you sairly. 1831 *SCOTT Cl. Rob.* vii, 'Thou objectest sorely to my complexion,' said the negro. 1855 *DICKENS Lett.* (1860) l. 399 The Association is sorely in want of able men. 1891 *FARRAR Darkn. & Dawn* iv, To stay among them meant death, and his life was sorely needed by the Church of God.

5. Comb., as *sorely-tempted, -worri* adjs.

1870 C. J. VAUGHAN *Earliest Words* (1875) 154 The sorely-tempted soul. 1891 *KIRLING Light that Failed* ii. (1900) 16 A pair of sorely-worn riding-breeches.

† **Sorement**, variant of *SERMENT* 'oath' *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1454 (MS. A.). When he..soyned him be his soremēt þat sare him forthinkis.

Soreness (*sōr'nes*). Forms: a. 1 *sarnys*, -*nis*, 3 *sarnes*, 4-5 *sarnes*, 4 *sarnes*, 6, 8-*Sc. sarness*. *B.* 4, 6 *sorenes*, 6 *sornes*, *soare-*, 6-7 *sorenesse*, 7-*soreness*. [*OE. sārnyss* (f. *sār SORE a.*), = *OFris. sārness*, *MHG. sārness*.]

1. The condition of being physically sore, in pain, or painful; pain, painfulness.

c 1000 *ÆLFRED Gen.* iii. 16 On sarnysse þu acenst cild. c 1000 = *Hom.* l. 122 Ure sarnysse a he sylf aber. 13...in *Leg. Road* (1871) 85 All for nocht þou feynes þe, All þi sarnes will we se. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4256 Pe sarnes sone it was astaynt. c 1480 *HENRYSON Sum Pract.* 31ed. 19 Nowdir fevir...Seiknes nor sarnes. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth.* De P. R. (W. de W.) v. liiij. 175 The marow heeth...the sornes of the throte and of the hee-tes. 1562 (title), Bullen's Bulwarke of defence against all Sickenes, Sornes, and woundes. 1660 *BLOUNT Borehol* 42 Which...serv'd to encrease rather then assuage the soreness of his feet. 1727-7 *Boyer Dict. Royal* ii. s.v., Soreness of the Eyes, *Mud of the year*. 1808 *Med. Jnl.* LXI. 21 The complaint of soreness in his mouth. 1876 *KRISTIAN Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 159 The soreness and inflammation of the throat subside.

2. Mental pain, distress, or irritation; irritability, touchiness.

c 1000 *ÆLFRED Gen.* vi. 6 He...was gehreped mid heortan sarnisse & wif imian. a 1300 *Cursor* 31. 26377 Tere falland on þin ei Pesarnes o þin wret. 1667 *Deacy Chir.* Fifty. vii. 153 Whilst the soreness of his late pangs of conscience remains. 1721 *RAMSAY Keith's* 8 His face speaks out the sarnis of his heart. 1796 *NELSON* 15 July in *Nicolas Disp.* (1849) II. 211, I congratulate you on the soreness which the French feel for your strict blockade of the Port of Toulon. 1832 *LYTTON Eugene A. L.* x, I leave you with more sornes at my late haste than I will acknowledge. 1839 *Law Times* LXXXII. 243/3 The soreness incident to separation has disappeared.

3. Distress, trouble, misfortune. *Obs.*

c 1205 *LAV. 12639* Ich eow wulle telle...of muche sarnesses þe biþeo is to londe.

4. Severe or serious character.

a 1586 *SINCEY Arctadian* iv. (1598) 332 For with the soreness of the fall, if she had not had beath giuen her, she had deliuered a foolish soule to Pluto.

|| **Sorex.** *rare.* Also *pl. sorices*. [*L. sorex* (*sōr'is*), and *sorex*, related to *Gr. ὄρεα*.] A shrew-mouse, a shrew. Also *transf.*

1607 *TOWSEL Four's Beasts* (1658) 424 Lycinius the Emperor...called them...moths and sorices of the court. 1801 *SHAW Gen. Zool.* II. l. 65 *Soricine* Mouse...has the general appearance of a *Sorex* or *Shrew*.

Sorfail, *obs.* form of *SURFEIT sb.* **Sorfeten**, *obs.* form of *SURFEIT v.* **Sorfol**, -*ful*, *obs.* *var.* **Sorborful a.** **Sorgeon**, *obs.* f. **SURGEON**.

Sorgho (*sōr'go*). Also 8 *sorgo*. [*a. F. sorgho* or *lt. sorgo*, also *surgo*, *med. L. surgum, surcum, suricum* (12-13th cent.), of unknown origin.] = **SORGHUM** (*esp. i b.*).

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. App.* 377 *Sorgo, Holcus*. 1852 *ANSTED Cathol.* 144. iv. xx. 476 It may be worth stating that the sugar grass, or sorgho, has been cultivated with success as an experimental crop. 1868 *WATTS s.v.*, The glumes...and stems of sorgho contain red colouring-matters. 1893 *WATT Dict. Econ. Prod.* Ind. VI. ii. 297 The Sorgho, which is mainly cultivated on account of sugar.

attrib. 1862 *MILLER Elem. Chem., Org.* (ed. 2) ii. § 1. 74 Cane Sugar...is also contained in...the ripe sorgho grass.

b. *Sweet sorgho*, = **SORGHUM i b.**

1861 *BENTLEY Man. Bot.* 67 *Holcus saccharatus*...is called the North China Sugar-cane or Sweet Sorgho.

Sorghum (*sōr'gum*). Also 8 *sorgum*. [*mod. L.*, f. *lt. sorgo*; see *prec.*]

1. a. The cereal plant known as Indian millet, Guinea-corn, durra, etc. (*Andropogon sorghum*, also called *Holcus sorghum* and *Sorghum vulgare*).

1597 *GERARD Herbal* i. v. 7 At the top...groweth a tuft or care...like Sorghum. 1673 *RAY Journ. Lew C.* 147 We had little other bread than what was made of Sorghum. 1796 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersy), *Sorghum*, a sort of Millet-grain. 1783 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) V. 369/2 The most remarkable of the foreign species [of *Holcus*] is the sorghum, or Guinea-corn. 1866 *LIVINGSTONE Last Jnl.* i. (1874) l. 17 Some sorghum, semi-seed, gum-copal, and orchilla weed, constitute the commerce of the port. 1879 *LUEBCK Addr. Pol. & Educ.* x. 193 Maize and sorghum, a fine tall cereal, which in the distance looks very like maize. 1883 *R. HALDANE Workshop Rec.* Ser. ii. 11/1 Rice, maize, wheat, sorghum, and rye are most largely used [for obtaining grain alcohol].

b. The Chinese sugar-cane (*Andropogon saccharatus*, also called *Holcus saccharatus* and *Sorghum saccharatum*). Usually *Sweet sorghum*.

1859 *All Year Round* No. 32. 125 The extensive cultivation of the sorghum, or Chinese sugar-cane, would give a fortune to the cultivator. 1867 *A. GRAY Man. Bot.* (1874) 652 The Sweet Sorghum, and other cultivated races. 1834 *tr. De Candolle's Orig. Cultivated Pl.* 382 Sweet Sorghum...taller than the common sorghum and with a looser panicle.

c. With distinctive names denoting other plants belonging to this genus (see *quots.*).

1860 *Darlington's Amer. Weeds*, etc. 411 *Sorghum nutans*,...Nodding Sorghum. Wood Grass. *Ibid.* 412 *S. ceruum*,...Drooping Sorghum. Guinea Corn.

2. A genus or group of grasses belonging to the tribe *Andropogoneae* and including the species mentioned above; also, with a *pl.*, a species or variety belonging to this genus.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 266 *Sorghum*, a genus of grasses.

.. The species form tall grasses with succulent stems. 1884 tr. *De Candolle's Orig. Cultivated Pl.* 380 Botanists are not agreed as to the distinction of several of the species of sorghum. *Ibid.* A good monograph on the sorghums is needed. 1895-6 *Cal. Univ. Nebraska* 186 New crops, particularly forage crops, and the non-saccharine sorghums. 3. **U.S.** A kind of molasses made from sorghum-juice.

1883 *Chamb. Jnl.* Apr. 269/2 Maple-sugar and sorghum are unequal to the demand. 1892 *Atlantic Monthly* May 664/2 Jars of lard and jugs of the inevitable 'sorghum' (home-made molasses) were securely tied up and hurried in the woods.

4. **attrib.** and **Comb.**, as *sorghum-crop*, *-head*, *-seed*, *sugar*, etc.

Also *sorghum-pulling*, *-tugging* (De Vere *Americanisms* 287), *sorghum-elevator*, *-knife*, *-mill*, *-stripper* (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 2246), *sorghum-blight*, *-midge*, *-smut*, etc.

1753 *Chambers' Cyl.* Suppl. s.v. *Juncus*. The sharp or pointed Rush, with sorghum heads. 1895 *Knight Diet. Mech.* 443/2 The necessities of the sorghum culture in the United States. 1883 *Times* 30 May 13 A sorghum crop.. which yielded over 2,200 gallons. 1883 *Science* L. 234/1 Others bearing, in all but size, a most striking resemblance to sorghum-seed. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 628/1 The cultivation of sorghum sugar.

b. In the sense 'made of or obtained from sorghum', as *sorghum beer*, *flour*, *molasses*, *syrrup*. 1864 T. D. WELLS *Our Burden* 38 Sorghum molasses, which was not known to this country in 1850. 1866 *Horne News* 19 Dec. 5/1 A sample of sorghum flour made of Chinese cane. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 401 Strong vinegar can be made from sorghum sirup.

Sorgien, *-gon*, obs. ff. **SURGEON**. **Sorh**(ful), obs. varr. **SORROW**(FUL). **Sori**, pl. of **Sorus**.

Soricine (sō'risin), a. [ad. L. *sōricin-us*, f. *sōrex* **SOREX**.] Resembling a shrew-mouse. Freq. in specific names of animals.

1781 *Pennant Hist. Quadrup.* II. 453 The Soricine Rat.. inhabits the neighborhood of Strasbourg. 1801 *Shaw Gen. Zool.* II. 1. 65 Soricine Mouse, *Mus Soricinus*.. This is an extremely small species. 1827 *Griffith tr. Cuvier V. 72 Vampyrus Soricinus* (Soricine Vampire of Spix). c 1878 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* I. 333 The Soricine Bat, *Glossophaga soricina*.. [It] is a small bat.

Sorie, obs. form of **SORRY**.

Soriferous, a. **Bol.** rare. [f. **SOR-US** + (-) **IFEROUS**.] Bearing sori.

1859 T. MOORE *Brit. Ferns* (1864) 20 Ferns, the margin of whose frond is soriferous.

† **Soring**, a. *Obs.* In sowing. [irreg. f. *sowre* **SORE** a.2.] = **SORE** a.2

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 256 Yeldyng therof euery yere to hym.. a spere-hawke sowryng [L. *unum speruarius sorum*] at lammes. *Ibid.* 257 And to the heires of ser Alisaundir of Swerford.. a sowing sperehawke at lammasse.

† **Sorite**, Anglicized f. next. *Obs.*—

1656 *Hobbes Liberty, Necess. & Chance* xxiv. 259 To pass by all the other great imperfections, which are to be found in this Sorite [etc.].

|| **Sorites** (sōroi'tiz). [L. *sōrītēs*, ad. Gr. *σωπίτης*, f. *σωπ-ός* a heap.]

1. **Logic**. 'A series of propositions, in which the predicate of each is the subject of the next, the conclusion being formed of the first subject and the last predicate' (Mansel).

In the GOCLENIAN form, 'the subject of each proposition is the predicate of the next, the conclusion being formed of the last subject and the first predicate'.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* H. liij. We ioyne many causes, and many effectes together, wherof is made an argument, called *Sorites*. 1588 *Fraunce Lawiers Log.* ii. ix. 99 As of many graynes is made a heape of corne, so of many degrees an argument called *Sorites* by this enythematicall progression. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* 148 *Sorites* is an imperfect Syllogism [etc.]. 1693 *DARBYEN PERSIUS* vi. (1697) 296 note, Chrysippus the Stoick invented a kind of Argument, consisting of more than three Propositions; which is call'd *Sorites*, or a Heap. 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xix. (1866) I. 369 The *Sorites* can be resolved into as many simple syllogisms as there are middle terms between the subject and predicate of the conclusion. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xviii. 156 The chain of syllogisms commonly called the *Sorites*.

b. An instance of this type of syllogism. Also as *pl.* (quot. 1798).

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 223 h, The Logicians that have described the fourme of a *Sorites*. 1588 *Fraunce Lawiers Log.* ii. ix. 99 A *sorites* [is] but enythematicall progression by certau degrees. 1620 T. GRANGER *Dis. Logike* 285 A Syllogisme many wayes crupleke, is a Dilemma, and a *Sorites*. 1643 SIR I. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 18 An easie Logick may.. with lesse than a *Sorites* resolve all things into God. 1725 *WATTS Logie* iii. ii. § 6 A *Sorites* is when several middle terms are chosen to connect one another successively [etc.]. 1798 *EDGEWORTH Praet. Educ.* (1811) II. 361 We have seen syllogisms, crocodiles, enthymemas, *sorites*, &c. explained and tried upon a boy of nine. 1850 H. ROGERS *Ess.* III. 277 An ingenious *sorites*, by which we may at any time dispense with the positive testimony of an historian. 1870 K. H. DICKE *Halcyon Hours* 261 No horn'd *sorites* here would I employ, No captious argument that would annoy.

c. In allusive use.

1711 *Addison Spect.* No. 239 ¶ 10 These Disputants convince their Adversaries with a *Sorites*, commonly called a Pile of Faggots.

2. **transf.** A series, chain, or accumulation of something or things.

1664 *Power Exp. Philos.* iii. 191 Though Democritus bis pit be never so deep, yet by a long *Sorites* of Observations,

and chain of Deductions, we may at last fathom it. a 1670 *HACKETT Abp. Williams* i. xiii. (1693) 11 Such a long *Sorites* of Sciences and Tongues. 1875 M. COLLINS in F. COLLINS *Lett. & Friendsh.* (1877) II. 24 Note this significant fact or *sorites* of facts.

b. **Math.** (See quot.)

1880 J. J. SYLVESTER in *Coll. Math. Papers* (1909) III. 440 Any such determinate representation of a fractional quantity I shall term a *sorites*. *Ibid.* The elements of a *sorites* are analogous to the partial quotients of a regular continued fraction.

3. A sophistical argument turning on the definition of a 'heap'.

1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 140 The like attack as was made of old by the Academics and Sceptics against the judgment of the senses, with their sophism of the *sorites*, or argument of the 'heap'.

4. A heap, pile.

1871 M. COLLINS *Marg. & Merch.* III. ix. 230 Such *sorites* of flaming anthracite may possibly cause cephalalgia.

Hence **Soritic** a. [cf. Gr. *σωπίτικός*], **Soritical**. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Soritical*, pertaining to such an Argument [sc. *Sorites*]. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* iii. xxxviii. 320 *Soritic* fool. 1877 *BLACKMORE Cripples* II. v. 73 Nebules of logic, dialectic fogs, and .. the pelting of *soritic* hail.

† **Sorlaque**, obs. variant of *solaque*, **SOLAK**.

1666 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* xiv. 175 After 'em came the *Sorlaques*, or Foot-Guards of the Body.

Sorn (sō'n), v. **Sc.** Also 6 *soirn*. [f. **SORREN**.]

† 1. **trans.** To trouble or harass by exacting free quarters and maintenance; to live upon. *Obs.*

1563 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 248 The Clangregour.. birnis and slays the pover liegis of this realme, .. takis thair gudis, sornis and oppressis thame. 1563-4 *Ibid.* 271 Thai .. name of t'bane sould sorne or oppres our Sovereane Ladiis leigis dwelland within the boundis of Stratherne. 1588-9 *Ibid.* IV. 342 Eftir thay had sorned, wracked, and spoiled the saidis hail Illis, thay .. rased fyre.

2. **intr.** To take up free quarters or exact maintenance unjustifiably; to sponge upon others for food or lodging.

c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 24 That na persounis herefter ludge nor sorne in housis or granges pertening to religious or ecclesiastical men. 1638 H. ADAMSON *Muses Threnodie* (1774) I. 96 The Balliol proud, With English forces, .. arrived at Kinghorne, And through the country mightily did sorne. 1725 *RANSAY Gentle Sheph.* ii. iv, He gangs about sorian frae place to place. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 385 Why send the person.. to corrupt, to pilfer and sorn upon your neighbours? 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* vi, You pretend to gie entertainments, that canna come by a dinner except by sorning on a careful nian like me? 1876 *EMIE Thessalonians* 314 The idlers.. had no right to 'sorn' on their friends or burden the funds of the church.

Sorname, obs. form of **SURNAM**.

Sorne, obs. f. *sworn*, pa. pple. of **SWEAR** v.

Sornee, *nonce-wd.* [f. **SORN** v.] One who is sorned upon; a victim of sorning.

1797 *SCOTT Lett.* (1894) I. 10 As from being a sornor I am becoming a sornee [etc.].

Sorner (sō'mar). **Sc.** Also 5 *sornour*, 6 (9) *sornar*, 7 *soroner*. [f. **SORN** v.] One who sorns; one who quarters himself upon others; a sponger.

1449 *Sc. Acts, Jas. II* (1814) II. 36/1 The away putting of sorners, ourlyaris, & masterful beggaris. 1455 *Ibid.* 43/1 Item quhar ever sornoures be ouriane in tyme to cum, bat pat he deliueyrt to be kingis schereffis. 1506 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* XII. 704 The names of all thevis, pikaris, and sornars that oppress the cuntre. 1575 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 450 Certane sornaris, vagaboundis and uthers oppres-souris of the cuntre. 1609 in *Burt Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) II. 243 Eating up by sorners (sturdy beggers) and idle bellies. 1699 *Records of Elgin* (1903) I. 361 The counsell ordains notorious sorners, wagabonds and strangers to be instantly banished the burgh. 1797 [see **SORNEE**]. 1821 *SCOTT Pirate* v, This is the house of his Lordship's factor, and no place of reset for biggers or sorners. 1881 *Masson De Quincey* ix. 104 The prince of almoners for sorners and beggars.

Sorning, *vbl. sb.* **Sc.** [f. **SORN** v.] The action or practice of exacting free quarters and maintenance, or of living at the expense of others.

1506 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* XII. 704 That ye hald couris .. for stanching of slauchtir, sorning and oppression. 1563-4 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 271 Colin Campbell.. sall answer him self for the samyn crimes, sornyngis, oppressionis, and offensicis. 1669 in *Macfarlane's Geneal. Coll.* (S.H.S.) I. 63 The Outragious Sornings of Glengairrie's Followers. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crini. Lawis Scot.* I. xxiv. § iii. (1699) 161 An habitual, and constant trade of Robbing, and sorning, is libelled. 1753 *SCOTS Mag.* Sept. 468/4 John Gun, for theft and sorning, was sentenced to be hanged. 1754 *ERSKINE Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 514 Under which class may be included sorning, or the taking of meat and drink by force, without paying for it. 1829 *SCOTT Antig.* Advert., All laws against sorning, masterful beggary, and every other species of mendicity, being suspended in favour of this privileged class. 1900 R. J. DRUMMOND *Relat. Apost. Teaching* i. 15 Faith was made a plea for indolence and sorning.

So **Sorning ppl. a.**

1824 *SCOTT St. Ronan's* viii, A poaching, sorning sort of fellow. 1893 *AGNEW Hered. Sheriff's Gallows* II. xxxi. 65 This sorning band, who had lived for days at free quarters.

Soro, obs. form of **SORROW**.

Sororal (sōrō'rāl), a. [f. L. *soror* sister + -AL. Cf. F. *sororal*.]

1. By one's sister; on a sister's side. *rare*—

1654 *VILVAIN Theorem. Theol.* viii. 212 Master John Down a.. sororal Nephew to Bishop Jucl.

2. That is a sister. *rare*.

1819 *LAMB Lett.* (1837) II. 55 How do you all do, amanu-enses both—marital and sororal?

3. Of or pertaining to, characteristic of, a sister or sisters; sisterly.

1858 *Chambers's Jnl.* IX. 239 Independent of either mother or sister—bound by no authority to either, except .. filial and sororal affection. 1869 *MISS MULLOCK Woman's Kind.* III. 146 To see into what the sororal bond can degenerate, under given circumstances. 1838 SIR W. R. HAMILTON in R. P. *Graves Life* (1885) II. 270 And Ladies, .. With love maternal, or sororal, view Thy gentleness.

Sororial (sōrō'rīāl), a. [f. L. *sorori-us* sisterly + -AL. Cf. F. *sororial*.] = *prec.* 3.

1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* (1850) III. iii. 352 'Her brother' .. permitted his approbation of her sororial affection to produce a sort of fraternal acknowledgment. 1877 *World* VII. 7 The gauntlet of sororial criticism which he finds himself compelled to run.

Hence **Sororally adv.**, in a sisterly manner.

1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. ii. 1. 23 Taking her *sororally* by the hand, she led her forth from the oak parlour.

† **Sororiant**, a. *Obs.*— [f. L. *sororiant-*, *sororians*, app. f. *soror* sister.] (See quot.)

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Sororiant Virgin*, a yong maid, whose Brests began to be embossed and round, or set out for shew.

So **Sororiation**, *rare*. (See quot.)

1658 *PHILLIPS, Sororiation*, a swelling, or becoming round, and embossed like a young Virgin's breasts. 1859 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1175/1 *Sororiation*.. the equally progressing development of the mammæ in the young female: *sororiation*.

Sororicide ¹ (sōrō'rīsīd), [ad. L. *sororīcīda*, f. *soror* sister + -*cīdere*: see -*CIDE* 1. Cf. F. *sororicide*.] One who kills his (or her) sister.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Sororicide*, a murderer of his own sister. 1721 in *BAILEY*, and in later *Dicts.* 1881 *Philadel. Record* No. 3411. 2 Intending sororicides will do well to get this formula fastened in their memories. 1892 *BESANT Ivory Gate* (1893) 195 If the envious man.. denounces a man of reputation as.. a patricide, a sororicide, amicicide.

Sororicide ² (sōdō'rīsīd), [ad. late L. *sorō'rīcīdium*, f. *soror* + -*cīdere*: see -*CIDE* 2. Cf. F. *sororicide*.] The action of killing one's sister.

1727 *BAILEY* (vol. II), *Sororicide*, the Killing of a Sister. 1875 J. HUNTER *Man. Bee-keeping* (1876) 115 'The Workers prevent this sororicide by setting a guard over the unhatched Queens. 1889 *East. Morn. News* 10 Apr. 3/2 Supposed shocking sororicide.

Hence **Sororicidal a.**

1878 *FR. A. KEMBLE Rec. Girlhood* I. iii. 70 A quite unpremeditated inspiration. — to run away—probably alarmed my parents more than my sororicidal projects.

Sorority (sōrō'rītī), [ad. med. L. *sororitas*, or f. L. *soror* sister + -*ITY*, after *fraternity*. Cf. obs. F. *sororité* (Cotgr. 1611).]

1. A body or company of women united for some common object, esp. for devotional purposes; + *U.S.*, the female section of a church congregation.

1532 *MORE Confut. Barnes* viii. Wks. 761/1 This would he say for the comfort of y^e whole fraternitie and sororiti in general. 1645 *PACHT Heresiogr.* (1647) 86 The Synod of New England maketh not only the fraternity but (as they speak) the sorority to be the subject of the.. power of the keys. 1657 J. WATTS *Dipper Sprinkled* 101 [The care] of the fraternity and sorority within their limits.

2. *U.S.* A women's society in a college or university. Also *attrib.*

1900 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 490 One saw many of those neat little sorority pins the American girl proudly brings home from boarding-school or college. 1908 G. E. COOR (title), *Jacquette*: a Sorority Girl. 1909 C. W. ELIOT *Univ. Administr.* 223 Sororities have, in general, the same merits and advantages as fraternities.

Sororize, v. Somewhat *rare*. [f. L. *soror* sister + -*IZE*, after *fraternize*.] *intr.* To associate with a person or persons as a sister or sisters; to form a sisterly friendship.

1875 *Temple Bar* Mar. 533 If there be a baby attached to either party, a general sororizing is as inevitable as death. a 1876 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* (1880) II. 1. 3 The beautiful girls.. sororizing with the rustic maidenhood of their parishies.

† **Sorory**, *Obs.*— [f. L. *soror* sister + -*Y*.] A sisterhood; a sorority.

1600 *TOURNEUR Transf. Metam.* lxviii, The ninefold Sorory themselves exiled, Euen from their native home to art's annoy.

Sorose, a. *Bol.* = **SORIFEROUS** a.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

|| **Sorosis** (sōrō'sis). [mod. L., f. Gr. *σωπός* a heap.]

1. *Bol.* (See quot. 1831.)

1831 *LINDLEY Introd. Bot.* i. ii. 180 *Sorosis*.. a spike or raceme converted into a fleshy fruit by the cohesion in a single mass of the ovary and floral envelopes. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 122/1 The fruit [sc. mulberry], called a sorosis by botanists, has a peculiar aromatic flavour. 1849 *BALFOUR Man. Bot.* § 557 Other instances of a sorosis are the Bread-fruit and Jack-fruit.

2. *U.S.* A women's society or club.

An arbitrary use of the botanical term, adopted as the name of the first club of the kind, founded in 1868.

1879 in *WEBSTER Suppl.*

Sorotrochous, a. *Zool.* [f. Gr. *σωπός* heap: cf. **MONOTROCHOUS** a.] Of rotifers: (See quot.)

a 1843 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VII. 266/1 The Wheel Organs are either *Monotrochous*.. or the riog is divided or manifold, as in the *Sorotrochous Infusorios*. *Ibid.* Two subdivisions of the *Sorotrochous* are also observed.

†**Sorous**, *a.* Obs. rare. Also 4 sorus. [f. SORRE *a.* + *-ous*.] *a.* Sorrowful, sad. *b.* Grievous, distressing.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 16762 + 105 Al creatures for his ded made doil & pite, And pou pat he deed fore cannot sorus be. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chiron* (1811) 129 The most grievous sorous losses, imprisonment, and troubles.

|| **Sorpego**, obs. variant of SERPIGO.

1631 T. POWELL *Tom of All Trades* 49 Some of your Clarkly men complaine the moysture of their palmes. Others the Sorpego in their wrists.

Sorplers, obs. variant of SURPLICE *sb.*

†**Sorpoxx**, *v.* Obs. — [f. *sor*-*SUR*- + *POXX* *v.* 3.]

trans. To surfeit. Hence *Sorpoxxing* *vbl. sb.*

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 8/2 Agrotonyde, or sorpoxxid wyth mete or drynke, *ingurgilatus*. *Ibid.*, Agrotonyng, or sorpoxxing, *ingurgilatus*.

Sorra, dial. or colloq. f **SORROW** *sb.*

Sorrance, variant of SORANCE.

†**Sorré**. *Cookery.* Obs. Also sore, sorry, surre. [app. *a.* OF. *soré*, *pa.* pplc. of *sorer* to redden, f. *sore* SORRE *a.* 2.] A dish made with chopped eels (or other fish, etc.) spiced and coloured.

White sorré = *blanch-de-soré* (see BLAUNDSORRE). c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 25 Sore Sengle.—Take Elys or Gurnard, .. take Saffron, & caste per-to, .. take poudere Gyngere, Canelle [etc.]. c 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 446 Elys in Sory. Take eles and cut hom on culpons, .. colour hit with the saunders. *Ibid.* 467 Elys in Surre. A 1450 *Tourn. Tottenham* The Feast vii. (Hazlitt *E. P.* 111. 95), Blosterdis in white sorre, Was of a nobull curry.

Sorrel (*sprél*), *sb.* *Bot.* Forms: 4, 6-7 sorrell, 5-6 sorrel, 6-7 sorrell (6 sowrell), 6-sorrel. [a. OF. *surelle* (12th cent.), *sorele*, *surelle* (mod.F. *surelle*), f. OF. *sur* adj., an adoption of the Germanic *stir* SOUR *a.*] L One or other of certain small perennial plants belonging to the genus *Rumex*, characterized by a sour taste, and to some extent cultivated for culinary purposes; esp. the common wild species, *R. acetosa*.

Earlier botanical names are *Acetula* (also *Acidula*), *Acetosa*, and *Oxalis*. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 465/1 Sorrel, herbe, *surella*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 274/2 Sorrell an herbe, *oreille*. 1548 *TURNER Names Herbes* (E.D.S.) 69 Oxalis, in barbarus latin *Acetosa* or *Acidula*, in englishe Sorrel or sourdocke. 1578 *LYTTE Dodona* 558 Sorrel is commonly sown in gardens, and is to be found also growing wyld. 1600 *SURFLET Cointre* *Farmie* II. xv. 222 Sorrell & burnet .. may be sown in fine ground, and well manured, in the spring time, especially the sorrell. 1653 H. COGAN *Pinto's Trav.* xvi. 180 Going into the woods we sustained ourselves with a certain herb like unto Sorrell. 1735 *ANBUTHIN Rules of Diet in Alimentis*, etc. 1. 259 Several Plants known by their Taste, as Sorrel. 1763 *MILLS Pract. Husb.* IV. 131 The seeds of the annual sorts of sorrel should be sown about the latter end of March. 1816 *KRATZ* 'I stood tip-toe' 98 Her nimble toes Putting against the sorrel as she goes. 1868 *REP. U.S. Commissioner Agric.* (1866) 394 'Acid' soils, .. indicated by the growth of sorrel .. and other sour plants. 1889 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* (1890) 29 The sorrel .. covers hundreds of acres with a sheet of red.

b. With distinguishing epithets, denoting various species of the genus *Rumex*. For *Sheep's Tree*, Welsh sorrel see these words. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Oseille petite*, .. *harren Sorrell. 1731 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Acetosa*, The Northern barren Sorrel. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 610/1 By means of the common *broad-leaved sorrel an excellent black colour is .. given to woollen stuffs. 1855 *DELANER Kitchen Garden* (1861) 93 The best .. is the Broad-leaved sorrel, of which a marked subvariety, the Golden Sorrel, is almost exclusively cultivated in the environs of Dunkirk. c 1710 *PETERSEN Cat. Roy's Eng. Herbar.* Tab. iii. *Common Sorrel. 1763 *MILLS Pract. Husb.* IV. 130 The common sorrel, which grows naturally in pasture lands in most parts of England. 1785 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* xviii. (1794) 253 Common .. Sorrel, .. growing in meadows and pastures. 1797 *GERARDE Herbar.* II. lxxx. 320 *Oxalis Crispa*, *Curled Sorrel. 1858 A. IRVINE *Handbk. Brit. Plants* 379 *Rumex*, .. *Dock Sorrel. 1886 [see Dock *sb.* 1. 4]. 1846-50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 477 *Rumex acetosella*, *Field Sorrel. 1681 in *Thaues of Cawdor* (Spald. Club) 352 *French sorrell. 1731 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Acetosa*, The Round-leaved or French Sorrel. 1819 *Pantologia* s.v. *Rumex*, *R. sentatus*, French sorrel. 1829 [see FRENCH *a.* 5]. 1601 *CHESTER Love's Mart.* lviii. Sage, Scorpianes, and the *garden sorrell. 1855 *Golden sorrel [see *Broad-leaved sorrel* above]. 1578 *LYTTE Dodona* v. ix. 559 The fifth kind, which groweth in ditches, is called .. in Englishe, *Great Sorrel, Water Sorrel, and *Horse Sorrel. 1597 *GERARDE Herbar.* II. lxxx. 319 *Oxalis tuberosa*, *Knobbed Sorrell. 1731 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Acetosa*, The Common or *Meadow Sorrel. 1753 *Chambers's Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., The great *mountain-sorrel. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Pettie salette*, *Pettie Sorrell, salet Sorrell. 1578 *LYTTE Dodona* v. ix. 558 *Oxalis Romana*, Tours Sorrel or *Romayne Sorrel. 1764 *MILLS Pract. Husb.* IV. 130 The round-leaved garden, or Roman sorrel. 1796 [see ROMAN *a.* 14 b]. 1597 *GERARDE Herbar.* II. lxxx. 320 *Oxalis Franca seu Romana*, *Round Sorrell. 1712 *tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs* 1. 25 Others will have the Leaf like round Sorrel. 1731 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Acetosa*, The *Round-leaved (or French) Sorrel. 1753 *Chambers's Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., The round-leaved garden-sorrel. 1855 *DELANER Kitchen Garden* (1861) 93 The Round-leaved sorrel .. is not the kind to cultivate, except for variety. 1611 *Salad sorrel [see *Petty sorrel* above]. 1597 *GERARDE Herbar.* II. lxxx. 321 *Oxalis minor*, *Small Sorrell. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Oseille sauvage*, .. *sowre Sorrell, the sowre Docke. 1578 *Tours sorrel, *Water sorrel [see *Roman sorrel* and *Great sorrel* above]. 1565 *COOPER Thesaurus*, *Cantharinum lappathum*, *wilde sorrell. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Tric. Fr. Tong.*, *Oseille sauvage*, wild sorrell.

2. The leaves of species of *Rumex* (see sense 1) used in cookery or medicine, or as a salad; a decoction or drink made from one or other of these plants.

a 1400 in *Rel. Ant.* 51 Drynk sorrell, plantayne, and chelyen-mete. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 54 With gynger þo pigge eton shall be, And sorrel with þo moton. 1539 *Elvort Cast. Helthe* 24 Sorrell. Being sodden, it louseth the healy. 1575 *GASCOIGNE Pastes* Eng. Yng. Gent., Wks. 1907 1. 12 If the Chirurgian which should seeke Sorrell to ryppen an Ulcer, will take Kewe [etc.]. 1620 *VENNER Via Recta* vii. 145 Sorrell is good in hot seasons .. for the cholericke. 1696 *FLOVER On the Humours* vi. 68 Cyder, French and Rhenish Wines, Vinegar, Sorrel, Verjuice, Limons, 1746 *FRANCIS tr. Horace*, Sat. II. iv. 37 Sorrel and White-Wine, if you costive prove, And Muscles, all Obstructions shall remove. 1747-56 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* v. 78 Take two handfuls of sorrel, pound it in a mortar.

3. †*a.* *Sorrel de boys*, = WOOD-SORREL. Obs.

a 1400 *Stockholm Med. MS.* fol. 95 Alla .i. sorrell de boye. 1548 *ELVORT, Acidula*, .. an herbe called sorrell de boys. 1552 *HULOT, Alleuya* herbe, otherwise called *Sorrell de Boys*. 1547 *HEXHAM* 1. (Herbs), Sorrell de boyes, or Cuckoos Sorrell, *Kockocks Suyringh*.

b. With distinguishing epithets, denoting various species of *Oxalis* (wood-sorrel).

1647 [see prec.] 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Alleuya*, .. an Herb otherwise call'd Wood-sorrel, or French Sorrel. *Ibid.*, *Oxalis*, wild Sorrel or Wood-Sorrel, an Herb. 1889 *MAIDEN Usef. Plants* 50 *Oxalis corniculata*, .. *Clover Sorrel', or 'Sour Grass'. 1909 *Cent. Dict. Suppl.* s.v., *Ladies' sorrel*, *Oxalis stricta*.

4. With distinguishing epithet: One or other of various plants of other genera in some way resembling sorrel (see quotes.).

1864 *GRISEBACH Flora Brit. W. Ind.* 781/2 *Climbing Sorrel, *Begonia scandens*. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 375 *Acetosa* [a Plant of the Family with Rububar, which will be called The *Indian Sorrel, or Sower Docken]. 1753 *Chambers's Cycl. Suppl.* App. s.v., *Indian Sorrel*, a name sometimes given to *ketunia*. 1760 *J. Lee Introd. Bot. App.* 327 Sorrel, Indian Red, *Hibiscus*. *Ibid.*, Sorrel, Indian White, *Hibiscus*. 1864 *GRISEBACH Flora Brit. W. Ind.* 781/2 Sorrel, Indian or red, *Hibiscus Sabdariffa*. 1843 *BABINGTON Brit. Bot.* (1847) 373 *Oxyria reniformis*, .. *Mountain Sorrel. 1889 *MAJOR Usef. Plants* 55 *Hibiscus heterophyllus*, .. *Queensland Sorrel'. 1829 *LONDON Encycl. Plants* 586 1064, *Hibiscus* Sabdariffa, .. in the West Indies is called *Red Sorrel. 1864 *GRISEBACH Flora Brit. W. Ind.* 781/2 *Switch Sorrel, *Dodonaea viscosa*. 1887 *MOLONEY Forestry W. Africa* 303 Switch Sorrel of Jamaica. Shrub or small tree.

5. *pl.* Species of sorrel; sorrel plants. 1596 in *Analecta Scotica* II. 13 The seid of .. sorrellis or souchoris. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v., *Alleuya*, .. has all the same Qualities and the same Taste as the other Sorrels. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 221/2 Well known as troublesome weeds to the agriculturist, under the name of docks and sorrels. 1866 *Treas.* Bot. 998/2 The Sorrels are considered of great importance in French cookery.

6. Salt of sorrel, binoxalate of potash.

1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chem.* II. 209 Oxalic Acidulum, the Salt of Sorrel of the Shops. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 192 Two drams of sal-ammoniac, and half a dram of salt of sorrel. 1887 *BENTLEY Man. Bot.* (ed. 5) 654 A potassium salt of oxalic acid, commonly termed salt of sorrel.

7. *trib.*, as sorrel-flower, genus, leaf, seed.

1753 *Chambers's Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., Sorrel seeds .. are esteemed astringent. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *London Disp.* (1818) 350 Sorrel leaves are inodorous, and have a grateful .. acidulous taste. 1845 S. JUDG *Margaret* 1. xvii, The snowfields seemed to bloom with glowing sorrel-flowers. 1857 *HENFREY Bot.* 359 *Polygonaceae*. The Sorrel Order. 1866 *Treas.* Bot. 998/1 *Rumex*, the Dock and Sorrel genus.

b. In the sense 'made from sorrel', as sorrel drink, jam, sauce, sops, soup, water.

1558 *WARDE tr. Alexis's Scr.* 40 b, Three vnces of endiue water, or sorrell water. 1589 in *H. Hall Soc. Eliz. Age* (1887) 213 For roasting the mutton and chickens and sorrell soppes for the chickens. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Vinaigrette*, sorrell sauce. 1634 *HEWWOOD & BROME Lanc. Witches* III. H's Wks. 1874 IV. 214 Here comes the payre of boyld Lovers in Sorrell sops. 1771 *MRS. HAWWOOD New Present for Maht* 155 Lay it in a dish with some sorrell sauce. 1855 *DELANER Kitchen Garden* (1861) 93 It is used .. principally for sorrel-soup. 1862 in *Venezia El Dorado* (1866) App. 122 Sorrel jelly, .. sorrel jam, preserved papaws [etc.]. 1863 *Chambers's Encycl.* V. 359/1 *Hibiscus Sabdariffa*, .. affords a refreshing beverage, well known in the West Indies as Sorrel Cool Drink.

c. In the names of various plants, etc., as sorrel-thorn, -vine, -wood (see quotes.). Also SORREL-TREE.

1799 *Med. Frul.* II. 80 The irritability inherent in the stamina of the flowers of the sorrel-thorn (*Epine-vinette*). 1864 *GRISEBACH Flora Brit. W. Ind.* 787/2 Sorrel-vine, *Cissus acidula*. 1894 *Treas.* Bot. Suppl. 1343/2 Sorrelwood (*[New Zealand]*), *Oxalis magellanica*.

Sorrel (*sprél*), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 5-8 (9 *arch.*) sorrel, 5 sorrelle, sowrell, 5-8 sorrell, 6-7 soril; 6-7 sorrell, 7 -ill, 6- sorrel. [a. OF. *sorrel* (*sorreal*, *-caul*, *-tel*), f. *sore* SORRE *a.* 2] Hence also med.L. *sorrellus*.]

A. adj. Of a bright chestnut colour; reddish brown: *a.* Of horses (or other animals).

1469 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1902) 216, I will that my servant William Wilson have a sorrell hackney of mine. 1543 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 175 A sorrell geldinge. 1570 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 156 My sorrell meare colt. 1634-5 *BREKENTON Triv.* (Chetham Soc.) 39 Here, in their stable, four dainty sorrel pied horses. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1500/4 A Sorrel, or Bright Chestnut Mare, about 14 Hands and a half high. 1794 *SWIFT Batt. Bks.* Misc. (1712) 252 A sorrel Gelding of a monstrous Size. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4190/4

A sorrel chestnut Nag, a little crack winded. 1823 *E. Moor Suffolk Words*, Sorrel, chestnut-coloured, as applied to a horse. 1852 *Mrs. Stowe Uncle Tom's C.* iv. 23 How Mas'r Shelby was thinking of buying a new sorrel colt. 1884 *BIBLE Zech.* i. 8 Behind him there were horses, red, sorrel, and white.

b. Of hair or persons.

1600 *BRETTON Pasquils Footes-cap* xxv, Shee, in a glasse, that sees her Sorrell haire, And straight will put it to the Painters die [etc.]. 1602 — *Mother's Blessing* lxxxv, A sorrell foretop, and a sowish feature. 1634 *MASINGER Very Woman* III. i, My sorrell slaves are of a lower price, Because the colour's faint. 1664 *BUTLER Hud.* II. i. 696 A Roan-Gelding .. a Lock on's hoof, A sorrel-mane, a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew*, Sorrel-pate, red Hair'd. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 36. 2/2 Red Hair'd People, or Carrotty, Sandy, Sorrel, or what you will call them.

c. Of colour or hue.

1534 in *Wells Wills* (1890) 41 Oon mayre of sorrell color. 1599 *T. MOURER Silkwormes* 72 How they colour change, From blacke to browne, from browne to sorrel bay. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Saurir*, to .. turne into a Sorrell colour, *Ibid.*, Vntill they [sc. herrings] have gotten their Sorrell hue.

B. sb. 1. A horse of a bright chestnut or reddish brown colour; also as the name of a horse. (So OF. *Sorrel*.)

c 1430 *LYOG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 202 But on them she wyl have a bonde, As weel of bayard as of brende, And yit for sorrelle she wyl stonde. 1482 in *Cely Poems* (Camden) 109 Grett sorrell ys in good plyght. 1599 *HALL Sat.* vi. i. 223 Saint Georges Sorrel, or his crosse of blood. 1600 *J. M. New Metamorphosis* (Nares, 1859), Noe holla Jacke, nor Sorrell, holla hoye, Will make them stay. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 90. 3/1 O'er Hill and Dale on Sorrel, Noble Steed. 1748 *SNOLLETT R. Random* ix, Sure my Lord's Sorrel is not restly. *Ibid.*, Sorrel, disdaining the rein; sprung forward. 1789-9 *T. DAY Sandford & Merton* (1854) 442, I can assure you they are the true Suffolk sorrels, the first breed of working horses in the kingdom. 1824 *Borrow Bible in Spain* lvi, The horse was small but beautiful, a sorrel with long mane and tail. 1894 *OXFORD XXXIV.* 383/2 At the easy, comfortable pace with which old sorrel jogs him to town on court days.

transf. 1803 *J. DAVIS Trav. Amer.* 378, I am no half-and-half breed; no chestnut-sorrel or a mulatto.

b. In allusive use: (see quot. 1710).

1705 *HICKERINGILL Priest-cr.* II. viii. 82 Those that (Profanely if not Traiterously) Drink a Health to Sorrel. 1710 *ANON to Sacheverell's Sermon*, 15 The King (William III) having .. a fall from his Horse (called Sorrel), .. which was thought to be the cause of his Death, they rejoiced at it, and did usually drink a Health to Sorrel.

2. A buck in its third year. Now Obs. or arch.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Hunting* eiv, And ye speke of the Bucke, the fyrst yere he is a fawne, .. The secunde yere a prikett, the iii. yere a sowrell. 1530 *PALSGR.* 272/2 Sorrell, a yonge bucke. 1588 *SHAKS. L.L.L.* IV. ii. 60 The Dogges did yell, .. then Sorrell jumps from thicket. 1616 *N. Ridg. Rec.* II. 122 John Turner presented for breaking the chase of the R. Hon. Lord Burghley and shooting a sorrell there. a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 27 July 1654, I went to the hunting of a sorrel deer. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 310 If any Deer come out that is not weighty, or a Deer of Antler, which is Buck, Sorrel, or Sorrel. 1865 *G. F. BERKELEY Life & Recoll.* II. 256 Doe or buck, prikett, sor or sorrel, my orders from the Crown were that every one should be destroyed.

transf. 1612 *Christian turned Turk* (T.), I am but a mere sorrel; my head's not hardened yet!

3. A sorrel or reddish-brown colour. Freq. with reference to horses.

1530 *PALSGR.* 272/2 Sorrell, colour of an horse, *sorrel*. a 1586 *SIONEY Arcadia* (1622) 273 His horse was of a fiery sorrell, with blacke feete. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Aleanfoustade*, a darke reddish colour, as of mettall burnt in the fire; a burnt sorrell. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* II. 155/1 Sorrel, is more lighter than a light Bay, inclining to a Yellow. 1706 *STEVENS Span. Dict.* 1, *Alazán dorado*, betwixt Roan and Sorrel. 1787 *BEST Angling* (ed. 2) 11 The best colours for lines are sorrel, white, and grey. 1828 *CARR Craven Gloss.*, Sorrel, a colour between a chestnut and a red. 1860 *O. W. HOLMES Elsie V.* (1887) 111 She was of the shade we call sorrel, or, as an Englishman would perhaps say, chestnut.

†**Sorrelled**, *a.* Obs. Forms: 5 sorrelt, 5-6 sorreld, 6 sorreld, sorrellid, -ed, 7 sorreld. [f. SORREL *a.* + *-ED*. Cf. SORRE *a.*] Of horses: = SORREL *a.*

1403 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 22 Item, j. equum sorrelt, xij s. 1465 in *Mann & Housch. Exp. Eng.* (Roxh.) 180 A man that browte the Kyng a fole sorrelt cower. 1566 *Paston Lett.* III. 404 My Lord Harry of Stafforth, .. ryding upon a sorrelly cower. 1553 *N. Country Wills* (Surtees) 231 To my cossyn .. a sorrelt bald geldinge. 1613 *Liber Deposit. Archid.* Colcest. fol. 24, One sorrelt mare with a white face.

Sorrel-tree. [SORREL *sb.* 1] The sourwood or elk-tree of North America, *Oxydendrum arboreum* (*Andromeda arborea*).

1687 *Phil. Trans.* XL. 152 The Sorrel-tree bears a Lent something like a Laurel. 1717 *Pettiveriana* III. 247 Sorrel or Sowre-tree. Because its Leaves have that taste; some are a Foot diameter. 1760 *J. LEE Introd. Bot. App.* 327 Sorrel-tree, *Andromeda*. 1821 *W. P. C. BARTON Flora N. Amer.* I. 107 The sorrel tree itself, however, degenerates into a shrub. 1866 *Treas.* Bot. 473/1 The leaves of *Eubotrys arbores* have an acid flavour, whence the name of Sorrel-tree.

Sorren. *Sc.* and *Ir.* Now *list.* Forms: 3-4 sorthyn, sorchyn, 4 sorryn, sorom, 6 sorchim, sorchon, soron, 7 sorchim, soroino, 9 sorron. [ad. obs. Irish *sorthan*, explained as synonymous with *coinneamh*, *coinmheadh* (see COYNE), 'free quarters, living at free expense'. The Latinized form *sornagium* occurs in the 15th cent. Cf. SORN

v.] A service formerly required of vassals in Scotland and Ireland, consisting in giving hospitality to the superior or his men; a sum of money or other contribution given in lieu of this.

1289-1308 *Charter in Adv. Lib. MS. 34.3.25*, p. 194 Volo... quod dictus dominus Adam, heredes sui vel assignati... sint quieti de Sortbyn et Tascall. *Ibid.*, Et volo etiam quod... habeant sortbyn fassal. c. 1320 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* (1912) 533 *note*, Concessimus eidem quod dictas terras habeat... quiete de Sorem et Freelache. 1364 *Ibid.* 571 Quod dicta baronia est libera de sortyn et fathalos.

1596 *SESSERS State Irrel.* (1633) 25 Cuddy, Cosberry, Bounaght, Shrab, Sorehin, and such others; the which (I think) were customers at first brought in by the English upon the Irish. *Ibid.* 104 They... exact upon them... all those kinde of services, yea and the very wilde exactions, Coignie, Livery, Sorehin[etc.]. 1600 *Dymok Ireland* (1843) 8 Soren is a kind of allowance over and above the bonaght, which the Gallaglass exact upon the poor people... viz. 2s. 3d. for a day and a night. 1621 R. BOUTON *Statutes Ireland* 429 If any person or persons... doe give any Scot or Scots... being men of warre, any wages, bonaghts, sorneine, or any other entertainment. 1856 *Ulster Arch. Irnl.* IV. 243 He rendered the chief-rents in victual, called *sorren*, to McCarthy More. *Ibid.* 246 The first usage, that of giving *sorren*, grew in course of time into the formal payment of rent.

attrib. 1856 *Ulster Arch. Irnl.* IV. 243 Land modernly held by *sorren* tenure. *Ibid.* 246 'Sorren land,' probably for most part arable.

Sorrento. The name of an Italian town in the province of Naples, used attrib. in *Sorrento edge, edging, lace, orange, work* (see *quots.*).

1856 Mrs. PULLAN *Lady's Dict. Needlework* 25 Sorrento Edge [in Point Lace]. *Ibid.* 28 Sorrento Lace. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 224612 *Sorrento-work*, fret carving, done by a jig-saw. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 4531 Sorrento edging, used in modern Point Lace. 1896 *Daily News* 24 Dec. 3/2 The Neapolitan, or Sorrento orange... is not smooth, but rather rough and unprepossessing, and its skin thick.

† **Sorriily**, *a. Obs.* In 3 sorilich. [f. SORRY *a.* + *LY* 1.] Sorrowful, sad.

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 185 Soreful is ure hider cume, and sorilich ure benen sid.

Sorriily (*spril*), *adv.* Forms: *a.* 2-3 sari-, 3 sariliche, 4 sarili, 4-5 -ly. *β.* 2, 4 soriliche, 5 sorily, 5-7 sorily, 7- sorriily. [f. SORRY *a.* + *LY* 2. Cf. MHG. *sarlichken*.]

† 1. In a sorrowful manner; sadly, sorrowfully.

a. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 39 Pu scalt bi-wepen pine sunne... and 3eoten pine teres wome sariliche. c. 1205 *LAV.* 13626 Swide be gon to wepen & sariliche sikene. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 5 Nis ba benne sariliche... akast, & in-to pewdrom idrahen. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 14252 To feto sco fele him sarili. c. 1400 *Cursor M. & Gau.* 1791 He loked up ful sarily. *β.* c. 1175 in *Fragn. Ælfrie's Gloss.*, etc. (1838) 6 3et seip heo sowle sariliche, to ben licame [etc.]. 1387-8 *I.* *Usk Test. Love* 11. iii. (Skeat) l. 60 [To] bliore and wepe lit h-m listint, and sorily her mishap complayne. c. 1400 *Rouland & O.* 459 And all be lethris bat vare ware pa-as-embled sorily. c. 1450 *LOVELICH Merlin* 2460 Goth forth... and axeth the modyt the cause why, why that hire husband wepeth so sorily. 1606 J. CARPENTER *Solomon's Solace* l. 6 He... mingled his drink with his teares... sighed sorily, and lamented woefully.

† 2. So as to cause sorrow; grievously; lamentably, pitifully. *Obs.*

c. 1225 *Aner. R.* 224 Swuðe ofte þer biuoren he befde iseld him euer suð, uorte biswiken him soriliche on ende. c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4810 (Kölbling), What Sarrazin so he mett, Wel soriliche he bemi grett. c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 754 þat solast bom samyn... With venuswerkes... þat sorily dessauis, & men to sorrow bringes. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 116 3e be sorily deed whyr be poysson of þe fend.

3. In a poor, wretched, or deplorable manner; miserably, wretchedly.

c. 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* (1622) 73 Thy pipe, O Pan, shall helpe, though I sing sorily. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* i. (1594) 335 All his possession was but a little farme in the countrie sorily built. c. 1625 *FLETCHER Nice Valour* 11. i. Yet goodness, whose inclosure is but flesh, Holds out oft times but sorily. 1688 *BUNYAN Jerus. Sinner Saved* (1836) 46 Churches would do but sorily, if Christ Jesus did not put such converts among them. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergyman. Vade M.* 11. p. xlii. 'Tis so sorily related, and by one who lived so many hundred years after. 1768 *JOHNSON Lett.* (1788) l. 10 You serve me very sorily. 1815 *SCOTT Lett. in Lockhart* (1837) III. xi. 360 The Brunswickers and Hanoverians behaved very well; the Belgians but sorily enough. 1856 *DORAN Knights & their Days* xvi. 243 Rough games, that suited but sorily with their calling. 1875 *KINGLAKE Crimean* (1877) VI. xi. 445 Thus sorily lagged the males in their undesigned trial of speed.

Comb. 1824 *DIBDIN Libr. Comp.* 607 In the sorily-printed pages of the original London Post.

Sorriiness. Now rare. Forms: *a.* 1 sari-, 2 -ness, 1-3 sariness, 4-5 sarynes; 3 sariness, -ness. *β.* 3-4 soriness, 3-6 sori-, sorynesse, 4 sorinysche, 6 -nes; 6, 8 -sorriiness, 7-8 sorriyness. [f. SORRY *a.* + *NESS*.]

† 1. The state of being sorry; sorrow, grief, sadness; = SORROWFULNESS. *Obs.*

a. c. 1100 *Ælfric Saints' Lives* xxiii. 102 Hwæt mæz beon wop oððe sarignys, 7yf þæt nez se mæsta æðres? c. 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. F) an. 616, Far pare sariness de he hæfde far þes cinges ungleaunan. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 þe fife sunne is Tristicia, þæt is pissere worlde sariness. c. 1205 *LAV.* 27560 Per we sariness, sorrejen inoze. c. 1340 *HAMVOLD Psalter* iv. 1 Fra angays and sarynes þou has broght me. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 318/2 A Sarynes, tristicia. *β.* c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 35 Hwile mid soriness, hwile mid weriness. c. 1275 *LAV.* 13639 Ich þou telle ronliche

spelles of mochele soriness. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 372 þe beuinnis, þe sorwe, and þe soriness, þæt me is on. 1387-8 *T. Usk Test. Love* 11. xiv. (Skeat) l. 57 Trewly, this is the soriness of fayned love. c. 1440 *Pronth. Parv.* 465/1 Sorynesse, or beuynesse, tristicia. 1548 R. HURTEN *Sunn Divin.* G ij b, It is feare and sorines of conscience which perceiveth yf god is angry with syn. 1571 *Golding Calvin on Ps.* li. 11 So as the sorynesse may sette itself deep in our hartis. 1683 *CROWNE City Politiques* 11. i, Sorry? what does your soryness signifie?

† b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of being sorry.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 105 þæt þe mon on god blissie bitwuxe þa sorinessen pissere sterke worde. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 71 Alse fele sorinesses swo ich haue on min berte for mine sinnes. c. 1275 *Dinners Beware* 125 in *O. E. Misc.*, In eche soriness His saule he may brynge. 1587 *Golding De Moray* xxix. 464 For the verie repentance of the best men, is but a soriness that they cannot be sorie enough.

2 The state or quality of being mean, poor, or paltry; poorness, meanness.

1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* 11. i. 32 Indifferency... Excellency... Soriness. 1727 *BAILEY* (vol. II), *Soriness*, Paltriness, Meanness, Lowness of Value. 1891 *T. HARDY Tess* xxxix, The figure near at hand suffers... because it shows up its soriness without shade.

Sorrip, *obs. form of SYRUP.*

Sorrow (*sprou*), *sð.* Forms: *a.* 1 sorh, sorhþ, 2-3 sorhe (2 sorhþe, 3 seorhe); 1 sorþ, 2-4 sorþe (3 sorþe, seorþe, 4 zorþe, sorþhe); 3 sorþe (-ege), 5 sororþe, sororþh (-e. *β.* 3 serrþhe, sareþe; 3-4 serewe, 4-5 serwe, sarow(e); 9 dial. sarrow, sarra(h). *γ.* 3 sorw, sorwþe, seor(u)we, 3-5 sorwe, sorwe. *δ.* 4-5 soru, sorou (4 sorouu), 5 soro, 6 sorouu; 3-6 sorow(e, 5- sorrow, 6-7 sorrowe; 8-9 Sc. sorro', 9 sorra. [Common Teut. : *O. E.* sorh, sorþ, = *OFris.* *sorþe (*W. Fris.* soarch, *E. Fris.* sðargh, *starghe*, *N. Fris.* sörriþ, *surreþ*, etc.), *OL. Frank.* sorgia (*MLG.* sorþhe, *Du.* sorþ), *OS.* sorgia, soriga, soriga (*MLG.* sorþe, *sorþ*-, *LG.* sorþe, *sörþe*), *OHG.* sorgia (*MHG.* and *G.* sorge), *ON.* (Icel., *Norw.*, *Sw.*, *Da.*) sorg, *Goth.* saurga (= *sorgia). Relationship to forms outside of Teutonic is uncertain.]

1. Distress of mind caused by loss, suffering, disappointment, etc.; grief, deep sadness or regret; also, that which causes grief or melancholy; affliction, trouble.

In *O. E.* freq. in weaker sense, 'care, anxiety'.

a. *Beowulf* 1322 Ne frin þu æfter salum; sorþ is geniwoð Denigela leodum. c. 888 K. *Ælfred Boeth.* vii. 32 Ða ilcan [ðing] ðe næfre nanne nion bufen sorþe ne forlætað. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 103 Ne bi þær sar ne gewinn... ne sorþ ne wop. c. 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. F) an. 870, Ealne his timan we gewinn & sorþe ofer England. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 63 þe saule of him is forelen and þe sorþe is him biforen. c. 1250 *Hali Meid.* 27 Weorðes uanite, þæt wurdod al to sorþe & to care. c. 1250 *Orison of our Lady* 22 in *O. E. Misc.* 160 Al þis worlde schal go wið seorþe and wið sore. 1340 *Ayerb.* 71 Oþer ine zorþe oþer ine blisse wyþoute endynge. 1390 *GOWER Conf. II.* 144 His echeaðes fantasie Of sorþe is euer aliche grene. c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 249 Whereþ it be sele or sorþe. c. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1865) 1 Fulle of sorþe and gladnesse, as mani lovers ben.

β. c. 1200 *Moral Ode* 378 (*Trin. Coll. MS.*), Nis þa sareþe ne sor non. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 4852 piss. driþef þa frin herrie, Al flæshliþ care & serrþe & sit. c. 1225 *Aner. R.* 354 Ine sor & ine seorwe. c. 1250 *Owl & Night*, 884 Hi ne seop her nowiþt biðe serewe. c. 1300 *Body & Soul in Map's Poems* (Camden) 344 To synne and serwe was ibi draut. c. 1400 *Pist. Susan* 145, I am with serwe biwet on eueriche side. c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 108 His travel schal be-gynne in sarow.

γ. c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 19 Ðar is sorwe & sariness for ðare michele ortwennesse. c. 1250 *Owl & Night*, 431 Hwanne snoub biþ pikke & wide, & alle whites babbeþ sorwe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 504 þe king him let ek in sorwe & in siknesse lede. c. 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 578 Ouer londes he gan fare wiþ sorwe and rewfule chere. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 66 þou muste haue... full sorwe in þin berte for þi synne. 1473 *WARKW. Chron.* (Camden) 26 Soche goodes as were gaderide with synne, were loste with sorwe.

δ. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 24635 Seke i was and sar for soru. c. 1340 *HAMVOLD Psalter* cxxvi. 3 3e þæt ete be bred of sorow, þæt is, 3e þæt make sorow in þoure pilgimage. c. 1375 *Cursor M.* 754 (Fairl), To saue þaire self... or ellis in sorow for to lende. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) iv. 13 Scho began to crie, as a thing þæt had mykill sorow. c. 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1437 [They] weron in sorow & penaunce alle þæt nyȝt. 1598 *DUNBAR Flying* 21 Incres of sorow, sklander, and evil name. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Hen. VI.* iv, A silly soule with woe and sorow souste. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. vii. 23 For earthly sight can nought but sorow breed. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* i. ii. 232 *Ham.* What, lookt he frowningly? *Hor.* A countenance more in sorow then in anger. 1690 *LOCKE Hum.* Und. ii. xx. (1695) 122 Sorow is uneasiness in the Mind, upon the thought of a Good lost... or the Sense of a present Evil. 1742 *GRAY Adversity* 15 What sorow was, thou bad'st her know. 1784 *COWPER Task* vi. 46 Sorow has... subdu'd and tam'd The playful humour. 1841 *HELPS Ess.* *Aids Contentm.* (1842) 17 And we may remember that sorow is at once, the lot, the trial, and the privilege of man. 1891 *FARRAR Darkn. & Dawn* xlii, His face wore a look of sorow and alarm.

b. In more or less personified use.

13.. *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 1180 þer was solace & songe wher sorþ has ay cryed. c. 1400 *Rem. Rose* 4995 Labour and Travaile Logged ben with Sorwe and Woo, Thai never out of hir court goo. 1554-9 *Songs & Ball.* *Philip & Mary* (Roxb.) i. Sorowre hath caught me in ber sner. 1621 *BURTON Anal. Mel.* l. ii. iii. iv, Sorow..., the mother and daughter of melancholy. 1757 *GRAY Bard* 62 And sorow's faded form, and solitude behind. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* ii. faded form, and solitude behind. 1850 *TENNYSON In Memor.* lix, O Sorow, wilt thou live with me?

c. In proverbs and phrases.

c. 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) iii, Bettur sayd soro thenne sene! 1788 *Gloss. Dict. Vulg. T.* (ed. 2), Sorrow shall be his sops, he shall repent this. *Ibid.*, Sorrow go by me; a common expletive used by the presbyterians in Ireland.

2. With *a* and *pl.* An instance or cause of grief or sadness; an affliction or trouble.

a. *Beowulf* 149 Torn zephode wine Scyldinga, weana gehwelne, sidra sorge. a. 900 *CYNEWULF Crist* 86 Swa eal manna bearn sorþum sawað, swa eft ripað. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 5 þæt æghwylc man sceolde... her on sorþum beon. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 71 þæt lif and saule beon iborþen and baðe llesed ut of sorþen. c. 1205 *LAV.* 12332 Ah some þer æfter sorþen heom weoren ȝueden. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 63 Pride... made ilec sorge, and euerliche hale. 13.. *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 563 Quen þe swemænde sorge soȝt to his hert.

β. c. 1300 *Harrow. Hall* (Digby) 28 Harde gates hauȝ gon, Screwes suffred moni hon. c. 1310 in *Wright Lyric* P. xxx. 89 Nis ther no leche so fyn, ousre serwes to lete. c. 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* liv. 96 ȝif eny serwe beo lyk to myn.

γ. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3742 Moyses told hem al ðis answer, And he ben smiten in sorwes dere. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5923 þe bridd 3er... of alldredes kinedom, þe bigginning of þis sorwe to engelenode verst com. c. 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 368 Her sorwen and her care þai witt þæt frely fode. 1382 *WCLIF Ecclis.* xxxviii. 7 In these thingus he... shal swage sorwen. c. 1400 *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 60 [It] brynges yward sorwys to mannis beryts.

δ. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6641 Sua þou wald his sorus slak. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 7 Now of fure sorowes... Henry in his wrytting telles what þei ware. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xii. 7 And siþen wbat sorouse sor warre sene. 1477 *EARL RIVERS* (Caxton) *Dictes* 8 The wise men bere their greues & sorowes as they were swete vnto them. 1557 *NORTH Guevara's Diall* Pr. (1568) 300 There is great difference from the cares and sorowes of weonien to that of men. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iv. v. 78 Whensorowes come, they come not single spies, But in Battalies. 1697 *DVOEN Æneid* i. 307 The day, but not their sorrows, ended thus. 1713 *JOHNSON Guardian* No. 175 All sorrows which can arrive at me are comprehended in the sense of guilt and pain. 1746 *FRANCIS Tr. Horace, Epist.* i. li. 68 Nor House, nor Land... Can drive one Sorow from his anxious Breast. 1792 *POLLOR Course* T. i. (1866) 17 Sorrows remembered sweeten present joy. 1892 *WESTCOTT Gospel of Life* 290 Every sorrow and pain is an element of discipline.

b. *The Man of Sorrows*, Jesus Christ. (After Isaiah liii. 3.)

c. 1853 F. W. ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. v. (1890) i. i. The Human Race typified by the Man of Sorrows. 1857 J. HAMILTON *Less. fr. Gl. Biogr.* 170 The Man of Sorrows was not the man who would upbraid a breaking heart.

c. Applied to persons.

1637 *MILTON Lycidas* 166 Weep no more, For Lycidas your sorrow is not dead. 1821 *SHELLEY Adonais* x, Our love, our hope, our sorrow, is not dead; See, on the silken fringe of his faint eyes [etc.].

3. Used as a term of imprecation, or of mere emphasis, in various phrases and constructions. In later use *Sc.* and *Ir.*, and freq. with *the* = the mischief, the devil.

a. In the phrase *Sorrow on* (a person or thing).

1325 *Poem Times Edw. II.* 178 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 331 Sorwe on that o fiete that kepeth come there. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxxviii. 931 Serwe on heore hedes, but þei wel do! c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 362 Now sorow on such socoure as I haue sought. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* iv. iii. 33 Sorow on thee, and all the packe of you. 1823 *SCOTT Quentin* D. xvi. To deal with William de la Marck, on whose name be sorrow! 1862 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl.* xiii. ix. (1872) V. 96 The Duchess Dowager of Württemberg also came, sorrow on her; a foolish talking woman.

b. In other phrases of imprecation.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2383 Of trecherye & vn-trawþe boþe biþyde sorge & care! c. 1386 *CHAUCER II. 1172's Proh.* 308 But tel me whether hydestow with sorwe The keyes of thy chis away fro me? c. 1400 *Ganelym* 281 Sorwe have that rekke! 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 140 b, Yf than the porter wold come... & hydde vs walke forth vnthryfys with sorowe. c. 1560 T. INGELDEN *Disobedient Child* C. j. God guye the sorow. 1776 *BURNS O Tibbie, I haee seen the day* iii, But sorrow tak him that's sae mean. 1831 *MISS FEMIER Destiny* l. xvi. 352 Aye, that you will, or sorrow tak me! 1855 *TIMMONSON Maud* l. iv. ii, But sorrow seke me if ever that light be my leading star! 1896 P. A. GRAHAM *Red Scar* xvii. 258 Sorow take the chance brought me among you!

c. As an emphatic negative. Chiefly with *a*.

1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 87 Persuading that, sorow mair thay socht it. 1583 *Leg. Ep. St. Andreis* 991 But sorow mair the men mycht gett. 17.. *RAMSAY Wye of Auchtermuchty* xi, The sorow crap of butter be gat. 1738 *Scotch Presby. Eloquence* 111 The Sorow a Bit of your Dog will I be. 1818 *SCOTT Br. Lamm.* xxiv, Sorra a bit, if I were him. 1825 *CROKER Fairy Leg. Irel.* l. 152 'Sorow a know I know,' said Leary. 1865 *LEVER Luttrell of Arran* xviii, The sorow a word ever crossed your lips.

d. Inserted after *what*, *where*, etc., in impatient questions.

c. 1631 *BRUCE Upon Affair of Gourie* in *Serm.* (1843) 193 The Earl... said—'What sorow means all this baste!' c. 1779 D. GRAHAM *Yng. Coalman's Courtsh.* 111. (1787) 22 What a sorow allys you! 1796 *Twa Cuckolds & Tint Quey* 16 What the sorro' way? D'ye think that I can watch her aye? 1861 R. LEIGHTON *Rhymes & Poems* (ed. 2) 89 'Guid-wife,' quoth John, 'd'yd ye see that moose? Whar sorra was the cat?'

e. In miscellaneous uses with *the*.

1795 Mrs. CALDERWOOD in *Coltness Collect.* (Maitl. Club) 178 The holidays play the sorow with the poor people. 1819 *THOMSON Poems* 131 (E.D.D.), The sorry's i' the cutty. 1839 *CARLETON Farfardough* iii, Her people's as proud as the very sarta. *Ibid.* v. Tui! I do to the sarta. 1887 *SERVICE Life Dr. Duguid* ii. viii. 219 She should ben brunt, the auld limb o' the sorow!

823 his king adde iwend aboute in such sorowful cas. 1340 *Aeneid*. 34 After alle hise zornfulle poyns of sleupe him yefþ þe dyuel. 1370-80 *Visions of St. Paul* 173 in O. E. *Mise*. 228 þen sauþ þou a serwful siht. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 229 Me is levere forto deie than live after this sorowful day. 1390 *Cursor M.* 2785 þat sorowful sin on þam þat thought. 1400 *Secreta Secreti*. 103. I dye for hunger and sorowful thirst. 1513 *Douglas Aeneid* v. xii. 124 In Tartarus, the sorowful hellis pit. 1560 *Daus tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 123 Fearyng lest this dissention in Religion should come to some sorowful ende. 1588 *Shaks. Tit. A.* v. iii. 142 Goe into old Titus sorowful hause. 1611 *Bible Job* vi. 7 The things that my soule refused to touch, are as my sorowful meat. 1753 *Challoner Cath. Chr. Instr.* 240 The five next are called the dolorous or sorowful Mysteries. 1788 *Cowper Morning Dream* 32 He stood looking out for his prey From Africa's sorowful shore. 1788 *Shelley Involuc. Misery* vi. Sounds and odours, sorowful Because they once were sweet. 1871 *Alabaster Buddhism* 245 In order that he might teach men how to escape from sorowful existence.

4. quasi-adv. = next.

c 1374 *Chaucer Anel & Arc.* 207 Vpon A day full sorowful wepyng. 1871 *R. Ellis tr. Catullus* lxiv. 202 When from an anguish'd heart these words stream'd sorowful upwards.

Sorrowfully (*sprɔʊfli*), *adv.* Forms: (see qnots. and prec.) [ME. *sorh-, sorzfulliche*: see prec. and -ly 2.] In a sorowful manner; to a distressing extent; sadly, pitiably, etc.

a. 1225 *Ancre R.* 400 Uorto beon þer deofles hore, scendfulliche & seorhfulliche world wíðuten ende. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 17 þe engles. þat seod hore suster swa sorhfulliche afallet. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20896 (Edinb.), þurȝ saint Petiris orisune Sorfulic þam fel he dune. 1340 *Aeneid*. 90 Hou sel ich zyge þe bi doþ guod þanne be sel by þe more zornollaker yllanned. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 161, I am sorowfully bestad Of that I se an other glad With hire.

þ. a 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxix. v. 57 Wip wepe and wryngyng serufoly, To Marie he made his pleynit. 13. *Gny Warw.* (A.) 415 Welsorowfulliche went Gij In to his chaumber al drieri. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2971 Sorwfulliche sche sijst last out schold it lett. c 1386 *Chaucer Frankl.* T. 846 'No, no', quod he, and sorowfully he siketh. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lysf. Manhode* iii. viii. (1869) 140 Wundringe him and compleyninge him sorowfulliche.

ð. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 15355 (Fairf.), Sorowfulli þai come togeder. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 3491f. Sorowfully, vbi Sory. 1565 *Cooper Thesaurus s.v. Felicitas*, To singe sorowfully, or as if he wepte. 1580 *Hollybann Treas. Fr. Tong.* Envy, sorowfully, against my will. a 1648 *Ld. Herbert's Hen. VIII* (1649) 471 The matter. he hath sorowfully lamented. 1794 *Mrs. R. K. Cliffe Myst. Udolpho* i. The flattering portrait of mankind which. his experience had too sorowfully corrected. 1839 *Dickens Nickleby* xii, 'I don't know,' said Smike, shaking his head sorowfully. 1886 *Kane Aret. Explor.* II. xvi. 175 This was a work. sorowfully exhausting to the poor fellows.

Sorrowfulness (*sprɔʊfelnəs*). Forms: (see qnots. and the adj.). [f. *SORROWFUL* a. + -NESS.] The state of feeling sorowful; grief, sadness, melancholy.

a 1225 *Ancre R.* 110 Seorhfulnessse made þim siken sore. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22560 þan behoves all folk to dei, Thoru sorfulness þat þai sal dei. 13. in *Rel. Ant.* II. 226 The day of rrykenyng. ys day of wreythe, of wo, of sorowfulnessse. 1382 *Wyclif 2 Macc.* iii. 17 Forsothe sum sorowfulnessse was shed about to the man. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secreti*, *Priv. Priv.* 128 In frenesy, in Dreddys, in Sorowfulnessse. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 277 That we dispose ourselfe in sorowfulnessse of herte to receyve his grace. a 1608 *De Relat. Scir.* i. (1659) 234 In token of hearty sorowfulnessse for his fault. 1648 *HEXHAM II.* *Bedroffneyht*, Greefe. Sorowfulnessse. 1727 *BAILEY* (vol. II), *Mourfulness*, sorowfulness. 1832 *L. HUNT Poems* Pref. p. 1v. All are the one common story of sorowfulness.

Sorrowing (*sprɔʊɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. *SORROW* v.] The action of the verb; mourning, lamentation.

a 1023 *Wulfstan Hom.* 114 Ðær is sorzunge & sargung and a singal heof. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1269, I have liued so mani a yere Ai in strif and sorowful stad. a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* xvi. 53 Sykygo, soroweyng, ant thoht, Tho thre me han in bale broht. 1370-80 *Vis. St. Paul* 223 in O. E. *Mise*. 229 Of heore serwyng was muche wondur. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 59 Their voyces of wepyng and sorowwyng was exaltid and lyfte vppe. 1530 *Palsgr.* 273/1 Sorowoyng or wayling, *deploration*. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q. vi.* iii. 5 They bring vs bale and bitter sorowings. 1613 *W. Browne Brit. Past.* i. i. Her beauty was the sting, That caused all that instant sorowwing. 1721 *WATERLAND Sermon*, *def. Sons of Clergy* (1722) 36 Amidst our Sorowings for the Ravages made by Avarice at Home. 1807 *Wornsw. White Doe* vii. 125 This lovely chronicle of things Long past, delights and sorowings. 1896 *Geo. Eliot Dan. Der.* II. xxi. 278 Sorowwing is your saucer; you can take nothing without it.

Sorrowing (*sprɔʊɪŋ*), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That sorrows or mourns; mournful.

c 1615 *Sir W. Mure Misc. Poems* xii. 3 My sorowwing sighes. do not dispyse. 1795 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* II. 296 The condition of all sorowwing Penitents. 1787 *BURNS Ode Birthday Pr. Chas. Edward* 15 We solemnize this sorowwing natal day, To prove our loyal truth. 1877 *Shelley Rev. Islam* ii. x. The sorowwing gale Waked in those ruins gray its everlasting wail. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* ii. v. ii. Known by and by as *Giroudins*, to the sorowwing wonder of the world. 1888 *MISS BRADDOON Fatal Three* i. vi. He had not the nerve to go into the cottage and face that sorowwing widow.

Hence Sorowfully adv.

1865 *Athenaeum* 8 July 431 The great admiral then sorowfully alludes to the difficulty of discharging the ships.

Sorrowless (*sprɔʊləs*), *a.* Also 1 *sorh-, sorz-*less, 5 *sorweles*, 6 *sorowlesse*. [f. *SORROW* sb. + -LESS. Cf. MDn. *sorghelos* (Du. *sorgeloos*), MHG.

sorgelos (G. *sorglos*, *sorgenlos*), ON. *sorg(a)lauss* (Sw. *sorglös*, Da. *sorgløs*.) Free from sorrow.

Beowulf 1672 Þæt þu on Heorote most sorhleses swefan mid þinra secca gedryht. a 900 *CYNEWULF Crist* 346 þær we sorhlesse sibban motan wunian in wuldre. c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Matt. xxviii. 14 We lærað hyne, & gedod eow sorhlesse. 1412-20 *LYDG. Chaucer. Troy* iv. 3695 3it can þei feyne and salte teris fynde. And sorweles mornen and compleyne. 1455 *Jove Exp. Dan.* v. H vii, Taking their pleasures in banquetting. and playinge so sorowlesse. 1658 *Hewitt Sermon, Repentance & Contr.* 23 If their repentance be sorowless, will prove but a sorry one. 1881 *J. RUSSELL Haigs* xiii. 390 The mourner and the mourned are equally silent and sorowless.

† **Sorowly**, *adv.* Obs. rare. [f. OE. *sorh*, *sorh* *SORROW* sb. + -lyce -ly 2.] Sorowfully.

c 1000 *St. Veronicæ in Camb. Antig. Soc.* (1851) 34 He swa sorhlice hys lyf geendode. c 1150 *Fragm. Ælfrie's Gram.* (1838) 5 Þonne bið þæt soule hussorhliche hereað. c 1205 *LAV.* 21883 Sorhliche heo gunnen clupien to Arðure þan kinge.

† **Sorowness**. Obs. rare. Sorowfulness.

13. *Floriz & Bl.* (A.) 735 Bæb non so fair in here gladnesse, Als thai ware in hire sorowness. 13. *Gny Warw.* (A.) 422 Vnder heuen nas þat it ne miȝt haue rewpe Of his sorowness & of his trowpe.

Sorowry (*sprɔʊri*), *a.* Also 4 *sorewi*, -y. [f. *SORROW* sb.] Sorowful.

1382 *Wyclif Ecclus.* xiv. 20 In sorowi slouthe he šal be vp on his bord. — *Isaiah* xxix. 2, I šal besette aboute Ariel, and it šal be drieri and sorowi. 1850 *S. DOUGLASS Roman* vii. Poet. Wks. (1875) 144 With thy most sorowful soul, my harp, remember I 1856 — *Eng. in Time of War* 198 The sorowry signal for return.

Sorri (*sprɔʊri*), *a.* Forms: a. 1 *sariz*, *sariz*, 1-3 *sari*, 3 *sariz*, 3 *sari*, *sori*; *north*, and *Sc.* 4-5 *sari*, 4-6, 8 *sarie*, *sary*, 8-9 *sairy*, 6, 9 *sairie*. β. 3-5 *sori*, 3-7 *sorie*, *sory*, 6 *sorye*, *soraye*; 5-*sorry*, 6-7 *sorrio*. [OE. *sarig* (f. *sar* *SORE* sb.), = OS. *sérug* (MLG. *sérich*, LG. *sérig*), OHG. *sérug* (MHG. *séruc*, G. dial. *sérich*, etc.), WFRs. *searich*, *sore*, *pained*, *sensitive*, etc. In English the change of *ð* to *o* and subsequent shortening have given the word an apparent connexion with *SORROW* sb.]

1. Pained at heart; distressed, sad; full of grief or sorrow.

In later use freq. in weakened sense, and often employed in the phrase 'I'm sorry' to express mere sympathy or apology.

a. c 888 *K. ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxv. § 7 Ða sceolde se hearpere weorðan swa sarig þæt he ne meahthe ongongom eðrum monnum blon. c 1000 *ÆLFRED* *Chr.* xlviii. 27 þa Iosep zeseah [etc.], he weard swide sari. a 1222 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1114, þa wæron hi swa sari swa hi næfre ær ne wæron. a 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 60 Dies junge mann sieðe a-wei sari. c 1205 *LAV.* 28459 Wenhaue þa quene, særjest wimmome. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 48 Swilc tiding ðugite adam god, And sumdel quemeð it his seri mood. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20378 Sai now broþer, sari iohan, Qui ertu sa sari man? a 1352 *Minor Poems* (ed. Hall) vii. 88 Ful sari was sir Philip þen. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 370 þe childe was sary and þerfore grett. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xvii. 37 Lat vs in hairt nevir moir be sary. a 1585 *MONTGOMERY Flying* 474 Seuin zeir, it sat, haith singed and sairie.

β. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 117 He forðed his apostles. þæt hie neren noht sori. c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 147 in O. E. *Misc.*, þo hi heddenn al þis hider heo weof ful sori. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2161 Al sori mark gan to Til he miȝt tristrem kisse. c 1386 *Chaucer Pars.* T. 458 Ay the more strong that the fleisch is, the sorier may the soule be. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 6746 No soryer man in erth may dwel Than L. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xvii. xvii. 714 'Thenne was not he a lytel sory, for launcelot loued hym. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Endras* xlii. 13 There came moche people vnto him: some were glad, some were sory. 1582 *STANVURST Æneis* ii. (Arb.) 60 In sight of three sorye parents hee fel to the groundward. a 1628 *F. GREVILLE Calica* lxix, Sadly clad for Sorowwe's glory, Making joy glad to be sori. 1780 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) II. 399 As to the party, I do not wonder that they are sory. 1820 *BYRON Blues* 11. 7 Was there ever a man who was married so sory? 1870 *DICKENS E. Drood* iii, You seem to be sory, Rosa.

Prov. 14. *Lat. & Eng. Prov.* (MS. Douce 52) fol. 20 b, As long leueth a merry man as a sory.

b. *absol.* in sing. or pl.

a 900 *CYNEWULF Crist* 1510 Sarge ze ne sohton. c 1000 *Agg. Psalter* (Thorpe) liv. 1 Ne forsoeh æfre sariges bene. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24801 þaa sori loked ai sua for-suonken. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. xi. 190 þu bed þe Do-bet. Sike with þe sory, singe with þe glade.

c. In association with *sick*.

1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. xx. 326 For þer ne is syk ne sory. þæt he ne may [etc.]. 1405 *Lay Folles Mass* Bk. 65 For al that er sek and sary. c 1440 *York Myst.* xlviii. 333 Whanne I was seke and soriest. 1529 *Pratt Anthithesis* 303 So that they go away sorrier and sicker in soul and in purse than they were before. 1876 *T. HARDY Ethelberta* (1890) 372 Looking as sick and sory as a lily with a slug in its stalk.

2. With various constructions:

a. With *at*, *for*, + *of* = on account of, by reason of; also with *for*, = on behalf of, in sympathy with.

(a) c 888 *K. ÆLFRED Boeth.* x, Se is swide sarig for ðinum earfodum. c 1000 *ÆLFRED Saints' Lives* xlviii. 136 þæt land-folc. wurdon swide sarige for his slege on mode. c 1205 *LAV.* 13989 Bruttes weoren sari [i.e. sori] for swulchere isihðe. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 7051 þær uore þe king uor is deþ be sorier was. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* ii. 65 He wes off his eschap sary. c 1386 *Chaucer Pars.* T. 488 Envyne. is sory of alle the bounties of his neighbor. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2068 The pover sory of that dooyng. c 1489 *Caxton Sonnes of Asym* xxiv. 515 Moche sori was thadmyrall for ðe dethe of margaris. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw.* IV. 49 b, Yf any man wer sory of the duke of Bur-

goyns death. 1585 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholay's Voy.* 1. v. 4 The captaines. being very sory for it had restored vnto him that which was taken. 1654-66 *EARL ORRERY Parthen.* (1676) 776, I was sory at his Death. 1805 *Ann. Rev.* IV. 202 We are sory at observing references to Bryant. 1879 *GLAISTONE Glean.* II. iii. 168 Much more I am sorrier for my good knight's loss.

(b) c 1375 *Cursor M.* 12433 (Fairf.), Joseph. was ful sary for þe childe. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Poge* xi, Allas, sayd the mayde, I am sory for yow. 1502 *Kyd Span. Trag.* iii. v, I am in a sorte sory for thee. 1675 *J. OWEN Induelling Sin* xvii. (1732) 229 He considering his Condition, tells him, Alas! I am sory for you. 1715 *De For Fam. Instr.* 1. iv. (1841) 1. 86 Well Sister, I am sory for you. 1827 *Scott Chron. Canongate* iv, The house was old and dilapidated, and looked sory for itself. 1882 *MISS BRADDOON Mt. Royal* I. vi. 157, I think we all feel sorrier for him than for many a better man.

b. With substantive clause.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 222 þis monekes. sori were & wrope ynow, þæt we hadde so longe theow. 13. *K. Alis.* 6140 (Laud MS.), þe kyng was sory. þæt he ne miȝt 3iue hem bataille. c 1385 *Chaucer L. G. W.* 1082 *Dido*, [She] seyde. that sche sory was That he hath had swych peryl. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 665, I am sary. at þi fourme is lickenen on na lym. to my selfe. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. V.* 47 b, I am somwhat sory that kyng Henries seruantes of the seller made not maister Enguerran drinke. 1567-8 *ARR. PARKER Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 310 But I am sory he can so soon conceive displeasently against me. 1663 *S. PATRICK Parah. Pilgr.* xxxi. (1687) 371 Very sory they were that it was not possible for them always to accompany him. 1673 *DRYDEN Marr. à la Mode* iv. 1, I am sory we shall not have one course together at the herd. 1797 *Mrs. A. M. BENNETT Beggar Girl* (1813) II. 101 She was. sory Dr. Cameron objected to her maternal arrangements. 1891 *FARRAR Darkn. & Dawn* lviii, I am sory. that the Emperor's commands admit of no such delay.

c. With infinitive.

1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 353 Of this adventure. Min herte is sory forto hierre. 1535 *STARKEY Let. in England* (1878) p. xix, For sory hys hyghnes wold be to see you not to reche vn-to so manyfest a trithe. 1555 *EKEN Decades* (Arb.) 53 They are sory to occupie the whyppe yf thou mightest otherwise bee brought to obedience. 1670 *LADY M. BERTIE in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 21, I am very sory to hear that the small pox increase. 1759 *Junius Lett.* iii. (1788) 47, I am sory to tell you. that, in this article, your first fact is false. 1782 *MISS BURNEY Cecilia* viii. ii, I shall not be sory to hear it. c 1835 *SVO. SMITH Let. on Sir J. Mackintosh* Wks. 1859 II. 302/1, I am sory to say I have none to send you. 1861 *J. Pycroft Agony Point* (1862) 429 There were not a few little ways and snuggeries that they felt sory to be about to leave.

† 3. Expressive or suggestive of distress or sorrow.

Beowulf 2447 Þonne he 3yð wrece, sarigne sang. c 1000 *Agg. Psalter* (Thorpe) lv. 7 Ic. sette on ðinre 3esyhðe sarige tearas. 13. *Cursor M.* 15169 (Göt.), Mani sari sigh. . . sank till he herte. c 1386 *Chaucer Pars.* T. 435 Yf he ne hadde pitee of mannes soule, a sory song we myȝht all synge. 1388 *Wyclif Gen.* xl. 7 Whi is 3oure face soriore to dai than it ys wont? 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 125 With sobbinge and with sory teres This lord goth thanne an humble pas. 1561 *NORTON & SACKV. Gordouic* v. ii, But what doth meane The sory chere of her that here doth come? 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 89 Quhen sall my hart ceis of this sorie sang?

† 4. Causing distress or sorrow; painful, grievous, dismal. Obs.

a 1225 *Ancre R.* 110 þe stiche of sori & seorhful pine. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1974 Ðo iacob saȝ dat sori writ, He gret. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 7296 þere hii smite to gadere, & made a sori pley. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2922 þat sari sight was on se. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3665 So þroli a sori þoust þirled min hert. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 47 Thus was the hors in sori pit. a 1400 *King & Hermit* 191, I ne had neuer so sory a dey, That i ne had a mery nyȝt. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6254 Halfeðne kyng of danmarke Made in Inland sary warke. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneid* iii. iv. 13 The fluid of Six, that sory place. 1595 *GASCOIGNE Herbes* Wks. (1587) 163, I must indite A wofull case, a chip of sorie chance. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* ii. 12 This is a sory sight. *Lady*, A foolish thought, to say a sory sight.

5. Vile, wretched, worthless, mean, poor; of little account or value: a. Of persons, (a) in general character or (b) in some special respect.

(a) c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1074 Ðo sori wreccles of yuel bið wulden him ðor gret strengede don. c 1325 *Body & Soul* 96 in *Naþ's Poems* (Camden) 348 Hy shal. . . tholien hard pinen with that sory Judas. c 1380 *Sir Ferunul.* 1252 'Rest,' quath sche, 'þow sory wyȝ, god 3yue yuelle chauncel!' a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1417 *Loo*, sary sorye, slike a sowme of synnars 3e lufe! c 1500 *Birchall Sch-boy in Dabes Bk.* (1663) 404 My master lokith as he were made: 'wher hath thou be, thow sory ladde!' 1560 *Daus tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 38 What a shame it were. . . to swarve from that religion. . . at the motion of a sory Fere. 1579 *FULKE Heshins Parl.* 445 There is. . . one sory boy, that helpeth y* priest to Masse. 1624 *GATAKER Transubst.* 102 Whom they themselves account to be but a sory obscure fellow. 1673 *Cave Prim. Chr.* i. iii. 49 The Christians were such a sory inconceivable people. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) III. 66 Continue Esquire. It is a respectable addition, although every sory fellow assumes it! 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Aristocracy* Wks. (Bohn) II. 85 The baron. grew fat and wanton, and a sory brute. 1886 *Athenaeum* 30 Oct. 562/2 His hero is a sory knave, without principle or rectitude.

(b) a 1425 *Cursor M.* 19109 (Trin.), Seruantis elles be we sory. c 1555 *HARPSFIELD Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 170 A dialogue between a sory dotting divine and a sory lewd lawyer. 1597 *GERARDINE Herbol* ii. clxxxvii. § 2, 501 A poore sorie Barbar, who had no more skill than he had learned by tradition. 1652-62 *HEVLIN Cosmog.* ii. (1682) 104 A sory Gainer by the under-taking. 1680 *W. ALLEN Peace & Unity* 81 We know what sory Saints many of them Appear to be. 1706 *E. WARO Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 10 Tho' he but a very sory Horse-man, yet he's mightily given to the Chase. 1835 *MARRYAT J. Faithful* xxi, I shall prove but a

sorry sweetheart, for I never made love in my life. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 155, I am a sorry physician, and do but aggravate a disorder which I am seeking to cure.

b. Of things.
 a 1300 *Cursor M.* 807 Pe find...said within his sari thought, 'Ic haue him don to suine for nogbt'. 1396-7 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1907) XXII. 296 Pride with his sori genealogie of dedly synnes. c 1450 *Loveleich Grail* lv. 326 For ho-so entreh in to this place, he may hen siker of sori grace c 1450 *Kint. de la Tour* (1868) 33 Sori loue haue she that tellethe not the name of hym that last praied her. 1530 *Palsgr.* 209 Coshe, a sorie house, *cauerne*. 1565 *STAPLETON Fortr. Faith* 90 It is not enough to make a few sori surmises. 1621 in *Foster Eng. Factories Ind.* (1906) I. 339 A sottie some for a Governour to borrowe. 1656 *JEANES Mixt. Schol. Div.* 8 Thus, you see, that the feare of men bath...a poore, a sorry, and contemptible object. 1716-8 *LAOY M. V. MONTAGU Lett.* I. xviii. 58 It is very good luck to get one sorry room in a miserable tavern. 1771 *MACKENZIE Man Feel* xiv, I was forced to beg my bread; and a sorry trade I found it. 1825 *WATERLOO Wand. S. Amer.* (1882) 163 It makes the historian cut a sorry figure. 1849 *MISS MULOCK Ogilvie* iii, That she now wrote the soriest hand imaginable. 1889 *GRETTON Memory's Hark-back* 153 You can put up with a sorry lodging for yourself, but beware of a bad stable for your steed.

c. Of animals, esp. horses.
 c 1480 *HENRYSON Fablis, Lion & Mouse* xiii, Unhailsum meit is of ane sariie Moue. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lv. 18 Sum. Ar now maid tame lyk ony lamnis, And settin down lyk sarye crockis. 1523 *FITZGER. Husb.* § 38 Than mayst ibou take thy sory weyk eue awaye, and put her in an other place. 1547 *SALESBURY, Oenys*, a sory lambe. 1673 *CAVE Prim. Chr.* 2. 1. 12 Trampled on by the soriest Creatures, Mice, Swallows, &c. 1742 *HUME Ess.* (1870) xiii. 158 One man, with a couple of sorry horses. 1760 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* i. x, Mounted...upon a lean, sory, jack-ass of a horse. 1802 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Moral T.* (1816) I. xi. 92 Sir P. staked his hand-horse against A.'s sorry poney. 1849 *E. E. NAPIEN Excurs. S. Africa* I. 290 Mounted on very sorry hawks. 1875 *COMTE OF PARIS Civil War Amer.* I. 295 The soriest horses the greater the consumption. 6. As sb. An exclamation of '(I am) sorry'. 1834 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Helen* xxxv, A too fast hazarded broadside of questions and answers—glads and sorries in chain-shots that did no execution.

7. Comb., as sorry-flowered, -hearted, -looking.
 1382 *WYCLIF Prov.* vii. 7, I beholde the sori herdiz zunge man. 1614 ix. 17 And to the sori herdiz she spak [etc.]. 1786 *ABERCROMBIE Arr.* 51 in *Gard. Assist.*, M-e-r-a-b-le, or sorry-flowered [aster]. 1844 *LO. HOUGHTON Poems of Many Years* 242 Without a wish for rest or friends, a sorry-hearted man. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 10 June p. 3 A mangy and altogether sorry-looking object.

† **Sorry, v. Obs.** [f. *sorrig*. Cf. OE. *sargian*.] *intr.* To grieve, to sorrow; to provide for.

1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* (Arb.) 42 If he complayne, they sory with hym. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 71 b, We rejoyce, we sorie, or we pitie an other mannes happe. 1601 J. WHEELER *Treat Comm.* 57 That those who are traders may be equally and indifferently cared and soried for. 1606 *FORD Faine's Memorial* G ij b, We mourne his death and sory for his sake.

Sorryish, a. [f. *SORRY* a.] Somewhat sorry.
 1793 *ANNA SEWARD Lett.* (1811) III. 339 You would be sorryish to hear, that poor Moll Cobb...is gone to her long home. 1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* I. 241 The bridegroom...was a sorryish looking individual. 1853 *READE Hard Cash* III. 27 To be sure their idols were sorryish clay, to begin.

† **Sorry-mood, a. Obs.** [OE. *sarigmod*, = OS. *sarigmod*: see *SORRY* a. and *MOOD* sb.] Sorrowful, sad.

Beowulf 2942 Frofor eft zelamp sarigmodum. a 1023 *WULFSTAN Hom.* (1803) 133 Sorrowful and sarigmod geomris-endum mode. c 1205 *LAY. 2999* pa wes he sari-and ad sorful an heoten. c 1275 *Pastour our Lord* 298 in O. E. *Misc.*, [When] Peter...vnder-stod Hwat his toudred bedde iseyd, he was sori-mod.

† **Sort, sb.** *Obs.* Also 4-5 soort, 5-6 sorte. [a. OF. *sort* (mod. *f. sort*, = It. and Pg. *sorte*, Sp. *suerte*), or ad. L. *sort*, *sors* lot, share, fortune, condition, etc. Cf. next.]

1. a. With possessive pronoun: The fate or lot of a particular person or persons.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1186 Abimelech...sente after abraham... And bi-1372 him his wif a-non, And his yuel sort was ouer-gon. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* 1754 O lord, right now reneth my sort Fully to dye, or han anon comfort. 1412-20 *LYOC. Chron. Troy* v. 2643 Aegyn my sort me list not maligne. c 1450 *Merlin* li. 36 Ye thought to sle bym, he the whiche ye sholde be brought to the deth as be youre sorte. c 1500 *Lancelot* 26 So be such meine fatit was my sort.

b. In more general sense: Destiny, hap, fate, fortune.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 844 Anon to drawn ewen wight began...Were it by aventure, or sort, or cas, The soth is this, the cut fit to the knight. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5915 It fell afir be happe and sort. 1582 *MARBECK Bk. of Notes* 830 That the sors & lots which appeare most subject to fortune goe so for by his providence.

2. = LOT sb. 1.

133... E. E. *Allit. P. C.* 103 Sone haf pay her sors sette & serelech deled, & ay he lote, lymped on Ionas. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 376 Make a Lottry, And by deuce let blockish Ajax draw The sort to fight with Hector.

b. The casting or drawing of lots; divination by this means. Chiefly in phr. *by sort*, = Lot sb. 1. b. c 1386 *CHAUCER Pars. T.* f 605 What seye we of hem that believen on divinalls, as by sight or by nois of briddes... or by sort, by geomancie [etc.]. c 1470 *HARROING Chron.* lxviii. ii. Engist and Horus... By sort sent out all voyde of Saxonye. 1483 *CAXTON Calo* f. 3, Thou oughest not to enqueyre by sorte or wytyche crafte of that that god wyl doo.

c 1500 *Melusine* 110 Ne also sort or enchantment of art Magique...shul not lette ne greve you. 1525 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* II. 651 A general fame...ran vpon her, that all the infymiteis the kyng had...came all by hir sors and artes.

c. The choice resulting from such a casting of lots, = LOT sb. 1. c. *rare*.

1382 *WYCLIF Ezek.* xxiv. 6 Woo to the citee of blodis...; soort, or lot, felle not vpon it. — *Luke* I. 5 Ther was sum prest, Zacharie by name...of the sort of Abia. 1563-7 *BUCHANAN Reform. St. Andros Wks.* (S. T. S.) 10 That God...wuld send the sort anon hym that war hablist to exerce that estat to hys glore.

3. That which is allotted or assigned; a share or portion. *rare*.

1382 *WYCLIF Josh.* xvii. 18 Thow shalt not haue o soort, but thow shalt passe to the lill. — *Acts* viii. 21 Part is not to the tre, thetill sort, in this word. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 284 b/2 The men took wyues of theyr lignage only, that was by cause the distribution of the sors shold not be confounded.

Sort (*spät*), sb. 2 Also 4-6 soort, 5 soorte, 5-7 sorte, 5 soort, soorth. [a. OF. *sorte* (mod. *f. sorte*, = It. *sorta*) : pop. L. **sorta*, alteration of L. *sort*, *sors*: see prec. Cf. MLG. and G. *sorte*, Wfris. *sarte*, Du. *soort*, Da. and Sw. *sort*.]

1. A kind, species, variety, or description of persons or things.

* *Preceded by 'of'.*

1. *Of a (certain) sort*, of a certain kind, etc.

c 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 392 Al be folk of his soort is a world pat shal be dampned. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 64 Ther ben lovers of such a sort, That feignen hem an humble sort. c 1420 *LYOC. Assembly of Gods* 672 What peylli they were that came to that dysport I shall you declare of many a sondry sort. 1482 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* XXV. 122 For every quyre of y^e seconde soorte...he shalle haue viij d. 1545 *Kales of Custome House* hij b, Fysche of the smalleste sorte. 1574 *Ir. Marlorat's Apocalips* 113 The things that ared eury where in the Psalmes and prophets: of which sorte bee these sayings. a 1628 *PRESTON New Cov.* (1634) 133 They be not all of one sort, but of diuers sorts. some of one sort, some of another sort, but they are all vessels of glory. 1681 *DYVOEN Abs. & Achit.* 682 Surrounded thus with friends of every sort, Deluded Ashalom forsakes the court. 1722 *DE FOE Relig. Courtsh.* i. i. (1840) 13, I hope your girls are not of that sort. 1789 *MISE. D'ARBLAY Diary* 16 Aug., The moment a topic of that solemn sort is started. 1811 *J. Smith Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 284 It gives a considerable shock, but has little power of any other sort. 1841 *THACKERAY Gt. Hogarty* *Diam.* xiii, Both your son and your daughter-in-law, are of that uncommon sort. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 8 He should have a fear of the right sort, as well as a courage of the right sort.

b. *Of (various) sorts*. (With numerals, etc.)

1459 *PASTON Lett.* I. 472, ij. quartelettes, of dyvers sorts. 1482 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* XXV. 122 Which Bookes bene of iij. dyverse manere of soortes. 1539 *Registr. Aberdeen.* (Maid. Cl.) II. 175 Item iij. cussins of nedyll werk of pre syndry sorts. 1548 *TURNER Names Herbes* (E.D.S.) 24 Centaurium is of two sortes. 1582 *HAKLUYT Divers Voy.* Gij b, An innumerable sort of wilde foule of all sortes. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* ii. xxiii, 152 Controversies are of two sortes, namely, of Fact and of Law. 1711 *ADONSON Spect.* No. 92 f 6 Plays of all Sorts have their several Advocates. 1765 *Ann. Reg.* 158 He had...33 pegging-awls, 37 awls of other sorts. 1821 *WORDSW. in Mem.* (1851) I. 410 Physical enginery of all sorts. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 424 1/2 The rosettes are of two sorts, fixed and shifting.

2. Used of persons, with special reference to character, disposition, or rank. (Cf. 11 b.)

c 1386 *CHAUCER Cook's T.* 17 [He] gadred him a meyne of his sort, To hoppe and synge. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* li. 170 A companyon of your owne sort haue y^e founde. 1581 *PETTIE Tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 4 These are for the most part men of good calling, and not of the common sort. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. W.* iii. 15 None of nobler sort Would so offend a Virgin. 1621 *ELISING Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 63 For that he hath made so clere and ingenious confession, which men of his sorte doe not. 1635 R. N. tr. *Caunden's Hist. Eliz.* iv. 409 This Hacket was a man of vulgar sort. 1722 *DE FOE Plague* (1754) 46 Persons of good Sort and Credit. 1749 *CHESTERF. Lett.* cecil. v (1792) II. 289 Worse dressed than people of your sort are. 1781 *COWPER Retirem.* 716 The mind...Should turn to writers of an abler sort. 1822 *SHELLEY Faust* II. 222 They are too mad for people of my sort.

† b. Hence *Of sort*, of (high) quality or rank.

1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* iv. 20 Give notice to such men of sort and suite as are to meete him. 1606 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xvi. cl. (1612) 401 For things in some vncleyn are not such to some of sort. 1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* (1629) 106 His Lordship arrived...accompanied with Sir Ferdinando Waynman...and diuers other gentlemen of sort.

3. a. *Of a sort*, of the same kind or description. Now dial. (also of sort).

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 23, ij. lowe candylstikkez of a soorth. 1672 *TEMPLE Ess. Governm.* Wks. 1720 I. 95 The same Countries have generally in all times been used to Forms of Government much of a sort. a 1715 *BURNET Owen Time* (1766) I. 46 They were men all of a sort. 1839 *SIR G. C. LEWIS Gloss. Heref. s.v.*, 'A thing of sort' means a corresponding thing. 1876 *BOUND Prop. Shropsh.*

b. In suggestive use: *A word of a sort*, a sharp or angry word or reproof. *rare*.

1796 *MRS. M. ROBINSON Angelina* II. 39, I should have given him a word of a sort, I promise you. 1839 *SIR G. C. LEWIS Gloss. Heref. s.v.*, 'Words of a sort' means a quarrel. 4. *Of sorts*: a. Of different or various kinds. Now *rare*.

1597 in P. H. *Hore Hist. Wexford* (1900) I. 282, 6 yards Canikin, 18 hats of sorts. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* I. ii. 190 They [sc. bees] have a King, and Officers of sorts. 1825 T. *Hook Sayings* Ser. II. *Passion & Priue* xi. 111. 240 At this moemot cheeses of sorts were paraded. c 1850 *Rudin*.

Navig. (Weale) 135 *Nails of sorts* are 4, 6, 8, 10, 24, 30, and 40-penny nails, all of different lengths...for nailing board, &c.

b. *colloq.* In disparaging use: Of a kind which is not very satisfactory; rather poor.

1902 *Daily Chron.* 20 May 4/6 In the old days Spain provided an outlet of sorts. 1903 *McNEILL Egregious English* 91 Up to this time you have been an orator of sorts.

5. *Something of the sort*, something similar to that previously indicated, mentioned, or specified. *Nothing of the sort*, no such thing.

1839 *FR. A. KEMBLE Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 91 Something of the sort must be done. 1869 *MARTINEAU Ess.* II. 120 Spinoza does nothing of the sort. 1895 *LAW Times Rep.* LXXIII. 692 1/4 With regard to the...estate in England I disclaim, but I do nothing of the sort as regards the...estate in America.

* *Followed by 'of'.*

6. A particular kind, etc., of thing(s) or person(s).

sing. 1529 *MORE Suppl. Souls Wks.* 329/1 Let vs now see whether sort of these twain might take most harme. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 63, I knowe that sorte of men ryght well. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* iii. 102 These Cloysters haue a brauer life...thao any sort of Friars cao elsewhere find. 1672 *MILTON Samson* 1323 Haue they not...e'vry sort Of Gymnic Artists, Wrestlers, Riders, Runners? 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 99 Hay well laid in is the only sort of Fodder for our Horses. 1779 *Mirror* No. 61, From the same sort of feeling has the idea of Home its attraction. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) III. 478 The second sort of prescription is that which arises from the several statutes of limitation. 1865 *TROLLOPE Belton Est.* xvi. 189 A fair specimen of the sort of letter they ought not to write. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 85 1/2 He does not appear to be the sort of horse to stand much knocking about.

† 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 14 b, These two sortes of the chyldren of Israel. 1590 *SIR J. SMYTH Disc. Weapons* 7 That those sortes of weapons...may be more readile...drawne out. 1656 *HAMMOND Leah & Rachel* (1844) 13 The rivers afford innumerable sortes of choyce fish. 1670 *LAOY M. BERTIE in 12th Reg. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 21 The under petty countrey very richly laced with two or three sortes of lace. 1725 *FANN. Diet. s.v. Aristolochy*, There are four sortes of Aristolochies. 1825 T. *Hook Sayings* Ser. II. *Passion & Priue* vi. He...did an infinity of those sortes of things which were not professionally required of him.

b. *All sorts of* (things or persons), = 'things or persons of all kinds or descriptions'. (Cf. 7 c.)

1558 *WAROE tr. Alexis's Secr.* 33 b, Take of...al sortes of Mirabolanes. 1584 R. *SCOT Discov. Wicheit.* II. x. (1886) 27 All sortes of writers...learned and unlearned. 1603 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 514 1/2 Ilk hors laid of fische, flesche, cornis and all sortes of vivers. 1687 A. *LOVELL tr. Thevenot's Trav.* I. 143 All sortes of things are sold in this street. 1700 *DYVOEN tr. Ovid's Metam.* xiii. *Actis, Pol. & Gal.* 136 All sortes of Ven'sons; and of Birds the best. 1781 T. *GILBERT Man for Relief* *Poor* 6 Workhouses are generally inhabited by all Sorts of Persons. 1860 *HOLLAND Miss Gilbert's Carter* i. 9 They answered...to all sortes of questions in geography. 1891 H. *HERMAN His Angel* 238 I've been buying frocks and all sortes of things these days past.

† 1597 J. *KING On Jonas* (1618) Ep. Ded., Let it recieve favourable interpretation with all sortes men.

c. With distinguishing adjs. or attrib. phrases,

1590 *SIR J. SMYTH Disc. Weapons* Ded., Others of the most dispist and lustie sort of people of our Nation. 1615 G. *SANDYS Trav.* 220 A number of sheepe; which...they distribute vnto their slaues and poorer sort of people. 1676 *GLAVILL Ess. Philos. & Relig.* iv. 12 By leaving this whole unintelligible sort of heings out of its accounts. 1705 *HEARNE Collect.* 16 Aug. (O.H.S.) I. 30 Mr. Rymer...is a very good sort of Man. 1798 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Yng. Philos.* I. 207, I have been tired of such John Troit sort of prosing ever since I was ten years old. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 123 We begin to get reconciled to our Robinson Crusoe sort of life. 1861 M. *PATTISON Ess.* (1889) I. 45 A vine or two and some of the finer sorts of fruit. 1885 G. *ALLEN Babylon xxxviii*, Cecca was really not a bad sort of girl.

7. Used collectively: a. *With these or those*.

1551 *RECORDE Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 85 These sort of people are named of the greke Cosmographes...Heteroscij. 1563 *GOLDING Caesar* 76 A great multitude...of those sorte of rascals whom hope of spoile...had wythdrawen from husbandry. 1671 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 3), *Inchoative*, in Grammar are those sort of Verbs which express a gradual proceeding in any action. 1691 W. *NICHOLS Anus. Naked Gospel* 15, I do not think we are so much credulous, as these sort of Gentlemen are saucy. 1718 *Entertainer* No. 14 94 1/2 These sort of Mortals are generally...prepossess'd with a good opinion of themselves. 1798 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Yng. Philos.* II. 29 These sort of details gave my poor father great delight. 1814 *Syn. SMITH in Lady Holland Mem.* (1855) II. 113, I rather suppose it is too far from town for these sort of engagements. 1857 *TROLLOPE Barchester T.* xxiv, 'Those sort of rules are all gone by now,' said Mr. Arabin. 1872 *RUSHIN For Clav.* xxi. 19 What?...do those sort of people know what love is?

b. With plural verbs or pronouns. Now *rare*.

1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 99 The yonger sort of y^e Monkes there gathered themselves together at midnight. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* v. 206 The best sort of Mahometans...call themselves Musilmans. 1647 F. *BLAND Soldiers March* 36 There are yet another sort of Enemies [etc.]. c 1671 *LOCKE in Ld. King Life* (1830) II. 284 There are a sort of propositions, passing under the title of maxims. 1794 N. N. tr. *Boccaccio's Decima. fr. Farnass.* III. 227 They thought such sort of Showes were not fit to be seen. 1769 *BURKE Obs. Lett. State Nation* 119 There are a sort of middle tints and shades between the two extremes. 1804-6 *Syn. SMITH Mor. Philos.* (1850) 110 Such sort of questions...are not merely innocent subtleties.

c. *With all*. (Cf. 6 b.) Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1594 R. *ASHLEY tr. Loys de Roy* 10 b, The countie...aboundeth with all sort of come, flesh, and fruit. 1603 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 514 1/2 For mettage of all sort of victual said met with in the said burgh. 1641 *TOUNES Leven Phaul. Wilt-worship* (1643) 14 Al sort of erroneous teachers, and licentious livers, were tolerated. 1709 *Mrs.*

MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1720) 111. 122 With all Sort of Address, and artful seeming Sincerity. 1771 T. HULL *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) 1. 42 The earl... has thought fit to drop all sort of correspondence with me. 1804 ANNA SEWARD *Memo. Darwin* 5 He... supplied their necessities by food, and all sort of charitable assistance.

† d. With numerals or partitives. *Obs.*

1594 NASH *Dido* 1381 Wks. (Grosart) VI. 62 A garden where are... Musk-roses, and a thousand sort of flowers. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc. (1733) 262 The Nature of most sort of animal Diet may be discovered by Taste and other sensible Qualities.

8. In the phr. *A sort of...*, denoting that something, person, quality, etc., is, or may be, included in the specified class, although not typical of it or possessing all its characteristics; = 'something in the nature of'. Cf. *KIND* sb. 14 c.

1703 DE FORIN *15th Ref. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. IV. 62 Fleeing from her Majesty's justice is a sort of making war against her. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* Intro. Let., They use a sort of jabber, and do not go naked. 1780 *Mirror* No. 110. There is a sort of classic privilege in the very names of places in London. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* i. His legs were cast in a sort of gaiters. 1845 M. PATISON *Ess.* (1889) 1. 14 A moral power... forcing from a sort of recognition of its claims. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 69 We are grown To be a sort of dandies in religion.

b. So *A (or some) sort of a...*

1720 SHADWELL *Hasty Wedding* 11. iv, I do think him but a sort of a kind of a... sort of a Gentleman. 1766 C. BEATY *Tour* (1768) 28 We... put up at some sort of a public house. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D. xxii*. The richest heiress in Burgundy has confessed a sort of a—what was I going to say? 1846–9 S. R. MITLAND *Ess.*, etc. 47 Bishop Burnet is even kind enough to make a sort of an excuse for Sir Thomas More.

c. (*A*) sort of, o', a, sorter, used adverbially: In a way or manner; to some extent or degree, somewhat; in some way, somehow. Chiefly *dial.* and *collog.*

(a) 1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westmild. Dial.* (1821) 63 Its a fine ewnin but its a sort a caad. 1839 MARRIAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. 1. 11. 218, I bees a sorter counted, and a sorter not; reckon more a sorter yes than a sorter no. 1858 PIRIE *Ing. Hum.* Mind i. 20 One is a sort of bewildered in the obligation.

(b) 1833 J. HALL *Legends West* 50 It sort o' stirs one up to hear about old times. 1858 HUGHES *Scour. White Horse* ii. 34 He was sort of proud of them. 1870 B. HARTE *Luck of Roaring Camp* 12 The rosewood cradle... had, in Stumpy's way of putting it, 'sorter killed the rest of the furniture'.

d. *In a sort of way*, imperfectly; not exactly, absolutely, or properly.

1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) 1. 36 The impossibility of a man knowing in a sort of way that which he does not know at all. 1892 T. HARDY *Well-Beloved* i. viii, 'I advised you to go back, Marcie.' 'In a sort of way; not in the right tone.'

9. *No sort of...*, used as an emphatic negative phrase to denote the complete absence of anything of the kind specified.

1735 BUTLER *Anal.* i. ii. Wks. 1874 1. 46 There is no sort of ground for being thus presumptuous. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) 11. 634/2 No sort of harmony could exist between them. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* iii. xii, The great majority had no sort of inkling of the transaction pending. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 25 Feb. 4/7 On the part of many, the inclination to work bears no sort of proportion to the inclination to talk.

10. *That or this sort of thing*, used to denote in a general way a thing, quality, etc., of a like or similar nature to that specified.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxxv, She is very unhappy, and—and that sort of thing. *Ibid.* lxxvi, 'Pooh! damn; don't let us have this sort of thing!' Jos cried out... anxious to get rid of a scene. 1889 JEROME *Three Men in Boat* 203, I would... lead a blameless, beautiful life... and all that sort of thing.

****In elliptic or absolute use.*

11. A particular class, order, or rank of persons.

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* iv. Wks. 287/2 That mad... that would rather send his soule with such a sort as these be, than with all those holy saintes. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bathes Ayde* Ep. Ded. a ij, Hieronymus Montanus... affirmeth that of all sortes, Phike is to be embraced. 1608 DOO & CLEAVE *Expos. Prov.* xi–xii, 128 The one sort are led by the worde and spirit of God... the other are led by the flesh, and Satan. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 376 The other sort in might though wondrous... Nameless in dark oblivion let them dwell. 1812 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) 1. 172 The first sort cannot go upon a water-party but you must read an account of it in three full sheets. 1871 LEGRAND *Canibr. Freshm.* 295 His lordship added... they weren't his sort, and he should not have anything to do with 'em. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisite* 44 All sorts and conditions that stood by... bore witness to the prophesy.

b. With defining or distinguishing adj. (*usu.* in the comparative).

Freq. from *c* 1550 to *c* 1650; now somewhat rare. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E.D.S.) 33 Daphnoides, called of the commune sort Laureola. 1549 ALLEN *Par. Revel. St. John* 11 The spiritual sort, which have their luynege of the gospel, wherunto they are the most extreme enemies... a thousand partes more than the secular and laye sorte. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 82 The younger sorte, come pyping on apace... The elder sorte, go statelyst stalking on. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 This is the lot and portion of the meaner sort onely. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* i. (1687) 261/1 Laws are like Cobwebs which entangle the lesser sort, the greater break through. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) 1. 295 Sometimes they were fined and the younger sort whipped about the streets. 1760–2 GOLOSIN *Cit. W.* xv, The better sort here pretend to the utmost compassion for animals of every kind. 1842 MRS. GORE *Fascination* 15 You are one of the right sort. 1853 HICKIE *Tr. Aristoph.* (1872) 11. 691 The better sort do not ask for money. 1883

Daily News 12 Sept. 3/1 A little knot of those formerly called emphatically 'the right sort'.

c. So *A (bad, good, etc.) sort*, applied to a single person. *collog.*

1882 J. STURGIS *Diek's Wandering* 111. iv. xlii. 82 They cursed and said that Dick was a good sort. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 165 On the whole he was not a bad sort.

12. A kind, variety, etc., of thing(s).

1523 FITZHERB. *Hush.* 5 134 Than sorte the trees, the polles by them-selfe, the myddel sorte by them-selfe. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 2 One of those sortes that is easie to engrave in. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Hush.* 11. (1869) 49 Whereas the Hearbes and Trees are seuered euery sort in their due place. 1633 GERARDE *Herbal* iii. xcv. 1443 These fine sortes; the common, the long... and the early aperecke. 1690 LOCKE *Num. Und.* iii. iii. (1695) 231 Things are ranked under Names into Sorts or Species, only as they agree to certain abstract Ideas, to which we have annexed those Names. 1776 COWPER *Let.* 12 Nov., One to whom fish is so welcome... can have no great occasion to distinguish the sorts. 1842 LONDON *Suburban Hort.* 643 According to the richness of the soil and the vigour of the sort. 1861 DICKENS *Gl. Expect.* v, May you live a thousand years, and never be a worse judge of the right sort.

b. *All sorts*, in colloquial or idiomatic uses.

1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxxi, There they were, all drinking Tuscany wine and all sorts. 1839 HOOD *Our Village* 23 There's a shop of all sorts, that sells every thing. 1863 MRS. HAWTHORNE in *N. Hawthorne & Wife* (1885) 11. 331, I hope to hear about papa's visit to Rockport, and 'all sorts', as dear Mrs. Browning used to say. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Mar. 1/3 Asking how it was possible to have complete transport in stock for an Empire of 'all sorts' like this.

13. † a. *Pl. Spices. Obs.*—1

1530 in Whitaker *Hist. Craven* (1812) 306 Item 2 pounds of sorts of Portugal.

b. *Typog.* One or other of the characters or letters in a font of type. *Usn. in pl.*

1668–9 in *Cent. Typogr. Univ. Press, Oxford* (1900) 156 Then you will perceive what sorts your worke runs most vpon and so you must cast ouer such sorts. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, Printing 391 The Letters... in every Box of the Case are called Sorts in Printers and Founders Language; Thus a is a Sort, b is a Sort. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 248 For example, c, i, m, p, q, u, being Latin Sorts, might be more sparingly cast. 1784 FRANKLIN in *Bigelow Life* (1881) 111. 256 The founts, too, must be very scanty, or strangely out of sorts. 1808 STOWER *Printers' Gram.* 54 The expense... in casting a fount of letter with such a number of heavy sorts will be considerable. *Ibid.* 60 The upper case sorts... The lower case sorts. 1839 HANSARD *Print. & Typefounding* (1841) 82 Capital letters, figures, accented letters, particular sorts, &c. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 128 *Sorts*, the general term applied to any particular letter or letters as distinguished from a complete fount.

14. *Out of sorts*: a. Not in the usual or normal condition of good health or spirits; in a low-spirited, irritable, or peevish state, esp. through physical discomfort; slightly unwell.

1621 S. WAND *Life of Faith* 46, I wonder... to see one... that knows all must worke for the best, to be at any time out of tune, or out of sorts. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 98 But now... being defeated, he is out of sorts, and chuseeth rather... to go away, than to be cured thereby. 1702 S. PARKER *Tr. Cicero's De Finibus* App. 360 When our Affairs are discouraging... we must be at least proportionably unhappy, and out of sorts. 1775 BURNET *Early Diary* (1889) 11. 42 He was extremely out of sorts because there was some company in the room who did not please him. 1801 L. CORNWALLIS in *Ld. Stanhope Life Pitt* (1862) 111. xxxi. 354, I am myself out of sorts, low-spirited, and tired of every thing. 1857 DICKENS *Dorrit* 11. xiii, I am weary and out of sorts to night. 1871 NAVYERS *Proc. & Cure Dis.* ii. 1. 356 The child which is only out of sorts frets itself. *Transf.* 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xlii. One of the bed-posts... was broken down, so that the tester and curtains hung forward into the middle of the narrow chamber... 'Never mind that being out o' sorts, Captain.' 1873 BROWNING *Red Coll. Nt.-Cap* 712 A sense that something is amiss, Something is out of sorts in the display.

b. In literal sense: Out of or without certain kinds of articles or goods. Also *transf.*

1670 RAY *Prov.* 225 Many a man... coming home from far voyages, may chance to kind here, and being out of sorts, is unable for the present time... to recruit himself with clothes. 1675 V. ALSOP *Anti-sotto* 278 Their unhappiness is, they have not so vast a Stock to set up with, and sometimes may be out of sorts. *Ibid.* 520 He may upon these principles, coyn as many several sorts... of justifying Faith, as he can possibly spend in seven years time; and as he grows out of sorts, he may stamp as many more.

† 15. Without article: a. Rank, class. *Obs.*

1671 MILTON *Samson* 1608 With seats where all the Lords and each degree Of sort, might sit in order to behold.

b. *In sort*, in various kinds; in variety. *Obs.* 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD in *Coltness Collect.* (Naitland Club) 225 As for timber things and kitchen things in sort, smith and wright work were all to sell ready made.

16. *That's your sort* (also *dial. sorts*), as a term of approbation. *slang.*

1792 HOLCROFT *Road to Ruin* v. i, That's your sort! 1793 *European Mag.* XXIII. 307 A sly old dame, long used to scenes of sport, Cocks her one eye, and snuffles, 'That's your sort'. 1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.* s.v., *That's your sort!* an exclamation used when one is highly pleased with an action or thing. *Aberdeen.* 1865 *Slang Dict.* 240 Pich it into him, that's your sort.

II. † 17. A number of persons associated together in some way; a band, company, group, or set of persons (or animals). *Obs.*

In this and the next group not always clearly distinct from senses 6 and 11–12.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 373 The Dukes were droumet, & oþer

dere folke. All the sort þat hom suet sunkyn to ground. 1489 SKELTON *Death Earl Northumb.* 212 The heuenly yerarchy, With all the hole sorte of that glorious place. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvii. 46 That semlie sort, in ourdour weil besim, Did meit the quein. *a* 1547 SURREY *Eneid* iv. 276 Paris now with his unmanly sorte. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Loue* C. 1. 2 One sorte of them was burnt, another sort hanged, the thirde drowned, and the fourth sorte bad no more hurt but their heades cut off. 1612 W. SCLATER *Sick Soul's Salve* 3 An other sort there are, and they as heavily complaine.

† b. *In sort, on a sort, in a body or company. In sort with*, in common with. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4326 Nawther cercumisset sotliely in sort with the Jewes, Ne comyn with cristenmen. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1555 All þe lye in sorte felowis him eftir. *a* 1536 *Songs, Carols*, etc. (E.E.T.S.) 106, I shall you tell a full good sport, How gossipis gader them on a sort. 1590 SHAKS. *Titus* N. iii. ii. 21 As... russet-pated choughs, many in sort... Seuer themselves.

c. Const. of (persons or animals).

Common from *c* 1520 to 1650; now arch.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleasure* xxvii. (Percy Soc.) 129 To beholde so fayre and good a sorte Of goodly knyghtes. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 106 A sorte of young striep-leynges standing about Diogenes. 1558 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* i. v, I was requested to supper, last night, by a sorte of gallants. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Itiad* iv. 460 The Trojans, like a sorte of ewes penn'd in a rich man's fold. 1676 *Life Father Serpi in Brent's Council* Treat 28 in the Merchants Street there used to meet a sorte of gallant and virtuous Gentlemen to recount their Intelligences, one with another. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* iii. 946 A sorte of Doves were housed too near their fall.

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iv, Here are a sorte of knaves breaking peace within burgh. 1865 SWINBURNE *Chast.* i. i. (1894) 7 What a sorte of men Crowd all about the squares! 1880 WEBB *Goethe's Faust* i. ii. 57 A soldier, with a sorte of gallants round him.

† d. *All the sort of* (you, etc.), every one. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Job* xvi. 1 Miserable geuers of comfore are ye, all the sorte of you. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 John 42 Transgressions... doone awaye all the sorte of them by the precious blood of his sonne. 1561 T. HOVEY *tr. Castiglione's Courtier* iii. (1577) R vj b, Ye are all the sort of you too great Clearks in loue.

† e. A collection, parcel, set, etc., of things.

1563 *Homilies* ii. *Agst. Parcell Idol.* iii. T. iij, By the space of a sorte of hunnethre yeares. 1584 PERLE *Arraignm.* l'aris i. ii, I bou hat a sorte of pretty tales in store, Dare say no nymp in lida woods hath more. 1606 CHAPMAN *Genl. Usher* i. i. 173, I hope youle then stand like a sorte of blocks.

18. A (great, good, etc.) number or lot of persons or things; a considerable body or quantity; a multitude.

Common from *c* 1530 to 1600; now *dial.*

c 1475 *Mankind* 257 in *Mores Plays* 10 We xall cum everychon, Mo þen a gooode sorte. 1530 INDALDE *Lxp. Math.* Prol. 5 b, A great sorte are so feable þat they can nether go forward in theyr profession & purpose, nor yet stande. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. i. 1 j b, If one be set alone... their wil a great sorte within a shorte space growe of that same roote. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxviii. xl. 676 A great sorte were compelled... to repaire againe into their country habitations. 1650 STAPYLTON *Stradiv's Loue C. Wars* v. 117 A great sorte were drawn in, with the tunes set to the Psalmes, translated... into French metre. 1796 W. H. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (ed. 2) 11. 346 *Sort*, many; 'a good sort', a great many. 1855 [ROBINSON] *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., There was a good sort there.

† b. Const. of (persons or things). *Obs.*

Common *c* 1550–1630, esp. of persons.

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* i. Wks. 106/2 Of which two thinges I couide out of... holy saintes workes gether a good sorte. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer. lxxv* 15 All the men... & a great sorte off wyues that stode there. 1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen.* 60 The Lord had... enriched him with an innumerable sorte of benefites. 1600 ABBOT *Jonah* 617 Young and old, male and female of reasonable creatures, to a very great sort of thousands. 1637 R. ASHLEY *tr. Malvezzi's David Persecuted* 257 A great sort of men offend their God in their prosperity, and pray unto him in their adversity. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Pharsol. Gen.* s.v., A great sort of Ships came from all parts.

19. In the same sense as prec. without qualifying adjective. Now *dial.*

1548 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1824) VI. 315 If the world shal turn, A sort of you shal burn. 1564 BECON *Wks.* I. Pref. A v b, Your wisdomes see, what a sort of ynnete men labour dayly to ruine heddlow into the ministry. 1597 MIDDLETON *Wisd. Solomon* xiv. 26 See what a sort of rebels are in arms. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words*, A sort of loads. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Sort*, a lot, a parcel, a number.

† 20. A (great, etc.) part or portion of a number of persons or things. *Obs.*

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Plear.* II. 55 But the greatest soart of the lile infants were slaine out of hand. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* v. i, He took from them the very plaiers and actors, wherof a great sort were bis own servants. 1632 LITTONOW *Trav.* ii. 70 The greater sort of her mercenary sex. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.*, *Penalties* 7 If any... Person... shall permit any sort of the Package therein to be opened, imbezeled, or altered.

† b. *By a great sort*, by a great deal; by much. *Obs.*—1

1579 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gulf* C vij, More loanes of hundred poundes, forty poundes, twenty poundes... then were euer payd agayn by a great sort.

III. Manner, method, or way.

21. In phrases with *in*: a. Qualified by demonstratives or similar words, as *in this*, *that*, *such*, (*the*) *like*, *what*, etc., *sort*. Now arch.

Most of these are common from *c* 1550. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* ii. xi. (S.T.S.) I. 169 Thir thingis

movit be faderis & commouns in diuers maner and sortis. 1560 DAVIS tr. *Steidane's Comm.* 350 b. They can fynde none that wyl go in that sorte. 1577 B. GOODE *Hersbach's Husb.* 1. (1586) 10, I thought in the like sort the wheele of a mill myght be turned. 1601 J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 75 In what sort can her Maiessty. tolerate or suffer that [etc.]? 1670 DRYDEN *Cong. Granada* 1. i. 1. If we treat gallant strangers in this sort, Mankind will shun the inhospitable court. 1713 *Guardian* No. 1. P. 1. Without some hope of having my Vanitie. indulged in the sort above-mentioned. 1782 COWPER *Glavin* 93 His horse, who never in that sort had handled been before. 1800 WORUSW. *Michael* 207 While in this sort the simple household lived From day to day. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 11 But in other sort, that midnight round their watch-fires blaze they feast. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV. xviii. 287 Stores of corn. men brought together and destroyed in the like sort.

b. With distinguishing adj., as *in good, honest, etc., sort.* Now rare. † Sometimes with a, any, some, this, etc.

(a) 1548 GESTE *Pr. Masse* 81 Yf the signe be counterfayt and fayned, then nedes must the thing be in semblable sorte whyche is hetokened. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* n. v. 35, I haue not seen... a nation... which studieth more in all honest sorte to obtayne the fauour of strangers. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 568 Wherein is showed in what good sort we liued with our masters. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 79 Hee speedily affronted the Georgians, who recieved him in warlike sort. 1657 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 42 He which prays in due sort, is... made the more attentive. 1713 SWIFT *Fagot* Wks. 1755 IV. 1. 8 Stewards... who in solemn sort appear with slender wands at court. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 377 Each animal... growld defiance in such angry sort. As taught him, 100, to tremble in his turn. 1813 SCOTT *Trium.* n. xviii. The champions, arm'd in martial sort. 1863 PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* II. 1. x. According to such nuptial sort As may subsist in the holy court.

(b) 1592 KYO *Sp. Trag.* II. i. 100 Giue me notice in some secret sort. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* 1. i. To wear their bow and quiver in this modest sort. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 29 Jehoram... who sent a cursed messenger before him... (met in a holy sort before God in the judgement of famine). 1704 T. BROWN *Two Oxford Scholars* (1730) I. 9 He did not know how to maintain himself and his family in any tolerable sort.

c. In some sort, in a certain undefined or unknown way; to some extent or degree. Frq. in parenthetic use.

1556 AURELIO & ISAB. (1608) H. iij. The ladies leaste experiencede and witley be in some sorte the chasteste. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus. Ded.* To noifie vnto your selfe in some sort the entire louse... which I beare vnto you. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 7 The Sunne (in some sort) is the life of the world. 1653 H. MORE *Autid. Ath. Pref.* For it is the same Numen in which moves all things in some sort or other. 1711 STEELE *Specul.* No. 52 P. 3 Our personal Deformities in some sort by you recorded to all Posterity. 1780 *Mirror* No. 97, Having seen Paris, she thinks that she is authorised, and, in some sort, obliged to speak French. 1865 DICKENS *Alm. Fr.* i. vi. She was named after, or in some sort related to, the Abbey at Westminster. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamant* *Introd.* 17 The Christian hierarchy... in some sort succeeded to the Druids and the Brehons.

d. In a sort, in some sort or manner (see prec.); occas. with implication of inefficiency or inadequacy. † Also *in sort*.

1585 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Jan. (1913) 55 note. So many reasons... did in a sort work in me a confirmation [etc.]. 1592 KYO *Sp. Trag.* III. v. 17, I am in a sorte sorie for thee. 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheum.* n. xi. 5 (1622) 319 Which carried him vp, in a sorte, into Heauen. 1643 L. D. HERBERT *Autobiog.* (1824) 62 In Law also the Judge is in a sorte superior to his King. 1710 STEELE *Taller* No. 14 P. 2 The Criminal... was always he stood before his Country, and in a Sort before a Parent of it. 1788 *Pict. Tour thro' Pts. Europe* 3 A garden... wherein the enchantments of that of Armida seem in sort to be realized. 1825 SCOTT *Fran.* 6 Dec. H.M., shonks and fishes in a sort even to this day. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 79 Our only chance of becoming great in a sort is by participation in the greatness of the universe.

e. In no sort, in no way, to no extent, not at all. Obs.

1570-6 LAMBAROE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 215 They are in no sorte to be hearde, seeing that by no means they may iustly claime any manner of right in that lande. 1625 JAS. I *P.* xxiii. 4 Yea, though I through death's shadow walke, Yet feare I in no sort. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* 1. 5 The consideration of our latter end doth in no sort make our liues the shorter. 1708 SWIFT *Sacram. Test* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 131 These are, in no sort, a number to carry any point. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 70 They will in no sort mix.

f. In sort, followed by as or that. Obs.

1548 GESTE *Pr. Masse* 83 Gelasius... impugneth the sayd transubstantiation as... uncredibly in sorte as followeth. 1594 CAREW *Huarts's Exam. Wits* vi. (1596) 84 To remaine... affixed, in sort as the sparrows are attached to birdlime. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. 91 In all causes the first tale possesseth much, in sorte, that the prejudice thereby wrought will be hardly remoued.

g. In all sorts, altogether, completely. Obs. 1559 in *Tyler Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 395 Your good mind... which as it is in all sorts undeserved on my side, so am I the more affected unto you therefore. 1611 COTTEW. *Totalement*, totally... thoroughly, in all sorts, altogether.

22. After this, what, etc., sort, after a (.) sort, in the preceding senses.

(a) 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Mor's Utopia* 1. (1893) 61 After what sorte hooredome... more be lawful. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 15 b. After this sorte the Greke Historiographers... would attribute all things to themselves. 1577 B. GOODE *Hersbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 57 b. The order-

ing of them is after one sort. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. iv. 212 They drawe golde in those partes, after three sorts.

(b) 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Mor's Utopia* II. (1893) 132 But nowe the houses be curiously builded, after a gorgeous and gallant sort. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.*, Euseb. i. vi. (1663) 7 It remaineth that we begin after a compendious sorte from the coming of our Saviour Christ in the Flesh. 1592 TIMME *Ten Eng. Lepers* A. iij. The general good... hath moved me, though after a plaine and rude sort, to publish the same. 1857 SUSANNA WINKWORTH tr. *Life Tauler* 67 The Master... received him after a most friendly sort. 1894 CHRISTINA ROSETTI *Venus Looking-glass Poems* (1904) 289 Around whose head white doves rose... and cooed after their tender sort.

(c) 1557 N. T. (Geneva) *Heb.* xi. 19 Death: from whence he receaued him also after a sort. 1581 E. CAMPION in *Conf.* III. (1584) 2, Man is also the offerer, after a sort. 1610 HOLLAND *Cameris's Brit.* (1637) 632 After a sort he surrendered up his Crowne unto him. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Collog.* 7 Not so well as I desire; truly I am well after a sort. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 153 The first place of Jeremiahs was quoted... and is still extant after a sort. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. ii. Captain Dampmarin... who loves the Reign of Liberty, after a sort. 1879 S. C. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* xii. 267 Into which the hand, with shut fingers, will fit after a sort.

† 23. a. Of this sort, in this way or manner. Sc. Obs. rare.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 38 Of this sort i did spaceir vp ande doune tho sleipe. *Ibid.* ix. 79 Of this sort god tourot the hazard of fortune.

b. So On such (a) sort, on this sort. Obs.

1557 *Tollet's Misc.* (Arb.) 136 Happy is he, that liues on such a sort: That nedes not feare such tonges of false report. 1885-6 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. IV. 50 The saids persons... on sic sorte persew the saids complainers as they dar not remane at their awne duelling houssis. 1597 *Beauro Theatre Gods Judgem.* (1612) 191 Permitting him to plague him on this sort, for his amendment. 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. ti. iv. (1642) 170 But to come to the fact, it was on this sort.

c. At all sorts, at all points. Obs. 1

1612 W. SHUTE tr. *Fougasses's Venice* IV. vii. 11. 13 A thousand Archers from Candy, and another thousand armed at all sortes from the Country of Albania.

† Sort, sb. 3. Obs. rare. Also sortt, sorttt. [Perh. identical with prec.] Some measure or weight of figs and raisins.

By Rogers (*Agric. & Prices* IV. 668-9) considered to be equivalent to three fraills.

1438-9 *Durham Acc. Rols* (Surtees) 70 It. in j Sortez ficum et racemorum. *Ibid.* 77 Summa rec., ij Sortez et xx lb. 1433-4 *Ibid.* 239 In j sortt ficum. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxh.) 351 Item, for a sort of fygges, xij. s.

Sort (spt), 1. Also 5 sortyn, 5-7 sorte, 6 sourt, 9 dial. sortt, etc. [Partly ad. L. *sortiri* to divide or obtain by lot, or OF. *sortir* (mod. F. *sortir*, = It. *sortire*, Pg. *sortir*; cf. Pg. and Sp. *sortear*]:—pop. L. **sortire*, f. L. *sort*, *sort*-lot: see SORT sb. 1. In most senses, however, closely related to SORT sb. 2, and perh. partly repr. F. *assortir* ASSORT v.]

I. 1. trans. To allot, apportion, or assign. Usu. const. to, for, or with dat. of person. Obs.

1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1327 And forth he wente, shortly for to telle, Ther as Mercurie sorted him to dwelle. 1412-20 *LDG. Chron.* *Troy* III. 440 Of our exploit be troupe to reporte, For whiche part Mars list be feld to sorte. 1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* IV. ii. What cruell destenie, That frowarde fate hath sorted vs this chaunce? 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotinus* K. j. How many sporting houres were sorted to the Astronomer C. Gallus. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iii. [xij] How well Diana can distinguish times? And sort her censures? keeping to herself The doom of gods, leaving the rest to us!

† b. To dispose, ordain, order (events). Also absol. Obs. rare.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 108 Thus coy fortune sours, Some now aloft and then cast downe we see. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. ii. iii. 36 All may be well; but if God sort it so, 'Tis more then we deserve or I expect. 1595 — *Merch.* V. v. 132 But God sort all.

† 2. intr. To exercise or perform divination. Obs. 1 c. 1450 *Merviv* ii. 39 Bringhe hethir thy counsell, and the clerkes that sorted of this toure.

† 3. trans. To distribute by lot. Obs. rare.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* III. viii. 7 We sort our airis, and cheis rowaris ilk deill. 1582 STANYNOURST *Æneis* 1. (Arb.) 34 Shee... toylys too pioners by drawcut lottery sorteth.

† 4. To obtain as one's lot; to share in, partake of. Obs. rare.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* IV. ii. Thus as in going out first into four poyntes he sorteth the nature of knyghtes. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 209a He hath ronne thrououte alle the world with his prechyng hath purged it and yet he hath not sorted [L. *sortitus est*] heuen.

† 5. To arrive at, attain to, result in, or reach (an effect, end, etc.). Cf. sense 7 a. Obs.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw.* IV. 214 It was almost incredible to se what effect this new imagination... sorted and toke. 1593 PEELE *Edw.* I. vi. vi. When the war of rebels sorts an end, None might be prince... But such a one as was their countryman. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. iii. xiii. (1620) 1. 255 Bidding her to hope firmly, that our good just Desires would sorta wish'd and happy End. 1656 W. COLES *Art. Simpt.* 4 Their Medicines oft-times sort not their wished, but sometimes contrary effects.

† 6. intr. Of events, etc.: To come about, to fall or turn out, in a certain way or with a certain result. Obs.

c. 1477 CAXTON *Tason* 113 Sorceries... and... enchantments,

wherof ihauenture of the shippe sorted as sayd is. 1589 GUERNE *Tullies Love Wks.* (Grosart) VII. 193 Promising all shoulde sort according vnto Lentulus minde. 1598 GREENWY *Tactius*, *Ann.* xv. vi. (1622) 230 That to the Romans many things had sorted luckily, and some to the Parthians. 1609 DEWEER *Ravens Almanack* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 241 Which sorted according to their expectations. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 317 The Experiment sorted in this Manner. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxvii. 106 We had recourse to Mercy, which sorted well for us.

† b. Similarly with out. Obs.

1581 RICH *Farewe.* (1846) 130 Seeing the matter sorted out as she looked for. 1593 MARLOWE *Edw.* II. II. i. If all things sort out, as I hope they will. 1637 N. FERRAR tr. *Valdes's 110 Consid.* (1638) 15 Having seen that... my determinations sorted out contrary to that which I determined. 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1659) 158 If things sorted out in this war, as he hoped they would.

† c. To come to effect; to be successfnl. Obs.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. x. I. 137 Intending a plague to the men... if their working had sorted. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 351 It was tried in a Blowne Bladder, and it sorted not. *Ibid.* § 380 Which is a thing of great profit, if it would sort: But vpon Traill... there followed no Effect.

† 7. a. To come or attain to an end, conclusion, effect, etc. Obs. (Common c. 1575-1650.)

1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.*, c. 10 Which good and profitable purpose can not sort to conclusion, nor take good effecte, without the ayde... of parliament. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII* (1209) 498 The third request... never sorted to anyeffect or conclusion. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. 16, b. Their mischeuous enterprise, which had been likely to haue... sorted to a sorrowful hap and euent. 1618 *Weakest goeth to Wall* I. iij. I will forbear my knowledge 'till I see To what effect this cause will sort unto. 1659 H. THORNTON *Wks.* (1846) II. 540 If there were nothing to help the tenor of such instruments, things contracted would hardly sort to effect.

† b. To end in coming or leading to a specified result. Obs.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 91 Here is head, wit, mind and discretion, all sorting to ooe thing. 1598 FLORIO To Rdr. b.ij. Lei... the reapers of the fruites iudge betwix vs whose paines hath sorted to best perfection. 1620 E. BLOUNT *Horre Subs.* 216 Euery mans own Method commonly sorteth best to his owne profit. 1624 B. MOUNTAGU *Unincd. Addr.* 51 Were our desires granted vs... it would sort vnto our hurt and vtter vndoing.

† c. To turn out so as to answer or be agreeable to one's wish, desire, etc. Obs.

1592 *Soliman & Perr.* II. i. 238 Gentlemen, each thing hath sorted to our wish. 1606 G. WOODCOCK *Hist. Iustine* 1. 5 Thinking that... the thing would so come to passe, as... after-ward sorted to their desired wish. 1650 VAUGHAN *Anthrophosophia* 2 These Indeavours sorting out to my purpose, I quitted this Booke-businesse.

† d. To fall to a person as a right or duty. Obs. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xxii. 634 To Salisbury it sorts the palm away to hear. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1687) 1. 142 The duties which upon that occasion are signified to concern people then, do no less now sort to us.

8. trans. To answer or correspond to, to befit or suit. Now rare.

1587 GOLOING *De l'honay* Ep. Ded., Well sorting your high place and dignitie. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 350 Which not sorting his desire, the matter was again brought to parle. 1615 BIRATHWAT *Strappado* (1878) 126 To imitate all forms, shapes, habits, tyres Suting the Court, and sorting his desires. 1882 H. S. HOLLAND *Logic & Life* (1885) 12 Certain phenomena... which no other name suits or sorts.

II. 8. trans. To arrange (things, etc.) according to kind or quality, or after some settled order or system; to separate and put into different sorts or classes; to classify; to assort.

c. 1358 [see SORTING vbl. sb.], c. 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 465/2 Soortyn, or settyyn yn a soorte, sorttor. 1482 *Kolls of Part.* VI. 221/2 That the Samon shold be wele and truly pakked and sorted in the same vessells. 1483 *Act 1 Rich.* III. c. 8 Preamble, Create quantite of Wolles... which ben sorted the better from the worse, harbed and clakked. 1523 FITZGERB. *Husb.* § 134 That sorte the trees, the polles by them-selfe, the myddel sorte by them-selfe. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 155 The maister... is no absolute potentate... to sorte menes childreun, as he liketh best. 1605 HEYWOOD *Know not we* Wks. 1874. I. 285 Past eight a clock, and neither were sorted, Nor shop swept. 1684 in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 427/1 Wee have sorted what papers I could at present find. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 11. 71 Letters of every Kind come... which I sort according to their different Complexions. 1765 *Phil. Trans.* LV. 205 Mr. Rouse... made a machine for sorting woollen thread up to the same principle with this. 1840 MARRIAT *Poor Jack* xlv. I found her... busy sorting a lot of old bottles. 1888 F. HUME *Mem. Midas* I. ii. When the office was empty, Silvers would go on sorting the scrip on his table.

absol. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* i. ii. They manage all at home, and sort, and file, And seale the newes, and issue them. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. 1. 7 The breed... was left to chance or the management of shepherds, with whom it could not be a matter of interest to sort or improve.

b. Const. with advs. or preps., as *asunder, in* or *into* (sets or classes, etc.), etc.

1530 PALSGR. 725, I sorte a sonder the good from the badde, *Je esphusee*. 1533 MORE *Aure. Poisoned Bk.* Wks. 1027/2 Al which things I wil sort into theyr places. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 604 The other two curtains were sorted fue and sixe together. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 45 Those confused seeds which were impos'd on Psyche as an incessant labour to cull out, and sort asunder. 1688 *Lett. conc. Present State Italy* 92 The People are sorted in several Fraternities. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Mar. 5/2 A power of analysis... which would equip a mathematician is requisite to sort the material into order.

† c. To separate or distinguish (from something else). Obs. rare.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 61 h. We open the doubtfulnesse... of some woode or sentence, by making a distinction... and severally sortyng suche thynges, as then were thought to be euill set together. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1349/2. I mene so as physicke is now taken separatelie from surgerie, and that part which onlie vseth the hand as it is sorted from the apothecarie. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. vii. 77 That we may wander ore this bloody field, To sort our Nobles from our common men.

10. To place in a class or sort; to give a place to; to classify. Also const. *after, among, as, together.* 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Hawking* d. iij. Thay [bells] be passing goode, for thay he wele sortid, well soundend. 1523 SKELTON *Carl. Laurel* 1280 Why shulde she take shame That her goodly name... Shulde be set and sortyd, To be matriculate With ladies of astate? 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1837) 135 That wittes well sorted he most ciuill. 1595 *Loeuvre* t. i. 136 If thou follow sacred virtue's lore Thou shalt be... sorted among the glorious happy ones. 1613 CHAPMAN *Maske luns* Cr. Plays 1873 III. 92 After them were sorted two Cars Triumphant. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 340 Mosse... may be better sorted as a Rudiment of Germination. 1687 TILLOTSON *Barrow's Wks.* I. Pref. The eight following Sermons are likewise sorted together. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1833) I. 124 Sorting them together in a manner not done before.

b. Const. with.

1599 DAVIES *Inuolut. Soul* i. iii. (1714) 20 When she sorts Things present with Things past. 1607 *Scholast. Disc. agst. Antichrist* t. i. 50 The Crosse sorteth vs with the Papists, as much as the Garland sorted the Christians with the Pagans. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* vii. iv. 8 This Dial... should be sorted rather with the Equinoctial Dials, than with the Horizontal. 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Mark xv. 37 It had been a sufficient disparagement to our Blessed Saviour to have been sorted with the best of men. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* i. A hony, yellow, crab-like hand... a hand easy to sort with the square gaunt face.

11. With out. To take out, remove, or separate (certain sorts from others).

1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* ii. Wks. 1177/2 The tother kynde is thus whych I rehersed second, and sortyng out the tother twayne, haue kepte it for the last. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 259 Thirdly, let there be sorted out all Hypocrites... and cold Christians. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Herring*, These... are carefully sorted out. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 187 They will sort out the good from the evil. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillem's Heavens* (ed. 3) 393 There has not yet been time to sort out the real from the apparent nebulae.

b. To choose or select in this way. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1553 BALE *Vocacyon in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 330 God sorted me out, and appointed me from my mothers wombe. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 441 You shall viewe... comely shapes... such as be chosen, picked, and sorted out for the nonce. 1606 DAV *Ille Gulls* t. iii. Sort out but fit time and opportunity. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxi. Few folk but myself could haue sorted ye out a seat like this.

c. To divide or separate into smaller parts, etc. *Obs. rare.*

1546 BALE *Eng. Volaries* i. (1560) 12 For of [= by] them... were the lles of the Gentiles sorted out into regions. 1582 T. DIGGES in *Archaeol.* XI. 230 That waste under the castle, which beinge sorted out into convenient streetes [etc.].

d. To arrange according to sort.

1713 *Guardian* No. 120 (1756) II. 143 Her faculties are employed in shuffling, cutting, dealing, and sorting out a pack of cards. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xii. 103 The other lady, sorting out some worsteds on her lap. 1862 SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xxi. § 165 (1875) 468 The waves are ever sorting-out and separating the mixed materials against which they break.

12. *refl. a.* To form sets or groups by some process of combination or separation.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 338 A Torneament... in which the English men, of a set purpose... sorted themselves against the strangers. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 238 For the most part they sort themselves by couples like man and wife. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus. Antig.* II. v. (1733) 34 They had their times of talking, and sorting themselves together. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* i. x. (1840) 132 The people necessarily sortd themselves into families and tribes after the confusion of languages. 1760-72 H. BROOKER *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 55 The crowd had sorted themselves, the principals... into ooe groupe, the young men into another, and the fair maidens into another.

b. To associate or consort with another or others. (Cf. 19.) Also with *among(st)*. Now *dial.* (freq. in 17th cent.).

1599 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 1051/x We see that S. Pauls meaning was by this word Common faith, to sort himself quietly with the rest. 1592 *Conspir. for Pretended Reform.* I. They... willingly sorted themselves in familiaritie with such. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 36 Shall I... sort my selfe with such as are enemies? 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 23 He found out Will. Tyndale in Germany, with whom for a time he sorted himself. 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 7. I always sortd myself with Persons of Ingenuity, Temperance, and Sobriety. 1877 in PEACOCK *Manley Gloss.*

13. To adapt, to fit, to make conformable to or with some thing or person. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

(a) 1561 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 147 In sorting your entertainment to every person. 1595 GOODWINE *Contn. Blanchardyn* (1890) 216 It hath pleased God to sorte our haps to our hartis contentments. 1619 W. SCLATER *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1629) 59 Gods precepts... must be sorted to their seasons. 1822 AINSIE *Land of Burns* 235 My auld crazy voice is better sorted to hammert lilt than sic fine springs. (b) 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* i. iii. 63 My will is something sorted with his wish. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Sir T. Wyatt* D. iij. h. My looks (my loue) is sorted with my heart. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* II. 167 If I were at any time to bow unto the affection of a mortal wight, I should never chuse any other to sort my greatness withall.

† b. To bring to an end, effect, etc. *Obs.*

1591 TROUB. Raigne K. John (1611) 38 Now every thing is sorted to this end, Let's in. 1597 *Certain Prayers in Liturg. Serv. Eliz.* (1847) 677 Lord... who by thy mighty power sortest to what effect thou wilt the counsels and actions of all men. 1632 LARIGOW *Trav.* III. 127 The diuine Maiestie doth swey the moments of things, and sorteth them in peremptory manner to... vnlooked for effects.

† 14. To choose or select (time, opportunity, etc.) as fitting or suitable. *Obs.*

Freq. passing into the sense of 'to arrange, contrive, find, etc.'

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* II. iii. 27 I'll sort some other time to visit you. 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* iv. iv. 103 They had sortd leasure, To take advantage... Upon my Sonne. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik* iv. 193 The young man's father, who sortd opportunitie to talke with his sonne. 1634 — & BROME *Lanc. Witches* II. H's Wks. 1874 IV. 192 What times hath she sortd for these journeyes?

† b. To choose (a thing or person) from others.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. ii. 92 Let vs into the City presently To sort some Gentlemen, well skild in Musick. 1592 — *Rom. & Jul.* IV. ii. 34 To helpe me sort such needfull ornaments, As you thinke fit to furnish me. 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* t. i. Ere now You might haue sortd me in your resolves, Companion of your fortunes.

15. To furnish, provide, or supply (a person, etc.) with (or of) something. In later use only *Sc.*

1598 BARRETT *Theor. Warres* t. i. 4 The strength of the Battaille is the armed Pike, so they he equally sortd with Harquebuz and Musket. *Ibid.* II. i. 26 How would you haue a Companie sortd with weapons? 1600 DYMOK *Ireland* (1843) 14 It is well sortd with woodes and playnes. 1774 KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* xxvii. He tells them he's well sortd now Of a' thing gude, and cheap, and new. 1825 JAMIESON *Suppl. s.v.* I can sort ye wi' a knife. 1898 LO. E. HAMILTON *Mauchin* xv. 200. I warrant we'll sort you with another, and as good a yin too.

16. *Sc. and north. a.* (Also with *up*.) To arrange or put in order; to put to rights in some respect.

The leading variations of sense are more fully illustrated in the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

(a) 1827 CARLILE *Germ. Rom.* IV. 45 Mine host has already in my presyence begun sorting the apartments as if I were gone. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 81 The whole [roofing] to be laid with a sufficient lap, and to be carefully sorted in courses (laid so as that the joints may form regular lines). 1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss. s.v.* 'Get all your things sorted up,' collected together.

absol. 1891 N. DICKSON *Kirk Beadle* 109 The preacher returned to the church and found the headle bussy 'sorting up'. (b) 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xlii. The provost's gar'd the beacon light on the Halket-head be sorted up (that suld haue been sorted half a year syne). 1876 WHITEHEAD *Dafi Davie*, etc. 121 The wick needed sorting, and the oil was low. 1877 FRASER *Wigtown* 62 Belsher... was once cngaged sorting the lock of a cell in the Prison.

(c) 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xv. The powny hasna gane ahune thirty mile the day;—Jock was sorting him up as I came over by. 1816 — *Old Mort.* xxxvii. 'Ye may rely on your naig being weel sorted,' said Cuddie; 'I ken weel what he langts to suppering a horse'. 1868 VERNEY *Stone Edge* vii. Lydia was out in the farmyard 'sorting' the cows herself.

(d) 1817 *Littlton Green* 166 Nor he is here te sort me right. 1866 MISS MULOCK *Noble Life* iv. 61 She lifted up the poor child, tenderly and carefully—shook his pillows and 'sorted' him. 1890 NISBET *Bail up!* xxviii. Let me sort you up a little.

b. To deal effectively with (a person) by way of punishment, repression, etc.

1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxxiii. Bid them bring up the prisoner—I trow I'll sort him. 1835—in *Sc. and north dial. glossaries* and texts. 1878 A. R. HOPE *My Schoolboy Fr.* 265 'I will sort this Ghost,' said Kennedy.

17. In commercial use: To bring up to the usual stock or quantity.

1880 *Daily News* 15 Nov. 3/5 The orders... are merely to enable them to sort up sizes.

III. 18. *intr.* To suit, fit, or agree; to be in harmony or conformity. Const. *with, † to, or † together.* Now *arch.*

(a) 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 55 That is some Satire keene and criticall. Not sorting with a nuptiall ceremoie. 1599 — *Hen. V.* IV. i. 63 My name is Pistol call'd. *Kings.* It sorts well with your fiercenesse. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. x. 33 Dry Marle sortes with moist Soiles. 1652 BROME *Queenes Exch.* I. i. Wks. 1873 III. 460 Their Petulances sort not with this place. 1699 PEPYS in *Diary & Corr.* (1879) VI. 215 Of which book it would greatly sort with my Collection that I had a copy. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 322 For different styles with different subjects sort. 1780 COWPER *Prager. Error* 446 The text that sorts not with his darling whim, Though plain to others, is obscure to him. 1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 4 The vastness and awfulness of a mere sea-view would ill sort with the other parts of the... prospect. 1858 H. BUSHNELL *Nature & Supernat.* xi. (1864) 333 The miracles sort with the person of Christ and his mission. 1891 R. W. CHURCH *Oxford Movem.* xi. 178 However ill it might sort with the current language of Protestant controversy.

(b) 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 92 Mine emblem sorteth to another sense. 1604 BR. W. BARLOW *Sum Conf. Haulton Cr.* 27 They appeared before his Maiestie, in Turkey gownes, not in their Scholastical habites, sorting to their degrees. 1651 *Sir W. Rawleigh's Ghost* Pref. A careless and pleasurable life, best sorting to our own desires and sensuality. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1720) II. 248 Yet sorting to his Humour, we will not ask thee to give him too diffusive a Brightness.

(c) 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLIV. xxiv. 185 A free citie and a King were... by nature, enemies that possibly could not sort together. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 58 Wee see that our Ecclesiall and Politicall choyces may consent aod sort as well together... as Christians, and Freeholders.

† b. Without const. To be fitting; to accord; to be in place, to exist. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* II. i. 209 The Queene is coming with a puissant Host... War. Why then it sorts, braue Warriors, let's away. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* I. i. 110 *Aene.*... Wherefore not a field? *Tray.* Because not there; this women answer sorts. For womanish it is to be from thence. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* I. i. Some one, he is assur'd, may now or then (If opportunity but sort) preuaile. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 384 Among unequals what societie Can sort, what harmony or true delight?

c. *Sc.* To come to an agreement or settlement; to come to terms (on something).

1685 PEOEN in Walker *Life* (1827) 95 If ye he pleased with the Wares... he and ye will soon sort on the Price. 1814 SCOTT *Waz.* xviii. I cannot tell you precisely how they sorted; but they agreed se right that [etc.].

19. To associate, consort, go in company with others or together. (Cf. 12 b.) Also with *among* and without const. Now *rare* or *dial.*

(a) 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 689 Sometime he runs among a flock of sheep... And sometime sorteth with a herd of deer. 1612 BACON *Ess., Par. & Childr.* (Arb.) 274 The illiberality of Parents... towards their children... makes them sort with meane companie. 1685 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* 37 If I should sort with another kind of Ministers. 1720 DE FOE *Capit. Singleton* xiii. (1840) 228 He went over to Captain Avery, and sorted with his people. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 114 Too careless often as our years proceed, What friends we sort with, or what books we read. 1805-6 CARY *Dante, Inf.* xv. 120 A company, with whom I may not sort, Approaches. 1886 ELLWORTH *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 695, I never don't try vor to sort wi' my betters.

transf. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 193 Nor do Metals only sort and herd with Metals in the Earth.

(b) 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 233 That willingly these little creatures will not sort together vnlesse they were countenmen as it were. *Ibid.* 278 What fowles soeuer haue crooked claws sort not together in flocks. 1672 EACIARO *Hobbs' State Nat.* 40 Men are apt to sort, to herd. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1720) II. 253 Thus adorning... what genteel... Company would suffer him to sort among them? 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 77 He did dislike baith Pape and Deil; (Thir twa thegither sortit weil).

† Sort, v. 2. *Sc. Obs.* [ad. F. *sortir*, of doubtful origin.] *intr.* To sally out; to make a sortie.

1571 BANNATYNE *Jrnl.* (1806) 248 They of Edinburgh cyme furth hors and fute...; and they of Leyth also sorted. 1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas Judith* vi. (1608) 93 The warriors strong, That kept the towne, now sorted forth in throng. 1600 *Hist. Jas. Sext* (Bannatyne Club) 25 They sortit from Hamilton upon the 13 day of Maj to pas toward Dumbarton. *Ibid.* 98 The same was so noiffiet to the people of Edinburgh, that their horsemen sortit.

Sortable, a. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 6 sortable, 9 dial. 80ortable. [a. F. *sortable* (15th cent.), or f. SORT v. 1 + -ABLE.]

† 1. Suitable, appropriate; fit or befitting. *Usu. const.* to (or into). *Obs.*

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 339 To serue him in anye seruice or office... such as he sortible to his degree. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1329 The Moone; which they seeing to be so subject to growing and decreasing... thought... to be sortible unto the mutability of the Diemons kinde. 1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 196 There are generous and ingenious and liberal employments, sortible to the greatest births and educations. 1663 SIR K. DICKY *Priv. Mem.* (1827) 17 Recreations... sortible to their age. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxiv. It's a pity his Excellency is a thought eddort. The like o' yoursell, or my son Hamish, wad be mair sortible in point of years.

2. *north. dial.* Capable of going together.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 110 In the choise of good deales... that they bee sortible, i.e. all of one length, all of one breadth, and all of one thickness. 1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* 180/1 *Sortable*, accordant or companionable.

† 3. Of a cargo: Properly assorted; composed of suitable sorts. *Obs.*

1727 DE FOE *Tour Gt. Brit., Scotl.* 90 The Scots Merchants are at no Loss how to make up sortable Cargoes to send with their Ships to the Plantations. 1727 — *Eng. Tradesm.* viii. (1732) 1. 84 When merchants send adventures to our British colonies, 'tis usual with them to make up to each factor what they call a *sortable cargo*. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxvi. The facilities which Glasgow possessed of making up *sortable* cargoes for that market.

Hence † *Sortably adu.* *Obs.*

1607 in Plomer *Abstr. fr. Wills Eng. Printers* (1903) 42 If... Nicholas Bourne shall... take so manie books... sortible thorough out all my warehouses as they shall arise. 1608 HIERON *Defence* III. 7 Shall not he who is a coheir with Christ at his tahle carry himselfe sortably to the said person of coheir? 1611 CORCORAN, *Sortablement*, sortably; fitly.

† *Sortal, a.* *Obs.*—[f. SORT sb. 2 + -AL.] Of or belonging to a particular sort or kind.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. iii. (1695) 231 That abstract Idea, which the General, or *Sortal* (if I may have leave so to call it from *Sort*, as I do *General* from *Genus*) Name stands for.

† *Sortance.* *Obs.*—[f. SORT v. 1 + -ANCE.] Agreement, correspondence.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* IV. i. 12 Here doth hee wish his Person, with such Powers As might hold sortance with his Qualitie, The which hee could not leuie.

† *Sortant, a.* *rare*—[F., pr. pple. of *sortir* SORT v. 2.] Of an angle: = SALIENT a. 4.

1842 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Sortant Angle*, the same as *Salient Angle*.

Sortation (*spet-i-fən*). [f. SORT v. 1: see -ATION.] The action or process of arranging or sorting; arrangement, classification.

1844 5th *Rep. Dep. Kfr. Rec.* 6 The sortation of them has been begun. 1885 J. W. HYDE *Royal Mail* xi. 164 Thus it

will be seen that the sortation of letters is no mere mechanical process.

Attrib. 1899 J. A. HARVIE-BROWN (*title*), On a Correct Colour Code or Sortation Code in Colours.

Sorte, obs. form of **SHORT**.

Sortebrand, obs. form of **SURTURBRAND**.

Sorted (*sɔːtəd*), *ppl. a.* [*f.* SORT *v.* ¹ Cf. ILL-SORTED *a.*]

1. Picked, chosen, selected.

1547 *Col. Pat. Rolls* 1761. (1861) 154 A convenient number of sorted men for the relief of the Lord Deputy. 1632 Heywood 2nd *Pl. Iron Age* Ded., If you persist in the same opinion, when you shall spare some sorted hours to hear it read. 1839 *Unz Dict.* Arts 812 The pure ore, or at least the very rich portion, called the *sorted wine*. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Vis. Poets* cxv, A company came up the aisle With measured step and sorted smile.

2. Assorted; arranged, classified.

1697 *Dryden Virg. Past. Pref.* (1721) L. 93 A curious Parterre of sorted Flowers. 1722 *De For. Col. Jack* (1840) 167 A sorted cargo of goods. 1784 *Cowper Task* III 634 Grateful mixture of well-matched And sorted hues. 1891 *Daily News* 2 Mar. 2/2 The sorted papers are thrown into different hoppers.

Sortely, obs. form of **SHORTLY**.

Sorter (*sɔːtə*), [*f.* SORT *v.* ¹ + -ER.]

1. One who sorts, arranges, selects, or classifies; *esp.* a wool-sorter. Also *transf.*

1554 *Act 1 Mary* c. 7 § 1 Forcers of Wolles.. and Sorters of Wolles. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 201 The tounge is assidue, of woordes to be sorter. 1758 *JORTIN Life Erasmus* I. 488 It is plain More wrote it not—and.. he says he was a sorter of that book. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. i. (1869) I. 12 The shepherd, the sorter of the wool, the wool-comber, or carder. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* III. 96 The fingers of the sorter acquire by practice an extraordinary degree of sensibility. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 339/2 Wool.. is divided into 'sorts' or qualities by experienced sorters or staplers.

b. *spec.* A letter-sorter.

1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Sorter*, (at the Post Office) that puts or Digests the Letters into Order or Method. 1737 J. CHAMBERLAIN *St. Gt. Brit.* II. *List Offices* (in G.P.O.) 690 Sorters 16, of which 14 have sol. per An. and the two last 401. 1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 3 Others again.. carry the letters for the general delivery to the tables of the sorters. 1895 *Forum* (U.S.) Oct. 196 A sorter at the post-office.. may accidentally sort one letter of his own out of a million.

2. With advs., as *out*.

1599 *Life More* in C. Wordsworth *Eccl. Biog.* (1817) II. 169, I was onlie a sorter out and placer of principall matters in the same (book) contained. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1883) 65/3 Worsted Manufacture.. Sorter out, Spinner.

Hence **Sortership**, the office or position of a letter-sorter.

1886 *Guide Civil Service* 293 Competitive Examination for Female Sorterships in the General Post Office, London.

Sorter, dial. or vulgar *f.* sort *of*: SORT *sb.* 2 *s.* c.

† **Sortfully**, *adv.* Obs.— [*f.* SORT *sb.* 2] In a suitable or appropriate manner.

1606 CHAPMAN *Genl. Usher* Plays 1873 l. 281 Every thing about your house so sortfully dispose That.. One vice assists another.

† **Sortiary**, *Obs. rare.* [*ad. med. L. sortiari-* *us*, -a, *f.* L. *sors*, sort- SORT *sb.* 1]

1. One who practises sortilege.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom*. 333 Numa Pompilius, a Magician or Sortiary not inferior to any. *Ibid.* 342 In France, the magicians, astrologers, sortiaries, sorcerers, wizzards, and witches were so numerous [etc.].

2. = SORTILEGE ¹.

1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 3 No more then it is requisite for one to be over-much seen in geomancie, palmistrie, sortiari, auspice, or aruspice.

|| **Sortie** (*sɔːti*), *sb.* Also 7 sorti. [*f.* *sortie* a going out, etc., *f.* sortir SORT *v.* 2]

† 1. (See quot. 1690.) *Obs.*

1690 ? EVELYN *Mundus Muliebris* 20 *Sorti*, a little Knot of small Ribbon, peeping out between the Pinner and Bonnet. c. 1691 *Songs & Poems Costume* (Percy Soc.) 200 Her shahbaros next I'll show, Her sortie, and patches of black.

2. A dash or sally by a besieged garrison upon an investing force. *Freq.* in phr. *to make a sortie*.

1795 SEWARD *Anecd.* II. 217 If the enemy, thought fit to make any sortie from the town. 1811 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) VII. 285 In case your *sortie* should succeed (which will place the war on its legs again in the best manner). 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* VI. vi. (1864) 386 To repel the sorties, made.. by the militia of the capital. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VIII. § 9 A sortie from Dublin had already broken up Ormond's siege of the capital.

transf. 1827 SCOTT *Frail.* 2 Jan., The rheumatism, exacerbated by my sortie of yesterday, has seized on my knee. 1831 GREVILLE *Memo.* (1875) II. xiii. 119 She was mighty glorious about her sortie upon Lambton. 1859 *Once a Week* I. 455 He made a sortie from the box like a lion rushing into the circus.

b. Without article.

1845 D. COSTELLO *Tour Valley Meuse* 156 Subterraneous passages.. used for sortie and retreat by the garrison of the castle.

c. *attrib.*, as *sortie corvette*, *party*.

1887 *Pall Mall* G. 11 Jan. 2/1, I am not.. aware that Germany.. proposes to employ 'sortie corvettes' in the absence of guns or submarine mines. 1896 MORRISON *Child Jago* IV, The defeated sortie-party from Jago Court.

3. a. A sally-port. b. An outlet (of a river).

1848 LYTON *Harold* XII. vii, Three sorties, whence the defenders might sally. 1879 *19th Cent.* 1121 The Kalamas has its sortie opposite Corfu.

|| **Sortie**, *v.* Also *sorty*-. [*f.* *prec.*] *intr.* To make a sortie; to sally. Hence **Sortieing** *ppl. a.*

1871 *Standard* 27 Jan., Pressing on, the sortieing party advanced up the heights. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Nov. 7/2 Unsuccessful attempts to sortie are supposed to have been made. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 23 May 5/1 To cover the movements of the sortieing force.

Sortilege (*sɔːtɪlɪdʒ*). Also 5 sortylege.

[*a.* OF. *sortilege* (mod. F. *sortilège*, = *It.*, *Sp.*, *Pg.* *sortilegio*), or *ad. med. L. sortilegium*, *f.* L. *sortilegius*: see next.]

1. The practice of casting lots in order to decide something or to forecast the future; divination based on this procedure or performed in some other way; † sorcery, magic, witchcraft.

1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 43 In bat ilond is sortilege and wicchecraft i-vsed. For wommen here sellip schipmen wynde. 1430-40 *Lyng. Bechas* VI. iv. (1554) 142 He delited most.. in sortilege and in sorcery. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* Fij, This cursyd synne of sortylege haboundeth more in wymmen than in men. 1546 BAILE *Eng. Voyages* I. 35 h, He sett up a great scale at Caunterbury.. and taught them.. the art Magyck, Sortilege, Physmome. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* XI. x. (1886) 159 The censuring art of sortilege or lotarie. 1730 BAILEY (fol.), *Sortilege*, a Soothsaying or Divination by Lots; also an Electing by casting of Lots. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* II. 66 They endeavoured by sortilege.. to find as it were a byroad to the secrets of futurity. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VI. (1865) I. 275 Three times, he related, had lots been drawn;.. each time he had owed his life to the chance of sortilege. 1881 STANLEY *Christ. Instit.* v. 87 Signs of what most Christians now would regard as mere remnants of sortilege and sorcery.

2. An act or instance of divining, choosing, or deciding by the drawing or casting of lots.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLV. xxii. 183 As the gods in favour have directed this sortilege, so they will hee present and propitious unto mee. 1795 WYTHE *Decis.* 104 Another lottery, according to which the destiny of every ticket ought to have been decided by a single sortilege. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxvii, A woman infamous for sortileges and for witcheries. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 282 All treasonable assumptions.. commenced in the hopes inspired by auguries, prophecies, or sortileges. 1868 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* V. xi. ix. 253 He is a sortilege, and consults diviners and fortune-tellers.

Sortilege ², *rare.* [*ad. L. sortilegius* diviner, fortune-teller, *f.* *sorti*, *sors* lot + *legere* to choose. Cf. obs. F. *sortilegie*, *It.*, *Sp.*, *Pg.* *sortilegio*.] One who practises divination or sorcery.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* Contents iv b, Ageynst them that hen sortileges of herbes and of wrytynges for to hele men or horses. *Ibid.* Fij h, To the ende that none sette feyth to sortyleges ne to deuyners. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* V. xi. ix. 253 He is a sortilege, and consults diviners and fortune-tellers.

Sortileger, *Now rare.* Also 5 sortyloger, -leger. [*See prec.* and -ER. The form in -leger is based upon the med. L. *sortilogus* for *sortilegius*.]

One who divines, chooses, or settles by drawing lots or otherwise; a diviner, fortune-teller.

c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 54 Fraudars, misdoars, sortylogers. *Ibid.* 97 Sortilegers, and oþer bat are put in he general sentens and cursing þe þe kirk. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* Fij, Ofen God permytteth and suffreth that, the sortylegers and deuynours maken to come. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarchy* I. Comm. 47 We read of three sorts of these Sortilegers or Fortune-tellers. *Ibid.* VII. Comm. 473 Now to speake of those Sortilegers and the effects of their Art. 1864 A. LEIGHTON *Myrt. Leg.* *Edinh.* (1886) 224 All which signs seemed only the opportunity of the devout sortileger, who put her hand upon the Bible.

Sortilegic, *a. rare.* [*f.* SORTILEGE ¹ + -IC.] Dependent upon divination or sortilege.

1895 *17th Ann. Rep. Bureau Amer. Ethnol.* I. 259 The warfare of the Seri is largely sortilegic.

Sortilegious, *a. ? Obs.* [*f.* SORTILEGE ¹ or SORTILEGY.] Of the nature of, relating to or connected with, sortilege.

1693 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* I. 12 Divinations that were merely superstitious, sortilegious, and diuellish. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom*. 29 But were all they of Babylon solely and wholly trained up to this sortilegious trade? a 1717 DAUBREZ *Rer.* (Lancaster, 1739) 46 Horace.. makes their [*sc.* frogs] Blood an Ingredient in sortilegious Charms.

Sortilegist, *rare*— [*f.* SORTILEGE ¹ + -IST.] One who arranges the drawing of lots.

1865 *Reader* 25 Nov. 598/1 This college sortilegist pretended to be much annoyed at the result he had taken such pains to procure.

|| **Sortilegium**, *rare.* = SORTILEGE ².

1838 BAILEY *Age* 65 Suppose we try a sortilegium, eh?

Sortilege (*sɔːtɪlɪdʒ*, *sɔːtɪlɪdʒi*). Also 4-5 sortylege, -legie (-logie), 6 sortilegie, 7 -ligie. [*ad. med. L. sortilegi-* *um*: see SORTILEGE ¹.]

1. Divination by the casting or drawing of lots or otherwise; = SORTILEGE ¹.

1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 41 Of gyled was this brood.. For Merlyns prophecie, And ofter for sortilege [*sc.* sortilegie]. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* XIII. xix. (1886) 278 The Aegyptians joggling witchcraft or Sortilege. 1680 C. NESSE *Ch. Hist.* 269 He had by his sortilege, or rather sorcery, found out his lucky day. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Mod. Superst.* Wks. 1853 III. 307 That mode of sortilege which is conducted by throwing open privileged books at random. 1883 J. PAYN *Thicker than Water* xxviii, Miss Blithers the elder, who believed in sortilege, presented her with a tract, drawn at random from a whole sheaf of them.

2. An act or instance of this; = SORTILEGE ².

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 18. 39 Even in sorti-

leges and matters of greatest uncertainty, there is a settled and preordered course of effects. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 28 When that venerable Quack sold his Brethrens lives (by a Sortilgie) to save his own.

Sorting (*sɔːtɪŋ*), *vb. sb.* Also 4-5 sortyng, 5 *sc.* -en, 6 soorting. [*f.* SORT *v.* ¹ + -ING ¹.]

1. The action of the vb., in various senses; arrangement, classification.

c. 1358 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 561 Will'o Randman pro pylving et sortyng lane. 1485 *Act 1 Hen. VII.* c. 10 § 7 The same Wolle should be.. clene wounde, withoute any sortyng, barbyng or clakkyng. 1494 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Scot. I. 248 Giffyne for sorten of the tymmyr in the 3ard, iij s. iij d. 1554 *Act 1 Mary* c. 7 § 1 The.. principall grounde of Clothmaking ys the true sortyng of Wolles. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iv, It is the sorting, and the dividing.. and the decocting, that makes the fumigation. 1625 MARKHAM *Souldier's Accid.* 1 For the Sorting of Armes, it is a good proportion to have a Companie equally compounded of Armed men and Shot. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. iii. (1695) 230 The Essences of the sorts of Things, and consequently the sorting of Things, is the Workmanship of the Understanding. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 10 p. 6 The sorting of a Suit of Ribbons. 1765 *Phil. Trans.* LV. 205 In sorting, the skain to be examined is put upon the hook. 1856 DE QUINCEY in 'H. A. Page' *Life* (1877) II. xvii. 51 The separation and sorting of such innumerable papers. 1892 *Athenæum* 23 Apr. 530/1 We have.. a little too much mere sorting of the varied intellectual material.

2. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this.

1611 CORNAC, *Assortissement*,.. a sorting, or suiting of things together. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. 38, I divide my fruit into three several sorts.. from these three sortings I have.. six several kinds of cyder. 1839 *Unz Dict.* Arts 812 The substances.. undergo another sorting, with greater or less care. 1871 CARLYLE in Mrs. C.'s *Lett.* (1883) II. 362 He did for me all manner of.. summaries, copyings, sortings.

b. *Sc.* An assortment, supply, stock.

a 1779 D. GRAHAM *Lepher the Taylor* 1. Writ. 1883 II. 116 Poor Sandy went home with a skifful of terror, and a sorting of sore houns.

3. With advs., as *out*, *up*.

1890 W. J. GORNON *Foundry* 76 Then came a sorting out of the juniors from the seniors. 1890 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 6/4 The higher prices.. have caused a little more sorting up.

4. *Attrib.*, as *sorting-action*; *sorting-boom*, † *-cloth*, † *-kersey*, † *-machine* (see *quots.*).

Also, in recent use, with advs., as *sorting-out influence*, *sorting-up business*, *order*, *trade*, etc.

1897 *Geogr. Trnl.* IX. 278 One of the most remarkable phenomena attending the distribution of earthy materials by wind (or water) is the 'sorting action' exercised by the fluid. 1897 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 8 Dec. 362 There is a system of 'sorting booms' by which the logs, each bearing a distinguishing mark, are distributed to their several ownerships. 1899 *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 714 Woollen cloths.. called vessels, † *park* cloths, or 'sorting cloths' made in Somersetshire. 1874 *JEAKE Arith.* (1695) 68 One Sack of Wool.. is accounted to make 4. Standard Clothes of clean Wool called sorting Clothes. 1847 *HALLIW.* *Sorting-cloths*, a kind of short cloths, with a blue selvage on both sides of the lists, made in the Eastern counties. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Sorting-Kerseys*, a sort of Cloth so call'd. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2246/2 'Sorting-machine'.. for gaging leather strips as they are cut from the hide to certain regulated sizes.

b. In the sense 'in, at, or on which sorting is done', as *sorting-board*, *house*, *office*, *siding*, etc.

1766 *ENTICK London* IV. 191 In which is one of the sorting houses, under the compitrolment of the general penny-post. 1851 J. MILNE *Autobiog.* iv. 109 Aberdeen has become what is termed a sorting office. 1885 BOWMAN *Struct. Wool Fibre* 358 Sorting-board, the table on which wool is sorted. 1899 *Daily News* 4 Mar. 3/2 At Woodford there are extensive sorting sidings.

Sorting, *ppl. a.* [*f.* SORT *v.* ¹ + -ING ².]

1. That corresponds, agrees, or suits (with others of the same class or kind).

1535 *Wardar. Kath. Arragon* 24 in *Camden Misc.* III, Item, fyve peces of hangings of tapistrey sorting. 1547 *Harl. MS.* 1419 A. ff. 38 Nynne peces sorting.. every of them lyned with Canvas.

2. That sorts, arranges, or classifies.

1912 *Civil Service Year Bk.* 61 The.. pay of a Sorting Clerk and Telegraphist.

† **Sortise**, *v. Obs.*— [*f.* OF. *sortiss*-, lengthened stem of *sortir* SORT *v.* 1] *trans.* To acquire, obtain.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* IV. ii, But when he is ones meuyd fro his propre place, than he sortiseth the nature of the comyn peple, and thus by good right he haih in hym self the nature of al.

Sortition (*sɔːtɪʃən*). [*ad. L. sortitio*, *f.* *sortiri* to cast or draw lots.]

1. The casting or drawing of lots; selection, choice, or determination by lot.

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 120 For so doth Tully define Sortition, that it is nothing else but hap-hazard. 1608 — *Serm.* 24 Mar. 21 Some reigne by vsurpation, some by acquisition, some by sortition or augurie. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xvi. 5 The old way of sortition was by staves or rods. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 74 No mode of election operating in the spirit of sortition or rotation. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xlv. V. 373 The principle of sortition or choice by lot was never applied.. to all offices at Athens. 1886 Q. *Rev.* July 12 In a certain Arcadian state sortition superseded election.

2. With *a* and *pl.* An act or instance of determining by lot.

1634 BR. HALL *Contempl.* N. T. IV. 273 The souldiers have.. cast lots upon thy seamless coat (those poore spoiles cannot so much enrich them, as glorifie thee; whose Scriptures are fulfilled by their barbarous sortitions). 1634 in 4th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 127 Whether the aduocoms of benefices.. be not passed by balls or sortitions to private residents. 1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* I.

275 The scourging, the crowning with thorns, and the sortition of the garments. 1887 MISS BETHAN-EDWARDS *Next of Kin Wanted* I. xiv. 190 The transfer of the property, by a distribution, sortition, or otherwise.

† 3. An allotted share or portion. *Obs.*

1671 [R. MACWARD] *True Nonconformity* 90 The Lords People... whether termed lots, in order to their respective Pastors, whose sortitions, and divisions they are, or as being Gods heritage.

Sortli, obs. form of **SHORTLY** *adv.*

† **Sortly**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. SORT sb.² + -LY I.]

1. Of articles: That correspond or form a set.

1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 474, iii. platers, parcell of ix. platers not sortly. *Ibid.*, v. platers, not sortly.

2. Appropriate; suitable.

1570 *Wit & Science* (1848) 46 Whereby I trust by my good Endevo To that good Ladye, so sweete and so sortlye, A maryage betwene them ye shall see shortlye.

† **Sortly**, *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. SORT sb.² + -LY 2.]

So as to agree or correspond; correspondingly, equally.

1555 ABP. PARKER *Ps. cxix. Pref.*, Here letters all so sortly bound do shew in mysterie Eternall health may sure be found in scripture totally. 1566 — *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 278 They be counted sortly learned with the best of them.

† **Sortment**, *Obs.* [f. SORT v.¹ + -MENT. Cf. *It. sortimento.*]

1. The action or process of sorting, separating, or arranging; sortation, classification.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 69 The due sortement and matching of these weapons to offend, and defend. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* v. iii. 170 The iust number of the Army, together with the true sortment and division of euery weapon. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 233 When it comes to grass they make a sortment of the larger stones from the smaller.

2. A collection of assorted goods or articles; a sorted set or lot; an assortment.

1621 in FOSTER *Eng. Factories Ind.* (1906) I. 326 To write the hymarke of the sortement of euery chest. 1657 in THURLOE'S *St. Papers* (1742) VI. 56 In March we expected most of our chiefe merchants to come out for their easter sortment, against which tyme I desired you would be pleased to give orders at Freshford. 1719 W. WOOD *Surrey Trade* 246 Manufacturing and making up proper Sortments of Goods. 1766 T. BROOKS *Coins E. Indies* 67 The finest Hysons, and all other Sortments of the Green-Teas.

b. *transf.* A set or number of persons.

1710 MILBOURNE *Meas. Resist.* 4 When a sortment of priests, as he with a peculiar elegance, expresses it, endeavour to bully us into slavery. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 39 A hundred and fifty visits, and through such a surment too, as your mercers say.

c. A kind or class of things.

1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 8 The Lightness of this Sortment of Matter. 1720 — in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 96 Thus for all cutaneous Foulnesses, the Cinnabar, the Ethiops, and all of that Sortment are in readiness.

Sorty (sɔr'ti), *a. colloq.* [f. SORT sb.² + -Y. Cf. *WFr.* *soartich* of a good sort.]

1. Of one kind or sort; similar, alike.

1885 *Field* 12 Dec. 845/1 Mr. W. Wheeler's cup pigs were .not quite sorty as to hair, but otherwise a good lot.

2. Consisting of various sorts; mixed.

1899 *Daily News* 3 July 9/7 Phipps, usually driving blacks, has got together a very 'sorty' team composed of a skewbald, a chestnut, and bays. a 1904 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., The water is very sorty this morning—it is much colder at the bottom than on the top.

|| **Sorus** ¹ (sɔr'us). Pl. *sori* (sɔr'et). [mod.L., ad. Gr. *σωρός* heap.]

1. *Bot.* A cluster of capsules or spore-cases on the under surface of fern-leaves.

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* i. iii. 196 In a third tribe the sori occupy the whole of the under surface of the frond. 1857 T. MOORE *Handbk. Brit. Ferns* (ed. 3) 8 The part of the vein on which the sorus is seated. 1876 HARLEY *Royle's Mat. Med.* 360 Sori elliptical, imbedded in the substance of the thallus, concave on one side.

2. A similar formation in algae, lichens, or fungi. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 266/2 The term sorus is sometimes applied to mere collections of spores or granules, as seen in many Algae, of which *Delesseria alata* and *D. sinuosa* are examples. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 38 The pustules, or sori, break through the cuticle in a similar manner.

† **Sorus** ², obs. variant of **SORA**.

1775 A. BURNABY *Trav.* 25 They went out into an adjoining marsh to catch soruses... The sorus is not known to be in Virginia, except for about six weeks from the latter end of September.

|| **Sory**, *sb. Obs.* [L. *sōry*, ad. Gr. *σωρ*. Cf. *Sp.* and *It. sori*.] A kind of mineral ore yielding vitriol; one or other kind of vitriol.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 510 As for Sory, that which is brought out of Ægypt is counted best, and farre better than the Cyprian, Spanish, or African. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* xiii. 27 Many efficacious Poysons also are drawn from Minerals, .as Quick-silver, red Lead, Parget, Vitriol, Sory, Sandarach [etc.]. 1728 BAILEY, *Sory*, a kind of Mineral, a sort of Vitriol made of Chalcitis or Cadmia. 1828-32 in WEBSTER. Hence in later Dicts.]

† **Sory**, *a. Obs. rare.* Also **SORY**, **SOWRY**. [f. *SORE* sb.³ + -Y, or ad. ON. *saurigr* (MSw. *sōrgh*).] Filthy, dirty.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 465/1 Soory, or defowld yn sowr or fylthe... *canosus, cunctentus.* *Ibid.* 466/2 Sowry, or defowld ynd the fylthe.

† **Soryful**, obs. var. **SORROWFUL** *a.*

Prob. due to confusion with *sory* **SORRY** *a.* c 1550 H. LLOYD *Treas. Health* c ij, Soryful syghes in sharpe agewes be to be fearyd. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's*

Hist. Scot. (S.T.S.) II. 239 Qublike maid the king sa soryfull... that [etc.]

Soryp, obs. form of **SYRUP**.

Sose, obs. form of **SOSS** *sb.*

† **Sosh**, *Obs.* [Imitative. Cf. *SoSS sb.*]

A dull, heavy sound; a thud; = *SoSS sb.*

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Bergerac's Com. Hist.* 8, I fell with a sosh in the Valley below.

Soskin, variant of **SUSKIN**.

So so, **so-so** (sɔu'so), *adv.* and *a. (sb.)*. Also

6 so so so, so so, 6-9 so, so, 9 *Sr. saesae*. [So *adv.* Cf. *G. so so*, *Du. zoo zoo*, *WFr.* *sa sa*, in similar use.]

For *so so*, as a mere exclamation, see *So adv.* 5 c.

A. adv. In an indifferent, mediocre, or passable manner or degree; indifferently, not quite satisfactorily: *a.* With verbs.

1530 PALSGR. 842/1 So so, tellement quellement. 1548 UDALL etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* vi. 73 b, This thyng, the pharisees could so so awaie withall, because it was a thyng... of the common vusage. 1553 *Respublica* 647 My ladie, howe doe you? *Resp.* Even so so, people. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus*, *Ann.* xii. x. (1622) 171 His wife... endured the first flight so so, for feare of the enemy and loue of hir husband. 1675 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) II. 318 Vellerius Bathurst e Coll. Trin. [spoke] well, Philippus Clarke e Coll. Magd. so so.

1872 *Routledge's En. Boy's Ann.* 579/1 'And you have succeeded fairly?' 'So-so,' he answered. 1877 H. JAMES *Amerieau* vii. 120 'And are you enjoying it?' 'Ob, so-so,' he answered.

b. With *pa. pples.*, *ppl. adjs.*, and *adjs.*

1532 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VII. 396 The said old Abbot of Ferfa, reconcyld soo soo to the Pope, hath ben of late at Rome. 1548 UDALL etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* v. 65 See- yng the place to be so so commodious for one to preach the gospell in. 1600 SHAKS. *A. P. L.* v. 1. 29 *Clot.* Art rich? *Will.* Faith sir, so so. 1828 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 30 Jan, Am I satisfied with my exertions? So so. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Market Harb.* 41 'I suppose you are very well mounted yourself?' 'So-so,' was the reply.

c. With *but*.

1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen.* 276 Seeing the Canaanites maintained their life but so so. 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 151 To see the stend dully paid... which yet was but so so performed by him. 1720 C. SHADWELL *Sham Prince* v. i. And so we stich up one another, and do but so so at the best. 1762 *Crazy Tales* 110 They pass their summers but so so, Drinking as long as they are able. 1820 HOGG *Bridal of Polmood* xvi, The king asked... bow he had passed the night—he thanked his majesty, and said he had been but so so.

B. adj. Indifferent, mediocre, of middling quality; neither very good nor very bad, but usu. inclining towards bad. *Freq. with but.*

1. Of things: *a.* In predicative use.

(a) 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 313 b, The maister of the feaste had sette upon the table wether that was but easie and so so. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 120 If our fortune bee but so so, indifferent (I meane). 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* (1871) 63 Your white or Clarret is but so so; he cares not greatly for it. 1862 D'URFV *Butler's Ghost* 135 Doubting their luck would be but so so, And that it would disgrace them all [etc.]. 1827 DE QUINCEY *Murder* Wks. 1854 IV. 9 It is no disparagement to say, that his performance was but so so.

(b) 1591 SPARRY tr. *Cattar's Geomancie* 128 It is so-so for the ayre, for it will raine often times. 1611 CORGR., *Bellarre*... fairish, reasonably faire, passable, so so. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 260 These Elements to Books Com- posure go, Some good, some bad, and some So, So. 1712 SWIFT *Jrnl.* to Stella 18 Nov., I dined there t'other day, and our meat and drink was very so so. 1771 GOLDSM. *Haunch of Venison* 9 As in some Irish houses, where things are so so, One gammon of bacon hangs up for a show. 1820 BYRON *Blues* ii. 77 The taste of the actors at best is so so. 1862 THACKERAY *Philip* xvi, Her pianoforte playing is very so-so indeed. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. v. 90 My wish is great, my power is only so-so.

b Used attributively.

1767 *Woman of Fashion* II. 48 You will, I fear, make but a so so Figure, as that domestic Animal, a Husband. 1788 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Peter's Pension* Wks. 1812 II. 18 Your man-traps... have had but so-so luck. 1837 BARIHAM *Eng. Leg. Ser.* i. *Grey Dolphin*. After leading but a so-so life. 1862 BURGON *Letters from Rome* 260 Acres of so-so statues, and nameless busts. 1899 A. WERNER *Capt. Locusts* 279 Having got together some very so-so writing materials. *Comb.* 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xviii, Very so-so looking strawberries.

2. Of persons: *a.* In respect of ability, character, position, appearance, etc.

1608 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1841) II. 224 They that have not greatly gone astray, are but even so so. 1663 KILLIGREW *Arson's Wedding* i. ii. Ay marry, .this is a husband, .and none of your so-so husbands. 1675 CORRON *Burlesque upon B.* 110 They pretty passable are though (Thank Jove) the Children are so so. 1755 MNE. D'ARLAY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 57 Mrs. Harris— a so-so sort of woman. 1823 BYRON *Juan* xii. lxxxii, I've seen... a so-so matron boldly fight Her way back to the world. 1864 *Realm* 22 June 2 No one can deny that among the clergy there is more than a fair percentage of very so-so people.

b. In respect of health or physical condition.

a 1592 GREENE *Yas. IV.* Wks. (Rtdg.) 194 Our king is well, our queen so-so. 1662 J. WILSON *Cheats* I v, *St. D.* I am afraid you are not well Sir. *Se.* Yes—I am so. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 349 How'er it is, I scarcely know, I find myself but just so so. 1800 W. B. RHODES *Bomb. Fur.* I. (1830) 7 We are but middling—that is but so so. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xvii, 'Hoping you find yourself well, Sir?' 'So-so,' Mrs. Mann, replied the beadle. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* ii. v, 'How 's he?' 'So, so; rather done, I think, since his last fall.'

c. In respect of soberness.

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II. iv. ¶ 4. We drank hard, and re- turned... in a pretty pickle, that is to say, so-so in the upper story. 1818 KEATS *Lett.* Wks. 1889 III. 158 Rice may begin to grow, for he got a little so-so at a party of his, and was none the worse for it the next morning.

3. Marked by the excessive use of 'so' in writings or speech.

a 1800 PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* (1814) 217 Our Cockney, however, may be supported in this his so-so language by respectable Historians.

Hence **SO-SO** *a.* (*nonce-use*.)

1768 MNE. D'ARLAY *Early Diary* (1889) I. 21 We had a large party to the Assembly on Monday, which was so-so.

So-soish, *a.* Also **so-so-ish**. [f. *So-so*.] Some- what so-so; rather indifferent.

1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 475 An imitation of... an old Scotch ballad—very so-so-ish. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 4 Sept. 158/2 The jumping was only so-so-ish. 1888 FARJEN *Miser Farbrother* xiii, I like him, just a little, in a so-soish way.

Hence **So-soishly** *adv.*

1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnrl.* V. 236/2 Many... views being uninteresting in subject... and but very so-soishly engraved.

† **Sospire**, *Obs.* [prob. ad. *It. sospiro*: see *SUSPIRE sb.*] A sigh.

1575 LANEHAM *Lett.* (1871) 60 With my spanish sospires, my french heighes.

† **Sospital**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *sospitalis*, f. *sospit-*, *sospes* safe, unhurt.] (See quot.) Also † **Sospitation** (cf. next).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Sospital*,... that is cause of health; medicinale, wholsom, safe, free from danger. 1658 PHIL- URS, *Sospitation*, a keeping safe, and in health, a pre- serving from danger.

† **Sospitator**, *Obs.* [a. L. *sospitator*, f. *sospitare* to save: see prec.] A saviour, deliverer.

1643 TRAPP *Common. Gen.* xl. 20 In honour of God, our Sospitator, for h: mercy in our creation.

Soss, *sb.* Now *dial.* Also 5 sos, soos, 6 sose, 6-7 soosse. [? Imitative of the sound of lapping.]

1. † *a.* (See quot.) *Obs. rare.*

In many English dialects *sos* is used as a call to dogs and pigs at feeding-time.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 465 Sos, howndysmete, .cantabrum. 1530 PALSGR. 273/1 Sosse or a rewarder for houndes, whan they have taken their game, *houee*.

b. *Sc.* and *dial.* A sloppy mcss or mixture; a dish of food having this character.

1691 RAY *N. Co. Words* (ed. 2) 66 A Soss, a mucky Puddlc. a 1728 KENNETT *MSS.* (Hilli.), Of any one that mixes several sosses, or makes any place wet and dirty, we say in Kent, he makes a soss. 1802 SIBBALD *Chron. S. P.* IV. Gloss., *Soss*, a large dish of flummary. 1842 J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 128 Tea sosses ought not to be en- dured in the manse kitchen: porridge is infinitely pre- ferable. 1847 CHAMBERS *Tradit. Edinb.* 164 Lucky could furnish forth a soss—that is stew. 1886 S. IV. *Linc. Gloss.* 137 You mak such sosses, for all the world like pigs.

2. A sloven, slut, or slattern.

1611 CORGR., *Halebrda*,... a luske, a slouch; a sosse. 1901 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., A bonny soss o' a wife Nancy Taylor 'ud mak'!

Soss (*sps*), *sb.* Chiefly *dial.* [Imitative: cf. *SOSS v.* and *SOSH*.]

1. The sound made by a heavy, soft body falling upon or otherwise coming in contact with a sur- face; a heavy, awkward fall. Chiefly in the phr. *with a soss*.

1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* iii. iii, And wi' a soss aboon the claihs, ilk ane their gifts down flang. 1796 W. H. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (ed. 2) II. 346 'To fall with a soss', to fall plumb. 1802 SIBBALD *Chron. S. P.* IV. Gloss., *Soss*, noise made by the fall of something heavy and soft. 1825- in northern glossaries, etc. 1901 A. TROTTER *Earl Galloway* 56. 59/2 Sandy came and sat down with a 'soss' on a chest by her bedside.

2. The sound made by impact upon water.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 5 May 4/1 The soss, soss of her bows as she 'punches' the waves asunder.

Soss, variant of **SASSE** *Obs.*

Soss, *v.* Now *north. dial.* and *Sc.* [f. *Soss sb.*]

1. *trans.* To make foul or dirty.

1557 TUSSER *100 Points* *Husb.* lxxii, Their milke slapt in corners, their creame all to soss. 1573 — *Husb.* (1876) 106 Her milke pan and creame pot, so slabbared and soss!

b. ? To drench, soak.

1871 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Brennus* ix, The cause why so God Neptune did me tosse: Why boyling Seas with surges so me sosse.

2. *intr.* To splash in mud or dirt.

Also *Sc.*, to make or use sloppy food or other messes. 1575 GAMM. *Gurton* i. iv. 26 Cham faime a-brode to dyg and delue, in water, myre and claye, Sossing and possing in the durte. 1876 C. C. ROBINSON *Mid-Yks Gloss.* 131/2 *Soss*, to... tread heavily—implying a 'forceful yielding to pressure, as when... the feet plash through it [*sc. mud*].

3. *trans.* To lap or lick up. Also with *up*.

1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Eunuch* v. iv, They will slabber & sosse up browne bread in pottage. 1703 THOERSS *Lett. to Ray, Soss*, v., [a word] proper to dogs. 1781- in northern dial. glossaries. 1892 M. C. F. MORRIS *Yorksh. Folk-Land* 375 'I dog's sossin all t' cat mill.

11ncoc *So'ssing vbl. sb.*

1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxxii, A wheen cork-headed, barmy-brained gowks! that wunna let pur folk sae muckle as die in quiet, wi' their sossings and their soopings.

Soss, *v.* Now *dial.* and *Sc.* [cf. *Soss sb.*]

† 1. *trans.* To put up so as to rest softly. *Obs.*

1711 SWIFT *Jrnl.* to Stella 10 March, I went to-day into the City, but in a coach, and sossed up my leg on the seat.

†2. *intr.* To move gently; to lounge lazily. *Obs.* 1711 SWIFT *Frail*, to Stella 7 June, Yes, yes, I remember Berested's bridge; the coach comes up and down as one goes that way. 1723—Stella at Wood Park Misc. 1735 V. 209 Poor Stella must pack off to Town. From whole-some Exercise and Air, To sossing in an easy Chair.

3. To fall with a thud or heavy impact. Also *spec. in Mining.*

1789 DAVIDSON *Seasons* 100 Providence oft gets into one scale, To keep the proper poise, when casu' bliss, Into the other, sosses, overpond'rous. 1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.* To soss, to fall down as a dead weight, to come to the ground as it were all in a piece. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-m.* 230 Soss, to sink into the floor under great pressure from overlying strata. 1898 C. HYNE *Capit. Kettle* 294 Looks like as if they were going to soss down slap on top of us.

b. To sit down heavily.

c 1790 A. Wilson in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 100 We'll hutch aw' . . . And soss down on yon sinnystane. 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-Bk.* 399 'Er sossed down t' the cheer all at wunst.

4. *trans.* To cast or throw heavily.

1855—in dialect glossaries, etc.

Soss, *adv.* Now *dial.* [Cf. *Soss sb.* and *v.* 2] With a heavy fall or dull thud.

1760 STERNER *Tr. Shandy* III. xxiv, Mrs. Bridget . . . fell backwards soss against the bridge. 1862—in northern glossaries.

Soss-, the stem of *Soss sb.* used attributively in a few combs., with the sense 'fat, dirty, slatternly, etc.', as †*soss-bangle*, †*belly* (see *quots.*). 1554 BALE *Declar. Bonner's Articles* xxix. 113 b, What is thy idolatrous mas and lowsye Latine service, thou sossely swolbol, but the very draf of Antichriste. 1691 RAY *S. & E. Co. Words* 115 A *Soss-bangle*, a sluttish, slatternly, lazy Wench: a Rustic word, only used by the vulgar. [Hence *soss-brangle* in Grose (1788).]

Sossage, -ige: see SAUSAGE.

Sosse, -le, *dial.*: see SOZZLE *v.*

Sossle, *v. rare*. [f. *Soss sb.* 1] *intr.* To go about in an aimless idle manner.

1837 Miss SEDGWICK *Live & Let Live* iii. 31 Your children, get such shocking habits sossing about, and doing nothing, and living all in a clutter.

Sos.eine, *Sostenause*, *obs. ff.* SUSTAIN *v.*, SUSTENANCE.

|| **Sostenente**. Also *sostenente*. [It., pres. pple. of *sostenere* SUSTAIN *v.*] A device or contrivance attached to a pianoforte for the purpose of producing sustained notes like an organ. Also *attrib.*

1840 Penny *Cycl.* XVIII. 142/2 Mr. Mott's *sostenente* was an application of a cylinder and silk loops to an upright piano-forte. The . . . tones came forth somewhat like the tones of the seraphine. 1881 *Morning Post* 2 June, Messrs. Brinsmead have patented . . . the *sostenente* sounding board, capable of sustaining sound for 60 seconds. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 761 *note*, Mott, attracted much attention by a piano with *sostenente* effect. . . in 1817. *Ibid.*, But a *sostenente* piano. . . is no longer a true piano.

|| **Sostenuto** (*spstēnū'to*), *a.* and *sb.* Abbrev. *sost.* Also *sustituto*. [It., pa. pple. of *sostenere* SUSTAIN *v.*]

A. *adj.* 1. Of music: To be sung or played in a sustained manner. (Cf. *quot.* 1801.)

1724 *Short Explan. For Wds. in Mus. Ekt.* 1801 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.*, *Sostenuto*, a word implying that the notes of the movement, or passage against which it is placed, are to be sustained or held on to the extremity of their lengths. 1875 in STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*.

2. Marked or characterized by being sustained or held on.

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 220/2 A kind of *Sostenuto* or how effect. 1887 Miss R. H. BUSK *Folk-songs Italy* 20 There is probably a *sostenuto* note in its air.

B. *sb.* A sustained sound or note. *rare*—1.

1757 FOOTE *Author Epil.*, Wks. 1799 I. 129 Divine Mingo! what a swell has she! O! such a sustituto upon B!

Soster (*hode*, *obs.* variants of *SISTER* (*HOOD*).

So-styled, *phl. a.* [So *adv.* 6 a.] Styled or designated by this term or name, but not properly entitled to or correctly described by it; so-called, so-termed.

1844 *tr. M. T. Asmar's Mem. Babylonian Princ.* II. 92 The so-styled civilized daughters of Europe. 1852 THACHERAY *Esmond* II. x, The (so-styled) legitimate representatives of the Viscount Castlewood. 1888 CHILDE *Eng. & Sc. Ballads* III. 104/1 *note*, The so-styled Robber Songs of the Russians.

Sot (*spt*), *sb.* 1 and *a.* Forms: 1—*sot*, 1—2, 6—7 *sott*, 2—7 *sotte*, 3, 5 *sote*, 6 *sotte*. [a. OF. *sot* masc., *sote* fem. (mod. F. *sot*, *sotte*), of unknown origin; the mod. L. *sollus* is recorded from c 800. Hence also MDu. *sot* (*sod*), *sot* (*zod*; Du. *zol*), MLG. and LG. *sot*, *solt*, MHG. *sot*.]

A. *sb.* †1. A foolish or stupid person; a fool, blockhead, dolt. *Obs.*

c 1000 *ELFRIC Saints' Lives* xiii. 132 Ne bið se na wita þe unwillice leofað, ac bið open sot (*for. sot*). c 1055 *Eyrh-feth's Handboe in Anglia* VIII. 33 Seðe his agene sprace awyrt he wycð barbarismas. Swylce he cweð þu sot, þu he sceolde cweðan þu sot. c 1175 *Laub. Hom.* 29 þu inguleres and þa oðre sot. . . he chid þu wyb none sote. c 1300 *Curior M.* 237 Pan said abram, þat was na sot, for meit til his neuu luf. 1377 *LANGT. P. Pl.* B. x. 8 She . . . badde hym be styll, With suchle wise wordes to wixen any sottes. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secreta*, *Priv. Priv.* 157 Who-so nothyngne thynkyth of thyngis y-passet. a sote and a fole

he shall be callid. a 1500 *Flower & Leaf* 101 (Skeat), So sodainly, that, as it were a sot, I stood astoned. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folsys* (1570) 85 Into the Church then comes another sotte. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Dial. Wit & Folly* (Percy Soc.) 14 No more dysernyng the sotte, at yerethrescore, 'Then th' ynosent home within yerethres before. 1602 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Mirum in Modum* Wks. (Grosart) I. 25/2 Why hath a wise man, to his Sonne a Sotte? 1641 MURTON *Animadu.* Wks. 1851 III. 235 'he one is ever . . . a sot, an idiot for any use that mankind can make of him. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 492 71 The Men are such unthinking Sots, that they do not prefer her who restrains all her Passions and Affections [etc.]. c 1745 FIELDING *Lucy in Town* Wks. 1784 III. 438 That I should be such a sot as to suffer you!

Prov. a 1250 *Prov. Alfred* 421 Sottes holt is sone i-scohte. c 1300 *Prov. Henry* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 111 Sottes holt is sone shote.

Comb. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* xx. xxx. 833 Their . . . apparelling him [i.e. Christ] with sot-like habites, crowning him with thorne, striking him on the head, with reedes, . . . was nothing but a continue insultation.

2. One who dells or stupefies himself with drinking; one who commonly or habitually drinks to excess; a soaker.

1592 NASUR *Pierce Penilesse* Wks. (Grosart) II. 43 The Dames are bursten-bellied sots, that are to be confuted with nothing but Tankards or quart pots. 1616 R. C. TIMES *Whistle* (1871) 63, I graunt you then a drunken sot may goe For one that is innocuous. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 3 He that . . . drinketh not all his Wine before the Salt is taken away, and only for Digestion: Such a one is a Drunkard, a Sot, &c. 1693 PHOEAUX *Lett.* (1875) 160 We are here at a miserable passe with this horrid sot we have got for our Dean. He cannot sleep at night till dosed with drink. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 127 One, who abuses himself in this way, is often call'd a sot, but never a debauchee. 1750 BERKELEY *Patriotism* 10 to Wks. 1871 III. 455 A sot, a beast, hembummed and stupefied by excess. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vi, They form a happy compound of sot, game-keeper, bully, horse-jockey, and fool. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 34 Even the pleasure-hunters and sots of England are of a tougher texture. 1870 THORNBURY *Tour rd. Eng.* II. xxii. 112 A poor, clever, worn-out sot.

3. *attrib.*, or in genitive combs., as †*sot-bay*, *sot's-hof*, -hole, a resort of drinkers; †*sot's cap*, a variety of sea-shell; †*sot-weed*, tobacco.

(a) 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 711/1 A very cold convent of my goffe, that he found and tooke vp at sottes hofte. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss. (1708) 87 His Cruise is over, and he comes to an Anchor in Sot-Bay. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 208 II would not have cost me above four-pence half-penny to have spent my evening at Sots Hole. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* 21 Dec. II. 1. 1626 Some 'good fellow', who is good no where but in 'sot's-hole'.

(b) 1702 T. BROWN, *etc. Lett. fr. Dead* II. Wks. 1709 II. 81 We had every one ram'd a full charge of Sot-weed into our infernal Guns. 1747 *Scheme Equip. Men of War* 35 To add a small Composition of high-flavoured Sot-Weed. 1785 in GROSSE *Dict. Vulgar* T.

(c) 1713 PETER *Aquad. Anim. Amboinæ* Tab. 16/2 *Pedunculatus rostratus*, . . . Sots-cap.

† B. *adj.* Foolish, stupid. *Obs.*

c 1050 *Suppl. Alfric's Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcker 171/32 *Hebes*, *dwæss*, *ucl* sot. c 1100 *Voc. in* *Ibid.* 316/7 *Stultus*, *stunt*. *Sollite*, sot. c 1200 *Vices & Virtutes* 67 '3if zeure ani; he seid, is healden for wis on eare worlde; becume sot, and swa he mai biowen'. c 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 107 Luude heo nane lihte plohen ne nane sotte songes. c 1250 *Orison our Lady* 3 in O. E. *Miss.*, And alle mine sot dede Ich hidde hire to me bi-so. 1648 HEXHAM II, *De Alder-sottis*, the Most foolish, or the Sottiest.

† **Sot**, *sb.* 2 *Obs.*—1 [ad. Sp. *azote*.] A scourge. 1588 PARKER *tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* 261 They began to whippe them vpon the calves of their legges with a sot made of canes.

Sot (*spt*), *v.* Also 5–6 *sott*, 6 *sotte*. [f. *Sot sb.* 1 (cf. MDu. *sollen*, *zotten* to be foolish), or aphetic for *Assot v.*]

1. *trans.* †a. To render foolish or doltish; to stupefy, to besot. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 4364 Ne foloze we na ficesyens ne philosphour sedis, As sopphistis & slik thing to sot with þe pepill. 1554 PHILIP *Exami. & Wit.* (Parker Soc.) 322 The cup of the Whore of Babylon, wherewith she hath sotted and made drunk the most part of Christendom. 1591 GOLING *Catwin on Ps.* v. 11 He sotteih them with the spirit of drowsynesse and giddynesse. 1600 F. THYNE *Epic.* (1876) 53 Crisopelia, . . . whose sottes him soe with her bewitching sight. 1626 BRETTON *Fantastiches* Wks. (Grosart) II. 5/2 Loue . . . crosseih wisdom, serueth Beautie, and sotteih folly. a 1700 KEN *Edmund Poet.* Wks. 1721 II. 297 Of Wine and Spirits. . . They . . . should Cellars drain, Which . . . should sot the Dane.

† b. To blurt out stupidly. *Obs.*—1

1608 H. CLAPHAM *Error Right Hand* 44 He begins to puffed, . . . and then sotted out this question.

c. With *away*. To waste or squander by sottish conduct.

1746 CHESTERF. *Lett.* cxii. (1792) I. 304, I must . . . have destroyed my health and faculties by soting away the evenings. 1782 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) IX. 690/8 Brandy-shops, in which the inhabitants used to sow away their time in drinking strong liquors and smoking tobacco. 1850 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 510 The elder son of the forementioned squire had muddled and sotted away much of his share in the Leslie property.

2. *intr.* To play the sot; to drink to excess; to soak. Also with *it*.

1633 MARMION *Antiq.* II. i. (1875) 217 You have sotted on 'all night with wine. 1717 E. WARD *Vulgar Brit.* II. 99 Where day by day they us'd to sot, At All-fours, Cribbage, or at Put. a 1716 Sourn *Twelve Serns.* (1717) VI. 399 Those, who should have been watching the Motion of the Enemy, were soting it at their Cups. 1815 W. H.

IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 9 Periodical Writers that sot over beer. 1839 DICKENS *Pickw.* vi, Beyond the few . . . reckless vagabonds with whom he . . . sotted in the alehouse, he had not a single friend.

Sot, *obs.* and *dial.* pa. t. and pa. pple. of *SET v.*; *obs.* f. *Soot sb.*; var. *SWOTE* (sweat) *Obs.*

Sotadean (*sotādē'an*), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Sotadē-us*, f. *Sotādēs*; see next.] = **SOTADIO a.**

1774 J. PATSALL *tr. Quintilian's Inst.* ix. iv. II. 144 *note*, Sotadean verses consisted sometimes of iambs, sometimes of trochaics, sometimes of dactyls, and sometimes of anapaests, which being read backwards made another kind of verse. 1830 SEAGER *tr. Hermann's Elem. Doctr. Metres* 96 Among the verses adduced by Hephæstion there are, besides the Sotadean, only two which appear to be really Ionic *a majori*.

Sotadic (*sotād'ik*), *a.* and *sb.* Also 8 **Sotadick**. [ad. L. *Sotadic-us*, f. *Sotadēs*, Gr. *Σωτῶν*: see *def.*]

A. *sb.* 1. A satire after the manner of Sotades, an ancient Greek poet noted for the coarseness and scurrility of his writings.

1645 MURTON *Colast.* Wks. 1851 IV. 378 Perhaps, as the provocation may be, I may hee driv'n to curl up this gliding prose into a rough *Sotadic*. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 742 Neither would the keenest bit of satire be a legitimate 'sotadic', without that dash of turbulence in it, and sweeping denunciation.

2. *Pros.* A catalectic tetrameter composed of Ionics *a majori*.

1830 SEAGER *tr. Hermann's Elem. Doctr. Metres* 97 [Plautus] has Sotadics in *Aul.* ii, 1, 30. sq. iii, 2. *Amph.* i, 14. sq.

B. *adj.* 1. Characterized by a coarseness or scurrility like that of Sotades.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. p. xlv, Which favour was . . . deservedly refus'd to most Necromantic Sotadick and Arian Libels, by the common consent of all Christians.

2. Capable of being read in reverse order; palindromic.

1814 T. BROWN in *Welsh Life* vii. (1825) 230 The second syllable is . . . the sound reversed, like the reading of a Sotadic line. 1862 WHEATLEY *Anagrams* 9 Palindromic verses are also sometimes called Sotadic verses.

3. *Pros.* (See *quot.* and A. 2.)

1830 SEAGER *tr. Hermann's Elem. Doctr. Metres* 96 The most noted of Ionic verses *a majori* is the Sotadic, constructed for recitation only.

So **Sotadic** *a.* *rare*.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 642 Sotadically verses: that is verses backward and forwards.

|| **Sotana**. [Sp. *solana*.] A gown or cassock.

1622 MABBE *tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. II. vi. 161, I had furnished my selfe in Milan, with as much rich silke Program, as would serue to make mee a cloake, and a Sotana. a 1676 MARVELL *Misc. Poems* (1681) 56 Thus armed underneath, he over all Does make a primitive Sotana fall.

† **Sotane**. *Obs.*—1 [ad. It. *sollana*.] = **SOTANE**.

1652 HOWELL *Giraff's Rev. Naples* II. 70 A company of Priests appeared, who went with their Sotanes raised up.

Sote, *obs.* f. *Soot sb.*; var. *SOOT a.* (sweet), *SWOTE* (sweet). **Sotel** (*e*), *ell* (*e*), **Sotelness**, -*te* (*e*), -*y* (*che*), *obs.* ff. **SUTLE a.**, **SUTLENESSE**, etc.

Soterial (*sotē'riāl*), *a.* *Theol.* [f. Gr. *σωτηρία* salvation.] Pertaining to salvation.

1819 H. CROSBY *Christian Preacher* II, The soterial pith of the Gospel is simple and soon exhibited.

† **Soteriology**. *Obs.* *rare*. = **SOTERIOLOGY**.

1768–74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1834) II. 421 He established a plan of soteriology for the restoration and perfection of human nature. *Ibid.* 466, I would call this soteriology or the plan of salvation.

† **Soterian**, *a.* *Obs.*—° [f. as *prcc.* or f. Gr. *σωτήρ* saviour.] (See *quot.*)

1623 COCKERAM I, *Soterian day*, Good-friday.

Soteriological (*sotē'riōlōj'ik*), *a.* *Theol.* [ad. G. *soteriologikōs*: see next.] Of or pertaining to soteriology or salvation. Also *Comb.*

1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 412 *note*, Lange classes the Epistles into 1. Eschatological. 2. Soteriological [etc.]. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2396/1 Whenever they undertook to remodel . . . a doctrine, they attached themselves to its anthropological or soteriological bearings. 1890 *Athenæum* 5 July 34/1 The tendency which . . . may be called the soteriological-Biblical.

Soteriology (*sotē'riōlōj'ik*). [f. Gr. *σωτηρία* preservation, salvation, or ad. G. *soteriologie*, f. *soteriologie*. Cf. **SOTERIOLOGY**.]

1. (See *quot.*) *rare*—°

1847 WEBSTER, *Soteriology*, a discourse on health, or the science of promoting and preserving health. [Hence in later Dicts.]

2. *Theol.* The doctrine of salvation.

1864 SHROO *Hist. Chr. Doctr.* II. 204 It was reserved for the Protestant church . . . to bring the doctrines of Soteriology to a correspondent degree of expansion. c 1880 W. L. McFARLAN in *Scott's Serm.* 237 The whole of the e-chatology of the schoolmen, . . . like their soteriology and their ontology, seems to the modern theologian . . . untenable.

So-*termed*, *a.* [So *adv.* 6 a.] So-called.

1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxvii. 34 They all get well under the (so-termed) antipathogenic regimen. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 118 It is only the so-termed free-man who is valueless.

Soteriology (*sotē'riōlōj'ik*). *Theol.* [ad. G. *soteriologie*, f. Gr. *σωτήρ* saviour, f. *σω*, stem of *σῴω* to save.] (See *quot.*)

1882–3 Schaff's *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2216 [Soteri-

logy] is to be carefully distinguished from sotology, or christology, which treats solely of the person of the Redeemer.

Soth(e, obs. ff. *Soot sb.* 1, *Sooth sb.* 1, *a.*, *SOOTHE v.* **Sothe**, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. *SEETHE v.* **† Sothead.** *Obs.* Forms: 3 *sothead*, 3-4 *-head*, 4 *-héd*, 7 *-head*; 4 *sotthead*, *-hed*(d, *sotthead* (*sopede*, 5 *sophede*). [*f.* *Sot a.* + *-HEAD*. Cf. *L.G. sotheit*, *Du. zothaid*.] Folly, foolishness, stupidity; a foolish act.

a 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 67 De wise world-mann, he halt michel sothead dat mann forlate... *h*us and *h*am. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night*. 1375 Pah heo beo god, me hine may mysfonge, & drawe hine to sothead. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18235 Bot nu bi sothead wel es kydd. *Ibid.* 19194 And sua yee sceu all yursottheadis. 14. *Lut. Eng. Voc.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 567 *Baburra*, Sothead. 1690 *Andros Tracts* II. 35 A charge which their most Violent accusers had never yet sothead enough to alledge against them.

Sothor, obs. f. *SOLDER sb.* 1 **Sothorn**, obs. f. **SOUTHERN a.** **Sothoro(u)n**, obs. ff. **SOUTHRON.** **† Sothery**, *a.* *Obs.* 1 (Meaning uncertain.) Perh. the old form of *Surrey* (Skeat). 1540 *J. Heywood Four PP.* 879 Theyr taylles well kempt, and... With sothery butter theyr bodies anyointed.

Sothfast(nes, obs. ff. **SOOTHFAS(T)NESS.** **Sothiac** (*sō'piäk*), *a.* [*ad. f.* *sotiaque*: see **SOTHIC a.** and *-AC*.]

1. = **SOTHIC a.** 1. 1834 *Mrs. Somerville Connex. Phys. Sci.* xiii. 100 The Egyptians... lost one year in every 1460 [sic]—their Sothiac period. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 267/1 It is obvious that 1461 years of 365 days each, make 1460 years of 365½ days. This period of 1460 Julian years was the Sothiac period. 1870 *EMERSON Soc. & Solit.* vii. (1833) 151 The... scholar... who can unearth for me the buried dynasties of Sesostri and Ptolemy, the Sothiac era [etc.].

2. = **SOTHIC a.** 2. 1877 *R. S. POOLE in Encycl. Brit.* VII. 729/2 Consisting of 1460 Sothiac and 1461 vague years. 1887 *MAHAFFY & GILMAN Alexander's Empire* xv. (1890) 158 note, This attempted reform of the calendar, by introducing the Sothiac year of 365 days and a quarter, is very interesting. So **Sothiacal a.** [*f.* *sotiaque*.]

1795 *T. MAURICE Hindostan* (1820) I. i. iii. 101 This cycle of 1461 was called in Egypt the great Canicular year, or Sothiacal period. 1833 *PRITCHARD Phys. Hist. Man* viii. § 5. 453 note, The cycle of Nabonassar or the Sothiacal year. *Ibid.*, More than the whole Sothiacal period.

Sothic (*sō'pik*, *sō'pik*), *a.* [*f.* *Gr. Σωθις*, an Egyptian name of Sirius, the dog-star.]

1. *Sothic cycle* or *period*, a period of 1460 full years, containing 1461 of the ancient Egyptian ordinary years.

1828 *WILKINSON Materia Hierog.* App. 1. p. ii, This period is called 'the Sothic period'. 1860 *R. S. POOLE in W. Smith Dict. Bible* I. 506/1 *Egypt*, The Egyptians are known to have used two great cycles, the Sothic Cycle and the Tropical Cycle. 1892 *S. LAING Human Origins* (1893) 117 They had invented a sothic cycle for the odd quarter of a day.

2. *Sothic year*, a year of 365½ days, in contrast to the ordinary Egyptian year of 365 days.

1828 *WILKINSON Materia Hierog.* App. 1. p. i, As the Egyptian Solar year, in every four years, loses a day of the Sothic. 1860 *R. S. POOLE in W. Smith Dict. Bible* I. 505/2 *Egypt*, There appear to have been at least three years in use with the Egyptians... the Vague Year, the Tropical Year, and the Sothic Year.

Sothly, -ness, -saw, obs. ff. **SOOTHLY**, etc. **Sothrenwood**, obs. f. **SOUTHERNWOOD.**

Sothro(u)n, obs. ff. **SOUTHRON.** **† Sotie** 1 (*sotz*). Also 4 *sotye*, 5 *sottye*, 9 *sottie*. [*OF. sotie*, *sottie* (mod. *f.* *sotie* in sense 2), *f.* *sot Sot a.*]

† 1. Foolishness, folly. *Obs.* 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 60 Than hadde thou the gates stoke Fro such Sotie as comth to winne Thin heres wit. *Ibid.* II. 209 The grete covetise Of sotie and of fol emprise. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 350/1 Whan he was yonge he was full of many sotyses and folyes.

2. A species of broad satirical farce, current in France in the 15th and 16th centuries. 1791-1823 *D'ISRAËLI Chr. Lit.* (1866) 133 The soties were more farcical than farce. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 417/2 Their most celebrated sotie, entitled 'The Abuse of the World'... is attributed to the historian Bouchet. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 645/1 These performances... were soon rivalled by the more profane performances of the moralities, the farces, and the soties.

† **Sotie** 2. *Obs.* 1 [*ad. Sp. azotea*, *Pg. azotea*.] A terrace or flat roof.

1648 *GAGE West Ind.* 47 Cortez desired Montezuma to goe up into the Sotie of his house... and to command his subjects to cease from their heat and fury.

Sotil(e, -ill(e, obs. ff. **SUBTLE a.** and *v.* **Sotile**, var. **CITOLE Obs.** **Sotilliche**, -ly, -nes, -te(e, obs. ff. **SUBTLY**, etc.

† **Sotly**, *adv.* and *a.* In 2 *sotliche*, 3 *-liche*. [*f.* *Sot sb.* 1 or *a.* Cf. *MDu. sotle*, *sotlike* (*Du. sotlike*).] *a. adv.* Foolishly. *b. adj.* Foolish.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137, He todelid it & scaured sotliche. *c* 1205 *LAV.* 1970 Heo clepeden hit Cornwalle purh heora sotliche cure. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 359 Alle ich iseo bine sahen sotliche isette.

† **Sotnia** (*sō'niä*). [*Russ. СОТНЯ sotnya* hundred, *f. sot-*, related to *Skr. satam*, *L. centum*, etc.] A squadron of Cossack cavalry.

1863 *KINGLAKE Crimea* II. 212 He had... a brigade of regular cavalry, and nine sotnias of Cossacks. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 150 On the 11th a party of Cossacks reached Peschera... one sotnia turned northward.

|| **Sotnik**. Also **Ssotnik**, **Sodnick**. [*Russ. СОТНИК sotnik*, *f. sotnya*: see *prec.*] A local official among the Cossacks; also, a commander of a sotnia.

1799 *W. TOOKE View Russian Emp.* I. 426 Every stanitza... has... officers, the atamans, its sotnik [etc.]. 1814 *tr. Klaproth's Trav. Cauc.* 73 In the hundred-towns the Sotniks... transacted the business. 1854 *R. G. LATHAM Native Races Russian Emp.* 56 Instead of the... Sodnick or head of a certain number of villages—these would have been the native nobles.

Sotracion, obs. form of **SUBTRACTION.**

† **Sotship**. *Obs.* Forms: 1-3 *sotscipe*, 3 *sotscipe*, *sotscipe*, 4 *shotscipe*. [*f.* *Sot sb.* 1] Foolishness, folly.

c 1050 *Suppl. Elfric's Gloss.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 171/33 *Hebetudo*, *dwasnys*, *nel* sotscipe. *c* 1131 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1131, Bet hi heafdon forloron S' Iohannes mynstre purh his mycele sotscipe. *c* 1205 *LAV.* 3024 Pa 3et nolde be leod-king his sotscipe hi-læuen. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1961 Swa bet Katherine... swike hire sotscipes, & ure wil werche. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2039 Hweper he sitten nou, and wesseylen, Of an sotshotipe to-deyle.

† **Sottage**. *Obs. rare.* [*f.* *Sot sb.* 1] Foolishness, folly, stupidity.

1569 *NEWTON Cicerō's De Senectute* ih, Suche is the... foolishne sottage and peruerse ouerthwartnes of waywarde people. 1596 *FITZ-GEFFREY Sir F. Drake* (1881) 29 Hard yron-ages death-declining sottage.

Sotted (*sō'ted*), *pph. a.* [*f.* *Sot v.*, or aphetic form of *assotted*.] Rendered sottish or stupid; besotted.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 788 This sotted prest, whu was gladder þan he? 1387-8 *T. Usk Test. Love* i. x. (Skeat) I. 18 He... is holde for a fool, and sayd, his wit is but sotted. 1426 *LVDG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 3650 For ouht that I kan se, Ye he sottyd... Off newe. 1574 *tr. Marlowe's Apocalips* 49 The vngodyd, being sotted in prosperitie, sleepe a dead sleepe. *c* 1585 *(R. BROWNE) Anis. Cartwright* 72 It is not a sotted not wilfull ignorance. 1612 *Two Noble K.* iv. ii. 45, I am sotted, Vttrily lost: My Virgins faith has fled me. *a* 1637 *T. CAREW Poems, To B. Jonson* (1870) 84 They just chastizing hand Hath fixt upon the sotted age a brand. 1693 *DRAYTON Juvenal* vi. 798 The potion... turns his brains... The sotted moon-calf gapes. 1826 *W. ELLIOTT The Nun* 101 The dark confines of each sotted breast. 1898 *Daily News* 21 Feb. 3/4 It tried the sotted drunkard to reclaim.

b. *Const. with (or + of).*

c 1460 *SIR R. ROS La Belle Dame* 326 So dulle of wyte, so sotyd of folye. 1563 *BLUNDESON Pref. in Gogge's Egleys* (Arb.) 29 Yf the Muse Be sotted so with this graue Study. 1588 *GREENE Pandosto* (1843) 18 Having her senses so sotted with care. 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Ecclus.* xxiii. 19 Let... being sotted with thy daily custom, thou suffer reproch. 1681 *DRAYTON Span. Friar* iv. ii, Had I not been sotted with my zeal, I might have found it sooner.

† *c.* *Const. of, on, or upon.* *Obs.*

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* x. lvi. 508, I merueylle... what cyleth them to be so mad and soo sotted upon wymmen. 1551 *WARWICK in Froude Hist. Eng.* (1860) V. 354 note, These men... he so sotted of their wives and children. 1591 *LVL Endym.* i. i, I hope you be not sotted upon the man in the Moone. 1631 *J. WILSON Belshazzor* iii. iv, So sotted on her, he's not himself.

Sottely, obs. form of **SUBTLY.**

Sotter, *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [*Cf.* *G. dial. sottern* (also *suttern*) in the same sense.] *intr.* To boil slowly, or with a dull sound.

1781 *J. HUTTON Tour to Caes.* (ed. 2) Gloss. 96 *Sotter*, to make a noise in boiling as any thick substance does. 1808 in *JAMIESON*. 1839 *W. TENNANT Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 39 The hroo boils up wi' sotterin' sound.

† **Sotteran**, *a.* *Obs.* 1 [*ad. It. sotterrano*, *f. sot-* under + *terra* earth.] Subterranean.

1648 *J. RAYMOND II Merc. Ital.* 152 The old Poets cald it Aerius, because of the many Sotteran Caves in it.

† **Sottery**. *Obs.* [*ad. older* (now *dial.*) *f. sotterie*, *soterie*, *f. sot Sot sb.* 1 Hence also *MDu. sotterie* (usually *sotternie*).] A piece of foolishness or folly.

1598 *FLORIO, Mattarie*, fooleries, madde tricks, sotteries. *a* 1603 *T. CARTWRIGHT Confut. Rhem. N.T.* (1618) 564 The reason... is a palpable sottery. 1663 *S. PATRICK Parab. Pilgrin* (1687) 437 To accuse the fraud of the first beginners of these Stories, and the folly of them that follow their Sotteries. 1731 *MEDLEY Kolben's Cafe G. Hope* II. 46 The Governour... took an infinite pleasure in imposing all the fictions and sotteries he could upon every one.

Sotting (*sō'ting*), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* *Sot v.* + *-ING* 1] The fact or practice of playing the sot, or of indulging in sottish conduct.

1583 *BABINGTON Commandm.* (1590) 176 An example of vnmeasurable sotting in bed. 1663 *BRETON Packet Mad Leit.* i. xxviii, Now for sotting and slauery and for courting in knauery, be perswaded that time will imploy my purse to better purpose. 1707 *HEARNE Collect.* (O.H.S.) II. 49 Which Faculty... he... lost by his Idleness and Sotting. 1760 *Cautions & Advice to Officers of Army* 88 Perpetual Sotting cannot fail of blunting your Faculties. 1820 *HAZLITT Table-T.* Ser. ii. xvii. (1869) 358 Nothing could overcome this propensity to low society and sotting. 1869 *H. KINGSLEY Streton* II. 206 She was a perfect and absolute mistress of the art of sotting.

† **Sottise** (*sō'iz*). [*f.* *f. sot Sot a.*] A silly remark or saying; a foolish action.

1673 *DRYDEN Marr. à la Mode* iii. i, That's an excellent

word to begin withal; as, for example, he or she said a thousand sottises to me. *a* 1734 *NORTH Examen* i. iii. § 14 (1740) 131 Which is a Sottise past all Belief. *Ibid.* § 23. 136 A Sottise of the lowest Form of Secretaryship.

Sottish (*sō'tif*), *a.* Also 6 *sottisho*. [*f.* *Sot sb.* 1 + *-ISH*.]

† 1. Foolish, doltish, stupid: *a.* Of persons, or their faculties. *Obs.*

1566 *DRANT Horace, Sat.* ii. iii. F viij, Yeshottish, dotish, doltishse dawes. 1583 *GREENE Mamillia* Wks. (Grosart) II. 292, I mean not to be so... sottish as with free consent to crosse my selfe with perpetual calamitie. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Met.* i. ii. iii. xiv. (1651) 126 Such are many sottish Princes, brought into a fools Paradise by their parasites. 1678 *R. L'ESTRANGE Seneca's Mor.* i. xi. (1696) 47 The sottish Extract of an ancient Nobility may be preffer'd before a better Man. 1708 *SWIFT Predict.* for 1708 Wks. 1755 II. 1. 150 How ignorant those sottish pretenders to astrology are in their own concerns. 1737 *WHISTON Josephus, Antiq.* ix. xii. § 3 This king was so sottish and thoughtless of what was for his own good, that he would not leave off worshiping the Syrian gods when he was heated by them.

† *b.* Of things or actions. *Obs.*

1586 *A. DAY Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 87 What is it that this blinde and sottish love draweth not a man headlong into? 1624 *RALEIGH Hist. World* i. 181 It were sottish to conceive, that he would permit the Divell... to raise a Prophet from the dead in Saul's respect. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* ii. ii. Wks. 1851 III. 155 O but... the sottish absurdity of this excuse! 1692 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* ii. 62 It's altogether as reasonable as this sottish opinion of the Atheists. 1755 *B. MARTIN Mag. Arts & Sci.* 169 'Tis sottish to imagine that they were made to answer no End, but Man's Luxury, Diversion, or Use. 1796 *BR. WATSON Apol. Bible* 207 A style of extreme arrogance, and sottish self-sufficiency.

2. Given or addicted to, characterized or affected by, excessive drinking or coarse self-indulgence. Also *absol.*

1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* iii. 92 A right name for so sottish a fellow, for... I neuer saw him... truly sober. 1642 *D. ROGERS Naaman* 4 Implunged into a life of sense and sottish sensuality. *a* 1721 *SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckham) Wks.* (1753) II. 160 What else are... the sottish debauches... of Alexander the Great? 1785 *PALEY Mor. Philos.* iii. iii. ix, I would make choice of... a town-life, for the mercenary and sottish. 1811 *A. T. THOMSON Lond. Disp.* (1818) 292 The effects of opium... are... loss of appetite and a sottish appearance. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iv. 1. 453 People who saw him only over his hottle would have supposed him to be a man gross indeed, sottish, and addicted to low company. 1871 *C. GIBBON Lack of Gold* xii, His face was sallow and sottish.

Comb. 1856 *R. A. VAUGHAN Mystics* (1860) I. 150 A slipshod, sottish-looking tailor.

Sottishly (*sō'tifli*), *adv.* [*f.* *prec.* + *-LY* 2.] In a sottish manner.

1566 *DRANT Horace, Sat.* ii. i. F viij, They say that I am subiecte vnto drinke, And shottishely vpon excesse, laye out what so I thinke. 1589 *G. HARVEY Pierce's Super.* i. Wks. (Grosart) II. 7, I am none of those, that... sottishly hugge their owne babies. 1629 *MARRINGER Picture* iii. v, I am not so sottishly credulous to believe the devil Hath that way power. 1691 *HARTCLIFFE Virtues* p. xviii, He breaths short Sighs often, sleeps seldom, till he dyes as sottishly, as he lived. 1702 *Eng. Theophrastus* 274 A man of parts may be too indiscreetly but not sottishly. 1828-32 *WEBSTER, Stupidly*, with extreme dullness... sottishly.

Sottishness (*sō'tifness*). [*f.* *prec.* + *-NESS*.]

† 1. Foolishness, folly, stupidity. *Obs.*

Very common in the 17th century.

1589 *FLEMING Virg. Georg.* iv. 74 When as a sudden sottishnesse or follie had surprizd And caught th' unwary lower fast. 1604 *T. WRIGHT Pastions* iv. l. 108 Silence may proceed sometimes of sottishnesse, because a man knowes not how to reason. 1653 *HOLCROFT Procopius, Goth. Wars* i. 27 He laughed at their sottishnesse, in hoping to bring their Oxen to their Enemies walls so unadvisedly. 1691 *T. H[ALL] Acc. New Invent.* p. xxiii, The idle conceit of the Fish Remora, which mens sottishnesse hath made a vulgar one. *a* 1758 *J. EDWARDS in Spurgeon Treas. David* IV. 301 The sottishness of their being insensible of God's all-seeing eye.

2. Condition or conduct typical of a sot: *esp.* indulgence in drinking to excess.

1648 *G. DANIEL Eclog* iii. 315 In time depart [thou] From the bewitching Sottishnes of Sin. 1660 *INGELO Denitv. & Ur.* ii. (1682) 161 They naturally sink themselves into an unspeakable Sottishness. 1705 *STANHOPE Paraphr. Ps.* II. 222 The Sottishness of a debauched Understanding. 1785 *PALEY Mor. Philos.* iv. ii. (1841) 180 That solitary sottishness which waits neither for company nor invitation. 1855 *MAURICE Learning & Working* 322, I cannot conceive how a people, fallen... into feebleness, strife and sottishness, could have escaped the severest punishments. 1860 *PUSEY Min. Proph.* 29 The stupid sottishness of the confirmed voluptuary.

Sottle, obs. form of **SUBTLE a.**

|| **Sotto voce** (*sō'to vō'tse*), *adv.*, *a.*, and *sb.* [*It. sotto* under + *voce* voice.]

1. In a subdued or low voice: *a.* Of speech.

1737 *CHESTERF. in Common Sense* 10 Sept. (1738) 1226 And in a half voice, or *sotto voce*, discusses her solid Trifles in his Ear. 1828 *LYTTON Pelham* II. iii, A whole host of hangers-on, who were disputing, by no means *sotto voce*, whether Lady Gander was mad or not? 1853 *'C. BEOE' Verdant Green* ii. vi, 'As though they were bursting with envy—not to say with laughter,' added Mr. Bouncer, *sotto voce*. 1891 *FARRAR Darkn. & Dawn* xii, 'Even proverbs warn me against him.' He quoted two, *sotto voce*, to Titus.

b. Of singing (or playing).

1775 *Ann. Reg.* ii. 65 Gabriell... sung all her airs in what they call *sotto voce*, that is, so low, that they can scarcely be heard. 1780 *Mirror* No. 89, That sort of singing below the full powers of the performer's voice, which the Italians call singing *sotto-voce*. 1801 *BUSBY Dict. Mus.*, *Sotto Voce*, an expression implying that the movement, or the passage,

4. To keep a calm (or quiet) *sough*, to keep quiet, to say little or nothing. *Sc.*

1808 JAMIESON, *Keep a calm sough*, be silent. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xx, 'I se aye keep a calm sough. 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's Lovers* (1874) 232 Not that I ever let on to them... so keep a calm sough, my lad. 1880 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Rebel Family* xiii, So that, on the whole, keeping a calm sough was the best wisdom.

Hence *Soughfully adv.*, with a soughing sound; *Soughless a.*, silent, noiseless.

1851 W. HAY *Little o' Moray* 41 Gentle stream, W' soughless waters onward stealin'. 1890 MRS. BARR *Friend Olivia* xx, The trees, talked soughfully among themselves.

Sough (*svf*), *sb.* 2 Forms: 4 *sogh*, *sohw*, 5 *swowz*, *swoughe*, 5- *sough* (6 *soughe*, *Sc. sough*), 7 *sowgh*, *saugh*, 9 *dial.* *sugh*; 8- *suff*, 9 *surf*, *dial.* *souffe*, *soof*. See also SHEUGH. [Of obscure origin. Cf. Antwerp *dial.* 200g a small ditch in a meadow.]

1. A boggy or swampy place; a small pool.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2501 Pat fied and fell vntill a sogh [Göth. *sohw*], And bar pair faas þam foluand slogh. a 1450 *Le Mortie Arth.* 875 (Roxb.), In a foreste by a swoughe. 1515 *Scottish Field* 440 in *Chetham Mss.* (1856), On a soughie us beside, there seene we our enemies, Were moving over the mountains. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* iv, 168 Then Dulas and Cledaugh, By Morgany doe drive her through ber wat'ry saugh. 1869 'OUIDA' *Puck* vii, The road... went through a shallow 'sough' of water. 1876- in *dial.* glossaries (Cumb., Yks., Heref.).

2. A small gutter for draining off water; a drain, a sewer, a trench.

a 1440 *Pallad.* on *Hush*, i, 515 The length [of the ox-stall] is as from the horn into the sough. 1523 FITZGERALD *Sura* xxxv, 49 If this manner of dyching wyll nat make the marres grounde drie, than must you make a sough vnderneath therthe. as men do to gette cole. c 1570 *Dinnr. Occurr.* (Bann. Cl.) 100 The said erle slitte ouer ane sough, and tomblit doun the same. 1667 PRIAMATT *City & C. Builder* 5 The charge of driving such Soughs or Trenches. 1681 *Ree. Burg. Sheffield* (1897) 217 For making a sough to the pinfold. 1763 *Ann. Reg.* ii, 100/1 At proper distances, soughs are formed near the top of the canal, which prevents it from overflowing during immoderate rains. 1780 *Phil. Trans.* LXX, 346, I shall lay a sough of brick, which will convey it from the pump to the boiler. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* i, 301 The most difficult part of the business consists in laying the sough when in running sands. 1833 *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV.* c. 46 § 116 Any water pipe, sough, or watercourse already laid down... in any of the streets. 1885 *Lancet* Times' *Rep.* LII, 356/4 Various old stone soughs, which... received the sewage of a number of houses.

attrib. 1892 EMINSON *Epid. Pneumonia at Scotter* 18 The out-door premises... drained off through some common sough pipes.

3. A subterranean drain to carry off the water in a mine; an adit of a mine.

1619 ATKINSON *Gold Mines Scotl.* (Bann. Cl.) 15 To frame or make a long sough, or scowring place, into which they bringe the streame water. 1653 MANLOVE *Customes Lead Mines* 260 (E.D.S.), Main Rakes, Cross Rakes, Brown-henns, Budles and Soughs. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 137 This sort of damp... is that they commonly meet with in long Soughs for conveyance of water from the coale. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Diet.* Tijh, These Aditts or Soughs if they prove soft, destroy a great deal of Timber, especially in Sand. 1778 W. PRICE *Min. Cornub.* 81 The Sough or Adit being one hundred fathoms below the surface. 1851 *Act 14 & 15 Vict.* c. 94 § 26 If any Person shall, by virtue of any Sough Engine or other Means, unwater or give Relief to any Mine or Vein which may be under Water. 1882 R. L. GALLOWAY *Coal Mining* 25 The drainage of the mines was effected by means of the horizontal tunnels... which were variously termed aditts, watergates, soughs, surfs.

† **Sough**, *sb.* 3 *Obs. rare.* Also 5 *sugh*. [repr. OE. *sul* plough: see *SULL sb.*] A ploughshare.

1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* VII, 165 Sche... passede by fulle stappes the ix. culures or sughes with owte eny burte. 1598 FLORIO, *Vömer*, the sough or ploughshare or culter. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii, 333/2 The Sough... [of a plough] is that as Plows into the Ground.

Sough, *obs. f. pa. t.* SEE *v.*; *obs. f. Sow sb.* 1

Sough (*svf*, *sau*, *Sc. sux*), *v.* 1 Forms: 1 *swogan*, 2 *swoghe* (squo), 6 *Sc. swouch*, *suowch*, *swouch*; 4 *souze*, 6 (9) *sowgh*, *sogh*, 6- *sugh*, 8- *sough* (9 *dial.* *suff*); *Sc.* 6 *sowch*, 6, 8- *souch*, 9 *souch*; 5 *swowe*, 8 *swoo*, 9 *dial.* *sow*, *sou(e)*, *soo*. [OE. *swogan*, = OS. *swagan* to move with a rushing sound; related to Goth. *ufswigan* (cf. OE. *swigan* to sound, etc.; Norw. *dial.* *segja* to murmur, rustle) and *swigafjan* to sigh. Cf. also WFr. *swogge* to pant.]

1. *intr.* To make a rushing, rustling, or murmuring sound.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 950 On seofon healfa swogað windas. a 1000 GENESIS 1375 Drihten... let... eorstreamas sweate swogan. 13... *E. E. Allit. P.* c. 140 *Pe* se souzed ful soð, gret selly to here. c 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* 55 By þe streamys so strange, þat swyftly swoghes [v. r. squytherly squoes]. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 171 Swannis suowchund full swyð, swetest of swar. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* i. vi, 155 Ther wyngis swochund jolely. *Ibid.* v. iii, 76 The fludis... souchand quhair that fair, In sondir slydis. 1724 RAMSAY *Royal Archers Shooting* iv, The feather'd arrows drive All soughing thro' the sky. 1728 — *Robt., Richy, & Sandy* 56 Torn frae its roots adown it souchan fell. 1815 G. BEATTIE *John o' Arnhla* (1826) 25 The wind sough'd mournfu' throw the trees. 1857 THOREAU *Maine* iv, 1 (1864) 3 The white-pine tree... its branches soughing with the four winds. 1884 MRS. C. PRAED *Zéro* iv, The wind soughed through the budding branches overhead in long monotonous swell.

b. *trans.* To utter in this manner.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Ministr.* i, 29 Each rude-risen tempest... Sughing its vengeance through the yellow trees.

2. *intr.* To draw the breath heavily or noisily; to sigh deeply.

c 1475 *Parlement* 1944 There gan he to sigh and sowghid for wo. 1890 He sighed, soghed, wepte with teres many. 1806 R. JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* II, 338, I hear your mither sough and snore. 1847 H. BUSINELL *Chr. Nurture* ii, iii, (1861) 273 Dosing, all together, and sughing in dull dreams.

b. With *away*: To breathe one's last; to die.

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxix, His uncle, poor gentleman, just sough'd awa wi' it in his mouth. 1886 WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* vi, (1887) 46 He muttered 'Puir Gyp', an' then he soughed awa.

3. *trans.* a. To hum (a tune). Also *fig.*

1711 RAMSAY *On Alaggy Johnston* x, I took a nap, And sough't a night ballillow, As sound's a tap. 1721 — *Ellegy on Patie Birnie* iv, His face could mak' you fain, When he did sough, 'O wiltu, wiltu do 't again'! 1805 J. NICOL *Poems* II, 133 (Jam.), I 'mang many merry fouk, Can... sough a tune, an' crack a jock.

b. To utter in a sighing or whining tone.

1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxvii, He hears ane o' the king's Presbyterian chaplains sough out a sermon. 1818 — *Br. Lamm.* xviii, I hae soughed thae dark words ower to mysell.

Sough (*svf*), *v.* 2 [f. *SOUGH v.* 1]

1. *trans.* a. To face or build up (a ditch) with stone, etc. b. To make drains in (land); to drain by constructing proper channels. Also *absol.*

1688 NORRIS *Papers* (Chetham Soc.) 175 That all ditches which convey the water crosse the highway be soughed with wall stone, and well covered throughout. 1797 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XV, 203 This lot of land, considered as enclosed, but not soughed. 1836 HULL & SELBY *Rhw.* *Act 6* To bore, dig, cut, embank and sough. 1868 C. W. HATFIELD *Hist. Notices Doncaster* II, 285 Silver-street and French-gate were soughed in 1837-8.

2. *intr.* To reach, or get into, a sough.

1898 *Daily News* 19 Feb. 9/2 Lang Syne again raced by, and was a meritorious winner as the hare soughed.

Soughing, *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. *SOUGH v.* 1] The action of the verb; a rushing or murmuring sound.

a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 931 Swowynge of watyr, and syngynge of byrdez. c 1400 *Destr.* Troy 1061 Swoghyng of swete ayre, Swalyng of briddes. 1582 STANVURST *Æneis* II, (Arb.) 63 The tre... with soughing yt grunts, as wounded in hacking. 1713 DERHAM *Physyq. Theol.* iv, iii, 119 Which causeth a confusion in the Hearing, with a certain Murmur or Swowing like the fall of Waters. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* i, 57 Carefully noticing the formation of the clouds... and the soughing of the winds. 1859 MISS MULOCK *Romantic T.* 74 In the soughing of the solemn trees. 1879 SALA *Paris Herself Again* xvii, Then come the distant wailing and soughing of a sea of martial music.

Soughing, *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. *SOUGH v.* 2] The operation of draining or making drains. Also *attrib.*, as *soughing-tile*, *tool*.

1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 133 Tunnelling, or soughing under the gateways, will be in proportion to... the facility of procuring soughing-tiles. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch.* *Jrnl.* III, 140/1 Improvements in the manufacture of cofered spades and shovels, soughing and grafting tools. 1868 LADY VERNY *Stone Edge* xxi, I can't afford to lose back-rent, and present rent, and arrears for soughing.

Soughing, *vbl. a.* [f. *SOUGH v.* 1] Rushing, rustling, murmuring, etc.

Beowulf 3145 Wudurec astah... swogende lēg. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* vi, xi, 51 A wod with sowchand bewis schene. *Ibid.* vii, 170 *For* Every lynde Quhyssylt and brayt of the swochand wynde. 1806 J. GRAHAM *Birds of Scot.* 18 The dismal soughing wing, the doleful cry. 1859 MRS. GASKELL *Round the Sofa* II, 111 The soughing November wind came with long sweeps over the fells. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 29 Oct., The nearly naked branches crackle and moan with the soughing, storm-presaging wind.

Sought (*saut*), *sb.* *north. dial.* Forms: 4 *soght*, 5 *sougt*, 7 *sought*, 9 *sowt*, *soot*. [a. ON. **sōht* (later *sōlt*, Icel. and Fær. *sōlt*, Norw. *solt*, Sv. and Da. *sål*), = Goth. *sauhts*, OS *sūht* (hence *soot* in OE.), OHG. and MHG. *sūht* (G. *sucht*), Du. *zucht*: cf. also OEFr. *secht*, OWFr. *siochte*. The stem *suh-*, *suk-* is an ablaut-variant of *senk-*: see *SICK a.*] Sickness, illness, disease. In later use *spec.* a disease of sheep or other animals.

See also the combs. GULESOGHT and LUNGSOGHT.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14157 Wel þai trūd þat he moght þair bro'er sauue of al his soght. 14... *MS. Sloane* 7, fol. 73 (H.), For the 3alou sougt, that men callin the jaundys. 1621 BRATHWAITE *Nat. Embasie* (1877) 242 Scab, sought, the rot or any kind of murren. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Sowt*, the rot in sheep. *Westm.* 1876 RICHARDSON *Cumbld. Talk* Ser. II, 150 Ye'r sheep dee' i' i' seekness or t' sowt. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.* 91 *Sowt*, the joint-ill in lambs and calves.

Sought (*spt*), *vpl. a.* [pa. pple. of *SEEK v.*]

That is, or has been, searched for, desired, etc.

See also *long-sought* *s.v.* *LONG adv.* 9 a.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3254 To mesopotany suith come he, And sou he fand þe soght cite. 1382 WYCLIF *Isaiah* lxii, 12 Thou... shalt be cleid a soght cite, and not forsaken. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* iii, 77 Now Creta comes... To my sought view. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 121 Having found the sought figures. 1725 W. HALFEYNN *Sound Building* 21 Then... you will describe the sought Arches 2^d land wt. *Ibid.* 22. 1833 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Mod. Housewife* 149 The cleverness which makes 'ber a sought woman in every coterie.

b. With *-after* or *-for*.

1605 B. JONSON *Volfone* iv, ii, When he mist His sought-

for father. 1778 *The Refutation* 13 The sought-for bribe I doubt you'll never see. 1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit.* 12 Such supposed facts as... may be styled unknown or sought-for facts. 1881 *Trans. Obstet. Soc. Lond.* XXII, 66 He was the fashionable and most sought-after accoucheur.

Soughthistle, *obs. f. Sow-thistle*. **Soujour**, *obs. f. Soldier sb.* **Souk** (*e*, *obs. varr.* **SUCK**). **Soukar**, *obs. Sc. f. SUGAR*; variant of **SOUCAR**. **Souker**, *obs. var. SUCKER*.

Soul (*sūl*), *sb.* Forms: a. 1 *sawol*, -*al*, 1-2 *sawul*, 1, 4 *sawel* (1 *sawul*, 4 *saw*, *sawul*), 1, 4-6 *sawl* (5-6 *sawll*, 9 *dial.* *sawl*, *sawwl*, *zawl*, etc.), 2-6 *sawle*; 1, 4 *sawel* (4 -*il*), 3-7 (9 *dial.*) *sawle* (3 *sawle*, 4 *zawle*, 5 *sawle*); 1, 4-5, 6-9 *Sc.* and *north.* *saul*, 5-7 *Sc.* and *north.* *sawll*; 5 *sal*, *saal*, 5-6 *sale*, 5-6 (9 *dial.*) *sall* (6 *salle*). β. 2-7 *sowle*, 5 *sowel*, 5-6 *sowlyle*, 6 *sowll*, 8 *Ir.* *showl*, 9 *dial.* *sowll*; 3-7 *soule* (6 *zoule*, *soull*), 5- *soul* (8 *dial.* *saoul*); 5 *sool* (6 *sooll*), 5-6 *solle*, 6-8 (9 *dial.*) *sole*, 7 *sol*. [Common Teut.: OE. *sāwol*, *sāwel*, *sāwl*, etc., = Goth. *saiwala*; the forms in the other languages show various degrees of contraction, as OHG. *sēnla*, *sēla* (MHG. *sēle*, G. *seele*), OS. *sēola* (*siola*), MLG. *sēle*, LG. *seele*, *seel*), OLFrank. *sēla*, *sēla* (MDu. *siel*, *e*, *siel*, *e*, Du. *ziel*), OFris. *sēle* (*siele*), WFr. *siel*, NFr. *seel*, *sial*, etc.); ON. *sāla*, *sāl* (Icel. *sál*, Norw. *dial.* *saal*), MSw. *sial*, *sial*, *siel* (Sw. *sjal*, Da. *sjæl*), whence Finn. *sielu*, Lapp. *siello*, etc. The ultimate etymology is uncertain.

For examples of the older genitive form without -s, see 181.

I. † 1. The principle of life in man or animals; animate existence. *Obs.* (freq. in OE. in Scriptural passages).

Beowulf 2820 Him of hreðre ðewat sawol secean soðfæstra dom. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxvii, 50 [He ne] speared from deaðe sawlum heara. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Thorpe) xxxii, 16 For þæt he geferðe heora sawla fram deaðe, and hi fede on hungres tide. 1382 WYCLIF *Jnani* i, 14 Lord, we bisechen, that we perishe not in the soule of this man. a 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* i, xviii, 20 For þei hated her soules, þat is to say, her bodely lyues, þat þei miȝt kepe hem in to lif euerlastyng. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* xii, 3 When I sawe y^e there was no helper, I put my soule in my honde, and wente agaynst the children of Ammon. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxxv, 18 As her soule was in departing, (for she died). 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii, xxxviii, 241 Soule and Life in the Scripture, do usually signifie the same thing. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii, 744 The thriven Calves... render theirsweet Sings before the pleteous Rack.

2. The principle of thought and action in man, commonly regarded as an entity distinct from the body; the spiritual part of man in contrast to the purely physical. Also occas., the corresponding or analogous principle in animals. Freq. in connexion with, or in contrast to, *body*.

Sometimes personified, as in the common mediæval dialogues between the soul and the body.

a. c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxvii, 56 To þære saule & to þam lichoman, belimpad ealle þas þæs monnes good & gastlicu & lichomlicu. 971 *Blitel. Hom.* 21 Eal swa lhwæt swa se ðenecelich lichama deþ obþe wyrceþ, eal þæt deþ seo ungesyrdlice sawl þurh þone lichoman. c 1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* i, 16 Se man is ece on annu dæle, þæt is on ðære sawle. c 1200 ORMIN 11498 Swa þatt te manness bodiz þeo Buhsumm for wipþ þe sawle. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21757 (Edin.), þe sawl it hauls of strenþis þuin. 1340 *Ayene*, 105 Pri þinges þet byþe in þe sawle, beþeneching, onderstondynge, and wyl. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4429 All þe saour of þoure sawls is sattild in þour mouthis. 1483 *Cath.* Angli. 319 A Sawle, anima. 1599 *Alex. Hume Hymns* i, 21 My sensis, and my saull I saw, Debatit a deadly strife. 1737 *Centl. Mag.* VII, 50 The coward lurks in Jockey's saul.

b. c 1175 in *Fragm. Ælfrie's Gloss.*, etc. (1838) 6 3et swiþ þeo sawle sorliche to þen licame [etc.]. 12... *Moral Ode* 394 To þere blisse us bringe god... þenne he wre sawle vn-bint of licames bende. c 1386 CHAUCEER *Prol.* 656 But if [= unless] a mannes soule were in his purs, 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 218 Here is i-prowid that the Soule sueth the condicions of the bodies. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 258 As þi soule is lyf of þi body, so is god lyf of þi soule. a 1547 *Survey Eccl.* iii, Poems (1870) 351 Who can tell yf that the soule of man ascende, Or with the body of it dye? 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv, 132 To hold opinion... That soules of Animals infuse themselves into the trunks of men. 1621 HAKEWELL *David's Vow* 120 It is... vanity, to thinke that all passions either may be or should be utterly rooted out of the soule. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* v, 111 If there be spiritual sense in your souls, there is spiritual life in them. 176-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* i, xxxix, 159 Our vulgar notion that they do not own women to have any souls, is a mistake. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II, 207 It must be dreadful... since it is sufficient to separate the soul from the body. 1841 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* iii, The absence of the soul is far more terrible in a living man than in a dead one. 1868 HELPS *Realist* ix, (1876) 247 I mean that there should be a double soul, taking the word 'soul' to include all powers, both of thought and feeling. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 441, I know many people have doubts as to the existence of souls in small boys of this class.

fig. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II, 105 Thus is the Body-politic, more than ever worshipped and tendered; but the Soul-politic less than ever.

b. Without article.

c 1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* i, 276 Fixas and fupelas he ðe sceop on flæsce butan sawle. 13... *E. E. Allit. P.* 290 Al schal doun & be ded & dryuen out of erþe, þat euer I sette sawle inne. c 1374 CHAUCEER *Troilus* ii, 1734, I conure... On his half, which that sawle us all sende. c 1430 *Hymns Virgin*

(1869) 102 Ia soule onli pou wente to helle. 1535 COVERDALE *Wisd.* xiv. 29 Idols (which) haue nether sole ner vnderstanding. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 13 That all their thoughts, and the whole of what they call Soul, are only various Action and Repetition of small particles of Matter. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 774 There on the breezy summit . . . let me draw Ethereal soul. 1813 BYRON *Cenci* 93 So coldly sweet, so deadly fair, We start, for soul is wanting there. 1834 BROWNING *Ferishlah, Eagle* 47 God is soul, souls I and thou.

c. Coupled with body or life. (Without article.)

c. 88 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxxiv. 50 Ic wæs þæt hit bið sawl & lichoma. c. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 He wærð þa man ȝesceape on sawle and on lichame. c. 1200 ORMIN 2544 To wurpen filled. . . I bodis & I sawle Off Godes Gastless halighe mahht. c. 1300 CURSER *St.* 2393 (Edin.), Lif and sawel I yeld hit til. c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Const.* 129 How wake man es in saul and body. c. 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 733 Bot all committis to the, Saull and lyf, ladye! 1525 *Pilgr. Persf.* (W. de W. 1531) 25 Whan man offreth hymselfe hole to almyghty god, bothe soule & body. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 10 Baith Saule and body to defend. 1753 MISS COLLIER *Art Torment*, ii. ii. (1811) 127 By never letting him see you swallow half enough to keep body and soul together. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* ix. I can hardly get so much for mice as will hold soul and body together.

Comb. 1837 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (Bohn) viii. 64 To fall back into the common rank of soul-and-bodyists.

3. a. The seat of the emotions, feelings, or sentiments; the emotional part of man's nature.

For the phr. *heart and soul*, see HEART *sb.* 52. c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* vi. 4 Sedroefed sindun all ban min, & sawl min gedroefed is swide. c. 950 *Lincol. Gosp. Matt.* xxvi. 38 Unrot is sauel min. oððeade. 13. . . E. E. Allit. P. C. 325 When paces of anzuyth was hid in my sawle. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10768 Hit wold haue persit with pyte any pore sawle. . . hor tofor to se. c. 1420 in 25 *Pol. Poems* 108 My soul of my self annoyed. 1553 GRIMALDO *Cicero's Offices* (1600) A ii). Of the soule, or life endued with senses, pleasures is the ende that it would enioy. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. iii. 60 Now is his soule rauisht; is it not strange that sheeps quils should haue soules out of mens bodies? 1667 MITTON *P. L.* ii. 536 For Eloquence the Soul, Song charms the Sense. 1797 DRYDEN *Ving. Past.* viii. 113 Such let the Soul of cruel Daphnis be: Hard to the rest of Women; soft to me. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xlviii. Valancourt seemed to be annihilated, and her soul sickened at the blank that remained. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstrel* vi. 1, Breathes there the man, with soul so dead, Who never to himself hath said [etc.]. 1857 MAURICE *Elish. St. John* ii. 24 We say sometimes of a speech which strikes us as very sincere and very powerful, 'The speaker threw his whole soul into it.' 1874 M. CREIGHTON *Hist. Ess.* i. (1902) 2 Shakespear. . . became in soul one with the mighty prince as with the lowly peasant.

b. Intellectual or spiritual power; high development of the mental faculties.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. i. 54 These Fellowes haue some soule. 1702 POPE *Wife of Bath* 299 The mouse that always trusts to one pore hole, Can never be a mouse of any soul. 1738 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* vi. 169, I never saw so much soul to a lady's eyes, as in hers. 1828 LYTTON *Pellham* xvi. The women love soul, Monsieur—something intellectual, and spiritual always attracts them. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 49 What man of soul . . . but would prefer to say [etc.]. 1888 PATER *Appreciations, Style* (1889) 22 As a quality of style, . . . soul is a fact.

4. In various phrases (see quotes.).

c. 1100 *Beryn* 2632 A doughter, þat he loid right as his owne saal. 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. l. i. 247 My Father lou'd Sir Roland as his soule.

b. 1535 STEWART *Scot. Scot.* ii. 109 [They] Skantlie durst say thair saul went thair awin. c. 1712 W. KING *Old Cheese* 8 Wks. 1775 III 144 Slouch could hardly call his Soul his own. 1758-74 TUGNER *Lit. Nat.* (1831) ii. 124 He dares not say his soul is his own. 1880 CORBETT *Monk* xi. 555 From that moment he could not call his soul his own.

c. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) v. 168 They lashed him with a mixture of Aqua fortis[etc.], which smarted to the very soule of him. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. ii. 10 O it offends me to the Soule, to see [etc.]. 1604 *Oth.* i. iii. 195, I am glad at soule, I haue no other Child. 1653 DRYDEN *Rialt Ladies* iv. iii. She's an infamous, lewd prostitute: I loathe her at my soul.

d. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iii. vi. 8 A man that I looe and honour with my soule and my heart. 1637 MILEE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* ii. s.v. With all my Soul, de toute mon Ame. c. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 6 Feb. 1685, I cannot, but deplore his losse, which . . . I do with all my soul. 1735 *Gentl. Mag.* vi. 459 I here 'tis with all my Soul. 1818 LYTTON *Pellham* II. xxi. 'I pledge you, with all my soul,' said I, filling my glass to the brim.

e. 1583 SHAKS. *Titus A.* v. iii. 190, I do repent it from my very Soule. 1613 *Hen. VIII.* ii. iv. 81, I . . . from my Soule Refuse you for my Iudge. c. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 18 Aug. 1688, I wish from my soul, her husband. . . was as worthy of her. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.*, Temptation, I could not from my soul but fasten the huckle in return.

5. *Metaph.* The vital, sensitive, or rational principle in plants, animals, or human beings. Freq. with distinguishing adjs., as *vegetative*, *sensible* or *sensitive*, *rational* or *reasonable*. (Cf. these words.)

(a) 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. iii. vii. (1495) 53 In dyers bodies beo three manere soules: vegetabilis; that yeuyth lyfe and noo felinge, as in plantes and rootes; Sensibilis; that yeuyth lyfe and felynge and not reason in vnsylfull beestes; Racionalis; that yeuyth lyf, felynge and reason in men. c. 1400 iv. *Secreta Secret.*, Gov. Lardsh. o pe keodly sowel [of things vegetable] gedryt to gedryd all þes properties. 1587 GOULDING *De Moray* i. 11 Thou beleuest that the Plants haue a kinde of Soule, that is to say, a certeine inward power or vertue which maketh them to shoote forth in their season. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 209 A soft piuh, in which consists the soule and vegetative vertue of that tree. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 27 A Plant . . . contains within itself a Principle of Life, which we may call Soule; from whence proceed the Operations of each

Plant. 1725 WATTS *Legic* i. vi. § 3 Our elder Philosophers haue generally made use of the Word *Soul* to signify that Principle whereby a Plant grows, and they called it the vegetative Soule.

(b) 1398 [see prec.], a 1400 [see SENSITIVE a. 1]. 1587 GOULDING *De Moray* i. 11 Thou beleuest that . . . the Beastes also haue one other kinde of Soule, which maketh them to moue. 1620 T. GRANGER *Dir. Legike* 43 The Brutall soule or spirit is not a power or facultie of the reasonable soule. c. 1675 HALE *Prim. Orig. Mar.* (1777) 33 The sensible Soule of a vast Whale exerciseth its regiment to every part of that huge structure with the same efficacy and facility as the Soule of a Fly or a Mite doth. 1725 WATTS *Legic* i. vi. § 3 The Principle of the animal Motion of a Bruie has been likewise call'd a Soule, and we haue been taught to name it the sensitive Soule. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangen.* Wks. (1841) 373 The soule perceives those goods which it is conscious that the animal wants. 1875 BOUTREE *Theol. Ch. Eng.* 36 The animal soul was present: for he ate before the disciples. 1830 LO. REAY *Social Democ. Germany* 8 The soul with which it [sc. a plastidule] is endowed, is called protoplasmic soul.

(c) 1325 *Prose Psalter* 195 As reasonable soule & flesshe is o man. 1390 [see REASONABLE a. 1]. 1398 [see (a)]. 1587 GOULDING *De Moray* xv. 235 Auerrhoes, and . . . Alexander of Aphrodisie, . . . vpholde that there is but one vniuersall reasonable Soule or minde, which worketh all our discourses in vs. 1597 MORLEY *Incred. Musicke* Ded., Our maisters, . . . by whose direction the faculties of the reasonable soule be stirr'd vp to enter into contemplation. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* v. xi. (1620) 202 Hee that gaue the vnreasonable soule sense, memoie, and appetite; the reasonable besides these, phantasie, vnderstanding and will. 1615 [see RATIONAL a. 1]. 1725 WATTS *Legic* i. vi. § 3 They distinguish this by the honorable Title of the rational Soule. 1875 BOUTREE *Theol. Ch. Eng.* 36 The rational soul was there; he reasoned with them out of the Scriptures.

b. Hence *three souls*, in allusion to the above as combined in human beings.

1601 B. JONSON *Pastor* v. iii. 160 What? will I torne sharke, vpon my friends? I score it with my three soules. 1607 SHAKS. *Tart. A.* ii. iii. 61 Shall we rowze the night-owle in a Catch, that will drawe three soules out of one Weauer? [c. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* i. iii. 30 The Embryo is an mated with three Souls, . . . and these three in Man are like *Trigones* in *Tetragono*.]

6. *fig.* Applied to persons: a. As a term of endearment or adoration.

1581 PETTIE *tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1526) 33 b, Politike louers, who . . . tearme her . . . sometime the heart of their life, sometime their soule. 1599 SHAKS. *Mids. A.* ii. ii. 246 My love, my life, my soule, iaire Helena. 1611 *Cymb.* v. v. 253 Hang there like fruit, my soule, Till the Tree dye. 1634 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iii. xiii. 105 O persevere (soule of my Soule) And act according to thy word. 1832 TENNYSON *Enone* 69 My own Enone, . . . my own soul, Behold this fruit. 1864 BROWNING *Dram. Pers.*, *Prospect*, O thou soul of my soul! I shall clasp thee again.

b. The personification of some quality.

1605 1st Pt. *Teruino* iii. ii. 40 Prince Balthazar, . . . The very soule of true nobility. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* i. ii. 215 O he's the very soule of bounty. 1756 GOLDSM. *Vicar* xxxi, My brother indeed was the soul of honour.

c. The inspirer or leader of some business, cause, movement, etc.; the chief agent, prime mover, or leading spirit.

1602 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius' Voy. Amb.* 365 The Chancellor, who was the President of the King's Council, the Soul of Affairs. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. 111/2 The Master Printer, . . . is the Soul of Printing. 1724 DE FOE *Memo. Cavalier* (1810) 122 The soul of the war was dead. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. T.* ix. 111. 131 Francis, . . . whom he considered as the soul and mover of any confederacy. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* vi. xxxviii, Unnam'd by Holmshod or Hall, He was the living soul of all. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xi. 111. 15 He was the author and the soul of the European coalition. 1882 SERGT. BALLANTINE *Exper.* xvii. 171 As long as he remained, . . . he was the soul of the table.

7. *fig.* Of things: a. The essential, fundamental, or animating part, element, or feature of something. Also rarely without article.

(a) 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* iv. 150 Therio should we reade The very Bottom, and the Soule of Hope. 1602 *Ham.* ii. ii. 90 Breuitie is the Soule of Wit. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 144 The hidden soul of harmony. c. 1670 HOBBS *Dial. Com. Lawis* (1681) 2 Reason is the Soul of the Law. 1712 ADOOTSON *Spect.* No. 409 p. 10, I could wish there were Authors . . . who . . . would enter into the very Spirit and Soul of fine Writing. 1775 SCHUYLER in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) 1. 14 That proper spirit of discipline and subordination, which is the very soul of an army. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* iii. 564 Thro' the ranks he breathes the soul of war. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* ii. (1870) 38 Nature is the soul of art. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 100 The religious history of the world is the very soul of history.

(b) 1630 FLETCHER *Faithful. Sheph.* iv. iv. I haue been wou'd by many with no less Soul of affection. 1634 FORD *Perk. Warbeck* iii. i, Moony gives soule to action.

b. An element, principle, or trace of something. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. 4 There is some soule of goodness in things euill. 1852 SPENCER *First Princ.* i. i. § 1 (1871) 3 [There is] a soul of truth in things erroneous.

c. The soul of the world [after L. *anima mundi*, Gr. *ψυχὴ τοῦ κόσμου*], the animating principle of the world, according to early philosophers.

c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cvii. The prophetic soule Of the wide world, dreaming on thozes to come. 1678 CUOWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. v. 215 In like manner he resolved that the Soul of the World, . . . was not made by God out of Nothing neither. 1785 REIO *Intell. Powers* i. 23 A tract of Timaeus the Locrian, . . . concerning the soul of the world, in which we find the substance of Plato's doctrine concerning ideas.

d. The essential part or quality of some material thing.

1658 tr. *Pert's Nat. Magic* vii. ii. 192 A Loadstone wrapt up in burniog coles. . . lost its quality of its soul that was gone, namely, its attractive vertue. 1652 J. DAVIES *tr. Mandelstol's Tract.* 33 This excellent scent, . . . may be called the soul of all Perfume. 1704 POPE *Windsor Fer.* 244 He . . . With chymic art exalts the min'ral pow'rs, And draws the aromatic soules of flow'rs. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilth* i. Your Spaniard is too wise a man to send you the very soul of the grape. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* l. xxii. vi, The soul of the rose went into my blood. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Fennedy* 71 But 'the soul of a ship is her engines'.

II. 8. The spiritual part of man considered in its moral aspect or in relation to God and His precepts.

Freq. with implicit reference to the fate of the soul after death, and so partly belonging to sense 9. *Cure of souls*, see *Cure* *sb.* 1. 4.

c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xviii. 8 Æw dryhtnes [is] untelwird, geceerde sawle. c. 830 in Sweet O. E. *Texts* 445 Sulic man sue hit aweke, donne se hit on his sawale. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* vii. 181 lit and saule beoia iborgen. c. 1200 ORMIN 2544 Swa þæt lit Dihihtin cweme be, & halsamm till his sawle. c. 1230 *Halt. Meid.* 15 Ne harmed hit te oawiht, ne suleð þi sawle. c. 1300 *Curser* *St.* 1353 Al þair luf þai gawe to lust, þai did þair saul all to rust. 1393 LANGR. *P. Pl.* C. vi. 109 Secheþ seint treaths in soaoction of your saules. 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 16 The wrang erroure, the quiblikis tyns mony a saule. c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1832) iv. 295 Thou knew ther were oo remedy to redevyn syn, But a bath of þi blude to bath mans saulein. c. 1509 HEN. VII in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. l. 44 In all other thyngs that I may knowe should be to yore honour & pleasure & weale of your saule. c. 1550 A. SCOTT *Peems* xxxvi. 9 Weche me, and mak my sawle serene From all iniquite. c. 1615 SIR W. MURSE *Misc. Poems* xii. 4 Awak, my sallie saul, in sin quich too securely lyis. 1785 BURNS *Trav. Digs* 148 Thrang a parliamentin, For Britain's guid his saul indentin.

b. c. 1120 *Bestiary* 118 Leren he sal his nede; . . . and . . . tilen him so de sowles fode. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4156 Bi-seke we nu godes miht, þat he makeure sowles bryt. c. 1300 *Havelok* 1422 But Grist was wis, . . . Wolde he nouth his soale shende. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* i. 19 The prechen ouis in audience That noman schal his soule empire. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 9 Vndirstondyng is cheef of the gouernance of man and helthe of the soule. 1473-5 in *Cal. Fran. Chanc.* Q. Eliz. II. (1830) Pref. 53 That he stode in grete perrell of his soule lyke to be dampned. 1508 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps.* Wks. (1836) 1. 7 Makinge this body psalme wherby he . . . was restored to his soules helth. 1582 COL. ALLEN *Martyrdom Campion* (1903) 35 His going . . . was only for his soule's health, to learn to save his soule. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* ii. iv. 63 He take it as a perill to my soule, It is no sinoc at all. 1655 *Perry's Diary* 26 July, I begin to think of setting things in order, which I pray God enable me to put both as to soul and body. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* Introd. p. xv, Success . . . crowning our imperfect labours in the conversion of souls. 1760-79 [see SIX-SICK a.]. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xi. To hazard my soul in telling lies. 1871 MERCER *Richmond* xii, Labour you will in my vessel, for your soul's health.

9. The spiritual part of man regarded as surviving after death and as susceptible of happiness or misery in a future state.

c. 825 *Charter* to Sweet O. E. *Texts* 444 Diet mon geddele to aelmesan aet ðere tide fore mine sawle & Osulwes. 863 *Ibid.* 440 1c. . . iow fer godes lyde hidde þæt ge hit minre sawle nyt gedde. c. 1059 in Kemble *Col. Diplom.* IV. 205 Ich hit. . . Gode zeuf mine saule to helpe. c. 1122 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 675, Ic wile on min dæi hit recco for here sawle & for minre sawle. c. 1250 *Oct. & Night* 1092 Ihesus his soule do mercy. 1297 K. GOUCE (Rolls) 7997 An abbeye he let reze. . . uor hor soulen þat here aslawe were. c. 1352 MINOR *Peems* (ed. Hall) v. 68 God asoyle haire sawls; saul all Amen. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xx. 346 To pass. . . On goddis fa s, that his trauale Miht efiir til his saull aual. 1418 E. E. *Wills* (1832) 33 Masses to be songe for my saule & for the saules aforesaid. 1488 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Scot. l. 90 To pay . . . a prest to sing for the Quenis sawle. 1536 WHITHESLEY *Chrm.* (Camden) i. 42 Beeching him to haue mercy on my soule. 1605 DENKER *Newes fr. Hell* Wks. (Grosart) II. 147 The soule sees deathea barge tarrying for her, she begins to be sorris for her ante-acted euils.

b. In phrases implying the death of a person.

See also BETRAKE *v.* 2, and cf. COMENDO *v.* 1 b. c. 1122 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1012 And his þa haligan sawle to Godes rice asende. c. 1275 *Passion our Lord* 452 in O. E. *Misc.* 51 Vader ich myne soule hitche in þyne honde. c. 1300 *Curser* *St.* 210 How our leuedi endid and yald Hirsely saul. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* x. (Matthew) 312 Eglippus in til gud saul, to god of hewyne, þe sawle can zeld. c. 1400 *Isambard* 733 My saule I wyte into thy hande, For I kepe to lyffe no mare! c. 1470 HENRY *Wallace* ii. 175 All weiland god, I-seawe My peiows c'reit and sawle. 1516 *Test. Elor.* (Surtees) VI. 1, I bequeath my soul to the holie Trinitie. 1556 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 130 King Heorie. . . his saul commendis to God, and his body to the clay. 1819 [see RESIGN *v.* 1 d].

10. Used in various asseverative phrases or as an exclamation, as *by*, *for*, *on* or *upon* (one's) *soul*, etc. The *Eng. Dial. D.* gives a number of similar examples. c. 1352 LANGR. *P. Pl.* A. viii. 27 For þi sworn bi heore soule—so God hem moste helpe! c. 1356 CHAUCER *Prol.* 781 Now, by my fadres soule, that is ded. 1579 STERNER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 248 Now by my soule Diggon, I lament The hapless mischief, that has thee hent. 1585 FERNE *Blaz. Centrie* 22 By my Vather's Soule they semen most of charite not of genile blood. c. 1704 T. BROWN *Dial. Dead* Wks. 1711 IV. 47 Be mee Shoul, and bee Chrest and St. Patrick. 1762 FOOTE *Orator* II. Wks. 1790 i. 216 By my shoul but I will spake. 1800 COLERIDGE *Christabel* l. xxviii, By my mother's soul do I entreat That thou this woman send away! 1835 SCOTT *Talism.* xvii. Now, by King Henry's soul! [etc.].

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 243 Thou, lohn, thou swyn-sheed, awak For criest saule. 1718 RAMSAY *Heek & Miller's Wif* 243 Whate'er you see be ought surpris'd,

But for your soul move not your tongue. 1807 Syd. Smitu Lett. Catholics Wks. 1859 II. 153/11. I cannot for the soul of me conceive whence this man has gained his notions of Christianity. 1826 DISRAELI *V. Grey* vi. i. For the soul of you wouldn't know it from the greenest Tokay. 1894 J. S. WINTER *Red Coats* 63 But for the life and soul of him he could not help thinking about her.

c. 1450 LOVELICH *Graal* liii. 116 Sire, .. vppon Oure sowles be sothe we scholen 30w seyne. 1482 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 106 That sayd howr mother schuld go on preschesyon on Corpyss Kyrrste day. .. and a my sowyll howr mother went at that day. a 1550 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* ii. 100 Now, on my saule, 3e ar bot lurdanis all! 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 181 Vpon my Soule, a Lye; a wicked Lye. 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* i. iii. What euer the Matter is, O my Sol, I'm afraid you'll follow evil Courses. 1749 FIELING *Tom Jones* xiv. vii. Should any fatal Accident follow, as upon my Soul I am afraid will. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxxvi. 'On my soul,' said Mowbray, 'you must mean Solmes!' 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* ix. But, 'pon my soul, the next time I go buy hay, I'll take care that Saint Peter hasn't any hand in it. 1878 H. SMART *Play or Pay* viii. 'Upon my soul,' rejoined the Hussar, 'I think' [etc.]. d. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iv. i. 44 Sir, as I have a Soule, she is an Angell. 1760-1 SMOULLETT *Launcelot Greaves* i. v. As I'm a precious saoul, a looks as if a saw something.

e. 1796 GALL *Elgy on Pudding Lizzie* viii. Saul! how it sharpen'd lika ane. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* iii. Saul, your honour, and that I am. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 72 Soul alive, but those... are rotten, snickie, bad yarns. 1896 IAN MACLAREN *Kate Carnegie* 282 But sall, she focht her battle weel.

III. 11. The disembodied spirit of a (deceased) person, regarded as a separate entity, and as invested with some amount of form and personality:

a. With poss. pron. or gen., or implying this.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 211 Uton nu biddan Sanctus Michael.. hat he ure saule gelade on zefean. c 1050 O. E. *Chron.* (MS. C.) an. 1036. Syððan hine man hyrde, .. on þam suð portice, seo saul is mid Criste. c 1205 LAV. 29634 Heofne is þe al saru, hider se al þa uaren. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4136 His bodi was birted wið angles hond. In to lef reste his sowle wode. c 1300 *Havelok* 245 þat God self schulde his soule leden into heuene. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2493 *Phylis*. The deuyl sette here soules bothe a fere. c 1420 in 26 *Pol. Poems* 108 Contrary to godis hest Pou purchasest þy saule helle prisoun. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* ii. iv. (1883) 52 They lyue in her sowles gloriously that ben slain.. for the comyn wele. 1560 DAUNTR. *Sleidan's Comm.* 115 b. It was belevet certenly that dead mens soules dyd walke after they were buried. 1599 ALEX. HUME *Hymns* i. 131 Then sall my singing saull rejoyce, And flee ahoue the skie. 1615 G. SANOVS *Trav.* 266 Saint German .. here found the soule of Pascaros tormented with heate. 1833 TENNYSON *May Queen* vi. xi. I know The blessed music went that way my soul will have to go. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 343 Another world in which the souls of the dead are gathered together.

b. With a, the, and in pl.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 67 Mycelne hit Drihten dyde on helle þa he byder astaz. .. þa halzan sawula þonon alædde. *Ibid.* 209 On ðæm clife hangodon .. manige swearte saula be heora handum gebundne. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 115 þo folgede ure helende michel feord of englen and of holie soules. c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 682 in O. E. *Misc.* 56 þe veond of helle hedde muchel onde Vor hi by-nomen him saulen. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9184 Payens & Cristen, many were slawen, & many a sowle fro body drawn. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 510 A chaunterie for soules. c 1430 *Compend. Old Treas.* in Roy Rede me (Arb.) 180 They be countwale of as many sowlys as dyen in thys default. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xvi. xii. 682 Thenne oure lord Ihesus Cryste shewed hym vnto vno in the lykenes of a soule that suffred grete anguysshe. 1523 DOUGLAS *Æneid* vi. xi. 3 Sawlis. .. quihikis wer for to wend To mydle erd, and thair in bodeis ascend. 1596 R. H. tr. *Lavaterus's Ghosts & Spirits* 61 With whom the same soule meeting as it did before, lamented very much. 1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sgr.* t. iv. 46 note, And in her glesse, white soles ascending, spied the narrow waie to theire Lord glorified. 1683 NORRIS *Plato's Two Cupids* iv. *Misc.* (1689) 88 So Devils and damned Soules in hell Fry in the fire with which they dwell. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 89 On some fond breast the parting soul relies. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* ii. viii. If .. there be a land of soules beyond that sable shore. 1899 *Daily News* 17 Apr. 4/3 The idea was that the soul was a little bloodless, fleshless thing.

c. local. (See quot., and cf. ghost-moth.)

1851 N. & Q. 1st Ser. III. 220 The country-people used to in my youth .. call night-flying white moths, especially the *Hepialus humuli*, 'souls'. 1861 *All Year Round* 1 June 234 To this day, in the north and west of England, the moths that fly into candles are called Saules.

12. A person, an individual; † a living thing. Chiefly in enumeration, or with every.

[c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* ii. 7 And se man wzs geworbt on libbendre sawle.]

c 1320 *Cash. Love* 448 Nis þer nout in world.. Pat nis destrued. .. But eiste soulen þi weren i-temed In þe schup. c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Fowles* 33 Erthe and soules that theoreon dwelle. 1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* xl. 46 All maner of soules y' crepe vpon erth. c 1550 [G. WALKER] *Delect. Dice-Play* Div. He wilbe your cuntry man at least, & peradventure either of kinne or aly, or some soule sch vnto you. 1632 LITTONOW *Trav.* ii. 52 Below the middle part, there was but one body; and about the middle there was two living soules, each one separated from another. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anal.* (1691) 18 The number of British slain in 12 years was 112 thousand Soules. 1724 *Briton* No. 24. 104 We have now pretty accurately ascertain'd the Number of Soules.. existing in England. 1776 EARL CARLISLE in Jesse *Skelton & Contemp.* (1844) III. 158 Not the worse for having levanted every soul at Newmarket. 1819 BYRON *Juan* ii. lxi. Nine soules more were in her: the long-boat still kept above water. 1861 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1839) I. 38 The frail craft capiz'd, and Hartmann, with nearly every soul on board, went down in her. 1894 WOLSELEY *Marib.* I. 245 There were about three hundred souls on board.

b. In negative phrases, esp. not a soul.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 209 Not a soule Bat felt a Feauer. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* iii. v. When you are predetermined to take no one soul's advice. 1775 MME. D'ARLAY *Early Diary.* Let. 10 June. We had not a soul beyond our own family. 1811 SHELLEY in Hogg *Life* (1858) I. 391. I am what the sailors call 'banyaning'. I do not see a soul. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* iii. i. He allowed no living soul.. to enter the house. 1897 A. MORRISON *Dorrington Dead-box* i. I shall be all alone, without a soul to say a word to.

c. dial. Used in the pl. as a form of address: Friends, fellows.

1874 T. HARVEY *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* lvii. Come in, souls, and have something to eat and drink. 1892 'Q.' (QUILLER COUCH) *Three Ships* ii. Well, souls, we was a bit tiddly-winkly last Michaelmas.

13. Used with defining adj. to denote a person of a particular character or in respect of some quality; freq. with a touch of contempt, compassion, or familiarity.

Common in the 16th and 17th centuries.

1519 *North Co. Wills* (Surtees) 105 Euary yere.. to give xd. to x poore soules. c 1543 *Hall Chron.*, *Hen. V.* 60 b. Innumerable sely soules daily died and hourly starved. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. v. Call Julio hither. Where's the little soule? I sawe him not to-day. 1665 *Extr. Sel. P. rel. Friends* (1932) III. 247 The honest Soules .. ar much afflicted to he reuiled .. by the bold faction. 1806 J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* vii. xix. Paying a long visit at the retired house of a well meaning Soul. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugg* i. v. It was very well the poor soul had not had a long illness. 1874 BURNANO *My Time* I. 3 Nurse Davis, the kindest soul in the world, and very fond of my mother.

b. Used parenthetically, or with like.

1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxi. 112 Sillic saulis, thay ar sa dast. 1594 Kyo *Cornelia* v. 63 He made his Pyoners (poore weary soules).. to dig.. new Trenches. 1663 S. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xx. (1689) 200 Poor Soul! who puts us upon doing .. but knows not what it is to believe. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 65 Now mistress Gilpin (careful soul!) Had two stone bottles found. 1811 C. K. SHARPE *Let. Corr.* 1888 I. 493 For his errors, poor soul! were venial. 1850 KINGSLEY *A. Locke* (1876) I. 7 She would have suffied my ears with cotton, kind careful soul. 1870 DICKENS *E. Dood* i. Ye'll remember like a good soul.

c. With more distinct implication of sense 2 or 3.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* ii. v. What mean dull soules, in this high measure, To haberdash in earth's base wares. 1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* 154 The least atome of baseness is inconsistent with the generosity of great Soules. 1721 RAMSAY *Prospect of Plenty* 129 Active sauls a stagnant life despise. 1741-2 GRAY *Agric.* 126 Rough, stubborn soules, That struggle with the yoke. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* *History* Wks. (Bohn) I. 7 It has been said, that 'common soules pay with what they do--nobler soules with that which they are'. 1871 MORLEY *Carlyle in Crit.* *Misc.* Ser. i. 215 It was not science for headlong and impatient soules.

14. In pregnant use: † a. (See quot.) Obs.—

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* *He is a Soul*, or loves Brandy.

b. One in whom the spiritual or intellectual qualities predominate. *rare.*

1814 BYRON *Diary* 19 Feb., Just returned from seeing Kean in Richard. By Jove, he is a soul! 1895 *Daily News* 9 Dec. 7/1 Brought up by such a mother, the Lady Marcella naturally became something of a Soul.

IV. In various special or technical uses.

15. (See later quot.) Now dial.

1530 PALSGR. 273/1 Soule of a capon or gosse, *ame*. 1591 PERCIVAL *S. Dict.*, *Molleja*, the tender parte in any bird, which in a goose we call the soule, *Præcordia*. 1774 GOLOSS. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. i. f. 5 Their lungs, which are commonly called the sole, stick fast to the sides of the ribs and back. 1876 MRS. G. L. BANKS *Manch. Man* xlv. One of his favourite tid-bits was that spongy lining of a goose's frame known as the *soul*.

† 16. The bore of a cannon. (See quot. 1571).

So F. *L'ame d'un canon*.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* (1591) 176 Forasmuch as by the direction of the hollowe Cylinder .. of the Peece, the violence of all shot of great Artillerye is not only directed but also increased, I call that hollowe Cylinder of the Peece her Soule. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acclit. Yng. Seamen* 32 Particular .. teames for great Ordnances, as the concaue, trunke, cylinder, the soule or bore of a peece. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 62, I find .. the soule or bore to be 1 inch out of his place.

17. The sound-post of a violin.

1838 *Penny Mag.* 30 June 246/2 This peg is called the *sounding-post*, or, as the French term it, the *soul* of the violin. 1854 BREWER *Sound* 145 The object of this prop, called the sound-post or 'soul' of the violin, is .. to make the face and back vibrate in exact unison. 1858 AIRY *Sound* 167.

V. attrib. and Comb.

18. Genitive combs.: † a. With forms representing the OE. gen. sing. *sawle*, as *soul-foot*, *food*, *leech*, etc. See also SOUL-HEAL, -HEALTH.

Also with gen. pl. *sawlene* for OE. *sawla*.

c 1200 ORMIN 10294 Hefenlikke mahhte, þatt mihhte turnenn swillike menn To sekenn 'sawlebote'. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 27 Godes word hat is þe 'sawle fode'. c 1275 *Servling Christ* 41 in O. E. *Misc.* 91 We wylþ sunnes geteþ sawlene fode. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cvi. 10 In neðe of sawle fode. a 1225 *Ancre.* R. 182 Pus is sicnesse 'sawle leche'. 1375 in Horstmann *Allengl. Leg.* (1873) 138/2 Praye we .. yat god .. Be his soule leche. 1411 26 *Pol. Poems* 421. i. Bycom a man to be 30ore soule leche. c 1200 ORMIN 12621 To lokenn whatt itt tæcheþ .. us Off ure 'sawle nede'. 13 .. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxxvii. 733 He .. seip bi is þe 'sawle nede' þat þe prest seib and doþ. c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* vi. (Thomas) 490 Ve suld set our maste delyte In goddis vord fore 'sawle profyte'. c 1470

Gol. & Gaw. 269 Be the pilgramage compleit I pas for 'sawle' prow. c 1412 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4440 His lordes 'sawle' salue hefrom hym hydyth. c 1200 ORMIN Pref. 102 Icc wylþ shæwenn suw Hu mikell 'sawle' sellþe .. unnderfop .. all þatt lede. 13 .. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxxvii. 781 Al þat þe bodi lykeþ wel Is a3eyn þe 'sawle' wille.

b. With the form *soul's*, as *soul's-city*, *-darling*, *friend*.

1593 NASHE *Christ's Tears* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 157 He .. cannot chuse but have his soules-cittie soone raced. 1565 1st Pt. *Jeronimo* i. ii. 65 Adew, soules friend. 1874 LISSE *CARR* J. *Gwynne* i. vi. 182 An always erring and very faulty soul's-darling.

19. Simple attrib., as *soul-affair*, *-blood*, *†-case*, *concernment*, etc.

The number of attributive uses is very large, and in this and the following groups only a few of the older or more important are illustrated.

1672 O. HEYWOOD *Diaries* (1883) III. 198 He .. was very stupid about 'soul-affaires'. 1629 DONNE *Serm.* cix. Wks. 1839 IV. 492 Adam is hut .. red earth, earth dyed red in blood, in 'soul-blood'. 1848 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 3) 41 Corruption .. is in Your soul-blood and your soul-bones. 1699 O. HEYWOOD *Diaries* (1883) IV. 195 Elizabeth Sonier came to discourse with me in 'soul-cases'. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 393 The Cures (attempted) by a .. ranckerous Spirit, are wounds in this 'Soul-chirurgie'. 1742-3 *Observ. upon Methodists* 23, I hear some are under 'Soul concern'. 1675 O. HEYWOOD *Diaries* (1883) III. 165, I talk with them about 'soul-concernments'. 1619 W. Y. To *Rdr. in Hieron's Wks.* II. 424 Gods gracious preeserving from 'soul-destruction'. 1617 HIERON *Ibid.* 191 One fit of 'soul-disturbance' will make all those kinds of gladness to flee away like a dream. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri.* *Faith* (1845) 93 Christ promisetht 'Soul-ease'. 1646 JENKYN *Renova* 13 Are your heartiest, your 'soul-endavours' set upon Reformation? 1726 WOOROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 239 Besides much spiritual 'soul exercise, it contained many valuable hints at facts. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xiii. The Cameronians .. boasted frequently of Burley's soul-exercises. a 1638 MEZE *Wks.* (1672) 631 This order of Demons, or 'Soul-gods, as I may call them. 1654 CATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 75 Because he would not dissolve the 'soul-harmonie of weak persons. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri.* *Faith* (1845) 260 That death, that 'soul-hell in the want of Christ. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Paradox agit. Libertie* 1089 Wks. (Grosart) II. 65 In 'soul-illnesses, to spend so large a time. 1677 J. ELLIOT in *Birch Life of Boyle Wks.* 1772 I. p. xxvi. The Lord's work of 'soul-instruction and edification. 1662 HIBBERT *Body Divinity* i. 127 'Soul-light is not enough to make us truly wise. c 1620 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Commendatory Poems*, *Sylvesters Wks.* (Grosart) II. 151 Is there stord such sweet 'Soul-ravishments. 1689 *Mem. Rokeby* (Sirtees) 12 A sister that .. has received .. much 'soul-refreshment. 1581 ALLEN *Apologie* 9 b. 'Soul rights (without which men perish doubtlesse euerlastingly). 1657 F. COCKIN *Div. Blossomes* 12 'That which unto 'Soul-safety much doth tend. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* iv. 14 That occasion of some 'soul-sanctification. 1641 LO. BROOKE *On Episc.* 97 They have come to cutting off Eares, Cheeks, and have yet struck deeper, and essayed many 'Soul-Schismes. 1646 TRAPP *Comm.* 1030 xiii. 25 John .. who knew Christ's 'soul-secrets. 1823 JEFFERIES *Story of my Heart* 49 The circumambient ether .. is full of soul-secrets. 1656 E. REYNER *Rules Govt. Tongue* 269 Some .. have drunk very deep of the cup of 'soul-troubles. 1690 C. NESSE *Hist. O. & N. Test.* I. 142 Idolizing the Virgin Mary .. equalling her milk unto Christs blood for 'soul vertue. a 1638 SYLVESTER *Mem. Mortalitie* lxxxi. Wks. (Grosart) II. 227 Mock-Saints, whose 'Soul-weal on your Works you lay. 1668 R. STEELE *Husbandman. Call.* v. (1672) 85 'Soul-work never goes on, unless we have a mind to work. 1834 K. H. DIGBY *Mores Cath.* v. iv. 209 It was the reflection of God. It was the invisible world, the 'soul world. 1600 W. WATSON *Deacordou* (1602) 268 Respecting the danger of 'soul-wrackle.

20. With the names of persons, etc. (chiefly

agent-nouns), as *soul brother*, *carrier*, *-curer*, etc. 1742-3 *Observ. upon Methodists* 18 Our glorious 'Soul brother had it revealed to him in Spirit [etc.]. 1553 BECON *Jewel of Joy* Pref. The mumbeling masses of those lasy 'soule cariers. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* iii. i. 100 'Soule-Curer, and Body-Curer. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1883) II. 88 There is no parsonage house for a soul-curer to stay in. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar* T. 'Soul-doctor .. a par-on. 1880 W. NEWTON in *Serm. Boys & Girls* (1881) 148 The Pharisees called themselves teachers or soul-doctors. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* 'Soul-driver, a Parson. 1682 BUNYAN *Giness. of Soul Wks.* (Ofor) I. 142 This is a 'soul-fool, a fool of the biggest size. 1656 E. REYNER *Rules Govt. Tongue* 203 Receive Keepers as the Angels of God, as our 'soul-friends. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* iii. 14 Thou shalt be cursid among alle the 'soule hauers and beestis of the erthe. c 1375 *St. Leg. Snits* xxvii. (*Manchor*) 1457 All þe folk of þat cyte.. to sanct morise but mare ar went, & hyme as fadire & 'sawle-lynd Resauit some. 1682 BUNYAN *Giness. of Soul Wks.* (Ofor) I. 140 Every mouth shall be stopped, and all the world (of 'soul losers) become guilty before God. 1822 COLERIDGE *Lett.*, *Convers.*, etc. II. 89 You must have a 'Soulmate as well as a House or Yoke-mate. 1812 COTMAN *Br. Gius.* *Two Parsons* xiv. Great Britain's principal 'Soul-mender Liveth at Lambeth Palace. 1650 WARR *Comm. Deut.* xxiv. 7 Of which sort of 'soul-merchants, there are now-a-days found not a few. 1530 TINDALE *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 437 If he minister it not truly and freely unto us .. he is a thief and a 'soul-murderer. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xxviii. 'Oh, procastination!' exclaimed the Hermit, 'thou art a soul-murderer!' 1854 FABER *Growth in Holiness* (1872) xxii. 430 The Church is a living 'soul-saver. 1350 COVERDALE *Fruitful Less.* iii Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 359 Therefore are many curates and 'soul-shepherds so faint and cold to preach .. Christ. 1682 BUNYAN *Giness. of Soul Wks.* (Ofor) I. 143 Choose for thyself good soul-shepherds. 1593 NASHE *Christ's Tears* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 120, I deale more searchingly then common 'soul-surgions accustome.

21. With vbl. sbs., as *soul-craving*, *feasting*, *humbling*, etc.

1602 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Mirum in Modum* Wks. (Grosart) 1. 117. The Spirit of Man... Should not, to such Soule-swilling have decline. c 1670 O. Heywood *Diaries* (1881) II. 341 This fasting is soul-feasting. 1685 *Ibid.* (1885) IV. 113 How many sweet sabbaths, how many soul-humblings. 1818 BENTHAM *Church-of-Englandism* 329 The maintenance of this corrupt system... on pretence of souls-saving. 1875 McLEAN *Gospel in Psalms* 203 The wonder should not deprive us of... the soul-heartening. 1891 *The Tablet* 7 Nov. 743 Christ by a few words of teaching filled the soul-craving of multitudes.

22. With pres. pples. forming objective combs., as *soul-adorning*, *-amazing*, *-boiling*, etc., adjs.

The number of these is very great, esp. in the works of John Davies of Hereford and J. Beaumont, who have *soul-afflicting*, *-attracting*, *-blinding*, *-catching*, *-cheering*, *-commanding*, *-conquering*, etc.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Panaretus* 839 Of all 'Soule-adorning Gifts divine... the Monarchie is Mine. 1688 BUNYAN *Heavenly Footman* (1886) 139 What a 'soul-amazing word will that be. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. ii. *Magnificence* 19 Here in Sonnets, there in Epigrams, Evaporate your sweet 'Soule-boiling Flames. 1622 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Muse's Sacrifice* Ep. Ded., Shapers, and Soules of all 'Soule-charming Rimes 1600 Tournour *Transf. Metam.* x. 68 'T'enrich her coffers with 'soul-chooking dust. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gentl.* II. vi. 16 Twenty thousand 'soul-confirming oaths. 1601 G. MARKHAM *Mary Magd.* I. am. Pref. 19 Yea, 'soul-confounding sinne so far hath crept. 1609 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Holy Rood* Wks. (Grosart) I. 9/2 'T was time to turne His 'Soule-converting Eyes To thee perverted Peter. 1688 J. H. NEWMAN *Verses Var. Occas.* 125 So we her flame must trim, Around His soul-converting sign. 1659 PELL *Impr. Sea* 76 note, 'Soul-corrupting discourse. 1837 SVO. SMITH *Serm. Duties Queen* Wks. 1839 II. 253/1 For all the soul-corrupting homage with which she is met. a 1708 BEVERIDGE *Theol.* (1711) III. 347 Drunkenness... is a 'soul-damning sin. a 1626 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Sonn.* Sir F. Dyer Wks. (Grosart) I. 100/1 Minerva and the Muse ioyes my Soule's sense, Sith 'Soule-delighting lines they multiply. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. 64 The Devil, their great Apollo or 'Soul-destroying God. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* vii. 159 Graving on a folded tablet many soul-destroying things. 1642-4 VICARS *God in Mount* 45 The 'soul-devouring corruptions of these Elyges, caterpillars. 1698 W. GHAMAM *Last Links* 116 Eyes fixed with an earnest, soul-devouring gaze upon his companion. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. xxxix, Aerial music... breathed such 'soul-dissolving airs, As did [etc.]. 1603 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Microcosmos* Pref. O that I had a 'Soule-enchancing Tongue. 1680 REYNER *Serm. Funeral Ld. Halles* 20 He was careful therefore to store his mind with all 'soul-enobbling virtues. 1659 J. H. NEWMAN *Verses Var. Occas.* 37 This their soul-enobbling gain. 1647 TRAFF *Comm.* I Cor. vii. 5 Fasting-days are 'soul-fattening days. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. 1. 383 Their 'soul-fearing clamours have hauled downe The flintie ribbes of this contemptuous Citie. 1600 Tournour *Transf. Metam.* viii. 54 'Soule-fighting horrors. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psychic* viii. cxlii, 'Soule-knawing Worms. 1848 BUCKLEY *Ilad* 127 To fight with the strength of soul-gnawing strife. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VI. 165 Thy 'soul-harrowing intelligence. 1593 NASHE *Christ's Tears* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 225 A 'soul-imitating devill. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. ii. 200 'Soul-killing Witches, that deforme the bodie. 1866 S. B. JAMES *Duty & Doctrine* (1871) 94 This habit is so enervating, so soul-killing. 1690 C. NESSE *Hist. O. & N. Test.* I. 24 Man should be... a life-loving creature... also a 'soul-loving creature. a 1722 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhup.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 87 No writing lifts exalted man so high, As sacred and 'soul-moving poetry. 1816 WOROSW. 'Imagination... *ne'er before content* 68 The deep soul-moving sense Of religious eloquence. 1690 C. NESSE *Hist. O. & N. Test.* I. 137, I shall one day perish by the hand of those 'soul-murdering Soulds. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psychic* viii. xxvii, This noble face, by whose 'soul-piercing rales The Gentiles, Adonishid's are to... tread the open paths of highnoon Light. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Grammar of Assent* II. x. 386 That fearful antagonism brought out with such soul-piercing reality by Lucretius. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* (Knox.) 203 My crownd, 'soul-pleasing, sweet joy, mirth and pleasure. 1697 CONGREVE *Mourne. Bride* II. vi, That 'soul-reaching Thought. 1809-10 SHELLEY 'Oh! take the pure gem' 18 Long visions of soul-reaching pain. 1650 BAXTER *Saints* R. 716 These spiritual, excellent, 'soul-raising duties. 1613-6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. lii, All-loved Draught in 'soul-raping straines, A genuine noat... Began to tune. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Tetrastichia* lxixii, The Charm Of those 'soul-raaping Impes of Acheolos. 1603 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *An Extasie* Wks. (Grosart) I. 94/1 Maie-bowes... Where out shal breath 'soul-ravishing perfume. 1673 HICKERINGILL *Greg. F. Gregh.* 264 Those soul-ravishing opportunities. 1782 T. MME. DE COMES *Belle d. II.* 195 With what 'soul-rending Agonies was it that [etc.]. 1657 F. COCKIN *Dyn. Blossomes* 48 So sweet, so clean, So 'soul-reviving. 1832 H. BLUNT *Leet. Hist. St. Paul* II. 55 Those waters of life... so soul-reviving and soul-strengthening. a 1708 BEVERIDGE *Theol.* (1711) III. 7 Rejoice in Him as a 'soul-satisfying God in Himself. 1731 A. HILL *Advice to Poets* xi, 'Soul-shaking Sor-reigns of the Passions. 1688 BUNYAN *Yeruz. Sinner Saved* (1886) 124 Unreasonable and 'soul-sinking doubts. 1609 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Holy Rood* Wks. (Grosart) I. 10/1 'Soul-slaying Schismatics, nor God, nor Man. 1834 *Tut's Mag.* I. 173/2 Honest, upright, amiable, patriotic... and 'soul-stirring David! 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psychic* xviii, cxli, Whilst yet with Charis' 'soul-subduing heat Her melted and convicted heart did beat. 1892 W. S. LILLY *Gl. Enigma* 303 That heart-bewildering soul-subduing problem of evil. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. 333 Th' ill humours That vex his most-Saints with 'soul-tainting tumours. 1616 DUMM. or HAWTH. *Flowers of Sion* (1630) 29 A Sanctuary from 'Soule-thralling Snare. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 104 A sequell of many sorrowes, a Centurie of 'soul-twisting passions. a 1634 CHAPMAN *Rev. for Honour* II. i. 268 To feed the irregular flames of false suspicions And 'soul-tormenting jealousies. 1606 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Speculum Proditorum* Wks. (Grosart) II. 20/1 None but 'soul-wounding words for it are meete. 1793 *Quot. Serious Inquiry* 27 These Heart-cutting, Soul-wounding Accidents.

23. With pa. pples., as *soul-benumbed*, *-blinded*, *-born*, *-felt*, etc.

1593 NASHE *Christ's Tears* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 173 Others there be of these 'soul-benumbed Atheists. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* vi. 303 'Soul-blinded sots that creep In dirt. 1797 T. PARK *Sonn.* 47 Every 'soul-born rapture... That flows from love sincere. a 1635 SIMES *Confer. Christ & Mary* Pref. (1656) 3 A discourse... between a 'soul-burthened sinner, and a burthen-removing Saviour. 1627 SIR W. MURE *Mise. Poems* xxi. 25 Whome snake hatred, 'soul-concealed disdain, Did long in long antipathie detain. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 24 Patience... coming to that 'soul-diseased knight, Could hardly him intreat, to tell his griefe. 1798 SOTHEBY *tr. Wieland's Oberon* (1826) II. 62 A 'soul-felt glance of heavenly joy. 1764 CHURCHILL *Candidate* 144 Let no... 'soul-gall'd Bishop damn nie with a note. 1794 MRS. RAOCLIFFE *My. Udolpho* i. Ah, paint her form, her 'soul-illuminated eyes. 1593 NASHE *Christ's Tears* Ep. Ded., Were it effectually recured, in my 'soul-infused lines. 1603 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Microcosmos* Wks. (Grosart) I. 14/2 Ladies, and Lords, purse-pinch'd, and 'Soul-pain'd. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* x. 435 The 'soul-sunk sorrow of godlesse Epicures and Hypocrites. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. i. 58 One worse [wife]... would make her Sainted Spirit Againe possesse her Corps, and on this Stage... appear 'Soul-vest. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Little Bartas* 960 Wks. (Grosart) II. 93 How many sin-sick did hee inly cure; And deep 'soul-wounded binde-up, and assure!

24. With adjs., as *soul-blind*, *-deep*, *-hydroptic*, etc. 1600 Tournour *Transf. Metam.* xxxviii. 261 Th' exordium of ech soule-sweet argument. 1616 R. NACCOS *Overbury's Vision* (Hunterian Club) 51 Those soule-blind men, whom they doe most betray. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Paradox agst. Libertie* Wks. (Grosart) II. 56/1 That good... with soul-wise man must seek. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. xii. 479 It hence follows that this... immutable truth be the only soul-perfective truth. 1842 Cnt. WISEMAN *Prayer & Prayer-Bks.* Ess. 185. I. 379 Everything is heart-felt, soul-deep. 1855 BROWNING *Grammar. Funeral* 95 He (soul-hydroptic with a sacred thirst). 1888 R. BUCHANAN *City of Dream* vii. 162 Then die I soul-sure thou hast not lived in vain.

25. Special combs., as *soul-ale*, an ale-drinking at the funeral of a person; a dirge ale; *soul-cake*, a specially prepared cake or bun distributed in various northern or north-midland counties on All Souls' Day, esp. to parties of children who go 'souling'; *soul-candle*, ? one of several candles placed about the coffin at a funeral service; *soul-case slang*, the body; *soul-chaplain*, = *soul-priest*; *soul-charm a.*, soul-charming; *soul-friend* (see *quots.*); *soul-house*, a model or representation of a house placed by the ancient Egyptians in a tomb to receive the soul of a dead person; *soul-pence*, -pennies, money subscribed by the members of a guild to pay for soul-masses; *soul-priest*, a priest having the special function of praying for the souls of the dead; *soul-silver*, = *Soul-scor*; *soul-sleeper*, one who holds the doctrine of psychopannychism; a psychopannychite.

1577 HARRISON *Deser. Eng.* II. i. (1877) 1. 32 The superfluous numbers of idle waks... church-ales, helpe-ales, and 'soul-ales, called also dirge-ales... are well diminished. 1686-7 AUBREY *Remains* (1881) 23 There is an old Rhythm or saying, A 'Soul-cake, a Soul-cake, Have mercy on all Christen soules for a Soul-cake. 1896 P. H. DITCHFIELD *Old Eng. Customs* 167 On All Souls' Day... it is still customary for children to go 'a-souling', and soul-cakes are still offered and eaten in Shropshire on this day. 1389 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 184 [Four] 'soul-candles [shall] be found, and used in the burial services. 1796 GROSE's *Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3) s.v., 'He made a hole in his 'soul case', he wounded him. 1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. Civ. In a winter night a 'soul chaplaine of the court laye with her. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. 11. *Babylon* 560 The 'soul-charm Image of sweet Eloquence. 1891 *The Month* LXXXIII. 221 He was the Generalissimo's... 'soul-friend', as a confessor is called in Irish [= i. *anam-chara*]. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Mar. 3/2 An old priest... tried... to play the 'soul-friend' to the bandit. 1907 PETRIE *Gizeh & Rifeh* vi. 14/2 The depth of grave below the 'soul-house is inversely as the height of soil above it. 1870 TOLMIN SMITH *Eng. Glids* 181 That 'soul-pence will be paid by the bretherhood. *Ibid.*, For collecting the 'soul-pennies from the bretherhood. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* xii, Are ye here a 'soulwe preest or a paryssh preste? 1577 FULKE *Confut. Purg.* 172 The dead arose... threatening him, that he should dye for it, if he did not restore them their soulepreest. 1606 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 646/6 Advocacionem... capellaniam vulgo *le Soull-preistis*... infra ecclesiam collegiatam de Dumbur. 1355-6 *Abington Rolls* (Camden) 5 De 'soulwe-soluer vjs. viijd. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (ed. 2) 139 'Soul-Sleepers. That the soule dyeth with the body is an old and despicable Heresie. 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* v. (1840) 45. I am none of the sect of soul sleepers.

Hence *Soulhood*, *Soulship*, the condition or state of being a soul; soulful quality.

1882 H. C. MERVILLE *Fancit* of B. II. l. xix. 40 Many of these leaden caskets may carry yet, locked within them, some rough gem of Christian soulhood. 1893 *Advance* (Chicago) 15 June, Of the modification of the sinless perfection of Christ, of his ethical soulship.

Soul, obs. f. *SOLE sb.* 1 and *a.*, *SOWEL* (stake); variant of *SOWL sb.*

Soul (*soul*), *v.* Also *5, 9 dial.* *sowl*. [*f.* the *sb.* Cf. OE. *sawlian* (= ON. and Icel. *sálask*, MSw. *sálask*) to die, whence *SOULING* *obl. sb.* 1.]

1. *trans.* + *tr.* To endow or endue with a soul. Also *fig.* *Obs. rare.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 329 The goost that for the fader gan procede Hath sowled hem with outen any drede.

1646 N. LOCKYER *Serm.* 4 All that was said is resum'd and souled, as I may say.

b. To inspire or animate. *rare* -1.

1891 C. DAWSON *Asommore* 50 Joy souled the day, and love was seen in winter's storms.

2. *intr.* To go about collecting doles, properly on the eve of All Souls' Day. Chiefly in the phr. *to go (a-)souling*.

a 1779 TOLLET in *Brand's Pop. Antig.* (1813) 1. 309 On All Saints Day, the poor people... go from parish to parish a *Souling*, as they call it. 1820 WILBRHAM *Cheshire Gloss.* App. s.v. To go a souling, is to go about as boys do, repeating certain rigmorale verses, and begging cakes or money, in commutation for them, the Eve of All Souls' Day. 1883 MISS BURNES *Shropps. Folk-lore* 381 Up to the present time in many places, poor children, and sometimes men, go out 'souling'.

3. To capture or catch souls. *rare* -1.

1825 J. WILSON *Nat. Ambr.* (1855) 1. 3 Fiends ride forth a-souling For the dogs of havoc are yelping and yowling.

Soul, obs. or dial. form of *SOWL v.*

+ *Soulack*, obs. variant of *SOULAK*.

1636 H. BLOUNT *Voy. Levant* 92 There was a Soulack, who is an Officer very eminent about the Emperours person. [Hence in Blount *Glossogr.*]

Soular, *a.* *rare* -1. [*f.* *SOUL sb.*] Of or pertaining to the soul.

1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 404 They should be merged indiscriminately in the great soulful or spiritual mass.

+ *Soulary*, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [*f.* *SOUL sb.* + *-ARY* 1.] *a. adj.* Of or pertaining to the theory of the separate existence of the soul after the death of the body. *b. sb.* One who holds this theory.

1643 R. O. MAN *Mortality* II. 7 This Souly fancy of present reward of beatitude after this life. *Ibid.* v. 39 From this place the Resurrection of the body before the day of Judgment... may better be proved, then such a present soularie entrance into Heaven or Hell. *Ibid.* vi. 53 All this while we have had to doe with this immortal Soul, [which] we cannot find, or the Soularities tell what it is.

Soul bell, *soul-bell*. [*f.* *SOUL sb.*] The passing-bell. Also *fig.*

1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuff* Wks. (Grosart) V. 214 The... Bishop of Norwich... meant not to forsake them till the soule Bell towld them thence. a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 394 It is as it were the soule-bell of your Priestly and unvirginly virginity. 1610 BR. HALL *Apol. Brownists* xlii. 107 We call them soule-bells, for that they signifie the Departure of the soule. 1725 BOURNE in *Brand's Pop. Antig.* (1777) i. 1 Of the Soule-Bell, its Antiquity, the Reason of its Institution. 1777 BRAND *Ibid.* 28 Distinction of Rank is preserved here in the tolling of the Soule-Bell. 1893 *Tablet* 27 May 189 The Great Soule Bell of St. Swithun's was sobbing in the winter wind for the death of the bishop. 1906 RAVEN *Bells* 112, Persons recovered after their soul bell had sounded.

Soul-cake: see *SOUL sb.* 25. *Sould* (e, obs. or dial. pa. t. and pa. pple. of *SELL v.*; Sc. and north. pa. t. of *SHALL v.*; obs. ff. *SOLD sb.* 1 and *sb.* 2, *v.* 1 and *v.* 2) *Souldan*, -en, obs. ff. *SOLDAN*. *Sould*, obs. f. *SOLDIER sb.* 1. *Souldiar*, obs. f. *SOLDIER sb.* 1 and *v.* *Souldier*, obs. f. *SOLDIER sb.* 1 and *v.* *Souldie*, obs. *rare*. Also *5 souldye*. [*ad.* OF. *souldée*, *soldée*, etc. (*f.* *solde* *SOLD sb.* 1), or MDn. *souldie*, *soudie*.] Pay, salary, wages.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. iv. (1481) G. To answer for hym to the knyghtes and to other persons for theyr wages and souldyes. 1481 — *Reynard* (Arb.) 39 He wolde paye them their souldye or wagis to fore. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Fancies* II. x. 221 They haue no wages for their souldie, yet are they prest, and ready in all payres.

Soule, obs. f. *SOUL sb.* 3, *SOLE sb.* 1 and *a.*, *SOWEL* (stake), *SOWL*, *SULL* (plough).

+ *Soulé*, variant of *SAULEE Obs.*

1450-80 *tr. Secreta Secret.* 31 Than mayst thou ete a good soule asfir as thyn appetit takith the.

Souled (*sould*), *fp. a.* [*f.* *SOUL sb.* or *v.*]

+ 1. ? Conferred upon the soul. *Obs.* -1

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. i. (Skeat) 1. 25 Whoso can wel understande is shapen to be saved in souled blisse.

2. Endowed with a soul. *rare* -1.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* to be maker of man kynd takyng a soulid body of be virgyn.

3. With qualifying terms: Endowed with a soul of a specified kind.

See also *great*, *high*, *large*, *mean*, *NARROW-SOULED*. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. ii, He that's a vilaine, or but meanly souled, Must... cline to routes of fooles. 1667 DRYDEN *Maiden Queen* I. ii, Matchless in virtue, And largely souled where'er her bounty gives. 1781 MUR. D'ARBLAY *Diary Aug.*, Dr. Johnson... as great a souled man as a bodied one. 1828 LYTTON *Pellam* II. xii, Yeu whey-faced... sleepy-souled Artismans of bad spirits. *Ibid.* xxvi, I have my refuge and my comfort in the golden-souled and dreaming Plato. 1894 MRS. DYAN *Nan's Keep-Ing* (1899) 193 What would they tell that faithful-souled Afghan chief?

+ *Soulement*, *adv.* *Obs. rare.* Also *3 sulo-*ment. [*a.* AF. *sule*, *soulement* (OF. *sole*, *seule-*ment), *f. sul*, *soul* *SOLE a.*] Solely, only.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 282 Soulement luee his god. c 1290 *St. Brandin* 202 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 225 We sulle also a-doun... soulement forto schewe oure Jouerdes suete mist.

Souler (*souler*), *dial.* [*L* *SOUL sb.* or *v.*] One who goes 'souling'.

1813 H. ELLIS in *Brand's Pop. Antig.* I. 310 The Souler's Song in Staffordshire is different from that which Mr. Peck mentions. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.* s.v. *Soul*, Parties of soulers go together to all the larger houses in the neighbourhood singing a souling-song.

† **Soulet**. *Obs. rare.* Also sowlet. [app. f. SOUL sb.] (See quot.)

c1530 tr. *Godfridus' Bk. Knowl. Thynges* H iv b, Of euerie mans bodye, be iijij pryncypall lymbes, that is to saye, soulet lymbes, small lymbes and noryshande lymbes, and gendryng lymbes. Sowlet lymbes, be the braynes, and all that are there aboute, downe to the wesande.

Soulful, *sb. rare.* [f. SOUL sb. + -FUL 2.] As much as a soul can hold or contain.

1649 in *Select Biogr.* (Wodrow Soc.) I. 406 He did so long (as he said) for his soulful of the well of life. 1902 A. B. DAVISON *Called of God* x. 268 Except a man be washed, and have a whole soulful of spiritual faculties awake within him, he cannot see the Kingdom of God.

Soulful (sō'fūl), *a.* Also soul-full. [f. SOUL sb. + -FUL 1.]

1. Full of soul or feeling; of a highly emotional, spiritual, or æsthetic nature or character, or marked by this.

Common in recent use and frequently having the sense of 'affectedly or unduly æsthetic or emotional'.

1863 GILCHRIST *Blake* xxii, Very striking and soulful is the general effect [of an engraving]. 1882 L. C. LILLIE *Prudence* 48 Who can be soulful and an athlete? 1882 B. HARTE *Flip* iii, The poetic, soulful side of his mission was delicately indicated by a pale blue necktie. 1897 *Naturalist* 84 For all who live by it will be manifold, soulful, honest, and without fear.

transf. 1869 W. CORY *Let's & Frills* (1897) 263 This bit of the earth's expression, this soul-full bit of the earth, the quiet bay.

2. Expressive or indicative of deep feeling or emotion.

1868 TUCKERMAN *Collector* 312 The soulful glow of expression in the inspired countenance of the Apollo. 1869 Mrs. WHITNEY *We Girls* xix, Mother and Madam Pennington looked at each other with soulful eyes. 1878 *The Choir* 16 Nov. 730 One of those soulful tunes which cannot fail to engage attention.

Hence **Soulfully** *adv.*, **Soulfulness**.

1880 W. S. GILBERT *Pastime* 1. 11, I am soulfully intense. 1882 *Advocate* (Chicago) 20 Apr. 249 She carried the audience by her dignity, earnestness and soulfulness. 1893 *Nation* 9 Feb. LVI. 110/2 Languages vary, as do individuals, in genius or soulfulness.

† **Soul-heal**. *Obs.* [f. SOUL sb. 18 + HEAL sb. Cf. W. Fris. *sielheil*, Flem. *zielheil*, G. *seelenheil*, † *seelheil*.] = next. a. With possessive pronoun.

[c125 in O. E. Texts 443 Fore uncerra saula hela & uncerra beama.] a1300 *Cursor M.* 25168 For vr prairer es vnle And askes gains vr saul heale. 1362 *Langl. P. Pl.* A. vt. 22, I haue... souht gode seyntes for my soule bele. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiii (George) 378 For dout of dede, ful fele reneyt god & bare saule-hele. 1488 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. 1. 4 3e desire principally vertuous lyving and 3iur soule heele. c1440 *Alph. Tales* 146, I trow ye be in dispayr of my sawle heale. 1560 *Rolland Seven Sages* 74 Gif 3e pleis any thing for to deill, Into Almus, for my weil and Saull heill.

b. In general sense.

[c1225 *Ancre R.* 182 (MS. C.) Pus is sicnesse saulene heale.] 13... *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS* xxxvii. 355 Pou spekest of wrappe in bi tale And seist hit is a3eyn souleheale. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. 323 Lowyt not our lorde he þat purchis þus saule-hele! 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 29 Adrian... preith the grete Charlemaigne, For Cristes sake and Soule heale [etc.] 1429 *Acts Privy Council* III. 331 If any man wol oonly of deuotion and for soule heale goo overyn in þe sail expedition. c1440 *Jacob's Well* 156 3if men teche hem soule-hele, þei scornyn hem. c1550 *Copland Mye Way to Spytell Ho* 284 Methynk it is a great soule-heale To hþp them.

† **Soul-health**. *Obs.* [f. SOUL sb. + HEALTH sb. Cf. prec.] The health of the soul; moral or spiritual well-being; salvation.

a. With possessive pronoun or genitive.

1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 39 So may he winne worldes welthe And afterward his soule helthe. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 365 His preiers for the sawle healethe of his childre. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 10 b, Welche is moost necessary for thy soule belthe. 1587 *Golding De Mornay* xxiv. 357 The setting downe of rules for Religion and for mans Soulehealth.

b. Without article.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 371 Seynte Patrik... studiede to... brynge to the weye of sawle healethe the sawles of the bestialle peple. *Ibid.* V. 127 Take comensale of sawle-healethe. 1556 *Older Antichrist* 81 The Germaines wolde not... ther seke soule helth. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 14 God will gather together the remanentes of that forlorne and desperaite anion, vnto soulehealth. 1603 J. DAVES (Heref.) *Microcosmos* Wks. (Grosart) I. 3612 Affliction's water coole the heate of sinne, And brings soule-health. a1618 *Sylvester Paradox agit. Liberte* 587 Wks. (Grosart) II. 60 Sib, if bee use the same, soule-health it hurteth not.

Soulcal (sō'likāl), *a.* [irreg. f. SOUL sb.] = PSYCHEAL 2, 2, SOULISH a. 1.

1845 *BAILEY Festus* (ed. 2) 215 Some of these bodies whom I speak of are Pure spirits, others bodies soulcal. 1872 *HANNA Resur. Dead* 121 It is a soulful or soulcal body. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* iii. xx. (1876) 306 The mortal condition of the unregenerate or 'soulcal' man.

† **Soulify**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. SOUL sb. + (-IFY) *v.* *trans.* To endow with a soul. So **Soulified** *ppl. a.*

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriol* 30 Therefore the Seeds of things that are not soulified, are indeed propagated no otherwise than as light taken from light. *Ibid.* 155 Minerals indeed, have not a seed, with the Image of their Predecessor, after the manner of soulified things.

Souling, *vbl. sb.* Now *dial.* [See SOUL v.]

† 1. The giving up of the soul; dying, death, decease. *Obs. rare.*

c900 in Cockayne *Shrine* 106 Cwæþ sum halig biscop ða he was on sawlenga [etc.]. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 466/1 Sowlyng, or dyngge, obitus, zel exalacio.

2. *dial.* The action of going round soliciting doles on or about All Souls' Day. Also attrib., as *souling-children*, -song.

1851 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. IV. 506/1 The custom of 'souling'... is carried on with great zeal... in this neighbourhood [i.e. Cheshire]. 1878 *Ibid.* 5th Ser. X. 426, I am reminded of her just now by the children who are singing their 'Souling Song' under my window. 1883 *Miss Burne Shropps. Folk-Lore* 382 Soul-cakes... to give away to the souling-children.

Souliote, variant of SULIOTE.

Soulish (sō'lish), *a.* Also 6 soulisch, sowl-ish. [f. SOUL sb. + -ISH.]

1. Of or pertaining to, characterized or distinguished by, the soul, esp. in its lower or less spiritual aspects (= PSYCHICAL a. 2).

c1550 *Cheke Matt.* xii. 17 Calling y' principal part bi y' name of y' hoole, which Saint Paul to y' Corinthians called y' soulish man, which can not perceive things belonging to god. 1554 COVERDAL *Hope of Faithful* xvi. (1574) 133 Thus Paule calleth 'Animale corpus' the soulish body, which is interpreted ye natural body. 1649 J. ELLISTONE tr. *Warning fr. J. Boehme* § 29, 19 The Highest Tongue, which through the wisdomed doth... reveale to every one, in his eternal soulish Constellation, according to the measure as he pleaseth. 1662 SPARROW tr. *Boehme's Rem. Wks.* *Apol. conc. Perf.* 138 This soulish property hath the Name Jesus receiv'd to it selfe. 1752 W. LAW *Spirit of Love* 1. (1816) 52 The entrance of the Deity into the properties of your own soulish life. 1786 A. MACLEAN *Comm. Christ* ii. (1847) 111 Such are termed... soulish, animal, or sensual. 1865 MAURICE *Conflict Good & Evil* 33 He will understand St. Paul's contempt for the mere soulish man, his sympathy with the spiritual man. 1886 J. PULSFORD *Divine Genius in Nature & Man* 72 The soulish body... begins more rapidly to be purified from all the remains of its fleshly defilement.

2. Of the nature of the soul; soul-like. *rare.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* vi. (1887) 48 A part of mans hodie... which breedeth a soulish, and life spirite. 1662 SPARROW tr. *Boehme's Rem. Wks.*, *Complex.* 4 The Complexion in the Souls Fire becometh Soulish, or like the Soul.

† **Soul-knell**. *Obs.* [f. SOUL sb. + KNEIL sb.]

The knell rung or tolled at or after the death of a person. Also *fig.*

a1300 *Vox & Wolf* 251 in Hazl. E. P. I. 66 Thi soul-cnuf ich wile do ings, And masse for thine soule singe. c1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 5796 Thi myst haue rongen here soule-knylle... The hadde dyed for-sothe both, Ne hadde y-come Ayax. 1515 *Scottish Field* 409 in *Percy's Folio MS.* I. 232 The King of his kinnesse. saith, 'I will sing him a soule knell with the sound of my gunnes'. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Poesies* Ep. Yng. Gent., Wks. 1907 I. 11 That the Soullknell of M. Edwards was also written in extremitie of sicknesse.

So † **Soul-knoll**. *Obs.*—

c1500 *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 377 The sawll knoll, vj d.

Soulless (sō'lis), *a.* [f. SOUL sb. + -LESS. Cf. OE. *sāwol*, *sāwel*, *sāwllas*, MDu. *sielloos* (Du. *zielloos*), MHG. *sēl(e)lōs* (G. *seellos*, *seelenlos*), Sw. *själlos*.]

1. Having no soul; from whom or which the soul has departed. Also *fig.*

1553 *Short Catech.* in *Lit. & Doc. Edu.* VI (1814) 523 That this godly knowledge decay not in thee, nor lie soulless and dead, as it were, in a tomb. 1599 *SANVOY Europe Spec.* (1632) 225 In sume their holiness is the very outward work it selfe, being a brainlesse head and a soulelesse body. 1652 Br. HALL *Height of Eloquence* p. xxv, Like soulesse carcasses they fall down dead. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 215 He resolved that the Soul of the World... was not made by God... out of any thing Inanimate and Soulless Preexisting. c1801 C. K. SHARPE in *Allardye Corr.*, etc. (1888) I. 25 Sage Paine... Eager to prove... Mankind deluded fools and soulless beasts. 1860 PUSKY *Min. Trop.* 137 Apollinarians... held the Godhead to have been united to soulless, and so a brute, nature. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 178, I verily believe that if I were left alone long enough with such a scene as this... I should be found soulless and dead.

transf. 1841 BREWSTER *Mart. Sci.* ii. (1856) 24 A vast unblest desert senseless, voiceless and soulless. 1876 'Ovina' *Winter City* vi, Monotonous parataps of cast-iron, the heaviest, most soulless thing that is manufactured.

2. Of persons: Destitute of or wanting in the noble qualities of the soul; lacking spirit, courage, or elevation of mind or feeling.

1587 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xxiv. 3 A saulles suinger, seuntie tymes mensuorne. 1594 PEELE *Battle of Alcazar* ii. iii, He on whose glorie all thy ioy should stay, Is soulesse, glorylesse, and deperate. 1613 MARSTON *husat. C'tess* iv. Wks. 1856 III. 163 That man is soulesse that ne'er sinneth on earth. 1702 Dr. FOR *Mock Mourners* 13 Trembling, and Soulless half the Nation stood. 1728 RAMSAY *Last Sp. Miter* xvi, They ca'd me slave to usury... And sauleless wretch. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* vi. 263 Nor shall a formal, rigid, soulless boy My manners alter. 1847 C. BROUTE *J. Eyre* xxiii, Do you think, because I am poor... I am soulless and heartless? 1856 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-lks.* (1879) I. 25 They did not appear wicked... but only soulless.

absol. 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* 1271 Sinning against the province of the Soul To rule the soulless.

b. Of the eyes: Lacking animation or expression; dull.

1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* iii. Poems (1905) 458 Having lain long with blank and soulless eyes, He sat up suddenly.

3. Of things, qualities, etc.: Characterized by a lack of animation, ardour, or vivacity; dull, insipid, uninteresting.

1632 I. M. S. in *Shaks. Sec. Folio*, What story coldly tells, ... and picture without braine Senselesse and soullesse shewes. a1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vii. 327 It was nothing else but a soulless and lifeless form of external performances. 1656 W. MOUNTAGUE *Accompl. Woman* 119 Modesty is a powerful charme, without it beauty is soullesse. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* iii. 37, I see things as they are, bleak and bare, and soulless. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 555 Content with its outward soulless round of observances. 1870 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iii. (1877) 49 There is nothing which so little interests us as soulless earnestness, arduous without faith.

b. Of writings, art, etc.: Devoid of inspiration or feeling.

1856 SMYTH *Roman Family Coins* Introd. p. xxix, Too many of our best recent specimens of art are soulless. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 204 Giddy, thoughtless, heartless, soulless versifying. 1887 St. James's *az.* 10 Feb. 7/1 Students find its literature, and above all its poetry, soulless and uninspired.

Hence **Soullessly** *adv.*, **Soullessness**.

1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XIII. 12 A reference to the proverbial soullessness of boards. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. 325 Those to whom religion means... religious feeling, may say... that I have written soullessly of the soul. 1891 *Athenaeum* 7 Nov. 614/1 Its characters exhibit... peculiar soullessness.

Soul-like, *a. and adv.* [f. SOUL sb. + -LIKE.]

a. adj. Like or resembling a soul or that of a soul; suggestive of a or the soul.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 259, I look not for any Soule-like Composure, among the works of men. 1838 MARG. FULLER *Wom. 19th C.* (1862) 351 The pine-trees sigh with their soul-like sounds for June. 1845 *BAILEY Festus* (ed. 2) 219 The soul-like moon, In passive beauty and receptive light. 1899 A. E. GARVE *Ritschlian Theol.* ii. 43 He considers him-self warranted in making the metaphysical inference... that things must be soul-like beings.

b. adv. After or in the manner of a soul.

1845 *BAILEY Festus* (ed. 2) 223 The temple yet to be rebuilt in Zion... shall soul-like yet re-rise from ruin.

Soul-mass. Now *Hist.* or *dial.* Also 5-6 *Sc.* sawle mess, saul(e) mes(se, etc., 6 north. sall messe, sawmos, 9 sawmas, saumas, etc.; 5 sawlemas(se, 8 solmus, 9 soulmas(se. [f. SOUL sb. + MASS sb. Cf. MDu. *siel*, *zielmisse* (Du. *zielmis*), MLG. *sēlemisse*, MHG. *sēl(e)messe* (G. *seel*, *seelenmesse*), ON. *sálmessa*, Sw. *sjålmesse*.]

1. A mass for the soul of a dead person.

In early use *Sc.* and *north.* 1288 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 89 To the King to offer at the Qwenis sawle mess. 1496 *Ibid.* 278 To the Kingis offerand at the Kingis saulmes. 1537 *Registr. Aberdeen.* (Maitland) I. 474 To be viccars of be queir... seirle in be day of his decease for derege and sawlmesse. a1578 LINESAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 369 All thair great blythnes and ioy of hir comming... war all turnit in saul messes and deriegles. 1675 BROOKS *Goth. Key* Wks. 1807 V. 216 The papists... who... for the obtaining of pardon, &c., have appointed penances and pilgrimages, and self-scourgings and soul-masses. 1681 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* II. 25 The use and lawfulness of soul-masses and obits. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxx, Bid the grey monk his soul mass mutter. 1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV. xii. 176 The mass for the dead or soul-mass, as our fathers called it, had ritual peculiarities.

2. **Soul-mass Day**, All Souls' Day, 2 Nov. Also *ellipt.* Now *dial.*

c1450 *Mirk's Festive* 269 þe morow afty All-hallow-day ys euermor Soulemasse-day. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 64 Wreitin in hast, on Soulemas Daye. 1533 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 262 To poor people of All-hallowe day and Sawmos day. 1876 ROBINSON *Mid-Yks. Gloss.*, *Saumas*,... the feast of All Souls, November 2.

3. *attrib.* In a number of dial. uses, as **Soul-mass cake**, -loaf (see quot.); **Soul mass hiring**, a hiring-fair held on or about All Souls' Day.

1661 *Blount Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Soul-masse-Cakes*, are certain oaten cakes, which some of the wealthier sort of persons in Lancashire 1674 adds Herefordshire, &c. Juste still to give the poor on All-Souls day. a1800 *PRIGG Suppl. Grose, Sol-mus-loaf*, bread given away on All Souls day. North. 1817 G. YOUNG *Hist. Whitby* II. 822 A lady in Whitby has a soul mass loaf about 100 years old. 1837 THORNBURGH *Hist. Blackpool* 92 The beggar at the door craving an awmas, or saumas cake. (soulmass cake) 1884 *North Star* 7 Nov., Ripon Hinnings. The Soulmass hirings were held yesterday.

Hence † **Soul-massing** *vbl. sb.*, the action or practice of saying masses for the dead. *Obs.*—

c1555? BROADFORD *Carrying Christ's Cross* vii. 50 So doeth it cast down at their soule miasing and foolish foundations for such, as be dead.

Soul-priest: see SOUL sb. 25.

Soulsage, *obs.* form of SAUSAGE sb.

Soul-saving, *ppl. a.* [f. SOUL sb. 22.] That saves the soul.

1609 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Ulogy Rood* Wks. (Grosart) I. 7/1 This kinde, most kinde, Soule-sauing Emperick—His owne blood broacheth so our Soules to saue. 1642-4 VICARS *God in Mount* (1844) 45 Preaching on deep points of soul-saving grace. 1755 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XII. 209 Soul-damning clergymen lay me under more difficulties than soul-saving laymen! 1833 H. BLUNT *Lect. Hist. St. Paul* II. 34 A real soul-saving conversion. 1885 *Minutes of Wesleyan Conf.* 20 His ministry was marked... by evangelical fervour and soul-saving power.

Hence † **Soul-savingness**. *Obs.*—

1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 134, I shall only point at some of the nesses... of the peoples coinage... soul-saving-ness.

Soul-scot. *Hist. Forms:* 7 sawl-scot, 7-9 soul-scot; also 9 soul-scat. [f. SOUL sb. + SCOT

2. = PSYCHICAL a. 2. (Cf. SOULISH a. 1.)
1639 H. AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentateuch* To This animallitie,
or souly state, shall be changed into spirituallity. As for
the terme of this our souly or naturall life, it dureth while
our breath is in us. 1660 NEWTON *Comm. John* xvii.
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I. + l. The action or power of swimming. *Obs.*

†Sound, sh.² Obs. Forms: 3 *sunde*, 4-5 *sunde*(e), 5 *sonde*. [*i. sund* SOUND *a. Ci.* MMLG. *sunt* (also *gesunt*, *G. gesund*), MSw. *sund*.] Health or soundness-; safety or security. In prep. phr. in *on, mid* or *with sound*.
c1205 *Lav. 4967* He ferde mid *sunde* in to þisse loode.
151b1. 15703 Lauerd, be þu *sund*. c1335 *Lai le Freine*
151b1. Is his leuedi deliuerd with *sunde*? 13.. *Garr. 4 Gr.*
151b1. *Knt. 2489* to þe comen to þe court, knyȝt al in *sunde*.
151b1. 2400 *Dest. Troy 546* [To] put you in þilte yow purpos to
151b1. 2400 *Dest. Troy 546* [To] put you in þilte yow purpos to
151b1. 2400 *Dest. Troy 546* [To] put you in þilte yow purpos to

Sound (sound), *sb.*³ Forms: a. 4 sun(e, 4-5 son(e, 4-5, 6 *Sc.* sovne, 4-6 soun(e, sown(e, 5-6 sown(e, 6 *Sc.* sounn. *β.* 5-6 sown(e, 6 soun(e, 5- sound. [*a.* AF. *soun*, OF. *son* (= Prov. *son*, so, Sp. *son*, Pg. *son*, It. *suono*) = *L.* *sonum*, acc. of *sonus* sound. Cf. OE. *sun*, ON. *sunr*, MDu. *son*, *soen*, from Latin or early OF.

The form with excrement *-d* finally established itself in the 16th cent., but is codemmed by Stanyburst as late as 1582 (*Eneid* to Reader, p. 111).

1. The sensation produced in the organs of hearing when the surrounding air is set in vibration in such a way as to affect these; also, that which is or may be heard; the external object of audition, or the property of bodies by which this is produced.

a. 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 17288 & 101 When þat our lord vp-rose þe erthe quoke & made soun. *a.* 1300 *Roland & V.* 708 As þe harp has þre þinges, Wode & soun & strenges. *c.* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 765 (Fairf.), Sovne ys noht but eyre ybroken. *c.* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4241 His instrumentis wolde he dight, For to blowe and make sowne. *c.* 1449 *Pecock Repr.* ii. viii. 187 That is to seie, that speche and soun be mad in the ymage bi an angel of God. *c.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneid* i. ii. 4 Ane brudy land of furious stormy sownn.

β. *c.* 1440 *Proup. Parv.* 466/1 Sownde, or dyne, *sonitus*, *sonus*. *c.* 1450 in Augier *Syon* (1840) 399 When they have any nottes...they schal open them softly...and beware of sounde. *c.* 1530 *PALSGR.* 273/1 Sounde, noyse, *son*. *c.* 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. viii. 11 He loudly brayd with beastly yelling sound. *c.* 1604 E. G. [RIMSTON] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. v. 216 It [silver] passeth golde in brightness, beauty and sound, the which is cleere, and agreeable. *c.* 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 522 Linnetts fill the Woods with tuneful Sound. *c.* 1744 *HARRIS Three Treat. Wks.* (1841) 30 In music, the fittest subjects of imitation are all such things and incidents as are most eminently characterized by motion and sound. *c.* 1825 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 64 Over the surface of smooth water, sound is conveyed admirably well. *c.* 1874 *BEDFORD Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. 142 Sound travels at the rate of 1090 feet in a second of time, when the air is at freezing point.

† *β.* Music, melody. *Obs.*

c. 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2857 Alle maner soun And gle Of minstrels vp and down þifor þe folk so fre. *c.* 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* ii. xi. Terschichore the fyft with humbill soun, Makis on psalteris modulacioun. *c.* 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* *Jas. I* ix. In libral artes, in instrumentale sowne.

2. The particular auditory effect produced by a special cause.

a. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5750 A voys sede as him þohte þes wordes þoru be soun. *c.* 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 4971 Fra þe tyme þat þai be son sal bere. *c.* 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 294 So lowde his belle is runge, That of the noise and of the soun Men feeren hem in al the toun. *c.* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 437 Through the Cite wente the sowne, So lowde than gan be yelle. *c.* 1500 *Lancelot* 1035 To warnyng them vp goith the hlyd sown. *c.* 1542 *UDALL Erasmi. Apoph.* 108 By the...plashing or soun that it gave in the falle.

β. *c.* 1480 *HENRYSON Orpheus & Euridyde* 140 Throu suetenes of the sound, The dog slepit and fell vnto the ground. *c.* 1580 J. HOOKER *Life Sir P. Carew in Archaeologia* XXVIII 144 The trumpeter, clothed in blacke, sounding the deade soun. *c.* 1609 *DEKKER Gull's Horn Bk.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 253 Throw the cards...round about the Stage, just vpon the third sound, as though you had lost. *c.* 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 78 From Hills and Dales the chearful Cries rebound; For Echo hunts along, and propagates the Sound. *c.* 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* viii. i. (1862) II. 243 It is rather the vibrations of the sound that affect the water by which they are excited, than any sounds that they hear. *c.* 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* xi. Let us hasten on, for the sound will collect the country to the spot. *c.* 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 127 The intensity of sound is modified...by the original direction of the sound.

β. Const. of, or with possessives. (Cf. 3 *β.*)

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12195 Als a chim or brasin bell, þat noþer can vnderstand ne tell Wat takens þair aun sune. *c.* 1300 *St. Brandan* 383 (Percy Soc.), The Soun of him [v.r. of his wyngen] Murie was. *c.* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1642 This foule trumpes soun. *c.* 1460 *SIR R. ROS La Belle Dame* 123 Lyke as þe sowne of birdis doth exþres whanne thei synge lowde. *c.* 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 221 b/2 He was said the soun of thondre by cause of the soun of his predycacioun. *c.* 1542 *UDALL Erasmi. Apoph.* 81b, A pott...well tryed by y^e tyndcl-yng and sounne thereof. *c.* 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. i. 41 The sowne OF swarming Bees.

β. *c.* 1480 *Robt. Dreyll* 456 in *Hazl. E. P.* I. 236 OF theyr prayers to heauen wente the sowne. *c.* 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 120 If they bere the sound of the bel, they runne thither straight. *c.* 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iv. xxvi. 145 Theyr countenance [is] furious, and the sound of theyr voyce fearefull. *c.* 1617 *MYNISON Istin.* ii. 84, I sensibly beard...the sound of the volleys of shot in that skirmish. *c.* 1659 *DRYDEN Tyrranic Love* i. i. Like the hoare murmur of a trumpet's sound. *c.* 1794 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* i. In a low...tone, as if the sound of his own voice frightened him. *c.* 1815 *SCOTT Guy M.* xiv. He listened to every noise in the street...and endeavoured to distinguish in the sound of hoofs or wheels. *c.* 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 379 But with boasts like the-e was mingled the sound of complaint and invective. *c.* 1856 G. MACDONALD *Aun. Quiet Neighb.* xxvii. (1878) 466 As soon as I ceased to hear the sound of their progress.

c. Similarly with omission of the.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1031 Par...es...Sune of santes þat þar singes. *c.* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2615 *Hypermetrastr.* Ful is the place of soun of menstralsye. *14.* *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in *W.-Wülcker* 578 *Diaphonia*...soun of voys. *c.* 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxxiii. 50 Vnto no mess pressit this prelat, For soun of sacring bell nor skellat. *a.* 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 10 Feb. 1685, After sound of trumpets and silence made. *c.* 1707 *CRUIKSHANK in Husb. & Gard.* Pref. p. iii, Things, which...they ought rather to publish at sound of Trumpet. *c.* 1823 *SCOTT Quentin D.* xxvii, With sound of bugles, broaching of barrels, and all the freedom of a silvan meal. *c.* 1842

TENNYSON *Godiva* 36 She sent a herald forth, And bade him cry, with sound of trumpet, all The bard condition.

d. The distance or range over which the sound of something is heard. In *phr. in or within the sound of* (something).

c. 1617 *MINSHEU Ductors v. Cockney*, One borne within the sound of Bow-bell. *c.* 1712-4 *POPE Rape Lock* iv. 118 Sooner shall grass in Hyde-park Circus grow, And wits take lodgings in the sound of Bow. *c.* 1822 M. ARNOLD *The Future* 16 Whether he first sees light Where the river...winds through the plain: Whether in sound of the swallowing sea.

3. A particular cause of auditory effect; an instance of the sensation resulting from this.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 18320 All þai sang þus, wit a sun. *13.* *K. Alis.* 1183 (W.), He blowth smert and loude sones. *c.* 1422 tr. *Secreta Secreta*, *Priv. Priv.* 215 Thou shalt have many rynnynge engyns to make horribill Sownes to gaste thyne enemies. *c.* 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Æsop* ii. i. He casted to them a grete pyce of wood, whiche maade a grete sowne and noyse in the water. *c.* 1565 *COOPER Thesaurus s.v. Sonus*, To heare sownes or noyses. *c.* 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. v. 30 A gentle streame, whose murmuring waue...made a sowne, To lull him soft a sleepe.

β. *c.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 349/2 A Sownde, *crepitaculum*, *crepitus*, *crepor*. *c.* 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 78 He shall gyue a swete syluer sounde. *c.* 1562 *WINGET Wks.* (S.T.S.) i. 37 Three sindry soundes blawin almost at any tyme. *c.* 1609 *DEKKER Gull's Horn-bk.* iii. 15 The eares are two Musique roomes into which as well good sounds as bad, descend. *c.* 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* ii. xiii. (1695) 85 To feign a Knowledge...by making a noise with Sounds, without clear and distinct Significations. *c.* 1709 *TATLER* No. 81 ¶ 2 There was heard...a Sound like that of a Trumpet. *c.* 1754 *GRAY Progr. Poesy* 66 Vry shade and hallow'd Fountain Murmur'd deep a solemn sound. *c.* 1815 *BYRON 'My soul is dark'* i, If in this heart a hope be dear, That sound shall charm it forth again. *c.* 1851 *CARPENTER Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 341 Concurrently with the impulse of the heart against the chest, a dull and prolonged sound is heard. *c.* 1885 J. PAVN *Talk of Town* i. 156 Mr. Erin muttered an articulate sound such as a humble-bee makes when imprisoned between two panes of glass.

β. Const. of, or with possessives. (Cf. 2 *β.*)

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 23303 Pan sal þai here þe sunes O nedders bath and of draguns. *c.* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1874 Ich here a menstrel, to say, Of tristrem he hab a soun. *c.* 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 51 With a clere sowne of plate and of coynage. *c.* 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* iii. vii. (1883) 141 He herde the sownes of musike right melodius. *c.* 1500 *Lancelot* 772 The trumpetis...blawen furth ther sownis. *c.* 1705 *AOSION Italy* 3 Oft in the Winds is heard a plaintive Sound Of melancholy Ghosts. *c.* 1824 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 68 A murmuring sound of water now and then rises from the valley. *c.* 1869 *TOZER Highl. Turkey* II. 283 Popular tales...are the lingering sounds of world-old myths.

† *c.* A musical tone. *Obs.*—1

c. 1662 *PLAYFORD Music* 9 Making them half a tone or sound lower than they were before.

4. In restricted sense: The auditory effect produced by the operation of the human voice; utterance, speech, or one of the separate articulations of which this is composed.

(*a.*) *a.* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12685 Ynnethe had he said þe sune [=the words], Quen þe tre tre boghed dune. *13.* *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 532 He...sayde to hem with sobre soun; 'Wy stonde 3e ydel hise dayez longe!' *c.* 1385 *REVISIA Higden* (Rolls) 11. 161 Hit semþe a greet wonder how...her owne langage and tonge is so dyuerse of soun in þis oon lond. *c.* 1420 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 240 3et þei answerd with dolefull sone. *c.* 1575 *GASCOIGNE Certayne Notes* Wks. 1907 I. 467 Remembre to place every word in his natural Emphasis or sound. *c.* 1586 *SIDNEY Ps.* xvii. iii, Then by thee, [I] was guiltlesse sound From ill word, and ill meaning sound. *c.* 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 557 Deni'd To Beasts, whom God on thir Creation-Day Created mute to all articulat sound. *c.* 1709 *POPE Ess. Crit.* 365 'Tis not enough no harshness gives offence, The sound must seem as Echo to the sense. *c.* 1746 *FRANCIS tr. Horace, Epist.* ii. i. 171 He forms the Infant's Tongue to firmer Sound. *c.* 1825 *WHATELY in Encycl. Metaph.* (1845) i. 279/1 The Choice of words, with a view to their imitative, or otherwise, Appropriate sound. *c.* 1857 *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 82 On the sound of initial *th* in English. *Ibid.*, The...two varieties of sound, which we now represent...by the digraph *th*.

(*β.*) *c.* 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 1017 Idle words, ..Unprofitable sounds. *c.* 1663 S. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgrim* iv. (1697) 13 But when he speaks, his words are more than sounds, and have a sting in them which pierces the very heart. *c.* 1815 *SCOTT Guy M.* xli, The remnants of an old prophecy, or song, or rhyme...it is a strange jingle of sounds. *c.* 1867 *Trans. Philol. Soc.* Suppl. 1 On Palaeotype, or the representation of spoken sounds...by means of the ancient types. *c.* 1894 W. LINDSAY *Latin Lang.* x If an alphabet is to express the sounds of a language properly, each nation must construct one for itself.

β. The audible articulation(s) corresponding to a letter, word, name, etc.

c. 1400 *MAUNOEVE*. (Roxb.) v. 27 þe letters and þaire sounes and haire names. *c.* 1530 *PALSGR.* 3 *E* in frenche hath never suche a sowne as we use to gyve him in these wordes [etc.]. *c.* 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1866) 7 Quhat was the right roman sound of them [the vowels] is hard to judge. *c.* 1799 *Mirror* No. 64, My ears were now familiarized with the sounds of *Duke, Marguis, Earl*. *c.* 1825 *SCOTT Tattum* xxv, The very sound of the name of a royal maiden. *c.* 1892 *STEVENSSON Across the Plains* i. 11 None can care for literature in itself who do not take a special pleasure in the sound of names.

c. Used with implication of richness, euphony, or harmony.

c. 1553 I. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 216 Woordes that fill the mouthe and have a sound with them, set forth a matter very well. *c.* 1614 *BREREWOOD Lang. & Relig.* 131 The last letter of the first word cut off in the Greek pronunciation for sounds sake. *c.* 1780 *Mirror* No. 110, Blackfriars-wynd

can never vie with Drury-lane in point of sound. *c.* 1781 *COWPER Table. T.* 516 If sentiment were sacrific'd to sound, And truth cut short to make a period sound.

† *d.* Import, sense, significance. *Obs.*

In modern use there is an approach to this sense in phrases which indicate the mental impression produced by a statement, as in *Souno v. 1* 4.

a. 1614 *DONNE Biadavos* (1644) 165 A private man in a just warre, may not onely kill, contrary to the sound of this Commandement, but hee may kill his Father, contrary to another. *c.* 1656 *HALES Gold. Rem.* i. (1673) 56, I have heard a proverb to this sound [etc.]. *a.* 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 18 Aug. 1673, [He said] 'No, Mr. E... I will never see this place, this City or Court againe', or words of this sound. *c.* 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* i. (Globe) 93 As for being deliver'd, the Word had no Sound, as I may say, to me.

e. Mere audible effect, without significance or real importance.

c. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* v. v. 27 A Tale Told by an Ideot, full of sound and fury, Signifying nothing. *a.* 1704 *LOCKE* (J.), Let us consider this proposition as to its meaning; for it is the sense and not sound that must be the principle. *c.* 1775 *JOHNSON Tax.* no Tyr. 33 That a free man is governed by himself...is a position of mighty sound; but every man that utters it...feels it to be false. *c.* 1806 *Med. Jnl.* XV. 55 The reason...might in sound be plausible enough, but it certainly was of no benefit.

5. Fame or knowledge, report or rumour, news or tidings (of something or person). *Obs. exc. arch.* *c.* 1413 *26 Pol. Poems* xii. 86 Of noblay þey han lore þe soun. *c.* 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 164 They have also ransoned tounne by tounne, That into the regnes of host have romne here sounne. *c.* 1545 *JOVE Exp. Din.* ii. Dvii, When the sowne of the gospell shall be blowne abroad into every lande. *c.* 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 26 Such odde kinde of reports...the least whereof would make you storme to the gale, if a man should but ouer-slip himselfe in giuing any manner of sound of you. *c.* 1781 *COWPER Hope* 454 God gives the word—the preachers...spread the glorious sound. *c.* 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* vi. vii, Fame of my fate made various sound. *c.* 1817 *SHELLEY Rev. Islam* ii. xiii, Until the mighty sound Of your career shall scatter in its gust The thrones of the oppressor.

β. *dial.* With *a*: A rumour.

c. 1899 *RAYMOND No Soul above Money* ii. i. 180 He had a-head a souno that there wasn't enough stick on the farm.

6. attrib. and Comb. *a.* Simple attrib., as sound-*alarm*, -*change*, *distinction*, -*element*, etc.

Freq. in reference to vocal sound.

c. 1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* VI. 146/2 Improvements in breakwaters, beacons, and 'sound-alarms'. *c.* 1866 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. p. xxxvii, The law of 'sound-change' in certain given dialects or languages at certain given periods. *c.* 1884 *SWEET in Philol. Soc. Trans.* 598 The imperfect 'sound-distinctions of Saxon Germans'. *c.* 1884 *Cent. Mag.* XXVII. 819 The highest art in the 'sound-element of poetry'. *c.* 1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 298 The existence of 'sound-organs'...implies a corresponding development of the sense of hearing. *c.* 1888 *CLOPP Story Creation* xi. 215 Tribes whose stock of 'sound-signs' is so limited that they cannot understand each other in the dark. *c.* 1871 *TYNOLL Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. x. 307 The necessity of employing 'sound-signals in dense fogs'. *c.* 1884 *SWEET in Philol. Soc. Trans.* 599 The richness of our 'sound-system'. *c.* 1867 *TYNOLL Sound* i. 19 The 'sound-waves', travelling through a homogeneous atmosphere, reached the ear, undiminished by reflection.

β. With agent-nouns, vbl. sbs., and pres. pples., as sound-carrier, concentrator; sound-conducting, -exulting, -making, -producing, etc.

c. 1888 E. CLOPP *Story Creation* xi. 216 The...languages of civilised races, the 'sound-carriers'...of the lofty conceptions which are enshrined in prose and poetry. *c.* 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 832/1 'Sound Concentrator and Projector'. *c.* 1853 *MARSHALL Skoda's Auscult.* 93 In consequence of the 'sound-conducting power of the tissue being increased by its condensation. *c.* 1820 *SHELLEY Prometheus* v. 333 My cloven fire-crags, 'sound-exulting fountains laugh with a vast and inextinguishable laughter. *c.* 1875 *WHITNEY Life Lang.* ii. 10 By imitation of the 'sound-making persons around him. *c.* 1871 *DARWIN Desc. Man* ii. xi. (1890) 327 In two families of the Homoptera...the males alone possess 'sound-producing organs in an efficient state. *c.* 1894 *Times* (weekly ed.) 2 Feb. 99/2 The adoption of 'sound-reading in the English telegraph offices. *c.* 1892 *WRIGHT Gothic Primer* § 109 The first 'sound-suffixes, popularly called Grimm's Law. *c.* 1876 *DOUSE Grimm's L.* 151, 'K' pure must have been...the original single parent sound from which the impure 'K's were derived—ooc by ordinary 'sound-weakening, and the other by Reflex Dissimilation.

7. Special combs.: sound-bar *Mus.* (see quot.); sound-body *Mus.*, the hollow part of a stringed instrument which strengthens its sound; sound-bow, the thickest part of a bell, against which the hammer strikes; sound-box, sound-body; also in a gramophone, the box which carries the reproducing or recording stylus; sound-hand, a system of shorthand based on a phonetic representation of speech-sounds; sound-house (see quot.); sound-lore, the science of phonology; sound-proof *a.*, preventing the passage of loud or disturbing sound or noise; hence sound-proofing vbl. sb.

c. 1884 *HAWES My Musical Life* I. 225 The 'sound-bar is a strip of pine wood running obliquely under the left foot of the bridge [of the violin]. *c.* 1875 *STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms*, 'Sound-body. *c.* 1888 *HOLME Armory* III. 462/1 The 'Sound Bow, the inner part of the Bell, from the lower ring to the top. *c.* 1857 in J. TIMBS *Year-bk. Facts* 109 A bell of the usual proportions, in which the thickness of the upper or thin part is one-third of the sound-bow or thickest part. *c.* 1875 *STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms*, 'Sound-box. *c.* 1906 *SCRIPTURE Exper. Phonetics* 16 Experiments made on gramophone sound boxes indicate the necessity of clanging the

prevalent view of such vibrating diaphragms. 1837 PITMAN (*title*), Stenographic "sound-hand." 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 832/2 "Sound-house, a marine alarm station from which audible alarms or signals are given in foggy weather. 1871 KENNEDY *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* 4 "Soundlore treats of the sounds and relations of Letters and Syllables. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 461/1 Movable "Sound-proof Partitions for dwelling-houses, schools, &c. 1894 *Daily News* 2 May 3/3 Each of the class rooms... is made as far as possible sound proof. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 83/2 Models showing application of 'Silicate Cotton' for fire-proofing and 'soundproofing'.

Sound (sound), *sb.* 4. Now dial. Forms: a. 5-7 sown(o, 7 sounse, sounn. b. 6 sounde, sounde, 6-7 sownd, 5- soun. [var. *swoun(d)* SWOON *sb.*]

1. A swoon or fainting-fit. Usually with prep. *in* or *into*. Very common c 1530-1650, esp. in *to fall in a sound*.

a. c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 10254 By-fore his feet fel sche doun For sorwe & care In a ded sowne. 1480 *Robt. Deyll* 139 In Hazl. E. P. P. 1. 225 So for drende they lady laye in a sowne. 1525 LO. BERNERS *Prose*. II. xcix. [c. lxxxviii.] 590 She fell in a sowne, and knyghtes and ladyes came and comforted her. 1591 GREENE *Conny Catching* 11. Wks. (Grosart) X. 115 Alas honest man helpe me, I am not well; and with that [he] suncke downe suddenly in a sowne. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* l. ii. iv. iii. 195 Augusta... fell down dead in a sown. 1678 *Woolf Life* (O.H.S.) II. 424 She fell in a sowne and there layd.

fig. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. 178 For they beheld him, rather in a Sown, then as yet dead in the Kings favour.

b. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. vi. in Aslm. (1652) 149 The Woman... Which oftyn for fayntnes wyl fall in a soun. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxv. (Percy Soc.) 187 Prostrate we fell... And sodainly we were cast in a soun. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) V. iij. From a sigh he fales into a soun. And from a sounde lyeth ragyn on the grounde. 1596 H. CLAPHAM *Briefe Bible* l. 77 A man in a foming sounde, is not fit for our Table. 1629 HUNDE *J. Bruen* xviii. (1641) 151 All his men were afraid, and one of them fell into a soun. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 247 And so [they] came out of the Convulsive-like Motions, lying as it had been in a Soun. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vicar* xi, My Lady fell into a soun, but Sir Tomkyn drawing his sword, swore he was hers to the last drop of his blood. 1828 in *Sec. Yks., Leic., and Cornw. glossaries*.

fig. a 1569 KINGESMILL *Man's Est.* ix. (1574) C vij. Lying still in the sounde of sinne and buried yf in death. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* l. 473 When England... hereof... of vitall breath was readie through Civill Warre to sinke downe and fall in a Soun.

b. Without article.

13. DOUGLAS *Æneid* vii. v. *heading*, Juno, persavand the Troians byg ane soun. For greif and dolour lik to suelt in soun. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* iii. v. Arg. Delphehe finds him almost dead, and reareth out of soun. 1621 CHARLES *Div. Poems*, *Kather* (1717) 28 Tymissa (new awak'd from soun) replies, Our Castle is begirt with enemies. 1661 *Woolf Life* (O.H.S.) l. 379 He, striving too much that his voice might be heard, fell in soun.

2. dial. A deep or sound sleep.

1867 P. KENNEDY *Banks Boro* xix. 108 We got into a heavy soun towards morning, when we ought to be thinking about getting up.

Sound (sound), *sb.* 5 Also 6 soun. [f. SOUND *v.* 2, or ad. f. *soude* (Sp. and Pg. *soude*) in the same senses, app. f. OE. or ON. *sund* SOUND *sb.* 1 Cf. OE. *sund-gyrd*, -line, -rāp, sounding-pole, -line, -rope.]

1. a. An act of sounding with the lead; also fig., power of sounding or investigating. *rare*.

1584 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* ii. 70 h. At every sound with the plummet, you shall bringe vpper great store of mud [etc.]. a 1624 Bp. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 168 Man hath but a shallow sound, and a short reach, and dealeth onely by probabilities and likely-hoods.

b. A sounding-line or -lead.

It is possible that *soude* in Chaucer's *Dreme* 1149 is to be taken in this sense.

c 1620 Z. BORN *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 19 Ho! Pilot, cause cast out the soun. And try how deepe wee draw.

† 2. A hole or excavation. Obs.—1

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 581 The Rhodians... sunke divers deepe sounds in many places of the citie neere unto the walls, to discover the enemies mines.

3. *Surg.* An instrument for probing parts of the body, usually long and slender and having a slightly enlarged end.

1797 M. BAILLE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 319 The disease may be ascertained by the introduction of the sound into the urethra. 1809 S. COOPER *Dict. Pract. Surg.* 453/1 Having previously introduced a metallic instrument, called a sound, into the bladder, and plainly felt the stone. 1846 BRITAN. tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 71 Of Cauteurization... Heat in the candle a finely-pointed metallic sound. 1895 *Arnold & Sons' Catal. Surg. Instrum.* 444 Uterine Sound and Syringe, combined. 1816 629 Lithotomy Sound... auscultatory, with India-rubber tubing and ear mount.

4. *Sound-line*, 'the tow-line carried down by a whale when sounding' (*Cent. Dict.*).

† Sound, *sb.* 6 Obs.—0 [Of obscure origin; perh. an error for *squid*.] A cuttle-fish.

1611 COTGR., *Seche*, the sound, or Cuttle-fish. [Hence in later Dicts.]

Sound, obs. form of SAND *sb.* 1 and *sb.* 2

Sound (sonnd), *a.* Forms: 3-4 soun(e, 4-5 soun(e, 6 soun(e; 3-6 sounde, 4-6 sounnd(e (5 sounnde); 3-sound (5 sount), 9 dial. soun, zound, soun, sound, soon. [ME. *sund*, representing OE. *gesund* 1-sound. The prefix has also disappeared in some of the Continental languages, as WFr. *soun* (*sūn*, *sānd*), NFr. *sunn*

(*sūnj*), MDu. (eastern) *sunt*, *sont*, *sond*, M.G. *sunt*, *sund*-(LG. *sund*; hence Da. and Sw. *sund*), but remains in Du. *gezond*, G. *gesund*.]

1. Of persons, animals, etc.: Free from disease, infirmity, or injury; having or enjoying bodily health; healthy, robust. Unsu. predicative.

In ME. the prominent sense was 'unhurt, uninjured, un wounded'. The first group illustrates the frequent usage with another adj. (or adv.): see also SAFE a. 1, b, and WHOLE a.

(a) c 1200 ORMIN 14818 Goddess folle all hal & sund Comm wel burth Godd to hande. c 1220 *Bestiary* 518 Dis fis wuned wið 2e se grund, and lined 3er eue heil and sund. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxx. 89 Withoute gold other eny tresor he [man] mai be sound ant sete. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 1526 God us graunte sounde and sone to mete! c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 16534 He had god... Erynge hem thedir sound & sone. c 1440 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* l. 55 Y thou se the puple sounde and fair. 1557 TUSSEY 90 *Points Husb.* lvi. A kow good of milk, hig of mlke, hayle and sounde. 1573 - *Husb.* (1878) 115 Then shall thy cattel be lustie and soun.

(b) a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4350 [i] luee me has broght to grund, pat i mai neuer mar be sund. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 231 A stalword man and hardi, While he was sounde. c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 13 Anon he com to hom, and holpe hom 500, pat [ay] comen sounde to haue. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* iv. 10 The stait of man dois change & vary, Now soun, now seik, now blith, now sair. 1596 HARRINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 47 If your hawk's casting be all black, you shall see and smell she is not soun. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* iv. 113 To take the indispos'd and sickly fit, For the soun nian. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 129 A slave of a high price, of thirty years age, beautiful, soun, and jolly. 1722 DE FOE *Poag* 150 They were known to be all soun and in good health. 1791 'G. GAMBAO' *Am. Horsem.* x. (1809) 108, I have bought a grey gelding lately, they assured me he was soun. 1849 CLARIDGE *Cold Water Cure* 84 The soun man has purer tastes, independent of his greater self-command. 1853 CHAMBER'S *Jrnl.* Oct. Here is a very fine boy, seven years of age, warranted soun. 1898 WATTS-DUNSTON *Aytwin* ii. iv. A bird with a broken wing would be always more to you than a soun one! *absol.* 1597 HOOKER *Ecel. Pol.* v. lxviii. (1611) 368 Soun and sickle remaining both of the same body. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iv. iii. 189 The muster file, rotten and soun, vpon my life amounts not to fifteene thousand pole. 1670 BAXTER *Care Ch. Dir.* Pref. 1 There are the wise and the foolish, the soun and the sick. 1722 DE FOE *Poag* 124 The apothecaries and surgeons knew not how to discover the sick from the soun. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* x. xvii, Some, ere life was spent, Sought... to shed Contagion on the soun.

fig. 1765 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Odes* (ed. 7) ii. iv. 27 Heart-hold [sic] and soun I laud her Charms.

b. Const. of or in (the limbs, mind, etc.).

Soun of all four: cf. FOUR a. 2 d. 1471 in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* Var. Coll. IV. 182 Sounde of mynde, sore wounded, dreyding the paret of death. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1866) 124 h. The Horse that is not sounde of his Feet. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iii. vi. 27 Bardolph, a Souldier firme and soun of heart. 1635 MASSINGER *Bartholomew* i. i, She's soun of wind and limb. 1667 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 120 The Colt... Of able Body, soun of Limb and Wind. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* l. 109 Safe from all want, and soun in every limb. 1829 *Horie & Hound* 21 Aug. 56/2 Horses described as 'good hunters' must not only be soun in 'wind and eyes', but must have been hunted. 1890 DOVE *White Company* x, I am still long of breath and soun in limb.

c. In the phr. as *soun* as a bell. Also fig. of the heart.

See also ROACH *sb.* 1 h and TROUT *sb.* 1576 NEWTON *Lemni's Complex.* (1633) 175 They be people commonly healthy, and as soun as a Bell. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iii. ii. 13 He hath a heart as soun as a bell. 1608 TORSSELL *Serpents* (1658) 621 From that time forwards, he remained well and lusty, and as soun as a Bell. 1623 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *New Discov.* A v, Blinde Fortune did so happily content, That we (as soun as bells) did safe arise At Dover. 1855 *Sketches fr. Camb.* 26 As for you, however, you are as soun as a bell. 1896 *Pall Mall Mag.* July 306 A single man... with prospects, an' as soun as a bell, is not to be had every day.

d. Said of appetite, health, etc.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* l. iv. When wilfully his tasteless Taste delights In things unsavory to soun appetites. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. iii. 52 Finde her Disease, And purge it to a soun and pristine Health. 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* l. xvi. 191 In spite of all my efforts to keep up an example of soun bearing I fainted twice on the snow.

2. Of parts of the body, the constitution, etc.: Not affected by disease, decay, or injury.

Also † to make (a wound) soun, to heal or cure. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26225 And quils bat neunes es in wonde Es plaster nan mai mak it soun. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 266 Sche tok... Of herbes all the beste Jus, And poured it into his wounde; That made his veynes fulle and soun. 1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Prov.* xiv. 30 A soun heart is the life of the flesh; but enuie is the rotting of the bones. 1577 B. GOOGE tr. *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. 155 You may geue them... the bones them selves broosed, which will make theyr teeth the soun. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. xii. 38 The wyde wound... Was closed vpp, and every part to safety full soun. As she were neuer hurt, was soone restor'd. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goullart's Wise Vieillard* 9 Thou art quick of hearing, thy teeth are soun. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commu.* 116 Of stature they are tall, of a soun constitution. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 83 Coral makes soun the wasted gums. 1779 *Mirr.* No. 67, I wished to change it while I had a soun constitution, which I owed to Nature. 1823 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 370 When a broken fragment of bone is driven beneath the soun contiguous part of the cranium. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xi. 122 The brain is soun to be perfectly soun and normal. 1893 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* V. 74 Inability to lie on the soun side.

b. Of the mind, heart, etc., with reference to intellectual or moral qualities.

Freq. in citations or echoes of Juvenal *Sat.* x. 356 *Mens sana in corpore sano*.

1531 TINDALE *Exp.* 1 John (1537) 97 It is the moost felicitie that can be to haue a sounde mynde in a sounde body. 1577 HARRISON *England* ii. xii. (1871) t. 239 They have noted three things within their sounde remembrance. 1598 ROWLANDS *Betraying of Christ* 15 Soun conscience well is said like wall of brasse; Corrupted, fit compar'd to broken glasse. 1652 EVELYN *State France* Misc. Writ. (1805) 56 A prince of weak fabric and constitution, but soun intellectuels. 1675 OWEN *Indwelling Sin* ix. (1732) 111 To endeavour after a soun and stedfast Mind. 1729 LAW *Serious C.* xi. 162 The solid enjoyments, and real happiness of a soun mind. 1780 *Mirr.* No. 86, Since a soun mind, according to the well-known apophthegm, is in natural alliance with a soun body. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxi, I must trust to good sword, strong arm, and soun heart. 1876 TRAVELMAN *Life & Lett.* Ed. Macaulay II. ix. 122 The promptings of a soun manly heart.

c. Of a place: Morally healthy.

1876 MISS YONGE *Womankind* xxiii. 295 Servants who have once, as young girls, been landed in a kind, soun place, where they are well cared for.

3. Free from damage, decay, or special defect; unimpaired, uninjured; in good condition or repair.

c 1290 St. *Dominic* 220 in *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 284 pe holie mannes bokes it weren... Also sounde hys weren and druye ase hys euer er were. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. vii. (Bodl. MS.), Quyeke siluer... is ful longe ikepte i colde uessels and sounde. c 1440 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* xii. 357 Ther cannes styke; on hem sarmentis ple, With grapes faire & sounde apartye hie. 1555 ENEE *Decades* ii. tr. (Arb.) 111 Of theyr soundeste plankes they framed a newe caruel. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. iii. 65 Look that my Staues be soun, & not too heauy. 1653 RAMESSEY *Astrol. Restored* 147 The Trees are tall, soun, fruitful, and good. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* l. 113 All the Walls are soun, that they seem as if they had been but lately built. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 94 Our men healthy, and our ships soun. 1791 'G. GAMBAO' *Ann. Horsem.* vi. (1809) 91 If the gate or stile happens to be in a soun state. 1826 *Art. Brewing* (ed. 2) 92 You can use good soun barley for that purpose, and reject blown, or otherwise injured, goods. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* Org. l. 13 By means of a soun elastic cork. 1887 JEFFERIES *Amarylits* xii, They were all dressed better than her, and without a doubt had soun boots on their feet.

fig. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 415 My lout to thee is soun, sans cracke or flaw. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 612/2 They reserved theyr titles, tenures, and signiories whole and soun to themselves. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trug.* ii. iv. Before his eyes He would ha' seen the execution soun Without corrupted favour. 1618 FLETCHER *Women Pleased* i. iii, 'Tis hut a Proverh soun, and a teck broken.

b. Of air, liquor, or food: Not spoiled or vitiated in any way; hence, wholesome, good and strong. Also in fig. context.

c 1456 *Play Sacram.* 41 And sythe thay toke y' blysed hrede so sounde And in a cawdron they ded hym boyle. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* (1656) 300 Neither is the asyre to be judged soun as soon as the Plague ceaseth. 1594 PLAT *Jewel-his.* l. 9, I have also heard it verie credibile reported, that a side of venison hath byn kept soun and sweet one whole month together. 1604 E. GRIMSTON tr. *D'Aleut's Hist. Indies* ii. xiv. 114 There is nothing more agreeable, then to inioy a heaven [sair] that is soun, sweet and pleasant. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1643) 381 The Trout is admirable for this is so soun in nourishment, that [etc.]. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxviii, Mrs. Bickerton... drank some soun old ale, and a glass of stiff negus. 1821 - *Kentho*, i, Having a cellar of soun liquor, a ready wit, and a pretty daughter. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 748 Soun wine in moderation.

c. Financially solid or safe.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 17 Francis the 1... left his credit soun with the marchanis, and readie money to his sounne. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Erkeley the Banker* i. l. 17 In my country, Scotland, the banks are particularly soun. 1879 FROUDE *César* ix. 91 He lent his money... with soun securities and at usurious interest. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 10 Nov. 5/4 The finances of the colony were in a soun condition.

d. In proper condition for the purpose.

1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* IX. 760/1 The heat may then be reduced a little, still the oven must be 'soun', and kept as near as possible at a uniform temperature.

4. a. Of things or substances: Solid, massive, compact. † Of a wood: Dense.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvii. (Martha) 16 Sa thik & sounnd was pe wod Be-tweene Arle and Aynnone. 1387 TREVISIA *Illeg.* (Rolls) IV. 453 Also be Est zate..., bat was so hevy of soun bras pat twenty men were besy i-now for to tende it, opened by hymself. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knyght* (1556) 17 A sphere is a soun and soun body. 1577 B. GOOGE tr. *Heresbach's Husb.* 20 Hereunto you may cast ashe..., dust and other things raked together, but in the midst you must lay some sounde matter. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* iv. A small Gothic chapel, hewn... out of the soun and solid rock. 1855 ORR'S *Circ. Sci., Inorg. Nat.* 212 The line... should have a naturally soun foundation of rock, well drained, and not liable to destruction from mere exposure.

b. Of land: Dry in subsoil; not boggy or marshy. Now dial.

1523 FITZGERALD *Husb.* § 18 Lette theym [sc. sheep] out of the folde, and druye theym to the soundest place of the felde. 1616 § 39 He that hath noo seuerall and sounde pasture, to put his lambes vnto. 1782 T. WRIGHT *Meth. Watering Meadows* (1790) 9 Its [sc. land] herbage, if coars, is fined; its soil, if swampy, becomes soun. 1873 M. & Q. 4th Ser. XI. 57 It is a good soun deaf, with plenty of heather, and good herbage.

† 5. Safe, secure; free from danger. Obs.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Sect.* II. 492 Suppois the se was

neuro so soft and sound: In that passage this ilk Edmund was drownd.

8. Of sleep, etc.: Deep, heavy, profound; unbroken or undisturbed.

1548 ELIOT *s.v.* *Aretius*, *Aretius somnus*, sounde slepe. 1560 DRAKE *tr.* *Steidau's Comm.* 232 He was caste into a marvelous depe and sounde slepe. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. 35 This slepe is sound inoode. 1639 N. N. *tr.* *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* 11. 19 These slaves seeing their pretended Husbands layd in a sound slepe, most subtilly stole away their Armes. 1673 *Humours Town* (1693) 2, I could scarce get one sound nap. 1709 ABBOTSON *Taller No. 97* 7 Their Slumbers are sound, and their Wakings cheerful. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 176 His sleep was sound and undisturbed. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dau.* 11. xi, [He] went into a sound nap. 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 126, 1. had a sound refreshing sleep.

transf. 1616 PASQUILL & KATH. v. 133 Once more a blessed chance Hath fetcht againe my spirit from the sound and languishing despaire of happinesse.

b. Hence with sleeper. Also as a moth-name. For sound = 'sound asleep', see *Sound* *adv.* 2h.

1877 *Reports Prov.* 139 (E.D.D.), Pointing to brown moth, 'tis a sound-sleeper. 1898 WATTS-DUNTON *Aytuiw* xv. i, I was always a sound sleeper.

7. Of a solid, substantial, ample, or thorough nature or character.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus s.v. Solidus*, With a name of more glorious shew, then sounde value. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny I.* 567 'The soile, vnderneath ..drinks in much moisture ..; for many a sound shewe .. passeth and runneth through it. 1618 BOUTON *Flours* (1636) 132 Metellus .. took a most sound revenge for the losse of Iuventius. a 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. i. (1677) 25 It gives every considering man a sound and full conviction that [etc.]. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc* 437 School-friendships are not always found .. permanent and sound. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* 11. 593 A light, sandy loam, whose sound dryness is acknowledged. 1863 A. K. H. BOVO *Graver Thoughts Country P.* 209 The greedy farmer will tell many lies to get a sound price for a lame horse. 1897 ALLIBUT *J. Syst. Med.* 111. 913 When .. the attack passes off the patient makes a sound recovery.

b. Of blows, a beating, etc.: Dealt or given with force or severity.

1607 BNEWER *Lingua* 111. i, I looked for a sound rap on the pate. 1681 DRYDEN *Span. Friar* 111. ii, Just as when a fellow has got a sound knock upon the head, they say he's settled. 1728 RAMSAY *Mouk & Miller's Wife* 246 Be sure to lend him a sound rout. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxx, The porter .. started up with his club, and dealt a sound douse or two on each side of him. 1852 MISS YONGE *Caucus* i. iv. 27 He will give you a sound beating. 1887 HALL *Caine Life Coleridge* i. 22 He proceeded to exterminate Voltaire by force of a flogging, which Coleridge feelingly described as sound if not salutary.

II. 8. In full accordance with fact, reason, or good sense; founded on true or well-established grounds; free from error, fallacy, or logical defect; good, strong, valid.

The several groups of quotations illustrate some of the principal varieties of context.

(a) c 1440 CARGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v. 1283 Your counseill in this is neither saue ne sounde. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 52 And sound advice might ease hir wearie thoughtes. 1596 *Echo* 111. i. 101 The soundest counsell I can give his grace, is to surrender ere he be constrainyd. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* 111. 42 Sound Advice, proceeding from a heart Sincerely yours.

(b) 15.. *Syr Pen* 117 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* I. 166 He makyth the fals to be soende, And ryght putty to the grounde. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* v. iv. 1. 238 You know the Law, your exposition Hath bene most sound. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* 111. ii. 62 Shallow agen: a more sounder instance, come. 1622 GATAKER *Spiritual Watch* (ed. 2) 118 To passe by this, which I take to be not all out so sound. 1653 RAMESEY *Astrol. Restored* 36, I would faine see them pass any sound word or Argument against it. 1711 G. HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) 11. 363 This rigorously exercised supremacy, which our princes have since explained into a sounder sense. 1781 BURKE in *Corr.* (1844) 11. 445 Mr. Laurens' remarks are as sound as they are acute and ingenious. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) 111. 305 There seems to have been no sound reason for this distinction. 1841 MACAULAY *Lett. in Trevelyan Life* (1876) 11. ix. 218 Your objection to the lines is quite sound. 1849 — *Hist. Eng.* x. 11. 609 Their old theory, sound or unsound, was at least complete and coherent.

(c) 1598 MERES in *Inglehy Shaks. Cent. Praise* 24 The cleane wit and soundest wisdomed. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 14 Bubling he says is the Result of sound Reasoning. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Eng. Wks.* (1841) 450 Strictly conformable to the rules of sound and ancient criticism. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) i. viii. 48 Consistent with sound philosophy. 1855 J. PHILLIPS *Man. Geol.* 11 As a basis of true and sound geology. 1865 TAYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* i. 2 The growth of sound knowledge. 1899 ALLIBUT *J. Syst. Med.* 111. 840 The patient instead of adopting the counsel of sound surgery, betakes himself to the perilous resources of quackery.

(d) 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil, Life* (1721) i. 72 He has solv'd more Phenomena of Nature upon sound Principles, than Aristotle in his Physics. 1836 THIRLWALL *Hist. Greece* 11. 225 It does indeed indicate ..larger views, and sounder principles of policy. 1855 ORR *J. Circ. Sci. Inorg. Nat.* 127 Without sound general views there can be no safe practical use of any science. 1883 BRUCE *Amer. Comm.* xvii. 1. 244 Without expressing any opinion as to whether the policy of Protection be or be not sound.

b. Theologically correct; orthodox.

1575 GASCOIGNE *Glasgow Governm.* Wks. 1910 11. 66 All this I confesse also to be good & sound doctrine. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* iv. ii. 3 It is out of doubt that ..in the prime of Christian religion faith was soundest. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Exod.* xxviii. *comm.*, Bishops and Priests must have special vertues, ..sound doctrin, and band of union. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 30 Jan. 1653, He ordinarily preach'd

sound doctrine. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc* 198 [Being] taught .. sound religion sparingly enough. 1837 PUSEY in Liddon *Life* (1893) 11. i. 16 We have too much to do to keep sound doctrine .. to be able to go into the question about dresses. 1858 W. ARNOT *Laws fr. Heaven* 11. xi. 95 A sound creed will not save a careless liver in the great day. 1870 J. BRUCE *Life Gideon* xii. 218 The indissoluble connection between a sound faith and a sincere conscience.

c. Of a book or writing: Accurate, correct. 1599 THYNNE *Animadu.* (1875) 61 The printe must be corrected after those written copies (whiche I yet holde for sounde till I maye disprove them). 1611 BLOLE *Transl. Pref.* 76 That Translation was not so sound and so perfect, but that it needed in many places correction. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Feb. 1676, A famous .. treatise against the corruption in the Clearidge, but not sound as to its quotations.

9. Of judgement, sense, etc.: Based on or characterized by well-grounded principles or good practical knowledge.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 7 Those that are of sounder judgement, account the husbandmen most happy. 1613 HARCOURT *Voy. Guiana* 37 As others also of sound judgement, and great experience doe hold opinion. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 2 Instituted or framed according to sound reason. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 75. 137 It is a Maxim of the soundest Sense. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 303 The learning which could make judicial discretion .. deserving the appellation of a sound discretion. 1830 SCOTT *Monast. Intro.*, By a transcendent sight, beyond sound reason and common sense. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *The Ox* 166 1/2 A skilful practitioner, whose knowledge of anatomy will enable him to act with promptness and sound judgement. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* ii. 38 A most convincing proof of our sound sense.

10. Of persons, disposition, principles, etc.: a. Morally good; honest, straightforward.

1608 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 461 Knowing that there is nothing that smelleth sweeter to the Lorde, then a sounde spirit. a 1585 SIDNEY *Ps.* xviii. vii, I walk'd his waies, .. Sound and upright with him, to victories not bent. 1687 MITCHELL *Fr. Diet.* ii. s.v., To have sound (honest, or good) Principles. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* 111. iv, Mrs. Fore. .. You are such an universal Jugler, — that I'm afraid you have a great many Confederates. *Scan.* Faith, I'm sound.

b. Sincere, true; not doubtful or disaffected in any way; trusty, loyal.

1581 J. BELL *Haddou's Answ. Osor.* 194, I dare scarcely thinke you to be in any respect a sounde frende thereunto. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* 111. ii. 274, I .. That in the way of Loyaltie, and Truth, Toward the King .. Dare make a sounder man then Surrie can be. 1617 MORVSON *Lin.* 11. 299 Little to be feared, if the English-Irish there had sound hearts to the State. 1781 COWPER *Friendship* 15 The requisites that form a friend, A real and a sound one. 1817 EVANS *Parl. Deb.* i. 586 The great body of the labourers .. in that part of the kingdom, he believed to be sound.

c. Having a healthy national or moral tone.

1822 GEN. STEWART (of Garth) *Sk. Highlanders*, etc. 11. 257 The mass of the population may, on occasions of trial, be reckoned on as sound and trust-worthy. a 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) 111. iii. 130 As long as the people are sound, there is life. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess.* *Democracy* 5 One .. beneficial influence, .. the administration of a vigorous and high-minded aristocracy is calculated to exert upon a robust and sound people. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 15 Apr. 3/6 The American, too, is a 'sound' man, jolly good company, and no end of fun.

11. Of persons: Holding accepted, approved, solid, or well-grounded opinions or views, esp. in regard to religious belief; orthodox.

pred. 1526 TIOALE *Titus* i. 13 Wherefore rehuke them sharply, that they maye he sounde [Gr. *ὁρθόδοξοι*] in the fayth. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. iii. 81 *Gard.* Doe not I know you for a Fauourer Of this new Sect? Ye are not sound. *Crow.* Not sound? 1704 SWIFT *T. Tul. Concl.*, A temptation of being witty, upon occasions where I could be neither wise, nor sound, nor anything to the matter in hand. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. 111. 477 The King, too, it was said, was not sound. 1874 *Courier. Rev.* Oct. 708 He came from Scotland sound as a bell on the five points of Calvinism.

absol. 1682 2nd *Plea for Noucouf.* Ded. Aijb, Distinguish between Preacher and Preacher, between the sound and the unsound.

attrib. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* 111. viii. 3 The will of God .. no sound divine in the world ever denied to be [etc.]. 1626 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* 1. 96 Testifying that he was a sound catholic, & had done them faithful service. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Mark iv. 20 All sound Christians are not equally fruitful. 1714 PORE *Wife Bath* 55 For so said Paul, and Paul's a sound divine. 1764 WESLEY *Lett. to T. Rankin* Wks. 1830 X11. 305, I hope John Cattermole is sound man will come and help you. 1820 SCOTT *Monast. Intro.* Ep, It would ill become me, a sound Protestant, and a servant of government .. to implicate myself [etc.]. 1832 R. G. WILBERFORCE *Life W. Wilberforce* 111. vi. 163 'Well, but my Lord, after all, he is a very sound man!' 'He is indeed with a vengeance,' said the Bishop, 'if you mean *vox et præterea nihil*'.

b. Hence To be sound on (something). Orig. U.S. and chiefly colloq.

1856 *Kniecherbocker Mag.* XLVIII. 287 A slight German accent did not prevent him from being sound, as he said, 'on ter cose question'. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 430 *Sound on the goose*, a phrase originating in the Kansas troubles, and signifying true to the cause of slavery. 1872 DR. VERT *Americanisms* 267 Now, sound on the goose means simply to be stanch on the party question, whatever that may be for the moment. 1893 F. F. MOORE *1 Forbid Banns* (1899) 119 'That he was sound even on a seven hours' question.

c. U.S. (See quot.)

1872 DR. VERT *Americanisms* 266 If he has been in political life before, his record is carefully searched to find out if he is sound, that is, if he has always voted strictly with his party.

12. Of sober or solid judgement; well-grounded in principles or knowledge; thoroughly versed and reliable.

1615 G. SANOVS *Trav.* 218 As sound in iudgement as ripe in experience. 1654 *tr. Scudery's Curia Pol.* 61 It was very difficult to be a sick Patient, and a sound Politician, to govern the people, being personally weak. 1852 BRISTOL *Five Yrs. Eng. Univ.* (ed. 2) 274 Good sound scholars, but not remarkably showy or striking. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* i. 3 The least part of the work of any sound art-teacher must be his talking. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* 1. 62 You are a sound judge of poetry.

13. Comb., as sound-headed, -hearted, -minded, etc. Also sound-heartedness and sound-sweet adj.

1808 SCOTT *Lett. in Lockhart* (1837) 11. vi. 205 He is judicious .. and uncommonly *sound-headed. 1856 *N. Brit. Rev.* XXVI. 87 Henry and his Parliament, though still doctrinal Romanists, were sound-headed practical Englishmen. 1608 DOO & CLEAVER *Expos. Prov.* 84 Who thus testifie of themselves, and of all other *sound hearted Christians. 1841 MALL in *Noucouf* 1. 241 A sound-hearted patriot. a 1853 ROBERTSON *Lett.* ii. (1858) 53 The 'sound-heartedness and right feeling of the great majority. 1846 E. IRVING *Babylon* 11. i. 140 It became a fixed and settled principle with all *sound-minded men. 1856 *N. Brit. Rev.* XXVI. 63 This is enough .. to screen this sound-minded Calvinist from all criticism or remark. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* viii. 208 The most *sound-sensed man of the group. 1591 SYLVESTER *Jury* 459 Wks. (Grosart) 11. 251 Their Leach that fain would cure their harm Applying many *sound-sweet Medcines fit. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 8 They .. were the 'soundest winded subjects. 1561 T. NORTON *Cabin's Inst.* iv. 86 To poynt out .. what manner of thyng the profession of monkes was .. so as the *soundwitted reders may judge by the comparison.

Sound (sound), *adv.* Also 5 sounde, sownde, 6 sound. [*f.* *Sound a.*]

1. Without harm or injury; in safety or security; safely. *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5532 How he migt seke downe sounde in-to be se bothu. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 652 So may ye surely & sounde to mysele come. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howell* 774 He gort thaim se .. Sound saland on the se schippis of towr.

2. To sleep sound, to enjoy deep, unbroken, or undisturbed sleep; to be in a profound sleep.

a 1400 *Oclavian* 72 When y am to bedd brought, Y slepe but selden sounde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* vii. Prol. 111 On slummyr I slaid full sad, and slepit sound. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. 42 So sound he slept, that nought mought him awake. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* i, Among the coolashes where I slept .. as sound, and as comfortably as ever I did since. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* v. 224 Fulvius slept so sound after his wine, that [etc.]. 1852 THACKERAY *Æneid* 11. v, Some night he begins to sleep sound. *phr.* 1711 RAMSAY *On Maggy Johnston* x, I trow I took a nap .. as sound as a tap. 1727 GAY *New Song of New Similes* vi, But she, insensible of that, Sound as a top can sleep.

b. Sound asleep, sunk in sleep; fast asleep. Also with ellipse of asleep.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iv. v. 8 How sound is she a sleeper? I must needs wake her. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* i, He may be found sound asleep on his feather-bed. 1839 DICKENS *Nickleby* xxiii, Asleep she did fall, sound as a church. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scot.* vii. (1855) 81 'Sound as a watchman,' [he] hears nothing. 1891 A. GORROON *Garglen* ii. 54 How can you say all this, when you were sound as a trooper?

3. In a sound manner; heartily, soundly.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. iv. 61 Let the supposed Fairies pinch him, sound, And burne him with their 1 apers.

b. In various combs., as sound-judging, -think-ing; sound-sel, -stated, etc.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* 11. i. 1. *Eden* 302 Man (having yet spirit sound-stated) Should dwell elsewhere, then where he was created. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* viii. 342 The sound set man .. still keepeth his way. 1817 SCOTT *Lett. in Lockhart* (1837) IV. ii. 72 A set of quiet, unpretending, but sound-judging country gentlemen. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xii, Laws which certain profound and sound-judging philosophers have laid down. 1873 L. O. DUFFERIN in A. Lyall *Life* (1905) i. vii. 227 My real sympathies were .. with the sound-thinking portion of the nation.

Sound (sound), *v.* 1 Forms: a. 4 sune, 4-5 sone, sowne, 4-6 soun(e), sown(e), 5-6 soun(e), 5-7 soun(e), 5- sound. [*ad.* *Of. sinner, soner* (mod. F. *sonner*), = *Prov.* and *Sp. sonar*, Pg. *soar*, It. *sonare* = L. *sonāre*, f. *sonus* sound.]

I. *intr.* 1. Of things: To make or omit a sound.

Frequently with adverbial or adjectival complement. a. a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xl[i]. 3 Pe waters souned, and ben trodded. 1362 LAGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 10 As I .. loked on be waters, I slumberde in a slepyng, bit sownede so murie. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) vii. 73 Water organs bat sounep by ayer and water. c 1450 *Mertin* x. 154 Where as thei herde the trompe sowne. 1456 *Bk. St. Albans* diij, And they be brokyn thay wyll sowne full dulli. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Unon* 111. 181 Trompettes & taboures began to sowne. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus s.v. Lituus*, *Streptunt litui*, the trumpettes sowne.

b. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 350/1 To sowne, *streferre*. 1530 PALSCU 726/1 This bell sounedeth a mys. *Ibid.* This home sounedeth meryly. 1579 *Poore Knights Palace* E ij, Whose barpe did sound almost the silent night. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius Voy. Amb.* 33 The Trumpet awakes sounding when the meat was carried up. 1749 GRAY *Instalat. Ode* 35 But hark! the portals sound. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxxiii, Pre-ently the castle-clock struck twelve, and then a trumpet souned. 1818 SCOTT *Art. Mid.* iii. 104 No other drum but theirs was allowed to sound on the High Street. 1845 J. COULTER *Adv. in Pacific* xiv. 193 In still weather, you will hear them [war-conches] for miles, they sound so loudly. 1877 *Frouze Short Stud.* (1883) IV.

of the Western world'. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Collog.* 200 Among the Latines *discreet* to learn, sounds not as much as *doctrinam accipere*, to receive learning.

12. To examine (a person, etc.) by auscultation; to subject to medical examination. 1887 in *Castell's Encycl. Diet.*

Sound (sound), *v.* 2 Also 5-6 sownd(e), sounde; 5 sone, soune, 6 sowne. [ad. OF. *souder* (Sp. and Pg. *sondar*), f. *sonde* SOUND sb.]

1. *intr.* To sink in, penetrate, pierce. *Obs.* 13.. *Coer de L.* 405 He smote hym on hys basinet A grete dente withouten let; It sounded to hys cheke bone. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 533 So sore hath she me wounded.. That to myn hertis botme it is ysounded. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 495 With a Sykyng vnsounde, þat sonet to hir hert. *Ibid.* 5284 Hit sothely with sorow sounys to my hert.

2. *Naut.* To employ the line and lead, or other appropriate means, in order to ascertain the depth of the sea, a channel, etc., or the nature of the bottom. Also *fig.* (quot. 1663).

c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1397 Her is a fayer baven to se! connyngly In, lōke þat ye sownd. 1530 PALSGR. 726/1 Sownne, mariner, let us se what water we have to spare. 1555 EDEN *Decades* I. ix. (Aib.) 97 Soundinge with theyr plummet they founde it to bee .xvi. fathames deepe. 1617 MORRISON *Itin.* I. 60 There sounded with our plummet, sand of Amber stuck thereto. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 505 To make them dip themselves, and sound For Christendom in dirty Pond. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 331 Men went overboard with poles in their hands, sounding, as we call it, for deeper water. 1836 MARRAT *Midsh. Easy* xxx. A man leaped into the chains, and lowering down the lead, sounded in seven fathoms. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxiv. 236 We were compelled.. to sound ahead with the boat-hook.

transf. 1649 LOVELOCE *The Scrutinist* iii. Like skillfull Mineralists that sound For Treasure in un-plow'd up ground. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 25, I sounded with the ramrod, and finding the charge still in the barrel, forthwith complied with Ben's request.

b. *fig.* To make inquiry or investigation. 1793 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 23 They have sent commissioners to England to sound for peace. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. *Sulherl.* I. 33, I have sounded carefully, and happen to know that I am correct in my information. 1825 CARLYLE *Life Schiller* I. (1845) 16 His thoughts.. had sounded into the depths of his own nature.

3. a. Of the lead: To go down; to touch bottom. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 56 And deeper then did euer Plummet sound He drowne my booke. 1837 MARRAT *P. Keene* xxxviii. When sixteen fathoms were out the lead sounded.

b. Of a whale: To go deep under water; to dive. 1839 BEALE *Nat. Hist. Sperm Whale* (ed. 2) 164 The whale suddenly disappears; he has 'sounded'. 1845 J. COULTER *Adv. in Pacific* vii. 86 The whale did not, as usual, sound, but after the breach, made off. 1889 GOODE *Fisheries U. S.* 265 If the whale sounds, the crew lay by awaiting its re-appearance upon the surface for respiration.

transf. 1895 *Outing* XXVII. 223/2 Away sped my salmon, .. and again sounded to the bottom and sulked.

4. *trans.* To investigate (water, etc.) by the use of the line and lead or other means, in order to ascertain the depth or the quality of the bottom; to measure or examine in some way resembling this.

c. 1450 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 438 Now the water will I sownd. 1557 BURROUGH in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 327 Sunday I sounded the barre of Zolatisa, which the Russes tolde me was a good harbor, but in the best of it I found but 4. foote water. 1584 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* II. 76 Psammetichus .. sounding the waters with a rope of many miles in length, was vnable to feele any ground or bottom. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Alestin's Hist. Indies* III. xiii. 159 It is so deepe in some places that it cannot be sounded. 1685 TRAVESTIN *Act. Siege Newhesel* 33 August the third, we sounded the Ditch, and found on the East side four foot of water yet left. 1748 *Austen's Voy.* II. xi. 258 Our boats.. were ordered out. to sound the harbour and its entrance. 1762 FALCONER *Shipw.* II. 249 They sound the well, and.. Along the line four wetted feet appear. 1836 PENNY *Cycl.* V. 266/1 Persons.. whose regular business is to sound the bed of the river. 1863 [W. F. CAMPBELL] *Life in Normandy* I. 110 He.. found a muddy man sounding a hole with the butt end of a driving whip.

transf. 1581 A. HALL *Ind* ix. 171 The wine they weakly sounde, On earth the rest they throwe. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* I. 56 Laocoon who tooke his Lance in his hand to sound this Machine, was punished for his Curiosity.

b. To measure (depth) in this way.

1628-9 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (Camden) 89 We haled out fore sailes vpon the backstays and sounded the depth of the water. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* 1551 To sound the depth with a sounding line. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Sounding*, Dr. Hook has invented a manner of Sounding the Depth of the deepest Sea, without any Line.

c. With out: To survey by means of soundings. 1850 MAURY *Phys. Geogr.* 3 To organize and set on foot.. a plan for 'sounding out' the ocean with the plummet.

5. In *fig.* contexts: To measure, or ascertain, as by sounding.

1589 NASHE *Anal. Absurdity* Wks. (Grosart) I. 70 Beginning to sound the infinite depth of these misteries. 1601 PASQUILL & KATH. (1872) r. 319 If you haue any weight of judgement, you may easily sound what depth of wits they draw. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. v. xiv. 412 His wealth is so deep a gulf, no riot can ever sound the bottom of it. 1681 DRYDEN *Abt. & Achil.* 467 And who can sound the depth of David's Soul? 1739 WESLEY *Hymn*, 'And can it be' II. In vain the first-born seraph tries To sound the depths of Love Divine. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 318 He soon sounded the depth of my character. 1847 TENNYSON *Prue.* II. 159 Two plummetts dropt for one to sound the abyss Of science. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks.*

Char. xi. 276 His mind intellectual plumb hath never yet sounded.

refl. 1802 WORDSW. *Sonn. Liberty* v. 13 Happy is he, who .. can sound himself to know The destiny of Man.

6. To approach (a person) with conversation or inquiries intended to elicit his opinion or feeling on some matter; to examine or question in an indirect manner.

1575 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* (1582) 233 Sounding them, she remaiyned iudge of their wittes and opinions. 1598 BACON *Ess.* *Of Negotiating* (Arb.) 90 It is better to sound a person .. a farre off, then to fall vpon the pointe at first. 1619 VISCE. DONCASTER in *England & Germany* (Camden) 114 According to the Comandement I receyved, from your Ma^{ty} I have endeavored to sound this Prince your sone. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 205 Another time about the punishment of adultery they came to sound him. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. iii. I've sounded my Numidians, man by man, And find 'em ripe for a revolt. 1755 WASHINGTON *Let.* Writ. 1889 I. 216, I wish you would sound him on this head. 1828 SCOTT *Hyd. Midl.* II. He sounded Butler on this subject, asking what he would think of an English living. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 402 Russell opened the design to Shrewsbury. Sidney sounded Halifax. 1885 *March. Exam.* 21 July 4/6 Foreign financial agents .. have been privately and unofficially sounded on the subject.

b. To investigate, to search into, to seek to ascertain (a matter, a person's views, etc.), esp. by cautious or indirect questioning; to make trial of in this way. Also with out.

1579 TONSON *Cabin's Scrut.* Tim. 281/1 We must beare with many fautes, .. and not sounde out matters of most rigorous sorte. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* II. 128 Yet sought he then the King's intent to sound. 1650 R. STAPLTON *Strada's Low C. Wars* IV. 92 By his Letters sounding the inclination of the Duke and Dutchesse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 700 The false Arch-Angel.. casts between Ambiguous words .. to sound Or taint integrity. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. xvii. 141 He therefore thought it prudent to despatch an embassy in order to sound their dispositions. 1755 WASHINGTON *Let.* Writ. 1889 I. 159, I should be glad if you could sound their pulse upon the occasion. 1823 LAMB *Elia* II. *Old Margate Hoy*, He was none of your hesitating, half story-tellers .. who go on sounding your belief. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xii. 4 Cardinal Granvelle was instructed to sound the disposition of Francis.

c. To find out by investigation. *rare* -1. 1596 LODGE *Wits Miserie & World's Madn.* N iiiij, Yet as subtil as they [*sc.* fiends] are, I haue sounded them out, and .. know them.

7. To understand; to fathom. *Obs.*

1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* I. v. 24, I sound not well the misterie. 1631 HEYWOOD *Fair Maid of West.* I. iii. i. *Besse*, Capitaine she is thine owne. *Good!* I sound it not. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 173 The flette is said to be gone to sea, but we cannot sound the designe.

8. *Surg.* To examine by means of a sound, esp. for the stone; to probe.

1597 [see SOUNDING sb. sb. 2] 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat, David's Repent.* xvii. (1867) 224 Nathan, than whom was none more skilled .. with a searching tent To sound the sore. 1728 *Phil. Trans.* XL. 372 But the Night following the Pains return'd, which made him resolve to come to Lisle, to be nearer at Hand to be sounded. 1830 S. COOPER *Dict. Pract. Surg.* (ed. 6) 814 The patient being sounded after the fourth [operation] by one of the most dextrous lithotomists in Paris. 1891 MOULLEN *Surg.* 1209 In sounding a bladder a definite plan should be followed.

9. **Sound**, *v.* 3 *Obs.* [f. SOUND a.]

1. *trans.* To make sound or whole; to heal.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 242 Noon other helpepe my soores for to sounde. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron.* *Troy* IV. 2705 So mortally, þat þer may no salve Her sores sounde. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cxli. (1869) 73 Thee needesth .. a Surgien to sounde and counfort ayen the senewes that ben brused.

2. *intr.* To become sound; to be healed or cured.

c. 1402 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* xlii. Through-girt with many a wounde That lykly are near for to sounde. 1514 *Two Merchants* 227 My bollyng festrith, that it may nat sounde.

Sound (sound), *v.* 4 Now *dial.* Forms: a. 4 sounye (9 soony), 4-6 sounne, 6 soun, 9 soon; 5 sownyn, 5-6 sowne, 6-7 sown, 6 sownde, 6-7 sounde, 6- sound (6 sund, 8 *dial.* sound). [var. of *souune* SWOON *v.* Cf. SOUND sb. 4] *intr.* To swoon, to faint.

a. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xxi. 58 'Consummatum est,' quah Crist and comsed for to sounye. *Ibid.* xxiii. 105 Many a louely lady.. Soundede and swelte for sorwe of dedes dynies.

1393-40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. ix. (1554) 19 b, Full off in the day I casta go to sounne. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VI. xvi. 209 Tenne she souned as though she wold dye. 1545 KAYSALD *Byrth Mankyde* 73 If in this meane whyle the woman faynte or sounne by reason of grete payne. 1591 GREENT *Comy Catching* II. Wks. (Grosart) X. 116 The gentleman euen now .. sounnd here. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. iii. 49 This accursed earth; Whose dull suffusions make her often sown, Orecome with cold. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 1152 To sown or swoon, or to fall in a swoon. 1883- in *dialect glossaries*, etc.

b. 1480 *Robt. Deyll* 232 in *Hazl.* E. P. I. 228 Many olde folkes he caused to sounde. 1530 PALSGR. 726/1 Let me nat be by when you let hym blode, for I shall sounde than. 1579 LYDG. *Euphues* (Arb.) 72 Euphues was surprisid with such incredible foye.. that he bad almost sounded. 1624 L. KPR. WILLIAMS in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 204, I am still ready to sound at the very thought of any meate.

1698 Mrs. BEHN *Sir Patient Fancy* II. ii. Oh! I shall sound with the apprehension on't. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Example* I. i, Cards and Dice are her perpetual Diversion, tho' she knows I sound at the very sight of 'em. 1755 *Merr. Capt. P. Drake* I. xv. 150 At this my poor Brother, who was close to the bar, sounded away, and fell down motionless. 1797 Mrs. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) V. 252, I tho't as she would have a sound at that. 1828- in *dialect glossaries* (Yorks., Northampton).

1828- in *dialect glossaries* (Yorks., Northampton).

1. **Soundable**, *a.* 1 *Obs.* -1 [f. SOUND *v.* 1] Capable of sounding.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 4 Of all other Metalles, this [*sc.* brass] is most soundable for his shrill and harde noise.

2. **Soundable** (soundab'l), *a.* 2 *rare.* [f. SOUND *v.* 2] Of the sea: Capable of being sounded.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* III. 496 The Sea was there soundable, whereas before it was not so.

3. **Soundage**, *Obs.* -1 In 6 sownage. [f. SOUND *v.* 2 + AGE.] A due paid for the taking of soundings.

1562 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Adm.* (Selden) II. 64 Towage, sownage, and petye lodemenslippe with all other accustomed averages.

Sunday, *obs.* form of SUNDAY.

Sound-board, Also 6 sownd-borde, sownde-board, 7 sound-boord. [SOUND sb. 3]

1. A thin board or picce of wood forming part of a musical instrument and placed in such a position as to strengthen or increase its sound.

15.. *Proverbis in Antiq. Rep.* (1809) IV. 406 But whose in that instrumente [*sc.* the harp] hath no speculation, What restithe withyn the sownde-bord hath but smale relation. 1504 in HERRIG's *Archiv* CXIX. 425 Of þe monacorde .. I assaye þe musykes. but none wold speke; þe sownd-borde was to hy. 1611 COTGR., *Trembloer*, the Sound-board of a Muscical Instrument. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 222 You may try it, without any Sound-board along, but only Harp-wise, at one end of the strings. 1838 G. F. GRAHAM *The. & Pract. Mus. Comp.* Introd. p. v. In both of these harps the sound-board seems to have been large and sonorous. 1874 TYNDALE *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. xi. 244 All are .. shaken forth into the air by a second sound-board [in a piano].

attrib. 1889 BRINSFORD *Hist. Pianoforte* 171 Materially elongating the sound-board bridges.

2. a. In an organ (see quot. 1881).

1611 COTGR., *Canon*, the sound-board of an Organ. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 709 As in an Organ from one blast of wind To many a row of Pipes the sound-board breaths. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Hush.* xxii. 320 The Manner of fastning the Organ-Tongue to its Mortise, is by Parchment and Leather glud to its Surface, and also to the Sound-board. 1781 *Engyel. Brit.* (ed. 2) VIII. 157/7 The sound-board, is composed of two parts, the upper board or cover H H H, and the under board H I. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 47 The great sound-board and wind-chest are of equal length. 1881 W. E. DICKSON *Pract. Organ-Building* III. 29 The sound-board is a shallow box, divided internally into as many transverse grooves or channels as there are notes on the key-board.

b. In a harmonium (see quot.).

1879 *Grove's Dict. Music* I. 668/1 Above the bellows-board is the 'pan', sometimes erroneously called the soundboard, a board of graduated thickness in which are the channels.. determining.. the different timbres.

3. = SOUNDING-BOARD 1.

1766 ENICK *London* IV. 278 The sound-board is pendant from the roof of the church. 1842 GUILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Sound-board*, the same as a canopy or type over a pulpit, to reverberate the voice of the speaker.

transf. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro'* M. 165 These thin partitions are only soundboards for the voice.

4. **Sound-boarding**.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2247/2.

Sound-boarding, *Carp.* [SOUND sb. 3] (See quot. 1842.)

1799 [A. YOUNG] *Agric. Linc.* 30 Sound-boarding, at 16s. 6d. 1842 GUILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Sound-boarding*, in floors, consists of short boards placed transversely between the joists, and supported by filets fixed to the sides of the latter for holding pugging, which is any substance that will prevent the transmission of sound from one story to another. [Hence in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, etc.]

Sounded, *pp.* a. *rare.* [f. SOUND sb. 3 or v. 1]

1. Having a (good or sweet) sound. *Obs. rare.* c. 1450 *Gooden Reg.* 23 Now, Syent Bruce! helpe with þy sounnded lute. 1486 *Lk. St. Albans*, *Hawking* d iij. Thy [*sc.* bells] be wele stord well sounnded, sonowre of Ryngyng in shilnes and passing well lasting.

2. Proclaimed, expressed, etc., by sound.

a 1717 PARKELL *Battle Frogs & Alice* III. 6 The sounded Charge remurms o'er the Ground.

Sounder (soun'der). Forms: 5 sundyr,

sondyr, s(o)undre, 6 sovnder, sowndir, 7

soudor, 7, 9 sownder, 4- sounnder. [a. OF.

sundre, *sonre* (mod. *dial.* *sonre*), of Germanic origin: cf. OE. *sunor*, *suner*, ON. *sonar*- (in *sonar-bld*, *-gpltr*), Lombard *sonor*- (in *sonorfor* boat), OHG. and MHG. *swaner* (OHG. *swanering*, MHG. *swänre*, boat).]

1. A herd of wild swine.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1440 On þe sellokest swyn swenged out here, Long sythen for þe sounder þat wist for olde. c. 1450 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 152) v. þat men calle a trippe of tame swyne and of wyld swyne it is called a sounder, þat is to say, if þer be passed s. or vi. tyddres. *Ibid.* xxiv. When þei be not of iii. yere, men calleth þein swyne of sounder. 1486 *Lk. St. Albans* e ij b, Twelfe make a Sounder of the wyld swyne, xvi. a medyl Sounder what place they be inne, Agretesounder of swyne, xx. ye shall call. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 100 Of a bore, when he forsaketh the Sounder and feedeth alone he shall be called a Sanglier. 1582 STANHYURST *Zeniz* IV. (Arb.) 100 A sounder of hog-sieers, Or thee brownye lion too stalk for the mounten he wistheth. 1598 MASWOOD *Laves Forest* IV. 25 b, The first yere he [i. e. the wild boar] is, a Pigg of the sounder. 1616- in BULLOKER *Eng. Exp.* and later Dicts. 1632

Guillim's Heraldry iii. xiv. (ed. 3) 177 Skillfull Foresters and good Woodmen Doe vse to say, a Sounder of Wyne [etc.]. 1824 McCulloch *Highlands Scol.* III. 407, I have never spoken of a sounder of swine or a souler of foxes.] 1840 E. E. NAPIER *Scenes & Sports For, Lands* I. iv. 115 The noble sight of a fine sounder... breaking covert and scouring along the plain. 1880 THARP *Sword of Damocles* II. 219 Almost directly afterwards the whole sounder, of ten or a dozen, emerged into the open.

1. *erron. a.* The lair of a wild boar. *rare*—1. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xix. 519 Rous'd by the hounds and hunters... cries, The savage from his leafy sounder flies.

b. (See quot.)

1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* ix. It had so happened that a sounder (i. e. in the language of the period, a boar of only two years old) had crossed the track of the proper object of the chase. 1891 C. WISE *Rockingham Castle* vii. 153 A wild Boar of the first year was a 'Sounder'.

Sounder (saundəi). [*f.* SOUND v.1]

1. One who makes or utters a sound or sounds; one who causes something, esp. an instrument, to sound.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Tañedor*, a plaier or sounder of any instrument, *cantor*. 1648 HEXHAM *II. Een Lyder, of de Luyt*, a Ringer, a Sounder. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker* iv. iv. (1849) 216 This sounder of brass... was a lusty bachelor. 1831 SCOTT *Cl. Rob.* xiii. In the front... stood the sounder of the sacred trumpet. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. i. The sounders of three-fourths of the notes in the whole gamut of Crime were put to Death.

2. A telegraphic device which enables the communications or signals to be read by sound.

1860 G. PRESCOTT *Electr. Telegr.* 91 Since the adoption of the method of reading by sound, another apparatus has taken the place of the register, or recording apparatus, called the *sounder*. 1872 POPE *Telegraph* iv. 32 The Sounder consists simply of the electro-magnet, armature and lever fixed upon a base. 1876 PREECE & SNEWING *Telegraphy* 246 The Sounder, on account of the extreme simplicity of its mechanism, is less liable to faults than any of the other forms of instruments which are employed. *attrib.* 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2247/2 *Sounder-magnet*, the magnet which operates the sounder in the receiving apparatus.

b. A telegraphist who operates or has experience with this.

1887 *Daily News* 2 May 7/3 Telegraphist (sounder) desires engagement.

3. A device or instrument which gives a signal, etc., by sounding; also, the signal so given.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 832/1 *Sounder*, an alarm or call, made by closing an electric circuit. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 1 June 7/1 An electric sounder, too, is so arranged that it commences to ring if everything is correct, directly the gun is loaded and in the firing position.

Sounder (saundəi). [*f.* SOUND v.2]

1. a. One who sounds the depth of water, etc.

1575 GASCOIGNE *Posies* Wks. 1907 I. 356 And whyles I hearken what the Sayers saye, The sounder sings, sadame two full no more. a 1668 DAVENANT *Philosopher's Disquisition* v. Wks. (1673) 326 It is a Plummet to so short a Line, As sounds no deeper then the sounders Lies.

b. One who sounds the intentions, opinions, etc., of a person or persons. *rare*—1.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 137/1 For that himselfe would not be scene to be a sounder of men, least he might... indanger himselfe and the enterprise.

2. An apparatus for sounding the sea.

1811 *Naval Chron.* XXV. 221 This sounder shews... the depth of water. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 832 *Sounder*, Sir William Thomson's apparatus for deep-sea sounding while the ship is in motion. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Dec. 8/1 Whilst sounding on this ledge the sounder struck ground at 350 fathoms.

3. A surgical sound.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1262/1 Sims's uterine repositior consists of a short metallic sounder, rotatable on a long shaft.

Soundery, obs. form of SUNDRY.

Soundful (saundfʊl), a. [*f.* SOUND sb.3 + *-ful*] Full of sound; + *tunefnl*.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* viii. 86 The herald on a pin above his head His soundful harp hung. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Sept. 3/1 The crowd is as dense and as busy and as soundful as ever.

+ **Soundful**, v. *Obs.*—1 [*ad.* OE. (*ge*)*sundfullian*, *f.* *gesundful* sound, prosperous.] *intr.* To prosper. Also + **Soundful** *adv.* [*OE.* *gesundfullice*], prosperously. *Obs.*

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* i. 4 What swa he does sal sounde-fulle al. *Ibid.* xlii. 5 Soundful [*L.* *prosper*] ga forth:

Sound-hole. [SOUND sb.3]

1. *Mus.* (See quot. 1833, 1888.)

1611 COTGR., *Les oyues d'une Violle*, the sound-boles of the Viol.

1874 CHAPPELL *Hist. Music* xii. 298 The bridge, the tail-piece, and the sound-holes, are ancient Egyptian. 1883 GROVE'S *Dict. Music* III. 640 *Soundholes* or *f-Holes*, two curvilinear openings in the belly of a stringed instrument, one on each side of the bridge. 1888 *Engcl. Brit.* XXIV. 246/1 Such sound-holes... have the property of immediately letting out the vibrations of the small mass of air which lies directly under the bridge.

2. *Arch.* (See quot. 1848.)

1848 RICKMAN *Styles Archit.* 152 The openings (in bellies) filled with tracery, but not glazed, which are found in some districts, especially in Norfolk, and there commonly called sound-holes. 1905 *Athenæum* 23 Sept. 408/1 Wren-tower has a singularly fine tower, with good 'sound-holes';... uncommon in Suffolk.

Sounding (saundɪŋ), vbl. sb.1 [*f.* SOUND v.1]

1. The fact of emitting or giving out a sound or sounds, or the power of doing this; the sound

produced or given out by something, esp. a bell or trumpet.

a. 1388 WYCLIF *Exod.* xix. 16 The sownyng of a claroun made noise full greetli. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xxxvi. (Bodl. MS.), Bras acordeor moste to trumpes and taboures for sownyng and longe duryng berof. c 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* iv. 292 That was the Noyse Of here Sownenge. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* lviii. (Arb.) 210 As al the bellis yn the worlde or what sumeuer 3 of sownyng had be rongyn to gedyratony. 1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 68 Harpes, lutes, organes softe in sownyng. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 202 A blast so hie, That made an eckow in the ayer and sownyng through the sky.

b. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 466/1 Soundyng, *sonatus*. c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 69 in *Babees Bk.*, Ne suppe not with grete sownyng. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 350/1 A Sownyng, *sonoratus*. 1530 PALSGR. 273/1 Soundyng, *sonnerie*. c 1595 CAPT. WYATT *Dudley's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 46 The cause that made these people flee from us... was the soundyng of our trumpetts. 1662 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* 72 A beginner... shall by this way use only one Soundyng, viz. an Unison. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* July 1645, The fillings up... 'twixt the walls were of urnes and earthen pots for the better soundyng. 1706 A. BEFORO *Temple Mus.* ix. 196 The Trumpets sounded their Soundings. 1799 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 284 These soundings are exactly the same as those of the trumpet. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 104 The rustic's ear at leisure dwells On the soft soundings of his village bells. 1882 CHRISTINA ROSSETTI *Poems* (1904) 262/2 The irresponsible soundyng of the sea.

c 1711 KEN *Christophil Poet. Wks.* 1721 I. 594 For thou omnipotent art, To know the Wants and Soundings of my Heart.

b. With *advs.*, as *again, on*.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 466/2 Soundyng, a-vene (or re-bowndyng), *resonatus, reboans*. 1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Ezek.* vii. 7 The soundyng againe of the mountaines. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 172 The haying or soundyng againe of the Asse. 1852 SEIOEL *Organ* 45 The so-called howling or soundyng-on of certain pipes when their respective keys are not pressed down.

2. Vocal utterance or pronounciation; resonant or sonorous quality of this.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 163 For men of þe est wip men of þe west... acorde, more in sownyng of speche. 1398 *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxi. (1495) 128 It faryth in children that they spylle and hurte many letters and maye not haue sownyng. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xiv. 152 The Language of that Contree is more gret in sownyng, than it is in other parties beyonde the See. 1599 MINSHIEU *Sp. Gram.* 6, G. hath two maner of soundings according to the vowels which follow it.

3. The (or an) act of causing a trumpet, bell, etc., to sound; the blowing of a bugle or trumpet, esp. as a signal.

1523 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 8 h, Everyman was warned to be redy at the fyrst soundyng of the trumpette. 1529 *Regist. Aberdeen*. (Maitland) L 356 Be conuocation of our said communitie be swndyng of be bell usit in his part. 1616 B. JONSON *Poetaster* (Init.), After the second soundyng. 1811 *Regul. & Orders Army* 281 Whether perfect in the different Soundings of the Trumpet, and in the Beats of the Drum. 1879 *Scribner's Mag.* XIX. 518/2 Only at the sounding of the second bell did Louisiana escape... to prepare for dinner.

+ 4. = RINGING *vbl. sb.2* 3. *Obs.*—1

1600 SURFLET *Countre Farme* i. xii. 61 Against the oode and soundyng of the care.

5. The action of examining by percussio; *spec.* auscultation; an instance of this.

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-m.* 230 *Sounding*, knocking on the roof, etc., to ascertain if it is sound or safe to work under. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Sounding*, the operation of examining the chest; auscultation. 1900 E. WALLACE *Writ in Barracks* 72 Didn't mind the Doctor's soundin's.

6. *Comb.*, as *sounding-bar*, *-machine*, *-rod*, *-string*; *sounding bow*, *-box* (see SOUND sb.3 7); *sounding-post*, = SOUND-POST.

1756 *Dict. Arts & Sci.* s.v. *Bell*, The parts of a Bell are (1) The sounding bow, or the inferior circle, which terminates it, growing thinner and thinner. 1838 *Penny Mag.* 30 June 246/2 This peg is called the *sounding-post*... of the violin. 1847 TOOO & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 97 Müller... could by means of a sounding-rod... ascertain the relative intensity of the sonorous vibrations. 1853 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sci.* vii. § 58 (1873) 275 The vibrations which reach the ear from a sounding-string. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 39 Above the vibrating reed-apparatus is set, after the fashion of a sounding-box, the cavity of the pharynx. 1881 W. E. DICKSON *Pract. Organ-Building* v. 64 A long screw... hitting well in one of the sounding-bars.

Sounding (saundɪŋ), vbl. sb.2 [*f.* SOUND v.2]

1. The action or process of sounding or ascertaining the depth of water by means of the line and lead; an instance of this.

1336 (implied in SOUNOING-LEAD). 1352 *Excheq. Acc. Q. R.* 20 No. 27 (Pub. Rec. Office), De iis. iij. pro cordis emptis minutis per vices, Anglice lyne pro soundings et topeline pro eadem. 1485 (implied in SOUNOING-LEAD). 1631 MARKHAM *Country Contentn.* i. xi. (ed. 4) 76 That in the sounding of Lakes or Rivers, he may know how many foot or inches each... containeth. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 50 Taking your Sounding from Beef-Island shore. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., When the Seamen try the Depth of the Water with a Line and Plummet, they call it Sounding. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v., Sounding with the hand-lead... is generally performed by a man who stands in the main-chains to windward. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* (Low) 4 Nor have any reliable soundings yet been made in water over five miles deep. 1880 *19th Cent.* No. 38. 594 At each of the observing stations a sounding was taken for the determination of the exact depth.

transf. 1891 A. M. CLERKE in *Ann. Rev. Smithsonian Instit.* 106 M. Celoria... obtained for a 'mean sounding', at the north pole of the milky way, almost identically the same number [of stars] given by Herschel's great reflector.

b. *fig.* Investigation. To take soundings, to try to find out quietly how matters stand.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* 4 *Jul.* I. i. 156 To himselfe so secret and so close, So farre from sounding and discovery, As is the bud bit with an envious worme. 1856 *Lever Martins of Cro' Pl.* 217 Old Dan bears you no malice, I'd lay fifty pounds on it! But, if you like, I'll just step in and take soundings. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Nov. 4/1 The Livermen afterwards decide the selection. Soundings may have been taken beforehand.

2. A place or position at sea where it is possible to reach the bottom with the ordinary deep-sea lead (see quot. 1867). Chiefly *pl. a.* In prepositional phrases, as *in* or *into*, *off* (the) soundings.

The form *sounding* of the earliest examples also occurs in 1495 under SOUNOING-LEAD.

sing. 14. *Sailing Directions* (Hakl. Soc. 1829) 21 And ye gesse you jij parties off the see... ye must north and by east till ye come into Sowdyng. *Ibid.*, Than go north till ye come into sowdyng of wyse (=oore).

pl. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acad. Yng. Seamen* 18 A shallow water, deepe water, soundings, fadome by the marke. 1694 NARBOROUGH *Voy.* i. 18 The Sea-Water is changed whiter than the usual colour, whence I conjecture, I must be in Soundings. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. vi. 347 We frequently brought to, to try if we were in soundings. 1790 BRISTON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 174 At this time a French squadron was cruising in the soundings. 1840 MARRVAT *Poor Jack* xxii, We were soon out of soundings, and well into the Bay of Biscay. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., To be in soundings... is limited in common parlance to parts not far from the shore, and where the depth is about 80 or 100 fathoms.

b. In other uses. To strike soundings (see quot. 1863).

1701 PENN in *Pennsylv. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 69 We were but twenty-six days from land to soundings. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. vi. (ed. 4) 83 We had soundings all along the coast of Patagonia. 1802 SCHOMBERG *Naval Chronology* I. 132 He... sailed with the rest for England. On the 23d of October the admiral struck soundings in 90 fathoms. 1840 MARRVAT *Poor Jack* xxvi, A large homeward-bound Indian, which had just struck soundings. 1863 A. YOUNG *Naval Dict.* 359 To strike soundings, is to find bottom with the deep-sea-lead on coming in from sea. A vessel is then in soundings.

c. *spec.* with *the*. Such places in the mouth of the English Channel. ? *Obs.*

1666 *Land. Gaz.* No. 39/1 A little off the Soundings she met with ill weather. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1857) III. 51 Alymer, after seen the Streets fleet past the soundings, goes on some other design. 1722 DE FOX *Col. Jack* xi, We had tolerable weather... till we came into the soundings, so they call the mouth of the British Channel. (1897 LAUGHTON in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* LII. 160/2 On 22 Oct. the fleet came into the soundings.)

d. *U.S.* (See quot.) *rare*—1.

1804 C. B. BROWN tr. *Volney's View Soil U.S.* 174 On each side, it forms eddies or counter-currents, which, aided by the depositions of the rivers, forms the muddy stratum or deposit, termed soundings.

3. *pl.* The depths of water in the sea, esp. along the coast, in a harbour, road, etc., or (rarely) in a river, ascertained by sounding with the line and lead; also, the entries in a log-book, etc., giving these, together with particulars relating to the nature of the bottom reached by the lead.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* a liij h, The Soundings... ought the Hydrographer... to have certainly known. c 1595 CAPT. WYATT *Dudley's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 38, I must confess that the Captaine did not make anye publike declaration how hee founde the soundings. 1661 E. HICKERINGILL (title), Jamaica Viewed, with all the Ports, Harbours, and their several Soundings. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. viii. 216 A plan of the road... where the soundings are laid down. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 79 The Survey of the Coast... and the Soundings near it. 1841 CAPT. B. HALL *Patchwork* II. I. 4 The leadsmen... singing out the soundings to the anxious pilot. 1869 *Tozer Highl. Turkey* II. 341 From the state of the soundings at the present day... the river in Strabo's time must have entered the sea [etc.].

4. *Surg.* The action of examining with a sound or probe. Also *attrib.*, as + *sounding-iron*.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 131 The sounding-iron... is verye conveniente to sound and serche for bullettes in a wounde. 1695 *New Light Chirurgery put out* 36 He will not allow Sounding by Probe. 1830 S. COOPER *Dict. Pract. Surg.* (ed. 6) 816 The manner of searching for the stone, or as it is now more commonly expressed of sounding.

5. *attrib.*, chiefly in sense 1, as *sounding-machine*, *-plumb*, *-plummet*, *-rod*, *-ship*, *-twine*.

Also *sounding-apparatus*, *-bottle*, etc. (1875- in Knight *Dict. Mech.* and later Dicts.)

1555 EREN *Decades* iii. vi. (Arb.) 163 He coule at no tyme touche the grounde with his soundyngye plummet. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Posies* Wks. 1907 I. 355 (The sounding plumbe) in haste poste hast must range, To trye the depth and goodness of our gate. 1611 COTGR., *Sonde*, a Mariners sounding plummet. 1776 G. SENEZ *Building in Water* 18 A sounding Rod... marked out in Feet and Inches painted. 1832 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1882) I. 232 It is quite a new thing for a 'sounding ship' to beat a regular man-of-war. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch.* *Trid.* I. 148/2 A sounding-rod of iron... was dropped into it, which rebounding several feet, iron... that the solid rock had been reached. 1845 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 285 Massey's Patent Sounding-Machine, a registers it by means of an index. *Ibid.*, *Sounding rod*, a slight bar of iron marked with a scale of feet and inches, used to ascertain the depth of water that may happen to be in a vessel's hold. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. vi. 71 A five-sinnet line of Maury's sounding-twine. 1894 *Times* 15 Sept. 10/4 Sir William Thomson's sounding machine was on the vessel ast, but witness used the deep sea lead.

† **Sounding**, *vbl. sb. 3* · *Obs.* [f. **SOUND** *v. 4*]

1. Swooning, fainting.

c1380 *Sir Ferumb*. 1134 Wan þe Amyral hab iherd þe kyng, in sowynnyng gan he falle; Ac wan he awok of his so3nyng, loude he gan to calle. c1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1400 Thries in sowynnyng fell she thare. 1547 *Booroe Brev. Health* cxvii. 74 There be many sodein sicknesses, as the pestilence, . . . the palsey, and soundynge. 1590 *BARROUGH Meth. Physick* ii. xiv. (1639) 94 If sounding be caused through paine, you must diligently enquire the cause. 1620 *VENNER Via Recta* (1650) 143 A water of singular efficacy against swooning.

2. A swoon; a fainting-fit.

1580 *FRANFTON Bezaar Stone* in *Joyf. News* (1596) 119 The bone of the hart . . . is of great vertue against venom and soundings of the heart. 1595 *LOOGE Fig for Monus* G 4. It causeth swoonings, passions of the hart. a1657 *SIR J. BALFOUR Ann. Scot. Wks.* 1825 II. 104 Falling into maney soundings and paines, and violent fluxes of the belly. c1690 *Woolf Life* (O.H.S.) I. 388 Yet he could hardly keep himself from a second swooning.

3. *attrib.*, as *sounding ecstasy, fit, trance*.

Freq. in the 17th century.

1756 *LADY HUNGERFORD* in *H. Hall Eliz. Soc.* (1886) 253 Your man . . . founde me in sucbe sounding fits and wekenys. 1582 T. *WATSON Centurie of Love* xi. Some after into howe sorrowfull a dume, or souden [sic] extasie he fell. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* c. 467, I fell twice in a sounding trance. 1681 H. *MORE Exp. Dan.* 78 A sounding fit that took him at the hearing the voice of the Angel. 1720 *MRS. MANLEY Power of Love* (1741) 49 An immediate Suffocation . . . might be improved into an appearance of sounding Fits.

Sounding (sau'ndin), *ppl. a. 1* [f. **SOUND** *v. 1*]

1. Having a sound; causing, emitting, producing, a sound or sounds, esp. of a loud character; resonant, sonorous; reverberant.

Freq. in 18th cent. poetry.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 883 þat nwe songe þay songen ful cen, In sounde notez a gentyl carpe. c1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* 1. pr. ii. (1868) 8 Þe causes whennes þe sounyng wyndes moueuen and bisien þe smojte water of þe see. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 3507f. Sowndynge, argentin, sonoris. 1526 *TINOALE 1 Cor.* xiii. 1, I were even as soundynge brasse. 1560 *BIBLE* (Geneva) 2 *Chron.* xiii. 12 And beholde, this God is with vs, & his Priests with the sounding trumpets. 1594 *MARLOWE & NASHE Dido* 1. 1, Both barking Scilla, and the sounding Rocks. 1636 B. *JONSON Eng. Gram.* iii. Wks. (Rildg.) 770f2 When it (the letter v) followeth a sounding vowel. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* v. 130 Murrin'g Billows on the sounding Shore. 1710 J. *CLARKE tr. Rohault's Nat. Philos.* (1729) 1. i. ii. 7 Mankind . . . are apt to think, that the Sound . . . is in the Air, or in the sounding Body as they call it. 1798 *WORSW. 'Five years have past'* 76 The sounding cataract Haunted me like a passion. 1825 T. *Hook Sayings* Ser. ii. *Man of Many Fr.* I. 319 As the sounding horn foretells the coming-mill. 1883 *STEVENSON Treas. Isl.* xxvii. He went in with a sounding plunge.

b. Preceded by an adj. or adv., as *clear, deep, loud sounding*, etc.

c1325 *Prose Ps.* cl. 5 Herieb hym in cymbals wele soundand. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* d iij. Looke also that they be sonowre and well soundyng and shill. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxxviii. 44 Blith be thy churches, wele soundyng be thy bellis. 1560- [see HIGH-SOUNDING *a.*]. 1585 T. *WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy.* iii. xv. 99 b. Cimbals of cleare sounding metall. 1592 *Arden of Feversham* iii. iii. 16 With that be blew an euill sounding horn. 1606 *W. S. Serm. before King*, With the loud sounding trumpet to rouse and arise them. 1693 [see *ILL.* 6]. 1781 *COWPER Hope* 554 Beneath well-sounding Greek I slur a name a poet must not speak. 1801 *LUSIGNAN* IV. 28 The shores of the deep sounding main. 1845 [see *FINE* *a. D.* 2a]. 1882 *FLOVER Unexpl. Baluchistan* 75 The Divine formulas of Islam are merely fine hearty-sounding words to swear in.

† c. Having a sound similar to something. *Obs.*—1 1563 *FOXE A. & M.* 559f The booke . . . is neither English, Latene, Greke, nor Hebrue, nor Douche, but somewhat soundinge to oure English.

2. Of language, names, titles, etc.: Having a full, rich, or imposing sound; high-sounding, pompous, bombastic, etc. Also *transf.* of writers.

1683 *SOAME & DRYDEN tr. Boileau's Art Poet.* 1. 182 Keep to your subject close in all you say; Nor for a sounding sentence ever stray. 1693 *DRYDEN Juvenal Dedication* (1697) p. lxxxix. We make our Authour at least appear in a Poetique Dress. We have actually made him more Sounding, and more Elegant, than he was before in English. 1711 *ADISON Spect.* No. 26 ¶ Several Persons mentioned in the Battles of Heroic Poems, who have sounding Names given them. 1775 *JOHNSON Tax. no Tyr.* 11 Before they quit the comforts of a warm home for the sounding something which they think better. 1805 N. *NICHOLLS in Corr.* w. *Gray* (1843) 36 Milton, who, he said, in parts of his poem, rolls on in sounding words that have but little meaning. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 321 There was a society, which assumed the sounding name of the Royal Academies Company. 1888 *BRUCE Amer. Commw.* lxvii. II. 594 The orator has been apt to evade them or to deal in sounding commonplaces.

b. Of persons: Loudly demonstrative.

1828 *LYTTON Pelham* III. ix. The disinterested kindness and delicacy . . . contrasted so deeply with the hollowness of friends more sounding, alike in their profession and their deeds.

† **Sounding**, *ppl. a. 2* *Obs.*—1 [f. **SOUND** *v. 4*]

That swoons; swooning.

1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* ii. iii. iii. For all their Physicians and medicines enforcing Nature, a souning wife, families complaints, friends teares, . . . he . . . goes to hell with a guilty conscience.

Sounding-board *1.* [SOUNDING *vbl. sb. 1*]

1. A board or screen placed over or behind a pulpit or similar structure in such a manner as to reflect the speaker's voice towards the audience; = **SOUND-BOARD** 2.

1766 *ENTICK London* IV. 18 A carved pulpit, a veneered sounding-board. 1784 *COWPER Task* iii. 21 Since pulpits fail, and sounding-boards reflect Most part an empty ineffectual sound. 1826 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. t. 500 The sounding-board and back are much carved; the front of the former bears the date '1634'. 1879 J. C. *Cox Ch. Derbysl.* IV. 20 The sounding board of the pulpit, when in its old position, spoilt one of the capitals.

transf. and *fig.* 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* iii. vi. vi. So sings the prophetic voice; into its Convention sounding-board. 1876 'OUIOA' *Winter City* ix. 261 The more fanciful feeling which makes Nature a sounding-board to echo all the cries of men. 1890 B. L. *GILBERTSLEEVE Ess. & Stud.* 370 A super-elegant sounding-board of a man.

2. *Mus.* = **SOUND-BOARD** 1.

1776 *BURNEY Hist. Music* I. 219 The lower part of the base of the sounding board [of the lyre]. 1801 *BUSBY Dict. Mus.* *Sounding-Board*, in a harpsichord or piano-forte, a broad, thin board, horizontally situated, and over which the strings are distended. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.*, Brit. II. No. 34379, Pianoforte with patent tubular sounding-board. c1880 *Oxford Helps Study Bible* 134 [The] 'dulcimer' being an instrument formed of strings tightly stretched . . . over a rectangular sounding-board or box.

Sounding-board *2.* *rare*—1. [SOUNDING *vbl. sb. 2*]

A board used to ascertain the depth of water.

1776 G. *SEMPLE Building in Water* 19 Sounding Boards . . . of Inch Plank 12 or 14 Inches broad, divided into Feet and Inches.

Sounding-lead. *Naut.* [SOUNDING *vbl. sb. 2*]

The lead or plummet attached to the sounding-line.

1485 *NAVAL Acc. Hen. VII* (1806) 51 Leede lynes, ij. Sounding leeds, j. 1495 *Ibid.* 193 Sowdyng ledes, ij. 1520 *PALSGR.* 709f2, I serche the see with a soundyng leade to knowe bowe depe it is. 1584 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* ii. 76 Which . . . would not suffer the line with the sounding leade to sink to the bottome. 1639 in *PICOTON L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) 1. 226 Two compasses, one sounding lead & one barrell of meale. 1669 *STRUMMY Mariner's Mag.* iv. 137 Common Navigation requirith the Use of no Instruments but the Compass and Sounding-Lead. 1711 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* s.v. The Sounding-Lead is as the Deep-Sea-Lead for Sounding; but it is commonly only seven Pounds Weight, and about 12 Inches long. 1802 A. *DUNCAN Marin. Chron.* (1805) III. 215 Upon . . . sounding, the strap of the sounding-lead broke; an accident which very rarely happens. 1888 *GOODE Amer. Fishes* 75 These grounds are found by the use of the sounding-lead.

Sounding-line. *Naut.* [SOUNDING *vbl. sb. 2*]

A line used in sounding the depth of water; also, line or other material forming this.

In early use distinguished from the deep sea line; see *DEEP SEA*.

1336 *Acc. Exch. K. R.* 19/31 m. 4. In j. petra cordis de canabo . . . pro vno soundynglyne inde faciendi. 1627 *CARR. SMITH Scantian's Gram.* ix. 44 Fetch the Sounding line, this is higher than the Dipside line. [Hence in Phillips, etc.] 1777 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* ii. (1783) I. 104 As his course lay through seas which had not formerly been visited, the sounding-line, or instruments for observation, were continually in his hands. 1845 *GOSSE Ocean* Introd. (1849) 6 In many places no length of sounding line has yet been able to reach the bottom. 1860 *MAURY Phys. Geog.* (Low) xiii. § 567 His sounding-line was an iron wire more than eleven miles in length.

Soundingly (sau'ndinli), *adv.* [f. **SOUNDING** *ppl. a. 1* + *-LY* 2.]

In a sounding manner; so as to emit or cause a sound, esp. a loud sound or noise; sonorously, imposingly.

1697 J. *SERGEANT Solid Philos.* 70 Those which by the smart motion of the Ayre, do come in thro' the Drum of the Ear, . . . do affect it with a kind of vibration, or (as we may say) Soundingly. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chuz.* xiii. Ye Pharisees, . . . who soundingly appeal to human nature. 1865 — *Mut. Fr.* xvi. No attendant to slap him soundingly. 1884 J. T. *TROWBRIDGE Farnell's Folly* I. xiii. 141 The said library, so soundingly alluded to, was entirely imaginary.

Soundingness. *rare*. [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.]

The quality or character of being sonorous.

1727 *BAILEY* (vol. II), *Sonorousness*, Soundingness, Loudness. 1799 W. *TAYLOR* in *Roberts's Mem.* (1843) 1. 311 They do not often attain a certain majesty of Soundingness, which is frequent in the Latin hexameter. 1839 *DARLEY Beamish & Fletcher's Wks.* I. Introd. p. xxxviii, To ensure music, lines must be full of sound, or soundingness.

† **Soundnish**, *a. Obs.*— [f. **SOUND** *sb. 3*] Something sounding or sonorous.

1530 *PALSGR.* 325f1 Sowndysche or sowndynge, *sonoreux*.

Soundless (sau'ndles), *a. 1* [f. **SOUND** *v. 2*]

Of water, the sea, etc.: That cannot be sounded;

unfathomable. Freq. *fig.* or in *fig. context*.

c1586 *CRESS PEMBROKE Ps.* cxlviii. iv. When heav'n hath prais'd, praise earth anew. . . . Then soundlesse deepes, and what in you Residing low, or moves, or rests. c1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* lxxx. To Your shallowest helpe will hold me vp a floate, Whilst he vpon your soundlesse deepe doth ride. 1647 *HERRICK Noble Numbers*, Hell, Hell is no other, but a soundlesse pit. 1731 A. *HILL Advice to Poets* xv. In Wit's cold Shallows, wade . . . no more, Her soundless Ocean tempts you from the Shore. 1823 *BYRON Island* iv. iii. The crag's steep inexorable face, With nought but soundless waters for its base. a1861 T. *WOOLNER My Beautiful Lady, Telling Bell* xxvi. My lost soul sank adown in soundless seas. 1884 W. H. *WHITE Mark Rutherford's Deliverance* iv. When we consider that we live surrounded by the soundless depths in which the stars repose.

transf. 1614 C. *BROOKE Ghost Rich.* III. Poems (1872) 79 Nor wits, nor chronicles could ere containe, The hell-deepe reaches of my soundlesse braine.

Soundless (sau'ndles), *a. 2* [f. **SOUND** *sb. 3*]

1. Having, making, emitting, etc., no sound; devoid of sound; quiet, silent.

Freq. in the 19th cent.

1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* v. i. 36 Your words . . . rob the Hilda

Bees, And leave them Hony-lesse, . . . and soundlesse too: For you haue stolne their buzzing, Antony. 1663 *BOYLE Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* i. ii. 49 They celebrate his praises, though with a soundless voice. 1797 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Italian* vi. She glided forward with soundless step. 1826 *DISRAELI V. Grey* v. xv. Once more the attentive ear listening for the soundless breath. 1855 *LYNCH Rivulet* xciii. ii. Soundless as chariots on the snow. 1883 *Standard* 7 Sept. 5/6 The soundless progress of the apparently animated car.

b. In quasi-adv. use: Soundlessly.

1844 *MRS. BROWNING Drama of Exile* 522 My lips prayed, soundless, to myself. 1879 G. *MACDONALD Sir Gibbie* III. i. 14 The moment the sound of them had ceased, he darted soundless after him.

2. In which no sound is heard; still.

1816 *WORSW. Sonn.* *Liberty* II. xxxiv. 38 A soundless waste, a trackless vacancy 1818 *MILMAN Samor* 63 Vast Germany. . . . Deserts to silence and the beasts of game Her long and soundless forests. 1881 *MACM. Mag.* XLIV. 101 She lingered in the soundless drawing-room long after the fire had gone out.

3. Of the ear: Hearing no sound. *rare*—1.

1890 *TALMAGE From Manger to Throne* 297 The world has never seen but one surgeon who could . . . reconstruct the drum of a soundless ear.

Hence **Soundlessly** *adv.*, **Soundlessness**.

1827 *BLACKW. Mag.* XLI. 608 Insinuating its way into the bottom of her pocket, and 'soundlessly' relieving it of the notes and shillings. 1865 *WHITNEY Gayworthys* xxvi. Skylie clapped her hands again, soundlessly. 1889 *HARPER'S Mag.* Dec. 117/2 Soundlessly you will tread those shadowy pavements. 1834 *FRASER'S Mag.* X. 663 Then comes a sort of moonlight dimness, and a dulled 'soundlessness'. 1881 H. *JAMES Portr. Lady* xxxix. The soundlessness of her step. 1897 *HINOE Congo Arabs* 77 The same monotony of colour and of soundlessness was above us as in the depths below.

Soundly (sau'ndli), *adv.* Also 5-6 *sowndeli* (o, 5 *sowndeli*). [f. **SOUND** *a.* + *-LY* 2.]

1. a. In or with safety; safely. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 1826 Antenor. . . . fast vpon foteferkyt to shippe. . . . Sailit on soundly as hym selfe lyket. c1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 358 3is certis, weschall saue þamefull soundly. 1838 *STEVENSON Black Arrow* II. i. 100 'How ye are to cross Till I know not. . . . I can swim, returned Throgmorton. 'I will come soundly, fear not.'

b. In a sound or healthy manner. *rare*—0.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Sainement*, healthfully, soundly.

c. Securely, closely. *rare*—1.

1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* I. 4 Sweete Ambrosian Nectar, soundly wrapt In my lock'd closet.

2. With reference to sleep, etc.: Deeply, profoundly; without disturbance or interruption.

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 6057 Sore men & seke (the made) soundly to rest. c1400 *Melayne* 1524 Soundly neuer sall þay slepe. 1548 *ELVOR s.v. Sonnus*, I slepte more soundly then I was wont. 1576 *TURBERY Venere* 150 They sleepe soundly in those two moneths than at any other tyme. 1581 A. *HALL Iliad* ix. 171 Where Phoenix doth alone right soundly sleepe. 1624 *HEYWOOD Guuak.* iv. 185 You watch the time when he is soundliest asleepe. c1717 *PRIOR Epitaph* 11 They soundly slept the Night away. 1794 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* xlv. 'He sleeps soundly then,' said the count. 1820 R. *POLLACK Course* T. v. And all the winds slept soundly. 1847 C. *BRONTE Jane Eyre* xi. At once weary and content, I slept soon and soundly.

3. In an ample, complete, or thorough manner; thoroughly, properly, to the full.

1577 B. *GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 85 For that which is cut being Greene and tender, dooth the sooner and the soundlier recouer himselfe. 1581 A. *HALL Iliad* x. 188 Theseto two valliant Grekes, through toille who soundly swet. 1597 A. M. tr. *Gullemann's Fr. Chirurg.* 71/2 The peeces of bones being therein verye soundlye healed 1602 *MARSTON Aut. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1861 I. 56 Flatter her soundly. 1642-4 *VICARS God in Mount* (1844) 160 Ours played soundly from Gosport with our Ordnance. 1698 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* 1. 87 He was soundly bedabbed with that kind of dirt. 1827 *CARLYLE Germ. Rom.* I. 161 The messengers had in the meantime been soundly galloped. 1829 *SCOTT Anne of G.* xxxvi. Having disabled the cannon, and filled the German gunners soundly drunk. 1899 *ALLBUTT's Syst. Med.* VIII. 843 The wound, aided by skin-grafting, heals over soundly.

b. With verbs of beating, striking, defeating, reproving, etc.: Smartly, strongly, severely.

(a) 1596 *SHAKS. Tau. Shr.* i. ii. 31 He bid me knocke him, & tap him soundly sir. 1599 — *Hen. V.* vii. 136 If I can see my Gloue in his cappe, . . . I will strike it out soundly. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 483 The Prince caused him to be apprehended, and (being soundly whipped) to be banished. 1679 *WOOLF Life* (O.H.S.) II. 473 John Dryden the poet. . . . was about 8 at night soundly cudgell'd by 3 men. 1746 *SWIFT Gulliver* III. iii. The dwarf was soundly whipped. 1847 C. *BRONTE Jane Eyre* iv. She shook me most soundly, she boxed both my ears. 1868 *SMITH'S Dict. Gr. & Rom. Biog.* II. 1086/2 Sallust the historian was soundly scourged by Milo.

(b) 1647 *DIGGES Unlawf. Taking Armes* § 2. 54 You need not doubt but your enemies will be soundly worsted. 1718 *SWIFT Left handed Letter* 17 So the French, when our generals soundly did pay 'em, Went triumphant to church, and sang stoutly *Te Deum*. 1851 *DICKENS Hist. Eng.* I. 19 He beat them twice; though not, so soundly. 1884 *Daily News* 2 Aug. 5/3 The Players were among the very few teams which defeated them, and that soundly.

(c) 1692 E. *WALKER tr. Epictetus's Mor.* liv. Lecture him soundly for it. 1828 *CARR Craven's Gloss.* s.v., 'I gav it him soundly', i. e. I severely reproached his conduct. 1863 *COWEN CLARKE Shaks. Char.* viii. 200 She rates Sir Toby, and soundly, and about his late hours. 1885 *MANCH. Exam.* 17 Mar. 5/4 Lord Salisbury. . . . rated them soundly on the subject of their desertion of Sir S. Northcote.

c. Deeply, heavily, in respect of payment, etc.:

1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* II. ii. 81 Hee shall pay for him that bath him, and that soundly. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* I. 38 We had pay'd soundly for his Leachery. 1642 *FULLER Holy*

4. *Prof. St.* iii. xxv. 232 Let them soundly suffer for it themselves. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 15 Except he pay him soundly for a license.

+4. In accordance with the principles of true religion; with sound or orthodox views. *Obs.*

1574 WHITCIFT *Def. Answ.* i. 74 If we say that in those poyntes whiche we holde from them, that we thinke soundlyyer than they doe, we are readye to proue it. 1581 R. GOODE in *Conf.* ii. (1584) N iiij. Shall euery particular point of error in doctrine deprime a man of saluation, holding soundly y^e foundation Christ? 1608 DOWNNAME in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1909) Apr. 245 This Church of England...did hold...all substantiall points of diuinity as soundly as any church in the world. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* i. 171 These be some of those Principall Objects of that Faith that overcometh the world, being soundly received, and digested.

5. With sound judgement or good practical commou-sense; according to sound or well-founded principles; without fallacy or error.

1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* i. xvi. 2 Soudly to iudge of a law. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 197 Let posteritie iudge more soundly then wee of what wee doe want. 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* i. i. I ouerfound my self so much inclin'd to reasoning, and, if you please, let's consult soundly. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* x. More learned than soundly wise. 1858 STANLEY *Life Arnold* II. ix. 146 The power of seeing truth and judging soundly. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* ii. xiii. (1878) 152 From this it may be soundly inferred that the belief...was of primeval antiquity. 1884 *Law Rep.* 13 Q. B. D. 448 The discretion of the learned judge was soundly exercised with reference to the question.

Soundness (sau'ndnēs). [*f.* SOUND a.]

1. The quality or state of being sound or free from disease; sound or healthy condition; healthiness. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* vi. vi. (Bodl. MS.). Puella is a name of age, of soundness without wem, and also of honestee. 1571 GOLING *Catkin on Ps.* xlii. 13 Soundnesse may be referred too the body as to the mynd in this wyse. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. ii. 24, I would I had that corporal soundnesse now. 1616 HEALEY *Cebes* (1616) 134 The Physician...corroborates the vitals; and finally confirmeth the body in perfect soundnesse. 1701 STANHOPE *Augustine's Medit.* ii. xviii. (1720) 167 There shall be in us all imaginable Soundness and Vigour, without any sort of Disease or Decay. 1768 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* i. ii. 322 Though a man would wish in the first place to enjoy vigour of limbs and soundness of constitution. 1830 R. KNOX *Bielard's Anat.* 372 These tissues resemble the tissues of the human body in a state of soundness. 1866 J. G. MURPHY *Comm.*, *Exod.* xix. 9 The hand changed from soundness to leprosy and again to soundness.

fig. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Intro'd. Wks. 1851 IV. 3 A certain big face of pretended learning, mistaken...for the wholesome habit of soundness and good constitution.

b. Of the mind, etc.: (see SOUND a. 2 b).

1548 ELVOT, *Sauilas*, helth...soundnesse of memorie. 1602 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Mtrum in Madum* Wks. (Grosart) 1. 15/1 The Soule cau not her soundnesse more hewray, Then when she doth Temptations strong resist. 1639 J. SEDGWICK (*title*), The Bearing and Burden of the Spirit, whereto the Sicknesse and Soundnesse of the Mans Spirit is opened. 1678 (*title*), The Temperate Man or the Right Way of Preseruing Life and Health, together with Soundness of the Senses, Judgment, and Memory unto extream Old Age. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) V. 537 Conclusive evidence of the capacity of such vouches, as to the soundness of his mind. 1850 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 36 The miads of the wicked...lose their soundness as it were without knowing it.

c. Firmness, solidity; freedom from weakness, defect, or damage; goodness of condition or repair. Also fig.

1548 ELVOT, *Soliditas*,...soundnesse. 1565 COOPER *Thes. s.v. Firmitas*, The hardenes or soundness of the matter. 1663 J. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgrim* (1663) 414 He considers not that a crazy state of things cannot be so soon amended and restored to entire soundness. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* i. John ii. 5-6 It is they that keep his Word, in whom the Love of God doth shew its soundness and perfection. 1827 FARAOAN *Chem. Manif.* xviii. (1842) 484 That rigidity which was so dangerous to the apparatus and fatal to its soundness. 1859 *Act* 22-23 *Viola*. c. 66 § 13 The [cas] Meter shall be tested for Soundness or Leakage only. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* xii. 332 If you...saw before you a bridge the soundness of which was doubtful.

2. Orthodoxy in respect of religions belief, political views, or other opinions.

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 91 Persons...whose soundnesse in religion...they are not ignorant of. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrow* iii. § 30, 236 Cause is givoe for their prayers to be suspected in regard of the soundness of them. 1682 *Sec. Plea for Nonconf.* 2 The Worthiness of their Persons...Soundness of their Faith, Exemplary Morals. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 10 Mar. 1687, The Church of England, whose doctrine for Catholic and soundness he prefer'd to all the Communities...of Christians in the world. 1872 DE VERE *Americanism* 265 Often it is not enough to ascertain the soundness of the candidate.

3. The quality or fact of being in harmony with solid or well-established principles or facts: a. Of judgement, reasoning, etc.

a. 1600 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* (J.), It may stand then very well with strength and soundness of reason, even thus to answer. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrow* v. § 6, 416 Soundnesse of judgement, Sharpnesse of wit, Quicknesse of conceit. 1782 MISS BURNLEY *Cecilia* v. iv. The soundness of her judgement had hitherto guarded her both from error and blame. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agrie. Perth* 532 They have a soundness of understanding equal to the task. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxvii. The soundness of thinking which she had displayed in conversation. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Feb. 3/2 In critical soundness and penetratio, he is infinitely superior to Johnson.

b. Of views, acts, principles, etc.

1739 WATERLAND *Sacram. Pl. Eucharist Expl.* 18, I will

not answer for the Acuteness, much less for the Soundness of his Distinction. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Ella of Gar.* vii. 81, I always doubt the soundness of a plea which is urged in such a hurry. 1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lex.* 275 The soundness of the principle on which the Linnaean nomenclature is founded. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 131/2 The soundness of this decision seems to us beyond doubt.

4. Thoroughness, completeness.

1853 LYNN *Lett. Scattered* (1872) 357 If he wait long enough, he will be flogged with most efficient soundness.

Sound-post. [*f.* SOUND sb. + POST sb.] A small peg of wood fixed beneath the bridge of a violin or similar instrument, serving as a support for the belly and as a connecting part between this and the back.

[1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* 4 *Jul.* iv. v. 138 What say you, James Sound-Post?] 1687 MIEGE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* s.v. *Ame*, The sound-posts that stand up within the body of a musical Instrument. 1762 STERNER tr. *Shandy* v. xv. The bridge is a mile too high, and the sound-post absolutely down. 1833 T. FARRELY tr. *Otto's Treat.* *Violin* 4 The belly, the bass bar, the sound post, and the six blocks, [are] of Iyorese deal. 1848 J. BUSCH tr. *Otto's Violin* (1875) 78 The chief function of the sound-post is to render normal the vibrations of the back and belly. 1884 HAWES *My Musical Life* i. 95 The sound-post—i. e. the little peg which bears the strain on the belly and back.

Soundrie, obs. form of SUNDRY.

Soune, obs. var. SON, SOON, SOUND sb. and v.

Soup (sūp), sb. Also 7-8 soupe, soup. [*ad.* F. *soupe* (OF. also *soupe*, *soppe*) sop, broth, = Prov., Sp., Pg. *sopa* (It. *zuppa*): see SOP sb.1 Hence also WFlEm. *soupe*, *soupe*, Du. *soep*. The relationship of other Teut. forms is less clear: cf. MHG. (G. and Da.) *suppe* with OHG. *sopha*, *sopfa* (MHG. *soppe*), MLG. *soppe*, *soppe* (LG. *soppe*; Sw. and Norw. *soppe*), MDu. *sop*, *sop* (Du. and Fris. *sop*).] 1. A liquid food prepared by boiling, usually consisting of an extract of meat with other ingredients and seasoning.

Freq. with defining words, as *fish*, *giblet*, *gravy*, *hare*, *ox-tail*, *pea*, *turtle soup*; *clear*, *thick soup*; etc.

a. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. li. Then made they ready store of Carbonadoes...and good fat soups or brewis with sippets. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Creru*, *Soupe*, Broth, Porridge. 1716 GAY *Trivia* iii. 204 And in the Soupe the slimy Snail is drown'd.

b. 1687 MIEGE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* i. *Soupe*,...pottage, or soup. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* ii. 84/2 *Soups*, a kind of sweet pleasant Broth, made rich with Fruit and Spices. 1691 SATYR *agst. the French* 16 With Dibbes which few Mao-kind knew beside; With Soups and Fricasies, Ragou's, Pottage. 1739 SWIFT *Panegyrick on Dean Wks.* 1755 IV. 1. 12 Instead of wholesome bread and cheese, To dress their soups and fricassées. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 78 To make it an ingredient in their Soup.

y. 1677 MIEGE *Fr. Dict.* ii. *Soup*, or French pottage. 1729 SWIFT *Direct. Serv.* (1745) 20 Let the Cook daub the Back of his new Liverly; or when he is going up with a Dish of Soup, let her follow him softly with a Ladle-full. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 19 r 8 He...has only time to taste the soup. 1807 *Med. Jnl.* XVII. 220 The patient...indicated a desire for a little soup, of which he got over a few spoonfuls. 1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lex.* 181 The Truffle is much esteemed for the rich and delicate flavour which it imparts to soups and sauces. 1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* xi. 310 A light soup is better than a thick one, which clogs the appetite.

fig. 1859 LEVER *Dav. Dunn* xlvii, Cranberry must have got his soup pretty hot, for he has come abroad.

2. *colloq. or slang*. a. Briefs for prosecutions given to members of the Bar at Quarter Sessions or other courts; the fees attaching to such briefs. Also in pl.

1856 *Law Times* XXVII. 122 But will soup so laded out, to use the well-known phrase, support a barrister in the criminal courts? 1889 B. C. ROBINSON *Bench & Bar* 160 The brief consisted merely of the depositions, and the important honorarium attached to it was called 'soup'. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 5/2 A crowd of unemployed barristers... waiting to secure these [briefs] which are known in Bar slang as 'soups'.

attrib. 1894 *Daily Tel.* 23 Nov. 5/4 The great 'soup' question is again agitating the minds of barristers at the Old Bailey.

b. *In the soup*, in a difficulty. U.S.

1889 *Lisbon* (Dakota) *Star* 26 Apr. 4/2 After collecting a good deal of money, the soundrels suddenly left town, leaving many persons in the soup. 1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* Nov. 420 Of course he knows we're in the soup—heavily ill luck.

c. In miscellaneous uses: (see QUOTS.).

1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Soup*, a kind of picnic in which a great pot of soup is the principal feature. 1907 *Scotsman* 6 Nov. 10/6 Then the 'soup' [= fog] begins to get thick. Particles of smoke...remain suspended. 1905 *Strand Mag.* XXX. 702/1 That's got enough soup [= nitro-glycerine] in it to blow the whole court-house into the sky. 1911 *Webster's Dict.*, *Soup*, any material injected into a horse with a view to changing its speed or temperament.

s. attrib., chiefly with names of utensils, as *soup-bowl*, *-dish*, *-kettle*, *-ladle*, etc.

1858 T. W. ATKINSON *Oriental & West. Siberia* iii. 41 Take my broth with my two friends from the same 'soup-bowl' I could not. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 416 Vessels like 'soup-dishes, supported on three feet. 1852 THACKERAY *Edmond* ii. xii. The poor devils had even fled without their 'soup-kettles. 1716 *London Gaz.* No. 5437/4, 18 Forks, a 'Soup-Ladle. 1847 EMERSON *Refr. Mem.* *Plato* Wks. (Bohn) I. 205 Drawing all his illustrations...from pitchers and soup-ladles. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manif.* xii. (1842) 276 The limus solution should be poured into a dish or 'soup-plate. 1900 *Daily News* 2 June 6/7 Some thirty years ago, when soup-plate bonnets and round-brimmed hats were in vogue,

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. vii. xi, An enormous tricolor; large as a 'soup-platter, or sun-flower. 1866 LAMB *St. Clair. ESKINE Dainty Dishes* (ed. 2) § Put into a 'soup-pot twelve lbs. of beef. 1705 *London Gaz.* No. 4162/3, 5 'Soup Spoons. 1840 T. A. TROLLOPE *Summer in Brittany* i. 293 A0 immense 'soup-tureen full of boiled milk.

b. In combination with other sbs., as *soup-and-blanket*, *soup-and-bully*, *soup-and-patty*.

1829 SYN. SMITH *Lett. in Lady Holland Memoir* (1855) II. 299 He had not his usual soup-and-patty look. 1862 DICKENS *Somebody's Luggage* 26 She'd have no more chance again the ice, than a chancy cup again a soup-and-bully tin. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Sept. 8/1 Making ground with his electors through the medium of the 'soup and blanket brigade'.

4. Special combs., as *soup-house*, *soup-kitchen*, an establishment for preparing soup and supplying it to the poor or unemployed, either free or at a very low charge; *soup-meat*, meat used for making soup; *soup-shop*, (a) a shop where soup is distributed free; (b) a house where burglars dispose of silver and gold plate; *soup-stock*, stock used in making soup; *soup-ticket*, a ticket given to poor people enabling them to receive soup from a soup-kitchen.

1861 CLINGTON *Frank O'Donnell* 196 These various sums...weresep't in building 'Soup-houses, and erecting boilers. 1851 MAYHEW *London Lab.* II. 259/1 The National Philanthropic Association, with its eleemosynary 'soup-kitchens, &c. 1841 THACKERAY *Gl. Hoggarty Diam.* ix, Tell her on no account to pay more than...3d. for 'soup-meat. 1817 CONBERT *Pol. Reg.* XXXII. 83 Reduced to such a state as to be fed at 'Soup Shops by Subscription! 1854 *London Jnl.* XIX. 322 By the term soup-shops, the speaker meant those convenient houses where burglars and thieves dispose of any silver or gold plate which may fall into their hands. In such establishments the melting-pots are always kept ready. 1861 DICKENS *Gl. Expect.* xxxiii, The air of this chamber, in its strong combination of stable with 'soup-stock. 1841 MARRYAT *Poacher* xii, They look like 'soup-tickets. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. (1873) 300 This soup-ticket to a ladleful of fame.

Soup, obs. or dial. variant of SUP sb.

Soup (sūp), v. [*f.* Soup sb.] *trans.* To provide with soup. Hence *Souping* ppl. a. (cf. *SOUPER*).

1857 REAOE *Box Tunnel in Scrap-Bk.* (1906) Mar. 133 He handed them out—he souped them—hetough-chickened them. 1891 *Daily News* 20 Jan. 6/4 The hypocritical cry raised by a gang of souping parsons. 1902 *Edin. Rev.* July 135 Luke found himself accused of countenancing the 'souping' proselytiser.

Soup, obs. variant of SUP v., SWOOP v.

|| **Soupeçon** (sūpsōn). [*F.*, repr. OF. *soupeçon*, *soupeçon*—pop. L. *suspēctiō*, *suspēctio* for *suspicio* SUSPICION sb.] A suspicion, a suggestion, a very small quantity or slight trace, of something.

1766 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1857) v. 16 Wesley is a lean elderly man, fresh-coloured, his hair smoothly combed, but with a *soupeçon* of curl at the ends. 1838 MISS MITLAND *Lel. Madras* (1843) 235 We are now writing dialogues for the natives...on different subjects, just to give them a *soupeçon* of sense. 1849 [EASTWICK] *Dry Leaves* 170 Any one who has the smallest *soupeçon* of justice in his composition. 1884 SIR H. HAWKINS in *Law Times Ref.* L. 814/1 Nobody would suppose there was even a *soupeçon* of a gambling character about the establishment.

Soupe, obs. form of SUP v.1 and v.2 **Soupen**, obs. pa. pple. SUP v.1 **Souper**, obs. f. SUPPER.

Souper (sū'pər). [*f.* Soup sb. or v.]

1. In Ireland, a Protestant clergyman seeking to make proselytes by means of dispensing soup in charity. Also attrib.

1861 CLINGTON *Frank O'Donnell* 205 On this account they were called soup-schools and their ministers soupers. 1890 *Cath. News* 20 Nov. 3/4 Our readers are oo doubt aware of the usual falsehoods employed by Soupers for this purpose.

2. One converted to Protestantism by the receipt of soup or other charity.

1871 FROUDE *Short Stud.* II. 369 In a village below the lake is a congregation of Soupers—Protestant converts. 1895 *Daily News* 20 Jan. 6/4 They cannot believe in any Catholic honestly becoming a Protestant. The convert must be a souper.

Hence **Soupering**, **Souperism**

1851 E. G. K. BROWNE *Ann. Tract. Novem.* (ed. 3) 241 Who has lately...distinguished himself as a partizan of 'Souperism' at Belmullet. 1866 *Cath. News* 18 Jan. 4/5 He has thought of Irish Church 'missions', and believes that the system of soupering is carried on at Barmouth.

Soupyfy, v. [*f.* Soup sb.] *trans.* To convert into soup.

1831 TRELAWNY *Ado. Younger Son* ii, I passed on, ordering him instantly to come on board, or the Maratti would soupyfy him.

|| **Soupil**, variant of SOPIE.

1853 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* vi. 163 There being lots of visitors every day, and a soupil, or a glass of Cape brandy, for every one.

Soupil (i. obs. var. SUPPLE. **Soupit** (obs. Sc.): see **SOWP** v. **Souple**, Sc. and dial. f. SUPPLE.

|| **Souple**. [*F.* *souple* SUPPLE a.] A fabric made of silk which has been freed from gum by a simple boiling-off.

1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 62/2 For...making of gauzes, crapes, flour-bolting cloth, and for what is termed 'souples'—the silk is not scoured.

Soupless, a. [*f.* Soup sb.] Having no soup.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* N. 562 Breakfastless, milkless, tealess, soupless, ponchless.

Soup maigre (*sūp, mā'gər*). [ad. F. *soupe maigre*: see *SOUP sb.* and *MAIGRE a.*] Thin soup, made chiefly from vegetables or fish.

1754 *Connoisseur* No. 29 ¶ 9 But what, alas! are the weak endeavours of a few to oppose the daily inroads of fricassees and soup maigres? 1766 Miss M. TOWNSHEND in *Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) 11. 52 If you could persuade them of the wholesomeness of *soup maigre* and barley bread, it might be of great use to them. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 67 Its bad effects may in a great measure be taken off by a dinner of mutton broth, or *soup maigre*, on the following day. 1840 J. B. FRASER *Koordinat* i. xv. 366 A sort of *soup maigre* is poured upon it.

attrib. 1779 WARNER in *Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) IV. 30 Such a number of pinch-bellied, woebegone, skin-and-grief, lankhorn-jawed, *soup-maigre* subjects. 1794 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Louisa* i. Wks. i. 210, I hate each pale *soup-maigre* (1812 *soup-maigre*) thief.

So Soup-meagre. Now rare or Obs.

1737 FIELDING *Miser* iii. iii. Let there be two great dishes of *soup-meagre*, a good large sweet pudding, and a dish of artichokes. 1799 in *Spirit Public Frills*. 111. 322 *Soup-meagre* in the van, and snuff; roast-beef behind. 1833 SARGES *Poems* 53 (E. D. D.). *Soup-meagre*, kishkaws, or plain calf's-foot jelly. 1842 BARNHAM *Ingl. Leg. Ser.* i. Lay St. Cuthbert, Here was Morbleu (a French devil) supping *soup-meagre*.

Souppar, -er, obs. forms of SUPPER.

Soupy (*sū'pī*), *a.* [f. *SOUP sb.*] Like soup; having the appearance or consistency of soup.

1872 JEAN INGELWOLF *Off Skelligs* xiv. We had a very thick fog...directly after the thunderstorm—a soupy fog. 1883 JACOB *Printers' Vocab.* 128 *Soupy*, a term of disparagement applied to thin or poor ink. 1890 Temple Bar Aug. 449 Sybilla is eating or drinking something of a soupy nature. 1895 MERRETT *Amazing Narr.* xxxviii. Stir us to the depths, it will be found that we are poor soupy stuff.

Sour (*sau'r*), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 1-4 *sur* (5 *sur*); 3-4 *sure*, 4-8 *soure* (4 *zoure*), 4-*sour*; 4-8 *sowr(e)*, 5 *sower* (5 *sowyr*; 7 *shoo'wer*), 9 *Sc. soor*. [Common Teut.: OE. *sūr*, = OFris. *sūr* (mod. Fris. *sūr*, *sūr*), MDa. *suur*, *suur*, *soer* (Du. *zuur*), OS. (MLG., LG.), OHG. (MHG.) *sūr* (G. *sauer*), ON. *súrr* (Norw., Sw., Da. *sur*), related to Lett. *sūrs* bitter, saltish, unpleasant, Lith. *sūras* saltish, OSlav. *syri* (Russ. *сырон*) moist, raw (Russ. *сыровый* raw, coarse): the ultimate origin is uncertain. The Germanic word is the source of F. *sur* (12th cent.), whence *suralle* SORELL sb.1

The leading senses of the English word are also prominent in most of the cognate languages.]

A. adj. I. 1. Having a tart or acid taste, such as that which is characteristic of unripe fruits and vinegar. Also said of taste. (Opposed to *sweet*, and distinguished from *bitter*.)

c 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* 11. 132 *Senim surne æppel.. & leze on. Ibid.* 111. 22 Winberian *sure* geseon, sace getacnad. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Pet bet weter of egypte was lide and swete þan folc of israel þe was sur and bitere. þon monnen of þan lond. c 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xlii. 114 Ase fele sythe...As sterres beth in welkne, ant grasses sour ant suete. 1340 *Aenb.* 82 More bi uyt smak in ane zoure epple þunne in ane huctene lboue. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xlv. 72 þanne hereth þe croppe kynde fruite...swete with-out swellyng, soure worth it neuere. c 1460 *Promp. Parv.* (Winch). Eggyde, as teth flor sour frute. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* iv. i. [The fox] sayd these raysyns ben soure. c 1529 SKELTON *P. Spaurue* 82 The smokes soure Of Proserpinas bowre. 1558 Br. WATSON *Sev. Sacram.* xi. 64 They also dyd eate the lambe with wyld and soure lettes. 1577 B. GOODE *Hereshach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 57 The wyld sortes are both soure to taste, and smaller in leafe. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 306 Add some few drops of oyl Vitriol, to make it some what soure in tast. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formis & Qual.* 314 Each of them far more salt then Brine, or more soure then the strongest Vinegar. 1748 *Austen's Voy.* ii. ii. 305 The woods produced sweet and soure oranges. 1799 W. TOOKE *Vind. Russ. Enph.* L. 288 Of proper sour waters which are applied to medicinal purposes. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 423 These are substances which have a sour taste. 1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 370 Chloric acid is a sour liquid.

b. transf. Producing tart or acid fruit.

a 1000 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* i. 229 A dune on stream of ða suran apeldran. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xi. 207 Shal neuere good apfel þow oo sotel science on soor stock growe. 1560 PIERKINGTON *Expos. Aggeus* (1562) 297 The soure crabtree makes the crabbes bitter, and not the crabbes make the tree evyll. 1687 [see next (b)].

c. In figurative or allusive uses; freq. in connexion with *sauce* (cf. *SAUCE sb.* 1 b).

(a) 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xlii. 43 Ac her sauce was ouer soure & vnsauorely grounde. In a morter...of many bitter payne. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvii. 19 Off quabis subchettis sour is the sals. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw. IV.* 20 These soure sauces be tasted as a penaunce for his wanton luyng. 1625 PEEKE *Three to One* Cj, Thus farre, my Voyage for Oranges sped well, but in the end, prooued soure Sawce to me. a 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Ir.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) ii. 42 Witty speeches loose thaire relish when they are ouerseasoned with the soure sawce of reprehension. 1687 *Miège Gl. Fr. Dict.* ii. s.v. *Sweet*, He has given me sweet Meat, but soure Sauce. (Prov.)

(b) 1415 HOCLEVE *Sir F. Oldcastle* 292 Thogh it seeme soure To the tast of your detestable error. 1525 TINDALE *Expos.* (Parker Soc.) 231 Nothing is so sweet that they make not soure with their traditions. c 1625 DAVENPORT *A. John & Matilda* iii. ii. The souer sweetness of a deluded mouthe. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* i. 15 Their doctrines may taste too soure of the cask they come through. 1687 *Miège Gl. Fr. Dict.* ii. To be tied to the soure Apple-tree,

for to have an ill Husband. 1720 RAMSAY *Wealth* 142 If not, fox-like, I'll...ca' your hundred thousand and a sour plum. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 186 It is a soure Reek, where the good Wife dings the good Man. 1785 BURNS *Two Herds* v, Nae poisoned soure Armoitian stank He let them taste.

2. Rendered acid by fermentation or similar processes; fermented; affected or spoiled in this way by being kept or exposed too long.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* 11. 34 *Senim þa readan hofan, awyl on surum swatum oþþe on surum ealað.* c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wt-Wülcker 129 *Oxygala*, sur meole. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* 167 And thus of that thei brewe soure I drinke swete. c 1425 Eng. *Voc.* in Wt-Wülcker 659 *Serucia acerba*, soure ale. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 466/2 *Sowre*, as dowe, *fermentatus*. c 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 441 For waillit Wyne and Meitis thou had tho, Tak mowlit Breid, Peirrie, and Ceder soure. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* v. 30 To get hir ane fresche drink, be all of hevin was soure. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Just.* iv. xviii. (1634) 713 As with leaven scattered among it, the whole lump of dough waxeth soure. 1669 BOYLE *Contemp. New Exp.* 11. 1681 168 This Experiment seems to teach us, that Liquors may grow soure, though no spirits have evaporated from them. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* (ed. 2) 137 *Sower-milk*, Butter-milk. Sower from its long standing. 1764 *Ann. Reg.* 11. 11 They throw the fresh caviar into it, and leave it there to grow soure. 1826 *Art of Brewing* (ed. 2) 32 It cannot recover itself, but remains sickly, and becomes soure. 1884 *Girl's Own Paper* 4 Oct. 4/2 The great duty...of the girls...in Mongolia is to milk the cattle...and work up the milk into...sour-cheese, butter, and whisky.

Comb. 1661 *Extr. Rec. Glasgow* (Burgh Recs.) 465 The sour milk merat, quihilk is now kepted at the croce.

b. fig. or in fig. context.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ProL. O wonderful suetnes, þe while waxis noht soure thurgh þe corrupcions of þis world. 1611 BIBLE *Hosca* iv. 18 Ephraim is foyned to idoles... Their drinke is soure. 1641 [see LEAVEN sb. 2 a]. 1686 tr. *Leuery's Course* Chem. (ed. 2) Ep. Ded., The soure Leaven of Intestine Rebellion. 1799 [see LEAVEN sb. 2 a]. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* ii. iv. 11, General Dumouriez...finds all in sour heat of darkness.

c. Of smell. Also *fig.*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 657 Of herbes and tres comes swete savour, And of þe comes wilsome stynk, and soure. 1530 PALSGR. 325/1 Sower of smellyng, *sur*. 1843 SIR C. SCUDAMORE *Med. Visit Grafenberg* 48 A strong sour smell, like mellow apples. 1897 *Altbutt's Syst. Med.* 111. 12 Of the sour smell about rheumatic patients there can be no doubt.

d. Of breath, eructations, etc.

1598 LYTE *Doctores* 239 The wambling of the stomacke, and the soure helkes whiche come from the same. 1591 SHAKES. *Two Gent.* iii. 1. 331 That makes amends for her soure breath. 1607 [Brewer] *Lingua* iv. iv, Sweet ointment for soure teeth. 1619 FLETCHER, *etc.* Knt. Malta 11. ii, Whose husband Tax'd for his soure breath by his enemy, Condemn'd his wife, for not acquainting him With his infirmity.

3. a. Of land, etc.: Cold and wet; uncongenial through retaining stagnant moisture.

1532 HERVET tr. *Xenophon's Treat. Housch.* (1768) 76 What remedy is there, if the ground be to weete to soue in it, or to soure to set trees in it? 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 84 Some breaking up laie soweth oates to begin, to suck out the moisture so soure therein. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* 11. iii. l. *Vocation* 107 Like some rare Fruit-Tree over-top with spight Of Briers and Bubes which it sore oppresse With the soure shadow of their thorny tress. 1677 FLOT *Oxfordsh.* 241 There is another sort of ground in this County which they call Sour-land. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 63 In Oxfordshire...they give their sour Land a tilt, according to the State and Condition of their Lands. 1759 MILLS tr. *Dihamel's Husb.* i. viii. (1762) 45 The ground underneath must be of a moist cold and sour nature. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* 11. 613 Salt...sweetens sour pastures. 1858 GLENNY *Everyday Bk.* 189/2 The sour soil that they have been growing in. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 641 Other vast tracts of it are miserably poor sour, sandy clay.

fig. 1638 SANDERSON *Sermon*. (1681) 109 The heart of man is a soure piece of clay.

transf. 1859 MEREDITH *R. Feverel* ii, In a country of sour pools, yellow brooks, rank pasturage, desolate beach.

b. Of pasture: Having a harsh, unpleasant taste; coarse, rank. Now *dead*.

1654 in *Verny Mem.* (1097) 1. 535 The grass must be mown if it be too soure and long for them. 1673 RAY *Journ.* *Low Co.* 148 The very Grass which grows under the Trees is soure and crude. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.*, *Sour*, coarse, harsh, applied to grass, which grows on wet land. 1831 EVANS *Leicestersh. Words, Sour*, as applied to herbage, rank and bitter.

c. Of wood, etc.: Green. Now *local*.

c 1475 *Rauf Coyle* 910 Sall neuer of sa soure an brand ane bright fyre be brocht. 1866 BROGGER *Prov. Lines*, *Sour*, green. The hay is too soure to lead.

II. 4. Extremely distasteful or disagreeable; bitter, unpleasant.

c 1200 ORMIN 15208 Forr pine iss sur & biteþ wipþ & cwenneþþ erþly kinde. a 1250 *Oct. & Night*. 665 Pat him beo sur þat er was swete, þar to ich helpe, god hit wot. c 1315 SHOREHAM *iv.* 422 And her-by þou myzt, man, y-seo hou here ende bys soure. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xi. 250 Al though it be soure to suffre, here cometh swete after. *Ibid.* xx. 46, I mote neyde abyde, And suffre sowres wyl soure þat shal to ioye tourne. 1509 HAWES *Pat. Pleas.* xxx. (Percy Soc.) 148 To have release of your great paynes soure. 1576 PETTIE *Pettie Pallace* (1908) i. 45 This life hath ben most loathsome and soure unto me. 1630 R. JOHNSON *King's Commat.* 439 These prosperous beginnings brought forth soure ends. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* 11. xxv. 333 When they are for Execution of soure labour. 1701 COLLIER *St. Aurel.* (1726) 302 If so, he has given himself a soure box on the ear. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* ii. iii. 1, That sweet Federation was of last year; this soure Division is the selfsame substance. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* Wks. (Bohn) 111. 3 Michael Angelo had a sad, soure time of it.

5. Having a harsh, morose, or peevish disposition; sullen, austere; gloomy, discontented, embittered.

a 1225 *Anr. R.* 114 Gruccheunge of bitter & of sur beorte. 1530 PALSGR. 325/1 Sower, cursed or shrewde as a woman is that lowreth, *malgracius*. 1592 FLEMING *Contn. of Holinshed* 111. 1360 The ooe of nature affable, the other altogether soure. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Epics.* iv. 30 2 And art thou grieved...When I am soure, And crosse thy love? 1663 S. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgrim* (1687) 478 Do not follow your Saviour with a soure heart, dejected looks, and fain wings. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 89 ¶ 8 Don't think me a soure Man, for I love Conversation and my Friends. 1779 *Mirror* No. 61, It is not the melancholy of a soure, unsocial being. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* ii. vi. iii, Men's humour is of the sourest. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. 1. 172 His temper was soure, arrogant, and impatient of opposition. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* 111. 65 We might almost imagine that some soure Attic editor had expunged the headpiece. *absol.* 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xxvii. 6 But dull water, avault...Seek the soure, the solemn!

b. Const. upon (a person). rare -1.

1621-31 LAVO *Serm.* (1847) 179 'Keep unity,' then, and be soure...upon any that shall endeavour to break it.

6. Displaying, expressing, or implying displeasure or discontent; peevish, cross: *a.* Of looks, etc.

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 1 With a soure countenance and a forward luke. 1530 PALSGR. 225/2 Glumme, a sower luke. 1598 MARSTON *Sec. Villanie* 111. ix. 217 Grim-fac't Reproofe... Bend thy sower browes in my tart poesie. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. State* iv. xix. 339 His little eyes can cast a soure glance. 1720 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) VII. 186 He...from his sower Looks is commonly called Vinegar Jones. 1750 GRAY *Long Story* 106 Sour visages, enough to scare ye. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* 1. 103 Dissembling friends...Now pass my crew with smiles of soure disdain. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Broke Farm* 111. 29 The soure looks with which the strangers were regarded. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* 11. 73 A woman with a soure countenance but rather handsome features.

b. Of words, discourse, opinions, etc.

a 1557 MRS. M. BASSET tr. *More's Treat. Passion* M's Wks. 1384/1 With sweete and sower words to labour...to make good men of badde. 1594 J. DICKENSON *Arishas* (1878) 28 To shield me from the soure censures of the our-curious Moralists of our age. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* 111. (1634) 81 Nicias and his companions had a soure message to deliver at Sparta. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 17 That Historian, whom we shall easily perceive not more leavened in mind or writing with this kind of sower Superstition. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 54 ¶ 1 He said a soure Thing to Laura at Dinner the other day; upon which she burst into Tears. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* ix. (1806) IV. 513 The fanaticism which prevailed, being so full of soure and angry principles. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* 111. 31 In delivering a soure discourse on the wickedness of the others. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Alce.*, Carlyle 235 A system which has raised monstrous floods of soure cant round about us.

6. Of actions.

1659 T. PEEKE tr. *Owen's Epigr.* xiii, Sowre is the exit... of the salacious Cyprian Emperess. 1697 DRYDEN *Amind* xii. 10 He makes a soure retreat, nor mends his pace. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xi. 693 'Tough'd' at his soure retreat... Through bell's black bounds I had pursued his flight. a 1740 WATERLAND *Serm.* 111. (1742) 1. 81 God...chuses rather an easy and cheerful, than an austere and sower Obedience.

d. Wry; distorted.

1611 COGGR. *Morgueur*, a maker of strange moutbes, or soure faces. 1822 LAMB *Elia* i. *Dissert. on Roast Pig*, Make what sour moutbes he would for a pretence.

7. Of weather, etc.: Cold and wet; inclement.

1582 STANHYURST *Æneis* iv. (Arb.) 105 In a winters soure storme must nauey be launched? 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* ii. iv, Is now thy walk too sweet? Thou said'st of late, it had soure airs about it. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Theophrast's Trav.* i. 272 The same day [we] had soure gusts of Wind and Rain. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* xi, We had a very soure and rough voyage for the first fortnight. 1773 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1779) 11. 56 Simmer's showery blinks and winter's soure. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* 111. i. vii, 'The Earth... weeps and bears itself, in soure rain, and worse. 1895 'SETOUN' *Simshine* 28 It was a 'cauld soure day', nothing but drizzle.

8. Of animals: Heavy, coarse, gross.

1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5148/12 A strong, soure Horse of 6 l. Price. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. 1. 228 They (sheep) are apt to run hairy in the wool, big in the bone, and soure in the head. 1881 EVANS *Leicestersh. Words, Sour*, as applied to animals, coarse and gross. 1886 in Peacock *N.W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., Two...sour, fine-looking mares.

III. 9. Comb. a. Parasyntetic, as sour-blooded, -breathed, -faced, -featured, -hearted, -looked, etc.

1862 THORNBURY *Turner* 11. 136 Turner was not 'sour-blooded recluse. a 1886 STONEY *Arandia* 111. xiii. (1622) 276 Dametas...had fetched many a 'sower-breathed sigh. 1653 WALTON *Angler* To Rdr. A v b, If thou be a severe, 'sour complexioned man. 1610 SHAKES. *Temp.* iv. i. 20 Barraine hate, 'Sower-ey'd disdain, and discord. a 1697 AUBREY *Lives* (1813) 511 He had a most remarkable aspect...loog-faced, and 'sour-eiellid, a kind of pigge-eie. 1589 MARPREL *Epit.* (1843) 28 A 'sour-faced knave. 1883 J. MACKENZIE *Day-dawn in Dark Places* 78 Not even Hendrik was soured a day after. 1830 STOUT *Doom Devorgoil* 11. ii, With 'sour-featured Whigs the Grass-market was cramm'd. 1679 POOR *Robin's Intelligence in Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 61 'Sour headed, saddle backed, goose rumped. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* 111. 88 The Mother Cow must wear a low'ring Look, Sour-headed, strongly-neck'd. 1673 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 824/4 A 'sour look and plain Horse. 1721 BAILEY (vol. 11), *Torvity*, 'sour Lookedness. c 1460 *Towseley Mst.* xiii. 102 She is browdy lyke a brystyll, with a 'sowre lyen chere. *Ibid.* xxi. 123 He is soure lodyne. 1591 SHAKES. *Two Gent.* 11. iii. 6, I thioke Craih my dogg be the 'sowrest natured dogge that lues. 1890 R. BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 203 A 'sour-timed Skye terrier. 1745 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Sat.* 1. vii. 44 The 'sour-tongud Mungrel the Dispute renew'd. 1821 SCOTT *Kentiv.* 111. An aged 'sour-visaged domestic.

b. With pres. pples., as *sour-looking*, *-smelling*. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Reichnard*, a...sour-looking, or grime fellow. 1799 *CAMPBELL Poems*, *The Harper* iii. When the sour-looking folk sent me heartless away. 1838 *T. THOMSON Chem. Org. Bodies* 544 When copal is kept melted till a sour smelling aromatic odour has ceased to proceed from it. 1855 *LEITCH & CO. Cornwall* 21 A lean, sour-looking nian.

c. With sbs., forming attributive combs. 1836-48 *B. D. WALSH Aristoph.*, *Acharnians* ii. ii. 'Tis really terrible for men to have such sour-grape tempers. 1881 *Academy* No. 492. 271 Of the sour-zealot order. 1868 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 2/5 A private conviction of the sour grapes order.

10. Special collocations (frequently hyphenated), as *†sour bread*, *leavened bread*; *sour cake*, an oat- or rye-cake made of fermented dough; *†sour cheer*, bitter feeling; *sour cherry*, the common cherry; *sour gourd*, (the fruit of) the Baobab, *Adansonia digitata*, or the related species *A. gregorii*; *†sour greme*, bitter grief or anger; *sour gum* (U.S.), kettle, plum (see *quots.*); *†sour swig*, sour liquor or drink (*fig.*); *sour tree*, = *sour wood*; *sour water*, water soured by fermentation, esp. in the process of starch-making; *sour wood* U.S., the sorrel-tree.

A number of others in dial. use are given in the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6166 And neuer mar þat dai til ete Na *surbred ne nanoper mete. c 1400 *MAUNDEV* (Roxb.) xiii. 59 þat...makes þe sacrament of þe awier of sower bred as þe Grekes duse. 1597 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxi. 3 2 There is no Jewish paschal solemnity nor abstinence from sour bread now required at our hands. 1793 *D. URE Hist. Rutherford* 94 Another ancient custom, for the observance of which Rutherford has long been famous, is the baking of *sour cakes. 1859 *Geo. Eliot A. Bede* viii. They...look as if they'd never tasted nothing better than bacon-sword and sour-cake 'till their lives. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9127 With remynge, & rauthe, & myche rife sorow, & sobhyng & *sourcher sought for þere hertes. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 466/2 Sowre chere, acrimonia. 1884 *tr. De Candolle's Orig. Cultivated Pl.* 207 *Sour Cherry—*Prunus cerasus*. 1640 *PARKINSON Theat. Bot.* 1632 The Ethiopian *sourre Gourde...groweth in Mozambique...on a faire great tree. 1760 *J. LEE Introduct. Bot. App.* 227 Sour Gourde, Ethiopian, *Adansonia*. 1857 *HENFREY Bot.* 247 The fruit of the Baobab, the Monkey-bread or Ethiopian Sour-gourd, has an agreeable acid pulp. 1887 *BENTLEY Man. Bot.* 481 *Adansonia* Gregor...A native of North Australia, where it is known as Sour-gourd and Cream-of-tartar tree. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2053 Soche a sorow & a *sourgreme sanke in his hert. *Ibid.* 9042 For sorow & sorgym of his sonnys dethe. 1824 *PURSH Flora Amer. Sept.* 1. 177 *Nyssa villosa*...This tree is known by the name of 'Sour-gum'. 1880 *BESSEY Botany* 519 The wood of *Nyssa multiflora*, the Sour Gum, Tupelo, or Peppidge tree of the Eastern United States. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 225015 *Sour-kettle, a vessel used in souring bleached cloth. 1874 *Treats. Bot. Suppl.* 1324/2 *Owenia venosa* is known by the name of the 'Sour Plum' amongst the colonists. 1883 *MAINDEN Usef. Plants* 49 *Owenia digitata*,... 'Sour Plum', *Native Peach or Nectarine'. 1898 *MORRIS Austral Eng.* 127 *Sour-Plum*, the Ema-apple. 1548 *UNALI*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* vi. 74 Having been long accustomed to the olde *soursyng of Moses lawe. 1717 *Petersoniana* III. 247 Sorrel or *Sowre-tree. Because its Leaves have that Taste. 1816 *SOUTH Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 554 Water in which the bran has been allowed to become sour, and which is called *sours*, or *sour water. 1836-41 *BRANDE Chem.* (ed. 5) 1084 The starch suspended in a very foul acid liquor, called *sour water*. 1856 *A. GRAY Man. Bot.* 254 *Oxydendrum*, Sorrel-tree. *Sour-wood. 1859 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 430 Sour wood (*Andromeda arboresc.*), a beautiful tree, which...is sometimes called Sorrel tree. 1880 *New Virgin.* II. 371 There were quantities of the pretty, graceful sourwood—the *Oxydendrum arboreum*.

b. sb.¹ 1. That which is sour, in lit. or fig. senses. Used without article, or with *the*, a, etc.

(a) c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 56 Sele drincan middeldazum, & forga sur & seales gehwæt. c 1400 *Rom. Romance* 5099 He is a wrecche...That loved such one, for sower or soure. c 1420 *Pol. Poems* xvii. 131 (For our swete, he drank ful soure. c 1560 *A. Scott Poems* (S.T.S.) i. 107 As waspis rehausis of þe same hot soure, So reprobatist Christis huke dois rebute. 1580 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 242 You have bene a Transiit and tasted nothing but soure. 1612 *J. DAVIES* (Heref.) *Muse's Sacrifice* Wks. (Grosart) II. 12/2 Melle-fluous Sweetness...Sweeten my Sowre. 1657 *J. TRAPP Comm. Neh.* i. 8 Sower and sweet maketh best sawce. 1881 *D. THOMSON Musings among Heather* 191 We likewise find Our sour geys after mix'd w' sweet.

(b) a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23079 He dranc þe sure and i þe suete. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 111. 12 Two tonnes fulle of love drinke...of the sower of the swete. 1448-9 *J. MITHAM Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) 52, I. he myn one schal bothe the swete and the soure For yow endure. 1553 *T. WILSON Rhet.* (1580) 4 Hym cunne I thank, that bothe can and will, once mingle sweet among the soure. 1584-7 *GREENE Card of Faints* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 110 By þe swete (quoth hee) how should we know the sower? 1656 *EARL MONM. tr. Boccaccio's Advers. fr. Paruss.* i. lxxi. (1674) 86 The Sower of obeying, and Sweet of commanding. 1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compt.* vi. 177 Many People geve their Patienses...Conserves of the sower of Citron. 1724 *RANSBY Tea-Table Misc.* Ded. vi. Their songs may ward ye frae the sour, And gaily vanquish minutes pass.

(c) 13... *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 820 Wyth no sour ne no salt senyng hym never. 1400 in *Yorks. Arch. Tril.* XX. 47 Thus did God dele, For swete, a sour. 1592 *BRERON Cister Penit. bk.* Love Wks. (Grosart) I. 241/2 Sowing the swete, that killeth every sower. 1593 *SUNDS. Liber.* 867 The sowers we wish for, turne to loathed sours. 1634 *MASSINGER Very Woman* iv. 1. We have not an hour of life in which our pleasures relieth not some pain, Our sours some sweet-ness. 1714 *MANDEVILLE Fab. Bee* (1733) i. 107 Loaf sugar...prevents the injuries which a gnawing sower might do to the bowels. 1816 *L. HUNT Rimini* iii. 64 He kept no

reckoning with his sweets and sours. 1900 *WETMAN Sophia* xv. The only sour in his cup...arose from his costume.

2. In bleaching and tanning, a bath or steep of an acid character.

1756 *F. HOME Exper. Bleaching* 28 Sours made with bran, or rye meal, and water, are often used instead of milk. 1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 125 The bleachers of linen make use of a sour prepared by diluting the strong spirit of vitriol. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 137 They are thence removed to the soure. 1860 *TOMLINSON Exper. Arts, Leather Manuf.* 12 The skins are...immersed for twelve hours in a very weak solution of sulphuric acid, called *sours*. 1873 *Sron Workshop Rec.* Ser. 1. 30/2 After being cleaned or scalded, discharge in a hot vitriol soure.

3. U.S. An acid drink, usually whisky or other spirit with lemon added.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Feb. 2/2, I prefer...swapping stories 'to slipping 'whisky sours'. 1889 *Ibid.* 20 June 3/2 Sours are made principally with whisky or brandy, or Santa Cruz rum.

Sour (sau+), sb.² [*f. Sour v.*] An act of souring, spec. in bleaching (see *prec.* B. 2).

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 135 If the goods be strong, they will require another boil, steep, and soure.

Sour (sau+), adv. Also 4-5 sure, soure, 6-7 sowre. [*ME. sûre, f. sûr Sour a. Cf. MDu. sure, zure.*]

†1. Bitterly, dearly; severely. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Havelok* 2005 þus wolde þe theues me haue reft But God-pank, he haunet sure keft. 1377 *LANG. P. Pl.* B. x. 361 I shal hisitten vs ful soure þe siluer þat we kepen. 1386 *CHAUCER Sir Thopas* 111 And yit I hope...That thou schalt with this launcegay Ahyen it ful soure. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2313 Pai said, sours sould him sowe bot he þe cite zeld.

2. Disagreeably, unpleasantly; crossly, gloomily, unfavourably. Chiefly in phr. to look sour.

In some cases *perh.* the adj. used predicatively. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* liii. 37 God waitt gif that scho lookit sour! 1531 *TINDALE Expos.* 1 John (1537) 33 God hath no rodde in his hande, nor loketh sowre. 1557 *N. T. (Geneva) Matt.* vi. 16 When ye fast, loke not sowre as the hypocrites do. 1629 *MAXWELL tr. Herodian* 49 The Roman Citizens being thus surrounded with direfull Mis-haps... began to looke soure vpon Commodus. 1693 *LOCKE Educ.* 58 When the Father or Mother looks soure on the Child. 1833 *Hr. MARTINEAU Brooke Farm* vi. 73 If anything ever did inake him look sour, it was his dinner not being ready. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* i. vi. v. Nor has public speaking declined, though Lafayette and his Patrols look sour on it.

Sour (sau+), v. Forms: 4-7 soure (4 zoure), 4-8 sowr(e), 6-8 sower, 7- sour. [*I. Sour a. Cf. WFRis: sôrje, MDu. suren (Du. zuren), LG. siiren, OHG. siûren (MHG. siûren, G. sauern) to become sour; also MHG. siûren (G. säuern), LG. siiren, NFr. siirre, MSw. and Sw. syra to make sour.*]

1. *intr.* To become sour; to acquire a sour taste.

13... (see b). 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 82 Fulsteit and thus the swete soureth, When it is knowe to the tast. 1442 *Let. Marg. Anjou & Bp. Beckington* (Camden) 80 Your wyes shall nother soure nor stande hase, for defaulte of drynkers. 1530 *PALSGR.* 610/1, I do some good in the house, I keep breed from mouldyng and drinke from sowryng. 1577 *B. Gooce Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 147 Made of two sorts of milke,...it soone sowreth. 1600 *SURFLET Countess's Farme* iii. xlix. 532 The cyder made of swete apples, hauing a soft and tender flesh, is more apt to soure. 1662 *R. MATTHEW Nat. Alch.* 155 Neither will the Oyl soure so soon. 1732 *ARBUUTHNOT Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc. 1. 268 Milk when it soures on the Stomach. 1776 *JOHNSON in Boswell* 12 Apr. (Oxf. ed.) 11. 28 He cannot find in his heart to pour out a bottle of wine; but he would not much care if it should sour. 1825 *J. NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic* 608 It is absolutely necessary that the lime...be allowed to remain a considerable time macerating or souring in water. 1881 *SHELDON Dairy Farming* 314 Used in milk it has the effect of preventing the faintest approach of souring, for at least a week, in the hottest of weather.

fig. 1602 and *Pl. Return fr. Parnass.* i. ii. 165 Such harmy heads will alwaies be working, when as sad vineger wittes sit soureing at the bottome of a barreil. 1657 *REEVE God's Plea* 2 This it is...to lye sowing in the leaven of discontent.

b. *fig.* To change or turn to a bitter feeling. Also without const.

13... *K. Allis*, 7002 (Laud MS.), Hote loue often after wil soure. 1678 *DROVEN All for Love* ii. i. Love once past, is, at the best, forgotten; But ofner sours to Hate. 1742 *YOUNG N. Th.* i. 335 Like bosom friendships to resentment sour'd. 1885-94 *R. BRIDGES Eros & Psyche* May xxx. Thy sisters' love, seeing thee honour'd so, Will sour to envy.

c. To become embittered, morose, or peevish. 1748 *THOMSON Cast. Indol.* i. xvii. They hate to mingle in the filthy fry, Where the soul sours, and gradual rotour grows. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* VII. xlii. 202 A single woman...remains solitary and unheeded, in a hasty bustling world; perhaps soured to it by her unconnected state. 1842 *TENNISON Walking to Mail* 53 She sou'd To what she is: a nature never kind! 1893 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 3/1 They sour and degenerate, grow cynical and misanthropic.

d. *To sour on*, to take a dislike or distaste to (a person or thing). *Orig. U.S.*

1862 in *Thornton Amer. Gloss.* s.v., Guess the M.P. will *sour on William C., when he has seen him for about fifteen minutes. 1872 *DE VERT Americanisms* 205 The curious expression of *souring* on an unpleasant task or occupation. 1900 *Daily News* 13 Nov. 9/3 Dan soured on Castlereagh boys...forthwith.

2. *trans.* Of leaven: To cause fermentation in (dough, etc.).

1340 *Ayenb.* 205 Ase þe leuayne zoureþ þet doð and hit drapþ to smac. 1382 *Wyclif Exod.* xii. 34 Thanne the

puple tok sprendid meel, or it were sowrid. 1526 *TINDALE 1 Cor.* v. 6 A lytell leuen sowreth the whole lump of dowe. 1642 *J. BALL Answr. to Can* ii. 34 A little leaven sowreth the whole masse. 1872 *J. G. MURPHY Comm. Lev.* ii. 17 Leaven is a portion of sour dough, which, when mingled with the fresh mass, sours it also.

b. *fig.* or in *fig.* context.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 294 He is the leuen of the bred, which soureth all the past aboute. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 79 Such as are, if not frozen in the dregs, yet sowred with the leauen of their superstition. 1647 *Hist. Ana-baptists* 17 Seducing many, and sowing the new Lump of the Church with the Leaven of his perverse doctrine. c 1730 *SWIFT Serm.* vii. Wks. 1841 II. 156/2 The smallest mixture of that leaven will soure the whole lump.

3. To make sour or acid; esp. to cause to have a tart or sour taste; to spoil in this way.

c 1460 *Promp. Parv.* (Winch.) 461 Sowryn, or make sowre, acco. 1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 161 To soure all the wines in Rome, and turne them to vineger. 1632 *SANDERSON Serm.* 467 A nasty vessel sowreth all that is put into it. c 1685 *DR. BUCKINGHAM Conf.* Wks. 1705 II. 45 He...Sours our Palm Vine, spoils our Viciales. 1725 *ANNISON Drummer* I. i. He'll sour all the beer in my barrels. 1746 *FRANCIS tr. Horace, Epist.* i. ii. 77 For tainted Vessels sour what they containe. 1818 *Scott Br. Lamu.* xii. In case the thunner should hae soured ours at the castle. 1825 *J. NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic* 608 Allowing no more lime...than is just sufficient to macerate or sour it with the water. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 12 Jan. 7/1 A germ that was soureing each brew of beer in a large brewery.

fig. 1599 *B. JONSON Cynthia's Re.* v. xi. We not intend to soure your late delights With harsh expostulation. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint.* V. i. 1. 102 Three crabbed Moneths had sow'd themselves to death. 1645 *QUARLES Sol. Recant.* v. This sowers all thy sweets, sads all thy Rest. 1682 *Sir T. BROWNE Chr. Mor.* 10 To have other by-ends in good actions sowers laudable performances. 1720 *OZELL tr. Ver-tot's Rom. Rep.* I. i. 47 Appius...could not help sowering the Usefulness of his Counsels with the Austerity of his Character. 1825 *LAMB Elia* ii. *Wedding*, The awful eye of the parson...soured my incipient jest to the trifling severities of a funeral. 1859 *J. MARSHALL Hist. Scottish Affairs* x. 218 Education in him had not sweetened nature, but nature had soured education.

b. To make (laud) cold and wet.

1842 *J. AYTON Domest. Econ.* (1857) 183 It is drenched, soured, and turned into mire through the winter. 1880 *C. R. MARKHAM Ferns. Dark* 262 To allow any excess of water to drain off into a place where it cannot sour the soil.

c. *Bleaching.* To subject to the action of diluted acids. Also with *off*.

1756 *F. HOME Exper. Bleaching* 80 In a bleachfield, when they were drawing a parcel of coarse cloth soured in this manner. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 136 After which, they are completely rinsed in pure spring water, and then soured. 1893 *Sron Workshop Rec.* Ser. 1. 15/1 Then sour the whole in a bath of sulphuric acid. 1895 *F. J. BIRD Dyer's Handbk.* 52 After cleaing goods should be soured off.

4. To render sour, gloomy, or morose; to embitter (the mind, temper, etc.).

1599 *JONSON Ev. Man out of Hum.* Iotrod., This protraction is able to sour the best settled patience in the theatre. 1709 *STRYPE Ann. Ref.* I. lii. 522 To soure the Minds of the Subjects against the Queen. a 1770 *JORTIN Serm.* (1771) I. v. 91 Their piety is of that sort which sours the temper. 1788 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xxxix. IV. 33 His mind was soured by indignation. 1838 *LYTTON Alice* 133 Whose heart his schemes had prematurely soured. 1856 *MACAULAY Misc. Writ.* (1882) 314 Continued adversity had soured Johnson's temper. 1882 *J. H. BLUNT Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 261 Physical and mental misery, which soured her disposition.

b. With personal object.

1609 *TEMPLE Lett.* (1700) II. 127 The Suedish Court, soured by the ill Treatment...of their Ministers, will [etc.]. 1701 *W. WORTON Hist. Rome* 220 These Losses did exceedingly soure the People. 1769 *ROBERTSON Chas. V.* x. Wks. 1813 III. 208 Philip, soured by his disappointment, was sent back to Spain. 1832 *Hr. MARTINEAU Homes Abroad* i. 12 What sours...him more than to work and work from year to year in vain? 1878 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 9 He seems to us a man...whose conscience...had soured him. 1897 *Baldwinston Alag.* IV. 389 The filly, soured by our recent encounter, reared.

†c. To invest with a sour expression. *Obs. rare.*

1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 185 Adonis...Souring his cheeks cries 'Fie, no more of love!' 1593 *Rich.* II. ii. 169. Souray, obs. form of SERAI².

Source (sô+is), sb. Forms: 4-5 sours, 5-6 surs, 5-7 sourse; 4- source (6 sowrce). [*a. OF. sors, *surs, *sours masc., and surse, source, source (mod. f. source) fem., substantival uses of the pa. pple. of sourdre to rise or spring: see SOURD v.*]

†1. 'A support or underprop' (Gwilt). *Obs.*

1346 in *J. T. Smith Antig. W'estm.* (1807) 209 [In the works of the said chapel for sources to the images under the tabernacles...The columns placed...under the aforesaid sources.] 1359-60 *Ely Sac. Rols* II. 194 In stipend. Roberti Burcelle facientis Gargulies et ymagines pro sources ad le blackrode.

†2. a. *Hawking.* The act of rising on the wings, on the part of a hawk or other bird. *Obs.*

c 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* 544 Me fleynge in a swappe lie hente, And with hys sours a-yene yw went. c 1386 *— Somp.* 7. 230 Right as an hawk upon a sours Up-pringeþ into thair, right so prayres...Maken her sours to Goddis eeres thour, right so prayres... 1513 *DOUGLAS Eneid* v. 21 [Gaiymede] Quham, with a surs, swiftlie Jovis squyer Caught in his clukis, and hair up to the air. 1575 *TUBERBY Faulconrie* 127 The Sparrowhawkes do vse to kill the fowle at the Sowrce or Soure as the Gohawkes do. 1612 *SELDEN Illustr. Drayton's Poly-* *alb.* v. D's Wks. 1876 I. 145 But the Gohawk, taken at the source by the Falcon, soon fell down at the King's foot.

†b. The rising of the sun. *Obs.*

1400 *Morte Arth.* 179 In-to Sessoyne he soughte.. And at the surr of the sonne disseyez his knyghttez.
 †c. An assault or attack. *Obs.*

1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sgr.'s T.* ix. 179 He gallantlie receavinge bothe theire source, and theie as resolutelie quittinge force.

3. The fountain-head or origin of a river or stream; the spring or place from which a flow of water takes its beginning.

c1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's Prolog.* 49 Wher as the Poo out of a welle smel takith his firste springyng and his sours. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilg.* 21838 Ryht as a welle hath hys sours vpyward, with water quyke and cler. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 126 The fouds do gaspe, for dyed is theire source. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxxi. iii. 408 The head or source thereof ariseth at the foot of the utmost mountains of the Peligians. 1673 TEMPLE *Obs. United Prov.* Wks. 1720 I. 7 He that would know the Nature of the Water... must find out its Source, and observe with what Strength it rises. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* ii. 46 That River... takes its source about four days Journey from Mardin. 1738 GRAY *Tasso* 51 Of many a flood they view'd the secret source. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) i. 86 All rivers have their source either in mountains or elevated lakes. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* iii. App. 6 The river... may be about 1000 miles in length, from its sources to its discharges. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) i. 9 Near the sources of the South Tyne and the Tees. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 20 The streams and springs from which a river is popularly said to take its rise are... only its proximate sources.

transf. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iii. iii. 104 The Spring, the Head, the Fountain of your Blood is stopt, the very Source of it is stopt. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* iii. ix. The billow.. That far to seaward finds his source.

attrib. 1881 *Rep. Geol. Explor. New Zealand* 135 The middle part of the Buckler Burn, before breaking up into its source-branches. 1899 *Athenaeum* 28 Oct. 585/1 To control the source-region of the Nile.

b. With a and pl. A spring; a fountain.

c1477 CAXTON *Jason* 102 b, Hit semed that hit had ben a source or springe rennyng oute of his body. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iii. 451 Like those that strive to stop some swelling Source. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 292 A source or standing Well. *Ibid.* viii. 373 Their Bestiall are watered with sources. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Mandelst's Trav.* 199 There is, among others, a source of hot-water which bath the taste of Tin, and issues out of a Cave. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* ii. 24 Where trickling Streams distil from some penurious Source. 1820 BYRON *Juan* iv. lvi, Though sleeping like a lion near a source. 1855 TENNISON *The Letters* v, Like torrents from a mountain source. 1856 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xi. (1871) v. 19 In the time of Augustus seven aqueducts brought water from distant sources to Rome.

transf. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 43 Yet kissing the pretie infant, shee lightened out smiles from those cheeks that were furrowed with continual sources of teares.

c. In fig. contexts.

1581 T. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 205 Whose strayed hart in source of sorrowe swymmes. 1609 DRAYTON *Legend Cromwell* 21 This was to me that overflowing source, from whence his boundles plentifully spring. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 6 No man can shew me a source from whence these waters of bitterness... have more probably flowed. 1754 GRAY *Pleasure* 54 Near the source whence Pleasure flows. 1754 — *Progr. Poesy* 94 This can... ope the sacred source of sympathetic tears. 1835 T. MITCHELL *Acham. of Aristoph.* 479 note, The foundation of Megara was in itself a source of lofty feeling, which was never likely to be wholly dried up.

4. fig. The chief or prime cause of something of a non-material or abstract character; the quarter whence something of this kind originates.

c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1591 O swerd of knighthood, sours of gentillesse! 1390 GOWER *Conf.* i. 46 Sche that is the Source and Welle Of wel or wo. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* iii. 5469 Of knyghtth grounde, of manhod sours & wel. 1613 TAYLOR *Pathw. Knowledge* 322 This Character v'signifieth the source, roote or beginning of any number or quantity whatsoever. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. i. § 4 This source of ideas, every man has wholly in himself. 1760-2 GOLDSM. *Civ. iv.* iv, Pride seems the source not only of the national vices, but of their national virtues also. 1770 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxxix. (1788) 220 The free election of our representatives... is the source and security of every right and privilege. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* viii. It is my duty... to leave no stone unturned by which this business may be traced to the source. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* ii. § 397 Gases of an offensive odour, which are the source of annoyance to the neighbourhood. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* xii. 223 This intellectual perversion is the source of a systematic immorality.

b. With a, this, etc., or pl.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. ii. 147 All strength and livelyhood is from this source. 1718 PRIOR *Knowledge* 413 She is oblig'd and forced to see A First, a Source, a Life, a Deity. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* iii. Wks. 1813 i. 129 The sixth article remained the only source of contest and difficulty. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 195 The many sources of consolation which were afforded by the circumstances. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vii, Something or somebody had superseded him as a source of interest. 1861 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) ii. viii. 559 One source of danger to which they had long been exposed was considerably lessened.

c. The origin, or original stock, of a person, family, etc.

1669 DRYDEN *Tyrannic Love* iv. j, And, thy full Term expir'd, without all Pain, Dissolve into thy Asiral Source again. 1738 GRAY *Properius* iii. 58 [To] trace Back to its Source divine the Julian Race. 1748 — *Alliance* 74 Conscious of the source from whence she springs. 1818 BYRON *Juan* i. ix, He traced his source Through the most Gothic gentlemen of Spain.

d. The originating cause or substance of some material thing or physical agency.

1803 *Med. Jyrl.* IX. 257 He enquires into the source of the liquor amni, and he explains... why this water is accumulated. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manuf.* xii. (1842) 285 Some of the impure sources of potash and soda used in the

arts. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* (ed. 2) ix. 639 It is largely used in lamps as a source of light.

e. A work, etc., supplying information or evidence (esp. of an original or primary character) as to some fact, event, or series of these.

1788 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer. Pref.*, The sources from which I have derived such intelligence. 1828 R. BURNS *Dissert. in Wadrow's Hist. Snuff* i. p. ix, The testimony of historians... and other published sources of evidence. 1848 WORMUN *Lecl. Painting* 114 note, This celebrated work is said, though not upon very authentic sources, to have been carried to Constantinople. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* i. 501 The principal source to his life is Gregory of Tours.

attrib. 1900 *Univ. Corresp.* 10 Feb. 93/1 We are very deficient in accessible source-books on this side of the Atlantic.

5. Physics. A point or centre from which a fluid or current flows.

1878 W. K. CLIFFORD *Elem. Dynam. Kinem.* 214 The point ϵ is called a source of strength μ when the fluid streams out in all directions; when μ is negative, so that the fluid streams inwards, it is called a sink. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 258 If a source or a vortex exist at P , there will be a source or a vortex of equal strength at P . 1885 WATSON & BURNARD *Electr. & Magn.* i. 216 The given equipotential regions are in such a case generally termed electrodes, and sometimes sources or sinks of electricity, according to the direction of the current flow from or towards them.

† Source, v.1 *Obs.* Also 6-7 source. [f. prec. or OF. *sours*-, pret. stem of *sourdre* SOURD v.]

1. intr. Of a bird of prey: To rise after seizing its quarry.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* xl. xiv. 74 Evir the sarar this ern strens his gryp... Sammyyn wyth hys wyngis sourand in the sky.

2. To rise, surge, or boil up.

1594 NASHE *Terrors of Night* Wks. (Grosart) III. 257 Anie overboylng humour which sourseth hiest in our stomackes.

3. To spring or take rise from something.

1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuff* Wks. (Grosart) V. 249 They... neuer leaue roaring it out... of the freedoms and immunities souring from him. 1611 COTGR., *Soured*, sourced, sprung or begun from. 1666 G. HARVEY *Narb. Angl.* viii. 70 [Consumption] sourceeth from an Ulcer in the Lungs.

Hence † Sourcing *phl.* a. *Obs.*

a1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) II. 117 Like a hankroute or shipe lost on the continent by the furie of sourcing waves.

† Source, v.2 *Obs.* — [Alteration of SOUSE v.1] trans. To submerge, plunge, submerge.

1616 R. C. TIMES *Whistle* (1871) 113 Apollo... Taking his daily... course, His fiery bead in theis watry brest, Three hundred sixty & five times doth soure.

Sourceless (sō'isls), a. [f. SOURCE sb.] Having no source.

1848 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 3) 109 The sourceless circular river of Iby love.

Sourcesse, obs. form of SURCEASE v.

Sour crout, sour-croust. Also 7 sower crawt, 9 sourcroust; 8 sour-kroust, 8- sour kroust, 9 sour kraut. [Anglicized form of SAUERKRAUT.] A fermented preparation of cabbage.

a. 1617 [see SAUERKRAUT]. 1775 *Ann. Reg.* i. 190 Cabbages, made into sour-croust, a kind of pickle, but used, in lieu of common food, in some parts of Germany. 1796 T. TWING *Trav. India*, etc. (1893) 3 The American captains have the reputation of keeping rather an indifferent table—living, it is said, principally on salt beef and sour-croust. 1802 BEODDES *Hygia* viii. 19 Particular things as sour croust gave the person... uneasiness. 1834 T. MEOWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 286 Either are to me as bad as a double dose of sour croust. 1865 tr. *Erckmann-Chatrian's Waterloo* (1870) 60 He set a good dish of sour-croust beside the sour-tureen.

attrib. 1778 HAN. MORE *Lett.* in W. Roberts *Memo.* (1834) I. 132, I dined yesterday at Garrick's, with the sour croust party.

β. 1776 [see SAUERKRAUT]. 1777 FORSTER *Voy. round World* i. 53 The captain had for some weeks past ordered sour-kroust (or cabbage sliced and fermented) to be regularly served to the crew. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. i, You have seen men and cities, no doubt... and know the taste of sour kroust. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 834/1 *Sour Kraut* Cutter, a machine for cutting cabbage for kraut.

Hence Sour-croustish a.

c1780 BECKFORD *Italy* (1834) I. 62 An execrable sour-croustish supper was served up to my majesty. 1862 MISS M. B. EDWARDS *John & I* xv. (1872) 121 The whole atmosphere is rather beery, sour-krautish, and cigarish.

† Sour crud(e). [ad. obs. Du. *surkruid*; see SAUERKRAUT.] = prec.

1708 *Caldwell Papers* (Maitl. Cl.) I. 209 Breath perfumed with garlick and sour crud(e), (a stinking kind of kail). 1713 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* ii. iii, His Children don't eat a bit of good Victuals from one Year's end to the other, but live upon Salt Herriog, sour Crud, and Bore-cole.

† Sourd, a. *Obs.* — [a. F. *sourd*, in the same sense: — L. *surdus* SURD a.] Dim or dull.

1659 HOWELL *Vocab. Ternis, Arts & Sci.* 5 xxvi, A sourd, or deaf Emerald, which hath a deadish lustre.

† Sourd, v. *Obs.* Also 4-6 sourde. [ad. OF. *sourdre* (also mod. F.), *sordre*, *surdre*, = Pg. *sordir*, *surdur*, *surgir*, Sp. *surgir*, Prov. *sorger*, *sorzer*, It. *sorgere* — L. *surgere* to rise. Cf. SOURDRE v.]

1. intr. Of conditions, events, etc.: To arise, take rise, spring or issue.

c1386 CHAUCER *Part. T.* f. 450 Now myghte men axe, wher-of that pride sourdeth and springeth. *Ibid.* f. 505 Somtyme gruchyng sourdeth of Enuye. 1399 LANGL. *R. Reddes* Prolog. 5 Sodeynly þer sourdith selcouþe þingis. c1430 *Pilgr.*

Lyf Manhode i. xcix. (1869) 53 But j telle thee that many erroures sourdenen sithe, and many harmes. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 30 For this cause sourden batailles and discordes. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 411/1 Rumour and grutchyng began to soure and ryse betweene the herdmen of abram. 1531 ELVOT *Gov.* i. ii, Wierby at the last should have sourded dissencion amonge the people. 1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep. Arte Poet.* A ij, And nouell words... shall better credit bringe, If sparingly... they soure from greeshlike springe.

2. Of mountains, etc.: To spring up, to issue from the ground.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xiv. xii. (1495) 473 Welle strems sourden and moysten this hylle. 1480 CAXTON *Myrr.* i. vi. 30 As a fontayn that contynuelly sourdeth and springeth. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 66 b/1 A fontayne of water sourded and sprang up and quenched it alle. 1606 WARNER *Alb. England* xv. xcvi. (1612) 386 Is it probable his Staffe should make three furlongs light Of selfe accord... and where as it did light Should sourd a plentifull wel, not seen or heard of ere that night!

transf. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 95 Were the Nectar of his eloquence a thousand times more superabundant incessant sourding.

3. Of persons: To be roused, to become angry. Hence † Sourding *vbl. sb.* *Obs.*

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 1000 But a Sourdyng with sourgrem sanke in his hert. *Ibid.* 1816 Sodeynly he sourdith into soure greme. *Ibid.* 5051 While I se you in certain I soude full of yre, And holne at þe hrest.

Sourd(e), obs. forms of SORD, SWARD.

† Sourd(e), *Obs.* (See quot. and next.)

1611 COTGR., *Sourdine*, a Sourd(e); the little pipe, or tenon put into the mouth of a 'Trumpet, to make it sound low. [Hence *sordet* in Blount *Glossogr.* s.v. *Sordine*.]

Sourdine (sourd'f'n), sb. and a. rare. [a. F. *sourdine*, f. *sourd* deaf, dull: cf. SORDINE.]

a. sb. A muted trumpet.

a1678 MARVELL *Upon Appleton House* lii. Misc. Poems (1681) 90 Death-Trumpets creak in such a Note, And 'tis the Sourdine in their Throat.

B. adj. Muffled, subdued. Also fig.

1898 N. Y. Times 2 July (Cent.), The art of making a commonplace event striking by telling it in hints, as in the sourdine little tragedy of 'A Modern Melodrama'. 1904 *Windsor Mag.* Dec. 186/2 A singular little tune, half sourdine, half pizzicato.

Sour dock, sour-dock. Now dial. [SOUR a. and DOCK sb.1] Common sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*).

c1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 162 [Pour sauce vaut la surelle, glossed] sour-dockke. a1387 *Simon Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 33 *Oxilapacium, acedula, sourdock*. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* iii. vi. (Skeat) l. 7 The frute of the soure docke. c1450 M. E. Med. Bk. (Heinrich) 88 Tak a rosted oylene, þe lillie rote, & sowredokkes. 1530 PALSGR. 273/1 Sowerdocke, an herbe. 1548 TURNER *Namens Herbes* (E.D.S.) 69 *Oxalis*,... in englishe Sorel or sourdocke. 1601 HOLLAND *Pilgr. II.* 255 They vse to seeth it after the maner of Suure-docke. 1647 HEXHAM i. 1 Herbs, Sorell, or sower docke, *Surcker*, ofte *Suyringh*. 1825- in many dialect glossaries. 1896 SNOOWNEN *Web of Weaver* 6 Getting stuff to eat—pignuts, sour docks.

So Sour docken. Now north. dial.

1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 375 *Acetosa* (a Plant... which may well be called The Indian Sorrel, or Sower Docken). 1788 W. H. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 354 Sourdocken; *rumex acetosa*; sorrel. 1825- in northern glossaries.

Sour-dough (sou'ndō), sb. Forms: (see Soun a. and Dough sb.) [Corresponds in sense 1 to W.Fris. *sardae*, older Flem. *suerdeech*, -deegh (Du. and Flem. *zuurdeeg*, MLG. *sardēch*, MHG. *sārteich* [G. *sauerteig*], MSw. *surdeghe* (Sw. *surdeg*), Da. *surdej*.]

1. Leaven. Now dial. and rare.

a. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handt. Synne* 10099 þe paste... ne ogh be made of any maner of soure dogh. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxiii. 18 Thou shalt not offer vpon soun dowz the blood of this sacrifice. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxxviii. (Bodl. MS.), Sowr dowe rereþ paste and brede þi is medled perwip. 14... *Nom.* in W. Wülcker 725 *Hoc fermentum*, surdowght. c1440 *Pronp. Part.* 466/2 Sowre Dowe, fermentum. a1529 SKELTON *E. Rymning* 288 Som bryngeth her husbandes hood... And some brought sowre dowe. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xiii. 7 Therefore shalt thou eate vnteleuded bred seven dayes, that there be no sowre dowe, nor sowred bred sene in all thy quarters. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* 78/2 *Sour dough* or *doff*, leaven. 1896 *Mid-Yorks. Gloss.* 132/1 *Sour-dough*, the more homely equivalent of leaven.

β. c1425 *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 663 *Hoc fermentum*, surdagh. 1483 *Calh. Angl.* 350/1 Sowre daghe, fermentum, zima. c1520 M. NISER *Matt.* xiii. 33 The kingdom of beuenis is like to sourdauche.

b. fig. of qualities, etc.

c1380 WYCLIF *Vks.* (1820) 2 Crist comandith to his discipulis... to vndirstonde & flece þe sowdow of pharisees. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* ix. xxxi. (Bodl. MS.), Ifedde not with olde sowredowe of malice but with pure mete of sweetnes. a1400 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* xxiii. 404 Of þe olde wrechednesse Holding don sourdough. c1450 *Myrr.* our *Ladye* 300 Be made free from the olde sowre-dowgh, that ys to say, from synne.

2. Auer. One who has spent one or more winters in Alaska.

In allusion to the use of a piece of sour dough for raising the bread baked during the winter.

1902 *Daily Chron.* 13 Nov. 5/6 He is what is called a 'sour dough' in the parlance of the Yukon, which means that he... has spent a winter in the frozen North. 1904 E. ROBINS *Magnetic North* viii. 154 You don't get an old Sour-dough like Dillon to travel at forty degrees [of frost].

Hence (from sense 1) † Sour-dough v. *trans.*, to leaven. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Hosea* vii. 4 The citee resideth a litil in

1696 SLOANE *Catal. Plantarum Jamaica* 204 The Sowre-sop Tree. 1756 P. BROWN *Jamaica* 255 The Soursop Tree. This is one of the most common plants in every Savanna. 1834 PENNY *Cycl.* II. 54/2 The following spirited sketch... of the appearance of the sour sop tree. 1895 PUNK'S *Stand. Dict.* s.v., *Sour-sop* bird, ...tanager (*Calliste versicolor*).

Sour-sweet, a. and sb. [f. the adjs.]

A. adj. Sweet with an admixture or aftertaste of sourness. Also fig.

1591 SILVESTER *Du Bartas* i. v. 279 The Scolopendra have sucked in The sour-sweet morsell with the barbed Pin. 1601 MARKHAM *Mary Magd. Lament.* Pref. 18 They cannot sigh... With contrite minds such sour-sweete throbs to stain. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Bitter-sweet* ii. All my sowre-sweet dayes I will lament, and love. 1859 MEREDITH *R. Feversham* xviii. 'A choice of evils,' said Mrs. Doria's sour-sweet face and shake of the head. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* x. He... peels carefully off the skin... and eats the sour-sweet refreshing pulp.

B. sb. Something which is sour-sweet; *spec.* an acid sweetmeat.

1603 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Microcosmos* Wks. (Grosart) I. 42/2 Sinne's sowre-Sweetes do fleete To make the Mind abhorre her former lust. 1612 — *Muse's Sacrifice* Ibid. II. 83/4 My Proheme is a Feast, Whereat my Muse doth surfeit with sowre-sweetes. 1896 ACKWORTH *Clog Shop Chron.* 227 When Ben had taken his seat, and given a sour-sweet to each of the children.

Sourtout, variant of SURTOUR.

† **Sourry, a. Obs.** — [f. SOUR a.] Sourish.

1647 CLARENDON *State Papers* II. 367 If I had a mind to be so sovery as to make comparisons with you.

† **Sous-** (*sū, sūz*), *prefix*, representing OF. and mod.F. *sous* (—L. *subtus*) 'under', 'sub-', in a few words directly adopted from French, as the ME. † *sous-prior* [OF. *sousprior*, mod.F. *prieur*], *subprior*; † *sous-cellarer* [OF. *souscelleriere* fem.], *under-cellarer*; and the later or modern *sous-basha*, *-lieutenant*, *-ministre*, *-officier*, *-prefect* [F. *sous-préfet*].

(a) 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10144 He soussprior of hor hous be monkes chose echon. 1246 LVND. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 22237, I am Sowclerere Off this place, and Pytauncere.

(b) 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* i. 279 The Officer whom in Turkey they call the 'Sous-basha. 1841 LEVER C. O'Malley I. 267, I was two days ago, *chasseur à cheval*, a 'sous-lieutenant' in the regiment of my father. 1855 CHAMBERLAIN *Frnl.* 24 Feb. 13/2 This Lord Milton was the acting 'sous-ministre' for Scotland in the administration of Walpole. 1826 H. D. BESTE *Four Yrs. France* 318 He engaged a 'sous-officier' to come daily to the house to teach him the manual exercise. 1889 GUNTER *That Frenchman* xvii. 215 The imperial guardsman and 'sous-prefect of the secret police.

† **Sousant, a. Obs.** — A mock-heraldic term f. *Souse* v.1

1595 ENQ. *Tripe-wife* in Grosart *Elia. Eng.* (1881) 172 A Chitterling rampant in a field sowsant, two haggas puddings for the supporters.

Souse (saws), sb.1 Now dial. and U.S. Forms: 4 sows, 5-9 sowse (5 sowse), sowce; 5-8 souce, 5 sowse, 6- souce. [a. OF. *sous* (*souz, soult, soult*, — Prov. *soutz, solz*), or *souce*, ad. OHG. *sulza*, OS. *sulta*, or directly f. the Germanic stem *sult-* (see SALT v.1 and SILT sb.), whence also It. *soltio* pickle, condiment.

The OF. forms, partly given by Godefroy under *soult*, are specially illustrated and discussed by A. Thomas in *Romania* (1909), pp. 579-582.]

1. Various parts of a pig or other animal, esp. the feet and ears, prepared or preserved for food by means of pickling.

1391 DURHAM *Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 50 In uno dolio emp. pro le sows, i.e. ijd. 14. — *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in Wülcker 614 *Succidinum*, *Sowse*. c. 1440 *Promp. Parvi*, 466/1 *Sowce*, *mete, succidinum*. c. 1450 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 360 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 139 Salt, sowse, and sowse, alle sucbe how set a-side. a. 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* iii. 32 Ye sylverd vp sowse in my lady Brewsys howse. 1595 ENQ. *Tripe-wife* in Grosart *Elia. Eng.* (1881) 149 Thy tripe was yong, thy neates fette fat and faire, Thy sowse was sweete. a. 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* i. iv. I'll tell you in a word, I am sent to lay an Imposition upon Souce and Puddings, Pasties, and penny Custards. 1675 HANNAH WOOLLEY *Gentlew. Comp.* 154 Soust Veal, Lamb, [etc.], ... boil it close covered, that the souce may look white. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Sowse*, ... a kind of Jelly, made of Hogs-Ears and Feet boild in Water, and afterwards cut into small Pieces, to be stew'd in Vinegar and Sugar. 1725 FAN. *Dict.* s.v., To make an Intermess of Souce, let Hogs Ears and Feet be boild after the usual manner [etc.]. 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Souse*, a dish composed of pig's ears, etc. fried. 1854 H. H. RILEY *Puddleford* 147 [I] can give you moush, souce, slap-jacks, hried pork. 1872 DE VERE *Americanism* 549 *Souse*, means in Pennsylvania more generally pigs' feet.

b. transf. The ears; also in *sing.*, an ear.

a. 1658 CLEVELAND *Notel New Rel.* 33 How Quoos the Spirit? In what Garb or Air? With Souce erect, or Pendant, Winks, or Haws? 1673 MRS. BEHN *Dutch Lover* II. ii. A slink, greasie Hair... through which a pair of large thin souces appear'd. 1708 BRIT. *Apollo* No. 57, 2/2 The Dog their large Sowces soon bit. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Souse*, the ear, most properly that of a hog, from its being frequently pickled or sowsed. 1825 JENNINGS *Obs. Dial.* IV. Eng. 71 *Souse*, ... the ear. *Pigs soucen*, pigs ears. 1895 *Dial. Notes* (Amer. Dial. Soc.) I. 383 'Boulder your souce well' = wash your ears well.

2. A liquid employed as a pickle.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 189 Take... fenell sede broken and bounde in a clothe and ley it in the same souce for oon day. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 221 Ready at all tymes to

eate in the wynter season, and to be layde in souce. 1620 VERNER *Via Recta* iii. 70 The feete of a Bullocke or Heifer, ... tenderly sodden, and layed in souce. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Sowce*, a sort of Pickle for a Collar of Brawn, Pork, &c. 1801 *The Port-Folio* I. 352 (Thornton), Thy ears and feet in Souce shall lie. 1883 ANNIE THOMAS *Mod. Housewife* 102 The savoury 'sowces' of vinegar, bay-leaves, and spices into which we plunged the other [fish] when baked.

Fig. 1619 FLETCHER, etc. *Knt. Malta* II. i. I am in souce I thank ye; thanke your beauty. 1650 T. B[AVLEV] *Worcester's Apoph.* 101 As a thing newly taken out of the souce of so many friends blood. 1675 HOBBS *Odyssey* VIII. 331 After he had left Calypso's house Warm and sweet water he had never seen, But roll'd by Neptune always was in souce.

† **b. To sell souce**: (see quot.). *Obs.*

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Groin, Faire le groin*, to powt, lowre, frowne, be sullen, or surly; to hang the lip, or sell souce.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *souse-ale*, *-drink*, *-fish*, *-kit*, *-seller*, *-tub*, *-wife*, *-woman*.

In some cases perhaps the verbal stem.

1444 *Computa Domest.* (Abbotsford Club) 25 Lihentant Roberto Cooke pro 'sowceale'. C. lagene (here). 1653 *Bibliotheca Parl.* 3 A Garden of sweet flowers, or a Senator in 'Souse-drink', by Alderman Atkins. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 600 They were put... in souce-drink, or pickle. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* s.v. *Brawn*, Put them into Souce-drink made of Oatmeal, and bran boyled in fair Water. 1695 *Wood Life* (O.H.S.) III. 495 All sorts of 'souse fish' (lobsters, crayfish). 1565 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 179 In the larder... 'sowse-kytt, and j bread grater. 1578 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I. 133 Two sousekittes. 1648 HEXHAM I. A Souse seller. 1561 *Entert. Temple* in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* I. 137 The Clerk of the Kitchen... and the Clerk of the 'Sowce-tub'. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Gl. Eater Kent* 10 Eightene yards of blacke puddings... have suddenly been imprisoned in his souce-tub. 1706 J. DUNTON in *Life & Errors* (1818) II. 451 His brains are in a perpetual souce-tub: the pickle... is only changed from Ale to Wine. 1887 PARISH & SHAW *Kentish Gloss.* 166 *Sowse-tub*. 1592 GREENE *Upt. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 284 He knoweth... what the 'sowse wibes are able to make of the inward. 1622 FLETCHER *Prophets* i. iii. Ye may be an honest butcher or allied to an honest family of sowse-wives. 1620 MARKHAM *Farwee* *Hsb.* (1668) 46 You shall then deal with Butchers, 'Sowse-women, Slaughter-men, scullions and the like.

Souse (saws), sb.2 Now dial. Forms: 5-7 sowce, 6 souce; 5, 7, 9 sowse, 6- souce, 8 souce (9 dial. *souze*, etc.). [Of obscure origin, perh. imitative; cf. MHG. and MLG. *sūs* (G. *sau*, Du. *gesut*, etc.), noise, din.]

1. A heavy blow; a thump.

1480 *Robt. Deryll* 228 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 228 Pryelye behynde them woulde he steale, And geue them a souce with hys hande. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* v. (1593) 108 To Petales he lendeth such a souce Full in the noddle of the necke. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. viii. 44 His murderous mace he vp did reare, That seemed nought the souce thereof could beare. 1638 HEYWOOD *Wise Wom.* II. i. Now what did I? but spying the Watch, went and bit the Conatable a good souce on the Eare. 1653 UNQUAHAR *Rabelais* i. xxvii. To some with a smart souce on the Epigastre he woulde make their midriff swag. 1778 MISS BUNNEY *Evelina* xxi. I desire he'll give you such another souce as he did before. 1809 T. DONALDSON *Poems* 13 I'd daud or gie him weel bis souces. 1825- in many dialect glossaries. 1893 COZENS-HARDY *Brd. Norf.* 5 One boy will give another a clip o' the head or a souce o' the skull.

b. Souse for souce, blow for blow.

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 55 The hobby... dares encounter the crowe, and to giue souce for souce and blowe for blowe with him in the ayre. 1581 RICH FAREW. (1846) 208 There was betwene them souce for souce, and boxe for boxe, that it was harde to judge who should have the victorie.

2. A heavy fall. (Cf. SOSS sb.2)

1774 D. GRAHAM *Hist. Rebellion* (ed. 3) 70 He first fell on a thatched house, Next on a midden with a souce. c. 1890 LITTLE *Robin Gordon* 79 (E.D.D.), A wud waken up wi' the souce she cum doon on the grun.

† **Souse, sb.3** *Hawking. Obs.* Forms: 5-6 souce, 6-7 sowce, souce, 7 sowse. [Alteration of SOURCE sb. 2 a.]

1. The act, on the part of a bird, of rising from the ground, as giving the hawk an opportunity to strike. Only in phr. at (the) souce.

1486 Bk. *St. Albans, Hawking* d j b. Iff youre hawke nym the fowle a lofte: ye shall say she toke it at the mounte or at the souce. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 127 The Sparrowhawkes do vse to kill the fowle at the Sowce or Souce, as the Goshawkes do, whiche nature hath taught them. c. 1595 CAPT. WYATT *Dudley's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 20 The fowle now soener is putt of from the ryver for the servinge of her, but presentlie shee falleth and killeth her prairie at souce. 1618 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 49 That will cause her to... master them, as it were, at the souce, within a short space, being no way able in that season to make wing, to hold out before such a Hawke. 1620 FLETCHER *Chances* IV. i. Her feares creeping upon her, Dead as a fowle at souce, she'll sinke.

Fig. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 145 They [Jesusits] have, like great fawcons or hawkes of the Tower, firmly seized upon the pray, kild, at random, wing, or souce.

2. The act, on the part of a hawk, of swooping down upon a bird. Also fig.

Perh. partly due to confusion with sb.1 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 36 As a Falcon faire That once hath failed of her souce full neare. a. 1618 SILVESTER *Maiden's Blush* 342 The stout Ger-Faulcon stoopeth at the Herne, With sudden Souce, that many scarce discern. 1638 FORD *Fancies* III. ii. I presume she is a wanton, And therefore mean to give the sowse whenever I find the game on wing.

† **Souse, sb.4** *Obs.* Forms: (see below). [a.

OF. *sous* (also *soux, souz*), pl. of *soult, solt*, later *sol Sol sb.3* and *soult Sou*. See also SOULX.

Instances in rime show that the usual pron. was (saws): cf. Smart (1836) 'in plain vulgar English we say a *souse*']

1. A French coin and money of account, equal to the twentieth part of a livre; a sol or sou.

a. pl. a. 6 souze, 6-8 souz, 7 soues. β. 6 sowse (sowse), 6-7 souce, 6, 8 souce, 7 sowce.

For 19th cent. examples of *sous* see Sou.

a. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 190 Item xv. souz of Burdeux makithe a franke which is ij. s. a. 1513 FAUVAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXXV. (1516) 158 They shuld paye to the sayd Abbot & Couent lx. M. Souz. 1600 SURFLET *Contrite Farmie* i. xxi. 120 The men of old... sold them in the time of the Romaines for ten Souz a peece. 1633 in *Northern N. & Q.* I. 93 My fencin and dansin extends monthli to 25 lib. 10 soues. 1707 in *Swall's Diary* (1879) II. 37 Shot... was Sold at 13 Souz per Pound.

β. 1512 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 294 Auchit hundredreth foure skoire three frankis xi sowse, spendit be the said Johne Balzard. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. V. 45b. A greate part of the women and children he expelled the toun, geving to every poore creature five souce. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 426 A bill... wherein is set downe 20. souce for two new sleeves to his old dublet. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 258, I thinke all that they had together... was not worth five souce. a. 1618 RALEIGH *Obs.* in *Remains* (1661) 200 The King hath raised his silver four Souce in the Crown. 1690 STRUTTON *Relat. Cruelties of France* 27 Here our grand Driver. gave us five Souce a Man. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist.* I. 128 The Plaintiff must allow him five Souce per day.

b. *sing.* a. 6-9 souz. β. 6-7, 9 sowse, 7 souce; 6-9 souce.

a. a. 1513 FAUVAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXXV. (1516) 158 A sous is in value after starlyng money i. d. ob. 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 38 Quhair scho findis a fallow syne, He wilbe frawcht-fre for a sous. 1611 COTGR. *Sol*, a Sous, or the French shilling. 1675 H. NEVILLE tr. *Machiavelli's Wks.*, *State France* 262 A sous or penny a day for their Chamber. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXXII. 63 Such a potful, indeed, costs only one sous. 1823 in J. A. HERAUD *Voy. & Mem. Midshipman* VIII. (1837) 137 Grapes are a sous a pound, and peaches twelve for a sous, which is a halfpenny.

β. 1528 SIR R. WESTON in DILLON *Calaix & Pale* (1892) 91 Of every cowe or oxe j souce frenche. 1547 BOOROE *Introd. Knowl.* xxvii. (1870) 191 A souce is worth xii. bras pesh. 1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* v. iii. in Bullen O. P. IV. Tush, offer me a souce but not in th' eare. 1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* v. 10 The Showes at the Fair of St. Germans, which he had seen not long before for a Souce. a. 1658 CLEVELAND *Model New Rel.* 21 For Sprats are rose an Omer for a Souce.

c. pl. 6 souces, sowces, Sc. soussis, sowlis, 6-7 sowses, 7 souces, souzes. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* i. clv. 187 Lahouers and workemen... shall pay x. souces. 1550 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) I. 103 Ordanait that na persoun... refuse... sowlis that pass nocht throch the ring and mesour. 1577 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. IV. 25 The Frenche Kinge hath coynded newe sowces. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xv. 94 A fat Mutton was sold for sixe Souces of Paris money. 1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* VIII. 28, I have consented to give six Souces for that which is worth but four.

2. Taken as a type of a small coin or amount, with an expressed or implied negative.

a. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xx. 78 The murder... they do deny, And counis 30w not ane souce. 1677 ORWAY *Cheats of Scapin* II. i. Not a Souce, damnd Rascal, let him turn Foul-Soldier and be bang'd. 1709 E. WARD *Rambling Fuddles-Caps* 13 But, Nouns, if the Rake-hell continues thus loose, In Revenge, I'll not leave the young Rebel a Souce. 1761 CHURCHILL *Rosicart* 212 Next came the treasurer of either house; One with full purse, t'other with not a sous. 1805 R. ANDERSON *Cumtld. Ball.* 31 Silly Tom Linton left nit worth a sous.

β. 1666 D'URFEY *Mme. Fickle* i. 1, He has no Money now, not a souce—I know it. 1694 EDWARD PLANTS 199 By George, you shan't be a Souce the better for what's in it. 1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Bessie Body* I. i, Sir Geo. How cam'st thou by such a liberal Education? *Cha.* Not a Souce out of his Pocket, I assure you. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VIII. viii. There was your friend... that shot out his brains without paying any body a souce. 1812 COLMAN *Br. Grins, Elder Br.* (1819) 113 To lounge, and chat, not minding time a souce. 1815 V. H. IRELAND *Scribbletonnia* 157 The first, though at times having scarcely a souce, Talks loudly, forsooth, of ber Old Manor House.

Souse (sans), sb.5 Also 8 souze. [f. SOUSE v.1] 1. An act of sonsing; a plunge into, immersion in, or drenching with, water; *dial.*, a wash.

1741 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Corr.* (1906) I. 28, I have sent for my bathing Cloaths, and on Sunday night shall take a souze. 1793 *Minstrel* I. 185, I was a little unsensed by my sudden souze into the stream. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* v. Still keeping her hand on his collar, she gave him two or three good souzes in the watery fluid. 1864 DR. MANCIE. *Court & Society* I. 192 A sack and a souze in the river not suiting his tastes. 1889 GRETTON *Memory's Harkback* 107, I was once saved from a souze in Milford Haven by the coachman's presence of mind.

2. A sound as of water surging against something. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* x. 212 His voice was again drowned in the swish and souze of the water.

Souse, sb.6 *Arch.* [AF. *souse* (1395 in Rymer *Fed.* VII. 794), app. a later form of SOURCE sb. 1.] (See QUOTS. and SOURCE sb. 1.)

1836 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (1850) I. 431 *Souse*, an old term for a corbel, now become obsolete. 1842 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Souse* or *Souce*, a support or under-prop.

Souse (sans), v.1 Forms: 4- souce, 4-8 sowse (6 sawse, sowse), 7 souze, 7-8 sowse, 9 dial. sowse; 5-7 sowce, 6-7, 9 souce. [f. SOUSE sb.1, or ad. OF. **souser*.]

I. trans. 1. To prepare or preserve (meat, fish, etc.) by steeping in some kind of pickle, esp. one made with vinegar or other tart liquor.

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 217 Pere Tostius bakked his broper servantes, and sowsede here lemes, and sente word to be kyng bat. he schulde have salt mete i-now. c1400 MAUNOEVE. (1839) xxiii. 251 Thei sleen hem alle, and kутten of hire Eres, and sowcen hem in Vynegre. c1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 12 An 3if it sowsyd be, lete it steppe a whyle in hot water tyl it be tendere. 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 123 Loe! heares a sheepes heade sawsed in ale. 1530 PALSGR. 725/2, I souce meate. I laye it in some tarte thyng, as they do brayne or suche lyke. 1597 BRETON *Wit's Trenchmour* Wks. (Grosart) II. 115 A Tench sowsed, a Smelt fried, and a Shrimp new soddene, are served in their best kindes. 1641 W. CARTWRIGHT *Lady-Errant* v. 1, If they catch the Amazons, They sowsce 'em straight, as we do pig, by quarters, Or else do pickle 'em up for winter sallads. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 618 An excellently well tasted fish, especially when sowed. 1771 Mrs. HAYWOOD *New Present for Maid* 268 To souce a Capon. 1781 Miss BURNBY *Cecilia* v. ix, Got a lobster, and two crabs;..stink already;..forced to souce 'em in vinegar. 1859 TROLLOPE *West Indies* iii. 44 No Horace will teach us..how best to souce our living poultry, so that their fibres when cooked may not offend our teeth.

fig. 1615 B. JONSON *Staple of N. iv.* (1905) 95 Fine Songs, Which we will have at dinner, steeped in claret, and against supper, sows'd in sacke. a 1704 T. BROWN *Contin. Quaker's Sermon* Wks. 1709 III. n. 4 Sowsce us therefore in the Powdering-Tuh of thy Mercy, that we may be Tripes fit for the Heavenly Table.

b. trans. To steep or soak in honey, oil, etc.

1636 DAVENANT *Wits* (1673) 206 You talk'd too of fat Snails..Sows'd in Luca Oyl. 1658 tr. *Portia's Nat. Magic* iv. ix. 129 Quinces..to be smeared over with wax, and then to be sowed in honey.

2. To plunge or immerse (a person, etc.) deeply or thoroughly in or into water, etc. Also with other preps. and without const.

(a) 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ix. xix. 366 He sowsyd sire Dagoneit in that well. 1530 PALSGR. 725/2 He souced him in the water over heed and eares. 1570 B. GOODE *Pope Kingd.* iii. (1880) 31 But such as..unbelievers be, No pardon have though ten times in the fludde they sowsed be. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* i. xxviii. 170 To sowsce him enery day. In sea water, three or fourer times a day. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 158 To be sowed over head and ears in cold water. 1703 STEELE *Tender Husb.* iii. iii, When I like thee, may I be souced over head and ears in a horse-pond! 1835 SIR G. HEAO *Hume Tour* 418 Twice during the passage, one horse..as narrowly as possible escaped being sowed in the canal. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* viii. 267 A blazing caldron in which Beelzebub is sousing the damed.

(b) 1616 SURFLET & MARKH. *Countrie Farme* i. lxvii. 326 You shall gently take the Hise from the stone, and sowsce it into a sowe of water. 1709 STEELE *Taller* No. 15 P. 2 He sows'd me Head and Ears into a Pail of Water. 1710 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 203 For now the contrivers are lpt with a fee If they sowsce the subscribers into the South Sea. 1793 *Regal Rambler* 64 He..overturned Master Tommy..and sowed him into a deep ditch. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 328 To ascertain the fact by sousing him into a kettle of hot water.

(c) 1596 NASHE *Saffron Wallden* 4 Like a horse plungiog through the myre in the deep of winter, now sows't up to the saddle, and straight aloft on his tiptoes. 1663 J. HEATU *Flagellum* 13 The said Master of Mis-rule perceiving the matter, caused him..to be thrown into a Pond adjoining to the House, and there to be sows'd over head and ears. 1736 FIELDING *Pasquin* iv. Wks. 1784 111. 282 One..tumbled down, And he and all his briefs were sows'd together. 1806 J. NEILD in *Pettigrew Mem. Lettsom* (1817) II. 197 On this [chair] the woman was placed, and soused three times under water.

b. In pa. pple. with implication of sense 3. 1508 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps.* cxlii. Wks. (1876) 244 The synner is lyke unto a sowe sowed in dyrt & myre. 1580 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship* iv. xxxvi. 17 b, Take a peece of Sponge sowed in strong Vineger. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* vii. lxxiii, His soul quite sowed lay in grapie cloud. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1727) 109 Like Ulysses upon his plank after he had been well sowed in salt-water. 1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xxiii. 149 To send her home well sowed in..our deepest horse-pond. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iv. (1879) 76 My animal fell, and I was well sowed in black mire.

c. fig. or in fig. context.

1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iv. 100 Qubath toung..in silence suir can rest? To se ane saule in sorow sows'd. 1583 GREENE *Mamillia* Wks. (Grosart) II. 117 This new betrothed couple..are..soused in the seas of sorrow. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. (Grosart) II. 4 Some souse in bitter Inke. The venome which they thinke, To take the Times. 1680 OTWAY *Caius Marius* iv. i, Let us to yon adjacent Village, and sowsce our selves in good Falemium. a 1734 NORTH *Examen* i. i. § 21 (1740) 25 Then comes the Treaty and we know not what way to turn, till the Author souses us down in Intrigue. 1781 C. JOHNSTON *Hist. J. Juniper* II. 236 The poverty I had lately been soused in, sweetened my present affluence. 1807 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 146 But the planter tells him all, sousing him in torrents of words.

3. To drench or soak with water, etc.

a 1542 WYATT *Mean & Sure Estate* Poems (1810) 385 The stormy blastes her caue so sore did sowsce;..That..She must lye colde, and wet. 1555 BRAOFORN in *Coverdale's Lett. Martyn* (1564) 231 The shewres that ye nowe feele and are soused in. 1594 *Merry Knack to know a Knave* in Hazl. *Dodley* VI. 565 Sows'd with the surge of Neptune's watry main. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Discov.* by Sea Wks. ii. 22/1 We were enclosed with most dangerous sands. There were we sows'd & slabb'd..d. wash'd & dash'd. 1786 MRS. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 6 Oct, After being wet through over head, and soused through under feet, what lives we do lead! 1810 E. D. CLARKE *Trav. Russia* (1839) 34/1, I descended a second time, and was again soused with vessels of water. 1822 Miss MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life*

(1870) II. vii. 153, I am afraid [he] got soused in the thunder-storm, owing to his gallantry. 1871 MERENITH *H. Rich. mond* xi, Then the engines arrived and soused the burning houses.

b. fig. in various senses. † In 18th cent., to impose upon, to swindle, etc.

1545 *Primer Henry VIII* (Parker Soc.) 99 We have now suffered much punishment, being soused with so many wars. 1548 UNALL, etc. *Erasmus. Par. Joh.* viii. 59 Inwardly to their herites soused and washed with much more enormous sin. 1608 MINNLETON *Trick to catch Old One* i. iv. 68, I soused 'em with hills of charges. 1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F.* iv. i, Death, and the Devil! how that puny Rogue Valentine has soused me? 1778 FOOTE *Trip Calcut* i. Wks. 1799 II. 341, I reckon, your lordships were swingingly soused on the road? 1832 COBBETT *Rur. Rider* (1885) II. 383 The Dean and Chapter of Durham..souse him so often with their fines. 1901 *Daily News* 2 Mar. 3/4 When the guns and pom-poms came into action at a gallop and soused the kopjes with shells.

c. Of rain or water: To drown out (a fire).

1891 BARING-GOULD in *Troubadour-Land* viii. 110, I found that rain and wind had blown and soused out their little fire.

† 4. With *up*: ? To bring to extremities. Obs.

1534 MORE *Const. agst. Trib.* i. Wks. 1563/4 Let hym go to no leache craft, nor any manner phisick, for sirrops should sowsce him vp. c 1557 *How a Sergeant* 20 in Hazl. E. P. P. III. 120 An olde trotte..With hir phisicke will keepe one sicke, till she haue sowed him vp.

5. To dash or pour (a quantity of water or something containing this). Const. *into, on, etc.*

1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xxviii, 'Dip my cravat in and souse it on my head.' The water seemed to do him some good. 1901 BUCHANAN *Poems* 44 (E.D.D.), A pail o' could water..was soused into my face.

II. intr. 6. To soak; to be or become soaked or drenched; to fall with a plunage; to go plunnging or sinking in water, etc.

c1400 MAUNOEVE. (Roxb.) xxvi. 123 Pai..layes ham in vynegre for to sowsce. 1584-7 GREENE *Card of Fancie* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 81 Iupiter himselfe..if I had sowed in the roaring Seas..would haue prouided some happie Dolphin. 1593 NASHE *Christ's V.* (Grosart) IV. 54 All the stoies of the first World now welter, souse, and beate vni-quely in the Sea. 1678 SHIPMAN *Ilen. III of France* ii. ii, Through the lowest Region I flew, Sousing through falling Bogs of Dew. 1679 ALSOP *Mellius* Iug. ii. iii. 236 Men of parts..are necessitated to sowsce over head and ears into Compliance at first Dash. 1781 MRS. D'ARBLAY *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 6 Feb, How shall I keep from stepping into a post-chaise, and sousing through Gascony Lane to look after you? 1840 THACKERAY *Barber Cox* Sept., The vessel rode off a little, the board slipped, and down I soused into the water. 1898 M. HEWLETT *Forest Lovers* vi, It is pity to disturb this baby of mine. Saracen and I had better souse.

b. dial. To have a thorough wash.

1895 *Dial. Notes* (Amer. Dial. Soc.) I. 400 I'll go and souse. 1897 JANE *Lordship* xvii. 201 Sousing down to the waist every Sabbath morning.

† 7. To flow or fall in copious streams. Obs.

1591 DRYDEN *Harmony of the Church* (Percy Soc.) 14 The surgiog seas came sousing in againe. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* l. xix, Three times he spew'd Fell sulphur upward: which when on his face It soused back, foul Blasphemy ensu'd. 1648. xiv. clix, That storm in full career Broke downe and sows'd directly on His Head.

Souse (saws), *v.2* Now dial. Forms: 6 sowsce, 6- souse (8 dial. sawse, 9 Sc. souse); 6, 8 souse, 7 sowce. [Related to SOUSE sb.2]

1. To strike, smite, or beat severely or heavily.

15.. *Parl. Byrdes* 128 in Hazl. E. P. P. III. 173 That man prayed all the common house, That some myght the hauke souse. [Cf. 156 To destroy the Hauke and all his blood.] 1575 GANON *Gartour* iii. liii. 46 Hoyse her, souse her, bounce her, bounce her, pull out her throte-boule. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. iv. 30 So sore he sows't him on the compass crest. 1630 TRUSTEY in Aubrey *Brief Lives* (1898) I. 254, He took up the pillow of his brother maid Julian, And sows't her like a baggage. 1703 THACKERAY *Let. Souse, or Souse, on the ears, 2 to box. 1725 New Cant. Dict., To Souse, to fall upon, to beat cruelly; also to plunder or kill. a 1743 ROLPH *Misc. Poems* (1747) 4 Up flew her hand to souse the cowren lad. 1787 W. TAYLOR *Scottish Poems* 112 For soundly did he souse my pate. 1809- in dial. glossaries, etc.*

b. With advs. or preps.: To dash against, knock or cast down, etc., with or by a heavy blow or impact.

a 1593 MARLOWE *tr. 1st Bk. Lucan* 296 Souse dowoe the wals, and make a passage forth. 1789 MRS. PROZVI *Journ. France* I. 392 The people..always take delight to souse an Englishman's hat upon his head. a 1813 A. WILSON *Foresters* Poet. Wks. (Belfast ed.) 263 Musk-rats and 'possums in each hand he bore;..And as he soused them down with surly gloom [etc.]. 1838 MOIR *Mossie Wauch* xv. 221 The de'il..sousing her down frae the lift, she laodit in that hole.

† 2. *absol.* To deliver heavy blows. Obs.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. v. 8 As when a Gryfon..A Dragon fiers encountereth in his flight;..With hideous horror both together smight, And souse so sore, that they the heauens affray. 1596 *Ibid.* iv. iii. 25 He stroke, he souse, he foynd, he bewd, he lasht.

3. intr. To fall heavily or with some weight.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. v. 35 About the Andville standing..With huge great hammers, that did neuer rest From beaping strokes, which thereon soused sore. a 1600 *Floddan* F. vii. (1664) 72 Them Tennis-balls he sousing sent. 1701 CIBBER *Love makes Man* i. i, About eight o'Clock..slap they all sows'd upon their Knees. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster* F. iv. xxx. 84 Successively they souse and roll along, Till the carcase-cumber'd soil Is strewn with hawock of the jumping throng. 1825 BROCKETT *N.C. Gloss.*, Souse, to

fall with violence. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xxix. 116 He drew a duplicate chair to the fire, and, sousing down in it, prepared for a..chat.

Souse (saws), *v.3* Now arch. Forms: 6-souse, 6-8 sowsce (7 sowse), 7 sowce, sowce. [f. SOUSE sb.3 2.]

1. intr. Of a hawk, etc.: To swoop down; to descend with speed and force. Freq. const. *on* or *upon* (a bird, etc.), and sometimes with *down*.

1589 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* ii. xxxi. 139 Kind killing Hawkes hit wagge the wing, and worke to souse anon. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. v. 1087 But suddenly..Down souse the Eagle on the blazing wood. 1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Cassin's Holy Cr.* 63 If the dogges spring some little bird, she [the hobby] sowceth vpon it. 1693 DRYDEN, etc. *Journall* xiv. (1697) 343 The Generous Eaglet, who is taught..to fly at Hares, and sowsce on Kids. 1720 POPE *Iliad* xvii. 765 The sacred eagle..sousing on the quivering hare. 1762 BEATTIE *Pigm. & Cranes* 162 A fowl enormous, sousing from above, The gallant chieftain clutch'd. 1805 J. GRAHAM *Birds of Scot.* 70 Now up she rises, and, with arrowed pinions, Impetuous souses.

b. trans. and fig. of persons or things.

1832 T. WATSON *Poems* (Arh.) 103 For when he first espyde my rauning Heart, He Falcon like came sowing from aloofe. 1590 LODGE *Euphues Gold. Leg.* Hiv, Be blythe and folicke man, Loue sowceh as low as he soareth high. 1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* iv. i, I love to stoop to my prey, and to have it in my power to souse at, when I please. 1690.. and *Pt. Almanzor & Alin* v, As some huge Rock..So I..Would sowsce upon thy Guards, and dash 'em wide. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* v. 351 Mounted on a winged Steed..and sousing directly uppon the Monster. 1738 POPE *Epit. Sattires* ii. 15 Come on then, Satire! gen'ral, unconfin'd, Spread thy broad wing, and souse on all the kind. 1769 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 206 In the style of Lord Chatham's politics, to keep hovering in the air, over all parties, and to souse down where the prey may prove best. 1808 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1839) I. 65, I was not permitted to open my lips without one or two old ladies..being ready at once to souse upon me.

2. trans. a. To strike down (a bird) by a powerful swoop. *rare* -1.

1594 1st *PL Contention* ii. i, How hie your Hawke did sore? And on a sodaine souse the Partridge downe.

b. To swoop or pounce upon (something) in a hostile manner.

1595 SHAKS. *Joh. v.* ii. 150 The gallant Monarch..like an Eagle, o're his aerie towres, To sowsce annoyance that comes neere his Nest. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* iv. vii, He did fly her home To miece own window; but I think I sould'st him, And rausht'd her away, out of his pownces. [1898 J. A. GIBBS *Cotswold Vill.* xii. 274 Ere the falcoo 'souses' her prey.]

Souse (saws), *adv.1* Now chiefly dial. Also 7-8 souse, 8 sowse. [f. SOUSE sb.3 or v.3]

1. Suddenly; without warning.

1680 VINZ. *Conform. Clergy* (ed. 2) 32 He dares not so much as lift up a Finger;..if he doth, souse, he haith him to the Chops immediately. 1728 VANDER & CUS. *Prov. Hush.* i. i, Then souse! we are all set fast in a Slough.

2. With a direct and rapid course.

1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* i. i, He's coming down souse upon us, and hears as far as he can see too. 1755 SHOLLETT *Quix.* ii. iii. 18 (1803) IV. 27 We shall come souse the Kingdom of Candaya, as a saker or jerraulcoo darts down upon a heron.

3. With strong or violent impact; heavily.

1694 MONTYUE *Rabelais* iv. lxvii. (1737) 276 Vinet lent him..a swinging stoater with the Pitch-fork souse between the Neck and the Collar. 1730 YOUNG *1st Ep. to Pope* Wks. 1757 I. 126 They..looking full on every man they meet, Ruo souse against his chaps. 1789 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Expost. Odes* ix. 29 Our world..Would rather see a fellow..from the attic story of a house Fall down souse Upoo a set of cursed iron spikes. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xx, I hoped it would have fallen souse on your heads before you were aware of it. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick. Gt.* v. vii. II. 128 Gundling comes souse upoo the ice with his sitting-part.

Souse (saws), *adv.2* Also 8 souse, 9 sowse. [f. SOUSE sb.1 or v.1] With a sudden or deep plunge.

1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beau's Strat.* v. iii, Now..all our fair Machine goes souse into the Sea like the Edistone. 1838 BAKHAM *Ingol. Leg. Ser. v. Hand of Glory*, Into Tappington mill-dam souse she goes. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. vi. viii. 261 As he flounders about, out tumbles the book; he lets go his staff, and makes after it; and souse he goes, over head and ears in a twinkling. 1882 SERJT. BALLANTINE *Exper.* xxxii, Just as he was stepping on board, souse he went into the sea.

fig. 1749 CLELAND *Mem. Woman Pleasure* (1894) 2, I go souse into my personal history. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* ii. xii. 51 Here have you got us..souse into that old subject again. 1824 in *Spirit Pub. Jnals.* (1825) 129 Into all sorts of subjects, both known and unknown, Mr. Hume goes what one may call souse. 1872 BROWNING *Fine* lxxv, Foiled by the very effort, souse, Underneath ducks the soul!

† **Souses-crown.** Obs. -o (See quot.)

a 1700 E. E. *Dict. Cant. Cras.*, *Souses-crown*, a Fool.

Soused (sawst), *pp. a.* [f. SOUSE v.1]

1. Steeped in pickle; pickled.

a 1550 *Freiris Berwick* 260 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 294 Ane sowsit nolt fute, and scheipheid. 1584 POWELL *Lloyd's Cambria* 104 He should want no manner of Powdered and Soused meats. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* l. ii. 11. i. (1631) 68 Dried, soused, indurate fish, as Lög, Red-herrings. 1676 SHADWELL *Liberline* iii, If I serve you not in your kind, then am I a sows'd sturgeon. 1677 WYCHERLEY *Pl.* kind, then I, Go, dear Rogue, and succeed; and I'll invite Dealer iii. i, Go, dear Rogue, and succeed; and I'll invite thee, ere it be long, to more sows'd Venison. 1790 SHIRREFF *Poems* 210 At their cen were chiefly fixt Upo' soust feet. 1842 COMBE *Digestion* 137 At nine o'clock a. m. he breakfasted on soused tripe, pig's feet, bread and coffee.

fig. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* iv. i, You shall not sink, for ne'r a sowst Flap-dragon, For ne'r a pick'd Pilcher of 'em all, Sir.

2. Soaked in liquor.

1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Captain* i. ii, I am of that opinion, and will dye in't, There is no understanding, nor can be in a soust Souldier.

Souser (saw'ser), *dial.* Also *soozer*. [*f.* SOUSE *v.* 1.] A thorough drenching or soaking.

1862 C. C. ROBINSON *Dial. Leeds* 416. 1896 MORDAUNT & VERNY *Ann. Warw. Hunt* i. 323 The bank broke, and he got a regular souser.

Sousing (saw'sin), *vbl. sb.* 1 Also 6 sows(s)ing, 7 sowing. [*f.* SOUSE *v.* 1.]

1. The action or process of pickling. Also *attrib.* in *sousing-drink*, *-tub*. Now *Obs.* or *dial.*

1551-60 *Invent. Sir H. Parker* in Hall *Ediz. Soc.* (1887) 150 A sousing Tubb for brawn. 1577 HARRISON *Deser. Engl.* 1101/2 Changing the sousing drinke least it should waxe soure. 1601 YARINGTON *Two Lament. Trag.* iii. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Chop of my head to make a Sousing-tub. 1611 COTGR., *Soliloquy*, a salting, or sousing tub. 1617 J. MURRELL *Bk. Cookerie* (title-p.), The most commendable fashion of Dressing, or Sousing, either Flesh, Fish, or Fowle.

2. A drenching; a thorough wetting.

1697 J. LEWIS *Mem. Dk. Gloucester* (1789) 57 Indeed it proved a good sousing, as he was handsomely wetted from the crown to his feet. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G. N. Wks.* 1799 l. 186 After all his marchings, his sousing, his sweatings. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* v. (1863) 499 The satisfactory conclusion of the sousing. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxvii. (1856) 224 After... some uncomfortable sousing in the snow-dust. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 12 July 13 This continual sousing... actually rots the hair and leads to baldness.

Sou'sing, *vbl. sb.* 2 *rare.* [*f.* SOUSE *v.* 2.] The action of beating severely.

c 1580 [JEFFERIES] *Bugbears* ii. iv. 6 (Bond), With sowcyns, with rowcyns, with bowcyns, with rowcyns. 1788 *Hist. of Schoolboy* 46 Talbot declared it his firm intention to have bestowed upon him... an effectual sousing.

Sousing (saw'sin), *ppl. a.* 1 Also 6 sousing, 7 sowing. [*f.* SOUSE *v.* 1.]

1. Of ears: Suitable for sousing; unusually large.

1567 TURBERV. *Epil.*, etc. 14 b, Hee had a paire of sousing eares to sbilde him from the raine. 1673 HICKERINGILL *Greg. F. Grey*. 302 A dismal monster, sousing great lugs and a mouth greater.

2. Drenching, soaking.

1596 DRAYTON *Legend Pierce Gaveston* iv. Poems (1619) 353 By many a low Ebbe, many a lustie Tide, Many a smooth Calme, many a sousing Showre. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xvii. cxxi, The gravid Vapor breaks... and pours the sousing weather Down through the gloomy air. 1830 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 7 July, I returned after two, with a sousing shower for companion. 1876 L. HARDY *Ethelberta* xlv. (1890) 353 The windy, sousing, thwacking... corner called St. Lucas Leap.

b. Splashing in water.

1891 T. HARRY *Tess* (1900) 55/2 They disappeared round the curve of the road, and only his sousing footsteps... told where they were.

3. Strong, vigorous, 'powerful'. Now *dial.*

In later examples *perh.* from *SOUSE* *v.* 2
1725 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 10 The arch Slyness of G—on, the dogmatical Dryness of H—, or the sousing Prostitution of Sh—k. 1764 FOOTE *Patron* i. Wks. 1799 l. 335 A good sousing satire now, well powdered with personal pepper. 1780 *West's Guide Lakes* (E.D.D.), A sousing blow. 1876 ROBINSON *Mid-Yks. Gloss.* 132/1 A great sousing fellow. *Ibid.*, A sousing lot.

Sousing, *ppl. a.* 2 [*f.* SOUSE *v.* 3.] Swooping. 1700 DRYDEN *Theodore & Hou.* 318 They close their trembling Troop; and all attend On whom the sousing Eagle will descend.

Souslik, var. **SUSLIK**. **Sousou**, var. **SUSU**.

† **Souspirable**, *a.* *Obs.* 1 [*f.* older *F. souspirer* (mod. *F. soupirer*) to sigh.] Lamentable.

1594 Kvd *Cornelia* v. 287 Incessantly lamenting th' extreme losse, And souspirable death of so brave souldiers.

† **Soussie**, *Obs.* 1 [*a.* OF. *soussie*, var. of *soucie*: see *Soucy*.] Marigold.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii, And also it is gode forte put þer in of þe soussie, of þe whiche men fyndeth ynogh at þe potycaries, for þe same sekenesse.

Soustaine, *obs.* form of **SUSTAIN** *v.*

† **Sout**, *v.* *Obs.* 1 [Back-formation from **SOUTER**.] *trans.* To mend or patch (shoes).

1598 FLORIO, *Sanallare*, to cobbler, to mend, or sout old shoes. *Ibid.*, *Tucanare*, to cobbler, to soute, to piece. 1611 — *Tubercular arte*, the arte of patching, or souting.

|| **Soutache** (sutaf). [*F.*, corruptly ad. Hungarian *szussak* a pendant curl of hair, etc.] A narrow that ornamental braid of wool, silk, or the like, usually sewn upon fabrics in fanciful designs.

1856 MRS. PULLAN *Lady's Dict. Needlework* 52 *Soutache*. A French name for very pretty ornamental braids. 1859 *Ladies' Cabinet* Dec. 335/2 When trimmed with gold or silver *soutache*,... the *Zouave* is eminently graceful and coquettish. 1879 *Sylvia's Embroidery Bk.* 253 The blue medallion is outlined with *soutache*.

attrib. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlew.* 453/2 *Soutache* Braids... are very narrow silk braids... having an openwork centre.

Hence *Soutached* *a.*, fancifully braided.

1860 *Ladies' Gac. Fashion* Mar. 22/3 *Zouave* jackets of cloth *soutached* with silk.

† **Soutage**, *Obs.* Also 6 sowltyche, sowltyche, -witch, 7-wich; 7 sowltag, sowltag, -ege. [Of obscure origin.] Coarse cloth or canvas used esp. for packing or as a material for bags.

a. 1532-3 in E. Law *Hampton Crt. Palace* (1885) 351 Paid... for 2 pecys of sowltyche, every pece conteynynge 33 ellys. 1545 *Rates of Custom House* c. iij b, Sowltyche the hundreth elles, .xxx. s. 1557 *Acts of Interreg.* (1911) II. 1215 Linnen Cloth called... Sowltyche, the hundred Els. b. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 136 Some close them vp drie in a hog-bod or fat, yet canuas or sowltag is better than that. 1591 *Acts Privy Council* (N.S.) XXII. 169 Dnche canvas or counterfaite borrace, harfordes, sowltag or sowlwell and guttings are not sold to make sailles for ships. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Idid* xiv. Comm., That which they call our fustian, their plain writing being stuff nothing so substantial but such gross sowltag, or hairpatch, as every goose may eat oats through. 1631 MABBE *Celestina* Ep. Ded. (1894) 5, I see no reason why they should... loath silke, because it is lapt in sowltag. 1669 WOHLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* 276 *Soutage*, coarse Cloath, or Bagging for Hops, or such like. *attrib.* 1622 MABBE *tr. Alenuin's Gzerman d'Alf.* II. 215 She hath... silken words, but sowltag deeds.

|| **Soutane** (sutan). [*F. soutane* († *sotane*, *sotane*), ad. It. *sottana* (med. L. *sutana*, *subtana*), *f. solto* :—L. *subtus* under. Cf. *SOTANA*, -ANE.]

1. A long buttoned gown or frock, with sleeves, forming the ordinary outer garment of Roman Catholic ecclesiastics, and worn under the vestments in religious services; a cassock.

In quot. 1838 erroneously applied to the Cotta. 1838 MISS PARDOE *River & Desert* II. 149 The officiating priests were gorgeous in their crimson robes and point-lace soutanes. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Hol* xi, A man of middle age, in the long soutane of a Romish priest. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 335 The preacher, was clad in the conventional Hindoo coat, long as a Ritualist's soutane.

2. *transf.* A wearer of the soutane; a priest.

1800 *Times* 19 Dec. 71/2 A confederacy of soutanes and petticoats may do much.

Soute, *obs.* form of **SUIT** *sb.* and *v.*

Soutel, *obs.* form of **SUBTLE** *a.*

Souter (sūt'ar). Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

Forms: a. 1 sutere, 3 sutare, 4-5, 8-9 sutor (5 suture), 6 sutor, 8 sutor; 4, 9 sutter. β. 4 souter (sout-), 4- souter (6, 9 souter, 9 sooter); 5 souter, 5- souter (9 sooter); 9 souter. γ. 4-5 souter, 4- souter (6 souter); 5 souter, 5- souter (6 souter). [OE. *sūtēre*, ad. L. *sūtōr* shoemaker, *f. sūtēre* to sew, stitch. Of the same origin are OHG. *sūtārī* (MHG. *sūter*), ON. *sūtārī* (MSw. *sutarz*, MDa. *sutarw*), NFr. *sūter*, *sūtjer*.]

1. A maker or mender of shoes; a shoemaker or cobbler.

Also *spec.* 'one who makes brogues or shoes of horse-leather' (Jamieson, 1808). In the 16th and 17th cent. the word is freq. used with depreciatory force, esp. to denote a type of workman of little or no education.

a. c 1000 *Ælfric Saints' Lives* xv. 23 Sum suture siwode þæt halzan wores sceos. a 1225 *Anr.* R. 324 A wummon þæt haueð forehen hire nelde, oðer a suture his el. 1379 *Poll-tax W. Riding* in *Yorks. Archæol.* *Jrnl.* V. 17 Adam Wild' Sutter. 1474 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 38 Item gevin to Hud sutor, for the Quenis schoune. a 1682 *Semprill Blythsome Wedding* 13 And there will be Sandie the sutor. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Lithotomy*, This we in England call Cutting upon the Gripe, and is the Method our Sutors always cut by. 1808 J. MAYNE *Sitter Gun* II. xxiii, Jack Willison, a sutor bred. 1817 *Lintoun Green* 6 The Selkirk Sutors aff their stools. In dirt haste raise.

β. 1340 *Ayenb.* 66 More zuyfter þanne arwe uylinde and more borynde þanne zouteres eles. 1387 *Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 518 Som men seide that this Harold Harefote was a souter sone. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 1585 Sadlers, souters, Semsteris syn. 1456 *Sir G. HAYV. Law Arnis* (M.E.S.) 208 A souter, or a skynnare, or a tailour. c 1566 *Merie Tales of Skelton* S's Wks. 1843 L. p. lxx, In the parysshe of Dys... there dwelled a cobler, beyng halfe a souter. 1584-7 *GRENE Carde of Fancie* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 102 If Appelles... suffer the greasie Souter to take a view of his curiouse worke. a 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 488 How can it but be a maine absurdity, that a Cooke, a Currier, a Souter, a Potter, should therefore be accounted noble? 1791 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 41 And at his elbow, Souter Johnny. *Ibid.* 49 The Souter tauld his queerest stories. 1829 SCOTT *Jrnl.* II. 217, I... tugged as hard as ever did souter to make ends meet. 1880 J. F. S. GORDON *Chron. Keith* 74 Coopers, Sooters, Sweetie-Wives, and Buckie Dulse-Wives, &c.

γ. c 1385 CHAUCER *Reeve's Prol.* 50 The devyl made... of a souter, schipman or a leche. 1387 *Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) IV. 307 A poore souter fondede to teche a chough to... seie þe same salutacioun. a 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 359 Euerich souter þæt makeþ shon of newe rober le, et. 1454 *Paston Lett.* I. 292 They took a man of Straford, a souter, and hys name ys Persoun. 1491 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 182 111 a souter that sewyt halke bwdis to the King. 1513 *Mon. Rich.* III (1883) 79 And in a stage play all the people know right wel that he that playeth the sowldayne is percase a souter. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* III. (1880) 33 Masse brings in dayly gaine, as doth the Souters arnt at neede. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 126 b, While an ignorant fellow of a souter becomes a magistrate. 1646 GATAKER *Mistake Remoed* 22 We have, with Lucian's souter, dreamed of a great feast. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 193/1 St. Crispin... the Patron of Souters, Cordwainers and Shoe-makers Journey-Men. 1855 [ROBINSON] *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., He grins like an and souter.

transf. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 43 Launius against Terence; Cratena against Euripides; Zoilus against Homer, [were] but ranke souters.

† b. Employed as a term of abuse. *Obs.*

1478 *Maldou* (Essex) *Crt. Rolls* Bundle 50, No. 2, Willelmus Cotyngnam vocavit Johannem Baker horsened souter contra statum bujus burgi et dixit 'Vos, horsened suters, here a rewle'. 1575 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford*

361 [They] came to the howse of... a cordwayner, and... called him souter, and... gave him... opprobrious words. a 1585 POLWART *Flying v. Montgonerie* 747 Creishie souter, shoe clouter, minch mouter!

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *souter-craft*, -like *adj.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxvi. 122 þai do all maner of crafter, þat es to say talyourcraft and soutercraft and swilk oþer. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvii. 46 Full sowltar lyk he wes of laitis.

b. Special combs.: souter's brandy, butter-milk; souter's clod, a roll of coarse bread; souter's end, a piece of resined twine.

1773 *Edinb. Whly. Mag.* 9 Dec. 335 A souter's clod... if not a second mess of porridge for dinner. 1790 SHIRREFFS *Poems* 245 Could he get clods and souter's brandy. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xx, Ye will maybe have nae wheythen, nor buttermilk, nor ye couldna exhibit a souter's clod? 1832 VENDER *Ork. Sketches* 110 A clarinet, beautifully enamelled with a kind of twine, called by the vulgar 'Sutor's ends'.

Hence † **Souteress**, *Obs.* 1

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. v. 315 Cesse þe souteresse [1352 þe souters wyf] sat on þe benche.

Soutering, *obs.* form of **SUITORING**.

† **Souterly**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 6-7 souterly.

[*f.* **SOUTER** + **LY** 1.]

1. Resembling a souter; of a common or vulgar type.

1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1296/2 The special bassawes of that proude souterly Sowdan. 1568 FULWELL *Like will to Like* B ij, You souterly knaues shew you all your maners at once. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. v. (1632) 483 The burden bearing porter, souterly cobbler, and toilfull labourer. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp.* *Ely* II. vii. 232 What should one stand tugging with such a souterly fellow?

2. Appropriate to, characteristic of, a souter.

1589 J. LYLE *Pappe v. Hatchet* E ij, Hee runnes ouer his fooleries with a knaues gallop, ripping vp the souterlie seams of his Epistle. 1593 *NASHE Strange News* Wks. (Grosart) II. 187 The Doctors proceedings laue thrust vpon mee this souterly Metaphor. 1609 PAULE *Life of Archbp. Whitgift* 40 A cobbler, a choise broker for such souterly wares. 1626 R. BERNARD *Isle of Man* (1637) 277 They blasphemously publish, that the Scriptures are... a dead Letter, souterly luke, dumbe luges.

Souterain (sūt'ar'ēn). [*a.* *F. souterrain*, *f. sous* under + *terre* earth, after *L. subterrāneus*.]

An underground chamber, store-room, passage, etc.

a 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), *Defences against extremities of heat, as shade, grottoes, or souterrains, are necessary preservatives of health.* 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) 1. 152 By the highest of them is the entrance of a souterrain. 1806 J. DALLWAY *Observ. Eng. Archæol.* 89 In the souterrain of vaulted stone, the military engines and stores were deposited. 1840 *Vyse Oper. Pyramids Gizeh* II. 76 The general direction of the souterrain, near the Second Pyramid. 1899 R. MUNRO *Prehist. Scot.* ix. 352 In Ireland underground chambers, generally known as 'souterains' or 'coves', are to be found all over the country.

transf. 1882 *Times* 5 Feb. 4 Hamilton Park having a souterrain of vast mineral wealth.

South (saup), *adv., prep., sb., and a.* Forms:

1, 3 saup, sup, 3 supe, 4-5 suth, 4, 6 suth (6 *Sc.* suth); 3 sop, 4 soth, 6 north. soyth; 3-5 soup (4 zoup), 4-5 soupe, 4 soupe; 3-south (4 souht, 5 *Sc.* souht), 4-6 south (5 *Sc.* souythe), 5-6 south (e. [Common Tent.: OE. *sūð* = OFris. *sūth* (WFr. *sūid*, NFr. *sūid*), OS. *sūth* (MLG. *sūt*, LG. *sud*), OHG. *sund*, *sunt* (MHG. *sund*), ON. (with *r*-suffix) *sudr* (:—**sunþr*; cf. the compar. *sunnar* :—**sunþar*) the relationship of the stem is uncertain. One or other of these forms (*perh.* the ON.) is the source of OF. *sud*, *sud*, *su* (F. *sud*), Sp. *sud*, *ud*, *g. sul*.

MDu. *sunt* (*sunt*), *suyt* (Du. *suid*) and *G. sud* are not the native forms (which would have been respectively **sund* and **sund*), but are due to Fris., LG., or F. influence. In the Scand. languages there is considerable variety in the later forms, as MSw. *sudter*, *södter*, Sw. *söder*, Norw. *sør*, *sud*, *syd*, *sunn*, *sun*, Da. *sud*.

In some senses (as B. 2-4) usually with a capital, in others usually with a small letter, but the practice is not uniform.

A. *adv.* 1. Towards, or in the direction of, that part of the earth or heavens which is directly opposite to the north. Also with modifying additions, as *south by west*, etc.

a. With reference to movement, extent, or direction.

c 900 O. E. *Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 894, Pa þe suð ymbtan foron, ymb-sæton Exancester. a 1122 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1092, Se cyng Willelm... ferde north to Carduel... & syððan hider suð gæwænde. c 1205 LAV. 2133 Locrines mercede suð & east ford. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 234 So longe luf wunden euen south, þat [etc.]. 1375 BARBOUR *Brice* xvi. 265 Syne thail... south till Lwnyk held thair way. 1400 *Morie Arth.* 1039 Bot thow moste seke more southe, sydlynge a lyttile. 1539 *Regh. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 454 Fra the said cote ryght south to the Mercat-gait. a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas.* I (1850) I. 27 Mynding to lodge thair all night be the get going south. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Mar. 1657, Formore than an hundred yards South. c 1743 WOODCOCK *in Hanway Trav.* v. lix. (1762) I. 276 Steering south and south by west. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* viii, As if the devil was blowing us south. 1855 ORR's *Circ. Sci. Inorg. Nat.* 147 The inclination is sometimes north, and sometimes south. 1830 RUSKIN *Bible of Amiens* i. (1824) 32 Clovis' march south against the Visigoths.

b. With reference to place or location. Also † *south-by*, in the south (*Sc.*).

Down South: see *Down* *adv.* 29. *Beawulf* 858 Monig oft gecwæð, þætte suð ne norð... oþer

naenig. .selra nære. c805 *Charter in O. E. Texts* 442 3if hiora oðrum oððe hæm suð forgelimpe. a1000 *Boeth. Metr.* x. 24 þæt eow suð oððe norð þa ymestan eorðhunde . . miclum herien. c1200 *ORMIN* 12125 þa fowwre dalell alle þæt æst, & wesst, & sup, & norþ, þiss middellærd hilukenn. c1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* xviii. 59 Whether y be south other west. c1391 *CHAUCER Astral.* i. § 17 Tak kep of thise latitudes north and south. 1591 [see *SOUTHEASTWARD adv.*] 1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. v. iii. 38 His Regiment lies halfe a Mile . . South, from the mighty Power of the King. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 401 The Realm of Congo, and Angola fardest South. c1670 *SPALDING Troub. Chas.* I (1850) l. 27 The Erill. . . wes at this tym south. 1762 *Br. FORBES J. J. (1886)* 216 He asked me how the not-swearers clergy lived now South-by. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Wind*, Coming to the latitude of four degrees south. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 210/2 The plant. . . is found . . . from latitude 40° to 44° south.

c. In the phr. *south and north*. (See also *NORTH adv.* 1 c.)

c900 tr. *Basila's Hist.* i. iii. (1890) 30 þæt is. . . twelf mila brad suð & norð. 1596 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 194/1 Be the grund of ane auld dyk lyand south and north. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-olb.* xlii. 315 The second [way runs] South and North, from Michael's utmost Mount, To Cathness. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 439/2 A large island. . . which. . . extends about 80 miles south and north.

d. Followed by of.

1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Gl. Brit.* (1710) 344 Rium lies 4 Leagues South of Sky. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 942/1 Williamst. [is]. . . fourteen miles south of Rotterdam. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 71 The value of marling south of New Jersey.

2. From the south.

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 626 In a Faire and Dry Day. . . And when the Wind bloweth not South. 1762 *FALCONER Shipw.* II. 242 South and hy west the threatening demon blew.

3. With a south aspect.

1693 *EVELYN De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 30 When we say that a Garden lies full South, it is when the Sun shines upon it all the day.

4. quasi-sb. = B. 1. Freq. with *from* or *to*.

† Also at south, from the south.

c1200 *ORMIN* 121258 All þiss middellærd iss ec O fowwre dalell dealedd, Onn æst, o wesst, o sup, o norþ. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 19 þe kynges. . . cleymed him for þe chefe. . . of North & of South. . . Fro Kent vntille Derwik. c1391-1425 [see *NORTH adv.* 2]. c1470 *HENRY WALLACE Soliman & Pers.* III. iv. Monarch and mightie Emperor of the world, From East to West, from South to Septentrion. 1625 *CARPENTER Geogr. Del.* i. vl. (1635) 135 The Meridians are drawne directly from North to South. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* II. 273 To South the Persian Bay. 1725 *De Foe Voy. round World* (1840) 128 The wind came off shore, for it blew at south. 1748- [see *NORTH adv.* 2]. 1821-2 *SHELLEY Chas.* I. ii. 419 The rainbow hued over the city. . . from north to south. 1842 *Browning Pied Piper* xlii. He turned from South to West, And to Koppelberg Hill his steps addressed.

† b. By south, in the south; on the south side.

c1205 *LAV.* 30214 þis lherde Cadwalan, þe king wes hi suðden. c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 236 þe forþe dai heo i seizen ane yle albi souþe on heiz. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* i. 117 Hit is sykerer by southe þe þe sonne regneth. c1420 *Avonar.* Al. xlvii. He said, he was knoun and couthe, And was comun for bi-southe. c1425 [see *NORTH adv.* 2] h. 1596 *SHAKS. I Hen.* IV. ii. 75 England, from Trent, and Seuerne, hitherto By South and East is to my part assign'd. 1600 *NASHE Summers Last Will* 86y Wks. (Grosart) VI. 120 Haruest. . . hy south and south-east, shewe thy selfe like a beast.

c. By south: (see *By prep.* 9 b).

c1391 *CHAUCER Astral.* II. § 31 Than is it deuided in smale parties of Azymut, as est, and est by south. 14. . . [see *SOUTH-EAST adv.* 1]. c1440 *Promp. Part.* 466/2 Southely, or sum what be southe, austrahis. 1682 *Wheeler Journ. Greece* vi. 481, I observed Corinth to lie South-East by South off us. a1701 *MAURELLE Journ. Jern.* (1721) Add. 8 With a Course. . . South East and by South we arrived at Jan-Bolads. 1773, 1725 [see *EAST D.* 3]. 1772-84 [see *SOUTH-EAST adv.* 1]. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 666 Cape Trafalgar hore east by south.

5. ellipt. as prep. a. Southwards along.

1598 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 387/1 Passand south the said halk to the laith or strype.

b. At, in, or to the south of.

Cf. a-south prep., in *Henry Wallace* x. 599. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* I. x. 31 Tis South the City Mills. 1621 — *Cymb.* II. iv. 8 The Chimney Is South the Chamber. 1878 *BURNS Winter N.* i. When Phoebe gives a short-liv'd glow'r Far south the lift. 1891 *KIRLING Light that Failed* xi. (1900) 185 In the gray wilderness of South-the-water.

B. sb. (Usually with the.)

1. That one of the four cardinal points which is opposite to the north.

c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 345 Abouten eizte hondret mile Engeland long is Fram þe South into þe North. a1325 *Prose Psalter* lxxvii. 30 He hare ouer þe wynde of þe souþe fram þe heuen. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 30 As the wyndes of the South Ben most of alle dehouere. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 221 Tho whyche dwellyth towards the Sowthe. . . as thay of Ethiopy. c1440 *Alph. Tales* 62, ij wyndows, ane at þe southe, a noder at þe este, & þe ij at þe weste. 1577 B. GOOGE tr. *Heracles's Hush.* § 120 Therefore your stable must stand toward the south. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 244 Another brook from the South runneth into him. 1726-46 *THOMSON Winter* 989 The winds at eve. . . Blow, hollow-blowing from the south. 1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lec.* 277 The whole mass of ears nodding, as if with one consent, to the south. 1875 *GLAISTONE Glean.* (1879) VI. 149 If standing at the north end of the holy Tahle, he faces towards the south.

d. Followed by of.

1382 *WYCLIF Ezek.* xlvi. 1 To the south of the anter. 1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) II. 1222/1 A town. . . to the VOL. X.

south of mount Atlas. 1834 *Picture L'pool* 83 To the south of George's Pierhead.

2. The southern part of a country or region; spec. a. of England (below the Wash), Great Britain, Scotland, or Ireland; the south country.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 172 Fram þe souþ tilþ to þe norþ erninge stret. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2382 þe Duk of Cornewille Al þe souþ tilþ hym gan taylle. c1400 *Brit* xxii. (1906) 26 Another [way] fram þe North into þe South, þat was callide Ikenyle strete. 1543 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 50 My Lord Daykar of the south. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Funeral Mon.* 436 Baron Dacres of the south. 1691 *RAY N. C.* Words s.v. *Gouldans*, In the South we usually call marygolds simply golds. 1707 *CHAMBERLAYNE Pres. St. Gl. Brit.* (1710) 307 From the Mull of Galloway in the South to Dungsby Head. . . in the North. 1837 *LOCKHART Scott* III. (1845) 451/2 Letters, which Scott at this time addressed to his friends in the South. 1886 *KINGTON OLIPHANT New English* I. 222 This is still used as a Positive in Scotland, though we of the South can say only 'most likely'.

b. The southern lands of Europe, etc.

Freq. in and after Biblical use with reference to southern Palestine.

c1374 *CHAUCER South.* II. met. vi. (1868) 55 þat is toseyne, alle þe peoples in þe souþe. 1382 *WYCLIF Joshua* xii. 8 In the south was Ethes, and Ammoree. 1535 *CONTRALE Gen.* xiii. 1 So Abram departed out of Egypte. . . towards y^e south. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* I. 354 When her barbarous Sons Came like a Deluge on the South. 1817 *SHELLEY Rev. Islam* x. iv. In the scorched pastures of the South. 1890 *DOYLE White Company* xxiii. Here rode dark-hrowed cavaliers from the sunny south.

Comb. 1851 *MAYNE Reto Scalp Hunters* xix. 131 The scenes through which we were passing, here soft and south-like, there wild, barren.

c. The southern States of America (cf. *NORTH sb.* 2 c). Orig. U.S.

1779 *STORER in Jesse Setwyn & Contemp.* (1844) IV. 268 A ship. . . brings advice that Clinton is not going to the South as he first intended. 1857 A. GRAY *First Lessons* Bot. (1860) 19 Behind it is a Yucca (called Spanish Bayonet at the South). 1872 *DE VERE Americanisms* 120 Certain features of the landscape in the South and West.

3. The southern part of a particular country, etc. 1382 *WYCLIF 2 Sam.* xxiv. 7 Thei came into the south of Jude. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 185 The Prynces of the South of Ireland. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* III. 320 From Atropatia. . . and the South Of Susiana to Balsara's bay. 1773 G. WHITE *Selborne* liii. A species of them is familiar to horsemen in the south of England. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Land. Disp.* (1818) 350 Rue is. a native of the South of Europe. 1855 *Ort's Circ. Sci., Inorg. Nat.* 152 The chalk of the South of England.

4. transf. The inhabitants of a southern region or district.

c1300 *Havelok* 434 Waried wrthe he of norþ and suth. 1382 *WYCLIF 1 Sam.* xxvii. 10 In whom felle thou oo to dai? David answered, Aþeos the south of Jude, and agens the south of Yranyel. c1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 20 Nurice, from nutrix, quibull the south calles nurse. 1748 *GRAY Alliance* 52 The prostrate South to the Destroyer yields. 1837 W. E. CHANNING *Annex. Texas Wks.* (1884) 541/2 Strange, that the South should think of securing its 'peculiar institutions' by violent means. 1851 L. R. MONTAGU *Mirr. Amer.* 91 Between the North and South there will be feelings of implacable hatred.

5. The south wind. Chiefly poet.

a1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* cxxv. 5 þe south hlawand, frosyn strandis lesis and rennyis. 1382 *WYCLIF Luke* xii. 55 Whanne þe seen the south blowynge, þe seyen, For heete schal he. 1587 D. FENNER *Song of Songs* iv. 16 Wake North, and com O South, and on my garden hlowe. 1697 *DRAYON Æneid* I. 756 The South, with mighty roar, Dispers'd and dash'd the rest upon the rocky shore. 1757 W. WILKIE *Epigoniad* III. 63 When the oorth and stormy south engage. 1819 *BYRON Juan* II. clxviii. Breathing all geotly. . . As o'er a bed of roses the sweet south. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xxvi. 2 'Tis not showery south, nor airy wester.

b. A south wind; esp. one of the southern gales which occur in the West Indies.

1699 *DAMPFER Voy.* II. III. 60 In the West Indies there are three sorts [of storms], viz. Norths, Souths, and Hurricanes. 1707 *SLOANE Jamaica* I. p. lix, Its being liable to be wash'd off by the violent sea-breezes or Souths. 1841 *CLOUGH Poems* (1892) 18 My wind is turned to hither north, That was so soft a south before.

C. adj. (In early use the stem in combination.)

1. With proper names; a. Denoting the southern division of a race, nation, or people.

c900 tr. *Basila's Hist.* (1890) 4 Felahe me sæde ymbe Suð-seaxe & embe Westseaxe. c1100 O. E. *Chron.* (MS. C.) Jan. 1052, He gespeon him to. . . þæne East-ende, & Suð-Sexa, & Suðrigan. c1205 *LAV.* 7449 Guertzaet þe mode mid þan Suð Walscen. 1387 *THEVISA Higden* (Rolls) VI. 153 In þe þynging of þe Souþ Saxons agens Cedwalla. 1577-87 *HOLLINSHED Chron.* I. 118/2 The countree of the Southmercies. . . separated from the Northmercies by the river Trent. 1643 R. BAKER *Chron.* (1653) 7 The second Kingdome of the Heptarchy, was of the South Saxons. 1862 *BORROW Wales* lxvii. The old chap who disliked South Welshmen. *Ibid.*, The enemy of the South Welsh.

b. Denoting the southern part of a country, land, or region, or the more southerly of two places having the same name.

962 in *Birch Carol.* *Saxon.* III. 325 Æt Suðhamtvoe. c1100 O. E. *Chron.* (MS. D) an. 1023, [They] feredon on scype his bone halgan lichaman. . . to Suðgeweorke. c1205 *LAV.* 29925 Of Suð Wales [was] Margadud, monen alle uærgereft. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4355 Of South Walsys com kyng Ignarec. c1425 *Eng. Cong. Ireland* 6 He went hym theones in-to south walsys. 1577 *LOWE & WILKES Hist. Trav.* 230 h, Betwyx the West Indie or South America, and the South cootmoet. 1600 *PORY tr.*

Leo's Africa II. 163 What time they were lordes of Granada in south Spaine. 1718 [see *BRITAIN sb.* 1]. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N. v. i.* iii. (1904) II. 370 From the port of Salice, in South Barbary, to Cape Rouge. 1816 *SCOTT Bl. Dwarf* i, What news from the south hiellands? 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 211/1 *Camposema rubicundum* (is) a native of South Brazil. *Ibid.* 1044/2 Natives of South Africa.

c. With sbs. and adjs. derived from the names of countries, districts, or peoples.

(a) 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-olb.* li. 215 The high descent of that South-Saxon King. 1775 *ADAM Antier Ind.* 199 The simple native South-Americans. 1803 *JAMIESON Dict. in Sc. Dict.* I. 21 The Romans. . . conquered the South-Britains. 1862 *BORROW Wales* lxvii, Anybody may know you are South Welsh by your English.

(b) 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 448 The empire of Brazil. . . is the principal American state washed by the Atlantic. 1844 *LAVY DUFF-GORDON tr. Manhold's Amber Witch* Introd., His South-German language betrays a foreign origin. 1894 *LYDEKKER Roy. Nat. Hist.* II. 70 The pretty little South-African weasel (*Pecolage albimucha*).

(c) 1862 *BORROW Wales* lxvii, The people speak neither English nor Welsh, oot even South Welsh as you do.

2. With common nouns: Lying towards the south; situated on the side next the south.

Also transf. of a magnet pole: see *POLE sb.* 5. c893 K. ÆLFRED *Orat.* I. § 8 Hiera subgemero licgead to þam Readan Se. 971 *Blicking Hom.* 201 Ðær wes seo suðduru hwæt hwega hade mare. c1124 *EADMER in Rock Ch. of our Fathers* (1903) I. 178 note, Principale hostium ecclesie, quod antiquitus ang Anglis et nunc usque Suthdure dicitur. c1205 *LAV.* 27932 Biburied he he here. . . wið oeo þan suð 3æte. 1382 *WYCLIF Ezek.* xlv. 9 We the entrith by the waye of the south 3ate. 14. . . *Sailing Directions* (Hakluyt Soc., 1889) 14 A south moone makith high watir. 1473 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 85/1, xv acres of arable Land. . . lying in the southfildes of the seid Cite. 1560 *GARGAVE in J. J. Cartwright Chapters Hist. Pts.* (1872) 10 At Shefeld, wyche was the southwyt parte of his comyssion, 1644 in *Scottish J. Tr.* 706p. (1847) I. 73 The Rebels. . . are betwixt vs and ye Path of Droone on ye south hand. 1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 577/1 By taking her Meridian Altitudes, both North and South. 1792 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* (ed. 2) 253 The fort near the south end of the city. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Aug. 290 Elgin. . . situated on the south bank of the Lossie. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXXIII. 217/1 Off the shore are the North and South roads.

Comb. c1470 *HENRY WALLACE vitl.* 747 Abowne the toun, apoun the southpart sid. 1862 *ANSTED Catalogue Isl.* 2 i 5 A south-central group, including Jersey. 1880 *Sal. Rev.* 2 Oct. 424/1 Brighton and other South-coast watering-places.

b. *South Crown, Fish, Triangle*: (see *quots.* and *SOUTHERN a.* 3 b).

1594 *BLUNDEVILLE Exerc.* iv. xix. (1636) 473 Fourre other Images towards the South Pole, as the Crosse. . . the South Triangle [etc.]. 1638 *CHILMEAD tr. Hues' Treat. Globes* i. vi. The fourteenth [constellation] is Corona Australis, or South Crown. . . The fiftieth is Pisis Austrinus, the South Fish. 1674 *MOXON Tutor Astron.* I. iii. § 10 (ed. 3) 19 Constellations. . . added by Frederico Houtmanoo, . . who. . . named them as follows. . . 7 The Camelion, 8 The South Triangle. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 487/1 The new Southern Constellations [include. . .] Triangulum Australis, The South Triangle.

3. Of the wind: Blowing from the south.

Cf. OE. *siðan wind* and *SOUTHERN a.* c725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) A 951 *Auster*, suðwind. c955 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xii. 55 Mððay [sic] zeseað suð wind, gile cuoetās hætte wind hilt. c1340 *Nonnate* (Skeat) 567 *þent moquent et vent galeste*, Southwynde, westwynde. 1388 *WYCLIF Ps.* lxxvii. 26 He turned ouere the south wynde fro heuene. 14. . . *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in *Wr.* Wülcker 596 *Ventus meridialis*, Southwynde. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneid* III. vi. 4 The south wyndis blast Our piggis and our pinsals was to fast. c1595 *MARLOWE Ovid's Elegie* II. viii. 19 Thou Goddess doest command a warme South-blast. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 734 Meanwhile the Southwind rose, with black wings wide hovering. 1734 *Pore tr. Hor.*, *Sal.* II. 18 27 Oh blast it, South-winds! I'll stench echale. 1810 *SHELLEY Orpheus* 85, I have seen A fierce south blast tear through the darkened sky. 1847 *HELPS Friends in C.* I. 1. 4 The clang of an anvil. . . came faintly up to us when the wind was south.

transf. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* II. iii. 136 The South-Fog rot him.

4. Of or pertaining to the south; belonging or native to the south.

Cf. OE. *siðfolic*, -*maðð*, -*mann*. c1470 *HENRY WALLACE* x. 779 The South hyschop. . . Till London past, and tald Eduard him sell. 1616 *Darbour's Bruce* (Hart) xvii. 843 For the South menwald that he made Arest there. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 281 The Assiento Contract has excluded all the Subjects of Great Britain from Trading to New-Spain, but. . . the South-Company. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* i, For what says the south proverb.

5. Facing the south. Also Comb.

1527-8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 343 A pane in oon of the south wyndowes. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. State* III. vii. 167 A South-window in summer is a chimney with a fire in't. 1706 *LONDON & WISE Retir'd Gard.* I. i. xii. 53 A South-aspected Wall in Sussex, or about London. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 30/2 A south wall. . . is proper for training them as wall-trees. 1842 *LOVON Suburban Hort.* 177 Walls having a south aspect. 1867 *AUGUSTA WILSON Pashki* xx, Carnations and mignonette blooming in the south wyndow.

6. Tending towards the south.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 141/1 The south declination of the sun. 1886 C. E. PARSON *Land. of Today* xxvii. (ed. 3) 393 Within a few steps of Hanover Square, in a south direction.

7. *Osif. Univ. slang.* (See *quot.*)

1823 *EGAN Gross's Dict. Vulgar T.* South *Jeopardy*, terrors of insolvency.

South (sup), v. [*f. SOUTH adv.* or *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To cross the meridian of a place.

1659- [see *SOUTHWING sb.* 1 a]. 1828 *MOORE Pract. Navig.* 140 The minutes after noon when the sun is the moon;

souths. 1883 R. A. PROCTOR *Great Pyramid* iii. 125 [The star] must have been visible to the naked eye, even when southing in full daylight.

2. To veer, move, or turn towards the south; to blow more from the south.

1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 173, I took the occasion... to keep still on southing. 1864 in WEBSTER. 1898 J. M. FALKNER *Moonfleet* xi, About sun-down the wind southed a point or two.

South, obs. f. SOUTH a., SOUTHE v.; var. SOWTH.

South-1 (saup), combining form representing SOUTH sb. or adv., occurring, with the sense 'to or towards, in or on, the south', in participial combinations, as *south-falling*, *-following*, *-going*, *-running*, etc.; *south-bounded*, *-turned*, etc.

(a) 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 281 The devalling side of the *South-falling Syon. 1784 *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 90 The sextuple or *south following set. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 May 5/2 The *south-going Irish boat express. 1788 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 372, 13th 17th from *south-preceding to north-following the meridian. 1819 SCOTT *Let. in Lockhart* (1837) IV. viii. 244 My Highland piper... who spent a whole Sunday in selecting twelve stones from twelve *south-running streams. 1876 'OUIOA' *Winter City* vii, The *south-wintering northern swallows.

(b) 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. iii. Colonies 83 Those Realms *South-bounded round with Sun-hurnt Guinne. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 296 Exceeding good Its sunny *south-turned slopes are.

+South-2, prefix, ad. AF. *suth-*, alteration of OF. *suz-*, *sus-*, *sous-* SOUS-, occurring in a few words, as *south-bailie*, a sub-bailiff; *southbarbs*, = SUBURB(S); *south-bois* (see quot.); *southcellarer*, *-deacon*, *-dean*, = SUBCELLARER, *-DEACON*, *-DEAN*; *south-lace*, *-lase*, a beam of wood (cf. LACE sb. 4) acting as a support for something. Obs.

The AF. *southbailif* occurs in 1306 in *Rolls of Parli.* I. 209/2, and *southcar* about 1400 in Higden (Rolls) IX. 134. c 1325 *Poem temp. Eduw. II* (Percy) lvi, Baylifs & *south-bailys Under the shireves. c 1450 *Brut* 353 Euery strete & lane yn London & yn be *southbarbez. 1541 *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1834) III. 322 The late suppressed house of Blak Friars in the southe barbis of the said citie. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Vert*, *Nether-vert*... denotes Under-Woods, and is otherwise call'd *South-bois, or Sub-bois. 14th. *Nom.* in Wr. Wileker 681 *He suecellerarius*, a *southseler. c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* (1886) 152 pe preest and be dekene and be *southdekene bei mete togeder on thre parties. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 65/2 The wise man Pandolph the Popes Southdeacon. 1393 LANGE. P. Pl. C. iii. 187 Somenours and *southdenes bat *supersedeas* takep. 1374 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 238 Wyndhems, *suchlates [*read* *southlates*], Asthellers, Corbels. 1448 *Ibid.* II. 8 The southelases and the assheles shull accord in hrede with the sparres. 1449 *Ibid.* 20 All the southelases, asshalers, walplatz and jopees.

Southard (səʊəd), adv. and sb. Forms: (see quots.). [Reduced form of SOUTHWARD.] = SOUTHWARD adv. and sb.

In first quot. perhaps a mere misprint. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* iv. xxv. 153 Now torne we vnto syr Marliaus that rode with the mayoyel... southard. 1624 in Foster *Eng. Factories Ind.* (1909) III. 14 To the southward of Tegnapanatan some three leagues. 1849 *Bentley's Misc.* XXV. 38, I mounted 'Hildebrand', hent on a fortnight's excursion to the south'ard. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* xvii, A strong rippling current running... south'ard.

+Southboard. Obs.⁻¹ [See SOUTH a. 2 b and BOARD sb.] A repartee.

c 1800 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* (1861) 267 Lindsay was a hussar in raiillery, who had no mercy... Montearth was more than his match, for he [gave] him such southboards as silenced him for the whole evening.

Southcottian, sb. and a. Also -cottian. [See def.]

A. sb. A believer in the claims or teaching of Joanna Southcott (1750-1814), who announced herself as the woman spoken of in Revelation xii. 1842 BRANOE *Dict. Sci.* etc. 1136/1 Southcottians. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 28 It would be most unjust to rank the sect which regards him as its founder with the Muggletonians or the Southcottians. 1899 *Dict. Nat. Biogr.* LXIX. 322 The Southcottians would oot receive him [John Ward].

B. adj. Of or pertaining to Joanna Southcott or her followers.

1843 W. B. HARRISON (title), Correspondence of the Southcottian Church. 1850 P. CROOK *War of Hats* 36 Southcottian dupes—the crazed of unknown tongues.

South country. [SOUTH a. 2.] The southern part of any country; the district or region towards the south; *spec.* of Great Britain (south of the Tweed), of England (south of the Wash), or of Scotland (south of the Forth).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvi. 77 He schupe for till ta His way toward the south cuntry. c 1400 *Brut* ccxviii. 301 Io pe same gere aboute be Southcuntryes... here fell... much reyne. 14th. *Sir Beues* (C) 366 To ao erly y schall sende the... In to the southw cuntry. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. (1563) 71 The tre whiche we call... in the South cuntry a quikbeme. 1611 Bible *Joshua* xi. 26 Ioshua took all that land... and all the South cuntry. c 1784 *Dick o' the Cow* xii, in Child Ball. III. 465/1 John Armstrong, The prettiest man in the south cuntry. 1862 BORROW *Wales* xxvi, I took you for a Cumro of the south cuntry.

b. attrib. (Frequently hyphenated.) 1674 RAY *Coll. Eng. Words* 57 South and East Cuntry Words. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 419 Some South-country farmers have lately settled in the neighbourhood. 1884 *Rep. Crofters' Commission* II. 1230 Crossing Shetland cattle with south country cattle.

+Southdeale. Obs. In 1 suðdæl, 3 supdale. [See SOUTH adv. and DEAL sb.1] The southern part or district (of a place).

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxxv. 4 Swe swe burnan in suðdæle. c 1000 ÆLFRIC in Assmann *Agg. Hom.* vii. 111 Africa on suðdælæ des chames cynnes. c 1200 ORMIN 16418 Supdale off all piss werelld iss Mysimmburion zehatenn.

Southdown (sau'pdau). Also South Down, South-down. [See def.]

1. One of a breed of sheep, noted for its short, fine wool and for the good quality of its mutton, originally reared on the South Downs of Sussex and Hampshire. Chiefly in pl.

1787 *Young's Ann. Agric.* VIII. 199 The South Downs... are, for that point, the best short-woolled sheep which I know in England. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 99 The Leicester and Southdowns afford the best mutton-chops. 1883 *Science* I. 314/1 An experiment with two mature sheep, a southdown and a merino.

2. This breed of sheep. Chiefly with the.

1827 GRIFFITH tr. *Cuvier* IV. 340 The South Down have gray faces and legs, fine bones, long small necks. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 99 When the piece is large, as of Southdown or Cheviot. 1885 BOWMAN *Struct. Wool Fibre* 85 The Shropshire Speckle-faced Sheep is a cross breed between the original horned sheep and the Southdown.

3. ellipt. Mutton from this breed of sheep.

1859 LEVER *Davenport Dunn* xxxvi, His curdiest salmon declined, his wonderful 'south-down' sent away scarcely tasted.

4. attrib., as *Southdown breed*, *ewe*, *sheep*, *wether*, *wool*.

(a) 1822 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* 11 May 336 Offered 17 shillings instead of 37 shillings a-head for his South Down Ewes. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 357/2 The average dead-weight of the South Down wether varies from 8 to 11 stones. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. p. xxvi, The hardness of the Southdown breed. 1861 *Times* 11 July, Weh's celebrated flock of Southdown sheep.

(b) 1828 in Bischoff *Woolen Manuf.* (1842) II. 206 The low-priced foreign wools do sell at about the same rate as South Down wool. 1885 BOWMAN *Struct. Wool Fibre* 251 A fair illustration of pure Southdown wool.

Hence South-downer.

1841 J. T. J. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 226, I prefer a chop to any thing... Particularly a real south-downer.

South-east (sau'ist), adv., sb., and a. [OE. *sūðeāst* (see SOUTH adv. and EAST adv.), = W. Fris. *sūdeast*, MDu. *suut- (suud-), suytoost* (Du. *sūdoost*), OS. *sūðstōt* (MLG. *sūðstōt*), OHG. *sūnd- (suntst-)* (G. *sūdost*), Da. *sūdost*, Norw. *sūdaust*. Cf. also OF. *suest*, F. *sud-est*, Sp. *sudeste*, Pg. *sueste*.]

A. adv. 1. In the direction lying midway between south and east. Also with modifications, as *by east*, *by south*.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* i. i. 22 Donua muða þære ea scyt sūdeast ut on ðone sē Euxinus. c 1122 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1097, Se leoma... was swide lang æcþuht sūdeast scineade. 13th. *K. Alis.* 5225 (Laud MS.), Al þat niȝt Hiȝ riden south est riȝt. 14th. *Sailing Directions* (Hakluyt Soc. 1886) 11 Fro Houndecilf fote to Humber the cours is south est and be south. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE ix. 62 Southwest he saw... Saxten salisarayit all on raw. 1577 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 733/2 Passand southest is the common gait gangis. 1682, a 1701 [see SOUTH adv. 4 c]. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 145 We... stood off to sea, steering still south-east. 1772-84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) I. 151 We saw the same land south-east by south four leagues distant. 1849 CUPPLES *Green Hand* xiv. (1856) 143, I held south-east-by-east to the mark.

b. Followed by of.

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scoll.* Eij, Vpon this Fausysd Bray... aboute halfe a myle southeast of them. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 577/1 Bohio, a town... about twenty-eight miles south-east of Pavia. 1834-6 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 141/2 About four miles South-East of Callington. 1896 BAEON-POWELL *Matabele Campaign* x, The district east and south-east of Charter.

2. quasi-sb. With prep., as *at*, *by*, *from*, *to*.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 175 Fram douer in to chrestre tillep watelinge stret, Fram souþest to be northwest. 1600 [see SOUTH adv. 4 b]. 1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Gl. Brit.* (1710) 345 It is faced all round with a steep Rock, except a Bayat South-East. 1789 J. WILLIAMS *Min. Kingd.* I. 102 The bearing of course must be in a line from north-west to south-east. 1868 *Chambers's Encycl.* X. 214/1 Similarly, in the southern tropic, the wind will blow from south-east to north-west. 1879 GEIKIE in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 352/2 The variations in thickness from north-west to south-east.

B. sb. 1. The direction or point of the horizon lying between south and east.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 173 A partie þerof hatte Bulgaria, and hap in þe est side Mesia, in þe souþ est Hisiria. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 47 Watlingestrete goenge... from the southw este in to the northweste. 1555 EKEN *Decades* (Arb.) 259 They... followed the South easte nere vnto a cape of the Iland of Butuan. 1604 E. G. [MUNSTON] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. v. 134 They call the North *Trancatana*...; South-east is by them named *Xiroque*. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 315 They should have turned off to the south-east. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 61 He made the signal... to steer to the south-east. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xviii, The shore is rocky, and directly exposed to the southeast.

†b. At the south-east, from the south-east quarter. Obs.⁻¹

1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 212 We met with some very bad weather... the wind blowing very hard at the south-east.

c. Followed by of.

1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) II. 1275/1 Bornholm, an island... to the south-east of the province of Schonen. 1861 PALEY *Æschylus* (ed. 2) *Supplies* 280 note, A tract lying somewhere to the south or south-east of Europe. 1896 BAEON-POWELL *Matabele Campaign* xiii, About a hundred miles to the south-east of this.

2. The south-east wind.

1725 POPE *Odys.* xii. 388 The south-east blust'ring with a dreadful sound.

3. The south-eastern part of a country.

1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) II. 1274/2 The south-east [of Borneo], for many leagues together, is a stinking morass. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* iii. i. i. Gloomy tidings... of Sardinia rising to invade the Southeast.

C. adj. 1. Lying or situated in or towards, directed to, the south-east.

Cf. OE. *sūðeasterne*.

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scoll.* L viij, We pyght our fyeld a prik shot on this syde the town: hinc on the southeast half. 1577 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 395 In the Sowest warde, Mr. Ewen; in the Southwest warde, Mr. William Barton. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 405 The Planting of Trees warme vpon a Wall, against the South, or South-East Sunne. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Compass*, What [has been said] of South-East Amplitudes, holds of North-West Amplitudes. 1820 BELZONI *Egypt & Nubia* iii. 307 Mr. Becchey and myself went in a south-east direction. 1855 J. PHILLIPS *Man. Geol.* 115 Other ramifications run both on the south-east and north-west sides of Snowdonia.

2. Of the wind, currents, etc.: Blowing or running from the south-east.

Cf. OE. *sūðeasterwīnd*.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xi. iii. (1495) 387 That one is Eestward and hyghte Nothus the Southeast winde. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 350/2 þe Sowthe est wynde, *euriaster*, *nothus*. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Euronotus*, a south east wynde. 1611 COTGR., *Siroch*, a South-east wind. *Ibid.*, *Siest*, the Southeast wind. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Wind*, The North-West Winds succeed the South-East, when the Sun draws near the Tropic of Capricorn. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 153 Prevailing winds southeast, northwest, and northeast. 1898 *Yrnl. Sch. Geog.* (U.S.) Oct. 298 The strong southeast swell produced by the southeast trade.

South-easter. [f. prec. + -ER¹.] A wind or gale blowing from the south-east.

1836 IRVING *Asiatica* I. 261 They were wafted steadily up the stream by a strong southeaster. 1847 SIR G. SIMPSON *Round the World* I. 372 The south-easter's usual accompaniment of thick and rainy weather. 1884 BENFORD *Sailor's Handbk.* 221 Simon's Bay is a safe anchorage... for vessels ride safely with heavy south-easters.

attrib. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* ix, During the south-easter season. *Ibid.* xxiv, With slip-ropes on our cables, in the old southeaster style of last winter.

South-easterly, a. and adv. [f. SOUTH + EASTERLY.]

A. adj. a. Lying, etc., in the direction of south-east.

b. Blowing or running from the south-east. 1708 SEWEL *Du. Diet.* 11, *Zuydootelyk*, south-easterly. 1716 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5478/3 The Wind continues South-Easterly. 1846 WORCESTER (citing Hildreth), *South-easterly*, a., being between the south and east. 1884 BENFORD *Sailor's Handbk.* 192 From October to May... a south-easterly current is experienced.

B. adv. Towards the south-east.

1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 275/2 The course should be east... then south-easterly across the north-east trade. 1890 *Cent. Mag.* Feb. 590/1 The route... led him South-easterly along the river.

South-easterly, a. [f. SOUTH + EASTERLY. Cf. OE. *sūðeasterne*, OHG. *sūnd- (suntst-)*.]

1. Lying on the south-east side; situated in the south-east.

1577 EKEN & WILLES *Hist. Trav.* 230h, The South-eastern way round about Affrike by the cape of Good hope. 1618 in Foster *Eng. Factories India* (1906) I. 12 Those southerne and south-easterne countries. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* iii. 105 These South-easterne Iles in Summer are extreame hot. 1694 [see PORTUGUESE sb. 1]. 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 9 Aug., The extreme south-eastern point of Zeland. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* viii. 143 Certain communities in southern Europe.

b. Of or pertaining to the south-east of England.

1886 KINGTON *Oliphant New English* I. 151 [In Trevisa's Chronicle] the South-Eastern form *ie* replaces *eaz* in *die* (tingere).

2. Of the wind: Blowing from the south-east.

Cf. OE. *sūðeasterne*, *sūðeasterne wīnd*. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXXII. 286/2 During the south-eastern wind, which is called the *solano*, the thermometer frequently rises to 90°.

1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Hol* i, Far below, upon the soft south-eastern breeze, the stately ships go sliding out to sea.

South-eastermost, a. [f. prec. + -MOST.] Lying furthest to the south-east.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 398/1 A range of hills... runs from the north-eastermost point to the south-eastermost at Svenborg. 1845 J. COULTER *Adv. in Pacific* xvii. 278 The south-eastermost part of Tahiti.

South-eastward, adv., sb., and a. [f. SOUTH-EAST + -WARD.]

A. adv. In a south-easterly direction; towards the south-east.

1528 in Froide *Hist. Eng.* (1856) II. 63 Master Garret... fled in a tawny coat south-eastward. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russ. Commw.* 65 b, The Chrim Tartar... that lieth South, and South-eastward from Russia. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 230 Most of those rivers run rather south-eastward than northward. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 584 The strata sink with a very regular inclination Eastward or South-Eastward. 1896 BAEON-POWELL *Matabele Campaign* xiv, Making its own way, south-eastward towards the Belingwe district.

B. sb. The south-east quarter or direction.

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 381 To the Southeastward, lyeth a hed lande. *Ibid.* To the southeastward of that rocke. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arc. Reg.* II. 345 They had rowed many hours to the south-eastward. 1860 *Alc. Marine Mag.* VII. 172 Some others to the south-eastward are quite out of the way. 1884 BEORN *Sailor's Handb.* 146 Vessels... would do well to stand boldly to the south-eastward with these winds.

C. adj. Situated towards or leading to the south-east.

1766 ENTICK *London IV.* 60 The arms of London [are] on the south-eastward pillar. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* (ed. 3) I. 550 In a southeastward direction.

So South-eastwards adv.

1879 GEIKIE in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 366/1 They [sc. striz] run... eastwards or south-eastwards across the lower grounds of Sweden. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 407 The Ogowe's chief affluent... cuts through it again from Samba south-eastwards.

South-eastwardly, adv. [f. SOUTH-EASTWARD + LY².] Towards the south-east; on the south-east side.

1792 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* 194 Bounded... south-eastwardly by the Atlantic Ocean. 1861 *Rep. Miss. River* 56 The Big Horn... flows south-eastwardly... through a narrow bottom land. 1890 TALMAGE *From Manger to Throne* 401 Jesus... traveled south-eastwardly along the Lebanon mountains.

† Southern, a. Obs. Forms: 1-3 *suden*, 5 *sopen*; 4 *southen*, 5 *Sc.*, *southyn*. [f. *SOUTH* adv. + EN⁴, or repr. OE. *sūðan* adv. (= MDu. and MLG. *suden*, OHG. *sundan*, ON. *sunnan*) 'from the south', in the comb. *sūðanwind*.] Of the wind: South, southerly.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 143 *Auster*, *nel notius*, *suden wind*. c 1150 *Canterbury Ps.* lxxvii. 26 And he æwente *sudenwind* [Vesp. Ps. *sudanwind*] of heofonum. c 1250 *Gen.* & *Ex.* 3084 A *suden wind* is flit up-ward, And blew ðat day. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* lxxvii. 30 He forth-brought *southenwind* fra heuen. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. xviii. lxi. (Bodl. MS.). The norþen winde greueth þe fise tree more þan þe *sopen wind*. 14... in Hartshorne *Ant. Met. Tales* 128 *Southyn* wyndys that som tyme blowe, Makyn mastys to bowen. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* v. 61 *Auster* or meridional vynd, quhilk the vulgaris callis *southyn* vynd.

† Southern, adv. Obs. 1 In 3 *suden*. [Misuse of OE. *sūðan*, or error for *sūð*.] Southwards.

c 1250 *Gen.* & *Ex.* 1167 *Suden* he wente & wunede in geraris.

† South-end. Obs. [ME. *sūðende* (cf. OE. *norðende*), = MDu. *sūut-*, *sūutende*, MLG. *sūtende*.] The south of England.

c 1205 LAY. 3372 Forþ þe king wende in to þan *sūðende*. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 32 Alle þe North ende was in his keepyn, & alle þe South ende tille Edmunde þei drouh.

Souther (sau'jær), sb. [f. *SOUTH* a. + ER¹.] A south wind or gale.

1864 HOPKINS *Hawaii* 10 In the roadstead... there is excellent anchorage except during a Souther or 'Kona'. 1884 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts & Wild H.* 120 A north-easter in one place may be... a souther in some other locality.

† Souther, a. Obs. Forms: 1 *sypera*, *supera*, *sūðra*, 3 *souper*, 5 *southir*, 6-7 *souther*. [OE. *sypera*, *sūðera* (f. *sūð* *SOUTH* adv.), = MDu. and MLG. *sūder*, ON. *sūðri* (MSw. *syþre*, *sūðre*, Sw. *sūðre* and *synnri* (MSw. *sundre*, Da. *sunder*)-]. Cf. also the combining forms OS. *sūðar*, Du. *sūider*, MHG. *sūder* (G. *sūder*); OHG. *sundar* (MHG. *sunder*)-]. The more southerly of two things or places; situated or lying to the south.

c 900 in Birch *Cartul. Saxoni.* II. 242 On þone *syþeran* step. 931 *Ibid.* II. 371 Andlang þæs *superan* wegæs. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 270 Þone *sūðran* steorran we ne ȝeseoð næfre. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 442 In þe oþur half of þe church, al in þe *souþere* side. 14... *Sailing Directions* (Hakluyt Soc. 1889) 16 The grounds on the south side lyen fer out. 1594 R. ASHLEY *tr. Loys le Roy* 12 b, For the inhabitants of our land situated in an aquilonary quadrant, which are subject to Southern parallels. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1817) 40 The chief town... is on the south side of the Madeira.

Souther (sū'ðær), v. [f. *SOUTH* adv. + ER⁵.] *intr.* To shift, turn, or fly to the south; of the wind, to south or souther.

1628-9 DICAY *Voyage Médit.* (Camden) 89 The wind... towards night... did souther a litle. c 1800 H. K. WHITE *Clift Gr.* 237 When the wild duck, southering, hither rides. 1886 *Field* 25 Sept. 432/1 On chance of the wind southering.

Hence *Southering* *ppl. a.*

1858 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1870) II. iii. 278 The well-fenced vine, Whose clusters hung upon the southering side Of the fair hill. 1893 *Leisure Hour* Sept. 706 The long fair grass-lufts which the sun in southering glory looked upon.

Souther, dial. variant of SOLDER v.

Southerling, rare-1. [f. *SOUTH*. Cf. EAST-ERLING.] A native or inhabitant of the south.

1609 J. DOWLAND *Ornithol. Microt.* 80 They thinke þe [God] is gone to the South-side of heauen, and therefore cannot so easily heare both the Easterlings and the Southerlings.

Southerly (sū'ðærli), a. [f. *SOUTH*; cf. *north-erly*, *easterly*.]

1. Situated in or towards the south; southern.

1551 RECORDE *Cant. Knowl.* (1556) 263 The one sorte are called North-erly constellations, the other sorte Southerly constellations. 1577 H. GOGG *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1566) 58 b, In hote and Southerlie Countrie. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 691 The Southerliest Nations of Africa. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 35 In the more Southerly part

of the great Promontory. 1768 G. WHITE *Selborne* xiii, On account of my living in the most southerly county. 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 22 Aug. in *Lockhart*, The southerly line of what is called the Long Island. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Journ. thro' Arabia* II. 79 We found the southerly plateau more... uneven than the northern. 1869 DUNKIN *Midn. Sky* 32 Regulus is the most southerly.

2. Of the wind: Blowing from the south. *Southerly buster* (see BUSTER 3).

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. iii. 397 When the Winde is Southerly, I know a Hawke from a Handsaw. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* II. 141 They were enforced to stay by a contrary wind, being Southerly. 1721 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5666/1 The Southerly and Westerly Winds keep the Fleets still at Elsenah. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Wind*, Along the coast of Guinea, the southerly and south-west winds blow perpetually. a 1822 SHELLEY *On an Icele* i, Where southerly breezes wait repose to some bosom as faithful as fair. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 47 In the greater part of Europe the southerly and westerly winds bring rain.

3. Of distance: Extending southwards.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* iv. iii. 153 The Southerly Distance is 172... Leagues.

4. Tending or facing southwards.

1789 J. WILLIAMS *Min. Kingd.* I. 136 They are turned from the south-west to a southerly direction. 1857 GRINNON *Life: its Nature* (ed. 2) iii. 31 No dwellings are so pleasant... as those which have a southerly aspect. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* I. 243 We mounted on the other side of the valley in a southerly direction.

Hence *Southerliness*, 'the being on or toward the South' (Bailey, 1727, vol. II).

Southerly (sū'ðærli), adv. [Cf. *prec.* and -LY².]

1. To the southward; in or towards the south; on the south side.

1577 EDEN & WILLES *Hist. Trav.* 233 b, The... streit... openeth southerly more and more, vntill it come vnder the tropique of Cancer. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. xcvi. 43 When she is Northerly, and retired higher and farther from the earth, the tides are more gentle, than when shee is gone Southerly. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* iv. iii. 148 You have altered the Latitude, that is... you are more Southerly or Northerly. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 145 Then we steered away more southerly for six or eight days. 1756 P. BROWNE *Yamatoa* 27 The place, where it is observed, is a pleasant vale situated southerly. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* 95 A strong current sets from the Polar Seas... southerly down the coast of America. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Feb. 5/2 Crossing the hills... he made his way southerly to Bangkok.

2. From the direction of the south.

a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* II. (1704) 260/1 The Wind chop'd up Southerly. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 175 The wind still holding southerly... we could easily perceive the climate to change. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Wind*, Along the coasts of Cambodia and China... the Monsoons blow northerly and southerly.

Southermost, a. Now rare. [f. *SOUTHER* a. Cf. *SOUTHEAST* a.] Most southerly; southernmost.

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 381 The southermost [is] lyke vnto a iehet. 1626 VAUGHAN *Gold. Fleece* (title-p), The Southermost Part of the Iland, commonly called the Newfoundland. 1633 W. RAMESEY *Astroth. Restored* 91 The southermost of the 2 hindermost stars in the breast of the Whale. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. (Globe) 254 The Southermost End of the Island. 1761 *Phil. Trans.* LII. 174 The consequent and southermost limb of the sun. 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 31 Aug. in *Lockhart*, United to the continent by a key... built along the southermost channel. c 1850 *Rudim. Nav.* (Weale) 78 The southermost vessel... will have the wind veering.

Southern (sū'ðærn), a. and sb. Forms: 1, 3 *sūðerne*, 1 *superne*, 4 *sopern*, *southerin*, 5 *southern*, (-e)ren, *sopernen*, -erne; 4 *souperne*, -erin, -eren, 4-7 *southerne* (5 *sow-*), 5-*southern*; 5-6 *southern*, 5-7 *southern*, 7-*rine*. [OE. *sūðerne* (f. *sūð* *SOUTH* adv. + -ERN), = ON. *sūðærni*, OHG. *sūðærni*. See also SOUTHERN.]

A. adj. 1. Of persons: Living or originating in, coming from, the south, esp. of Great Britain (= English), of England, or of Europe.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* II. 19 Dy cwoen *sūðerne* ȝemyndȝade. c 1386 CHAUCEER *Parson's Prol.* 42 But trusteth wel, I am a southern man. 1610 [see NORTHERN a. 1]. 1646 J. HALL *Poem.* I. 10 As feathers on a Southern-hacney's head. 1802 G. ELLIS *Let.* in *Lockhart Scott* (1837) I. x. 346 In the only situation which can enable a Southern reader to estimate their merits. 1871 SKEAT in *Joseph of Arimathea* p. xi, The southern forms in the poem being due to a southern scribe.

b. *U.S.* Belonging to the Southern States.

1839 W. E. CHANNING *Wks.* (1884) 553/1 Congress must be an arena in which Northern and Southern parties will be arrayed against each other. 1849 [see NORTHERN a. 1 b]. 1888 GUNTER *Illr. Potter* xii. 144 The most desperate charge ever made in the war by Southern troops.

2. Of the wind: Blowing from the south.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Booth.* vi, Swa eac se *sūðerna* wind hwilum mid midlum storme ȝedrefed þa sē. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 276 Ealne dene cwyld se se *sūðerna* wind auster æceð. c 1205 LAY. 32038 Cam þe wind *sūðerne*, þa sæt an heore wille. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 232 Po cam sone a *souperne* wynd, þat northþe-ward drof heom faste. 1382 *Wyclif Ps.* lxxvii. 26 He... broȝte in his verue the southerne wynd. c 1440 *Pallad. on Hush.* I. 1204 The southern wynd is best, as wis lē we. 1548 ELYOT, *Notus*, the southerne wynde. 1565 COOPER *Theatrum s.v. Notus*, The southerne wynde pufte vp the sayles. 1626 BACON *Sylva* 5 217 The Thinner or Drier Aire, carrieth not the Sound so well, as the more Dense: As appeareth... in moist Weather, and Southern Winds. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* III. 96 But southern gales invite us to the myden. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* II. I. 116

The southern winds... blow off the land in violent gusts... which seems to be owing to the obstruction of the southern gale, by the hills in the neighbourhood. 1835 PENNY *Cycl.* III. 27/1 The southern trade-wind... always preserves its direction.

3. Situated or lying to the southward or in the south; having a position relatively south.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 584 Heo... com fram ðam sūðernum ȝemærum to Salomone hinnon Hierusalem. 1594 [see SOUTHERNLY adv. 1]. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. ii. 5 The other Antartick or Southerne Pole. 1658 DRYDEN *Stanzas O. Cromwell* xxxi, We boldly cross'd the Line, And bravely fought where Southern Stars arise. 1713 POPE *Windsor Forest* 391 Under southern skies. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 49 The Agouti... is found in great abundance in the southern parts of America. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 475 The disappearance of the Greeks after the overthrow of their southern kingdom. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 21 A large proportion of this advance was in the southern States.

Comb. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. (Globe) 193 The Current... did not so hurry me as the Southern Side Current had done.

b. *Astr.* In the names of constellations, as *Southern Cross*, *Crown*, *Fish*, *Triangle*.

1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Exerc.* iv. xix. (1597) 223 b, The Southerne Crowne, called Corona Australis. *Ibid.* 224 The hinder part of the Southerne fish hauing diuers starres without name. 1700- [see CROSS sb. 12]. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 487 The ancient Constellations [include]... Corona Australis, The Southern Crown, [and] Piscis Australis, The Southern Fish. 1845 GOSSE *Ocean* iv. (1849) 178 Of all the constellations that stud the sky of the southern hemisphere, there is none that more strikes a stranger than the Southern Cross. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 817/1 The constellations added by Hevelius [include]... Sextans, The Sextant; Triangulum Australe, The Southern Triangle.

4. Of things: Pertaining or belonging to, produced by, found in, characteristic of, the south.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 254 þæt is supere læcedom. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 584 And hire ofendas heron sūðerne wyrt, and deorwude ȝymstanas. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2006 In a writ þis ilk i fand... In sotherin englis was it draun. 1387 [see E. 1]. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 467/1 South-erne, *idem* quod southerly. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 107 Meanyng to haue... a southerne byl, to conuertyle a Northern bastard. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 877 To seek adventure In Southern Climates for a milder Winter. 1622 in Foster *Eng. Factories Ind.* (1908) II. 43 Which... brings them quanteties of southerne commodities. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 400 That sun... not alone the southern wit sublimes, But ripens spirits in cold northern climes. 1748 [see NORTHERN a. 3]. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 108 The great demand for the southern markets in the Autumn. 1886 KINGTON *Oliphant New English* I. 68 A curious medley of Northern and Southern pronouns.

b. *Southern lights*, the Aurora Australis.

1775 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 409 Some Southern lights, very rare and motionless. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 116 The stars were sometimes hid by... these southern lights (*Aurora australis*). 1857 SMYTH *Sailor's Wordbk.* 62 Cook was the first navigator who recorded the southern lights.

5. a. In the specific names of animals, birds, or fishes: (see *quots.* and the *shs.*).

Other examples occur in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* (1800-24) and in Lydekker's *Roy. Nat. Hist.* (1894-96). 1813 SHAW *Nat. Misc.* XXIV. 1058 The 'Southern Apteryx'. 1690 *London Gaz.* No. 2614/4 A Pack of 'Southern Beagles' to be sold. 1781 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* I. 1. 264 'Southern Brown Parrot... Inhabits New Zealand. c 1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* III. 264 The 'Southern Caracaras (*Myieter australis*) are said to run with extreme quickness. *Ibid.* 144 The 'Southern Cavy (*Cavia australis*)... inhabits Patagonia. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* *Micropterus*... Bass of this genus are variously known as... white-trout, 'southern or Roanoke chub [etc.]. 1790 J. WHITE *Jrnl. Voy. N. S. Wales* 266 'Southern Cottus, *Cottus Australis*. This fish did not exceed four inches in length. 1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* III. 116 The little 'Southern Field Vole (*Arvicola australis*). 1843 PENNY *Cycl.* XXVII. 283/1 The bifid cæcum in the 'Southern Manatee. 1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Syn. Fishes N. Amer.* 923 *Argyrops chrysops*, 'Southern Perce. 1785 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* III. 1. 187 'Southern Sandpiper... inhabits Cayenne. *Ibid.* II. 365 'Southern Tern... inhabits Christmas Island. 1823 - *Gen. Hist. Birds* VI. 322 'Southern Wagtail... Inhabits New-Holland, and has the air and manners of our Common Wagtail. 1868 *Chambers's Encycl.* X. 151/2 The 'Southern or Cape Whale (*Balaena australis*) is now regarded as a distinct species.

b. In the specific names of plants.

Cf. OE. *sūðerne* *pōpē*, *radic*, *weruend*. 1856 A. GRAY *Man.* *Boit* (1860) 267 *Bumelia lycioides*... 'Southern Buckthorn... Moist ground, [South] Kentucky and southward. *Ibid.* 78 *Vitis vulpina*. Muscadine or 'Southern Fox-Grape. 1845-50 MRS. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot. App.* 121/1 *Litium catesbei*, 'Southern lily. 1607 MARKHAM *Cavallarie* III. 17 Not like your 'southerne Oales light and empty, which in the north we call skeggs. 1840 PENNY *Cycl.* XVIII. 171/2 The 'southern Pine (*Pinus australis* or *P. patustris*)... A native of Virginia and the neighbouring states of America. 1856 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* (1860) 490 *Litium catesbei*, 'Southern Red Lily.

6. Facing or directed towards the south.

1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gardener* 10 What fruit best agrees with a Southern Wall. *Ibid.* 20 The Southern tree in a position. 1781 COWER *Retirem.* 494 There, prison'd in a parlour snug and small, Like bottled wasps upon a southern wall. 1900 BR. W. How *Lighter Moments* 37 A very good garden with a southern slope.

7. Performed or done in the south.

1748 ANSON *Voy.* I. ix. 92 This... would render all that southern navigation infinitely securer than at present.

8. As *adv.* Towards the south.

1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* I. i, All Southern, from yoa Hills, the Roman Camp Hangs o'er us black and threatening.

9. *Comb.*, as southern-headed, -tinted.

1678 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1308/4 A broad spotted white beagle bitch, .. southern-headed. 1890 'R. BOLDWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 341 The nut-brown maid, blushing through her southern-tinted skin in a very visible manner.

B. sb. 1. Southern men. rare.

1387 *TREVISIA HIGDEN* (Rolls) II. 163 Men of myddel Engeland. vnderstondep better be side langages, norþerne and souþerne, þan norþerne and souþerne vnderstondep eiber oper. 13470 *HENRY WALLACE* IV. 609 Ane awful salt the Soþren son began. *Ibid.* 665 Thocht Soþren had it suorn. 1622 *DRAYTON Poly-olb.* xlii. 903 The Southern on this side, for Yorke 'a Warwicke' cry. *Ibid.* 1127 The Southern expert were, in all to war belong. 1818 *SCOTT Lett. Midl.* viii. A sturdy Scotsman, with all sort of prejudices against the southern, and the spawn of the southern.

2. A native of the south : a. Of Great Britain, or of parts of the United Kingdom.

1721 *RANSAY Prospect of Plenty* 82 The Southern with pith your project hawk. 1814 *SCOTT Lord Isles* VI. xxvi. Both Southern fierce and hardy Scot. a 1849 II. *COLERIDGE Ess.* (1851) I. 190 The Southern, and some of you Northerns too, have a strange idea of the lakes. 1874 S. *WILBERFORCE Ess.* I. 26 Poor stay-at-home Southern whose nerves were not being braced by the invigorating air of the eastern Highlands.

b. Of Europe.

1830 H. N. *COLERIDGE Greek Poets* 18 That the old Greek and Roman poets were..Southern, or Inhabitants of the South of Europe. 1856 N. *Brit. Rev.* XXVI. 127 Vegetable oil in lamps lights the Southern now as in old classical days. 1870 *MISS L. TOULMIN SMITH Eng. Gilds* Intro. p. lxxiii. When..these Southern brought Christianity into the North.

c. In general use.

1846 G. *WARBURTON Huchelaga* II. 314 There were Hamburg Jews, Spaniards from the Havannah, Northerns and Southern, Westerns, English, Canadians, and a few who had no country in particular. 1835 *SIR H. TAYLOR Antiquog.* I. 353 The trading interests of the Southern (of Chioia) were identical with our own.

Hence *Southern* v., to become more southerly. 1870 *Daily News* 12 May, At 7.30 a.m. the wind was S.E., but southering fast. 1894 *Times* 6 Aug. 5/2 The breeze southered and came fresher.

Southern (sʊˈðənli). [f. SOUTHERN a.]

1. An inhabitant or native of the south, or of the southern part of any country; freq., a native of southern England.

1833 *NEWMAN Lett.* (1891) I. 394, I have letters of introduction to Messina, Catania...Have I told you of the inconsistencies of these Southerners? 1896 *KINGTON OLIPHANT New English* I. 74 The Southerner, on entering Leeds, still reads the old Northern names of Kirkgate and Briggate on two great thoroughfares.

2. One belonging to the southern States of America.

1836 *HALIBURTON Clockm.* Ser. i. xiii. There's so many rich southerners and strangers there that have more money than wit. 1862 J. *SPENCE Amer. Union* 261 From his youth, the Southerner is habituated to command others. 1875 N. *Amer. Rev.* CXX. 65 The Southerners had every guaranty they could desire that they should not be interfered with at home.

Southernism. [f. SOUTHERN a. + -ISM.]

1. An idiom, expression, or word peculiar to the southern States of America. Orig. U.S.

1882 *Amer. Mission.* Apr. 108 Aside from African features .., and some Southernisms in voice and expression. 1885 *Academy* 11 Sept. 171/3 Among words classed as Southernisms, or as having peculiar Southern uses.

2. The quality of being southern in character.

1911 Q. *Reg. Panpresbyt. Ch.* Nov. 479 New Orleans has its solid Southernism before, during, and since the war.

Southernize (sʊˈðənaɪz), v. [f. SOUTHERN a.]

1. *trans.* To make southern in respect of language, form, character, etc.

1867 *Hymns Virgin* Pref. p. x. Some of the poems bear traces of having been southernized from a Northern original. 1887 *Athenæum* 15 Jan. 92/3 A copy, partially southernized in language, of a work originally written in pure northern dialect.

2. *intr.* To become southern in respect of quality or character (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

Hence *Southernized*, *Southernizing* ppl. adjs.

1871 *SKEAT in Joseph of Arimathea* p. xi, The southernizing tendencies of the scribe. 1873 *Athenæum* 23 Aug. 243/2 A slightly more southernized copy of the Trinity MS. 1890 *GURNHILL Monogr. Gainsborough Par.* Reg. 26 'Churchmaster' is a southernized form of Kirk-master.

Southerly (sʊˈðəɪli), a. [f. SOUTHERN a. + -LY 1.] = SOUTHERLY a.

1594 *BLUNDELL Exerc.* III. viii. (1597) 186 If the declination..be Southerly. 1620 E. *BLOUNT Horz Subs.* 136 More Southerly people..upon extraordinary businesses driven to the town. 1655 *CULPEPPER*, etc. *Riverius* ix. lxxviii. 265 The External Causes, are..Southerly weather, or infectious Air. 1658 W. *BURTON Comment. Itin. Antoninus* 218 The Town from the Southerly situation is at this day Southabout. 1803 *VISC. STRANGFORD Poems of Camoens* (1810) 63 Thy branches still wave to the southerly sigh. 1855 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl.* xviii. xiii. (1872) VIII. 48 Wind a mere lull, but southerly if any.

Hence *Southerliness*, the 'state of being southerly' (*Ogilvie*, 1850).

† **Southerly**, adv. Obs. [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] = SOUTHERLY adv.

1594 *BLUNDELL Exerc.* vi. xxx. (1597) 110 Every degree of any of the southerly signes riseth Southerly. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 60 These Northerly are scene, which they attribute to the living: those Southerly are hidden. 1636 H. *BLUNDELL Voy. Levant* 72 Woods

which in those parts..in Summer, sit Northerly, and in Winter Southerly. 1658 W. *BURTON Comment. Itin. Antoninus* 120 The Military Port way hence tending some..what more Southerly.

Southernmost, a. [f. as prec. + -MOST.]

Most southerly; furthest south.

1725 *DE FOE Voy. round World* (1840) 91 The southernmost point of the isthmus of Malacca. 1758 *BORLASE Nat. Hist. Cornw.* 11 Our latitude..is the southernmost of all England. 1850 *RUDIN. NAVIG.* (Weale) 78 The southernmost vessel..will have the wind veering. 1882 *DE WINOR Equator* 24 Along the south-west coast of Borneo from its southernmost boundary, Cape Datu.

Southernness. rare. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

The property or quality of being southern in character.

1891 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 640/2 It is all very Southern, and nicely differentiated in its Kentucky Southernness from..Louisianian life. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Feb. 2/1, I understand the Southernness of Brive..in this characteristic.

Southernwood (sʊˈðənwiːd). Bot. Forms: (see SOUTHERN a. and WOOD sb.); also 3 southern-, 5 sothern-, sutherne-, 5-6 sothern-, 7 soothern-, south-herne-. B. 2 super-, 5 soper-, sother-. [OE. *sūðerne* SOUTHERN a. 5 b, and *wudu* WOOD sb.]

1. A hardy deciduous shrub or plant, *Artemisia Abrotanum*, having a fragrant aromatic smell and a sour taste, orig. native to the south of Enrope, and formerly much cultivated for medicinal purposes. Also, the genus of *Compositæ* of which this is the type.

a. 11000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 250 Deos wyrt þe man abrotan- & oðrum naman sūðerne wuda nemneþ, ys twegea cynna. 12387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 12 *Aueroyne*, southernwode. 12400 *Stockh. Med. MS.* i. 12 in *Anglia* XVIII. 295 *Ateroyne* he take. Queche is callyd soperwode also. 14.. *Voc.* in *W. Wülcker 571 Carnica*, suthernwode. 13440 *Prompt. Parv.* 467/1 *Sowtherne wode*, herbe, *abrotanum*. 1548 *TURNER Names Herbes* 7 *Sothernwood* is hote and dry in the thirde degree. 1550 H. *LLOYD Treas. Health* X ii, *Sothernwood* & freshe grece..do drawe oute spriges, thornes, and other thinges. 1614 *GORGES Luan* ix. 406 That which *Southernwood* we call, Whose smoake the serpents so distast. 1671 J. *WESTER Metallurg.* xv. 211 Resembling the shrub *Southernwood*, thick set with little twigs leaning one to another. 1718 *QUINCY Compl. Disp.* 121 *Southernwood*..is now almost out of use in Medicine. 1785 *MARTIN Rousseau's Bot.* xxvii. (1794) 386 *Southernwood* is shrubby, erect, and has setaceous leaves very much branched. 1833 *TENNISON Mariana in South* Poems 20 Not a breath..moved the dusty southernwood. 1867 H. *MACMILLAN Bible Teach.* vii. (1870) 144 Some leaves consist of little more than veins, as in..fennel and southernwood.

b. 11150 *Voc.* in *W. Wülcker 544 Abrotanum*, superwode. 12400 *Sgr. loue Degre* 33 The sotherwode, and sykamore. 12460 *Prompt. Parv.* (Winch. MS.) 426 *Sotherwode*, herbe, *abrotanum*.

b. With distinguishing epithets, denoting various species of *Artemisia*, or plants resembling these (see quotes).

1577 B. *GOUGE Heresbaels's Husb.* II. (1586) 66 b, Some call it *Santonica*, and female *Southernwood*. 1578 *LYTE Dodons* i There be two sortes of *Southernwood* (as Dioscorides sayth) the one called female *Southernwood*, or the great *Southernwood*, the other is the male kinde. 1730 *PETIVER Cat. Ray's Eng. Herbal* Tab. xx, Wild *Southernwood*. 1731 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Abrotanum*, The Lesser and Narrow-leaved *Southernwood*. 1753 *CHAMBERS's Cycl. Suppl.*, *Santolina*, female southernwood. *Ibid.* s.v. *Santolina*, The male southernwood. 1771 *ENCYCL. BRIT.* I. 428/1 There are 23 species of *artemisia*; only 4 of which are natives of Britain, viz. the campestres, or field-southernwood [etc.]. 1796 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 709 *Artemisia maritima*, Sea Southernwood, Sea Wormwood. 1853 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 83/1 *Artemisia Santonica*..the Tartarian southernwood, or wormwood, or the worm-seed plant. 1857 *HENFREY Bot.* 320 *Artemisia Abrotanum* is Garden Southernwood.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as southernwood-leaved, twig.

1822 *HORTUS Anglicus* II. 369 S. *Abrotanifolius*, Southernwood-leaved Groundsel. 1849 *Diss. Silk Manuf.* (Shanghai) to The southernwood twigs are of a cooling nature. 1887 D. C. *MURRAY & HERMAN Traveller Returns* vii. 98 In each bowl a bound bunch of southernwood twigs.

So † **Southernwort**. Obs.

1510 *STANBRIDGE Vocabula* (W. de W.) D iij b, *Abrotanum*, sotherne worde. 1530 *PALSGR.* 273/2 *Southerne* worthe. 1610 *MARSHALL Massey* 11. clxxiii. 432 *Abrotanum*, which we call in English southernwort.

† **South-half**. Obs. [OE. *sūðhealf* (see SOUTH adv. and HALF sb.), = MDn. *southhalf*, ON. *sūðr-hálfa*, OHG. *sund(ar)halba*.] The south side or part; the south. In later use ellipt. as prep.

893 K. *ALFREDO Oros.* I. i, Para landa norþegemero sindon æt ðæm beorgum Caucasus, & on sūþhealfre se Reada Sæ. a 1222 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1016, [Hic] dulfon þa an mycelle die on ða sūðhealf. c 1205 *LAV.* 15937 Pe an [dragon] is a norð half, þe oðer a sūð half. c 1299 *St. Edmund* 381 in S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 442 Iii þe sūðhalf foruz al þe heige strete it [sc. rain] leide on for wod. 1439 *Charters*, etc. of *Edinb.* (1871) 64 Lyande in the toune of Leicht..on South half the watir. 1473 *Acc. La. High Treas. Scot.* I. 43 Passande with lettres oo Southalue for the ditte and the garde. 1474 *Ibid.* 53 Ane vthir currou passande on southalue forth. 1524 *Ibid.* V. 236, xj lettres..direct to all the Shereffs on south half Forth.

Southing (sauˈpɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. SOUTH adv. or v. + -ING 1.]

1. Of heavenly bodies: The action of crossing or approaching the meridian of a place.

1659 J. *MOXON Globes* II. liv. (1674) 105 The Time of her

Rising, Southing, Setting, and Shining. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* v. 33 If I observ'd aright The southing of the Stars and Polar Light. 1786-7 *BONNYCASTLE Astron.* 435 *Southing* of the stars, the time when they culminate or come to the meridian. 1834 *KEITH Globes* (1843) Cont. p. xxiii, To find the time of the Moon's southing..on any given day of the month. 1859 R. F. *BURTON Centr. Afr. in Tral. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 207 The gradual refrigeration of the ground, and the southing of the sun, produce..the north-east monsoon. 1890 *Science-Gossip* XXVI. 39 Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets, at intervals of Seven Days, for February.

2. Progress, movement, or deviation towards the south made in sailing, travelling, etc.; difference in latitude due to moving southward. Chiefly in Navigation.

1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* IV. xvii. 202 In the..tenth and eleventh Columns, set down the Northing, Southing, Easting, and Westing. 1690 *LEYBOURN Curr. Math.* 641 Subtract the Lesser Northing or Southing from the Greater, 1712 E. *COOKE Voy. S. Sea* 30 A strong Current..oblig'd us to correct our Southing considerably. 1771 *ENCYCL. BRIT.* III. 370/2 Then they sum up all the northings, and all the southings. 1857 *LIVINGSTONE Trav.* v. 95 The prevailing winds..are easterly, with a little southing. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 600 In 1486 Diaz found the final southing of the protracted African coast-line.

b. Freq. in the phr. to make (.) southing.

1803 *NELSON* 23 May in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) V. 74 He would certainly make Southing with his Westing. 1844 *KINGLAKE Eolheu* ii, After Adrianople I had made more southing than I knew for. 1899 F. T. *BULLEN Log Sea-waif* 178 We had always managed to make some Southing each day.

Southing, ppl. a. rare. [f. as prec.] Moving or tending towards the south.

1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* IV. 577 When next the Southing sun inflames the Day.

Southistel, obs. form of SOW-THISTLE.

Southland. Now arch. or poet. Also south land, south-land. [OE. *sūðland* (see SOUTH adv. and LAND sb.), = ON. *sūðrland*, Du. *zuidland*, G. *südländ*.]

1. A land lying in or towards the south.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* xxiv. 62 He eardode soðlice on þam sūðlandum. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth.* De P. R. xiv. ii. (Bodl. MS.), Men of souþe londes þeþ contrarye to men of norþe londes in stature. 1535 *COVERDALE Jude.* i. 15 Thou hast geuen me a south & drye londe. 1611 *BIBLE Josh.* xv. 19 Thou hast geuen mee a South-land, giue mee also springs of water. 1868 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* (1870) II. iii. 335 In a strange land and barren, far removed from southlands and their bliss. 1890 *DOYLE White Company* viii, Yet the king hath given me a living here in the southlands.

2. The southern part of a country or district; the South; † the southern bank.

c 1100 O. E. *Chron.* (MS. D) an. 1052, Hy..heoldan þurh þa brygge aa bi þam suplande. c 1205 *LAV.* 2111 Þat sūð lond þat æfter him Loeres wes icleped. *Ibid.* 3741 *Scottlondes kinge*..hehte þane duc stronge herizen in sūð londe. 1382 *Wyclif Josh.* xi. 16 So Josue took al..the south lond, and Gosen. c 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* ix. 1308 Till the south land with glaid hartis thai socht. a 1578 *LINDSAY (Pitscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 21 Mony wther wast-land men and clans of the southland. 1872 *TENNISON Gar. & Lynette* 1161 Baken meats and good red wine Of Southland. 1899 *MACMILLAN W. Morris* I. 261 To get back into the Southland without again traversing the wilderness.

3. *attrib.* or as adj.

c 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* I. 442 Thir Southland hors latt se gif I can ride. a 1578 *LINDSAY (Pitscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 348 Mony southland men..appellit wther in barras to fight in singular battell. a 1670 *STALDING Troub. Chas. I* (1850) II. 337 Quhilk wold giue the Southland men aneuche ado. a 1724 in *Ramsay Ten. Misc.* (1876) I. 192 A Southland Jenny..Had for a suitor norland Jonny. 1813 *HOGG Queen's Wake, Intro.* (1814) 9 Her ringlets pale Wide waving in the southland gale. 1819 *SCOTT Leg. Montrose* iv, Southland though they be, they'll scarce eat up all the cattle. 1873 *MORRIS Love is enough* 61 Of many such tales..the Southland folk told us.

Hence *Southlander*, a southerner.

1833 *SCOTTESBY Yrnl.* p. xxxi, A Southlander..wintered at the colony in the year 1757. 1827 *SCOTT Two Drawers* ii, 'May good betide us,' said the Southlander. 1860 *(title)*, The Southlanders, an account of an expedition to the interior of New Holland.

† **Southly**, a. Obs. [f. SOUTH + -LY 1. Cf. MDu. *zude*, *zuydelic*, Du. *zuidelyk*, Wfris. *südlük*, G. *südllich*, Da. *sydlig*.] Southern, southerly.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 466/2 *Sowthly*, or sum what be sowthe, *australis*. 1570 *LEVINS Manuf.* 100 *Southly, australis*. 1559 *Sheldon Tapestry Map* (in Bodl. Libr.), This southly part which liear below towards Gloucester fall.

† **Southly**, adv. Obs. [f. SOUTH + -LY 2. So Du. *zuidelyk*, G. *südllich*.] Towards or in the south; facing or from the south.

1538 *LELANO Itin.* (1763) II. 38 The Closis..that lye Southly on the Toun. 1573 *LESSER Ilush.* (1878) 40 Place hie in good ayer, set southly and warme. 1590 *MASCALL Bk. Fishing* 4 When the winde bloweth southly from the South or West.

Southly, obs. form of SOUTHLY adv.

Southmost (sauˈmɒst, -məst), a. Also 1 sūðmest, Sc. 5 southernmost, 6 -mest. [f. SOUTH adv. : see -MOST.] Most southerly; southernmost.

893 K. *ALFREDO Oros.* I. vii. 40 Ða sūðmestan [Ethiopian] hæðdon hyrne for ðære hæte. c 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* VIII. 1091 The southmaist part off Ingland we call se. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 626 The southmaist part la nearest France that tyde, This ilk Canutus gat. 1623 *WHITBOURN Newfoundland* 4 It lies the Southmost of any Harbr. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* I. 408 From Aroer to Nebo, and the wild Of Southmost Abairim. 1756 J. *WILLIAMS Sepherah*

Shelosh 201 His Nativity happened in the Southmost middle Part of Lancashire. 1789 J. WILLIAMS *Min. Kingd.* 1. 23 The greatest number of the edge-seams decline much about the angle forty-five, though some of the southmost of the coals are higher. 1855 BAILY *Mythic*, etc. 126 To hills of heaven, and southmost shores Unbroken, of peninsular Malay. 1896 G. A. SMITH *Ek. Truvel Prophets* 1. 312 Hermon, the southmost, summits of Anti-Lebanon.

Southness. [f. SOUTH + -NESS.] The quality of indicating the south; the state of being relatively south.

1854 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Chem.* 397 The functions of northness and southness in magnetic relations.

† **Southright**, *adv.* *Obs.* [OE. *sūþryhte*, f. *SOUTH* *adv.* + -RIGHT.] Due south.

c 1205 *LAV.* 2608 Hit was þere middel-niht; þe mone sceo scan sud riht [v.r. souþriht].

Southron (sv ōðr̥t), a. and sb. *Orig. Sc.* (and north.). Forms: 5 southron, -ron, 8 southron, 9 southron; 6 su-, sotheroun, 6-7 southeroun, 6, 9 sotheron, 8-9 southeron; 6 sudroun, sud-droun, -rone, 8 soudron. [Alteration of *south-ron* SOUTHERN a.; the ending was probably modified in the analogy of *Briton*, *Saxon*.] Freq., and now usually, with initial capital.

A. *adj.* 1. Belonging to or dwelling in the south, esp. of Britain; southern; esp. English as distinguished from Scottish. Chiefly Sc.

c 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* iv. 494 Or sothron men suld sege him in that place. *Ibid.* x. 664 Then ferdly fled full mony Sothronoun syr. 1785 *BURNS* *To W. Stinson* x. Where glorious Wallace aye burns the gree. Frae Sothron hills. 1810 *JANE PORTER* *Sc. Chiefs* xxxvii. When the Sothron lords delegate a messenger to me. 1852 *ATHENIUM* 8 Oct. 475/1 Church politics... still possess an interest for Scotland which is perfectly amazing to the Sothron observer.

2. Of or pertaining to, characteristic of, the south; situated in or on the south: a. In or after Scottish use (= English).

c 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* ii. 10 To se thaim sched the byrn- and Sothron blude. 1570 *HENRY'S WALLACE* v. 930 On Sothron syde full gret slaughter þai maid. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxv. 48 By slidit & suddrone bloud. 1807 *BYRON* *The Adieu* iii. Why did I quit my Highland cave? To seek a Sothron home! 1858 *MACAULAY* *Hist. Eng.* vii. 11. 23 The French monarchy was to him... what the Sothron [earlier *adv.* southern] domination was to Wallace. 1895 *BARRIE* *Little Minister* xxv. A sothron mode of speech.

b. In other uses.

1845 *FORD* *Handbk. Spain* 773 The wants and wishes of a credulous southern people. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Sothron*, pertaining or belonging to the southern United States.

B. sb. 1. A native of the south of Great Britain; an Englishman.

c 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* ii. 304 Bot othir a Scott wald do a Sothron teyne, Or he ill him. 1771 J. MACPHERSON *Introduct. Hist. Grt. Brit.* 129 The appellation of Sothrons and Norlands are not hitherto totally extinguished among the Scots. 1810 *JANE PORTER* *Sc. Chiefs* ii. The Sothrons are at the gates and we shall be lost. 1879 *HUXLEY* *Hume* 40 These same Sothrons added a passionate admiration for Lord Chatham.

b. In pl. sense, = Englishmen. Freq. with the. c 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* i. 188 He saw the Sothron multi- pland mayr. *Ibid.* ii. 270 Sothron to sla he thinks it na syne. a 1795 *Outlaw Murray* xxii. In Child Ballads V. 129/1 Frae Soudron I this forest wan. 1820 *Scott Monast.* iv. But wha is to haud back the Sothron, then? 1849 *MACAULAY* *Hist. Eng.* vi. (ed. 5) ii. 130 In Ireland Scot and Sothron wer strongly bound together by their common Saxon origin.

† c. Sc. The English tongue or language. *Obs.* 1513 *DOUGLAS* *Æneid* l. Prolog. 111 Kepand na sudron bot our awin language, And speikis as I lernit quhen I was page. 1563 *WINGET* *Wks.* (S. T. S.) l. 133, I am nocht acquyntit with your Sothronoun. 1581 *HAMILTON* to *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 105 James the fyft. hering ane of his subiectis knap suddrone, declarit him ane traiteur.

2. A native or inhabitant of the south of Eng- land, of Europe, etc.

1857 *MRS. GASKELL* *C. Bronte* (1860) 253 Those nearer to the spot... were sure, from the accuracy of the writing, that the writer was no Sothron. 1868 *MILMAN* *St. Paul's* 48 The Sothron [sc. an Italian legate] was to spend his winter in cold London. 1891 J. WINSOR *Columbus* 658 The wisdom in their employment of the aborigines was as emioent as with the Sothrons [sc. Spaniards] it was lacking.

b. U.S. = SOUTHERNER 2.

1848 in *Bartlett Dict. Amer.* 410 He will prevent the domination of Gen. Butler, or any other Sothron. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 84 The Sothron was a better fighter than the Northerner.

Hence **Sothrony**, the English. *pseudo-arch.* a 1795 *Outlaw Murray* xxxiii. In Child Ballads V. 129/2 He says yon forest is his ain, He wan it from the Soudronie. c 1802 J. MARRIOTT *Feast of Spurs* xiii. In Scott *Minstrelsy*, Intell your saddles, scour awa, And ranshake the Sothronie.

South Sea. [Cf. MDu. *suntsee*, *zuntsee*, the Mediterranean; Dn. *zuidzee*, G. *zuidsee* the Pacific.] † 1. a. The sea to the south of Europe; the Mediterranean. *Obs.*

1398 *TREVISIA Barth.* De P. R. xiv. ii. (Bodl. MS.), Hote vapoure and moiste come out of þe souþe see.

† b. The English Channel. *Obs.*

[1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 37 The side of the sowthe see of Briteyne.] 1478 *Itin. Will. de Worcester* (Nasmith, 1778) 90 Branson, per 8 miliaria de Axmynster, et per 4 miliaria de le south-sea.

2. pl. The seas of the southern hemisphere: esp. the South Pacific Ocean.

c 1528 R. THORNE *Let. Hen. VIII* in *Hakluyt* (1589) 251 Votill they come to the South Seas of the Indies Occiden- tiall. 1601-1 [see NORTH SEA 3]. 1622 *DRAYTON* *Poly-olb.* xix. 365 Brave Candish... through the South Seas pass'd, about this earthly hall. 1779 *DE FOE* *Cruise* ii. (Globe) 544 To sail from the Philippine Islands, away to the South- Seas. 1745 P. THOMAS (*Hist.*) A Voyage to the South Seas... in H.M.S. Centurion. 1802 *PINKERTON Mod. Geogr.* 11. 506 The Grecian... forms, given by artists... to the people of the South Seas... are totally false. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1110/1 Arrowroot... is a favourite ingredient for puddings and cakes in the South Seas.

3. The South Pacific Ocean; † the Pacific Ocean as a whole (*obs.*).

1555 *EDEN* *Decades* iii. iii. (Arb.) 251 The Spanyardes thought that by this ryuer they might haue passed into the south sea. 1638 J. CHILMEAD tr. *Hues' Treat. Globes* ii. i. (Hakl. Soc.) 79 America... is terminated... on the West with... the South Sea. 1777 *Encycl. Brit.* iii. 449/1 [The] Pacific... was called south-sea, because the Spaniards crossed the isthmus of Darien from north to south, when they first discovered it. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* xvii. 116/2 The Pacific... is also called the South Sea, because vessels sailing from Europe can only enter it after a long southerly course. *Ibid.* 117/1 The name of South Sea has been limited to later times to the southern portion of the Pacific. 1845 *DARWIN* *Voy. Nat.* (1901) 510 The introduction of Christianity throughout the South Sea.

fig. 1600 *SHAKS.* A. Y. L. ii. ii. 207 One inch of delay more, is a South-sea of discoverie. 1721 *SWIFT* *Ess. Eng. Bubbles*, The ambitious citizens... plunged deep in the wealthy whirlpool of the South Sea.

b. *Ellipt.* for 'South Sea bonds, scheme', etc.

1717 *MRS. CENTLIVRE* *Bull Stroke* for *Wife* iv. i. 1 *Stock*. South Sea at seven eights; who buys? 1721 *SWIFT* *South Sea Project* Wks. 1847 l. 622/1 The nation then too late will find... Directors' promises but wind, South Sea, at best, a mighty bubble. 1856 *BACHELOR* *Lit. Studies* II. 1 The real founder was the grandfather of the historian [Gibbon], who lived in the times of the 'South Sea'.

† 4. *Cant.* (See *quots.*) Also *attrib. Obs.*—

1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *South-Sea*, a strong distill'd Liquor, so called by the Inhabitants and Clients of New-gate, &c. *Ibid.*, *South-Sea Mountain*, Geoeva.

5. *attrib.* South Sea bubble, = *South Sea scheme*; South Sea Company, a company in- corporated in 1711 for the purpose of exclusive trade with the South Seas, and of taking up the unfunded National Debt; South Sea scheme, a stock-jobbing scheme which was inaugurated by this Company in 1720 for taking up the whole National Debt, but collapsed in the same year. Also *South Sea bonds, dream, fund, stock*, etc.

1721 (*title*). A View of the Coasts, Countries and Islands Within the Limits of the South-Sea-Company. 1721 *View Coasts*, etc., of *South-Sea-Coy.* 207 Of the... Countries and Islands within the Limits of the South-Sea-Act. 1720 A. HUTCHESON (*title*). A Collection of Calculations and Re- marks relating to the South Sea Scheme & Stock. 1721 *AMHERST* *Terræ Fil.* No. 12 (1726) 60, I conceive the sum of the charge against the South-sea directors to be this. 1742 *YOUNG* *Nat. Th.* iv. 76 As wealthy as a South-sea dream. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* iii. 632/2 Things were in this situa- tion, when... the South Sea bubble was projected. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introduct. Trade* 57 South sea stock 89 means, that 89¢ will purchase 100¢ of this stock. 1857 *Geo. Eliot* *Ess.* (1884) 54 South-Sea dreams and illegal percentage.

b. In specific names, etc. (see *quots.*). 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1119/1 The... tubers [of *Tacca pinnati- fida*]... contain a great deal of starch known as 'South-sea Arrowroot. 1884 *MILLER* *Plant-n.* 254/1 *Tacca pinnati- fida*, Otahitei Salep-plant, Pi-plant, South-Sea-Arrow-root-plant. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) v. 407/1 Having... been furnished with 'South Sea cloth from the ship, he equipped himself with great quickness. 1753 *CHAMBERS* *Cycl. Suppl.* App. s.v. *Rose*, 'South-Sea Rose', a name sometimes given to the *Nerium* of hotianists. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 991 South Sea rose, of Jamaica, *Nerium Oleander*. 1728 *CHAMBERS* *Cycl.*, *Paraguay*, or *Paragone*,... a celebrated Plant... better known, of late, among us, under the Denomination of 'South-Sea Tea. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Ed.* App. 327 Southsea Thea, *Ilex*. 1872 *DE VERE* *Americanisms* 396 South-sea-tea or Yopon (*Ilex vomitoria*) occurs North and South.

c. In miscellaneous uses.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) v. 391/1 While Mr. Cook pro- ceeded to visit others of the South Sea Islands. 1813 *PRICHARD* *Phys. Hist. Alan* vi. § 6. 312 He [Cook] re- garded their dialect as a branch of the South Sea language. 1847 *TENNISON* *Princess* iii. 261 Cramp'd under worse than South-sea-isle taboo. 1897 *FLORA* *Shaw Story Australia* iii. 22 A delicacy... altogether wanting in other South Sea tribes.

Hence **South-seaman**, a vessel trading in the South Seas.

1805 *Naval Chron.* XIV. 169 One Store-ship, and a captured English South Seaman. 1839 T. BEALE *Nat. Hist. Sperm Whale* 293 Those very people have massacred nearly the whole of the crew of a South-seaman. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* vi. 51 The clear and sweet oil... landed from a south-seaman.

South-side. [Originally repr. ME. *sūðside*, = MDu. *sūtside*, *zūtside* (Dn. *zuidzijde*), MLG. *sūtside*, G. *sūdsseite*, Da. *sūdsjide*.] In later use felt merely as a collocation of *SOUTH* a. and *SIDE* sb. The side situated in or lying towards the south.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 59 Toward þe South side turoed he þar flete. 1870 *TREVISA* *Higden* (Rolls) V. 237 Andresleg is a greet wode oo þe souþ side of Kent. 1417 *E. E. Wills* 27 As men goth ouer in-to þe church at þe South Syde. 1480 (see *Choir* sb. 2). 1535 *COVERDALE* *Numb.* ii. 10 On the South side shall lie the paupylons... of Ruben. 1560 *BIBLE* (Genev.) *Numb.* iii. 29 The families of the sonnes of Kohath shall pitch on the Southside of the Tabernacle. 1610 *HOLLAND* *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 633 On

the South side a great part of the Wall standeth. 1670-1 *NARBOROUGH* *Grnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1694) 39, I went ashore on the South-side to the pecked Rock. 1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Ct. Brit.* (1710) 460 On the South-side [of Holyrood Palace] lies the Queen's Park. 1808 *SCOTT* in *Lockhart* (1837) i. l. 12 A pond, or old quarry-hole... on the south side of the square. 1896 *BAEON- POWELL* *Altable Campaign* xvii. Lord Grey's party shot to northward of the road, and the south side was our preserve.

† b. In const. without of. Also as *adv.*, on the south part; southward. *Obs.*

1489 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Scot. l. 125 To pas on the suth- syd the watter. 1726 in W. Wing *Ann. Steeple Aston* (1875) 54 The land heretofore of William Wing southside, and John Bates northward.

South-south-east, *adv.*, etc. [Cf. older Flem. *zuidzuidooost* (Kiltan), Dn. *zuidzuidooost*, G. *südsüdost*.] It or from the direction lying midway between south and south-east. Also as *sb.* and *adj.*

14... *Sailing Directions* (Hakl. Soc. 1889) 11 Fro Leyrnes to the Hedelonde the cours is north north-west and south south east. 1555 *EDEN* *Decades* (Arb.) 380 And to the south southeast [lay] a lowe longe lande. 1598 W. PHILLIP tr. *Insulien* 165 We held our course south south East. 1638 *CHILMEAD* tr. *Hues' Treat. Globes* v. (Hakl. Soc.) 140, I finde it to be the North norwest, and South southeast Rumbes. a 1691 *BOYLE* *Hist. Air* (1692) 192 A little island, which hare off us south-south-east some four leagues. 1725 *DE FOE* *Voy. round World* (1840) 264 [The valley] went winding away... to the south-east, and so to south-south-east. 1839 *DE LA BECHE* *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. i. 5 About eight miles in a... south-south-east direction. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 216/2 One principal street, running from south-south-east to north-north-west. 1893 *Times* 8 July 14/2 The wind had southerly a little... and was about south-south-east.

Hence **South-south-easterly**, -*ea-stward* *adv.* and *adj.*

1784 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 203, 50° or 20° south-south-eastward. 1796 *MORSE* *Amer. Geog.* (ed. 3) l. 711 The bank and highland... ranges nearly northerly and south-southeasterly. *Ibid.* 714 The high lands lie northeastward and south-southeastward.

South-southerly, *Amer.* [Imitative: see first *quot.*] The long-tailed duck, *Harelda glacialis*.

1814 A. WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* VIII. 93 Known along the shores of the Chesapeake Bay by the name of South Southerly, from the singularity of its cry, something imitative of the sound of those words. 1872 *COVES* *N. Amer. Birds* 231. 1878 A. M. ROSS *Catal. Mammals Canada* 8/1.

South-south-west, *adv.*, etc. [Cf. MLG. *sūtsūwest*, older Flem. *zuidzuidwest*, Dn. *zuid- zuidwest*, G. *südsüdwest*.] In or from the direction situated midway between south and south-west. Also as *sb.* and *adj.*

1532 *DOUGLAS* *Æneid* Wks. 1874 II. 284 And Africus is taking for plat west wynd, that is bot south south-west. 1555 *EDEN* *Decades* iii. iii. (Arb.) 260 [It] runneth to the quarter of south south-west and north northeast. 1638 *CHILMEAD* tr. *Hues' Treat. Globes* v. (Hakl. Soc.) 141 You must sail... to the Canary Islands by the South South-west Rumbes. a 1702 *MAUNDRELL* *Journ. Ferns*. (1721) Add. 6 Its Course is South South West. 1778-84 *Cook's Voy.* (1799) l. 131 We discovered land from the mast head, bearing south-south-west. 1827 J. HOLMES *Hist. United Brethren* ii. (ed. 2) 301 The coast... now turned to the south-south-west. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 215/2, 18 miles south-south-west from Bury. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Aug. 10/1 The south-south-west of Natal.

Hence **South-south-westerly**, -*we-stern* *adj.*

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 204/2 Always with south-south-westerly winds. 1840 *Ibid.* XVI. 325/1 Flowing... in a south-south-western direction. 1850 *ANSTEE* *Elem. Geol.*, *Min.*, etc. § 124 A south-south-westerly wind.

Souther, variant of *SITHEN* *Obs.*

South thystell, *obs.* form of *SOW-THRISTLE*.

Southumbrian, sb. and a. *Hist.* [repr.

OE. *Sūð(au)hymbre*: cf. *NORTHUMBRIAN*.]

A. sb. A native or inhabitant of the northern part of the early English kingdom of Mercia.

1823 *INGRAM* tr. *Saxon Chron.* 37/2 Oswald... was slain by Penda, king of the Southumbrians [in 642]. 1853 C. D. YONGE tr. *Matt. Westminster* l. 333 The Mercians, who are also called the Southumbrians, that is to say, that part of the Mercians... north of the river Trent. 1899 *PLUMMER* *Sax. Chron.* II. 440/2 Penda a Southumbrian.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to northern Mercia.

1887 *Dict. Nat. Biogr.* XI. 213 A reaction against the Southumbrian party. 1899 *PLUMMER* *Sax. Chron.* II. 35 Extent of the Southumbrian kingdom.

Southward (sau'þwɔrd, *naut.* sv'ðwɔrd), *adv.*, sb., and a. Forms: 1 sup-, sudward, 3 sup-, sud-, 4- southward, 5-6 -warde, Sc. 5-7 -wart, 4-7 southward. See also *SOUTHD.* [OE. *sūð-ward*, f. *SOUTH* *adv.* + -WARD. Cf. MDu. *sūdt-, sude-, zuytwaert*, MLG. *sūdwart*, -*wert*.]

A. *adv.* 1. Towards the south; in a southern direction: a. Of motion or direction.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* l. i. § 10 þær of þæm beorgum wiþ seo ea suþward Eufrates. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* 111. 230 Heo [sc. the sun] cyðð ðær oegan eft suðward. a 1122 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1095, þa let he makian ænne ea castel, & 578ðan suðward. c 1205 *LAV.* 29543 Swa he droh suðward, þa he com to Dorchester. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* l. 223 Po tornede he wynd in-to þe North, and drof hecom southward faste. c 1391 *CHAUCER* *Astrol.* l. § 17 His moeyung is clepid southward as for the equinoxial. c 1450 *Contin. Brut* 533 When he had iaried a while in þe North- e... he returned southward. 1535 *COVERDALE* *Numb.* xiii. 17 Go vp southward... and loke vpon the londe how it is.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. iv. *Columnes* 391 Then Southward Sol doth retrograde. 1603 *Reg. Mag. Sig.* Scot. 506/1 Passand ovr the streit. southward to the loch. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 437 They take their Flight; Nor Southward to the Rainy Regions run. But horing to the West. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 920 Life..from the dreary months Flies conscious southward. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 32 The apostle.. fled from Rome southward. 1872 TENNYSON *Gar. & Lynette* 179 Southward they set their faces.

b. Of relative position.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 127 After hem [sc. constellations] I finde thus, Southward from Alisandre forth The Signes [etc.]. 1412-20 LYON *Chron. Troy* I. 1518 Phebus southward was reised in his arke. 1620 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 631 Beneath Brecknock and Herefordshire Southward, lyeth the County of Monmouth. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VII. xvi. 25 Those that live 90 deg. from us Northward or Southward. 1726 in W. Wing *Ann. Steeple, Aston* (1875) 54 The land.. of Mr. Belcher, lying northward, and of Brazenose College southward.

c. Followed by of.

1630 CAPT. SMITH *Wks.* (Arb.) 953 The best Countries.. of the world, both Northward and Southward of the line. 1649 DAVENANT *Love & Hon.* II. i. 701 In a cloud, Southward of yonder star. 1738 *Genl. Mag.* VIII. 164/1, 20 Leagues Southward of Porto Rico. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 379/1 Because Port-Royal is southward of the Lizard. 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 26 Aug. in *Lockhart*, Southward of both lies Muick, or Muck. 1896 BADEN-POWELL *Matabele Campaign* II. Half a mile southward of the town lies a bush-covered rising ground.

d. Comb., as southward-facing, -looking, etc.

1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar Gypsy* xxiv. The fringes of a southward-facing brow. 1871 MONRIE *Earthly Par.* IV. 88 The southward-looking hill. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* March 23 The southward stretching margin of a bay. 2. quasi-*sb.* = next.

1842 MACAULAY *Regillus* xxiii. So came he far to southward. 1884 BEDFORD *Sailor's Handbk.* 102 The land wind comes off moderately from southward.

B. sb. That direction or part which lies to the south of a place, etc.

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 382 Wee had the wynde more easterly to the southward than before. 1618 in Foster *Eng. Factories India* (1906) I. 3 Some new way to have a ship from the southward. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4386/2 Several other light Colliers.. are this Day come hither from the Southward. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. vi. 66 The wild cattle.. have spread.. from Buenos Ayres towards the southward. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 210 Any situation in a lower latitude than 78°, is called the 'southward'. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* x. It looked black at the southward and eastward. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* xxiii. I made sure she also was wheeling to the southward.

b. Const. of (a place, thing, etc.).

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Wks.* (Arb.) 762 To trade to the Southward of Cape Cod. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xi. (1653) 179 The people nn the southward of Tinda. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. i. 116 The highlands on the southward of the bay. 1801 SIR H. PARKER in A. DUNCAN *Nelson* (1806) 140 The wind veered.. to the southward of the west. 1854 W. OSBORN *Mon. Hist. Egypt* II. ii. 54 A little to the southward of Melawi.

C. adj. That has a southerly situation or direction; lying, facing, moving, etc., towards the south. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 819 The Sunne looking with a southward eye upon him. 1638 CHILMEAD tr. *Hues' Treat. Globes* I. ii. (Hakl. Soc.) 31 The bright Starre.. in the end of the taile (which is also the most Southward of all). 1736 AINSWORTH in *Australis*, adj., southward, southern. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 211 A number have been taken in the southward fishing stations. 1864 KERR *Gentilm. Ho.* 290 A southward aspect is.. advantageous. 1882 SWINBURNE *Tristr.* (1899) 237 With the southward swallow.

Southwardly, adv. and a. [f. prec. + -LY².]

A. adv. 1. From the south.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Lestie's Hist. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 25 This guse geirle in the spring tyme retournes to vs: quhairfra can ba man tell: hot southwardlie. 1704 S. SEWALL *Diary* 25 Aug. The wind was Southwardly.

2. In a southward direction; to or towards the south.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 443 A large prospect Southwardly towards the Evenise mountains. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 189/1 A Fleet of 36 laden Colliers put to Sea from this place Southwardly bound. 1738 G. WHITEFIELD in *Life & Frits.* (1756) 90 A Town situated southwardly above an hundred Miles from Savannah. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* (ed. 3) I. 215 Few of them winter there on their return southwardly. 1810 VINCE *Astron.* xx. 191 The star passed still more southwardly. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 173 It curved southwardly out of view.

B. adj. Situated in or directed towards the south; of the wind, blowing from the south.

c 1682 J. COLLINS *Salt & Fishery* 103 Fit for Exportation to Spain or other Southwardly Countries. 1704 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1657 The morning serene.. with small Southwardly Breezes. 1805 *Ibid.* XCVI. 244 The southwardly wind blew fresh. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 208 A southwardly course.. would be a proper course.

Southwards, adv., sb., and a. Also 1 sud-wardes, 5 Sc. southwardis, 6 -wardys, 7 sowards. [OE. *sudwardes*: see SOUTH *adv.* and -WARDS. So MDu. *sutwärts*, *suytwerts*, Du. *suidwaerts*, G. *südwärts*.]

A. adv. = SOUTHWARD *adv.* Also quasi-*sb.*

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* i. 4 Setton sudwardes sizepeoda twa. 1375 BARBOUR *Brice* xiv. 250 And thair southwardis thair was raid. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 38 The londe.. marcheth.. Southwardys to the londe of Egypte. 1619 in Foster *Eng. Factories Ind.* (1906) I. 55 They usually have had good quanty.. from sowards. 1687 MICEE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* I. Du côté du Midi, southwards. 1707 J. CHAM-

BERLAYNE *Pres. St. Gl. Brit.* (1710) 342 All those Islands lie in a Row Southwards one of the other. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 861/1 Bending gradually, as we advance southwards.. to the south-west. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* I. viii. 265 Proceeding southwards, the tourists visited Carlisle. 1875 CROLL *Climale & T.* xiv. 230 Deflected southwards into the Antarctic Sea.

fig. 1857 GRINDON *Life: its Nature* (ed. 2) iii. 31 That the heart should look southwards.

B. sb. = SOUTHWARD *sb.*

1618 in Foster *Eng. Factories Ind.* (1906) I. 31, I ymployed the Frances.. to the southwards the better to discover the coast. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* iv. iii. 148 The Ship is to the Southwards of the Place she departed [from]. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Wind*, In South Latitudes to the Southwards thereof [sc. the equator].

C. adj. Directed towards the south. rare -1.

1842 WHENELL in Mrs. S. Douglas *Life* (1881) 262 The next time that you make your southwards move.

South-west (sawpwest), *adv., sb., and a.* [OE. *sudwest* (see SOUTH and WEST), = WFr. *sudwest*, MDu. *sut-*, *suytwest* (Du. *suidwest*), OS. *sithwest* (MLG. *sithwest*), OHG. *suntwest* (G. *südwest*), Da. *sudvest*. Cf. OF. *suroest*, F. *sud-ouest*, Sp. *sudoste*, Pg. *sudueste*.]

A. adv. 1. In the direction situated midway between south and west. Also followed by of.

c 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* i. i. 24 An ðara garena lið suð-west ongan þæt island he Gades haitte. a 1122 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1097, Ða...ætwyde an selcud steorra.. He was gesewen sudwest. 14.. *Sailing Directions* (Hakl. Soc. 1889) 12 Fro Orfordnesse to Orwell waynys the cours is southwest. c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 164 Yf they do, turne hem southwest or west. 1574 in *Reg. Mag. Sig.* Scot. 263/1 Passand liniale southwest thruch the mos. 1610 SANDOY *Relat. Journ.* (1637) 22 Pourre miles south-west from the foresaid place. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 24 Wee stood South-west. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 466 His Comrades.. came on Southward, and South-West. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 942/1 Winchester [is], sixty-five miles south-west of London. 1849 CURLES *Green Hand* II. (1856) 16 'How does she head just now, Jacobs?' 'Sou'-west-and-by-south, sir.' 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 88 The rock still sits South-west before the wind.

b. From this direction.

1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 306 The little wind that blew being south-west-by-south.

2. quasi-*sb.* a. At south-west, = prec. b. = next.

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 258 Directynge theyr course toward Southwest, they came to an other Ilande. 1591 RALEIGH *Last Fight Revenge* (Arb.) 32 They came into the height of 35 degrees, where they found the winde at South-west. 1638 CHILMEAD tr. *Hues' Treat. Globes* IV. iii. (Hakl. Soc.) 100 Betwixt South-west and by-west. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 237 Look once more e're we leave this specular Mount Westward, much nearer by Southwest, behold Where [etc.]. 1777 G. WHITE *Selborne* lxxviii. The wind at south-west, and the thermometer at 58°. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxxviii. The vast forest which ringed London round from north-east to south-west. 1884 BEDFORD *Sailor's Handbk.* 192 The current runs to the north-west with winds south of south-west.

B. sb. 1. The direction, district, or region situated between south and west.

a 1122 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1106, Se steorra ætwyde innon þæt sudwest. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) I. 173 Mesia.. loyneþ in þe.. south-west to Dalmatia. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 61 The wynde Rose in the Suthweste. 1577 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* xii. in *Holmsied*, Erin riseth of sundrie heads, and.. peninsulateth Seleseie towne on the southwest. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxvii. 12 Phenice.. lieth toward the Southwest. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Wind*, The Wind.. is like to be in the South or Southwest. 1789 J. WILLIAMS *Min. Kingd.* I. 102 You advance.. with your face towards the southwest. 1837 CANLYLE *Pr. Rev.* II. v. iii. Such is the combustion of Avignon and the South-west. 1855 ORR *Circ. Sci., Inorg. Nat.* 117 Represented by soft sands.. in the south-west of France.

2. The (or a) south-west wind.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 323 A Southwest blow on yee, And hister you all ore. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xii. 343 Should the fierce south-west.. toss with rising storms the watery way. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 935 As the south-west that blowing Bala lake Fills all the sacred Dee.

C. adj. 1. Of the wind: Blowing from the south-west.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 14 þe southwest wynde.. Was pertliche for pure pryde, and for no poynt elles. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 350/2 þe Sowthe west wynde, *fauoniuss*, *afriacus*. 1526 TINOALE *Acts* xxvii. 22 Whych haven..servith to the southwest and north-west wynde. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 51 b/1 A south-west wind, with warme shewes of rayne. 1608 SHAKS. *Pericles* IV. i. 51 Is this wind westerly that blows? *Leon*. Southwest. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Barrmeter*, A long continu'd Storm of South-west wind. 1829 *Chapman's Phys. Sci.* 428 The great rains which deluge the whole of India during the south-west monsoon. 1884 BEDFORD *Sailor's Handbk.* 146 From that latitude.. much south-west wind is experienced.

2. Lying in or situated to the south-west.

c 1440 *Astron. Cal.* (MS. Ashm. 391), A sowpe waste moone and a norþe Est moone make an high flode at london brigg. 1540 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 120 To he buried in the churchye yerde.. in the southe weste corner. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 117 The sunne southwest for hopyard is best. 1653 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 68 He could.. divide A Hair 'twixt South and South-West side. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Compass*, What has been said of North-East Amplitudes, holds also of South-West Amplitudes. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 624 The south-west side of the island. 1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lex.* 14 The south-west and south-east coasts [of North America].. helog.. the more flat. 1885 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xiii. The reef.. was close in under the south-west end of Mull.

3. Directed towards the south-west.

1756 F. HOSIE *Exper. Bleaching* 67, I exposed, in a south-

west window, half an oz. of Castile soap. 1812 *New Botanic Gard.* I. 61 A wall which had a south-west aspect. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 11 A green-house with a west or even south-west aspect.

South-wester, sb. Also southwest. [f. prec. + -ER¹. Cf. *Sou'-wester*.]

1. A wind or gale blowing from the south-west. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dau.* III. xi. He felt a longing hope that he might fall in with the Dolly in the Channel, although the prevalence of the south-westers rendered it improbable. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw.* 1101 viii. The south-wester freshened, and blew three days of a gale dead into the bay. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 176 Logs of all sizes lie, where they are thrown upon the shore by the October south-westers.

2. A large oilskin or waterproof hat or cap worn by seamen to protect the head and neck during rough or wet weather.

So Du. *suidwester*, G. *südwest*.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* iv. We were glad to.. put on our thick clothing, boots, and south-westers. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* II. xiv. [He] was shaking the wet off an oilskin hat known by the name of a 'south-wester'. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* XXVI. 947 The six oil-jackets and south-westers.

b. attrib. with cap, hat.

1831 *Ann. Reg.* 113 He wore a smock frock.. and a south-wester cap. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* x. We had on oil-cloth suits and south-wester caps.

South-wester, v. rare -1. [f. SOUTH-WEST *adv.*] *intr.* To move towards the south-west.

a 1861 A. H. CLOUGH *Poems* (1888) 95 [The sun] South-westerly now, thro' windows plainly gazed, On the inside face his radiance keen hath cast.

South-westerly, a. and adv. [f. SOUTH-WEST, after WESTERLY.]

A. adj. a. Of the wind: Blowing from the south-west. b. Tending south-westward.

1708 SEWEL *Du. Dict.* II. *Zuydwestelyk*, south-westerly. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Wind*, The North-East Trade Wind below will be attended with a South-Westerly above. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* vii. A steady though light south-westerly wind. 1869 DUNKIN *Midd. Sky* 59 A south-westerly direction.

transf. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 441/2 One murky south-westerly Saturday night.

B. adv. South-westwardly.

1792 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* 50 These mountains extend north-easterly and south-westerly. 1883 *American* VII. 168 The party now headed south-westerly for the Siberian coast.

South-western, a. and sb. [OE. *sudwesterne* (see SOUTH *adv.* and WESTERN *a.*), = OHG. *sundwestroni*.]

A. adj. 1. Of the wind: Blowing from the south-west.

c 1000 *Apollonius* of Tyre (Thorpe) 11 Se angrislca sud-westerna wind him ongan stod. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 14 þis south-westerne wynt on a Saterdag at euen. 1835 MRS. SONNEVILLE *Comex. Phys. Sci.* xv. (ed. 2) 147 The western and south-western gales, so prevalent in our latitudes. 1894 GLADSTONE *Horace, Odes* I. xiv. 19 Seest not? thy mast How rent by stiff southwestern blast?

2. Situated or extending towards the south-west; of or pertaining to the south-west.

1828-32 WEBSTER *s.v.*, To sail a southwestern course. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 345/1 The south-western coast of the island of Sumatra. 1863 W. BARNES *Dorset Gloss.* 9 The main marks of south-western English. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* I. v. It is too warm in this south-western country.

B. sb. A wave from the south-west. rare -1.

1872 TENNYSON *Gar. & Lynette* 117 Gareth.. could not wholly bring him under, more than loud Southwesterns, rolling ridge on ridge, The buoy that rides at sea.

Hence **South-westerer**, one belonging to the south-west (of the United States, etc.). Also **South-westernmost** *adv.*

1862 ANSTED *Chamel Isl.* I. iii. 49 The south-westernmost angle. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 799/1 The south-westernmost portion of the region. 1888 *Cent. Mag.* Feb. 502/2 The bulk of the cowboys.. are Southwesterns.

South-westward, adv., sb., and a. [f. SOUTH-WEST + -WARD. So MDu. *suytwestwaert*.]

A. adv. = SOUTH-WEST *adv.*

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scott.* Mvj. Thear stode southwestward about a quarter of a mile from our campe, a monasterie. 1553 EOEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 28 He sayled by the costes of the Ilande Southwestward. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* viii. 3 Clear Sabrine.. South-westward casis her course. 1792 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* 48 The.. mountains which run south-westward through Pennsylvania. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* I. 179 That other ridge.. Stretches.. South-westward to Cleone. 1876 MEROITH *Beauch. Career* xxxv. Save where a quarry south-westward gaped at the evening sun. 1884 BEDFORD *Sailor's Handbk.* 441 The anchorage for large vessels is south-westward of Little Sea Hill.

B. sb. = SOUTH-WEST *sb.*

1757 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 392 When the ship's head was to the South-westward. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* i. Coming from the south-westward. 1884 BEDFORD *Sailor's Handbk.* 411 [The currents] often run with great velocity to the south-westward.

C. adj. Tending towards the south-west.

1766 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* (ed. 3) I. 384 The river Kennebec takes a south-westward course.

So South-westwards *adv.*

1745 tr. *Egede's Deser. Greenland* 39 The Current.. running along the Shore, South-Westwards. 1879 GRINKE in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 339/2 From the mouth of the St. Lawrence south-westwards into Alabama.

South-westwardly, adv. and a. [f. SOUTH-WESTWARD.] = SOUTH-WESTWARD *adv.* and *a.*

1796 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 350 Under which it is to be extended south-westwardly by a subterraneous cut or tunnel. 1807 *Vancouver Agric. Devon* (1813) 43 Sand-hills extend south-westwardly from the mouth of the River Axe. 1858 *Mauv. Phys. Geog.* i. § 53 We find the current...taking a south-westwardly direction:

† **Southwort.** *Obs. rare* -1. In 3 supewurt. = **SOUTHERNWORT.**

c 1265 *Voc. Plants* in Wr.-Wulcker 554 *Abrotanum*... supewurt.

Soutilote, obs. variant of **SUBTILITY**.

|| **Souvenir** (sūvēnir). [F. *souvenir* memory, keepsake, subst. use of the inf. *souvenir*: -L. *subvenire* to come into the mind.]

1. A remembrance, a memory.

1775 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1857) VI. 284 You have always been so good to me, Madam, and I am so grateful that if my *souvenirs* were marked with cups, there would be many more than mile-stones from hence to Amptill. 1777 C. TESS *UPPER OSSORY* in *Jesse Setwyn & Contemp.* (1844) III. 188 These are the words of our friend the Quaker, and the substantial proofs of this *souvenir* you will soon receive.

b. A slight trace of something. *rare* -1.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 971/1, I would recommend this lavender Ducape, with only just a *souvenir* of sorrow in it.

2. A token of remembrance; something (usually a small article of some value bestowed as a gift) which reminds one of some person, place, or event; a keepsake.

1782 J. DOUGLAS *Trav. Anecd.* (1786) 41 The youngest of the two girls...asked if she was certain, that the little *souvenir* she gave her was safe in her pocket. 1803 MAR. ENGELWORTH *E. de Coulanges* (1832) 217 She intended to offer *souvenirs* to her English friends. 1838 STEPHEN *Trav. Russia* 75/1 He gave me his last painting...as a *souvenir* for his sister. 1885 R. BUCHANAN *Annan Water* xxiii. She saw the gentle old pastor counting his *souvenirs* within.

b. As the title of a work intended as a gift-book, *spec.* of an illustrated annual publication (see first quot.).

1825 (*title*) The Literary Souvenir, or Cabinet of Poetry and Romance. 1835 *Hood Poetry, Prose, & Verse* xxxvii. How sweet if the ball... But enriched, as a copy of verses, The Gem, or a new Souvenir! 1840 - *Kilmansegg, Educ.* x. Her 'Early Lessons' of every sort, Looked like Souvenirs.

3. *attrib.*, as *souvenir card*, *spoon*.

1893 *Outings* XXII. 160 When the *souvenir* spoon became a fad, As a gift to be highly prized. 1900 *Daily News* 15 Nov. 5/2 The presentation of a silver trophy to each corps and of a *souvenir* card to each Volunteer.

Souwarrow, obs. form of **SAUARI**. **Souwe**,

obs. form of **SEW**. **Sou'-west**: see **SOUTH-WEST**.

Sou'-wester. Also *sou'-wester*, *sou-wester*.

[Reduced f. **SOUTH-WESTER sb.**]

1. = **SOUTH-WESTER sb. 1.**

1838 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 157 Frost ended in a set in of dirty sou'-wester, with a constant batch of wind and rain. 1894 W. E. NORRIS *St. Ann's* I. 180 One of those steady, relentless sou'-westers, accompanied by sheets of rain.

2. = **SOUTH-WESTER sb. 2.**

1837 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 130, I shipped my sou'-wester and went fishing. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxiii. He also provided Rob with a species of hat... which is usually termed a sou'-wester. 1870 THORNBURY *Tour* vi. Eng. II. xxviii. 239 [The] men have their shiny-yellow sou'-westers pulled down over their brows.

b. *attrib.*, = **SOUTH-WESTER sb. 2 b.**

1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 131/1 When the captain comes down again, in a sou'-wester hat tied under his chin, and a pilot-coat. 1860 C. A. COLLINS *Eyewitness* 120 It is a neighbourhood of canvas trousers and sou'-wester hats.

3. *Naut.* (See quot., and cf. **NOR-WESTER 2.**)

1848 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* 40 note, Half-and-half was equivalent to what seamen call a sou'-wester, that is to say, half rum and the rest rum-and-water.

Hence **Sou'-westered a.**, wearing a sou'-wester. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* July 179/1 That unseasonably sou'-westered man at the wheel.

Souze, variant of **SOUSE sb. and v.**

Sov (spv), colloq. abbrev. of **SOVEREIGN sb.**

1850 *New Monthly Mag.* XC. 310 As to the purse, there weren't above three or four sovs in it. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. v. She gave me half-a-sov this half. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 647/2, I slipped a sov. in the paw of the major-general.

Sove(n), obs. forms of **SEVEN**.

† **Sovenance**. *Obs.* Forms: 5 sou(u)enance, 6-7 souv-, sovenance. [a. OF. *sovenance* (F. *sovenance*, It. *sovenanza*), f. *so(ve)venir*: see **SOUVENIR**.] Remembrance; memory. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 19 The sovenance of his lady presented her into his memorie. 1483 - *Gold. Leg.* 393/2 As she hadde alwey sovenance and mynde of Jhesu Cryst. 1550 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 1026 36 halfand of vs the sovenance, With hand we may not make hir resistance. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* II. vi. 8 Of his way he had no sovenance, Nor care of vov'd reuenge. 1614 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Elegue* 116 When we wenden till an other place, Our sovenance may here ay-gayly wonne. 1625 LISLE *Du Barlas*, Noe 100 Like a forrest wide where... the learned Sovenance itself entangled is.

Soveniht, -nigt, -nyzt, obs. ff. **SENNIGHT**.

† **Sover**, a. and adv. *Sc. Obs.* Also 4 souar (5 suffer), 5-6 souir, 6 souer, sovir, sowir, seuer. [ad. OF. *soir*, var. of *seir* (mod. f. *sir*) SURE a., with intrusive v.]

A. adj. Sure, secure, safe, sound.

1396 to *Scott. Antig.* XIV. 218 Gif yt sal happyn the...

erle til pay the forsaide southeithways in any souar maner. 1429 *Sc. Acts, Jas. I.* (1814) II. 18 pe geman... sall half a gude souer hat for his hede, & a doulhat of fence. 1470 HENRY WALLACE III. 84 Gude souir weide daily on him he wour. *Ibid.* vi. 484 He... said he was baith suffer (v. sober), wys and trew. 1529 *Reg. Aberdeen*. (Maitland Cl.) I. 385 As your Lordship may get sowir informacion. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. xiv. (S.T.S.) I. 183 The pepill... garnish bare tentis with maist sowir trinschis & lowseis. 1568 *Salir. Poems Reform.* xlviii. 59 3it is my claithe seuer for sadillis in ceuver, Suppois the session raid thameself.

B. adv. Surely, securely.

c 1550 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 92 With precious Perle, and gold was souer set. *Ibid.* II. 693 Weill souer set with diuers christall stane.

† **Sover**, v. *Sc. Obs.* In 5-6 souer, 5 suffer.

[Cf. *prec.* and **SURE v.**, **ASSURE v.**]

1. *intr.* To trust in something.

1470 *Col. & Gau.* 1105 Ane wouder peralous poynt.. To souer in thie gentrice, but signete or sele.

2. *trans.* To render safe from attack or injury, esp. by a formal pledge.

1470 HENRY WALLACE VII. 1188 The hardy Scottis... Set on the laiff with strakis sad and sar, Off thaim thar our as than souerit thair war. *Ibid.* ix. 277 Thair... rasaut him in the toun, And sufferit (v. souerit) thaim, for all that he had brocht. A 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bann. Cl.) 26 George Dowglas was souerit to cme and speak with the Governour.

† **Soverance**. *Sc. Obs.* Also 5-6 souerance, 6 souerans(e), souoirance. [Cf. *prec.* and **SURANCE sb.**] Assurance; safe-conduct; truce.

1470 HENRY WALLACE XI. 881 Bot... souerance he wald nocht grant, Thocht that goldin wald cum as recreant. 1475 *Kauf Colzear* 880 Thy self maid me neuer sa affraid, That I for souerance wald have praid. 1525 EARL OF ANGUS in *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1836) IV. 378 Richtis the souerance, takin in Parliament betuix Hir Grace and me... I have ohservit and kept in all poyntis. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 73 With Ingland thay take nocht a Souerans abone four 3eiris.

Soverance, obs. *Sc. f.* **SUFFERANCE**.

Sovereign (spvren), sb. and a. Forms: (see below). [a. OF. *soverain*, *soverain*, etc. (mod. F. *soverain*); = It. *sovano* (see **SOVRAN**), Sp. and Pg. *soberano*; = pop. L. **superanus*, f. *super* above. Cf. MDu. *sov(e)rein*, *soverain*, *soferain*.]

1. Forms.

1. a. 3-5 souerein (4-eine, 6, 8 sov-), 3-6 souereyn(e), 5 souereyne, souereyn, 4-6 sovereyn(e, 4 soureyn); 4-6 sou-, 4-7 soverain(e, 4 souorain), 4-6 sou-, soverayn(e, 5 souerayn).

2. 4-7 souereign(e, 4 souereigne, 5 souerign, -ygne), 4-7 soveraigne, 4- soveraign; 4-6 soueraigne (4 souer-), 5-6 soueraygne (6sov-), 6-7 soveraigne, 6-8 soveraign (6 sovar-, 7 -aing).

3. (Chiefly *Sc.*) 4-7 soueran(e, 4 souw-, 5 sov-), 5-6 soveran(e).

[For examples of these forms see the senses below.]

4. 4-5 soueryn, 5 soueren, -eng, -yng(e, 6 -eyng; 5 souerant-, soveraynt-, 6 soverand(e). 1390-1440 R. Gloucester's *Chron.* 583 (Harl. MS.), Pat folc... vnderuenge here Kyng Eghryst to her soueryn. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11459 In faith of ho faire soueryn. 1421 *Cov. Lett. Bk.* 36 Masturs & souerens of this souery Cite. 1460 *Fortescue Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 61 More Richesse than his Souerign Lord. 1535 Boorne *Let. in Introduct. Knowl.* (1870) 53 Our omost...gracyose souereyng lord the Kyng. 1537 in *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 153 Our soverand lord kyng Henrie. 1548 *Act 2 & 3 Edu. VI.* c. 38 & 4 The King of Soverande Lorde.

2. a. 4 sufrayn, 5 suffrayn, -ein, 6 -ayne, 6-7 -ain; 5-6 sufferayne, 6 -ayn, -aine, -ein, -aigne, -eigne; 5 sofferayn, soferayn, 6 -ayne, 5 soferayn.

1430 HAMPOLE *Psalter* 514 Ask... bi sufrayns. 1440 *Destr. Troy* 955 Diamede... said in pat sufrayn. 1440 *York Myst.* xv. 46 He is sufferayne of all thyng. 1452 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 277 Our sofferayn lorde the Kyng. 1528 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden) II. 168 In the xixth yere of our soferayn lord kyng henry the vijth. 1534 in *Pecock Eng. Ch. Furniturer* (1866) 191 With a sufferayn of golde thereto nailed. 1551 *Turner Herbat* II. 123 A soferayne medicine. 1567 MAPLE *Gr. Forest* (title-p.), The most sufferaign Vertues in all the whole kinde of Stones & Mettals. 1596 *Dawson Good Hus-wifes Jewell* 50 A sufferaign nintment for shrunken sinewes.

3. 5 soferan, 5 sufferane, 5-6 sufferan, suffran, *Sc.* -ane; 5 sufferren, 6 suffren, sufferyn.

1400 *Destr. Troy* 4817 Plenty of Setis... in a serklyf be soferan before. 1426 *Abraham's Sacrifice* 273 in *Non-Cycle Myst. Plays* (1909) 33 A, sufferren lord, bi wille be fulfilled. 1535 A. WILLIAMSON in *Douglas's Wks.* (1874) I. Intro. p. xxii. The Quene my mastres and suffrane. 1540 *North Co. Wills* (Surtees) 272 Tn Mr. John Danyell...oon sufferyn. 1553 *Bale Vocacyon* 5 b. The good sufferren of lykennie... brought me thyder in the night.

4. 5 soferand, sufferande, suffraynd, 5-6 sufferante (6 pl. -aunce), sufferent(e).

1432 in *Burton & Raine Hemmingsbrough* (1883) 383 To my sufferant lord Prior of Durham. 1440 *York Myst.* x. 163 Gude god nure sufferaynd syre. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* viii. 22 Take tent in me, youre soferand syre. 1500-34 *Corpus Christi Plays* (1902) 2 Loo! sufferantis, now ma you be glad. 1553 *Request true harted Englishman* 12 All our nide sofferles... and nur newe sufferantes. 1562 *Bullein Bulwarke, Bk. Simplex* 7 Sufferente against all hote diseases.

5. 6 suffaryng, suffering.

1538 *Lichfield Gild Ord.* (E.E.T.S.) 15 Our suffaryng lorde kyng henry the vijth. 1594 *Dee Priv. Diary* (Camden) 50 The Archbishop gave me a payre of sufferings to drinke.

II. Signification.

A. sb. 1. One who has supremacy or rank above, or authority over, others; a superior; a ruler, governor, lord, or master (of persons, etc.). Freq. applied to the Deity in relation to created things. In later use suggestive of sense 2 a.

a. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 74 For, sire king, þon art mi souereyn, and þe erchebischoþ al-so. c 1315 *SHOREHAM* iv. 262 Who yst þat neuer nas rebel Ayeins hys souerayn? c 1386 *CHAUCER Parv. T.* 7506 Murnung eek is ofte among servauntz, that grucchen when here soverayns hidden hem to doon leuf things. 1449 *Faston Lett.* I. 78 Tmmy Sovereyn, John Paston. 1470 H. PARKER *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W. 1495) c. lxxvii. 181, I suppose that my lege lorde the kyng hydde me do a thyng, and my mayster or my souerayn hydde me do the contrary. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Edu. IV.*, v. 83h, For I am departed vntill doomes day: But love you that lord that is soveraine of all.

b. 1377 *LANGEL. P. Pl.* B. xii. 200 þo pat seten atide syde table or with þe souereignes of þe hall. 1400 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. 1. 4, But God that is our elder soveraigne gife you long lyve. 1496 *Act 12 Hen. VII.*, c. vii, If any laie persone hereafter purpensity murder their Lord Maister or Sovereign immediate that they be not admittid to their Clergie. 1588 *Kyd Househ. Phil.* 877 Wks. (1901) 262 This distinction of Soueraigne, Ruler, Gouverneur, or Maister, is first founded vpon Nature. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 147 Thy husband is thy Lord, thy life, thy keeper, Thy head, thy soueraigne. 1610. MIDDLETON, etc. *Old Law* v. i, The Duke! As he is my soveraign, I do give him two crowns for it. 1673 *Cave Prim. Chry.* I. 15 The Soveraign of the whole Creation. 1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. 7 Those haughty merchants, who thought themselves Kings of the sea, and soveraigns over crowned heads. 1775 *JOHNSON Lett.* (1788) I. 293 Lucy says I must not go this week... The Lady at Stowhill says, how comes Lucy to be such a soveraign? 1820 *BYRON Mar. Fal.* I. ii, Why, that's my uncle! The leader, and the statesman, and the chief Of commonwealths, and soveraign of himself! 1859 *MILL Liberty* I. 22 Over himself, over his own body and mind, the individual is Sovereign.

c. 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 7 So soft was the session our Soueraine doyne sent. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 79 Christ our cheif and Soueraine. † b. A husband in relation to his wife. *Obs.* 1590 *GOWER Conf.* I. 71 The Prestes tho gon hom ayen, And sche goth to hire soverign. 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 223 We siked wel sore, For sert of hire souerayn and for hire owne sake. 1450 *LOVELL Merlin* 6336 To hire lord & soverayn seide sche than: 'My soverayn,' sche seide, '3owre owne am I'.

c. A person or thing which excels or surpasses others of the kind. *Now rare.*

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xlviii. 170 Hail, of all flouris quene and soverane. 1523 *LO. BERNERS Froiss.* I. ii. 2 They in all their deidis were so valiant that they ought to be reputed as soveraigns in all chynualy. 1535 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1862) 75 This Soveraigne of her Sexe. 1665 *LD. PRESTON Berth.* III. 96 We have already defined Happiness to be the Sovereign of Goods.

2. *spec.* a. The recognized supreme ruler of a people or country under monarchical government; a monarch; a king or queen.

a. 1297 R. GLOUCE (Rolls) 583 þat folc of estangle vnderuenge here King eghryst to hor souereyn. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* lxviii. 28 Subgetis þat are folowers of haire soueraynes. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1669 For the souerayn hym selfe was a sete rioll. 1440 *Generydes* 94 In Surre... Where my fader is kyng and souerayne. 1590 *SPENSER F.Q.* II. x. 58 Who after long debate... Was of the Britons first crown'd Soueraine. 1791 C. MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. v. 380 Clodius... granted this Priesthood to one Brogiarus, a petty Sovereign in those parts, to whom he had before given the title of King.

b. 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* vi. Thus with solace pay samede... And sew to be soueraygne. 1584 *POWELL Lloyd's Cambria* II. Inas King of Wessex to be their soveraigne. 1594 *BARNFIELD Sheph. Cont.* (Arb.) 26 When had subiects against their Soveraigne... vnnaturally rebell. 1652 *BROME Queenes Exch.* I. Wks. 1873 III. 459 How darst thou thus oppose thy Soveraignes will. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* iv. xii. (1848) 243 'Tis the only thing wherein Subjects can punish their Soveraigns. 1710 *ANISON Whig Exam.* No. 5 7 R The relation between the soveraign and the subject. 1780 *Mirror* No. 82, The Sovereign may be misinformed as to the deservings of those whom he is pleased to honour. 1835 *THIRLWALL Greece* v. I. 131 The Attic king Erechtheus and the Thracian Eumolpus, who had become soverign of Eleusis. 1865 *KINGSLY Herrev.* ix, They brought down on themselves the wrath of their nominal soveraigns. 1787 J. ADAMS *Def. Const.* Gov. U.S.A. (1794) I. 26 The soveraign is the whole country. 1794 *Brooker's Gazetteer* (ed. 8) s.v. *Lucern*, The former [council] is the nominal soveraign.

4. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2774 A noble prince, þat certified his souerane þir 543 in a pistill. 1456 *SIR G. HAVE LAW Arms* (S.T.S.) 110 Thare suld na subject obey till his soverane to wetray agaynis his god. 1562 *WINTER Wks.* (S.T.S.) I. 2 The maist excellent and graciou Soveraine, Marie Quene of Scottis. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 26 Maist illustre and boundfull soveraine.

b. In fig. applications.

1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* III. i. 184 Don Cupid, Regent of Love-rimes... Th' appointed souteraigne of sighes and groanes. 1592 *Kyd Sp. Trag.* III. xiv. Come, Bel-imperia... My sorrowes ease and soveraigne of my blisse. 1616 T. SCOT *Phyrolith* II. B. v. The knight... they crown The Soveraigne of glory and renowne. 1821 *SHREVE Epitaph.* 592 Weak Verses, go, kneel at your Sovereign's feet.

† c. a. A mayor or provost of a town, in later use esp. in Ireland. *Obs.* 1325 *MS. Roule. D.* 520 fol. 32 Pat... anquestes... ben imad

in tounes þoru him þat is souerein of betoune. 1399 *LANGL. Rich. Redeles* iv. 32. Whanne it drowe to be day.. þat souereynes were semblid, and þe schire-knyghts. c. 1450 *Cal. Lett. Bk. d' Lond.* 205 Diligent excucution of all that ye shall be chargid of by your souereynys of this Cite, ye shall performe. 1538 in P. H. Hore *Hist. Wexford* (1900) I. 237 When the Suffrain herde herof þe soghte for the said Watkyne.. who.. bade the Suffrayne take the offenders. 1587 *GOULDING De Moray* ii. 18 If any man tell of many Magistrates; wee will by and by inquire for the soueraigne. 1617 *MORISON Itin.* ii. 287 The 26 day his Lordship wrote to the Soueraigne of Wexford. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3178/4 The Association of the Soueraign, Burgeses, and Commonality of the Borough of Carlingford in Ireland. 1713 in P. H. Hore *Hist. Wexford* (1900) I. 104 John Ivory, the present Souverain of the town of New Ross, and his Successors Souverains of the said Town. 1762 *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) III. 90 A dancing-master was busily employed in the market house [at Belfast]; till at twelve the sovereign put him out, by holding his court there.

†b. The Superior of a monastery or other conventual establishment. *Obs.*

14. *Rule Synon Monast.* liii. in *Collect. Topogr.* (1834) I. 31 The souereyne.. owethe to se that none have more than nedethe nor lasse. c. 1450 *Myrr. our Ladye* 2 Obedyence to the hyddynge of god, and of youre reule, and of youre soueraynes. 1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 § 8 At the.. pleasures of their masters & soueraines of the monasteries and priories. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 42 b, So may the lorde haue an action agaynst the soueraigne of the house that taketh and admitteth his villaine to be professed.

4. a. A gold coin minted in England from the time of Henry VII to Charles I, originally of the value of 2s. 6d. but latterly worth only 10s. or 11s.

There were also double and treble sovereigns. The first group of quotations exhibits some of the enactments relative to the coin, or indications of its value at different dates. See also HALF-SOVEREIGN.

(a) 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 5 § 1 All maner of Gold of the Coyne of a Souereyn, Halfe Souereyn, Riall, half Ryall.. shall go and be curraunt in payement through all this.. Realme. 1526 *Lett. & P. Hen. VIII.* IV. ii. 1149 [The King intends.. to order by proclamation that the angel.. shall be current for 7s. 6d., the sovereign 22s. 6d., the demy-sovereign 11s. 3d.] 1542 *RECORDE Gr. Artes* K ij b, A Souerayn is the greatest englishe coyne, and conteyneth.. 4 crownes and an halfe, that is to say 22s. 6d. 1551 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1822) III. 45 The old souereign of fine gold which shall be current for thirty shillings of lawful money of England.. A whole souereign of crown gold which shall be current for twenty shillings. 1591 *Wills & Int. N. C.* (Surtees, 1866) 190 To Mr. Doctor Colmore a tribte severint, beinge thirtie shilling peyce. 1611 in *Birch Crt. & Times Jas. I.* (1848) I. 147 Raising.. the angel and souereign to eleven shillings, and the Jacobite piece to two and twenty. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* iii. 29/1 The Soueraign, Coined by Henry the Eighth, Edward the Sixth, Queen Elizabeth, King James., passed for eleven shillings. 1726-31 *TUNAL Rabin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. xvii. 157 By an Indenture of 2d. of Elizabeth, a pound weight of Gold.. was coined.. into 24 Souereigns, at thirty Shillings a piece. *Ibid.* A pound weight of Crown Gold of 22 Carats fine, and 2 Carats alloy, was coined into.. 33 Souereigns at twenty Shillings a piece. 1853 *HUMPHREYS Coin-coll. Man.* II. 446 To distinguish it from the previous rial, it was determined to call it a 'sovereign'. *Ibid.* 449 [etc.].

(b) 1514 *Visit. Dioc. Norwich* (Camden) 120 Johannes Smythe ostendit in camera.. iij souerayns. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII. 238 The Merchantes of the Staple.. presented her with an c. souereyns of golde in a ryche purse. 1599 B. JONSON *Eu. Man out of Hum.* v. c. 172, I gaue him some soueraignes for his paines. 1607 *DEKKER & WEBSTER Westw. Hoe* i. ii. D's Wks. 1873 II. 289 And you will stay till to morrow you shall have it all in new soueraignes. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (1857) 233 She hath old harry soueraignes, that saw no sunne in fifty yeares. *transf.* 1660 in J. SIMON *Ess. Irish Coins* (1749) 126 The Spanish Suffrain of gold, the Spanish Half-suffrain.

b. A current British gold coin of the value of twenty shillings.

1817 *Royal Proclam.* 1 July, That certain pieces of gold money should be coined, which should be called 'sovereigns or twenty shilling pieces'. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 156 Sovereigns are the next most advisable articles, and lastly dollars. 1840 *HOOD Up Rhine* 26 I'd give a guinea, that's to say a sovereign, to know what it is. 1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* I. 142 What a 'wonder' it would be for some of us to ever give a sovereign to any good cause upon earth!

attrib. 1859 F. S. COOPER *Ironmongers' Catal.* 140 Sovereign Scales, Mint Weights, 1/6 extra.

†5. A variety of pear. *Obs.*—

1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* (1729) 213 Pears. Windsor, Sovereign, Orange, Bergamot [etc.].

B. adj. †1. Of persons: Standing out above others or excelling in some respect. *Obs.*

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13214 Souereyne knyghtes þey were, hit seys. c. 1385 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 991 To him that is so souereyn of honour. 1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 60 Seraphin be is the souereynest, in charite he brennith. c. 1491 *Chast. Goddess Chyld.* 44 It is yeuen and sende us for our louyng fader and fro our souereyne leche. 1547 *Bk. Marchauntes* c. vj, He [sc. a cardinal] is already in the way and nygh to be hymself the great hatmaker, or souerayn haberdasher. 1576 *GASCOIGNE Kentw. Cast.* Wks. 1910 II. 104 And that the maide released be, by soueraigne maidens might. 1688 *COLLIER Seuerall Disc.* (1725) 243 As there is one Being souereign to all the rest, and upon whom they all depend.

2. Of things, qualities, etc.: Supreme, paramount; principal, greatest, or most notable.

a. c. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Con.* 7860 Bot þe most souerayne ioy of alle Es þe sygh of Godes bryght face. c. 1383 in *Eng. Hist. Rev. Oct.* (1911) 748 Prestis owen to make þe sacramentis of holi chirche wiþ souerayn deuocoun. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* xx. 17 The souereyne wisdom of god hath ordeynyd the coldes and the hetis. 1485 *CAXTON Paris &*

V. (1868) 30 Of whose comyng messyr Jaques bad Souerayn playstyr. a. 1533 *Ln. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Ee b, Me thiik it shulde be a souerayn foly. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. vii. 16 The antique world.. The gifts of soueraigne bounty didd embrace. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* vi. xliii, A Realm.. Where every Ejulation, every Pain Alas, is too too truly Souerain.

B. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xviii. 217 For þi god of his goodnesse þe fyrste gome Adam, Sette hym in solace & in souereigne myrthe. 1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 111 þe kyng hadde Englisshemen in souereigne worschipe. a. 1513 *FABYAN Chron.* iii. (1811) 38 When this Coilius had reygnyed in Soueraygne peace, by the terme of liiii. yerres. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 19 Whose substance.. may be to my person a singular ornament, and a souereigne safeguard. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* i. 1 § 3 This correctiue spice, the mixture whereof maketh knowledge so soueraigne. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 9 Free and soueraigne mercy and compassion might only be ascribed to God. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 25 It is but just, that Man should pay a Soueraign Adoration and Respect to this bounteous Creator. 1706 E. WARR *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 99 This is his souereign Charm against Fear in an Engagement. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ix. 223 The good of his soul, is the souereign object of his cares. 1891 *BARING-GOULD In Troub. Land* viii. 111 They laughed over their troubles as though it were a souereign joke.

Y. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* c. 274 Of so souerane greit bounte. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 125 If it be worship & wit wisdom to shewe, Hit is sothely more souerain to see it in werke. 1508 *DUNBAR Thia Mariit Women* 307 Tba.. said, thai suld exampill tak of her souerane teching.

b. Qualifying good. (Freq. = *summum bonum*.)

a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Plalter* iv. 8 A souereyn goed þai may noght see. c. 1380 *Antecrist* in *Todd Three Treat. Wyckif* (1851) 128 In þe first booke of souereynest good. 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* iii. ii. (1883) 86 Fayth is a souerayn good and cometh of the good wyll of the berte. 1594 F. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 5 All things belonging to the saluation and soueraigne good of men. 1625 *BACON Ess.* Of Truth (Arb.) 500 The knowledge of Truth.. is the Soueraigne Good of humane Nature. 1692 *DRYDEN St. Eutremius's Ess.* 333 Of all the Opinions of Philosophers concerning the Souereign Good. 1744 *HARRIS Three Treat. Wks.* (1841) 45 The souereign good is that, the possession of which renders us happy. a. 1871 *GROTE Eth. Fragm.* v. (1876) 137 To promote the accomplishment of his supreme purpose—the Souereign Good of the Community.

c. Of contempt: Supreme, unmitigated.

1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* ii. vii, Which at last ended, on the part of the Lady, in a souereign contempt for her husband. 1794 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* xxx, You hold in souereign contempt these common failings of your sex. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. i. 125 The respect.. turned into the most souereign contempt for his meanness. 1876 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* iv. (1886) 88 The great books.. are treated by collectors and librarians with souereign contempt.

3. Of remedies, etc.: Efficacious or potent in a superlative degree. Freq. in fig. use.

a. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xx. 370 þe souereynest salue for alkyen synnes. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 131 Of Planteine He bath his herbe souereine. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.* Priv. Priv. 197 Oryson is Souerayn remedy in euery trybulacion. 1491 *Chast. Goddess Chyld.* 13 And this is a souerayn medycyn to all temptacions. 1549 E. ALLEN *Par. Rev. John* 37 The leaves, frute and sappe of these holy trees, were very holesome and souereine. 1588 *GREENE Perimedes* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 20 A soueraigne simple against disquiet and feare. 1633 Br. *HALL Bard Texts*, N. T. 327 But how soueraigne soever it [the Gospel] was of it selfe, yet it was not at all available to the good of many of them. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius Voy. Amb.* 200 There is also in this Province a Drug very souerain against the Worms.

B. 1578 *LYTE Doddeus* ii. xx. 172 Belfoure.. Is soueraigne to cure the payne.. of the necke. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* i. iii. 57 Telling me, the Soueraignest thing on earth Was Paracelsus, for an inward hurt. 1632 *LITTON Trav.* iii. 97 The soueraigne minerall against infections. 1679 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 729 This Gihen is.. a soueraigne Remedy for Coughs and Green Wounds. 1744 *BERKELEY Siris* § 83, I have found it of souereign use as well during the small-pox as before it. 1793 *COWPER Let. Wks.* 1836 VII. 330, I conclude that it.. may therefore be souereign in cases where the eyelids are ulcerated. 1839 *Morning Post* 17 Oct., The souereignest thing on earth for rendering the people wise. 1888 *BESANT Eulogy R. Jeffries* 85 That kind of belief.. is souereign against low spirits, carelessness, and inactivity.

Y. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* viii. xviii. 294 Soueraine medicines and holsume for the bodie of man.

†4. In literal sense: Lofty. *Obs.*—

1388 *WYCLIF Prov.* viii. 2 Whether wisdom crieth not ofte.. In souereyneste and hig coppis.

5. Of persons: Having superior or supreme rank or power; spec. holding the position of a ruler or monarch.

a. 1340 *Ayenb.* 189 Panne ssel he keste his greate manzinge as þe hege bissop an souerayn pope. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 811 þus dimidius.. god by secheþ to saue þe soueraigne prinse. c. 1400 *MAUNDREY* (Roxb.) xiii. 56 þai schall com.. before Godd þe souerayne lugg. 1472-3 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 5/2 The souerayn Ruler or Keper of such Castell, Towne.. or other place. 1563 *Homilies* ii. Of Repentance ii, Our sauour Jesus Christ.. beyng our souerayne Byshop. 1598 *YONG Diana* 456 O soueraigne God! that once I might but knowe Greefe without hope to sease vpon thy soule.

B. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 9 As he which is king souereign Of al the worldes gouernaunce. *Ibid.* II. 52 To thee, which art god souereign. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* iii. 109 The twelve kniches of rods were born by the Lictors before the soueraigne judge. 1611 *COTGR.* *Sultane*, a Sultanne; or soueraigne Prinseesse. 1678 Sir G. MACKENZIE *Int. Law* Scot. ii. xv. § ii. (1699) 212 The Justice-Court of old, was the only Soueraign Court of the Nation. 1711 *SHAFTESB.* *Charac.* (1737) i. 327 The prince.. abhor'd the profanation offer'd to his souereign-empress. a. 1763 W. KING *Lit. & Polit. Anecd.* (1819) 132 He.. hath been introduced to most of the souereign princes. 1825 *BENTHAM Ration. Reward* 16 Partly because, being members of the souereign body,

they would haue it so. 1839 *THIRLWALL Greece* VI. 123 Evagoras.. claimed to be treated as a souereign prince, the great king's equal in rank and title. 1877 *NORTHCOLE Rom. Catacombs* ii. vi. 109 To the Souereign Pontiffs.. we are principally indebted for whatever fragments have been preserved.

Y. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (Thomas) 155 For chastite is soueraigne quene of al vertuise euir bedene. 1456 Sir G. HAVE *Lau Arnus* (S.T.S.) 109 The pape is soueraine to the Emperour, and the Emperour subject to the pape. 1508 *DUNBAR Flyting Kennedie* 104 Sen thow with wirschep wald sa fane be styld, Hail, soueraigne seneour!

b. Freq. as a qualification of lord or lady.

a. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3954, I sette þou for no soudiour but for souerayn lord, to lede al þis lordschip as þou likes euer. c. 1374 *CHAUCER Anel. & Arc.* 252 Me þat ye callid your mastresse, Your souerayne ladye. 1414 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 22 Our souerain Lord, youre humble and trewe lieges [etc.]. 1459 *Ibid.* V. 369/2 The seid Lord had sent his seruaut to our Souerayne Lady the Quene. 1530 *PALSGR.* 478/2 She hath ben his souerayne lady. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. x. 14 Locrine was left the soueraigne Lord of all.

B. c. 1430 *Lyoc. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 10 Souereigne lord, welcome to your citee! 1474 *Cor. Lett. Bk.* 405 Our Souerayne lady, the Quene. 1558 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. ii. App. i. 399 She beinge our soueraine lord and ladie, other kinges.. ought to paye tribute unto her. 1614 *SELLEN Titles Honor* 125 What now is one of our particular Notes of Maieste, not giuen to any but the supreme, I mean Soueraign Lord or Lady. 1678 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* i. (1862) 78 Shall I entertain thee against my souerain Lord? 1777 *GAY Fables* t. xxxvi. 34 When heaven the world with creatures stor'd, Man was ordain'd their souereign lord. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* xxxvi, There rides a faithful seruant of his most beautiful and Souereign Lady. 1832 [see *LANY* sb. 2].

Y. 1482 *Eng. Misc.* (Surtees) 41 Ye xxj yer of our soverain lorde kyng Edward the fourth. 1529 *Registr. Aberdeen.* (Maitland) I. 395 For command weill of owre soueraine lordis legis. 1581 J. HAMILTON in *Cath. Tract.* (S.T.S.) 73 To.. my seuerane ladye Marie the Quenis maieste of Scotland.

c. Of states, communities, etc.

1595 *SHAKS. John* v. ii. 82, I am too high-borne to be.. Instrument To any Soueraigne State throughout the world. 1682 A. MUNTE *Pres. St. Scoll.* ii. 23 The King is.. a free Prince of a Souereign Power. 1771 *Ann. Reg.* i. 67 The Baron.. has been condemned by the souereign courts to be kept 15 days in prison. 1819 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 160 The defendant, a souereign state, denies the obligation of a law enacted by the legislature of the union [etc.]. 1835 T. MITCHELL *Acharn. of Aristoph.* 448 note, Athens had still its law of libel, by which the majesty of the souereign people was protected. 1868 *COOLEY Const. Lit.* i, A State is called a *sovereign State* when this supreme power resides within itself.

6. Of power, authority, etc.: Supreme.

c. 1532 *Du Wes Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 2019 Most redouted imperiall myght, and soveraynemajesty. 1595 *MARKHAM Sir R. Grinnell* lii, Shee giues him soueraigne rule, and publique right. 1643 *PRYNNE Sov. Power* i. (ed. 2) 101 That the Soueraignest power and jurisdiction.. resides in the whole Kingdom and Parliament. 1666 *DRYDEN Aurengz.* i. 60 In change of Government, The Rabbles.. Do Souereign Justice. 1759 *ROBERTSON Hist. Scoll.* iii. Wks. 1813 I. 187 The souereign authority was by this treaty transferred wholly into the hands of the congregation. 1851 *DIXON IV. Penn* xxii. (1872) 193 The souereign power resides in the governor and freemen of the province. 1878 *STEWART & LARR Unseign Unit.* Introd. 14 This souereign and paramount influence.

7. Of or belonging to, characteristic of, supremacy or superiority.

c. 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* xxxiii, Full many a glorious morning haue I seene, Flatter the mountain tops with soueraigne eie. 1725 *Pope Odys.* i. 171 He led the goddess to the souereign seat. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. xiv. 141 Disobedience.. was an offence doubly irritating to his nature on account of his souereign habits as a jailer. 1870 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. i. (1873) 324 He really sees things with their souereign eye.

†Sovereign, v. *Obs.*—¹ [f. prec.] *trans.* To deal with as a sovereign.

1785 R. WILLIAMS in *Motley Netherl.* (1860) I. 333 Unless her Majesty do sovereign them presently.

†Sovereignness. *Obs.* Also 6 soueraignesnesse, 7 sou-, soueraign-, souereignesnesse. [f. SOVEREIGN sb. + -ESS.] A female sovereign.

1600 *DEKKER Fortunatus* Wks. 1873 I. 90 Most pow'rfull Queene of chaunce, dread soueraignesnesse. 1630 *BRATWAT Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 67 Whence it grew that the Roman empire became absolute Souereignesnesse of many other ample Dominions. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 83 There remained another sister of Habas II.. who in the Kings absence was as it were Souereignes of the Place.

†Sovereignful, a. *Obs.*—¹ In 5 souerainfull. [f. SOVEREIGN sb.] Noble.

c. 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 1304 This is ane souerainfull thing, le Ihesu I think I.

†Sovereignty. *Obs.* Forms: 6 souer-, 6-7 soveraignitey, 6-7 souer-, 7-8 soveraignity, -eignity; 6 souerantite, -entite, 7 soverantite. [f. SOVEREIGN a. + -ITY. Cf. OF. *suverinitet*, It. *sovranità*.] = SOVEREIGNTY.

c. 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) vi. 22 As prouid princely luvie express Is to haif soueraintie. 1584 D. FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 75 Her iust and holy Soueraintie. 1632 *LITTON Trav.* Dedie, A homely and familiar Stile; no wayes fit for Soueraintie to peruse. 1671 [R. MACWARR] *True Nonconf.* 28 The Soueraintie of Christian Princes cannot give them a contrary privilege. 1722 Dr. Foe *Plague* (1834) 21 My Maker had an undisputed Right of Soueraintie. 1784 D. HERN *Let. in Songs* (1924) 50, I am sorry you are already tir'd of the soueraintie.

†Sovereignize, v. *Obs.* Also 7 souerainize, -ize, souerainize, -eignize; 8ouer-, soveranize, -ise. [f. SOVEREIGN sb. + -IZE. Cf. Pg.

B. c. 1290 *Poc.* in Swr.-Wilderz 423 *Seroffia*, suwa. a 1283
nec. R. 204 *Ic* Suwe di guernesse, petis. Glutunne, hær-
gges þus innæmed. c. 1290 S. Eng. Leg. l. 630 -nominal
tess...A-corsed þou heo, lubere suowe. c. 1340 *Nominalle*
kæta) 731 *Sengler, froie, et such*, þor, æt. He is withholden
374 CHAUCEUR Boeth. iv, pr. 1. (1263) *þor*, æt. He is withholden
þe foule delices of the world. (1263) *Sir Beues(C)* 2509
his heere was þe byrestels of a sowe. a 1250 *Knt. de la*
sow. (1263) 43 In the pathe he saw a gret blacke swyne and
sowes alle, and no hogges. 1373 TESSER HUNT. (1275) 74
fairing sow holds profit with cow. 1365 SUOWES *Alfuk*.
i. d. 6 Powre in Sowes blood, that hath eaten Her nine

Farrow. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 117. The large sided sow is best. 1764 *Museum Rust.* 1. 476 When I have a parcel of young pigs in winter, I find these sows will fat them better. 1820 SHELLEY *Ed. Tyr.* 11. i. 36 The lean Sows and Boars collect about her. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* 1. 191 All the swine were sows. 1871 P. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) 1. xxi. 183 A tough old sow, and the mother thereon, Then follow the witches every one.

7. c1440 *Alph. Tales* 187 On a tyne per was a man þat stale bis neigbur sow. 1557 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 101 Hogges, v sewes and one boore. 1684 (cf. sense 2). 1837 R. ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball.* (c 1850) 151 Twee braid-backt tips, an a bonny sew. 1893 *Almondbury Gloss., Sew, Sow, or Seow*, a sow.

8. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 35 Gene him the milke of a Soo. 1883 [see v].

† b. *My sow's pigged*, a former card-game. *Obs.*

Some other dial. uses are given in the *Eng. Dial. Dict.* 1621 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Motto* D. iv. At Primefirst, Post and payre, Primo, ..he's a libral Hero; At My-Sow-pigg'd, and (Reader neuer doubt ye, He's skill'd in all games, except) Looke about ye. 1642 *Tom Nash His Ghost* A. iv. For your Religions you may (many of you) cast Crosse and Pile, and for your iust dealing you may play at my Sow ha's Pigg'd. 1734 *Poor Robin's Almanack* C. vj. The Lawyers play at Beggar my Neighbour; the School-masters play at Questions and Commands; the Farmers play at My Sow's pigg'd. 1823 *Almondbury Gloss.* 115 'My sow's pigg'd' was a game at cards played in this neighbourhood some forty-five years ago.

2. Applied to persons (male or female) as a term of abuse, opprobrium, or reproach, esp. to a fat, clumsy, or slovenly woman.

1508 KENNEDIE *Flying w.* Dunbar 321 Insensuat sow, nesse fals Eustace air! a 1585 POLYART *Flying w.* Mont-gomerie 743 Sweir sow, doylid kow, ay fow, foull fall thy banes! 1630 *Cosin's Corresp.* (Surtees) 1. 174 You tore ber sleeve, with these reprochfull words, 'Can ye not stand, ye laziesowes?' 1684 *Yorks. Dial.* 13 (E. D. S.), Ise ding thy Harnes out, thou baw mucky Sow. 1695 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Sow*, ..a term of Reproach given many times to a fat, lazy, rank, big breasted Woman. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Collog.* (1878) 1. 387 'The Wife [has been called] Sow, Fool, dirty Drab. 1785 GROSSE *Dict. Vulgar T.* *Sow*, a fat woman. 1803 BOSWELL *Songs* 5 Ye're a sow, auld man, Ye get fou, auld man. 1825 BROCKERT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Sow*, an inelegant female, a dirty wench.

3. In various phrases or proverbial uses: a. *To get, have, or take the (or + a) wrong (or right) sow by the ear*, or variants of this: To get hold of, hit upon, the wrong (or right) person or thing; to take an incorrect (or correct) view; to arrive at a wrong (or right) conclusion, solution, etc.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 75 Ye may see, ye tooke The wrong way to wood, and the wrong sow by theare. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 2034/1, perceiue...that that man hath the sow by the right eare. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wit & Mirth* Wks. 11. 180/2, I knew when he first medled with your Ladyship, that hee had a wrong Sow by the eare. 1697 VANBRUGH *Essay* 11, He that goes to a courtier in hope to get fairly rid of 'em may be said, in our country-dialect, to take the wrong sow by the ear. 1751 *Brit. Mag.* 11. 463 Crabshaw..told ber he believed she had got the right sow by the ear. 1841 HOOD *T. of Trumpet* 631 The sow that ought by the ear is caught—And the sin to the sinful door is brought. 1852 DE QUINCEY *Schlosser's Lit. Hist.* Wks. 1858 VIII. 60 When he finds that he has not only got the wrong sow by the ear, but actually sold the sow to a bookseller.

b. In other allusive phrases.

See also *Stlk sb.* 6 and *Still a*. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 24 Littell knoweth the fat sow, what the leane dooth meane. *Ibid.* 32 What should we (quoth I) grease the fat sow in thars. 1562 — *Prov. & Epigr.* 64 God have mercy hors, a pyg of mine owne sow. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest Grf.* Not to teach or shew the learned, howe in this point Nature hath wrought (for that were as the prouder is, ye Sow to Minerva). 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1638) 523 In Latio they say *Sus Minervam*, when an unlearned dunce goeth about to teach his better or a more learned man, ..or as we say in English, the foul Sow teach the fair Lady to spin.

c. In comparative phrases, esp. as drunk as David's sow or as a sow (cf. quotes).

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 43 As meete as a sowe to beare a saddle. c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* (1630) E. iv. b. I am as seruicable at a table, as a Sow is vnder an Apple tree. 1727 GAY *New Song of New Similes* 11, For, though as drunk as David's sow, I love her still the better. 1816 *Sporling Mag.* XLVIII. 39 A man is said to be...when he cannot see, 'as druck as a sow'. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Line. Gloss.* 233 'As happy as a sow i' mock', or 'in a muck-hill'; a phrase setting forth the contented state of those who live for sensual pleasure. *Ibid.*, 'As druck as David's sow' is a simile conveying the idea of the deepest state of intoxication.

4. *Mil.* A movable structure having a strong roof, used to cover men advancing to the walls of a besieged town or fortress, and to protect them while engaged in sapping and mining or other operations. Now *Hist.*

[c 1125 WILLIAM OF MALMESB. *De Gestis Reg.* iv. (Rolls) 11. 426 Unum fuit machinamentum quod nostri suem, veteres vineum vocant; quod machina...protegunt in se sub-sidentes, qui, quasi more suis, ad murorum suffodienda penetrant fundamenta.]

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4830 A gynn þat me sowe clupeþ hii made ek wel strong, Muche folc inn þat to be boþe wð & long. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 597 Of gret pestis ane sow that maid, That stalward heling owþ it had, With armyt men coew þbar-in. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* 11. 6434 What with gynnys. And goooys grete, for to caste stoows... And large sowis lowe for to myne. 1485 *Escheq. Rolls Scot.* IX. 434 Willemo Androsco, carpentario, pro factura uoitus instrumenti bellici vocat le sow. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* 111. 342 Than pik and tar, talloun

and hynt stane, ..Vpon that sow richt suddantlie leit fall, Quhill:..scaldit hes richt mony than to deid Witbin the sow. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* 1. xiii. 45 Engines..Military; as Battering-Rams, Sows, Horses, Tortuses. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* 1. x. 68 The Castle therefore they besiege, and placed an Engine (well known in this Countrey), called a Sow (to the Walls thereof) to supp [sic] the same. 1694 MORTEUX *Rabalais* iv. xl. (1737) 159 The Engineers..fitted up the great Sow. 1788 GROSSE *Milit. Antiq.* 11. 307 Two machines, the one called the boar, the other the sow, were employed by the parliamentarians in the siege of Corfe castle. 1828-43 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) 1. 137 It was determined to undermine the walls; and for this purpose a huge machine was constructed... From its shape and covering, this formidable engine was called a sow. 1866 KINGSLEY *Hereu.* xxviii, They made a floating-sow, and thrust it on before them as they worked across the stream. 1893 H. J. MOULE *Old Dorset* 211 The Parliamentarians took the trouble to bring this ponderous affair, called a 'sow', close to the Castle.

b. U.S. 'A movable shed used as a protection by miners' (1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*).

5. a. A wood-louse or sow-bug. Now chiefly dial.

14.. in *Rel. Antiq.* 1. 204 Geve hym of these sowes that crepe with many fete, and falle oute of bowse roys. 1558 WARNE tr. *Alexis's Secr.* 23 b. Then take twelue or fiftene of these litle beastes called Monkes peason or sowes. 1572 MASCALL *Planting & Graffing* 50 There be litle beastes called Sowes, which haue many legs. 1600 SURFLER *Countrie Farme* 1. viii. 39 If wals be full of sowes and such other like vermine. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 50 *Asellus*, the Tylers Lowe, or, Sow. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Ulcer*, For Ulcers... Take Milleepedes, call'd by some in English Wood-Lice, and by others Sows. a 1825—in dial. glossaries (E. Anglia, Linc., Leic., Northants, Nottingham, etc.). 1877 F. P. PASCOE *Zool. Class.* 62 Some of the Oniscidae are land animals, and are known as hog-lice, sows, &c.

b. *Sea-sow*: see *SEA sb.* 23 d.

6. *techn.* A large oblong mass of solidified metal as obtained from the blast- or smelting-furnace:

a. Of lead. Now *Obs.* or *rare*.

So MDU. *soge* in a document of 1445. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 311 My Lord paid to Geoffrey Blower for ij. sowes lede..weying..xvj. c. iij. quarters and xiiij. lb. a 1529 SKELTON *E. Runnymyng* 72 With clothes vpon her hed that wey a sowe of led. 1546 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1820) 182 For melting of the leade... and casting into sowes. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 611 Twenty sowes of lead long in forme, but foure square. 1668 PHIL. *Trans.* 111. 770 It is cast into Sand, and runs into those Sowes (as they call them) which they sell. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* 111. 260/2 A Pig or Sow of Lead, is generally about three hundred pounds apiece. 1700 J. BROUË *Trav.* i. (1707) 34 The [Lead] Ore ..being..afterwards melted down into Pigs and Sows, as they are there call'd.

b. Of iron. (See note to *Pig sb.* 1 and quotes.)

1539 in *Hist. Sussex* (Victoria Co. Hist.) 11. 245/2 To melt the Sowes in ij. forges or Fynories ther must he iij. persones. 1612 S. STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 113 The second kind of Metallur is the Sow of iron. 1645-52 BOATE *Ireland's Nat. Hist.* (1860) 113 The molten iron..turning into a hard and stiff mass, which masses are called Sowes by the workmen. 1676 HOBBS *Iliaid* xxiii. 817 And then of Iron he brought out a Sough such as at first it from the Furnace came. a 1744 LUCAS in *Trans. Cumb. & Westm. Archaeol. Soc.* (N.S.) VIII. 38 They break the Sow and Pigs off from one another, and the Sow into the same lengths with the Pigs. 1837 WHITLOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 408 (*Smith's*), The price of iron, in bars, pigs, and 'sows', has been upon the advance. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 418 When the metal cools, the larger masses are called 'sows', and the smaller 'pigs'.

c. In general use: A bar or mass of metal; an ingot. Now *Obs.* or *rare*.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1825) p. v. By fire to trie out the Metall and to cast it into certeine rude lumps, which they call Sowze. 1590 WEBBE *Trav.* (Arh.) 23 A place..where they had great store of Treasure and Sowes of Silver. a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 225 Diodorus reckons upward of 400 thousand talents of silver, and gold in sowes and wedges. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* 11. App. (1852) 172 Upon further diving the Indian fetched up a sow, as they stiled it, or a lump of silver.

d. *fig.* or in *fig.* context.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 474 If any man shall like to take this mettall, drawn by me out of a few Sowes into many sheetes. 1599 NASHIE *Leuten. Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 293 This vnciuill Norman hotpottch, this sow of lead, that hath neuer a ring at the end to lift it vp by.

e. One of the larger channels, or the main channel, in the hearth of an iron-smelting furnace, serving as a feeder to the smaller channels or 'pigs' (see quotes).

1843 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* 1. 371 The metal is led from the furnace, through a gutter lined with sand, into a large trough or sow, the end of which is closed with a shottle. 1834 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* 120 These feeders or sowas are themselves put in connection with a common main chznell, d, leading from the tap-hole to the lower end of the sand- or pig-bed.

f. (See quot.)

1871 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining Eng.* 1. 112 Metallic iron, not finding heat enough in a lead-furnace to keep it sufficiently fluid to run out with the slag, congeals in the hearth, and forms what smelters term 'sows', 'bears', 'horses', or 'salamanders'.

7. *Sc.* and *north.* A large oblong-shaped rick or stack, esp. of hay.

1659 A. HAY *Diary* (S.H.S.) 155 My whole hey was a great ruck of the Lawes meadow, and 3 litle rucks, ..all which I did put in ooe sow in the yard. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD in *Coltness Collect.* (Mail. Clob) 165 Several great sows of hay were on the cannall...it looked very odd to see a hay sow, perhaps fifty or sixty foot loog, ..sailing along.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 220 The stack is frequently made in an oblong form, which is vulgarly called a sow. 1833 J. S. SANOS *Poems* 168 (L.D.D.), Like the donkey wi' the sous Of hay. 1871 C. GIBSON *Lack of Gold* vii, Behind was the farm-yard, and well-stocked with fat stacks of grain and hay 'sows'.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly in sense 1), as *sow-hair*, *-herd*, *-paw*, *-skin*, *-sticking*, *-tail*, *-lead*, etc.; *sow-like* adv.; *sow-drunk* a. (see sense 3c); † *sow-guard*, = sense 4; *sow-libber* *Sc.*, a sow-gelder; *sow-louse*, a wood-louse, sow-bug (now dial.). See also *SOW-GELDER*, *-IRON*, *-METAL*.

1509 BARCLAY *Skyf Fols* (1570) 33 Some 'sowe dronke, swallowing meate without measure, Some maudlayne drone, mourning loudly and hie. 1522 MORE *De quat. Novis.* Wks. 82/2 Yet shal ye find moyt drink themself sow drunk of pride to be called good felowes, than for luste of the drink self. 1880 TENNYSON *Northern Cobbler* iv, Sow dronk that tha does not touch thy 'at to the Squire. 1882 STANVURST *Aneis* 11. (Arh.) 58 They cling the scalings too wals, and vnder a 'sowgard' They clymb. 1597 DELONEY *Gentle Craft* t. iv, The Aule steale and tackes, the 'Sow-haires beside. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Scrofulaceus*, ..a 'sow bearde. a 1682 SEMPILL *Blythsome Wedding* 22 There will be 'Sow-libber Peatie. 1603 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Microcosmos* Wks. (Grosart) 1. 65/1 For, to dismount from true loue's lottie pitch..Is, 'Sowllice, to lie mired in the ditch Of lowest Hell. 1668 ROWLAND tr. *Mouset's Theat. Ins.* 932 Flies, Gnats, 'Sowllice, Fleas, that do much hurt and do no good. 1866 BROGREN *Prov. Lincs.*, *Sow-louse*, the wood-louse. c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 437 Pan he garte caste it emang swyne at þat moit dewint i and þer it was nurshid on a 'sew papp. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iii. 20 If Tinkers may haue leaue to lue, and beare the 'Sow-skin Bowget. 1823 *Spirit Public* 459 He instantly crammed it back again into the sow-skin purse from which he had taken it. 1883 *Longman's Mag.* Apr. 649 At the 'sow-sticking'..the neighbours lend helping hands. 1787 BURNS *Hallowe'en* iv, A runt was like a 'sow-tail, Saw bow't that night. a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* (1673) 216 Trypherus the leamed, who Carves large 'sow-tests.

b. In plant-names, as † *sowbane*, goosefoot (*Chenopodium*); † *sow-fennel*, sulphur-wort; *sow-tit*, the wood-strawberry; *sow-wort*, = *Sow-BREAD*. See also *SOW-THISTLE*.

Some others are current in dialects or U.S.

1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* ccxix. 577 Goose-foot or 'Sowhane. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) 11. 271 Red Goosefoot. Sowhane. 1578 LYTE *Doctores* 293 It is called...in English also Peucedanum, Horestrong, 'Sowe fenill, and of some Sulphurwort. 1611 CORIAR, *Fenouil de porreau*, Sow-fennell, Hogs-fennell. 1788 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) 1. 410 It is on a plaia..covered with trees—a white oak four feet in diameter near the summit—cavity in the middle covered with 'sow-tits. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org.* Bodies 708 M. Saladin found in the root of the *Cyclamen Europæum*, or 'sow wort, a peculiar bitter principle.

c. With the names of animals, etc., in the sense of 'female', as *sow-cat* (also *transf.*), † *-child*, *-hog*, *-swine*; *sow-wasp* *dial.*, a queen wasp. See also *SOW-PIG*.

1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 592 A Chat Pard (supposed to be engendered by a Leopard and a 'Sow-cat). 1689 N. LEE *Princ. Clevier* 111. i. St. A. For there two ravenous Sow-Cats will Eat you. *El. Your Wives* you mean. 1875 PARISH *Dict. Sussex Dial.* 108 I'll give that old sow-cat o' yourn a sock aside the head. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.*, 'Sow-child, a Female Child. 1648 HEXHAM in *En. Zoch*, a 'Sowe-hogge. 1822 SHELLEY *Faust* 11. 254 Upon a 'sow-swine, whose farrows were nine, Old Baubo rideth alone. 1875 PARISH *Dict. Sussex Dial.* 110 In some parts of the county a reward of sixpence is offered for each 'sow-waps killed in the spring.

d. Genital combs., as *sow's-baby*, *slang* and *Cant* (see quotes); *sow's-back*, *local* (see quot. 1789); † *sow's bread*, = *SOW-BREAD*; † *sow's thistle*, = *SOW-THISTLE*.

a 1400 *Stockholm Med. MS.* fol. 198 Sowesthystyl, labrum. 1558 WARNE tr. *Alexis's Secrets* (1562) 13 Take an herbe called...in English sowes breade. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.*, *Sow's baby*, a Pig. 1785 GROSSE *Dict. Vulgar T.*, *Sow's baby*, a sucking pig. 1789 J. WILLIAMS *Min. Kingd.* 1. 107 We..bring up a level mine under the pavement of the coal, quite through the ridge, in order to level the coal upon the other side of it. Some of the Scots colliers call this a ridge, others of them call it a hirst, and some of them call it a sow's-back. 1859 *Slang Dict.* 93 *Sow's baby*, ..sixpence.

Sow (san), sb.² Now *dial.* Also *sowe* (o *dial.* sou, saa). [app. distinct from *Sough sb.* 2, and perh. identical with Flem. *dial.* *sou* († *souwe*, *souwe* in Plantin and Killian) drain.] A drain; a channel or run of water.

1316 in *Rep. MSS. Ld. Middleton* (1911) 23 Predicti Adam et socii sui gutturum, quod dicitur 'le sowe', ..reparabunt. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 359 A kind of ocre..falls to the bottom of the channels of all..mineral springs, whether sowes or others. 1670 — *Hydrol. Est.* 133 All spaws, whether vitrioline from sowes or aluminous. 1709 THOKEST *Diary* (1820) 11. 50 Both days entirely spent with labourers, directing and overseeing the sows to drain water. c 1820 STAGG *Bridewain* ix. Misc. Poems (1802) 5 Owr hill an' knowe, thro' seugh an' sowe, Comes tiffan many o' couple. 1824—in Yorkshire and Cumberland. glossaries.

Sow, sb.³ *rare*. In 4 sau, saw. [f. Sow v.¹] An act of sowing.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6378 He þam ledd..Aod sand þam fode in þair nede, Wit-vten an' san (v.r. saw) o sode.

Sow (san), sb.⁴ *Obs.* *cf. dial.* Also 4 *sowe*. [Of obscure origin.] A blow or stroke.

a 1400 *Sir Eglamour* 317 Syr Eglamour hys swerde drowe, Aod to the ycant he gafe a sowe, And llyndyd

hym in that tyde 1869- in dial glossaries (Cheshire, Lanc., and Westmld.).

Sow, sb. 6. *Sc. rare.* [Of obscure origin.]

1. A bride's outfit of clothes; a trousseau. 168, in *Morison Decis. Cr. Sess.* 10436 Andrew Littlejohn pursues the Duchess of Monmouth her curator for payment of a tailor's account, taken off by the Duchess for her marriage dowry. 1887 *Tamieson's Suppl. Add.*, *Sou, sowe*, a bride's outfit or brags... This term is now used only by the fisher-folk of the N.E. of Scot. from Nairn to Buckie.

2. A burial garment; a shroud. 1763 'KISLANUS' *Second Sight* 18 The same girl died of a fever, and as there was no linen in the place but what was unbleached, it was made use of for her sowe.

† **Sow**, obs. variant of or error for **SOLE** sb. 3. 2. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* 11. 173/2 The Sow, is the Yoke, which is put about the Cow or Ox-Neck to tie him to the Boosey. *Ibid.* 11. 327/2.

Sow, obs. variant of **SOE**, tub.

Sow (sō), v. 1 Pa. t. sowed, Pa. pple. sowed, sown. Forms: (see below). [Common Tent., but presenting considerable variation in form, and changes of conjugation; the chief forms are OE. *sāwan*, OFris. **sā* (Nfris. *sān*, *se*, Efris. *sā*), MDn. *sacyen*, *zacyen* (Du. *zaaien*), OS. *sāian* (MLG. *seien*, *seigen*, *segen*, LG. *seien*, *saien*), OHG. *sājan*, *sāhen*, *sāen* (MHG. *sājen*, *sāhen*, *sāen*, G. *sāen*) and *sāwen* (MHG. *sāwen*, *sāwen*), ON. and Icel. *sá* (Norw. and Da. *saa*, Sw. *så*), Goth. *sāian*. The Teut. root **sā-* (cf. SEED sb.) has counterparts in Lith. *sėti*, OSlav. *sejati*, L. *serere* (perf. *sevi*) to sow, and perh. in Gr. *ἑρπειν*. The original reduplicating conjugation is retained in the Goth. pa. t. *sātō*, ON. pa. t. *sera*, pa. pple. *sāian* (MSw. *sāin*), OE. pa. t. *sōw*, pa. pple. *gesāwen*, OS. pa. t. *sēu* (once), OFris. pa. pple. *esēn*. Transference to the weak conjugation has taken place in all the continental languages (as OHG. *sāta*, OS. *sāida*, late ON. *sāda*); in English the pa. t. has become weak, the pa. pple. still commonly retains the strong form.]

A. Illustration of forms. 1. *Inf.* (and Pres. stem). a. 1-2 *sawan* (2 *sawwæn*), 2-3 *sawen* (sowen), 4 *zawen*; 2, 4-6 *sawe*, 4, 6 *Sc. saw*, 5- *Sc.* (and *north.*) *saw* (5 *Sc.* say); also 5 *Sc.* *schau*, *saw(e)*.

c825- [see examples in B]. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 147 He hidden wepnde and sewende. a1300 *Cursor M.* 6839 Your land yee sal sau seuen yere. 1340 *Ayeb.* 214 Hoo þanne ssolde erie and zawe. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvii. (Machor) 906 Prechand & sawand godis sed. *Ibid.* xl. (Ninian) 133 To schau his seiyde. c1400 *MAUNSEY* (Roxh.) xxix. 147 þe folk. sawez na land. c1440 *Regist. Aberdon.* (Maitl. Cl.) 1. 250 Almekill land as a celdr of atill will schawe. c1480 *HENRYSON Aganis Haisty Credence* 41 O wicket tung, sawand dissentoun. 1570 *LEVIUS Manib.* 45 To Sawe corne, seminare. 1581 J. HAMILTON *Cath. Tract.* in *Cath. Tract.* (S.T.S.) 74 To sau... pernicious heresie. c1639 Sir W. Mure *Ps. civ.* 37 The felids they saw. 1785 *BURNS Halloween* xviii, Hemp-seed I saw thee. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* vii, They... might he for sawing the craft wit aits.

B. 3-4 *sowen* (3 *souin*), 4 *souwen*, 5 *sowyn*; 3-7 *sowe*, 4 *soghe*, 6 *soue*, 6- *sow* (8 *sow*).

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 135 To sowen þe holie sed. a1250 *Proin. Aelfred* in *O.E. Misc.* 108 His sedes to sowen (v.r. *souin*). 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1039 Ne þat hailf... ne soffrede hom nower come, To sowe. 13... *E.E. Allit. P.* c. 67 In þat cete my sages soghe alle aboute. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. vii. 59, I wol sowen hit my-self. 1382 *WYCLIF Matt.* xiii. 3 He that sowith, goth out to sowe his seed. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 466/1 Sowyn corne or oþer sedys, semino, sero. 1530 *PALSGR.* 725/2, I sowe corne. 1532 *Galeway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 405 Whatsoever man... shall... sowe any vraynace. 1635 R. N. tr. *Cauden's Hist. Eliz.* 1. 21 To sow Religion. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* 1. 2 When to sowe the Corn.

2. *Past Tense*. a. *Strong*. 1-2 *sow* (1 *seawu*), 1, 3-7, 8 *dial. sew* (3 *siew*, 5 *seew*), 4-5, 7 *sewe* (9 *Sc. shewe*), 3-4 *seuz* (4 *seeuiz*, *segh*), 3-4, 6 *seu*, 4 *sue*; *pl.* 1 *seowun*, -on, -an, *sewon*, 3 *seowen*, *sowen*, 3-5 *sowen*; 3 *seowe*, *sew*, 4-7 *sewe*.

c825 [see B. 2]. c950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xiii. 39 De fiord... seðe sawes vel seawu, da is diowl. 971 *BLICK. Hom.* 3 Se Halza Gast seow þæt clæne sæd. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 133 A riche man ferde ut and seow. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 151 [He] siew fo on wowe. *Ibid.*, Pe sed þat he sew. c1250 *Hymn* 123. 256 Pe holi gost hire on þe seuz. c1275 *Moral Ode* 23 in *O.E. Misc.* 5 Hwenne alle men reppen schule þat heo ear seowe. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8048 Hym þat þis child on me sew. c1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* 1. 259 God repiþ many þingis þat he sue not. c1430 *Pilgr. Lxxf. Manhode* l. lxxiv. (1869) 43 He brouhte the greyn... and sew it. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneid* xii. ix. 47 His fader eyrit and sew an peice of feild. 1565 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees, 1835) 244 Because I seu no winter corne ther. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 56 Wee sewe nothing but onely our in-fieid. a1800 *PEGGE Anecd. Eng. Lang.* (1803) 105, I sew... corne.

b. *Weak*. a. 4 *seued*, 4, 9 *Sc. sawed*, 4 *sawit*. [c950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xiii. 25 Ofer-gesawu vel ge-seawde. — *Luke* xix. 21 þæt ðu ne gesawdest.] a1300 *Cursor M.* 11226 O godds wot he sceud þe seide. c1375 *Ibid.* 12323 (Fairf.), þe quete... at ihesus sawed. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* xiii, About the last barley ye sawed.

B. 4 *sowid(e)*, 6- *sowed*, 7 *sowd*. 1382 *WYCLIF Gen. xxvi.* 12 Isaac for-tohe sowide in that loond. 1535 *COVERDALE Deut.* xi. 10 Where thou sowdest thy seed. 1560 *Daus tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 91 The Arians... sowed abrother their opinions. 1667 *MILTON P.L.* vii. 358 He... sowed with Stars the Heav'n.

3. *Past Participle*. a. *Strong*. a. 1 *gesawen*, 2, 1-2 *gesawon*, 4 *y-zawe*; 1, 4-6 *sawen*, 3 *sauen* (sazin), 4 *sauon* (u), 4, 6 *Sc. sawin*, 5 *Sc. sawyn* (e, -ing), 5, 9 *Sc.* and *north.* *sawn*, 6-7 *Sc. sawne*; 4 *sewe*, 6 *Sc. saw*.

c950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Mark* iv. 15 Seðe ymb wocg ðer bið gesawen (*Rushw. gisawen*) word. 971 *BLICK. Hom.* 133 þa we heora lare sawen. a1300 *Cursor M.* 28174 O strif oit haue i sawun þe seide. 1340 *Ayeb.* 255 Yef hit ys bol oþer aboute y-zawe (= *F. sursemel*). c1430 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 445 Vile seide of man with syn sawen. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (Ninian) 203 þare he saw sawyne il seide. c1440 *Alph. Tales* 420 A man þat had lande to he sawen. c1470 *HENRY Wallace* xi. 1226 Feill off that kyn, in Scotland than was sawyn. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneid* v. ProL 8 In fragill flesche þour fekill seid is saw. 1570 *LEVIUS Manib.* 62 Sawen, *satus*. c1629 Sir W. Mure *Sonn.* iv. Wks. (S.T.S.) 1. 302 If once the seed of true Repentance sawne. 1876 *ROBINSON Whitby Gloss.* s.v. *Sawn*, sown as grain.

B. 3-4 *i*, 4-5 *y-sowe*, 4-5 *sowe*; 3 *i*, 4-5 *y-sowen*, 3-7 *sowen*, 5 *sowun*, 5-7 *sowne*, 4, 6- *sown*.

a1250 *Owl & Night*, 1129 þar newe sedes beoþ isowe. c1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4537 (Kühling), No corn no was ysowe. 1382 *WYCLIF Lev.* xxvii. 16 If... the feilde is sowun. c1440 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* l. 165 Rie of whete yswen wul vp growe. 1450 *Songs, Carols*, etc. (1907) 81 The seide of synne so thikke ysowe. 1523 *FITZGER. Husb.* § 10 That... styffe grounde... wolde he sowen with higge stuffe. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. ix. 16 True Loues are often sowen. 1608 *DOD & CLEAVER Expos. Prov.* ix-x. 29 Some is sowne beoþ others... some is sowen after others. 1607 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* Ess. The Precepts... are sowen so very thick. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 353 A furrow which has been newly sowen. 1837 P. KERR *Bot. Lex.* 23 Wheat sown in the spring lives but six months.

b. *Weak*. 4 *i*-sowed, 5 *sowid*, 5, 7- *sowed*, 6 *sowd*, 7-8 *sow'd*.

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. vi. 34, I haue... I-sowed his seed. 1382 *WYCLIF Num.* xx. 5 This worst place, that may not be sowid. 1506 *SPENSER Hymn Heav. Beauty* 53 The house of blessed Gods... All sowd with glistering stars. 1565 A. WRIGHT *Five Serms.* 126 The seed sowen in good ground. 1759 R. BROWN *Compl. Farmer* 119 Your corn should be sowen on broad ridges. 1844 S. WILBERFORCE *Hist. Prot. Episc. Ch. Amer.* (1846) 63 It was ploughed up and sowid.

B. Signification.

1. *intr.* or *absol.* To perform the action of scattering or depositing seed on or in the ground so that it may grow. Also *fig.* and in *fig. context*.

c825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxxv. 5 Ða sawað in tearum, in zefian hie teopað. c950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xxv. 24 Ðu hripes ðer ðu ne sawes. c1000 *AGS. Gosp. Matt.* vi. 26 Be healdad heofonan fuglas, forþam þe hig ne sawað ne hig ne rifað. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 131 Pe ðe sawed on hlescunge he scal mawen of hlescunge. c1205 *LAY.* 10032 Heo tyleden, heo seowen, heo reppen, beo meowen. c1250 *Owl & Night*, 1039 Hit we isayd... þat mon schal eryen & sowe, þar he weneþ after god mowe. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. viii. 6 Al þat euer he hupen him to heren or to sowen. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 124 When I shuld saw, & wantyd seyde. c1500 *God speed the Plough* (Skeat) 2 As I me walked ower felids wide When men began to Ere and to Sowe. 1579 *LVL Euphues* (Arh.) 92 As thou hast repired where an oher hath sowen. 1591 *HARINGTON Orl. Fur.* Pref. ix. ix. For as men vse to sow with the hand and not with the whole sacke. 1663 S. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xxxiii. (1687) 404 The birds... who neither sow nor reap. 1687 *AYRES Lyric Poems* (1906) 306, [I] Plough water, sow on rocks, and reap the wind. 1785 *BURNS Death & Dr. Hornbook* viii, Hae ye heen mawin, When iher folk are busy sawin? 1846 *LOUNSON Suburban Hort.* 623 For a late summer and autumn crop, sow in the end of February. 1866 *RUSKIN Sesame* ii. § 95 The path-sides where He has sown.

2. *trans.* To scatter seed on or upon (land, etc.) in order that it may grow; to supply with seed.

c825 *Vesp. Psalter* cvi. 37 [Hie] seowun lond. c888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxiii, Swa hwa swa will sawan westimbære land. c1000 *ALFRED Lev.* xix. 19 Ne saw þu þinne æcyr mid gemegendum sæde. a1250 *Proin. Aelfred* 123 Pey o mon ahte huntseuente Acres, and be hi hadde isowen alle my mod reade golde. And þat gold growe [etc.]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10195 Pe king þo... vorbed þat me ne ssolde non of i lond sowe. a1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* cvi. 37 þat sew feldis and þat plantid vyners. 1382 *WYCLIF Gen.* xlvii. 23 Takith seedis, and sowith feildis, that 3e mowen han lyuelodis. 1456-70 in *Acts Parli. Scot.* (1875) XII. 26/2 The lardis of Meldrum has part eyre and saw our said landis of Canty. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 23 After that he tempereth it with dong, than careth it, soweth it, and haroweth it. 1577 B. Gooze tr. *Hersbach's Husb.* 45 When you meane to let your ground lye againe for Meddowe or Pasture, your best is to sowe it with Oates. 1660 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) II. 156, I shall want a little hay dust to sow the holes in the parsnage yard. 1735 *JOHNSON Lobo's Abyssinia* Descr. l. 47 They neither Sow their Lands, nor improve them by any kind of Culture. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Aug. 298 Cost and Profit of Clearing and Sowing with Wheat to Acres of Intervale Land. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 177 In a field of eleven acres... the whole was sowed with barley.

transf. and *fig.* c1420 *LYNG. Assembly of Gods* 1023 Sensualyte... sewe the felde with his vykynde seede That causyd Vulture aftry mykyl woo to feele. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* iv. l. 29 Itches, Blaines, Sow all that Athenian bo-motes. 1615 W. BEOWELL tr. *Moham. Impost.* n. 570 Every man doth sow his wife. 1819 *SHELLEY Mask of Anarchy* lxxix, The daily strife... Which sows the human heart with tares.

b. To strew or sprinkle (land, etc.) with something as in the sowing of seed. Also *fig.* 1621 *BATE Judges* ix. 45 And Abimelech... beat down the cite and sowed it with salt. 1559 R. BROWN *Compl. Farmer* 113 If once in four or five years you sow it with soot, it will increase it very much. 1831 *SCOTT Ch. Rob.* xxi, The whole mad crew... will return with fire and sword to burn

down Constantinople, and sow with salt the place where it stood. 1858 *LYTTON Alice* x. iii, He urged on the horses—he sowed the road with gold.

c. Of seed: To be sufficient for (a certain area). c1440 [see A. 1]. 1685 W. PENN *Furth. Acc. Pennsylv.* 7 The Land requires less seed: Three Pecks of Wheat sow an Acre. 1761 *Descr. of S. Carolina* 70 About a Gallon of Indian Corn sows an Acre.

3. To cover or strew (a place, etc.) thickly with (also *† of*) something. Chiefly in *pa. pple.*: Thickly strewn or dotted with something.

(a) c1400 *Pilgr. Soule* v. v. (1839) 75 This corowne is fol sowen of precious stones. 1426 *LYNG. De. Civil. Pilgr.* 18284 Willelmyngs, (who lyst know) vp and downe it is y-sowe. c1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 288 They thenne departed, & fond in theyre way the feldes sowen with sarasyns deed. c1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* vi. (1887) 92 When... he leaves the conquered field Sown with his slaughters. 1658 *DRYDEN Cromwell* xiv, Thick as the Galaxy with Stars is sown. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* ii. 132 Beyond that, there is hardly any thing to be found but Desarts sowed with stones. 1759 *Ann. Reg.* 52 All this sea is sown thick with sands and shoals. 1847 *TENNYSON Prince*, ProL 55 For all the sloping pasture murmur'd, sown with happy fawns and with holiday. 1864 — *Aytner's Field* 158 A close-set robe of jasmine sown with stars.

(b) 1613 *DONNE Poems* (1633) 124 [It] sows the Court with starres. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 88 We... made the place so hot for 'em, and sowed the ground so thick with their dead Bodies. 1850 *TENNYSON In Memoriam* lxxii, Whirl the ungarn'd sheaf afar, And sow the sky with flying boughs.

4. To scatter or deposit (seed) on or in the ground, etc., for growth, usually by the action of the hand; to place or put (seed) in the ground; to plant (a crop) in this way.

To sow one's wild oats: see *OAT* sb. 4. c1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 22 Ʒenim tuncersan sio þe self weaxoð & mon ne sawoð. a1100 *Gerefa in Anglia* II. 262 Beana sawan. a1250 *Proin. Aelfred* 93 Pat... þe cheeri bol in fryb his sedes to sowen. a1300 *Cursor M.* 12325 O quete a littel seide, Apon þe feld þe selfist seu. 1387 *TREVISSA Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 139 Sedes þat were i-sowe fordrifed in þe erþe. c1440 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* xiii. 15 The letuse in this moone is so to sowe. 1523 *FITZGER. Husb.* § 12 It is necessary to declare, howe all maner of corne shuld be sowen. 1573 *TUSSEN Husb.* (1878) 31 Cleane rie that sowes, the better crop mowes. 1604 E. G[RIFFINSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. xx. 126 The want they have of bread, is countervailed with the rootes they sow. 1609 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* l. 2 When to turn The fruitful Soil, and when to sowe the Corn. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* I. ii. 50 They sow [horse-beans] first broad-cast over the ground, and then plow them in: this, as we call it, being sown under furrow. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 681 Sow spinach; earth up celery and broccoli. 1850 *MCCOSH Div. Geol.* v. ii. (1874) 200 He is a husbandman and about to sow the crops which are to be his sustenance. 1908 [MISS FOWLER] *Betw. Trent & Ancholme* 21 We sowed and planted Wall-flowers and Stone-crop upon it.

1871 *TENNYSON Gardener's Dav.* 65 A crowd of hopes, That sought to sow themselves like winged seeds.

b. *transf.* with reference to fish, bacilli, etc. 1854 *BAOHAN Halibut*, 42 See... how gluttony, and a desire to please a dainty tooth, have devised means to *sow fish*, and to stock the sea with strange bread. 1861 *HULME tr. Moquin-Tandon* ii. 111. 169 As far back as the time of Rondelet the art of 'sowing' these molluscs [*sc.* oysters] was known. 1808 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* viii. 148 When [the plague bacillus] is sown on blood serum... an abundant, moist, yellowish-grey growth is formed.

5. a. Used with *seed* (and some other terms) in *transf.* and *fig.* senses.

(a) 971 *BLICK. Hom.* 3 Se Halza Gast seow þæt clæne sæd on þone unbesmiten innoþ. c1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 445 He was gotten... Of vile seide of man with syn sawen. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 189 Than shul... nocht sa mekle bastard seed [be] Throw out this cuntrie sawin.

(b) c1000 *ALFRED Hom.* II. 534 Ʒif we eow þa gastlican sæd sawað, hwonlic biþ þæt we cowera fæstlican þing ripon. c1200 *ORMIN* 5071 þæt dæpess labe sæd þæt deoffles æfre sawenn... Inn ure sawless wille. a1225 *Juliana* 74 Ant reope we of þat ripe sed þat we seowen. a1300 *Cursor M.* 21226 In all þe stedes quar he yede, O godds wot he sceud þe seide. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (Ninian) 203 þare he saw sawyne il seide, to disroy it he cane hyme spedre. a1400-50 *Alexander* 4404 To sawe emang þir simplim men sedis of debate. c1480 *HENRYSON Test. Criss.* 137 The seede of loue was sowen on my face. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 23 b, To haue great profyte and encrease of our seide, that we haue so sowen for his loue. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 194, I am in belief (I may peradventure sowe my seide in the sande) that [etc.]. 1648 *Hunting Fox* 14 The tares of sedition which these envious men had sowen. 1813 W. COXE *Mem. Kings of Spain* I. 29 This celebrated act... sowed the germ of future wars. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1877) II. vii. 30 In all this the seeds of the Conquest were sowing.

b. Contrasted with *reap* in *fig.* uses.

See also *quots.* c1000 and a1225 above. The usage [as in sense 2] is derived from various Biblical passages, e.g. *Hor.* viii. 7, *Galat.* vi. 7. For similar examples with *mow*, see *Mow* v. 1 b.

1382 *WYCLIF Pref. Ep. St. Jerome* vii. 71/1 Angew... the whiche sewe in teres that he reipe in ioy. c1421 *20 Ptd.* 100 Eche dedly synne is a dedly knyft; For he shal reipe þat he sewe. *Ibid.* 113 Man... Makeþ moche of hyme self, sayþe at i oures, And reipeþ þat he neuere ne sewe. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 185 Quhat so euer a man he saues the same sal he raipe, for quha sawes in his flesh he sal sheer corruption of the flesh. 1593 *SHAKS. A Hen. VI.* i. 381 Why then from Ireland come I with my strength, And reap the Harvest which that Rascall sow'd. 1823 *LAMB Elia* ii. Pref., He sowed... doubtful speeches, and reaped plain, unequivocal harvest. 1878 E. TAYLOR *Druidical* ii. iii. 74 What Darkness sowed the Light: shall reap

6. *fig.* To disseminate or spread; to endeavour to propagate or extend. In various contexts.

(a) 1888 K. ALFRED Boeth. xxvii, Se eorðlica anweald nrele ne sawð þa cræftas, ac... gadrad undeawas. c. 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 155 Ure helend sawð his holie word hwile þurh his hagen muð þurh his apostles. 13. Know Thyself 58 in E. E. Poems (1862) 131 His grace is so wide sowe. c. 1375 S. Leg. Saints xi. (Simon & Jude) 404 Quhen þe apostolis had al-quhare In þat land sawyne goddis lare. 1552 ANR. HAMILTON Catech. (1884) 26 The word that is plantit or sawin amongis yow. 1573 Satir. Poems Reform. xlii. 808 þe richt meanis. Our all to haue the Gospell sawin. 1607 Hieron Wks. I. 157 Light is sown for the righteous, and joy for the vpright in heart. 1839 tr. Lamartine's Trav. 721 Their voyage to Greece and Italy, to sow the Gospel.

(b) 1897 K. ALFRED Gregory's Past. C. 356 Aworpen mon... an ælce ðid saweð wrohte. c. 1386 CHAUCER Pars. T. 642 þe synne of hem þat sowen and maken discord. c. 1450 Mirour Saluacion (Roxb.) 91 Whilk amanges neburghis discordes to sawe makes hym bisy. 1526 SKELTON Magnyf. 189 Measure and I wyl neuer he deuydyd For no dyscorde than any man can sawe. 1562 WINSET Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 77 note. The seditious personis sawis schisme and diuision. 1581 Satir. Poems Reform. xlii. 83 Sathan... To rais his kingdom tentation diu into þe hairtis of men in all degrie. 1663 S. PATRICK Parab. Pilgr. xxxvii. (1687) 493 Let not the evil one... sow this jealousy in your heart. 1720 OZELL tr. Verlot's Rom. Rep. II. xiv. 327 A Counsel which would sow Division in the contrary Party. 1770 JORTIN Serm. (1771) I. iii. 49 Those who teach false doctrines to sow dissension amongst them. 1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev. II. 1. xi. Between the best of Peoples and the best of Restorer Kings they would sow grudge. 1878 STUBBS Const. Hist. III. xviii. 106 He... attempted to sow discord in his brother's Council.

(c) 1523 LD. BERNERS Froiss. I. cxv. 137 Also there were wordes sown through all the towne, how [etc.]. 1560 J. DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm. 5 Martin Luther... who soweth new opinions in Germany. 1628-9 DICKY Voy. Medit. (Caniden) 30 Some ill-disposed persons... took occasion to sowe mutinous discourses. 1859 TENNYSON Marriage of Geraint 450 He sow'd a slander in the common ear. 1877—Harold IV. 1. Who sow'd this fancy here among the people?

(d) 1531 ELYOT Gov. (1580) 57 The necessities, which fortune soweth among inenue that he mortall. 1613 SHAKS. Hen. VIII. iii. 1. 158 We are to cure such sorowes, not to sowe 'em. 1823 LAMB Elia ii. Tombs in Abbey. The antiquarian spirit... may have been sown in you among those wrecks of splendid mortality. 1849 BLACKW. Mag. LXVI. 627 Can you helieve... that the word of the Third Witch, 'thou shalt be King Hereafter,' sows the murder in Macbeth's heart?

†7. To beget (a child). *Obs. rare.*

c. 1250 Long Life 33 in O. E. Misc. 158 Of fole fulþe þu art isowe, Wormes fode þu schalð heo. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace (Rolls) 8048, Y ne sey. Hym þat þis child on me sew. c. 1425 Cursor M. 3424 (Trin.), þe gode childre geten of grace... whenne þei coom, wel is knowe þat þei of goddes grace are sowe.

8. To scatter after the manner of seed; to sprinkle, throw or spread about in this way.

1387 TREVISIA Higden (Rolls) I. 125 Aymelech... destroyed þat place... and sewe salt þerynne, for he lond schulde na more be fruit and corne. Ibid. 339 Also powder of erpe of þat lond i-sowe in oþer londes vseþ awey wormes. c. 1400 Laud Troy Bk. 12930 Many a knyght was ouer-thrown, Her bodies lay thik sawen. 1430-40 LDV. G. Bochas I. viii. (1554) 11 b. His child dismembered and abrode y-sowe. 1509 HAWES Past. Pleas. xi. (Percy Soc.) 38 What awayleth evermore to sowe The precyous stones amonge gruntyng hogges? 1512 DOUGLAS Æneid vii. 28 Armouris, suerdis, speris and scheldis, I sall do saw and strow our all the feyldis. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLC Barthol. Anat. I. xv. 38 The Gall-bladder hath received very many small Passages, furnished with sundry little twigs, sowed up and down in the Liver. 1726 SHELVOCKE Voy. round World 373 They were astonish'd to see my people so thin sown, our scanty number not making any manner of show. 1837 MARRYAT Dog Fiend I, With lack hair very thinly sown upon a head which [etc.]. 1864 TENNYSON Aylmer's F. 171 Not sowing hedge-row texts and passing by, Nor dealing goodly counsel from a beight.

b. To distribute or disperse. *Obs. rare.*

c. 1350 Leg. Road (1871) 90 And sethin als wide als þai er saun Has no few hous of his awyn. 1375 BARBOUR Bruce iv. 685 Bot þat prophetis so thyn ar sawin, Thai thair in erd now name is knawin. 1382 WYCLIF Zech. x. 9, Y shal sowe hem in pepis. 1535 COVERDALE Ibid., I wil sowe them amonge the people.

†9. Sc. To shed (blood). *Obs.*

1535 STEWART Cron. Scot. I. 303 Wemen... sall noch. draw abak quhair mekill blude is sawin.

Hence Sowed (soud), Sowing ppl. adjs.

1382 WYCLIF Matt. xlii. 18 Therefore here 3e the parable of the sowing man. 1733 W. ELLIS Chiltern & Vale Farn. 205 This Mischief happens ofner to the latter sowed Wheat. 1876 MEREDITH Beauch. Career xxix, Moveless do they seem to you? Why, so is the earth to the sowing husbandman.

Sow, v. north. and Sc. Also 5 sowe, 8-9 dial. soo, 9 soue. [Of obscure origin.]

1. *trans.* To affect (a person) with pain; to pain or grieve sorely. *Usu. with sore.*

a. 1300 Cursor M. 6568 Mikel i haf trauaild for yow... þat sulik a godd all bonurs now þat wyl yow her-after sare sow. a. 1355 MINOR Poems (ed. Hall) v. 12 When he sailed in þe Swin it sowd him sare. c. 1375 S. Leg. Saints xxxvii. (Vincent) 292 Thinkand he mycht na payne mare do til byme to sow hym sare. c. 1400-50 Alexander 2313 And þai said, soure suld him sowe bot þe cite zeld.

2. *intr.* To be painful; to thrill or tingle with pain or exertion.

c. 1425 WYNTOUN Chron. viii. 6224 Qwhen hea qwhile had prekyt þair, And sum of þaim be ert sow sare. 1438 BE. Alexander Grt. (Bann.) 87 The sydis of sum may sowe full sair. 1535 STEWART Cron. Scot. II. 258 Thair sharp shutting maid sydis for till sow. a. 1586 in Pinkerton Auc.

Sc. Poems (1786) 201 Scho gars me murne... And with sair straits scho gars me sow. 1885 GORDON Pyotshaw 297 If that bit race hinsa set my lugs a' sooin.

3. *absol.* To produce a tingling sensation.

1796 W. H. MARSHALL Yorksh. (ed. 2) II. 346 To Sow, to pain the hand, in striking with a hammer or beetle: to jar. 1876 ROBINSON Whilby Gloss. s.v. Sow, It soues up my arm.

Sow, obs. 1st and 3rd sing. ind. pa. t. SEE v.

Sow, obs. form of SEW v., SUE v.

Sowable (sō'āb'l), a. [f. Sow v. + -ABLE.] That can be sowed; fit for sowing.

1706 STEVENS Span. Dict. 1, Semental, sowable, or fit to be sow'd. 1893 Black & White 20 May 505/r Winter beans a failure, peas not sowable.

Sowans, variant of SOWENS.

|| Sowar (sō'wār). Anglo-Indian. Forms: a. sowar. β. sooar, suwar, sewar. [Urdu (Pers.)

sawār horseman.] A native horseman or mounted orderly, policeman, etc.; a native trooper, esp. one belonging to the irregular cavalry.

a. 1802 in JAMES Mill. Dict. 1827 SCOTT Surg. Dan. xiii. The lighted match of the Sowar, or horseman, who rode before him. 1859 J. LANG Wand. India 336 When a palanquin is escorted by a sowar, the sowar... rides on and gives notice that a lady, or gentleman... is coming. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD Mr. Isaacs v. 92 The verandah, however, was crowded with servants and sowars.

β. 1819 Sporting Mag. IV. 172 A wild hog, which ran as hard as it could, away from us, pursued by a Soar. 1834 [PRINSEP] Baboo I. viii. 125 My practised ear immediately knew that it was a single Suwar. 1844 New Monthly Mag. Mar. 435 A troop of sewars is generally placed under the orders of the collector of each district, for the purpose of carrying despatches, escort duty, &c.

Sowarry (sō'wārī). Anglo-Indian. Also 8 sewarry, 9 sewary, sawarry, suwarree, so-warree, etc. [Urdu (Pers.) sawārī, f.

préc.] The mounted attendants of a person of high rank, state official, etc.; a number of these forming a cavalcade.

1776 Trial Nundocomar 43/2 Bollakey Doss went with his sewarry before us. 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp. (1835) II. 362 They must have tents, Elephants and other sewary. Ibid. (1844) I. 789 Which measure would... put an end to the use of the Company's sepoyas as sowarry. 1813 J. FORBES Oriental Mem. III. 420, I was... often reprimanded... for leaving the suwarree, or state attendants, at the outer gate of the city. 1827 SCOTT Surg. Dan. xiv. Orders were given that on the next day all should be in readiness for the Sowarree, a grand procession, when the Prince was to receive the Begum.

Sow-back. Chiefly Sc. Also sowback. [f. Sow sb. + Cf. sow's-back s.v. Sow sb. 1 d.]

1. A woman's cap or head-dress having a raised ridge or fold running from front to back.

1808 JAMESON, Fraudie, a cap for the head; ...also called a sow-back. 1835 MONTEATH Dunblane (1887) 113 Auld Wives o' Dunblane... Wi' their cloaks an' their sowbacks. 1886 S. CARMENT Mem. f. Carment iii. 79 The aged women with their white sow-backs.

attrib. 1897 J. WRIGHT Sc. Life 18 Attired in a white 'sooback mitch' and in short-gown and druggel coat.

2. *Geol.* A ridge of glacial origin suggestive of the back of a sow.

1844 J. GEMIE Gl. Ice Age ii. 17 The long parallel ridges, or 'sowbacks' and 'drums', as they are termed, invariably coincide in direction with the valleys or straths in which they lie. Ibid. vii. 97 'Sowbacks' being the glacial counter-parts of those broad banks of silt and sand that form here and there upon the beds of rivers.

Sow-backed, a. [f. Sow sb. 1.] Having a back like that of a sow; resembling the back of a sow in shape or formation; ridged like a sow's back. Sow-backed mitch, = SOW-BACK 1.

(a) 1728 BAILEY, Sow Back'd Horses (among Farriers), such as have straight Ribs, but good Backs. 1883 SUNDAY Mag. 689 Farther back still is the sow-backed and higher ridge known as the Silla del Moro.

(b) 1857 STEWART Sketches Sc. Character 18 A sow-backit mitch and an auld-fashioned gown. 1895 OCHILTREE Reiburn ii. Her hair... was seldom seen from under her long, 'sow-backed mitch'.

Sowbopwaylle, variant of SUPPOWALL Obs.

Sow-bread. Also sowbread. [f. Sow sb. 1 + BREAD sb., after med. L. panis porcinus, or G. saubrot, f. saubrot, f. saubrot (Gesner, 1542), older Flem. seugenbrood (Kilian).] A plant of the genus Cyclamen, esp. C. europæum, the fleshy tuberous root-stocks of which are eaten by swine.

c. 1550 H. LLOYD Treas. Health Bvjb, Let the rote of Rape Violet or Sowbread be soddin. 1578 LYTE Dodoens 330 Sowbread in moysi and stooy shadowy places, underneath trees. 1597 GERARDE Herbal ii. ccxcvi. 694 The common kinde of Sowbread... haili many greene and round leaues. 1651 FRENCH Distill. ii. 47 Adde. Sowbread, Wormwood. 1660 SHARROCK Vegetables 27 The seeds of divers sowbreads, a 1687 MRS. BEHN in Cowley's Plants C's Wks. 1711 III. 377 The Sow-Bread does afford rich Food for Swine, Physick for Man, and Garlands for the Shrine. 1731 MILLER Gard. Dict. s.v. Cyclamen, It is call'd Sowbread, because the Root is round like a Loaf, and the Sows eat it. 1830 LINCOLN Nat. Syst. Bot. 226 The root of the Cyclamen is famous for its acidity; yet this is the principal food of the wild boars of Sicily, whence its common name of Sowbread. 1851 BENTLEY Alan. Bot. 605 The Cyclamens are commonly known under the name of Sow-breads. attrib. 1639 O. Wood Alph. Bk. Secrets 227 Sowbread root... with honied water, purgeth grosse phlegme and filthy humours.

b. With defining terms, as common, ivy-leaved, round, round-leaved sow-bread.

1578 LYTE Dodoens 330 Cyclaminon which we may call round Sowbread. 1629 PARKINSON Parad. xxiv. 108 The Common Sowbread is called by most writers in Latine, Panis Porcinus, and by that name it is known in the Apothecaries shops. 1712 tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs I. 51 The Root spreads... after the Nature of round Sowbread. 1731 MILLER Gard. Dict. s.v. Cyclamen, Round-leav'd Sowbread, with Leaves of a purplish Colour underneath. 1858 A. IRVINE Brit. Plants 408 Cyclamen hederifolium... Ivy-leaved Sowbread.

Sow-bug. [f. Sow sb. 1 a.] a. A wood-louse of the genus Oniscus, esp. O. asellus. b. U.S. A small marine crustacean of the genus Idotea.

1750 W. ELLIS Country Housew. Comp. 157 Sow-bug or Wood-louse. 1815 KIRBY & Sp. Entomol. iv. (1818) I. 141 He recommends to his credulous patient to take a certain number of sow-bugs per diem. 1851 Beck's Florist 41 One of the pits, that was full of sow-bugs. 1883 Harper's Mag. Jan. 186/r The common sow-bug (idotea) often illumines the crevices and sea-weeds along our shores.

Sowcar, variant of SOUCAR. Sowce, variant of SOUSE sb. and v. Sowcer, obs. f. SAUCER.

Sowd, Sowd-: see SOLD sb. 1, v. 1, v. 2 Sowdaine, -an(e, -ayne, etc.), obs. ff. SOLDAN.

Sowdan, obs. var. SUDDEN a. Sowde, var. SOLD sb. 2 Obs. Sowdear, -eer, -eour, etc., obs. ff. SOLDIER sb. Sowder(e, -oure, obs. or dial. ff. SOLDIER sb. and v.

Sowdy (saurdi). Sc. Also 7 souidy, 9 sou-, sow-, soodie. [Of uncertain origin. Cf. POW-SOWDY.] A species of broth or hotch-potch. Also transf. (quot. c. 1700).

c. 1700 Bannocks of Bear-Meat in Hogg Jacob. Kel. (1819) I. 20 Where shall ye see such, or find such a souidy? Bannocks of bear meal, cakes of croudy. 1807 TANNABILL Poems (1815) 204 They got naething for croudy, but runts boil'd to sowdie.

Sowdyare, -o(u)r(e), obs. ff. SOLDIER sb. Sowde, obs. f. SEW v. 1, SUE v. Sowed, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. SEW v. Sowed, var. SOLD sb. 1 Obs. Soweder, obs. f. SOLDIER sb. Sowedeur, obs. f. SOLDIER sb.

Sowel. Now dial. Forms: 1 sazol, sahel, 3 sazel; 2, 9 sowel, 4-5 soul(e, 9 sole, zool. [OE. sōgel = MHG. (now Swiss dial.) seigel rung of a ladder. Cf. SAIL sb. 4.]

†1. A stout stick or staff; a pole, cudgel, etc. Obs.

c. 893 K. ALFRED Oros. ii. vi. 88 Ealle þa consulas... Claudium þone ænne mid saglum ofbeotan. c. 1000 AGS. Gosp. Matt. xxvi. 47 þa com iudas an of þam twelfum & micel folk mid hym mid swurdum & sahlum [Hailou Gosp. mid sahlen]. c. 1150 Semi-Sax. Voc. in Wt. Wülker 549 Fustis, sowel. c. 1205 LAV. 12280 And ælc bær an honde ænne sazel [c. 1275 staf] stronge.

2. A stake sharpened at the end, esp. one used in the construction of a ledge or fence; in later use, a hurdle-stake (cf. quots.).

c. 900 WÆLFERTH Gregory's Dial. 24 His oðer fot weard fæst on anum sagle [wærf. sahle, hegesahle] þæs geardes. 131. Guy Warw. (A.) 3616 In ich half y-sett arawe, Scharpe soules don of he hulle y-drawe. 1398 TREVISIA Barth. De P. A. xvii. cliv. (Bodl. MS.), Soules & stakes þeþ icensed ere þei he ipit in þe grounde. 1844 BARNES Poems Rur. Life (1848) 387 Sowel, or Sole, a shore or stake, such as is driven into ground to fasten up hurdles to. 1881 I. O. Wight Words, Zool., a stake to fasten sheep-hurdles. 1890 Glouc. Gloss., Sole, a stake driven into the ground to fasten up hurdles.

Sowel, var. SOWL sb., food, etc. Sowen, comb. form of SOWENS; obs. pa. pple. SEW v. 1 and Sow v. 1 Sowenge, obs. f. SEWING vbl. sb. 1

Sowens (sō'wenz, sū-), sb. pl. Sc. (and Ir.). Forms: 6 sowannis, 7 sownis, 7-9 sowins, 8-sowens, -ings, sowings, sooins, so'ns, 9-sowans, sooans, -ens, sones; sweenes, swins, etc. [app. ad. Gael. sìghan, sìbhan, the liquid used in preparing 'sowens' (= Ir. sìghan, sibhán sap, juice), f. sìgh, sìbh sap.]

1. An article of diet formerly in common use in Scotland (and some parts of Ireland), consisting of farinaceous matter extracted from the bran or husks of oats by steeping in water, allowed to ferment slightly, and prepared by boiling.

A number of phrases and idiomatic uses are illustrated in the Eng. Dial. Dict.

a. 1582 Records of Elgin (New Spald. Cl.) I. 163 Scho wald leiff to sie his bairnis beg thair meit; he culd cun sowannis better nor aill. 1625 Sc. Acts, Chas. I (1870) V. 282/2 Actis maid anent the preycis of sowins and englie beir. 1677 NICOLSON in Trans. R. Soc. Lit. (1890) IX. 319 Sowins, outsellings. 1698 M. MARTIN Voy. St. Kilda iii. 114 These Sowens (i.e. Flummery) being blended together, produce good Vest. 1728 SWIFT Past. Dial. Wks. 1755 III. ii. 204 Sec, where Norah with the sowins comes. 1771 SMOLLETT Humph. Cl. 15 Sept., At night they sup on sowens or flummery of oatmeal. 1785 BURNS Halloween xxviii, Till butt'd So'ns, wi' fragrant lunt, Set a' their gabs a steerin. 1818 SCOTT Br. Lamm. xix, I was bred a plain man at my father's frugal table, and I should like well would my... family permit me to return to my sowens. 1855 [J. D. BURN] Autobiogr. Beggar Boy (1859) 49, I had... an excellent supper of sowans with milk, and bread and cheese. 1885 W. ROSS Auldor & Inchcolm II. 26 He found the goodwife busy preparing sowans.

fig. 1818 SCOTT Hrt. Midl. xlii, The Christian souls... who

were hungering for spiritual manna, having been fed but upon sour Hieland sowens by... the last minister.

B. 1776 J. PRINGLE *Disc. Health Mariners* 18 note, This rural food, in the North, is called *sowins*. 1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 632 What is called sowins in Scotland, and much used by the common people there. 1827 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 334 Extendin your notes, as they call it, ower your sowens and sma' beer. 1899 SPENCE *Shelt. Folk-Lore* 174 Groats, and *outsiftins*, from the last of which that delicious food called *sowens*... are made.

2. *attrib.*, as *sowen-cog*, -*kil*, -*mug*, -*porridge*, etc. Also *sowens-say*, a sieve for sowens.

1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* II. 1 The supper sowin-cogs and bannocks. 1724 — *Tea-table Misc.* (1876) I. 174 A milsie, and a sowen-pale. 1725 in *Herd Sc. Songs* (1776) II. 143 A spurtle and a sowen mug. 1729 in *Paterson Hist. Musselburgh* (1857) 164 Although the sowin pot should cool. 1776 *Herd's Sc. Songs* II. 139 'Tis fa'en in the sowen kit. 1793 FULLARTON *View Agric. Agr.* 114 The spence in which were stored the meal-chest, sowen-tubs, besoms, and saddles. 1808 JAMIESON, *Sowens-porridge*, a dish of porridge, made of... cold sowens, by mixing meal with the sowens, while on the fire. 1822 *Galt Sir A. Wyllie* xciv, Something about a sowan-cog. 1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.* s.v. *Say*, The sowens-say is supported by two bars laid across the tub. 1900 *Daily Mail* 2 May 5/3 Sowen porridge, our new delicacy, made from fermented oats.

Sower (sōw-er). Forms: 1-2, 4-6 *sawere*, 2 *sawere*, 4 *sauer*, 4-6, 9 *Sc. sawer*, 6 *Sc. sawar*; 3-4 *sowere*, 4- *sower*. [*f.* Sow v.1 + -ER. Cf. MDu. *sayer*, *sayer*, etc. (Du. *zaaier*), MLG. and LG. *seiger*, *seier* (*saiet*), OHG. *sāhari*, *sāri* (MHG. *sejer*, *seher*, *seuer*, etc., G. *säer*).]

1. One who sows seed.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 3 *Soplice*, ut eode se sādere [v.r. *sawere*, *Halton sawere*] hys sād to sawenne. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 155 Do beden þe holi apostles seien hem wat þe sowere bitocned. 1393 *LANGT. P. Pl.* C. xviii. 103 Now failleþ þis folke boþe sowers and schupen. c 1400 *Cursor M.* 28839 (Cotton Galba), Paire sode to þe feld þus busbandes here, Bot þis feld cumes to be sawere. 1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 10 All tillers, husbandes, and sowers of the erth within the same. 1573 *Tusser Hush* (1878) 37 Good seeds and good sower. 1612 *Bible* Isaiah lv. 10 That it may giue seed to the sower. 1762 *MILLS Syst. Pract. Hush.* I. 321 'The inequality of the handfults which different sowers grasp. 1822 A. CUNNINGHAM *Tradit. Tales, Mother's Dream* (1887) 119 A humble sower of seed-corn. 1842 *Borrow Bible in Spain* xiv, I... read to them the parable of the Sower.

b. *fig.* or in *fig.* context.

c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 133 Godes word is sed and crist is þe sawere. 1526 *TINOALE Mark* iv. 14 The sower soweth the worde. 1779 *COOPER The Sower* 3 The Sower is gone furth to sow, And scatter blessings round. 1821 *SHELLEY Hellas* 576 The Greek has reaped The costly harvest his own blood matured, Not the sower, Ali. 1874 W. ST. H. BOURNE *Hymn*, 'The sower went forth sowing' (v. (A. & M.)), One day the heavenly Sower Shall reap where He hath sown.

c. A machine or apparatus for sowing seed; a sowing-machine.

1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Sembrador*, To remedy this inconvenience, the *Sembrador* or *Sower*, is invented, which being fastened to the Plough, the whole Business... is done at once. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 788 A simpler implement than *reþ*... this has been employed—the hand-flask sower. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 417 Field No. 1... sown with broadcast sower and cultivator combined.

2. *transf.* One who spreads abroad or disseminates something, esp. what is obnoxious or objectionable; a promoter or propagator of discord, sedition, etc.

1380 *Lay Folles Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 734 Bakbyters and sowers of fals lesynggys. c 1386 CHAUCEER *Sec. Nun's T.* 192 Almighty Lord... Sower of chaste counsell, herde of us alle. c 1450 in *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) VII. 469 The myrrour of ypocrites, the sower of discord... misaister John Wilcif. 1533 *BELLENOE Livy* III. vii. (D.S.T.). I. 271 An company of... seditious lympharis, sawaris of discord. 1583 *MELBANCKE Philottimus* Tivb, Mars the God of discord and sower of all Sedition. 1639 *DRUMM.* OF *HAWTH. Mem. State* Wks. (1711) 130 Clouis... caused extirpate that sower of impostures, & all his race. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xviii. 14, 160 The favourite theme of the sowers of sedition.

Sower, obs. f. *SEWER* sb.3, *SOIE* sb.2 and sb.3

Sower(ed, etc., obs. forms of *SOUR*(ed), etc.

Sowff (sowf), v. *Sc.* Also 8-9 *sowf*, 9 *souff*(f). [*Later Sc. form of* *SOLF* v. See also *SOWTH* v.]

trans. To sing, hum, or whistle (a tune) softly.

1719 *RAMSAY To Arbuckle* 20, [I] Bang'd up my... whistle. To sowf ye o'er a short epistle. 1728 — *Friends in Ireland* 13 Sowing Sonnets on the Lasses. 1819 R. CARR *Poems* 48 The Scottish Muse... Wad lead you 'W. J. ber upo' the knowe to lean An' sowf a sang. 1850 W. JAMIE *Stray Effusions* 194 To... sowff aloud some merry air. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1873) 20 [He] began... to 'sowff' o'er 'My love she's but a lassie yet'.

Sow-gelder. Also 9-gilder. [*f.* Sow sb.1] One whose business it is to geld or spay sows.

c 1515 *Cocke Lovell's B.* 4 Here is gyls togeler of ayebery, And hyn sowgelder of lothe brey. 1530 *PALSGR.* 273/1 *Sowe geldre*, *chastraux de truye*. 1596 *NASHE Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 169 Upon euerie stage bee hath bene brought for a Scopant and a Sow-gelder. c 1614 FLETCHER, etc. *Wit at Sea*, *Weapons* v.ii, Whythow sawcy issue of some travelling Sow-gelder, What makes love in thy month? 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootonia* 131 They never use any of this stuff to their Sow-gelder, or Farrier. a 1722 *LISLE Hush.* (1757) 407 A sow-gelder that had cut for me, cut four pigs for a neighbouring farmer. 1749 *FIELING Tom Jones* iv. viii, Old Echepole, the sowgelder. 1820 *SHELLEY Ed. Tyr.* 1. 70 Call in... Moses the sow-gelder. 1857 *BORROW Komany Rye* xvii, Two respectable-looking individuals, whether farmers or sow-gelders, I know not.

b. In references to the horn blown by the gelder to announce his arrival at a place.

1604 *MIDDLETON Father Hubbard's T. Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 73 Winding his pipe like a horn... which must needs make him look like a sow-gelder. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* III. ii. iii. (1651) 472 There needs no more... but a cryer to go before them... or for defect a Sowgelder to blow. 1673 [R. LEICU] *Transp. Reh.* 135 You are disturb'd with the tooting of a sow-gelders horn. 1711 *ARNOSON Spect.* No. 251 p. 4 The Sowgelder's Horn has indeed something musical in it, but this is seldom heard within the Liberties.

Hence *Sow-gelder* vbl. sb.

1664 *BUTLER Hud.* II. i. 728 Semiramis... Who... laid foundation Of Sow-gelding operation.

Sowing (sōw-in), vbl. sb.1 [*f.* Sow v.1]

1. The action of scattering seed.

13... *Cursor M.* 6378 (Gött.), Moyses... fand þaim fode in þair nede, widuten sawing of ani sode. 1362 *LANGT. P. Pl.* A. viii. 102, 'I schal sowe of my sowynge', quod pers, 'and swynke not so harde'. c 1440 *Proup. Parv.* 466 Sowynge, of corne and oter sedys, sadio, *senimacio*. 1473 *Rental Bk. Cnbar-Angus* (1879) I. 164 In sawynge of quhet, pess, ry and benys. 1523 *FITZHERRO. Hush.* s. 14 Whether it be for the vnseasonableness of the wether, or for thyn sowynge. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* iv. xxiii. 154 b, The sowing of corne was brought in... by Triptolemus. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Travels* 183 The Ananas... grows nor from Tree nor sowing, but of a root. 1697 *DRAYON Virg. Georg.* i. 319 Nor cease your sowing till Mid-winter ends. 1767 A. Young *Farmer's Lett.* to People 310 He should attend the culture of the lands, the sowing and harvest. 1841 *BROWNING Pippa Passes* Poems (1905) 185 June reared that bunch of flowers you carry, From seeds of April's sowing. 1896 *BAOEN-POWELL Matabele Campaign* viii, The rebels... are getting tired of war, as it prevents the sowing of next year's crop.

b. In figurative or transf. use.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiii. (*Justin*) 337 Woman... sould man huf hure make to be, for þe sawynge of þare sode. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 83 In þis cornere of wose in þe month is sowynge of dyscorde. 1529 *MORE Dialogue* Pref. A j b, The sowynge & setting forth of Lutbers pestilent heresies in this realme. 1577 *HAKNER Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 538 By sowing of strange doctrine.

2. An instance or occasion of this.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hush.* 42 The grounde must out of band be plowed... to make it the meeter for the next sowynge. 1719 *LONDON & WISE Compl. Gard.* 201 The Seeds of the first sowing are generally three Weeks coming up. 1763 *MILLS Pract. Hush.* II. 251 On the eleventh of August I suspended the sowings. 1842 *LONDON Suburban Hort.* 521 By successive sowings in the open air and on heat. 1899 *Speaker* 25 Nov. 191/2 There can be no cold weather sowings.

fig. and transf. 1643 J. CARYL *Expos. Job* I. 287 There is a sowing, which is the work of charity. 1844 *THIRLWALL Greece* lxiv. viii. 320 So ended the Macedonian war; with a plentiful sowing of the dragon's teeth.

3. That which is sown; the quantity of seed sown at one time.

Not always clearly distinct from sense 2. 1723 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 257 The Salts of the first... are most agreeable to such late Sowings. 1786 *ABERCRONBIE Gard. Assist.* 334 The earlier sowings are cut off by the frost. 1842 *LONDON Suburban Hort.* 656 These sowings will come into use in November. 1888 *Cent. Mag.* Oct. 815/1 You could not keep the birds out of the garden... They had most of the sowings up.

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sowing-harvest*, -*season*, -*time*, etc.

1382 *WYCLIF Lev.* xxvi. 5 The vyndage sbal occupie the sowynge tyme. 1532 *HERVET Xenoph.* *Housch.* 50 b, Whanne... a man hath chosen his sowynge tyme. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hush.* I. (1586) 23 b, To... prepare it for the sowing season. c 1613 *Social Cond. People Anglesey* (1860) 17 'The men go in sowing harvest abroad to begg graine and seed. 1687 *RECTOR'S Bk. Clayworth* (1910) 52 Barley found dry in 3 fields, having lain so, ever since sowing time. a 1722 *LISLE Hush.* (1757) 154 They used not generally to buy their seed-barley, nor seed-oats, but just before sowing-time. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 639 March or April is the sowing season.

b. With the names of seed, in the sense 'suitable or used for sowing', as *sowing mustard*, *seed*, *peas*. Hence *Comm. in sowing orders, requirements*.

1604-5 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 160 Towne mettes of sowynge pesen iiiij^x. 1611 *BIBLE Lev.* xi. 37 Any sowing seed which is to be sown. 1648 *HEXHAM II. Zaet-goed*, Sowing Seed. 1883 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 2/7 There is a good inquiry for sowig mustard. 1893 *Ibid.* 4 May 7/2 Numerous sowing orders still come to hand.

c. With the names of implements, etc., used in sowing, as *sowing-gear*, -*machine*, -*plough*, -*sheel*.

1765 *MUSEUM Rust.* IV. 78 A wheat two-wheeled sowing-plough. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Hush. Scot.* I. 323 The seed to be deposited by a sowing-machine. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 278 The idea... was followed up... in the sowing-barrow, an instrument still extensively used for sowing grass-seeds. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 507 The most convenient form of sowing-sheel. *Ibid.* 535 The sowing-gear of the machine.

†Sowing, vbl. sb.2 *Sc.* *Obs.* [*f.* Sow v.2] Sharp or severe pain.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xvi. 628 Thai that, at this metynge Of speris, feld so sair sowing.

Sowing(e), obs. forms of *SEWING* vbl. sb.1

†Sow-iron. *Obs.* [*f.* Sow sb.1 6.] Sow-metal. Cf. *PIG-IRON*.

1608 H. WRIGHT in *Lisnore Papers* Ser. II. (1837) I. 127 For the remainder of sowe iron nowe Restinge, there is litle or noe barre Iron made thereof. 1645-52 *BOATE Ireland's Nat. Hist.* (1860) 115 One Tun whereof [sc. of merchants-iron] is usually made out of a Tun and a half of Sow-iron. 1677 *YARRANTON Eng. Impr.* 57 There is yet a most great benefit to the Kingdom in general by the Sow Iron

made of the Iron Stone and Roman Cinders in the Forest of Dean. 1709 *HEARNE Collect.* 15 Feb. (O.H.S.) II. 170 The Sow Iron [is] the best in the world.

Sowish, a. *Obs.* [*f.* Sow sb.1 + -ISH.] Like or resembling (that of) a sow; of a coarse or gross nature.

1570 *LEVINS Manih.* 145 Sowish, *stullus*. 1574 *Life Abb. Canterbury* Pref., To Chr. Rdr., Lest therefore the sowish papiste oft England might walter him wantonly in... his mtrie popishe trumpurie. 1602 *BRETTON Mother's Blessing* lxxv, A minde that treade good manners vnder feete, A sorrell foretop, and a sowish feature. 1661 *GRIFFIN Doctr. Asse* 7 Perhaps thy sowish Soul hath been a thousand times in the Mire.

Sowk(e), obs. variants of *SUCK*. **Sowklar**, obs. *Sc.* variant of *SUCKLER*.

Sowl, sb. Now *dial.* Forms: a. 1 *sufel*, -ol, -ul, 3 *sueul*, 4 *sou(u)el*, 5 *sowvel*, -uel, -ful. *β.* 4-5 *sowel*, 5-*il*, 4-5 *sowyl*(le, 5-6 *sowell*. *γ.* 3-6, 9 *dial.*, *soule*, 4, 6, 9 *dial.*, *soul*, 5 *sowlle*, 5-*sowle*, *sowl*, 6 *sole*, 7-9 *dial.* *soul(e)*, 8-9 *sawil*, *se(a)wl*, etc. [*OE.* *sufel*, *sufol*, = MDu. *suzel*, *zuvel* (Du. *zuwvel*), MLG. *suzel*, OHG. *sufil* neut., *sufila* fem., ON. *sufil* (Norw. *suzl*, *soul*, *su*, etc.; MSw. *sufil*, *soft*, etc.; Sw. *sofwel*, Da. *sul*), of uncertain origin.]

1. Any kind of food eaten with bread, as meat, cheese, etc.; relishing or tasty matter added to liquid or semi-liquid food, or the dish so composed. Also *fig.*

a. c 600 *Rule St. Benet* (Schriener) 63 We gelyfað þat genoh sy to deghwamlum georede twa zesodene sufel for mis-senclia manna untrummesse. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John xxi. 5 Cnapan, cwede ge, hæbbe ge sufol? a 1225 *Ag. R.* 192 Ne þerf þe meiden senclen nouder bread, ne suneil, fur þene et bi halle. a 1300 *Moral Ode* 46 in E. P. (1862) 23 Pider we sende suneil [sic] & bred to litel & to selde. a 1380 *St. Paula* 38 in Horstom, *Altengl.* *Lev.* (1878) 4 Oþur sounel vrede heo non þat oyle with hire bred alon. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* II. 137 'Children, ban ge sownel' þat is, mete to make potage, and to medle among potage. 1382 — 2 *Sam.* xiii. 5 That she 3yue to me meet, and make sownel [v.r. sownful]. *β.* c 1300 *Harleik* 1143, I ne haue neyter bred ne sowl. 1382 *Wyclif Gen.* xiv. 31 So bred takun and the sowl of potage [Esaus] etc. and dronk and 3ede forth. 14... *Lat. Eng. Voc.* I. Wv. Wulcker 579 *Edulcia*, sowlle. c 1475 *Plat. Voc.* *Ibid.* 788 *Hoc edulium*, sowlle. 1562 *TURNER Herbal* II. (1568) 166 The fyrste grene leaues are soddin for kitchin or sowlle as for oter eatable herbes be.

γ. 14... *LANGT. P. Pl.* B. [xvi.] xvi. 11 (MS. *Rawl.* Poet. 38), To haue my file of þat fruit [I would] forsake alle oter soule. c 1425 *Eng. Voc.* In Wv. Wulcker 661 *Hoc edulium*, sowlle. c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 201 He had no mor money left to by hym with soule vnto his bread bod a peny. 1502 *TURNER Herbal* II. 64 They may be eaten with brede... for soul or kitchyn. *Ibid.* 66 The most part vse Basil and eate it with oyl & gare sauce for a sowlle or kitchyn. 1599 T. M[OURET] *Silkwormes* 54 Feede them therewith [no other soule they craue]. 1674 *RAY N. Co. Words* 44 *Soul* or *Soule*, any thing eaten with bread. 1684 *Yorks. Dial.* 213 (E. D. S.), Here'st Dubler broken, and nowther sowl nor breau. 1775 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Misc. Wks.* *Intro.*, What wofol Times ar' these! I Pot-baws ar scant, an dear is Seawland Cheese! 1847 in *dial. glossaries* (Pemb., Glamorgan, Derby, Lanc., Yks., etc.).

2. *attrib.* in † *sowl-pennies*, -*silver*, money given for the purchase of, or in place of, sowl.

1129 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 492 Item seruitibus domus pro Soulen'. 1310-1 *Ibid.* 509 Tribus seruitibus ecclesie pro eorum soulepen[sis]. 1373-4 *Ibid.* 579 In solu-cione facta Camerario pro soulesilver seruitibus suorum. 1460-1 *Ibid.* po Jobanni Sotelle... pro suo soulesilver. 1522-3 *Ibid.* 255 Pro le metcorn, soulesilver, et aliis necessariis. 1536-7 *Ibid.* 702 Vigniti seruitibus infra abbatiam in diebus piscium pro eorum soulesilver.

Sowl, obs. or *dial.* form of *SOUL* sb. and v.

† **Sowl**, v.1 *Obs. rare*. Also 5 *soul*. [*Of* obscure origin. Cf. *Wflem. souelen*, *souelen* (De Bo), and *SOL* v.3, *SOLL* v., *SOLWE* v.] *trans.* To make foul or dirty; to soil. Hence † **Sowling** vbl. sb.

c 1440 *Proup. Parv.* 466/1 Sowlynge, or sowlyngne... *maculacio*. a 1450 *Langland's P. Pl.* B. xiv. 2 (MS. *Bodl.* 814), þou3 hit [a suit] be souild and fouly slepe þerynne on ny3tis. *Ibid.* 13 Pat y ne souild hit wip sigtte or sum ydil speche.

† **Sowl**, v.2 *Obs.*—1 In 6 *soul*. [*f.* *SOWL* sb.]

intr. To form or serve as a relish.

1589 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* iv. xx. 85, I haue... a peece of Cheese, as good as tooth may chaw, And bread, and Wildings souling wel.

Sowl, v.3 Now *dial.* Forms: 7, 9 *sole*, 8 *sol*(l), 8-9 *sowl*(e, soul, 9 *soal*, *s'ool*, *sool*(e, zowl), etc. [*Of* obscure origin. It is doubtful how far various dialectal uses of *soal*, *soul*, *sowl*, etc., represent the same word.]

1. *trans.* To pull, seize roughly, etc., by the ear or ears. In later use esp. of dogs: To seize (a pig) by the ears.

1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* iv. v. 212 Hee'l go, he says, and sole the Porter of Rome Gates by th' ears. 1656 *HWYWOOD Love's Mistress* iv. i, Venus will sole mee by the ears for this. 1671 *SKINNER Etymol. Ling. Angl.*, To Sowle one by the ears, vox agro Linc. usitatissima (i.e.) aures summa vel lere. (Hence in Ray, Bailey, etc.) 1787 in *dial. glossaries* and texts. 1890 *Mrs. C. FRAED Romance of Station* I. iv. 7, 'Sool him, Bluey! 1892 M. C. F. MORRIS *Yorks. Folk-T.* 115-6 An irate father threatening to sowle his refractory son 'like a dog sowlin' a pig'.

2. To pull or lug (the car's).

1654 *VILVAIN Epit. Ess.* Pref. a v b, Cynthia bids stay.

Lest she should sole my Ears away. 1886 *S. W. Line. Gloss. s.v.* I'll sowle your ears well for you.

Sowld, obs. *Sc. var.* should SHALL *v.* Sowldan, obs. *f. SOLDAN*. Sowldie, obs. *f. SOLD v.* Sowlder, obs. *f. SOLDER sb.* Sowldiour, obs. *f. SOLDIER sb.* Sowle, obs. *f. SOLE sb.* and *a.*, **Soul sb.**, **Sowl sb.** Sowltwyche, obs. *f. SOUTAGE*. **† Sowly, a. Obs.** In 4 sowlv. [*cf. SOWL v.* and *SOLWY a.*] Dirty, foul, unclean.

13. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1111 Hov schulde þou com to his kyth bot if þou clene were? Nov ar we sore & synful & sowlv vch one.

Sowm, var. of **Soum v.** **Sowm** (e, obs. varr. **Soum sb.** and **sb.**); obs. *Sc. varr.* **SUM sb.**, **SWIM v.**

Sow-metal. [*f. Sow sb.* 6. *cf. Sow-iron*.] Cast iron in sows or large ingots as it comes from the blasting- or smelting-furnace.

1674 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 696 They have of late made it much better than heretofore, by melting the Sow-metal over again. 1746 *Brit. Mag.* 96 *The Nucleus Ferri*, Sow-metal or liquid iron. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* 1. 73/2 His new-invented method of making malleable iron from pig or sow metal. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 33/2 The names of sow-metal and pig-metal, which... signify... the blocks of iron which are formed in the large main channels, and... the smaller blocks which are formed in smaller side channels.

attrib. 1676 in *Frul. Friends' Hist. Soc. V.* 14 The officers took one mare, and his stithy, and sowmettall pot. 1888 R. LEADER in *Addy Sheffield Gloss. s.v.* The very commonest knives made of it are called sow-metal gudgeons.

Sowmir, Sc.: see **Soumer Obs.**

Sown (soun), *ppl. a.* Also 6-7 sowen. [*Pa. pple. of Sow v.*]

1. Of seed, etc.: That has been sown, freq. as distinguished from that which has grown of itself.

1578 *Lyte Dodens* 68 Garden or sown Wood, brused, is good to be layde upon woundes. 1733 *Tull Horse-Hoeing* xiv. 196 (Dublin ed.), Poor Slate Land, when it has borne sown St. Foin for six or seven Years... produces Three Crops of Corn. 1795 *BURKE Th. on Scarcity* Wks. VII. 408 Neither of the sown or natural grass was there... any remainder. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* i. vii. 1, Fires, fevers, sown seeds, chemical mixtures. 1872 C. INNES *Lect. Scot. Legal Antiq.* vi. 242 You will observe that made a late hay harvest compare with our sown grass.

b. With limiting term preceding.

See also *new-sown s.v.* *New adv.* 3 a. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 62/2 The early sown pease have the best chance to produce a crop of corn, and the late sown to produce a crop of straw. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Apr. 232 Some of the late sown clover wheats have been attacked by the grub. *Ibid.* Aug. 354 The wheat and rye (Autumn sown crops) are good every where. 1890 *Science-Gossip* XXVI. 167 Our native lark... busy upon some newly sown grass seed.

2. Of land: Furnished with seed. Also *absol.*

1647 *HEXHAM i.* Sowne fields, *gezayde acheren*. 1670 *PETTUS Fodding Reg.* 87 His fenced Parks, Meadows, and sown Fields. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 94 The later sown fields are only putting forth a braird. *Ibid.* Apr. 228 Some of the sown lands were then but half harrowed. 1859 *FitzGerald Omar* x. With me along some Strip of Herbage strown That just divides the desert from the sown.

Sown, obs. *f. SOON adv.* and **SOUND**; obs. *Sc. var.* **SUN**. **Sownage**: see **SOUNDAGE**. **Sownd**, obs. *f. SOUND*. **Sownday**, obs. *Sc. var.* **SUNDAY**. **Sownde**, obs. *f. SAND sb.* and **SOUND**. **Sownder**, -ir, obs. *ff. SOUNDER*; obs. *Sc. ff. SUNDER*. **Sowne**, obs. *f. SOUND sb.* and *v.*; obs. *Sc. var.* **SUN sb.**

† **Sowne, v. Obs.** [perh. = *sowne*, var. of **SOUND v.** 1.] *intr.* (See quot.)

1607 *COWELL Interpreter*, *Sowne*, is a verb neuter, properly belonging to the Exchequer, as a word of their art, signifying so much, as to be leuiable, or possible to be gathered or collected. For example, estreats that sowne not, are such as the Shyreue by his industry cannot get, and estreats that sowne, are such as he can gather. [Hence in Phillips, Harris, etc.]

† **Sowner. Obs.** [app. *f. sowne* **SOUND v.** 4.] ? One who lies in a swoon.

1430 *Pilgr. Lys Manhode* ii. xcj. (1869) 109 þat oon hatteth Negligence; þat ooper is werynesse and letargie þe sownere.

Sowp (saup), *sb.* 1 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 9 saup, saup. [*a. ON. saup* (*cf. Norw. saup* whey, buttermilk, *icel. saup* soup), related to *sipa* to sup or sip.] A sup, sip; a small quantity of liquor; a drink.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xl. 27 Off wyne owt of ane chop-pyne stowp, They drank twa quartis, sowp and sowp. 1721 *RAMSAY Elegy on Patie Birnie* vi. After ilk tune he took a sowp. 1785 *BURNS Earnest Cry & Prayer* xxiv, W! sowps o' kail and brats o' claise. 1855 M. R. LAJNEE *Betty-o-Yep's Laughable T.* 12 Aw'd a saup o' tea an' tanc just afore aw seet off. 1873 *STANDING Echoes fr. Lanc. Vale* 22 He were a reg'lar brick for a sowp o' drink. 1877 *FRASER Wigtown* 355 Cud ee spare me a wee sowp o' milk for an unweel wean?

† **Sowp, sb.** 2, early *Sc.* variant of **SOUP sb.** 1. 1558 in *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter. Club) 342/14 He... saw the wyf... sittand at ane fyre... With ane fat sowp, as I hard say.

† **Sowp, v.** 1 *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 5-6 solp, 6 so(u)p, sowp(e). [Of obscure origin: *cf. Sopit pa. pple.*]

1. *intr.* To weary, to tire; to become exhausted or worn out.

1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 957 He solpit, he sorowit, in sightings seir. 1513 *DOUGLAS Eneid* xii. 6 Sum deill or than walris doll this syre, Seand his horsis begyn to sowpe and tyre. 1586 *My ladyis pulcritud* 32 in Mont-

gomerie's *Poems* (S.T.S.) 279 For no sair Nor sorrow can I soup.

2. In *pa. pple.* Sunk in sorrow, sleep, indolence, etc.; exhausted with trouble, travel, etc.; worn out with fatigue or weariness.

(a) 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 42, I herd ane petuoss appele, with ane pur mane, Solpit in sorowe. 1500 *KENNEDIE Passion of Christ* 1011 My hert is now sowpit in site. 1533 *BELLENOEN Liry* (S.T.S.) II. 7 Iceluis, sowpit with hevvy teris, went away the pepil. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 118 They...hes vs left all solpit in to cair. 1585 *JAS. I. Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 49 Then fra thir newis, in sorrows sodd hail.

(b) 1513 *DOUGLAS Eneid* vi. vii. 1 Thus quhill the portar in sleip sowpit lyes. 1533 *BELLENOEN Liry* i. xii. (S.T.S.) I. 72 Þai war solpit at hame in sleuth and Idilnes. *Ibid.* v. xx. 11. 217 Nakit bodyis sowpit full of slepe slane.

(c) 1515 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot. V.* 39 Thair awne hors sum we slane, sum we bursyn, sum crukkit, sum soppit. 1533 *BELLENOEN Liry* i. iii. (S.T.S.) I. 22 Becaus he was sowpit with lang travel, he lay down in ane...plentius gerss.

Sowp, v. 2 *Obs. eccl. dial.* [app. related to **SOWP sb.** 1] *trans.* To soak or saturate. Hence **Sowping ppl. a.**, drenching, soaking.

1513 *DOUGLAS Eneid* vii. ProL 35 The soil yowpit into watir wak. 1807 *J. STAGG Poems* 19 Fast the patt'ring hail was fa'ing, And the sowing rain as thick. 1855 [ROBINSON] *Whitby Gloss. s.v.* They got fairly sowp'd through.

Sowp(e, obs. ff. SUP v. 1 and *v. 2 **Sowper, obs. f. SUPPER. Sowpewaille, var. SUPPOWAL Obs.***

Sow-pig. [*f. Sow sb.* 1 & c.] A young female pig, esp. one which has been spayed; a sow.

1548 *ELVOT, Scrofula*,...a littell sow pigge. 1573 *TUSSEY Husb.* (1878) 82 One bore pig and sow pig, that sucketh before. 1611 *COTGR., Cochonnere*, a Sow; or Sow-pigge. 1628 *FORD Lover's Mel.* i. ii, There is within a mile or two, a Sow-pig Hath suckt a Brach, and now hunts the Deere .. Aswell as any Hound in Cyprus. 1722 *LISLE Husb.* (1752) 289 A sow-pig will eat well at a month old, but a boar-pig at that age will eat strong. 1760 *Phil. Trans.* LII. 36 The four...soldiers touching with their swords...a sow-pig, held by an herald. 1838 *JAMES Robber* vi, With a cut in his neck, which has made him bleed like an old sow-pig. 1883 *W. G. BLACK Folk Med.* xii. 198 There the sow-pigs were reared.

Sowpil, -le, obs. Sc. var. SUPPLE a. and v. Sowpowayle, var. SUPPOWAL Obs. Sowr, obs. f. SOUR.

† **Sowr, v. Cant. Obs.** (See quot.)

1775 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Sowr*, to beat violently.

Sowre, obs. f. SOAR, SORE sb., SOUR. Sowse,

obs. f. SOUCE sb. Sowser, obs. f. SAUCER sb.

† **Sow-stang, var. of SASTANGE.**

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Sow*, a large Tub with two Ears, carry'd on Mens Shoulders by a Pole or long Stick, call'd a Sow-Stang.

Sowter, obs. form of SOUTER.

† **Sowth, sb. Obs.** [a. ON. *sauð-r* (*icel. sauður*, Norw. *sauð*, *sau*; MSw. *söðh*, *söd*, Sw. *dial. sau*, *sö*)] A sheep.

1200 *ORMS 15565* Crist...draf hemm alle samenn ut, & nowwt & sowwþess alle.

Sowth (saup), *v. Sc.* Also 8 south, 9 sooth. [Alteration of **SOUFF v.** 1] *trans.* = **SOUFF v.**

? 1784 *BURNS in Wks.* (Globe) 208 'To 'south the tune', as our Scotch phrase is, over and over, is the readiest way to catch the inspiration. 1785 — *Ep. Davie* iv, On braes when we please then, We'll sit and south a tune. 1843 *Whistle Binkie* Ser. v. 48 Aye whoo ye, whoo, whoo ye, south'd Whistlin' I am.

Sowth, obs. pa. pple. of SEEK v. Sowthelase: see *south-lace*, **SOUTH-2**. **Sowther, obs. f. SOLDER sb.** and *v.*

Sow-thistle (sauþi'sl). Also *sowthistle*, *sow thistle*. Forms: (see *Sow sb.* 1 and **THISTLE sb.**). [Early *ME. sugetistel*, perh. an alteration of the earlier *muze, þipistel* (see **THOW-THISTLE**), but *cf.* also *OHG. südistel*, *MLG. südistel*, *sügedistel*, *G. saudistel*, as the name of various plants. Down to the 17th c. usually written as one word.]

1. One or other of the species of *Sonchus*; a plant belonging to this genus, esp. *S. oleraceus* and *S. asper*, common European weeds characterized by their sharply-toothed thistle-like leaves and milky juice.

1250 *MS. Bodley* 130 ff. 37 b, *Cantun*, sugetithstel. 1287 *Simon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 37 *Rostrum porcinum*, sowthistel. 14... *Medical MS. in Anglia* XIX. 84 Take þe sow-thystill & late hym sethyn in whyt wyn. 1450 *Alphila* (Anecd. Oxon.) 89 *Labrum veneris*,...sough thistil. 1475 *MS. Bodley* 536 ff. 16 b, *Labrum veneris*, sowthistel, when y^e stalk? is broke he droppes mylke. And he beris 3owlo flour. 1539 *ELVOT Cast. Helthe* (1541) 28 b, I suppose that Southistel and Dendelyon, be of like qualities [to cichory]. 1577 B. Gooze *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 44 The other that he Sommer Weedes, as Sowthystell, and all other Thystels. 1639 O. Wood *Alph. Bk. Secrets* 70 Sorrell, Secocory, Dandelion, and Sowthistle. 1653 *BLUTHNE Eng. Improver Impr.* 110 When any of these Rich Lands shall...Over-grow with Weeds, Nettles, Hemlocks, Sow-Thistles, &c. 1711 *PETIVER Gazophyl.* viii. lxxx, A Sowthistle with purple Flowers. 1770 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxxviii, Milky plants, such as leluces, dandelions, sow-thistles, are its favourite dish. 1845-50 *Mrs. LINCOLN Lect. Bot.* 208 This is very observable in the sowthistle, *Sonchus arvensis*. 1855 *DELANER Kitchen Garden* (1861) 106 Even although we may be inclined to refuse the sowthistle [as a salad-plant].

fig. 1644 *MILTON Educ.* (1738) 136 We have now to hale and drag our choicest and hopefulest wits to that asinine

feast of sowthistles and brambles, which is commonly set before them.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Thistle*, The purple-flowered field-Cirsium, with...sow-thistle leaves, *Ibid.*, The...sow-thistle-leaved field-Cirsium.

b. Applied to species of the allied genera *Lactuca* and *Prenanthes*. ? *Obs.*

1287 *Simon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 27 *Lactucella*,...sowthistel. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. App.* 327 Sow Thistle, *Prenanthes*.

2. With distinguishing or descriptive terms, as *blue*, *common*, *corn*, *marsh*, *prickly* (etc.) *sow-thistle*; *broad*, *round*, *spiny-leaved*, *blue*, *small*, *white-flowered* *sow-thistle* (see quotes.).

1796 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 674 *Sonchus canadensis*. *Blue Sowthistle. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* ii. xxxi. 231 *Sonchus flore carulea*. *Blew flowered Sowthistle. *Ibid.* 230 *Sonchus tenuis latifolius*. *Broad leaved Sowthistle. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Sonchus*, The common sowthistle is...recommended...as a refrigerant. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 240/2 The most common species is the *Sonchus oleraceus*, the common sow-thistle. 1796 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 674 *Sonchus arvensis*. *Corn, or Tree Sowthistle. 1855 *MISS PRATT Flower. Plants* III. 200 Corn Sow-thistle, Milk-thistle. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 617/2 The [sonchus] palustris, or *marsh sow-thistle. 1889 *Science-Gossip* XXV. 45/2, I found the marsh sow-thistle growing abundantly in this district. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* ii. xxxi. 229 *Sonchus asper*. *Prickly Sowthistle. 1725 *Fam. Dict.*, *Sow-Thistle*,...a Plant of which there are two sorts, viz. the Hare's-Thistle and prickly Sow-Thistle. 1846-50 *A. Wood Class-bk. Bot.* 363 *Sonchus asper*. *Rough Sow Thistle. 1710 *PETIVER Cat. Ray's Eng. Herbal* Tab. xiv. *Round leaved Sowthistle. 1853 *MISS PRATT Flower. Pl.* II. 34 The 'Small-flowered Sow-Thistle' (*Sonchus Floridulus*). 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* 229 Hares lettuce or *smooth Sowthistle. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v., The smooth Sow-Thistle has the same Properties as the other. 1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 513 Smooth or unprickly Sowthistle, Hares Lettuce. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* ii. xxxi. 231 *Sonchus flore niueo*. *Snowe white Sowthistle. 1847 *DARLINGTON Amer. Weeds* (1860) 206 The 'Spiny-leaved Sow-thistle' (*S. asper*). 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* ii. xxxi. 231 *Sonchus arborescens*. *Tree Sowthistle. 1766 *MUSEUM Rust.* VI. 444 Tree Sowthistle [*S. arvensis*]. The root is very creeping, full of milk, and with difficulty eradicated. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* ii. xxxi. 230 *Sonchus tenuis flore albo*. *White flowered Sowthistle. *Ibid.* 231 *Sonchus sylvaticus*. *Wood Sowthistle.

b. *Downy, Tangier sow-thistle* (see quotes.).

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. App.* 327 Tangier Sow Thistle, *Scorzonera*. *Ibid.* 329 Downy Sow Thistle, *Andryala*.

Sowtlase, var. south-lace, see SOUTH-2.

Sowtwell: see **SOUTAGE** (quot. 1591).

Soy 1 (soi). Also 7 souy. [*a. Japanese soy* (also *shoy*), colloquial form of *shō-yu* or *siyau-yu*, ad. Chinese *shī-yu*, *shī-yau*, etc., *f. shī* salted beans, or the like, used as condiments & *y* oil. The Japanese form is also the source of Malay *soi*, *Do. soya*, *soja*.]

1. A sauce prepared chiefly in Japan, China, and India, from the beans of *Soja hispida* (*Dolichos soja*), and eaten with fish, etc.

A full account of the method of preparation is given by *Ure Dict. Arts* (1839) 1158.

1665 J. OVIINGTON *Voy. Suratt* 397 Souy the choicest of all Sauces. 1699 *DAMPFER Voy.* (1729) II. 1. 28, I have been told that Soy is made partly with a fishy Composition...tho' a Gentleman...told me that it was made only with Wheat, and a Sort of Beans mixt with Water and Salt. 1747-96 *Mrs. GLASSE Cookery* x. 174 Dish them up with plain butter and soy. 1779 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) IV. 2511/2 This legumin...serves for the preparation of...a pickle celebrated among them [sc. the Japanese] under the name of *soofu* or soy. 1817 *BYRON Beppo* vii, From travellers accustomed to a boy To eat their salmon, at the least, with soy. 1853 *BLACKW. Mag.* March 280 She put soy instead of sherry into the soda water compound she was mixing. 1870 *YEATS Nat. Hist. Comm.* ii. (1872) 191 A sauce or catsup, as thick as treacle and of a clear black colour, called Soy, which is much esteemed.

2. *Bot.* The soy-bean, *Soja hispida*.

1880 *BESSEY Botany* 532 Many more species [of food-plants] are now cultivated in India, such as Chowlee, Black Grain, Soy, etc. 1884 tr. *De Candolle's Orig. Cultivated Pl.* 330 Soy is also grown in the Malay Archipelago.

3. *attrib.*, as *soy biscuit*, *flour*, *sauce*; *soy-bean*, = sense 2.

1802 *PINKERTON Mod. Geogr.* II. 170 The ginger, the soy bean, are cultivated here [sc. in Japan]. 1818 *Toowo* (transl. Thunberg), *Soy-sauce* is prepared from soy-beans (*dolichos soja*) and salt, mixed with barley or wheat. 1822 *Garden* 29 July 93/1 Soy Beans...vary considerably in size, shape, and colour. 1897 *ALLIBUTT's Syst. Med.* III. 225 'Soy' flour...contains about 24 per cent. [of carbo-hydrates],...while some soy biscuits...contain twice as much.

† **Soy** 2. *Sc. Obs. rare.* [*a. obs. F. soy* (*F. soie*) silk.] *Silken soy*, silk.

1776 *Gildroy in Herd Sc. Songs* I. 73 His stockings were of silken soy, W' garters hanging down. 1783 J. MAYNE *Glasgow* 10 Ev'n little maids...clip, w' care, the silken soy For Ladies' brows.

Soya (soi-ä). Also 7 saio, 9 sooja, soja. [*a. Du. soya*, *soja*: see **SOY** 1.] = **SOY** 1, 2.

In recent use also *attrib.*, as *soya-bean*, *oil*, *plant*. 1699 J. LOCKE *Jrnl.* in *Ld. King Life* (1830) I. 245 Mango and saio are two sorts of sauces brought from the East Indies. 1771 J. R. FORSTER tr. *Osbeck's Voy.* I. 233 The Japan Soya is better and dearer than the Chinese. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 194/1 The Japanese...like-wise prepare with them [seeds of *Soja hispida*] the sauce termed *soja*, which has been corrupted into *Soy*. 1856 *Treas. Bot.* 537/1 The Sooja of the Japanese, *Glycine soja*, the only erect species of the genus, a dwarf annual bairy plant.

Soygear, obs. f. **SOLDIER** sb. **Soygne**, var. of **SOIGN** sb. **Soygneusly**, -ously, var. **SOIGNOUSLY** adv. **Obs.** **Soyite**, **Soyittour**, obs. Sc. var. **SUIT** sb., **SUITOR**. **Soyle**, obs. var. **SOLE** v.2; obs. f. **SOIL** (E. **Soyne**, var. of **SOIGN** sb.; obs. Sc. f. **SOON** adv. **Soyny**, var. of **SOIGN** sb. and v. **Soyt** (E. obs. Sc. var. **SUIT** sb. **Soytour**, obs. Sc. var. **SUITOR**.

Soz- (sōz), **Sozo-** (sōzo), combining forms from Gr. *σῶζω*, employed in a few recent terms, esp. names given to substances having an antiseptic or preservative character, as *sozal*, *sozin*, *sozol*; *sozogen* (hence -*genetic*), -*idol*, -*idolate*, etc. **Sozzle** (sp'z'l), sb. dial. and U.S. Also *sawzle*, *gorzle*. [Cf. *Soss* sb.1]

1. **dial.** A sloopy spoon-meat or medicine. **1832** E. Moor *Suffolk Words* 330 *Sawzles*, slops or drinks, given injudiciously to sick persons. **1892** in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v. *Sossle*, How can she be well? She is always taking one *sossle* or other.

2. **U.S.** A slattern; a state of sluttish confusion or disorder.

1854 H. H. RILEY *Puddleford* 119 (Thornton), Mrs. Bird, who was a great sozzle about home. **1867** MRS. WHITNEY L. *Goldthwaite* vii, The woman who... had always hated... anything like what she called a 'sozzle'.

Sozzle (sp'z'l), v. dial. and U.S. Also *sossel*. [Cf. *Soss* v.1]

1. **trans.** To mix or mingle in a sloopy manner.

1836 W. COOPER *Sussex Gloss* 31 *Sossle*, to make a slop. **1876** ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss* 180/2 *Sossled up*, mingled as mince meats in a mess.

2. **U.S.** a. To splash; to wash by splashing. **1845** S. JUNA *Margaret* i. ii, Margaret... sat down and sozzled her feet in the foam. **1892 *Cent. Mag.* Apr. 914 Preparatory to sozzling his face at the sink.**

b. (See quot.) Also *intr.*

1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 321 *To Sozzle*, to loll; to lounge; to go lazily or sluttishly about the house... 'This woman sozzles up her work.' **1878** ROSE T. COOKE *Happy Dadd* xxxiii, (Thornton), A great lazy sozzlin' girl.

Spa (spā, spō), sb. Also 6, 8 *Spau*, 6-9 *Spaw*, 7 *Spawe*. [A place-name (see sense 1.)]

1. **With capital.** The name of a watering-place in the province of Liège, Belgium, celebrated for the curative properties of its mineral springs. † In early use *the Spa*.

1565 in *Burton Life Gresham* (1839) II. 93 And now do I the more feare the danger of this winter, for that I have now lost the comodity... of going to the Spa for this yere. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* l. xi. 30 Both Silo this, and Iordan did excell, And th'English Bath, and eke the german Spaw. **1619** in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 200 For my health to goe drinke the waters of the Spaw for the few dayes yet remainyng of their season. **1665** *Verney Mem.* (1907) II. 243 The first inst. we arrived at the nasty Spaw; and have now began to drinke the horrid sulfer watter. **1723** ARBUTHNOT in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 31, I have of late sent several patients in that case to the Spa, to drinke there of the Geronster watter, which will not carry from the spot. **1733** COOTE *Ibid.* (1768) IV. 59 A walking-stick, the manufacture of Spa, where she had it made for you. **1780** J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 509, I have received your favour, written after your return from Spa. **1835** *Cycl. Pract. Med.* IV. 475/2 The Geronster is the most celebrated fountain at Spa after the Pouchon.

b. In generalized sense. **1619** BEAUM. & FL. *Scornful Lady* iii. i, He has yet past cure of Physick, spaw, or any diet, a primitive pox in his bones.

2. **A medicinal or mineral spring or well.**

1626 E. DEANE *Eng. Spaw-Fountain* 9 Doctor Timothy Bright... first gave the name of the *English Spaw* vnto this Fontaine about thirty yeares since, or more. **1652** FRENCH *Yorksh. Spaw* vii. 67 For the better understanding of the nature of this Spaw, I made divers experiments thereof. **1727** W. MATHER *Yng. Med.* 390 The abundance of Medicinal-Waters... particularly those of the Spaws in Yorkshire. **1778** W. PRACE *Mineralog. Cornub.* 8 The migration and egress of Metals and Minerals, is obvious enough in the investigation of Mineral Spaws or Springs. **1843** R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xx. 234 Sulphureous waters, such as the Lucan and Harrogate Spas. **1901** BESANT *Lady of Lynvi* vi, The town found itself the possessor of a Spa—and such a Spa!

3. **A town, locality, or resort possessing a mineral spring or springs; a watering-place of this kind.**

1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* l. ii, Even the boors of this northern spa have learned the respect due to a title. **1807** J. BRESFORD *Miseries Hum.* Life xiv. 33 The inland Spa is not a jot behind the Fishing-town in the article of tortures. **1826** MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xl. (1865) V. 17 Baiae, the most fashionable of the Roman spas, presented another and more lively spectacle. **1879** T. H. S. ESCOTT *England* I. 175 Bath... continues... to hold its own as one of the great inland spas of the kingdom.

4. **attrib. and Comb.**, as *spa-diet*, -*drinker*, -*fountain*, -*house*, etc. See also *SPA-WATER*.

1626 E. DEANE *Eng. Spaw-Fountain* 26 The most proper season to undertake this our English *Spaw dyet. **1652** FRENCH *Yorksh. Spaw* 100 Of the Dyet to be observed by *Spaw-drinkers. **1656** E. DEANE (*title*), Spadacene Anglica, or, The English *Spaw-Fountain. **1659** HAKEWELL *Apol.* (ed. 2) z. z, Who may perhaps with more benefit... partake of this our English Spaw-fountain. **1812** BIGLAND in *Beaut. Eng. & Wales* XVI. 355 The *spaw-house is situated on the sea-shore. **1808** PIERCE *Sources Minier.* (1810) II. 137 On the west side of said ridge we found *spa springs. **1896** ALBUTT *Syst. Med.* I. 330 The good effects produced by *spa treatment. **1652** FRENCH *Yorksh. Spaw* 65 The

*Spaw-well near Knares-borow. **1778** *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Scarborough*, The Spaw-well, as it is improperly called, is a spring a quarter of a mile S. of the town. **1815** SCOTT *Guy R.* xxxix, At the spaw-well below the craig at Gilsland. **1652** FRENCH *Yorksh. Spaw* ix. 83 Giving them such directions for the drinking the waters as the very *Spaw-women themselves laugh at.

Hence **Spa** (also *spaa*), v. a. *trans.* To subject to spa-treatment. b. *intr.* To frequent or visit a spa or spas.

1832 in *Medwin Angler in Wales* (1834) II. 280 Here I am, after being 'spawed' for a week at Cheltenham. **1847** W. E. FORSTER in *Real Life* (1888) I. 206, I have been spawing in this distinguished company now for three days. I joined them at Matlock on Friday morning.

Spa, obs. form of **SPAE**.

† **Spaad.** *Min.* *Obs.* Also 6-7 *spawd* (e, 7 *spaud* [ad. obs. G. *spad*, *spade*, varr. of *spat* *SPATH* 1.] A variety of talc, gypsum, or spar, or a powder prepared from one or other of these, mainly used to form moulds for casting metal objects.

1594 PLAT *Jewel-Ju.* iv. 44, I have seene oftentimes many good patternes of mettall, cast off very sharply in spawde alone, but... you must sprinkle the spawd with some moisture. **1651** FRENCH *Distill.* v. 172 He that casts them [sc. antimony cups] must be skillfull in making his spawde. **1685** PLAT *Staffordsh.* 154 [A sand] is sent for by Artists living at a great distance, and used by them as a spawd to cast Metalls with. **1728** WOODWARD *Fossils* 14 English Talc, of which the coarser Sort is call'd Plaster, or Parget, the finer, Spaad, [or] Earth-Flax. **1738** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The various kinds of spawd are found pretty frequently in England and Germany... they are all soft, and easily pulverized.

Space (spās), sb.1 Also 5 *sspace*, 5-6 *spase*; *Sc.* 5 *spas*, 6 *spais*, *spaiice*, *spiece*, 7 *spence*. [ad. OF. *espace* (*aspace*, *espace*, *spase*, etc., F. *espace*, = Prov. *espaci*, *espazi*, Pg. *espaço*, Sp. *espacio*, It. *spazio*), ad. L. *spatium* (med. L. also *spacium*).]

I. Denoting time or duration.

1. **Without article:** Lapse or extent of time between two definite points, events, etc. Chiefly with adjs., as *little*, *long*, *short*, *small*.

1300 CURSOR *Id.* 620/2 Pair faith lasted litel space. **1338** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 213 Grace God gaf him yere his lond to kepe long space. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* xl. 9 And quhen he herd... at sic space he had Till purvay hym, he venes richt glad. **1450** HOLLAND *Howlat* 34 All that names to nevyn... war prolant and lang, and lenthing of space. **1471** RIPLEY *Comp. Aleh.* i. vii. in Ashm. (1652) 130 A yere we take or more for our respyte: For in lesse space our Calke wyll not be made. **1549** *Regist.* (Maitland) II. 307 With intervale and space necessarye of be law visit. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 87 They become whole and frolicke, in small space. **1700** DRYDEN *Sigmundus & Gutricardo* 27 To ther father's Court in little space Restor'd anew. **1782** COWPER *Gilpin* 242 The turnpike gates again flew open in short space. **1812** CARY *Dante, Parad.* xxxii. 16 Short space ensued; I was not held... Long in expectation. **1835** T. MITCHELL *Acharn. of Aristotle* 178 A ten years' truce, in short space... little more than space allowed for making new preparations for war. **1871** ROSSER *Poems, Staff & Scrip* xxx, O changed in little space... O pale that was so red?

† b. Delay, deferment. *Obs. rare.*

1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 440 *Prol.* [1] al for-zeue with oute lengere space. **1540-54** CROKE *13 Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 19 Without abode or space Bowe downe thyne ears.

† c. *In space*, after a time or while. *Obs.*

1400 *Dest.* *Tray* 281/1 Tyll hai comyn of the cost of Cauleida in space. **1474** CAXTON *Chese* iii. viii. (1883) 148 In space and succession of time he departed to them alle his goodes temporell. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 114 Take muddy water... & set it alone... & in space it wyll waxe clere. **1546-52** 1553 [see *CRANE* sb. 15]. **1591** H. SMITH *Serm.* (1866) L. 22 In space cometh grace.

† d. Time, leisure, or opportunity for doing something. Chiefly *in to have* (or *give*) *space*. *Obs.*

a. *Const.* to (usually with *inf.*) or of.

1330 GUY *Warw.* (1891) p. 556 Berard on he belme besmot: To stond hadde he no space. **1335** *Body & Soul* in *Map's Poems* (Camden Soc.) 346 A! Ihesu, that us alle hast wroust... Of amendement 3ef us space. **1362** LANGL *P. Pl.* A. iii. 164 Penne morriede Meede, & menede hire to be kyng To haue space to speken, spede 3if he mihte. **1445 *Tr. Claudian* in *Anglia* XXVIII. 277 The doome of heven also yiveth space to mannys favour in the. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 215 h/1 Tenne she prayed... that she myght haue space to praye. **1508** KEZIORE *Flying w.* *Dunbar* 373 To eit thy flesch the doggis sall haue na space. **1555** COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Spacium*, They had tyme or space to take aduise. **1637** B. JONSON *Queen & Hunsred*, Give unto the flying hart Space to breathe how short soever. **1675** R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 102 That very sover. but confirmeth and emboldens the stubborn and wicked.**

b. **Without const.**

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 86 He may, tille he has space, gif it withouten synnes. **1390** GOWER *Conf.* II. 236 Thogh they hadden litel space, Yit they acorden in that place. **1430** *How the Good Wyf in Babes Bk.* (1868) 42 In compelle a dede to be doon & here be no space, It is but tyranny. **1510** MORE *Pious Wks.* 26 Happly thou shouldst not liue an houre more Thy synne to clense, and thogh thou hadst space, Yet peradventure shouldst thou lacke the grace. **1581** H. WALPOLE in *Allen Marygord* *Campion* (1908) 46 God grantt they may amend the same while here they have the space. **1601** SHAKS. *All's W.* IV. i. 98 Come on, thou art granted space.

c. **Coupled with other sbs.** denoting time, ability, etc.; esp. *in time and space*, *space and time*.

(a) **1300** *Assump. Virg.* 172 Pat bu... 3ef hem bope wille

and space, Hem to anendy e hy beoed. **1303** R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1129/2, Y hantke pe... Pat hast lent me wynt and space, Pys yn Englys for to drawe. **1330** *Roland & V.* 127 He hisout thesu... To sende him mist & space, For to wite be soþe here. **1386** CHAUCER *Parson's Prolog.* 61 For to yue hym space and audience. **1450** *Godstow Reg.* 12, I cry vnto 3ow... That 3e gete to us repentence and space. **1480** *Childe of Bristowe* in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 121 And y shal labour... to bring your soule in better way, yfy have lyf and space. **1550** KOLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 153 Thow sall not all, and I half life and space.

(b) **1386** CHAUCER *Prolog.* 35 Will I haue tyme and space. **1400** *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton, 1483) l. xvi. 14 He had space and suffysaunt leyser ynow for to haue enstallyssed procuratours. **1484** CAXTON *Fables of Alfonso* iii, Whanne the poure man was before the Juge, he demaunded terme and space for to answer. **1500-20** *DUNBAR Poems* xv. 32 Asking wald him... Convenient tyme, lasar, and space. **1821** SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxxii, 'By my faith, time and space fitting, this were a good tale to tell,' said Leicester.]

3. **With the (that), etc.:** a. The amount or extent of time comprised or contained in a specified period. *Const. of*, or with preceding genitive.

(a) **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Const.* 3933 Be space of alle ane hale yhere. **1340-70** *Alex. & Dind.* 835 Be space of hure liuus. **1425** *tr. Ardenne's Trent.* *Fistula*, etc. 91 Late it stande stille without mouyng bye space of a 'pater noster'. **1484** CAXTON *Fables of Alfonso* i, (He) festyed hym by the space of xiiij dayes. **1515** *Sel. Cases Star Chamb.* (Selden) II. 98 He bought the space of xx' yere Ime... and Retailled the same. **1578** LYRE *Dodens* 28 The leaves... drunken in wine by the space of seven dayes healeth the Jaundes. **1604** E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xvii. 174 In the water whereof, you cannot indure to hold your hand, the space of an Ave Maria. **1638** JUNIUS *Paint.* *Ancients* 99 For the space of many generations it hath been a shop of Arts and Artists. **1726** SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iii. 197 The former revolves in the space of ten hours. **1793** SKEATON *Edystone* L. § 34 In the space of a tide, the salt water has not time to... return. **1832** BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xii. 311 In the space of twenty minutes the eggs were roasted quite hard. **1837** P. KEITH *Bot. Lex.* 123 He found that sprigs... became quite dead in the space of a day.

(b) **1386** CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 916 Duryng the metes space, The child stood lokyng in the kynges face. **1450** *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3617 Before many 3ere space. **1500-20** *DUNBAR Poems* xxxii. 26 Thow seis thy wrechis sett... To gaddir gndis in all their lyvis space. **1576** FLEMING *Paraph. Epist.* 27 Who in seven dayes space lost two sonnes. **1625** in *Foster Eng. Factories India* (1909) III. 101 Within an howers space shee was hurt to the water. **1648** L. D. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 45 He had but a Winter's Space; for the War was to begin the next Spring. **1820** KEATS *St. Agnes* xvii, In a moment's space. **1825** SCOTT *Betrothed* xxxi, There was more than three hours' space to the time of rendezvous.

b. The amount of time already specified or indicated, or otherwise determined.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 305 Bituer prime & none alle voide was be place. *be bataille slayn & done alle with in þat space.* **1362** WYCLIF *Ecc.* iii. 1 Alle thingus han time, and in therspaces passen alle thingus vnder the sunne. **1430** LYNG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 142 Al the space the masse was seyn. **1545** *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 16 For payment of the saidis horsemen during the said space. **1585** A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 27, I thought... I might in this space have found a season convenient. **1683** HOLME *Armoury* III. 221 Their [sc. Jews] Custome is before Marriage to be contracted and after some space to be Married. **1712** W. FLEETWOON *Four Sern.* Pref. p. viii, That precious Life, had it pleased God to have prolonged it to the usual Space. **1727** *Genll. Mag.* VII. 690/2 The Expende of the Fleet within the same Space, exceeded 270,000l. **1823** SCOTT *Quentin D.* xiv, In less than the space we have mentioned, the Count... came back to the verge of the forest. **1851** LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* II. Poems (1910) 467 Forty years... Have I been Prior... But for that space Never have I beheld thy face!

† c. *In the mean space*, meantime, meanwhile. *Obs.* (Cf. *MEAN* a.2.)

1538 ELVOT *Interim*, in the mean space or time, in the mean season. **1585** T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* l. xx. 26 In the mean space... we went to see the towne. **1612** SHELTON *Quix.* l. i. vi, In the mean Space, Gossyp, you may keep them at your House. **1656** USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 815 In the mean space Pisto went about in vain, to assaile the Navy. **1760-72** H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 70 God was pleased... in the mean space, to cut off all debate. **1811** 1600-6 [see *MEAN* a.2. 2]. **1637** HEYWOOD *Phas. Dial.* i. Wks. 1874 VI. 99 Meane space, What did the passengers? **1675** HOBBS *Odyssey* x. 537 Mean space Circe a Ram and black Ewe there had ty'd.

4. **With a and pl.:** A period or interval of time.

When used without adj. usually implying a period of short duration.

1330 *Coer de L.* 6123 Withinne a lytyl space... The castel become on a fyr al. **1374** CHAUCER *Troilus* l. 505 But whan he had a space left from his care, Thus to hymself full ofte he ganne complaine. **1400** *Dest.* *Tray* 10131 A space for his spilt men spedy to graue. **1450** HOLLAND *Howlat* 112 To schape me a schand bird in a short space. **1475** RAUF *Coilgear* 334 He kneillit down in the place. Thankand God ane greit space. **1525** TINDALE *Act.* xv. 33 After they hadde taryed there a certayne space. **1588** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 259 He and his defended themselves... a long space. **1633** *Verney Mem.* (1907) I. 77 God hath afflicted you with many sad crosses within a short space. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg.* *Georg.* III. 117 Like Diligence requires the Courser's Race: In early Choice; and for a longer Space. **1719** in W. S. PERRY *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. Space. **1779** For a considerable space no one could be heard. **1779** *Mirror* No. 8, After a space, I tired of walking by the Pied Sea. **1833** *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV.* c. 46 § 80 For any space not exceeding thirty days. **1851** Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's* not exceeding thirty days. **1851** Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's* husband. **1873** HAMERSON *Intell. Life* v. 23 The incompathility... is often very marked if you look at small spaces

of time only; but if you consider broader spaces, such as a lifetime, then the incompatibility is not so marked.

b. With of. (Freq. *a space of time*.)

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 436 Per þre partes er þre spaces talde Of þe lyf of ilk man. c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 47. I dar the better ask of yow a space Of audience. c 1500 *Melusine* 335 Nerbonne where he rested hym a lytel space of tyme. 1555 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Intercaupo*. After a space of time. 1602 PATRICK tr. *Gentillet's Disc.* 90 In this contestation...remained their affaires by a long and great space of years. 1657 SPARROW *Bl. Com. Prayer* (1601) 244 A good space of time to do it in. 1708 SWIFT *Proc. Bickerstaff* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 166 After a competent space of staring at me. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* x. The intervention of an unusual space of sobriety. 1831 — *Cast. Dang.* ix. An intermediate space of punishment. 1880 SAYCE *Introd. Sci. Lang.* I. 230 The number of the vibrations in any given space of time.

c. In the advb. phr. (for) a space.

(a) c 1440 *York Myst.* 97 A starne to be schynnyng a space. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iii. (1570) B v/2 Els must be rise and walke him selfe a space. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 238b She with all the Ladies entered the tentes, and there warmed them a space. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 717 Hov'ring a space, till Winds the signal blow. 1720 POPE *Ilad* xviii. 389 Yet a space I stay, Then swift pursue thee on the darkness way. 1814 SCOTT *Lord of Isles* v. xxxiii. He paused a space, his brow he cross'd. 1883 *Longman's Mag.* July 270 Knights!..leave him lying here a space.

(b) 1575 *Mirr. Mag.* Q. *Cordila* xxv. If I departed for a space withall. 1690 T. WATSON in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxxxvii. 1 The other leaves...for a space hang down their heads. 1818 KEATS *Lett. Wks.* 1883 III. 142. I have had one or two intimations of your going to Hampstead for a space. 1877 'H. A. PAGE' *De Quincy* i. ii. 26 Meantime deep peace fell for a space on the family.

d. A period of delay. Obs.—

1430-40 LVGD. *Boeth.* i. ii. (1554) 56 They departed made no lengar spaces...And gan to chose them new dwelling places.

e. A spell of writing or narration. Obs.—

c 1440 *Iponydon* 528 Of chylid Iponydon here is a space.

II. Denoting area or extension.

***Without article, in generalized sense.**

5. Linear distance; interval between two or more points or objects.

Freq. with more or less suggestion of sense 6. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 107 Astronomie...makth a man have knowledge of Sterres...And what between hem is of space. 1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* i. (1553) A ij. Neyther one fynger breadth of space, nor one minute of tyme from you. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Spatium*, *Aequali spatio distare*, to be like space nsunder. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. iii. 23 Therefore Make space enough between you. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 104 'Twixt Host and Host but narrow space was left, A dreadful interval. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xiii. § 3 This Space, considered barely in length between any two things, without considering anything else between them, is called distance. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 145 Between London and Salisbury there is the extension of space. 1808 STOWER *Printer's Gram.* 161 Less space is required after a sloping letter than a perpendicular one. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 394/1 Space...the interval between troops when drawn up in line or column. 1892 A. OLDFIELD *Man. Typog.* iii. When space is required, a mark similar to a sharp in music should be made.

f. b. Proper place or relationship. Obs.—

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 24 Min herte...Som time of hire is sore adrad, And som time it is overglad, Al out of reule and out of space.

6. Superficial extent or area; also, extent in three dimensions.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 51 Also Affrica in his kynde hap lasse space. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 8130 Also Crayke þai him gaue, With þre myle space aboute to haue. 1451 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Aug.* 3 Asia...conteyneth as mech in space as do þe oþir tuo parties. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 261, I could...count my selfe a King of infinite space; were it not that I haue bad dreames. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 78 Large Houses...which take up a great deal of space because of the spaciousness of the Gardens. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Space*, in Geometry, is the Area of any Figure. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 42 The more it is heated, the more space it takes up. 1845 STODDARD *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 7/1 We are so constituted, that we cannot conceive certain objects otherwise than as occupying space.

b. Extent or area sufficient for some purpose; room. Also const. to with inf.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* 1.714 Certeynly no more hard grace Maysit on me, for why? there is no space. c 1385 — *L. G. W.* 1999 *Ariadne*, [He] bath Rovme and eke space To welde an axe or swerde. 1573-80 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 91 Leane space and roome, to hillock to coome. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 492 Might I hut through my prison once a day Behold this Mayd...space enough Haue I in such a prison. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 330 Our Saviour...beheld In ample space under the broadest shade A Table richly spread. 1842 TENNYSON 'You ask me why' iv, Where...The strength of some diffusive thought Hath time and space to work and spread. 1869 J. G. HOLLAND *Katharina, Childhood & Youth* 49 The foul demon who would drive my soul To crime that leaves no space for penitence!

c. Extent or room in a letter, periodical, book, etc., available for, or occupied by, written or printed matter.

c 1530 *Pol. Rel.*, & *L. Poems* (1866) 40, I write no more to you, for lacke of space. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 218 But streighten'd in my Space, I must forsake This Task. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 298 With a studied brevity, bis system comprehends the greatest variety, in the simplest space. 1866 CHAMBERS's *Encycl.* VIII. 7/2 Various expressive adjectives...into the consideration of which our space will not permit us to enter. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 165/1 In the marginal glosses, where it was an object to

save space. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 279 Nothing has been omitted on the score of space.

d. On space, paid according to the extent occupied by accepted contributions. U.S.

1902 ELIZ. BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 302 The woman...if she is 'on space' will soon find the editors with 'no work on hand to-day—sorry—hope something will turn up to-morrow' attitudes.

7. Metaph. Continuous, unbounded, or unlimited extension in every direction, regarded as void of matter, or without reference to this. Freq. coupled with time.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 94 Space is the phantom of a thing existing without the mind simply. 1734 J. KIRKBY tr. *Barrow's Math. Lect.* x. 176 Space is nothing else but the mere Power, Capacity, Possibility, or...Interposibility of Magnitude. 1799 *Med. Jnl.* I. 360 The necessary condition of our intuitive knowledge, i.e. that of space and time. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 184 All our conceptions are defined by conditions of time and space.

8. Astr., etc. The immeasurable expanse in which the solar and stellar systems, nebulae, etc., are situated; the stellar depths.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 650 Space may produce new Worlds. *Ibid.* vii. 89 This which yields or fills All space. 1816 SHELLEY *Daemon* I. 251 Each [orb] with undeviating aim...through the depths of space Pursued its wondrous way. 1823 *Chapters Phys. Sci.* 411 They recede so far from us, as to be lost in the immensity of space. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds than Ours* ii. 36 Our earth is as a minute island placed within the ocean of space.

b. In the phrase into space. Also fig.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. i. 1, Al Duharrydom rushes off, with tumult, into infinite Space. 1873 HELPS *Anim. & Mast.* i. (1875) 6 The pamphlet has vanished into space. 1892 *Spectator* 2 Apr. 451/2 He broke away...and plunged, with a few followers, apparently into space!

c. In more limited sense: Extension in all directions, esp. from a given point.

1827 FARADAY *Chem. Mani.* xxiii. (1842) 586 It is with equal difficulty that they throw off their heat by radiation into space or to other bodies. 1854 TOMLINSON *Arango's Astron.* 95 Suppose the body A is projected...into free space. 1885 LEUBSDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 33 In the above the geometric forms are supposed to lie in space.

****In particularized or limited senses.**

9. A certain stretch, extent, or area of ground, surface, sky, etc.; an expanse.

13... *K. Alis.* 7146 (Laud MS.), On a pleyne he cheseþ a place, þat hilleþeþ a mychel space. 1382 WYCLIF *Josh.* xvii. 18 But thou shalt passe to the hyl...and purge spacis to dwelle. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 51 Perfore men...folowed not the measures of spaces but reasons of diuision. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Spatium*, Great and large spaces in wide rooms. 1577 B. GOOGE tr. *Heresbach's Husb.* 42 Though the Corne he laide...in the floores, yet let there be a space left in the midst. 1600 J. POPE tr. *Leo's Africa* App. 368 In which space is comprehended the fairest, fruitfulest, and most ciuill part of all Africk. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxi. 107 The water...that otherwise would spread it selfe into a larger space. 1713 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 154 The Stars...if they were ever more than seventeen in this Space, pass'd away into Comets. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* I. The space around the building was silent, and apparently forsaken. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. lxxii. The lists are oped, the spacious area clear'd...No vacant space for lated wight is found. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 171/1 A general change of temperature in the earth itself, or communicated from the planetary spaces around it. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 6 No blue space in its outspread...challenged my emerging head.

1892 TIMME *Ten Eng. Levers* C ij, In religion there is both a centre and a space. 1727 BOLINGBROKE in *Occasional Writer* II. 28 Thus Avance and Prodigality are at an immense distance; but there is a Space marked out by Virtue between them, where Frugality and Generosity reside together. 1856 *N. Brit. Rev.* XXVI. 57 These free spaces are found as well within the Established Church, as among the dissident bodies.

b. Const. of (ground, sea, etc.).

1555 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Raucus tractus*, a long space of the sea makynge an hoarse noyse. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Wars* 797 Taking into their Works...a great space of Ground without the Town. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 531 So vast a Space Of Wilds unknown...Allures their Eyes. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* I. 459 Sailing the Spaces of the boundless Deep. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace*, *Sat.* II. vi. 204 And now the Night, elaps'd Eleven, Possess'd the middle Space of Heaven. 1813 SHELLEY *Alastor* 405 A little space of green expanse. 1833 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* I. ii, Four gray towers Overlook a space of flowers. 1891 FARRAR *Darlin. & Dawn* xxxvii, The *graffito* crawled upon every blank space of wall in Rome.

fig. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iv. iii. 25 Shall we...sell the mighty space of our large Honors For so much trash. 1605 — *Learn* iv. vi. 278 Oh indistinguish'd space of Womans will. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosalind* 952 And then I sunk in his embrace, Enclosing there a mighty space Of love. a 1854 H. REED *Lect. Brit. Poets* xv. (1857) 355 The vast spaces of our English poetry.

c. With poss. pron. The place where one takes up a position, residence, etc. Obs. rare.

c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 461 Yea goo we to than & take ovr space & looke ovr daggaris be sharpe & kene. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. 34 Let...the wide Arch Of the raing'd Empire fall: Heere is my space.

d. ellipt. in pl. (Cf. sense 8.)

1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* Pro. 75 The senate of the Gods is met, Each in his rank and station set; There is silence in the spaces. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. 6 But if there burst from these eternal spaces A flood of flame, we stand confounded ever.

10. A more or less limited area or extent; a small portion of space (in sense 6 or 8 c).

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2247 Neymes...3yf him a strok ournide

wip-inne þe neckes space. c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 2 This ring rennyth...in so Rowm a space, þat hit desturbith nat the instrument. 14... *Nom.* in Wt-Wilcker 675 *Hoc interitulum*, the space between the cyn. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 351/1 þe Space betwene sculdres, *interscapulum*. 1530 PALSGR. 273/2 Space bytwene the eyes, *entocil.* 1577 B. GOOGE tr. *Heresbach's Husb.* 42 Leauing open a space for two doores. 1594 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* II. 150 That there might bee a more free and easie space for the motion of the animal spirit. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) *Vacuum Dissemiatum*, or *Interspersum*, i.e. small void Spaces spread about between the Particles of Bodies. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Area*, The Elliptic Space PSD being drawn equal to the other A S B. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Mani.* vi. (1842) 179 Even the space left open round the neck may be closed when desirable. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* (1854) 16 A viscid secreting space called the stigma. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* iii. 37 The most sensitive portion is a small space directly in the line of vision, called the yellow spot.

b. A part or portion marked off in some way; a division, section.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 20 Next thise azyrmutz...ben ther 12 deuyousyns emhelif...þat shewen the spaces of the howres of planetes. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xvi. (1495) 322 As the cercle that hyghte Zodiacus is distinguished in xii spaces...so the cercle of the sonne is distinguished in xii spaces. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iv. ii. (1883) 166 He may not meue but in to one space or poynt. 1615 N. CARPENTER *Geogr. Delin.* I. ix. (1635) 202 Spaces are portions in the Sphere bounded by the Parallel circles. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* vii. xxix. 44 Take a short space of a Ruler or Transom, and saw in one side of it a Notch. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 129 Set those six spaces off upon a straight line for a base...; set off three spaces upon the perpendicular.

G. A void or empty place or part.

1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lex.* 95 The rudiment of the future seed, not yet inclosing a space. 1850 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* iv. (1855) 140 His human heart had large spaces to hold his fellow-beings in. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 132 The cilia...cause the currents of water to flow...into the interlamellar spaces.

11. An interval; a length of way; a distance.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxii. 16 Goo 3e hifore me, and here there a space bitwixe flok and flok. 14... *Sir Beues* (M.) 1130 And Beues rode forth with harde Towarde the cite of Damas, That was a full feyre space. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 200 The space to be a fote and halffe betwene the stodes. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* liiii. 108 He was a grete space before all his company. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iii. viii. 82 [They] go backwarde a certeine space. 1604 E. G. RIMSTONE *D. Acosta's Hist. Indis.* I. vi. 20 The firme land runnes an infinite space. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 29 The space from one Boe [buoy] to another, is an hundred paces or more. 1743 W. EMERSON *Fluxions* 109 That is, the Space is always as the Square of the Time. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* vi. 161 Apart, some little space, was made The grave where Francis must be laid. 1810 SCOTT *Lt. in Lockhart* (1837) II. viii. 304 It corresponds...very commonly with the proper and usual space between comma and comma. 1842 THORNTON *Mod. Cabinet Arts* 159 An appreciable difference in the space which separates the stars.

b. Const. of (the precise distance).

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxx. 36 He...putte a space of thre daies weye hitwix hem and his dowtir husshood. c 1440 *Iponydon* 1466 He had not slepyd...Not the space of a myle [etc.]. 1483 *Sc. Acts*, *Gas. III* (1875) XII. 32/2 He sal nocht cum...to þe space of sex myle neir þe place. 1526 TINDALE *Rev.* xiv. 20 Bloud cam out...by the space off a thousande and iij score furlongs. 1627 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. II. VIII. 402 He we caryed down in the streame thairfor abone ane pair of buttis space.

c. From space to space, at (regular) intervals.

1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* IV. 368 To hang upon the vines, from space to space (the nearer the better), phials half filled with sugared water. 1814 SCOTT *Wat.* ix, A heavy balustrade, ornamented from space to space with huge grotesque figures of animals. 1831 — *Cl. Rob.* xvii, A long...arched passage, well supplied with air from space to space.

d. A short distance.

1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. vii, Now Oswald stood a space aside. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* 111. vii. 105 He did not merely approach a space, and then stand as a coward.

12. Course, custom, procedure. Obs. rare.

13... *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 755, I schal my þro steke, & spare spakly of spyt in space of my wech. c 1386 CHAUCER *Tril.* 176 This ilke monk leet olde thinges pace, And helde after the newe world the space.

13. The dimensional extent occupied by a body or lying within certain limits.

1530 PALSGR. 273/2 Space of ones body, *corpsage*. 1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 28 Some of the Platonists...affirmed that the Place of Hell was all that space between the Moon...and This. 1678 HOBBS *Declar.* Wks. 1845 VII. 91 They cannot be parted except the air...can enter and fill the space made by their diremption. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 702 That all the Air...is compress'd into the Space A B Z A. 1823 LAMB *Elia* II. *Old Margate Hor.* The things do not fill up that space, which the idea of them seemed to take up in his mind. 1842 LOUISON *Suburban Hort.* 193 If we...take the space rendered opaque by the wood at 21 per cent.

14. Mus. One or other of the degrees or intervals between the lines of a staff.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 4 You must then reckon downe from the Cliefe...assigning to euery space and rule a scurral Keye. 1662 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. i. 3 The Gam-ut is drawn upon fourteen Rules, and their Spaces. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Staff*, Each Line and Space he [Guido Aremino] mark'd at the beginning of the Staff with Gregory's Seven Letters. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* x. x. All that torment of first and second position, and E upon the first line, and F upon the first space! 1848 RIMBAULT *Pianoforte* 15 The additional lines and spaces above and

below the staff. 1883 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* III. 647/2 The spaces in the treble staff make the word face.

15. An interval or blank between words, or lines, in printed or written matter.

1676 J. Moxon *Print Lett.* 7 The Distance between one word and another is called a Space. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *A Blank*, a void space in Writing. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1748 (Oxf. ed.) I. 128 The words... having been first written down with spaces left between them, he delivered in writing their etymologies [etc.]. 1849 CRAIG, *Leads*, [do] not make any impression in printing, but leave a white space where placed. 1908 (MISS FOWLER) *Betw. Trent & Aulohine* 21 Leaving a space for his own name.

b. *Typog.* One or other of certain small pieces of cast-metal, of various thicknesses and shorter than a type, used to separate words (or letters in a word), and also to justify the line.

1676 Moxon *Print Lett.* 11 You must indent your Line four Spaces at least. 1683 — *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xxii. ¶ 4 Thio-spaces being... Cast only that the Compositor may Justify his Lines the Truer. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 278 We may count four sorts of Spaces for composing... besides Spaces for justifying, called Hair Spaces. 1808 STOWER *Printer's Gram.* 161 Spaces are cast to such a regular gradation, that no excuse can be offered... for irregular spacing. 1892 A. OLDFIELD *Man. Typog.* ii. There are five kinds of spaces: the en quadrate; thick space...; middle or 4-em spaces...; thio or 5-em spaces...; and hair spaces.

16. In specific uses (see quot.).

For half, quarter-space see HALF. II. n. QUARTER *sb.* 30. 1846 *Trin. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. 207 (Short-horns), The part commonly called 'the space' from the hip to the rib is generally recommended to be short. 1883 M. P. BAILE *Sav. Mills* 336 Space, the space is the distance from one saw tooth to another, measured at the points. 1884 COVES *N. Amer. Birds* 87 The former places [on a bird's skin] are called tracts or pterylae... the latter, spaces or apteria. 1899 ALBUTT *Syst. Med. Vi.* 10 In some cases a distinct pulsation may also be felt in the second left [intercostal] space.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

17. Simple attrib. a. In the sense of 'used for spacing (in printing, etc.)', as *space-key*, *line*, *rule*; also 'used for holding spaces', as *space-barge*, *-box*, *-paper*.

1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 282 Care should be taken by a Founder to cast Space rules to a true Straight-line. 1798 THORNE *Spec. Printing Types*, Space lines, 4 to eoglish and 4 to pica. 1825 HANSARD *Typographical Index*, Leads or metal space lines. 1888 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade*, Space-lines, printers' leads for justifying, or filling up lines or words, made from 4 to 12 in pica. *Ibid.*, *Space-rule*, a thin piece of metal, type-height, of different lengths, used by compositors for making a delicate line in algebraic and other formulae. 1895 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 267/1 By holding the space-key [of a type-writer] down while an 'I' and 'S' are struck. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 129.

b. Relating to space as a general concept or relation, as *space-consciousness*, *-effect*, *-element*, *-image*, etc.

1862 SPENCER *First Princ.* II. v. § 59 (1875) 180 We can mentally diminish the velocity or space-element of motion. 1871 — *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. v. xiv. 194 The various structures fitting the infant for apprehensions of space-relations. *Ibid.* 196 Some space-consciousness accompanies the sensation of taste. 1872 GREEN *Lett.* (1901) 338 The most wonderful thing in point of space-effect (if I may coin the word) I ever saw. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 256 It is essential that the directions... should be unmistakably distinguished in the space-image. 1893 *Month. Apr.* 483 It is contrary to all our experience of space-occupancy.

c. In applied mathematics, as *space-centrode*, *-integral*, *-locus*, *-path*, *-point*, etc.

1873 J. C. MAXWELL *Electr. & Magnetism* II. 187 The work done by the force \mathcal{F} during the impulse is the space integral of the force. 1881 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) I. 16, I shall call the vector \mathcal{F} the space-variation of the scalar function ϕ . 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 41 Notation for Space-Points and for Body-Points. *Ibid.* 87 The rolling of the Body Centre on the Space Centrode.

d. U.S. In the sense 'paid by or calculated upon the extent of space occupied', as *space-artist*, *-man*, *-writer*; *space-bill*, *rate*, *writing*.

1887 *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 858 The general substitution of 'space writing' for the work of salaried reporters. 1892 HOWELLS *Mercy* 116 He felt that as a space-man... his duty to his family required him to use every means for making copy. 1895 S. R. HOLE *Tour Amer.* 190 News editors, copy-readers, and space-writers. 1902 ELIZ. BANKS *News-paper Girl* 233 Space artists get paid two dollars a single-column cut.

18. *Comb.* a. With adjs. and ppl. adjs., as *space-cramped*, *-embosomed*, *-spread*, *-thick*.

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xiii. ¶ 1 Space thick; that is, one quarter so thick as the Body is high. 1845 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 2) 207 Visiting The spirits in their space-embosomed homes. *Ibid.* 217 The shade Of Death's dark valley And his space-spread wings. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Jan. 3/1 Our extracts, space-cramped as they necessarily are.

b. With ppl. adjs., as *space-filling*, *-occupying*, *-penetrating*, etc.

1799 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 81 The space-penetrating power is no higher than what will suffice for the purpose. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biogr. Lit.* (Bohn) 62 The soul was a thinking substance, and the body a space-filling substance. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* 326 Space-pervading, oh! ye must be, Spirit-like; infinite. 1848 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) 222 Space-piercing shadow alighting on the face Of some fair planet. 1862 SPENCER *First Princ.* II. vi. § 60 (1875) 191 The space-occupying kind of force. 1871 FRASER *Life Berkeley* 2. 392 The presumed ontological antithesis between what is conscious and what is space-occupying.

19. Special combs.: † *space-government*, an

interim government, interregnum; space-lattice, an open-work arrangement representing the internal structure of a crystal; space-nerve (see quot.); space-telegrapher, one concerned or connected with space-telegraphy; space-telegraphy, wireless telegraphy; space-washer, a washer serving to keep parts of machinery, etc., at a fixed distance apart.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 261 Knowing there was a 'space-government, with likelihood of warre. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, 'Space-nerve, the portion of the auditory nerve that supplies the semicircular canals of the inner ear. 1899 *Nature* 12 Jan. 249 The problem is now fair game for the 'space-telegraphers. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 118/1 The methods of 'space-telegraphy.

† *Space*, *sb.* 2. *Sc. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *espèce*: see SPECIE.] A species or kind (of money, etc.).

1591 *Sc. Acts, Jas. VI* (1814) III. 526/1 The diversitie and choise of sindyry space of money current within the same [sc. realm]. *Ibid.*, In ressaing and geving furth... all spaces of gold and siluer. *Ibid.*, Ane siluer space of money.

Space (*spēs*), *v.* Also 6 *space*. [f. *SPACE sb.* 1, or ad. F. *espacer* († *espacrier*, *espazier*) to space, etc. = Sp. *espaciár*, Pg. *espacar*, It. *spaziare*, L. *spatiari* to walk, to extend.]

† *L. trans.* ? To pave or lay. *Obs.*—

1538 *LELAND Itin.* (1769) VII. 71 Ther is a very large Courte buildy about with Tymbar and spacyd withy Brike.

2. To limit or bound in respect of space; to make of a certain extent.

1548 *GESTE Pr. Mase* 86 Not placely as ther placed, spaced, and mesured, but ghostly as ther unplacied, unspaced, and not mesured. 1578 *Gorg. Gallery Gallant Inv.* I, Her forehead seemly spaste, wherin doo shine her eyes. a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Calicia* ProL. 2 A place there is... Deepe vnder depths... darke, infinitely spaced; Pluto the King. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 416 In so far as Lamarck has defined nature to be motion... space, and time, without reference to a being moving or moved... or being timed and spaced.

3. † *a.* To divide into spaces or sections. Also const. *by* or *with*. *Obs. rare.* 1578 *LYTTE Dodoens* 333 Dwarf Gentian hath round stalkes spaced with certayne knotte ioyntes. *Ibid.* 564 The stalk is crested, holowe within, spaced by ioyntes or knobbes. 1578 WHETSTONE *Promos & Cass.* II. i. iv, So space your roomes, as the nyne worthyes may be so instauld, as best may please the eye.

b. *dial.* To measure (ground, etc.) by pacing.

1808 in JAMIESON. 1823—in *dial. glossaries*, etc.

4. To set or place, to arrange or put, at determinate intervals or distances. 1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 186 All Rafteres are not spaced alike. 1715 LEON *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 16 This manner of spacing the Columns, is... call'd *Diatylos*. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 115 The flooring Joists... are to be... spaced at 18 Inches asunder. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Oct. 5/1 Each spar was spaced 8 ft. apart. *absol.* 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 299/2 Some of the [blind-stile] machines space as well as bore or mortise.

b. Similarly with *out*. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 156 You space out and range all the others by them. *Ibid.* 160 The Plants are spaced out... at three Foot Distances. 1806 H. WOODWARD *Guide Fossil Reptiles Brit. Mus.* 129 *Sparnodus*... is an extinct genus [of fish]... having the teeth somewhat 'spaced out'. 1899 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 5/1 Ice... must... be thicker than that it is to support a body of troops, or the men must be properly spaced out.

c. *refl.* (Also with *out*.) 1700 J. MONRO *Let. in Misc. Curiosa* (1708) III. 399 There is provided a noble and a vast convenience full of variety for the others, to space themselves freely and with pleasure in. 1896 C. K. PAUL tr. *Huyman's En Route* II. iv. 219 Mortifications space themselves out, fatigues are distributed over years and, on the whole, are easily borne.

5. *Typog.* a. With *out*: To extend to a required length by inserting additional space between the words (or lines). 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xxii. ¶ 8 He intends to Space-out the rest if it were not too Wide Set at first. *Ibid.*, Unless his Matter was... so Wide Set that he can Space out no more. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 132 The improved method of spacing out the lines. 1892 A. OLDFIELD *Man. Typog.* II. 25 (It is advisable) to read copy whilst spacing out the line.

b. To separate (words, letters, or lines) by means of a space or spaces; occas. = *prec.*

In recent use also with *ref.* to type-writing. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 249 The care the Compositor took in spacing his matter. *Ibid.* 251 Small Capitals are generally Spaced, as well as Large Capitals. 1808 STOWER *Printer's Gram.* vi. 160 Where a line is even spaced, and yet requires justification. 1875 *LIGHTFOOT Comm. Col.* 231/1 This idea is... expressed... in the words that are spaced.

absol. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 308 To space open and wide, is no advantage to a Compositor.

† *6. intr.* To walk, ramble, or roam. *Obs.*

a 1572 *Knox Hist. Reform.* Wks. 1846 I. 137 The said Maister George spaced up and doune beynd the hie altar more then half an houre. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. viii. 54 That he sometimes may space And walke about her gardens of delight. a 1599 *Ibid.* vii. vi. 55 That Wolues, where she was wont to space, Should harbour'd be.

Spaced (*spēs*), *ppl. a.* [f. *SPACE sb.* 1 or *v.*]

1. *Typog.* Having the words separated by (a specified mode of) spacing. 1808 STOWER *Printer's Gram.* vi. 160 Not in a greater degree than a middling and thin space to a thick spaced line. 1892 A. OLDFIELD *Man. Typog.* II. 20 Thin spaces... are very useful in a close-spaced line.

2. Set at intervals or distances; *fig.* measured, regulated.

1873 F. JENKIN *Electr. & Magn.* xxii. § 12 Uniformly spaced central holes serve to move the paper on at a constant speed. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Apr. 2/1 Between strangers... a spaced, even a distant, courtesy is essential to develop lasting friendship.

3. Of braid, etc.: Woven or worked in spaces or divisions.

1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlew.* 454/1 *Spaced Braid*... The spaces or divisions into which the two patterns are severally woven are alternately thick, or close and narrow, and comparatively wide and open. *Ibid.*, *Spaced Braid Work*, a variety of Modern Point Lace, but made without fancy stitches and with braids outlined with cord.

Spaceful (*spēs'fūl*), *a. rare.* [f. *SPACE sb.* 1 + *-FUL*.] Spacious, commodious; wide, extensive.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* III. (1626) 63 The ship in those profound And spacefull Seas, so stuck as on drie ground. 1906 MRS. HARKER *Paul & Fiammetta* xi, 'It's so spaceful, Janey,' she said.

Spacelate, *obs. form* of SPHACELATE *v.*

Spaceless (*spēs'sles*), *a.* [f. *SPACE sb.* 1 + *-LESS*.]

1. That is not subject to or limited by space; infinite, boundless. *Freq. compld with timeless.*

1606 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Sir T. Overbury* Concl., Wks. (Grosart) II. 20/1 They cao give no grace Beyond the span of life: Poore spacelesse-space! a 1618 SYLVESTER *Little Barts* 564 Wks. (Grosart) II. 90 Nor may wee aske, What th' eviternal-One, That spacelesse Space could find to doe alone. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 323 There timeless, spaceless, dwells the Eternal One. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIII. 403 The timeless and spaceless Essence. 1880 H. DEUMONIN *Ideal Life*, etc. (1897) 69 By going away He was in a spaceless land and in a timeless eternity.

2. Occupying no space.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1855) I. 394 If we exclude space... the time remains as a spaceless point. 1874 *Geo. Eliot Coll. Breakf.-P.* 116 A need That spaceless stays where sharp analysis Has shown a plenum filled without it.

Spacer (*spēs'səz*), [f. *SPACE v.* + *-ER*.]

1. A device or piece of mechanism for spacing words; a piece of metal, etc., for making a space, interval, or division.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 912/2 By touching now the justifying-key, he caused the spacer to draw the line into another part of the [type-composing] machine to be justified. 1904 in *Cent. Dict. Suppl.* s.v., These ventilating spaces are obtained by means of metal spacers.

2. One who or that which spaces, or allows space, in a particular manner.

1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 698/2 It [the cylindrical type-writing machine] is a variable spacer, giving more space to... m and w than to... i, t, and l.

Spachi, *obs. form* of SPAHI.

Spacial (*ity*), *-ly*, *vart.* of SPATIAL (*ity*, *-ly*).

† *Spacie*, *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *spacium*, L. *spatium*: see SPACE *sb.* 1] = SPACE *sb.* 1 3a.

1540 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 125 By the spacie of vijth yeres. 1541 *Ibid.* 135 To burse the spacie of xij dayes.

† *Spacier*, *v. Sc. Obs.* [ad. OF. *espacier*: see SPACE *v.* and cf. MDu. *spacieren*, *-ieren*, MHG. and G. *spacieren*.] *intr.* To walk or stroll.

1549 *Compl. Scotl.* vi. (1801) 52 Of this sort I did spacie vp and doune bot sleipe. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storied* (1827) 109 They spacier'd back and fore in haods.]

Spacing (*spēs'sin*), *vbl. sb.* [f. *SPACE v.*]

1. The action of the verb, in various senses, or the result of this action. Also with *out*. a. In printing or writing.

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xxii. ¶ 8 With too great Spacing-out or too Close Setting, he... may save himself a great deal of Labour. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 396 Spacing consists in putting a proper distance between words. *Ibid.*, In common Roman Matter, a moderate equal distance between word and word, is counted True Spacing. 1808 STOWER *Printer's Gram.* vi. 159 Close spacing is as unpleasant to the sight as wide spacing. 1866 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 15 Where the printer can help by means of large letters and spacing. 1871 *Spectator* 22 Apr. 474 The difference between huddling and spacing out is one which depends partly on character... very few men... spacing out their letters exactly alike.

b. In general use.

1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 129 The sizes and spacing of the rivets must be regulated accordingly. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 31/2 The spacing of the beams depends largely upon the positions of the hatchways. 1895 *Trin. R. Inst. Brit. Archit.* 14 Mar. 349 There are other points of difference between the spacing out of the pictures.

attrib. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2251 *Spacing and Boring Machine*, (Wood-working), a machine for boring blind-stiles, sashes, etc., at accurately equal distances. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlew.* 442/2 *Spacing Lace*... does not intimate a particular kind of lace, but lace used for a certain purpose.

2. *Med.* Period of time, esp. between the attacks of malarial fever.

1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* II. 48 The fever... except in the matter of the spacing, which is one of forty-eight hours, resembles that caused by the quartan parasite. 1899 ALBUTT *Syst. Med.* VIII. 207 The intervals between words—the spacing or order in time of utterance—may be irregular.

3. Breadth of treatment; spaciousness.

1877 *MORLEY Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 257 If we are now and then conscious in the book of a certain want of spacing... a sense of being too narrowly enclosed.

† *Spaciosity*, *Obs. rare.* Also 7 *spat-*. [ad. F. *spaciosité* (also † *spatiosité*, = It. *spaziosità*, Sp. *espaciosidad*) or late L. *spatiositas*, f. *spatiosus*.

SPACIOUS a.] a. A hollow or cavity. b. Spaciousness; extensiveness.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* l. iv b, In depe woundes that haue nede to be serched for the lycour that assemblith in the botome of the spaciostie. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. iv. xvi. 204 That you may behold... the Knitting of the Muscles, and the Spaciosty and Breadth of the Veins. 1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason* v. § 1. 208 Of spaciosty or extension. I shall have occasion to discourse hereafter, when I come to speak of quantity.

Spacious (spā'si-əs), a. Also 4-5 spaciousə, 5-yous, 6-7 spatious. [ad. L. *spatiosus* (med. L. *spatiosus*), f. *spatium* SPACE sb.1, or OF. *spacios*, *spacieu* (F. *spacieu* = It. *spazioso*, Sp. and Pg. *espacioso*.)]

1. Of lands, etc.: Of vast, large, or indefinite superficial extent or area; wide, widely extended, extensive.

1382 WYCLIF *Isaiah* xxii. 18 He shal sende thee in to a brood lond and spacious. *Ibid.* xxviii. 2 sent out vp on the spacious erthe. 1480 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xx. 179 The firmamente... is so spaciuous, so noble and so large. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 20 But faire before the gate a spatious plaine, Mantled with greene, it selfe did spredde wyde. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. v. 162 That's a large lye, as vast as spatious hell. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 571 Commend the large Excess Of spatious Vineyards; cultivate the less. 1748 GRAV *Alliance* 22 This spatious animated scene survey, 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 164 Ouse, slow winding through a level plaie Of spatious meads. 1884 Marshall's *Tennis Cuts* 171 The spatious grounds were looking lovely.

transf. and *fig.* 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 90 He hath much Land, and fertile;... is a Chowgh; but as I saw spatious in the possession of dirt. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 261 Thy wisdom, Which... confines Thy spatious and dilated parts. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xvii, Dart thy spirit's light... until its spatious might Satiates the void circumference.

b. Covering a considerable distance.

1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 242 It is better to qualifie their rage in long and spatious direct journeyes then in often windings and turnings. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint.* *Ancients* 226 Lettled horses are best knowne by a spatious race. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* IV. 162 And when this spatious Course is run, She to the outmost Spere doth come.

† c. Wide-spread; widely spoken. Obs.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. lvi. (1892) 463 The High-Dutch or Teutonic Tongue is one of the prime and most spatious maternal Languages of Europe. *Ibid.* lx. 477 The most spatious Dialect of the Hebrew is the Syriac.

2. Of dwellings, rooms, etc.: Having or affording ample space or room; large, roomy, commodious.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxii. 14, I shal bilde vp to me a large hous, and spatious souping places. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl.* Pol. v. xv. § 3 The former buildings which were but of mean and small estate contended them not, spatious and ample churches they erected throughout every city. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1639) 294 King Stephen erected a spatious Castle. 1687 MIEGE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., A spatious Building... A spatious Room. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1851) II. 587/1 [He] hid himself in a spatious cave there. 1794 MRS. RANDCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xlii, They presently entered a spatious and ancient chamber. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. v. 26 Though it was summer... the hot burnt on the spatious hearth. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 117 Spatious barracks were severally appropriated to the use of the European and native troops. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* vii, The drawing-room was a spatious and lofty room.

b. Similarly of roads, streets, courts, etc.

1588 SHAKS. *Titus A.* II. i. 114 The Forrest walkes are wide and spatious. 1607 DEKKER *Knt.'s Conjur.* (1842) 22 The wayes are delicate, euen, spatious, and very faire. 1673 RAY *Journ.* *Low C.* 21 Middleburgh is the capital City of Zealand... having spatious Streets. 1769 LAVO M.W. MONTAGU *Lett.* II. xvi. 33 The court leading into it is very spatious. 1790 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 155 The streets are spatious and regular. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 28 The spatious outer court was crowded with men and women.

c. quasi-adv. Spaciously.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 102 Let it speak The Makers high magnificence, who built So spatious.

3. Of things: Presenting, having, or covering a comparatively wide surface; large, ample, expansive.

1634 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 743 Where this spatious Grauestone lies couched. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 1303 Or that his snout and spatious Ears Do hold proportion with a Bear's. 1717 SWIFT *Market Hill Thorn* Wks. 2755 IV. 1. 87 There stood... A spatious thorn before the gate. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell* 3rd ed. IV. xv, Then Peter... smoothed his spatious forehead down With his broad palm. 1847 C. BRONTE *Jane Eyre* I, Thick lineaments in a spatious visage, heavy limbs and large extremities.

b. Of large size; bulky.

1655 VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* II. 153 The comely, spatious whale. 1867 F. H. LUDLOW *Little Brother* 44 After suodry bustlings, from hurrying men, spatious louging ladies and busy workmen.

c. Roomy, capacious.

1819 BYRON *Juan* II. clx, They furnish'd bim... With a clean shirt, and very spatious breeches.

4. Great, extensive, ample.

1595-7 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* IV. xviii, They, being so mightie, and so popular, And their command so spatious as it was, Might... forget [etc.]. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii. 721 You may Coovey your pleasures in a spatious plenty, And yet seeme cold. 1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelmas Term* II. i. 101 It seems... your credit [is] very spatious bere 't' th' city. 1651 tr. *De las Caveras* *Don Ferise* 280 Cbaritie was altogether charmed with these spatious consolations. 1704 SWIFT *Tale Tub* Introd., Being a type, a sign... bearing analogy to the spatious Commoowealth of writers. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 253 What a subject

would that have been for a person of Mr. Masson's spacious predilections!

† b. That is such on a large scale. Obs.—1

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* I. iii, Is't possible that such a spatious villaine should live, and not be plagu'd?

5. Characterized by greatness, breadth, or comprehensiveness of views or sympathies.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxxxv, Thou whose will is large and spatious. 1635 SHIRLEY *Lady of Pleasure* v. i, They have souls more spatious than Kings. 1697 V. MOLYNEUX in *Locke's Lett.* (1708) 214 Your chapter concerning the conduct of the understanding must needs be very sublime and spatious. 1833 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Women* II, Those melodious bursts that fill The spatious times of great Elizabeth With sounds that echo still. 1875 LOWELL *Spenser* *Prose Wks.* 1890 IV. 307 In this eclogue he gives hints of that spatious style which was to distinguish him. 1894 *Macm. Mag.* June 160/2 Of the few great men I have known... Kossuth's [was] the most spatious nature.

6. Prolonged; occupying a considerable time.

1641 MILTON *Apol. Smech.* Wks. 1851 III. 254 Neglecting the maine bulk of all that spatious antiquity, which might stunoe children, but not men. 1647 HEXHAM I, A spatious time, een langen tijd.

Spaciously (spā'si-əsli), adv. Also 7 spatiously. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a spatious house or place.

1382 WYCLIF *Isaiah* xxx. 23 Ther shul be fed in this possession to that day the lomb spatiously [L. *spatiosē*]. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* I. vi. 38 Most spatiously we dwell. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 98/2 He can... receive strangers bandomely and spatiously.

2. Amply; largely.

1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* II. i, Your honour is most spatiously welcome. a 1668 DAVENANT *Distresses* IV. i, Though not spatiously Possess'd of Lands, his Honor... May equal any Mans.

3. At great length; with great fulness.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1623) 12 Good Lord, how spatiously might a learned pen walke in this argument? 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 29 So spatiously did Chizzola dilate in speaking of the opinion of the Lawyers. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 8 Those News-mongers were oblig'd to write spatiously, or a great deal.

4. So as to comprehend or cover much space; extensively.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 2 A rough and desert country... spatiously extended euen as far as vnto the Arympeians. 1687 MIEGE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., A Thing that spreads spatiously. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 625 Membranaceous and internally spatiously cellular.

5. With largeness of manner.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xi, 'How Do You Like London?'.. You find it Very Large!' said Mr. Podsnap, spatiously.

Spaciousness (spā'si-əs-nəs), n. Also 7 spatiousness(e). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The state or quality of being wide, spatious, or commodious; extensiveness of area or dimensions; roominess.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 168 Numbers which may be imagined by the spaciousness of his dominions. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* v. § 15, 427 How farre do they exceed in spatiousness the Kingdome of Jebosaphat. 1725 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5336/2 The Apartments of the States of Brabant... are the finest... for their Spaciousness. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* I. xiii. 95 Yonder palace was raised by single stones, yet you see its height and spaciousness. 1798 *Monthly Rev.* XXVI. 248 A profuse employment of columns gives to his original model an inviting spaciousness. 1864 KERR *Gentlem. House* 83 Somewhat opposed to spaciousness... is the exquisite quality of compactness. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 8 Apr. 5/1 The spaciousness and stately sweep of Sackville-street.

transf. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. § 34. 352 A certain roundness of numbers, and spaciousness of margin.

2. Largeness or breadth of mind, views, etc.

1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* To Rd., So great was that spatiousness of mind that God had bestowed on him.

Spack, a. and adv. Obs. exc. dial. Also 3-4 spac, 4 spak, spake; 7 spackit, 9 spact. [a. ON. *spak-r* (MSw. *spaker*, Norw. and Sw. *spak*, Da. *spag*) quiet, gentle, wise, clever.]

A. adj. 1. Of persons: Quick, prompt, ready; intelligent, clever. Now dial.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 To gode þu ware slau and let, and to euele spac and bwat. a 1240 *Leofung* in O. E. *Hom.* I. 205 Ich hadde... innume mis, and mis etholden ofte, tovel spac, and slow to Godd. 13... E. E. *Allit. P. C.* 169 Penne bespeke be spakest dispayred wel nere. 1674 RAY N. C. *Words* 44 A Spackit Lad or Wench: apt to learn, ingenious. 1838 — in dial. glossaries (Chesh., Derby, Leics., etc.). a 1904 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., (In Bedfordshire) a child is said to be 'not very spack'.

† 2. Gentle, quiet, tame. Obs. rare.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 319 Y sagh hyt [sc. the Spirit] so mylde and spake, Pat with my bande y myght byt take. *Ibid.* 7486 For byt [sc. the bird] sate by hym so spake [glor. tame].

† B. adv. Quickly, promptly, speedily. Obs.

13... *Orfeo* 305 (Auchinleck MS.), His sclauin he dede on, al so spac, And hende his harp upon his bac. c 1330 *King of Tars* 774 The soudao com in that was so blak, The child heo schewed him also spak. 13... E. E. *Allit. P. C.* 104 [The sailors] sprude spak to be sprete be spare bawelyne.

† **Spakly**, adv. Obs. Forms: 4 spackli, 5 -ly, 4 spakli (-li), 4-5 -ly, 5 spakely; 4 spacklyche, spaklich(e). [f. SPACK a. Cf. ON. *spakliga*, MSw. *spaklika*.]

1. Speedily, quickly; actively.

Freq. in 14th cent. poetry; in some examples the sense is not quite clear.

c 1320 in Wright *Lyric P.* x. 37 Such reed me myhte spacielyche reowe. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5456 þe king of spayne spackli spedde bim þan to horse. 1377 *LANG. P. P.* B. xvii. 81 And spes spacklich hym spedde, spedde if he myate, To ouertake hym. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2975 With þat he... Sparis out spaci as sparke out of gledes.

2. Prudently, knowingly, wisely.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 19 þe child... was... hreme of his age, For spakly speke it coupe tho, & spedeliche to-wawe. c 1400 *Sege Jerus.* 784 Or y wende fro þis walle, 3e schul wordes schewe & efte spakloker speke.

Spackyll, **Spade**, obs. varr. **SPECKLE** 2.

Spacy (spā'si), a. [f. SPACE sb.1 + -Y.] Large, roomy, spatious. Hence **Spaciness**.

1885 *Art Frl.* 189/2 A sense of spaciness in the picture. 1891 C. JAMES *Rem. Rigmorale* vii. 62 My study lamp... throwing a mellow light upon my desk, [and] my spacy blotting-pad.

† **Spaddle**. Obs.—1 [Alteration of PADDLE sb.1, after SPAD sb.1 Cf. SPATTLE sb.] A small spade.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* 193 Others destroy them [sc. moles] very expeditiously by a Spaddle, waiting in the mornings when they usually stir.

Spade (spād), sb.1 Also 4, 7 spad; Sc. 6-7 sped, 6-7 spaid. [OE. *spadu*, *spadu* fem., and *spade* fem. or *spada* masc., = OFris. *spada* (Efris. *spāde*, NFris. *spade*, *spā*, *spaar*), MDu. *spade* (Du. *spade*, *spa*), OS. *spado* masc. (MLG. *spade*, LG. *spade-n*, *spā*), G. *spaten* († *spate*, *spat*; not recorded in OHG. or MHG., and perh. from LG., which is the source of MDA. *spade*, *spade*, MSw. *spadhe*, Da., Sw., Norw. *spade*, Icel. *spaðr*). Closely related to Gr. *σπάθη* wooden blade, paddle, sword, etc., whence L. *spatha*: see SPADE sb.2 and SPATHE.]

1. A tool for digging, paring, or cutting ground, turf, etc., now usually consisting of a flattish rectangular iron blade socketed on a wooden handle which has a grip or cross-piece at the upper end, the whole being adapted for grasping with both hands while the blade is pressed into the ground with the foot.

In more primitive forms, or for special purposes, the blade also may be wholly or partly made of wood, and its lower extremity is sometimes rounded or pointed.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* U 13 *Uangas*, spadan. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* II. 50 Ic nat mid hwi ic delfe, nu me swa wana is ætþer 3e spadu ge maticc. a 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* IX. 263 Side, sicol, woodhooc, spade, scoffe. c 1150 *Poc.* in *Wr.* Wülker 550 *Uanga*, uel *fossorium*, spade. a 1215 *Ancr. R.* 384 3if eax ne kure, ne þe spade ne dulur, ne þe suluh ne erede, howe kepte ham uorte holden? c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 270 þe eorþe was hard, and none spade he nadde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1239 For wrought wit his bak and spad Of him-self he wex al sad. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 128 So that in stede of schovele and spade The sharpe swerd was take on honde. c 1440 *Alph. Tales* cxix. 84 With a spade he smate hur in sonder. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. i. (1883) 76 The spade or shouell is for to delue & labour ther with the erthe. 1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 27 He wyll with a shouell, or a spade, caste out all that is fallen in the rygge. 1592 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 653 His yron headed spade tho making cleane, To dig vp sods out of the slowrie grasse. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commu.* 33 The gunne hath brought all weapons to an equality... Nothing resists it but the spade. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 331 Of labouring Pioneers A multitude with Spades and Axes arm'd. 1729 SWIFT *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 626, I knew an old lord... who amused himself with mending pitchforks and spades for his tenants gratis. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 636 Strength may wield the pond'rous spade. 1842 LOUBON *Suburban Hort.* 315 They were so tender as to be much injured by the spade in the process of lifting. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 540 The spade of the Middle Ages was generally a woodeo frame tipped with iron.

fig. 1340 *Ayenb.* 108 þanne nymþ he his pic and his spade and beginn to delue and to myny, and geþ in-to his herte. 1594 *Selinus* Greene's Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 203 Good sir, your wisdomes overflowing wit, Digs deeper with learnings wonder-working spade. 1890 R. BRIDGES *Shorter Poems* III. 13 The heartless spade of death.

b. The depth of a spade-blade; a spit.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selu.* 126 You cannot dig many spades in mold or growthsom earth, before you come at a dead soy. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. 377 After I have got through the surface, which is about a spade and half deep. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 23 Let borders for wall-trees... be well trenched, two spades deep. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Sc.* I. Add. 8 Beginning at one end of the place where the earth is to be taken, and... taking off a spade deep (about eight inches).

c. The length of a spade with its handle.

1825 CROKER *Trad. S. Ireland* 250 'Tis about ten spades from this to the cross. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 293 The dimensions are then to be marked out... at two 'Spades' and a half distant from the stake, or about eighteen feet diameter.

2. Phr. To call a spade a spade, to call things by their real names, without any euphemism or mincing of matters; to use plain or blunt language; to be straightforward to the verge of rudeness.

In the ultimate source of the first quotation, Plutarch's *Apophthegmata* 178 B, the Greek words are τὴν σπάδην σπάδην λέγοντας. There is no evidence that σπάδην (a trough, basin, bowl, boat, etc.) had the sense of 'spade'; in rendering it by *ligo* Erasmus evidently confused it with σκαφέον or other derivatives from the stem of σκάπτειν to dig. Lucian *De Hist. Conscr.* 41 gives a fuller form of the phrase, τὰ σκαῖα σκαῖα, τὴν σπάδην δὲ σκάδην ὀνομάζων. 1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 167 Philippus answered, that the Macedonians were feloes of no fyne witte in their terms,

but altogether grosse, clubbyshe, and rusticall, as they which had not the witte to calle a spade by any other name then a spade. 1580 GIFFORD *Poetic of Gilloflowers* Wks. (Grosart) 201. I cannot say the crow is white, But needs must call a spade a spade. 1589 *Marprel. Epit.* A ij, I am plaine, I must needs call a Spade a Spade. 1630 *Pathomachia* iv. ii. 34. I am a plaine Macedonian, I must need call a Spade, a Spade. 1647 *Thapp Marrowd Gd. Authors in Comm.* Ep. 641 Gods people shall not spare to call a spade a spade, a niggard a niggard. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* l. vii. 11 This is not 'Time of Day For Truth to be so obvious made. We must not call a Spade, a Spade. 1731-8 SWIFT *Polite Conv.* 199. I am old Tell-Truth; I love to call a Spade a Spade. 1837 W. LIVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 115 They are the most unsavory vagabonds in their ordinary colloquies; they make no hesitation to call a spade a spade. 1884 *Punch* 15 Nov. 229/2 If it is absolutely necessary to call a spade a spade then it must be done in a whisper.

b. In allusions to the above phrase. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* iii. iii. 57 As surely as a Spade is a Spade, and ought so to be called, 1728-31 *Leti. from Fog's Jnl.* (1732) l. 258 A Spade with me was always a Spade, and Coscia a blundering Knave. 1816 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1834) l. iii. 98 Everything goes by its proper name; a spade is a spade; and a hayonet a hayonet. 1850 TROTTER *West Indies* ix. 123 A spade is a spade, and it is worse than useless to say that it is something else.

3. An implement resembling a spade in form or use: a. One or other of various spade-like knives used by whalers, esp. one employed in flensing a whale; a blubber-spade.

1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 511 Wood for harpoon and lance-stocks; handles of knives, spades, prickers [etc.]. 1845 J. COULTER *Adv. in Pacific* vii. 75 They each have long spades, and cut the blubber the proper breadth spirally from the base of the head to the flukes. 1887 GOODE *Fisheries U.S.* 264 The officer of the boat... would thrust the sharp-edged spade into the 'small'.

b. A tool used in seal-engraving to remove irregularities of surface.

1850 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* III. 1368 A tool called a spade, consisting of a piece of soft iron about 3 or 4 inches long, the end of which is filed at an angle of 45 degrees, and charged with diamond powder. The spade is held in the fingers like a pencil.

c. A spade-like attachment serving to increase the grip of a wheel, retard the motion of a conical pendulum, check the recoil of a gun-carriage, etc. 1852 *Louder Rev.* 23 Aug. 176 Up to this time the plain surface of the wheels only had been in use, and now... the engine-driver brought in the auxiliary power of the spades, and protruding them a short distance through the wheels, at once doubled the powers of the engine. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 67 In a conical pendulum there is generally a spade attached to and revolving with the pendulum bob, so arranged that... the spade dips deeper into a vessel containing glycerine. 1898 E. S. MAY *Military Artillery* 124 The first round fired forces the spade into the ground. *Ibid.* 328 A spade... is attached to the end of the trail and checks the recoil of the lower carriage.

4. attrib. and Comb. a. With sbs., in attrib. or other relations, as spade attachment, -carrier, -cultivation, cutting, etc.

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Dec. 5/2 The quick-firing 'spade attachment', fitted to all our gun carriages in South Africa. 1895 *Daily News* 15 Feb. 6/4 He speaks casually of seeing the 'spade-carriers' erecting some earthworks to shelter the outlying Circassians. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) l. 381 'Spade cultivation general. 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* l. 105 We passed several gangs of men levelling it by 'spade-cutting. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 702/2 Fig. 1654 represents one kind [of digging-machine] in which the 'spade-handles pass through guide-slots in an upper bar. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* ii. 27 The soil shall be improved to the utmost by 'spade-husbandry. 1771 in *Monthly Messenger* July (1906) 192/1 Richard Lumley, 'spademaker in Swallow. 1843 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* l. 210 Much heavier hammers... are used by the spade-makers for planishing. 1885 S. LANE-POL *Coins & Medals* 202 Of the *tal'ang*, or adze or 'spade-pattern, we know... that some were cast specially for the purpose of currency. 1832 *Planting* 37 (L. U. K.), 'Spade planting applies to land prepared for the reception of the plants by trenching. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 252 A mode of setting Usage thorn quicks, known as 'spade-setting, consists in opening a line of slits in the surface soil... with a long, narrow spade. 1542 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 132 Item, for vj 'spaid schafis delivered to Johnne Drummond. 1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) l. 145/1 An iron plough... drawn by a horse... will save much 'spade-work. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* ii. 1. xi, He that has four limbs and a French heart can do spade-work. 1901 L. ROSEBURY *Nat. Policy* (1902) note on cover, Political energy must work and trench. I want some of this spade-work on behalf of this policy.

b. With adjs. and pa. pples., as spade-cut, -deep, -dug, -like, etc. Also spade-wise adv.

1891 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 138 A section of the exposed 'spade-cut surface. 1813 J. BADCOCK *Donn. Annals*, 29 A 'spade-deep excision for the planks... to rest upon. 1848 *Lanc. Cottage Farmer* xi Other corn crops... if 'spade dug, dibbled, and hoed, will be equally profitable. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Scaphiopus*, A sub-family... containing the American 'spade-footed toad. 1901 GADWD *Amphibia & Reptiles* 162 The 'Spade-footed Toad', which occurs throughout the whole of Central Europe. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Sept. 3/2 The oft so-called 'spade-fronted sort of Etoua coatis. 1611 CORCOR. *Louche's* a. 'spade-like instrument halfed between with yron. 1850 E. CLARK *Britannia & Conway Bridges* II. 597 The flat spade-like portion of the bolt. 1857 *Albion's Syst. Med.* IV. 472 The condition of the hands... has been aptly described as spade-like by Sir William Cull. 1783 BARRET *Gen. Vermin* 93/1 The 'Spade-shaped Sea Urchin. 1876 J. H. KROOK *Kerguelen Isl.* II. 74 (Smithsonian Misc. Collect.), Mouth shields broad, spade-shaped. 1891 *Daily News* 15

Sept. 3/1 One acre of 'spade trenched land of average quality. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* l. 5 Whether he Did cut his heard 'spadewise or like a T. 1655 MARQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* 92 The bottom made of Iron-plate Spade-wise.

5. Special combs.: spade-arm, the arm used in holding the hand-grip of a spade; spade-bayonet (see quot.); spade-bit dial, a spit of earth; spade-bolt, a form of bolt used in iron-work; spade-chisel, a chisel having a broad spade-shaped end; spade-coin, = spade money; spade-farm, a farm cultivated by manual labour with the spade; hence spade-farming; spade-fish, a fish resembling a spade in form; now spec. the moon-fish, *Chelodipterus faber*; spade-foot, (a) the foot used in pressing a spade into the ground; (b) an enlargement on a chair-leg, etc., resembling a spade; (c) a toad having a foot specially adapted for digging; also attrib.; spade-guinea, a guinea coined from 1787 to 1799, on which the shield bearing the arms has the form of a pointed spade; spade-hind (see quot.); spade-money, early Chinese bronze money made in the form of spades; † spade-peak, a spade-beard; spade-peat (see quot.); spade-press, Austr. a wool-press in which fleeces are compressed by means of a spade; † spade-silver, Sc. payment for spade-work; † spade-staff, a plough-staff, a pattle; † spade-stale, spade-tree (now dial.), a spade-handle; spade-trench v., to dig deeply with a spade; spade-wheel, the wheel in a digging machine which carries the spades.

1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Contract* (1832) 157, I should not well be able to manage it with the rheumatism in my 'spade-arm. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2252/1 'Spade-bayonet, a broad-bladed bayonet, which may be used in digging shelter-holes or rifle-pits. 1790 W. H. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Midl.* II. 442 'Spade-bit, the quantity of soil raised by one effort of the spade. 1850 E. CLARK *Britannia & Conway Bridges* II. 597 These bolts are 3 inches in diameter, and have been technically called 'spade-bolts; they are attached... by means of the flat spade-like portion of the bolt. 1895 E. ROWE *Chip Carving* 29 The simplest way... is to use the 'spade chisel. 1892 TERRIEN DE LACOUERIE *Catal. Chinese Coins* Intro. p. xxviii, The classification and identification of these 'spade-coins. 1851 KINGSLEY *East v. At* Among... 'spade farms, and model small-traps. 1781 — vi. Lamxi, He has not... handiness enough for the more delicate work of a little spade-farm. *Ibid.*, Gardentillage and 'spade-farming are not learnt in a day. 1704 T. POCOCK in *Torrington Mem.* (Camdeo) 28 I took up this morning a 'spade fish... The spade-fish was fry'd. 1805 T. M. HARRIS *State of Ohio* 116 (Thornton), There is a curious fish called the Spade-Fish... with a bony weapon projecting from the nose... like a narrow shovel. 1824 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat.* Ann. 445 The Moon-fish, *Chelodipterus faber*... In the northern parts of the Gulf of Mexico it is called the 'Spade-fish'. 1801 SIR D. WILSON *Right Hand* 170, I believe every boy will hop on his 'spade foot. 1897 K. W. CLOUSTON *Chippendale Period in Eng. Furn.* 154 By using the 'spade foot', as the square ex-crescence at the thin end of the leg is called. 1899 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 790 On the American Spade foot (*Scaphiopus solitarius*). 1901 GADWD *Amphibia & Reptiles* 163 *Pelobates cultripes*, this is the Spade-foot of the whole of Spain and Portugal and of the southern and western parts of France. *Ibid.* 164 *Pelobates cultripes*, Spade-foot Toad. 1853 H. N. HUMPHREYS *Coin Collector's Man.* II. 496 In 1787, a new gold coinage took place, and the guineas, known as 'spade guineas, appeared. 1887 JEFFERIES *Ananyllis* viii, It was understood that there were twenty thousand spade guineas in an iron box under his bed. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm.* l. 224 The hedger, the 'spade-hind, the spadesman, as he is indifferently called, is a useful servant on a farm. 1892 TERRIEN DE LACOUERIE *Catal. Chinese Coins* Intro. p. xiii, 'Spade-money of two sizes form chiefly the currency outside Ts'i and Tchou. They consist of little spades with hollow handles, weighing 20 to the higher standard unit of weight. 1592 NASHE *Pierce Penitente* Wks. (Grosart) II. 27 His 'spade peake is as sharpe as if he had been a Pioneer before the walls of Roan. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 6 The cutting up of turf, or 'spade-peats, from the clay or earthen surfaces of the pasturage, is surely no matter of necessity. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* xvii. (1892) 20 We devoted the next few days... to fixing the 'spade-press—that friendly adjunct to the pioneer-quatter's humble woolshed. 1866 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 634/1 Cum lie 'spaid-silver pro effusione petarum. 1612 *Ibid.* 238/1 Cum lie 'spaid-silver pro lucrando lie turvis et devotiss. 1806 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Sull-Paddle*, a small 'Spade-staff, or Tool to cleanse the Plough from the Clods of Earth. 1853 BATHUR *Eng. Improver Impr.* 67 A piece of the best tough Willow, about the higness of a 'Spade-Stayle. 1411 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 86, j. 'spadetre, j. d. 1490 *Churehch. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.* Item payde for a spade tre, for a jd ob. 1534 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.* For a spade tre, j. d. 1893 S. E. WORE. *Gloss.* 37 *Spade-tree*, the woodoe shaft of a spade. 1840 *Penny Cyc.* XVIII. 461/1 The lazy-bed practice repeated for three years will completely 'spade-trench the entire land. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 703 In the rotary machine (Fig. 1655) the ground-wheel b drives the 'spade-wheel L through the intervention of geario.

Spade (spād), sb.² [ad. It. *spade*, pl. of *spada* (Sp. and Pg. *espada*) sword (see SPADO²), used as a mark on playing-cards. Cf. G. *spadi* from the same source.

In British and other cards ultimately of French origin the mark has a form resembling that of a pointed spade, so that there is a natural association with *Spade sb.¹* Cf. G. dial. *spaten*, Da. and Sw. *spader* (pl.)

1. One or other of the black spade-shaped marks

by which one of the four suits in a pack of playing-cards is distinguished; hence *pl.*, the cards belonging to or forming this suit.

1598 FLORIO, *Cappari*... those marks vpon the playing cards called spades. 1651 *Pleas. Hist. Miller Mansfield* 19 With Ladies and their Maids like to the Queen of Spades. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) 107 The Ace of Spades. 1712-4. POPE *Rape Lock* iii. 46 'Let Spades be hearts! she said. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 219 Ensanguin'd thumbs, clubs typical of strife, And spades, the emblem of untimely graves. 1850 BOHN'S *Hand-bk. Games* (1867) 220 You are to discard... the knave, nine, and seven of spades.

2. A card belonging to the spade-suit.

1745 HOYLE *Quadrille* (1746) 13 One small Club, Knave and two small Spades. 1828 PRAED *Arr. at Watering-pl.* i. Poems 1864 II. 188, I play a spade. 1879 'CAVENOISH *Card Ess.*, etc. 103 Alcippe again plays badly in throwing the ace of hearts to the last spade.

Spade (spād), sb.³ Now dial. [OE. *sped*, of unknown origin.] The gummy or wax-like matter secreted at the corner of the eye.

c. 725 CORPUS *Gloss.* P. 375 *Petuita*, sped, a 1100 in Napier O. E. *Glosses* 1. 722 *Glanconia*, sped. 1556 W. DU GARD tr. *Comenius's Late Lat. Unl.* § 204. 57 The eyes—whose corners often times sweat tears, every day spade or filth. 1825 BRITTON *Beauties Wilts* III. 378 *Spade*, the congealed gum of the eye. 1828-93 in Berks, Wilts, and Glouc. glossaries.

† Spade, sb.⁴ Obs.—1 [ad. L. *spado* SPADO¹.] A eunuch.

Spade in Blount *Glossogr.* (1656) and hence in Phillips and some later Dictionaries, properly belongs to SPAYED *pl. a.* 1680 C. NESSE *Church Hist.* 497 Till pimp, or punk, or jade or spade, I do resolve to be.

Spade, variant of SPAYD Obs.

Spade (spād), v.¹ [f. SPADE sb.¹ Cf. MDu. (Du.) and MLG. (LG.) *spaden* (LG. also *späten*), Da. *spade*, Sw. dial. *spada* (a), G. *spalten*, -*spalten*.]

1. trans. To cut in the form of a spade. rare —1.

1594 NASHE *Terrors of Night* Ep. Ded., Wks. (Grosart) III. 214 To let some vnskilful pen-man, or Noueriot-maker starch his ruffe & new spade his heard with the benefite he made of them.

2. To dig up, to remove, with a spade.

1647 HEXHAM 1, To Spade ad delve, *spaden ende delven*. 1755 J. ISMAI in *York. N. & Q.* l. 208 Some sour marshy ground is made arable by spading the turf from the surface and then burning it in heaps. 1795 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIII. 136, I was advised... to get it [sc. the land] dug or spaded. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* ii. 632 They form to different arts the hand of toil, To whirl the spindle aloft to spade the soil. 1844 EMERSON *Lect. New Eng. Ref.* Wks. (Bohn) l. 259 The hundred acres of the farm must be spaded. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 570/4 Spading the garden faithfully every spring. b. To dig up, lift out, take off, with the spade. 1817-8 CORBETT *Resid. U.S.* (1822) 6 Spaded up a corner of ground. 1836 MRS. BRAY *Descr. Jamaica & Tany* l. xx. 218 The slight layer of turf which is spaded off the land. 1854 THOREAU *Walden* i. (1886) 54, I spaded up all the loam which I required. 1877 C. LART *Lett. in Benham Cath.* § C. *Tail* (1879) 537 The grain is spaded out of trucks.

3. To cut or flense with a whaling-spade.

1877 GOODE *Fisheries U.S.* 265 Spading flukes is one of the lost arts of fishery.

4. intr. To work with a spade; to dig.

1850 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* v. Young men would oot spade or plough by reason of noble lineage.

Hence Spaded *pl. a.*

1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 140 The manure [being] thus applied upon the spaded land, the field is next ploughed. 1877 BLACKMORE *Cripps* iii, The patches of spaded mould.

† Spade, v.² Obs. [f. *spaid*, *spayed*, pa. pple. of SPAY v., perh. associated with L. *spado*: see SPADE sb.⁴] trans. To spay.

1611 CHAPMAN *Widowes T. Wks.* 1873 III. 83 I'll have all young widows spaded for marrying again. 1650 BULWER *Anthropol.* 28 The women of Egypt were sometimes spaded. 1710 London's *Mel.* *Informers* 32 Women may be Spaded by Sow-Gelders.

Hence † Spaded *pl. a.*; Spader; Spading *vbl. sb.* Obs.

1648 HEXHAM 11, *Gelte*... a spaded Hogge, a harrow Hogge, or a Sow. *Ibid.*, *En Lutter*, a Gelder, or a Spader. *En Lubbinge*, a Gelding or a Spading. 1655 MOUTET & BENNET *Health's Improver* (1746) 143 If some shall... object, that gelding and spading be unnatural Actions. *Ibid.* 148 Concerning Pork and Hog's Flesh made of a spaded Sow, or a Hog gelded. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVII. 204 Those spaded hitches appeared to have been gruner or greyhounds.

Spade-beard. [f. SPADE sb.¹ + BEARD sb.] A spade-shaped beard; a beard cut or trimmed to the shape of a (pointed or broad) spade-blade.

1598 E. GULPIN *Skinl.* D, He with a spade-beard can full mannerly Leade the olde measures. 1679 *Arriv. to Appeal fr. Country to City* 31 An Old fellow with a bald pate, and a spade-beard. 1693 DRYDEN, etc. *Jervaul* xvi. (1697) 387 With their long Spade-Beards, and matted Hair. 1853 CARLYLE *Frederick* G. iii. vi. 1. 280 A man with high bald brow; magnificent spade-beard.

Spade-bone. Chiefly dial. [app. f. SPADE sb.¹, but perh. for *spande-* or *spalde-bone*: see SPAULD.] The shoulder-blade.

1612 DRAYTON *Pol. Alb.* v. 266 A diuination strange... By th' shoulder of a Ram... Which vsualle they boile, the spade-bone beeing hard. 1679 SWINER *Etymol. Ling.* spade-bone beeing hard. 1679 SWINER *Etymol. Ling.* spade-bone, vox agro Lincoln. uitaissima. 1790 *Angl.*, *Spade-bone*, vox agro Lincoln. 1812 II. 443 *Spade-bone*, W. H. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Midl.* II. 443 *Spade-bone*, the shoulder bone; the blade bone. 1823—in dial. glossaries (chiefly northern and eastero). 1844 CORROW in Knapp *Life* (1899) I. 394 Mahomet... it is said, wrote his Coran on muttoo spade-bones.

Spade-ful (spād'fūl). Also -full. [f. SPADE sb. 1 + -FUL.] A quantity that fills a spade; as much as a spade can hold or take up at one time. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xxx. 27 His mould shall be filled with a spade-ful of mould. 1720 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 5865/2 His Excellency was to raise the first Spade-ful of Earth at the opening of the Dyke. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 321 Five or six spade-fuls of snow. 1826 W. A. MILES *Deveret Barrow* 18 Every spade-ful of earth presented a mixture of pottery, charcoal, and flints. 1890 *Science-Gossip* XXVI. 161 When we had dug out one or two spade-fuls of soil. 1886 STEVENSON *Lett.* (1899) II. 13 It is painful, yet very pleasant to dig into the past of a dead friend, and find him, at every spade-ful, shine brighter.

Spade-graft. Also 3 -graf, 6 -graffe, 7 -spade's graft. [f. SPADE sb. 1 + GRAFT sb. 3]

1. A spade's depth; a spit.
a. 1252 *Cart. de Ramescia* (Rolls) I. 299 Unam peticam fossati. habentis profunditatem duorum spadegrans. 1523 FITZGERB. *Husb.* § 224 Dygge vp the muldes a spade-graffe depe. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* iii. 45 They usually leave one depth of Spade-graft of that Earth. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 115/1 Delle, or Spade-graft, [is] a digging into the Earth as deep as a spade can go at once. 1765 *Museum Rust.* III. 11 He takes the earth. two spade-grafts deep. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* v. iv. (1862) 399 Every spadegraft of your cultivation annihilates the habitats of animals, insects, and plants. 1891 ATKINSON *Moorland Par.* 214 Half a spade-graft of mould.
b. 1620 [see GRAFT sb. 1]. 1653 BLITHE *Eng. Improver Impr.* 117 The depth may be two Spades graft or more. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 95 Thou must goe half one spades graft deep. 1792 [see GRAFT sb. 1]. 1844 *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* I. 30 They were discovered in 1827 near Guisborough, at a depth of about a 'spade's graft' beneath the surface.

2. The handle of a spade. *Obs.*
Evelyn is copied or followed by the *Dict. Rusticum* (1704), Mortimer *Husb.* (1722) II. 27, etc.
1664 EVELYN *Sylva* v. 21 The Beech serves for various Uses of the House-wife;.. likewise for the Wheeler, for the Bellows-maker, and Husbandman his Shovel and Spade-grafts.

Spade-iron. Now rare. Also 4 spadierne, -yrin, 5 -yrne, 6 spadeierne, *Sc.* spaid irne. [SPADE sb. 1] The iron part, the blade or shoeing, of a spade.

1356 in Riley *Mem. Lond.* (1868) 283 [One] spadierne, [and 2 iron] augeres. 1383-4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 390 It. in uno spadyrin empt. 1472 *Fabrie Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 78, ij dos. hespes et vij spadyrnes et ij dos. snekes. 1502-3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 102 Pro iij spadiernys, yd. 1545 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VII. 360 Item, for four spaid irnis. 1825-7 BERRY *Eucalypt. Her.* *Spade-iron*, or the shoeing of a spade.

Spademan (spād'mæn). Also spademan. [SPADE sb. 1] One who uses a spade; a labourer accustomed to work with a spade.

a. 1559 LD. COBHAM in Boys *Sandwich* (1792) 738 Over every x spade men muste be one clerke. 1647 HEXHAM I. A spade-man or spader, een spader, spitter of delver. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 49 It is necessary also to employ spade-men, to clear out the small drains. 1854 W. R. WILLIAMS *Relig. Progr.* iii. 59 The spademan who digs the canal. 1864 *Reidin* 17 Feb. 7 From his bowels the armed spademen keep issuing evermore.

b. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxxiii. We are wretched spademen enough. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 224 The spademan.. is a useful servant on a farm. 1855 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Dec. 3 In Sardinia they can obtain no spademen, the Sards having a distaste for performing the continuous work of navvies.

Spader (spād'ær). [f. SPADE v. 1 + -ER.] One who works with a spade; an implement which digs, etc., by means of spades; also dial., a breast-plough.

1647 HEXHAM I. A spade-man or spader. 1867 WHITMAN in *Galaxy* IV. 608 The rotary spader did its work well. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 703 Other forms of spaders have blades thrust out and retracted as the machine advances. 1903 J. H. BRIDGE *Hist. Carnegie Steel Co.* vii. 114 Idly watching the spaders and waterers and trimmers.

Spades graft, -man: see SPADE-GRAFT; -MAN.

Spadger (spād'jær). *dial.* or *collog.* [Fanciful alteration of SPARROW.] A sparrow. Also *attrib.* 1862 C. C. ROBINSON *Dial. Leeds* 417 'Spadger-pie' is an article of diet occasionally. 1892 'SON OF MARSHES' *Within Hour of Lond.* 59 The sparrow, or 'spadger', is a friend to the farmer.

† **Spadiard**. *Obs.* Also 7 spador, 8 spadier. [Explained by Holland (*Camden's Brit.* 185) as f. SPADE sb. 1, but perh. an error for SPALLIARD.] A labourer in the Cornish tin-mines.

1630 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* To Rdr. 3 A Spadiard that worketh in mines, who while he.. followeth the maine vaines, seeth not the hidden small fillets. c. 1630 RUSCON *Suro. Devon* (1811) 11 There are also labourers, that serve for daily wages, whereof be two sorts: the one is called a spadiard, a daily labourer in tin works. 1630 T. WESTCOTE *Vico Devon.* I. xl. (1845) 53 Of these last are two sorts; one named a spador or searcher for tin. [1651 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), Spadiards, Labourers in the Tin-mines of Cornwall. 1705 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Spadiers, Labourers that dig in the Mines in Cornwall.]

Spadiceous (spād'i-jəs), *a.* Now *Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *spadiceus*, f. L. *spādic-*, *spādic* SPADIX.]

1. Of a reddish or brownish colour.
Applied to various shades by different writers. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 167 Of those five [thorns] which Scaliger beheld, though one spadiceous, or of a light red, and two inclining to red. 1698 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* III. ii. § 26. 377 The Wings are of a dark spadiceous colour. 1683 SALMON *Dorset Med.* II. 350 An oyl.. of a

spadiceous [*sic*] or light red colour. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-Flora* 124 Under-surface black or spadiceous towards the margins. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 376 Hymenium milk-white, farinose, becoming spadiceous.

2. Having the nature or form of a spadix.
1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. xix. (1765) 52 A Spadiceous aggregate Flower is, when there is a Receptacle common to many Florets placed within a Spatha or Sheath. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* s.v. *Spadix*, A spadiceous flower. A sort of aggregate flower [etc.]. 1830 LINLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 252 As many of them are arranged in a spadix, and as most of them have a distinct tendency to that kind of inflorescence, the form is called Spadiceous. 1858 A. IRVINE *Handbk. Brit. Pl.* 280 The following Orders.. have the common character of spadiceous, and generally spathaceous inflorescence.

Spadici- (spād'i-si-), combining form of SPADIX, used in a few terms of *Bot.*, as *spadiceifloral*, *-florans*, *-form* adjs.

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 391 The spadiceiform peduncle does not represent this structure very clearly. *Ibid.* 397 The inflorescence is moreover hardly spadiceiflorous. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. v. 58 Monocotyledons have their flowers.. arranged upon a spadix, hence called Spadiceifloral.

Spadiceous, *a. Bot. rare.* [f. L. *spādic-* SPADIX.] = SPADICEOUS *a.* 2.

1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 125 A small natural order of spadiceous Endogens.

|| **Spadille** (spād'il-). Also 8 spadil. [f. *spad-*, ad. Sp. *espadilla* (Pg. *espadilha*, It. *spadiglia*), dim. of *espada* sword, SPADE sb. 2: cf. next.] The ace of spades in ombre and quadrille.

1728 YOUNG *Love Fane* vi. 516 Imaginary ruin charms her still; Her happy lord is cucko'd by spadil. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Cong. Epil.* She sits all night at cards, and ogles at spadille. 1794 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 201 The ace of spades, called spadille, is always highest trump. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* v. Love and its absurdities in youth—spadille and bawo in age. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* iv. About as much time as ladies of that age spent over spadille and manille. 1900 F. F. MOORE *Nell Gwyn* v. What brings you down here from the midst of your routs.. and your spadille tables?

|| **Spadillo**. *Obs.* Also 8 spadillio. [ad. Sp. *espadilla*: see prec.] = SPADILLE.

1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamster* (ed. 2) 71 There are two suits, Black and Red; of the Black there is first the Spadillo, or Ace of Spades. 1722-4 *Pope Rape Lock* III. 49 Spadillo first, unconquerable Lord! Led off two captive trumps, and swept the board. 1728 SWIFT *Jmil. Mod. Lady* Wks. 1755 III. ii. 190 She slept spadillio in her breast.

Spading (spād'in), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. SPADE v. 1] The action of digging, working, striking, etc., with a spade; the quantity of earth that may be lifted with a spade; a spade's depth of earth.

1647 HEXHAM I. A spading, een spittinge ofte delvinge. 1793 FULLARTON *Vico Agric. Agr.* (1891) 111 To half trench an acre, with one spading and a shovelling. 1796 W. H. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. West Eng.* I. 143 The price for 'spading' is about three halfpence, a square perch. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Aug. 299 To allow of the removal of perhaps a spading of earth all along. 1842 J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 161 The first spading being rich soil taken from the trench, should be buried in the centre of the dike. 1888 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 5/7 Had the League anything to do with the spading and shooting of Colletty? 1891 MALDEN *Tillage* 82 Another method of planting potatoes which is carried out very successfully is known as spading in.

attrib. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 702/2 A spading-machine for loosening and turning the soil.

Spading, *vbl. sb.* 2: see under SPADE v. 2

|| **Spadix** (spād'iks). Pl. spadices (spād'is) and spadixes. [L. *spādic-*, *a. Gr.* *σπάδις* palm-branch, palm-coloured. Cf. F. *spadice*.]

1. *Bot.* A form of inflorescence consisting of a thick fleshy spike, closely set with flowers, and enclosed in a spathe; a succulent spike, whether enclosed in a spathe or not.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. viii. (1765) 18 Spadix is the Receptacle of a Palm produced within a Spatha, or Sheath, on the Branches that bear Fruit. 1785 MARTYN *Lett. on Bot.* x. (1794) 107 All.. growing upon a spadix. [Note.] The spadix is the receptacle in this tribe, and has no English name. 1793 — *Lang. Bot.* s.v. *Spatha*, The calyx of a spadix. *Ibid.*, Some flowers which have no spadix. 1830 LINLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 285 Flowers unisexual, arranged upon a naked spadix. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 204 Sterile and fertile spadices cylindrical. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* vii. Round our feet are Arums, with snow-white spadixes and hoods. 1897 J. C. WILLIS *Flower. Plants & Ferns* II. 17 They are often so deceived as to lay their eggs on the spadix.

2. *Zool.* A part in cephalopods and hydrozoans having some analogy to a spadix in plants.

1871 ALLENMAN *Monogr. Gymnobiastic Hydroids* I. p. xv, Spadix,.. the hollow body which projects from the floor of the sporosac into its cavity, and round which the generative elements are developed. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Int. Anim.* viii. 534 On the left side, the four tentacles of the posterior division.. are converted into a peculiar organ termed the spadix. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 674/2 The spadix is in fact the hectocotylized portion of the fore-foot of the male Nautilus. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 762 The term 'spadix' is applied to the central closed endodermic structure representing the manubrial cavity in a gonophore or sporosac.

|| **Spado** 1. [Lat. *spado*, ad. Gr. *σπάδων* eunuch. Cf. SPADE sb. 4] A eunuch; a castrated person.

c. 1430 *Lyoc. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 166 When that spado loveth paramouris. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 124 They live longest in every kinde that exercise it not at all, and this is true not onely in Eunuchs by nature, but

spadoes by Art. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 207 Castrated animals in any kind & Spado's by Art, live longer then they that retain their Virilities.

|| **Spado** 2. *Obs.* [ad. It. *spada* or Sp. *espada* :—L. *spatha*, ad. Gr. *σπάθη*: see SPADE sb. 1 and sb. 2] A cut-and-thrust sword.

1711 E. WARD *Quix.* I. 105 Drawing forth his Trusty Spado Which was a Rusty old Toledo. 1751 *Narr. of H.M.S. 'Wager'* 9 Every Fellow has his Spado or Dagger that he trusts about with. 1785 G. A. BELLAMY *Apology* (ed. 3) II. 9 The Spaniard.. seemed glad to have an opportunity of laying by his long spado for some hours every day.

Spadron. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [ad. Genevan dial. *espadron*, = F. *espadon* ESPADON.] 'A sword much lighter than a broadsword, and made both to cut and thrust' (James). Also *attrib.*

1798 C. ROWORTH (*title*), The Art of Defence on foot with the broad sword and sabre... To which are added remarks on the spadron. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, Spadron Guard, a guard sometimes used with the cut and thrust sword, and also with the broad sword. 1816 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxiii. Poniard, back-sword, spadron.

† **Spady**, *a. Obs.* 1 [ad. obs. G. **spadig*, var. of *spathig*, *spatig*: see SPAAD and SPATH 1.] OF the nature of or containing spar.

1683 PERRUS *Fleta Min.* I. III. 1. 230 There appertains to the harsh flowing copper Oars,.. and what is splendid, mispikely, glumery or spady [etc.].

Spae (spæ), *sb. rare.* Also 4 north. spa, 6 *Sc.* spe. [a. ON. *spá*: cf. next.] Prediction, prophecy; angury, omen.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 14526 Cayphas spak þus in his spa, Wordes suilk and oþer maa. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 5 This victorie with the scots was esteem'd as a spe or gud tukne of happie succes to follow. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 136 The Finns' spae is come true, so here we shall settle.

Spae (spæ), *v.* Orig. north. and *Sc.* Also 4 spa, 6 spa, spay. [a. ON. *spá* (Icel. *spá*, Norw. *spaa*; MSw. *spā*, Sw. *spå*, Da. *spaa*, f. *spō*; also NFr. *spoi*, *spuai*, *spui* from Danish), of uncertain origin.] To foretell, to prophesy. Chiefly *trans.* with direct object or with *that*.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 18988 O prophecí.. sal þai speke,.. And o mi gat i sal a streme To suain and woman gife all sua. At cum wit prophecí to spa. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* II. iv. 78 Thocht scho spayit the suith, and maid na bourd. *Ibid.* III. vi. 28 The Harpy Celeno Spais onto ws a feirlful takin of wo. 1721 RAMSAY *Prospect of Plenty* 76 Does Tam the Rhimer spae oughtlins of this? a 1774 FERGUSON *Farmer's Ingle Poems* (1845) 36 Fu' hale and healthy wad they pass the day;.. Nor docter need their weary life to spae. 1785 BURNS *Halloween* xiv. [To] seek the foul Thief onie place, For him to spae your fortune. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* III. Tell me the very minute o' the hour the wean's born, and I'll spae its fortune. 1841 BORNOW *Zinadi* I. iv. 78 A Gypsy sibyl.. spaed the good fortune to his daughters. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 136 Ingimund left Norway because some Finns had spaed that he should settle in Iceland. 1876 A. LANG *Lititudes Abbey* xxvi. 382 The spawefie might now spae in vain.

Hence *Spaeing vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*) and *ppl. a.* ; *Spaeer*, one who foretells.

c. 1480 HENRYSON *Orph. & Euryd.* 588 Wichcraft, Spaying, and sorcery. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* II. vi. 148 Les than [=unless] my parentis taucht me spaying craft fals. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* III. ii. May your spaeing happen soon and weel. 1790 SHIRKERS *Poems* 122 And sae it is with a' the spaeing crew. *Ibid.* 123 Before they enter on the spaeing part. 1820 BLACKV. *Mag.* May 161 A seller o' horn spoons, and a spaeer o' poor folks' fortunes.

Spae-, the verbal stem in comb. (cf. SPAEMAN), as *spae-book*, *-craft*, *-woman*, *-work*, *-wright*.

1802 LEYDEN *Lord Soutis* lvi. The black 'spae-book from his breast he took. 1724 RAMSAY *Evergreen* (1761) I. 135 Suthie I forsie, if 'Spae-craft had [=hold], Frae Hethir Muirs sall ryse a lad. 1829 H. JOHNSTON *Chron. Glenbuckie* 11 Whether the recipient.. was a believer in spae-craft or not. 1828 MOIR *Maurie Wanch* xx. Beds at twopence a night to.. dumb 'spawemen. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xi. There was some 'spae-wark gaed on—I aye heard that. 1876 MORRIS *Signet* I. 16 In peace will I go to his bidding, let the 'spae-wrights ban or bless.

Spaedom. [f. SPAE sb. or v. Cf. ON. and Icel. *spáðomr*, MSw. *spādom*, Sw. *spādom*, Da. *spādom*.] Prophecy.

1862 WINGATE *Poems, Spae Craft* ix. Oh, never again.. The dark, sinfu' regions o' spaedom I'll dare. 1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant-killers* 115 The old prophecy or spaedom I have mentioned.

Spae'man. *Sc.* Also 5-6 spay-, spaman. [a. ON. *spámann* (nom. -maðr; MSw. *spāmann*, Sw. *spåman*, Norw. *spāmann*, Da. -mand), f. *spá* SPAE v.] A prophet, soothsayer, fortune-teller, wizard.

c. 1480 HENRYSON *Orph. & Euryd.* 436 This Thesusus.. sett his entencion To fynd the craft of diuinacion, And lerit it vnto the spamen all. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* IV. ii. 29 O walwayn! of spamen and diuinis The blind myndis. 1536 BELLEVOEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 121 The spaymen said, thir prodigies signyfyt gret damage apperting to Romanis. 1775 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* III. ii. Spae-men! the truth of a their saws I doubt. 1790 SHIRKERS *Poems* 124, I never, a' my days, Had meikle faith in spamen, or their sayz. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* II. 315 Pretending, to possess the power of a spae'man. 1867 PEARSON *Hist. Eng.* I. 32 note, Either the 'spae man' of the district or the priest of an imported religion.

attrib. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* VII. iii. 77 Praying thus, effir the spamen werd.

Spae-wife. *Sc.* [f. SPAE + WIFE *sō*. Cf. ON. and Icel. *spákona*, Da. *spakone*, Sw. *späqvinna*; NFr. *spauwif*.] A female fortune-teller; a sybil; a witch.

a 1774 FERGUSON *Hallow-Fair* iv. Poems (1789) II. 27 What cards and tinklers come... An spae-wives fenzying to be dumb. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* li. Many remembered that Annale Bailzou wandered through the country as a beggar and fortune-teller, or spae-wife. 1872 KINGSLEY *Poems, Little Balling* xxvi. Oh a spae-wife laid a doom on me. 1876 A. LAING *Lindores Abbey* xxvi. 332 He was going to consult a spae-wife in the neighbourhood.

Spagnol, obs. form of SPANIEL.

† **Spagnolet**. *Obs.*—1 [ad. F. *espagnolette*, f. *espagnole* Spanish.] 'A kind of narrow-sleeved gown, a la Spagnole' (*Pop. Dict.* 1690).

1690 ?EVELYN *Mundus Sublebris* 2 Nor demy Sultane, Spagnolet, Nor Fringe to sweep the Mall forget.

Spagnolize (d), obs. f. SPANIELIZE (d).

Spagyric (spädz'rik), *sō*, and *a*. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: *a*. 6 spagirique, 7- spagiric (7-ick); 6-7 spagericque, 7- spargerick. *B.* 7-8 spagyric, 7- spagyric. [ad. early mod.L. *spagiricus* (used, and prob. invented, by Paracelsus), whence also F. *spagirique* († *spagirique* Cotgr.), It. *spagirico*, -ica, Sp. and Pg. *espagirico*, -ica.]

A. sō. †1 The science of alchemy or chemistry. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 29 Yet who such monarches for Phisique, Chirurgery, Spagyricque... as some of these arant impostors? 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* iii. 183 Alchymie or Spagyric... is the inuenter and schoolmistresse of distillation. 2. An alchemist.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 251 The greatest Empiriques, Spagirikes, Calabists... and occult Philosophers. 1613 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Cyphers Grove* Wks. (1711) 127 Can the spagyric by his art restore, for a Space, to the dry and withered Rose, the natural Purple and Blush. 1645 BP. *All Discontentm.* § 4. 14 Like to some cunning Spagirick, that can intend or remit the heat of his furnace according to occasion. 1867 CORNH. *Mag.* Mar. 369 A traveller who saw the celebrated spagyric at the Hague, represents him as still adhering to his old spiritual tricks.

B. adj. Pertaining to alchemy; alchemical.

a. 1596 J. HESTER tr. *Paraetisus' Exper. & Cures* F, The Spagericque Antidotarie of the preparation and making of medicines against Goonsbot. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* iii. 153 They which are but meanly scene in the spargerick art, and have been chymists a very short time. 1656 W. DU GARN tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 706. 227 At this day Spagirick (or Hermetick) Physic is in request. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab. *Spagiric*, belonging to alchymie, or to the chymical art. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Imp.* (1757) II. 280 Skillful in the Spagiric Art, as well as the Art of Medicine. 1833 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess.* (1872) V. 106 He is distributing spagyric food, medicine for the poor. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 103 Medical practitioners of the old school, who denounced the spagyric method. 1891 Q. *Rev.* Oct. 408 The pretension to 'spagyric' immortality of Cagliostro.

B. c1643 LN. HERBERT *Autobiog.* (1824) 49 As for the Chymic or Spagyric Medicines, I cannot commend them to the use of my posterity. 1660 J. H[ARND] *Basil. Valent. Chariot Antim.* 67 Antimony... being by Spagyric Art transmuted, becomes medicinal. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 395 Medicinally Charitable to the Publick by his Spagyric Repository. 1844 HECKER *Epid. Middle Ages* 273 The severe metallic remedies of the Spagyric school. 1899 *Literature* 18 Feb. 181 The sages, those who practised the true spagyric art.

Spagyricall, *a*. Also 6-7 spagirical (1, 7 spagiricall. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to alchemy.

a. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 20 The perfecting of this branch of the spagirical art. *Ibid.* III. 89 An infinite number of spagirical experiments. 1651 WITTE tr. *Prinrose's Pop. Err.* iv. i. 204 It is certain, that by this spagirical art, the most unruly medicaments are made serviceable. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* Pref. Verses, Which... was done With a Spagiricall discretion.

B. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* iii. vii. § 5 The use of Hermetick, Spagyricall, or Chymical phisicke. 1651 FRENCH *Distill.* v. 118 The matter will be turned into a spagyricall hlood, and flesh, like an Embryo. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 306 These Waters of Genoe, as far as I could gather by Spagyricall Solutions, have to their Sulphur an Addition both of Antimony and Nitre. 1747 T. BIRCH *Serm. def. Coll. Phys.* 22 To discern them may require no mean skill in spagyricall principles and operations.

2. Of persons: Given to the study or practice of alchemy; believing in alchemy.

1652 (title). A Hermetick Banquet drest by a Spagirick Cook, for the better preservation of the Microcosme. 1661 BOYLE *Sept. Chem.* i. 56 So justly did the Spagyricall Poet somewhere exclaim [etc.]. 1667 — *Orig. Fornis & Qual.* (ed. 2) 338 If a Spagyricall Physician were Judge.

Spagyrically, *adv.* Also spagirically. [f. prec.] In a spagyric manner; in accordance with spagyric principles.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* II. v. l. v. If you will have them spagirically prefaced look in Oswaldus Crolius. 1662 MERRITT tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* xxii. The manner of making Vitriol of Venus, without corrosives, Spagyrically. 1670 G. TONSTALL (title), Scarborough Spaw Spagyrically Anatomized. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 640/2 If such are the Vertues of the gross Flesh, what would it be if it was Spagyrically prepar'd?

Spagyrist. Also 7-8 spagirist. [ad. mod. L. *spagyrista* (F. *spagiriste*); see SPAGYRIC *a*.] An alchemist.

a. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* xi. 280 The Spagirists in seeking the Union of Essences have... found out the dissolving of all natural Bodies. 1660 J. H[ARND] *Basil. Valent. Chariot Antim.* i. A brief admonition concerning some *Pracogitia*, which a Spagirist... ought to be acquainted with. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey).

B. 1661 BOYLE (title), The Spectical Chymist; or Chymico-Physical Doubts & Paradoxes, Touching the Spagyrist's Principles Commonly call'd Hypostatical. 1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 516 Those Spagyristes that possess or aspire to the nobler Arcana of Gold and Mercury. 1756 AMORY *J. Bunelle* (1825) I. 266 A man of great skill in the labours and operations of spagyristes.

So Spagyrite. *rare.*

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Fornis & Qual.* 58 Other things which Spagyrites obtaine from mixt Bodies. 1697 EVELYN *Namismata* ix. 328 A troop of Spagirites.

† **Spahi** (spā'bī). Forms: 6-7 spachi, 7 spachei, 7-8 spahy, 7-9 spahoe, 7- spahi. [ad. Turkish (Persian) *spāhi*: see SEPOY.]

1. A horseman forming one of a body of cavalry which formerly constituted an important part of the Turkish army and was to some extent organized on a feudal basis. *Now Hist.*

1562 J. SHUTE tr. *Cambini's Turk. Wars* 53 The Spachi, and other ordres of horsemen. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nikolai's Voy.* II. xix. 53 Hys Spachis, or other officers. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* I. 217 It happened that a Spachi (or Horse-man under the great Turkes pay)... suddenly turned towards us. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 71 The Great Turke... gaue... treasure there, to the Janizaries and Spabeis. 1728 ELIZA HEYWOOD tr. *Mme. de Gomez's Belle A.* (1732) II. 255 A large Body of Janizaries, with other Infantry, join'd to a considerable Number of *Spahis*, which are reputed the best Cavalry in the Empire. 1773 *Genl. Mag.* XLIII. 457 When the Russian columns advanced... they were furiously assailed by the Spahis that were in ambuscades. 1816 BYRON *Siege Corinth* xxii. Tartar, and Spahi, and Turcoman, Strike your tents, and throng to the van. c 1828 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1876 VI. 150 Every sort of dress that janisary and spahi... ought to put on in gala. 1854 CHURCH *Misc. Writ.* (1891) I. 352 The Spahis of the house of Othman reared that blood-red banner.

2. A native Algerian horseman serving under the French government.

1863 KINGLAKE *Crimina* II. xvi. 270 In the morning he had ridden forward, escorted by a few Spahis, to reconnoitre the ground. 1864 J. ORMSBY *Rambles N. Africa* 214 The Spahis, on the other hand, are a highly-organised and efficient body. 1882 'OUTO' *Under Two Flags* (1890) 231 His height rose far above the French soldiers, and above most even of the lofty-statured Spahis.

Spaid, var. SPAYD *Obs.*; obs. f. SPAYED *ppl. a*. **Spaier**, var. SPARE *sb.* 2 **Spaight**, dial. f. **SPATE** *sb.* **Spaignarde**, -nell, obs. ff. SPANIARD, SPANIEL. **Spaik**, *Sc.* f. **SPOKE** *sb.* **Spail**, var. **SPALE** *sb.* 2

Spain (spā'n). Forms: *a*. 3-7 Spaine, Spayne, 4 Spaigne, 5 Speyne, 6 Espayne, 6- Spain; 5-6 *Sc.* Spaine. *B.* *Sc.* 5 Spanzhe, 5-6 Spanze, 6-3ie, Spanze, Spangrie, 9 Spangyrie; 5-6 Spenze, 6-3ee, -zie, Speinzie, 9 Spengyrie. [ad. AF. *Espayne*, *Espaigne* (mod.F. *Espagne*, = Sp. *España*, Gr. *Hespania*, It. *Spagna*) — late L. *Spānia* (Gr. *Σπάρνια*) for earlier *Hispānia* (*Ispānia*). The usual form in OE. is *Ispānia*, but in the dat. plur. the aphetic forms *Spennum* and *Spaneum* occur. The dropping of the initial vowel of OF. *Espaigne* is in accordance with English usage: cf. MDu. *Spaengen*, -gien (Du. *Spanje*), MHG. *Spanje*, *Spangen*. (G. *Spanien*), ON. *Spānn* and *Spānland*). The later Sc. forms shew the usual change of *n* into *ng* or *ngi*.]

1. The country which together with Portugal occupies the south-western peninsula of Europe.

a. c1205 LAY. 1394 Heo ferden from Spaine riht toward Brutaine. 1297 K. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 3215 *pe nas bituene* Pis & spayne no prince... *pat nas at his rounde table*. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1482 When beyr flote... Turnede fro be lond of Spaigne. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) I. 299 But pere beep tweye Spaynes; i be hyder... *pe zonder Spayne*. 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* 99 The wolfe of Spayne hit cometh not to preffe, But if it be... *meneged welle* Amonges Englysshe wolles. 1486 Bk. St. Albans, *Hawking* b vi h, Take Oyle of spayne and temper it with clere wyne. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* II. xxxv. Now in the realme of Trace, and now in Spaine. 1547 BOOROE *Introd. Knowl.* xxx. (1870) 198 Spayne is a very poore country. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald's* 5208 Commodities of Espayne and not of Fraunce. 1605 CAMOEN *Rem.* (1623) 2 Asia serueth thee with silke and purple... *Spaine with Gold*, and Germanie with Siluer. 1706 STEVENS *Sp. & Eng. Dict.* Pref. The long continuance of the Moors in Spain. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Isabella* i. ii. (1854) I. 93 The combined forces of France and Spain.

B. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruc* iii. 688 The... *strait off Marrok-in* to Spanze. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* III. ix. 120 Wipe-in *pe kynryk* of Spanzhe hail. 1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 177 All writtin in the language of Spangyrie.

b. *New Spain*, the region including Mexico and Central America. *Now Hist.*

1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 281 The Assiento Contract has excluded... Great Britain from Trading to New Spain. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* III. (1851) I. 231 Grijalva... called it New Spain, the name which still distinguishes this extensive and opulent province of the Spanish empire in America. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* vii. ii. (1850) III. 215 Vera Cruz... has remained ever since the great commercial capital of New Spain. a 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XIII. 716/2 Of these disturbances, that of New Spain seemed to threaten the worst consequences.

c. *The Spains*, Spain in Europe and New Spain in America.

1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Num Wks.* 1862 III. 64 The King of the Spains and the Indies.

d. *fig.* A quantity such as Spain can produce.

1866 HOWELLS *Venetian Life* xvii. 256 Whole Hollands of cabbage, and Spains of onions.

2. *attrib.* in *Sc.* use: = SPANISH *a*.

Also ellipt. *Spainyie*, *Spengyrie*, Spanish *cane*.

1494 Acc. *Ld. High Treas.* Scot. I. 250 A wall of Spenze erne. 1502 *Ibid.* II. 270 For vii waw of Spanze irve to the werk in Halyrudhous. a 1520 DUNBAR *Poems* lv. 30 Quhill that thai gat the Spanzie pockis. 1546 Acc. *Ld. High Treas.* Scot. IX. 42 Tua ellis and ane half Spanze freis. 1550 *Ibid.* 399 Thre fyne Spanze skynnis. 1565 in Hay Fleming *Reform. Scot.* (1910) 611 Twa breistis of Spenzee cattis and twa mantillings of Spenzee cattis. a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flying* 314 The feavers, the fencie, with the speinzie flees. 1825 JAMIESON *Suppl. Spainyie Fleets*,... cantharides.

Spain, variant of SPANE *v.*, to wean.

† **Spainol**. *Obs.* In 4-5 *Spainol*, 5 -al. [ad. AF. type **Espaynol*, = OF. *Espaignol* (see SPANIEL²), Sp. *Español*, Pg. *Hespanhol*, It. *Spagnuolo* — Romanic **Spaniolus*, f. *Spania* SPAIN.] A Spaniard.

c 1350 Will. *Palerne* 3399 *Pe* spaynols speizet be was slayne. *Ibid.* 3329 Of *be* spaynols wol I speke. 14... *Trevisa's Hiden* (Rolls) IV. 419 Of Spaynols and of Gales. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* II. ix. 782 Thare schyppys he fand threty Wytht off Spaynals a company. c 1450 LYNG. *Secretes* 605 He... Was callid Iohn, And of nacoun A spaynol born. 1482 CANTON *Trevisa's Hiden* II. vii. 80 h, Men of the West breketh ber Wordes bitwene the telh as spaynols and Romayns.

Spair, obs. *Sc.* f. **SPARE** *v.*; obs. f. **SPEAR** *sb.* 1

Spairge, *Sc.* variant of SPARGE *sb.* and *v.*

Spait, **Spaive**, variants of SPATE, SPAYE.

Spak, obs. or *Sc.* f. *pa. t.* of **SPEAK** *v.*

† **Spake**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare.* In 3 *spakie*, 5 *spak-*.

[f. *spak*- SPACK *a*. Cf. ON. and Icel. *spækja*, Norw. dial. *spækja*, *spækje*, MSw. *späkia*, Da. *spæge* to quieten, tame, etc.]

1. *intr.* To hasten (to do something).

12... *Prayer to our Lady* 14 in O. E. *Misc.* Hwose understant wel his ende-dai wel zeorne he mot spakie to donde sunne awei fram him, and fele almesse makie.

2. *refl.* To calm oneself, become calm.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 237 *Pat myld*... hire spakid with his speche & spird of him wordis.

Spake, obs. var. SPACK *a*; obs., poet., or arch. f. *pa. t.* of **SPEAK** *v.*; *Sc.* f. **SPOKE** *sb.*

† **Spaked**, *ppl. a*. *Obs.* Also 5 *Sc.* *spakit*.

[ad. LG. *spakht*, *pa. pple.* of *spaken* (also *ver-spaken*) to mould, decay, etc.] Moulded, blemished, decayed, rotten.

1438 *Extr. Burgh. Rec. Edinb.* (1869) I. 5 The frauchtismen sall speific in the frauchting of the schip and in the chartour partie that thair be na gude woll nor skynnis spakit no schorne, na byddis kippit to be schorne v. 1584 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* II. 106 A man... may clearly percieve, that their hands fell off for very age, by reason that the wood through long continuance of time was spaked and perished. 1615 T. ADAMS *Leaven* 118 What cares a good market-man how fayre the fleece or the flesh looke, if the liver he spak'd? 1688 BUNYAN *Saints' Priv. & Profit* Wks. 1855 I. 662 They looking upon it, do find it spaked and defective.

Spakely, variant of SPACKLY *adv.*

Spakle, etc., obs. variants of SPECKLE *v.*

† **Spaky**, *a*. *Obs.*—1 In 6 *spakey*. [ad. LG. *spakig* (NFr. *spakig*): see SPAKED *ppl. a*.] Mouldy.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 19 One spakey Apple will make the whole hlood smel.

Spal, obs. form of SPAUL *v.*, to spit.

† **Spalch**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare.* [ad. OF. *espelucher*, *esplicher* (mod.F. *éplucher*), f. *pelucher* of uncertain origin.] *refl.* Of a hawk: To clean (itself) with the beak.

c 1450 Bk. *Hawking in Rel. Ant.* I. 298 Put her oute a-gayn to prowne and spalch herself. 1486 Bk. St. Albans, *Hawking* h vii h. When she begynnith to penne, and plumyth, and spalchith and pikith her selfe.

Spald, var. SPAULD, shoulder; SPAWL, spittle.

Spald, *v.* *north.* and *Sc.* Forms: *a*. 5, 9 *spald*, 9 *spauld*. *B.* 5 *spawde*, 9 *spaud*, *spaad*, *spoad*. [ad. MLG. *spalden*, = obs. WFr. *spâlde*, MDu. *spouden* (Du. *spouwen*; WFr. *spoude*, *spouwe*), OHG. *spallan* (MHG. and G. *spalten*), to split. A different grade of the stem is represented by Goth. *spilda*, ON. *speld*, *spjald*, tablet, OE. *speld*, MHG. and G. dial. *spelle* splinter.

Eng. dialects have also the sb. *spald*, *spaud*, corresponding to MLG. *spalde* and *spald* (G. *spalte*, *spalt*), and the derivative verb *spalder*, *spander* (cf. *SPALDERING*) = MLG. *spalderen*.]

a. trans. To splinter, split, break up, lay open or flat. *b. intr.* To go apart, to play out.]

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3569 Be thane spertis where [= were] spornge, spaldydd [it in] chippys. c 1400 *Dist. Fry* 12692 *Per* were spaudit [printed spandit] & split in a spase 1483 *Ibid.* Two hundred hede schippis in a bond quyle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 332/1 To Spawde, *disolure*, *disolutes*. 1513 as a schep (A. Spawdit as a shippe), *disolutes*. On Douglas *Æneid* xi. ii. 73 [He] off down fallis spaldit him all the erd. *Ibid.* xii. v. 224 On the erd he spaldit him all flat. 1828—in northern glossaries.

Hence *Spa*-ding, a split and dried fish, a speld-ring; *Spalding-knife*, a knife for splitting fish; 1354 in *Prory of Finchale* (Surtees) p. xxxvii, Item j

spaldyngknyf. 1776 *Sempill's Blythsome Bridal* in *Herd* *Sc. Songs* II. 25 And there will be partens and huckies, And whytens and spaldings enew. 1790 *Volcor* (P. Pindar) *Compl. Ep. to Bruce* Ep. Ded. p. ii, Spaldings (*alias* dried whittings). 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Spaldings*, a north-country name for whittings and other small fish, split and dried. *Ibid.*, *Spalding-knife*, a knife used for splitting fish in Newfoundland.

† **Spalderling**. *Obs.* [*f. spalder* to split (see SPALD v.) + *-LING*. Cf. *G. spalderling* a split piece of wood.] A split and dried fish.

c 1340 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 38 In viij spalderlyngg' empt. prec. ijd. q. 1366 *Ibid.* 45 In ix spalderlyngs empt. *Ibid.* In xviij spalderlynges. 1403 *Ibid.* 51.

† **Spale**, *sb.* *Obs.* [*OE. spala* substitute: see SPELE v.] Sparing; respite or rest.

c 1250 *Out & Night*. 258 Pu misthet het hote galegale, Vor bu bauest to moyne tale. Let þine tunge habbe spale.

Spale (spāl), *sb.* *Sc. and north.* Forms: 5-6, 9 spale, 5-6, 8-9 spail, 6 spaille, spail, 8-9 speal, 9 north. spial, spyel. [Of uncertain origin: cf. SPALL *sb.* and SPEEL *sb.*]

There is resemblance in form to ON. *spāl*, *spāl* har, rod, short piece, MHG. (and G. dial.) *spale* rung of a ladder, G. dial. *spale*, *spal* wooden spit, wedge; but real connexion with these is doubtful.]

1. A splinter or chip, a thin piece or strip, of wood.

c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 629 The spalis and the sparkis spedely out sprang. *Ibid.* 983 Half ane span at ane spail. He hewit attanis. a 1500 *Katis Raving* 57 With stisks, and with spalis small, To byge vp chalmers, spens & hall. 1535 *STEWART Cron.* Scot. II. 283 Quhill speris brak, and all in spalis sprang About their heid. 1570 *LEVIN'S Maniþ.* 17 A spale, chip, assula. a 1578 *LINDSAY (Pittscottie) Chron.* Scot. (S.T.S.) II. 161 The king of France was ewill hurt in the face with the spail of ane speir. 1720 *RUDIMAN Gloss.* Douglas's *Æneis* s.v. *Spalis*, We use... *spails* for chips of wood, or small splinters. 1782 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss. 96 *Spails*, chips, or small splinters. 1786 *BURNS Address of Beelzebub* 39 But smash them! crash them a' to spails! 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 472 This multiplication of tools becomes unnecessary, by laying against the cutting part of the bit, slips of wood, called spales. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 24 The poor Fried-ship lies in spales on the har of Findhorn. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 50 The floor was covered with shavings or spales, as they are called by northern consent.

2. In proverbial phrases.

1535 *STEWART Cron.* Scot. I. 654 To huif our hie, Quhill that the spail fell into thair ee. a 1585 *MONTGOMERIE Cherry & Sae* 184 To late I know, quha bewis to hie, The spail sail fall into his ee. 1670 *RAY Prov.* (1678) 369 He that hews over hie, the spail will fall into his eye. 1862 *HISLOP Prov.* Scot. 88 He's no the fine wright that casts maist spails. 1894 P. H. HUNTER *J. Inwick* iv. 48 Hew abune your heid, an' ye'll get a spale in your ee.

2. *transf.* (See quot. 1824.)

1824 *MACTAGART Galloway. Encycl.* 432 *Spales* o' the cannle, little curls of tallow, which sometimes appear on a burning candle. 1897 *RAMPIN Hist. Moray & Nairn* vi. 333 A 'spale' or 'wasie' on a burning candle indicates an approaching death.

3. *attrib.*, as *spale-basket*, *-board*, *-box*.

1830 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambx.* Wks. 1856 III. 19 Has the dowg swallowed the spale-box o' pills? 1857 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 316 In a little oval spale-box. 1877 *FRASER Wigtown* 304 To have nothing but a bit of a spale-board between him an' eternity. 1894 *HESLOP Northumb. Gloss.* 681 *Spale-basket*, a basket made of wooden *spails*, oak preferred, for carrying food to cattle on a farm.

Spale, *sb.* *3* [Cf. SPALL *sb.* 3] (See quot. and CROSS-SPALE.)

1857 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Spales*, in naval architecture, internal strengthening by cross artificial beams.

Spale (spāl), *v.* *Cornish dial.* [Of obscure origin.] *trans.* To fine for absence, lateness, or breach of rules.

1854 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. X. 419/2 *Spile*, which miners pronounce *spail*; to inflict a fine or penalty for late attendance at work. 1865 R. HUNT *Pop. Rom. W. Eng.* Ser. II. 125 It isn't worth while to be spaled for any such foolishness.

Spale, *dial.* variant of SPELE v.

Spal'ing, *vbl. sb.* (See quot. 1846.)

1805 *Shipwright's Vade-Mt.* 238 Upon the cross-spales is marked the middle line and the breadth of the ship at the place of spaling. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 289 *Spaling*, or *Baulking*, in shipbuilding, means keeping the frames to their proper breadths by cross-spales or baulks, which should so remain till some of the deck beam knees are holtd.

Spall (spōl), *sb.* *1* Also 5 spaille, spolle, 8-spawl. [Of doubtful origin: perh. related to G. *spellen* to split, but cf. SPALE *sb.* 2] A chip or splinter, esp. of stone or ore.

a. c 1440 *Assump. Parv.* 467/1 *Spalle*, or *chyppe* (A. spolle), *quisquilia*, *promula*. 1585 *HIGINS tr. Junius Nomencl.* 411/2 *Segmenta*, the spalls or broken peeces of marble comming off in graving and hewing. 1611 *CORRÆ, Retailles*, the spalls, or shards; the peeces which flee from stone in the hewing thereof. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Spalls*, Chips of Wood. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2252/1 *Spall*, a chip of stone, removed by the hammer. 1892 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 5/4 A stock of granite spalls could be had in.

b. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* 35 The great tendency of the Laminæ whereof the rock is composed, to rise in spawl. *Ibid.* 5 12 note, Observing how soon the quarrymen would cut half a ton of Spawls from an unformed block. 1897 T. HARDY *Well-Beloved* 8 Like all the gardens in the isle it was surrounded by a wall of dry-jointed spawls.

Spall, *sb.* *2* *rare.* [*ad. It. spalla*, or (in quot. 1827) var. of *Sc. spawl* SPALD.] Shoulder.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. vi. 29 Their mightie strokes their

haberieons dismayld, And naked made each others manly spalles. 1827 *CARLYLE Germ. Rom.* I. 60, [I] catch the noodle by the spall... and pack him out of doors.

Spall (spōl), *sb.* *3* Also spawl. [Of obscure origin: cf. SPALE *sb.* 3] A cross-spall; a cross-piece used in staving.

1895 *Whitby Gaz.* 12 July 4/1 Boys frequently went up the spawls instead of the gangway because it was a shorter way on to the ship. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 June 5/2 These were fixed together at the top by spalls, and strengthened by struts.

Spall (spōl), *v.* *1* Also 8 spal, 9 spaul, spawl. [Related to SPALL *sb.* 1]

1. *trans. a. Mining.* To break (ore) into smaller pieces.

1758 [see SPALLING *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1778 *PRYCE Min. Cornub.* 215 Tin-stuff... is first spalled or broken to the size of a man's fist or less. *Ibid.* 233 They... spal or break them [sc. the larger stones] to a less size. 1855 [J. R. LEIFCHILD] *Cornwall* 52 The ore... is drawn up, after being 'spalled' or brokeo. 1875 J. H. COLLINS *Met. Mining* 106 The ores, if in large masses, are first 'spalled', or broken up by means of heavy 'spalling hammers'.

absol. 1855 [J. R. LEIFCHILD] *Cornwall* 164 There they sit, 'spalling, jiggling,' buddling and trunking, and doing all manner of mining mysteries.

b. To dress (stones) roughly with a hammer.

1793- [see SPALLED *vbl. a.*]

2. To split or chip. Also with *off*.

1821 *HARTSHORNE Salop. Ant. Gloss.*, *Spauled*, split, cleft, as wood. 1846 *HOLTZAPFEL Turning* II. 501 Should the fibres have been split, or spalled off in shooting the ends, the removal of the edge... would correct the evil.

3. *intr.* To break off in fragments or chips.

1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xl. (1856) 363 Spawling off under the axe in dangerous little chips. 1882 *YOUNG Every Man his own Mechanic* § 423 If this precaution is oot taken the corners will 'spawl' off.

Spall (spōl), *v.* *2* [Related to SPALL *sb.* 3]

trans. To fix (ship-frames) at the proper breadth by means of cross-spalls.

c 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 112 The main and top-timber breadths are the heights mostly taken for spalling the frames.

Spall, *obs.* form of SPAWL, to spit.

Spallard, *dial.* form of ESPALIER.

Spalled (spōld), *vbl. a.* Also spauled, spawled. [*f. SPALL v.* 1]

1. Dressed or broken with the hammer.

1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* 194 The spawled parts, parallel to the grain of the Rock. 1867 *URE's Dict. Arts* II. 66 In the process of cobbing either ragged or spalled work, the greatest care... should be given [etc.].

2. *Spalled rubble* (see quot. 1839).

1839 *Sat. Mag.* 16 Feb. 58/1 That kind of careful masonry, called [in Ireland] *Spauled Rubble*; in which small stones shaped by the hammer... are placed in every interstice of the larger stones. 1888 *STOKES Celtic Ch.* 233 The tower is externally of ashlar or spawled rubble work.

Spaller (spōl-er), [*f. SPALL v.* 1]

1. A person employed in spalling.

1843 *HOLTZAPFEL Turning* I. 171 The spallers employ heavy axe-formed or muckle-hammers, for spalling or scaling off smaller flakes. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 51/2 The poor ore of the spallers is subjected to the cobbling process. 1894 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Spallers*, women who, with a mallet, break the tin-ore as it comes from the mine-shaft into small pieces.

2. A spalling-machine.

1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 37 The quartz can be delivered at the 'spaller' for less than \$2 per ton.

† **Spalliard**. *Obs. rare.* Also 7 spalliard,

9 spallier. [Of obscure origin: cf. SPADIARD.]

A labourer engaged in tin-mining.

1625 *Laws Stannaries* xii. (1808) 21 A labouring tinner, a blower, owner of blowing-houses, a spalliard, or adventurer. 1630 *DODRIDGE Dutchy of Cornwall* 93 The laborious search for Tynne in those dayes, even as it is used by the Spalliard at this day with great industrie and paines. [1836 R. POLWHELE *Hist. Cornw. Gloss.* 91/2 *Spallier*, a labourer in tin-works. See Acts of the Stannary Parliaments.]

Spalliard, *dial.* form of ESPALIER.

Spalling (spōl'ing), *vbl. sb.* Also spauling, spawling. [*f. SPALL v.* 1]

1. The action of breaking ore into small pieces, or of dressing stones, etc., with the hammer.

1758 *BORLASE Nat. Hist. Cornw.* 203 The best is broken small with hammers, which they call Spalling. 1778 *PRYCE Min. Cornub.* 193 Raising, spaling, and dividing, o. 8. o. 1855 [J. R. LEIFCHILD] *Cornwall* 268 The whole processes of spalling, buddling, jiggling. 1875 *BRASH Ectel. Arch. Ireland* 79 The masonry is... of large-sized blocks, fitted without spawling. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 50/1 Clearing is commenced by separating the large from the small stuff, for 'spalling'.

attrib. 1871 *MORGAN'S Man. Min. Tools* 67 The 'spalling hammer' is used for breaking up lumps of ore mineral for sorting before crushing and stamping. 1875 J. H. COLLINS *Met. Mining* 107 The result of the spalling process is the production of a pile of best ore, a pile of seconds, and a pile of 'deads'.

2. The process of chipping or splitting off.

1824 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* V. 363/1, I noticed a splintering, or spalling off, of the stones supporting the feet of some of the arches. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 370/2 In order to prevent the brick from spalling.

Spalme, *obs. erron.* form of PSALM.

Spalpeen (spalpēn). *Irish.* [*a. Ir. spailphn*, *f. spailph*- of uncertain origin and meaning + *-in* dim. suffix. The etym. given in quot. 1780 is fanciful.]

1. A common workman or labourer; a farm-worker or harvester.

1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* 57 Connaught labourers; they are called spalpeens: *spal*, in Irish, is a scythe, and *peen* a penny; that is, a mower for a penny a day. *Ibid.* 333 Spalpeens going from hence decline much. 1807 *HOARE Tour in Ireland* 318, I have heard these boys [i.e. peasant's sons] called Spalpeens. 1818 *LADY MORGAN Fl. MacCarthy* (1819) II. 3 Surrounded by petitioning, whining, wretched cotters, spalpeans, road makers, and labourers. 1837 *Boston Adver.* 17 Jan. 4/4 Peter Murphy, late spalpeen in Kerry.

2. Used contemptuously: A low or mean fellow; a scamp, a rascal.

1815 *MAR. ENGEWORTH Love & Law* I. iv, The spalpeen! turned into a huckeen, that would be a squireen,—but can't. 1856 *LEVER Martins of Cro' M.* xv, The dirty, mean spalpeens. 1857 *KINGSLEY Two Y. Ago* xix, I've brought away the poor spalpeen of a priest.

3. A youngster, a boy.

1892 *B. STOKER Snake's Pass* v, I remember it... a lot higher up the mountain when I was a spalpeen. 1901 *JANE BARLOW Land Shamrock* 206 If her brother Patrick was a couple of year or so older, but he's only a spalpeen yet.

† **Spalt**, *sb.* *1* *Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] A silly or foolish person.

1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* I. 26, I can no wayes excuse those Gossips... who are rapt in the companie of certaine Spalts [*f. impertinents*], so they have good clothes, or talk but of the Queene or Princesses. *Ibid.* II. 59 What they only do of purpose to take some Spalt [*f. insensé*].

† **Spalt**, *sb.* *2* *Obs.* *—* [*a. G. spalt*: see SPALD v.] (See quots.)

1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* II. iii. § 3. 66 Metal[s]... used for... Making of Soder, being like Tinn, but more hard and brittle: Spelter, Zink, Spalt. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Spalt* or *Spelt*, a white, scaly, shining Stone, frequently used to promote the Fusion of Metals... The English Spalt is generally very hard. [Hence in Bailey, etc.]

Spalt, *a.* Now *dial.* Also 8-spolt, spoult, [Related to SPALT v.] Of wood: brittle, short-grained; breaking easily through dryness or decay.

In some dialects also applied to other things.

1567 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* x. 100 Nor hazle spalt, nor ash whereof the shafts of speares made be. 1577 *HARRISON England* II. xxii. (1877) 1. 341 The parke oke is the softest, and far more spalt and briclike than the hedge oke. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 113 The Beech is more spalt and short in it self than many others be. *Ibid.* 154 The Wind's Damage, that is often fatal to some of the Arms of this spalt, brittle Wood. 1787 *GROSE Prov. Glouc.* s.v. *Spolt*, The rafters of the church of Norwich are said to be spolt. 1789—in East Anglian glossaries (in form *spoult*). 1875 *PARISH Sussex Dial.* 110.

Spalt (spōlt), *v.* *dial.* Also 8 spault, [prob. *ad. Du. and Flem. spalte* (WFr. *spjalle*), = G. *spalten*, related to SPALD v.] *intr.* and *trans.* To split, tear, splinter, etc. Hence *Spaulting vbl. sb.* 1733 *TULL Horse-Hoeing Hush.* xx. 291 It *Spaults* up from below the Staple. *Ibid.* 296 The Danger of tearing (or spaulking) up of the Under-Stratum along with the Staple. 1854 *MISS BAKER Northamp. Gloss.*, *Spalt*,... to chip, to splint. *Ibid.*, *Spaltling*, branches of trees that are broken off, or riven by the wind. 1876 *Surrey Gloss.* s.v., I must get a matick... and spalt their old stubs off.

† **Spaltam**. *Obs. rare.* Also 8 'spaltham.

[*ad. med. L. asphaltum*, var. *asphaltum*.] Asphalt or bitumen used as a varnish. Also *attrib.*

1532 in E. Law *Hampton Cr. Pal.* (1885) 1. 363 Payd to Henry Burd, groser of London, for 12 lb. of white lead, .2 lb. of spaltain [*sic*]. 1777 *FOOTE Taste* I. i, By the addition of your lumber-room dirt, and the salutary application of the 'spaltham pot', it became a Guido.

Spalter (spōl'ter), *v.* *dial.* [*f. prec.* + *-ER* 5. Cf. *spalder* s.v. SPALD v.] (See quots.)

1844 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* VII. 429/2 A hard frost often causes glazed tiles or pots, when exposed to the weather, to chip or spalter. 1854 *MISS BAKER Northamp. Gloss.*, *Spaltered*, split off.

Spalter, *obs. erron.* form of PSALTER.

Span (spæn), *sb.* *1* Forms: 1 span(n), spon(n); 4 sponne, 4-7 spanne, 4-5 spune (5 spuy(n)); 4- span, 6 spann, 8 spand. [OE. *span(n)*, *spon(n)*, = WFr. *span*, EFr. *spenne*, MDu. (and Du.) *spanne*, MLG. *spen(ne)*, OHG. *spanna* (MHG. and G. *spanne*, *spann*), ON. *spann*-, *spinn* (Icel. *spönn*, Norw. dial. *spann*, *spönn*; Sw. *spann*, Da. *spand*), app. related to *spannan* SPAN v. 2]

The Germanic word is the source of med. L. *spannus* and *spanna* (*spanga*, *spana*), It. *spanna*, OF. *espanne*, *espan*, and *espan* (mod. F. *empan*). In OE. the word is very scantily recorded, and its currency after 1300 may be partly due to OF. influence. The form *spayn*, which also occurs in the vb., is abnormal, unless it represents an OF. *espan* which occurs as a variant of *espan*.]

1. The distance from the tip of the thumb to the tip of the little finger, or sometimes to the tip of the forefinger, when the hand is fully extended; the space equivalent to this taken as a measure of length, averaging nine inches.

Freq. followed by a positive or comparative adj. c 900 tr. *Basile's Hist.* IV. xi. (1890) 296 Pa wæz se lichoma sponne [*viz.* spanne] lengra hære bryh. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in Wt. Wücker 158 *Palman*, span uel handred. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* ix. 35 Swannes swyre swythe wel y-sette, A sponne lengore then y-mette. c 1380 *Sir Ferrius*, 1607 þe swerd... cleft him þanne, Til it hadde in-to is bodi i-soght by-nythe is brest a spanne. c 1386 *CHAUCER Proh.* 255 Sche hadde a fair forheed. It was almost a spanne

brood, 1 trowe. 14. *Sir Benes* (S.) 2509 A span long hey (i.e. bristles) were, wel rowe. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 467/1 Spanne, measure of the hand, *palmus*, *palmula*. 1483 *Calh. Angl.* 351 A Spayn (A. Spane), *palmus*. 1535 COVERDALE *Judges* iii. 16 Ehad made him a two edged dagger of a spanne longe. 1577-87 *HOLINSHEW Chron.* i. 92/1 The space of his forehead betwix his two eyes was a span broad. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* ix. (1682) 39 There happen'd in the great Receiver a crack of about a Span long. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xi. 158 They go no deeper than a span or two. 1728 *Free-thinker* No. 47-343 Pharo... was a Dwarf, but seven Spans high. 1756-7 *tr. Kysler's Trav.* (1760) 11. 276 The diameter... is twelve common spans, or near eight feet. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 36 The stems trailing, about a span in length. 1862 *DRAFER Intell. Devel. Enropre* xiii. (1865) 303 In which there are walking about men, a span long.

Fig. a 1350 *Geburt Jesu* 40 in Horst. *Allengl. Leg.* (1875) 66 Pe tyme hem bouge longe Inouy, ech vñche hem bouge a spanne. a 1586 *SIDNEY Ps.* xxxix. iii. Lo, thou a spanns length mad'st my living line. 1672 *SIR T. BROWNE Let. Friend* § 28 If we reckon up only those days which God hath accepted of our lives, a life of good years will hardly be a span long.

† b. In collective sing. with numerals. *Obs.* a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 17288+138 So hege be thre spane no nother graf her is. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxh.) xi 43 þai had cherubyn of gold xii. span lang. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 194 Þis handle muste be iiii. spanne in lengthe.

c. Const. of (the hand) or with possessive. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1638) 186 The ears of it are large and broad... being at the least as broad as a mans span. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* iii. Disc. 25. 34 So must we take the measures of eternity by the span of a mans hand. 1855 *BAIN Senses & Int.* ii. ii. § 12, I can appreciate a distance of six or eight inches by stretching the thumb away from the fingers, as in the span of the hand.

d. *fig.* Capability of spanning or grasping. c 1800 H. K. WHITE *Lett.* (1837) 284 Below the span of my auditory nerve.

2. The hand with the thumb and fingers extended, esp. as a means of measuring. *Obs. exc. arch.*

1535 COVERDALE *Isaiah* xl. 12 Who hath measured heaven with his spanne, and hath comprehended all the earth of y^r worlde in thre fyngers? 1807 *LONGF. Dante, Inf.* vi. 25 My Conductor, with his spans extended, Took of the earth.

3. A thing, piece, etc., of the length of a span; a very small extent or space.

13. *Sir Benes* 815 A spanne of þe groin be-forþ Wip is swerd he hab of schoren. 1533 G. HERBERT *Temple, Pulley* i. Let the worlds riches, which dispersed lie, Contract into a span. 1635 *QUANLES Embl.* ii. xiv. (1718) 118 Lord, what a nothing is this little Span We call a Man! 1738 *Pore Universal Prayer* vi. Yet not to Earth's contracted Span Thy Goodness let me bound. 1746 *HERVEY Medit.* (1818) 217 The landscape, large and spacious... shrinks into a span. 1798 *FERRIER Ceratin Var. Man* 198 It was not enough... to shorten a whole nation to three spans. 1841 *ELPHINSTONE Hist. Ind.* ii. 242 There was not a span free from cultivation. 1850 *TENNYSON In Mem.* cxvii. Every grain of sand that runs, And every span of shade that steals.

4. A short space of time, esp. as the duration of human life; the (short) time during which a person lives.

Cf. COVERDALE *Ps.* xxxviii. 6 Thou hast made my dayes a spanne longe.

1599 *DAVIES Immort. Soul* Intro. xlv. (1742) 12, I know my Life's a Pain, and but a Span. 1607 *SHAKES. Timon* v. iii. 3 Tymon is dead, who hath out-stretcht his span. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* iii. 140 You haue scarce time To steale from Spirituall leysure a briefe span. 1728 *YOUNG Ode to King* xvii. Jove mark'd for man A scanty span. 1742 — *Nt. Th.* ii. 115-6 We censure nature for a span too short; That span too short, we tax as tedious too. 1788 *BURNS Written in Friars-Carse Hermitage* 37 Did many talents gild thy span? 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* ii. xliii. Through their mortal span, In bloodier acts conclude those who with blood began. 1850 *ROBERTSON Serv.* Ser. iii. xiv. (1853) 176 The span granted to the butterfly the child of a single Summer, may be long. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* (1890) 307/1 So strangely shift nien's lives in little span.

b. Const. of life, etc. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Pore* lxxvii. Lifes poore span Make not an ell, by trifling in thy wo. 1683 *KENNETT tr. Erasmus on Folly* 8: In so short a space, as the small Span of Life. 1771 *BEATTIE Minslr.* i. xxv. Nor lessen of his life the little span! 1840 *MRS. SOMERVILLE Connex. Phys. Sci.* (ed. 3) xii. 101 In the short span of human life. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1877) i. iv. 255 Whose lives were really prolonged beyond the common span of human existence.

5. The distance or space between the abutments of an arch, the supports of a beam, the piers of a bridge, the walls carrying a roof, etc.; the stretch or extent of this.

a. 1725 W. HALFPENNY *Sound Building* Pref., For want of knowing, when the Arch of either Span being given, what must be the Arch of the other. *Ibid.* 20 Set off the Span of the Intersecting Arch from v. to t. 1751 — *New Designs Chinese Bridges* 17 A double truss'd Timber Bridge, whose Span between the top of the Butment is 45 Feet.

β. 1736 *HAWKSMOOR London Bridge* 35 The five Arches are in their Span as followeth. *Ibid.* 42 The two Bridges are very large in their Span. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Paranova*. The span of the next arch is 56 feet. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* i. 248 The Trustees... having used it for beams in a new warehouse at Liverpool, of more than thirty feet clear span. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* i. 484 Owing to its height, the great span of the arch is not so perceptible. 1869 *RANKINE Machine & Hand-tools* Pl. F 12, The span between the standards, A, A, being 10 feet. 1874 *MICKLETHWAITE Mod. Par. Churches* 128 York Minster, with its choir of fifty feet span.

Transf. 1853 *SIR H. DOUGLAS Millit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 288 The Russians resorted to... difficult applications of carpentry to repair this breach, which, being of considerable span [etc.].

1887 *RUSKIN Præterita* II. 59 About the span of an English lane that would allow two carts to pass.

Fig. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* i. (1891) 14 The great minds are those with a wide span, which couple truths related to, but far removed from, each other. 1889 *Spectator* 5 Oct., Congresses might be dismissed on the ground that it is impossible they can do anything to widen the span of knowledge.

b. (See first quot.) *rare.* 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* i. i. x. § 1. 82 The three first [antlers] are termed the *rights*... the horn itself, the *beam*; the width, the *span*. 1873 *BLACK Pr. Thule* xxv. 144 You will discourse... of the span and the pearls, of the antlers and the crockets.

6. An arch of a bridge; a section between two piers. Also *transf.*, the vault of the sky.

a 1806 H. K. WHITE *Sonn.* ix. In the dear silence of the polar span Dost thou repose? 1862 *Rep. Direct. E. Midl. Railway* Cy. 18 Six spans of the Keelul Bridge are erected since I last reported on the subject. 1891 *LOVETT U. S. Pietures* 39 The total weight of the whole central span is 6,740 tons.

b. *Naut.* (See quot.) 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 289 A Span of Rigging, implies the length of shrouds from the dead-eyes on one side, over the mast-head, to the dead-eyes on the other side of the ship.

c. A stretch, line, or extent of something. 1894 *Outing* XXXII. 374/1 The cocoa-nuts hanging from the long, almost unbroken span of cocoa palms that line the beach.

7. attrib. and Comb., as *span-breadth*, *-extent*, *-girth*, *-length*, *-line*; *span-broad*, *-lived* adjs.

1604 E. G(RIMSTONE) *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. viii. 228 In the largest place they have six foote, and in the narrowest a "spanne breadth." 1599 *NASHLE Lenten Stuff* Wks. (Grosart) V. 226 In the correlative analagie of the "spannbroad towse running betwixt." 1655 *VAUGHAN Silex Scint.* i. *Resurr. & Immort.* (1838) 26 At last... She wing'd away, And proud with life and sence Esteem'd... of two whole Elements As meane, and "span-extents." 1807 *CRABBE Par. Reg.* iii. 637 No more his "span-girth shanks and quiv'ring thighs Upheld a body of the smaller size." c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 170 Pe secunde "spanne lengthe of þe handyll." 1756 *NUGENT Gr. Tour, Germany* II. 335 They make steel chains so prodigious fine of a span length, that [etc.]. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 325/2 The shorter radii describing the two quadrants at the spring of the arch, are upon the "span-line" itself. 1846 *PROWETT Prometh. Bond* 26 Can that "span-lived" race avail To succour thee in this distress?

Span (spæn), *sb.* 2 Also 8-9 spann. [a. Du. and I.G. *span* (also MDu. and MLG.; G. *spann*, dial. *span*), f. *spannen* to mite, fasten, etc. Cf. OE. *gespan(n)*, *gespon(n)* in related senses.]

1. *Naut.* One or other of various ropes or chains used as fastenings or means of connexion (see quot.).

1769 *FALCONER Diet. Marine* (1780), *Span*, a small line... the middle of which is usually attached to a stay, from whence the two ends branch outwards to the right and left, and having either a hock or thimble attached to their extremities. 1794 *Rigging & Seaman'ship* 281 Each of these chains has... a large iron ring, to which is fastened a chain, called an up-and-down span. 1841 *DANA Seaman's Man.* 124 *Span*, a rope with both ends made fast, for a purchase to be hooked to its light. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 289 *Span*, a double rope with thimbles seized betwixt the two parts, stretched across the rigging as a fair-leader for ropes. c 1850 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 8 What tackles are used for hoisting the launch in and out? The stays (fitted with a span) between the fore and main mast. *Ibid.* 55 A chain span is shackled to the bolts, and the slips are rove round the span and shackled to the cable. 1894 *Labour Commission* Gloss. 76 *Span*, a length of chain or wire rope used for suspending 'derricks'... to the masts of ships.

2. *U.S. and Canada.* A pair of horses harnessed and driven together, esp. a pair as nearly alike in colour and size as possible.

1769 *Boston Gaz.* 2 Oct. (Thornton), Wanted, a Spann of good Horses for a Curricel. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 54 A span (pair) of horses is a common expression through all the state of New York, and even as far as Upper Canada. 1840 *HALIBURTON Clockm.* Ser. iii. xviii. 248 If any man will show me a hoss that can keep it up as he has done... I'll give him old Clay for nothin', as a span for him. 1841 *CATLIN N. Amer. Ind.* xlv. (1844) II. 81 A snug span of little horses. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 572/1 She had her open landau and her span for summer driving.

Transf. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.* i. vii. I'd as lief undertake to keep a span of elephants.

Fig. 1884 *Athenæum* 20 Sept. 364/1 Thus ran this span of printing-houses, driven by Barker, neck and neck.

3. *S. Africa.* A team of oxen or other draught animals consisting of two or more yokes.

1812 A. PLUMTRE *Lichtenstein's S. Africa* I. 192 They could not get on the rest of the way without a double Spann.

1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 124/2 My large wagon stuck fast, was with extricated with the help of another span. 1893 *SELOUS Trav. S. E. Africa* 13 The fine span of oxen that had belonged to Mr. Collinson.

4. A fetter or shackle. (Cf. SPAN v. 2 1 b.)

1856 WHITTIER *Panorama* 322 To them the Law is but the iron span That grids the ankles of imbruted man.

Span, *sb.* 3 dial. and Hist. [ad. ON. *spann* (Norw. and Sw. *spann*, Da. *span*) = MLG. and I.G. *spann*, *span* pail, measure.] A certain measure of butter (in Orkney and the north of Scotland).

1502 in A. Peterkin *Kentals Orkney* (1820) 1 In butter scat j span. *Ibid.*, In butter scat uter half span. 1861 C. JONES *Sk. Early Scotch Hist.* 77 It was the established usage of Caithness, that for every score of cows a span of

butter should be paid to the hishop. 1872 A. P. FORBES *Kalend. Sc. Saints* 262 The usage was to take a span of butter for every twenty cows.

Span (spæn), *v.* 1 Also 5 *Sc. spayn*, 7 *spanne*. [f. SPAN *sb.* 1 Cf. OE. *ymspannan* and *spanning*; G. *spannen* (rare), Icel. *spann*, Sw. *spanna*, ON. *spenna*, OF. *espaner*, in similar senses. The form *spayn* is peculiar: see note to SPAN *sb.* 1]

1. *trans.* + 1. To grasp, lay hold of, seize. *Obs.* 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iii. 582 And newys... That want to spayn gret speris war, Swa spaynyt aris, that [etc.]. 1398 *TREVISAR Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxxviii. (Bodl. MS.), [The dragon] lurkeþ in weies where þe Elephaunte gob and bindeþ and spanneþ his legges and sleep hym and strangeþ hym. c 1420 *Avon. Arth.* xiii. Thence the kinge spanos his spere, Opon that bore for to here. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneid* iii. iii. 111 Down fallis sailis, the airis sone we span.

2. To measure by means of the outstretched hand; to cover with the hand in this way.

† To span *farthings*, to play at span-farthing. 1560 *BIBLE* (Geneva) *Isaiah* xlviii. 13 My right hand hath spanned the heavens. 1570 *LEVINS Manib.* 20 To span, *palmare*. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON *tr. Goulart's Wise V.* 185 That we should take vpon vs to spanne with our fingers, and measure with our arme the miracles of God. 1688 *PENTON Guardian's Instruction* (1807) 50 His main design is to... go home again to spanning farthings. 1705 *STEVENS Span. Dict.* i. *Xème*, half a Foot, or as much as a Man can span with his Thumb and Fore-finger. 1818 *KEATS Endym.* i. 499 For still, with Delphic emphasis, she spann'd [The quick invisible strings of the lute]. 1866 *BROGGER Prov. Lincs.*, *Span*, to measure a distance by flattening the hand and stretching the thumb and middle finger. 1899 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. III. 185/1 So that he could span the distance by the fingers of the hand.

† b. To measure in any way. *Obs.*

1642 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* i. Wks. 1851 III. 99 To comprehend the hideo causes of things, and span in his thoughts all the various effects that passion... can worke in mans nature. 1648 — *Sonn.* To H. Lawes, Harry, whose tuneless and well measur'd Song First taught our English Musick how to span Words with just note and accent. 1717 T. TICKELL *Ep. Jr. Lady* 3 Oft on the well-known Spot I fix my Eyes, And Span the Distance that between us lies.

† c. To measure out; to set a limit or bound to (life, etc.). *Obs.*

1613 *SHAKES. Hen. VIII.* i. 223 My life is spand already: I am the shadow of poore Buckinghame. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Bunch of Grapes* ii. For as the Jews of old by God's command Travell'd, and saw no town; So now each Christian hath his journeyes spann'd. 1657 *BR. H. KING Elegy on G. Adolphus* Poems (1843) 71 Death hath spann'd thee.

d. To encircle or encompass (the waist, wrist, etc.) with the hand or hands.

1781 *COWPER Thrush* 155 She recollects her youth, And tells, not always with an eye to truth, Who spann'd her waist. 1797-1809 *COLERIDGE Three Graves* iv. xi. And oft she said, I'm not grown thin... And then her wrist she spann'd. 1830 *MARVAT King's Own* xxiv. 'If I ever am in your list, I presume it will be for case of plethora,' replied Jerry, spanning his thin waist. 1841 *BROWNING Pippa Passes* iii. Poet. Wks. 1853 II. 54 How your plump arms... have dropped away! Why, I can span them!

3. Of the rainbow, a bridge, etc.; To form an arch across or over (the sky, a river, etc.); to stretch or extend over in the form of an arch; to cross from side to side. Also *transf.* or *fig.*

(a) 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Content* v. This soul doth span the world, and hang content From either pole unto the centre. 1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* iv. 418 He looks down On all that soars; and spans immensity. 1781 *COWPER Table-T.* 702 Fancy, that from the bow that spans the sky Brings colours. 1816 *SHELLEY To Peacock* 12 July, A rainbow spann'd the lake. 1866 *NEALE Seg. & Hymns* 123 O, sweet Rainbow... That some day, One Only Church shall span. a 1881 *ROBERTS House of Life* xii, Two souls softly spann'd With one overarching heaven of smiles and sighs.

(b) 1736 N. HAWKSMOOR *London Bridge* 40 The Bridge at Rochester... spans a noble and deep River, 550 Feet wide. 1833 L. RITCHEY *Wand. by Loire* 7 The bridge... spans the stream with nine wide arches. 1853 *SIR H. DOUGLAS Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 177 The width [of the river] here was 700 feet, and twenty-seven boats were required to span it. 1869 *TOZER Highl. Turkey* i. 201 Its waters are spanned by a fine stone bridge.

b. *transf.* To reach or extend over (space or time).

1624 *DONNE Devot.* (ed. 2) 63 Our thoughts... that do not only bestide all the Sex, & Land, but span the Sun and Firmament at once. 1872 *LOOSON Some Elem. Relig.* ii. 39 His thought spans the intervening desert. 1899 A. W. WARO *Chaucer* i. 5 Chaucer's life... spans rather more than the latter half of the fourteenth century.

4. a. To stretch out (the thumb) as in spanning. 1676 *MACE Musick's Mon.* 74 Bring up your Left-Hand from the Table, bended, just like the Talents of a Hawk; All, excepting your Thumb, which must stand Strait; and Span'd out.

b. To throw as an arch or bridge.

a 1861 T. WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady, Day Dream* 30 Clutching at rainbows spanned across the sky!

5. To throw a bridge across (a river, etc.); to bridge over.

1851 *SMILES Engineers* II. 176 Telford spanned both these straits with suspension road bridges. 1876 *ROUTLEDGE Discoveries* i. Science has spanned great rivers and estuaries with bridges of form unknown to our fathers.

Transf. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 4) II. 54 He is the mediator who spans the chasm which divides them. 1876 *BLACKIE Songs Relig.*, etc. 233 Not in vain God with lavish blooms of beauty Spanned the slope, and sowed the plain.

b. To cross (a bridge). *rare*—

1894 H. GARDNER *Unoff. Patriot* 127 The Long Bridge was spanned and the strange party drove down Pennsylvania Avenue.

II. *absol.* 6. To make a span over something; to reach with or as with a span; to stretch or range from one place or point to another. Chiefly fig.

1535 COVERDALE *Isaiah* xlviii. 13 My hoode is the foundation of the earth, & my right hoode spanneth over the heauens. 1592 LVLV *Midas* v. iii. 104 Though my hande bee golde, yet I must not thinke to span over the maine Ocean. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sch. Disc.* vi. xiii. (1821) 300 The propheticall spirit... is most quick, spanning as it were from the centre to the circumference. 1657 Bp. H. KING *Elegy on G. Adolphus Poems* (1843) 71 Thou might'st Vienna reach, and after span From Mulda to the Baltick Ocean. 1899 N. & Q. 9th Ser. III. 185/1 If he... spanned accordingly, the button of the first player became his.

7. *Whaling*. (See quot.)
188 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 526/2 If the whale is 'spanning', i.e., swimming in a decided direction and appearing at the surface at intervals more or less regular.

Span (spæn), *v.* 2 [ad. Flem., Du., or LG. (also MDu. and MLG.) *spannen*, = OHG. *spannan* (G. *spannen*), OFris. *spanna*, *spanna*, OE. *spannan* to fix or fasten, to join, to draw tight, etc. Cf. also It. *spannare*, from Germanic.]

1. *trans.* To harness or yoke (oxen, horses, etc.); to attach to a vehicle. Also with *in* and *out*: see INSPAN *v.* and OUTSPAN *v.* 1 (Cf. SPANG *v.* 3)

In later use chiefly from S. African Dutch.
1590 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* vi. (1588) 70 He spanneth his oxen, and goeth to the field. 1644 [WALSINGHAM] *Effigies True Fortitude* 15 Whil'st horses were span'd in to draw off the peices. 1656 DAVENANT *Siege of Rhodes* Wks. (1672) 23 Those Horses to that Carriage span! Drive, drive!

1836 A. F. GAROINER *Journ. Zoolu Country* 303 We left Berea, and spanned out on the flat. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Span...* to attach draught cattle to a wagon. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Sept. 8/1 So one day he spanned to his mules... and leisurely trekked to the widow's homestead.

b. *dial.* To fetter or shackle (a horse).
1847 in HALLIWELL. 1865 R. HUNT *Pop. Rom. W. Eng.* (1871) Ser. 1. 122 There, by the roadside, stood an old, bony white horse, spanned with its halter. 1830—in dial. glossaries (Cornw., Sussex, Kent).

c. *transf.* To enclose or confine.
1844 LOWELL *Fatherland* i. Doth not the yearning spirit scorn In such scant borders to be spanned?

2. To stretch, extend, make tant or tight; to draw (a bow). Now *arch.*

The sense appears earlier under SPANNING *vbl.* 16.
1597 A. M. tr. *Gulltlemans's Fr. Chirurge.* 20/1 Where as the inferior parte of the helle is full of windes, and stifly stretched out and spanned. *Ibid.* 45 h/1 The Ligature will in one place be loosened, and in another spanned. 1658 A. Fox *Wirtz's Surg.* i. vii. 28 The stitches [to a wound] are so pull'd and spannd, that they tear out. *Ibid.* ii. xxv. 155 With both hands keep it asunder, that the skin be spanned asunder. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* iii. i. 99 New haws I span, new arrows fill my quiver.

b. *fig.* with *up*.
1655 VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* i. 53 Be there before the shadows stretch And span up night. *Ibid.* 76 Faith spans up blisse.

3. + *a.* To wind up the wheel-lock of (a pistol or musket) by means of a spanner. *Obs.*

1639 R. WARD *Animadu. Warre* 1. 205 In Marching or Trooping through a Towne forget not to have your Peeces spand. *Ibid.* 299 *Span your Pistol*—This is performed by sinking the Pistol into his Bridle hand, and taking the Spanner in his right hand, to put it upon the axeltree, and winding about the wheele till it sticke. 1649 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* ii. 249 A party of Horse... with Swords drawne and their pistols spanned. c 1672 *Verney Mem.* (1907) II. 345 Having Pistols before me, I drew one and held it in my hand, so that I could spand it in a moment for fear of a surprise.

b. To screw tight with a spanner.

1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (ed. 8) 209, 5. Gives shot and wad to 3, runs out, trains, and spans the breeching.

4. *Naut.* To fix, attach, fasten, or draw tight in some way. Also with *in*.

1781 ARCHER in *Naval Chron.* XI. 287 Spanned the booms; saw the boats all made fast. 1820 SCORESBY *Arctic Regions* II. 231 A harpoon thus prepared with foreanger and stock, is said to be 'spanned in'. 1852 BURN *Naval & Mil. Dict.* ii. s.v. To span in the rigging. *Ibid.* To span the runners. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 640 Spanning a harpoon, fixing the line which connects the harpoon and its staff. *Ibid.* To span in the riggings, to draw the upper parts of the shrouds together by tackles, in order to seize on the cat-harping legs.

5. *intr.* Of horses: To form a span or pair; to match in colour and size. *U.S.*

1828 WEBSTER *s.v.* The horses span well. (New England.)

+ **Span**, *v.* 3 *Obs.*—[repr. OE. *spanan*, = OS. and OHG. *spanan*, MDu. and MLG. *spanen*, etc. Cf. FORSPAN *v.*] *trans.* To allure, entice, or draw away (a person).

a 1250 *Out & Night*. 1490 To mysdo one gode manne & his ibedde from him spanne.

Span, *a.*: see SPICE AND SPAN.

Span-, the stem of SPAN *v.* 1 and SPAN *v.* 2, used in a number of special combs., chiefly of a technical character, as span-beam, -block, -dog, -gutter, -lashing, -piece, -saw [cf. Du. *spanzaag*, G. *spannsäge*, Sw. *-såg*], -shackle (see quot.); span-waist, a slender waist; span-wire, -worm *U.S.* (see quot.).

1847 HALLIWELL. *Span-beam, the great beam... in a barn. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (ed. 2) 23 Span beam, the

horizontal beam passing over the whim in which the upper pivot of the perpendicular axis moves. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-m.* 230 Span-beam, a long wooden beam supporting the head pivot of the drum axle of a gin, and resting at the extremities upon inclined legs. 1850 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 23 Reeve it... through the span block on the topmast cap. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 640 Span-blocks, blocks seized into each bight of a strap, long enough to go across a cap, and allow the blocks to hang clear on each side. *Ibid.* 255 *Span-dogs. Used to lift timber. A pair of dogs linked together, and being hooked at an extended angle, press home with greater strain. 1841 HARTSHORN *Salop. Ant. Gloss.*, *Span-gutter, a drain in a coal mine, formed by one brick being placed flat, and one at either end to keep the soil from falling in. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Span-lashing, a lashing used to secure together two ropes or spars a short distance apart. 1836 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (1850) I. 431 *Span-piece, the name given to the Collar-beam of a roof in Lincolnshire, Wiltshire, and other districts. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 225/2 *Span-saw, a frame-saw. 1750 BLANCHLEY *Nav. Expos.* 155 *Spanshackle is a large Clasp of Iron, which goes round the End of the Davit upon the Fore-Castle, having a large Bolt, which goes through a Fore-Castle Beam. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 290 Span-shackle, a large bolt with a triangular ring attached to it for lashing anchors or spars thereto. 1871 *Figure-Training* 56 A fashionable *span waist ought not to exceed fourteen inches round. 1897 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Oct. 6/2 The current... passes out to the main conductor, or overhead wire, which is supported over the centre of the track by insulators attached to *span wires extending from uprights placed on either side of the roadway. 1852 T. W. HARRIS *Treat. Ins. New Eng.* (1862) 458 The caterpillars of the *Geometra* of Linnaeus... or geometers, *span-worms, and loopers, have received these several names from their peculiar manner of moving. 1885 H. C. MCCOOK *Tenants of Old Farm* 104 A very familiar race of caterpillars, the Geometers, or span-worms.

|| **Spanæmia** (spænē-miā). *Path.* Also -emia. [mod.L., f. Gr. *spano-*, comb. form of *spanōs* (nsnally *spanōs*) scarce, scanty + *aimia* (as in *aimia* ANÆMIA), f. *aima* blood. Cf. F. *spanémie*.] A morbid condition of the blood characterized by a deficiency of red corpuscles; poorness of the blood.

1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 306 The hypnosis speedily merges into spanæmia. [Footnote] We prefer this term to anæmia, because the latter is used to represent a morbid condition of the blood subordinate to spanæmia. 1853 MARKHAM *Skoda's Auscult.* xvi. It does not appear to be a sign of anæmia or spanæmia. 1897 *Hutchinson's Arch. Surg.* VIII. 199 There was no evidence of spanæmia.

Hence **Spanæmic** *a.*, of or relating to, inducing spanæmia; also *sb.*, a medicine inducing spanæmia. 1882 in *Ogilvie's Imp. Dict.*

Spancel (spænsəl), *sb.* Also 7 spanciall, 8 spancill, 9 *dial.* spencil, -shel, etc. [ad. Flem., Du., or LG. *spancel* (in Kilian *spanssel*), f. *spannen* SPAN *v.* 2 Cf. SPANNEL, and ON. *spennsl* (Norw. *spensl*, MSw. *spenszel*) clasp, tie.] A rope or fetter for hobbling cattle, horses, etc.; *esp.* a short, noosed rope used for fettering the hind legs of a cow during milking. Also *transf.*

1610 [implied in SPANCEL *v.*] 1674 RAY *N. Co. Words* 44 A *Spancel*, a Rope to tie a Cows hinder Legs. [Hence in Grose and later glossaries.] 1889 *Irish Hudibras* 84 See'st thou that Monster with the Tail, That ugly Monaghan Spanciall [marg. Fettered] The worst of all the Devils? 1784 SMYTH *Tour in U. S.* I. 172 The horses are turned loose in the woods, only with leather spancils or fetters on two of their legs. 1841 Mrs. S. C. HALL *Ireland* I. 114 Upoo the neighbouring bushes and wooden crosses hang fragments of clothes, or halters and spancels. 1882 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 253 He snatched up a spancel that hung at the dairy window.

Spancel (spænsəl), *v.* Also 9 spansel, spencil. [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To fetter or hobble with a spancel or spancels.

1610 GUILLEN *Heraldry* iii. xxvi. 184 He beareth Sahle a Horse passant Argent, Spancelled on both legs of the neerer side. *Ibid.* Albeit this Horse he now Spancelled as you see. 1820 J. OXLEY *Jrnl.* *Two Exped. into Australia* 47 The animals [horses] were all spencilled, but such is the scarcity of both water and grass, that they will wander in search of each. 1825 CROKER *Fairy Leg. Irel.* i. 333 Neither could his neighbours' cattle have been guilty of the trespass, for they were spancelled. 1882 Mrs. HERSCFORD *Lady Trader in Transvaal* 260 It is the fashion in Africa to spancel a horse by tying its head to one of its legs.

fig. 1844 Sir C. NAPIER *Let. to H. Napier in Life* (1862) III. 153 Gough himself is all right, only spancelled by his staff; they wanted to tie my legs too, but I kicked the pail over, and spoiled the milking.

2. *transf.* (See quot.) *U.S.*
1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 431 To *spancel*... to prevent a crab from biting, by sticking the point of a leg into the base of each movable claw.

Hence **Spancelled** *ppl.* *a.*

1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 142 We should be about as much in a fit state... as... a spancelled pig to run a race with a greyhound. 1899 SOMERVILLE & MARTIN *Irish R. M.* 267 Driving two brace of coupled and spancelled goats.

+ **Span-counter**. *Obs.* [f. SPAN *sb.* 1 or *v.* 1 and COUNTER *sb.* 3 Cf. SPAN-FARTHING.] A game in which the object of one player was to throw his counters so close to those of his opponent that the distance between them could be spanned with the hand.

Common in the early part of the 17th c.
1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat. III. G. v.* A man that... is gladde To playe at quoytes, or spancounter. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. ii. 166 Heory the fifth, for whose time boyes went

to Span-counter for French Crownes). 1600 NASHE *Symmer's Last Will* 1589 Wks. (Grosart) VI. 149, I was close vnder a hedge, or vnder a barne wall, playing at spanne Counter, or Iacke in a boxe. 1647 PEACHAM *Worth of a Penny* 32, I would wish them to venture at Span-counter and Dust-point with schole-boys. 1675 COTTON *Burlesque upon B.* 50 To play at Cat, Trap, Span-counter. [1815 Scott *Guy R. M.* xii, Rich enough to play at span-counter with maidores.]

Spander-new, *a. phr.* Now *dial.* Also *spanther-new*. [Alteration of SPAN-NEW.]

1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Dis. (1708) 19 A first Rate Taylor, when his spander new Fashion takes at St. James's. [1855 Cf. *Brandspandernew* s.v. BRAND-NEW *a.*] 1876 ROBINSON *Mid-Yks. Gloss.*, Spanther-new or spander-new.

Spandrel (spændril). *Arch.* Forms: *a.* 5 spandrell, 6 spandrell, 7, 9 spandrell, 8-spandrel. *B.* 8-9 spandril. [app. a diminutive of AF. *spandre*, -dere (1395), of doubtful origin; perh. identical with (cf.) *spandre* to expand, extend.]

1. The triangular space between the outer curve of an arch and the rectangle formed by the mouldings enclosing it, frequently filled in with ornamental work; any similar space between an arch and a straight-sided figure bounding it; also, the space included between the shoulders of two contiguous arches and the moulding or string-course above them.

a. 1477-8 MS. *Exch. K. R. Acc.* 496 No. 17 Pro mandacione et embosyng xvij spandrell. 1532 in Bayley *Hist. Tower Lond.* I. App. p. xxxii, A portall wth panellsof drapery worke, wth ij. dores, wth a crest of antyk upon the head, and ij. spandrells for the caryng of the dore. 1634 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 699 For carving the spandrells of the doores. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 73 A great Arch, with a... Pedament over it... sustained at the Ends by Spandrels and Scrolls. 1739 LABELY *Piers Westm. Bridge* 78 As to the Spandrels of the Arches... they should be filled with Rubble. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 14/2 Every time a load passed over the bridge, the vibration was transferred through the loose rubbish to the spandrel. 1847 LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Anc. Art* § 276. 266 The Ionic capitals... with a honeysuckle in the spandrel between the spirals of the volute. a 1878 Sir G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) II. 52 There are plain windows again over their spandrels.

b. 1750 WREN *Parentalia* 357 It is evident that the Spandrels, or loading of the diagonal Cross-arches, where two cylindrical Vaults meet, must be an inverted Pyramid. 1833 LOUPON *Encycl. Archit.* § 237 The steps and the coping of the spandrel... together with the coping of the piers... of the stairs... to be of York quarry stone. 1843 *Ecclesiologist* II. 57 The wall pieces, spandrels and hammer-beams are plain. 1897 F. J. BURGON *Library Construction* 233 Greek honeysuckle ornaments in the spandrels.

b. *transf.* The support of a set of steps; the material with which the space between a stair and the floor is filled in.

1833 LOUPON *Encycl. Archit.* § 79 To build nine-inch brick spandrels and steps to the front door... (The... spandrels for door steps are the arches, or the walls, which support the ends of the steps.) *Ibid.* § 239 To put... one inch and a quarter square framed spandril to enclose the cellar stairs. 2. 'An inner frame or border for a picture' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl.).

1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* Brit. II. No. 5696, Gilt picture frames, with spandril and an oval frame.

3. *attrib.*, as *spandrel bracketing*, -conoid, decoration, space, wall, etc.

1830 WHEWELL *Archit. Notes German Ch.* p. xxxi, This space I will call the spandrel-conoid. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 127/1 The spaces between the arches were crossed by spandrell walls. 1840 *Ibid.* III. 133/2 In winter the arch contracting descended and the spandril joints opened. 1842 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Spandrel Bracketing*, a cradling of brackets fixed between one or more curves, each in a vertical plane. 1850 T. INKERSLEY *Ing. Rom. & Pointed Arch. France* 311 The spandrel spaces are occupied by a trefoil. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xxvi. § ix, One of the spandril decorations of Bayeux Cathedral.

Hence **Spandrelled** *a.*, having or provided with spandrels.

1838 in *Gentl. Mag. Libr., Eng. Topogr.* (1901) XIII. 265 It had an amply spandrelled fireplace on the northern side. 1890 *Archaeol. Jrnl.* XLVII. 93 The latter beam having curved and spandrelled brackets at the ends.

Spandy, *a.* *U.S. rare.* [? var. of *spander* in SPANDER-NEW.] Very good or fine; smart. Also *spandy-clean*, quite clean.

1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Spandy-clean*, very clean; perfectly clean. 1853 Miss ALCOCK *Hospital Sk.* 319 (Cent. Dict.), Thirty gentlemen with spandy clean faces and hands. 1868—*Little Women* ix, My silk stockings and two pairs of spandy gloves are my comfort.

Spane, *sb.* [a. ON. *spinn-n*, Du. *spaan*, or G. *span* (+ *pane*), = OE. *spōn* chip: see SPOON *sb.*] A chip or slip of wood.

1602 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 146 Spygotts and fawset and for wood spanes, iij*l*. 1891 BARING-GOULD *Urith* I. vii. 205 At the fire-brake burnt, what was called a 'spane', that is, a slip of deal steeped in resin, which lighted the housewife at her operations at the fire.

Spane (spæn), *v.* *north.* and *Sc.* Also 4 spone, 5-7 spayn, 6, 8-9 spain, 9 spaan, span. See also SPEAN *v.* [ad. OF. *espanir* or MDu. and MLG. *spanen* (MLG. also *spōnen*), app. related to OE. *spana*, *spana*, G. *dial.* *span*, test: cf. SPEAN *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To wean (an infant, lamb, etc.). Also *fig.* and in *fig.* context.

flat as metallic spangles. 1874 H. H. COLE *Catal. Ind. Art S. Kens. Mus.* 251 The black ground is covered with gold lace and spangle embroidery.

Spangle, *sb.* *Sc. and Ir. ? Obs.* [Of obscure origin.] A measure of yarn.

1705 SPREULL *Acc. Current betw. Scot. & Eng. Misc. Writ.* (1882) 12 Out of a Pound weight of Lint that grew at home, there was six Spangle of fine Yarn Spun or got out of it. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* 1. 166 The 8 lb. [of flax] will spin into . . . 20 hanks or 5 spangles fit for a ten hundred cloth. 1865 *Irel. & her Staple Manuf.* (E.D.D.), Every hank contained a dozen cuts, . . . and four hanks were counted as a spangle.

Spangle (*spæŋgl*), *v.* [f. SPANGLE *sb.* 1. Cf. G. *spängeln*, † *spengeln*.]

1. *trans.* To decorate (a garment or the like) with spangles.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VIII, 16 Russet satyn, spangled with spangles of fine gold. 1572 in Feuilletat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 280 To John Bettes and his wife for one day and one night spangling of the headpieces. 1611 CORG., *Paillete*, to spangle, to bespangle, to trimme, or decke, with spangles. 1784 *Ann. Reg.*, Chron. 183/2 They were all five in Spanish dresses . . . of white crape spangled with gold. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 355 The young ladies are industriously spangling muslins. 1874 H. H. COLE *Catal. Ind. Art S. Kens. Mus.* 269 The muslin . . . has a very gay appearance, as if spangled. 1904 MRS. ALEC TWEEDE *Behind Footlights* xi. 210 Women . . . trimming headgear, others spangling ribbon.

Fig. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iii. vi. 101 This is Timons last Who stucke and spangled with your Flatteries, Washes it off.

b. To adorn as with spangles; to canse to glitter as if so decorated. *Const. with.*

1592 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* l. iv. 79 He th' Azure Tester trimm'd with golden marks, And richly spangled with bright glistring-sparks. a 1649 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Poems* (1656) 63 To spread the Azure Canopy of Heaven, And Spangle it all with Sparkes of burning Gold. 1814 SCOTT *Lord of Isles* l. xxiii, A hundred torches play'd, Spangling the wave with lights. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* 253 The finger of that hand Which spangled o'er infinity with suns. 1883 SYMONDS *Ital. Byways* i. 1 There had been a hard frost, spangling the meadows with rime-crystals.

Fig. 1647 N. WARD *Simple Cocker* (1843) 89 It is in fashion with you to spangle your speeches with new quodded words. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 327 They spangle over their productions with metaphors.

2. Of things: To dot or cover (something) after the manner of spangles.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. v. 31 What stars do spangle heaven with such heautie? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 384 With thousand thousand Starres, that then appear'd Spangling the Hemisphere. 1795 COLERIDGE *To Author of Poems* 36 With stars, unseen before, spangling her robe of night! 1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger-Son* cxvii, The Sunda Islands, which spangle the eastern ocean. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* l. iv. 34 Innumerable plates of mica spangled the fine sand.

3. In passive: To present an appearance as if decorated with spangles; to be dotted or spotted with something suggestive of spangles.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 130 Four faces each Had . . . all thir shape Spangl'd with eyes. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 136 This lawn is . . . in the season spangled with autumnal colchicum. 1775 SHERIDAN *The Duenna* II. i, Her skin . . . being spangled here and there with a golden freckle. 1840 THACKERAY *George Cruikshank* (1869) 305 The pew . . . waded, and so stuffed, and spangled over with brass nails. 1849 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1890) II. 299 These bright grey granite rocks, spangled with black glittering mica and golden lichens. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. 13 The meadows, spangled with yellow flowers.

b. In fig. applications.

1589 NASHE *Martin Marprelate* Wks. (Grosart) I. 95 That workesball come out of the Presselle like a bride from her chamber, spangled and trapt. 1828 DUPPA *Trav. Italy*, etc. 84 Rich and varied scenery, spangled at once with the comforts and refinements of life. 1893 MCCARTHY *Dictator* I. 79 Long letters spangled with stirring allusions to the Empire.

c. To be dotted or scattered about, like spangles.

1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* xlv. (1824) I. 368 The villages that lie spangled about this vast circumference.

4. *intr.* To glitter or sparkle with, or in the manner of, spangles.

1639 MAYNE *City Match* To Rdr., Masquers . . . spangle, & glitter for the time, but tis through tinsell. 1665 BUNYAN *Holy Cittle* 177 All these things will spangle in the New Jerusalem. a 1770 CHATTERTON *Bristowe Tragedy* lxvii, Tassils spanglyng ynn the sunne, Muche glorious to beholde. 1854 FRASER *Mag.* L. 47 A contrast to all the other objects which spangle in the starry vault. 1857 S. WILBERFORCE *Sf. Missions* (1874) 315 Just as . . . you see the sparks flashing and spangling.

Spangled (*spæŋgl'd*), *pp. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Adorned or covered with or as with spangles.

1581 LOOGE *Alarum* (Shaks. Soc.) 52 Spangled hobbie horses are for children. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* III. iv, Here stalkes me by a proud, and spangled sir. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. v. 58 Divers places where the waters had . . . left a tinctured spangled skuffe. 1668 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 330 No Green Meadows or spangled Fields are here expected. 1743 FRANCIS *Tr. Hor.*, *Epodes* xvii. 54 Or shall I . . . Teach Thee, a golden Star, to rise, And deathless walk the spangled Skies? 1769 SIR W. JONES *Palace Fortune* Poems (1777) 9 Straight the gay birds display'd their spangled train. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 280 A majestic plume towered from an old spangled black bonnet. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 52 In the fantastic, spangled costume of the Wallachian maidens.

Fig. 1695 J. EOWAROS *Perfect Script.* 23 Epictetus and Senecca with all their spangled sayings.

2. Speckled.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* iv. i, On his silver crest, A snowy Feather spangled white be bears. 1600 KNARESH. *Wills* (Surtees) I. 223 One spangled cow with a broken borne. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Red*, A peculiarly

coloured china ware of a spangled red. 1849 BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yard* (1855) 58 The spangled Hamburgs may be comprised under two varieties. 1850 [see SPANGLING *vbl. sb.*]. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. 244 Spangled feathers have a dark mark, properly crescent-shaped, on their tips; whilst pencilled feathers have several transverse bars.

Spangler (*spæŋglər*), [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which spangles; † one adorned with spangles.

1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 10, I remember he told a story of one of those spanglers, and glittering men, who come to Athens . . . variously apparelled. 1817 KEATS *I stood tip-toe* 118 Spangler of clouds, halo of crystal rivers. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 6 May 9/4 Bonnets.—Good spanglers and fitters.

Spanglet (*spæŋglət*), [f. SPANGLE *sb.* 1 + -ET.] A little spangle.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* II. x, The watry picture of his heautie proude, Throws all abroad his sparkling spangelets. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* xii. lix, Frozen snow, whose silver spanglets sparkle 'gainst the day. a 1806 H. K. WHITE *Christid* xiv, To tear the spanglets from yon gaudy plain. 1811 SHELLEY *To a Star* 3 Sweet star, . . . Spanglet of light on evening's shadowy veil.

Spangling (*spæŋglɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. SPANGLE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the *vb.* in various senses. Also attrib., as *spangling-machine* (Knight, 1875).

1576 in Feuilletat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 276 For the mending and spangling of 4 fethers. a 1591 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 61 If the proud would leave, their excess in spangling, their fantastical feathers. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xvi. § 17. 245 One of those little flakes of mica-sand, hurried in tremulous spangling along the bottom of the ancient river. 1859 B. P. BRENT *Pigeon Bk.* 62 The Suahian Spangled Pigeon. . . This Pigeon derives its name from the beautiful and peculiar spotting or spangling of its plumage.

Spangling (*spæŋglɪŋ*), *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That spangle(s); sparkling, glistening.

1665 BUNYAN *Holy Cittle* 25 O the Grace, the Light and Glory, that will strike with spangling Beams from this City. 1712 J. MORTON *Nat. Hist. Northampton* 294 The Powder . . . exhibited a few Spangling Particles, tho' we could not discern any such in it at the first. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.*, *Ep. to Friend* 153 His spangling shower when Frost the Wizard flings. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* iv. 1, Upon whose floor the spangling sands were strown. 1843 LE FEVRE *Life Trav.* Phys. II. II. vi. 241 The surface of the ground is one white spangling carpet.

Spangly (*spæŋglɪ*), *a.* [f. SPANGLE *sb.* 1 + -Y 1.] Resembling spangles; covered with spangles.

1818 KEATS *Eudym.* i. 569 Visions all about my sight Of colours, wings, and hursts of spangly light. 1844 A. PARK *Silent Love in Harb. Renfrewsh.* Ser. II. (1873) 205 The spangly dew that on the violet lies. 1883 *Nature* XXVII. 351 Black spangly particles.

Spang-new dial.: see SPAN-NEW.

Spang-whew, variant of SPANGHEW.

Spaniard (*spæniəd*), *sb.* (and *a.*) Forms: a. 5 Spaignarde, Spaynard(e, -erde, Spaynard(e, 6 Spaynerd; 5 Spayneyard(e, 6 Spaynard (Sc. -3ard), Spainiard (Sc. -3erd, -3eard), b. 5 Sc. Spangeart, 6 Spanyard(e, Sc. -3ard), 6-7 Spanyard, 6- Spainiard. [ad. OF. *Espaignart*, *Espaniard*, f. *Espaigne* SPAIN: see -ARD. So MHG. *Span(n)igard*.]

1. A native of Spain; a member of the Spanish race. Sometimes (with *the*) in collective sing. = the Spanish nation or people.

a. c 1400 *Brit. ccxvii.* 220 pe grete lordes . . . were mellede with oþere nacions. . . somme Frenche, somme Normans, somme Spaignardes. c 1420 *Contin. Brit. ccxxv.* 325 In þiscomynge oppon þe pe Spaynardes, all þe English men . . . were take or slayn. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alysoun* II, The spaynard was wonderly wrothe. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 73 That maist ancient tounge of the alde Spaynardys. *Ibid.* II. 130 Against the spaynerdes of portugal.

b. 1491 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 179 To the Spangeart, that danyt before the Kyng. 1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court?* 921 Our nobles are gone Amonge the Burgonyons, And Spanyards onyons. 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett. Wks.* (Grosart) I. 175 The Spanyard . . . will be aduised before he entangle himself with more warres attonce. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 164 Who entertained a very bot skirmish with the Spaniards. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Consc.* III. viii. (1654) 247 The poor Indians . . . profest they would not goe to beaven if any Spanyards were there. 1713 ADDISON *Count Tariff* § 22 He found him a true Spaniard, nothing but show and beggary. 1777 R. WATSON *Philop.* II. i. (1812) I. 14 He was too much a Spaniard to relish anything that was not Spanish. 1832 MACAULAY *Armada* 39 Far on the deep the Spaniard saw . . . those twinkling points of fire. 1891 SKELTON *Princ. Eng. Etymol.* Ser. II. 317 The real place of meeting between the Englishman and the Spaniard was in the western world and on the open sea.

2. A Spanish ship or vessel.

1537 *Adm. Crt. Exemph.* I. No. 174 Seeing a ship coming somewhat home with theym, . . . Mr. Payne toke it for a Spaniard. 1689 in *Cal. Treas. P. I.* Pref. 37 The French has taken 5 Dutch West Indiamen . . . also a very rich Spaniard that came from Portobello. 1710 *Lon. Gaz.* No. 470/3 This Day sailed a Spaniard for Amsterdam. 1761 *Ann. Reg.*, Chron. 157/1 Near the Spaniard below the Nore. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 36 The Spaniard's mizen-mast fell. 1908 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Apr. 1/3 To be told at breakfast, . . . that 'a Spaiard' was on the rocks.

3. a. The New Zealand plant *Aciphylla Colensoi*, characterized by its long prickly grass-like leaves; New Zealand bayonet- or spear-grass. 1851 in R. B. PAUL *Lett. fr. Canterb.* (1857) 108 The country through which I have passed has been most savage, one mass of Spaniards and spear grass. 1882 POTTS *Out in the Open* 287 (Morris), Carefully avoiding contact with the long-armed leaves of Spaniards.

b. A species of willow or willow (see *quots.*).

1871 W. SCALING *Salix or Willow* (ed. 2) Descr. Cat. 5 *Salix Legutricaria*, known as Common Spaniard, 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 422/1 In the third class, which are known in the trade as 'Spaniards' or Spanish willows, are included about thirty varieties which are classed under *Salix amygd.* *lma.* *Ibid.*, The 'Spaniards' comprise some of the most useful basket-willows.

c. The jack-spaniard (see JACK *sb.* 1 37).

1909 in *Cent. Dict.* Suppl.

d. attrib. (or as *adj.*) and Comb., as *Spaniard governor, ship; Spaniard-aping, -hunting; Spaniard-like* adv.; *Spaniard's beard*, Spanish beard. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 27 Paid . . . to the Bote-swayne of a Spaynard ship. 1488 *Ibid.* 79, iij Spaynard Shippes. 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* X, Spanyardlike [sbl] was as careles as he. 1611 CORC., *Espingoli*, made Spanish, or Spaniard-like. 1719 *De For. Crisoe* II. (Globe) 373 When the Spaniard Governour heard this, he calls to William Atkins. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Hol* xxv, He asked them whether they would go Spaniard-hunting with him. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 79 Long aisles of pine-trees hung with Spaniard's Beard.

Hence (chiefly in recent journalistic use) *Spaniardism*, Spanish methods or practice; *Spaniardization*, the making of a place or thing Spanish; *Spaniardize v. trans.*, to make Spanish; hence *Spaniardizing* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; *Spaniardship*, used as a mock title in speaking of a Spaniard.

1733 FIELDING *Quix. in Eng. t.* i, If your master does not pay me, I shall lay his Spaniardship fast in a place, which [etc.]. 1880 *Daily News* 6 May 5/8 We combat . . . that Spaniardism he has ushered in. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss.* II., *Cath. React.* (1898) VII. xi. 183 Italian society . . . beneath the shadow of a score of Spaniardising princelings. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Sept. 2/3 Signs of the Spaniardisation of Sloane-street.

† **Spaniardo**. *Obs.*—1 A Spaniard.

1598 CHAPMAN *Blinde Beg. Alexandria* Plays 1873 I. 14, I am signior Braggando the Martiall Spaniardo, the aide of Ægypt in ber present wars.

Spaniel (*spæniəl*), *sb.* 1 (and *a.*) Forms: a.

4-5 spaynel, 5-6 -ell (5 -yel, 6 -icl). b. 5 spanjelle, -3eall, 6 -zell, -3eoll; 5-6 spanyel(l, 6 -yelle, spannyell, -iell, 7 -icl, 6-7 spangyel, 7 spaniele, spani'el, 6- spaniel. 7. 5 spaynegel, spanegeole, spangel, 6-7 -gell. d. 5 speygn-, spaygn-, spaignol, 6 spaignell, 7 spagnel. e. 6 span(n)el, 7 span(n)ell, 9 dial. or vulgar spanil. [ad. OF. *espaingol*, *espainguel* (mod. F. *épagneul*) 'Spanish dog': see next. So MDa. *spanjoel*, -gool, *spaelgoen*, etc.]

1. A variety of dog characterized by large drooping ears, long silky hair, keen scent, and affectionate nature, some breeds of which are used for sporting purposes, esp. for starting and retrieving game, while others are favourite pet- or toy-dogs.

a. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Pro.* 267 For, as n spaynel, she wol on hym lepe. c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xvi, A goode spaynel shulde not be to rough, but his taile shulde be rough. 1425 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 298/1 By þe Rees of a Spaynell, þere was on a nyght takeo . . . man. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* iv, A fayr yong man . . . whiche . . . had with him two fayre spaynels.

b. c 1450 *Ek. Hawking in Rel. Ant.* I. 297 Lete the spanyell flush up the covery. 1489 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 112 Joly Johne . . . that hrncht ij spandallis to the King. 1519 *Presoun. Juries in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 32 That no man kepe no hown, greward, nor spanzell. 1557 R. EOCR. *worth Serm.* vi. 58 It is natural . . . to a spaniel to be gentle & familiar. 1589 P. LVLV *Paphe w. Hatchell* E ij, There is not a better Spanniell in England to spring a couit. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democ. to Rdr. 4 Like a ranging Spaoiel that barks at euery bird he sees. 1675 COCKER *Morals* (1694) 5 Beware of that sly Syccophant's Dogg-Tricks, Who, like a Spanniell flatters, fawns, and licks. 1704 POPP *Windsor For.* 99 Before his lord the ready spaniel bounds. 1789 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Expost. Ode* xi. Wks. 1812 II. 232 Like crouching Spaniels, down black Lords must lie, Whene'er admitted to the Royal eye. 1840 BLAINE *Encycl. Rural Sports* § 2550 The varieties of the spaniel are numerous. . . A popular distinction made between them by many writers is into springers, cockers, and water spaniels. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 328 The Spaniel is the favourite of the sportsman.

y. c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) Prol., First y will begynn at Ratches . . . and after at Spayngyels. c 1415 *Seven Sages* (P.) 1448, I hadde a spangel good of plyght. 1533 *Presentim. Juries in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 33 Neither hownde, spangell, ne greward.

d. 14. *Master of Game* (MS. Royal 17. B. xli) xvi, Off Houndes that men calle Spayngnell. 1553 [see 1. cl.] 1607 *Torsell Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 197 Some are smaller which are called Hounds, . . . House-curs, Spangels both for the Water and Land.

e. 1575 TURBERY *Faulconrie* Prol., The calling Spanels quest. 1589 *Gold. Mirr.* (1851) 51, I calde my Spannels, and to the field I went. 1616 SURPL. & MARKHAM *Country Farme* 679 When you make choice of any spannell, you shall chuse him by his shape, beautie, mettall, and cunning hunting. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* VI. 232 Having a mastiue Bitch and a Spaoell with them. 1640 GENT *Knave in Gr. i.* B iv, I think I am little kin to a Spannell, the more I am beaten, the better I affect.

b. With distinguishing terms to denote different varieties or breeds, as *Alpine*, *Blenheim*, *English*, *King Charles*, *Norfolk* (etc.) *spaniel*. Also † *spaniel gentile* (see first *quot.*).

See also *Land-spaniel* *Land sb.* 11 b, *Water-spaniel*. 1576 FLEMING *tr. Caius' Dogs* (1880) 14 Of the delicate,

neate, and pretty kind of dogges called the Spaniel gentle, or the comforter, in Latine *Melitusus*. 1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) III. 163 1/2 They [*Canis Hispaniolus*] are still distinguished by the name of English Spaniels. 1833 W. H. MAXWELL *Ibid.* 497 King Charles's spaniel, *Canis brevifilis*. *Ibid.* The hunting spaniel or cocker. *Canis index*. *Ibid.* The Alpine spaniel. 1845 YOUTT *Dog* 44 The King Charles's Spaniel, so called from the fondness of Charles II for it, belongs likewise to the cockers. *Ibid.* 45 The Norfolk Spaniel. *Ibid.* The Blenheim Spaniel. *Ibid.* 51 The Alpine Spaniel, or Bernardine Dog, is a breed almost peculiar to the Alps. 1804 *Daily News* 11 Apr. 6/4 There are the usual number of King Charles, ruby spaniels, and Italian greyhounds.

† c. In allusive use. *Obs.*

1553 *Respublica* (Brandt) i. iii. 187 *Adulacis*. Doe hut whistle for me, and I come forth with all. *Avaricia*. Yt is myne owne good spaignell Rigg. a 1553 UDALL *Royster* D. ii. iii. (Arb.) 36 Ye shall see his glide and swimme, Not lumperdee clumperdee like our spaniel Rigg. 1599 T. NASH *Lenten Stuffs* 43 Fate is a spaniel that you cannot heate from you. 1605 1st Pt. *Jerónimo* i. iii. 1 Come, my soules spaniell, my lifes ietty substance, Whats thy name? 1633 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. iii. 126 You play the Spaniell, And thinke with wagging of your tongue to win me.

2. *fig. a.* One who pricks into, or searches ont, something.

1564 PILKINGTON *Expos. Abdyas* 56 The papistes.. be diligent spayniels to seek al wayes possible to set up that vyle podell of idolatrie. 1646 QUARLES *Sheph. Oracles* Egl. iv. Wks. (Grosart) III. 214 1/2 These are the generous Spaniels that retrieve Imperial Crowns, and swallow Kings alive. 1647 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond-Diurn.* c. Suteable to their plots are their Informers; Skippers and Taylours; Spaniells both for the Land and the Water.

b. A submissive, cringing, or fawning person. 1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 315 Time was, base spaniell, thou didst fawne as much On me, as now thou strivest to flatter her. 1598 BARNFIELD *Compl. Poetrie* Poems (Arb.) 102 And herein happie, I areade the poore; No flatering Spaynells fawne on them for meate. 1600 Heywood *1st Pt. Edu.* IV. i. 1, i. 1, you are the Spaniels of the court. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xlvii. Have you nothing, Spaniel, to complain of in him? 1852 WHITTIER *Asraea* iii. Perish shall all which makes A spaniel of the man!

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *spaniel bitch*, *dog*, *group*, etc.; *spaniel-like* *adj.* and *adv.*; *spanielship*, a state of mean or fawning submission.

1637 *Misc. Gl. Fr. Dict.* ii. A *Spaniel-bitch. 1828 *Scott's Rob Roy* xxxvii. A black spaniel bitch. c 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 25 The *spaniel dog he loves his Masters eye. 1694 *Acc. Sci. Late Voy.* (1711) I. 17 They were as big as an ordinary spaniel-dog. 1828 *Scott's F. M. Perth* xi. A little French spaniel dog sat beside them. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* i. viii. Little Beatrice... sat at the farther end of the room... playing with a spaniel dog. 1840 BLAINE *Encycl. Rural Sports* § 2538 The *spaniel group includes the setter, the common spaniel, the Newfoundland dog, and the retriever. c 1420 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xvi. Of the *Spannell Houndes. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gentl.* iv. ii. 14 Yet (*Spaniel-like) the moreshe spurnes my love, The more it... fawneth on her still. 1834 *Tail's Mag.* i. 385/2 The mere spaniel-like instinct of obedience. 1833 W. H. MAXWELL *Field Bk.* 497 The name of the *spaniel race. 1832 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1872) IV. 77 His devout Discipleship seemed nothing more than a mean *Spanielship.

b. Passing into *adj.* in the sense 'meanly submissive, cringing, fawning', etc.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 43 Low-crooked-curtsies, and base Spaniel fawning. 1605 DEKKER *Double P.* P. Wks. (Grosart) II. 172 He... can Creep into credit... And (by his Spaniel-fawning) saue his neck. 1681 DRYDEN *Epiol.* to *Let's Pless* Cleave 13 The Spaniel Lover, like a sneaking Fox, Lies at our Feet. 1796 SOUTHEY *Hymn to Penates* Poet. Wks. 1837 II. 277 A spaniel race That lick the hand that heats them, or tear all Alike in frenzy. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* III. iii. The spaniel-Spaniard English of the time.

† *Spaniell*, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 *Spaynyell* (1, 5 *Spayn(h)ell*, *Sc.* *Spaznell*. [*ad. OF. Espaignol* (cf. *prec.* and *SPAINOL*.)] A Spaniard.

1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) IV. 419 Galha Servius regnede after Nero... chose of Spaynyellus and of Galles. *Ibid.* V. 235 Pe Spaynyelles, Galles, and Romayns. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. ix. 778 (Cott.), par schippis he fande threty Wipe of Spanzellis in company.

Spaniel (*spæ'nyel*), *v.* *rare*. [*f. SPANIEL sb.*] *a. intr.* (also with *it*). To act like a spaniel; to be meanly submissive or subservient. *b. trans.* To follow, or fawn upon, like a spaniel.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abing.* (Percy Soc.) 101 How he would spaniell it, and shake himself when he comes out of the pond! 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xii. 21 The hearts that pannelled [*Hammer* (1743-4) *emend.* *spaniel*] me at heeles, to whom I gave their wishes. 1763 CHURCHILL *Conference* 4 Let Fortune change, and Prudence changes too, Supple and pliant a new system feels, Throws up her Cap, and spaniels at his heels. 1812 W. TENNANT *Auster F.* (1814) I. xvi. 4 By such a pack of meo, io am'rous court, Fawningly spaniel'd to bestow her hand.

Spaniellous. [*f. SPANIEL sb.*] A female spaniel. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxxviii. He spoke no more to the pupils... but gave many an endearing word to a small spaniell (if one may coin a word).

Spaniellize, *v. rare*. Also 7 *spanniellize*. [*f. SPANIEL sb.*] *intr.* (also with *it*). To act like a spaniel; to be submissive or fawning.

1641 *Wits Recreations* § 498. I cannot spanniellize it week by week, Or wait a moeth to kisse your hand or cheek. 1687 *Misc. Gl. Fr. Dict.* II. To Spaniellize, or fawn like a Spaniel, *carester, comme font les Espagneux*.

† **Spanify**, *v. Obs.* [*f. Span-* (as in SPAN-IARD, etc.) + *-(i)fy*.] *trans.* To make Spanish; to Spaniolize. Hence † *Spanified ppl. a.*

1599 in *Archpriest Controv.* (Camden) I. 214 The ruine of our poore country whiche we greatly feared by that Spanified league. 1600 W. WATSON *Deacardon* (1602) 350 Those honors they meane of, are thoroughly spanified. 1601 — *Import. Consid.* (1831) 15 Utterly refusing to applaud to Parson's Spanified Title. 1602 in *Archpriest Controv.* (Camden) II. 184 Some greate persons are Spanified.

Spaning, *vbl. sb. north.* and *Sc.* [*f. SPANE v.*] The action of weaning, spandening, etc.

c 1440 *Promp.* Parv. 467/1 Spanyng, or wenyinge of chylde, *ablatacio*. c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 23 When þe childe was att spanyng, þis brewster doghter broght it vnto hym & lefte it with hym. 1516 *Burgh Rec. Edinburgh* (1869) I. 164 Vnder the payne of spanyng fra the occupation for yeir and day. 1529 *Ibid.* (1871) II. 6 [For] the thridfalt, spanyng of thar operatione. 1555 J. KNOX *Sermon* 241, This weaning (or spaying as we terme it) from worldly pleasure, is a thing straunge to the flesh. 1653 in *Laing Lindore Abbey* (1876) 224 Took as weil w't the spaying... as any haime coude doe. 1898 L. O. E. HAMILTON *Mauk* ix. 107 The spaying of the lambs was by w'th.

b. attrib., as *spaning-lamb*, *-time*; *spaning brash*, weaning-brash; also *transf.*, a disease which attacks corn in the early stages of its growth.

1416-7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 317 Pro spanyng lambs. 1447 *Ibid.* 319 Cum ij spanynglamet et j Antonlam. 1549 *York Wills* (Surtees) VI. 296 To... my servaunte, ooe spanyng quie calf. 1562 *Will of Benson* (Somerset Ho.), A lamb at spanyng tyme. 1582 *Durham Wills* (Surtees) II. 58, xx lambs, to be delivered the next spanyng tyme after my deathe. 1721 RANSAY *Richy & Sandy* 40 At spaying time, or at our Lambmass feast. 1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* xxiii. All the dunts and tumbles of iofancy—to say oothing of the spaying-brash and the teeth-cutting.

Spaniolate (*spæ'niolēt*), *v. rare*. Also 6 **Spanyol-**. [*f. Spaniol*-Spanish (see SPAINOL) + *-ATE* 3. Cf. *obs. F. espagnolier*, *Sp. español*, and *HISPANOLATE v.*] *trans.* To Spaniolize. Hence *Spaniolated ppl. a.*

1577 *Stoney Lett.* Misc. Wks. (1829) 302 His Brother Earnest, muche lyke him in disposition... Bothe extremely Spaniolated. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe* C. III. 109 b note, Other letters sent from the Spaniolated Hollanders to Leyden. *Ibid.* 110 note, The Spaniolated John le Hutter. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* xxvii. As Cary said to him once, using a cant phrase of Sidney's, '...all heaven and earth were *spaniolated' to him. 1907 *Athenæum* 25 May 635/3 The poor Spaniolated prince then holding the title.

Spaniolize (*spæ'niolize*), *v. Now rare*. Also 7 **Spasgn(i)ol-**. [*f. as prec.* + *-IZE*. Cf. *obs. F. espagnoliser*, and *ESPAÑOLIZE v.*, *HISPANOLIZE v.*] *trans.* To make Spanish; to imbue with Spanish notions or tendencies; to cause to follow Spanish fashions. (Chiefly in *p. pplc.*)

1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* F. iv. Like Traitors falsly hearted, or Frenchmen truly Spaniolized. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* iv. 1485 Their phrase was much mixt with Spanish, for now they are all Spaniolized. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 73 He himself seemeth to be neutral; yet most think that upon occasion he would prove Spaniolized. a 1743 OZELL *tr. Brantome's Sp. Rhodom.* (1744) 16 He was a Gascon but perfectly Spanioliz'd.

Hence **Spaniolized**, *Spaniolizing ppl. adjs.*

1600 O. E. *Rept. Libel* Pref. p. iv. The trecherie of Spaniolized papistes. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 133 To become slender in wast, and to have a straight spaniolized body. 1607 H. BURTON *Baiting of Pope's Bull* To Reader 3 A fawning spaniolizing Spaniell, silenced with a fat morsell, or a little pettele. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 47 A Tympany of Spanioliz'd Bishops swaggering in the fore-top of the State. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. 11 157 He makes himself notorious by his defending the interest of Spain, he being one of the most Spanioliz'd Cardinals of them all. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Oct. 1 The stronger but ruder stock of the already Spaniolized Hapsburgs.

Spanish (*spæ'nish*), *a. (adv.) and sb.* 1. Forms: *a.* 3. *Spanissee*, 5. *Spaynessh(e)*, *-yashe*, *-ish*, *Spainyshe*, 6. *Spanynisse*, *-ysch*, *Spaynes*, *Sc.* *Spanines*, 9. *Sc. Spanish*, *B.* 5-6 *Spanyshe*, 6. *-yash(e)*, *-ische*, *-ishh*, *-ys*, *Spenyys*, *Spannishe*, *Sc.* *Spanes*, 8. *Spannish*, 6- *Spanish*. [*f. SPAIN* + *-ISH*, with later shortening of the first element. Cf. *OE. Spæonisc* (Ælfric), *MDu. Spaenssch*, *Spaens*, *Dn. Spaanssch*], *G. Spanisch*, *Da.* and *Sw. Spansk*.]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to Spain or its people; inhabiting, native to, characteristic of, Spain.

c 1205 LAV. 30703 Heo hahten hine Kinebord ut of Spainisc (r. Spaynes) and. 1382 *Wycliffe Bible* Pref. Epp. ix. (1870) I. 76 Spayneshe songes upon deod men [*f. Hiberus nanius*]. c 1400 *Brut* cccix. (1903) 304 When þe Spayneshe vessellis & nauey were cloid yn al about. a 1533 LUD. BERNERS *Huon* cxviii. 415 He coude very wel speke the spaynysh language. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* II. 2-3, [We] sailed through the Spanish Seas towards the Iles Balcares. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 64, The Spanish Traveller, who was so habituated to hyperbolize, that he became ridiculous in all companies. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 18 All the Gold in the Spanish Mines. 1723 CHAMBERS *tr. Le Clerc's Archit.* I. 56 The Spanish Order... is more elegant than the Roman. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 344 Even those [wild horses] which are found in America are of a Spanish breed. 1796 H. HUNTER *tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 537 In 1566, it constrained the Dutch to shake off the Spanish yoke. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. lxxxii. Who late so free as Spanish girls were seen? 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* 304 Round by the Spanish peninsula have also come to us those English nouns which are derived from Arabic.

b. Spanish Main, the mainland of America adjacent to the Caribbean Sea, esp. that portion of

the coast stretching from the Isthmus of Panama to the mouth of the Orinoco; in later use also, the sea contiguous to this, or the route traversed by the Spanish register ships. Now *Hist.*

1725 *SLOANE Jamaica* II. 207 This is brought from the Spanish Main, or Continent of America. 1765 *Phil. Trans.* LV. 50 The portrait of a child born of negro parents upon the Spanish maio. 1803 J. BURNBY *Disc. in South Sea* I. i. 7 That part of the continent, since known by the names of *Terra Firma*, and the Spanish Main. 1839 LONGF. *Wreck Hesperus* iv. Then... spake an old Sailor, Had sailed the Spanish Main. 1890 J. CORBETT *Drake* viii. 210 Cartagena was the capital of the Spanish Main.

c. Spanish March (see first quot.). 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F. xlix.* V. 141 In his absence he [Charlemagne] instituted the Spanish march, which extended from the Pyrenées to the river Ebro. *Ibid.* note, The governors or counts of the Spanish march. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XI. 206/1.

2. Of things: Of actual or attributed Spanish origin; made, manufactured, or produced in Spain (or Spanish America); associated or connected with Spain on this account.

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1866) 39 Forest hilles... Spaynish darts. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, *Hawking* c. v. Take yolks of Egges rawe... put therio spaynshe salte. 1592 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 75 Towse onvies of blake spenyys sylke to be boughte at Chester, *iiiij*. 1598 *Sc. Acts*, *Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 160/1 Euerie erle he armit aod furnist w'th corset of pruf, heid peaces, vanbraces, tesleties, and ane spainische pik. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. iv. (1668) 116 If it be Spanish Cuke, two gallons will go further than five gallons of Candy Cute. 1649 *Eng. Farrier* xiii. Make your shoe of spruce or Spanish Iron. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xxiii. (Roxb.) 274/1 Spanish tobacco, the wreath about a finger thickness. 1794 MRS. RAOCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* I. Some flasks of rich Spanish wine. 1829 LUVON *Encycl. Plants* 205 [*Salsola*] sativa... affords all the best soda consumed in Europe. It is called by us Spanish or Alicante soda. 1846 BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 202 Spanish annotta is unquestionably the best ingredient for colouring cheese. 1880 J. DUNBAR *Pract. Papermaker* 35 Spanish Esparto... Oran Esparto. *Comb.* 1654 GAYTON *Plas. Notes* To Friend, Thou 'dst turn'd the Pyrrhic Galliard of the Times Into enchanted Spanish-Pavin Rimes. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 283 Buffy brown or Spanish snuff colour.

b. Esp. Spanish leather, mahogany, needle, soap, -wool (see also 7).

1483 in *Antiq. Rep.* (1807) I. 42, viij paire of hotwets of *Spaynysh leder. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Glas* 373 Wks. 1910 II. 152 Our knit silke stockings, and spanish lether shoes. 1626 L. OWEN *Speculum Jesuiticum* (1629) 9 Our Spanish-leather Saint had a diuine revelation of the blessed Trinitie. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* vi. (1697) 124 The several Suits Of Armour, and the Spanish Leather Boots! 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4862/4 Every... Spanish Leather-dresser, and all other Dressers of Hides. 1788 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Spanish-leather maker*, a manufacturer of Cordovao-leather. 1837 W. B. ADAMS *Pleasure Carriages* 75 There are two kinds of mahogany, known as 'Spanish' and 'Honduras'. 1869 RANKINE *Machine & Hand-tools* App. 69 Spanish mahogany is the more highly valued for ornamental purposes. 1884 in *Feuilleter's Revue* Q. *Elia*. (1908) 268 For *Spanish needles *iiiij*. 1605 *Troyall Chev.* II. i. In Bullen *Old Pl.* (1824) III. 286 Sitting upon the poynt of a Spanish needle. 1625 MARKHAM *Country Content.* I. x. The best substance whereof to make Aogling hooks, is either old Spanish needles, or else stroog wier. c 1450 M. E. *Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 134 Take harde *spaynesse sepe and a litul stale ale. 1572 GASCOIGNE *Councell to Withpolt* 78 Some may present thee with a poude or twaine Of Spainishe soape to washe thy lyncen white. 1789 H. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 453 Such as cannot bear the asafetida may substitute Spanish soap in its place. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 206 Spanish or Castile soap is made by mixing olive oil and soda. 1436 *Libel English Policy in Polit. Poems* (Rolls) II. 162 Ffor *Spayneshe wolle in Flaunders draped is. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Wool*, The goodness of the Spanish Wools is owing to a few English Sheep sent over into Spain. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 343/2 The wool... is used for mixing with Spanish wool in some of their finest cloths.

c. Of articles of dress, etc.: Made in Spain, of Spanish materials, or after the Spanish fashion.

1530 PALSGR. 273/2 Spaynishe bagge, *bandrier*. c 1534 in *Lewis Life Fisher* (1859) II. 291, 2 Spaynshe napkyens wrought wythe sylke and gold. 1542 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 220 One Spaynes cloke of fryssado. 1610 B. JOXSON *Aleph* iv. vii. His Spanish slops. *Ana*. They are profane, and idolatrous hreeces. 1634 W. THWYLT *tr. Balzac's Lett.* 120 A Nose... against which there is no possible defence but Spanish Cloves. 1652 *News fr. Lowe-Countr.* 2 Sometimes, forsooth, the Spanish Hose Doot trick him up, and there He goes. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstrel* II. xix. A palmer's amice... With a wrought Spanish baldric bound.

d. Needlework. (See quotes). 1640 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Needle* A 2 The Spanish-stitch, Rosemary-stitch, and Mowse-stitch. 1884 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlew.* 454/1 Spanish embroidery, a modern work, and closely resembling Darniug on Muslin. *Ibid.* 455/1 Some of the Spanish Points are not raised, but are formed with a pattern worked out in Buttonhole stitches. 1893 MISS MASTERS *Art Needlework* 41 Several specimens of the embroidery executed by this queen [Katharine of Aragon]... are still known as 'Spanish work'.

3. Of a type or kind characteristic of, or exemplified by, the Spaniards.

In quot. 1584, 'deceitful, perfidious, treacherous'. 1530 PALSGR. 225/1 Gyrdell for a purse of the spaynishe faycon. 1584 WALSHINGHAM in *Crit. Libr. Catal.* 8 The French king... will mislike that, by a Spanish practice, she should be drawn to violate her faith. 1594 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 192 Be think you selues of *Four Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 192 Be think you selues of the olde Roman Discipline, and the newe Spanish industry. a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* iii. (1652) 37 Iiis Spanish haugh-

ture. 1693 W. FREKE *Sel. Ess.* Apol. 5, I shall not cramp myself to a Spanish Cutt to do it. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* 159 To stew Vegetables in the Spanish manner. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn.* & *Dawn* xvii. Your poem... is crude in parts. It is too Spanish and provincial.

4. In the names of various diseases.

1583-91 [see *Pip* sh. 1h]. 1600 PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* i. 39 This they were most certainly persuaded of, that the same disease came first from Spain; wherefore they... call it, The Spanish poxe. 1608 [see *Pox* sh. 1 e]. 1681 [see *Pock* sh. 2 o]. 1700 *Dict. Cant. Crew.* Spanish-gout, the Pox. c. 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* xiv. (1731) 271 The disease of the Head, which he [Solleysell] calls the Spanish-evil... affected the Head with a Delirium or Madness. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 38 Five western cattle died of Spanish fever at Millerton... New York, where they were quarantined.

5. Of or pertaining to, dealing or connected with, the language or literature of Spain.

1599 MINSHEU (*title*), A Spanish Grammar, first collected by R. Percivale... now augmented. by J. Minsheu. 1706 STEVENS *Spanish & Eng. Dict.* Pref. The Spanish Diminutives are much more numerous than the Substantives. 1706 — *New Spanish Grammar* 3, I shall enter immediately upon the Spanish Alphabet. 1728 CHANDLER *Cycl.* s.v. *Bible*. Where he explains the Hebrew Words by Spanish Words. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 302/1 A Spanish grammar for the use of English students. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 352/2 The Law of Spanish accentuation. *Ibid.*, a treatise on Spanish 'doublets' by Mme. Carolina Michaelis. 1888 JACOB *Printer's Vocab.* 129 Spanish n, a capital or lower case n with a curly accent, thus—ñ.

6. In combination with other proper names, as Spanish-American, -Arab(ic), -Indian, etc.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 494/2 The Bastilian or Spanish Phoenician [alphabet]. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* Pref. The literal version... of the Spanish-Arab chronicles. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 821/2 The Spanish-Americans use the leaves as a condiment. 1871 KINGSLAY *At Last* x. One of the old Spanish-Indian jungle tracks. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 633/2 We possess a few literary works written in Spanish Arabic.

7. Special collocations.

† Spanish ashes, = BARILLA 2. S. biscuit, black (see quot.). S. brown, a kind of earth having a reddish-brown colour (due to peroxide of iron), used as a pigment; also, the colour which this imparts. S. burn, burton, Naut. (see quot.). † S. chalk, a variety of steatite found in Spain. S. clew, Naut. (see quot.). † S. coal, an aromatic composition [Sp. *petate*] burned as a perfume. † S. coin, slang (see quot.). † S. fig (see *Fig* sh. 2). S. fox, Naut. (see *Fox* sh. 8). † Spanish green, verdigris. S. juice, liquorice (see LIQUORICE 1). S. march, † S. money, S. padlock, slang (see quot.). † S. paint, paper, cosmetics coming from or used in Spain. † S. pike, a needle (cf. sense 2h). S. red, an ochre resembling Venetian red, but slightly yellower (Fairholt, 1854). S. reef, Naut. (see quot.). S. spoon, a kind of long-handled scoop used for removing the earth in the excavation of holes for telegraph posts. S. stripes, a kind of woollen fabric (Knight, 1875). † S. sword, a rapier. S. trot, trumpet (see quot.). S. wave (after G. or Du. use as an intensive; see quot. 1852). S. white, (a) finely powdered chalk used as a pigment or for its cleansing properties; (b) a fine quality of flour (see quot. 1882). S. windlass, Naut. (see quot. 1846). S. wood, Spanish mahogany. S. wool, a variety of rouge (see also 2 b). † S. worm (see quot.).

1727 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesm.* iii. (1841) 1. 20 These ashes they call Spanish. 1763 LEVINS *Phil. Contin. Arts* 596 The ashes... are brought to us, under the name of Spanish ashes or bagilla. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 275 To make Spanish Biscuits. [Recipe follows.] 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 341 When this cork [i.e. the white cork of France] is burned in close vessels it forms the pigment called Spanish black. 1660 ALBERT *Durer Revised* 15 Spanish Brown is a dirty brown colour. 1703 R. NEVE *City & C. Purchaser* 215 Timber-works that are exposed to the Weather, ought... to be Prim'd with Spanish-brown. 1732 J. PEELE *Water-Colours* 63 Shadow your Vermilion with Spanish brown. 1850 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* III. 1313 The cement is... hardened with red ochre, or Spanish brown and whiting. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 640 *Spanish-Burn, a specious method of hiding defects in timber, by chipping it in pieces. 1829 *Nat. Philos., Mechanics* ii. viii. 36 (L.U.K.). In figs. 65, 66, are represented systems with two ropes and two moveable pulleys, called Spanish burtons. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 55 A single Spanish burton, has three single blocks; or two single blocks and a hook fixed to one of the bights of the standing part of the tackle. A double Spanish burton, has one double and two single blocks. 1759 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 41 note, My friend Mr. Dacosta shewed me a piece of Spanish chalk. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 154 The steatites of China... is often called Spanish Chalk. 1893 ALSTON & WALKER *Seamanship* (ed. 3) 116 *Spanish Clews... are made by serving the nettles round below the seizing, leaving one out on each side, at regular intervals. 1616 B. JOHNSON *Devil on Ass* iv. iv. [To] ask for your pucci. *Spanish-cole, To burne, and sweeten a room. 1755 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.*, *Spanish coin, fair words, and compliments. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 143 To see poore English asses how soberly they swallow Spanish figges, deuour any hooke baited for them. 1611 COTGR., *Verd de gris*, verdigrise, a Spanish greene. 1648 HEXHAM *II. Spansisch Groen*, Spanish Greene. 1803 *Med. Trul.* X. 166 The insertion in the Schedule [of the Medicine Act of 1802] of such names as *Spanish juice, refined liquorice [etc.]. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* ii. 166 Spanish juice is the sweet extract of the Liquorice-root... evaporated to dryness. 1750- *Spanish liquorice [see LIQUORICE 1]. 1884 E. L. ANDERSON *Mod. Horsem.* ii. xvii. 145 The Spanish march should be practised at a very slow walk, and the horse well supported by the hand. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Spanish-money, fair words and Compliments. 1788 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 2), *Spanish Padlock, a kind of girdle contrived by jealous husbands of that nation, to secure the chastity of their wives. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 303 Bianca Alexandrina... Spanish Paint for Ladies. 1650 BULWER *Anthropol.* 155 The women of Spaine are also

great painters, other Nations having learnt from them the use of Spanish-paper. *Ibid.* 156 [see RUBRIC sh. 1 b]. 1624 FORD *Sun's Darling* II. i. A French Gentleman that trays a *Spanish pike, a Tailor. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 640 *Spanish Reef, the yards lowered on the cap. Also, a knot tied in the head of the jib. 1876 PRECE & SIVKRIGHT *Telegraphy* 191 For light lines, on which the poles need not be inserted to a greater depth than four feet, the *Spanish Spoon answers the purpose... very fairly. c. 1532 Du Ves *Introd. Fr. in Paisgr.* 908 The *spanische sworde, la rapiere. 1884 E. L. ANDERSON *Mod. Horseman-ship* ii. xvii. 143 The *Spanish Trot is an exaggerated action in which, at each stride, a fore-leg is thrust holdly to the front, and there is a poise or half halt as the horse is in air. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.*, *Spanish, or King of Spain's Trumpeter, an ass when braying. 1852 tr. *Ida Pfeiffer's Journ.* Iceland 56 Our decks were washed by a great many *Spanish waves. Note. The large waves which approach from the westward are called by the sailors Spanish waves or billows. 1857 DUFFERN *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 22 Tumbling about on the top of the great Atlantic rollers—or Spanish waves, as they are called—until I thought the ship would roll the masts out of her. 1546 *Inuent. Ch. Goods Sussex* 106 For *Spanynsch wyht, vj vjd. 1686 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 26 Spanish white made of Chalk and Alum burnt together. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory I.* 313 This is the magistery of bismuth, used by ladies for a cosmetic; and is termed, by artists, Spanish white. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 755 The varnish... when quite dry, [is] cleaned with starch or Spanish white. 1882 *Notes on Cerem.* (ed. 2) 44 note, The very best white flour... either that known as 'Spanish whites', or else 'Hungarian flour'. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 290 *Spanish-windlass, a wooden roller having a rope wound about it, through the high of which rope an iron bolt is inserted as a lever for heaving it round. c. 1860 H. STUART *Scamian's Catech.* 29 Heave both parts of the strop together with a Spanish windlass. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 15 The mahogany being what is often called cedar, to distinguish it from the very hard *Spanish wood. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 301 This camera is... made of Spanish wood. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Spanish-Wool, a parcel of Wool so coloured by Spanish Artists, and therefore so called, that it imparts its tincture to Ladies [etc.]. 1838 *Penny Mag.* 1 Dec. 467/2 Two other preparations, called Spanish wool and Oriental wool, have been long known to... the dealers and consumers of rouge. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.*, *Spanish worm, a nail so called by carpenters when they meet one in a board they are sawing.

8. In the specific names or designations of animals, birds, fish, etc.

A number of others, chiefly West Indian and Bermudan fish names, are given in recent American Dicts.

(a) 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 74 *Perdix Ruffa*... the Spanish Partridge. a 1705 RAY *Syn. Avium & Piscium* (1713) 184 Icterus minor nidum suspensens... The Watchy Picket, or Spanish Nightingale. The American Hang-nest. 1731 ALBIN *Nat. Hist. Birds* I. 87 The Spanish Goose, or Swan Goose. *Anser cygnoides*. 1781 PENNANT *Genera Birds* Pl. 13 Spanish Duck. 1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* 25 In the Spanish fowl, the comb is more developed than in any other breed. 1854 MEALL *Moubray's Poultry* 248 Spanish Runt.—Described as the largest of the Runts. 1894-5 LYNEKKE *Roy. Nat. Hist.* III. 393 The Spanish sparrow (*Passer hispaniolensis*) replaces the English bird in many parts of the Mediterranean region. (b) 1648 HEXHAM *II. Een Spaensche Zee-katte*, a Spanish Cat. a 1672- Spanish mackerel [see MACKEREL 1 2]. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 104 The Spanish Bream, *Pagellus erythrinus*. 1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Syn. Fishes N. Amer.* 669 *Sebastes rubrivinctus*, Spanish Flag. *Ibid.* 887 *Clupea pseudohispanica*, Spanish Sardine. *Ibid.* 939 *Scarus radians*, Spanish Porgy. 1895 LARV BRASSEY *In the Trades* xvii. The... little blue and yellow Spanish angel-fish [*Holocanthus tricolor*]. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 205 In this limpid pool were many gorgeously-colored species... the rainbow-fish, the Spanish-lady [*Bodianus rufus*].

(c) 1787 *Young's Ann. Agric.* VIII. 197 Four shepherds, and from four to six large Spanish dogs. 1801 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* II. ii. 391 The principal distinction of the Spanish Sheep is the fineness of the fleece, and the horizontally extended spire of the horns. 1827 GRIFFITH *tr. Curvier* V. 172 Spanish Cat... Fur short; feet and lips flesh-colour. 1831 *Ibid.* IX. Syn. 35 Spanish Lizard, *Lacerta* (*Psammadromus*) *Hispanica*. 1837 [see POINTER 4]. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 837 We are informed by a large importer that the Spanish Leech was a small green Leech brought here occasionally... by sea-captains. 1894 LYNEKKE *Roy. Nat. Hist.* II. 237 The Spanish wild goat inhabits the Pyrenees [etc.]. 1896 *Ibid.* V. 72 The Spanish terrapin (*Clemmys leprosa*), of Spain and North-Western Africa.

b. Esp. Spanish fly, = CANTHARIDES. Also fig. So Du. spaansche vlieg, G. spanische flieg, F. mouche d'Espagne, etc.

a 1634 CHAPMAN *Alphonsus* III. I. 179 Drink not, Prince Palatine, throw it on the ground. It is not good to trust his Spanish flies. 1681 GREW *Mussum.* § vii. 168 The common slender Spanish-Fly. *Cantharis vulgaris*. 1712 ARNOTT *John Bull* Postser. He procured Spanish flies to blister his neighbours. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* x. (1818) I. 317 Another species of Mylabris... which is fully as efficacious as the common Spanish fly. 1842 LONDON *Suburban Hort.* 105 The Cantharides, or Spanish blister-flies, are an essential article of medicine. 1861 HELME *tr. Moguin-Tanton* II. iii. 128 Common Cantharides... commonly called Cantharides of the shops, Spanish Fly, Cantharides Fly. *transf.* 1823 BYRON *Juani* ix. xxviii. None, save the Spanish fly and Attic bee, As yet are strongly stinging to be free.

9. In the names of plants, trees, etc., denoting either varieties or distinct species found in Spain or Spanish America (esp. the West Indies), as Spanish arbor-vine, ash, briar, campion, cane, cardon, catchfly, coffee, oak, onion, etc.

Spanish bayonet [see BAYONET sh. 5]. S. bean, (a) a variety of broad bean; (b) U.S., the scarlet runner (*Cent. Dict.* 1891). S. beard, U.S., the epiphytic plant, *Tillandsia usneoides*, of the Southern States; long-beard. † S. bell, some garden flower, † *Campanula hispanica* (cf.

G. *spanische glocke*). S. chestnut, cress (see quot.). S. dagger (see quot.). S. elm, an evergreen timber-tree (*Cordia Geraschanthus*) of the West Indies. S. garlic, the rocambole. S. grass, Esparto grass. S. hedge-nettle (see quot.). S. iris, a bulbous iris of the genus *Xiphium*, esp. *X. vulgare* (formerly *Iris Xiphium*). S. moss, = Spanish beard. S. needles, the American plant *Bidens bipinnata* or its prickly fruit. S. nut, (a) an iridescent plant, *Moraea sisyrinchium*, the bulbs of which are eaten in Spain; (b) a variety of hazel-nut, *Corylus colurna*. † S. pick-tooth (see quot.). S. plum, = *Pieris* sh. 3 b. S. potato: (see POTATO sh. 3 a). S. soldier, = SPANIARD 3 a. † S. trumpet, the jonquil. S. viper's grass, scorzonera, esp. *S. hispanica* or black salsify. See also SPANISH BROOM.

A number of others are given in recent American Dicts, as Spanish berries, bluebell, buckeye, etc.

1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Convolutus*, Great American Bindweed... commonly call'd *Spanish Arbor-Vine, or Spanish Woodbind. 1846 LINOLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 631 *Ipomaea tuberosa*, the Spanish Arbour Vine of Jamaica. 1716 *Petiveriana* i. 178 *Spanish Ash... *Caroba Barbada*. 1856 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* 172 *Yucca gloriosa* and *Y. aloifolia* (*Spanish Bayonet). 1865- [see BAYONET sh. 5]. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* 96 *Spanish, Sandwich, Windsor Beans. 1784 SMYTH *Tour in U. S.* I. 372 Another very singular and striking appearance is a kind of Moss, here [Mississippi] called *Spanish Beards. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views of Louisiana* (1814) 42 The long moss, or Spanish beard, begins to be seen below the Arkansas. 1867 LATHAM *Black & White* 118 The white oaks and cypresses in the swamps are hung with 'Indian moss', also called 'Spanish beard', a grey pendent lichen. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 215 August. Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting... *Spanish Bells [etc.]. 1716 *Petiveriana* i. 177 Barbadoes *Spanish Briar. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Lychnis*, *Spanish Campion, with a red Valerian Leaf, and a purplish Flower. 1703 *Art's Improv.* I. 63 A slip of hollow *Spannish-Cane, brought to a smooth and sharp edge. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 10 The *Spanish Cardon, a wild and smaller Artichock, with sharp pointed Leaves. 1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* 450 Cardons Spanish are only propagated by Seed that is of a longish Oval form. 1738 *Phil. Trans.* XL. 457 *Lychnis Viscosa*... *Anglicd* *Spanish Catch-fly. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 207 Cherries... the Common Cherry. *Spanish Black. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 145 There are many sorts of Cherries, as the... Spanish, Amber, Nonsuch. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 18 The sweet aromatick *Spanish Chervil. 1762 *Ann. Reg.* I. 119 For sowing the greatest number of *Spanish chestnut-trees. 1843 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* I. 80 The sweet, or Spanish chestnut, is very much like oak. 1880 BESSEY *Botany* 478 *Castanea vesca*, the so-called Spanish Chestnut, is a native of Asia Minor and the region eastward to the Himalayas. 1831 AUBURN *Ornith.* I. 181 The wild *Spanish Coffee (*Cassia occidentalis*)... grows chiefly in old fields in the Southern States. 1887 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 567 Peeled Colocynth... is commonly known as Turkey Colocynth, but that imported from France and Spain is sometimes distinguished as French and *Spanish Colocynth. 1823 CRABB *Techn. Dict.* II. s.v., *Spanish Cress, the *Vella annua*, an annual. 1829 LONDON *Encycl. Plants* 552 *Lepidium Cardaminis*, Spanish Cress. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1075/2 *Spanish dagger, a West Indian name for *Yucca aloifolia*. 1758 P. BROWN *Jamaica* 170 *Spanish Elm or Prince-wood... is one of the best timber woods [etc.]. 1829 LONDON *Encycl. Plants* 150 *Cordia Geraschanthus*, Spanishelm. 1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* (1721) II. 163 Rocamboles are a sort of wild Garlic, otherwise called *Spanish Garlic. 1852 G. W. JOHNSON *Cott. Gard. Dict.* 781 Rocamboles... sometimes called Spanish Garlic. 1884 *De Candolle's Orig. Cultivated Pl.* 250 The principal varieties of *Cucurbita maxima* are the great yellow gourd... the *Spanish gourd, the turban gourd. 1867 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 6) II. 237 Esparto or *Spanish Grass. 1823 CRAIG *Techn. Dict.* II. s.v., *Spanish Hedge Nettle, the *Prasium*, a shrub. 1863 Chambers *Encycl.* V. 629/2 *Xiphium*, sometimes called *Spanish [iris]. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 276/2 The garden plants known as the Spanish iris and the English iris are both of Spanish origin. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 201 Prune now your *Spanish Jasmine. 1707 [see JASMINE 1 a. B]. 1842 LOONON *Suburban Hort.* 617 The *Spanish lentil, and the tuberous Lathyrus. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* 95 Red *Spanish Lettuce. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Lychnis*, The capillaceous leaved *Spanish lychois. 1856 OLIVIER *Slave States* 373 The long, waving drapery of the tyllindria [sic], or *Spanish moss. 1884 *Evangelical Mag.* Feb. 60 We have the 'Old Man's Beard', or Spanish Moss of American Forests. 1846-50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 346 *Bidens bipinnata*, *Spanish Needles. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1075/2 *Spanish needles*, a name given in the West Indies to the fruits of a species of *Bidens*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* i. lxviii. 94 *Spanish Nut hath small grassie leaves. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 205 Ladies Slipper, Stock Gilly Flower, Spanish Nut [etc.]. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 320 Nut, Spanish, *Iris*. 1785 MARTYNET *Lett. Elem. Bot.* xxviii. (1794) 442 The stipules... of the Byzantine or Spanish nut, which Linnaeus gives as a distinct species, are linear. 1829 LONDON *Encycl. Plants* 46 *Moraea sisyrinchium*, Spanish-nut. 1716 *Petiveriana* i. 179 *Spanish Oak... *Caroba Barbada tetraphylla*. 1717 *Ibid.* II. 204 Spanish Oak. Splits very well into Clapboards and Ladders. 1852 MORITZ *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 98 *Quercus Falcata*. [is] known in Delaware, Maryland and Virginia by the name of Spanish oak. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* 93 Red [and] white *Spanish Onion. 1763 MILLS *System Pract. Hush.* IV. 24 The Spanish onion is most esteemed for its mildness as well as size. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 159 Take four Spanish onions. 1647 HEXHAM *I. (Herbs)*, Pepper wort, or *Spanish Pepper. 1842 LONDON *Suburban Hort.* 607 The annual capsicum, the Spanish, or Guinea pepper, *C. annuum* L., a native of South America. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Spanish Pick-tooth, a sort of Herb. 1823 CRABB *Techn. Dict.* II. s.v. *Spondias*, The species are trees, as the Purple Hog-Plum, or *Spanish Plum. 1864 GRIEBEN *Flora Brit.* IV. Ind. 781/2 Spanish-plum, *Spondias purpurea*. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* 93 Black [and] White *Spanish Radish. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Raphanus*, Great round black Radish, commonly call'd The Spanish Radish. 1785 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 23

Cuttings of common, or *Spanish reed. 1767—*Ev. Man his own Gardener* (1803) 671 *Apples*... Italian apple, *Spanish rennet, Canada rennet [etc.]. 1707 *Spanish salsify [see *Salsify* b]. 1819 *Pantologia* x. s.v. *Scorzonera*, *Spanish scorzonera, or garden viper's grass. 1901 *Gardener* 12 Jan. 1048 Close by... is a *Spanish Soldier... stiff and pointed with its three-cornered stem-like leaves. 1882 *Garden* 27 Sept. 372/1 Two or three others... continue in beauty till the first flowers of the *Spanish Squill expand. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 104 *Thymus* *Zygis*. White *Spanish Thyme. 1591 *PERCIVALL Span. Dict.*, *Mielgas*, *Spanish trefloyle, *Herba medica*. 1623 *MINSHEU, Mielgas*, an herbe called Spanish trefloyle, or three leaved grass. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* (1729) 198 March Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting... *Spanish Trumpets or Junquils [etc.]. 1854 G. W. JOHNSON *Cott. Gard. Dict.* 837 *Spanish Viper's Grass, *Scorzonera*. 1875 *Spanish willow [see *SPANIARO* 3 b]. 1731 *Spanish woodbine [see *S. arbor-vine* above].

10. *Comb.*, as *Spanish-barrelled*, *-born*, *-built*, *-speaking*, etc., adjs.

a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Life Sidney* (1907) 104 Resolutely oppose those Spanish-born, or Spanish-sworn Tyrannies. c 1679 in *Marvell Growth. Poetry* (1678) 61 A Spanish built Ship. 1822 SCOTT *Let. in Lockhart* (1839) III. 390, I have got Rob Roy's gun, a long Spanish-barrelled piece. 1828—*Rob Roy* xxxi, Levelling their long Spanish-barrelled guns. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* x, A shrewd Spanish-speaking school-master. 1875 *RUSKIN Fors Clav.* iv, Mr. Peter Domecq was, I believe, Spanish born.

B. *sb. or ellipt.* 1. The Spanish language.

1485 CAXTON *Malory's Arthur* Pref. 2 Bookes... as wel in duche, italyen, spaynysshe, and grekysshe as in frensshe. 1545 RAYNALD *Byrth Manynode* ProL C viii, To speke dutche, frenche, spanish, and dyuers other langages. 1558 ASCHAN *Scholem* II. (Arb.) 147 Translating the *Vlisses* of Homer out of Greke into Spanish. 1623 *MINSHEU Span. Gram.* Proem, Spanish is a speech, whereof in times past (in Spaine) there hath beene foure kinde vsed. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 39 The Spanish is nought else but mere Latine, take a few Morisco words away. 1705 STEVENS *Sj. & Eng. Dict.* Pref. Neither can I allow Spanish to be as generally call'd a Corruption of Latin. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 564/1 In Spanish, we have many old Gothic words. 1842 *BORROW Bible in Spain* iii, The magnificent tones of the Spanish sounded to great advantage amidst the shrill squeaking dialect of Portugal.

2. In various elliptical or absolute uses:

a. Spanish persons or people; Spaniards. *rare*—1. †b. Spanish snuff, usually plain Spanish. *Obs.* c. (The) Spanish, hard cash, money. *slang.* d. Spanish bonds or stock. a. 1660 F. BHOOTE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 347 There is a large river... which some Spanish were about to cross. b. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 119 Then hope triumphs, and fear doth vanish, Like grief, when it's expelled by Spanish. 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & a Bottle* II. ii. Wks. 1892 I. 35 The three divisions of his head were filled with oranges, bergamot, and plain Spanish. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 173 Allowing him some Plain Spanish. 1748 SMOLLETT *R. Randon* xxxix, Her upper-lip contained a large quantity of plain Spanish.

c. 1788 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 2), *Spanish*, the Spanish; ready money. 1806 *SURR Winter in Lond.* II. 122 He helps the flats out of their Spanish. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 303 After extracting the Spanish from all his sporting acquaintance. a 1814 *Sailors' Rel.* II. iii in *New Brit. Theatre* II. 342, I wish you would rather give the hard Spanish. 1869 *Punch* 10 July 11/2.

d. 1841 THACKERAY *Gl. Hogarty Diamond* ii, The young stockbrokers used to tell us of immense bargains in Spanish, Greek, and Columbians.

C. *adv.* To walk Spanish, (to cause to) walk under compulsion, properly with some one holding the collar and the seat of the trousers. *U.S.*

1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. 1. No. ii, To... walk him Spanish clean right out o' all his homes an' houses. 1890 *Voice* (N.Y.) 14 Aug., [They] were hustled out of the country on an hour's notice, made to 'walk Spanish' in fact.

† *Spanish*, *sb.* 2. *Obs.* *rare*. [Of obscure origin.] Earth or clay unfit for brick-making.

1725 *Act 12 Geo. I.* c. 35 Several Persons... continue to make Bricks of bad Stuff and unsizable Dimensions, and do not well turn the same; and in making thereof mix great Quantities of Soil called Spanish. *Ibid.*, No Spanish at any time... shall be... mixed with any Brick, Earth, or Clay.

† *Spanish*, *v.* 1. *Obs.* *rare*. Also *spanishish*, *spanys-*. [f. OF. *espanissier*, lengthened stem of *espanir* (mod.F. *épanouir*) to expand, spread out.] *intr.* Of a flower: To expand or open. So

† *Spanished* *phl. a.*, † *Spanishing* *vbl. sb.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xliii. (*Cecilia*) 128 Twa cronis mad wyndy of spanyst rose & quhyt lely. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3633, I saugh that thurgh the leves grene The rose spredde to spanishing. c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* i. ProL. 127, I seke the sawowre of that ros That spanysys, spredys, and evyre spryngys In plesans of the Kyng of Kyngis.

† *Spanish*, *v.* 2. *Obs.*—1 [SPANISH *sb.* 2] *trans.* ? To mix (brick-earth) with other material.

1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5209/4 Together with two Stools of Brick-Earth ready dug and spanished.

Spanish broom. [SPANISH *a. 9.*] The plant *Spartium junceum* (or *Cytisus junceus*), common to the Mediterranean region, the rush-like branches or twigs of which are used in basket-work and yield a fibre employed in the manufacture of cords, coarse cloth, etc.

The resemblance of the generic name *Spartium* to *L. spartum* (see *SPART*), and misunderstanding of passages in Pliny, has led to occasional confusion between Spanish broom and *esparto grass*.

1562 *TURNER Herbal* II. 144 The sede and floures of Spanish broome are good to be dronken wyth mede... to pource strongly. 1676 *GREW Anat. Flowers* II. ii. § 8 Spanish Broome, Dulcamara, and others. 1731 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Spartium*, The white Spanish Broom. 1785 *MARTIN*

Let. Elem. Bot. xxv. (1794) 350 Spanish Broom, with some other species, has simple leaves. 1861 *BENTLEY Man. Bot.* 527 *Sarothamnus* (*Cytisus*) *scoparius*, is the common Broom. *Sarothamnus junceus*, the Spanish Broom, has similar properties. 1882 *Gardener* 29 Apr. 297/1 Pale sulphur-coloured Spanish Broom.

Spanished, *phl. a.* [f. SPANISH *a.*] (See quot.) 1815 *Zeluca* I. 140 'How do you name Miss Delwayne's vestment, or whatever I ought to stile it?' asked he... 'Why the millinery people... call it Spanished—and are indebted to Wellington for disposing of an expensive dress to almost everybody.'

† *Spanishify*, *v.* *Obs.*—1 [f. SPANISH *a.*] *trans.* To make Spanish; to Spaniolize.

1612 in *Birch Cr. & Times* *Jas. I.* (1848) I. 214 Mr. Rossingham came some three weeks since out of Spain, so Spanishified, that I scant knew him till he saluted me.

Spanishly (*spanijli*), *adv.* [f. SPANISH *a.* + *-ly* 2.] Towards Spain or Spanish policy; like Spanish; in a characteristically Spanish manner.

a 1641 *FINNET For. Embass.* (1656) 65 Hedesired that (if the place were so equal, as some Spanisly inclined pretended) he might have the first choise. 1717 *DE FOE Mem. Ch. Scot.* II. 128 To excommunicate the Popish and Spanisly affected Nobility, so they then called them. 1822 STEVENSON *Merry Men* I. in *Cornh. Mag.* XLV. 679 The name... of the ship... sounded, in my ears, Spanisly. The Espirito Santo they called it. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 June 2/1 Its cathedral rising solemnly, Spanisly, greily above all else.

Spank (*spæŋk*), *sb.* 1. *dial.* or *collog.* [f. SPANK *v.* 1]

1. A smart or sounding blow, esp. one given with the open hand; a slap or smack.

1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulgar T.*, *Spanks*,... blows with the open hand. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Horace in Lond.* 140 When ice encrusts the slippery bank, The tallest fall with heaviest spank. 1858 *HUGHES Scour. White Horse* iv. 78 Said Joe, giving me a great spank on the back. 1889 *Cent. Mag.* Mar. 743/1 My mother... lifted me cleverly, planted two spanks behind, and passed me to the hands of Mme. Levisq. B. The sharp noise or sound produced by this.

1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xix, [The snake] let the smaller [tree] go with a loud spank that shook the dew off the neighbouring branches. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.* t. iii. 64 A clean, straight, hard hit which took effect with a spank like the explosion of a percussion cap.

† 2. *Cant.* (See SPANK *v.* 1 2.) *Obs.*

Spank (*spæŋk*), *sb.* 2 [f. SPANK *v.* 2] The action or fact of spanking or moving along rapidly and sharply.

1801 tr. *Gabrielli's Myst. Husb.* III. 286 Having got her between me and Madame we dashed off full spank.

B. A quick or smart bound or leap.

1882 in *Janitson's Sc. Dict.*, 1886 B. ERLELEY *Cast upon World* I. 20 A spank... that seemed to have the litheness of a deerbound.

† *Spank*, *sb.* 3 *Cant.* *Obs.*—^o = SPANKER 1.

1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Spanks*, Money, Gold or Silver.

Spank (*spæŋk*), *v.* 1. *dial.* or *collog.* [Probably imitative of the sound.]

1. *trans.* To slap or smack (a person, esp. a child) with the open hand. Also *absol.*

1727 *BAILEY* (vol. II), To *Spank*, to slap with the open Hand. 1786 *European Mag.* IX. 292 The Science of Nothing even dunces have taught, Without spanking a pupil, or spending a thought. 1862 F. W. ROBINSON *Owen, a Waif* I. 82 'You're sorry for your mother...' 'I think so... but she spanked hard.' 1867 *Lond. Rev.* 15 June 673/1 This baby... as a last resource is spanked into a voiceless rage by the mother. 1872 *DE VERE Americanism* 321 If the sufferer be a child, it is *spanked*, that is, punished by slapping with the open hand. fig. 1882 *Punch* 11 Mar. 112 House of Lords spanked by 300 against 167.

b. To crack (a whip). *rare*—1.

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1859) 417 The mule drivers... were stringing into the yard and spanking their whips.

c. To briag down, thrust, etc., with a slap.

1880 TENNYSON *Northern Cobbler* xv, An 'e spanks 'is and into mine.

† 2. *Cant.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., To *spank a glaze*, is to break a pane of glass in a shop window, and make a sudden snatch at some article of value within your reach. *Ibid.*, To *spank* a place is to rob it 'upon the spank'; a *spank* is a robbery effected by the above means.

3. *intr. a.* To drop or fall with a spank or smack. 1800 *HURDIS Fav. Village* 61 The sullen shower from the drench'd eaves Drops fast, and on the pavement spansks.

b. Of a boat: To pound, beat, or slap the water in sailing.

1891 *Cent. Dict.* (citing J. A. Henshall).

4. The *vbl.* stem used adverbially: With a spank or smack. *rare*—1.

1810 *Splendid Follies* III. 8 Spank flew another revoke card from the hand of Samuelina.

Hence *Spanked* (*spænki*) *phl. a.* 1864 *Daily Tel.* 27 Sept., That back-yards should re-echo to the howling of spanked children.

Spank (*spæŋk*), *v.* 2. *dial.* and *collog.* [Prob. a back-formation from SPANKING *phl. a.* 2.]

1. *intr.* To move or travel with speed and elasticity; to go quickly and vigorously; to ride or drive at a sharp trot and in a smart or stylish manner. Usually const. with adverbs or preps., esp. with *along*: a. Of animals, in general use.

1807-10 *TANNAHILL Poems* (1846) 20, I saw the dragon spankin' off the fields. 1828—in numerous dial. glossaries and texts (Sc., E. Angl., Northants., Warw., Som., etc.). a 1825 *FORBES Voc. E. Anglia* s.v., How he did spank along. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-farming* 200 His dog... darts off like

a greyhound. We watch him spanking across the glen. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 13 Nov. 8/5 Reynard... came away right-handed and spanked along for Kenwick-park.

b. *spec.* Of horses, or of persons driving or riding these. Also with *it*.

1811 *Lexicon-Balatrocinum, Spank* (*Whip*). To run neatly along, between a trot and gallop. 1824 SCOTT *R. Ranan's* viii, 'I suppose so, sir,' said the groom... 'Zounds! she can spank it over wet and dry.' 1843 *LE FEVRE Life Trav. Phys.* II. i. xiv. 36 At this season they (the roads) were good, so that we spanked along merrily. 1860 THACKERAY *Level* iii, A gentleman in a natty gig, with a high-trotting horse, came spanking towards us.

c. Of ships: To sail quickly and smartly; to bowl along.

1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xiii. (1857) 195, I found myself aboard Robinson's lugger, spanking down the frith. 1841 CAPT. B. HALL *Patchwork* II. xiii. 251 When... we did get to sea... we spanked along. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* x. (ed. 3) 93 The Ariel was at that moment spanking away to the southward.

2. *trans.* To drive (horses) quickly and smartly.

1825 C. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 205 Where Gwydin spansks his fours along. 1840 THACKERAY *Shabby-genteel Story* v, How knowingly did he spank the horses along.

Spanker 1 (*spæŋkər*). [Related to SPANKING *phl. a.* or (in later use) f. SPANK *v.* 2]

† 1. *slang.* A gold coin; usually in *pl.*, coin, money. *Obs.*

1663 *COWLEY Cutter Coleman* St. ii. v, Mean time, thou pretty little Smith o' my good fortune, beat hard upon the Anvil of your Plot, I'll go and provide the Spankers. a 1668 DENHAM *Dialogic Poems* (1771) 77 Your cure too costs you but a spanker. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 269 Tho' he can produce more Spankers Than all the Usurers and Bankers. 1708 MONTREUX *Rabelais, Pant. Progn.* vi, Old Gold, such as your Double Ducats, Rose-Nobles, Angels, Spankers, Spur-Royals. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* II. Wks. 1799 I. 250 Procure you the spankers, my boy. I have a broker, that... shall take off your bargain. 1785 in *GROSE*.

2. *dial.* and *collog.* Anything exceptionally large or fine; a person, animal, or thing of superior quality or character.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xcv, To turn me adrift in the dark with such a spanker. 1838 W. H. MAXWELL *Stories Waterloo* I. 208 Miss O'Brien went what Rattigan called a spanker. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xvi, Her passage either way, is almost certain to eventuate a spanker! 1865—*Mut. Fr.* t. xv, Your new establishment... it's to be a spanker. 1888 W. ROGERS *Mem. West* ii. 32 [We] are soon rewarded by a brace or set of spankers [*sc. fish*], whose appearance in our basket [etc.].

b. A heavy blow or smack.

1772 BRIGGS *Burlesque Homer* 491 (Farmer), Ajax gave him two such spankers, They smarted worse than nodes and shankers. 1804 MEREDITH *Ld. Ormont* i, Matey's sure aim... relieving J. Masner of a foremost assailant with a spanker on the noli.

3. *Naut.* A fore-and-aft sail, set with a gaff and boom at the aftermost part of the ship. Cf. also DRIVER 5 and MIZEN 1.

1794 *Rigging & Seaman'ship* 16a The Driver-boom, on which the foot of the driver, or spanker, is extended. 1804 *Whig's Victory* 15 June in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1846) VI. 72 Woe and set the mainsail and spanker. 1840 R. H. DANA *Def. Mast* xxv, There was no sail now on the ship but the spanker and the close-reefed main topsail. 1894 CLARK *Russell Good Ship Mohock* I. 55 He... told the officer... to brail up the spanker.

attrib. 1794 *Rigging & Seaman'ship* 217 The Driver or Spanker Sail is bent as a temporary matter. 1840 R. H. DANA *Def. Mast* xxiii, One boy at the spanker-sheet and guy. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 66 A frigate bird alighted on the spanker-gaff. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 25 The last decade of the last century, when the spanker-gaff and boom came in.

4. *dial.* (See quot.)

1808 JAMESON *Spanker*, one who walks in a quick and elastic way. 1811 WILLAN in *Archæologia* XVII. 159 *Spanker*, a tall, and active young person, a 1825 *FORBES Voc. E. Anglia*, *Spanker*, a person who takes long steps with agility.

5. *dial.* and *collog.* A horse which travels quickly and smartly; a fast-going horse.

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxxix, And ye wanted a spanker that would lead the field... I would serve ye easy. 1836 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* I. xix, That are horse goes eternal fast... He's a spanker you may depend. 1870 THORNBURY *Tour rd. Eng.* I. ii. 31 The spankers strike out and away they do go... from Hounslow to Staines.

6. *U.S.* A light cart suitable for rapid travelling. 1831 in A. E. LEE *Hist. Columbus* (1892) I. 218 Our vehicle, which in the dialect of the country was called a spanker, was intended for four persons.

Spanker 2. [f. SPANK *v.* 1] One who, or that which, spansks or slaps.

1892 *Newcastle Daily Trnl.* 1 Jan. 8/3 A wonderful invention to serve three purposes—a self-rocking cradle, a clothes wringer, and a 'baby spanker'.

Spanker-boom. *Naut.* [SPANKER 1 3.] The boom on which the spanker is set.

1813 *Examiner* 26 Apr. 261/2 Spanker-boom, gaff, and trysail-mast. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 244 Perch yourself upon the spanker-boom, and let me know when you've rode to London. 1854 MISS C. L. BALFOUR *Working Women* 155 The next minute the spanker boom, an immense piece of timber, snapped like a reed.

attrib. 1849 *CUPPLES Green Hand* vii. (1856) 70 Men... hauling on the spanker-boom guys. 1891 C. ROUXTES *Adrift Amer.* 231, I crawled right aft to the taffrail, and quietly put the end of the spanker boom sheet over.

Spanker-eel. *north. dial.* The lamprey. 1846 in CROCKETT (ed. 3). 1883 *DAY Fishes Gl. Brit.* II. 360 Lampren, .. cunning, and spanker-eel, Northumberland.

Spankily, *adv.* rare⁻¹. [*f.* SPANK *sb.* or *v.*] Spankingly.

1842 *Tail's Mag.* IX. 370 We soon arrived spankily at the open hall door.

Spanking (spæ'ŋkɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* SPANK *v.* 1] The action of beating or slapping with the open hand by way of punishment.

1854 Miss BAKER *Northampton Gloss.* 1859 *Slang Dict.* 98 *Spanking*, a good beating. 1868 in *Sat. Rev.* (1869) 30 Jan., I gave her what some American friends call 'a spanking', sharp, short and effectual. 1885 SALA *Let. in Queen* 26 Sept. 307/3 The American lady doctor... suggested 'spanking' all round as a cure for the evil.

attrib. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 June 5/3 The Warden of Denver Penitentiary has introduced a 'spanking chair' into the list of punishments permitted in the State prison.

Spanking (spæ'ŋkɪŋ), *ppl. a.* Chiefly *dial.* and *colloq.* [Of doubtful origin. Cf. *Da.* (and *NFris.*) *spanke* to strut.]

1. Very big, large, or fine; exceptionally good in some respect, freq. with implication of showiness or smartness.

a 1666 FANSHAW *Love for Love's sake* II. (1671) 64 What a spanking Labrador! 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Spanking*, spruce, fine, jolly; as *a spanking Lass*. 1772 BRIGGS *Burlesque Homer* 501 (Farmer), A table. Whereon she placed a spanking dish. 1780 in W. Beckford *Italy* (1834) 1. 16 This worthy dignitary... enjoys a spanking revenue. 1791 O'KEEFE *Wild Oats* iv. 1, Now for a spanking lie, to continue her in the belief that Jack is the man she thinks him. 1837 Miss MITFORD *Country Stories* (1850) 118 We must see what can be done for that boy—he's a fine spanking fellow. 1842 LOVER *Hurdy Andy* iv. 40 We'll have some spanking sport.

2. Of horses; *esp.* in later use: Moving or travelling at a rapid pace and in a smart and vigorous manner. (Cf. *Spank v.* 2 1 b.)

1738 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) II. 167 He goes by the Name of Spanking Roger. 1802 COLMAN *Poor Gentleman* iv. 1, There are four spanking greys... here, that shall whisk us to town in a minute. 1853 SALA *About Shrimpton* 110 As the 'spanking tits', which... were on this occasion more 'spanked' than spanking, clattered along. 1897 W. H. THORNTON *Remin. of West-Conn. Clergym.* III. 96 We had a spanking sixteen-hands-high mare in a dogcart.

b. Of persons: Dashing, lively, hoisterous. 1801 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Mlle. Panache* II. Wks. 1832 III. 254 This spanking horsewoman has frightened us all out of our senses.

3. Of a breeze: Blowing strongly or briskly; rattling.

1849 CUPPLES *Green Hand* II. (1856) 23 They... struck up the 'Buffalo', that finest of chants for the weather forecast with a spanking breeze. 1862 *Lond. Rev.* 16 Aug. 139 We are rushing through the water with a spanking breeze on our quarter. 1883 *Boston (Mass.) Trn.* 14 Aug. 1/2 Spanking Breeze for the Yachts.

4. Of a pace, rate, etc.: Rapid, smart, vigorous. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. v, The wheelers in a spanking trot, and leaders cantering. 1882 SERGT. BALLANTINE *Exper.* xxiii. 230 We went at a spanking pace until suddenly brought to a stand-still. 1899 F. L. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 39 A large canoe... was coming off to us at a spanking rate.

fig. 1858 BAILEY *Age* 61 He lives at what folks call a spanking rate.

Hence **Spankingly** *adv.*, at a spanking pace; in a rapid and smart manner.

1803 COUPER *Tourifications* II. 16 A country lad, mounted on a spirited pretty galloway, came spankingly along. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 439 The time put on his seven-leagued boots, and went spankingly away so rapidly that [etc.]. 1865 *Lond. Rev.* 23 June 697/1 You are told how his reverence rode spankingly to church.

† **Spankled** *ppl. a.*, var. of SPANGLED *ppl. a.*

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3945/4 Stolen... a sorrel Strawberry Mare... with a bald Face... and spankled about the Jaws. 1777 MME. D'ARLEY *Early Diary* 7 Apr., She had on a lilac negligée, gauze cuffs, trimmed richly with flowers and spangles, spankled shoes [etc.].

† **Spank span-new**, *adj. phr.* Obs.⁻¹ [Intensified form of SPAN-NEW. Cf. *Sc.* and north. *dial.* *spang-new*, *spanker-new*.] Perfectly new.

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* lix. (1783) II. 189, I took out a spank span new half-crown piece.

Spanless (spæ'nless), *a.* [*f.* SPAN *v.* 1] That cannot be spanned.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* vi. 20 The little seed... Has risen and cleft the soil, and grown a bulk: Of spanless girth.

Span-long, *a.* [*f.* SPAN *sb.* 1 + LONG *a.*] Having the length of a span; hence, brief, short.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 214 Though our span long youthly prime, blossoms forth eye-banqueting flowers... yet in the grave shall we rotte. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Shepherd* II. i, There... white faies do dwell, And span-long elves that dance about a pool. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 132 Two span-lang wee, unchristen'd bairns, 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 4 While—never mind who...—Sank stifled span-long brightness in the birth.

Comb. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootonia* 283 In the apprehension of its Momentaneous Ephemeris, and span-long-lived Accountants.

Spanned (spænd), *ppl. a.* [*f.* SPAN *v.* 1 and *v.* 2] That is or has been spanned or drawn tight.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 241 The tunge being hindred by a certayne ligament which we call the spanned yaoce. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. Introd. p. xxvi, He made a too tight-laced Objection, where he quarrels with the spannd' Waist of Pamela.

† **Spannel**, *Obs.*⁻¹ [*f.* OE. *spannan*-to fasten + -EL¹.] A spancel.

1398 *TREVISAN Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xiv. (Bodl. MS.), An oxe heerde... bindeþ here feete with lange holdþ [1495 lang-haldes] and spannels.

Spannel (s), *obs. forms of SPANIEL sb.*

Spanner¹ (spæ'nɪ), [*ad. G.* *spanner* (also *spanner*, Sw. *spännare*), *f.* *spannen* SPAN *v.* 2]

† 1. An instrument by which the spring in a wheel-lock firearm was spanned or wound up. *Obs.*

Phillips (ed. Kersey, 1706) has 'Spanner, the Cock of a Carbine or Fusée'; hence in later Dicts., as Bailey (1721), Johnson (1755), with 'Lock' in place of 'Cock'.

1639 R. WARD *Animadu. Warre* I. 293 A case of good Firelocke Pistolles... with his Spanner and flaske boxes.

1644 HOWELL *England's Tears for Pres. Wars in Donna's Grove* 169 My Prince his Court is now full of nothing but Buff-Cocks, Spanners, and Musket Rests. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xx. (Roxb.) 243/2 The second is called a Spanner; it is a thing made of Iron, haueing a square hole in the bending part of it, by which the springs of wheele locks are wound vp.

1863 W. THORNBURY *Tryne as Steel* II. 29 He then took the spanner... and bent the spring which communicated with the axis-pin of his wheel-lock.]

2. A hand-tool, usually consisting of a small bar of steel, having an opening, grip, or jaw at the end which fits over or clasps the nut of a screw, a bolt, conpling, etc., and turns it or holds it in position; a wrench.

There are several makes of spanner, and they vary greatly in shape and size, some having one opening, others two; some taking one size of nut, etc., others being adjustable to nuts of different sizes.

1790 W. H. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Midl.* II. 443 *Spanner*, a wrench; a nut screw-driver. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Mannf. Metal* I. 215 A screw attached to a spanner or lever. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 101 Wood carriage complete, with wrought iron screw and spanner for elevating mortar. 1888 RUTLEY *Rock-forming Min.* 22 A nut which screws on to the end of the spindle and is tightened up by means of a spanner.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1830 G. R. AINSLIE *Anglo-French Coinage* 66 Two spanner-like towers. 1902 MARSHALL *Metal Tools* 69 The small worm shown in the spanner head.

3. *Mech. a.* A bar or lever for opening the valves of a steam-engine (see *quots.*).

1773 W. EMERSON *Mechanics* (ed. 3) 230 The horizontal piece *h* 3, called the spanner; so that moving *h* back and forward, moves the plate *g* over the hole *z*, and back again.

1824 STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 175 Two valves, which are moved alternately by levers acted on from the outside from the revolution of a spanner or lever attached to the hollow axle. 1869 RANKINE *Machine & Hand-tools* Pl. F 1. 2 Lower down on this spindle... is keyed a duplex spanner or rocking lever 1, one end of which is attached... to the valve rod of the small engine.

b. In a parallel-motion steam-engine (see *quots.*)

1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 306 The lever *c* is called the Spanner or Lever of Parallel Motion. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 640 *Spanner*, an important balance in forming the radius of parallel motion in a steam-engine, since it reconciles the curved sweep which the side-levers describe with the perpendicular movement of the piston-rod, by means of which they are driven.

† **Spanner**², *Obs.* (Origin and meaning obscure.)

1653 (title), The Total Rout, or a Brief Discovery Of a Pack of Knaves and Drabs, intituled Pimps, Panders, Hectors, Traps, Nappers, Mobs, and Spanners.

Spanner³, *rare.* [*f.* SPAN *v.* 1] A rib forming part of a roof-span.

1862 *Maen. Mag.* Apr. 527/2 A spanner like the rib of a groined roof springs from each to unite with its antagonist from the other side of the roof-ridge;... similar, but smaller, spanners perform the same office for the aisle roofs.

Span-new (spæ'nɪ), *a.* Now chiefly *dial.* Also *span new*. [*ad.* ON. *spán-nýr*, *f.* *spán-n* chip + *nýr*-new, with normal shortening of the first element. Cf. SPON-NEW *a.*

Dial. variants are *spander* (*spanther*), *spanker*, *spannew*. See also *bran-span-new* BRAND-NEW; SPANK SPAN-NEW; and SPICK AND STAIN.]

Quite or perfectly new *a.* Of things, esp. clothes.

1300 *Havelok* 968 þe cok bigan of him to rewe, And bouthe him clothes, al spannewe. 13... *K. Alis.* 4055 (Laud MS.), Richelich he doop hym shrede In span newe kniitten wede.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 1665 This tale was a span new to bygyne til at the nyght departed hem atwyne. 1463-4 SIR J. HOWARD *Expenses in Manners & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 160 A new jakett off purpyle that was made for my mastyr... and it is spanne new.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 59 Let me borrow on cracke groate of your purse for this same span new pamslett. 1598 MARSTON *Scot. Villanie* III. xi. 229 The news he tels you, is of some newe flesh, lately brooke vp, span newe, hoie piping fresh.

1626 in *Birch Crt. & Times* Chas. I (1848) I. 158, I have lighted upon a span new proclamation, which I send you in time.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. 60 Therefore [he] would not wear an Old Title, but have a span-New Arch-Bishops Chaire carved out for himself. 1691 RAY *S. & E. Co. Words* 114 *Span New*, very new: that was never worn or used.

1822 CORBETT *Weekly Reg.* 2 Feb. 260 A maker of span-new governments and religions. 1849 CUPPLES *Green Hand* I. (1856) 6 Up the side he scrambles... all togged out to the nines in a span-new blue jacket. 1879 A. TAYLOR *Guineu* 55 The span-new... nineteenth century miracle.

b. Of persons, etc. Also *Comb.*

1598 MARSTON *Scot. Villanie* Prol., Some spruce pedant, or some Span-New come fry Of Innes-a-court. 1619 FLETCHER & MASS. *False One* III. ii, Am I not totally a span-new Gallant, Fit for the choycest eyes? 1648 *Petit. Eastern Assoc.* 24 Snch... conditions, as their pride, and span-new Gentries will not endure. 1846 D. JERROLD *Chron. Clovenhook* Wks. 1864 IV. 409 Most of the children, however, lost by degrees the errors and weaknesses of their former days, and in time became span-new creatures.

Spanning, *vbl. sb.* [*f.* SPAN *v.* 1] The action of measuring, bridging, etc., with a span.

1775 *Ass Suppl.* *Spanning*, the act of measuring with a finger and thumb. 1883 *Athenæum* 24 Nov. 662/3 Increasing skill in the spanning of wide roofs. 1909 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 344 The chasm yawned unspanned... A price... had to be paid for its spanning.

Spanning, *vbl. sb.* 2 [*f.* SPAN *v.* 2]

† 1. The action of drawing tight, making close, etc.; the result of this. *Obs.*

1527 ANDREW BRUNSWYKE'S *Distyll. Waters* L ij, The same water... is good agaynst the spannynge of the harie. 1592 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 74 Houpinge and spannynge of the vessels, xij; the porters for loding the same wyne, vj. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 21 b/2 These swellings cause no payne, vnles it weare great spannynge of that parte might chance.

2. The action of fastening, harnessing, or yoking. Also with *on*.

1874 A. H. MARKHAM *Whaling Cruise Baffin's B.* 25 All hands have been as busy as bees, employed in the operation of *spanning on*, which literally means attaching the lines to the harpoons. 1882 SCHIAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 87 Ritualistic... considerations forbade the spanning of different species of animals.

Spanning, *ppl. a.* [*f.* SPAN *v.* 1] Extending or crossing as a span.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 122 The rafters were the sides of an equilateral triangle, of which the spanning line was the base. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 539 The height, or rise of the arch, is a line drawn at right angles from the middle of the chord, or spanning line, to the intrados. 1881 W. R. W. STEPHENS *Selsey-Chichester* 155 Broad spanning arches, and high massive towers. 1889 C. C. R. *Up for Season* 269 Where... you can gaze far away On the wide-spanning bridge.

Spanniolize, variant of SPANIELIZE *v.*

Span-roof (spæ'nɪrʊf), [*SPAN sb.* 1] A roof consisting of two inclined sides.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 593. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mech.* § 1304 When a building... has been made with a span-roof, sloping on both sides. 1901 J. BLACK'S *Carp. & Build.* 22 If the structure be independent or stand alone a 'span' roof (fig. 7) will be needed.

attrib. 1851 *B'ham & Midl. Gardeners' Mag.* May 65 A span-roof pit is the most suitable for this purpose. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* I. It was a long, low, span-roof house. *Ibid.* vii, His span-roof forcing-house.

Hence **Span-roofed** *a.*, having a span-roof.

1836 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (1850) I. 432 The body of a church is span-roofed and its aisles shed-roofed. 1842 LONDON *Suburban Hort.* 61r They may also be grown as standards in a span-roofed house. 1850 T. RIVERS *Orchard House* 20 A span-roofed orchard house, 30 feet long, 14 feet wide.

Spanyard (e), *obs. forms of SPANLARD.*

Spanyell (e), *obs. forms of SPANIEL sb.*

Spar (spær), *sb.* 1 Also 4 *sperre*, 4-6 *sperre*; 4-7 *sparro*, 4, 6-8 *sparr*. [A word of Continental origin, appearing in the following forms: MDu. *sparre*, *spar*, *spar* (Du. and *WFr.* *spar*), MLG. *sparre*, *sparre*, *spar* (LG. *spar*, *spar*), OHG. *sparro* (MHG. *sparre*, G. *sparren*, *†sparre*, *†sparr*), ON. *sparri* (Norw., Sw., Da. *sparre*); also MDu. and *WFlm.* *sperre*, *sper*, ON. (Icel. and Norw.) *sperra* (older Da. *sperre*), *NFris.* *sper*, *spar*. The type *sparre* is the source of OF. *esparre* (mod. F. *dial.* *épare*), which may partly have contributed to the adoption of the word in English.]

1. One of the common rafters of a roof. Now chiefly *dial.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8796 We haf soght forest bath ner and ferr For to sek a maister sparr [Götl. *sperre*]. c 1340 *Nominate* (Skeat) 443 *Cumbe*, *heez* *el cheueron*, Roof, firstre and sparre. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 132 He was the cite afur, And rente downe bothe wal, and sparre, and rafur. 1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 77 Envie... reuyd hatli oure houses, that unnethees the billinge hanghi on the sparres. a 1490 BOTONER *Ilin.* (Nasmith, 1778) 260 Item the yerdys called sparres of the halle ryalle countenyn yn length about 45 fete of hole pece. a 1547 SUREY *Enaid* II. 580 The gilt sparres, and the beames then threy they down. 1558 *Br. Hall Sat.* v. i, A silly cote, Whose thatched sparres are furred with sluttish soot. 1647 HERRICK *Noble Numb.*, *Thanksgiving to God*, A little house, whose humble Roof Is weather-proof: Under the sparres of which I lie Both soft, and drie. 1666 SPURSTOWE *Wiles of Satan* 24 What shall the spars and rafters do, if the pillars of the building tremble. 1833 LONDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 985 The laths to be well nailed to sparres (common rafters). 1846 J. DAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 125 Height of the wall... to the sill, 6 ft. Length of the spars, 15 ft. 1854- in *dial.* glossaries (Northampton, Chesh., Northumbld.).

† b. *Her.* = CHEVRON *sb.* 2 *Obs.*

1486 *Ek. St. Albans*, *Her. f* j b, We haue sotheli in armys certan signys the wich ar calde Cheuerons in french... and in english a cowpall of sparris.

2. A pole or piece of timber of some length and moderate thickness; *spec.* an undressed stem of fir or similar wood under six inches in diameter.

1288 in Nicolas *Hist. Royal Navy* (1847) II. 476, xx. *sparres* de keyne, xliiii. *plankes & shelles* de keynes. 1392 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 156 Pro x *hurdell*, ij *sparres*, ij *butlers* pro officio suo in nave. c 1450 *Mertin* xxv. 460 He caught a sparre of Oke with bothe hondes. c 1460 *Trinclyte Mst.* lii. 130 Thou must spend many a spar this wark or thou wylt For end fully. 1513 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Statl.* IV. 481 For... *sperris* to mak hand spakis of. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1047 Of a syndell I wyl make a sparre. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* IX. 138 Who took the Oliue sparre, made

keene before, And plund' it in his eye. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 27 Mr. Blith makes Spars, and small building-Timber of Oaks of eleven years growth. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 15 We must have either Oaken Spars, or Fir bawks. 1755 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 579 These platforms... were always made horizontal at the time of levelling, by means of a mahogany spar, or straight-edge. 1848 LAYARD *Nineveh* ix. (1850) 239 Loading a small raft with spars and skins for the construction of a larger. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Nilit.* Dict. 139/2 Fishing Spars, in artillery material, consist of spars of wood placed parallel in the spars to be strengthened, by lashing them to one another.

fig. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xv. cccxxvi, Their Eyes will know no Lid, But make the beams recoil, the spars retreat.

b. Without article, as a material.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 25 The trestle-trees... are confined in a temporary manner by pieces of spar.

3. † a. A har of wood used to fasten a gate or door. *Obs.* (Cf. SPAR v.1)

1566 SPENSER *F. Q. v. xi.* 4 The Prince... opening straight the Sparre, forth to him came. 1612 COTGR., *Barre*, a barre, or sparre, for a doore. 1647 HEXHAM I., The sparre or bolt of a doore. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* ii. x. § 4. 257 Bolt, Barr, Sparr.

† b. fig. A prop or support. *Obs.*—†

1630 LORD *Baniants* 80 He gained great fame, whereunto his divining fortunes became such a sparre that he was made King of Delee.

c. A spoke, har, or cross-bar.

In Scotland commonly applied to the bars or rails of a wooden fence or gate.

1687 MIEGE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* ii, The Spars of a spinning Wheel. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Spars* are also the spokes of a Spinning-wheel. 1825 JAMIESON *Suppl. Dog-rung*, one of the spars which connect the stilt of a plough. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 306 'What's all this?' cried the... host through the spars of the gate.

4. *Naut.* 'The general term for all masts, yards, booms, gaffs, etc.' (Young, 1846).

The comb. CANT-SPAR is found somewhat earlier (1611).

1640 in *Entick London* (1666) II. 170 Spars; Bonnispars (sic). Cantspars. Small spars. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 43 Cant Spars, Ratling Spars, Boom Spars, Middling Spars, Small Spars. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xvii, We next sent ashore our spar spars and rigging. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 226 The spars will be slight, sufficient merely to give steadiness to the ship at sea. 1878 T. L. CYCLER *Painted Papers* 173 When the first blow of the cyclone tears our canvas from the spars.

fig. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xvii, Three young stock-brokers... sent this little spar out of the wreck... to good Mrs. Sedley. 1848 DICKENS *Domby* i, Thus clinging fast to that slight spar within her arms, the mother drifted out upon the dark and unknown sea.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *spar-ballen*, *-bridge*, *-pole*, *-raft*, *-wood*; *spar-maker*.

1504 in *Gage Hist. & Antig. Suffolk* 140 The roses in the sper batens, and jopies. 1578 in *Feuillart Revels Q. Eliz.* (1508) 306 Longe sparre poles of furre. 1752 *Records Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) I. 164 ilk cart load... of sparwood or logs. 1798 *Survey of Province of Moray* 100 Sparwood... about 7 inches diameter, is sold at 7d. the solid foot. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* 28 July 130/1 The master spar-maker, master blacksmith, and timber inspector. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Nilit. Dict.* 391/2 Spar Bridge, a light bridge for crossing broken arches, rivers with steep banks, &c. 1880 *Northwestern Lumberman* 24 Jan., More than the usual number of spar rafts will be prepared this winter.

6. Special combs., as *spar-buoy* (see quot. 1883); † *spar-dry a.*, perfectly dry (land); *spar-dust* (see quot.); † *spar-foot*, a horizontal piece of wood supporting the lower end of a rafter; *spar-naked a.*, stark naked; *spar-piece* (see quot.); *spar shed* a ship-building shed in which spars are stored; *spar-torpedo*, a torpedo fastened on the end of a spar projecting from the bows of the boat; *spar-yard*, a yard in which ship-spars are prepared.

1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 94 A 'spar-buoy' moored in... 1883 *Chambers's Frl.* 8 Dec. 771/2 A 'spar-buoy'... is so designed that a spar must stand almost perpendicularly out of the water. 13. *E. E. Allit.* P. C. 338 Thence our fader to be fisch fersly hiddiz, pat he hym sput spakly vpon 'spare drye. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, 'Spar-dust, powder of post; dust produced in wood by the depredation of boring insects. 1579 in Willis & Clark *Cambr.* (1886) I. 313, xliij couple of 'sparr feete eche... iij foote longe. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXV. 610 The poor fellow was 'spar-naked. 1842 *Gwilt Archit. Gloss.*, 'Spar-piece, a name given to some places to the collar beam of a roof. 1883 *Daily News* 4 July 5/4 The scene at the 'spar shed where the bodies are laid out for identification. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 384 Armed with the 'spar-torpedo. 1858 WHITMAN *Poems, Song of the Broad-Axe* iii, Spar-makers in the 'spar-yard.

Spar (spār), sb.² *Min.* Also 6-7 sparr. [ad. MLG. *spar*, *sper* (also in combs. *sparglas*, *-kalk*, MHG. *sparchalch*), related to OE. *spær*en gypsum, *spærstán* SPAR-STONE.]

1. A general term for a number of crystalline minerals more or less lustrous in appearance and admitting of easy cleavage.

A large number of varieties are distinguished by special epithets, as *bitter*, *Bolognian*, *breun*, *calcareous*, *Derbyshire*, *Iceland*, *pearl*, *penderous*, *rhomb*, *tabular*; see these words and CALC., FELD., FLINT, HEAVY SPAR.

1581 in *Trans. Jewish Hist. Soc. Eng.* (1903) IV. 96 In our copper utens... a kinde of black-stone (wherein the copper groweth), and a kinde of white stone named sparr. 1621 JORDAN *Nat. Bather* vii. (1669) 45 Sparr, which the Dutch call Spat or Querts, shoos into points like Diamonds. 1653 MANLOVE *Customs Lead-mines* 265 (E. D. S.), Cauke,

Sparr, Lid-stones, Twitches, Daulings, and Pees. 1672 VOYLE *Ess. Gems* 91 The clear Spar, which in most of our Western Lead-Mines in England is found next to the Metal-line Veins. 1755 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 236 All perfectly petrified; some into bright crystallised spar. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 66 The pendent rocks were glazed with spar. 1832 TENNYSON *Cenone* 82 in *Poems* (1833) 55 Within the green hillside... is an ingoing grotto, strown with spar. 1867 BAKER *Nile Trib.* xvii. (1872) 304 Immense quantities of very beautiful spar lay upon the surface in all directions.

b. *pl.* Different varieties of this.

1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 274 Fluores, Spars. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iv. 379 Gemms or Stones that are here shot into Cubes... the Brinw-Stones, Crystallized Spars, the Iris... and several others. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 203 Matlock is much noted for its... curious spars and fossils. 1814 SCOTT *Lord of Isles* ii. xxviii, And o'er his head the dazzling spars gleam like a firmament of stars! 1823 BYRON *Island* ii. vii, Or cavern sparkling with its native spars.

2. a. A fragment or particle of spar. Also *transf.* 1855 [MISS COBBE] *Ess. Intuitive Morals* 117 The waters of our spiritual life... stand in need of rocks and falls or at least of spars or pebbles, to freshen them by their resistance. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* xvi. i. III. 186 Love, romance, generosity, were as foreign in the soul of Charles as to a spar of ice.

b. An ornament made of spar.

1851 MAYHEW *Land. Lab.* I. 370/2 'Spars,' as spar ornaments are called by the street-sellers. *Ibid.* 371/2 Some street-sellers have their spars in covered barrows.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *spar-like* adj., *-lode*, *ornament*, *-rider*, *-seller*.

1700 MACKWORTH *Disc. Mine-Adventure*, 2nd Abstract 12 We are Sumping and driving in the new Work in good firm. . . . and the Spar-rider continues to under cut in Oar. 1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 91 This being a hard un-metallic petrification, thence called a Spar Lode by those unacquainted with real Spar. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 230/1 The spar-like gypsum, *marmor metallicum*. 1851 MAYHEW *Land. Lab.* I. 370/2 The spar-sellers carried their goods... in strong baskets on their heads. *Ibid.* 371/2 Some of the spar ornaments are plain, white, and smooth.

Spar (spār), sb.³ [f. SPAR v.2]

† 1. A thrust. *Obs.*—†

c 1100 *Destr. Troy* 1068 Menestaus... Presit Polidamas & pnt hym of horse, With a spar of a speire.

2. A boxing-match; a display of boxing; a motion of sparring.

1814 *Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 439 He's coming: I know the white steed from afar; He is not a man to be late at a spar. 1901 *Oxford Times* 16 Mar. 4/2 Boxing: an interesting exhibition spar was given by... two boys.

3. A cock-fight.

1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 45 Many of the handsomest game cocks... are already trimmed, (in the comb at least,) in case they should be wanted in a hurry for a private spar.

4. *transf.* A wordy contest or dispute.

1836-7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz. Tales* x, Mr. Timson... kept up a running spar with Mr. Watkins Toile. 1841 HOOO *Tale of Trumpet* 661 Such wrangle, and jangle, and miff, and tiff, And spar, and jar. 1861 Mrs. RIBBOLD *City & Suburb* 207 Ruby faced out, and had a spar with him.

Spar (spār), sb.⁴ *dial.* [Of doubtful origin: cf. the variant SPEAR sb.⁴] A pointed and doubled rod used in securing thatch.

1746 B. N. C. *Muniments, Estates* 43. 45, Sept. 7, Paid for one day worke of thacing, 15. 6d. Paid for 500 of sparies, 15. 3d. 1748 *Ibid.* Feb. 26, Paid for 4500 of sparies, 115. 3d. 1796 W. H. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. V. Eng.* I. 330 Spars, thatching rods. 1825 JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. V. Eng.* 71 The pointed sticks, doubled and twisted in the middle, and used for fixing the thatch of a roof, are called spars; they are commonly made of split willow rods. 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* xxxvi, The dull thinds of the beetle which drove in the spars.

b. *attrib.*, as *spar-gad*, *-hook*, *-house*, *-rod*.

1844 BARNES *Poems Rur. Life* (1848) 387. 1863 MONCRIEFF *Dream in I. of Wight Gloss.* (E.D.S.) 52 He skulks through the copses for sparods and ledgers. 1886 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* ii, A bundle of the straight, smooth hazel rods called spar-gads. *Ibid.* iv, [He] crossed over to the spar-house where some journey-men were already at work.

† **Spar**, sb.⁵ *Obs.* In 5-6 spare, sparr(e, 6 sper-, speare-, speyre. [Irregular var. of SPARTH¹.]

A long-handled axe; a soldier armed with this.

c 1440 *Eng. Cong. Ireland* (Rawl. MS.) 17 Speris and sparris. *Ibid.* 83 He... broght two Spares faste on his shelde. 1525 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* II. 3 The armye of every region excede not 200 sperys and 600 kerne. 1534 *Ibid.* 185, 8 score fotmen, called kern, 10 scor spearys, callid galloghish; which 10 scor sparris amountith to 20 score men. 1543 *Ibid.* III. 444 Ther footemen... having every of them his weapon, callid a sparre, moche like axe of the Towre, and they he named galloglasse. 1600 DYMOK *Ireland* (1849) 7 He is named a spar of his weapon so called, 80 of which spares make a battell of Galloglass.

attrib. 1539 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* III. 142 His armie... be but chorles and plowmen, and... his sparr men went from hym.

† **Spar**, sb.⁶ *Obs.*—† [f. SPAR v.1] A check or impediment.

1613 DAY *Dyall* ix. (1614) 263 First that this Kingdome of Grace he not hindred by many spars and lets that it hath what with the World, the Flesh, and the Divell.

† **Spar**, sb.⁷ *Obs.*—† In 7 sparre. [Of obscure origin.] The pure or stout.

1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 108 *Janco*,... the Stint, or Sparre, or Perr.

Spar, sb.⁸ Anglicized form of SPARUS.

1821 RAWLINSON *Hist. Anc. Egypt* I. ii. 84 Among other

delicate fish produced by the Nile may be mentioned... the spar (*Sparus Niloticus*).

Spar (spār), v.1 Forms: a. 3 sperren, 4-6 sperre, 5 sper, 7 sperr. β. 4-7 sparre, 4 sparr, 5- sparr. [In the a-forms ap. ad. MDu. *sperren* (Du. *sperren*), = OHG. *sperran* (MHG. and G. *sperren*; hence Da. *spærre*, Sw. *spärre*), f. the stem *sparr*- SPAR sb.¹ The β-forms may be a normal alteration of this, or may represent the base of OE. *gesparrian* and *desparrian* BESPARE v. For further variants in ME. and later use see SPARE v.2 and SPEAR v.1.]

1. *trans.* To fasten (a door or gate) with a har or holt; to shut or close firmly or securely. Also occas. with *up*. Now *arch.*

c 1200 ORMIN 4122 Forr swa... Wass Paradissess 3ate sperd 3an all mannkinn onn corpe. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 240 To maynten forth be werre... be entres did bei sperre, & hold pan in Snowdun. c 1450 *Cursor M.* 10420 (Laud), She sperrid her doris and werit sore. c 1462 *Paston Lett.* II. 87 The yates of Lynne... weren fast sperred. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 354/1 To Sperre, claudere. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 224 If he chance come when I am abroad, Sperre the yate fast for feare of fraude. 1596 — *F. Q. v.* x. 37 The other which was entred, laboured fast To sperre the gate.

β. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2788 Fast be dors pan did he sparr [Gött. har]. a 1400 N. T. (Pauces) *Acts* xii. 14 Sche. Iste po 3hate sparde, and tolde them pat Peter stude before be 3ate. 1484 *Cal. Letter-Bks. Lond.* 'L' 202 b, That every nyght... the Shitte and Sparre their doores at the hour of ix of the Clock. a 1529 SKELTON *Ware the Hauke* 91 The church doores were sparred, Fast bolyd and barryd. 1555 ENEN *Decades* (Arb.) 143 Excepte they take good heede that the doores hee well sparre. 1614 GORGES *Lucan* i. 5 So when all iarnes doe end their dates, Ianus may sparre his Iron gates. 1626 B. JONSON *Staple of N. n.* iv. (1903) 47, I have heard you... cauke your windores, spar up all your doores. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 44, To Spar the Door, to bolt, bar, pin, or shut it. This word is also used in Norfolk. 1825 in JAMIESON *Suppl.* 1888 DOUGHTY *Arabia Deserta* I. 193 The gate was sparred, and the old man made no speed to come down and undo for us.

b. In fig. contexts. Also *absol.*

c 1200 *Apol. Lett.* 34 He closih, and pan no man opunih; he opunih, and pan no man sperih. 1435 MISYR *Fun of Love* 162 Pai treuly sal have power to spar heuen to fame. 1555 LATIMER *Lett. in Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 437 Or else the doores [of heaven] will be shut up [v. r. sparred up before ye come], that ye cannot go in. 1612 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Muse's Sacrifice* Wks. (Grosart) II. 56/1 Thus shall each pius person pray to thee in fitting time (yer Mercies Gate be sparr'd).

† 2. In general use: To close, fasten, secure, lock, etc. Also with *up*.

c 1200 ORMIN Ded. 261 He sahþ... an boc Bisett wiþ sefine innesseless, & sperrd swa swiþe wel þatt itt Ne mihtte nan wiht oppennn. *Ibid.* 12155 For Cristess þohht was sperrd. Wiþþinnenn & wiþþutenn. c 1400 *Rom. Roue* 3320 He tought it [my heart] so hym for to obey, That he it sparred with a key. a 1425 tr. *Ardenie's Treat.* *Fistula*, etc. 14 Astward it [the fistula] is opned by itself, and rennep as it is seif afore, and astward it is sperred. 1430-40 *Lyric. Bochas* ix. xxxv. (1554) 235 b, [He] Closed hys booke, and shet it in his chest, But ere he might sperre it with the key [etc.]. 1615 T. ADAMS *Black Devil* 19 He locks the doores after him, sparrs up the heart with security, that his treasure be not stolne.

† 3. To confine, enclose, or imprison, to shut *up*, in a place. *Obs.*

a 1210 *Wolunge in O. E. Hom.* I. 285 Mi bodi henge wiþ bi bodi neiled o rode, sperred querfaste wið-inne forr wales. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9501 3yf he wyþ sege sperre me her-yn. 1824 As wyþ þe Romanyss for to werre, Pat alle men in þer daunger sperre. c 1400 *Hylton Scala Perf.* i. xvi. (W. de W. 1494), And therefore as a wretche & oncaste... art sperred in a close cell iij yere. c 1483 *Alph. Tales* 3 Shoo was sparred in a close cell iij yere. 1583 MELBANKE *Philotimus* B b3, He... caused him to be sparred faste in the same tower. 1585 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ii. xii. (1589) 50 There sparred vp in gates, The valiant Thabane... a following fight awaits. a 1600 *Flodden Field* (1664) 110 Our startling Nags in Stables sparre, Are waxen wild with too much rest.

ref. 1555 COVERDALE *Ezek.* iii. 24 Go thy waye, and sparre thy self in thynne house.

† 4. To shut (a person or thing) out or in. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 66 Sorwyng þat mankynde was spard out... from þe delytes of paradysse. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 128 Anoynt the ship with pik and tar... The water out to spar. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 354/1 To Sperre in, includere. *Ibid.*, To Sperre out, excludere. 1530 PALSGOV. 728/1 What meanyth this woman, she sperryth me out, she callyth me agayne. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Sam.* xli. 7 But the same daye was there a man sparred in before the Lorde.

† 5. To fix or fasten together or down. *Obs.*

1591 FLETCHER *Russe Commow.* (Hakl. Soc.) 78 They haue drummes besides of a huge biggness, which they carry... on four horses, that are sparred together with chaines. a 1722 *Lisle Hist.* (1757) 202 It is very good husbandry to top hay or corn-recks with well wetted helms, that they may be well sparred down.

Spar (spār), v.2 Also 5-6 sparre, 7-8 sparr. [Of obscure origin.]

† 1. *intr.* To dart or spring; to strike or thrust rapidly. *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2975 With þat he brochis his blonke þat be glode fames, Sparis [v. r. Sparris] ou spacily as sparke out of flames. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6690 Teuser, with rene turnyt to Ector, Sparrit 10 hym with a speire. *Ibid.* 6914 He put hym to Paris... Sparrit at hym with a speire.

2. Of cocks: To strike with the feet or spurs; to fight.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 29 To sparre, as cocks do, *confutere*. 1686 R. BLOME *Gentl. Recreat.* ii. 279/1 Your Cocks having Sparred sufficiently. 1696 R. H. Sch. *Recreat.* 144 Let him Spar with another Cock. 1720 PALMER *Proverbs* 255, 'I'll teach you to spar to your lady' and in a moment [she] twisted off his neck. 1776 G. WHITE *Selborne* lxxiii. A young cock will spar at his adversary before his spurs are grown. 1828 in Blaine *Encycl. Rural Sports* (1840) 1208 The practice of permitting the stags and younger chickens to spar occasionally.

b. *trans.* To cause (a cock) to spar; to exercise in sparring.

1686 R. BLOME *Gentl. Recreat.* ii. 279/1 The Day following Spar him again. 1696 R. H. Sch. *Recreat.* 145 The second Fortnight, twice a Week will be enough to Chase or Spar your Cock. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xlv. They..fed and sparred them [cocks] to get them into wind.

3. To engage in or practise boxing; to make the motions of attack and defence with the arms and fists; to box. Also const. *at*.

1755 JOHNSON, *Spar*, to fight with prelusive strokes. 1825 C. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* i. 85 Big George can teach the use of fives... Or spar or keep the game alive [etc.]. 1833 NYREN *Yng. Cricketer's Tutor* 38 The position of the wicket keeper in his standing, should be that of a man preparing to spar. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xli. (1879) 355 It appeared that two pugilists who were advertised to spar had not yet arrived.

fig. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* iv. xi. ¶ 6 We..suspended the fray to spar a little with the flagon.

b. *trans.* With cognate object.

1901 *Oxford Times* 16 Mar. 4/2 He..sparred a bye, in which the boxing was only of a light character.

4. To dispute; to bandy words.

1698 COLLIER *Inamor. Stage* iv. § 5. 147 Jacinta spars again and says, I would have thee to know, thou graceless old Man, that I defy a Nunney. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 346 What! sparring and jangling again, you Sluts! 1752 CHESTERF. *Lett.* ccxci. III. 336 Only women and little minds pout and spar for the entertainment of the company. 1854 THACKERAY *Wolves & Lamb* Wks. 1899 XII. 30 They spar so every night they meet. 1880 MRS. RHOELL *Myst. Palace Gardens* xvi. She liked to hear the two sparring.

b. *trans.* To argue or debate (questions).

a 1734 NORTH *Liver* (1826) III. 336 Among his virtuous friends and acquaintances he loved to spar questions and foment disputes.

Spar (spär), *v.* 3 [f. SPAR *sb.* 1 Cf. MDu. and MHG. *sparren*, ON. and MSw. *sparra*, older Da. *spærre*, in sense 1.]

1. *trans.* To furnish, make, or close in, with spars. Also fig.

1657-8 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 97 Extraordinary repairs... for slating and sparring y^e chappell. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* i. 52 For these purposes, one or more stalls may be sparred to the top. 1851 MOUR *Snow* xli. Poet. Wks. 1852 II. 388 The mill-wheel sparr'd with icicles, Reflects her silver ray. 1894 STEVENSON *Lett.* (1899) II. 333, I have a room now, a part of the twelve-foot verandah sparred in, at the most inaccessible end of the house.

2. *Naut.* a. In pa. pple. *at*: Provided with spars.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxvii. She..[was] heavily sparred, with sails cut to a 1. 1894 *Times* 12 May 9/3 The vessel..was snugly sparred and canvased for the passage.

b. To fix spars across (the rigging) preparatory to rattling down.

c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 35 Commence sparring the rigging.

c. U.S. 'To aid (a vessel) over a shallow bar by the use of spars and tackles' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1883 *American Vt.* 40 At low water, the vessel has often to be sparred over sand-bars.

Sparable (späräbl). Also 7 sparabile, sperable, 9 sparrable, -bil. [Reduced form of SPARROW-BILL.]

1. A small headless wedge-shaped iron nail (stouter than a *spring*), used in the soles and heels of boots and shoes.

a. 1627 H. SHURLEY *Mart. Soldier* III. i. in Bullen *Old Pl.* He would put Sparables into the soles then? 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Sparables or Sparrow-Bills*, a sort of small Iron nails, which some Country-People wear in their Shoes. c 1780 in C. Coleridge *Life C. M. Yonge* 3 [A letter..complaining that he had been sent to Oxford with] sparables in his shoes. 1827 FARAOY *Chem. Manip.* xxiv. (1842) 605 Burn a cast-iron sparable in the same manner. 1839 CARLETON *Fardorougha* vii. Why did you get..three rows of sparables in the soles of them? 1877 BLACKMORE *Cripps* (1887) 356 His heels had their sparables as good as new.

b. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, Upon Cob, *Epig.* 266 His thumb-nailes-pard afford him sperrables. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.*, *Sparrables*, short nails without heads, used by shoe-makers. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manip. Metals* i. 216 The portions chopped off would be sparrables. 1893 MOIRA O'NEILL *Diumpies* 42 You could have counted the sparrables in the soles.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sparable-cutter*, -paved adj.; = *sparable-tin* (see quot.).

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallivod. Encycl.* 79 The mowdieman's shoon being sparrable paved. 1864 SMYTH *Cat. Min. Coll.* 17 Cassiterite, in ditetragonally terminated crystals, locally termed 'Sparable Tin'. 1884 *Times* 8 Jan. 2/6 A 'sparable-cutter' is a personage well known among the nailers of Cradley and Halesowen.

† **Sparadrap.** *Med. Obs.* Also 6 -drappe, -drape, 7 -drop, sparrowdrope. [a. F. *sparadrap* († *sparadrapo*), = It. *sparadrapo*, Sp. *esparadrapo*, Pg. *sparadrapo*, *esparadrà*, med.L. *sparadrapum* (*sparadarapum*), of unknown origin. The second element may be F. *drap* cloth: cf. SPASMDRAP.]

A piece of linen or other cloth dipped in, or spread with, some ointment or medicament for use as a bandage or plaster.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 268 b/2 Dyppre cloutes therein, in the fourme of a sparadrap. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabel-houcr's Bk. Physicke* 212/2 Applye as then theron a Sparadrape, which must in this sorte be made. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 153 Dipping a course canvas therein in forme of a sparrowdrope. 1635 A. REAN *Tumors & Vicers* 272 Above the unguents you are to apply Sparadraps made onely of wax. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* III. 693 Take a sufficient quantity, mix, melt, and make a Sparadrap according to art. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, There are as many different Kinds of Sparadrap, as there are of Plaisters for the Cloth to be dipp'd in. 1755 in JOHNSON (citing Wiseman), and in later Dicts.]

† **Sparage.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *sparage* (= It. *sparagio*), ad. L. *asparagus*: cf. SPERAGE.] *Asparagus*. Also *attrib.*

1565 COOPER, *Asparagus*,.. in English Sparage. *Ibid.*, *Corruada*, an hearbe called wyld sparage. 1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* Wks. (Grosart) II. 34 Yet am I not against it, that these men..should come to be sparage gentlemen & chuff-headed Burghomasters. 1607 TOWSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 399 Sea Onions, Scammony, wilde Sparage. 1612 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* III. ix. (1634) 151 Sparage, Fennell, and white Ellebore.

Sparagrass, obs. variant of SPARROWGRASS.

† **Sparagus.** *Obs.* Also 7 sparragus, 7-8 'sparagus, 8 speragas. [a. med.L. *sparagus*, aphetic form of ASPARAGUS.] *Asparagus*.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 196 b/1 Sparagus is boote and drye. 1607 DEKKER *Tests to make you merry* Wks. (Grosart) II. 304 The flower *sparagus*, that grows out of euery mans dunge, and contemned of euery man. 1611-40 [see ASPARAGUS 16]. 1669 COCKayne *Poems* 247 What delicate Sparagus you have growing there. c 1711 PETIVER *Gazophyl.* VI. lvii. Prickly tenn-feathered Cape Sparagus. 1711 TEMPEST *Cryes of London* 27 Ripe Sparagas. 1785 COOPER *Lett.*, In May we shall have 'sparagus'.

attrib. 1640 R. BLOME (*ibid.*), The Sparagus Garden. 1668 PEPPYS *Diary* 22 Apr., Over to the 'sparagus garden'.

Sparanar, variant of SPERONARA.

|| **Sparaxis** (späræksis). *Bot.* [mod.L. (1805), a. Gr. *σπάρις* tearing, laceration.] A genus of S. African iridaceous plants (related to the genus *Ixia* and characterized by a lacerated spathe), species of which are cultivated for their showy flowers; a plant or bulb of this genus.

1829 LUYDON *Encycl. Pl.* 40. 1841 DUNCAN *Hist. Guernsey* 557 The innumerable species of *ixia*, *sparaxis*, and other cognate genera of Cape bulbs. *Ibid.* 559 The *ixia*, too, and the *sparaxis*, have lately been observed to hybridise. 1852 JOHNSON *Cottage Gard. Dict.* 517/1 The true *Ixia* are known from *Sparaxis* by not having, like it, a jagged sheath.

Sparble, variant of SPARPLE *v.* *Obs.*

Sparch, *v.* 1 rare. [Related to PARCH *v.* 1] *trans.* and *intr.* To scorch.

1532-3 Act 24 Hen. VIII, c. 1 § 6 Every Coriar shall well and sufficiently corie & blacke the said Lether tanned.. & not craftily to bourne ne sparche the said Lether. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* III. ix. 156 While the oatcake cracked and sparched and went black.

Sparch, *v.* 2, variant of SPARGE *v.*

1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* v. iii. 287 The net boiler sparched drops of hot water at intervals.

Sparch (to parget): see SPARGET *v.*

Sparcle, obs. or dial. f. SPARKLE *sb.* and *v.* 1

Spar-deck. Also 6, 8 sparr-, 7-8 spare-deck. [f. SPAR *sb.* 1 Hence G. and F. *spardeck*.] A light upper deck in a vessel.

a. 1570 GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* III. 40 b, Hir fraught was only Friars and Monkes, and on the spardeckes he Were all the chiefest members of the wicked papacie. 1599 DALLAM in *Early Voy. Levant* (Hakl. Soc.) 9 Than the booteson of our ship stod upon our spar decke, ..commanding them to come under our Lee side. a 1618 RALEIGH *Invent. Shipping* 29 Needing no other addition of building, then a slight spar Decke, fore and afts as the Seamen call it. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xiv. (Roxh.) 35/1 The spar deck, which is the ypermost, betwixt the two masts and is made very slight. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1867) II. 42 He must take some of the open Sloops, and make Spar-Decks to them. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Decks*, Frigates, sloops, &c. with one gun-deck and a half, with a spar deck below to lodge the crew. 1847 H. MELVILLE *Omoo* xxix, On the spar-deck, also, are caronades of enormous calibre. 1887 J. BALL *Nat. S. Amer.* 31 A spar-deck carried flush from stem to stern.

attrib. 1893 *Naut. Mag.* May 396 The spar-deck ship is of character intermediate between the awning-deck ship and the three-deck ship.

b. a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* II. (1704) 253/2 To have all the spare Decks and other Things of weight taken down. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Spare-Deck* or *Sparr-deck*, the uppermost Deck in some great Ships, which lies between the Main and Mizen Masts.

Hence Spar-decked a, fitted with a spar-deck; Spar-decker, a spar-decked vessel.

1877 SIR C. W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 9 The 'Challenger', a spar-decked corvette. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 19 The 'Norham Castle' is a spar-decked ship. 1893 *Naut. Mag.* May 397 No allowance should be made for deck erections in a spar-decker.

Spare (spær), *sb.* 1 Also, 5 spar. [f. SPARE *v.* 1 and a. Cf. Norw. and obs. G. *spar* the act of sparing or saving.]

† 1. The fact of leaving unhurt or unharmed; sparing; leniency, mercy. In the phrases *without spare* and *to make (no, etc.) spare*. *Obs.*

(a) a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2999 Bot þan com dome [= doom] witouten spare, To þaa þat lang was spared are. c 1380 *Anticrist* 136 in Todd *Three Treat.* *Wyclif* (1851), If þai wil noght turn til his lare, He sal þam sla wituten spare. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 3974 (Trin.), Jacob dred esau spare, For he was fel witouten spare. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* 139 To wipe away all shameful dishonour, as whetting their anger against such..perfidious enemies, without spare.

(b) 1591 in Bacon *Genesis New Eng. Ch.* (1874) 127 They have made no spare or conscience to accuse..and punish us. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* 80 Our souldiers..rilled rich villages full of corne and cattell, making spare of none. 1620 tr. *Boccaccio's Decam.* 4 Little lesse spare was made in the villages round about. 1633 Br. HALL *Hard T.* 421 Cut them off..and make no spare of any of them.

2. The exercise of economy, frugality, or moderation. Chiefly in the phrase *to make (no, etc.) spare*.

1577 GRANGE *Golden Aphrod.*, etc. P. j, To spende and make no spare, he must himselfe incline. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 51 Whiles fruitful Ceres, and Lyæus fat, Poured out their plenty, without spight or spare. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xvii. 14 Bidden to eate..what he pleased, and make no spare. 1850 F. S. MERRYWEATHER *Glimmerings in Dark* 36 The canons of the Church..injoined them to be bountiful in their charity and to use no spare in their hospitality. 1891 *Spectator* 19 Sept. 377/2 We may be able to make shift with 19 million quarters of foreign and Colonial Wheat. It is certainly desirable to make spare, as we may do if we have an abundant potato-crop.

b. *Const. of.* (Common c 1600-40.)

1577 KNEWTUN *Confut. Rj.* He hath plentifully poured out, and made no spare of it, thorow out the whole yeare. 1599 TWYNE *Phil. Agst. Fortune* II. xliii. 218 b, There must be no spare of the rod. 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1650) 1 By which time our Victuals failed us, though we had made good spare of them. 1648 J. GOODWIN *Right & Might well met* 8 They made no spare of their owne deare lives. 1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. France* II. 32 At our meal there was no spare of liquor. 1832 tr. *Tour German Prince* IV. 77 There are a thousand men and two hundred horses in action, and no spare of gunpowder.

† c. *At spare*, with poor or little food or entertainment; poorly, frugally. *Obs.*—

1585 EARL LEYCESTER *Corr.* (Camden) 462 Most of the noblemen and gentlemen lodged that night at spare in Harwicke.

3. In various elliptical uses of the adj.: A spare or reserve sum of money; a spare room; a spare part, tool, tire, etc., carried esp. by motorists to replace a breakage or supply a sudden emergency.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xvi. 321 Reserving a spare for all events and accidental occasions. 1868 DICKENS in *Lett.* (1880) II. 355 To provide and lay down new Brussels carpets in the front spare and the two top spares. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 24 Apr. 3/3 He recommends..a complete spare magneto. I wonder if he has ever really carried such a 'spare'. 1908 *Motor Boat* 5 Mar. 133/1 The best method of dealing with spares is to have a chest made to carry all the spares you require.

4. U.S. In ten-pins: The knocking down of all the pins with two bowls (thus leaving one 'to spare'), or with the first bowl (= *double spare*); the score for doing this.

1879 *Daily News* 2 Sept. 3/1 Younger people..sought out the American ten-pin alleys, and, in striving for 'spares' and 'double-spares', esteemed themselves far in advance of their wise elders. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 299/2 Strikes and spares were less common.

† **Spare**, *sb.* 2 *Obs.* Forms: 4 spaiër, 5 spayere, speyer, spær, 6 5-spayre, 6 sparre, 5-6 (8-9) spare. [Of obscure origin.] An opening or slit in a gown, robe, etc., in later use in a woman's gown (see quot. 1597).

Jamieson (1808) has also 'the slit or opening, formerly used in the fore-part of breeches'.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5825 He put it [his hand] eft in his spaiër, And vte he drogh it, bale and fere. 14100 *Morte Arth.* 2060 A-bowne the spayre a spanne, emange the schortte rybhyhs. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Maikode* II. ix. (1869) 78 And than Resoun putte hire hound in to hire bowne bi a spayre. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 125 His clothyng was lynen, & full of spayrers, & in euery spayere hyng a crewett. a 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 345 My byrde..That was wont to..go in at my spayre, And crepe in at my gore Of my gowne before. 1530 PALSGR. 273/2 Sparre of a gowne, *seute de la robe*. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Bastardus*, That part of weemens claihts, sik as of their gown, or petticoat, quihilk vnder the belt, and before, is open, commonlie is called, the spare. 1700 *Few's Daughter* in *Motherwell Minstrelsy* (1827) 52 She took out a little pen-knife, Hung low down by her spare. [Also in other ballads.]

Spare, *sb.* 3 Anglicized form of SPARUS.

1803 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* IV. II. 407 Rose-red Spar, with silvery abdomen. *Ibid.* 419 Silvery Spar [etc.].

Spare, *sb.* 4 Coal-mining. (See quot.)

1849 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms, Northumb. & Durh.* 49 *Spare*.—A piece of wood, 6 or 8 inches long, 6 inches broad, cut from a 1 inch Scotch deal, with one of the flat sides tapered off to the end; the half-end is put in first..and the spare driven between the half-end and the crib, in the manner of a wedge.

† **Spare**, obs. variant of SPAR *sb.* 1

Examples of the pl. *spares*, *sparis* in the 15-16th cent. probably belong to SPAR.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 100/1 *Raile*,..is a piece of Timber, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 foot or more long, and an inch or more thick..*Spare*, is two inches thick, and four inches broad; in some places it is termed a single Quarter.

Spare (spær), a. and adv. Also 5 spar. [Connected with SPARE *v.* 1 Cf. ON. *sparr* (to be) spared; OE. *sper*, OHG. *spar*, MDa. *spar*, MSw. and Norw. *spar* sparing; also Du. *spar*, G. and Sw. *spar*, Da. *sparre*, Icel. *spari*-in combs.]

I. 1. Not in actual or regular use at the time spoken of, but carried, held, or kept in reserve for future use or to supply an emergency; esp. *Naut.* (see quot. 1769); additional, extra.

a. In attributive use.

The various types of context are illustrated by the different groups of quotations.

(a) 13. E. E. *Allit. P. C.* 104 Cables þay fasten, . . . wezen her ankres, Sprude spak to þe sprete þe spare bawe-lyne. c. 1450 *Bk. Curtesy* 792 in *Babes Bk.*, The keruer anon. . . Into þe courtoisr wyne þe powres owt, Or in to a spare pece, with-outen doute. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 110 Spare extrees for faucons, . . . v. 1573 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 242, v. iron teames, . . . ij spare crooks. 1590 *Shaks. Com. Err.* 1, i. 80 A small spare Mast, Such as sea-faring men prouide for stormes. 1602 *Marston Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 23 If you have any spare paire of silver spurs. 1691 T. *Hale Acc. New Invent.* 43 A spare Set thereof [i.e. rudders] sent to Sea with every Lead-sheathed Ship. 1709 *London Gaz.* No. 4521/2 One of the Flukes of the Spare-Anchor [was] . . . shot off. 1769 *Falconer Dict. Marine* (1780), *Spare*, an epithet applied to any part of a ship's . . . furniture, that lies in reserve, to supply the place of such as may be lost, or rendered incapable of service. Hence we say, spare top-masts, spare sails, spare rigging, &c. 1811 *Regul. & Orders Army* 276 All Spare Ammunition is given in to the nearest Ordnance Depot. 1856 *Kane Arct. Expl.* II. xvi. 173 We carried spare tins, in case the others should burn out. 1893 *Kipling Navy Invent.* 2 We've just sent our regular engine to London, and this spare one's not, . . . so accurate.

(b) a 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. VIII.* 29 The master of bys horse followed him with a spare horse. 1613 *PURCHASE Pilgrimage* (1614) 420 They bring with them three moneths victuall, . . . and a spare Horse for food, besides a better for service. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 33 The Charge of maintaining a spare Sbf of Horses. 1781 *Gibbon Decl. & F.* xviii. II. 90 The custom of their warriors, to lead in their hand one or two spare horses, enabled them to advance and to retreat with a rapid diligence. 1822-56 *DE QUINCEY Confess.* (1862) 76 Here's a spare dromedary. 1850 R. G. *CUMMING Hunter's Life S. Afr.* I. 105 A horseman . . . accompanied by an after-riding leading a spare horse.

(c) a 1687 *Perry Pol. Arith.* (1690) 107 There are spare Hands among the King's Subjects, to earn two Millions more than they do. 1897 *Daily News* 27 May 8/5 Driver R. Wilcockson, a spare driver, . . . gave evidence in regard to the irregular hours of the 'spare' men.

(d) 1702 *Guide for Constables* 12 He shall keep one or more spare beds for lodging of strangers. 1811 *Scott Let. in Lockhart* (1837) II. xi. 351 My present intention is to have only two spare bed-rooms. 1827—*Surg. Dan.* I. A spare apartment, in which Doctor Gray occasionally accommodated . . . patients. 1881 *Young Every Man his own Mechanic* § 806. 371 A spare bed which may be put up anywhere in a few minutes.

b. In predicative use. Now rare. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 87, ij pair wheelies & a pair of bynder wheelies spare. 1600 *DYMOND Ireland* (1843) 7 His horse of service is always led spare. 1611 *LANY M. WROTH Urania* 460 They only riding in one Coach, two other went spare. a 1642 *Sir W. MONSON Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 324 1/2 Anchors lying spare at the River side. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Dec. 5/2 Their ponies were running about spare all over the place.

c. Of land, ground, etc.: Uncultivated, unoccupied, vacant. *Obs.* (exc. in sense 1 a or 2).

c 1470 *Gov. & Gov.* 112 Sped hym on spedely on the spare mure. 1577 B. *GOODE Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 24 The ground that is yeerely sowed, and that hath lyne spare, is to be plowed thyrse. 1665 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 221 The number of Gardens, Cemeteries [etc.], . . . take up much more spare place than London doth. 1669 *WOLIDGE Syst. Agric.* 93 You may raise these Pollards in Hedge-rows, and spare places.

d. Of a leaf: Blank. *Obs.*—1

1705 *HEARNE Collect.* 13 July (O.H.S.) I. 5 A spare leafe, before a 4th Book of tracts.

2. That can be spared, dispensed with, or given away, as being in excess of actual requirements; superfluous. † Rarely as predicate.

a 1553 *UOALL Royster D.* (Arb.) 28 She shall haue the first day a whole pecke of argent. . . A pecke? *Nomine patris*, haue ye so much spare? 1613 *BEAUM. & FL. Captain* I. iii. When I . . . haue enough spare gold To boill away, you shall be welcome to me. 1783 *BURKE Rep. Aff. India* Wks. 1842 II. 49 The supply destined for the London market is proportioned to the spare tonnage. 1816 *TUCKEY Narr. Exped. R. Zaïre* iv. (1818) 141 The very little spare provisions the natives seem to have at this season. 1849 *Sir F. B. HEAD Stokers & Pokers* v. (1851) 53 A few of the . . . men who had spare cash purchased the greater portion of these articles. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* I. xiii. 149 All the spare morsels, the cast-off delicacies of the mess.

b. Of time: Not employed or taken up by one's ordinary or usual duties or occupations; leisure.

a 1610 *HEALEY Epictetus* (1636) 69 If thou hast any spare time, go. c 1643 *Lo. HERBERT Autobiog.* (1824) 240 All the spare hours which I could get from my visits and negotiations. 1711 *ADISON Spect.* (J.). The female world . . . haue more spare time upon their hands, and lead a more sedentary life. 1885 G. *ALLEN Babylon* xvi. Minna was working hard in all her spare hours. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* iv. The earliest spare moment he could find was devoted to Lady Gethin.

transf. 1633 G. *HERBERT Temple, Sunday* iv. The other dayes fill up the spare And hollow round with vanities.

II. † 3. Of speech: Sparing; marked by reticence or reserve. *Obs. rare.*

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 901 Penne was spayed & spured vpon spare wyse, Bi preue poyntez of þat pryncce [etc.]. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxi. 294 This spekyng must he spar, and neuer it neuer . . . let no man wyte where that we war.

4. Of persons, their limbs, etc.: Having little flesh; not fat or plump; lean, thin.

VOL. X.

a 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. VII.* 60 b, He was a man of body but leane and spare. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* III. ii. 287 O, giue me the spare men, and spare me the great ones. 1614 *ROWLANDS Poles Bolt* (Huntenian Cl.) 34 Thou worthy leane spare Gentleman. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 511 His Visage drawn he fell to sharp and spare. 1709 *Tatler* No. 93 ¶ 4 As I am spare, I am also very tall. 1716 *SWIFT Progr. Poetry* Wks. 1755 III. ii. 162 Hard exercise and harder fare Soon make my dame grow lank and spare. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* II. iv. Her cheek was pale, her form was spare. 1844 W. *IRVING Goldsmith* xiv. (1850) 172 He was upwards of six feet high, and very spare. 1885 *Spectator* 25 July 1885/1 A man of spare figure, with a shrewd, humorous face.

transf. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* lvii. Mrs. Miff assents with a spare nod of her mortified bonnet. 1865—*Mut. Fr.* I. xv. The staircase, balustrades, and rails, had a spare look.

b. Const. in or of (flesh). 1632 *SUERWOOD, Spare* (of flesh), *desnut de chair.* 1842 *TENNISON Talk. Oak* 92, I hold them [fairies] exquisitely knit, But far too spare of flesh. 1871 *NAPHEYS Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. i. 45 Spare in flesh.

c. Lacking body or substance; flimsy, thin.

1601 *WARNER Alb. Eng. xiii.* lxxix. (1612) 325 But all effects, and names to God his Essence come moreshort Than Sun-shine to the Sun's-self, than to action spare report. 1858 *LOWELL Vis. Sir Launfal* II. iii. Sir Launfal's raiment thin and spare was idle mail 'gainst barbed air.

d. *poet.* Growing thinly or sparsely.

1815 *SHELLEY Alastor* 527 Grey rocks did peep from the spare moss.

† 5. Of persons: Sparing, temperate, or moderate of or in something, esp. diet or speech. *Obs.*

(a) 1563 *FOX E. & M.* 1050/1 He [Hooper] was . . . spare of dyet, spare of wordes, and sparest of tyme. 1615 *BNAUWAIT Strappado* (1878) r83 Another may we see, though spare of speech, And temperate in discourse, yet he may teach By his effectual wordes the rasher sort. 1658-9 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 341, I am very spare of speaking. 1667 *DYRON Virgil, Life* (1722) I. 61 He was . . . spare of dyet, and hardly drank any Wine.

(b) 1581 *PCTIE tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 71 b, We must be spare in speaking of things which are not easily beleued. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* III. (Arb.) 298 A man to be in giuing free, in asking spare. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* II. ii. 131 Are they spare in diet, Free from grosse passion.

† b. Not lavish, liberal, or profuse, esp. in expenditure or living; frugal, niggardly, parsimonious; abstemious. *Obs.*

1577 *HAMMER Anc. Eccles. Hist.* VII. xxxi. (1619) 143 Plerius was proved a spare man of life, and singular in Philosophy. 1583 *STRUBBS Anal. Abus.* I. ij b, But as some are ouer largeous, so other some are spare enough. 1633 P. *FLETCHER Poet. Mus.* 58 Ob happy pair, where nothing wants to either, . . . Fortune and nature being spare to neither! c. *dial.* Displaying little exertion or energy; slow, dilatory.

1746—in south-western dial. glossaries, etc.

6. Characterized by meanness, bareness, economy, or frugality, esp. in regard to food.

1560 *ABB. PARKER Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 133 The unclean or negligent order and spare-keeping of the house of prayer. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* III. ii. 20 As it is a spare life, . . . it fits my humor well: but as there is no more plentie in it, it goes much against my stomacke. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 767 She . . . Means her provision only to the good, That live according to her sober laws, And holy dictate of spare Temperance. 1876 *Geo. ELIOT Dan. Der.* xxiv, To order the whole establishment on the sparest footing possible.

b. Of diet, fare, meals, etc.: Consisting of a comparatively small amount of food, esp. of a plain kind; not abundant or plentiful.

1570 *JEWELL View of Seditions Bull* (1582) 29 So that the quantitie be smal, and fit for sober and spare diet. 1607 *ROWLANDS Earl of Warwick* (Huntenian Cl.) 66 His diet of the meanest, hard and spare. c 1665 *Mrs. HUTCHINSON Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 24 He was not talkative, yet free of discourse; of a very spare diet. a 1721 *Prior Wand. Pilgr.* 13 Spare diet, and spring-water clear, Physicians hold are good. 1784 *COWPER Task* iv. 173 When her patriots . . . Enjoy'd—spare feast!—a radish alone an egg! 1841 *BARNHAM Inqul. Leg. Ser.* II. *Neil Cook*, The Priory fare was scant and spare. 1842 *COMOE Digestion* 203 He was unable for study till five or six hours after even a very spare dinner.

transf. 1893 *STEVENSON Catriona* xxv. (1902) 306, I drink nothing else but spare, cold water.

c. *poet.* Scanty, meagre, rare.

1813 *SHELLEY Q. Mab* v. 202 Some servile souls, Whom cowardice itself might safely chain, Or the spare mite of avarice could bribe. 1842 *TENNISON St. S. Styl.* 77 Eating not, Except the spare chance-gift of those that came To touch my body. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* May 26 Even now the reaper-beams appear, And gather in the clouds' spare aftermath.

7. As adv. Sparingly; with spare diet. *rare.*

1813 *SCOTT Triumf.* II. iv, Yet still his watch the warrior keeps, Feeds hard and spare, and seldom sleeps.

III. 8. Comb., chiefly parasynthetic, as *spare-bodied*, *-built*, *-fed* adjs.; † *spare-handed* adj., having a sparing hand.

1626 J. *YATES Ibis ad Casarem* I. 1 God is ample in Predestination unto life, but in the death of sioners spare-handed. 1742 *JARVIS Don Quix.* I. He was of a robust constitution, spare-bodied, of a meagre visage. 1813 *SCOTT Rokeby* II. xxi. His stately form, spare-built and tall. 1837 *LOCKHART Scott* IV. v. 157 For 'early to rise,' unless in the case of spare-fed anchorites, takes for granted 'early to bed.' 1895 *SCULLY Kafir Stories* 133 Whitson was a sorrow-faced, spare-built man of short stature.

Spare (spær), v. 1 Forms: 1 *sparian*, *spare-*, *spærian*, 3 *sparian*, *spærian*, 3-4 *spario* (4-7e), 3-5 *spary*; 4-5 *sparen*, 4- *spare*, 5-8 *Sp.*

spair (6 *spaaire*, *spær*, 7 *spayer*, 9 *dial. spaar*). [Common Teutonic: OE. *sparian* (also *a-*, *ge-sparian*) = OFris. *sparia* (Wfris. *spærje*, † *spærje*, Nfris. *spari*, *spæri*), OS. and OHG. *spārōn* (MLG. and LG., MDo. and Du., MHG. and G. *sparen*), ON. *spara* (Icel., Norw., Sw. *spara*, Da. *spare*), f. a stem *spær-* (see SPARE a.) of oocertain relationship. The Teutonic word is the base of OF. *espargner* (mod.F. *épargner*), It. *spargnare* and *sparmiare*.]

I. 1. *trans.* To leave (a person) unhurt, unharmed, or uninjured; to refrain from inflicting injury or punishment upon; to allow to escape, go free, or live. Usually with personal subject.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxi. 13 God . . . spearad dearfian & weðlan. c 897 K. *ELFRIC Gregory's Past.* C. xlv. 352 Hie ne sparodon ða synfullan ac sloxon. c 1100 in Cockayne *Shrine* 17 Ne sparad nu se fæder þan sune ne nan mann oðren; Ac ælc man wið ongan oðren. a 1122 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1086, He sætte . . . þægnas on cweartern, & æt nextan he ne sparode his ægemen broðor. c 1175 *Lauch. Hom.* 121 Þa he na sparode na ibesu crist his ægemen sune. c 1205 *LAV. 27487* Nuste nan kempe wæm he sculde slæn on, and wam he sculde spærian. 1297 R. *GLOUC.* (Rolls) 8830 Sparie he wolde Mildemen & harde chasty þe proute. 1375 *BAROUD Bruce* ix. 297 He . . . gert his men burn all Bouchane . . . and spærit nane. c 1400 *MAUNOEVE* (Roxh.) xxxi. 142 Pare es nane sparad þat es taken with a trespas. 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* II. iv. (1883) 53 To spare them & gyue hem ber lyf 1589 *7 LVI Pappe w. Hatchel* (1844) 19, I am like death, Ie spare none. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* iv. iii. 153 Take thou the hill, giue me thy meat-yard, and spare not me. a 1628 *PRESTON New Court.* (1634) 364 If men could haue entered into Covenant and kept the Law, Christ had been spared. 1697 *DYRON Virg. Georg.* iv. 758 Whom e'en the savage Beasts had spard, they kill'd. 1780 *COWPER Fable* 34 An earthquake may be hid to spare The man that's strangled by a hair. 1825 *SCOTT Talism.* iii. Saladin had issued particular orders that he should be spared and protected. 1891 *FARRAR Darkn. & Dawn* xlii, They . . . demanded that there should be a trial, and that the innocent should be spared. *refl.* 1297 R. *GLOUC.* (Rolls) 1609 Vor woch dede a man ssolede. . . Lese is on eye, & be him sult ne sparde him sulte no3t, Ac let pulle out is owe eye. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26718 Þis man will we spare, For no3t he spard him-selfare.

b. With impersonal object (but implying or suggesting a person or persons). (Cf. 4.)

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxvii. 50 [He] ne spæared from deaðe sawlum heara. 1362 *LANGF. P. Pl.* A. vii. 11 Spyn-neth it spedi, spæreþ no3t þour fyngres. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* II. ii. 72 Spare my gray-beard, you waitage! 1775 *Pope Odys.* xv. 303 Receive the suppliant I spare my destiny blood. 1757 *Gray Bant* 107 Visions of glory, spare my aching sight. 1817 *SHELLEY Rev. Islam* x. xxiv. 1 Famine had spared the palace of the king.

c. To allow to be free or exempt from (or † of) some task, etc. Also *refl.* without const.

1375 *BAROUD Bruce* v. 362 He him spærit na kyn thing, Bot prufit swa his fors. . . That throu his vorschep [etc.]. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. cix. (Bodl. MS.), The more scheo [i.e. a cow] is forfore and spæred for [1495] of trauale, he more slowe [s]he is. 1556 *BACON Max. & Use Com.* *Lav* II. (1635) 7 By which the Earles were spared of their toyles and labours, and that was laid upon the Sheriffs. 1794 *MRS. RAOLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* xxxv, [The] house-keeper, now spared from further attendance by the entrance of the count.

d. To refrain from denouncing or exposing in strong terms; to deal gently or leniently with.

1535 *COVERDALE Job* xxxii. 27, I will open my lypyes, and make answer. I will regard no maner of personne, no man wil I spare. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* II. iii. 243 *Silius*. Lay the fault on vs. *Brutus*. I, spare vs not. 1649 *MILTON Eikon*. B. 2, As he hath not spard his Adversaries, so to him will he us'd no more Courtship then he uses. 1728 T. *SHERIDAN tr. Persius* (1739) *Dep.* p. iv, I never did once either distinguish or spare you. 1771 *JUNIUS Lett.* liv. (1788) 295 What public question have I declined? What villain have I spared? 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* xli, As Varney . . . had been studious to spare the character of his patron. 1852 *THACKERAY Emoid* I. iv, My lady used not to spare Colonel Emoid in talking of him. 1891 *FARRAR Darkn. & Dawn* lxii. 295 He shrank from eliciting a keenness of wit which had not spared the bloodstained Sylla.

e. To refrain from afflicting or distressing.

1794 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* xxxviii, Emily . . . was followed by the Lady Blanche, . . . whom she entreated to spare her on the subject of her distress. 1819 *SHELLEY Cenci* v. ii. 108 Oh, spare me! Speak to me no more! . . . Those solemn tooges Wound worse than torture. 1856 *CARERN Poems* (ed. 2) 143 Spare, oh, spare thy tender feelings.

2. *absol.* To exercise or show mercy, forbearance, or leniency.

a 1225 *Juliana* (Royal MS.) 70 A stalewurde men ne spærie 3e nawith; ha haueð us alle scheome idon. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3974 Esau ai he dred ful spare, For he was fel and wald no3t spare. 1382 *WYCLIF Job* xxvii. 22 He shal senden out vp on hym, and not spæren. c 1420 *Prymer* 78 God, to whom it is propit to haue merci & to spare euer more. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.* *Priv. Priv.* 181 He that is a gouernoure in tymes he shall spare, and in tymes vengeance take. 1535 *COVERDALE Job* vi. 10, I wolde desyre him in my payne that he shulde not spare. 1611 *BIBLER Prov.* vi. 34 He will not spare in the day of vengeance. 1736 *Genl. Mag.* VI. 678 Spare, charmer spare! in prudeo do. 1761 *Gray Fatal Sisters* 34 Ours to kill, and ours to spare. 1825 *SCOTT Talism.* xxii, The lion Richard will spare when he has conquered. 1871 *GROSART H. Vaughan's Wks.* I. Ded. p. iv, Available and destined for the same august post (God sparing).

† b. Const. to. (After L. *parcere*). *Obs.* c 1340 *HANFOLC Psalter* xlvii. 13 Of myo hid [trespasses] 9

make me clene, and of oþer spare til þi seruante. 1382 Wyclif *Wisd.* xii. 16 To alle thou makest thee to sparen. c 1420 *Prynner* 47 Spare, lord, spare to be puple.

3. *trans.* + a. To refrain from violating, infringing, or breaking. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 806 Of al þe festys þat yn holy chyrche are Holy sunday men oght to spare. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 129 No privelyge of person wherof of holy chyrche noþer freedom was i-spared.

b. To abstain from visiting (a sin, etc.) with due punishment; to forgive or pardon.

1388 Wyclif *Job* xiv. 16 Sotheli thou hast noumhrid my steppis; hut spare thou my synnes. c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* iii. lv. 132. I þonke þe þat þou hast not spared myn eueles. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxx. 27 Thou, that on rude ws ransomit... Spare our trespas. 1782 COWPER *Mut. Forbearance* 44 If infirmities... Are crimes so little to be spar'd.

c. To preserve or save (life) in place of destroying; to allow to continue or last.

1594 Kyo *Cornelia* v. 445 To spare Thy worthles life that yet must one day perish. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* ii. 66 This ancient Ruffian Sir, whose life I haue spar'd at sute of his gray-headed. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 623 Those holy men... could not... spare a life too short to reach the skies. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xix. With what face darrest thou ask any guerdon beyond my sparing thy worthless life? 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* i. 8 He hoped that the squire's life would be long spared. 1890 *Science-Gossip* XXVI. 167 Pore pussy hegan to purr, and that decided the verdict in favour of her life being spared.

4. To abstain from destroying, removing, damaging, or injuring (a thing).

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* C. xviii. 140 Swæ sindon ða loccas to sparianne ðam sacerde ðæt he ða hyd heheligen. c 900 *tr. Baeda's Hist.* iv. xxvii. Cyricum ne mynstrum seo herehand sparode ne ne arode. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 248 Holy who salte spare... When þo þat hedes are ðo þer to no gode. 1382 Wyclif *Rom.* xi. 21 Forsothe if God sparide not the kyndely haunchis, lest perauenture he spare not thee. c 1400 *Brit* li. 45 [They] destroyed al þing þat þai fonde; and no þing þai ne spared. 1480 *Cov. Leet Bk.* 446 In their shotyng called rovyng... [they] nother sparen corn ne grasse, but destroyed & defowlen hem. c 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 368 Shee... was now about to put out his eyes, which all this while were spared. 1643 DENHAM *Cooper's H.* 155 What does he think our Sacrilege would spare, When such th' effects of our Devotion are? 1648 MILTON *Sonn.* viii. 10 The great Emathian Conqueror bid spare The house of Pindarus. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxix. From the wonders which time has spared we may conjecture... what it has destroyed. 1794 MRS. RANCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xiv. The beauty... of its delicate carvings, determined the count to spare this door. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. 165 It was believed that Alexander... was induced to spare it by the hope that it would soon surrender. 1879 S. C. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* x. 225 Usually a large part of their branches had been cut off, even when the tree itself had been spared.

b. To save or protect (a thing) from damage, wear, or undue strain in some way.

1817 LADY MORGAN *France* i. (1818) I. 63, I remember our having alighted from our carriage to spare its springs in a sort of 'crack-scull-common' road.

II. 5. To refrain from using or consuming; to use in a frugal or economical manner. *Now rare.*

c 1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* (Thorpe) II. 70 He sparode þæt gode win oð his agenum to-cyme. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 797 For to spar his an aught þis pover mans seep he laght. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. vi. xiv. (Bodl. MS.). [A father] spareþ his owne mete to fede his chylð with. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 143 Pou myst so spare þi spore, þat þou myst forfore þi-self. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 14 It satisfieth not to spare metes and do euill dedis. c 1550 N. SMYTH *tr. Herodian* ii. 19 He... also teacheth others to be frugal, and spare that selues gette. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 34 She sparde no euening milke, but went amongst the cream bowles, and made him a posset. 1635-56 COWLEY *Davidis* i. 869 Free Natures houny thrifly they spent, And spared the Stock. 1651 HOBBS *Leuiath.* ii. xxx. 182 He which laboureth much, and sparing the fruits of his labour, consumeth little [etc.]. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* iii. 1, Being resolved to spare my provisions as much as I could. 1743 FRANCIS *tr. Hor.* *Odes* li. vii. 26 Thy Limbs from Toils of Warfare free, Nor spare the Casks reserv'd for Thee.

+ b. To save, hoard, or store up. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Gamelyn* 320 My brother is a niggon... And we will spende largely that he hath spared yow. 1483 CAXTON *Cuto* F iij b, For men hath dyspended... in lytel tyme that whiche men hath acqwyred and spared wyth grete labour. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxvi. 25 Sum grit gud gadderis and ay it spairis. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 84 The sonne of his loines why should he regard To leaue enriched with that he hath spar'd? 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 160 What monies they have spared, after their own and their servants lawful maintenance. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 116 They can inform you of Twenty Arts bow to gain and spare a Penny.

c. *absol.* To use or practise economy or frugality; to be parsimonious or niggardly; to live or act sparingly.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xii. 53 And riche renkes rist so gaderen and sparen. c 1420 *Sir Anadace* (Camden) ii. I myzte lung spare, Or alle these godus quytte ware, And baue noyte to spend. c 1475 *Rauf Coifear* 202 Thairfoir sic [good fare] as thow seis, spend on, and not spair. c 1513 FARNYAN *Chron.* vi. (1812) 234 He... gaue parte vnto suche knyghtes as be fauoured, and spared to theym that hadde wele deserved. 1573 TUSSEN *Hush.* (1878) 204 For lordlie bent Must learne to spare. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON *tr. Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 73 It is a pleasing... excuse among men... to alledge that they spare for their children. 1667 MILTON P. L. v. 320 Where Nature... by disburnd'n grows More fruitful, which instructs us not to spare. 1737 PORE *tr. Hor.* *Epist.* ii. ii. 290, I, who at some times spend, at others spare. 1792 BURNS *Country Lassie* iv. But some will spare, and some will spare. 1866 HOWELLS *Venetian Life* 325 Those people who attempt to maintain a certain appearance upon

insufficient means... and who spare in every possible way. 1889 — *Hazard New Fortunes* 94 They must spare in carriage hire at any rate.

prov. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 54 Eucr spare and euer hare. 1573 TUSSEN *Hush.* (1878) 23 Some sparreth too late... the foole at the bottom, the wise at the brim. 1577 MIEGE *Fr. Dict.* ii. s.v. To spare at the spiggot, and let it run out at the bung-hole. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* s.v. Better spare at the brim, than at the bottom, *sera est infundo parsimonia* (Seneca *Ep.* i. 51. 1736 AINSWORTH L. s.v. It is too late to spare, when all is spent.

d. In passive: To be left over or unused.

1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Hush.* 149 You must feede them often by hand, when meate fayles abroad, and not so much as Barly spared. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 237 The mason took the mortar out of the bucket; and if any was spared, he still kept on heating. 1799 (A. YOUNG) *Agric. Linc.* 25 All that may be spared at night, should be thrown to the common mortar heap, and fresh stucco made in the morning. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* 481 Eat what thee likes, an' what's spared tak' awa' yamm fur t' bairns.

6. To abstain or refrain from using, employing, exercising, etc.; to forbear, omit, or avoid the use or occasion of; also, to use, or deal in, with moderation, economy, or restraint: a. In various special contexts.

(a) c 1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* II. 324 Se ðe sparad his gyrd, he hatað his cild. c 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 451 in O. E. *Misc.*, þe mon þe sparæþ yeorde... þat him schal on calde sore rowe. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. vi. 139 Ho so sparæþ þe spring spillæþ his children. c 1430 *Stans Puer ad Mensam* 91 (Lamb. MS.). Who þat sparip þe rodde [w.r. the yerd] al vertues settip a-side. 1526 SKELTON *Magny.* 1955 There is nothyng that more dyspleaseth God than from their chyl-dren to spare the rod of correccyon. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xiii. 24 He that sparreth the rodde, hateth his sonne. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. 1. 844 Love is a Boy, by Poets styl'd, Then Spare the Rod, and spill the Child. 1841 LYTTON *Ni. & Morn.* ii. iii. Spare the rod and spoil the child. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* iii. I have a brother to whom my poor mother spared the rod, and who... has turned out but a spoilt child.

(b) c 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 807 Lure ow is to loosen ower swinkes lan, þe leoted se lute of & sparied ower speche. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 16110 Sai me iesus, qui dos þou þus? to me na soth þou spare. c 1386 CHAUCER *Somn.* T. 55 Tel forth thy tale, and spare it not at al. c 1400 *Pilgr. Souls* (Caxton, 1483) iv. xxx. 78 Flaterers and forgeours that spare the sooth be hen nothyng profitable. 1481 CAXTON *Keynard* xxxiv. (Arb.) 100 Yf ye wyl spare the trouth and lye grete lesynges. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua marii wemen* 40 Syne that spak more spedelle, and sparit no materis. 1617 MORVSON *Hin.* ii. 72 He might doe well to spare the rest of his speech. 1663 S. PATRICK *Parab.* *Pilgr.* xii. (1637) 79 Your hushes bid me spare this language. 1731 SWIFT *Death Dr. Swift* Wks. 1841 I. 657/2 Had he but spared his tongue and pen, He might have rose like other men. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* V. iv. 27, I am put upon a task that grieues me, Ease my heart, by sparing my speech. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxxvii, 'Spare your threats,' said Murray. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxix, Much painful and unavailing talk between them was spared. 1864-8 BROWNING *J. Lee's Wife* li. iii, Spare the curse!

(c) c 1440 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 19 Whane thou cummyste ynto the lewesstete, spare thy sporis, lose thy byrdyl, lette thyn hors to my gouernaunce. c 1470 *Gal. & Gau.* 305 Theyr we na spurtis to spair, spedely thair spring. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Glaspe of Govt.* Wks. 1910 II. 26 But yet where youth is prone to follow ill, There spare the spur, and use the bryddell still. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chace* iii. 85 Flourish the whip, nor spare the galling spur. 1782 MISS BURNAY *Cecilia* viii. i, Why, Sir, you have not spared the spur! 1831 SCOTT *Cl. Rob.* xvi, Come along... like a good fellow, and for once I shall spare the whip.

b. In miscellaneous (partly *obs.*) uses.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 867 Dathait qua werkes on þam spar! Pan held þai þam harder þan ar. 1388 Wyclif *Jer.* i. 14 Overcome 3e it [sc. Babylon], spare 3e not arowis, for it synned to the Lord. 1515 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 212, [I] entreated them to spare distreynng, till such tyme as I had sent unto you [etc.]. 1553 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* i. 141 It is maist convenient and best to spair punisment for the said cyme. 1573 TUSSEN *Hush.* (1878) 97 Spare meadow at Gregorie, marshes at Pask, for feare of drie Sommer. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* i. 59 They spare not now and then a blow with a Cudgel by the by. 1831 SCOTT *Cl. Rob.* xxxiii, Count Robert spared putting forth some part of the military skill for which he was celebrated. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sci.* v. (1885) 142 We recognise that we are bound to spare pain to all creatures that can feel.

c. *Const. to and infinitive.*

Freq. from the 14th to the 17th century; now *rare*. c 1225 *Juliana* 26 Ant... wa wurde þim wurst þat te mest sparie wondrede to donne. 23. *Sir Benes* 482 Sire Miles... Lep vpon a dromedary, To prike wolde be nougt spary. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. iii. 51 Wist I that... I wolde nougt spare For to be 3owre frende. c 1385 CHAUCER *Merch.* T. 1065, I schal not spare for no curtesye To speke þim harm, that wold us vilonye. c 1440 *Parlourge* 1707 Ye spared not in-to my bedde Homely to gonne. 1479 *Cov. Leet Bk.* 423 Not sparing to do therein as lawe will for any persone... what-so-euer. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 18 Some spare not to make insurreccyon and rebell against their prelates and beddes. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Glaspe of Govt.* Wks. 1910 II. 16 Spare not to commaund my service. 1637 BR. REYNOLDS *Serm.* (1638) 34, I shall spare to bee so injurious to your patience, and to the businesse we attend upon. 1686 *tr. Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 75 The Controller... would not spare to inform the worst be could against him. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* i. iv, And, from the platform, spare ye not To fire a noble salvo-shot. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* xxix. (1902) 346 Using travellers' freedom, we spared to wait for James More.

prov. 14. *Lat. & Eng. Prov.* (MS. Douce 52) fol. 16 b, Who so sparlyth to speke sparlyth to spede. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. (Percy Soc.) 91 Who sparreth to speke he to spede doth spare. 1546 HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867)

31 Spare to speake spare to speede. 1567 TURBERV. *Epit.* etc. (1837) 308 My Spencer, spare to speake, and euer spare to speede. 1748 SMOLLETT *K. Random* xxxiv, Remembering the old proverb, 'Spare to speake, spare to spee', [he] resolved to solicit the new captain's interest immediately. 1789 BURNS *Blue-eyed Lassie* ii. 1887 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., He that spares to speyk, spares to spee.

d. In elliptical use: To refrain from doing something. *Now rare or Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 39 Now telleth forth... Ne sparreth nought, myn owne maister deere. c 1400 *Dest.* *Troy* 12735 Sho spilt hade hir spousale, sparit ho noght. 1530 TINDALE *11th s.* (Parker Soc.) 343, I could more deeply have entered into the practice of our cardinal, but I spare for divers considerations. 1557 TUSSEN *100 Points* *Hush.* lxxxii, In June washe thy shepe... and kepe them from dust. Then share them and spare not. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* ii. i. 24 *Alon.* I pre-thee spare. *Gon.* Well, I haue done. c 1620 J. DYKE *Right Reciv.* *Christ* (1640) 161 Talke and spare not.

† e. *absol.* To refrain from or forbear the use or exercise of something. *Obs. rare.*

c 1470 *Gal. & Gau.* 274 A lord, sparis of sic speche, quhill ye speir more. 1481 *Cov. Leet Bk.* 489 To commaunde vs to respite & spare for a season of calling forth our said retynue.

7. To avoid incurring or being involved in, to save (expense or labour).

(a) c 1325 [see (b) below]. c 1400 *Cursor M.* 29060 (Cott. Galba), If þou fast þi spens to spare, thirre for to ete better þe ware. c 1420 *Avow.* *Arth.* xlviii, There was no spense for to spare, Burdes thay were neuoir hare. 1491 *Act 7 Hen.* VII. c. 22 Preamble, Put to your hand and spare no cost. 1548 ELYOT, *Parcare infensa*, to spare coste. 1617 MORVSON *Hin.* i. 9 This fortification, wherein he hath spared no cost. 1621 in W. H. *Hale Prec. Causes of Office* (1841) 50 He said they have no nede of popish reliques and that the parishes may spare their money for such things. 1693 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 376 It being necessary to retrench the expences, it was thought proper to spare the charge of the Organist. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxiv, The gold thou shalt spare in her cause. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* li, A famous tailor... was summoned to ornament little George's person, and was told to spare no expence in so doing.

(b) c 1225 *MS. Raul.* B. 520 f. 30 b, þe king hath igrantet for te sparen trauail and dispense of his men. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 h, They... spared no labours neyther by see ne yet by land. 1560 DAUS *tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 126 They will spare neyther paynes nor peryl. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1601) 1154 Meaning... by this means to spare their powder, shot, and paines, and to reserue them to their better vses. 1675 J. OWEN *Indwelling Sin* xvi. (1732) 216 To spare the trouble in the Education of their children. 1780 *Mirror* No. 101, These I spared no pains to cultivate and improve. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* ix. (1842) 238 He should not spare pains to procure the best possible [filtering-paper]. 1832 Ht. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* vi. 80 We must spare labour to the utmost till we can get a stock of labourers. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 60r No time, trouble, or expence has been spared in the matter.

b. To avoid, shun, keep clear of. *Now rare.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1553 Faste þay passede ouer al þe weys... Ne sparred þay hulls, noþer valeys, hote priked forþ with host. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 39 He hated wyn dronkenes, ribaudye, and harlotrie; uppon cas for hote þe contray he wolde haue it spared. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 12r b/2 Haue pyte on thy self... that y^e mayst... wyne to spare the tormentes that hen yet to come. 1523 Lb. BERNERS *Proiss.* i. ccx. 252 They spared nat the dangerous maresses, hut went through them. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* N. ii. i. 142 Shun me and I will spare your haunts. 1821 SHILLER *Epipsych.* 183 And we know not How much... Of pleasure may be gained, of sorrow spared.

8. To dispense with from one's stock or supply, or from a number, quantity, etc.; to part with, to give or grant, lend, etc., to another or others, esp. without inconvenience or loss to oneself; to do without.

Also const. to (a person or persons), from or out of (a stock or store, etc.).

c 1225 *Anr.* R. 416 3if heo mei sparien eni poure schreaden, sende ham al dermeliche ut of hire woanes. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 29057 þe mete þat þou þi-self suldest etc. þou sal it to be pouer spare. c 1400 *Minor Poems* *tr. Vernon* MS. iv. i. 67 3it of þi good woldestout not spare. 1481 *Cov. Leet Bk.* 484 To knowe... what able persons & howe many the Towne myght spare ouer þe lord Beauchampe toke from her rere-ward, more ordinance then she might haue wel spared. 1560 DAUS *tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 398 b, No parte of that wheate, which is in the cite, can he spared. 1601 in Moryson *Hin.* (1617) ii. 145 At this tymeche cannot well be spared from hence. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 516 He is Collector or Treasurer to the King of Ternate in those parts, and sends him what he can spare. 1651 HOBBS *Leuiath.* ii. xxiv. 129 It is necessary, that men distribute that which they can spare. 1769 JOHNSON *Let.* (1788) I. 20, I... can easily spare the pine-apple. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Donner un grand hunter*, to spare a main top-sail to some other ship in company. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xvii. (1842) 463 When a drop only of the fluid can be spared, a glass plate... will support it. 1885 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 241 Kirke could spare no soldiers; but he had sent... some experienced officers. 1899 FROUDE *Cesar* xx. 337 Caesar and Pompey must each spare a legion for the East.

b. To reserve, retain, set aside or store up for some particular use or purpose; to keep in reserve.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 5394 þai had noþer wone ne ware þat þai might for hair mete spare. [Trin. MS. þei hadde no þing spare þat þei mygte to her lyuelode spare.] c 1400 *Dest.* *Troy* 6502 The tother speire þat he spairt, [he] spent vpon bym. 1573 TUSSEN *Hush.* (1878) 99 Land meadow that yeerly is spared for hay, now lence it and spare it. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* i. iii. (1660) 19 It is taken up and spared for necessary purposes. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 542/2, I request you will spare room for one tribute more to his memory.

1886 C. E. PASCOE *Lond. of To-day* xxvii. (ed. 3) 251 The proper description of which would require more space than we can conveniently spare for the purpose.

G. To set apart, save, or give (time) from one's usual or ordinary duties or avocations; to have free, unoccupied, or unemployed.

a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VI, 2 h. This . . . polititque Capitayne lost not one houre, nor spared one mynet, till he came before the cite of Burdeaux. 1565 COOPER s.v. *Lucistinus*, Time spared from other business. c 1643 L. HERBERT *Autobiog.* (1824) 71 That Exercise taking up more time than can be spared from a studious man to get Knowledge. 1741-3 WESLEY *Extr. Jnrl.* (1749) 59, I take such a proportion of time as I can spare every night, to discourse with each child apart. 1788 G. KEATE *Pelwe Isl.* xxiii. 297 The portion of time which he could spare from providing for their natural wants. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* vii. 126 Can you spare a minute, just to look out of this window? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 423 Let all the citizens who can spare time hear . . . such causes.

d. In prec. senses as complement to the verbs *have* or *be*, or with ellipsis of these.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 356 When Somer hath lost all his grene And is with Wynter wast and bare, That him is left nothing to spare. 1530 PALSGR. 726/1 Sownde, mariner, let us se what water we have to spare. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trumpet* 1198 Thou haste no tyme to spare, and spende in bankettyng. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Forc.* xii. For we have wit to mark them, and to spare. 1654 BRASHALL *Just Vind.* v. (1661) 102 These [bishops] were few enough for their own province, and none to spare for Britain. 1705 DE FOE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 322, I know your Lordship has but few minutes to spare. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 94 She brought me word she had no such sum to spare. 1836 MARRVAT *Japhet* xvi. I had an hour to spare, before the coach started. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* v. 133, I won both events . . . with three bullets to spare. 1878 *Masque Poets* 13 If we had only time to spare To taste the glories of the Spring.

9. With direct and indirect object: A. To give or grant; to supply (a person) with (something) out of a stock, quantity, etc.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* ii. vi. 78 Then the world go's hard When Clifford cannot spare his Friends an oath. a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without It.* i. ii. She may spare me her misen, and her bonnets, strike her main Petticoat, and yet outtail me. c 1643 L. HERBERT *Autobiog.* (1824) 138, I was without any meat but what my Footman spared me out of his pocket. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4887/3 They out-running us so very much, that they spared us half their Sails. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 262 He spared me yet These chesnuts rang'd in corresponding lines. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xvii. Your nobleness will willingly spare your old servitor his crib and his mess. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* vi. 242 And now A word, but one, . . . Not one to spare her: out upon you, fiend!

†b. To allow (one) to utter (a word). Also *ellipt.* Obs.

1660 *Trial Regic.* 24 Spare me but one Word. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 189 Out comes two or three 'If you'll give me leave's', as many 'Spare me's', 'with submission's', and 'I humbly conceive's'.

c. To save or relieve (a person, one's feelings, etc.) from (something).

1681 DRYDEN *Span. Arar* v. i. Spare my sight the pain Of seeing what a world of Tears it cost you. 1794 MRS. RANCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxxix, Spare me the necessity of mentioning those circumstances. *Ibid.* xli. Adding that he would spare her any difficulties that might occur. 1802 MAR. EGGWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 216, I shall spare you . . . the reflections I have made on this occasion. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxix. 287, I had a set of signals . . . which spared us the noise of the voice. 1893 SLOANE-STANLEY *Remin. Midshipm.* Life vi. 82, I was, however, spared this infliction.

refl. 1717 LANY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Pope* 1 Apr., I might spare myself the trouble. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 626, I might spare myself the pains to show What few can learn. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* II. 102 We may spare ourselves the labour of looking for its essence. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* ii. Minerva thought wisely she could spare herself the expense of a master. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 11 Oct. 5/1 They wrench off cupboards doors to spare themselves the trouble of closing them.

III. intr. 10. To spare for: a. To desist or refrain from some action because or on account of (difficulty, opposition, loss, etc.).

Freq. c 1400; usually with a negative. Now arch. a 1300 *Beket* (Percy Soc.) 62 Heo wende alone . . . And ne sparede for no sorewe that mihte come hire to. c 1330 *King of Tars* 905 Bid him com hider with his ost, . . . For no thyng that he ne spare. c 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. xiv. (1859) 81 For blandysynge, for manace, ne for drede They spared not, but stoden by the trouthe. c 1430 *How Good Wife taught Dau.* 12 in *Babes Bk.*, Go to churche whaone pou may, Loke pou spare for no reyn. a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 370 He is hot dafy that hes ad, And spairis for eury speiche. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L. v.* xxxii. Spare not for spoiling of thy steed. 1823—*Quentin D. x.* Throw down the screen—spare not for cup or goblet.

b. With negative: To refrain from action in order to avoid or save (expense, trouble, etc.); to be sparing of or in (something).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 233, I shall spare for no spence & bu spede wele. 1411 *Sir Beues* (E.) 3310 Pey sparyd neyher for syluyt ne golde. 1535 LYNNESAY *Satyr* 52 And sie the burgessis spair not for expence, Bot spied thame heir. 1593 MARLOWE *Edw.* II. i. iv. Spare for no cost. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iii. v. 66 And we must doe it wisely. *Dogb.* Wee will spare for no witte I warrant you. 1657 EARL MONM. tr. *Paruta's Pol. Disc.* 55 Caesar never spared for any labour by which he might hope to purchase renown and glory. 1681 HICKERINGILL *Sin Man-Catching* Wks. 1716 I. 178 They plot their Work, . . . spare for no pains, no cost, not

daunted with any ill success. 1723 *Briton* No. 12 (1724) 54 Crassus . . . spared for no Expence to purchase Voices. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 53 No Columns or Pilasters were spared for. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 305 They did not spare for cold water to throw in my face and upon me.

IV. 11. Combs. with the verbal stem, as *spare-good*, *spare-penny*, *spare-thrift*; also † *spare-chest*, a chest for spare money, a reserve fund.

1611 COGGR. s.v. *Manger*, *Il est à table, & n'ose manger*; (Applicable to a miserable spare-good). 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 298 The Retentive Knight: containing much wholesome Advice for saving the Ready, and being free of good Words. Dedicated to the Society of Spare-Pennies. 1768 *Ann. Reg.* i. 117 The extraordinary expences occasioned by his Sicilian majesty's marriage . . . will not be levied upon the state, but defrayed out of the savings of the spare-chest. 1803 *Ann. Rev.* I. 423 The manufacturer has to deal . . . with the spendthrift and the sparethrift.

Spare, v. 2. † north. and † Sc. Also 5 *spayr*, 6 *spair*. [var. of SPAR v. 1 Cf. SPEAR v. 2]

Spare, given as a variant in the *Ancr. R.* 70, is perh. an error for *spared*.

1. trans. To bar, bolt, or secure (a door or gate).

1375 BARBOUR *Brue* v. 389 The 3ettis than he gert thame spare, And sat and ete at all lasare. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (Nicholas) 363 Pocht be 3et we before sparyt, with strinth he entent lo. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 5067 He fande be mynster sates spared; As a wodeman he fared, 1583 *Durham Dep.* (Surtees) 314 The said Edward doore was spaired all the tyme the said ges in eatyng. 1677 NICOLSON in *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1870) IX. 319 *Spare the dure*, shut to the door. 1825 BROCKETT N. C. Gloss, *Spare*, to shut, to close. 1894 HESTOR *Northumbld. Gloss.* 674 'Spare the yett', 'Spare the door', are still in common use.

† 2. To close (the lips or eyes) firmly. Obs.

c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Verse) 107 And spayr bi lipes, & hald pam still, So bat payr opyn noght with ill! c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 3847 He spared his eghen and lay still.

† 3. To shut up; to keep out. Obs.

c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 4123 As a man in prison spare. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* iv. (Arh.) 107 The crosse . . . was lettyn doun ageyne, and so sparyd other oute that wuld haue comyn in.

Spareable (spē'rab'l), a. [f. SPARE v. 1] That can be spared, in various senses of the verb.

1688-9 in Cobbett *Parl. Hist. Eng.* (1809) V. 173 You cannot doubt but the spareable part will be treasured up for the good of the subject. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 89 We intend shipping a cargo of our worst and most spareable puns on board the next whaler. 1887 BLACKMORE *Spring-haven* (ed. 4) III. xix. 270 His great desire . . . was never to destroy his enemies, by the number of one man spareable.

Spared (spē'rad), ppl. a. [f. as prec.] Saved up, reserved; not wasted or destroyed, etc.

1580 G. HARVEY *Three Lett.* 40 And my poore Muse hath spent hir spared store, Yet little good hath got. 1623 WOODROFFE *(title)*, The spared houres of a Souldier in his travels. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pilgr. Flying-Int.* 189 They breed . . . most commonly in Meadows, and spared layes, or else in a hole in the ground. 1874 W. BRUCE *Hebrew Odes* 41 The spared remnant of His host. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 194 The only spared man of that camp darted towards the hush.

† *Spare-dry*: see SPARE sb. 1 6.

† *Spareful*, a. Obs. [f. SPARE sb. 1 or v. 1]

Sparing, frugal.

1565 STAPLETON tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 107 How sparefull persones he and his predecessours were . . . even the place, where he bare rule, did witnesse. 1599 *Life More in C. Wordsw. Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 112 She was also sparefull, and somewhat given to niggardliness. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* iv. xxx. Her sparefull eie to spread his beames denies.

Hence † *Sparefully* adv.; † *Sparefulness*.

1570 JEWEL *Vicu Seditious Bull* (1582) 53 They labour truly, they live sparefully. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 214 Largesse his hands could neuer skill of sparefulness. 1618 RYVES in *Camden's Lett.* (1691) 236 We know how sparefully S. Augustie speaketh of them in his books De civitate Dei.

Spareless (spē'zles), a. and adv. [f. as prec.]

† 1. Unstinted, unlimited. Obs.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5467 Sum spends on him of sponges a sparles nounbre.

2. Unsparing, merciless.

1589 *Rare Triumphes Loue & Fortune* 1. in J. P. Collier *Five O. Pl.* (Roxh.) 87 What I have promist doubt not to be performed; The spareless destinies my will afforde: Let this defend thee, like a trusty sword. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. ii. 11. *Fathers* 140 Alas! I could not but even dye for griefe, Should I but yeeld mine Age's sweet reliefe . . . Into the hands of hang-men's sparelesse spight. 1826 R. S. HAWKER *Cornish Ball.* etc. (1904) 220 Thy spareless foe Bears the fell shaft and fatal blow. a 1851 MOIR *Unknown Grave* vi. Poet. Wks. II. 136 When all the friends . . . were vanish'd . . . Pluck'd one by one by spareless Time.

3. As adv. Without stint.

1567 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas* II. 427 With a fashion of attyre to garnish their inward parts, so well as (sparelesse) they employ vpoos the vanishing pompe.

Sparely (spē'zli), adv. [f. SPARE a. Cf. OE. *sparlīce*, MDu. *spare*, *spærliche*, MLG. *sparlīke*, OHG. *sparatliho* (MHG. *spërliche*, G. *spärlich*), ON. *sparlīga* (MSw. *sparlīko*).]

1. In a sparing, frugal, or stinted manner; not fully, amply, or copiously.

1559 *Decl. Doctr.* in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. viii. 118 Indeed we do think that discreet ministers will speak sparely and circumspectly of them. 1571 GOLDSMID *Cathrin on Ps.* xxxvii. 25 By their lying sparely, they have alwaies

enough. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 98 It is drunke vp, and therefore floweth more sparely. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 138 Ye valleys low . . . On whose fresh lap the swart Star sparely looks. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 379 They . . . find at eve, ill clad and fed but sparely, time to cool. 1840 HOOO *Kilmansegg, Honeycombe* xxx. He drank—the reverse of sparely. 1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* iv. 101 Ornament is sparely applied. 2. [Justly]; sparsely.

1836 [JAS. GRANT] *Recoll. Ho. of Lords* viii. 153 He is thin and sparely made, with a sallow complexion. 1842 C. MACKAY *Longbeard* ii. His hair . . . hung sparely over his temples.

Spareness (spē'znes). [f. SPARE a. Cf. OE. *spærnes* frugality, etc.] The quality of being spare, in various senses of the adj.

1648 HENHAM 11, *Magerhuydt*, Leanness, or Spareness. 1649 HAMMOND *Chr. Obligations* 36 Returning the grosse habit of sin to a spareness and slenderness of stature. 1822 GALT *Proovost* viii. 55 He was, notwithstanding the spareness of his abilities, a prideful creature. 1826 HOON *Recipe for Civilization* 142 She saw the spareness of her habits. 1897 *Albuth's Syst. Med.* IV. 608 After the age of forty years persons either diverge into spareness or become more or less obese.

Sparer (spē'zr). Also 5 *spare*. [f. SPARE v. 1 Cf. MLG. and G. *sparrer*.]

1. A sparing, frugal, or thrifty person; or one who spares in using anything.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 467/1 Sparare, or be bat sparythe, *parcus*, *parca*. 1542 UNALL *Erasm. Aposh.* 73 b. Plato was a frugal man and a great sparer or housband. 1555 W. WATERMAN *Fardle Facions* II. i. 118 The Nahatheens of all other arabiens are the beste husbendes, and thriestiest sparsers. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xi. xix. 321 For otherwise they [hees] are very thrifite and overgreat sparsers. 1635 J. GORE *Way to Well-doing* 25 A good sparer makes a good spender. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* I. i. am in general a sparer of the rod. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 14 June 4/2 The Turk has slaves in plenty, and is no sparer of their labour.

b. A thing or substance which aids in sparing or saving.

a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc. (1616) K vjh, Hee cannot away with Tobacco; for hee is perswaded (and not much amisse) that tis a sparer of bread-come. 19.. *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* v. 564 (*Cent. Dict. Suppl.*), The great power as proteid sparsers which the carbohydrates exercise.

2. One who refrains from injuring or destroying. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 78 b. He is the auenger, he is the sparer. 1607 LLOYD *Pilgr. Princes* 37 b. His sodaine change . . . from a spoyler of all places, to be a sparer now of his subjects. 1853 *Zoologist* II. 401 The humane sparer of the poor hedgehog in the midst of his many foes.

Spare-rib. Also 8 *spar-rib*. β. 7 *sparrib*, 8 *sparib*, 8-9 *spar-rib*. [prob. ad. MLG. *ribbe-spër* (see RIBSPARE) with transposition of the two elements, and subsequent association with SPARE a.] A cnt of meat, esp. of pork, consisting of part of the ribs somewhat closely trimmed. Also fig.

a 1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* 48 Let's haue halfe a dozeo spare ribs of his reborgue, with tart sauce of tauots correspondent. 1709 W. KING *Cookery* iv. Spar-ribs, surlins, choies, and harons. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1775) III. 113, I have bespoke a shoulder of mutton, and a spare-rib of pork. 1834 MARRVAT *P. Simple* xxvii. There was plenty of pork, . . . a roast sparerith with the crackling on, . . . and pig's pettoies. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm.* II. c. The ribs [of the sheep] are here left exposed at the cartage from where the shoulder has been removed, and consist of what are called the *spar-ribs*. 1887 JEFFERIES *Amaryllis* xii. Pig-meat—such as spare-rib, griskin, blade-bone, and that mysterious morsel, the 'mouse'.

β. 1607 BREWER *Lingua* II. i. Traile oo spares, but spar-ribs of Porke. 1611 COGGR. *Colts*, the sparribs of a porke. 1706 S. SEWALL *Diary* 24 Dec. (1709) II. 175 Din'd on Salt Fish and a Spar-Rib. 1748 ANSON's *Pop.* III. v. (ed. 4) 449 There was a great quantity of provisions, particularly salted sparibs of pork. 1867 WAUGH *Tattlin' Matty* i. 11 They'n hin killin' a pig; an' hoo's brought me a bit o' spar-rib.

b. *attrib.*, as *spar-rib feast*, etc.

1737 *Ochterliffe Ho. Bks.* (S. H. S.) 90 The sparrib roost peices. 1867 G. EASTON *Autobiog.* I. (ed. 2) 18 The Spare-rib Feast . . . took place immediately after the fatted ox had been killed.

Spare royal: see SPUR-ROYAL.

Spareosome, a. [ad. G. *sparsam*.] Economical.

1864 MAYHEW *German Life* I. 285 We must be spareosome now, the feast days are near at hand.

Sparewe, obs. form of SPARBOW.

† *Sparewort*, obs. variant of SPAREWORT.

1579 W. LANGHAM *Garden of Health* 614 Sparewort, stampe it and apply it . . . to the sciatica, to reare a blister.

Sparfle, v. Sc. rare. In 6 *sparfal*, 9 *sporfle*.

[Alteration of SPARPLE v.] trans. To scatter or disperse; to squander.

Sparfled in Greene's *Orpharion* (1599) 48 is prob. an error for *sparfeld*.

c 1575 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bann. Cl.) 194 Bot or this tyme, the said men of weare hadde sparflit the best of thame. 1808-25 in JAMIESON (in form *sperfle*).

|| *Sparganosis*. Path. [a Gr. *σπαργάνωσις* (Dioscorides 2. 129 in old editions; but in 3. 41 *σπαργάνωσις* SPARGOSIS), for *σπαργναις*, f. *σπαργναι* to swell.]

† 1. (See quot.) Obs.—

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Sparganosis*, a Distention of the Breasts, occasioned by too much Milk. [Also in Phillips (1706), Bailey, Chambers (1753), etc.]

2. Puerperal swelling of the legs.

1822-7 GOSNOLD *Study Med.* (1829) II. 633 This . . . was an instance of erratic or metastatic rheumatism rather than sparganosis. *Ibid.* V. 612 In a singular enlargement of the lower extremity produced by a puerperal sparganosis.

Sparge (spärdz), *sb.* Also *Sc.* spairge. [*f.* next.]

1. The act of sprinkling or splashing; a sprinkle or slight dash (of liquor, etc.).

1808 in JAMESON. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 56 Chariots and horse-hoofs round did scatter Scamander's sand w/ spairge and splatter. 1867 G. W. DONALD *Poems* (1879) 72/2 A spairge may put us in repair When coughs an' caudles our stamacks pester.

2. *Brewing.* A spray of warm water sprinkled over the malt.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 107 The malt is exhausted by eight or ten successive sprinklings of liquor... which are termed in the vernacular tongue, *sparges*. 1869 W. MOLYNEUX *Burton-on-Trent* 244 The 'sparge' is set to run on the malt an additional quantity of water.

Sparge (spärdz), *v.* Also 8-9 *Sc.* spairge. [*app. ad. OF. espargier* or *L. spargere* to sprinkle; but in sense *i* answering to *PARGET* *v.* and having the earlier variants SPARGEN and SPARGET.]

1. *trans.* To plaster; to rough-cast.

1560 *Edinb. Burgh Recs.* 62 To reparrall the kirk, to lay the throwish thair of new and sparge the samyn. 1597 *Rec. Elgin* (1908) II. 48 The hailldar is promiseit a boll ymeilkane of thame to sparge the kirk withall. a 1670 J. LAMONT *Diary* (1810) 156 Att this time also, the forepart of the house was sparged, with the tower-head. 1883 *Abundant Gloss.* 125 *Sparge*, to point or plaster the inside of a chimney.

2. To bespatter, besprinkle. Also *fig.*

1786 BURNS *A Dream* vii, An' Will's a true guid fallow's get, A Name not Envy spairges. 1821 LIDDLE *Poems* 127 Auld Clout at last may spairge ye lightly.

3. To dash, splash, or sprinkle (water, etc.) about. Also *fig.*

1785-6 BURNS *Address to Deil* i, O thou!..Wha..Spairges about the brunstane cootie To scaud poor wretches! 1808 JAMESON, *Spairge*, to dash; as, to spairge water. 1875 G. MACDONALD *Alcalim* I. i. 5 Nobody..at wad gang and spairge sic havers aboot her.

4. *Brewing.* To sprinkle (malt) with hot water. Also *absol.*

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 107 It would keep up an uniform temperature in the goods, without requiring them to be sparged with very hot liquor. 1885 *Civilian* 3 Jan. 133/2 He, too, sparges for small beer with hot liquor.

Hence **Sparging** *vbl. sb.* Also *attrib.*

1590 in *Pitcarin Crim. Trials* (Bann. Cl.) I. iii. 210 Quha had offendit him in nocht sparging of his chalmir. 1836 *Penny Cyl.* V. 404/2 If sparging or sprinkling the water over the goods should be adopted..instead of mashing. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 107 The only serious objection to the sparging system is the loss of time by the successive drainages. 1869 W. MOLYNEUX *Burton-on-Trent* 245 The malt has had its regulated series of spargings. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 274/2 The beat of the sparging water..must be modified by circumstances.

Spargification, *rare* -1. [*f. L. spargere* to sprinkle: see -FACTION.] = next.

1704 SWIFT *T. Tub Wks.* 1768 I. 86 The operation was performed by Spargification in a proper time of the Moon.

Spargification. Also -ification. [*f. as prec.*: see -FICATION.] The action of sprinkling or scattering.

1835 MARRIAT *F. Faithful* ii, Wiping off his share of my liberal spargification from his coat and waistcoat. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Keefer* xlii, There was much spargification of powder. 1892 *Salt. Rev.* 27 Aug. 257/1 There is a liberal spargification of melted butter over divers of the author's contemporaries.

Spargelstone, *rare* -1. [*ad. G. spargelstein*, *f. spargel* asparagus.] Asparagus-stone.

1804 R. JAMESON *Min.* I. 540 Asparagus, or Spargel Stone.

† **Spargen**, *v. Sc. Obs.* In 6 spargein, -eon. [*Cf. PARGEN* *v.* and SPARGE *v. i.*] *trans.* To parget.

1512 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 284 For xvj puncheonis plaister,..send to Dingwall to spargein the wallis tharof. 1562 *Winzet Wks.* (S.T.S.) I. 14 The prophetis of it, spargeinot thaim with vntemprit morter.

Hence † **Spargener**, a pargeter. *Obs.*

1600 *Rec. Convent. Roy. Burghs* II. 89 Masouns, sklaters, painteris, spargeneris. 1641 *Acts Parl. Scot.*, Chas. I (1870) V. 562/2 The haild Friemen of Masones,..sparginers, painteres.

Sparger (spärdzr). [*f. SPARGE* *v.*] An appliance for sprinkling water, esp. in brewing.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Sparger*, a copper cylinder, used by brewers for dashing or sprinkling. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2254/1 *Sparger*, a sprinkler; usually a cup with a perforated lid, or a pipe with a perforated nozzle. 1888 *Wine, Sp. & Beer* 8 Mar. 141/2 The rake mash machine is driven from underneath, so that nothing impedes the action of the rotary sparger.

† **Sparget**, *v. Obs.* -o [*var. of PARGET* *v.* Cf. SPARGE *v. i* and SPARGEN *v.*] *trans.* To parget.

Two MSS. have *sparchyn*, which may belong to SPARGE *v.* c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 467 Spargetyn, or pargette wallys.., gipso, limo. *Ibid.*, Spargettyne, or pargettyne.

Spargification: see SPARGIFICATION.

† **Spargo'sis**, *Path.* [*Gr. σπάργωσις*: see SPARGOSIS.] (See quot.)

1867 (W. J.) E. WILSON *Dis. Skin* (ed. 6) 914 *Spargosis*..a substantive term applicable to elephantiasis Arabum, and hounemia..We prefer spargosis to sparganosis.

Sparhawk (spā'hwk). Now *arch.* or *dial.*

Forms: α. 1 spærhabuc, spærhafoc, 4-7 spærhawk(e), 5-6 *Sc.* -hawk, 5-7 -hawke, 6- spærhawk. β. 4-6 spærhawk(e), 5-7 -hawk(e). γ. 4, 6 spærhawk(e), 5 -hawk, 7 -hawke. δ. 4, 6 spær-

hawk(e), 5 -hawk(e). [*OE. spærhafoc*, *f.* the stem of *spærhwa* SPARROW + *hafoc* HAWK: so ON. *spærhawk*.] A sparrowhawk.

α. c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* A 432 *Alletum*, spærhabuc. c 1000 *Elfric Gloss.* in *Wt.*-Wulcker 132 *Accipiter*, uel *rapter*, spærhafoc. α 1300 *Cursor M.* 1789 *pe* spærhawk slough he *be* sterling. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* iii. 1192 What might or may the sely larke seie, Whanne that this spærhawk habt it in his foote? 1438 *Bk. Alexander Grl.* (Bann.) 12 It semis thaysparhawkis war & we lawrokis that durst bot dar. 1483 CAXTON *Calth v h* i, It is sayd in a comyn prouerbe that crafte is better than the Sparhawk. 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 28 The Sparhawk is als swyft of flight As the Griffoun. 1598 *Br. Hall Sat.* iv. iv. 88 Gallio may..tend his spar-hauke mantling in her mew. 1639 MASSINGER *Unnatural Combat* v. i, How her heart heats! Much like a partridge in a spærhawk's foot. 1661 J. CHILDREY *Brit. Bacon*. 13 Sparhawkes, the most useless of Hawks. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 820 The Ayries of Hawks, of Spar-Hawks. 1842 TENNYSON *Sir Launc.* & *Q. Guinevere* ii, Sometimes the spærhawk wheel'd along. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew. iv*, In the first [copse] there built an eagle, in the second there built a spærhawk. 1891 'SON OF MARSHES' *Surrey Hills* (1894) 44 Sparhawk, the woodmen call him.

β. 1377 *LANGF. P. Pl. B.* vi. 199 What piers preyed hem to do as prest as a spærhawk. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 335 Pere is grette plente of..spærhawkes. 1456 *SIR G. HAYE Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 299 That he be lord of his subjectis, as to the quaille the spærhawk. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 152 The kyng gaaf to hym a spærhawk. 1539 FITZGERB. *Surrey* xi. 26 Except it be an entiere rent, as a spærhawk or a hora. 1555 *EDEN Decades* (Arb.) 300 Hawkes, as falcons, gerfalcons, lanners, and spærhawkes. 1602 L. LLOYD *Briffe Conf. Divers Lawes* 32 The feather of a spærhawk in their caps.

γ. α 1400 MAUNDEY (1839) xxii. 238 Gerfacouns, Spærhawkes, Faulcons gentyls. 1486 *Bk. St. Alban* c viii b, She may be also callid a spær hawk for *ij.* Resones, oon is she spærth goshawkys and tercellys both. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald* 8 (1877) 60 Also we have hawkes of the towre..lykewyse goshawkes, and spærhawkes for ladies. 1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* xxvi. (1592) 416 The Woolfe, the Foxe..the Spærhawk, the Kyte & so forth. 1612 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 201 Foure spærhawkes hoodes. xij^d. 1890 J. WATSON *Nat. & Woodcraft* viii, The Gamekeeper..will record a black and bloody list of depredations against the 'spær' hawk.

δ. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth.* *De P. R.* xii. iv. (Bodl. MS.), Hereby it semeth *pe* alietus and a litel spærhawk is all one. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 468/2 Spærhawk.., *nisus*. c 1500 *Melusine* xxiv. 175 His enemyes fled byfore hym as the partrych doth byfore the spærhawk.

† **Sparily**, *adv. Obs.* [*f. SPARY* *a.*] Sparingly; moderately; with restraint.

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 1289 Otherwise the priests drinke thereof but sparily. 1605 - *Sueton.* 56 He granted the freedom of the City of Rome, most sparily. 1633 D. RICHARDS *Treat. Sacri.* ii. 51 Using liberty sparily. 1642 - *Naaman* 36, I will more sparily touch forraigne nations and Churches.

Sparing (spē'ring), *vbl. sb.* [*f. SPARE* *v. i*]

1. The action of saving, economizing, or using with frugality.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Pars. T.* 7 835 Sparyng also bat restreyneth *be* delicate ease to sitte long at his mete. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 467/2 Sparyng, *paremonia*. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Circumscribo*, To limite riote within the boundes of thirthe sparyng. 1588 *Kyd Househ. Phil.* Wks. (1901) 252 With industrie, sparing, and good husbandry [I] did much augment it. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON *Tr. Gontar's Wise Vieillard* 72 Couetousnes..knowes no meane in sparing or spending. 1640 *Br. Hall Chr. Moder.* (Ward) 5/1 As too much bounty is prodigality, so too much sparing is nigardliness.

attrib. 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 96 Put spairing dayis and thame togidder, And sa small sall 3e tyne. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1895) III. 346 There was such store of gold and silver in the sparing cofers of their treasure.

b. *Const. of (the thing spared).*

1377 *LANGF. P. Pl. B.* v. 442 In speche and in sparynge of speche. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 287 For sparynge of a litel cost Fulofte time a man hath lost The large cote for the hod. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 38 A Jack for to saw vpon fewell for fier, for sparing of firewood. 1607 *DON & CLEAVE Expos. Prov.* xi-xii, 177 This sparing of speech, when men reserve themselves for fit occasions. 1617 *MORISON Ifin.* II. 238 We have used a great kind of sparing of the victuals in the store.

c. *pl.* That which is saved by economy; savings. 1628 *GAULE Prind. The.* (1629) Ep. Ded., The Sparings of want haue ever heene held more acceptable, then the Fallings of abundance. 1647 R. STAYLTON *Juvenal* xiv. 141 First poor little sparings, then th' insatiate thirst of Getting. 1760 *Cautions & Adv.* to Officers of Army 124 Here is another Deduction to be made out of your Sparings. 1866 *HOWELLS Venetian Life* 66 The sparings for the whole week..are spent for this evening's amusement.

2. The action of leaving unhurt or uninjured, of showing mercy or forbearance, etc.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* viii. 483 Thai..strak on thame for-out sparing. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 181 The vertue of mekenesse kepeth the mene betwene Sparynge and vengeance. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* liii. 162 They..drew out theyre sharpe swerdes. Thenne was there noon sparynge. c 1526 *Plumptre Corr.* (Camden) 226, I pray you be contented to give sparing to the next head Cort at Spoforth. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* iii. 110 b, [They] cast vpon the head of euery one of them three small buckets full, without sparing of their clothes. c 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* v. 205 The Reason I laid down Was but the sparing of my horse. 1910 *Daily Chron.* 22 Jan. 3/2 They appear to kill all they can, leaving the sparing to some other time.

† b. Respite, delay. *Obs. rare.*

α 1533 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. (1811) 344 The mayre and the cytezens..desyred a sparynge of y^e lordys tyll they myght speke wth the Kyng. 1531 *Dial. on Lawes Eng.* ii. xiv. 37,

I pray the gyue a lytle sparynge & procede now for this tyme to som othe[r] questyon.

Sparing (spē'ring), *ppl. a.* and *adv.* [*f. as prec.*]

1. Inclined to save; exercising economy or frugality in using or spending; niggard.

pred. c 1386 *CHAUCER Melib.* 7 633 Ye schul use the riches..in such a maner, that men holde yow not skarce ne to sparynge. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5363 The riche men are loved ay. And namely tho that sparand bene. c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 66 Sho was so sparand, at sho wolde giff nothyng..vnto pure folke. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 11 He was so couetous and sparing, that he wolde spende nothing more than hee needs must. 1592 *SHAKS. Ven.* 4 *Ad.* 1147 It [sc. love] shall be sparing and too full of riot. 1807 *CRABBE Par. Reg.* i. 447 The wise frugality, that..saves to live; Sparing, not pinching, mindful though not mean.

attrib. c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 245 When he was a monke, he was a passand hard man, & a sparand. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* iii. i. 27 A niggardly Host, and more sparing guest. 1601 *F. GOWIN Bps. Eng.* 94 He was a very frugal and sparing man, neuer esteeming pompe or outward brauery. 1639 J. CLARKE *Paranotologia* 261 A sparing father, and a spending son. 1759 *FRANKLIN Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 256, I most earnestly entreat you will not delay the supplies, nor deal then out with a sparing hand.

transf. 1766 *JOHNSON Let.* 14 Jan. in *Boswell*, The reasons, good or bad, which have made me such a sparing and ungrateful correspondent.

b. Observing economy or moderation, avoiding excess, in some specified respect. *Const. inf., of, + for, or + to* (with inf.).

(a) 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. v. 217 Nature seemes more sparing in bringing it forth. 1665 *MANLEY Grotius' Lou-C. Wors* 151 The People..are very sparing in imposing and granting Subsidies. α 1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Tracts* (1683) 98 The Books of Scripture..are often silent, or very sparing, in the particular Names of Fishes. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 154 The ancient Romans were very sparing in the use of wine. 1797-1805 S. & H. LEE *Canterb.* T. II. 447 [She was] sparing in all she provided for herself. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 389 It was no longer necessary for the King to be sparing in the use of..his undoubted prerogative. α 1862 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* (1873) III. ii. 71 And they, who had the power, were not sparing in the use of it.

(b) 1615 *DAY Festivals* v. 120 Giue me one that is greedy, and Couetous & to to sparing of expences. 1683 D. A. *Ari Converse* 55 Be sparing of your complements before his rivals. 1735 *BERKELEY Free-think.* in *Mathem.* 34 Wks. 1871 III. 320, I advise you to be more sparing of bard words. 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 1 7 He is now grown sparing of communication. 1824 *MISS L. M. HAWKINS Annals* I. 33 He is as sparing of his letters as a brewer of his malt. 1880 *RUSKIN Bible Amiens* i. (1884) 4 [One] neither wasteful of his time nor sparing of it.

(c) 1656 *EARL MOSM. tr. Boecellius' Advts. fr. Parnass.* i. lxxv. (1674) 42 [He] was not sparing for any pains, in procuring that the Sentence might be favourable. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* i. iii. 3 14 Those who talk so confidently of them are so sparing to tell us which they are.

2. a. Characterized by reticence or restraint in discourse or statement.

1568 E. DERING (*title*), A Sparing Restraint of many laushe Vntruthes. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. iii. vii. 194 For reuerence to some aloue I giue a sparing limit to my Tongue. 1601 W. WATSON (*title*), A Sparing Discoverie of our English Jesuits. 1701 *NORRIS Ideal World* i. vi. 364 A very sparing and reserved allegation of a great authority. 1901 *HARPER'S Mag.* CII. 805/2 A certain sparing touch, with which he presents situation and character by mere statement of fact.

b. Marked by economy or frugality.

1611 *COTGER, Taille d'espargne*, cut with sparing worke. 1748 *ANSON'S Voy.* iii. iii. (ed. 4) 438 To make the most of their jerked beef, by a very sparing distribution of it.

3. Small in amount, quantity, or extent; not lavish, liberal, or profuse; scanty, limited.

1602 *BRETTON Mother's Blessing* xxiii, The sparing diet is the spirits feast. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 147 Mouthes rather large then sparing. 1672 *GREW Anat. Pl.*, *Idea* to The supplies from the Root being yet but slow and sparing. 1730-46 *THOMSON Autumn* 355 Be mindful of that sparing board, Which covers yours with luxury profuse. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 595 Where only the sparing use of lime is admissible, it should be used to the coping. 1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem.*, Org. iii. 5. 287 The sparing solubility of chloroform in water.

b. With agent-nouns: Slight, very moderate.

1860 *SAILLUS Self-Help* x. 273 Many of our most energetic and useful workers have been but sparing readers. 1883 *V. STUART Egypt* 230 He was a wonderfully sparing sleeper.

4. Forbearing; merciful, considerate.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egiphtan*) 733 To god ay lowynge be, bat..sparand is to wrak of synful. 1605 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 1687 Let the traitor die; For sparing justice feeds iniquity. α 1626 *BACON (J.)*, Their king..was sparing and compassionate towards his subjects. 1658-9 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 329 It is easy to misconstrue the debates of this House if we be not sparing one with the other. 1786 *BURNS Holy Fair* xxi, Black Russell is na spairan: His piercin words like Highlan swords Divide the joinis an' marrow.

5. As *adv.* Sparingly.

1623 *PENKETHMAN Handf. Hou.* ii. xvii, Thy gaines vs^e sparing. 1627 *FELTHAM Resolves* ii. xxiii. Wks. (1677) 42, I will never censure any man..but sparing, and with modesty. 1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* ii. 49 Part with it as with money, sparingly.

Sparingly (spē'ringli), *adv.* [*f. prec. + -ly*].

1. In a sparing or saving manner; frugally, economically.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 206 *bi* wyif & chylde muste sparyngly als ben nedith spendyn of *bi* euyl getyn good. 1571 *GOLDING Calain on Ps.* xxxvii. 19 He teacheth us thriflynesse, by dealing out sparingly. 1598 R. BERNARD *tr.*

Terence, Andr. i. i. *Si.* At the first she lived chastely, sparingly, and hardly, earning her living by wool and webbe. 1611 *COTGR.* *Frugalement*, frugally, thriftily, sparingly. 1776 *ADAM SMITH IV. N. D.* i. (1869) 1. 275 He consumes his stock as sparingly as he can. 1781 *COWPER Hope* 527 He... Issoler, meek, benevolent, and prays, Feeds sparingly. 1873 *SYMONDS Grk. Poets* xi, 368 Your goods enjoy, as if about to die; As if about to live, use sparingly. 2. In a restricted or limited manner; very moderately, scantily, slightly.

1555 *Lydgat's Chron. Tray To Rdr.* He shall be compelled to put on... they fantasye, and yet... sparinglye. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius Catech.* 175 He quha saues sparinglike sal scheer sparinglike, as the Apostle witnessis. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* 1-36 We passed... through a Fenny ground and woods of Oake, yielding some corne, but sparingly. 1684-5 *BOYLE Mtn. Waters* 79 To make some estimate, how copiously or sparingly the Liquor is impregnated with it. 1722 *LISLE Hist.* (1757) 236 The clover has not come up at all, or but very sparingly. 1784 *COWPER Tiroc.* 198 And taught at schools much mythologic stuff, But sound religion sparingly enough. 1812 *New Botanic Gard.* 1. 42 They should be often but sparingly watered. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxvi, 331 Cases where the chancre had... suppurated sparingly. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player. Eur.* (1894) ii, 54 A bit of rough scenery... might be admitted into descriptions, though sparingly.

b. Of eating or drinking: In great moderation; abstemiously.

1574 *NEWTON Health Mag.* 37 All kinds of Shelfishes... are seldom and sparingly to be eaten. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 52 Their Wines... are hurtfull to all... except sparingly taken. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Diat.* v. i. (1713) 400 But both you and Philotheus ate so sparingly. 1717 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 171 Pray, how must I taste or eat this Fruit? Very sparingly, says he. 1760 *Phil. Trans.* L. 849 By... his living sparingly, and being confined to his bed, he became much emaciated. 1805 *SOUTHEY Madoen.* iv, Sparingly Drink, for it hath a strength to stir the brain. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* XI, 489 He sipped sparingly the other in acknowledgment of our politeness.

c. Of speaking, etc.: With reserve or restraint; not fully or copiously.

1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 80, I wrote of you (by my credit and honesty) sparingly and timorously. 1583 G. BABINGTON *Commundm.* (1590) 402 When a man speaketh of himselfe, let him speak sparingly, but not falsely. 1605 *EARL STIRLING Alexandr. Trag.* ii, ii, Speake sparingly of vice, praise virtue much. 1681 *FLAVEL Meth. Græc.* vii, 145 Though there he such a thing as an explicit faith sometimes spoken of among them, yet it is very sparingly discoursed. 1754 *CHATHAM Lett. Neph.* iv, 21 Deliver your own opinions sparingly, with proper diffidence. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III, 111 They reasoned sparingly on the subject of those Sacred Books. 1825 *LYTTON Falkland* 39 Which in modern writings have been so sparingly exposed.

d. To a slight extent; in a small degree.

1706 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III, 565 Stalks naked: leaves sparingly serrated. 1804 *Phil. Trans.* XCIV, 428 Octadral crystals... that are very sparingly soluble in water. 1835 J. DUNCAN *Beetles* (Nat. Lib.) 268 The head and thorax are black and shining, the latter sparingly punctured. 1855 *SCOFFERN in Orr's Circ. Sci., Elem. Chem.* 502 Silver is sparingly attacked by strong hydrochloric acid. 1871 *GARROD & BAXTER Mat. Med.* (ed. 3) 47 Soluble in water, more sparingly in spirit.

3. With restriction to a few occasions; seldom, infrequently.

1590 *SWINBURNE Testaments* 13 When Codicilles were first invented, they were used very sparingly. c. 1643 L.D. HERBERT *Autobiogr.* (1824) 89 As for hunting in his Forests I told him I should use it sparingly. 1666 *DRYDEN Ann. Mirab.* Pref. (1910) 21 A grave Sentence, affected by Lucan, but more sparingly used by Virgil. 1748 *HARTLEY Observ. Man* i, iv, § 1. 426 Discords... sparingly introduced so as to make a strong Contrast. 1803 *Med. Trak.* 271 The lancet, however, was more sparingly employed. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii, 1. 207 Military punishments were doubtless inflicted...; but they were inflicted very sparingly. 1876 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* v, xxiv, 389 The Parliament of England has, for some ages, but sparingly exercised its right of personal election.

4. Leniently, gently.

1863 *MISS BRAOON Aurora Floyd* i. 5 Autumn's red finger has been lightly laid upon the foliage—sparingly.

Sparingness (spē-rīnēs). [*SPARING ppl. a.*] The quality of being sparing: a. In respect of diet, living, expenditure, etc.

1579 *TWYNE Phis. agst. Fortune* i, xlii, 61 They are most agreeable to the ancient sparingness, and the manners of the Romans. 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 370 To the end, that (by the sparingness and homeliness of their diet), they... might serve for figures of our Saviour. 1653 *HOLCROFT Prologus, Goth. Wars* iii, 82 With a provident sparingness he gave them food more scarcely then according to their appetite. 1682 *NORRIS Hierocles* 98 Too much Sparingness [will slide] into Sordidness and Slovenliness. 1726 *SHELVOCKE Voy. round World* 411 By these exercises, and the sparingness of their diet. 1731 *Rape of Helen* Pref. p. v, The few books of English poetry which thro' sparingness I have purchased. 1853 *RUSKIN Stones Ven.* ii, vii, § 1. 240 A lightness of form and sparingness of material. 1873 *HELPS Anim. & Mast.* iii, (1875) 65 It affords a beautiful illustration of the prudence and sparingness of what we call Nature.

b. In other connexions.

1617 *MORVSON Itin.* ii, 50 In secrecy, and in sparingness of speech. 1671 [R. MACWARLO] *True Nouconf.* 189 For all your sparingness in passing judgment. 1717 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 138 Courtesy, and Affability, justly modified with Slowness and Sparingness of Words. 1828 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* iii, (1863) 60 A prodigality of words which the fair poetess endeavoured to counterbalance by a corresponding sparingness of idea. 1904 *Athenæum* 2 Apr. 423/3 The artistic selection and sparingness of their inclusions.

Spark (spärk), sb.¹ Forms: a. 1 spærca, spærca, 3-7 sparke (4 spærke), 6 sparcke; 3 spærce, 3-4 sparce, 4-spark (5 Sc. sparck, 6 sparck). β. 3-5 spærke, 5, 9 Sc. spærk. [OE. *spærca*, *spærca*, = MDa. *spærke*, *spærke* (WFlam. *spærk*, *spærk*), MLG. and LG. *spærke*, of obscure origin and not represented in the other Teutonic languages. With most of the senses compare those of SPARKLE sb.]

1. A small particle of fire, an ignited fleck or fragment, thrown off from a burning body or remaining in one almost extinguished, or produced by the impact of one hard body on another.

c. 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) S 192 *Scintilla*, spærca. a. 900 O. E. *Martyrol.* 25 Aug. 152 Pa eazan wæron swylce fyren iren, and him sprungen spærcan of þam muðe. c. 1095 *Byrhtferth's Handbo.* in *Anglia* VIII, 320 Hyt heod spærcan of þam rodere burh þæs windes blæs. c. 1225 *Juliana* (Royal MS.) 68 An engel... ibat ferliche sur amidden riht lihte, ant hit cwenche anan, euer euch spærk [Bohd. MS. spærk]. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 25756 Na mar þan a spærk in see, Mai sin agains his merci be. c. 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* 2079 As fire ys wont to quyk and goo From a spærk. c. 1470 *Got. & Gau.* 629 That hewit on hard steil... Quhil the spalis and the spærkis spedely out sprang. 1570 *LEVINS Maniþ.* 8r A spærke, *scintilla*. 1595 *DRAYTON Legends* ii, 545 A little sparke extinguish'd to the Eye, That glows againe c'r suddenly it dye. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv, 814 As when a spark Lights on a heap of nitrous Powder. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) 1. 83 Spirits of wine will flame with a candle, but not with a spark. 1836-42 *BRANOE Chem.* (ed. 5) 230 If we apply a spark to a small heap of gunpowder, it is instantly dissipated in the gaseous form. 1888 F. HUME *Mme. Midas* i, v, Every blow of the pick sent forth showers of sparks in all directions.

b. With of (fire, etc.).

c. 1400 *Laund Troy Bk.* 7332 He fterd, as he scholde men have brent With spark of fire that fro him glent. 1423 *JAS. I. Kingis Q.* 48 A ruby... That, as a spark of lowe... Semyt himyng vpon hir quyley throte. 1560 *BIBLE Genevæ* Job xli, 10 Out of his mouth go lumps, and sparkes of fyre leape out. 1633 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* ii, vii, 73 My drops of teares Ile turne to sparkes of fire. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* ii, vii, The smallest spark of fire... would kinde the whole. 1827 *FARADAY Chem. Maniþ.* xxiv, (1842) 638 A splinter of wood, with a spark of fire at the extremity.

c. In similes or comparisons.

c. 1205 *LAV.* 21482 Cadorspront to horse swa spærk him doh of fure. c. 1300 *Havelok* 91 Of knith he hauede he neuere drede, Pat he ne sprong forth so sparke of glede. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Sir Thepas* 194 Forþ vpon his way [he] glode As sparke out of þe bronde. c. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* i, 258 Bot such conseil ther mai be non... That it ȝis lich the Sparke fyred ym in the Ref. 1535 *COVERDALE Feels.* xlii, 22 O how amiable are all his workes, & as a sparke to loken vpon? a. 1591 H. SMITH *Seruu.* (1637) 199 His was but a momentary kingdom, like a sparke which riseth from the fire, and falleth into the fire again. 1631 *BIBLE Job* v, 7 Yet man is borne vnto trouble, as the sparkes fle vpward. 1821 *FARRAR Darkn. & Dawn* xlii, The grace of God still liveth as a faint spark, not wholly quenched, under the whitening embers of his life.

d. fig. and in fig. context; freq. with allusion to the beginning or immediate cause of a fire or conflagration.

c. 888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth.* v, § 3 Of ðam lytlan spærcan þe þu mid ðære tyndran zefenge, lifes leot þe onleathe. a. 1225 *Aucr.* R. 296 ȝif hit out stured þe, cwench hit mid teares of water... heot hwule þe hit his buten a spærke. 1340 *Ayenb.* 137 Huet am ich bote esse, and spærken, and hor, and stench. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* iii, (1520) 202 The power of god to the whiche power all other ben but a spærke and dust. 1550 *DAUS tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 134 h, For Sathan can rayse up a great flame through Gods permission, of a very small sparke. 1609 in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III, 87 That illustrious Sparke of Honor and Vertue, Sir Robert Sherley. 1631 *GOUGE God's Arrows* iv, § 13, 391 Yet were... the sparkes of that fire so blowne up, as dazled the eyes of the Papists. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* vi, 302 Hereat, that King who was a spark in Himself, was enflamed to that designe by this Prelate's perswasion. 1752 *HUME Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II, 134 The smallest spark may here kinde into the greatest flame. 1781 *COWPER Conversat.* 148 Their want of light and intellect supplied By sparks absurdity strikes out of pride. 1845 *DISRAELI Sybil* vi, ix, Left alone they might have remained quiet; but they only wanted the spark. 1857 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* i, x, 600 To put them in a state where, the train being laid, the slightest spark sufficed to kinde a conflagration.

e. A spark in one's throat (see quot. 1785). *slang.*

1721 *KELLY Sc. Prov.* 334 The Smith has a Spark in his Haise [=hale]. And they often take pains to quench it. 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulgar T. S. v.*, A man that is always thirsty, is said to have a spark in his throat. 1820 J. HOPKINS in *Raine Mem.* (1857) 1. 292 He has a spark in his throat which often requires to be cooled. 1842 *TENNYSON Will Waterproof* 109 She lit the spark within my throat, To make my blood run quicker.

2. A small trace, indication, or portion of some quality, feeling, sentiment, etc., in some way comparable to a spark, esp. in respect of its latent possibilities.

c. 888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxv, § 5 Sum spærca... soðfæstnesse. *Ibid.* xxxviii, § 7 ȝif ða scyldgan ænigne spærca wisdomes hefden.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxx, 11 An spark of thy bie excellent prudence Gif we. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 368 Not a sparke so much of Reason, example, or profe. 1601 J. WHEELER *Treat. Contin.* 101 For the which they neuer shewed any sparke of thankfulness. 1697 J. POTTER *Antiq. Greece* i, x, (1715) 88 All Sparks of Generosity and Man-hood. c. 1770 *JORTIN Seruu.* (1771) i, iii, 41 Whilst any spark of spiritual life remains. 1775 *SHERIDAN Duenna* ii, iii, If any sparks of anger had remained. 1820

W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I, 110 They still kept alive the sparks of future friendship. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1877) II, vii, 22 The King who reigned without a spark of English feeling.

b. A small remnant, fragment, piece, atom, or amount, of something.

1528 *ELYOT s.v. Scintilla*, That no sparke of that moste cruell warre he lefte. a. 1568 in *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter. Club) 344 He het the milk our hett, And sorrow sparke of it wald yrrne. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 150 b, It is neither the cause it selfe, nor any sparke of the cause. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III) 9 From whom in fifteene days I have received but one small sparke of a letter.

c. A speck or spot upon a ground or in a substance of a different colour.

1686 *PLOR Staffordsh.* 158 Though it seem to be a white marble fill'd with black sparks. 1873 *SPOON Workshop Rec.* Ser. 1, 401/2 To make the ink fly off in sparks over the edges of the book.

3. The vital or animating principle in man; a trace of life or vitality. Freq. in *vital spark, spark of life*.

1382 *WYCLIF 2 Sam.* xiv, 7 They sechen to quench my spark that is last. c. 1440 *Alph. Tales* 495 Go away from me, womman, for yit þer is a sparke of lyfe in me. 1592 *KYD Sp. Trag.* ii, v, 17 O speak, if any sparke of life remaine. 1700 *ROWE Amb. Step. Moth.* i, 1. 218 From whose bright Beings those active Sparks were struck which move our Clay. 1712 *POPE Dying Chr.* i, Vital spark of heavenly flame! 1794 *MRS. RAOCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* xxix, She lay so long insensible that Emily began to fear that the spark of life was extinguished. 1817 *Gentl. Mag.* Aug. 174/1 The vital spark was extinct before the body was picked up. a. 1892 *TENNYSON God & the Universe* i, Will my tiny spark of being wholly vanish in your deeps and heights?

4. a. A small diamond († or other precious stone). Originally *diamond (or ruby) spark and spark of diamond*, etc.

(a) 1508 *DUNBAR Gold. Targe* 24 Hevinly heriall droppis, birnyng as ruby sperkis. c. 1550 *ROLLANO Cr. Venus* i, 111 With Rubie sperkis are greit number to se. 1632 *LINGOW Trav.* iii, 85 Being spot the goodliest plot, the Diamond sparke, and the Honny spot of all Candy. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3718/4 A Gold Twisted Tooth Pick Case set with Diamond Sparks. 1748 *SWOLLETT R. Random* lix, A ring set with a ruby... surrounded by diamond sparks. 1873 *SCOTT Rokeby* xxi, Ingot of gold and diamond spark. 1869 *TENNYSON Passing Arth.* 224 For all the haft twinkled with diamond sparks.

(b) 1551 *SIR J. WILLIAMS Accompte* (Abbotsf. Club) 50 Balaces, small sparkes of emeraldes, and small course perles. 1577 in *Nichols Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1788) II, 14 Item, ... xvi small rubies being but sparkes, and v sparkes of diamonds. 1629 *MASSINGER Picture* ii, ii, Good Madam what shall he doe with a hoop ring, And a sparke of diamond in it? a. 1694 *TILLOTSON Seruu.* ccxlii, (1744) XI, 478 The little and short sayings of wise and excellent men are of great value, like the dust of gold, or the least sparks of diamond. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II, 275 The Florentine work... consists of sparks of gems and small pieces of the finest marble. a. 1774 *GOLDSM. Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) 1. 379 As for those things which cannot be thus weighed, such as quicksilver, small sparks of diamond, and such like.

(c) 1599 *George a Greene* i, iv, A chaplet... Set with choice rubies, sparkes, and diamonds. 1614 in *Archæol.* XLIII, 350 A hoop ring with 9 sparkes. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 987/4 A Diamond Ring with three very large stones, and some sparkes. 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 245 ¶ 2 Another [ring] set round with small Rubies and Sparks. 1771 T. HULL *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) II, 239 The lockets are... one... with the cyphers of her name put on it, set with very small sparks. 1874 *Slang Dict.* 303 *Sparks*, diamonds. Term much in use among the lower orders, and generally applied to stones in rings and pins.

fig. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Seruu.* xvi, 470 The sparks of this crown are perfect holiness and a conformity to God.

b. A (glittering) fragment or particle of some metal, ore, or mineral. Also *transf.*

1560 *WHITEHORNE Ord. Soldiours* (1588) 44 b, If you will make it purfier, put to it a few stamped bricks, and sparkes of yron. 1587 *STAFFORD Exam. Compl.* ii, (1876) 51, To trie out the sandes... to get among them after much labour small sparkes of gold. 1653 *MANLOVE Customs Lead Mines* 273 Trunks and Sparks of oar. a. 1701 *MAUNORELL Journ. Jeru.* (1721) Add. 10, Tho' it had the sparks and particles of Salt, yet it had perfectly lost its Savour. 1796 *MONSE Amer. Geog.* I, 522 This bluish stone was filled with sparks of virgin copper.

5. A bright or glittering emanation, flash, or gleam of light. Also *transf.*, a bright glance.

a. 1542 *WYATT in Anglia* XVII, 479 The lyuely sparkes that issue from those lyes. 1611 *COTGR.* *Blutete*, a little streak, or sparke of heat, in the aire, when the season is verie hot. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Theocrit's Trav.* ii, 195 At first I took them for sparks that are many times seen to flash out of the Sea, when the water is very rough. 1746 *HERVEY Medit.* (1818) 256 Abundance of living sparks glitter in the lanes, and twinkle under the hedges. 1759 tr. *Leonardus Mirr. Stones* 86 Of this stone there is one kind, of a gold colour, with some burning sparks. 1814 *SCOTT Lord of Isles* v, xii, Beneath their oars the ocean's night Was dash'd to sparks of glimmering light. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Nov. 3/1 At the sound of her native tongue, a spark came into her dark eyes.

Comb. 1602 *MARSTON Ant. & Met.* ii, Wks. 1856 I. 20 Delicate, delicious, spark eyed, sleek skind, slender wasted, clean legd, rarely shapt.

b. *Med.* In *pl.*, the glittering caused by the gathering of particles of cholesterol upon the eye in sparkling chynsis.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII, 42 It is conceivable that sparks or similar subjective phenomena, may appear from sudden and powerful contraction of the orbicularis palpebrum compressing the globe.

6. *Electr.* A brilliant streak or flash of light produced by a discontinuous discharge of electricity between two conductors at a short or moderate distance apart.

[1742] DESAGULIERS *Diss. Electricity* 7 If the Room be darkened when you make these Experiments, you will see Sparks of Light where-ever the Tube snaps. [1748] FRANKLIN *Lett.*, etc. Wks. 1840 V. 205 That thimble in passing by, receives a spark, and thereby being electrified is repelled. [1788] *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 271 Now, when the machine worked well, Mr. Gilpin supposes he got about two or three hundred sparks a minute. [1827] FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xvii. (1842) 435 Upon putting the prime conductor into its place, ... sparks two or three inches in length should fly rapidly from it to the knuckle. [1873] J. C. MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* (1881) I. 57 The discharge, when it occurs, usually takes the form of a spark.

b. More fully in *electric(al) spark*. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

[1771] *Encycl. Brit.* II. 480/1 The electric spark will strike a hole through a quire of paper. [1831] BREWSTER *Optics* x. 86 Similar bands are perceived in the light ... of the electric spark. [1840] *Brit. Florist* (1846) I. 72 The flowers of this genus may be seen ... to emit small electrical sparks or threads of light. [1846] GROTE *Greece* i. xvii. (1862) I. 401 Animated by the electric spark of genius.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. In the names of contrivances for the arresting, etc., of sparks in locomotive funnels or in chimneys, as *spark-arrester*, *-baffle*, *guard*, *plate*, *trap*.

Also, in recent use, *spark-condenser*, *-consumer*, etc. [1833] LOUON *Encycl. Archit.* § 799 What is called a spark plate (a broad plate of cast iron, to reflect back the sparks, and prevent their reaching up to the hobs). [1838] *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnrl.* I. 134/1 The adaptation of this contrivance, and also the spark arrester, is very much called for. [1873] *Medley Autumn Tour U.S. & Canada* ix. 142 The locomotives are generally provided with spark-baffles to the funnels. [1879] *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 145/2 In American locomotives the top of the funnel is fitted with a contrivance known as a 'spark-trap' or 'spark-arrester'. [1901] *Scotsman* 7 Mar. 6/1 To force railway companies to attach spark guards to locomotive engines.

b. In the names of electrical apparatus, or devices in internal-combustion motors, as *spark-chronograph*, *coil*, *-condenser*, *-gap*, *-recorder*.

Many others, of recent introduction, are recorded and explained in technical and encyclopaedic dictionaries. [1875] *Knight Dict. Mech.* 2254/1 *Spark-condenser* (Electricity), an instrument ... used for burning metals or obtaining the spectra of gases. [1888] *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 124/2 The spark recorder in some respects foreshadowed the more perfect instrument—the siphon recorder. [1889] *Telegr. Jnrl.* 10 May 550/2 An insulated rod, with an induction coil and spark gap. [1889] *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 294 The time ... I had calculated exactly by means of spark-chronographs. [1902] *How to make Things* 3/2 A half-inch spark coil will give very good results.

Spark (spärk), *sb.*² [prob. a figurative use of *prec.*: cf. *Id.* quot. 1609.]

1. A woman of great beauty, elegance, or wit. [1575] R. B. *Appius & Virginia* in Hazl. *Dodley* IV. 112 But stay: behold the peerless sparks, whereof my tongue did talk; Approach. [1611] CHAPMAN *Widowes* T. t. i, I will wed thee To my great widowed Daughter and sole Heire, The lovely sparks, the bright Laodice. [1676] *ETHEREGE Man of Mode* t. i, The Vizard is a spark and has a genius that makes her worthy of your self, Dorimant. [1873] *Browning Red Cloth. Nt. Cap* 181 The poor mutilated figure, once The gay and glancing fortunate young spark, Miranda.

2. A young man of an elegant or foppish character; one who affects smartness or display in dress and manners. Chiefly in more or less depreciatory use.

[1600] *Timon* II. iii. (1842) 30 This noble spark desires your company. [1627] N. BURELY in Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* aij, The Galley Iason built, that Græcian spark. [1685] LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 339 Mr. Cradock the mercer, a highfellow spark, died lately of a St. Antonies fire. [1709] *Pope Ess. Crit.* 329 These sparks with awkward vanity display What the fine gentlemen were yesterday. [1782] WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode to R. A.'s* Wks. 1812 I. 35 Some young roving Military Spark. [1818] *Sporting Mag.* (N.S.) II. 170 Another dapper spark took the place of the prosecutor. [1852] *Thackeray Emond* III. iii, She invited the agreeable young spark to visit her if ever he came to London. [1884] J. GILMOUR *Mongols* 227 The young spark did not relish his rebuke much, but he did not dare to disobey.

b. Used with *my* (see *MY* *poss. adj.* i c). [1700] S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 207 When I came to go, I found my Spark gone, and was told he was gone off half an hour before. [1710] STEELE *Tatler* No. 2 P. 1 However, my young Spark ventures upon her like a Man of Quality. [1778] Miss BURNEY *Evelina* xxxvii, Hark'ee, my spark, none of your grinning!

3. A heau, lover, or suitor. Freq. with *poss. pron.* [1706-7] FARQUHAR *Beaux Strat.* iv. ii, Had my Spark call'd me a Venus directly, I should have believ'd him a Footman in good earnest. [1747] *Hoadly's Suspicions* *Husband* II. i, I and my Spark have been long acquainted. [1812] CRABBE *Tales* iv. 265 Am I forsaken for a trimmer spark? [1839] *MARRIAT Diary Amer.* Ser. t. I. 141 The first time I ever heard ladies complain of having too many sparks about them. [1871] *Browning Balaust*. [1853] The poor poltroon A very woman worsted, daring death just for the sake of thee, her handsome spark!

4. *attrib.*, as *spark spirit*, *will*. [1602] MARSTON *Ant. & Met.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 59 Spark spirit, how like you his voice? [1642] D. ROGERS *Naaman* 238 Your spark wits, ripe heads, experience and abilities.

Spark, *sb.*³ *s.w. dial.* [Back-formation from *SPARKED* *pppl. a.*] 'A spotted or parti-coloured bullock.'

[1798] *Young's Annals Agric.* XXX. 314 He objects to sparks. [1888] ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 697.

Spark (spärk), *v.*¹ Also 5 *sparkyn*, 6-7 *sparko*, 6 *Sc. spark*. [Related to *SPARK sb.*¹, and agreeing in form with MDu. *sparken*, *spaerken*, *sperken* (WFlem. *sparken*, *sperken*, WFr. *sparkje*), MLG. *sparken*. The OE. vb. was *spircan*, *spyrcean* (:-**spiercan*), but **sparcade* is a plausible emendation of *sweartade* in *Satan* 78.]

1. *intr.* To emit or give forth a spark or sparks; to sparkle. Also *transf.* and in *fig. context*.

[1300] *Havelok* 2144 It sparkede, and ful brith shon, So doth þe gode charbucle ston. [1398] *REVERE Barth.* De P. R. xvii. clix, Pomes. . . þe sone itende in þe fuyre. . . and sparked and crackle and makeþ moche noyse. [1460] *Promp. Parv.* (Winch. MS.) 462 *Sparkyn*, *sintiflo*. [1562] J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 99, I neuer heard thy fyre once sparke. [1611] *COTGR.*, *Estimeller*, to sparke, to sparkle, as fire. [1763] C. BENKELEY in *Jesse Setwyn & Contemp.* (1843) I. 244 Her temper is like charcoal, which kindles soon, and sparks to the top of the house.

b. *transf.* Of the eyes, or in reference to these.

[1594] SPENSER *Amoratti* lxxxi, Fayre is my loue, when. . . in her eyes the fyre of loue does sparke. [1631] *QUARLES Samson* xix, Her eyes did sparke, At every glance, like Diamonds in the darke. [1827] *HOOD Hero & Leander* ix, Their cheeks are white. . . And those fair mirrors where their joys did spark, All dim.

2. To issue, come forth, fall, etc., as or in the manner of sparks. Also *transf.*

[1513] DOUGLAS *Æneid* II. viii. 132 The blak laithly smuke . . . With gledes sperkand as the hail as thik. [1873] *BLACK Pr. Thule* 33 The sunlight that. . . sparked on his teeth when he laughed. [1897] *CROCKETT Lad's Love* viii, The anger fair sparked and blazed from her dark, indignant eyes.

b. With *advs.*, as *off*, *out*.

[1833] M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* iii, Every now and then a flying fish would spark out from the unrudded bosom of the heaving water. [1889] *Pall Mall G.* 11 Nov. 6/1 If the phosphorus 'sparks' off, as it is apt to do.

c. To go out, be extinguished, like sparks.

[1845] *BAILEY Festus* (ed. 2) 269 These have died, are dying, and shall die; Yea, copyists shall die, spark out and out.

3. *trans.* a. To send out, or emit, in or as sparks.

[1596] SPENSER *P. Q.* vt. xi. 21 To sparke out lile heames, like starrs in foggie night. [1610] HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* tii, i, Threaten your worst! let all your eyes spark fire!

b. To illuminate or enlighten feebly.

[1835] E. ELLIOTT *Wonders of the Lane* xxiv. Poems III, 77 Oil, God of terrors! what are we?—Poor insects, spark'd with thought!

c. *Electr.* To affect, act or operate upon, by the emission or transmission of electrical sparks. Also *absol.*, to send a spark across, etc.

[1889] *Philos. Mag.* Ser. v. XXVII. 339 Whenever a large Leyden jar is sparked through the coil. [1895] *Daily Chron.* 13 Apr. 3/5 Professor Ramsay saw. . . that he had some gas, and was eager to 'spark' it. [1905] *Brit. Med. Jnrl.* 1 July 14 Whenever this [gas] is sparked across, the tube is softened slightly by the regulator.

4. *Sc. and north. dial.* a. To spatter (dirt, etc.).

[1637] RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. clxiii, 379 My desire is to ride fair and not to spark dirt. . . in the face of my. . . well-beloved.

b. To bespatter or spot with mud, etc. Also *fig.*

[1806] DOUGLAS *Poems* 81 Young lasses' fame, my dainty joe, Is unco easy sparkit. [1808] JAMIESON *App.*, To Spark, . . . to soil by throwing up small spots of mire. [1894] *HESLOP Northumb. Gloss.* 674 The coach can past sparkt us.

Spark (spärk), *v.*² [f. *SPARK sb.*²]

† 1. *intr.* With *it*. To play the spark or gallant; to make a display, show off. *Obs.*

[1676] *ETHEREGE Man of Mode* I. i, That she may spark it in a Box, And do honour to her profession. [1688] *SHADWELL Spr. Abatista* I. i, Enough [money] to set thee up to spark it in thy brother's face. [1709] *MRS. MANLEY Secret Mem.* I. 164 To purchase. . . a Back-place in their Coach, that they may spark it in the Prado.

2. *U.S.* To engage in courtship; to play the suitor, wooer, or beau. Also with *it*.

[1807-8] W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 276 Whenever he went a sparking amongst the rosy country girls of the neighbouring farms. [1848] *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* 322 (with quots.). [1862] *LOWELL Biglow P.* Ser. II. *Courtin'* ix, He'd sparked it with full twenty gals. [1884] *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 410/2 He used to go sparkin' round among the girls.

b. *trans.* To make love or pay attentions to; to court.

[1888] *GUNTER Mr. Potter* xiv. 176, I've heard as how young Errol is a sparking your daughter. [1893] *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 372/2 'The parents. . . sit in the room while he 'sparks' the ravisher of his heart.

Sparked, *pppl. a.* *s.w. dial.* (and *U.S.*). Also 6 *sparkyd*, 8-9 *-it*. [app. f. *SPARK sb.*¹; cf. sense 2 c there.]

1. Cf. cattle, etc., or their colour: Mottled, dappled; parti-coloured.

[1457] in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 172 Boviculum sparkat. [1552] *Will. F. Hart* (Somerset Ho.), An ox of sparkyd colour. [1603-4] in *Wills. Archæol. Mag.* (1885) XXII. 225 Quatuor vaccas quarum due color sparked. [1811] T. DAVIS *Agric. Wills.* 260 Neat cattle. . . Colours—Spark'd, of two colours, mottled. [1871] *PULMAN Rustic Sketches* (ed. 3) 30 These must watch the spark'd hen, Or her'll goo lay astray. [1883] *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.* 697 A spark'd cat—i.e. a tortoise-shell cat.

b. *Spark'd back* (*plover*), the common turnstone or sea-dotterel. *U.S. local.*

[1888] *TRUMBULL Names, etc., of Birds* 186 At Falmouth, Spark'd-Back, Streak'd-Back and Bishop Plover.

2. Speckled or spotted with gold, silver, etc. (Cf. *SPARKY a.* 1.) *rare.*

[1552] in *Money Par. Ch. Goods Berks.* (1879) 46 One Corpos being of Red velvete spark'd w/ golde. [1860] G. F. R. *PULMAN Song Solomon* I. 11 We'll mek vor thee eydgins o' gould, all a-spark'd wi' zilver.

† *Spark'efy*, *v.* *Obs.*—[f. *SPARK sb.*² + *-FY*]. *trans.* To make into a spark or gallant.

[1667] *Lo. Digby Elvira* tit. 36 A sharp pointed Hat. . . Appears not so ridiculous, as Yonker, Without a love Intregue, to Introduce, And spark'efy him there.

Spark'er. [f. *SPARK sb.*¹ or *v.*¹ + *-ER*.]

1. A spark-arrester.

[1864] *WEBSTER, Spark'er*, a contrivance [in a locomotive chimney] to prevent the escape of sparks, while it allows the passage of gas.

2. A kind of miniature firework.

[1908] *Daily Chron.* 31 Oct. 3/3 When discharged the spark'er created a flare and emitted sparks.

Sparket (ting) = see *SPIRKET* (TING).

† **Sparkful**, *a.* *Obs.*—[f. *SPARK sb.*¹] Smart.

[1605] *CAMOEN Rem. Languages* 18 Hitherto will our spark'full Youth laugh at their great grandfathers English.

† **Sparkin**. *Obs.*—[f. *SPARK sb.*¹ + *-IN*]. A small spar.

[1408] *Crt.-roll Great Waltham* (Essex) Nov., Dicunt quod Johannes atte Rothe sine licencia succidit lx. quercuncl. vocat. Sparkyns, pret. v.s.

Sparkiness. *rare.* [f. *SPARKY a.*]

1. Sparkling quality.

[1641] *TRAPPE Theol. Theol.* iii. 50 As wine the oftner it is poured from vessell to vessell, the more it loseth of its spirits and sparkiness.

2. The quality of being mottled or parti-coloured.

[1868] *Jnrl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. IV. ii. 284 Sparkiness is not liked, but still it does not constitute a valid objection.

Sparking (spär'king), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. *SPARK v.*¹]

The action of emitting sparks; *spec.* in *Electr.*, the production or emission of electric sparks at points where the continuity of a current is broken or interrupted.

[1611] *COTGR.*, *Scintillation*, a sparking, or sparkling. [1883] *Daily News* 29 Sept. 7/1 It is, perhaps, owing to this arrangement that there is so little sparking to be seen at the brushes of the machine. [1894] *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Jan. 3/1 None of the electric supply companies can prevent sparking from their cables.

b. *attrib.*, as *spark'ing arrangement*, *distance*, *knob*, *plug*, etc.

[1881] *Nature* No. 624. 572 As soon as the cloud by its motion comes within sparking distance. [1891] *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 421 The sparking arrangement is placed inside an ordinary projection lantern. [1900] *Knowledge* 1 Oct. 234/2 If the electric bell was placed on the same table as the sparking knobs. [1902] *Daily Chron.* 5 Sept. 7/5 Only when I got to the very top did I find the last sparking plug cracked.

Spark'ing, *vbl. sb.*² *U.S.* [f. *SPARK v.*²]

Counting, paying attentions. Also *attrib.*

[1859] *McCLINTOCK Beadle's Crisship* (Bartlett), If I ever. . . had any dealings with the feminine gender again, in the sparking line. [1888] *EGGLESTON Graysons* xxxiii, The boys that do a good deal of sparking, and the girls that have a lot of beaux.

Spark'ing, *pppl. a.* [f. *SPARK v.*¹]

1. That emits sparks; filled with sparks.

[1300] *Cursor M.* 2925 Wit sparcand reke. . . Als it war a brinand ouen. [1826] J. WILSON *Noct. Andr.* Wks. 1855 I. 152 Then there is nothing but sparking ashes. [1904] *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Sept. 1/1 About as comfortable a seat as a harrel of gunpowder in a sparking smithy.

2. *Sc.* That gives off sparks; spattering.

[1873] A. G. MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* 57 Noo I! maun dicht my sparkin' pen.

Sparkish (spär'kif), *a.* [f. *SPARK sb.*² + *-ISH*.]

1. Of persons: Having the character, airs, or manners of a spark or gallant.

[1641] J. JOHNSON *Acad. Love* 89 If it were not for some of the old out-of-date grandames. . . the young sparkish girls would read in Shakespeare day and night. [1675] *WYCHERLEY Country Wife* iv. ii, I have been detained by a sparkish coxcomb, who pretended a visit to me. [1694] R. L'ESTRANGE *Fabler* 32 A daw that had a mind to be sparkish tricked himself with all the gay feathers he could muster. [1718] *PENK Life in Wks.* (1726) I. 159 A Rich, Young, Neat, Sparkish Husband. [1767] S. PATERSON *Anthol. Trav.* I. 55 Genteel! Ha! Sparkish! A good hit! Admirable. [1829] *Fraser's Mag.* II. 458 The place of the sparkish Templar, the wit about town, was then in the pit of a theatre. [1857] D. JERROLD *F. Applejohn* xviii, Several sparkish holiday makers broke through the press.

2. Of things: Characteristic of, or appropriate to, a spark; of a smart or elegant make.

[1657] *MAY Life Satyr. Puppy* 5 The Gentleman marking my sparkish behaviour. . . earnestly enquires after my name. [1667] *Woolf Life* (O.H.S.) II. 126 Mr. Aubrey was then in a sparkish garb. [1687] *Reflect. on Hind & Panther* 17 And indeed he hath done it in the Sparkishest Poem that ever was seen. [1704] *SWIFT T. Tm* ii, Observe how sparkish a periwig adorns the head of a beech. [1824] J. SHARMAN *Hist. Swearing* 5 Some [pipes] were light and sparkish, others pooderous and clumsy.

Hence **Sparkishness**.

[1687] *Mrs. BERN Lucky Chance* Prol., Who thinks good usage for the sex unfit, And slights ye, out of sparkishness and wit. [1727] *BAILEY* (vol. II), *Sparkishness*, Gaiety, Briskness, Spruceness, &c.

Sparkishly (sp'ark'ishl), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY*.] Like a spark or gallant; in a sparkish manner.

1676 *ETHEREGE Man of Mode* i. i. Who... has adorn'd her halldness with a large white Freez, that she may look sparkishly in the forehead of the King's box. 1685 F. SPENCE *tr. Varill's Ho. Medicis* 183 The king of Naples answer'd sparkishly. 1812 W. TENNANT *Auster* F. II. xlvii. Each buttonhole, and skirt, and hem is seen Sparkishly edg'd with lace of yellow gold. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xi. 110 A young man sparkishly drest suddenly looked in.

Sparkle (sp'ark'l), *sb.* Forms: a. 4- sparkle, 4-7, 9 *dial.* sparole (6-ckle); 5, 7 sparkel, 5-ole, 5-6-ell, 5 sparkull, 6-ull, 5 sparkil, 6-yll. b. 4-6, 9 *Sc.* sperkle, 5 sperkyl(l), 6-kil, 5-6 spercle. [f. SPARK sb. + *-LE* I, perh. on the analogy of the *vh.* The earlier senses run parallel with those of *spark*.]

1. A small spark; an ignited or luminous particle. a. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) B544 þe sparkles fleye as fir of flyntes. c. 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 1579 A frye bronde, Castyng sparklys for a broode. 1482 *Monke of Evesham* vii. (Arh.) 40 They were brou yppe an hy by the grete vyolente flamys of fer as sparclys byn of a hrennyng fornee. 1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* viii. Wks. 757/2 We be sure by the smoke & the sparkles that there is fyre in the chymneye. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Pers.* (1860) 29 When the steale and the flint be knockde together, a man may light his match by the sparkle. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 126 A sparkle hath the same vertue that fire hath. 1669 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 766 Fierce Effusion. Of smoke and bickering flame, and sparkles dire. 1758 REID *tr. Macquer's Chym.* i. 362 You will see a great many sparkles darted up from the surface of the metal. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxxiii. I remained... gazing after them, as if endeavouring to count the sparkles which flew from the horses' hoofs. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* iv. 1. 103 A radiant meteor scattering sparkles round.

b. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xix. 28 Abraham... saw a multitude of sparkis [i.e. sperklis] steinyng vp fro the erthe. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xii. 43 Thynke it not nomore than the sperkell yssuyng out of the fyre wyth the smoke. 1508 STANBRIDGE *Vulgaria* (W. de W.) A vj b. *Faulla*, a sperkle. 15... *Adam Bel* 133 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* II. 144 The spercles hren, and fell hym on. 1570 LEVINS *Manit.* 125 A sperkil, *scintilla*. *Prov.* 1382 WYCLIF *Eccl.* xi. 34 Of oo sparkle fyre is eechid. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. x. viii. (1495) 379 Of a lytill sperkyl in an hepe of towre or of tyndyr cometh sodainly a grete fyre. 1c 1470 G. ASHBY *Active Policy* 426 For of a litle sparkel a grete fyre Comyth, displeasunt to many a sere. 1536 *Proverbs in Songs, Carols*, etc. (E.E.T.S.) 130 Of a lytill sparkyl, cometh a grete fyre.

b. With of, *fyre*, etc. c. 1422 HOCLEVY *Minor* P. xxiii. 702 Right as sparclis of fyr about sprede When bat a greet toun set on a lowe. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) xlii. 68/1. Noo thyng fantastique, but a sparkle of fyre. 1597 J. KING *On Jonar* (1618) 10 Quenching a sparkle of wild-fyre. 1615 G. SANNS *Trav.* 202 The aire appeared as if full of sparkles of fire.

c. In similes or comparisons, and in allusive use.

c. 1330 *King of Tars* 194 When he was brought upon his stede, He sprong as sparkle doth of glede. 1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* iii. 7 As sparkles in reedly places their shuln renne hider and thider. 14... *Sir Beues* (M.) 1884 Vp þe sterne also right As sperkyl out of fire right. 1660 W. SECKER *Nonsuch Prof.* 342 A man that carries Gun-powder about him, can never stand too far from Sparkles.

d. *fig.* and in *fig.* context; freq. with allusion to the kindling of a fire or conflagration.

(a) 1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* ii. 2 Sermon of [read is] a sparcle to sturn togidere our herte. c. 1385 CHAUCER *Prolog. Reeve's T.* 31. Four gleedes han we...: Auantyng, lying, Anger, Couetise, These four sparkles [i.e. sperklis] longen vn to eelde. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 249 h/1 How he hit that the membres were bounden in the hete of the Sparkles, the force of the feith was not corrupt. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 263 It shal be as easie a matter for a man to finde as much Religion in Tullies Offices... as this your Religion is... a few sparkles only except. 1607 *Scholast. Disc. agst. Antichrist* i. 1. 38 We must nourish her sparkles lest her light be quite extinguished. 1629 H. BURTON *Babel no Bethel* 119 Considering them as sparkles leaping out of the hoyling breast of juvenile ardour. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* i. 75 When their glimps was gone, My pride struck out new sparkles of her own. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 323 Seeds... contain an Atom of Life, a sparkle of celestial Fire. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxii. A sparkle hath been quenched by his blood, which no human heath can again rekindle!

(b) 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* II. (1570) B j/2 A small sparkle may kindle loue certayne. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw. IV.* 210 Which small sparkle had grown to a greater flame, if the erle of Warwycke... had not sodainly quenched it. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxix. xxxi. 732 Unless they put out this sparkle of fire betimes... it will be their chance to be caught therewith. 1656 EARL MONM. *tr. Boccacini's Advts. fr. Parvass.* ii. vi. 207 That every least despised sparkle is apt to occasion great combustions. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P.* Addison 7 45 Some unlucky sparkle from a Tory paper set Steele's politics on fire. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 833 To make My nature's prideful sparkle in the blood Break into furious flame.

2. A slight beginning, trace, indication, or manifestation of something.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* *Sci. Wks.* I. 279 Sparclis of grace hat we felen. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* III. xix. (1554) 9 h/2 The sparcle of vengeance is quicked... by wyndes four. c. 1450 MEYHAM *Wks.* 39 With-in Amoryus the sparkyl of loue so rootyng gan he. 1548 UDALL, *etc.* *Erasm. Par. Mark* Pref. 5 What sparcle of shame remayneth. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 150 They had not one sparkle of compassion on us. 1605 J. CARPENTER *Solomon's Solace* iii. 12 He... giueth not so much as any sparkle or shew of a merry conceit. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 415 Now all these sparkles of joy... meet together in humility. 1718 Bp. HURCHINSON *Witchcraft* 40 He said he had never foud

one Sparkle of Truth. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 531 Their frictions... struck out the first sparkles of judgment and forecast. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xxii. Pleased to shew some sparkles of his ancient military education. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* vii. *Truth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 55 It is an unlucky moment to remember these sparkles of solitary virtue.

3. A vital or animating principle. *rare.*

1388 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xiv. 7 Thei seken to quenche my sparcle which is lefte. 1599 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* 3 How can we hope, that... This dying Sparkle... Can recollect these beames of knowledge cleare?

4. A small ruby or diamond. *Obs. rare.*

1480 in *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scott.* (1888) IV. 297 Sparkylls [called] rubees. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 528 Entire, one solid shining Diamond, Not Sparkles shattered into Sects like you. 1704 E. ARWAKER *Embassy fr. Heaven* xxvii. 14 His Chrystal Coach in Diamond Sparkles burn'd.

5. A glittering or flashing point of light.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xiii. 48 The sterres launchynge theyr bryghte sparkles, excyte the appetyte of slepe. 1543 TRAHERNE *Vigo's Chyrurg.* Interp. Wks. When it is broken, it sendeth out the golden sparkles shynynge like sterres. c. 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* III. iii. As the Moone Darkeneth the brightest sparkles of the night. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 80 Swift as the Sparkle of a glancing Star. 1652 N. CULVERWEL *Lt. Nature* xvi. (1663) 136 The Sun... with its golden Scepter rules all created Sparkles. 1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 231 Those Sparkles of Light. 1824 MISS L. M. HAWKINS *Annaline* II. 169, I have witnessed at night... sparkles which adhered to the adjoining ropes. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. s. 2. v. s. 21 The sparkles streaming from their purple wings like the glitter of many suns upon a sounding sea. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player* *Eur.* (1894) v. 128 A few green sparkles just pointing out the Lake of Thun.

fig. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 144 We haue conceyuyd some sparkyl of the celestial lyght. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandant* (1590) 82 These were but sparkles as it were of His glorie and maiestie that they sawe. 1606 J. CLAPHAM *Hist. Gl. Brit.* I. l. xii. 34 [The] Christian Religion... began to cast forth some small sparkles of her brightness. c. 1672 STERRY *Rise & Race Kingd.* *God in Soul* II. 212 A glance and sparkle of this Eternal Image of essential beauty. 1816 MOORE *Sacred Songs*, 'Oh, Thou! who dry'st' ii. (1849) 247 Hope that threw a moment's sparkle o'er our tears, Is dimm'd and vanished too. 1888 DOUGHERTY *Arabia Deserta* I. vii. 126 These sallies are never unwelcome to Arabs, being as sparkles struck upon their own natural hearts.

b. A flashing or fiery glance.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 33 His eyes did hurle forth sparkles fiery red. 1721 RAMSAY *Keith* 41 Her een, which did with heavny sparkles low. 1823 ROSCOE *tr. Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* (1846) II. xxviii. 509 While dark red sparkles from his eye-balls rolled.

6. Glittering or flashing appearance or quality; lively brightness.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arh.) 34 If the sparkle of her eyes appeare in the night, the sterres hush at her brightness. 1639 SALTMARSH *Policy* A vj b. Like those jewels which have their matter from earth, their sparkle from heaven. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxviii. The occasional sparkle of the long line of spears. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 116 His ever-watchful eye caught the sparkle of a diamond. 1885 F. MILLER *Glass-Painting* 53 By rubbing off some of the colour, a wonderful brilliancy and sparkle is imparted.

b. Brightness or liveliness of spirit; smartness; wittiness.

1611 SPENR *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. viii. 30 How a King of any royall sparkle, could hooke such Sea and Land Tempests. I cannot conceiue. 1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ethelinde* (1814) II. 144 The sparkle of spirit and the languish of tenderness. 1828 LYTTON *Pelham* iii. Beside him was a quick, sharp little woman, all sparkle and hustle. 1896 F. E. TROLOPE *A Charming Fellow* I. xvii. 234 [He] surprised himself by the amount of fun and sparkle he contrived to elicit. 1894 J. CARTWRIGHT *Madame* 1 The vivacity and sparkle which she inherited from her mother.

c. *spec.* The appearance characteristic of certain wines, due to the presence of carbonic-acid gas.

1833 C. REDDING *Mod. Wines* v. 72 The Sillery has no sparkle at all. 1856 KANE *Aret. Expl.* I. xxiii. 45 If this solitary relic of festival days had lost its sparkle, we had not.

7. A small piece, part, spot, etc., of something; a (glittering) particle.

c. 1570 FOXE *Serm.* 2 *Cor. v.* 18 A breeder of sinne, or (as we may call it) a privy sparcle of the Serpents seed. 1585 PARSONS *Chr. Exer.* I. x. 131 All the pleasures... in the worlde, being onely sparkles and parcelles sent out from God. 1769 St. James's *Chron.* 12-14 Sept. 1/3 A Peasant, into whose Eye flew a Sparkle of Iron. 1818 *Gentl. Mag.* 343/2 An aerolite is of a grey colour, and sprinkled with metallic sparkles. 1822 SHELLEY *tr. Calderon's Mag. Prodig.* II. 61 Sparkles of blood on the white foam are cast.

8. Comb., as *sparkle-blazing*, *-drifting*, *-eyed*.

1614 GORGES *Lucan* 1.35 An vgly Fiend (that in her hand Did hold a sparkle-blazing brand). 1648 HEXHAM II. *Kat-o'-egh*, Cat-eyed, or sparkel-eyed like a Cat. 1845 Mrs. NORTON *Child of Islands* (1846) 178 Hammer the sparkle-drifting iron straight.

Sparkle (sp'ark'l), *v.1* Forms: 3 sperklen, 5, 9 *Sc.* spercle; 5 sparklyn, 5-6 spark(e)l, 6-kil(l), -kyl, sparole; 4- sparkle. [f. SPARK sb. + *-LE* 3. Cf. MDu. *spaer*, *sparkelen* (Da. and Flem. *sparkelen*, Wflem. also *sparkelen*; WFrIs. *sparkelje*.)]

I. *intr.* 1. To issue, to fly or spring out or forth, in sparks or small particles. Also *fig.*

a. 1200 St. Marher. 9 Of his spetewile manð sperklede fur ut. c. 1450 MYRR. *our Ladye* 47 As it had bene a clowde of fyre sparkelyng & dropyng vpon his hed, & vpon all his body. 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* ix. (1592) 124 The truth will sparkle out of the Contrarietie of vntruthes, as fire

sparkles out of the knocking of one Flintstone against another. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 621 The spirits... hastily leaping out as it were, and quickly sparkling forth. 1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* II. xvii. (1663) 75 As the Pidgeons or Crows tear up the straw, the Lime or ashes will sparkle into their eyes and nares. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* II. Disc. ix. 122 If like a flint he sends a sparke out, it must as soon be extinguished as shewes, and cool as soon as sparkle. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* viii. 409 A diamond light... was seen Sparkling from out a coppers-clad bank. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 705 When some heat of difference sparkled out.

2. To emit or send out sparks or sparkles of fire. Also *fig.*

1480 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xxviii. 121 This that maketh the clowdes to sparkle and lyghtne whan the thondre is herde. 1530 PALSGR. 726/2 Ware your face, this fier sparkilleth apace. 1590 GREENE *Neuer too Late* Wks. (Grosart) VIII. 107 Their eyes like comets, that when they sparkle foretell some fatal disparagement. 1602 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Ess.* 153 And so, like two Flints struck together, they will be continually sparkling and spitting fire at one another. 1769 JENNIS *Lett.* xxv. (1788) 177 The coldest bodies warm with opposition, the hardest sparkle in collision. 1794 WORDSW. *Guilt & Sorrow* xx, Till on a stone, that sparkled to his feet, Struck... the trobled horse. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* 73. I will rub them backwards like a cat; And you shall see them spit and sparkle up. 1886 S.W. *Linc. Gloss.* 138 Larch-branches sparkle about so, they're dangerous for childer.

b. To throw off small particles; to crackle.

1495 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. xv. cxlix. 542 In the see of Sicilia is... a wonder maner sail; for it melteth in fyre and sparklith in water. 1611 COTGR. *La lumiere petite*, the candle sparkles, or spits.

c. Of the eyes: To flash with anger or rage.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* II. ii. 317 Mine eyes should sparkle like the heaten flint. — 3 *Hen. VI.* II. v. 131 With fiery eyes, sparkling for very wrath. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 194 With... Eyes That sparkling blaz'd. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 652 The Seer... Row'd his green Eyes, that sparkled with his Rage.

3. To reflect or emit numerous separate rays or points of light; to glitter or flash.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1306 A mantelet... Bret-ful of rubies reed, as fir sparklyng. 1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Ezek.* i. 7 They sparkled like the appearance of bright brasse. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iv. 40 Sparkles this Stone as it was wont, or is not too dull for your good wearing? 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1699) 414 The Sea seemed all of a Fire about us; for every Sea that broke sparkled like Lightning. 1719 YOUNG *Busris* III. i. Conquest and crowns shal sparkle in her sight. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxvi. She saw... the wide sea sparkling in the morning rays. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xli. Those stately towers... which still, in some places, sparkled with lights. 1859 JERFISON *Brittany* II. 16 The white villas sparkled in the morning sun. 1894 Mrs. F. ELLIOT *Roman Gossip* lii. 84 An emerald ring... sparkled on one finger.

b. *fig.* or in *fig.* context.

1667 L. STUCKLEY *Costel Glass* ix. 75 We have not sparkled so much the more in an holy Zeal. 1690 TEMPLE *Ess.* *Poetry* Wks. 1720 L. 247 'Tis something to sparkle among Diamonds, but to shine among Pebbles is neither Credit nor Value worth the preceeding. c. 1764 LATOIN *Poet. Poet.* Wks. 1774 II. 32 Who can a hearty praise bestow, If merit sparkles in a foe. 1871 COWPER *Essex*. 483 If [the language] sparkles with the gems he left behind. 1887 HARE *Gosses* (1899) 42 Chaucer sparkles with the dew of morning.

c. *fig.* To be extremely bright or lively in conversation or writing; to abound or excel in lively sallies of wit.

1698 COLLIER *Immort. Stage* 224 Miss Hoyden sparkles too much in Conversation. 1699 J. DUNTON *Conv. Ireland* in *Dubl. Scuffle* 282 His Wit sparkles as well as his Eyes. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 328 Those exalted notions and fine hints the sparkle and shine throughout his writings. 1841 D'ISRAEL *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 352 They display an original comic invention, and sparkle with the most lively sallies. 1852 WILLMOTT *Pleas. Lit.* (1852) vii. 40 Boccaccio sparkles over a trim treatise of Calvin. 1893 LINDON *Life Pusey* I. xiii. 302 These hints... sparkle with the dry and clear acuteness characteristic of the writer.

d. To move, proceed, flow, etc., in a glittering or sparkling manner. Const. with preps. and advs.

1823 LAMB *Elia* II. *Amicus Rediv.* To trace your salutary waters sparkling through green Hertfordshire. 1841 BROWNING *Pippa Passes* Poems (1905) 185 See how that beetle hurmishes in the path! There sparkles he along the dust! 1885 RIGER HAGGARD *K. Solomon's Mines* iii. There are deep kloofs... down which the rivers sparkle.

4. Of wines, etc.: To effervesce with small glittering bubbles, due to the presence or rising of carbonic-acid gas.

1422 [See SPARKLING *apl.* a. 1 3 c]. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 544 Nor did the dancing Ruby Sparkling, out-pow'r'd the flavor, or the smell... Allure thee from the cool Crystal to line stream. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). To Sparkle, to send forth small Bubbles, as strong Vine does in a Glass. 1782 *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 431 The water sparkled, as does Seltzer water, by the vessel being shook. 1856 *Art of Brewing* (ed. 2) 42 Sparkling in the glass like the finest bottled ale. 1833 REDDING *Mod. Wines* v. 116 The white Croce is a light, delicate wine... It sparkles like Champagne.

5. a. Of feelings, etc.: To appear or be evident in (or through) the eyes by the brightness or animation of these.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 197 A fire sparkling in Louers eyes. 1599 — *Much Ado* III. i. 51 Diddaine and Scorne die sparkling in her eyes. 1645 MILTON *Areades* 27. I see bright honour sparkle through your eyes. 1704 SWIFT *P. L.* II. 388 Joy Sparkl'd in all their eyes. 1746 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* Wks. 1841 I. 132/2 Rage sparkled in his eyes. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 543 With nothing but victory sparkling in his eye. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* liv. Intense abhorrence sparkling in her eyes.

b. Of the eyes: To be bright or animated; to shine, to gladden.

1700 *DRYDEN To Duchess of Ormond* 10 Inspir'd by two fair Eyes that sparkled like your own. 1782 *MISS BURNIE Cecilia* viii. iii. Her eyes sparkling with joy, and her cheeks glowing with pleasure. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* xxvii. His eyes sparkled, his frame was agitated. 1883 *S. C. HALL Retrospect* I. 323 A hurly man, whose little eyes seemed always sparkling with unclerical humour.

transf. 1833 *H. MARTINEAU Berkeley* i. i. 21 Hester blushed, and sparkled, and looked quite ready to communicate something. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* iii. A bright happy smile sparkled over her countenance.

† c. To entertain a strong desire for something. 1665 *BRATHWAITE Comment Two Tales* (1901) 46 You tax me of pride, and tell me, high blood ever sparkles for good Clothes.

II. *trans.* 6. To cause to sparkle or glitter.

In early use in pa. pple., and not quite separable from SPARKLE v. 1.

1553 *EDEN Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 31 A mountayne, whose sande is sparkled with gold. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong* s.v. *Broche*. A gowne all sparkled with gold, or aglets. 1619 *WILLIAMS Serm. Apparell* (1620) 16 In picking their rocks for diamonds to sparkle him. 1716 *POPE Iliad* viii. 2 Aurora now..Sparkled with rosy light the dewy lawn. 1809 *W. IRVING Knickerb.* vi. iv. (1819) 332 The jovial sun..sparkling the landscape with a thousand dewy gems. 1821-30 *L.D. COCKBURN Mem.* (1856) iv. 264 The war sparkled us with military gaiety and parade.

7. To emit, eject, or throw out (fire, etc.) as or like sparks. Also *transf.*

1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* iv. iii. 351 Womens eyes..sparkle still the right promethean fire. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. i. 32 The bright glister of their beames cleare Did sparkle forth great light. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* i. 13 Mercury sparkling his raies. 1652 *J. WRIGHT tr. Camus' Nat. Paradox* x. 244. I fore-see then, replied Miestas (sparkling Fire out of his Eyes) that you and I must have a quarrell.

b. Of the eyes: To indicate or betoken (a feeling) by brightness or animation.

1601 *Pasquil & Kath.* (1878) i. 224 Your eye Sparkles not spirit as 't was wont to doe. 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* iv. iii. Your eyes should sparkle joy. 1682 *C. IRVINE Hist. Scot. Nonencl.* Ded. *iv. Our faces then shone with joy, and our eyes sparkled gladness.

c. In various fig. uses.

1630 *JONSON Aleh.* iv. i. A certaine touch, or aire, That sparkles a diuinitie, beyond An earthly beautie! 1615 *CHAPMAN Odys.* xviii. 311 Thy younger blood Did sparkle choicer spirits. 1667 *O. HEYWOOD Heart-Treas.* vii. The working forge of men's wicked hearts doth sparkle forth suitable imaginations. 1742 *YOUNG N. Th.* v. 781 Her gaiety..That, like the Jews fam'd oracle of gems, Sparkles instruction.

8. With down: To dispel (gloom) by cheerful behaviour or spirits.

1840 *LADY C. BURY Hist. of Flirt* iv. His endeavours to sparkle down the gloom on his sister's countenance.

Sparkle, v. 2. *Obs. ordial.* Forms: 5-6 sperkel-, -kle, 6 -cle; 5-6 sparkyl-, 6 sparkel-, -kyll, 5-6 sparcle (6 -ckle), 5- sparkle. [Alteration of SPARKLE v. Cf. DISPARKLE v.]

1. *intr.* Of persons: To separate, scatter, or disperse. Freq. with *abroad*.

c. 1440 *Genydes* 6049 A bak thei drewe, and sperkelyd her and per. c. 1477 *CAXTON Jason* The other..were anon so discouraged that they sparkled abroad. 1523 *L.D. BERNERS Froiss.* i. ccxix. 281 Than they sparkled abroad lyke men y^e were discomfyted and chased. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 341 Assone as this proclamation was made, they sparkled abroad, euery man to their awne homes.

2. *trans.* To cause to scatter or disperse; to drive in different directions. Also *sparkle away* (quot. 1703).

a. 1470 *HARDING Chron.* clxxiv. iii. Then went the kyng.. and sparkled them then so That North they went. c. 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aynon* xiv. 352 To thende ye maye gader agen togyder your folke that he soo sperkled abroad. 1506 in *Mem. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 282 All his other ships were sparkled, some to Rye..; some were drowned. 1555 *W. WATREMAN Parade Facions* i. ii. 31 They were diuersely sparkled in diuers partes of the world. 1618 *FLETCHER Loyal Subj.* i. v. Beaten, and't please your Grace, And all his Forces sparkled. 1703 *THOMSON Let. to Ray*, *Sparkle away*, to disperse, spend, waste. 1836 *WILBRAHAM Cheshire Gloss.* (ed. 2) 111 *Sparkle*..to disperse.

3. To cast abroad; to scatter, sprinkle, or strew.

c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxvi. 100 And so is be hlode sperkelid aboute the cradil. 1548 *ELYOT Conspectus*, to scatter or sparcle about abundantly, to strowe. 1555 *EOEN Decades* i. iii. (Arb.) 77 As though mele had byn sparkled through owte al that sea.

transf. 1538 *STARKE England* ii. i. 157 The cure therof ys sparklyd in the cure of al other.

b. *dial.* To spatter (liquid, etc.) over one.

1789 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.* s.v. He sparkled the water all over me. 1854 *MISS BAKER Northampton Gloss.* II. 290 He rode so fast he sparkled the mud all over me.

4. To sprinkle, bestrew, or bespatter with (also *in*) something; to dot thickly.

14.. *Sir Beves* 350 (Camb. MS. Ff. ii. 38). The chyllys clothys, ryche and gode, He had sparklyde with that blode. 1555 *EDEN Decades* (Arb.) 196 The pavement of the temple is all sparkled with bludde. 1578 *LUTE Dodoens* 186 The fruite foloweth after, which is long, the outside thereof sparkled, and set full of little bowles or bosses. 1625 *PURCHAS Pilgrims* II. ix. 1495 Who being sparkled therewith, dieth by force of the poison. 1629 in *Capl. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) II. 819 'To see bright honour sparkled all in gore, Would steale a spirit that ne're fought before. *Fig.* 1570 *FOXE A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1152/2 Such as had fresh wytes sparkled with Gods grace.

b. *techn.* To overlay or daub with cement or the like. (Cf. SPARKLING *vbl.* sb. 2.)

1805 *R. W. DICKSON Pract. Agric.* I. 89 Pan-tiling, with small-sized deal lath, and sparkled within side.

5. To disseminate or diffuse; to spread or circulate.

c. 1532 *Du Wes Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 922 Of it to sparcle the beames through all the worlde. a. 1547 *SURREY Aeneid* II. 199 Lefill be it to sparcle in the aye their secretes all. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 206 III seed of sedition, sparkled and scattered in the cruel civil warres before.

Sparkleberry. *U.S.* A shrub or small tree, *Vaccinium arboreum*, of the southern United States; the farkleberry.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.* 1908 *R. W. CHAMBERS Firing Line* viii. A superb butterfly..came flitting about the sparkleberry bloom.

Sparkled, ppl. a. 1 [f. SPARKLE sb. or v. 1]

1. Speckled, spotted. Now *dial.*

1480 *Trevisa's Higden* (Caxton) i. 51 b/2 In the welmes after than ones Ben founde reed sperclid [*Rolls ed.* speckled] stones. 1787 [see SPARKY a. 1 b]. 1873 *WILLIAMS & JONES Somerset Gloss.* 35 *Sparkled, Sparked*..speckled.

2. Filled with sparkles. *rare*—

a. 1547 *SURREY Aeneid* II. 220 But sbe gan stare with sparkled eyes of flame.

† **Sparkled, ppl. a. 2** *Obs.* [f. SPARKLE v. 2]

Scattered, dispersed; dishevelled.

a. 1547 *SURREY Aeneid* II. 517 Cassandra..From Pallas church was drawn with sparkled tresse. — *Eccles.* v. 46. I saw..The pteuous houses sackt; the owners end with shame, Their sparkled goods. 1608 *HEYWOOD Lucrece* i. ii. Did not this monster..Make her unwilling charioteer.. crush her father's honours..and dash his sparkled brains Upon the pavements?

Sparkler (spā'klər). [f. SPARKLE v. 1 + -ER.]

1. One who sparkles or shines in respect of beauty or accomplishments; *esp.* a vivacious, witty, or pretty young woman.

1713 *ADDISON Guardian* No. 120 § 1 What wou'd you say, should you see the Sparkler..thumping the Table with a Dice-Box? 1772 *Town & County Mag.* 67 He called her his sparkler, and commended her person and accomplishments. 1800 *WEEMS Life Washington* (1810) i. 6 To wheeze and cough by themselves, and not depress the..spirits of the young sparklers. 1849 *CUPPLES Green Hand* vi. (1856) 58 'No doubt,' says Bill, 'she's what I call a exact sparkler!'

2. A bright or sparkling eye. Chiefly *pl.* Later *colloq.* or *slang*.

1746 *HERVEY Medit.* (1818) 59 The eye, that outshone the diamond's brilliancy..where is it? where shall we find the rolling sparkler? 1775 *SHERIDAN Duenna* II. ii. One glance of those roguish sparklers would fix me again. 1804 *Sporting Mag.* xXIII. 284 A very beautiful woman, with a pair of bright sparklers. 1854 *AINSWORTH Fitch of Bacon* II. iii. 135 As to her eyes, they shine, like—I don't know what..; though they don't come up to the lustre of Bab's sparklers.

3. A sparkling gem; a diamond.

1822 *BYRON Werner* III. i. 328 Oh, thou sweet sparkler! Thou more than stone of the philosopher! 1860 *All Year Round* No. 46. 459 Amher mouthpieces filleted with 'sparklers', as the English crackman affectionately calls diamonds. 1893 *M'CARTHY Red Diamonds* I. ii. 47 Pretty sparklers, ain't they?

4. An insect having a shining or sparkling appearance; *spec.* any beetle of the family *Cicindelidae*; a tiger-beetle.

1860 *PIESSE Lab. Chem. Wonders* 2 Cicindela or sparkler. c. 1860 *J. CARLIN To Fireflies* i. in *Harper's Mag.* (1884) Mar. 590/1 Awake, ye sparklers, bright and gay.

5. A sparkling wine.

1868 *REP. U.S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 575 In France the manufacturers of sparkling wine..have to increase its effervescence by mixing it with the wine grown in Champagne, which is a natural sparkler.

6. Something which shines or sparkles; a sparkling firework.

1879 *WARREN Astron.* vi. 123 [Mercury] keeps so near the sun that very few people have ever seen the brilliant sparkler. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Nov. 3/2 The most popular and novel among these [fireworks] are the electric sparkler [etc.].

Sparkless (spā'kləs), a. [f. SPARK sb. 1 + -LESS.] Free from or devoid of sparks; emitting no sparks.

1821 *SHELLEY Adonais* xi. Nor, when the spirit's self has ceased to burn, With sparkless ashes load an unlamented urn. 1851 *MRS. BROWNING Casa Guidi Wind.* II. 290 Like an anvil black And sparkless. 1881 *Staudard* 14 Sept. 3/1 The engine should be..smokeless, as noiseless as possible, but sparkless is imperative.

b. *spec. in Electr.*

c. 1865 *WYLD's Circ. Sci.* 1. 272/1 The relays are 'sparkless'. 1890 *Telegr. Jnl.* 21 Feb. 203/2 The impossibility of making a sparkless commutator.

Hence **Sparklessly** *adv.*

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Sparklet (spā'klət). [f. SPARK sb. 1 + -LET.]

1. A small spark or sparkle. Also *transf.*

1689 *COTTON Poems, Night* ii. Spread o'er the Earth thy Sable Veil, Heaven's twinkling sparklets to conceal. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 429 The glimmering wren..Whose sparklet of dim radiance [etc.]. 1877 [MAY LAFFAN] *Hon. Miss Ferrard* III. iv. 185 A pale yellowish mist, in which here and there a tiny sparklet was visible.

fig. 1830 *W. TAYLOR Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* II. 176 The steel, with which The great Creator of all truth bestows On the dead tinder of futurity, The first live sparklet. 1866 *MISS YONGE Daisy Chain* i. xxiv. (1879) 256 The first little gleam, little bit of a sparklet of the meaning. 1872 *HAVERGAL Minist. Song* (ed. 3) 15 A praise all morning sunshine, And sparklets of the spring.

2. A small sparkling ornament for a dress.

1902 *Daily Chron.* 2 May 8/3 Mother-of-pearl paillettes are the latest sparklet introduced for the glorification of chiffon dresses.

Spark-like, a. and adv. [f. SPARK sb. 1 + -LIKE.]

a. *adj.* Like or resembling a spark.

a. 1814 *MERMAID* II. ii. in *New Brit. Theatre* II. 479 Her quick and sparklike eyes appear so kindled with malign intelligence. 1868 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* (1870) II. iii. 278 And sparklike gems glitter from many a hand.

b. *adv.* After the manner of a spark.

1845 *BAILEY Festus* (ed. 2) 316 Thou shalt be Dashed from creation spark-like from a hand Scarless.

Sparkliness: see SPARKLINGNESS (quot. a. 1699).

Sparkling (spā'klɪŋ), *vbl.* sb. 1 [f. SPARKLE v. 1]

1. The action of sending out sparks or sparkles, or of glittering with light; scintillation.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 467/2 Spartylynge [*Winch. Sparkelyng*]. 1548 *ELYOT Scintillatio*, a sparklyng vp of fire. 1614 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Poems* (1616) 1 j. Her Eyes such Beames sent forth, that but with Paine He, weaker Sights their sparklyng could sustaine. 1667 *Inform. Fire Lond.* in *Somers Tracts* VII. 619 He saw something..like wild-fire by the sparkling and spitting. 1701 *G. STANHOPE Pious Breath.* III. xiv. (1704) 225 Thou hast not..the sparkling of Precious Stones, nor the Harmony of Musick. 1778 *BAILEY, Scintillation*, a sparkling as Fire. 1821 *PINKERTON Petral.* II. 557 Stones thrown bounding into this furnace, produced flaming eruptions with sparkling. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Apr. 4/1 A sparkling of gold, silver, or the dull lustre of a bronze.

fig. 1613 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Cypress Grove Wks.* (1711) 117 From the sparkling of God in the soul, or from the god-like sparkles of the soul.

b. *attrib.* with *relay* (cf. SPARKING *vbl.* sb. 1).

c. 1865 *WYLD's Circ. Sci.* 1. 272 The sparkling relay of other makers compels them to use only a very moderate power.

2. With *pl.* An instance of this; a shower of sparks; a spark or fiery particle; a gleam, a sparkle.

a. 1529 *SKELTON P. Sparrove* 80 Phyllipses soule to kepe.. from her fyry sparklynges, For burnynge of his wynges. 1558 *PHAER Aeneid* v. O ij. They themselves beholding spie, The sparklyngs rising broad. 1582 *STANVHURST Aeneid* i. (Arb.) 23 First on flint smiting soom sparklynges sprinkled Achates. 1720 *J. CLARKE tr. Rolaunt's Nat. Philos.* (1729) I. i. 10 If any one looks full upon the Sun, and immediately goes into a dark Place, he will see the Sun there, and some Sparklings of it. 1799 *G. SMITH Laboratory* I. 181 You may perceive by the increase of the sparklings of the iron hars, how your work goes in. 1820 *WORDSW. River Dudden Sonn.* xxv. The waters seem to waste Their vocal charm, their sparklings cease to please. 1848 *CLOUGH Bothie* III. 52 Here, the delight of the bather, you roll in headed sparklyngs.

fig. 1641 *R. BROOKE Eng. Episc.* II. vii. 104 Are there not some sparklings of this Truth, even amongst us in England? 1776 *LOVE Diary* 22 Sept. in *Mem.* (1857) I. v. 198, I have had some sparklings of shame now and then.

Sparkling, vbl. sb. 2 *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. SPARKLE v. 2]

1. The action of dispersing or scattering.

c. 1460 *Promp. Parv.* (Winch.) 426 Sparklyng..disparcio. 1530 *PALSGR.* 273/2 Sparclyng abroad, disparcion. a. 1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Bonduca* III. ii. March close, and sudden like a tempest: all executions Done without sparkling of the Body.

2. *techn.* (See quot. and cf. SPARKLE v. 2 b.)

1789 *W. H. MARSHALL E. Norfolk* (1795) II. 388 *Sparkling*.

Claying between the spars to cover the thatch of cottages.

Sparkling (spā'klɪŋ), *ppl.* a. 1 Also 3 sperclinde, 5-6 sperkelynge; 5 sparkelynge. [f. SPARKLE v. 1]

1. That emits sparks or sparkles. Also *fig.* and in *fig.* context.

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 34 Per in sperclinde luue hclupped oure leofmon. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secreti, Priv. Priv.* 230 Tho that haue eyen like ly of fyre brandynge and sparkelynge, bene angry and shameles. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 45 'Tongues muste speke wordes of fyre that is sharpe and sperkelynge. 1599 *George a Greene* i. iv. Wherein two sapphires burne like sparklyng fire. 1625 *JACKSON Creed* v. li. 455 The light of truth will suddainly burst out, as from a sparklyng fire. 1816 *SCOTT B. Dwarf* III. A large sparklyng fire of turf and bog-wood.

transf. 1648 *CRASHAW Delights Muses Wks.* (1904) 121 In the close murmur of a sparkling noyse.

b. *transf.* Of heat.

c. 1700 *KENNETT MS. Lansdowne 1033*, fol. 388 (Halliwell). A sparkling or welding heat, used to weld hards or pieces of iron. 1815 *J. SMITH Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 11 The sparkling or welding heat is used, by which the metal is brought nearly to a state of fusion.

c. *Sparkling synchysis:* (see first quot.)

1859 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1239/1 *Sparkling Synchysis*.. term for a species of Synchysis, in which sparks are seen flashing before the eyes. 1868 *HUTCHINSON'S Arch. Surg.* IX. 335 This attack had resulted in detachment of retina, sparkling synchysis, and loss of perception of light.

2. Of the eyes: Flashing, bright, animated.

1422 [cf. i.] 1591 *SHAKS. J. Hen. VI.* i. 12 His sparkling Eyes, repleat with wrathful fire. 1611 *COTGR. s.v. Peltiter*, A sparkling, or often twinkling eye. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* i. (Globe) 209 A great Vivacity and sparkling Sharpness in his Eyes. 1784 *COWPER Task* i. 405 A sparkling eye beneath a wrinkled front The vetran shows. 1822 *SCOTT Nigel* xi. A thin bronzed visage..and a pair of sparkling black eyes.

Comb. 1801 *CATH. HOOD Remonstr.*, etc. 25 Sparkling-ey'd health, fair innocence, and peace.

transf. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. iii. i. With a sparkling briskness of glance.

3. Reflecting or emitting rays of light; flashing, glittering, brilliant, resplendent.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* l. viii. 22 His sparkling blade about his head he blest. c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxviii. When sparkling stars twine not, thou gild'st the eaven. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script*. 51 What the Diamond is amongst stones, the pretiousset, and the sparklingest, the most apt to scatter light. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 112 The sparkling trees And shrubs of fairy land. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* l. 3 While many a sparkling star. Far down within the watery sky reposes. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life* S. *Afr.* (1902) 57/1 A mixture of fat and a grey sparkling ore, having the appearance of mica.

b. Of water, the sea, etc.

1782 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 430 The sparkling quality of the water did not cease entirely till the vegetable was quite deprived of its life. 1794 MRS. RANCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* iv. Sometimes a torrent poured its sparkling flood high among the woods. 1825 SCOTT *Talisman*. ii. They had now arrived at...the fountain which welled out...in sparkling profusion. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn.* & *Dawn* xxxii. Its glorious vineyards by that blue and sparkling sea.

fig. 1806 WORDSW. *A Complaint* 10 That consecrated fount Of murmuring, sparkling, living love.

c. Of wines, etc.: (see SPARKLE v. 1, 4).

1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 24 Dryne grene wyne, clere, sharpe, and sparklyng in tēpure. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* v. 108 Two Goblets will I crown with sparkling wine. 1757 GRAY *Barth* 77 Fill high the sparkling bowl. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. 11. *Passion & Princ.* ix. 111. 162 Those to whom the sparkling champagne... was a novelty. 1833 RENOING *Mod. Wines* v. 71 Champagne wines are divided into sparkling... demi sparkling... and still wines. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 606 The sparkling champagnes are made from both white and red grapes.

transf. 1826 *Art of Brewing* (ed. 2) 27 A pungent agreeable flavour, and a brilliant sparkling appearance.

d. Effervescent.

1844 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (1857) 170 This mixture evolves enough carbonic acid to be 'sparkling', and is generally taken with readiness.

e. In certain bird names, as *sparkling pheasant*, *-tail* (see QUOTE).

1861 GOUTL *Trochilidae* III. pl. 168 *Tryphana Duponti*, Sparkling-tail. The tail is rendered remarkably sparkling by the decided contrasts of its colours. 1867—*Birds Asia* VII. pl. 38 *Phasianus Scintillans*, Sparkling Pheasant.

4. Of talk, writing, etc.: Characterized by brilliancy and liveliness.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* l. § 129 His person beautiful, and graceful... his wit pleasant, sparkling, and sublime. 1701 DE FOE *Trachon Eng.* 35 It makes their Wit as sparkling as their Wine. 1795-1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* 11. 282 And he continued, when worse days were come, To deal about his sparkling eloquence. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) 1. 214 A piece of sparkling rhetoric. 1856 *N. Brit. Rev.* XXVI. 229 Another lively chronicle... which sketches with...sparkling vivacity the virtues, the follies, and the shams of our own day. 1884 L. J. JENNINGS *Crocker Papers* I. Pref. p. iii. Mr. Crocker's own letters were written in a singularly light and sparkling vein.

transf. 1859 GULICK & TIMMS *Paint.* 268 The vigorous and sparkling touch adopted by Velasquez. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 710/1 The modern characters... have finer strokes and serifs, and produce in the page a more regular and sparkling general effect.

5. Of persons: Brilliant, animated, sprightly.

a. 1704 T. BROWN *To Belinda* v. Wks. 1712 IV. 100 'Tho' she's as sparkling, and as fine As Jests, and Gems, and Paint can make her. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 269 The voice which so lately pronounced the sparkling pair husband and wife.

6. Of pleasure: Characterized by a high degree of delight or enjoyment.

1789 BURNS *Let. to Mrs. McMurdo* 2 May, Never did little Miss with more sparkling pleasure shew her applauded Samplar to partial Mama. 1842 LOWER *Handy Andy* xvii. Privation one day, profusion the next, darkling dangers, and sparkling joys!

† **Sparkling**, *ppl. a.* 2 *Obs.*—1 In 4 sperkelande. [f. SPARKLE v. 2.] Dispersing, scattering. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* l. ii. (Skeat) l. 75 Wottest thou not wel...that every shepherde ought by reson to seke his sperkelande sheep.

Sparklingly, *adv.* [f. SPARKLING *ppl. a.* 1.] In a sparkling or vivacious manner; with sparkling brightness or brilliancy; brilliantly.

1669 BOYLE *Certain Physiol. Ess.* (ed. 2) *Absol. Rest Bodies* 18 Some Diamonds of hers, which sometimes would look more sparklingly than they were wont, and sometimes far more dull than ordinary. 1820 WIFEY *Anion Hours* (ed. 2) 12 In whose glass All things look sparklingly. 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 260 Spurred the splinters sparklingly; saw scraped, and hammer rung. 1879 MEREDITH *Egoist* vii. She assured him sparklingly that she was well.

So **Sparklingness**. *rare.*

a. 1691 BOYLE *Ess. Intestine Motions Quiescent Solids* Wks. 1744 l. 1. 286/2, I have...seemed to my self to observe a manifestly greater clearness and sparklingness at some times than at others. a. 1697 AUBREY *Lives* (1898) II. 245 He threw his reparties about the table with so much sparklingness [ed. 1813 sparklingness] and gentleness of wit.

† **Sparky**, *sb. Obs.*—1 [f. SPARK *sb.* 2 + -y.] A spark or gallant.

1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD in *Coltness Collect.* (Maitland Club) 196 Miss Collier the cousin is a well-looking little lassie, and several little sparkies were in love with her.

Sparky (spā'ki), *a.* [f. SPARK *sb.* 1 or v. 1.]

1. † *a.* Of velvet: Spotted with gold or some similar material. *Obs.*—1

Cf. SPARKED *ppl. a.* 2, and 'sparkle of velvet Sackets' in *Dicker Work for Armourers* (1608) G ii.

1600 in Blunt *Ch. Chesterle-Strect* (1884) 85 Paid for twelve yards of sparkie velvet for the pulpit cloth, at 4s. yd. each, 48s.

b. *dial.* Of cattle: Mottled; = SPARKED *ppl. a.* 1.

1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Sparkey*, or *Sparkled*, spotted, sprinkled. A sparkey cow, 1837—in *dial. glossaries* (Devon, Somerset, Wilts). 1869 *Daily News* 8 Dec. The second pure Devon in the young class, showed in fine contrast with the very 'sparky' one in the older class.

2. Emitting sparks; also, lively, vivacious.

1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* II. 298 The Archivarius caught these lilies blazing in sparkey fire and dashed them on the witch. 1883 in W. W. PEYTON *Life H. Miller* ii. 21 Few like him for sport, a stirring, sparkie callant.

Sparling (spā'ling). Now chiefly *north.* and *Sc.* Forms: a. 4-6 sperlyng(e, -linge, 4-6, 8-9 sperling, 7sparlin. [ad. OF. *esparlinge* (later *esperlant*, mod. F. *esperlant*), of Teutonic origin, = MDu. and MLG. *spirlinc*, LG. and G. *spierling* (also G. and Du. *spiering*). Cf. SPURLING and SPURLING.]

1. The common European smelt, *Osmerus eperlanus*. (Used either as a generic or collective name, or of single fish.)

a. 1307-8 Durh. *Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 3 In...ccc sperlinges. c. 1325 *Metz. Hom.* 136 Rint als sturion etles merling, And lobbekeling etles sperling. a. 1377 *Abingdon Rolls* (Camdeo) 38 In sperlyng xiijs. xjd. a. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 54 Smalle fysshe pou take per wath, als trouzpe, sperlynges and menwus wath. 1489 *Churchw. Acc. Walberswick, Suffolk* (Nicholls, 1797) 183 The sed 2 men to gef a rekenyng of the herynges and sperlinges. 1500 *Maldon* (Essex) *Crt. Rolls* Bundle 59, No. 2b, Per iii barell, heryng, iii cad, heryng, et ii meyse sperling. a. 1536 *Songs, Carols*, etc. (E.E.T.S.) 114 Whan...sperlyngis rone with speris in harnes to defence. 1587 *Shuttleworths Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 43 A quarter of a freshe samonde and foure salte ielles iii; sperlinges iij. 1596-7 *Ibid.* 108 Sperlynges. 1754 T. GARONER *Hist. Dunwich* 145 Fishing-Boats for full and shotten Herryngs, Sperlinges, or Sprats. a. 1869 C. SPENCE *From Brans of Carie* (1898) 52 Ye catch a sperling, and I catch a fluke.

b. 14...*Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 609 *Sardallus*, a sparlyng. c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 833 in *Babes Book* (1868) 163 Salt fysche, salt Congur, samoun, with sparlyng. 1517 *Sel. Cases Star Chanb.* (Selden) II. 120 Thomas...came with...ixth last of heryng...and iijj last of Sparlyng. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* l. v. 330 The gilden Sparlings, when cold Winter's blast Begins to threat, themselves together cast. 1651 in W. M. MYDDLETON *Chirk Castle Acc.* (1908) 34 For sparlings & other fish at Chester. 1653 W. LAUSON *Comm. Dennis's Secrets* Angling II. No. 1711. [The gudgeon] is a dainty fish, like, or neere as good as the Sparlin. 1782 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) IX. 6934 Smelts are often sold in the streets of London split and dried. They are called *dried sparlings*. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* VII. 54 The smelt or sparling, a very rare fish, is also found in the Cree. 1804 GALLOWAY *Poems* 73 While Forth yields her salmon and sparling. 1885 *Field* 23 Jan. 105/3 The fine net...was used for sparling, eels, &c.

† b. *fig.* As a term of endearment. *Obs.*—1

1570 *Wit & Science* (1848) 38, I wybde bolde wyth my nowne darlyng, Cum now, a has, my nowne proper sparlyng.

2. Applied to other small fish: † a. The sprat, *Clupea sprattus*. *Obs.*

1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* II. xxvii. 153 Of the Sprat or Sparling. A Sprat is so like a Herring in every Particular, that [etc.].

b. U.S. A young or immature herring.

1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 530 Certain local names for the Herring which...designate certain conditions and ages. To this class belongs the name 'Sperling', employed by our own fishermen of Cape Ann to denote the young herrings. 1888 EARLE in Goode *Amer. Fishes* 342 The pasture school remained within a few miles of a large school of sperling without being drawn after them.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sparling-boat*, *fishing*, etc.; † *sparling-fisher*, *-fowl*, the (female) goosander, *Mergus merganser*.

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 333 The Dun-Diver or Sparlin-fowl: *Mergus Jamina*. 1700 C. LEIGH *Nat. Hist. Langs.*, etc. i. 161 The Sparling-Fisher...is about the Bigness of a Duck, and by a wonderful Activity in Diving catches its Prey. 1710 SIBBALD *Hist. Fife* II. 49 The Female of it [i.e. goosander] is by some thought to be the Mergus Cinerus, the Sparling-Fowl. 1754 T. GARONER *Hist. Dunwich* 20 Each Sparling-Boat, five hullings on presenting Days. 1902 *Stirling Nat. Hist. & Arch. Soc. Jnrl.* 29 The sparling is one of the fishes of the Forth, and sparling fishing is still prosecuted in the river.

† **Sparlire**. *Obs.* Forms: a. 1 sperliera (etc.), 4 sparlire, sperliere, 4-5 sperlyer (e. β. 4-5 sparlyver, -uer, 5 sperlyver. [OE. *spar*, *spearlira* (also *sper*, *spearu*), f. *spearua* calf of the leg + *lira* LIBE sb. 1 The later change of -lire to -liwer is irregular.] The calf of the leg.

a. c. 1000 *Ælfric Deut.* xxviii. 35 Slea þe drihten mid þam wistan yfele on cneowum and on spearlirum. 13...*Sir Beues* 2487 Be þe riht leg 3he him gep...þat ne 3he braide out is sparliere. 13...*Gaw.* & *Gr. Anth.* 138 Heme wel haled, hose of þat same gengen, þat spene on his sparly & clene spures vnder. a. 1400 *Oceanian* 330 The ape hym boot full ylle Thorpe the sparlyer.

b. c. 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* II. 92 þe Lord schal mayte bee with moost yvel biht in knees and in sparlyveris. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) V. 355 For þat þyme þe Longobardes eude strapeles wyl lorde laces don to þe sparlyver. 14...*Parts Body* in Wr.-Wülcker 632 *Musculus*, the sperlyver.

Sparm(e, obs. ff. SPERM. *Sparmacetye*, obs. f. SPERMALICI. *Spar-maker*: see SPAR sb. 1 5. SPERMALICI, -tyke, obs. ff. SPERMATIC(Al).

Sparoid (spā'roid, spā'roid), *a.* and *sb.* *Ichth.* [ad. mod. L. *Sparoides*, f. *sparius* SPARUS.]

a. *adj.* Of or belonging to, characteristic of, the *Sparidae* or sea-bream family.

1836 J. RICHARDSON *Fauna Bor. Amer.* III. 71 No one Sparoid species is known to exist on both sides of the Atlantic. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 310 The genus *Pentapus* is founded upon certain Sparoid fishes found in the Indian Seas. 1864 COWPER *Brit. Fishes* I. 220 The Sparoid Family, or Sea Breams.

b. Of scales: (see QUOTE).

a. 1856 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* (1859) II. 135 Sparoid scales are...thin, broader than long, with the centre of growth near their posterior border. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 46 Scales, the free surface of which is spiny, and which have no denticulation on the Margin, have been termed Sparoid scales.

b. *Sb.* A fish of this family.

1842 BRANOE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. 1236/2 Sparoids, *Sparoides*, the name of a tribe of Acanthopterygian fishes of which the genus *Sparus* is the type. 1851 MANTELL *Petrifactions* v. § 1. 412 Sparoids, or Breams. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 394 Californian Sparoids.

Sparonaro, obs. variant of SPERONARA.

Sparoo, -ov, -ow(e, obs. forms of SPARBOW.

† **Sparple**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: a. 4, 6 sparpl(1, 5 sparpeyl, 5-6 sparpyll(e, 6 -el(1, 6-7 -al(1, 4-6 (9) sparple; 4-5 sparpoil, 6 -ole; 5 sperpule, 5-6 sperpele, -ale, -ole, sperple. β. 4-6 sparple, 6 sparbel-. (See also SPARPLE v., SPARKLE v. 2, and SPARTLE v. 1.) [ad. OF. *esparpeillier* (12th c.; mod. F. *esparpiller*), = Prov. *esparpalhar*, Catal. *esparpillat*, it. *esparpagliare*, to scatter, disperse, send in all directions: of uncertain origin, cf. DISPARPLE v.]

1. *intr.* To go or run in different directions; to disperse or scatter.

a. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8488 Fele were slayn als þey fledde, & fleynge þey sparplyd & spredde. c. 1420 *Wars Alex.* (Prose) 39 (E.E.T.S.), Wate þou noyte wele þat a wolfe chace a grete floke of schepe & gerse þam sparple. c. 1450 *S. Culthorpe* (Surtees) 786 Þe ferth day þai sparpylled. c. 1475 *Rauf Gylze* 26 1lk ane tuik ane seir way. And sperpellit full fer.

b. c. 1440 *Partonowe* 1076 (Roxb. Cl.), For Partonowe made hym sparple wyde. c. 1460 *Melvin* xvii. 274 Than sparbled the saignes and turned bakke towarde her chyuchie.

2. *trans.* To cast or throw here and there or in different directions; to scatter; to disperse or separate unduly or improperly.

a. 1350 *John Bapt.* 222 in Horstun. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 126 þe banes þat þai land Sparpelled þai wide in þe land. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxxi. (1495) 942 The rough voyc is hose and sparplyd by smalle and dyuers brethynges. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 4162 Pan ferð þai forth...& freschly assemblis All at was sperpold on þe spene & spilt with þe blastis. 1487 *Sc. Acts Parlt.* (1814) II. 178 Nor the merchandis gude þe strikin þu nor vnreasonably sperpalt. 1513 DOUGLAS *Envid* xi. xii. 50 With sik rebound and rewynw wonder sayt that he his lyfe hes sparrellit in the ayr. 1542 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* II. 111. 374 The Kinges Majesties Judges...wer so sperpold or severd from other, not two in one housse. 1566 DRANT *tr. Hor.* *Sat.* l. i. A lij, if that thou spende and sparple it, no dodkin wylly abyde. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm* d. v. (1827) 152 The heukle-banies black That sparpled lay about like wrack Or tangles on a shore.

b. To disperse by distribution or division among persons. Chiefly *Sc.*

1435 MISYR *Fire of Love* 24 Gude þe whilk he has ouer his nede, lo þame þat it nedis he sparpyll. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. iii. 138 The faderis has dividit þe crown among þame self, and sparrellit his riches and ruddis among þe pepill. 1581 *Reg. Prov. Comyt. Scot.* II. 414 The gudeis and geir of the foirsaidis rebellis...ar sparrellit and devidit in the handes of sindre persons. 1615 *Ibid.* x. 343 [They have] sparrellit and dispoitoun pouon the same gold and silver at their pleasour.

3. To break up, scatter, disperse (an assembly, army, fleet, etc.) by superior force. *Freq.* with *abroad*.

a. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xviii. 8 Forsothe there was the baital sparpoild vpon the fac of al the loond. c. 1420 *Wars Alex.* (Prose) 74 (E.E.T.S.), Thare na gouernour es þe folke are sparpled helyfe als schepe þat ere wylt outten ane hirde. 1489 CAXTON *Paptes of A.* l. xxiv. 74 So were they in parrle to be broken and sparpylled abroad. c. 1500 *Melusine* 165, 1. shal shew you of the viii vessels that were sparpylled by the tempeste. 1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italy* 186 Andrew and his men behaued them selves so valiaunty, that they sparpled the imperiall army abroad. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD *tr. Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* l. viii. 121 b. There was made a great slaughter, yea, farre greater then in the fieldes, for that there they were sperpled and heree they tooke them altogether in their streets.

b. a. 1513 FAYAN *Chron.* vii. (1811) 375 Where thorough that symple feleishyp which named they self shepherdes, was disseuerd and sparplyd. *Ibid.* 636 The Kynges hoost was sparpled and chasyd.

4. To disperse in a more or less regular or methodical manner.

a. 1400 *Langfanc's Cirurg.* 158 þe veyne arisyng cometh to þe mydrif; & sum partie of hir is sparpoild þoruþ þe mydrif & þe lynes of þe brest. 1536 BELLENDEN *Chron. Scot.* (1821) I. 48 King Rewtha brocht all maner of craftis-men out of other contris, and sparrellit thaim in sindry schiris of his realme. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 90 There is another kind of exornation that is not equally sparpled throughout the whole oration.

5. To spread abroad or disseminate (rumours, news, etc.).

1536-7 EARL OF DERBY in 6th *Report Hist. MSS. Com.* mission 445/2 [which letters and devices they sparple abroad. 1548 UOALL *etc. Exam. Par.* John vii. 52 These sayings were by secrite whisperinges sperpled abroad. 1582 J. MELVILL *Autobiog.* (Wodrow Soc.) 132 Newes war

sparpelit athort the country, that the Ministers war all to be their massacred.

† **Sparpled**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [*f. prec.*] Dispersed, scattered.

1432 *Wednesdays Fast* (W. de W.), Wherefore his shepe sparpled to folde he can hyryge. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 352/1 Sparpyllde, *sparsus, diuisus*. c. 1557 *ABP. PARKER P.* xlv. 129 Thou lest us all as sparpled sheepe, to be deuoured quyte. 1609 *Hewwood Brit. Tray* xiii. xcix. With the next (stroke) his sparpled braines appeare. *Ibid.* xv. xc. Thoues sparpled Alters likke the blood Of slaughtered Priam.

† **Sparpling**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [*f. as prec.*] The action of the verb; dispersing, scattering. Also, mental or spiritual distraction.

1434 *Misyn. Mending Life* 110 All be sparplyngis of his hart fest he in on[e] desyre. *Ibid.* 118 Sparplyngie sumtyme comys, & wayuynge of hart. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 352/1 A Sparplyngie, *sparsio, diuisio*. 1557 *LD. WARTON* in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1824) VII. 332 Our men being not of power to encounter them held them close from sparpling abroad to destroy the country.

So † **Sparpling** *ppl. a.*, distracting. *Obs.*—

1435 *Misyn. Fire of Love* 66 Sturbyld he settis in pesse, & all noyse sparpland he wastis.

Sparre, *obs.* variant of **SPEER v.**

Sparred (spaid), (*ppl.*) *a.* [*f. SPAR sb. 1 or v. 3*] 1. Made or constructed of, having or fitted with, spars, narrow boards, or planks, set with intervals or spaces between them.

1805 *R. W. DICKSON Pract. Agric.* I. Pl. 18, Calf pens with sparred floors. 1834 *M. SCOTT Cruise Midge* (1859) 369 A passage... on each side of which were sparred partitions of unpainted pine boards. 1844 *J. T. HEWLETT Parsons & W. liii.* A heavy sparred gate, which ever stood open. 1880 *J. DUNBAR Pract. Papermaker* 49 On the floor of the pit a sparred bottom should be placed.

2. Having spar-like markings.

1827 *GRIFFITH tr. Crozier V.* 98 The Blue Wing Bat, the Black Bat, the Spurred Bat.

3. Of a ship: Furnished with masts, yards, etc.

1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Aug. 9/2 At other points the sparred Indian or Colonial traders... lay moored to quay or buoy.

Sparrer (spārēt), *collog.* [*f. SPAR v. 2*] One who spars or boxes. Also *fig.*

1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 92. The parties were rival sparrers in the North. 1818 *COBBETT Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 2 The 'Courier' and... the 'Morning Chronicle', those sparrers in double-padded gloves. 1862 *THACKERAY Philip* vii. Cingbars was a pretty sparrer—but no stamina. 1885 *B. SHAW Cash. Byron's Prof.* Prol. iii. He says you're only a sparrer, and that you'd fall down with fright if you was put into a twenty-four foot ring.

† **Sparret**, *Obs.*—1 [*Diminutive of SPAR sb. 1*] A small spar or bar.

1632 *LITTON Trav.* i. 32 He and I going in to see the iravied image with sparrets of iron.

Spar-rib, variant of **SPARE-RIB**.

Sparriness, *rare*—1, [*f. SPARRY a. 2*] Sparry quality or condition.

1847 *LD. COCKBURN Circuit Journ.* (1888) 120 Its stalactites were unbroken... Now that not one remains, the whole charm, which was in its sparriness, is gone.

Sparring, *vbl. sb. 1* [*f. SPAR v. 1*] The action of closing, fastening, or securing.

1564-78 *BULLEIN Dial. agst. Pest* (1888) 57 The diggyng vp of graues, the sparring in of windowes.

Sparring (spār'ing), *vbl. sb. 2* [*f. SPAR sb. 1 or v. 3*] The action of fitting or providing with spars, in various senses.

1459-60 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 88 Pro... le Watlyng et sparring unius domus. 1606 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 166 For hynding, rearing, sparring, latinge, and making of iijij dowers in the said barne, viz. 1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* ii. 14 For clamps... they shall be all of six inch planke... The rest for the sparring vp of the workes of square three inch planke. 1873 *[W. COOPER (title), Yachts and Yachting... Being a treatise on building, sparring, canvassing, sailing, and the general management of yachts, etc.]*

Sparring (spār'ing), *vbl. sb. 3* [*f. SPAR v. 2*]

1. The action of fighting or encountering in a special manner (see the vb.) on the part of cocks and pugilists. Also *transf.*, skirmishing.

1686 *R. BLOME Gentl. Recreat.* ii. 278/2 After they have been thus fed... take them out of their Pens, and putting a pair of Hots upon each of their Heals... let them fight, and buffet each other a good while, provided they do not wound or draw Blood of each other, and this is called Sparring of Cocks. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Sparring*, among Cock-fighters, is the fighting a Cock with another to breathe him. 1734 *tr. Rollin's Ancient Hist.* (1827) I. 76 Endeavouring by that sparring to keep off their enemy. 1797 *Sporting Mag.* X. 320 Nor is the glory of sparring distinguished for ever. 1811 *Ibid.* XXXVII. 99 A manly stand-up fight, to the exclusion altogether of sparring and shifting. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox.* viii. The fighting man was... there, stripped for sparring. 1885 *New Bk. of Sports* 127 Fifty years ago sparring with the gloves was regarded chiefly as a means to an end.

2. *transf.* Verbal hitting or skirmishing; engagement in argument or dispute; bandying of words.

1755 *J. SHEBBEAR Lydia* (1760) II. 32 She knew the conversation of the evening would turn upon the subject of the earl's marriage: and that some gentle sparings might probably be aimed at her ladyship. 1825 *JEFFERSON Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 11 These gentlemen had had some sparings in debate before. 1861 *Illustr. Lond. N.* 18 May 476/3 A little amusing sparring took place between the lecturer and Mr. Sexton. 1891 *CLARK RUSSELL Curatca* 81 But let us have done with sparring, and come to business.

3. In attributive uses, as *sparring-academy*, *-lesson*,

-match, *-room*, etc.; † *sparring-blow* (see *quots.* a 1700, 1785), also, a hard or severe blow.

a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew. Sparring-blow*, the first Strokes to try the goodness of young Cocks Heels; also those in a Battel before the Cocks come to Mouth it. 1701 *Ruskw. Hist. Coll.* iv. l. 139 This Year [1645] had generally been very fatal to his Majesty's Interests, so it concluded with such a Sparring-Blow as destroy'd almost all hopes of Resource. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4063/4 The... Pens are... very convenient to the sparring and stiving Rooms. 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulgar T.* *Sparring blow*, blows given by cocks before they close, or as the term is, mouth it, used figuratively for words previous to a quarrel. 1807 *J. BERESFORD Miseries Hum. Life* (ed. 3) II. xviii. 208 This sparring match is quite a Comedy to me. 1847 *ALB. SMITH Chr. Tadpole* xxix. (1879) 261 I've got a gent up stairs for a sparring lesson. 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* i. xvi. He would have... referred him to his spacious... Sparring Academy.

Sparrow (spə'rou). Forms: a. 1 *spearu(u)a*, *spearwa*, 4 *sperwe*, 4-5 *sparwe*; 1 *spearewa*, 3-5 *sparewe*. B. 1 *spearuwa*, 3 *speruwe*, 5 *sperow*, *sperrowe*; 3 *sparuwe*, 4-6 *sparowe* (4, 6-7 *sparr*), *sparow*, 4, 6 *sparou* (4 *sparov*, *sparu*, *sparw*, 5 *sparoo*), 6- *sparrow*. [OE. *spearwa*, etc., = Goth. *sparwa*, MHG. *sparwe*, *sparbe*, *speruwe*, older Da. *sparue*, *sportue*, *sparue* (Da. *spurv*, Norw. dial. *spurv*, *sparv*, Sw. *sparf*; also obs. Da. *spurg*, *sporig*, NFr. *sparreg*). The original *w* of the stem has disappeared in OHG. *sparo* (MHG. *sparre*, *spar*, G. dial. *spar*; cf. MHG. *sperline*, G. *sperling*) and ON. *sperr* (Norw. dial. *sporr*, *sper*, obs. Da. *sparre*, *spurre*). Outside of Teutonic the stem seems to occur in OPruss. *spurglis* sparrow, *spergla-wanags* sparrow-hawk.

The forms *spearu* in the Vesp. Ps. lxxxiii. 4 and *sparu* in the earlier Wycliffite Ps. ci. 8, although similar to the Continental forms without *u*, are so isolated in Eng. that they may be mere scribal errors.]

1. A small brownish-grey bird of the family *Fringillidae*, indigenous to Europe, where it is very common, and naturalized in various other countries; esp. the house-sparrow *Passer domesticus*.

a. c. 725 *Corpus Gloss.* F 128 *Fenus*, *spearua*. c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ci. 8 *seworden ic eam swe swespearwa*... in timbre. c. 900 *tr. Baede's Hist.* ii. xiii. (1850) 136 Cume an spearwa & hradlice þæt hus þurhlice. c. 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. D) an. 1067, He... seold þæt... an spearwa on gryn ne mæg befeallan forutan his forseawunge. c. 1205 *LAV.* 29274 He lette forð wenden swide uoele sparewen; þa spawen heore flut nomen [etc.]. a. 1325 *Prose Psalter* x. 1 *Wende þou in-to heuen as a sparwe?* c. 1340 *Nominate* (Skeat) 390 [Man] takith sperwe in nette. c. 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* i. 195 *þi ben betere þan many spawewis*. c. 1400 *Brut* xc. 94 *þai... token peces of tunder... and bonde to spawre fete*.

β. c. 1000 *Agst. Ps.* (Thorpe) ci. 5 *ic spearuwan... zelice ge-weard*. a. 1225 *Anr. R.* 152 *þæt is ancre iefned her to spawrewe þæt is one under roue*. *Ibid.*, *Ich am... ase spawrewe þæt is one*. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 17986 *Wit handes made he sparut tuelue*. a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xciii. 6 *We ere takyn out as sparrow þat flees þe snare*. 14... *Sir Beues* (M.) 2526 *Every man callyd me a sparrow*. 1456 *Sir G. HAYE Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 12 *The sparrow is a lyttill foule jangler*. a. 1529 *SKELTON P. Sparrowe* 266 *But my sparrowe dyd pas All sparowes of the wode*. 1555 *EDEN Decades* ii. vi. (Arb.) 129 *There is no lesse plentie of popingalies, then with vs of doocues or sparous*. 1616 *R. C. Times* (1872) 87 *Fine gellies of decocted sparowes bones*. 1708 *PRIOR Turtle & Sparrow* 5 *The Sparrow... (A Bird that loves to chirp and talk)*. 1784 *COWPER Task* v. 65 *The sparrows peep, and quit the shell'ting eaves*. 1802 *SINGLEY Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 169 *No bird is better known in every part of Great Britain than the Sparrow*. 1897 *Times* 5 Jan. 10/5 *Few small birds, with the exception of the robin, will face the sparrow*.

b. Used as a term of endearment.

c. 1600 *Timon* ii. i. (1824) 24 *Let me hut kisse thyne eyes, my sweete delight, My sparrow... my duck, my cony*.

c. *slang.* (See *quots.*)

1879 *Gd. Words* 739 *There are their 'sparrows' (beer or beer-money), given by householders [to the dustmen] when their dust-holes are emptied*. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 6 Dec. 3/7. I should like to say a few words about the milkman's secret customers, otherwise 'sparrows'.

2. With distinguishing terms, denoting varieties of the true sparrow, or other small birds in some way resembling these:

See also *field*, *house*, *Jawa*, *mountain*, *ring*, *Savannah*, *swamp*, *sparrow*, and *HEDGE*, *REED*, *SONG*, *TREE*, *SPARROW*. Many other names, which have obtained little or no currency, are given in the ornithologies of Edwards, Latham, and Wilson.

1608 [see *SPECKLED ppl. a.*] 1678 *RAY Willughby's Ornith.* 85 *The foolish Sparrow... is a Sea flw, and feeds upon fish*. It hath the cry of a Jay. a 1705 - *Syn. Avium* (1713) 187 *Green Sparrow*, or *Green Humming Bird*. 1767 *tr. Crans' Greenland* I. 85 *The xpalhiarsuk, or sen-sparrow...* is no larger than a fieldfare. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 633/2 *The black fringilla... is the American black sparrow with red eyes*. *Ibid.* 634/1 *The black fringilla, with a white belly, is the Americansnow-sparrow of Catesby*. 1810 *Wilson Amer. Ornith.* II. 128 *The Chipping sparrow is five inches and a quarter long*. 1842 *J. B. FRASER Mesopot. & Assyria* xv. 363 *The becafico is called the fig-sparrow*. 1899 *W. T. GREENE Cage-Birds* 59 *The Diamond Sparrow, also an Australian, but inhabiting further south than the Zebra Finch*.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sparrow-chatter*, *-hole*, *-kind*, *-legs*, *-pest*, *-trap*, *-tribe*; *sparrow-billed*, *coloured*, *-footed* adjs.

1841 *J. T. HEWLETT Parish Clerk* I. 283 *Cormorants...* and the 'sparrow-billed puffins. 1851 *W. ANDERSON Expet. Popery* (1878) 125 *Such is the 'sparrow-chatter of a degenerate... generation*. 1815 *STEPHENS in Shaw's Gen. Zool.* IX. ii. 385 *'Sparrow-coloured Bunting*. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 156 *The women [have feet] so short & smal, that thereupon they he called Struthopodes, i. 'sparrow footed*. a. 1722 *LISLE Husb.* (1757) 193 *'Sparrow-holes* under the eaves of a reek. 1774 *GOLOSIN. Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 299 *Of Birds of the 'Sparrow Kind* in General. 1886 *W. J. TUCKER E. Europe* 385 *A very little man, with a very big abdomen, on 'sparrow legs*. 1884 *York Herald* 26 Aug. 6/5 *The Chester Farmers' Club met... to discuss the 'sparrow pest and its remedies*. 1876 *SMILES Sc. Natur.* ii. (ed. 4) 38 *A few... boys preparing 'sparrow-traps*. 1842 *LOVON Suburban Hort.* 107 *Among birds of the 'sparrow tribe, the starling deserves particular notice*.

4. *Special combs.*: *sparrow-beak*, *dial.* (see *quot.*); *sparrow-bottle*, a jar suspended on a wall to serve as a nesting-place for sparrows; *sparrow club*, a society formed for destroying sparrows; *sparrow-hail*, the smallest kind of shot; *sparrow-mumbling*, the action of holding a cock-sparrow's wing in the mouth, and attempting to draw in the head by movement of the lips; *sparrow-net*, a net fixed on a pole, used for catching sparrows living in the eaves of houses or in grain-stacks; *sparrow-picked a.*, marked with small indentations; *sparrow-pie*, a dish proverbially supposed to make the eater sharp-witted; *sparrow-pot*, = *sparrow-bottle*; *sparrow-pudding*, = *sparrow-pie*; *sparrow-tail*, a long narrow coat-tail; also *attrib.*

1854 *MISS BAKER Northampton Gloss.* *'Sparrow-beaks*, fossil shark's teeth: called also birds' beaks. 1881 *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. IV. 456 *'Sparrow bottles*, of red ware, are continually used by most of the farmers in Thorney Fen. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 29 May 4 Clubs, known as 'sparrow clubs', were formed expressly with a view to their utter and speedy extermination. 1859 *J. Watson's Birds Border* 53 *Some 'sparrow-hail* was best despatch him. 1868 *W. R. TRENCH Realities Irish Life* (1869) 22 *Some flasks of gunpowder and a quantity of 'sparrow hail*. 1852 *HAWKER Cornish Ball.* (1899) 147 *Among them, swallowing living mice and 'sparrow-mumbling* had frequent place. 1621 *MARKHAM Hungers Prev.* 101 *The Engine or 'Sparrow-nette*... must carry this fashion or proportion. 1688 *HOLME Armyure* iii. xxii. (Roxh.) 278/1 *That on the sinister chief* is termed an *Eve* or *Easing net*, or a *Sparrow net* or *Purse nett*. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* (1721) I. 323 *Many ways* are made use of to destroy them; but none more effectual than the large folding *Sparrow Net*. 1808 *F. W. MACVEY Specifications* 130 *Granite* may be roughly axed, finely axed, 'sparrow-picked, or polished. 1881 *BLACKMORE Cristonell* xxvii. *How sharp you are!* You've been eating 'sparrow-pie. 1836 *P. ROBINSON Valley Teel Press* 87 *Introduce another British novelty*—and try *sparrow-pie*. 1837 *RENNIE Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 486 *Unless they multiply* their 'Sparrow pots yearly. 1833 *LOVON Encycl. Archit.* § 550 *The use of these sparrow pots* is, to prevent the birds from dirtying the walls or windows with what falls from their nests. 1896 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 7/2 *The heckler... must rise very early in the morning and dine very liberally off 'sparrow-pudding*. 1888 *EGGLESTON Graysons* xxvi. *The lawyers in their blue 'sparrow-tail coats* with brass buttons, which constituted then [about 1840] a kind of professional uniform.

b. In names of animals and plants: *sparrow-bunting* (see *quot.*); † *sparrow-camel*, the ostrich; *sparrow-duck*, *dial.* the hooded crow; *sparrow-owl*, one or other of various small owls, esp. of the genus *Glaucidium*; † *sparrow parrot*, a small species of parrot; † *sparrow's toadflax* (see *quot.* and *sparrow-wort*); *sparrow's-tongue*, the knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare*; *sparrow-wort* (see *quots.*).

1894-5 *LYDEKKER Roy. Nat. Hist.* III. 416 *The 'sparrow-hunting* (*Zonotrichia albicollis*)... differs from the true buntings by the exposed nostrils. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Psud. Ep.* 163 *The common opinion of the Oestridge, Struthio-camelus, or 'Sparrow-Camell* conceives that it digested Iron. 1895 *P. H. EMERSON Birds* xlix. 140 *Kentishmen* are sold and eaten as 'sparrow-duck'. 1831 *RENNIE Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 488 *The 'Sparrow Owl* is a very rare species in England. 1870 *GILLMORE tr. Fignier's Reptiles & Birds* 553 *Sparrow Owls* are of small size. 1787 *LATHAM Syn. Birds* Suppl. II. 93 *Psittacus fringillatus*. 'Sparrow Parrot'. General colour green, head blue. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* ii. clvi. 443 *Passerina linaria*. 'Sparrowes Tode flaxe'. This plant also for resemblance sake is referred vnto the Linaries, because his leaues be like Linaria. a 1400 *Stockholm Med. MS. in Archaeol.* XXX. 413 *'Sparwytunge*. . . Centenodium. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* Table Eng. Names. *Sparrowes toong*, that is Knodegrasse. 1760 *J. LEE Introduct. Bot. App.* 327 *'Sparrow-wort*, *Passerina*. *Ibid.* *Sparrow-wort*, *Tragus*, *Stellera*. 1852 *G. JOHNSON Coll. Gard. Dict.* 681/2 *Passerina*. *Sparrow-wort*. . . Greenhouse evergreens, white-flowered, and from the Cape of Good Hope.

Hence *Sparrowcide*, the destruction of sparrows; *Sparrowdom*, the region of sparrows; *Sparrower*, one who snares or kills sparrows; *Sparrowhood*, the condition of being a sparrow; *Sparrowish a.*, characteristic of a sparrow; *Sparrowless*, devoid of sparrows; *Sparrowling*, a young sparrow; *Sparrowy a.*, abounding in, frequented by, sparrows.

1865 *St. James' Mag.* Feb. 375 *'Sparrowcide* is not a modern crime, but was extensively practised by our forefathers. 1880 *Fraser's Mag.* Jan. 49 *At least, when we get outside the cities* we get outside of 'Sparrowdom. 1839 *tr. Aristophanes' Birds* 226 *Should any one of you slay Philocrates the 'Sparrower*, he shall receive a talent. 1859

Echo 2 Sept., The sparrows, so soon as ever they grow from the callow state to mature *sparrowhood, become, dark and rusty. 1641 *True Char. of Untrue Bishop* 4 Witness has many *sparrowish, Wrenlike wanton extravagances. 1848 W. STIRLING *Artists of Spain* I. 371 In these *sparrowless shades, Factor spent much of his time. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 573 A poor, unfledged, twittering *sparrowling. 1891 MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* II. iv. 85 London of the *sparrowy roadways and wearisome pavements.

Sparrow-bill. [f. prec.] = SPARABLE 1.

The application in quot. 1834-6 is irregular, a sparrow-bill being properly distinct from a brad, and having no projection.

1629 DEKKER *London's Temple* iv. Wks. 1873 Iv. 123 Hob-nailes to serve the man i' th' moone. And sparrowbills to cloute Pan's shooene. 1688 HOLME *Armoiry* iii. 300/1 *Sparrow Bills*, Nails to clout Shoes withal. 1700 [see SPARABLE 1]. 1834-6 P. BARLOW in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 671/1 The kind of brads called sparrow-bills, (which have a small projection from one side of their heads). 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 12/1 Those small tacks called sparrowbills, which are much used by shoemakers. *attrib.* and *Comb.* 1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* xxxiii. 387 White drawers and stockings, flaring waist-baadkerchiefs and sparrow-bill shoes. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 91 Sparrow-bill Cutter, Maker.

† **Sparrow-blasted**, a. *Obs.* [f. next.] Barefully stricken or blighted; thunderstruck, dumfounded.

a 1652 BROME *Queenes Exeh.* v. i, What art thou that canst look thus Piepickit, Crowtrod, or Sparrow-blasted? ha! 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (1905) 337 Will you never shake off your timorousness? are you afraid of being sparrow-blasted? who hath hurt you? 1823 GALT *Entail* lxxiii, 'Eh! Megstymel I'm sparrow-blasted!' exclaimed the Luddy, lifting both her hands and eyes in wonderment.

† **Sparrow-blasting**, *Obs.* [f. SPARROW, with jocular or contemptuous force.] The fact of being blasted or blighted by some mysterious power, sceptically regarded as unimportant or non-existent.

1589 ? NASHE *Martin's Months Mind* Ep. to Rdr. Bj h, No more praying against thunder and lightning, than against sparrowe blasting. 1793 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* (1876) 35 To lock up ones wife for fear of sparrow-blasting. 1617 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Trav. to Hauburgh* E 2 b, Which two precious relics I brought home with me to defend me and all my friends from sparrow blasting. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 6 Otherwise they say, we pray against sparrow-blasting.

Sparrow-grass, sparrowgrass. Now *dial.* or *vulgar.* Also 7-9 sparagrass (7 sparragrass), 8 -gras(80). [Corruption of SPARAGUS, assimilated to SPARROW and GRASS.] Asparagus.

a. 1664 F. HAWKINS *Youths Behav.* ii. 178 Frauns, or Sparagrass. *Ibid.*, A dish of Sparagrass. 1711 in *Leader Rec. Burgery Sheffield* (1897) 334 Paid a messenger for bringing sparagrass from Doncaster. 1723 *Pres. St. Russia* I. 151 Roses, Gilliflowers, and well-tasted Sparagrass. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* II. Wks. 1799 I. 181, I should recommend the opening a new branch of trade; sparagrass, gentlemen, the manufacturing of sparagrass. 1801 SOUTHEY in C. SOUTHEY *Life* II. 154 Sparagrass (it ought to be spelt so) and antichokes, good with plain butter.

8. 1406 [see ASPARAGUS 1]. c. 1685 *Three Merry Trav.* in *Bagford Ball.* 52 Both Chickens and sparrow grass she did provide. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 371 ¶ 4 The Ducklins and Sparrow-grass were very good. 1734 [see ASPARAGUS 1]. 1819 'RABELAIS THE YOUNGER' *Abellard & Heloise* 5 Some score hundred sparrow-grass, As it's dowl call'd by every ass. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* xxxii, Mind me now, and take the tops of your sparrowgrass. 1865 'C. BÉDE' *Rook's Gard.*, etc. 96, I have heard the word sparrowgrass from the lips of a real Lady—but then she was in her seventies.

b. *attrib.*, as *sparrow-grass* *bed, green, plant.* 1658 in W. M. MYDDLETON *Chirk Castle Acc.* (1908) 78 Paid ... his gardiner that came with sparrowgrass plants. c. 1700 T. HOUGHTON in *Essex Rev.* (1906) XV. 170 The side of the dwelling house which looks toward the sparagrass beds. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 28 Sparrow grass green—pale yellowish green with a mixture of grey and brown.

Sparrow-hawk. Also 5 sparrowhawk (6 -hawk). [f. SPARROW: cf. SPARHAWK. So Sw. *spårshök*, Norw. *dial.* *spørvehawk*.]

1. A species of hawk (*Accipiter nisus*) which preys on small birds, common in the British Islands and widely distributed in northern Europe and Asia. Occas., one or other species of hawk resembling this.

14... *Metr. Voc.* in W. Wülcker 625 *Nisus*, sparrowhawk. c. 1450 *Metr. Festal* 43 A bryd bat couthe speke... went out of his cage, and a sparrow-hawke wold haue slayne hym. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. v. 58 b, The Normans fled as fast as... thesely Partridge before the Sparrowhawk. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* II. i, Use exercise, and keep a Sparrow-hawk. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. xvi. 322 An Embassadour should not be as a sparrow-hawk flie outright to his prey. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* v. 341 *The Sparrow hawk.* The yellow-legged Falco, with a white, undulated breast, and a fasciated brown tail. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* I. 151 The difference between the size of the male and female sparrow hawks is more disproportionate than in most other birds of prey. 1843 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* I. 63 *The Sparrow-Hawk* is another short-winged Hawk. 1870 GILLMORE in *Figuer's Reptiles & Birds* 500 *The Sparrow-hawks* are distinguished from the preceding birds by the slenderness of their tarsi. 1880 A. NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 534/2 The so-called 'Sparrow-Hawk' of New Zealand (*Hieracidea*) does not belong to this group of birds at all. *fig.* 1880 SCOTT *Monast.* xxv, Thou art a bold sparrow-hawk, to match thee so early with such a kite as Pierce Shafton. 1859 TENNYSON *Marr. Geraint* 444 The second was your foe, the sparrow-hawk, My curse, my nephew.

b. With distinguishing epithets.

1787 LATHAM *Syn. Birds* Suppl. II. 51 *Falco Nisus*,.. New Hollaad Sparrow-Hawk. *Ibid.*, Speckled Sparrow-Hawk. 1807 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VII. 1. 190 Great-Billed Sparrow-Hawk. *Falco magnirostris*. 1810 A. WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* II. 117 American Sparrow Hawk, *Falco sparverius*. 1870 GILLMORE in *Figuer's Reptiles & Birds* (1892) 591 *Falco* possesses... the Dwarf Sparrow-hawk (*Accipiter minillius*).

2. A small anvil used in silver-working.

1859 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 309 *The Sparrow-hawk*, which is a kind of miniature anvil. 1877 G. GEE *Silversm. Hdbk.* 119 The hezil all the time gradually working round the pointed end of the sparrow-hawk.

Sparrow-like, a. [f. SPARROW.] Resembling a sparrow or that of a sparrow.

1611 COTGR. *Passeriu*, sparrow-like of. a Sparrow. 1829 GRIFFITH in *Cuvier* VI. 82 Sparrow-like Owl, *Strix passerinoides*. 1851 G. H. KINGSLEY *Sp. & Trav.* (1900) v. 116 Small clouds of sparrow-like snow-birds. 1866 LLOYD's *Nat. Hist.* 87 The second type of egg is Sparrow-like.

† **Sparrow-mouth**, *Obs.* [f. next.] A wide mouth suggestive of that of a sparrow.

1673 HICKLINGILL *Greg. F. Greyb.* 314 Split jaws, sparrow mouths, grunting, Lyons faces, hems, haws. 1699 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* II. vi. (1715) II. 55 Why what a Hawk's Nose have we got here! and what a Sparrow-Mouth! 1700 S. PARKER *Six Philos. Ess.* 25 To me it seems a Miracle that all Hypocrites don't squint, but come off without inverted Pupils, Sparrow-Mouths and blubber'd Lips. 1756 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) III. 215 His nose hooked like a buzzard, wide nostrils like a horse and his mouth sparrowy.

† **Sparrow-mouthed**, a. *Obs.* [SPARROW 3.] Having a wide mouth.

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Pendu*, *Bien fendu de gueule*, wide-mouthed, sparrow-mouthed, mouthed vp to the eares. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* II. iv. i. (1651) 519 Every Lover admires his Mistress, though she be... squint-eyed, sparrow-mouthed, Persean hook-nosed. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Sparrow-mouth'd*, a Mouth o' Heavenly wide, as Sir P. Sidney calls it. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Collog.* (1878) I. 44 Can you fancy that... Snub-nos'd, Sparrow-mouth'd, Paunch-belly'd Creature? 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.*, *Sparrow mouth'd*, wide mouth'd.

Sparry, a.¹ [f. SPEARY a.¹ i.] ? Hard, stiff. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 28 Whearas most of the grasse... is a small, sparrie, and dry grasse, and sheepe doe not like it.

Sparry (spā'ri), a.² [f. SPAR sb.²]

1. Consisting of, abounding in, spar; of the nature of spar.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. 192 The Water... taking the Sparry Particles as they lay dispersedly mingled with the Sand. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* 64 note, One or more vast Stones, which... are incrustated with this Sparry, Stalactical Substance, if not wholly made of it. 1749 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 276 Among the great Numbers of sparry Productions which I saw in this Mine. 1778 PRICE *Min. Cornub.* 28 Neither have we yet seen a perfect Sparry Rhomb in Cornwall. 1812 DRACKENRIDGE *Pious Louisiana* (1814) 66, I have seen some pieces penetrated with sparry matter. 1851 MANTELL *Petrifactions* vi. § 6, 482 Upon breaking through the sparry floor (of the cave) the ossiferous deposit is exposed. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* II. (1879) 225 Certain mineral matters... in a purer and more sparry form than they exist in the rocks.

b. Impregnated with spar.

1724 J. MACKY *Journ. thr. Eng.* II. xii. 201 From it continually drops a sparry water, which... petrifies. 1782 *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 203 Nor is there an instance of any earth rendered permanently fluid by any means, except in sparry air.

c. Of places: Rich in spar.

1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. (1791) 130 Graces and Loves 'On venturesome step her sparry caves explore. 1806 MOORE 'I stole along the flowery bank' ii. 9 Oh for a Naid's sparry bower, To shade me in that glowing bower! 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* v. v, With pendants hanging like stalactites from some sparry cavern. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. v. 152 The sparry walks at Matlock.

2. In specific terms denoting mineral substances of the nature of, or containing, spar, as *sparry iron (ore)*.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 190 Calcareous, or Sparry Iron Ore. 1799 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XV. 751/2 The sparry quartz, which is the scarcest of the whole. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 95 Bog iron-ore and sparry-ore appear, in a great measure, to be formed by this combination. 1805 R. JAMESON *Min.* II. 308 Sparry Ironstone... Colour light yellowish-grey. 1816 P. CLEAVELAND *Min.* 552 Thustit is associated with... gray copper, sparry iron, &c. 1854 tr. *Perrin's Polarized Light* (ed. 2) 128 Selenite, or sparry gypsum, is the native crystallised hydrated sulphate of lime. 1858 JOYNSON *Metals* 6 The spathose ores... 'chalybeate', 'sparry carbonate of iron'. 1875 CROLL *Climate & T.* xviii. 308 The rock in which they are found is a sparry iron ore.

b. *Sparry acid*, hydrofluoric acid.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 3 The sparry acid exists principally in fluor spar.

3. Of lustre, etc.: Resembling that of spar.

1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 251 A cool sequestered grot from its rich roof a sparry lustre shot. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 385 Icicles... gleam in the sunshine with a sparry light. c. 1830 N. P. WILLIS *Schol. Thebet Ben Khorat* 65 The sparry glinting of the Morning Star. 1845 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 2) 266 Full of all sparkling sparry loveliness.

Sparse (spā's), a. [ad. L. *sparsus*, pa. ppl. of *spargere* to scatter. Cf. It. *sperso*, Pg. *esparso*, OF. *esparce*, F. *épars(e)*.]

1. Sc. Of writing: Having wide spaces between the words; widely spaced or spread out.

1727 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 288 These were produced on Tuesday the 18th, and are four or five sheets of sparse write, yet not so long as I expected. 1785 J. BEATTIE *Scotticism* (1787) 85 The writing is *sparse*—Loose. Not close. Takes up too much room. 1800 *Monthly Mag.* IX. 237 When much space is occupied by few words, the Scotch, especially the lawyers, say, 'the writing is sparse'. 1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.*, 'Sparse writing' is wide open writing, occupying a large space.

2. Separated by fairly wide intervals or spaces; thinly dispersed, distributed, or scattered; placed, set, etc., here and there over a relatively extensive area; not crowded, close, or dense.

In some instances passing into the sense of 'scanty, few, meagre'.

a. *Bot.* = SCATTERED ppl. a. 4 a.

Also (in recent Dicts.) *Zool.* of spots, markings, etc. 1753 Chambers' *Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Leaf*, *Sparse Leaves*, those which are placed irregularly over the several parts of the plant. c. 1789 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 443 The Situation of the Parts of a Plant is... Sparse, placed without any certain order. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1076/2 *Sparse*, scattered, irregularly distributed.

b. Of population, an assembly, etc., or of persons composing this.

In this sense orig. U.S. and commented upon as an Americanism in the *Penny Cycl.* (1833) I. 449/1.

(a) 1828-32 WEBSTER s.v., A sparse population. 1841 EMERSON *Ess.*, *History* Wks. (Bohn) I. 10 A sparse population and want make every man his own valet, cook, butcher, and soldier. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* v, Next day she was at evening church: the congregation was very sparse. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* App. 345 It is my belief that the great continents were already occupied by a wide-spread though sparse population.

(b) 1850 N. & Q. 1st Ser. I. 215/1 A sparse and hardy race of horsemen. 1879 BROWNING *Halbert & Hob* 11 Thus were they found by the few sparse folk of the country-side. 1890 *Spectator* 21 June, There are... Kingdoms where the inhabitants are as 'sparse' as the Maories were when the first ship-captain landed in New Zealand.

c. Of things.

1861 J. H. BENNET *Shores of Medit.* i. i. (1875) 20 [The] Olive-tree, is often as large as a fine oak, but with fewer limbs and a more sparse foliage. 1864 BROWNING *Dram. Pers.*, *Gold Hair* iii, Smiles might be sparse on her cheek so sparse. 1875 MISS BRADON *Strange World* i, A man with sparse grey hair. 1884 *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 23 Such efforts as have been made in this direction are sparse.

3. Characterized by wide distribution or intervals.

1801 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) III. 462 The great extent of our republic is new. Its sparse habitation is new. 1861 *Press Newsp.* IX. 889/2 It was composed of matter so amazingly sparse, that the whole substance of a comet could be compressed into a single square inch of earthy matter. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* I. iv. 102 Nearly the whole of our way lay through sparse olive-woods. 1872 HOWELLS *Wedding Journ.* (1892) 288 The village... grows sparser as you draw near the Falls.

b. Thinely occupied or populated.

1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 267 Situated exclusively within that sparse district... they composed but a few even of the orbs which are scattered there.

c. Characterized by sparseness or scantiness.

1871 *Echo* 23 Jan., The average German uniform is less showy than the British on account of the sparseness of gold lace. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 850 The gleaming has been somewhat sparse.

4. In adverbial use: Sparsely. Also *Comb.*

1725 ARMSTRONG *Imit. Shaks.* & *Spenser* Misc. 1770 I. 150 The bleak puffing winds, that seem to spit their foam sparse thro' the welkid. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 162 Through the lone sparse-peopled glen. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sy.* (1886) 38 A lawn, sparse planted like an orchard.

† **Sparse**, v. *Obs.* Also 6 *sparce*. [f. L. *spars*, ppl. stem of *spargere* to scatter, sprinkle, strew, etc. Cf. prec. and OF. *esparser*, -*er*, MDu. *sparsen*, *sparsen* (Wflem. *sparsen*). See also SPERSE v.]

1. *absol.* To distribute or scatter abroad in giving.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxi. 9 He hath sparsed abroad, & geuen to the poore. (So in later versions, commentaries, etc.) 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 8 Herby thou art like God, he sparseth abroad, he vnweariably giveth good, to good and bad. 1614 T. ANANIS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* VII. 23 Sparse abroad with a full hand, like a seedsman in a broad field.

2. *trans.* To spread or disseminate (a rumour, doctrine, etc.). Freq. with *abroad*.

(a) 1536 Rem. *Sedition* Fj, They began properly to sparse pretye rumours in the North. a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1816 I. 129 Sparsing a false bruyt, 'That the said Johnne... had broken his awin cary'. 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 17 Diversitie of rumors which Satan sparseth against us.

(b) 1528 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* vi. 27 The doctrine of Chabtes Gospel was sparsed euery daye further abroad. 1585 FLEETWOOD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. II. 293 For sparsinge abroad certen lewed, sedicious, and traytorous bookes. 1606 HIERON *Wks.* I. 47 Dangerous and infectious bookes, which... are sparsed abroad into all parts.

3. To break up, scatter, send in all directions.

1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. Ps. xlv. 10 Our enemies robb'd and spoyled our goods, While we were sparst abroad. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* v. lxxviii, That many Christians haue they falsly slaine, And like a raging flood they sparsed ar. e 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xl. 268 When the hollow flood of aire, in Zephyres cheeks doth swell, And sparseth all the gathered clouds, white Notus power did draw.

b. To dispose, sprinkle, throw, etc., in a scattered manner. Const. *into* or *upon* (something). c. 1550 H. LLOYD *Treas. Health* P.v. Ashes made of a dogges head sparsyd vpon y^e holownes of the Lreste. 1614

GORGES *Lucan* 11.78 To set free the hay againe, And sparse these workes into the maine.

c. To distribute, place, etc., here and there or dispersedly in a book or writing. Chiefly in *pa. ppl.* Also without const.

1608 PARKE *Fal Babel* B.2, I would not heape vp al I could saie at once, but sparse and let them fall here some and there some, the better to profit. 1608 H. CLAPHAM *Error Left Hand* A.1v, With diuers of the heades sparsed in my Bibles briefe. 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 128 This hath been anciently taught, and still is sparsed in the writings of the learned. 1657 J. WATTS *Vind. Ch. Eng.* 42 Though sparsed up and down in your Sheets.

Sparsed (spāst), *ppl. adj.* [f. *prec.* + -ED 1.]

† 1. Dispersed, scattered, spread about or abroad, etc. *Obs.*

1590 H. BARROW in *Greenwood Coll. Art.* D.1h, I haue bene...accused, by sparsed articles, printed priuiledged hooks. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xii. xlv, There the blustering winds adde strength and might, And gather close the sparsed flames about. 1608 DEE *Relat. Spir.* 1. (1659) 410 One whose nether parts are in a cloud of fire, with his haire sparsed, his arms naked. 1614 GORGES *Lucan* ix. 359 Then flittes hee ouer all the maine, Where flotes the sparsed Nauies traie.

2. *Bot.* = SPARSE *a.* 2. a.

1697 *Phil. Trans.* X.1X. 685 Towards the ripening of the Seed, the Burs to which they are included grow more sparsd, or at greater distance. 1725 *Fam. Diet. s.v. Umbel*, A sparsed or thin Umbel is, when they [sc. flowers] stand at a distance from one another, yet all of an equal Height. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* (1765), *Teuerium*, with sparsed Leaves. 1853 MACDONALD & ALLAN *Botanist's Word-bk.*, *Sparsed*, numerous, but without fixed order.

Sparsedly, *adv.* Now rare. [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.] In a dispersed or scattered manner; sparsely.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) i. 1/2 The which Church, because it is vniuersall, and sparsedlye through all countries dilated [etc.]. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Plant.* 4 Branches, slenderly or sparsely set with two narrow leaves at each joynt. 1664 EVELYN *Pomona* Pref. (1729) 53 There are doubtless many such soils sparsedly throughout this Nation. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* ii. iv. § 4, 100 That which bears larger flowers growing more sparsedly. 1889 STEVENSON *Edinb.* 140 A star or two set sparsedly in the vault of heaven.

† **Sparsedness**. *Obs.* [f. as *prec.*] The condition or quality of being sparsed.

1633 *Gerard's Herbal* i. xviii. 25 This sometimes varies in the largeness of the whole Plant, as also in the greatness, sparsedness, and compactness of the care.

Sparsely (spā'sli), *adv.* [f. SPARSE *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. In a sparse manner; not closely or densely; thinly.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* i. 191 It grows sparsely in the N. England and middle States. 1800 *Monthly Mag.* ix. 237 The paper is sparsely written. 1851 NICOL *Archit. Heav.* 35 Strewn comparatively sparsely through the neighbouring spaces. 1857 BAKER *Nile Trib.* xix. (1872) 327 A vast plain sparsely covered with small trees.

b. Thinly with respect to inhabitants.

1857 OLMSTED *Journ. Texas* 365 The country is sparsely settled, containing less than one inhabitant to the square mile. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* ii. 1, The hill was sparsely inhabited, and covered chiefly by gardens. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* ii. ii. (1881) 98 The earth as a whole is yet most sparsely populated.

2. At rare or infrequent intervals of time. *rare* -1.

1867 MRS. CARLYLE in *C. Reminis.* (1881) ii. 153 In summer we had sparsely visitors, now and then her mother, or my own.

3. *Comb.* with *ppl. adjs.* (usually hyphenated), as

sparsely-bushed, *-foliated*, *-populated*, etc.

Freq. to recent use. 1880 SPALDING *Elliz. Demosth.* 129 The sparsely populated country sides. 1882 O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* i. 330 Sparsely sprinkled gardens...tremble in the mirage. 1895 J. G. MILLAIS *Breath fr. Field.* (1899) 300 We all knew the country—a great sparsely-bushed plain. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 587 A clump of gnarled sparsely-foliated trees.

Sparseness (spā'snēs). [f. SPARSE *a.*] The quality of being sparse; sparsity.

1833 J. STORY *Comm. Constit.* U.S. iii. ix. ii. 70 The concentration or sparseness of the population. 1852 NICOLAY in *Vist. Ingestre Meliora* 52 The 'sparseness', to use an Americanism, of the population. 1887 *Courier* 7 July 9/4 One advantage...resulted from the sparseness of the attendance.

Sparsile, *a.* *rare* -0. [ad. late L. *sparsilis*, f. *sparsus* : see SPARSE *v.*] Of a star : Not included in any constellation.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

|| **Sparsim** (spā'sim), *adv.* [L.] In various places; here and there; sparsely.

1586 J. HOOKER *Conq. Irel.* Ep. Ded. in *Holinshead*, Men whose vertues are highlie recorded sparsim in the chronicles of England. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 839 See principally our *Abecedarium Naturæ*; And otherwise Sparsim in this in our *Sylva Sylvarum*. 1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* 71 (Dubb.) Corn standing irregular and sparsim. 1872 LANGE *Comment. O.T., Eccl.* iii. 15. 73 It appears in the Old Testament Ps. i. 5.; Joh xxi. 30.; Proverbs and Prophets sparsim.

† **Sparsion**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *sparsion-em*, f. *sparsus* : see SPARSE *v.*] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Sparsion*,...a sprinkling, especially of water, coloured with Saffron out of some Pipe.

Sparsity (spā'siti). [f. SPARSE *a.* + -ITY.] Sparse or scattered state or condition; comparative scarcity or fewness.

1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 37. 35 The density or sparsity of their growth. 1866 HOWELLS *Venetian Life* xx. 330 At

receptions where the sparsity of the company permits the lady of the house to be seen. 1833 F. DAY *Indian Fish* 23 While the sparsity or the reverse of the population has also to be taken into account.

Spar-stone. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 1 *spærstan*, 2 -ston, 4 *spærstane*, 5 *spærre stone*. [In sense 1 repr. OE. *spærstan* : see SPAR *sb.* 2 In sense 2 directly f. the latter word.]

† 1. Gypsum; plaster. *Obs.*

c.1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in *Wt.*-Wülcker 146 *Creta argentea*, *spærstan*. c.1050 *Voc.* *Ihid.* 334 *Gypsum*, *spærstan*. c.1250 *Voc.* *Ihid.* 50 *Gypsum*, *spærstan*. 1394-6 *Cartul. Abb. de Whiteby* (Surtees) 623 Item pro *spærstane* et *ratonbrede* emptis, 11 s. 11 d. 1481 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 345 Usque ad quandam *querrum* de *plaster* vocatam *Sparre stone*.

2. A stone or rock having a crystalline appearance; quartz, spar.

1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 655/1 If you cannot get the *Lapis Judaicus*, our English Spar-stone, (which is plentiful enough in those Countries where there are Lead-mines) may supply the place. 1880 CORNW. *Gloss.* 53 A man of penetration he, For through a spar-stone he could see.

Spart¹ (spārt). [ad. L. *spartum* or *Sp. esparto*. Cf. SPARTO and SPARTUM.]

1. *Esparto*. Also *spart-grass*.

In quot. 1601 *ship-spars* are simply 'cables', Pliny's *navium sparta* being a direct citation of the Homeric *νῆων σπάρτα* (*Iliad* ii. 135).

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxii. xx. 444 They found great store of Spart (to make cables) provided and laid up there by Asdrubal to serve the navie. 1601 — Pliny II. 188, I wot not well whether Homer meant it, when he said, that the ship-spars were twisted and loose. For this is certain, that neither the spart of Africk, ne yet the Spanish spart was as yet in any use. 1809 *tr. Laborde's View Spain* i. 9 A plain...fertile in flax and spart, or sea-rush. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1076/2 *Spart*, the *Esparto*. 1909 *Eng. Rev.* Feb. 462 Discussing the while the olive harvest, the price of spart-grass and the chances of the hull-rings.

|| 2. Spanish broom. Also *spart-broom*. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 6 The nature of Spart or Spanish broome. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 156 The Roper...suffereth an asse behind him to gnaw and eate a rope as fast as he twisteth it of the Sparthroome. 1611 FLORIO, *Genestra*, Spart or Spanish-broome. 1726 LEON *Alberti's Archit.* i. 58 Under these we ought to lay Fern, or Spart, to keep the mortar from rotting the Timber. *Ibid.* 93 Spart and rushes shred small.

Spart² (spārt). *north. dial.* (and *Sc.*) [app. a metathetic form of SPART in the same sense.]

A dwarf rush; a coarse rushy grass.

1614 *Memo. St. Giles's, Durham* (Surtees) 44 For one thrave of spartes to the Bull house. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* X. 127 Wild marshy grass, rushes, sparts, hents, brambles and brushwood. 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Spart*, a dwarf rush; common on the Northern moors and wastes.

† **Spart**³. *Obs.* -1 App. a term of abuse, of obscure origin.

c.1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 271 Godys forhot, thou spart, and thou drynk eoery deyll.

Spartacle, -icle, *dial.* forms of SPECTACLE.

Spartalite (spā'tālīt). *Min.* [f. *Sparta* in New Jersey, its locality, + -LITE.] Red oxide of zinc; zincite.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 781/2 Oxide of Zinc and Oxide of Manganese...Spartalite...Occurs in embedded small nodules and massive. 1856 DANA *Min.* (ed. 3) 136 Spartalite...occurs in lamellar masses and grains of a fine deep red colour.

Spartan (spā'tān), *sb.* and *a.* Also 5 *Spart*, *Spartane*, 7 *Sparton*. [ad. L. *Spartānus*, f. *Sparta* (Gr. Σπάρτα, Σπάρτη), the capital of the ancient Doric state of Laconia in the Peloponnesus.]

A. *sb.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Sparta; a Laconian or Lacedæmonian.

Coverdale (1535) has *Sparsians* in 1 Macc. xii. xiv. c.1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* iv. 825 Je Spertanyis wiþe outtyn chas Par fais wyncust in þai plasse. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) iv. 127 Ionathas renewede frendschipe after hit with the Romanes and Spartanes. 1718 Pope *Iliad* xiv. 680 The fiery Spartan...Warms the bold son of Nestor in his cause. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch*, *Pyrrhus* III. 99 He was neither loved nor trusted by the Spartans. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* xv. 11. 264 The Persians would not treat them less like brothers than the Spartans. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metaph.* II. 570/1 Terse sentences, such as the Spartan delighted in.

2. One who resembles the ancient Spartans in character.

1810 CRABBE *Borough* xviii. 191 Here nature's outrage serves no cause to aid; The ill is felt, but not the Spartan made.

B. *adj.* 1. Of pertaining to Sparta or its inhabitants; Laconian, Lacedæmonian.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 28 In weed eke in visage lyke a Spartan byng in armour. c.1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* iii. 271 Paris and the Spartao King. 1625 MILTON *On Death of fair Infant* 26 Young Hyacinth the pride of Spartan land. 1667 — P. L. c. 674 The Spartan Twins (Castor and Pollux). 1743 FRANCIS *tr. Hor.* *Odes* ii. xi. 32 With her flowing Tresses ly'd, Careless like a Spartan Bride. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* i. 144 They asked not of them troops, but only a Spartan general. 1835 T. MITCHELL *Achæan*, of *Aristoph.* 120 note, A word of Spartan origin. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* ii. 263 Why should I not play The Spartan Mother with emotion?

b. *Spartan dog*, etc., a kind of bloodhound. Also *fig.*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iv. i. 124 My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kinde. 1604 — *Oth.* v. ii. 361 Oh Spartan

Dogge : More fell then Anguish, Hunger, or the Sea. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* iv. 187 The force Of Spartan dogs, and swift Massyllian horse.

c. *Spartan stone*, ? Peloponnesian marble.

a. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* June 1645, Adorn'd with porphyrie, opbit, and Spartan stone.

2. Characteristic or typical of Sparta, its inhabitants, or their customs; esp. distinguished by simplicity, frugality, courage, or brevity of speech. (Cf. LACONIC *a.* 2.)

1644 MILTON *Arctop.* (Arb.) 36 To...mollifie the Spartan surlinesse with his smooth songs and odes. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 6 ¶ 6 The Athenians being suddenly touched with a Sense of the Spartan Virtue. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch*, *Agis* V. 124 He kept close to the Spartan simplicity. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 542 If some Spartan soul a doubt express'd. 1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* i. iii. 41 A man who could hear personal distress of any kind with Spartan indifference. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 25 Sept. 14/4 The fare is Spartan in its extreme frugality. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* i. vii. 227 These Spartan brevities of epistle.

Hence *Spartanhood*, Spartan character or qualities; *Spartanic a.* = SPARTAN *a.* 2; *Spartanism*, discipline, principles, or methods resembling those of Sparta; *Spartanize v.*, *trans.* to render Spartan-like; to imbue with Spartan characteristics; *intr.* to act like a Spartan; *Spartan-like, adv.* like a Spartan, bravely; *adj.* resembling (that of) the Spartans; *Spartanly adv.*, in a Spartan manner; with great endurance, etc.

1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Second Th.* i. v. 67 She bears it with senseless *Spartanhood for as long as endurance is possible. 1882 J. WALKER *Jaunt to Auld Reekie* 167 His grace's phiz *Spartanic vigour shows. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 19 Feb. A mock-heroic and spurious *Spartanism. 1884 *Athenæum* 19 July 79/3 The hardy but squalid Spartanism of our older public schools. 1849 *Ainsw. Mag.* Dec. 331 Custom and fate may have *Spartanised the feelings of young ladies in garrison. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph.* *Apol.* 124 He Spartanizes, argues, fasts and prates. Denies the plainest rules of life. 1883 LD. LYTTON *Life, Lett.*, etc. *Lytton* i. 102 He had high notions of discipline and pre-rogative, and wished to Spartanise his household. 1898 THIRLWALL *Greece* iv. xxxvi. 413 Pisander...fell, *Spartan-like, sword in hand. 1900 *Daily News* 20 Jan. 6/7 A quiet, sorrowful, but Spartanlike resignation. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 15 May 3/4 Hunters have told me how *Spartanly he will take the months of temperate discipline imposed by a hunting expedition.

Spartarent, -ine : see SPATARENT.

Sparteine (spā'tōin). Also *spartein*. [f. mod. L. *Spartium* broom : see -INE 6. Named by Stenhouse (1851).] An alkaloid obtained from common broom, used to some extent in medicine.

1851 J. STENHOUSE in *Chem. Gaz.* ix. 117 Sparteine appears to be a strong narcotic poison, though much inferior in this respect to either nicotine or cocaine. 1875 WOOD *Therapeutics* (1879) 483 Spartein paralyzes the motor nerves. 1898 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* v. 991 Sparteine has no notable advantage over the broom tea...which contains it.

Sparth¹. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 4 *sparpe*, 4-7 (9) *sparthe*, 5 *sparreth*, 9 *sperth* (e). [ad. ON. *sparða* of obscure origin, perh. related to OHG. *partā* (MHG. *barte*), OS. *barda* (MLG. *barde*) of the same meaning. Cf. SPAR *sb.* 6]

Sparke in Spenser *St. Ireland* Wks. (Globe) 676/1 is prob. a misreading for either *sparthe* or *sparre*.

1. A long-handled broad-bladed battle-axe, used especially by the Irish down to the 16th century.

13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 209 An ax in his oþer [hand], a hōge & vnmete, A spetos sparþe to expoun in spelle quo-so myt. a. 1363 HIGDEN *Polychron.* (Rolls) i. 350 Tres frates...usum securium, qui Anglice sparþe dictur, ad terram Hibernie comportarunt. c.1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1662 He hath a sparþe of twenti pound of wighte. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1403 Now a schaft, now a schild...Now a sparþe, now a spere. *Ibid.* 2458 Sparrethis spetous to spend & speris to handis. c.1425 *Eng. Conq. Ireland* 16 Al, with wepne ryngyng, speres and sparthes ruthlyng to geddre. 1530 *PAISER*, 273/2 Sparthe, an instrument. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshead* II. 33/1 The one part giuing a fierce onset with stones and sparþhs, & the other defendyng themselves with bowes and weapons. a. 1604 HANMER *Chron. Ireland* (1809) 59 Their chief armes were Skeynes, Speares, Darts, Slings, and Sparthes (which we call Galloglas Axes). *Ibid.* 170 Of these and the former Norwegians, the Irish took the use of the sparthes, now called Galloglas axes. 1801 SCOTT *Eve St. John* iii, At his saddlegerthe was a good steel sperthe.

2. *transf.* A fighting-man armed with an axe of this kind; a galloglass.

c.1518 in *Jrnl. Kilkenny Arch. Soc.* Ser. II. IV. 112 The said Brene shull finde on his propre Costes an c Sparthis of Gallogles, on his vittailles and wagg...for a quarter of a yere. 1862 *Ibid.* Note, Every Sparthe or axman was attended by four horse boys.

† **Sparth**². *Obs.* -1 (Meaning obscure.)

c.1480 HENRYSON *Fables*, *Parl. Beasts* xv, The antelope the sparth furth can speid.

Spartiate (spā'tiāt). Also 4-5 *Sparciato*. [ad. L. *Spartiatēs*, a. Gr. Σπάρτιάτης, f. Σπάρτη Sparta.] A Spartan.

1382 WYCLIF *1 Macc.* xii. 6 Jonathas...and other peple of Jewis, to Sparciatis, bretheren, helthe. 1387 *Trivis* *Higden* (Rolls) iv. 127 After þat Ionathas renewede frendschipe...wip be Sparciates. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 Macc. xiv. 19 This is a copie of the epistles, that the Spartiates sent. 1884 *tr. Ranke's Univ. Hist.* 365 Aristotle recognises only one thousand families of the ancient Spartiates.

Spartle, *sb.* Now *dial.* Also 7 *spartel*. [Alteration of SPATTLE *sb.* Cf. SPURILE *sb.*] A spatula.

1682 G. ROSE *Sch. Instruct. Officers Mouth* 130 You may instead of a Scummer put in a Spartle. 1697 *ibid.* 159 Keep them always stirring... with a Spoon or Spartel. 1804 HESTOR *Northumb. Gloss.* 675 *Spartle*, a wooden spatula... used by thatchers for raising up old thatch in order to insert fresh wisps in repairing the roof.

† **Spartle**, *v.* 1. *Obs.* Also *spartel*. [Alteration of SPARPLE *v.* Cf. SPARKLE *v.* 2.] *trans.* To scatter, disperse. Hence † *Spartling* *vbl. sb.*

1475 *Pronp. Parv.* (K.) 457/2 Spartelyn, *spargo*, *dispergo*. *ibid.*, Spartelynge, sundrynge, *disipacio*. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 152 By cause that... many skulles of heedes were there sparteled all openly they said that it was the place of calvarye.

Spartle, *v.* 2. *Sc.* [ad. (M)Dn. or (M)LG. *spartelen* (also *spartelen*) in the same sense.] *intr.* To move the body or limbs in a sprawling or struggling manner.

1700 RUSSMAN *Gloss. Douglas' Æneis, Sprinkilland*, gliding swiftly, with a tremulous motion... of their tails; Scot. Bor. call it *Spartling*. 1789 DAVINSON *Seasons* 12 Powheads spartlen in the oozy flossh. 1828 BUCHAN *Ball.* II. 233 Her bonny bairn lay spartling by her side. 1878 ARNOLD *Land of Burns* (1892) 283 Our Steenie chief began to squeal an' spartle 'mang the claes.

† **Sparto**, aphetic form of ESPARTO. (Cf. SPART 1.) 1577 HOUNSHEN *Descr. Scot.* 151/2 Certes such is the force of Rope made of the skinnie of this fishe, that they will holde at a plunge no lesse than the Spanishe *Sparto*. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Toniza*, a kinde of small corde made of sparto.

† **Sparto**-statics. [ad. mod.L. *spartostatica* (Stevinus, 1605), f. Gr. *σπάρτο* rope: see STATICS.] The science or study of the strength of ropes.

1672 WALLIS in RIGAUD *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 531 Mr. Townley... may receive satisfaction from Stevinus in his Sparto-statics.

† **Spartum**, *rare.* Also 7 *erron.* *spartus*. [L.] = SPART 1.

1555 ENEN *Decades* 1. II. (Arh.) 69 Certayne long and tough rote much lyke unto the shrubbe called *Spartum*. 1654 R. CONINGTON *tr. Justine* XLV. 514 There is also abundance of Flax and Spartus. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 458 Round thin baskets made of Spartum like fraills.

Sparu, *obs.* form of SPARBROW.

† **Sparus** (*spē-rūs*). Pl. *spari* (*spē-rōi*). [L., ad. Gr. *σπάρος*. For Anglicized form see SPAR *sb.* 8 and SPARE *sb.* 3.] A sea-bream or gilt-head.

Formerly also applied to many different fishes in some way resembling these.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. v. § 5. 128 Gilt-Head, Sea-bream, Sparus. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 252 The silvery-eyed, red Sparus. *ibid.* 253 The reddish Sparus... the Sea-bream. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. Of the *spari* some have acute and cylindric teeth. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 171 They also brought... a fine well-tasted sparus ready dressed in leaves. 1803 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* IV. ii. 403 Silvery-blueish Sparus, with gold-coloured brows. *ibid.* 407 Yellowish Sparus. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 111 The four-toothed Sparus, *dentex vulgaris*.

Sparuwe, *obs.* form of SPARBROW.

† **Sparver**, *Obs.* Forms: a. 5 *spervyr*, *spervier*, *spervuer*, 5-7 (9) *spervyer*, 6 *spurver*. β. 5-7 (9) *sparver*, 5 *Sc.* *sparwort*, 6 *sparuitour*, *sparuer*, *sparvill*, 6-7 *sparvar*. [ad. OF. *esprevier* (*esprevier*) 'l'ensemble des pièces qui composent le coussin' (1380 in Godefroy), = *obs.* It. *sparviere*, *-eri*, *-ero*. The forms are those of the OF. and It. names for the sparrow-hawk (see SPERVER), but the connexion is not obvious.] A canopy for a bed (or cradle).

a. 1440-1 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 627 Et solut. pro j. spervier empt. apud London pro dno Priore. 1480 *Ward. Acc. Edw.* IV (1830) 129 Spervier of rede damask with curtyns of sarsynett. 1501 Bury *Wills* (Camden) or Item] a spervier of sylke. 1519 *N. Cy. Wills* (Surtees, 1903) 106 A spervier of whyte with a covetete.

β. 1444 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 112 A sparver w' conevyn of lymyn cloth. 1473-4 *Acc. Ltd. High Treas. Scot.* I. 41 For iiiij elne of tartar for a sparwort abone his credail. 1494 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 390 The parfement chambrue, where wer... beddes wiche hadden sparvers. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 167 h. Some have curtyenes: some sparuers aboute the bedde to kepe away gnattis. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* v. 59 A happie woman... hath as quiet sleeps... in a bed of clothe as vnder a sparuer of tissue. a 1612 *Epigr.* (1633) iv. vi. At home in silken sparvers, beds of down, We scaot can rest. 1641 *Invent.* in *Burlington Mag.* (1912) Nov. 100/1 A greate Sparver round about over the Bed.

b. *fig. and transf.*

c. 1640 A. TOWNSHEND *Poems & Masks* (1912) 24 Thy sparver, a well tufted tree, Ore heaven itselfe, thy canopy. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 449/2 The several names given to these Moving Houses... A Tent, or a Spervier. A Hutt. A Booth [etc.]

c. *attrib.*, as *sparver bed*, *curtain*, *tester*. Also *Comb.*, as *sparver-wise* adv.

1475 Bury *Wills* (Camden) 251 A white bedde made sparverwise. 1501 *ibid.* 135, vj payre shetes wyth the sparver curtyns of dornykes. 1506 *Unton Invent.* (1841) 10 A sparvill tester of silk. 1610 *Althorp MS.* in *Simpkinson Washingtons* (1856) App. p. ii. One half hed bedsted for a sparvar bed. 1611 *Cotgr.* s.v. *Parent*, *Lict de parent*,... a bed of State, or, a great Sparuer bed.

† **Sparvier**, *sb.* *Obs.* [Alteration of prec.] (See *quots.*) Hence † *Sparvise* *v.* *Obs.*

1598 FLOXIO, *Capoletto*,... the sparvise or vallance of a hed.

1611 *ibid.*, *Cortinaggio*, the curtaines or valance, or sparvise, or valling of a hed or window. *ibid.*, *Sparvise*,... to sparvise a hed or chamber.

Sparviter: see SPERVITER *Obs.*

Sparwe, *obs.* form of SPARBROW.

† **Spary**, *a.* *Obs.* Also *sparie*. [f. SPARE *v.* 1 Cf. MDu. and MLG. *sparich*, MHG. *sperig* (*obs.* Gr. *σπάρig*, *sparig*)] = SPARING *ppl. a.* in various senses.

Peculiar to Holland, and frequent in his works.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 25 Very scant and sparie of seed. *ibid.* 387 They will indure so a long time... with abstinence and spary feeding. 1605 — *Sueton.* 158 But in honouring himselfe he was sparie and caried a civile modestie. 1632 — *Cynopædia* 4 They instruct them to bee spary in their meats and drinks.

Spasm (*spæz'm*). Also 5-7 *spasme*. [a. OF. *spasme* (F. *spasme*, = Prov. *espasme*, Sp. and Pg. *espasmo*, It. *spasmo*, *spasmo*), or ad. L. *spasmus* masc., *spasma* neut., a. Gr. *σπασμός*, *σπάσμα*, f. *σπᾶν* to draw, tug, etc. Cf. next and SPASMUS.]

1. Sudden and violent muscular contraction of a convulsive or painful character.

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 160 Panne ir is greet drede of be spasm & aftward of deeth... be akyng anisy vp to be brayto, & panne cometh spasm. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 41 It cureth those who have their necks drawne backward to their shoulders with the Spasme. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 481 All maladies Of gastly Spasm, or rackiog torture, 1670 COVER in *Early Voy. Levant* (Hakluyt Soc.) 140 He had very oft (almost every minute) a strange kind of spasm in the muscles of his breast. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. The Spasm is a much less dangerous complaint than the convulsion. 1799 *Med. Jnrl.* I. 49 The first species of spasm in the stomach originates from extreme debility... and atony in that organ. 1845 BUNN *Dis. Liver* 382 Spasm of the gall-ducts is... something more than a mere hypothesis. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 479 Spasm of the larynx and trachea... Spasm is chiefly known as causing contraction of the rima glottidis.

2. With a and pl. An instance of this; a convulsive twitch or throe.

c. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 76 h. She fyll on the erthe al in a spasme and a swoone. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* III. 90 h/1 For the prohibition of a spasme ye shal rubbe often the nuke or marve of the hackebone. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* Expl. Wds. Art. *Spasmes*, he painefull crampes or cluckings of the sinewes and cords of the Muscles. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 79 Such persons as have their bodies drawn together by some Spasme or Convulsion. 1681 tr. *Willis's Rein. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Spasms*, cramps or convulsions of the nerves. 1778 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 112 Such Parts likewise draw the Fibres into Spasms, and keep them too tense. 1795 BURKE *Subl. & B.* iv. xxi, Water is found, when not cold, to be a great resolver of spasms. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 178 He came again to the hospital complaining of spasms in his left arm. 1839 DICKENS *Nickleby* III, Newman's face was curiously twisted as by a spasm. 1891 FARRAR *Darwin & Darwin* iv, The swollen form of the Emperor heaved with the spasm of a last struggle.

3. *fig.* Any sudden or convulsive movement of a violent character; a convulsion:

a. Of natural agencies or forces.

1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* ix. v. As with an earthquake's spasm. 1850 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Power Wks.* (Bohn) II. 334 Red republicanism, in the father, is a spasm of nature to engender an intolerable tyrant in the next age. 1909 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 156 Here is a problem more terrible than any spasm of nature.

b. Of feeling, emotion, etc.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. ii, In utmost preternatural spasm of madness. 1850 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Power Wks.* (Bohn) II. 340 So in human action, against the spasm of energy we offer the continuity of drill. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. x. 200 A mere spasm of suspicious jealousy. 1880 MEREDITH *Tragic Con.* (1881) 294 He caused her a spasm of anguish.

c. Of political excitement, etc.

1862 CARLYLE *Fred. Gl.* vi. ix. (1872) II. 219 War in Italy, universal spasm of wrestle there. 1879 FROUDE *Cesar* xxvi. 437 The fears which the final spasm of rebellion had again provoked. 1891 FARRAR *Darwin & Darwin* lxvi, As for the succeeding Emperors, the spasm of their brief elevation was marked by universal horrors.

† **Spasma**, *Obs.* [L. *spasma*, Gr. *σπᾶσμα*: see *prec.*] = SPASMI 1 and 2.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* A iij, There must be begyn... for daunger of the spasma [*sic*], which is moste perillous. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. v. 662 A violeat Feur and Spasma. 1670 J. SMITH *Eng. Improv. Reviv'd* 246 If it fill the Nerves of the Muscles only it becomes the Spasma, or Convulsion. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., There are Spasma's peculiar to certain Members, and distinguished by particular Names.

† **Spasmodrap**, *Obs.* [app. f. med.L. *spasma* a healing powder (Dn Cange) + F. *drap* cloth: cf. SPARADRAP.] A medical plaster.

c. 1540 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1638) App. ix. 222 Make thereof a plaster, or a spasmodrappe. [1825 HORACE SMITH *Tor Hill* I. 106 He [a friar] carried divers pills, spasmodraps, cordials, and drops for his adult patients.]

Spasmatic, *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. *obs.* F. *spasmatique* (Cotgr.), or f. Gr. *σπασματ-*, stem of *σπᾶσμα* spasm + -IC.]

1. Spasmodic.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 124 Anger... resembleth not... the sinewes of the soule, but is like rather to their stretching sprenes and spasmatick convulsions. 1745 R. JAMES *Mount's Health Improv.* 133 Pains, Flatulencies, and spasmatick Contractions of the Intestines. 1824 *Examiner* 548/1 Seized with spasmatick lameness.

2. Liable to, or suffering from, spasms.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 44 It is a soveraigne remedie for them that bee bursten or Spasmaticke, that is to say, vexed with the Crampe.

So **Spasmatical**, *a.* Now *rare*.

c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. xx, The ligaments and sinews of my love... were never yet subject to such spasmatick shrinkings and Convulsions. 1650 ELDERFIELD *Civ. Right Tylthes* 89 Many a paralytical or spasmatick fit. 1879 G. MACDONALD *P. Faber* II. ix. 172 The spirit of life is at war with the spasmatical body of death.

Spasmatomancy, [f. Gr. *σπασματο-*, combining form of *σπᾶσμα* spasm + -MANCY.] (See *quot.* 1855.)

1855 SMOLETT *Occult Sci.* 296 Spasmatomancy... is properly a part of medicine, for it is the art of foretelling from convulsive twitchings of the limbs diseases by which a man is about to be attacked. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 4/2 The treatises also contain occasional digressions on... podoscopy, spasmatomancy, &c.

Spasmed (*spæz'md*), *a.* [f. SPASMI + -ED 2.] Affected with, accompanied by, spasms.

1787 *Generous Attachm.* IV. 148 Now I suppose you are absent again; quite spasmed, quite lame, cracked from head to foot. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* viii. 118 The painful and spasmed stretching of this part. 1845 — *Dog* vi. 123 The dog had laio slightly spasmed for two or three days.

Spasmic (*spæz'mik*), *a.* [f. SPASMI + -IC.] Spasmodic; convulsive.

1770 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 301 The breaking off of a spasmic Paroxysme. 1868 WHITMAN *Chants Democratic* Poems 118 The slender, spasmic blue-white jets. 1894 A. MORRISON *Mean Streets* 66 A pale little fellow with a dasty spasmic cough.

Spasmodic (*spæz'md'ik*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med. or mod.L. *spasmodicus*, f. Gr. *σπασμώδης*, f. *σπᾶσμι* or *σπᾶσμα*: see SPASMI. So F. *spasmodique*, It. *spasmodico*, Sp. and Pg. *espasmodico*.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of the nature of a spasm; characterized by spasms or convulsive twitches; marked by jerkiness or suddenness of muscular movement.

a. *spec. in Path.*

1681 tr. *Willis's Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Spasmodic*, belonging to the cramp or convulsion, or hauling of the sinews. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Hunger... is a Spasmodic Affection of the Fibres of the Stomach. 1786 MISS CLAYTON in *Corr. Mrs. Delany* (1862) Ser. II. III. 415 Mrs. Clayton... is extremely ill with spasmodic convulsions on her lungs. 1799 *Med. Jnrl.* II. 155 An attorney... was during several days afflicted... with spasmodic colics. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 101 The use of ipecacuan in spasmodic asthma. 1842 COMBE *Digestion* 334 This actually happens in spasmodic cholera. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 591 Spasmodic stricture is usually met with in the young.

b. In general use.

1836-7 DICKENS *Sk. Bos* (1850) 199/1 He had... a somewhat spasmodic expression of countenance. 1851 CARPENTER *Nat. Phys.* (ed. 2) 606 Sometimes... the spasmodic action occurs in the pronunciation of vowels, and continuous consonants. 1884 MARSHALL *Tennis Culs* 191, I was startled by his firing at me, as it were a series of spasmodic winks.

2. Employed against spasms; antispasmodic.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Spasmodic*, something belonging to a Spasma, or Convulsion; as a Spasmodic Medicine.

3. Occurring or proceeding by fits and starts; irregular, intermittent; not sustained or kept up.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. ii. iii, But indeed may we not regret that such conflict... should usually be so spasmodic? 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. viii. 243 Acquiescence in disorder would be followed by a spasmodic severity. 1894 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. vii. 199 The spasmodic efforts of the Northumbrian Danes were checked.

4. Convulsively furious or violent.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 288 A noble strength, very different from spasmodic violence. 1866 R. W. DALE *Disc. Spec. Occasions* x. 334 They mistake spasmodic vehemence for strength.

5. Agitated, excited; emotional, high-strung; given to outbursts of excitement; characterized by a disjointed or unequal style of expression.

Spasmodic School, a name given by Prof. Aytoun to a group of poets chiefly represented by Alexander Smith, Philip James Bailey, and Sydney Dobell.

1848 DICKENS *Domby* i, Miss Tox immediately became spasmodic. 1854 AYTOUN in *Blackie's Mag.* May 334/1 Let us see what is the practice of the poets of the Spasmodic School. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* May 640 We would... ask them if they would not desire to see their daughters brought up in a simpler, less spasmodic... and morbid way? *absol.* 1851 READE *Cloister & H.* I. xi, I would be prose laureate, or professor of the spasmodic, or something, in no time.

B. *sb.* + L. *pl.* (See *quot.*) *Obs.*—

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Spasmodicks*, are Medicines against Convulsions.

2. *pl.* Spasmodic utterances or ejaculations.

1855 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Nov. 617 Mr. Porter's heroics and spasmodics are only excusable on the supposition that they are intended for a class of readers... who rejoice in Watts's Divine and Moral Songs.

Spasmodical, *a.* [-AL] = SPASMODIC *a.* 1766 SMOLETT *Tratt.* I. iii. 23. I knew there was no imposthume in my lungs, and I supposed the stitches were spasmodical. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 29 June, M. von Bismarck, who... made spasmodical exertions to prevent the Diet kindling into martial indignation. Hence *Spasmodicalness*.

1831 BROOKS *Candle of Lord* 130 There are two ideas which belong to the notion of vast power... One is spasmodicalness and the other is waste.

Spasmodically (*spæz'md'ikālī*), *adv.* [-LY 2.] 1. *Path.* By means of, with the accompaniment of, a spasm or spasms.

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 251 The use of this [julep] is indicated, when the Spirits...are spasmodically exploded. 1763 *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 11 The Temporal and Muscular muscles...were tense, hard, and spasmodically affected. 1814 J. BURNS *Princ. Midwifery* (ed. 3) 391 The uterus may contract spasmodically. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 683 On attempting to take fluids, they...were...spasmodically rejected.

2. In a jerky or sudden manner.

1839 DICKENS *Nickleby* xl, Poor Noggis...moved spasmodically in his chair. 1864 F. W. ROBINSON *Mattie, a Stray* III. 114 Causing innumerable articles in the glass cases there to jump spasmodically with the shock.

b. With convulsive effort or violence.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 276 A human soul is seen clinging spasmodically to an Ark of the Covenant. 1851 DE QUINCEY *Ld. Carlisle on Pope Wks.* 1859 XLII. 27 Pope obeyed, spasmodically, an overmastering febrile paroxysm. 1880 FLOR. MARRAT *Fair Alda* II. i. 23 She clung to him spasmodically.

3. By fits and starts; irregularly, intermittently. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 190 The steam generally issues spasmodically. 1882 *Standard* 30 Dec. 2/2 If rates went up for a few days they did so spasmodically. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 599 The men then gradually go off to sleep, breaking out now and again spasmodically into little rows over a pipe.

Spasmodism (spæ'zmodiz'm). [f. SPASMOD-IO a. + -ISM.] Spasmodic feeling or emotion.

1878 T. SINCLAIR *Mount 242* Spasmodism is a true stage in the growth of a first spirit. 1883 *Mem. Vol. Rev. A. Maclean* 231 A curious mixture of mediæval rigidity and modern spasmodism.

Spasmodist (spæ'zmodist). [f. SPASMOD-IO a. + -IST.] One whose work is of a spasmodic character or who affects a spasmodic style; a writer of the 'spasmodic school'.

a. 1849 POE *Marginalia* Wks. 1864 III. 505 De Meyer and the rest of the spasmodists. 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 557 The fine frenzies of the noble new school of Spasmodists. 1878 T. SINCLAIR *Mount 242* Here is the pitfall of the whole school of spasmodists who would make poetry wild 'speaking i' the air'.

† **Spasmodized**, *pph. a. Obs.* [Irreg. f. SPASMODIO a.] Affected with spasms.

1819 *Metropolis* I. 219 Lady Mildew had recourse to her aromatic vinegar: she was quite spasmodized.

† **Spasmodology**, *Obs.* [ad. mod. L. *spasmologia*. So F. *spasmologie*.] (See quot.)

1681 tr. *Willis's Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocah. *Spasmology*, the doctrine of the convulsion or cramp of the sinews. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* II. *Spasmology*, a discourse or treatise on spasms. [Hence in later Dicts.]

Spasmons, *a. rare*. [f. SPASM + -OUS. Cf. OF. *spasmeux*.] Characterized by spasms.

1559 *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) Mij, That loathed leach, that never wellcum death, Through spasmons humours stopped vp his breth. 1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 117/1 *Spasmones*, having or full of spasm or convulsion; spasmons.

|| **Spasmi**, *Obs. Pl. spasmi*. [L. *spasmus*, a. Gr. *σπασμός*.] = SPASM.

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 357 The xv. c. is of spasmus. 1591 JAS. I. *Poet. Exerc.*, *Furies* Dij, Els Spasmus, strait doth holde The Senewes of weak Adam. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 2 h/2 If into anye woundes anye Spasmus happen, that is a bad signe. 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 266 The Pleuresie is a most dangerous Fever, with a Spasmus or Convulsion of the side. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, A Spasmus happening after the taking of Hellebore...is mortal. *Ibid.*, Accidental Spasmi are of little Continuance.

Spasmy (spæ'zmi), *a.* [f. SPASM + -Y.] Affected by spasms.

a. 1849 MANGAN *Poems* (1903) 168 Twitching A spasmy face From side to side with a grace Bewitching.

Spastic (spæ'stik), *a.* [ad. L. *spasticus* (Pliny), a. Gr. *σπαστικός*, f. *σπᾶν* to draw: cf. SPASM. So F. *spastique*.]

1. *Path.* Of the nature of a spasm or sudden contraction; characterized or affected by spasmodic symptoms or movements.

1753 *Chambers's Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Gout*, The *podagra* in particular is thus defined to be a spastic and painful affection of the foot. 1755 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 243 To compose these spastic motions of the parts. 1822-7 *Gooch Study Med.* (1829) I. 318 The graft of a spastic disease upon a spastic temperament. 1878 HAMILTON *Nervous Dis.* 155 There are occasionally spastic contractions, which last for some little time. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 314 Amentia, in association with...spastic limbs.

b. *Spec.* in names of special ailments.

1822-7 *Gooch Study Med.* (1829) IV. 334 Spastic wry-neck. From excess of muscular action on the contracted side. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Path.* 340 Spastic anemia of the small and smallest arteries. 1891 *Lancet* 15 Aug. 354/1 Among the cases of apparent cure...were cases of spastic paralysis.

2. Performing involuntary contractile movements. 1822-7 *Gooch Study Med.* (1829) IV. 576 Such has been the force of the spastic muscles. 1834 *Gooch's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 444 The contraction was here a spastic ring bordering immediately on the orifice of the uterus.

Spasticity (spæ'stisiiti). [f. SPASTIC a. + -ITY.] Spastic condition or quality.

1822-7 *Gooch Study Med.* (1829) I. 293 Its wandering or universal spasticity. *Ibid.* IV. 435 A spasticity or want of pliancy in the muscular fibres of the heart. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 58 Complete paraplegia, with or without spasticity or contracture.

Spat (spæt), *sb.* Also 7 spat. [Of obscure origin; perh. related to SPIT v.]

1. The spawn of oysters or other shell-fish.

[1376-7 *Rolls of Parli.* II. 369/1 11 destruit...le spat des oistres, muskyls, & d'autres Pessons.]

1667 *SPAT Hist. R. Soc.* 307 In the Month of May the Oysters cast their Spau (which the Dredgers call their Spat). 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2274/4 The Laws for the preservation of the Spaw and Spatt of Oysters in the River of Burnham. 1721 *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 251 From the Spat or Seed of which, it is most probable...all the Bottom at length...became cover'd with Oysters. 1796 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XVII. 70 In May the oysters cast their spat or spawn. 1817 in J. EVANS *Excurs. Windsor* 448 For the preservation of the brood and spat of Oysters, and for otherwise regulating the said fishery. 1826 SIR A. CARLISLE *Hunter. Oration* 19 The whole brood are associated together, by being involved in a viscid slime, and in that state called 'The Spat'. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 76 To save the bulk of the spat when free is the great object of oyster culture.

Fig. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 272 Many square miles of the South and West of Ireland are hut spawning heds of misery. The spat is nourished by the poor laws.

Comb. 1891 W. K. BROOKS *Oyster* 112 Shells are very effective as spat-collectors.

b. In *pl.* in the same sense.

1667 *SPAT Hist. R. Soc.* 307 One Shell having many times 20 spats. 1777 *PENNANT Brit. Zool.* IV. 89 The oysters, or their spats, are brought to convenient places, where they improve in taste and size. 1854 S. P. WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 254 The oysters spawn in May and June, and the fry ('spats') are extensively collected.

† 2. The eggs of bees. *Obs.*

1634 J. LEVETT *Ordering of Bees* 14 The Bees haue first brought out the Drone spat, and after that their owne spat. *Ibid.* 61 The spat or brood of the Bees are nourished by honey and water. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 47 Their young is called spat, that which the bees spit forth or deliver by their mouth.

Spat (spæt), *sb.* ² *rare*. [app. an abbreviation of SPATULE.]

† 1. (See quot.) *Obs.* -°

1649 HEXHAM I. s.v., A Spat or an instrument that Chirurgeons use in spreading their salves. 1656 BLOWNT *Glossogr.* *Spat*,...a little slice or Spatter, wherewith Surgeons and Apothecaries use to spread their plaisters and salves.

2. A flat implement used in playing ball-games. 1866 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 180 A...version of racquets, with a 'spat' and an India rubber ball.

† **Spat**, *sb.* ³ *Min. Obs. rare*. [a. G. *spat*, also *spath* SPATH I.] = SPAR *sb.* ²

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Spat*,...a kind of Mineral Stone. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* I. 41 Spat, or Spar, the species of which are cubic, flaky, granular Spat, and transparent Spat;...glass spat, and field spat.

Spat (spæt), *sb.* ⁴ Chiefly *dial.* or *collog.* [Probably imitative: cf. SPAT v.]

1. A tiff or dispute; a quarrel. *Orig. U.S.*

1804 *Reperitory* (Boston) 27 April (Thornton), [London news] The late spat between Mr. Pitt and Mr. W. Pulteney. 1828 WEBSTER, *Spat*, a petty combat; a little quarrel or dissension. (A vulgar use of the word in New England.) 1869 Mrs. STOWE *Old Town* 33 They was pretty apt to have spats. 1898 J. M. HENROSON *Chron. Kardale*, etc. 316 Robert and his uncle had a bit o' a spat this morning.

2. A smart blow, smack, or slap. *Also fig.*

1823 CREEVEY in *C. Pipers* (1904) II. 62 The first sentence relating to Spain is a regular spat on the face to the Villains of Verona. 1831 *Ibid.* 231, I received rather a smartish spat on my shoulder from an unseen sick. 1840 *Comic Lat. Gram.* 23 More kicks, more boxes on the ear, more spats, more canings. 1899 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 881 An attention which she promptly requited by a 'spat' on the nose.

3. A sharp, smacking sound.

1881 MARY H. CATHERWOOD *Craque o' Doom* ix. 74 They heard the spat of boot-soles on the flinty pike behind them. 1893 C. KING *Foes in Ambush* 120 The bullets with furious spat drove deep into the adobe.

Spat (spæt), *sb.* ⁵ [Abbreviation of SPATTER-DASH.]

A short gaiter worn over the instep and reaching only a little way above the ankle, usually fastened under the foot by means of a strap. Chiefly in *pl.*

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Spatts*, a small sort of spatter-dashes, that reach only a little above the ankle, called also half gaiters. 1820 HOGG *Shepherd's Cal.* xiv, Take in black spats, and a very narrow-brimmed hat, and you have the figure complete. 1863 Mrs. MARCH *Heathside Farm* I. 28 Whose neither man was generally cased in brown spats (*Anglic* gaiters). 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 16 Nov. 3/4 He wore a pair of dark spats with light buttons.

Spat (spæt), *sb.* ⁶ [app. a. Dn. *spat* in the same sense.] A small splash of something.

1876 J. WEISS *Wit, Hum., & Shaks.* II. 47 When a skillfully distended bubble breaks, and only a thin spat of suds is left. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 258 Spats of mud...came flap, flap among the bushes covering me.

Spat (spæt), *v.* ¹ [f. SPAT *sb.* ¹ The use of the form as a *pa. pple.* (in quot. 1677) is prob. due to association with SPIT v.]

1. *Intr.* and *trans.* Of oysters: To spawn.

1667 *SPAT Hist. R. Soc.* 307 With a knife they gently raise the small brood [of oysters] from the Culch, and then they throw the Culch in again, to preserve the ground for the future, unless they be so newly Spat that they cannot be safely severed from the Culch. *Ibid.* 309 The Oysters are sick after they have spat. 1865 *Rep. Sea Fisheries Comm.* II. 1359/2 Some of the oysters...spat as late as the end of September. The general time of spating, however, is much earlier. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 77/1 As oysters...have been known to spat very late in the year.

† 2. *Intr.* Of bees: To breed. *Obs.*

1634 J. LEVETT *Ordering of Bees* 25 The Bees both spat faster and preserve...their brood the better. *Ibid.* 62.

Spat (spæt), *v.* ² [Prob. imitative: cf. SPAT *sb.* ⁴]

1. *Intr.* To start up sharply or actively; to engage in a dispute. *U.S.*

1809 KENOALL *Trav.* III. 292, I was answered, 'that the women had not much to say in politics, though now and then they would spat up'. 1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 323 *Spat*, to dispute; to quarrel. A low word. New England.

2. *trans.* To clap, slap, or smack.

c. 1832 SIR C. LYELL in *Mrs. Lyell Life* (1881) I. 11 We were very angry with him for having spat us all round with a ruler. 1845 S. JUDON *Margaret* (Bartlett), The little Isabel leaped up and down spating her hands. 1886 *Cent. Mag.* Jan. 429/2 You can't spat a man harder betwixt the eyes than to set back an' not break head wi' 'im.

b. To beat down with a spade or the like.

1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. v.* II. 553 It must be...finally spat down and smoothed by the spade. 1890 *Lippincott's Mag.* Apr. 579 Shovelled away by dozens and spat down under neat mounds by the unfeeling spade of the scientific excavator.

3. *Intr.* To administer slaps or pats; to strike sharply, to spatter.

1868 Miss ALCOTT *Lit. Women* (1869) I. xv. 231 Amy spat away energetically. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* xl. (ed. 3) 341 Bullets spat uncomforably among the rocks.

b. Used adverbially.

1890 L. C. D'OLY *Notches* 71 Bill fired again...and I heard the hall go 'spat'! 1895 *Outing* XXVI. 50/2 Spat-spat, splash! they fell, one big sprig coming down squarely on top of my head.

Hence **Spa'tting** *vbl. sb.*, a slapping, a smacking.

1840 *Comic Lat. Gram.* 34 A caning...A spating...A flogging. 1883 C. D. WARNER *Roundabout Journ.* 24 As I approached this sunken place I heard a tremendous spating, and pounding, and chattering, and laughing.

Spatangoid (spætæ'ngoid), *sb.* and *a.* *Zool.*

[ad. mod. L. *Spatangoides*, f. *Spatangus* (late L. *spatanguis*, Gr. *σπαγγίτης*): see -OID.] a. *sb.* A sea-urchin belonging or related to the genus *Spatangus* (heart-urchins). b. *adj.* Having the characteristics of this.

1857 AGASSIZ *Contrib. Nat. Hist. U.S.* I. 114 Next come true Echinoids, later only Spatangoids. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 630/2 In some Spatangoid genera the corona bears symmetrical bands of minute tubercles with attached spines.

† **Spatarent**, *a. Obs. rare*. Also *spatarent*, -ine. [a. obs. F. *spat(r)arent*, ad. med. L. *spatarent-icus* (also *spatarentis*): see Mowat *Alphila* (1887) 159.] *Spatarent soap*, a kind of soap formerly in use.

1526 *Grete Herbal* clvii. (1529) K j h, Confect with spatarent sope or Frensshe sope. *Ibid.* cccxviii. X vj, The other [sort] is called Lewes sope or spataryne bycause y^e Lewes wasse them therwith. *Ibid.* X vj b, The Lewes sope & spatarent.

† **Spatch**, *v.* *Obs.* -1 [Aphelic form of DISPATCH v.] *trans.* To slay, kill.

1616 J. LANE *Contn. Spr.'s T.* vii. 6 Vnmake my limbes, vntwiste my guiltie life, And quicklie spatche thy grieff-killd Algarsie.

Spatch-cock, *spatchcock* (spæt'kɒk), *sb.* [See quot. 1785 and DISPATCH *sb.* 12.]

1. A fowl split open and grilled after being killed, plucked, and dressed in a summary fashion. *Also attrib.*

Orig. in Irish use, later chiefly Anglo-Indian.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.*, *Spatch cock*, abbreviation of a dispatch cock, an Irish dish upon any sudden occasion. It is a hen just killed from the roost, or yard, and immediately skinned, split, and broiled. 1819 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) II. 317 We had a good deal of laughing at an Irishman who was of our party, on account of a bull he had made at breakfast, and which we called 'half a nightingale'—a sort of 'spatch-cock nightingale'. 1823 — *Fables, Holy Alliance* I. 86 Proud Prussia's double bird of prey, Tame as a spatch-cock, slunk away. 1851 R. F. BURTON *Goa* 238 Presently the 'butler' informs you that your breakfast, a spatch-cock, or a curry with eggs...is awaiting you. 1875 Miss BIRD *Sandwich Isl.* (1880) 99 Supper was ready for us;...the spatch-cock and salmon reminded me of home.

2. (See quot.)

1901 BRALEY *Highw. & B. Lake District* 62 Any official...would have run a grave risk of being made a spatch-cock of, or in other words, of his head being stuck in a rabbit-hole, and his legs staked to the ground.

Spatchcock (spæt'kɒk), *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To cook as, or in the manner of, a spatchcock. Hence *Spatchcocked* *pph. a.*

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Aug. 3 Those who have never eaten spatchcocked grouse can hardly be said to know the real flavour of the bird. 1879 Mrs. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Man.* 34 You sit down...to your fowl—spatch-cocked of course, that being the natives' favourite way of dressing the tempting dish. 1890 *Queen* Jan. 68/3 To split a fowl in two and serve one half à la Marengo, and the other half the next day either spatchcocked with mushrooms, or in any other approved fashion.

2. To insert, interpolate, or sandwich (a phrase, sentence, etc.). *Const. in or into.*

1901 GEN. BULLER in *Times* 1 Oct. 10/2, I therefore spatchcocked into the middle of that telegram a sentence in which [etc.]. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 18 Oct. 3/4 Such indifferent performances as 'Catriona'—indifferent in spite of the fine short story 'spatchcock'd' into it. 1903 MANAFY in *Cal. St. P.*, 19th Inrod. 12 We read phrases of apparent sincere religious fervour spatchcocked in between these bloodthirsty expressions.

b. To add to, or modify, by interpolation.

1901 *Daily Chron.* 24 Oct. 5/6 They knew of the spatch-cocked telegram then. 1901 *Speaker* 16 Nov. 190/2 General's spatchcock telegrams and receive dismissal.

Spate (spāt), *sb.* Orig. *Sc.* and *north.* Forms: *a.* 5-spate, 5-9 spait, 6-7, 9 dial. spaitt, 6-7 spat, 7 spait, 9 spait. *B.* 6-7 spate, 7-9 speat, 9 dial. speatt, speeat, speet, spote, spyet, etc. [Of obscure origin: the early spelling and rhimes show that the original vowel was *a*, the later change of which to *ea*, etc., is regular.]

1. A flood or inundation; *esp.* a sudden flood or rising in a river or stream caused by heavy rains or melting snow.

a. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* i. vii. [i.] heading, The nrk and the spate of Noe. *Ibid.* vii. 771 Na spate Pan mycht mak bar kneys wate. c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 381 Pe watur hat was cald Padus rase vp opon a grette spate and owryode all feildis. 1522 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) i. 105 The sentrice of the brig...quhillk the spat laid brocht downe incontinent. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. (1568) 35 Great heapes of Stones are casten together with the myght of a great spat or flood. 1590 LEVINS *Manif.* 39 A spate, *torrens.* c 1614 Sir W. MURE *Dido & Aeneas* ii. 478 Nor haile, nor sleet, nor wind, nor weit [Atlas] eschewes; Adoune his shoulders raging spates do spout. 1706 SIBBALD *Hist. Picts in Misc. Scot.* i. 97 Others perished in the water, being carried down by the spate. 1725 RANSAY *Gentle Sheph.* i. ii, The spate may bear away Frae all the bowms your dainty rucks of hay. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* III. 158 That he carried away in sudden spates many of the horses that were pastured on his banks. 1889 F. A. KNIGHT *By Leafy Ways* 25 Heaps of drifted rubbish...to mark the tide-line of the winter spates.

transf. 1611 Sir W. MURE *Misc. Poems* ii. 60 Wks. (S.T.S.) i. 11 No spates of teires culd quench ye boyling leade. 1847 MOTHERWELL *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 2) 9 In that spate of blood, how well the headless corpse will swim.

B. 1595 DUNCAN *Appl. Elym.* (E.D.S.), *Elucio, diluvium*, a spate of waters. c 1690 SPALDING *Tronb. Chas.* I (Spalding Cl.) 1.8x Throw an great spate of the water of Die, occasioned by the extraordinary rayne, their haill foor schippis brak lous. 1731 MORISON *Dict. Decis.* (1806) XXXIII. 14524 The prejudice...did arise...from the running in of mud and gravel, by spates and land-floods. 1785 BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* 121 While crashing ice, borne on the roaring spate, Sweeps dams, an' mills, an' brigs, a' to the gate. 1818 MISS FERRIER *Marriage* i. 296 A Horse and Cart were drowned at the Ford last Spate. 1853 [W. F. CAMPBELL] *Life in Normandy* i. 54 They [i.e. fish] cannot get into these small rivers without a spate.

2. A sudden heavy downpour or storm of rain. 1727 *Life of J. Semple in Biogr. Presbyteriana* (1827) i. 168 With a Spate of Rain, to raise the Waters. 1793 T. SCOTT *Poems* 389 Routh o' kisses, That fell like spates o' rain. 1825- in numerous northern dial. glossaries. 1871 *Daily News* 25 Aug., All day long there had been a 'spate' of rain in Inverary.

c. fig. A sudden or violent outburst or outpouring of some quality, feeling, etc.; a sudden rush or flood, an unusual number or quantity, of words, events, etc.

a. c 1614 Sir W. MURE *Dido & Aeneas* iii. 191 Death-bent Dido...Transported with a raging spate of fire. c 1689 W. CLELAND *Poems* (1697) 45 Innocence proves no defence, Against this Spait of violence. 1730 I. BOSTON *Mem.* x. 300 The spate ran high for the transportation [to Closeburn] when we came to town. c 1798 BURNS *Poem on Pastoral Poet* ix, Nae bombast spates o' nonsense swell. 1826 SCOTT *Fair*, 6 Sept., Here is a fine spate of work—a day diddled away, and nothing to show for it. 1890 ARGUS (Melbourne) 17 Dec. 9/2, I already had such a spate of schools to attend that I was unable to accept the invitation.

b. 1629 Sir W. MURE *True Crucifix* 564 Wks. (S.T.S.) i. 221 Thy Crimes the cause, thy sinnes inuading spate. 1634 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1862) i. xxxvii, 118 God hath dried up our channell of your love by the removal of your husband. Let now that spate run upon Christ. 1720 RENNIMAN *Gloss.* Douglas *Aeneas* s. v. *Plum*, A spate of language. 1731 *Plain Reasons Presby. Diss.* 138 The most honest cause is often run down with the torrent and spate of law-quirks. 1834 *Tail's Mag.* i. 428/8 Not a foaming spate, and hlether of dictionary words. 1858-61 E. B. KAMISAY *Remin.* vi. (1870) 168 Sic a spate o' praying, and sic a spate o' drinking, I never knew.

2. Without article: Flooding or inundation, swollen condition of water, etc.; copious downpouring of rain. Now usually without const.

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneid* ix. 1. 74 Sevyn swellant ryveris effyr spait of rayne. 1536 BELLENNEN *Cron. Scot.* (1822) II. 287 In this yeir, al the landis of Godowine, he spait of seis, was coverit with sandis. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 9 Inundation, or spate of water, or anie other suddaine chance or perill. c 1630 in Burton *Scot. Abr.* (1864) II. 323 For as meikle as a greit part of the playfeild...is spoiled, broken and carriet away in spate and inundation of water. 1848 CLOUGH *Bothie of Toper-na-Fuastich* i. 7 As sudden torrent in time of spate in the mountain. 1893 K. SIMPSON *Jeannie o' Diggersdale* 51 The water rushed down...angrily in winter and in times of spate.

b. In (or + on) spate, in flood.

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneid* ix. 1. 14 Quhen the burne on spait hurllis down the bank. 1567 *Gude & Godlie* B. (S.T.S.) 111 Lyke burnis that in spait fast rin. 1610 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1848) II. 299 The said burne, efter great rayne, being in spat, brak out oft and diverse tymes be vehement force. 1803 JAMIESON *Water-Kelpie* xxi. in Scott *Minstrelsy*, Yesteren the water was in spate. 1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour* 133 The burn, high in spate...rattles harshly at our feet.

c. Broken or turbulent water characteristic of a river in flood. *rare* -1.

1884 W. SIMKE *To & Fro* 104 The Ilan...breaking into rough currents of brown 'spate'.

3. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *spate river*, *water*; *spate-created* adj.

1456 Sir G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 115 The spate waters of the grette mountanis may sudaynly cum till infest the ost and disloge thame. 1529 *Registr. Aberdeen*.

(Maitl. Cl.) i. 136 Gif it sall happin be said brig be...innundation of spait water weiring of grund be our inaduence...to faile. 1501 *Scotsman* 4 Mar. 10/2 Floods are of very short duration on those spate rivers. 1901 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 6/2 These spate-created runs at the heads of pools.

Hence *Spate v. trans.*, to flood, swell; *intr.*, to rain heavily. Also *Spated ppl. a.*

1827 ATKIN *Hist. Scot.* III. xv. 374 The spated Tweed came down heavy two days before. 1853 W. WATSON *Poems* 26 (E.D.D.), Sbeughs an' deep fur-drains were jawin' To spate the burns. 1866 *Banffshire Gloss.* 230 It spaitit on the bail nicht.

Spate-bone, irregular variant of SPADE-BONE.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. 169 To humble the Cardinals pride, some afterwards set up on a window, a painted Mastiff-dog, gnawing the spate-bone of a shoulder of Mutton. c 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Spate-bone*, *Spaut-bone*, the shoulder-bone of an animal slain for food.

Spate(le, etc., obs. variant of SPATTLE.

Spatewil, variant of SPETEUIL *a. Obs.*

Spath¹ (spæp). Now *rare*. [*a.* *G. spath*, var. spelling of *spat* (SPAT sb.3), *spad* (SPAD), MHG. and MLG. *spal*, *spñl*. Hence also *Dn. spathl*, *Da.* and *Sw. spat*; *F. spath*, *It. spato*, *Sp.* and *Pg. spato*.] = SPAB sb.2.

1763 W. LEWIS *Phil. Comm. Arts* 144 A friable opake stone called white spath, which appears to be a kind of gypsum. 1794 R. J. SULLIVAN *View Nat.* i. 73 The crystallizations which are found in granite, are almost always of a siliceous substance, quartz; whereas marble has always spath, which is a calcareous one. 1823 *Med. Trn.* IX. 494 These layers imitate...closely calcareous spath. 1885 *Leeds Mercury* 15 Feb. 5/6 The lens coincides with the principal crystallographic axis of the Spath.

Spath², variant of SPATHE.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 371/2 Bows made from the spath (spath) of the palm...six feet long. 1889 *Science-Gossip* XXV. 184/1 The spath is thrown up from the tuber at a different period.

|| **Spatha** (spā'jā). Pl. *spathæ* (-jā). [*L. spatha*, ad. Gr. *σπάθη* broad blade, broad flat piece of wood, stem of a palm-leaf, spatula, etc.]

1. *Bot.* A spathe.

1753 Chambers' *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., The *spatha* is of very different texture...in different plants. 1766 [see SPADICEOUS *a.* 2]. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 31 A tough ligneous cylindrical stalk...terminated by a conic, reddish purple spathe. 1796 STEPMAN *Surinam* II. xix. 66 The seed is enclosed in a brownish kind of spathe, that arises from the center of the branches. 1830 LINLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 175 Flowers...bursting through an irregularly lacerated spathe. 1850 TYAS *Favourite Field Fl.* Ser. II. 18 The daffodils were showing their petals through the transparent spathe. *transf.* 1834 *Tr. Raspail's Org. Chem.* 283 If, we examine a feather...we may...satisfy ourselves, that its tube is formed and grows by means of spathe, one within another.

2. A flat blade-shaped implement.

1891 J. ANDERSON *Scot. in Early Chr. T.* Ser. II. i. 32 At its right side lay an iron knife, a weaver's rubbing-bone, and spathe of whalebone.

Spathaceous (spā'jōs), *a.* 1 *Bot.* [*a.* mod. *L. spathaceus*: see SPATHA and -ACEOUS.] Furnished with or enclosed by a spathe; of the nature of or resembling a spathe.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. vi. (1768) 85 Such as have Spathaceous Flowers. 1830 LINLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 236 Calyx divided or entire, sometimes spathaceous. 1858 [see SPADICEOUS *a.* 2]. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 269 Daffodil... A bulbous herb, with...a membranous spathaceous bract.

† **Spathaceous**, *a.* 2 *Obs.* -1 [*f.* SPATH¹.] *Spathic*, *spathose*.

1794 R. J. SULLIVAN *View Nat.* i. 426 A great variety of forms may be produced by the spathaceous particles.

Spathal (spā'dāl), *a.* 1 *Bot.* [*f.* next or SPATHA.] 'Furnished with a spathe; as, *spathal* flowers.'

1854 WEBSTER (citing Howitt).

Spathe (spā'jē). [*ad. L. spathe* or Gr. *σπάθη*: see SPATHA and cf. SPATH². So *F. spathe*.]

1. *Bot.* A large bract or sheathing-leaf enveloping the inflorescence (usually a spadix) of certain plants, as arums, palms, etc., in such a way as completely to enclose it before expansion.

1785 MARTYN *Let. Bot.* xiv. 154 These [genera]...agree in having a Spathe or sheath instead of a calyx. 1793 — *Lang. Bot.* s.v. *Spatha*, A Spathe may be one-valved, or two-valved [etc.]. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 61: The spathe is erect...covering the fruit till it is nearly ripe, when it drops. 1843 TYAS *Favourite Field Fl.* Ser. I. 3 Near the summit of the flower-stalk is a spathe which originally enveloped the bud. 1870 *Zoologist* Ser. II. V. 235/4 A singular species of Arum, with long curling horns extending from its lurid spathe.

attrib. 1832 *Garden* 17 June 424/3 A naked stem, inflated spathe-valves, and somewhat broad leaves.

2. *Zool.* A spatulate or spoon-shaped part, process, etc. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Hence *Spathed a.*, having a spathe (Webster, 1864); *Spathetal*, such a number or quantity as fills a spathe.

1888 G. ALLEN in *Good Words* 385 The entire spatheful of pollen-bearing flowers.

Spathe-bill, *rare* -1. [*f.* SPATHE sb.] The spoon-billed sandpiper, *Euryrhyynchus pygmaeus*.

1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 245 Near the Sandpipers should apparently be placed the Spathe-bill...which is distinguished by a depressed bill, widened at the tip somewhat as in the Spoonbills.

† **Spa-ther**, *Obs. rare*. [Irregularly *f.* *spatha*, or alteration of SPATTER sb.1] A spatule or spatula.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. xxxix. 1178 Of this there is made a profitable spather or slice to be used in making of compounde plasters and pessaries. 1657 *Physical Dict.* Biv, *Alabation*, is the abstraction of Dust...with a Hares foot, feather, spather, or such like.

So † **Spa-ther**, *Obs. rare*.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parcy's Chirurg.* III. xxix. 121, I have sometimes seen such passages so open, that they would receive the head of a Spather [F. *spatule*]. *Ibid.* xv. vi. 567 That bone which is deprest must be lifted up with a spatherne, or little stick.

Spathic (spā'jik), *a.* 1 *Min.* [*f.* SPATH¹ + -IC. Cf. *F. spathique*.]

† 1. = SPATHOSE *a.* 1 2. *Obs.* -1

1728 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 432 The property of the spathic acid, to corrode flinty substances, has been lately applied by M. Puymaurin to engrave on glass.

2. *a.* = SPATHOSE *a.* 1 1 b.

1803 *Med. Trn.* IX. 494 Sometimes it is found in spathic layers, semitransparent, of different thickness;...these layers imitate so closely calcareous spath, that [etc.].

b. = SPATHOSE *a.* 1 1 a.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* i. 265 Bergmann had already asserted that manganese was contained in the white or spathic iron ores. 1855 SCOFFEIN in *Or's Circ. Sci., Elem. Chem.* 442 Native peroxide of iron (spathic iron). 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 7 At Weardale the spathic ore is often found associated with a brown ore—a hydrated oxide.

Spathic, *a.* 2 *Bot.* [*ad. mod. L. spathicus*, *f.* SPATHA 1.] Of or belonging to a spathe.

1859 *Mayne Expos. Lex.* 1178/1.

Spathiform (spā'jifōm), *a.* 1 *Min.* [*f.* SPATH¹ + -(i)FORM. Cf. *F. spathiforme*.] Resembling spath or spar in form or appearance; lamellar.

1793 R. KERR *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* (1802) i. 268 These [forms of uranite] may be divided into three genera, the ochreous, the spathiform, and the mineralized. *Ibid.* 269 The spathiform, or uranite spar.

Spathiform, *a.* 2 *Bot. (Zool.)* [*f.* SPATHA or SPATHE.] Having the form of a spathe.

1859 HUXLEY *Oceanic Hydrozoa* 29 The hydrophyllia spathiform and smooth externally.

Spathose (spā'jōs), *a.* 1 *Min.* [*f.* SPATH¹ + -OSE 2. Cf. SPATHIC *a.* 1]

1. Of the nature of or resembling spath or spar; abounding in, consisting of, spar; foliated or lamellar in structure or texture; sparry.

a. *Spathose iron, iron-ore, ore*, = SIDERITE 6.

1776 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 620 The first experiment [was with] white spathose iron ore from Bayreuth. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 7 Sept. 4/2 White or yellowish spathose iron. 1801 *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 190 These cavities are analogous to those which appear in the crystals of the spathose ores of iron. 1823 W. PHILLIPS *Min.* (ed. 3) 236 Spathose iron...occurs of a wine yellow, brownish yellow, yellowish brown and brown colour. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 6 The celebrated 'steel irons' of Siegen, Stryia, and Carinthia have always been produced from the spathose ores.

b. In general use.

1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Huttonian Theory* 67 All these stones have a tendency to a spathose structure. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Ontl. Oryctol.* 22 Calcareous spathose wood previously bituminized. 1856 S. P. WOODWARR *Mollusca* III. 76 Shell external, spathe like, produced beyond the phragmocone into a long pointed beak.

† 2. Derived from fluor-spar. *Spathose acid*, hydrofluoric acid. *Obs.*

1811 PINKERTON *Petrol.* II. 139 The fluor is of various colours...yielding much phosphorescence when thrown on hot iron, as well as a spathose acid gas.

Spathose, *a.* 2 *Bot. rare*. [*f.* SPATHE or SPATHA + -OSE 2.] = SPATHACEOUS *a.* 1

1839 G. ROBERTS *Dict. Geol.* *Spathose*, resembling the covering of the date. 1847 in WEBSTER.

So **Spathous** *a.* (Webster, 1828-32).

|| **Spathula** (spā'jilā), *rare*. [*L.*, var. of SPATULA.] A spatula. Also *Comb.*

The erroneous form *spathular* occurs in Toppell *Serpents* (1608) 34.

1766 J. PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1742 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 75, I mix them gently...with a Spathula of white Wood.

1825 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 643 A spatula-shaped diverging process.

Spatulate (spā'jilāt), *a.* [*f.* prec. + -ATE 2.] *Spatulate*, *spatular*. Chiefly *Bot.*

1821 W. P. C. BARTON *Flora N. Amer.* i. 34 Flowers large, petals spatulate. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 647 The shape and figure...of scales are very various...some nearly round...others spatulate. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 88 When the blade passes still more gradually into a broad-winged stalk, a spatulate form results. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 529 The lower ones are entirely free, sickle-shaped and pointed, the upper ones broadly spatulate and coherent at their base.

So **Spatulated ppl. a.** *rare*.

1821 W. P. C. BARTON *Flora N. Amer.* i. 120 Radical leaves numerous, spatulated, ciliated, and slightly pubescent. 1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1178/1 The *Spandylus spathulifer* has its shell charged with many rows of simple and spatulated scales.

† **Spathule**, Anglicized var. of SPATHULA.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Spathule*,...an instrument wherewith Chirurgions and Apothecaries spread their plasters.

† **Spathy**, *a.* *Obs. rare*. [*ad. G. spathig*, *spatig* (MHG. *spatic*), *f.* *spat* SPATH¹.] Sparry.

1757 tr. J. F. Henckels *Pyrologia* 127 The adhering, interspersed, quartz, spathy matters. *Ibid.* 314 Calcareous, spathy stone.

Spatial (spā'jāl), *a.* Also *spacial*. [*f.* *L. spati-um* SPACE sb.1 + -AL.]

1. Having extension in space; occupying or taking up space; consisting of or characterized by space. 1847 WHEWELL *Philos. Induct. Sci.* II. 447 We contemplate objects as made up of spatial parts. 1862 J. W. DRAFER *Intell. Devel. Europe* iv. (1865) 85 All is composed of points or spatial units, which, taken together, constitute a number. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm.*, Gen. I. 20 The expanse is here proved to be aerial or spatial; not solid. 1886 A. WEIR *Hist. Basis Mod. Europe* (1889) 474 An independent spatial world, with minds and matter moving about in it.

2. Of, pertaining to, or relating to space; subject to, or governed by, the conditions of space. Chiefly *Metaph.*, and opposed to *temporal*.

a. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (ed. 3) I. 351 There are properties of bodies, of the most intimate kind, which involve such spatial relations as are exhibited in the Regular Solids. 1865 J. GROTE *Moral Ideals* (1876) 188 If we translate the consideration of the mind from spatial to temporal language. 1875 CAVLEY in *Phil. Trans.* CLXV. 675 If, we imagine the spatial distribution as made over an indefinitely thin layer or stratum. 1886 A. WEIR *Hist. Basis Mod. Europe* (1889) 481 Ideas, which have been formed from a vast quantity of temporal and spatial experience.

b. 1871 FRASER *Life Berkeley* x. 364 A mathematical or spatial conception of what is real. a 1881 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metemphic* (1883) 107 A temporal principle of unity does exist, but a spatial does not.

3. Happening or taking place in space; caused or involved by space.

1865 W. R. ALGER *Solitudes Nat. & Man* III. 123 Spatial separation is not spiritual independence. a 1870 SIR J. HERSHEL in *Proctor Other Worlds* xii. 276 note, One of the arguments advanced in favour of the spatial extinction of light. 1888 *Linnean Soc. Tril.* XX. 232/2 Spatial segregation does not depend upon diversity in the qualities and powers of the organism.

4. Of faculty or sense: Apprehending or perceiving space or extension.

1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 541/1 note, The sensibility of our 'spatial sense'. 1886 SINWICK *Hist. Ethics* I. 9 To investigate the origin of the spatial faculty.

Hence **Spatiality** (spā'jā'lītī), spatial character, quality, or property. **Spatialization** (spā'jā'līzā'jōn), the fact of making spatial or investing with spatial qualities or relations.

1882 B. P. BOWNE *Metaphysics* 209 All forms of external experience are not alike calculated to awaken the mind to react with a spatialization of its objects. 1887 *Mind* Jan. 10 The existence of the vague form. of spatiality. 1890 A. SETH *Scot. Philos.* (ed. 2) iii. 98 Elements which do not already include the fact of spatiality.

Spatially (spā'jā'lī), *adv.* Also *spacially*. [f. SPATIAL a.] As regards, in or with reference to, space; by means of space.

1865 J. GROTE *Explor. Philos.* I. 44 The sensation which we have is rudimentarily perhaps, simply of a colour, how spatially related to us is hard to trace. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. ii. 447 All spatially or temporally determined phenomena. 1882 STALLO *Concepts Mod. Phys.* 228 There is no objectively real thing which is not spatially extended. 1896 JEVONS *Introd. Hist. Relig.* xvii. 230 Gods who are spatially remote from him.

Spatiate (spā'jā'liet), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *spatiāri*, f. *spatium* SPACE sb.¹] *intr.* To walk about; to stroll, wander, range, or roam. Also *fig.* 1826 BACON *Sylva* § 720 The Fixing of the Minde upon one Object of Cogitation, whereby it doth not spatiate and transcurse, as it useth. 1856 in *Blount Glossogr.* a 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 299 The Soul in Vision seem'd from Flesh unloos'd To fly abroad, and spatiate unconfin'd. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Juu.* (1789) 140 My spirit feels her freedom. Exults and spatiate o'er a thousand scenes. 1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LIX. 759 Give him room and opportunity... to spatiate for the good of digestion. 1889 *Jrnl. Archaeol. Inst.* No. 181. 35 We can spatiate at peace and gather in a rich harvest of useful information.

Hence **Spatiation**, *rare* —
1868 PHILLIPS, *Spatiation*, a walking at length, or in a large compass.

Spatour, variant of SPATURE Obs.

Spatous, *a.* *Min.* ? Obs. [f. SPAT sb.³] Spathic, spathose.

1803 PLYMLEY *Agric. Shropsh.* 50 The white spatous-ore, and considerable quantity of black-jack. 1811 FINKERTON *Petril.* I. 207 Red felspar, in irregular spots, in greenish spatous hornblende. 1834 *Gentl. Mag.* CIV. 1. 175 The black hornblende is the only constituent which has a spatous appearance.

† **Spatannia**, Obs. Also -ana, -armia, spatania. [Of obscure origin: connexion with med. L. *spatana* a kind of iris (c 1300 in *Matth. Sylvat.*) is uncertain.] (See *quots.*)

1583 GREENE *Manilla Wks.* (Grosart) II. 23 The tallest blade of Spattannia hath his full height in one moment. 1589 — *Menaphon* (Arb.) 83 There is no herbe sooner sprung vp than the Spattarmia nor sooner fadeth. 1590 LODGE *Euphuus Gold. Legacy* Q2, Loue grows not like the hearb Spattana to his perfection in one night.

Spat'ted, *ppl. a.* [f. SPAT sb.⁶] Provided with or wearing spats or short gaiters.

1844 G. DU MAURIER *Trilby* II. 184 Our three friends balmorally-booted or neatly spatted. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 136 One of his spatted feet was on the break.

Spatten, obs. f. pa. t. (pl.) and pa. ppl. SPIT *v.* + **Spatter**, sb.¹ Obs. [Alteration of *spatour* SPATURE.] A spatule.

1569 R. ANDROSE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* IV. 11. 40 Worke it with a spatter, vntill it be come vnto the heighth of waxe. *Ibid.* III. 25 Laboring them with the spatter. *Ibid.* 45 Working it alwayes with a spatter. 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* VIII. (1639)

420 Stirre [the materials]. with a spatter untill they come together. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. vi. 143 Having cut the pia Mater, open the sides thereof a little with a Spatter.

Spatter (spæ'tɔɪ), *sb.*² [f. SPATTER *v.* So Wflem. *spetter*.] A slight splash or sprinkle; a spattering.

1797 T. PARK *Sonn.* 86 'Tis odds that you escape the spatters. 1850 S. DOBELL *Roman vi. Poet. Wks.* (1875) 102, I would wash that hearthstone in your blood, if but the poorest spatter on the wall would save my child! 1896 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 5/1 Some spatter of war-fire is, indeed, seen here and there.

Spatter, *sb.*³ *rare*. [Short for SPATTERDASH.] A spatterdash or gaiter.

1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 94 I've my knapsack, fire-lock, spatters.

Spatter (spæ'tɔɪ), *v.* [app. a frequentative of the stem found in Du. and LG. *spatten* to burst, spout, etc.: cf. Wfris. *spatterje*, Helgoland *spatere* to spirt, Wflem. *spetteren* to spatter.]

I. *trans.* 1. To scatter or disperse in fragments.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 44 But Capys..Did wish these wooden monster weare drowned, or ribs too spatter a sunder. 1658 BROMIALL *Treat. Specters* II. 175 [He] did command...to burn all, and to spatter the ruins all about. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* II. ii, O God, that I were in some wild, waste field With nothing but my battle-axe and him To spatter his brains!

b. With out: To sputter, or cause to sputter.

a 1586 SINNEY *Arcadia* IV. (1598) 396 He without any regard of reseruing it for the Kings knowledge, spattered out the botome of his stomacke. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Hen. V. xxv, But now the Paley of the Common Earth Trembles my Quill, and Spatters out my Inke. 1806 H. SINOONS *Maid, Wife & Widow* III. 76 The indiscriminate censure which every pert would be willing spatters out against the practice of the law.

c. To dash, cast, send flying, in drops or small particles. Const. with preps. or advs.

1721 BAILEY, *Spatter*, to dash or sprinkle upon. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* III. (1844) II. 141 Several others struck so near on each side as to spatter the water into our faces. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* v, The puffs of wind spattered the snow against the windows. 1889 ANTHONY's *Photogr. Bull.* II. 308 The person working at the next sink cannot spatter hypo or other chemicals on his neighbor's plate. 1905 [see 7].

2. To splash or stain with drops of fluid, mud, etc.; to bespatter; fig. to assail with obloquy or detraction.

1645 WITHER *Vox Pacifica* 65 Your Foes...Finde meanes to spatter, and to ruine those, Whom, to defend, you did (with vovoes) professe. 1656 LD. HATTON in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) III. 284 Mr Smith is very sensible that many little penes will spatter him. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 28 Aug. The arms of France over the house of the envoy [were] spattered with dung in the night. 1727 GAY *Fables* I. xiv. 45 Bend all your force to spatter merit. 1879 FROUNE *Cæsar* xviii. 296 As an advocate, he must praise the man whom, a year before, he had spattered with ignominy. 1900 *19th Cent.* XLVIII. 795 They're kicking in that mud-puddle, and trying to spatter your nice white dress.

b. To cover in a dispersed manner.

1647 H. MORE *Cupid's Conf.* xlii, So Natures careless pencil dipt in light with sprinkled starrs hath spattered the Night. 1841 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxx, Lighted brands came whirling down, spattering the ground with fire. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 240 The walls were spattered with placards.

3. Of fluids, etc.: To fall or strike upon (something) in scattered drops.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. i. vi, He dies...; his blood spattering the cheeks of his old Mother. 1850 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 42 Huge drops of warm rain, like blood-drops, are spattering the stones.

II. *intr.* 4. To spring or fly, to spirt, in drops or particles; to throw off drops or small fragments.

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* III. liii. 535 As it is boiling...it will be spattering and casting vp bubbles. *Ibid.* If it spatter, there is yet some waterish moisture remaining in it. 1674 RAY *Coll. Wds.*, *Iron Work* 129 If...you cast upon the iron a piece of Brass it will binder the metal from working, causing it to spatter about. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* II. 38 The liquid metal is seen spattering over the poles of the magnet. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* June 17/2 The mineral ichor rises and dances in clouds of steam; it fumes, it spouts, it spatters.

b. To fall, descend, strike, in heavy drops or with a sound suggestive of these.

1675 HANNAH WOOLLEY *Gentlew. Comp.* 145 Pour your Eggs and Cream very high into the Bason, that it may spatter in it. 1859 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bk.* II. 279 The rain-drops began to spatter down faster. 1869 TOZER *High. Turkey* I. 316 We heard their bullets...spatter against the rocks. 1887 BESANT *The World went v.* The musket-balls spattering in the water.

5. To eject small drops of saliva or particles of food, etc., from the mouth; to splutter while speaking; to cause spattering in any way.

1618 BRETON *Courtier & Countryman* Wks. (Grosart) II. 141/1 The Servants...no sooner tasted of it, but they did so spit and spatter as if they had been poisoned. 1649 MILTON *Eden.* 19 That mind must needs be irrecoverably deprav'd, which...tasting but once of one just deed, spatters at it, and abhors the relish ever after. c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* I. 229 The Grave spatter'd and shook his Head, saying, 'Twas the greatest error he had committed since he knew what belonged to a Soldier. 1828 LYTTON *Pelham* xxiv, The confused bubbl of the little domestic deities, who ate, clattered, spattered, and squabbled around her.

b. To scatter drops of ink.

a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* xl. xlii. Wks. XI. 258 As children

often make fair letters while their tutors guide their hands, but spatter and blot and dash after they be left to their own guidance.

6. To walk or tread in some splashy substance.

1806 BLOOMFIELD *Wild Flowers* 9 The mill-hook... Good creature! how he'd spatter through! 1897 RUOSCOMYL *White Rose Arno* 186 'Well, I must find out where I stand first,' said he to himself as he spattered along in the darkness.

III. 7. In combs., as spatter-cone, -dock (see *quots.*); spatter-work, a method of producing decorative work by spraying ink or other fluid over something (e.g. leaves of plants) laid on paper or other suitable material.

1856 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* (1860) 23 *Nuphar*... Yellow Pond-Lily. Spatter-dock. 1873 ELIZ. PHELPS *Trotty's Wedding Tour* 224 Gray spatter-work (oak leaves and acorns) on cranberry silk. 1891 KIPLING & BALESTIER *Naulahka* (1892) 21 His collection of...embroideries, and...sofa-pillows and spatter-work filled his parlour. 1905 CHAMBERLIN & SALISBURY *Geol.* I. 580 A still more subordinate variety consists of 'spatter-cones' formed by small mildly explosive vents that spatter forth little dabs of lava which form chimneys, or cones.

Hence **Spatteration**, spattering. *U.S.*

1853 MOONIE *Life Clearings* 112, I wonder if...this water-fall [has] been undermin' With constant spatteration. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 June 2/1 For Londoners there is no alternative between spatteration and suffocation.

Spatterdash (spæ'tædæʃ), [f. SPATTER *v.* + DASH *v.* Cf. SPATTER-LASH, -FLASH, and the dial. *spatter*, -*spattle*-dash(er).] A kind of long gaiter or leggings of leather, cloth, etc., to keep the tronsers or stockings from being spattered, esp. in riding. Chiefly in *pl.*

sing. 1687 E. RAVENSCROFT *Long Vac.*, *Prol.* to Titus *Andronicus*, Prepare to gallop down on Smithfield Titus, Equip'd with the Heel-Spur and Spatter-dash. 1756 TOL-DEWY *Hist. 2 Orphans* III. 122 He generally left his stall...which one day caused him the loss of two pair of breeches, and a spatterdash. 1778 SHERIDAN *Camp* I. ii, There's a leg for a spatterdash. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. v, The legs are protected...by a species of spatterdash, either of cloth or leather.

pl. 1687 [see SPATTER-LASH]. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xii, The porter soon found him out, by his large greasy spatterdashes, his...hollow flanked mare [etc.]. *Ibid.* xxxii, Cows Leather Spatter-dashes. 1799 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 151, I had...made me a Pair of some-things...to flap over my Legs, and lace on either Side like Spatter-dashes. 1746 in *Rep. Comm. Ho. Commons* II. 99 (Land Forces), Haversacks, Frocks to go over the Mens Cloaths, Spatterdashes, and Watering Caps. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* xliii, His waistcoat and breeches are generally leather, with a pair of cloth spatterdashes on his legs. 1807-B W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 358 Dressed in a man's hat, a cloth overcoat, and spatterdashes. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick* GL. IV. viii. (1872) II. 20 This done, he shall as rapidly as possible get on his shoes and spatterdashes.

b. Comb. as spatterdash-maker, -making.

1768 STERNER *Sent. Journ.* (1902) 30 His talents of drum-beating and spatterdash-making. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Apr. 3/1 La Fleur...ex-drummer and spatterdash-maker.

Spatterdashed, *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED ¹.] Clad in, provided with, spatterdashes.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiv, Many young gentlemen canter up on thoroughbred hacks, spatterdashed to the knee. 1862 SALA *Seven Seas* I. xi. 274 The dashing [Miss] Southbank, splendid in a scarlet riding-habit, spatterdashed with patent leather.

Spatterdasher, Obs. exc. dial. = SPATTER-DASH.

1684 *Yorks. Dial.* 373 (E.D.S.), Wife, what's become of my Spatterdashers? 1711 *Leid. Gaz.* No. 4809/4 A pair of Spatterdashers. 1767 *Connoisseur* No. 79 p. 2 (ed. 5) III. 60 He wore upon his legs something that resembled spatterdashers [1755-61 spatterdashes].

Spattered (spæ'tæd), *ppl. a.* [f. SPATTER *v.*] 1. Dispersed or scattered, esp. in drops or small particles.

1647 H. MORE *Minor Poems, Exorcismus* IV. Wks. (Grosart) 178/1 Those Eastern spattered lights...purling the gay Night. 1720 POPE *Iliad* xxii. 97 Where famish'd Dogs...Shall lick their mangled Master's spatter'd Gore. 1814 SCOTT *Lord o' Isles* III. xxix, The spatter'd brain and bubbling blood hiss'd on the half-extinguish'd wood.

2. Sprinkled, splashed; covered with spots of liquid matter, mud, etc.

1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 6 He comes...With spatter'd boots, strapp'd waist, and frozen locks. 1794 — *Needless Alarm* 125 By panting dog, tir'd man, and spatter'd borse. a 1813 A. WILSON *Foresters* Poet. Wks. (Delfast ed.) 233 The cow loud hawling fills the spattered door. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Oct. 2/2 Such is the prospect from my spatter'd pane.

Spatterer, *rare* —^o. One who spatters.

1611 COTGR., *Cracheur*, a spitter, spawler, spatterer.

Spattering, *vbl. sb.* [f. SPATTER *v.*]

1. The action of splashing or sprinkling, etc. 1604 T. M. BLACK *Bk. in Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 40 The lamentable spattering of his pearl-colour silk stockings. 1611 COTGR., *Crachement*, a spitting, spattering, spawling. 1788 G. KEATY *Pelev Isl.* (1789) 179 note, It is probable that the spattering of it on their naked bodies might create an unpleasant sensation. 1805 A. WILSON *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 150 A fleet of ducks...alarmed with sudden spattering soar. 1865 HAWTHORSE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 126 Little spatterings of rain.

2. A smattering. Obs.—

a 1662 HEYLIN *Land* (1668) 317 A small spattering in the Hebrew, made him subject unto some suspicion of Heretical Fancies.

3. A noise (esp. that made by bullets) suggestive of the fall or impact of heavy drops.

2. A spatulate terminal portion in the tail-feathers of a bird; a spatulate formation or part. 1873 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 430 For a long time its tail had perfect spatules.

Spatuliform, *a. rare.* [f. SPATULA: see -(-)FORM.] Spatula-shaped.

1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Oryctol.* 43 In soft spatuliform thin plates. 1893 S. STEBBING *Hist. Crustacea* vi. 65 The front is horizontal and not spatuliform.

Spatulose, *a.* [See next and -OSE.] = next. 1897 DR. ARGVLL *Reign of Law* v. 245 Plumes of enormous length, with flat or spatulose terminations. 1885 *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* XIX. 142 The arrow-head is.. spatulose and hvelled at the broad end.

Spatulous (spatiūlus), *a.* [f. SPATULA + -OUS.] Resembling a spatula in form; spatulate.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 439 Cells..slightly clavate or spatulous. 1865 *Spectator* 14 Jan. 37 The forefinger... if pointed, shows a tendency to mysticism;... if spreading, or 'spatulous', to a restless, active, religious spirit. 1889 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Thro' Long Night* i. 2. ii. 20 Sly may... splash his spatulous fingers in rose-water.

† **Spature**. *Obs.* Also 4-5 spatour. [ad. OF. *spatule* or L. *spatula*, with change of suffix. Cf. SPATTER sb.] A spatula.

1348-9 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 549 In factura unius spatour pro lectuariis..de paxidibus ewellendis, vd. c. 1400 *MS. Sloane 2463* 159 b in *Laufman's Cirurg.* 297 Loke thou stere hit euermore with a spatoure of tre till pat it be thikke as oynement. a. 1425 tr. *Ardenne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 31 And so euermore mouyng strongly with a spatour, sepe pam on a softe fyre. *Ibid.* 69 With bi fynger or with a spatoure impressyng it [wool]. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* iii. cxxxi. 1335 A spatoure or a thing to stir with.

Spatyl (l, var. SPATTLE sb. Spau, obs. f. SPA sb. Spaul, var. SPAAD (Obs.), SPALD v., SPAULD.

† **Spaudeler**. *Obs. rare.* In 4 spawdeler, 5 spaudelere. [f. OF. *espalde* SPAULD. Cf. MLG. *spoldener*, MHG. *spaldenier*, MDA. *spaldener*, MSw. *spaldenär*, *spoldener*, etc.] A piece of armour protecting the shoulder; a shoulder plate.

13.. *Coer de L.* 5285 Cowdythras..Smot Sere Thomas.. On hys spawdeler off hys scheeld, That it fleygh into the feild. 14.. *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in W. Wülcker 588 *Humeralis*, a spaudelere [printed spandelere].

Spauen, obs. form of SPAVIN.

† **Spaught**. *Obs. rare.* Also 7 spaut, spowte. [Of obscure origin.] A youth, lad, or stripling.

1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Eunuch* iv. iv. That other came, being a spaught of sixteen yeeres old. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 133 Wee give usually to a spaught for holdinge of the oxe plough fower nobles or perhaps 30s. per annum. 1686 G. STUART *Foco-ser. Disc.* 42 Sir, here's a Spaught that came fra Taunton. 1691 RAY N. Co. *Words* (ed. 2) 68 A Spaut or Spowte, a youth.

† **Spaul**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [In sense 1, ad. OF. *espailler* (mod.F. *épauler*); in sense 2, ad. OF. *espaull* (hier, both f. *espaule*, *épaule* shoulder.)

1. *trans.* In pass., of a horse: To be injured in the shoulder.

c. 1410 *Master of Gamie* (MS. Digby 182) xii. If he may not be hole for all his, do to hym as men done to an horse pat is spauled in he sholder byfore.

2. *intr.* Of the shoulders: To move up and down during walking.

c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* ii. cvi. (1869) 115, I go with my shuldren spaulinge [F. *des espauls espaulant*] and with my necke coleyinge.

Spaul, var. SPALL v. 1; obs. f. SPAWL sb. and v.

Spauld (spōld). Now *Sc.* and *north.* Forms: *a.* 4, 6, 9 spauld, 5 spalde, spaulde, 4- spauld. *β.* 4-5 spauide, 5 spawd(e, 9 spaud. *γ.* 5, 8-9 spaul, 9 spawl, spouale, spaw-. [a. OF. *espalde*, **espaulede*, *espaule*, *espalde* (mod.F. *épauale*, = Prov. *espailla*, Sp., Pg. *espalda*, It. *spalla*) shoulder:—L. *spatula* SPATULA.]

1. The shoulder in man or animals; a shoulder of an animal used for food.

a. 1305-6 in *Cal. Doc. red. Scotl.* (1888) 392 Pro cxxxvj carcois ibis bovium et ij spauld et cccij baconibus. 1338 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 33 In spald et bruckert emp., xijd. a. 1400 *Sir Perc. 796*, I kepe nothyng of thi coste ne noghte of thi spalde. c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 59 Spaulde de Motoun. 1513 *Douglas Aeneid* x. xii. 60 The bustiuns swyne.. With spaldis bard and harsk. *Ibid.* xiv. 157 The knyght.. Foundris fordward flaitingis on hys spald. c. 1570 in *Binnatnye MS.* (Hunter, Cl.) 269/37 For sen thay red among our durris, With splent on spald and rousty sparris. a. 1585 *MONTGOMERIE Flying 304* With blackboold and beanshaw, speven spring in the spald. a. 1802 *Kinnmont Willie* xvii. in Scott. *Minstr. Sc. Border*, With spur on heel and splent on spauld. 1820 *Hogg Sheph. Cal.* i. (1829) 1. 32 Some entire carcasses hung by the neck, some by a spauld. 1873 D. MACLAGAN in *Edwards Mod. Sc. Poets* (1881) 111. 180 Baith strang o' limb an' braid o' spauld.

β. c. 1320 *Sir Ystrit*, 485 ye spauide [printed spauld] was be first brede. c. 1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 155 Of woundis of be spauide... be spauide is oon of be iij, boonyis, be which, pat makþ be foorme of be schuldre. c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 63 Spawdyds de Motoun. c. 1440 *Prompt. Par.* 467/2 Spawde, spatula. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 352 A Spawde, armus.

γ. c. 1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 165 If ver 80 any breeþ here, it wole do barme to be spaulis. 1288 *Ramsay Christ's Kirk Gr.* iii. xvi, 'Wae worth ye'r drunken saul,' Quoth she, and lap out o'er a stool, And claught him be the spaul. 1724—*Vision* v. A various rainbow-colourt plaid Owre his left spaul he threw. 1788 *PICKER Poems* 59 For they, some night.. Might lug us by the spaul to Satan. 1899 *Cumbld. Gloss.* 309/2 *Spouale*, a hatcher's term for the cut

between the neck and the forecrop; the thin or flat portion of the shoulder blade.

2. *transf.* A limb, leg, etc.; any joint of the carcass of a beast or bird.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxi. 64, I wald be sperrit at everie spald. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* 1. 87 The thief takar suld half the fower spald. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxiv. 47 At euerie port a spald of the to hing, As traitours sould, for schuitting vnder trest. 1715 *Ramsay Christ's Kirk Gr.* ii. xx, Wi' hind and fore spaul of a sheep. 1746 *GRAHAM Hist. Rebellion* (1774) 92 Their Brigadier In every spaul did quake for fear. 1807-10 R. TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 30 She tore poor chucky spawl frae spawl. 1831 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* (1856) 111. 214 For half a mile, the bubbly, being longer in the spald, would outstep the gander.

3. *Black spauld*, a disease of cattle; black quarter, quarter-evil, or quarter-ill. *Sc.*

1807 *Price Ess. & Trans. Highland Soc.* III. 368 Mr. J. Hog says... that it is the same disease with the black spauld, which prevails among the young cattle in the west of Scotland, when the grasses fail.

4. *attrib.*, as spauld-bone, the shoulder-bone (cf. SPADE-BONE); spauld-ill, quarter-ill (cf. sense 3); spauld-piece (see quot. 1828).

c. 1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 155 Pe spawde-boon is pinne & brood toward þe schuldriß & in hise endis gristly. 1793 *URE Hist. Rutherglen* 191 The Spallie [sic] in young cattle, is sometimes cured by [etc.]. 1828 *CARR Craven Gloss.*, *Spaw-bone*, the blade bone or shoulder bone. Hence, a piece of beef cut from the shoulder with a part of this bone, is called the spaw-piece.

Spauld, variant of SPALD v. **Spaune**, obs. ff. of SPAWN. **Spaut**, variant of SPAUGHT Obs.

Spave, *v.* *Sc.* and *north.* Forms: 8-9 speave, speeav(e, 9 speav(v, spaive, 7- spave, etc. [Alteration of SPAY v.] *trans.* To spay. Also *intr.* Of an animal: To undergo spaying.

1671 *SKINNER Etymol. Ling. Angl.*, To Spay, Spade or Spave. 1781 *HUTTON Tour Caves Gloss.*, *Spaved*, gelded, barren. 1788 W. H. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 354 To *Spave* (mid. dial. to *spave*): to spay, as a female calf. 1795 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XV. 85 When cut, or spaved, they then with us obtain the name of heifers. 1824 *MACGAGGART Gallivod. Encycl.* 432 Spavers, persons who libh and spaive cattle. *Ibid.*, A young cow with calf.. will not speave. 1825—in dial. glossaries (N. Cy., Cumbld., Yks., etc.). 1876 *ROBINSON Whitby Gloss.* 181 A speav'd whye.

Hence Spaver, a spayer.

1824 *MACGAGGART Gallivod. Encycl.* 372 Few men would I rather spend an hour with than Mr. Papple, the speaver. *Ibid.* 432 [see above].

Spavie. *Sc.* Also 7, 9 speavie, 9 spaivie, spavy, etc. [Alteration of next.] The spavin. *Freq. fig.*

1706 in *Maidment Pasquils* (1827) 19 The seventh wife Davie, The seventh give him the spavie. 1785 *BURNS Inventory* 19, I play'd my fillie sic a shavie, She's a be-devil'd wi' the spavie. 1785—*2nd Ep. to Davie* viii, She'll never leave ye.. even tho' limpin' wi' the spavie Frae door to door. a. 1813 A. WILSON *Hogmanae Poet.* Wks. (Belfast ed.) 293 At length the two carriers appeared, The ne'er a one then had the spavy.

b. attrib. or as *adj.* Spavined. *rare*—1.

1693 in *Maidment Pasquils* (1868) 272 Ye spur Your speavie near too fast.

Hence Spavied *a.*, spavined.

1785 *BURNS 1st Ep. to Davie* xi, My spavet Pegasus will limp, Till ance he's fairly let. 1788 *PICKER Poems* 115 The spavy't creature never thrave, Wi' a' his care. 1853 *CADENHEAD Bon-Accord* 248 (E.D.D.), Like a spavied horse.

Spavin (spævin), sb.¹ *Farriery.* Forms: *a.* 5-spaveyne, -veyne, spavayne, 6 spauvin. *β.* 6 spauen, speven, 6-7 spaven, -ing, spauin, 6-spavin (9 *Sc.* spavlin). [ad. OF. *espavain* (cf. med.L. *spaventin*, It. *spavento*), var. of *esparvain*, *esprevain*; *esprevin* (mod.F. *éparvin*, *épervin*), of obscure origin.]

1. A hard bony tumour or excrescence formed at the union of the splint-bone and the shank in a horse's leg, and produced by inflammation of the cartilage uniting those bones; a similar tumour caused by inflammation of the small hock bones.

1426 *Lyoc. De Guil. Pilgr.* 18226 With that fall.. I cawht a great spavayne vpon my lege, whiche made me for to halt. c. 1440 *Prompt. Par.* 467/2 Spaveyne, horsys maledy. 1523 *FITZGER. Husbandry* § 107 A courbe.. appereth.. a lyttell benethe the spauen. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* ii. N j b, We can se a spauain, a splent, a ring bone, or suche other disease in a horse. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* iii. ii. 53 His horse.. troubled with the Lampasse, infected with the fashions, full of Windegalls, sped with Spauins. 1614 *MARKHAM Cheap Husb.* I. lii. (1668) 63 A splent is the like on the inside of the hinder hough. 1633 *MARMION Fine Companion* iv. i. I am afraid this dancing will breed spavins in my legs. 1678 *London Gaz.* No. 1270/4 A Roan Nag, a little spavin on the off leg behind. 1741 *Complete Family-Piece* iii. 435 The Spavin.. appears in like manner on the Shank Bone behind, not far below the Hough. 1768 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Spavin*, When the spavin was pressed hard on the inside the hough, there was a small tumor on the outside. 1825 C. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* 1. 321 Having put out a spavin. 1856 *LEVER Martins of Cro' Il.* xxv, Sir Peter shows an incipient spavin on the off leg, and I think he'd be well sold. 1896 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 262 My attention was drawn.. to one of the worst spavins I ever saw on the near hock of one of them.

b. A malady of horses due to the above cause.

Also *transf.*

c. 1500 *Roullis Cursing* 52 in *Laing Anc. Poet. Scotl.*, The pokkis, the spaving in the halss, The panefull gravell and

the gutt. 1594 *GREENE & LODGE Looking Gl.* 265 G.'s Wks. (Grosart) xlv. 18 If he haue outward diseases, as the spavin, splent, ring-bone, we let him blood. 1601 B. JONSON *Poet. aster* i. ii, Now the bots, the spavin, and the glanders, and some dozen diseases more, light on him, and his moyles. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* ii. 152/2 The Spaven [is] an old hilt, which is left as the Horse warms in Travel. 1706 in *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey). 1831 *YOUATT Horse* 270 The lameness of spavin.. abates, and sometimes disappears, on exercise. 1874 *SIR W. W. HUNTER* in *Skrine Life* (1901) xiii. 229 A cast cavalry charger who gets rid of his spavin the moment he is drummed out of the regiment.

2. With distinguishing terms, as *blood spavin*, a soft swelling or enlargement of the hock vein caused by the accumulation of blood; freq. taken as synonymous with *bog spavin* (see *Bog sb.* 4); *bone or dry spavin* (see *BONE sb.* 17 and prec. 1); *through or wet spavin* (see *THROUGH* 2).

Ox-spavin, in some 18th c. works, is a rendering of F. *éparvin de boeuf*, and app. had no real currency in English.

1523, 1565 [see *THROUGH* 2]. 1580 *BLUNDEVIL Horum-muship* iii. 57 h, The drie spauen.. is a great hard knob, as big as a Walnut, growing in the inside of the hough, hard vnder the joint. 1607 *TORSSELL Fourf. Beasts* 406 Of the Spauen there are two kinds, the one hard the other soft: that is: a bone-Spauen, and a blood-Spauen. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Expert Farrier* 90 We have two sorts of spavens: the one we call a through, wet, blood or bog-spaven; the other a dry, or bone-spaven. 1677 *London Gaz.* No. 1346/4 A grey Nag, a thorow spavin on the fore-leg before. 1831 *YOUATT Horse* 179 The distension reaches from this bag as low down as the next valve. This is called a blood-spavin. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Plac. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 449 Constituting puffy swellings, called bog spavin. 1885 *Field* 4 Apr. 453/1 The connection between the 'blood spavin' and the 'thoroughpin' is proved by pressing on the swelling in front.

3. *attrib.*, as *† spavin-joint*, *-place*, *-vein*, the joint, etc., usually affected by spavin, or where a spavin commonly occurs.

1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 118 If a horse wante wartes beynde, henethe the spauen-place. 1607 *TORSSELL Fourf. Beasts* 407, I haue knowne diuers.. helpt onley by taking vpe the Spauen vaine. 1623 *MARKHAM Cheap Husb.* (ed. 3) 47 For the smals of his hinder legges somewhat below the spavin loyntis. 1682 *London Gaz.* No. 1724/4 A hurt not quite cured on the inside of the Spaven joint of the near Leg behind. 1688 *Ibid.* No. 2355/4 A dapple grey, full jointed in both his hinder Legs, in the Spavin place.

Hence *Spa-vin v. trans.*, to affect with the spavin. *rare*—1.

1867 *BURTON Hist. Scot.* vi. (1873) 1. 215 The village hag who spavins the horse.

Spavin (spævin), sb.² *Coal-mining.* [Of obscure origin.] (See quotes.)

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 14 Jan. 423/3 Roots were found in the spavin or under clay. 1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal-m.* 230 *Spavin*, clunch, or ordinary bottom or underclay.

Spavined (spævind), *a.* Also 5 spaveyned, 7 spavend. [f. SPAVIN sb.¹] Of horses, etc.: Affected with spavin; having a spavin. Also *absol.* (of persons).

c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* ii. civ. (1869) 114 With whiche [garments] queyntisn hem as wel the halte, the hoistouse, the spaveyned, the hynde, the embosed, the maymed and oother. 1684 *London Gaz.* No. 1965/4 A brown bay Gelding, a little Spavend of his near Leg behind. 1727 *SOMERVILLE Bald Bachelor* Poems (1810) 215/2 A mare, Though she be spavind, old, and blind, With founder'd feet, and broken wind. 1788 J. MAY *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1873) 19, I observed my horse to be lame... Some said he was hipped, others spavined. 1818 *Scott Rob Roy* xix, He.. made a present to Andrew of a broken-winded and spavined pony. 1867 *TROLLOPE Chron. Barset* xiii, [He] had ridden over.. on a poor spavined brute belonging to the bishop's stable.

b. fig. Lame, halting, maimed, etc.

1647 N. WARD *Simp. Cobbler* 37 If any have a minde to ride poste, he will help them with a fresh spavin'd Opinion at every Stage. 1822 *BYRON Vis. Judgem.* xci, Ere the spavin'd dactyls could be spur'd into recitative. 1856 *KANE Arc. Expl.* II. ix. 93 After a diversified series of spavined efforts, the mystical number forms its triangle at the table. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 200 We turn our spavined horses out to grass...; we are sadly in need of some analogous arrangement for spavined Christians.

Spaw, obs. form of SPA sb.

Spa-water. Also 6-8 spaw-. [f. SPA sb.¹] Water derived from mineral springs (orig. from those at Spa itself).

1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* iii. (Arb.) 285, I being at the Spaw waters, there lay a Marshall of France... to vse those waters for his health. 1626 *WORTON in Reliq.* (1651) 497 The taste and operation of the Spaw-water. 1652 *FRENCH Yorks. Spaw* xv. 114 Four, or six glasses of the Spaw-water may be drunk. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 107 F. 13 Drink upon them a Bottle of Spaw-water. 1778 R. JAMES *Diss. Fevers*, etc. (ed. 8) 122 1 t [i.e. rheumatism] went off.. by bathing in the sea, and drinking the Spaw-water at Scarborough. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xx. 235 Using a course of chalybeate spa waters. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 621 Treatment [of obesity] by spa-waters.

Spawde, var. SPAAD Obs. **Spawe**, obs. f. SPA.

† **Spawe**. *Obs.*—1 Some kind of bird.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Surrey* iv. iii. 83 Gray, Greene and Bastard Plouer, Dottrill, May-Chit, Spawe.

† **Spawl**, sb. *Obs.* Also 7 spaul, [f. SPAWL v.] Spittle.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* iii. 77 Lastly into his mouth with filthy spawl He spot. 1646 J. HALL *Poems, To young Author*, The well drench'd smonky Jew, That stands in his own spawl above the shoe. 1693 *DROVEN Perianth* ii. 63 Th' obscene old Grandam.. first of Spittle a Lustration makes: Then in the Spawl her middle-finger dips.

Spawl, var. **SPALL** *sb.* and *v.*, **SPAULD**.

Spawl (spōl), *v.* *Obs. exc. arch.* Forms: 6 spāl, 7 spail; 7 spaul, 7 spaul; 6-spawl, 7 spawle. [Of obscure origin; both date and form are against direct connexion with OE. *spāld* SPOLD.]

1. *intr.* To spit copiously or coarsely; to expectorate.

1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Westv. Hoe* v. i, Pray spawle in another room: he, he, he. 1649 W. M. *Wander. Jew* (1857) 23. He, so spawles, and drivells, he has almost made a puddle where he stands. 1730 SWIFT *Traulus* Wks. 1755 IV. t. 122 Why must he sputter, spawl, and slaver it in vain against the people's favour? 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 95 p. 13, I began to spawl, and sputter, and keek. [1864 *Browning Dram. Pers.*, *Sludge* 200 He may sturt and fret his hour, Spout, spawl, or spin his target, no one cares!] fig. 1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 286 Our Norwich now... was a poore fisher towne, and the seas pawled and springed up to her common stayes.

2. *Conpled with spit.*

1598 E. GULPIN *Skial* (1878) 20 Talke bawdery and Chrestina spits and spals. 1609 MARKHAM *Famous Whore* (1868) 41 Now are my faculties... to cough, to spawle, to spit, to raile. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 170 Sotting and smoking ten or twenty Pipes of Tobacco in a day... and spitting and spawling. 1721 *AMSTERDAM Terræ Fil.* No. 39 (1726) 1. 49 The fellow... fell a spitting and spawling about the room. 1793 *Lait's Direct.* 20 The unclean trick of hawking, spitting or spawling about the chapel.

3. *Const. with preps., as at, on.* Also *fig.*

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* III. ii, To spit and spawl upon his Sun-bright face. 1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 24 He presently grows disdainfull, and Spawles at me. 1659 BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* 405 Nor shouldst thou more spawl on His Name, then spit in His Face.

2. *trans.* To utter in a coarse manner.

1616 EARLE *Elegyon Beaumont* B's Wks. 1905 1. p. xxxiii, Such mouths... That twist a whistle, a Line or two rehearse, And with their Rheme together spawle a Verse. 1794 GIFFORD *Basiaid* (1811) 46 And titching grandams spawl lascivious odes.

Hence **Spawler**, a spitter; **Spawling** *pp. a.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. iii. *Furies* 402 The spawling Empti... With foule impotencies fills his hollow chest. 1603 FLORET *Montaigne* L. xxxviii. (1632) 120 This man whom... thou seest... flegmatike, squallide and spawling. 1611 CORCORAN, *Cracheur*, a spitter, spawler, spatterer.

Spawling, *vbl. sb.* Now arch. [f. SPAWL *v.*]

1. The action of the *vb.*; expectoration.

1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horn* b. Wks. (Grosart) II. 207 The manner of spawling, slauering, spetting and driueing in all places. 1634 *Tr. Bonet's Mera. Compl.* xix. 799 A spontaneous Salivation or spawling precedes Vomiting. 1727 De Foe *Protestant Monast.* 10 His spitting and spawling turn'd Madam's Stomach. 1753 MISS COLLIER *Art Torment.* Concl. 228 The constant drumming upon the table... of another! The hawking and spawling [sic] of a third! 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* II. 577 By his spawling and clearing his throat [he] is preparing to sing something.

attrib. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. iv. *Decay* 166 A Visard, newly varnish'd or With spawling Rheums, hot Fumes, and Ceruses. 1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 335 Spite contemnes him, He's made their flapping, flouting, spawling Sport.

2. *pl.* Spittle, spittings, saliva.

1614 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Battered* Wks. (Grosart) II. 270 A Drug for Jews... who did so foule abuse... with their Spawlings base, Our loving Saviour's lovely-reverend Face. *Ibid.* 274 How juster will the Heavenly God... punish... Those, that on Earth... Offend the Eyes, with foul and loathsome spawlings. 1693 CONGREVE in *Dryden's Juvenal* xi. 290 Whose Marble Floors with drunken Spawlings shine; Let him lascivious Songs and Dances have.

Spawn (spōn), *sb.* Forms: 5-spawne, 6-spawne, 6 spawme, spawne, 7 spawen, 7-spawn.

[f. SPAWN *v.*]

1. The mitt of a fish. *Obs.*

c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 14 Take... be lyuer an be Spawne, an sethe it y-now in fayre Water. c. 1450 *Ibid.* 90 Take a Gurnard... (the lyuer) and be Spawne with-in him).

2. The minute eggs of fishes and various other oviparous animals (chiefly aquatic or amphibian), usually extruded in large numbers and forming a more or less coherent or gelatinous mass; also, the young brood hatched from such eggs, while still in an early stage of development.

1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 9 Grete multitude of Spawne and broode of all maner fysshes of the See. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1769) V. 70 A Kinde of Weedes... wherein the Spawne bath Secur, and also the grete Fische. 1545 ELYOT, *Anguilla*, a fische called an eele, whiche... cometh with geoneration or spawne. 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 44 Ye spawne of fishe, *fetus, auxum.* 1600 DALLAM in *Early Voy. Levant* (Hakluyt Soc.) 95 This day we saw grete store of the spawne of whales, whearof they make spermacetie. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 325 Anoint it with the spawne of red Snails. a. 1676 *Hale Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. v. (1677) 338 The Semina or Spawne of Insects. 1710 *Tatler* No. 236 p. 5 He filled several Barrells with the choicest Spawne of Frogs. 1731 *Genll. Mag.* I. 12 The first appearance of them is in a sort of Spawne, spread over the Cabbage-leaves. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. 31 Oysters usually cast their spawne in May. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 191 Eels are also plentiful; and their spawne, while ascending the river... are caught in vast quantities. 1845 BUNN *Dir. Liver* 400 It is remarkable, too, that their excrement and spawne should not have set up disease in the substance of the liver. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 27 The European Bass are said to deposit their spawne near the mouths of rivers.

transf. 1555 EOEEN *Decades* (Arb.) 142 Whether perles be... the byrthe or spawne of there intrals. 1608 TOWSELL *Ser.*

pents (1653) 394 They bite to cleanse their teeth from all spawne and spume of venom.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A fish-egg; an undeveloped fish.

1503 B. GOODE *Eglogs* (Arb.) 105 But Pikes have Spawnes good store in euery Pound. 1584 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* II. 93 These male fishe... shedd their seede by the way, which their femals... deuour, and thereof shortly after breede their spawnes. 1610 FLETCHER *Faithf. Sheph.* III, Bare-foot may no Neighbour wade... When the spawne on stones do ly, To wash their Hemp, and spoil the Fry. 1611 FLORIO, *Alace*, a meate made of spawnes of fishes.

3. A brood; a numerous offspring. Chiefly *fig.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 22 She poured forth... Her fruitfull cursed spawne of serpents small. 1600 LANE *Tom Tel-truth* 127 Bearing a spawne of many new-bred sinnes. 1619 S. HIERON *Wks.* II. 473 Such... are... not only suffered to remayne within, but to encrease also, so that there is euen a fresh spawne of such euery day. a. 1740 WATER-LAND *Def. Ld. Ep. St. David's* Wks. 1823 VI. 282 Its effects and consequences... are plainly a spawne of all vices and villanies, a deluge of all mischies and outrages upon the earth.

4. *fig.* A person contemptuously regarded as the offspring of some parent or stock, or as imbued with some quality or principle. In early use freq. with *a* and *pl.*

1589 *NASHE Pasquill & Marf.* 16 They are the very Spawnes of the fish Sapia. 1589 ? *LIVY Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 16 While are not the spawnes of such a dog-fish hanged? a. 1627 MIDDLETON *Witch* I. i, Here's a spawne or two of that same paddock brood. 1669 DRYDEN & DR. NEWCASTLE *Sir M. Marat* IV, Thou spawne of the old serpent, fruitful in nothing but in lies. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss. (1708) 67 The Gunner is commonly a Spawne of the Captain's own Projection. 1817 SOUTHEY *Wat Tyler* III. i, This is that old seditious heretic... And here the young spawne of rebellion; My orders ar'n't to spare him. 1844 LEVER T. *Burke* II. 164 There was a cry... to have the child executed also, and many called out that the spawne would be a serpent one day. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* I, 'Oh, apostate!' cries the bell-wether, 'oh, spawne of Beelzebub!'

b. Similarly in collective use.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* Prol, How ere that common spawne of ignorance, Our fire of writers, may beslime his fame. 1625 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Nl. Walker* III, The Goh-lins, Haggis, and the black spawne of darkness, Cannot fright me. 1698 FRAYER *Acc. E. India* p. 83 They are worse Brokers than Jews; if they be not the Spawne of them, the Rehachites, that would drink no Wine. 1729 GAY *Polly* II. xxvii, You ne'er were drawn... Among the spawne Who practice the frauds of courts. 1737 [S. BERTINGTON] *Mem. G. de Luca* (1738) 117 Other Northern Nations, who have... over-run the Face of Europe; leaving a Mixture of their Spawne in all Parts of it. 1852 R. S. HAWKER in *Byles Life* xiv. (1903) 228 The wretched Heretics, the spawne of that miscreant John Wesley. 1895 RIDER HAGGARD *Heart of World* xvii, The vengeance of generations [might be] accomplished upon the spawne of the Spaniard.

5. *fig.* A product, result, or effect of something.

1624 DONNE *Serm.* Wks. 1839 V. 331 The Spawns of Leviathan, the Seed of Sin... reign most in that part of the body. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vag.* 4 Libels are her spawns. 1673 CAVE *Prim. Chr. v. 12* The result and spawne of lying fame. a. 1770 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) V. xiii. 282 Atheism... is the annus spawne and the natural effect of the gross superstitions of the Romish church. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* xxv. II. 17 If this hypothesis be a spawne of the Oriental philosophy, it ought to be rejected. 1857 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* IV. ix. § 35. 538 In the sentimental spawne which was produced from him. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air.* 59 The many monstrous and misbegotten fantasies which are the spawne of modern licence.

6. *fig.* The source or origin of something.

a. 1591 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 273 It is called, 'The root of all evil', as if we would say, the spawne of all sin. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 331 Both haue in them the root and seed and (as it were) the spawne and beginning of euery euill. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 220 In their birth lies the spawne of all euil. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 35 The Primitive Martyrs, which were the Churches Spawne.

7. The mycelium of mushrooms or other fungi.

1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Mushrooms*, A Bed thus manag'd, if the Spawne takes kindly, will... produce great Quantities of Mushrooms. 1763 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* IV. 187 This seed, or rather this spawne... should be kept very dry till it is used. 1824 LONDON *Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) § 3166 Spawne is a white fibrous substance, running like broken threads, in such dry reduced doog, or other nidus, as is fitted to nourish it. 1845 FLORIST *Jrnl.* 126 The spawne being thus provided, the next consideration is the preparation of the dung, and the making of the bed. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* vi. (1870) 112 The spawne of the mushrooms... both consume putrescent organized matter, and manure the land.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **spawn-box**, **-deposit**, **-feathered** *adj.*; **spawn-brick**, a brick-shaped mass of compost containing mushroom-spawne; **spawn-eater**, **-pike**, *U.S.* (see quotes. 1881-4); **spawn-stone**, oolite, roe-stone.

1641 DAY *Parl. Bes.* v, The greater number of spawn-feathered bees fly low like ticks. 1668 CHARLETON *Ouonast.* 252 *Ammonites*, Lesser Spawn-stone. c. 1820 in *London Encycl. Gard.* (1824) § 3413, I shall next give directions how to form spawn-bricks. 1853 *Zoologist* XI. 404, I have also seen young toads, though I never noticed any spawn-deposits. 1862 H. MARRAT *Year in Sweden* II. 422 In the greenhouse are spawn-boxes. 1881 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* V. 131 The Spawn-eater, or Smelt (*Leuciscus Hudsonicus*), is a silvery fish... about three inches long, and occurs in Lake Superior. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 421 At Vermillion, Ohio, there is caught, early in the spring, what is termed the 'Spawn Pike'.

Spawne (spōn), *v.* Forms: 5-spawnyn (spanyn), 5-7 spawne (6 spawne), 7-spawne. [app. for *spawnd, ad. AF. *espandre*, = OF. *espandre* (mod.

F. *épandre*) to shed, spill, pour out:—L. *expandere* EXPAND *v.*

The AF. word occurs in the treatise of Walter de Bibbesworth (Wright *Voc.* I. 164) in the line 'Soffret le peysoun en ewe *espandre*', and is glossed by *scheden his roune*, 'shed his roe' (Skeat), misprinted by Wright as *scheden him frome*.

1. *intr.* 1. Of fish, etc.: To cast spawn.

c. 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. xiv. (1859) 80 Which fishes he putte in the stewe, where they haue spawned and multiplyed. c. 1440 *Framp. Paru.* 467/2 Spawnyng, as fischys (*K. spanyn*), *piscialo*. 1530 *Falskog.* 727/1 Never use to ete fischys, when they spawne, for they be nat holsum than. 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 44 To spawne, *ova gignere*. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 560 The Arabians and Lybians eat them before they haue spawned. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xvi. 81 The fishermen, at those times when the fishes do spawne, do alwaies live on the side of some river. 1694 MOUTREUX *Rabelais* v. xxxi. (1737) 143, I saw... Fish milking, spawning. 1771 *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 317 Carp spawning in May, June, or July. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xxxix, The sun comes forth, and many reptiles spawne. 1885 HATTON *Bitter-Sweets* xxvi, The bream and the tench had spawned in the river.

transf. 1673 *Temple Observ.* U. *Prov.* Wks. 1720 I. 11 These Nations, which seem'd to spawn in every Age, and... discharged their own native Countries of so vast Numbers.

2. To increase or develop after the manner of spawn; to become reproductive.

1607 R. CLAREW tr. *Estienne's World Wond.* 151 Seeds of sinne, which naturally heere and (as it were) spawne in our hearts. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz* *Surg.* I. iii. 10 Then is that wound in that natural swelling hindered... then it begins to spawn and swell. 1702 *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 1260 These [flower-spikes] are thick set in ohlong heads, which sometime spawn or divide at the bottom.

b. To grow or develop into something.

1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 131 Error... stops not at one or two falsehoods, but is apt to spawn into many others. 1686 GOAN *Celest. Bodies* II. vii. 243 Navigation had not spawn'd into Sholes, or afterwards.

3. To issue or come forth like or after the manner of spawn.

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Kovv* iii. 136 These dismal Heresies which have lately spawn'd. 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 124 [Lying] is so ill a Quality, and the mother of so many ill notes that spawn from it.

b. Of persons: To swarm out.

1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* Gr. III. xix, The wives and gytlings a' spawn'd out O'er middings and o'er dykes.

4. To swarm or teem with something.

1818 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) II. 137 The infidelity with which some of the Scotch Schools have spawned during the last half century. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Laud*, The rivers and the surrounding sea spawn with fish.

II. *trans.* 5. To produce or generate as spawn or in large numbers; also, in contemptuous use, to give birth to (a person).

1603 SHAKS. *Meas.* for M. II. ii. 115 Some report, a Sea-maid spawn'd him, for that he was begot betweene two Stock-fishes. 1687 MONTAGU & PRIOR *Hind & Pault.* *Transv.* 9 Or else reforming Corn spawn'd this Class. 1730 SOFHAL *Treat. Bugge* 24 They generally spawn about fifty times a time. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 827 A race obscene, Spawnd in the muddy heds of Nile, came forth, Polling Egypt. 1847 DISRAELI *Tauried* III. vii, A race spawning perhaps in the morasses of some Northern forest hardly yet cleared. 1867 EMERSON *May-Day & Other Pieces* Wks. (Edinb.) III. 142 She spawneeth men as mallows fresh. 1891 LOUNSBURY *Stul. Chaucer* III. vii. 108 A poet of the kind the eighteenth century spawned in profusion.

b. With *forth*, *upon*.

1619 HIERON *Wks.* I. 44 Nature hath (as it were) spawned vs forth into this worldly sea. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* VI. ii, But oh, that a nation which has known a Cornelle should ever spawn forth a —. 1865 J. G. HOLLAND *Plain Talk* I. 37 Then think of multitudes of men spawned upon the country every year by our medical institutions.

6. To engender, produce, bring forth, give rise to. Also with *forth* and *out*.

1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* 62 Her eies in their closing seemed to spawne forth in their outward sharpe corners new created seed pearle. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootonia* 202 But well it were if meer Speculation were onely barren;... In the Church it spawneeth Heresies. 1683 KENSERT *tr. Erasmi on Folly* 47 The curiosity of the Greeks spawned so many subtleties. 1708 SWIFT *Sacramental* *Treat* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 137 What practices such principles as these... may spawne, when they are laid out to the sun, you may determine at leisure. 1792 BURKE *Lett. to Sir H. Langrish* Wks. 1842 I. 557 That they are not permitted to spawn a hydra of wild republics, on principles of a pretended natural equality in man. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* 23 The house looked... as if it had been all spawned in a night as mushrooms are.

b. *spec.* in contemptuous use with reference to literary work, utterances, etc.

1631 A. WILSON *Swiss* v. i. (1604) 89 From kissing a' the hand to cutting a' the throat, Sir, O you shall meet 'em, spawning out the word, With such a Grace. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies*, *Gen.* x. (1662) 29 Books... come swimming into the world like shoals of Fishes, and one edition spawneth another. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* I. 87 O late years Mr. Bayes had regularly spawned his books. a. 1710 *Friendly Adv.* to Dr. Bl— in T. Brown *Wks.* (1711) IV. 197 Such vile Heroicks... Were never spawn'd before from Irish Brains. 1713 *London*, *Gen.* No. 518/2 *The Press*,... hath Spawnd so many Blasphemous... Pamphlets. 1820 BYRON *Juan* v. liii, But every fool describes, in these bright days, His wondrous journey... And spawns his quarto. 1826 in W. Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 107 Cobbett's prophecies were falsified as soon as spawned.

7. To supply with spawn or mycelium.

1785 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 205 Mushroom spawn— for spawning new beds.

8. To extract spawn from (fishes).

1884 *Day Fishes Gl. Brit. I. p. cix*, The mode of spawning or stripping fish...requires practice.

Hence **Spawned** *pl. a.* a. Cast or deposited as spawn. b. That has emitted spawn; spent.

1866 *Banffshire Gloss. 176 Spinty*, a spawned fish. 1905 *Westm. Gaz. 1 Feb. 3/2* Sometimes these spawned salmon resemble the genuine article so closely that only an expert can distinguish the difference.

Spawner (spɔːnər). [*f. SPAWN v. or sb.*]

1. A female fish, esp. at spawning time.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny I. 264* The spawner, when the time seruetth for generation, followeth after the male. 1652 *NEEDHAM tr. Selden's Mare Cl. 90* The Romanes...used none but in-land Fish-ponds, storing them with Spawners of the larger size. 1771 *Phil. Trans. LXI. 317* As the miltier, by a natural instinct, follows the spawner. 1787 *BEST Angling (ed. 2) 5* With a few Miltiers and Spawners, a whole country may be stocked in a short time. 1819 *Sparring Mag. IV. 266* In stocking ponds, put from three to five spawners to one miltier. 1888 *Goode Amer. Fishes 59* Many late spawners are occupied with family cares until the last of July.

†b. Applied to a woman. *Obs.*

1611 *BEAUM. & FL. Philaster iv. ii*, Yet you may do well to spare your Ladies Bed-fellow, and her you may keep for a Spawner. 1675 *COTTON Burlesque upon B. 38* By no means meddle with that Spawner. For if thou dost...A graceless Child will be begot.

2. One who, or that which, spawns, produces, etc., in various senses.

16.. in *Hartlib's Legacy (1655) 117* The least Spawners from the root will grow. Any twigs cut from the body will grow. 1668 *R. L'ESTRANGE Vis. Que. i. (1702) 15* Your corrupt Judges are the great Spawners that supply our Lake. 1839 *LADY LYTON Cheshley (ed. 2) II. ii. 58* Every one knew Lord de Clifford... a spawner of Whig pamphlets, and a crack political writer.

3. A spawn-collector (*Cent. Diet. 1891*).

Spawning, *vbl. sb.* [*f. SPAWN v.*]

1. The action of depositing or laying spawn.

1440 *Promp. Parv. 467/2* Spawnyng, of fysche, *pissiculacio*. 1653 *WALTON Angler 146* His time of breeding, or spawning. 1753 *Chambers's Cycl. Suppl. s.v. Salmo*, In the season for spawning it removes into the fresh waters again. 1774 *GOLDSSI. Nat. Hist. (1824) III. 48* Their (sc. lampreys) preparation for spawning is peculiar. 1842 *LOVON Suburban Hort. 525* It is always best to repeat the spawning when the heat is on the decline. 1866 *LIVINGSTONE Last Trnls. (1873) I. 95* The female becomes large for spawning. 1866 *HEYLIN Land (1668) 368* The Churches cast into the same mould...at the spawning of the second separation.

2. *atrb.*, as spawning force, season, time, etc.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny I. 245* If a man do the same with a female in spawning time, hee shall have as many milters follow after her. 1746 *FRANCIS tr. Horace, Sat. II. viii. 58* This Fish, Mæcenæas, big with Spaw was caught, For after spawning-time its flesh is naught. 1799 *Monthly Rev. XXX. 51* To prevent the destruction of this most valuable fish, during the spawning season. 1833 *KENNIE Alph. Angling 66* It is of much importance for the angler to attend to the spawning time of trout. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Race Wks. (Bohn) II. 20* The spawning force of the [British] race. 1860 — *Cond. Life, Considerations* Ibid. 415 'This spawning productivity is not noxious or needless. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agric. (1869) 320* Protection is accorded to all fish in the spawning season. 1883 *WALLEN Fish Supply Norway 6* The codfish...are...of 10 or 12 lbs. weight alive, and their errand seems only to be that of a first spawning-trip.

b. In the sense 'in which spawning is performed', as spawning-bed, -ground, -pan, -place, -pond.

1771 *Phil. Trans. LXI. 315* The first is called the spawning-pond. a 1841 in *Penny Cycl. XX. 363/2* Three pairs have been seen on the spawning-bed at the same time. 1866 *Chambers's Encycl. VIII. 446/2* Notable from time immemorial as favourite spawning-places. 1883 *WALLEN Fish Supply Norway 12* Therefore caplin is used for bait, and is caught only for that purpose on its spawning-grounds. 1883 *EARLE in Goode Fish Indust. U.S. 77* A few spawning-pans, dippers, and pails, in which to impregnate the eggs.

Spawning, *pl. a.* [*f. as prec.*]

1. Of fish, etc.: Engaged in casting spawn.

1579 *E. K. Gloss. to Spenser's Sheph. Cal. Oct. 14 Frye*, is a bold Metaphore, forced from the spawning fishes. 1873 *Beeton's Dict. Comm. s.v. Norway*, Spawning fish form only a small part of this fishery. 1883 *WALLEN Fish Supply Norway 15* This fishing of spawning herring has been ruined.

2. *transf.* Fertile; teeming; prolific.

1682 *Lond. Gaz. No. 1729/3* That late borrid Confederacy, called by the prolific spawning name of an Association. 1857 *EMERSON May-Day & Other Pieces Wks. (Bohn) III. 439* On spawning slime my song prevails. 1878 — *Misc. Papers, Fort. Republ. II. 399* Then Illinois and Indiana with their spawning loins must needs be ordinary.

Spawning, *rare -1*. [*f. SPAWN sb.*] The product of a single egg of spawn.

1698 *MOTTEUX Quix. (1733) I. 168* God's Providence...provides for...the Wormings in the Earth and the Spawlings in the Water.

Spawny, *a. rare*. [*f. SPAWN sb.*] a. Like that of spawn. b. Resembling spawn. c. Spawning.

1659 *W. SIMMONS Hydrol. Chym. 372* If you pour oyl of tartar upon some of the fresh water, it makes a frisking spawny motion. 1786 *ABERCOMBIE Arr. in Gard. Assist. p. x*, Perpetuating its duration by a spawny progeny of the root. 1908 *Daily Rec. & Mail 9 Mar.*, It is rather amusing to be told...that 'spawny' herring are unfit for food.

†**Spay**, *sb. Obs. rare*. Also *spey* (e). [*a. MFlem. speye* (14th cent., also in F. texts *espeye*; Kilian *spije*; mod. WFlem. *speie*, *spei*), related to MFlem. *spoye* (Kilian *spuje*, Flem. and Du. *spuit*) in the same sense.] A sluice. (Cf. **SPAYER**.)

1415 in *Riley Mem. Lond. (1868) 615* [A watergate, called a] sluys, for a] speye. 1429 *Cov. Lett. Bk. 121* The residu of the money spenden upon the making of the Town dyche, & the spey atte Gosford yate. 1451 *Ibid. 238* The whiche portecoles, Spayes & Cheynes hen made & myche part of the dykes clensed.

Spay (spɛɪ), *v.* Also 5-6 spaiæ, 6-7 spaye, 7, 9 spey; *pa. pple.* spade. [*ad. AF. espeier*, = OF. *espeer* to cut with a sword, *f. spee* (F. *épée*) sword.]

†1. *trans.* To pierce or cut (a deer) so as to kill.

1410 *Master of Game (MS. Digby 182) Prol.*, And after wann the hert is spaiæ and dede he yndoth the hym. *Ibid.* xxxiii, Pen shulde who so be moste maister here byd somme of be hunters go spay hym euen behynde þe shulder forward to be herte.

2. To operate upon (a female, esp. the female of certain animals) so as to remove the ovaries and destroy the reproductive power.

1410 *Master of Game (MS. Digby 182) xi*, And bycause þei shuld not lese her tyme, meo make hem yspayed, saue þose men will kepe open to bere whelpes. 1576 *TURBERV. Venerie lxvi*, 186 The kydneyes whiche Gelders take awaye from a bytche...when they spaye bir. 1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb. (1586) 150 b*, The sowes are spayed by burning the matrixe with an irooe. 1600 *Dist. Emperor II. i*, In Bullen O. Pl. (1884) III. 188 If she had been spayed all manykind made Euenucous. 1639 *T. DE GRAY Expert Farrier Ep. Ded.*, A gelder who spayes more then a hundred fillies. 1664 *BUTLER Hud. II. iii. 247* [He] knew...When Sows and Bitches may be spade. 1725 *Fam. Diet. s.v. Bitch*, But if you would spay your Bitch, it must be done before ever she has a Litter of Whelps. 1799 *A. YOUNG Agric. Linc. 297* He...spays about half the heifers. 1820 *SHELLEY Ed. Tyr. I. 72* Out with your knife...and spay those Sows That load the earth with Pigs. 1879 *DUNCAN Clin. Lect. Dis. Women iv. 48* Lastly, it has of late years frequently been decided to spay women in this disease.

Fig. a 1658 *CLEVELAND Gen. Poems (1677) 10* Geld your loose wits, and let your Muse be spade.

Spaya(r)d, spayd. Now only *arch*. Forms:

a. 5 spayer, 5 (7) spayad (7 -ade), 9 spayard, -art. β. 6-7 spayde, 7 spaiæ, 7-8 spaid, 8 spayd; 7, 9 spade. γ. 6 spaiæ, 9 -spay. [Of obscure origin: only the earliest quots. are of any value for the genuine form of the word. See also **SPIRE sb.**] A male deer in its third year.

a. a 1425 in *Rel. Ant. I. 151* The first yere he is a calfe, the secunde yere a broket, ihe. liij. yere a spayer. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Hunting* c j b, The secunde yere a Broket... The therde yere a Spayad. 1598 *MANWOOD Lawes Forest iv. (1615) 42* The third yere, yow shall call him a Spayad. 1632 *Gullim's Heraldry III. xiv. (ed. 2) 175* The Third Year, you shall call them Spayade. 1688 *HOLME Armoury II. 132/1* An Hart, is called 1 yere a Hind, 2 a Spayade or Spayde. 1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat. V. 517* In this condition he is called a 'spayard'. 1886 *ELWORTHY IV. Som. Word-bk. 698* Spayard, a male deer of three years old.

β. 1576 *TURBERV. Venerie 239* An Hart is called the firste yere a Calfe, the secunde a Brocket, the thirde a Spayde. 1602 *and Pt. Return Parnass. II. v. 888* Your Hart is the firste yere a Calfe...the third yere a Spade. 1627 *J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Armado D 1 b*, So a Hart is the firste yere a Calfe...the third a Spaiæ. 1678 *PHILLIPS, Spaid, or Spayad* [in later dict. *Spayed, Spayd*], a term used by Hunters, a red male Deer of three years old. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Spade*, a deer three years old.

γ. 1577 *HARRISON England III. iv. 256/1*, I find that the young male is called in the firste yere a calfe, in the second a broket, the third a spaiæ. 1906 *DOYLE Sir Nigel xiii. 163* Great bis anxiety lest he confuse a spay with a brocket.

Spayed (spɛɪd), *pl. a.* Also 6 spaiæd, spaiæde, 7 spaid, spade(e), 8 spayed, 8 speyed. [*f. SPAY v.*]

Having the ovaries excised.

1410 *Master of Game (MS. Digby 182) xi*, And also oo spayed hytche lasteth longer in hir honte þenne oper two þat be not spayed. 1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb. II. (1586) 154 b*, The spaiæ Bitches do bite sore. 1607 *MARKHAM Covel. v. ix. 50* If they be spaiæde or gelte mares, they be the worst of al. a 1658 *CLEVELAND Poems (1677) 39* The Groom is Rampant, but the Bride is Spade. 1684 *Lond. Gaz. No. 1906/4* Stolen... a Spaid Bay Mare about 15 hands high. a 1722 *LISLE Husb. (1757) 408* Such a sow was worth less by two shillings...than a spayed sow. 1779 *Phil. Trans. LXIX. 286* When they are preserved it is...for all the purposes of an ox or spayed heifer. 1813 *Sparring Mag. XLII. 23* Attended only by his two faithful spayed bitches. 1851 *H. STEPHENS Bk. Farm (ed. 2) I. 256/2* A quey-calf whose ovaries have been obliterated, to prevent her breeding, is a spayed heifer, or a spayed quey. 1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat. V. 573/1* The spayed animal continued to breed until she was six years old.

†**Spayer**. *Obs.* Also *spayr* (e), *spyre*. [*f. SPAY sb. + -ER*.] A sluice.

1450 *Cov. Lett. Bk. 254* They ordeyn that a spyre be made besides the Gosford yate. 1451 *Ibid. 257* That ther shulde be made Spayers with-in the water of Shurburn to holde vp the water. *Ibid.* 260 For ramming & stoppeng the spayre of ston for the water shold not issu ow.

Spayer (deer): see **SPAYA(r)d**. **Spayer**, *obs. f. SPARE v.* **Spayer**, *e. var. SPARE sb.* **Obs.**

Spaying, *vbl. sb.* [*f. SPAY v.*] The operation of excising the ovaries in female animals or in women. Also *atrb.*

1576 *TURBERV. Venerie 18* In spaying of hir, it shal not be good to take away all the rootes or strings of the veynes. 1611 *COTTE, Chastement*, a gelding, libbing, speying. a 1722 *LISLE Husb. (1757) 407* If pigs be cut...they ought not to be suffered to creep through hedges, lest the thread which sows up the spaying hole be drawn out. 1725 *Fam. Diet. s.v. Sow*, As for the Spaying of a Sow, which is the Gelding of that Animal [etc.]. 1805 *R. W. DICKSON Pract. Agric. II. 988* The spaying of the female calves...is an operation of greater nicety. 1822-7 *Goode Study Med. (1829) V. 23* The operation of spaying or excising the ovaries. 1879

DUNCAN Clin. Lect. Dis. Women iv. 44 Spaying, an operation which has been introduced recently into gynecological practice.

Spaynal, -ol, *var. SPAINOL Obs.* **Spayn**, -ard(e, -erd(e, *obs. ff. SPANIARD*. **Spaynel** (l, etc., *obs. ff. SPANIEL*. **Spayr**, *obs. f. SPARE v.* **Spayre**, *var. SPARE sb.* **Obs.**; *obs. f. SPEAR sb.* **Speech** (e, *obs. forms of SPEECH sb.* **Speak**, *obs. form of SPEED*.

Speak (spɪk), *sb.* Chiefly *Sc.* and *north*. Forms: 3-5 speke (4 spece), 4-5 spek, 5 Sc. speike (9 speik), 6-7 speake, 8- speak. [Partly the northern form of ME. *spēche* (OE. *spāc*, *spāc*) **SPEECH sb.**; partly, in later use, *f. SPEAK v.* In *Lagamon 1971, Owl & N. 13*, and *Rob. Glouc. 8535*, 8643, the forms *speke* and *spek* have obviously been miswritten for *speche* through being mistaken for parts of the verb.]

†1. The action of speaking; also, manner of speaking. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M. 13260* He sermund wit bis loueli spek. c 1300 *Havelok 946* Of alle men was he mest meke, Lauh. inde ay, and blise of speke. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce 1. 393* In spek wilypht he sum deill. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints xxvii. (Machor) 1164* With bis speik he mad ending. c 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat 242* All appert to the Pape...Salust his sanctiut with spirituall speike.

†b. The power or faculty of speech. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M. 24320* Als ded þai war, wit-vten speke. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints Pro. 122* As to deff men gyfand herynge...and spek till oper at war dum.

†c. A language. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M. 2267* Þar war al þe species delt þat now ouer-alle þe world er melt. 2. Talk, discourse, conversation.

a 1300 *Cursor M. 2618* Wit hir sil spece gun he spell. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints ii. (Paul) 301* With wismen þareol (Nero) had spek. 1886 *WILLOCK Rosetty Ends xii. (1887) 13* The affair caused a hantle o' speak.

b. With *a, the, this*, etc., or possessive pronouns. a 1300 *Cursor M. 12197* Thesus þan folud on his speke, And þus hegan his resun eke. c 1300 *Havelok 1065* Þurth England yede þe speke [*MS. speche*], Hw he was strong, and ek meke. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce 1. 72* That all concordyt, That all thar spek suld be recordyt Till Schyr Eduard. a 1400-50 *Alexander 338* With þis speik he spake þe sprete he geldis. a 1779 *D. GRAHAM Writ. (1883) I. 209*, I maun hae...a quiet speak to hersel about it. 1790 *SUMMERS Poems 247* Onlyfoes to common sense Frae sic a speak can tak offence. 1819 *W. TENNANT Papistry Storm'd (1827) 5* Notin' down within thy book: lik moulden, gesture, speik, and look. 1883- in dial. glossaries, etc. (Ylss., Westmld., Linc., Berks.).

†c. A great speak, an important statement. *Obs.* 1887 *GOLDSIE De Mornay xxiv. (1596) 366* They think themselves to haue made a greate speake, and hard to be resolved.

3. A formal discourse; a speech.

1567 *DRANT Horace, Ep., Arte Post. A vij*, A solemn speake, mete for great things. c 1560 *PETTIE Little Pallace 89 b*, Before hym Aristotle...maketh a great speake, saying [etc.]. 1600 *O. E. Repl. to Libet I. i. 1*, Nor doth he apply his common place to his purpose, but leueth it...without any coherence to the rest of his long speake. 1630 *R. DAVIES in Chester's Triumph (Chetham Soc.) C 3 b*, Is it not harsh to beare a Marmeset squeake Vpon a stage so much vnoynted speake? 1791 *J. LEARMONT Poems 30* Their unco speaks o' sax hours lang.

4. *Cant.* (See *quot.*) *Obs.*—

1812 *J. H. VAUX Flash Dict., Speak*, committing any robbery, is called making a speak; and if it has been productive you are said to haue made a rum speak.

Speak (spɪk), *v.* Forms: (see below). [*OE. sprecan* (pa. t. *spæc*, *spæcon*, pa. pple. *gesprecen*), = OFris. *spreka* (Wfris. *sprekke*, Nfris. *spreek*, *spreeg*), MDu. (and Du.) *sprecken*, OS. *sprikan* (MLG. and LG. *sprecken*), OHG. *sprehhan* (MHG. and G. *sprechen*); not recorded in Gothic, and absent in older Scand., the obs. Da. *sprecke*, *sprekke*, Icel. *spreka*, being adoptions from LG.]

The later OE. *specan* became common in the 11th cent., and forms with *r* ap. did not survive in actual use beyond the middle of the 12th cent. A similar elision of the *r* appears very rarely in MDu. *speken*, OHG. *spehhan*.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. *Inf.* a. 1 *sprecan*, *spreocan*, *spæccan*, *spæcca*, *north*. *spreca*, *spæcca*, *spreaca*; *sprecca*, *spæcca*; 2 *sprecon*.

c 825 *Vesp. Hymns iv*, Nyllað gemonizsaldian spreocan. c 897 *K. ALFRED Gregory's Past. C. 80* [Hie] ne durron... sprecan. a 900 in *O. E. Texts 178* Hu meahite ic... sprecan? c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt. x. 19* Huæzt ge sprecan scilo. *Ibid.* 20 Huæzt ge sprecan scilon. c 1075 *O. E. Chron. (Parker MS.) an. 1070*, Umbe þæt his sprecan woldon. a 1122 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1114, He wolde sprecon mid him.

β. 1 *spæcan* (2 -on), 1-2 *spæcen*, 2-5 *spæken* (3 *Orm. spæcenn*), 5 *spekyn*; 1-2 *spæcon*, 2 -en, 3 *spæc(en)*; 2-3 *speoken*.

c 1000 in *Assmann Ags. Hom. xviii. 55* Hy...wið his spæcan woldon. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp. Matt. xii. 46* Secende spæcon. [c 1160 *Hattun spæcon*] 10 him. c 1120 *O. E. Chron. (MS. H) an. 1113*, Swa þæt hit uæneað spæcon mihon. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom. 33* 3if he mihte spæken. *Ibid.* 82 *Heo...on guonon to spæken*. c 1205 *LAV. 1478* He wold spæcen to heom wið. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex. 3400* Do cam ietro... To spæken him. a 1425 *Cursor M. 20025* (Trin.), I ligon þæt wor-shepe spæken. c 1440 *Promp. Parv. 468/1* Spækyng, *loqut.*

γ. 3-6 *speke*, 4-6 *spek*, 4 *spec*, 5 *speike*, 6-7 *speake*, 6-8 *Sc. speik*, 6- *speak* (*Ir. 8-9 spako*).

SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. i. 112, I haue for barbarisme spoke more.
1702 *Eng. Theophrastus* 335 It is the character of your
half witted fellows to speak much and say little. 1805
SCOTT *Last Minstrel* ii. xxxii, Little he ate, and less he
spoke. 1848 THACKERAY *Pan. Fair* xxxiv, Perhaps rather
disappointed that the port wine had not made Jim speak
more.

c. With advs. denoting continuation, as *away*, *on*.
1535 COVERDALE *Eccles.* xxvii. 12 Amonge such as be wyse,
speake on hardely. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* iii. 43 Speake
on, but be not ouer-tedious. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.*
Song xvii, Speak on, ... and still my grief. 1781 C. JOHNSTON
Hist. J. Juniper 11. 164 If stages were built for them to
speak away upon. a 1814 *Fam. Politics* v. iii. in *New Brit.*
Theat. 11. 248 Speak away, girl: we shall halt here some
time yet. 1885 'Mrs. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* i, He wanted
her to speak on.

d. With advs. having reference to the use of
a particular language or style of speech.
1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xvi, 'Thou speakest too well for
one who hath lived always in thy filthy horde,' said the
Scot. 1846 LANOIR *Inaug. Conv.*, *Southey & Lander* Wks.
1853 11. 164/1 Varlunga, a pastoral district, in which the
people speak differently from both.

4. In various parenthetical and other phrases:

a. In the infinitive, esp. *so to speak*.
(a) 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 205 All goodnesse (to
speak at a worde) goeth awaie. 1595 SHAKS. *John* ii. i.
514 Or if you will, to speake more properly, I will enforce
it easlie. 1628 GAULK *Pract. The.* (1629) 232 Before Herod
(to speake in few) they put vpon him a Fooles Note. 1671
H. M. tr. *Erasmus. Collog.* 494 'There was no year, wherein
he did not gain a thousand ducats, to speak with the
least. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* vii, It would cost me nothing...
to say yes—but, to speak on the square, I must needs say
no. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *Lond. of To-day* xl, (ed. 3) 349 To
speak by the book, 'Mr. Gunter, cook, confectioner, and
fruiterer.'

(b) 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. iii. iii, Notables are, so to
speak, organed out. 1888 'J. S. WINTER' *Boote's Childr.*
v, Pearl... was the leading spirit of the pair, and led Maud
by the nose, so to speak.

attrib. and as sb. 1874 *Gentl. Mag.* July 126 In a so to
speak unconscious manner. 1893 R. HEATH *Eng. Peasant*
243 This statement of his... is not to be dismissed as a mere
so-to-speak.

b. *As they (etc.) speak*, = as the phrase is.
1595 in J. H. POLLEN *Acts Eng. Mart.* (1892) vi. 101
Forthwith was found by the twelve *billa vera*, as they
speak. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* 1. 80 By letting down shafts
from the day (as Miners speak). 1695 WOODWARD *Nat.*
Hist. Earth i. (1723) 37 Many of them became petrified, as
they speak. 1846 KEBLE *Serm.* xiii. (1848) 335 The same
saying fell accidentally (as men speak) on the eye of another
rich young man.

c. In pres. ppl. with advs., as *broadly*, *correctly*,
generally, *humanly*, *properly*, *roughly*,
strictly, etc. (Freq. in recent use.)

1699 T. BROWN *Let. to Dr. Brown*, at *Tunbridge* Wks.
1711 1V. 129 Misfortunes... of which I can, humanly speak-
ing, see no End. 1826 *Art of Brewing* (ed. 2) 90 Generally
speaking, I am an advocate for malt and hops only. 1853
Orr's Circ. Sci., Inorg. Nat. 108 Strictly speaking also,
there are no heds hitherto found lying above the chalk.
1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* ii. 8 74 Speaking broadly, a man ought
to know any language or science he learns, thoroughly.

5. Of a writer, literary composition, etc.: To
make a statement or declaration in words; to
state or say.

c 1755 *Lamb. Hom.* 131 Sainte paul... speced on be halie
pistle pe meret to dei. c 1205 *Lav.* 70 Al swa be boc speked
be he to hisne inom. c 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4529 *Pai*
sal be, als be appocalips spekes, In... hayres cledde. c 1400
Love. Bouquet. Mirr. (1903) 50 Herto acordyngne spekech
the apostle... in his pistle ad hebreos. 1885 WASHINGTON tr.
Nicholas's Voy. ii. ix. 42 b, Strabo spoke aright, where he
sayeth [etc.]. 1631 WEEVER *Ann. Funeral Mon.* 250 My
old Anonimall Manuscript speakes... to the like effect. 1763
C. JOHNSTON *Reverie* i. 42 You are to observe that I speak
in the general. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* 11.
265 It was admitted that the ancients spoke from justifiable
data. 1869 T. C. BARKER *Aryan Civiliz.* x. (1871) 31 A
law of the Twelve Tables at Rome speaks to the same effect.

6. *fig.* Of things: To be expressive or signifi-
cant; to make some revelation or disclosure.

1535 COVERDALE *Heb.* xii. 24 The sprenglynge off bloude,
that speaketh better then the bloude of Abel. 1602 MAR-
STON *Ant. & Met.* iv. Wks. 1856 i. 54 His grief speakes in
his slow-pac't steps. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 267 His words
here ended, but his meek aspect Silent yet spake. 1722
WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* i. 8 We read of feet, that speak;
of a philosopher, who answered an argument by only getting
up and walking. 1813 BYRON *Corsair* i. iii, A sail!—a sail!
... Her nation—flag—how speaks the telescope? 1843 R. J.
GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xiv. 133 His countenance now
spoke promisingly. 1885 'Mrs. ALEXANDER' *Valerie's Fate*
iv, Never had her heart spoken before.

b. To take effect legally; to be valid.
1837 *Act 7 Will. IV & 1 Vict.* c. 26 § 24 That every Will
shall be construed... to speak and take effect as if it had
been executed immediately before the Death of the Testator.
1845 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* x. 154 *uarg.*, A will now speaks
from the death of testator.

7. *transf.* a. Of musical instruments, etc.: To
emit a sound; *spec.* to utter a full and proper note.
Chiefly *rhet.* or *techn.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 286 Let the Kettle to the Trum-
pets speake. 1676 MACE *Musick's Mon.* 70 The String lying
upon This only Round single Fret, cannot but speak Clear.
a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 10 Nov. 1674, He... made it [a violin]
speake like the voice of a man. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst.*
Udolpho xliii, Horns and other instruments... spoke in sweet
response to the harmony that proceeded from the pavilion.
1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch.* *Trin.* vi. 103/1 By coupling the
pedals with the keys, 87 pipes are made to speak with each

pedal. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* xvii. 833/2 This saves space
in the interior [of the organ], and gives the large pipes room
to speak.

b. Of natural forces, etc.: To emit noise, make
a sound; to reverberate.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. i. 5 Me thinks, the wind hath spoke
aloud at Land. 1807-8 WORDSW. *Sonnambulist* 4 How
softly then Doth Air-force... Speak from the woody glen!
1850 MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xlii, All at once the thunder
spoke.

c. Of firearms: To emit a report on being fired.
1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 67 He loves
dearly to hear his Guns speak. 1875 KINGLAKE *Crimea*
(1877) vi. vi. 218 The Coldstream... could not get their wet
rifles to speak. 1896 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Jan. 1/3 The news
from the Transvaal, where the rifles have already spoken.

d. Of a sound: To give tongue; to bay.

1826 *Sporting Mag.* (N.S.) xvii. 288 The hounds were
speaking in the covert. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset*
Words. 605 The word 'quest' 'Is never used with hounds;
they 'give tongue', 'speak', or 'bay'.

e. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1831 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* viii, The sharp little vessel
began to speak, as the rushing sound through the water
is called.

f. *techn.* (See quot.)

1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 205 When the tool
is of proper size the pinion will 'speak' (make a squeaking
noise) as the red stuff is drying off.

II. With preps., in more or less specialized uses.

8. *Speak about* —: (see *ABOUT prep.* 7).

Cf. the common OE. *sprecan ymbke*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24795 For to speke abute sum pais.
1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. iii. 83 Were such things here, as we
doe speake about? 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasmus. Collog.* 263 He
falls on speaking about the success of their business. 1737—
[see 13 h]. 1843 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) 11, 430 Ser-
mons which speak more confidently about our position than
I inwardly feel.

9. *Speak again* (st —: (see *AGAIN prep.* 6 and
AGAINST prep. 12).

c 1000 *ELFRIC Numb.* xxi. 7 We singodon swiðe, for þan
be we swa spræcon ongan god & þe. a 1250 *Owl & Night.*
678 Þar muþ shal speke ayeen horte. 1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* xlix.
20 Thou sittynge spakist agens thī brother. a 1425 *Cursor*
M. 2928 (Trin.), Per ayeen durst he not speke. 1545 ASCHAM
Toxoph. i. (Arb.) 59, I speake not agaynst grete candelles,
but agaynst lytle candels. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea.* ii. iv. 243 Sith
that both chyle and danger speake 'gainst so great a num-
ber. 1736 AINSWORTH i. s.v., If he go on to speak lavishly
against me. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* vii. 112 On the other
side Hortensia spoke against the tax. 1908 R. BACOT A.
Cuthbert xvi, 339 Some regretted... that they spoke against
her as an interloper.

10. *Speak for* —. a. To make a speech or plea
in place of or on behalf of (a person); in later use
esp. to plead for. Also, to make representations
concerning (a thing).

a 1300 *K. Horn* 171 Horn[is] spak for hem alle. 1382 WYCLIF
Acts xxvi. 1 It is suffrid to thee, for to speke for thi siff.
1481 CAXTON *Reynard* iv, (Arb.) 7 How grymbar the dasse
... spak for reynart. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* iv. 13 Hast
thou eny matter to be spoken for to the kynge? c 1643 LD.
HERBERT *Autobiog.* (1824) 139 An unpardonable fault, inso-
much that no man would speak for him. 1736 AINSWORTH
i. s.v., If ever he do so again, I will never speak for him.
1777 CLARA REEVE *Champion of Virtue* 102 Take courage
and speak for yourself. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxxvi, 'I say,
speak not for her!' replied Leicester. 1858 LONGFELLOW
M. Standish iii, Why don't you speak for yourself, John?
transf. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iii. i. 127 There Mutinies and
Reuolts... spoke not for them. 1722-7 BOYER *Dict. Royal* i.
s.v. *Parler*, *Ses-Services partent pour lui*, his Services
speak for him. 1770 LANGHORNT *Pantocr.* (1879) 11. 664/2
He had a very engaging countenance, which spoke for him
before he opened his lips. 1859 TENNYSON *Martin & V.*
466 She ceased... and let her eyes speak for her.

b. To beg or request; to ask for.

1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Song Sol.* viii. 8 What shal we do for
our sister... when she shalbe spoken for? 1594 LYL *Mother*
Bonnie i. iii, They giue vs pap with a spoon before we can
speak, and when we speake for that we loue, pap with
a hatchet. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea.* i. iv. 267 The shame it selfe
doth speake For instant remedy.

c. To order; to bespeak; to engage.

1679 BUNYAN *Israel's Hope* *Enconr.* Wks. 1855 I. 583 As
your great traders do with the goods that their chapmen
have either bought or spoke for. 1730 BAILEY (fol.), *To*
bespeak, to speak for something; to give order for it to be
made. 1743 *Lond. & Country Dren.* iv. (ed. 2) 284 The next
time he went to the Brew-house to speak for more. 1815
JANE AUSTEN *Emma* xv, The bell was rung, and the car-
riages spoken for. 1859 MRS. STOWE *Minister's Wooing*
xii. 115 Three months beforehand, all her days and nights
are spoken for.

d. To indicate; to betoken.

1832 *Philological Museum* i. 335 The great mass of evidence
that speaks for an intimate affinity between the Pelasgians
and the Hellenes. 1852 MRS. CRAIK *Head of Family* viii,
It may speak very ill for Mr. Græme's knowledge of the
world, to confess [etc.]. 1910 HIRTH in *Encycl. Brit.* vi.
191/1 This does not seem to speak for racial consanguinity.

e. *To speak for itself*, to be significant or self-
evident. (Cf. 28 c.)

1779 WARNER in *Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) IV. 213
The letter was not from any of the family, she said, and that
speaks for itself. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* viii, But I need not
detail them—the fact speaks for itself. 1869 J. MARTINEAU
Ess. 11. 127 The paragraph... will speak for itself.

11. *Speak of* —. a. To mention, or discourse
upon, in speech or writing. (See also 13 b.)

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xlii. 46 [Ic] sprec of cyðnissum ðinum
in zesihðe cyninga. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* *Lea.* ix. 11 [He]
spræc him of ric godes. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 73 Of þe halie

fulht spec ure drihten on oðer stude. c 1200 ORMIN 6784
Goddspellboc ne spekeþh noht Off all þatt oþerr genge.
c 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2683 Here es þe thred part of þis
buke spedeþ pat spekes of þe dede. 1422 *Secreter Secret.*
Prio. *Prio.* 203 Of this Spekyth the boke of Iudith. 1530
PALSGR. 727/2 I go nowe beyoundsee, but if God send me
lyfe you shal here speke of me. 1603 PARSONS *Three*
Conuers. *Eng.* ii. viii. 481, I shall haue occasion to speake
againe of these heretiks in the next chapter. 1730 A. GOR-
DON *Maffer's Amphib.* 58 The Theatre... is spoke of by
Martial. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Launc.* xviii, 'And speaking of
red-game,' said the young scape-grace, interrupting his
father. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 43 A common-place with
every philosophy which spoke of Things at all.

transf. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xlii, Every
object on which her eye fixed seemed to speak of the mar-
chioness. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Waud. by Loire* 180 At Doulon
every thing begins to speak of the neighbourhood of a city.
1894 MAX PENNINGTON *Sea Wolves* xi, He... wore sea-boots
to his hips, though they spoke of much service and of decay.

b. With advs., as *evil*, *ill*, *well*.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark ix. 39 Seðe... mæze recone ylle
spreca [L. male loqui] of mec. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxxvii. 19
And euele thei spoken of God. 1382 — *Jer.* xl. 16 Fals
forsothe thou spekest of Ismael. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 83
Whan þou spekest eyull of an-oþer mannys goodnesse.
1530 PALSGR. 727/2 Never speke yf of men belynde their
backes. 1535 — [see EVIL adv. 1 h]. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.*
11. 598 He was... well spoken of of all men. 1611 BIBLE *Luke*
vi. 26 When all men shall speake well of you. 1635 R. N.
tr. *Camden's Hist. Brit.* *Introd.*, Howbeit her dayes have
bene ill spoken of. 1807 SOUTHEY *Esperanza's Lett.* 11.
263 The boys... spoke well of their masters.

c. In the phr. *to speak of* (in later use = 'worth
mentioning'). Chiefly in negative constructions.
Also (b) = 'if mentioned or considered'.

(a) 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gl.* 27 Of his strengthe is not
a lytel thyng to speke of, For [etc.]. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon.*
Matrones iii. 269 For that which I haue hitherto done, is
nothing at all to speake of. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.*
(1637) 633 This Towne is not very ancient to speake of. 1654
GATAKER *Dise. Apol.* 47 None out-went me, few to speake
of came near me. 1694 WOOD *Life* 23 Oct., No raine to
speak of all Sept. and Oct. 1815 SCOTT *Grym* M. xlv, He
had ridden the whole day... without tasting anything 'to
speak of'. 1881 FREEMAN in *Stephens Life & Lett.* (1895)
11. 244 To-day has come the first snow to speak of.
(b) 1580 G. HARVEY *Let. to Spenser* in S's Wks. (1912)
628/1 For the Romanes to speake of, are but verry Ciphars
in this kinde.

† d. *Not to be spoken of*, (to be) beyond all
description. *Obs.*

1600 NASHE *Summer's Last Will* 989 Wks. (Grosart) VI.
126 As for my Pease and my Fetches, they are famous, and
not to be spoken of. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. ii. 47 Then
haue you lost a Sight which was to bee seene, cannot bee
spoken of.

† e. To bespeak; to order. *Obs.*—
1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ii. iv. 5 We haue not spoke vs yet
of Torch-bearers.

† f. With verbal sbs.: To suggest, propose, hint
at (doing something).

1586 LD. BURGHELY in *Leycester Corr.* (Camden) 450
Some speke of namyng the count Morrice. 1611 BIBLE i
Sam. xxx. 6 The people spake of stoning him. 1792 BURNS
Duncan Gray ii, Duncan, 'Spak o' lowpin' ower a him.

12. *Speak on* —. † a. To address or talk to
(a person). *Obs.*

† 1370 *Kobt. Cloyde* in Halliwell. *Nugae Poet.* (1844) 58 Lowde
on hym he began to speke. c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden)
xxxvii, So come a mon... And speke on him fulle hastily.

† b. = To speak of (see 11 a, b). *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. 69 (Q.), I am wellspoke on,
I can heare it with mine owne eares. 1647 SALTmarsh
Spark. Glory (1847) 28 The Baptism of Christ... is that one
Baptism spoken on in Ephes. 4.

c. To disconcert upon (a subject, etc.).

1818 SCOTT *Br. Launc.* xxix, Mr. Hayston speaks on a
subject on which you have long since agreed to give him a
favourable hearing. 1876 *Nature* 7 Dec. 128 The Society
... has invited Prof. Nordenskjöld to speak on the Kara Sea
and Jenissei.

13. *Speak to* —. a. To address words or dis-
course to (a person); to talk to, converse with.

To speak to (see quot. 1837), so as to have conversation
or personal acquaintance with one. Freq. in the phr. 'to
know (one) to speak to'.

Beowulf 1171 Þu on sælum wes... & to ðeatum sprec mild-
m wordum. c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xlii. 7 [Ic] sprecu to
Israhela folce. 971 *Blisch.* *Hom.* 141 He sprac to þam
weorode & cwæp [etc.]. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John x. 25 Ic spece
[c 1160 speke] to eow & 5e ne zelyfæð. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.*
925 After ðis spac god to abrahā. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1164
Sal þou; i der noght til him speke. 1382 WYCLIF i *Cor.*
xiv. 3 He that prophatizeth, spekiþ to men. c 1400 *Pilgr.*
Southe (Caxton), 1483/1v. xliii. 69, I wold haue spoke to them
but I ne myght nought. 1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 118
Thus to the Cardinal he spake. 1581 PERTIE tr. *Guazze's*
Civ. Conv. i. (1586) 13 b, If... you resolute not a friend,
he will speake no more to you. a 1635 *Sirius Couer: Christ &*
Mary (1636) 15 When he speake aloof to her, she answereth
aloof to him. 1651 HOBBS *Leuiath.* iii. xxxv. 216 Com-
manded by a Voice, as one man speaketh to another. 1751
ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* i. 105 What reply she
made I do not know, being speaking to Wildly at the same
time. 1837 LOWELL *Lett.* (1891) i. 21 How I remember the
first time I ever saw you 'to speak to'. 1908 R. BACOT A.
Cuthbert xxvi. 342 It was too late that night to speak to her

b. With *of*, *on*, or *about* (a matter, etc.).

c 1200 ORMIN 10466 Patt off þa Santt Johan lappstipe
Spacc off to þa sandderrnen. c 1450 LOWELL *Martin*
1301 What scholen we don of this mateer That lie to vs
spak of now her? 1530 PALSGR. 727/1, I speke to the man
my busynes. 1611 BIBLE i *Sam.* ix. 17 Behold the man
whom I spake to thee of. 1737 *Genl. Mag.* VII. 492, I haue
... spoke to the King of England... about your Friend. 1796

...speak the bare truth once for all!

24. With preps.: To utter or direct (words, remarks, etc.) *against*, to (also *† on, upon*, etc.) a person. Also *fig.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cviii. 20 *Da ðe spreocað yfel* [L. *malis*] wif sawle minre. c 1000 *Lambeth Ps.* cviii. 20 *þa þe specaþ yfelu togeanes sawle mine.* c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 *Ne spec þu ægin pine nexta nane false witness.* a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxvii. 4 *þat spekes pees to neghhurg hisse.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16495 *þai...sal on metresun speke.* 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 63 *Forto...destroie þat kynde, þat ouht to him couth speke.* 1335 *COVEDEAL Ps.* lxxiv. 8 *He shal speake peace vnto his people.* 1601 *ibid.* cviii. 20 *Those that speake euell agaynst my soule.* 1547 *Honillies 1. Contention* Tj b. *To suffre euery man to speake vpon me what thei list.* 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* v. 1.21 *Men Can...speake comfort to that griefe, Which they themselves not feelee.* 1603 — *Meas. for M.* v. i. 129 *For certaine words he spake agaynst your Grace in your retirement.* 1821 *WORDSW. Eccl. Sonnets* iii. ii. *Last night...that Vision spake Fear to my Soul.* 1838 [J. WILLIAMS] *Cathedral* 144 *Love...Speaks peace to fall'n humanity.*

25. To declare in words; to make known by speech; to tell (of).

To speak one's mind: see *MIND sb.* 9 a.
c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xvi. 4 *Ðætte...ne sprece muð min wirc monna.* 1601 *ibid.* lxxvii. 2 *ic spreocu foresetenisse from fruman weorlde.* c 1000 *Lambeth Ps.* cxlii. 11 *Wuldorrices þines hi cweðaþ...& mihte þine hi specaþ.* c 1200 *ORMIN* 12965 *For þatt he wolde heldenn hemm To spekkenn þezgre nede.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24074 *þat es na tung mal speke wit word*...*Hu þat vr stur was strang.* 1382 *Wyclif 1. Cor.* ii. 7 *We speken the wysdom of God, that is hid in mysterie.* 1513 *Bk. Keruyng* A iv. *Than serue ye forth the table manerly, y' euery man may speke your curtesy.* 1595 *SHAKS. John* iii. i. 39 *What other harme haue I...done, But spoke the harme that is by others done?* 1611 *TOURNEUR Aith. Trag.* ii. i. *Here's one...saies hee is newly returned from Ostend, and has some businesse of import to speake.* 1693 *Prior C'tess Exeter playing on Lute* 17 *Your Art no other Art can speake.* 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 40 *You haue, in a few words, spoke the whole of the matter.* 1812 *CRABBE Tales* iv. 279 *Speak, then, my fate.* 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* i. iii. iii. *Bound to speak his opinion.* 1832 *THACKERAY Esmond* ii. ii. *I spoke my husioses.*

b. To state or declare in writing, etc.
a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 48 *þis is nu ðe uorne dolo, þet ich habbe ispeken hiderto, of ower seruise.* c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* i. x. 51 *The firste of the iij. opiniouns spoken and sett forth...in the first chapter.* 1562 *WINZET Wks.* (S.T.S.) l. 4 *Albeit the time he schort, sumthing of your prais man we speik.* 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. iii. 127 *Of the West, I cannot speake any thing certaine or generall.* 1672 in E. B. Jupp *Carpenters' Co.* (1887) 305 *The said Statute...makes no mention at all nor speaks a title of a Joyner.* a 1763 W. KING *Polit. & Lit. Anecd.* (1819) 121 *I speak this upon a supposition that Bing [sic] was justly put to death.* 1849 *ROCK Ch. of Fathers* i. viii. (1903) III. 45 *The monument itself, with its little chantry altar...speaks what was his belief while here.*

c. *transf.* Of musical instruments: To announce, indicate, or proclaim by sound.

1702 *Rowe Tamerl.* i. i. 120 *These Trumpets speak his Presence.* 1781 *COWPER Anti-Thelyphth.* 161 *The trumpet now spoke Marmadan at hand.* 1837 A. TENNENT *Force Imag.* 7 *In mournful plaints of sorrow now it [sc. the pibroch] speaks the battle's close.*

26. To use as a language; to talk.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7539 *þe normans...speke french as hii duode am.* 1387 *IREVISA Higden* (Rolls) l. 345 *þis Gaythelus koupe speke manye languages and tonges.* 1456 *SIR G. HAVE Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 22 [He] coude welespeke the language of Grece and of Latyne. 1530 *PALSGR 727/1* *They speke a pedlars frenche amongst them selfe.* 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 596 *Felsh and English speaking both languages.* 1720 *DE FOE Capt. Singleton* xvi. 1840 *281 Can they speak Dutch?* 1756 *MRS. CALDERWOOD in Caltness Collect.* (Maitl. Club) 204 *The collonell...has been over all Europe, and speaks all the languages.* 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vii. 11. 225 *He knew no language but the English, as it was spoken by the common people.* 1910 *Haverfield in Encycl. Brit.* IV. 587/1 *By this time the town populations...spoke Latin.*

† 27. a. To make mention of (a person); to speak of or mention in a certain way; to commend (one) to another. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2390 *Princes oueral aboute of ech kinedom Speke him vuel & hated him.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12005 *Sum liim loued and spak o prixe.* c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (Andrew) 975 *For men will lichtly speke þe ill.* c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* ii. x. 203 *The King...whom the lesson of prophetis hath bifore spokum.* 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* iv. ii. 32 *Yet thus farre Griffith, giue me leaue to speake him, And yet with Charity.* 1618 *SIR D. CARLETON Lett.* (1775) 259 *Who they [the ambassadors] shall be, is not yet fully determined; but count Ernest of Nassau is chiefly spoken.* a 1657 *LOVEDAY Lett.* (1663) 58, *I pray speake me to her in the best language of affection.*

† b. To assign or dedicate. *Obs.*—1

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) i. ii. *All these thynges the whiche be spoken and consecrate vnto god.*

† c. To bespeak or order. *Obs.*

1508 *STANBRIDGE Vulgaria* (W. de W.) Bv, *I haue spoken a payre of shone agaynst sondaye.*

† d. To use as a term or phrase. *Obs.*—1

1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 118 *A beanie of Ladies, is spoken figuratiuely for a company or troupe.*

28. To indicate, denote, or betoken; to reveal, make known.
1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* i. 438 *Lord Titus...Whose fury not dissembled speaks his griefes.* 1608 — *Per.* i. iii. 14 *His seald commission, left in trust with me, Doth speak sufficiently he's gone to travel.* 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sacra* ii. ii. 67 *Two things speak much the wisdom of a Natio; good Laws, and a prudent management of them.* 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* i. x. 100 *Some Porches and broken Pillars I haue seen, that speak their ancient Gran-*

deur. 1770 *GOLDSM. Des. Vill.* 122 *The loud laugh that spoke the vacant mind.* 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* i. lxxvii. *Loud bellowings speak his woes.* 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Land.* *The solidity of the structures...speaks the industry of ages.*

refl. 1850 *CARLYLE Latter-d. Panph.* v. (1872) 166 *William the Silent spake himself best in a country liberated.*

b. Of the countenance, eyes, etc.: To indicate or manifest by expression.

To speak daggers: see *DAGGER sb.* 3 b.
1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* i. iii. 185 *Thine eyes See it so grosely showne in thy behauiours, That in their kinde they speake it.* 1666 *DRYDEN Ann. Mirab.* lxxiii. *His face spake hope, while deep his Sorrows flow.* 1792 *BURNS Duncan Gray* iv. *And oh! her een, they spak' sic things!* 1820 *KEATS Isabella* v. *If looks speak love-laws, I will drink her tears.* 1859 J. WATSON *Bards Border* 78 *Her look spoke affection.*

† c. *refl.* Of things; To be self-evident. *Obs.* (Cf. 10 e.)

1689 *POPLE tr. Locke's 1st Let. Toleration* L's Wks. 1727 II. 244 *Let us apply the last Case...and the Thing speaks itself.* 1693 *DRYDEN Juvenal* iii. Arg't. *The Story of this Satyr speaks it self.*

29. To manifest or show (a person, thing, etc.) to be or do a certain thing, or to possess a certain quality or character. Const. with simple complement or with to be. Now *arch.*

(a) 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iv. iii. 159 *Sundry Blessings hang about his Throne, That speake him full of Grace.* 1666 *DRYDEN Ann. Mirab.* xxiii. *Men quit the open air, When Thunder speaks the angry Gods abroad.* 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 75 ¶ 3 *His whole Person is finely turned, and speaks him a Man of Quality.* 1796-7 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* (1813) 139 *A sudden noise below seemed to speak the whole house in confusion.*

(b) 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. State* ii. viii. 79 *Which speaks his judgement to be better then his invention.* a 1701 *MAUNDRELL Journ. Yernis.* (1732) 137 *This speaks it self to haue been part of some very August Pile.* 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1862) i. xi. 209 *Each of which [varieties]...speaks the kind seldom to haue mixed with any other.* 1808 *HELEN St. Victor Ruins of Rigonda* II. 156 *His graceful carriage...spoke him to be a person very different from what his plain garb might naturally denote.* 1821 *SCOTT Pirate* xxii. *His acquaintance with the English language...plainly spoke him to be an Englishman.*

b. To term or call; to describe as. *rare.*

1617 *FLETCHER Valentinian* v. viii. *Mays't thou liue ever spoken our Protector.* 1825 *SCOTT Talism.* xiv. *Report speaks thee one unlikely to return thus from fight.*

c. To describe (a person),... Now *arch.*

1623 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Celebr. Charis* viii. *Make account...And that quickly, speak your Man.* 1662 *COKEINE Trag. Ovid* iii. i. *You mistake me, I cannot speak her to her merit.* 1703 *ROWE Ulyss.* i. i. *But he it as it may; it speaks you well.* 1780 *COWPER Progr. Error* 460 *How shall I speak thee, or thy pow'r address, Thou god of our idolatry, the press?* 1819 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* xxxix. *Thou hast spoken the Jew...as the persecution of such as thou art has made him.* 1859 *TENNISON Elaine* 154 *To speak him true, ...No keener hunter after glory hreathes.*

30. To express or signify. Now *rare.*

To speak volumes: see *VOLUME sb.*

1645 *RUTHERFORD Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 32 *Ram-horns speak not taking of towns in an ordinary providence.* 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Setv.* 200 *And they were so ready to make World speak seculum, that where we giue a much unlike meaning, they still hold to it.* 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* ii. ix. (1878) 93 *Men have compelled the narrative to speak a meaning contrary to its intention.*

31. a. To send to, to cause to pass or enter into (another state, condition, or position) by speaking. Also *refl.* and with *adj.* complement.

1684 *BROOK Precious Remedies* 5 *God can speak or nod you to hell in a moment.* 1695 *BROOKHOUSE Temple Opened* Pref. Aiv. *So Now, the same word...comes to speak the Ataxy or Irregularities of the Four Monarchies into...an Harmonious Frame.* 1781 *COWPER Expost.* 256 *He will be found...Too just to wink, or speak the guilty clear.* 1814 *SCOTT Lord of Isles* iv. xxii. *That glance, if guilty, would I dread More than the doom that spoke me dead!* 1820 A. A. WATTS in Wiffen *Anion Hours* (ed. 2) p. x. *With gratitude thy hosom swelleth To him—who spoke them into birth!* 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 356 *He spoke himself into the Common Council.*

† b. To create by speaking. *Obs.*—1 (Cf. 35 c.)

1735 S. WESLEY *Hymn, 'The Lord of Sabbath'* iv. *'Twas great to speak the World from Nought, 'Twas greater to redeem.*

V. 32. To talk or converse with; to address.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xii. 46 *Soecende spreca him [L. loqui ei].* c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3400 *Do cam ietro to moysen.* To speken him and ðo kinnemes-meo. c 1450 *LOVELICH Grail* li. 28 *Welcome...3e be, longe haue I desired 3ow to speken & se.* 1561 in *Maitl. Cl. Misc.* III. 290 *He wald cum to þar chalmere aod speik them.* 1581 A. HALL *Hiad* viii. 140 *Thus Hector comforts vp his mates, and speaks his horse.* c 1600 *KIRKTON Hist. Ch. Scot.* viii. (1817) 332 *The two brethren went and spoke the Lord Stair.* 1722 *DE FOE Col. Jack* ix. *What do you want to speak with the great master? He can't be spoke by you.* 1805 *SCOTT Last Minstrel* vi. xxvi. *Like him of whom the story ran, Who spoke the spectre-hound in Man.* 1852 *BAILEY Festus* (ed. 4) 331 *Speaking him in that instinctive Paradisal tongue.*

b. To communicate with (a passing vessel) at sea, by signal, speaking-trumpet, etc. Cf. 16 b.

1792 M. RIDDELL *Voy. Madeira* 20 *We spoke several East Indiamen.* 1793 *NELSON* 11 *Oct. in Nicholas Disp.* (1845) I. 331 *Yesterday I spoke a Ship from Gibraltar.* 1816 *TUCKER Narr. Exped. R. Zaire* i. (1818) 10 *We saw several vessels, but spoke none.* 1840 R. H. DAMA *Bef. Mast* xxxv. *She heave to for us, seeing that we wished to speak her.* 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 18 Sept. 14/2 *A service of swift yaws...to run out and speak the fishing boats.*

transf. 1848 *DICKENS Donbey* xxxix. *Two or three stragglers...spoke him—so the captain entered it—on the subject of spectacles.*

33. To speak (one) fair, to address (a person) courteously or kindly. (Cf. *FAIR adv.* 2.)

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 6836 (Fairf.). *Speke ham faire wi þi moupe.* 1533 *MORE Apol.* 71 h. *I am content to...geue them no wors wordes agayn then yf they speke me fayre.* 1593 *MELBANCKE Philotimus* E ij h. *They thought it good to...speake him faire while their feete were in his mouth.* 1690 *DYDEN Amphitryon* ii. ii. *Thou wouldest haue a woman of the town...to be always speaking my husband fair!* 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xxxiii. *I spoke the wretch fair; I appeared to confide in her.* 1861 *Geo. Eliot Silas M.* i. *He was worth speaking fair, if it was only to keep him from doing you a mischief.*

fig. 1669 *DRYDEN Tyrannic Love* iv. i. *Heaven speaks me fair.*

b. With other advs.

1871 *BROWNING Balast.* 1562 *If thou speak us ill Many a true and ill thing shalt thou hear!* 1872 *TENNISON Garth & Lynette* 470 *Lancelot ever spake him pleasantly.*

VI. With advs. in special senses.

† 34. *Speak forth*, to utter, declare, proclaim.
1526 *TINDALE Matt.* xiii. 35, *I wyll...speake forth thynges which haue bene kepte secrette from the begynnyng of off the worlde.* 1611 *BIBLE Acts* xxvi. 25, *I...speake forth the words of truth and sobernesse.* 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Setv.* 191 *It would not...more fully speak forth its boundlessness.* 1730 *BAILEY* (fol.) *To Utter*, to pronounce or speak forth.

35. *Speak out* (cf. 17). a. To utter; to make known in words; to declare openly or clearly.

1382 *WYCLIF Acts* xxvi. 25, *I speke out the wordus of treute and sohernesse.* c 1440 *Pramp. Parv.* 468/1 *Spekyn owte, exproimo.* c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* iii. x. 339 *That he meened so myche hi hise...wordis, thouz he not alle hem out spake.* 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* ii. ii. 545 *'Tis well, he haue thee speake out the rest, soone.* 1648 J. BEAUMONT *I'spye* ii. clxiv. *I'll make his Dumbness find a Tongue To speak out his imposture.* 1676 [see *MIND sb.* 9 a.]. 1815 *SCOTT Guy R.* xii. *You will often hear it mentioned...I will therefore speak it out.* 1855 *THACKERAY Newcomes* II. xxi. 209, *I have no right...to hear him speak out his heart, and tell it to any friend.* 1880 *JESSOP Coming of Friars* 42 *Henry...spoke out his mind and showed that he was not too well-pleased.*

b. Of things: To declare, manifest, etc.

1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* ii. iv. 140 *If thy rare qualities...could speake thee out.* 1675 *BROOKS Gold.* *Key Wks.* 1867 V. 175 *Now what do all these things speak out, but the certainty and reality of Christ's manhood?* 1725 *CHAPPELLOW R. Way to be Rich* (1717) 52 *He is the highest bidder, and this speaks him out to be the greatest merchant.*

c. *poet.* To create by speaking. *rare.* (Cf. 31 b.)
1635-56 *COWLEY Davidis* i. 783 *They sung how God spoke out the worlds vast hall.* 1844 *MRS. BROWNING Drama of Exile* 105, *I am the spirit of the harmless earth. God spake me softly out among the stars.*

d. To talk out (see *TALK v.* 9).

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Mar. 2/3 *He spoke with the obvious intention of speaking out the Bill.*

36. *Comb. Speak-a-word room, Sc.* (see *quots.*); *speake-easy, U.S. slang*, a saloon where liquor is sold without license; † *speake-room*, = *SPEAK-HOUSE* 1; † *speake-truth*, one who tells the truth.
1614 R. TAILOR *Hog hath lost Pearl* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* (1780) VI. 427 *But I do trouble thee too much, therefore Good Speak truth, farewell.* 1756 *MRS. CALDERWOOD in Caltness Collect.* (Maitland Club) 175 *The nuns...said they never wrote it but when they came to the speak-room.* 1825 *JAMIESON Suppl. Speak-a-Word-Room*, a parlour. 1839 *CHAMBERS Tour Holland* 23/1 *Then we were whirled down again into a little speak-a-word room.* 1889 *Voice* (N.Y.) 14 Nov. *Hundreds of unlicensed dealers in both cities continued to run under the names of 'clubs' and 'speake-easies'.*

Speakable (spēkəbəl), a. Also 5 *spekabyllē*, 6 *spe(ā)keable*. [f. *SPEAK v.* + *ABLE*.]

1. That may or can be spoken; fit or possible to be expressed in speech.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 353/1 *Spekabyllē, effabit.* 1601 *Tellabyllē, vbi spekabyllē.* 1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* i. (Arb) 56 *Heaping othes upon othes, one in a nothers necke, moost horrible and not speakeable.* 1587 *FLEMING Cont. Holinshed* 111. 1318/1 *Pining with more than speakeable passions.* a 1684 *LEIGHTON Comm. 2 Pet.* Wks. (1859) 32/2 *The best worldly joys are easily speakeable.* 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* iii. vi. iii. *If no speakeable charge exist against a man.* 1889 F. M. CRAWFORD *Greifenstein* II. xiv. 112 *This creature for whom no speakeable name could be found.*

† 2. Having the power of speech; able to speak. *Obs. rare.*

1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 563 *Synedouble then this miracle, and say, How canst thou speakeable of mute?* 1676 *MACE Musicks Men* 109 *It will seem to speak the word Tut, so plainly, as if it were a Living Creature, Speakeable.*

Hence *Speakeably adv.*

1845 *MRS. BROWNING Lett.* (1899) I. 4 *Mr. Kenyon—who most unspeakably, or only speakeably with tears in my eyes—has been my friend.*

Speaker (spēkər). Forms: 4-6 *speker*, 4-5 *ere*, 5 *spekar*, *speiker*, 6 *spiker*, 6- *speaker*. [f. *SPEAK v.* + *-ER*. Cf. *OFris.* (for) *spreker* (WFr. *sprekker*, NFr. *spreker*, *spreger*), MDu. (Du.) and MLG. (LG.) *spreker*, OHG. *sprehari*, -tri (MHG. *sprehare*, G. *sprecher*).]

1. One who speaks or talks.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2291 *þe foule wurde þe speker dereþ.* 1382 *WYCLIF Ezek.* ii. 1. *Y herde the vois of a speker.* c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 508. *In speche may men spik the speker to know.* 1485 *CAXTON Chas. Gt.* 27 *When one*

spake to hym, he remembred the manere for to compryse thentencyon of the spekar. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* II. 260 h. It was laied... against hym, that he was a speaker of euill by Casar. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 394 Their Majesteis sall requie the spekar and delatar to gif his complaint or oarration to writt. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii. 175 *Malc.* What's the newest griefe? *Rosse.* That of an houres age, doth hisse the speaker. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xxxvi. 222 It may be understood sometimes of the Speaker. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. iv. § 3 It implies both the Falshood of the Speech, and my Reproach and Censure of the Speaker. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 345 All speakers, yet all language at a loss. 1842 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* VII. 162 The real speaker was a full-grown woman. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. viii. She started up with anger to her eyes, and faced the speaker.

b. *spec.* One who speaks formally before a number of persons; one who addresses an audience; an orator.

c. 1400 *New Test.* (Paues) Acts xiv. 11 *pei* called... Poule Mercurie, for he was ledar ande spekar of þo worde. a 1533 Lo. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxii. 254 'Syt', quod Gaultier, who was y^e fyrst speaker, 'me thynke he can scape none other wyse'. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. ii. 166 What? a speaker is but a prater, a Ryme is but a Ballad. 1780 *Mirror* No. 102, Some of our public speakers. 1828 WHATELY *Rhet.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) I. 262/1 The sentiments... which it is so important that the audience should feel towards the Speaker. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxii. IV. 744 He... had scarcely taken his seat when he attained a high place among parliamentary speakers. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* xvii. When the speaker's voice ceased, a burst of applause came from the lips of the hearers.

2. With distinguishing adjs.: a. Denoting moral character, tendency to talk, or manner of speaking, as *evil, fair, false, great, hasty, short*, etc.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvi. 18 A wickid speker delited is in his leghe. 1388 WYCLIF *Job* vi. 9 A fals speker is reisd agens my face. a 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. i. 41 Crist had aduersaries & suffrid shreude spekers. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 353/2 A schort Speker, *micrologus*. A grete Speker, *grandiloquus*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 212 Great speaker, *loguax*. 1611 BIBLE Ps. cxi. 12 Let not an euill speker be established in the earth. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Sphezer*. His unarticulate voice like that of a hasty speaker. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 66 The modest speaker is ashamed and griev'd T'engross a moment's notice.

b. Denoting ability (or the want of it) in the use of speech. + *Fair speaker*, an orator.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxi. (Eugenia) 130 Quhat poetis seis, or fare spekaris. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) IV. 141 Pat was a noble speker in all manere tonges of witt and of wisdom, and cheef speker wip tonge. c 1400 *Dest.* Troy 3805 A freike þat was fre, and a feire speker. 1440 *Alph. Tales* 236 A parrand fayr man & a riche, & a ne eloquent speker. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonse* vii. A rethoryque man or fayr speker. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* I. ii. 111 The Gentleman is Learn'd, and a most rare Speaker. 1720 POPE *Hud.* xix. 86 Unruly murmurs, or ill-timed applause; Wrong the best speaker, and the justest cause. 1778 MISS BURNAY *Evelina* lxxviii. We of the Lower House... have likewise the most able speakers. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 203 The Count de Ville was not only an able speaker, but a real statesman. 1855 DICKENS *Leit.* (1880) II. 247 Almost the worst speaker I ever heard to my life. 1871 R. ELIOT tr. *Calculus* xlix. 1 Greatest speaker of any born a Roman, Marcus Tullius.

3. The member of the House of Commons who is chosen by the House itself to act as its representative and to preside over its debates. Also called *Mr. Speaker* and *Speaker-forth*.

In 1376-7 Sir Thomas de Hungerford, app. the first person formally mentioned as holding the office, 'avoit les paroles pur les Communes d'Engleterre en cest Parlement' (*Rolls of Parlt.* II. 374/1).

c 1400 *Brut* 330 þis same Piers was chosen to be speker for the communes in þe parlement. 1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 22 The sentence & the entente asked by the Speker mouthte. c 1435 *Chron. Lond.* (1905) 50 Sir John Cheyne excusid him for the Speker forth for the Communes, for dyuers Infirmites... that he hadde. a 1513 FARBAN *Chron.* vii. (1817) 436 Wherefore the sayde commons prayed by the mouth of their speker [etc.]. a 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commun.* Eng. II. ii. (1840) 40 The speakers office is as hriefie and as plainly as he may to declare the effect thereof to the house. 1641 *King's Sp. to Parlt.* 2 Dec. It is no ways in Answer to Master Speakers learned Speech. 1654 WHITELOCK *Memo.* (1732) 52 [The king] himself entered into the house; at which the speaker rose out of his chair, and stood below. 1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Gt. Brit.* I. ii. (1708) 114 Before the choice of a Speaker, all the Members of the House of Commons take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy. 1741 *Johnson's Debates* (1739) II. i. 4 The new House of Commons being met, the Usher came from the House of Lords, with His Majesty's commands for their immediate attendance, when they were ordered to chuse a Speaker. 1818 *Evans' Parl. Deb.* 16 On a message from the lords, Mr. Speaker and several members attended to hear the speech of the lords' commissioners read by the Lord Chancellor. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 274/2 As yet he is only Speaker elect, and as such presents himself on the following day, in the house of lords. 1901 *Courtesy Working Const.* U. K. 90 If any vacancy occurs whilst Parliament is in existence, a writ is issued by Mr. Speaker.

f. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Per.* (1660) 7 The chief actor in the pageant of my braine, and high speaker in the Parliament of my deuisse. 1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. ii. 18 The Speaker in his Parliament;... th'imagine Voyce of Heaven it selfe.

b. More fully in *Speaker of (the) Parliament*. 1460 CARGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 230 It was answered by Petir de la Mar, Knyte, and Speker of the Parlement. a 1500 *Bale's Chron.* in *Six Town Chron.* (1911) 136 And the comones chosen Sir William Oldhall Knight w^e duk of york speker of the parliament. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Demurgus*,... an officer that proposed all things to the

people whervpon they should intreate: as the speaker of the parliament among vs. 1656 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Speaker of the Parliament*, an Officer in that High Court, who is as it were the common mouth of all the rest.

c. The presiding officer or chairman of the House of Lords, now the Lord Chancellor, or one acting as his deputy or subintente. Also *Lord Speaker*.

1660 *Perry's Diary* 26 April, I hear, that about twelve of the Lords met and had choosd my Lord of Manchester Speaker of the House of Lords. 1687 *Mitçe Gl. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v. The one [is] termed the Lord Speaker of the House of Peers, and the other the Speaker of the House of Commons. 1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Gt. Brit.* (1710) 96 The Lord Chancellor or Keeper (who usually is Speaker of the House of Lords). 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 761/2 The speaker of the house of lords... is the lord chancellor, or any other appointed by the king's commission [etc.]. 1807 *Chambers's Encycl.* IX. 24/2 The Speaker of the Lords may speak or vote on any question. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 123/2 The Lord Chancellor need not be a member of the House of Lords of which he is the Speaker.

d. A similar president in other assemblies. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Præloquutor*,... The Speaker or Chairman of each Convocation-house, or of a Synod, is so termed. 1728 S. JEAKE *Charters Cinque Ports* 91 In both these Courts, the Head Officer, sitas Chief, and is called in Speeches addressed to him Mr. Speaker. 1789 *Constit. U. S.* I. § 2 The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers.

4. One who speaks in place of, or on behalf of, another or others.

1583 MELBANCKE *Philotinus* Gij. Princes you know in parliament houses have their speakers, to declare their pleasures, and ease themselves. 1782 J. BROWN *Nat. & Rev. Relig.* II. ii. (1796) 129 He is the great Speaker for us to God, in his ancient engagements and his continual intercession.

5. One who proclaims or celebrates. *rare* -1. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* IV. ii. 70 After my death, I wish... No other speaker of my living Actions... Bot such an honest Chronicler as Griffith.

6. As a title of books containing pieces adapted for recitation or reading aloud. 1774 W. ENFIELD (title), *The Speaker*; or, miscellaneous Pieces, selected from the best English Writers. 1858 SIMONDS *Dict. Trade, Speaker*,... a book for school-reading. 1879 WEBSTER *Suppl.*, *Speaker*, a book containing selected pieces for declamation. (U.S.)

7. As second element: One who speaks a particular language. 1899 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 6/4 A population of industrial English-speakers;... a population of pastoral Dutch-speakers. **Speakeress** (sp'kə-rēs). [*f. prec.* + *-ess*.] A female speaker; a woman acting as a president or Speaker. 1781 *Westm. Mag.* IX. 16 Here the 'Speakeress' was again obliged to call 'to order'. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 14 Oct. 3/6 The dowager Duchess of Richmond is the Speakeress, and Lady Jersey first clerk at the table. 1831 CARLYLE in *Froude Life* (1882) II. 177, I sat directly behind a speakeress with tongues. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Feb. 2/1 With men and women on the Treasury Bench, and, perhaps, a Speakeress in the chair.

Speakership. [*f. SPEAKER* + *-SHIP*.] 1. The office of Speaker in a legislative or other assembly. 1653 in S. JEAKE *Charters Cinque Ports* (1728) 91 Whereas by septenary Revolution the Speakership of the Ports is now devolved upon us. 1803 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1866) II. 35 Unless he could be prevailed with to take the Speakership of the House of Lords, separated from the Great Seal. 1844 JESSE *Schwyn & Contemp.* IV. 379 Charles Wolfran Cornwall, Esq., whose appointment to the Speakership of the House of Commons is mentioned... in this letter. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 371/1 It was an easy and natural promotion to the Speakership of the Imperial Diet.

2. Oratory. 1887 *Sainsbury Manchester* 149 There was room for all kinds of Speakership in the great campaign of the League. + **Speakeful**, a. *Obs.* -1 In 3 spekeful. [*f. SPEAK* v. + *-FUL*. Cf. OE. *spæcful*.] Talkative. a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 100 þis is a cruel word... þet vte Lonerd seioð... to habelinde, & to spekeful ancren.

Speak-house. [*f. SPEAK* v. + *HOUSE* sb. Cf. the earlier *speech-house*.] 1. A room, in a convent or monastery, where conversation was permitted or visitors received; the parlour. *Obs.* c 1650 in J. MORRIS *Troubles Cath. Forefathers* (1872) 275 Those Cloisters of this Order... did sometimes invite them to dinner, and made great cheer with plenty of wine in their speakhouse. 1762 B. F. E. tr. *Marin's Perf. Relig.* 5 What can be thought of a Religious who runs with eagerness... to the Speak-house, whenever called.

2. In the South Sea Islands, a large hut used as a place of council. 1893 *Stevenson Island Nights' Entert.* 4 Getting tabooed, and going down to the Speak House to see and get it taken off. 1901 G. BALFOUR *Life Stromson* II. iv. 80 A large 'speak-house' at Tuagana, some two hours' sail down the coast.

Speaking (sp'k-ing), *vbl. sb.* [*f. SPEAK* v.] 1. The action of the verb; talking, discoursing. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 825 3yt þer ys spekyng of vylayney þat longeþ vnto lechery. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruc* II. 181 Sic speking off the king thai maid. c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 228 He... discharged þat be company & speking with of any strangers. c 1470 *Hemys Wallace* viii. 1507 Some thai war brocht to spekyng to Wallace. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Foris.* I. cxxiii. 148 They fledde away 25 fect

as they might here spekyng of thenglysshmen. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commun.* 10 From the South hath scarce ever heere attempted a journey worth speaking of, to the indammagement of the North. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* p. cx. These very words of the Captains speaking were noted down from his Mouth by the Person to whom he spake them. 1780 *Mirror* No. 88, A young gentleman, who, from his correct manner of speaking, I suppose practiced the law. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xviii. Within an hour from the time of my speaking. 1845 CLOUGH *New Sinai* vi. Poems (1849) 25 The Voice, Whose speaking spoke abroad... The ancient Truth of God.

b. The delivery of speeches; speech-making. a 1763 W. KING *Polit. & Lit. Anecd.* (1819) 181 note, Indeed our methodists and our enthusiasts of all denominations pretend to the gift of speaking. 1828 WHATELY *Rhet.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 241/1 It is evident that in its primary signification, Rhetoric had reference to public Speaking alone. 1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* I. i. 63 That you would not be so bitter against after-dinner speaking.

2. With possessive pronouns, etc.: Speech, talk; conversation, discourse. a 1325 *Prose Psalter* cxviii. 50 þi spekyng quikened me. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruc* I. 428 Gyff thou wald kep thi fewte, I thou maid oane sic spekyng to me. c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 2810 He toke the leue at gweoe Eleyne, Off here spekyng he was fayne. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xviii. 190 Sic spekyng will we spare. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* (1877) 7 So sweet his speaking souended. 1885 *Athenaum* 17 Oct. 501/2 He was obliged... to mingle some plain political speaking... with his ethical teaching.

b. An instance or occasion of speech or talk; a discourse, + conference, discussion, etc. c 1275 LAY. 12988 þo comen to Londene alle þeos Brutes to ooe spekyng. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 301 In alle þi spekyng com þe tresore Fro Edward our kyng. 1389 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 52 Also it was ordeyned... for to haue a spekyng to-gedyr thre tymes to be 3er. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xvii. (Arth.) 43 Assone as this spekyng was don. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 184/2 The good religious... was enformed of this spekyng. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iv. 148 'Tis still a Dreame; or else... a speaking such Assense cannot vntye. 1650 CROSWELL *Let.* 12 Sept. in *Carlyle Lett. & Sp.*, A speaking to instruction and edification. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxiii. That she was the mother of eight children at that preset speaking. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lady Geraldine's Courtship*. xii. When a suddoe silver speaking, gravely cadenced, over-rung them.

+ c. *pl.* Things spoken; sayings, statements, words. *Obs.* a 1325 *Prose Psalter* cxviii. 11 Ich hidde by spekynges in myn hert. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 49, I mot algate... make my spekynges Of love. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secreti*, *Gov. Lond.* 42 By tokyns & ensamples, & lyke spekynges. 1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* viii. 23 A kyng... which shall be wyse in darcke speakings. 1578 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 16 To credit the reportis and spekingis of the saidis persons. 1653 H. MORE *Def. Cabbala* 177 To understand the speakings of God, according as the circumstances of the Matter naturally imply.

3. a. With adjs., as *evil, fair, great, wise*, etc. 1340 *Aynb.* 50 Ine zenoe of kuede toget, þeet is in fole spekyng. a 1400 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* 533/159 Whon he be makþ feirst spekyng þen drede þou most his dedes swyng. 1486 *Bk. St. Althaus* c. iij. For all the fayre spekyng... Commyth of sechyn and fyndyn of the bare. 1535 COVERDALE *Ephes.* iv. 31 Let all by tyternes... roariage, & cursed speakyng [1611 euill speaking] be farre from you. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. iii. 130 My first false speakiog Was this vpon my selfe. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Pet.* ii. 2 Laying aside all malice... and euill speakings. 1721 BAILEY *Adelation*, an Evil Speaking or cursing.

b. With advs., as *evil, soft, thick*, etc. 1530 PALSER. 274/1 Spekyng togynder, locution. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Troas. Fr. Yong.* Abaissement de voir, a speaking soft. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iii. 24 And speaking thicke (which Nature made his blemish) Became the Accents of the Valiant. 1639 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Prophecy Wks.* (1711) 280 If the speaking of a King be a Sin before God. 1756 AINSWORTH n. *Pronunciatio*,... a speaking out, or delivery of a speech.

+ 4. The faculty or power of speech. *Obs.* c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xii. (Matthias) 356 Defe men he gaf hermyge, also to dum þe spekyne. 1525 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 140 Though the frere mioour gyue syght to ye blynde... to the domme spekyng.

5. *attrib.*, as *speaking acquaintance, distance, exercise, part, point, room, voice*, etc. 1687 *Mitçe Gl. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v. This Book is a great Help both for the speaking and the reading part. 1751 *Female Foundling* II. 47 Immediately I went down into the Speaking-room [=parlour]. 1852 BRISTOL *Five Yrs. Eng. Univ.* (ed. 2) 289 And our acquaintance with the tongue of Dante never became, to borrow a very old Joe Miller, a speaking acquaintance. 1860 ADLER *Prov. Pect.* x. 216 Rudiger has already arrived within speaking distance of the enemy. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* iv. 53 The eloquence of one stimulates all the rest, some up to the speaking-point. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 355 Graduated and methodical speaking exercises.

b. In combs. denoting devices or apparatus for producing or conveying articulate sounds, as *speaking-apparatus, battery, board, machine, pipe, telephone*, + *trump*, etc.; speaking front, an organ-front composed of pipes which actually sound, as contrasted with dummy pipes. See also *SPEAKING-TRUMPET*, -TUBE. a 1771 *Ken Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 315 Up then I saw an Angel take His Speaking-Trumpet. 1795 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 401 By means of the speaking-pipe the workman may be directed to begin, to stop, to go fast, or slow. 1832 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* vii. 159 It has been supposed... that in the ancient speaking-machine the decyphered is effected by means of ventriloquism. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. vi. i. Not a unit of whom but has... his own

speaking-apparatus. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 154/1 Speaking-pipes, or tubes to convey the voice from one place to another. 1879 *Prescott Sp. Telephone* 44 During the past year the articulating or Speaking Telephone has attracted very general interest. 1881 W. E. DICKSON *Pract. Organ-building* iv. 53 It is by these means that 'speaking fronts' are arranged according to any design.

c. On (upon, + in) speaking terms: see TERM sb. 9 a. (Usually in negative constructions.)

1786 MACKENZIE *Lounger* No. 78 p. 2 One half of the neighbours are scarce in speaking terms with the other. 1853 DICKENS *Black H.* xi. Mrs. Perkins, who has not been for some weeks on speaking terms with Mrs. Piper. 1882 'EDNA LYALL' *Douglas* xii. He was no longer on speaking terms with Stephen.

Speaking (spī'kɪŋ), ppl. a. [f. SPEAK v.]

1. That speaks; capable of articulate speech. + In early use absol.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2821 Quo made domme, and quo specande? 1382 *Wyclif Ezek.* li. 1 A vois of the spekyngne. 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xviii. 102 Callit ane speikand devill. 1685 *Boyle Eng. Notion* Nat. iv. 84 Of some such sort of speaking images, some learned critics suppose the Teraphim. to have been. 1740 J. DYER *Ruins Rome* (1903) 33 Historic urns and heathen statues rise, And speaking busts. 1778-81 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xviii. (1870) 452 The public pageants of this period...received...the addition of speaking personages. 1832 *Brewster Nat. Magic* i. 4 The speaking head which uttered its oracular responses at Lesbos. 1865 *Taylor Early Hist. Man.* ii. 19 So the speaking man has no business to meddle with the invention of signs. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 208/1 The philosopher Descartes made a speaking figure. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiii. 108 There is ane ald prouerb that says, that ane herand damysle, and ane speikand castel, sal neyur end with honour. 1644 J. BULWER (*title*), *Chirologia*; or the Natrall Language of the Hand. Composed of the Speaking Motions, and Discoursing Gestures thereof.

b. As the second element of various combs., as evil-, fair-, great-, public-, true-, well-speaking. + Also absol.

a. 1325 *Prose Psalter* xliii. 18 Fram be voice of be reproce-and and be oiains speikand. 1a 1366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 1268 A knyght...That worthy was and wel spekyng. 1388 *Wyclif Pr.* xi. 4 The Lorde destrie...the greet spekyng tunge. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.* *Priv. Priv.* 211 That he bene corteys, wel Spekyng, and eloquent. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb.* Kent (1826) 290 The opinion of any one true speaking man. 1611 *COTGR. s.v. Pendu*, A smooth, glib, eloquent, or well speaking tongue. 1647 *CLARENDON Contempl. on Ps. Tracts* (1727) 517 To grapple with our fair-speaking adversaries. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* t. vii. iii. The public-speaking woman at the Palais Royal.

c. In objective combs. with names of languages. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herew.* Prel., French-speaking knights. 1873 [see ENGLISH a. Cl.] 1899 *MACKAIL W. Morris* i. 179 Among Greek-speaking people.

2. In various fig. and transf. senses; esp. expressive, significant, eloquent.

c. 1586 CRESS *PEMBROKE Ps.* xlv. 1, Thielipps, as springs, doe flowe with speaking grace. 1635 *JACKSON Creed* viii. xxxi. 358 A prophetic or speaking picture that the victory...should he accompanie upon the crosse. 1653 R. FLECKNOE *Poems of all Sorts* i Still borne Silence...Admirations speakingst Tongue. 1722 *De Foe Plague* (1884) 84 'Tis a speaking Sight. 1730 T. BOSTON *Memo.* ix. This recovery...seemed to be speaking as to the point I was concerned about. 1813 *SHELLEY Q. Mab* iv. 3 The halmest sigh...Were discord to the speaking quietude That wraps this moveless scene. 1853 *HUMPHREYS Coll. coll. Man.* i. 262 Supposed to have been adopted as a speaking type. 1876 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* v. xxii. 40 'The same is of itself a speaking witness to their permanence.

b. Of the eyes, countenance, etc.: Highly expressive.

1592 *Anten of Feversham* i. 259 Loue is the Painters Muse, That makes him frame a speaking countenance. 1602 *Kyd's Spin. Trag.* iii. Wks. (1901) 68 With a speaking looke to my sonne Horatio. 1631 P. FLETCHER *Piscatory Eclog.* ii. xx. (1633) 12 Me thinks I heare thy speaking eye Woo me my posting journey to delay. 1726 *POPE Odys.* xvii. 438 With speaking eyes, and voice of plaintif sound. 1740 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) i. xxiii. 33 Can the pretty image speak, Mrs. Jervis? I vow she has speaking eyes! 1826 *DISRAELI V. Grey* iii. vi. One who takes her answer...from the speaking lineaments of the face, which are Truth's witnesses. 1842 *IS. WILLIAMS Baptistry* ii. xviii. (1874) 145 Expression varies still each speaking glance. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* ii. Elsie was silent, hut a distressed look crept over her speaking face.

3. Of likeness, etc.: Striking; true; faithful.

1582 *STANVHURST Aeneis* i. (Arb.) 40 His face goodlye coset, with speaking forgerye feigned. 1844 *KINGLAKE Eothen* xviii. Anybody...could still draw a speaking, nay scolding, likeness of Keate. 1862 P. CRESS *ALICE MEM.* (1884) 40 A most beautiful picture of the Grand Duchess Helene—quite speaking.

4. **Speaking demurrer**: (see quot.).

1887 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict., Speaking-demurrer*, Law, a demurrer in which new facts not appearing upon the face of a bill in equity were introduced to support a demurrer.

5. **Speaking-flame lamp**, a safety lamp which announces the presence of explosive gas by giving out a peculiar sound.

1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal-m.* 230.

Spea'kingly, adv. [f. prec. + -LY².] In a speaking or eloquent manner; strikingly.

1633 *BROME Antipodes* (1640) v. 4 A Mute is one that neteth speakingly. And yet says nothing. 1746 *HERVEY Medit.* (1818) 250 How solemnly they recognize the fate of others, and speakingly remind us of our own. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* iv. (1798) 75 The judgments which the portents of these days hut too speakingly denounce against thy house. 1831 *FRASER'S MAG.* iv. 286 It is surprisingly clever, and speakingly characteristic.

So **Spea'kingness**. rare.

1851 J. BROWN *Lett.* (1907) 94 Such a voice for...sweetness, and power—and a certain speakingness.

Speaking-trumpet. (Also unhyphenated.) [SPEAKING vbl. sb. 5 b.] A kind of trumpet (chiefly used at sea), so contrived as to carry the voice to a great distance, or to cause it to be heard above loud noises.

1671 *SIR S. MORLAND Tuba Stentoro-phonica* Title-p. The instruments (or Speaking-Trumpets) of all sizes [etc.]. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3056 An Account of the Speaking Trumpet, as it hath been contrived and published by Sir Sam. Moreland Knight and Baronet. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1520/1 The Twelfth at night, Captain St. Johns, by the help of the Speaking Trumpet, called to us. 1709 *Ibid.* No. 4506/2 They were told (by a Speaking Trumpet from the Castle) that the Enemy had taken the Town. 1773 *GOLDSM. Storks to Cong.* i. i. He sometimes whoops like a speaking trumpet. 1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* i. (1863) 127 His voice was loud enough to have hailed a ship at sea without the assistance of a speaking-trumpet. 1887 W. P. FRITH *Autobiogr.* i. v. 60 A very old gentleman...with a speaking-trumpet under his arm.

fig. and transf. 1710 *PALMER Prov.* 145 This is performing the contemptible office of a speaking-trumpet. 1823 *SCOTT Quentin D.* xxx. Reason...horrors the speaking-trumpet of Necessity, and her voice becomes lordly and imperative.

Speaking-tube. (Also unhyphenated.) [SPEAKING vbl. sb. 5 b.]

1. A tube or pipe for speaking, or communicating orders, from one room, building, etc., to another.

1833 *LONDON ENCYCL. ARCHIT.* § 1457 Orders being given by the waiter above through a speaking-tube. 1844 T. WEBSTER *Encycl. Dom. Econ.* § 4797 These speaking tubes first came into use here...about thirty-five years ago. 1894 *ELIZ. BANKS Camp. Curiosity* 27 Annie was called to the hall to answer the whistle of the speaking-tube.

attrib. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 834/1 *Speaking Tube Whistle*, a modification of an intoning modulating steam whistle.

2. A speaking-trumpet.

1889 F. COWER *Capt. of 'Wight'* 304 'You'll be aboard o' us an' you take no more care, 'sung out the Master through a speaking-tube.

† **Spea'kless**, a. Obs.⁻¹ [f. SPEAK v. + -LESS.] Unspeaking, indescribable.

1612 *FIELD Woman is a Weathercock* tit. ii. But speakless is his plague, that once had store And from superfluous state falls to be poor.

† **Spea'kman**. Obs. rare. In 4 speke-. [f. SPEAK v.] An advocate or spokesman.

1340 *Ayeb.* 60 To þan belonge þe zenne of ham þet zechip spekemen han uote to prayse. *Ibid.* 99 Oure guode spekemane and oure zute mayster Iesu Crist.

† **Spea'kworthy**, a. Obs.⁻¹ In 6 speke-. [f. SPEAK v.] Worthy of mention.

1562 *TURNER Herbal* ii. (1568) 77 Poppy geueth no speke-worthy norishment vnto the body.

Speal, dial. f. SPAL² sb.²; var. SPEEL v.

Speal-bone. Se. and north. [For dial. *speal-bane*, var. *spule-bane*: see SPULE.] The shoulder-blade, esp. as used in a method of divination. Pennant is the chief source of later instances.

1771 *PENNANT Tour Scot.* 1769, 1774 There is another sort of divination, called Sleinanachd, or reading the speal-bone, or the blade-bone of a shoulder of mutton well scraped. 1802 *SIBBALD Chron. S. P.* Gloss. s.v. *Spald*, 'Reading the speal or spule-bane', antiently a common mode of divination. 1871 *TYLOR Prim. Cult.* i. 113 A proper English term for it is 'reading the speal-bone'.

Speale, var. SPELE v.² Obs.

Spealt, obs. f. SPELT sb.¹

Spean (spīn), sb.¹ Now dial. Forms: a. 6-7 speane, 6-7, 9 spean. β. 6- speane, 8-9 speen, 9 spen. [a. MDu. or MLG. *spene* (Du. and Flem. *spēen*, Wfris. *spien*, LG. *spene*, *spüne*), = ON. *speni* (MSw. *spene*, *spāne*, etc.; Norw., Sw., obs. Da. *spene*), related to OE. *spana*, *spona*: see SPANE v.]

† 1. Swelling of the uvula. Obs.⁻¹

1527 *ANONW Brumwyke's Distyll.* Waters Civ. It is also good to be gargoled agaynste vuala that is the spene in the strote.

2. A teat or nipple, esp. of a cow.

o. 1573 *TWYNE Aeneid* xi. liij. To her tendre lippes in milkinge, downe ther speanes he raught. 1607 *TORSILL Four-footed Beasts* 38 A hear...hath also foure speanes to her Paps. *Ibid.* 126 The Hinde hath vdders betwixt her thighes with foure speanes like a cow. *Ibid.* 138 The females...have underneath their bellies great paps, with many speanes to sucke at. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* ii. 171/2 The Speanes, or the Paps, the four Dugs, by which the Milk is drawn from the Udder. 1873- in dial. glossaries (Surrey, Kent, Yks.).

β. 1674 *RAY S. & E. Co. Words* 76 A Seen (1691 *Speen*) or *spene*: a cow's pappe, Kent. [Hence in Worldie (1681), Phillips, etc.] 1736 *PEECHE Criticism* (E.D.S.), *Speen*, the teat of a cow. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 102 The maid...milks two speens, while the calf sucks the other two. 1863- in dial. glossaries, etc. (Kent, Sussex, Hants, Pemb., Wexford, etc.), in forms *spene*, *spēen*, and rarely *spen*.

Spean (spīn), sb.² south. dial. Also spane, spen(e), speen. [Of obscure origin.]

1. A prong of a fork.

18. *Devon Gloss.* in Halliw. (1847), *Spans*, the prongs of a peck, or hay-fork, or dung-fork. 1848 *Tril. R. Agric. Soc. IX.* in 550 On stiff soils...the flatter and broader forks or speens are best. 1889 *JEFFERIES Field & Hedge-row* 70 A two-spear spud, or Canterbury hoe, with points instead of a broad blade.

2. A bar or rail of a gate.

1863-83 in Hampshire glossaries.

Spean (spīn), v. Sc. and north. dial. Forms: 6 speane, 6, 8-9 spean (8 speean, 9 spene). [Later form of SPANE v., or independently ad. MDu. or MLG. *spenen* (Du. and Flem. *spenen*, LG. *spenen*, *spānen*), = MHG. *spenen* (G. dial. *spānen*), f. *spene* SPEAN sb.¹]

1. trans. To wean, in lit. and fig. senses.

1595 *DUNCAN App. Etym.* (E.D.S.), *Depelle*, to put away, to speane, *lacte depellere*. 1599 A. HUME *Poems* (S.T.S.) 87 Thinke not that thou art sufficientlie mortified, and speaned from the world. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss. 96 *Spain*, or *spean*, to wean. 1788 W. H. MARSHALL *Vorksh.* II. 354 To *Spean*...to wean, as calves or pigs. 1808- in Sc. and northern dial. glossaries and texts. 1831 *Sutherland Farm Rep.* 75 *Hush.* (L.U.K.) III, The fields...not heing eaten bare by the sheep, the scythe is passed over them as soon as the lambs have been speaned. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xxix, The vera winter that Benjie was spean't.

absol. 1831 *Sutherland Farm Rep.* 79 *Hush.* (L.U.K.) III, The sale ewe lot...which are then brought in to lamb, and, consequently, to spean early.

b. In phrases implying the creation of extreme disgust, repression, etc.

1790 *BURNS Tam o' Shanter* 160 But wither'd beldams, auld and droll, Rigwoodie hags wad spean a foal. 1826 *SCOTT Let. in Lockhart* (1839) I. 171 One of the ugliest countenances...enough as we say to spean weans. 1893 R. B. C. GRAHAM *Notes on Monteith* i. 13 Slate-roofed cottages...hideous enough to spean a hairm.

2. (See quot. and SPANE v. 2.)

1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2), Young corn is said to be speaned, when the milky juice of its grain is exhausted, and it is obliged to depend on the nutriment collected by its own roots.

Hence **Speaning** vbl. sb.; also attrib. in *speaning brash*, time (cf. *SPANING vbl. sb. b*).

1831 *Sutherland Farm Rep.* 75 *Hush.* (L.U.K.) III, That the aftermath may be, at speaning time, open to recruit the weakest and worst fed lambs. *Ibid.* 78 The speaning was performed nearly a fortnight sooner than had been formerly practised. 1872 *MACMILLAN True Vine* tit. 122 After a while the field of emerald loveliness looks suddenly sere and yellow...This remarkable change is caused by what the farmers call the 'speanin brash'.

† **Speaning**, sb. Obs.⁻¹ In 6 spenyng. [Cf. prec. and *spaneling* s.v. SPANE v.] A weaned pig. 1536 *Cockers and Chartul.* (Chetham) 1179 Store of swine. Item ix young Spenynges...Item one olde Hogge.

Spear (spīr), sb.¹ Forms: a. 1-7 spere, (3 spere), 3-6 sper (5 sperre), 5-7 spere, β. 5-6 speir, 5 speire, speyre, spayre, 6 spair. γ. 6-7 speare, 7- spear. [OE. *spere*, = OFris. *spiri*, *spere*, *sper* (Wfris. *spær*), MDu. *spere*, *spær* (Du. *speer*), OS. and MLG., OHG. and MHG. *sper* (G. *speer*), ON. pl. *spjær*; MSw. *spär* and obs. Da. *spær* are from MLG. It is doubtful whether L. *sparus*, hunting-spear, is related.]

1. A thrusting weapon consisting of a stout wooden staff of some length, on which a sharp-pointed head, usually of iron or steel, is socketed or otherwise securely fixed; a lance; also, a shorter or lighter weapon of this kind used for throwing.

a. c. 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) C 610 *Contos*, speoru c. 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* iii. xvii. § 1 pa for he...& fundo hiene ane he wege ligcan mid sperum tostad. c. 950 *Indisf. Gosp.* John xix. 34 An dāra cempa mid spere sidu his untynede. c. 1000 ÆLFRED *Saints' Lives* xi. 55 þæt hors hine hæf forð swā þæt spær spere him eode þurh ut. c. 1000 O. E. *Chron.* (MS. C) an. 1055, Ær þær wære ænig spere zecotene, ær fleah þæt Englesce folc. a. 1225 *Ancre R.* 60 þærst heo schekeð hire spere, & nehleched up on hire, & 31ueð speres wunden. c. 1275 *Passion our Lord* 179 in O. E. *Misc.* Mid speres and myd staves and oþe vele þinge. c. 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1446 Wiþ a spere feloun He smot him in þe side. a. 1400 *Sir Perc.* 191 Off alle hir lordes faire gere Wolde scho noȝte with hir here, But a litylle Scottes spere. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* i. x. 48 Vifus and Brastias dresid thire speres and ranne to gyder with grette raundon. 1483 *Call. Angl.* 354/2 A Sperre for a hayre, *exipulum*, *rena-bulm*, a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII. 361, The Scottes dayly shipped long spere called Colleye Clowstows. 1590 *SPENSER P. Q.* i. 1. 11 The Champion...to the Dwarfie a while his needlesse spere he gaue.

β. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6494 Iwo speirus full dispuite he sparet to cast. 14. *Trevisa's Barth.* De P. R. xvii. xxxi. (Bodl. MS.), Dartes of reedee...so longe...þæt þei use hem in stede of speirs. 1562 *Winet. Wks.* (S.T.S.) i. 78 That knyght quba þeiris our Lordis syde with the speir. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Lettie's Hist. Scot.* II. 330 The Scottis overthrew monie Inglismen with speiris.

γ. 1524 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* II. 115 Englishe speares, bowes, and billes. 1560 *Daus tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 170 The chief Prophet...brusteth his speare into hym. 1639 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 109 Some after the fashion of Italie, using a Scull, a Iacke, a Sword, and two light Speares. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 292 His Spear, to equal which the tallest Pine Hewn on Norwegian hills...were but a wand. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 409 The spears of both these champions are still shewn here. 1813 *SCOTT Trium.* i. xvii, Four of the train combined to rear The terrors of Tintadgel's spear. 1889 *BLACKBURN Pigsticking* 90 The short or 'jobbing' spear is generally used throughout Bengal and Upper India.

b. Without article, freq. conpled with *shield*, *sword*, etc., and used in a collective sense.

c. 1205 *LAY.* 548 Brutus...mid sword & mid spere at he 10- drol þe kinges here. a. 1250 *Out & Night*, 1022 He mythe bet teche ane beore To bere scheld and spere. a. 1320

Cursor M. 20817 To be þan for vs sper and scheild. 1377 LAngl. P. Pl. B. xviii. 12 Wyth-oute spores other spere spaklike he loket. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 5823 That she . . . nyl . . . smyte a stroke in this bataille, With darte, ne mace, spere, ne knyf. c1470 *HENRY Wallace* iv. 302 All. Off that poetry that myght weild bow or sper. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* liv. 16 Quidai for hir saik, with speir and scheld, Preifis maist mychtylye in the feld [etc.]. 1595 *Reg. Mag. Scot.* 1162 With jak, knaipisca, speir and suord. 1611 *BIBLE Jer.* vi. 23 They shall lay hold on bowe and speare. 1725 *Pope Odyssey* x. 169, I climb'd a cliff, with speir and sword in hand. 1810 *Scott Lady of Lake* v. xi. And still, from copse and heather deep, Fancy saw speir and broadsword peep. 1849 *Atkinson Lays Scott. Caval.* 70 Why go you forth. . . With speir and helmed brand?

† c. Const. of (peace or war). *Spear of peace*, a blunt spear used in jousting. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Sir Degrev.* 1177 Tak ether of 3ow a spere, Bothe of pes and of were. *Ibid.* 1261 To gret sperus of pese Bothe these lordes hem chuse. 1508 *KENNEDY Flying w. Dunbar* 545 Deulhere, thy spere of were, hut feir, thou yelde.

† d. The sharp head of a pike. *Obs. rare.*

1690 *Exercise of Foot* 121 Trail your Pikes with the Spears behind. *Ibid.* 144 The Pikemen Charge their Pikes to the Front, the Spears in a Line Breast high.

e. *Mil.* One of the transverse spikes or poles of a cheval-de-frise.

1823 *CRABB Technol. Dict.* 1828 *SPERMAN Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 142 Weight, Dimension, &c. of Chevaux-De-Frise. . . Barrel, Length 9 ft. 5 in. Spears, 20. Length 6 ft. 10 3/4 in. J. S. MACALAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 82 The spears of the chevaux-de-frise should be so arranged as to present three rows of points to the enemy. 1876 *VOYCE & STEVENSON Mil. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Chevaux de frise*, Each length is composed of a barrel or stout beam. . . with strong sharp spears driven through it, in two or more different directions.

2. In *transf.* and *fig.* uses.

c 897 *K. ALFRED Gregory's Past.* C. xxxv. 244 Ða speru ðære soðfastnesse, Ðæt sinder haligra gewritia manunga. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28046 O licheri agayn þe spere Wit clastite þou sal þe were. c1470 *HENRY Wallace* ii. 231 Complayne for hym that was your aspre speir. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxiv. 40 Inconstance. . . Secret invy, and of dyspyt the speir. 1546 *J. Heywood Prov.* (1867) 29 Will is a shrewde boy. . . A gentle white spurre, and at neede a sure speare. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* i. 1. 171, I am. . . Pierc'd to the soule with slanders venom'd speare. 1820 *SHELLEY Prometheus Unb.* 1. 31 The crawling glaciers pierce me with the spears Of their moon-freezing crystals. 1873 *M. ARNOLD Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 328 The spear of Butler's reasoning.

† 3. In allusive phrases or uses. a. *Under a spear*, under one banner, pennon, or flag. *Obs.*—

1297 *R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 11861 So þat þer were To & tuenti knyghts vnder a spere.

† b. *To sell at the spear*, to put, etc., under the spear, to sell by auction. *To pass under the spear*, to 'come under the hammer'. *Obs.*

After the common L. phrase *sub hasta vendere*.

1600 *HOLLAND Livy* ii. xvii. 55 The rest of the inhabitants were sold at the spear in overt market like slaves. *Ibid.* xxiii. xxxii. 495 Their fields he would lay wast; sell their servants in port sale at the spear. 1611 *B. JONSON Catiline* ii. 1, When you see. . . that. . . their Houses, and fine Gardens [are] given away, And all their goods, vnder the Speare. 1689 *EVELYN Let. to Pepys* 12 Aug. in *E. D. Diary* (1827) IV. 319 The noblest library that ever pass'd under the speare at outcry. 1709 *Mrs. MANLEY Secret Mem.* (1736) IV. 96 They persuaded him to put all the Furniture of the House immediately under the Speare.

† c. *Stroke of the spear*: (see quot. and FEATHER sb. 11 b).

1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v., The feather of a horse, called the *stroke of the spear*, is a mark in the neck, or near the shoulder, of some Barbs [etc.].

4. A soldier armed with or carrying a spear; a spearman. *Now arch.*

c 1205 *LAV. 7453* Com of Muriene, moni spere kene. a 1400 *Sir Degrev.* 319 The best mene that he ledde, He hadd y-left him to wedde, With fifty speirs is he flied. c1450 *Contin. Brut* 580 One Watkyn Ruskyn, a gentill man and a gud spere, was slayn at þe wyngynge of þe same bullewerk. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Koxb.) 35 Ser. John Chaundous, . . . whiche had bene in many batailles, and had the governaunce of M. speris. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI. 55 The Erle of Huntynghdone, . . . with twoo M. archers, and four hundred spears, was sente into Gascoyne. a 1578 *LINDSAY (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 39, ij speirs with the earle of Angus and ij^e with my lord governour. 1618 *BOLTON Florus* (1636) 55 Caius Minutius, a speare in the fourth Legion. 1820 *Scott Monast.* xxxv, That plump of spears that are sprurring on so fast. 1885 *RUSKIN Pleas. Eng.* 113 He sent. . . for some German knyghts, and got five hundred spears.

† b. (See quot. and PENSIONER 2.) *Obs.*

1539 *CRANMER Let. to Cromwell in Rem.* (1833) I. 296 Edward Askew. . . is by some nobleman preferred unto the room of one of these new spears in the Court. 1540 *WROTHESLEY Chron.* (Camden) I. 112 This yere [1539] the kinge made many young gentlemen spears, and gave them 51. a peece. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII. 6 Also this yere [1509], the kyng ordeined fiftie Gentle meane to bee spears, every of them to baue an Archer, a Dimillance and a Custrell, and every Spere to haue three greate Horses. *Ibid.* 237 b, In December [1539] were appointed to wayte on the kynges hyghnes person fiftie Gentelmen called Pencioners or Speares, lyke as they were in the first yere of the kyng.

c. A hunter or sportsman who uses a spear; a pig-sticker.

1849 *EASTWICK Dry Leaves* 75 One of the best spears who ever chaced the wild boar over wide plain and tangled hill. 1863 *EVELYN Comp. Wallah* (1866) 139 Mr. Mildred, an indigo planter, a first-rate spear and rough-rider.

5. A sharp-pointed weapon used for various purposes; esp. one for catching fish, a leister.

Also with defining terms, as *celt, fish, salmon, trout-spear*.

1551- [see SALMON sb. 4]. 1555- [see EEL-SPEAR]. 1611 [see FISH sb. 16 h.]. a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 22 July 1654, Abounding in trouts caught by speare in the night. 1766 *State of Proc.*, A. Macdonald v. Dk. Gordon Pursuer's Proof 13 The fish. were killed and taken out by spears. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 208 They renew their attacks, till the whale begins to be quite enfeebled. . . when they plunge their longer spears into various parts of its body. 1815 *SCOTT Guy R.* xxvi, This chase, in which the fish is pursued and struck with barbed spears, . . . is much practised at the mouth of the Esk. 1840 *BLAINE Encycl. Rural Sports* § 289 The salmon is also caught with a spear, which they dart into him as he swims near the surface of the water.

b. A pointed iron bar. *rare.*

1607 *DEKKER Jests* G. ij, If they haue. . . taken note of any case-mint, without a speere going vpin the middle. *Ibid.* G. ij b. c. A prong of a fork. (cf. SPEER sb. 2)

1739 *BAKER in Phil. Trans.* XLI. 135 A Young Woman . . . received a Wound just in the Pupil of her right Eye, by the Spear of a common Fork. 1748 *AERY Ibid.* XLV. 412 She received a Wound in the Cornea of her right Eye, by the Spear of a common Fork, which also divided the Uvea.

6. a. *pl.* The thorns or prickles of a plant, the spines or spikes of a hedgehog, sharp fins of a fish, etc. Chiefly poet.; now rare.

[1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 130 Vpone the awfull Thris-sill schell held, And saw him kept with a busche of speirs.] 1567 *TOPSELL Fourf. Beasts* 297 The Hedgehog rowleth vpon the Serpent. . . and killeth his aduersary, carrying the flesh vpon his speares. 1693 *DRYDEN, etc. Juvenal* iv. (1697) 9 Mark the pointed spears That from thy Hand on his pierc'd Back he wears! *Note.* He makes the Flatterer call the sharp Fins rising on the Fishes back, Spears. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* II. 161 The very hramble, weeping 'Neath dewd tear-drops that its spears surround. 1827 — *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. ix. 23 The hedgehog. . . As shepherd-dog his haunt espies. . . rolls up in a ball of spears.

b. The sting of a reptile or insect, esp. of a bee. *Now Sussex dial.*

1608 *TOPSELL Serpents* 172 Nor yet he when [he] with his angry mouth Doth bite, such paines and torments bringeth As other Serpents. . . When with his teeth and speare he stingeth. 1609 *C. BUTLER Fenn. Mon.* A. ij b, The speere she hath is hut little and not halfe so long as the other Bees. *Ibid.* A. v h, Hir speere she (the hee) is very loth to vse, if by any other meanes she can shift hir enmy. a 1700 *KEN Edmund Poet.* Wks. 1721 II. 90 Into his tendrest Parts. . . the peritaculous Legion dart their spears, 1721 *BRADLEY Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 149 Our Gnat, which is of the un-armed Kind, having no Spear in its Mouth. 1875 *PARISH Sussex Dial.*, *Spear*, the sting of a bee. 1889 *Longman's Mag.* July 269 The best thing. . . when you have taken 'the spear' out, is to rub the place with a leek.

7. A beam or ray of light.

c 1850 *LOWELL Above & Below* t. iii, 'Tis from these heights alone your eyes The advancing spears of day can see. 1894 *HALL CAINE Manxman* 277 A spear of candle-light shot from her door.

II. *Attrib. and Comb.*

8. Simple attrib., in the sense 'of or belonging to a spear', as *spear-blade*, *† block*, *† butt*, *† pile* (= shaft), etc.; also denoting distance or measure-ment, as *spear-cast*, *length*, *throw*; and miscel-laneous, as *spear-arm*, *storm*, *stroke*, *thrust*.

1880 *BROWNING Dram. Idyls, Echellus* 5 Up, back, out, down—was the 'spear-arm' play. 1880 *F. WITT Diary* in *Hatton New Ceylon* iv. (1881) 99 To the one end of the blowpipe is always made fast a 'spear-blade. 1543 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Scot. VIII. 223 For certain speir hlokis houcht. . . to his grace in Ayr. . . xlv. 1853 *KINGSLEY Hyppatia* vi. 73 An obedience which the Roman soldiers could only have compelled by hard blows of the 'spear-butt. 1865 *MORRIS Jason* x. 209 As in the stream they lay A 'spear-cast from the shore. 13. *† Guss. & Gr. Knt.* 236 He spit forth speene fote more þen a 'spere lenge. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 3588 Hit spirit v spittously fyve speire lenge. 1585 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy.* i. viii. 9 The ditch. . . was ooly seuen fadomes broode, and twoo speare lengths deep. 1890 *DOYLE White Company* xxxv, He fell within a spear-length of the English line. 1868 *BRATHWAITE Psalms Paraphr.* cli, Six hundred iron speckels masse upon my 'spear-pile playes. 1848 *LYTTON K. Arthur* iii. xlviii, May Harold, thus confronting all, Pass from the 'spear-storm to the Golden Hall. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 35/5 The captive English. . . awaiting the 'spear-stroke with unblenching fortitude. 1884 *J. COLNORNE Hicks Pasha* 46 Their many-coloured 'spear-tassels dropping on their shoulders. 1894 *RIEGER HAGGARD Nada* 28 The men were running. . . with the length of a 'spear-throw between them. 1825 *Scott Talism.* xxvi, With sword-cut and 'spear-thrust all hack'd and pierced through. 1857 *GOSSE Omphalos* xii. 362 It falls to the ground before the 'spear-touch of our Ithuriel. 1895 *Cath. Mag.* Aug. 210 The 'spear-wound in His side.

9. General combs. a. With agent-nouns, as *spear-bearer*, *hurler*, *† planer*.

1449 in *Sharp Cov. Myster.* (1825) 193 Item, ij sperbearers. . . ij d. c 1515 *Cocke Lovell's B.* 10 To Tankarde berers. . . and spere planers. 1876 *G. W. Cox Gen. Hist. Greece* II. 1. 103 His spear-bearer Gyges. 1895 *JANE MENZIES Cyneau's Elene* 25 The great spear-burder, who the hosts to battle led.

b. With verbal sbs. (objective or instrumental), as *spear-bearing*, *breaking*, *† fishing*, *pricking*, etc.

1861 *PALEY Aeschylus* (ed. 2) *Pers.* 149 *note.* Archers, or Persians, are again opposed to 'spear-bearing Greeks. 1848 *BUCKLEY Iliad* 265 'Spear-brandishing Polydamas came as an avenger. 1823 *SCOTT Quentin D.* xxvi, I should otherwise have had 'spear-breaking between you and my cousin of Orleans. 1601 *Reg. Mag. Sic.* Scot. 392/2 The colub, curroch et 'speir fischings super aqua de Spey. 1895 *Sir H. MAXWELL Duke Britain* viii. 117 Forced by heavy blows and 'spear-prickings to resume progress. 1865 *MORRIS Jason* vi. 485 'Spear-shaking warrior and slim-anekled maid. 1895 *K. GRAHAME Gold.* Age 98 His 'spear-splintering crash of touroy. 1828 *P. CUNNINGHAM A. S. Walsley* (ed. 3) II. 42 By means of their perpetual wars and the practices of 'spear-

throwing, child-murder, and concubinage. 1848 *BUCKLEY Iliad* 26 'Spear-wielding auxiliaries from many cities.

c. With past pples. (instrumental), as *spear-bound*, *fallen*, *famed*, *† pierced*, etc.

1816 *H. G. KNIGHT Iliad* 280 The 'spear-hound steeds that ready barnes'd fied. 1824 *SYMONDS Agamemnon* 104 The blood-drop. . . from the 'spear-fallen man Drips apace. 1848 *BUCKLEY Iliad* 42 These, 'spear-famed Idomeneus com-manded. 1863 *J. H. NEWMAN Verses Var. Occas.* 33 Faint shadows of the 'spear-pierced side. 1848 *BUCKLEY Iliad* 43 He killed Myneetes and 'spear-skilled Epistrophus. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* III. iv. 364 In forefront of battle let him fall; Or. . . on some foeman's 'spear-swept wall.

d. With adjs., as *spear-headed*, *pointed*, etc.

1501 *Burning St. Paul's* P. 2 (Camden), A long and a speare pointed flame of fier. 1558 *BARRET Theor. Warres* II. i. 20 A speare-headed staffe, sharpe pointed with iron. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Phasolus*, The American *phasolus*, with a sinuated and spear-pointed leaf. 1777 *POTTER Aeschylus* (1779) I. 184 Sev'n chiefs of high com-mand, In arms spear-proof, take their appointed stand. 1846 *LANDOR Exau. Shaks.* Wks. II. 295 Rushes spear high. 1873 *Sron Workshop Rec.* Ser. 1. 59/2 No spear-pointed drill can be tempered bard enough not to break.

e. In some specific names, as *spear-bill*, *† billed* (grebe), *spear-leaf*, *† nosed* (bat).

1827 *GRIFFITH tr. Curvier* II. 9 We may here add the Lunette. . . spear-nosed bat. *Ibid.* V. 69 *Phyllostoma Hastatum* (Spear-leaved Phyllostome, or Javelin Bat). 1884 *COVES N. Amer. Birds* 793 *Aechmophorus*, Spear-bill [*Index*, Spear-billed] Grebes.

10. Special combinations, as *spear-axe*, a spear with an axe-shaped head; *† spear-egg-shaped* a., *Bot.* lanceolate-obovate; *† spear-field*, the field of battle; *† spear-foot* (see quot.); *† spear-hand*, the hand with which a spear is usually held, thrown, etc.; the right hand or side; *† spear-hook*, U.S. a kind of snap-hook or spring-hook for taking fish (*Cent. Dict.*); *† spear-nail* (see quot.); *† spear-play*, exercise or fighting with spears; *† spear-pyrites*, *Min.* a variety of marcasite or white iron pyrites; *† spear-running*, jousting with spears; now arch.; *† spear-side* (after OE. *on spere-heafte*), the male line of descent; *† spear silver*, *Sr.* a form of military tax or levy; *† spear-stick*, a spiked walking-stick; *† spear-thrower*, an implement used to aid the throwing of a spear.

1865 *J. H. INGRAMAR Philol. of Frie* xi. 129 The offensive weapons of the [Egyptian] army are the. . . 'spear-axe [etc.]. 1796 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 82 'Spear egg-shaped. . . shaped like a spear towards the base, and like an egg towards its extremity. *Ibid.* II. 474 Flower-scales spear-egg-shaped, in pairs. c 1470 *Col. & Gau.* 1238 To speid thame our tbe 'spere-felid enspringing that sprent. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl., 'Spear-foot, of a horse, is the far-foot behind. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Haud*, 'Spear-Hand, or Sword-Hand, is used for a Horseman's Right-Hand. 1824 *SYMONDS Agamemnon* 12 On the spear-hand and by the seat of state. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2255/2 'Spear-nail, one with a spear-shaped point. c 1640 *J. SMYTH Lives Berkeley* (1883) I. 325 Given to his Esquiers for to play at 'Spearplay at Bristol, the 26th 84. 1885 *C. J. LYALL Anc. Arab. Poet.* 95 Steeds, in the spear-play skilled. 1894 *Geogr. Jnrl.* III. 479, I had the pleasure of witnessing a spear-play between two parties. 1837 *DANA Min.* 405 White Iron Pyrites, *Pyrites rhomboideus*. . . 'Spear Pyrites. 1865 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* III. 402 White Iron pyrites, Mar-casite, Radiated pyrites, Spear pyrites. c 1550 *ROLLAND Cr. Venus* iv. 597 Than tuike thay in Iumays of Torna-ment, And 'speir rinning, with many Interprisy. 1823 *SCOTT Quentin D.* xiv, At the spear-running of Strasbourg. 1861 *PEARSON Early & Mid. Ages* 122 In his [Alfred's] will he declares his intention of. . . leaving his land on the 'spear-side. 1870 *LOWELL Study Wind.* 246 Such and such qualities be got from a grandfather on the spear side. 1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Scot. I. 324 To gadir in the 'spere siluer of Perth, Forfare, and Struelinschire. 1801 *tr. Gabriell's Myst. Hist.* II. 135 His 'spear stick, pelisse, &c. were at the Curate's. 1871 *TYLOR Prim. Cult.* I. 62 The highest people known to have used the spear-thrower proper are the Aztecs.

b. In the names of plants, trees, etc., as *spear arum*, *† crowfoot*, *† fern*, *† flower*, *† lily*, *† (plume) thistle*, *† wood* (see quots.).

1845-50 *Mrs. LINCOLN Lect. Bot.* App. 220/1 'Spear arum. *Renstetia*. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. cccv. 815 Called . . . in English 'Spear Crowfoote, Spearwoort, and Bane-woort. 1867 *W. W. SMYTH Coal & Coal-mining* 37 The *Odontopteris*, or tooth-fern, and *Lonchopteris*, or 'spear-fern, are [fossil] genera which occur less frequently. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, 'Spear-flower, a tree or shrub of the large tropical and subtropical genus *Ardisia* of the *Myrsinac.* 1889 *MAJORAN Usef. Native Pl.* 62 *Doryanthes excelsa*. . . 'Spear Lily. 'Giant Lily. 1855 *Mrs. PRATT Flower Pl.* III. 231 ('Spear Plume Thistle.) Heads of flowers large, mostly solitary. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Thistle*, The broad-leaved 'spear-Thistle. 1777 *JACOB Cat. Plants* 19 *Carduus lanceolatus*, Spear-Thistle. 1844 *H. STEPHENS Bk. Farm* III. 1066 The biennial spear-thistle, *Cirsium lanceolatus*, the spines of which breaking in the flesh, give acute pain when touched. 1872 *MACHILAN Trades* v. 320 In the common spear-thistle, each plant produces 400 wards of a hundred seed-vessels. 1866 *Treat. Ind.* 1077/2 'Spearwood, *Acacia doratexylon*. 1874 *Ibid.* Suppl. 1313/2 Spearwood, also *Eucalyptus doratexylon*.

c. In the names of fishes, as *spear-beak*, *dog*, *fish* (see quots.).

1895 *LYOEKKER Roy. Nat. Hist.* V. 507 The extinct Jurassic 'spear-beaks (*Aspidorhynchus*) constitute a second family. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 1975 Picked Dog, 'Spear Dog, *Spinax acanthias*. 1822 *JORDAN & GILBERT Syn. Fishes* 11 *Amer.* 119 *Coryphæa cyprinus*. . . Quillback. 'Spear fish; Sail fish; Skimbuck. *Ibid.* 470 *Tetrapturus albidus*,

Bill-fish; Spear-fish. 1888 Goode *Amer. Fishes* 241 In Cuba, the Spear-fishes are called 'Aguja'.

Spear (spīr), *sb.* 2. Forms: 5-6 spere, 6 speere, spears, 9 spear, 7- spear. [Irregular variant of SPIRE *sb.* 1, perh. influenced by prec.]

† 1. A spire of a church or other building; a pyramid. *Obs.*

a 1490 BOTHER *Itin.* (Nasmyth, 1778) 221 Altitudo de le spere... sicut modo fracto continet 200 pedes. [*Ibid.* 241 Spere sive pinaculum cum turri quadrata ecclesie Beate Marie de Radclyff] 1509 BARCLAY *Shyft of Folyis* (1570) 169 Chemnis also, as Diodorus sayes, Builded a speere hye and wonderous... This speere was costly, dere and sumptuous. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Pemant.* Kent (1826) 260 The speare or steeple of which Church was fired by lightning. c 1605 Acc. *Bl. W. Wray*, in *Antiquary XXXII.* 212 The great spere of St. Wilfrides steeple. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* i. iv. § 2 If you say it consists of Points, ... I can demonstrate that every Spear or Spire-Steeple is as thick as it is long. 1663 in *Styrpe Stow's Surv.* (1754) l. ii. vii. 443/1 Your Lordship being the Owner of the greatest Part of the said Speare or Steeple. 1755 *Memo. Capt. P. Drake* l. iii. 79 A great and rich Cloyster... where there is a very fine Church that has four Spears.

2. The plumule or rudimentary shoot of a seed; *spec.* the acrospire of grain.

1647 HERRICK *Noble Numbers*, To Finde God Tell me the moles, dust, sands, and speares Of Corn, when Summer shakes his eares. 1696 M. COOK *Forest-Trees* 63 Watering them [nuts, etc.] may kill them, by making the kernel swell too hastily, and so crack it before the spear causeth it; or it may Mould and stufifie the spear. a 1722 Lisle *Husb.* (1757) 91 By the time the spear is shot under ground the corn is well rooted. 1836 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.* s.v. In malling or other germination of grain, the spear is that sprout which develops into the future stalk, as distinct from the shoots which form rootlets.

b. A blade, shoot, or sprout (*of grass*, etc.).

1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* iv. (1844) l. 203 Not a spear of grass is broken or hent by his feet. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1799, 444/3 Leaves of trees and spears of corn. 1873 JOAQUIN MILLER *Life among the Modocs* xx. 253 He pointed to the new leaves of the trees, [and] the spears that were bursting through the ground. 1896 HOWELLS *Impress. & Exp.* 283 Every spear of grass had been torn from it.

c. Similarly of hair.

1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxv. If they's to pull every spear o' har out o' my head it woldn't do no good.

3. *south. dial. & collect.* Reeds, esp. as a material for thatching, or for plastering upon.

1794 *Trans. Soc. Arts* xii. 144 This prevents its being overrun with spear and sedge. 1819 COBBETT *Weekly Reg.* 13, Feb. 658 In England we sometimes thatch with reeds, which in Hampshire, are called spear. 1894 *Times* 14 June 14/1 The long coarse herbage which fringes the banks of rivers and other streams, and is locally termed 'spear', makes excellent thatch for hay and corn stacks.

b. A stem or stalk of a reed, osier, etc.

1844 W. BARNES *Poems Rur. Life* (1848) 388 Spears... the stems of the reed around *phragmites*, sometimes employed instead of lath to hold plaster. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Aug. 5/1 She walked down to the water's edge, through the green osier spears, bareheaded.

c. *attrib. in spear-bed, reed.*

1812 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) l. 46 Second storeys of many houses of spear reed, cemented... with plaster. 1863 *Wise New Forest* 287 The phrase 'spire-bed', or 'spear-bed field', is very common, meaning a particular field, near where the 'spires' grow. 1874 T. HARDY *Fir fr. Mad. Crowd* l. xxii. 251, I believe Farmer Boldwood kissed her behind the spear-bed at the sheep-washing.

Spear (spīr), *sb.* 3. Also 6 spere. [Variant of SPIRE *sb.* 3.]

1. A young tree, esp. a young oak; a sapling. Also *attrib. in spear oak, tree.*

1543 *Memo. Fontaines* (Surtees) 412 Yonge saplings, speres of oaks and ashes. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Mar. 3/3 Large numbers of spear trees are destroyed while decaying pollards are left standing. 1895 *Daily News* 20 May 6/5 Bury Wood, which is mainly composed of spear oaks, horn-beam, and blackthorn.

† b. *transf.* A stripling, youth. Also *fig. Obs.* 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 947 In faythe, Lyberte is now a lussy spere. a 1529 - *Agst. Garmeshe* iii. 41 At Gynyz wheo ye ware But a stendyr spere, Dekkyd lewdly in your gere.

2. *techn.* A pump-rod. Also *attrib.*

1729 CAPT. W. WRIGLESWORTH *MS. Log-bk. of the 'Lyell'* 9 Oct. Took in... 18 small Spars, and 9 Spears. 1731 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 7 The four Necks of the Crank have each an Iron Spear, or Rod, fixed at their upper Ends to the respective Libra, or Lever. 1750 BLANKLEY *Nat. Expos.* 124 Stave or Spear (Pump Hoof) is a long Rod of Iron with an Eye at the upper End, which Hooks to the Brake. 1824 *Mechanic's Mag.* No. 43. 233 Which requires least manual labour in the case of a common ship-pump, a long or short spear? 1849 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms*, Northumb. & Durh. 49 Spears are made of Memel or Norway fir, in lengths of about 40 feet, and joined together by spear-plates. 1862 *Times* 28 Jan. The engine from which the pumps derive their motive power... and the great beam to which their spears or rods were attached.

Spear, *sb.* 4. *Dev. and Cornw. dial.* [Variant of SPAR *sb.* 4.] A thatching rod. Also *attrib.*

1837 J. F. PALMER *Dialogue Dev. Dial.* Gloss. 84 Spears or Spear-sticks, the pointed sticks, doubled and twisted, used for thatching. 1891 *Harland Gloss.* s.v. Slattog... shoots of withy or nnt-halse by means of a spear-hook, which is like a narrow-bladed bill-hook. 1899 BOURNE *Billy Bray* 55 (E.D.D.), I told the farmer to bring three hundred sheaves [of reed]... and some spears for them.

Spear (spīr), *sb.* 5. *rare.* [f. SPEAR *v.* 3.] The act of spearing or striking with a spear, *spec.* in pig-sticking.

1903 SIR M. G. GERARD *Leaves fr. Diaries* vii. 224 The gainer of first spear in the final heat becoming the winner of the Cup. *Ibid.*, The rule is that upon anyone touching the pig and calling 'Spear', should any other man... have reason to question the claim, he must shout 'No spear'.

Spear, variant of SPEER *sb.* 1 (screen, etc.).

Spear (spīr), *v.* 1. *Obs. (exc. dial.).* Forms: 3 speren, 5 sparyn (speyrin); 4-5 spere, sper (4 spir-); 6 speare, 6, 9 *dial.* spear. a. M.L.G. *speren* (L.G. *speren*, *speeren*, *speiren*), related to MDu. *sperren*, OHG. *speran*: see SPAR *v.* 1

It is clear from rimes and other evidence that the pret. forms *sperde*, *sperd*, common in the 13th and 14th centuries, usually belong to this verb and not to *sperre* SPAR *v.* 1

1. *trans.* To shut or close (a door, lid, etc.) firmly or securely; † to bar or block (a way).

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 384 He ben don ut of blisses erd, Cherubin hauet de gates sperd. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5618 In his kist be barn sco did. Quen it spird was wit be lid, ... Sco laid it on be water fame. *Ibid.* 18086 Spers [Gdt. Spers] your yates, bis es na gamen. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13166 Sire Richer saw, & Beduer herde, Pat ber enemis ber weyes sperde. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5545 In at a wicket he went & wyntly it speris. 1449 *Paston Lett.* l. 83 And qhan he com thedder, the dors were fast sperid. 1542 *Becon Potation for Lent* l. viij h. Heauen gates were spered agaynst vs for the sin of our first father Adam. c 1550 *BALE Image both Ch.* (East) 30 Spearid is Gods Temple, when his true worshipping is hid. 1894 in *Hector Northumbld. Gloss.*

b. *With up.*

1445 in *Anglia XXVIII.* 275 Where as townys were longe speryd vp, he dare sette wide be yates. 1538 *BALE Thre Lawes* 1200, I close vp heauen, And speare vp paradise.

2. In general sense: To close, shnt, etc.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 80 Pet se betoiesines... tunen [C. speren] ower eadures. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Plalter* x. 5 His eghe lidy... bat now ere oppynd & now sperd. *Ibid.* cxi. 3 Swa be oure lippis opyn til shrift, and sperd til excusynge of syn. 1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) vii. 121 For overmoche sorwe the herte is stoken and spered. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3649 Brant vp he sittis, Springis out a spere, sperid all be platis. a 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat.* *Fistula*, etc. 39 pe lacertes and be synowes sperynge and opnyng be lure. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 283/1 Lacyn, or spere wythe a lace, *fibula*. c 1550 *BALE Image both Ch.* (Wyer) Ev. So was it [a book] afore speared by the decree of God. 1560 *BECON Policy War* Wks. 1564 l. 139 Howe many wynke and speare theyr eyes, because they wyll not se it.

3. To shut up or confine (a person) in a prison or other place. Also *fig.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2194 He dede hem binden, and leden dun, And speren faste in his prison. c 1300 *Travelok* 448 Onon he ferde To be tour ber he woren sperde. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iv. 14 Thai stythly speryt [thaim] Bath in fetrys and in presoun. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxh.) xxiv. 113 He spered him in amanges his tresour withouten mete or drink. c 1460 *Play of Sacrament* 46 In an hoote ouyn [they] speryd hym fast. 1542 *Becon Potation for Lent* f. iij. Fastynge speareth vp & encloseth as though it were in a narrow prison the extraordinary & vnlawful mocions. 1548 - *Solace Soul* Wks. 1564 l. 111 Therefore doth he... snarle him with these fetters and chenes, speareth hym in this prison & dongen.

b. To shut up, put away, or enclose, in some receptacle.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6888 Ilk waand bat pai here bare He sperd wit-in ber santure. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3656 Counsel of shyryte sperd yn hys breste, He ne oght for to telle. *Ibid.* 6134 Weyl I ferde Ar y, yn purs, penys sperde. a 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxiv. 195 In bi wombe pou speredest beuene Hele of god, vre mede. a 1564 *BECON Art. Chr. Reliq. Proved* Wks. 1564 l. 158 When the disciples... dyd receaue his bodye they receiued it neither shutte or speared, or enclosed on ye bread.

c. To unite or join closely.

1545 *BALE Image both Ch.* Cvj. They are speared up together faste unto hym with the shyngnye cheane of charite.

4. To exclude; to shut out.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25183 Pat thoru vr liuelade wick we sper fra us be rightwis demester. 13... *Seven Penit. Psalms* 72 in *Engl. Stud.* x. 234 In heuene, whan pou holdist alle, Late me not be per out isperd. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 228 Wo to pou, bat speryn out of soure herte be mynde of cristes passoun. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 31 This hysse I spere from 30w ryth fast.

5. *absol.* To perform the act of closing or shutting.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13329 O pain pou sal be caiss ber, For to open bath and sper. *Ibid.* 17357 Pai sperd fast wit lok aod kai. c 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3835 Of will be pape be kayes bers, Whar with he bathe opens and spers. 1538 *BALE God's Promises* vii. O perhyght keye of David... which openeth and no man speareth. c 1550 - *Image both Ch.* (Day) l. iij. With all auctorite... to open or to speare.

6. *intr.* To close or shut; to admit of being closed. *rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1683 ju sal... Mak a dor wit mesur wide, A window sperand wel on hai. 1550 *BALE Eng. Volaries* ii. 38 Whyls the dore... oft tymes opened and speared agayne. Hence *Spearred ppl. a.* 1; *Spearng vbl. sb.* 1 and *ppl. a.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10091 He com in at be yatt sperd. a 1425 *Ibid.* 1683 (Trin.) Pou shalt... Make... A sperynge wyndowe als on heze. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 284/1 Laichynge, or sperynge wythe a lache, *clitura*, *pellulatus*. *Ibid.* 460/1 Sloat, or schytill of sperynge... *pellulatus*. c 1450 *Mirror Saluacion* (Roxh.) 24 And bot it is merueille and more to passe thorgh spered gate. 1542 *Becon Potation for Lent* l. viij b. The spearynge of the chyrch dore.

Spear (spīr), *v.* 2. Also 6-7 spear. [Irregular variant of SPIRE *v.* Cf. SPEAR *sb.* 2.] *intr.* Of corn, etc.: To sprout, germinate. Also with *out.* 1573 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 174 Malt being well speared, the more it will cast. 1651 R. CUNEO in *Hartlib's Legacy*

(1655) 91 Rooks, which pluck up in light land, presently after the Corn speareth, much Corn. 1658 *Phil. Trans.* xii. 946 As soon as the Heads begin to shoot or speer within the ground... howe or pare the ground all over very thin. a 1722 Lisle *Husb.* (1757) 114 Fourteen barley-corns of the twenty had put forth roots, but had not speared. *Ibid.* 139. In turning up wet wheat straw... I found... many loose grains speared out. 1763 *MILLS Præf. Husb.* iii. 156 That surface must be so fine, and so lightly compressed, that the seed may speare through it. a 1825- in *dial. glossaries* (Yks., E. Anglia, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, etc.) 1886 *Science* vii. 174 The single blade 'spears' first into three, then into five or more side-shoots.

Hence *Spearred ppl. a.* 2; *Spearng vbl. sb.* 2

1577-82 *BRITON Toyer Wks.* (Grosart) l. 58/2 What their shifts should be... by speered Mault the Bruer soone will see. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* (1721) II. 23 You may prepare them for spearing by laying the [Ash-] Keys in Earth or Sand. 1765 *Museum Rust.* III. 151 It would have been better... if more of it had been grown last year, when the wheat was almost all speared.

Spear (spīr), *v.* 3 [f. SPEAR *sb.* 1 Cf. G. *speeren*.]

1. *trans.* To pierce or transfix with a spear.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1774 *GOLDISM. Nat. Hist.* (1824) III. 49 A prodigious ray... was speared by the Negroes at Guadeloupe. 1835 *SCOTT Guy M.* liv. The only light... was a quantity of wood burnt to charcoal in an iron grate, such as they use in spearing salmon by night. 1843 - *Quentin D. x.* He would unquestionless have made in, and speared the brute. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* l. (1856) 480, I have seen them spear the eider on the wing. 1869 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1875) III. xii. 176 The poet tells us how the King saw his men speared and shot down.

fig. and transf. 1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pr.* iv. iii. Spearng down and destroying Falsehood. 1855 *TENNISON Maud* l. iv. 23 The Mayfly is torn by the swallow, the sparrow speard by the shrike.

2. *intr.* To rise up like a spear.

1822 *AINSLIE Land of Burns* 151 Do ye see a steeple yonner, spearing up frae among the massy trees? 1891 *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 Feb. 174/1 The two broken masts, swinging and spearing high up under the... heaps of vapour.

Spear(e, obs. forms of SPEER v. 1

Spear(e, a. [f. SPEAR *sb.* 1] Armed with a spear or spears.

1819 *KEATS Otho* v. v. 160, I will lead your legions forth, Compact in steel'd squares, and speared files. 1839 *BALLET Festus* 150 The speared desires that overran The fairest fields of virtue.

Spearer (spīr-er), [f. SPEAR *sb.* 1 or *v.* 3] One who is armed with, or strikes with, a spear.

More frequent in Combs., as *eel*, *salmon-spearer*. 1573 *BARET Alib.* A Pensioner, a gentelman about a prince alway ready, with his speare: a sperer. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Nov. 673/1 The spearer [of eels] takes aim.

Spear-grass. Also *speargrass*, *spear grass*. [f. SPEAR *sb.* 1]

† 1. = SPEARWORT 3. *Obs.*

1548 *TURNER Names Herbes* (E.D.S.) 84 Flamaula is the herbe which we cal in englishe Sperewurte or spergrass. 1599 T. LUTON *Notable Things* iii. § 9r (1660) 48 Whosoever is tormented with the Scatica or the Gout, let them take an herb called Speregrasse. 1596 *SHAKS. Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 340 Yea, and to tickle out Noses with Spear-grasse, to make them bleed.

2. One or other of various British grasses, esp. couch-grass (*Triticum repens*, *Agrostis*, etc.).

1784 *Young's Annals Agric.* l. 197 The soil is light and sandy, and consequently very subject to spear-grass (*Triticum repens*). 1806 J. GRAHAM *Birds of Scot.* 3 He founds their lowly house, of withered hents and coarsest speargrass. 1820 *KEATS Lania* ii. 228 Let spear-grass and the spiteful thistle wage War on his temples. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words*, Spear-grass, the coarse sour grass... called couch, squitch, and quitch, in other counties. 1825 *HOLDEN Est. Weeds Agric.* 43 Black-grass (*Alopecurus agrestis*), also called Black-hent, Spear-grass, Slender Foxtail-grass, etc.

3. *Amer. a.* One or other of several species of meadow-grass, esp. *Poa pratensis*.

1747 *FRANKLIN Lett.* Wks. 1887 II. 80 The grass which comes in first after ditching is spear-grass and white clover. 1762 *MILLS Syst. Pract. Husb.* l. 152 Mr. Eliot, after draining the swamp [in New England]... sowed it with grass-seed, such as red clover, spear grass... and herd grass. 1846-50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 614 *Poa pratensis*. Spear Grass. *P. nemoralis*. Wood Spear Grass. *P. annua*. Annual Spear Grass. 1856 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* (1860) 561 *Poa annua*. Low Spear-Grass.

b. Some South American grass or plant.

1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* iv. Impervious underwood of prickly pear, penguin, and speargrass.

c. *Sea spear-grass*, a species of manna-grass.

1856 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* (1860) 560 *Glyceria maritima*. Sea Spear-Grass.

4. *Austr.* One or other of various grasses belonging to different genera (see *quots.*).

1847 *LEICHHARDT Jnl.* ii. 44 Very disagreeable, however, was the abundance of Burr and of a Spear-grass (*Aristida*). 1865 *TENNISON Woods Dist. & Expl. Austr.* II. 463 note. The settlers call it spear-grass, and it is, I believe, a species of *Anthistria*. 1874 *RANKEN Dom. Australia* v. 86 Sheep in paddocks cannot be so well kept clear of spear grass. 1889 *MAIDEN Usef. Pl. on Heteropogon contortus*, 'Spear Grass'. *Ibid.* 110 These grasses are excellent feeding before the appearance of the inflorescence; afterwards they are known as 'Spear Grasses'. 1890 *LUNNOLTZ Cannibals* 23 A noxious kind of grass, namely the dreaded spear-grass (*Andropogon contortus*), which... rendered sheep-raising impossible.

5. A New Zealand umbelliferous plant of the genus *Aciphylla*.

1851 [see SHANARD 3a]. 1863 S. BUTLER *First Year Canterb. Sett.* vi. 81 Spaniard... is sometimes called spear-grass, and grow to about the size of a mole-hill.

6. One or other of several Asiatic grasses or plants.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 15 Aug., A place where an elephant could not crush through the thorn-trees, the creeping plants, and the spear-grass. 1884 J. GILMOUR *Mongols* 8r Here and there were the ghost-like remnants of last year's growth of spear-grass. 1900 POLLOCK & THOM *Sports Burma* 378 Coming in contact with spear grass and the fine hair of the bamboo.

Spear-head. Also spearhead. [f. SPEAR sb.¹]

1. The sharp-pointed head or blade forming the striking or piercing end of a spear.

c 1400 MAUNOE. (Roxh.) ii. 6. Ane of be nayles, and be spere heued, aod many oher reliques er in Fraunce. c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 17106 They were alle in mochel doute How the spere-hed scholde gon oute With-outte lesyng of his lyff. c 1445 LYON. *Nightingale* ii. 138 Thurg myn bert the spear-bed gan it dresse. 1503 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 202 For a ne sper hede gilt, xxvijs s. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 54 There is a grasse called sperewort, and hath a long narrow leafe, lyke a spere-head. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 188 They found Spear-heads, axes, and swords of brasse. 1638 JUNGUS *Paint. Ancients* 320 Others do but shew their halfe bodies, their head-pieces, their spear-heads. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Tannworth*, A large trench remains... where bones of meo and horses, and spear-heads, have been dug up. 1825 SCOTT *Talisman*, xxviii. His lance... shivered into splinters from the steel spear-head used to the very gauntlet. 1883 in *Fisheries Japan* (Fish. Exhib.) 35 A long bamboo rod... which is tipped at the extremity with an iron-barbed spear-head.

fig. 1893 in J. H. BARROW *World's Parlt. Reliq.* II. 1540 The Scriptures were to be the spear-head, all other knowledge the well-fitted handle.

2. *transf.* A thing having the pointed form characteristic of the head of a spear.

1894 DOYLE S. *Holmes* 33 The sticky spearheads of the chestnuts were just beginning to burst into their fivefold leaves. 1897 QUILLER-COUCH *Stevens's St. Ives* xxiii. Yonder was England, with the Solway cleaving the coast—a broad, bright spearhead, slightly bent at the tip.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *spear-head form*, *-shaped*.

1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* ix. 274 A weathered hatchet... identical in form with the spearhead-shaped specimens from Amiens. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 324 The Fan decorates the bellows with spearhead forms, the points whereof are directed towards the fire.

Spearhead, obs. form of SPARE v.1

Speariness. *rare*—1. [f. SPEARY a.1] The character of being speary or sharp-pointed.

a 1722 LITTLE *Husb.* (1757) 141 The spikiness and speariness of the tops.

Spearling (spɪərɪŋ), sb. Chiefly U.S. [ad. Du. and G. *speerling* smelt (see SPARLING).] a. U.S.

The anchovy. b. *Ground spearling* (see quote.). ?1838 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XXIV. 333/2 *Saurus Myos*, Cuv. i., Mouse-eyed Saury... Is found off St. Helena, and called by the colonists the Ground Spearling. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 612 The fishermen distinguish it [Anchovy] from the true 'Whitebait', the young of the herring, calling it 'Spearling'. 1896 JORDAN & EVERMANN *Fishes Amer.* 533 *Trachinocephalus myos*,... Ground Spearling, common in West Indies and Brazil.

Spearling (spɪərɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. SPEAR v.3] The action of piercing, killing, etc., with a spear. Also *attrib.*

1779 COOK *Third Voy.* vi. v. (1784) III. 297 Our diversion was therefore changed to spearing of salmon. 1839 J. C. HOFLAND *Brit. Angler's Man.* xv. (1841) 184 The spearling ground generally chosen, is a soft, sandy, or grassy bottom. 1896 WILDFLOWER *Shooting & Fishing Trips* II. 263 He resumed his spearing [of eels]. 1900 ISABEL SAVORY *Sports-woman in India* i. 16 Spearling on the near side of a horse is most dangerous, and is not allowed.

† **Spearling**, ppl. a. Obs.—1 [f. *spear, var. of SPIRE v.] Rising in a spiral form.

1752 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 478 Those, who saw it evaporate, affirm it ascended into the clouds in a long spearing vapour, and at last ended in a fiery stream.

Spearlike, obs. form of SPARE sb.¹

Spear-like (spɪər-laɪk), a. [f. SPEAR sb.¹] Resembling a spear in shape or in sharpness.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 35 The Bulrush hath... two kindes; one... verie blunt and the other is rather Spearelike. a 1593 MARLOWE *tr. 1st Bk. Lucan* 530 Fiery meteors blaz'd in heauen: Now spearelike, long; now like a spreading torch. 1865 TYLER *Early Hist. Man.* viii. 223 This spear-like fossil. 1872 COVES *N. Amer. Birds* 265 A quick thrust of the spear-like bill. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 220 Each of these contains a single spear-like crystal.

Spearman (spɪərˈmæn). [f. SPEAR sb.¹ Cf. SPEARSMAN.]

1. A soldier or warrior armed with a spear; one who carries a spear as a weapon.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7753 Of knyghtes & squyers, Spere-men aoute & bowemen, & al so arblasters. 1375 BANBOUR *Brace* xv. 220 To the ficht Maknakill then Come with two hundred of gude sper-men. c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 16671 The speremen rided, the bowemen schote. c 1500 *Melusine* 219 Thenne mounted spere men on horsback, and bygane euery man to marche forth in fayre aray. 1591 SAVILE *Tactics*, Hist. II. xxxiii. 73 A valiant companie, of speremen and horse departed away. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Wars* 451 Against whom was sent Lewis of Nassau, with 400 Spear-men. 1790 COWPER *Olyss.* iii. 504 Beside him, he hadde sped the spearman bold. 1807 WORSW. *White Doe* vi. 123 A Spearman brought him to the ground. 1865 J. H. INGRAM *Pillar of Fire* xi. 128 The Egyptian army consist[ed]... of bowmen, spear-men, and other corps.

b. A royal or civic officer bearing a spear. c 1640 R. SEWELL *Piper of Kilbarnean* 29 At fairs he play'd before the Spear-men, All gaily graithed in their gear-men. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Pensioners*,...

are the more noble sort of Guard to the King's Person... In Hen. 8. time they were called *Spearmen*.

2. A spearer of fish.

1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxvi. 'The devil's in Gabriel!' said the spearman, as the fragments of glowing wood floated down the stream.

3. U.S. As an insect-name (see quot.).

1868 *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 80 Numbers of the *Ledia grandis*, were taken feeding on the larvæ of the ten-lined spearman (*Doryphora 10-lineata*).

Spearmint (spɪərˈmɪnt). [f. SPEAR sb.¹]

1. The common garden mint, *Mentha viridis*, much used in cookery.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. (1568) 54 Thys herbe is called with us gardin mynte, and as far as I remembre, it is called spere mynte, and if it be not oamed so, it may well be called so of the sharpnes of the lefe. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* xvi. 38 One [kind] most fragrant in saour... is called Spere Mint, and is used to be put in puddings. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. ccxv. 552 The leaues of Speare Mint are long like those of the Willow tree. 1620 VENER *Via Recta* vii. 153 Of these two, the Speare-Mint is the more excellent. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Form. & Qual.* 124 *Raphanus Aquaticus*, Spearemint, and even *Ranunculus* it self, did grow... in Viois filld with fair water. 1737 BERKELEY *Trin. Tour Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 552 Air perfumed with spearmint growing over an ample space. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 247 To this garden he had... onions, parsley, spearmint, and the Spanish radish. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 103 There is in the bottoms a great quantity of spear-mint and currant bushes. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Land. Dist.* (1812) 255 Spearmint is stomachic and carminative. 1882 *Garden* 6 May 320/1 Mint should now be planted, both the Spearmint and Peppermint.

b. With pl. A plant of this.

1539 ELVOR *Cast. Helthe* 78 Mylke, newe mylked, wherin is put... three leaues of good speare myntes. 1620 VENER *Via Recta* ii. 44 Take... of Speremints, of Balme, of each one handfull.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *spearmint-leaf*, *oil*, *root*, *water*.

1602 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alech.* 192 Put into it one quart of Rose-water, and one quart of Spermint-water. 1681 GREY *Musculi* i. vii. ii. 165 Not Oval, but rather expressing the figure of a Speer-Mint-Leaf. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* ii. v. (1760) 126 The simple Waters now commonly made, are Orange-flower-water, ... Spear-mint-water [etc.]. 1786 ASERCRONIE *Gard. Assist.* 306 Plant spear-mint roots in a hot bed. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* vii. § 1. 448 Indifferent oils, such as spearmint oil (C₂₀H₃₀O₂). 1860 WARTER *Sea-board* II. 29 All I could give her was some spearmint water.

Spear-point. [f. SPEAR sb.¹]

1. The point of a spear.

c 1450 *Merlin* xvii. 275 The cristin hem receyved at spere poynte. 1584 *Shuttlworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 13 Payed for making a spair poynt, vijs. 1597 *Cal. Border Pap.* II. 464 Langriges... did openlie baffle and reprove the said lord Harrie of treason, by hearing his glove upon a speare point. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Cranbe*, A fruit of the shape of a spear point. 1776 MICKLE *tr. Camoens' Lusiad* iv. 78 Like melted gold the brazen spear-points blaze. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xvii. A staff in her hand, headed with a sort of spear-point. 1856 KINGSLEY *Heroes* iv. ii. Then they hurled their lances at his shield, but the spear-points turned like lead.

attrib. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* Brit. II. No. 6490, Table knives and forks, spear point, palette, and butchers' knives.

2. *transf.* Something resembling the point of a spear.

1801 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 169 Where the ice shoots up into thin spear-points. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 1 Apr. 2/1 The ruddy spear-points of the beech buds, swelling with new life.

3. A species of moth (see quot.).

1832 J. KENNIE *Const. Butterfl. & M.* 79 The Spear Point (*Acronycta cuspid.*). Rare. Kent.

Spear-rib, obs. form of SPARE-RIB.

Spearree, variant of SPERE v.

Spear-shaft. Also 1. 3 sperseschaft, 4-5 sperseschafte, 5 sperseschafte, speyre-schaft. [f. SPEAR sb.¹ Cf. OHG. *sperschaft* (MHG. *sperschaft*, G. *sperschaft*), MSw. *spärschaft*.] The long shaft or handle to which the spear-head is fixed. Also *transf.* (quot. 1841).

a 900 WÆLFERTH *tr. Gregory's Dial.* 14 þær hi ealle ongunnon heora hors mid heora spersescaftum perscan. c 1205 LAV. 14756 He nom aome spere-scaft þe was long & swiþe stær. 1382 WYCLIF *1 Chron.* xx. 5 Whos spere scaft was as the heme of websters. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P.* R. xii. xxiv. Locusta... bay longe legges, as a spere schafte. c 1420 *Contin. Brut* 337 William Walworth... slow lack Straw, and anon ry3t þere dede smyt of his hed, and sette it vp upon a spere-schaft. 1483 *Ward. Acc.* in *Antiq. Rep.* (1807) I. 49, viij sperschafts with their chapitullis. a 1700 *Ken Edmund Poet.* Wks. 1721 II. 26 Fit barbed Heads for their Spear-shafts to make. 1841 H. MILLER *O.R.* *Sands*, vii. 119 They form a continuous convex stratum in the sandstone spear-shaft. 1887 MORRIS *Odyssey* x. 170 As I staided myself with my spear-shaft.

Spear-shaped, a. [f. SPEAR sb.¹] Resembling a spear in shape; pointed like a spear.

1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* III. 282 The lobes are small, spear-shaped, and hoary on their under side. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) i. 203 Pales. Spear-shaped, rather flat, but a little bent inwards. *Ibid.* III. 625 Thorns simple and compound: leaves spear-shaped. 1831 SCOTT *Cl. Rob.* xxiii. The tent... was raised upon tall spear-shaped poles. 1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lec.* 260 Appendages... varying much in form in different species, as awl-shaped, spear-shaped, half-arrow-shaped. 1908 SIR H. JOHNSTON *Grenfell & Congo* II. xxvii. 783 The paddles along the main course of the Congo are generally spear-shaped.

Spearman. [f. SPEAR sb.¹] = SPEARMAN.

1836 MRS. TRAILL *Backw. Canada* 159 He is considered very skillful as a spearman. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Feb. 5/4 They are specially marked out by the Arab marksmen and spear-men.

Spear-staff. [f. SPEAR sb.¹] The staff or shaft of a spear; = SPEAR-SHAFT. Also *transf.*

1530 PALSGR. 274/1 Speare staffe, *just de lance*. 1565 COOPER *Theatrum*, *Hastile*, a speare staffe. 1633 W. RAMSEY *Astrol. Restored* 700 The fixed Stars in Libra... are in umber Twenty five... 20. The calf of the right leg of Bootes. 21. The Spear-staff Incalculus of Bootes. 1687 MIEGE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* II. Spear-staff, *la hampe*. 1736 AINSWORTH II. *Hasta pura*, a spear staff without an iron head. 1776 MICKLE *tr. Camoens' Lusiad* I. 274 (Mars) Strikes his tall spear-staff on the sounding ground. 1878 *Gosse Rivers Bible* 376 His spear-staff was 'like a weaver's beam'.

Spearwort (spɪərˈwɜːt). Forms: 1 spere-wyrt, 3 -wurt, 5 -wourt (h, s-7 -wort, 6 -wurte; 4-5 spewwort, 6 spewworthe; 8 spewwort; 6 spewrewoort (7 -wort), 6- spewwort. [f. SPEAR sb.¹ Cf. G. *speerkrant*, -wurtz.]

† 1. Elecampene (*Imula Helenium*). Obs.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 210 Zenim has wyrt þe man him-nula campana, & oþrum naman spere wyrt nemneþ. a 1100 in Wr. Wülcker 299 *Innule campana*, spere-wyrt. c 1265 *Voc. Plants* *Ibid.* 558 *Hinnula campana*, spere-wyrt.

† 2. = NEP sb.2 Obs.

c 1000 *Elfric Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcker 135 *Nap situatua*, spere-wyrt, *vel wilde næp*.

3. One or other of several species of ranunculids, esp. *R. Flammula* (lesser or small spearwort) and *R. Lingua* (great spearwort).

The identity of the plant in quot. c 1450 is doubtful. a 1387 *Simon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 21 *Flammula*, i. spewwort, calidus est et sicus in quarto gradu. a 1400 *Stockholm Med. MS.* 185 Spere-wort or launceloe. *Ibid.* 189 Pe lesse spere-wort. c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 23 *Borith*, nonalium cirurgie, laucelata aquatica idem... spere-wort. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 54 There is a grasse called spere-wort, and hath a long narrow leafe, lyke a spere-head, and it wyll growe a fote hyghe, and beareth a yelow floure. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. ccclv. 813 Spere-wort is like to the other Crowfootes io facultie, it is hot in the mouth or biting, it exulcerateth and raiseth blisters. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheep Husb.* i. xxx. 79 The grasse which is vñ-wholesome for Sheepe, is that which hath growing amongst it, Spere-wort, Pennywort, or Penny-grasse. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 219 Spere-wort, or Banewort, is au herb which if it be taken inwardly is deadly. c 1710 PETIVER *Cal. Ray's Eng. Herbal* Tab. xxxix, Great Spear-wort. Small Spear-wort. 1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* III. 312 The hairy wood grass, the lesser spere-wort... have evidently suspicious marks. 1848 JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 210 Lined... with... aquatic plants, among which the great spear-wort... is conspicuous. 1865 *Reader No.* 153. 628/2 The little dwarf spere-wort. 1890 *Science Gossip* XXXVI. 44/1 It is o well-known variety of the lesser spere-wort... which I have found in a very fine condition in Sussex.

b. Mentioned as used by beggars to produce artificial blisters or sores.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 44 All for the most parte... wil ether lay to their legs an herb called Spere-wort, eyther Arsenike, which is called Ratsbane. 1608 DEKKER *Belmau of London* Wks. (Grosart) III. 59 With Spere-wort or Arsenike will they in one night poyson their leg he it neuer so sound, and raise a blister, which at their pleasure they cau take off againe. 1673 R. HRAO *Canting Acad.* 74 Spere-wort or Arsenike... will draw blisters.

Hence *Spearworty* a., diseased through the eating of spearwort. ? Obs.

1736 PEGGE *Kentishisms* (E.D.S.) 48 The liver of a rotten sheep, when it is full of white knots, is said to be spere-worty.

Speary (spɪərɪ), a.¹ [f. SPEAR sb.¹]

† 1. Of grass: Hard and stiff. Obs.

1577 HARRISON *England* 37 h/2 Where... blew claye abouted... there the grasse is speary, rough, and very apt for bushes. 1653 BLTINE *Eng. Improver Infr.* 11 They bear little, or no grass, a little wild Time, and speary barsh grass, that Cattell eat not.

2. Resembling a spear or spears; slender and sharp-pointed; keen.

1820 HOGG in *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 464 The speary wood Groans to the blast. 1822 *Moit. Ibid.* XI. 305 The hording reeds call higher their speary summits. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 95 Speary sleet and driving snow. 1875 HOWELLS *Wedding Jour.* (1892) 143 Dark evergreens that... point their speary tops above the crest of bluffs.

3. Consisting of spears; waged with spears.

1810 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXIX. 417 Threat of Roman entrails twin'd in the speary loom they strain. 1883 DOUGHTY *Arabia Deserta* I. 25 Better him were to comb his beard... at home, than show his fine skin to... their speary warfare.

Speary, a.² [perh. f. SPEAR sb.², but cf. prec.] Slender, spindly.

1821 CLARE *Village Minstr.* II. 104 Speary barley bowing down with dew. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton. Glor.* *Speary*, shooting up long and slender. 1899 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Mar. 114 Too close planting induces to speary growth.

Speat, var. SPATE sb. **Speate**, obs. f. SPIT sb.

Speawe, var. SPAVE v. **Speawne**, obs. f. SPEW v.

Spec (spek), sb. *collog.* and *slang*. [Short for SPECULATION; orig. American, but in English use from c 1825.]

1. A commercial speculation or venture.

Freq. with qualifying adj. as *bad, good*. 1794 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1856) I. 469 Many merchants have already made a ooble *spec.* of the embargo by raising their

prices. 1819 W. FAUX *Mem. Days Amer.* (1823) 37 By way of turning a penny, or as they say, of making a good spec. of it. 1824 in *Spirit Publick* (1825) 204 And the Hunts—a had spec.,...Have published some posthumous trash of Bysshe Shelly. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* 1. 378, I have already sold enough to pay me well enough for my spec. 1872 A. H. HUTCHINSON *Try Cracow* (ed. 2) v. 93 A Prussian banker...who purchased the property...as a kind of spec to form into a limited company. 1879 in Knapp *Life G. Borrow* (1899) I. 140 Do not enter the army; it is a had spec. 1855 DELANER *Kitchen Garden* (1861) 177 Sow a few dwarf kidney beans as a spec.

b. On spec, on the chance of obtaining some advantage; gaining some profit, etc.

1832 MARRIAT N. *Forster* xlvii. Both...came out on spec. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xxiii. They said what a very generous thing it was of them to have taken up the case on spec. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* xxv. If tradesmen will run up houses on spec in a water-meadow, who can stop them?

2. *Winchester slang*. A good or enjoyable thing or occasion. Also on spec.

1891 WRENCH *Winch. Wordbk.* (1901) s.v.

Spec, variant of SPECK sb.

†Specary, a. Sc. Obs.—1 [ad. med.L. **spicarius* (usually *spicatus*), f. L. *spica* spike.] *Nardus specary*, spikenard.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 286 The quibik with spycarie [=spicary] Anoynt wess, and nardus specarie.

†Spece. Obs. Forms: 4-7 spece (5 speche), 4, 6 speice, 7 speeche. [ad. OF. *espece* (mod.F. *espèce*) sort, kind, appearance, etc., ad. L. *species* SPECIES. Cf. SPICE sb.]

1. Appearance, form, likeness.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlix. 2 Fram þe sonne arisyng vn-to þe goyng a-doune, þe spece of his fairnes is of Syon. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xix. 70 The soule of my fader Anchises... apyereþ hyfere me vndre the speche of a terryer ymage.

2. a. A spice; an aromatic vegetable condiment. b. A medical substance; a drug.

a 1300 *Body & Soul in MS. Laud* 108 fol. 200 3were hen þine cokes snelle, þat scholden gon greiþe þi mete With speces [written spetes] swete for to smelle? 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 325 With diuers speices The fleissch. Sche takth, and makth therof a sewe. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Honn. Apoll.* 15 Nether let him eat any fishes nor speces. 1605 TIMMIE *Quersil* iii. 177 Take...the speces of diamarg[ariton] frigid., camphor, of each 2 drachmes.

3. A species, kind, sort, or variety.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8319 3yt ys þyr a speccal spece þat doþ leccerye klymbe by a grece. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 527 (1.) Of this syn comen sum sere speces. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 114 As for wisdom, it is in Grece, Wher is aproppeth thilke spece. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 219 More-over we sene that euery beest hath his proppr Sowle, and his proppr body. Of thes Speces neuer faillyth. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. 1. 3 h/2 Nytree, Whyche is a spece of Salte purifycacyff. 1530 L. Cox *Rhet.* (1899) 44 These three laste he properly callid speces or kindes of oracions. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Shepherd* iii. 1, Tempest shall grow hoarse, Loud thunder dumb, and every spece of storm, Laid in the lap of listening nature, hush'd. 1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* ii. ix. 137 Thus much briefly of the nature and spece of Fundamental Honour; the other spece of Honour opposite to this is Symbolicall.

4. A part, portion, or share; a touch or trace.

a 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 904 A bacheler...born y þe lond of Grece; Of þat hiod he badde a spece, for his fader was Gregeys. 1548 UNALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* ii. 23 Certain of Iohns disciples...were atached with a spece of bumaen enite, for that [etc.].

Spece, obs. f. SPACE sb., SPEAK sb., SPEECH sb. Speceffe, -fy(e, obs. ff. SPECIFY v.

†Specery. Obs. Also -eri, -erye. [ad. OF. *especerie*, var. of *espicerie*.] Spicery.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23456 (Edinb.), Swet speceri to...smel. a 1400 *Sqr. loue Degre* 687 She sereð that body with spicery. 1404 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. 1. 30, vi Schippis owte of France...w/ wyn & spicery. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxliiii. 284 Dyuerse specerys and baumes.

Spech(e, obs. ff. SPEECH sb., SPETCH sb.

†Speche. Obs.—1 [Cf. MLG. *spēke*, MHG. *speiche*, *speich* (G. *speichel*; Du. *speeksel*)] Spittle.

a 1225 *Ancl. R.* 288 pauh he bispeteð hire mid hire hlake spote [C. speches, T. speckes].

Specheles(s, etc., obs. ff. SPEECHLESS, etc.

Specht, obs. f. SPEIGHT (woodpecker).

Special (spe'jal), a., adv., and sb. Forms: 3-6 speccal (4 -el), 4-5 -alle, 4-6 -all; 3-6 speciale, 4 -ele, 5 speceale; 3- special (4 -el), 4-6 -alle, 4-7 -all, 6 spetiall, 7 specciall. [ad. OF. *special* (see SPECIAL a.) or L. *specialis* individual, particular, f. *species* SPECIES. Cf. It. *speciale*, *speciale*; MDu. *speciaal* (Du. *speciaal*), G. *spec.*, *spezial*, -iell.]

A. adj. 1. Of such a kind as to exceed or excel in some way that which is usual or common; exceptional in character, quality, or degree: a. Of actions, qualities, etc.

a 1225 *Ancl. R.* 56 Nullich þet non iseo ou bute he habbe leaue specciale of ower meistre. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8730 Special loue þer adde ibe er...bituene him & þe kinges doctur Mold of scotlande. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 278r For þe saul for ilka penaunce here, Sal haf specciel joy in heven swa clere. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 68, I wol make Inuocation With special deuocion. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 49 Þerfore scoþa bad a specciale gift of Godd. 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 44 Do

almesse dedes where nede is specciale. 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* ii. xi. 214 Forto make...peroones come into remembrance of a mater, ymagis & picturis seruen in a specialer maner than bookis doon. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 This treatyse promyseth...three great prerogatives or special beneyfites. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 1 Harti thanks for the...special gud wil which you have alwaies...shewid me. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iii. iv. 69 Let some of my people haue a specciale care of him. 1624 USSHER in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 131 The first bookes that I shall haue specciale neede of. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 1033 Mortals...whom God and good Angels guard by specciale grace. 1717 in *Nairne Peerage Evidence* (1874) 145 With the special advice and consent of his said lady. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 631 The moles and bats in full assembly find, On specciale search, the keen-eyed eagle blind. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxvii. As you say you have specciale reason to apprehend violence from them. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, Org. ii. § 4. 97 The foregoing facts...have a specciale interest. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1877) I. App. 645 Men of no specciale celebrity.

b. Of material things, events, etc.

13... E. E. Allit. P. A. 235 Ho profered me speccie, þat speccial spyce. 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 183 Der sprong neuer spicerie so speccial in erpe. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxii. 7, I will prepare a destroyer...to hew down thy speccial Cedre trees. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* ii. v. 35 Things most speccial and wortheie of memorie. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 335 A speccial fontaine, into which God infused a wonderful gift and vertue. 1685 R. BURTON *Eng. Emp. Amer.* xxii. 208 They haue Horses so plentiful that a specciale one may be bought for six or seven pound. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* i. A few speccial spots excepted, the soil...was more and more mixed with the pastoral and woodland country. 1833 H. MANTINEAU *Cinnamon & Pearls* v. 92 A speccial instrument of forcing the means of production into artificial channels.

c. Of persons.

1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 51, I shuld haue had as speccial and as gode a maister of you, as any pour man. 1503 HAWES *Exault. Viri.* xiv. 292 Our Sauyours Ihesu deere and specciall. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Edw. V. 13 b, One of the specciallest contriours of all thys horrible treason. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* ii. xi. 97 These profferd excellent soldiery and specciall horsemen, and are called Mammalukes. 1747 H. HOLLY *Suspicious Husband* i. iii, A speccial Acquaintance I haue made to-day! 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.* s.v., She's a speccial favourite. 1904 A. GRIFFITHS *50 Years Public Service* xii. 169 A strong brigade of single workers, 'speccial' convicts, 'blue dress men' of exemplary conduct.

†d. *spec.* Notable, important, distinguished. Obs.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 377 Secrete sciences, which hee did impart but to a verie fewe, the same being speccial persons. 1591 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. i. IV. 623 The specciall and cheif persons of the said parochin. 1602 FULBECKE *Pandects* 32 So did the Thebanes state a long time florish...by the wisdomde of Pelopidas, Epamondas, and other speccial men. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funerall Mon.* 516 These I suppose to be the burials of some speccial persons.

e. *collog.* Particularly interested or informed.

1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* ii. v. (1849) 56, I ain't speccial 'bout pedigrees.

2. Of friends: Admitted to particular intimacy; held in particular esteem.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13365 Þe hridgom did alle þider call His speccialist freindes all. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 9 Pan speccial frendes þat knewe myn entent...prayed me besilliche, þat [etc.]. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 151 Vestryday he hadd frendys Specciall, but to-day he haue ham all y-lyke. 1429 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xiv. 344 Come nere, my speccial frende. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* x. 24 Cornelius...hadd called together his kynzfolk and speccial frendes. 1691 WOOD *Alth. Oxon.* II. 191 This book, as Mr. Ley's speccial friend hatb told me, was written by the said Ley. 1863 BOYD *Graner Th. Country Parson* 240 A Christian man ought neuer to choose for his speccial friend a person who, he knows, has no religion.

†b. Particularly intimate; closely attached by acquaintance or friendship. - Const. to, with. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17626 Þai send forth seven men o wale, War mast to ioseph specciale. 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 30 An cloyster monk lound him ful wel, and was til him ful speccial. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 501 Þbai vald nocht þer-sauit-be, þat that war speccial to the king. 1450 St. *Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2610 Elifed, þat bonorabil abbas, To wbaime cutbert sa speccial was. *Ibid.* 7885 He was speccial to be kyng. 1500 Lancelot 411 To them that war to hyme most specciall. *Ibid.* 906 For a knyght be send, That was most specciall with the lady kend.

3. Marked off from others of the kind by some distinguishing qualities or features; having a distinct or individual character; also, in weakened sense, particular, certain.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8319 3yt ys þyr a speccal spece þat doþ leccerye klymbe by a grece. 1386 CHAUCER *Par.* T. P. 488 Alle other synnes ben somtyme oonly agains oon speccial vertu; but certes enyve is agayns alle vertues. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 27 Eueriche prouince and londe is descryued for to me come to Britayne þe laste of alle, as most speccial. 1535 COVERDALE *Zech.* xiv. 8 This shalbe that specciall daye, which is knowne vnto the Lorde. 1561 T. NORFOLK *Calvin's Inst.* i. 32 Seing it is the purpose of y^e Prophet to adorn Christ with such speccial notes as may builde our Faith vpon him. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 43 Aristotle saith, a man is the most specciall. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 131 That is most specciall, vnto which there can be no other Species inferior. 1725 WATTS *Logic* i. iii. § 3 A speccial Idea is call'd by the Schools, a Species. 1758-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 474 As well in entire systems as in their sundry parts, yea, members, and moreover, the specciallest species of them. 1841 PENNY *Cycl.* XXL 178/2 Of Speccial or Local Secretions. *Ibid.*, Secreted in a particular part of plants for a speccial purpose. 1861 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1889) I. 48 The Germans...maintained in it an altar, and bad their own masses said in it on speccial days. 1884 J. SULLY *Outlines Psychol.* xii. 553 The order of development of the speccial sensibilities...concerned.

b. In predicative use: Limited or restricted.

1848 J. T. WHITE *Xenophon's Anab.* iii. iv. § 15 Notes (1872) 174 Zeune refers the term to their imitating the Scythians in the mode of discharging the arrow; but this is too speccial.

c. Additional to the usual or ordinary.

1840 *Rep. Sel. Comm. Railw. Quest.* 255, I believe this speccial train was the next. 1847 in *Thames Valley Times* (1887) 22 June 5/3 Speccial Trains may be engaged for large Parties. 1882 J. HATTON *Journalistic Lond.* 148 The whole *Morning Standard* is printed in one hour and fifty minutes...and the speccial edition in forty-five minutes.

4. Of persons: a. Appointed or employed for a particular purpose or occasion. † Also in predicative use (with *in*).

13... K. Alis. 7609 (Laud MS.), By a specciale messenger, I wil hir sende loue drurye. 13... E. E. Allit. P. B. 1492 Bifore þe sancta sanctorum soþefast drystyn Exponed his speche spirritually to speccial prophetes. 1400 LOVE *Bona-vent. Mirr.* (1908) 49 Peraunter gabriel that was speccial messenger of this werk. 1405 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 605/1 Our generalls and speccialls Attornes and Deputes. 1450 St. *Cuthbert* (Surtees) 843 Þai were speccial in his seruise. 1646 GATAKER *Mistake Removed* 18 Having from the mouth of God, by a speccial expresse, received a release. 1801-31 [see CONSTABLE 5 c.] 1856 *Men of the Time* 687 He was deputed to be the speccial correspondent of the 'Times' in the Crimea. 1865 *Ibid.* 714/2 He was employed as Speccial Commissioner during the Irish famine.

b. Devoted to a particular or limited field of study or research.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 120 Some well-known (and not too speccial) specialist.

5. Having an individual, particular, or limited application, object, or intention; affecting or concerning a single person, thing, circumstance, etc., or a particular class of these.

Speccial intention: see INTENTION 12 b.

13... *Coer de L.* 6471 The abbot...brought hym lettres specciele, Aselyd with the barouns sele. c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 441 Þai say furst, þat specciale prayere...is better þen generale. 1400 *Laufrauc's Cirurg.* 195 Þe white morphu is curid...with his speccial medycyn. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 111/2 Tbat...a specciall Commission be made to the cheif Justice of your Benche. 1525 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2464 From you I receyued a letter, Whiche conteyned in it a specciall clause That I sholde vse Largesse. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 329 Of a specciall intent and purpose to pray to God for raine. 1596 SHAKS. *Mech.* V. v. 1. 292 There doe I giue to you...a specciall deed of gift. 1613 PURCIAN *Pilgrimage* (1614) 918 On which day this...came...without any speccial appointment, to the presse. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxvi. 145 In which case there is no speccial Law ordained. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 194 To...distribute the same, together with other speccial benefactions, to such as shall haue most need. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xv. (1819) 242 It is a speccial purpose, speccially consulted throughout. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 51 He was sent to London charged with several speccial commissions of high importance. 1862 *Sal. Kne.* 8 Feb. 147 Popular theology dispenses with speccial knowledge as a key to difficulties. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 285, I could not very well include it under 'Speccial Cameras.'

b. Entering into details or particulars; precise.

1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1648/4 Providing always that the Libel...be speccial, as to a certain place...; and also be speccial as to the time. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesthood* viii. 348 This confession must not only be general, but speccial, involving a minute description of all the circumstances in which the sins were committed.

6. Having close, intimate, or exclusive connexion or relationship with one person or thing (or set of these); peculiar: a. Of persons.

1382 Wyclif *Deut.* vii. 6 That thow he to hym a speccial puple. 1456 Sir G. HAYE *Law Aris* (S.T.S.) 253 [The] king of Naples mon...mak...obliuising to the pape as specciale lord sovereign til him. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flying w. Dimbar* 417, I am the kingis blude, his tress speccial clerk. 1591 SHAKS. *Hen. VI.* i. 1. 171 To Eltam will I, where the young King is, Being ordayne'd his speccial Gouernor. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* vii. 6 The Lord thy God hatb chosen thee to be a speccial puple vnto hymself. 1737 CHALLONER *Cath. Chr. Instr.* (1753) 213 In this Nation we keepe the Days of St. Thomas of Canterbury, and of St. George, as our speccial Patrons. 1898 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* i. ii, I always looked upon him as my speccial paid henchman.

b. Of things.

1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 89 The comyn wele is gretter and more necessary than proppre good and specciall. 1548 UNALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* v. 54 b, The proppre and most specciall office of suche an one. 1578 LYTE *Doctoens* ii. xlv. 202 Floures...without any speccial smell. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 4 Their language was speccial, and not mixed with Romaine speech or Arabian. 1673-4 GREW *Anat. Pl. Trunks* (1682) 132 The speccifying of the Sap dependeth chiefly on the speccial Nature of the Parts. 1850 McCOSH *Div. Govt.* III. I. (1874) 296 Every intuitive principle in our constitution has its speccial truth to reveal and sanction. 1870 J. YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* i Each region has its speccial treasures. 1884 R. PATON *Scott. Ch. viii.* 8 Columba...had his speccial cell at Iona, in which he wrote and read.

c. Const. 10.

1871 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 227 Nearly every great church in France has some merit speccial to itself. 1894 *Nature's Method in Evol. Life* vii. 77 The new force speccial to the whale.

7. *Law.* Used with a large number of legal terms to denote particular or distinctive instances or cases of the thing, action, or person in question, as speccial bail, bailiff, baslard'y, heir, occupant, resolution, tail, verdict.

See also JURY 2 d, and SPECIAL PLEADER, PLEADING. 1495 [see TAIL sb. 3 b]. 1544 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 4 b, Tennant in tayle speccial, is where landes and tere-

mentes he gyuen vnto a man and his wyfe and the heyres of theyr .ii. hodyes hegoten. 1665 *Ever Tryals per Pais* xlii. 166 A Special Verdict, or Verdict at large, is so called, because it findeth the special matter at large, and leaveth the Judgement of the Law thereupon, to the Court. 1720 T. Wood *Inst. Laws Eng.* II. 1009 The Special Pleas are many, as *Per dures*, *Per Minus*. 1768 *Blackstone Comm.* II. 259 There the heir might, and still may, enter and hold possession, and is called in law a special occupant. 1769 *Ibid.* III. 287 In order to arrest the defendant, and make him put in substantial sureties for his appearance, called special bail. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 413 With a subsequent devise to the heirs general, or special, or issue, of A. 1835 *Toulmin's Law Dict.* I. s.v. *Bailiff*; Formerly bailiffs of hundreds were officers to execute writs; but now it is done by special bailiffs, put in with them by the sheriff. *Ibid.* s.v. *Bastard*, Bastardy, in relation to the several manners of its trial, is distinguished into general and special bastardy. 1845 *Stephen Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 176 By 'Special' resolution—i. e., by one passed by a majority in number and three-fourths in value of the creditors present.

8. *Comb.* In colloquations used attributively, as *special-creation*, *-service*, *-temper*, or derivatives of these, as *special-creationist*, *-correspondently* adv.

1886 *SPENCER* in *19th Cent.* May 766 The point of view of the special-creationist. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Jan. 5/r When the special-service man desires to inculcate caution on the driver of the next train, he affixes a single detonator to the rail. 1891 *Kipling Life's Handicap* 86 It suited him to talk special-correspondently. 1895 W. H. Hudson *Intr. Spencer's Philos.* 27 The special-creation hypothesis. 1897 *Outing XXX.* 279/1 A special-temper tool steel. 1901 *Daily Tel.* 9 Mar. 9/3 Two British special service officers have left London for the Abyssinian capital.

B. *adv.* and in phr. in *special*.

1. In a special manner; especially, particularly. Now only *colloq.* or *dial*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2792 Special ban calls his sin Wrak o him bat ligges par-in. 1340 *Aeneid*. 230 Oure hordes leman special is yloued bet lokeþ maydenhod. 14.. *Sir Beues* (C) 688+3 Sche preyed yow specciale. To come & speke with hur yn preyte. 1451 *Catgrave Life St. Aug.* 35 He comended gretly his cunning and special his deuocion. 1513 *Bradshaw St. Werburge* I. 2460 II. [i. e. an exemption] to confirme and roborate speccial With charters and dedes and seales patent. 1545 *RAYNOLD Borth Mankynde* 124 Sethe them in white wyne, and therein pal the infante, speccial yf it be not taken ouer great heate. 1600 *Pory tr. Leo's Africa* vi. 278 Great plenty of dates, which.. are speccial good. 1633 *Ussher Lett.* (1686) 17 One thing therein I think speccial worthy of obseruation. 1670 J. Smith *Eng. Improv. Reviv'd* 65 The Chesnut is speccial good Timber for Building. 1765 *Cowper Lett.* 5 Nov. [They [the Unwins] live in a speccial good house. 1851 *Hearns Companions of Solit.* vii. 143 A case came on rather unexpectedly. And I was sent for 'special' as we say. 1856 *and Rep. Postmaster General* 12 That the Night Mail train should be run special (without passengers). 1859 *THACKERAY Virgin* ix. The Duke of Marlborough was no speccial good penman.

†2. In special: a. Specially, especially, particularly. *Obs.*

c1374 *CHAUCEUR Troylus* I. 901 Se that thow in special Requere not that is ayens her name. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 7 The world is changed ouerall. And therof most in special That love is falle into discord. c1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton, 1483) IV. xxxiii. 81 Ther ben other counceylours of the kynge that haue for to sene in special to gouernance of his propre goodes. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. xlviii. 211 The Emperour made a generall feste, to the whiche be Erle was i-bede in speccial. 1500 in *Exch. Rolls Scot.* XII. 266 note. To all and sundry oure liegis. and in speccial to our custumaris of oure burgh of Abirdene. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utopia* I. (1895) 33 Chyefelye suche thynges as shalbe profitabill to be knowne: as in specciall be those decrees and ordinaunces. 1603 *BOOLEY in Buceleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 44 We haue a speccial given out, among Papists in speccial, of a match..between our Prince and the King of Spain's..daughter. 1665 *BUNYAN Holy Cittle* (1665) 62 Which Salvation I take in speccial to signifie our fortification and safety from the wrath of God. 1680 *ALLEN Peace & Unity* 134 He singles out this in speccial as the matter of his request.

†3. In detail; so as to enter into particulars. *Obs.*

c1386 *CHAUCEUR Melib.* v. 268 3e han wel & couenably taught me as in general how I shal gouerne me.. But now wolde I fayn bat 3e wolde condende in speccial. 1401 *26 Pol. Poems* iii. 49, I speke not in specciale Of oo kyngdom the lawe to telle; I speke hool in generale. c1449 *PECOCK Repr.* v. xv. 562 That y he not ouer long..y speke not of thilk matter in speccial here. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xl. 106 That this may be maid main manifest, I will discurs sum thing in specciall Tuiching this Lamp.

†4. In an individual, separate, or distinctive manner. *Obs.*

1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 18, I wol nocht seie in general, For ther ben somme in speccial in whom that alle vertu dwelleth. *Ibid.* 92 Bot such a thing in speccial, Which to hem alle in general is most pleasant. 1469 *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 307 If ony suete or chalange be..so done in commene or in speccial. 1508 *DUNBAR Tua Mariit Wemen* 495 To euery man in speccial speke I sum wordis. c1550 *Faine wald I, with all diligence* in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 310 And thocht I say in generale, Sum sall it tak in specciale.

C. 36. †1. A particularly intimate or favorite friend, associate, or follower. *Obs.*

c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 23 pat specials to hym were. 13.. *Coer de L.* 2352 Let him yelde my tresor veyr dele If he will be my specciale. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* lxvii. 27 [Those] lit whaim angels ere gret specials. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 830 Thus he spake for his speccial speccials vnto. a 1450 tr. *De Initiatione* II. viii. 49 Lete ishef be sool by derlyng and by speccial. 1581 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xliii. 129 Ane of the speccialis [that] did mentene 3our croun, 3our ferme protectour in 3our tender 3eiris. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 84 To require libertie to

cum to Scotland with..his garde of a thousand specialis. a 1660 *HAMMOND Serm. Prov.* I. 22 (1664) 42 The Saviour, that hath promysed of long life annexed to some specialis of his service.

†b. A (female) sweetheart or paramour; a mistress or concubine. *Obs.*

c1375 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 40 Byhold, my derlyng, spekketh to me, arys, come nerre, my speccial, come. 1388 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 276 Here specialis yf y kys [12r. The special when thei kys]. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 449 Hit happede a monke of Seynte Audoen in Roone to goe in a nyghte towarde the hows of his specciale. 1473 *Visitation Paper in Archaeologia* XLVIII. 250 þe vear of þe sayde towne has haldyn to hys speccial this vi 3ere and more, and noe correction done. 1554 *Interlude of Youth* Cjh. A hacke galantes, and loke vnto me, And take me for your speccial.

†c. A male sweetheart or lover. *Obs.*

c1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 13552 To vysite him ful offe sche went; For sche wiste he toke the falle Off Troyle that was hit specciale. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 333 After that sche electe into pope..was gete with childe by her specciale. c1489 *CAXTON Blanchardyn* xx. 67 [She] alioygyde was of her determyned, to make of Blanchardyn her louer and her speccial. a 1500 *Gest Robin Hood* viii. xxv. For the loue of a knyght, Syr Roger of Donkesly, That was her owne speccial.

†2. A particular person; an individual. *Obs.*

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 1492 Fals goddes..bat entrid into ymagis..Spekkand to speccials, bat speck for to aske. *Ibid.* 12110 All þai sparit bat speccial to spill at þe tyme.

†3. a. A particular point, part, detail, concept, or statement. *Obs.*

c1386 *CHAUCEUR Melib.* v. 389 Lat us now descende to the speccial [i. e. purpos] specialis. c1449 *PECOCK Repr.* v. v. 512 This commandment..is not bat a speccial and a part of this general and hool commandment. 1581 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xliii. 25 To pen the speccialis it passis mony a hunder. 1594 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* II. 162 Reason..descendeth from generales to specciales, & from them to particulars. 1611 W. SCOTTER *Key* (1629) 177 Which generall is farther amplified by the speccials. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 204 Of the kindes of Distribution, and first of the Generali into the Specialis.

†b. A particular thing or article. *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. [il]. To the perfection of the complement..are required these three specialis. 1615 in *Buceleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 168 Those specialis which they appropriate to themselves are the sole and main commodities of the Kingdoms now in question. 1621 Br. MOUNTAGUE *Diatribe* 469 You must shew some reason why *Decline* were restrayned vnto some specialis, seeing *Primitiue* extended themselves vnto all.

†4. Species, kind. *Obs.*

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 54 Beauis with Alexander, are comprehended under man as their kinde and speccial. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 131 The lowest species, is that which cannot be divided into other specialis. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* 32 Quality hath four kinds or specialis.

5. *ellipt.* A special constable, correspondent, etc.; an advocate at a special fee.

1837 *DICKENS Pickwick* xxiv. 'Is the other specials outside, Dubbley?' inquired Mr. Grummer [the chief constable]. 1883 *PENDRY Eng. Journalism* 147 To number among his enterprising band of correspondents the famous special of the *Daily News*. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Sept. 1/2 A 'special' is an advocate who is not attached to any particular Court, but who will accept any brief with a special fee of 50 guineas marked upon it.

b. A special train, examination, prize, etc.

1866 [G. A. LAWRENCE] *Sans Merci* xvi. They had been warned at the terminus that a 'special' would probably be needed. 1871 M. LEGRAND *Cambr. Freshin.* 298 When the 'special' containing the excursion party..entered the station. 1890 *Lancet* 11 Oct. 796/1 What are known as 'specials' are being held this week. These are for men who partially failed at the last regular examinations. 1897 *Daily News* 16 June 9/1 It is laid down that the same dog cannot win more than one of these specials.

Specialism (spe'jāl'izm). [f. *SPECIAL* a. + *-ISM*.]

1. Restriction or devotion to a special branch of study or research; limitation to one department or aspect of a subject.

1856 J. GROTE in *Cambr. Ess.* II. 88 The question of professionalism, or specialism, in education. 1876 *GLAISTONE Homerice Synchr.* 212 This divarication into specialism..is a sign of an old..condition of study and practice. 1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct. 773 This is the true remedy for the evils of specialism [in medicine].

2. With a and pl. A special study or investigation; an instance of specializing.

1868 *Lancet* 8 Aug. 171 Medicine is a specialism; but of no narrow kind. 1884 *Athenaeum* 7 June 720/2 Hence the book is one of specialisms. The specialisms, however, do not lapse into mere technicalities. 1891 *Daily News* 9 Apr. 3/5 To do it, the work must be made a specialism.

Specialist (spe'jāl'ist). [f. as prec. + *-IST*, or ad. f. *specialiste*.]

Worcester (1846) gives 'Specialist, a practical man. *Qu. Rev.* Hence in Ogilvie (1850).

1. A medical practitioner or authority who specially devotes his attention to the study or treatment of a particular disease or class of diseases.

1856 *KANE Arch. Explor.* II. ix. 93 The recital might edify a specialist who was anxious to register the Protean indications of scurvy. 1875 B. MEADOWS *Clin. Observ.* 11 Has been treated by an eminent specialist, with both arsenic and mercury. 1889 D. C. & H. MURRAY *Dang. Catfishaw* 162 He was a famous nerve specialist when he retired from practice.

2. In general use, one who specially or exclusively studies one subject or one particular branch of a subject.

1862 *SPENCER First Princ.* II. i. § 36 (1867) 130 Even the

most limited specialist would not describe as philosophical, an essay which [etc.]. 1877 Sir C. W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 9 To associate with her complement of scientific officers a civilian staff of specialists. 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Preface*. Pref. p. ix, I cannot pretend to be a specialist in this department, nor have I sought to write for specialists.

3. *attrib.* (of persons or things).

1883 *Fortn. Rev.* July 110 The matters to be dealt with require a specialist knowledge. 1887 D. MACQUEE *Art Massage* (ed. 4) 15 The specialist doctor who practises therapeutic massage should develop a special action of his own. 1893 F. AOSIS *New Egypt* xix, I had no specialist acquaintance with the place or the people.

Specialistic (spe'jāl'istik), a. [f. prec. + *-IC*.]

Of or pertaining to specialism or specialists.

1882 *Athenaeum* 7 Jan. 13/1 The specialistic study demanded by modern philology. 1890 *Ibid.* 19 July 87/2 The learned, specialistic mind takes in the facts of one or two creeds or departments. 1893 *Min. 8th Nat. Comm. Cong. Chs. U.S.A.* 220 Encouragement of specialistic investigation on the part of both faculty and students.

Speciality (spe'jāl'iti). Also 5 -ities, 5-6 -ite, 7 -allitye. [ad. OF. *especialité* ESPECIALITY (later *specialité*, mod. F. *spécialité*) or late and med. L. *specialitas*, f. *specialis* SPECIAL a. Cf. It. *spec., specialità*, Sp. *especialidad*, Pg. *-idade*.]

1. A special, particular, or individual point, matter, or item; freq. pl., particulars, details.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 27 Till hit be comen to Breteyne the last prouince, as vn to a specialite more speciale for whom [this] present storye was made. 1513 in *Hallwell Lett. Kings Eng.* (1846) I. 216 After rehearsal..of many..injuries, griefs, and damages...the specialities whereof were superfluous to rehearse. 1560 *Inchaffray Charters* (S.H.S.) 167 Providing that the specialite herein ex- premit mak nocht derogation to the generale. 1582 *Stoney Apol. Poet.* (Arb.) 31 The generalities that containeth it, and the specialities that are deriued from it. a 1600 *EDMONDS Obs. serv. Caesar's Comm.* 47 This last Commentarie containeth the specialities of the warre which Caesar made against all the States of Gallia. 1624 in *Cosin's Corr.* (Surtees) 1. 37 These specialities I desire, if the thing be printed, may be left out. 1719 *WATERLAND Vind. Christ's Div.* xxi. 323 The *propaganda* and interior Generation, are two specialities taught by the Catholics. 1865 *MILL Comte* 159 A practical position..chains the mind to specialities and details. 1867 *Ruskin Time & Tide* (1872) 5 Yonder sad letter warped me away from the broad inquiry, to this speciality, respecting the present distress of the middle classes.

2. The quality of being special, limited, or restricted in some respect (occasionally implying particularity of application or treatment). † In speciality, in detail. † But speciality, without partiality or favour.

1456 Sir G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 1 The ferde [part shall be] of bataillis in specialite. *Ibid.* 99 Here he spekis of armes and baneris in specialite. 1493 *Sc. Acts, Jas. IV* (1814) II. 233/1 A..Juge quhill sall minister justice to all parteis bot specialite. 1576 *FLEMING tr. Cain's Dogs* (1880) 5 Of a sioguler specialitie they deserued to bee called..bloudhounds. 1617 *Ussher Lett.* (1686) 48 Neither doth the speciality of the one any wayes abridge the generality of the other. 1619 W. SCOTTER *Exp. & Theor.* (1629) 394 Distinguishe yw twist speciality of loue, and partiality. 1657 S. SERGEANT *Schism Dispatch* 137 This Particularity and speciality of schismatical guilt..makes a man in a..more special manner faulty. 1829 J. TAYLOR *Enthus.* iv. (1867) 99 With a completeness and speciality of coincidence. 1847 *GROTE Greece* II. xi. 118 Some of them are mere general and vague directions, while others again run into the extreme of speciality. 1872 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Lett.* vi. 12-16 In the general ordinances..it would have been out of place because of its speciality.

†b. Technical usage. *Obs.*

1657 *HEVLIN Ecclesia Vind.* 105 The word so used..he came in fine a word of Art or speciality, amongst the writers of the new Testament.

c. In speciality, especially, particularly.

1867 *Ruskin Time & Tide* v. § 23 There were, in speciality, two thoroughly good pantomime actors.

d. Biol. Special development or adaptation to surroundings.

1880 A. R. WALLACE *Island Life* 100 The comparative poverty and speciality of their animals. *Ibid.* 323 Cause of Great Speciality in Fishes.

3. A special or distinctive quality, property, characteristic, or feature; a peculiarity.

1625 *PURCHAS Pilgrims* II. 130 *margin*. The specialities of Horeb. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light* 182 But, there must be specialities in the case, and, these specialities may form a proper subject for investigation. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chuz.* lii. Think of this, Sir..apart from the specialities..of prejudice. 1868 *VISCT. STRANGFORD Selections* (1869) II. 259 The Doctor's Khivan Mollah..will be but an uncertain guide to the specialities of Yarkandi Turkish. 1881 *Nature* No. 627. 4 There is a wonderful similarity between all the chief tribes.., though there are many specialities in habits.

b. With the: The distinctive quality, etc., of a particular thing or class.

1829 *JAS. MILL Hum. Mind* (1863) II. 40 The special nature of that group or series..constitutes the speciality of the relation predicated. 1855 *BAY SENES & Int.* II. ii. § 8 The speciality of the pleasure of light is their endurable-ness. 1882 F. P. CONNOR *Peak in Darien* 32 It is the speciality of all vice to be selfishly indifferent to the injurious consequences of our actions.

4. *Law*. a. = SPECIALTY 7.

1681 *BRANESON Coll. Doc.* M² 56, Leases, Chattells and Specialities wherein I have any estate. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Speciality*, in Law, is most commonly taken for a Bond, or Bill, or such like Instrument. 1756 *GARRICK Cath. & Petraro* I. i. Let specialities be therefore drawn between us, That cov'nants may be kept on either hand.

b. A special warrant; also, the officer charged with executing this.

1815 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 9 James O'Sullivan... with a speciality from the sheriff, proceeded to his estate... Mr. H., having fired in through a window at the speciality and those on the inside, they quickly returned the fire.

5. A special aptitude, skill, occupation, or line of business.

1867 *Ruskin Time & Tide* i. § 3 Every nation is fitted... for some particular employments or manufactures; and... it is the true interest of every other nation to encourage it in such speciality. 1879 *Miss Bradton Cloven Foot* III. xiv. 263 It was made by a man who had a speciality for these things. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *Land. of To-day* xxxix. (ed. 3) 331 This gentleman's speciality [as a bookseller] lies in the department of theology. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 705 Who make a speciality of publishing maps prepared for cyclists.

b. A special subject of study or research; that branch of scholarly, scientific, or professional work in which one is a specialist.

1858 *KINGSLEY Misc.* (1859) I. 140 Even men of boundless knowledge... must have had once their speciality, their pet subject. 1867 *MGR. PATTERSON in Manning Ess. Relig. & Lit. Ser.* II. 491 Let us... suppose the writer in question to have a speciality; let us suppose him to be a Catholic theological writer. 1880 J. W. SHERER *Conjuror's Dau.* 111 Mr. Cowley... was acquainted with most of the sciences, but his speciality was Entomology.

c. A thing or article specially characteristic of, produced or manufactured by, a particular place, business firm, etc. (Cf. SPECIALTY 8.)

In this sense the F. form *spécialité* is frequently employed. 1863 *DICKENS Lett.* (1880) II. 191 The romantic drama... is the speciality of your theatre. 1863 *SIR W. HOLMES Rep.* in *Venness El Dorado* (1866) App. 158 Indeed, rum seems a sort of 'speciality' of that island [Jamaica]. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 529 The Optical Lantern trade is somewhat different to photography as regards specialities. In the main, most dealers content themselves with selling goods that are not specially their own.

6. A thing or article of a special kind, as distinguished from what is usual or common.

1867 *LATHAM Black & White* 84 One is for the routine cooking, which is always the same; the other is for the preparation of the specialities of each day's diet. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 73 Where special materials are insisted on, specimens of these specialities should be at hand for reference.

Specialization (spe'shālīzā'shən). [*f. SPECIALIZE v. + -ATION.*] The action or process of specializing or of becoming specialized.

a. Of language, legislation, etc.

1843 *MILL Logic* IV. v. II. 270 We have seen above, in the words *pagan* and *villain*, remarkable examples of the specialization of the meaning of words. 1854 *MAX MÜLLER Sci. Lang. Ser.* II. viii. 352 *note.* The specialization of general roots is more common than the generalization of special roots. 1891 *DRIVER Introd. Lit. O. T.* (1892) 26 A noticeable difference is the greater specialization and strictness of the provisions contained in the former narrative.

b. *Biol.* Of animals or plants, or of the parts or organs of these.

1862 *DANA Man. Geology* 590 This law of specialization—the general before the special—is the law of all development. 1869 *SPENCER Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. III. vi. 330 Change from a general diffusion of food to a localization of food, involves a further specialization. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Island Life* v. 75 The cause... is, undoubtedly, the extreme specialization of most insects.

c. Of employments, studies, etc.

1865 *MILL Comte* 94 The increasing specialisation of all employments... is not without inconveniences. 1868 *M. PATTERSON Academ. Org.* v. 273 The principle of the improvement which appears to me possible in our system of studies is that of specialisation. 1890 *GROSS Gild Merch.* I. 116 The rapid development and specialisation of industry. 1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct. 774 We are opposed to the specialisation of hospitals.

Specialize (spe'shālīz), *v.* [*ad. F. spécialiser, = f. specializzare, Sp. and Pg. especializar; see SPECIAL a. and -IZE.*]

1. *trans.* To mention or indicate specially; to specify, particularize.

1616 *SHELDON Mir. Antichr.* 261 Our Saviour specializing and nominating the places in which these false prophets should teach his presence to be. 1657 *J. SERGEANT Schism Dispatch* 66 The proper answer... is to specialize some plea for themselves, which will not as well excuse their Desertours. 1873 *FERGUSON Discourses* 23 Still less has he a right to specialise the sign from heaven by which the proof is to be established. 1874 *BLACKIE Self-Cult.* 61, I will now specialise a few of those virtues the attainment of which should be an object of lofty ambition.

b. *absol.* To enter into particulars or details.

1613 *WITHER Abuses Stript in Juvenilia* (1633) 249 First lash the Great-ones; but if thou be wise, In general and do not specialize. 1850 *BLACKIE Æschylus* I. 296 It is quite common with Æschylus to give a general description first, and then specialize.

2. To render special or specific; to invest with a special character or function.

1628 *EARLE Microcosm. Sept. in Relig.* (Arh.) 67 He is at most a confus'd and wild Christian, not specializ'd by any form, but capable of all. 1701 *NORRIS Ideal World* I. vi. 321 The great difficulty is to specialize this account, to shew in particular what kind of thing this is. 1850 *ROBERTSON Sermon* Ser. III. v. 73 He specializes what is universal. 1874 *MANAUFY Soc. Life Greece* II. 339 A belief in some systematic ruler of the world... not specialised in form or character. *Ibid.* xii. 362 The Attic legal system... by specialising its courts apparently provided for a prompt and accurate treatment of disputes.

b. *spec. in Biol.* In pa. pple.: Adapted to a special function or environment; modified by development tending towards this end.

1851 S. P. WOODWARD *Mollusca* I. 32 Respiration is performed by the mantle, or by a portion of it specialized, and forming a gill. 1874 *LUBBOCK Orig. & Met. Ins.* v. 86 The earliest known Neuroptera and Orthoptera, though in some respects less specialized than existing forms. 1881 *TYLOR Anthropol.* II. 43 Man's upper and lower extremities have become differentiated or specialised in two opposite ways.

c. To develop (parts) by adaptation to surroundings.

1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 558 If this sort of weather goes on I expect I shall specialise fins and gills myself.

3. To make narrower and more intensive.

1855 M. PATTERSON in *Oxford Ess.* 292 The very fact that the new statute has restrained and specialized the subjects in the School of Literæ Humaniores. 1868 — *Academ. Org.* v. 264 The principle I am now contending for goes further still in the direction of specialising study.

4. *intr. a.* To engage in special study or some special line of business, etc.

1881 *Jrnl. Educ.* I. Mar. 51½ They will not allow their scholars to specialize. 1888 *BRUCE Amer. Commu.* cii. III. 442 Enabling men to specialize... in matters like history and Oriental or Romance philology. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 505 A certain set of men and women then specialise off to study how these spirits can be managed.

b. To develop in a special direction; to assume a special form or function.

1889 *Lancet* 28 Sept. 635½ That some cells have specialised on the amoeboid character is seen in the so-called myeloplaxas.

Specialized (spe'shālīzid), *pph. a.* [*f. prec.*]

1. Specially adapted, modified, or developed:

a. *Biol.* (Cf. *prec.* 2 b.)

1853 *LEWES Hist. Philos.* (ed. 2) 254 The operation of some external thing on the specialized nervous system. 1854 *OWEN in Orr's Circ. Sci. Org. Nat.* I. 205 The modified or specialized character of the elements of the cranial vertebrae has gained for them special names. 1870 *ROLLESTON Animal Life* 16 There are no specialized renal arteries in birds. 1889 *Science-Gossip* XXV. 182 If several species of bees are adapted to each specialised flower.

b. In general use.

1865 *LUBBOCK Preh. Times* 280 Numerous and specialised as are our modern instruments, who would care to describe the exact use of a knife? 1874 *SINGWICK Meth. Ethics* I. iii. 28 The sentiment of veracity, courage, purity, &c. But each such specialized sentiment in its normal state includes... the more general impulse to do right.

2. Rendered special or particular.

1885 *MYERS Ess.* II. 63 Laws of which our highest generalisations may be but the specialised case or the incidental aspect.

3. Specially mentioned or indicated.

1893 *F. ADAMS New Egypt* 157, I fancy... that the very manner of the specialised passage is identical.

Specializer (spe'shālīzə), [*f. as prec.*] One who specializes.

1878 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 267 Minds of the first rank are generalisers; of the second, specialisers.

Specializing, *vbl. sb.* [*f. as prec.*] The action or process of becoming or rendering special in some respect.

1889 *SINGWICK in Jrnl. Educ.* Feb. 116 Prevented by need of early specialising. 1904 H. BLACK *Pract. Self Cult.* v. 138 Division of labour, or specialising of function have [*sic*] become essential in modern industry.

Specializing, *pph. a.* [*f. as prec.*] That specializes, in senses of the *vbl. sb.*

In the first group of quotes the *pph. a.* is not clearly separable from attributive uses of the *vbl. sb.*

(a) 1701 *NORRIS Ideal World* I. vi. 326 The great specializing character that distinguishes necessary and eternal truths from those of the opposite order. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footst. Page Nat.* 203 In the fungi, however, there is little or nothing of this specializing or differentiating process. 1873 *SYMONOS Grk. Poets* v. 111 We remark a powerful specializing tendency.

(b) 1890 *Times* 24 Dec. 7/3 To enable 'specializing' students to follow their courses. 1894 *Nature's Method in Evol. Life* vi. 70 Specialising organs made their appearance.

Specially (spe'shālī), *adv.* Forms: 3-4 specialliche, 4- specially, 5- alli, 6- allie, -allye; 4- specialyche, -ich(e), -ali, 4-5 -aly, 6- allie; 4- specially, 5- speceally, 5-6 speccally (5-6 spes-); 6- speciallye, 7- ally. [*f. SPECIAL a. + -ly* 2, after *L. specialiter* or *Of. (especialment), (e)specialment* (mod. *F. spécialement*). Cf. *ESPECIALLY adv.*]

1. In a special manner; in a degree or to an extent beyond what is usual or customary; particularly.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10220 þe king of almayne sende specialliche inou to king lorn þat he widdrowe him of is wou. 13- *Seign Sages* (W.) 3547 On god in heuyn ay thinks he, And specially he praied him till to help him. 1340 *Ayeneb.* 7 Þise þri hestes dithen to gode specialliche. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* IV. 467 The kyng... spirit syne full specialy, Giff any man coult tell tithand [etc.]. 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 12 3er childyr dydden hym worschyp speccally byfor any oþer seynt. 1486 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 18 The said preest... to be alwey charged specialy & deuoutly to pray daily... for the soule of the said Iohn Nasyng. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 20 Preamble, Your said Bescher... was specially requyred to arrest and take the said Iohn. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Comm. Prayer* 127 b, Specialy we beseeche thee to saue and defende thy seruaut, Edwarde our Kyng. 1590 *SIR J. SMITH Disc. Weapons* Ded. 9 b, They haue used diuers waies... but chiefe tye, specialie to be noted. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* II. 50 Not so much in secrecy and in sparingness of speech... as more specially in Court factions. 1711

in *Nairne Peerage Evidence* (1874) 135 Lykeas by the said first contract... it is specially provided and declared. 1816 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1834) I. 49 The House of Lords and the Established Church are specially united to each other. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* II. xvi. 313 Measurements... which bear more specially upon the subject. 1875 *JOWETT Plate* (ed. 2) V. 404 There appears to be a need of some bold man who specially honours plainness of speech.

b. Qualifying adjs. and advs.

1422 *tr. Secreta Secreti, Priv. Priv.* 207 A Specialy bouabill Place of Prayinge is a pryue Place. 1530 *PALSGR.* 842 Specialy wel... *Fort bien.* 1535 *COVERDALE Song Sol.* II. 4 He... loueth me specially well. 1685 *BAXTER Paraphr.* N. T. Matt. iii. 2 Tho' repentance be always a duty, it's specially necessary to... our assurance of pardon. 1847 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 659 That alliance of a specially religious nature. 1865 *MIRCHELL Rural Studies* 103 As a hint for better ones, I think it specially good. 1871 *FREEMAN Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. viii. 243 The military results... were not specially glorious.

2. Of special purpore; expressly.

c 1315 *SHOREHAM I.* 1219 God ches folk specialliche... Offyce for to longe. c 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 935 Alle þe world so wyde and brade, Our Lord special for man made. c 1410 *HOCLEVE Mother of God* 115 The fadir god gan edifie (by his sone only-geten specially) To him an hows.

1842 *LOUON Suburban Hort.* 502 Mr. Mills invariably raises plants specially for that purpose. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 179½ It is better to make them specially for each patient.

b. By special effort or application.

1882 *FREEMAN Amer. Lect.* 124 The Latin tongue... lives on... as a book-language specially learned.

3. Above or beyond, more than, other things or persons; in a supreme degree; pre-eminently.

c 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 3603 Pan may be saules in purgatory. By way of grace specially. Be delivered of pyn. 1387-8 *T. Usk Test. Love* III. ix. (Skeat) I. 15 But specialliche, predestination of godnesse alone is sayd by these grete clerkes. c 1400 *LOVE Bonavent. Mirr.* (1908) 160 It is ful perilous... to... haue a name of holynesse, as hausen specially these recluses. 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Edw. V.* 9 b, In two places specially, the one at the elbow of the citie... & the other in the very bowels. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* I. i. 121 To labour and effect one thing specially.

b. *Freq. and specially*, used to introduce a clause following upon a previous statement.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 59 To alle crystyn men... And speciali, alle be name, þe felaschpe of Symprynghame. c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* III. 111. 101 Wherefore we alle scholde be meke, and specialyche prestes. c 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiv.* 154 Pai can speke wele of þe Bible and specially of þe buke of Genesis. c 1450 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 16 God... preserve him in alle manner thing. And specially... In enmyes handis that he nevir falle. 1481 *CAXTON Godfrey* xlvii. 88 But oure peple, and specially the Frenssmen, myght not lyeche that this loye... myght come of any trayson. 1535 *COVERDALE Isaiah* ix. 9 The Iles also shal gather them vnto me, and specially the shippes of y^e sea. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Poy.* II. v. 35 To the great pleasure... of vs... and specially of the faire dames. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* IV. 420 Toscana, and more specially the City and State of Florence therein contayned, is noted to yeald men of stronge memorye. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* III. xxxv. 216 In the Writings of Divines, and specially in Sermons. 1807 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1834) I. 71 For the attention I have ever received from them, and specially for the invaluable regard of individuals, I trust I am cordially grateful.

c. Similarly without *and*.

1483 *CAXTON Cato* B vj, Thou oughtest not to mocke... none other, specially when thy wyll is to haue company with hem. 1538 *STARKE England* I. ii. 30 That thyng wyth one callyth lyght knogle... the other callyth ignorance, specially when hyt ys ouercome wyth the contrary perswasoun. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshach's Husb.* I. (1586) 14 b, That the sickie may be... looked vnto, specially yf their diseases be contagious. 1625 *BACON Ess.* *Wisd. for Man's Self* (Arh.) 183 And he so true to thy Selfe, as thou be not false to Others; Specially to thy King, and Country. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. II. ix. 451 *Toscheoderach*, an officer, or jurisdiction, not unlike to a baillie, specially, in the Iles. 1878 *BROWNING La Saisiaz* 11 Child's play call it—specially when one descends!

4. With particularity or detail; not generally or vaguely. *Obs.*

c 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 7526 Now wille I tyll þe seven part wende... þe whilk spekes... Specialy of þe ioyes in heven. *Ibid.* 7875 Now will I specially shew yow mare Of seven manner of hylises þare. 1456 *SIR G. HAYE Lat. Arme* (S.T.S.) 102 Law canon, and law civile... determiny specialy as law and resoun gevis. 1504 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) 1506 II. viii, y^e which thynge ought to be understande generally & specialy. 1544 *tr. Littleton's Tenuris* 116 yif he plede y^e release specially. 1620 T. GRANGER *Dir. Logic* 43 Whereby men are most specially specified and individuated.

5. In specially, especially. *Obs.* (Cf. *INSPECIALLY adv.* and *INESPECIALLY adv.*)

1503 *HAWES Exam. Virt.* vii. 89 For other nacyns our lawe ne dredeth But our swerd they do in specially. 1505 in *Mem. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 280 In specially be intendit ayenst the Kyng of Oran.

6. In, or in regard to, species. *rare.*

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 66 Two men are the same specially, because they have a reasonable soule.

7. *Comb.* as *specially-adapted*, -*arranged*, etc. 1873 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* (ed. 6) vii. 190 To break the egg shell by tapping... with their specially adapted beaks. 1880 *GRIEKE Phys. Geog.* III. 127 A specially arranged kind of thermometer. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 610 In newly and specially-erected premises. 1893 J. A. HODGES *Elem. Photogr.* (1907) 139 The specially-prepared plates to which I have referred.

Specialness (spe'shālness). Also *6* spozyal. [*f. as prec. + -NESS.*] The quality of being special. 1530 *PALSGR.* 274½ Speccalnesse, specialite. 1668 *WILKINS*

Real Char. ii. i. § 3. 34. a 1679 T. GOONWIN in Spurgeon *Treas.* David Ps. lxxviii. 67-8 The specialness of his love greateneth it, endeareth it to us. 1879 P. BROOKS *Influence Jesus* ii. (1883) 78 It is the depth of His government that makes the specialness of His government. 1900 STODDARD *Evol. Eng. Novel* 177 Specialness in the direction of the purpose-work of the hero.

Special pleader¹. [See PLEADER 1.]

1. *Law.* A member of an Inn of Court who devotes himself mainly to the drawing of pleadings, and to attending at Judges' chambers (Wharton).

1804 *Act 4 Geo. III.* c. 98 *Schedule A*, Certificate to be taken out by every Special Pleader. 1870 *Jury Act, Schedule*, Persons exempt from serving on juries. . . Serjeants, barristers-at-law, certificated conveyancers, and special pleaders if actually practising. 1891 *Stamp Act* § 48 (a), The certificates of . . . conveyancers, special pleaders and draftsmen in Equity in England.

fig. 1901 H. SUTCLIFFE *Willowdene Will* i. 21 They showed clean hoofs to the highwayman's undischarged special pleaders (= pistols).

2. One who uses special pleading; a disingenuous or sophistical disputant.

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* iv. iii. 74 All the arts of a thoroughbred special pleader.

Special pleader². [See PLEADER 2.] A special plea; a piece of one-sided pleading.

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Sept. 7/2 Nor do we find it so cheap as is stated in Mr. Percy Lindley's special pleader for the cause of those interested in this particular tour.

Special pleading. [See PLEADING vbl. sb.]

1. A pleading drawn with particular reference to the circumstances of a case, as opposed to general pleading.

1864 A. VIOIAN (*title*), The Exact Pleader; A Book of Entries of Select and Special Pleadings in the Court of King's Bench. 1865 J. HANSARD (*title*), A Book of Entries of Declarations and other Pleadings general and special.

2. The putting forward of special pleadings; the art or science of drawing pleadings.

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 305 The science of special pleading having been frequently perverted to the purposes of chicane and delay, the courts have of late in some instances, permitted the general issue to be pleaded. 1849 FORSYTH *Hortensius* (1879) 341 Of all the systems that ever were invented to cramp and confine the intellect, that of special pleading seems to have been the most admirably adapted to attain that end. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 299 In Law the only object of what is called *special pleading* is, to ascertain the precise point at issue.

attrib. 1846 Ld. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* V. 81 Carteret. . . ridiculed with much pleasantry this piece of special-pleading sophistry. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 July a/a It will enable him to make some capital special-pleading speeches.

b. *fig.* Ex-parte or one-sided argumentation; disingenuous pleading; sophistry.

1872 MURRAY in *Compl. Scotl.* Intro. p. cxiv, His (Leyden's) argument, which is probably one of the most successful pieces of special pleading in existence. 1878 STRUBBS *Study Med. & Mod. Hist.* ix. (1886) 217 We all know what an amount of special pleading was thought necessary to justify that (the Norman Conquest).

Hence *Special-plead v. intr.*, to employ special pleading or sophistical argument.

1848 Dr. ARGVLL *Eccles. Hist. Scot.* 232 They [sc. the clergy], misrepresent, conceal, and special-plead.

Specialty (spe'sh'altī). Forms: 4-6 *specyaltē* (5 -altē), 5-6 *specyaltē*, 6 -alt(e)y; 4-5 *specialtē*, 5-6 -tē, 4-7 -tīe, 6-7 -tye, 6- *specialty* (6 -altty); 5 *spēaltīe*, 7 *specialty*. [ad. OF. (c) *specialtē*, f. (c) *special* SPECIAL a.: see -TY, and cf. SPECIALITY and ESPECIALTY.]

1. A special affection, attachment, or favour.

c 1339 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5281 + 15 For grete luf & specialite he toke with him sir Androche. 1375 BARNES *Brace* vii. 246 Quhat is he That garris 30w have sic specialite Till men that trauals? a 1400 *Minor Poems* fr. Vernon MS. 521/75 Draug yppon be no specialite Of Mon bat is of grete dignite. 1435 MISYR *Fire of Love* 28 Perfore bettyr I trow here specialite to wante ben in per handys to fall. c 1450-60 in *Babes Book* 330 Thorow affection to persons or hy specialite.

† b. *For or in specialty*, as a special mark of favour or esteem. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNOEVE (1839) ii. 13 That was 3oven to me for grete Specyaltie. c 1460 *Emare* 176 For grei loue he 3af hyt me, I brynge hyt be in specyaltie.

† 2. Particularity or detail in description or discussion. Chiefly in phr. in *specialty*. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 513 But, in dissende doun in specialite, ful mane articlis of reulis of siche sectes ben openly contrarie to be apostolis reule. c 1449 *Pixcock Repr.* i. xx. 130 The othere hokis. . . schewen the same in specialite. 1546 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 9 After that we shall entrate in a more specialty. . . 3rd holy lyte of religion. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. 47 Before that we beginne in discourse of euery one of these in specialite. 1577 KNEWSTUB *Confut.* (1579) 5 He hath dealt wisely, to leaue the other chapters without any specialite.

3. In (also † by, † of, † with) *specialty*, in a special or particular manner or degree.

1451 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Aug.* 32 O hing I pray 3ou of specialite. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 253 Hee sheweth also, by specialite, wherein it is good to be exercised. 1699 W. BROWNE *Sacr. Princ.* 284 The body for which (with speciality) He gave His blood. 1711 *Fingall MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 122 The episcopal Protestants in specialty triumph the most. 1865 H. BUSWELL *Vicar. Sac.* ii. (1868) 65 Taking them as clients in specialty.

4. Special or particular character or quality; a special feature or characteristic.

(a) 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 25 Whear the specialty of the sport waz, to see, how sum for hiz slakness had a good boh with the hag. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 78 The specialty of Rule hath heene neglected. a 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 32 All shall bee then taught by God, which once was the specialty of Prophets. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. iv. iv, A man living in falsehood, and on falsehood; yet not what you can call a false man: there is the specialty! 1861 DICKENS *G. Expect.* III. 181 The specialty of the occasion caused nur talk to be less dry and hard.

(b) 1609 W. SCLATER *Threfoold Preserv.* (1610) Eivb, A specialty in it belongs to them, that labour in the word and doctrine. 1628 — *Three Serm.* (1629) 36 Yet who. . . is not ready to conceit some singular specialitie in their degree and measure of sinning. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 849 There were specialties, however, in the case. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. ii. v. 453 The Laconian dialect contained more specialties of its own than any other variety of the Dorian. 1887 RUSKIN *Praterita* II. 265 The house itself had no specialty, either of comfort or inconvenience, to endanger it.

(c) 1598 MARSTON *Sea Villanie* i. iv. 186 If he were once hut freed from specialty. 1848 BAILEY *Festus Proem* (ed. 3) p. x, Of Him who. . . one human heart With equal power and specialty inspires.

b. The quality of being limited or determined by special cases or circumstances.

1619 W. SCLATER *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 64 Such the Specialtie of Gods faunur in the distribution. 1623 Bp. HALL *Contempl.* O.T. xx. 6 Looke how much more specialtie there is in the charge of God, so much more danger is in violation. 1683 J. CORBET *Free Actions* iii. xxxvii. 55 There is always specialty of Grace towards the Elect. 1859 S. WILBERFORCE *Ser. Missions* (1874) 186 One. . . who is hecoming me by the specialty of my position to take up. . . the work which he so nobly began. 1874 FINLAYSON *Divine Gentleness* iv. 80 Any special duty. . . tends, by its very specialty, to brace us for the doing of it.

c. Special knowledge; tendency to specialism.

1861 M. PATTON *Academ. Org.* v. 158 An electoral body which shall be competent to look out for and select true eminence in specialty. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 141 The favorite charge against the academies is their 'one-sidedness' or specialty.

II. † 5. A thing specially belonging or attached to one person; a special possession, distinction, favour, or charge. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Ex. xix.* 5 If 3e schulen here my vois. . . 3e schulen be to me to a specialite (L. *peculium*) of alle pupils. 1451 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Aug.* 46, I wil pat no man 3yue to me so precious clopis which pat I, as of a specialite a-boue oþir, schuld wer. c 1495 *Chast. Goddess Chyld.* x. (Caxton) 26 Some desire. . . myracles or vysiouns or reuelacions or some other speycalte. 1628 Bp. HALL *Contempl.* O.T. xix. 1300 Not without some specialty from God doth Elijah follow the campe.

† b. *Of or with a specialty*, especially, particularly. *Obs.*

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* i. xviii. 118 The Wind may Change we know, every Hour, but with a Specialty upon the Hour of the Suns leaving us. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, Lady Robertland, whilk got six sure outgates of grace. . . in times past; and of a specialty, Mr. John Scrimgeour, minister of Kinghorn.

6. A special or particular matter, point, or thing.

c 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton, 1483) iv. xxxv. 83 Iustices of the countrees somme for pees some for other specialite owen to see the gouernaunce of the Countree. 1450 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 194 The Joyntour of the office of forein Apposer is comprised under this generalite, with the specialite above rehearsed. 1502 in *Let. Rich. III. & Hen. VII* (Rolls) II. 108 No specialities of our communications, but only the generalities. 1559 BALE *Apol.* 32 God commanded certain speycalties to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. 1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 64 What should I argue the case any farther, . . . or heape vp more particularities, and specialties, which are so infinitely innumerable? a 1619 M. FOTHERBY *Atheism* ii. xiii. § 3 (1622) 352 By all which specialties, This Conclusion is proued. a 1642 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 418 The Sect of the Pharisees tendered and recommended. . . to the people many specialties. . . to be observed. 1782 MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 42 We go on to consider the specialties in the viscera of each kind. 1820-30 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 21 Judgment, solid sense, invention in specialties. . . in these we can shew giants. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* ii. viii, Amid these specialties, let us not forget the great generality.

b. A special or separate proviso or article in an agreement, etc.

14. . . *Master of Game* (MS. Douce 335) 72 h, If thei haue any specialite of a certeyn nombre of swynn to go in the forest, ye shul dn vs to wete whether thei be rynged or no. 1636 EARL CORKE *Diary in Lismore Papers* Ser. 1. (1886) IV. 199 There is no Indented receipt. . . wherein all the particular specialties are expressed.

7. *Law.* A special contract, obligation, or bond, expressed in an instrument under seal.

c 1482 in *Cal. Proc. Chanc. O. Eliz.* (1831) II. Pref. 63 Your hesecher can have oop remedy by cours of the comen lawe, for asmoche as he hath noo specialite in wryting. 1483 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 134 To receyve yn thys marzt all syche speycalties of yowrs payabull yn thys marzt. 1528 in *Let. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 3 Certen muniments, evidences, and specialties, toching and apperteynyng unto our monastery. 1594 WEST and PL. *Symbol. Chancerie* § 120 He neither tooke any specialite or securite of him. . . nor provided any witnesses in be present. 1621 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 470 Those persons whose have neglected to produce their said evidences, grauntes, and specialties to be looked into by the Maior. 1644 HOWELL *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 238 There's no legall Instrument, nñ Bond, Bill, or Specialty can be writ hut upon his seald paper. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 154 Where the debt arises upon a specialty, that is, upon a deed or instrument under seal. 1781 M. MAOAN *Thelyphthora* III. 309 Marriage-settlements, mortgage-

deeds, and specialties of varioos kinds. 1856 H. BROOM *Comm. Common Law* ii. i. 274 A specialty. . . is distinguished from a simple contract in writing by certain solemnities attendant on its execution—viz. by sealing and delivery. 1883 H. G. WOOD *Limitation of Actions* 64 All instruments under seal of record, and liabilities imposed by statute, are specialties within the meaning of the Stat. 21 James I.

fig. 1606 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* ii. iii. 1. had secur'd her of my constant truth, Under so many faithful specialties. 1640 FULLER *Abel Redivivus*, *Yunius* (1867) II. 187 She was bound by the specialty both of nature and grace to provide for her children. 1650 — *Pisgah* iii. xi. 436 But can ao acquaintance of humane tradition, he valid, against a debt of specialty by God's command? attrib. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 176 Legatees are entitled to stand in the place of specialty creditors. 1875 K. E. DIGBY *Real Prop.* v. (1876) 249 Debts. . . secured by deed (called specialty debts).

8. A special line of work or business; a special manufacture or product (characteristic of a certain firm, place, etc.); an article specially dealt in or stocked. (Cf. SPECIALTY 5 c.)

1860 *Sat. Rev.* X. 737/2 Mr. Lovell Reeve. . . has a specialty—in use a neologism of the day. It is to illustrate hooks with stereographs. 1873 LELAND *Egypt. Sketch-Bk.* 246 His specialty was inlaid-work of mother-of-pearl and ebony in little diamonds, squares, and triangles. 1883 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 89/1 The brass work of Birmingham has long been one of its specialties. 1891 *Daily News* 16 Feb. 2/7 The better classes of fancy tweeds, choice serges, and specialties.

b. A special subject of study or research.

1861 tr. *Cermak's Uses Laryngoscope* ii. 10 Physicians. . . who do not intend to make a specialty of laryngoscopy. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec. 591 Mr. Aris Willmott's specialty (to use a very current piece of slang) is with the sacred poets. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* I. 150 There is a constant tendency on the part of eoegetic intellectual workers. . . to concentrate their eoegeries on a minute specialty. 1883 M. PATTON *Mem.* (1885) 70 He had selected as his specialty currency and finance.

Specie (spē'sh, spē'sh, spē'sh). [a. L. *speciē*, abl. sing. of *species* SPECIES, orig. adopted in the phr. *in speciē* (see IN). So MDu. and Du., MHG., Da. and Sw. *specie*.]

1. In the phrase *in specie*.

1. In kind; in respect of kind; specifically.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 93h, Pitusa is iudged to differ in specie or kynde from the cypresse spourge. 1600 W. WATSON *Deacordon* (1602) 66 Being of one and the selfe same kind in specie. 1631 B. JONSON *Discoveries* (Ritgd.) 704/4 They differ hut in specie; either in the kind is absolute. 1672 BOYLE *Virtues of Gems* 119 The. . . substance. . . may be of so small specific gravity, as not to make the Gem at all heavier in specie than Crystal it self. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* iii, A sort of Critick, not distinguish in specie from the former, hut in Growth or Degree. 1743 D. WATSON *Horae*, *Sat.* etc. II. *Dissert.* p. xliii, Causabon therefore is guilty of a palpable Mistake, when he says that the Satires of Lucilius were wholly different in Specie from those of Eonius and Pacuvius. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 219 The power of the advocate, though in respect of intensity less to degree is in specie the same with the power of the judge.

† b. In a manner or form properly belonging to a species or class; in respect of species, as opposed to individually. *Obs.*

1620 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1685) 50r Whether visits of respect. . . being received *in specie*, should be paid *in individuo*. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 105 Infants in specie (and not those oumerically only) should not be forbidden to come.

† c. In respect of specific form or manner, as opposed to generally. *Obs.*

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 302, I know meer circumstances are determined of hut in general, and left in humane determination in Specie. 1670 — *Cure Ch. Div.* 83 First, as a Papal Catholick Church. . . Secondly as particular Congregations in specie.

2. In the real, proper, precise, or actual form; without any kind of snbstitution. In later nsc only in *Law*.

1551 CRANMER *Lord's Supper* (1844) 156 As unto the Jews Jesus Christ was given in figures, so to us he is given in specie, that is to say, in rei veritate, in his very nature. 1699 BAXTER *Key Cath.* ii. iii. 431 It is not a Head, but this Head in specie, that is, the form of the Church, if any such be. a 1685 SIR W. SCROGG *Courts-leet* (1728) 228, I should have my I things again in Specie, if they may be had. 1760 GILBERT *Cases in Law & Equity* 400 If the Chattel itself be by the Agreement to be returned in specie, he can only be said to detain it from me unjustly. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 235 The covenant will be decreed to be performed in specie. 1885 *Law Rep.* 34 *Chanc. Div.* 129 The widow is. . . to possess the leaseholds in specie during her lifetime.

3. † a. In the actual coin specified. *Obs.*

1615 in *Birch Crt. & Times Jar.* I (1846) I. 370 Having, besides other gold, above seven thousand Jacobus pieces to specie. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commonw.* 209 To pay a Rose-noble of gold, not only in value, hut in specie for their passage.

† b. Of coin or money: In the actual form of minted pieces of metal. *Obs.*

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* i. 276 In respect of the foresaid difficulties to export coyne *In specie*, that is in the kinde. 1622 MALYNE *Ans. Law-Merch.* 477 That the imaginarie moneys. . . do ouerrule the course and propertie of Real moneys. . . Substantiall moneys in specie. 1691 LOCKE *Money Wks.* 1727 II. 46 Our Coin. . . whether we send it in Bullion. 1714 whether we melt it down here to send it in Bullion. 1714 in Somers *Tracts* II. 114 By which means the ancient Method of paying Money in Specie. . . into the Exchequer hath been much laid aside, and a great Part of the Revenue of the Kingdom received in Bank Notes.

c. Of sums or amounts: In actual coin; in money. (Cf. 6.)

1636-7 in *Birch Cr. & Times Chas.* I (1848) II. 264 The other third, by the agreement, was to go over to Dunkirk in specie. 1663 *DRYDEN Wild Gallant* I. ii. But, besides the land here mentioned, he has wealth in specie. 1733 *Guardian* No. 120 (1756) 144 All play-debts must be paid in specie, or by an equivalent. 1756 *TOLDERVY Hist.* 2 *Orphans* II. 124 That I am poor, is very certain, having in specie only the sum of ten-pence half-penny. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Sept. 9/1 With forty first-class cabin passengers and 156,395 lbs. of specie. 1871 C. DAVIES *Metric Syst.* III. 113 As the balances... could be paid for only in specie.

†4. Of goods or commodities: In kind. (See *KIND* *sb.* 15.) *Obs.*

1626 in *Birch Cr. & Times Chas.* I (1848) I. 131 Nor will the country pay money instead of viands in specie. 1699 *Latus Nevus* xxiv. (1740) 19 All Masters of Ships... shall pay... One Pound of Pistol Powder (in Specie) for each and every Ton. 1738 *Hist. Cr. Excheq.* II. 28 When they did not deliver their Goods in Specie to the King.

†b. *transf.* Of requital or repayment: In a similar fashion; with like treatment. *Obs.*

1632 *Story Bks. Little Gidding* 180 She shall... require her parents in specie, as Merchants speak, when the payment is made in the self-same Coin. 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* III. ii. 1544 This Worth, as the World will say, is paid in Specie, his own way. 1702 *Eng. Theophrastus* 93 Kindnesses are to be paid in Specie as well as Money. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1792) II. 223 My husband... loved me with passion; and, as I could not pay him in specie, I endeavoured to supply my want of affection... by my attention.

II. In general use.

†5. Form. In its proper specie, = sense 2. *Obs.*

1644 *Doc. Lett. Pat. at Oxf.* (1837) 123 The Moneyes... to be of the same specie, weight, and goodness as his Majesty's Money in the Tower of London. 1698 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 543 That everything you have taken by virtue of the warrant of Replevin, be forth coming in its proper specie.

6. Coin; coined money. (Cf. 3 c.) †Also, a commodity serving as a means of exchange or trade.

1671 in *qth Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. II. 131/2 Unpurged brown [sugar], being the specie of the country [Barbadoes], pays for the exports from the kingdom. 1710 *Acc. Dist. T. Whigg* II. 19 A Bung-Cart... laden with Specie and Exchequer Bills. 1749 *SMOLLETT Gil Blas* x. x. I sometimes kissed the specie, and contemplated the different pieces with... rapture. 1794 *MANN in Lett. Literary Men* (Camdoo) 440 They have plundered the Nation... and consequently must possess an immense quantity of specie. 1848 *MILL Pol. Econ.* III. xiii. § 1 (1876) 329 Up to this point the effects of a paper currency are substantially the same, whether it be convertible into specie or not. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* ix. 274 Money may mean either specie, or bank-notes, or currency consisting of a mixture of these two.

fig. 1799 *MRS. MANLEY Secret Mem.* (1736) I. 219 He saw Promises were no longer Specie, or would any more pass current with Zara. 1806 H. SIDGONS *Maid, Wife, & Widow* I. 241 Affection is a current coin: every other Specie is an infamous alloy. 1864 *LOWELL Fireside Trav.* 107 All of whose wits were about him, current, and redeemable in the specie of action.

7. †a. A subordinate division. *Obs.*

1670 *MOXON Pract. Perspective* 1 This Specie of Perspective is many times (alone) called the Opticks. 1750 *BEAWE Lex. Mercat.* (1752) 6 The laws [of trade]... which are long since become a Specie of the law of nations.

b. Species; kind. Now rare or *Obs.*

1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4874/4 To prepare a List of each respective Specie [of hills] which they intend to subscribe. 1738 [G. SMITH] *Cur. Relat.* II. 558 Such Men who are Plagues to their own Specie. 1747 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II. 141 Our Hero made Divinities, though of a peculiar Specie. 1800 C. STURT in *Naval Chron.* IV. 396 A very large specie of gull. 1810 *Splendid Follies* III. 193 Such is the specie of game after which Nettle-top is now in search. 1858 in *Bartlett Dict. Amer.* (1859) 432 The size of the trap... and the nature of the bait, depends upon the specie of the animal hunted for.

8. *attrib.* (in sense 6), as specie † (bank)-bill, † bank-note, † book, issue, † note, parcel, payment, value.

1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3242/4 A Specie Bank Note for 300l. payable to John Norton. 1697 *Ibid.* No. 3361/4 A Specie Bank-Bill... for 100l. payable to Jonathan Tabor. 1697 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 267 They will allow no other interest on specie notes than 2d. per day per cent. 1700 G. BROWN (title), Specie Book, serving to turn any number of pieces of Silver to pounds Scots or Sterling. 1786 R. KING *Life & Corr.* (1894) I. 5 Reducing the price of the article... by the scale of its specie value. 1808 *Edinb. Rev.* II. 107 To recommend the perpetual stoppage of specie-issues at the Bank. 1845 M'CULLOCH *Taxation* II. xi. (1852) 382 The resolution to revert to specie payments at the old standard. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Oct. 342/1 Daily conveyance of ordinary and specie parcels.

Specie-, combining form of *L. species* SPECIES, employed in a few recent terms, as specie-graphical a., or of pertaining to the scientific description of species. (Cf. SPECIO-.)

1888 *Nature* 2 Feb. 322/1 A more direct reference to a speicographical description of *Stalmo* *namaycush* might have been expected.

Species (spē'fīz, spē'fīz), *sb.* Pl. species; also 7-9 specieses. [a. *L. species* (abl. sing. *specie* SPECIE) appearance, form, kind, etc., f. *specere* to look, behold; hence also *G. species*, *species*. Within the Romanic languages the word is represented by It. *specie*, *specie*, Sp. and Pg. *especie* (and *especia*), OF. *espece* (F. *espece*) and *espie* (F. *epice*): see SPECE and SPICE *sb.*]

I. †1. Appearance; outward form. *Obs.*

This sense is partly represented in the legal use of the word: see QUOTS. 1651 and 1765-8 under SPECIFICATION 1 h. 1559 *MORWYN Evonym.* 400 An other very good wine with the same species, but in other weight. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* IV. xlv. 338 A Divinity under their species, or likeness.

b. *Math.* Of geometrical figures (see quot. 1842). But in earlier quots. taken in sense 9.

1660 *BARROW Euclid* I. xxxii. All right-lined figures of the same species. *Ibid.* VI. vii. The Angles C and F are not of the same species or kind. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 411 The Methods... for finding the Species and Position of the Orbit of the Earth. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 322/2 Euclid... means by figures of the same species those which have the same form, whatever may be their size... The word species is here used in its primitive sense of appearance. 1881 *CASEY Sequel to Euclid* 37 A triangle is said to be given in species when its angles are given.

2. *Ecc.* The visible form of each of the elements of bread and wine used in the sacrament of the Eucharist; one or other of these elements.

Sometimes rendered by 'form', but more commonly (through association with 9) by 'kind': see *KIND* *sb.* 13 h.

1579 *FULKE Heskins's Parl.* 84 They cease to be the body & blood of Christ, when the species or kinds of bread and wine, are purified or rotten. 1614 *BREWERWOOD Lang. & Relig.* 213 They deny the true body of Christ to be really in the sacrament of the eucharist under the species of bread and wine. 1637 *GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. 34 Now that which was under the species, though in their conceit it was Christ's body, yet it was indeed Bread. 1671 *WOODHEAD St. Teresa* II. xi. 97 As soon as I had communicated (the Species remaining yet as it were intire), 1737 *CHALONER Cath. Chr. Instr.* (1753) 99 The Ceremony of mixing a Particle of the Host with the Species of Wine in the Chalice. 1849 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* I. II. 101 The sacramental species are no longer bread and wine, but have been changed into the Very Body and Blood of Christ Himself. 1880 *LITTLEDALE Plain Reasons* xxx. 78 note. All the acts... took place in relation to the species of bread, and not with regard to the chalice.

†3. The outward appearance or aspect, the visible form or image, of something, as constituting the immediate object of vision. *Obs.* (Common in 17th cent.)

1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomatius Pref.* 4 The picture moveth the eye, and that committeth the species and forms of the things seen to the memory. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commun.* (1878) 42 Our sight being removed from the object and species of things. 1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* I. xlv. As if they had seen the very proper species and forme of death before their eyes. 1699 *LD. TARBUT Let. in Pepys's Diary* (1870) 688 That which is generally seen by them is the species of living creatures, and inanimate things, which are in motion.

†b. Similarly without of. *Obs.*

c. 1613 W. BROWNE in *Sir T. Overbury's Wks.* (1856) 12 Yet through thy wounded fame, as thorow these Glasses which multiply the species, We see thy vertues more. 1654 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* I. viii. 27 For he saw at a convenient distance forty windmills to be the very same, that the species represented them. c. 1700 *KEN Hymntheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 355 As the two Eyes, two Species entertain.

†c. The image of something as cast upon, or reflected from, a surface; a reflection. *Obs.*

1638 *WILKINS New World v.* (1707) 41 The Light which appears in the Moon at the Eclipses, is nothing else but the second Species of the Sun's Rays. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1104 The way of casting the Species of the Sun through a good Telescope of a competent length, on an extended paper. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* viii. 36 The glittering species here and there divide, And cast their dubious beams from side to side. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 121/2, I cast the Species of the Sun on a Sheet of Paper... thro' a two-foot Telescope. c. 1790 *IMISON Sch. Arts* I. 200 The Species of an object is the image or representation thereof made by the rays of light in the Focus, or place where they unite.

†4. A thing seen; a spectacle; esp. an unreal or imaginary object of sight; a phantom or illusion. *Obs.*

1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 34 We will cause her obsequies to be prepared, and a fantasm, or species to be put into the grave. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* vi. 134 Shee had no sooner opened her Eyes, but the first species that formed it self to her sight, was an horrible Serpent of an immense growth. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 82 It helps against vaine species.

†5. *Metaph.* A supposed emission or emanation from outward things, forming the direct object of cognition for the various senses or for the understanding. *Obs.*

The species affecting the senses were classed as *sensible* (divided into *audible*, *visible*, etc.) and distinguished from the *intelligible*. See also INTENTIONAL a. 3.

a. With qualifying adjs.

1614 *BP. HALL No Peace with Rome* § 8 (1627) 665 In the same state as the faculty of seeing when a sensible species is absent. 1651 *HOBBS Govt. & Soc.* xiii. § 7. 195 We may more truly say... that the sensible, and intelligible species of outward things... are by the ayre transported to the soule. 1661 *BOYLE Spring of Air* (1632) 108 Because no visual species's could proceed either from it, or through it, unto the eye. 1700 *ASTRY tr. Saavedra-Faxardo* II. 54 The Councils are as 'twere... the Optick Nerves, by which visible Species are transmitted to the Prince. 1707 J. FRAZER *Disc. Second Sight* 17 Visible Ideas, or Species, are emitted from every visible Object to the Organ of the Eye.

b. In general use.

1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. vii. Memory layes vp all the Species which the Senses haue brought in, and records them. 1668 *CULPEPPER & COLE Barthol. Anat.* Man. IV. viii. 345 That the Species of odours may with the Air be carried to the... Organs of Smelling. 1683 *TAYLOR Way to*

Health 269 The very Air conveys the Species of diseased People, more especially if there be fit and prepared matter for Diseases. 1756 *GIBSON Autobiog. & Corr.* (1869) x22 11 you understand by ideas these chimerical species, the mere fictions of metaphysicians.

c. A mental impression; an idea.

1644 *DICWY Nat. Bodies* xxxviii. § 3. 329 If there be abundance of specieses of any one kind of object then strong in the imagination. 1650 *EARL MONM. tr. Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 244 Imagine... that his soul exercising those species which she by the senses had received, considered the works of God. 1711 *SHAFTESB. Charact.* (1737) III. 33 There are certain moral Species or Appearances so striking, ... that... they bear down all contrary Opinion.

†6. In Platonic philosophy, = IDEA *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* 261, I suppose, said Socrates, that God and the very Species, Essence or Idea of Life, will be granted by all to be Incomprehensible. 1704 *NORRIS Ideal World* II. vi. 315 Plato... supposed besides these corporal things another kind of beings separate from matter and motion, which he called species or ideas. *Ibid.*, That so the soul did not understand those corporal things, but the separate species of those corporal things. 1792 *MONROD Language* ix. 120 These perfect ideas of Plato are no other than the specieses of things which were held by Aristotle to exist in the mind of the deity.

II. 7. *Logic.* The second of the five Predicables (q.v.), connoting the common attributes or essential qualities of a class of persons or things as distinguished from the genus on the one hand and the individual on the other.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* B vj, Species is a common word that is spoken of many which differ only in number, as manne is spoken of Socrates... and of every proper name belonging to a man. As Socrates is a man. 1567 *JEWEL Def. Apol.* III. v. 343 What adoo was made in daily disputations... about Genus and Species, and the reste of the Vniuersals. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* A viij b, Species, is a more special title attributed to divers particulars under it; as, Man to William, Thomas, John. 1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* II. i. § 3. 26 That common nature which is communicable to several Individuals, is called Species, Sort or special kind. 1725 *WATTS Logic* (1726) 36 A special Idea is call'd by the Schools, a Species; it is one common Nature that agrees to several singular or individual Beings. *Ibid.* 235 All those supposed unknown Parts, Properties or Species are clearly and distinctly perceived to be... contain'd in the known Parts, Properties or general Ideas. 1827 *WHATELY Logic* 138 Whatever Term can be affirmed of several things, must express... their whole essence, which is called a Species. 1857-60 [see DIFFERENCE *sb.* 4 c].

†b. The essential quality or specific properties of a thing. *Obs.*

1594 T. B. LA PRIMAUD. *Fr. Acad.* II. 429 The instruments whereby the Species or kind of any thing is vnited and knit unto the matter. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. vi. 1 I am come to have you play the Alchymist with me, and change the species of my land, into that mettall you talke of. 1610 — *Alch.* II. iii. We... can produce the species of each mettall More perfect thene, then nature doth in earth. 1651 *HOBBS Govt. & Soc.* VII. § 2. 109 We have already spoken of a City by institution in its Genus; we now say somewhat of its species.

8. A class composed of individuals having some common qualities or characteristics, freq. as a subdivision of a larger class or genus.

1630 *PRYNNE Anti-Armin.* 180 This kinde of argument from every individual to the species will not hold. 1653 J. HALES *Brevis Disp.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 324 Are you not yet sure whether... if you reject all the Species, the whole Genus be taken away? 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* III. vi. § 6 The individuals that are ranked into one sort, called by one common name, and so received as being of one species. 1762 *KAMES Elem. Crit.* (1833) 486 A number of individuals considered with respect to qualities that distinguish them from others, is termed a species. 1822 I. TAYLOR *Elem. Educ.* 39 The smaller parcels into which we afterwards divide the whole, are called species. 1843 *MILL Logic* I. vii. § 3 In this popular sense any two classes one of which includes the whole of the other and more may be called a genus and a species. 1870 *JEVONS Elem. Logic* xii. § 8 A species is any class which is regarded as forming part of the next larger class.

†b. *Algebra.* (See quot. 1704.) *Obs.*

'The term was... used by Vieta in its logical sense, as opposed to individual, in designating the algebraical notation which he first distinctly proposed' (*Penny Cycl.* XXII. 322). 1674 *JEAKE Arith.* (1696) 334 Species are Quantities or Magnitudes, denoted by Letters, signifying Numbers, Lines, Figures, &c. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2319/4 Together with Arithmetick in Species or Algebra, &c. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, Species in Algebra, are those Letters, Notes, Marks, or Symbols, which represent the Quantities in any Equation or Demonstration.

c. Without article, esp. in phr. in species. 1785 *Reind Intell. Powers* 28 To differ in species is one thing, to differ in degree another. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nt.* I. 30 It is believed... that the difference between them and the Jinn and Sheytans is a difference of species.

9. A distinct class, sort, or kind, of something specifically mentioned or indicated. Freq. const. of. The separate groups of quotations illustrate the chief varieties of context.

(a) 1561 T. HORN tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* ut. (1900) 223 Both the one and the other is contained under the Species of *Homo*. 1650 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 26 If the Scriptures be true... that since Adam... the species of Mankind was continued by generation. 1667 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* VI. 830 Sheep, Oxen, Horses fall; and head on high, The differing Species In Confusion lye. c. 1763 *SHERSTONE Ent. Wks.* 1765 II. 155 Man is not proud as a species, but as an individual. 1799 *WASHINGTON Lett. Writ.* 1893 XIV. 156 To sell the overplus I cannot, because I am principled against this kind of traffic in the human species.

(b) 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. iii. Every your man. noted species of persons, as your marchant, your school.

B. sb. 1. A specific remedy. (See A. 3a.)
 661 EVELYN *Fumigatum* 8, I do assent that both Lime
 and Sulphur are in some affections Specifics for the lungs.
 171 SALMON *Syn. Med.* iii. xxii. Elder-tree, is a
 specific for the cure of the Dropsie. 1847 tr. Bonet's *Médec.*
Empir. lv. 170 Specifics for Fevers seem to have place
 in Agues. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Ali-*
ments, etc. i. 429 If there be a Specific in Aliment it is
 mainly Whey. 1779 JOHNSON *Lett.* (1752) iii. 64 How
 you fight on your specific for the tooth-ach? 1843
 J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxvii. 351 All specifics lead

to a false system of therapeutics. 1873 SPENCER *Study Sociol.* i. (1877) 20 Always you find among people in proportion as they are ignorant, a belief in specifics.

attrib. 1859 MEREDITH *R. Fever!* xxii. Her parties were the dullest in London, and gradually fell into the hands of popular preachers, Specific Doctors, raw Missionaries [etc.].

b. transf. and fig.

1662 CHARLETON *Mystr. Vintners* (1675) 192 Having found out certain Specifics as it were, to palliate the several Vices of Wines of all sorts. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 224 For all Defences and Apologies Are but Specifics to other Frauds and Lies. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. xviii. 140 A more infallible specific against tedium and fatigue. 1841 HELPS *Ess.* *Aids Contentm.* (1842) 17. I have no intention of putting forward specifics for real afflictions, or pretending to teach refined methods for avoiding grief. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 59/2 Against this evil the system of personal representation... is almost a specific.

2. A specific difference, quality, statement, subject, disease, etc.

1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* ii. 7 The Difference is taken from his Form... But because incorporeal Substances have none, and the Specifics of Corporeal, even lye hid [etc.]. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) III. 148 The Phenomenon... is owing to two most uncommon Specifics, in the Constitution of your Mind, and of your Body. 1874 H. W. BEECHER *Lect. Preaching* Ser. iii. viii. 153 Generics never take hold of men. It is specifics that take hold of them. 1891 *Daily News* 19 Oct. 6/5 Even in London Board Schools only 20,000 scholars were presented in specifics. 1893 W. R. GOWERS *Dis. Nervous Syst.* (ed. 2) II. 330 Acute specifics, pneumonia, and septicæmia.

Specific, *a.* and *sb.* Now rare. [*f. med.L. specific-us* (see *prec.*) + *-AL*.]

A. adj. 1. = SPECIFIC *a.* 2. † Also of division: Resulting in the separation of species.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 27 In the manner of a division generic in to a division specific. 1570 J. DEE *Math. Pref.* Blij h, The specific order and forme, due to every seede. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* iv. ii. 4 The specific nature of that action. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 6 Which so retain their Connexion in their specific distinction & conjunction. a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* i Cor. xi. 7 Consider the woman according to her specific nature. 1751 R. SHIRRA in *Rem.* (1850) 150 The first regeneration is a specific change—a change from nature to grace. 1815 CHALMERS *Posit. Wks.* (1849) VI. 278 The great and specific end of that affecting solemnity.

b. = SPECIFIC *a.* 2 *b.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. i. iii. 46 Omitting the specific difference. 1678 CUOWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 799 According to the best Philosophy, which acknowledges no Essential or Specific Difference of Matter. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* vii. vi. 425. I could not perceive any difference, at least, not specific, between the Flies coming from these two productions.

2. = SPECIFIC *a.* 1.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* viii. vi. 308 Alcinous saith... that God is incomprehensible... not definable, nor specificall. 1644 DIGNY *Nat. Bodies* xxiv. (1658) 273 Generation is not made... by a specific worker within. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 39 Having... clad him over, like another specific thing, with formes and habitudes destructive to the former.

3. *Med.* = SPECIFIC *a.* 3 *a.*

1604 F. HERING *Mod. Defence* 21 The specificall Antidot of the Pest is yet unknown. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 209 All minerals shew themselves in operation to be specific. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* i. vii. 102 As... Water quencheth Fire, even so doth the Specificall Anodine extinguish Diseases.

4. = SPECIFIC *a.* 4 *a.* and 4 *b.*

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. ix. 154 The proper remedy is by action of debt, to compel the performance of the contract and recover the specific sum due. 1781 *Gentl. Mag.* LI. 616 *Matadores* in Spanish are *murderers*, and the specific cards so called do cut down and murder all the rest.

5. *Zool. and Bot.* = SPECIFIC *a.* 5.

1761 *Phil. Trans.* LII. 84. I only mention this species, to determine its specific character. 1790 R. PULTENEY *Hist. Sk. Bot. in Eng.* i. v. 69 Allowing for the time when specific distinctions were not established... the number [of plants] he was acquainted with is much beyond what could easily have been imagined.

6. Limited to a special sense.

1778 *Gentl. Mag.* XLVIII. 407/1 It is not uncommon for a general word to become specific.

B. sb. 1. = SPECIFIC *sb.* 1.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 134 By adding strong specifics. 1656 RIGLEY *Pract. Physick* 61 Specifics are, the whitest dung of a Wolf [etc.].

2. A person representing a class.

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. xl. (1739) 176 This is done in the Convention of States, which in the first times consisted of Individuals, rather than Specifics.

Specificity, *rare*. [*f. SPECIFIC *a.**] The quality of being specific.

1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* i. vii. 96 That same Specificity taketh its Original and Rise from External Things. 1756 J. CLARKE *Nat. Tracts, Physiogn.* (1770) I. 20 They agree indeed so much... that their specificity is swallowed up in their general likeness. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* ix. iii. (1872) III. 96 Official List of them was drawn-up here, with the specific specificity.

Specifically (*spesi'fikali*), *adv.* [*f. as prec.*]

1. In respect of specific or inherent qualities:

a. Of likeness or difference.

1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 48 One thing is said to be another, which cannot be individually or specifically the same. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* 209 This hath one kinde of forme, that hath another, therefore this doth specifically differ from that. 1678 CUOWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref. 14 There is a substance specifically distinct from body. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* vi. i. 414 Judgement is an act of the

mind, specifically different from simple apprehension. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xi. (1860) 370 During the newer Pliocene period... and whilst the majority of the inhabitants of the world were specifically the same as now. 1877 E. R. CONNER *Basis Faith* iv. 182 Other minds generically like, but specifically unlike, my own.

b. Of comparative weight.

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iv. 30 If an Axhead be supposed to float upon water, which is specifically much lighter than it. 1725 *Family Dict.* s.v. *Pores*. If they had not [pores], all Bodies would be alike specifically weighty. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* in 1772, 31 The waters are said to be specifically lighter than most others. 1800 VINCE *Hydrost.* vii. (1806) 78 The vapours... become specifically heavier than the medium wherein they floated. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 152 The cold water becoming specifically lighter and rising to the surface.

c. In other contexts.

a 1676 HALE *Prin. Orig. Man.* i. ii. (1677) 44, I shall not at large discuss those Faculties and Organs which he hath in common with Vegetables and Brutes, but those only that belong to him specifically as Man. 1865 TYLER *Early Hist. Man.* iii. 54 The gesture language appears not to be specifically affected by differences in the race or climate of those who use it. 1894 J. DENNEY *Stud. Theol.* v. 103 This conjunction of ideas is specially but not specifically Pauline.

2. In a specific or definite form or manner.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 95 [They] seem specifically and in regular shapes to attend the corruption of their bodies. 1709 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 32 The Plant... may be specifically discern'd in each... Seed. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 335 A deed of defeasance... upon events specifically mentioned. 1799 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 32 The law by which this royal family is specifically destined to the succession. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* iii. ii. v. Is there any man here that dare specifically accuse me? 1870 J. BRUCE *Life Gideon* xiii. 419 It is well to have ascertained, thus specifically, how deep-seated... is our spiritual disease. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 105/2 The lady had contracted specifically with a view to bind definite separate estate.

3. In something of the same kind.

1780 JEFFERSON in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Revol.* (1853) III. 177 These articles shall be either identically or specifically returned, should we prove successful.

4. In a special manner. Chiefly *Med.*

1801 in *Med. Jnrl.* VIII. 90 That all medicines act specifically upon one or more parts of the body. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Euthus.* vi. (1867) 121 A dispensation of moral exercise, specifically adapted to the temper and power of the individual. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 304 Nearly all authors agree that syphilitic arthritis is much more likely to occur in persons who have not been specifically treated.

Specifically, *rare* = [*f. as prec.*] 'A specific quality' (Bailey, 1727, vol. II).

Specificate, *sb. rare* = [*f. next.*] Something specified or stated.

1804 COLERIDGE in *Blackw. Mag.* (1882) CXXXI. 124 The imaginative power... acting with its permeative... might on the thoughts, images, specifics of the poet.

Specificate (*spesi'fiket*), *v.* Now rare or *Obs.* [*ad. med.L. specificat-*, *ppl.* stem of *specificare* SPECIFY *v.*]

1. *trans.* To distinguish as belonging to a particular species, group, kind, etc.; to determine specifically.

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 43 Whereby men are most specifically specified and individuated. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* iv. iii. 7 An action is said to be specified by its object, and individuated by its circumstances. 1673-4 GREW *Anat.*, *Trunks* i. ii. 108 The properties, whereby the said Vessels of the Barque are specified and distinguished one from another.

refl. c 1629 *DONNE Sermon* vii. (1640) 69 Life is the character by which Christ specifies and denominates himself. 1653 ASHWELL *Fides Apost.* 57 A peculiar Epithite, whereby he specifies himself.

2. To apply specifically or especially to; to confine or limit to.

1631 J. BURGESS *Answer, Rejoined* 33 God doth not onely commend Davids affection in general, but his affection [is] actuated to a deed, and specified to this deede. a 1638 *MENE Wks.* (1692) 843 That passage being it seems anciently specified to *Resurrectio Prima*. 1687 J. RENWICK *Pref., Lect., & Sermon* (1776) 446 We must understand that prayer to be specified to that all for whom he gave himself a ransom.

3. To give specific or explicit details of or concerning; to mention specifically or in detail; to particularize or specify.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp. Disc.* Pref. 25 Those few superadded precepts, in which God did specify their prime duty. 1654 G. GODDARD in *Burton's Diary* (1823) I. 150 But we shall labour to specify our enemies, to know who they be, and are, that seek the very destruction and being of these nations. 1843 *Tail's Mag.* X. 137/1 In beginning the following story, with the same popular phrase, we specify a very different moment from the arduous struggles of the Pretender. 1847 CARLYLE in *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVI. 632 Of which latter office my Correspondent could not... quite specify the meaning.

4. To render specific in character or qualities. † Chiefly *Chem.* (common c 1650-80).

1650 ASHMOLE *Chym. Coll.* 125 That it might... communicate its fixt Nature, to the prepared Medicine, which being specified it might at length become perfect. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrog. Chym.* 257 The vine... specifies the water... into its own shape. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1715) 463/2 It is a general Remedy and may be specified by the addition of several Salts.

1856 *Nation* 4 Oct. 260/1 Words have seemingly contrary and inconsistent tendencies. Now they incline to specify that which was generic; now to generalize that which was specific.

5. *intr.* To become specific.

1835 COLERIDGE in *Fraser's Mag.* XLI. 494 In a crystal we may perceive a tendency to specificate, or become a specific total.

Hence **Specificated**, **Specificating** *ppl. adjs.*
1651 FRENCH *Distill.* v. 163 When it hath received its body by becoming a specified salt. 1657 OWEN *Indication of Treatise on Schism* ix. 142 Disputes about an implicit and explicit covenant, of specifying forms [etc.]. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Forum & Qual.* 316 All the Volatile, and Acid, and Lixiviate Salts, that we know of, are of so determinate and specified a Nature... that there is no one sort of the three. a 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. i. (1677) 40 Without any particular, specifying, concurrent, new imperative act of the Divine special Providence to every particular determination of his Will. 1763 W. LEWIS *Phil. Comm. Arts* 72 The specifying principles of the metal.

Specification (*spesi'fiket'-jan*). [*ad. med.L. specification-em*, n. of action *f. specificare* SPECIFY, or a. *f. specification* (1341 in *Godef. Compl.*) = *It. specificazione*, *Sp. especificacion*, *Pg. -ação*.]

† 1. The action of investing with some specific or determinate quality; conversion to something specific. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 285 All formation and specification (for you must glue vs leave to vse our Schoole-learnings in these matters of Art) that is, all power to set the seale or figure or difference vpon any thing. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 3 The maturer seeds... freeing themselves from those impediments which hinder their Specification and Nativity. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* i. 261 So then the creatures owe their pure being to the power of God, but the specification of their being to his ideality.

b. *Roman and Scots Law.* The formation of a new species of property out of material belonging to another by converting it into a different form.

1651 G. W. tr. *Cowell's Inst.* 65 There is also an accession by specification or changing the Species, as if a man create a new Species out of a substance which was another, the property shall be in him, that made the Species. 1681 *Stair Instit.* i. xii. 189 Appropriation by Specification. 1736 in *Bell Comm. Law Scot.* (1826) I. 277 It was found, that the specification by maling did not bar the reduction. 1765-8 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* ii. i. § 16 Under accession may be included specification, by which is understood a person's making a new species or subject, from materials belonging to another. 1826 BELL *Comm. Law Scot.* i. 276 The famous controversy of the Proculeiani and Sabiniani concerning specification. 1869 R. CAMPBELL *Austin's Jurispr.* (ed. 3) 11. liv. 904 There are various cases in which a party acquires a right in a thing belonging to another by labour employed upon it; for instance in the Roman Law by specification, that is by giving it a new form.

† 2. A specific character, quality, or nature. *Obs.*

1628 *DONNE Sermon. John xiv.* Wks. 1839 I. 534 His specification, his character, his title, Paracletus, the Comforter, passes through all. 1656 *JEANES Mixt. Schol. Dir.* 40 An act ought to be proportioned unto its object, seeing it takes therefrom its specification. 1710 W. SALMON (title), *Botanologia: the English Herbal, or, History of Plants, containing their Names, Species, Descriptions, Qualities, Specifications, and Uses.*

3. Specific definition or description; description by specific or peculiar characters; † a specific name or appellation.

1633 J. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. Wks. 1865 X. 408 Therefore this lust hath the specification: lust of uncleanness. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 64 It is... either a spiritual Mercy (common or special) or else Mercy in the general without specification. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Wind.* 41 Men... must alter their Terms as they proceed from one thing to another, and add to them in the specifications of them. 1731 *WATERLAND Import. Doctr. Holy Trin.* ii. 37 In short, the Specification of our Worship, and the right Direction of it, are nearly concern'd in this Doctrine. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* i. 1. § 218 The second element in the specification of a force is its direction... The third element in the specification of a force is its magnitude. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data Ethics* vi. § 39. 100 From the biological point of view, ethical science becomes a specification of the conduct of associated men.

b. *Logic.* (See *quols.* and *DETERMINATION* 5 *b.*)

1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 75 The contrary process of descending from higher to lower Concepts through the successive assumption of Marks is called Determination,—more properly Specification, as it expresses the act of becoming a Species. 1877 E. CAIRO *Philos. Kant* ii. iv. 273 An endless process of specification which, beginning with the most general and vague determinations... goes on to determine the object in all its particular relations. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 185 We may set down any conception *N* as equivalent to any other conception *N'* when we have by further specification so changed *N* that it is equal to *M*.

c. Assignment to a (new) species. *rare* = 1.

1878 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 160. I should think nearly perfect separation would greatly aid in their 'specification', to coin a new word.

4. Specific, explicit, or detailed mention, enumeration, or statement of something.

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 119 No example in all Scripture of any censure inflicted by any meere Presbyters, either upon Clergy or Laity; no specification of any power that they had so to doe. 1658 T. WALL *Charact. Enemies Ch.* 30 The specification of these other beas in the text prompts my inclination to this sense. 1719 F. HARE *Ch. Author. Vind.* 27 By demanding a Specification of the powers claimed. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Antid.* *Pain.* (1786) II. 47 note, Besides others for very obscure persons, and without specification of place. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ii. 380 The allegation of precipitation and unfairness... he... by a specification of circumstances endeavoured to disprove. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* iv. vii. § 60 The specification of some public or private library where they may be seen. 1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* iii. 52 The specification of the particular colours which he ascribes to the wings of the archangel.

5. Of persons as typical of certain qualities or of the human species. Also *colloq.* or *slang* with derogatory force, chiefly with defining *adj.*, as a *bright, poor* (etc.) *specimen*.

(a) 1837 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXII. 92 Mr. Hickman and Mr. Young, are new specimens of the spirit and the talent, which the times and the cause of freedom have brought forth. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* xxi, Growling was looking on in amused wonder at this specimen of vulgar effrontery, whom he had christened 'The Brazen Baggage', the first time he saw her. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 703 They were perhaps the two most remarkable specimens that the world could show of perverse absurdity.

(b) 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* ii, 'Here you are, sir,' shouted a strange specimen of the human race. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 328 Where one continually sees magnificent specimens of human beings.

(c) 1854 THOREAU *Walden* (1884) 163 There were some curious specimens among my visitors. 1908 R. BAGOT A. Cuthbert ii. 15 What was her husband about?.. He must have been a poor specimen.

†6. A brief and incomplete account of something in writing; a rough draught or outline serving to show the chief features. *Obs.*

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* Pref. 2 h, Some specimen of each of which Heads the Reader will find in the subsequent delineations. 1672 *Life Mede in M's IVks.* (ed. 3) p. xxx, To the same effect he had expressed himself in an early Specimen or first Draught of his Thoughts.

7. (See quot.)

1819 *Act 50 Geo. III.* c. 90 § 10 Whereas it is usual for the Officers of Excise to leave on the Premises of the Traders and Manufacturers under their Survey, certain Books or Papers commonly called *Specimens*, for recording therein the Entries in the Books of such Officers of the state of the Manufactory [etc.].

8. *Attrib.*, passing into *adj.* (freq. hyphenated): Serving as, or intended for, a specimen; typical.

Freq. in recent use and often applied to plants, fish, etc., of an exceptionally large size or fine quality.

1860 ADLER *Prov. Poet.* xviii. 421, I have... produced such specimen-quotations as will serve to give us an idea of the decadence of this poetry. 1870 *Hist. Sketch Anderson Ch.* 9 These specimen facts speak of marvellous changes. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 251 The highest assay made from specimen rock was \$2,000 per ton. 1877 *Academy* 3 Nov. 428/2 The specimen chapter here given us is on Guicciardini's embassy to Spain in 1511. 1896 *Daily News* 7 Sept. 7/5 A number of 'specimen' fish have lately been caught in the Thames.

b. *Comb.*, as *specimen-hunter*, *-monger*, etc.; *specimen-book*, a book of specimens or samples; *specimen-box*, a portable box or case specially adapted for carrying botanical or other specimens. 1864 C. P. SMITH *Our Inherit. in Gt. Pyramid* 18 The hammers of tourists and the axes of specimen-mongers. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Nov. 4/1 It used to be a favourite resort of the entomological specimen hunter. 1896 T. L. DE VINNE *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*, *Print.* 424 The specimen-book of the Enschede foundry. 1897 VORNICR *Gadfly* i. ii. 21 Arthur brought out his specimen box and plunged into an earnest botanical discussion.

Hence *Specimenify v. trans.*, to select as a specimen or instance; *Specimenize v. trans.*, to show a specimen or sample of; to collect or preserve as a specimen.

1821 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II. 34 The line you cannot appropriate is Gray's sonnet, specimenified by Wordsworth, as mixed of bad and good style. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 812 A conceited coxcomb, tormented the birds, and poked the beasts, specimenizing fantastically his 'universal knowledge'. 1894 E. H. ALFRED *Naturalist on Proul* 173, I noticed a lovely little silvery spider, and resolved to specimenize it.

† *Speciminal a. Obs.* [f. *L. specimen*, stem of *specimen* (see prec.) + *-AL*.] Of the nature of a specimen, example, or type.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 200 The said Reformation is an eminent speciminal completion of the prophecy of the Resurrection of the Witnesses. 1685 — *Paralit. Prophet.* 423 Christ's partial or speciminal taking again possession of his Kingdom.

Specio-, *comb. form* of *L. species*, employed in a few scientific terms of recent introduction, as *speciographic*, *-graphy*, *-logic*, *-logy*. (Cf. *SPECIE-*.) 1882 *Imperial Dict.* IV. 151/1 *Speciology*, the doctrine of species.

† *Speciose a. Obs.*—1 [ad. *L. speciosus* SPECIOUS a.] Beautiful, lovely. In quot. *absol.*

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 733 Haile speciose, most specyfit with the spiritalis I.. Haile our hope and our helpe!

Speciosity (spē'si-ō-si-ti). Now rare. Also *speciosities*, 6-7 speciosities. [ad. late *L. speciositas* (= *F. speciosité*, *It. speciosità*, *Sp. especiosidad*, *Pg. especiosidade*) beauty, good appearance or looks, f. *speciosus* SPECIOUS a.: see -ITY.]

† *L.* The quality of being beautiful; beauty, fair or lovely appearance. Also, a beautiful thing. *Obs.* a 1470 HARDING *Chron.* ccvii, He had... Jewelles in chestes, and stones of preciouste. And other Marchautes in speciouste. 1535 STEWART *Crom. Scot.* I. 107 The pallice [that] proper was to se, Poleist perlyte with all speciosities. 1627 SYTHORPE *Apost. Obed.* 25 Although the common-weale be safest and most beautiful, when it is at unitie in it selfe, yet, that the speciosities may the better appeare to ns, wee must survey it by particulars. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* iv. xii. 128 The Transfiguration of his person on the top of mount Tabor into so great a glory as all the speciosities of the world could not equalize. 1731 BAILEY (vol. II), *Speciousness*, *Speciosity*, fairness of show and appearance.

2. The quality of being specious; speciousness.

1608 T. JAMES *Apol. for Wickliffe* 33 He preached against the pretiosity, speciosity, and miraculositie, and sundry other sophistications about images.

1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* v, Speciosity in all departments usurps the place of reality... instead of performance, there is appearance of performance. 1851 — *Sterling* i. v. (1872) 35 Professions, built so largely on speciosity instead of performance.

b. *pl.* Specious actions, promises, etc.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* ii. v. i, Poor Paris... enveloped in speciosities, in falsehood which knows itself false. 1858 — *Fredk. Gl.* i. i. 11 The shops declining to take hypocrites and speciosities any farther.

Specious (spē'si-ō-s), a. Also *specius*, *speciosus*, 5-6 speciosus, 7 speciosus. [ad. *L. speciosus* fair, beautiful, fair-seeming, f. *species* SPECIES. Hence also *F. specieux*, *-euse*, *It. specioso*, *Sp. and Pg. especioso*.]

1. Fair or pleasing to the eye or sight; beautiful, handsome, lovely; resplendent with beauty. ? *Obs.*

a. Of persons, their parts, etc., or of things.

(a) a 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxiii. 146 Heil ful of grace, eke Specious at al, Mayden wys and herto Meke. c 1425 St. Elizabeth of Spalbeck in *Anglia* VIII. 115/45 Hir chere semib þen ful specyous and cleer & graciously. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 284 Specyous & beautifull is he above all the chyldey of men. 1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Cassius's Holy Cr.* 45 Nicophorus relateth certain lineaments of his stature, colour and proportion of his members, in all parts lovely and specious. 1652 GAULE *Magistrom.* 265 Yet the wise men of Greece were not ashamed to pursue specious hoyes. a 1670 HACKER *Cent. Sermons* (1675) 422 There is thy Saviour... looking like a specious Bridegroom. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1812) I. xvi. 109 Disagreeable only as another man has a much more specious person. 1792 COWPER *Odys.* xvii. 547 Gods! how illiberal with that specious form! 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* i. (1870) 14 The Greek statues are little else than specious forms.

(b) 1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 98 The pore man at the specious zate praiede to the apostis to parten of her almes. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* viii. 20 That ober [way] specius and faire, sett aboute with the illeis and Rosis. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* iii. 10 He whiche saie for almes at the Specious gate of the temple. 1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassie* (1877) 188 Smooth to the touch, and specious to the sight. 1651 FRENCH *Distill.* vi. 122 So will the Spirit... he coloured with a very specious blue colour. 1697 AUBREY *Brief Lives* (1898) I. 77 The great Cardinal Richelieu, who lived both to designe and finish that specious towne of Richelieu. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & L. Wks.* 2842 I. 57 When any object partakes of the above mentioned qualities, or of those of beautiful bodies, and is withal of great dimensions, it is full as remote from the idea of mere beauty; I call it *fine* or *specious*.

transf. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 628 To me itt is a loye most specious. 1631 MASSINGER *Emperour East* i. ii, Your specious titles Cannot but take her.

b. Of flowers, birds or their feathers, etc. In later use, having brilliant, gaudy, or showy colouring. Also *transf.*

(a) 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 3456 This rutilant gemme and specious floure [sa. the body of St. Werburge]. 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Epitaph Master Corbet* Wks. (1640) 178 And adde his Actions unto these, They were as specious as his Trees. a 1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Misc. Tracts* (1684) 93 Successive acquists of fair and specious Plants. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Saxifraga*, The fourth Sort is propagated for the Sake of its specious Flowers. 1800 ANDREWS *Bot. Rep.* 87 This truly specious Ixia! 1812 *New Botanic Gard.* i. 29 The corolla specious, and purple in colour. 1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lex.* 265 The novice in botany, who is attracted, perhaps, only by what is specious in the plant or flower.

(b) 1688 HOLME *Armoury* ii. 27 It can set up specious feathers on the crown of its head like a crest. 1688 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 996 There be other sorts of Goldfinches variegated with red, orange and yellow Feathers, very specious and beautiful. 1780 S. GOODENOUGH in *Mem. Sir J. E. Smith* (1832) I. 284 Bees, several new ones, one very specious indeed. 1803 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* IV. ii. 603 Specious Mackrel, *Scomber Speciosus*, 1809 *Ibid.* VII. ii. 364 Specious Jay, *Corvus speciosus*. Crested green Jay.

2. Having a fair or attractive appearance or character, calculated to make a favorable impression on the mind, but in reality devoid of the qualities apparently possessed.

In certain contexts passing into the sense 'merely apparent'.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 16 Their actions, although neuer so good in themselves, neuer so specious vnto others, yet are abhominable vnto God. 1644 QUARLES *Judgm. & Mercy* 144 Let not the specious goodness of the end encourage me to the unlawfulness of the means. 1681 DRYDEN *Abt. & Achil.* 746 A smooth pretence Of specious love, and duty to their Prince. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 264 The most specious Instances... such as Martyrdom, are no necessary Proofs of Charity. 1743 FRANCIS tr. *Hor.* *Odes* ii. 4 The specious Means, the private Aims, how fatal to the Roman State! 1774 REID *Aristotle's Logic* iv. § 2 (1878) 72 The friends of Aristotle have shown that this improvement of Ramus is more specious than useful. 1807 CRABBE *Birth Flattery* 67 What are these specious gifts, these paltry gains? 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 599 It appeared that this plan, though specious, was impracticable. 1873 W. H. DIXON *Two Queens* v. II. 179 What was done by him in Rome was merely specious.

absol. 1676 DRYDEN *Aureng.* Ep. Ded. A ij, But somewhat of Specious they must have, to recommend themselves to Princes.

b. Of pretences, pretexts, etc. 1611 SREED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. viii. 499/2 Traiterous requests... which he was now willing to maske with the specious pretext of justice and deotion. 1632 GALWAY *Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 478 The specious pretences you made. 1734 Col. *Records Pennsylv.* III. 546 Notwithstanding the specious and ample Pro-

fessions made by the Governor of Maryland. 1769 ROBERTSON *Char. V.* x. III. 254 The specious pretexts which had formerly concealed his ambitious designs. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* xvii. III. 4 Cimon seized this specious pretext for exterminating the people.

c. Of appearance, show, etc.

a 1628 PRESTON *Effect. Faith* (1631) 74 There be many works that have a specious and faire shew in the view of men; But... God regards them not. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* iv. § 172 The law... being neglected or disesteemed (under what specious shews soever). 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 65 A discovery... which they... have found out through all the specious appearances to the contrary. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* ii. 313 To rob, and to destroy, henceath the Name And specious Guise of War. a 1847 WORDSW. *Sonn.* *Liberty* ii. vi. 10 Ere wiles and politic dispute Gave specious colouring to aim and act. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 231 A policy which had a specious show of liberality. 1870 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iv. (1877) 74 We have even in the early Christian Church that specious display of gifts which put aside as secondary the more solid part of religion.

d. Of falsehood, bad qualities, etc.

1665 GLANVILLE *Sceptis Sci.* xiv. 79 Such an Infinite of uncertain opinions, bare probabilities, specious falsehoods. 1682 DRYDEN *Abt. & Achil.* ii. 955 Who Truth from specious falsehood can divide [etc.]. 1728 Young *Love Fame* ii. 68 If not to some peculiar end assign'd, Study's the specious trifling of the mind. 1748 MELMOTH *Pittsborne Lett.* iii. (1749) II. 63 Religion without this sovereign principle [generosity], degenerates into slavish fear, and wisdom into a specious cunning. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xvii, In whose eyes the sincere devotion of a heathen is more estimable than the specious hypocrisy of a Pharisee. 1866 Mrs. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* i. (1874) 4 Be not ensnared by specious deceit.

3. Of language, statements, etc.: Fair, attractive, or plausible, but wanting in genuineness or sincerity.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxi. 120 It is an easy thing, for men to be deceived, by the specious name of Libertie. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Wars* 371 The Prince... by an evident demonstration, confuting specious words. 1670 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 338 This motion seemed specious and welcome to the Committee. 1712 ADONIS *Spect.* No. 469 ¶ 5 Gratifications, Tokens of Thankfulness, Dispatch Money, and the like specious Terms. 1798 S. & H. LEE *Canterb.* T. II. 230 She then imparted the specious tale of the Marquis's loss at the gaming-table. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 568 The meaning latent under this specious phrase. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* v. v. (1866) 748 The specious language of Philip's former letters.

b. Of reasoning, arguments, etc.: Plausible, apparently sound or convincing, but in reality sophistical or fallacious.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. xv. 73 This specious reasoning is nevertheless false. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 415 For the establishing of vacuum, many and specious arguments and experiments have been brought. 1726 PORE *Odys.* xix. 8 To sooth their fears a specious reason feign. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xlv. IV. 378 A specious theory is confuted by this free and perfect experiment. 1797 MACKINTOSH *Vind. Gall. Wks.* 1846 III. 107 Many subtle and specious objections are urged. 1856 M. Brit. Rev. XXXVI. 23 Undoubtedly it is robust good sense which is here brought to bear upon a specious sophism. 1877 GEORGE *Christ* xxvii. (1879) 308 He was not led away by such suggestions, however specious.

absol. a 1850 CALIOUTH *Wks.* (1874) III. 274 To this it may be traced, that the Senator prefers the specious to the solid, and the plausible to the true.

† 4. Apparent, as opposed to real. *Obs.*—1

1617 MORVSON *Itin.* ii. 64 The Lord Deputie conceived the Earles surprise to see an evill more specious then materiall.

5. Of material things: Outwardly or superficially attractive or pleasing, but possessing little intrinsic worth; showy. *rare.*

1816 Sir J. REYNOLDS *Charac. of Painters of Italy* 156 [Michael Angelo] has rejected all the false, though specious ornaments, which disgrace the works even of the most esteemed artists. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Milton* (1851) i. 23 We shall, like Bassanio in the play, turn from the specious caskets... and fix on the plain leaden chest.

6. Of persons: Characterized by conduct, actions, or reasoning, of a specious nature; outwardly respectable.

1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 83 But now I have found you out, you specious hypocrite! 1798 CANNING *New Morality* 84 in *Poetry Anti-Jacobin* (1799) 223 If Vice appal thee... Yet may the specious bastard brood, which claim A spurious homage under Virtue's name, rouse thee! 1799 W. GILPIN *Serm.* v. 54, I propose next to describe that of the specious or decent man. By the decent man, I mean him, who governs all his actions by appearances. 1841 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xi, You are a specious fellow... and carry two fans under your hood. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 14 May 5/1 If we were to sum up similarly in one word the chief characteristics of their German rival, we should say that Von Hartmann was specious.

† 7. Of algebra: = LITERAL a. 1 c. *Obs.* (Cf. SPECIES 8 b.)

1670 COLLINS in *Rignaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 154 A design to cause Diophantus to be turned into specious algebra. 1673 KESSEY *Algebra* i. i. 2 Algebra is by late Writers divided into two kinds; to wit, Numeral and Literal (or Specious). 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Algebra*, To 1597 Vieta... introduced what he call'd his 'Specious Arithmetick', which consists in denoting the Quantities... by Symbols or Letters.

8. *Psychol.* Appearing to be actually known or experienced.

1890 W. JAMES *Princ. Psychol.* I. 642 We are constantly conscious of a certain duration—the specious present—varying in length from a few seconds to probably not more than a minute.

Speciously (spē'jōsli), *adv.* [f. *prec.*]

†1. So as to present a fair or respectable appearance. *Obs.*

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* ii. § 39 Lashly had placed them by the advantage of that hill so speciously that they had the appearance of a good body of men. a 1677 BARROW *Sermon* iv. Wks. 1687 i. 46 To these considerations may be added, that we are commanded to walk *εὐχρηστούς* (decently), or speciously, which implies a regard to mens opinion). 1698 FAYER *Acc. E. India* p. 396 To grow Rich, be saluted with Honour, appear magnificently, be accounted Noble and speciously Great...they will venture on any Evil Enterprise.

2. In a specious manner; attractively or plausibly, but deceptively or fallaciously.

1647 CLARENDON *Contempt. Ps. Tracts* (1727) 405 There can be little said for the defence of the one, which may not be as speciously offered...for the defence of the other. 1699 BURNET *39 Art.* xxii. 234 Contrary...to the Worshipping of Images of all sorts, how speciously soever they may be disguised. 1734 *Tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. ii. 63 Other motives were speciously intended. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xix. II. 143 Exasperated, as he might speciously allege, by injuries of a similar nature [etc.]. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* viii. 261 It has been argued speciously, that Docks will supersede the necessity of a Police. 1872 J. L. SANFORD *Estim. Eng. Kings*, fas. I, 323 The poverty of his exchequer, to which his policy of abstinence from war has been sometimes speciously attributed.

Speciously, *adv.* 2. [Alteration of SPECIALLY *adv.*] Specially, notably, principally.

The form also occurs in mod. dial. (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* iii. iv. 113 [Mrs.] Quickly. I will do what I can for them all three...and I'll be as good as my word, but speciously for M. Fenton. *Ibid.* iv. v. 114 *Qui*. Haue not they suffer'd? Yes, I warrant; speciously one of them.

Speciousness (spē'jōsnēs), [f. SPECIOUS *a.*]

1. The quality of being speciously attractive, plausible, etc.

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xx. cclxxi. Never could She find leisure to attend On ceremonious Idleness, nor by The civil speciousness of Visits send Her precious Time on courteous Vanity. 1663 S. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgrim* xviii. (1687) 174 With much speciousness, and very fair shews of faithful counsel will all this be represented. 1753 JOHNSON *Advertiser* No. 45 ¶ 1 The numberless projects that have flattered mankind with theoretical speciousness. 1797 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 181 These objections have at least speciousness to recommend them to our notice. 1824 DE QUINCEY *Idea Univ. Hist.* Wks. 1859 XIII. 146 All good, that is not engrained upon moral good, is mere show and hollow speciousness. 1885 J. PAVN *Talk of Town* II. 229 The calmness of this reasoning appalled Margaret even more by its speciousness than by its falseness.

†2. Fair or elegant appearance. *Obs.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv. vi. 11 The quickness, speciousness, cheapness, and novelty of the work; not the state, riches, and curiosity thereof. 1731 [See SPECIOSITY 1]. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* iii. xliii. 227 Elegance and Speciousness.

Speciostee, *obs.* variant of SPECIOSITY.

Speck (spek), *sb.* 1. Forms: 1 specca, 5-7 specke, 5 spe(c)kke, speke; 4, 7, 9 U.S. spec, 5 spekk, 6 speck, 7- speck. [OE. *specca*, not found in the cognate languages, but cf. SPECKLE *sb.*]

1. A small spot of a different colour or substance to that of the material or surface upon which it appears; a minute mark or discoloration. *Occas.* const. of (cf. 2).

† 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) N 160 *Notae*, speccan. c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* (Rolls) II. 88 Smire pone ja speccan mid þære sealf. 13. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 551 On spec of a spote may spede to mysse Of þe syzte of þe souerayn pat sytze so hyse. 1398 TREVISAR *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xiv. (Bodl. MS.), Salte dō away speckles [1495 speckles] in þe face gif it is itepered with water camphora. *Ibid.* xviii. lxxxi. Pantera...is a beste paynted with smal rounde speckes [1495 speckles]; so pat al his skynne semeth fulle of yzen h diuersie of speckes blacke, white and red. 1530 FALSGR. 174/1 Specke, marke, *marque*. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.* *Peca*, a specke, a spot in the face, *macula*, *naevus*. 1611 CORG. *Tacture*, a spot, specke, or speckle. 1671 GREW *Anal. Pl.* i. (1684) 5 Divers small Specks, of a different colour from that of the Parenchyma...may be observ'd. 1727 GAY *Fables*, Peacock, Turkey & Goose 2 In heauty faults conspicuous grow. The smallest speck is seen on snow. 1787-9 WORDSW. *Ev. Walk* 356 But now the clear bright Moon her zenith gains, And, rime without speck, extend the plains. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 745 Give the little speck of light reflected from the pupil of the eye, with pure white. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1877) II. vii. 34 Such faults seemed little more than a few specks on a burnished mirror.

2. With adjs. of colour, etc.

1050 in Wr.-Völcker 446 *Maculan pullam*, bone swartan speccan. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 7 Bespotted with Purple speckes and bloud coloured vaines. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 641 The saphir...shineth with golden speckes in it. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* i. iii. 54 The cicatrula or little whitish speck disceruable in the coat of the eggs yolk. 1687 A. LOVELL *Tr. Thevenot's Trav.* i. 239 The Skin of it is all spotted black and white, with some yellowish specks. a 1701 MAUNORELL *Journ. Ferus, River Euphr.* (1749) 158 Stone very much resembling Porphyry, being of red ground, with yellow specks and veins, very glossy. 1796 STROMAN *Sirriam* (1813) II. xxviii. 348 The timber brown, variegated or powdered with white specks. 1818-20 E. THOMPSON *Tr. Cullen's Nosologia* 325 An efflorescence consisting of small, distinct, purple specks and patches. 1877 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* 18 In some *Amazoa* a clear space makes its appearance. a After a while, a small clear speck appears at the same spot. 1882 LAMB *Elia* i. *Praise Chimney Sweepers*, I have a kindly yearning towards these dim specks—poor blots—ioncent blackesses.

c. Applied to things rendered extremely small by distance or by comparison with their surroundings. (Common in 19th cent.)

1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Extasie* ii. Where shall I find the noble British Land? Lo, I at last a Northern Spec espie, Which in the Sea does lie! 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 723 What the eye sees distinctly at once, is comparatively but a speck in the vast scene. 1819 BYRON *Juan* ii. xiii. The town became a speck, from which away so fair and fast they bore. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* § 321 We find...that the whole solar system is but a mere speck in the universe.

d. Applied to a very small or distant cloud.

Freq. in fig. context. 1726-46 THOMPSON *Summer* 987 Amid the heavens, falsely serene, deep in a cloudy speck. 1831 D. E. WILLIAMS *Life & Corr. Sir T. Lawrence* II. 73 The speck destined to be the tempest of future life. a 1832 MACKINTOSH *Revol.* 1688 Wks. 1846 II. 230 Not a speck in the heavens seemed to the common eye to forebode a storm. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 211 The solitary speck that clouded the future of the dynasty.

2. A small or minute particle of something.

a 1400-50 Alexander 743 Als spreit of my spytting a specke on þi chere, þou sal be dist to þe deth. 1587 D. FENNER *Song of Songs* i. 10 With speckes of silver very fine they set about shalbe. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 23 The Glowworm...Her eyes are two small black points or specks of jett. 1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. xi. 327 These huiches frequently containing strings and specks of ore. 1865 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. xxi. 342 We watch the ice...and find that every speck of dirt upon it retains its position. 1879 HARLAN *Eyewitn.* v. 52 Specks of iron and steel, however, may often be removed...by the use of a strong magnet. 1913 *Young Last Day* iii. 251 Call back thy thunders, Lord...Nor with a speck of wretchedness engage. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) III. 252 A man of Sense, and Taste, and Virtue...who magnifies her every Speck of Merit! 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. iii. The only speck of interest that presents itself to my...view.

b. Without const. Also fig.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 310 In these so little bodies (may) prickles and specks rather than bodies indeed. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* vi. 282 Each vital Speck, in which remains Th' entire, but rumbled Animal. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* ii. vii. 214 Here we struck ground...and found the bottom to consist of grey sand, with black specks. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxiv. (1856) 298 An almost constant deposition of crystalline specks, which covered our decks with a sort of hoar-frost. 1855 J. PHILLIPS *Man. Geol.* 201 Coarse sandstone with carbonaceous specks. a 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) i. 18 What we have done is but a speck compared to what remains to be done. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* i. 258 He...deemed it a duty...to magnify faults and dwindle virtues to specks.

c. A small piece, portion, etc., of ground or land.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1769) VII. 31 The hole Foreste of Maxwell except it be a smaull Spek is yn Chestre. 1796 STEEDMAN *Sirriam* (1813) i. vii. 166 My negroes having made a temporary kind of bridge, to step from the yawl upon a small speck of dry ground. 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolini* i. x. Yield them up that dot, that speck of land.

d. *Not*...a speck, not at all. U.S.

1843 HALIBURTON *S. Stick in Eng.* I. ii. 31, I doubled up my fist, for I didn't like it [the treatment] a speck.

3. A small spot as indicative of a defective, diseased, or faulty condition; a blot, blemish, or defect.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 636 The best [glass] is that which is...free of hlemishes, as blisters, specks, streaks, &c. 1859 TENNYSON *Merril & P.* 393 The...little pitted speck in garner'd fruit, That rotting inward slowly moulders all. 1909 *Cent. Dict. Suppl.* s.v. White speck of tobacco, a disease...caused by the fungus *Macrosporium tabacinum*. *transf.* and fig. c 1785 COURTNEY in Boswell's *Johnson* (Oxf. ed.) I. 525 Hence not alone are brighter parts displayed, But e'en the specks of character portray'd. 1815 MACKINTOSH *Speech* Wks. 1846 III. 317 What is destroyed by the slightest speck of corruption [etc.]. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xvii. Can all the pearls of the East atone for a speck upon England's honour? 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croicic* 36 Not a dint Nor speck had damaged 'Ode to Araminte'.

b. *slang.* (See quotes. 1851.)

1851 MAYHEW *London Lab.* I. 88/1 The damaged oranges are known as 'specks'. *Ibid.* 117/1 The shrivelled, dwarfish, or damaged fruit—called by the street-traders the 'specks'. 1897 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 3/7 He heard children asking for 'farthingworths of specks' at defecant's stall.

4. In moth-names (see quotes.).

1832 J. RENNIE *Const. Butterfl.* & H. 89 The White Speck (*Leucania unipuncta*...), a minute white dot at the base of the hinder stigma. *Ibid.* 135 The Tawny Speck (*Eupithecia subfulvata*...) appears the beginning of August.

Speck, *sb.* 2. *north. dial.* Forms: 5 spekk(e), speke, 6 specc-, 6-8 specke, 7- speck. [Of obscure origin: a common later form is *SPETCH*.]

1. A patch or piece of leather used in the making or mending of boots or shoes. †Also, a patch of cloth or other material.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 468/1 Spekke, clowte, *pictacium*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 353/1 A Spekk (Speke A.), *presengen*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 47 A specke, *cento*. 1609 BIBLE (Doorny) *Josh.* ix. 5 And shoes very old which for shew of oldness were clouted with speckes. 1664 *Speelman's Gloss.* *Pictacium*...Anglice a scaw, or a speck, or the clout of a shoe. 17... *Robin Hood rescuing three Squires* in Child *Ball.* III. 179 Robin did on the old mans cloake, And it was torne in the necke; 'Now, by my faith,' said William Scarlett, 'Heere should be set a specke'. 1788 W. H. MARSHALL *Verisec.* II. 354 *Speck*, the heel-piece of a shoe. a 1825 FORBES *Voc. Ec.* *Anglia*, *Speck*, the sole of a shoe. 1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* *Speck*, the piece put on to the heel or toe of a shoe.

†2. A piece, strip, or trimming of undressed hide used in making size. *Obs.*

1496-7 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 250 Et sol. eidem pro le spekket et dealacione aule, xviii d. 1531 *Durham Househ. Bk.* (Surtees) 69 Empcio le Whyteledre...Et in mundacione 3 pellium equorum soluti Johanni Grynvill. 2s. Et eidem pro 3 speccis, 6d. *Ibid.* 84 Et in speccis emptis pro camera de Meryngton, 4d. 1611 *Churchw. Acc. Pitlington* (Surtees) 161 Paide for fower bushels of speckes to the same [lime], xx d.

†3. (See quotes.) *Obs. rare.*

1684 *Yorks. Dial.* 39 Thy Father and Hobb, mun gang to th' Smiddy, And fetch the Specks, Sock and Cowltter hither. *Ibid.* Clavis, *Specks*, are long thin pieces of Iron which Husband-men nail upon their Ploughs, to save them from wearing.

Speck, *sb.* 3. *E. Anglian dial.* [ad. OF. *espec* or *espeque* (mod. Norm. *épée*, Picard *épique*, F. *épiche*), ad. MHG. *speck*, *spech*, var. of *specht* SPEIGHT.] A woodpecker.

15... *Parl. Byrdes* in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 176 Than in his hole sayd the Specke [v.r. Woodpecke], I would the hawke brake his necke. [1847 HALLIWELL, *Woodpeck*, a woodpecker.] 1855 *Norfolk Wds.* in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 37 *Specke*.—Woodpecker.

Speck (spek), *sb.* 4. Now U.S. and S. African. Also 7 specke, 9 speck, speck. [a. Du. *spek* († *speck*, MDu. *spec*) or G. *speck* (MHG. *spec*, OHG. *spec*, *spech*; MLG. *speck*, whence MSw. *späck*, Sw. *späck*, Da. *spæk*), related to OE. *spic* SPICK *sb.* 1.]

1. a. Fat meat, esp. bacon or pork. b. The fat or blubber of a whale. c. The fat of a hippopotamus.

a. 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* I. ii. Aduedgood Cheese and Oynons, stuffe thy guts With Specke and Barley-pudding for digestion. 1809 in Thornton *Amer. Gloss.* s.v. He goes out almost every week to eat speck with the country folks; thereby showing that a democratic governor is not to be choaked with fat pork. 1886 *Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* XVII. App. p. xii, 'Speck' is...the generic term applied [in Pennsylvania] to all kinds of fat meat.

b. 1743 *Univ. Spectator* 25 Sept. 3 About ten Days ago a large Whale run ashore at Whitehills near Banff, from which they have already taken 80 Barrels of Speck. 1825 in JAMESON *Suppl.* 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* I. ii. 23 The spec or blubber is purchased from the natives with the usual articles of exchange.

c. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* iv. 110 Mothlow shot a sea-cow, and I went down...to bring up half a wagon-load of speck. 1864 P. L. SCLATER *Guide Zool. Gard.* 53 The layer of fat next the skin makes excellent bacon, technically denominated Hippopotamus speck at the Cape.

2. *attrib.* in the names of tackle or apparatus used in dealing with whale-speck, as *speck-block*, *-fall*, *-purchase*, *-tackle*, *-trough* (see quotes.).

1830 SCORSEBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 299 The harpooners...divide the fat into oblong pieces or 'slips'...then affixing a 'speck-tackle' to each slip, progressively flay it off, as it is drawn upward. *Ibid.* 306 The 'speck-trough'...consists of a kind of oblong box or chest, about twelve feet in length. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 221 The speck-falls, whereof there are two, for hoisting the blubber and bone off the whale, are ropes rove through two blocks made fast to the blubber-guy. *Ibid.* 290 *Speck-block*. 1874 A. H. MARKHAM *Whaling Cruise to Baffin's B.* 133 The fish is taken in, in four hoists, with the fore and main speck tackles.

Speck (spek), *v.* 1 [f. SPECK *sb.* 1, or back-formation from SPECKED *pp.* a.]

1. *trans.* To mark with specks; to dot after the manner of specks.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Picoter*, to peckle, to prick thickly, to speckle. 1611 COTGR. *Maculer*, to spot, blot; specke, speckle, bespatter. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* i. vi, A beautiful and populous plain it was...And many a single dwelling speckling it. 1835 WILLIS *Penicillium* I. xii. 89 Only broken by a few prostrate figures, just speckling its wide area. 1853 MRS. GASKELL *Cranford* i. Trim gardens...without a weed to speck them.

b. In passive: 'To be covered, marked, or diversified with (or by) specks or spots.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 429 Each Flour of slender stalk, whose head though gay Carnation, Purple, Azure, or spect with Gold, Hung drooping unsustained. 1678 *London Gaz.* No. 1337/4 A Little white lap Spaniel Dog...his legs speckled with brown. a 1732 GAY *Ep.* xiii. Poems 1790 I. 217 When I some antique jar behold, Or white, or blue, or speck'd with gold. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Ministr.* (1823) I. 67 Pasture speck'd with sheep, 200 horse, and cow. 1845 E. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* I. 339 The lake was soon specked by people swimming, or rowing themselves on logs of wood. 1870 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* 1. 40 They are specked all over with quarefool spots.

2. *intr.* To move or fly like specks.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Ministr.* II. 197 The sweeping rack That specks like wool-flocks through the purple sky.

3. *trans.* To go over (a woven fabric) and remove specks or other blemishes.

1805 in *Funk's Standard Dict.*

4. To convert into a mere speck.

1898 MEREOTH *Odys Fr. Hist.* 90 Specked overhead, the imminent water wings at Poise.

Speck, *v.* 2 *north. dial.* [f. SPECK *sb.* 2] *trans.*

To patch or mend (shoes) with 'specks'. 1681 in Magrath *Flemings in Oxf.* (O.H.S.) II. App. M. 313 Paid unto Jo. Thompson of Hawkehead shoemaker for soaling and Specking of Georges, Michaels, Richards & Rogers shoes, 21. 1876 in ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* 1898 in KIRKBY *Lake* *Wds.*

Speck and span, variant of SPICK AND SPAN. 1614 TOMKIS *Alumazar* II. ii. (1615) D ij b. Of a starke Clowne I shall appeare speck and span Gentleman. 1767 CLOWNE I shall appeare speck and span Gentleman. 1767 S. PATTERSON *Anoth. Trav.* I. 43, I became desirous of seeing one of the last speck-and-span new things. 1840 THACKERAY

Paris Sk.-bk. I. 51 No man stepped out so speck and span as Major British.

Speckboom, obs. form of **SPECK-BOOM**.

Specked (spekt), *ppl. a.* [*f. SPECK sb.¹ or v.¹*]
1. Covered or marked with specks or spots; speckled; chequered, dappled, variegated.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxx. 32 Seuer alle thi speckid sheep, and with speckyd flese, and what euer solow, and speckid, and dyerse colourid were, as wel in sheep as in geyt, shal be my mede. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) I. 189 3if peydrynkyn of bope, pey schulle worpe spekked of dyuers colour. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxxviii. (Bodl. MS.), His backe is dyuerslich ischape & spekked as be pard is. c.1450 *Nominalie* (MS. Harl. 1002) 147 b, *Scutellatus*, spekkud. c.1450 *Towneley Myrt.* xxx. 243 A syde bede and a fare fax, his gowne must be spekkyt. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 64 The floures are... specked in the knappes and buddes. 1616 J. LANE *Contu. Sgr.* s. T. ix. 387 Where seemd a longe speckd snake, bis postern drewe and wrigled, ber to stinge with forker blew. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iv. viii. 227 Snre a pure Chrystall would more pleasant be Than a spect glasse taintyd by veomous eye. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Speck-wiper*, a colour'd Handkerchief. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 204 The speckd throstle never wakes his song. 1886 HOLLAND *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Speckd baw*, a suet dumpling with currants in it.

b. Of fruit: Having specks of decay or disease. 1658 (implied in *SPECKEDNESS*). 1882 *Garden* 4 Feb. 72/2 Even when the trees are but slightly affected by either canker or mildew the fruit is sure to be specked and comparatively valueless for market. 1897 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 3/7 'Specked' fruit was fruit damaged, but not necessarily unsound.

† 2. Of a disease: Characterized by the appearance of specks or spots. *Obs.*—

1648 HEXHAM II, *Ceter, of schorste als Lazerie*, Specked Leprosie.

Hence **Speckedness**, the state of being specked or covered with specks, blemishes, etc.; a specked or unsound place.

1617 *Rider's Dict.*, *Nævusitas*, speckedness. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Nævusitas*, speckedness, fullness of moles or freckles. 1658 tr. *Portia's Nat. Magic* iv. v. 129 See that [the fruits]... bee sound, without any bruise, or speckedness.

Speckiness, *rare*. [*f. SPECKY a.*] The state of being specked or specky.

1857 *Ecclesiologist* XVIII. 170 Some quaint speckiness or lininess of detail.

Speckle (spek'l), *sb.* Also 5 *spakle*, *spakkyll*, *spakkyll*, *speckle*, 6 *speckle*, *speckil*. [*Corresponds to MDu. speckel* (Flem. *spekel*, Du. *spikkel*): see *SPECK sb.¹ and -LE*].

1. A speck, small spot or mark, esp. one occurring on the skin, body, etc.; a natural marking of this nature; a small patch or dot of colour.

c.1440 *Pronib. Parv.* 467/1 Spakle (S. *spakkyll*, P. *spakkyll*), *scutula*. 1495 [see *SPECK sb.¹*, 1, quotes. 1308]. 1530 PALSGR. 274/1 Speckle in ones face, *lentille*. 1549 E. ALLEN *Erasm.* Par. Rev. St. John xiii. Like unto a cat of the mountayne with ber many speckles and spotted. 1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 250 An huge great Serpent all with speckles pide. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 62 With vinegre alone, it [cumin] cureth the blacke spots and speckles appearing in any part of the bodie. a. 1658 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 285 The monstrous Fry Like Serpents with fair Speckles strike the Eye. 1825 SCOTT *Talisman* xvii. A coat or tabard... made of dressed bull's hide, and stained in the front with many a broad spot and speckle of dull crimson. 1856 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 575/2 The seeds of a grayish colour, with purple speckles.

b. A small or minute object.

1882 BLACKMORE *Christowell* xvii. The humours of a slippery speckle, just beginning to outgrow a tadpole.

2. Speckled colouring, speckling.

1851 HAWTHORNE *Ho. Sec. Gables* x. 114 She curiously examined... the peculiar speckle of its plumage.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *speckle-bellied*, *-coated*, *-faced*, *-starred* adjs.; *speckle-belly*, (*slang*) a Nonconformist or Dissenter; (*U.S.*) one or other of various birds or fishes having speckled markings on the abdomen; *speckle-wood* (see *SPECKLED ppl. a.* 3 b).

1783 WALDRON *Contin. Ben Jonson's Sad Sheph.* 71 This swoll'n and *speckle-bellied toad. 1874 *Slang Dict.* 303 **Specklebellies*, Dissenters. A term used in Worcester and the North, though the etymology seems unknown in either place. 1884 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 684 *Anser albifrons gambeli*, **Speckle-belly*. 1888 TRUMBULL *Names Birds* 24 Gadwell, Gray Duck, ... is known... at Moriches [in Long Island] as *Speckle-Belly*. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Speckle-belly*, a trout or char, as the common brook-trout of the United States, *Salvelinus fontinalis*. 1871 BROWNING *Balaust*. 1321 Round thy lyre, Phoebos, there danced the *speckle-coated fawn. 1885 BOWMAN *Struct. Wool Fibre* 85 The Shropshire **Speckle-faced* Sheep is a cross breed between the original horned sheep and the Southdown. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. v. 143 Feast-famous Surgeons, Lampreys **speckle-star'd*. 1619 J. SCOTT *Hist. & Descr. Amazons* (MS. Bodl. Rawl. A. 175) lf. 370 b, They Loaded the Ship with Tobacco, Anotta, and **Specklewood*. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.*, *Penalties & Forfeits*. 6 *Speckle-wood*, Jamaica-wood, Fustick, or any other Dying-wood. 1729 COVELEY *Voy.* 24 The island of Borneo... is plentifully stored with... fine wood, as *Speckle-wood* and Ebony.

† *Speckle*, *a. Obs. rare*. *Speckled*, dappled. 1536 MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., *Canteb.*, For a speckyll cove, xv s. iij d. 1538 *Ibid.*, For a speckyll cove att crystemmes, xv s. iij d.

Speckle (spek'l), *v.* [*f. SPECKLE sb.* or back-formation from *SPECKLED a.* Cf. MDu. *speckelen*, *spekelen* (WFlem. *spekelen*, Du. *spikkelen*).]

1. *trans.* To mark with, or as with, speckles; to cover or dot (a surface, etc.) after the manner of speckles.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 47 To speckle, *maculare*. 1611 COTGR., *Grivoler*, to peckle, or speckle; to spot with diuers colours. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Spickelen*, to speckle, or to Spott. 1708 SEWEL II, *Bespikkelen*, to speckle. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Error* 83 Dawn appears; the sportsman and his train Speckle the bosom of the distant plain. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* vi. 201 So numerous were those herds, ... they literally speckled the face of the country. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlii, Squads of them might have been seen, speckling with black the public-house entrances. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* iii. vi, Beautiful shadows of branches flickered upon it, and speckled it.

transf. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.*, Brit. II. No. 6449, One wonders how on earth needle-making came to speckle such a scene.

2. *intr.* To form speckles; to be dotted about like speckles. *rare*.

1820 CLARE *Poems Rural Life* (ed. 2) 209 And moss and ivy speckling on my eye. 1821 — *Vill. Minstr.* II. 15 Every thing shines round me just as then, Mole-hills, and trees, and bushes speckling wild.

Speckled (spek'ld), (*ppl.*) *a.* and *pa. ppl.* Also 5 *spac-*, *spaklyd*, *spekelede*, *spekeld*, *speled*, 6 *spekeled*, *speckelde*, 7 *speckeld*. [*Corresponds to MDu. and WFlem. spekelde* adj. and *gespekelde* (Du. *gespikkeld*) *pa. ppl.* See *SPECKLE sb.*] Covered, dotted, or marked with (numerous) speckles or specks; variegated or flecked with spots of a different colour from that of the main body; spotted.

1. In predicative use.

1400 *Sloekholm Med.* MS. ii. 658 in *Anglia* XVIII. 323 His stalks is... Lyke nederdis byde spacyld amonge. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxh.) xxxi. 143 Bai beoe of dyuerse colours, as rayed, rede, grene and zalowe, ... and all spekelede. c. 1440 *Pramp. Parv.* 467/1 Spaklyd, *scutellatus*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 49 Speckled, *maculosus*. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* I. 15 He is no better than a leper in Gods eyes, ... outwardly spotted and speckled like the leopard. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 138 To have their... Pigeons speckled and painted after their own phantasie. a. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 7 May 1662, He drawing it [his arm] oute we found it all speckled. 1774 *Goldsom. Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 265 She usually lays but one [egg], which is speckled. 1795 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 579 They are thus speckled, I admit, only on one side. 1851 PALEY *Ethylus* (ed. 2) *Agam.* 383 note, If unskillfully mixed it turns quite black externally, and is liable to become dim and speckled after being polished.

fig. 1614 T. ADAMS *Divell's Banquet* 25 The Conscience growes more speckled by them, till men become not only spotted, but spots.

b. *Const. with something, esp. of a colour different from that of the main surface or material.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 353/1 In the sayd welles appiere yet stones besprynced and specked as it were with blood. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. IV. 12 Some had the mainfieres... dropped and gutted with red and other had them speckled with grene. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 205 Two leaves, speckled with great redde spotted. 1653 W. RAMESEY *Astrol. Restored* 57 The *Heliotropion*, is in colour green like a Jasper, speckled with red. 1735 JOHNSON *Lobo's Abyssinia* Descr. xii. 114 These Serpents... have... their bellies speckled with Brown, Black, and Yellow. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxvii, Its luxuriant plain... speckled with gardens and magnificent villas. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* x, As she beheld that the trophies were speckled with blood. 1891 *Science-Gossip* XXVII. 23 With a dark zone of different shades of brown and black round the small end and speckled with the same colours on the other part.

2. In attrib. use. a. Of animals, their skin, parts, etc. *Speckled beauty*, a fine trout.

1482 *Trevisa's Hiden* (Caxton) II. xi. 26 Alle the speckeld lammes and kyddes. a. 1547 SURREY *Enaid* II. Biv, The adder... Rered for wrath swelling ber speckled neck. 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotinus* Fiv b, A foxe though he haue not so gawdy a skin as the Leopard, bath more wit then the speckled foole. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q. l.* 17 She... turning fierce, ber speckled tale aduauant. 1634 SIR T. HERNERT *Trav.* 5 [Sharks] are always directed by a little speckled fish, called a pilot fish. 1675 HOBBS *Odyssey* (1677) 166 A goatskin... Of which a speckled wild goat had been flaid. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 247 His Ears and Legs Fleck here and there, in gay enamell'd Pride Rival the speckled Pard. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. (1793) 109 Two serpent forms... ploughed their foamy way with speckled breasts. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* i. v, The speckled trout, fresh from the stream. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* i, A clean old woman... talking to some speckled fowl. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xiv. 112 In the mean time I had landed two speckled beauties.

transf. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. iii. *Furies* 217 How many loathsome swarms Of speckled poysons, in close Ambush lurk. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 663 A Snake... renew'd in all the speck'd Pride Of pompous Youth. c. 1750 SMOLETT *Ode Leven-Water* 13 The springing trout in speckled pride.

b. Of flowers, stone, cloth, garments, etc. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 191 b, Veronica... beareth a leafe like the Blackthorne, with a blewish speckled flowre. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 211 Ouer the body they haue built a tombe of speckled stone. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Gespickelt laken*, Speckled or Spotted cloth. 1682 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1757/4 A dark-colour'd Stuff Riding-Coat, ... and speckled Stockings. 1708 SEWEL II, *Speckkie boter of kaas*, speckled butter or cheese. 1843 J. E. PORTLOCK *Geology* 525 The cavities are liad with green earth, and, from their number and minuteness, give a very speckled appearance to the mass. 1887 BESANT *The World Went* II. 15 He wore a common speckled shirt like the watermen's children.

c. *fig.* Of sin, vice, etc.: Characterized by, full of, moral blemishes or defects.

1603 DEKKER & CHETTEL *Gristil* (Shaks. Soc.) 8 Before my soul look black with speckled sin My bands shall make me pale death's underling. 1608 DAY *Law Tricker* i. i, Her credit is more foule Than speckled scandall or black murders soule. 1629 MILTON *Hymn Nativ.* xiv, And speckl'd vanity Will sicken soon and die. 1664 DUCHESSE OF NEWCASTLE *Sociable Lett.* xv, Being unspotted, and free from that speckled Vice.

d. *colloq.* Of a mixed character or nature; molley. 1845 S. JUDD *Margaret* I. x, It was a singularly freaked and speckled group. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 16 Dec. 7/1 They are certainly not all desirable, taken separately. It must be owned that they are usually a speckled lot.

3. In the specific names of birds, fishes, animals, etc. (see quotes. and the sbs.).

A number of moth names are given in Rennie *Consp. Butterfl. & Moths* (1832).

(a) 1888 TRUMBULL *Names Birds* 11 American White-fronted goose, ... Laughing goose, ... known in various parts of the West as *Prairie Brant*, 'Speckled Belly', and 'Speckled Brant'. 1781 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* I. i. 97 'Speckled Buzzard', in shape like our common Buzzard. 1884 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 276 *Catherpes mexicanus conspersus*, 'Speckled Cañon Wren'. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* III. 341 The greatest 'speckled Diver or Loon': *Columbus maximus caudatus*. 1785 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* III. 11. 341 Speckled Diver, *Columbus stellatus*. 1894 HESLOR *Northumbld. Words*, Speckled-Diver, the young of the red-throated diver, *Columbus septentrionalis*. 1815 STEPHENS in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* IX. 11. 438 'Speckled Finch (*Fringilla boniniensis*)'. 1785 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* III. 1. 266 'Speckled Gallinule', frequents the marshes of Germany. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* III. 283 The greater 'Speckled or red Heron of Aldrovand'. 1785 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* III. 1. 341 Greatest 'speckled Looon'... This bird is pretty frequent in England. 1772 *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 383 'Speckled Partridge Hawk', at Hudson's Bay. The name is derived from its feeding on the birds of the Grouse tribe, commonly called partridges, at Hudson's Bay. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 78 *Passeres Maculatus*, ... 'speckled Sparrow', with a yellow tail. 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. 1. 255 Speckled Sparrow, ... Back, and rump, black, white, and yellowish, mixed. *Ibid.* 87 'Speckled Thrush', ... speckled with small numerous brown spots.

(b) 1835 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 164 The 'Speckled Cod' is frequently taken in the weirs at Swansea. 1881 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* I. 278 Turton's 'speckled cod' may have been so coloured due to disease. 1804 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* V. 11. 417 'Speckled File-fish', *Balistes Punctatus*. 1824 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 263 'Speckled Garrupa (*Sebastichthys nebulosus*)'. 1863 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* I. 170 'Speckled Goby (*Gobius reticulatus*, Cuvier)', ... is known in the Mediterranean. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 56 'Marsh Bass', ... and 'Speckled Hen' are other names applied to one or both species [of bass]. 1672 'Speckled Hound-fish [see HOUND-FISH 2]. 1876 GOODE *Fishes Bermuda* 72 *Gymnotherax moringa*, 'Speckled Maray'. 1884 [see MORAY]. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 71 *Pomoxys annularis*, has other names of local application as... 'Goggle Eye', 'Speckled Perch'. 1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Syn. Fishes N. Amer.* 320 *Salvelinus fontinalis*, Brook Trout; 'Speckled Trout'. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 504 The Dolly Varden Trout, *Salvelinus malma*, ... is known in the mountains as 'Lake Trout', 'Bull Trout', 'Speckled Trout'. 1804 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* V. 11. 428 'Speckled Trunk-Fish, *Ostracion meleagris*.

(c) 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 306/2 The Axis, or 'Speckled Deer', has slender trifurcated horns. c. 1880 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* IV. 253 China yields the 'Speckled Emys'. 1802 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* III. 11. 581 'Speckled Slow-Worm, *Anguis Meleagris*', nearly allied to the common Slow-Worm. *Ibid.* 1. 30 *Testudo Europaea*, ... The 'speckled Tortoise' is of rather small size. 1831 GRIFFITH tr. *Cuvier* IX. 11 The Speckled Tortoise, *Testudo europaea*. 1824 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 158 The 'Spotted Tortoise' or 'Speckled Turtle', *Chelopus guttatus*.

b. Speckled wood, a variety of wood having speckled markings; esp. the South American snake-wood or letter-wood, *Brosimum Aubletii*. Also *speckled osier* (see quot. 1885).

1656 *Act. Commun.* c. 20 Rates (1658) 476 Log-wood... Speckled-wood. 1662 GERBIER *Counsell Builders* (1664) 109 What extent of Land about Surrenam is beset with speckled wood. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. 1. 55 Here are Dye-woods, as Fustick, &c. with Woods for other uses, as *Speckled Wood*, Brazil, &c. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 745 A beautiful piece of speckled wood, made use of in cabinet work. 1843 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* I. 106 Snake wood. Letter or Speckled wood, is used at Demerara, Surinam, and along the banks of the Orinoko, for the bows of the Indians. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Ser. iv. 277/1 The best variety [of the *Salix viminalis*] is known under several names, as... the... blotched osier, and speckled osier.

4. *Comb.*, as *speckled-faced*, *-tailed* adjs.

1884 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 278 *Thryothorus bewickii spilurus*, Speckled-tailed Wren. 1884 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 3/1 The black or speckled-faced class [of sheep]. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Dec. 10/2 Fat wether sheep, of any blackfaced or speckledfaced mountain breed.

Hence **Speckledness**, the state of being speckled; spottedness.

1611 COTGR., *Hag lure*, the maille (or speckledness) of the coat of a hawk. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 200 The speckledness of his shell. 1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Speckledness*, Spottedness.

Speckler, *rare*. [*f. SPECKLE v.*] One who or that which speckles.

1798 W. MAJOR *Brit. Tourists* V. 258 A hamlet, the residence of poverty, [may] be a fair speckler of the mountain's brow.

Speckless, *a.* [*f. SPECK sb.¹*] Having no speck or speckle; free from specks, blemishes, flaws, etc. Also in *fig. context*.

1788 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Peter's Proph.* 41 The beautiful deformities of nature! Birds without heads, and tails, and wings, and legs... speckless eggs [etc.]. a 1827 WORDSW. *Misc. Sonn.* u. xix. If his thought stand clear... Bright, speckless, as a softly-moulded tear. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xviii. The second sun set—still the horizon was speckless. 1839 C. EDWARDS *Sardania* 120 The speckless blue of the sky.

b. Free from speckles of dirt, dust, etc.; scrupulously or spotlessly clean. Also in fig. context. 1827 PUSEY in *Liddon Life* (1893) l. vii. 137 Viewing their minds in the almost speckless mirror of his own. 1859 GEO. FLIOT *A. Bède* i. The leaded windows were bright and speckless. 1879 MACQUON *Berksh. Lady* 159 Afraid of soiling his speckless shoes.

Hence **Specklessly adv.**, **Specklessness.**

1862 T. A. TROLLOPE *Marietta* l. x. 187 Signor Giuseppe Palli... equally rigid and bolt upright in his chair, equally specklessly black. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* xiii. 130 The whole turn-out is specklessly brilliant in finish. 1882 'F. ANSTEV' *Vice Versa* iv. 64 His dress... having all the uncreased trimness and specklessness [etc.].

Speckling, vbl. sb. [f. SPECKLE v.] The action of the vb.; speckled marking or marks.

1611 COTGR., *Tacheture*,... a spotting, speckling, marking. 1648 HEXHAM ii. *Een speckelinge*, a Speckling, or a Spotting. 1872 COVES N. *Amer. Birds* 254 More or less dusky speckling on the throat, breast and sides.

So **Speckling ppl. a.**, producing speckles or blemishes. In quot. fig.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* iv. Wks. 1836 I. 45 O, this is naught but speckling melancholic.

Speckly, a. [f. SPECKLE sb. Cf. MDn. *speckelich* (Dn. *spikkelig*) speckled.] Full of or covered with speckles; speckled, spotted; freckled.

1704 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1738 Through which the Spot appeared distinct... with an Elliptical Speckly mist about it. 1886 G. ALLEN *Kale's Shrine* i. 17 The speckly dress and impossible bonnet. 1899 E. PHILLIPPS *Human Boy* 95 A thick-necked, speckly, stumpy chap like Bray.

Specknell, obs. form of SPIGNEL.

Speckioneer (spek'ni-er). *Whale-fishing.* Also speckion(e)er, speckioneer, 'speckshioner. [ad. Du. *speksnijder*, colloquial form of *speksnijder*, f. *spek* SPECK sb. + *snijden* to cut. The Dn. *ij* was formerly, and is still locally, pronounced as (f).] A harpooner, usually the chief harpooner, of a whaler, who directs the operation of fensing the whale or cutting up the blubber.

a. 1820 SCORREBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 40 The office of speckioneer, as it is called by the English. The speckioneer is now considered the principal harpooner. *Ibid.* 299 The harpooners, directed by the speckioneer, divide the fat into oblong pieces or 'slips'. 1868 SIMONDS *Dict. Trade, Speckioneer*, a whaling name for the first harpooner. 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's Lovers* II. 89 They spoke of the speckioneer, with admiration enough for his powers as a harpooner and sailor. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 641 *Speckioneer*, the chief harpooner in a Greenland ship. b. 1836 *Uncle Philip's Convers. Whale Fishery* 87 There is among the harpooners one man called the speckioneer, and as he commands, the harpooners cut the fat into long pieces. 1896 KIRLING *Seven Seas* 24 Up spake the soul of a gray Gothav'n speckioneer.

† **Speckstone.** *Mfn. Obs.* [ad. G. *speckstein*, f. *speck* SPECK sb. + *stein* STONE sb.] Soapstone, or the Chinese variety of this; figure-stone. 1794 SCHMEISSER *Syst. Mfn.* I. 194 To the harder kinds belong... the Chinese smectis, or speckstone, which takes a fine polish.

Speckit, error for speckit SPEIGHT.

Specky (spe'ki), a. Also 7 speckie, 8 speckey. [f. SPECK sb. + y.] Covered or marked with specks; speckled, spotted; having specks or spots of disease, discoloration, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen. xxx.* 33 Alle that weren not dyerse, and speckid [i.e. speck, speckle]. 1877 MACCALL *Govt. Cattle, Sheep* (1896) 206 Although the skinnie be specky and spotted of diuers colours. 1763 W. LEWIS *Phil. Comm.* Arts 65 In some parts it appeared specky or full of small holes. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Enc. Arts*, etc. XL. 17 For where the leaves curl, the fruit is always specky. 1856 MORRIS *Cycl. Agric.* I. 484 When ground with wheat, they render the flour 'specky'. 1855 *Intell. Observ.* No. 37. 18 A turbid or specky appearance. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 34 Pieces [of steel] that have been cleaned in dirty benzine... will become specky in blueing.

Transf. 1858 *Dublin Univ. Mag.* LI. 264 A style which might technically be termed specky and disfigured by some affectations which honest criticism must deplore.

Speckle (d, obs. ff. SPECKLE sb., SPECKLED ppl. a. **Specs.** Also SPECKS. [Dial. or colloq. abbreviation of *spectacles* SPECTACLE sb.] Spectacles for the eyes.

a. 1807 HOGG *Mountain Bard* Poet. Wks. 1838 II. 202 The miller... wi' specks nn his nose. To hae an' to view it was wondrous fain. 1815 G. BEATTIE *John o' Arnha* (1826) 40 Wi' specks on nose... The wary fiend loom'd bluff and big. 1882 BLACKMORE *Christowell* xxvii. Must have my thick specks. b. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 125 Few o' them... that canna read big prent wi' powerfu' specs. 1853 CARLYLE in *Froude Life C.* in *London* (1884) II. 127 She reads now with specs in the candlelight, as well as I; uses her mother's specs I perceive. 1873 CARLETON *Farm Ball.* 19 She got her specs from off the mantel-shelf.

† **Spect, v. Obs. rare.** [ad. L. *spect-are* to look.] *intr.* To look or face in a specified direction. 1855 T. WASHINGTON Jr. *Nicholas's Voy.* x. xvi. 17 b, There is another port which specteth towards the North. *Ibid.*

ii. vi. 35 The yle of Chio... lyeth in the sea Ionique specting Eastwardes.

† **Spectability.** *Obs.* [f. next, or ad. L. *spectabilitas*.] Display, show.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* II. iv. 20 Musculus reprehends Bishops, for... adding Ceremonies unto Ceremonies in a worldly splendor and spectability.

† **Spectable, sb. Obs. rare.** [Substituted for SPECTACLE sb. I, after next or OF. *spectable* sb.] A spectacle.

1535 *Goodly Primer, Prayer Lord Cj b*, For an effectual example, & spectacle of all vertues. 1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* xxviii. (1588) 269 Job, the spectacle of patience.

† **Spectable, a. Obs.** [ad. L. *spectabilis* (f. *spect-are* to look) or a. OF. (also mod. F.) *spectable* (lt. *spettabile*, Sp. *espectable*).]

1. Presentable to the sight; worthy of being seen or contemplated.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rnls) I. 5 For in this tyme presente artes and lawes scholde falle vterly, the exemplares of acoones spectacle scholde not be patent. 1489-99 *Inscrpt. Holloway Chapel, Widome in Wood Life* (O.H.S.) II. 409 Thys chapill florischyd with formosyte spectahill In honouir of Mary Magdalen prior Cantlow hath edyfyd. 1611 T. HUGHES *Serm. at Pauls Crosse* 42 My function and office... was very spectable, yea honourable also. 1635 Heywood *Hierarchie* III. Comm. 150 That by which a woman is made more faire and Spectable. 1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure Footing* 63 Experience of them... by the venerable Sacraments, by the spectacle Majesty of outward Ceremonies.

2. Capable of being seen; visible.

1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 602 There are in hem certeyn signys spectacle Which is teshewe, and whiche is profitable. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions v.* § 4. 22n Divers times both proportion, clemnesse, nr... other perfection be more spectable in the reiected, then in the accepted. 1622 *Tom Tell-Troath in Harl. Misc.* (1744) II. 405/1 The blasing Starr was not more spectable in our Horizon, nor gave People more Occasion of Talk. a 1655 T. ANANS *Serm.* ix. Wks. 1861 I. 104 Their prayers were at the corners of streets &... and so more spectable to many passengers.

† **Spectabundal, a. Obs. [f. L. *spect-are* to look, after adjs. in -bundus.] Eager to see.**

1622 URQUIART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 230 By the enchanted transportation of the eyes and ears of its spectabundal audiorie.

Spectacle (spek'tāk'l), sb. I. Forms: 4- spectacle (5-acul); 4 spectakil, 5-akele, -akyl (le, 6-akle, -akill(e); 7 spectacle, -ikill. [a. OF. *spectacle* (also mod. F.: see next), = lt. *spettacolo*, Sp. and Pg. *espectaculo*, or ad. L. *spectaculum* (poet. -āculum), f. *spect-are* to look. Hence also G., Da., Sw. *spektakel*.]

1. A specially prepared or arranged display of a more or less public nature (esp. one on a large scale), forming an impressive or interesting show or entertainment for those viewing it.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxix. 6 Hoppyng & daunceyng of tumbleris and herlotis, and othre spectacles. 1378 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* v. 26 He stranglede togidre alle that camen forth to the spectacle, or biholdyng. 1542 BECON *Prayer* A iij b, What an extreme enemy is the world... How doth it delighe vs with the beholding of the vayne spectacles therof! 1553 ENEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 16 The Romaynes... were wont to put them [sc. the elephant and rhinoceros] together vpon the theater or stage, for a spectacle. 1607 TORSELL *Fourf.* 315 The noblest horses... were ioyned together in chariots for races, courses, spectacles, games, and combats. 1617 MARSHALL *Itin.* iv. 476 Towhich hand to many mnters and nther frequent spectacles, the people flocke in great numbers. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 126 They abhorred Theaters, and publike spectacles, especially of blood. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Music* iv. 43 The gentle Passions, and less affecting Actions, which might fill the Spectacles of a mild and peaceful Nation. 1782 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* II. viii. 87 What solid reason can we give why the Romans... could yet never excel in tragedy, though so fond of theatrical spectacles? 1806 J. BERRISFORD *Miseries Hum.* Life II. xii, Violent rain coming on, and continuing... during the while of the spectacle. c 1854 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* ix. (1855) 290 It was a very fine spectacle, but it was nothing more than a spectacle. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1879) I. 324 He had written a treatise dissuading the Christians of his day from frequenting the public spectacles.

b. Without article.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rnls) V. 375 In comyn spectacle here me stood to beholde playes and son newe jinges. 1607 TORSELL *Fourf.* 315 Caesar when he was Dictator, presented in spectacle four hundred Lions. 1740 CIBBER *Apol.* 59 Sir William Davenant, therefore... to make Head against their Success, was forced to add Spectacle and Musick to Action. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 98 The French... infinitely excell every other nation in all things connected with spectacle. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* x. vi, Gorgeous imagination rather than vanity... had led the Tribune into spectacle and pomp. 1866 CARLYLE in *Froude Remin.* (1881) II. 215 She was constantly in spectacle there, to herself and to the sympathetic adorners.

attrib. and Comb. 1834 *Edinb. Rev.* LX. 7 The spectacle-loving public of the seventeenth century. 1908 *Stage Year Bk.* 21 An ingeniously conceived... spectacle play.

2. A person or thing exhibited to, or set before, the public gaze as an object either (a) of curiosity or contempt, or (b) of marvel or admiration.

In a *Sann.* xxiii. 21 the later Wycliffite version has the literal rendering 'worthy of spectacle'.

(a) a 1380 S. *Paula* 67 in Horst. *Allengl. Leg.* (1878) 4 In gode angles and in men Spectacle mad forsore we ben. 1382 WYCLIF x *Cor.* iv. 9. 1382 — *Hebrews* x. 33 In that othe 3e [were] made a spectacle bi schenships and tribulaciouns. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) x *Cor.* iv. 9 We are made a

spectacle to the world, and to Angels and men. 1724 GAY *Captives v.* Let her be led a public spectacle. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii, How proud I was o' being made a spectacle to men and angels, having stood on their pillory at the Canongate. (b) 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 *Sann.* xxiii. 21 He also stroke the Egyptian, a man worthe to be a spectacle. 1794 GONWIN *Caleb Williams* 110 A man who... must stand alone the spectacle and admiration of all ages of the world. 1805-6 CARY *Dante, Inf.* xxxix. 130 And his rare wisdom Abhaghiato show'd A spectacle for all. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. xii, There he stands, with nimpachable passivity... a spectacle to men.

3. A thing seen or capable of being seen; something presented to the view, esp. of a striking or unusual character; a sight. Also fig.

1434 MISYR *Mending Life* 127 Odyt says bat contemplation is free sight in be spectakyls of wysdom. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xx. (Percy Soc.) 97 Alas! thought I, this is no spectacle To fede myn eyne, whiche ar now all bynde. a 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 346/2 S. Augustine sayth, Let vs not loue any visible spectacles lest... by louing shadowes we be brought in to darknes. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. i. 44 But what said Iagues? Did he not moralize this spectacle? 1648 WILKINS *Math. Magic* l. x. 65 Either of them might jointly behold the same spectacles. 1784 CANNON *Task* I. 476 The paralytic... sits, Spectraless both and spectacle, a sad and silent cypher. 1794 R. J. SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 15 The spectacle has in it something almost supernatural. 1829 *Chapters Phys. Sci.* 315 To observe this spectacle the back of the spectator must be turned towards the sun. 1839 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 32 How shall I describe to you the spectacle which was presented to me. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 645 Lord Stowell... was punished by having a corpse suspended in chains at his park gate. In such spectacles originated many tales of terror.

b. The sight or view of something.

1625 in Foster *Eng. Factories Ind.* (1909) III. 56 Whole rabbles of people, whose revengful eyes never glutted themselves to behold the spectacle of our miseries. 1658 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) II. 138 Trobled with the specktilkill of a discontented sister. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legis.* xiv. § 1 The spectacle of your suffering gives me at least for a time a feeling of pleasure. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxvii, The spectacle of their hurried and harassed retreat. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 3 The spectacle of the interminable controversies... occupied the mind of Germany. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. v. 185 The spectacle of a man tortured by a life-long repentance.

4. A sight, show, or exhibition of a specified character or description.

1484 CAXTON *Curiall* 5 They only that ben hyst enhaunsed ben after theyr despaynement as a spectacle of enuye, of detraction, or of hate. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius's Lew C. Wars* 631 Both near at hand, and far off, nothing [was seen] but terrible spectacles of horrow and dying. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* l. 415 A poor miserable captive thrall... A spectacle of ruin or of scorn. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 50 How many dismal hours did that illustrious Sufferer hang, a spectacle of woe in God, to angels, and to men! 1791 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 219 A spectacle of suffering royalty. 1839 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 65 Such another spectacle of filthy disorder I never beheld.

b. With descriptive adjs. denoting the impression (agreeable, imposing, or otherwise) conveyed by the thing seen.

(a) 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 115 b, The same would be a most pleasant syght, and spectacle for the Lutherians. 1580 LYLX *Euphues* (Arb.) 433 Your eyes being too olde to iudge of so rare a spectacle. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 1. 6 The Gray, or Horse-Fly: Her eye is an incomparable pleasant spectacle. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 76 In the mean while Nature affords us a pleasant Spectacle for this Season. 1718 LADY M. V. MONTAGU *Lett. to Lady Rich* 10 Oct., The shops being all set in rows so regularly well lighted, they made up a very agreeable spectacle. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* viii. (1879) 162 The sea presented a wonderful and most beautiful spectacle. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* t. vi. (1876) 31 The magnificent spectacle of the universe.

(b) 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 40 Pitifull spectacle, as euer eye did view. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. vi, Whose hand presents this gory spectacle? 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* ix. 50 Which was so dreadful a spectacle to us, as we had not the power to cry out. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. iv, The beggars... gave me the most horrid spectacles... a European eye beheld. 1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 77, I shan't be able to stir nut this day or two, for I am a frightful spectacle! 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* i. ix, Mrs. Cadurcis indeed offered a most ridiculous spectacle. 1863 BRIGHT *Jp., Amer.* 25 Mar. (1876) 125 Privilege has beheld an afflicting spectacle for many years past.

II. † 5. A means of seeing; something made of glass; a window or mirror. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Lyfe of our Ladye* (MS. Bodl. 75) fol. 19 Rigt as he son percyd porous glas, Thorowz crystal beryl or spectacle, With nyte harme. c 1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 140 By his labour was cristenet al this lond, Feith of our lord we moor cleer than spectacle. 1439 in Sir W. Dugdale *Monast. Angl.* (1623) IV. 553/2 We ordeyne that ye... have no lokyng nor spectacles owe ward, thourgt the wiche ye mythe falle in worldly dilectacyone. 1548 ELYOT, *Spectacularis*, he that maketh glasse windowes or spectacles, a glasiar. 1576 FLEMING *Paraph. Epist.* or Should I set before your eyes, as it were a spectacle, looking glasse, men of great noblenesse and passing fame? 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Comm.* 150 The first is Temperance, with a Diall and Spectacle.

† b. *fig.* A mirror, model, pattern, or standard. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (E.E.T.S.) 52 To all virgines merour and spectacle. Off hire merites of hevene crownyd queene. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* c. iij b, Here is a fair queene to eury woman in see in, and conceyve the tyme comyng. 1593 LO. BERNERS *Frexit* I. cccc. 695 This harde comyng and peryllous aduenture myght well be to hym a spectacle and peryllous aduenture myght well be to all othere. a 1548 HALL all his life after, and as an ensample... determined first to ryde *Chron.* Hen. VI, 101 The erles... and common spectacle to the

whole Realm. a 1575 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden, No. 36) 217 Knowing the old sayde sawe, that prestes wear the spectacle and looking glasse of the whole worlde.

† c. An illustrative instance or example. *Obs.*

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam. Love* 65 b, Hee [Judah] should be a notable spectacle of God's vengeance. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 489 When the Starres of great states decline... and [are] made the deplored for spectacles of the inconstancy of fortune. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advs. fr. Parnass.* i. viii. (1674) 10 Through their Masters ingratitude and cruelty... they became the spectacle of all brutish usage.

6. A device for assisting defective eyesight, or for protecting the eyes from dust, light, etc., consisting of two glass lenses set in a frame which is supported on the nose, and kept in place by wires passing over the ears. Usually in *pl.*

sing. c 1386 [see c]. 1415 HOCLEVE *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 417 Right as a spectacle helpeth feeble sighte, When a man on the booke redith or writ. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 27 Myne eyne bleynte Shuld be, ner helpe of a spectacle. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* iii. xxv. (Arb.) 311 There he artes and methodes... by which the naturall is in some sorte relieved, as theye by his spectacle. 1628 DODDGE *Sermons* 289, I thank him... that assists me with a Spectacle when my sight grows old. c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives of Berkeleys* (1837) II. 408 Reading much, yet never used spectacle or other help. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cyc.* s.v. *Eye*, This Membrane, like a Kind of Spectacle, covers the Eye.

pl. c 1430 LYDG. *London Lacknarry* Mlin. Poems (Percy Soc.) 103 What will you copen or by? Fyne bett battes, or spectacles to redee? c 1500 *Blowell's Test.* 101 in Harl. E. P. P. I. 96 No man may his letters know nor se, Alle though he looke trughe spectacles thre. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. 11 b, Being holpen with spectacles... they begin to read distinctlie. 1617 MORRISON *Itin.* iii. 56 And because they cast up sand upon the passengers, some curious men use spectacles of glasse to preserve their eyes. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 129 Use of Spectacles weakneth the sight, unless you wear them for need. 1728 PENNERON *Newton's Philos.* 383 Hence may be understood why spectacles made with convex glasses help the sight in old age. 1761 *Phil. Trans.* LII. 124 Plain spectacles... do not appear to have been known till a hundred years after. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxxviii. 320 Spectacles and reading glasses are among the simplest and most useful of optical instruments. 1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* iii. 154, I am one of those people who wear spectacles for fear of seeing anything with the naked eye. 1897 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 233 Tourists who pass their time mostly in looking at black rocks through blue spectacles.

transf. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 112, I... hid mine eyes be packing... And call'd them blinde and duskie Spectacles.

b. In *phr.* a pair of spectacles. † Also without of.

1413 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) III. 75 De xxx receptis pro pare de spectacle de argento et deaurato. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 15 A peyre spectaculys of syltuir and ouyr gylt. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* i. Wks. 1471 And so should the scripture stand them in as good stede, as a pair of spectacles should stand a blinde freer. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* iii. xxv. (Arb.) 311 No lesse to be laughed at, then for one that can see well enough, to use a peyre of spectacles. 1666 PERYS *Diary* 24 Dec., I this evening did buy me a pair of green spectacles, to see whether they will help my eyes or no. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* i. ii. A pair of spectacles (which I sometimes use for the weakness of mine eyes). 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 374 On the other side is another cardinal with a large pair of spectacles on his nose. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manuf.* xxiii. (1842) 590 A pair of spectacles, with side as well as front glasses.

c. *fig.* A means or medium through which anything is viewed or regarded; a point of view, prepossession, prejudice, etc.

c 1385 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 347 Povert a spectacle is, as thinketh me, Thwugh which he may his veray frendes se. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam. Love* 16 He that putteth on the Christall spectacles of Gods word. 1598 BARKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 648 We behold our owne faults with spectacles that make things wess lesse. 1606 *Proc. agst. Late Traitors* 356 False informations, which are rightly called the spectacles of error. 1644 JESSOR *Angel Ephesus* 62 One of late looking on his words with an Episcopall paire of spectacles, blesteth himselfe at the reading of them. 1676 HOBBS *Illud Pref.*, They that... look upon it with the oldest spectacles of a Critick, may approve it. 1711 *Country-Man's Lett. Curat* 23 All the World hitherto bad thought, these Horses and Chariots of Fire had been the Prophets Guard not his Danger; But they have wanted the Doctor's Spectacles. 1851 [see ROSE-COLOURED a. 3] 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 5 They offer you the spectacles they did not use. 1899 *Spectator* 28 Dec., He early recognised that it is a scholar's duty to interpret what he sees simply, without the spectacles of prepossession.

† d. A device for restricting the view of horses.

In both passages a rendering of *It. occhiali*. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 3 The horse with his spectacles and covering. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Pol. Touchstone* in *Advs. fr. Parnass.* 395 The jealous Spaniards keep... a cavenon upon his nose, a bit in his mouth, a spectacle on his eyes, as if they were afraid of him.

7. a. *clitph.* A species of moth. 1819 SAKOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 422 *Noctua triplasia*. The dark Spectacle. *Noctua asclepiades*. The light Spectacle. 1832 J. RENNIE *Const. Butterfl.* & *M.* 92 The Dark Spectacle (*Abrastola triplasia*) appears in July. *Ibid.*, The Spectacle (*Abrastola asclepiades*) appears the end of July.

b. *Zool.* A marking resembling a pair of spectacles.

1834 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 815 Spectacled Guillemot... A pair of white spectacles on the eyes, and whitish about base of bill. 1908 E. M. GORDON *Indian Folk Tales* viii. (1909) 76 Two varieties of *cobra*, one with the spectacles and the other without them.

c. *pl.* A batsman's score of two zeros or 'dunk's

eggs' in a cricket match of two innings. Freq. in a pair of spectacles.

1892 in W. A. BETTESWORTH *Chats Cricket Field* (1910) 455. 1893 *Whitaker's Alm.* 613 Unlucky enough to make spectacles for his side against Middlesex. 1898 *Globe* 1 Sept. 5/5 Yesterday in a match... he made a pair of spectacles.

8. a. *pl.* The glazed openings in the cab-screen of a locomotive.

1898 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 503 We... see through the 'spectacles' of the powerful little engine... that [etc.]. 1896 *B'ham Weekly Post* 15 Feb. 8/4 The lid of the sand-box was blown off, and, rising in the air, was shot through the spectacles of the engine.

b. The device consisting of two frames containing respectively red and green glass worked at night in connexion with a railway semaphore.

1881 *Standard* 17 Dec. 2/5 When we got to the up-distant signal I called... attention to the fact that the arm and spectacle were thickly covered with snow. 1889 G. FINLAY *Eng. Railway* 68 With the arm is a frame containing coloured glasses, and termed 'spectacles'.

c. A mechanical device attached to a phonograph (see quot.).

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Mar. 1/1, I have just finished some improvements in the spectacle (a term given to the mechanical device holding the receiver and transmitter).

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in sense 6), as *spectacle-frame, lens, -mark, -years; spectacle-seller, -user, -wiper; spectacle-bedstrid, -less, -like, -shaped* adjs.

1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 439 At conventicle, where worthy men... strain celestial themes Through the prest nostril, 'spectacle-bedstrid. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 179/1 In the manufacture of blue steel 'spectacle-frames. 1868 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* xv. iii. A strongly marked indented line... made by long-continued pressure of the spectacle frame.

1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* Brit. II. No. 2899 Concave, convex, and meniscus 'spectacle lenses. 1889 *Longman's Mag.* Oct. 619 Her brother's helplessness in his 'spectacleless condition. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 13 Those 'spectacle-like cant Windows, which are of Glasse on all sides. 1796 P. RUSSELL *Indian Serpents* *Compend* 8 The spectacle-like mark on the hood. 1895 *Oracle Encycl.* II. 98 Specimens [of the Cobra] destitute of the 'spectacle-mark come from the E. Indies. 1648 HEXHAM ii. *Een bril... verkooper*, a 'Spectacle... Seller. 1847 A. SMEE *Vision* 50 The knowledge possessed by even the better order of spectacle-sellers. 1802 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* III. i. 409 The neck marked above by a large black and white 'spectacle-shaped spot. 1838 WELLINGTON *Lett. to Miss F.* (1850) 102, I return... the 'Spectacle Wipers which you was so good as to send me. 1657 R. AUSTEN *Fruit-trees* ii. 10 What a shame is it for a man to begin to learn his letters and to spell at 'spectacle years!

b. In names of animals or birds having markings round the eyes, or elsewhere, suggestive of a pair of spectacles, as *spectacle bat, owl, snake, thrush, warbler.* (Cf. SPECTACLED a. 2.)

1827 GRIFFITH tr. *Cuvier* V. 69 *Phylloloma Perspicillatum* ('Spectacle Bat). 1787 LATHAM *Suppl. Gen. Syn. Birds* I. 50 'Spectacle Owl... is less stout than the Cincereous Owl. 1829 GRIFFITH tr. *Cuvier* VI. 83 The Spectacle Owl... *Strix perspicillata*. 1802 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* III. i. 409 'Spectacle Snake... The Coluber Naja, or Cobra de Capello, is a native of India. 1840 *Penny Cyc.* XVI. 606/2 The Asiatic species... Spectacle-snake of the English... may be considered as the type of the genus. 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. i. 61 'Spectacle Thrush. *Ibid.* 452 'Spectacle Warbler... [has] a naked yellowish wrinkled skin, which encircles the eye all round, giving the appearance of wearing spectacles.

10. Special combs.: *spectacle-case*, a case of leather or other material in which spectacles are kept when not in use; *spectacle clew*, a form of double clew for a sail; *spectacle eye*, a spectacle glass; *spectacle furnace* (see quot.); *spectacle plate*, = sense 8 a; *spectacles-seat, slang*, the nose; † *spectacle telescope*, a binocular telescope or field-glass.

1597 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 108 A 'spectacle [le case, vñ. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2079/4 Lost... a Black Shagreen Spectacle-Case. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 47 The spectacle-case may well be empty, if the glasses are already on the nose. 1803 *Appleby's Handbk. Mach. & Iron Work* 92 'Spectacle Clues, all sizes—Black, 35/6 per cwt. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 2001 Ear-ring clew... 'Spectacle clew. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* Brit. No. 2887 Lump of Brazilian pebble, from which slabs are cut and ground into 'spectacle eyes. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2257 'Spectacle-furnace... a furnace with two tap-holes, one above the other. 1900 *Daily Express* 10 June 5/1 Alongside the driver is a fireman... frowning... through the 'spectacle plate. 1895 MEREDITH *Amazing Marriage* xvi, Ben received a second spanking cracker on the 'spectacles-seat. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cyc.* s.v. F. Cberubin, a Capuchin, describes a kind of 'Spectacle-Telescopes, for the viewing of remote Objects with both Eyes; hence called Binoculi.

|| Spectacle (spektakl'), sb.² [F.: see prec.]

1. = SPECTACLE sb.¹ 1.

1749 CHERTERF. *Lett. Octvii.* (1792) 294 Go to whatever assemblies or spectacles people of fashion go to. 1768 EARL CARLISLE in *Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) II. 336, I shall go to Fontainebleau on Saturday next. It is to be extremely dull; no spectacle at court. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 217 If cheapness of living, spectacles, and pretty women, are a man's objects... let him live at Venice. 1801 HELEN M. WILLIAMS *Fr. Rep.* I. xi. 110 The love of a spectacle is, you know, the ruling passion of the Parisians. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* III. xl. 370 So mounted... be witnessed the great closing spectacle on the *Champ de Mars*.

2. *spec.* A piece of stage-display or pageantry, as contrasted with real drama.

1752 T. SCROPE in *Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) I. 149 Their spectacles were very grand, and their stage far surpasses ours; but their plays, in my opinion, fall as far short.

1835 T. MITCHELL *Acharn. of Aristoph.* 1059 note, The progress of the piece evidently requires here some little pageant or spectacle. 1860 *Once a Week* 14 July 70/1 The young Thespians... had to appear as Peace and Plenty, amidst a great display of red-light, at the end of a grand spectacle, which was drawing uncommonly well.

Spectacle, v. rare. [f. SPECTACLE sb.¹]

1. *trans.* To scrutinize through spectacles.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 131 The barons, each one after another, spectated it over and over, and scarce believed their own eyes. 1888 MURDOCH *Readings* Ser. ii. 47 Oh, ye may spectacle me as much as ye like, my fine man.

2. To provide with spectacles.

1880 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1295. 235 Of late years the practice of putting children into spectacles has increased with alarming rapidity... Spectacled children may be a wholesome preventive.

Spectacled (spektāk'ld), a. [f. as prec.]

1. Provided with or wearing spectacles.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* ii. i. 221 All tongues speak of him, and the bleared sights are spectated to see him. 1624 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* ii. i. When the Inquisitors came all spectated To pick out syllables. 1779 *Mirror* No. 8, Those grave personages, whom you may observe daily... rising in a coffee-house in the full dignity of a spectated nose. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* vi. Hall-scarred by the... spectated old lady, by whom these tempting stores are watched. 1824 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xxix. 175, 'I think it will be a fine day,' he said... turning his spectated face up to the clouds. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 215 A couple of spectated professional gentlemen.

b. With distinguishing adjs.

1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* I. 12 There was honesty... in those hazy blue-spectacled eyes. 1896 *Idler* Mar. 24/2 This innocent-looking little gold-spectacled bald-headed gentleman.

2. In names of birds, animals, etc., having spectacle-shaped markings or the appearance of wearing spectacles (see quots. and SPECTACLE sb.¹ 9 b).

1831 GRIFFITH tr. *Cuvier* IX. Syn. 21 'Spectacled Alligator, *Crocodylus (Alligator) Sclerops*. 1835 *Penny Cyc.* IV. 87 The 'Spectacled Bear, *Ursus Ornatiss* of F. Cuvier, inhabits the Cordilleras of the Andes in Chili. 1804 LYDEKKER *Roy. Nat. Hist.* II. 23 The spectacled bear of the Peruvian Andes... is a small-sized black species. 1830 GRIFFITH tr. *Cuvier* XI. 128 The 'Spectacled Cayman (*Crocodylus Sclerops*) is the most common in Cayenne. 1824 OWEN in *Orr's Circ. Set. Org. Nat.* I. 197 They sustain a fold of integument, peculiarly coloured in some species—e.g., the 'spectacled cobra. c 1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 304 The natives say that the Spectacled Cobra is a Snake of the city or town. 1872 COUES N. Amer. *Birds* 292 'Spectacled Eider... a whitish space round eye, bounded by black. 1884 *Ibid.* 815 *Uria carbo*... 'Spectacled Guillemot. 1896 LYDEKKER *Roy. Nat. Hist.* V. 298 The little 'spectacled salamander (*Salamandrina ferussaciana*) of Italy. 1831 GRIFFITH tr. *Cuvier* IX. 274 Named 'Spectacled Serpent, from a black line drawn on the widened part of its disk in the form of spectacles. 1861 HULME tr. *Moguin-Tandon* u. v. I. 259 The Naja or Spectacled Serpents—called also the Hooded Snakes. 1834 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XXII. 337/1 The Snakemen [of India]... never use in their shows any other poisonous Snake than the 'Spectacled Snake. 1871 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* I. 262 Leaf-like organs, often of the most extraordinary forms (see the Head of the 'Spectacled Vampire). 1829 GRIFFITH tr. *Cuvier* VI. 446 'Spectacled Warbler, *Sylvia Consociata*. 1894-5 LYDEKKER *Roy. Nat. Hist.* III. 493 The spectacled warbler builds its nest in a small bush about a foot from the ground.

Spectacle-glass. [SPECTACLE sb.¹]

1. A lens of a pair of spectacles.

a 1583 in Halliwell *Rara Mathem.* (1841) 40 For makinge of the smallest sorte of them, commonly called spectacle glasses. 1697 *Cless D'Amoy's Trav.* (1706) 146 Proportionably as a Man's Fortune rises, be increases in the largeness of his Spectacle-Glasses and wears them higher upon his Nose. 1761-9 tr. *Voltaire's Works* XXVI. 196 (Jod.) A lenticular spectacle-glass. 1825 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's* ix. He... seemed particularly busy in clearing his throat and wiping his Spectacle-glasses. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 177/1 Preference is usually given to bi-convex and bi-concave spectacle glasses.

† 2. A lens used as, or in, a microscope or telescope. *Obs.*

1671 GREW *Anat. Pl.* i. i. (1682) 2 Magnified with a good Spectacle-Glass. *Ibid.* 20 A lesser sort, which by the help only of a good Spectacle Glass may be observ'd. c 1697 AUBREY *Lives* (1698) I. 283 Anno 1678, he [Halley] added a spectacle-glass to the shadow-vane of the lesser arch of the sea-quadrant (or back-staff).

Spectacle-maker. [SPECTACLE sb.¹ 6, 7 c.]

1. One who makes spectacles.

1530 PALSGR. 274/1 Spectacle maker, *lunettier*. 1611 COTGER. *Besiclier*, a Spectacle-maker. 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* i. iv. 168 Des-Cartes does acknowledge with other writers, that perspective-glasses were... first found out... casually by one Meius, a Dutch spectacle-maker. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cyc.* s.v. *Telescope*, Fifty Years afterwards, a Telescope... was made... by a Spectacle-maker of Middelbourg. 1839 *Penny Cyc.* XIV. 120/1 [List of City Companies] Spectacle-makers. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 253/1 Not only were spectacle-makers the first to produce glass magnifiers (or simple microscopes), but [etc.].

2. One who makes no score in either innings in a game of cricket.

1893 *Star* 8 July 4/2 The compiler has been cruel enough to set out a full... list of spectacle makers during the whole term of years.

Spectacular (spektæk'julär), a. and sb. [f. L. *spectacul-um* SPECTACLE sb.¹]

1. Of the nature of a spectacle or show; striking or imposing as a display.

1682 G. HICKEY *Serm. bef. Ld. Mayor* 30 Jan. 4 The Spectacular sports were concluded. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 29 Nov. 5/1 The true interest of the drama may in the end be advanced by its separation from merely spectacular

entertainments. 1876 *BLACK Madcap Violet* xlv. 382 That was all very well as a spectacular exhibition. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indef.* 13 Nov. 1094/1 The Lord Mayor's Show was a more ambitious and spectacular pageant than ever.

b. *absol.* That which appeals to the eye.

1876 J. PARKER *Parad.* i. xvi. 257 The carnal mind loves the spectacular, the marvellous. 1896 J. M. MANLY *Introd. Macbeth* p. xxiii. The list of plays and masques indicates a growing tendency to the spectacular during the 2nd decade of the 17th century.

2. Pertaining to, characteristic of, spectacles or shows.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 16 Aug. They are fond of spectacular magnificence. 1876 *Mellor Priesthood* vi. 293 It is easy... to surround any ceremony... with a spectacular splendour which captivates the imagination. 1883 E. H. ROLLINS *New Eng. Bygones* 240 That climate... spread over the landscape a great spectacular glory.

3. Addicted to, fond of, spectacles.

1894 *Daily Tel.* 2 July 712 All the glory of uniform and the glow of colour beloved by the most spectacular nation in the world.

4. As *sb.* A spectacular display.

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Apr. 712 An amphitheatre... in which spectators on a grand scale might be produced before a half-million spectators.

Hence **Specta-cu-lar-ity**, spectacular quality or character.

1883 *HOWELLS Woman's Reason* xii. The bare spectacularity of the keeping... must all be eloquent of a boarding-house. 1891 — *Imperative Duty* 6 A certain civic grandiosity, a sort of lion-and-unicorn spectacularity.

Specta-cu-lar-ly, *adv.* [f. the adj.] In a spectacular fashion; after the manner of a spectacle.

1859 *DICKENS T. Two Cities* ii. i. He was permitted to be seen, spectacularly poring over large books. 1897 *Advance* (Chicago) 14 Jan. 43 The '7,000 free Christmas dinners', spectacularly served in barracks. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXIV. 838/2 They moved slowly and spectacularly up the avenue.

† **Specta-cu-lous**, *a.* *Obs.* — [f. *L. spectacul-um* SPECTACLE *sb.*] Spectacular.

1632 *LITTON Trav.* vi. 271 Setting them on their Altars, O spectacular Images! adorning them for gods.

Spectant, *a.* *Her.* [a. *L. spectant-*, stem of *spectans*, pres. pple. of *spectare* to look.] (See quot.)

1825-7 W. BERRY *Enycl. Her.* *Spectant*, at gaze, or looking forward, sometimes termed in *full aspect*. The term is, likewise, applied to any animal looking upwards, with the nose bendwise.

Spectate (*spektāt*), *v.* [f. *L. spectāt-*, ppl. stem of *spectare* to look.] *intr.* and *trans.* To look or gaze (at). Hence **Spectating** *ppl. a.*

1709 in *Ashton Social Life Reign Q. Anne* (1882) I. 287 A Gentleman sitting on the Coach, civilly salutes the Spectating Company. 1884 DE QUINCEY in 'H. A. Page' *Life* (1877) II. xviii. 88 The thing to be spectated, or in base vulgar, the spectacle. 1898 — *Wks.* VII. App. 329 To the poor spectator (unless paid for spectating) [it] is sympathetically painful.

† **Spectation**, *Obs.* *rare.* [ad. *L. spectatio*, noun of action f. *spectare* to look.] The action of beholding, observing, or inspecting.

1638 *Briefe Relat.* 16 The Execution of the Lords Censure in Starre-Chamber... at the spectation whereof the number of people was so great [etc.]

† **Spectative**, *a.* *Obs.* — [ad. *L. spectativ-us*.] (See quot.)

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Spectative*, that belongs to speculation; speculative, contemplative.

Spectator (*spektātōr*). Also 6-7 *spectatour*. [a. *L. spectatōr*, agent-noun f. *spectare* to look, whence also *F. spectateur* (1540), *It. spettatore*, *Sp.* and *Pg. espectador*.]

1. One who sees, or looks on at, some scene or occurrence; a beholder, onlooker, observer.

a. 1586 *SIOMEY Arcadia* ii. x. (1912) 211 [He] thought no eyes of sufficient credit in such a matter, but his own; and therefore came him selfe to be actor, and spectator. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) II. 27 There is a true saying, 'That the spectator oft times sees more than the gamster'. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* ii. xxxi. 189 A signe is not a signe to him that giveth it, but to him to whom it is made; that is, to the spectator. 1677 *HUBBARD Narrative* (1865) I. 16 In such Passages as were variously reported by the Actors, or Spectators, that which seemed most probable is only inserted. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 205 Even the agonies of the former rather terrify the spectators, than torment the patient. 1794 *Mrs. RANCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* xxxviii. Henri was a silent and astonished spectator of the scene. 1828 *LYTTON Pelham* xvi. There is some trick about to which we may as well be spectators. 1841 *JAMES Brigid* xxxii. The hall was totally void of spectators.

† b. *spec.* A scientific observer. *Obs. rare.* 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* l. iv. (1686) 10 They were conceived by the first Spectators to be but one Animal. 1787 *Families of Plants* i. 259 Jacquin, Brown, and other Spectators consider it as a distinct Genus.

2. *spec.* One who is present at, and has a view or sight of, anything in the nature of a show or spectacle.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. iv. 27 The treachour... Me leading, in a secret corner layd, The sad spectatour of my Tragedie. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* iv. i. 20 Imagine me (Gentle Spectators) that I now may be In faire Bohemia. 1690 T. BURNET *Theory Earth* ii. 214 This being the last act and close of all humane affairs, it ought to... satisfy the spectators, and end in a general applause. 1736 *LANY M. W. MONTAGU Let. C'tess Mar* 14 Sept. All the men of quality at Vienna were spectators. 1784 *COWPER Task* v. 878 Gods... that sit Amus'd spectators of this bustling stage. 1814 *JANE AUSTEN Mansf. Park* (1815) 103 Fanny began to be their

only audience, and sometimes as prompter, sometimes as spectator, was often very useful. 1855 *KINGSLEY Westw. Ho!* xxvi. He had been a pitying spectator of the tragedy. 1897 'SARAH TYTLER' *Lady Jean's Son* x. 178 The opposite houses, crowded from top to bottom with spectators.

attrib. 1639 *COCKAINE Masque Dram.* Wks. (1874) 73 When they have danced all they intended, the Lar, or one of the Masquers, invites the spectator-ladies with this song to join with them. 1891 *Daily News* 12 Oct. 3/5 The spectator portion of the baths was crowded to its utmost capacity.

3. Used as the title of various periodical publications. Also *Comb.*

Freq. with distinguishing epithets, as *The Catholic Country, Modern, Monthly, Provincial, Temperance Spectator* (published at various dates between 1792 and 1866).

1711-14 *ANDISON (title)*, *The Spectator*. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 20 ¶ 2 Ever since the *Spectator* appeared. 1714 *ANDISON Ibid.* No. 567 ¶ 8. I intend shortly to publish a *Spectator*, that shall not have a single Vowel in it. 1728-37 (title), *The Universal Spectator*, and *Weekly Journal*. 1744 *ELIZA HEYWOOD Female Spectator* L. 4 Whatever Productions I shall be favour'd with from these Ladies... will be exhibited under the general Title of *The Female Spectator*. 1755 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) III. 178 The *Spectator*-backed phrases. 1828- (title), *The Spectator*. A weekly journal of news, politics, literature, and science.

Hence **Specta-tor-dom**, spectators collectively; **Specta-tor-ism**, the practice of being a spectator or onlooker at sports or games.

1854 *THOREAU Walden* i. (1863) 49 He was there to represent spectator-dom. 1889 *Wychamist* No. 241. 317/1 There are distinct limits to the use of 'spectatorism'.

Spectatorial (*spektātōriāl*), *a.* [f. *prec.*]

1. Pertaining or appropriate to, characteristic of, a spectator.

In earlier examples with reference to **SPECTATOR** 3.

1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 336 ¶ 1. I hope your Spectatorial Authority will give a seasonable Check to the Spread of the Infection. *Ibid.* No. 430 ¶ 1 All which is submitted to your Spectatorial Vigilance. 1744 *ELIZA HEYWOOD Female Spectator* v. (1748) I. 257 In fine, my spectatorial capacity will permit me to approve of no other entertainments which are paid for. 1889 *Macm. Mag.* May 40 He... stood in a spectatorial attitude, watching the world through wicked humorous eyes.

2. Forming part of a spectacle.

1783 *COLMAN Prose Sev. Occas.* (1787) III. 73 To introduce a group of Spectatorial actors speaking in one part of the Drama and singing in another.

3. Having the characteristics of one or other of the periodicals bearing the title of *Spectator*.

1817 *WHEWELL in Todhunter Acc. Writ.* (1876) II. 21 A magazine or periodical collection of essays upon all subjects, scientific, literary, spectatorial, or any other. 1834 *SOUTHEY Doctor* lxiii. (1848) 134 A painter might describe the facial angle... and whether the chin was in the just mean between rueful length and spectatorial brevity. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Mar. 2/2 Disposing of it in one of those airy generalizations which Spectatorial omniscience is wont to throw off from time to time.

Spectatorship (*spektātōrīshīp*). [f. as *prec.*]

† 1. Presentation to the eyes of spectators. *Obs.* 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* v. ii. 71 If thou stand'st not i'th state of hanging, or of some death long in Spectatorship.

2. The state of being a spectator or beholder; the fact of (merely) looking on.

1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 304 ¶ 3 Moreover, your first rudimental Essays in Spectatorship were made in your Petitioner's Shop, where you often practised for Hours. 1854 *Mrs. OLIPHANT M. Hepburn* III. 248 He stood... looking forth, if not with the exulting delight of his former spectatorship, at least with... curiosity. 1881 H. JAMES *Portrait of Lady xv.* What is the use of being... restricted to mere spectatorship at the game of life? 1896 *Eng. Churchm.* 5 Nov. 745/1 England's part in such an event could not... be one of mere spectatorship.

3. Spectators collectively.

a. 1836 *CHALMERS Moral Philos.* vii. Wks. V. 301 It... will be followed up by the instant and obstreperous glee of a whole host of spectatorship.

Spectatory (*spektātōri*). [f. *SPECTATOR*; see -ORY.]

1. A body of spectators.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 887 They anticipated or rather turned the tables on the audience or spectatory.

2. The part of a building intended for, or assigned to, spectators.

1836 G. CLARKE *Pompeii* I. 286 Galleries gave access to the spectatory at different elevations. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 3/2 The spectatory or saloon for the visitors is a rotunda 40 feet in diameter.

Spectatress (*spektāt-rēs*). [f. *SPECTATOR*; see -ESS¹ and cf. next.] A female spectator.

1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Eromena* 101 The Princess that stood all this while an amazed spectatress [etc.]. 1703 *ROWE Fair Penit.* v. i. See where she stands! Spectatress of the Mischief which she made. 1759 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 42 ¶ 5 To be a daily spectatress of his vices. 1799 *CAMPBELL Pleas. Hope* l. 179 She, sad spectatress... Watch'd the rude squire his shroudless corse that bore. 1844 *For. Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 440 As soon as she appeared the other spectatresses were eclipsed. 1861 *Sal. Rev.* 21 Dec. 648 Was the Grand Duchess a spectatress of the atrocity? fig. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 149 So should young Sympathy, in female form, Climb the tall rock, spectatress of the storm. 1791 *COWPER Haid* xi. 89 Discord, spectatress terrible. 1836 *THURLWALL Greece* III. xix. 92 As she had been a quiet spectatress of the fall of Samos.

Spectatrix (*spektāt-riks*). [a. *L. spectatrix*, fem. of *spectator*. Cf. *F. spectatrice*, *It. spettatrice*.] = **SPECTRESS**.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Spectatrice*, a spectatrix. 1615 W. HULL *Mirr. Maiestie* 88 She (good soule) stood by the crosse as a dolefull spectatrix of that wofull Tragedy. 1651 *HOWELL Venice* 4 She [Venice] hath allways... chosen rather to be a Spectatrix or Unpresse, than a Gamestresse. 1710 *CELIA FIENNES Diary* (1888) 15 The description of the Coronation... which I received the relation off from a spectatrix. 1781 *EART. MALMESBURY Diaries & Corr.* I. 350 The Dutch Ambassadors... are leaving nothing untried to prevent Her Imperial Majesty from remaining spectatrix of their quarrel. 1860 *Mrs. A. Clive Why P. Ferrall* x. She had been spectatrix of the same scene at a play. 1866 J. B. ROSE *tr. Ovid's Met.* 264 Spectatrix of this cruel fate was I.

† **Spectible**, *a.* *Obs.* — [f. *L. spect-*, ppl. stem of *specere* to look.] Visible.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 207 Hee added more-over Statutes and Lawes, not only emprinted within every ones hart, but engraven also outwardly in spectible Tables.

Spectioneer, variant of **SPECKIONEER**.

Spectra, pl. of **SPECTRUM**.

† **Spectral**, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [Cf. next.] An apparition; a spectre.

a. 1656 *USSHER Ann.* (1658) Ep. to Rdr., Those things which I produce concerning Preesages, Spectrales, and Oracles. *Ibid.* 705 He expounded to him out of the doctrine of the Epicureans, what was to be thought concerning such spectrals.

Spectral (*spektāl*), *a.* [ad. *L. type *spectral-is*, f. *spectrum* SPECTRE and **SPECTRUM**. So mod. *F. spectral*.]

† 1. Capable of seeing spectres. *Obs.*

1718 *BR. HUTCHINSON Witchcraft* v. 81 Joseph Ballard... sent to Salem, for some of these Accusers, who pretended to have the spectral Sight, to tell him who afflicted his Wife.

2. Having the character of a spectre or phantom; ghostly, unsubstantial, unreal.

1815 *SHELLEY Astarte* 259 The mountaineer, Encountering on some dizzy precipice That spectral form. 1818 *SCOTT Br. Lamm.* xiii. Some of the spectral appearances which he had heard told of in a winter's evening. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxxiv. (1856) 307 The setting sun... gave us again the spectral land about Cape Adair, eighty miles off. 1877 *BLACK Green Past.* xlii. We saw through a window a wild vision of a pair of spectral horses apparently in mid-air.

fig. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* viii. 191 A spectral resemblance of piety, unsubstantial and cold as the mists of night. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xxiv. A spectral attempt at drollery. *Comb.* 1840 *Mrs. S. C. HALL Irish Peasantry* (1850) 138 A lean, spectral-looking gray horse... limped towards them. 1868 *BOVO Less, Middle Age* 315 A mile or two down... tall and spectral-white, stands the Cloch lighthouse.

b. Resembling, looking like, suggestive of, a spectre or spectres. Also *spec. in Zool.*

1828 *LYTTON Pelham* xviii. The spectral secretary of the embassy. 1843 *BETHUNE Sc. Fireside Story* 110 That species of erect tombstone, which some one has somewhere designated 'spectral'. 1851 *ROSKIN Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 366 The old spectral Lombard friezes. 1884 *COWES A. Amer. Birds* 509 *Strix cinerea*,... Spectral Owl. 1896 H. O. FORBES *Hand-bk. Primates* I. 20 The Spectral Tarsier.

3. Characteristic of, appropriate to, a spectre.

1820 *BYRON Mar. Fal.* v. ii. They form'd a spectral voice, Which shook me in a supernatural dream. 1852 *Mrs. JAMESON Leg. Madonna* *Introd.* (1857) 25 Compared with the spectral rigidity, the hard monotony, of the conventional Byzantine. 1898 *WATTS-DUNTON Aylwin* i. vi. Crumbling cliffs, whose jagged points... had the kind of spectral look peculiar to that coast.

4. Produced merely by the action of light on the eye or on a sensitive medium.

1839 G. BURN *Nat. Phil.* 398 If the wafer were yellow, and placed on a black surface, the spectral image will be deep violet when viewed on a white ground; in the same manner a white wafer is attended by its black spectral figure.

5. a. Of or pertaining to, appearing or observed in, the spectrum.

1832 *Nat. Philos.* (L. U. K.) II. Index 40 Spectral colours, when re-united, produce white. 1849 *Mrs. SOMERVILLE Connex. Phys. Sci.* (ed. 8) xxiv. 235 A spectral image obtained by Mr. Hunt on a similar [Daguerreotype] plate. 1866 *ATKINSON tr. Ganot's Physics* (ed. 2) § 480. 424 The relative distances of the different spectral lines. 1879 *ROOPE Mod. Chromatics* x. 127 By mixing three or more spectral colours no new hues were produced. 1883 *20th Cent.* Nov. 881 Its absorptive capacity for particular spectral tints.

b. Carried out or performed by means of the spectrum. Freq. in *spectral analysis*.

1862 *Amer. J. Nat. Sci.* Nov. 404 There are few branches of science which promise more magnificent results than the spectral analysis. 1879 *PROCTOR Pleas. Ways Sci.* i. 26 The inquiry seems specially suited to the methods of spectral photography pursued by Dr. Draper. 1881 *Times* 21 Mar., Spectral observations on stars.

Hence **Spectralism**, a spectral or ghostly scene. **Spectral-ity**, a phantasm; ghostliness. **Spectrally** *adv.*, in a ghostly manner. **Spectr-ality**, the quality or character of being spectral.

1851 *CARLYLE in New Rev.* (1891) Oct. 299 All dreamlike, one *spectralism succeeding another. 1850 — *Latterd. Pamph.* l. 50 Traditions now really about extinct... still haunting with their *spectralities... almost all of us! 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* July 326 There is about it a certain vagueness and spectrality. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* ii. vi. This... did for many months... walk *spectrally... in all French heads. 1885 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* iii. ii. The steamer's lights moved spectrally a very little. 1892 W. W. PETERSON *Memorab. Jems* x. 255 A *spectralness, which... gives you an idea of weirdness.

Spectre (*spektāl*), *sb.* Also 7-S *specter*. [a. *F. spectre* (16th cent., = *It. spettro*, *Sp.* and *Pg. espectro*), or ad. *L. spectrum*, f. *specere* to look, sec.]

1. An apparition, phantom, or ghost, esp. one of a terrifying nature or aspect.

1605 J. JONES (*title*). A Treatise of Specters or straunge Sights, Visions and Apparitions appearing sensibly unto men. 1641 *Lords Spiritual* 15 Thus this great Goliath being handled, appeareth... rather a ghost and spectre, then a body. 1703 Pope *Thebais* 133 Swift as she pass'd, the flitting ghosts withdrew. And the pale spectres trembled at her view. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* Wks. (1841) 40 The superstitious have not a more previous tendency to be frightened at the sight of spectres... than [etc.]. 1813 Scott *Tierrm.* v. Interlude i, How should I, so humbly born, endure the graceful spectre's scorn? 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 507 The simple... explanation of spectres is that they are our own thoughts. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 37 A terror... As when a sudden spectre at mid-day Meets us.

b. *fig.* An unreal object of thought; a phantasm of the brain.

1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 53 When the mind is taken up in vision, and fixes its view either on any real object, or mere specter of divinity.

c. *fig.* An object or source of dread or terror, imagined as an apparition.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 206 Death... is a spectre which frights us at a distance. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* t. i. iv. That same cloud-capt, fire-breathing Spectre of Democracy. 1856 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 500 The glaring eye of the dark spectre of bereavement. 1893 *Black & White* 29 July 122/2 The Channel Tunnel spectre is laid.

d. *transf.* One whose appearance is suggestive of an apparition or ghost.

1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 352 [She is] a mere household spectre, neither giving nor receiving enjoyment. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 362 A creature like you—a spectre—... to talk about seeking your fortune! 1891 MARIE A. BROWN tr. *Runeberg's Nadeschda* 50 Ever since a spectre From place to place he wanders.

e. A faint shadow or imitation of something.

1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xxiv. With the strangest spectre of a laugh.

2. One of the images or semblances supposed by the Epicurean school to emanate from corporeal things.

1785 REID *Intell. Powers* 26 The spectres of Epicurus were composed of a very subtle matter. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor v. 11* The old atomists supposed that the likenesses or spectres of corporeal things... assail the soul when she ought to be at rest.

3. An image or phantom produced by reflection or other natural cause.

1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II. 514/2 Spectre of the Broken, a curious phenomenon observed on the summit of the Broken. 1832 BREWSTER *Natural Magic* vi. 148 It is only within the last forty years that science has brought these atmospheric spectral images within the circle of her dominion. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. 12 Before each of us... stood a spectral image of a man... We stretched forth our arms; the spectres did the same. 1908 [MISS FOWLER] *Betw. Trent & Ancholme* 299. I must look again for this aerial and charming spectre.

4. Zool. One or other of the insects or animals distinguished by the epithet *spectre-* (see 7), esp. an insect of the family *Phasmatidae*.

1797 *Trans. Linn. Soc.* IV. 190 This singular animal [sc. *Phasma dilatatum*]... belongs to that tribe of insects which Stoll has called by the title of Spectres. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* iii. (1818) I. 67 note, Orthoptera consisting of Cockroaches, Locusts, Spectres, Mantids, &c. 1816 *Ibid.* xxiii. (1818) II. 328 The Spectres... are distinguished by tarsal of five joints. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 132/2 *Phasmatidae* (Spectres, or Walking-Sticks).

† 5. A horrid spectacle or sight. *Obs.*—†

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Elégies* xxii. 63 To see my limbs... gash'd beneath the daring steel, To crowds a spectre, and to dogs a prey!

6. a. *attrib.* (chiefly in sense 1), as *spectre-bark*, *-chimera*, *-doubt*, *-fashion*, *-horse*, etc.

1817 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* iii. xiii. Off shot the 'spectre-bark'. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* iii. vi. 1, Through some section of History, Nineteen 'spectre-chimeras' shall flit... till Oblivion swallow them. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* 1. 263 Ye 'spectre-doubts, that roll Cimberian darkness on the parting soul! 1822 SCOTT *Nigel x*. It was a shame to my household, thou shouldst glide out into the Strand after such a 'spectre-fashion'. ? 186. B. HARTE *Friar Pedro's Ride in Fiddletown*, etc. (1873) 112 A phantom friar, on a 'spectre horse'. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstrel* vi. xxvi. Like him... Who spoke the 'spectre-hound in Man. 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy* (1839) 118 He had so oft beheld. The 'spectre-knight'. 1825 J. WILSON *Poems* II. 305 While stern beneath the chancel high, My country's 'spectre monarch stood. 1777 WATSON *Poems* 61 We hid those 'spectre-shapes' afloat. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* iii. xiv. Off darts the 'Spectre-ship'. 1807 BYRON *Child of Woe*, Bid shuddering Nature shrink beneath the blow. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxi. (1818) II. 220 The 'Spectre tribe'... go still further in this mimicry. 1817 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* iii. x. *marg. note*, The 'Spectre-Woman' and her Death-mate.

b. *Comb.*, chiefly in similitive adjs., as *spectre-lean*, *-like* (also adv.), *-looking*, *-pallid*, *-staring*, *-thin*; also *spectre-haunted*, *-mongering* (adjs.), *-queller*.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* ii. viii. At worst as a 'spectre-fighting Man, nay who will one day be a Spectre-queller. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* 303 No Swain thy 'Spectre-haunted Plain should know. 1873 E. BRENNAN *Witch Nemi*, etc. 78 That dark land and spectre-haunted grove. 1887 MEREDITH *Ballads & P.* 85 He came out of miracle cloud, Lightning-swift and 'spectre-lean. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe*, (Globe) 253 Not making quite so starting a 'Spectre-like Figure as I did. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 726/1 Spectre-like they stray, And soon their steps in distance die away. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 41 The camels glided noiselessly and spectre-like over the track. 1849-50 ALISON *Hist. Europe*

VIII. iv. § 24. 580 With a few thousand miserable and 'spectre-looking followers. 1809 BYRON *Bards & Rev.* 919 Let 'spectre-mongering Lewis aim... To rouse the galleries. 1844 HOON *Haunted House* iii. ix. But from their tarnish'd frames dark Figures gazed, And Faces 'spectre-pallid. 1831 'Spectre-queller [see *spectre-fighting* above]. 1826 MILMAN *A. Boleyn* (1827) 72 Thy tossing, feverish, 'spectre-staring midnights. 1820 KEATS *Ode to Nightingale* 26 Where youth grows pale, and 'spectre-thin, and dies.

7. Special combs.: *spectre-bat*, a tropical species of bat (*Vespertilio* or *Phyllostoma spectrum*); *spectre-candle* (see quot.); *spectre-crab*, a glass-crab (*Cent. Dict.*); *spectre insect*, an insect of the genus *Phasma* (see 4); *spectre-lemur*, = *spectre tarsier*; *spectre-mantis*, = *spectre insect*; *spectre-shell* (see quot.); *spectre-shrimp*, a slender-bodied amphipod of the genus *Caprella*; *spectre tarsier*, a small lemuroid animal (*Tarsius spectrum*).

1871 PENNANT *Hist. Quadrup.* II. 552 'Spectre Bat... Inhabits South America. 1827 GRIFFITH tr. *Cuvier* v. 71 *Phyllostoma Spectrum* (Spectre or true Vampire Bat). 1835 PENNY *Cycl.* IV. 172/2 Belemnite, Thunderstone, or Arrowhead... we find the term Devil's fingers bestowed on them, and not unfrequently that of 'spectre-candles. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 90 The largest egg known... is that of a 'spectre insect (*Phasma dilatatum*), figured in the *Linnean Transactions*. 1886 GEIKIE *Class-Bk. Geol.* 359 *Spectre-insects* (*Phasmatidae*)... have been detected chiefly among the shales and coals of the Coal-measures. 1882 'Spectre-lemur [see *Tarsier*]. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* i. 343 The insects we found here were the 'spectre-mantis; a purple butterfly [etc.]. 1753 *Chambers Cycl. Suppl.*, *Concha spectrum*, the 'spectre shell, a name given by authors to a species of voluta, from some odd figures described on its surface [etc.]. 1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 212 The popular name of 'Spectre, or Skeleton Shrimp, seems very appropriate. 1871 *Ibid.* I. 250 The 'Spectre Tarsier, which inhabits the Oriental Archipelago and the Philippine Islands.

Hence *Spectre v. trans.*, to fill with spectres; *Spectredom*, the realm or region of spectres.

1849 AYTON *Old Camp* ii. It hath a look that makes me old, and spectres time again. 1883 J. S. STALLYBRASS tr. *Grimm's Tontonic Myth.* III. 930 Part and parcel of this heathenish spectredom. 1897 *Daily Tel.* 20 July 7/3 The tyranny of the manager of spectredom.

Spectred (spek'tred), a. [f. SPECTRE sb. 1.] Filled with spectres; converted into a spectre; resembling a spectre.

1791 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Lonsiad* iii. Wks. 1794 I. 269 Amidst the spectred solitude of sleep. 1803 T. G. FESSENDEN *Petit. agit. Tract.* *Trumphy* 2 'Gainst spectred poverty still striving. 1809 E. S. BARRETT *Setting Sun* I. 69 That specter'd elf, Grim death hath seiz'd our father your vicerey.

† **Spectrene**, a. *Obs.*—† [f. as prec.] Spectral. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 355 By malefical incantations there was brought in to him the spectrene apparition of her whom he loved.

Spectrey, *nonce-wd.* [f. SPECTRE sb. 1.] A place of spectres.

1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* I. xxiii. 207, I believe it is a huge old Ann-Radcliffe place, a spectrey surrounded by a rookery.

† **Spectrical**, a. *Obs.*—† [f. as prec.] Spectral. Hence † *Spectrically* adv. *Obs.*

1609 SIR E. HOBY *Lett. to T. Higgons* 85 Then are you cruel comforters, who... do terrify the departing soule of him... with such spectral delusions. 1615 *Curry Combe for a Cox*, *Combe* iii. 121 Such is the exposition of the place so spectrically rayed, and so dubitatively propounded by the Interpreters themselves.

Spectrish, a. *rare*—†. [f. SPECTRE sb. + -ISH.] Somewhat spectral or ghostly.

1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* I. xx. 170, I am indeed not surprised that you should be somewhat disconcerted, for I believe that I am a little spectrish.

Spectro- (spek'tro), combining form (on Greek analogies) of SPECTRUM, chiefly employed in a number of recent terms, as *Spectrohellograph*, *-hellographic* a., *-microscopical* a., *-phone*, *-phonic* a., *-photometer*, *-photometric* a., *-photometrically*, *-pyrometer*, *-telescope*.

Others are *spectrohellograph*, *-bolographic* adj., *-bolometer*, *-bolometric* adj., *-chemistry*, *-colorimetry*, *-comparator*, *-photography*, *-polarimeter*, *-polarimeter*, *-polariscope*, etc. 1892 *Athenæum* 16 July 102/1 An instrument called the 'spectrohellograph... by means of which... photographs are now made of all the prominences visible round the entire circumference of the sun with a single exposure. 1907 *Ibid.* 6 Apr. 415/3 Dr. Lockyer showed spectrohellographs of the sun. 1905 *Ibid.* 29 Apr. 535/2 'Spectrohellographic Results explained by Anomalous Dispersion. 1885 tr. *Behrens' Micros. in Sol.* v. 139 The 'spectro-microscopical apparatus... has become an important instrument in the investigation of the coloring matter of plants. 1881 A. G. BELL *Sound by Radiant Energy* 41 These substances are put in communication with the ear by means of a hearing-tube, and thus the instrument is converted into a veritable 'spectrophone. *Ibid.*, Suppose we smoke the interior of our 'spectrophonic receiver. 1831 *Nature* XXIV. 552 Photometric comparison of luminous sources of different colours, by M. Crova. He uses a 'spectrophotometer. 1884 *Boston (Mass.) Free*, 13 Sept. A 'spectrophotometric study of pigments', by Professor Nicolls. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 285 Normal fresh nrines... examined 'spectrophotometrically. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 524 The 'spectropyrometer is proved practically useful. 1880 *Athenæum* 25 Sept. 405/1 A 'spectro-telescope... the purpose of which is to enable the observer to survey large portions of the sun's disc at once in homogeneous light.

Spectrogram. [f. prec. + -GRAM.] A photograph of a spectrum.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Feb. 7/2 The spectrograms of the star show two spectra, one above the other. 1900 *Edinb. Rev.* Apr. 474 There must be a suspension of judgement in the matter until spectrograms of nebular nuclei can be produced in evidence.

Spectrograph. [f. as prec. + -GRAPH.]

1. An instrument used for photographing a spectrum.

1884 YOUNG in *Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts & Sci.* 233 In July, 1876, several photographs of the spectrum of Vega were taken with an apparatus which Dr. Draper called the spectrograph. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 394 The color sensitiveness of the plate I find out with the aid of my Quartz spectrograph. 1893 *Nation* 16 Feb. 126/2 With the eleven-inch Draper spectrograph nearly a thousand photographs were taken.

2. = SPECTROGRAM.

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Sept. 4/2 A few spectrographs of pure and impure blood. 1898 *Edinb. Rev.* Apr. 506 Rich harvests of photographs and spectrographs were garnered.

Hence **Spectrographic** a., relating to a spectrograph or the observations made with it; **Spectrographically** adv., in a spectrographic manner; **Spectrography**, the art of using the spectrograph.

1884 *Science* III. 727/1 Spectrographic operations are... much more sensitive to atmospheric conditions than are visual observations. 1900 *Edinb. Rev.* Apr. 458 'Spectrography' is the complement of spectroscopy. *Ibid.* 460 The spectrographic impression of a hydrogen star. *Ibid.* 493 Having spectrographically surveyed the entire heaven. 1903 AGNES CLERKE *Probl. Astrophys.* 3 Spectroscopic photography, or 'spectrography' dates from Sir William Huggins's adoption of the dry gelatine process in 1876.

Spectrological, a. [See next and -LOGICAL.]

1. Pertaining to spectres or apparitions.

1802 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 387/1 This man stated that he had lately arrived from the Continent and intended to exhibit before the public his deceptions in the spectrological art.

2. 'Of or pertaining to spectrology; performed or determined by spectrology; as, spectrological analysis' (1882 *Imp. Dict.*).

Spectrology, *rare*. [f. SPECTRO- (in senses 1 and 3 of SPECTRUM) + -LOGY.]

1. The science or study of spectres.

1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1821) II. 196 The gloom of religious abstraction, and the wildness of their situation... had filled their imaginations with the frightful chimeras of witchcraft and spectrology. 1827 *Hone Table Bk.* I. 710 Spectrology. A Remarkable Narrative.

2. The scientific study of spectra.

1862 *Amer. Jnrl. Sci.* May 440 The attention of the French scientific world is wholly fixed on spectrology, for thus do they designate the experiment with the spectroscopy of Bunsen and Kirchhoff. [Hence in Webster (1864), etc.]

Spectrometer. [ad. G. *spectrometer* or F. *spectromètre*.] An instrument used for measuring the index of refraction.

1874 tr. *Lommel's Light* 144 The determination of the index of refraction can be much more conveniently effected by means of Meyerstein's Spectrometer. 1878 *Smithsonian Rep.* 431 The spectrometer stands upon a plate of metal which can be made to revolve so that measurements by repetitions are practicable. 1883 *Knowledge* 18 May 297/1 Professor Clifton of Oxford has brought out a new spectrometer. Hence **Spectrometric** a.; also **Spectrometry** (cf. 1902 *Webster's Suppl.*).

1902 *Webster's Suppl.* Cf. F. *spectrométrique*, *-mètre* (Littre).

1891 *Cent. Dict.*, Spectrometric, 1903 AGNES CLERKE *Probl. Astrophys.* 8 The 'spectrometric' division of photometry consists in the comparative estimation of ray-intensities.

Spectroscope (spek'trōskōp), sb. [ad. G. *spektroskop* or a F. *spectroscope*.] An instrument specially designed for the production and examination of spectra.

1861 *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* VIII. 279 The results obtained by the spectroscopy. 1869 ROSCOE *Chem.* 153 The bluish flame... exhibits a characteristic series of bands when examined by means of the spectroscopy. 1880 HAVERTON *Phys. Geogr.* i. 6 By means of the spectroscopy, it has been ascertained that the terrestrial elements, found in meteoric stones, may be found also in the sun.

Hence **Spectroscopic** v. *trans.*, to examine by means of a spectroscopy.

1881 *Standard* 30 Dec. 5/2 It was photographed and spectroscopically. 1886 PIAZZI SMITH in *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinb.* XXXII. 521 Hence a solar spectroscopy... might be expected to have some further special interest connected with our own earth.

Spectroscopic (spek'trōskōp'ik), a. [f. prec. or ad. F. *spectroscopique*.]

1. Performed by means of the spectroscopy.

1864 *Athenæum* No. 1929. 500/2 The spectroscopic examinations. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* ii. 38 So many of the wonders of modern science are associated with spectroscopic analysis. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* iii. ii. 257 Devoting special attention to the spectroscopic observations. 1883 *Science* I. 115/1 The results of spectroscopic work.

2. Presented or afforded by, pertaining or belonging to, the spectroscopy.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 31 Dec. 375/1 Data... with respect to the spectroscopic appearances of comets. 1899 PROCTOR *Planet. Ways* Sci. i. 7 In some cases, the quantity of a material to give unmistakable spectroscopic evidence is singularly small. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 835/2 *Spectroscopic Engraving*, an adaptation of the spectroscopy to the microscope for the examination of minute substances.

3. Occupied or dealing with spectroscopy.

1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectrum Anal.* Pref. 4, I regret that the author has reversed the practice of the principal spectroscopic authors. 1871 *Daily News* 12 Jan. It is true the spectroscopic party... at Oran failed totally.

So Spectroscopical a.

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Feb. 520/2 The nature of the solar atmosphere is ascertained by spectroscopical examinations of the light of the sun. 1882 *Athenæum* 4 Mar. 286/2 An interesting series of spectroscopical observations.

Spectroscopically, adv. [f. prec.] By means of the spectroscope; in respect of spectroscopic qualities, etc.

1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectrum Anal.* 16 note, When the light of burning magnesium is observed spectroscopically. 1879 *Proctor Pleas. Ways Sci.* v. 125 The part of the remaining light spectroscopically most effective. 1903 *Times* 25 Mar. 10/4 Radium... remains spectroscopically identical after many months of continuous emission of heat.

Spectroscopist (spektr'skōpist, spe'ktrōskōpist). [f. SPECTROSCOPE sb. + -IST.] One who pursues researches with the spectroscope.

1866 *Athenæum* 3 Mar. 304/3 The following will perhaps interest spectroscopists. 1879 *Proctor Pleas. Ways Sci.* i. 8 [It] would not affect those rays sufficiently for the spectroscopist to recognize any diminution of their lustre. 1893 *Sir R. Ball Story of Sun* 195 The phenomenon known to spectroscopists as the reversal of the dark lines.

Spectroscopy (spektr'skōpi, spe'ktrōskōpi). [f. as prec., after forms in -scopy, or ad. F. *spectroscopie*.] The art of using the spectroscope; that branch of science which involves the use of the spectroscope.

1870 W. HUGGINS *Manchester Lect.* 36 This was the state of this newly-born science of Spectroscopy when in 1861 [etc.]. 1881 M. L. KNAPP *Coming Disasters* 17 The progress made within the last few years in spectroscopy.

Spectrums (spe'ktrās), a. [f. SPECTRE sb. 1.] Spectral.

1652 GAULIE *Magastrom*. 215 We see that men are really affected and terrified even from spectrous and ludicrous phantasmes. 1661 [He] was haunted mightily with a spectrous apparition of a beautiful woman. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* t. ii. § 2. 61 They could have been nothing else but a certain kind of Aerial and Spectrous Men. 1809 W. BLAKE *Descr. Catal.* 22 The Plowman of Chaucer is Hercules in his supreme eternal state, divested of his spectrous shadow. 1888 SWINBURNE *Blake* 282 These, with all their flock of emanations and spectrous or vegetating shadows, let us leave to the discretion of Los.

Spectrum (spe'ktrəm). Pl. spectra (also spectrums). [L. *spectrum*: see SPECTRE sb.]

1. An apparition or phantom; a spectre.

1611 *Speed Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xiv. (1632) 770 Walsingham bath written of a fatal Spectrum or Apparition... where sundry monsters of divers colours... were seen. 1649 BULWER *Pathomiot.* ii. ii. 140 Peare also, and a sudden fright or Spectrum... hath the same effect sometimes upon the Muscles of the Face. 1684 *Case of Cross in Baptism* 14 Started at Thunder, taken in a storm, frightened with a spectrum. 1706 BAYNARD *Cold Baths* ii. 309 He would sooner believe Witch-Craft and Spectrums. 1728 *Brite's Weekly Jnl.* 19 July 1 The Maid's seeing his Spectrum, could be no... *Deceptio Visus*, but... was a real Apparition of the Deceased. 1809 W. IRVING *Hist. New York* (1861) 182 Subject to bad dreams... in the night, when the grizzly spectrum of old Keldermeester would stand sentinel by his bedside. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* v. ix. xi. 326 note, Fuseli may wander wildly among gray spectra, but Reynolds and Gainsborough must stay in broad daylight, with pure humanity.

fig. 1657 H. PINNELL *Philos. Ref.* 67 The Spectrum, ghost, or fantasie, the Light of Nature. 1674 GREW *Anal. Pl.* *Disc. Mixture* (1684) 222 Their notions of Mixture... being... so many phantastick Spectrums, serving only to affright men from coming near them. 1710 SACHEVERELL *Annu. Ep. Oxford's Sp.* 21, I was... surpris'd... with an Apparition or Spectrum, which the Magi call a Parenthesis. 1866 HUXLEY *Physiol.* x. 247 Many persons are liable to what may be called auditory spectra... music of various degrees of complexity sounding in their ears, without any external cause, while they are wide awake.

2. An image or semblance. *rare*.

1693 PENN *Fruits Solitude* ii. § 197 A jealous man only sees his own spectrum, when he looks upon other men, and gives his character in theirs. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* ii. viii, Two little visual Spectra of men, hovering... in the midst of the Unfathomable.

3. The coloured band into which a beam of light is decomposed by means of a prism or diffraction grating.

1671 NEWTON in *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3076 Comparing the length of this coloured Spectrum with its breadth, I found it about five times greater. 1674 *Ibid.* IX. 218 The Sunbeams... passing through a Glass Prism to the opposite Wall, exhibited there a Spectrum of divers colours. 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Newton* 323 These colours shall discover themselves more perfectly... the larger the spectrum is. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* l. iii. 27 All the hues of the prismatic spectrum. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* i. 440 It assumes an oblong shape... and exhibits seven different colours. This oblong image is called the spectrum, and from its being produced by the prism, the prismatic spectrum. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 326 The solar spectrum may therefore be regarded as composed of three spectra of equal lengths overlapping each other. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* i. 126/1 Most of our sources of artificial light yield spectra without lines.

fig. 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Giller's Career* iv. 68 All the colors of the spectrum of truth. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* viii. 453 A luminous spectrum lingers for a while in the atmosphere of Judaism.

4. The image retained for a time on the retina of the eye when turned away after gazing fixedly for some time at a bright coloured object.

1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 313 This appearance in the eye we shall call the ocular spectrum of that object. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* *Optics* xvii. 46 (L.U.K.). One of the most curious affections of the eye, is that in virtue of which it sees what are called ocular spectra, or accidental colours.

1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 398 Thus wafers, or other coloured objects, produce spectra of colours complementary to their own. 1854 *Lardner's Mus. Sci. & Art* i. 85 Unreal objects will often be perceived. These are called spectra. *Ibid.*, This object is an optical spectrum.

5. *Ent.* A spectre-insect (*Phasma*).

1838 *Murray's N. Germany* 34 The minerals and insects are also good; among the latter are various specimens of spectrum, nearly a foot long.

6. *attrib.* (in sense 3): a. *Spectrum analysis* (cf. SPECTRAL a. 5 b). Also *fig.*

1856 ATKINSON tr. *Canot's Physics* 425 The method of spectrum-analysis is most readily applied to the alkaline metals. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectrum Anal.* Pref. 4 The great merit of the book as a popular treatise on Spectrum Analysis. 1873 FARRAR *Famil. Speech* ii. 39 The microscope and spectrum analysis of Philology.

b. *Misc.*, as *spectrum-band*, -*line*, *microscope*, *photography*, *work*.

1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectrum Anal.* 101 The number of the spectrum-lines of a substance. *Ibid.* 456 Qualitative Analysis... by means of the spectrum microscope. 1839 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 389 The bath plate is less suitable for spectrum photography. 1891 *Ibid.* IV. 357 The yet hardly visible spectrum band. 1899 *Lockyer in Daily News* 13 Nov. 6/7 For this spectrum work very rapid isochromatic plates... should be employed.

Spectry, a. rare. [f. SPECTRE sb. 1.] Spectral. 1796 TOWNSHEND *Poems* 69 When the cowl'd monk... Fleets o'er the seat of long past crimes; And spectry forms of cloister'd maids In sorrow bow their pensive heads.

† **Speculable, a. Obs. rare.** [ad. L. *speculabilis*, f. *speculārī* to SPECULATE. Cf. It. *speculabile*.] a. That admits of speculation; speculative. b. = SPECULAR a. 3.

c. 1449 *Pecock Repr.* ii. i. 134 Ech treuthe knowun in mannis understanding is a treuthe considerable or speculable or hildobale oonli. 1592 R. D. *Hyperbolomachia* 68 b, Beeing come to the fit mount they finde it speculable, lyke a mirrour.

Specular (spe'kūlār), a. [ad. L. *speculāris*, f. *speculum* SPECULUM; or, in senses 6 and 7, f. L. *speculārī* to spy, observe, *specula* watch-tower. Cf. F. *speculaire* (16th c. in *Godef. Compl.*), Prov. *specular*, It. *speculare*, *specolare*, Sp. and Pg. *especular*.] 1. *Specular stone* (after L. *specularis lapis*), a transparent or semi-transparent substance formerly used as glass or for ornamental purposes; a species of mica, scelenite, or tale; a piece or flake of this. (Cf. PHENGITE.) *Obs. exc. arch.*

1577 HARRISON *England* ii. xii. (1877) 236, I find obscure mention of the specular stone to have been found and applied to this use [sc. window-making] in England. 1627 *DONNE Serm.* Wks. 1839 IV. 472 In Temples made of Specular Stone that was transparent as glass or crystal. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 68 Unless they are particles of the specular stone, or English Tale. 1715 tr. *Panciroli's Rerum Mem.* i. i. vi. 15 Specular Stones were a shining kind of Substance, and... transparent like the Air. 1889 tr. *Renan's Apostles* ix. 168 The decoration of a hall which be wanted to have adorned with specular stones.

† b. A piece of this used as a mirror. *Obs.* 1

1640 CAREW *Poems* Wks. (1824) 104 Give then no faith to the false specular stone, But let thy beauties by th' effects be knowne.

† 2. Of vision : Obtained by reflection only; not direct or immediate. *Obs.*

Based upon 1 *Cor.* xiii. 12, where the Vulgate has *per speculum in enigmate* and the Greek δὲ ὡς ἐν αἰνίγματι. a. 1619 FOTHERLEY *Atheom.* ii. viii. § 5 (1622) 293 Not in a specular, and ænigmatical vision; but in a cleere, and immediate one. a. 1677 MANTON *Transfig. Christ* ii. Wks. 1870 i. 349 Not only doth vision or immediate intuition produce this effect, but also spiritual specular vision, or a sight of God in the ordinances. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* ii. v. 287 St. Paul says... we see through a glass darkly... This has given occasion to the schools to distinguish of a certain ænigmatical or specular vision, in opposition to that vision of God which is by his essence.

3. Having the reflecting property of a mirror; presenting a smooth, polished, and reflecting surface; of a brilliant metallic lustre. Now *dim.*

1661 BOYLE *Sepl. Chem.* v. 333 From this red Body... may be obtain'd a Mercury bright and Specular as it was before. 1666 — *Orig. Forms & Qual.* 235 Divers of these Christs have... Triangles... and other Figures exquisitely Cut on their smooth & specular surfaces; and others, Bodies of Prismatic shapes. 1796 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 273 It is evident that the particles of bodies are specular. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) i. 36 The laminae... have not a polished, or at least, not a specular surface. 1816 P. CLEAVELAND *Min.* 532 Specular native arsenic. This very remarkable variety of Arsenic possesses a metallic brilliancy. 1829 *Chapters Phys. Sci.* 281 Specular bodies are those the surfaces of which, being polished, reflect the rays in the same order as they come from other bodies. 1851 MANTRELL *Petrifications* iii. 1. 144 Iron-glance, or specular oxide, from Ella, Stromboli, Vesuvius.

fig. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* iii. vi. (1848) 156 The fine Expressions you applaud, are commonly parts of a Sermon that have no specular Virtue in them.

b. *Specular iron* or *iron ore*, hæmatite, esp. the brilliant crystalline form of this.

(a) 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 162 Specular Iron ore. 1803 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 336 The primitive form of the slightly attractive oxide of iron, formerly known by the name of specular iron ore. 1859 R. HUNT *Guide Mus. Pract. Geol.* (ed. 2) 153 Specular iron ore is found throughout Asia, Corsica, Germany [etc.]. 1882 FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 125 The blocks of specular iron ore are very heavy.

(b) 1804 *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 332 The fine gray specular

iron from Sweden. 1854 BAKEWELL *Geol.* 87 Iron presents itself separately as a volcanic product in the peculiar form of brilliant laminae, called specular iron, which bears a big polish. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 155 The crystallised variety, specular iron or iron-glance, belongs to the rhombohedral system.

c. (See quot.)

1863 ATKINSON tr. *Canot's Physics* 363 The reflection from the surfaces of polished bodies, the laws of which have just been stated, is called the regular or specular reflection.

4. Of a telescope : Fitted with a speculum; reflecting.

1676 *Life Paul Sarpi in Brent's Council* Trent 21 Gio. Battista Porta... makes honourable mention of Padre Paolo as of no ordinary personage, and particularly of his specular perspective.

5. Performed by means of a surgical speculum.

1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xviii. 307 In every case in which there is probability of rectal disease digital or specular examination must be made.

II. 6. Of or pertaining to sight or vision; esp. specular orb (poet.), the eye.

1566 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Specular*,... belonging to seeing or spying, to Spectacles or glass windows. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cider* i. 22 Thy Specular Orb Apply to well-dissected Kernels. 1721 D'URVEY *Two Queens Brentford* v. i, Always considering the Design is for specular Instruction. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* xiv. x, In the fiendish joy within his eyes, She knew the hateful Spirit who look'd through their specular orbs.

7. *poet.* Of heights, etc. : Affording or giving a wide or extensive view. (Cf. SPECULATION 2 c.)

1671 MILTON P. R. iv. 256 Look once more e're we leave this specular Mount Westward. 1833 WORDSW. *'Hope smileth when your nativity was cast'*, Calm as the Universe, from specular towers Of heaven contemplated by Spirits pure. 1842 Is. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* i. x. (1874) 115 This is Wisdom's specular height, from whence To view as from a watch-tower things of sense. 1890 J. H. STIRLING *Philos. & Theol.* viii. 144 The specular beights of the universal.

Specularly, adv. rare 1. [f. as prec.] In a specular manner; by reflection as in a mirror.

1704 J. NORRIS *Ideal World* ii. v. 288 If we have no knowledge of God at all, then we do not know him so much as specularly or ænigmatically.

† **Specularity, a. Obs. rare.** [ad. F. *spécularité*: see -ARY 2.] = SPECULAR a. 1.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xiv. 207 She... led him... into a round Chappel made of transparent specularly Stones.

Speculate (spe'kūlēt), v. [f. L. *speculāt*, ppl. stem of *speculārī* to spy out, watch, examine, observe, etc., f. *specula* a look-out, watch-tower, f. *specere* to see, look. Cf. It. *speculare*, *specolare*, Sp. and Pg. *especular*, OF. *especuler*, *speculer*, F. *speculer*.] 1. *trans.* To observe or view mentally; to consider, examine, or reflect upon with close attention; to contemplate; to theorize upon.

Common in the 17th c.; now *rare* or *Obs.* 1599 SANDYS *Europe Spec.* (1632) 62 Yet notwithstanding these are theorems which few list to speculate. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Blond's Erotema* 12 To speculate the meanes of negotiating with diversity of persons, and to put the same in practise. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* ii. § 13 If we do but speculate the folly and indisputable dotage of avarice. a. 1706 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) i. 54 We should not, therefore, wholly consult our senses when we speculate truth.

1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* i. 74 It is just, after speculating its whole and entire genus, to consider the differences of its more particular sciences, according to their species. 1793 — *Salust* v. 24 Likewise... we should speculate providence, fate and fortune, virtue and vice. 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discurs.* (1853) 21 We... conceit ourselves that we contemplate absolute existence, when we only speculate absolute privation. b. Said of the soul, understanding, etc.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Pastions* iv. ii. § 2. 129 A gluttonous stomach... causeth such a mist before the eyes of the soul, that shee cannot possibly speculate any spiritual matters. a. 1652 J. SMITH *Sol. Disc.* iv. 87 Whosoever it will speculate truth itself, it will not then listen to the several clamours and votes of these rude senses. 1678 NORRIS *Misc.* (1699) 157 It being... against the Nature of Understanding to make that truth which it speculates. 1816 *Panphileter* VIII. 65 Fables are theological which employ nothing corporeal, but speculate the very essences of the gods.

c. With obj. clause introduced by *how*, *what*, *when*.

1856 *N. Brit. Rev.* XXVI. 192 When the company were speculating what lost production of the human mind was most to be regretted. 1857 J. HAMILTON *Lett. Gt. Div.* 295 They were speculating how the stone might be moved away. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *At Day* xi, She had begun to speculate when Glynn would join them.

d. To talk (a matter) over conjuncturally.

1862 DICKENS *Somebody's Luggage* i, Speculating it over with the Mistress, she informed me that the luggage had been advertised.

2. To look or gaze at (something); to examine, inspect, or observe closely or narrowly. ? *Obs.*

1616 J. LANE *Contn. Spr.* v. VI. 208 The troops of horse, before, behind, there, here, speculate all approaches, farr and neere. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* i. 66 If he frequented their company it was only to speculate his own baby in their Eyes. a. 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 350 Every morning he speculated his urine. 1805 *Spirit Public Jmtl.* IX. 244 Louis shall hold a mirror to thine eyes, Wherein thy downfall thou mayst speculate.

b. *spec.* To observe (the stars, heaven, etc.), esp. as an object of study.

1630 SHIRLEY *Grateful Servant* ii. i, I shall never eat garlike with Diogenes in a Tub, and speculate the Siatres without a shirt. 1652 GAULIE *Magastrom*, 7 One contemplates their shirt. 1652 GAULIE *Magastrom*, and constantly... the other [i.e. the heavens, etc.] devoutly, and constantly... the other

speculates there superstitiously. 1707 *Athenian Sport* (title-p.), The Eye beholds as much when it looks on a Shilling, as when it speculates the whole Heaven. 1890 J. H. STIRLING *Philos. & Theol.* iv. 73 The sun and moon, which, he [Anaxagoras] said, he was born to speculate.

† 3. *intr.* To exercise spiritual contemplation.

c 1630 C. LEVER in *Farr S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 523 Thy heavenly presence is a faire aspect; There doth my soule delight to speculate.

4. To engage in thought or reflection, esp. of a conjectural or theoretical nature, *on* or *upon* a subject.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* ii. Wks. 1686 III. 18 For who would not more readily learn...to draw by setting a good Picture before him, than by merely speculating upon the laws of Perspective. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 67 It is all this time storing its mind with objects, upon the nature, the properties, and the relations of which future curiosity may speculate. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. 1808 II. 7, I certainly take my full share...in speculating on what has been done, or is doing, on the public stage. 1845 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 2) 138 Here we can speculate on policy, On social manners, fashions, and the news. 1871 C. DAVIES *Metric Syst.* III. 121 Taxation and philosophy now began to speculate, at the same time, upon the weights and measures of England.

b. Const. *about*, *as to*, *concerning*, etc.

1847 HELPS *Friends in C. I.* viii. 133 Nearly every body whose death was worth speculating about. 1855 ORR's *Circ. Sci., Inorg. Nat.* 217 Adaptations, concerning the nature, object, and extent of which it would be equally foolish and impossible to speculate. 1866 TYNALL *Glac.* I. v. 38 While speculating as to the wisdom of entering the cavern.

5. To engage in the buying and selling of commodities or effects in order to profit by a rise or fall in their market value; to undertake, to take part or invest in, a business enterprise or transaction of a risky nature in the expectation of considerable gain. Also const. *on* or *in*.

1785 JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 L. 472 Should any attempt be made to speculate on these papers [i.e. the public stocks]. 1787 [implied in *Speculating* vbl. sh.]. 1822 BYRON *Let. to Ellice* 12 June, I do not go there to speculate, but to settle. 1839 DICKENS *Nickelby* I, Would he be what he is if he hadn't speculated?

transf. 1841 THACKERAY *Gl. Hoggarty Diam.* xiii, I was not over well pleased that his lordship should think me capable of speculating in any way on my wife's beauty.

b. In the game of speculation (q.v.).

1850 BORN's *Handbk. Games* (1864) 325 The eldest hand shews the uppermost card, which if a trump, the company may speculate on or hid for. *Ibid.*, The company speculating as they please, till all are discovered.

c. To count or reckon on something as probable or certain. *rare*—1.

1797 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) I. 275 You might safely speculate on twenty pounds a year or more from your compositions.

d. *trans.* To invest (money) in an enterprise which involves considerable risk.

1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Dec. 7/1 They were compelled to own the cars privately because the railways would not speculate the money.

Hence *Speculated* ppl. a., *Speculating* vbl. sb. (also *attrib.*) and *ppl. a.*

1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 304 The speculating plan concerted between the British in Canada and New Yorkers was now well known. 1812 COMBE *Syntax, Picturesque* xxv. 232 We do not bring our learned powers To vex its speculating hours. 1820 SCOTT *Monst.* xxi, A rash...interpretation of the Scriptures, wrested according to the private opinion of each speculating heretic. 1865 H. BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* i. (1868) 49 The innate sense of justice in men has been mocked by the speculated satisfactions of justice.

Speculation (speki'ulā-fən). Also 4 speculacioun, 5-6 -cion, 6 -cyon, -tyon, -tione. [ad. late L. *speculatio*-em, noun of action f. *speculārī* to SPECULATE. Cf. OF. *speculation* (14th c.), F. *spéculation*, It. *specul.*, *specolazione*, Sp. *especulación*, Pg. *especulação*.]

In English, as in later L. and the Romance languages, the literal senses have been less usual than the transferred, and the earliest examples occur in the latter group.]

I. 1. The faculty or power of seeing; sight, vision, *esp.* intelligent or comprehending vision. Now *arch.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 121 O Hygh Yncomprehensyble and glorious Mageste, Whose Luminos Bemes ohtundyth nur Speculation. 1474 *Cor. Lett. Bk.* 393 O splendent Creator! In all oure speculation, More bryghter then Phebus! 1603 BRETTON *Packet Mad Lett.* I. xx. Wks. (Grosart) II. 11 Beleue not your eyes, till they haue a better speculation. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. iv. 95 Thou hast no speculation in those eyes Which thou dost glare with. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xxi. lxxviii, Her Speculation fix'd its Eye Upon the royal Goodness of her Lord. 1821 SHELLEY *Ginevra* 149 Open eyes, whose fixed and glassy light Mocked at the speculation they had owned. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* xxiv, His horny eye had lost the power of speculation. 1851 LD. LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 84 Her eyes Wide open, fix'd into a ghastly stare That knew no speculation.

† 2. The exercise of the faculty of sight; the action, or an act, of seeing, viewing, or looking on or at; examination or observation. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* vii. (Percy Soc.) 27 Her goodly chambre was set all about With depured myrrours of speculation. 1530 PALSGR. 274/1 Speculation, beholding, *speculation*. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. ii. 31 Though we upon this Mountains Basis hye, Tooke stand for idle speculation. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* (1660) 13 Whilst they liv'd Exiles here on Earth, 'twas such a speculation... 'as seeing Him who is invisible'. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 691 The square Tower in the middle fitted with Holes for Speculation. 1711 ADDI-

SON *Spect.* No. 3 P. 1 In one of my late Rambles, or rather Speculations, I looked into the great Hall where the Bank is kept. 1774 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 1 Oct., Wales is so little different from England, that it offers nothing to the speculation of the traveller.

† b. Observation of the heavens, stars, etc. *Obs.*

In some quotes, with suggestion of sense 4. 1538 ELYOR, *Astrologia*, the speculation and reasonyng concerning the celestial or heuently motions. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 597 But now to goe on still with our Astrologie and Speculation of Heaven as wee have begun. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* I. 59 He [Tycho Brahe] had a little round house of great beauty, in which he did exercise his speculation. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 7 What difference betwixt a diuine contemplation and a diuiners speculation of the heavens!

† c. *Top.* or *turret*, of speculation, one from which a wide or extensive view is obtained. *Obs.*

After L. *turris speculationis* (Gregory *Moral.* xxxi. § 85). 1653 CONINGTON *Marrow Hist.* Ep. Ded., Here, as from a Turret of Speculation, you may look down upon the Vulgar. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 589 Let us descend now therefore from this Top of Speculation.

† 3. a. A spectacle or sight; a spectacular entertainment or show. *Obs. rare.*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxvi. 100 (Harl. MS.), As ofte as a man goþe to the Iolyteys of worldlye speculations, & bathe delectation in hem. c 1520 *Mystery Resurr.* in *Rel. Antig.* II. 151 It pleased thi Godhed to tak hut three To beholde and see the highe speculation, Of thy Godly majesty in thy transfiguration.

† b. An observer or watcher; a spy. *Obs.*—1. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn.* II. i. 24 Servants, Which are to France the Spies and Speculations Intelligent of our State.

II. 4. The contemplation, consideration, or profound study of some subject.

Freq. in the 17th cent., now *rare* or *Obs.* c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. ii. (1868) 153 Þe soules of men moten nedes ben more free when þei loken hem in þe speculation or lokinge of þe deuyne þoynt. 1549 *Compl. Scott.* vi. 62 Ane rustic pastour...distit of vrbamite, and of speculatione of natural philosophie. c 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* iii. 114 Ile lue in speculation of this Art, Till Mephastophilis returne againe. 1604 WRIGHT *Passions* I. xi. 45 The motions of our Passions are hidde from our eyes...Yet for the Speculation of this matter, I thinke [etc.]. 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* iv. vi, Sure it is a good hook, and only tends to the speculation of sin. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. Pref., The great object of ancient philosophy, was an accurate speculation of principles and causes.

b. Without const., or with *in*, *into*, *concerning*.

1550 BALE *Eng. Volaries* II. Eijj, Our instructors he had...which...were most conning in that speculacyon. 1563 SHUTE *Groundes Architecture* Bijh, Optica, is properly called perspective, and is of a furdre speculation, then therein can or nedeth to be exprest. 1636 HEYWOOD *Challenge Beautie* II. i. Bona, That you may know it is not lust, but love, And the true speculation I have tane, In both these adjuncts, that proclaime you rare. 1669 CLARENDON *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 96 The end of this speculation into ourselves and conversation with ourselves. 1674 PLAYFORD's *Skill Mus.* III. 3 This kind of Counterpoint...may appear simple...yet the right speculation may give much satisfaction even to the most skilful. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 416 Furthermore Aristotle declares, that this Speculation concerning the Deity, does constitute a Particular Science by it self. 1715 (title), The Prophecies of Michael Nostradamus...Made English for the Speculation of the Publick.

c. The conjectural anticipation of something.

1795 BURKE *Let. Scarcity* Wks. 1842 II. 253 Continually in a state of something like a siege, or in the speculation of it.

5. An act of speculating, or the result of this; a conclusion, opinion, view, or series of these, reached by abstract or hypothetical reasoning.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 27 Ptholomeus, a man nobly erudit in speculations mathematicalle. 1575 VAUTROLLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 16 There is nothing more dangerous then to wander with curious speculations in heauen. 1588 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* III. i. 328 These speculations of M. Marrows reading, are like enough to fall in practise. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 512 Such are his speculations of these hidden fires, that he maketh them the causes of Windes [etc.]. 1673 TEMPLE *Let. Duke Florence* Wks. 1720 II. 286 To make the Speculations of Strangers Abroad, part of your own Diversion at Home. 1708 SWIFT *Sentim. Ch. Eng. Man* Wks. 1755 II. i. 77 It is not a bare speculation that kings may run into such enormities as are above-mentioned. 1769 BURKE *Let. Marq. Rockingham* Corr. 1844 I. 219 Not that I rely much on this speculation of my own. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone* L. § 344 In consequence of these speculations, I ordered a well to be sunk near the middle of the peninsula. 1816 MACKINTOSH *Bacon & Locke* Wks. 1846 I. 332 The source of many mistaken speculations on the important subjects of government and education. 1881 *Nature* No. 618. 414 Speculations respecting their ultimate form or structure will have found a place in the science as soon as such speculations have helped to arrange the facts which are known.

† b. An aim, purpose, or intention. *Obs.*

1616 B. JOXSON *Devil on Ass* II. v. They may...spend an hour; Two, three, or four, discoursing with their shaddow: But sure they haue a farther speculation.

c. A conjectural consideration or meditation; an attempt to ascertain or anticipate something by probable reasoning.

1796 HORSLEY *Serm.* (1811) 189 The populace that were witnesses of the miracle 'wondered': they wondered, and there was an end of their speculations upon the business. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* xii. 135 Our annual speculations about how so much good cheer was to be consumed. 1841 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* I, The subject of their speculations had done due honour to the house by calling for some drink.

6. Without article: Contemplation of a profound, far-reaching, or subtle character; abstract

or hypothetical reasoning on subjects of a deep, abstruse, or conjectural nature.

a 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lx. 141 Neiber þe gifte of prophetic, ner worching of myracles, ner speculation, be it neuere so hye, is of eny estimation wipouten hir [i.e. grace]. c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 1062 Abstynence of Danyell, speculation of Hely, experience of saynt Paule. 1505 HARNYNG *Confut.* I. 34 The scriptures haue made of speculation (that is to witte, to be well studied and considered) to the ende the force and power of euery argument may be knowne. 1566 SPENSER *Hyunn Heavenly Beauty* 134 Thence gathering plumes of perfect speculation, To impe the wings of thy high flying mynd. 1606 BRYSKETT *Disc. Civil Life* 252 Euen as sapience or wisdom is the guide and gouernesse of speculation. 1708 SWIFT *Sentim. Ch. Eng. Man* Wks. 1755 II. i. 72 Because slavery is of all things the greatest clog and obstacle to speculation. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. i. § 4. 17 Men of great Speculation and Refinement may desire to have this analogical Reasoning supported. 1776 ANAN SMITH *W. A.* I. i. (1869) I. 11 Philosophers or men of speculation, whose trade is not to do anything, but to observe everything. 1828 LYTTON *Pelham* xxxiii, If I have any fault, it is too great a love for abstruse speculation and reflection. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. 5 Habits of speculation...are the essential condition of all real knowledge. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 25 The same desire to have speculation upon history...we find in the Critics.

b. As opposed to *practice*, *fact*, *action*, etc.

1530 LYNNESAY *Test. Payngs* 30 Both in practick and speculation. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* III. 153 Now...make a lesson as I haue done, and ioine practise with your speculation. 1599 B. JOXSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. iii, Your courtier theorieque, is hee, that...doth now knowe the court, rather by speculation, then practice. a 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 25 Usefulness in reference to Speculation or Knowledge, and Usefulness in relation to Practice or Exercise. 1777 J. ANANS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 470 This is fact and facts are stubborn things in opposition to speculation. 1800 *Ann. Reg.* 28/1 His talents were much more fitted for action than speculation.

c. In more or less disparaging use, usually with *ads.*, as *bare*, *mere*, *pure*, etc.; also simply = conjecture, surmise.

(a) 1575 VAUTROLLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 35 And that which he thinketh him selfe to knowe, he attaineth only by bare speculation. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit. Comm.* Pref., Neither are these directions of meere speculation, whose promises are commonly as large, as the performance defective. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 166 For that of Abuladad...is no new discovery...I know he has it only by speculation. 1696 STANHOPE *Chr. Pattern* (1711) 87 The reason why these things are seen with so useless speculation, is because our minds are not rightly disposed. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 450 P. 1 (Partaking) more of the invention of the Brain, or what is styled Speculation, than of sound Judgment or profitable Observation. 1780 *Mirror* No. 107, In every art and science, practitioners complain how often they are deceived by specious theories and delusive speculation. 1812 WOOLHOUSE *Astron.* xii. 135 The enquiry into the form, since the theory is complete without it, is one of pure curiosity and speculation. 1851 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* I. (1862) 13 The mere romantic speculation of political dreamers.

(b) 1791 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1861) II. 396 There is some speculation here that he may look towards the fourth princess.

d. In matter, object, subject, etc., of speculation. Also *ellipt.* for this.

(a) 1665 GLANVILLE *Def. Van. Dogm.* 75 The little delight I have in matters that are not of very material speculation. 1736 BUTLER *Anal. Introd.* (1798) 3 This determines the question, even in matters of speculation. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xii. (1788) 75 Let me...consider your character and conduct merely as a subject of curious speculation. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. xlix. 269 The progress of society, is one of the most...useful objects of speculation. 1810 W. WILSON *Hist. Dissent.* Ch. iii. 63 Points of speculation, or party, he studiously avoided. 1832 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xiii. 310 They afford ground of curious speculation. 1847 HELPS *Friends in C. I.* I. 4 It was a matter of frequent speculation with us, whether [etc.].

(b) 1793 SNEATON *Edystone* L. § 111 The various Strata...would furnish speculation to the curious naturalist.

e. In speculation, in conjecture or theory; not actually or practically; also, under consideration, in contemplation or view.

(a) 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 154 This Faith is not barely Historical and in speculation, but a Faith in motion. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 37 Is God every where in speculation only? 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 90, 246 It avails nothing, that a projected Change is, in Speculation, for the Better. 1777 HAMILTON *Wks.* (1866) VII. 483 As to their notion...I apprehend it will do better in speculation than in practice. 1793 HORSLEY *Serm. Westm.* 29 Whatever preference therefore, in speculation, he might give to the Republican form, he could not, with these principles, be practically an enemy to the Government of Kings.

(b) 1811 SIR WM. SCOTT *Dadon's Rep.* I. 52 Operations against Buenos Ayres were entirely in speculation, and not finally decided upon.

† 7. A plan or scheme for some enterprise or undertaking. *Obs.*—1.

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Sept. 1667, Came Sir John Kiviet to article with me about his brick-work speculation.

8. The action or practice of buying and selling goods, land, stocks and shares, etc., in order to profit by the rise or fall in the market value, as distinct from regular trading or investment; engagement in any business enterprise or transaction of a venturesome or risky nature, but offering the chance of great or unusual gain. Also *Comb.*

1774 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* x May, Next to gaming...the predominant folly is pictures...Sir George Colbrooke, a citizen, and martyr to what is called speculation, had

his pictures sold by auction last week. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. l. x. 1.* (1904) 1. 127 Sudden fortunes, indeed, are sometimes made in such places, by what is called the trade of speculation. a 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trans. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) I. 218 The first cause... of this evil was, if I mistake not, what has been proverbially called in this country *Speculation*. 1834 *Tail's Mag.* I. 408/1 The evils produced by that species of gambling named speculation. 1897 *Daily News* to Apr. 5 The speculation-laden air of Johannesburg.

b. On speculation, on chance; on the chance of gain or profit. Cf. *SPECIO* 1 b.

1811 MISS HAWKINS *Countess & Gertrude* (1812) II. 162 A distant relation who had married, at fifteen, in the East Indies, sent out on speculation. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxvi. Won't Mr. Dodson and Fogg be wild if the plaintiff shouldn't get it... when they do it all on speculation?

9. An act or instance of speculating; a commercial venture or undertaking of an enterprising nature, esp. one involving considerable financial risk on the chance of unusual profit. Cf. *SPECIO* 1.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. l. x. 1.* (1904) 1. 127 A bold adventurer may sometimes acquire a considerable fortune by two or three successful speculations. 1871 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 305 We obtained... the remainder for a private speculation. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 327 The talk about 'speculations', that is to say adventurous dealings, or rather commercial gambblings... is the most miserable nonsense. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 393 The government was to undertake a certain part of the speculation, while the remainder of the capital might be given off in shares. 1880 *Austr. Town & Country Jnl.* 14 Feb. 314/4 A young fellow who had a speculation in pigs on hand.

fig. 1876 J. PARKER *Parach.* II. Epil. 387 Life itself is a high and solemn speculation.

10. Cards. A round game of cards, the chief feature of which is the buying and selling of trump cards, the player who possesses the highest trump in a round winning the pool.

1804 MISS AUSTEN *Watsons* in J. E. A. Leigh *Mem.* (1871) 357 'What's your game?'... 'Speculation I believe.' 1839 DICKENS *Nickelby* ix. They sat down to play speculation. 1868 PARDON *Card Player* 83 As a merry game for Christmas parties speculation is without a rival.

Speculatist (spe'ki-lătist). [*f. SPECULATE* v.] 1. One who speculates, or indulges in abstract reasoning; a professed or habitual speculator; a theorist. (Very common from c 1750.)

1613 tr. *Pedro Mexio's Treas. Anc. & Mod. Times* 12/2 The Septuagint... have commonly traduced it to be in Eden. Other speculatists [t]es do affirm it to be in Syria. 1621 GRANGER *Ecl.* 24 Let the profoundest speculatist, or curious practitioner, turne the edge of his wit which way he will to finde out some new thing. 1714 tr. T. a *Kempis, Chr. Exerc.* c. 15 Either a lofty Speculatist, or a subtil Disputant. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 14 ¶ 5 The speculatist is only in danger of erroneous reasoning, but the man involved in life has his own passions, and those of others, to encounter. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Error* 490 Fresh confidence the speculatist takes From ev'ry hair-brain'd proselyte he makes. 1807 *Edinb. Rev.* x. 369 We shall... lay before our readers the opinions of this clever speculatist. 1849 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 37 This confounded variation... is pleasant to me as a speculatist, though odious to me as a systematist. 1886 A. WEIR *Hist. Basis Mod. Europe* (1889) 20 The social principles recommended by speculatists.

b. With disparaging adjs. 1693 W. FREKE *Sel. Ess.* xxiv. 223 'Tis the Curse of dreaming Speculatists, that they not only have no taste of real Wisdom, but mispend the time that should lead them to it. 1766 ELIZ. CARTER *Let. to Mrs. Vesey* 1 July, The most visionary speculatist must sometimes awake to the cares and solicitudes of real life. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Look-on* (1794) I. 373 An Utopian speculatist might assume himself with planning a department... which should be called the office of advice. 1827 G. S. FABER *Orig. Expiat. Sac.* 262 The notion of its divine institution originated... with some fantastical innovating speculatists among the modern Puritans. 1850 McCOSH *Div. Govt.* 217 He is probably an idle dreamer... or a wild speculatist. 1893 *Ch. Times* 20 Oct. 1062 The rapid and airy region of third-rate speculatists.

c. As the title of a book or periodical.

1730 (*title*), *The Speculatist*. A Collection of Letters and Essays, Moral and Political, Serious and Humorous, upon Various Subjects. 1787 Sir J. HAWKINS *Life Johnson* 538 Concanen, one of the Dunciad heroes, in a paper called 'The Speculatist'.

d. With adjs. denoting the subject or sphere of speculation.

1802 BENOËS *Hygieia* viii. 92 The hypothesis of any medical speculatist. 1818 BUSBY *Gram. Music* 167 Among those who succeeded Rameau, as musical speculatists, was the celebrated Tartini. 1837-8 Sir W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* I. 53/2 Some of the recent physiological speculatists of Germany. 1850 GLANSTONE *Glean.* (1879) V. lxxxiii. 222 In the other case we may as political speculatists either rank with those [etc.].

2. One who speculates in commerce or finance.

1812 *Examiner* 5 Oct. 634/1 The Corn and Meal Trade has lately got into the hands of Speculatists. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 653 Among other inducements to the cupidity of the queen and speculatists, he affirmed [etc.]. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xxx. (1837) 448 The great wealth of the speculatist proved insufficient.

Speculative (spe'ki-lătiv), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 speculatif, -ijf, -iff, -yff, 6 -ife, -yfe, -yue, 6-7 -ive. [*a. OF. speculatif, -ive* (mod. F. *speculatif, -ive*; = *It. specul., speculativo*, Sp. and Pg. *speculativo*), or ad. late L. *speculativus*, *f.* the ppl. stem of *speculāri* to SPECULATE.]

A. adj. 1. Of the nature of, based upon, char-

acterized by, speculation or theory in contrast to practical or positive knowledge: *a.* Of knowledge.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 241 Pis cunningy was not speculatif. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arh.) 277 They... confessed that the ordinarie pilottes and mariners ignorant in Cosmographi, are not to bee compared to men of speculative knowledge. 1585 BLAVERNE (*title*), *The Mathematical Jewel*... compiled and published for the Furtherance... of Gentlemen and others desirous of Speculative Knowledge. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lind. Lit.* xxi. (1627) 252 Other speculative or more curious knowledge in Quiddities. a 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 117 From his speculative knowledge of man-kind. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. Wks. 1874 I. 103 A practical sense of things, very different from a mere speculative knowledge. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. ix. 124 She has a world of knowledge: knowledge speculative, as I may say, but no experience. 1850 C. DAUBENY *Atom. The.* i. (ed. 2) 4 One more proof of the benefits arising from experimental science, and of the unexpected advances in speculative knowledge. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. v. His knowledge of its affairs was mostly speculative and all wrong.

b. Of special sciences, or parts of these.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 15 Alle pese pingis... hen hut techinge of medicyns [v.r. medicine] speculatiff. 1561 T. NORTON *Cabin's Inst.* Pref. An arte of hawling whiche these men call Speculative Diuinitie. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus. Annot.* As for the diuision, Musick is either speculatiue or practicali. 1601 HOLLAND *Phny* II. 344 Chrysippus... altered the Theorieke and speculatiue Physicke of Hippocrates and Prodicus, with all their principles. 1665 BOYLE *Oceas. Refl.* v. l. (1848) 296 The diligent Studies of Speculative and Polemical Diuinity. 1730 CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* Pref. p. xx, Euclid, Algebra, and other Speculative Parts of the Mathematicks. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* (1801) 112 Endeavour to apply every speculative study, as far as possible, to some practical use. 1859 Sir W. HAMILTON *Lect.* (1877) I. vii. 111 Theoretical, called likewise speculative... philosophy has for its highest end mere truth or knowledge. 1881 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. II. i. 168 The speculative part of it [religion] was accepted because it was assumed to be true.

c. In general use.

a 1483 *Liber Niger in Houshe. Ord.* (1790) 50 Men of worship, endowed with vertues, morall and speculatiff. 1565 *Pigr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 31 b, As well in matters speculatiue as practiue. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 26 Many of these nice and fine points... sense rather for a speculative pleasure & admiration, then he of any use in the art of physick or Chirurgery. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* Addr. Ld. Windsor, They have given the World sufficient Tests of the vast difference betwixt Speculative Notions and Practical Experiments. 1768 SWIFT *Sacram. Test Wks.* 1755 II. 1. 127 The bare opinion of his being vicar of Christ is but a speculative point. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. xlv. 24 The king's despotism was more speculative than practical. 1812 Sir H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 17 The speculative ideas of the Arabians were more or less adopted by their European disciples. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 247 He... had a languid speculative liking for republican institutions. 1880 McCARTHY *Own Times* xiv. III. 350 Even against speculative dangers a wise people will always take precautions.

2. Of persons: Given to speculation; inclined to theorize or indulge in conjectural reasoning.

c 1546 G. JOYE in Gardiner *Declat. Joye* (1546) 53 Every speculatiue pharisy and idle hypocrite. 1555 ENEN *Decades* (Arh.) 218 If there be any difference... it canne not be perceived but by the iudgement of speculative men. 1609 J. DOWLAND *Ornith. Microsc.* 5 A Speculative Musitian excels the Practick. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* (1682) 123 To dwell upon all the several Reflexions, that a Speculative Wit might make. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 305 ¶ 8 Six Professors, who, it seems, are to be Speculative Statesmen. 1785 REIN *Intell. Powers* I. viii. 245 Why have speculative men laboured so anxiously to analyse our solitary operations? 1813 Sir H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 339 He is too speculative a writer to awaken confidence in his results. 1841 HELLS *Ess. Pract. Med.* (1842) 4 Many persons are considered speculative merely because they are of a searching nature. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xic. IV. 327 The only statesman, indeed, active or speculative, who did not share in the general delusion was Edmund Burke. *absol.* 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* I. x, The various opinions that have employed the speculative upon this subject.

b. Similarly of the soul, mind, etc.

1570 DEE *Math. Prof.* *j, Ascend, and mount vp (with Speculative wings) in spirit. 1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffe Wks.* (Grosart) V. 300 The grossest kind of fire that... illumines my speculative soule. 1793 T. BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 10 They seem to promise, to speculative minds, a sort of independence upon external things. 1809-20 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 81 A certain number of speculative minds is necessary to a cultivated state of society.

† c. Given to pry or search into something. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. § 7 To be speculative into another man, to the end to know how to worke him... proceedeth from a heart that is double. 1612 — *Ess., Counsell* (Arh.) 322 Councillors should not be too speculative into their Sovereigns person.

3. Of life, etc.: Spent in, devoted to, speculation.

1579 LVLV *Euphuus* (Arh.) 142 A trifled kinde of life, Actiue... Speculative, which is continuall meditation and studie. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xix. Wks. 1851 IV. 115 Christ himselfe hath taught us... even for a holly healing to dispend with that holy and speculative rest of Sabbath. 1670 CLARENDON *Ess. Tracts* (1727) 167 An active and practical condition of life, or a speculative repose. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 54 There was... no walk of speculative or of active life, in which Jesuits were not to be found.

4. Of faculties, etc.: Adapted for, exercised in, speculation († or vision).

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 771 When light wing'd Toys Of feather'd Cupid, seele with wanton dunnesse My speculative, and offic'd Instrument. 1605 *Macb.* v. iv. 19 Thoughts speculative, their vnsure hopes relate. 1678 CUDWORTH

Intell. Syst. 408 That Perfect Happiness is a Speculative or Contemplative Energy, may be made manifest from hence. 1703 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1734) II. 126 The other, being a mere speculative Power, hath no Contrary in the Mind of Man to struggle with. 1866 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1885) 6/2 If one requires to be convinced that speculative thought is one of the chief elements of social power. 1896 Dr. AGNEW *Philos. Belief* 11 Our speculative faculties are altogether untrustworthy on such subjects.

† 5. Pertaining to vision; optical. *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Catopticks*, professors of the Opticks, or art speculative.

6. Suitable for observation or watching; speculatory. Chiefly *poet.*

1709 POPE *Lett.* (1735) I. 8r, I have been inform'd, that you have left your speculative Angle in the Widow's Coffee-house. 1728 COWPER *Tackdaw* 13 Fond of the speculative height, Thither he wings his airy flight. 1784 — *Task* 1. 289 Now roves the eye; And, posted on this speculative height, Exults in its command. 1821 WORDSW. *Eclipse Sun* 1 High on her speculative tower Stood Science.

7. a. Of persons: Given to, or engaging in, commercial or financial speculation.

1763 JANSSEN *Smuggling laid open* 28 Several Persons, who go under the Denomination of Speculative Buyers, purchase Teas there, merely on an Expectation of the Price rising afterwards. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. l. x.* (1869) I. 119 The speculative merchant exercises no one regular... business. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 6 Oct. 3/3 To keep down the price of corn which speculative men were trying to advance. 1813 SCOTT *Let. in Lockhart* (1837) III. ii. 107 Any rare printed book which a speculative bookseller might purchase with a view to re-publication.

b. Of the nature of, characterized by, or involving speculation.

1799 *Hull Advertiser* 6 Oct. 3/3 Articles which ought... to be exempt from all speculative interest. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xxiv. § 2 (1876) 395 There are two states of the market, one which may be termed the quiescent state, the other the expectant or speculative state. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Rev.* viii. iii. (1881) 371 How speculative rent checks production. 1907 *Standard* 19 Jan. 2/4 Heavy speculative transactions have been in progress in tin for weeks past.

c. Forming an object of speculation.

1890 *Daily News* 30 Sept. 2/5 The market for speculative beetroot continues dull and prices to decline.

B. *sb.* † 1. As a hook-title, = MIRROR *sb.* 4. *Obs.* c 1430 LYND. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 63 Vincencius in his speculatif historialle, Of this saide monk makithe ful men-cyoun.

2. † a. Speculation; hypothetical reasoning; theory. *Obs.*

After late L. *speculativa* sh. So F. *speculative*. 1412-20 LYND. *Chron. Troy* I. 357 For-dullid is myn ymagynatif, To deme in practick or in speculatif. 1426 — *De Guil. Pilgr.* 18575 For speculatif. With-onten good experience Avaythil lytle or ellis nought. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. v. (1883) 119 The maistres of rethorique hen the chyet maistres in speculatif. a 1500 in M. COOKE *Hist. Masonry* (1851) 90 Of speculatiue he was a master and he loyvd well masonry and masons. 1509 BARCLAY *Schyp Fohys* (1570) 102 Such that have practise and nought of speculatiue.

† b. *pl.* Speculative matters; the speculative sciences. *Obs.*

1640 SEDWICK *Christ's Counsell* 258 In speculatives be wise to sobriety, in practicals be as good as thou canst. a 1670 RUST *Disc. Truth* (1682) 166 As indispensable are the mutual respects and relations of things both in Speculatives and Morals. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 416 Aristotle... concludes, that as the Speculative Sciences in General, are more Noble and Excellent than the other, so is Theology or Metaphysics the most Honourable of all the Speculatives.

c. With *the*: That which rests only on speculation.

1877 SPARROW *Serm.* xix. 254 When... we are compelled... to make a choice between the speculative and the practical, we should give preference to the latter.

† 3. A speculator or speculatist. *Obs.*—1

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 878 If it were in Latine, it would make some of your German Speculatives half wild.

Speculatively (spe'ki-lătivli), *adv.* [*f. prec.*] 1. In a speculative manner; in respect of, by means of, speculation.

1570 DEE *Math. Prof.* C iij b, Thus can the Mathematicall minde deale Speculatively in his own Arte. 1599 *Life More* in Wordsw. *Ecl. Biog.* (1863) II. 110 As [he] 'speculatively, so practically taught them to embrace virtue. 1631 R. H. AINSWORTH, *Whole Creature* xii. § 6. 166 Salomon, as the wisest of men speculatively; as the best experienced of men, practically. 1693 NORMIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 230 If he that is speculatively wise, did but joyn Consideration to his Notion, he would quickly become practically so. 1713 *Guardian* No. 3 ¶ 1 These Sages of Iniquity are, it seems, themselves, only speculatively wicked. 1793 BURKE *Obs. Concluded* 117 *Wks.* 1842 I. 623 It is not easy to state for what good end... Mr. Fox should be fond of referring to those theories, upon all occasions, even though speculatively they might be true. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 454 No man was more speculatively bold, and more practically timorous. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 579 The objection was, beyond all doubt, speculatively just; but... no practical inconvenience was to be apprehended. 1875 MAXWELL *Mission H. Ghost* II. 37, I will endeavour then to draw this out, not speculatively, but practically.

b. With a speculative or meditative air.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 666/1 She looked speculatively at the... linen duster.

2. Towards, by way of, commercial or financial speculation; on speculation.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Feb. 8/1 Whether the shares... should command a premium of 250 per cent. is a question best answered by the speculatively-inclined. 1908

Ibid. 10 Nov. 2/1 Occasionally a solicitor may be found who will take up his case speculatively.

Speculativeness. [*f.* as *prec.*] The quality of being speculative; tendency towards speculation.

1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Speculativeness*, Propenseness to Speculation, Studiousness in Observation: *Speculativeness* is the Opposite to Practicalness. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Speculativeness*, the state of being speculative, or of consisting in speculation only. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* xiv. ii. vi. 402 The one man who at that period... by the congenial speculativeness of his mind... was qualified to translate into Latin the mysterious doctrines of the Areopagite. 1890 *Nature* 30 Oct. 633 The subject was worked out with all Mr. Seebohm's... energy and speculativeness.

Speculativism. [*f.* as *prec.*] Excessive exercise of, or leaning towards, speculation.

1855 *Spect.* 30 Sept. 1094 The characteristic of the sixteenth century was a *speculativism* alike in thought and action, rather than earnest faith and resolute deed. 1878 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* July 269 Built on the quicksand of æsthetics and speculativism which was quickly swept away by the tide of barbarian invasion.

Speculator (spe'kūlātōr). Also 6-7 -our. [*a. l. speculator*, agent-noun *f. speculārī* to SPECULATE, or *ad. f. speculatur*, = *It. specul.*, *speculatore*, Sp. and Pg. *especulador*.]

1. One who speculates on abstruse or uncertain matters; one who devotes himself to speculation or theoretical reasoning.

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arth.) 367 The philosophers, speculators of natural things, saye that it is engendered of substance more watery then fyerie. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xiii. 137 The Writers of Minerals and natural speculators, are of another helief. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* iii. 193 The old Dogmatists and Notional Speculators, that onely gaz'd at the visible effects and... Resultances of things. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1878) 5 The most enthusiastic speculator cannot suppose a greater increase. 1855 PALEY *Aeschylus* Pref. (1861) p. xii, Pythagoras, one of the most deep-minded speculators of the ancient world, speaks in every page of Aeschylus. 1871 C. DAVIES *Metric Syst.* iii. 285 Some philosophical speculators have started doubts whether the metre is really the forty millionth part of the circumference of the earth.

b. Used as the title of periodicals.

1790 [N. DRAKE, etc.] The Speculator. 1801 The Speculator, containing essays on men and things.

2. A watchman, sentry, or look-out.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 406 It is reported by a certain Greek writer that, if their speculator do not give them the watch-word, they tear him in pieces with their teeth. 1661 R. BURNEY *Κεφάλαιον Δόγμων* 104, I am the speculator and sentinel that chase away all evil with my eyes. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. i. 722 We... Like Speculators, should foresee from Pharos... Portended Mischiefs [etc.]. 1725 BROOME *Observ.* in *Pope's Dists.* xii. III. 215 All the boats had one speculator in common, to give notice when the fish approach'd. 1820 T. S. HUGHES *Trav. Sicily* i. iv. 139 The speculator or man who describes the movements of the fish.

3. One who engages in occult observations or studies. *Obs.*

1654 GAULE *Magastrom.* 9 Diviners, Speculators, Circulators, Prognosticators, &c. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 4) vi. xiv. 416 The Hebrew letters in the heavens, made out of the greater and lesser Stars, which put together do make up words, wherein Cabalistical Speculators conceive they read the events of future things. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* i. 244 Dec. appointed his Friend Kelley to be his Seer or Skyrer or Speculator, that is to take notice what the Spirits did.

4. An observer, spectator. *Obs.*—1

1647 NYE *Gunnery* xviii. 95 As they wriggle to and fro, they will pull one another after them, to the speculatur a great deal of content.

5. A messenger sent to consult an oracle. *rare*—1. 1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias' Descr. Greece* III. 149 They sent speculators (*theoroi*) to Delphos.

6. One who engages in commercial or financial speculation.

1778 HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 560 The speculators in the city have been hiding against the commissaries. 1786 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 578 There are even speculators in America who will purchase it. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 1476 He was a keen... speculator, well versed in the mystery of the bulls and bears. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vi. One or two bold speculators had projected streets. 1884 *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 346 There are a class of speculators in the fog ends of leases.

Speculatorial, a. rare—0. = SPECULATORY *a.* 1860 WORCESTER (citing Blount and Bailey). Hence in later Dicts.

Speculatory, sb. and a. Now *rare*. Also 6-7 -orio. [*ad. l. speculātorius*: see SPECULATE *v.* and -ORY. In sense 1 of the sb. from the *L. fem. speculātorīa* (sc. *ars*): cf. *F. spéculatoire*.]

A. sb. 1. The observation or study of occult phenomena. *Obs.*

1569 J. SANFORD *tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes* 52b, Out of the same fundation cometh Speculatorie, which doth enterpret thunder, lightning, and other impressions of the Elementes. 1676 *tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes* (1634) 93 Among the Arts therefore of Fortune-telling vulgarly professed in hope of gain, are Physiognomy, Soothsaying, Speculatory, and Interpretation of Dreams.

2. A place of observation. *Obs.*—1

1610 J. BAINBRIDGE *Descr. Late Comet* 14 Appearing to our eye on the superficies of this terrestrial speculatoire.

3. = SPECULATOR 2. *Obs.*—1

1775 L. SHAW *Hist. Moray* v. 211 By their speculatories or scouts, they had certain intelligence of the King's approach.

B. adj. 1. Of the nature of, pertaining to, occult speculation. *Obs.*

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 26 No Optical, or Speculatoire Theories: no Cabalistical, or Traditional Suppositions. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 244 Whether mythology or astrology (the poetical or the speculatoire fable) serves most to make one another good or more significant? 1676 *tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes* (1634) 103 Upon the same Grounds the Art of Speculatoire Divination is founded.

2. Inspectorial. *Obs.*—1

1634 T. CAREW *Calum Brit. Wks.* (1824) 154 My privileges are an ubiquitary, circumambulatory, speculatoire, interrogatory, redargutory immunity over all the privy lodgings.

3. Serving for observation; affording an outlook or view.

1781 WARTON *Hist. Kiddington* (1783) 58 Both these [Roman camps] were nothing more than speculatoire outposts to the Akeman-street. 1791 W. GILPIN *Forest Scenery* ii. 99 Another small fort... is generally supposed to have been a speculatoire station to the grand camp of Buckland. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* ii. v. ii, Extreme Left; sitting on the topmost benches, as if aloft on its speculatoire Height or Mountain.

Speculatrix (spek'ulā'trīks). [*a. l. speculatrix*, fem. of *speculātor*.] A female speculator, in various senses.

1611 CORG. *Speculatrice*, a speculatrix; a contemplative... or watchful woman. 1744 T. GREY *Butler's Hud.* iii. iii. 1093 note, This Sarah Jimmers, whom Lilly calls Sarah Shelhorn, a great Speculatrix. 1841 D. ISRAELI *Amien. Lit.* III. 209 Persons even of ordinary rank in life pretended to be what they termed speculatrices, and sometimes women were speculatrices. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Aug. 7/2 This... indicates that the exploitress and speculatrix has just obtained an advantage by doing something particularly mean.

† **Specule, v. Obs.**—1 [*ad. OF. speculer*: see SPECULATE *v.*] *trans.* To regard attentively.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. vi, The he goot... speculynge and beholdinge his shadowe [in the water]... sayd suche wordes within hym self.

Speculist (spe'kūlīst). [*f. SPECUL-ATE v. + -IST*.] = SPECULATIST.

1707 C. N. *Poemon Union* 18 No more vain Speculists your Fancies Cheat. 1788 G. A. STEVENS (title), The Adventures of a Speculist, or, a Journey through London. 1825 N. WOOD *Railroads* 290 The ridiculous expectations, or rather professions, of the enthusiastic speculist. 1851 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Hebrew Poetry* 198 The astute speculist shall be heard quoting the very man—who is quoting Isaiah.

† **Speculous, a. Obs.**—1 Speculative.

1600 *Distr. Emperor* iv. iii. in Bullen *O. Pt.* (1884) III. 236 *Of.* Thys new pyle of honor walks as if A would knocke patts with heaven. *Rich.* Tys not unlike Your owne true pryde dothe make you speculous.

|| **Speculum** (spe'kūlūm). Pl. *spe'cula* and -ums. [*L. speculum*, *f. specēre* to look (at), observe. So *F. spéculum*, *It. speculo*, *specolo*, Sp. *especulum*.]

1. A surgical instrument of various forms, used for dilating orifices of the body so as to facilitate examination or operations.

Freq. with Latin genitive of the part for which the instrument is used, as *speculum oculi*, *oris*, etc.

1597 A. M. *tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* C ij b/1 A Dila-torye of the Eyelidde, or the Speculum of the Eye. 1671 PHILLIPS, *Speculum oris*, an Instrument to skrew open the mouth, that the Chirurgion may discern the diseased parts of the throat. 1693 *tr. Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Dila-torium*, a Chyrurgeon's Instrument, wherewith the Womb or the Mouth is dilated or opened. It is called likewise *Speculum*, because if it one may see into the Mouth or the Womb. 1752 SMELLIE *Midwifery* Introd. p. xlix, He is the first who gives a draught of the *Speculum Matricis* for dilating the Os Internum. 1800 *Med. Trnl.* IV. 103 Permit me to offer the model of a Speculum Oculi, for insertion in the Medical and Physical Journal. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.*, Brit. II. No. 3552, *Specula*, an elegant assortment for the eye, ear, vagina, rectum and nose. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 983 Under an anæsthetic the speculum may be of service.

2. A mirror or reflector (of glass or metal) used for some scientific purpose; † a lens.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xviii. (1686) 312 Archi-medes burnt the ships of Marcellus with Speculums of Parabolical figures. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 30 The giving to a large Metalline Speculum a concave figure, would never enable it to set wood on fire. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 401 The notes are written in a very small hand, so that they cannot be easily read without a magnifying *speculum*. c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 218 There are four of these concave specula, of different magnifying powers, to be used as objects to be examined may require. 1825 *Centl. Mag.* XCV. 1. 202/1 On opening it, it was found to contain in the lid a small convex metallic *speculum*, and in the under-part a larger one. 1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat.* (1874) 186 A single small speculum, no larger than a nut, will send it in any direction we please. 1873 *Sron Workshop Rec.* Ser. i. 317/1 Place the speculum, face downwards, in a dish.

fig. 1826 KIRBY & *Sr. Entomol.* xlvii. IV. 404 The ultimate object intended to be reflected from this great speculum of creation. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* vi. 146 The few individuals in everyage to whom it has happened to live, and act, and speak under the focus of the speculum of history.

b. *spec.* A metallic mirror forming part of a reflecting telescope.

1704 NEWTON *Optics* (1721) 97 Such an Instrument... if it be six Foot long, (reckoning the length from the Speculum to the Prism, and thence to the Focus I). 1782 J. EDWARDS in *Naut. Almanac* (1787) 52 The Springs at the Back of the great Speculum, which are every Moment varying their Elasticity. 1835 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 44 It... is susceptible of so exquisite a polish, as to be admirably adapted for the speculums of telescopes. c 1885 *Wylde's Circ. Sciences* I. 73/2 The speculum is generally made of an alloy composed of variable quantities of copper and tin. 1868

LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* § 481 The largest reflector in the world has been constructed by the late Earl of Rosse; its mirror, or *speculum*, is six feet in diameter.

c. *transf.* A telescope fitted with a speculum.

1789 HERSHEL in *Phil. Trans.* (1790) LXXX. 10 In hopes of great success with my forty-foot speculum, I deferred the attack upon Saturn till that should be finished.

† 3. A diagram or drawing. *Obs.*—1

1676 COLEY *Clavis Astrol.* (ed. 2) iii. 674 A Speculum of the Geniture, or Table of the Radiations of the Planets.

4. *Ornith.* A lustrous mark on the wings of certain birds; = MIRROR *sb.* 6 h.

1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* II. 342 The exterior webs... are glossed with gold green, which forms the speculum or beauty-spot of the wings. 1853 C. ST. JOHN *Nat. Hist. & Sport Moray* 35 The pochard has no speculum or bright bar on the wing. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* i. viii. 291 The beautiful green speculum on the wings is common to both sexes.

5. *attrib.* a. *Speculum metal*, an alloy of copper and tin used for making specula. Also *speculum steel*.

1796 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 438 The composition in common use, which contains the greatest proportion of tin, is called speculum metal. 1807-10 TANNHILL *Poems* (1846) 76 'Twas by the rays' reflected heat, Frae speculum steel. 1818 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (ed. 3) 46 If the proportion of tin [to copper] amount to one third, it forms speculum metal, used for reflecting telescopes. 1873 *Sron Workshop Rec.* Ser. i. 131/1, 2 lbs. copper, 1 lb. tin, 1 oz. arsenic, form a good speculum metal.

b. *Speculum forceps* (see quot. 1873).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Med.* 2261/1 *Speculum forceps*, long, slender forceps, used for dressing wounds or operating on parts not accessible except through speculums. 1881 *Trans. Obstet. Soc. Lond.* XXII. 47 The ovum could generally be removed by the administration of ergot and the ordinary speculum forceps.

Sped, ppl. a. [*Pa. pple.* of *SPEED v.*] Discharged, let go.

1801 H. HERNAN *His Angel* 75 No human ingenuity has yet invented the means of recalling the sped bolt.

Sped, obs. f. SPADE sb.1 and sb.3, SPEED sb.; pret. of *SPEED v.* *Spedd* (e, obs. pret. of *SPEED v.* *Spede*, obs. f. *SPEED sb.* and *v.* *Spedeo*, *Sped* (e)ful (e, *Spedi*, etc., obs. *ff.* *SPEEDY a.*, *SPEEDFUL a.*, etc. *Spreece*, variant of *SPECE Obs.*

Speech (spēʃ), *sb.1* Forms: a. 1-2 *spæc*, *sprec*, 2 *spæce*, *spæche*, *spæche*. *B.* 1 *spæc*, *spæc*, 2 *spæce*, 3 *spæche* (*spæche*, *spæche*), 3-6 *spæche* (4 *spæche*), 4-6 *spæch*, 6- *spæch*, 6-7 *spæch*, *spæche*; *Sc.* 6 *spæitche*, 6-7 *spæitche*. [*OE. spræc*, *spæc* (later *spæc*, *spæc*), = *OFris. sprêke*, *spêtse* (*NFris. sprêk*, *spriak*) and *spriake* (*WFris. sprake*, *spæc*, *EFris. sprêk*), *MDu. sprake*, *spæc* (*Du. sprak*), *OS. spraka* (*MLG. sprake*, *LG. sprake*, *spriak*, etc.; hence *Sw. språk*, *Da. sprog*), *OHG. sprâhha* (*MHG. sprâche*, *G. sprache*), *f. sprêc*- the pret. pl. stem of *sprecan*, *spæcan* *SPEAK v.* As in the verb, the forms with *spr*- did not survive beyond the 12th century.]

I. 1. The act of speaking; the natural exercise of the vocal organs; the utterance of words or sentences; oral expression of thought or feeling.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) S 299 *Sermo*, *spæc*. c 891 K. ALFRED *tr. Gregory's Past.* C. 274 *Hit* is awriten... ðætte hwilum sie spræce tild, hwilum swizzean. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* vi. 7 *Hig wenað þæt hi sin gehlyrede on hyra menigfelden spæce*. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 17 *Hire forme fulst is siðde*... *Spæche is hire oðer help*. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7107 *Stalwarder* more of *spæche* he was. c 1337 *Assumng. Virg.* (B.M. MS.) 628 *Oure mayne þee knewe þat ilke nyȝt Bothe hi spæche & by syȝt*. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 783 *Hold up youre hound withoute more spæche*. c 1400 *Love Bonavent. Mirr.* (1908) 53 *For moche spæche with oute frute is a grette vice and displeyng to god and man*. c 1470 *Gol. & Gasu.* 261 *Than schir Spynagrose with spæche spak to the king*. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xx. 4 *In mekle spæche is part of vanitie*. 1594 T. B. *La Primand. Fr. Acad.* II. 89 *Thus the thoughtes and counsailes of the minde and spirite are discovered and manifested by speech*. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 377, *I with leave of speech implor'd*, and humble deprecation thus repl'd. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iii. vi. (1695) 258 *This is adjusted to the true end of Speech, which is to be the easiest and shortest way of communicating our Notions*. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* I. § 14 *Men... express their thought by speech*. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes Wks.* (1841) 117 *Since speech, then, is the joint energy of our best and noblest faculties*. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xxii, *A movement... attended with no speech and very little noise*. 1864 *Reader* 14 *May 626 The author would define human speech as a method of expressing human thought by audible sounds*. 1887 BOWEN *Æneid* vi. 387 *He accosts them, and first breaks silence in speech*.

fig. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. ii. 14 *There was speech in their dumbness, Language in their very gesture*.

transf. 1866 B. TAYLOR *Euphorion* 273 *The speech of winds*. 1904 SWINBURNE *Channal Passage*, etc. 181 *The speech of storm, the thunders of the soul*.

b. *transf.* The speaking or sounding of a musical instrument, organ-pipe, etc.

1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.*, Brit. II. No. 3377, *Quickness of 'speech', flute-like quality of tone...* are some of the characteristics of the English harmonium. 1880 *Græc's Dict. Music* II. 578 *The manner of testing the 'speech' [of an organ] by blowing the pipe with the mouth in various ways*. 1881 W. E. DICKSON *Pract. Organ-building* xii. 146 *The speech of the pipe will be entirely unaltered*.

† c. *fig.* Mouth-piece; organ. *Obs.*—1

1578 T. N. *tr. Cong. W. India* (1596) 34 *Certainly he was the meane and speech of all their proceedings*.

2. Talk, speaking, or discourse; colloquy, conversation, conference. Commonly const. *with* or *of* (a person), and chiefly occurring in phrases, esp. *to have speech*.

† In speech with, in negotiation with. *Obs.*
(a) 690th, *Baer's Hist.* iii. xxviii. 2, 8 Oswo. & Ecgbert
..hærdon beoðen him spræc & 7eþeah, hwæt in ðonne
wæs [etc.]. c975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John ix. 47 Sissmadun ..
ða biscepas & ær-larwas to sprece. c 1000 *Ælfric Saints'*
Lives iv. 342 Se dema .. æfter langsumre spræce læt þa
modor to þam suna. c1200 *ORMIN* 1203 Biðforen þatt
Fillpe toc To clepeno be to spræche. c 1400 *Pilgr. Soule*
Capitoun, 1483) iv. xxiv. 70 We shalle take the right weye in
the yonder lady of whiche we ben in speche. 1604 *SHAKS.*
Oth. ii. iii. 225 Montano and my selfe beieg in speech,
There comes a Fellow. 1657 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 1133 Adam
..Speech intermitted thus by Eue renewed. 1850 *TENNY-*
son In Mem. Concl. xxvi, Again the feast, the speech,
the glee.

(b) c. 900 tr. *Baeda's Hist.* L xxvii. 72 Hafa 3u mid þone ilcan hiscop spræc & geþeahhte hwæt to donne sy. c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 534 Seo cwen ða hæfde spræce wið Salomon. a. 1122 O.E. *Chron.* (Laud MS) an. 1085, Æfter þisum hæfde se cyng mycel geþeahht & swiðe deope spræc wið his witan ymbe þis laod. c. 1275 O.E. *Ælfis.* 6c Ich hit am... þat wiþ þe holde speche. 1489 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 15, I am in speech wiþ Hewe Brone... for money. 1596 HARRINGTON to *Metam. Ajax* (1814) p. xiv, Tu make him come in speech with him. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. v. 62 He desires Some priuate speech with you. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Goth. Wars* II. 60 Venetia, when having speech with Vitalius, they repented of their Error against the Empernur. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xliii, When, in speech with each other, they expanded their blubber lips. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. II, ii, There is speech of men in uniform with men not in uniform.

(c) 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. ii. 3 Praise thee, deserve well at my hands, by helping mee to the speech of Beatrice. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxvii. Look to it that none have speech of her. 1858 M. ARNOLD *Morley* 928 A messenger.. Arrived, and of the King had speech but now. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xii. 165 He had come from London to get speech of his sweetheart.

b. With possessive pronoun, or *the* and genitive: The opportunity of speaking or conversing with a person; an audience or interview with one. In phrases *to come, be admitted, bring, to* (one's) *speech*. Now *arch.* or *Obs.*

1690 tr. *Beada's Hist.* 1. xxv. 58 Se cyning..het Agustin
his mid his gefeum þider to his sprace cuman. a 1122
O. E. Chron. (Land MSS.) an. 1093. Ne mihte he hson weorþe
..ure cynges sprace. 1123 *Ibid.* an. 1123. ƿer hi mihte cume
to þes papes sprace. 1451 *CAPRARE Life St.* Aug. 16
Sche is come to lond and to be speche of hir son. 1560
DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 384 h. Being admitted to his
speech about the begynnynge of December. 1595 *RALEIGH
Discov. Guiana* 2 In all that time we came not to the speech
of any Indian or Spaniard. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.*
II. 169. I will bring you to the speech of her whom it repre-
sents. 1690 G. FAREWELL in *Andros Tracts* II. 187 He
could never obtaine a releasement, or by any means come
to the speech of any of their Magistrates. 1734 *Col. Records
Pennsylv.* III. 548 They were admitted after some time to
the Speech of the Prisoners. 1778 *Hist. Elizav Warwick* II. 49
Sir Charles's valet...soon brought her to the speech of him.
1800 *MALKIN Gil Blas* v. 1. P 65 He found the means of
getting to the speech of me in private. 1821 *SCOTT Nigel*
xviii. To the speech of the King you will not come so
easily, unless you...meet him alone.

c 3305 *Land Cockayne* 111 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 319 N's
 n speech of no drink, Ak take inn wip-wive swink. *Chaucer*
Pallad. on *Husb.* 1. 1115 Conyuent hit is to knowe,
 of bathis Will speche is mad [etc.]. 1505 *RANDOLPH* in
The Husb. Scot. (1864) 111. 294 The speech of this mar-
 riage that is to tell. 1506 *Chaucer* on *Husb.* 1. 1115
 desires that [etc.]. 1525 *Arden of Feversham* iv. iv. 66 But
 see in any case you make n speech of *the* cheare we had
 at my Lord Cheineis. 1559 *H. THORNDIKE Wks.* (1846) 11.
 550 Being meant of the vine which he had speech of a
 little afore that. 1864 *TROLLOPE Can you forgive her?* 1.
 xix. 150 No payment of former loans had been made, nor
 had there been any speech of snch.

†d. To take the speech [after F. *prendre la parole*], to take one's turn in conversation. *Obs.*—¹
1612 SHELTON *Quix.* l. iv. xiv. 453 Then she taking the
speech, demanded..whether I was a Gentleman.

3. Common or general talk; report, rumour, or current mention of something. Freq. with *much* or *great*. Now rare or *Obs.* (Cf. 9a.)

12100 ORNIN 1877 All non heelping & o skarn Off me gab
 e33whar speche. c 1275 LAY. 1018 Po was mochel speche
 onar al beos kinerliche of Juden þare cwenē. 1390 GOWER
 Conf. II. 31 Anon as Demephinn it herde, And every man it
 hadde in speche, His sorwe was noght thin to seche. c 1400
 Three Kings Cologne (1886) 51 Grete speche was in all
 þe contrey amonge all þe pepil long tyme after of hem.
 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 930/1 And of thys traail...
 I herde much speach made almost euery weeke. 1562 *Child-
 Marriages* 99 He sais he dwelled nere them, & ther was
 spech of such thioges, but he toke nū hede of them. 1601
 JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* (Q.1), III. II. 35 Doctor Clement,
 what's he? I haue heard much speeche of him. 1622 Bacon
Hen. VII. 211 My Lord, I haue heard much of your Hospi-
 talitie, but I see it is greater then the speach. 1837 CARLYLE
Fr. Rev. III. II. 1, There comes Committee Report on that
 Decree... and speech of repealing it.

† b. Const. with inf. or clause. *Obs.*
1600 E. BLOUNT *Hosp. Incur.* *Feet* 309 Besides there was
speech to sende fowre galliasses and twelve galleies. 1616
SIR C. MOUNTAGU in *Buckenagh MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) l.
280 There is now speech the Lord Chief Baron shall gnioth
the King's Bench. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* ii. 5 In the
mean time before there was yet any Speech, or endeavour to
settle any other Plantation in those parts.

† c. *In speech*, spoken about, mentioned. *Obs.*
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1602 SIR H. SAVILE in *Bucelutch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.)
I, 36 A fit man is sought nnt to be employed... and yourself
already here in speech for that service. 1617-8 SIR D.
CARLETON *Lett.* (1773) 23, I have been moved... concerning
the residence of nmr merchant-adventurers, which hath beco
often attempted, and is now again in speech, to be removed
from Middleburg. 1628 HOBBS tr. *Thucydides* (1822) 13
The truest quarrel, though least in speech, I conceive to be
the growth of the Athenian power.

II. 4. The form of utterance peculiar to a particular nation, people, or group of persons; a language, tongue, or dialect.

c 838 K. *Ælfred Boeth.* xviii. § 2 *Frðon hiora spræc* is tōdeald on twa & [nn] hundseofooft, & ælc þara spræca is tōdeald on manega þinna. c 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* xi. i Ealle men spræcan æne spræce. a 1122 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1095. þa het he makian æne castel. . & hioe na his mæsse Malæusien het, þæt is m Englisc Yfel nehhebur. c 1200 *Ormin* Ded. 130 Aod tærfore hæfe ic turnedd int Inttill Engnolissche spræche. *Ibid.* 16057 To spēkenn wel Wiþþ ælce bēde spēzæsch. c 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 665 Al was on spēche ðor hi-forea, ðor woren sundri spēches boren. 13.. *Cursor* *hfl.* 2270 (Güt.), þat first was bot an aod na ma; Nou er þer spēchis sexti and tua. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) II. 93 Gildas..turned þese twēwe lawes not of Bretoun spēche in to Latyn. c 1400 *MAUNDEY*. (Ruxb.) üi. 8 Pare er also many oþer diuersc cuntreezand spēzech.. nbeaynd to þy emperour. 1535 *COVERDALE* 2 *Kings* xviii. 26 Spēake to þy seruauentes in the Syrians language...aad spēake not vnto vs in the Iewes spēche. 1547 *BOOROE Intrad. Knowledge* iv. (1570)

129 In Scotland, they have two sound species. 1603 G. Owen. *Penbroekshire*. (1693) Both the humming and french speech altogether are awake. 1667 to Schellius. *Landfay* 74 When from the original of the People he infers the same of the Speech. 1772 Dr Foe *Syst. Magic* i. 1. (1840) 17 The several families with underfoot none another's speech kept together. 1820 Hoon *Up the Rhine* 31 They deal in foreign gestures. And use a foreign speech. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iii. 37 There are at least two sounds in the Anglo-Saxon which are unknown in our present speech.

5. The faculty or power of speaking, or of expressing thoughts by articulate sounds.

1 a 1000 *Larus Ethelb.* f. 52 (Liebermann), Eif spræc awyrð
 weorð .xn. scillingas. c 1000 *Sax. Leech.* II. 258 Eif hwam
 weorð spræc .xij. fylla. c 1053 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. C.) an. 1053, þa færing-
 as hær he nider wif þæs fæstnes spræc benumen. a 1171
 in Napier *How Road-tree* f. [ME] Iðuht was bæc mi spece me
 fæteallan waz. c 1200 *ORMIN* 7299 Hemm alle beþ o. Domus
 d 233 Binnmum muþ & speache. a 1225 *Lez. Kath.* 495
 Muð hute speche, enne buten siððe. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1429
 No yede he bot ten chiden, His speche les he þar. 1398 *THE*
YVISA Barth. De P. R. v. xciii. (Bodl. MS.), Euerich beest
 þat is with oute linges is with oute uoice and speche. a
 c 1420 *LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 517 Yef I may see hys faze,
 For euer of hys speche I shall hym depreue. 1587 *GOTING*
De Mornay i. 8 Wheo in . . man we . . consider Speech: must
 we not needes say that he was made to communicate him-
 selfe to many? 1676 *SOUTH Serm.* (1715) 342 That Speech
 was given to the ordinary Sort of Men, whereby to commu-
 nicate their Mind; but to wise Men, whereby to conceal it.
 1732 *LEDIARD Selthos* II. ix. 238 The Governor . . had re-
 cover'd the use of his speech. 1742 *YOUNG N. TH.* II. 469
 Had thought heen all, sweet speech had been deny'd. 18
 1864 *CAULLEY Hist. Eng.* iv. l. 439 Soon after dawn the speech
 of the dying man failed. a 1854 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.*
 iii. (1876) 68 Speech, even more than reason, distinguishes
 man from the brute.

fig. 1664 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 167 Seeing upon so extraordinary occasions as these, the boldest eloquence would lose its speech.

6. Manner or mode of speaking; *esp.* the method of utterance habitual to a particular person. Usually with possessives.

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matl.* xxvi. 73 Sopleice þu art of hym,
 & þin sprec *[Hail, sprec]* þu ʒawutelað. c. 1100 OMNIN
 1207 Siþþen se ðe he smæcð þe ʒawutelað, all full open speche
 c. 1277 R. GLOUCE. (Rnllo) 835. He was quointe of con-
 & speke [var. speche] & of boche strong. 1338 R. BRUNNE
Chron. 1810. I non [was] so faire of face, of spech sn
 c. 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 797 O goode God! how
 gentil and ho kynde Ye senned by your speche and your
 visage. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xviii. 31 And be I ornat in
 my speiche, Than Towys sayis [etc.]. 1525 CRYEDALE
Mark xiv. 70 Thou art a Galilean, and thy speach soundeth
 inen alike. 1598 YNGE *Dianna* 347 Putting a corner of his
 handkercher in his muth, because he woud not be known
 by his speech. 1644 MILTUN *Educ.* (1735) 137 Their Speech
 is to be fashioned in a distinct and clear pronunciation.
 1781 CHWFE *Table T.* 346 His speech, his firm, his action,
 full of grace. 1839 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* (1865)
 177 They are languid in their deportment and speech. 1857
 BREMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1871) 1. App. 725 Charmed with the
 handsome countenance and ready speech of the youth.

III. 7. The result of speaking; that which is spoken or uttered: a. With possessives, etc.: One's words, discourse, or talk.

WOLVES, DISCOMFORT, OF WAK.
 c1897 K. *Ælfred Gregory's Past. C.* 192 Du bist *bonne*
 gehaelt mit diene asene spræce. 2590 *Lindisf. Gosp.*
 ninn iul. 43 Sprec mid þe ongettas *gise. c. 1000 Lamb.*
 cæxviii. 172 Freabod þu mærsað lang min spæce þin.
 c1075 O. E. *Chrom.* (Parker MS.) an. 1070 þa angan Thomas
 is spæce hu he com to Cantanarehyr [etc.]. c1210 O. MS.
 c1876 All þuss he spæce onnesnes hem. To libbnes
 cæpre spæche. c1250 *Proc. Ælfred (C.)* 22 He was wis on
 his worde, and war nō his spæche. c1300 *Ursat. H.* 1732
 spæce n dīsur, Rimes wriht, gest my spæc. 1382 *Wulfst.*
Joh. vii. 43 Whi kænne ge, neyt my spæc, for I cōwen nō
 ære meo word. c1460 *Præbit.* in *Babyl.* Book (1859) 15
 With by spæche þu may þessylle. c1500 *COVERDALE 1 Sent.*
 xv. 33 Blessed be thy spæch, and blessed be thou. 1552
HELICOLT Dict. A.J. A.A.A. which is the primitive Spæche
 or naturall voyce of a Baby. 1605 *CANNEN Rem.* (1633) 39
 'ou may frame your spæce according to the matter you
 muste worke. c1644 *METROX Arrog.* (Arb.) 31 They whn
 States and Governours of the Commonwealth direct their
 spæce. 1799 *MIRRO No. 64.* Every ooe seemed impatient
 of his neighbour's speech, and eager to have an opportunity
 of introducing his pen. c1812 *SCOTT Kenilw.* xcxi. A man,

whose mixed speech of earthly wealth and onearthly.. know-
ledge, hath in it [etc.]. 1860 TRENCH *Serm. Westminster Abbey*
ix. 117 We may be quite sure that as our speech is, so we are.
b. In general use.

Part of speech: see PART sb. 19.
971 Blickl. Hom. 225 Ne ghyrdre nānig man on his munde
 ont elles nefne Cristes lof & nyttēsprace. a 1023 WULFSTAN
Hom. (1633) 299 Halig geyhanc and god spēc and fullfremed
 worc. a 1222 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1114. He wolde
 spēcon mid him dærne spēce. c 1205 LAY. 445 Pandrasun
 þene king he grette mid greiðliere spēche. c 1275 *Passion*
our Lord 257 in *O. E. Miss.*, Vre louerd hym answered
 myd sworde veyre spēche. 1352 LANCEL. P. PL. A. li. 23
 Fauuel with feir spēche hap þrouȝt him 10-gedere. a 1400-50
Alexander 733 Reuiles he þis opbre renke with vnrid spēche.
 1245 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1537) 92 h. [He] defendeth with
 hygh and clamorous wordes or spēche his opynion. 1581
 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* i. ii. (1588) 11 The Statutes..do all (in
 playne spēche) couple the maintenance of the Peace with
 the pursuing of suites. 1647 TRAPP *Comm.* 1 Tim. v. 13
 The Rabbins have a Proverb, that ten Kabbs of spēche de-
 scended into the world, and the women took away nine of
 them. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* i. xxiv. 95 Speech is
 either perfect or imperfect. Perfect is that that absolues the
 sentence; an imperfect is not. 1821 SHELLEY *Ginevra* 62
 If..wildered looks, or words, or evil speech, ..can impeach
 Our love. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* vii. 182 Speech is voice
 modulated by the throat, tongue, and lips. 1874 SAUCE
Compar. Philol. i. 14 Speech is uttered thought.

† c. = LOGOS. *Obs. rare.*

1537 *Goloune De Mornay* v. (1592) 50 The same thing which in the Trinitie we call the Sonne, the Word, the Speech.

8. A certain number of words uttered by a person at one time; *esp.* a more or less formal utterance or statement with respect to something.

c883 K. *ELFRED Boeth.* xl. 5. i Hwaetær ðu nu ongihte
 hwider þios spræc wille? 977 *Blickl. Hom.* 195 þa mycelan
 spræca . . . weorþaþ him þonne ælle on heaf gehwyrfeðe.
 c1000 *ELFRIC Gen.* xvii. 22 God þa astah upp. siððan he
 has spræc geendod hænne. a 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 11 Godes
 forboðe. ðe me forbett ælle euele spaches. a 1275 *Protr.*
ELfred 353 Gin þu neuere leuene alle monnis spechen.
 13. . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1261 þe knygt with spels. Ache.
 Answered to vche a cace. 1362 *LANGL P.* Pl. A. x. 54
 Alle þiog at his wille was wroust wiþ a speche. 1508 *DUNBAR*
Tha Mariit Wemen 239 Onone guhen this amayable had
 endit hir speche. . . the laifallowit hir mekle. 1548 *GESTE PR.*
Nasse G. jf. Yf thone be thorough the sayd speche antyrosed
 to sacrifice christis bodye, the ither is in lyke maner. 1611
BIBLE Transl. Pref. 73 He would not suffer it to be broken
 off for whatsoever speeches or practises. 1642 *FULLER Holy*
& Prof. St. ii. xii. 181 Many have been the wise speeches of
 fools, though not so many as the foolish speeches of wise
 men. 1711 *Tatler* No. 266 p. 3, I began to make him com-
 pliments of coodence; but he started from his chair, and
 said, Isaac, you may spare your speeches. 1794 *Mrs. RAO-
 CLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* xxxi, His quivering lip and lurking
 eye made her almost repent the boldness of her speech.
 1819 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* xxix, From the speeches of these men
 who were my warders just now, I learn that I am a prisoner.
 1841 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* ii, The traveller returned no
 answer to this speech.

†b. An account or mention of something. *Obs.*
1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) l. 223 By þat wall is þe bath
Byaneus made, of þe whiche bath was raper a speche [*L. de*
quo supra dicitur].

†c. A talk or discourse between persons or
with another. *Obs.*

with another. 200.
 1249 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 23 It were well done that ye
 had a speech with Mr. Middleton of the forme of the pleading.
 1243 *Cath. Angl.* 352/a A Speche, *colloquium*. 1208 *DUNBAR*
Tua Maritit Wemen 12, 1 hard...Ane he speiche, at my
 hand, with handand wourdis. 1233 *Bp. Hall Hard Texts*
 57 Hitherto I have related the speech which the angel had
 with me.

d. An address or discourse of a more or less formal character delivered to an audience or assembly; an oration; also, the manuscript or printed copy or report of this.

1834-4 Reg. Privy Council Scot. III. 631 Maister Andro
Melville answers that, although the speilche [i.e. a sermon]
over allegit to be treason, yit the tryell in the first instance
nuch not in to be before the King, bot befor the Kirk. 1605
BACON Adv. Learn. II. xii. § 7 Demosthenes... had ready
learned a number of prefaces for orations and speeches. 1617
TOWNSON Itin. II. 71 After him Sir Francis Bacon concluded
the accusation with a very eloquent speech. 1667 DAYNE
ing. Georg. II. 731 Some Patriot Fools to popular Praise
aspire, Of Publick Speeches, which worse Fools admire.
1758 Ann. Reg. 1512 Four days after the speech was
delivered, her royal highness carried it to the assembly
of the States General. 1771 JUNIUS Lett. xlii. (1783) 237
the consideration of his Majesty's speech of 13th Novem-
ber 1770, and the subsequent measures of government. 1827
JARE GUESTS (1829) 427 The difference between a speech
and an essay should be something like that between a field
of battle and a parade. 1855 DICKENS Lett.-form. 1827
they are going to print my speech in a tract-form. 1827
Westm. Gaz. 13 Jan. s1 The Council for the settlement of
the Speech from the Throne at the opening of Parliament.
e. A school exercise or composition declaimed
recited upon speech-day.

1886 C. E. PASCOE *London of To-day* xviii. (ed. 3) 173 The proceedings on this anniversary begin with the 'speeches', delivered in 'Upper School', in Greek, Latin [etc.].

9. A report or rumor. Obs. Cf. 3.)
 1000 *Alex. Gasp.* Luke vi. 17 Da ferde þess spæc [r.
 1000 Alexander 1824
 þann hann all spæc vaf þe speche & sprede ut af mynd,
 he had confitured a kyng þe kideist of þe werc.
 900 KNOLLES *Hist. Turke* (1621) 760 That there was a
 speech of a marriage to be made betwixt Mustapha and the
 Persian kings daughter. 1654 *Nicholas* and the
 1. 145 There is a speech here of many poore discharged by
 Cromwells consent. 1660 *Essex Co. (Mass.) Crt. Rec.* in
 19

General. Q. Mag. III. 29 There was a speech that one Mr. Browne... had lost a mare.

† *b.* A current saying or assertion. *Obs.*

1575 *GASCOIGNE Flowers Wks.* 1907. 1. 64 The common speech is, spend and God will send. 1577 *B. GooGE HERESbach's Husb.* 1. (1586) 20 b. The common people have a speache, that ground enriched with Chalke, makes a riche father, and a beggerly sonne. 1639 *FULLER Holy War v. xvii.* (1647) 257 It was the common speech that the Holy land had long since been wonne, but for the false Collusion of the Templars... with the Infidels. 1642 *tr. Perkins' Prof. Bk.* v. § 411. 177 It is a common speech, That the dower of a woman ought to be assigned unto her hy metes and bounds.

† *c.* A phrase, term, or idiom. *Obs.*

1596 *SPENSER State Irel. Wks.* (Globe) 676 For Borh in old Saxon signifyeth a pledge or suretye, and yet it is soe used with us in some speeches, as Chaucer sayeth; St. John to borrowe. 1607 *TOWSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 399 In ancient time, a Mouse-killer was taken for an opprobrious speech. 1675 *BROOKS Gold. Key Wks.* 1867 V. 411 Vorsitus thinks it a speech taken from the custom of soldiers or cities.

† *10.* A claim, canse, or suit, esp. of a legal nature; a law-plea. *Obs.* (common in OE.).

1897 *K. ALFRED Gregory's Past.* c. xxviii. 195 Deah hie ryhte spræc hæthhen hiera sylf on him to tælonne. 951 in Thorpe *Chartes* 203 Pæt his æfre gesezt spræc wære. c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Thorpe) i. 4 Forðam þu demst minne dom and mine spræc. c. 1200 *Irish. Coll. Hom.* 179 And jief he him [sc. his underling] set a speche and mid woedome binimed him his hiliue. c. 1250 *Out & Night.* 398 Pe nyhtegale... hire ofspuhte þat heo hadde Pe speche so feor uorþ llaðe. *Ibid.* 345 Yet nis þeos speche ibroht to dome. c. 1381 *CHAUCER Parf. Fowles* 489 Frome the morowe gan this spech last Tyll don-warde went the some wonder fast. [Cf. 495 When shall your cursyd pleydyng haue an ende.] c. 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 157 The sentence of this covenante... was, that the said Abbess should withdraw her speche the which she hadde ayenst the said Symond afore the kyngis Iustice.

† *b.* A manorial court in the Forest of Dean (cf. quot. and *SPEECH-HOUSE*). *Obs.*

1687 *Customs Miners Dean Forest* 15 § 26 The Constable... shall deliver the Miners in six weeks at the Speech, that is the Court for the Wood before the Verderors... sufficient of Timber [etc.].

11. *slang.* (See quot.)

1874 *Slang Dict.* 303 *Speech*, a tip or wrinkle on any subject. On the turf a man will wait before investing on a horse until he 'gets the speech', as to whether it is going to try, or whether it has a good chance. To 'give the speech', is to communicate any special information of a private nature.

IV. 12. *attrib. and Comb.* a. Simple attrib., as *speech-apparatus*, *break*, *deafness*, *defect*, *element*, *form*, *sound*, etc. (Freq. in recent use.)

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 430/2 The machinery of respiration, of vocalization, and of enunciation, together constitute the 'speech-apparatus'. 1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Selv.* To Rdrt. The great 'Speech-break at Babel'. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 429 To this condition Lichtheim gave the name of 'isolated 'speech-deafness''. *Ibid.* 394 Aphasia and other 'Speech Defects'. 1865 *tr. Strauss' New Life Jesus I.* Intro. 179 In the latest of our Gospels... the overweight is again on the side of the 'speech-element'. 1863 *W. BARNES Dorset Gloss.* 9 The main marks of south-western English, as it differs from the 'speech-forms of the north'. 1873 *EARLE Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 2) § 320 Grimm bewails this seduction of the 'speech-genius from the true path'. 1886 *TUPPER Life as Author* 133 As a youth... I was, from the 'speech-impediment since overcome, isolated from the gaieties of society'. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 429/1 The voice... may possess the peculiar conditions of those distinctions which constitute 'speech-notes'. 1869 *ELLIS E. E. Pronunc.* 1. Intro. 1 In order to write intelligibly on 'speech sounds, some systematic means of representing them must be adopted'. 1880 *W. TOOKER Lucian I.* 230, I can make 'speech-traps, in which I catch those who talk with me. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 431/2 Respiration and 'speech-voice' training will follow. 1877 *MORRIS Odyssey ix.* 258 Yet even so with 'speech-words I answered again and spake.

b. With agent-nouns, verbal sbs., or present pples., as *speech-bringer*, *speech-bereaving*, *-getting*, *-making*, *-shunning*, etc.

1593 *NASHE Christ's T. Wks.* (Grosart) IV. 224 The speech-shunning sores, and sight-acking botches of their vsnatiue intemperance. 1608 *DAY Hum. out of Breath* iii. ii. If speech-hereaving love will let thee speak. 1717 *ROWE Poems Wks.* 1728 I. 79 That Tyburn-Tribe of speech-making Non-jurors. 1798 *COTTERIDGE Tears in Solit.* 57 A vain, speech-mouthing, speech-reporting Guild. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* iii. 1. ii. Their miraculous healer and speech-bringer is apt away. 1875 *WHITNEY Life Lang.* ii. 13 The whole process of speech-getting.

c. With past pples., as *speech-bound*, *-famed*, *-flooded*.

1761 *CHURCHILL Rosciad* 30 Was speech-fam'd Q—n himself to hear him speak. 1870 *ROSSETTI Poems, House Life* xxii. The speech-bound sea-shell's low importunate strain. 1888 *BAVCE Auer. Commu.* iii. lxxvii. 11. 611 England has since 1876 become the most speech-flooded country in the world.

13. *Special combs.* *speech-centre* (see quots.); *speech-craft*, the knowledge or science of speech; *speech-crier*, one who hawked the 'last dying speeches' of criminals; *speech-day*, the day at the end of the school year upon which exercises are declaimed and the annual prizes distributed in certain public schools; *speech-reading*, the action on the part of deaf and dumb persons of comprehending speech by watching the movements of a speaker's mouth; so *speech-reader*; *speech-room*, the room or hall at Harrow School in which speeches are delivered.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex. s.v. Centre*, **Speech centre*,... a cortical central situated in the region of the posterior extremity of the third left frontal convolution. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 759 In their opinion this bundle... connects the cortical centre for sight with the auditory speech-centre. 1573 *R. LEVER Arte Reason* 6 The arte of measuring, witracraft, **speechcraft*, starre-craft, &c. 1878 *W. BARNES (title)*, An Outline of English Speech-Craft. 1856 *J. BALLANTINE Poems* 68 Ilk wee **speech-crier*, Ilk lazy ballant singin' idler. 1870 *H. LONSOALE Life R. Knox* vi. 109 Speech-criers of the last horrid doings of Burke and the doctors. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xxiv. He used to go down on **speech-days*, and scatter new shillings among the hoys. 1898 *G. W. E. RUSSELL Coll. & Recoll.* xxxv. 482 The hudding scholar... declaimed his verses on Speech-day. 1911 *J. K. LOVE Deaf Child* 161 The best speakers amongst the deaf and dumb are not always the best 'speech-readers'. 1891 *R. ELLIOTT Elen. Lang. Deaf* Pref. p. v. **Speech* and lip-reading should form the medium of communication and explanation. 1880 *TREVELYAN Hist. C. 7. Fox* ii. 50 Fox... was always to the front both in the 'speech-room' and the debating society. 1884 *Trul. Educ.* 1 Sept. 347/2 My memory takes me back some five-and-twenty years to the old speech-room at Harrow.

Speech, sb.² ? U.S. [app. repr. an OE. **gespæce*, f. *spæc* SPOKE sb.] (See quot.)

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 261/1 *Speech*, of a wheel, the hub with the spokes, without the fellyes and tire.

Speech (spɪtʃ), v. [f. *SPEECH sb.¹*]

† *1. trans.* To drive out by means of speech. *Obs.*—1654 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* iii. i. 67 Doe hut recount (for I must speech out this timorousnesse from thy head and heart).

2. To say or state in a speech or speeches. *rare.* 1682 *T. FLATMAN Heraclitus Ridens* No. 54 (1713) II. go The Bills of Exclusion and Association (whatever was Speech'd or Resolv'd to the contrary) are not now thought [etc.]. c. 1734 *NORTH LIVES* (1826) I. 229 In speaking to the jury, one and the same matter, over and over again, the waste of time would be so great that... there would scarce be an end.

3. To make a speech to; to address in a speech; *dial.*, to speak or talk to. Also with compl.

1818 *MOORE Fudge Fann. Paris* ii. 35 Your Lordship, having speech'd to death some hundreds of your fellow-men, Next speech'd to Sovereigns' ears,—and... at last Speech'd down the Sovereign of Belfast. 1864 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl.* vi. viii. IV. 129 Upon which I immediately turned about to our own Regiment; speech'd them, and made them huzzah. 1877–86 in *Linc. glossaries*.

4. *intr.* To make or deliver a speech or speeches. Also with *it*. Now *rare*.

(a) 1684 *WOOD Life* 8 Nov., Mr. Charles Hickman... speech'd it in laudem Thomae Bodley in the Schola linguarum. c. 1720 *Fable Widow & Cativ.* in *Prior's Wks.* (1907) 383 But in a saucy manner He Thus Speech'd it like a Lecherer: 'Must I [etc.]'. c. 1734 *NORTH LIVES* (1826) I. 230 He was positive not to permit more than one counsel of a side to speech it to the jury.

(b) 1710 *Acc. Last Dissemper T. Whigg* x. 9 He stood up upon the Bulks in Westminster-Hall, and speech'd against him from Morning till Night. 1821 *BLACKW. MAG.* IX. 82 Lamthon speaking till the lights are gone. 1824 in *Spirit Public Jnrls.* (1825) 203 Tom Moore to Lord Lansdowne is tipsily speeching. 1835 *FRASER'S MAG.* XI. 612 He was fêted and speech'd unto at divers and sundry towns. 1864 *A. THOMSON in Remin.* (1904) I. xviii. 299 Yesterday I speech'd well at St. Andrews.

b. To direct a speech or speeches at a person. Also *dial.*, to speak with some one.

1846 *SCOTT Woodst.* xxi. Have I not been speech'd at by their orators. 1888 *K. SAUNDERS Diamonds* 30 He hasn't speech'd wi' me much.

Speech'd (spɪtʃt), a. [f. as prec.] Having or using speech of a specified kind.

1567 *DRANT tr. Horace, Ep.* ii. i. Giv, This fayre-speechde queare. 1581 *A. HALL Iliad* ii. 33 Though tongues, yea, fully ten Right good he had, and moutthes like, wel speech'd that open were. 1605 *1st Pt. Jeronimo* ii. iv. I could not think you hut Andreas self, so legdy, so fast, so speechi. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1737/4. A thin Melancholy Man... slow Speech'd. 1805 *T. HOLCROFT Mem. B. Perdue* I. 16 Fair-speech'd gentlemen as they are.

Speecher (spɪtʃɜː), [f. SPEECH sb.¹ or v.]

1. One who makes speeches; a speaker.

1762 *FOOTE Orator* i. Wks. 1799 I. 194 Here is a man... that will make a *speecher* at once. 1818 *MOORE Fudge Fann. Paris* ix. 108 Oh, can we wonder, best of speechers! That [etc.].

2. *Harrow slang.* The speech-room; speech-day.

1894 *WILKINS & VIVIAN Green Bay Tree* I. 43 When Butler called you up to give you the key in speecher this morning. 1905 *H. A. VACHELL The Hill* i. You ought to have been here last Speecher.

Speechful (spɪtʃfʊl), a. [f. *SPEECH sb.¹* Cf. OE. *spæcful*.] Full of speech; possessing the power of speech; loquacious, talkative.

1842 *MRS. BROWNING Grk. Chr. Poets* 83 One speechful voice among the silent. 1861 *G. E. MAUNSELL Poems* 246 Like a hlest influence, Speechful, though dumb. 1873 *MRS. WHITNEY Other Girls* xvi. She had... carried him to the nursery, got him on her knee in a speechful condition.

b. Of the eyes, etc.: Full of expression; expressive, speaking. Also const. of (some quality).

c. 1849 *MANGAN Poems* (1859) 82. I well could read her speechful eye. 1865 *E. BURRITT Walk to Land's End* xii. 407 He could not have made the expression of the central face more speechful of sadness. 1872 *BLACKIE Lays Highl.* 18 Dost thou see the speechful eye Of the fond and faithful creature Sorrowed with the swelling hrine?

Hence *Speechfulness*.

1880 *MEREDITH Tragie Com.* (1882) 30 This man's face was the born orator's... the animated mouth... stamped for speechfulness and enterprise. 190. *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* I. 414 (Cent. Suppl.), Sensory aphasia is... in the begin-

ning... the aphasia of comparative speechfulness, while motor aphasia in the beginning is usually absolute speechlessness.

Speech-house. Now *Ilst.* [OE. *spæc-hūs* (f. *spæc* SPEECH sb.¹), = OS. *spæc-hūs*, OHG. *spæc-hūs* (MHG. *spæc-hūs*)] A hall, room, or building set apart for speech, conference, etc.; a court-house; † a monastic parlour.

Retained in the place-name Speech-house-Road in the Forest of Dean, Glouc.

c. 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* in *Wr. Wülcker* 184 *Auditōrium*, spræchhus. *Ibid.*, Curia, spwitenas spræchhus. c. 1205 *LAY.* 13036 Pe abbed hit him uðe, & he hine ladde to spæc-huse. *Ibid.* 13123 Wæt Vortiger þenched in ure spæc-huse þer he spel haldeð. 1640 *W. SOMMER Antig. Canterbury* 126 Aforetime it [the Guildhall] was commonly called and knowne by the name of the Speech-house. 1799 *HASTED Hist. Kent* IV. 426. 1838 *Dean Forest Mines Act* § 54 A copy of all the rules [etc.] to be hung in the Speech House within the said Forest.

Speechification (spɪtʃɪfɪkəʃən), [f. SPEECH-IFY v.: see -IFICATION.]

1. An instance or occasion of speech-making; a speech, oration, harangue.

1809 *Spirit Public Jnrls.* XIII. 150 Very useful for just seasoning all public speechifications. 1824 *SOUTHEY Sir T. More* (1831) I. 361 Quarterly and Annual Meetings, Preachers from a distance, Speechifications. 1850 *HUXLEY in L. Huxley Life* (1900) I. vii. 89, I made a speechification of some length... about a new animal.

2. The action of making speeches; oratory. 1825 *LOCKHART in Scott's Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. 339 Would not he be a goose to indulge Wordsworth with speechification [etc.]? 1853 *CONYBEARE Ess. Eccles. & Soc.* (1855) 94 Lectures here, addresses there, and speechification everywhere. 1877 *SYMONDS Renais.* II. 11. 528 The fifteenth century was the golden age of speechification.

Speechifier (spɪtʃɪfaɪə), Also 8 speechifier, 9 speechifier. [f. SPEECHIFY v.] One who speechifies or delivers speeches; one given to, or having some aptitude for, public speaking.

1778 *FOOTE Trip Calais* i. Wks. 1799 I. 331 The man is... a pretty good speechifier. 1794 *C. PIGOT Female Jockey Club* 82 As an orator his parliamentary speeches prove him an inimitable, practical speechifier. 1819 *Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 307 He was no speechifier; but preferred talking over such business in a walk. 1837 *WHITTACKER Bk. Tradis.* (1842) 322 (*Mariner*), Without which... our overweening public speechifiers... would lose at least one topic of oratorical lamentation. 1886 *W. J. TUCKER E. Europe* 259 In all classes amongst us you will find a formidable number of professional chatterboxes and speechifiers.

Speechify (spɪtʃɪfaɪ), v. [f. *SPEECH sb.¹* + *-IFY*.] Noted by Bartlett (1848) as 'a rather low word, and seldom heard except among bar-room politicians'. In ordinary use, together with its derivatives, chiefly employed as a humorous form or with depreciatory suggestion.

1. *intr.* To make or deliver a speech or speeches; to harangue or 'hold forth'; to speak or talk at some length or with some degree of formality.

1723 [implied in *SPEECHIFYING vbl. sb.*]. 1762 *FOOTE Orator* i. Wks. 1799 I. 193 And have you speechified yet? *Ibid.* 194. I did speechify once at a vestry. 1806 *NAVAL Chron.* XV. 19 Jack made... attempts to speechify. 1833 *MOORE Mem.* (1854) VI. 341 Lord Lansdowne began to speechify to the German and Frenchman. 1862 *THACKERAY Philip* vii. We were free to speechify... and be as young as we liked.

2. *trans.* To address in a speech or speeches. 1862 *Daily Tel.* 9 Sept., Who entertained the crazy egotist Wilkes... and 'ovated' and speechified him?

Hence *Speechifying ppl. a.*

1803 *J. FOSTER in Ryland Life* (1846) I. 247 The man who has just conquered his speechifying antagonist. 1817 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Th. on Bares* Wks. 1848 IX. 213 Of the common parliamentary bore there he two orders; the silent, and the speechifying. 1828 *MRS. MITCHELL Village Ser.* iii. (1863) 109 There was also... a Mrs. Harden, speechifying and civil, and a Miss Harden, her daughter, civiler still.

Speechifying (spɪtʃɪfaɪɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. prec.]

1. The action of making or delivering speeches; the practice of oratory.

1723 *BRITON* No. 19 (1724) 84 He has an excellent Talent at Speechifying. 1762 *FOOTE Orator* i. Wks. 1799 I. 193 'Tis all brought about by his speechifying. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* ii. xii. *note*, Their little absurdities are as harmless as... maiden speechifying. 1849 *C. BRONTE Shirley* xvi. Then came the feast, and afterwards the meeting with music and speechifying in the church. 1884 *Chr. Commun.* 23 Oct. 20/3 The immense volume of speechifying during the recess, on both sides.

b. The action of speaking or talking, esp. in a formal manner or at excessive length.

1777 *MME. D'ARBLAY Early Diary* (1889) II. 193 Richard... after fine speechifying, walked off. 1782 *ELIZ. BLOWER Geo. Bateman* I. 21. I could stand and hear you talk all day long; to be sure you have a vast fine knack at speechifying. 1853 *MISS YONGE Heir of Redclyffe* xxv. Come, what's past can't be helped, and I have no end of work to be done, so there's speechifying enough for once. 1887 *P. McNEILL Blawearie* 131 'No more speechifying, Morris,' shouted the overseer. 'Let us haste to the rescue.'

2. An instance or occasion of public speaking. 1843 *F. E. PAGET Warden of Berkingholt* 77 Nothing is to be done without platforms, and meetings, and speechifying. 1852 *H. NEWLAND Lect. Tractor* 28 The meetings and the speechifying and the hard words. 1894 *Brit. Tral. Photog.* XLII. 91 A demonstration, a feasting, a speechifying, and a concert all rolled into one.

Speeching (spɪtʃɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. *SPEECH sb.¹* or *v.*] The action or practice of making speeches; the art of speaking; a speech.

1664 *J. WILSON A. Communitus* i. i. You've such a knack at

speeching. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* II. ii. This vile Speeching, This After-game of Words is what most irks me. 1771-2 *Ess. fr. Bachelor* (1773) I. 143 For God's sake reserve it for the house, I shall hear more than enough of speeching if ever we meet there. 1820 KEATS *Cap & Bells* iv. An audience had, and speeching done, they gain their point. 1857 J. BROWN *Left.* (1907) 113 Have you looked at the speechings of that infinite Swell and Snob? *attrib.* 1824 in *Spirit Public Frills*. (1825) 288 Had doughty headless... chased Ev'ry poor puppy that at greatness scowled, I fear my speeching talent had been waste.

So **Speeching** ppl. a., speech-making. a 1734 NORTH *Examen* I. ii. § 71 (1740) 67 But it seems the House of Peers thought fit to send the four speeching Lords to the Tower. 1808 MOORE *Corruption* II. 28 A few crank arguments for speeching lords.

Speechless (sp'itlēs), a. Also i spēcleas, 3-5 spēcheles (5-less, 6-less), 6-7 spēche(a)-les (se. [OE. spēclās (f. spēc SPEECH sb.), older FLEM. sprackelōos (Du. sprakelōos), MLG. (and LG.) sprākelōs, OHG. sprāhhālōs (MHG. sprāche-, G. sprāchlos).]

1. Destitute of, unendowed with, or lacking the faculty of speech; naturally or permanently mute or dumb.

a 1000 *Gloss. in Germania* (1878) XI. 398/72 Spēcleas vel dum, elingua. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 36 Panne am I spirit spēcheles and spiritus panne ich hatte. 1530 PALSGR. 325/2 Spēchelesse, that can nat speke, muet. c 1586 CRESS PEMBERKE *Ps.* cxv. iii. They moutheles, but spēchelesse, have: Eyes sightlesse. 1588 SHAKS. *Titus A.* III. ii. 39 Spēchelesse complayn[er], I will learne thy thought: In thy dumb action, will I be as perfect As begging Hermits in their holy prayers. 1669 W. HOLZER *Elem. Speech* 115 He that never hears a word spoken, nor can he told what it signifies, it is no wonder if he one remain spēchelesse. 1746 FRANCIS *tr. Horace*, Sat. I. iii. 134 When the first Mortals crawling rose to Birth, Spēchelesse and wretched, from their Mother-Earth. 1875 SHELLEY *Alastor* 123 He lingered... through the long burning day Gazed on those spēchelesse shapes. 1889 MIVART *Orig. Hum. Reason* 287 Speaking of his hypothetical spēchelesse-man.

b. Of a state or condition: Characterized by the lack of speech.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. i. iii. 172 What is thy sentence then, but spēchelesse death, Which robs my tongue from breathing native breath? 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. ii. 69 She is as pure as spēchelesse infancy!

2. a. Unable to speak on account of illness, injury, or extreme exhaustion.

c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 67 Wel longue he lai spēcheles bene deith forto a-bide. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. iii. 39 Thenne he fyll passynge sore seke, so that three dayes & thre nyghtes he was spēcheles. 1484 in *Cely Papers* (Camden) 155 Old Henley ys wyddowe hath heyn spēcheles thys daye & a halfe. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* i. 378 Some powere strike me spēcheles for a time! 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. ii. 255 He fell downe in the Market-place, and foamd d at mouth, and was spēchelesse. 1675 HOBBS *Odyssey* (1677) 66 All his body swell'd was: and in fine Spēchelesse and breathlesse he was, like one dead. 1770 LANGHORN *Plutarch* (1851) I. 408/1 He lay a long time spēchelesse. 1797 S. & H. LEE *Cantab.* T. (1799) I. 393 The criminal himself... sank pale, and spēchelesse, into the arms of those nearest. 1857 LONGF. *Santa Filomena* vii. Slow... The spēchelesse sufferer turns to kiss Her shadow. *fig.* 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. v. 52 His Fortunes all lye spēchelesse, and his name is at last gaspe.

b. Deprived for the time being of the power of speech through astonishment, fear, or other emotion; temporarily dumb; unable to answer.

c 1374 CHAUCE *Troilus* iv. 370 And spēcheles thus ben this like tweye, That neither myght a word for sorwe seye. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxii. 12 How camst thou in... and hast not on a wedding garment? and he was spēchelesse. 1582 STANVHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 68 Heere with I was daunted, my hear stard, and spēcheles I stutted. 1608 DAY *Hum. out of Breath* III. ii. If speech-bearing love will let thee speak, then, spēcheles man, speak with the tongue of love. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 894 Spēcheles he stood and pale, till thus at length First to himself he inward silence broke. 1711 STRELE *Speech*. No. 113 ¶ 4, I at last came towards her with such Ave as made me Spēchelesse. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Euclina* lxxviii. Spēchelesse, motionless myself, I attempted not to stop him. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. III. viii. An astonished Parliament sits convoked; listens spēchelesse to the speech of D'Espérémil. 1891 FARRAR *Darwin & Dawn* xlvii. Acte was almost spēchelesse with surprise.

c. Deprived of speech through excessive drinking. Hence *collog.*, dead drunk.

1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 158 Those evenings of riot from which Sir Miles was so often carried home spēchelesse.

3. Refraining from speech; keeping or observing silence; silent. Also, reticent, taciturn.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 85 Thanne is my cause fully schent, For spēcheles may noman spede. 1530 PALSGR. 325/2 Spēchelesse, of fewe wordes, unsart. 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* II. ii. *Bel.* Why dost thou Horatio spēcheles all this while? *Hor.* The lesse I speak, the more I meditate. a 1771 GRAY *Dante* 53 On my Children's Eyes Spēcheles my Sight I fix'd. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxxvi. A bony and spēchelesse female with a fan.

transf. 1602 SHAKS. *Hani.* II. ii. 507 A silence in the Heavens... The bold widdes spēchelesse. 1607 — *Cor.* v. i. 67 Twas very faintly he said Rise: dismiss me Thus with his spēchelesse hand.

† 4. Not uttered or expressed in speech. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* P. I. i. 164 Sometimes from her eyes I did receive faire spēchelesse messages. c 1600 — *Sonn.* viii. 13 (The strings) Whose spēchelesse song... Sings this to thee. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 188 For in her youth There is a prone and spēchelesse dialect, Such as moue men.

5. Of an emotion, etc.: Of such a nature as to deprive one temporarily of the power of speech; characterized by loss of speech.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1674 Which spēchelesse woe of his poor she attendeth. And his untimely frenzy thus awaketh. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* I. 364 In spēchelesse anguish on the hero's breast She sinks. 1761 GRAY *Odin* 75 What virgins these, in spēchelesse woe, That bend to earth their solemn brow? 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxxiii. She gave herself up to spēchelesse joy. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* lxii. Mr. Dombey nods at the Captain, who shines more and more with spēchelesse gratification. 1856 CARLYLE *Frederick* viii. v. (1872) VII. 164 He surveyed with spēchelesse feeling the small remnant of his Lifeguard of Foot.

6. Marked or characterized by absence of speech; free from, unaccompanied or undisturbed by, speech.

1726 POPE *Odys.* xix. 251 A spēchelesse interval of grief ensues. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* cxxxvii. i. Her we heuall'd in spēchelesse Groans. 1765 WALPOLE *Otranto* iv. [Her mother] seeing Matilda fall at her feet with a flood of spēchelesse tears. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* v. liii. As o'er that spēchelesse calm delight and wonder grew. 1855 LONGF. *Hianatha* xiv. 17 In the great, mysterious darkness Of the spēchelesse days that shall be! 1874 STURGEON *Treas. David* Ps. xciv. 17 He... would have been wrapped in spēchelesse silence.

7. *poet.* Incapable of expression in or by speech.

1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* v. 138 Stifling the spēchelesse longings of his heart, In unremitting drudgery and care! 1817 — *Rev. Islam* I. xlii. At night, methought in dream A shape of spēchelesse beauty did appear. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind*. I. 90 As the veil withdrawn 'Twixt the artist's soul and works had left them heirs Of spēchelesse thoughts.

Hence **Spēchelesly** adv., without speech or speaking; silently.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiv. The placable and soft-hearted Briggs spēchelesly pushed out her hand at the appeal. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* (1861) 238 She stood... looking steadfastly, spēchelesly, breathlessly, at her blind husband. 1895 SCULLY *Kafir Stories* 126 He glared spēchelesly at Kondwana and Senzoaga.

Spēchelessness. [f. SPEECHLESS a.] The state or condition of being spēcheles; lack or loss of speech.

1581 DEE *Priv. Diary* (Camden) 10 My mervaylous horsnes and in manner spēchelesnesse toke me. 1638 RAWLEY *tr. Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 54 The immediate preceding signs of death are... the memory confused, spēchelesnesse, cold sweats [etc.]. 1822-7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) I. 540 Aphonia. Dumbness. Spēchelesness. Inability of speech. 1853 MRS. WHITNEY *Faith Gurney's Girl* xvii. Her very spēchelesness before him had come from the deep pleasure that his presence had given to her. 1873 B. HARTZ *Fiddletown* 17 The monstrous doll, whose very size seemed to give a pathetic significance to its spēchelesness.

Spēchlet (sp'itlēt). [f. SPEECH sb. + -LET.] A short speech.

1881 *Daily News* 28 Nov. 3/5 He speaks in the fashion—I don't know whether I should not call them spēchlets—very much of the *feuilletons* of the French romances. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Mar. 7/3 Leaving out of account spēchlets by Mr. B. L. Thompson... Lord Carrington [etc.].

So **Spēchling**. [-LING 2.]

1880 TROLLOPE *Cicero* I. 226, 'I will send you,' he says, 'the spēchlings which you require'.

Speech-maker. [SPEECH sb. + -ER] One who makes or delivers a speech or speeches, esp. in public; an orator.

1710 SWIFT (*title*). The famous Speechmaker of England; or Baron... Love's Charge at the Assizes. 1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 94/2 Their Youth became Witlings, Demi-Criticks, and Speech-makers. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* xix. Let me see the speech-maker, and I'll tell you what he says. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* i. 30 The consummate skill of professional speech-makers.

Speech-making, *vbl. sb.* [f. a. prec.] The action or fact of making or delivering speeches.

1718 J. TRAPP *tr. Virgil Pref.* to *Aeneis* (1735) I. p. xi. I do not understand why Speech-making in an Heroic Poem must be called *Dracmatic*. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. p. lxiii. When a mania took place in Athens, whether for cock-fighting or speech-making... it was no slight obstacle that could oppose it. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xlix. 264 Speech-making is a new thing for me. 1876 RUSKIN *St. Mark's Rest* iv. § 47 Through sixteen hundred years of effort and speech-making, and fighting.

b. An instance or occasion of this.

1835 J. FOSTER *Life & Corr.* (1840) II. 302 Some of our journals and speech-makings. 1845 DICKENS *Chimes* II. (ed. 2) 73 Don't look for me to come up into the Park when there's a Birthday, or a fine Speechmaking.

† **Speechman**. *Obs.* Also 6-7 spēche-, speechman. [f. SPEECH sb. + -MAN] One who is appointed to speak for others; a spokesman.

c 1530 in *Essex Rev.* (1904) XIII. 22 Who wer messyngers and spechemen for lynnell for ye obaynyng of ye lesse of Macchynge parsonage? 1559 AWLWER *Harboure* I iv. b. Thou shalt be King and he thy spechman. 1570 B. GOODE *Pop. Kingd.* III. 35 b. Not seeking Mediators here, nor Speechmen for to pray. 1630 W. SCOT *Apol. Narr.* (1846) 167 Mr. James Melvill... was appointed to be their spechman.

fig. 1564 BECON *God's Word & Man's Invent.* Pref. Wks. II. 388 b. He would... straightwaies to that money be the Advocate and spechman... be more mecke and gentle than a Lambe.

Speechment. *nonce-word*. [f. SPEECH sb. + -MENT] A speech or oration.

1854 HUXLEY in L. Huxley *Life* (1900) I. viii. 113, I am rejoiced you liked my speechment.

Speed (spēd), sb. Forms: 1 speed (spod), 1-6 sped, 3-6 spede, 5-7 speede, 6- speed; 4

spied, 4-8 speid; 5 spyd(e, 6-7 spide. [OE. spēd, earlier spēd, = MDu. speed, *spoet* (Dn. *spood*), OS. spēd, spēd (MLG. spēd, spēd, *spoet*, *spoit*), OHG. spēd, *spuot* (MHG. *spūt*), f. OE. spēdwan, OHG. *spuon* to prosper, succeed.]

† 1. Abundance. *Obs.*

Also freq. in OE. 'substance, means, wealth'. a 900 CYNWULF *Crist* 604 He us æt giefed & æhta sped, welan ofer wuldron. a 1000 *Genesis* 108. Tubal Cain, se purh snytro sped smid craftiga wæs. c 1200 ORMIN 1209 Off þatt hem weoreldhædd sped A33 wæreþ mare & mare. *Ibid.* 12252 Off lareddom, off ahtess sped. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 122 Off eueric oust, of eueric sed, Was erde mad moder of sped.

† 2. Power, might. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 179 Þonne syndon on þyssum Simone twa spada, mannes & deofles. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Thorpe) lxxviii. 7 Pu eart mæzenga God... nis þe ealra gelic ahtwar on spedum. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 25 God... unspered al the fendes sped, And halp ðor he sa3 mikel ned. *Ibid.* 2995 Her hem wæntede mi3t and sped.

3. Success, prosperity, good fortune; profit, advancement, furtherance. *Obs. exc. Sc. or arch.*

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) P 707 *Præsentium*, speed. *Ibid.* S 646 *Successus*, speed. a 900 CYNWULF *Elene* 1182 He æt æt wif3e sped, sigor æt seccæ. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Thorpe) lv. 4 l.c. on God... gelyfe, þæt minre spræce sped folgie. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2221 [They] hæuen it so to iacob bro3t, And tolden him so of here sped. *Ibid.* 3929 Al... is fulum and his sped. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22886 (Edinb.), þe mar man swink him þar aboutin Fra sped þe fere he sal ben outin. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 11 For Slowthe is mihti to coofounde The sped of every mannes werk. c 1407 *Lydg. Reson & Sens.* 4906 Now shal ye here... All the process of my speede. 1412-20 — *Chron. Trayv.* 4662 Myn entent is nat to repureu3e 3oure wyse conseil. 3if it conclude to be comoun sped of My people and sauacioun. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 19 *Preamb.* For their owne sped and lucre they suffer their ledder to pass untruly cryed. c 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 32 What seruice maie so desirable bee, As where all turneth to thynne owne sped. 1612 CHAPMAN *Widowes T.* Wks. 1873 III. 8, I am assured of my speede. 1786 BURNS *Ep. Young Friend* xi. In ploughman phrase 'God send you speed'. 1791 LEARMONT *Poems* 51 We wissh him speed Till he unravel ilka quirk. 1899 GREIG *Logic o' Buchan* xii. 263 Guid-hye than, Jamie; and I wish ye a speed and forder.

b. With adjs., as *good, evil*, etc.: Success, fortune, lot.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 309 3et ic wene I can a red, ðat hem sal bringen iwed sped. 14... *Sir Beus* (1894) 182/2 God send them euyll sped. 1451 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 219/2 The good sped of this Act of Resumption. 1535 *Goodly Frymer* Sjh. That temyng women may have ioyfull sped in their labour. 1577-87 HOLMES *Chron.* III. 1097/1 In the assistance... all their hope of prosperous speed consisted. 1634 CANNON *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 22 It is... worth the noting, what ill speed Mr. Dayrell hath still in all his testimonies. 1651 WELDON *Crt. Chas.* 194 Another Parliament was summoned, wherein... there proved no better a good speed and success than a mere frustration of all hopes on both hands. 1724 DE FOE *Memo. Cavalier* (1840) 113 The king wished us good speed. 1890 MALKIN *Gil Blas* v. i. 21 You give way to difficulties with more haste than good speed.

Comb. a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Little Fr. Lawyer* v. iii. They are men of a charitable vocation... And put a good speed penny in my purse.

c. To come (good) speed, to be successful. So to come bad, or no, speed, to be more or less unsuccessful. *Sc.*

a 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bann. Cl.) 19 He come no speed but deparit with repulse. c 1620 Z. BOVO *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 57, I at the market have this day come speede. 1638 A. CANT *Serv.* at *Edinburgh* (1699) 21 If I had hope to come speed with you. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD in *Coltness Collect.* (Maitland Club) 232 There was one came about gathering charity... but she came very ill speed. 1844 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xxxii. No wonder he came such a speed nt the courting. *Ibid.* Somebody has come good speed. 1881 W. GREGOR *Folk-Lore* xxii. 166 Sitin beggars cumma speed.

† 4. a. Assistance, aid, help. *Obs.*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 2882 And þat may be thurgh helpe and sped. Of prayer of frendes and almyrde. 13... *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 1607 Furs þe sped of þe pyrryd þat sprad hym with-inne. 1399 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 451 [To] procele as hym thought for the best... for the speed of this ned and of all the Parlement. 1423 *Ibid.* IV. 256 In sped as welle of the Kynges ned, as of his people. 1a 1500 *Chester Pl.* x. 79 Hauē here of me, to do thee speed, right a gay garment.

† b. One who, or that which, promotes success or prosperity. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 21318 (Fairf.). Of þe rode now for to rede, ihesus criste he be mi sped. 1377 *Fol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 275 He that was ur most sped is selden seie and sone forȝete. c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 4 [Cross] of ihesu criste be euer oure sped. 1577 GRANGE *Golden Aphrod.* etc. S iv. Adewe therefore, God be thy speed. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 54 S. Francis be your speed. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* III. 1. 990 Good-manners be your speed. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Pharsal.* *Gen.* (1693) 1158 Christ be our speed.

II. 5. Quickness in moving or making progress from one place to another, usually as the result of special exertion; celerity, swiftness; also, power or rate of progress.

In OE. only in the dat. plur. used adverbially. In ME. freq. in advb. phrases, as *a good sped*, or with preps. (cf. 7 and 8).

a 1000 *Genesis* 3277 Tæwiton him þa dre elloruse æfter þære spræce spedum feran. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1598 For beahte he ferde wi3 sped. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16597 Him þai can to nede, At tak þe tan end o þe tre, to ga þe better speede. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1765 William & þe mayde... gon for þurgh þe gardin a wel god sped. a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 750 For to ryme scho my3te not thole Ne folowe hym no sped. c 1450 ST. Cuthbert (Surtees) 1727 For mare speed be ship he went. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 292 He wald nocht spair for to spring

on a guld speid. 155. *Christ's Kirk* 143 in *Bann*. MS. 287 He seld bene swift that gat him, throw speed. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V. iii. v.* 66 Madam, I goe with all conuenient speed. 1667 *MILTON P. L. i. 700* Back to thy punishment, ... and to thy speed add wings. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg. iii. 305* Thus, form'd for speed, he challenges the Wind. 1758 *JOHNSON Idler No. 6* The true causes of her speed were fear and love. 1797 S. & H. *LEE Canterb. T. (1799) 1. 355* He exerted all the speed fatigue would allow. 1823 *SCOTT Quentin D. xvii.* The Scottish mountaineer was at liberty to put forth a speed which was unrivalled in his own glens. 1847 *MARRATT Childr. N. Forest xxii.* That's a fine horse you are riding, sir. Has he much speed? 1891 *FARRAR Darkn. & Dawn xii.* Pudens had seen him. ... run up the steps with a speed which a Roman regarded as very undignified.

b. Of things: Swiftly, rapidly, velocity, of direct or circular movement; rate of motion or revolution.

c. 1200 *ORMIN* 18034 All swa se waterstræm A33 fletæþ forþ & erneþ Toward to sæ wipþ mikil sped. 1560 *Dau. tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 83 It began at the Ocean sea, & ... spread over all Germany, & with unspeakable speed. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err. i. 1. 110* Her part. ... Was carried with more speed before the winde. 1639 in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 156, 1 know not whether I should have been diverted a second time from taking the speed of the river if [etc.]. 1742 *GRAY Elton* 29 What idle progeny succeed To chase the rolling circle's speed? 1823 *SCOTT Quentin D. xxvii.* What has taken some time to narrate, happened, in fact, with the speed of light. 1857 *DUFFERIN Lett. High Lat. (ed. 3) 410* Then, notwithstanding the slowness of the speed, it requires as much luck as skill to avoid collisions. 1883 *M. P. BALE Saw-Mills* 209 If a sawing or planing machine is driven at a very great rate of speed.

c. With numerals or adjs. forming attrib. combs. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann. Apr. Suppl. 3/2* Three-speed Pulley. 1885 *Field* 31 Jan. 121/3 A 'ten-speed gear' tricycle. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 July 12/1 Very high-speed passenger trains.

6. Quickness, promptness, or dispatch in the performance of some action or operation. Freq. in the phrase *with (all) speed*.

a. For the proverbial contrast with *haste*, see *HASTE* sb. 6. 1000 *Genesis* 2667 Spedum sæge eorlum Abimelech. ... waldendes word. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1083 Do seiden ðis angles to loth wip sped. c. 1245 *Abraham's Sacrifice* 376 in *Non-Cycle Myst. Plays* (1909) 51 Thys fyreschall brene a full good spyd. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 90* Let vs ryse agayne with all speed. 1577 B. *GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* § 29 Barley. ... must be gathered with more speed than other graines. c. 1614 *SIR W. MURE Dido & Aeneas* 1. 77 Let vs a navie then prepair with speed. 1663 S. *PATRICK Parab. Pilgr. xii.* (1687) 81 All that surprizes me is, that such feeble words as mine should, with such speed excite so high a degree of Love. 1701 *PENN in Pennsylvania, Hist. Soc. Mem. IX. 51* Get them transcribed by good hands with all speed. 1761 *GRAY Odin* 1 Uprose the King of Men with speed. 1847 *HELPS Friends in C. i. viii.* 128 Insist upon speed in learning. ... This speed gives the habit of concentrating attention. 1891 *FARRAR Darkn. & Dawn* iv. The execution of the Christians was to be hurried on with all speed.

b. *Photogr.* The relative rapidity with which a plate, film, etc., is acted upon by light or by a developer.

1892 *ABNEY Instr. Photogr. (ed. 9) 103* Measuring the speed and gradation of plates.

7. In various prepositional phrases:

† a. *In speed*, with speed, speedily. Obs. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1221 Abraham rapede him sone in sped for to fulfillen godes reed. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints xxix.* (Placidus) 800 One þe morn scho went in sped to þe gret maister of þe knyghte. *Ibid.* xxxiii. (George) 233 Ta þi horse in speid, & pas in haste fra þis stede. a. 1586 *SIDNEY Ps. xxxi. i.* Deliver me, deliver me in speed. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V. iii. iv.* 49 Take this same letter. ... In speed to Mantua.

b. *At speed* (also † *at his speed*, † *on* or *upon the speed*), at a rapid rate of movement.

1632 *LITHGOW Trav. vi. 259* [He] stroke at me with his balfe-pike; but his horse being at his speed, I prevented his cruelty. 1646 *EVANCE Noble Order* 26 They are most upon the speed after [this game]. 1670 *MILTON Hist. Eng. Wks. 1738* 11. 16 Riding on the speed down a steep Hill. 1781 *COWPER Table-T. 635* Always at speed, and never drawing bit. 1807 *SIR R. WILSON Priv. Diary* (1862) 11. viii. 293 We were galloping at speed when an unfortunate marais received my horse. 1865 *VISCT. MILTON & W. B. CHADLE N.-W. Passage by Land* iv. (1867) 62 We gained on them rapidly, until within about 200 yards, when they went off at speed.

c. *At (or † on) full speed*, = 8 b.

1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* xi. ii. The young lady looking behind her, saw several horses coming after on full speed. 1784 *COWPER Task* vi. 331 The horse. ... That skims the spacious meadow at full speed. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng. v. 1. 610* The waggoners drove off at full speed. 1877 *M. M. GRANT Sun-Maid* ii. The Marquis drove at full speed.

8. In advb. phrases (without article):

† a. *Good speed*, speedily, quickly. Obs. a. 1300 *Cursor Mf.* 4786, I sagh cal on þe water flete; ... dunward flete it wel god speid. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iv. 507 3on is the kyng, but dreid; Ga we furth till hym betir speid. c. 1420 *Avon. Arth. xl.* Toward Carlele 1373e He hies, gode speid. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxxiii. 24 He fled away gud speid.

b. *Full speed*, with the utmost speed possible. (Cf. 7 c.) Also attrib.

1382 *WYCLIF Dent. iii.* 18 Fulspeed goo 3e before 3oure britheren. 1654-66 *EARL ORRERY Parthen.* (1676) 343 He thrust himself into the Wood full speed. 1700 *S. L. tr. Fryke's Voy. E. Ind. xii.* I ran full speed towards her to help her. 1737 [S. BERINGTON] *Mem. G. de Lucca* (1738) 69 Ten or a dozen armed Turks came upon us full speed from the Town. 1825 *W. IRVING Tour Prairies* xxi. 187 Away several of them

dashed, full speed. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 139 The engines are going 'full speed ahead'. 1890 *Times* 18 Sept. 4/2 The Blanche ... went out. ... for her four hours' full-speed trial of her engines.

9. a. *To make speed*, to hurry, to make haste.

1548 *UPDALL, etc. Eras. Par. Matt. iii. 30* Jesus left Galile, & maketh speed vnto Jordane. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Comm. Prayer, Morn. Prayer.* O God, make speed to saue me. 1635 R. N. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz. 1.60* Though she made but slow speed about it. 1663 *Extr. State P. rel. Friends* (1911) 11. 180 Make all possible speed and gett Matts and deales for a Bulke head there if to be had. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1877) 11. vii. 117 They made good speed with their journey.

† b. *To have, or get, the speed of*, to outdistance, get ahead of (one). Obs.

1605 *SHAKS. Macb. i. v. 36* Our Thane is coming: One of my fellows had the speed of him. 1646 *FULLER Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 106 The other bad got the speed of him, having first accused himself, ... and already obtained his pardon.

10. a. An inflammatory disease of cattle.

1704 *Dict. Rust. s.v.* Speed. This Distemper in Cattle [1725 *Fam. Diet.* in Black Cattle] may well be so called, because it either mends or ends in three Days time. a. 1800 *PEGGE Suppl. Grose, Speed*, a disease among young cattle in the Autumn. North. 1834 *YOUATT Cattle* 362 In the West Riding, where from the rapidity with which it runs its course it is called the speed, it also generally begins behind. 1881 *SHELDON Dairy Farming* 63/1 Calves are extremely liable to the fatal disease of 'hyant', 'speed'.

b. A section of a cone-pulley giving a particular rate of speed.

1881 *YOUNG Every Man his own Mechanic* § 550. 257 The steps or speeds of the cone pulleys are generally flat and driven by a flat leather belt.

c. (See quot.)

1889 *W. MARCROFT Ups & Downs* 18 The class of machinery first made at the Hartford New Works, Werneth, was called speeds, generally known as roving frames.

11. attrib. and Comb. a. In the names of devices or apparatus for regulating or indicating speed, as *speed-check*, *-clock*, *-cone*, *-gauge*, etc.

Descriptions of some of these are given by Knight *Dict. Mech.* (1875-84). The number of such combs. has greatly increased in recent years, as *speed-band*, *board*, *brake*, *gear*, etc.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Nov. 9/1 The Sawyer footbrake—which appears to be a very reliable form of 'speed-check'. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib. Brit. 11. No. 3220* Watchman's detector clocks, steam or 'speed clock'. 1869 *RANKINE Machinery & Millwork* 312 The most convenient way of changing the velocity-ratio of rotation of a pair of shafts... is by means of 'speed-cones'. 1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnrl.* VI. 248/2 The name Sillomètre, might be well rendered in English 'Speed-gauge'. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2261/2 Osborne's speed-gage is for the purpose of determining the rate of speed at which shafting or wheels are rotating. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, *Speed-indicator*, a gauge for testing the velocity of steam engines or machines. 1863 *A. YOUNG Naut. Dict.* 244 Tyssen's Ship's Log, or Speed Indicator. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* 11. 341 A roller blind shutter, with outside speed indicator. 1898 *KIPLING Fleet in Being* ii. The Suh watches the 'speed-lights of the next ahead, for as those lanterns change so must he adjust his pace. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 1262 The fly-wheel (of a foot-lathe), on which is the cord passing to the 'speed-pulley of the head-stock. *Ibid.* 2262 Such a machine, ... does not fulfill the conditions of a 'speed-recorder'. 1880 *Engineer XLIX.* 404 *Speed regulator for light machinery. 1888 *JACOBI Printers' Vocab.* 129 *Speed riggers, riggers graduated to allow of the driving hand being shifted to increase or reduce the running power.

b. Denoting the attainment of, or capacity for, high-speed, as *speed-gallop*, *-skating* (hence *-skater*, *-skate*).

Also, in recent use, *speed-boat*, *-car*, *-lathe*. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Faleenry Valley Indus.* viii. 81 The four miles of best speed gallop. 1885 *Daily News* 24 Jan. 6/7 The performances of the exponents of speed skating. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Jan. 5/2 The tendency is altogether in favour of the 'speed' skate as against the slow, antiquated article. 1897 *Ibid.* 27 Jan. 7/2 Speed-skaters... are thoroughly enjoying themselves.

c. Miscellaneous, as *speed-capacity*, *-limit*, *-praise*, *-rate*, *-stroke*, *-trial*, etc.; *speed-man*, a cyclist who rides at a high rate of speed; *speed-way U.S.*, a special track for rapid cycling or motorizing; † *speed while*, a short time.

1900 *Daily Express* 16 July 1/1 A motor car with a claimed *speed capacity of 85 miles an hour. 1893 *Outing XXII.* 104/2 Both assured her owner that she had not touched her *speed limit. 1896 *Cycling Times* 10 June 2/4 Smith, who is a 'speed man', may be able to push the same machine... to the tune of twenty (miles) an hour. 1905 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* 1. iii. 1. *Vocation* 861 Thou that thrice... Lostest thy *speed-praise, and thy life beside. 1894 C. H. COOK *Thames Rights* 25 The reasons against fixing a 'speed-rate' are these. 1918 *SYLVESTER Mem. Mortalities* ii. Wks. (Grosart) 11. 223 Having Death's *speed-stroak undiscerned given. 1885 *Patt Matt G.* 14 Jan. 11/1 The 'speed trials of the Umbria... and the Collingwood. 1894 *Spence* (N. Y.) 28 June, New York has millions of dollars to spend upon its uptown parks and *speedways. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1285 Alle he spoyled spytiously in a *speed while.

d. With vbl. sbs. and ppl. adjs., as *speed-making*, *-mingling*, *-multiplying*, *-producing*.

1548 *ELYOT, Proverbia*, baast, speede makynge. 1611 *CORR., Acceleration*, hast, or speedmaking. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2262/1 This gearing-up or... speed-multiplying... is found in many kinds of machinery. *Ibid.* 2262/2 A system of speed-multiplying gear. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Erros & Psyche* Nov. vi. Betwixt the twin speed-mingling fans of gold. 1893 *Outing XXII.* 106 Another great speed-producing son of the same sire. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 737/1

When the colt settled into his stride again, the effort at speed making was continued as before.

Speed (spɪd), v. Forms: 1 *spedan*, 3-5 *speden* (3-enn, 5-yn), 4-5 *sped*, 6 *spede*; 4-7 *spede*, 6- *sped*; 5-6 *Sc. speid*, 6 *spend*. *Pa. i. 2* *spædde*, 2-6 *spædde*, 3 *spede*, 4- *sped*, 4-7 *spedd*. *Pa. pple.* 3-5 *i-spæd*, 5 *i-spædde*; 4 *y-spæd*(d), *y-spædde*; 3- *sped*, 4-6 *spedd*, 5-6 *spedde*. Also 3rd sing. pres. 3-4 *spet*, 5 *spette*. [OE. *spēdan* (once); otherwise *gespēdan*, early ME. *i-spēden*), = MDu. *spoeden*, *spuēden* (Du. *spoeden*), OS. *spōdian* (MLG. and LG. *spōden*), OHG. *spuōten* (G. *spuden*, *sputen*, from LG.), f. the stem **spōd*.. see *SPEED* sb.]

I. *intr.* Of persons: To succeed or prosper; to meet with success or good fortune; to attain one's purpose or desire. Now arch.

993 *Battle of Maldon* 34 Ne purfe we us spillan, zif ge spedap to þam. a. 1322 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 656, Swa he spedde swa him Crist hude, swa þet in feuna gear was þet mynstre zare. 1354 *Ibid.* an. 1140, Eustace... wende to bigaton Normandi þær purh, oc he spedde litel. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 12317 He... woldde winnenn Crist... Allalls he wann Eve & Adam, zif þat he mihte spedenn. c. 1275 *Moral Ode* 258 in O. E. *Misc.*, Ne his poure kunesmen at himne myhte nouht spede. a. 1300 *Cursor Mf.* 734 In hisauen schap To sped he hopd haue na hap. 1362 *LANGF. P. Pl. A. iii.* 164 Menede bire to þe kyng To haue space to speken, spede zif he mihte. c. 1425 *Brut* 363 So the King come to Engeland aye, for lesyng of moo of his peple, and þus he spedde not þere. 1456 *SIR G. HAVE LAW Arms* (S.T.S.) 13 Quben he sawe that he mycht nocht in that maner spede. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xiii. 24 Some speidis [at law], for he in court has menis. a. 1542 *WYATT in Yottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 53 Soonest he speides, that most can lye and fayn. 1647 N. *BACON Disc. Govt. Eng.* 1. iv. (1739) 9 [They] sent for aid where they were most like to speed for the present, and left the future to look to it self. a. 1688 *BUNYAN Israel's Hope* *Enour.* Wks. 1855 1. 614 Wouldst thou be a man that would pray and prevail? Why, pray to God in the faith of the merits of Christ, and speed. 1825 *SCOTT Betrothed* xiii. Here we come near to the spot where he hope to speed, or no where. 1835 *BROWNING Paracelsus* 111. 689 This he has done and nobly. Speed that may! 1836 J. MARTIN *Discourses* 367 It is a thing in which we are sure of speeding.

Prov. c. 1470 *Got. & Gau.* 879 Oft in romanis I reid: Ainy sporne, late speid. 1893 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 5 He that goeth aspying goeth aspeeding. [See also *SPARE* v. 6 c.]

† b. *Const. of*: To succeed in getting, obtaining, or accomplishing. Obs.

c. 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxh.) xxxiii.* 151 Many grete lordes has assayed diuerse tymes to passe; ... but þai myght not spede of þaire iournee. 1530 *HICKSCORPE* (1905) 148 But there he could not speed of his prey. 1530 *FALSGR.* 727/1 And y maye spede of this ones, I care nat and I never sawe to him why he lyve. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 256 Until she sped of the like chance that Procris did, she could never be quiet. 1600 *PORY tr. Leo's Africa* 1. 41 Their young men may goe a wooing to diuers maidens, till such time as they haue sped of a wife. 1643 *PRYNNE Sov. Power* *Parl. App.* 26 But he sped little of his purpose.

2. With advs.: To succeed or fare well, ill, etc.

a. 1322 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) nn. 1114, Sona þær æfter sende se cyng him... to Rome æfter þes arch' pallium, & an muncie mid him... & hi þær well spæddon. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 12422 Swa þatt zif zif mihntenn spedenn wel To winnenn erliche abhte. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1585 And ðu salt ðe betre sped, If it heð bi ðin faderes reed. *Ibid.* 3314 'Ille, he seiden, 'haue we sped'. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4279 Y trouwe þow sechalt fol euele speid. 1377 *LANGF. P. Pl. B. iii.* 270 Spille it and spare it nouste, þow shalt speide þe bettere. a. 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fisula*, etc. 75, I speid effectuously with sich a cliste þat is þe made. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 131 b/1 He answered that he had euyl speid. 1573 *TUSSEN Husb.* (1878) 44 But worse shall he speid, that soweth ill seed. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* 1. 128/2 Some warres he had, and sped diuersly. a. 1633 *PRESTON New Cov.* (1634) 86 When we pray best, we speed best. 1676 *HOBBS* *Ibid.* 11. 116, I wonder less that we no better speed. 1791 *COWPER Odyss.* vii. 61 For boldest men Speed ever best.

b. *With how (or howeuer)*.

c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 27 Hwase, of engel, lited to iwurden lahene þe a beast... loke hu ha speid. c. 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* 1. 148 Heo told þe kinge al heore cas, how heo hadde i-spæd. a. 1300-1400 *Cursor Mf.* 17288 & 123 þai... told vnto þe maisters how þat þai hade sped. c. 1450 *LOVELICH Merlin* 656 Merlyne hadde hym told... þou that they thanne spedden in desert. a. 1533 Ld. *BERNERS Huon* 1881. 247 He demaunded how I had sped in my iourney. 1563 R. *GOOGE Eglags*, etc. (Arb.) 114, I entred in, with fearefull Hart, muche doutyng howe to speede. 1617 *MORRISON* *Ilin.* ii. 109 Not caring how the messengers sped, so the letters were not understood. 1653 in *Hutton Chron.* (Camden) 9 How ever wee speed beere, 4 of our Est India shippes are taken by the Dutch. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vear x.* Well, my girls, how have you sped? 1814 *SOUTHEY Roderick* xxv. 501 Go tell thy father now how thou hast sped With all thy treasures! 1852 *MISS YONGE Cameos* (1877) 1. xvii. 129 If she could thus treat a royal uncle, how must not men inferior in rank have sped?

c. With *as* or *thus*.

1649 *MILTON Eikon.* 15 In this Warr against the Church hee hath sped as other haughty Monarchs, whom God hath barden'd to the same enterprize. 1653 *HOLCROFT Proverbia*, *Pers. Wars* 1. 24 Thus the Romans sped with these people. 3. *impers.* To go or fare (well or ill) with a person, etc. † In early use with *dat.* or *to*. c. 1205 *LAY.* 18695 Pa iseh Vder king þat him ne spedde nabing. *Ibid.* 29508 Pu scalt... beode þe godes god-spæd; þe scal speid ful well. 1297 R. *GLOUCE.* (Rolls) 1633 þe sarazins were of þe sarazins an onywar bisset, & vor þe sarazins were ywar, hom spedde wel þe bet. a. 1325 *Life Adam* 67 in *Horst.* *Attent.* *Leg.* (1878) 140 To Adam wende we, And loke we hou him spet þat... He brak godes comand-

unto the Ocean. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* i. (1862) 41 Christian suddenly started up and sped him on his way. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* ix, Dickie, bolted from the cottage, and sped him to the top of a neighbouring rising ground.

b. To act with speed; to make haste in doing, or to do, something. Now arch.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1358 Fra now herches be sun him spede For to do his fader dede. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 256 And he with alle haste him spede And made him naked and al warm. 1400 *Destr.* Troy 1236 Pe worthy...sped hir full specially my sped for to let. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 35 For to other thyngys I wold spede me. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 72 b. These thynges...we shall spede vs...to declare every daye by it selfe. 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* v. 86 Iris straight hirspede To dresse them wel. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. xiii. (1739) 71 The Eagle stooped, and sped himself so well, as within six years he fastened upon the Sword and Scepter. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (1905) 329 Then speed you to do that which is written in my Law. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstrel* ii. xxi. Now, speed thee what thou hast to do. 1828—F. M. PERTH ii. Come, Dorothy, speed thee with the food, old woman.

13. *intr.* a. To go or move with speed. Also with *it*.

c 1400 *Destr.* Troy 7733 The grete horses...Spartit for no Spurse, speddyn to the flight. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE iv. 775 'Spaid fast,' he said, 'Wallace is lokit in'. 1500—20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxiii. 11 Walk furth, pilgrame, 'Spaid home, forquy anooe cummis the nicht. 1564 WINGET *Wks.* (S. T. S.) i. 3 Sum...spedis baith with airis and erect salis [etc.]. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 696 From Aberford the said Riveret Coc speedeth immediately to the River Wherf. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royall King* i. iii. I le try to day which of our two good steeds Can speed it best; let the most swift take both. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* iv. 25 The Goats with strutting Dugs shall homeward speed. 1736 GRAY *Statius* i. 48 O'er his head, Collecting all his force, the circle sped. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* ii. 128 From the disastrous plain of Agincourt I speeded homewards. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* i. 1. The vessel thus referred to was speeding rapidly down the river. 1856 KANE *Aret. Expl.* II. xxi. 211 The dogs speed from hut to hut, almost unguided by their drivers. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. vii. 51 Streams sped downwards, falling over the rocks.

fig. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* ii. i. 120 Your wit's too hot, it speeds too fast, 'twill tire. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 49 We might...have lightly sped across the slippery logic. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* v. (1902) 51 His eyes speeding here and there without rest.

b. Of time: To advance or pass quickly.

13.. *Sir Benes* (A.) 1475 When hitto pat time spedde, pat Yuor scholde pat maide wedde. 1833 Hr. MARTINEAU *Cinquantou & Pearls* i. 1 The brief twilight of the tropics had just sped away. 1858 SEARS *Athian*. II. iii. 195 The day speeds on to the great evening. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* xxv. The hours sped by almost unnoticed.

c. To make haste to do something; to be speedy in action.

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 103 Spyes speden to spryng, In Erbers enhalde. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 1358 (Trin.). Now bihouep be son to spede For to do his fadir dede. 1480 ROBT. DRYDEN 188 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* i. 226 [He] prayed hys sonne, that he woude spede, For to learne bothe to wryte and reade. 1577 HANMER *Aet. Eccl. Hist.*, *Socrat.* v. vi. (1619) 341 Being sore sicke, and speeding to baptisme. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Of Delays* (Arb.) 525 First to Watch, and then to Speed.

d. With complement: To attain a speed of.

1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 May 6/3 Her engines are twin-screw triple expansion, and she will speed seventeen knots.

Speeded, a. [*f. SPEED sb.*] Having a specified speed, as *high-speeded*.

1890 *Frm. Franklin Inst.* Mar. 261 Circular saws and other high speeded wood-working machines.

Speeder (sp'dər). Also 5 *speder*, -ar. [*f. SPEED v.*]

1. One who speeds, aids, or furthers; a helper or forwarder. Now arch.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 4798 He made him lord and her leder, And prayed god be her speder. c 1440 *York Myst.* i. 110 To spill vs ju was oure speder. 1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymn* *Hermes* 52 Speeder of Nights pades And guide of all her dreames obscurities. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Percival* xxxviii. I ain't a speder of matrimony, and good's my reason! 1887 MORRIS *Odys.* xxi. 41 For now are all things ready... The speeders and gifts of well-wishers.

† 2. One who prospers or succeeds, *esp.* in a suit. 1580 LYL *Euphues* (Arb.) 405 Your wooers [will be] good old Gentlemen before they bespeders. 1592 GREENE *Philomela* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 155 He that is a sutor in least, maybe be a speeder in earnest. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Perdeur*, The miserable pleader is a miserable speeder; the sparing of a fee is often the spoyle of a cause. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasmi Collog.* 32 Go thy way advocate, thou wilt come back again a speeder.

transf. 1611 CHAPMAN *Widdowes T.* Wks. 1873 III. 7 My former suites have been all speeders, this shall be a speeder.

3. A device or contrivance for quickening or regulating the speed of machinery; also, a kind of roving-machine used in cotton-manufacture.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2261/1 The twist, which is given in the bobbin and fly frame by the rotation of the spindle and flyer, is given in the speeder by an endless belt.

4. One who cycles, motors, etc., at a high rate of speed; a fast car, horse, etc.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 6 Sept., A certain good-fellowship has been established between the speeders and the city.

Speedful (sp'dfəl), a. Also 4-6 *sped(e)ful* (e, -full (e, 5 *spedphull*), 5-7 *Sc. spedful* (l, 5 *speyd-*), 6 *speedful*. [*f. SPEED sb. + -FUL*]

† 1. Profitable, advantageous, expedient, helpful, efficacious. *Obs.*

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 623 God is spedful in speche & a

spryt clete. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 574 Sayllys, ayris, and othir thing, That wes spedfull to thair passyng. c 1394 P. *Pl. Crede* 264 In pouernesse of spryt is spedfulllest hele. c 1449 *Peckoc Repr.* i. xix. 111 Of which ech bi him silf is a good and a speedful wey. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armys* (S. T. S.) 112 Quhilis thingis ar maist nedefull to the bataill and spedfull. 1509 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps.* xxxviii. Wks. (1876) 70 That they myght vse these holy psalmes as...spedfull prayers for remysyon and forgyuenes. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 116 Good store howse needfull well ordred spedfull.

† b. *Freq. in it is speedful* or syntactical variations of this. *Obs.*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 23 Vnto these men itt is nede-fulle and spedfull to vse the werkis of Actife liffe als besili as bei may. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 127 It is nougt spedful to us to knowe pat day. 1414 in *Proc. Privy Council* (1834) II. 141 That it were spedfull to sende swicbe ambassadors. c 1449 *Peckoc Repr.* i. v. 27 It is profitable and speedful othe tymes a man forto speke as many venen forto speke. c 1537 DE BENESSE *Measuringe Lande* A iij. It is...not spedfull to mete therewith a great quantite of lande. c 1550 ROLLARD *Cr. Venus* III. 909 Do as 3e think spedfull in this proces. 1609 SIKENE *Reg. May.* 170 He...sall assigne to them ane certayne day, to vnderly the law, either in that air, or thereafter quhen he sall think spedfull.

2. Speedy, quick, swift, rapid. Now *rare*.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 167 Dese men been speed-ful bope on hors and on foote. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 80 It gladyd be herie, and makys...he tonge spedfull. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 59 Geunye her good hope of a speedful deluyrance. 1595 BARNFIELD *Cassandra* D vj b. His sturdie steedes: Whose speedful course the day and night now euens. 1615 T. ADAMS *Jean-thevry* 8 It is not enough to be speedfull, we must also be discreet and faithfull. 1903 L. M. WATT *Communion Table* viii. 65 This speedful fleetness of all earth's days.

b. Quasi-adv. Speedily, quickly.

† c 1480 *Ragman Roll* 52 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* i. 71 To moysten ther your appetitis drey, Ful speedilye rennyng and ful yerne.

† 3. Of time: Passing quickly; short, brief. *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 971 With pat he blopiers in be brest .. in a spedful space so be sprete zeldis.

Hence *Speedfulness*, speed, swiftness.

1386 *Almanek for Year* (1812) 8 In oper planetis it hace more speedfulness.

Speedfully, adv. [*f. SPEEDFUL a.*] a. Speedily, quickly. b. Effectively.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R. v.* xxvii. (Bodl. MS.). Pe same bones in here ioyntes meue be more speedfullich. c 1475 *Partenay* 183 Then they toke ther way wonder spedfullye. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 353/3 Speedfully, *effeaciter*, *effeactive*. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. V. 70 We shall labor...speedfully, diligently, and truly. 1615 T. ADAMS *Lycanthropy* 9 It is not yet enough to go speedfully and heed-fully except also deedly.

† **Speedful**, a. *Obs.*—1 In 7 *speedyfull*. [*f. SPEEDY a.*] Speedy, prompt.

1647 16 *New Quaris Pralates* Ded. p. i. Publishing a speedyfull and satisfactory answer to these few Questions. † **Speedihead**. *Obs.*—1 In 5 *spedyhed*. [*f. SPEEDY a.*] Swiftly, rapidly.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 185 Pe thriddle spanne in be handyl of bi schryfte muste be spedhye, wyth-outyn delaying.

Speedily (sp'dilī), adv. Forms: 4 *spedili*, 4-6 *spedily*, 6 *spedyly*, *spedille*, *Sc. spedalie*, 6-7 *spedilie*, 6- *spedily*. [*f. SPEEDY a.* Cf. OE. *gespēdlīce* prosperously. Before the 17th cent. less usual than *spedely* *SPEEDILY* adv.] In a speedy manner; with speed or celerity; quickly.

13.. *Cursor M.* 4048 (Göt.), Pat loueword had sua spedili spredd. c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Prose) 1 Gladly take and speedily fulfil be warynyng of be meke fadir. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 19214 (Trin.). Speedily *earlier MSS.* sped(e)li spelled bei goddes word. In 1550 *Freiris Berwick* 217 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 292 Syn to hir madin spedily scho spak. 1563 *Hyll Art Gard.* (1593) 16 The seedes sown in due chosen time...doth speedilicly breake forth and shoote vp. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* iv. i. 80 You Iustices, that these our neather crimes So speedily can venge. 1659 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) II. 97 Itt being high tyme. speedily to looke out for a place for him. a 1700 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Pub.* IX. 346 To the end she may the speedily Arrive to Inioy the company of y^e Blessed. 1749 *Naval Chron.* III. 93 An opportunity of closing the Line speedily. 1779 *Mirror* No. 65, The marriage was speedily concluded. 1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lex.* 28 An example that was speedily followed by that of Dodonæus. 1877 *Froude Short Stud.* (1883) IV. 1. x. 117 A short altercation...ended speedily in high words on both sides.

Speediness (sp'dīnes). Forms: 6 *spedynesse*, *spedi-*, *spedines*, 6-7 *spedinesse*, 6- *spediness* (7 *spedy-*). [*f. SPEEDY a.* Cf. OE. *spēdlīgnes* opulence.] The quality of being speedy; quickness, celerity, promptitude.

1530 *Palmer* 274/1 *Spedynesse, hastifneit.* 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* ix. 60 Maruylng at so great spediness of miracles. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. 52 (1643/202) [Waters] yeld usan easinesse and speedinesse of conduct and traffick. 1663 S. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xix. (1687) 185 The wounds...are made more angry, and you binder the speediness of the Cure. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1851) I. 279/1 Much lustre did fortune add to the gallantry of their exploits by the speediness of their execution. 1795 ADAMS *Amer. Ind.* 234 For the certainty, ease, and speediness of cure.

Speeding (sp'dīng), *vb.* sb. [*f. SPEED v.*]

† 1. Success, prosperity, good fortune; the fact of being successful or of attaining one's end.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23716 Pat dox all vrspeding spill. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 112 It [sc. Mercury in mid-heaven] shal shewe spedynge of be werk & perfection. c 1460 *Play of Sacrament* 112 In Spayne & in Spruce moche vs my spedynge. a 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 234 For which like doings we shall have like speedings. 1570 T. NORTON tr. *Novel's Cathc.* (1853) 187 Such as pray

doubting and uncertain of their speeding. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* II. iii. 116 Each one betake him to his rest; To-morrow all for speeding do their best. 1636 F. SPENCE tr. *V. arillas He. Medicis* 393 Either th'one or t'other of these two conspiracies cou'd not have miss'd of speeding, if the Duke...had not revealed them. 1713 M. HENRY *Ordinal. Serm.* Wks. 1857 II. 503/1 Those who go without sending, will come back without speeding. 1726 S. WILLARD *Body Div.* 900/1 How we may so ask as not to miss of speeding in it.

b. Lot or hap in respect of success.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 9 By practise and ill speeding; these lessons had their breeding. 1599 SHAKS, etc. *Pan. Pilgr.* xviii. Heart is bleeding, All help needing, O cruel speeding, Fraughted with gall. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii. 37 The not deferring is of great moment to the good speeding.

† 2. The action of sending out or forth. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Judith* ii. 7 Olofernes...nombrede men in to the speeding [L. in *expeditionem*], as the king comaunde to hym.

3. The action of aiding, furthering, or setting forward.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 94 Yn spedynge of goodnesse. 1530 PALSGR. 711/2 I set a syde, as counsaylours or judges do all their maters for the hasty spedynge of some one. 1625 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) I. 125 To give anykind of furtherance to the speeding either of justice in civil, or of judgment in criminal causes. 1672 T. CORY *Court & Pract. Comm.* Pl. 30 The Plaintiff was not bound to give the Defendant notice of the speeding a Writ of Inquiry of Damages.

4. With *up*: The process of increasing the rate of work or production.

1892 *Daily News* 8 Feb. 6/2 One of the most remarkable features of modern industrial enterprise is the great 'speeding up' of industry. 1897 S. & B. WEBB *Industr. Democr.* I. viii. 399 This enforced 'speeding up' would be all very well if the old plan of paying by the piece were continued.

Speeding (sp'dīng), *ppl. a.* [*f. SPEED v.*]

† 1. Well-speeding, successful. *Obs.*—1

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv.* 235 Whoso hath the Paas large and slow, he is wyse and wel spedynge in al his dedys.

2. Leading with speed; rapid, direct.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xxii. 280 Where th' unequal wind-ing bone. had place, and where there lay The speeding way to death. 1641 H. L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* 81 For (to take a short and speeding course) the most embraced and popular opinion is that [etc.].

b. Causing to move with speed; favouring.

1757 W. WILKIE *Epigonid* iv. 86 To speeding gales I saw the canvass rise.

c. Moving with speed.

1847 EMERSON *Poems, Visit Wks.* (Bohn) I. 404 Speeding Saturn cannot halt. 1884 *Marshall's Tennis Cnts* 269 Till the speeding ball appeared as One continuous flash of lightning.

† 3. Dispatching, finishing; deadly, fatal. *Obs.*

† c 1600 *Distr. Emperor* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1884) III. 185 Twas a speeding plott To send me into Spayne. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 313 He might chase the most mis-cheuing, and most speeding hurt for him. 1660 MAY *Hen. II.* vi. 419 A speeding fever seiz'd his vital part. 1693 DRYDEN, etc. *Juvenal* xii. 22 A Neck so strong, so large, as wou'd demand The speeding Blow of some uncommon hand.

† b. Liable to a fatal wound. *Obs.*

1612 T. JAMES *Jesuits' Downf.* 68 The best weapons the Iesuits have to defend themselves, and wound their opposits in the speedings place they can. 1631 HEYWOOD *Fair Maid of West l.* Wks. 1874 II. 278 You hit him in the very speeding place.

† 4. Effective; decisive. *Obs.*

1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* Wks. (Rldg.) 36/2 There's no way More speeding than this thought on. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* i. iii. 40 The slye whorsons Haue got a speeding trick to lay downe Ladies. a 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 212 If he could produce but one ancient copy (which is a speeding argument in Scaligers and Casaubons Grammar).

5. Serving to further, advance, or aid.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* iii. i. I am resolv'd my Wife shall up to Court...that is a speeding course. And cannot chuse but breed a mighty fortune. 1822 CARV *Dante, Paradise* xxii. 41 Such a speeding grace shone over me, That from their impious worship I reclaim'd The dwellers round about.

Hence *Speedingly* adv.

1647 N. WARD *Simp. Colber* 77 Pray speedily therefore, and speedily.

Speedless (sp'dlēs), a. Also 4 *spedeles*, 6 *spedeless*. [*f. SPEED sb. + -LESS*]

1. Profitless, ineffectual, unsuccessful.

13.. *S. Erkenwode* 93 in Horstman, *Altengl. Leg.* (1831) 268 Per was spedeles space to spry vsh one oher Quat body hit myste be pat buried was per. a 1542 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 114 A speedless proof I have endured; And now I leave it to them that lust. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin* on Pl. xx. 20 David poureth not oute his monings as vaine and speedlesse. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xvi. 441 But no such speedless flight Patroclus let his spear perform. 1821 CLARE *Ill. Minstr.* II. 77 Till speedless trials prove the doubted elf As skill'd in noise and sounds as Hodge himself.

2. Of persons: Meeting with no success.

1585 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* i. vi. (1589) 21 For Lycus, speed-les in his war, against her so had frownde. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* v. 40 It obeys thy powers; And in their ship returns the speedlesse wowers.

† **Speedly**, adv. *Obs.* Forms: a. 4 *spedli*, -li, 4-5 -ly, 6 -lye, 7 *spedily*. b. 4 *spedeliche*, 4-6 -ly, 6 -lie, *spedalie*, 6-7 *spedely* (e. [*f. SPEED sb.* Cf. OE. *spēdlīce* successfully, effectually.]

= *SPEEDILY* adv.

a. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19214 Spedli [*Edinh.* *spedlic*, *Göt.* *spedeli*] pat speld godds word. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1850) 153 Pei...ne wolen spedly terme...be godde & goddis bestli.

c 1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 9621 The floures sprede & spedly spryng. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* xxviii. (Arh.) 69 She... hastyd her spedly gredly profiting on the iorney that goyth to paradise. 1530 *CROWELL* in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 334 Beseeching your grace spedlye to send hym home. 1618 *BOLTON Florus* iii. xxi. (1636) 246 The army of Norhanus was quickly overthrowne and all Scipio's forces...speedly oppressed.

β. 13... [see α]. 1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) III. 199 De zongelyngede dede spedelyche his dedes. c 1400 *Destry*. *Troy* 10942 Two spurres full spedely [she] spent on his helis. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 208 It castyth noyt oute spedely be wose of synne for be pyrt of lustys. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 18 Preamb., for the accomptes of the same more spedelye to be taken. 1588 *PARKE tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* 38 For that it should be speedelir doone. 1618 in *Foster Eng. Factories India* (1906) I. 17 You must speedelye looke to this maggat.

Speedometer (spīdōmētā). [f. *SPEED* sb. + *-ometer* -METER.] A speed-indicator, esp. one affixed to an automobile.

1904 *Times* 4 Aug. 13/1 His 'speedometer'...showed he was going at only ten miles an hour.

Speedwell (spīdwell). [app. f. *SPEED* v. I + *WELL* adv.] One or other species of *Veronica*, an extensive genus of small herbaceous plants with leafy stems and small blue (rarely pink or white) flowers; a plant belonging to this genus.

1578 *LYTE Dodoens* 26 Paules Betony, Herbe Fluellyn, or Speedwell. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* 101 An herbe there is commonly called Betonica Pauli, or Paul's Betony... and is no more then speed well, or Fluellen. 1671 *PHILLIPS, Speedwell*... in Latin Betonica Pauli, and Veronica Mas, and Femina. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. App.* 327 Speedwell, Veronica. 1833 E. ELLIOTT *Spirits & Men* 22 in *Spl. Village*, etc. 218 While groups of speedwell, with their bright blue eyes...cluster in the sun. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* lxxxiii, Bring orchis, bring the foxglove spire, The little speedwell's darling blue. 1885 R. BUCHANAN *Annan Water* v. The banks were sprinkled thick with speedwells and primroses.

attrib. c 1710 *PETIVER Cat. Ray's Eng. Herbal* Tab. xlviii, Speedwell Cress. Hill sides. 1862 *MISS YONGE Cress Kate* v. The young lady...delicately blue and white, like a speedwell flower.

b. With distinguishing terms.

The number of specific designations is very large: see *Chambers's Cycl. Suppl.* (1793) s.v. *Veronica*, *Withering Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 12-16 *Penny Cycl.* (1843) XXVI. 271. *Irvine Handbk. Brit. Plants* (1858) 439-444.

1611 *COTGR.* *Veronike masle*, the male Speedwell. 1731 *MILLER Gard. Diet.* s.v. *Veronica*, Common Male Speedwell or Fluellen. *Ibid.*, Narrow-leaved spik'd Speedwell [etc.]. 1777 *JACOB Cat. Plants* 121 *Veronica serpyllifolia*, little, or smooth Speedwell, or Paul's Betony. 1795 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 17 *Veronica chamaedrys*. ...Wild Germander. Germander Speedwell. 1840 *HOOGEON Hist. Northumb.* iii. 11. 360/1 *Veronica scutellata*, Narrow-leaved Marsh Speedwell. 1846-50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 406 *V. arvensis*, Field Veronica. Corn Speedwell... *V. agrestis*, Neckweed. Field Speedwell. 1847 *DARLINGTON Amer. Weeds*, etc. (1860) 227 *V. peregrina*, ...Foreign Veronica. Purslane Speedwell. 1855 *MISS PRATT Flower. Pl.* IV. 89 Spiked Speedwell...Gardeners call it Cat's-tail Speedwell. 1862 *Garden* 15 Apr. 265/3 The New Zealand Speedwell, when well grown, is one of the most beautiful of greenhouse plants. 1898 *MORRIS Austral Eng.* 428 *Native Speedwell*... a Tasmanian species, *Veronica fornosia*.

Speedy (spīdi), a. Forms: 4-5 *spedi*, 4-6 *spedy* (e, 6 *Sc.* *speidie*, *spidy* (7 *spidie*); 6-7 *speodie*, 6-*speedy*. [f. *SPEED* sb. Cf. OE. *spēdig* prosperous, wealthy, powerful, etc.; MDn. *spōd*, *spōdich* (Du. *spōdig*), MLG. *spōdig*, G. (from LG.) *spudig* (obs.), *spulig*, *spitlig*.]

†1. Advantageous, expedient, helpful. Obs. c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 42 *Pei schulle* see þat it is spedy to here nedy. c 1400 *Apul. Loll.* 50 It semib good, spedi, and meritori, þat be kirk be honorid. c 1449 *PROCI: Repr.* ii. xii. 220 Therefore this...is a spedi condicioun and a mysti forto helpe.

2. Moving, or able to move, with speed; going or travelling quickly; swift.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* vi. 591 He had fif of his company That...on spediast war. Ryn effir hym. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* i. 230 Wallace was spedy, and gretlye als agast. 1533 *BELLENDEN Livy* i. xi. (S.T.S.) I. 64 Ene knyght come to tullus on ane spedy hors. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 120 Foure swifte and speedie legions. 1630 R. *Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 421 The Barbary Horse is more speedy than the rest. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* i. vii. 41 They...can best judge how speedy we are to their relief. 1776 *Pope Iliad* v. 54 The speedy javelin drove from back to breast. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 135 To get not only speedy but lasting races.

absol. 1742 *YOUNG Nat. Th.* ii. 223 Why spur the speedy? Why with levities New-wing thy...day's too rapid flight?

†b. *Speedy man*, one formerly employed to carry from Oxford to Winchester intimations of vacancies at New College. Obs.

1825 C. WESTACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 260 A speedy-man by nimble foot Lies hurried in the earth below. *Ibid.* note, Wm. Perkins...the New College Speedy-man.

3. Acting with speed; active, prompt, quick.

1504 CRESS *RICHMOND tr. De Imitatione* iv. vii. (1893) 269 So negliget vnto the seruyce of god, so spedy to thende therof. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 52 b. The Gospell then required speedie Preachers. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poessie* iii. (Arh.) 241 *Expediitio*, or the speedie dispatcher. 1637 *MAY Lucan* iii. 19 Three si-ters speedy hands cannot suffice. For breking threads has tyr'd the Destinies. 1702 in *Pennsylv. Hist. Soc. Mem.* II. 125 Thy affairs here require a speedy hand. 1793 *SNEATON Edystone L.* § 200 The mixtures...rendered the plaster less speedy in setting. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* xxxiv, Speak out, and be speedy.

b. That quickly becomes so.

1628 *FELTHAM Resolves* ii. [1] iii. 7, I will take heed both of a speedy friend and slow enemy. Love is never lasting that flames before it burns.

4. Characterized by speed of motion or progress from one place to another.

1382 *WYCLIF Rom.* i. 10 If by any manner afterward sumtyme I haue esy, or spedy, weie in the wille of God of comyng to you. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 14 He then...heying well furnished, with speedy iorneys, came safe to his cite of London. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. l. 39 Making speedy way through spersed ayre. 1618 in *Foster Eng. Factories Ind.* (1906) I. 30 The conveyance would hee cheape, secure and speedy. 1685 *DRYDEN Ep. Albion & Albanus* 3 Feign'd Zeal...set out the speedier Pace; But, the last Heat, Plain Dealing won the Race. a 1701 *MAUNDRELL Jour. Jerus.* (1732) 144 The nearest and speediest way. 1797 S. & H. T. *LEE Canterb. T.* (1799) I. 348 Favourable winds seemed for some time to promise them a speedy navigation. 1825 *SCOTT Talism.* xxii, A horseman...had returned on a speedy gallop to El Hakim. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. xvi. 118 Our progress was much more speedy than it had been on starting in the morning. *Ibid.* ii. ix. 273 The speedier central motion [of the glacier].

b. Of time; Passing rapidly.

1598 *YONG Diana* 123 As she thinks the howers of her life short and speedie.

5. Characterized by speed in operation or action; taking place rapidly or quickly.

1529 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden) II. 179 The king willing speedig [read spedy] remedy for the same lre. scarceness. 1577 B. GOODE *Hereshach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 156 b, Wee keepe vp Cattes for the auoiding of the mischeife, neither is there a speedier remedie. 1602 *WILLIS Stenographie* Aijh, Secondly, in speedie writing: For he that is well practized in this Art, may write Verbatim, as fast as a man can treatably speake. 1653 W. RANESBY *Astrol. Restored* 128 It denoteth good success and speedy dispatch in the business. 1678 *MARVELL Growth Popery* 21 Another Act for speedier convicting of Papists. 1746 *SWIFT Gulliver* ii. vii, The speedy determination of civil and criminal causes. 1764 *MUSEUM Rust.* IV. 5 Therefore some speedy remedy should be applied. a 1806 H. K. WHITE *Lett.* (1837) 273 The speedier disseminating of the blessed gospel. 1843 *SIR C. SCUDAMORE Med. Visit Gräfenberg* 30 An impatient desire of urging crisis for the sake of a more speedy cure. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1877) I. iv. 149 The speedy fusion of Normans and English was greatly promoted by the fact [etc.].

b. Rapidly brought to pass or to an end; quickly accomplished, arrived at, or obtained.

The distinction between this and the prec. sense is often very slight.

1607 *STRAKS Cor. l.* iii. 87, I will wish her speedy strength. 1648 *HAMILTON Papers* (Camden) 184 To expect opportunities to assist and serue you, of which we will see speedy effects. 1703 T. BROWN *Mourning Poet Wks.* 1721 IV. 215 Neale started first, to raise a speedy Sum, A Million Lottery. 1747 *GRAY Fan. Cat.* 33 She mew'd to ev'ry wat'ry God, Some speedy aid to send. 1803 *MEL. Jrral.* X. 274, I flatter myself that the controversy will come to a speedy termination. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxii. IV. 70 Unless they could send him a speedy supply, his troops would...desert by thousands. 1895 *LAW Times* XCIX. 544/1 There are under the existing rules some facilities for obtaining a speedy decision in such cases.

6. quasi-adv. Speedily.

1601 *DOLMAN La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) iii. 782 To trie who should goe speediest. 1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Eromena* 12 Polimero...had put himselfe in that shippe only to get out the speedier from Birs. 1756 *TOLDEREV Hist. 2 Orphans* III. 108 Humphry, having some reason to remember those sort of gentry, very speedy escaped into Drury-lane. 1796 J. MOSER *Hermit Caucasus* I. 172 Are causes decided as speedy, and at as small an expence as possible? 1866 S. B. JAMES *Duty & Doctrine* (1871) 61 You in your future, you in your speedy coming actual experience.

7. Speedy cut, an injury on the inner side of a horse's fore leg, near the knee, caused by the foot of the opposite leg when in motion. Also as v. and attrib. (sometimes with ellipse of cut).

1692 *Land. Gas. No. 27874* Lost, a sorrel Gelding, full-aged...speedy-cuts the off leg before. 1697 *Ibid.* No. 3351/4 A brown bay Nag...speedy cut. 1831 *YOUNG Horse* 245 The inside of the leg, immediately under the knee...is subject to injury from what is termed the speedy cut. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.*, *Brit. II.* No. 4693, Web, Fetlock, Speedy, Splint, and Strengthening Boots. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 464/1 The upper or speedy-cut hoot, which is concaved in front to fit...the hoof-boot.

Hence †*Speedying* vbl. sb., speeding, expediting.

1617 *EARL ARUNDEL in Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 193 For the speeding whereof...I doubt not but your Lordships' persuasions may prevail. 1650 *FULLER Pisgah* ii. v. vi. 202 For the speeding of whose conversion he pleased to compose the many different judgments of Christiaos into one truth.

†*Speek*, sb. Obs. Also *speke*, *speake*. [Irregular var. *SPICK* sb.3] A large nail; a spike-nail.

1611 *COTGR.* *Clon d'estoque*, a speake, or sheathing nayle; vsed in ships. c 1635 *CAPT. N. BOTELER Dial. Sea Service* (1689) 276 Those nails you call speeks. They are great and long iron nails with flat heads and of divers lengths. Some of the speeks are ragged which cannot be drawn out again. 1671 *SKINNER Ethnol. Ling. Angl.*, *Speaks*, vox Naut. sic autem dicuntur magni Clavi ferrei. attrib. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 108 Their weakie Speeke Ships, can hardly long endure it.

Hence †*Speek v. trans.*, to fasten up with spikes.

c 1635 *CAPT. N. BOTELER Dial. Sea Service* (1689) 277 They use with these nails to fasten a Coin...unto the deck, close to the Breech of the carriages of the greaz Guns to help keep them firm up...and this is called speeking up of the Ordnance. 1711 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* s.v., In foul Weather

they use to speek up the Guns; that is, nail a Quoin to the Deck, close to the Breech of the Carriage, to help keep up the Piece strong to the Ship's side.

†*Speek*, v.2 Obs. = *PEAK* v.3 1.

1644 *MANWARING Seaman's Dict.* 68 *Speek* the Missen, (that is, put the yard right up and downe by the mast), 1711 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* s.v. *Spell*, This Word is most commonly us'd to the Mizen-Sail; for whoe they take it in, or speek it up, they say spell the Mizen.

Speel, sb.¹ Now dial. Also 7 *speele*, 7, 9 *spele*. [Of Scand. origin: cf. Norw. *spela*, *spila*, Sw. *spjela*, *spjelle*, of the same meaning.] A splinter or strip of wood, iron, etc.

c 1440 *Wycliffite Bible* 2 Kings xviii. 21 The splyndre or speel therof schal entre in to hys hond. 1634 *Lowe's Chirurg.* 185 Boyle all in an earthen pol, and stirre it about with a speele of wood. 1660 M. PARKER *Hist. Arthur* C iv, The speele of a broken lance hapned to pierce his skull. 1676 *WISEMAN Surg. Treat.* 286 During which some small Speels of Bones cast off, and the Ulcer cicatrized without much difficulty. a 1700 *KENNETT MS. Lansdowne* 1033 fol. 388 (Halliwell), *A spele*, a small wand, or switch in Westmorland. 1854 *MISS BAKER Northampton Gloss.*, *Spele*, ...a long, thin slip of wood. 1872 *N. & Q.* 4th Ser. IX. 21/2 He had got a speel in his finger. 1882 *Lancash. Gloss.* 249 *Speel* (Preston), a splinter.

Speel, sb.² Sc. Also spiol. [f. next.] The act of clambering or climbing.

1807-10 *TANNAHILL Poems* (1846) 76 He clamb the heights of Jura's isle, Wi' weary speel. 1885 [J. LUISSEN] *Rhymes* 31 Steeple-Jack daurna wage a speil wi' me.

Speel (spīl), v.¹ Sc. and north. dial. Forms: 6 *speill*, 6, 9 *speil*, 9 *spiel*; 6 *spel*, *spele*, 8-*speel*, 9 *speal*. [Of obscure origin; perb. a back-formation from *SPEELER* 1.]

1. *intr.* To mount or ascend to a height by climbing; to climb or clamber (up or down).

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneid* ii. vii. 11 Wp to the side wallis mony leddir sic, is, Qubairon that preis fast our the ruf to speill. 1530 *LYNDESAV Test. Papynge* 154 This Bird...hegan to speill, rycht spedalie. 1560 *ROLLAND Seven Sages* 232 The skipper speillit helyve to the top Mast. 1755 *RANSAY Christ's Kirk* Gr. ii. x, [They] swat like pownies when they speil up hraes. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* x, I could...speel down...weel enough. 1828 - *Hrt. Midd.* xx, The...wolves...that I used to see speiling up on my bed. 1863 in *Robson Bards of Tyne* 221 So he speal'd up the side.

Fig. a 1586 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* lii. 31 Then spur-gald sporters they begin to speill [at court]. 1825 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr. Wks.* 1855 I. 2 You'll see who will have speeled to the top of the tree.

b. *trans.* Of the sun, etc.; To move towards the zenith.

1718 *RANSAY Christ's Kirk* Gr. iii. i, The dawn Speel'd westlines up the lift. 1768 *ROSS Helenore* 58 An' neist the sun to the hill heads did speal. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 43 Phoebe...up the pend at furious rate Gaed speilin'.

2. *trans.* To mount or ascend, to climb or clamber up (a hill, tree, etc.).

1571 *Saifr. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 160 The Lord...In spyrith their sprelits, & gart thame speil that heuch. 1785 *BURNS To W. Simpson* iii, My senses wad he in a creel, Should I hut dare a hope to speel. The hraes o' fame. 1790 A. WILSON *2nd Ep. A. Clark* poet. Wks. (Belfast ed.) 99 Tired wi'...Speeling stairs, and lifting snecks. 1815 *SCOTT Antiq.* vii, Nae mortal could speil them [sc. the cliffs] without a rope. 1894 *HESLOP Northumbld. Gloss.* 676 He speeled the tree like a cat.

Fig. 1786 *BURNS To Jas. Smith* xiii, Ance that five an' forty's speel'd.

b. *trans.* Of things.

1790 A. WILSON in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 198 Bonny mornin' speels the eastlin lift. a 1849 W. NICHOLSON in *Edwards Mod. Scott. Poets* (1881) III. 67 The honey-suckles speel the roof. 1856 R. SIMONSON *Covenanters of South 429* An ancient Celtic dyke speels the heeling height.

Speel, v.² slang. rare. (See quot.)

1859 *SLANG Dict.* 98 *Speel*, to run away, make off; 'Speel the drum', to go off with stolen property. *North.*

Speel-bone, dial. Also 4 *spile*, 7 *speell*.

[? f. *SPEEL* sb.¹ Cf. Craven dial. *spell-baan* in the same sense.] The small bone of the leg († or nrn).

1307 *Wakefield Crt. Rolls* (1906) II. 131 [They] assaulted and beat her, and broke thel spilebon [of her arm]. 1698 in *Jrral. Friends Hist. Soc.* (1912) IX. 193 A fall...broke the speell bone of her leg. 1869-76 in *Lonsdale and Whithy glossaries*.

†*Speeler*¹, Sc. Obs. In 5 *spelne*, 6 *spelair*.

[prob. ad. older Flem. or LG. *speler* (G. *spieler*) player, actor; formation on *SPEEL* v.¹ is less likely.] A performer; an acrobat.

1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 322 Item...giffin to the tawbronor that playt to the King, and the spelare with him, xxvij s. 1502 *Ibid.* II. 324 Item, to the spelair, his quartar pensiou, xij li. xs. 1503 *Ibid.* 387 Item, to the Ingils spelair, that playt the supersalt.

Speeler², Sc. [f. *SPEEL* v.¹] One of a pair of spiked irons used in climbing poles or trees.

1869 in *Mrs. Gordon Home Life Brewster* iii. 31 These [firs] the boys ascended, with 'speelers' or iron cramps on their ankles, to reach the crown-nests.

Speeler³, Austr. [perh. f. north. dial. *spell* 'to run quickly' (of a horse).] A horse with a turn for speed.

1893 *MRS. C. PRAED Outlaw & Lawmaker* I. 252 He's a bit of a speeler. He'd lick the lot of 'em if he was put into traioing.

Speeler, var. *SPEILER*, 'sharper'. *Speen*, var.

SPEAN sb.; Sc. dial. var. *spune Spoon* st.

Speer (spīr), *sb.* 1. Now *dial.* Forms: 4-5 *spere*, 6 *spēr*, 7 *spære*, 9 *spær*, 5, 7-*spær*, 6, 9 *spære*. [*a. MLG. speer, spær* spær-work.] A fixed screen for warding off an air-draught; a wooden partition near the door or by the fire-place; a chimney-post. 1379 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 131 In factura unius spere de Estlandbord in Scakar Hostill. cum ligaturis ferreis et clavis. 1419 *Menu. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 145 Pro dohnyng ij spers j mesuagij in Bondgate pro ij dies. c. 1440 *Proup. Part.* 468/2 Spere, or scuw, . . . *scriuunt, ventifuga*. a. 1470 H. PARKER *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W. 1496) iv. iv. 1641 He was put out of the chambre & layde bym helynde the spere at the halle dore. 1530 *Palsgr.* 274/1 Spere in a ball, *buffet*. 1538 in *Gage Hist. & Antig. Hengrave* (1822) 42 Item, y^e said hall to have ij coberds; one benethe, at the spær, w^t a tremor; and another, at the hygger table's inde, w^tout a tremor. c. 1600 *Heir of Linne* 80 in *Perey's MS.* (1867) I, 78 When that he came to Iohn of the Scales, vpp at the spere he looked then. 1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 44 The Spær. Chesh. The Chimney post. 1820 *WILBRAHAM Chesh. Gloss.* 62 *Spær*, the chimney post on each side of the fire-place. 1886 B. BRIERLEY *Cast upon World* i. 9 The first object to be seen after the door was closed was a pinched face at the edge of the 'spær'.

† **Speer**, *sb.* 2. *Obs.* Also 8 *spær*. [*var. of SPIRE sb.* 1 (cf. *SPEAR sb.* 2).] A branch or prong of a deer's horn. (Freq. in *Topsell's* work.)

1607 *Topsell Four-f. Beasts* 327 They [sc. the horns] are sharp, . . . no where smooth but in the tops of the speers. 1658 *Rowland Topsell's Four-f. Beasts* 97 These [harts] do excell all other in the beauty of horns, . . . branching forth into many speers. *Ibid.* 98 At one year old they have nothing but small bunches, . . . at three years they grow forked into two speers. [Hence in *Blome Gaill. Recreat.* (1686), *Dict. Rust.* (1704) s.v. *Hart*, Chambers *Cycl.* (1728) s.v. *Head*, etc.] 1774 *Goldsm. Nat. Hist.* III. v. 113 [The stag's] horns are called his head; when simple, the first year they are called broches; the third year, spears.

Speer, *sb.* 3. *Sc. rare.* Also *spier*. [*f. SPEER v.* 1] An inquiry, questioning, or interrogation. 1788 *MACAULAY Poems* 134, I . . . had nae fear O' getting you w^t little spier, Being sure to find you. 1822 *GALT Stearn-Road* x. 257 There was . . . a wonderful spær and talk about what we had all seen that day at the Coronation.

Speer, *sb.* 4. *rare.* Also *Sc. spire*. [*Of obscure origin.*] Spray.

1825 *JAMESON Suppl. Spire*, spray. Sea-spire, the spray of the sea. *Renfrew*. 1902 'M. FAIRLESS' *Roadmender* 70 The salt and spew of the sea, the companying with great ships, the fresh burden.

Speer (spīr), *v.* 1. Chiefly *Sc.* and *north.* Also *speir*, *spier*. Forms: a. 1 *spyrian*, 4 *spury*, *spur*, 5-6 *spure*, *spur*, 6-7 *spurre*; 1 *spirian*, 4-5 *spire*, 4-6 *spyre*, 4-5, 9 *spir*, 5 *spyr*, *spirr*, *spyrz*, 5-6 *spyrre*, 5, 7 *spirre*. β. 4 *spcrije*, 5 *speryn*, 4-6, 9 *spær*, 5 *spære*, 5-*spær*, 6 *spære*, 6-8 *spær*, 8-*spær*, 5-*spær*; 5-*Sc. spær*, 7 *north. spærre*. [Common Teut.: OE. *spyrjan*, = OS. **spurian* (cf. the sbs. *spuringa*, *spurida*), OHG. *spurigen*, *spurien* (MHG. *spüren*, *spürn*, G. *spüren*, *dial. spieren*, *spiren*), ON. (Icel. and Norw.) *spyrja* (Sw. *spörja*, Da. *spørge*, *†spørje*); cf. also MDu. *spören* (Dn. *speuren*), LG. *spören*, *sporen* (heine Da. *spøre*, Sw. *spära*), obs. G. *spören*, *speuren*, *spuren*. For the relationship of the stem *spur*, *spor*—see *SPOON sb.*]

In OE. the original senses of 'to make or follow a track', 'to go in search of', 'to seek after', are fully represented.]

I. *intr.* 1. To put a question or questions; to make inquiries; to ask. Also with advs. as *about*, *in*. a. c. 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxvi. § 2 Ænoh rybte þu spyrast; swa hit is swa þu segst. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 11475 'Gais', he said, 'and spirs well gern'. 13 . . . *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 3832 The seriantes . . . spird obowt als he tham bad. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iii. 486 And on sic maner spyrte he, That he knew that it was the king. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4297, I will tell . . . How spritis in hom spake to qwho þat spire wold. c. 1475 *Babes Bk.* 37 Yf there be eny worde That yee kenne nouhte, spyrte wylle yee yt ken. 1530 *PALSGR.* 731/1, I spurre, I aske a question. 1659 *SOMMER Dict. Sax. Lat. Angl.* s.v. *Spyrjan*, *Lanc. to spirre*. β. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxx. (Theodora) 228 Þane mad þe keryng sum dangere, wittand schould þe gærne spere. c. 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxh.) 6820 He that was the mayner Went aboute fast to spere; Of this mariage he herd tel. c. 1475 *Rais Coligear* 51 Sen thow speiris, I the tell All the suith hale. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* I. 75 Exploratouris than half tha send. 'That was expert, to speir about. 1774 *FERGUSON Leith Races* Poems (1845) 30 Where do ye win? if ane may spier. c. 1780 *BURNS Taroolton Lasses* v. And should ye ride by yon bill-side, Spær in for bonie Bessie. 1808 *MAYNE Siller Gun* iii. xix, 'It sets ye weel, indeed, to spær,' The sutor answer'd.

b. *Const. about or anent, after, for, into, of* (= concerning).

a. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 11444 Þai toke þair gesting in þe tun, And spird him efter vp and dun. *Ibid.* 13628 Quar-for spir yee o þai gom? 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 12 Þekyng in þat forest A moneth lay, to spire for wod & wilde beste. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12429 The kynges into counceill callit hir þan, To spir of hør spede. c. 1440 *Alph. Tales* 122 Þai went vnto þis clerkis howse & spirrid after þer maister & his susier.

β. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iv. 494 Heir I saw the men, That 3he spær eftir, mak lugin. *Ibid.* xvi. 21 And þe . . . spær of his brotheris fair. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 300 He wendes forþe . . . Of þis nouely to spær. c. 1480 *Caxton Sources of Anyon* xxvii. 573 Whan he founde net his mayster in the chyrche he . . . spæred after him. † c. 1550 *Freiris Berwik* 59 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 287 Freir Robert spær it eftir the gud man. a. 1578 *LINDSAY (Pitcottie) Chron. Scot.*

(S.T.S.) I. 258 [He] come . . . crying and speirand for the king. a. 1700? *SEMPILL Maggie Lauder* v, Gin ye should come to Anster Fair, Spier ye for Maggie Lauder. 1717 *RAMSAY Elegy Lucky Wood* xii, And after ages hairns will spær 'Bout thee and me. 1795 *BURNS Brau Wooer* vii, I speered for my cousin. 'Gin sbe had recovered her hearin'. 1815 *SCOTT Guy R.* i, Troth, I kenna, unless ye like to . . . speer for quarters at the Place. 1824 — *Redgauntlet* let. xi, Spær as little about him as he does about you. 1866 H. KINGSLEY *Leighton Court* xxxiii, Of whom were ye speiring?

c. *Const. at (also † of) a person.* Cf. 4. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 15899 Gladii wald he speik and spær, Bot at quam be ne wate. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* v. 39 The King . . . spær it at hym how he had done. 1441 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) p. lvi, Sir William Plumpton . . . spiered of the said tenants . . . of the governance & rule that night. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xxi. lii, 852 Syr Lancelot spiered of men of dower where was kyng Arthur become. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xc. 33 Gif . . . he be blinde, and can nocht at the spær. 1585 *JAS. I. Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 48 I speared at him. 'What word of Phoenix which was flown away? a. 1724 in *Ramsay Teat-Misc.* (1733) I. 28 He first spær'd at the guidman. 1792 *BURNS 'Au O for ane-and-twenty'* ii, At kith or kin I need na spier. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* x, What needs ye be aye speering then at folk? 1903 *Pilot* 22 Aug. 169/1 These things can only be ascertained by 'speiring' at the Colonies themselves.

† 2. To inquire one's way; to make one's way, proceed or go, to a place, etc. *Obs.*

c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6166 Be hir tellyng men wer steryd, And diuers to be saynt speryd, and come in pilgrimage. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneid* ii. vi. 52 To quhill other forthres sall we spær? *Ibid.* vi. v. 147 Spær to the portis quhillis Velinos hait. 1615 *BRATHWAIT Strappado* (1878) 131 Heere stood I musing. 'Till lockie wha dost think speard vp tome.

II. *trans.* 3. With objective clause: To inquire or ask how, what, who, etc.

a. c. 900 *tr. Baeda's Hist.* xvii. (1722) 499 Hi ða spýredan hwæt and hwonon he was. 13 . . . *K. Atis.* 2569 (W.), He . . . spiered whider Dærie is went. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 327 He spiered as he 3ede, who did sulik trespas. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 198 This lord to spiere Began, fro wbenne that sche cam. c. 1440 *Alph. Tales* 264 Þan his duke besoght þaim to spur who did þis trispas. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 77/1 Therefore spyre and aske how thou maist goo to hym. β. c. 1325 *Metz. Hom.* 95 The king . . . spær in quat time, and quat cyte, That Goddes sun suld born be. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* x. 522 Tharfor preuely spierd he Gif ony man mycht fundin be [etc.]. 1456 *SIR G. HAYE Law Arms* (S.T.S.) i. He spær is quhat thing is bataill. a. 1470 *HARDING Chron.* cxviii. viii, Buryed he was, but where no man durste spere. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 200 His sone pontius spær it quhou he suld vs hym contrar the romans. a. 1572 *KNOX Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 241 'What sayis thow of the Messe?' spær is the Erle of Huntley. 1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) I. lxxix. 202 Rouse . . . your soul, and spær bow Christ and your soul met together. 1686 G. STUART *Joco-ser. Disc.* 13 I speer'd what news in this gude town. c. 1770 *BATTIE To A. Ross* vi, Naebodie car'd Foranes to spær how Scotia far'd. 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* xviii, And is't the way to Glasgow ye were speering if I ken'd? 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold*, xiv, You needna' spær how I ken.

4. To make inquiries concerning, to ask questions regarding (a thing or fact). Also *const. at or of* (a person).

13 . . . *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1606 Alle þat he spærde hym . . . be expowned clene. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (Paul) 229 At þame spere but mare þe cause quhy I get you cum þare. 14 . . . *King & Barker* 13 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* I. 4 How kyng had he men abyde, And he wælde spær of hem the wey. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2622 When many thinges sho had speryd. c. 1500 *Lancelot* 1169 At qwhome ful sone than gan scho to Inquire, And al the maner of theostis till spere. 1549 *Compl. Scot. Pro.* 15 Gyl ony persone vald spær at me the maner of the gouernynge of ane battell. 1646 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) p. xxxiii, To informe of thingis that I sall spær at him. 1686 G. STUART *Joco-ser. Disc.* 14 Yespeer the Gate ye kenna right weel. 1830 *GALT Lawrie T.* ix. viii. (1849) 434 Oh, no great sum; ye needna spær that. 1858-61 *E. B. RAMSAY Remin.* ii. (1870) 21 It's no the day to be speering sic thingis.

b. With special objects, as *tidings*, *price*, etc.

To *spær* (one's) *price*, to ask one's terms, to ask in marriage. (a) a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 5682 Moyyses . . . sett him þar a wel biðe, Tifand for to spir and biðe. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xix. 599 Ilkane at oþir spær it tithing. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 237 And þar [she] hire spakid with his speche & spird of him wordis. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneid* iii. li. 155 My fadir exhortis ws. . . Apollonis ansuier spær. a. 1585 *MONTGOMERIE Cherry & Stae* 946 3e culd not luck. . . That all opinions spær it.

(b) 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 794 For a pair of schone he ast. Bot or he spær it the price to pay them [etc.]. 1785 *BURNS Scotch Drink* xiv, Monie . . . bardly, in a winter season, E'er spier ber price. 1823 *GALT Entail* II. xxviii. 268, I was past thirty before man spær'd my price. 1837 *LOCKHART Scott* vi. I. 186 We've stood here an hour by the Tron, binny, and de'il a ane has speered our price.

c. To request the return of (money); to ask back. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xlix, This siller binds me to naething, and can never be speered back again.

d. To ask for (advice); to beg (leave).

1724 in *Ramsay Teat-Misc.* (1733) I. 101 Love speers nae advice Of parents o'er wise. a. 1835 *CHILD Maurice* xii. in *Child Ball.* II. 268/1 She maun cum to the merrie green-wad, And spær the leive o' name. 1866 J. YOUNG *Life F. Welsh* 403 'It's right like, Sir,' said she; 'for we never spær'd his advice'. 1895 *CROCKETT Men of Mass-hags* xxxv. 253 Dinna biðe to spær her leave.

5. To trace or find out by inquiry. *Usu. with out.*

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (Thomas) to Bisly fore to spær a man, þat sic palace can make. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 324 He bad his man to gon and spiere A place wher sche myhte abyde. 1562 *TURNER Herbal* ii. (1568) 39 Perchance som of vs . . . myght spær it out and fynd it by that name. 1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) I. 434 Oth that people would spær out Christ! 1648 *BURGH Rec. Glasgow* (1881) II. 157 To spær out men fitting to be employet for the Manufactory.

c. 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* (1775) 41 I soyn sperr'd the Gentleman's Hoah cawt. 1863 S. S. JONES *Northumbd.* 64/1 Tryin' tae spær oot his station an' characer. 1864 *MISS BAKER Northumbd. Gloss.* s.v., Spær it out! if you can. With us it is almost *obs.*

6. With cognate object (see also 7): To ask (a question).

c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 206 Whi spir ye not, sir, no questyons? 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvi. 143 The peicst of peblis spær ane question in ane beuk that he compil't. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 56 But you begyn here io . . . spær questyons at me on all sides. 1816 *SCOTT Old Man.* xxxvii. I hae had sae many questyons speered at me in my day. 1889 *BARRE Window in Thurus* 168 Ye shouldna spier sic annoyin' questyons.

7. To question or interrogate (a person). Usually with *const.*, as *of*, *interrogative* clause, or cognate object (cf. 6).

Still in *Sc.* use; also *spec.* to propose marriage to (a woman).

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3826 He spird þaim queþen þai ware. c. 1400 *Anturs of Arthur* xx, Of thies spirituale thynges spyre me na mare. 1484 in *Cely Papers* (Camden) 153 He speryd me noo oder questyans. 1568 *tr. Montanus Inquit.* 22 b, He shall ride the racke, and there be spurred certeyne questyons. 1594 *LVLV Mother Bombie* iv. ii, He be so bolde as spurre her, what might a bodie call her name? 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxiii. xii. 481 b, Seeing a Senatour blunly spurreth me the questyoun.

† b. To call upon or demand formally. *Obs.* 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 193 All those . . . that hae ben spyr'd thrise in holy chyrche themselwe wyttynge.

c. To invite. 1818 *SCOTT Br. Lamme* ix, Just that ye suld spær ony gentleman hame to dinner.

Hence **Speer'er**, an inquirer. *rare*—1.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (Machor) 1140 Þarfor lewe forthir to spere . . . for spær of his maistre fra his Joy sal donne thringine be.

Speer (spīr), *v.* 2. *dial.* and *U.S.* [perh. identical with *prec.*, influenced by *FEER v.* 1] *intr.* To peer. *Const. at, into, out.*

1866 *BLACKMORE Cradock Nowell* xlv. (1873) 293 Out went Eba, speering around for the tracks of Bob. 1886 J. SLIGH *Derby Glass* (E.D.D.), To spær and pry into any thing. 1885 B. HARTE *Marjory* i, She a flirt, spærin' at men with that modest, downcast air? 1895 *Pall Mall* G. 2 Dec. 3/2 We all speered out to catch a glimpse of the Infjman.

Speer, variant of **SPEER** a. *Obs.*

Speer(e), obs. forms of **SPEAR**, **SPHERE**.

Speering, *vbl. sb.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [*f. SPEER v.* 1 Cf. *SPURRING vbl. sb.* 2]

1. The action of questioning or inquiring; interrogation, inquiry.

a. 1100 in *Napier O. E. Glosses* 132/1 *Adinuentumum*, zsemangum, spyrungum, axungum. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 27280 In spiring loka þe preist be sli. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iii. 568 Eftir the mete sone rais the king, Quhen he had lewyt his spyring. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12093 He hesit hym harly þe burde forto seche. . . Till he aspier hir. . . by spyring of oþir. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii. 64 For any spyring in þat space no speche walde he spell. 1552-3 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 137 Anent the spæring. . . of every wrang sen the peax bigane. 1816 *CHALMERS in Hanna Life* (1851) II. 77, I . . . went through a great deal of speering and hand-shaking. 1892 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 51 He used to reply to his son's eager 'speerings' by such admissions as 'That I do not know' [etc.].

2. Information obtained by inquiry. Also *pl.*

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* v. 490 He . . . lay still in the castell than, Till he gat spæring at [= of] a man Of Carrick. 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* xxx, If it please my Creator, I will forthwith obtain speerings thereof. 1824 — *Redgauntlet* let. xi, Ony of the bill-folk he could get speerings of.

Speet, obs. f. or var. *SPIT sb.* and *v.* **Speget**, obs. f. *SPICOT sb.* **Speid**, obs. f. *SPED*.

† **Speight**, *Obs.* Also 5 *Sc.*, 6-7 *specht*, 6 *speicht*, 6-7 *speight*, 7 *spight*. [Either repr. an unrecorded OE. **speht* (**speoht*), or a MDu. or MLG. *specht* (Du. *specht*, WFr. *specht*, *spucht*), = OS. *speth* (sic), OHG. *speht* (MHG. *speht*, *speht*, G. *specht*): cf. Da. *spætte*, Norw. *speltta*, Sw. *hack-spell*, and OF. *espoit*, *espois* (from Germanic). The ultimate affinities of the word are uncertain.

Specht in *Johnson* (1755) is due to a misprint in Ainsworth (1736) s.v. *Picus*.]

The green woodpecker, *Geococcyx viridis*. (Cf. **SPECK sb.** 3 and **WOOD-SHITE**.)

c. 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 334 The Specht was a purcervant, provide till apier, That raid before the emporiur. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneid* vii. iv. 91 Ane byrd. . . Wyth sprullit wyngis, clepit a Speicht wyth ws, Quhill in Latyne hecht *Picus Marteyns*. 1552 *ELNOT, Picus martius*, a birde . . . of this lee three kyndes, the fyrst a specht, the seconde a heway, the third . . . is not in Englande. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Barlas* ii. i. iv. *Handicrafts* 157 Eve, walking forth about the Forrests, gahers Speights, Parrots, Peacocks, Estrich' scall'd feathers. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* i. 278 Some liule birds there are also that hae hooked clees, as the Spights. 1659 W. DU GARD *tr. Comenius Gate Lat.* Unl. 43 The Gnat-snapper used to feed on figs; and the Speight on Bees.

† **Speid**, *Sc. Obs.*—1 [var. of **SPELD sb.**] A piece, part, or strip.

1653 in *Laing Lindores Abbey* (1876) 231 He took neither hyd nor half ane hyd, but ane speid of ane hyd, and canid it to the house.

Speinzie, obs. *Sc.* form of **SPAIN**.

† **Spær** 1. *Obs.* Forms: 4 *spær*, 5 *spær*, 6 *spær*. [*ad. OF. espær(e) ESPERER*.] Hope; expectation.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6476 þy sone ys now yn þe same spære; he shal nat þenk þai he shal deye. c. 1330

— *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5790 To have a lord þey were in speyr. c1400 *St. Alexius* (MS. Laud 622) 1030 To þi comyng was al my speire. To have ymade of þee myne eire.

† **Speir** ². *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **speyr**. [Aphetic f. *despair* *DESPAIR sb.*] Despair; despondency.

13. *Enfrosyne* 9 in Horst. *Alengl. Leg.* (1878) 174 þi mon was sori and in gret speir. For he hedde of his bodi non heir. 14. *Tundale's Vis.* 1008 Tundale feld a stynkyng ayr. Then of his lyffe he was in speyr.

Speir, var. **SPEER** v.1; obs. Sc. f. **SPHERE**.

Speir(e), obs. ff. **SPEAR sb.**

Speiss (spais). Also 8-9 **speis**. [ad. G. *speise* in the same sense, a special use of *speise* (:-pop. Lat. *spēsa*, L. *expensa*) 'food, nourishment'.]

1. An impure metallic compound, containing nickel, cobalt, iron, etc., produced in the smelting of certain ores; esp. an arsenide obtained in the manufacture of smalt and used as a source of nickel.

1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 287 It [sulphurated nickel] affords, together with Speis (which is a compound of Nickel and Cobalt) also Copper and Silver. 1839 *URZ Dict. Arts* 302 The latter ores should be hut slightly roasted, so as to convert the nickel into speiss. 1850 *FOUNES Chem.* (ed. 3) 295 The artificial, or perhaps rather merely fused, product, called *speiss*, may be employed as a source of the nickel-salts. 1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 184 The average assay of speiss produced during the year. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 612 We can produce a speis which contains only cobalt and nickel.

2. **Speiss-cobalt**, tin-white cobalt; smaltine.

1872 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 20 Antimonial silver ore with traces of speiss-cobalt. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 812 Smaltine or speiss cobalt, an arsenide of the isomorphous bases, cobalt, nickel, and iron.

Speit, obs. Sc. f. **SPIT sb.**

Spek, obs. f. **SPEAK**, **SPECK**, **SPEKE** 2.

|| **Spek-boom** (spe'kbōm). Also **speck**. [S. African Du., f. *spek* **SPECK sb.** 4 + *boom* tree.] The purslane-tree (*Portulacaria Afr.*) of South Africa.

1834 *PRINGLE Afr. Sb.* vi. 209 The spekboom, with its light green leaves and lilac blossoms. *Ibid.* vii. 248 Browsing on the succulent spekboom, which clothed the skirts of the hills. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 121 One vast jungle of dwarfish evergreen shrubs and bushes, amongst which the spekboom was predominant. 1879 *ARCHERLEY Trip Boerland* 186 The *spek-boom* grows here in great profusion.

† **Speke** 1. *Obs.* [ad. L. *spec-us*.] A cave.

1377 *LANGL P. Pl. B.* xv. 270 Monkes... In spekes an in spelonkes selden spoken togidres.

† **Speke** 2. Also 5 **spek**, 7 **speak**. [a. MDu. or MLG. *spēke* **SPOKE sb.**]

1. A handspike.

1365 in *Nicolas Hist. Royal Navy* (1847) II. 473 [For one other] wyndas [thought, with four] spekes [pertaining to the same, 2 d.]. 1417 in *Riley Mem. Lond.* (1868) 656 [Taking in his hands a certain staff commonly called a] spek.

2. A wheel-spoke.

1400 *Morte Arth.* 3264 The spekes was splentide alle with speltis of siluer. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 3531 A Speke (A Speke of a wele), *radius*. 1485 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 374, xxi axitrees, ... x gang de [elghes], ... iij gang de spekes. 1617-8 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 228, xj gang de [elliche [felloes], ... viij gang de speaks.

Speke, etc., obs. f. **SPEAK**, etc. **Spekenard**, obs. var. **SPEKENARD**. **Speknel**, obs. f. **SPIGNEL**. **Spelean** (spilēan), a. Also **spelean**. [f. mod. L. *spele-us*, f. L. *spelūm*, ad. Gr. *σπηλαιον* cave.]

1. Inhabiting a cave or caves; frequenting caverns; cave-dwelling.

1839 G. ROBERTS *Dict. Geol.* 161 *Spelean*, that frequent caverns. A term applied to the hyena. 1874 *DAWKINS Cave Hunt.* iii. 118 The remains of the spelean variety of the spotted hyena were very abundant in the cave-earth. a 1882 *Fraser's Mag.* (Imp. Dict.), Those primitive spelean people who contended against and trapped the mammoth.

2. Of the nature of a cave.

1882 OWEN in *Longman's Mag.* I. 67 More satisfactorily ... than in any other spelean retreat which I have explored.

Speleology (spelē'olōjī). Also **speleo-**. [ad. F. *spéléologie*: see prec. and -ology.] The scientific study of caves.

a. 1895 E. A. MARTEL in *Rep. 6th Geogr. Congr.* (1896) 722 To make of speleology something else than a mere sport. 1899 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* LV. 562 The southern half of Missouri and the Black Hills... offer... regions for the study of caves, or speleology.

b. 1895 *Knowledge* Oct. 223/2 'Speleology, the Science of Caverns,' was the title of a paper by Mons. E. A. Martel. 1896 *Geogr. Jnl.* VII. 221 An account of the position of Speleology, the science of caverns, in geography.

So **Speleological**, a., or of pertaining to speleology; **Speleologist**, a student of, or authority on, cave-research.

1895 *Knowledge* Oct. 223/2 It was shown that 'speleological investigation would be of value to many branches of natural science. 1900 *Geogr. Jnl.* XV. 78 The progress of speleological exploration in Yorkshire. 1895 MARTEL in *Rep. 6th Geogr. Congr.* (1896) 722, I hope... that the English 'speleologists may be... incited to renewed investigations. 1895 *Knowledge* Oct. 223/2 Much remains to be done by British speleologists.

† **Spelch**, sb. *Obs. Sc. and north.* [Related to **SPEL sb.**]

1. A chip or splinter.

1572 R. BANNATYNE *Jnl.* (1806) 388 The portcullious... fell down to the ground againe, and a part of a spelch there fell off, hurt Marie Balfour in the heid. 1534 *Low's*

Chirurg. 354 A little part of the bone is superficially separated like unto a little spelch or sclat.

2. (See quot.)

1677 *NICOLSON in Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1870) IX. 319 *Spelch*, a swathe band.

† **Speld**, sb. *Obs.* Also 4-5 **spelde**, 4 **spiede**. [OE. *speld* neut., = ON. *speld*, *spjald* (Norw. *spjald*, Sw. *spjell*), related to Goth. *spjald* fem., MHG. and G. dial. *spelte* tablet, splinter, chip, etc.: see **SPALD v.**]

1. A flake or particle of fire; a spark. Also with of. c1050 *Voc.* in *Wr-Walcker* 529 *Tedasque*, and hiernende speld. c1100 in *Napier O.E. Glosses* 1612 *In fauillam*, on spelde. c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 210 Wrecheche gostes... he seiþ Fleo op and down al frenninde, ase speldene doth of fuyre. *Ibid.* 474 Ake ofte gret fuyr and eke stuyrne west of a luytel spelde. c1440 *R. Gloucester's Chron.* (Rolls) II. 819 note, And þer amyde he cast A liil spelde of fuyre and ahoweþ þe speld fast He by wounde þys tender.

2. A chip or splinter.

1350 *Will. Palerne* 3603 þe kniþt spere in speldes alto-schiuered. *Ibid.* 3855 So spakli here speres al on speldes went.

Speld, v. *Sc.* Also 6 **speild**. [Related to **SPALD v.** For the vowel cf. prec.]

1. *trans.* To lay flat or extended; to spread out; to split open. Also *refl.*

c1480 *HENRYSON Fables, Preach. Swallow* xxvii. Heifer-ter þe sall find als our as sweit, Quhen þe ar speldit [i.e. speldit] on þone carlis speit. c1480 — *Orph. & Eurydice* 177 Besyde hym on the bent, He saw speldit a wonder wofful wicht, Naillit full fast. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneid* v. vii. 19 All flat [i.e. hym speldit] on the dwn sand, In the deid thrawis. 1533 *BELDENEN Liry* i. xi. (S.T.S.) I. 288 He... band þis Mecius speldit betuik þe was cheriotis. 1720 *RUDDIMAN Gloss. Douglas Aeneis* s.v. [We] say, 'Hespeldit himself on the ice'; and 'a spelded herring'; and 'speldings', &c. 1866 *EDMONDSON Gloss. Shetl.* 114 *Speld*, to split up, to lay open, S.

2. To split or crack. *rare*!

1616 *Aberdeen Burgh Reg.* (1848) II. 346 The hack dyck of the college yard... is creunished and speldit at the wast neuck thair of, and lick[li]e to fall.

† **Spelder**, sb. *Obs.* [= MLG. *spelder*, MHG. *speller*: cf. **SPELD sb.** It is doubtful whether OE. *speldra* pl. belongs here or to *speld*.] A splinter, shiver, or chip.

1530 *PALSGR.* 2741/2 *Spelder* of woode, *esclat*.

Spelder (spe'der), v.1 *north. dial.* [ad. OF. **espeldre* (*espeldre*, *espialre*; later *espeller*, *espeler*, mod.F. *épeler*), f. the Germanic stem *spell-*: see **SPELL v.1**] *trans.* and *intr.* To spell, as words.

c1200 *ORMIN* 16347 Adamess name Adam iss all Wiþ fowwe stafess speldredd. *Ibid.* 16440 And 3iff þatt tu cannst speldredd hemm, Adam þu findest speldredd. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 353/2 To speldyr, *sillabicare*. 1691 *RAY N. C. Words* (ed. 2) 68 To *Spelder*, to spell. a 1743 *RELPH Misc. Poems* (1747) 15 Right oft at schuil I've speldred dour thy rows. 1788—in dial. glossaries (Yks., Lanc., N. Cy., Cumblid.).

Hence **Spelderer**; **Speldering** *vbl. sb.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 353/2 A *Spelderer*, *sillabicator*. 1876 *ROBINSON Whitley Gloss.* 1811 He's ept at his speldering.

Spelder, v.2 *Sc.* [Cf. **SPELD v.** and dial. *spalder* (s.v. **SPALD v.**)]

1. *intr.* To spread or extend oneself, by throwing or stretching out the legs (and arms). Also in *pa. pple.*, stretched out in this manner.

1720 *PENNECUK Screams fr. Helicon* 67 The Daxies turn up their Keels and spelder. 1756 Mrs. CALDERWOOD in *Cottiness Collect.* (Malt. Club) 129 Bowles, who had come from the other cabin... was spelding with legs and arms to keep his ballance. 1820 *HOGG Bridal of Polnoon* vii, Kimmers, that war lying doveryng... and spelderyng. 1853 W. MILLER *Willie Winkie*, etc. (1902) 1 The dog's spelder'd on the floor.

2. *trans.* To split and spread open (a fish, etc.).

Hence **Speldered** *ppl. a.*

1710 *RUDDIMAN Gloss. Douglas Aeneis* s.v. *Speldit*, We say also *spelder*, in the same sense. 1808 JAMIESON, To *Spelder*, to split, to spread open; as, to *spelder* a fish, to open it up for being dried. 1828 *MOIR Mansie Wauch* vii. 61 Splitting the hills as ye would spelder a baddy. 1896 P. A. GRAHAM *Rad Scaur* xvii. 260 Never talk o' fightin', you speldered herring!

Spelding (spe'din). *Sc.* Also 7-8 **spelden**, 8-9 **-in**, 9 **-ane**. [f. **SPELD v.** + -ing 1. Cf. next and the earlier **SPALDERLING**.] A small split fish, preserved by being dried in the sun.

1537 in *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* (1883) 608/1 Reddend annuatiim. pro Fischerhill 40 sol. pro lie kayn speldings. 1547 *Acc. Ltd. High Treas. Scot.* LV. 106 Item, mair for ane card of speldings, put in the said castell, price vij s. a 1652 *SEMPILL Blythsome Wedding* 63 And there will be partans, and huckies, Speldens, and haddockns anew. 1722 *RANSAY Three Bonnets* iv. 169 Swift fame and feast upon a spelding. 1785 *BOSWELL Tour Hebrides* 50, I bought some speldings, fish (generally whittings) salted and dried in a particular manner. 1895 *McINDOE Poems* 207 This trout... was faulted in twa like a speldin. 1883 *Fishes Exhib. Catal.* 67 Dried Sprats, ... Soft Speldings, Whitebait.

Spelding, *Sc.* Also -rin, -rain, -ron. [f. **SPELDER v.2**] = prec.

1802 *SIBBALD Chron. S. Pl. Gloss.*, *Speldings*, *Speldings*, small fish (as haddocks) stretched open and dried in the sun. 1834 J. WILSON *Noctes Ambr.* xxiv. Wks. 1856 LV. 88 Finna's! Kipper! Speldrins! Herring! 1881 *DAV Fishes Gt. Brit.* I. 284 Haddock... are finnan haddocks, when smoked in a peculiar manner: if simply dried, speldings.

trans. 1820 *Blackiv. Mag.* VIII. 93 Whose place, as soon as he evaporated, was filled by another strange rizzard speldron.

Spele, var. **SPEEL sb.** and *v.*

Spele, v.1 *Now dial. and rare.* Forms: 1 **spelian**, 3 **spelian**, 4 **spelle**, -ye; 3 *Orm.* **spelenn**, 4 **spele**, s.w. *dial.* 8 **speal**, 9 **spale**. [OE. *spelian*, related to *gespelia* and *spala* substitute (see **SPALE sb.**), of obscure origin.]

1. *trans.* To take or stand in the place of (another); to represent.

c950 *Rule St. Benet* (Schroër) 114 For Cristes arwurð-nyssse and for þus lufe, ðe he spelad. c1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* v. 8 *Pronomen* is ðæs naman speliend, se spelad þone naman, þæt ðu ne ðurfe tuwa hine nemnan. c1000—*Hom.* II. 62 Næs ðeah Isaac ofslegen, ac se ramm hine spelode. c1730 *Dorset Voc.* in *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. (1883) VIII. 45 *Speal*, to spare one and take his place.

2. To spare or save (something); to leave over; to use sparingly or frugally.

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 31 3ef þu ani þing spelest and leuest, þat þu forlest. c1200 *ORMIN* 10933 þatt te hirþ hellpen iwillle mann... Wiþþ al þatt tu miht spellenn wylt & libhenn þar wiþþutenn. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1204 Wykkydeliche al þat gode he dyspendyþ þat hys fadyr for godenesse spelyþ. c1330 — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14470 Schipes he hadde, y ne wot how fele; Alle he tok, & non wold spele. 1393 *LANGL P. Pl. C.* vii. 432 As an bounde... so gan ich to brake, And spilde þat ich spele myghte. c1400 *St. Alexius* (Trin.) 208 Al þat he spelye myzte... His pouere feren he delde. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.* 53/2 *Spale*,... to make anything last a long time. To spare.

absol. 1393 *LANGL P. Pl. C.* xiv. 77 Boþe [to] spele and spare to spene vpon þe needful.

† b. To set aside; to neglect. *Obs.*

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 96 He & oþer fele sent vnto Robert, þat stound suld he not spele, sen he þat tiping herd.

† c. To spare (a person); to leave unpunished or unharmed. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Body & Soul in Map's Poems* (Camden) 339 Forlorn wretches that to mihtest spele... w31 lestouþ hem be born? c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12428 Arthur... smot hym sore woundes fele, Nought of hym ne wolde he spele. c1380 *Sir Ferumh.* 458 þar-for y am to þe y-sent to spile þai doþty men.

† b. To respite from death. *Obs.*

13. *Seyn Sages* (W.) 542 To-dai tho hast him fram deth i-speled.

Hence † **Speling** *vbl. sb.*, sparing. *Obs.*

c1420 *Anturs Arth.* xx. (Douce MS.), þes arne þe grace-ful giftes of þe holy goste, þat enspires iche sprete, withe oute speling.

† **Spele**, v.2 *Obs. rare.* Also 7 **speale**. [ad. OF. *espeler* (mod.F. *épeler*), *espeler*: cf. **SPELL v.2**]

1. *trans.* a. To interpret or explain as. b. To signify or mean.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 170 þes nome Assuer is ispeled eadi... & hitocned God: eadi our alle. *Ibid.*, Mardocheus speled 'amare contens impudentem'.

2. *intr.* To spell.

a 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 691/76 Sum leueþ on hit, As children leorneþ for to spele. 1611 *CORR.*, *Esper*, to spell, to speale; to ioine letters, or sillables together. *Ibid.*, *Espelement*, spelling, or spealing of words.

Hence † **Speler** (in 7 *speler*), = **SPELLER** 2 1.

1611 *CORR.*, *Appeller*, a caller; or speler.

Speler, var. or obs. f. **SPELLER** 3.

Spelian, var. *SPILIKIN*.

Spelk (spelk), sb. Chiefly *north.* (and *Sc.*) Also 1 **spelo**, 5 **spelke**, 7 **spelck**. [OE. *spelo* (also *spilke*) = WFlcm. *spilke* (De Bo), Norw. *spjelk*, Icel. *spelka*, † *spjalk*, related to MDu. *spalke* (Kilian *spalcke*), *spale* (Du. *spalk*), LG. *spalke*, *spalk* splinter, chip.]

1. A surgical splint.

c1000 *Saxon Leechd.* II. 68 Þonne recce he þa han swa he swiþost mæge, ðe spelic to. 1691 *RAY N. C. Words* (ed. 2) 149 A *Spelck*, *Patina*. 1793 in *THORESBY Let. to Ray*. 1855—in north. dial. glossaries, etc.

2. A splinter or chip; a small strip of wood.

c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 468/1 *Spelke*, *fissula*. 1623 *MARKHAM Country Housew. Gard.* x. The lesse your Spelkes are, the lesse is the waste of your hony, and the more easily will they draw, when you take your Bees. 1788—in northern glossaries. 1894 *Rev. Reviews* Sept. 256 A belated attempt to extract a small spelk from the hand of the Irish peasant. 1899 R. WALLACE *Schoolmaster* 26 A schoolboy carefully gathered up the larger 'spelks' of the tram of the broken vehicle.

3. A thatching-rod; = **SPAR sb.** 4

1563 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 160, iij. spelks and iij. carres, xix d. 1578 *Ibid.*, 282 Woodd and bords... with stangs, hots, and cares, and spelks and latts. 1712 in *Trans. Cumblid. & Westm. Archæol. Soc.* (N.S.) III. 108 For 184 bottles of thatch... For spelks two hundred and twenty seven. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss. 96 *Spelks*, small sticks to fix on thatch with. 1828—in Yorkshire and Lancs. glossaries, etc.

4. In various uses: (see quotes.)

1828 *CARR Craven Gloss.*, *Spelk*,... a spoke of a wheel. 1829 *BROCKETT N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Spelk*, a little, slender creature; used as a term of reproach. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2261/1 *Spelk*,... a rod in a loom.

Spelk (spelk), v.1 *Now Sc. and north. dial.* Also 1 **spelecan**, 5 **spelkyn**, **spelck**. [OE. *spelcan* (also *spilcan*) = WFlcm. *spelken* (Du. *spalken*), Oicel. *spjelka*, Norw. *spjelka*, Sw. *spjälka* (MSw. *spjälca*), f. *spele*, etc.: see prec.] *trans.* To fasten with a spelk; esp. to bind or join (a broken limb, bone, etc.) by means of splints.

c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 658 *Spilcan* forade symi... lu mon *spelecan* scyle. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 468/1 *Spelte* [i.e. *spelcan*]

spelke, spelkyn] broke bonys or ober byngys. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1881) ciii. 199 Many broken legs since Adam's day hath he spelked. c 1700 KENNETH *MS. Laidowne* 1037 (Halliwell). To *spelk* in Yorkshire, to set a broken bone. 1802 in SIBBALD *Chron. S. P. Gloss.* 1828—in north. dial. and Sc. glossaries (Yks., Lancs., Shetland). 1889 W. WESTALL *Birch Dene* II. ix. 140 The doctor bound up and spelked his maimed fingers.

Hence *Spelking vbl. sb.*
c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 468/1 Spellynge [v. r. spelkyngel, broke bonys or ober thyngys, *fissulatus*.
† *Spelk, v. 2. Obs.* [Of obscure origin: cf. *SPELT v.* and *Sc. spelkings* split peas.] *trans.* To bruise (beans).

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 28/1 Benes spelked, *subfresce*. *Ibid.* 353/2 Spelkyd benes, *subfresce*. (1796 S. PEGGE *Derbiensis* Ser. i. 66 (E.D.S.). To *spelch* horse-beans, to bruise them in a mill. Obsolete.]

Spell (spel), sb. 1 Also 1-7 spel, 2-5 spelle. [OE. *spel*, *spell*, = OS. *spel*, *spell*, MDu. *-spel*, OHG. (and MHG.) *spel*, *spell*—(G. dial. *spill*, *spill* gossip, G. *-spiel*), ON. *spjall*, Goth. *spill* recital, tale, etc.]

† 1. Without article: Discourse, narration, speech; occas. idle talk, fable. *Obs.*

Beowulf 873 Seeg eft ongan . . on sped wrecan spel gerade. c 888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xiii. pa ongan he eft secean spel & þus cwæð. c 1000 Sax. *Leech.* III. 232 Ðæt nis to spelle ac elles to radenne þam he lic hæð. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 153 To lusten hoker, & spel, & leow (*read* leop), & oðer þing bet þoð to geines godes heste. c 1205 *Lav.* 12093 Nes hit neowber itald on songe no on spelle. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 329 Sweper þis beo soð, oþur us þinceþ ase in metunge, oþur in manere of spelle? c 1310 in *Wright Lyrie P.* xxv. 68 Thine peynes rykene hit were long, Ne may hem tellen spel ne song. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiii. (*Seven Sleepers*) 362 Wes name þat euire hard tel of oþ of þame in red na spel. c 1425 *ADELAY XI Pains of Hell* 321 þen seide vr lord to hem in spelle.

† b. To set spell on end, to begin to speak. *Obs.*
a 1300 *Siriz* 62, I shal setten spel on ende, And tellen þe al. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1295 Seth þen sette him spell (*Trin.* tale) on-end And tald warfor þat he was send. c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 84 He sett spell on ende & tolde hym al þe cace.

† 2. A discourse or sermon; a narrative or tale; also (OE.), a subject of discourse. *Obs.*

Beowulf 2898 Lyt swigode niwra spella. ac he soðlice sægde ofer calle. c 888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxvi. § 3 Ða se Wisdom ða þis spel asæd hæfde. *Ibid.* xxxi. § 1 We gehæorðon 7eo geara on ealdum spellum þæt [etc.]. c 1000 *ÆLFRED Gram.* Pref. (Z.) 2 Sýððan ic ða twa bewacende on hundeahtatigum spellum. c 1200 *ORMIN* 8026 þurh þatt te33 cweinmænn Jesu Crist Wiþ spelles & wiþ dedes. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1794 Ne can ic eu na more telle; her nys na more of þisse spelle. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19635 (*Edinb.*), Mikil he lernid. . . Of spelles þat he siþin spac. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2768 þe geaunt herd þat spelle, For þi him was ful wa. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3840 3it for na spell at he spird spak wald þai neuire. c 1450 *MYRC* 1790 Take gode hede on this spel. a 1500 *Tale of Harpur* 4 in *Hazl. E. P.* III. 44 A man may dryfe forth the day. . . With harpyng and pipyng and other mery spells.

1612 *DEKKER If it be not Good Wks.* 1873 III. 282 There with þoly spels men soules they cherish. a 1617 *BAVNE On Eph.* (1658) 115 The Gospel . . may well be called a good spell or word. a 1653 *GOUGE Comm. Heb.* xiii. 9 Gospel, that is a good spell, a good speech.

† b. With possessive pronouns, etc. *Obs.*
a 1000 *Daniel* 479 Ece drihten. . . se ðe him dom forseaf. . . þam he his spel beræð. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 27 Bi hulche monna seð drihten in his spelle. c 1200 *ORMIN* 183 To turmenn. . . þe sunes þurh biss halhþe spell Till þe3re faderr herrie. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5332 þe king badd al to listen þan, And þus iacob bis spell be-gan. c 1386 *CHAUCER Sir Thopas* 182 Now hold your mouth. . . And herkneth to my spelle. a 1450 *MYRC* 1443 But he take hyre in hys spelle, þen he may be name mynþe.

1579 E. K. *Gloss. to Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 54 And herence I thinke is named the gospell, as it is Gods spell or worde. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Sont* II. iii. iv. 31 So many myriads tumble down to hell, Although partakers of Gods holy spell.

3. A set of words, a formula or verse, supposed to possess occult or magical powers; a charm or incantation; a means of accomplishing enchantment or exorcism. (Cf. the earlier NIGHT-SPELL.)

1579 E. K. *Gloss. to Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 54 Spell is a kinde of verse or charme, that in elder tymes they vsed often to say our euery thing, that they would have pre-serued, as the Nightspel for thebes, and the woodspell. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 185 She workes by Charms, by Spels, by þe Figure, & such dawbry as this is. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 28 Where the spirits of the deceased, by cer-taine spels. . . were accustomed to be raised. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* III. xxvii. 236 If therefore Enchantment be not, as many thinke it, a working of strange effects by spels, and words; but Imposture [etc.]. 1727 *DE FOE Syst. Magic* i. vi. 153 The diabolical spels and charms of the pagan magicians. 1761 *GRAY Odin* 59 Prophetess, my spell obey. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* II. vi. 11, Whatever tells Of magic, cabala, and spells. 1848 Mrs. JAMESON *Sacred Leg. Art.* (1850) 138 Hermogenes. . . bound Philetus by his diabolical spells, so that he could not move hand or foot. 1894 J. MACINTOSH *Ayr-shire Nts. Entert.* iii. 32 The Norwegians believed it to have been raised by the spells of the Scottish witches.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* An occult or mysterious power or influence; a fascinating or enthralling charm.

1592 *NASH Four Lett. Confut.* 35 His only care was to haue a spel in his purse to coniuire vp a good cuppe of wine with at all times. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. vi. Your good face is the witch and your apparell the spells that bring al the pleasures of the world into their circle. 1618 *FLETCHER Loyal Sufy.* II. ii. Thinking what strange

spells these Rings haue, And how they work with some. 1668 *COWLEY Ess. Verses & Pr.* Garden v. These are the Spels that to kind Sleep invite. 1766 *FORDYCE Sermon.* Yng. Wm. I. vii. 302 Let it be remembered however, that the triumph of their rivals is commonly . . short. The spell on which it is founded is soon broke. 1784 *COWPER Task* vi. 98 Books are not seldom talismans and spells, By which the magic art of shrewder wits Holds an unthinking multitude enthralld. a 1817 JANE AUSTEN *Lady Susan* xxxiv. (1819) 279 The spell is removed; I see you as you are. 1856 *N. Brit. Rev.* XXVI. 218 The ordinary devices by which the novelist keeps us under his spell. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herew.* xii. The spell was on him, . . that of woman's tact.

c. A device, trick. *rare*—
1728 *RANSAY Last Sp. Mister* ix, To hane in candle I had a spell Baith cheap and bright.

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. With pa. pples., as *spell-banned*, *-caught*, *-raised*, *-riveted*, etc.

1620 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 61 There stand For you are Spell-stopt. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Hen. IV. ccxxii. Soe you may Understand Spell-Sprung Castles, . . if you haue the Key. 1691 *DRYDEN K. Arthur* III. ii. I cannot stir; I am spell-caught by Philidel. 1805 H. K. WHITE *Lett. to C. Loft* 10 Sept., By dark wood, or hamlet far retired, Spell-struck, with thee I loiter'd. 1817 *CAMPBELL Reullura in Theodrie*, etc. 146 He. . . stood at the statue's foot, Spell-riveted to the spot. 1828 *BLACKW. Mag.* XXIV. 481 The gay attire of spell-raised loveliness. 1867 *JEAN INGELW Story of Doom* VII. 24 Japhet strove Vainly to take away his spell-seet eyes. 1895 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 339 The legions . . dissolved, like a spell-banned host.

b. With agent-nouns and vbl. sbs., as *spell-monger*, *-mutterer*, *-speaker*; *spell-casting*, *-weaving*.

1625 *HART Anal. Ur.* II. xi. 123, I say nothing of our Spell-mongers, curing by characters, figure-casting, with a world of other forbidden trash. 1633 — *Diet of Diseased* Introd. 22 Many . . haue often recourse to Wizards, Spellmongers [etc.]. 1821 *SCOTT Pirate* xxvi, We shall soon see how the old spell-mutterer will receive us. 1845 *FORD Handbk. Spain* I. 48 A person who has visited these spell-casting sites. 1883 *STALLYBRASS tr. Grimm's Teut. Myth.* III. 1109 Many books . . couple together sieve-turners and spell-speakers. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Sept. 2/1 The capture and the spell-weaving proceed as usual.

c. With sbs., as *spell-craft*, *-glance*, *-word*, etc.

1817 *MOORE Lalla Rookh, Fire Worshipers* (ed. 2) 206 His only spell-word, Liberty! *Ibid.* 249 Like those Peri isles of light, That hang by spell-work in the air. 1817 *SCOTT Harold* II. iii, To its dread aim ber spell-glance flew. 1844 *Ayrshire Wreath* 176 Then comes the spell-craft of the mind To knit the soul [etc.].

d. With adjs., as *spell-free*, *-like*, *-proof*.

1799 *SHERIDAN Pizarro* IV. iii, The spell-like arts, by which this hypocrite first undermin'd. . . a guileless heart! 1801 *LEYDEN Elfin King* Poems (1875) 168 Except on his faulchion arm Spell-proof he bear. . . The holy Trefoil's charm. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. vi. i, A France spell-free, a Revolution saved.

Spell (spel), sb. 2 Now dial. Also 6-9 spel, 7 spelle. [Perh. a later form of *SPELD sb.*, but cf. *G. spellen* to split, cleave.]

1. A splinter, chip, fragment.

1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 121 To swadde a bowe much about with bandes, verrye seldome dothe anye good, excepte it be to kepe downe a spel in the backe. 1591 *HARINGTON Orle. Fur.* xix. lix, The speares in spels and sundry peeces flew As if they had bene little sticks or cane. 1610 *MARKHAM Masterp.* II. cli. 450 This will heale any bone or spell, or any other stubbe. 1622 *Euell. Med.* 200 Remove the sharpe spels and splinters of bones. 1674 *RAY N. Co. Words* 44 A *Spell* or *spcal*, a Splinter. 1811 *FARRE Derbyshire* I. 250 Large Slapits, Spels or fragments fly off, sometimes with loud explosions. 1829—in northern glossaries.

2. A bar, rail, or rung.

1559 *Dunmore Churchw. MS.* 43 Item, to John Hutt for spels for the bells, lii ob. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 15 To a barre belneith two beads, . . into which the 4 spelles are to bee putte. . . the spelles are usually 6, 7, or sometimes 8 foote in length. 1796 W. H. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (ed. 2) II. 346 *Spel* (vulg. *spely*): a bar. 1847—in dial. glossaries (Linc., Yks., Cumberland). 1864 *GILBERT & CURCHILL Dolomitic Mount.* 230 Upon a face of rock were two long beams of wood, with, instead of spels, notches cut in the timbers at irregular intervals.

3. The trap used in the game of *spell and knur* (also *knor*, *null*, etc.). Cf. *KNUR* 3.

1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss. 96 *Spell-and-knur*, the game of trap-stick. a 1809 *HOLCROFT Mem.* (1816) I. 61 Spell and null, bandy, prison-bars, and other field games. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 178 The games most common at Newmarket, were fives, spell and null, marbles, [and] chuck-farthing. 1828 *CARR Craven Gloss.* 1862 C. C. ROBINSON *Dial. Leeds* 338 Underneath, at the four corners, are 'prods' wherewith the 'spell' is fixed into the earth. 1868 *N. & Q.* 4th Ser. I. 325.

Spell (spel), sb. 3 Also 7 spel. [Related to *SPELL v. 3*, and perh. directly representing OE. *gespella* substitute (cf. *spala* *SPALE sb. 1*).]

1. A set of persons taking a turn of work in order to relieve others; a relay, relief-gang, or shift. Now rare.

1593 P. NICHOLS *Drake Reviv'd* (1628) 27 Rowing in the eddy. . . by spels, without ceasing, each company their halfe houre glasse. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 10 b, In most places, their toyle is so extreme, as they cannot endure it above four boures in a day, but are succeeded by spels. 1627 *CARR. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* II. 9 In pumping they vse to take spels, that is, fresh men to releuee them. 1628-9 *DICKE Voy. Medit.* (Camden) 87 Yet I sent them an other fresh spell of men. 1851 G. BYRN *Remin. Mission. Life* II. 108 The fifteen or twenty persons who constituted the spell refused to go on.

2. A turn of work taken by a person or set of persons in relief of another.

a 1625 *Nomenclator Navalis* (Harl. MS. 2301) s.v., As when they pump a hundred strokes, . . they call it a spell. 1626 *CARR. SMITH Accid. Yng. Seamen* 30 To row a spell, hold-water, trim the boat. 1644 *MANWAYRING Seaman's Dict.* 79 At a Chaine-Pump, the Spels goe by Glasses, 1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xiv. p. 15 The First now takes his spell at Pulling: for the first and Second take their spell of Pulling and Beating an agreed number of Tokens. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v., Such are the spels, to the band-lead in sounding; to the pump; . . and to steer the ship; which last, is generally called the *trick*. 1833 *HOLLOWAY Prov. Dict.*, A spell, a turn, as one workman says to another:—'now you take a spell'. 1849 *CURLES Gran Hand* xi. (1856) 112, I stays aboard the brig, works my spell in her, an' takes my trick at the hellum, 1886 *STEVENSON Kidnapp'd* xvi, The men gave way. . . with a good will, the passengers taking spels to help them.

b. To give a spell, to relieve another by taking a turn of work.

1750 *BLANKLEY Nav. Expos.* 156 To give a Spell, is all one as to say, Work in such a one's Room. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. xviii. 138 One or two . . were continually offering to give him a 'spell'—or a 'lift'—or a 'tum' [at counting his money]. 1829 B. HALL *Travels in N. A.* I. 183 A poor old negro. . . begged to be taken in, and offered to give me a spell when I became tired.

c. Without article, in phr. *spell and spell* (about), *spell for spell*; to keep or take spell.

1797 S. JAMES *Narr. Voy.* 202 They re-bailed out our boat . . spell and spell about. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 27 July 4/1 His faithful companions. . . worked incessantly (spell and spell) for nine days. 1828 *Life Planter Jamaica* 36 Plato takes spell after him. *Ibid.*, Langbey was keeping spell, or in other words, had charge of the negroes employed in preparing the sugar. 1837 *MARRIAT Dog Friend* liv, We plied the pumps, 'twas spell and spell. 1855 [ROBINSON] *Whitty Gloss.* s.v., Spell for spell is fair play.

3. A continuous course or period of some work, occupation, or employment; a turn or bout at something. Also without const.

1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 34 He. . . believes there is no more Sin in taking a Spell with a Whore, than in pumping a leaky Vessel. 1804 *NELSON* 4 Nov. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1846) VI. 257 The Tergamant Sloop will be going to Lisbon—she has had a long spell of service. 1824 *SOUTHEY in C. Southey Life* (1850) V. 187, I have lately taken a pleasant spell at it, and have something more than a volume ready. 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* I. ii, The closeness of the men in action to one another. . . makes a spell at back-swinging a very noble sight. 1885 *MAUCH Exan.* 18 Mar. 5/3 Twenty-five years without a holiday except on Sunday is certainly a remarkable spell of assiduous labour.

b. *Austr.* An interval or period of repose or relaxation; a rest.

1852 *MUNDY Antipodes* (1857) 83 Your carriage horses will be all the better for a 'spell' (a rest). 1865 *TUCKER Austr. Story* I. 84 The only recompense was. . . to light his pipe and have a 'spell'. 1900 H. LAWSON *On Track* 107 He did not go back to work that night; he took a spell.

c. *Spell oh!* (or *ho!*), used as a call or signal, usu. to rest or cease working; also = prec.

1837 *MARRIAT Dog Friend* I. ix. 94 'Come now,' said Coble, tossing off his glass, 'spell oh!—let's have a song while they take their breath'. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 124 *Spell ho!* . . used as an order or request to be relieved at work by another. 1891 *MORRIS News fr. Nowhere* 51 So he stayed his pick and sang out, 'Spell ho, mates! here are neighbours want to get past'. 1900 H. LAWSON *On Track* 97 Bill. . . was having a spell-on under the cask when the white rooster crowed.

4. A period or space of time of indefinite length; usu. with adjs. denoting duration, as *long*, *short*, etc.

1728 *MORGAN Algiers* II. iv. 263 The Corsairs met with a brisk Reception and were warmly entertained for a good Spell. 1757 *GIBBON Lett. to Holroyd* 29 Apr. I hope to take a pretty long spell in town. 1775 *ROMANS Florida App.* 56 Those unlucky persons. . . have lain that long spell weaing and tearing vessels and rigging. 1836 *MARRIAT Austr. Easy* xxvi, A hope that Mr. Easy would take his share of the duty, now that he had had such a spell on shore. 1860 *MAYNE Reid Hunter's Feast* xxii, It only halted a short spell, and then. . . it run up to the carcass. 1870 *MRS BRIDGMAN R. Lynne* I. xii. 184 Thirty years! It is a good spell off a man's life.

b. A period having a certain character or spent in a particular way.

1830 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) IV. 175 The very sight of you . . would go far towards giving these poor girls a spell of better health than. . . at present. 1885 *Mrs. ALEXANDER At Bay* i, Then came a spell of wandering, of high play, of rage for costly excitement, which. . . beggared him in a few years. 1885 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* xix. III. 330 After a grievous spell of eighteen months on board the French galleys.

c. *By spells*, at intervals, now and again.

1788 *BLASSCHMETTS Spy* 4 Sept. 3/2 It had. . . rained by spells for three days before. 1821 in *Cobbett Rur. Rides* (1835) I. 2 To-day the fog came by spells. 1854 *THORNTON Walden* xiii, I had an old axe. . . with which by spells in winter days. . . I played about the stumps. 1883 *HARPER's Mag.* Mar. 602/1 All day by 'spells' I have been out helping Jack make the garden.

d. *For a spell*, for a time. In U.S. without prep.; also *a spell ago*, some time ago.

(a) 1834 [SEDA SMITH] *Lett.* J. Downing xxx. (1835) 208 Mahogany was as cheap as pine boards was a spell ago. c 1850 'Dow Jr.' in *Jerdan Yankee Hum.* (1853) 63 That woman who broomed me out of the house a spell ago. (b) 1834 [SEDA SMITH] *Lett.* J. Downing xxvii. (1835) 172 So I whistled Yankee Doodle a spell. 1848 *LOWELL Biglow's* P. Poems 1890 II. 11 He stood a spell on one foot fast, Then stood a spell on tober. 1884 *HARPER's Mag.* Feb. 410/2 He tried doctorin' a spell.

(c) 1882 *TROLLOPE N. Amer.* I. 186, I wish those masons. . . could be driven to the labour market of Western America for a spell. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 7 June 4/1, . . . was to 'd

He durst not touch me; But aw'd and ann'd *Diary V. ix.*
 And been spell'd [etc.]. 1793 *Misc. D'Arblay* has spelled me with
 17 Susanna's temporary widowhood... has spelled me with
 spell I know not how to break. 1816 *Kratts To a Friend*
 to sent me some *Roses* 12 But when... thy roses came to
 e My sense with their deliciousness was spell'd. 1876
Wood Words 687 We stayed our walk—spelled to the spot—
 watch The sunset glorifying earth and sky.

b. To protect (one) *from*, to drive *away*, by means of a spell or charm.

1691 DRYDEN *K. Arthur* i. ii, Thor, Freya, Woden, hear and spell you Saxons, With sacred Runic rhymes, from death in battle. 1876 *Tinsley's Mag.* XVIII. 240 Thy soft voice spelled away All my dearth.

2. To invest with magical properties.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 445 This, gather'd in the Planetary Hour, With noxious Weeds, and spell'd with Words of Pow'r, Dire Stepmates in the Magick Bowl infuse.

Hence **Spelled**, **Spelling** *ppl. adjs.*

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* v. iii. 31 Vouchaine your spirits now with spelling Charms. 1838 S. BELLAMY *Betrayal* 22 To such end his spell'd appearance wrought.

† **Spell**, *v. 6* *Naut. Obs.* [Of obscure origin; partly confused with **SPILL** *v.*] (See *quots.*)

c 1635 N. BOTLER *Dial. Sea Service* (1685) 157 Take in the Missen-mast; or at the least, Peek it up; which Peeking up is called Spelling the Missen. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* i. *Spell*, a Sea Word signifying to let go the Sheats and Bowlings of a Sail, (chiefly the Missen) and Bracing the weather Brace in the Wind, that the Sail may lie loose in the Wind. 1711 (See *SPEEK* *v.*)

Spell, *v. 6* *dial.* Also 9 *spel*. [f. **SPELL** *sb.* 2] 1. *trans. a.* To fit with bars or cross-pieces.

b. To put into splints.

1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 61 The best way for spelling of an hive is to putte in the two lowermost spelles aboute 4 wreathes from the hottome of the hive, and the two uppermost spelles just 4 wreathes above them. 1886 S. W. LINC. *Gloss.* 138 The Doctor did not spell it while to-day.

2. *trans. and intr.* To splinter.

1811 FARRY *Derbyshire* i. 359 On his return, [he] finds all the Vein-stuff so furrowed, spelled, or slapped off. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* i. 81 Where the hard 1st toadstone also, in the gates and shafts, thus spels off.

Spellable (*spe'lab'l*), *a.* [f. **SPELL** *v.* 2 + **-ABLE**.] Capable of being spelled or denoted by letters.

1837 CARLYLE *Mirabeau Misc. Ess.* 1857 IV. 69 All manner of reviews and periodical literatures that Europe, in all its spellable dialects, had. 1854 — *Fredk. Gl.* xv. ii. IV. 21 District not important, not very spellable, though doubtless pronounceable by natives to it. 1895 A. MORRISON *Child Jaga* x. 108 There came a hoot or two, a 'Yahl!' and other less spellable sounds, expressive of contempt.

Spell-bind (*spe'lbind*), *v.* [f. **SPELL** *sb.* 1 3, after **SPELL-BOUND** *a.*] *trans.* To bind by, or as by, a spell; to fascinate, enchant.

1808 SOUTHEY *Chron. Cid* 380 Hermogenes spell-bound him so that he could not move. 1861 J. PIVCROFT *Agony Point* (1862) 102 The eye of the experienced physician spell-binds the lunatic. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* xlix. (1879) 590 The power and majesty of His discourse had spell-bound many others.

Spellbinder (*spe'lbindər*), *U.S.* [f. as *prec.*] A political speaker capable of holding an audience spell-bound.

1888 *New York Tribune* 15 Nov. 6/1 The Republican Orators—'Spellbinders'—who worked during the recent campaign. 1888 *Boston (Mass.) Jnl.* 23 Dec. 2/2 The Republican campaign orators, intend forming themselves into a permanent organization to be called the Republican Spellbinders' National Association. 1895 *N. Y. Weekly Witness* 30 Dec. 13/1 Highrollers, as the boss spellbinders are technically called.

Hence **Spellbinding** *abl. sb.*

1895 *N. Y. Weekly Witness* 30 Dec. 13/1 He prayed to be permitted to try his hand at spellbinding.

Spell-bone *dial.*: see **SPHEEL-BONE**.

Spell-bound (*spe'lbound*), *ppl. a.* [f. **SPELL** *sb.* 1 3.] Bound by, or as by, a spell; fascinated, enchanted, entranced.

1799 H. GURNEY *Cupid & Psyche* (1800) 17 Spell-bound she own'd thy mild control. 1813 SCOTT *Trium.* ii. xxvii, So lovely seem'd she there, Spell-bound in her ivory chair. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* i. ii, It seems a spell-bound place. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) i. vi. 199 The student who has once submitted to his charm becomes spell-bound.

† **Speller**¹. *Obs. rare.* [f. **SPELL** *v.* 1 Cf. **MDu.** *speller*; *G.* *dial. speller* a gossip.] A preacher.

a 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 45 Wile du hlesten spelleres and priestes and muneke... ne scalt du næure hahhen god. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20849 Speke we nou o þaa spellers bald... þe apostils þat all wide war spred. *Ibid.* 21179 Þir war his disciples twelue... Spellers o trouth.

Speller² (*spe'lər*). Also 5 *-are*. [f. **SPELL** *v.* 2 So *Du.* and *Flem.* *speller*.]

1. One who spells, or spells out, words, one having a specified proficiency in spelling; an authority on spelling.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 468/1 Spellare, *sillabicator*. 1598 CHAPMAN *Sec. Bks. Iliad* To Rdr., I write... to him that will disdaine those easie obiectiions, which euery speller may put together. 1687 *Milleg. Gl. Fr. Dict.* s.v. A good Speller, in point of Writing. *Ibid.*, A had Speller. 1796 *Pennsylv. Even. Post* 28 Mar. 160/1 He... is a poor writer and speller. 1838 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* v. iii. 11. 37 The worst speller ever known. 1882 SCUDDER *Noah Webster* ii. 38 Webster was a moralist as well as a speller.

2. A secker after something.

1795 *Palme Writ.* (1895) III. 217 John Adams... it is known was always a speller after places and offices.

3. *U.S.* A spelling-book.

1864 in WEBSTER 1882 SCUDDER *Noah Webster* ii. 70 The popularity of 'the speller' rendered it liable to piracy. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 May 4/2 The extremely primitive primers and 'spellers'.

Speller³. *Obs. or arch.* Also 6 *speler*. [Aphectic f. **ESPELER**.] (See *quots.* and **SPILLER** 2.)

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 238 In a Bucke we say, Burre,

Beame, Branche, Aduancers, Pawlme, and Spelers. 1611 COTGR., *Espeis d'un cerf*, the top of a red Deeres head; of a fallow, the Spellers. 1632 *Guillim's Heraldry* (ed. 2) iii. xiv. 179 Skillfull Wood-men describing... a hucks head... say... spellers. [Similarly in other writers.] 1659 TORRIANO, *Spessi*,... those sharp homes on the top of a Deers Antler called the Spellers. 1686 *Plor Staffordsh.* 200 Whereof some of the blades are curled round, divided and jagged like the Spellers of a Bucks-head. 1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 211 The advancer, palm, and spellers or spillers.]

Spellful (*spe'lfəl*), *a.* Also **spellful**. [f. **SPELL** *sb.* 1] Full of, abounding in, spells or magical power.

1773-83 *HOOLE Orl. Fur.* xv. 102 Here, while his eyes the learned leaves peruse, Each spellful mystery explain'd he views. 1805 T. HARRAL *Scenes Life* III. 35 You... would fain persuade me, by your spellful art, that I can act. 1855 E. BURRITT *Walk to Land's End* 28 Eyes of every spellful influence. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 943 Her accents are spellful as her eye.

Spellican, *var. SPILLIKIN*.

† **Spelling**, *abl. sb.* 1 *Obs.* [f. **SPELL** *v.* 1] Spelling, talking, discourse, utterance.

In OE. esp. 'idle or unprofitable talk'. c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* (Thorpe) i. 180 Forhuzad idele spellunge, and dyslice hlissa. c 1300 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 83 Idelnesse oððe spellungum [L. *otioso aut fabulisi*]. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 64 Spellunge & smecchunge heoð in mude hoðe;... we schulen... spoken nu of spellunge. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19951 Petre þam said o spelling þan o haptising þat iohn higan. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 263 So that with spellinge of hir charmes Sche tok Eson in bothe hire armes.

Spelling (*spe'ling*), *abl. sb.* 2 [f. **SPELL** *v.* 2 So *Du.*, *Flem.*, and *WFr.* *spelling*.]

1. The action, practice, or art of naming the letters of words, of reading letter by letter, or of expressing words by letters.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 468/1 Spellynge, *sillabaciō*. 1451 *CAPGRAVE Life St. Aug.* 8 Thus lerned he þe smale scienses, as spellyng, reding and constryng, in his 30ng age. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 17 h, Shewe hym the maner of spellyng before wee teache hym to reade. 1580 *HOLLV. BAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Espelement des syllables*, a spelling of syllables. 1612 *BRINSLEY Lud. Lit.* 151 The former knowledge of spelling. 1693 *LOCKE Educ.* § 143 His eldest Son, yet in Coats, has play'd himself into Spelling with great eagerness. 1798 L. TEMPLE *Sketches* (ed. 2) 18 Of the Modern Art of Spelling. 1771 *LOCKHART Hist. Printing* 270 Compositors... never can arrive to one regular way of Spelling. 1809-10 *COLERIDGE Friend* (1837) III. 343 There is one branch of learning without which learning itself cannot be railed at with common decency, namely, spelling. 1871 *EAMLE Philol. Eng. Tongue* ii. 121 That which we call a settled orthography is a habit of spelling which admits only of rare modification.

2. Manner of expressing or writing words with letters; orthography. Also *fig.*

c 1601 *Mary. Argyle's Last Will* in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 29/2 It is most evident, that the right Spelling of *Covenant* is *Covenantness*. 1693 DRYDEN *Disc. Satire* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 67 In the criticism of spelling, it ought to be with *i*, and not with *y*. 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 112 By some unusual Spelling of some words. 1770 (Sir D. DALRYMPLE) *Anc. Scottish Poems* 271 From the spelling of the specimens... I incline to think [etc.]. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 245 The letter may still be read with all the original had grammar and bad spelling. 1894 *LINOSAY Latin Lang.* i. § 12 However natural it may appear for the Romans to have adopted Greek spelling.

b. A particular instance of this; a special collocation of letters representing a word.

1731-8 *SWIFT Polit. Conv.* Intro. 50 Of these Spellings the Publick will meet with many Examples. 1758 L. TEMPLE *Sketches* (ed. 2) 18 An Author seems reduced to great Extremities, who lies to new Spellings to distinguish himself. 1811 SCOTT *Let. in Lockhart* (1837) II. x. 351 All the license of using obsolete words and uncommon spellings. 1894 *LINOSAY Latin Lang.* i. § 8 The dates at which these spellings are first found on inscriptions.

3. *attrib.*, as **spelling-bee** (SEE 1 4), **game**, **lesson**, **reformer**, etc. Also **SPELLING-BOOK**.

1731 T. DWICHE (*title*), The Spelling Dictionary. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M. li.* He had... the strongest desire... to resume spelling lessons and half-text. 1849-52 (*title*), The Spelling Reformer. Edited by A. J. Ellis. 1856 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.*, Brit. II. No. 5504, Alphabet and spelling game, adapted for infant-schools and nurseries. 1873 *EARLE Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 2) 179 Many proposals for spelling-reform have been made in this country and in America. 1875 *Ann. Reg.* 111 A Spelling Bee has been held at the Myddelton Hall, Islington. 1880-3 (*title*), The Spelling Experiment... Conducted by W. R. Evans.

Spelling, *abl. sb.* 3 [f. **SPELL** *v.* 4] The use or exercise of spells or charms.

1664 COTTON *Scarrov.* IV. (1741) 115 She'll make a Cow-staff, by her Spelling, Amble like any double Gelding.

Spelling-book. [f. **SPELLING** *abl. sb.* 2] A book designed to teach spelling.

1677 T. LVE (*title*), New Spelling-Book. 1712 *STERLE Spect.* No. 296 71 By the Assistance of a Spelling-Book it's legible. 1714 *MANOEUVRE Fab. Bees* (1733) i. 332 Buried alive in their hall under a great heap of primers and spelling-books. c 1775 *JOHNSON in Boswell* (Oxf. ed.) i. 30 Tom Brown... published a spelling-book, and dedicated it to the Universe. 1828 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* iii. (1853) 7 Superintending the different exercises of the needle, the spelling-book, and the slate. 1852 C. W. HOSKINS *Talpa* xx. (1854) 177 Nature is a schoolmaster that teaches without spelling-books.

attrib. 1771 *LOCKHART Hist. Printing* 270 [The hyphen] has given employment... to a number of Spelling-Book-Authors. 1835 *MACAULAY in Trevelyan Compet. Wallah* (1864) 421 They designate the education which their opponents recommend as a mere spelling-book education.

Spellingly, *adv.* [f. **spelling**, *pres. pple.* of **SPELL** *v.* 2] By dint of spelling; letter by letter.

1644 *DIGBY Nat. Bodies* xix. § 7. 171 If then we can but arrive to decypher the first characters of the hidden Alphabet... and can but spellingly reade the first syllables of it [etc.]. 1847 THACKERAY *Lords & Liv.* iii, James read the... paper... not spellingly and with hesitation.

† **Spellken**. *Canl. Obs.* [See **SPELL** *sb.* 2 and **KEN** *sb.* 2] A theatre.

c 1800 in *Byron Juan* xi. xix. *note*, If you at the spellken can't hustle, You'll be hobbled in making a Clout. 1823 *BYRON Iliad* xi. xix, Who in a row like Tom could lead the van, Boozie in the ken, or at the spellken hustle?

† **Spelman**. *Obs.* Also **spelman**. [f. **SPELL** *sb.* 1 3.] One who employs spells or charms.

1611 H. BROUGHTON *Requie of Agreement* 27 At Francist a Preacher by occasion of speech against English Spelmenn, was answered that they were allowed in England. 1641 J. TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* vi. 250 Balaam, Satan's spelman (as one calls him). 1680 C. NESSE *Church Hist.* 75 He calls for Balaam, the Devils spelman, to curse Israel.

† **Spelly**, *a.* *Obs.* 1 [f. **SPELL** *sb.* 1 3.] Full of spells or charms.

1648 *EARL OF WESTMORELAND Olla Sacra* (1879) 37 By vanquishing the Witchcrafts of the Skies, The Spelly, vaporous mists.

Spelonk, variant of **SPELUNK** *Obs.*

Spelt, *sb.* 1 Also 5 *spilt*, *spylt*, 6 *spelte*, 7 *spealt*. [OE. *spelt*, = *MDu.* *spelte*, *spelt* (*Du.* *spelt*, *WFr.* *spelle*), OS. *spelta* (MLG. *spelle*), OHG. *spelta* (MHG. *spelte*, *spelte*, G. *spelt*, *spelt*), a. late L. *spelta* (from c 400, mentioned as a foreign word answering to the older L. *far*), whence also It. *spelta*, *spelda*, Sp. *espelta*, OF. *spelte*, *spealte*, *spiautre*, *espelte*, *espiautre*, etc., mod. F. *épeautre*. The evidence indicates that the word had no continuous history in Eng., and little currency, until the 16th cent.]

1. A species of grain (*Triticum spelta*) related to wheat, formerly much cultivated in southern Europe and still grown in some districts.

a 1000 in *W. Wülcker 273 Fnaar*, *spelt*. *Ibid.* 401 *Farris*, *hwætes*, *speltas*. *Ibid.* 405 *Far serotina*, *spelt* *samgren*. 1392 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 225 Pro spelt per ipsum empt' ibidem [sc. at Modon]. 1398 *THEVISA Barth. De P.R.* xvii. lxxxii. (Bodl. MS.). Some greyne is noher in coddre noher in huole as harlich & spilt [*v.r.* *spylt*]. 1574 *TURNER Herbal* ii. (1568) 85 The stalkes [of Phalaris] ar... much lyke unto the strawes of spelt. *Ibid.* 133 Semen is called... in Duche spelt; it may in English be called spelt. 1578 *LYTE Dodones* 164 This plant groweth amongst wheate and Spelte, in good frutefull groundes. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* i. xlii. 6x Spelt is lyke to wheate in stalks and eare. a 1656 *USSHER Ann.* (1658) 770 He passed it, thorough unbeaten paths, where his food was spelt and dates. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 55 The meale of spelt, in red Wine helpe the stings of Scorpions, applied warme. 1735 *BAILEY Household Dict.* s.v. *Bratun*, Bread made of Spelt is hard of digestion. 1762 *MILLS Pract. Husb.* i. 402 Spelt, though commonly reckoned a summer corn, is sowed either in autumn, or in the spring. 1805-6 *CARY Dant.* *Inf.* xiii. 101 There sprouting, as a grain of spelt, it rises to a sapling. 1855 *SINGLETON Virgil* i. 75 There, upon the season being changed, You'll sow the golden spelt. 1824 *De Candolle's Orig. Cultivated Pl.* 362 Spelt is now hardly cultivated out of south Germany and German-Switzerland.

2. *attrib.*, as **spelt-cake**, **-corn**, **-ridge**, **-wheat**. 1610 *W. FOLKINGHAM Art of Survey* i. xi. 35 Spelt-corne in a fat moist layer degenerates from had to better, *viz.* in three yeeres space to Wheat. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* ii. 87/1 Spelt-Corn is lesser and blacker than Wheat. 1694 *MORTIMER Rabelais* II. Let. i. 3 Oats, Spelt-Corn, and Barly. 1751 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Zea*, The bread made of the spelt-corn... is lighter and whiter than any other bread. 1832 *Vig. Subst. Food of Man* 35 Spelt Wheat—*Triticum spelta*—is imagined to have been the Triticum of the Romans, and the Zea of the Greeks. 1853 *SOVER Pantropheon* 43 Among other delicate dishes... he had ordered a spelt cake to be made.

Spelt, *sb.* 2 *rare*. Now *dial.* [Connected with **SPELT** *v.* Cf. **SPELT** *sb.* and *G.* *spelte* *husk*.] A thin piece of wood or metal; *spec.* a board of a book (OE.), a toe- or heel-plate (*dial.*).

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in *W. Wülcker 164 Quaternio*, *disc. Planca*, *spelt*, *membrana*, *bofel*. a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3265 Ahowte cho whirlede a whele... The spekes was speltide alle with speltis of siluer. 1585 *HICINS tr. Junius Nomenclator* 143 *Schidia vel schidia*,... Chippes or speltis of wood. 1875 *PARIISH Sussex Dial.* 111 *Speltis*, iron toes and heels for boots.

Spelt, variant of **SPELT** *sb.* 2 *Obs.*

Spelt (*spelt*), *v.* Now *dial.* [Related to **SPELT** *v.* in the same way as **SPALT** *v.* to **SPALD** *v.* Cf. *G.* *spelten* to *husk*.] *trans.* To husk or pound (grain); to bruise or split (*esp.* beans). Hence *Spelted* *ppl. a.* (Cf. **SPELT** *v.* 2)

1570 *LEVINS Manib.* 58 To spelt corne, *lundere*, *eglmare*. 1607 *MARSHIAN Cazel.* v. (1617) 8 The lous in some places are rould in spelted beanes. 1620 — *Farrar*, *Husb.* xv. 137 The garden Pease... serve, for pottage, boiling, parching or spelt. 1623 — *Cheap Husb.* (ed. 3) i. 52 If then you came those beanes to be spelted upon a milne, and so mixt with oates, it will recover him. 1707 *MORTIMER Virgil* (1721) i. 258 Feed them with Oats, spelted Beans, Barley-mal, or Ground-Malt mixed with Milk. 1879 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*

Spelter (*spe'lər*), *sb.* Also 8-9 *speltre*. [Corresponds to OF. *espeautre*, *MDu.* *speulter*, *Du.* and *G.* *spiauter*, LG. *spialler*, but the immediate source is not clear. Related to **PEWTER**.]

1. Zinc. (Now only *Comm.*)

1661 *BOYLE Certain Physiol. Ess.* (1669) 194 Leaving 2

lump or two of Spelter there for two or three days. 1671 J. WENSTER *Metallurg.* Pref. Bijb. Ores. of Antimony, Tintglass, Spelter, Talk, and Cionohor. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoing Husb.* xxii. 350, I have often made them with a mix'd Metal, of half Pewter and half Spelter. 1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornwall.* 129 Of hismuth, speltre, zink, naphtha, I have received specimens from several parts of Cornwall. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory I.* 106 Fling into it one ounce of spelter, i.e. zinc. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 182/2 The articles which Belgium supplies to England are oak-bark, spelter, and sheeps' wool. 1860 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 5) II. 1076 The general consumption of Spelter throughout the world is about 67,000 tons per annum.

2. An alloy or solder of which zinc is the principal constituent.

1825 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art I.* 51 The hard solder for copper, is a soft fusible sort of granulated brass, well known to artists under the name of spelter. 1824 *Mechanic's Mag.* No. 26. 415 Method of making spelter for brazing iron, copper, etc. 1854 H. MILLER *Sci. & Sch.* (1858) 392 An elderly tinker sat admiring a bit of spelter of about a pound weight. It was gold, he said.

3. attrib. and Comb., as *spelter-box*, *-dust*, *-heap*, *-maker*, *-ore*.

1684 *London Gaz.* No. 1991/4 There is another Watch a Spelter Box and Case all in one. 1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornwall.* 129 Speltre ore I have had from a mine near St. Columb. 1868 *Q. Rev.* No. 248. 346 Covering acres of ground like the spelter and cinder heaps. 1882 BLACKMORE *Christovall* xlv, Where mine-slag, sparry rocks, and spelter dust combined to glare with intense heat. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Ser. II. 181/1 Spelter or zinc statuettes, known in the trade as imitation or French bronze. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 940 Spelter workers, that is, men who smelt zinc ore, occasionally suffer from plumbism.

b. *Spelter solder*, a solder made from zinc and copper.

1671 BOYLE *Usef. Nat. Philos. Trades* 19 Though common Spelter-solder be much cheaper, than that which is made with Silver instead of Spelter. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 745/1 In this heat soft solder is just ready to melt, and has no tenacity, even spelter solder is considerably weakened by it. 1843 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning I.* 268 Soft spelter-solder, suitable for ordinary brass work, is made of equal parts of copper and zinc. 1873 *Sron Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 365/2 This solder possesses several advantages over the usual spelter solder or brass.

Hence *Spelter v. trans.*, to unite with spelter solder.

1861 W. GRAHAM *Brassfounder's Man.* 34 When the work is cleaned, bound, fluxed, and speltered, the whole is subjected to a clear charcoal or coke fire.

Speluncar (spel'ŋkar), a. [f. L. *spelunca*.]

1. Having relation or reference to a cave.
1855 *Ecclesiologist* XVI. 295 What Mr. Scott calls the speluncar idea, is thus fully carried out. 1861 BERRISF. *Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. iii. 88 Mr. Burgess bases his plan upon what has been called, by a self-explanatory term, the speluncar principle of tropical architecture.

2. Of the nature of a cave.

1865 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Feb. 181 Nor would these speluncar chambers gain much in artistic value, were the point gained.

Speluncan, a. rare -1. [f. as prec. + *-ean*.]
= SPELUNCAR a. 2.

1803 G. S. FABER *Cabiri II.* 380 His opinion, that the ornamented artificial cavern, and the circular speluncan temple, were all the legitimate descendants of the Mithraic grotto.

† **Spelunk**. Obs. Forms: 4-5 spelunk(e); 4-6 spelunk, spelunk(e), 6 speluncke. [ad. L. *spelunca* or OF. *spelouque*, *spelunque*. Cf. MDu. *spelonke*, *spelunke* (Du. *spelonk*), MHG. and G. *spelunke*.] A cave or cavern; a grotto.

13.. *S. Erkenwolde* 49 in Horst. *Atenig. Leg.* (1881) 267 Three sperils of be spelunke. Was metely made of be marbre. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xv. 270 Monkes and mendynantz men bi hem-selue, in spekes an in spelonkes selden spoken togideres. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxiii. 9 Preye 3e for me, that he 3yue to me the dowble spelunk, or caue. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5392 All spritis in his spelonk bere speke þai to-gedire. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* d'ij h. Not hows of marchaundyse nor pytte or spelonke for thenes. 1511 *Guyford's Pilgr.* (Camden) 24 Into the first of thysse two spelunkes entred the women. 1563 BECON *Reliques of Rome* 53 h. Our recluses haue grates of yron in their spelunkes and dennes.

Spelye, obs. variant of SPELE v. 1

† **Spel**, sb. Obs.-1 (Meaning obscure.)

13.. *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 1074 3e schal... cum to þat merk at mydmore, to make quat yow likez in spenne.

Spenn, v. ? Obs. Also 4, 9 spann. [a. ON. *spenna* (Icel. and Norw. *spenna*, Sw. *spänna*, Da. *spände*), = MDu. and MLG. *spennen*, NFr. *spên*, *spân*, related to SPAN v. 2 Cf. SPEND v. 2]

1. *trans.* To clasp; to fasten by means of clasps or buckles; to button or lace.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 49 Bifore þat spot my honde I spenod, For care ful colde þat to me cast. 13.. *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 587 Wyth ryche cote armure, His gold sporez spend with pryde. c 1400 *Dest. Troy.* 10942 Telamon full tyte. Two spures full spedely spent on his helis. c 1500 *Lancelot* 2306 The maden sone one to his chalmor go, And secretly his armour one hyme spent. 1825 JAMESON *Suppl.* To *Spenn*, -to button, or to lace one's clothes; as, to spenn the waistcoat.

b. With personal object.

1400 *Rowland & O.* 361 Pay spende bym with his gilte sperres, And dressede hym in his armours.

2. *intr.* To tie tightly or closely.

13.. *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 158 Howe of þat same grene, þat spenet on his sparry, & clene spures vnder.

Spenn, variant of SPEAN sb.

Spence¹ (spens). Also 5-7 spens(e, 5 spenyse. [Aphectically f. OF. *despense* (mod.F. *dépense*), = Sp. and Pg. *despensa*, It. *dispensa*, med.L. *dispensa*, *dispensa* (rarely *spensa*), in the same sense: cf. DISPENSE sb. 1 So Swiss dial. *spense*.

The prefix *de-* is similarly dropped in other words; in this case there may have been association with SPENSE sb. 1

1. A room or separate place in which victuals and liquor are kept; a buttery or pantry; a cupboard. Now dial. or arch.

a. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn.* T. 223 Fat as a whale, and walking as a swan; Al violent as Botel in the spence. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 23026, I hadd no maner lyberte; in the seller, nor in the spence, ete nor drynke no syde. c 1460 *Play of Sacram.* 529 He sytyth with sum tapstere in y^e spence. 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* Qlij, If we bring out (of the buttery) or spence all the meate that is left. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farne* 1 v. 22 [A] vaulted room, which shall also be for the huswysse vse and serue for a spence, to keepe her prouision of victuals in. 1684 *Yorks. Dial.* 183 (E.D.S.), Our Sew has been 'ith Spence, thrawn down Whigg-Stand. 1720 *Postmaster* 25 Nov. 103 House... contains Four Chambers... A Kitchen, with two Spences. 1790 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Spence*, a small place for setting milk or drink in, made with wainscot, or a lattice. 1814 SCOTT *Waver.* xvii, In one large aperture, which the robber facetiously called his *spence* (or pantry). 1865 R. HUNT *Pop. Rom. W. Eng.* (1871) Ser. I. 110 Nancy must have something to drink before she started for Penzance, and she went to the spence for the bottles.

Fig. 1609 HOLLAND *Ammu. Marcell.* xix. xii. 141 These cruel entredes, which out of a spence or hudget of craftie devices he brought forth.

b. 14.. *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 578 *Dispensa*, a spence. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1441 He bare þe bordeclath to þe spens. 1519 NORMAN *Vulg.* 151 h, I haue ij spensis: one for every day: a nother for store of all vitayle, tyll newe come. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 6 Hir keyes... of hir spens, hir ark of hir clathing and Jewells, or of hir coist or coffer.

2. *Sc.* An inner apartment of a house; a parlour. a. c 1783 BURNS *Poor Maillie's Elegy* iv, Our Bardie, lanely, keeps the spence. 1786 - *Vision I.* ii, Ben P' the Spence, right pensivle, I gaed to rest. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* iv, They rushed into the spence, (a sort of interior apartment in which the family ate their victuals in the summer season,) but there was no one there. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 154 Others assisted in conveying the invalid to the spence of the inn, which had been readily offered for the accommodation of the family.

3. attrib., as *spence-basket*, *-door*.

1825 JAMESON *Suppl.*, *Spence-Door*, the door between the kitchen and the spence. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Wand. Highl. & Isl. I.* ix. 180 A peg behind the spence door. 1881 CUSSANS *Hist. Hertfordsh.* III. 11, 321 *Spence-Basket*, a basket used by waggoners to hold provisions for their journey.

† **Spence**². Obs. rare. Also 4 spense. [Substituted for SPENCER sb. 1, after prec.] A steward.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28740 For quat [need] es þat spense [v. r. spenser] mai be Nitþing þar þe laured es fre. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 165 Hir spense [v. r. spenser] knew hir fleyseye. a 1568 *Henryson's Toun Myss* xix, in *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter. Cl.) 963 The spence come in, with keis in his hand, 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Soul* ii. §. 3, 367 In the scripture we meete with these wordes, the iudge of vnistice, the spence of wickednesse, the man of sinne, which in our phrase of speaking, do signify an vnistice judge, a wicked spence, and a sinnefull... man.

Spencean (spens'ān), a. and sb. [f. the name of the political theorist Thomas Spence (1750-1814).] A. adj. Of or pertaining to Thomas Spence or his views.

1817 CASTLEREAGH in *Parl. Deb.* 280 To trace these Hampden and Spencean clubs through all their bearings. *Ibid.*, The great mass received the Spencean doctrines among them. 1866 CHARNOCK *Verba Dom.* 237 *Spencean System*, a plan... by which the human kind could be provided with sustenance without pauperism.

B. sb. A follower of Thomas Spence.

1817 W. POKESBY in *Parl. Deb.* 286 Those foolish and criminal people called the Spenceans. 1817 COLERIDGE 'Blessed are ye' 132 The poor visionaries called Spenceans.

† **Spencer**, sb. 1 Obs. Also 4 spensere, 4-5 spenser, 6 *Sc.* spensar; 5 spencore. [a. AF. *espenser* (cf. SPENCE²), var. of *dispenser*, OF. *despenser*, DISPENSER.] One who dispenses or has charge of the provisions in a household; a steward or butler.

a. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4447 Þe spenser and þe boteler bath þe king self þat palm was wrath. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 413 þus a clerk or spenser of a curat may parte þe godis in þe name of hym. 14.. *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 561 *Acellarius*, a spenser. c 1480 HENRYSON *Fables, Toun & C. Mouse* xix, The spensar come with keyis in his hand. b. c 1400 *Garnishyn* 493 Adam þe spencer tote vp þe clothe. c 1400 *Chaucer. Villad.* 175 After he was kynge, he wedded hure... His owne spencers doughter he [= she] was. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 354/1 A Spencer, rbi A butler. 1850 HOLLYNANO *Trans. Fr. Tong.* *Despenser*, qui a la garde de la viande, a spencer.

Spencer (spens'ar), sb. 2 [From the family name *Spencer*. In sense 1 prob. from that of Charles Spencer, third Earl of Sunderland (1674-1722); in sense 2 from that of George John Spencer, second Earl Spencer (1758-1834); in sense 3 from that of Mr. Knight Spencer (fl. 1803).]

† 1. A kind of wig. Also attrib. Obs.

17.. *Songs & P. on Costume* (Percy Soc.) 206 At us the fribbles may strut and look big, In their spencers, bobs, and

ramelies. 1748 SMOLLETT *R. Ransom* xv, A gold laced hat, a spencer wig, and a silver hilted hanger. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xvi. 218 The uniform 'diamond' of a card was filled up by the flying dress... of the little capering figure in the spencer-wig.

2. A short double-breasted overcoat without tails worn by men in the latter part of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th.

Hence G. *spencer*, *spenser*, now *spencer*, WFlem. *spensel*. 1796 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 311 The economical garment called a spencer. 1817 J. BRANNBY *Trav. Amer.* 126 This occasioned... on my part a pretended alarm for fear that his coat should become a spencer. 1853 DICKENS *Black H.* xxiv, A very respectable old gentleman, dressed in a black spencer and gaiters and a broad-brimmed hat. 1899 C. K. PAUL *Memories* 81 Bethell was the last man who wore a 'spencer', an over-jacket which allowed the tails of a dress-coat to appear below it.

b. A kind of close-fitting jacket or bodice commonly worn by women and children early in the 19th century, and since revived.

1803 WITTMAN *Trav. Turkey* 442 They wear a kind of short spencer of green silk or satin. 1856-7 DICKENS *Sk. Bos. Scenes* xiv, There was a considerable talking among the females in the spencers. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 69 The women were mostly dressed in... some sort of dark jacket or spencer.

attrib. 1883 *Cassell's Mag.* Dec. 43/2 A resuscitation is the Spencer bodice, as much like those of forty years ago as can be.

c. A short coat or jacket.

1851 MAYNE REIN *Scalp Hunt* xxi, 141 Some wore leathern calzoneros with a spencer or jerkin of the same material. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* 10 My travelling wear of country velveteen, pilot-coat, and knitted spencer.

3. A form of life-belt.

1803 *Phil. Mag.* XVI. 172 Account of the Marine Spencer for the Preservation of Lives in Cases of Shipwreck. 1806 *Ann. Reg. Usef. Proj.* (1808) 980/2 Swimming spencers, which consist of a cork girdle.

4. *slang*. (See quot.)

1804 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 220 A small glass of gin in St. Giles's [is called] a Spencer.

Spencer (spens'ar), sb. 3 Naut. [Perhaps of similar origin to prec.] A fore-and-aft sail, set with a gaff, serving as a trysail to the fore or main mast of a vessel.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* v, We had got her down to close-reefed topsails, double-reefed trysail, and reefed fore spencer. 1851 KIPPLING *Sailmaking* (ed. 2) 5 There are the fore-trysail, main-trysail, and mizen-trysail, or as they are sometimes called the fore-spencer, Duke of York or main-spencer, and storm-mizen. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* xix. § 807 At 8 p.m. have to under close-reefed main-top-sail and spencer.

attrib. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* v, The chief mate... was standing... at the foot of the spencer-mast. *Ibid.* xxv, The captain ordered the fore and main spencer gaffs to be lowered down.

† **Spencer**, v. Obs.-1 (Meaning obscure.)

1831 *Examiner* 278/1 The accomplished Sir Robert Gresley has arrived in Newark, and has offered to display his pugilistic prowess in the Market-place, having been spencered by the people.

Spencerian (spens'ar'ian), a. and sb. [f. the name of the philosopher Herbert Spencer (1820-1903).] A. adj. Of or pertaining to Herbert Spencer or his philosophical views.

1885 *Academy* 28 Aug. 132/3 The Comtian and Spencerian systems. 1900 H. MACPHERSON *H. Spencer* 66 The comprehension of the Spencerian philosophy.

B. sb. A follower of Spencer.

1888 *Athenæum* 14 Jan. 471/1 Belong somewhat of a Spencerian, Major Ellis looks on their gods as originally spirits.

Hence *Spencerianism*, = next.

1821 LD. ACTON *Lett. to Mary Gladstone* (1901) 83 The doctrine that there is no resisting the pre-ludic except by definite Spencerianism. 1892 *Nation* 28 Apr. 322/3 The editor appears to be a propagandist of Spencerianism.

Spencerism (spens'ariz'm), [f. *Spencer* (see prec.) + *-ism*.] The philosophy of Herbert Spencer, or views in accordance with this.

1880 *Nature* XXI. 406 The propagation of Spencerism and Monism. 1900 H. MACPHERSON *H. Spencer* 66 Spencerism stands on its own merits as the philosophy of the knowable.

So *Spencerite*, a Spencerian.

1882 *Advance* (Chicago) 30 Mar. 194 There are such sects as Calvinists and Agnostics, and one... of Spencerites.

Spency (spens'i), dial. [Of obscure origin.]

The stormy petrel, *Procellaria pelagica*.

1813 MONTAGU *Ormith. Suppl.*, *Petrel* (*Stormy*), Mitty, Assilag, Spency, Sea-Swallow, Allamott. 1844 *Zoologist* II. 627 Storm petrel, the 'Mother Carey's chickens', or 'Spencies', as they are called by sailors. 1899 *Shetland News* 14 Jan. (E.D.D.), The Manx shearwater, or 'lyric' of our native folk, and the storm petrel, or 'spencie'.

Spend (spend), sb. 1 [f. SPEND v. 1] The action of spending money. Only in phrase *on or upon the spend*.

a 1688 BUNYAN *Israel's Hope Encouraged* Wks. 185 I. 618 What if I cannot but live upon the spend all my day, yet, if my friend will always supply my need, is it not well for me? c 1800 J. NEWTON in R. CECIL *Life* (1853) 169 A man always in society, is one always on the spend. 1904 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Dec. 751 The suggestion that the Government is 'on the spend'.

Spend, sb. 2 *Sc.* [f. SPEND v. 2] A spring, leap, bound. Also fig.

1825 in JAMESON *Suppl.* 1228 MOIR *Mansie Waulk* ix. 77 Making a spend like a greyhound.

Spend (spend), *v.* 1. Pa. t. and pa. pple. spent. Forms: *Inf.* 4-7 spende (5 spendyn), 4- spend. *Pa. t.* 3-5 spende; 4-5 spendet (5 -ide, -yd; *Sc.* 5 -yt, 6 -it); 4 spende, 5- spent. *Pa. pple.* 3-4 i-spend, 4-6 spend(e); 3 i-spendet, 4 spendet, 5 -ut(t)e, 6 *Sc.* -it; 4 i-spendet, 4-5 spendid, 4-6 -yd, spendet (5 -ede); 2, 5 i-spend, 6 y-spend, 4- spent (6 spente), 5-6 spente. [*OE.* *spendan (cf. *spending* and *d.*, *forspendan*), *ad. L.* *expendere* (cf. *It.* *spendere*, *Sp.* *spender*), which was also adopted in other Germanic languages, as *OHG.* *spendan*, *spendon* (MHG. and G. *spenden*), *OS.* *spendon (MLG. and MDu. *spenden*), *ON.* *spenna*. The ME. *spende*, however, may also have been formed apophytically from *OF.* *despendre* DISPEND *v.*: cf. SPENCE. From the early ME. *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* a new inf. SPENE *v.* was formed, on the analogy of such verbs as *wene* *ween*; the converse process took place in LEND *v.* 2]

I. trans. 1. Of persons: To pay out or away; to disburse or expend; to dispose of, or deprive oneself of, in this way.

The object is usually money, or a particular sum of this, but occas. a more general term denoting property or wealth, esp. in earlier use.

c. 1175 Moral Ode 28 in *O. E. Hom.* I. 161 Al to muchel ich habbe ispent, to litel ihud in horde. *c. 1280 Sarrum* 25 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 4. And bot þou lit hab ispent arigte þe gode þat god þe hap ilend of ihu cristie þou leist þe sijt. *a. 1300 Cursor M.* 17507 Þai... gaf þam giftes gret to spend. *c. 1380 Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 5. Let freris ypoctisie and wyynyng be stoppid and be peples almes betere spendid. *1436 Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 190 Oure money [is] spente alle to lyttel avayle. *c. 1491 Chast. Goddess Chyld.* (Caxton) 69 Riches and worshippes ben þo lente to man for a tyme to yelde rekeninge of hem how they hen spendet. *c. 1533 L. O. BERNERS Huon* ix. 211 To seke hym I have spent all my golde and sylver. *1574 J. DEE in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 34. I have... spent very many hundred powndes. *c. 1643 L. O. HERBERT Autobiog.* (1824) 5. After he had spent most part of his means, he became a soldier. *1697 Dryden Virg. Georg.* I. 406 The Farmer to full Bowls invites his Friends, And what he got with Pains, with Pleasure spends. *1732 BERKELEY Aelphir*, II. § 2 When money is spent, it is all one to the public who spends it. *1776 ADAM SMITH W. N.* II. iii. (1904) 1. 378 That portion of his revenue which a rich man annually spends. *1827 SCOTT Chron. Canongate* iii. If I lost the estate, I at least spent the price. *1894 Temple Bar* CII. 340 She spent his money and led him such a life. *prov.* 1548 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. App. Q. 51 Evil gotten, worse spent. *1562 J. HEYWOOD Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 62 Soone gotten, soone spent, yll gotten yll spent. *Ibid.* 154 Lyttle good, soone spendet. *fig.* 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 41 Sir, if you spend word for word with me, I shall make your wit bankrupt. *1663 Dryden Will Gallant* Prol. And for Wit, those that boast their own Estate, Forget Fletcher and Ben before them went, Their Elder Brothers, and that vastly spent.

b. Const. with prepositions, as *↑ about*, *for*, *in*, *on*, or *upon*.

a. 1225 Leg. Kath. 101 For hare sake an dale ha etheold of hire ealdrene god & spende al þet oder in needfule & in nakede. *c. 1290 S. Eng. Leg.* I. 101 On leches he hadde i-spendet Muche del of hire guod. *c. 1325 in Pol. Songs* (Camden) 69 He spende al is tresour upon swyngyn. *c. 1400 Brut* clxliii. 195 His tresoure þat he hadde spendede al his werre. *c. 1440 Gesta Rom.* x. 32 (Harl. MS.). Also he spende iþa vpon him selfe. *1528 Star Chamber Cases* (Selden) II. 177 [He] says he hasse a M^o pownd to spend in the law ayenst his Neyburus. *1578 in Feuillerat Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 307 For sondrey parcels by him boughte & brought into the office to be spente about the rock. *1611 BIBLE Isaiah* lv. 2 Wherefore doe yee spend money for that which is not bread? *1696 PROEAVS Lett.* (Camden) 176 After all y^e interest he could make and many thousands spent in y^e canvas. *1706 E. WARD Wooden World* Diss. (1708) 56 The poor Soules... are oblig'd to spend their Pay upon the very Wine that was assign'd them. *1735 JOHNSON Lobo's Abyssinia* Descr. I. 45 They... spent their Wealth in costly Ornaments for Churches, and Vessels for the Altars. *1883 F. M. PEARCE Contrad.* I. 23 She spent a fortune in shoes and gloves. *1897 W. C. HAZLITT 4 Generations* II. 185 When his lordship told her that he had spent upon her enough to build the Great Eastern.

↑ c. To give away (a garment) in payment. *Obs.* *c. 1440 Jacob's Well* 137 Brynge hedyt þat pilgrym þat spendyd zister evyn his slauayn at þe wyn! *1553 T. WILSON Rhet.* (1580) 133 He loues women well; he will spende Goddess Coope if he had it. *1575 Gamm. Gurnon* II. iv. 40 By the masse, chil rather spend the cote that is on my backel!

↑ d. To levy charges on (a person). Only in the phrase *spend me and defend me.* *Obs.*

1590 PAYNE Brief Descr. Ireland (1841) 4 They have a common saying which I am persuaded they speak vnfeinedly, which is, *Defend me and spend me.* *1596 SPENSER State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 624/1 They... are very loth to yeld any certayne rent, but onely such spendings, saying commonly, 'Spend me and defend me'.

↑ e. With dative of the person whose money is expended. *Obs.*

1609 B. JOXSON Sil. Woman iv. i. She spends me forty pounds a year in mercury and hoggs-bones. *1666 PEYS Diary* 21 Feb. A little vexed to see myself so beset with people to spend me money.

2. absol. To exercise, make, or incur expenditure of money, goods, means, etc.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8026 Him ne roste hou he spende, ne wat, he was so prout. *1a. 1356 CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 1157 Not Avarice... Was half to gripe so ententyf, As Largesse is to yve and spende. *c. 1440 Jacob's Well* 207 Pi wyif & chylde

muste sparyngly... spendyn of þi eyul getyn good. *1530 PALSGR.* 728/1 I his gere can nat laste longe, for he spendeth a pace and getteth nothyng. *1595 LODGE Fig for Momus* H 1 b, Spend on thy house, to tyle it from the zaine. *1652 J. WHIGG tr. Canus Nat. Paradox* vi. 115 These Strangers... spending high, and making such cheer as the others were not accustomed to see. *1860 RUSKIN Unto this Last* iv. § 72 The vital question for individual and for nation is... 'to what purpose do they spend?' *1869 LOWELL Under Willows* 162 To spend in all things else, But of old friends to be most miserly.

prov. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 54 Spend, and god shall send, ... saith tholde ballet. *1636 SIR R. BAKER Cato Variegatus* 32 'Is an old saying; spend, and God will send.

b. In the phrase to spend and be spent.

1611 BIBLE 2 Cor. xii. 15 And I wil very gladly spend and be spent for you. *1694 PENN Rise & Progr. Quakers* iii. 66 They could have no design to themselves in this Work, thus to expose themselves to Scorn and Abuse; to spend and be spent. *1828 CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) I. 236 Counting it blessedness enough so to spend and be spent.

3. To expend or employ (labour, material, thought, etc.) in some specified way: *a. Const. on or upon.*

a. 1300 Cursor M. 20857 It es na spede our suinc to spend On thing we may nocht bring til end. *c. 1400 Destr. Troy* 6502 The tother speire, þat he sparit, [he] spent vpon hym. *c. 1440 Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 541 The playntys sette is stony to sustene, And donged lond vpon the rootys spende. *1590 SHAKS. Mids. N.* iii. ii. 74 You spend your passion on a misprised mood. *1605 BACON Adv. Learn.* i. iv. § 2 Then did Sturmish spend such infinite and curious pains upon Cicero the Orator. *1662 STILLINGF. Orig. Sacra* ii. vii. § 1 Their great R. Ahravanel, who spends his whole 13 Chapter de capite fidei upon it. *1706 E. WARD Wooden World* Diss. (1708) 19 He spends a great deal of puzzling Thought upon his Boat's Crew. *1707 MORTIMER Husb.* (1721) I. 2 It concerns the judicious Husbandman to consider the Nature of the Land he is to spend his Time, Cost and Labour upon. *1822 LAMB Elia* i. *Distant Corresp.*, As useless as a passion spent upon the dead. *1875 JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 170 Why do you spend many words and speak in many ways on this subject?

b. Const. in.

a. 1300 Cursor M. 28493 O spūsail i haf þe halines In lust al spendet o my fles. *1500-20 DUNBAR Poems* lxxix. 9 3e neid nocht... paper for to spend, nor ink, In the ressaueing of my soumes. *1588 SHAKS. L. L. L.* II. i. 19 To be counted wise, In spending your wit in the praise of mine. *1663 Extr. St. Papers rel. Friends* II. (1911) 181 All the pains and cost therein spent was casting good money after had. *1696 TATE & BRADY Ps.* cii. 5, I spend my Breath in Groans. *1728 FLEMINGTON Newton's Philos.* 319 It will be necessary to spend a few words in explaining what is meant by the refraction of light. *1889 NATURE* 24 Oct. 613 The equivalence of the work spent in overcoming fluid.

c. With other constructions.

c. 1340 HAMPOLE Pr. Consc. 2431 þe hyhoves accounte yhelde... how þow has spendyd þi wittes fise. *c. 1430 LVG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 224 For the better thy speche thou spende. *1509 HAWES Past. Pleas.* xlv. (Percy Soc.) 214 And thus in vaine thou hast thy labour spent. *a. 1529 SKELTON Agst. Garnescheiv.* 176 My study myght be better spint. *1619 FLETCHER, etc. Knt. Malta* III. ii. My last breath cannot be better spent, than to say I forgive you. *1648 GAGE West Ind.* xx. 175, I would spend my best endeavours for the helping and furthering of them. *a. 1763 W. KING Polit. & Lit. Anecd.* (1819) 154 To spend three or four whole pages to prove that this is neither Latin nor sense.

d. To express (an opinion). *Now dial.*

1687 MITCHE Gl. Fr. Dict. II. s.v., To spend his Verdict, to give one's Opinion. *1902 Brit. Med. Jnl.* 19 July 209 An Ulster man will ask his medical adviser to 'spend his opinion' on a case.

4. To employ, occupy, use or pass (time, one's life, etc.) in or on some action, occupation, or state.

a. 1300 Cursor M. 28259 þe tyme þat ic in lijf has lede In idelnes ic haue it spende. *c. 1385 CHAUCER L. G. IV.* 650 Cleopatra, And thus the longe day in fight they spende. *c. 1482 J. KAY tr. Caoursin's Siege Rhodes* (1870) ¶ 2 The space of .iii. yerres which were spented and occupied in the consoling of these werkes. *1509 HAWES Past. Pleas.* xxxi. (Percy Soc.) 150 That you your youth in ydelness wyll spende. *1560 DAUS tr. Scicadamus*, 137 The space of two dayes following, was spent in Godly admonitions. *1600 HOLLAND Livy* x. xxii. 367 Thus in handling of these matters was that day spent. *1669 STURMY Mariners' Mag.* II. ii. 52 Men... spending their spare-time on this Practice. *a. 1702 MAUNDRELL Journ. Jerns.* (1732) 142 After about half an hour spent in surveying this place. *1746 FRANCIS tr. Horace, Epist.* I. vii. 69 Philip, whose Youth was spent in Feats of War. *1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH Moral T.* (1816) I. iv. 19 He spent his time in training horses. *1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* I. i. iii, Christophe de Beaumont, who has spent his life in persecuting hysterical Jansenists. *1859 JERFUSON Britany* viii. 112 The morning... was spent in walking about Morlaix.

b. With other complements.

a. 1400 Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS. xxxii. 347 Penk benne... Hou þou hast spendet þi tyme honeste. *a. 1440 Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 19 Pan sall þou besyly thynde how þou hast spende þat day (or þat nyghte). *1580 LVLV Enghes* (Arb.) 243 Would you haue me spend the floure of my youth, as you doe the withered rase of your age? *1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 46 Young men (for the most part) spend their time badly. *1687 A. LOVELL tr. Theocrit's Trav.* I. 56 They are extremely Lazy, spending the whole day sitting on a Divan. *1715 DE FOR Fam. Instruct.* I. v. (1841) I. 109 How do they spend the sabbath at your aunt's? *1799 HAN. MORE Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 120 They do not scruple to allow their daughters to spend al. most the whole of their time exactly like the daughters of worldly people. *1808 SCOTT in Lockhart* (1837) I. i. 35 My time with him, though short, was spent greatly to my advantage. *1891 MARIE A. BROWN tr. Runberg's Nadeschda* 13 Many hours had been thus sweetly spent.

c. ellipt. To pass (the day, evening, etc.) in social intercourse or entertainment, or as a guest.

1697 J. LEWIS Mem. Dk. Gloucester (1789) 51 Mrs. Atkinson invited Lady Harriot and Lady Anne Churchill one day to dine with her, in her chamber, and spend the day. *1843 DICKENS Christm. Carol* iii. The very lamp-lighter... was dressed to spend the evening somewhere. *1852 Mrs. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* iii. I'm so glad you's come! Missis is gone to spend the afternoon.

5. To use up; to exhaust or consume by use; to wear out. In later use freq. with *force*, *fury*, etc., as object.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8332 þe sarazins wipoute wuste... þat no maner lifode ne myhte to hom wende; So þat þo hiil adde ispend þat wipirne was [etc.]. *a. 1375 Lay Folks Mass.* Bt. App. iv. 347 Whon his parchemyn was al spende, He rauhe þe Rolle bi þe ende Wiþ his teth a-non. *1387 TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) IV. 331 Pey chaungede nevere hosen and schoon, noþer cloþinge, but whan þey were i-tore or i-spend. *c. 1440 Jacob's Well* 206 And it be spendyd or wastyd, þou art not bounde to restore it. *1535 COVERDALE Deut.* xxxii. 23 I wil heape myscheuns vpon them, I wil spende all myne arrowes at [1611 vpon] them. *1580 LOOGE Sch. Abuse* A. iv. Did not they spende one candle by seeking another. *1599 SHAKS. Much Ado* I. i. 281 If Cupid haue not spent all his Quiver in Venice. *1633 G. HERBERT Temple, Ch. Porch* li. If thou be Master-gunner, spend not all that thou canst speak, at once. *1667 MILTON P. L.* I. 1. 176 The Thunder... Perhaps hath spent his shafts. *1707 FLOYER Physic. Pulse-Watch* go A Great Contentment of the Mind spends the Spirits, but if it be moderate, it only spends the Humidity of the Lympha. *1757 W. WILKIE Epigoniad* vii. 220 Erring from the course, In mazes wide, the rower spent his force. *1781 J. MOORE View Soc. II.* (1790) I. viii. 87 Having spent their fury in the destruction of the tyrant. *1802 JAMES MILN. Dict. s.v.*, To spend all your ammunition. *1878 BOSW. SMITH Carthage* 285 Meanwhile the war, which seemed for the moment to have spent its force in Italy, had broken out with fresh fury in Sicily.

transf. *a. 1656 USSHER Ann.* vi. (1658) 104 Into them he put all such as he suspected for enemies at home, desiring Camyses that he would spend them there and never send them home again.

b. To bring to a violent end; to destroy; to consume by destruction or wasting; to dissipate; to reduce or convert into something.

c. 1435 Torr. Portugal 2010 The men of armes thederwent, Anon they had theyre hors spent, Her gutty's oute she iave. *1481 Cely Papers* (Camden) 80 Aull the howlshchypys ar cwm to Calles sayng vij, qwher of ij be spent. *1501 AKKOLDE Chron.* (1811) 133 The saide William W. occupied the sayde shyppe and spent her at Calleys, in 500 moche that alle the gables, sayles, and other takell... hesolde them at Caleis. *1570 SATIR. Poems Reform.* xxi. 104 On the countrie of Scotland, 'Thair is na mendis. With speid till they bespendit. *1668 CULPEPPER & COLE Barthol. Anal.* I. xvii. 47 Each branch... being again divided into other lesser ones, they are at last spent into Veins and Arteries as smal as Hairs. *1672 H. SAVIL Engagement with Dutch Fleet* 6 A Fireship [was] taken, and we forced them to spend most of the rest. *1872 R. ELLIS tr. Catullus* [xiv. 81] When a plague so deadly... Spent that slender city.

↑ c. Of emotion, action, etc.: To deprive (a person) of energy, strength, or resources; to exhaust or wear out. *Obs.*

1821 T. WATSON Centurie of Love ix. 55, I whom Love hath spent. *1616 J. LANE Court. Sqr.'s T.* viii. 30 Tell him I will auxiliaries send him, gainst wars all difficulties, whiche maie spende him. *1674 FLAVEL Husb. Spiritual.* Proem 9 It spends a minister to preach, hut more to be silent.

d. refl. Of persons or things: To exhaust or wear out (oneself or itself); to become incapable of further activity; to cease to operate.

(a.) *a. 1593 MARLOWE & NASHE Dido* I. i. Here in this bush... will I stand, Whiles my Aeneas spends himself in plaints. *1613 HEYWOOD Braz. Age* II. ii. Wks. 1874 III. 208 Why should we... spend ourselves on accidental wrongs? *1653 T. LANGLEY in Thurloe Papers* VII. 463 They [Quakers] cry out soe loude in their preachings, that they... spend themselves extremely. *1718 HICKES & NELSON J. Kettwell* I. xx. 44 He spending himself... in his Labours of Love. *1821 Mrs. SHERWOOD Henry Milner* III. vii. Suppose you go and spend yourself with a run... and then we will have some discourse. *1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. iv. viii. Man after man spends himself in this cause. *1868 NETTLESHIP Est. Browning* vi. 233 He never rested until he had spent himself in asserting those claims.

(b.) *1663 S. PATRICK Parab. Pilgrim* xxiii. (1667) 236 This voice was intercepted by a new passion like to the former, though it was not long before it had spent it self. *1664 POWER Exp. Philos.* III. 155 Camphire, which spends itself by continually Effluviating its own component Particles. *1705 COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj.* III. *Tain* 23. For Torment like a Storm spends itself, and is destroy'd by its own Force. *1777 PRIESTLEY Math. & Spir.* Pref. (1782) p. ix, The popular Clamour may have spent itself. *1791 COWPER Varley Oak* 86 Thought cannot spend itself, comparing still The great and little of thy lot.

6. To suffer the loss of (blood, life, etc.); to allow to be shed or spilt.

[a. 1340 HAMPOLE Psalter xx. 1 Swa that... he spend noght his precieuse blode in vayne on vs.]. *c. 1400 Rom. Rose* 5140 Wenyngh with hym they wolde abide. And also for hem to spende her bloode. *1516 Acts Part. Sceth.* (1875) XII. 37/2 For conservacioun of quahis persoun we ar determit to spend our Livis. *1553 EDEM Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 6 Knowing that whereas one death is dewe to nature, the same is more honourably spent in such attempts as may be to the glorye of God. *1594 SHAKS. Rich. III.* I. iii. 125 To royalize his blood, I spent mine owne. *1751 Affect. Narr. of Wager* 53 They... would still spend their Lives for his Defence. *1868 NETTLESHIP Est. Browning* vi. 158 Money which they had spent no sweat to obtain.

↑ b. Naut. To lose or incur the loss of (a mast, yard, sail, etc.) through bad weather or by some accident. *Obs.* (Freq. in the 17th c.)

1591 Hon. Actions of E. Glemham Cij, In which storme he

spent his Maine Mast, which had been before fytst. c 1635 CAPT. N. BOTLER *Dial. Sea Services* (1685) 164 When a Mast or Yard is broken down by foul Weather, or any other accident, the Sea-word is, the Mast or Yard is spent. 1665 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 143 She was much beaten at Sea by storm, having spent her Main-mast and Fore-mast. 1694 *Mortuæ Rabelais* v. xviii. 79 Last we should spend our Toppails.

7. To use for food or drink; to consume in this way; to eat or drink.

Common from c 1550 to c 1700, freq. with the addition in one's house or family; now dial.

c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1808) 217 God made alle goode mete & drynke couenable for men schulden spende it & lyue þer-by. a 1425 *Curior M.* 13410 (Trin.), þe good drynke shulde furst spende [*Colt.* dispense] And þe weaker at þe ende. c 1450 *LOVELICH Graill* lvi. 74 Of Cornes 3e haven... gret pletie. More thanne þe soure howshold spendid schal be. 1468 *Col. Lett Bk.* 338 Hit is ordeyned þat no householder froensfurth bye no more butter þen he well spend in his owne house. 1551 *ASCHAM Lett. Wks.* 1865 l. ii. 257 Isles... so full of walnut trees that they cannot be spent with eating, but they make oile of them. 1577 *HARRISON England in Holinshed* (1589) 1701 Malt... feedeth vpon the hop... which being extingished the drinke must be spent or else it dieth. 1657 *SPARROW Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 279 If any of the Bread and Wine remain... if consecrated, it is all to be spent... by the Communicants. 1670 J. SMITH *Eng. Improv. Reviv'd* 190 Houses for keeping Pheasants, Partridges, and other Fowl to be spent in the Family, or sold at Markets. 1719 *LONDON & WISE Compt. Gard.* 44 So great a quantity of Fruit... that 'twill be all we can do to spend them before the Rottenness... surprises them. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brewer* ii. (ed. 2) 155 For Beer or Ale that is to be spent presently, two, three, or four, to eight Bushels will suffice. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia* s.v., We spend so much meat, flour, cheese, etc. in our family weekly.

absol. c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 404 Or let a tonne of barley hem comprande Vchyon for other; close hit til thou spende. c 1475 *Rauf Colthear* 202 Thairfor sic [good fare] as thou seis, spend on, and not spair.

†b. To serve, serve up (a dish, food, etc.). *Obs.* c 1350 *Will. Paterne* 4324 Pann were spaci spices spendid at a-boute, fulsumli at þe ful to eche freke þer-inne. c 1420 *Liber Coecorum* (1862) 31 Make hit þyke inowge þenne, Whenne þou hit spendes byfore gode menne.

c. *Agrie.* To use (a crop, hay, etc.) as food or fodder for cattle; to eat off.

1733 *TULL Horse-Hoeing Husb.* x. 104 There are now Three Manners of Spending Turneps with Sheep. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. lix. 171 When I sow vetches before wheat, I always, in the spending my crop, have regard to the condition of my land. 1789 J. WRIGHT *Meth. Watering Meadows* (1790) 7 The farmer... has an hundred tons of hay to carry off and spend upon his other ground. 1823 *E. Moor Suffolk Words* s.v., To spend all the stover, straw, and turnips on the land.

8. To make use of; to use or employ. Now rare. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2458 Sparrethis spetous to spend & speris in handis. c 1450 *Vrbaniatis* 74 In Babes Bk., In chambur among ladies hryth, Kepe by tonge & spende by syth. 1570 J. CAMPLION in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. l. 117 The oiles which we do spend in England for our cloth, are brought out of Spaine. 1621 in *Foster Eng. Factories Ind.* (1906) I. 259 In other places yf (i.e. corall)ys much spent to burne with the dead. a 1692 *POLEFEN Disc. Trade* (1697) 129 If it be considered that all persons of all degrees, did wear, or spend, some of those Commodities. a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 12 Oct. 1647, A Light-horse-man (as they call it) taking us in, we spent our tide as far as Greenwich. 1845 *Browning Time's Revenger* 17 You shall see how the Devil spends a fire God gave for other ends!

9. To expend or employ (speech or language); to utter or emit (a word, sound, etc.).

13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 410 If I spende no speche, þenne spendez þou þe better. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. viii. 50 Ac he þat spendez his speche and spekeþ for þe pore. 1508 *DUNBAR Gold. Targe* 274, I know quhat thou of rethorike hes spent. 1576 *GASCOIGNE Philomene* Wks. 1210 II. 181 The piteous pleasant notes, Which Philomene doth darkly spend in spring. 1591 *SHAKS. A Hen.* VI. ii. v. 38, I may embrace his Neck, and in his Bosom spend my latter gaspe. 1633 *Bp. Hall Hard Texts*, N. T. 20 However the false pretenders unto Wisdom are ready... to spend their censures thus injuriously.

†b. To spend the mouth, tongue, etc. Of hunting dogs: To bark or give tongue on finding or seeing the game. Also fig. *Obs.*

1590 *CORNAKE Treat. Hunting* D ij b, He will vent so oft, and put vp over water, at which time the houndes will spend their mouths verie lustely. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* ii. iv. 70. a 1627 H. SHIRLEY *Mart. Soldier* iii. l. in *Bullen Old Pl.* (1882) I. 203 A packe of the bravest Spartan Dogges in the world; if they do but once open and spend there gabble, gabble, gabble it will make the Forest ecchoe. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 3 The onely difference I finde is, these doe not spend their mouths, but what they want in that is supplied by the goodness of their noses. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* iv. 228 Nor was it Reason that the gutted Fops Should spend their Tongues, who could not use their Chops.

†c. *absol.* = prec. *Obs.*

1602 *2nd Pt. Return Parnass.* iv. v. 826 Hunters luck Sir, but there was a fault in your Hounds that did not spend well. 1661 *CLEVELAND Poems* 22 The Ven'sons now in view, our hounds spend deeper. 1672 R. WILD *Poet. Licent.* 39 Hanging 's the end By Huntsmen's Rule, of Hounds that will not spend. 1741 *Compt. Fam.-Pie* II. l. 290 Then draw with more Care, checking your Hound, lest he spends when he comes so near as to have him in the Wind. fig. 1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* ii. § 3 For then reason like a bad hound spends upon a false scent. 1682 S. PORTAGE *Medal Rev.* 233 Let the hot Tories, and their Post-Curse, They spend in vain, and you are ney the worse.

d. To allow or cause to flow; to shed.

1608 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* l. v. If hee is guiltlesse, why should teares be spent? 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 373 Whether any part of the Tree (as Body, Root, or Branch)

will spend it (i.e. gum) being purposely Wounded. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* xxvi. And you, Sir Knight, think better of us than to suppose you may spend Scottish blood, and reckon for it as for wine spilt in a drunken revel.

10. To consume, employ, use superfluously, wastefully, or with undue lavishness; to waste or squander; to throw away.

In some instances the sense is conveyed by the addition of *in vain*, *to no purpose*, etc.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 395 Many on... Whiche after fell in gret desese Thurg was of love, that she spent. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xxxi. (Percy Soc.) 154 Wo worth love that I do spend in wast. 1530 *PALSCR.* 728/1, I spende, as men... wastyth any thyng in vayne, *be consume.* 1590 Sir J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 22 Whereby it cometh to passe, that such quick and hastic Harquebuziers, doo worke no other effect but spend powder, match & shot. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* II. iii. 195 What's the matter That you vnlayce your reputation thus, And spend your rich opinion, for the Name Of a night-brawler? 1638 *JUNIUS Paint. Ancients* 61 The impatient horses... do spend before the race thousand and thousand steppes to no purpose. 1827 *SCOTT Highl. Widow* v. I am a fool... to spend my words upon an idle, unutiligent boy. 1885 'Mrs. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* xi, The horror and disgust of the creature on whom you spent your life!

b. To waste (time).

a 1604 *HANNER Chron. Ireland* (1803) 123 Brother Lazerianus (saith he) let us not spend time, neither trouble this people with this tedious question. 1658-9 Sir R. TEMPLE in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 44, I am sorry this has spent your time. I do not see what fruit you will have by recommending it, unless to spend as much more of your time. 1720 J. CLARKE *Edna. Youth* 27 Those vain Amusements that have been found out to make Boys spend their Time at School.

11. To allow (time, one's life, etc.) to pass or go by; to live or stay through (a certain period) to the end. Cf. *sense* 4.

1423 *Aets Priory Counc.* III. 90 His forsayd retenu... continued fro yere to yere unto four yer was nere spendid and passid. c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* xii. 501 Tho iij dayes spende, They vessel hit. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxix. 35 Remember that hee compt to mak Off all this tyme thou spendest heir. 1565 STAPLETON tr. *Bed's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 191 Spending all the daies of my life, in the mansion of the same monastery. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* 1. 12, I spent this winter at Leipzig. c 1643 Ld. HERBERT *Autobiog.* (1824) 7 His son... went to the Low Country Wars, and after some time spent there, came home. 1732 *BERKELEY Alaphr.* 1. § 1 If you and Dion would spend a week at my house. 1784 *COWPER Task* t. 547 And now she roams The dreary waste, there spends the livelong day. 1854 Ld. Houghton in T. W. Reid *Life* (1891) l. xi. 498, I have been spending six weeks in Ireland. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *Lond. of To-day* xx. (ed. 3) 199 A journey into the country affords perhaps the most rational and pleasant way of spending Sunday.

†12. To cause or involve expenditure of (something). *Obs.*

1616 *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 248 The putting off of the arraignments spent much money. 1674 *JRAME Arith.* (1696) 451, 5 Guns in 2 Days spend 60 Barrels of Powder. 1703 R. N[EVIL] *City & C. Purchaser* 276 A great Covering with these spends but little Mortar... and but little time in laying.

b. To occupy, take up, or waste (time). †Also with double object.

a 1627 *DONNE Lett.* (1651) 172 It spent me so little time after going, that [etc.] a 1631 - *Six Serms.* i. (1634) 2 That earth and that heaven which spent God himself... six dayes in finishing. a 1649 *WINTHROP New Eng.* (1825) l. 140 The main business, which spent the most time... was about the removal of Newtown.

13. Const. with adverbs, as *away*, *out*, *up*, in various senses.

1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale Wks.* 609/2 Therin hespendeth vp that Chapter. 1542 *UDALL Erasmi.* 160ph. 16 b, Some ther lee, that in lynyngre & dryvynge forth... spenden out all their life. 1576 *FLEMING Panopli.* *Ephel.* 405, I was fully determined... to have spent away the tedious tyme, in some talke. 1602 *CARVER Cornwall* 153 b, The Cornish forces... encamped themselves on the greene... and there spent out the night. 1650 *TRAPP Comm. Deut.* xxxii. 23, 'I will spend mine arrows,' which yett cannot be all spent up. 1848 *THACKERAY Van.* *Irish* lxvii, She... reproached herself for having flung away such a treasure. It was gone indeed. William had spent it all out.

II. *intr.* †14. Of time, the season, etc.: To pass, elapse. *Obs.*

1607 S. COLLINS *Serms.* (1608) 11 To finish this, because the time spendeth so fast. c 1614 Sir W. MURRE *Dido & Æneas* l. 246 Before the palace all the court attends The Queen's arivall, while the morning spends. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 120 The time and season of the year spending for the ship to proceed on her voyage.

†15. To be consumed, dispersed, exhausted, or used up; to pass off or away. *Obs.*

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 129 The Sound spendeth, and is dissipated in the Open Aire. *Ibid.* § 622 The Vines... are so often cut, and so much digged and dressed, that their Sap spendeth into the Grapes. 1643 J. STEER tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* vi. 25 He should diligently take notice how the blacknesse of the powder spendeth away. 1704 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Advt.* fr. *Parnass.* III. 247 [They] never thought it worth their while to examine how the Oil spent, or the Taper burn'd.

†b. Of a storm: To die down, exhaust its force or fury. *Obs.* -1

1655 *VAUGHAN Silen. Scint.* iii. *Thalia Rediv.* 237 Giving the tempest time to spend.

16. Of foodstuffs, wheat, hay, etc.: To turn out or prove in use to be of a certain quality; to last or hold out well. Now dial.

1673 *TEMPLE Est.* *Ireland Wks.* 1720 I. 115 They had observed [that] it [i.e. butter] spent as if it came from the richest Soil of the two. 1687 *MICKE Gl. Fr. Dict.* s.v.,

Meat that spende well. 1763 *Museum Rust.* I. 156 It [wheat] was sold in the public markets, and declared... to spend as well as if it had been of the last year's growth. 1764 *Ibid.* II. 210 Yet did this hay spend as well as if it had been got in never so favourably. 1840 *SPURDENS Suppl. Forby's E. Angl. Gloss.* s.v., The meal spends well, i.e. it holds out well; lasts long.

b. *dial.* To produce or yield (well).

1854 *MISS BAKER Northampton Gloss.* s.v., Corn that yields well is said to spend well. 1893 *Wills Gloss.* 152 How do your taters spend to year?

17. Of a liquid: To flow or run. †*Obs.*

1735 *Dict. Polygraph.* I. S 4 White-lead;... let it be as stiff as it will can be to spend well from the pencil. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* t. (ed. 4) 28 Taking particular Care... to return two, three, or more Hand-bowls of Wort into the Mash-tub, that first of all runs off, till it comes absolutely fine and clear, and then it may spend away, or run off for good. 1811 *Self Instructor* 535 Fustic... spends with or without salts.

Spend, v. 2. Now dial. [Alteration of SPEN v.]

†1. *trans.* To grasp (a spear). *Obs.*

c 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 828 A spere spendyð he thare; He prekyd to the kyng with fors. a 1500 *Chery Chase* 84 He sawe the Douglas to the deth was dyght; He spendyð a spear, a trustie tre.

2. *dial.* (See quot.)

1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* 234 *Spend up*, to brace up the hames of harness.

Spend, v. 3. Sc. [Of obscure origin.] *intr.*

To spring, leap, dash.

1533 *BELLEVILLE Livy* l. xviii. (S.T.S.) I. 106 [She] draif þe chariot over hir faderis hody, with sic violence [at...]. þe blude of hir faderis body spendit on hir face. 1808 *JAMIESON, Speld.* spring. 1839 *MOIR Mosaic Wauch* (ed. 2) xxii. 275 Holding the naig's head, in case it should spend off, and capsize the concern.

Spend, v. 4. *Mining.* (See quot. 1860.)

1847 in *HALLIWELL* 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.*, *Corvus*, (ed. 2) 24 *Spend*, to break ground; to work away.

Spendable ('spendəbəl'), a. Also 6-abyll.

[f. *Spend* v. 1 + -ABLE. Cf. SPENDIBLE a.]

†1. That may be expended, consumed, or used up for ordinary purposes. Of paper: Suitable for wrapping things in, or similar uses, in contrast to writing-paper. *Obs.*

a 1500 *M.S. Sloane* 4. 81 Take spendahyll pauper and clene flesche of þe hyppys of a catt. 1502 *ARNOLDO Chron.* (1811) 17 Paper scribble the bale, vi. d. Paper spendable the reme, q. 1527 *M.S. Acc. R. Gibson* (P. R. O.), Item... for rebyn poyntis for the kyng and the lordes, iij dosyn and a groose of spendahyll poyntis.

2. That which can be spent for current needs. 1886 *Times* 29 Mar. 8/3 The enormous loss of spendable income thereby occasioned to the landlords. 1893 *Ibid.* 8 Aug. 10/1 The loss of spendable income by farmers owing to crop failures and low prices.

Spend-all. Now rare. Also spendall, spend all. [f. *SPEND* v. 1 + *ALL* sb.] One who spends all his goods, money, etc.; one who is prodigal, wasteful, or too free in expenditure; a spendthrift.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 123, I call a notable flatterer, a faire spoken mannet... a spende-all, a liberal gentleman. 1566 *DRAKE Harvae.* *Sat.* l. ii. A viij, Teschue, and shun the name Of spendall, and of scatte good. 1609 W. M. *Man in Moon* (1849) 29 Thy wife shall be enamored of some spend-all, which shall wast all as licentious as thou hast heaped together laboriously. 1655 R. YOUNCE *Charge agst. Drunkards* 4 Drunkards are not only larie get-nothings; but they are also riotous spend-alls. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* I. No. 5. 3/4 A Sot, a Spend-all, a Gamster. 1870 *Maoni. Mag.* July 1861/2 A lounging upper world of spend-alls and do-nothings. 1895 MARY BEAUMONT *Joan Seaton* 114, I like a thrifty man, he doesn't hacken himself like a spend-all.

trans. c 1583 MELBANK *Philomitus* A iij, By your folly spendall is your store consumed, and by your God the sendall it may be restored.

†*Spend* 1. *Obs.* In 4 spendere, 5-aro.

[Aphetic form of *de*, DISPENSER.] A steward.

1340 *Aenb.* 190 He... het his despendoure þet he him yeauē uystene pond of gold. þe spendere be his couynaise ne yeaþ bote vst. *Ibid.*, þo he cleped his spendere and him acsedē how moche he hedde y-yeue to be knigte. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 468/2 Spendare, dispensator.

Spend 2 ('spendər'). Also 4 spendour, 5-aro.

[f. *SPEND* v. 1 + -ER1. Cf. MDU. *spender*, OHG. *spendūri*, -eri (MHG. *spendare*, -iere, G. *spender*),]

1. One who spends; *spec.* one who spends lavishly or wastefully, a spendthrift.

1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. vi. 28 An ydel man þow semest, A spendour þat spende mot ober a spille-tyne. 1398 *REVISIA Barth. De P. R.* vi. xvi. (Bodl. MS.), He is a grette spender of his lordes good and catel. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 468/2 Spendare in waast, *prodigus*. c 1450 *Myrr.* our Lady 114 Ye saye that she ys a prudente and a ware spender and dysposer of goodes. 1562 J. HEWWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 62 Ye are calde... to great a spender. 1581 *STONEV. Aphor. Poet.* (Arab.) 42 They would let so vnprofitable a spender starue. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Legike* 200 Of Spenders there are two sorts, some are Prodigall, some Liberall. 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 90 She is commonly a most extravagant spender. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Foot of Qual.* (1809) III. 118 An industrious... man... is richer in my eye than a spender with thousands. 1844 *EMERSON Lett.* *Young Amer.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 302 Money is of no value, it cannot spend itself. All depends on the skill of the spender. 1883 *American* VI. 217 Very rich men in England are much freer spenders than they are here.

prov. 1556 *BELL Surv. Pofery* l. ii. iv. 84 After great getters come great spenders. 1611 *CORR.* *Mal souz qui tout* ters come great spenders. 1661 *Corr.* an old beggar. 1699 *GALL. digne*, of a young spender comes an old beggar. 1709 *Commons* comes *Holy Madn.* 438 After a great Getter, then commonly comes a Spender. 1635 J. GORE *Way to Well-doing* 25 A good sparer makes a good spender. 1639 J. CLARKE *Parnass.* 262 Great spenders are bad lenders.

transf. 1611 CHAPMAN *Widowes T. Wks.* 1873 III. 7 My former suites have been all spenders, this shall be my spender. 1656 DAVENANT *Siege Rhodes 1st Entry*, They Stewards are, Without account, to that wild Spender, War. 2. One who, or that which, consumes, employs, or uses up; a consumer or waster of something.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Consumptor*, a spender, consumer, or waster. 1600 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Essays* xviii. l. j. b. I will put away this sleepy Humour, for it is an extreme spender. 1675 HAN. WOOLLEY *Gentlv. Comp.* 85 Queen Elizabeth... was pleased to term Plays the harmless Spenders of time. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spir.* in *Tale Tub* 296 To prevent Perspiration, than which nothing is observed to be a greater Spender of Mechanick Light. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Spender*, a consumer. A 'small spender' is a person who has very little appetite.

3. *Tanning*. A pit in which the bark is leached. Also *attrib.* in *spender pit*.

1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 382/2 The method of leaching commonly adopted in the United Kingdom is to pass the bark through a series of leachers or spender pits. 1897 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Leather* iv. (ed. 2) 61 When the material in No. 1 is spent, it is cast and filled with fresh bark, and becomes the best leach, No. 2 becoming the spender.

Spendful, *a. rare*. [f. SPEND *v.* 1] Inclined to spend; lavish, extravagant.

1611 CORN. *Despendeux*, spendfull, wastfull. *Ibid.*, *Despendeur*, spending, spendfull.

† *Spend-good*. *Obs. rare*. [f. SPEND *v.* 1 + GOOD *sb.*] A spend-all, spendthrift.

1605 *Play of Stucley* in Simpson *Shaks.* (1878) 162 He's very wild, a quarreller, a fighter Aye, and I doubt a spend-good too. 1611 CORN. *Enfais sans soney*, an vthrif, spend-good, careless companion.

† *Spendible*, *a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *spendibilis* (10th c. in Du Cange), f. late L. *spendere* to weigh out, expend, etc.] = SPENDABLE *a.* I 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 353/2 Spendyhyll, *expendibilis*.

Spending, *sb. ? Obs.* [prob. f. SPEND *v.* 2] A cross-bar forming part of the bottom of a coal-corf. 1797 J. CURR *Coal Viewer's Pract. Comp.* 16 Flags for the corf bottom, of Oak.; hars or spendings of Oak. *Ibid.* 19 This plate is nailed under the spending of the corf.

Spending (spen'ding), *vbl. sb.* [f. SPEND *v.* 1] 1. The disbursing, expending, paying out or away of money, etc.; expenditure. † *At other spending*, at another's expense.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Thorpe) II. 556 Sum underfehþ eorðlice ælra, and se sceal ðæs pundes spendunge Gode azifan of his æhtum. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 280 First he was a kyng, now he is the soudoure, & is at oþer spendyng bonden in þe toure. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xiv. 107 But owe spences and spendyng spryng of a trewe wille, Elles is al owre labour loste. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 67 [Be] Curteys of language, in spendyng mesurable. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xl. 5 Be nocht a wreebe, nor skerche in your spending. 1582 N. LICHERFELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* i. xxvi. 69 b, Not remembering the trouble of his spirit, neyther yet the spending of his treasure. 1686 tr. *Charadin's Coronat. Solymon* 90 According to the usual rate of their spending. 1739 RAMSAY *To Arvinkie* 111 My income, management, and spending. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxvii. It wasna for his spending, for he just had a muton-chop and a mug of ale. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxvi. There was a deal of spending in two thousand pounds. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1877) I. v. 297 There was nothing... but... spending of money.

transf. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* ii. 1511 For whom I had... so gret ado Or I bir gat with spendyng of my blood.

b. An instance or occasion of this; an amount spent.

1617 RICH *Irish Hubbub* 46, 319375 pounds all spent in smokes, beides priuate spendings. 1666 PEYS *Diary* 31 Dec. My spendings this year have exceeded my spendings the last, by 644.

† 2. That which may be expended or spent; means of support; goods, money, cash. *Obs.* (freq. in the 15th c.).

a 1290 S. *Eustace* 209 in Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 215 Swinken and sweten he moste bo, Wor [= for] his spending wes al at-go. c 1325 *Deo Gratias* 33 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 129 Whon I hedde spending here before, per wolde no felau-schupe founde me fro. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 166 They loste here goode, here money, and spendyng. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xi. xl. 587 Whanne she was awaked she sente a squyer after them with spendyng ynough. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxi. 13 Lak of spending dois him spur. 1650 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 417 The money furnished him spending till he came to London.

† b. A supply of some produce or commodity formerly levied by an Irish landlord upon his tenants. *Obs. rare*.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel. Wks.* (Globe) 623/2 The which is a common use amongst the Irish landlords, to have a common spending upon their tenants. *Ibid.* 624/1 They are very loth to yeld any certayne rent, but onely such spendings. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1747) 179 Irish exactions, cuttings, tallages, or spendings.

3. The action of using or employing, of using up or consuming, in later use *esp.* as food.

a 1430 *Oecumenian* 376 Both this chylde and this palfray, Thou most here lete this ylle day To owre spendyng. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 11 Off the wrang spending of my wittis fyve. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 120 Whome fancie perswadeth... to haue for his spending, sufficient of hops. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 133 Others to bring him wood for his house spending. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 77 As for the Fruits that are for the spending both during the End of Autumn, and all the whole Winter. 1709 DASHIER *For.* III. 11. 24 The Fish or Flesh that they take, besides what serves for present spending, they dry on a Barbecue. 1764 *Museum Russ.* II. ii. 14 They made excellent pork for

family spending. 1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. l. 150 The turnip or root land... is ploughed and planted as opportunity offers up to Christmas.; the spending and carting off requiring time.

4. The action or fact of losing, destroying, exhausting, etc.

c 1595 CART. WYATT *Dudley's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 54 When we expected nothing less then... breakinge of shrowdes, spendinge of mastes, springinge of plankes. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Heautontim.* Prol. To the spending of my spirits and wasting of my bodie. 1605 *Journ. Earl Nottingham in Harl. Misc.* (Malb.) II. 540 Had not the hoy... by spending of her mast... caused a longer abode. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* (1692) 21 He was fully perswaded that Death was not the spending or dissolution of the soul. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 54 Be careful to rub a little dry Earth upon the Wound where you cut them, to prevent their spending of themselves too much, which these Trees are very subject to do.

† 5. Of dogs: The action of giving tongue. *Obs.* 1615 MARKHAM *Country Content.* i. i. 7 If you would have your Kennell for sweetnesse of cry, then you must compound it of some large dogges, that haue depe solempne moutbes, and are swift in spending, which must as it were heare the hase in the consort.

6. The pouring or rushing of water.

1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 156, I see the inundation sweet, I hear the spending of the stream.

7. *attrib.* in the sense 'used or available for ordinary expenditure or consumption', as *spending-brass*, *-silver* (= SPENDING-MONEY), *spending income*; *spending-cheese* (see quot. a 1825).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xi. 278 *Spera in deo* speketh of prestes þat haue no spendyng syluer. c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom.* T. 7 And spending sylver had he right ynough. c 1500 *Gest Robin Hood* cccxlv. in Child *Ball.* For of thy spendyng-syluer, monke, Thereof wyll I ryght none. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxxviii. I'll take care o' the his o' claes, and what spending siller she maun haue. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Spending-cheese*, a cheese of a middling quality, used for family consumption in the dairy districts of Suffolk. 1862 TROLLOPE *N. America* xi. A man should certainly not apportion more than a seventh of his spending income to his house rent. 1896 SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* iv. He had a great deal more 'spending-brass' nor I could handle.

Spending, *vbl. a.* [f. SPEND *v.* 1] That spends, in various senses of the verb.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 298 It is decent to be... in boushold expence pinching and sparing, in publicke entertainment spending and pompous. 1639 J. CLARKE *Paranoliol.* 261 A sparing father, and a spending son. 1674 FLAVEL *Husb. Spiritual.* xvii. 147 If this were not so, all the self-denial, spending duties and sharp sufferings of the people of God would turn to their damage. 1681 *Meth. Grace* ix. 203 Soul troubles are spending and wasting troubles. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 7 Aug. 6/4, I am an industrious man; I am not a spending man.

Spending-money. [f. SPENDING *vbl. sb.* 7.] Money used or available for spending; a sum allowed for this purpose; pocket-money.

1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Heautontim.* i. ii. Allow-ing them little spending money. 1600 DYMOK *Ireland* (1843) 8 Soren is a kind of allowance over and above the bonight, which the Galloglass exact upon the poore by way of spending money. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* i. 1, From whom Received you spending-money? 1707 J. CHAMBERLAIN *St. Gl. Brit.* II. iii. lvi. (1710) 654 The Allowance of i. 6d. per Week for Spending-Money. a 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 153 The servant at the term gets his fee in a round sum, while the young heir gets but a few pence for spending-money. 1856 OLMDIST *Slave States* 102 The slaves have a good many ways of obtaining 'spending money'. 1890 *Spectator* 5 July, Each missionary is therefore mulcted on the average to the extent of £60 a year, a direct reduction... in his total spending-money of nearly one-fourth.

Spenseless, *a. rare*. [f. SPEND *v.* 1 + -LESS.] That cannot be spent or consumed.

1600 B. YOUNG in *Eng. Helicon* K ij, An endless plaint that shuns all consolation, A spenseless flame that never is impaired.

Spendthrift (spen'drift), *sb.* (and *a.*). Also 7 *spend-thrift*. [f. SPEND *v.* 1 + THRIFT *sb.* 1 Cf. the earlier DINGTHRIFT.]

1. One who spends money profusely or wastefully; one who wastes his patrimony by foolish or lavish expenditure; an improvident or extravagantly wasteful person (freq. connoting moral worthlessness).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 246 What would he have cost our prodigal spendthrifts, if hee had been taken upon our coasts neere Rome? 1670 DRYDEN *Cong. Granada* i. 1, Thus, as some fawning Userer does feed with present Sums th' un-wary Spendthrift's Need. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 53 79 Little satisfaction will he give to the Spendthrift by the encomiums which he purchases. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* iv. i. (1794) II. 11 This complaint... of the scarcity of money, is not always confined to improvident spendthrifts. 1852 THACKERAY *Emmond* i. xiv. If I fall, there will only be a spendthrift the less to keep in the world. 1854 BLOWEN *Logic* ix. 278 An instance of the former is what may be called the Spendthrift's Fallacy.

transf. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 324 Nature is no spendthrift, but takes the shortest way to her ends.

2. *transf.* One who employs or uses something lavishly or profusely; a prodigal consumer, user up, or waster, of something.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 23 Fie, what a spend-thrift is he of his tongue. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 302 But the Debauch burner out of his dayes... is an undoubted Spend-thrift of time. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 273 Thus, with indulgence most severe, she treats Us spendthrifts of inesimable time.

1825 J. NEAL Bro. *Jonathan* III. 297, I have been a prodigal of my best affections; a foolish prodigal—a spendthrift. 1890 *Spectator* 25 Jan., How can a man be proud of his genius without dreading that he may prove a spendthrift of that genius instead of its skilful almoner?

3. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* a. Acting as or like, having the qualities of, a spendthrift.

1607 *Tourneur Rev. Trag.* i. i, Within the spend-thrift veynes of a drye Duke. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 103 Spend-thrift Fabius, who in his youth spent his estate, and was thence surnamed the Gulfe or (as our word is) the Spend-thrift. a 1704 T. BROWN *Walk round Lond., Coffee-House* Wks. 1709 III. iii. 40 The Spendthrift Officers. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* i. i, These rich plebeians are a harvest for us spend-thrift nobles.

fig. 1830 GALT *Laurie* T. v. ii. (1849) 194 The common wee spendthrift fiddle.

b. Characterized or marked by excessive or improvident expenditure; wasteful.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 234 Had you no way of turning the revenue to account, but through the improvident resource of a spendthrift sale? 1838 LYTTON *Leila* iv. v, The spend-thrift violence of the mob was restrained. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* vii, As the money-lender is an inevitable figure, where habits are spendthrift and bankruptcy imminent.

Hence *Spēndthriftism*, the state or quality of being spendthrift. *Spēndthriftly* *a.*, prodigal or wasteful in expenditure.

1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 611 For their spend-thriftly, uncleane and ruffianlike courses. 1862 T. C. GRATTAN *Beaten Paths* l. 30 The Irish... felt a poor pride in acting down to the degrading level of spendthriftism and bullying.

† *Spense*, *sb. Obs.* (Meaning obscure.)

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1262 þan ferd þai forth... & freschly assemblis All at was sperpold on þe spene & spilt with þe blastis.

Spense, variant of SPEAN *sb.* and *v.*

† *Spene*, *v. Obs.* Also 4 *spen*. [Alteration of SPEND *v.* 1]

1. *trans.* To spend, expend (money, goods, etc.).

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 31 Nabbe ic nawith þer-of, ic hit babbe al ispened. *Ibid.* 79 A þe margen [he] bitahte him twa peneges to spenen on him. a 1250 *Owl & Night*, 1525 þat were gulpe, þat leof is oþer wyymmon to pulite & speneþ on þare al þat he haueþ. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* l. 147 He nadde him-sulf nougt to spene. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xviii. 71 Of þat þat holychurche of þe olde hawe cleymer, Priestes on aparail and on þurnele spenen. 1400 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. i. 6 Rather then I schuld fael he wold spene of his own godde xx. marke.

absol. c 1205 LAY. 3302 Andd nowher heo ne spedet and aure heo spened.

b. To exact contributions from (tenants). Cf. SPEND *v.* 1 d.

1538 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* III. 48 His servauntes and his kerne dothe spene my tenants and fermoris in the barony of Dunbrathie.

2. To spend, in other senses; to employ, expend, make use of, use.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 179 De underlinges þenchen oðe dai hu he muyen mest swinken and spenen here flesh and here blod on iuele swinche. a 1225 *Anchor* R. 322 Euerich tide & euerich time schal beon þer irikened, þuwi bit was her ispened. a 1300 *Sarmun* xlviii. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 6 What is þe iot þat man sal hab if his lif he spenit wel. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 876 But 3e han dainte in dul soure daies to spene. a 1400 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon* M.S. l. 555 Loke wel in þi mood þi wit to spene wysliche.

Hence † *Spēning* *vbl. sb.*, spending, expenditure.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8001 In spenninge he was fol large In herte þoru out prout.

† *Spēn-foot*, *adv. Obs.* [app. f. SPEN *v.* 1] With the feet close together.

13.. *Caw. & Gr. Knt.* 2316 He sprit forth spenne fote more þen a spene lenþe.

Spenged, *dial.* variant of SPANGED *vbl. a.*

1788 W. H. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 354 *Speng'd*, pied, as cattle. 1876 in ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*

Spengyle, *obs. Sc. var. SPAIN.* *Spenn* (i) *obs.* f. SPINNEY. *Spens*, *obs. f. SPENCE, SPENSE.* † *Spensation*, *aphetic f. DISPENSATION.*

1618 BELCHER *Hans Beer-pot* F, Oh fie on periury, Ile not beleue spensations of the Pope.

Spense (spens). Now *dial.* Also 3-4, 6 *spens*, 3-7, 9 *dial.* *spence*. [ad. OF. *espense*, = AF. *expense* EXPENSE.]

† 1. *Expense*, expenditure; cost. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3486 He nadde nougt wel war-wip such menie up to holde, Ac... þe þoste of þe saxons is spense vp arene. a 1350 *St. Cecilia* 459 in Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 164 þe biþschop... made a kirk offul grette spens. 1382 WYCLIF *1 Cor.* ix. 18 That I preching the gospel, putte the gospel with oute spence takyng, or sustenance therefore. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 233, I shall spare for no spence & þu spede wele. c 1460 *Reg. Oseney* Abbey 50 To þe Burgeys spense to such a parlement i-chose. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* i. ccvi. 243 So that they demaunde no wages, nor for losse of horse nor spence. 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* i. ii. A viij, And fearyng such lyke blame That doth ensue outrageous spence, he will not geue nor lende One crosse of coyne.

b. *pl.* Charges, costs, items of expense or expenditure; *esp.* in later use = EXPENSE *3 c.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xiv. 207 But owre spences and spendyng spryng of a trewe wille. c 1380 WYCLIF *1st Wks.* III. 247 How shulde not his suffice now for fewer clerks and lesse of spensis? c 1400 *Brut* 328 This trettys lasted twey 3er, wip grette costes & housse spences of 160 parties. 1720 in *Jrnl. Derbysh. Archæol. Soc.* (1905) XXVII. 215 For spences at Chappell fair, i o o. 1866 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v. *Overdrow*, To pay all 'spences

2. *concr.* That which may be or is spent; money, supplies; *dial.* pocket-money. Also *pl.*

a1225 Ancr. R. 350 Ne he ne hereð no garsum butegnedeliche his spense. *c1290 Beket* 1365 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 145 Þe king him fond spence i-nov37 to him and alle his. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6857 To þe cyte he was com late, And of spensys had he non. 1387 *Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 127 Þe duke was prayed of þe emperour for to take costage and spence for the way. *c1460 Touneley Myst.* xxii. 249, I wol spende alle my spence To se hym ones skelpt. 1886 H. CUNLIFFE *Rochdale Gloss.*, *Spence*, pocket-money.

†3. The expenditure or spending of goods, income, etc. *Obs.*

c1400 Destr. Troy 13632 So he sped hym by spies, & spence of his gode. 1538 *STARKEY England* II. iii. 201 Wyche...ys the occasion of the grette spens of the intrat of the monastery. 1567 *DRANT Horace, Ep.* I. xv. E vj, When as with spence of parentes goddes Sir Meui once began...for to be cawld a iolly gentleman.

†b. The employing, expending, consuming, or using up of something. *Obs.*

1555 J. PROCTOR *Hist. Wyatt's Rebellion* 54b, To aduenture the spense of her royall hloodie in defense of them. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 745 Many thow argumentes were betweene them...with muche spence of language. 1594 *LODGE Wounds Civil War* A iv b, The spence of yeares that Marius hath ore-past. A hath taught him this.

Spense, obs. form of SPENCE.

†*Spenseful*, *a. Obs.*—[f. SPENSE.] Extravagant or lavish in expenditure.

1600 SIR R. CECIL in *Carlew MSS.* (1869) 445, I think he is but spenceful beyond measure.

Spenser, variant of SPENCER I *Obs.*

Spenserian (spens'ri-an), *a.* and *sb.* [f. the name of the Elizabethan poet Edmund Spenser (? 1552-1599) + -IAN.]

A. adj. Of or belonging to, characteristic of, Spenser or his work.

Spenserian stanza, the stanza employed by Spenser in the *Faerie Queene*, consisting of eight decasyllabic lines and a final Alexandrine, with the rhyming scheme *ab abbc*.

1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* II, I. 1, was busy in meditation on the oft-recurring rhymes of the Spenserian stanza. 1853 *RUSKIN Stones Ven.* II. vii. 273 The Spenserian mingling of this medieval image...is altogether exquisite. 1890 *HOSMER Anglo-Sax. Freedom* 97 The redoubtable Spenserian giant, Kirk-Rapine.

B. sb. I. A Spenserian stanza, or a poem in this metre.

1818 *KEATS Lett.* (1848) I. 133, I see no reason...why I should not have a peep at your Spenserian. 1853 J. NICHOL in *Knight Mem.* (1896) II. 101, I hope to come nearer it at any rate than in these Spenserians. 1886 *Athenian* 23 Jan. 137a Scarcely any poet since Spenser has written entirely successful Spenserians...Byron...failed altogether in Spenserians.

2. A follower or imitator of Spenser; a poet of Spenser's school.

1894 *GOSSE Jacobean Poets* 47 His [Donne's] were the first poems which protested, in their form alike and their tendency, against the pastoral sweetness of the Spenserians.

So *Spenserio*, *a.* [-IO.] Spenserian.

1795 *ANNA SEWARD Lett.* (1811) IV. 113 That gay town, which Shewstone, in his Spenserian poem, the Schoolmistress, has so beautifully apostrophized.

Spent (spent), *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* [SPEND *v.*1]

I. In predicative uses.

1. Of material things: Expended, consumed, used up completely.

c1440 Promp. Parv. 468/2 Spent, *expensus, dispensatus.* 1450 in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* Var. Coll. IV. 85 The vitailles of oure seid Towne ben all moste spent & consumed. *a1548 HALL Chron.*, *Hen. V.* 14, b, Their vitaille was in manner all spent, and newe they coulde gette none. 1591 SHAKS, *1 Hen. VI.* II, v. 8 These Eyes, like Lampes, whose wasting Oyle is spent, waxe dimme. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* vii. 329 The...cause of our Arruall here was in regard of our fresh Water that was spent. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* I. 34 When the Liquor wherin they swim is almost spent and dried up. 1769 SIR W. JONES *Palace Fortune Poems* (1777) 19 His guards retir'd, his glimmering taper spent. 1837 *LOCKHART Scott* I. xi. 417 When the lamp of his own genius was all but spent. 1849 *MACANLAY Hist. Eng. v.* I. 611 Their powder and ball were spent. 1883 *BROWNING Jocosoria* 116 Our acquist of life is spent.

†b. Wrecked; drowned. *Obs. rare.*

c1477 CAXTON Jason 76 b, And thus by this waye they [i.e. ships] were all lost and spent. 1626 *Whitburn Par. Reg.* 17 July, John Burne of Sheels, being casten forth of a Cobble and spent in the sea.

2. Passed, gone; come to an end; over: *a.* Of time. Also *far spent* (FAR *adv.* 3 c).

1528 GAROINER in *Burnet Hist. Ref.*, *Rec.* I. ii. (Pocock) IV. 127 The day being then spent. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 182 The time is farre spent. 1593 SHAKS, *Rich. II.* II. i. 154 His time is spent, our pilgrimage must be. 1611 *BIBLE Rom.* xiii. 12 The night is farre spent. 1615 *SANDYS Trav.* 87 January being now well spent, we departed from Constantinople. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* viii. 206 Day is yet not spent. 1724 *GAY Captives* I. (1772) 19 Is night near spent? 1841 *BROWNING Piffa Passes Poems* (1905) 189 New year's day is over and spent. 1860 *TYNOALL Glac.* I. xi. 79 The day was already far spent.

b. Of things, material and immaterial.

c1600 SHAKS, Sonn. cvii, And thou in this shalt finde thy monument, When tyrants crests and tombs of brass are spent. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 7 The raine is spent. 1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 237 Till both the immediate bloods of George Stiles, the paternal grandfather, are spent. 1828 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) III. 496 The lease...determined by the estate tail being spent.

3. Of persons or animals: Deprived of force or

strength; tired or worn out by labour, exertion, hardship, etc.; completely exhausted.

1591 *SAVILLE Tacitus, Hist.* I. xii. 7 Galba was spent and feeble for age. 1647 *HEXHAM I. (Hunting)*, The Hart, Stag, Hinde, Buck, or Doe, is spent. 1691 *RAY Creation* I. (1704) 159 Why the Hare when she is near spent makes up a Hill? 1713 *ANNISON Cato* IV. iv, Now thou seest me Spent, overpowered, & despairing of success. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 33 Many...quite spent by the fatigues of their flight, drop down into the sea. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* xiv, So very weak and spent she felt. *transf.* 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-ob.* I. 319 When long-renewed Troy lay spent in hostile fire.

b. Const. with age, fatigue, toil, etc.

Freq. from *c1600* to 1730.

1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 137 Ertogrul now spent with age, shortly after died. 1611 SHAKS, *Cymb.* III. vi. 63 Almost spent with hunger, I am false in this offence. 1703 *POPE Thebais* 537 On the cold marble spent with toil he lies. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 5 Being spent with fatigue, I...sat me down to die. 1817 *SHELLEY Rev. Islam* x. xxxvii, They will sleep with luxury spent. 1867 F. PARKMAN *Jesuits in N. Amer.* iv. (1875) 26 Spent with travel, and weakened by precarious and unaccustomed fare.

4. Of things: Exhausted of the active or effective power or principle.

1565 *LODGE Marg. Amer.* Fiv b, Thy saphy course of time is blent, My sense by care and age is spent. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 85 Our tooles were all so spent, that we could cut none. 1665 *MANLEY Grotius' Law* C. Wars 437 For by the...long distance of place, the Shot was spent, before it came to the place, which it was intended to batter. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* I. 36 At length when the Creatures strength is spent, they...knock it on the head. *a1722 LISLE Husb.* (1757) 154 The malt is spent and wasted before it is laid in the grounds. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 201 If this acquired velocity be quite spent. 1817 *SHELLEY Rev. Islam* iv. xxx, Though their lustre now was spent and faded. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 28 Nov. 5/1 The vigour and 'go' infused into the party...would show symptoms of being spent.

b. *Naut.* Of the tide or a current.

c1595 CAPT. WYATT Dudley's Voy. (Hakl. Soc.) 3 Our master thought it not good to turne downe the channell, the tide beinge soe far spent. 1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sgr.'s T.* VII. 359 Then in hee bore for land, till th' tyde was spent. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* I. (Globe) 143 When I had made something more than a League of Way by the Help of this Current or Eddy, I found it was spent. 1743 *BULKELEY & CUMMINS Voy. S. Seas* 137 And the Tide being spent, we put into a small Cove, and made fast.

II. In attributive uses.

5. Of persons or animals: = sense 3.

a1568 ASCHAM Schoolim. (Arb.) 152 The talke of a speot old man. 1605 SHAKS, *Macb.* I. ii. 8 It stood, As two spent Swimmers, that doe cling together. 1705 *POPE Iliad* II. 465 Let...each spent courser at the chariot horse. 1825 *HONE Every-day Bk.* I. 292, I remember the...squire and his...chaplain casting home on spent horses. 1859 *JEFFERSON Brit. tany* xii. 193 The English archers...charged down...upon the now spent and wearied French.

b. Of fish: Exhausted by spawning; having recently spawned.

1804 *Intell. Observ.* V. 363 After the performance of this function the fish is sickly and weak, and is then called a Shotten or Spent fish. 1866 *CHAMBERS'S Encycl.* VIII. 446/2 Salmon, which have completed their spawning, continue for some time...very unfit for the table...They are called 'foul fish', or more distinctively, 'spent fish', or 'Kelts'. 1883 *FISHERIES Exhib. Catal.* 69, 2 Barrel Large Full Herrings... Barrel Spent Herrings.

c. *Spent gnat*, a kind of artificial fly used in trout fishing.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 229 The black drake, or spent gnat, as it is sometimes called. 1894 *Daily News* 9 June 832/1 All kinds were tried, including the spent gnat, but the fly would have none of them.

6. Of things: Exhausted, worn out, used up; no longer active, effective, or serviceable.

1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* I. 108 That the spent Earth may gather heart again; And, better'd by Cessation, bear the Grain. 1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* I. 322 If the action of one becomes very great for a century or more, the others assume the appearance of spent volcanos. 1850 *WHITTIER To Avis Keene* 38 Where spent waves glimmer up the beach. 1883 *MISS BROUGHTON Belinda* II. 189, 'I should like to sit down,' says Belinda, in a spent voice.

b. Of arrows, balls, or shot.

1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* IX. 906 Heaps of spent Arrows fall and strew the Ground. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 169 A spent ball...hit him. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., Spent balls...are frequently fatal in their effects. 1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. G.* II. ix. L 153 [He] declared in solemn Diet, the Pope's ban to be mere spent shot.

c. Of hops, tan, etc., from which the essential properties have been extracted.

1826 *Art of Brewing* (ed. 2) 105 If the disorder do not subside readily, a gyle of spent hops thrown in will generally be advantageous. 1842 *LONDON Suburban Hort.* 390 Coverings for the surface of the ground include dead leaves...spent tan...rotten dung...&c. 1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem.* Org. vi. § 1, 372 A quantity of common salt is next added to separate the spent leys. 1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 390 The spent lignor...is discharged into the stream.

7. In comb. with out.

1620 *DEKKER Dream Wks.* (Grosart) III. 18 The Terrestrial Paucement burn'd, In which the Stares to speot-out Snaffles were turn'd. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* Ixi, A spent-out, bootless life of defeat and disappointment.

Spence (e), *-3ie*, obs. Sc. varr. SPAIN.

|| *Speos* (sp'ps). *Egyptol.* [Gr. *σπῆος* cave, grotto.] A cave temple or tomb, esp. one of some architectural importance.

1843 G. WILKINSON *Med. Egypt & Thebes* v. II. 56 Pasht...has always the head of a lionness, and the tile, 'Lady of

the excavation' or 'Speos'. 1888 C. D. BELL *Winter on Nile* xviii. 170 There is a large speos with four massive pillars.

Speowen, obs. form of SPEW *v.* *Sper*, obs. var. SPAR *v.*1, SPEAR *sb.*1, *v.*1, SPEER *v.*1, SPHERE.

†*Sperable*, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *sperabilis* (f. *sperare* to hope) or F. *espérable* (Sp. *esperable*, Pg. *esperavel*, It. *sperabile*)] That may be hoped for; admitting of, giving room for, hope. Of debts: = SPERATE *a.* 1.

1565 SIR W. CECIL in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 297 Wherin suerly perceiving his own cause not sperable, he doth honorably and wisely. 1571—in D. Digges *Complete Ambass.* (1655) 164, I am sorry that your health is not more sperable to be speedily recovered. 1591 *UNTON Corr.* (Roxb.) 187 If...you yourself shall find the recovery [of Rouen] sperable, then...you may afterwards use the kind of speache *c1615 JAS. I* in *Buedench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 170 Debts before the 30th of Elizabeth, though they be never so sperable.

Speragas, variant of SPARAGUS *Obs.*

†*Sperage*. *Obs.* Also 7 spirage, sperrage, 8 sperage. [a. OF. *sperage*, var. of *sperage* SPARAGE.] *Asparagus.*

c1440 Pallad. in Husb. III. 558 Sperages seed...Is good to sewe hem with...For cannes & sperage haue ooo tylyng. 1545 *ELYOT, Asparagus*, an herbe callyd of common Apotecaries Spargus, in englishe Sperage. 1577 B. GOOGE *tr. Hesiod's Husb.* 19 Sperage and such like, must be sown in shadowy places. 1620 *VENER Vite Recta* vii. 190 Asparagus or Sperage is hot in the beginning of the first degree. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* II. 99/2 Asparagus or Sperage...The Flowers are yellow, consisting of six leaves. 1731 *MILLER Gard. Dict.*, *Asparagus*, Spargus or Sperage. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. App.* 327 Sperage, see Asparagus. *attrib.* 1611 *CORRIG, For a visage*,...Sperage Beanes, French Beanes, Kidney Beanes, a 1666 *HOLYOAK Jurnel* 77 Thy patron's fish, Deck'd round with sperage-huds.

b. With distinguishing adjs.

1545 *ELYOT, Corruada*, an herbe callid wylde sperage. 1548 *TURNER Names Herbes* (E.D.S.) 17 It may be called in englishe prickly Sperage, because it is all full of prickles. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 122 The stalk is smooth, and resembleth garden Sperage. *a1661 HOLYOAK Jurnel* 214 Wild sperage too We'll have; my plow-man's wife her spindle threw Ashe, to gather it. 1758 *BORLASE Nat. Hist. Cornwall* 233 Marsh-asparagus or sperage, *Asparagus palustris*.

Sperate, *a. ? Obs.* [ad. L. *speratilis*, pa. pple. of *sperare* to hope.]

1. Of debts: Having some likelihood of being recovered; not desperate.

1551 *Will of R. Studley* (Somerset Ho.), Sperate debtes. *a1625 CORE* in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 122 Which [debts] were good, which were bad, which sperate, which sperate, no man knew. 1697 in *New Jersey Arch.* Ser. I. (1901) XXXIII. 83 A negro maid servant and debts sperate and desperate. 1710 in *Ecton St. Q. Anne's Bounty* (1721) 108 We have therefore spent much time...in distinguishing between the sperate and desperate Debts of the Clergy. 1798 *Washington's Reports* I. 169 Outstanding debts, distinguishing such as are sperate from such as are supposed to be desperate.

2. In general use: Giving or leaving room for hope; of a promising nature.

1608 LO. ELLENBOROUGH in *10 Rev. Ref.* (1893) 718 If you think there is anything sperate in it, I will save the point. 1824 *COWEN'S Rep.* (N. Y. State Supreme Ct.) 106 Every vessel has a point of time at which it passes from a Sperate to a desperate state, or arrives at a situation of unseaworthiness.

†*Speratory*, *a. Obs.*—[See prec. and -ORY.] Resting in hope or expectation.

1629 *DONNE Serm.* cxxxvi. Wks. 1839 V. 442 [Mammon offers] the present and possessory thing of this world, God but the future and speratory things of the next.

†*Spercil*. *Obs.*—[app. f. *sper* SPAR *sb.*1] ? The spurs of a roof.

1570 *LEVINS Manip.* 125 Ye spercil, *subtegulaeum*.

Spercle, obs. form of SPARKLE.

Spere, obs. form of SPEAR, SPEER, SPHERE.

†*Spere*, *a. Obs.* Also *speer*. [Of obscure origin.] Frail, delicate.

c1440 Promp. Parv. 463 Spere, or fres (Ac. freshe or brityl, P. brillit or brekyll), *fragilis*. *c1440 Jacob's Well* 221 My chayer is my body of speer brityl & rotyon bones, in which my soule syteth. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Hawking* c viii b, She may be callid a Spere hawk for of all the hawkys that ther be she is moost spere, that is to say moost tendre to kepe.

†*Sperel*. *Obs.* Also *sperel*. [prob. of Flem. origin: cf. W.Flem. *sperel*, *sperel* door-bar, f. *sperren* SPAR *v.*1] A means of closing or fastening; a bar or bolt; a book-clasp.

13... S. *Erkenwold* 49 in *Horst. Alleng. Leg.* (1851) 267 Three sperils of þe spelunke þat spradde [read sperde] hit o. lofse was metely made of þe marbre. *c1440 Promp. Parv.* 365/1 Ondoyng, or opynnyng of schettellys, or sperellys, *apericio*. *Ibid.* 469/1 Spere, or closel yn schetyng, *firmaculum*. *Ibid.* Spere, of a boke, *offendix*, *signaculum*.

Sperete, obs. form of SPIRIT *sb.*

†*Sperge*1. *Obs.*—[ad. OF. *esperge*, var. of *asperge*.] ? Asparagus.

c1400 Lanfranc's Cyrurg. 275 He schal ete fenel, ache, persil, sperge, & he schal ete no mustard.

†*Sperge*2. *Obs.*—[Aphetic f. ASPERGE *sb.*] A sprinkler.

1675 *EVELYN Philos. Disc. Earth* (1676) 143 Gently refresh'd with a dewie spergeor brush, not with the watering-pot.

|| *Spergula* (sp'3ig'illa). [med. and mod. L.]

Spergula, of unknown origin.] One or other variety of spurrey.

1882 *Garden* 29 Apr. 297/2 Couch Grass and Spergula are at this season very troublesome. 1884 tr. *De Candolle's Orig. Cultivated Pl.* 115 Agriculturists distinguish a taller variety of spergula.

Spergulin. Chem. [L. mod.L. *Spargula*: see prec.] (See quot.)

1837 *Watts Diet. Chem.*, 3rd Suppl., *Spargulin*, a fluorescent body, occurring in the seed-coverings of *Spargula vulgaris* and *S. maxima*, and produced at the time when the seeds hatch and are nearly ripe.

Sperie, obs. var. **SPURREY**. **Sperit**(e, varr. **SPIRIT** sb. **Sperk**(e, obs. or Sc. varr. **SPARK**. **Sperket**, obs. or dial. f. **SPIRKET**. **Sperling**, var. **SPARLING**.

Sperme (spōm), sb. Forms: 4-7 sperme, 6 sperme, sperme, 7 sperm, 6- sperm. [ad. OF. *esperme* (F. *sperme*), *sperme*, or L. *sperma* (hence also *It. sperma*, Sp. and Pg. *sperma*), a. Gr. *σπέρμα*, f. the stem of *σπερμα* to sow.]

I. 1. The generative substance or seed of male animals (esp. of vertebrates).

1385 *CHAUCER Monk's T.* 19 In the feld of Damassene With goddes owene finger wrought he And nat higen of mannes sperme [*Harl. MS.* sperme] unclene. 1398 *TREVISAR Barth. De P.R.* xiii. xxix. (Tollem. MS.) The whale hab gret pleote of sperme, and after pat he gendreh with fe female, superfluite perof fletch aboute be water. 1425 tr. *Ardern's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 14 Som-tyme be sperme goth oute by he hole of be verde infistulate. 1526 *Grete Herball* xxviii. (1529) B v h. Ambre is hote and drye... Some say that it is the sperme of a whale. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 67, I sau hemp, that coagulis the flux of the sperme. 1605 *TIMME Quersit.* i. xvi. 85 We see, of bread and wine, blood to be made; of blood, sperm or seed. 1646 *STR. T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* 330 And thus may it also be in the generation and sperm of Negroes. 1725 *Iam. Dict. s. v. Poultry*, The Cock... rarifies the Egg, and renders it fit to produce its Species by the Sperm or Tread he infuses into it. 1783 *JUSTAMONO tr. Raynal's Hist. Indies V.* 36r It hath since been imagined, that pearls must be the eggs or the sperm of the fish inclosed in the shell. 1822-7 *Gooch Stnd. Med.* (1829) V. 6 The male shortly afterwards passes over the spawn or hard roe, and discharges upon it his sperm, which we call soft roe or milt. 1878 F. J. *BELL Gegenbaur's Elem. Comp. Anat.* 53 Receptacles which serve for the collection of the sperm.

b. A spermatozoon.

1904 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 15 Oct. 964 Gametes (eggs and sperms). 1905 G. A. *REID Prime Heredity* xii. 162 If these same sperms reside for a longer time [etc.].

† 2. a. The eggs of insects. Obs.

1615 W. *LAWSON Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 44 The red peckled butter-flye doth ever put them [i.e. caterpillars], being her sperm, among the tender sprays for better feeding. 1747 W. *GOUPE Eng. Ants* 34 A Just Description of the Sperm or Eggs (which is entirely answerable to what the Queen lays).

† b. Offspring, brood (of persons). Obs. rare.

1641 *MILTON Animado. Wks.* 1851 III. 237 Let not those wretched Fathers think they shall improve the Church... though they keep back their sordid sperm begotten in the lustiness of their avarice.

3. *transf.* The generative matter or source from which anything is formed or takes its origin:

a. Of plants.

1610 J. *DAVIES (Heref.) Commend. Poems, Vaughan Wks.* (Grosart) II. 3/2 His royal Trench (that... holds the Sperme of Heritage by a Spring). 1620 *MARKHAM Farew. Hush.* (1625) 99 The worme... denouing vp the substance or sperm, is the cause that the corne cannot grow. 1642 H. *MORE Song of Soul* u. l. ii. 25 I'll call't form bestiall, It makes a beast added to plantall sperm.

b. Of other material things.

1651 *FRENCH Distill.* v. 108 Water is both the Sperme, and the Menstruum of the world. 1671 J. *WEBSTER Metallogr.* iv. 77 The Sperm of Metals is not different from the sperm of other things, to wit, an humid vapour. 1694 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* iv. i. 3 The Fifth [ship had for its device] a famous Kan made of Sperm of Emerald. 1845 *BAILEY Festus* (ed. 2) 120 The primal sperm and matter of the world.

c. Of qualities, conditions, etc.

1639 G. *DANIEL Eccles.* xxvi. 91 Infects her mind With the black Sperme of Contradiction. 1659 C. *Noble Inexpedieny Expd.* 4 The Remedy that is prescribed is the very Seed and Sperm... and Vivary of that difference. 1820 *SHELLEY Ode Liberty* xv, 'Tis the sperm Of what makes life foul, cankerous, and abhorred.

4. a. *attrib.*, as *sperm-bag*, *-ball*, *-cell*, *-germ*, etc.

1849 *Phil. Trans.* CXXXIX. i. 347 The spermatozoa are distinctly seen in the 'sperm-bag'. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 424/2 Each cell... produces a large number of spermatozoa, which occur in spherical clusters or 'sperm-balls'. 1851 *CARPENTER Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 148 In the lower tribes, both of Plants and Animals, we find that 'sperm-cells' and 'germ-cells' are developed in the midst of the ordinary tissues of the body. 1881 *MIVART Cat* 318 The male pronucleus is a spermatozoon, which is a part of the nucleus of the original sperm-cell. 1858 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* V. 397 With 'sperm-corpules, mucus-corpules, and epithelium-scales. 1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. [138] Two different organised bodies, which are respectively formed from two different cells; the ovigerum and the spermigerum. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Ability* (1903) 56 Stall-feeding makes 'sperm-mills' of the cattle. 1825 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* IV. xlii. 146 The 'Sperm-reservoir' (*Spermatheca*) is an organ connecting the vagina with the oviduct. 1823 *LANKESTER in Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 622/2 In other Mollusca... this formation of 'sperm ropes' is known. 1859 *HUXLEY Oceanic Hydroz.* 204 64 The smaller contained a 'sperm-sac, with incompletely developed spermatozoa. 1841 T. R. *JONES Anim. Kingd.* 280 Two long auxiliary vessels... that have been named 'sperm-vessels, gluten-vessels, and gum-vessels by different authors.

b. *Comb.*, as *sperm-forming*, *-like*, *-secreting* adjs.

1835-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 414/2 The principal forms of

the sperm-secreting organs. 1876 *BRISTOWE Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 32 Infect them, by either growing parasitically... or (sperm-like) imparting to them specific properties. 1878 F. J. *BELL Gegenbaur's Elem. Comp. Anat.* 53 The relation of the egg-forming and sperm-forming organs to one another varies greatly.

II. (Short for SPERM WHALE or SPERMACETI.)

5. a. *Sperm oil*, an oil found together with spermaceti in the head of various species of whales.

1839 T. *BEALE Nat. Hist. Sperm Whale* 149 There was still a gradual increase in the importation of sperm oil. 1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem., Org.* v. § 2. 358 The principal drying oils are those of linseed, walnut, hemp... and sperm oil. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 202 Crude and refined Sperm oil, used for illuminating... and in the manufacture of spermaceti.

attrib. 1849 *CUPPLES Green Hand* ii. (1856) 18 Trimming up the sperm-oil lights.

b. *Sperm candle*, a spermaceti candle.

1856 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 458, 15 sperm candles will give the light of 16-5 stearic. 1890 *Daily News* 29 Oct. 3/5 The only clean and tidy candles... were wax candles and sperm candles.

6. A sperm whale. Also *collect.* and *attrib.*

1840 F. D. *BENNETT Narr. Whaling Voy.* II. 185 The commencement of the Sperm Fishery by England. 1854 *Chambers Jnl.* 28 Jan. 53/2 See, again I there is a sperm of the largest size, which has just leaped. 1860 *MAURY Phys. Geog.* xviii. 772 The parts of the ocean... in which the sperm are found. 1895 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Dec. 2/1 He killed as many as five sperms in a single day with one harpoon.

b. *Sperm-bird* (see quot.).

1840 F. D. *BENNETT Narr. Whaling Voy.* I. 10 Many ocean birds of the high south latitudes were now visible... as nellies (*Procellaria gigantea*); blue-petrels, or sperm-birds (*Prion pachyptila*), [etc.].

7. Sperm candles or oil.

1856 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 458 If there be any difference, the light of sperm is a little greater, and that of stearic acid a little whiter. 1890 *CLARK RUSSELL Ocean Trg.* I. iv. 68 The soft... radiance diffused by the burning sperm.

† **Sperm**, v. Obs.—1 [f. prec.] *intr.* To spawn. 1845 tr. *Ardern's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 41 Pei grew to be like of the womb of a... creyuse or lobster when he spermed or friep.

† **Sperma**. Now rare. Pl. spermata. [a. L.

sperma or Gr. *σπέρμα*: see SPERM sb.] Sperm; seed.

14... [see SPERM sb.]. 1527 *ANDREW BRUNSWYKE'S Dist. Waters* M. iij. The same water is good and multiplyeth the sperma. 1597 A. M. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 3 b/2 The patient can neither retain his urine, Sperma, or Stole. 1600 *Foxy tr. Leo's Africa* 344 Whether the said Amber be the sperma or the excrement thereof, they cannot well determine. 1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 790 Here have been Sperma-Ceti-Whales driven upon the shore, which Sperma (as they call it) lies all over the Body of those Whales. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl., Sperm or Sperma*, the Seed whereof an Animal is form'd. 1843 R. J. *GRAVES Syst. Clin. Med.* xxvii. 350 By the mixture and mutual neutralization or solution of different spermata. 1886 *Lond. Q. Rev.* Oct. 129 Basilides is said to have spoken of a 'sperma' or seed-mass, from which all things have been produced.

Sperma, combining form of prec.: see SPERMA-DUCT, etc., and cf. SPERMATO-, SPERMO-.

Spermaceti (spōmā'sē'ti, -seti). Forms: 6-9

sperma ceti (5 cete, 7 coeti, cetæ); 5- spermaceti (5 -ceti, 7 -ceto, -cety, 8 -cety); 6 sparmaceti. [med.L., from *sperma* sperm + *cētē* gen. sing. of *cētus* (ad. Gr. *κῆτος*) whale, through an erroneous opinion as to the nature of the substance. Hence also F. *spermaceti*, It. *spermaceti*, Sp. *espermaceti*, Pg. *cete*. The corrupt form *PARMACETY* was formerly common.]

1. A fatty substance, which in a purified state has the form of a soft white scaly mass, found in the head (and to some extent in other parts) of the sperm-whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*) and some other whales and dolphins; it is used largely in various medicinal preparations, and in the manufacture of candles.

1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 113 Use... Sperma Ceti ana with redd Wyne when ye wax old. 1525 tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surg.* R. iij. b/2 Take sperma ceti .iij. dragma, mummie an ounce. 1581 *Rich Farew. TJ.* The Doctor tooke Sparmaceti, and suche like thynges that bee good for a bruse. 1600 *DALLAN in Early Voy. Levant* (Hakl. Soc.) 95 This day we saw greete store of the spane of whales, whereof they make spermacetie. 1658 A. *Fox Wirt's Surg.* iv. v. 334 When Sperma Ceti is stale... it ought not to be used, making the medicine very unpleasant. 1747 *WESLEY Prim. Physick* (1762) 53 Put a Scruple of Sperma-Ceti into the yolk of a new-laid Egg. 1774 *GOLDST. Nat. Hist.* (1824) III. 27 The first cavity or chamber of the brain, is filled with that spermaceti which is supposed of the greatest purity and highest value. 1811 A. T. *THOMSON Lond. Disp.* (1816) 297 Spermaceti is demulcent and emollient. 1842 *LOVER Handy Andy* ii. 26 All the spermaceti in M'Garry's shop won't cure you. 1897 F. T. *BULLEN Cruise of 'Cachalot'* 51 Spermaceti exists in all the oil, especially that from the dorsal hump.

fig. 1601 B. *JONSON Poetaster* II. i. (1905) 28 Looke here, my sweet wife... my deare mummia, my balsamum, my spermacete. 1613 *OVERBURY Characters, Ord. Fencer* Wks. (1856) 112 For an inward bruse, lambstooses and sweet-breads are his only sperma ceti, which he eats at night next his heart fasting.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *spermaceti-candle*, *-fat*, *-fish*, *manufactory*, *oil*, *-ointment*, *-refiner*.

1738 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. 'Spermaceti candles are of modern manufacture... superior to the finest wax-candles. 1758 *FRANKLIN Lett.* Wks. 1857 III. 8 The extinguisher

is for spermaceti candles only. 1858 *SIMMONS Dict. Trade, Spermaceti-candle*, fine transparent candles, used as wax lights. 1868 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* V. 397 Sperm-oil appears to be isomeric with 'spermaceti-fat or cetin. 1781 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) VIII. 617 *Physeter*, or 'Spermaceti-fish', a genus belonging to the order of cete. 1748 *ARMSTRONG Misc.* (1770) I. 216 Their filthy greasy brains, that were never fit for any thing but the 'sperma ceti manufactory. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 76 A taper... lamp, with four ordinary threads of cotton in the wick, consumes 1664 oz. of 'spermaceti oil in one hour. 1820 *SCORSBY Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 413 The oil... is more inflammable than spermaceti-oil. 1843 R. J. *GRAVES Syst. Clin. Med.* ix. 103 A piece of lint smeared with 'spermaceti ointment. 1858 *SIMMONS Dict. Trade, Spermaceti-ointment*, a pharmaceutical preparation consisting of lard, spermaceti, and bees'-wax. *ibid.*, 'Spermaceti-refiner, a person who purifies spermaceti, chiefly by pressure and crystallization.

b. *Spermaceti whale*, the sperm whale.

1658 *SIR T. BROWNE Gard. Cyrus* iii. A better account... of that prominent jowle of the Sperma Ceti Whale. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 502 To heal Bruises and Aches with the Oil of the Sperma-ceti-Whale. 1763 *Ann. Reg.* i. 116 Two spermaceti whales have been caught on the Essex coast. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 231 They look for ambergris in all the spermaceti-whales they catch. 1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* (ed. 2) x. 223 *note*, We saw... several spermaceti whales jumping upright quite out of the water.

Spermatoduct. Zool. [f. SPERMA- + DUCT 6a.]

A spermatic or seminal duct or passage in a male animal. Also **Spermagone**, **Spermagonium**, **Bot.** = SPERMOGONE, -GONIUM. **Spermaphore**, **Spermaphyte**, **Bot.** = SPERMOPHORE, -PHYTE.

1891 *Cent. Dict.*, 'Spermatoduct', a spermatic duct, or sperm-duct [etc.]. 1905 J. *MCABE tr. Haeckel's Evol. Man* II. 823 In the male they convey the spermatozoa away from the testicles, and are called 'spermatoducts', or *vasa deferentia*. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 159/1 Embedded in the margin of the thallus in Lichens... certain hollow urn-shaped bodies are found, which have been termed 'spermagones (conceptacles). 1861 H. *MACMILLAN Footn. Page* Nat. 73 Minute, blackish, elevated, somewhat gelatinous points called 'spermagonia, occurring on various parts of the upper surface of the thallus. 1880 *BESSEY Botany* 299 Minute cells (the *spermatia*), which... are permitted to escape through the small opening at the apex of the spermagonium. 1847 *WEBSTER, 'Spermaphore*, in botany, that part of the ovary from which the ovules arise; it is synonymous with *Placenta*. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, 'Spermaphyte'. 1897 tr. *Strasburger's Text-bk.* Bot. 432 They are also termed Seed-plants or Spermaphytes.

† **Spermal**, a. Obs.—1 [f. SPERM sb. + AL, or ad. med.L. *spermal-is*.] Spermatic.

1642 H. *MORE Song of Soul* II. n. i. 2 This is the nourishing Of all; but spermal form, the certain shapening.

† **Spermaria** (spārmā'ri-ā). Pl. -aria.

[mod.L., f. *sperma* sperm.] = next.

1851 J. R. *GREENE Man. Anim. Kingd., Coelent.* 40 Processes of the body-wall, within which are developed true generative organs, the 'spermaria' and 'ovaria', constitute the reproductive apparatus of the *Hydrozoa*. 1881 *LANKESTER in Encycl. Brit.* XII. 550 Each ovum and each spermarium represents an aborted generative person.

Spermary (spō'māri). [Anglicized f. prec.: see -ARY 1.] The organ or gland in which spermatozoa are generated in male animals.

1864 in *WEBSTER* (citing Dana). 1885 S. F. *CLARKE in Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) I. 76 In a limited region on the body of *Hydra*... there appear... small out-growths of the body-wall which prove to be the spermaries.

† **Spermatheca** (spōmāp'hē-kā). Pl. -thecae. [f. SPERMA + THECA.] A receptacle in the oviduct of female insects and invertebrates, in which fecundation of the ova takes place.

1826 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* xlii. IV. 147 n., Perhaps likewise the organ discovered by M. L. Dufour in *Scalia*, may be a spermatheca. 1841 T. R. *JONES Anim. Kingd.* 253 The spermatheca has a small accessory vesicle connected with it. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 205 The female apparatus is completed by two pairs of vesicular spermathecae.

Hence **Spermathecal** a., of or belonging to the spermatheca.

1883 *LANKESTER in Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 658/2 On reaching the point where the spermathecal duct debouches they are impregnated by the spermatozoa. 1900 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* June 169 In the region of the spermathecal apertures.

Spermatik (spārmā'tik), a. and sb. Also 6 sparmatyke, 7 -ique, 6 spermatieko, 6-7 -ike, 7 -ique, 7-8 -ick. [ad. med.L. *spermatik-us*, ad. Gr. *σπερματικός*, f. *σπέρμα* sperm, or OF. (also mod.F.) *spermatique* (1314), = *It. spermatico*, Sp. and Pg. *espermatico*.]

1. Containing, conveying, or producing sperm or seed; seminiferous.

1539 *ELVOT Cast. Helthe* (1541) 12 Vessels spermatike, wherein mannes seede lyeth. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 21 b/2 Not to touch the testicles, neither any of the spermatike vessels. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pred. Ep.* 189 The seminal ejaculation proceeds... from the spermatik glandules. 1730 *CHAMBERLAIN Relig. Philol.* I. iii. § 22 The Spermatik Arteries, coming on each Side out of the great Artery. 1797 M. *BALLIE Morb. Anat.* (1807) 365 A disease of the spermatik chord which is not uncommon, is an enlargement of its veins. 1857 *BULLOCK tr. Cæsar's Midwifery* 69 The numerous lymphatic vessels... contribute to the formation of the spermatik plexus. 1881 *MIVART Cat* 243 Within it is a layer of membrane—the spermatik fascia.

b. Full of, abounding in, sperm; generative, productive.

1619 *DRAYTON Owle Poems* 407 There in soft Downe the liquorous Sparrow sat, Pamper'd with meats, full sper-

matike and fat. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* ix. xxxiv, Spermatik Nile, which brings Choise Monsters forth. 1655 T. VAUGHAN *Euphrates* 32 This Primitive spermatik Ocean filled all that space which we now attribute to the Air.

2. Of the nature of sperm; resembling sperm.
1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Bivh, They have their breeding and begynnyng of spermatyke mater.
1631 DONNE *Elegies* viii. 8 Ranke sweaty froth. . . Like spermatyke issue of ripe menstruous boiles. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* iii. xxix, A production of an organical body out of the spermatik substance. 1653 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 28 It would sometimes let fall a Spermatik Juice, which.. would thereupon produce another coral. 1828 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (ed. 2) IV. xlii. 153 This organ was a reservoir for the spermatik fluid. 1869 H. A. NICHOLSON *Man, Zool.* 22 As a rule, the germ-cell is produced by one individual and the spermatik element by another.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Resembling sperm, esp. in generative or reproductive power.
1669 GALE *Crt. Centiles* i. iii. iii. 44 The Stoics also held, there was.. a spermatik efformative word, whereby the world was formed. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallog.* x. 142 Having annexed to it some states and other spermatik matter, which detracts from the goodness of its own nature. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* Wks. 1811 111. 168 You will be aswome into the Divine nature, or the spermatik reasons. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 80, I find certain books vital and spermatik, not leaving the reader what he was.

3. Directly derived from sperm (according to old physiological views). *Obs.*
1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* ii. (1888) 18 The Grystle is a member simple and spermatik, next in hardness to the bone. 1621 LODGE *Summary Du Bartas* i. 284 *Stomach.* The substance thereof is more spermatik than sanguine. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2077 The two sorts of Parts of the Body, Spermatik and Sanguineous. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc.* *Compt.* xiv. 498 A Membrane is a Spermatik part, which being consumed is not regenerated. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The Ancients made a general Division of the Parts of the Animal Body into Spermatik and Fleshy.

4. Of qualities: Characteristic of, peculiar to, derived from, sperm.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. App. 101 Nought can e'er consume that centrall power Of hid spermatik life. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 269 Water.. by the spermatik effluence of a mineral seed becomes wrought into a mineral juce. 1706 De Foe *Jure Div.* Introduct., Spermatik Vigour spreads the poison'd Race, Conveys Hereditary Crimes apace. 1866 SHUCKARD *Brit. Bee* 296 This in some cases has a spermatik odour. 1866 Albutt's *Syst. Med.* i. 204 The first theory.. views the growth of a tumour as due to the spermatik influence of certain cells upon those contiguous.

5. Existing in sperm.
1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lex.* 304 According to him, they are animated substances; the analogues of the spermatik animals of Leuwenhoeck. 1857 BULLOCK tr. *Cazeaux' Midwifery* 96 These minute bodies have been designated as the spermatik animalcules, or the spermatozoa.

6. As sb. in pl. The spermatik vessels.
1600 in Maidment *Bk. Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 277 Spermaticks sink, true mother of discord, Inflam'd these Hectors. 1719 QUINCY *Phys. Dict.* (1722) s.v. *Semen.* In the Aorta, where the Spermaticks arise. 1857 BULLOCK tr. *Cazeaux' Midwifery* 68 The arteries which supply the ovary are the spermatiks, and proceed directly from the aorta. 1859 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* V. 652/1 This structure is found.. in the internal spermatiks, and in all the veins of the uterine substances.

† **Spermatik**, a. *Obs.* Also 5 spermatycol, 6 spermaticall. [See prec. and -AL.]

1. = SPERMATIC a. 2.
1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* vi. xviii. in Ashm. (1632) 165 Yt thus fro thynng to thynng was alterat..; And so our Mater spermatycolly wythin one Glas Wythin hyt selfe must turne fro thynng to thynng. 1655 in Harlib *Ref. Continu.* Bee 22 A tender spermatik milk enclosed in a most tender skin.

2. = SPERMATIC a. 3.
1562 BULLEIN *Bulwarke, Dial. betw. Sorenes & Clair.* 22 Members, whiche Physicians call spermatikall, heying ones loosed, will not be joynd again. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 697 Every Similar part is either Spermatikall or fleshy. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isk.* ii. xli. *margin.* note, A nerve is a spermatikall part rising from the brain and the pith of the back-bone. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* Introduct., All these parts are commonly divided into Spermatik, Sanguine or mixt.

3. Endowed with sperm or semen.
1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* vii. li. 260 Liber and Libera, [gods] of the distillation of seede in all spermatikall creatures.

4. = SPERMATIC a. 1.
1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 217 The spermatikall vessels which bring the seede from the whole bodye.. are four. *Ibid.* 837 The left Emulgent also is larger than the right, because of the Spermatik veine which was to arise therefrom. 1621 LODGE *Summary Du Bartas* i. 269 The spermatikall, or seede Vessels.

5. = SPERMATIC a. 4.
1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. i. li. 25 Both what hight form spermatikall Hath here a share, as also that we term Soul sensitive. a. 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. iv. (1660) 309 Like the Spermatikall virtue of the Heavens, which spreads it self freely upon this Lower World. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glarvill's Lux Orient* 119 We have.. reason.. to suppose this Vital or Spermatik Law is amongst the rest.

Spermatikally, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a spermatik manner; in a way characteristic of sperm; seminally.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* i. 20 He.. was conceived of the holy Ghost, not spermatikally, but operatively. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glarvill's Lux Orient* 119 Such a spirit as contains Spermatikally or Vitally all the Laws contrived by the Divine Intellect. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 324 The participations subsist in these subjects spermatikally.

Spermatid. *Biol.* Also -ide. [f. *L. spermat-*, stem of *sperma* sperm + -ID.] A seminal cell which develops into a spermatozoon.

1889 GENDES & THOMSON *Evol. Sex* ix. 113 The sperm or spermatozoon is differentiated from an immature cell or spermatide. 1904 *Biol. Bulletin* Feb. 150 There is the normal number of two chromosomes. The ovid and the spermatid have each only one.

Spermatiferous, a. [f. as prec. + (-)FEROUS.] Bearing or conveying sperm.

1852 ANSTEN *Channel Isl.* viii. 189 His specimens were covered with spermatiferous spermogones. 1865 M. C. COOKE *Microsc. Fungi* ii. 24 The colour of this spermatiferous matter is commonly orange.

Spermatin. *Chem.* Also -ine. [a. *F. spermatine*, f. as prec. + -INE -IN 1.] An albuminic constituent of the spermatik fluid.

1836-9 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* II. 458/2 In the spermatik fluid of the horse, Lassaigne has detected.. Peculiar animal matter called spermatine. 1856 ORR's *Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 317 The seminal principle (spermatine), is.. nearly analogous to albuminous substances. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 176 The peculiar albuminoid substance, spermatin, is probably a mixture of globulin and lecithin.

Spermatio, comb. form of SPERMATIUM, as in Spermatio-genous a., bearing spermatia. Spermatio-phore, = SPERMATOPHORE 2.

1837 GARNEY tr. *De Bary's Fungi* v. 241 Some Pyrenomyces.. form layers agreeing in every respect with the spermatophores. *Ibid.*, They are.. cushion-shaped bodies with spermatogenous surface.

Spermatism. *rare*°. [ad. mod. *L. spermatismus* (Gr. *σπερματισμός*) or *F. spermatisme*: cf. next.] (See quot.)

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.* *Animalculism*, Spermatism. 1882 *Imp. Dict.* IV. 153/1 Spermatism, .. The emission of sperm or seed.. 2. The theory that the germ in animals is produced by spermatik animalcules.

Spermatist. [ad. mod. *L. *spermatista* or *F. spermatiste*, f. *L. spermat-*, *sperma* sperm + -IST.] One who held the view that the sperm alone was the source of animal life.

1836-9 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* II. 427/1 According to the.. theory.. of the Spermaticists, .. the male semen alone furnished all the vital parts of the new animal. 1869 J. A. THOMSON *Sci. Life* 125 Other observers, nicknamed 'spermaticists' or 'animalicists', believed them [sc. spermatozoa] to be the earliest stages of the young animal.

[[**Spermatium** (σπερματίϊον). *Bot.* Pl. -atia. [mod. *L.*, ad. Gr. *σπερματίον*, dim. of *σπέρμα* seed, SPERM sb.] A minute linear sporule forming part of the reproductive system of lichens and fungi. (Chiefly in pl.)

1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Pop. Hist. Brit. Lichens* 75 The fecundating influence of the spermatia or stylospores. 1857 J. HOGG *Microsc.* ii. i. 231 The spermatia or contents of the spermatia never germinate. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* 440 note, A branch showing antheridia.. a, and a carpogonium, b, with the trichogyne, c (i.e. spermatum).

† **Spermativ**, a. *Obs.* rare. Also 6 sparmatyl. [ad. med. *L. *spermativus*.] Spermatic.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Cj, I say secondly that no membris sparmatyl after the losse of theyr substance maye nat regenerate. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 267 The brain.. is the most excellent of the spermativ parts.

† **Spermatize**, v. *Obs.* [ad. *F. spermatiser* or med. *L. spermatizare*, ad. Gr. *σπερματίσειν* to sow, etc., f. *σπερμα-*, stem of *σπέρμα* SPERM sb.] *intr.* To emit or produce sperm.

1611 CORN. *Spermatizer*, to spermatize; to shed, eject, or infect sperme. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 149 Affirming that women do not spermatize.. he deductively includes both sexes in mankind. 1775 BOURNE *Antiq. Vulg.* xxvii, In ancient Times the Dragons.. did frequently.. Spermatize in the Wells and Fountains. 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* xxvii. 281, I have nothing to observe here concerning Mr. Bourne's lustful Dragons, their spermatizing in the Wells, &c. &c.

Spermato (σπέρματο), repr. Gr. *σπερματο*, combining form of the stem of *σπέρμα* SPERM sb., employed in a large number of terms (chiefly of very recent origin) relating to the reproductive organs or activities of animals and plants.

Some of these are employed only in *L.* forms, as *spermato-cystidium*, *-cystis*, *-cystitis*, etc., and others have had very little currency even in special works. A number have alternative forms in *sperma-* or *spermo-*.

1. In terms denoting special reproductive organs, or parts of these, as Spermato-blast, -cyst, -cyte, -gemma, -gone, -gonium, -mere, -spore. Some of these are the source of adj. forms, as *spermatoblastic*, *-cystic*, *-gonial*, *-gonic*, etc.

1882 *Imp. Dict.* IV. 153/1 **Spermatoblast*, .. certain stalk-like filaments in the seminal ducts upon which the spermatozoa are developed. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 412/1 To the whole prolongation with its lobes he [Von Ebner] applies the term spermato-blast. 1884 *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* 61 The first stages in the development of the 'spermato-cyst' of Hydra. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 412/2 One kind.. divide into a mass or spermatogonia of small cells ('spermato-cytes'). *Ibid.* 413/1 The 'spermatogonia' meanwhile is developing a central cavity. 1893 A. S. PACKARD *Textbk. Entomol.* 499 A colossal cell.. the 'spermatogone', from which the entire contents of the testes originate. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 324 The spermogonia or 'spermatogonia' (in Lichens) were first discovered by Tulane. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 412/2 One kind, resembling young ovals, which he [Von La Valette St. George] terms primitive seminal cells or spermatogonia. 1886 *Q. J. Nat. Microsc. Sci.* XXVI.

597 The region where the spermatogonia are formed at the expense of their mother-cells or 'spermatomeres.'

2. In some other sbs. and adjs. with second elements of obvious meaning, as Spermato-genesis, -genetic a., -genic a., -logy, -phoral a., -phorous a., -poic a., -rrhoe a., -spore.

1881 *Athenaeum* 11 June 1871/1 M. Mathias Duval on 'spermatogenesis. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 412/1 The process of spermatogenesis in the Bull, Dog, and Rabbit. *Ibid.*, Ascribing 'spermatogenic functions both to the spermatoblasts and to the round cells. 1880 ALLMAN in *Linn. Soc. J. Nat. Zool.* XV. 136 These I regard as the remains of the 'spermatogenic tissue. 1851 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Spermatology*, a treatise on sperm. 1886 HOWES & SCOTT *Huxley's Pract. Biol.* 291 The 'spermatophoral gland or flagellum. 1851 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Spermatophorous*, sperm-bearing. The cells or granules in the sperm have been so called. 1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXX. 521 A curious restorative and 'spermatopoic sugar-candy of the Japanese. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1180/2 **Spermatorrhoea*, .. seminal flux. 1879 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* II. 226 Spermatorrhoea doubtless exists as a disease although rare. 1880 *Q. J. Nat. Microsc. Sci.* 83 The term 'spermatospore'.. is applied to the constituent cells of a testis, derived from the primitive germ-epithelium.

[[**Spermatocele** (-sīl). *Path.* [med. *L.*: see prec. and CELE. So *F. spermatocele*, *Sp. espermatocele*.] (See quot.)

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Spermatocele*, a Rupture caused by the Contraction of the Vessel which ejects the Seed, and its falling down into the Scrotum. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Spermatocele*, .. a swelling of the testes, or epididymis, from an accumulation of semen. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 407 Spermatocele is a collection of serous fluid, containing spermatik elements.

Spermato-gone, -gonium: see SPERMATO- 1. Spermato-gone, a. *rare*°. [f. *spermat-* sperm + -OID.] Similar to sperm.

1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Spermatoide*, Gonoides Spermato-on. *Biol.* Pl. -o-a. [f. SPERMATO- + Gr. *ὄν* egg.] A spermatid.

1875 BRAND & COX *Dict. Sci.* etc. III. 530/1 Sometimes the sperm-cell contains a single spermatoon, sometimes several spermatoa.

Spermatophore. [f. SPERMATO- + -PHORE.] 1. *Biol.* In certain of the lower forms of animal life, a structure containing a compact mass of spermatozoa.

1847-9 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1. 485/1 These fibres in the Cephalopods are.. surrounded.. by peculiar sack-like enclosures or spermatophores. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 103 A packet of spermatozoa, aggregated in their passage along the convolutions of the vasa deferentia into the so-called 'spermatophore'. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* 351 The filaments are in fact tubular spermatophores.

2. *Bot.* A part of the spermatogonium of lichens or fungi, on which the spermatia are borne.

1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 384 The spermatogonium, when mature, has its interior filled with a number of bodies called spermatia.. raised on stalks, termed spermatophores.

Spermatophyte. *Bot.* = SPERMOPHYTE. 1877 *Nature* 11 Nov. 46/1 In the pteridophytes and spermatophytes nutritive and assimilatory structures are developed.

Spermatozoal, a. *Phys.* [f. SPERMATOZO-ON + -AL.] Of or pertaining to spermatozoa; of the nature of a spermatozoon. So Spermatozoan, -zoic adjs.

1858 J. W. DRAPER *Human Physiol.* (ed. 2) 518 Spermatozoic filaments, developing in *Certhia vulgaris*. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* xii. 661 The ascription of a spermatozoal nature to the striae of the modified endoplasmic is not warranted. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* Introduct. p. xxv, Fusion of the nuclei, often termed the male (spermatozoal) and female (ovular) pronuclei.

Spermatozoid. [f. as prec. + -ID, or ad. *F. spermatozoide*.]

1. *Bot.* A minnte fertilizing body or cell in Cryptogama and Algae.

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 511 Spermatozoids are filiform bodies of various forms, mostly presenting one or more spiral curves, or minute globules. 1863 M. J. BERKELEY *Brit. Mus.* iii. 15 An oblong sac.. filled with cellular tissue, each ultimate cell of which.. gives birth to a spermatozoid. 1877 HEATH *Fern World* 11 The sperm cells contain minute, active, thread-like bodies called spermatozoids.

2. *Phys.* = next.

1861 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 3) 136 The testicular caeca become filled with granulations, .. but these do not contain spermatozoids. 1870 H. A. NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 22 A sperm-cell or spermatozoid.. is enabled to develop itself into a new individual.

[[**Spermatozoon** (-zōon). *Pl.* -zoa. [f. SPERMATO- + Gr. *ζῶον* living thing, animal.] One of the numerous minnte and active filaments present in the seminal fluid, by which the fecundation of the ovum is effected.

1836-9 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* II. 113/1 The Spermatozoa have been detected.. in the different classes of the Articulate Animals. 1844 G. BARN *Urin. Deposits* (1857) 395 Mixed with these are generally found round granular bodies, rather larger than the body of a spermatozoon. 1881 MIVART *Cat.* 243 The special secretion of the testis consists of certain spermatik filaments or spermatozoa.

Spermi, irregular comb. form of *L. sperma* SPERM sb., as in Spermiducal a., Spormiduct (= SPERMADUCT), † Spermification, Spermigerous a.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 106, I shall only mention five; .. Chylification, Sanguification, Assimilation, Lactification.

tion, and Spermiification. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* v. 240 They frequently play the part of oviducts and spermiucts. *Ibid.* viii. 481 note. In the common Oyster the genital caeca... are found to be either almost all ovigerous or almost all spermiigerous. 1897 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 343 The spermiuctal glands are long and coiled.

Spermic, *a. rare*—[*a. F. spermique*: see SPERM sb.] Of or pertaining to sperm or seed. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lév.* 1810/2 The interior of the Spermoterm... [the [Richard] terms the *spermic cavity*. 1882 *Imp. Dict.* IV. 155/1.

Spermin. *Chem.* Also *-ine*. [*a. F. spermine*: see SPERM sb. and *-in*.] A toxin extracted from the pancreas and some other parts of the body.

1892 *Lancet* 16 July 175/1 Professor de Poehl... had succeeded in extracting from the pancreas, thyroid body, ovaries and testes a leucamine called spermine. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 647 A compound of phosphoric acid and a base 'Spermin'. 1899 *Ibid.* VIII. 50 Oppenheim once observed tetany after a spermin injection.

Spermo-, irregular comb. form (for SPERMATO-) of *L. sperma* or Gr. σπέρμα SPERM sb.¹, used in various terms of *Phys.*, *Zool.*, and *Bot.*

The older and more important of these are given below; many others, as *spermocarp*, *-centre*, *-cocci*, *-cyte*, *-duct*, *-lith*, *-nucleus*, etc., appear in recent Dicts. or special scientific works.

Spermoderm (sp̄mōd̄erm). *Bot.* [*ad. mod. L. spermoderma*, *-dermis* (De Candolle) or *F. spermodermie*: see *prec.* and *DERM*.] The combined outer and inner integuments of a seed, or the outer of these by itself.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 184/1 The external coverings of the seed... are called the testa, perisperm, or spermoderm. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 337 Some writers... use the word testa in a general sense for the two integuments, and call the external one spermoderm. 1864 *New Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med. & Surg.* for 1863 427 The spermoderm of the bean... is also poisonous.

Spermogon-, the stem of SPERMOGON-IUM, occurring in a few derivative adjs., as *Spermogoniferous*, *Spermogonoid*, *Spermogonous*.

1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-Flora* 126 Lacinia... undulate, and spermogoniferous towards the centre. 1875 M. C. COOKE *Fungi* 200 The fungus never got beyond the spermogonoid stage. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Spermogonous*... having the character of spermogonia or spermogones.

Spermogone. *Bot.* Anglicized form of next. 1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Pop. Hist. Brit. Lichens* 72 The cavity of the spermogone is usually simple and rounded. 1861 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* 11. viii. 189 His specimens were covered with spermiferous spermogones. 1883 *Eneyel. Brit.* XIV. 553/1 The spermogones, which are the presumed male organs of reproduction... differ in appearance from the apothecia in being very minute cupules.

|| **Spermogonium** (gōn'niūm). *Pl. -gonia*. [*mod. L.*, f. SPERMO- + Gr. γόνι- stem of γονή, γόνος offspring, etc. Cf. SPERMAGONIUM.]

1. *Bot.* One of the receptacles in lichens and fungi in which the spermatia are produced.

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 169 Smaller chambers, analogous in structure to the perithecia... occur in the thallus of all Lichens... they are called spermogonia. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 121/2 The pycnidia or spermogonia of different sporidiferous lichens. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 349 Spermogonia in the form of minute depressed tubercles.

2. *Phys.* A sperm-cell. 1913 J. W. JENKINSON *Vertebrate Embryol.* 23 In the male sex the primordial germ-cells divide to form small cells, the spermogonia.

† **Spermologer**. *Obs.*—[f. Gr. σπερμολόγος gathering seeds, also fig. picking up news, gossiping.] A gatherer of seeds. In quot. fig.

1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 38 Whereas there are some few among the Few, such spermologers, that unless a grain of Faith fall down, by the by, from Heaven, your seed is barren.

Spermologist. *rare*—[f. as *prec.* or next: see *-IST*.] (See *quots.*)

1727 BAILEY (vol. II). *Spermologist*, a Gatherer of Seed. 1755 JOHNSON, *Spermologist*, one who gathers or treats of seeds. [Hence in later Dicts.]

Spermology. *rare*. [In sense 1 f. SPERMO- + *-LOGY*. In sense 2 *ad. Gr.* σπερμολογία: cf. SPERMOLOGER.]

1. (See *quot.* and cf. SPERMATOLOGY.) 1882 *Imp. Dict.* IV. 155/1 *Spermology*... that branch of science which investigates sperm or seeds; a treatise on sperm or seeds.

2. An instance of babbling or trifling talk. 1890 EARLE *Engl. Prose* xii. 485 For historical truth it is on a level with that favorite spermology of the Liberation Society; which seeks to diffuse the notion [etc.].

Spermophile (sp̄mōfīl). *Zool.* [*ad. mod. L. Spermophilus* (Cuvier) or *a. F. Spermophile*: see SPERMO- and *-PHILE*.] A rodent belonging to the squirrel-like genus *Spermophilus*, widely distributed in the northern hemisphere; a ponched marmot.

1824 RICHARDSON in Parry *N. W. Passage* App. 314 We know nothing... whether they are true marmots or spermophiles. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 517/2 This Spermophile inhabits the barren grounds skirting the sea-coast. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist.*, *Mammalia* IV. 18 Besides possessing cheek-pouches, the Spermophiles are distinguished by the closeness of the ears, the slender form of the body... and the narrowness of the paws. c. 1880 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* III. 92 The Spermophiles are Squirrel-like in form and have rather short tails.

Spermophore. *Bot.* [*ad. mod. L. spermophorum* or *a. F. spermophore*: see SPERMO- and *-PHORE*.] The placenta in plants. Also **Spermophyte** *Bot.*, a seed-bearing plant. **Spermophytic** *a.*, 'capable of producing true seeds' (1891 *Cent. Dict.*). **Spermospore** *Phys.*, a compound cellular mass from which sperm filaments are developed. **Spermotoxin** *Chem.*, a serum destructive to spermatozoa.

1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 283 The placenta is called by Schleiden the 'spermophore'. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Spermophyte*... a plant producing true seeds. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 245 From these cells the spermatozoa appear to be formed by subdivision of the nucleus of each 'spermospore'. 1902 *Brit. Med. J.* 12 Apr. 920 Metchnikoff [deals] with 'spermotoxins and leucotoxins'.

Spermous, *a. rare*—[f. SPERM sb. + *-OUS*.] Of the nature of sperm; spermatic.

1822-7 Good *Study Med.* (1829) V. 8 The male... afterwards ejecting over them his spermous fluid.

Sperm whale. Also *sperm-whale*. [Short for *spermaceti whale*: cf. SPERM sb. II.]

1. The spermaceti whale, *Physeter macrocephalus*; = CAOHALOT.

1839 T. BEALE *Nat. Hist. Sperm Whale* 3 The sperm whale is one of the most noiseless of marine animals. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 48 In the midst of this war of the elements appear a pair of sperm-whales. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 7 The Sperm Whale... was first described by Cuvier in 1805 from specimens cast up on the coast of Holland in 1598 and 1601.

b. Applied, with distinguishing epithets, to species of whales resembling, or related to, this.

1882 Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.* s.v. *Cachalot*, The Mexican Sperm-whale (*Catodon Colneti*). *Ibid.*, The South Sea Sperm-whale, found... in the Southern Ocean. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., *Porpoise sperm-whale*, a pygmy sperm-whale, or snub-nosed cachalot.

2. *attrib.*, as *sperm-whale fishery*, *fishing*, etc.; *sperm-whale porpoise* (see *quot.* 1884).

1839 T. BEALE *Nat. Hist. Sperm Whale* 136 Rise and Progress of the Sperm Whale Fishery. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 18 The Sperm Whale Porpoise... *Hyperodon bidens*. 1887 — *Fisheries of U.S.* 69 The next important sperm-whale ground to be discovered was the Japan Ground. 1888 *Eneyel. Brit.* XXIV. 528/1 American Fisheries... Sperm whale fishing seems to have commenced early in the 18th century.

Hence **Sperm-whaler**, a person or vessel engaged in the capture of sperm-whales; **Sperm-whaling** *pres. pple.* and *vbl. sb.*

1834 *Tail's Mag.* I. 411/1 The London sperm-whalers are generally large vessels. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Narr. Whaling Voy.* II. 202 Difficulties that oppose the Sperm-Whaler's success. 1851 *Lit. Gaz.* 11 Jan. 30/3 The graphic accounts of sperm-whaling, by Beale and Bennett. 1863 in *Pall Mall G.* (1895) 16 Dec. 2/1 Accidentally killed while sperm-whaling off the Brazil Banks. 1887 GOODE *Fisheries of U.S.* 69 Sperm-whaling at New Zealand and the offshore ground.

Spermy, *a. rare*—[f. SPERM sb.] Resembling, of the nature of, sperm.

1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 29 Into those orbicular cells is injected a spermy matter thick like cream.

† **Spermyse**. *Obs.* A kind of cheese. 1542 BOOKE *Dietary* xlii. (1870) 266 Spermyse is a cheese the which is made with curdes and with the iuce of herbes. *Ibid.*, I knowynge the herbes... could tell the operacyon of spermyse cheese.

Spern, variant of SPURN sb.

|| **Speronara** (speronārā). *Forms*: a. 8-9 speronara, 9-aro. b. 8-9 speronare. 7. 8-9 sparar-, sparonaro, 9 sparonarā. [It.] A large rowing and sailing boat used in southern Italy and Malta.

a. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 175, I had a pleasant voyage in my Maltese Speronara (which are excellent boats, and the boatmen very skilful). 1838 H. G. KNIGHT *Normans in Sicily* 135 The harbour only contains a few fishing-boats and speronaras. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* lxxi. 378 The boat was what is called a speronaro; an open boat worked with oars, but with a lateen sail at the same time when the breeze served.

b. 1797 HOLCROFT tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* IV. xcii. We went on board a speronare. 1836 MARRYAT *Mishk. Easy* xviii. Let's get on board one of the speronares which come with fruit from Sicily. 1887 GÜNTHER *Mr. Barnes* i. 6 A score or so of feluccas and speronares from Sardinia and Sicily. 7. 1799 NELSON 22 May in *Nicolas Disp.* (1846) VII. p. clxxxiii. Neither of the two Sparanaroes... having joined, I cannot send this for Palermo. 1823 J. J. BLUNT *Vestiges Anc. Manners Italy* ii. 33 A friend of mine who... had hired a speronara to convey them from Naples to Rome. 1828 DUFFY *Trav. Italy*, etc. 202 Here we quitted Sicily, and took a Sparanaro to visit Stromboli.

Sperow, obs. f. SPARROW. **Sperple**, var. SPARPLE *v. Obs.* **Sperri**, obs. var. SPAR sb. I, v. 1 **Sperrible**, obs. var. SPARABLE. **Sperre**, obs. var. SPAR sb. I, v. 1, SPHERE, SPUR.

† **Sperrring**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.*—[Meaning obscure.] 1340 *Ayenb.* 53 pe ilke hyeb properliche glotouos bet al uorzech, ase dep be kete of his sperrring.

Sperrowe, obs. form of SPARROW.

Sperse (sp̄s), *v. Now arch.* Also 7 *spearso*, [Aphetic form of DISPENSE *v.*, prob. in part after *It. sperso*, pa. pple. of *spargere* to scatter.]

1. *trans.* To cause to scatter or disperse; to drive in different directions.

1580 BARET *Alv.* S. 93 That is spersed and scattered out

of order. 1591 SPENSER *Visions Bellay* viii. I saw the wrathful winde... That spert these cloudes. 1596 — *F. Q.* v. iii. 37 He... broke his sword in twaine, and all his armour spert. 1603 DEKKER *W. H. Babylon* (1607) K iv. Are those clouds spert that stroue to dimme our light? 1614 GOSSES *Lucan* ii. 77 Rockes... like the sands are speart abroad, Faster than hands can them vnload. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* xlviii. What then shall hinder but a roscid air With gentle heat eachwhere be 'spert and sprent.

1845 T. COOPER *Purg. Suicides* (1877) 122 Who, then, shall sperte the dark eternal mists? 1879 J. D. LONG *Æneid* i. 80 Wreck their sinking boats, Or sperte and whelm their courses in the deep.

2. *intr.* To take different directions.

1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 125 They... spers'd about in search of 'beds.

Hence **Spersed** *pple. a.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. i. 39 Making speedy way through spersed aye. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. App. 5 An inward triumph doth my soul up-leave And spread abroad through endlesse 'spersed air.

† **Spert**. *Obs.* Also 5-6 *sperte*. [OE. *sperte*, *sperte*, *spyrte*, *ad. L. sporta* basket.]

1. A basket used for holding articles or for catching fish.

e. 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xv. 37 Para zebroca [hie] genomen slojan sperta fulle. a. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 402 Spyrte bið... of iuxum zebroden, oððe of palm-twygum. e. 1000 *Collog. Ælfrie* in Wr.-Willeker 93 Hu gefest þu fixas? Ic wyrpe... spyrtan and swa hwaet swa hie gefest bið ic zenime. 1406 in *Essex Rev.* (1904) April 74 [Putting] spertes [and other fish-catching devices into the lord's river].

2. A species of willow or osier.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 744 That which hath reddish barke, is called... in English Red Withy, and the better sort thereof is called Red Sperte. *Ibid.*, The small lowe Withy is called... the Sperte or twigge Withy. 1611 CORN. *Siler*, the hearbe... Hartwort; some also call Spert, or the Osier Withie, so.

Spert (e, varr. SPIRT sb. *Obs.* **Spertle**, obs. var. SPIRTLE *v.* **Speruwe**, obs. f. SPARROW.

† **Sperver**. *Obs. rare.* In 4-5 *speruer*, -vyr, *spreuere*. [*ad. OF. espervier*, *esprevier* (mod. F. *épervier*) and *esprevier* (obs. F. *éprevier*) = Prov. *esparvier*, It. *sparviere* (-eri, -ero), of Germanic origin (OHG. *sparwari*, *speruere*, G. *sperber*).] A sparrow-hawk.

c. 1330 *Arth. & Mrl.* 5258 (Kölbing), And Agreuein tok þat destre, & fleipe þer on so a speruer. 13. *King All.* 183 (Laud MS.). A speruer þat was honest, So sat on þe leidesys fyst. a. 1400 *Oleouian* 702 A stowt squyre... bar vpon his ryght hond gay a fayr spreuer.

† **Sperviter**. *Obs. rare.* In 5 *sper*, *sparvitor* (-viter). [*ad. OF. *espreveitor*, *espreveleur*, f. *esparvier*; see *prec.*] A keeper of sparrow-hawks.

1486 *De. St. Albans*, *Hawking* b v h, Tho that kepe Sperhawks and muskettys ben called Sperviteris. *Ibid.* c viij b, The iamyis of a Spare hawke as Ostrigres and Sparviteris have determyned.

Sperwe, obs. f. SPARROW. **Spery**, obs. var. SPURBEY. **Sperycall**, obs. f. SPHERICAL. **Speryt**, obs. f. SPIRIT.

† **Sperware**. *Obs.* (Meaning obscure.) 1434 *Indenture Fotheringey* in *Dugdale Monast.* (1839) VI. iii. 141/4 Till aither isle shall be a sperware enbattailment of free-stoon through out, and both the ends enbattailled hutting upon the stepill.

Spessartine (spe'sārtin). *Min.* [*ad. F. spessartine* (Beudant, 1832), f. *Spessart* a hilly district in north-western Bavaria, where it is found: see *-INE* 5.] A species of manganese garnet.

1850 ANSTED *Elem. Geol.*, *Min.*, etc. 190 *Spessartine* is the name given to a deep red garnet in which protoxide of manganese replaces the lime of the usual formula, so that it becomes silicate of alumina and manganese. 1888 RUTLEY *Rock-Forming Min.* 112 *Spessartine*, or manganese-alumina garnet, occasionally exhibits a red, or yellowish-red colour.

So **Spessartite**. [*-ITE* 1 2 b.]

1887 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1866 in *CHESTER*.

Spet, sb.¹ Now *dial.* [f. SPET *v.*] The or an act of spitting; spit, spittle. Also *Comb.*

1446 *Lydg. Nightingale* Pt. 1. 259 Hogh that the Iewes... There all defouled with spet his blessed face. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 86 Spet or spetting, *sputum*. 1592 NASHE *P. Penitence Wks.* (Grosart) II. 67 Would you... gesse it were possible for anie shame-swolne toad to haue the spet-proofe face to ont lue this disgrace? a. 1668 LOVEACE *Lucasta*, *Posth.* 42 The speck'd Toad... Defies his foe with a fell Spet. 1882 T. HARDY *Two on Tower* xxii. Well, when I found 'twas Sir Blount my spet dried up within me.

Spet, sb.² *U.S.* [*a. F. spet*, = Sp. *espeto* (n).] A species of barracuda, the *Sphyrna sphyræna* (S. *spet*) of Europe.

1895 D. S. JORDAN & B. W. EVERMANN *Fishes N. & Mid. Amer.* i. 826 *Sphyræna sphyræna* (Linnaeus). European Barracuda; Spet; Sennet.

Spet, *v.* Now *dial.* [Alteration of SPETE *v.*, after pa. t. and pa. pple. *spet* (te).] To spit, in various senses; to expectorate. (Freq. c. 1550-c. 1630.)

a. *intr.*

c. 1421 26 *Pol. Poems* 91 She spettes on me, and doþ me fyze. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Agraph.* 147 A certain saucy... young spryngall... spatted even in the veraye face of hym. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xii. xviii. (1886) 219 Spet into the shoo of your right foot. 1617 MOWSON *Itin.* ut. 42 Their sumptuous Churches (in which it is a great trespass so much as to spet). 1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Ricciard* vi. i. 120 They who have the Tooth-ach, do continually spet. 1867 H. J. DANIEL *Ruse in Mollay* 43 He wud spet, i. s. petty like a toad. 1881 in southern *dial.* glossaries.

fig. 1621 *Br. Hall Heaven upon Earth* § 25 He that sits in heauen... bids his winds spet sometimes in thy face.

b. *trans.* Also const. *in, out, up.* Freq. fig. 1532 *More Confut. Barnes Wks.* 736/1 All his deuyls lies which he speteth and speweth oute vppon honest men. 1573 *Baret Ab. s.v.* To spette out his poyson; to speake the worst that he can. 1598 *MARSTON Pygmal.* st. ii. 152 Spett in thy poyson theyr fair acts among. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 132 When the Dragon woom Of Stygian darkoes spets her thickest gloom. 1639 O. Wood *Alph. Bk. Secrets* 87 (Let him) spet from him the rlewme in a Bason as often as he needeth. *Ibid.* 115 Then spet it forth. 1647 *Spet* out the rhewme as it comes. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 148 A thirsty Train That... spet from their dry Chaps the gather'd dust again. 1895 'ROSEMARY' *Chilterns* ii. 55 Don't tech it!—that all spet pison if you do.

Hence *Spetting*; *Spetting vbl. sb.* 13460 *Vrbantitis* 19 in *Balces Bk.* Fro spettingy & snyetnyg kepe he also. 1548 *ELIOT, Excerpta*, a spettingy out. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong. Cracker.* a spetter. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* 550 Those which are molested with corrupt and bloody spettings with retchings. 1648 *HEXHAM, in Een Spouwer*, a Spetter, or a Spuer. 1655 *CULPEPPER, etc., Riverius* vii. vi. 161 Usually the word Hemoptysis doth signifie al manner of Spetting of blood. *Spet*, obs. f. *SPIT sb.*; obs. or dial. pa. t. *SPIT v.* 2

Spetch (spet), sb. Also 7 *spech*, 9 *spitch*. [Related to *SPECK sb.*]

1. A piece or strip of undressed leather, a trimming of hide, used in making glue or size. 1611 [see *spetch-grease* below]. 1624 *Naworth Househ. Bk.* (Surtees) 216 Glover's spetch, iijl. 16. Churchw. *Acc. All Saints, York* 161d, For glovers' spetches to make size to wase the wales, 10⁴. 1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Nav.* Ad. 40 For every pack or sheet of wood, dried pelts, or spetches, carried the whole length of the canal... six-pence. 1815 *Pocklington Canal Act* 52 Dried pelts, spetches, and wool. 1888 *SIMMONS Dict. Trade, Spetches*, a name for glue pieces; the offal of skin and hides. 1883 R. HALLDANE *Workshop Rec.* Ser. ii. 300/2 The materials... in use for the manufacture of glue are the following:—(a) 'Wet' materials: sheep-pieces or 'spetches' from fellmongers.

attrib. and Comb. 1612 *COTGR., Surpouch*... *Spetch grease*; an oylie grease scummed from peeces of lickered leather sodden in water for that purpose. 1883 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1883) 166 *Spitch Dealer* (refuse of Hides).

2. *dial.* A piece or patch of leather, esp. one used for making or mending hoots, clogs, etc.; also, a patch of cloth. 1828 *CARR Craven Gloss., Spetch*, a patch. 1853 'TOM TRENNLEHOVE' *Bairnsia Ann.* 52 Their (cobblers') house floor... is kept cuvard all ouer we leather spetches. 1863- in *Cumbld. and Yks. dial. glossaries* and texts.

Spetch v. Now north. *dial.* [f. the sh. Cf. *SPECK v.* 2] *trans.* To patch, mend, or repair (shoes, clogs, etc.) with 'spetches'; to patch (a garment) with cloth. 1611 *York Corp. Min. in Naworth Househ. Bk.* (Surtees) 216 note, The said shomakers shall not in anywise spetch, cloth, or coble any manner of bootes. 1828 *CARR Craven Gloss., Spetch*, to patch. 1862- in *W.Yks. dial. glossaries* and texts. 1873 *STANING Echoes* 13 It's all mendin' and spetchin'—scarce iver aught new: Thur's mi white weddin' shirt's to be patched op wi blue.

† *Spete, v.* Obs. Forms: *Inf.* 1 *spetan*, 3 *speten*, 4-5 *spete*. *Pa. t.* 1 *spatē*, 2-5 *spette* (4 *spetide*); 3-4 *spatte*, 4 *spatē*. [OE. *spetan*, f. the stem **spāt-*: cf. *SPATTLE sb.* 1 and *v.* 1] The *inf.* and *pres. forms* disappeared in the 15th cent., and the *pa. t.* and *pa. pp.* came to be associated with *SPIT v.* 1] To spit; to expectorate: *a. intr.* c. 1000 *Ans. Gosp. Mark* x. 34 Hi him on *spætā* (*Hattou spatēd*). *Ibid.* John ix. 6 Pa *spatē* (*Hattou spette*) he on pa corpan. a. 1225 *Aucr. R.* 240 Ponne spet heo & schekeð bet heaued. a. 1250 *Owl & Night*. 39 Me luste bet speten pane singe Of pine fule howelnyng. c. 1275 *Passion our Lord* 272 In O. E. *Misc.*, p. Gywes... Byndfellede and spatpen him on. c. 1300 *Leben Jesu* (Horstman 1873) 29 He... spatte a luyte on is fingur. 13... *K. Alf.* 979 Thou spettest in my visage. 1382 *Wyclif Mark* vii. 33 He... speinge towchide his lunge. 14... in *Wt. Wülcker* 610 *Screo*, to spete.

b. *trans.* a. 1225 *Aucr. R.* 82 Pe bet swuch fulde speteð ut [etc.]. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R. v.* xxxv. (Bodl. MS.), As it fareþ in ham þat spetnyne bloode and qytture. c. 1400 *Pilgr. Seoule* (Caxton, 1483) v. x. 101 He smoe him in the hrest that he spette blood many dayes after.

Hence † *Spetting vbl. sb.* Obs. 1388 *Wyclif Lev.* xv. 8 If sich a man castith out spetyng on hym. a. 1400 *Stockholm Met. MS.* i. 302 in *Auglia* XVIII. 302 It schal drywyn owte al þe peyne Withiow gret spetyng or ober peyne.

Spete, obs. form of *SPIT sb.* 1 and *v.* 2 † *Spetewil, a.* Obs. rare. (Of uncertain origin and meaning.) Hence † *Spetewiliche adu.* a. 1200 *St. Marher.* 9 Of hir spetewile muð sperklede fur ut. *Ibid.* 12 Hwil þat ha spec þus of þe spetewile wiht. *Ibid.* 15 He bigon þus spetewiliche [read spetewiliche] to spokene.

† *Spetia.* Obs. rare. Also 7 *spetia*. [? a. It. *spesia* specie.] Actual coin or money, = *SPECIE* 6. 1620 in *Foster Eng. Factories India* (1906) 1. 195 Theye hringe hether either redy spetia or exchanges. 1622 *Ibid.* (1903) 11. 43 Mr. Younge with upwards of 5,000 ruppees in ready spetia... departed for Lahore.

Spetious, obs. form of *SPECIOUS a.* *Spetous*, *Spetous(e, -ly, Spetows(le, varr. SPITOUS, -ly Obs.* *Spet(te, obs. pres. t. SPEED v.; obs. ff. SPIT sb.; see SPIT v. 2 Spetell, obs. f. SPITTLE, SPITAL. Spetter, Spetting: see SPET v.*

† *Spettle.* Obs. Forms: 5 *spetil*, 6 *spettill*, *spetyl*, 7 *-ell*; 6-7 *spetle*, *spettle*. [repr. OE. *spētl*, var. of *spētl* *SPATTLE sb.* 1, or modification of *spattle* after *SPETE v.* and *SEET v.* Cf. *SPITTLE sb.*] *Spittle*, spit. (Freq. c. 1575-1650.)

1422 tr. *Secreta Secreti, Privi. Privi.* 240 Sutil and thyn spitt that descendyth or comyth douoe for the Palete of the mouth. c. 1520 M. NISBET *John ix.* 6 He spittit into the eard, and made clay of the spettill [1535 *Coverd. spetle*]. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* ii. vi. (1826) 22 She will put spittle prillie upon hir cheeks, and seeme to weepe. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iv. iv. *Decay* 617 Hee spets at Heav'n, And his owne spetle in his face is driven. 1650 BULWER *Antiroponet.* (1653) A iij b, Thy Cheeks on each side hored through appeare; Thorough whose holes (the slaving spettes veni) The Teeth [etc.]. 1693 *DRYDEN Persius* t. 210 No Blood, from hitten Nails, those Poems drew; But churn'd, like Spettle, from the Lips they flew.

transf. 1555 *EDEN Decades* (Arb.) 294 The swette of heauen or as it were a certeyne spetyl of the starres.

† *Spettily, a.* Obs. rare. In 6 *spettally*, 7 *-ely*. [f. *prec. Cf. SPITTLY a.*] *Spittle-like*.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 69 The Glandules... imhru and washe it [the ventricle] with a certayne spettily humor. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Perey's Wks.* vi. xii. (1678) 129 Glandules... which like sponges suck and receive... a waterish and spettily humor.

Spettily, obs. form of *SPITAL*. *Spetuously*, variant of *SPITOUSLY Obs.*

† *Spoustio, a.* Obs.— [ad. L. *spousticus* (Pliny), ad. Gr. *σπυστικός*.] (See quot.)

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr., Spoustick*, made in haste or quickly, made and baked on the sudden. [So in Phillips.]

Spew (spiū), sb. Also 7-9 *spue*. [f. the vb.]

1. That which is spewed or cast up from the stomach; vomited matter; vomit. Also fig. or in fig. context. 1609 *MARKHAM Famous Wh.* (1868) 32 Thus to mine old trade, and spew of hell, Onely for gaine, agen I basely fell. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Sol.* i. iii. 29 That foul spue Which the false Dragon casts in every coast. 1660 *MILTON Free Commur.* Wks. 1851 V. 445 'The Language of their infernal Pamphlets, the Spue of every Drunkard, every Rihald. 1705 *SWIFT Salamander* 66 Wks. 1841 I. 607 She soon would hnd the same effects, Her tainted carcase to pursue, As from the salamander's spew. 1739 R. BULL tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 266 'I was nothing but his Due, Instead of Laurel to be crown'd with Spue. 1817 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* i. ii. iv. 159 Throwing upon another from the navel downwards to his foot, spue, or urine, or ordure.

b. *techn.* (See quot.) 1893 *Labour Commission Gloss.* No. 9, *Spew-out*, the emanation similar to treacle of the glucose from the uppers or leather when kept for a time. 2. *dial.* The fourth swarm of hees in a season. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandry* IV. i. 182 The swarm is the first and greatest number, the east is the next greatest, the colt the next, and the spew the least of all. *Ibid.* ii. 115. 1854 in *MISS BAKER Northampton Gloss.*

3. *dial.* A wet, marshy piece of ground; a place in a field, etc., where water oozes up. 1794 P. FOOT *Agric. Mtd.* 45 (E.D.D.), The water... appears at the foot or in the middle of a declivity, and causes a spew, a squall, or hoggy piece of ground. 1868 R. W. HUNTLEY *Gloss. Cotswold (Glouc.) Dial., Spew*, a spungy piece of ground. 1871 *KINGSLEY At Last* vii, The little pitch wells—'spues' or 'galls', as we should call them in Hampshire.

Spew (spiū), v. Forms: a. 1 *spiwān*, *apywān*, *spiwān*, *spewwān*, 3 *spewwān*; 3- *spew*, 4-6 *spewe*, 5 *spwāw*, 6 *spewwāw*, *spewe*. b. 4-9 *spue* (5 *spuwe*, *spwāw*). [Two OE. forms are here represented: (1) the strong verb *spwān*, *spwān* (pa. t. *spāw*, pl. *spwāw*), = OFris. *spia*, *spiga* (W.Fris. *spije*, E.Fris. *spi*, N.Fris. *spi*, *spci*, *spai*), OS. *spwān* (MLG. *spien*, *spigen*, *spiggen*), OHG. *spwān* (MHG. *spwān*, *spien*, G. *spien*), ON. and Icel. *spjia* (Norw., Sw., Da. *spj*), Goth. *spwēwān*; (2) the weak verb *spēwān*, *spwāwān* (pa. t. *spēwāde*, *spwāwāde*). The strong forms barely survived beyond OE. The Continental languages also show a tendency to adopt weak forms, and exhibit various irregular modifications of the stem, which is found outside of Teutonic in L. *spuere*, Gr. *πρῦν*, Lith. *spiauti*, etc.]

1. *intr.* To bring up and discharge the contents of the stomach through the mouth; to vomit. Not now in polite use.

a. Also in OE., to spit, to discharge spittle or blood. c. 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* c. v. 433 I hire ðonne se wiðdæc, ðonne is cynn ðæt him spwæ ðæt wif on ðæt nehð. c. 1000 *ALFREDIC Saints' Lives* xli. 163 Swa þæt he bið þam hunde gelic þe spwæð, and eft ytt þæt he ær aspaw. c. 1100 O. E. *Chron.* (MS. F) an. 1003, Da gebræde he hine to spwienne & cwæð ðæt he secowæm. a. 1225 *Tuliana* 49 Hare ahne blod ich habbe oft imaket ham to spwien & to spewen. c. 1340 *Nominalia* (Skeat) 341 *Homme vonyte þur zureft*, [Man] spewieth for our mykul. c. 1386 *CHAUCEER Melib.* p. 451 If thou ete of it out of mesure, thou shalt spewe. c. 1400 tr. *Secreta Secreti, Gov. Lordsh.* 71 þe medi-cine ys bys, to drynke cler wair with a sope of vynegre, and spewe. 1530 *PALSGR.* 728 This felowe is so lothsome that he wolde make one spewe. 1570 *LEVIN'S Manly.* 214 To spewe, *spuere, vomere*. 1570 *GOODE Pop. Kingd.* iv. 56 He... holdes their heades that spewing lie. 1607 *MIDDLETON Fam. Lec.* xv. iij. 93, I will... send him packing, or else he will spew in doome before me. 1647 *TRAPP Marrow of Gold*, Authors in Comm. Ep. 667 Such as should make a Christian spew to think on them. 1739 R. BULL tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus*

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42 There, unahash'd, heroically, spew. 1783 *GIBBON Misc. Wks.* (1814) II. 327, I had not the least symptom of sea-sickness, while my companions were spewing round me. 1809 *BYRON Lines to Mr. Hodgson* iii, Passengers their berths are clapt in. Some to grumble, some to spew. 1888- in *dial. glossaries* and texts (Som., Norf., Lanc., Yks., Durh., etc.). *transf.* 1731 *Pore Ep. Burlington* 154 The rich Buffet well-colour'd serpents grace, And gaping Tritons spew to wash your face.

b. a. 1400 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 503 Edricus a fals traytor, feyned for to spewe, and seide that he was seke. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiv. 82, I spuyd and spyt right in his face. 1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1570) 33 Some spue, some stacker, some vterly are lame. 1530 *PALSGR.* 730/2, I spue, I gyve over my gorge, je gonyis. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* vii. lxxviii, All drink to spue, and spue again to drink. 1705 J. H. BROWNE *Pipe of Tobacco Poems* (1768) 123 A pot wherein to spit or spue. 1877 in *Holderness Gloss.* fig. 1586 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* i. 365 Lysander... being reviled with many hither speeches, said to him that offered the injurie: Spue out boldly, my friend; spue out... and spare not.

† b. *trans.* To bespew or hespit. Obs. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 97 h, He was illuded & scored with garments of irisyon, spewed in y^e face.

2. *trans.* To bring up (food or drink) from the stomach and eject through the mouth; to cast up or vomit; to cast out, throw forth, or discharge (blood, poison, etc.) from the mouth. Also in fig. context. In OE. the object is sometimes in the dative. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 57 Ne þæt to nahte nyt ne hiþ þæt man godne mete ete oþþe þæt heiste win... drince, gif... he hit eft spiwende anforleþ. a. 1000 *Juliana* 476 (Gr.), Eac ic sume zedyde, þæt him hanloanc blode spiwedanc. c. 1000 *ALFREDIC Saints' Lives* xli. 63 He feoll þæt ær ðære forman snæde under hecc zewogen, and spaw hloð. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 109 [pe] neddre... speweð hire atter. c. 1220 *Bestiary* 139 in O. E. *Misc.*, Oche speweð or al ðe unemid ðat in his brest is bred. c. 1300 *Havelok* 1819 þe fiste... Gaf he a ful sor dint ok, Bitwen þe sholdres... þæt he spew (*printed* spen) his herie blod. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) IV. 439 Men etc... filþe þæt men hadde y-spewed [*v. r.* yspewed] and i-cast up. c. 1400 *Laurenc's Cirurg.* 118 Or ellis he spewiþ [*v. r.* spwyþ] his mete, or he felip to gret akþe in þe heed... 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxvii. 59 He about the Devilis nek Did spew agane ane quart of hlek. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. l. 20 Therewith she spewd out of her filthy maw a flood of poyson. 1611 *SIR W. MURE Wks.* (S.T.S.) l. 6 Ane spytful spidar, ewer spewing Ye poysonous potioune of laie rewing. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 772 The Steer... clotted spews a Flood of foamy Madness, mix'd with dying Blood. 1815 G. BEATTIE *John o' Aruika* (1826) 39 Dæmons, dragons, spectres dire, Spewin' reek, an' riftin' fire.

b. Const. with advs., as *forth, out, up*. a. 900 O. E. *Martyrol.* 23 Mar. He spaw his innod ut þurh his muð. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 þe fule man þe foleðed his wombes wiht... and þe ete metes and drakes ut speweð. a. 1240 *Saules Warde* in O. E. *Hom.* i. 251 Iteiled draken... forswolhed ham ihal, ant speweð ham eft ut huoren ant bihinden. 1388 *Wyclif Job* xx. 15 He schal spue out the richesses, wiche he deuourde. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* ii. 92 Their Musike in the end was sound drunkenness, and their Syncope turnd to spew vj al. 1655 *MOUFET & BENNET Health's Improv.* (1746) 239 If you shift them into fresh Water or Brine... they will open themselves, and spue out all their Gravel and Filthiness. 1682 N. O. BOILEAU's *Lutrin* ii. 172 Thou look'st as if first eaten, and then spew'd up. 1855 *SINGLETON Virgil* II. 247 But he... from his jaws prodigious smoke... spews forth.

fig. a. 1618 *RALEIGH Instr. to Son* (1651) ix. 27, I thought at the last, quoth Diogenes, he would spue out a whole house. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus Admir. Events* 214 Thus they left him in that place, spewing out his soule with his blood. c. Freq. in fig. use with reference to abusive or objectionable language. Chiefly const. with advs., as *forth, out, up*. (Freq. c. 1550-1600.) a. 1225 *Aucr. R.* 86 þe uorne [backhitch] cumeð al openliche, & seð vut of andore, & speweð ut his atter. 1532 [see *SPET v.* b]. 1535 *JOYE Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 39 [He] hath spewed forth al his venome and poyson at once vpon me. 1576 *FLEMING Paulist.* Epist. 114 But why should they spue against me their spiteful smatches? 1628 *WITHER Brit. Remem.* ii. 171, I doe not grudge mine enemies to spue their slanders on my name. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* ix. 472 My sonne, beholde you deserue to be burnt quicke...: Spewing forth also this feminine Latine [etc.]. a. 1704 *T. BROWN Museum. Ser. & Conn. Lond.* Wks. 1709 III. i. 17 There is an Evidence ready to spue up his false Oaths at the sight of the common Executioner. 1718 T. GORDON *Dedic. to Gl. Man* 20 Why must prating Oats... be for ever suffer'd without Rebuke, to be spewing up their ill-scented Crudities in the Faces of Men that are either Wise or Brave? 1877 *DOWSON Shaks. Primer* v. 53 Thersies spews over everything that we had deemed high and sacred, his foul... insults.

3. To cast out († or up), to eject or reject, with abhorrence, contempt, or loathing. Also const. *out of or forth* (a place). (Freq. c. 1600.) (a) 1388 *Wyclif Jer.* xviii. 25 Of which lond Y schal vycle the grete synnes, that it spewe out hire dwellers. 1526 *TINGALE Ket.* iii. 16 Because thou arte... neither colde nor hot, I will spue the outte of my mouth. 1583 *STRUBBS Anat. Abus.* (1877) 105 It will spue out many of his Maisters out of dores before it be long. 1601 *BACON Dict. Treas.* E. of Essex Wks. 1879 l. 433 He was thus justly spewed out of the realm. a. 1652 *BRONNE Novella* v. i, I shall take for your disgrace an order Shall spue you forth the City. 1692 *RAY Disc.* iii. xii. (1732) 421 Heaven would naturally spew out the utmost contempt. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vii. 11. 231 William... would have been pronounced by... bishops on both sides a mere Lacedæmon, and finally to be spewed out.

4. To eject, cast or throw out or up, as if by vomiting. (Freq. in the 17th c.)

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. iv. *Columnnes* 224 A Bul-
let spewd from Brazen Brest. 1613 DRAYTON *Man in the*
Moone 240 Others (sc. shell-fish) agayn wide open that did
yawn, And on the grauell spew'd their orient spawo. 1676
GREW *Musculum, Anat. Stomach & Guts* (1681) vii. 29 The
glands of the Guts are likewise of great Use. The Mucus
which they spew, serves to make the Guts slippery. 1697
DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 176 When Earth with Slime and
Mud is cover'd o'er, Or hollow Places spew their wat'ry
Store. 1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* (1721) II. 120 The Frosts
are apt to spew them out of the Ground. 1710 T. FULLER
Pharm. Extemp. 250 It is useful to hinder the Lympha's
being plentifully spewed out of the Glands.

b. Const. forth, out, up.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I. xxii. And, least their
pleasant gods should want delight, Neptune spues out the
Lady Aphrodite. 1654 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 10 Your plants
beginning now to peep, should be earthed up, especially,
after breaking of the greater Frosts, and when the swelling
mould is apt to spue them forth. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 13
At such time as this place doth spue out its filth. 1727
EARRERY tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* 127 The Sepulchres open'd
their marble Jaws, and spew'd out their Dead. 1855 SINGLE-
TON *Virgil* I. 138 If no high Mansion. Of morning visitants
a mighty tide Spews forth from all its halls.

c. *spec.* To eject by volcanic action.

1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Gl.* 1382 G's Wks. (Gros-
sart) XIV. 62 The hill of Sicily...spues out from below
The smoolie brands that Vulcans bellows drive. 1685
BURNET *Trav.* (1687) II. iv. 27 What can be the fuel of so
lasting a burning, that hath calcined so much matter, and
spewed out such prodigious quantities. 1690 — *Theory*
Earth II. 26 When the bowels of the earth begin to melt,
and the mountains spew out streams of liquid fire. 1717
BURKELEY *Jrnl. Tour Italy* Wks. 181x IV. 589 It is pre-
tended that in [the year] 31 hot waters were spewed out
of the crater. 1847 C. BRONTE *Jane Eyre* xx. A crater-crust
which may crack and spue fire any day.

5. *techn.* a. To force or cause to ooze out by
undue strain or pressure; *spec.* in *Naut.* use (see
quot. 1863).

1570-1 *Admiralty Crt. Exam.* 18, 17 Feb., Having her
okam spewed owte. 1630 *Ibid.* 49, 25 Aug., [A leaky ship]
spewed the oom out of her seams. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel*
28 That which is thin, will cause the work to settle more in
one place than in the other, and the joys to spue out the
Mortar. 1863 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 365 A vessel is said to
spue the oakum when her straining and labouring at sea
forces the oakum out of the seams of her planks.

† b. Of a gun: To throw out or drop (powder)
instead of consuming it. *Obs.*—

1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 344/1
The shorter Piece will spue her Powder.

6. *intr.* Of water, liquids, etc.: To flow, pour,
or run in a more or less copious stream; to ooze
or be forced out or up. Usually const. with
adverbs or preps. Now chiefly *dial.*

1670 J. SMITH *Eng. Improv. Reviv'd* 38 Being full of Land-
springs (which is Water running within the Earth, and shews
it self, or is discovered by breaking out, or spewing up
in many places). 1675 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* vii. § 10 (ed. 2)
123 The Sap or Gum will also spue out in that place. 1695
WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. (1723) 152 It [water] spues
out of Chasmes, opened by the Earthquake, in great Abun-
dant. 1717 BERKLEY in *Fraser's Life* (1871) III. 79 This stuff
would sometimes spew over and run down the convex side
of the conical hill. 1784 CULUM *Hist. Harvest & Hardwork*
III. 171 *Sand-Galls*, spots of sand in a field where water oozes,
or, as we say, spews up. 1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. 1. 40
The gravel...causes the land-springs to rise and spew out
upon the surface. 1892 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Wrecker*
339 Avalanches of clay, rock, and uprooted forest spewed
over the cliffs and fell upon the beach.

b. Of ground: To swell through excess of
moisture; to slip or run when left unsupported.

1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* II. 27/1 Stratford marshes,
where the ground for a depth of eight feet is inclined to
'spew up'. 1866 WORCESTER, *Specu.* v. n., to swell, as wet
land affected by frost, so as to throw seed out of the ground;
as, 'The ground spews'. 1876 ROBINSON *Mid-Yks. Gloss.*
s.v., In constructing a 'sike' for the drainage of land, gravelly
cath will often break edge, and spew.

c. *Artill.* (See quot.) *rare*—

1841 BURN *Nav. & Milit. Techn. Dict.* I. *Saigner du nez*, to
spew, run at the mouth; applied to a gun when, from too
quick a fire, it bends at the chase, or the muzzle droops.

7. Of bees: To swarm for the fourth time in one
season.

1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandry*, IV. II. 115 Bees will some-
times (but rarely) swarm, cast, colt, and spew, from ooe and
the same old stock of bees in one Summer.

Hence Spewed *ppl. a.*; Spewer.

c. 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in *Wr.* Wulker 108 *Uomex, ucl*
uomex, spiwere. 1606 HOLYOKE *Rider's Dict.* I. *Vomitur*,
a spewer, or parbreaker. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* vii.
lxviii, Insatiate sink, how with so general stain Thy spud-
out puddles court, town, fields entice! 1648 HEXHAM II.
Een Braker, a Vomitur, or Spewer. *Ibid.*, *Een Spowwer*,
a Spetter or a Spuer. 1883 *Almondbury & Huddersf. Gloss.*,
Spucra, squits; serpents; a kind of fireworks.

Spewiness (*spiu'iness*). [*f.* SPEWY *a.*] *Agric.*
Spewy, boggy, or undrained condition (of land).

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 551 These...would in time bear
store of good fruits; if the coldness and spewiness of the
soil...did not make them dwindle. 1562 TULL'S *Horse-Hoeing*
Hush. (ed. 4) xvi. 216 The most prejudiced Farmers agree,
that keeping the Lands or Ridges of wet Ground always
cross the Decent doth care its Spewiness.

Spewing (*spiu'ing*), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* SPEWY *v.* + -ING 1.]
1. The action of the verb in various senses;
vomiting; an instance or occasion of this.

a. 1000 in *Wr.* Wulker 230 *Euomatia*, spewing. c. 1000
Ælfric Gloss. *Ibid.* 162 *Euomatia*, spiwinge. 1387 TREvisa
Higden (Rolls) IV. 393 Also he usde ofte clustories and

spuyng. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xxi. (Bodl. MS.),
pe see...bredepe drede and feere & heedeache and spuyng.
c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 471/1 Spwyng, or brakyng (or par-
brakyng), vomitus. 1500 *Ortus Vocab.*, *Ructus i. vomitus*,
angl', a spwyng. 1535 COVERDALE *Hab.* II. 16 For the
cuppe of the Lordes righte honde shall compasse the aboute,
and shamefull spewinge in steade of thy worstipe. 1657
H. CROWCH *Welsh Traveller* 4. Then to spewing did her
[= shelf] fall. 1686 J. DUNTON *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1687) 23 As
often as I view'd the Ocean, or durst peep out of my Cabin,
to order Palmer to assist me in my Spewing. 1842 BURN
Naval & Milit. Techn. Dict. I. *Eguculent*, elliptical en-
largement of the bore, called running or spewing at the
muzzle, of a gun, occasioned by quick and long continued
firing. 1883 *Athenæum* 4 Aug. 146/3 The 'spueing' of the
sloppy ink over the edges of the letters.

b. *attrib.*, as *spewing-fit*, + *nut* (see quot.).

1586 LUTTON *1000 Notable Things* (1675) 121 The powder
of Nux Vomica called the Spuing Nut. a 1704 T. BROWN
Walk round Lond., Quaker's Meet. Wks. 1709 III. 111. 21
When the Spewing-fit is over, he'll sit down to take a Nod.

2. Matter spewed out or vomited; spew.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* II. 330 Houndis...bat after þe
tyme þat þei have spued þei turnen agen and eten þe
spuyng. 1388 — *Isaiah* xxviii. 8 Alle bordis weren fillid
with spuyng and filthis. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome*
(1563) 226 If a man by any chaunce of glotony, do spue out
y^e sacrament, the same spuyog must be brent. 1880 *Antrim*
& *Down Gloss.* 98 *Spuauns*, what is vomited.

Spewing, *ppl. a.* [*f.* as prec.]
1. That spews, in senses of the vb.

1388 WYCLIF *Isaiah* xix. 14 A drunkun man and spuyng.
1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 97 Thow poysonit spewand
spout. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. 1. 1306 Earth's
exhalations hot Are spewing Ætnas that to Heav'n aspire.
1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xviii. clxi, That Simon he out-
spit in Heresy, And higher than his spewing Father flew.
1856 *Dail's Hallowe'en* 16 (E.D.D.), Some dreepit a' wi'
spewin' sairs.

2. *Agric.* Of ground: Characterized by the
oozing out of moisture; excessively wet; spewy.
Freq. in the 17th c.; now *rare* or *Obs.*

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. x. 24 Spewing
grounds ower-soaked with sower moisture are well releueed
by being sowne with Oates. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng.*
Prosp. (1865) 11 The Soyle is for the generall a warme kinde
of earth, there being little cold-spewing land. 1664 EVELYN
Sylva xvii. 36 In moist, and boggy places they will flourish
wonderfully, so the ground be not spewing. a 1722 LISTE
Hush. (1757) 11 Chalk is healing, and therefore proper for
clay, cold, and spewing grounds.

3. Issuing as if spewed out.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* v. x. 540 These
Oxen are fittest for those soyles which are tough and firme,
without anie spewing moisture in them. 1675 EVELYN
Philos. Disc. Earth (1676) 86 Cutting your Furrow...about
a foot beneath the spewing water. 1786 BURNS *Vision* III.
The spewing reek: That fill'd, wi' hoast-provoking smeeke,
The alid, clay biggin.

Spewy (*spiu'iy*), *a.* Also 7-8 spewey. [*f.*
SPEWY *v.* + -Y.]

1. Of ground: Tending to excessive wetness;
from which water rises or oozes out. Chiefly *Agric.*

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* III. § 3. 22 Where the ground
is moist, cold, clay, spewy, rushy or mossie. 1721 MORTIMER
Hush. (ed. 3) I. 110 The place was cover'd with a scurf
of wet spewy Earth about a Foot thick. 1733 TULL *Horse-
Hoeing Hush.* xviii. 251 Hills are made wet and spewy by
the Rain-water which falls thereon, and soaks into them as
into other Land. 1821 CORBETT *Rural Rides* (1853) 49 A
nasty spewy black gravel on the top of a sower clay. 1849
Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. X. II. 437 The wet 'spewy' pastures
of the Cotswold Hills. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Vixen* xxvii,
They...splashed through a good deal of spewy ground.

b. *transf.* Of literary style: Sloppy, slovenly.

1829 [H. BEST] *Personal & Lit. Mem.* 171 The main cause
of the puff, spuggy, spewy, washy style that prevails at the
present day.

2. Frothy, effervescent. *rare*—

1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. (ed. 2) 279 Whereby any
such spewy, creamy Head or Ferments, is entirely kept off.

Spey, obs. f. SPAY *v.* Speye (e, varr. SPAY *sb.*
(sluice). Speyr (e, varr. SPEIR *Obs.*; obs. forms
of SPEAR *sb.* 1, SPEER, SPHERE *sb.*

† Speys. *Obs. rare.* Also speyes. [ad. OF.
espeisse (*espesse, espoisse*), *f.* *speis* (F. *épais*) thick.]
A thick or dense part of a wood.

In quot. perh. taken as a plural form.
c. 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxx, Howe an
hunter shall quest amonge clere speys and amooge by trees.
Ibid. xxxiii, If it be in thyk speys, bowes or branches
broken as þe dere bath walkid, he sholde saye lowde: sy va.

† Sphecel. *Obs. rare.* [a. older F. *sphecel*
(1554), *sphecel* (mod. F. *sphecel*), ad. med. L.
sphecelus.] = SPHÆCELUS.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Wks.* IX. xv. 335 It [doting]
happens...from a Gangreen or Sphecel. *Ibid.* x. xx. 371
There sometimes follows a corruption and Sphecel of the
fractured bones of the skull upon wounds of the head. [1849
in CRAIG.]

† Sphecelate, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. med. or
mod. L. *sphecelatus*: see next and cf. F. *sphecelé*,
Sp. *esfacelado*.] Sphecelated.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Wks.* xxvi. xxxi. 1064 Exhala-
tions, lifted or raised up from any part which is gangrenate
or sphecelate. 1785 MARRYAT *Lett. Bot.* xxvi. 332 Having a
cylindric...calyx with the scales sphecelate or seemig
mortified at top.

Sphecelate (*sfæ'sile't*), *v.* *Path.* [*f.* mod.
or mod. L. *sphecelat*, stem of *sphecelare*, *f.* *sphe-*
celus SPHÆCELUS. Cf. F. *sphecelér* (16th cent.).]

1. *trans.* To affect with sphacelus; to cause to
gangrene or mortify.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxvii. To some others he
spoiled the frame of their kidneys, marred their backs...
sphacelated their shins. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat.*
Philos. II. ii. 38 The inside of the abdomen looked as well
near black, as if it had been sphacelated. 1676 WISEMAN
Surg. Treat. v. ix. 383 For the most part, the long retention
of Matter sphacelates the Brain.

2. *intr.* To become gangrenous or mortified.

1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* XIV. 474 They render their
Patients...lame of their Fingers ends, because the Bones do
sphacelate. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. p. cxlvi, It sphace-
lated more and more and...he died. 1764 *Phil. Trans.* LIV.
242 The lungs...were...here and there upon their surface
beginning to sphacelate. 1829 COOPER *Good's Study Med.*
(ed. 3) III. 470 Sometimes the whole aneurismal swelling
suddenly inflames, and sphacelates. 1899 *Alburt's Syst.*
Med. VIII. 824 The tumour...then sphacelates and drops off.

Hence Sphecelating *ppl. a.*

1799 KENTISH in *Beddoes Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.*
(1799) 266 The same sphacelating tendency. 1822-7 *Good*
Study Med. (1829) III. 491 It often alternated from a
sphacelating to an erysipelatous inflammation.

Sphecelated, *ppl. a.* [*f.* prec. + -ED.]

1. *Path.* Mortified, gangrened.

attrib. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Male Wks.* (1653) 387 They
used to take off the Sphecelated member. 1738 *Phil. Trans.*
XL. 9 A separation of the sphacelated stuff. 1783 BENTLEY
in *Med. Comm.* I. 258 The sphacelated parts were dressed.
1800 *Med. Jnl.* IV. 167 The greater portion of the surface
...was in a sphacelated state. 1877 F. T. ROBERTS *Handb.*
Med. (ed. 3) I. 393 The sphacelated portio is expelled.

pred. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anal.* 374 The
lower part of the Arm was gangrenated and sphacelated.
1712 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 513 The Liver was intirely
sphacelated. 1782 W. HERBERDEN *Comment.* xvi. (1806) 85
The pelvis was sphacelated. 1859 *SEMPLE Diphtheria* II
All the soft parts...appeared deeply sphacelated.

2. *Bot.* Withered, dead.

1806 J. GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 499 [Leaves] somewhat sphace-
lated at the apex. 1821 W. F. C. BARTON *Flora N. Amer.*
I. 125 Root...invested at the bottom and upper part with a
sphacelated, brownish-black tunie.

Sphacelation (*sfæ'sile'fæn*). *Path.* [*f.* SPHÆ-
CELATE *v.*] The fact or process of becoming
mortified; the formation of a sphacelus.

1651 *Physical Dict.*, *Sphacelus*, deadness of any part.
Sphacelation, the same as before. 1665 BOYLE *New Ex-
per. Cold* vi. 204 The Gangrenes and Sphacelations that
often rob living men of frozen Toes. 1728 QUINCY *Compl.*
Disp. 138 The insensibility which sometimes the Opium
induces, so as to endanger a Sphacelation. 1771 D. LYONS
Ess. Camphire 10 Against such violent internal inflama-
tions as are productive of sphacelation. 1826 S. COOPER
First Lines Surg. (ed. 5) 44 Both during the extension of the
disorder, and...when the sphacelation has stopped. 1837
Alburt's Syst. Med. IV. 128 The mass of ulceration and
sphacelation in which...the vessels are often involved.

|| Sphacelia (*sfæ'siliä*). *Bot.* [mod. L., *f.* *spha-*
celus SPHÆCELUS, with reference to its effects when
eaten.] The first stage of the fungus which pro-
duces ergot in rye. Also *attrib.*

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 834/2 The ascospores, on germina-
ting...give rise again to the sphacelia, which closes the cycle.
1880 BRISSEY *Botany* 289 In this stage, which is called the
Sphacelia stage, it produces a multitude of conidia. 1883
VINES tr. *Sachs's Bot.* 317 The conidia can germinate at
once and immediately again detach conidia, which...again
produce a sphacelia in other Grasses.

Sphacelinic, *a.* *Chem.* [*f.* prec. or SPHÆ-
CELUS.] *Sphacelinic* (or *Sphacelic*) acid: (see quot.).

1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* II. 797 Kolert tells us that ergot
contains two poisons; sphacelinic acid, which provokes the
gangrene; and cornutine.

Sphacelism. *rare.* [ad. F. *sphacélisme* or mod.
L. *sphacelismus* (Gr. *σφακελισμός*).] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Sphacelism*, an ulcer eating in the
brain.

Sphacelus (*sfæ'siləs*), *a.* *Path.* [*f.* SPHÆ-
CELUS + -OUS.] Gangrenous, necrotic.

1682 *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 93 Large and corrupted spleens,
sphacelus and corroded tongues. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*
s.v. *Sphacelus*, A Sphacelus Foot...ought to be cut off in
the mortified Part, near the live Part. 1824 *Ann. Reg.* 151
The right foot and the lower part of the leg...was sphacelous.

|| Sphacelus (*sfæ'siləs*). *Path.* Also 6 spha-
celus. [mod. or mod. L., ad. Gr. *σφακελος* gan-
grene, etc. Cf. It. *sfacelo*, Sp. and Pg. *esfacelo*,
F. *sphacèle* SPHÆCEL.]

1. Necrosis, mortification; an instance of this.

1575 BANISTER *Clymurg.* III. (1585) 488 If the malice of this
ulcer...fall a creeping, it turneth to Sphacelus. 1600 SURFLET
Couitrie Farme II. xlii. 256 The flying fire, the ringworm,
the leprosie, the Gangrena, and Sphacelus. 1612 WOODALL
Surg. Male Wks. (1653) 379 A Gangrene is ever the fore-
runner of a Sphacelus. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The
Sphacelus is distinguished by the Lividness or Blackness
of the Part affected. 1782 W. HERBERDEN *Comment.* xxxi.
(1806) 254 Ending fatally in a sphacelus of the bowels. 1813
J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 519 Gangrene, gangrenous in-
flammation, or inflammation which shows a tendency to
terminate in sphacelus. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I.
570 General inflammation of the pulp, following sooner
or later on the previous condition and resulting in it
sphacelus.

2. A mass of mortified tissue; a slough.

1820 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* 52 A necrosed mass of tissue
is called a sphacelus or slough. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.*
VI. 575 The sphacelus becomes black, dry and hard.

Sphære, obs. form of SPHERE.

Sphæriaceous (*sfæ'ri:ə'siəs*), *a.* *Bot.* [*f.* mod.

L. Sphaeriaceae (see def.) + -ous.] Belonging to, typical of, the *Sphaeriaceae*, an extensive family of Fungi.

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 587 Corpuscles... extruded through the pore of the spermogonium, as in the Sphaeriaceae Fungi. 1875 M. C. COOKE *Fungi* 35 The majority of so-called species are undoubtedly conditions of sphaeriaceae fungi.

Sphaeriaform, *a. Bot.* Also *sphaeriaform*. [f. mod. *L. Sphaeria* (see def.) + (-)FORM.] Having a form like that of *Sphaeria*, the typical genus of *Sphaeriaceae* (see prec.).

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Botany* § 237. 247 Many species of... acroporous sphaeriaform Fungi. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 351 Pycnidia intermixed with the above, sphaeriaform.

Sphaerical, -ick, obs. forms of SPHERIC (AL).

|| Sphaeridium, *Zool.* Pl. -i-dia. Also -ideum. [mod. *L. (Lövén)*, f. *sphaera SPHERE sb.*] One of the numerous minute rounded bodies attached to certain parts of sea-urchins.

1877 HUXLEY *Anal. Inv. Anim.* 572 In some genera, these sphaeridia... are sunk in fossae of the plate to which they are attached. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 559 Sphaeridia... occur on the peristome and ambulacra... Structurally they are modified spioles, spherical or oval in shape.

Sphaero- (sfī'ro), *ad. Gr.* σφαίρο-, combining form of σφαίρα ball, SPHERE, employed in a considerable number of terms, esp. *Bot.* and *Zool.*, of which only a few are naturalized in form or have any general currency. **Sphaeroblast** *Bot.* (see quot.). **Sphaerobaltite** *Min.*, 'carbonate of cobalt, found in small spherical masses' (Chester).

Sphaerodactyle, a species of humming-bird. **Sphaerolite** (see quot.). **† Sphaeromachy** (see quot.). **Sphaerospore** *Bot.* (see quot.). **Sphaerostilbite** *Min.*, 'a variety of stilbite, occurring in radiated spheres' (Chester).

1901 H. M. WARD *Diseases in Plants* xxiv. 225 *Wood-nodules* or *† Sphaeroblasts* are curious marble-like masses of wood which protrude with a covering of bark from old trunks of Beeches, etc. 1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, 3rd Suppl., *† Sphaeroballite*, or *Cobalt-spar*, is a native carbonate of cobalt belonging to the calc spar-group, black on the outside, red within. 1860 GOSSE *Renn. Nat. Hist.* 149 The little *† sphaerodactyle*, which we might put into a quill-barrel, and carry home in the waistcoat pocket. 1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, 3rd Suppl., *† Sphaerolite*, a volcanic glass from the lava of Antisana. 1658 PHILLIPS, *† Sphaeromachy*, a playing at howls, or tennis. 1866 TREAS. *Bot.* 1081 *† Sphaerospore*, the quadruple spore of some algae. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* (ed. 2) xii. 420 The former combinations are called hydrosilicates... Example: *† Sphaerostilbite*.

Sphaeroid, -al, variants of SPHEROID, -AL.

Sphaerometer, variant of SPHEROMETER.

Sphaerosiderite (sfī'rosi-dərit). *Min.* [f. *SPHERO-* + *SIDERITE*]. 'A variety of siderite occurring in spherical concretions' (Chester).

1837 DANA *Min.* 213 Carbonate of Iron. Sparks Iron... Sphaerosiderite. 1878 LAWRENCE *tr. Cotta's Rocky Class.* 50 In the compact state, or when occurring in reniform masses or concretions, this mineral is termed sphaerosiderite. 1886 GEIKIE *Class. Br. Geol.* 181 Sphaerosiderite or Clay-ironstone concretion enclosing portion of a fern.

Sphaerule, -lite, -litic, obs. ff. SPHERULE, etc.

† Sphagian, *a. Obs.* [f. *Gr.* σφαγίος slaying, slaughtering.] Employed in the killing or sacrificing of animals.

1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* 88 Then put they vnder him their Sphagian vessels to receive his blood.

† Sphagtid, *Obs.* [ad. *F.* sphagtidē, *ad. Gr.* σφαγιτιδ-, σφαγιτις (φλέψ) jugular vein, f. σφαγιθ throat.] (See quot.).

1653 URQUHART *Rabalais* t. xlv. He cut clean through the jugular veins and the sphagtid or transparent arteries of the neck.

Sphagneous, *a. rare* -1. = SPHAGNOUS *a. 1.*

1854 GESNER *Coal, Petrol.* etc. (1865) 53 They contain the remains of sphagneous plants and woody fibre.

Sphagnologist. [f. *sphagn-*, SPHAGNUM: see -OLOGIST.] A special student of, or authority on, the sphagna.

1886 *Jrnl. Roy. Microsc. Soc.* VI. 108 The very great diversity displayed by different sphagnologists in the limitation of species.

So **Sphagnology**, the special study of the sphagna (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

Sphagno-se, *a. rare* -1. = SPHAGNOUS *a. 2.*

1818 T. NUTTALL *Genera N. Amer. Plants* I. 250 Growing in sphagnose morasses.

Sphagnous (sfā'gnəs), *a.* [f. SPHAGN-UM.]

1. Of the nature of, consisting of, sphagnum.

1828-32 WEBSTER (citing Bigelow), *Sphagnous*, pertaining to bog-moss, mossy. 1846 DANA *Zool.* iv. (1848) 64 Like the sphagnous oioos of a peat-swamp, coral zoophytes continue growing at top. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 173 The annual moisture... would collect between the impervious clayey soil and its sphagnous covering. 1888 *Fall Mall G.* 29 Aug. 12/1 A marsh lake—whose wide margins were one dense mass of trembling sphagnous moss.

2. Producing, or abounding in, sphagnum.

1845 S. JUDG *Margaret* t. v. Their habitat is sphagnous places, what you call swamps. 1853 G. JOHNSON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 39 Sundew. In sphagnous bogs.

|| Sphagnum (sfā'gnəm). *Bot.* Pl. sphagna, -ums. [mod. *L.*, f. *Gr.* σφαγνός a kind of moss.]

1. A genus of mosses growing in boggy or

swampy places; bog-moss, peat-moss; also, one or other of the species or plants composing this genus.

1753 CHAMBERS' *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., The sphagna are divided into two orders, the one comprehending the branched kinds, and the other the unbranched ones. 1839 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (ed. 3) 547 The only case of undoubtedly perforated parenchyma with which I am acquainted is in Sphagnum. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 443 The *Sphagna* have antheridia like those of *Juncus*. 1880 BESSEY *Botany* 351 The adult plant-body in this class, which includes, besides the Sphagnums, all the true Mosses, is always a leafy stem.

attrib. 1839 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (ed. 3) 547 The circular spaces in Sphagnum leaves are openings. 1857 T. MOORE *Handbk. Brit. Ferns* (ed. 3) 27 On this a thin layer of sphagnum moss should be spread. 1890 *Science-Gossip* XXVI. 60 In the far-off bogs and sphagnum swamps of North Wales.

2. The mossy substance of which plants of this genus are composed.

1840 FLORIST'S *Jrnl.* (1846) I. 208 Covered over with dry sphagnum, or bog moss. 1853 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 9 The lowest stratum consists of swamp-peat composed chiefly of moss or sphagnum. 1877 W. H. DALL *Tribes Ext. N.W.* 80 A saucer or dish of stone or clay, with a wick, usually of sphagnum.

Sphairstic, *a. rare* -1. [ad. *Gr.* σφαίρι-στικ-ός playing at ball.] Tennis-playing.

Lawn-tennis was first introduced (in 1874) under the name of *sphairstic* (*Gr.* σφαίριστικός).

1882 *World* 14 June 15 Lawn-tennis has not to answer for many accidents; so that two in a week among the sphairstic ladies of Ireland seems alarming.

Sphaerite, *Min.* [f. *Gr.* σφαίρ-ός deceptive + *ITE* 2; named by L. F. GLOCKER (1847).] Zinc-blende.

1868 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.*

† Sphalm, *Obs.* [Anglicized next.] An error; an erroneous doctrine or tenet.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 29 Both the Romish and Jacobite Schisms and Sphalms are irretrievably laid open and flat to the ground thereby.

|| Sphalma, *Obs. rare*. Pl. sphalmata(s). [a. *Gr.* σφάλμα, f. σφάλαν to err.] An error or slip in writing or copying.

1657 EVELYN *Let. in Mem.* (1827) IV. 45 I have been bold to note places with my black-leade where y^e Amanuensis has committed some sphalmatas.

Sphécoid (sfī'koid), *a. Ent.* [f. *Gr.* σφήκ-, σφήξ wasp (see SPHEX) + -OID.] Wasp-like; spec. resembling, or related to, the digger-wasps.

1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* ix. (1818) I. 263 It is probable that most of the other Vespid and Sphécoid Hymenoptera assist in this great work. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1183/2 *Sphécoides*,... resembling a wasp: sphécoid.

|| Sphendone (sfē'ndōn). *Archæol.* [a. *Gr.* σφενδών a sling, head-band, etc.]

1. A head-band or fillet, shaped like a common form of sling, worn by women in ancient Greece.

1850 LEITCH *tr. C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 363 (ed. 2) 453 On the hair... The sphendone surrounded with rays. 1872 HEAD *Sci. Grk. Coins in Electrotype* *Brit. Mus.* 6 Head of Parthenope, wearing sphendone, to right.

2. An area composed of elongated sloping sides with a rounded end.

1847 LEITCH *tr. C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 290. 281 The Messenian stadium, which is surrounded by colonnades, has 16 rows of seats to the sphendone.

Sphene (sfīn). *Min.* Also *sphen*. [a. *F.* sphene (Haliy, 1801), f. *Gr.* σφήν wedge, from the shape of its crystals.] = TITANITE 1.

1815 ARKIN *Min.* (ed. 2) 137 Sphen. Rutile... Colour reddish, yellowish, greyish, and blackish brown. 1849 DANA *Geol.* vi. (1850) 347 Some minute crystals of sphene. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 140 Frequently the crystals of sphene appear cloudy or imperfectly translucent.

Sphenethmoid (sfīn-ē'moid), *sb.* and *a.* *Zool.* [f. *Gr.* σφήν wedge (cf. SPHENO-) + *ETH-MOID*.] One of the cranial bones in batrachians, situated at the base of the skull; the girdle bone.

Also *sphenethmoid bone*.

1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 754/1 As it takes the place of the ethmoid, presphenoid, and orbito-sphenoids, it may be termed the *sphen-ethmoid*. 1877 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* 218 Appearing at the base of the skull, at the front end of the parasphenoid, is the girdle-bone or sphenethmoid. 1903 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXV. 895 Sphen-ethmoid bone.

Spheniscan (sfīniskān). *Ornith.* [f. mod. *L. Spheniscus* (Brisson) + -AN.] A penguin of the genus *Spheniscus*; a jackass penguin.

1840 CUVIER *Anim. Kingd.* 255 The Spheniscas... have a straight and compressed beak. *Ibid.* The Cape Spheniscan... chiefly inhabits the neighbourhood of the Cape, where it nests among the rocks.

So **Sphenisque**, *rare*.

1826 STEPHENS in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* XIII. 64 Cape Sphenisque. *Ibid.* 65 Magellanic Sphenisque.

Spheno- (sfī'no), *a. Gr.* σφην-, combining form of σφήν wedge, employed in a number of scientific terms.

1. *Anat.* In adjs. which designate something pertaining to the sphenoid bone together with the part specified by the second element of the compound, as *Spheno-basilar*, -basilic, -frontal, -malar, -maxillary, -occipital, -orbital, -palatine, -parietal, -temporal.

Some of these represent Latin formations, as *sphenopalatinus*, *sphenaryngus*, in use from at least the 17th cent. Cf. also *F. sphéno-palatin, -maxillaire, -palatin*, etc.

1849 CRAIG, *† Spheno-basilar*. 1904 DUCKWORTH *Stud. Anthropol. Laborat.* 213 The sphenoid-basilar suture. 1867 Albutt's *Syst. Med.* IV. 486 Premature synostosis of the sphenoid-basilar suture. 1830 R. KNOX *Beclard's Anat.* 250 Of this kind are the sphenoid-frontal sutures. 1884 J. E. LEE *tr. Römer's Bone Caves of Ojcow* 29 A synostosis of the sphenoid-frontal and the lower part of the coronal sutures. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* 94 Other short sutures, such as the 'sphenoid-malar', 'sphenoid-parietal', 'zygomatic', speak for themselves. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 227 The inferior orbital, or 'sphenomaxillary fissure'. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 107 The Spheno-maxillary Fossa... is formed by the sphenoid bone behind, the upper maxillary bone before, and by the palate bone to the inside. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 29 The sphenoid, in conjunction with the occipital, was described... as a single bone, under the name of 'sphenoid-occipital'. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXXI. 158/1 The round aperture is... conjoined with the 'sphenoid-orbital slit'. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 107 The 'sphenoid-palatine hole'. 1828 H. GRAY *Anat.* 489 The Spheno-Palatine Ganglion (Meckel's), the largest of the cranial ganglia. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 86 The sphenoid-palatine foramen opens into the nasal cavity. 1831 *Spheno-parietal* (see below). 1884 J. E. LEE *tr. Römer's Bone Caves of Ojcow* 29 The sphenoid parietal suture... is also in part completely obliterated. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 89 It is traversed by various sutures, the coronal, the sphenoidal, the 'sphenoid-temporal, the sphenoid-parietal, and the squamous.

2. In names of minerals, as *Sphenoclase* (see quot.), or of genera of animals or plants, as *Sphenodon*, *Sphenophyllum*, *Sphenopteris*.

Webster (1864) also gives *† Sphenogram*, a cuneiform or arrow-headed character', to which the *Ins. Dict.* (1882) adds *sphenography*, -graphic, -graphist, -graphy.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 399 *† Sphenoclase*, a mineral occurring in parallel layers... in a bluish granular limestone... in Norway. 1866 CHESTER *Dict. Min.*, *Sphenoclase*, a questionable silicate of calcium, etc., of yellowish color. 1878 J. F. BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 440 This arrangement obtains also in some Saurii ('Sphenodon'). 1880 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* IV. 290 The Tuatera, or Hatteria, or the Sphenodon Lizard. *Ibid.* 341 The remarkable Lizard from New Zealand... the Tuatera, or Sphenodon. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 294/1 *† Sphenophyllum*, has broad wedge-shaped leaves, the veins of which are forked. 1858 BAIRD *Cycl. Nat. Sci.* 509/2 *Sphenophyllum*, a genus of fossil plants peculiar to the coal measures and the transition formations. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 292/2 *† Sphenopteris* has twice or thrice pinnatifid leaves. 1842 *Ibid.* XXII. 338/2 *Sphenopteris*, a genus of fossil ferns... They are all coal-measure plants. 1851 MANTSELL *Petrifications* i. § 2. 32 The characteristic Wealden plant is the Sphenopteris (*S. Mantelli*), or wedge-leaf fern.

Sphenoid (sfī'noid), *a. and sb.* Also *sphæno-*oid, *9 sphenoid*. [ad. mod. *L. sphēnoīdēs*, *sphēnoīdēs* († *sphēno*), *a. Gr.* σφηνοειδής, f. σφήν wedge: see -OID. So *F. sphénoïde* (1611).]

A. adj. *Sphenoid bone*, a bone of irregular form situated at the base of the skull, where it is wedged in between the other bones of the cranium.

1732 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 2) 76, I have seen separate... Bones at the Junction... of the sphenoid and parietal Bones. 1766 *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 119 Portions of medullary substance lying upon the sphenoid bone. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 41 The sphenoid bone is articulated with the frontal, ethmoid, occipital, parietal, and temporal bones. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 232 The posterior third of the roof... is formed by the body of the sphenoid bone.

B. sb. 1. Anat. The sphenoid bone; one or other of the separate parts of this.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 28 In the fœtus the occiput is divided into four parts, the body of the sphenoid into two. 1841 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 638 These two halves may... be called, respectively, the anterior and posterior sphenoids. 1896 *tr. Boas' Text Bk. Zool.* 362 In the nasal and lateral regions in front of the parts just mentioned are the sphenoids (all, orbito-, and basi-sphenoid).

2. *Cryst.* A wedge-shaped crystal bounded by four equal and similar triangular faces.

1855 ORR'S *Circ. Sci., Inorg. Nature* 435 The Rhombic Sphenoid, or Irregular Tetrahedron, is a hemihedral form, derived from the double four-faced rhombic pyramid. *Ibid.*, A sphenoid may be derived from every one of the pyramids previously described. 1898 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 78 A closed figure bounded by four similar isosceles triangles... is sometimes called a sphenoid.

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1. *Sphenoidal bone*, the sphenoid bone.

1726 MONRO *Anat.* 83 It is connected to the sphenoidal bone, by means of that same Suture. 1746 *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 11 The Hole of the sphenoidal bone, thro' which the Optic Nerve passes. 1834 McMurtry *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 173 A narrow canal which traverses the palatine and sphenoidal bones.

2. Of or pertaining to, connected with, the sphenoid bone.

Chiefly in a number of special collocations, as *sphenoidal angle*, *suture*, *sinus*, *suture*, etc.

1726 MONRO *Anat.* 83 The sphenoidal Suture connects it to the Wedge-like Bone. 1728 CHAMBERS' *Cycl.*, *Sphenoidal Suture*, in Anatomy, a Suture thus call'd from its encompassing the Os Sphenoides. 1868 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 505 The frontal, sphenoidal, and maxillary antrae. 1882 J. PARRINSON *Outl. Oryctol.* 284 The sphenoidal plates which form a vault over the palate bones. 1854 R. OWEN in *Orn's Circ. Sci., Org. Nature* I. 167 Such cells are called 'sphenoidal' and 'ethmoidal sinuses' in man. 1878 MIVART *Anat.* 83 A long but narrow space, termed the sphenoidal fissure.

Sphenotic (sfīng'tik), *a. and sb. Zool.* [f. SPHEN(O-) + OTIC *a.*] *n. adj.* Of or pertaining to,

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formed by combination of, the sphenoid bone and otic structures in certain fishes and in birds. *b.* *sb.* The sphenotic bone or ossification.

1872 MIVART *Anal.* 106 It may also, in Fishes, have added to it a large and distinct ossification, the sphenotic. 1884 COVES *N. Amer. Birds* 156 The post-frontal process, morphologically the post-frontal or sphenotic bone, bounds the rim of the orbit behind. 1885 *Athenæum* 13 June 764/1 He attempted to show... that the human *lingula* are homologous with the sphenotic of the bird. 1895 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 371 The sphenotic process is also relatively somewhat shorter.

Spheral (sfī'ral), *a.* Also *6* -all. [*ad. late L. spher-, spherālis, f. sphaera* SPHERE *sb.*: see -AL. *So It. sferale, Pg. esferal.*]

1. Of or pertaining to a sphere or round body; having the rounded form of a sphere; spherical.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* iv. vi. X. Thus also... ye shal most speedily finde thespherical semidiameters. *Ibid.* xvii. Bb j h. All the sides and diameters both circular and spherall of... regular solides. 1690 LEYBURN *Curs. Math.* 328 In respect of these Bodies Spherical Circumscripibility. 1766 G. CANNING *Anti-Lucretius* ii. 107 These in a form exactly spherical place.

b. fig. Symmetrically rounded or perfect.

1841 EMERSON *Ess.* *Intellect* r 19 The poet, whose verses are to be spherall and complete. 1844 *Ibid.* *Nom.* & *Real.* r 12 There is somewhat spherall and infinite... in every genius.

2. Of or pertaining to the cosmic spheres or the heavenly bodies: *a.* Of the supposed music of the spheres.

1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 77 As the Ancients fabled of the Spherical Music. 1845 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 2) 237 She spake as with the voice of Spherical harmony. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. 1. 239 The ancients had their spherall melodies.

b. In other contexts.

1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* xiv. i. Fortune... calm and aloft amongst the other angelic powers, revolves her spherall course. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvi. 409 To discuss the Platonic theory of the spherall motion. 1883 *Nature* 8 Feb. 251 As closely contiguous in space as are the molecules of spherall atmospheres.

Hence **Sphera'ly**, sphericity. *rare* -o.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Spheration. *rare.* [*f. SPHERE sb. + -ATION.*]

The process of being formed into a sphere; the formation of a sphere or spheres.

1883 *American* VII. 152 A sketch of the life of a nebula not thus broken up, of its rotation, annulation, and final spheration into a nebulous orb.

Sphere (sfī'r), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 4-5 *sper* (5 *sperre*), *speerre*, 4-6 *sperre*, 6 *Sc. speir*, *speyr*; 4-5 *spire*, 5 *spyere*, *Sc. spir*. *B.* 5- *sphere* (5 *spyre*), 6-7 *spear(e)*, 7 *speerre*; 6-7 *spher*, 7 *sphæro*, *sphaere*. [*ad. OF. espere* (13th c.), later *sphere* (mod. *F. sphère*) or late *L. sphaera*, earlier *sphaera*, *ad. Gr. σφαῖρα* ball. *So It. sfera*, *Sp. and Pg. esfera*; *MDu. spere*, *speer* (*Du. sfer*), *MHG. spere*, *sphere* (*G. sphäre*).]

1. The apparent outward limit of space, conceived as a hollow globe enclosing (and at all points equidistant from) the earth; the visible vault of heaven, in which the celestial bodies appear to have their place.

Oblique, parallel, right sphere: see *Oblique* *a.* 2b, *Parallel* *a.* 1b, *Right* *a.* 3a.

1300 *Cursor* M. 1548 Quen sa fele yeier ar wroken oute be mikelspere (*Goth. spire*) es rune aboute. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Const.* 1867 Alle be fire bat es in be sperre, And under erthe, and aboven erthe here. 1340 *Lyng. Life our Lady* (Harl. MS. 629) fol. 43b, As the synne dothe in heuen shyne In mydday sperre down to vs by-lyne. 1370 HENRY *Wallace* viii. 186 The mery day sprang fra the orient... Heich in the sper, the signes maid decayr. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneid* iii. viii. 13 Or [=ere] the speir his owris rollit rycht Sa far about that it was skars mynycht. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. x. 55 He wondred much... What stately building durst so high extend Her loftie towres unto the stary sperre. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 241 Sweet Echo... Sweet Queen of Parly, Daughter of the Sphaer. 1655 VAUGHAN *Silice Scint.* (1658) 135 If a star Should leave the sphere. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 352 The highest Heaven with all its imagined Circle[s], is called the Sphere. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 204 The face of Nature shines, from where earth seems, Far stretch'd around, to meet the bending sphere. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iii. 89 But I An eagle clang an eagle to the sphere. 1854 TOMLINSON *Arago's Astron.* 17 They had remarked that, amidst the general movement of the sphere, one of the stars of the Lesser Bear appeared always to remain in the same position.

fig. 1608 CHAPMAN *Dk. of Byron* iii. l. 155 When I appear'd from battle, the whole sphere And full sustainer of the state we bear. 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 204 God is our circumambient Sphere.

b. A material representation of the apparent form of the heavens; a globe or other construction illustrating the place and motions of the celestial bodies. (See also *ARMILLARY* *a.*)

1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. 526 The excellence of the spere solide... shewyth Manifeste the diuerse ascensions of signes in diuerse places. 1400 MAUNDVELL (Roxh.) xxv. 115 Sum has... astrolabres of gold, sum speres of precious stanes. 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr. in Paris*, 1039 When I shall teche you the spere. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 72 Set your Sphere before you, and first turn it so that bothe the Poles may touch the Horizont. 1674 MOXON *Tutor to Astron. & Geog.* (ed. 3) App. 201 As a Sphear is an Astronomical Instrument, it is a complication of material Circles only, so fitted together that they represent all the imaginary Circles and motions of the eighth Sphear, and the Circles and motions of all the Planets about the Earth.

1701 — *Math. Instr.* 19 Sphere, made of Silver or Brass Hoops, or Rings, representing the Principal Circles of the Sphere (called a material Sphere). 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 341 They had the use of the sphere, and were acquainted with the zodiac. 1821 TURNER *Arts & Sci.* 172 He [Atlas] was... the first who represented the world by a sphere. 1864 SPENCER *Illust. Progress* 172 Then came the sphere of Berosus... and the quadrant of Ptolemy.

2. One or other of the concentric, transparent, hollow globes imagined by the older astronomers as revolving round the earth and respectively carrying with them the several heavenly bodies (moon, sun, planets, and fixed stars).

The number of these was originally supposed to be eight, subsequently increased to nine and finally to ten by the addition of the PRIMUM MOBILE and the Crystalline sphere (see *CRYSTALLINE* *a.* 5).

1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1809 His lighte gost ful blyssfully is went vp to be holownesse of be seuene sperre. 1381 — *Part. Routes* 99 After shewede he hyni the nyne speris. 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 65 Yn ordynance of be heuens and of be speres, and be disposicion of be planetes. 1450 *Treat. Astrol.* (MS. Ashm. 337) 8 b. In the firmament above the viij sperre there is a brode cerde full of steris. 1533 FRITH *Answ. More* (1548) 62 Y^e hyghest sperre... with his swift mouyng dothe violently drawe the inferiour Sphaeres with him. 1550 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 10 This region do in it contayne x. sphaeres. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xxvii. (1628) 86 Some will know Heauen as perfectly, as if they had been hurried about in euery Sphear. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. 849, I grant that two bodies placed beyond the tenth Sphear... could not behold each other. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* i. (1712) 8 He saw of every wandring Star the various Motions through each Sphear. 1727 POLLOCK *Course* T. x, The spheres stood still, and every star stood still and listened. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* i. 20 This notion of the seven spheres appears to have been taken from the 'seven spheres'.

b. In references to the harmonious sound supposed to be produced by the motion of these spheres; in later use esp. in the phr. *the music of the spheres*.

1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 61 Aftyr that the melodye herde he That comyth of thilke speris thyre. 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. i. (1859) 70 The cause of this melodye is the merueylous mouyng, and wonderfull tornyng of the speres. 1601 SHAKS. *Faer. N.* iii. i. 121, I had rather heare you to solicit that, Then Musicke from the sphaeres. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 84 His voyce was propertied As all the tuned Sphaeres. 1698 FRVER *Acc. E. India & P.* 191 Our Organs are the Musick of the Sphaeres to them. 1732 *Forre Ess. Mar.* t. 202 If nature thunder'd in his opning ears, And stunn'd him with the music of the spheres. 1827 POLLOCK *Course* T. i, The chiming spheres, By God's own finger touched to harmony. 1882 ROSSETTI *Sile Mulberry Tree* 12 Wks. 1836 l. 285 This deaf drudge, to whom no length of ears sufficed to catch the music of the spheres.

c. Used as a standard of comparison to denote a great difference in rank, intelligence, etc.

1633 MARSHON *Fine Companion* iv. 1, He may be styl'd a civil gentleman, ten spheres below a fool. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. iii. (1658) 13 Although their [i.e. tutelary spirits] condition and fortunes may place them many Sphaeres above the multitude. 1859 MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xv, Erelong he meets Ralph, and discovers that he has distanced him by a sphere.

d. A place of abode different from the present earth or world; a heaven.

1592 *Soliman & Pers.* i. i. 29 Love. Now will I vp into the brightsome sphere, From whence I sprung, till [etc.]. 1680 R. GRAHAM *Poems* 2 She... from her lower Circle there Took flight into an higher Sphear. 1817 MOORE *Lalla Rookh, Fireworshippers* iv. 344 If there be some happier sphere, Where fadeless truth like ours is dear. 1863 J. THOMSON *Sunday at Hampstead* iv. 19, Being lord in Mohammed's seventh sphere. 1865 LECKY *Ration* (1878) I. 337 A future sphere, where the injustices of life shall be rectified.

3. One or other of the concentric globes formerly supposed to be formed by the four elements, earth, water, air, and fire; + also, the globe formed by these elements collectively. *Now Hist.*

1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 64 Filosofis... seyn þat undir be moone is a spere of soil fier, and in þat is a spere of be air, and in eiþer spere of be watir, and in þe myddil of be world... spere of be erþe. 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 95 þe moone, vnder whom ys þe spere of be element, þat er fyre, Eyre, water, and erthe. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* lxxvi, Ascending vpward ay frospre to spere, Through air and water and the hote fyre. 1450 *Lyng. Secres* 166 To chaunge... from the Erthe the Watir and the Ayre, And parte the Elementys in ther sperys fayr. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purg.* ii. xiii, The fyre therin wyll ascend to the proper place and spere of the element of the fyre. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. vi. 136 As for the fyre, without doubt it hath his sphere (as Aristotle and other Philosophers have held). 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* ii. 107 By which it most evincingly appears, that water does gravitate in its own Sphear (as they phrase it). 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* i. iii. l. 70 The principle that each element seeks its own place, led to the doctrine, that the place of fire being the highest, there is, above the air, a sphere of fire.

4. With possessive pron. or genitive: The particular sphere (in sense 2) appropriate to, or occupied by, each of the planets (or the fixed stars).

1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 1495 Firste schal Pheneus falle from his sperre. *Ibid.* v. 656 O brighte Lucina... ren faste aboute thy sperre. 1426 *Lyng. De Guil. Pilgr.* 20043 The cours of steris alle, Mevne in ther hyrte sperre. 1430-40 — *Bechas* ix. xxviii, Lyke Pheneus shynyng in his mydday sperre. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flying w. Dunbar* 358, I perambulat of Pernaso the montayn, Enspyrat wuth Mercury fra his goldyn sperre. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 7 The Sphear of the Moone whiche is lowest. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* ii. l. 153 Certaine starres shot madly from their Sphaeres. 1610 — *Temp.* ii. l. 123 You would lift the Moone out of her

sphaere. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Don Zara* 73, I can call down Luna when I list from her sphere. 1736 GRAY *Statius* i. 55 The sun's pale sister, drawn by magic strain, Deserts precipitant her darken'd sphere. 1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. § 1 We can measure the planetary orbs, and make discoveries in the sphere of the fixed stars. 1821 BYRON *Cain* iii. i, Suns, moons, and earths, upon their loud-voiced spheres. 1849 M. ARNOLD *The Voice* 4 As the kindling flames... Which the bright moon lances from her tranquil sphere.

transf. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 40 Go—bid the winter cease to chill the year; Replace the wand'ring comet in his sphere.

b. fig. Of deities, persons, or things.

1500 *Lancelot* 170 The mychty gode of loue, That sitith hie in to his spir abus. 1509 HAWES *Joyf. Med.* xvi, Now gentyll Jupyter... Sendynge downe trouthe from thy fulgent sperre. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. v. 17 A Tale... whose lightest word Would... Make thy two eyes, like Starres, start from their Sphaeres. 1621 J. LANE *Trilons Trumpet* (MS. Rec. 17 B 15, fol. 3). But Chaucer shee bidds com down off his sphear. 1760 SMOLLETT *Ode to Blue-eyed Ann* 23 When nature from her sphere shall start. 1814 SCOTT *Lord of Isles* vi. xxxvi, He... greeted him 'twixt joy and fear, As being of superior sphere.

c. The orbit of a planet. *Also fig.*

1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* lx, Mars in three score years doth run his sphear. *Ibid.*, The sphear of Cupid forty yeares contains.

5. A place, position, or station in society; an aggregate of persons of a certain rank or standing.

In early use directly associated with 4 b, and used only of elevated rank.

1601 SHAKS. *At. Well* i. i. 100 He is so about me, In his hright radience and colateral light Must I be comforted, not in his sphere. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 71 Any man who shined in such a sphere in that age in Europe. 1678 *Yng. Man's Cat.* 66 You are ready... to... complain, that the orbe and sphere in which you are placed is low and mean. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* vii. Wks. 1761 III. 140, I should think myself obliged in conscience to act in my sphere according to that vote. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Sel. Wks.* 1898 II. 80 I saw her just above the horizon, decorating and cheering the elevated sphere she just began to move in. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xiv, The young lady, who seemed to have dropped amongst them from another sphere of life. 1886 RUSKIN *Praterita* i. vii. 210 The change, for her, was into a higher sphere of society.

b. The group of persons with whom one is directly in contact in society.

1839 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermons* IV. xiii. 235 Each knows little about what goes on in any other sphere than his own. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xx, It was an assurance to him that his power extended beyond his own immediate sphere.

6. A province or domain in which one's activities or faculties find scope or exercise, or within which they are naturally confined; range or compass of action or study.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* ii. vii. 16 To he call'd into a huge Sphere, and not to be seeme to moue in't. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fenn. Glory* (1669) 167 Divinity not being the sphere when my studies move. 1722-4 *Forre Rape Lock* iii. 75 Ye know the spheres and various tasks assign'd By laws eternal to th' ærial kind. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* i. iii. (1904) 1.20 A village is... too narrow a sphere for him. 1853 C. BROKE *Villette* viii, That school offered for her powers too limited a sphere. 1884 R. PATON *Scott. Ch.* vii. 62 Other labourers in similar spheres had left the gloom unbroken.

b. With possessive pronouns. (*Cf. 4.*)

1643 R. BAKER *Chron.* (1653) 587 All this while the King had moved within his own Sphear, and had done nothing out of the Realm. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Builder* 55 They do buy their materials at cheaper rates than those out of whose sphere it is. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 266 Not... thrusting into Business above our Capacity and proper Sphere. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1789) IV. 147 Each personage is distinct from the rest, acts in his sphere, and cannot be confounded with any other of the dramatic personæ. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 175/1 In his new sphere Seckendorf showed the same activity and good will towards the people as before. 1886 BRYCE *Amer. Commun.* xxxiii. I. 455 Each of which [sc. executive and legislative powers] forms its view as to the matters falling within its sphere.

c. In phrases with *in* and *out of*, denoting suitability, or the want of it, to surroundings or environment.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv. i. 20 The Temple, where this glorious Plate shined in its proper sphear. 1690 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xv. § 78 He... told them that all the time he was in France he was out of his sphere. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 261 He was no sooner at Rome, than he found himself in his sphere. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Each & All* i, She is in her own sphere wherever there is grace, wherever there is enjoyment.

7. The whole province, domain, or range of some quality, thing, etc.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Met.* ii. Wks. 1856 I. 25 Ladie, erect your gracious symmetry: Shine in the sphere of sweet affection. 1668 DAVENANT *News fr. Plimouth* i. 1, London, the Sphere of Light and harmony. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Ostr. Spirit* Wks. 1768 I. 205 There are three general ways of ejaculating the soul, or transporting it beyond the sphere of matter. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 169 ¶ 5 They see a little, and believe that there is nothing beyond their sphere of vision. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) I. 105 In this course, he came within the sphere of the trade wind. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lambs* i. § 1. 7 Extending principles which belong altogether to building, into the sphere of architecture proper. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 6 The sphere of mind was dark and mysterious to him.

b. Esp. of action, activity, operation, etc. 1661 COWLEY *Gov. Oliver Cromwell* Wks. (Grosart) II. 299/2 The bounds of those laws which have been left to us as the sphere of their authority. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirat. Pref. Ess.* (Ker) l. 12 All which, by lengthening of their chain, makes the sphere of their activity the larger. 1739 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1741 I. 154 The sphere of action of the greatest part of mankind is much narrower than the

government they live under. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Aff. India* Wks. 1842 II. 26. The spirit... prevailed not only in Bengal, but seems, more or less, to have diffused itself through the whole sphere of the company's influence. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 27. The distrust... had increased in proportion as they approached the sphere of action. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xx. Miss Ophelia resolved to confine her sphere of operation and instruction chiefly to her own chamber.

c. Similarly with a and pl. Also *ellipt.*

1726 BUTLER *Sermon. Rolls Chap.* xv. 309 A Sphere of Knowledge... level to our Capacities. 1757 BURKE *Abridgmen. Eng. Hist.* i. iii. Wks. (1812) 288 He agreed to an accommodation which... only left to himself a sphere of government. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. iii. 61 His history belongs henceforth to a wider sphere. 1867 DR. ARGVILL *Reign of Law* ii. 55 They belong to wholly different spheres of thought. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xiii. 179 Cæsar could only wish for a long absence in some new sphere of usefulness.

d. *Sphere of action, influence, or interest*, in recent use, a region or territory (esp. in Africa or Asia) within which a particular nation claims, or is admitted, to have a special interest for political or economic purposes. Also *ellipt.* and *attrib.*

1885 EARL GRANVILLE in Hertlet *Map of Africa by Treaty* (1894) II. 596 A Memorandum of Agreement for separating and defining the spheres of action of Great Britain and Germany in those parts of Africa where the Colonial interests of the two countries might conflict. *Ibid.* 598 Their respective spheres of influence in the territories on the Gulf of Guinea. 1890 SIR C. W. DILKE *Probl. Greater Britain* v. II. 103 Our South African 'sphere'. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 July 172 There is no necessary opposition between the sphere of influence policy and the 'open-door' policy.

II. 8. *Geom.* A figure formed by the complete revolution of a semicircle about its diameter; a round body of which the surface is at all points equidistant from the centre.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P.* R. XIX. cxxxvii. (1495) 928 The Sphere is a figure shape alle rounde and is pere to Solid in all parties. c 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton, 1483) v. xiv. 107 Alle three dimensions in a round body nys but the same, and yf ther be any difference the spere is not parfytte. 1551 RECORDE *Cant. Knowl.* (1556) 17 A Sphere is a sound figure, made by the tournynge of half a circle, tyll it ende where it began to be moved. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* xi. def. 12. 316 A Sphere is a figure most apt to all motion, as having no base whereon to stay. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* i. ii. (1614) 10 Neyther is it yet absolutely round and a perfect sphere. 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 223 A Sphere... whose Center of Gravity coincides with its Center of Magnitude. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. Parallel planes, which divide the diameter of a sphere into equal parts, divide the surface of the sphere into equal parts at the same time. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 204 The diameter... on which the generating circle turns is called the axis of the sphere, and its extremities... are called the poles of the sphere. 1879 CASSIDY *Techn. Educ.* I. 394 Draw the complete plan, and project... the external form of the sphere.

1. b. The containing surface of such a figure or body. *Obs.*—

a 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 7 Shine here to us, and thou art every where; This bed thy center is, these walls, thy sphere.

9. A body of a globular or orbicular form; a globe or ball.

1388 WYCLIF *Isaiah* xxix. 3 And Y schal cumpasse as a round speere, ether trendil, in thi cumpasse. 1432-50 tr. *Hidden* (Rolls) I. 227 In the highte of whom is a spere of brasse conteynenge the bones of Iulius Cesar. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 49 With obelisks, spearz, and white beazr, all of stone, vpon theyr curfous basez. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 355 Of Celestial Bodies first the Sun a mightie Spheare he fram'd. 1747 FRANKLIN *Let.*, etc. Wks. 1840 V. 188 Our spheres are fixed on iron axes, which pass through them. 1794 MRS. RANCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* I. The changing moon forsakes this shadowy sphere. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxviii. 237 If we place a sphere of glass in a glass trough of hot oil. 1842 TENNYSON *Lockley Hall* 164 Lying in dark-purple spheres of sea. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Plants* vi. 95 The fourth [cube] was converted into a minute sphere surrounded by transparent fluid.

fig. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 172 For him I reckon not in high estate Whom long descent of birth Or the sphere of fortune raises. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* i. vi. 389 He... can never go out of her sphere, whose center is everywhere, and whose circumference is nowhere. 1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* 33 Religion... at last fills the sphere, the eternity of his being.

b. The rounded mass of such a body.

1555 EDEN *Decades* I. 1. (Arb.) 67 The judgement of ancient wryters as touchynge the bignesse of the Sphere and compasse of the Globe. 1663 S. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xxxvi. (1667) 470 To colour the cheeks of our Apples, and enlarge the Sphere of our Cabbages. 1827 HOON *Plea Mids. Fairies* i. With a broader sphere The Moon looks down on Ceres and her sheaves. 1830 TENNYSON *Merman* 54 All things... Would lean out from the hollow sphere of the sea. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 79 Until the flat surface is nearly equal to the diameter of the sphere of the ball.

c. The surface or material of a circular object.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xiv. 154 A girdle, whose rich sphere a hundred stars impress'd.

10. + a. = GLOBE *sb.* 4, ORB *sb.* 11. *Obs.*

1397 TREVISIA *Hidden* (Rolls) I. 235 The rist honde holdynge be spere, bat is be roundnesse and be liknesse of be world. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 91 b. A hande of golde holdynge a spere of the world.

b. An orb of the mundane system; a planet or star.

1598 MARSTON *Sea. Villanie* x. H iij b. A hall, a hall, Rosome for the Spheres, the Orbes celestiall Will dance *Kemps* *Igg.* 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* i. i. 66 All kinde of Natures That labour on the bosome of this Sphere. 17... WATTS *Hymn*, 'God is a Name my Soul adores' ii, Thy

Voice produc'd the Sea and Spheres. 1837 BABBAGE *9th Bridge-maker Treat.* iii. 57 He has traced the orbits of earth's sister spheres. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases Morals* i. 20 We attempt ambitiously to measure the remote movement of the spheres.

III. 11. *attrib.* a. In the sense 'of or pertaining to the celestial spheres', as *sphere-fire*, *harmony*, *-melody*, *-metal*, *-music*, *-song*, *-tune*.

1609 MARKHAM *Famous Wks.* (1868) 33 Angels learnt their sphere-tunes from my voice. 1630 MILTON *Univ. Carrier* i. 5 So hung his destiny never to rot... Made of sphere-metal, never to decay Until his revolution was at stay. 1820 SHELLEY *Cloud* 71 The sphere-fire above its soft colours wove. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. iii. vi. The Sphere-music of Parliamentary eloquence begins. 1840 — *Heroes* iii. (1904) 84 The Greeks fabled of Sphere-Harmonies. 1858 SEARS *Athian* xvii. 143 We... strike out bravely for the sphere-melodies. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 24, I shall no more dare to... Pass off human lisp as echo of the sphere-song out of reach.

b. In the sense 'having the form of a sphere', as *sphere-crystal*.

1822 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 63 It crystallises in the form of so-called Sphere-crystals... consisting of crystalline elements disposed in a radiate manner. 1835 GOONALE *Physiol. Bot.* 53 Both forms have been termed Sphæraphides and Sphere-crystals.

12. Comb., as *sphere-born*, *-descended*, *-filled*, *-found*, *-headed*, *-like*, *-tuned* adjs.

c 1630 MILTON *At a Solemn Music* 2 *Sphere-born harmonious Sisters, Voice, and Vers. 1747 COLLINS *Passions* 95 O Music! *sphere-descended maid. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic*, etc. 82 The holy image of the *sphere-filled air. 1747 COLLINS *Ode to Liberty* iv. 34 The secret builder knew to choose Each *sphere-found gem of richest hues. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Arr.* 56 in *Gard. Assist.*, *Sphere headed greater [thistle]. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 23 In manner *Spherelike it hath one within another. 1719 D'URFVEY *Pills* V. 139 Last of all there should appear, Seven Eunuchs sphere-like Singing here. 1896 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Feb. 507 The water... breaks up into spherelike globules. 1636 T. SANFORD in *Ann. Dubensis* (1877) 50 And how your Swaines will leave Posteritie *Sphere-tuned Sonnets. 1752 H. MOORE *To Alen. of Dr. Doddridge* xi, I seem to... catch sweet Music from thy Sphere-tun'd Tongue.

Sphere (sferik), v. Also 7 *sphere*. [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To enclose in or as in a sphere; to encircle, engirdle, surround. Also with *about*.

1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy d'Ambois* i. l. 31 Spreading all our reaches As if each private arm would sphere the earth. c 1611 — *Iliad* xviii. 185 When any towne is spher'd With siege of such a foe, as kills mens mindes. 16... MIDOLTON, etc. *Old Law* v. i. A place at hand we were all strangers in, So spher'd about with music. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* iii. 309, I resolved by prose To make a space to sphere my living verse. 1866 W. R. ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* ii. 43 Mourners, spher'd by their dark garb in a sacred and touching solitude.

2. To make into a sphere; to fill up or 'crown' with liquor.

1605 B. JONSON *Masque of Blackness* Wks. (Ritdg.) 547/2 An urn spher'd with wine. a 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) I. 272 Who could endure to see the sweet creature take a trumpet and sphere her bias cheeks like fame?

b. *fig.* To form into a rounded or perfect whole.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xviii. 297 That no more my mone Might waste my blood... For want of that accomplit vertues sphe'r'd In my lou'd Lord. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Marlow* iv. i. You, hitherto, Have still had goodness spher'd within your eyes, Let not that orb be broken. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iv. 129 Not vassals to be beat... but living wills, and spher'd Whole in ourselves and owed to none.

3. To place in a sphere or among the spheres; to set in the heavens.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 90 And therefore is the glorious Planet Sol in noble eminence, enthron'd and sphear'd Amidst the other. 1667 W. MORICE *Cocna quasi Kouh* xxii. 215 All that fire which is spher'd on high and separate from commixture, is a pure element. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 247 Light... from her Native East To journe through the airtle gloom began, Sphear'd in a radiant Cloud. 1820 SHELLEY *Fiordispina* 26 But thou art as a planet spher'd above. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iv. 118, I would have reach'd if you had you been Spher'd up with Cassiopeia. 1850 — *In Alen.* ix, Sphere all your lights around, above; Sleep, gentle heavens, before the prow.

b. *fig.* To set aloft or aloof; to place above the common reach.

1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 190 The minds internal souverainnesse doth sit, As a great Princesse, much admired at, Spher'd and reared in her chaire of state. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Rich.* II, lxxxii, Maestie should be sphear'd Beyond the common Eye. 1853 LYTTON *Aly Novel* vi. iv, The pale reflex and imitation of some bright mind, spher'd out of reach and afar. 1861 L.D. LYTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 14 That so august a spirit, spher'd so fair, Should from the stary sessions of his peers Decline.

4. To send about in a circle; to turn round in all directions.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* *His Age* xix, We'll still sit up, Sphering about the wassail cup, To all those times, Which gave me honour for my Rhimes. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 117 Open thine eyes eteme, and sphere them round Upon all space.

5. *intr.* To centre in something.

1856 MASSON *Ess. Diag. & Crit.* i. 34 The very same soul... was also related with inordinate keenness and intimacy to all that this life spheres in.

Hence *Sphering* *vbl. sb.* Also *attrib.*

1818 KEATS *Endym.* ii. 251 One of those Who, when this planet's sphereing time doth close, Will be its high remembrancers. 1877 SYMONDS *Renaiss.* II. vi. 323 How those mighty master spirits watched the sphereing of new planets in the spiritual skies.

Sphered, *pph. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Converted into a sphere; formed like a sphere or circle.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. v. 8 Till thy spher'd Bias cheekie Out-swell the collicke of puff Aquillon. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* II. 183 Twelve spher'd tables, by silk seats inspher'd. 1855 M. ARNOLD *To Marguerite* iii, From thy remote and spher'd course. 1860 TYNALL *Glac.* i. xviii. 124 The spher'd masses of condensed vapour which issue from a locomotive.

Sphereless (sferikl's), a. [f. SPHERE *sb.* + -LESS.] a. Having no proper sphere; wandering. b. Displaying no spheres; orbless, starless.

1819 SHELLEY *Masque of Anarchy* lxxviii, Let the horse-men's scimitars Wheel and flash, like sphereless stars. 1870-4 J. THOMSON *City Dreadf.* *Nt.* iii. i, When the night its sphereless mantle wears.

Sphereometer, rare. [f. SPHERE *sb.*]

1. *Naut.* (See quotes.)

1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* *Brit.* II. No. 2775, A 'sphereometer', for facilitating the practice of great circle sailing. 1863 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 361 *Sphereometer*, a 'contrivance' for facilitating great circle sailing by obviating abstruse calculations.

2. = SPHEROMETER (Knight, 1884).

Spheric (sferik), a. and *sb.* Forms: 6 *spherike*, 6-8 *spherick* (7 *spear*, *spher*, *spherick*), 7- *spheric* (8 *sphæric*, *spherique*). [ad. late L. *sphæric*, *sphæricus*, ad. Gr. *σφαῖρικός*, f. *σφαῖρα* SPHERE *sb.*, or F. *sphérique* (14th c.), = It. *sferico*, Sp. and Pg. *esferico*. The *sb.* corresponds to late L. *sphærica* fem.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or relating to the sphere as a geometrical figure. (Cf. SPHERICAL a. 2.)

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 5, I will exhort you... to read with great diligence... Theodosius of spherike Demonstrations. 1594 DAVIS *Seamans Secrets* ii. (1607) 4 Cutting the Equinoctial at right Spherick Angles. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Spherick Geometry*, or *Projection*, is the Art of Describing on a Plane the Circles of the Sphere [etc.]. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 279 Of Spheric Trigonometry. 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1807) II. 51 The spheric segment *FFN*.

2. = SPHERICAL a. 1.

1610 HOLLAND *Candide's Brit.* I. 224 Four round isles of Spherick work. 1622 DIXON *Poly-hist.* xxviii. 335 Stones of a spherick form. 1733 GREGORY in *Rigault Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 247, I spoke not so of spheric speculums. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Lycopodion*, 'The blood red spheric lycopodion. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. iv. 178 The diving compass, roof'd with spheric glass. 1828 SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 134 It appears that when the spheric chamber is filled with powder, it has the advantage in point of range. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 30 Behold with spheric mass a nodding world. 1883 LAMIER *Eng. Novel* 273 The most ravishing combination of tender curves and spheric softness.

3. Of or pertaining to, connected with, the spheres or heavenly bodies.

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xx. cxi, Those rich Notes... Whose Comfort makes the spherick melody. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* vii. xlii, No lines, poles, tropicks, zones can thee enrall, First mover of the Spherick ball. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* II. v. 863 What there he [sic] the sunn) borrows from the spheric skies, To parts opposing his advance supplies. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* 2050 We shall leap up... To join the spheric company. 1880 G. MACDONALD *Diary Old Sol* Jan. 20 Then harmony with every spheric song, And conscious power, would give sureness divine.

B. *sb.* (Chiefly *pl.*) The mathematical study or science of the sphere; spheric geometry and trigonometry.

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. i. 53 Geometry is precedent to Spherick, as Station is to Motion. 1730 CHAMBERLAIN *Relig. Philos.* III. xxiv. § 9 Concerning Spheres, or the Intersections and Angles which the Circles make. 1757 *Phil. Trans.* L. 422 We have (per spherics) sin. AE: r (rad) :: co-t. E: co-t. AH. 1820 SHELLEY *Let. M. Gisborne* 44 Conic sections, spherics, logarithms. 1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc. III. 532/1 The practical application of spherics to navigation.

Spherical (sferikal), a. and *sb.* Forms: a. 6 *sperycall*, 6-7 *spherickall*, 7- *spherical*. β. 6-9 *spherical* (7 -all). γ. 7 *sphaericall*. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

A. *adj.* 1. Having the form of a sphere (or a segment of a sphere); globular.

a. 1523 SKELTON *Carl. Laurel* 1514 Then to the heuy sperycall vpwarde I gasid. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* xi. def. 12. 316 The Spherical superficies, which is the limite... of a Sphere. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 508 The Earth being... at the first forming of it, more perfectly spherical. 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 275 He will not suppose... that the Channel of the Sea is exactly of a Spherical surface. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* 8 Connected circles, threads, or lines, forming a true spherical shell. 1805-17 JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 163 Supposing the molecules to be spherical. 1851 S. P. WOODWARD *Mollusca* 38 Completely spherical pearls can only be formed loose in the soft parts of the animal. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* (ed. 2) § 67 A kind of flask, either cylindrical or spherical. Comb. 1804 SNOW *Gen. Zool.* V. 11. 432 Spherical-bodied Diodon, with triangular spines.

β. 1570 DR. MATH. *Prof. D* jh, Perpendiculars drawn to the Spherical Superficies of the earth. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 483 A center is that point in the midst of a spherickall body from whence all lines drawn to the circumference are equal. 1668 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iv. 64 Since many... spherical seeds arise from angular spindles. 1705 DR. HERRLEVEY in *Fraser's Life* (1871) 453 Segments of spherical surfaces. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Lycopodion*, 'The snow white spherickal lycopodion. 1760 J. BLUNDELL *Exerc.* iii. vi. (ed. 4) 351 Shk the

earth and the water...do make together one whole Spherical or round body.

b. Of form or figure: Characteristic of a sphere. 1527 THORNE in *Hakluyt* (1589) 257 To set the forme Spherical of the world in *Plano* after the true rule of Cosmographie. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) xi Wyth what certayne demonstrations the Astronomers and Geometricians, proue the earth to bee rounde, and the Spherical or rounde forme to bee mooste perfecte. 1608 TORSELL *Serpents* 260 They haue eyther a Spherical and heavenly, or at least-wise an Oual forme. 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 137 The Figure of the Earth which the Theorist rightly affirms not to have been exactly Spherical. 1803 IMISON *Sci. & Art* I. 237 The machine used on this occasion was formed of silk of a spherical figure. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemot's Heavens* (ed. 3) 96 Its form is not rigorously spherical.

c. Spherical number, a number whose powers always terminate in the same digit as the number itself. Obs. (Cf. CIRCULAR a. 10.)

The only spherical numbers are 5, 6, and 10. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 219 As Plato first began, and some have endeavoured since by perfect and spherical numbers. 1658 — *Gard. Cyrius* iii. 53 The number of five is remarkable in every Circle, not only as the first spherical Number, but the measure of spherical motion. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. Circular Numbers, or Spherical ones, according to some, are such whose Powers terminate in the Roots themselves.

d. Circular. rare — 1. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 126 A spherical Building, with Towers at Intervals, as the City Tusculana appears in the Coins of the Sulpician Family.

2. Math. a. Of lines or figures: Drawn in, or on the surface of, a sphere; esp. spherical triangle.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* iv. x. Yi h. The axis and spherical Diameter of this Dodecaedron. 1585 BLAKEY *Math. Jewel* (title-p.). The whole Artes of Astronomy... Dyalling, Spherical triangles, Setting figures [etc.]. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eranema* 136 Such like were the reasonings of sundry young Princes of divers Countries, who like spherical lines came to meete all in one and the same center. 1678 HOBBS *Decam. Wks.* 1845 VII. 162 The arch of a spherical angle is the side opposite to the angle. 1735 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 476 The spherical Triangle P L T. 1824-5 *Encycl. Method.* (1845) I. 362/1 A spherical polygon is a portion of the surface of a sphere terminated by several arcs of great circles. 1860 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* (1891) IV. 428 The envelope of XY is a spherical cone. 1861 PARKER *Intro. Gothic Arch.* (ed. 2) Gloss. Ind. 250 Spherical triangle, a triangular opening with curved sides, used in clear-story windows. 1886 B. BROWN *Schola to Cathedral* iv. 163 The spherical pendentive, by which dome construction was brought to perfection.

b. Dealing with the properties of the sphere or spherical figures.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, Spherical Geometry, the Doctrine of the Sphere. *Ibid.*, Spherical Trigonometry, the Art of resolving Spherical Triangles. 1795 PLAYFAIR *Elem. Geom.* 279 Elements of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry. 1852 BRISTED *Five Yrs. Eng. Univ.* (ed. 2) 220 To make sure of the two questions in Spherical Trigonometry, on the first morning's paper.

c. Of or pertaining to, characteristic of, arising from, the sphere or its properties.

Chiefly in special collocations, as *spherical aberration*, *excess*, *harmonic*, *inversion*, *projection*, etc.: see the shs.

3. Of or pertaining to the celestial spheres.

1605 SHAKS. *Learn* i. ii. 234 As if we were... Knaues, Theeues, and Treachery by Spherical predominance. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheum* ii. xi. § 1 (1622) 310 This spherical motion of the heavens. 1838 MRS. BROWNING *Isobel's Child* xxxi. A harp whose strings are... tuned to music spherical.

4. Spherical compasses, lathe: (see quot.).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2264/2 Spherical Lathe, a lathe for turning spheres. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, Spherical compasses, a kind of calipers for measuring globular bodies.

B. sb. A spherical body. rare.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* xxvi. Iij. All these Arts are chiefly conversant about the spherical, or round, whether figure, or number, or motion; they are forced... to confesse, that a perfect round, or spherical, is no where to be found.

Sphericity (sferikēliti). [f. SPHERICAL a.] The quality of being spherical; sphericity.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. v. 19 The Sphericity of this Terrestrial Globe. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Eng. Wks.* (1841) 362 *note*. Let us, for example, call sphericity (if we may employ such a word) the essential form to a bowl. 1844 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) II. 250 From an acquaintance with the earth's sphericity. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXXVI. 375 A knowledge of the sphericity of the earth.

Spherically (sferikālī), adv. Also 6 spherically.

[f. SPHERICAL a. + -LY 2.] In a spherical manner; in the form, after the fashion, of a sphere. 1592 T. DIGGES *Descr. Celest. Orbs* To Rdr., in L. Digges *Prognost.* Mj. The Sunne... giueth lawes of motion to the rest (of the spheres), spherically dispersing his glorious beames of light through all this sacred Celestial Temple. a 1639 WORTON in *Reliq.* (1651) 215 And it [sc. the circle] seemes, besides, to have the approbation of Nature... For birds do build their nests Spherically. 1690 LEVOSTON *Curs. Math.* 449 It may be concluded... that it is Spherical, because it is Spherically illuminated. 1882 VIXES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 423 The projection... swells up spherically at once.

Sphericalness, rare. = SPHERICALITY.

1644 DICKEY *Nat. Bodies* § 2. 27 Such bodies... do receive their figure and limits from such lets as hinder them from attaining to that sphericallness they ayme att. 1704 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1723 The Sphericalness of the Apple of the Eye in Men. 1730 BAILEY (fol.), Sphericity, the Quality of a Sphere;... Sphericalness.

Sphericist (sferikist). rare. [f. SPHERICAL a. + -IST.] (See quot.)

1897 *Athenæum* 23 May 716/1 One long tirade against the sphericists, or those who hold that the earth is round.

Sphericity (sferisiti). Also 7 sphæricity. [ad. mod. L. *sphæra*, *sphæricitas*: see SPHERIC a. and -ITY. So F. *sphéricité*, It. *sfericità*, Sp. *esfericidad*, Pg. *-idade*.]

† 1. A spherical body or figure. Obs. — 1

1625 N. CARPENTER *Geogr. Del.* ii. vii. 111 Such a sphericity as hath the same center with the center of the Earth.

2. The quality of being spherical or having the form of a sphere.

1625 N. CARPENTER *Geogr. Del.* i. ii. 38 The reasons... that in general proue the Sphericity of the Terrene globe are diuers. *Ibid.* ii. v. 70 Forasmuch as this hath little or no proportion to the vast Sphericity [sic] of the Water. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 20 By some device to have their Heads... rounded, that they may obtain a perfect Sphericity. 1719 *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 1089 The Sphericity of the drops of Rain. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* i. xix. 370 Sphericity... is a property belonging to a complete globe. 1809 HUTTON in *Encycl. Method.* (1845) III. 476/1 Let two large glasses, of convenient sphericities, be placed at proper distances. 1866 *Corhill Mag.* Aug. 164 Tastes differ about the colour of pearls... At Bombay those of yellow hue and perfect sphericity are preferred. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 398 The sphericity characteristic of the liquid state.

b. Of numbers: (see SPHERICAL a. 1 c.)

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrius* 70 For the stability of this Number, he shall not want the sphericity of its nature, which multiplied in it self, will return into its own denomination.

Sphereicle, rare — 0. [dim. of SPHERE sb., on Latin types.] 'A small sphere' (Webster, 1847).

Spherico- (sferiko), used as combining form of SPHERIC a. in a few terms, as *spherico-cylindrical*, *tetrahedral*, *triangular* adjs.

1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 69 The fourth and fifth shots were of a long form, which may be called spherico-cylindrical, as they were cylinders terminated by hemispherical ends. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 335/2 Buccal appendages spherico-triangular. 1857 M. J. BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 636. 556 Sporangia... containing large spherico-tetrahedral spores. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 522 A concavo-convex spherico-cylindrical glass, in preference to a biconvex spherico-cylindrical.

Spheriform (sferifōrm), a. Also 7 sphery-

[ad. L. type **sphæri-*, *sphæriformis*: see SPHERE sb. and -FORM.] Having the form of a sphere; = SPHERICAL a. 1. Also fig.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 20. 378 God was said to be *sphaeroidēs* or Spheryform, by Xenophanes, only... as being... every way like and uniform. 1848 MARTINEAU *Ess. & Addr.* (1891) II. 227 There is something spheriform in the Providence of humanity. 1869 — *Ess.* II. 176 A thing of spheriform perfection.

Spheryfy, v. rare — 1. [Cf. prec. and -FY.] trans. To invest with a spherical form.

1866 R. CHAMBERS *Ess. Fam. & Hum.* Ser. 1. 197 The same attractive force which spherifies the tear of morning on the prickle of the thorn.

Spheriodactyl. Zool. Also -yle. [a. F. *sphæriodactyle* (Cuvier), f. Gr. *σφαῖρα* sphere + *DACTYL*.] A gecko belonging to one of Cuvier's subdivisions. Hence Sphæriodactylous a.

1838 *Encycl. Method.* (1845) XXV. 45/2 Sphæriodactylous Geckos... with the tips of the toes terminating in a little smooth pellet. 1840 Cuvier's *Anim. Kingd.* 278 A fifth subdivision is composed of the Sphæriodactyles... which are certain small Geckos [etc.]. 1845 *Encycl. Method.* Index, Sphæriodactyls.

† Spherist. Obs. — 1 [f. SPHERE sb. + -IST.] An observer of the spheres.

1604 E. G. [RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* vi. iv. 438 Neyther do they call those characters, letters... but rather ciphers, or remembrances, as those he which the Spherists or Astronomers do use.

|| Sphæristation, rare — 1. [ad. Gr. *σφαῖριστήριον*, f. *σφαῖρα* ball.] A place for exercise in ball-play. In quot. fig.

1824 LAMOR *Imag. Conv. Arist. & Callisth.* II. 339 What a sphæristation is opened here to the exercise of informers!

Sphero- (sfero), var. of SPHERO-, used as combining form of SPHERE sb. (cf. F. *sphéro-*) in various terms, chiefly scientific and technical, as *Spheroconic Math.*, *Sphero-cylindric a.*, *Sphero-gram Math.* (see quot.). *Sphero-graph Naut.*, a device serving to facilitate the calculation of spherical problems. *Sphero-logy*, the science, study, or theory of the sphere. † *Sphero-machy* [L. *sphæromachia*, Gr. *σφαῖρομαχία*] (see quot.). *Spheromaniac*, one who is passionately fond of playing at bowls. *Sphero-phyric a. Min.*, *Sphero-polar a. Geom.*, *Sphero-quartic Math.*, *Spherosiderite Min.* (see quot.). *Sphero-stilbite Min.*, a variety of stilbite, having the form of radiated spheres.

Also, in recent works o. Dicts., *spherobacteria*, *-cobaltite*, *-crystal*, *-mere*, etc.

1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc. III. 532/1 **Sphero-conic*, the section of a sphere by a quadric cone having its vertex at the centre. 1871 [see *sphero-quartic*]. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 542 If a cylinder intersect a sphere of greater diameter than the cylinder, the arch is called a 'sphero-cylindric arch. 1870 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* (1894) VII. 403 In the figures called 'sphærograms'... the representation of a hemisphere is all that is required. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 231 The 'Sphærograph', invented by Mr. Saxby, will shew... the true bearing of the Sun at any time throughout the day. 1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*,

etc. III. 532/1 *Sphærograph*, an instrument invented for the practical application of spherics to navigation. By its aid any possible spherical triangle can be constructed without dividers or scales. 1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Sphæromachy*, playing at Tennis, or Bowling. 1906 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 631 To us as to all 'spheromaniacs, a good game at bowls is the finest sport in the world. 1895 DANA *Man. Geol.* (ed. 4) 77 The kind of mineral is indicated by the terms *orthophyr*, if orthoclase;... *sphærophyr*, if containing spherical concretions, etc. 1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc. III. 532/1 **Sphero-polar Reciprocal*, [see Polar Reciprocal. 1871 CASEY in *Phil. Trans.* CLXI. 585 On this account I have called this species of cyclide... a 'sphero-quartic... The sphero-quartic is the intersection of a sphere and a cone. *Ibid.*, A sphero-quartic is the envelope of a variable circle whose centre moves along the sphero-conic, and which cuts the circle J orthogonally. 1836 T. THOMSON *Min. Geol.*, etc. I. 444 Carbonate of Iron. Brown spar... 'spherosiderite, spathose iron. 1862 DANA *Min.* 247 The globular concretions found in some amygdaloids or lavas have been called spherosiderite. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 222 At Portrush it [Stilbite] occurs white, (? 'Sphærostilbite,) in implanted globules.

Spheroid (sferoid), sb. and a. Also 7-sphæroid, 8 sphæroids. [ad. L. *sphæroides*, ad. Gr. *σφαῖροειδής*, f. *σφαῖρα* ball: see -OID. So F. *sphéroïde* (1556), It. *sferoide*, Sp. and Pg. *esferoide*.]

A. sb. A body approaching in shape to a sphere, esp. one formed by the revolution of an ellipse about one of its axes. *Oblate*, *prolate spheroid*: see the adjs.

1664 BARROW in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 39 Were I to compute the portions of a sphere or spheroid, I should only use these rules, out of Archimedes. 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 95 After the fashion of a broad spheroid which is generated by the rotation of a semi Ellipsis round its lesser Axis. 1777 *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 283 Conceive now a spherical surface... to be carried about with the revolving spheroid. 1829 *Chapters Phys. Sci.* 41 In all cases, the centre of gravity tends towards the centre of the terrestrial spheroid, or to a point very near to it. 1854 MURCHISON *Siluria* vi. 134 [Mudstone] has a tendency to run into large spheroids. 1881 LE CONTE *Sight* 52 The form of a perfect eye is that of a spheroid of revolution about the optic axis.

B. adj. = SPHEROIDAL a.

1767 *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 32 As no two measurements... make the earth of the same spheroid figure. 1875 COOKE *Fungib.* 62 Afterwards small spheroid projections appear at certain points on the mycelium. 1884 JEFFERIES *Red Dur.* iii. 42 The spheroid form concentrates more substance in a given measurement than any other.

Spheroidal (sferoidāl), a. Also sphæroidal. [f. SPHEROID sb. + -AL. So F. *sphéroïdal*, Sp. and Pg. *esferoidal*.]

1. Of form, figure, etc.: Characteristic of a spheroid; approximately spherical.

1781 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 503 Allowing for the spheroidal figure of the earth. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Huttonian Th.* 493 To account for its assuming the spheroidal figure. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anal.* I. 138 The spheroidal form of the cranium. 1890 *Science-Gossip* XXVI. 491 While the heavier portions... were being drawn together so as to acquire a spheroidal contour.

b. Spheroidal condition or state: (see quot. 1860 and 1871).

1855 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Elem. Chem.* 190 If it be projected upon a capsule of platinum, maintained at a red heat, the salt... will assume the spheroidal condition. 1860 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 5) III. 732 *Spheroidal state*, the name given by Bouigny to the condition assumed by water when projected into red hot vessels. 1871 B. STEWART *Ital* (ed. 2) § 110 Vaporization in the Spheroidal Condition, where a liquid evaporates slowly although in apparent contact with a very hot substance.

2. Having the form of a spheroid.

1758 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1807) II. 348 The spheroidal hollow in the bottom of the bore. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Outlines Oryctol.* 77 A stony polypher, fixed, in a simple hemispherical or spheroidal mass. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* ii. i. 271 A splitting up... into six or eight masses, which become spheroidal spores. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* iv. iii. 993 A constant flattening of the spheroidal atmosphere. *Comb.* 1891 MOULLIN *Surg.* 138 Spheroidal-celled Cancer... occurs in the breast, nose, and palate.

b. In special applications (see quot.).

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 209 Spheroidal, when its surface consists of forty-eight convex faces, as in the diamond. 1842 GUILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Spheroidal Bracketting*, that formed to receive the plastering of a spheroid. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 26 Or they may be rounded, forming spheroidal epithelium. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 977 Spheroidal carcinoma is rare in the large intestine.

3. Dealing with the properties of spheroids.

1876-7 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* (1896) IX. 197 The fundamental formulæ of Spheroidal Trigonometry are those which belong to a right-angled triangle.

Hence Spheroidally adv., after a spheroidal manner; so as to form spheroids.

1888 Q. *Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XLIV. 450 The great mass of Mynydd-y-Rhiw... is largely built up of spheroidally jointed rock.

Spheroidal (sferoidāl), a. [f. SPHEROID sb. + -ICAL.]

1. = SPHEROIDAL a. 2.

1698 *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 254 Because... I have already shew'd that the Surface of the Ocean is spheroidal and not spherical. 1733 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* viii. v. (1734) 378 Its leaves expanded, minister to the germination of globular, and other spheroidal balls. 1787 *Gentl. Mag.* Nov. 993/1 The barrows... are... in general nearly spheroidal. 1823 DE QUINCY *Lett. Lang.* (1860) 128 Any whatever of the larger spheroidal fruits. 1831 H. LLOYD *Light & Vision* iii. i. 265 The bounding surfaces of the refracting media, however, are not spherical, but spheroidal.

2. = SPHEROIDAL *a.* 1.

1708 J. KEILL *Anim. Secret.* 163 The Globule would be pressed into a Spheroidal Form. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* 111. No. 118. 1/2 The Spheroidal Figure of the Earth. 1845 HERSCHEL *Ess.* (1857) 666 The change of spheroidal form. Hence **Spheroidically** *adv.*, spheroidally.

1786 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 69 We may, therefore, conclude it impossible for the poles of the earth to shift, if it was made spheroidically.

Spheroidicity. [Cf. *prec.* and -ITY.] The state or character of being spheroidal.

1855 SCOFFERIN in *Orri's Civ. Sci., Elem. Chem.* 189 The phenomenon of *spheroidicity*, or calcification, must have been noticed. 1857 DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 7 The spheroidicity of the earth or any other planet is usually called its ellipticity.

Spheroidism. *rare.* [f. SPHEROID *sb.* + -ISM.] The fact of being a spheroid.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Earth*, Mons. Cassini has found, that the Degrees of a Meridian grow larger, the further we go towards the Line by one Eight hundredth Part of every Degree; which puts the Spheroidism of the Earth past Question. 1903 *Engineer* 9 Jan. 42/3 Most makers of flash boilers repudiate the idea that spheroidism manifests itself.

Spheroidity. *Obs. rare.* [f. SPHEROID *a.* + -ITY.] Spheroidicity.

1740 CHEVRE *Regimen* 5 The Rotundity, or at least the Spheroidity of its constituent particles. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlii. 133 The orbit of the earth has an eccentricity, more than double in proportion to the spheroidity of its globe.

Spherometer (sferm'itær). Also **spherometer**. [ad. F. *sphéromètre*: see SPHERO- and -METER.] An instrument for measuring the sphericity or curvature of bodies or surfaces.

1827-8 HERSCHEL in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) IV. 567 The 'Spherometer', a delicate species of *calibre* contrived by M. Biot. 1830 — *Study Nat. Philos.* 355 The elegant invention of the spherometer, substituting the sense of touch for that of sight in the measurement of minute objects. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* 29 Spherometer for measuring spherical curves, with true gun-metal plane.

Comb. 1903 *Nature* 12 March 442/2 The spherometer-caliper, which, we believe, was used with success in the testing of the instruments employed in the transit of Venus expeditions.

Spherular (sferiulär), *a.* [f. SPHERULE *sb.* + -AR-1.] Having the form of a spherule.

1820 SCORSEBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 429 Having a spherular nucleus, giving rise to radii in all directions. 1822-7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) II. 54 Instead of being annular wheels with iron axles, they are spherular wheels with iron tiers. 1889 *Nature* XXXIX. 315/2 Spherular bodies consisting of radially-aggregated fibres of a single mineral.

Spherulate, *a. Ent. rare*°. [ad. mod. L. *spherulāt-us*.] (See *quot.*)

1826 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. xlii. 274 *Spherulate*, . . . having one or more rows of minute tubercles.

Spherule (sferiul). Also **sphærule**. [ad. L. *sphæra*, *sphærule*, dim. of *sphæra* SPHERE *sb.* Cf. F. *sphérule*.]

1. A little sphere; a small or minute spherical or globular body.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 85 A Spherule or Globe. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* 79 note, The Particles of Water thus mounted up by the Heat, are visibly Spherules of Water, if viewed with a Microscope. 1752 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 457 Each . . . was composed of ten or twelve angular and chrysalline spherules. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* II. vt. Comm. p. vii. The density of the spherules is less and less as the parts recede from the centre. 1854 DANA *Crust.* i. 642 Minute, ruby-red spherules. 1875 M. COLLINS *Sweet & Twenty* 1. x. A fountain . . . throwing its showers of perennial spherules into the air unceasingly.

attrib. 1790 IMISON *Sch. Arts* I. 215 In using these spherule microscopes, the objects are to be placed in one focus, and the eye in the other.

2. Bot. 'A globose peridium, with a central opening, through which spores are emitted' (Lindley). 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 391 Spherules in heaps, but not confluent, globular, very small.

Spherulite (sferiulit). Also **sphærolite**. [f. L. *sphærola* SPHERULE + -ITE 1 a and 2 b.]

1. *Min.* A concretionary substance found in small spherular masses in certain rocks.

1823 W. PHILLIPS *Min.* (ed. 3) 209 Sphærolite . . . occurs in small roundish masses, sometimes aggregated in the spheroidal form. 1840 *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 516/1 Sphærolite . . . occurs in small spheroidal and hystroidal masses imbedded in pearlstone and pitchstone. 1862 DANA *Min.* 357 Spherulite is a kind of pearlstone, occurring in small globules in massive pearlstone. 1889 *Science-Gossip* XXV. 47 Spherulite and pitchstone from Arran.

b. A spherular concretion of this nature. 1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* § 8. 88 [Pearlstone] often contains spherular concretions, called spherulites, which consist of feldspar with an excess of quartz. 1886 *Geikie Class-Bk. Geol.* 214 In some obsidians, little spherulites of a dull grey enamel-like substance have made their appearance.

2. *Palæont.* A genus of fossil molluscs. In early use in L. form *Sphærolites*.

1834 GRIFFITH *tr. Cuvier* XI. 92 Sphærolites, . . . where the valves are roughened by irregularly raised plates. 1841 MILLER O. R. *Sandst.* viii. 153 The hippurites, spherulites, and nummulites of the same formations, in Greece, Italy, and Spain. 1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* x. 241 One such genus is called Sphærolite. . . They seem most nearly allied to the inhabitants of those univalve shells of which the limpet is the present representative.

Spherulitic (sferiulit'ik), *a. Geol. and Min.* Also **sphærolitic**. [f. *prec.* (sense 1) + -IC.]

1. Of rocks, etc.: Containing, or composed of, spherulites.

1833-4 J. PHILLIPS *Geol. in Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 761/1 That concretionary structure which reminds us of some kinds of obsidian and spherulitic traps. 1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* § 6. 88 Spherulitic obsidian. Contains small feldspathic concretions. 1889 *Science-Gossip* XXV. 216 Pitchstone (ordinary, banded, and spherulitic).

2. Pertaining to, characteristic of, spherulites.

1878 LAWRENCE *tr. Cotta's Rocks Class.* 86 Spherulitic or Globuliferous. A texture so named, somewhat similar to the oolitic. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xi. 184 Spherulitic structure is sometimes developed in artificial glass.

3. Having the form or character of a spherulite.

1883 RUTLEY *Rock-Forming Min.* 130 Sections passing through the centres of these spherulitic bodies.

Spherulitize (sferiulit'ize), *v. Geol.* [f. SPHERULITE.] *trans.* To render spherulitic.

1889 O. YRUL *Geol. Soc.* XLV. 250 The milk-white fragments of feldstone . . . are, at places, spherulitized, and contain abundant microlites.

Spherulitoid, *a. Geol.* [f. as *prec.* + -OID.] More or less spherulitic in structure.

1889 O. YRUL *Geol. Soc.* XLV. 248 Chains of stellate spherulitoid enclosures along the curved surface of a crack.

Sphery (sferi), *a.* Also **6 spherie**, **7 spheray**, **9 spheray**. [f. SPHERE *sb.*]

1. Of or pertaining to, connected with, the spheres or heavenly bodies; sphere-like.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* ii. ii. 99 What wicked and dissembling glasse of mine, Made me compare with Heamias sphery eyne? 1634 MILTON *Comus* 1021 Love virtue, . . . She can teach ye how to clime Higher than the Sphery chime. 1816 KEATS *Ep. to Bro. George* 4 In seasons when I've thought No sphery strains by me could e'er be caught From the blue dome. 1818 — *Endym.* III. 33 A thousand Powers . . . Hold sphery sessions for a season due. 1867 JEAN INGELVO *Christ's Resurr.* xxii. Hurrying down the sphery way Night flies. 1882 SYMONDS *Animi Figura* 121 Discord that jars upon the sphery tune.

2. Having the form of a sphere. Also *Comb.*

1606 LANE *Tom Tom-trot* 183 Asirenomie . . . hath lost By cruel fate her starre-embroider'd coat; Her spherie globe in dangers seas is tost, And in mishap her instruments doe floate. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Fantst* III. (1886) 274 This way, ye gloomy, sphery-bodied, monster throng (of phantoms)!

Spheterize (sferit'ize), *v. rare.* [ad. Gr. σφτερίζω, f. σφτερος one's own.] *trans.* To make one's own; to appropriate.

1779 SIR W. JONES *Lett. in Parr's Wks.* (1828) I. 109 Remember to reserve for me a copy of your book. . . I am resolved to *spheterize* some passages of it. 1895 *Academy* 30 Mar. 279/1 By filching a purse or spheterizing a neighbour's spoons.

Sphex (sfeks). *Ent. Pl. spher'es* (sfer'dziz) [a. Gr. σφήξ (pl. σφῆκες) wasp.] A genus of digger-wasps; a wasp of this genus.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 689/2 Sphex, Ichneumon Wasp, or Savage. 1805 BINGLEY *Zool.* (ed. 3) III. 354 Many species of the Sphex are common in England . . . their larvae feed on dead insects, in the bodies of which the parent Sphex lays their eggs. 1857 GOSSE *Omphalos* 319 Immense tribes of solitary Bees, Wasps, and Sphexes. 1881 DARWIN *Veg. Mould* 93 A sphex . . . stocks its nest with paralysed grasshoppers.

attrib. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Ent.* 196 An insect of the Sphex or Ichneumon kind. 1815 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* xi. (1818) I. 351 Similar laborious exertions are not confined to the bee or Sphex tribe. 1897 *Contemp. Rev.* June 869 A sphex-wasp stings into helplessness the caterpillars it has selected.

Hence **Sphexide**, a wasp belonging or related to the genus *Sphex*.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 230 In the Hymenoptera, such as wasps, bees, sphexides, &c. the extremity of the abdomen incloses a sting, calculated for attack or defence.

Sphincter (sfin'ktær). *Anat.* Also **sphync-**

[a. L. *sphincter*, ad. Gr. σφινκτηρ band, contractile muscle, f. σφίγγω to bind tight. So F. *sphincter*, It. *sfintere*, Sp. and Pg. *esfinter*.]

1. A contractile muscular ring by which an orifice of the body (in man or animals) is normally kept closed.

Sometimes with Latin genitive of the part, as *Sphincter ani*, *vaginae*, *vesicæ*.

1598 HAMSTER *Hist. Man* vii. 97 Some [Arteries] together with certain Ueynes of *Vena cana*, do flow to the Muscles called the Sphincter. 1594 T. B. La *Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 352 This straight quill hath this muscle, which the physicians call sphincter. 1623 HART *Arraignm. Ur.* II. 4 The two muscles called Sphincters. 1691 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 819 The Fibres that compose the Sphincter of the Bladder. 1740 — BERKELEY in *Fraser's Life* (1871) viii. 293, I have also known tow, dipped in brandy and thrust into the fundament, to be effectual in strengthening that sphincter. 1759 GOLDSM. *Bee* No. 4 P 26 A glutinous liquid, which . . . it spins into thread, coarser or finer as it chooses to contract or dilate its sphincter. 1807 *Med. Fnal.* XVII. 421 In the lower part [of the pupil], the divided fibres of the sphincter receded. 1851 G. F. RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 245 A lung, which opens and shuts, at the will of the animal, by the action of a muscular sphincter. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* 145 The muscular fibres are so disposed as to form a sort of sphincter around the aperture of communication.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1737 M. GREEN *Spleen* 697 Debar'd the pleasure to impart By ar'ice, sphincter of the heart. 1752 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 455 The animal [i.e. a coral-insect], when it wanted to come forth from its niche, forced the sphincter at its entrance. 1839 L. KERR *Bot. Lex.* 335 Their edge has the appearance of being a sort of thickened sphincter capable of opening and shutting.

2. a. *attrib.*, as *sphincter-fibre*, -*power*; also *sphincter-muscle*, = sense 1.

1635 CROOKE *Body of Man* 422 Euen the muscles haue a motion which we call *Tonicum motum*, . . . especially the two sphincter muscles. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 603 His sense was . . . that they might be rather numerous, though small, Sphincter-muscles. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) III. 15 A hony partition, which is closed by a sphincter muscle on the inside. 1808 BARCLAY *Musc. Motions* 463 Sphincter muscles cannot open themselves. 1876 CURLING *Dis. Rectum* 169 A large part of the sphincter muscle may be excised without seriously weakening the retentive power of the anus. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 348 The margin of this opening possessed slight sphincter power. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* III. 365 A spasm of the sphincter fibres at the lower end of the circular coat of the œsophagus.

b. *Comb.*, as *sphincter-contracting*, -*inhibitory*, -*like* *adjs.*

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 160/1 The closing appears to be effected by sphincter-like muscles. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 775 A sphincter-contracting centre, closely associated with a sphincter-inhibitory centre.

Hence **Sphincteric** *a.*, of or pertaining to, of the nature of, a sphincter. Also **Sphinctrate** *a.*

Recent Dicts. give *sphinctral* and *sphincterial*.

1883 DUNCAN *Clin. Lect. Dis. Women* (ed. 2) viii. 54 This is a sphincteric opening, and during the child-bearing period of life it must open and close. 1884 C. B. KELSEY *Dis. Rectum & Anus* v. 106 No amount of sphincteric contraction would close it. 1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 415 Which communicates through a sphinctrate aperture.

Sphingal, *a. rare.* [f. *sphing-* stem of SPHINX.] Resembling that of a sphinx.

1821 B. W. BALL *Elfin-Land* i. 21 No sphingal countenance more calm, Than his majestic face.

Sphingian, *a. Obs.* In 7 sphyngian. [f. as *prec.*] = SPHINXIAN *a.*

1620 BR. HALL *Hon. Marr. Clergy* t. iv. (1628) 744 These sphyngian riddles are for better heads.

† **Sphingture**, *obs.* variant of SPHINCTER.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 6 The Sphingtures or gathering muscles of the fundament, will not of themselves without resistance be opened.

Sphinx (sfinks). Pl. *sphinges* (sfin'dziz), *sphinxes*. Also **5 spynx**, **7-8 (9) sphynx**. [a. L. *Sphinx*, a. Gr. σφίγξ (stem σφίγγ-), app. f. σφίγγω to draw tight. So F. *sphinx*, It. *sfinge*, Sp. and Pg. *esfinje*.]

In generalized senses usually with small initial; otherwise with capital S.

1. *Gr. Mythol.* A hybrid monster, usually described as having the head of a woman and the (winged) body of a lion, which infested Thebes until the riddle it propounded was solved by Œdipus; also, any monster of a similar form and character.

1420-2 LYDG. *Thebes* I. 624 And as I rede, Spynx this monstre hight. *Ibid.* ii. 2158 At thylike mount wher that Spynx was slawe. 1505 BINGLEY *Afol. Poet.* (Arb.) 55 What that before tyme was, I thinke scarcely Sphinx can tell. 1528 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 342 Subtilt as Sphinx, as sweet and musically, As bright Apollos Lute. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 131 The vpper part of a Sphinx resembled a maide, and the lower a Lion. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 102 Geryons, Harpyes, Dragons, Sphinges Strange, Wheel, where in spacious gires the fume doth range. 1729 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* II. 266 Do you lay any Stress upon Sphinges, Basilisks, flying Dragons, and Bulls that spit fire? 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 146 Several relievo's of plaster, representing a sphynx, a griffin, and other imaginary animals. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 347 Thou Sphinx, subtilst of fends Who ministered to Thebes . . . unnatural love, and more unnatural hate. 1833 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 193 The sphinx had an awkward habit of swallowing up those who could not guess her riddles.

b. *transf.* A person characterized by some quality of the Sphinx; *esp.* one who propounds or presents a difficult question or problem.

1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* II. iii. (iii. i.) I am not Œdipus enough, To understand this Sphinx. 1611 SKEW *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xii. § 8. 670/1 The Sphinx, who is said to be the Author of this ambiguous Riddle, . . . was Adam de Torleton. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXX. 209 A lady named Gibson, one of the sphynxes of Fleet-market. 1857 KINGSLEY *Ten Y. Ago* xxvii. He was a sphinx, a chimera, a lunatic broke loose, who took unintelligible delight in getting wet, and dirty. 1884 *Bath Herald* 25 Oct. 3/2 Mr. Dodson has for many years been a political sphinx.

c. *fig.* A thing or subject of a mysterious or inscrutable nature.

a. 1630 HEALEY *Cebes* (1636) 110 For ignorance is a Sphynx unto man. 1678 Yng. *Man's Call*. 46 It is the philosophers sphinx, which however it may seem to propound toys, yet devoureth all (as that did) who fall unwittingly into its embraces. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Myrtics* (1860) I. 13 History fairly questioned is no Sphinx.

2. A sculptured, carved, or moulded figure of an imaginary creature having a human head and breast combined with the body of a lion.

The Egyptian sphinxes usually exhibit male heads and wingless bodies; in the usual Greek type the head is female and the body winged.

a. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1866) V. 310 He had a Sphinx of Ivory given him by Verres. 1733 LD. CHESTER, in *Common Sense* 4 Mar. (1739) 33 A Sphynx of curious Workmanship and of inestimable Value. 1789 MRS. PROZET *Journ. France* I. 405 There is a sphynx upon it . . . mightily clearly expressed. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* ii. 97 The southern end of the range rises in the form of an unfinished sphinx. 1877 AMELIA B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* Pict. p. 27. The stone lips of a colossal Sphinx, buried to the neck in sand. b. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1250 Setting up ordin-

arily before the gates of their temples, certain Sphinxes. 1678 CUPWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 315 With which agree also the Testimony of Plutarch, he adding a further Confirmation thereof from the Egyptian Sphinxes. 1803 L. LYTTON *Ring Amasis* II. 32 The beautiful serious sphinxes, with their smooth lion-limbs, and serene human faces. 1877 *Times* 17 Feb. 4/5 There are handles ornamented with hulk's heads, winged sphinxes [etc.].

γ. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 31 As Temples use to have their Porches wrought With Sphinxes, creatures of an antick draught. 1766 WALPOLE *Lett.* (1857) IV. 492 Two sphinxes in stone, with their heads coquely reclined. 1814 HEYNE *Tracts on India* 336 In the Conjevarum pagoda there are pillars resting on sphinxes. 1828 F. HUME *Mme. Midas* i. iii. The motionless calm which the old Egyptians gave to their sphinxes.

b. *spec.* The colossal stone image of this kind near the pyramids of El-Gizch in Egypt.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* vi. i. 1. 467 Not farre hence is that Sphinx, a huge Colosse, with the head of a Maid, and bodie of a Lion. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* i. ii. v. 134 It is said, that this Sphinx, so soon as the Sun was up, gave responses to anything it was consulted about. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XV. 681/2 The great sphinx was in his [Pliny's] time upwards of 62 feet above the surface of the ground. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* i. 31 Her face was large as that of Memphian sphinx. 1859 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 68 Thothmes IV, who cut the great sphinx near the Pyramids. 1879 LORTIE *Ride in Egypt* 162 To some the Sphinx is part of the great 'Time-passage' theory.

3. A kind of ape; in mod. use, a sphinx-baboon. 1607 TOWSE *Four-f. Beasts* 17 The Sphinx or Spingia is of the kinde of Apes. In the promontory of the farthest Arabia, near Dira, are Sphinxes, and Lyons. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* vi. i. 1. 466 Other Apes there are store, Satyres with feet like Goats, and Spingyes, with breasts like women and hairie. 1871 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* i. 148 This excited the indignation of the Sphinx, who trotted off to the further end of his cage.

4. An insect belonging to the lepidopterous genus *Sphinx* or to the family represented by this, so called from the attitude frequently assumed by the caterpillar.

1753 Chambers' *Cycl. Suppl.* *Sphinx*, a name given by Mr. Reaumur to a very singular species of caterpillar. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxiii. (1818) 11. 369 The most remarkable insects in this respect are the sphinxes, and from their they doubtless took their name of *hawk-moths*. 1824 FORSYTH *Fruit Trees* xxvii. 396 The Sphinxes appear either early in the morning, or after sunset. 1868 Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agric. (1869) 310 This order [sc. Lepidoptera] has been divided into three groups, called... butterflies, sphingids, and moths. 1882 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* vi. 25 The larvae of many Sphinxes, etc., construct a cell in the ground.

5. a. *attrib.*, as *sphinx-enigma*, *face*, *figure*, *form*, *question*, *riddle*.

1832 [G. LONG] *Egypt. Antiq.* i. x. 28 So great is the variety of forms in which sphinx-figures occur. *Ibid.* 225 Some light on the origin of the sphinx-form. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. vi. 1. What Sphinx-questions; which the distracted world... must answer or die! 1862 — *Frederick* Gl. xiii. i. One must act, and act at once; but it is a perfect sphinx-enigma to say how. 1886 W. GRAHAM *Social Probl.* 41 The veritable sphinx-riddle which not to solve is to be destroyed. 1900 *Cent. Mag.* Feb. 510/2 You still might see... the sphinx face of the old West, smiling, mysterious, alluring.

b. *Comb.*, as *sphinx-faced*, *guarded*, *lined*.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* i. vii. 69, I have... heard that the close approach to land of these sphinx-faced monsters [sc. walrus] portends a storm. 1857 J. HAMILTON *Less. fr. Gl. Biogr.* 88 The Pharaohs sleep grandly in their sphinx-guarded sepulchres. 1865 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* iii. viii. 383 [Pharaoh] proceeded... along the sphinx-lined avenue to the terrace of the Nile.

c. Special combs.: *sphinx-baboon*, the Guinea Baboon (*Cynocephalus* or *Papio sphinx*); *sphinx-moth*, = sense 4.

1839 DARWIN *Surv. Voy. Nat.* III. ii. 37 Whenever I saw these little creatures... I was reminded of the sphinx moths. 1871 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* 149 The Sphinx Baboon... is commonly seen in menageries, and stuffed in museums.

Hence *Sphinxian* a., of or pertaining to the Sphinx; sphinx-like. *Sphinxily* adv., in a sphinx-like manner. *Sphinxine* a., characteristic of the Sphinx; enigmatical, mysterious. *Sphinxiness*, sphinx-like obscurity.

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* Sat. ii. 142 And in such pitchy clouds enwrapped beene His 'Sphinxian riddles, that old Oedipus Would be amazed! 1746 *Brit. Mag.* 53 Like the Monster represented in the Sphinxian Riddle. 1889 *Frnl. Educ.* i. Nov. 575/1 The Oedipus to this sphinxian enigma seems unlikely to make his appearance. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Nov. 4 Mr. Marston smiled 'sphinxily'. 1845 Mrs. BROWNING in *Lett. R. Browning & E. B. Barrett* (1899) i. 53 People say of you and of me... that we love the darkness and use a 'sphinxine idiom in our talk. 1845 — *Lett.* (1897) i. 254 The sin of Sphinxine literature I admit. Have I not struggled hard to renounce it? *Ibid.* Tell me honestly... if anything like the 'Sphinxiness of Browning, you discover in me.

Sphinx-like, a. [f. prec.] Resembling (that of) the Sphinx; esp. enigmatical, mysterious, inscrutable, insoluble.

1837 [MISS MAITLAND] *Lett. Madras* (1843) 136 She was an immense creature, but young, and rather a good sphinx-like face. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* 137 The sphinx-like heart... Loathes life the moment that life's riddle is read. 1885 'Mrs. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* iv. 'I know nothing. I have seen very little. I suspect every thing.' 'What a sphinx-like reply.'

Sphondyle, variant of SPONDYLE.

Sphondylid, sb. and a. [f. Gr. σφόνδυλος, var. of σπόνδυλος: see SPONDYLE.] a. A solenoid.

b. Solenoidal.

1852 FARADAY *Exper. Res. Electr.* (1855) III. 424 The magnet, with its surrounding sphondylid of power. *Ibid.*

428 When... a magnet... is made into a horseshoe form, we see at once that the lines of force and the sphondylids are greatly distorted. *Ibid.* 422 note. The sphondylid body.

Sphragide, rare. [ad. L. *sphragid-*, *sphragis* or Gr. σφραγίδ-, σφραγίς seal, sealing earth.] Lemnian earth, sigillated earth.

1828-32 WEBSTER *Sphragid* 1849 *Sphragide*.

|| *Sphragistes* (sfradzistiz). [a. Gr. σφραγιστής sealer: cf. next.] An Egyptian priest who kept and used the temple seal.

1847 LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Anc. Art* § 230. 201 The Egyptians used many signet rings. Even sacrifices were sealed by the sphragistes. 1858 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* i. 28 One of whom was also a sphragistes or sealer.

Sphragistic (sfradzistik), sb. and a. [ad. F. *sphragistique* or Gr. σφραγιστικ-ός, f. σφραγίς seal.]

A. sb. pl. The scientific study or knowledge of seals or signet rings.

1836 Partington's *Brit. Cycl.*, Lit., etc. III. 837/1 *Sphragistics*, a branch of diplomatics which teaches the history of seals and the means which they afford of determining the genuineness of the documents to which they are attached.

B. adj. Of or pertaining to, relating to or dealing with, seals or signet rings.

1884 *Athenaeum* 10 May 602 His unrivalled knowledge of sphragistic archaeology. 1887 WYON *Gr. Seals Eng.* p. xvii. The seals follow and illustrate the... successive styles of English sphragistic art.

Sphragitid, a. rare. [ad. F. *sphragitide*, ad. Gr. σφραγίτης, f. σφραγίς seal.] = SIGILLATED ppl. a.

1604 MONTPEL *Rabelais* iv. liv. (1737) 224 The Sphragitid Earth [is produced] at Lemnos.

Sphygmie, a. and sb. rare. Also 8 *sphugmick*. [ad. mod. L. *sphygmicus*, Gr. σφυγμικός, f. σφυγμός: see next.] a. sb. pl. The study of the pulse. b. adj. 'Pertaining to the pulse, or to the knowledge or doctrine of the pulse' (Craigh, 1849).

1707 FLOWER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 336 The Ignorance of the Europeans in the Sphugmicks Science.

Sphygmo- (sf'igmo), a. Gr. σφυγμο-, combining form of σφυγμός pulse (f. σφύζειν to beat or throb), used in various scientific terms: *Sphygmodynamometer* (see quot.). *Sphygmogram*, a diagram of pulse-beats as traced by the sphygmograph. *Sphygmograph*, an instrument which records the movements of the pulse by means of tracings; hence *sphygmograph* vb. *Sphygmographic* a., of or pertaining to, effected or produced by, the sphygmograph. *Sphygmography*, scientific description of the pulse or registration of pulse-beats. *Sphygmomanometer*, *Sphygmometer*, an instrument for measuring the force or rate of the pulse. *Sphygmometric* a., relating to measurement of the pulse. *Sphygmophone*, an instrument by which pulsations are rendered audible. *Sphygmophonio* a., pertaining to the sound of pulsations. *Sphygmoscope*, an instrument for examining the pulse.

1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* 521 **Sphygmodynamometer*, an apparatus for estimating the pressure of the blood [etc.]. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 14 May 1045/1 Dr. Suckling also showed a number of 'sphygmograms'. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 815 A pamphlet... giving descriptions and sphygmograms of such pulses in hysterical cases. 1860 *Illustr. Lond. News* 14 Apr. 362/3 A new 'sphygmograph or pulse register'. 1875 PAYNE Jones & Siev. *Pathol. Anat.* 259 That there is an increased arterial tension... is also demonstrated by the sphygmograph. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 389 The educated finger, or I should say fingers, are as instructive as the sphygmograph. 1870 *Gentl. Mag.* Aug. 378 The doctors... measuring, 'sphygmographing, and generally making a tool of experiment of him. 1879 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (ed. 2) 38 'Sphygmographic studies made of it... have been thought to indicate a condition of general arterial spasm. 1895 tr. *Ferris's Crim. Sociol.* 167 The sphygmographic data on the circulation of the blood. 1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1185 *Sphygmographia*, a description of the pulse, its nature and causes: 'sphygmography. 1864 *Reader* Mar. 365/3 A memoir upon the value of Sphygmography in diagnosis. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* **Sphygmomanometer*. 1898 *Daily News* 12 May 6/3 Simple forms of sphygmomanometers. 1842 *BRANDE Dict. Sci.*, etc. 1138 **Sphygmometer*, an instrument for counting the arterial pulsations. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet. Brachylog.* iii. (1885) 63 There were... Sphygmometers and Pleximeters. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 257 In states of over-fatigue... the arterial blood is, according to sphygmometric readings, run at high pressure. 1898 *Ibid.* V. 673 Here 'sphygmometric observations are wanting, though much to be desired. 1879 B. W. RICHARDSON in *Proc. R. Soc.* May 70 The 'Sphygmophone. 1839 HANDESON tr. *Bas's Outl. Hist. Med.* 1016 It has been combined with an electric chime of bells (sphygmophone) of Upham. 1881 *Med. Temp. Jnl.* XIII. 75 The pulse is sixty-eight, and the three 'sphygmophonic indications are present. 1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1185/2 *Sphygmoscopia*, a 'sphygmoscope. 1852 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.*, Brit. II. No. 2849, Sphygmoscopes; stethogoniometer; and hydrophone, used in chest diseases.

|| *Sphyræna* (sf'ir-nā). *Zool.* [mod. L., a. L. *sphyræna*, ad. Gr. σφύρανα, f. σφύρα hammer.]

A pike-like fish belonging to the genus *Sphyræna* or the family represented by this; one of the common species is the barracuda.

1849-52 OWEN in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. ii. 876/1 The teeth of the *Sphyræna* are examples of the ordinary implantation in sockets. *Ibid.* 880/2 The most formidable dentition... in the order of osseous fishes to which characterizes the *Sphyræna*.

Sphyrænoid (sf'ir-ñoid), a. and sb. *Zool.* [f. prec. + -oid.] a. adj. Related to or resembling the genus *Sphyræna*. b. sb. A fish of this kind. 1849-52 OWEN in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. ii. 881/1 It is in this position of the germs of the teeth that the *Sphyrænoid* fishes... mainly differ. 1881 MANTELL *Petrif. v.* § 1. 416 Cycloid Order... *Sphyrænoids*.

Sphyre, obs. form of SPHERE.

|| *Sphyrelaton* (sf'ir-lät'ōn). [a. Gr. σφύρηλατον, f. σφύρα hammer + ἐλατός, f. ἐλαύνειν to beat out.] Metal-work done with the hammer.

1855 tr. *Labarte's Arts Mid. Ages* i. 47 *Sphyrelaton*, hammer or repoussé work. 1878 DENNIS *Cities & Cem. Etruria* II. 313 A canopus of this metal in a curule chair of the same, all in *sphyrelaton* or hammered work.

† *Spi*, int. Obs.— [a. MDu. *spi* (also *tspi*), a natural expression of disgust.] = *'Eie int.*

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 310 Alle pet him luueden, zeieden spi him on, and hatied him alle.

Spial (sp'ial). Forms: 5 *Sc.* spyal, 6 -alle, *Sc.* spyeil, 6-7 spyal, -all, spiall, 6- spial.

[Aphetic f. *ESPIAL*. Cf. *SPY* sb. and v.]

† 1. *Espial*, spying; observation, watch. Obs.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 831 *spial* gat to se quhen he fra stinith of men mycht fundyn be. 1395 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxix. 35/1 I caused by spyal the towne & castell of Thury in Albygois to be well advised. 1577-87 *Holinshed Chron.* III. 1097/1 Upon such aduenisement as he receiued by spiall, of the queens being in the Guildhall. 1601 MOUNTJOY in Morison *Itin.* (1617) ii. 154 I... since that time kept very good spiall upon him, and have had the sight of all his papers. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* iv. ii. I have those eyes and eares, shall still keepe guard And spiall on thee.

2. A spy; a scout. Now arch. or Obs.

Very common c. 1550-1600, especially in plural. 1548 UPDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* i. 22 Because she preserved the spyalles sent from Jesu. 1605 *Bacon Adv. Learn.* ii. To King's 10 As Secretaries, and Spyalles of Princes and States bring in Bills for Intelligence; so you must allowe the Spyalles and Intelligencers of Nature to bring in their Billes. a. 1656 *Ussier Ann.* vi. (1658) 319 Understanding by his spialls, that Cilles with his army lay at Myus carelessly. 1678 *SPELMAN Life Alfred* (1709) 61 Others Eyes and Ears were not always sufficient Spyalles. 1813 *Scott Robby* iii. xxvii. Now, could a spial of our train On fair pretext admittance gain, That sally-port might be unharr'd. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* ii. i. iii, Roaming far out, obscure, as King's spial, the man can thus far.

transf. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iii. *iv. Capitain* 549 Spial of Nature, O all-seeing Sun.

3. *Attrib.*, as *spial-eye*, *money*, *ship*.

1520 *Lett. & Papers Hen. VIII.* III. i. 393 [For John Bourghier... deputy of Calais... with 1000 a year for himself and 1000 a year for spiall money. 1565 COOPER *The saurus, Calatocapitum*, a spiall shippe: a brigantine or pinneise. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* 129 When lustful Men aime at such horrid use, They watch all Spyal-eyes and listning Eares.

Spicare, obs. form of SPIER.

Spice, variant of SPIKE sb. 1. Obs.

|| *Spica* (sp'ik-ā). [L. *spica* ear of grain, etc.: see SPIKE sb. 1. In senses 3 and 4 after Gr. σπάχνη.]

† 1. *Oil of spica*, oil of spike. Obs.

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 226 It is good... to comforte þe place wih oile of mastice & oile of spica.

2. *Bot.* A flower-spike.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Spica*, the long Tops of Herbs, as of Lavender, &c. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Spica-Nardi*, The Ear or *Spica*, is about the Length and Thickness of a Finger. 1760 J. LER *Introd. Bot.* iii. iv. (1765) 173 *Spica*, a *Spike*, has sessile Flowers that are alternate and dispersed about a common Peduncle that is simple. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* s.v. 1856 HENSLER *Dict. Bot. Terms* 177.

3. *Astr.* A bright star in the constellation Virgo.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Virgo*, First of three [stars] under *Spica*. *Ibid.*, Last, and North of 3 under *Spica*. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 373/1 *Spica* (a Virginis), a star of the first magnitude, is in the hand, which holds ears of corn, typical of the harvest. 1886 SIR R. BALL *Story of Heavens* xviii. (1897) 380 There is a fine equilateral triangle, whereof Arcturus and *Spica* form two of the corners.

4. *Surg.* A form of bandage, the arrangement of which is suggestive of an ear of wheat or barley. Also *attrib.*

1731 BAILEY (vol. II), *Spica* (with Surgeons), a band used in Hernias. 1758 J.S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 193 Covering the Wound with a proper Dressing, sustained by the *Spica*. 1846 BRITTON tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 40 A compress [was] laid on the course of the canal, with a *spica* bandage. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Med.* 2265/2 *Spica*, a form of bandage resembling a spike of barley. The turns of the bandage cross like the letter V, each leaving a portion uncovered.

Spica-ceous, a. *Bot.* rare. [f. prec.: see -ACEOUS.] Having the form of a spike.

1755 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 253 It is a gramineous plant, d which some bear spicaeous flowers.

Spicant, a. rare. [f. L. *spica* or *spicant*, after heraldic terms in -ANT.] Spiky.

1867 *Gd. Words* 325/2 The many windings of Stert Valley, spicant with huthuses.

Spicat, obs. form of SPICKET, spigot.

Spicate (sp'ik-ēt), a. Also 9 *spikate*. [ad. L. *spicāt-us*, pa. ppl. of *spicare* to furnish with spikes, to make pointed, f. *spica* SPIKE sb. 1.]

1. *Bot.* a. Of plants: Having an efflorescence in the form of a spike. b. Of flowers: Arranged in a spike.

a. 1668 WILKINS *Real. Char.* II. iv. § 4. 93 Spicate flowers. *Ibid.* 94 Spicate herbs. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* III. xxi. (1765) 217 *Spicate*, with the flowers in spikes. 1857 A. GRAY *First Less. Bot.* 231 *Spicate*, belonging to or disposed in a spike. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 173 A perennial erect herb, with terminal spicate rose or purple flowers. 1876 HARLEY *Royle's Mat. Med.* 780 The flowers whitish, in long bracted spicate racemes.

β. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 192 Infl. capitate, spicate, unilateral, recurved. 1866 G. HENSLOW *Wild Fl.* 113 The terminal portion of the spicate inflorescence.

2. *Look*. Having the form of a spike; pointed.

1866 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 314 *Athericera*. Antennae, presenting the form of a patella or capitulum, and in most supplied with a seta or spicate appendage.

Spicated (spī'kated), *a.* Now rare. [See *prec.* and *ED* 1.]

1. *Bot.* Having the form of a spike.

1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Spicated*, eared, or in an ear, as corn is. 1712 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 422 The flowers grow spicated in a loose tuft. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 254 The top of the stalk terminates in a spicated tuft.

2. *Furnished with spikelets; bristly.*

1702 *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1359, I plainly saw that all the bristles on the body of one of them... were... spicated (if I may make a word) or bearded like the Ear on the Seed head of some Grasses. 1742 H. BAKER *Microsc.* II. xxiii. 189 Those Hairs were spicated, or had other little Hairs issuing from their Sides. 1791 W. GILPIN *Forest Scenery* I. 51 The catkins of both are round, spicated hells. 1859 SALA *Gastlight & D. xxv.* 285 This big, barbed, spicated hasso, with the beard of a sapeur.

Spice (spois), *sb.* Forms: 3 spais, 4, 6 spise, spise, 4-6 spyce, 3- spice. [ad. OF. *espice* (mod. F. *épice*), ad. L. *species* SPECIES. Cf. *SPECIE*.]

1. One or other of various strongly flavoured or aromatic substances of vegetable origin, obtained from tropical plants, commonly used as condiments or employed for other purposes on account of their fragrance and preservative qualities.

a 1225 *Anr. R.* 370 Peon was iwued, uor his kolde mawe uorto natten hote spices. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2247 Fruit and spice of dere pris, Hereð that man dat is so wis. a 1272 *Luie Kon* 168 in O. E. *Misc.*, Pu et sweture þan eny spis. 13.. *K. Alis.* 5631 (Laud MS.), Per ne growþ no whete, Ne oþer corne, bot spices swete, Perof hi maken her breed. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* xxiii. 56 And thei turnunge agen, maden red swete spices, and oymenites. c. 1430 *Libro Cocorum* (1852) 11 Do her to pynys and saunders. And oþer goode spices þou take. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 33 Lete him haves savor of enuence and oþir good spices among. a 1533 *Ld. Berners Huon* lxxxii. 243 It is not possyble to gyeue any trewe Iugemente when we are full of wyne and spyes. 1553 *Eoen Vreal. New Ind.* (Arb.) 27 Powderidge with spices the bodye therein inclosed, that do euyl saugore maye passe forth. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geogr. Del.* II. iii. (1635) 53 Let our Merchants answer, which owe their Spices to Arabia. 1692 *Tryon Good Housew.* made Doctor *Spice* 143 Such a prodigious encrease of sugars, Spanish Fruits, Wines and Spices. 1725 *SLOANE Jamaica* II. 177 It may deservedly be counted one of the best spices in common use, having a very fine relish of many, from thence call'd All-Spice. 1770 *LANGHORNE Plutarch* (1851) II. 816/2 The spices and rich robes that were burned with him were very expensive. 1842 *LONDON Suburban Hort.* 646 Baked in pies with spices, they have an excellent flavour. 1891 *FARRAR Darkn. & Dawn* lix, Nero had so many spices burnt at her funeral that the learned doubted whether Arabia could furnish more to a single summer.

b. *fig.* (In ME. sometimes applied to persons.) a 1225 *Anr. R.* 78 Hope is a swete spice widdne þe heorte. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 235 Ho profered me speche bat special spye. *Ibid.* 938 Pat speyal spye þen to me spak. a 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxviii. 21 Heil spise sprong þat neuer was spent. c. 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 21 That heuenly spye hit is ful swete. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* I. i. § 3 This corrective spice, the mixture whereof maketh knowledge so souveraigne, is Charitie. 1652 *BENLOWES Theoph.* x. iii. 179 No Grandee Patron court I, nor entice Love-glances from enchanting Eyes, Nor Blandishments from lipping Wantons vocal Spice. 1784 *COWPER Task* II. 606 Variety's the very spice of life, That gives it all its flavour. 1859 *Habits Gd. Society* xii. 323 The gentleman of the bar, make a charming spice to a dinner. 1874 *L. STEPHEN Hours in Library* (1892) I. x. 358 He meant something more, which gives the real spice to his writings.

c. An odor or perfume arising from, or resembling that of, spices. (Cf. 2 c.)

1560 *BIBLE* (Geneva) *Song Sol.* iv. 16 Blowe on my garden, that the spices thereof may flow out. 1825 *TENNYSON Maud* I. xxii. 1, The woodbine spices are wafted abroad.

2. Without article, as a substance or in collective sense. (In Sc. see freq. = pepper.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2103 Asie... es best, for þar in es... Precious stans and spice of prise. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) vi. 67 Thei ete it in stede of Spice. 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* 101 Medecynes maid with preciousspice. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 217 To whom the Erie of Sussex, brought a voyde of spice and comettes. 1611 *SHAKS. Wind.* T. iv. iii. 158 Your purse is not hot enough to purchase your Spice. 1694 *CROWNE Regulus* II. 12 A man all vertue, like a pye all spice, will not please. 1717 *LANY M. V. MONTAGU Let. to Cress* Mar 18 Apr., They use a great deal of rich spice. 1805 *SOUTHEY Made in W.* xv. The dead... with precious gums and spice Fragrant, and incorruptibly preserved. 1842 *LONGER Quadran Girl* iii, Odours of orange-flowers and spice Reached them.

b. *dial.* (See quot.)

1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 44 *Spice*: Raisins, plums, figs and such like fruit. York-sh. [Hence in Bailey and Grose.] 1783 W. H. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 354 *Spice*, dried fruit, as raisins, currants, etc. 1848 *CARPENTER Gloss.*, *Spice*, sweet meats of any kind. 1855 (ROBINSON) *White Gloss.*, *Spice*, the common term here for sweetmeats and confectionery of all sorts, but especially for gingerbread articles.

c. *Spicy fragrance.* (Cf. 1 c.)

1833 *TENNYSON Pal. Art* 116, A summer fann'd with spice. 1850 — *In Mem.* ei, And many a rose-carnatioo [shall] feed With summer spice the humming air.

d. *techn.* (See quot.)

1858 *SINIMONDS Dict. Trade, Spice*,... a technical name among sugar-refiners for bullocks' blood.

† 3. A sort, kind, or species. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7585 3yt byr ys a noþer spye Pat cunþ of þe fendes malye. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Pars. T.* 102 The spices of penitence heo thre. c. 1449 *PECKOK Repr.* II. xiii. 228 Ech spice of moral yuel is moral yuel, and is a morali yuel spye. 1483 *CAXTON Cato* 3 b, Of the seven spices of ydolatrie. 1528 *PAYNELL Salerne's Regim.* b. jh, There is an other spice of fleure, which is swete and some what warme. 1857 *GOLDING De Mornay* xiv. (1596) 211 For alterations or chaunges, are spices, or rather consequents of moouing.

† b. In the phr. *a spice of*, a kind of. *Obs.*

Freq. not clearly distinguishable from sense 5.

c. 1360 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* I. 27 For þis is a spice of pride that men clepen ypocrisie. c. 1400 *LANFRANC'S Cirurg.* 180 Allopecia is a manner spice of lepre bat cometh of rotid fleume. c. 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mor.* (1885) 144 Such givinge were no vertu, but a spice of prodigality. 1520 *WHITTON Vulg.* (1527) 3 b, It is a spye of peuysshe pryde... when a man wyll take a singular waye by hymselfe. 1538 *ELYOT Addit., Cachexia*, a spye of a consumption, which procedeth of an yll disposition of the body. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* iv. vi, Bountie is a Spice of vertue.

† 4. a. Appearance, semblance. *Obs.*

1822 *WYCLIF 2 Thess. v.* 22 Absteyne 3ou fro al yuel spye, or liknesse. 1382 — *2 Tim.* iii. 5 Hauyngie sotillith the spye, or liknesse, of pite, forsothe denyngie the vertu of it.

† b. = SPECIES 2. *Obs.*

c. 1425 *Orolog. Sapient.* vi. in *Anglia* X. 377 So longe tyme dwellith goddis body as ben hole þe spices of þe sacramente.

† c. = SPECIES 6. *Obs.*

1547 *BALDWIN Mor. Philos.* (1564) 106 Plato affirmeth that there is seith in the soule of man... certayne spices, or as it were seeds of thinges.

5. A slight touch or trace of some physical disorder or malady. Now *dial.*

a 1479 *HAROING Chron.* Pref. xxv, Though this werke haue some spice of blindnesse, Yet is the autoure dot to bee blamed muche. 1530 *PAISOR 274/1* Spyece of the axes. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch, Sylla* (1895) III. 304 A paine and nummesse in his legges;... Strabo calleth it a spice of the goitve. 1635 *BRATHWAIT Arcadian Princ.* 44 Sure I am, their whole familie seemes to haue a spice of the same malady. 1739 *DE FOE Crusoe* I. (Globe) 96, I had a little Spice of the cold Fit, but it was not much. 1733 *SWIFT Let. to Sheridan* 27 Mar., Wks. 1841 II. 700/2, I have been much out of order with a spice of my giddiness. 1838 *HOLLOWAY Prov. Dict.* s.v., I have a spice of the rheumatism.

b. A slight touch, trace, or share, a dash or flavour, of some thing or quality.

In later use frequently with suggestion of sense 1. 1531 *ELYOT Gov. I.* xix, Daunsis whiche... contained in them a spice of idolatrie. 1564 *Brief Exam.* B. j, Those... do go about with these reliques to maynteyne at least a little spyece of Masse. 1611 *MIDDLETON & DEKKER Roaring Girl* II. i, I had my Latin tongue, and a spice of the French. a 1677 *BARROW Sermon.* Wks. 1716 I. 169 The contrary practice hath indeed within it a spice of slander. 1709 *STEELE Taller* No. 39 ¶ 2 There must be a Spice of Romantic Gallantry in the composition of that very Pretty Fable. 1790 *GOV. MORRIS in Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 16 The Flemings have a spice of obstinacy in their character. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairie* 280 The horse... had a considerable spice of devil in his composition. 1897 *JESSOP Arcady* II. 49 A certain gentle rebuke at your negligence and a spice of jealousy too.

c. A specimen or sample. *rare.*

1790 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2) Suppl., *Spice*, a sample. I gave him a spice of his behaviour. c. 1836 *Mrs. SHERWOOD Stories Ch. Cathc.* xi. ¶ He would often give the company a spice of what he had learned at school.

† 6. *Cant.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., The spice is the game of footpad robbery... A spice is a footpad robber.

7. *a. attrib.* in combinations denoting receptacles or places for holding spice, as *spice-bag*, *-bowl*, *† bust*, *-dish*, *-house*, etc., or preparations in which spice is an ingredient, as *spice-ball*, *-bread*, *-broth*, *-bun*, etc.; also *misc.*, as *spice-blossom*, *-merchant*, *-plant*, *-shop*, *-trade*. Also *SPICE-BOX*, etc.

1591 *PERCIVAL Sp. Dict.*, *Alcatraz para especias*, a 'spice bag, a coffin for spice. 1879 *MISS JACKSON Shropsh. Wordbk.*, 'Spice-balls, same as Faggits [a kind of sausages made of the liver and lights of a pig, boiled with sweet herbs, and finely chopped]. 1879 *Mrs. A. E. JAMES Ind. Housew. Managem.* 71 There are very likely other ingredients, in the proper, spice-balls, and a native 'vet', will withhold some principal ingredient while pretending to give you the whole recipe. 1819 *KEATS Fall Hyperion* I. 21 Where trees of every clime... With plantain, and 'spice-blossoms, made a screen. 1665 *WOOD Life (O.H.S.)* II. 50 W., at Jeames with 'spice-bells, 7d. 1727 *SOMERVILLE Fables* Wks. 1790 II. 106 In cradles, whistles, spice-bowls, sack, & whate'er the wanton gossip-lack. 1555 *MACHYNS Diary* (Camden) 91 After durgie 'spysse-bred and wine. 1579 W. FULKE *Relat. Rastel* 728 His comparing of the sacrament with spicebread and cake-bread saugoreth of a mynde that derideth all religion. 1877 R. M. GILCHRIST *Peakland* 69 The applidge was busily kneading spice-bread. 1777 *BRAND Pop. Antiqu.* App. 355 A smoking Priore of 'Spice-Broth. 1857 *HOUSEHOLD WORDS* XVI. 201 They all... sat down to regale on the tea and 'spice-buns we had provided. 1829 *Acta Dom. Concil.* (1839) 131 Pe desane of silver spynis, silver salt-fat, & 'spice bust. 1420 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 46 Also a 'spice disbe of seluer. 1823 in *Robson Bards of Tyne* 22 There will be pies and 'spice dumplings. 1483-9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 92 Pro nova construxione unius 'spice-house ad exitum Coquine, xxxr. 1591 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* XXII. 121 Andro Quhyte, maister in the spicebous. 1528 *Ibid.* XXI.

368 David Manteithe, maister in the 'spyce lardner. 1611 *Bible 1 Kings* x. 15 The traffique of the 'spice-merchants. 1852 *Catal. Internat. Exhib. Brit.* II. No. 5383, Examples of the most useful 'spice plants. 1824 *PIPER Dial. Sheffield* 22 (E.D.D.), 'Spice-pudding. c. 1475 *Cath. Angl.* 355/1 A 'Spice schope, apotheca vel ipotheca. 1647 *HEXHAM 1*, A spice shop, een *specerye winchel*. 1860 *INGLEDEW Ballads Yks.* 278 This wor a spice shop, where t' lads met. 1870 *Broad Yks.* 25 Temptin' 'spice-stalls rang'd i' rows. 1850 *R. COKE Disc. Trade* 39 If the French King can establish a 'Spice Trade, wherein he is wonderfully industrious. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 331 The good fortune of the Dutch, in rendering themselves masters of the spice-trade. 1590 in *Archaeol.* XL. 333 Item, iij 'spice treyes, xvjd. 1848 tr. *Hoffmeister's Trav. Ceylon*, etc. iv. 171 It is the Bazar, in which... the 'spice-warehouses predominate.

b. *Comb.*, as *spice-bearer*, *-seller*, *-vender*, *spice-bearing*, *-breathing*, *-burnt*, *-fraught*, *-warmed* adjs.

1845 *KITTO Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* s.v. *Burial*, In the splendid funeral procession of Herod, 500 of his servants attended as 'spice-bearers. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 647 The 'spice-bearing trees of the Moluccas. 1648 J. BAUMONT *Psyche* II. ccxv, As one... doth wondering go Through those 'spice-breathing paths. 1858 *Brit. Q. Rev.* LVI. 344 Raleigh's search after spice-breathing islands and gold-paved cities. 1859 *WARNER Alb. Eng. v.* xxvi, Rarer then the onely Fowl of 'Spice-burnt Ashes bread. 1868 J. H. NEWMAN *Verses Var. Occas.* 42 Transport fresh as 'spice-fraught gale. 1647 *HEXHAM 1*, A 'spice seller, een *specerye verkoper*. 1890 P. H. HUNTER *After the Exile* II. vi. 133 The goldsmiths and 'spice-vendors voluntarily contracted for particular... portions of wall. a 1847 *ELIZA Cook Sunshine* iv. 3 The winter hours were long to him who had no 'spice-warmed cup.

8. *Special Combs.*: *a* spice apple, a variety of the ordinary apple; *spice-berry* U.S., winter-green (*Gaultheria procumbens*); *spice-bush* U.S., wild allspice, fever-bush (*Benzoin odoriferum*); also, an aromatic Californian tree of the laurel family; *† spice-conscience* (*attrib.*), *-conscienced* *a*, having a delicate or tender conscience; *spice-islands*, the islands in the East from which spices were imported; *spice-land*, a country which produces spices (in quot. *fig.*); *spice mill*, a small hand-machine for grinding spices; *† spice mortar*, a mortar used for braying or pounding spices in; *spice-nut*, a gingerbread nut; *spice-tea* U.S. (see quot.); *spice-tree*, a spice-bearing tree; *spice-wood*, (*a*) U.S., the spice-bush; (*b*) wood of spice-bearing shrubs.

1611 *COTER, Epica*,... the 'Spice apple (whereof excellent Cyder is made). 1850 *HOOE Fruit Man.* 1 Aromatic Russet (Brown Spice, 'Spice Apple). 1852 *Mrs. TRAILL Canadian Crusoes* VI. 177 The little creeping wintergreen, which the Canadians call 'spice-berry. 1872 *DE VERE Americanisms* 404 The queen... is said to be the lovely, creeping snowberry... although others give the prize to the 'spice-berry. 1845-50 *Mrs. LINCOLN Lett. Brit.* 161 The *Laurus benzoin*, called 'Spice-bush, has scarlet berries, and is an aromatic plant. 1865 *BRYANT Mountain* II, There the spice-bush lifts her leafy lances. 1865 *Treas. Bot.* 621/2 *Oreodaphne californica* is a common tree in the mountainous parts of California, where it goes by a variety of names, such as Mountain Laurel, Spice-bush, Balm of Heaven. c. 1613 *ROWLAND Four Knaves* (Percy Soc.) 97 Let 'spice-conscience fellows talk their fill, Mine owne's mine owne. 1600 *HOLLAND Lity* VI. xxvii. 236 To chuse a third time they made a scruple, so 'spice conscioenced were they. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 69 ¶ 5 My Friend Sir Andrew calls... the 'Spice-Islands our Hot-heds. 1776 *MICKLE Tr. Cannoes Lusitad* Introduct. xxviii. note, To find the spice islands of the East was his [Columbus's] proposal at the court of Spain. 1834 *COLERIDGE Table Talk* 10 July, Like breezes blown from the spice-islands of Youth and Hope. 1890 *Cassell's Pop. Educ.* IV. 156/2 Malaysia... includes... Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and Celebes, and the Moluccas or Spice Islands. 1864 *LOWELL Fireside Trav.* 153 These 'spice-lads of char. acter which we... must reach... by weary voyages. 1897 P. WARUNG *Tales Old Regime* 192 The honeyed sweetness of the spice-land. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib. Brit.* II. No. 6141, Pepper and 'spice mills. 1652 J. HEYWOOD *Proc. & Epigr.* (1867) 295 That 'spice mortar to sell it be you willing? 1628 R. NEWTON *Gunner* 62 A Grocers or Apothecaries spice Morter. 1829 T. HOOK *Bank to Barnes* 120 I passed a few minutes and a bad shilling in bargaining for some 'spice-nuts. 1835-7 *DICKENS Sk. Box*, *Scenes* xli. 107 To induce you to purchase half a pound of the real spice nuts. 1872 *De Vere Americanisms* 325 'Spice-tea is... made from another laurel common at the South, the spice-bush. 1795 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 249 The laurel which bears it, is as well as 'spice-tree, a plant of no great elevation. 1868 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* (1870) I. II. 50 As though in some Arabian plain he stood, Anigh the border of a spice-tree wood. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* App. 71 'Spice Wood, *Laurus*. 1792 J. BELINAR *Hist. New York* III. 97 The Spice-wood (*Laurus Benzoin*) or Feverbush. a 1813 A. WILSON *Amer. Blue Bird* Wks. (Belfast ed.) 278 Spice-wood and sassafras budding together. 1819 *KEATS Fall Hyperion* I. 235 Many heaps Of other crisped spice-wood. 1846-50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 478 *Benzoin odoriferum*... Spice Wood.

Spice (spais), *v.* Also 6 spise, spyea. [ad. OF. *espicer* (mod. F. *épicer*), *f.* *espice* SPICE *sb.*; or directly from the sb.]

1. *trans.* To prepare or season (food, etc.) with a spice or spices. Also allatively (quot. 1821).

1377 *LANGL P. Pl.* B. xix. 233 Shulde no curyous clothe comen on bys rugge, Ne no mete in his mouth þat maister Iohan spiced. 1570 *LEVINS Manib.* 114 To spice, *condire*. 1611 *BIBLE Ezek.* xxiv. 10 Consume the flesh, and spice it well, and let the bones be burnt. 1658 *ROWLAND tr. Moullet's Theat. Ins.* 912 It is spiced at pleasure with Ginger, Saffron [etc.]. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* xx, 'Fetch him wine', said the alchemist. 'Aha! and thou wouldst spice it for me,...

wouldst thou not? 1822—*Nigel* iii. She..spiced the toast with her own hands. 1885 *LADY BRASSEY The Trades* 291 Anciently ambergris was much used for spicing wines. *transf.* 1600 *DELOEY Strange Hist.* Wks. (1912) 405 Yet his faire bodie was full sore infected, So ill they spiced both his fleshe and fishe.

b. *fig.* To season, to affect the character or quality of, by means of some addition or modification. *Usu. const. with.*

1529 *MORE Dyalogue* iv. Wks. 257/2 One special thing, with which he spiced all the poison. 1564 *BULLEIN Dial. agst. Pest* (1888) 27 Me think your conscience is to much spiced with sodaine deuotion. 1634 *W. WOOD New Eng. Prosp.* To Rdr., I have inserted many passages of mirth concerning them, to spice the rest of my more serious discourse. 1684 *BUNYAN Adv. to Sufferers* Wks. 1885 II. 728 His holy harmless and profitable notions, because they are spiced with grace, yield to him comfort, joy, and peace. 1837 *W. IRVING Capt. Bonneville* III. 103 Hardship and hard work, spiced with the stimulants of wild adventure. 1855 *TENNYSON Maud* i. xviii. vii. O, why should Love..Spice his fair banquet with the dust of death? 1892 *BARRING-GOULD In Troubadour-Land* iii. 39 The reader will think I have given him a dull chapter...so I will...add an anecdote, to spice it. *absol.* 1822 *SCOTT Nigel* xxvii. Mind to spice high with Latin.

c. *slang.* To adulterate (soot).

1798 *J. MONTGOMERY View Agric. Mex* 302 The chimney-sweepers who sell soot in London, mix with it ashes and earth, sifted very small and fine: this they term *Spicing the soot*.

2. +a. To embalm, to preserve with spices. *Obs.* 1432—50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 287 The body of this holy man spicede with many spices was sende to his church. 1555 *ENEN Decades* (Arh.) 160 Somewhere also, they drye them, spice them...and so reuerently place them in certeyne tabernacles. 1598 *W. PULLIN tr. Linschoten* 3/1 His body being seared and spiced was conuayed into his cuntry of Alua.

†b. To perfume with or as with spices.

1648 *HERRICK Hesper.* Nupt. Song ii. Trading upon Vermilion And Amber; Spicing the Chaff-Aire with fumes of Paradise.

c. *Cant.* To rob; to deprive of by robbery.

1812 *J. H. VAUX Flash Dict.* s.v., A rogue will say, I *spiced* the swell of so much, naming the booty obtained.

d. To dose (a horse) with spice in order to mislead the buyer.

1841 *J. T. HEWLETT Parish Clerk* I. vii. 111 [He] knew nothing of spicing a horse, or giving him a hall.

†3. In pa. pple.: Slightly affected with a physical disorder. *Obs.*—1

1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 382 From drunkenness proceeded trembling hands, spiced with the Palsie.

†4. *intr.* Of a bird: To mnt. *Obs.*—1

1682 *N. O. BOILEAU's Lutrin* iii. 183 Dar'st thou presume (profane!) to spice i' th' Quire?

Hence *Spicing vbl. sb.*; also spicing apple, a variety of apple (cf. *spice apple* *SPICE sb.* 8).

1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* 72 The Kirkham Apple... Cushion Apple, Spicing, May-flower. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* (1721) II. 291 The Spicing Apple, of all Apples that are marked Red, is the meanest. 1844 *M. STUART O. T. Canon* § viii. (1849) 285 The story...although mixed with a spicing of fable in all probability has some truth for its basis. 1895 *Mrs. CAFFYN Quaker Grandmother* 133 Boredom sharpened by a spicing of mischief.

Spice-box. Also 6 *spys box*. [*SPICE sb.*]

1. A box, usually having several compartments, to keep spices in.

1527 *Test. Ebor.* (Snrtees) V. 244 Le spicebox de every. 1533—4 *Rutland MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) IV. 348, j *spys box* with a little sponc to the same. a 1625 *FLETCHER Bloody Brother* ii. ii. Here stands a bak'd meat, he wants a little seasoning...my Spice-box, Gentlemen. 1858 *SIMMONS Dict. Trade, Spicing-box*, a kitchen-box with several divisions for holding different spices. 1874 *H. H. COLE Catal. Ind. Art S. Kensington Mus.* App. 288 Centre Piece, silver, consisting of a plateau fitted with spice boxes and receptacles for flowers.

2. A small decorated box, usually of Oriental workmanship.

1830 *BIRNWOOD Ind. Art* I. 160 Small boxes of very graceful form, covered with the most delicate tracery, and known to Europeans as *spice-boxes*.

Spice-cake. Also 6 *spyce-, spise-.* [*SPICE sb.*] A cake seasoned with spice; *dial.*, a rich currant-cake. Also *Comb.*

1530 *PAISGR. 274/1* Spycecake, *gastau*. 1561 *AWOFLAV Frat. Varab.* 12 Snch knives commonly vse to huy Spice-cakes, Apples, or other trifles. 1605 *LONDON Prodigal* v. 1, I have liued since yesterday two a clove of a spice-cake I had at a huriall. 1648 *HEXHAM II. s.v. Kruyd.* A Spice-cake-baker. 1790 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2) Suppl., *Spice-cake*, plum-cake. 1825 *BROCKETT N. C. Gloss.* *Spice-cake*, a cake full of currants. 1862 *C. C. ROBINSON Dial. Leeds* 417 *Spice-cake*, Christmas fare. Currants, candied lemon, and raisins, hold a conspicuous part in the manufacture of this article [etc.].

Spiced (spoist), *ppl. a.* Also 4 *spisid*, 5 *spicid*, 6 *spised*, *spyced*, *spicte*. [*f. SPICE sb. or v.*]

1. Seasoned or flavoured with spice or spices; cured with spices.

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Biberu.* in Wright *Voc.* 157 *Brakole*, a spiced cake. c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1830) 133 *3if bei*, drynkyn delicious ale and spicid and beiz wynes. 1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 421 To hane...their drynkyns with spiced Cakebrede. 1487—8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 139 To Milton for spiced Bunnys, xiiij d. 1529 *Cov. Lett Bk.* 697 That no persone...shall hake or make eny spiced Cakes with butter...but onlie suche persones as shal be therunto assigned. 1589 *GREENE Menaphon* (Arh.) 34 Carmela seeing her brother refuse his spicte drinke, thought all was not well. 1612

BIBLE Song Sol. viii. 2, I would cause thee to drinke of spiced wine. 1681 *Manch. Cri. Lett Rec.* (1888) V. 1. 126 Joan Leigh for spiced bread. 1708 *SEVEL I.* Spiced sauce, *kruydyde saus.* 1777 *COWPER Lett. to Hill Wks.* 1837 XV. 37, I am much obliged to you for a tub of very fine spiced salmon which arrived yesterday. 1826 *TUCKER Narrative Exped. R. Zaire* iii. (1818) 103 The keg of spiced rum which I had brought...was now produced. a 1848 in *Barlett's Dict. Amer. s.v. Liquor*, Spiced punch. 1895 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* I. 404 Avoidance of seasoned and spiced food.

b. Impregnated with hot spices.

1666 *H. STUBBE Mirac. Conform.* 29 No Clothes could possibly warme him: he wore upon his head many spiced Caps.

†2. Of conscience, etc.: Nice, dainty, delicate, tender; over particular or scrupulous. *Obs.*

c 1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 526 He waytude after no pompe ne reverence, Ne made him a spiced conscience. c 1386—*Wife's Prolog.* 435 Ye schulde be al pacient and meke, And have a swete spiced consciens. c 1550 *MENWALL Nature* 509 (Brandt), Hauve ye such a spiced conscience That will be entryked with euery mery thought? 1594 *O. B. Quest. Prof. & Pleas. Concern.* Eij, I remember how they dallied out the matter like Chaucers Frier at the mad, vnder pretence of spiced holinesse. 1617 *FLETCHER First Lover* iii. 1, Take it; it is yours; Be not so spiced; 'tis good gold. 1631 *MASSINGER Emperor* East 1. ii, Fool that I was, to offer such a hargain To a spiced-conscience chapman!

b. Accustomed to spices; blunted, jaded.

1771 *Mrs. GRIFFITH Hist. Lady Barton* II. 268 As tasteless and insipid, as...the sweetest viand to the spiced palate.

3. Fragrant, aromatic; spice-laden.

1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N. II.* i. 124 In the spiced Indian air, by night Full often hath she gossip by my side. 1881 *Mrs. R. T. COOKE Somebody's Neighbors* 39 Spiced carnations of rose and garnet crowned their bed in July and August. 1882 *B. HARTE Flips*, The spiced thicket stretched between him and the summit.

†**Spiceful, a.** *Obs.*—1 [*f. SPICE sb.*] Full of spices; spicy.

1612 *DRAYTON Polyolb.* v. 312 The sandie wyldes of spicefull Barbarie.

Spice-like, adv. and a. [*f. SPICE sb.*]

a. *adv.* So as to smell like spices.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2443 Iosep dede hise lich...riche-like smeren, And spice-like swete smaken. *Ibid.* 2515 Hise liche was spice-like maked.

b. *adj.* Resembling that of spice.

1578 *LITTE Dodoens* 519 The sayde leanes be of an aromaticall or spice-like taste.

Spice-plate. Now *Hist.* [*SPICE sb.*] A small plate or dish formerly used for holding spice.

1391 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 100 Pro 139th spycplates argenteis. *Ibid.*, Pro factura de les spycplates. 1425 in *Kal. & Inv. Treas.* (1836) III. 367 *ii.* spycplates d'argent. 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 469 Item, j. spice plate, well gilt like a double rose. 1537 *N. C. Wills* (Surtees) 146 A spice plate of Spanyshe worke. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 385 The Frenche king gane to him an Owche and a spice Plate of Golde of a great weight. 1778 *WARTON Hist. Eng. Poetry* II. xv. 346 *note*, The spice, for this mixture, was served, often separately, in what they called a spice-plate. 1884 *Leisure Hour* June 374/1 The marshal of the hall...bearing the grace-cup and spice-plate of his lord.

†**Spicer** *1.* *Obs.* Also 4 *spiser*, 4–5 *spysyer*; 4 *spycier*, 4–6 *spycer*. [*ad. OF. spicier* (mod. *F. épicier*), *f. espice* *SPICE sb.* Cf. *MDn.* and *MHG. spacier* (G. dial. *spazier*).] A dealer in spices; an apothecary or druggist.

1297 *R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 11204 William be spicer & geffray of hencsel. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xlv. To Goed odurs of vertus ere takynd bi here spiseres. 1362 *LANGL. P. PL.* A. x. 121 Out of a Ragged Roote...Springe and spredde bat spicers dysreth. c 1400 *Launfranc's Cirurg.* 67 Panne I sente to be spiceris schoppe bat was a greet weye fro me. 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* iii. iv. (1823) 118 The pawan that is sette to fore the queene signefieth the phisicien Spicer and Apotyquaire. a 1513 *FABIAN Chron.* vii. (1811) 512 A spycer or grocer namyd Petyr Gylle, of Paris. 1566 *SECURIUS Dict.* Dv, Certaine, which are called spicers, or Potiaries. 1609 *D. ROGERS in Digby Myst.* (1882) p. xxi, Mercers, Spicers, bringe forth the y^e 3. kinges of Collen.

attrib. 14...*Nom.* in *Wt. Wulker* 692 *Hec apoticiaria*, a spysyer wyfe. *Ibid.* 730 *Hec apotica*, a spycerschope.

Spicer 2 (spoi'sai). *rare* —^o. [*f. SPICE v.*] 'One that seasons with spice' (Webster, 1828–32).

†**Spicerer.** *Obs.*—1 [*Cf. SPICER 1.*] One skilled in the nature of spices or drugs.

1665 *G. HAVERS P. della Vallis Trav. E. India* 82 In the College of Fryer Joseph Masagna, a famous Spicerer.

Spicery (spoi'seri). Forms: 3–7 *spicerie* (4 -eri, 5 -ere, 6 -erece), 3– *spicoery* (4–5 -erye); 4–6 *spycerie* (5 -irie, 6 -arie), *spye* (e)cerye (e); 4 *spisorie*, 5 *spysorye* (e), *spiserie*. [*ad. OF. spicerie* (mod. *F. épicerie*), *f. espice* *SPICE sb.* Cf. *OF. espicerie* (= *Sp. especieria*, *It. spiceria*) *SPECERY*, which is also the source of *MDu. spec-, spiserie* (Du. *spicerij*), *MLG. specerie* (*spiserie*), *MHG. spicerie*, *spicerie* (G. *spizerei*).]

1. *collect.* or in *pl.* Spices.

sing. 1297 *R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 3162 He...*Nom* wip him spicerie pat to fysike drou. 13...*Sir Beus* 3123 Wip pyment and wip spicerie. c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* I. 29 Goddis lawe savoury wele when it is defonid, as spicerie 3yveb smell when it is pownd. c 1420 *Liber Catorum* (1862) 42 Fore pore menne pys crafte is tolde pat mowon not have spysory, as pay wolde. 1470–85 *MALORY Arthur* xi. ii. 573 There with alle there was such a sauour as alle the spycerye of the world had ben there. 1557 *DRANT Horace*, Ep. II. I. H. J. Wher francke incence is soulede And what soeuer spycerie in waste paper is rould. 1593 *ROXBOROUGH in Spenser's Astrophel* S's Wks. 1910 I. 352 *The Phoenix*. 'Built vp her tombe of spicerie. 1652 *EARL MONMOUTH tr. Bontinoglio's Hist.*

Relat. 14 Having brought by many Voyages an inestimable Treasure of Spicery into Holland. 1689 *BURNET Tract* I. 96 It tasted high of Spicery, though she assured me there was not one grain of Spice in it. 1776 *MICKLE tr. Cuvier's Lusiad* 464 The richest sort of spicer's fragrant fir. 1819 *CRABBE T. of Hall* xxi. 169 And the good ladies whom at church he saw...Could...whispering, deal for spicery and lace. 1847 *H. MILLER First Impr. Eng. v.* (1857) 69 Several glasses of Sampson, a palatable Dudley beverage, compounded of eggs, milk and spicery. 1877 *MORRIS Jaten* xi. 361 While on the veined pavement lie The honied things and spicery.

pl. c 1400 *MAUNNEV. (Roxb.)* vii. 26 Sum distilles garrofes, spikenarde, and ober spiceries. 1527 *R. THORNE in Hakluyt* (1589) 254 Many Islands which be the Isles of the Spiceries of the Emperor. 1591 *SAVILLE Tacitus* Annot. 2, Windows & doores...wherein the herse was placed, and all kinde of spiceries and odours...heaped therein. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* i. 71 There is a mighty heape of the said spiceries gotten together. 1630 *R. JOHNSON's Kingd. & Commonw.* 552 All sorts of Trees, wilde Beasts, and Spiceries. 1777 *ROXBOROUGH Hist. Amer.* i. (1778) 1. 34 He traded in many of the islands from which Europe had long received spiceries and other commodities. 1834 *H. MILLER Science & Leg.* xvii. (1837) 258 He supplied the proprietors with teas, wines, and spiceries. 1893 *A. H. SAYCE Higher Crit.* (1874) 133 Dedan was the leading tribe...which carried the spiceries of the southern coast to the populations of Palestine.

b. *fig.* in various applications.

1377 *LANGL. P. PL.* B. ix. 100 (Trin. Coll. Cambr. MS.), And sitthe to spille speche That spicerie [v.r. spye] is of grace. 1576 *GASCOIGNE Steel Glas* Ep. Ded., Wks. 1910 II. 135 Were not the cordial of these two pretious Spiceries, the corrosive of care woulde quickly confounde me. 1591 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 62 Arabian spiceries of sweete passions and praises. 1652 *BENLOWES Theoph.* iv. xviii. All virtues fir'd in her pure breast their spicery. 1679 *J. GOOMMAN Penit. Pard.* i. iv. (1713) 123 The name of the wicked shall rot, in despite of all the spicery of flatterers and parasites. 1828 *LANDOR Imag. Contr.* Wks. 1851 I. 340/2 After his hot and animating spicery, we now are running to...sage poets. 1881 *RIPLEY in Frothingham Rec. & Impr.* 266 The affluence of his [Emerson's] illustrations diffuses a flavor of oriental spicery over his pages.

2. +a. A spice-shop or spice-store, or a set of these; a source or supply of spices. *Obs.*

1297 *R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 11224 Be howiars isoppe hii breke... & suppe be spicerie hii breke fram ende to oþer, & dudu al to robertrie. 1527 *R. THORNE in Hakluyt* (1589) 251 A head land called Malaca, where is the principal spicery.

b. The department of the royal household connected with the keeping of spices; esp. in *Clerk of the Spicery*. Now only *Hist.*

1418—9 in *Cal. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1827) I. Intro. 16 Roger Wodehull...som tyme clerke of soure faders Spicerie. 1513 *Bk. Kerynyng in Babes Bk.* (1868) 272 Speke with the paxter and officers of y^e spycery for fruytes that shall be eten fastynce. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VIII., 58 The kynge sent William Blacknall esquier, Clerk of his Spycery, with silver vessel, plate and other thynges. 1601 *F. TATE Househ. Ord. Edu.* II, § 11 (1876) 11 Al thinges touching th' office of the spicerie. *Ibid.* § 17. 14 Two towels of the clark of the spicery. 1654 *H. L'ESTRANGE Chas.* I. (1653) 63 They...divested him of his place in the spicery. 1797 *CHAMBERLAIN Pres. St. G. Brit.* (1790) 535 Her Majesty's Household Officers and Servants...Spicerie: Richard D'Avenant, Esq., Clerk. 1780 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) II. 327, 1 propose...to abolish...all the offices of the kitchen, cellar, spicery, &c.

c. A room or part of a house set apart for the keeping of spices. Now only *Hist.*

1536 *MS. Rawl. D.* 780 fol. 57 b, A new key for the steer howse Dore in the spycery. 1605 *ARMIN Foote upon F.* (1880) 10 The Pie was drawne...but wanting Sugar, set aside to the spicerie to fetch it. 1705 *ADMISSON Italy, Penn.* 148 The Spicery, the Cellar and its Furniture...are too well known to need a Description. 1833 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 81 Kitchens, cellars, pastries, spiceries...and the like. *fig.* 1638 *BRATUNWAT (title)*, A Spiritual Spicerie, containing sundrie sweet Tractates of Devotion and Piety.

Spice-wood: see *SPICE sb.* 8.

Spici- (spoi'si), combining form of *L. spica* ear of corn, *SPICE sb.* 1, occurring in a few words, as *Spiciiferous* a. [*L. spiciifer*] (sec quot.). *Spici-* form a., having the form of a (flower-) spike. *Spici-*lege, [*Spici-*legium, + *Spici-*legium [*L. spici-*legium], a gleanings; a collection or anthology.

Mayne *Expos. Lex.* (1859) also gives *spiciiferous*, *spici-*gerous as renderings of mod. *L.* formations.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, **Spiciiferous*, that beareth ears of corn. [Hence in Phillips and Bailey.] 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 401/1 Verticillated either round some foreign body or under the form of 'spiciform' branches. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 294 Heads purplish or white...in a spiciform panicle. 1837 *LANDOR Pentameron* ii. Wks. 1853 II. 321/2 Yet we may almost make out in quantity, and quite in quality, our 'spici-legium from Virgil himself. 1846 *G. S. FAERIE Lett. Tractat.* *Secss.* 91, I shall exhibit some specimens of its process...a 'spici-legium only. 1859 *Archaeol. Cant.* II. 221 Which shall be, as it were, a 'spici-legium', a gathering up of fragments. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, **Spici-*gerous, gathering ears of corn, gleanings or leising corn.

Spicily (spoi'sili), *adv.* [*f. SPICY a. + -LY 2.*] In a spicy manner; pungently.

1855 in *HYOGE CLARKE Dict.* 1856 *J. K. BANGS House-boat* on *Six* xi. 142 The conversation had opened a trifle spicily.

Spiciness (spoi'sinés). [*f. SPICY a. + -NESS.*]

The quality of being spicy (esp. in *fig. senses*).

1633 *HERBERT Temple, Odour* iii. That these two words might creep and grow to some degree of spiciness to thee! 1655 *VAUGHAN Silles Sent.* (1858) 81 Cold showers stir, and wrung their spiciness and bloud. 1730 *BAILEY Armatistness*, Spiciness. 1876 *World* V. 11 Our English language does not lend itself so easily as the French to meretricious spiciness of phrase. 1895 *Outing* XXVII. 3 There is a spiciness in the fact.

+ **Spick**, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 1, 3 *spic*, 4-5 *spyk* (5 spike), 6 *spycke*. *B.* 3 *spiche*. [OE. *spic* (= ON. and MSw. *spik*), var. of *spec* (once): see SPECK *sb.*⁴] Fat meat or bacon; fat, grease, lard. *a.* c132 *Charter in O. E. Texts* 446, it wega spices & ceses. 1335 *Ibid.* 449. An wez spices & ceses. a 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* 11. 92 Genim þa readen netlan. & spices. c 1205 *Lav.* 24437 Per com spic and water and aten vmetite. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* Wace (Rolls) 12345 Dynabrok. [was] Rostyng a swyn. . . his herd þer-wip al lothen, & al to-soiled wyþ þe spik. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 469/1 Spyk, or fet flesche (K. spike of fleshe), *pöpa*. a 1529 SKELTON *E. Rymnyng* 335 Another brought a spycke Of a bacon flycke. *B.* c 1275 *Al Pains of Hell* 134 in *O. E. Misc.*, Heom me drepeþ myd þe piche As we brede wyþ þe spiche.

Spick, *sb.*² Now *dial.* Also 6, 9 *spik*, 7 *spicke*. [ad. OF. *spic*, *spic* (Cotgr. *spique*): see ASPIC² and SPIKE *sb.*¹] Lavender.

1558 WARDE *tr. Alexis* Sec. 19 Take first. . . the oyle of Violettes. . . oyle of Spick. . . of eche of them a pound. 1559 MOWKING *Evonyng*, 232 Oyl of Spick. . . Set the herb (the flowers rather) of Spik or Lavender a while in the sun. 1639 O. WOOD *Alph. Bk. Secrets* 121 Mixe therewith liquid Storax and oyle of Spicke. 1656 RIDGLEY *Parv. Physick* 85 Take. . . Spick, six grains, with Honey of Roses. 1844 W. BARNES *Poems Rural Life* 234 The lilies white's her maiden forches, The spik to put 'tithin her box. 1885- in *s.w. dial.* glossaries (Somerset, Wilts., etc.).

+ **Spick**, *sb.*³ *Obs. rare.* [var. SPIKE *sb.*² or SPEER *sb.*] A spike-nail.

1611 FLORIO, *Chiodo*, a naille, a spicke. 1628 in Foster *Eng. Factories India* (1909) III. 251 Spicks and nailles of all sorts.

+ **Spick**, *v.* *Obs.*—1 [f. prec.] = SPIKE *v.*² 1. 1623 in Foster *Eng. Factories India* (1908) II. 230 Our people . . . came theather. . . and spicked upp their ordinance.

Spick, *a.* Short for SPICK AND SPAN *a.* 1882 GOSSE *Gray* vi. 127 His servant. . . had to keep the room as bright and spick as an old lady's bandbox.

Spick and span, *a.*, *sb.*, and *adv.* Also spick-and-span (occas. *spic*). [Shortening of next. See also SPECK AND SPAN.]

A. adj. 1. = next.

1665 PERVS *Diary* 15 Nov., My Lady Batten walking through the dirty lane with new spicke and span white shoes. 1731 SWIFT *On Death Dr. Swift* xxv. His way of writing now is past. . . I keep no antiquated stuff; But spick and span I have enough. 1793 COWPER *Let. Wks.* 1836 VII. 214, I have built one summer-house already, with the boards of my old study, and am building another spick and span, as they say. 1809 *European Mag.* LV. 21 The great number of spick and span articles that have been received into our catalogue. 1849 H. MAYO *Pop. Superst.* (1851) 51 Fresh from the mint, and spick and span. 1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 442 Their shifting gospel changes about every ten years, and comes out spick and span as a new theology.

2. Particularly neat, trim, or smart; suggestive of something quite new or unaffected by wear: *a.* Of persons in respect of dress.

1846 THACKERAY *Crit. Rev. Wks.* 1886 XXIII. 159 Benvenuto, spick and span in his very best clothes. 1863 W. W. STORY *Roba di R.* I. iv. 64 The shopkeepers. . . looking spick-and-span, as if they had just come out of a bandbox. 1886 'MAXWELL GRAY' *Silence Dean Maitland* I. i. 9 A dog-cart. . . driven by a spick-and-span groom.

b. Of things.

1857 DUFFERIN *Let. High Lat.* (ed. 2) 87 You must not suppose. . . that the. . . land-slip of Thingvalla took place quite in the spick and span manner the section might lead you to imagine. 1882 Mrs. RINNEL *Daisies & Butterc.* I. 121 This spick and span old house. 1888 W. E. NORRIS *Regue* xxxi. A spick-and-span victoria, with a lady seated in it.

B. sb. That which is quite new or particularly trim and smart.

1758 H. WALPOLE *Let. to H. S. Conway* 21 July, I repeat what has been printed in every newspaper of the week, and then finish with one paragraph of spick and span. 1883 B. W. RICHARDSON *Son of Star* III. li. 41 A Jewish legion of the spick and span of Jewish youth.

C. adv. In a spick and span manner.

1815 LAMIN *Let. to Manning in Final Mem.* x. 99 Mary reserves a portion of your silk. . . to make up spick and span into a bran-new gown. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 134 Caparison'd all spick and span.

Hence **Spick-and-spanness**. (In recent use.)

Spick and span new, *a.* Also spick-and-span new. (For other variations see quot.) [Emphatic extension of SPAN-NEW *a.* The same first element appears in the synonymous Du. and Flem. *spikspeldernieuw*, *-splinternieuw* (WFlem. *-spankelnieuw*).] Absolutely or perfectly new; brand-new; perfectly fresh or unworn.

The *β*-quots. show the more unusual spellings.

a. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1895) II. 217 They were all in goodly gilt armours, and brave purple casocks upon them, spicke, and spanne newe. c 1590 *Forwards to Stubbes* *Anat.* (1877) 38 A spicke and spanne new Geneva Bible. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* tit. v. (1904) 66 Sit, this is a spell against 'hem, spicke and span new. 1659 FULLER *App. Inf.* Inno. ii. 31 The Animadverfor will not wear words at the second hand of my using, but will have them spick and span new of his own making. a 1668 DAVENANT *Jefferides* i. Wks. (1673) 225 They found him close, beneath a spick And almost span-new peuter-Candlestick. 1742 *Lond. Mag.* 611 Aspick and span new French or Dutch Habit. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1879) IX. 181 This discovery is spick and span new; I never heard of it before. 1818 LAMM *Morgan Autobiog.* (1850) 165 These fagades, with spick-and-span new plaster of Paris and patent cement. 1879 SALA *Paris Herby* *Again* (1880) II. xvii. 275 Its gilt railings. . . looked spick-and-span new. 1893 VIZETALLY *Glances Back* I. 122 The handsome horses in spick-and-span new harness.

Comb. 1607 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* iv. iii, I am. . . of the spick and span new-set-up company of porters.

b. 1583 GOLING *Calvin on Deut.* clxxxii. 1130/1 They [Papists] make men beleue that the breade is no more a material thing. . . And that is spycke and spawne newe. 1598 FLORIO *s.v. Trinca*, *Nuona di trinca*, as we vse to say spike and span new. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot.* Jer. 73 In his Preface to his spik and span New Ephemeris. 1663 KILLEGREW *Parson's Wed.* ii. vii, Spik and span new arguments. c 1789 Mrs. USWIN *Let. in Burgon Twelve Good Men* (1888) II. 351 Two spic and span new pieces. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.* *s.v.*, Spic-and-span New. See BRANDERU.

Hence **Spick-and-span newness**. *rare.* 1640 Bp. HALL *Epist.* iii. vii. 36 The most manifestly spick-and-span newness of this devised Discipline.

Spicket¹. Now chiefly *dial.* and *U.S.* Also 5 *spykett*, *spykkett*, 6 *spicat*, 7, *Sc.* 8-9 *spiket*. [Alteration of SPICOT *sb.*]

1. A spigot.

14. *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in Wr. Wölcker 573 *Chystrdra*, a spykett. 14. *Metz. Voc.* *Ibid.* 626 *Clefsidra*, spykett. 1591 HARVEY *Tran.* (Hakl.) 252 [There were] some wines and spicats in their bellies to draw at. 1619 PASQUILL *Palm* (1877) 148 Into the vault the taylor down doth creep, Where how he deals with bung-holes and with spicketts I cannot tell. a 1635 RANOLD *Poems* (1652) 16 His Eyes look like two Tunnels, his Nose like a Fausset with the Spicket out. 1739 BROME in *Let. Eminent Persons* (1813) II. 129 He. . . ran his fingers into the orifices, like spicketts, of the arteries, and then knocked for his surgeon. 1747-96 Mrs. GLASSE *Cookery* xxvii. 343 Put them into a large vessel of wood or stone, with a spicket in it. 1804 A. DUNCAN *Marin. Chron.* IV. 71 The spicket I perceived out of the cask, and the liquor running about. 1836 HALBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. 2. xxxi, I guess I'll whip out of the bung while he's a lookin arter the spicket. 1893 LELAND *Ment.* II. 169 The Indian. . . took a glass and turned on the spicket.

attrib. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* vi. xvi. 256 Where his miscarriage is the more. . . scandalous; inasmuch, as that he is chaus'd by two spicket-wenchens.

b. In allusive use.

1615 DAY *Festivals* iv. 94 They. . . spend their Birthright and Patrimonies upon the Spicket. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* vi. vi. 102 The Brethren of the Spicket. . . lay downe for a fundametal, that there is no living without Liquids.

2. A water-tap.

1888 J. & E. R. PENNELL *Sent. Journ.* 60 The waiter pointed to a small spicket and a handkerchief of a towel.

+ **Spicket**². *dial.* *Obs.*—1 Also spickard. [perh. a transferred use of prec.] (See quot.)

1728 PHIL. *Trans.* XXXV. 573 The Owners [in Essex] are sure to choose for their own Use the. . . fattest [crocus] Roots, but above all, they reject the longish pointed ones, which they call *Spicketts* or *Spickards*.

Spickard, *obs.* form of SPIKENARD.

Spickmel(l, *obs.* forms of SPIGNEL.

Spick-span, *a.*, abbrev. of SPICK AND SPAN *a.* 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 40 A wish Spick span from the press on wove foolscap to issue. 1888 *Public Opinion* (N.Y.) 15 Dec. 197 Their visits to a State's prison have been under the guidance of officials, before whom all is made spick-span. 1894 A. St. AUBYN *Orchard Damerel* III. li. 48 It could never have been. . . clear like spic-span modern glass.

So **Spick-span new** *a.*

1830 TENNYSON *Northern Cobbler* xix.

+ **Spickwort**. *Obs.*—1 = SPEARWORT 3 *b.*

1561 AYNELAY *Frat. Vacab.* (1869) 5 They [sc. palliards] he bitten with Spickworts, & somtime with rats bane.

Spicose, *a.* *rare*—0. [f. *L.* *spica*.] (See quot.)

Also **Spicosity**.

1721 BAILEY, *Spicosity*, a being spiked or pricked like an Ear of Corn. 1775 ASH, *Spicose*, full of ears, having many ears like corn. [Hence in later Dicts.]

Spicous, *a.* *Bot.* ? *Obs.* [f. *L.* *spica* spike.]

Spicate; spiky, pointed.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrrus* iii. 46 The seeds about the spicous head or torch of *Tupinus Barbatus*. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* (1695) 8 The Fruit or Apples. . . are. . . coated and armed with many spicous Pricks. [1775 in ASH. Hence in later Dicts.]

Hence **Spicousness**. *rare*—0.

1730 BAILEY (fol.), *Spicousness*, a being spiked like Ears of Corn; also Fullness of Ears.

|| **Spicula** (spik'ulā). Pl. *spiculæ* (-iulī).

[mod. *L.*, dim. of *L.* *spica*, = *L.* *spiculum* SPICULUM.]

1. A sharp-pointed or acicular crystal or similar formation.

1747 tr. *Astruc's Favors* 83 Whose stomach is lined with a sort of pituita, whereby the spiculæ of this poison are blunted. 1794 R. J. SULLIVAN *Vicu Nat.* I. 426 We have. . . only to suppose, the particles which are employed in crystallization to be endowed with a tendency to form spiculæ; and these spiculæ with a tendency to arrange themselves at equal angles of inclination. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Huttonian* Tr. 85 Where there is any admixture of that substance [sc. felspar], whether in slender spiculæ or in larger masses. 1825 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xxx. 167 A substance comes over in small quantity. . . crystallizing in spiculæ in the receiver.

b. esp. A formation of this nature caused by the action of frost.

1783 PHIL. *Trans.* LXXXIII. 310 On dropping in a hit of ice. . . spiculæ of ice shoot suddenly through the water. 1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampshire* III. 20 The spiculæ [of hoar frost] were of all lengths, from an inch downward. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* iii. 54 The frozen moisture may fall in spiculæ or crystals of ice. 1838 ATHENÆUM 6 Oct. 451/3 It was argued that the vapour was changed into ice, and that the higher atmosphere was charged with spiculæ.

2. A small sharp-pointed process on some part of a plant or animal; a prickle.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *s.v.* *Spider*, They all have weapons issuing out of the mouth. . . They consist, in some, of two

spiculæ, in the manner of a forked hook. 1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampshire* III. 125 It [the prickly ash] is armed with spiculæ, like the locust. 1800 PHIL. *Trans.* XC. 270 The spiculæ on the shark's skin were also separated. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* iv. (1818) I. 114 Others are barbed like the spicula of a bee's stinging. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1082/2 *Spicula*, a fine fleshy erect point.

b. In fungi: = SPICULE 2.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1082/2.

3. *Bot.* A floral spikulet. *rare.*

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* iii. xxii. (1765) 227 *Spicula*, a little spike. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Spicula*, a Spicule or Spikulet. A partial spike, or a subdivision of it: as in some Grasses. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 293 In certain genera with a simple spike. . . this is clearly proved by the structure of the terminal flower or spicula.

4. A slender pointed fragment of bone, etc.

1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 237/1 A spicula of a fractured bone. 1870 H. LONSDALE *Life R. Knox* xii. 249 My finger was caught by a sharp spicula of bone.

5. = SPICULUM 3.

1845 GOSSE *Ocean* i. (1849) 53 In the substance of many species [of sponge]. . . are found spiculæ, or needle-like crystals, of pure flint. 1859 R. HUNT *Guide Mus. Pract. Geol.* (ed. 2) 252 Silicious spiculæ or the minute bones of sponges.

6. *Comb.*, as *spicula-like*; *spicula-forceps* (see quot. 1875).

1857 DAMA *Min.* (1862) 124 The fine spicula-like crystalline grains of Epson salt. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2263/2 *Spicula-forceps*, a dentist's long-nosed forceps for removing small fragments of bone, etc.

Spicular (spik'ulār), *a.* [f. SPICUL-A, SPICUL-E, or SPICUL-UM + -AR. Cf. F. *spiculaire*.]

1. Of the nature of a spicule or spicula; slender and sharp-pointed; also, characterized by the presence of spicules: *a.* In *Min.*, *Zool.*, etc.

1794 R. J. SULLIVAN *Vicu Nat.* I. 368 Spicular poisons, antimony and sublimate, may be rendered inoffensive by sheathing their points in oil or in wax. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 197 [Tin stone] found massive. . . or in blunt, or spicular fragments. 1832 BREWSTER *Nat. Mag.* xiii. 340 In several varieties in minerals I have found. . . black spicular crystals. 1851 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.*, *Calent.* 160 We find, in the genus *Zoanthus*, a spicular corallum. *Ibid.* 161 The spicular stage permanently exemplified in *Alcyonium*. 1872 H. A. NICHOLSON *Falzon*, 72 A peculiar tubular or spicular skeleton.

b. In general use.

1822-7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) I. 614 Calcareous or other spicular materials, inhaled while working on stones or metals. *Ibid.* IV. 556 Some spicular node within the cranium. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 298 Should the flakes be spicular and fall very thick and fast, then a heavy fall. . . may be expected.

2. Characteristic of a spicule or spicules.

1813 *Edinb. Rev.* XXI. 55 The castellated and spicular appearance of the ruins of the sandstone.

+ **Spiculate**, *v.* *Obs.* [In sense 1 f. *L.* *spiculat*, ppl. stem of *spiculare* to point; in sense 2 f. *L.* *spiculum* sharp point, arrow, ray, etc.]

1. *trans.* To sharpen to a point. *rare*—0.

1623 COCKERHAM 14 To make a sharp Point to a thing, *spiculate*.

2. To pierce or transfix. *rare*—1.

1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* lxxxvii. (1848) 191 In those representations [in old anatomies] man. . . stood erect and naked, spiculated by emitted influences from the said signs.

Spiculate (spik'ulēt), *a.* *Bot.* [ad. *L.* *spiculat-us*, pa. pple. of *spiculare* to point.] (See quot.)

1832 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* 395. 1856 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms* 178 *Spiculate*, where a surface is covered with fine pointed fleshy appendages. Also. . . when a spike is composed of several smaller spikes (or rather spikulets) crowded together.

Spiculated, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 1.]

+ 1. Containing spiculae. *Obs.*—1

1738 D. BAYNE *Gent* 105 Acromyria arises from the different modifications of spiculated salis. 1794 R. J. SULLIVAN *Vicu Nat.* I. 308 Blood and oil are globular; corrosive sublimate spiculated; and antimony is in small filaments, like needles.

2. Having the form of a spicula; slender and sharp-pointed.

1744 PHIL. *Trans.* XLIII. 186 From its upper End arise five spiculated *Aristæ*. 1768 *Elaboratory* 218 The spiculated or needle-like form of the saline concretions.

3. Furnished with sharp points or spikulets.

1762 tr. *Büsching's Syst. Geog.* I. 236 Some whales have *Spicula* in their jaws. . . Of the spiculated kind with a flat back, the chief is the real Greenland Whale. 1777 MASON *Eng. Garden* ii. 16 Extend a rail of elm, securely arm'd With spiculated paling. 1836-9 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* II. 803 The spiculated edges of the cavity protruded into the pelvis.

Spiculation. [f. SPICULA, etc.: see -ATION.]

Formation into a spicule or spicules.

1880 *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. 150 Sketches of the spiculation of another sponge. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 247 *Spiculation*, Nylander's term for a hyphal constriction in spore-formation, the extremity being left as a spicule.

Spicule (spik'ul), *a.* [f. *F.* *spicule*, or anglicized of SPICULA, SPICULUM.]

1. *Bot.* *a.* A floral spikulet (cf. SPICULA 3). *b.* (See quot. 1855.)

1785 MARTYN *Let. Bot.* xiii. (1794) 136 Spicules triangular. [Note] These are the little assemblages of flowers, or ultimate subdivisions of the panicle or whole. *Ibid.* 137 The spicules are oval, and on short foot-stalks. 1855 MISS PRATT *Flower* Pl. I. 5 *Spicules*, two little wing-like pieces often seen at the base of the leafstalk, as in the Rose.

2. One or other of the points of the basidia or sporophores in fungi.

1843 PENNY *Cycl.* XXV. 183/1 The bymenium [of *Exidia*

glandulosa is covered with spicules. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1023/2 In such *Fungi* as agarics the sporophores bear generally four little points called spicules, on which the spores are seated. In *Tremella* the sporophores are globular or quadripartite, the spicules being drawn out into long threads. 1875 *Cooke Fungi* 22 With which also their structure agrees, excepting in the development of spicules.

3. In sponges: = **SPICULUM** 3.
1846 *DANA Zool.* (1848) 645 The cortex... shows numerous minute granules or spicules of lime, disseminated through it. 1860 *MAURY Phys. Geog.* xiv. 616 note. A considerable number of silicious spicules of sponges. 1885 J. E. TAYLOR *Brit. Fossils* 1. 9 When alive the outer layer of 'sponge-flesh' is usually permeated with myriads of exceedingly small solid bodies, called fibres and spicules.
attrib. 1827 *SOLLAS in Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 416/2 A thin layer of organic matter, known as the *spicule sheath*, forms an outer investment to the spicule.

4. *Zool.* A needle-like or sharp-pointed process or part.

1861 J. R. GREENE *Anim. Kingd., Calent.* 160 In some species of *Alcyonidae* proper, the spicules attain a comparatively large size. 1872 H. A. NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 66 All the Radiolaria possess hard structures in the form of silicious spicules or a silicious test. 1890 *Science-Gossip* XXVI. 193 The ovate individuals... showed the mouth or osculum fringed with spicules standing erect.

5. A fine-pointed piece, splinter, or fragment of some hard substance; a spicula or spiculum.

1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 62 A nucleus from which six little spicules or rods of ice are shot forth. 1879 *KHORY Digest Med.* 37 Under the microscope granular matter, and spheres with spicules sticking on them, are seen. 1895 *HOFFMAN Beginnings of Writing* 37 A small bundle of needles, spicules of bone, or fish spines.

Spiculi- (spi-kū'li), combining form, after L. models, of **SPICULA**, **SPICULE**, and **SPICULUM**, occurring in a few *Zool.* terms, as **Spiculiferous** *a.*, bearing spicules. **Spiculiform** *a.*, formed like a spicule; sharp-pointed. **Spiculigenous** *a.*, 'containing spicules' (Webster, 1847). **Spiculigerous** *a.*, spiculiferous.

1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 866/1 In the fourth section, *Tubulifera*,... the abdomen is furnished... with a 'spiculiferous ovipositor. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 423/2 Many hook-formed spiculiferous lobes. 1846 *DANA Zool.* iv. (1848) 36 These 'spiculiferous organs' are of three kinds. 1852 - *Crust.* II. 708 A slender spiculiform process. 1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Ino. Anim.* iii. 118 The inner cells... in the meanwhile have become 'spiculigerous.

† **Spiculine**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. **SPICULA** or **SPICULUM** + **-INE** 2.] = **SPICULATED** *ppl. a.* 2.

1754 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 836 It seems to be from this spiculine or needle-like form... that antimonial preparations have their emetic quality. 1775 *Ibid.* LXV. 92 The first solution... deposits some of its colour in the form of minute spiculine crystals.

Spiculo- (spi-kū'la), combining form of **SPICULUM** (cf. sense 3), occurring in a few terms, as **spiculo-fibre**, **-fibrous**.

1900 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 137 Skeleton [of the sponge] forming a rectangular network, the meshes being... with a few slender primary lines of spiculo-fibre 2-4 spicules thick. *Ibid.* 138 Skeleton consisting of an axial or central open spiculo-fibrous network.

|| **Spiculum** (spi-kū'lūm). Pl. **spicula**. [*n. L. spiculum* sharp point, sting, dart, etc., dim. of *spica* SPIKE *sb.*]

1. = **SPICULA** 1 and 1 b.

1746 R. JAMES *Mouffet's Health Improv.* 32 Another Class of Medicines... consists of such Substances as sheath the Spicula, or sharp Points of the Acid. 1839 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* xvii. 398 We were enveloped in a cloud which was falling under the form of minute frozen spicula. 1853 *BARRING-GOULD Ireland* 119 Composed of minute spicula of ice.

transf. and fig. 1840 *FRASER Kooristan*, etc. II. vi. 146 The wind was... loaded with spicula of cold, which penetrated every limb and joint. 1847 *EMERSON Repr. Men. Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 317 His style lustrous with points and shooting spicula of thought.

2. *Zool.* A sharp-pointed process or formation. 1762 tr. *Büsching's Syst. Geog.* I. 236 Some whales have *Spicula* in their jaws, as those of Greenland, the Nordcaper, the Fin Fish. 1844 *EMERSON Ess.* *Nature* (1901) 313 It publishes itself in creatures, reaching from particles and spicula... to the highest symmetries. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Horven's Zool.* I. 78 Crowded with microscopic calcareous spicula. 1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* (1873) 5 Projecting inwards from the free edge of the outer and inner alveolar walls, we observe small spicula.

b. The excitatory dart in snails. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 105/2 Dr. Maton often observed these *spicula*, but never saw them actually projected from one to the other. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Horven's Zool.* I. 190 Male genital organ a double spiculum. 1866 R. TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 119 The snails are furnished with spicula—crystalline darts, which they eject at each other.

3. One of the calcareous or silicious needles found in sponges. *Usu.* in pl.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 376/2 The calcareous and silicious spicula, and the formation and distribution of the pores and orifices of sponges. 1855 *Gosse Land & Sea* (1874) 266 These spicula or needles... make up the firm portion of the Sponge. 1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Ino. Anim.* iii. 114 A multitude of separate spicula, composed of an animal substance... impregnated with carbonate of lime.

attrib. 1833 *SAVILLE-KENT Fisheries Bahamas* 33 In a third group, that of the *Calcispongix*, a spicula skeleton is likewise developed.

4. = **SPICULA** 4.

1872 *MIVART Anat.* 116 The malar bone may be merely a delicate spiculum of bone. 1874 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* (ed. 2)

63 To detect a fine spiculum of steel, or a fragment of glass, which may have been impacted on the cornea.

Spicy (spai'si), *a.* Also 6 **spycye**, 8-9 **spicey**. [f. **SPICE** *sb.*]

1. Having the characteristic qualities of spice; of the nature of spice.

1562 *TUERKE Herbal* II. (1568) 50 The shel smelleth well, and is spycye, not onely in smell, but also in taste. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 644 So Fennell-seeds are sweet before they ripen, and after grow spicy. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. 640 *Whence Merchants bring Thir spice Drugs.* 1725 *De Foe Voy. round World* (1840) 112 The herbs were of a spicy kind, and had a most pleasant agreeable taste. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 431 The diet must be... seasoned with spicy and aromatic vegetables. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 125 The French Cooks make a spicy mixture that does not discover a predominancy of any one of the spices over the others. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & Pearls* iii. 54 The sun could penetrate to the pure white sand from which the spicy stems sprang.

fig. 1645 J. HALL *Poems* 37 When age shall... all that Red remove That on thy spicy lip now lies. 1847 *EMERSON Poems, Monadnoc Wks.* (Bohn) I. 438 Fountain-drop of spicier worth Than all the vintage of the earth.

b. Flavoured or mixed with spice.

1632 *MILTON L'Allegro* 100 The Spicy Nut-brown Ale. 1807 *CRABBE Par. Reg.* 1. 259 Here his poor bird th'inhuman cocker brings... With spicy food th'impatient spirit feeds.

2. Having the fragrance of spice; sweet-scented, aromatic: *a.* Of flowers.

1765 *CATH. TALBOT Lett.* (1803) II. 21 Here [there is] a gale of spicy pinks, here the breath of lillies. 1797 *Mrs. RAOCLIFFE Italian* xiii. The spicy myrtle sent forth all its fragrance. 1830 *TENNISON Poet's Mind* 13 Holy water will I pour Into every spicy flower Of the laurel-shrubs. 1845-50 *Mrs. LINCOLN Lect. Bot.* 105/2 *Gaultheria procumbens* (spicy wintergreen). 1867 *AUGUSTA WILSON Vashit* xxiv. An exquisitely beautiful and fragrant bouquet... fringed daintily with spicy geranium leaves.

b. Of air, breezes, etc.

1650 *VAUGHAN Silice Scint.* (1885) 51 Calm streams; Joyes full, and true; Fresh, spicy mornings. 1732 *POPE Messiah* 27 See spicy clouds from lowly Saron rise. 1713 - *Windsor For.* 392 Led by new stars, and borne by spicy gales! 1820 *KEATS Hyperion* i. 186 When he would taste the spicy wreaths Of incense. 1855 *BROWNING Fra Lippo* 340 Tasting the air this spicy night which turns The unaccustomed head like Chianti wine!

3. Containing or producing, abounding in, spices.

1648 *CRASHAW Poems* (1904) 144 A fragrant Breath suckt from the spicy nest O' th' precious Phoenix. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* IV. 162 As when... North-East winds blow Sahean Odours from the spice shore Of Arabia the blest. 1746 *HERVEY Refl. Flower-Garden* 43 All the Odours of the spicy East. 1781 *COWPER Charity* 442 The stores [which] The sun matures on India's spicy shores. 1813 *SHELLEY Q. Mab* viii. 64 Fragrant zephyrs there from spicy isles Ruffle the placid ocean-deep.

b. Consisting of spice; conveying spice.

1712 W. KING *Brit. Pallad.* 39 Restore the spicy traffick of the East. 1840 *HOOD Up Rhine* 31 Masts of spicy vessels From distant Surinam.

4. Of qualities: Appropriate to, or characteristic of, spices.

1652 *CRASHAW Carmen Deo Nostro Poems* (1904) 197 O dissipate thy spicy POWERS. 1723 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* *Zedary*... for its spicy Warmth is commended in Cholies. 1732 *ARBUOTHNOT Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc. I. 244 Burnet, astrigent, with a gentle spicy Quality. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* I. 115 Spikenard's spicy smell. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Oct. 814/2 The great variety of flowers and their spicy flavour.

† 5. *Sc.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1768 *SIR D. DALRYMPLE Bannatyne Poems* 276 Thus a spicy man is still used for one self-conceited and proud. 1808 *JAMIESON, Spicy*, proud, testy.

6. *slang. a.* Full of spirit, smartness, or 'go'.

1828 *Sporting Mag.* (N.S.) XXI. 324 We had a remarkably spicy team out of town. 1829 *Ibid.* XXIII. 291 Four little spicy devils, it would be difficult for anything I should think to catch. 1858-61 E. B. RAMSAY *Remin.* vi. (1870) 238 It... requires to be performed with a particular and spicy dexterity of hand. 1893 *WOLLOCOMBE From Morn till Eve* viii. 196 A well-appointed drag appeared with its spicy team stepping well together.

b. Smart-looking; neat. Also as *adv.*

1846 *HUXLEY in L. Huxley Life* (1900) I. ii. 28 The spicy oilcloth... on the floor looks most respectable. 1854 F. E. SMOLEY *H. Coverdale's Courtsh.* i. The fortunate possessor of a spicy dog-cart, a blood mare to run in it. 1859 *MEREORITH R. Fevral* xxix. That young Tom? He've come to town dressed that spicy.

7. Of writing or discourse: Smart and pointed; pungent; having a flavour of the sensational or scandalous; somewhat improper.

1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W. li.* The articles were so clever, and so very 'spicy'. 1848 *Punch* XV. 62, I wish you would say something spicy about the new regulation. 1891 *FARRAR Darkn. & Dawn* xxvi. It is composed of the spiciest libels against every senator of note whom he ventures to attack.

8. Exciting, exhilarating.

1853 *KANE Crinnell Exped.* xxxvii. (1854) 335 The spicy tingling of a crisis.

9. *Comb.*, as **spicy-looking**, **-smelling**.

1819 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* xxxvii. A warming and spicy-smelling balsam. 1850 F. E. SMOLEY *F. Fairleigh* (1894) 4 A spicy-looking nag. 1901 *Wide World Mag.* VI. 469/2 It is planted thick with spicy-smelling pines and firs.

Spiddock, *north. dial.* Also 7 **spidick**, 9 **spidick**. [Alteration of **SPIGOT** *sb.*] A spigot.

1629 *Vestry Bk.* (Surtees) 298 For a spidick and a cannell, 1d. 1685 G. MERRITT *Prairie of Yorksh.* Al. 35 Then out they pulled the Tapps, And stuck the Spiddocks finely in

their Hats. 1825 *BROCKETT N. C. Gloss.* *Spiddick-and-sawcel*, a wooden instrument used as a substitute for a cock to let out liquors. 1849- in dial. glossaries (Durh., Lanc., Yks., Cumbld.).

Spider (spai'dax), *sb.* Forms: 1 **spibra**, 4 **spibre**, 5 **spiber** (e), **spither**, **spytter**; 5-7 **spyder**, 6- **spider** (7 **spidar**). [OE. *spibra* (Saxon Leechd. II. 142) :- **spinpra*, f. *spinnan* SPIN *v.*]

In the obscure passage in Saxon Leechd. III. 42 the reading of the MS. is *spiden* (not *spider*) *uht.*]

1. One or other of the arachnids belonging to the insectivorous order *Araneida*, many species of which possess the power of spinning webs in which their prey is caught.

The cunning, skill, and industry of the spider, as well as its power of secreting or emitting poison, are frequently alluded to in literature. The various species or groups of spiders are freq. denoted by some distinguishing word, as *bird-catching*, *crab*, *cross*, *diadem*, *garden*, *house*, *jumping*, *masson*, *sedentary*, *spinning*, *trap-door*, *wall*, *wandering spider*, etc.: see these words.

1340 *Ayenb.* 164 And he greates nides of be wordte him bingh ase nact, and peroure hisse ne prayzel nact ase be web of be spibre. 1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. liv. (Bodl. MS.), *Pis* fermalion... is a manere cene of spiberes. c. 1440 *Wycliffe Bible* Job viii. 14 His trist schal be as a web of spibers [i.e. yreyns, areyns; *earlier verum* attercoppis]. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 140/2 Eranye, or spyder, or spynnare. 1480 *CAXTON Myrr.* II. xv. 101 The spytter or spyncope. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 51 How the vyne of grace... should be kepte... that neyther beeste, wormes, ne spiders come therto. 1592 *GREENE Reperit. R. Greene Wks.* (Grosart) XII. 180 They with the spider sucke poison out of the most pretious flowers. 1665 in *Verny Mem.* (1907) II. 244 The house... being horribly nasty... the spiders are redy to drope into my mouth. 1667 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 361 Or Secret Moaths are there in Silence fed; Or Spiders in the Vault their snary Webs have spread. 1727-46 *THOMSON Summer* 269 The window... where, gloomily retir'd, The villain spider lives, cunning, and fierce, Mixture abhor'd! 1782 *PRIESTLEY Corrupt. Chr.* II. vi. 91 In case... any fly or spider should fall into the wine. 1813 *LYTTON Pelham* xx. Because rogues are like spiders, and eat each other, when there is nothing else to catch. 1851 *HULME tr. Moquin-Tandon* II. v. ii. 262 In hot climates, Spiders are able to produce... a certain amount of local pain. 1896 tr. *Bons Text Bk. Zool.* 283 The Spiders may be distinguished from other Arachnida by the separation of the cephalothorax from the abdomen by a deep constriction.

b. In allusive use.

1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iii. ii. 121 Here in her hairet The Painter plays the Spider, and hath wonne A golden mesh t' intrap the hearts of men. 1894 *Mrs. DYAN Alan's Kepling* (1899) 310 There was too much of the alluring spider and giddy fly business in the arrangement.

c. Applied to persons as an opprobrious or vituperative term.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amittie* (1879) 58 For spightfull spiders spare not, For curious carpers care not. 1579 *LANCE Reply Gosson* 35 From the same flower... whence the Spiders (I mean the ignorant) take their poison. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* i. iii. 242 Why strew'st thou Sugar on that Botteled Spider, Whose deadly Web ensnareth thee about? 1602 *Narcissus* 1893 577 Dare you use mee thus to my face, spider? 1638 *CHILLINGW. Relig. Prot.* i. Concl. 410 If you were ten times more a spider then you are, you could suck no poison from them. 1798 *SOUTHWY To a Spider* iii. *Poet. Wks.* 1837 II. 180 Hell's huge black Spider, for mankind he lays His toils, as thou for flies. 1821-2 *SHELLEY Chn. l.* iv. 16 Reclams... beyond the shot of tyranny, Beyond the webs of that swoln spider. 1898 *'MERRIMAN' Roden's Corner* i. 3 In such a shop... there is always a human spider lurking in the background, who steals out upon any human fly that may pause to look at the wares.

† d. To swallow a spider, to go bankrupt. *Obs.* 1670 *RAY Prov.* 194 He hath swallowed a spider, i.e. paid the bankrupt.

e. *Electrical spider* (see quot.).

1842 *FRANCIS Dict. Arts, Sci., etc. v.v.* *Electrical Spider*, a small ball of pith, cut of the size, and into the form of a spider, suspended by a long filament of silk, and with eight linen thread legs.

2. *a.* Applied, usually with distinguishing term, to other allied species of *Arachnida* resembling spiders in appearance; esp. the harvest-spider; a spider-mite. See also **RED SPIDER**, **SEA SPIDER**.

1665 *HOORE Microgr.* 193 The Carter, Shepherd Spider, or long-legg'd spider. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* II. x. 215/2 The long legged Spider of the Garden, or Field. 1806 *SHAKS Gen. Zool.* VI. ii. 473 To this genus [*Phalangium*] belong those well known insects called long-legged, shepherd, or harvest Spiders. 1818 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* xxiii. (ed. 2) II. 307 Octopods... including the tribes of mites (*Acrida*; spiders (*Araneida*); long-legged spiders (*Phalangida*); and scorpions. 1848 [see **LONG-LEGGED** *a.*]

b. (See quot.)

1863 *COUCH Brit. Fishes* II. 43 The fishes of the genus *Trachinus*... have from an early date obtained for themselves a formidable reputation under the names of Spiders and Sea Dragons.

c. A spider-crab.

1853 T. BELL *Brit. Stalk-eyed Crustacea* 42 Like all the other triangular Crustacea, the fishermen fondlyately term it [i.e. the spinous spider-crab] 'spider'.

d. A species of artificial fly used in angling; a hackle-fly.

1857 W. C. STEWART *Pract. Angler* v. 81 Spiders dressed of very soft feathers are more suitable for fishing up than for fishing down.

3. A kind of frying-pan having legs and a long handle; also loosely, a frying-pan. *Orig. U.S.*

1830 *GALT Laurie T.* vii. xii. (1849) 125 A judicious selection of spiders and frying-pans. 1842 *WHITTIER & Pickard Life* (1895) I. 272 Like fishes dreaming of the sea.

Add waking in the spider. 1869 Mrs. WHITNEY *We Girls* vi. It is slopping and burning, and putting away with a rinse, that makes kettles and spiders untouchable.

b. U.S. A trivet or tripod; a griddle.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

4. *Austr. slang.* A drink consisting of lemonade and brandy mixed.

1854 *Argus* (Melb.). They asked us what we would have to drink; we had a spider each. 1859 K. CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 300 Shandy-gaff, or spiders,—the latter to clear their throats of flies as they said. 1859 FOWLER *Southern Lights* 52.

5. *Naut.* (See *quots.* and *spider-hoop*.)

1860 NARES *Naval Cadet's Guide* 5 *Spiders*, an iron outrigger to keep blocks clear of the ship's side. 1886 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 71 What are spiders? They are somewhat similar to goose necks, only they are supported by three legs, to enable them to resist strain in different directions; they are used for the after main brace and main sheet. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Architect* 66 An iron forging termed a 'spider', with a square hole or a socket in the top, is let down over the top of the rudder. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2265/2 *Spider*,... a hoop around a mast provided with belaying-pins.

6. *techn.* One or other of various parts or pieces of machinery, esp. one consisting of a frame-work or metal casting with radiating arms or spokes suggestive of the legs of a spider.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2265/2 *Spider*, a skeleton of radiating spokes; as a sprocket-wheel consisting of spokes on a rotating shaft. 1888 BORTONE *Electr. Instrum. Making* (ed. 2) 109 which pins... serve to bolt the armature firmly to the brass star-wheel, or 'spider', by means of which it is affixed to the shaft.

b. (See *quot.*)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2265/2 *Spider*,... the solid interior portion of a piston to which the packing is attached and to whose axis the piston-rod is secured.

c. U.S. Coal-mining. (See *quot.*)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-m.* 230 *Spiders*,... see Drum rings. [*Ibid.* 91 *Drum-rings*, cast iron wheels, with projections, to which are bolted the staves or laggings forming the surface for the ropes to lap upon.]

7. A lightly-built cart, trap, or phaeton with a high body and disproportionately large and slender wheels. Orig. S. African.

1879 *Daily News* 21 Aug. 5/4, I don't know how often that 'spider' and I rolled over together into the mud. 1882 Mrs. HECKFORD *Lady Trader* 241 A spanking pair of horses in a spider, brought the sheriff from Pretoria. 1895 *Outing* XXVII. 186 A few days later he journeyed again to Brooklyn... and found her spider standing in front of the door.

8. In various elliptical uses (see sense 10): a. A spider-table. b. A spider-rest. c. A spider-cell. (a) 1848 [M. W. SAVAGE] *Bachelor of the Albany* 9 A nest of spiders for embroidery or chess, an ohlong table, and a round table. (b) 1889 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1896 W. J. FORD in *Broadfoot Billiards* 392 Beginners should be cautioned to watch carefully for foul strokes, especially when the rest or spider is being used. (c) 1893 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 26 Aug. 462 Contemporaneously the nerve-cells shewed signs of degeneration, amongst them were seen the proliferating spiders.

9. *attrib. and Comb.* a. Simple attrib., as *spider-cord*, *-film*, *-kind*, *-silk*, *-snare*, *-sting*, *-thread*, *-tribe*. 1863 GROSART *Small Sins* (ed. 2) 35 A scratch like the slenderest spider-cord. 1833 BROWNING *Paracelsus* iii. 76 Despairing youth's allurement, and rejecting As 'spider-films the shackles I endure. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.* *Silphium*,... a small venomous insect of the spider-kind. 1863 *Med. Times* 40 Apr. 491/1 A large black monkey of the spider kind. 1728 *Chambers' Cycl. v. Silk* 'Spider-Silk. Within a few years the Secret has been found in France, of procuring and preparing Silk of the Webs of Spiders. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 295/2 With respect to the economic or mercantile value of spider silk. 1796 BURNS *Poem on Life* v. To put us dust; Synne weave, unseen, thy 'spider snare, O' hell's damned waft. 1852 MUNBY *Antipodes* (1857) 179 Thanks to the 'spider-sting, I felt too feverish to leave the ship. 1541 R. COPLAND *Golden's Teraf*. 2 A iij h. A 'spyder-thred. 1848 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* (1883) II. 31 His dislike to be connected in people's minds, by even the slightest spider-thread, with what he calls 'George Sandism'. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 399 Spider-threads appear to consist essentially of... sericin. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Deserts S. France* I. 1 The traveller... having crossed that spiderthread viaduct of Garabit. 1805 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* III. 603 'Spider Tribe.

b. Passing into adj., with the sense 'like that of a spider'; esp. slender, thin; spider-like, 'spidery'. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Honor* i. ii, Benot taken with My pretty spider-fingers. 1723 FENTON *Marianne* iv. v, His spider-constitution would dissolve in its own venom. 1840 THACKERAY *Shabby-genteel Story* viii, A brown cut-away coat... that fitted tight round a spider waist.

c. Appositive, chiefly in allusion to the cunning or wily nature of the spider, as *spider-farmer*, *-saint*, *-siren*.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. i. 1461 Those Spider-Saints, that hang by Threads Spun out o' th' Entrails of their Heads. 1899 *Daily News* 9 May 8 The toils set for him by the treacherous spider-farmer. *Ibid.* 12 July 8/2 An Indian opium den, and its spider-siren, inveigling poor flies of men to destruction.

d. With adjs. forming similitative combs., as *spider-legged*, *-limbed*, *-shanked*. Also *spider-leggy*, *-webby* adjs.

1789 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 21 The pitiful 'spider-legged' things of this age fly into a ditch with you, at the sight of a pocket-handkerchief. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* i, Sand-brush, through which the spider-legged man-groves rose on stilted roots. 1894 W. S. SIMMONS *Mem.* (1899) 146 Not an angular spider-legged Frenchified hand, but a clear round legible hand. 1831 FREEMAN in W. R. W.

Stephens *Life & Lett.* (1895) II. 216 First, W. makes a bold broad cross, somewhat as I might make; M. a 'spider-leggy kind of one. 1855 R. R. MAIDEN *Life Cless Blessington* I. 367 The... height of its slim, spider-limbed, powdered footman. 1785 GROSSE *Dict. Vulgar T.*, 'Spider-shanked, thin legged. 1854 *Builder* 16 Apr. 274/2 The doobies became dingier, the areas and lobbies more 'spider-webby.

10. Special combs.: † spider-bag, the cocoon spun by the spider for the protection of its eggs; spider-band *Naut.*, a spider-hoop (U.S.); spider-brusher *slang*, a domestic servant; spider-cake U.S., a cake cooked in a spider pan; spider-cancer *Path.*, spider-nævus; † spider-cap, a cap of a spider-like appearance formerly worn by women; spider-cart, = sense 7; † spider-caul, a spider's web (cf. CAUL *sb.* 1 3); in *quot. fig.*, a male flirt; spider-cell, (a) *Biol.*, a bacillus having the appearance of a small spider; (b) *Anat.*, one of the characteristic cells of the neuroglia, having numerous delicate processes resembling the legs of a spider; † spider's cloth, † spider cob, a spider's web, a cobweb; spider couching *Needlwk.*, spider-hoop *Naut.*, spider-nævus *Path.* (see *quots.*); spider-rest, a billiard rest with legs of sufficient length to allow of its being placed over a ball without touching it; spider-shanks *dial.*, a person having long, thin legs; spider-sheave, a form of sheave or pulley-block somewhat resembling a spider in construction; spider-stitch *Needlwk.* (see *quots.*); spider-table, a slightly-constructed occasional table with spider-like legs; † spider-wevet, a cobweb (in *quot. fig.*); spider-wheel, (a) a form of water-wheel; (b) *Needlwk.* (see *spider-stitch*); spider-work, work having the characteristics or appearance of a spider's web.

A few other special terms, which appear to have little or no currency, are given in these *Dicts.*

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Silk*, This 'Spider-Bags are of a Grey Colour when new. 1833 T. HOOK *Love & Pride*, *Widow* iii, Carefully folded according to the suggestion of the venerable 'spider-brusher. 1841 W. H. MAXWELL *Scotland* (1855) 11 The English spider-brusher is a gem beyond value. 1869 Mrs. WHITNEY *We Girls* v, The flaky 'spider-cake, turned just as it blushed golden-tawny over the coals. 1898 *Syst. Soc. Lex.*, 'Spider-cancer, *Acanthoecia*. 1790 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VII. 360 Your needless ornaments,—ruffles, necklaces, spider-caps, ugly, unbecoming bonnets. 1900 TREVES *Tale Field* *Nov.* xxvii. 97 Left by the roadside... were carts, light 'spider-carts, and... cumbersome impedimenta. 1641 BRATHWAT *Eng. Gentl.* 322 Let not then these 'Spidercauls delude you, discretion will laugh at them, modesty loath them. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 433 Spherical 'Spider' cells with clear contents. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 715 At a later stage the spider-cells are transformed into a fibrillar meshwork. 1638 W. M. GARCIAS *Sonne Rague* 38 The hangings of their chambers are all mourning, with some borders of 'spiders-cloth (cobwebs). a 1571 JEWEL *Serm.* (1609) 231 What profit had ye in your dreams, in your 'spider cobbes, in your drosses, in your chaffe? 1822 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 92/9 'Spider couching, a Raised Couching. Upon a linen foundation fasten down short pieces of whipcord. Cut these of equal length, and arrange them like the spokes of a wheel or the chief threads of a spider's web. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 291 'Spider-hoop, the hoop going round a mast to secure the shackles to which the futtock-shrouds are attached. 1853 *Ibid.* 362 The name of spider hoop is also given to a hoop of iron with belaying pins attached to it, or an iron hoop encircling a wooden rim, into which such pins are inserted for belaying brails or braces to. 1868 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 4) 57 The spider hoop for the topgallant shrouds. 1898 *Syst. Soc. Lex.*, 'Spider-nævus. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 826 A common variety [of nævus] found on the face of children, is a small central red spot with a leash of vessels running to it (spider nævus). 1873 BENNETT & CAVENISH *Billiards* 28 The heads of cushion and 'spider-rests, are generally made of wood. 1828 LYTTON *Petham* lxxxii, The tallest of the set, who bore the euphonious appellation of 'Spider-shanks, politely asked me [etc.]. 1903 *Sci. Amer.* 31 Jan. 80/1 A couple of 'spider-shanks were sent ashore. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 62/2 Catherine Wheel... is also known by the name of Spider Wheel or 'Spider Stitch, and is chiefly employed to fill up round holes in embroidery on muslin. *Ibid.* 242/2 Roue, also called Wheel and Spider Stitch, and made either with Point Croisé and Point de Toile, or of Point d'Esprit. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Scotland* xiv. (1855) 128 Mrs. C— was seated in her easy-chair with a 'spider table before her. 1861 LEVER *One of them* lii. 402 As they placed a little spider-table between them. 1881 J. BELL *Haddon's Anstr. Osor.* ii. 420 h, When you sat knittiny such fleying moats, and 'spyderweuet and such stubble. 1868 *Chambers' Encycl.* X. 95/2 The latter are more often made of wrought-iron rods, with a slight axle. This wheel is much lighter... and is called a suspension or 'spider wheel. 1812 BYRON in *Peel Ladditer* (1830) vii. 35 By the adoption of one species of frame in particular, one man performed the work of many... Yet it is to [be] observed that the work thus executed was inferior in quality... It was called, in the cant of the trade, by the name of 'Spider work'. 1874 *Queen Lace Bk.* 1. 5 Darned Netting (Opus araneum; Spiderwork; Point conté). 1893 *Gal. Words* Dec. 791/2 This orchid is seldom seen without some gossamery spiderwork surrounding it.

b. In the names of animals, insects, birds, etc., which bear some resemblance to, or are associated in some way with, spiders, as spider-ant, -diver, -eater, -fish, -fly, -hunter, -mito, -shell, -toroise, -wasp, -wheelk (see *quots.*). Also SPIDER-CATCHER, -CRAB, -MONKEY.

1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 377 The females of this and other species have an aspect intermediate between that of a Spider and that of an Ant, whence the German entomologists give them the very characteristic name of 'Spider Ants'. *Ibid.* 381 The Spider Ants (*Mutilla*). 1827 *Sporting Mag.* (N.S.) XX. 39 These birds (*columbus uncinatus*) are very common in the flocks, and are called by the Marshmen 'Spider Divers. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 216 *Little Grebe*,... Spider diver. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* iii. viii. 233 I obtained an interesting bird, a green species of 'Spider-eater. 1668 TORSSELL *Serpents* 233 Yet these Serpents are thought to be none other than the Fishes called *Aranei*, or 'Spider-fishes. 1797 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 112 The 'Spider-Fly. Comes on about the twentieth of April... and continues on about a fortnight. 1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* III. 31 The Hippoboscæ form a connecting link between the two-winged and the apterous insects. By some authors they have been denominated *monches arai*, *gules*, or spider-flies. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 317 The Hippoboscidae, or spider-flies, are found upon birds and animals. 1856-8 HORSFIELD & MOORE *Catal Birds E. India* Co. II. 721 *Arachnothera magna*, the Great 'Spider-bunter (Hodgson). 1866 JERDON *Birds India* I. 361 *Arachnothera pusilla*, the Little Spider-bunter. 1876-80 SHELLEY *Monograph Nectarinidae* 358, I retain the Spider-hunters in the present family (*Arachnotheridae*). 1870 H. A. NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* xxxvii. 269 The Garden-mites (*Trombididae*) and 'Spider-mites (*Gasteridae*) live upon plants. 1879 E. P. WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 525 The Spider Mites are small eyeless creatures, parasitical on bats, birds, reptiles, and insects. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 144 The tuberculous Murex, the Scorpion shell, commonly called the 'Spider-shell. 1896 LYDEKKER *Roy. Nat. Hist.* VI. 385 The spider-shells (*Pteroceras*), with the claw-like projections from the outer lip. *Ibid.* V. 64 The last member of this section of the family is the 'spider-tortoise (*Pyxis arachnoides*) of Madagascar. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxiii. (1818) II. 309 The 'spider-wasps (*Pompilus*, F.) walk by starts, as it were, vibrating their wings, at the same time. 1713 PETIVER *Aquat. Anim. Ausboina* Tab. vi, *Tribulus*,... 'Spider Wellk.

c. In the names of plants, grasses, etc., as spider grass, ophrys, orchid, orchis, plant (see *quots.*). Also SPIDERWORT.

1889 MAIDEN *Usef. Pl.* 98 *Panicum divaricatum*, 'Spider Grass. 1795 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) II. 39 *Ophrys aranifera*, 'Spider ophrys. 1889 MAIDEN *Usef. Pl.* 11 *Caladenia*, 'Spider Orchids. 1785 MARTYN *Lett. Bot.* xxvii. (1794) 421 'Spider Orchis is a lower plant. 1839 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* 177 *Ophrys aranifera* (Spider Orchis). 1882 *Garden* 11 Feb. 89/1 The requirements of such fastidious plants as... the Bee, the Fly, the Spider Orchis... are seldom found in gardens. 1898 MORRIS *Austral. Eng.* 429 Spider-Orchis, name given in Tasmania to the Orchid *Caladenia pulcherrima*, F. v. m. 1852 P. C. SUTHERLAND *Jrnl. Voy. Baffin's Bay* xix. II. 236 The most beautiful plant that one could see in a whole day's walking around Assistance Bay, was the 'spider plant (*Saxifraga flagellaris*). 1882 FAIRNIE *Dev. Plant-n.*, Spider-plant, *Saxifraga sarmentosa*.

Hence *Spide'r v. trans.*, to catch or cntrap after the manner of the spider; *Spide'radom*, the world of spiders; *Spide'rhood*, the existence of spiders.

1891 *Standard* 5 Oct. 2/2 Mr. Gladstone has fooled these people... to the very top of their bent. He has spidered them once more. 1892 *Longman's Mag.* Aug. 367 The prime blame of spiderhood rests with Nature. 1897 *Strand Mag.* Feb. 287/2 The principles of Malthus are unknown in Spiderdom.

Spider-catcher. [SPIDER *sb.*]

1. One who catches spiders. Chiefly *fig.*, and freq. as a vague term of abuse (*obs.*).

1599 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam. Love Brief* Descr. p. iii, Not only in the private assemblies... did these spidercatchers swarm together. 1599 PEELE *Sir Chym.* vii. 64 Charm, enchant, make a spider-catcher of me, if I be false to you ever. 1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Marr. Clergy* iii. ii. (1628) 793 He that would doubt whether such an Epistle were written... may doubt whether spider-catcher, corner-creeper C.E... wrote a scurrilous letter. 1625 SHIRLEY *Love-Tricks* i. i, If I fail, call me spider-catcher. 1721 ANONIS *Spect.* No. 21 7/7 Innumerable Retainers to Physick... Not to mention the Cockshell-Merchants and Spider-catchers.

b. A monkey (Halliwell, 1847).

2. One or other of certain birds which catch or eat spiders, as: (a) The wall-creeper, *Tichodroma muraria*. (b) One or other of the East Indian sunbirds belonging to the genus *Arachnothera*; a spider-hunter. (c) *local*. (See *quot.* 1854.)

1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 86 *Picus Murarius*,... the Creeper, or Spider-catcher. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* II. vi. § 2. 143 The Wall-creeper, or Spider-catcher. *Picus murarius*... It is somewhat bigger than a House-Sparrow. 1764 G. EDWARDS *Glean. Nat. Hist.* iii. 320. 1840 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 207 The Spider-Catchers (*Arachnotheres*) have the same long, arcuated beak, as the Sunbirds. 1854 MISS BAKER *Norhampt. Gloss.* Spider-catcher, the spotted Fly-catcher or Beam-bird, *Muscicapa griseola*.

† 3. (See *quot.*) *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Spider-catcher, a Spindle for a Man.

Spider-crab. [SPIDER *sb.* 10 b.] One or other of several crabs belonging to the group *Oxyrhyncha*, esp. to the family *Maisoidea*, and characterized by their long slender legs and spider-like appearance; a maia or maioid crab.

1710 STEAD *Hist. Fife* 55 *Cancer Araneus Johnstoni*, the Spider-Crab. 1755 P. BROWN *Jamaica* (1779) 421 The Spider-Crab... All the limbs are slender and delicate, in proportion to the size of the body. 1848 JONES *Week at Lizard* 229 A few spider-crabs... were also stored away. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 81 The spider-crab, or maia, of little value as food, though occasionally eaten. 1893 *Science* I. 465/2 The enormous spider-crabs of the Straits of Magellan.

Spidered, *a. rare.* [f. SPIDER *sb.*] † *a.* Like a spider in disposition or nature. *Obs.*—*b.* Infested by spiders; cob-webbed.

1659 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* 477 Be not such a spider'd spirit, to suck poison out of sacred flowers. 1787 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Louisa* II. Wks. 1794 I. 251 Content can visit the poor spider'd room.

Spiderine, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. SPIDER *sb.*, after *feline*, etc.] Of the nature of a spider.

1887 BLACKMORE *Springhaven* xxviii. (ed. 3) II. 25 The human race happily is not spiderine.

Spider-leg. Also spiderleg. [SPIDERS *sb.* 9b.] 1. A thin, long leg like those of a spider.

Also *dial.* (in *pl.*), a spider-legged or lanky person. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* vii. i, Whilst... these two spider legs of mine... are able to support me. 1833 NYREN *Yng. Cricketer's Tutor* (1902) 107 He was... remarkably broad in the chest, with large hips and spider legs. 1859 GRO. ELLIOT *A. Bode* xxi. In that period of spider-legs and inlaid cupids. 1861 *Romance of Dull Life* xxi. 154 How ridiculously slim the spider-legs of the dining-room side-board!

2. *transf.* A long irregular marking, crack, wrinkle, etc., resembling in shape the leg of a spider. Also *attrib.* in spider-leg gold.

1873 E. SPON *Workshop Rec.* Ser. 1. 303/1 The breaking of the gold into irregular fractures called spider-legs. 1889 BINNS *Wilden Orig.* No. 1. 1 (E.D.D.), 'This forehead's a big un, No line o' care, No 'student's spider-legs', Can he seen there. 1898 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 5/7 The nuggets there all have the 'spider-leg' gold adorning.

Spiderless, *a.* [f. SPIDER *sb.*] Destitute of, free from, spiders.

1892 W. H. HUSON *La Plata* 178, I was nearly forgetting that England is not a spiderless country.

Spider-like, *adv.* and *a.* [f. SPIDER *sb.*]

A. adv. In or after the manner of a spider; with the power or faculty (real or supposed) of a spider. *Freq.* in the 17th cent.

1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 497 Mans corrupt nature, spider-like, turneth the wholesome doctrine into poison. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* II. i, And when our eyes meet far off, our sense is such. That, spider-like, we feel the tenderest touch. 1700 C. NESSE *Antid. Armin.* (1827) 117 If man (spider-like) could spin a thread out of his own bowels. 1783 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Lyric Odes* I. vi, Like him, in holes too, spider-like, I mope. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* 128, I have that within me I can live upon: Spider-like, spin my place out anywhere. 1869 Ld. LYTTON *Orval* II. vii. 69, I cannot pass Where pathway none can be. Nor from myself Spin, spiderlike, a passage through the vast And vacant air.

B. adj. Like or resembling a spider or that of a spider; having the characteristic appearance or qualities of a spider; spidery.

1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* vi. 16 Some men have such a spider-like disposition, as they will suck poison out of the sweetest flowers. 1754 HAY *Ess. Deformity* 18, I... often restrain my inclination to perform those little Services, rather than expose my Spider-like Shape. 1806 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VI. II. 472 The present genus [sc. Phalangium], which, exclusive of its spider-like shape, is armed with weapons resembling those of the genus Aranea. 1841 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* (1849) 235/1 Struggling to free himself from her chaste, but spider-like embrace.

Spider-line. Also spider's line. [SPIDER *sb.*] One of the threads or filaments of spider-web used to form the reticle of various optical instruments, esp. of micrometers, and serving to obtain minute measurements; also loosely, any slender thread or wire used for this purpose.

1829 W. PEARSON *Pract. Astron.* II. 323 The spider's lines, or wires, are usually laid parallel to one another on a circular plate of brass. 1866 PARKINSON *Optics* (ed. 2) 209 Such a set of threads are commonly called cross-wires or spider lines. 1883 RUTLEY *Rock-Forming Min.* 14 Within the focus of the eye-glass, two fine wires or spider-lines are inserted.

Attrib. 1829 W. PEARSON *Pract. Astron.* II. 245 Binocular Spider's-line and Glass-disc Micrometers. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1431/1 A substitute for the spider-line micrometer.

Spiderling. [-LING.] A little spider.

1885 H. C. McCook *Tenants of Old Farm* 30 Thus the young spiderlings are snugly blanketed and tucked away. 1897 *Strand Mag.* Sept. 188/1 The spiderlings [when touched] disperse like the nations at Babel.

Spiderly, *a. rare.* [-LY I.] Like a spider.

1891 C. MACLEWEN *Three Women in Boat* xv. 113 The Grand Duke was... looking spiderly, ugly, but [etc.].

Spider monkey. Also spider-monkey. [SPIDER *sb.* 10 b.] One or other of the monkeys belonging to the South and Central American genus *Ateles*, characterized by their long spider-like limbs and prehensile tail.

1764 G. EDWARDS *Glean. Nat. Hist.* II. 222, I lately... saw... a Black Monkey something like the above-described; they called him a Spider Monkey, from his thinness and the length of his limbs and tail. 1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) I. 89 The Four-fingered Monkey... The legs and arms are so long that the animal has been obtained the name of Spider Monkey. 1836 MARRYAT *Pirate* iv, I always think of two spider-monkeys nursing two kittens. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* xvii, The Spider Monkeys are instinctively gentle and fond of man.

† **Spiderous**, *a. Obs.* [-OUS.] Spider-like.

1533 FRITH *Judgem. Tracy* Wks. (1758) 78/1 There is no man that can receive venom by those wordes, except hee have such a spiderous nature that he can turne an hony combe into perilous poison. 1648 SYMONS *Vindict.* 319 In

which they speak truth, and had not themselves been of too spiderous a nature they might have made much good use of them.

Spider-web, *sb.* Also spider's web. 1. A cobweb. *Freq. fig.* or in *fig.* context.

a. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* viii. 14 His confidence shalbe destroyed, for he trusteth in a spiders webbe. 1611 BIBLE *Isaiah* lix. 5 They hatch cockatrice egges, and weaue the spiders web. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Spider*, Some in France have made a sort of Silk of Spiders Webs. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Web*, Spider's-Web, or Cob-Web. 1745 *Transl. & Paraph. Sc. Ch.* xxiv. ii, As the spider's web, when try'd it yieldeth, breaks and flies.

β. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. II.* Wks. (1711) 28 Wise princes suffered houses to grow as men do spider-webs, not taking heed of them so long as they were small. 1822 BYRON *Werner* iv. i. 308 My destiny has so involved about me Her spider web. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov., These spider-webs of fashion appear to confine the freedom of those who suffer under them more effectually than brick walls.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Something resembling a cob-web in nature or appearance.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Spider's-web*, the subtleties of Logic. 1864 BROWNING *Caliban upon Setebos* 13 He looks out o'er yon sea which sunbeams cross And recross till they weave a spider-web.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as spider-web bridge, scales, etc. Also spider's(-s)-web-like.

1885 J. E. TAYLOR *Brit. Fossils* i. 28 For the passage of spider's-web-like threads of protoplasm. 1891 H. HERMAN *His Angel* 33 The spiderweb-like chaos of jagged beams. 1897 *Outing* XXIX. 347/1 His father was old, and soon must cross the spider-web bridge, and leave his son to rule. 1898 *Weekly Reg.* 10 Sept. 328 Away, then, Messieurs Rigourists, with your spider-web scales.

Hence **Spider-web v. trans.**, to cover with a network resembling a spider-web.

1894 W. T. STEAD *If Christ came to Chicago* iv. iii. 286 The town was being spider-webbed with wires.

Spiderwort. *Bot.* Also spider-wort.

† 1. One or other plant of the liliaceous genus *Anthericum* (earlier *Phalangium*). *Obs.*

1507 GERARDE *Herbal* i. xxxiii. 45 The first [branched spiderwort] is called of the Latines... *Phalangium*,... in English it is called Spiderwort... The leaves... stand upon the ground with long legs, and the knees bowing up like the spiders legs when he creepeth. 1629 PARKINSON *Parad.* xv. 152 The vnbranched Spiderwort most commonly flowereth before all the other. 1677 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 428 Spiderwort... is Alexipharmic and cures the biting of all venomous beasts. 1705 MRS. BEHN *tr. Cowley's Plants* C's Wks. 1711 III. 379 Thou Spider-Wort dost with the Monster strive And from the conquer'd Foe thy Name derive. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Phalangium*, Branched Spiderwort... Unbranched Spiderwort... African Spiderwort [etc.]. 1751 J. HILL *Nat. Hist.* 375 The plane-leaved and simple-stalked *Anthericum*, single-stalked spiderwort. 1763 MILLS *Frucht. Hist.* III. 312 The spiderwort... the lesser spearwort, the butterwort, have evidently suspicious marks.

b. *Mountain or Saffron spiderwort* (see *quots.*). 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 339 *Anthericum serotinum*, Mountain Saffron. Saffron Spiderwort. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1083 Spiderwort... Mountain, *Lloydia serotina*.

2. One or other of the plants belonging to the genus *Tradescantia*; esp. *T. virginica*, Virginian spiderwort.

Parkinson states that he originated this use. 1629 PARKINSON *Parad.* xv. 152 *Phalangium Ephemerum virginianum* Ioannis Tradescantii... Tradescant his Spiderwort. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 109/2 The Virginia Spider-Wort, or Day Flower... is, on the back of a sullen yellowish hue. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Ephemerum*, Virginian Spiderwort, with a small blue flower, commonly call'd John Tradescant's Spiderwort. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Price* II. iii. 385 You have besides the scarlet Lichnis, Virginian Spiderwort. 1829 LOUON *Encycl. Pl.* (1836) 260 *Tradescantia*. Spiderwort... common... rose-flowered... thick-leaved [etc.]. 1831 AUOUBON *Ornith.* I. 154 The Virginian Spiderwort... is distinguished by its erect, succulent stem. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1159/2 *Tradescantia virginica* is the Common Spiderwort of gardens. 1882 *Garden* 1 Apr. 212/2 This rare and beautiful Spiderwort is now finely in flower.

3. *Savoy spiderwort*, the hemerocallis or day-lily; also, † a variety of *Tradescantia*.

1629 PARKINSON *Parad.* 150 *Phalangium Allobrogicum*, the Sauoy Spiderwort. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 99/2 Savoy Spider-wort hath thin small sedgy leaves of a whitish green. 1721 MORTIMER *Husb.* II. 236 *Spider Wort*. The Italian and the Savoy are the only ones fit for your choice. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Ephemerum*, Virginian Spiderwort, with a large azure flower, commonly call'd the Savoy Spiderwort. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* App. 327 Spiderwort, Great Savoy, *Hemerocallis*. 1829 LOUON *Encycl. Pl.* (1836) 260 *Hemerocallis Liliastrium*, Savoy-Spiderwort.

4. Any plant belonging to the order *Commelynacæ*, which includes the genus *Tradescantia*.

1846 LINOLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 188 The Spiderworts are plants which exhibit a transition from the first remove out of the regions of sedgy-like plants to the true Lilies. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 223/1 *Carltonema*, the generic name of one of the Spiderworts.

Attrib. 1856 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* 485 *Commelynacæ* (Spiderwort Family). 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 680 *Commelynacæ*, the Spider-Wort Order.

5. *U.S.* A plant of the genus *Cleome*, belonging to the caper family.

1846-50 A. WOOD *Class-Bk. Bot.* 172 *Cleome fungens*, Spiderwort... A common garden plant, with curious purple flowers.

Spidery (spoi'dəri), *a.* [f. SPIDER *sb.* + -Y.]

Colgrave (1611) has 'Araignier, spiderie', but the word otherwise belongs to the 19th century.

1. Like a spider in appearance or form.

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* L.I. 365 That grotesque race, the

Sapajous... are slender... long in tail, and spidery in general appearance. 1859 Ld. LYTTON *Wanderer* (ed. 2) 21 Spidery Saturn in his webs of fire. 1881 J. W. OGLE *Horatian Orat.* 93 That hideous spidery crustacean, the crab.

Comb. 1882 *Garden* 25 Mar. 194/3 A bright spidery-looking flower.

b. *fig.* Entangling like a spider.

1875 M. COLLINS *Sweet & Twenty* III. II. vii. 19 Let's be should be picked up by the wily widow or spidery spinster.

2. Of legs or arms: Resembling those of a spider; long and thin.

c 1845 DE QUINCEY *Fatal Marksman* Wks. 1859 XII. 228 The old woman, stretching her withered spidery arms after the flying girl. 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Second Thoughts* i. i, He is a... fragile young man, slender as any reed, and with legs even more spidery than Janc's. 1896 CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* vi. 47 Delicate little keys with spidery legs.

b. Suggestive of the appearance of a spider with long and thin legs.

1862 H. ATOE *Carr of Carrl.* II. 228 The marchesa wrote, with characteristic effusion, in her long spidery characters. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* 82 A spidery cross on every hill-top. 1894 A. SPINNER *Study in Colour* 132 The writing was quite legible, although rather crooked and spidery in places.

c. Like a spider-web in formation; suggestive of a cobweb or cobwebs.

Not always clearly separable from prec.

1860 *Ecclesiologist* XXI. 284 An ornate kind of German Late-Pointed, very spidery in detail. a 1893 SYMONDS in H. F. BROWN *Biogr.* (1895) i. II. 53, I hauled some spidery black weed out of a pool. 1909 LONO & CAMM *Roads* 172 The tracery is spidery.

3. Suggestive of that of a spider, in respect of entanglement, cunning, etc.

1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* vi. i, I have of late narrowly and keenly watched that spidery web which ye call a Court. 1875 BESANT & RICE *Harp & Cr.* xviii, He had the spidery look as his flabby face shone through the panes.

4. Of the nature of spiders.

1871 MISS BRADDON *Lovels of Arden* xi, There was a particular race of spiders, the biggest specimens of the spidery species it had ever been her horror to encounter.

5. Full of or infested by spiders.

1895 MARCHIONESS OF STAFFORD *How I Spent my Twentieth Year* 260 A gabled cottage... in reality rather uncomfortable—stuffy and spidery. 1894 D. C. MURRAY *Making of Novelist* 15, I shall never forget the spidery black-painted galleries and staircases.

Spidy, *obs.* form of **SPEEDY** *a.*

Spie, *obs.* form of **SPY** *sb.* and *v.*

Spied (spoid), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. **SPY** *v.* + -ED.]

Of a spy: Discovered, found out.

c 1597 *DONNE Sat.* iv. 237, I shooke like a spied spy. 1637 H. JONSON *Sat. Shep.* i. ii, You are... the spied spy that watch upon my walks. 1829 SCOTT *Annie of G.* xvi, The very horse-boys know him... and sutler women give him the name of the spied spy.

Spiegel (spîrg'li), [Short for SPIEGELEISEN or SPIEGEL IRON.] = next. Also *Comb.*

1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 93 Bessemer Steel Manufacture... Spiegel Cupola Man. 1884 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 839/2.

|| **Spiegeleisen** (spîrg'li;oi'z'n). [G., f. *spiegel*

mirror + *eisen* iron.] A crystalline and lustrous variety of white manganiferous cast-iron much used in the Bessemer process for the manufacture of steel. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 53 A much higher... quality of iron is required to make steel by the Bessemer process, and, generally, a quantity of Spiegeleisen is required to be added to it. 1890 W. J. GORON *Foundry* 102 Spiegeleisen is pig-iron's most highly carburized and crystalline form.

So **Spiegel iron**.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 334/1 A roll of spiegel-iron is let in. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 839/2 We have a spiegel iron in this country; it is made from the New Jersey Franklinite ore, and was at first called Franklinite-iron.

Spie (spîl). *Sc.* [See **BONSPIEL**.] A match at curling.

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 333 Then curling, and hurling. The channelstane at spieles. 1830 M'DIARMID *Sc. Nat.* 252, I know nothing more exhilarating than a spie on the ice. 1901 R. M. F. WATSON *Closeburn* xiv. 232 In 1853 a spie had not then been played in the memory of man in Aberdeenshire.

Spie, variant of **SPEEL** *sb.* and *v.*

Spie bone, variant of **SPEAL BONE**.

Spieeler (spîl'ler). *Austr. slang.* Also *speeler*.

[a. G. *spieeler* player, gambler, gamster.] A gambler; a card-sharper or professional swindler. 1886 *N. Zealand Herald* 1 June 4/7 It is stated that a fresh gang of 'speelers' are operating in the town. 1893 J. A. BARRY *S. Brown's Bunyip*, etc. 21 You want to get away amongst the spieelers and forties of the big smoke!

Spier (spoi'ri). Forms: 3 spiere, 4 spiere, 4-7, 9 spier; 4 spyer, 5 spyar, -our, 5, 9 spyer. [f. **SPY** *v.* + -ER, or ad. **OF. espierre**, *espieur* (mod. *F. épieur*), whence also *MDa. spierre*, *spiere*, *spier* (later *spider*).] One who spies or spies out; an espier; a spy.

c 1275 LAY. 1488 Spieres he sende to his kinges ferde, to witen of his farcestes, ware he wolden fite. *Peos spieres* verden, & some 3ein comen. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* II. 11. 50 For preist is a spiere in his castel, to loker off perils of sbepe. 1382 — i. *Esdr.* viii. 31 The hond of oure God... deliuerede vs fro the hond of the enemy and of the spier. in the weie. 1398 *REVISIA Barth.* *De P. R.* xi. xii. (Rollm. MS.), Mytie is frende to beuis and euel doeres, for he hidet here spieris and waytynges. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxvii. 102 (Harl. MS.), He sente wacchemen & spyeris to fecche him

Spigurnel l. *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *spigurn-*
illa, of obscure origin and meaning. Cf. *SPIGNEL*.]
Some plant.

a 1400 *Stockholm Med. MS.* 95 Spygurnell mal and re-famall. c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 174 *Spigurnellus*, g. et ang. spigurnelle uel freydele; mirabiliter ualeat contra squamiciam; .angl. spinagre.

† **Spigurnell** ². *Obs. rare.* Also 7 spigurnell. [ad. Anglo-L. *spigurnellus* (1314), *spigornellus* (1275), of obscure origin. 'Godefridus Spigurnell' was in the service of King John in 1207, and the office of *espigurnantia* is mentioned in a document, dated 1299, cited by Kennett.] (See quot.)

It is evident that the word had no real currency in English, and its appearance is due to Camden and Holland, copied by Phillips, Blount, Harris, Bailey, etc.

1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* 1. 312 These Bohuns (to note so much by the way for the antiquity of a word now grown out of use) were by inheritance for a good while the Kings Spigurnells, that is, the Sealers of his writs. 1679 *Blount Anc. Tenures* 72 The Office of Spigurnell, or Sealer of the Kings Writs in Chancery. 1754 *Pococke Trav.* (Camden) II. 112 The Bohuns, who were the spigurnels or sealers of the king's writs.

Spik, **Spikate**, varr. **SPICK sb.**², **SPICATE a.**
Spike (spak), **sb.**¹ Also 4 **spik**, 6 **spyke**. [ad. L. *spica* fem. (rarely *spicum* neut. and *spicus* masc.) ear of corn, plant-spoke. In branch I corresponding to It. *spiga*, Prov., Sp. *espiga* fem., OF. *espi* (*espic*), F. *épi* masc.; in sense 4 to OF. *espic*, F. *spic* and *aspic* (see **SPICK sb.**², **ASPIC**²), It. *spigo*, Sp. *espiego* masc., also MDu. *spike*, *spijk*, Du. *spijk*, G. *spike* fem. (also masc. in variant forms).]

I. 1. An ear of grain. Chiefly poet.
1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xiii. 180 Bote yf þe sed þat sowen is in þe sloh sterue, Shal ouere spir springen vp ne spik on strawe curue.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xviii. vii. I. 557 All kind of corne carrying spike or ear, called Frumenta. 1648 *DENHAM Cato Major Old Age* iii. (1669) 33 Drawn up in rankes, and files, the bearded spikes Guard it from birds as with a stand of pikes. 1700 *DRYDEN tr. Ovid's Metamor. & Atalanta* 33 Suffering not their yellow Beards to rear, He (sc. the wild boar) tramples down the Spikes, and intercepts the Year. 1730-46 *THOMSON Autumn* 166 The gleaners spread around, and here and there, Spike after spike, their scanty harvest pick. 1796 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 2) I. 83 Take a spike (or as it is frequently called, an ear) of wheat. 1798 *COLERIDGE Three Graves* iii. ii. On the hedge-clms in the narrow lane Still swung the spikes of corn. 1860 *AOLER Prov. Poet.* xvi. 359 A man without love is worth no more than the spike without grain. 1895 [see **SPICA** 4].

b. *Astr.* The virgin's spike [tr. L. *spica Virginis*], = **SPICA** 3.

1559 *W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasse* 104 A fixed sterre, called the virgin's spike. 1764 *MASKELYNE in Phil. Trans.* LIV. 359 The virgin's spike, and a small star preceding it. 1802 *O. G. GREGORY Treat. Astron.* vi. 109 On the 8th of April, 1801, at what hour will the star called virgin's spike be on the meridian of London?

c. The receptacle in which the grains of maize are fixed.

1800 *Med. Frnl.* IV. 249 From the young fresh stalks, as well as from the spikes of India corn, a true sugar can be extracted. 1809 *A. HENRY Trav.* 134 I was requested not to break the spikes. *Ibid.*, The grains of maize... grow in compact cells, round a spike.

2. **Bot.** A form of inflorescence consisting of sessile flowers borne on an elongated simple axis.

1578 *LYTTE Dodons* 103 Long purple, spylie knoppes lilke to the eares or spikes of Bistorte. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 364 The head of Nardus spreadeth into certaine spikes or eares, whereby it hath a twofold use, both of spike and also of leafe. 1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* 78 Naked stalks; and flowers in a spike. *Ibid.*, Whose leaves are of a dark green above, . . . bearing a spike of flowers. 1676 *M. LISTER in Ray's Corresp.* (1848) 124 The fuluioatig powder, which thespikes of *Muscus Lycoph.* yield. 1726 *Flower Garden Displ.* (ed. 2) Introd., *Spikes*, Trusses or Bunches, when the Flowers grow in such a manner as to form an Acute Cone. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Lychinis*, The wild white lychinis with a hendling spike of flowers. 1784 *Cowper Task* vi. 129 Her beauteous head now set with purple spikes pyramidal. 1831 *GLENNY Handbk. Fl. Gard.* 158 The blossoms are purple, and grow in spikes at the ends of the branches. 1889 *Science-Gossip* XXV. 222 They were beautiful trees, with their leaves . . . growing in thickly-set spikes.

3. **Attrib.** and **Comb.** a. *spike-corn*, -stalk; *spike-flowered*, -like adjs.; *spike-wise* adv.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 559 White Amel-corn, called Olytra, which is among them holden for the third sort of *Spike-corne. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 771 *Acer spicatum*, the 'spike-flowered maple. 1857 *HENFREY Bot.* § 126 The term catkin . . . is applied to the . . . 'spike-like inflorescence of the Willow, Poplar, Birch. 1880 *JEFFERIES Gl. Estate* 136 Beside them a rolled spike-like bloom not yet unfolded. 1796 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 83 **Spike-stalk*, . . . a long, rough, slender receptacle, upon which the flowers composing a spike are placed. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 559 The graines arranged *spike-wise.

b. In some specific names of plants, as *spike-cudweed*, -grass, -mint, -rush (see quots. and **SPIKED a.** 2).

1715 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 355 Welterd Antego *Spike-cudweed. 1760 *J. LEE Introduct. Bot.* App. 37 *Spike-grass, Winged, *Stipa*. 1771 *R. F. FORSTER Flora Amer. Sept.* 4 Spike-grass, *Uniola paniculata*. 1856 *A. GRAY Man. Bot.* 567 *Uniola*, . . . Spike-Grass. 1731 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* Index, *Spike-mint, Spear-mint. 1829 *LONDON Encycl. Fl.* (1836) 48 *Eleocharis*, . . . Spike-Rush. Spike oval naked. 1859 *MISS PRATT Brit. Grasses* 11 Spike-rush. Spikelet many-flowered, solitary, terminal.

II. † 4. French lavender (*Lavandula Spica*); = **SPICK sb.**² **Obs.**

1539 *ELYOT Cast. Helthe* (1541) 11 Things good for a

colde head: Cubahes: Galingale: . . . Pionye: Hyssope: Spkye: Yreos. 1578 *LYTTE Dodons* 265 It is called . . . in English Spike and Lauender. 1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* i. vi. 729 Here bitter Worm-wed, there sweet-smelling Spike. 1621 *COTGR.*, *Spicaire*, Roman Spike, or Lauender. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* iii. iv. 1. i. Sweet sents of saffron, spike, calamus and cynamon. 1712 *tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 26 Of a strong smell, very much like Spike or Lavender.

b. *Oil of spike*, an essential oil obtained by distillation from *Lavendula Spica* (and *L. Stachas*), employed in painting and in veterinary medicine. (*Cf. spike-oil* in 7.)

1577 *HARRISON England* iii. ix. (1878) II. 65 A most delectable and sweet oyle, comparable to . . . oyle of spike in smell, was found naturallie included in a stone. 1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* II. 9, I speak not here of the oyle of spike which will extend very farre this way. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* vii. xxiv. 49 Yellow Oker, well ground Oyle of Spike or Turpentine. 1686 *PLAT Staffordsh.* 379 They use Litharge pounded and seared fine, mixt with oyle of Spick. 1753 *J. BARTLET Gentl. Farriery* 231 The hot oils, as spike, turpentine and origanum. 1835 *J. SMITH Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 755 They are then mixed with oil of spike, and applied to the glass with camel-hair pencils. 1861 *BENTLEY Man. Bot.* 610 Oil of Spike or Foreign Oil of Lavender. *Ibid.*, *L. Stachas* also yields . . . an essential oil, which is commonly distinguished as the True Oil of Spike.

Attrib. 1703 *Art's Improv.* I. 48 You need not fear much the laying on of the Varnish the second time, provided . . . it be Oil of Spike Varnish.

† 5. *Spike Celtic*, a species of valerian. *Obs.*

1540 *R. JONAS Byrth Mankynde* 70 For this take spyke celtike, which some call mary mawdeyne flower, . . . sethe it in the oyle of sesamum, . . . & laye it on the place. 1579 *LANGHAM Gard. Health* (1633) 16 See the Spike celtike in oyle of Almonds, and a little Turpentine and dip well therein and apply it.

† 6. *Spikeurd*. *Obs.*—

1540 *HYORCT. Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) F vj, Mary Magdalene poured upon the head of our Lorde, oyntment of pretious Spike.

7. **Attrib.** (in sense 4), as *spike-flower*, -lavender, -leaf, -oil [cf. Du. *spijkolie*, G. *spiecköl*], † -water.

1588 *L. M. tr. Bk. Dyeing* 12 Take 2 pound of *spike flowers, one pound of rose marie. 1741 *Compl. Fam. piece* I. iv. 252 Then put in their Balm, Spike-flowers, . . . of each 1 Ounce. 1607 *TOPSELL Four. Beasts* 444 With the decoction or liquor which cometh from *Spike-Lauender. 1799 *G. SMITH Laboratory* I. 114 Temper . . . with oil of spike, i.e. spike-lavender. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 247/1 Oil of spike lavender, or . . . turpentine, may be used instead of the coal-naphtha. 1750 *W. ELLIS Mod. Husbandm.* III. 1. 178 Boil some Lavender and *Spike-leaves. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Huile nardin*, *spike oyle. 1685 *BAXTER Paraphr. N. T.* Mark xiii. 3 It was a Cruise of precious spike oil shaken and poured out. 1868 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* V. 399 According to Gastell, spike-oil is obtained from the leaves and stalks, true lavender-oil from the flowers, of several species of *Lavandula*. 1558 *VARDE tr. Alex's Secr.* 46 b, Take . . . Lauender water, *Spike water, of eche of them three vnces. 1572 in *Feuillerat Rev. Q. Edz.* (1908) 175, i pynte of spike water.

Spike (spak), **sb.**² Also 4 **spyk**, 5 **spyke**. [Of doubtful origin: agrees in form and meaning with MSw. *spik*, *spijk*, Sw. and Norw. *spik* nail, which may be a shortened form of MLG. *spiker* (LG. *spiker*, *spiker*; hence G. *spiker*, Da. *spiger*, Norw. *spikar*), = MDu. *spiker*, *spijker* (Du. *spijker*), Fris. *spiker*, *spikker* (perh. from Du. and LG.), MHG. *spicher* (G. dial. *spicher*): see **SPIKER** 1. It is possible that these may in some way be derived from L. *spica* **SPIKE sb.**¹, as OF. *espi*, F. *épi*, Sp. and Pg. *espiga* have scens nearly or altogether coincident with those of 'spike'.

The evidence for a MDu. *spike* sh. or *spiken* v. is very slender: see *Verdam*, s.vv. The Swed. and Norw. words differ in gender from Norw. *spik*, Icel. *spik* fem., *spinter, thin worn-out scythe, and are prob. unconnected with this.]

1. A sharp-pointed piece of metal (esp. iron) or wood used for fastening things securely together; a large and strong kind of nail.

Cf. the earlier **SPIKE-NAIL** and **SPIKING sb.**
1345-6 in *Nicholas Hist. Royal Navy* (1847) II. 477 [Nails, called] glots, midgelots, spykes, rundnails, clout-nails (and) lednails. 1390 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 26 Pro M^cc spykes, vj s. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 15, c lb of spykes . . . xxv s; also for xl lb spikes. a 1616 *BACON Adv. Villiers* Wks. 1778 II. 270 We need not borrow of any other iron for spikes, or nails to fasten them together. 1627 *CARR. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* xi. 53 It is strongly nailed with Spikes. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Speaks or Spikes*, . . . great and long Iron-nails with flat Heads and of divers Lengths. 1719 *Dr Foe Crusoe* II. (Globe) 411 In this Manner he made many Things, but especially Hooks, Staples, and Spikes. 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* II. xvi. (1762) I. 69 Instead of iron bolts, they have spikes of deal. 1825 *J. NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic* 565 Fasten them together by pins, spikes, or bolts, as the case may require. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 839/2 The following table shows the amount of spikes to a mile of railroad.

b. A pointed piece of steel used for driving into the touch-hole of a cannon in order to render it unuserviceable.

1617 *MORRISON Itin.* II. 166 Some were found having spikes and hammers to cloy the cannon. 1828 *SPEARMAN Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 385 There are two descriptions of spikes in the service. The common conical spike, which serves for all natures of ordnance, is 4 inches long. 1859 *GRIFFITHS Artill. Man.* (1863) 60 For Spiking Ordnance, two kinds of spikes are used . . . The Common Spike . . . The Spring, or temporary spike. 1876 *VOYLE & STEVENSON Milit. Dict.* 395/1 Spikes form a portion of the stores of a battery.

2. A sharp-pointed piece of metal (or other hard

material) which is, or may be, so fixed in something that the point is turned outwards; a stout sharp-pointed projecting part of a metal object.

c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* x. 42 Sa tha sam folk he send to the dep furd, Gert set the ground with sharp spykis off hurd. 1532-3 in *E. Law Haulton Cril. Pal.* (1885) 347 Item 11 spikes of Irne to stand upon the sayd typys. 1676 *WISEMAN Surg. Treat.* v. iii. 359 In his falling he was catcht by one of those Spikes in the middle of his Wrist. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Movement*, The gutter'd Wheel, with Iron Spikes at bottom, wherein the Line of ordinary Clocks runs. 1791 *BENTHAM Panopt.* 1. Postscr. 137 But a person cannot press against the point of a spike as he could against a bar. 1820 *SHELLEY Let. M. Gisborne* 35 Spain, grew dim with Empire:—With thumbscrews, wheels, with tooth and spike and jag. 1846 *HOLTZAPFEL Turning* II. 818 The length of files is always measured exclusively of the tang or spike, by which the file is fixed in its handle. 1860 *TYNOLL Glac.* I. xi. 83 The iron spike at the end of the baton made a hole sufficiently deep [etc.].

b. *transf.* A stiff sharp-pointed object or part. 1718 *LAOY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Abbt Conti* 31 July, The spikes or thorns are as long and sharp as bodkins. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 38 Shoes with long points or spikes . . . were worn. Some of these spikes were an ell long. 1850 *DICKENS T. Two Cities* II. i. His son was garnished with tenderer spikes [of hair]. 1868 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* II. 261 Then shot up on high A steady spike of light.

c. A young mackerel.

1884 *GOODE Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 298 Mackerel . . . six and a half or seven inches in length; . . . fish of this size are sometimes called 'Spikes'.

† 3. A handspike. *Obs.*—

1771 *Act 11 Geo. III.* c. 45 § 7 To purchase or make . . . Winches, Spikes, Dams, Flood Gates and Engines for the completing and carrying on the said Navigation. 1802 *JAMES Mil. Dict.*, *Spikes*, in gunnery. See *Hand-Spikes*.

4. *slang*. The workhouse. 1894 *D. C. MURRAY Making Novelist* 107 To sleep in the workhouse is to go 'on the spike'. 1900 *FLYNT Trampl* 260 The oest two nights of our stay . . . were spent in the Notting Hill casual ward, or 'spike', as it is called in tramp parlance.

5. **Attrib.** and **Comb.** a. **Attrib.**, in the sense 'resembling or formed like a spike', as *spike bit*, *bowsprit*, *gimlet*, *rod*.

1766 *MUSEUM Hist.* VI. 392 A hole made with a spike gimblet. 1815 *Inst. J. Decastro* I. 109 The man who had a spike bit in his hand, and would have forced the door. 1856 *MORTON Cycl. Agric.* II. 721/2 Rods of hazel, &c., split and twisted for use by the thatcher (spike rods). 1895 *Daily News* 19 June 3/2 With nothing standing but her spike bowsprit, which was painted white.

b. In the sense 'provided or furnished with spikes', as *spike-roller*, -wheel.

1799 *A. YOUNG Agric. Linc.* 74 A capital spike-roller, which cost £40. 1805 *R. W. DICKSON Pract. Agric.* I. 27 It is, perhaps, a more efficient implement than the spike-roller. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2267/2 Spike-wheel Propeller.

c. *Misc.*, as *spike-hole*; *spike-horned*, -leaved, -like, -tailed adjs.; *spike-wise* adv.

Also *spike-drawer*, -extractor (Knight, 1875). 1691 *T. HALE Acc. New Invent.* 45 They were forced to . . . spill the *Spike-holes. 1890 *W. P. LERR in Shields Big Game N. Amer.* 84 There is a difference . . . between the branching and *spike-horned Deer. 1864 *G. P. MARSH Man & Nat.* 109 Dead trees, especially of the *spike-leaved kinds, . . . are often allowed to stand until they fall of themselves. 1896 *Pop. Sci. Frnl.* L. 207 It was chipped . . . with a *spike-like stone implement. 1884 *HARPER's Mag.* Sept. 524/2 You needn't worry about any *spike-tailed coat or clerical tie. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., *Spike-tailed grouse*, the sharp-tailed . . . or pin-tailed grouse. 1850 *BROWNING Christmas Eve* II, sent my elbow *spike-wise At the shutting door, and entered likewise. 1865 *G. MACDONALD A. Forbes* xxxviii, They were kept upright . . . by the constant application, 'spikewise', of the paternal elbow.

6. **Special Combs.**: *spike-buck U.S.*, a buck in its first year; *spike-disease*, a disease affecting the leaves of certain plants and trees; *spike-fish U.S.*, the sailfish (*Histiophorus americanus*); *spike-horn*, (a) a deer's horn in the form of a spike; (b) a spike-buck (so *spike-horn buck*); *spike-machine* (see quot.); *spike-maul*, a mallet for driving in spikes; *spike-nose U.S.* (see quot.); † *spike-park slang*, the grounds of a prison; *spike-pole dial.* (see quot. 1841); also, a pole fitted with a spike; † *spike-ring* (?); † *spike-shot*, cannon-shot having projecting spikes; *spike-tail U.S.*, a dress-coat; *spike-team U.S.* (see quot.).

1860 *MAVNE REID Hunters' Feast* xxiii, In the first year they grow in the shape of two short straight spikes; hence the name 'spike-bucks' given to the animals of that age. 1897 *Outing* XXX. 330 A tidy spike-buck splashed through a shallow. 1906 *Athenaeum* 24 Nov. 661/3 A suitable reward to any one who can discover the cause of *spike-disease in sandal trees. 1869 *AMER. NAT. DEC.* 552 The *spike-horn differs greatly from the common antler of the *Cervus Virginianus*. *Ibid.* 553 The first spike-horn buck was merely an accidental freak of nature. 1897 *Outing* XXIX. 439 So the gamey spikehorn turned to bay. 1851 *Catal. Gl. Exhib. I.* 1463/2 A *spike machine. This machine is for the purpose of making wrought spikes. 1826 *Pall Mall G.* 16 June 14/1 Two squads, the one armed with claw bars, the other with *spike mauls. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, **Spike-nose*, the pike-perch, or wall-eyed spike, *Stizostedion vitreum*. 1837 *DICKENS Pickwick* xlii, No danger of overwalking yourself here—'spike park'—grounds pretty—romantic but not extensive. 1841 *HARTSHORN Salop. Ant. Gloss.*, **Spike-pole*, a rather eight feet long, bound with iron at its end, . . . used in 'tying' dangerous places in the roof of a pit. 1848 *THOREAU Maine W.* (1894) 57 He uses . . . a long spike-pole, with a screw at the eod of the spike to make it hold

1597 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees, 1860) 267 One *spike-ringe, j pair of goulds weights, and an oulde halbarde. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Kent* II. (1662) 61 They have Round-double-head-Bur-*spike-Crow-Bar-Case. Chain sbot. 1894 HOWELLS *Trav. fr. Altruria* 139 He says he isn't dressed for dinner; left his *spike-tail in the city. 1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 324 **Spike team*, a waggon drawn by three horses, or by two oxen and a horse, the latter leading the oxen or span of horses. 1890 L. C. D'OLIVE *Notches* 178, I got there with a loaded waggon, and a 'spike' team—three mules.

†**Spike**, sb.³ *Obs.* = SPIKE-HOLE.

1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 93/2 He perceived one of the enemies leveling at the window or spike at which he stood. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. ix. 64 Where from out of a Spike, they slew four of our men. *Ibid.* III. viii. 317 A spike or window that... commands that part of the barhicon of the Castle.

Spike (spik), v.¹ [*f.* SPIKE sb.² Cf. MSw. and Sw. *spika* to nail; also LG. *spikern*, Du. *spijkeren*.]

1. *trans.* With *up*: a. To fasten or close firmly with spikes or strong nails.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 198 He went to seeke for a wracke they reported lay vnder water with her batches spiked vp.

† b. *spec.* = sense 2. *Obs.*

1644 PRYNNE & WALKER *Ficines' Trial* App. 34 Whereupon himself, and one Harris, did spike up the touch-holes of their Canons to make them unserviceable to the enemy. 1672 J. LACEY tr. *Tacquet's Milit. Archit.* 50 If they cannot carry away their Guns, they must spike them up, by driving Nails in their Touch-holes. 1749 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 308 We spiked up 15 field pieces, which we could not get off. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 7 Sept. 1/4 Helder Point was last night evacuated and the guns in it spiked up.

† c. *spec.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Spiking up the Ordnance*, is fastening a Coin or Quoin with Spikes to the Deck, close to the Breech of the Carriages of the Great Guns, that they may keep close and firm to the Ship-sides and not break loose when the Ship Rolls.

d. To set up as on a spike.

1742 YOUNG *Nl. Th.* IV. 771 They... Spike up their ioch of reason, on the point of philosophic wit, call'd argument.

2. To render (a gun) unserviceable by driving a spike into the touch-hole; also, to block or fill up (the touch-hole) with a spike. (Cf. I. b.)

1687 *London Gaz.* No. 2270/5 Captain Archiburnett... made himself Master of their Guns, which he ordered to be dismounted and spiked. 1700 RYCAUT *Hist. Turks* v. iii. 150 In one of which [salities] they spiked or nailed three Pieces of Cannon. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. Among Mariners, the Touch-hole of a Gun is said to be spiked, when Nails are purposely driven into it, so that no Use can be made of that Gun by an Enemy. 1776 ORME *Milit. Trans.* Ind. II. t. 62 Ensign Pischard... seized and spiked the four pieces of cannon. 1811 WELLINGTON in *Gurr. Desp.* (1837) VII. 269 Unfortunately the guns in the battery were spiked, or otherwise destroyed or injured. 1848 *Eschequer Rep.* II. 174 The defendant... spiked the guns, and placed sentinels at the doors.

1871 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 37 All the batteries of noise are spiked.

3. To fix or secure by means of long nails or spikes. Chiefly with preps., as *on*, *to*.

1719 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 255 Pin'd or spiked down to the pieces of Oak on which they lay. *Ibid.* [To] spike or pin the Planks to them. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 102 Scantling of the same Size... will answer effectually, by pinning and spiking the Grooves on the corner Pile. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 120 By spiking or bolting each piece [of timber] on both sides of the joint. 1833 LONDON *Encycl. Archit.* 83 Ceiling joists, joggled on, and spiked... at each end, to the top of the plate. 1875 MARTIN *Wind-mach.* 6 Four vertical 3-in. planks are spiked into the joints of the lining of the pit.

4. a. To make sharp like a spike. *rare*.

1687 MIEGE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* II. To Spike, *faire pointu*; *enclouer*. 1736 AINSWORTH I. To spike, or make sharp at the end, *spico, spicula*.

b. To provide, fit, or stud with spikes.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 139 Too much also of our English Prose is spik'd over with keen Cynicks. 1777 SIR A. CAMPBELL in C. H. WALCOTT *Life* (1898) 32, I am lodged in a dungeon... doubly planked and spiked on every side. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 188 His brows Had sprouted, and the branches... grimly spiked the gates. 1891 'BAT' *Cricket Man.* 50 It is a good plan to have those shoes spiked which have been worn.

5. To pierce with, or as with, a spike. Also *refl.* 1687 MIEGE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* II. To spike himself, or fall upon spikes, *tomber sur des pointes de fer*.

1837 BARMAN *Ingol. Leg. Ser.* I. *Spectre Tappington*, Charles drank his coffee and spiked some half-doz eggs. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishah* 122 When cold from over-mounts spikes through and through Blood, bone and marrow.

b. *spec.* In certain sports, to injure (another player or competitor) by means of spiked shoes.

1867 *Athlete for 1866*, 13 Lord Jersey, a good third, notwithstanding having been accidentally spiked by one of the competitors. 1886 SHAW *Cas.* *Byron's Prof.* (1901) 197 'What does spiking mean?' said Lydia. 'Treading on a man's foot with spiked boots,' replied Lord Worthington.

6. To drive away with or as with spikes.

1739 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xviii. 346 To urge on that account that we should spike away the peaceful foreigner.

Spike (spik), v.² [*f.* SPIKE sb.¹ 2.] *intr.* Of plants: To form a spike or spikes of flowers. Also with *up*.

1711 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 377 The last and the preceding Summer it spiked very plentifully in Chelsea Garden. 1852 BECK'S *Florist* 234 If a Hollyhock do not 'spike up' well... it cannot be called 'first rate'.

Spiked (spik't), a.¹ [*f.* SPIKE sb.¹]

1. Of plants: Having an inflorescence in the form of a spike; bearing ears, as grain.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 559 Wheat and such like spiked come withstand the winter cold better than Pulse. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1160 This greatest sort groweth up with... stalks two foot high, on which stand long round spiked heads. 1712 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 416 Neither grows it upright and spiked, but procumbent and racemose. 1777 POTTER *Eschylus, Supplicants* 114 Dogs... yield to the mast'ring wolves; And the soft reed to the firm spiked corn. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 172 Herbaceous dicotyledons, with... opposite leaves, spiked flowers. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 315 Clusters of flowers spiked.

2. In specific names, as *Spiked brome-grass*, *clover*, *liatris*, *loosetrife*, *mint*, etc.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xcii. 339 The spiked Rose Plantaine hath very few leaves. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Mentha*, Common Spik'd-Mint, usually call'd Spear-Mint. *Ibid.* s.v. *Veronica*, Narrow-leav'd spik'd Speedwell. *Ibid.*, Welsh spiked Speedwell. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 681 The pinnatus or spiked brome-grass. 1796 WITMERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 350 *Spiked Rush*. Near the summits of the Highland mountains. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 351 *Spiked Liatris*;... spike leafy, dense above. 1828 J. E. SMITH *Engl. Flora* II. 343 *Spiked Purple-Loosestrife*.... Flowers in whorled leafy spikes. 1851 WILSON *Rur. Cycl.* IV. 152 The spiked rampion, *Physium spicatum*, has sometimes been used as an article of food. 1855 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 345 *Spiked Rampion*... This rare species has been found only in Sussex. 1888 *Easton* (Mass.) 7 Dec. 2/3 A native forage plant, called 'spiked clover', is attracting attention in California. The plant puts out white blossoms on slender spikes.

Hence † **Spikedness**, 'likeness to an ear of corn' (Bailey, vol. II, 1727). *Obs.*

Spiked (spik't), a.² [*f.* SPIKE sb.²]

1. Provided with spikes or sharp points.

1681 GREW *Museum* VI. I. 125 The Spiked-Wilk. *Murex Aculeatus*. 1717 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* (1728) 319 An archer... crowned with a spiked crown. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 206 Shot, of all sizes, from 18 pounds to four ounces... Spiked [ditto]. 1830 SKELTON *Meyrick's Arnis & Armour* II. Pl. 80 The long spiked-rowel spur of Edward IV's time, of iron. 1850 'BAT' *Cricket Man.* 104 Spiked Soles for Cricket Shoes. 1884 W. S. B. MCLAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 182 The three spiked workers... revolve above it in the opposite direction.

transf. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Deronda* III. xlii. 242 The yoke of oppression was a spiked torture. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 157 [The temperature] is of a strikingly 'spiked' character when charted.

2. *Spiked buck*, a spike-buck. *U.S.*

1897 *Outing* XXIX. 439/1 A strong, young, spiked buck.

† **Spike-hole**. *Obs.* [perh. *f.* SPIKE sb.², but the simple word in this sense (SPIKE sb.³) occurs earlier than the compound.] A loop-hole or small opening in a wall.

1598 FLORIO, *Balestriera*, a spike hole or loope hole, to shoote out at. 1629 J. M. tr. *Ponsse's Dec. Contempl.* 90 Of all those Kingdomes... he hath not so much as one poore spike-hole in a wall. 1642 in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) V. 47 [They] played their spike holes and the tope of the Castle with small shott. 1691 *London Gaz.* No. 2562/2 These... beat the Enemy out of a Ravelin... and fired upon them through their own Spikeholes. 1742 JARVIS *Quix.* Pref. (1749) p. xviii. The dungeon is one of those strong stoote towers... with small spike-holes high in the walls.

Spikelet¹ (spoi'kl't). *Bot.* [*f.* SPIKE sb.¹]

1. A small group of florets in grasses, forming part of the spike.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Spicula*, a Spicule or Spikelet; a partial spike, or a subdivision of it: as in some Grasses. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 2) 125 A locusta or spikelet, as the partial inflorescence of Grasses is denominated. 1850 TYAS *Fav. Field Fl.* Ser. II. 37 The common Quaking Grass, with its broadly egg-shaped spikelets, is indeed one of the most beautiful of the grasses. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. v. 52 The flowers are arranged in short, broad spikelets, which spikelets are disposed alternately in two rows along the top of the stem.

2. A subdivision of an ear of grain.

1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 145 An individuality as definite as an ear of corn or a spikelet of barley. 1868 DARWIN *Annu. & Pl.* I. ix. 318 The ear is thus much narrower, and the spikelets stand out more horizontally, than in our present forms. 1893 *Frul. R. Agric. Soc.* Dec. 696 The spikelets of the ear are borne in groups of three.

Spikelet² (spoi'kl't). [*f.* SPIKE sb.²] A small spike or spike-shaped object; a prickle or thorn.

1851 MAYNE REID *Soult Hunt.* xxvii. 203 We carefully pare off the volutes and spikelets [of the catel]. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 121 The surface of the body is covered with little spikelets.

Spike-nail. [SPIKE sb.² Cf. MDu. and LG. *spikernagel*, MHG. *spichernagel* (G. dial. *spichernagel*).] A large and strong nail, now *spec.* one upwards of three (or four) inches in length, with a small head.

1314-5 *MS. Acc. Exch. K. R. Bdl.* 492 No. 19 (P.R.O.), Item in C spiknail emptis, v. d. 1562 Ludlow Churchw. Acc. (Camden) 109 For spike nayles to make the pewe. c 1608 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* 1861 160, viii long spike nayles for the Refectory, 12 d. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* s.v. *Kelson*, It [the kelson] is secured by spike-nails to the floor-timbers and crotches. 1782 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 367 The spike-nail which had fastened the lead to it appeared perfectly sound. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 195 He put a good store of beads, spike-nails and looking-glasses in his trunk. 1866 *Harvard Mem. Biogr.*, F. C. Hopkinson II. 21 The method... was... to strike them alternately with a large Spike-nail.

Spikenard (spoi'knard). *Forms:* a. 4-spike-

nard (4 speke-, spyknard), 5-6 spikenarde, spyk(e)narde (5 spyknard), 6 spignard, spiknarde, 7 spick-, 7-8 spiknard. *β.* 4 spikanard. 7. 6 spekenardy, 7 spyke nardy. [ad. late or med. L. *spica nardi* (see SPIKE sb.¹ and NARD sb.), rendering Gr. *vápou σάρις* (also *vápóσsarix*); perhaps partly after OF. *spicanarde* fem., *spica-, spice-, spiguenard* masc., = It. *spiganardi*, *nardo*, Sp. *spicanardi*, *nardo*. Cf. also MDu. *spikenarde*, *naeri* (Du. *spijknards*), MLG. *spikenardi*, *nard* (Du.), MHG. *spicanarde* (G. *spikenarde*, with many older variants), MSw. *spiknards*, etc.]

1. An aromatic substance (employed in ancient times in the preparation of a costly ointment or oil) obtained from an Eastern plant, now identified as the *Nardostachys Jatamansi* of Northern India.

a. c 1350 *Leben Jesu* (1873) 63 Pat oygment was of spikenard pat mani may do bote. 1382 Wyclif *John* xii. 3 I berfore Marie took a pound of oygment spikenard [v.r. spekenard], or trewe narde. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 26 Sum distilles garlofes, spikenarde, and ober spiceries. 1465 *Manu. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 305 Item, for a unce of spikenarde, viij. d. 1545 RAYNALD *Byrth Mankynde* 84 Take of cupresse nuttes, spikenard, balustium, acorne cuppes, of echc an ounce. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iv. The decoction of turmericke, sesama, nard, spikenard. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 401 Indian-leaf; its virtues are the same with Mace and Spicknard. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 50 Chuse the true Spiknard from the Levant. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* I. 12 A highly scented grass, the essential oil of which is supposed by some to have been the spikenard of the ancients. 1851 TENNYSON *In Memoriam* xxxii. 12 She hathes the Saviour's feet With costly spikenard and with tears. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 192 Spikenard is the root of *Nardostachys jatamansi*, a North Indian plant. It has been highly valued as a perfume from early antiquity.

β. 1382 Wyclif *Mark* xiv. 3 A woman... haunyege a box of precious oygment spikenard.

γ. 1545 RAYNALD *Byrth Mankynde* 83 Dyp wool in y^e oyle of masticke or of spekenardy [1613 spyke Nardy], and laye it vnto the place.

2. The plant yielding this substance; now *spec.* the North Indian *Nardostachys Jatamansi*, a plant of the Valerian order.

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E.D.S.) 55 Nardus is named in greke Nardos, in englishe Spynkard. 1671 PHILLIPS, *Spikenard*, (*Nardus Indica*), an Otoriferous Plant, the Oil whereof is much used in Medicine. 1714 *Steele's Poet. Misc.*, *Solomon's Song* 242 Spikenard and Cinnamon, that loves the Vale. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 197 Valerian Jatamansi, or true Spikenard of the ancients, is valued in India... as a remedy in hysteria and epilepsy. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Spikenard*, the *Nardostachys Jatamansi*, a dwarf herbaceous plant... a native of the Himalayas. 1897 G. O. MORGAN *Eel Virgil* IV. 15 Ivy that everywhere roves with the spikenard's growth interwoven.

fig. 1692 V. MARSHALL *Gosp. Myst. Sanct.* xiii. 298 Thus your Spikenards will yield their Smell, as godly sorrow...

peace... Joy.

3. † a. Lavender. *Obs.* (Cf. SPIKE sb.¹ 4.)

1563 HULL *Art Garden.* (1593) 9 Lavender is an herbe sweet in smelling;... [and] for that it gieth no lesse saour than the Spike, is of the same named Spikenard. 1579 LANGMAN *Gard. Health* (1633) 622 Spikenard (see Lavender). 1736 N. BAILEY *Household Dict.* s.v., Spikenard or Lavender Spike.

b. Valerian. *rare.* (Cf. SPIKE sb.¹ 5.)

1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 89 Spikenard, or Valerian, hath leaves like the Primrose, growing in bunches, out of which comes a stalk set with jagged leaves. 1864 J. GILBERT & G. C. CHURCHILL *Dolomite Mountains* 324 The Speik (*Valeriana celtica*) is a very small plant... You will be familiar with it as *spikenard*.

c. *Anter.* (See quots.)

1845-50 Mrs. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* App. 75/2 *Aralia*... *racemosa* (spikenard). 1864 GRISBACH *Flora Brit.* IV. Ind. 787/2 Spikenard, *Hyptis suaveolens*.

4. *Ploughman's spikenard*, the wild plant *Inula Conyza* (formerly assigned to the genera *Baccharis* and *Conyza*).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cclxv. 648 This plant *Baccharis*... in English... may be called the Cinamom roote, or Plowmans Spikenard. 1671 PHILLIPS, *Plowmans Spikenard*, a sort of plant called in Latin *Baccharis*. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.*, *Baccharis*,... commonly called *plowman's spikenard*, a sweet scented shrubby plant. *Ibid.* s.v. *Flea Bane*, The common great *conyza*, called *Plowman's spikenard*. 1777 JACOB *Catal. Plants* 11 *Conyza squarrosa*, *Plowman's Spikenard*. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 115 Thy horehound tufts I love them well, And ploughman's spikenard's spicy smell. 1901 *Fall Mall Mag.* Sept. 105/1 Fragrant ploughman's spikenard now rises.

5. With various specific adjectives, as *American*, *bastard*, *Celtic*, *Cretan*, *false*, *French*, *Indian*, *mountain*, *small*, *Syrian*, *West Indian*, *wild spikenard* (see quots.).

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1083/2 **American Spikenard*, *Aralia racemosa*. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 32 **Bastard French Spikenard*, *Nardus*. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Spica celtica*, or *Nardus celtica*, *Celtic Spikenard*. This 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 169 *Celtick Spikenard*... and is reckon'd of kin to our Lavender, both by Family... and Virtues. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 32 *Celtic Spikenard*, *Nard*, *Valeriana*. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. **Cretan spikenard*, *nard*, *Valeriana*. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* 328 **False Valeriana Phu*. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* 328 **False Spikenard*, *Lavandula*. 1865 A. GRAY *Man. Diet.* (1860) 467 *Smilacina racemosa*, *False Spikenard*. 1857 - *First Less. Bot.* (1866) 81 A compound raceme, as in the Goat's beard and the *False Spikenard*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxxxix. 923 *Nardus Narbonensis*, **French Spikenard*. *Ibid.*, *Nardus Indica*, **Indian Spikenard*. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Nardus indica*, *Spica Indica*.

Indian Spikenard, great quantities of it grow in Java. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 327 Indian or True Spikenard. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* in cccxxv. 919 *Nardus Celtica*, *Mountain Spikenard. *Ibid.*, Creeping mountain Spikenard. 1831 DAVIES *Mat. Med.* 206 *Small Spikenard. False Sarsaparilla Root. *Aralia nudicaulis*. 1611 CORON., *Nard Syriacus*, *Syrian Spikenard, Indian Spikenard. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1083/2 *West Indian Spikenard, *Hyptis suaveolens*. 1611 CORON., *Nard rusticus*, *Wild Spikenard, Valerian. 1647 HEXHAM 1 (Herbs), Assarabacke or wilde Spikenard, *Hasel-wortel*. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 328 Wild Spikenard, *Asarum*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1083/2 Wild Spikenard, *Aralia nudicaulis*.

6. Oil of spikenard (see quots.).

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Vinguentum nardinum*, oyle of spikenarde. 1648 HEXHAM 1, *Spitch-olite*, Oyle of Spike, or of Spike-nard. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v., The Oil of Spikenard is a Sovereign Remedy for Sheep, incommode with Obstructions. 1847 ROYLE *Mat. Med.* 621 A Volatile Oil [is secreted] by *Andropogon Calamus aromaticus*,...and several other species [of grasses]. This oil, often called Oil of Spikenard, is extremely grateful for its fragrance [etc.]. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 639 The oil known in India as Roshe or Rosé Oil, and in London as Turkish Essence of Geranium, is also sometimes termed oil of spikenard.

7. attrib., as spikenard garden, oil.

1806 T. MAURICE *Fall Mogul* in. iv, Mild, as soft whispers of the vernal breeze That sweeps the spikenard gardens of the South. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 639 The precious Spikenard Oil of Scripture is supposed by some to have been derived from *Andropogon Iwarancusa*.

†**Spiker**¹, *Obs.* Also 6 **spkyer**. [a. MDu. or MLG. *spiker*: see SPIKE sb.²] A spike-nail.

1574 in Feuillerat *Revels O. Eliz.* (1908) 237 Small spkyers j. dozen. 1576 *Ibid.* 263 Dimid. C of spkyers, xvi. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* vii. 1. 191 They have ships made fast... by great spkyers of wood.

Spiker² (spai'kai). [f. SPIKE v.¹]

1. A device for spiking a cannon.

1868 *Rep. to Govt. U. S. Munitions War* 112 Figures 2 and 3 represent a spiker for guns of large calibre.

2. One who spikes a gun; one who drives or hammers in a spike.

1884 'H. COLLINGWOOD' (W. J. C. Lancaster) *Under Meteor Flag* 299, I immediately withdrew the spikers, and... we silently made the best of our way to the beach. 1887 *Sci. Amer.* 18 Jan. 389 There are 32 'spikers' to every five miles of track, each man of whom drives 840 spikes a day.

†**Spiket**, *Obs.* [f. SPIKE sb.¹] = SPIKELET¹. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) 1. 83 *Spiket* (*spicula*) or *Little Spike*, constituting a part of a larger composition of florets. *Ibid.* 11. 149 The number of florets in each spiket very uncertain. 1817 *Blackw. Mag.* 11. 235 The spikets on an ear of wheat are in two rows.

Spike-tackle, -tub: see SPECK sb.⁴ 2.

1857 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 642.

Spikey, *Obs.* form of SPIKY a.²

Spikey, *adv.* [f. SPIKY a.²] In a spiky manner; like spikes.

1893 'MAXWELL GRAY' *Last Sentence* 1. i. vii. 135 [Hair] which...slood spiky out in every direction.

Spikiness. [f. SPIKY a.²] The quality of being spiky or sharp-pointed.

a 1722 *Lisle Husb.* (1757) 141 The spikiness and speariness of the tops. 1865 *Examiner* 4 Nov. 697/3 A real Christmas fire...reflected itself in the...tiles and the fantastic spikiness of the steel fender.

Spiking, *sb.* *Obs.* exc *dial.* Forms: 3-5 **spikyng** (e, 4-6 **spkyng** (e, 5 **spkyng**), 4-6, 9 **spikin**, 5-7, 9 **spikin**, 6 **spikene**, 9 **spiken**, **spiken**, -in, **speeking**. [prob. a. MDu. *spiking*, synonymous with *spiker* (see SPIKE sb.²) or denoting some variety of this.] A spike-nail.

1261 in *Rep. Comm. Pub. Rec. Ir.* (1875) Pl. ii, In fabrication...i) nailiorum et x. *spikingorum*, de mediocri forma. 1307-8 *MS. Acc. Exch. K. R.* Bde. 14 No. 14 (P.R.O.), In. iij. C. de magnis *Spikinges* emptis...iij. s. 1354 *Mem. Rikon* (Surtres) 111. 95 Et de M^r DC de *spikinges* grossis emp. ut infra pro coopertura ejusdem domus. 1399 *Ibid.* 133 Et in iij mille de *midelspykyng*, iij. iij. 1408 *Ibid.* 139 Item et in iij mille *dubylspkyng*. 1484 *Churchw. Acc. Wigtoft, Linc.* (Nichols, 1797) 80 Paid for grete *spikinges* to all the trestles of all the Belles. 1527-8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 344 Paid for a hillett & a plate & *spikinges* for the South churchward. 1586 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 27 For dubhlye and single *spikecoes*, iij. 1603 *Ibid.* 151 Duble *spikinges*...iij. single *spikinges*...iij. 1647 J. CARTER *Nail & Wheel* 27 There are a sort of nails (spikins I think they call them) they want heads; and so whatsoever is hang'd upon them slips off. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Spikin*, *Spikin*, a large nail with a round flat head. 1828 *Can. Craven Gloss.*, *Spiking*, a long nail without a head.

So †**Spiking-nail**, *Obs.*

1311-2 in J. R. Boyle *Hedon* (1895) App. 13 *Spykyn* [n]gnayl et lignis pro barris. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 465/1 *Spykyng* naye. 1497 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Scot. 1. 350 For iij *spikin* nails.

Spiking, *vbl. sb.* [f. SPIKE v.¹]

1. The action of fastening or piercing with a spike or spikes.

1775 in ASH. 1887 *10th Cent.* Aug. 176 The spiking and subsequent death of John M.

2. **Spiking crib** or **curb**: (see later quots.).

1839 *Unt. Dict. Arts* 972 In this operation, three kinds of cribs are employed; called wedging, spiking, and main cribs. *Ibid.* 973 The next operation is to fix spiking cribs... to the rock. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 124 Lighter rings of wood, the spiking cribs, were then placed at intervals of 13 inches to 3 feet, according to the pressure. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-m.* 230 *Spiking Curbs*, light rings of wood to which planks are spiked...when plank tubbing is used in sinking through water-bearing ground.

Spiking, *ftl. a.* [f. SPIKE v.¹]

1. **Spiking party**, a small body of men told off, or sent out, to spike guns.

1884 *Milit. Engineer* 1. ii. 111 The artillery or spiking party will be from 4 or 5 to 40 or 50 men. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Oct. 6/2 General Davis, when a captain, headed the spiking party in the attack on the Redan.

2. Presenting the appearance of spikes; suddenly rising and falling.

1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* 11. 360 The range of temperature may be moderate—not exceeding 103°—or irregular with 'spiking' readings.

Spiknard, *nel.* *Obs.* ff. SPIKENARD, SPIGNEL.

Spiky (spai'ki), a.¹ Also 6 **spikie**, **spykie**. [f. SPIKE sb.¹] Having the form of a flower-spike; characterized by the production of spikes or ears.

In some contexts not clearly distinct from a.²

1598 LYTE *Dodoens* 105 The floures grow...upon long purple, spykies, knoppes like to the eares or spikes of Bistorte. 1656 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic*, *Enl.* 162 The stalk riseth above this Leaf, like the spiky head of the Adders-Tongue. 1778 J. SCOTT *Mor. Elegies* iij. 9 Spiky mint rich fragrance breathing round. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 711/2 The tall harvest of spiky wheat. 1883 *Knowledge* 8 June 336/2 Rye-grass...a common roadside weed...with...a number of spiky flower-heads. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 10 June 4/1 Sweet-vernal-grass, the peculiar spiky plant to which new-mown hay owes with us the whole of its delicious fragrance.

Spiky (spai'ki), a.² Also 8 -ey. [f. SPIKE sb.²]

1. Fitted with a spike or spikes; having sharp projecting points.

1720 POPE *Iliad* xx. 585 The spiky Wheels thro' Heaps of Carnage tore; And thick the groaning Axes dropp'd with Gore. 1764 RANDALL *Semi-Virgilian Husb.* App. 1 Mr. Ellis, in one of his eight volumes on Husbandry, made mention of a spiky roller. 1767 R. JACO *Edge-hill* iii. 120 By gainful Commerce of her woolly Vests, Wrought by the spiky Comb. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 20 Jan. 3/6 His martial cloak...around him, and the usual spiky helmet on his head. 1893 G. ALLEN *Scalpyrag* 1. 97 A couple of large spiky shells.

Comb. 1778 (W. MARSHALL) *Minutes Agric. Observ.* 18 The latter has scarcely ten vigorous plants in the whole field;—though spiky-rolled, and repeatedly harrowed.

2. Having the form of a spike or spikes; stiff and sharp-pointed.

1742 BLAIR *Grave* 191 The tapering Pyramid 1. Whose spiky Top Has wounded the thick Cloud. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) 1. 298 [Calcedony] filiform, tubular, or spiky. 1810 WORDSWORTH *Prose Wks.* (1876) 11. 282 If ten thousand of this spiky tree, the larch, are stuck in at once upon the side of a hill, they can grow up into nothing but deformity. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* 11. i. With his spiky hair looking as if it must tear the sheet to ribbons. 1894 W. BESANT *Equal Woman* 126 A dozen spiky thorns sticking into him in the most cruel manner.

Comb. 1849 CUPPES *Green Hand* xvi. (1856) 158 The high bundles of knotted and jointed bamboo, with their spiky-tufted crowns.

3. *fig.* Suggestive of spikes; sharp.

1881 MRS. LYNN LINTON *My Love* 1. 94 To oppose smoothness to her spiky irritability.

Spilakee, *Obs.* variant of SPILLIKIN.

Spilcheing. (See quot.)

1892 *Labour Comm. Gloss.* No. 9, *Spilcheing*, a trade term applied usually to a brick...which on being exposed to the weather becomes dry, crusts, and gradually falls away.

†**Spilcock**, *Obs.*—In 5 **spylkok**. [Of doubtful origin: cf. SPILQUERN.] A form of top. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 469 *Spylkok*, or whyrlegygge, chyl-derys play...*graculorum*.

†**Spilder**, *Obs.*—In 5 **spildur**. [Of Scand. origin: cf. Norw. *spildra*, Sw. *spillra*, *spiller*-, in the same sense, and SPELDER sb.] A splinter.

c 1420 *Azov. Arth.* xiii. The grete schafte that was looge, Alle to spildurs hit spronge.

†**Spile**, sb.¹ *Obs.* rare. [Related to SPILE v.¹ Cf. OFris., OS., OHG. *spil* (G. *spiel*, dial. *spil*, Du. *spil* v.¹)] Sport, play. (In *fig.* senses: cf. SPILE v.¹ 1 b.)

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2977 Polheuedes, and froskes, & podes spile Bond hare egypte folc in sile [? read file=filth]. *Ibid.* 3402 De dride daiges morge quile, oundder and leuene made spile.

Spile (spoil), sb.² Also 7 **spyle**. [a. MDu. or MLG. *spile* (Dn. dial., Wfris., and LG. *spile*; Du. *spil*, Nfris., *spil*, G. *spoil*), splinter, wooden pin or peg, skewer, etc.]

1. *north. dial.* and †*Sc.* A splinter, chip, or narrow strip, of wood; a spill.

1533 DOUGLAS *Æneid* ix. ix. 42 Sum stekyt throu the cost with spilis of the Lay gaspand. 1540 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Scot. VII. 485 For glew, to glew on the spilis upoun one patrown of aoe gun. 1634 *Love's Chirug.* (ed. 3) 111 The tumor being opened...you must separate the [membrane] gently from the flesh, either with your Spyle or other fit instrument proper to pull it out. 1671 SKINNER *Etymol. Ling. Angl.* s.v., A Spile or Spill. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch.* *Frml.* 1. 242/2 Two wedges made out of one piece, and two spiles. *Ibid.*, He...drives in a wooden spile, which immediately stops the leak. 1869 PEACOCK *Lonsdale Gloss.* 79/1 *Spile*, a splinter. 1894 HESTOR *Northumbld. Gloss.* 677 Thor's a spile run into ma finger.

2. A small plug of wood for stopping the vent of a cask; a vent-peg; a spigot. Chiefly *dial.*

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 573 Have near the Bung-hole a little Vent-hole stopp'd with a Spile. 1796—in many dial. glossaries. 1832 MARRVAT *N. Forster* v. He knelt to pull out the spile. 1866 *Sun* 11 Dec. 3/2 A umber of spiles for extracting spirit from casks.

fig. 1835 HALBERTON *Clockm.* Ser. 1. xvi, This Province is like that are trees...and if they don't drive in a spile and stop the everlasting flow of the sap, it will perish altogether.

b. U.S. A small wooden or metal spout for conducting sap from the sugar-maple.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2268/1 A notch is cut by an axe in the tree above the spile. 1879 BURROUGHS *Locusts & Wild Honey* 9 The bees get their first taste of sweet from the sap as it flows from the spiles.

3. *techn.* (See quot. and cf. SPILL sb.¹ 3.)

1750 BLANKLEY *Nar. Expos.* 156 *Spiles* are small Wood Pins, which are drove into the Nail-holes, when a Ship's Sheathing is taken off. [Hence in some later nautical Dicts.]

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *spile-borer*, -hole, -peg, -tap.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Spile-hole*, the air-hole in a cask. *Spile-peg*, the wooden peg closing the hole for the admission of air into a cask when it is tapped. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2268/2 *Spile-borer*, an auger-bit to bore out stuff for spiles. 1885 *Whitty Times* 31 July 2/6 Bar, &c.—Trays, waiters...screws, spring spile taps, crushers.

Spile (spoil), sb.³ Also 6 *Sc.* **spyl**-. [app. an alteration of PILE sb.¹ after prec. or by wrong analysis of combs.]

1. = PILE sb.¹ 3.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* ix. x. 20 Aschame 3e nocht...To be inclost amynd a fald of stakis, And be assegit...With akyn spyllis and dikis on sylk wys? 1614 in *Trans. Cumbl. & Westmored. Antig. & Archæol. Soc.* (1912) 244 [Some of the] spiles [which had been placed at the king's charges for defence of the sea]. 1829 [see SPILE v.¹]. 1851 H. MELVILLE *White ix*, Another runs to read the bill that's stuck against the spile on the wharf. 1856 OLIVIER *Slave States* 351 A spile, pointed with iron, six inches in diameter, and twenty feet long, is set upon the stump by a diver. *Ibid.*, In very large stumps, the spile is often driven till its top reaches the water. 1898 N. H. BISHOP *Voy. Paper Canoe* 115 The government is building a remarkable pier of solid iron spiles, three abreast.

b. (See quot.)

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Spile*, a wedge of wood stoutly pointed with iron, used in clay or gravel pits, limestone quarries, etc., to let down large quantities at once.

c. *Mining*. A sharp-pointed post used in sinking by means of cribs.

1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Frml.* IV. 293/1 Supposing...the sand five fathoms...in depth...and the length of the spiles six feet. *Ibid.*, The five rounds of spiles and cribs...will take up to feet of the diameter of the pit. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-m.* 231 *Spiles*, narrow-pointed tubbing wedges.

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *spile-driver*, -pier, -worm.

1894 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 422 The operation of a spile-driver at Plymouth docks. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Spileworm*, a ship-worm; teredo. 1898 *Kipling Day's Work* 2 An overhead-crane travelled...along its spile-pier.

†2. = PILE sb.¹ 2 b. *Obs.*—

1649 J. ELLISTONE tr. *Boehme's Ep.* xv. 135 Yet what God will, be done; as many a spile of grass perisheth when the Heaven giveth not its raine.

†**Spile**, v.¹ *Obs.* In 1 **spilian**, 3 **spilien**, **spelten**, **spilen**, 4 **spyle**-. [OE. *spilian*, = OFris. *spilia* (Wfris. *spylje*), OS. *spilōn* (MLG. and MDu. LG. and Du. *spelen*), OHG. *spilōn*, *spilen* (MHG. *spilen*, *spiln*, G. *spielen*); Icel. *spila*, Norw. and Sw. *spela*, Da. *spille*, are from LG.]

1. *intr.* To sport or play; to rejoice.

a 1000 *Institutes of Polity* in Thorpe *Laws* (1840) 11. 32 [Hi] lufað...idele blisse...& ealne dæð seardað, spiliað & spiliað, & næmne note dreogað. a 1023 *Wulfstan Hou.* (1883) 45 Eowra leoda, þe spiliað and plegað and rædes ne hedað. c 1205 *LAV.* 13816 Per he mid his hīred hæðlice spilde. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2532 God leue hem in his blisse spilen Among engles & seli men. c 1375 *Shout HAM* v. 89 Elizabeth wel þat aspyde, Hou a spylede onder hyre syde, Aod made hys reioyngne.

b. To play havoc, do damage. (Cf. SPILE sb.¹) c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3183 Oc ðe [hi]ail haueð so wide spileð, ðat his graue is ðor-vnder hiled.

†2. *trans.* and *intr.* To say; to speak.

Freq. in Layamon, through confusion with *spellen* *Scrit* v.¹ (cf. the first quot. in sense 1 above).

c 1205 *LAV.* 14102 Ofte heo stilledliche spækeð, & spilið mid runen, of twam junge monnen. *Ibid.* 14316 What weoren þat speche þe þat maide spilde.

Spile (spoil), v.² [f. SPILE sb.² Cf. Nfris. *spile*, G. *spelen*, to fix or fit with spiles.]

1. *trans.* To stop up (a hole) by means of a spile. Also with *up*.

1691 T. HALE *Account New Invent.* p. xxii, Nail-holes, which they use to spile up at stripping. *Ibid.* 45 They were forced to...spile the Spike-holes. 1837 in *Civil Eng. & Arch. Frml.* 1. 242/1 If there should be a defect in the joint it must be made afresh, as it can neither be spiled as a wooden joint, nor set up as a lead joint.

2. To draw (liquid) from a cask by spilling or broaching. Now *dial.*

1772 in J. Tomlinson *Doucaston* (1837) 237 Going to Rossington to Spile the Court Ale. a 1904 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., I never spiled the beer.

3. To provide (a cask, tree, etc.) with a spile, in order to draw off liquid. Now *dial.* or U.S.

1832 MARRVAT *N. Forster* v, I've spiled them, and they prove to be punchcoons of rum. 1836 — *Midsl. Eny xiv*, Theo one of the casks of wine was spiled. 1879—in dial. glossaries (e.g. *Anglia*, s.w. *Lincs.*, *Cumbl.*, etc.). 1904 *Mex. Atueron Rulers of Kings* ix. 33 Of course the trees have to be spiled.

Spile (spoil), v.³ [f. SPILE sb.³] *trans.* To furnish, secure, or strengthen with timber or iron piles; = PILE v.¹ 1.

1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Spile*, to make a foundation in soft or boggy ground...by driving in spiles; i.e. piles or pieces of timber. 1869—in dial. glossaries, etc.

ourselves and to make an idol of our will. 1657 R. AUSTEN *Fruit-trees* 11.84 The common saying is: Spare the rod and spill the child. 1664 [see SPARE 2] 6 a. a].

†4. To wreck, destroy, or devastate; to spoil or ruin by demolition, etc. *Obs.*

Freq. from c 1400 to c 1620. In first quot. *absol.*
c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John x. 10 Deaf ne cymes huta þætste gestele & eteoð & losað uel spillde. c 1225 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1225, On ðes ilces gearas weard swa micel flod... þæt feola tunes & men weorðan adrencet... & corn & mæwde spillt mid ealle. c 1225 in *Rel. Antig.* I. 48 The strong fend... Godes hondiwer he spillde, For on appel of the tree. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 720 A-ganis godd wex he sa gril þat al his werk he wend to spill. 1340 *Ayenb.* 129 Vor þou art ase þe ilke þæt slepp ine þe sspie þæt is yspill. 1412-20 *Lydg. Chron. Troy* 1. 3904 Her behestes manly to fulfille, Towardis Troye, þe cite to to spill. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* vii. 731 Palcyne thai spylt, gret towris can confound. 1532 *HERVEY Xenoph. Housel.* 16 h, The dogges kepe away wyde heastis, that they spillle not the frute. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 109 Let luie he killed, else tree will be spilled. 1608 *TOWSELL Serpents* 39 Conyza strewed, the haunt of serpents spillis. 1623 C. BUTLER *Fein. Mou.* vii. Q. 2, The Mother-Wasps were so spill at first; yet the Rainie Spring and Summer did so spill their nests, that there were no small Wasps seene till Libra.

†b. With immaterial object. *Obs.*

Not always clearly distinguishable from 5 d.
1382 *Wyclif Pref. Ep. Jerome* v, Verreye wisdom shal spill the fals wisdom. 1382 — *Gen. xli* 31 The greetenes of myseys is to spillle the greetenes of plentithe. a 1400 *Sir Pere*, 1336 A sadde stroke I salle one hym sett His pride for to spillle I c 1420 *Chron. Vilad.* 2150 Pat feyndus powere y dudu þo spylle By help of þo angels, þat comen me to. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 134 Man, I gaif the nocht fre will, That thou suld my Gospell spill. 1602 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Mirum in Modum* Wks. (Grosart) I. 25/2 Naturally Contraries spill each other.

5. †a. To despoil or deprive of something. *Obs.*
c 1224 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1224, Six men [wæron] spilde of here ægon & of here stanes.

†b. To deprive of chastity; to violate. *Obs.*

13... *Sir Beues* (A.) 3265 Doh þe me al þoure wille, Sebel he neuer eft wimman spillle c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xi. (*Simon & Judas*) 350 [She] said, þat he agane hir will byre difforsit, & sa cane spill. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* i. 164 Both wifis, weddewis, thai tuk all at their will, Nonnys, madyns, quham thai likit to spill.

c. To spoil by injuring or damaging in some way; to render imperfect or useless; to destroy the goodness or value of (a thing). Now only *dial.*
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6774 If I lent þe spillen beist, þat ded be or spill at leist. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. v. 442, [I have] yspillte many a tymo Bothe flesche & fische and many other vitailles. c 1420 *Avon. Arth.* iii, On him spilld I my speke, And myculle of my nothir gere. 1523-3 *Aec. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 151 Item, to him for hors spill in the Kingis service... xli. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetie* iii. i. (Arb.) 150 They not onely giue it no manner of grace at all, but, rather do disfigure the stuffe and spill the whole workmanship. 1643 *TRAPP Comm. Gen.* xxxiv. 8 Too much severity overthroweth, and quite spilleth a tender minde. 1703 *BRAND Deser. Orkney, Zeland*, etc. 112 When he Brewed, he would not suffer any Sacrifice to be given to Brouny, whereupon the... Brewings were spill and for no use. 1773 *FERGUSON Poems* (1789) II. 43 Ae scabbit yew spillis twenty flocks. 1861 *Geo. Elton Silas Narver* xiv, If you've got anything as can be spillt or broke, 'she'll be at it. 1875-87 in *dial. glossaries* (Sussex, Surrey, Kent).

d. With immaterial object. *Obs.* or *dial.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6841 Qua al fulfills þe laght, and in a point it spillis. He sal þe plight for þis an. c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andrew*) 926 Pat oþir worthit me do his will, or halely my purpos spill. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 12736 While he faryn was to fight in a fer lond, Sho spillt hade hispousaile. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* K viij h, Of her... that of her fals-hede... breketh and spylleth her holy sacrament of maryage. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xv. 22 He that dois all his best servyiss May spill it all... Be woful inoportunitie. 1568 T. HOWELL *New Sonets* (1879) 148 She geues him leaue to range his fill, Full loth she is his sporte to spill. 1590 *GREENE Mour. Garm.* (1616) 14 For cares cause Kings full oft their sleepe to spill. c 1620 *Hume Orthogr. Brit. Tongue* (1865) 22 In al quibill, if a man change the accent, he sall spill the sound of the word. 1632 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) I. xxii. 87 If ye mar or spill that business, ye cannot come hack to mend that piece of work again. 1728 *RANSAY Robt., Ricky, & Sandy* 115 These to repeat hraid spoken I was spill, Altho' I should employ my utmost skill. 1790 *SUIMERS Poems* 92 Tak' tent... the sport ye dinna spill.

†6. To waste by scattering, squandering, or mis-using; to employ or expend wastefully. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Rituale Eccl. Dunelm.* 55 Ic gisette þec ofer cynno & ofer rico þate. (10v) to worp & ðv spilla [L. *disperdas* & *dissipat*]. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Horn.* 213 He... spillde on him þat he sholde spellen wreche men. 1308 in *Riton Songs & Ball.* (1877) 63/95 Throgh ham this lond is ilfor to spillle ale ant bred. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. v. 380 I... spillte þat mygie be spared, and spende on somme hungrie. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 47 And to þy mastir he trow, his goodes þat þow not spill. 1533 *MORE Debell. Salen* Wks. 959/4 Every fond piece of his diuises, wherein this good man is content to leese tyme & spill paper. 1551 *CROWLEY Pleas. & Pain* 117 When any pore men... were so bolde to calle it yll, My landis and goodis in waste to spill, You shet them vp in prisone strong. 1579 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 103 All my treasure spente on Jewels, and spylie in iolytey. 1603 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* viii. xxix, His speare a spit, a pot-ild broad his shield... his word, 'Much better sayd, than spill'd'. 1728 *YOUNG Love Fame* i. 186 Men, overloaded with a large estate, May spill their treasure in a nice conceit. 1785 *HAR' at Rig* 51 Nae gude I'er kent come o' them Gude food that spill.

†b. To spend (time, speech, labour) fruitlessly or unprofitably; to waste. *Obs.*

(a) a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1020 He myhte be sytte stytle, Yor al his wile he scolde spill. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 97 For þov nast non more 3wile to spill, þane spoken embe

nougt. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9354 Al a wyke þe kyng þer lay, He spilte bis tyme, sped of no pray. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. iv. 466 Ech man to... Spynnen, and speke of god, and spillle no tyme. c 1450 *LOVELICH Merlin* 12462 3e don but spillen þoure tyme in veyn.

(b) a 1225 *Juliana* 24 Speche þu maht spillen ant ne speden nawiht. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1027 Ne sunge ich hom neuer so longe, Mi song were i-spild ech del. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 69 Par-about pou spillist þi brethþ. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. ix. 97 He doth best, þat with-draweth bym... To spillle any speche. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 82 He spillte many a word in wast That schal with such a poeple trote. 1445 in *Anglia* XXVIII. 273 Ner thou spekest not sternly to hem... ne spillst no wynde for pride. c 1536 *Songs, Carols*, etc. (E.E.T.S.) 43 Leve þi sweryng, & spill not þi wynde. a 1586 *SIDNEY Ps.* xi. i, Since I do trust Iehoua still, Your fearful words why do you spill?

(c) c 1386 *CHAUCER Manciple's T.* 153 This holde I for a verray nycetee To spillle labour to þe kepe wyues. c 1425 *Craft of Nombrynge* (E.E.T.S.) 14 Ellis þou maist spyl ale þi laber þere aboute.

†7. *intr.* To perish; to be destroyed or lost. *Obs.*

Freq. from c 1300 to c 1550.
a 1300 *K. Horn* 194 Nu þu miht us slen... Bute 3ef hit beo þi wille Helpe þat we ne spill. 1340 *Ayenb.* 182 Spill off þet ssp þet geþ zikerliche ine þe heze ze. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1535 Mi perles paramours, my pleye & my ioye, spek to me spakli, or i spillle sone. 1414 *BRAMPTON Penit. Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 11 But, Lord! late never mannes soule spylle. c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 13 Suche a derth and hongry... þat al nesh spylleden for defawte. a 1536 *Songs, Carols*, etc. (E.E.T.S.) 8 Yf thy syn he never so yll, Yet for no syn thou shalt spyll. 1592 *DANIEL Sonnets Delia* xxxvi. Wks. (Grosart) I. 61 Her sight consented thus to see me spill.

†b. To go to ruin. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 516 Adam... was wrought þan þe tent ordir for to fulfill, þat lucifer did to spill. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 532 Seand the realme in sic ane poynt to spill. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* v. 48 Bot now... Sho moste be keptit or all will spill.

†c. To meet with bad fortune. *Obs.*—

1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 88 And natheles gret diligence Thei setten vpon thilke dede, And spillle more than thei spede.

8. To fall off or decline in respect of good qualities; to degenerate or deteriorate, to spoil. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

14 1200 *Salomon & Sat.* (1848) 271 Mote hit al bahhen is wille Wolout, nultou, hit wol spille, Ant become a fule. 13... *K. Alis.* 1719 (Laud MS.), Alisauxder i þou conion wood, In þe spillen þi faye blood. 1340 *Ayenb.* 232 Þet be gudnesse of maydenbod ne spillle ine þe. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* i. t. (Skeat) 1. 7 Thus from my comfort I ginne to spill, sith she that shulde me solace is fer from my presence. a 1450 *Le Mortre Arth.* 23 How your courte by-gynnyth to spill off duoghty knightis al by-dene. 1540 *HYRDE tr. Vives Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Dd vi, My goods spill daily, the heritage of mine ancestry periseth. 1574-5 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 432 That the tymmer of the Frater of the said Abbay, quhilk consumis and spillis... be tane down. 1808 *JAMIESON s.v.*, Meat is said to spill, when it begins to become putrid.

II. 9. *trans.* To shed (blood).

a 1225 *Gosp. Nicodemus* (Cott. Vesp. D xiv) 91 b, Seo geheltet se þe nolde þæt min blod were gespillod [earlier text min blod nolde ageotan]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2958 Þai rest þamaght and spillt þair blode. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xiii. 6 Swift ere þaire fete to spill blode. c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 816 His bert blode he gan þer spill. 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* 41 To shede and spylle blode is the condicion of a wyldeste beste. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 205 His blode spylled and shedde on the grounde. 1595-7 *DANIEL Civ. Wars* v. xlv. Wks. (Grosart) II. 151, I constrayned this blood to spill. 1678 *JUNIUS Paint. Antients* 131 A great deal of blood would have been spilled that day between them two. c 1680 *BEVERIDGE Serin.* (1729) I. 506 That very blood which was spillt upon the cross. 1761 *HUME Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. 790 After spilling an ocean of blood in those theological quarrels. 1829 *HOOD Eugene Aram* xiii, Woe, woe, unutterable woe,—Who spill life's sacred stream! 1848 *GALLENGA Italy* (1851) 279 To account for the blood thus wantonly spill. 1855 *TENNYSO Maud* II. v. x, The red life spillt for a private love.

10. To allow or cause (a liquid) to fall, pour, or run out (esp. over the edge of the containing vessel), usually in an accidental or wasteful manner; to lose or waste in this way.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxi. 13 Þai roght na mare to sla me þan to spill watere. c 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 356 [Man] of chime mykle spilluth. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 469 Spyllyn, or puttyn owte (K. powryn owte), *effundo*. 1489 *CAXTON Faytes of A.* ii. xxxvii. 155 They shall lightly spylle the watre castyng the tubbes and other vessels downward. 1530 *PALSGR.* 728/2 Who hath spylled his potage upon the boorde clothe on this facyon? 1602 *MARSTON Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 56 Holde my dish, whilst I spill my potage. 1636 *JONSON Discov.* Wks. (Rldg.) 750 Their arguments are as fluxive as liquor spillt upon a table. 1779 *Mirror* No. 64, Like claret spillt on a smooth table. 1794 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* li, Emily's hand trembled, and she spillt the wine as she withdrew it from her lips. 1827 *FARADAY Chem. Mani.* i. (1842) 17 Any of the metal [sc. mercury] which may be spilled is swept or wiped into the groove. 1859 *DICKENS F. Two Cities* i. v, The wine had stained the ground of the narrow street... where it was spilled. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* July xxvi, The lamp... One drop of burning oil spill'd from its side On Eros' naked shoulder.

trans. 1828 *BYRON Ch. Har.* iv. clxxiii, The wind... which spills the ocean o'er its boundary. 1847 *TENNYSO Princ.* vii. 197 Leave The monstrous ledges there to slope, and spill their thousand wreaths of dangle water-smoke. *absol.* 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* Introd. Ep. It is difficult, saith the proverb, to carry a full cup without spilling. 1887 J. DICKIE *Wds. Faith, Hope, & Love* (1891) 197 My cup runneth over. It cannot be moved without spilling.

b. *fig.* and in *fig.* context.

In quot. 1574 = 'to divulge, let out'. 1574 *HELWYSS tr. Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 257 Al though it be a shame to spill it. I will not leaue to say that

which... his friendes haue said vnto me. 1583 *GREENE Ma. millia* Wks. (Grosart) II. 55 He doubted it be should be ouer bold, he might spill his potage. 1650 T. B[AYLEY] *Worcester's Apoph.* Ep. Ded., That the favours which were conferr'd upon me, were not spilt, but poured into a Viol. 1701 *STANHOPE Pious Breath.* iv. xiii, 276 The love of Sin pollutes, the love of Vanity spills the Wine. 1821 *SHELLEY Adonais* xxxvii, Be thou free To spill the venom when thy fangs o'xflow. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 380 The fat's in the fire, the milk's spilt.

c. *transf.* (See quot.)

1870 *MEDBERRY Men & Myst. Wall Str.* 137 *Spilling stock*, when great quantities of a stock are thrown upon the market, sometimes from necessity, often in order to 'break' the price.

11. To scatter, esp. by emptying from some receptacle or the like; to disperse.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14733 Þe moneurs for þair misgilt, þair bordes [Jesus] ouerkest, þair penis spillt. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1419 Spedely with spyrin [galdis] [they] spillt þaire braynes. a 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula* 35 Be þe tonges warly drawn out þat þai spillt not þe poude. c 1440 *Fallad. on Husb.* iv. 402 Orin a seriol balf water fild... let hem suspende, And close hit fast, in wynde lest they he spillt. 1770 *PHILIPS Pastoral* iv. 72 As ruthless Winds the tender Blossoms spill. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. 11, *Man of Many Fr.* i. 189 She is spilling all the sugar all over the table. 1847 *TENNYSO Princ.* iv. 571 Better have died and spilt our homes in the flood.

transf. 1854 *MRS. BROWNING Ragged Sch.* Lond. xii, But these others—children small, Spilt like blots about the city.

12. a. To cover or overlay with something by (or as by) spilling. *rare.*

1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iv. x. 5 Though... all the others pavement were with yuory spilt. 1895 *BARTING-GOULD Noddy* xxiv. (ed. 2) 336 The clouds were dispersing...; the floor of heaven was, as it were, spilt over with clouds.

b. To empty (a cup, etc.) by spilling. *rare.*
1886 J. DICKIE *Wds. Faith, Hope, & Love* (1891) 147 'Twas anguish when earth's cup was spill'd.

13. *Naut.* a. To empty (a sail) of wind.

a 1625 *Nomenclator Nav.* (Harl. MS. 2301), When a sail hath much winde in it... we saie Spill the saile, which is done by letting goe the sheats and bowlings, &c. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 95 The rest stood to spill and fill the sayle. a 1691 *Sir D. NORRIS in North Lives* (1744) 15 He was sure to beduck'd that was at the Yard-arm spilling the Sail. 1769 *FALCONER Diet. Marine* (1780), To Spill, to discharge the wind out of the cavity or belly of a sail when it is drawn up in the brails in order to furl or reef it. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* 565 When the wind was going free, and the sail could not be 'spilled'. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 190 She... rounded-up to under our stern and 'spilled' her sail.

b. To discharge (wind) from the belly of a sail.
1875 *KNIGHT Diet. Mech.* 2268/1 *Spilling-line*, a line to spill the wind out of a sail, by keeping it from belling out when clewed up. 1899 *Daily News* 20 Oct. 5/7 His club-topsail began to spill wind hadly, and he gained nothing.

14. *colloq.* To cause to fall from a horse or vehicle; to throw or throw out.

1721-8 *SWIFT Polite Conv.* 70 The road was so bad that I... call'd to the Coachman, Fry, Friend, don't spill us. 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulgar T.* Spill, thrown from a horse, or overturned in a carriage; pray coachee don't spill us. 1809 *European Mag.* LV. 20 The parson... met with a serious accident in being spillt from his horse. 1821 *BYRON Lett.* Wks. 1833 III. 301 Riding pretty sharply... in, turning the corner of a lane... he was spillt. 1887 H. SMART *Clevery Won* iii, It was a trick that might have spilled a practised horseman.

b. Similarly in other contexts. Also with *out*.

1850 *SCORESBY Cheever's Whalain.* Adv. vi. 82 He... spillis us all at once into the sea. 1861 S. BROOKS *Stiver Cord* xxvii, 'Mop, you old fool, will you come down?' said the manager, spilling out the reluctant animal (from the chair) to the ground. 1881 *SCRIBNER'S Monthly* XXII. 536/5 She (the ice-yacht) slows up and heels over... and she quietly spillis the crew out of the box.

fig. 1888 *Pail Mail G.* 29 Nov. 1/1 An intrigue... to spill Sir Charles and then to secure Mr. Monro's appointment to the vacant post.

15. *intr.* To flow or run over the brim or side; to escape or be wasted in this manner. Freq. with preps. and advs. Also *fig.*

1655 *VAUGHAN Siler Saint.* II. 174 Life without thee ß looses and spillis. 1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xix. f. 1 The Metall may spill or slaher over the Mouth of... the Mold. 1741 *WATTS Improv. Mind* i. ix. Wks. 1753 V. 23 He was so top-full of himself, that he let it spill on all the company... he spoke too long. 1771 *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 496 To prevent the liquor from spilling when poured out. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2268/1 Any metal which dribbles or spills is caught into the spill-trough. 1899 F. H. KIRK *Irrigation & Drainage* vi. 246 A long, sharp lip, over which the water may spill back into the canal.

transf. 1884 *BURROUGHS Pegacoon* 217 Its body slumps off, and rolls and spills down the hill. 1900 *Cent. Mag.* Feb. 510/1 The reaches of this majestic range run south... until they spill out in the far Southwest.

b. *Naut.* To empty or become void of wind.

1762 *FALCONER Shipwr.* 11. 139 Till close embraill'd, and squar'd, the belly spillis. 1833 *MARRVAT P. Simple* xv. (1865) 103 The ship turned slowly to the wind, pitching and chopping as the sails were spilling.

Spill- (spil), the stem of SPILL v. in combination.

†1. In the sense 'that spoils, mars, destroys, or wastes', as *spill-berry*, *-bread*, *-cause*, *-good*, *-love*, *-pain* (= bread), *-soul*, *-time*. *Obs.*

c 1563 *Thersites in Four Old Pl.* (1848) 82 The spere of spanyshe spylbery sprete w' spitelful spottes. c 1620 in *Rel. Antig.* I. 122 My wyf that shulde be... Hue clepeth me 'spille-bred'. 1566 *PAQUINE in Traunce* 64 Doe they set Bartolus, and Baldus, and such other 'spill causes' to set men together by the eares? 1626 *MINSHEV* 633/1 'Spill-good, wilede' Spend-thrift. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xix. 355

[Pride] sente forth...his spye *spille-loue, one speke-yuel-byhynde. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiv. 124 *Secundus tortor*. *Spill-payn in fayth I light. 1591 *FRANCIS C'tess Pembroke's Ynchurche* i. Cj. So sore inhaunted with *spill-soule spells. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C. vi.* 28 An ydel man þow semest...oper a *spille-tyme.

2. *dial.* In the sense 'spoilt', as *spill-wood*.

1847 *HALLIWELL, Spillwood*, refuse of wood, or wood *spilt* by the sawyers. *South.* 1852-83 in Hampshire and Sussex glossaries.

3. In the sense 'constructed for (or by) the passage of surplus water, for receiving overflow liquid, etc.', as *spill-back*, *-box*, *channel*, *stream*, *-trough*, *-water*, *-way*.

1899 F. H. KING *Irrigation & Drainage* vi. 247 The depth of the water over the lip of the *spill-back. *Ibid.* vi. 245 The *spill-box...is, perhaps, as satisfactory a means for maintaining a nearly uniform head against...an opening as has yet been devised. 1888 *19th Cent.* Jan. 43 The Bhagirathi...for centuries a mere *spill-stream from the parent Ganges. 1843 *HOLTZAPFEL Turning* i. 327 The flask...is put on the surface of the pouring or *spill-trough. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2268/1 *Spill-trough*, (Brass-founding), the trough against which the inclined flask rests while the metal is being poured from the crucible. 1852 *BURN Techn. Dict.* ti. s.v. *Spill-water, *reservoir, excavation pour recevoir les inondations d'une rivière.* 1875 *ALEX. SMITH New Hist. Aberdeen* i. 75 The Commissioners resolved to make...a spill-water to the south of the harbour. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 26 June 1/3 The hy-wash, nr, as the Americans term it, the *spill-way was utterly insufficient. 1892 *Trans. Amer. Soc. Civil Eng.* XXVI. 640 The weir...consisted partly of *stortebed* or spillway.

Spillard: see **SPILLER** sb.3 and v.

Spilled (spild), *pph. a.* [f. **SPILL** v. + **ED** I.] = **SPILT** *pph. a.*

1574 *HELLOWES tr. Guevara's Fam. EA* (1577) 24 If they by chance found spild bread, rotten wheat...and such other things spoyled. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* iii. xii, If we could have packed the brute off with Georgiana;—but however; that's spilled milk. 1880 *CABLE Grandissimes* xiii, She had begun to sweep up some spilled thutons.

Spiller (spil'ar), sb.1 [f. **SPILL** v. + **ER** 1.] One who sheds or spills; *esp.* a shedder of blood.

1530 *PALSGR. 266/2* Schedar, a spyller, *respondeur*. 1592 *WYKLEY Armorie* 137 Blouds wilfull spiller sold doth mercie finde. 1611 *COTGR. Respondeur*, a shedder, a spiller. 1647 *HEXHAM i. s.v. Blood*, A spiller of Bloud, *een blood-storter*. 1755 *JOHNSON, Shedder*, a spiller; one who sheds. 1775- in *ASH* and later *Dicts.* 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Feb. 2/1 A mighty hunter, a spiller of life-blood.

Spiller, sb.2 *Obs. etc. arch.* [Alteration of **SPILLER** 3.] A branchlet on a deer's horn.

1590 *COKEANE Treat. Hunting* Dj, Some [hucks]...are plaine palmed without any aduanciers, with long spillers out behinde. 1660 *HOWELL Party of Beasts* 62 Such silly coxcombs...deserve to wear such branch'd horns, such spillers [sic] and trochings on their heads, as that goodly Staggs hears. 1727 *BAILEY* (vol. II), *Spillers*, the small Branches shooting out from the flat Parts of a Buck's Horn at the Top. 1847 *GRIFFITH tr. Cuvier* IV. 85 Additional aduanciers and spillers, or snags on the anterior or posterior parts of the palm. 1864 *Reader* 23 Jan. 112/3 The spillers into which the palm divides were directed exteriorly, as in the reindeer and the fallow-deer.

Spiller (spil'ar), sb.3 Chiefly Cornish *dial.*, *Ir.*, and *Amer.* Also 9 spillard (spilliard). [Of obscure origin.]

1. A long fishing-line provided with a number of hooks; a trawl-line.

1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 31h, In Harbor Eeles are taken mostly by Spillers made of a Cord...to which diuers lesser and shorter are tyed at a little distance, and to each of these a hooke is fastened with a bayl. *Ibid.*, This Spiller they sincke in the Sea. 1836 *1st Rep. Irish Fisheries* 157 The line and spillards are the modes of fishing chiefly practised. 1851 *Voy. Mauritiins* iv. 160 A line some hundred yards in length, from which depend shorter lines, like an Irish 'spiller'. 1875 *ZOOLOGIST* and Ser. X. 4500 A specimen of the torpedo...caught on spillers (hook and line)...near Lamorna (in Cornwall).

attrib. 1836 *1st Rep. Irish Fisheries* 157 The long line, hand line, and spillard fishing grounds. 1900 C. LEE *Cynthia* 81 A group of men...baiting spiller-hooks with cuttle.

2. 'In the mackerel-fishery, a seine inserted into a larger seine to take out the fish.' Also *attrib.*

a 1891 in Nova Scotian use (*Cent. Dict.*). 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Sept. 4/4 Supplementing the spring and autumn mackerel fishery by line and spiller seine and trammel with ordinary trawlings.

Hence **Spiller v. intr.**, to fish with spillers.

1836 *1st Rep. Irish Fisheries* 157 Long line fishing, which is a kind of spillarding, is generally practised in hookers.

Spillet (spil'et), *Ir.* (and *Sc.*) [var. of *prec.*] = **SPILLER** sb.3 1. Also *Comb.*

1832 W. H. MAXWELL *Wild Sp. West I.* 262 If you shoot in foul ground, you will probably lose the spillet. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Spillet-fishing*,...a name on the west coast of Ireland for a system of fishing [etc.]. 1875 *ZOOLOGIST* 2nd Ser. X. 4502 Having shot their spillers (or long lines) in the morning.

Hence **Spilletter**, one who spillers.

1832 W. H. MAXWELL *Wild Sp. West I.* 263 An indistinct glance of a dark object...brings the assistant spilletter, gaff in hand, to the quarter.

† **Spill-house**. *Obs.*—1 [ad. Du. *speelhuus* or *G. speelhaus*.] A gaming-honse.

1778 *EARL MALMESBURY Diaries & Corr.* i. 121 All the French in London were sent to the...coffee-houses, ale-houses, and spill-houses to publish the intelligence.

Spillikin (spi'likin), **spillican** (spe'likan) [Forms: a. 8 spilakee, 9 spilleken, -ekin, -acan,

8- spillikin, 9-iken, spillikin. *β.* 9 spel(1)ican, spelekin. [app. a diminutive of **SPILL** sb.1]

1. *pl.* A game played with a heap of slips or small rods of wood, bone, or the like, the object being to pull off each by means of a hook without disturbing the rest.

a. 1734 *MRS. DELANY Life & Corr.* (1862) III. 211 Your busyness done, and you at ease To take your game at spila-kees. 1800 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Belinda* xix, Belinda was playing with little Charles Percival at spillikins. 1864 *MISS YONGE Trial* i. 173 In the nursery he was, playing at spillikens with his left hand. 1834 *Punch* 16 Feb. 73/2, I have heard that the Bishops play Spilkins for cups of tea.

β. 1869 *MISS MONTGOMERY Misunderstood* xi. 211 Eagerly waiting for his game of 'Spelicans'. 1896 *BEARNSLEY Under the Hill* (1904) 17 Spirdion...looked up from his game of Spelicans and trembled.

b. One of the slips with which this is played.

1833 *MRS. R. T. RICHIE Bk. Sibyls* iv. 220 The spillikens lie in an even ring where she had thrown them. 1890 *HALETT Thousand Miles on Elephant* 251 Dead bamboos lay like spelicans cast about in every direction.

2. (See *quot.*)

1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Spillikins*, pegs of wood bone or ivory, for marking the score of cribbage or other games.

3. *fig.* In *pl.*, Spiliters; fragments.

1857 *READE White Lies* III. ix. 127 The shot...knocked him into spillikins. 1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* 3 July 2/1, I do not want to see the British empire split into spillikins.

4. *attrib.*, as *spillikin-heap*, *twig*, etc.

1860 *ZOOLOGIST* XVIII. 7060 Stepping cautiously and delicately over the spillacan twigs, like a Catholic priest in a crowded thoroughfare. 1891 v. C. COTES *Two Girls on Barge* 119 Not frivolous tea in a Sévres eggshell with a spillacan development of spoon. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* July 57/1 We became involved in a spillikin-heap of cross-purposes.

Spilling, *vbl. sb.1* [f. **SPILL** v. + **ING** 1.]

†1. The action of destroying, spoiling, or marring.

a. 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 999, Ne heheold hit nan þing...huton folces geswinc & leas spilling. 1440 *Prompt. Paro.* 469 Spyllinge, or lesymge or schendinge, confusio, deterioratio. 1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* i. 270 For spilling of his hous in Struiling be the Abbot of Vnesroun. 1600 *Gowrie Consp.* Aiv, Commanding him...that hee should not spare for spilling of his horse. 1647 *HEXHAM i.* A spilling, spoiling, or marring.

†2. Wasting; wasteful employment. *Obs.*

c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5423 Wan þay mede to gadre y-met, Spilling of speche þar was gret y-mad hytwene hem þanne.

3. The action of causing to flow or run out wastefully; shedding; effusion.

a. 1340 *HANFORD Psalter* xxix. 11 What profit is in spill-ynge of my blode? 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xiii. 19 The bataille thair so fellounne was, And sua richt gret spilling of blud. 1440 *CAPGRAVE Life St. Kath.* v. 1631 He is cause of spilling of mekel gentel blood. 1483 *Cath. Engl.* 355/1 A Spyllinge, *perfusio*. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 1236 One justly weeps; the other takes in hand No cause, hut company, of her drops spilling. 1623 *COCKERAM tr.* A Spilling commonly of blood, *effusio*. 1844 *TUPPER Crook of G.* xlviii. 314 About a thimbleful of water, after fifty spillings, arrived safely in a tumbler.

b. With *adv.*, as *out*, *over*. Also *transf.*

1883 E. H. ROLLINS *New Eng. Bygoncs* 36 The daily spilling-out from the doors of family life. 1909 J. STUART *Burnia thro' Cent.* i. 9 The spilling over from the kingdom...of Yunnan probably began fully two thousand years ago.

4. *pl.* That which is spilt.

1772-3 *Act 13 Geo. III. c. 52 §6* The other four grains shall be allowed him towards his waste and spillings in making the said assays. 1800 *COLQUHOUN Conn. Thanes* iii. 99 The evil practice of starving Casks...to enlarge the quantity of spillings of Sugar, Coffee, &c. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. *Passion & Pride*, vi. Sundry circular deposits of ale and porter, the accidental spillings of last night's carouse. 1841 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* xv, They trace the spillings of full pitchers on the heated ground.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *spilling-place*; *spilling-line*, *Naut.* (see *quots.* 1769, 1882); *spilling-staysail*, a sail controlled by a spilling-line.

1766 *STEVENS Span. Dict.* i. *Derranadero*, a scattering, or spilling place. 1762 *FALCOVER Shipwr.* II. 314 High o'er the lee yard-arm the canvas swell'd; By spilling lines embraced, with brails confined. 1769 — *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Spilling-lines*,...ropes fixed occasionally to the main-sail and fore-sail of a ship...for reefing or furling them more conveniently. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxi, Reef-tackles were rove to the courses, and spilling lines to the topsails. 1851 *KIPPING-staysail*, and main-spilling-staysail. 1882 *NARES Seamen's Ship* (ed. 6) 125 The spilling lines...are small pieces of rope fitted on the fore side of the sail for picking up the reef line in reefing topsails.

6. *Spilling*, *vbl. sb.2* *Min.* [f. **SPILL** sb.1 4.] (See *quot.*)

1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, *Spilling*, Corn[wall], a process of driving or sinking through very loose ground.

Spilly, *a. techn.* [f. **SPILL** sb.1 1 b.] Of iron: Exhibiting spills or dirty seams.

1843 *HOLTZAPFEL Turning* i. 207 Some...twist the iron before the hammering to prevent it from becoming 'spilly'.

Spilosite, *Min.* [f. Gr. *σπίλος* spot, speak + *ITE* 2 b.] (See *quot.* 1885).

1882 *GENIE Text-Bk. Geol.* iv. viii. 578 Fleckschiefer, the spilosite and desmosite of Zinken. 1882 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) II. ii. 127 Spilosite is a greenish, schistose rock, composed of finely granular or compact felspathic material, with small chlorite concretions or scales. 1895 L. FLETCHER *Introduct. Study Rocks* (1898) Index 118/1.

† **Spilquern**, *Obs.*—In 4-querena [cf. **SPILCOCK**.] A whirligig or top.

c. 1375 *Gloss. in Rel. Antig.* I. 9 *Giraculum*, quidam ludus *puerorum*, a spiliquere.

† **Spilt**, *sb. Obs.*—1 [cf. **SPILL** sb.1] A splinter.

1577-87 *HOLLISHEM Chron.* III. 1185/1 He was striken on the viser with a lance...the spiltis entring by the sight of his headpiece.

Spilt, *obs. form* of **SPILT** sb.1

Spilt (spilt), *pph. a.* [f. **SPILL** v. Cf. **SPILLED** *pph. a.*]

†1. Spoiled, ruined; destroyed. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Deistr. Tray* 4060 Menelay the mighty...sped hym fro Spart his awne spiltre rewme. *Ibid.* 10131 A space for his spilt men spedely to graue.

b. *Sc.* Rendered unwholesome or unfit for food through being kept too long.

1595 *DUNCAN App. Etym.* (E. D. S.), *Rancida caro*, spilt flesh. *Ibid.* *Vagga*, spilt wine. 1887 *Scott. Leader* 11 Oct. 5/1 Selling 'Spilt' Pears. *Ibid.*, Dr. Anderson stated that... 'spilt' pears were unwholesome.

2. Of a liquid: That has been allowed to flow over or run out, *esp.* in an accidental or wasteful manner. Also in *fig. context.*

1483 *Cath. Engl.* 355/1 Spyllit, butur, *perfusio*. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov. Wks.* (Rildg.) 743 Of this spilt water, there is a little to be gathered up: it is a desperate debt. 1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xix. 71 The spilt Metall sticking about the out-sides of the Mouth. 1718 *RAMSAY Christ's Kirk* Gr. iii, xiii, Boord, and floor, and a' did sail, W' spilt ale i' the dark. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. 1 x, His words are like spilt water. 1859 *DICKENS T. Two Cities* i. v, Is all the spilt wine swallowed?

b. *To cry over spilt milk* (or †water), or variants of this: To fret about some loss, mistake, etc., which cannot be remedied.

1836 *HALIBURTON Clockm.* Ser. i. xxx, What's done, Sam, can't be helped, there is no use in cryin over spilt milk. 1849 *ROBERTSON Serm.* Ser. i. iv. (1866) 76 Not stop...to weep over spilt water. 1860 *TROLOPE Castle Richmond* I. vi. 113 It's no use sighing after spilt milk.

† **Spiltter**, *Obs.*—1 [cf. **SPILT** sb.1] A splinter or fragment.

†1646 *EARL MONM. tr. Biondi's Civil Wars* v. 171 A peece of Ordnance bursting in two, a spiltter thereof slew him.

Spilter, error for **SPILLER** sb.2

Spilth (spilh), [f. **SPILL** v. + **TH** 1 a.] That which is spilled; the action or fact of spilling.

1607 *SHAKS. Timon* II. ii. 169 Our Vaults haue wept With drunken spilth of Wine. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anstey* Fr. II. xxxvi, Both chin and nose bedau'd with spilth of snuff. 1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* i. 34 To avenge...The spilth of brother's blood. 1865 *CARLYLE Frædh. Gl.* v. vii. II. 117 Grumkow...sent it spinning...through the bottles and glasses; reckless what dangerous breakage and spilth it may occasion.

fig. 1852 I. ARD *Mem. Moir M.'s* Poet. Wks. I. v. p. cxxxii, Such things are not made by the brain; they are the spilth of the human heart. 1892 *SYMMONS Life in Swiss Highl.* iv. 116 A ruin of old granitic rocks around you, the spilth and waste of mountains.

|| **Spilus** (spil'ūs), *Path.* [mod.L., ad. Gr. *σπίλος* spot, speck.] A spot or mark on the skin.

1822-7 *Good Study Med.* (1829) V. 666 It is this occasional dash that constitutes a spilus or mole. 1849 *CRAIG, Spilus*, a congenital spot, appearing to consist of a partial thickening of the rete mucosum.

Spin (spin), *sb.1* [f. the *vb.*]

1. An act or spell of spinning; also *techn.*, capacity for being twisted or spun; the product resulting from spinning.

1853 *Househ. Words* VII. 131/1 The apparatus for testing what is termed the 'spin' of the silk...is its capability of being twisted round with great velocity without...being damaged. 1884 W. S. B. McLEAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 62 As it is to be spun into worsted...the longer the fibres remain the better will be the spin.

2. An act or spell of revolving or whirling round; a circular or rotatory movement.

1831 *MOORE Summer Fête* Poet. Wks. (Oxf. ed.) 275 Teetotums we've for patriots got...A glorious spin, and then—a tumble. 1864 *DASENT Test & Earnest* (1873) I. 194 The circular motion imparted to the new matter by the original twist or spin which the sun gave to the mass. 1898 W. K. CLIFFORD *Dynamic* 133 Hence every twist may be resolved into two spins, the axis of one of which is any arbitrary straight line.

attrib. 1882 *MINCHIN Unipl. Kinemat.* 260, θ is what we have called the expansion, while ω is the spin-vector at P.

b. A head-over-heels movement; a somersault. 1842 *LOVER Handy Andy* i, Surprising was the spio the young equestrians took over the ears of the horse.

c. *Cricket*. A twisting motion given to the ball when bowled or thrown.

Also in *combs. off. over, side, underspin*.

1862 *PERCOTT Cricket Tutor* 34 When there is no spin upon the ball, a batsman will risk a kind of guess-bit. 1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 23 Not able to get quite the same amount of spin on the ball.

3. The act of canning something to spin.

1840 P. Parley's *Ann.* I. 83 Peter...changed tops with Thorp; and after having a few spins, ran home. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 254/1 It is obvious that for this purpose a long rod is required to command a greater extent of water, and a more numerous series of spins.

b. The act of tossing a coin in the air as a means of deciding something.

1882 *Daily Tel.* 27 May, The Oxonians being fortunate in the spin of the coin.

4. A spell of continuous movement by way of exercise or pastime; a fairly rapid ride or run of some duration.

1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rep. Sports* 336/2 Shorter spins of three-quarters of a mile... will be adopted as often as the trainer sees fit. 1884 *Boston (Mass.) Jnl.* 15 Sept., 'The bicyclist now... takes long spins from one end of the State to the other. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 319 He... was in much the same bodily condition as if he had taken a ten-mile spin with a greatcoat on.

b. A spell of quick rowing or sailing.

1875 *SQUAMORE Day Dreams* 14 [They] would willingly have hired a boat for the purpose of having a spin with the Frenchmen. 1895 *Times* (weekly ed.) 30 Aug. 683/1 The Valkyrie went out for another spin on Wednesday.

5. Rapid or lively movement.

1891 *MERBOTH One of our Cong. xix.* Like the men who escape colds by wrapping in comforters instead of trusting to the spin of the blood.

Spin (spin), *sb.* 2 *Anglo-Indian*. [Abbreviation of SPINSTER.] An unmarried lady.

1872 'ALIPH CHEEM' (Veldham) *Lays of Ind* (1876) 193 I'm going to rhyme about A most unhappy spin. *Ibid.* 200 O spins! I be warned ere yet too late. 1888 Mrs. CROKER *Diana Barrington* xxiii, 'There were all the Gurrumpore spins in their beautiful new frocks!'

† **Spin**, *sb.* 3 *Obs.* 1 In 6 *spynne*. [a. G. *spinne*, *spünne*, related to *SPAN sb.*] A teat.

1525 *ANOREW tr. Brunsyweke's Surg.* iii. Bij/2 Vuula, y^e whiche is a lytell deme hangynge in y^e throte lyke the spynne.

Spin (spin), *v.* Pa. t. spun, span. Pa. pple. spun. Forms: *Inf.* 1 *spinnan*, 3-7 *spinne*, 4-6 *spynne* (4-en, 5-yn), 5-6 *spyn* (7 *spyne*), 6- *spin*. *Pa. t.* 1 *spann*, 4-6 *spanne* (4-5 *spane*), 5- *span*; 1 *pl.* *spunnon*, -un, 4 *pl.*, 6 *sponne*, 5 *pl.* *spoon*, 6 *spunne*, 6- *spun*. *Pa. pple.* 1 *gespunnen*, 3 *i.*, 4, 6 *y.* *sponne*, 7 *arch.* *y.* *spunne*; 4-5 *sponnen*, 4-6 *sponne*, 5-6 *spoon* (e), 6 *spoon* (ne), 5-7 *spunne* (6 *spune*), 6- *spun*. Also 5 *spynned*, 6 (9 *dial.*) *spinned*. [Common Teut.: OE. *spinnan*, = OFris. **spinna* (WFr. *spinne*, EFr. *spinne*, *spin*, NFr. *spen*, *span*), MDa. and Du., MLG. and LG. *spinnen*, OHG. *spinnan* (MHG. and G. *spinnen*), ON. and Icel. *spinna* and Sw. *spinna* (Da. *spinde*), Goth. *spinian*; the stem is perhaps related to that of *SPAN v.* 2 and to Balto-Slavic forms (with initial *sp-* or *p-*) of similar meaning (Schade *Altld. Wbch.* 852/2).]

I. 1. *intr.* To draw out and twist the fibres of some suitable material, such as wool or flax, so as to form a continuous thread; to be engaged in or to follow this occupation.

1725 *Corpus Gloss. R.* 148 *Reuerant* (read *reuerant*), *spunnen*. 1895 *Rishu. Gosp. Matt.* vi. 28 *Seawigab* lilia londes hu hie waexap, ne winnab, ne spinna. c. 1800 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 30 Nim pone hweorfan be wif mid spinnað. c. 1290 *St. Clement* 156 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 327 *Noupe* mine hendene me beoth bi-nome, þat Ine may sewyn ne spinne. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 170 Hire moder... Bad that sche scholde... lerne forte weve and spinne, And duelle at hom and kepe hire inne. a. 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 707/99, I wolde wite, when þat Eue gon spinne, Bi whom þat soure gentrie stod? 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 383 To dye, carde, or spynne, weve, or clothe-walke. 1530 *Falsgar* 728 And you wyll speake with my mother she spynneþ now at home. 1560 *PULINGTON Exps. Aggeus* (1562) 217 When Adam dalye, and Eve span, Who was than a gentleman? c. 1655 *MILTON Sonn.* xx. 8 The Lillie and Rose, that neither sould nor spun. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 388 The entrances are crowded with old women spinning. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 422 The short interval when splicing the yarn, and preparing to set on to spin. 1882 'OUTOA' *Maremma* I. 37 In had weather she sat at home and span.

Phr. 1542 *UDALL Erasmi. Apoph.* 342b, We saye in Englyshe to teache our dame to spynne.

fig. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 293 If you go to spin finer than they have been accustomed to, [they] cry out against it as an inconceivable absurdity. 1857 *EMERSON Poems* 171 The storm-wind wove, the torrent spun, Where they were hid the rivers ran. 1876 *STRONG Commenting* 122 This author... is good but verbose. Some authors toil not, but they spin; Macculloch both toils and spins.

b. Of insects: To produce glutinous threads from the body by means of special organs.

c. 1511 [see 3d]. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Silk*. Before they begin to Spin, they always apply... these... Nipples against the Body whence the Web is begun. 1815 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* (1818) I. 408 You will find that precisely the same takes place in the minutest species that spins. 1833 *TENNYSON Two Voices* 180 For every worm... Draws different threads, and... Spins, toiling out his own cocoon. 1841 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 297 When about to spin, the larva... allows a minute drop of the glutinous secretion to exude.

c. To make a noise like that of spinning.

1851 *MERBOTH Love in the Valley* v, Lone on the fir-branch, his rattle-note unvaried... spins the brown eve-jar.

2. *trans.* To draw out (wool, flax, or other material) and convert into threads either by the hand or by machinery.

c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* xv. 97 *Hiz* spinnað wulle. 13... *K. Alis.* 686b (W.), They havev no wolle to spynne. 1399 *Gower Praise Poet* 299 Men sein the wolle, whanne it is wel spunne, Doth that the cloth is strong and profitable. a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1863) 79 She... came afore hym with a rocke under a gerdelle spynnyng black wolle. 1523 *Fitzherbert, Husb.* § 146 Flaxe... tawed, hecheled, spon. 1577 B. GOOGE *Herestack's Husb.* 39 The Towe is seuered from the Flaxe, and appoynted for his vse, so are they seuerally spon vpon the Distaffe. 1683 *HOLME Armoury* iii. 286/2 Woll is principally, may only spun at it, and at none of the other sorts of Wheels. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 73 As for the two friends, they spun cotton from

morning till night. 1835 *URE Philos. Manuf.* 222 The flax formerly spun to twelve pounds a hundle, is with hot water spun to six. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* vii. § 5. 386 The farmers' wives began everywhere to spin their wool from their own sheeps' backs.

fig. c. 1315 *SHOREHAM* III. 150 For wel to conne, and naught to don, Nys naper rawe ne y-spinne. a. 1420 [see DISTAFF 1 bl.]. c. 1440 *Cast. Persu.* 2618 in *Macro Plays*, For no man can be war he oþer tyl he bathe alful spinne. 1525-46 [see DISTAFF 1 bl.]. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Glimpse* vi, If I have more to spinne, The wheel sball go, so that thy stay be short.

b. = To spin off (see 5 a). Also with *up*.

a. 1553 *UOALL Royster D.* I. iii, If thys distaffe were spoonne Margerie Mumblecrust... will drinke no water. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 163, I must spin-vp my taske.

c. To convert (or *intr.*, to admit of being converted) into thread, etc., by spinning. Also *transf.*

1669 *STILLINGF. Seru.* iv. 151 For plain truths lose much... and their strength is impaired when they are spun into too fine a thread. a. 1676 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 306 To spin some prepared Matter into vital and sentient *Semina* for those insect Animals. 1780 A. *Young Tour* Irel. I. 166 The 8 lb. [of flax] will spin into... 20 hanks or 5 spangles fit for a ten hundred cloth. 1842 *OASTLER Fleet Papers* II. 26 It will not spin into good yarn, nor weave into wearable cloths. 1883 *HALDANE Workshop Rec.* Ser. II. 320 The number of strands of gut spun into a cord varies with the thickness of catgut required.

refl. 1867 *AUGUSTA WILSON Vashiti* xvii, Your mind... exhausts and consumes itself, like fabled Aracine, spinning itself into filmy nothings.

d. (See quot.) 1802 *JAMES Mitil. Dict. s.v.*, To spin hay, is to twist it up in ropes, very hard, for an expedition... An expert horseman can spin five days forage into a very narrow compass.

e. To deposit (liquid sugar) on cakes, etc., in a thread-like form.

1883 *HALDANE Workshop Rec.* Ser. II. 166 Sugar may be spun over the inside of the basket.

3. To form or fabricate (a thread, etc.) by the process of drawing out (and twisting) some suitable material; to prepare the material for (a fabric or garment) by this process.

c. 1290 *St. Edmund* 167 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 436 *Heo* [sc. a hair-coat] nas i-sponne ne i-weoue, ake i-broide [of] strengus longue. 1364 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. v. 130 My wyf... þat wollene cloþ made, Spak to be spinsters for to spinne hit softe. 1382 *WYCLIF Jude.* xvi. 9 The threed of a top of fexe, that is sponnen with spotel. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneid* x. xiii. 141 His coyte of goldin thredis brycht Quhilk his moder hym span. 1562 *HEYWOOD Prov. & Epigr.* (1897) 163 Which showth in deede That a fowle spinner may spin a fayre threed. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* I. iii. 93 All the yearne she spun in Vlisses absence. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 83 First I must put off These myskie robes spun out of Iris Woof. 1735 *JOHNSON Lobo's Abyssinia*, Voy. iv. 25 They... Sew them together with Thread which they spin out of the Bark. 1805 *Act 45 Geo. III.* c. 30 Sched., Every pound... of gold thread, gold lace, or gold fringe, made of plate wire spun upon silk. 1832 Ht. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* iv. 51 The lace-makers and jewellers and glass-cutters, and even those who spin glass for the amusement of the wealthy. 1874 H. H. COLE *Catal. Ind. Art S. Kens. Mus.* 137 The filigree... is like a fine web spun over the surface of the bottle.

transf. 1769 *MRS. RAFFALD Eng. Househpr.* (1778) 186 When you spin a silver web, or a desert, always take particular care your wire is clear. *Ibid.*, You must not spin it before a kitchen fire.

b. In figurative contexts.

To spin street-thread, etc.: see STREET *sb.* To spin a yarn (to tell a story): see YARN *sb.*

13... *K. Alis.* 7251 (W.), He hath y-sponne a threde, That is y-come of ewel rede. c. 1450 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 231 Let theym [weave] suche clothis as they spane. a. 1568 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xxx. 7 Than is his weid of vertew spune. 1586 *Kyd Verses Praise & Joy* 31 My thred is cut, and yet it is not spunne; And now I live, and now my life is done. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* iv. 57 The Fates, when they this happy web have spun. 1757 *URAY Bard* 98 Weave we the wool. The thread is spun. 1820 *SHELLEY M. Gisborne* 154 How we spun A shroud of talk to hide us from the sun Of this familiar life. 1832 *THACKERAY Esmond* II. xiii, [A grave] so fresh made that the spring had scarce had time to spin a coverlet for it.

† c. In the ironical phrase to spin a fair thread.

1554 *LATIMER in Strype Mem.* (1721) III. 93 If you tarry with them, you have sponne a fayre threed. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1897) 16 In being your owne foe, you spin a fayre threed. 1656 *HOBBS Liberty, Necessity, & Chance* (1841) 31 If it be so, he hath spun a fair thread, to make all this stir. 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* xxi, Spinners! ye'll spin and wind yourself a bonny pin.]

d. *transf.* Of insects. (Cf. 1 b.)

c. 1511 1st *Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arh.) p. xxv/xi This wormes... goo in too that fyte, and there they spynne lyke the wormes yat the sylke spynne. 1660 tr. *Anyradus Treat. conc. Relig.* II. vi. 234 Insects spin silk for his service. 1700 C. NESSE *Antid. Armin.* (1897) 117 If man (spider-like) could spin a thread out of his own bowels. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Silk*, The Silk-Spider makes a Silk, every whit as beautiful... as the Silk-worm; It spins it out of the Anus. 1815 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* (1818) I. 406 All spiders do not spin webs. *Ibid.*, The thread spun by spiders. 1861 P. P. CARPENTER in *Rep. Smithsonian Instit.* 1800, 265 The animal [*Crenella*] spins for itself a silky nest.

fig. 1841 *DE QUINCY Style* iv. in *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 215/2 Those accidents of time and place which obliged Greece to spin most of her speculations, like a spider, out of her own bowels. 1850 *TENNYSON In Mem.* cxxiv, I found Him not... thro' the questions men may try, The petty cohe-ws we have spun.

4. fig. a. Of the Fates or other powers: To devise or appoint (one's destiny or fortune).

c. 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* III. 734 O fatal susten, which, er any clooth Me shapen was, my destene me sponne. 1430-40

LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. xxv, The parchas susterne spon so hyt fate. 1606 *SILVESTER Du Bartas* II. iv. 1 *Trophies* 932 On David's head, God doth not spin good hap. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Hen. V. cxxliii, To Spin his Fate To an ignoble End, then one soe Bold Had merited. 1726 *POPE Odys.* xx. 250 May fate... spin thy future with a whiter clue! 1849 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 242/2 The Fates are usually spoken of by the Greek and Roman poets as spinning the destinies of men.

b. To evolve, produce, contrive, or devise, in a manner suggestive of spinning.

c. 1555 *HARPSFIELD Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 227 This interpretation is finely spinned... out of the lawyer's fantastical head. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Praise* i, Lord, I will... speak thy praise... My busie heart shall spin it all my dayes. 1664 *COTTON Scarron.* 56 Should I begin my story spinning From the first end to th' last beginning. 1746 *FRANCIS tr. Horace, Sat.* II. i, 4 My Lines are weak, unsinew'd, others say—A Man might spin a thousand such a Day. 1791-1823 *D'ISRAELI Chr. Lit.* (1866) 509 Many secret agents... were spinning their dark intrigues. 1850 *ROBERTSON Seru.* Ser. II. ii. (1864) 24 A system of wild fancies spun out of the brain. 1870 *MAX MÜLLER Sci. Relig.* (1873) 60, I cannot help suspecting that language has been at work spinning mythology.

c. To draw out, prolong. (Cf. 6.)

1629 J. MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 214 Which being no small detriment to the Romans, did spinne the Warre to a great length. 1713 *SWIFT Cadogan & Vanessa* Wks. 1735 III. II. 7 For sixteen years the cause was spun, And then stood, where it first begun. 1789 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1857) III. 58 If the fear of the former alternative prevails they will spin the matter into negotiation. 1792 *MME. D'ARLAY Diary* V. vii. 323 The little novel... would not have gone on improving, as the latter part begins already to seem spun.

5. Spin off: a. To finish or clear off (a distaff, etc.) by spinning. (Cf. 2 b.)

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 549 One would imagine he saw every woman making haste to spin off her distaff, striving avie who shall have done her taske first. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* I. iii. 110 It hangs like flax on a distaffe; & I hope to see a huswife take thee between her legs, & spin it off. 1699 *TEMPLE Ess. Poet.* Wks. 1720 I. 249 To spin off this Thread, which is already grown too long. 1735-1894 [see ROCK *sb.* 2].

b. To throw or cast off (a composition) in a continuous or easy manner.

1895 *Daily News* 24 Apr. 7/4 He... used to spin off novels in the intervals between signing piles of papers.

6. Spin out: a. To render lengthy or protracted; to protract, prolong.

Used with a variety of objects, the commonest types of which are illustrated by the separate groups of quotations, Cooper (1565, s.v. *Parer*) has 'to spynne out the thredde of mans life', and an early example of the literal use occurs s.v. *SPINNER* 2 (quot. 1393).

(a) 1603 in *Moryson Itin.* (1617) II. 282 Shee was still apt to beleave that hee... would spin out all things further then they were requisite, with delays and shifts. 1646 J. HALL *Horz Vae.* 154 Neither is any warre so long spun out. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. ii. 282 It was done more to procrastinate, and spin out the Conclave. 1759 *ROBERTSON Hist. Scot.* II. Wks. 1813 I. 106 Under his management the negotiations were spun out to a great length. 1770 *LANGHORNE Philark* (1879) II. 764/1 He spun out the debate till it was too late to conclude upon anything that day. 1805 *CARLYLE Frick. Gl.* xxi. iv. VI. 476 Kaunitz... span out the Turk pacification in a wretched manner for years coming. 1885 *Law Times* 30 May 74/1 That arbitration... was spun out for forty-four days.

(b) 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* 574 Therefore they spin out their lives to the length of the thread. 1663 *Br. Patrick Parab. Pilgr.* xxiv, They would fain spin out the most miserable life to the greatest length. 1734 *WATTS Relig. Juv.* (1789) 130 Thus he spun out his supple soul, and drew A length of life amidst a vicious crew. 1872 *Punch* 19 Oct. 163/1 If I were condemned to execution, I should perhaps be inclined to spin out my time by talking till they took me off by force.

(c) 1633 *FORD Broken H.* I. i, You spin out your discourse. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. v. § 75 This section is spun out to a length very unproportionable to the former. 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 132 P. 10 Our innocent Conversation, which we spun out till about Ten of the Clock. 1787 *MME. D'ARLAY Diary* 16 Feb., I... spun out into an hour's discourse what might have been said in three minutes. 1813 *PRICHARD Phys. Hist. Man* vii. § 4. 357 This sort of argument has been... spun out by antiquaries of late times.

(d) 1644 *PRYNKE & WALKER Finnes's Trial* 46 In this defence (to spin out time) he led us in perambulation through all the Works, Forts, Dikes, Rampires [etc.]. 1673 *S'to him Beyer* 129 No body that hop'd to have a reprieve ever spun out time at last as thou hast done. 1761 *HUME Hist. Eng.* lxvi. (1806) V. 45 The French ambassadors spun out the time till the morning of the critical day. 1817 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* II. v. 439 The distance of Madras would aid the Rajah in spinning out the time till the commencement of the rains.

b. To spend or occupy (time) in inactivity or without effect.

1608-14 in *Leadam Crt. Requests* (Selden) Introd. 96 Counsell, doe... Spynne and Trifle out one or two termes about the exceptions. 1646 H. P. *Medit. Seige* 42 Although I die at twenty, I have lived more then he that hath spunne out a hundred useless yeares. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 103 Those People are... lazy, and have no Concern but to spin out the Day. 1789 in *Nairne Peerce* Epigr. (1874) 127, I shall endeavour to spin out the remainder of my days as comfortably as my situation can permit.

c. To evolve or devise by mental effort; to express at length.

1652 N. CULVERWEL *Lt. Nature* xi. (1654) 97 Mans reason is faine to spend time... in spinning out a Syllogisme. 1663 *MARVELL Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 97, I have no more time left to spin out in words the kindnes which I acknowledge from you and beare to you. 1736 *Genl. Mag.* VI. 146/2 How many hundred Declarations has Caleb D'Anvers spun out from

a Thread of this Clue. 1828 SCOTT *Aunt Marg. Mirror* introd., The sort of waking dreams which my imagination spins out. 1864 THACKERAY *D. Duval* viii. (1869) 107 He could spin out sentences by the yard. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 426 To be spinning out a long soliloquy or address, as if I wanted to show off.

d. To draw out, extend, prolong, in length or duration.

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 14. ii. (1669) 13/2 He who is spun out at length, but not thickened suitable to his height. 1663 BR. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xxxix. The Paracelsian promise of spinning out the life of man to a length equal with the clew of time. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* iii. 539 Would she, in friendship, peace, and plenty Spin out our years to four times twenty. 1865 CARLYLE *Frede. Gt.* xx. i. VI. 5 Prince Henri and Fouquet have spun themselves out into a long chain of posts.

e. To bring to an end; to consume or exhaust. Chiefly *refl.* or in *pass.*

1718 *Entertainer* No. 35. 236 To heat the wind, and spider-like, to spin out ones self for those who will not thank him for it. 1728 RAMSAY *Fables, Fox turned Preacher* 51 His glass spun out, he ceased. 1809 MALXIN *Gil Blas* xi. vii. 73 My brain is fairly spun out.

f. To cause to last out; to use sparingly.

1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 238 We might have spun out what we had by good husbandry. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Halliburton's Troubles* I. xvi. 195 We must spin the money out...until something comes in.

g. *intr.* To run-out; to extend; to last out.

1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 238 The time spinning out, [they] demanded longer time. 1758 J. BURTON *Monast. Ebor.* Pref. p. xi. This preface has spun out to a greater length than I expected. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 51 In my...state of ignorance with regard to making money spin out.

II. 7. *intr.* To shoot or spring up; to grow or rise rapidly. *rare.*

1731...E. E. ALIT. P. A. 35 So seemly a sede most fayly not, Pat spryngande spyce vp ne sponne. 1642 MILTON *Animado*. Wks. 1851 III. 229 Their unquestionable charity, which...like a working flame, had spun up to such a height of pure desire.

8. Of blood, etc.: To issue in a rapid stream; to gush or spurt. *Freq. with out.*

1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 8942 Depe in-to his flesch it ran, That the blod fast out span. 1500 INGELAND *Disobed. Child* Aiv. Shoulde I be content then thither to runne, Where the bloude from my breche thus shoulde spunne. 1573 L. LLOYD *Narrow of Hist.* (1653) 289 Alexander the great being wounded, and his blood spinning out. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 131 The blood out of their Helms span. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 155 That thin Spirit...which in a small Thread spins out of the same Peel when it is squeezed. 1720 POPE *Iliad* xxi. 184 One raz'd Achilles' band; the spouting blood spun forth. 1881 MRS. R. T. COOKE *Somebody's Neighbors* 84 The sharp streams of milk spoon and foamed into the pail below.

b. *trans.* To send forth in a stream. *rare*—1.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 279 Spacious pastures, and flocks of cattell spinning forth milke abundantly.

9. To move rapidly; to run quickly; now *esp.* to ride or drive at a rapid and even rate.

1400...Alexander 3033 He spyynnes (v. r. spedes) him out a grete space fra hes peris all. 1430 *Chen. Assigne* 331 An edder spronge out of his shelde & in his hody spyynne. 1450 *Cast. Perseu.* 1400 With spete of spere to bee I spyne. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & Fly* lxiii. 45 Straight from that place they are speedily spinning. To an other host. 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* v. 79 The which the hearde man when he sees, for feare begins to spin.

1842 TENNYSON *Sir Galahad* v. The tempest crackles on the leads, And, ringing, spins from brand and mail. 1850 SCORSEBY *Chester's Whalem.* Adv. iii. (1859) 36 The boat spun after him with singular swiftness. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* 200 There was a cab at the door...and in a minute more he was spinning along Fifth Avenue.

b. To pass or be spent quickly.

1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* x. The young one is making the money spin. 1868 DICKENS *Let.* (1880) II. 362, I hope that the time will soon begin to spin away.

c. *trans.* To cause to pass away; to carry away or convey rapidly.

1696 PHILLIPS *Amusement*, any idle Employment to spin away time. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Young Musgrave* i. xii. 205 Lovely horses who could spin her away over the broad country. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* vi. I shall soon spin him over to Highclere.

10. To revolve or gyrate; to whirl round.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 164 The Earth...With inoffensive pace that spinning sleeps On her soft Axle. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* viii. 112 Quick, and more quick he spins in giddy Gires, Then falls. 1784 COWPER *Task* iii. 491 Thrice must the voluble and restless earth Spin round upon her axle, ere the warmth...attain the surface. 1825 SCOTT *Talisman* xx. Dance, or we will scourge thee with our bowstrings, till thou spin as never top did under schoolboy's lash. 1846 GREENE *Sci. Gunnery* 352 Do not require a hullet to spin twice on its axis, if once is sufficient. 1883 J. INGLES *Tent Life in Tigerland* 260 Sometimes we spinned round and round like a teetotum.

Fig. 1803 WORDSW. *Prelude* ii. 47 We ran a boisterous course; the year span round With giddy motion. 1893 TIMES 15 June 9/6 The mind accustomed to spin upon the poles of Greek and pure mathematics.

d. Of the brain or head: To whirl; to be giddy or dazed.

1819 BYRON *Juan* ii. cv. And as he gazed, his dizzy brain spun fast, And down he sunk. 1886 BARING-GOULD *Crt. Royal* III. xvi. 93 My head spins. I cannot think. 1894 STEVENSON *Let.* (1890) II. 327 My head is simply spinning with a multitude of affairs.

11. *trans.* To cause to turn or revolve rapidly; to twirl or whirl.

1612 DEKKER *If it be not Good Wks.* 1873 III. 296 He turns the wheels; and spin the hovers vp faster. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* II. i. I go There be you spinning your thumbs with a small child that ha'n't got no mother. 1842 BROWNING *Spanish Cloister* vii. Spin him round and send him flying Off to Hell. 1890 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* vii. 138 When you spun tops and snapped marbles.

b. To cause (a chaffer) to fly while secured by a thread passed through its tail.

1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* iv. 291 note, When a child I was caught by my mother...in the act of spinning a chaffer. 1844 J. T. J. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* iii. To spear trout, spin cockchafers, bait cats.

c. With cognate object.

1828 LYTTON *Pellam* xl. They just walk a quadrille or spin a waltz.

d. *techn.* To shape (articles of sheet-metal) by pressure applied during rotation on a lathe.

1853 URE *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) II. 865 'Raising' by means of 'spinning' and stamping has to a great extent superseded the older methods of tin plate working. 1884 *Bham Daily Post* 24 Jan. 3/3 Britannia-metal Spinners.—Wanted a Man, who can Spin and Make Up.

12. *Angling.* a. *trans.* To cause (a minnow or other bait) to revolve in the water by fastening it on the hook in a particular manner.

1824-24 COL. HAWKER *Instructions Ing. Sportsm.* 173 Trolling, or spinning a minnow, is the other most general mode of trout fishing. *Ibid.* 175 A new gut seldom spins the minnow so well as one that is half worm out. 1856 STONEHENGE *Brit. Rural Sports* 254/2 In dead water a well mounted minnow or gudgeon may be spun with great effect.

b. *intr.* To fish with a spinning bait.

1863 'OUIA' *Held in Bondage* (1870) 7 De Vigne stopped to have a glance across country as he stood trolling and spinning. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. 30 note, When spinning for trout.

c. *trans.* To fish (a pool, etc.), to rouse up (a fish), by means of a spinning bait.

1886 *Field* 30 Jan. 133/3 He was to be occasionally seen spinning the weir pool and scours below Marsh Lock. 1895 *Baily's Mag.* May 357/2 If he does not 'spin up' a fish, he brings his minnow in as short as he can.

13. *slang.* To reject (a candidate) at an examination; to pluck or plough. *Usu. in pass.*

1860 in *Slang Dict.* 223. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 9/2 The historical test is, we imagine, the one which will 'spin' most applicants. 1897 *Brit. Weekly* 7 Jan. 214/5 'How far through did you say he was with his medical course?' 'He was spun in the final,' I answered.

b. *intr.* To fail in an examination.

1869 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Nov. 3/2 If an ensign passes his regimental, and 'spins' in his special examination.

14. In combs., as spin-em-round, a game of chance (see quot. 1859); also *dial.*, a merry-go-round; spin-heat, the rotatory form of heat-energy. 1851 MAYHEW *Land. Lab.* I. 4 The Proprietors of Street Games, as swings...down the dolly, spin-em-rounds, prick the garter, tumble-rig, etc. 1859 *Slang Dict.* 98 Spin-em-rounds, a street game consisting of a piece of brass, wood, or iron, balanced on a pin and turned quickly around on a board, when the point, arrow-shaped, stops at a number and decides the bet one way or the other. 1899 LOCKVER in *Nature* 20 Apr. 585/2 To get concrete images of these effects we spoke of path-heat, spin-heat, and wobble-beat.

1. *Spina* (spina). [*L. spina* SPINE sb. 1]

a. The backbone. Now only *Path.* in *spina bifida*, dropsy of the spine.

1400 *Landfranc's Chirurg.* 167 Pese boones binepe þe necke is cleidþ be rigge over spina.

1674 GREW *Anat. Pl.* Disc. *Mixture* (1682) 249 The Spina of a Fish (that which I used was of a cod-fish) maketh a Bullion one degree higher. 1720 *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 100 These Tumours constantly attend the Spina Bifida. 1740 *Ibid.* XLIII. 11 A perfect Spina Bifida must suppose the very canal and Medulla spinalis to divide into two Branches. 1800 T. V. OKES (*Idle*), An Account of Spina Bifida. 1889 COOPER *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) V. 412 In spina bifida, the fluid is always within the dura mater of the cord. 1898 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 256 A spina bifida is essentially a hernia of the membranes of the cord through an opening in the spine.

†2. *Spina ventosa*: (see quot.). *Obs.*

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Spina Ventosa*, an Ulceration in which the Bones are eaten by a malignant Humour without any Pain. 1746 *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 199 This Distemper was found to be a *Spina ventosa*, or Cariosity in the Body of the Os Humeri, whereby about four Inches of the solid Bone had been destroyed. 1753 *Chambers's Cycl.* Suppl. s.v., In the *Spina ventosa* the caries, or erosion of the bone, is occasioned by a depravity of the contained fluids.

3. *Rom. Antig.* The barrier running up the middle of a Roman circus.

1766 SMOLLETT *Trans.* xxxii. II. 131 A good part of this was taken up by the spina, or middle space, adorned with temples, statues, and two great obelisks. 1824 W. GELL *Pompeiana* I. vi. 109 The spina or perhaps the goal is also visible. 1842 SMITH'S *Dict. Cr. & Rom. Antig.* 230/1 At each extremity of the spina were placed...three wooden cylinders.

†*Spinaceus*. *Obs.* Also *spynas*, *spyn(n)es*. Earlier form of PINNACE.

1442 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 59/2 There most be awaytyng and attendaunt opon hem tui Spynes, in eche Spynes xxv men. *Ibid.* 60/1 The Shippes, Barges, Balingers and Spinaces. 1458 *Paston Lett.* I. 429 Then my Lord...manned fyve schippis of forecassel, and iij. carvells, and iij. spynnes. 1466 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 205 My mastyr paid...for a pompe, v. polyves, and odepapaylle for the spynas.

Spinaceus (spine'fəs), a. 1 [*mod. L. Spinacia* spinach.] Belonging to the spinach family.

1822 LONDON *Encycl. Gard.* 711 Spinaceous Plants. The excellence of this class consisting in the succulency of the leaves [etc.]. 1842 — *Suburban Hort.* 639 Substitutes for spinaceous esculents are to be found in chenopodiaceous plants generally.

Spinaceus (spoin'fəs), a. 2 [*f. L. spina* spine + *-ACEOUS*.] Furnished with spines.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 262/1 The tangles are used to catch small, delicate, or spinaceous forms of marine life.

Spinach (spinedʒ). Forms: a. 6 *spynnage*, *spegene*, 7-9 *spinage*, 6-9 *spinache*. B. 6 *spynache*, *spinech*, 6-7 *spinache*, 6- *spinach*. [*ad. OF. espinaige*, (*espinaiche* also *-ace*), = *Catal. espinaich*, *Sp. espinaca*, *It. spinace*, *Rom. spinac*, *med. L. spinachia* (*-achium*), *spinacia* (*-acium*), of doubtful origin. Cf. *MDn. spinage*, *-agie*, *-aetse* (*Dn. spinacie*, *Flem. spinagie*), *LG. spinase*, *-axe*, *obs. G. spinacie*, *-asche*, *G. dial. spinaz*, *MHG. and G. spinat* (whence *Da. spinat*, *Sw. spinat*).

The difficult problem of the ultimate origin of the word is complicated by variation of the ending in the Romic languages. In addition to *espinaiche*, *-age*, *OF.* had also *espinoche* (still in *dial. use*), *-oce*, = *med. L. spinochia*, and *espinaide*, *espinar* (*F. espinaide*), *Prov. espinaire*, *med. L. spinarium*, *argium*. *Pg.* exhibits the further variant *espinafre*. By older writers the stem of these forms was supposed to be *L. spina*, in allusion to the prickly seeds of a common species. De Vic considers the various forms to be adoptions of Arab. *isfānāj*, Pers. *isfānāy*, *isfānāk*, *aspanāk* (Richardson), but it is doubtful whether these are really native words. It is difficult to explain either the Romic or the Oriental forms from the synonymous *Hispānicum olus* recorded from the 16th cent. and represented by older *F. herbe d'Espagne* (Cotgrave).]

1. A plant (*Spinacia oleracea*) belonging to the N.O. *Chenopodiaceae*, extensively cultivated for culinary purposes; the succulent leaves of this plant used as a vegetable.

a. 1530 PALSGR. 274 Spynnage an herbe, *espinares*. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* iii. 71 Spinage or spinech is an herbe lately found and not long in use. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccacini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* xvi. (1674) 18 Gardeners might know Nettles and Henbane, from Spinage and Lettice. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Ailments*, etc. I. 249 Spinage emollient, but not very nourishing. 1774 GOLDSMITH *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 4 The grass has the appearance of boiled spinage. 1808 *Med. Gr.* XIX. 38 Neither boiled spinage, nor succory, possess this quality. 1861 BENTLEY *Man.* Bot. 623 Some are used as pot-herbs, as Spinage.

b. 1853 TURNER *Libellus*, Seutomalochon...a nostris spynache nominatur. 1568 (see above). 1578 LYTE *Doctores* 556 This pot-herbe, or rather Salter herbe, is called...Spinache. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* ii. xxii. 433 Spinach...is used in salads...and helps inflammations...of the Stomach. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physick* (1762) 71 Eat largely of Spinach. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 11 Apr. 1773 We had a very good soup, a boiled leg of lamb and spinach. 1839 BARRIAM *Inglot. Leg. Ser.* 1. *Lay St. Dunstan*, St. Dunstan himself sits there eating prach'd eggs with spinach and toast. 1883 *Carroll's Fam. Mag.* Sept. 593 The wioter spinach must next be thinned out.

b. With distinguishing epithets denoting varieties of the common garden spinach.

1600 SURFLET *Country Farme* ii. xix. 226 Spinage (so called because his seede is prickly) is of two sorts, the male and the female. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Diet.* s.v. *Spinachia*, The common prickly or narrow-leav'd Spinach. *Ibid.*, Common smooth-seeded Spinach. *Ibid.*, These Male Plants are by the Gardeners commonly called She Spinach. 1763 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* IV. 89 The oblong oval leaved spinage, commonly called plantain spinage. 1842 LOUON *Suburban Hort.* 656 There are three varieties, the round-seeded...the Flanders spinach...and the prickly-seeded, or common winter spinach.

c. Applied (with distinguishing terms) to other species of *Spinacia*, or to plants in some way resembling or taking the place of this, as *Australian*, *†Cretic*, *French*, *mountain*, *New Zealand*, *perennial*, *strawberry*, *wild spinach* (see quot.).

1866 *Trans. Bot.* 257/2 'Australian spinach (*Chenopodium erosum*). 1874 *Idib.* Suppl. 1343/2 Spinach, Australian, *Chenopodium auricomum*. 1889 MAIEN *Usc.* Pl. 16 *Chenopodium murale*,...Australian Spinach. 1753 *Chambers's Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Spinachia*, The procumbent 'Cretic' French spinach...is a chenopodiaceous polygamous annual. 1822 LOUON *Encycl. Gard.* 714 The Orach, or 'Mountain Spinach, *Triplex hortensis*. 1866 *Trans. Bot.* 103/2 The Garden Orach, or Mountain Spinach...[is] a native of Tartary. 1824 LOUON *Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) 637 'New Zealand Spinach, *Tetragonia expansa*. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* 881 Some of them (sicoids) are used as articles of diet, as the leaves of...New Zealand Spinach. 1842 LOUON *Suburban Hort.* 657 The 'perennial spinach'...is a chenopodiaceous perennial, a native of Britain. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* App. 328 'Strawberry Spinach, *Bithum*. c 1710 PETIVER *Cat. Ray's Eng. Herbar.* Tab. vii. 'Wild Spinage. 1790 W. H. MARSHALL *Kur. Econ. Midd.* II. 413 *Spinage*, wild, goosefoot. 1867 BAKER *Nile Trib.* viii. There are several varieties of wild spinach.

2. *cliff.* As a moth-name.

1822 J. KENNIE *Const. Butterf. & Moths* 123 The Spinach (*E. Spinachia*, Stephens) appears in July. 1866 LVOVSKER *Roy. Nat. Hist.* VI. 117 The little moth...known as the dark spinach (*Larentia chenopodiat*).

3. In allusive use (cf. *GAMMON* sb. 4 3).

The words *gammen* and *spinage* are part of the refrain to the song 'A frog he would a-wooing go'.

1850 DICKENS *Dart. Cops.* xxii. 'What a world of gammon and spinage it is, though, ain't it?'

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *spinach-coloured*, *-green*, *-like* adjs., *-plant*, *-seed*; *spinach-beet*, *moth* (see

quots.); spinach-stool, an evacuation of the colour of spinach.

1842 Lounon *Suburban Hort.* 658 The *spinach beet, leaf beet, or white beet, *Beta cicla*,... a native of the sea-shores of Spain and Portugal. 1843 THACKERAY *Jerome's Pastoral Wks.* 1900 XIII. 393 Acetaria, who paints *spinach-coloured landscapes. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 May 3/1 A neck-band of rich light colour, cerise velvet or perhaps orange or *spinach green. 1886 P. ROBINSON *Teetotum Trees* 123, I suddenly became aware of a peculiar circular movement in one of the *spinach-like plants. 1887 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* s.v., Northern *spinach-moth, *Cidaria populata*, a British geometer-moth. 1842 Lounon *Suburban Hort.* 657 It has been more or less in culture as a *spinach plant since the beginning of the present century. 1763 *Mills Syst. Pract. Husb.* IV. 89 The best way for those who have ground enough, is to sow their *spinage seeds alone. 1888 GOONHART *Dis. Children* (ed. 3) iv. 74 The *spinach stool has commonly been said to be due to altered blood.

Spinagre: see SPIGURNEL¹ (quot. c.1450).

Spinal, *sb.* Also 4, 7 spinall, 5 spynal, 7 spinall, spinnel, 9 spinel. [Of obscure origin; in sense 2 app. a G. *spinal* (Du. *spinaal*), thread or yarn of various kinds.]

† 1. Some textile fabric. *Obs.*

1399-40 *Computus frat. orat. dominice in civitate Ebor.* (MS.), Et de xiiij. d. pro iij. unis et dimidio et j. quart. de spinall pro corpore dicti Richardi involvendo. 1431 *Maldon Crt. Rolls* Bundle 18 No. 6, j. pese de spynal contin. xii ellys, prec. le elle iij. d. obol.

2. A kind of yarn (see later quots.).

16.. *Advt. of M. Gregory, Haberdasher, at the Raven and Sun, Drury Lane*, Inkle and Spinnel, and Scotch Yarn. 1692 *Patent Office No.* 286. 1 The Making of Spinall Yarn is a new Invention never practiced before. *Ibid.*, Several workmen out of Germany... skilled in making the said spinall. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* 203/2 Unwrought inkle, or short spinel, is bleached yaro. *Ibid.* 355/1 *Spinal*, a kind of unwrought inkle.

Spinal, *obs. form of SPINEL* (ruby).

Spinal (*spai'nal*), *a.* Also 6-7 spinall. [*ad.* late L. *spinalis*, f. *spina* SPINE *sb.*¹ So F. *spinal*, It. *spinale*, Sp. *espinal*.]

1. Of or pertaining to, forming part of, or located in, the spine or backbone: *a.* In *spinal marrow* or *cord*.

(a) 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 6 Cerebellum... lyeth vnder the brayne, and the spinall mareye thence slydeth from the head. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 875 Some Nerues... doe arise from the brayne... others from the spinall marrow. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 189 The spinall marrow, which is but the brayne prolonged. 1767 GOSSET *Treat. Wounds* I. 341 Wounds in any part of the spinall marrow require no peculiar treatment. 1830 HERSCHEL *Study Nat. Phil.* 87 The seat of the exertion... is demonstrably either in the brain or in the spinall marrow. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 15 If the skull and backbone be cut through, the white substance of the brain and spinall marrow will be found within them.

(b) 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 330/1 A long cord of nervous matter filling the cavity of the vertebral or spinall column, called the spinall cord. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 427 Convulsive actions, which are dependent upon the medulla oblongata and spinall cord, may continue for a minute or two longer. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 478 [Certain cases] were confused by him with cases of spinall cord origin.

b. With other sbs., as *artery, bone, canal*, etc.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* c. 668 Full endlong from the roof the sleeper fell, And snapped the spinall joint and waked in hell. 1726 MONRO *Anat.* 181 That Protuberance... is called the Spinall Process, from which this whole Series of Bones has got its Name. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 99 The stake... they run up withinside the spinall bone. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 219 [It] is fixed... to the last spinall apophysis of the back. c. 1793 *Ibid.* (1797) I. 759 A thin transparent substance, which from its indentations between the spinall nerves has obtained the name of *ligamentum denticulatum*. 1799 *Med. Jnrl.* II. 461 The spinall artery... had been noticed by Berengar, as a white shining line. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxxvii. IV. 18 Those remarkable nerves described by Linnæus under the name of *spinall bridle* (*bride épinière*). 1845 BOWN *Dis. Liver* 360 They [hydatid tumors] have been met with, but in comparatively very few instances, in the spinall canal. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 275 The 11th, or Spinall Accessory Nerve, is a comparatively insignificant one.

c. *absol.* With ellipse of *artery* or *nerve*.

1888 W. R. GOWERS *Man. Dis. Nervous System* II. 406 It usually supplies the 'bulbar' nuclei... in part directly, and in part by the anterior spinall. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 33 If all are not directly innervated by the spinall accessory, division... may not be completely successful. (2) See quot.) *rare*—1.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 203 All spinall [fishes], or such as have no ribs, but only a back bone, or somewhat analogous thereto, as Eeles, Congers, Lampreys.

3. Of diseased conditions: Affecting the spine.

1838 DICKENS *Nickleby* xxx, Letters inflicted with every possible variation of spinall deformity. 1878 A. M. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 219 Spinall hemorrhage is usually the result of a transmissum. 1878 R. BRATTINWAITE *Life & Lett. W. Pennefather* ii. 22 The memoranda... tell of such... suffering and debility, from spinall irritation.

Comb. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2268/1 *Spinal-Distortion Apparatus*, an apparatus designed to gradually restore the spine to its normal condition when it has become curved.

4. Resembling a spine or backbone in form or function.

1841 *Florist's Jnrl.* (1846) II. 301 There may be rain on the central, or spinall, mountains and hills. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* I. xxiii. 301 Everywhere else the spinall ridge seemed unbroken. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 May 12/1 If water does not fall on his acres, he will bring it to them from his loog spinall mouoiain range if necessary.

5. Of qualities: Arising from, seated in, the spine. Also *fig.*

1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* i. ii. § 18 The permanent tension of the muscle is in part due to spinall influence. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Sept. 1/2 The news will give a spice to sport, a spinall strength to the desultory conversation of the rambler.

6. Of appliances: Adapted to, intended for, application to the spine.

1864-8 J. CHAPMAN (title-p.), Sea-Sickness, and how to prevent it... by Means of the Spinall Ice Bag. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2268/1 *Spinnal Brace*,... a brace for remedying posterior curvature of the spine. 1895 *Arnold & Sons' Catal. Surg. Instrum.* 782 Spinall Support, for double lateral curvature.

7. Comb., as *spinall-depressant*, -*stimulant*.

1874 GARRON & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 263 Commercial conia was found to exhibit spinall-stimulant and spinall-depressant actions.

Hence *Spinally adu.*

1885 MERENITH *Diana* II. viii. 191 Spinally prepared... to repay dignity of mien with a similar erectness of dignity.

Spinaret, variant of SPINNERET.

Spinat (*spai'at*), *sb.* [f. L. *spina* SPINE *sb.*¹] The condition of having spines; the manner in which spines are formed or arranged.

1866 BOWERBANK *Brit. Spongiad* II. 199 The internal defensive spicula... are readily to be distinguished from the skeleton ones, by... their entire spination.

† **Spin-coal**. *Obs.* (See quot.)

1712 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 541, xi. Coal, more black and shining, called Spin-Coal. [Hence in some later works.]

† **Spin-cop**. *Obs.* In 5 spyn-. [a. older Flem. *spinnekoppe* (Kilian), Du. and Flem. *spinnekop*, f. *spinne* spider, or *spinnen* to spin: cf. *Cor sb.*³] A spider.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. iii. The lawes of somme hen like unto the nettis of spynecoppis. 1480 — *Myrr.* II. xv. 102 The spyther or spyn-cop. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 114/1 By the wyll of god cam spyn-coppes and made their werke and nettis afore him.

Spind, variant of SPINE *sb.*², sward.

† **Spinde**. *Obs.*—1 In 5 spynde. [a. MDu. *spynde*, *spinde*, var. *spende*, = med.L. *spenda* (—**xpenda*): cf. SPENCE¹.] A larder, pantry.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arh.) 26 This preest had a spynde wherin henge many a good fliche of bacon.

Spindleage. Also *spindleage*. [f. SPINDLE *sb.*] The number of spindles employed in a particular mill, district, trade, etc.

1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Jan. 4/1 During the last three years Lancashire has increased her cotton spindleage to the extent of about 11,000,000.

Spindle (*spind'l*), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 1 spinil, spinel, spinil, 5 *Sc. spyn(y)le*, 7 *Sc. spynell*, 6, 8 spinnel, 9 *dial. spin(n)el*, -al, spin(n)lo. *β.* 4-6 spinde (4 -elle, 6 -eli), 5-6 spyndel, -ell (5 -ill, -yl, -yll, -ylle, -ulle), 6, 8-9 spyndle, (2) 6- spindle. [OE. *spinell* fem., = OHG. *spinela*, -ala (MHG. *spinele*, -el, *spinle*) and *spinmilla*, -ela, -ala (MHG. *spinmille*, -ele, -el), f. the stem of *spinman* SPIN *v.* The intrusive *d* of the later forms appears also in MDu. and Du., MHG. and G., OFris. *spindel* (Nfris. *spandel*); cf. also Sw. *spindel* (MSw. *spinmil*) spider.

Early assimilation of *nd* gave rise to the MDu., MLG., and MHG. *spille* (Du. *spil*, LG. and G. *spille*): cf. *Spill sb.*²

1. A simple instrument employed in spinning by hand, consisting of a slender rounded rod (usually of wood), tapering towards each end, which is made to revolve and twist into thread the fibres drawn out from a bunch of wool, flax, or other material.

c. 1225 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) F 378 *Fusum*, spinel. *Ibid.* N 108 *Nitorium*, spinil. a. 1100 *Gesta in Anglia* IX. 263 He secal fela towtoia, flexilian, spinel, reel, gearwindan, stodlan. b. 1150 *Voc. in Wr.* Wulker 547 *Fusum*, spindole. c. 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 157 *Le fusil*, spinel. c. 1350 *Geburt Jesu* in Horsim. *Altengl. Leg.* (1875) 105 Bot mid spinde and mid nelde, his moder him hi van. 1410 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 70, j. spyndel, pretti ijd. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* xvii. vi. 698 Carue me oute of this tree as moche woode as wyll make me a spyndyl. a. 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 299 They layde to pledge theyr wharrowe, Theyr rybskyn and theyr spyndell. 1577 B. GOSSET tr. *Heresbach's Husb.* 11. h. The smaller sort [of necessities] be these... Distaves, Spindelless Wharles. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* x. 151 As she some web wrought; or her spindles twine She cherisht with her song. 1631 ANCHORAN *Comenius Gate Tongues* 98 [They] draw their threads, whether it be with a reele, or with a spinde, and a wherne. 1720 POPE *Iliad* xxii. 890 As closely following as the running Thread The Spindle follows. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 5. 78 The prejudices and pride of man have long presumed the sword and spindle made for different hands. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxvi. The younger children... watched the progress of grannie's spindle. 1893 TREVELYAN *Confet. Wallah* (1866) 335 Along the whole course of the Ganges the women flung their spindles into the river.

b. In a spinning frame, one of many steel rods, by each of which a thread is twisted and wound on a bobbin.

c. 1790 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 483/2 Large buildings... many of which contain several thousands of spindles. 1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manufact.* 201 Upon each spindle, just above the bobbin, a piece of hard wood is so fixed by a pin as to cause the wood to revolve with the spindle. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 155 After a day of labour passed... amid the ceaseless and monotonous clang of the spindle and

the loom. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 677 At first the mule carried only 144 spindles; but, by successive improvements, it was rendered capable... of working 300 or 400 spindles.

c. A spool or bobbin.

1837 HERBERT *Eng. & Mech. Encycl.* I. 320 The workman having placed his spindles of thread near him, begins to work on the first horizontal line of one of the squares. 1837 WHITLOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 113 (Carpet-weaver), Before the Weaver commences he prepares a number of small 'spindles' which hold the woollen yarn of the different colours required in the carpet.

2. *a. fig.* In allusions to the Fates imagined as spinning the thread of life or destiny, or in similar contexts.

1577 GRANGE *Golden Aphrod.* F. ij. What tyme soever the turning spindle had thorowly twyned his fatal threede. 1608 DEKKER *Lanth. & Candle* II. Wks. (Grosart) III. 300 Shall I shew you what other hottomes of mischief, Plutus Beadle saw wound vpon the blacke spindels of the Night? a. 1835 MILTON *Arcades* 66 To those that... turn the Adamantine spindle round, On which the fate of gods and men is wound. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Plante* Wks. (Bohn) I. 297 He beholds... the Fates, with the rock and shears; and hears the intoxicating hum of their spindle.

b. As a type of something slender.

a. 1625 FLETCHER *Wom. Pleas'd* iv. iii. I am fall'n away to nothing, to a spindle.

c. *ellipt.* = SPINDLE-SIDE. *rare*—1.

1877 BLACKMORE *Eretria* II, The harony... upon default of male heirs, devolved upon the spindle.

3. Such an amount of thread or yarn as can be prepared on a spindle at one time; hence, a certain quantity or measure of yarn, varying according to the material.

1452 *Cov. Leet Bk.* II. 271 The seid shirrifs to sesse & take the spynnels to their owne behoofe, & to paye be spynner for hir labour. 1610 WEBBERBURN *Compt. Bk.* (S.H.S.) 77, 79 spynellis of yarn lynning, ilk spynnell cost me 281. 1717 *Forfeited Estates Papers* (S.H.S.) Introd. p. xxvi, Yarn, 20 Spindles, 1 Hasp, and 3 Heer, at 25. per Spindle. 1766 W. GORNON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 197, 3 hales linen yarn containing 1500 spindles. 1794 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XI. 114 It is... an easy task, for one of these two-handed females, to spin 3 spindles in the week. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* s.v., In cotton-yarn a spindle of 18 hanks is 15,120 yards; in linen yarn a spindle of 24 heers is 14,400 yards. 1878 BARLOW *Weaving* 330, 4 Hasps = 1 spyndle = 60,000 yards.

4. *a.* A figure having the form of an elongated lozenge; *esp.* as a charge in Heraldry, = FUSIL.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, Her. F. ij b, Off armys fusyllit in english spynnyllis now I will speke. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* II. xi. (Arh.) 105 The Fuzie or spindle, called Romhoides. 1765 PONY *Elem. Her.* iv. (1777) 123 The Fusil, called also a Spindle, is longer than the Lozenge. 1838 SYMONDS *B. Jonson* 2 In which shape they assume the semblance of the heraldic fusil, spindle, or rhombus.

b. *Med.* A dilatation of the foetal aorta resembling a spindle in shape; the spindle-shaped part of a muscle.

1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 707 This constriction or isthmus is succeeded by a fusiform dilatation, the aortic spindle of His. 1899 *Ibid.* VI. 711 Disease of sensory muscle nerves and their end organs, the 'muscle spindles'.

5. *ellipt.* *a.* = SPINDLE-TREE.

With quot. 1712 cf. SPINLEKIN.

1712 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 421 Cape Spindle with a shining notch'd Leaf. 1891 *Daily News* 11 Nov. 5/2 The spindle is not a striking shrub, and its sober flowers are small and inconspicuous.

b. = Spindle-shell, -stromb (see 17).

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXXIII. 124/2 *Rostellaria curvirostris* (*Strombus fusus*, Linn.), the Spindle of collectors, is by far the most common of the Asiatic species.

II. 6. A rod, usually of iron or other metal, serving as an axis upon which, or by means of which, something revolves or is turned round.

In technical use this sense has developed into many special applications, esp. from the 17th cent. onwards. The earliest examples refer to the rod of a mill-stone (cf. *mill* and *wind-spindle*).

c. 1343 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 543 In... ij Spindels 1345-6 *Ely Sac. Rolls* II. 133 In j. pari de Spynel et coes pro molendino equino. 1458 In *pari de Mag.* XXXI. 17 Item, to hym for makyng of the Spindel for the fane, x. 1507-8 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 94 Pro faciendo j. spynnyl for remeyving of ye hamers of ye chymie. 1533 J. Heywood *Play Weiber* B. iv, Our mylstroms, our wheles with her kogges and our trindill, Our hopper, our extre, our yren spynnyll. 1625-6 in *Swayne Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 310 Mending of the spindle of the clocke. 1657 Carr, *Seaman's Grammar*, II. 8 Capstaine. The maine body of it is called the Spindle. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 54 They fall a turning round with their naked feet, the left foot serving for a Pivot or Spindle to turn upon. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 74, I had no possible way to make the Iron Gudgeons for the Spindle or Axis of the Wheel to run in. 1764 J. FERGUSON *Lect.* 46 The trundle [of a water-mill] is fixt upon a strong iron axis called the spindle. 1753 *Massachusetts Spy* 25 Dec. 3/3 An apprentice... being under the spindle of a grindstone, that was going by water, had the hair of his head caught by the spindle. 1815 J. SWIFT *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 20 The drill [of a lathe] is screw'd or otherwise fastened, upon the spindle. 1824 R. SMITH *Hist. Steam Engine* 137 The tail or spindle of the valve &c. being pressed upwards, opens the valve. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exh'ib.*, Brit. II. No. 6332, A spindle, which is to act on the bolt for shutting and opening the lock. 1900 HASTOCK *Med. Eng. Handbk.* 98 When the engine is moving with great velocity... the weights or balls attached to the arms will fly further from the spindle, moving the ring on the spindle.

fig. 1865 J. MARTINEAU *Est.* II. 175 The universe revolving round the spindle of necessity.

7. *a.* A cylindrical rod or bar provided with

grooves so as to act as a screw; *spec.* that by which the platen of a hand printing-press is lowered and raised.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R. v. xii.* (1495, 117) The holes that hen the propre instrumentes of heringe hen wrapped and wounde as a spindle of a presse. 1885 *HIGINS tr. Junius' Nomencl.* 217 *Cochlea*, the vice or spindle of a presse: the winding peice. 1677 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* II. 31 The length of a Worm begins at the one end of the Spindle and ends at the other... The depth of the Worm is cut into the diameter of the Spindle. 1683 *Ibid.*, *Printing* x. 12 The Spindle... is sixteen Inches and a half, the length of the Cilinder the Worms are cut upon is three Inches and a quarter. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 295 When the workman pulls this handle, he turns round the spindle l... and causes the platen to descend and produce the pressure. 1829 *Chapman's Phys.* Sci. viii. When the spiral is formed upon a cylinder, it is called the spindle, or interior screw, and by some a male screw.

b. A revolving frame used for stirring a mixture. 1793 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 442/2 The spindle is of light wood, and moves on a brass pivot in the bottom. It has four wooden wings. *Ibid.* 443/1 The... stirring of the mixture with the spindle.

8. + a. The newel of a winding stair. *Obs. rare.* 1885 *HIGINS tr. Junius' Nomencl.* 215 *Scapus*,... the spindle or maine pece of worke whereabout the winding staires doe run. 1611 *COTGR., Noyau*,... the Nuell, or spindle of a winding staire.

b. *Geom.* (See *quots.*) *rare*. 1796 [see PARABOLIC a. 2]. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) Suppl. II. 516/2 *Spindle*, in geometry, a solid body generated by the revolution of some curve line about its base or double ordinate. 1842 *FRANCIS Dict. Arts, Spindle*,... as a solid, is a circular body, tapering towards both ends; as a superficies, it is flat, tapering also at both ends.

c. A rod upon which the core of a gun-shell is moulded.

1842 in *BURN Naval & Mil. Techn. Dict.* s.v. *Arbre*. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Jan. 7/2 By introducing dynamite into the spindle of the grape with a time fuse, much more execution will be done.

9. A stalk, stem, or shoot of a plant, esp. of cereals. ? *Obs.*

G. *spindel* has also this sense: cf. *SPINDLE v.* 1. 1577 B. GOOGE *tr. Heresbach's Husb.* 27 h. The blade of wheate is... narrower than the Barley, the Spindel, Stalke, or Strawe thereof, is smoother and gentler. 1608 *WILLET Hexapla Exod.* 178 *Abib* signifieth the spindle with the care. 1660 *SHARROCK Vegetables* 118 The Gardiner... not suffering above one, two, or three spindles upon such roots or stools. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* (1721) II. 121 The Spindles must be often tyed up, lest by their bending they should break, and their Flowers be lost. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* III. 1. 28 Hail-Stones... heat down and hurt the spindle of the Wheat.

b. In prepositional phrases, denoting a stage or manner of growth.

1685 *PLOT Staffordsh.* 23 Another storme of Hail... cut the stalks of the Wheat and Barley (then in spindle) quite asunder. a 1722 *LISLE Husb.* (1757) 116 The juices stagnate in the plants, and are not pushed on to tillow, but run to spindle. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* III. x. 153 Thewheat was upon the spindle, and had not shot into Ear. 1764 *MUSEUM Rust.* II. 21 When the corn is shot into spindle, and the ears begin to appear. 1806 *Middleland Herald* 4 June (E.D.D.), Forward crops [of wheat] are in full spindle and give promise of being in full ear by the 14th inst.

+10. A rod or bar forming part of a plough or harrow. *Obs.*

1616 *SURFL. & MARKH. Country Farme* v. v. 532 The composition of plows... consisteth vpon the heame, the skeath, the head, the hailes, the spindles, the rest [etc.]. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 120 At Martynmawse... wee sette our foreman to cutting of... saugs for hecke-stowers and harrow-spindles. 1736 J. LEWIS *Hist. Antip.* 15 Next the Handle of the Plough is this Weest, supported by a Piece of Iron which they call a Spindle.

11. *Naut.* The upper part or section of a made wooden mast.

1597 *VERE Conum.* 48 My mainmast being in the partners rent to the vpon the spindle which was eleven inches deep. 1670 *COVEL in Early Voy. Leant* (Hakluyt Soc.) 128 There appeared a very bright Helena at the very spindle of the main top mast. 1697 *DANFIER Voy.* (1699) 414 We saw a *Corpus Sant* at our Main-top-mast head, on the very top of the truck of the Spindle. 1794 *RIGGING & SEAMANSHIP* 13 The spindle, or upper tree, of large masts is made of two pieces. c1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 73 Two spindle pieces dowed and bolted to each other... Two side trees... dowed and bolted to the spindle.

12. a. U.S. A stout iron rod or pole fixed on a rock as a guide to shipping.

1819 *Stat. at L. (U.S.)* III. 535 A spindle on the rock off the point of Fairweather Island. 1829 *Ibid.* IV. 345. 1843 *Amer. Jrnl. in Civ. Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* (1844) VII. 68/2 Upon many of the reefs in Long Island Sound... it has been the practice... to erect wrought iron spindles of about 4 in. diameter, and from 15 to 25 ft. in height.

b. A slender cylindrical rod (esp. of metal) or other object of this shape.

1829 *Nat. Philos., Mechanics* II. 30 (L.U.K.). The teeth of the wheel... are made to act upon a form of wheel called a lantern... The cylindrical teeth or bars of the lantern are called trundles or spindles. 1902 *ELIZ. BANKS Newspaper Girl* 187 If he wants the article he puts it on a spindle or in a pigeon-hole.

transf. 1870 *EMERSON Soc. & Solit., Farming Wks.* (Bohn) III. 60 Set out a pine-tree, and it dies in the first year, or lives a poor spindle.

13. *Midl. dial.* The third swarm of bees from a hive in one year.

1825 *HONE Every-day Bk.* I. 647 A Warwickshire correspondent says, that in that county... 'the second [swarm]

from the same hive is called a *cast*, and the third... a *spindle*. 1853 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. VIII. 575/2 In the midland counties the first migration of the season is a *swarm*,... the third a *spindle*.

III. *attrib. and Comb.* 14. a. In sense 1 (in later use especially in combs. relating to machine-spinning), as *spindle-band*, *-box*, *-carriage*, *-hook*, *-maker*, *-production*, *-work*.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 355/1 A Spynelle maker, *fusarius*. 1598 *Florent. Fusaro*, a spindle maker. 1638 *JUNIUS Paint.* *Ancients* 298 He is likewise commended for a picture of spindle work, wherein the threads of every spinning woman seem to make very great haste. 1770 in *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Spinning* (1866) 18 [Two grooves, into which the spindle-box [is fixed]. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 422 One of the spindle-hooks of the spinning machine. 1835 *URE Philos. Manuf.* 178 The part of the hilly which contains the spindle-carriage is movable... through what is called the hilly-gate. *Ibid.* 274 These two hars together are called by workmen the spindle-box. 1892 J. NASHUTTH *Students' Cotton Spinning* ix. (1893) 357 It does not pay to use spindle bands made of inferior material. 1892 *Daily News* 1 Oct. 2/5 The demand for yarns is regular, and about equal to spindle production.

b. With numerals, as *two-spindle*, etc. 1835 *URE Philos. Manuf.* 159 Some of them are two-spindle, others six spindle-forms. 1884 W. S. B. McCLAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 128, 2nd, two two-spindle gill boxes; 3rd, four-spindle drawing box.

c. In sense 6, as *spindle-end*, *-gearing*, *-lathe*, *-screw*, *-valve*.

1869 *RANKINE Machine & Hand-tools* Pl. H 8, The pinion, a, keyed on the spindle end, takes into an intermediate wheel, b. *Ibid.*, The hack shaft, e, being arranged to throw out of gear with the spindle gearing. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 1262/2 The spindle-lathe has a rotating axis in the head-stock, to which the work is attached. *Ibid.* 2260/2 *Spindle-valve*, a valve having an axial guide-stem. 1895 *Model Steam Engine* 88 As the spindle-screws are of the same fineness, and with right and left threads.

15. a. Of the limbs (or person), in the sense, 'thin, slender, lacking in robustness'. See also *SPINDLE-SHANK*.

a 1586 in *Pinkerton Anc. Sc. Poems* (1786) 202 To the rude scho maid ane vow, 'For I sall hit thy spindill schyn'. 1648 *HEXHAM II, Spille-been*,... Spindle leggs, or leane Shankes. 1681 *UDRUFFY Progr. Honesty* iv. 4 One that could flatter every Golden Clod, And call my Spindle Lord... his God. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* II. 401/2 The slender Legs, such as have no Calf: Spindle Legs. 1828 *LITTON Pelham* II. xxvi. You have thrust those spindle legs of yours into your coat-sleeves instead of your breeches! 1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pr.* II. x. The hurden their poor spindle-limbs totter and stagger under.

b. Of things, in the sense 'having the form of a spindle; cylindrical with a taper towards either end'.

1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 79 Turbinites, The Spindle Periwinkle. c1711 *PETIVER Gazophyl.* viii. lxiii, Limington Spindle Fossil... A very rare Shell. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 55 It is a very small Pigeon, with a... very short and spindle beak, and a round button head. 1840 J. BUEL *Farmer's Companion* 156 A spindle root may be able to draw an abundance of nourishment from land... exhausted by short or creeping roots. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 135 Some spindle-cell sarcomas will recur often after removal. 1903 *AGNES CLERKE Atrophysics* 443 All spindle-nebulae were resolved into spirals viewed aslant.

16. In parasynthetic adjs., as *spindle-celled*, *-formed*, *-pointed*, *-rooted*, etc. Also, *spindle-like* adj. *-visus* adv.

1871 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* 117 The soft rounded-celled varieties are... much more malignant than the firmer 'spindle-celled' growths. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 846 The treatment of spindle-celled sarcoma of the skin is not easy to formulate. *Ibid.* 600 Long, 'spindle-formed', partially pigmented cells appear round the vessels. 1831 J. F. SOUTH *tr. Otto's Comp. Pathol. Anat.* 485 A whole row of 'spindle-like' swellings. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *tr. De Bary's Phanerog. & Ferns* 27 Their obliquely tapered or 'spindle-pointed' ends. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Gardening* xviii. (1813) 298 'Spindle rooted plants should be set where they are to blow, quite young. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 226 The early short-topped and salmon among the spindle-rooted [radishes], and the small white and red among the turnip-rooted, may be sown for succession crops every fortnight. 1775 *ASHL. 'Spindleshin* [sic], having small legs. 1591 *PERCIVALL Sp. Dict., Alusada figura*, shaped 'spindle-wise.

17. Special Combs.: + spindle bud, ? a bud giving rise to a shoot or stem; spindle cross *Her.*, a cross having arms shaped somewhat like a spindle; + spindle-pear, a pear having the elongated form of a spindle; spindle-shell, -stromb (see *quots.*); spindle-twirl, + whirl, -whorl, a whorl used for weighting a spindle; spindle-wood, the spindle-tree, or the wood of this; spindle-worm U.S., the maize-eating larva of a noctuid moth (*Achatodes zea*).

1657 *AUSTEN Fruit Trees* II. 16 They will become much larger than if all the 'spindle buds' were suffered to grow. 1828 *BERRY Encycl. Her. Pandall*, Pandall, or 'Spindle Cross. 1664 *VEYLYN Kal. Hort.* Dec. 80 The Squib-pear, 'Spindle-pear, Virgin. c1711 *PETIVER Gazophyl.* vi. lvi. Knottychained Indian 'Spindle Shell. 1775 *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 238 These anemonies had been found on old volumes, called spindle-shells (*Jucus brevis*). 1861 P. P. CARPENTER in *Rep. Smithsonian Instit.* 1850, 175 Another group, of which the Spindle-shells are the type, have no varices at all. 1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 193 The 'Spindle-shell', *Fusus*..., is extensively dredged for the markets. 1861 P. P. CARPENTER in *Rep. Smithsonian Instit.* 1850, 193 These creatures may be regarded as 'Spindle-strombs. 1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 192 The

genus *Rostellaria*, or the 'Spindle-stromb', is marked by having a very much elongated spire. 1855 *Archaeol.* XXXVI. 135 About the middle of the body was a bronze finger ring, and a stone 'spindle-twirl. 1648 *HEXHAM II, Een Spille wervel*, a Whirl for a Spindle, or a 'Spindle-whirl. 1874 *DAWKINS Cave Hunt.* iii. 102 The number of personal ornaments and the 'spindle-whorls imply the presence of the female sex. 1712 *tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 129 The Tree is like 'Spindle-Wood, or Priests-Cap. 1885 *St. James's Gaz.* 2 Jan. 6/1 Spindle-wood, which is nowhere plentiful, is reserved for skewers. 1839 T. W. HARRIS *Treat. Insects Injurious Veget.* (1862) 438 Indian corn... often suffers severely from the depredations of one of these Nomagrians, known to our farmers by the name of 'spindle-worm.

Spindle (spind'l), v. Also 6 *spindel*. [f. the sb. (esp. in sense 9).]

1. *intr.* Of cereals: To shoot up into the slender stalks on which the ear is formed.

So G. *spindeln* in dialect use.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* 27 When the Spring draweth on, [i.e. wheat] beginneth to spindle. *Ibid.* 32 When it beginneth to spindle, it must be well weeded. 1616 *SURFL. & MARKH. Country Farme* v. vi. 534, I must needs discommend that manner of weeding... which is used after the corn is spindled. 1653 R. CHAM in *Hartlib Legacy* (1655) 239 Corn sown in July... if it should begin to spindle, (as the Husbandmen call it) it is very easy... to prevent it. a 1722 *LISLE Husb.* (1757) 127 In the hot countries it is a frequent calamity, that the corn will not spindle, that is, will not come out of the hose. 1763 *MILLS Pract. Husb.* II. 201 The whole had already spindled, which made me sorry I had sowed so early. 1805 *DICKSON Pract. Agric.* I. 550 Great care is necessary to see that the whole is completed before the crop begins to spindle. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. II. 344 The author has never once seen a single plant of the... to spindle before the following spring.

b. Of flowering plants: To form the stalk or stem on which the flowers are produced.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 253 Even so doth the decoction of Lonchitis, if it be taken before it spindle and run up to seed. 1665 *REA Flora* 163 When they begin to rise to spindle, nip of such as are smallest. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pink*, When the Pinks begin to spindle, they will then require a little more care. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* II. 173 Feather-headed grasses, spindling rank. 1824 T. HOGG *Carnation* 35 When the plants begin to spindle, or shoot up for bloom, they require to be supported by sticks.

c. With *up* or *upward(s)*. In later use sometimes implying too slender a growth.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 558 No sooner cometh the spring, but they begin to grow up into straw, and to spindle upward pointwise. a 1722 *LISLE Husb.* (1757) 142 The blade, after it is come up, will die away, and then spindle up again. 1766 *Hist. Ned Evans* I. 285 He resembled those exotic plants which spindle up in our hot-houses. 1820 *WORSW. Scenery Lakes* (1823) 61 The whole island planted anew with Scotch firs, left to spindle up by each other's side—a melancholy phalanx. 1841 *FLORIST's Jrnl.* (1846) II. 197 Too much water... makes them spindle up and flower prematurely. 1881 *Daily News* 4 June 5/6 Wheat is very thin... the plant not stooping satisfactorily, but spindling up. Fig. a 1884 *HAWTHORNE Dr. Grimsdike* I. (1891) 3 The cemetery... might probably have nourished... whatever else is of English growth, without that tendency to spindle upwards and lose their sturdy breadth.

2. To shoot out or up, to develop by rapid growth or attenuation, into something thin or unsubstantial.

1784 *COWPER Task* v. 11 From ev'ry herb... Stretches a length of shadow o'er the field. Mine, spindling into longitude immense... Provokes me to a smile. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xii. Here Sir, squealed Timothy, his usual gruff voice spindling into a small cheer. 1854 *LOWELL Jrnl. Italy Wks.* 1890 I. 203 That fairest variety of mortal grass which with its aspt to spindle so soon into a somewhat sapless womanhood. 1850 *EMERSON Cond. Life* II. (1861) 46 The gardener, by severe pruning, forces the sap of the tree into one or two vigorous limbs, instead of suffering it to spindle into a sheaf of twigs.

b. To become spindly or weak.

1863 *THORNBURY True as Steel* I. 210, I will... betake myself to the service of the Elector... where I can win a place for myself in the van, and not spindle and pine as I do here.

c. To rise in a slender form.

1897 *Catholic News* 6 Nov. 5/3 If one or two prayer-towers spindled above Ballydeobob it would be a perfect Turkish village.

3. *trans.* To fit with, fix upon, a spindle or axis. 1833 *LOUNSON Encycl. Archit.* § 1301 An oak curb to be made to go all round the mill and the millwright [to be] assisted in rimming it, and spindling the stone.

4. To spin (a garment). *rare*.

1887 *AUSTIN Pr. Lucifer* v. ii. I will... clip the Joly fleeces for your hands To spindle me a jacket.

Spindled, ppl. a. [f. *SPINDLE* sb. or v.]

1. Of corn: Shot up into the slender pointed stalks which afterwards bear the ear.

1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acoosta's Hist. Indies* iv. xvii. 258 Of the seeds sown, at one instant, some is spindled, some is in the ear, and some doth but bud. 1608 *WILLET Hexapla Exod.* 178 Then the corn was spindled and began to be eared. 1764 *MUSEUM Rust.* II. 253 He must then... go among the spindled corn.

b. With *up*: Overgrown in height or length in proportion to strength or stoutness.

1855 *CHAMBER My Travels* I. x. 169, A tall, thin king, spindled up like a weak geranium. 1885 *DASAR 30 Mar.* 1255/3 These are fine compact bushy plants and not spindled up rubbish.

2. Attenuated, thin, slender.

1584 B. R. *tr. Herodotus* II. 76 There be two mountains... arising into sharpe and spindled tops. 1632 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Prairie Clean Linnen* Dec. Wks. II. 165 A good Legge is a great grace if it be discretely essex'd in the calf, and not too much spindled in the small.

3. Spindle-shaped; slightly bulging.
1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 460 In the former state, teats are very apt to become corded or *spindled*.

4. Twisted or wound on the spindle.
1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Met.* 93 The Minyoides.. With rosy fingers twirl the spindled wool.

Spindleful. [f. SPINDLE sb. + -FUL 2.] As much (yarn or thread) as fills a spindle.

1611 Cotgr. *Fusile*, a spool, full, or spindle-full, of thread, yarn, &c. 1913 MacLagan *Our Ancest.* xiii. 131 The moon representing the ball or spindleful of thread.

† **Spindlekin.** Obs. -1 (cf. SPINDLE sb. 5.)
1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 64 Steerbacks Cape Spindlekin.

Spindle-legged, a. [f. SPINDLE sb. 16.] = SPINDLE-SHANKED a.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 148 ¶ 2 Many great families.. are dwindled away into a pale, sickly, spindle-legged generation of valetudinarians. 1860 WORCESTER, *Spindle-legs*,... a spindle-legged person. 1863 MISS BRADDOCK *J. Marchmont's Legacy* I, It seemed as if the spindle-legged chairs and tables had grown attenuated.. by much service.

† **Spindler(s)-boat.** Obs. rare. In 3 spindelerbote, 4 spindelerbote, spindeleresbot, spinleresbot. [Of obscure origin.] Some kind of fishing-boat.

1243 *Munim. Gildh. Lond.* (Rolls) III. 449 Major et cives... dicunt quod omnes naves extraneorum cum omnibus piscibus salsatis exceptis spindelerbotes [i.e. spindelerbotes] applicuerunt ad praedictam betham. c1365 *Liber Albus* Ibid. I. 374 Spindeleresbot [i.e. spinleresbot] qui ducit mulvellum recentem vel rayum.

Spindle-shank. Also spindleshank, spindle shank. [SPINDLE sb. 15 a. Cf. G. *spindel-bein*, LG. *spil-, spillenbēn*, Dn. *spillebeen*.]

1. A long and slender leg. (Chiefly with contemptuous force and usu. in pl.) a. Of persons.

1590? REDFORD *Marr. Wit & Sci.* II. i, But what if she finde fault with these spindleshankes? 1581 MULCASTER *Positio* xxiv. (1887) 98 Quicke riding... which so helped his spindle shanks. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 12 Slender wasts, spindle shanks, and swift of foot. 1700 LOCKE in Fox Bourne *Life* (1876) II. 480, I hope in my next, I shall be able to give a better account of my spindle-shanks. 1709 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 75, ¶ 8 The Marriage of one of our Heiresses with an eminent Courtier, who gave us Spindle-Shanks, and Cramps in our Bones. 1786 BURNS *To a Haggis* vi, His spindle shank a guid wip-lash. 1840 THACKERAY *George Cruikshank* Wks. 1899 XIII. 293 He will find them [Frenchmen] almost invariably thin, with ludicrous spindle-shanks. 1898 STEEVENS *With Kitchener to Khartoum* 89 They... are willowy in figure, and their legs run to spindle-shanks, almost ridiculously.

b. Of articles of furniture.

1841 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* vi, A lonely bedchamber, garnished... with chairs whose spindle-shanks bespoke their age.

2. *transf.* A spindle-legged person.

1602 *How Chuse Good Wife* II. iii, When didst thou see the starveling school-master?... that shrump, that spindle-shank. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Spindle-shanks*, a tall slender person; in contempt. 1865 *Slang Dict.* 241 *Spindle-shanks*, a nickname for any one who has thin legs.

3. *attrib.* in the sense 'having spindle-legs'.

1604 T. M. Black *Bk. in Middleton's Vks.* (Bullen) VIII. 25 The spindle-shank spiders, which show like great lechers with little legs.

Spindle-shanked, a. [Cf. prec.]

1. Having long and slender legs; spindle-legged. (Usu. with contemptuous force.) a. Of persons or animals.

c 1600 *Timon* II. i. (1842) 25, I did reject... Demetrius Cause he was spindleshanked. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2787/4 Went away from his Master... one Caesar Rammer... aged about 14... small of growth, and spindle-shank'd. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 97, Her lawyer... is a little, rivelled, spindle-shanked gentleman. 1754 F. FIELDING *Fathers* II. i, I will neither marry my daughter to a spindle-shanked beau, nor my son to a rampant woman of quality. 1800 *Sporting Mag.* XV. 107 The poor, slight, weedy, spindle-shanked stock of brood mares. 1837 CREEVEY in *C. Papers* (1904) II. 326 A chattering, capering, spindle-shanked gaby. 1863 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 276 The spindleshanked son of the notary Arouet.

b. Of articles of furniture.

1853 R. S. SURTESS *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 135 An old spindle-shanked sideboard, with very little middle.

2. Of legs: Long and thin.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 17 Such prodigiously little spindle-shank'd legs.

Spindle-shaped, ppl. a. [SPINDLE sb. 16.] Having the form of a spindle; fusiform.

Chiefly Bot., Zool., and Anat.; common in 19th c. 1776 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. Explan.* Terms 377 *Fusiformis*, spindle-shaped, simple, and gradually lessening downwards. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 220 Stem... gradually increasing in thickness to the ground, and then tapering to a spindle-shaped root. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* 401 Not unfrequently they are long and narrow, like a spindle-shaped ray. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* vii. App. § 5 (1870) 253 The flame longer, narrower, and nearly spindle-shaped. 1875 COOKE *Fungi* 84 It is... easily recognized by the spindle-shaped stem.

Spindle-side. [f. SPINDLE sb., after older Teutonic combs. Cf. OFris. *spindelsida*, MLG. *spinehsida*, G. *spindelsteite*; MDu. and MLG. *spille(n)-, spilside* (Dn. *spillezeide*, G. *spilleseite*); also OE. *spinheaf*, MLG. *spillehalbe*, MDu. and OFris. *spindelhand*.] The female line of descent.

1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 526 When... traditions of royalty are deduced through the spindleside, marriages accomplish the most radical of revolutions. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* viii. II. 243 One whose connexion with

Normandy was only by the spindle-side. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 246 Such and such qualities he got from... a great-uncle on the spindle side.

Spindle-tree. [f. SPINDLE sb., after G. *spindelbaum* (OHG. *spindel-, spinelbaum, spinnilapoum*); = MDu. *spindelboom*; cf. also G. *spillebaum*, Du. *spilboom*, MLG. *spillebbm*.]

1. An ornamental European shrub (*Euonymus Europæus*), furnishing a hard fine-grained yellowish wood formerly much used for spindles.

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E.D.S.) 36 *Euonymus*... may be called in english Spynde tree or square tree. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 760 Some call it... in English Spindel tree, and Pricke timber: by cause the timber... serveth very well to the making both of Prickes and Spindelles. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 240 The prickly or spindle tree (called also *Euonymus*) which groweth in the Mount Occynus. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 108 Spindle Tree. Not purgative; having slender flexile twigs. 1734 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 234 On the Twigs it is more even and greener, resembling that of the *Euonymus*, or Spindle-Tree. 1769 *Ibid.* LIX. 38, I have likewise my suspicions with regard to the Privet and Spindle tree. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 184/1 It is also well seen in the *Euonymus*, or common spindle-tree, where it forms a beautiful orange-coloured mantle around the seed. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 159 Charcoal is prepared from the wood of the Spindle-tree, for the use of artists. 1884 *Longman's Mag.* June 191 Willows, laurels, figs, and spindle-trees grew side by side.

attrib. 1857 HENFREY *Bot. 273 Celastraceæ*. The Spindle-tree Order. 1866 *Trens. Bot.* 233/2 *Cassine*, a genus of South African plants belonging to the Spindle-tree family, *Celastraceæ*. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* s.v., Spindle-tree oil is prepared chiefly in Switzerland.

b. Applied, with distinguishing epithets, to other species of *Euonymus*, or to plants of different genera (see quotes.).

1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 64 Virginia Spindle-tree with rough fruit. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Euonymus*, Ever-green African Spindle-Tree. *Ibid.* Ever-green Ethiopian Spindle-Tree. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* App. 328 Spindle-tree, Bastard, *Celastrus*. *Ibid.*, Spindle-tree, Bastard, *Kiggellaria*. *Ibid.*, Spindle-tree, Climbing, *Celastrus*. 1771 J. R. FORSTER *Flora Amer. Septentr.* 11 *Euonymus Americanus*. Spindle tree, American. 1829 T. CASTLE *Introduct. Bot.* 52 Studded over with small warts... as in warty spindle-tree.

2. *pl.* The natral order *Celastraceæ*, to which the genus *Euonymus* belongs.

1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 586 *Celastraceæ*, Spindle-trees. *Ibid.* 587 The radicle of Spindle-trees is inferior. 1866 *Trens. Bot.* 243/2 The Spindle-trees have a beautiful scarlet aril.

Spindling, (vbl.) sb. [f. SPINDLE sb. or v.]

1. a. The action of providing with a spindle or spindles. rare -1. b. (See quot. 1611.)

1441-2 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 185 In reparacione molendini... viz. in spindylling et factura unius novi sayl-yerde. *Ibid.* vii. 1611 Florio, *Fusarie*, trifles, toys, spindlings.

2. The formation of a stem, stalk, or shoot, in plants.

1666 BACON *Sylva* § 669 Another ill accident is drouth at the Spindling of the Corn, which with us is rare. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 145 Their Leaves... may be tied in knots, which will prevent their spindling. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Spindling*, a term which Gardiners use, to signify the first Appearance or putting forth of Flowers, Stems, or their running up in Length.

3. A spindly plant, animal, etc.

1842 TENNISON *Amphion* xii, Half-conscious of the garden-squirt, The spindlings look unhappy. 1852 P. PARLEY's *Ann.* 330 Black sheep, or white sheep... fat tails, or spindlings.

Spindling, ppl. a. [f. SPINDLE v.]

1. Of plants: Growing or shooting out into (long) stalks or stems, esp. of a slender or weakly kind.

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 217 Its numerous branches are spindling and weak. 1767 FAWKES *Theor.* IV. 65 How high these thorns, and spindling brambles grow! 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 546 Such warm sorts of land... are apt... to push the plants forward in such a rapid manner, that they become weak and spindling. 1851 *B'ham & Midl. Gardeners' Mag.* Apr. 42 If they [sc. cuttings] are neglected in this particular they will grow spindling. 1885 *Athenæum* 23 May 669/1 Five spidling pines stand in the midst of a sandy waste.

fig. 1871 MRS. STOWE *My Wife* ix, Doubt... breaks a fellow up, and makes him morally spindling and sickly.

2. Of things: Slender, spindly.

1858 HOLLAND *Titcomb's Lett.* vi. 59 There are others who are coming up delicately with spindling shanks, and narrow shoulders. 1851 *Athenæum* 29 June 867 The spindling piers of stone are not grave enough in character.

Spindly (spindli), a. Also 8 Sc. spinly. [f. SPINDLE sb.]

1. Of plants: Of a slender and weakly growth.

1651 in *Harlib Legacy* (1655) 106 No more then a strong and fairly spread root could have a small and spindly head. 1743 MAXWELL *Sel. Trans. Agric. Scot.* 80 Where it... continues as Quagmire, it is all Fog at Top, with a short spinly thin Grass. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 550 On such lands the growth of the crop may be so retarded as to become weak and spindly. 1855 *Trul. R. Agric. Soc.* XVI. 1. 131 The corn turns yellow and spindly. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 242 Sandy ridges with nothing on them but spindly Scotch fir and fir scrub.

Comb. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *IV. Africa* 262 Some stretches of this forest were made up of thin, spindly stemmed trees of great height.

b. Of growth: Characterized by slimness or attenuation and weakness.

1856 GLESSNY *Everyday Bk.* 121/1 Cramped into a weakly spindly growth, a temporary bloom, and a premature decay.

1887 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Oct. 444 They [sc. trees] developed an ab. normal spindly habit in their struggles upwards.

2. In general use: Having a slender elongated form implying, or suggestive of, weakness.

1827 *Sporting Mag.* (N. S.) XX. 170 A late writer... complains of our present breed of racers as weak and spindly. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. 108 Therefore I've worn, like many a spindly youth, False calves these many years upon me. 1883 MRS. G. L. BANKS *Forbidden to Mary* I. vi. 102 Spindly fire-irons. 1892 SLAEN *Japs at Home* xvi, The spindly little lacquer tables... with bowed legs.

Spindrift. Orig. Sc. Also 7 spene-, 8 spene-drift. [var. of SPOONDRIFT, app. due to local Sc. pronunciations of *spoon*; the form *spene-* is north-eastern, *spin-* south-western.] Continuous driving of spray; spoon-drift.

Common in English writers from c 1880, probably at first under the influence of W. Black's novels.

1600 MELVILLE *Diary* (1842) 169 A how wa and spenedrift. 1755 R. FORBES *Atax's Speech* 31 Two-three swankies riding at the hand-gallop, garring the dubs flee about them like spene-drift. 1823 GALT *Entail* II. i. 9 Like the blast that brushes the waves of the ocean into spindrift. 1866 MACLEOD in *Gd. Words* Feb. 109 It began to blow with furious gusts which angrily tore the small waves of the inland sea into spindrift. 1879 BLACK *MacLeod of D. xiii*, Brief gleams of stormy sunlight lighting up the grey spindrift. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broadlands* xxvii, The spindrift hid them every minute, and it appeared impossible they could live in such a boil.

Spine (spain), sb. 1. Also 5 spyne, spin. [ad. OF. *espine* (mod. F. *épine*, = Prov. *espina*, Sp. *espina*, Pg. *espinha*, It. *spina*), or directly ad. L. *spina* thorn, prickle, backbone, etc.]

1. I. Bot. A stiff, sharp-pointed process produced or growing from the wood of a plant, consisting of a hardened or irregularly developed branch, petiole, stipule, or other part; a thorn; a similar process developed on fruits or leaves.

Botanically distinguished from a PRICKLE (q.v.), and sometimes also from a *thorn*, the latter being then restricted to processes originating from the epidermis only.

1430-40 LVGG. *Bochas* II. xxxi. (1554) 67 Serue the Lorde... Which for thy sake was crowned with a spine, His heart eke perced to saue thee fro ruine. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* (1617) 36 The crab-stock spines, which grow out of the root of the very best apple tree. 1612 *Two Noble K. I. i*, Roses, their sharpe spines being gon. 1656 IN BLOUNT, *A 1722 Lisle Hush* (1757) 449 The spine, to which the pea adheres by a thread, is preserved entire. 1843 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 63 The tendrils, the spines, and other similar parts of plants. 1839 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xiv. 313 [A cactus] which, including the spines, was six feet and four inches in circumference. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. vi. vii. § 14, 75 note, A branch of blackthorn with its spines. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* vii. (1870) 145 In the holy... the leaves which grow nearest the ground are thickly furnished with spines.

b. *transf.* = NEEDLE sb. II.

1859 BOWN *Recreat. Country Parson* II. 28 There was not a breath of air through the spines of the fir. 1869 *Chamberl. Jnl.* Sept. 623 A few years ago, no one imagined that the spines (foliage) of pine-trees could be converted into wool.

† 2. The sting of a bee. Obs. -0

1666 IN BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

3. Anat. One or other of several sharp-pointed slender processes of various bones.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Pectinitis Os*, The upper Part of this Bone is call'd its Spine. 1726 MONRO *Anat.* 107 Thro' the Middle of the Two Arches a small sharp Ridge runs, which has the Name of Spine bestowed on it by some; as indeed Anatomists commonly do apply this Name to all the long narrow-edged Protruberances of Bones. 1808 *Med. Jnl.* XIX. 212 A very troublesome sensation near the spine of the left ilium. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 97 At its middle part it is much diminished, and is limited by the two nasal spines. 1870 ROLLESTON *Animal Life* 7 The spines of the dorsal vertebrae.

4. Zool. A stiff, pointed, thorn-like process or appendage developed on the integument of certain fishes, insects, or lower forms of animal life.

1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Whs. Nat.* 148 On the front part of its [an insect's] Body, near the Head, are placed two Branches... from which proceed several capillary Spines. 1748 J. HULL *Hist. Fossils* 652 The various species of *lodice* allowed to have been spines of the Echini. 1815 STEPHENS in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* IX. 1. 42 At the bend of the wing, just within, is a horn-coloured spine, about one-eighth of an inch long, and blunt at the end. 1835 J. DUNCAN *Beetles* 110 The tibiae... are frequently beset with stiff bristles, and armed more or less with spines or spurs. 1838 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 190 [In star-fish] the edges of a groove are bordered immediately by a series of fine moveable spines.

b. One of the prickles of a hedgehog, or the quills of a porcupine, or similar growth on other animals.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.*, *Erinaceus*, the common hedgehog... Its head, back, and sides, are covered with sharp spines. 1770 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxvii, No doubt their spines are soft and flexible at the time of their birth. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) II. 104 In the one [species of porcupine], the spines are about an inch long; in the other, a foot. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 128 Crested Porcupine. With very long spines on the back. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 132 Some [rats] have spines mingled with their fur, as the Cairo Mouse... which has spines on its back in place of hairs. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Connex.* 132 Bristles, hedgehog spines, and porcupine quills, are 3 modifications of hair.

c. Ichth. A spinous or spiny fin-ray; a fin-spine. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 189 These fins differ very much from those of other fishes, which are formed of straight spines. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 476 Bar-stickle or Stickleback. Three spines on the back. 1897

F. FRANCIS *Angling* iii. (1880) 98 Master Perch has sharp spines.

d. *Conch.* A sharp projection of a shell.

1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Oryctol.* 156 A subuliform univalve; the spine longish. *Ibid.* 203 Lip alaeform; bent upwards on the spine.

5. a. Any natural formation having a slender sharp-pointed form.

1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 89 Its broad head... being put before the light, the Spine appears within. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 490 The dendrons are possessed of numerous minute lateral projections, gemmules, spines, or 'thorns', as they have been variously called.

b. *Needlework.* (See quot.)

1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 458/1 Spines... are also called Pinworks, and are used to trim the raised Cordonnets that surround Spanish and Venetian Point Lace, and also other kinds of Point Lace. The Spines are long straight points that stick out from the edge of the Cordonnet.

II. 6. The spinal or vertebral column in man and vertebrates; the backbone. Also *spine of the back*; now dial.

(a) 1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 358 Of curis of woundis of þe spine ouþir spondillum.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* xiii. xx. (1631) 974 Under the name of the Spine we comprehend all that which is extended from the first Racke bone of the Necke vnto the Coccyx or Rump. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. i. 180 So cannot other animals ly upon their backs; though the spinelye parallel with the Horizon, yet will their legs incline, and ly at angles vnto it. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* Isagoge. v. Amongst Fishes... The *Psettaceus*, or plain and spinose, have a spine that seemeth to be divided in the middest. 1794 *COWPER Needless Alarm* 7 Many a neighboring squire... Contusion hazarding of neck or spine. 1827 N. ARNOTT *Physics* I. 223 The head rests on the elastic column of the spine. 1834 *McMURTRY Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 27 The spine, most commonly, is continued into a tail. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* I. (1878) 5 The horses stand... with their spines in a straight line.

(b) 1651 *Sir W. Raleigh's Ghost* 87 From the head, it... is extended through the spine of the back. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 272 Having suspended some frogs... by means of metallic hooks fixed in the spines of their backs. 1884— in dial. glossaries and texts (Worce., Glouc., Oxf., Berks., Herts., Cornw.).

b. *transf.* A part or formation having the function of a backbone.

1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 117 The leaf being... set into the *Pedunculus*,... receiveth from that not only a *Spine*, as I may call it, which, passing through the leaf, divides it [etc.]. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* ix. 96 Yet what an age her shell-rock ribs attest! Her parry spines, her coal-encumber'd breast! 1855 TENNYSON *Maid* iii. iv. The shock Of catarract seas that snap The third decker's oaken spine. 1889 *Pull Mall G.* 23 Apr. s/1 The span is the great arch that supports the first floor. The spine is the iron upright which runs outside the Tower from the second floor to the summit.

c. A line or mark along the back.

1791 W. H. MARSHALL *W. England* (1796) II. 243 The Cattle... chiefly of a dark red color; a few of them with white Gloucestershire spines.

7. The heart-wood or duramen of a tree.

1630—1 [implied in *spine-lath*; see 11]. 1703 R. NEVE *City & C. Purchaser* 261 If the Elm he fell'd between November and February, it will be all Spine, or Heart. 1825—63 [see *spine-oak* in 11]. 1883 M. P. BALE *Saw-Mills* 356 Spine, is the name given to the mature wood of a tree, the outer layer being called alburnum or sapwood.

8. A ridge or elevated stretch of ground, rock, etc., having a position analogous to that of the backbone, or resembling it in some way.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 567 The spine, or highest ridge of the peninsula. 1852 *MUNDAY Antipodes* (1857) 4 These spines of land, or rather rock, subdivide the south shore of Port Jackson. 1860 *TYNOLL Glac.* i. xxi. 148 These blocks ride upon a spine of ice, and form a moraine. 1895 *MERRITT Amazing Marriage* xxxiv, Nickleham, where the Surrey chalk runs its final turfy spine North-Eastward.

9. *techn.* A longitudinal ridge; a fin; a longitudinal slat of a riddle.

1875 in *KNIGHT Diet. Mech.* 226/s/2.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.* 10. a. In sense 6, as *spine-ache*, *-case*, *-chisel*, *-pad*, etc.; *spine-breaking*, *-broken* adjs.

1822—7 *Gooch Study Med.* (1829) III. 221 In no instance do I find the back-bone ache, or spioe-ache, from which *rhachalgia* derives its name. *Ibid.* IV. 682 Baron Larrey speaks in terms of high commendation of the first, and especially in spine-cases, or paraplegia. 1823 *CAMPBELL Sp. Patriots* iii, Smile o'er the gasps of spine-broken men. 1882 FLOVER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 120 We bumped, stumbled, and jolted in the most horribly spine-breaking, bone-dislocating manner. 1895 *ARNOLD & Sons' Catal. Surg. Instrum.* 93 Spine Chisel. *Ibid.* 96 Spine Saw. *Ibid.* 513 Spine Hook. 1900 *ISABEL SAVORY Sportsu. India* viii. 256 Not only [to] wear a large *solá topi*, but have a spine pad sewn inside the coat.

b. In senses 1 and 4, as *spine-clad*, *-covered*, *-finned*, *-headed*, *-like*, *-pointed*, *-tailed* adjs.; *spine-cushion*.

1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 43 In the harder, or *spine-clad species [of Echinodermata]. 1849 *SK. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 115 The Common Porcupine... This *spine-covered animal is found in Italy [etc.]. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 310 The leaf-handles run... almost horizontally upwards towards the lower margin of the *spine-cushion. 1896 *VOEGELER Rev. Nat. Hist. V.* 335 The *spine-finned fishes... are distinguished... by some of the anterior rays of the dorsal, anal, and pelvic fins usually taking the form of strong, unjointed, bony spines. *Ibid.* 547 The extinct Spine-finned Sharks... order Acanthodii. 1804 *SHAW Gen. Zool.* V. ii. 396 *Spine-headed Sucker, *Cyclopterus Bispinatus*. c. 1882 *CASELL'S Nat. Hist.* IV. 301 All the species of the Snake family... have minute vestiges of hind limbs, scale-like or *spine-like. 1882 *VINES*

tr. *Sack's Bot.* 457 The four cells are attached to each other by means of rigid spine-like projections. 1829 T. CASTLE *Introduct. Bot.* 63 The apex of a leaf may... be... *spine-pointed or cuspidate. 1866 *FRAS. Bot.* 1062/2 A Peruvian shrub, with elliptic spine-pointed leaves. 1802 *SHAW Gen. Zool.* III. i. 216 *Spine-tailed Lizard, *Lacerta Acanthura*. 1860 G. BENNETT *Gatherings Naturalist* 180 That remarkable little bird, the... Spine-tailed Orthonyx. 1872 *COUES N. Amer. Birds* 183 *Chaetura*. Spine-tailed Swifts.

11. Special Combs.: spine-bill, one or other of two species of Australian honey-eaters, characterized by their long spine-like bills; spine-bone, the spine; also *transf.*; spine-eel, a spiny eel; spine-fish, a fish having sharp spines; *spine-lath, a heart-lath; spine-machine, a device for supporting or strengthening the human spine; spine-oak, the heart-wood of an oak (cf. 7). See also SPINE-TAIL.

1848 *GOULD Birds Australia* IV. Pl. 61 *Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris*. Slender-billed *Spine-bill. *Ibid.* Pl. 62 *A. superciliosus*. White-eyebrowed Spine-bill. 1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 148 Pei strecken down to be ceris [v. r. crs] in lenke biside þe *spin hoon [v. r. spine bon]. 1621 *LODGE Summary of Du Barlas* 1.273 The marrow of the Spine-bone. a 1892 TENNYSON in *Mem.* (1897) I. 20, I used to stand on this sand-huilt ridge... and think that it was the spine-bone of the world. 1883 *DAY Indian Fish* 30 Few are of much economic importance, if we except the common goby, *spine-lets (*Mastacembelidae*). 1827 *HOOD Hero & Leander* xxvi, Let no fierce sharks destroy him with their teeth, Nor *spine-fish wound him with their venom'd thorns. 1630—in *Swayne Sarum Churchw.* Acc. 1896/129, ij hundred of spine lathes, s. 26. 1635—6 *Ibid.* 102, ij hundred of spine lathes to mend over the North dore of the Ch. 1803 *HEY Pract. Obs. Surg.* Pref. p. vii, Mr. E. makes excellent *Spine-machines, upon the true principle of supporting the weak part from the ground. 1825 *COBBETT Rur. Rides* (1835) II. 31 The best of *spine oak is generally chosen for these pins. 1863 *WISE New Forest Gloss.*, Spine-oak, the heart of oak.

Spine (spōin), sb. 2. s.w. dial. Also 7—8 spind. [OE. *spind* fat, = W.Fris. *spyn*, OS. *spind* (MLG. *spint*), MDu. and Du. *spint*, OHG. and G. dial. *spind*, *spint*, fat, sapwood. In Devon and Cornwall the forms *spind*, *spen* are also in use.]

1. Greensward, sward; turf. Also *attrib.*

1786 *Young's Annals Agric.* VII. 60, I would recommend some heaps to be made of the sward or spind, in the nature of denshiring or humbling. 1791 W. H. MARSHALL *W. England* (1796) II. 264 Paring off and subverting, apparently with a Breast Plow, the 'spine' or rough sod of an orchard. 1807 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* (1813) 116 Cutting... the spine or green sward to a feather-edge. 1823 J. BADDOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 29 These planks subsequently covered with the spine of earth well kept. 1889 *Reports Provinces, Devon.* (E.D.D.), You can't grow a good spine under those trees.

2. The rind of pork or other meat; the layer of fat or meat adhering to the skin. Also *attrib.* in *spine-pork* (see quot. 1886).

1847 *HALLIWELL, Spine*, the hide of an animal; the fat on the surface of a joint of meat. 1886 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Spine-pork*, the meat of small pigs, on which the bacon is left with the skin; hence the 'crackling'.

Spine (spōin), v. rare. [f. SPINE sb. 1.]

† 1. *intr.* To grow or develop like a spine. *Obs.*—1 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* v. (1626) 101 A taile withall Spines from his changed shape.

2. *trans.* To shoot or hit in the spine.

1888 J. INGLES *Tent Life Tigerland* 340 It was 'spined' (the shot had been a lucky one).

† *Spineal*, a. *Obs.*—1 [f. L. *spine-us*, f. *spina* thorn.] Made of thorns.

1688 *HOLME Armoury* iii. 7/2 The Crown Spineal, or Crown of Thorns... was made of sharp thorns.

Spined (spōind), a. [f. SPINE sb. 1.]

1. Having, provided or covered with, spines; spinous, spiny.

1777 *PENNANT Brit. Zool.* (ed. 4) IV. 4 Claws angulated; second joint spined. 1839 *SAMOUELLE Entomol. Compend.* 724 Feet... not strongly ciliated or spined. 1856 A. R. WALLACE in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* July 27 A female Mias, on a lucian tree, kept up... a continuous shower of branches and of the heavy, spined fruits. 1882 P. M. DUNCAN *Transf. Insects* 91 Their legs are well developed; the hind ones are particularly strong, and the others are spined.

b. In the specific names of various animals, fishes, etc., as *spined caterpillar*, *cicada*, *loach*, *rat*, *sea-screw*, *shark*, *sparus* (see quots.).

1803 *SHAW Gen. Zool.* IV. ii. 416 Spined Sparus, *Sparus Spinifer*. 1836 *YARRELL Brit. Fishes* I. 381 The Spined Lochs Groundling, *Botia tania*. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 496/2 *Echinys*, Geoff. (spined Rats). 1840 *SWAINSON & SHUCKARD Insects* 64 One of the spined caterpillars of Brazil. *Ibid.* 130 The *Centronotia*, or spined cicadas, remarkable for... the spines upon their bodies. 1850 A. WHITE *List Specim. Crustacea Brit. Mus.* 49 *Dexamine spinosa*. Spined Sea-Screw. 1879 E. P. WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 464 Of the Spined Sharks, or *Spinacids*, there are a good many species.

2. Having a spine or spinal column.

1891 in *Cent. Diet.*

† *Spinee*, *Obs.* In 4 *spyne*, spine, 5 *spynye*. [ad. OF. *spinee* (not recorded in this sense), f. *espine* SPINE sb. 1.] A dish or confection flavoured with hawthorn flowers.

1381 in *Forme of Curry* (1780) 107 For to make spine. Nym the flowrys of the haw thorn clene gaderyd and bray hem al to dust [etc.]. c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 20 *Spynye*. [Receipt follows.]

Spinell (spīnēl). Forms: 6 *spynol*, 7 *spinell*, 7—9 *spinell*, 8—9 *spinal*, 7— *spinell*. [ad.

older F. *espinelle* (mod. F. *spinelle*, It. *spinella*, Sp. *espinela*). See also ESPINEL and SPINELLE.]

1. A gem or precious stone of a red or scarlet colour, closely resembling the true ruby, now classed as belonging to the typical species of the spinel group of minerals (see sense 2).

1528 *MS. List of Jewellery* (P.R.O.), xij rynges... iij with Spynels... oon with a cwapaw. 1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* II. 236 Rubies, Saffres & Spynels. 1620 in *Rymer Foedera* (1710) XVII. 106 Two great Stones called Spionells. 1665 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 88 Translucent stones which want neither beauty nor esteem; namely, Topazes, Amethysts, Spynels [etc.]. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India* & P. 214 The third sort of Ruby is called a Spinnell. 1801 T. THOMSON in *Encycl. Brit. Suppl.* II. 203/2 If deep [red], the ruby is usually called balass; if pale rosy, spinell. 1892 *Daily News* 23 Mar. s/4 The Spinel and the Balas, the one a lively poppyred, the other a violet-rose, frequently usurp the dignity of a true ruby.

b. More fully in *spinel ruby*.

1668 *CHARLETON Onomast.* 277 *Rubinus Spinnellus*, the Spinel Ruby. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Spinnell, s.w. Ruby. The second is the spinal ruby. Under this name they [jewellers] know those rubies, which are of a somewhat less deep... colour, than what they call the true ruby. 1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 253 Spinnell and Balass Rubies. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 411 In the emerald [chromium] exists in the state of green oxide, and the spinal ruby contains it in the state of an acid. 1839 *URD Dict. Arts* 391 II. we make the edges of a spinelruby... curvilinear. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 386/2 Varieties are—Spinel ruby when scarlet, Balas Ruby when rose-red.

2. *Min.* The typical species of a group of minerals (the *spinel group*), which are compounds of sesquioxides with protoxides, and crystallize in the isometric system.

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 482 This mineral, which has some resemblance to the spinel, was found composed of 60 parts alumina [etc.]. 1817 R. JAMESON *Chem. Min.* (ed. 3) 132 Triple crystals occur in spinel and calcareous spar. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 348/2 Spinnell is found in Ceylon and Siam in isolated and rolled crystals in the beds of rivers. 1888 *RUTLEY Rock-Forming Min.* 108 Ordinary spinel appears reddish, or colourless by transmitted light.

b. One or other of the various minerals belonging to this group.

See also *chloro-spinel* (CHLORO-) and *water-spinel*.

1837 *DANA Min.* 328 The fine colored spinels, when of large size, are highly esteemed as gems. 1863—*Man. Geol.* 139 The soft spinels of St. Lawrence co., called houghtite. 1880 *CLENNISHAW Wurtz' Atom. The.* 144 The spinels form a very natural isomorphous group.

c. *attrib.*, as *spinel-crystal*.

1851 *Amer. J. Sci.* Ser. II. XII. 210 Some of his specimens are spinel crystals... in one part, and true Houghtite in another.

Spinel, var. SPINAL sb.; obs. or dial. f. SPINDELLE.

Spineless (spōinlēs), a. [f. SPINE sb. 1.]

1. Of animals, plants, etc.: Having no spines or sharp-pointed processes; not spinous.

1827 *GRIFFITH tr. Cuvier V.* 223 Spinless Rats of the Old Continent. 1832 *LINDLEY Introduct. Bot.* 49 In domesticated plants they [spines] often entirely disappear, as in the Apple and Pear, the wild varieties of which are spiny, and the cultivated ones spineless. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 170/2 Scales of Cones [of a pine] spineless at apex. 1890 *Cent. Diet.* s.v. *Perch*, *Spineless perch*, a pirate-perch.

2. Having a weak or diseased spine; deprived or destitute of the natural strength or support of the spine; exhausted, limp.

1860 *DICKENS Uncomm. Trav.* iv. A whole family of Sprites, consisting of a remarkably stout father and three spineless sons. 1876 *BOTHMER Germ. Home Life* 237 The sole heir to a vast property was a delicate spineless boy. 1877 W. S. GILBERT *Fogarty's Fairy* (1892) 97 He found Mrs. Pintle reclining in a spineless way on a comfortable sofa.

b. Lacking moral force, resolution, or vigour; marked by weakness or instability of character; feeble, flabby, irresolute.

1835 *The Voice* (N. Y.) 17 Dec. 2 We are sick of this spineless way of treating violators of law. 1891 *Miss Dowie Girl in Karp.* 209 She had married this spineless person, broken him of his drinking habits. 1892 *KIRLING in Pall Mall G.* 24 Mar. 3/1 Clamouring for the aid of a spineless Government.

Spinelet. [dim. of SPINE sb. 1.] A small spine or spiny process.

1901 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 273 It is quite likely... that these horny spinelets are equally characteristic of *Galatogarnelli*.

Spinellane (spīnēlān). *Min.* [ad. G. *spinellān*, so named (1808) by the German geologist K. W. Nose, from its resemblance to SPINEL.] = NOSEAN, or a blue variety of this.

1815 *AIKIN Min.* (ed. 2) 208 Spinellane occurs in small crystals. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 348/2 Spinellane... is found on the borders of Lake Laach, near Andernach on the Rhine. 1850 *ANSTED Elem. Geol., Min., etc.* 200 Hauyne, with a nearly allied mineral, Spinellane, also called Nosean, cannot with propriety be separated [from Lapis-lazuli].

Spinelle (spīnēl). [ad. older F. *espinelle*, mod. F. *spinelle*: see SPINEL.]

I. = SPINEL 1.

1555 *ESEN Decades* (Arb.) 264 There is also... another kynde of Rubies which wee canle Spinelle. 1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* II. 1. 264 There is great store of rubies, sapphires, and spinelles in this land. 1600 in *Nichols' Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) III. 454 One jewel of golde, garnished with two spinelles and sparkes of diamondes about y^e. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 125 The Spinelle, and the Ruby Balais. 1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 253 By Mr. Klaproth the spinelle which he analyzed... contained, 0.7635 argill, 0.1563 silica, 0.0203 of

iron, and 0.0128 calc. 1802 [see 1 b]. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 552/2 [In Burmah are] found...different varieties of chrysoberyl and spinelle.

b. *Spinelle ruby*, = SPINEL 1 b and 2 (cf. next). 1802 *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 305 The first of these substances...is the spinelle ruby, now generally known by the name of spinelle. 1829 CRAWFORD *Jrnl. Emb. to Crt. of Ava* (1834) 11. 201 The precious stones ascertained to exist in the Burmese territory are chiefly those of the sapphire family and the spinelle ruby. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orv's Circ. Sci., Chem.* 448 Chromate of iron...occurs crystallized in regular octahedrons, being...the alogue of magnetic oxide of iron, and the spinelle ruby

2. *Min.* = SPINEL 2.

1804 R. JAMESON *Min.* I. 78 Spinelle...Its principal colour is red. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 82 The octahedron will therefore...be adopted as the primary form of spinelle and red oxide of copper. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* vii. 146 Many of the older lavas yield agates, chalcedony, leucite, spinelle, olivine, and other precious minerals.

Spinescence (spine'scens). *Bot. and Zool.* [See next and -ENCE. So F. *spinescence*.] Spinescent character, condition, or formation.

1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Spinescentia*,...spinescence. 1894 *Nat. Sci.* Oct. 263 It is not altogether strange to find spinous processes away from deserts; but I do maintain that spinousness is an important element in the facies of hot and arid deserts in a barren soil. 1908 *Smithsonian Misc. Coll.* v. 104 The differences are mainly in the spinousness or smoothness of the skin.

Spinescent (spine'scēt), a. [ad. mod.L. *spinescent-*, -ens, pres. pp. of L. *spinescere* to grow thorny, f. *spina* SPINE sb.¹ So F. *spinescent*.]

1. *Bot.* Developing into, or terminating in, a spine or thorn; also, bearing or covered with spines; spiniferous.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Spinescent*, spinous, becoming hard and thorny. 1841 *Florist's Jnl.* (1846) II. 213 The calyx is small and entire, with five spinous teeth. 1876 HARLEY *Royle's Mat. Med.* 666 A shrub with squamose spinous branches.

2. *Zool.* Tending to become a spine or spinous process; spinous, spinulous.

1856 B. W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 526 Feathers of back and rump rigid, often spinous. 1894 [see SPINESCENCE].

Spinet 1 (spī'nēt, spine't). Forms: a. 7-spinette, 8 spinette. B. 7-9 spinnet. γ. 8 spinett, 8- spinet. [ad. older F. *espinette* (1522); mod.F. *épinette*], = It. *spinetta*, -etto, Sp., Pg. *espineta*, mod.L. *spineta* (a 1558 Scaliger *Poet.* I. xlviii). Cf. ESPINETTE.

Acc. to Scaliger *spineta* was formed on L. *spina*, with reference to the crow-quills which had been introduced into the mechanism. This, however, would be an unusual application of *spina*, and greater probability attaches to the explanation given by A. Banchieri in 1603, that the name was derived from the inventor of the instrument, Giovanni Spinetti of Venice, whose name Banchieri had seen on a spinet dated 1503. See *Grove's Dict. Mus.* s.v.]

A keyed musical instrument, common in England in the 18th century, closely resembling the harpsichord, but smaller and having only one string to each note.

A full description of the various kinds of spinet is given in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* s.v.

a. 1664 PEVYS *Diary* 1 July, One Cheswick, a master who plays very well upon the Spinette. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 229 When the Spinette came they set it upon the Table in the midst of the Room. 1761 *Ann. Reg. Chron.* 128 Father de la Borde, the inventor of the electrical spinette. 1763 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1892) I. 352, I am vastly pleased with her playing on the spinnette and singing. 1874 T. ARCHER *Sword & Shuttle* i. in *Casquet Lit.* 2d Ser. I. 250/1 A spinette in the corner of the room was open. 1886 Mrs. MARSHALL *Tower on Cliff* iv. 52 It is not every woman can...play on the spinette.

B. 1666 H. PURCELL (*title*), A Choice Collection of Lessons for the Harpsichord or Spinnet. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa Wks.* 1751 III. n. 27 When miss delights in her Spinnet, A fiddler may a fortune get. 1786 *Ann. Reg. Chron.* 207/2 The strings of a spinnet were heard to vibrate. 1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* xii. 118 An old woman, sitting whole hours jingling with that paralytic chattel a spinnet. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapb. of Fleet* i. viii. (1883) 61 [She] had once been a proficient on the spinnet, but there was no spinnet to be had.

γ. 1702 STEELE *Funeral* II, There's the Spinnet Mr. Campley, I know you're Musical. 1773 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1850) II. 323 The young ladies...entertained us upon the spinet, &c. 1810 A. BOSWELL *Edinburgh Poet. Wks.* (1871) 51 While 'Nancy Dawson', 'Saadie o'er the lee'...Ring on the jingling spioet or fitter. 1847 H. MILLER *First Impr. Eng. v.* 74 He had fitted up an old spinet, until it awoke into life, in these latter days of Collards and Broadwoods. 1889 BRINSFORD *Hist. Pianoforte* 93 The English spinet was similar to the virginal except in its shape.

Attrib. and *Comb.* 1703 STEELE *Tender Husband* III. ii, Madam, your Spinnet Master is come. 1833 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* III. 656/1 Stephen Keene was a well-known spinet-maker. *Ibid.*, His spinets...reached the highest perfection of spinet tone possible.

Spinet 2. *Obs. exc. arch.* [ad. L. *spīnēt-um* (f. *spina* thorn) or It. *spineto*.] A thicket; a spinney.

1603 B. JONSON *Entertainm. at Althorpe* 1 The invention was, to have a Satyre lodged in a little Spinnet by which her Majesty and the Prince were to come. 1635 BATHURST *Aradian Princess* II. 179 Walking one day in a delightful spinet, beautified with shady poplars. 1848 IVAS *Par. Field* 17 Ser. 1. 17 We came near a spinet, consisting chiefly of lofty well-grown ash trees.

† **Spinnet** 3. *Obs.* 1. [dim. of SPINE sb.¹] A small spine or thorn.

1671 GREW *Anat. Pl.* I. iv. (1682) 33 Of affinity with these are the Spinets or Thorny Prickles upon the Edges and Tops of divers Leaves.

Spinne-tail. [SPINE sb.¹]

1. *Ornith.* One or other of several birds of unrelated genera characterized by their stiff, spine-like or mucronate tail-feathers.

1839 AUDUBON *Syn. Birds N. Amer.* 33 *Chaturra*, Spinne-tail. *Ibid.* *Chaturra pelagica*, American Spinne-tail. c 1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 111 The third family of the Mesomyioid, or Songless Birds, the Spinne-tails (*Dendrocolaptidae*). 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Orthonyx*, a remarkable Australian genus of passerine birds; the spinnetails. 1891 *Ibid.*, Spinne-tail, the ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. 1893 W. H. HUDSON *La Plata* 371 Small Spinne-tail [*Synallaxis phryganophilus*] and Nest.

b. *attrib. in spine-tail grouse, swift.*

1884 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 457 *Chaturra*, Spinne-tail Swifts. *Ibid.* 580 *Centrocerus*,...Spinne-tail Grouse.

2. *Ichth.* (See quot.)

1851 GOSSE *Nat. Hist., Fishes* 147 *Teuthididae*. (Spinne-tails.) *Ibid.* 148 In form and general appearance the Spinne-tails resemble the Chætodons.

Spinne-tailed: see SPINE sb.¹ 10 b.

† **Spiney**, spiny. *Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] A shoot or sucker of a plant or tree.

1649 BLUTH *Eng. Improver* xxii. 130 Every Root may send forth twenty or forty spineyes, and yet all nourished from the Earth, and these Stooles they grow upon also. 1652 — *Eng. Improv. Impr.* 232 Every set having some suckers or spineyes of root going out from them.

† **Spingard**. *Obs.* 1. [ad. med.L. *spingarda* (It. *spingarda*, Sp., Pg. *spingarda*, Of. **espingarda*); cf. ESPRINGAL, SPRINGAL (n.) (See quot.)]

1671 PHILLIPS, *Spingard*, a kind of Chamber-gun, but now out of use.

† **Spinger**. *Obs. rare.* [? ad. It. *spingere* to push, thrust.] (See quot.)

1659 C. SIMMONS *Division-Violist* 1. 9 There is yet another plain or smooth Grace, called a Spinger, which concludeth the sound of a Note more acute, by clapping down another Finger just at the expiring of it. 1676 MACE *Musicks Mon.* 109 The Spinger, is a Grace, very Neat, and Curious, for some sort of Notes.

Spin-house. *Now Hist.* Also 8 spinn- [ad. Du. *spinhuis* (MDu. *spinhuis*), G. *spinnhaus*. Cf. SPINNING-HOUSE.] A house or building in which persons are employed in spinning. a. In reference to Continental usage: A house of correction or penitentiary for women. b. A workhouse.

a. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Aug. 1641, [At Amsterdam] we stepp'd in to see the Spin-house, a kind of Bridewell, where incorrigible and lewd women are kept in discipline and labour. 1703 tr. *Neuhoff's Voy. to E. Indies* 306 For the Encouraging of Virtue and Suppressing of Debauchery in lewd Women, a Spin-house has been erected here. 1777 J. HOWARD *State of Prisons* 122 The States do not transport criminals: but men are put to labour in the Rasp-houses, and women do proper work in the Spin-Houses.

b. 1702 in Brand *Newcastle* (1789) I. 327 note, Work-house, alias spinn-house.

Spini- (spō'ni), combining form of L. *spīna* spine, thorn (cf. SPINO-), used in various scientific terms, as *spini-acule*, -*dentate*, -*tuberculate* adjs.

Mayne *Expos. Lex.* (1859) employs *spiniaculatus*, *foliosus*, *pede* to translate corresponding Latin formations; recent Dicts. give a number of other combs., as *spiniaculatus*, -*deltoid*, -*spicular*, -*spiculate*, esp. anatomical terms relating to the spinal cord and some other part or organ, as *spini-bulbar*, -*cerebellar*, -*muscular*, -*peripheral*, etc.

1852 DANA *Crust.* i. 323 Hand. spinidontate on the lower margin. *Ibid.* 463 The carpus spinituberculate above and pilose. *Ibid.* 479 Anterior angles spinia-cute.

Spiniferite (spō'ni-fē'rit). *Palæont.* [f. L. *spinifer* (see next) + -ITE.] (See quot.)

1872 H. A. NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 69 In some sections of flint are found minute 'spherical bodies, covered with radiating and multicuspoid spines', which have been termed *Spiniferites* or *Xanthidia*, and are probably the 'gemmules' of sponges.

Spiniferous (spō'ni-fē'ros), a. [f. L. *spinifer*, f. *spina* SPINE sb.¹ Cf. F. *spinifère*.] Bearing, covered with, or having spines; spinose. Chiefly *Zool.* or *Bot.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Spiniferous*, that beareth prickles or thorns, thorny. 1851 G. F. RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 276 The Rajacidae...have the body depressed in the form of a disc, and covered with spiniferous plates. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. ii. 391 Small spicula, slightly curved, thickly spiniferous.

|| **Spinifex** (spō'ni-fē'ks). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. *spina* SPINE sb.¹ + -fex maker, f. *facere* to make.]

1. One or other of a number of coarse grasses (now classed in the genus *Tricuspis*) which grow in dense masses on the sand-hills of the Australian deserts, and are characterized by their sharp-pointed, spiny leaves; esp. the porcupine-grass, *Triodia irritans*.

1845 J. L. STOKES *Discoo. Australia* II. 209 In the valleys was a little sandy soil, nourishing the spinifex. 1847 CAPT. C. STURT *Narr. Exped. C. Australia* (1849) I. 405 The spinifex was close and matted, and the horses were obliged to lift their feet straight up to avoid its sharp points. 1890 LUSH *Holtz Cannibals* 43 On the broad sandy heights in the vicinity the so-called spinifex is found in great abundance. *Attrib.* 1895 W. G. W. MARTIN *Pagan Irel.* 329 An interchange...of flint and basalt, or spinifex gum.

2. A genus of grasses common on Australasian

sea-shores and characterized by the elastic spines of the seeds; a plant belonging to this genus, esp.

Spinifex hirsutus.

1877 BAR. F. V. MÜLLER *Bot. Teach.* 126 The Desert Spinifex of our colonists is a Fescue, but a true Spinifex occupies our sand-shores.

Spiniform (spō'ni-fōrm), a. *Bot. and Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *spiniformis*: see SPINE sb.¹ and -FORM. So F. *spiniforme*.] Having the form of a spine or spinous process.

1833 HOOKER in J. E. SMITH'S *Eng. Flora* V. 1. 103 Leaves smaller fewer with 3 sharp spiniform teeth at the extremity. 1852 DANA *Crust.* i. 470 Large hand with short and small but spiniform tubercles. 1868 tr. *Figuer's Ocean World* vii. 151 The axis...presents on its surface small spiniform projections.

Spinigenous, a. *rare* 1. [f. L. type **spinigena*.] 'Sprung up of a thorn' (Bailey, 1727).

Spinigerous (spō'ni-djē'ros), a. [f. L. *spiniger* spine-bearing.]

1. *Ent.* (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvii. 333 *Spinigerous*,...when the Coleoptera have a spine common to them both.

2. *Bot. and Zool.* = SPINIFEROUS a.

1852 DANA *Crust.* i. 371 Front above obliquely subcrustate, not spinigerous. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 311 Down the centre of each ray the spinigerous tubercles are in this species arranged with considerable regularity.

Spinigrade (spō'ni-grād'), a. and sb. [f. mod.L. *spinigradus*.] a. *adj.* Of or belonging to the *Spinigrada*, a class of echinoderms which move by means of spines or spinous processes. b. sb. An echinoderm of this class.

1841 E. FORBES *Brit. Starfishes* 19 *Ophiuridae*, or Spinigrade Echinodermata. *Ibid.*, They are *Spinigrade* animals, their progression being effected...by means of five long flexible jointed processes...furnished with spines. 1864 *Intell. Obs.* IV. 251 The Star-fishes are divided according to their mode of locomotion into Spinigrades, moving by means of spines—Cirrhigrades, by suckers—and Pinigrades, by fins.

Spiniken. *Cant.* Also spinikin, spinnicken. [f. SPIN v. + KEN sb.² Cf. SPIN-HOUSE b.] A work-house.

1859 *Slang Dict.*, *Spinikin*, a workhouse. 1864 *Ibid.*, *Spiniken*, St. Giles's workhouse [etc.].

Spininess (spō'ni-nēs). [f. SPIN v. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being spinny.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* III. Comment. 48 To make the old men resemble Grasshoppers for their cold, and bloodless spininess. 1902 *Q. Rev.* July 125 A certain spininess which has developed even among genera that are elsewhere smooth. 1907 G. F. SCOTT-ELLIOT *Romance Plant Life* 181 The common Whin...is very nearly as perfect an example of thorniness and spininess.

|| **Spinitis** (spō'ni-tis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. *spina* SPINE sb.¹ + -ITIS.] = MYELITIS.

1859 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, and in recent Dicts.

Spink (spink), sb.¹ *Now dial.* Forms: 5-7 spynke, 6 spynk, 6-7 spinke, 6- spinke. [prob. imitative of the note of the bird: cf. PINK sb.⁶]

1. One or other of the finches; esp. the chaffinch. Also, in Lancs., Westm., Cumbld., the yellow-hammer. c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr. Wölcker 640 *Hic stellus*, spynke. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 355/2 A Spynke... spynx. a 1559 SKELTON P. *Sparrow* 407 The lark with his long toe 101 The spynke, and the martynet also. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* I. v, The Spink, the Linot, and the Gold Finch fill All the fresh Aire with their sweet warbles shrill. 1600 SURFLET *Countre Farme* vii. lv. 886 The spinke is a very beautiful and melodious bird, but all spinkes have not one and the same tunes. 1653 UNQUHART *Rabelais* II. xiv, The little bird called a spinke or chaffinch. 1767 W. HART *Amaranth. Eulogius* Poems (1810) 385 The spinke chants sweetest in a hedge of thorns. 1787 LATHEAN *Gen. Syn. Birds* Suppl. I. 165 The Chaffinch...called by some...Spink, from its cry. 1811- in various dial. glossaries, chiefly northern, midland, and E. Anglian. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 341 Collaps of hare, with roasts spinke rare.

† b. *Sc.* Used as an abusive epithet. *Obs.* 1

1508 KENNEDIE *Flying w. Dunbar* 552 Spynk, sink with stynk ad Tertara Termagorum.

2. With distinguishing prefix, as *herring spinke*, the golden-crested wren; *mountain spinke*, the mountain finch or brambling. Also GOLDSPIKE.

1611 CORCRA, *Passe de bois*, the little brambling, or mountain spinke. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 July 13/1 By the fishermen of the North Sea these little birds are known as 'herring spinks'.

3. Used to imitate or represent the characteristic note or cry of certain birds. (Usually with repetition.) 1898 R. KEARON *Wild Life at Home* 82 Some tantalizing accident scared her off with an angry 'spink, spink, spink'. 1899 CROCKETT *Kil Kennedy* 195 Here...the stone-chairs cried 'Spink! spink! spink!'

Hence *Spink v. intr.*, to utter the note 'spink'. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* July 103 He spins, and chatters, and vibrates his little quill. 1893 R. KEARON *Wild Life at Home* 54 [The young blackbirds] 'spink, spink, spink' as loudly and angrily as if a cat had intruded itself upon them.

Spink, sb.² *north. dial.* [Related to LG. *spinke*, *spinkel* freckle, *spinkel* a speckled cow, *spinkell* speckled, *spinkeln* to glitter.]

† 1. A spot or marking of a different colour: cf. cattle. *Obs.* 1

1550-1 *York Wills* (Surtees) VI. 306 Too blake whies, etc. with a whyte spynke of the backe.

2. (See quot. 1829.)

1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Spink*, a spark of fire

or light. 1870 GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gloss.* (E.D.D.), Not a spink of light.

Spink, *sb.* *Sc.* and *north.* [Of obscure origin.] The cuckoo-flower or lady-smock, *Cardamine pratensis*.

Freq. erroneously defined as 'a pink' (Jamieson, 1803), or confused with other plants, as the primrose or polyanthus. 1773 FERGUSON *Poems* (1785) 139 Or can our flow'rs, at ten hours bell The Gowan or the Spink excell? 1806 A. DOUGLAS *Poems* 99 Countess spinks an' daisies springin, Gaily deckt ilk vale an' hill. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 9 Dear daffodills, Kingcups and spinks, and livelie lillies.

† **Spink**, *a.* *Obs.* [Cf. SPINK *sb.* 2.] = next. 1558 in *Archæol. Fræ.* v. 316, I gyve to Isabell Carter one spyneke oxe. 1618-9 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) II. 54 A brandish spink cow.

Spinked, *a.* *north. dial.* [See SPINK *sb.* 2.] Flecked, speckled, spotted. Usually of cattle.

1588 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) I. 163 A tagged cowe spinked. 1591 *Ibid.* 176 A whyte stirke spinked. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.*, *Spinked*, spotted.

Spinnable (spin'ābl'), *a.* [f. SPIN *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of spinning or of being spun.

1882 RUSKIN *Bible of Amiens* iii. 92 The British pride of wealth...may assuredly...possess itself of penny universes, conveniently spinnable on their axes.

Spinnaker (spin'ākai). Also spinniker. [Said to have been a fanciful formation on *spinx*, mispronunciation of *Sphinx*, the name of the first yacht which commonly carried the sail.] A large three-cornered sail carried by racing-yachts, boomed out at right angles to the vessel's side, opposite to the mainsail, and used in running before the wind. Also *attrib.*

1866 *Yachting Cal. & Rev.* Aug. 84 The Sphinx [set] a 'spinniker', a kind of large balloon jib extending from the topmast head to the deck, and before the wind a most powerful drawing sail. 1869 *Hunt's Yachting Mag.* June 266 Eva sent up her spinnaker boom in lieu of a topmast. *Ibid.* Oct. 450 Rosebud's crew especially deserve great credit for their smartness in handling their troublesome customer, i.e. the spinnaker. 1886 R. C. LESTER *Sea Painter's Log* 89 The rig of the sailing-boats looks like a conglomeration of spinnakers.

Spinnall, **Spinnel**, *obs. ff.* SPINAL *sb.* Spinnel, *north. f.* SPINDEL *sh.* Spinnell, *obs. f.* SPINEL.

Spinner (spin'ar). Forms: 3-4 spinners, 4-6 spynner, 5-ere, spynnar, 6-er, 5-spinner. [f. SPIN *v.* + -ER. Cf. MDu. *spinnere* (Du. *spinner*), MHG. *spüre* (G. *spinner*).]

I. 1. A spider, esp. one which spins a web.

Freq. c. 1530-1615; now *dial. or rhet.*
c. 1220 *Bestiary* 462 *Natura araneæ*...De spinneres on hire swid 3e [read spindle] weved. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 469 Spynnar, or erany, araneæ. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth.* De P. R. xviii. ix. (W. de W.) 763 A serpent...sucketh gladly the moisture therof as the spynner sucketh flies. 1527 ANDREW BRUNSWYKE'S *Distyll. Waters* B j b, When a persone is stynged of a spynner. 1574 *Hyll Bess* 10 The spynner through her web hanging downe before the hie...doth much molest and trouble them. 1601 *HOLLANDO Pliny* II. 360 These be our common spiders or spynners which against wals vse to stretch out their large webs. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux* O. 220 A Spinner hanging by its weak thread from the brim of ones Hat. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Spinner*, a small sort of harmless Spider. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 654 The spinner's web hangs in the yielding air incapable of molesting it. 1838 *Murray's Handbk. N. Germ.* 19 The forlorn attempt of a solitary spinner to establish himself in the corner of a window. 1842 *Dunfries Herald* Oct. Earwigs, beetles, and long-legged spiders, the living...residuum of the last cart-load of peas. 1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Spinner*, a spider.

attrib. c. 1475 *Promp. Parv.* 469 (K.), Spinnar webbe, tela araneæ. 1855 [ROBINSON] *Whitby Gloss.*, *Spinner-web* or *Spinner-mesh*, the spider's web.

b. A caterpillar which spins a web or cocoon; a silkworm. *rare.*

1598 FLORIO, *Conualliere*...a silke worme or spinner. 1841 HARRIS *Insects Massachusetts* 239 Their caterpillars...are generally spinners, and by few exceptions, make cocoons in which they are transformed.

c. *dial.* A daddy-longlegs, = JENNY-SPINNER I. Also *spinner-fly*.

1848 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 330 The larva of the long-legged spinner fly (*Tipula oleracea*, &c.).

2. One who spins cotton, wool, yarn, etc.; *esp.* one whose occupation it is to do this; a workman or workwoman engaged in spinning; one who attends to or works a spinning-machine.

1393 LAKEL P. Pl. C. vii. 222 Hue spak to be spynnesters [i.e. spinners] to spynnen hit out. c. 1400 *De Troy* 1595 Sporners, Spicers, Spynners of clothe. 1450 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 201/2 Many Cloth makers, that is to wite, men, Wevers, Fullers, Diers; and women, Kempers, Carders and Spynners. 1536 *Act 28 Hen. VIII.* c. 4 ¶ 1 Weauers, tuckers, spinners, diers, and wulpiuers. 1573-80 TUSSEUR *Husb.* (1878) 122 Drie flax get, for spinners to spin. 1610-11 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 193 To a spinner, for spinning xvj days flaxe., xvij. 1679 T. JOHANN *Land. in Luster* 17 Carders, Spinners, Dyers, Wool-combers, Sheerers, Dressers, Fullers.

1744 H. BROOKE *Love & Vanity* 211 Trust me from titled dames to spinners, 'Tis I make saints, who'er makes sinners. 1770 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* i. i. (1804) I. 8 The spinner is almost always a distinct person from the weaver. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* 9 All present were spinners and power-loom weavers. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1491/2 Previous to the invention of the mule few spinners could make yarn of 200 hanks to the pound.

fig. 1881 MISS BRADDOON *Asphodel* III. 175 My mother...was one of the lilies of the field...my father...belonged to the toilers and spinners.

b. A manufacturer or merchant engaged in spinning, *esp.* cotton-spinning; a master-spinner.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 346/1 For several years, the market prices of cotton twist were fixed by Arkwright, all other spinners conforming to his scale. 1863 BRIGHT *Sp. Amer.* 16 June (1876) 131 The wants of the spinners and the manufacturers of the world. 1881 H. SMART *Race for Wife* II. The old county families are swept away by these spinners, hewers, solicitors, and such-like.

c. *transf.* The nightjar, *Caprimulgus europæus*. 1885 SWAINSON *Bird Names* 97.

3. *fig.* One who spins, tells, or relates (a story, yarn, etc.).

[1622 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 134 You were ἀπαύτος, not to be dealt withall by any Postulating Breuiarist, or Polyanthean spinner up of Sermon weis.]

1770 *Monthly Rev.* 72 Those mushroom romances, which our expert Novel spinners will manufacture in a Week. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* II. vi. 97, I am a spinner of long yarns. 1874 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf.-P.* 31 Osric, spinner of fine sentences. 1893 L. STEPHEN *Stud. Biogr.* II. i. 5 Already an accomplished spinner of boyish stories.

4. a. = SPINNERET.

1815 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* (1818) I. 406 If you examine a spider, you will perceive in this part [of the abdomen] four little teat-like protuberances or spinners. 1839 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ix. 188 A spider...darted forth four or five threads from its spinners. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 1291/1 The spinners consist of from one to three joints...; in *Tetrablemma* (Cambr.) they are enclosed in a kind of corneous sheath.

b. *techn.* A spinning-machine.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2260/2 *Spinner*, a general term for a spinning-machine...Specifically applied to a form of drawing and twisting device. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 107/1 This gigantic spinner and weaver needs very little assistance from man.

5. One of the principal supporting threads of the spider's web.

1861 *Nat. Rev.* 25 May 525 Long dark cables...looking like the first radial 'spinners' constructed by the spider to carry the finer and continuous tissue of his web.

II. 6. *Angling*. a. One or other of several flies, or artificial imitations of these, used *esp.* in trout-fishing.

1787 *BEST Angling* (ed. 2) 104 June. The Palmers 5. The Great Red Spinner 5. 1799- [see red spinner Red a. 19]. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. 172 The spinners are only second in the estimation of the trout to the duns. *Ibid.* 181 The Brown Spinner...is another capital fly. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 May 4/2 He was using a small gilt spinner on fine tackle.

b. An angler who uses spinning-tackle.

1836 F. SYKES *Scraps fr. Jm.* 70 A great advantage for the spinner, as a quantity of baits are always to be had. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* viii. 246 The very best spinners for large trout in the world are Thames fishermen.

c. (See *quots.*) Also *attrib.*

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 840 *Spinner*, a trawling spoon-hat which revolves as it tows about the boat. *Ibid.*, *Spinner*, a flanged attachment in connection with a fish-hook to cause a lively motion of the hook and bait. 1895 *Outing* XXVI. 358 A 6-o hook with a lively smelt wired to it spinner fashion.

7. a. A device which spins round or revolves; a tectotum, a top.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. i. 383 Here is a small spinner with an iron axis: I spin the spinner, and then take it up by a magnet. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 July 3/3 His favourite game was the *Erratic Spinner*...These (i.e. ninepins) had to be knocked over with a top or spinner of polished steel.

b. A cricket-ball bowled with a spin.

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Mar. 5/2 [He] got an undeniable spinner past the stubborn bat of the Lancashire man.

8. Something which moves rapidly.

1881 *Daily Tel.* 5 July 2/1 These crank and nimble spinners (i.e. racing yachts) give you no chance of looking about.

9. A workman who 'spins' metal plate.

1884 [see SPIN *v.* 11 d.].

|| **Spinner** (a ship): see SPINACE.

Spinneret (spin'aret). Also spin(n)aret.

[dim. of SPINER: see -ET.] An organ or process by which the silk, gossamer, or thread of certain insects, *esp.* silkworms and spiders, is produced;

a spinning-organ; *spec.* (a) one of the pores or tubules on the lower lip of a silkworm or caterpillar; (b) one of the nipple-like mammillæ on the abdomen of a spider.

(a) 1826 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxx. 124 On each side of the apex of the under-lip is a minute feeler, and in the middle...is a filiform organ, which I shall call the *spinneret* (*Fusulus*), through which the larva draws the silken thread employed in fabricating its cocoon. 1853 SPENCER *Ess.* II. 336 It appears that the ultimate fibre of silk is coated, in issuing from the spinneret of the silk-worm, with a film of varnish. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 148 The median lobe...carries...a central tubular projection, the spinneret, upon which opens the common duct of the two silk glands.

(b) 1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 209/1 The surface of each of the spinnerets [of the spider] is pierced by an infinite number of minute holes. 1841 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 317 The fluid silk...when it is drawn through the microscopic apertures of the spinneret, affords the material whereof the web is constructed. 1849 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 371 A minutely bituberculated wart, somewhat like the spinnerets of the spider.

fig. 1877 *Athenæum* 1 Dec. 701/2 The web is now before us, but the spinnerets used in the elaboration of most of it have been the scissors, and the gossamer, paste.

(c) 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. viii. 254 The spinnerets...of various shell fish [are] in their foot.

Spinnerule (spi'nariū). *rare.* [f. as prec.: see -ULE.] One of the minute tubules forming the spinneret of a spider.

1830 *Insect Archæol.* (L.E.K.) 337 These are minute tubes which we may appropriately term *spinnerules*, as each...emits a thread of inconceivable fineness. *Ibid.*, Spinnerets of a Spider magnified to show the Spinnerules.

Spinnery (spi'nari). [f. SPIN *v.* + -ERY 2. Cf. Dn. *spinneryj*, G. *spinnerei*.] A spinning factory or establishment.

1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 854 In country districts, and about isolated spinneries. 1856 W. WHITE *On Foot thro' Tyrol* ii. 40 The small stream...drives a spinnery on its way. 1893 *Month* July 329 The cotton spinnery at Pesth.

Spinnet, *obs.* form of SPINET 1.

Spinney (spi'ni). Forms: a. 4 spenné, 6 spinnie, 7 spennie, 8-spinny. B. 7 spynney, 7-spinney, 9 spenney. [ad. OF. *espinei*, *espinoi*, -oy masc., *espinoie*, *espinaie* (mod.F. *épine*) fem., a place full of thorns or brambles, f. *épine* SPINE *sb.* 1 Cf. SPINET 2.]

† 1. ? A thorn-hedge. *Obs. rare.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1709 At þe last hi a littel dich he lepez over a spenné, Stelez out ful stilly hi a strobe rande. *Ibid.* 1896 As he spreut over a spenné, to spye be schrewe.

2. A small wood or copse, *esp.* one planted or preserved for sheltering game-birds; a small clump or plantation of trees.

a. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ci. 353, I found this strange kinde of Genian in a small groue of wood called the Spinnie. c. 1600 in J. H. Glover *Kingsthorpeiana* (1883) 114 For Hantome's Spennie, xü d. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* IV. iv. 18 When a Field is under such a fertile growth of this Grain, it appears somewhat like a Spinnie, or Spring of Underwood. 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 331 The carriage not being able to get up to the spinnny. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two V. Ago* I. p. x, The downs...crowned with black fir spinnies, and dotted with dark box and juniper. 1876 *Fraser's Mag.* 470 Woods and spinnies of old trees are scattered about the rich cornlands.

b. 1625 *Althorp MSS.* in *Simpkinson Washingtons* (1860) p. ix, To Butlin 5 daies palping about the new spinnny. *Ibid.*, One daie setting up stiles in the spynney. 1785 *Cowper Wks.* (1837) XV. 177, I told you...that the spinnny has been cut down. 1814 *Ann. Reg.* Chron. 84/2 A small wood called Holyoak Spennny. 1840 HOOO *Kilnawegge, Accident* iv, Had her horse but been fed upon English grass And sheltered in Yorkshire spinnies. 1883 PENNELL *Elmhirst Cream Leicestersh.* 43 The fox...had turned into the little spinnies bordering the hill.

attrib. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Ministr.* II. 133 Ragged-robins by the spinnny lake.

transf. 1905 Sir F. TREVES *Other Side Lant.* I. i, A spinnny of cranes and derricks.

Spinning (spi'ning), *vbl. sb.* [f. SPIN *v.* + -ING 1.]

I. 1. The action or operation of converting fibres into thread or yarn by hand-labour or by machinery.

Freq. also in combs., as *cotton-spinning*. c. 1290 S. Eng. *Leg.* I. 261/18 With spinninge and with sewinggwe. c. 1385 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 401 Deceite, weping, spinning god hath yive To women kindly. 1393 LAKEL P. Pl. C. x. 74 That þei wiþ spynnyngne may spare [they] spenen hit in hous-hyre. 1440 *York Mem. Bk.* (Surtees) I. 78 That noon...make no capez nother of mield wolle nor mield garn, nother of their awne spynnyng nor bought spon. 1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* 49 b, A woman can nat get her luyngye honestly w' spynnyng on the distaffe. 1573 TUSSEUR *Husb.* (1878) 109 Sow we hemp and flacks, that spinning lacks. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. vi. 28 Christ here neither blameth Sowing, Spinning, or other meer labour. 1756 DYER, *Fleece* iii. 59 A different spinning every diff'rent web Asks from your glowing fingers. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1831) 29/1 She was not to be employed in any other labour but that of spinning. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 404 The various modes of preparing flax for the operation of spinning. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2272/4 The spinning of flax resembles the throstle-spinning of cotton.

fig. 1818 BYRON *Yuan* I. vii, I shall open with a line (Although it cost me half an hour in spinning).

b. The operation of producing a thread of some viscid material.

1753 *Chambers's Cycl.* Suppl. s.v., By making the viscous liquor...pass through a fine perforation in the organ appointed for this spinning. 1815 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* (1818) I. 408 The same preliminary step which the spider adopts in spinning. 1883 HALOANE *Workshop Rec.* Ser. ii. 165/2 *Spinning*—Proficiency in this requires much practice...Dip a tablespoon in the sugar [etc.].

2. The product of this operation; the thread or yarn spun.

c. 1511 1st *Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. p. xxvii/1 Of that same spynnyng we make our clothinge, 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4890/3, 30 Pound weight of Legois Spinnings. 1837 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 2/5 In higher numbers and best spinnings there is a moderate amount of business. 1892 *Ibid.* 3 Aug. 2/6 Most spinnings were quoted at a slight advance.

3. The action of protracting or drawing out to undue length; an instance of this.

1644 D. P. P. (title), The Six Secondary Causes of the Spinning out of this Unnatural Warre. 1736 FIELDING *Pass. Spin* iv. i, The practical rules of writing...the first and greatest of which is protraction, or the art of spinning. 1780 *Wesley Wks.* (1872) XIV. 295, I was indeed a little dis-gusted with the spinning out of the story. 1830 H. N. COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* (1834) 263 The injudicious spinning out of a shorter primitive text.

4. The action of turning or whirling round; rapid revolution.

1814-24 COL. HAWKER *Instr. Yng. Sportsm.* 175 To prevent a counteraction to the spinning of the minnow. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 278 Unscientifically formed projectiles... have to receive a counteracting agency in the shape of additional spinning. 1866 AIRY *Pop. Astron.* v. (1866) 184 In consequence of its spinning, the inclination of CP to CQ does not sensibly alter.

5. The action of angling with a spinning bait.

1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1858) 22 There is good spinning with a brass minnow round the angles of the rocks. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 254/1 Spinning for perch is practised as follows. 1870 PENNELL *Mod. Pract. Angler* 123 In all sorts of spinning... a good breeze is usually an advantage.

6. The operation of shaping metallic substances by means of a turning-lathe.

1857 R. HUNT *Guide Mus. Pract. Geol.* (1859) 188 Sheet metal prepared for the process of 'spinning'. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 840/1 *Spinning*, a mode of forming silver and other ductile metal into shapes.

II. attrib. 7. (In sense 1.) a. Misc., as *spinning-mistress*, *-process*, *-time*, *-work*.

1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* Ded. 2. The women... vse euery yeere to shew publicly their spinning work. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 159 Send for a Spinning Mistress out of Germany, to... govern the little Maids, and instruct them in the Art of Spinning. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 37 The top Leaves... being most proper to feed the Worms towards their Spinning time. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 24 The carding, drawing, roving, and spinning processes of a cotton-mill. 1899 *Daily News* 16 Jan. 9/4 The spinning end of the trade has been characterised by a fair amount of briskness.

b. In terms denoting appliances or machinery, or parts of these, employed in spinning, as *spinning-engine*, *-frame*, *-hook*, *-machine*, etc.

1678 Patent Office No. 202. 1 A new *Spining Engin whereby Six to an hundred Spinners and vpwards may be employed by the Strength of one or two Persons. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 387 The cotton... is carried to the *spinning-frame. 1899 *Castell's Techn. Educ.* II. 337/2 The transition from Arkwright's spinning-frame... to the throstle-frame was easy enough. 1788 ? BURNS D. *Davison* 15 Then Meg took up her *spinnin'-graith, And flang them a' out o'er the burn. 1750 BLANKLEY *Nat. Expos.* 80 *Spinning hooks are drove into the Rails for the Ropemakers to hang their threads on, as they spin them. 1790 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 488 The rapid operations of the new *spinning machines. 1879 *Castell's Techn. Educ.* II. 43/1 Paul's spinning-machine patent... is dated 1738. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agrie. Devon* (1813) 446 It is not meant... to condemn the introduction of *spinning-machinery. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 273 The machine for twisting the single threads of silk... is called the *spinning-mill. 1844 G. DOOO *Textile Manuf.* i. 18 Crompton, of Bolton, who invented the *spinning-mule. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* iii. xxviii. (1737) III. 395 Wouldst thou... slander the *spinning-quills... of the weird sisters, Parca. 1730 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 337 As the Spill of a *Spinning-Turn is moved. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 163 Earthenware *spinning-weights. 1895 A. C. HAODON *Evol. Art* 177 These patterns are delineated on masks, posts, *spinning-whorls, and other objects.

c. In terms denoting places where spinning is carried on, as *spinning-factory*, *-floor*, *-ground*, *-mill*, *-place*, etc.

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 351 At the elegant *spinning-factory of Egerton, near Bolton. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 164 Finally it reaches the *spinning-floor. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 419 There are two railways... fixed along the *spinning-ground or rope-walk. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 334 The better wages and steadier employment of their great *spinning-mills. 1689 in *Picton L'foot Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 312 A *spinning place at y^e entrance into y^e town field. 1692 *Ibid.* A spinning place... for making cables. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 400 That the *spinning-rooms in a cotton factory can be crowded is utterly impossible. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 47 After a young Maid hath been three years in the *Spinning School... she will get eight pence the day. 1799 [A. YOUNG] *Agrie. Linc.* 441, I made many inquiries concerning the present state of the spinning schools.

d. In terms relating to the spinneret of spiders, etc., as *spinning gland*, *organ*, *-tube*, *tubuli*, *-wart*. 1841 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 317 At the base of the external spinning tubuli. 1878 F. J. BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 250 The spinning glands of Spiders are further differentiations of dermal glands. *Ibid.* 291 In others this pair of stigmata is fused, and lies in front of the spinning-warts. 1895 McCook *Tenants Old Farm* 136 The spinning-tubes at the end of the abdomen. 1890 *Science-Gossip* XXVI. 130 The spinning organs of various kinds of spiders.

8. a. *Spinning-top*, = TOP sb. 2. 1.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 5 The spinning-top which'd from the twitching string. 1852 *Gifts & Graces* xviii. 177 Many... a spinning-top, or popgun, had reached him from the hand of the kind squire. 1899 [see PEERY sb.].

b. *Spinning-rod*, *-tackle*, etc. (see SPIN v. 12).

1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 263/2 The Spinning-Tackle for salmon. 1870 PENNELL *Mod. Pract. Angler* 52 A trollig and spinning rod of about the stiffness I find preferable.

Spinning, ppl. a. [f. SPIN v.]

1. That spins or produces thread.

1634 MURTON *Comus* 715 Millions of spinning Worms, That weave the smooth-hair'd silk. 1708 SEWEL II. *Spinster*, a Spinning-woman. 1736 *Genll. Mag.* VI. 682 You May, like Arachne, dare to vie, With any spinning Deity. 1840 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 460 The second section of the sedentary and rectigade Spiders—that of the *Inequitela* or Spinning Spiders. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Spinning-wile*, any mite or acarid of the family *Tetranychidae*; a red-spider.

2. That spouts or gushes. rare.

1577 B. GOOGE *Herestach's Hush.* III. (1585) 143 It easeth straight the flaming fevers paine, If in the footte you strike the spinning vaine.

3. That revolves, gyrates, or turns round.

1854 CR. E. DE WARREN tr. *De Sautey's Journ. Dead Sea* II. 273 A spinning device usually resides in the Grotto of Jeremiah. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. 30 The chuh... will run equally at a spinning-bait, or a live minnow. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air Pref.* p. vii. A newly-constructed artificial rockery, with a fountain twisted through a spinning spout. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 56 Artificial Spinning Baits, Flies and Insects.

transf. 1862 PYCROFT *Cricket Tutor* 35 Spinning bowling is always liable to turn in or to break away contrary to all expectation.

4. *collog.* Rapid, fast.

1882 *Society* 16 Dec. 4/2 The Cambridgeshire enjoyed a spinning run.

Spinning-house. [SPINNING vbl. sb.]

1. A room or building set apart for the purpose of spinning.

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 20 Y^e dore y^e is out of y^e parlor into y^e spynnyng hous. *Ibid.*, The drawt chambyr above y^e spynnyng hous. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Italy* III. 113 The most remarkable thing... is its spinning-house for a manufacture of silk. 1772 *Harford Merc. Suppl.* 18 Sept. 4/3 A Dressing Shop, a long spinning and Weaving House.

2. (See qnots. and cf. SPIN-HOUSE.)

1803 *Gradus ad Cantabrigiam* 126 *Spinning House*, an ergastulum; a house of labour and correction; a prison for prostitutes under the jurisdiction of the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors. 1840 *Life of Howard in Chivalry & Charity* 150 A spinning house, or Bridewell for women, at Amsterdam. 1874 *Slang Dict.* 304 *Spinning-house*, the place in Cambridge where street-walkers are locked up, if found out after a certain time at night. 1897 T. D. ATKINSON *Cambridge* 94 In 1790... the Gaol was removed to a new building at the back of the Spinning House.

Spinning-jenny. [f. SPINNING vbl. sb. or ppl. a. + JENNY. The reason for this use of the personal name is uncertain.]

1. An early form of spinning-machine (introduced by James Hargreaves about 1764-7 and patented in 1770) in which several spindles were set in motion by a band from one wheel.

1783 *Trans. Soc. Arts* I. 34 The construction of this kind of Machine, called a Spinning Jenny, has since been improved. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 269 So many spinning jennies have been destroyed by the people... that the trade is in a deplorable situation. 1816 *Ann. Reg.*, *Chron.* 70/1 Demanding that he should give up a machine called a spinning jenny by the use of which they imagined themselves aggrieved. 1856 BRYANT *Rhode Isl. Coal* xiv, Thou... shalt be The moving soul of many a spinning-jenny.

attrib. 1826 COBBETT *Weekly Rev.* LVIII. 79 The unhappy creatures who have sweated out their lives in the spinning-jenny regions. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 383 One Peel, a spinning-jenny fellow.

fig. 1821 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. x, The basest of created animalcules, the Spider itself, has a spinning-jenny... within its head.

2. Part of a gambling apparatus.

1897 *Daily News* 9 June 3/3 Charged with gambling with a 'spinning jenny' at Hurst Park Racecourse... He had a table coloured red, white, and black, and was turning a rod or 'spinning jenny'.

Hence Spinning-jennyish a.

1841 *Hoon Tale Trumpet* 157 Thoughts in the process of fabrication, by a Spinning-Jennyish operation.

Spinning-wheel. [f. SPINNING vbl. sb. Cf. Du. *spinnwiel*, Wfris. *spinnwiele*, Nfris. *spennwiel*.] A simple apparatus for spinning, formerly in common use, in which the formation of the thread is carried out by the help of a wheel worked either by the hand or foot.

1404 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 22, j. spynnyng wheel. 1475 *Maldon Cart. Rolls* Bundle 49 No. 8, 1 saucer, 1 spynnyng-whele in mann servientis. a 1529 SKELTON E. *Runnymede* 266 Some layde to pledge... Their rocke, theyr spynnyng whele. 1542 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 30 Item, a spynnyng qweyll. 1617 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Cutham Soc.) 220 To the cookes wife, for a spinning wheele, ij' iiij^d. 1714 *Gay Sheph. Week* v. 123 My Spinning-Wheel and Rake, Let Susan keep for her dear Sister's sake. 1790 MUE. D'ARBLAY *Diary* July, We had begun some intercourse... through an application I made to her for a spinning-wheel. 1859 JERMON *Brittany* vi. 67, I found the good-wife sitting at her spinning-wheel, and in the recess I observed two looms. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 458 Spinning wheels were universally employed on the Continent of Europe and in this country until the year 1764.

attrib. and Comb. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II. 520/1 The upper pivot (which resembles the fore pivot or eye of a spinning wheel fly). 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* vi. 101 The night-jar... was still out with his spinning-wheel-like *birr*, *birr*. 1884 LITTLE *Living Age* 691 The spinning-wheel sound which betrays the bear sucking his paws at his ease.

Spinny, var. form of SPINNEY.

Spino- (spoino), used as comb. form of L. *spina* spine, in a few terms of Anat., Bot., etc., as *Spino-bulbar*, *-carpus*, *-scapulen*, *-sympathe-tic*, *-tuberculous* adjs.

1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 383 The spino-scapulen portion of the deltoides is a flexor. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 572 Small glomerate species, having a spino-tuberculous surface. 1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1188/1 *Spino-carpus*,... having spinous furve... spinocarpous. 1869 G. LAWSON *Dict. Eye* 75 Some affection of the spino-sympathetic filaments. 1876 DUNGLISON's *Dict. Med. Sci.*, *Spinobulbar*, relating to the spinal cord and the medulla oblongata, as the spino-bulbar neuroses.

Spinocism, obs. form of SPINOZISM.

Spinode (spoinod). Geom. [Irreg. f. L. *spina* spine + NODE sb.] A stationary point on a curve; a cusp.

1852 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* (1889) II. 28, I shall, with reference to plane curves... use the term 'node' as synonymous with double point, and the term 'spinode' as synonymous with cusp. 1852 G. SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* II. (1875) 25 Such points are called cusps or spinodes. They are also called stationary points.

attrib. 1852 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* (1889) II. 29 The spinode-planes give rise to a developable which may be termed the 'spinode-developé'. Also the 'spinode-tangent' is the tangent to the curve of intersection at the spinode. 1869 *Ibid.* (1893) VI. 450 The spinode curve of the cubic surface. *Ibid.* 584 The spinode torse is the envelope of the parabolic planes of the surface.

† Spinogre, obs. variant of SPINACH.

a 1400 Sloane MS. No. 5 fol. 12/1 *Spinata*... [Gallice] spinache, [Anglice] Spinogre.

Spinoid (spoinoid), a. [f. L. *spina* spine + -OID.] Resembling a spine; spine-shaped.

1882 *Gardener's Chron.* XVII. 44 The small white petals have three teeth at the top, a callus inside in the middle, and a spinoid tooth on their base.

Spinose (spoinous), a. [ad. L. *spinōsus* (whence also It. *spinoso*, Sp. *espinoso*, Pg. *espinoso*, OF. *espinous*, -eus, F. *épineux*), f. *spina* thorn.]

† 1. = SPINOUS a. 1. Obs. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* viii. iii. 369 If this Child of God prove something spinose and harsh in opposing, rebuking [etc.]. 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Van. Dogm.* 89 A spinous medley of nice, spinose, and useless notions. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 20 OF spinose, frivolous questions, such as assume the name of Science but deserve not the same.

2. Zool. = SPINOUS a. 3.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Isagoge A vjb, Oryrinchus, stellarie oculate and clavate, spinose, rough. 1711 PETTIVER *Gazophyl.* iv. xl, I have observed one or two of this Genus of Insects in England, tho not Spinose. 1714 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 28 The Cartilaginous and Spinose kinds of Fishes. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. x. 307 The hard and often spinose crust of crabs or lobsters. 1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1530 The tendency to spinose forms among the species of the colder temperate regions. 1896 LYDEKKER *Roy. Nat. Hist.* V. 65 The spinose land-terrapin (*Geomyda spinosa*).

3. Bot. = SPINOUS a. 2.

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 687 'Tis spinose, and trifoliate, the Flower and Seed of a coccineous Colour. 1753 *Chambers's Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Leaf, Spinose Leaf*, that whose disk or edge is armed with cartilaginous points... firmly affixed. 1772 J. R. FORSTER *Kalm's Trav.* I. 130 When the hedges consist of spinose bushes, the cattle will hardly attempt to get through them. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 8 Achenes tubercled or spinose. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* i. vii. 8 In Whin or Furze, both the leaves... and the branches are spinose.

Comb. 1857 T. MOORE *Handbk. Brit. Ferns* (ed. 3) 41 Serratures spinose-mucronate. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 56 These teeth... may be tipped with spines when they are termed spinose-serrate.

Hence Spinosely adv.

1847 W. E. STREBLE *Field Bot.* 84 Leaves minutely spinosely ciliated on edge. *Ibid.* 163 Leaves... spinosely serrate.

Spinosis, -ism, obs. f. SPINOZISM, -IST.

Spinosity (spoin'siti). [ad. late L. *spinōsitās* (cf. It. *spinosità*): see SPINOSE a. and -ITY.]

1. The quality of being spinose or thorny.

Chiefly fig.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. 47 The part of Humane Philosophy... seemeth but a Net of subtiltie and spinosity. 1650 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* vi. xviii. 275 The acuteness and spinosity of harsh and dry Opinions.

2. A rude or disagreeable remark; an argument or theory of a difficult and unprofitable character.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* Wks. (1713) 105 Many spinosities and cutting passages that often happen unawares in... conversation. 1691 WOON *Ath. Oxon.* II. 283 It... was not unseen in their subtilties and spinosities. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* i. vi. 330 Without running through all the scholastic spinosities upon this occasion. 1836 HODGKIN *Tin Trump.* (1876) 311 Amid the dry spinosities and tortuous labyrinths of theology.

Spinoso- (spoinōso), used as comb. form of SPINOSE a., as *spinoso-dentate*, *-denticulate*, etc.

1848 DANA *Zooph.* 187 Lamellæ unequal, spinoso-dentate. *Ibid.* 229 Lamellæ... at apex spinoso-denticulate. 1852 - *Crust.* I. 101 Arm and carpus. spinoso-tubercular. *Ibid.* 114 Third and fourth joints spinoso-tuberculate.

Spinous (spoinous), a. [f. SPINE sb. 1 + -OUS, or ad. L. *spinōsus* SPINOSE a.]

1. fig. Resembling or suggestive of a thorn or thorns in respect of sharpness and aridity; unpleasant and difficult or unprofitable to handle or deal with. (Cf. SPINOSE a. 1.)

a 1638 MEDE *Disc. Script.* (1642) 92 This I take to be the true and genuine meaning of this passage... nor needeth it any spinous Criticisms for its explication. 1650 tr. *Amynatius' Treat. Relig.* III. xi. 535 They would not judge Religion a thing full of spinous questions and irresolvable difficulties. 1654 STRYVE *Mem. Cranmer* II. xiii. 165 Wks had himself... vindicated the truth from the spinous and confused cavils of Sophisters. 1821 LAMB *Elia* i. *Old Bencher's Inner T.*, Many a sarcastic growl did the latter cast out—for Coventry had a rough spinous humour.

2. Bot. Furnished with spines or thorns; thorn-bearing, thorny.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 109 Larger leaves; not spinous. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 109 The Spinous tribe of herbs are many. 1776 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. Explan.* Terms 280 *Spinous*, spinous, armed with Thorns. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1818) I. 283 Insects, which it first impales alive on the thorns of the sloe and other spinous plants. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Fl.* I. vi. 157 With spinous involucres inclosing an eatable sweet nut. 1887 J. BALL *Nat. S. Amer.* 32 One of the spinous species of Solanum.

3. Armed or covered with spines or slender sharp-pointed excrescences; spinigerous. Chiefly Zool.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) III. 1. i. 13 Thus there are three grand divisions in the fish kind; the cetaceous, the cartilaginous, and the spinous. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Orystol.* 147 The corselet... is sometimes spinous... but it is generally smooth. 1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 192 Fishes... whose operculum or preoperculum... [has] dentated or spinous edges. 1897 Allbutt's *Syst. Med.* IV. 271 Their surface [is] smooth, rough, or spinous.

b. In specific names, as *spinous loach*, *shark*, *spider-crab*, *toroise*.

1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 1 The Spinous Tortoise... seems common to the Mediterranean. 1839 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* Suppl. II. 54 The Spinous Shark. *Echinorhinus spinosus*. 1862 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* I. 54 The Spinous Shark was not known to naturalists before the latter part of the last century. 1881 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* V. 133 The Spinous Loach (*Cobitis taenia*) is a rarer fish in this country. 1882 *Ibid.* VI. 198 The Spinous Spider Crab (*Maia squinado*).

4. Having the form of a spine or tooth; slender and sharp-pointed.

1758 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 6) 121 The fifteenth is the *spinous* [suture]; which is in the middle of the lower part of the nostrils. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 414 Four naked seeds, with always more or less of spinous bristles... on their foliage. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 409 Tail forked, with a spinous ray on each side. 1854 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* III. 164 The scales on the back were... raised to a sharp edge, but not spinous nor curved backwards.

b. *Spinous process*, a process or apophysis of a spine-like form, esp. one of those on the vertebrae.

1732 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 2) 201 The spinous Processes of the *Vertebrae* of the Back become gradually longer. 1797 ABERNETHY *Surg. Ess.* III. 28, I could... touch the transverse spinous process of the sphenoid bone. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 115 The Anterior and Inferior spinous process of the ilium. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxx. 416 There was no tenderness over the spinous processes of the vertebrae. 1873 MINVART *Elem. Anat.* 179 Separated by a small notch from a strongly marked prominence called the posterior inferior spinous process.

5. Composed of spines.

1790 BEWICK *Hist. Quadrup.* 423 The Hedge-Hog... is provided by Nature with a spinous armour.

6. *Anat.* Of or belonging to the spine.

1825 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* 216 A rupture of the spinous, or some other artery of the dura mater.

7. Comb., as *spinous-finned*, *-pointed*, *-serrate*, *-tailed*, *-tipped*, *-toothed*.

1785 LATHAM *Gen. Synops. Birds* III. 11. 553 Spinous-tailed Teal... inhabits Cayenne and Guiana. 1828 J. E. SMITH *Eng. Flora* II. 18 Leaves awl-shaped, spinous-pointed, rough. 1851 GOSSE *Nat. Hist.* Fishes 200 The Soft-finned Fishes are, in general, inferior to the Spinous-finned in [etc.]. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 185 Leaves alternate, usually spinous-toothed. *Ibid.* 191 Bracts... acuminate or spinous-tipped.

Hence *Spinousness*.

1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 48 It varies also in the length of the ray-spines, the spinousness of the disc and the relative proportions of rays and discs.

Spinozan, *a.* [f. as next + -AN.] Of or pertaining to, originating with, Spinoza.

1879 *Expositor* X. 436 God, in Spinozan phrase, is simply *Natura naturans*.

Spinozism (*spinō'ziz'm*). Also 8 Spinocism, -osaim, 8-g Spinosisim. [f. the name of the philosopher Baruch or Benedict de Spinoza (1632-77). So *F. spinosisme*.] The philosophical doctrines of Spinoza, or the general principle underlying these; pantheism as represented by Spinoza.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* The great Principle of Spinozism, that there is nothing properly and absolutely existing, but Matter, and the Modifications of Matter. 1740 WARBURTON *Vind. Pope's Ess. Man* 24 Spinozism is the Destruction of an Universe, where every Thing tends, to the Perfection of the Whole. 1757 LAW *Let. Impert. Subj.* 137 As Spinozism is nothing else but a gross confounding of God and nature. 1765 STURGEON *Mem. (Surtees)* I. 27 He wrote a treatise against Mr. Pope's essay on man, to prove it to be atheism, spinocism, deism... & what not. 1821 COLERIDGE *Let. Convers.* etc. I. 25 To guard my own character from the suspicions of pantheistic opinions, or Spinozism. 1881 ADAMSON *Fichte* 130 The theoretical part... is nothing but an inverted or idealistic Spinozism.

Spinozist (*spinō'zist*). Also 7-9 Spinosisst. [f. as prec. + -IST. So *F. spinosiste*.] One who accepts or advocates the philosophical doctrines of Spinoza.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* The Doctrine of Spinoza;... the Retainers whereto, are called Spinosissts. 1740 WARBURTON *Vind. Pope's Ess. Man* 24 The Spinosissts... to hide the Impiety... are used to express the Omnipresence of God in Terms that any religious Theist might employ. 1814 W. WILSON *Hist. Dissent. Ch. IV.* 78 He was generally esteemed to be a Spinosisst. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 309 The conversation [with Jacobi] shows that Lessing ended a confirmed Spinosisst.

attrib. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 224 The true line of cleavage that would have enabled him... to shatter the Spinosisst system.

So *Spinozite*. *rare* -1.

1890 in Maidment *Bk. S. Pasquille* (1855) 186 The Spinosisst to his own interest true, Swears if a Trinitie, they have theirs too.

Spinosisstic (*spinō'zistik*), *a.* Also -osistic. [f. prec. + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Spinoza or his philosophical views.

1873 COLERIDGE *Table-l.* 4 April, I prefer the Spinosisstic scheme infinitely. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* iv. iii. 479 It

has sometimes been doubted whether the Spinosisstic philosophy excludes altogether an infinite intelligence. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kantii* xv. 540 The Spinosisstic conception of a unity of all affirmative predicates.

† **Spin-rock**. *Obs. rare.* Also 5 spynroke. [ad. MDn. *spinnrocke*, -roc (Wflem. -rokke, -rokk), -rocken (Du. -rokken), = *G. spinrocken*, † -rokke, -rock: see *SPIN v.* and *Rock sb.*] A distaff.

A variant of the Fr. phrase translated in quot. 1623 is similarly rendered in Dutch of the 16th cent.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour Fj.* She took in her handes a spynroke with hlaque wolle and beganne to spynne. 1623 WOODROUPE *Marrow Fr. Tongue* 515/2 Those bold Wines Tales, That is written in the Booke of Spin-Rockes [= *F. livre des quenouilles*]. 1648 HEXHAM II. *Een Wocke*, a Spin-rocke, or a Distaffe.

† **Spinners**, *sb. pl. Obs.* -1 In 6 spynsars.

[f. OF. *espince* 'pince, tenailles'] = PINCERS 1. 1539 in *Victoria Hist. Sussex* II. 246/1 Reparacions... in Bellows, Hamors... sundry great Spynsars and Skepes.

Spinstar (*spinstar*). Also 4-5 spynstern(e), 5-6 spynster (6 -starre). [f. *SPIN v.* + -STER. Cf. MDn., Du., and Wflem. *spinstar*, Nflem. *spen-, spinstar*.]

1. A woman (or, rarely, a man) who spins, *esp.* one who practises spinning as a regular occupation.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* v. 130 And my wyf at Westmunstre þat wolene clop made, Spak to be spinsters for to spinne hit softe. 14... *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in W. Wülcker 583 *Filatrix*, a spynstern. 1543 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden) II. 254 There were... ther dwelling... dyers good spynsters & carders. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 617 Spinsters use the stemmes... to winde yarne upon. 1600 FORTY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 103 Their women are excellent spinsters, whereby they are said to gaine more then the men of the towne. 1647 R. STAPLETON *Juvenal* 231 Destinies that spin the thread of life; Juvenal calls them spinsters. The distaffe bearer is Clotho, the spinstar Lachesis. 1704 HEARNE *Duel. Hist.* (1714) I. 243 This monstrous Sight... that Soldiers that bore Arms should be commanded by a Spinstar. 1758 JOHNSON *Jaller* No. 2 P. 7, I should be, indeed, unwilling to find that, for the sake of corresponding with the Idler, the smith's iron had cooled on the anvil, or the spinstar's distaff stood unemployed. 1836 (Mrs. TRAILL) *Backw. Canada* 47 The spinstar does not sit, but walks to and fro. 1890 *Contemp. Rev.* July 31 She would be a famous spinstar and needlewoman.

fig. 1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horn-bk.* 16 Let the three huswifely spinsters of Destiny rather curtail the thread of thy life. 1668 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* III. i. Are my clothes so coarse, as if they were spun by those lazy spinsters the Muses?

b. A spider, or other insect that spins. *rare.*

1536 BRIDGEMAN *Poem* (MS. Bodl. 22 fol. 10), The little Spinstar's Lawne [sc. web]. 1706 J. GARDINER tr. *Rapin's Gardens* (1728) 197 The gnat, the buzzing drone, the Palmerworm, The wily Spinstar, and the creeping snail.

2. Appended to names of women, originally in order to denote their occupation, but subsequently (from the 17th century) as the proper legal designation of one still unmarried.

1380 in T. ROGERS *Oxf. City Docum.* (1691) 10 De Alicia Moris Spynsternere, vjd. 1466 Nottingham Rec. III. 43 Johanna Hunt... spynstern. 1545 Knares. *Wills* (Surtees) I. 49 Elizabeth Lethom, spynstern. 1564-5 in 10th Rep. H. MSS. Comm. (1835) 27 Joan Lamb, widow of London, spynster. 1580-1 *Ibid.*, Margaretta Tirrell spinstar, alias dicta Margaretta Tirrell ux Thomae Tirrell. 1671 MINSHEU *Ductor, A Spinstar*, a terme, or an addition in our Common Law, only added in Obligations, Evidences, and Writings, unto maids unmarried. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Spinstar*;... this is the only addition for all unmarried women, from the Viscounts Daughter downward. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4854 Elizabeth Harris of London, Spinstar. 1719 J. ROBERTS *Spinstar* 135, I write myself spinstar, because the laws of my country call me so. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoeps to Cong. v.* i. Constantia Neville, spinstar, of no place at all. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxxix, Diana Vernon, Spinstar.

b. A woman still unmarried; *esp.* one beyond the usual age for marriage, an old maid.

1719 J. ROBERTS *Spinstar* 349 As for ns poor Spinsters, we must certainly go away to France also. 1832 W. IRVING *Athanra* II. 140 The vigilant Fredegonda was one of the most wary of ancient spinsters. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xxii, Your sweet mistress, your spotless spinstar, your blank maiden just out of the school-room. 1882 MISS BRANDON *Mt. Royal* I. vi. 183 Providence is wonderfully kind to plain little spinsters with a knack of making themselves useful.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as (sense 1, b) *spinstar-caterpillar*, *-slave*; (sense 2 b) *spinstar aunt*, *-like* adj., *sex*.

1743 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Odes* III. xxvii. 61 A spinstar-slave, Some rude barbarian's cotline. 1804 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 166 The spinstar caterpillar ties aloft, Fine as the gossamer, his slender cord. 1828 LYTTON *Pelham* II. xii. A solitary candle, whose long, spinstar-like web was flitting away with an east wind. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vi, Tupman and the spinstar aunt established a joint-stock company of fish and flattery. 1891 MEREDITH *One of Our Conq.* xxiii, The little dog had qualities to entrance the spinstar sex.

Hence *Spinstardom*, -ism, -ship, = *SPINSTERHOOD*. *Spinsterial*, -ian; *Spinstersh*, -ous adj., having the characteristics of a spinstar; old-maidish.

1879 T. H. S. ESCOTT *England* I. vii. 178 Where there is enough of leisure, idleness, and 'spinstardom. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 21 July 2 A single... thunder-shower may... doom maidens by the dozen to the sorrows of spinstardom. 1849 ALA. SMITH *Pottleton Legacy* (1854) 415 His sisters... annoyed him with their 'spinstarlike propensities. 1874 J. HATTON *Clyite* xiii, The landlord's sister, a spinsterial Scotchwoman. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* V. 60 With all the finicality of 'spinsterial consequence. 1881 *Graphic* XXIII.

146/3 The naval, military, clerical, or spinsterial would-be-investor. 1892 *Academy* 5 Mar. 237/3 His little 'spinsterial ways at times grew rather tiresome. 1828 *La Belle Assemblée* XVII. 75 The full terrors of 'spinsterial took hold of all her faculties. 1874 in J. W. HOWE *Sex & Educ.* 52 The respectable ranks of spinsterialism. 1899 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Mar. 328, I take the liberty of calling them maiden ladies because their style is, so to speak, 'spinsterial. 1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XV. 8 If the bride has an elder sister still in her state of 'spinsterialship.

Spinsterialhood. [f. *SPINSTER* 2 b.]

1. The condition of being an unmarried woman or old maid.

1823 LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* I. vi, It must have required the tact of a very Bean Nash to detect in her appearance the very smallest symptom of spinsterialhood. 1863 B. TAYLOR *H. Thurston* II. 28 He married... a tall, staid, self-reliant creature, verging on spinsterialhood. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Notes Coins* 6 In antiquity these coins were known as *Maidens*, referring to the spinsterialhood of the goddess represented upon them.

2. The collective body of unmarried women.

1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LV. 201 Is this a reason... for leaving, like an uncultivated waste... the spinsterialhood of Great Britain?

Spinsterialy, *a.* and *adv.* [f. *SPINSTER*.]

A. adj. 1. Appertaining to a spinstar.

1827 LAMB *Let. to B. Barton in Final Mem.* xvi. 157, I feel most thankful for the spinsterial attentions of your sister. Thank the kind knitter in the sun!

2. *Old-maidish*.

1902 *Daily Chron.* 17 Nov. 5/2 New England... is not really spinsterially, but only so by comparison.

B. adv. In the manner of a spinstar.

1894 *Sketch* 4 July 522/1 Miss Wilkins is handling the life too delicately, too spinsterially, too much, in fact, as a New England Nun.

Spinstress (*spinstress*). [f. *SPINSTER* + -ESS.]

1. A female spinner.

1643 HOWELL *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 206 Spinstresses are become States-women, and every peasant turned politician. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philon.* I. 11 Ovid's Lydian-Spinstress, that proud Madam which Pallas... transform'd into the Spider. 1704 T. BROWN *Odes of Horace* Wks. 1711 IV. 359 Let meaner Souls by Virtue be cajol'd, As the good Grecian Spinstress was of old. 1713 *Centleman Instructed* I. Suppl. p. IV, You are a kind of Mulattoe... a compound of Gentleman and Spinstress. 1841 *Penny Cyc.* XX. 139/2 Lady Hamilton... was painted in various characters, as... Sensibility; a Bacchante... the Spinstress.

2. A maiden lady; a spinstar.

1716 in Payne *Eng. Cath.* (1829) 11 Gertrude Beveridge... spinstress. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xii, He actually ventured to salute the withered cheek of the spinstress.

Spinstrian: see *SPINTRIAN*.

Spinstry. [f. *SPINSTER* + -Y (cf. -RY).]

1. The art or occupation of spinning; the product of spinning.

1611 COTGR. *Filanderie*, spinstrie, spinning. 1652 CHARLETON *Darkn. Atheism* 2. 353 The spinstry of Silk-worms. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus Treat. conc. Relig.* II. iii. 193 The combats of the Gods one against another... their employments of the Forge and Spinstry. 1859 *Irish. Brit. Archæol. Assoc.* Dec. 309 The instruments of spinstry were borne in procession before a newly married bride.

transf. 1653 HEMINGS *Fatal Contract* II. ii, Come along, Or by the curious spinstrie of thy head, Which natures cunning'st finger twisted out, I'll drag thee to my couch.

† 2. *Spinsterialhood*. *Obs.* -1

1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* II. 242 It has come to pass very unnaturally, that I have lived to a very respectable age of Spinstry, without falling in love.

Spin-text. Also *spintext*. [f. *SPIN v.* + *TEXT sb.*, originally as a suggestive surname.] A clergyman or parson, *esp.* one who preaches long or weak sermons.

1693 CONGREVE *Old Bachelor* I. i, Talks of sending for Mr. Spintext to keep me Company... Spintext! Oh, the fanatic! one-eyed parson! 1790 T. BROWN *Let. fr. Dead Wks.* II. 236 Representing Mr. Spintext the Preacher, or Mr. Love-Lady the Chaplain, after a ridiculous manner. 1712 WARD *Yng. Libertine's Ausw.* Wks. III. 11. 33 Employing some superannuated Spintext, to rattle off your poor Nephew. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* I. iii. 1. 243 The race of formal spintexts and solemn saygraces is nearly extinct. 1834 SOUTHEY in *Corr. C. Bowles* (1831) 313 Poor Newton seems to have sat down to them as... a sorry spin-text to his sermon at the latter end of the week. 1889 *Antiquary* Nov. 174 Barrow was of the obsolete family of the Spintexts.

Spinthariscopes. [Irreg. f. Gr. *σπινθάρης* spark: see -SCOPE.] An instrument in which the rays emitted from the metal radium are evidenced by the production of tiny sparks.

1903 Sir W. CROOKES in *Science* 26 June 1902, I propose to call this little instrument the 'spinthariscopes'. 1904 *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 126 He was as full of vivacity as a spinthariscopes.

† **Spinther**. *Obs.* -1 [a. Gr. *σπινθήρ*.] A scintillation.

1641 TRAPP *Theol. Theol.* 7 Small sparkes and spinthers of divine light.

† **Spintherke**. *Mfin. Obs.* [a. F. *spintière*, f. Gr. *σπινθήρ* spark.] = SPHERE.

1805 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* II. 568 Spinther... its colour is greenish. 1821 *Ur. Diet. Chem.* *Spinther*, occurs in the department of Isere in France, incrusting calcareous spar crystals. 1836 T. THOMSON *Min. Geol.* etc. I. 131 Spinther... semelin, spinellane, spinther.

† **Spintile**, *obs.* variant of *SPINDLE sb.*

1749 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 111 Sandy very large Comarants... some of which settled on the Spintiles at the Topmast Heads.

+ **Spintrian**, *a. Obs.* [f. *L. spintria*: see next. So *F. spinthrien*.] (See quot. 1656.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Spintrian*, pertaining to those that seek out, or invent new and monstrous actions of lust. a 1678 MARVELL *State Poems* Wks. 1726 II. 46 The poor Priapus, .. in the mimicks of the spintrian [*sic*] sport, Ouides Tiberius, and his goatish Court.

+ **Spinttry**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. *L. spintria*.]

1. A species of male prostitute.
The *L. form* is used as a pl. by Goldsm. *Cit. World* xxxiv. 1598 GRENWICH *Tacitus*, Ann. vi. i. (1622) 121 Then first of all were those unknown words of Sellaries and Spinttries found out of the filthines of the place. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* iv. v. [Some] are ravish'd hence, like captives, and .. dealt away, Unto his spinttries, sellaries, and slaves.

2. A place used for unnatural practices.

1649 C. WALKER *Relat. & Observ.* ii. 257 Their New created Sodomes and Spinttries at the Mulbury-garden.

+ **Spinula** (*spoiniŭlā*), *rare.* = SPINULE.

1856 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvii. IV. 386 Certain intestinal worms, .. some of which are furnished with lateral spinule.

Spinulate (*spoiniŭllē*), *a.* [See SPINULE and -ATE.] Furnished with spinules or small spines.

1866 BOWERBANK *Monogr. Brit. Spongiada* II. 66 *Polymastia spinula*, .. Sponge. .. External defensive spicula of .. fistulae spinulate. *Ibid.* 69 There are numerous small spinulate spicula.

So **Spinulated**, *a.*

1900 J. T. CUNNINGHAM *Sexual Dimorphism* 8 The presence of well-developed ctenoid or spinulated scales all over both sides of the body.

Spinulation (*spoiniŭlā-fōn*). [See next and -ATION.] The form or arrangement of spinules.

1884 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 83 The investigation of the spinulation of Starfishes.

Spinule (*spoiniŭl*). [ad. *L. spinula*, dim. of *spina* SPINE sb.¹ So *F. spinule*.]

1. A small or minute spine or thorn-like formation, esp. in lower forms of animal life.

1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 226 The Pleuronectes, with .. the lateral line rough, and spinules at the fins. 1819 SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 233 Antennae lamelliform, small, ciliated with spinules. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 498 Slender spinules scarcely a line long. 1878 F. J. BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 206 The tuft of spinules on the latter.

2. A particular kind of larva.

1857 GOSSE *Onychophora* 223 A tiny egg was discharged from a parent *Botryllus*, which presently produced a little active tadpole-like larva, called a 'spinule'.

Hence **Spinulea**, *a.*, spinulate. **Spinulescent**, *a.*, having a tendency to produce small spines.

1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 448 *Mesembryanthemum spinuliferum*; spinulescent. 1880 *Lin. Soc. Fr.* XV. 143 Delicately spinuled teeth of such forms as *Ophioscolax*.

Spinuli, *comb. form of L. spinula* spinule, used in a few compounds, as *spinuliferous*, *spinuliform*, *spinuli-scabrous* adjs.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 495 A few minute spinuliform papillae. 1852 — *Crust.* I. 527 Lower margin .. spinuli-scabrous. 1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1183/2 *Spinuliferus*, .. having very small spines. .. spinuliferous. 1900 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 519 The spinuliferous .. margins of the carapace.

Spinulo, *variant of prec.*

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 588 Hand externally spinulose .. or spinulo-tuberculous.

Spinulose (*spoiniŭlōs*), *a.* *Zool. and Bot.* [ad. mod. *L. spinulosus*, f. *spinula* SPINULE.]

1. Furnished or covered with spinules.

a. Zool. 1819 SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 221 Tibiae spinulose. 1859 DANA *Crust.* II. 871 This part .. excavate and minutely spinulose. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Int. Anim.* vi. 278 Twenty-six spinulose thoracic-abdominal segments. *b. Bot.* 1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 505 Stems and spinulose calyxes covered with wool. 1847 W. E. STREEL *Field Bot.* 14 Bracts spinulose at base with a long, terminal, slender spine. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 183 *Tesell.* .. hairy or spinulose herbs with angular stems.

2. Having the form of spinules.

1848 *Proc. Brev. Nat. Club* II. 288 The spinulose serratures begin .. about the middle of the leaf. 1859 T. MOORE *Brit. Ferns* 46 Broad rounded segments .. notched into a varying number of pointed but not spinulose teeth.

Comb. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 466 Lobes oblong spinulose-toothed.

Hence **Spinulosely**, *adv.*

1857 T. MOORE *Handbk. Brit. Ferns* (ed. 3) 123 Upper pinnales inciso-lobate with spinulose serrate lobes.

Spinuloso (*spoiniŭlōsō*), *combining form of prec.*, as *spinuloso-ciliate*, *-dentate*, *-denticulate*, *-granulate*, *-serrate*.

1833 HOOKER in *Smith's Eng. Flora* V. 1. 121 The margins .. more or less spinuloso-dentate. *Ibid.* 124 The upper lobes .. spinuloso-serrate. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 162 Corallum having a subelliptical aperture, sides .. spinuloso-denticulate. 1852 — *Crust.* I. 186 Fourth, fifth and especially sixth joint spinuloso-granulate above. 1856 *Treas. Bot.* 1084/2 *Spinuloso-ciliate*, ciliated with fine spines.

Spinulos (*spoiniŭlōs*), *a.* [f. SPINULE + -OUS.] = SPINULOSE *a.*

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 155 A few of the foliaceous *Ascidiae* .. have the surface simply striated and spinulos. 1870 H. A. NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 103 The sclerobasis .. in the latter .. is always either smooth or spinulos.

Spinx, *rare variant of SPINK sb.¹*

1628 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. 11. (ed. 3) 463 Like a summer fly or Spinxes wings, or a raigne bow of all colours. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words*, *Spinx*, the chaffinch.

Spiny (*spoini*), *a.* Also 6 *spyny*, 6-7 *spinie*, 7 *spynie*, 7-9 *spiney*. [f. SPINE sb.¹ + -Y.]

1. Having the characteristics of a thorn or thorns; resembling a thorn in form or qualities.

1286 KYD *Verses Praise & Joy* 1 Mongst spyny cares sprong vp now at the last. 1615 G. SANOVY *Trav.* 223 Psilorti; from whose lofty and spiny top both seas may be discerned. 1663 COWLEY *Cutler Coleman* St. Pref. And so much for this little spiny objection which a man cannot see without a Magnifying Glass.

b. Thin and hard or dry; spare, lean.

Common in the first half of the 17th cent.
1598 FLORIO, *Smilke*, bare, spinie, gani, leane, lanke. 1608 MIOLETON *Mad World* III. ii. A little, short, old spiny gentleman. 1621 G. SANOVY *Ovid's Met.* vi. (1626) 111 Her thighs and legs to spiny fingers grow. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 232 The French commonly have more spinie and slender Legs then the Italian Gentleman. a 1722 [cf. *spiny-legged* in 5].

+ *c.* Of turf or grass. *Obs.*

1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 139 That which was old must be renewed, and the spinie turfe changed into a gentle soyle. 1615 G. SANOVY *Trav.* 198 The valley .. producing but a spiny grasse.

2. Abounding in, furnished or thickly set with, thorns. In early quot. *fig.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. iii. 11 Wee .. touched the roote from whence did spring those spinie branches of hriarie passions. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1860) 43 Bee constant, most pious Lodes, in the virtuous, though rough and spiny course you are to runne. 1644 DIGNY *Nat. Bodies* Aivb, So difficult and spiny an affaire, as the writing vpoos such a nice and copious subject. 1727 WARBURTON *Prodigies* 61 The spiny Desarts of Scholastic Philosophy. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng. Philos.* II. 164 The holly, whose shining thorny and spiny head .. shadowed the whole eminence. 1830 LINCOLN *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 54 Shrubs, either unarmed or spiny. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 227 Shrubs or small trees, often spiny.

3. Furnished or set with spines; covered with slender sharp-pointed processes.

1615 G. SANOVY *Trav.* 249 The body light, the taile spiny, and the colour dun. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Spine*, The hind part therof is Edg'd, or Spiny. 1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) III. 1610/1 The strigous, or plated lobster, with a pyramidal spiny snout. 1804 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Conversations* II. 153 What endless swarms of creatures. Of burinsh'd scale and spiny fin! 1843 PENNY *Cycl.* XXVI. 444 Shell oval, spiny or tuberculous. 1883 *Standard* 3 Aug. 5/7 Two .. lizards with remarkable spiney skins.

Comb. 1857 T. MOORE *Handbk. Brit. Ferns* (ed. 3) 39 Pinnae spiny-serrate.

b. In specific names of animals or fishes, as *spiny ant-eater*, *dog-fish*, *eel*, *globe-fish*, etc.

1827 GRIFFITH tr. *Cuvier* III. 263 The Echidnes, .. otherwise 'Spiny Ant-eaters'. 1894-5 LYEKKER *Roy. Nat. Hist.* III. 286 The echidnas, or spiny anteaters, of which there are two species. 1896 *Ibid.* V. 533 The 'spiny dog-fishes', rays, saw-fishes, and their kindred. 1882 JORAN & GILBERT *Syn. Fishes N. Amer.* 368 *Mastacembelidæ*. (The 'Spiny Eels'). 1896 LYEKKER *Roy. Nat. Hist.* V. 395 The so-called spiny eels of the Oriental region and West Africa. 1834 GRIFFITH tr. *Cuvier* X. 566 Diodon, (Vulg. 'Spiny globe-fish'). 1853 in MORRIS *Austral Eng.* (1898) 304/2 The 'Spiny Lizard' (*Moloch horridus*) of Western Australia. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 430 *Spiny Lizard*, i.q. Mountain Devil. 1819 'Spiny lobster' (see LOBSTER' 1 b). 1862 ANSTOE *Channel Isl.* II. ix. 233 The spiny lobster, locally called cray-fish, .. is also very common. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 780 The Spiny Lobster or Rock Lobster, *Panulirus interruptus*. 1804 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* V. 1. 4 'Spiny Loche'. This is distinguished by a double spine situated on each side the head. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 6 *Acanthonyx*, .. 'Spiny-mice'. 1894-5 LYEKKER *Roy. Nat. Hist.* III. 119 The pretty little murine known as the Malabar spiny-mouse. 1804 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* V. 11. 342 'Spiny Shark'. *Squalus spinosus*. 1896 LYEKKER *Roy. Nat. Hist.* V. 535 The spiny shark (*Echinorhinus spinosus*) of the Mediterranean and Atlantic. 1894-5 *Ibid.* III. 71 The Ethiopian 'spiny squirrels' are characterized by their coarse and spiny hair. 1879 E. P. WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 69 The 'Spiny Tanrec' (*Ericulus spinosus*). c 1880 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* IV. 256 The 'Spiny Trionyx', or Gymnopus.

4. Having the form of a spine; stiff and sharp-pointed.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 121 Fur ash gray, .. composed of rough spiny hairs. 1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert.* 318 The inner surface is often armed with spiny developments of the epidermis.

5. *Comb.*, as *spiny-backed*, *-finned*, *-footed*, *-haired*, *-leaved*, etc. (Freq. in specific names.)

1885 HORNBOAY *Two Years in Jungle* xxvi. 310 The fisherman catch and eat a good many 'spiny-backed rays' (*Urogyrnus asperimus*). 1881 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* V. 78 *Acanthopterygii*, or 'Spiny-finned fishes'. 1802 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* III. 1. 112 'Spiny-footed Frog'. *Rana spinipes*. 1829 GRIFFITH tr. *Cuvier* VI. 321 Spiny-footed Tyrant, *Tyrannus Calcaratus*. 1892 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 67 The pollard willows, .. became 'spiny-backed monsters'. 1847 DARLINGTON *Amer. Weeds*, etc. (1860) 206 The 'Spiny-leaved Sow-thistle' (*Sonchus asper*). a 1722 LITTLE *Husb.* (1757) 226 A 'spiny legged beast never pays the graver so well. 1856 *Treas. Bot.* 515/1 The leaves are pinnatifid with 'spiny-pointed segments'. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 41 The dorsal fin .. is either 'spiny-rayed', or soft-rayed. 1882 JORAN & GILBERT *Syn. Fishes N. Amer.* 397 *Acanthopteri*. (The Spiny-rayed Fishes.) 1831 GRIFFITH tr. *Cuvier* IX. *Syn.* 38 'Spiny Tailed Guana'. 1877 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 505 The *Erismaturix* or Spiny-tailed Ducks.

+ **Spion**, *Obs.* — In 7 *spyon*. [ad. *F. espion*, *Sp. espion*, or *It. spione*.] A spy or scout.

1615 HERWOOD *Four Prentices* K j b, As assistants you have vnder you The Serient Maior, Quarter-maister, Pro-uost, And Captaine of the Spions.

Spir, *obs. form of SPEER v.¹*, SPHERE sb.

+ **Spirable**, *a. Obs.* [ad. *L. spirabilis*, f. *spirare* SPIRE v.² So *It. spirabile* Sp. *estirabile*.]

1. Connected with breathing; having the power of breathing; respiratory.

1562 BULLFINCH *Bulwarke, Bk. Simples* 25 It also is good .. for shorte windes in the spirable partes. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 215 It [death] is an abolishment and destruction of life and nature spirable. 1698 FARR *Acc. E. India & P.* 311 We are followed by .. continued Fevers, as well as those that accompany Catarrhs, from the Intemperament of the Spirable Parts.

2. Capable of being breathed; respirable.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 56 The spirable odor & pestilent steame ascending from it, put him out of his bias of con-gruity. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citty of God* xii. xiii. (1620) 723 The visible light, the spirable ayre, the potable water, 1715 tr. *Cicero's Tusculan Disp.* 1. 20 That fortuitous jumbling together of light and round atoms, which Democritus, however, maintains to be warm and spirable. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Platonism*, The Starry Heaven, which he [Plato] teaches is not adamantine or solid, but liquid and spirable.

Spiracle¹ (*spoi-rāk'l*). Also 4 *spyrakle*, 5 *-acle*. [ad. *L. spirāculum* SPIRACULUM. So older *F. spiracle*, *F. spiracule*, *It. spiracolo*, *-aculo*, *Sp. and Pg. espiraculo*.]

+ 1. Breath, spirit. *Obs.*

Orig. after *L. spiraculum vitæ* in Gen. ii. 7. vii. 22. 13. — *E. E. Allit*. P. B. 408 Penne mourkne in þe middle most full nede Alle þat spyrakle in-spranc. 1398 TREVIS *Barth. De P. R.* III. iii. (1495) 50 A soule is lyke to god a spiracle of lyfe. *Ibid.* 51 Oraciphicus [*sic*] callyth the soule lyghte other a spyrakle [*sic*] of heyne. 1607 R. BARNES *Devil's Charter* iv. ii. A basard of our house .. In whom no sparke or spiracle of honor Appear'd. 1640 G. WATTS *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* iv. iii. 207 We will stile that part of the generall knowledge concerning mans soule, the knowledge of the spiracle, or inspired substance. 1654 VIVIAN *Theorem. Theol. Suppl.* 261 Into which [body] he breathed the Spiracle or Spirit of Life.

2. A small opening by which a confined space has communication with the outer air; esp. an air-hole or air-shaft.

1620 tr. *Boccaccio's Decam.* 126 A cave .. which received no light into it, but by a small spiracle or vent-hole made out ingeniously on the hills side. 1661 EVELYN *Fumi-fugium* Misc. Writ. (1823) 1. 220 Salt and sope boilers, .. one of whose Spiracles does manifestly infect the aer more than all the chimnies of London. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 472 There must have been here and there vent-holes, or spiracles. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Ho. Sr. Gables* i. The seven gables .. presented the aspect of a whole sisterhood of edifices, breathing through the spiracles of one great chimney. 1856 J. STEVENSON *Ch. Historian Eng. IV.* ii. 437 On splitting a vast rock .. there appeared two dogs, but without any spiracle whatever.

fig. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* Misc. Wks. 1870 XIV. 326 The least spiracle, by which the voice of France could find its way to the ears of her sovereign.

b. spec. An opening in the ground affording cgress to subterranean vapours or fiery matter; a volcanic vent-hole.

1672 R. BOHUN *Wind* 27 Wind, out of some cavities and spiracles of the Earth. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. (1723) 151 The *Camini* or Spiracles of *Ætna*. 1751 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* III. (1754) 120 Some Spiracles, or breathing Holes, in many Parts of the Earth, which scatter a pestilential infection upon all that come near. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* I. 216 The clefts and chasms which were the spiracles or outlets to those dreadful eruptions. 1828 H. D. BESSE *Italy* 399 Other spiracles of mephitic might probably be found here. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* v. 209 Powerful upward currents of the [sun's] atmosphere, arising, perhaps, from spiracles in the body. 1859 J. PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* viii. 209 A level place surrounded by fiery heights, having numerous chimney-like spiracles.

fig. 1833 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess.*, *Dilector*, The subterranean fire .. was here, we can say, forming itself a decided spiracle.

3. *a.* A pore of the skin. *rare.*

1650 H. BROOKE *Conserv. Health* 143 It [exercise] discusses Vapors and fuliginous excrements by the pores or Spiracles of the skin. 1837 MONIER *Abel Alluitt* 22118 The steam and fumes of the dinner .. acting violently upon the spiracles of the skin belonging to the attendants.

b. A breathing-pore in the epidermis of plants; a stoma. *rare.*

a 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 103 This undulation is very manifest in the spiracles of many plants viewed with the microscope. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* III. (1870) 56 The whole stem being succulent and covered with spiracles or air-holes, thus acting as lungs along with the leaves.

c. Zool. A special aperture, orifice, or pore, chiefly in lower forms of animal life, by which respiration is effected.

1775 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 214 The torpedo .. loosens the sands by flapping its fins, till its whole body, except the spiracles, is buried. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 716/1 The teeth of the saw-fish are granulated .. and the spiracles five. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxi. (1818) II. 251 From a small hole just above each spiracle, [the insect] syringes a similar fluid in horizontal jets. 1847 *Proc. Brev. Nat. Club* II. 234 Prothoracic spiracle in most cases free and uncovered. 1884 *Entomol. Mag.* Mar. 220 A broad .. stripe runs just above the spiracles, which are black.

transf. 1854 DR QUINCY *War Wks.* 1862 IV. 286 The great phenomenon of war .. keeps open in man a spiracle — an organ of respiration.

d. The blow-hole of a whale or other cetacean (and of certain sharks).

1796 BURKE *Lett. to Noble Lord* Wks. VIII. 35 His whale-bone, his blubber, the very spiracles through which he spouts a torrent of brine against his origin. 1849 *St. Nat. Hist. Mammalia* III. 145 The spiracle, or blow-hole, is a simple orifice of a semicircular form, on the top of the head, directly over the eyes. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise 'Cachab'* 127

A whale can no more force water through its spiracle or blow-hole than you or I through our nostrils.

Spiracle, *rare*—1. [f. SPIRE sb. 1.8.] A little spire; a pinnacle.

1842 *Tail's Mag.* IX. 636/1 The fine old cathedral, with its eager crowds bending over buttress and spiracle.

Spiraculum (spoi'ra:kiul'la), *a. Zool.* [f. SPIRACULUM + -AR.] Of or pertaining to, serving as, a spiracle or spiracles.

1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 151 The spiracular canals of spouting-whales. 1848 *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* II. 339 Spiracular lines not very distinct. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 80 They form a valve for the protection of the spiracular orifice of these fishes.

Spiraculiform, *a. Ent.* [f. next: see -FORM.] Having the form of a spiracle.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 16 The openings for the entrance of the air spiraculiform. *Ibid.* IV. 128 The spiraculiform pores that mark the sides of the animal.

|| **Spiraculum** (spoi'ra:kiul'la). Pl. -acula. [L. spiraculum, f. spirare to breathe.]

1. = SPIRACLE 1.2.

a 1668 LASSERUS *Voy. Italy* (1670) II. 295 There are divers spiracula, or Vents round about it, out of which the thick smoke presseth furiously. a 1705 RAY *Disc.* II. (1713) 13 The enclosed Fire was not of force sufficient to make its way out, or found not Spiracula to vent itself. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. (1791) Notes 12 The volcanos themselves appear to be spiracula or chimneys belonging to great central fires. 1820 T. S. HUGHES *Trav. Sicily* I. iv. 115 It contains two principal spiracula, or vents, from whence . . . huge stones and rocks are precipitated.

2. = SPIRACLE 1.2.

a 1734 NORTH *Examen* II. v. § 74 (1740) 360 Like a Chymist's Fire, upon opening the Spiracula of the Furnace, the Flame broke out.

3. *Zool.* = SPIRACLE 1.3 c.

1768 G. WHITE *Selborne* xiv. If some curious gentleman would procure the head of a fallow deer, he would find it furnished with two spiracula, or breathing places, besides the nostrils. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 676/2 All insects . . . respire through pores, which are termed spiracula. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1818) II. 425 The remarkably large spiracula in glow-worms. 1878 F. J. BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 396 Peripheral nerves pass out from the anterior ganglion. . . Others pass backwards to the spiracula.

|| **Spiraea** (spoi'ra). *Bot.* Also spirea. [L. spiraea, ad. Gr. σπειρα, app. f. σπειρα SPIRE sb. 3 Cf. F. spirée, Sp. espiraea, and SPIREY.]

1. One or other species of an extensive genus of rosaceous plants or shrubs, many of which are largely cultivated for their handsome foliage and flowers.

The cultivated species are of foreign origin; but *Spiraea ulmaria*, meadow-sweet, and *S. filipendula*, dropwort, are common wild plants in Britain.

1669 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (ed. 3) 90 Flowers in Prime, . . . Pome-granads double, and single Flowers, Shrub *Spiraea*, *Agnus Castus*. c 1711 PENNYER *Gazophyl.* ix. lxxxix, Cape Spirea with white loose Flowers. 1731 P. MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Spiraea frutes*, *Spiraea* with a Marsh-Elder Leaf. *Ibid.*, Sweet-scented African *Spiraea* with hairy Leaves. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. 1. The willow-leaved *Spiraea*. 2. The opulus-leaved *Spiraea* [etc.]. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* App. 328 *Spiraea*, African, *Diosma*. 1868 MISS BRADDON *Paint Three* I. ii. Half hidden amidst the bank of feathery white spirea. 1894 *Daily News* 17 July 6/5 The leafy spirea is much used for such decorations.

b. With a and pl. A single plant or shrub, or one particular species, of this genus.

1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 40 All sorts of flowering Shrubs which bear the Weather, as Roses, . . . Lilac, Spireas, Altheas. 1846 LINOLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 563 Section of the flower of a spirea. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 85 The beetle frequents flowers; a great number were taken . . . on the flowers of a spirea. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Apr. 7/2 Spireas, gardenias, narcissi, and lilies of the valley.

2. The genus composed of these plants.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. The species of *spirea*, enumerated by Mr. Tournefort, are these. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 697/2 *Spiraea*, in botany: A genus of plants, in the natural system arranged under the 26th order. 1866 *Pres. Bot.* 1084/2 Of the foreign shrubby kinds of *Spiraea* some are very handsome.

3. *Oil of spirea*: (see quot. 1857).

1842 [see SALICYLOUS a.]. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, Org. vii. 479 Oil of Spirea, . . . Hydride of Salicyl; Salicylic Acid. 1866 OOLING *Anim. Chem.* 58 He might produce . . . oil of spirea, for instance, from salicin.

Spiræin. *Chem.* [f. prec. So F. spirine.] A yellow crystalline powder obtained from the flowers of meadow-sweet (*Spiraea ulmaria*).

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* s.v. *Spiræin*, When the dried flowers of meadow-sweet are exhausted with ether, a colouring-matter called spiræin is dissolved out.

† **Spirage**, variant of SPERAGE Obs.

1647 HEXHAM I. (Herbs), Spirage, *Sperget-kruydt*. Wild Spirage, *Wildt Sperget-kruydt*.

Spiral (spoi'räl), sb. [Subst. use of next. Cf. F. spirale fem. (also spirale masc., spiral spring), It. spirale.]

1. *Geom.* A continuous curve traced by a point moving round a fixed point in the same plane while steadily increasing (or diminishing) its distance from this.

Spiral of Archimedes, a curve traced by a point moving uniformly along a line which at the same time revolves uniformly round a fixed point in itself. *Equiangular*, *Hyperbolic*, *Logarithmic*, *Loxodromic*, *Parabolic spiral*: see these words.

1656 tr. Hobbes' *Elem. Philos.* xvii. 194 The description of

Archimedes his Spiral, which is done by the continual diminution of the Semidiameter of a Circle in the same proportion in which the Circumference is diminished. 1697 DEYVEN *Virg. Georg.* Ded. (1721) I. 179 At that time the Diurnal Motion of the Sun partakes more of a Right Line than of a Spiral. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Then will the Points *M, m, n*, &c. be Points in the Spiral, which connected, will give the Spiral itself. 1816 C. BARBAGE tr. *Lacroix' Different. & Integr. Calculus* 128 The spirals compose another class of transcendental curves. 1869 RANKINE *Machinery & Millwork* 54 Each point in the secondary piece . . . describes a plane spiral about the fixed axis. 1882 MINCHIN *Uniplanar Kinematics* 50 Prove that the Space Centroid is a parabola and the Body Centroid a spiral of Archimedes.

Fig. 1845-6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. I. iv. 57 The advance may sometimes be rather in a spiral than in a straight line. 1848 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) I. vi. 319 Other questions succeed, . . . gradually approaching in one long spiral of interrogations the central position.

2. A curve traced by a point moving round, and simultaneously advancing along, a cylinder or cone; a helix or screw-line.

The spiral has sometimes been distinguished from the helix: see quot. 1728.

1670 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 147 The spiral described by the compound motion of a heavy body falling to the centre of the earth, 1681 tr. Willis' *Rein. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Spiral*, a turning about, and as it were ascending. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Spiral*, in Architecture, Sculpture, &c. is a Curve that ascends, winding about a Cone. . . By this it is distinguished from the Helix, which winds . . . around a Cylinder. 1788 *New Lond. Mag.* 41 The length of the Spiral described by the fly in passing from one pole to the other. 1835 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* (ed. 2) xvii. 172 By thus tracing these nodal lines he discovered that they twist in a spiral or corkscrew round rods and cylinders. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 198/2 *Increasing Spiral*, a term applied to the twist or the spiral inclination of the grooves of rifled arms.

b. The degree in which the successive circles of such a curve approach each other.

1846 GREENER *Sci. Gunnery* 348 From the peculiar nature of the powder, . . . the extreme spiral given to their grooves was required. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 1 Aug. Making the arm shoot well, is simply matter of detail, involving considerations of length of barrel, character and spiral of rifling.

3. a. A piece of wire coiled into a spiral form.

1825 *Annals Philosophy* X. 52 After which the extremity of the spiral being tied hard, . . . I put the covered wire in a vice. 1881 J. HAYTON *New Ceylon* vi. 154 Men and women alike wear the neck spiral, and the former also a closely-fitting spiral around their biceps. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Ser. IV. 298/2 The spirals of the key-board must be bent their right shape.

b. *Bot.* A spiral vessel in plants.

1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lex.* 241 According to Raspail it is composed of cells, tubes, and spirals yet visible. *Ibid.* 288 They have neither stomata nor spirals: hence they can neither form the green chromole, nor exhale moisture.

c. *Astr.* A spiral nebula.

1866 LOCKYER *Guillemain's Heavens* 400 Brilliant spirals, unequally luminous, . . . diverge from the centre, and become separated. . . as they recede from it. 1881 G. F. CHAMBERS *Smyth's Celestial Cycle* 38 One of Lord Rosse's 'spirals'.

d. In general use: Any object having a spiral form.

1853 JAMES *Agnes Sorel* i, The stair-case was one of those narrow, twisting spirals. 1858 LARDNER *Handbk. Nat. Phil.* 119 In practice, the spiral through which the water is carried is not in the form of a tube. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 375/2 Misfortune awaits the boat that ventures into this watery spiral. 1890 J. GAGNEY tr. *Jakob's Clin. Diagnosis* iv. 70 The spirals are often overlaid with epithelium.

4. One of the separate circles or coils of a spiral or helical object. Cf. SPIRE sb. 3.1.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Screw*, The said Distance between the Spirals, of the Screw. c 1790 JAMSON *Sch. Arts* I. 23 Supposing the distance of the spirals to be half an inch. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 240 If, therefore, a pipe of uniform bore be wrapped round a conic frustrum, . . . the spirals will be very nearly such as will answer the purpose. 1891 KIRLING *Light that Failed* (1900) 272 He stroked the creaseless spirals of his leggings.

Spiral (spoi'räl), a.1 and adv. [ad. med. L. spirälis (Albertus Magnus, a 1255), whence also F. spiräl, It. spirale, Sp. espiral.]

1. Forming a succession of curves arranged like the thread of a screw; coiled in a cylindrical or conical manner; helical: a. In general use.

1551 RECORDE *Castell Knowl.* (1556) 249 In going between the first degree of Capricorn, and the first of Cancer, he maketh about 182 revolutions lyke spirall circles. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 129 [Shells] more short in the spiral production, considerable for having a Purple juice. 1693 BENTLEY *Atheism* v. 17 The Spiral, and not Annular, Fibres of the Intestines. 1712 tr. *Poulet's Hist. Drugs* I. 38 Little, thin, black Seeds, each one having a spiral ring. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 251 As woodbine. . . In spiral rings ascends the trunk. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoe* in *Asht.* x. 217 Then louder from the spiral sea-shell's depth swell'd the full roar. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 246 The spiral tubes in that axle take up the water. a 1898 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Avelat.* (1899) II. 225 The intermediate pier is a round column, . . . with spiral flutings.

b. Of an ascending course or path.

See also spiral stair in 3.

1794 R. J. SULLIVAN *Voy. Nat.* II. 46 Local lower heat, and proportionate superior cold, causes the rarefaction, which gives the spiral ascent. 1825 LONGF. *Sunrise on Hills* 18 Where upward. . . The noisy bittern wheeled his spiral way. 1841 PENNY *Cycl.* XXI. 173/2 An almost circular mountain of considerable height, which is ascended by a spiral road. 1876 T. HARDY *Elthorpe* (1890) 264 They paced the remainder of their spiral pathway in silence.

c. With abstract sb.

1829 T. CASTLE *Introduct. Bot.* 231 Losing the spiral character. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 264 They have . . . a species of the pigeon, which fly in a spiral or circular manner, upon one wing. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Beauty Wks.* (Bohn) II. 428 The spiral tendency of vegetation infests education also. 1880 BESSEY *Botany* 29 Good examples of ringed, spiral, and reticulated thickening. *Fig.* 1878 O. W. HOLMES *Motley* xvii. 115 That progress is by a spiral movement seems to be a law of Providence.

2. Curving continuously round a fixed point in the same plane at a steadily increasing (or diminishing) distance from it.

a 1639 WOTTON *Relig.* (1631) 231 The Capitall . . . in asprall wreathing, which they call the Ionian Voluta. 1656 tr. Hobbes' *Elem. Philos.* xvii. 194 That space in the Circle, . . . without the Spiral Line. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The curve B. . . is called a Spiral Line, and the plain Space contained between the Spiral Line, and the Right Line BA, is called the Spiral Space. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 562 They are disposed in the direction of a spiral line winding from East to West. 1833 SIR C. BELL *Hand* (1834) 204 Wherever the sense of feeling is most exquisite, there are minute spiral ridges of cuticle. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 90 Among some hold spiral curves, a bound-like quadruped is represented. 1895 W. MACPHERSON *Monynusk* I. 4 The tracings of the characteristic spiral ornaments, . . . are still visible.

3. In various special collocations (chiefly in sense 1), as spiral bit, cam, pump, spring, stair, etc.

Spiral auger, battery, gearing, punch, screw, etc., are described by Knight *Dict. Mech.* (1875-84).

1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 401/2 **Spiral Bit*, a gun implement used for clearing the vents of ordnance when choked. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, **Spiral Cam*, . . . the solid cam, . . . when the ridge is formed spirally on the cone. 1718 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Screw*, Archimedes's Screw, or the **Spiral Pump*, a Machine for the Raising of Water. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 120 If we wind a pipe round a cylinder, of which the axis is horizontal, and connect one end with a vertical tube, while the other . . . is at liberty to turn round, . . . the machine is called a spiral pump. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 842/1 *Spiral Pump*, a pump that raises its water by a spiral flange or screw, on the principle of the Archimedean screw. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iii. vi. § 38 Some [watches] have the Balance loose, and others regulated by a **Spiral Spring*. 1869 RANKINE *Machine & Hand-tools* Pl. H. g. The projecting piece, a, is kept up to the slide, b, . . . by means of the spiral spring and die, h. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* (1672) 37 **Spiral*, or Cockle Stairs. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Spiral Stairs*, in Building. 1839 W. CHAMBERS *Tour Holland* 40/1 We were conducted by a spiral stair to the higher part of the tower. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 457 This column, with its **Spiral stair-case*, . . . was restored to its former beauty by Pope Sixtus V. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 245 Such a spiral surface is the form of spiral staircases, sometimes called geometrical staircases. 1850 OGILVIE, **Spiral Wheels*, in mill work, a species of gearing much used in the textile manufactures. 1883 GRISLEY *Gloss. Coahm.* 231 **Spiral worm*, a tool for extricating broken boring rods.

b. *Bot.* In spiral cell, tube, vessel.

1834 LINOLEY *Introduct. Bot.* 17 *Spiral vessels*, . . . are membranous tubes with conical extremities; their inside being occupied by a fibre twisted spirally. 1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lex.* 10 A revival of Grew's first opinion with regard to the function of the spiral tubes. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 15 In some cells the fibre forms an uninterrupted spiral from one end to the other: such are termed spiral cells. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 157 This is the case in the closely-wound spiral tubes, which show transitional forms to the reticulate.

c. *Zool.* In specific names (see quotes.).

1802 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* III. ii. 564 *Spiral Hydruis*, . . . Yellowish Hydruis with . . . spirally contorted body. 1861 P. P. CARPENTER in *Rep. Smithsonian Instit.* 1860, 244 Family *Lima-cinidae*. (*Spiral Pteropods*.)

d. In attributive combs. (see quotes.).

1846 JOYCE *Sci. Dial.* viii. 18 By means of one of those steel spiral-spring instruments, . . . the fact might be ascertained. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.*, Brit. II. No. 3500, Patent spiral-spring trusses. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2276 *Spiral-vane Steam-engine*. 1884 *Ibid.* Suppl. 842/1 *Spiral Tube Boiler*.

4. As adv. = SPIRALLY adv.1

1726 LEONARD *Alberti's Archit.* II. 36/1 Those channels that run spiral about the shaft. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 842/1 Plates laid together with something to maintain their distance and then rolled together spiral.

5. *Comb.*, as spiral-coated, -grooved, -horned, -pointed adjs.; spiral-wise adv.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, The *Screw*, is a right Cylinder, . . . furrow'd Spiral-wise. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 200 The sap must now flow out of those spiral-coated tubes. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* xlii, A low spiral-pointed roof of stone. 1864 *Athenæum* 5 Mar. 342/2 Mr. Cumming also exhibited two [pins], . . . the heads of which are spiral-wise. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 542/1 The spiral grooved guide is a wrought-iron tube. 1894 LYOEKER *Rep. Nat. Hist.* II. 250 The Himalayan markhor, or spiral-horned goat.

Spiral (spoi'räl), a.2 [f. SPIRE sb. 1 + -AL.] Rising like a spire; tall and tapering or pointed:

a. Of rocks, edifices, etc.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Spiral*, belonging to a pyramid or spire-steeple. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 181 Trophies . . . were evermore made of high and spiral Stones: And they will have these . . . which are high and spiral, to be, not a Trophy, but a Place for electing of Kings. 1749 DIER *Rutius Rome* 138 The spiral tomb of ancient Channios. 1772-84 COOK's *Voy.* (1790) V. 1675 The various summits which are spiral cannot be viewed without exciting the most awful ideas.

b. Of trees.

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* iv. 15 Turning, with sigh, far: spiral firs be seen. 1750 SHERSTONE *Elegies* xxiii. 91

Cheer'd by the verdure of my spiral wood. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 338 It is indispensably necessary... that the standard or grove Trees should be kept spiral, and the underwood subordinate in its character. 1842 J. WILSON *Chr. North I.* 365 The sweet Furness Fells... among its spiral larches showing... groves and copses of the old unviolated woods.

Spiral (spōirāl), *v.* [f. SPIRAL *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To wind or move in a spiral manner; to form spiral curves.

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge xx.* We began to ascend the narrow corkscrew path that spiralled through the rocky grass-peak. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale III.* 117 The... curling line buoyantly rising and spiralling towards the air. 1904 E. ROBINS *Magnetic North vi.* 124 It curled and spiralled, and described... involved and long-looped flourishes.

2. *trans.* To twist or coil spirally.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling vi.* (1880) 226 Spiral it round to lash it on to the hook.

Spiraliform, *a.* [f. SPIRAL *sb.*: see -FORM.] Having or taking the form of spiral lines.

1895 *Frm. Hellenic Stud.* XIV. 329 In the wake of early commerce the same spiraliform motives were to spread still further afield to the Danubian basin. 1900 *Nature* 27 Sept. 527/1 The spiraliform system of design re-entered the British Isles in another form.

Spirality, [f. SPIRAL *a.* + -ITY.] Spiral character; the degree of a spiral curve.

1858 in *Greener Ginnery* 407 The tendency of a bullet to twist the rifle on one side is now avoided by reducing the spirality of the grooves. 1884 *Science* III. 583/2 The better the [cotton] fibre, the more perfect its spirality.

Spiralize, *v.* [f. SPIRAL *sb.* or *a.*] *trans.* To cut spirally.

1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* lxvii. II. 180 Precisely as an orange is sometimes stripped by spiraling it.

Spiralled, *pp. a.* [f. SPIRAL *sb.*] Shaped spirally.

1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 111 These Shells which are thus spiralled [sic] and separated with Diaphragmes, were some kind of Nautili or Porcelaine shells. 1881 *Linn. Soc. Fm.* XV. 440 Shell, high and narrow, rather smooth, white, spiralled.

Spirally (spōirālī), *adv.* [f. SPIRAL *a.*]

1. In a spiral manner; in spiral lines or curves.

1608 *De Relat. Spir.* i. (1659) 52 The bonds seem of a smoky ash colour, spirally going about the cloud. 1691 RAY *Creation II.* (1692) 48 The Heart... being a Muscular Part, the sides of it are composed of two orders of Fibres running circularly or spirally from Base to Tip. 1769 FALCONER *Diet. Marine s.v. Engagement*, The barrel... is rifled spirally. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* 312 Let pieces of milled lead be rolled spirally. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Orystol.* 210 A canal passing spirally up its sides. 1845 J. COULTER *Adv. in Pacific vi.* 75 They... cut the blubber the proper breadth spirally from the base of the head to the flukes. 1885 *Mag. of Art* Sept. 458/1 The coils all joined together and running parallel to each other, instead of spirally.

2. *Comb.*, as *spirally-arranged*, *-coiled*, etc.

1835 KIRBY & SE. *Entomol.* (1838) I. 62 Two spirally-convoluted tubes were filled with a silky gum. 1836 *Ibid.* II. 423 Two minute oval sacs formed of an elastic spirally-wound fibre. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Orystol.* 108 Two spirally-coiled tubular appendages nearly filling the shell. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 131 The mucous membrane... is prolonged into spirally-arranged valvular folds. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 639 The concave side of the long spirally-curved vegetative cone.

Spirally, *adv.* 2. *rare*—1. [f. SPIRAL *a.* 2] After the manner of a spire; high in air.

1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 13 The... flags rising spirally above them afforded a... relief to the glare.

Spiraloid, *a.* [f. SPIRAL *sb.* + -OID.] Resembling that of a spiral; approximating to a spiral form.

1866 LOCKYER *Guillem's Heavens* 402 The spiraloid form is not confined to the nebulae we have described. 1875 MARTIN *Machinery* p. iv, New system of spiraloid drum shown in section.

Spirament, *Obs.* [ad. L. *spiramentum*, f. *spirare* to breathe. So It. *spiramento*.]

1. A spiracle in an animal body; a pore.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 124 Almighty God hath so ordained, that it should have spiraments and breathing places in every part of the body, to vent away the heat. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 215 The fume... doth transmit itself through the spiraments of the skin.

2. An air-hole or vent-hole.

1654 R. COORINGTON tr. *Iustine* III. 73 The winds do work more strong through the spiraments of the Caves. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 429 The vessel's spirament daubed with a singular cement.

So || **Spiramentum**, *Obs.*—1

1706 BAYNARD *Cold Baths* II. 238 The Pores are the Spiramenta through which it passes.

Spirant (spōirānt), *sb.* and *a.* [a. L. *spirant*, *spirans*, pres. pple. of *spirare* to breathe. So F. *spirant*, lt. *spirante*, Sp. and Pg. *spirante*.] *a. sb.* A consonant which admits of a continued emission of some amount of breath, so that the sound is capable of being prolonged. *b. adj.* Pronounced with an accompanying emission of breath.

1866 WHITNEY in *Fm. Amer. Oriental Soc.* VIII. 348 If... any one of them... has passed over into a spirant, it can never recover an explosive character. 1882-3 SCHIAFF *Enycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 215 The Semitic alphabet is... characterized by fullness of guttural, uvular, and spirant consonants. 1894 LINDSAY *Latin Lang.* 51 The change from the bilabial to the labiodental spirant.

Hence **Spirantic** *a.*, **Spirantize** *v.*

1896 *Classical Rev.* X. 59 In support of the spirantic theory,

we have the difference of phonetic law in Sanskrit and Greek. 1896 *Academy* 21 Mar. 243/1 The author might safely have claimed the spirantic pronunciation as existent in Athens in the fourth century B.C. *Ibid.* 243/2 This was the point in the language at which the spirantising tendency would first attack the *χ* and the *φ*.

Spiranthy, *Bot.* [f. *σπειρα* SPIRE *sb.* + *άνθος* flower.] 'The occasional twisted growth of the parts of a flower' (Webster *Suppl.* 1879).

+ **Spirarek**, *Obs.*—[ad. Gr. *σπειράρεκς*, f. *σπειρα* band, company.] (See quot.)

1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Spirarek* (*spirarchus*), a Captain, in a foreward.

+ **Spirate**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *spirāt*, ppl. stem of *spirare* to breathe.] *trans.* To breathe out.

1649 J. ELLISTONE tr. *Behmen's Epist.* (1886) vi. 79 The one doth unfold and spirate or breathe itself forth out of another. 1765 LAW tr. *Behmen's Myst. Magn.* i. vii, That which is spirated or spoken forth is the Wisdom... of the Will.

Spirated, *pp. a.* [f. L. *spira* SPIRE *sb.* 3] Spirally twisted.

1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xvii. 246 The males of this species have long straight spirated horns, nearly parallel to each other. 1890 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 230 [Their] tall, spirated horns and jet-black sides are indicative of their age.

Spiration (spōirā'fən), *Also* 6 spiracyon, -atione. [ad. L. *spirātion*, *spiratio*, n. of action f. *spirare* to breathe. So OF. (c) *spiracion*, F. *spiration*, It. *spirazione*, Sp. *espiracion*.]

1. *Theol.* + *a.* The action of breathing as a creative or life-giving function of the Deity. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 217 h, Job sayth, the spirit of god hath made me & the spiracyon of the almyghty hath gyuen me lyfe. 1649 J. ELLISTONE tr. *Behmen's Epist.* 84 Man, who with his soule, is couched in the eternal Spiracion (or generation) of the Divine power. A 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) II. 490 To other substances of this kind it seemeth also assigned, because God did by a kind of spiration produce them. 1708 DOOWELL *Nat. Mort. Hum. Souls* 23 As the *πνοή*, or Flatus, is by the Fathers supposed to continue so long, and no longer, than the Act of Spiracion, or Flation, lasts. 1765 LAW tr. *Behmen's Myst. Magn.* i. vii, This Egress from the Will in the Speaking or Spiracion is the Spirit of the Deity.

b. The special action to which the origin of the Holy Ghost is assigned.

1602 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Mirum in Modum* (Grosart) 17/1 Fatherhood, breathing, or Spiracion, Son-hood, Procession. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v., The Holy Ghost proceeds from the Father, and the Son, produced through the will by an ineffable way, and this Divines term *Spiration*. 1699 BURNET *39 Art.* v. 69 The Word Procession, or as the Schoolmen term it, *Spiration*, is only made use of in order to the naming this relation of the Spirit to the Father and Son. 1829 J. DONOVAN tr. *Catech. Conc. Trent* (1855) 83 As on the production of the third Person is imposed no proper name, but it is called spiration and procession. 1868 W. A. GANSON tr. *Morison* 42 The doctrines of the eternal generation of the Son and the eternal spiration of the Spirit.

+ 2. The action of breathing or drawing breath in man and animals. *Obs.*

1568 SKENE *The Pest* (1860) 28 Cohibite also spirations, to eschew occasion of new corruption. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Lays de Roy* 57 h, The variable aire, sustaining with spiracion and respiracion all liuing creatures. 1615 CROOKER *Body of Man* 42 The spiracion or breathing of colde is verie necessary for the preservation of natural heat. 1673-4 GREW *Anat. Pl., Anat. Trunks* (1684) 217 Even as in Animals, there are divers Kinds of Organs for Spiracion.

+ 3. An inspiration; a spiritual influence. *Obs.*

1628 JACKSON *Cred* vi. xi. Wks. 1844 V. 131 Such as... boisterously counterblast the sweet and placid spirations of celestial influence. 1686 HORNECK *Critic. Jesus* xxvi. 846 Some other spirations, and breathings of the soul after God.

+ **Spiration**, *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *spira* SPIRE *sb.* 3] Spirical conformation.

1673-3 GREW *Anat. Pl., Anat. Roots* (1684) 73 The Spiracion of the Fibres of these Vessels, may more easily be observed in the Trunk, than in the Root.

Spirator, *rare.* [f. L. *spirare* to breathe.]

+ 1. A breathing passage or tube. *Obs.*—1

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 550 Eclegms... potentially incide... humours, impacted in the spirators. 2. (See quot. 1876.)

1875 *Ur's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) III. 877. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kents* 90 *Spirator*, an instrument designed to get a constant current and measureable volume of air driven or drawn over a body.

Spire (spōi), *sb.* 1 Forms: 1, 4-5 spir, 3-
spire, 4, 6-7 spier (7 spiere), 5-6 spyre. [OE. *spīr*, = W.Fris. *spier*, N.Fris. *spīr*, M.Du. and Du. *spier*, M.L.G. *spīr*, *spyer*, *spyr*, M.H.G. *spīr* (G. *spier*, *spiere*), Da. *spire*, M.Sw. and Sw. *spira*, spront, shoot, sprig, etc. Cf. SPEAR *sb.* 2]

1. A stalk or stem of a plant, esp. one of a tall and slender growth. Now *rare*.

1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 266 Wip lungeo adle, hindbergean leaf & hreodes spīr. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburga* l. 1603 There was in pycure... Our lordie apperynge in husshe flammynge as fyre, And nothyng therof hrent, lefe, tree, nor spyre. 1523 FITZGERARD *Husb.* § 20 Dockes have a brode lefe, and diuers high spyres, and very small sedge in the toppes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 23 Raddishes eat the more pleasantly, if their leaues be crott off before the master stem or spire be growne big. 1722 LITTLE *Husb.* (1757) 136, I observed the wheat on the ground, and that the first, or capital branch, consisted of an upright spire, between two leaves. 1768-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1834) II. 414 The green leaves of corn, which protect and assist to draw up nourishment into the spire. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 528 Tall spires of windstrae Threw their thin shadows down the rugged slope.

fig. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* II. 194 Among those sweet living things, whose new courage... is starting up in strength of goodly spire.

b. The tapering top of a tree; the portion of the main stem which shoots up above the branches. 1657 THORNTON *Daphnis & Chloe* 162 One Apple hang'd upon the very top of the Spire of the Tree. 1820 SHELLEY *Orpheus* 27 There stands a group of cypresses; not such As, with a graceful spire and stirring life, Pierce the pure heaven. 1875 LASLEY *Timber* 72 No tops to be received, except the spire and such other top or limb as may be grown on the main piece.

c. A flower-spike.

1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxiii, Bring orchis, bring the foxglove spire. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Empedocles* l. ii. 4 The giant spires of yellow bloom Of the sun-loving gentian, 1874 SYMONOS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. viii. 109 Meadows, where... asphodel is pale with spires of faintest rose.

2. (Now south or s.v. dial.) *a. collect.* Reeds; reed-like coarse tall-growing plants or sedges (see later Quots.).

1250 *Quot.* 18 In ore waste picke hegge, Imcind mid spire & grene segge. 1388 WYCLIF *Exod.* II. 3 [Sh]e puttide hym forth in a place of spier of the hrenke of the flood. — *Isaiah* xviii. 1 margin, Papyrus is a kynde of spier. 1578 LYTE *Doctores* 514 The common Reede or spier groweth in standing waters... This plante is called in... English common Pole Reede, Spier, or Cane Reede. 1796 W. H. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. W. Eng.* I. 330 *Spire* (*Arundo*), reed. 1856 BROMFIELD *Flora Vect.* 583 Common Sea-reed. is known only as Spire, a term applied by the islanders to all the larger-spiked and close-panicked grasses, Carices and Typhae. 1865 R. HUNT *Pop. Rom. W. Eng.* (1871) Ser. 1. 201 Before the reed-like plant called by the present inhabitants the spire was planted.

b. A single plant of this; a reed.

1388 WYCLIF *Job* viii. 12 Whether a rusche may lyue with out moysture? ethir a spier [i.e. reed] may weye with out watir? 1847 HALLIW., *Spires*, is chiefly applied to the tall species of sedge... it is likewise used of the tall leaves of the common yellow iris. — *Isle of Wight*, 1863 WISE *New Ferat* 287 The phrase 'spire-hed'... is very common, meaning a particular field, near where the 'spires' grow

c. Mining. (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2276/2 *Spire*, the tube carrying the train to the charge in the blast-hole. Also called the *reed* or *rush*, as the spires of grass or rushes are used for the purpose.

3. A young or tender shoot or sprout; esp. the rudimentary shoot of a seed; the acrospire of grain; = SPEAR *sb.* 2.

1311 in *Archiv Stud. ncu. Spr.* LXXXI. 83/18 Whon greyne of whete is cast in ground, herof springe spires I-nowe. 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1335 As an okecomth of a litill spire. 1398 TREVISAR *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. 2. (Bodl. MS.), Pe spire of be lely springe oute of the side of be cloue and nougt oute of pee ende. 1440 *Pallad. in Husb.* III. 1034 When their spit up goon is... Let plantie them ther. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 65 The Grains of Barly being moistened with water... the fermentation and heat presently appears... and therefore it shoots forth into Spires. 1690 EVELYN *Sylva* (ed. 2) 83 [They] place the ends of them in water 'till towards the Spring, by which season they will have contracted a swelling spire or knurr. 1756 *Compl. Farmer s.v. Malt*, At this time, the spire should be near piercing through the outer skin of the barley. 1825 *Art of Brewing* (ed. 2) 7 Nature intended this for the future support of the spire.

fig. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. ix. 100 Sitthe to spille speche bat spyre is of grace.

b. A blade or shoot of grass, etc.; = SPEAR *sb.* 2 *b.* (Freq. c 1600-1720; now *rare*).

1646 BR. HALL *Balm Gilead* (1650) 372 What if there were as many Devils in the air, as there are spires of grass on the earth? 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 6 Every grain of dust... every spire of grass is wholly illuminated thereby. 1701 STANHOPE *Pious Breath* III. v. (1704) 182 [Thy hand] only could produce the least spire of grass. 1724 WELLES *Disc.* 433 Look but upon a spire of grass. 1729 CONGREVE *Ovid's Art Love* Wks. 1730 III. 320 Pointed Spires of Flax when green, will Ink supply. 1849 BROWNSON *Wks.* VII. 18 We know that a spire of grass grows, but how it grows we know not. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. 204 The Weather... may be seen in the fine sunny weather sunning itself on the long spires of grass.

c. U.S. Similarly of hair; = SPEAR *sb.* 2 *c.*

1868 MISS ALCOCK *Lit. Women* xv, I'd do as much for our Jimmy any day if I had a spire of hair worth selling.

4. A long slender and tapering growth in a plant:

a. The awn or beard of grain.

1530 PALSOR. 274 Spire of corne, *barbe du ble*. 1877 N.W. *Linc. Gloss.* 234 *Spires*, the horns of barley.

+ *b.* The stigma of the crocus, from which saffron is obtained. *Obs.*—1

1633 BR. HALL *Occas. Medit.* 319 The saffron yields 22 odoriferous and cordial spire, whiles both the flower and the root are unpleasant.

5. An elongated or pointed shoot or tongue of fire or flame.

1450 *Mir's Festival* 102 And when he come done to pe pepull... two spyres of fyre stoden out of hys bed lyke two hornes. 1621 G. SANOVS *Ovid* II. (1626) 27 Parmassus grones beneath two flaming spires. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 123 On each hand the flames Drive backward slope their pointy spires. 1812 *Examiner* 21 Sept. 597/1 Spires of smoking flame. 1839 *Ur's Dict.* Arts 995 If the gas be copious, the flame elongates into a sharp spire. 1877 E. R. CONYER *Basis Faith* ix. 383 An immense instinct to his nature points upward, like a spire of flame.

6. A conical, tapering, pointed body or part of something; a sharp point.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., They are lyke in foorme to two such canles ioyned together... or els it is called a rounde spire, or stiple foorme. *Ibid.* A square spire. 1559

PUTTENHAM Eng. *Poetic* II. (Arb.) 103 Of the Spire or Taper called Pyramid. 1632 G. SANNYS *Orbit* 1. 22 The whole skie being all the night long in the beams of the Sun (that little spire, the shadow of the Earth excepted). 1658 tr. *Portia's Nat. Magic* 393 Make. [a] vessel in the fashion of a Tunnel, or a round Pyramid; . . . let the spire off it. be open. 1725 *Pope's Odyssey* ix. 386 The narrow end I sharpen'd to a spire. 1833 SHELLEY *G. Mob* iv. 11 Icicles. So stainless, that their white and glittering spires tinge not the moon's pure beam. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 793 She . . . directed the capping of her hemp-stacks till the spires were . . . symmetric.

b. A branch or prong of a deer's horn. (Cf. SPEER sb.²) Also fig.

1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 119, I have seen the hornes to haue seauen spires or branches. *Ibid.* 124 At one yeare old they haue nothing but small bunches . . . ; at three yeares they grow forked into two spires. 1641 *Milton Church Coll.* t. vi. Haughty prelates. . . with their forked mitres. . . instead of healing up the gashes of the Church. . . fall to gore one another with their sharp spires.

c. A metal spike or rod. *rare*.

1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 52 A little wall of a yard High of free Stone very fine wrought, on which are to be iron rails and spires. 1750 in D. Gilbert *Paroch. Hist. Cornwall* (1838) III. 430 One of those rocks. . . with an iron spike at the top thereof.

7. A tall, slender, sharp-pointed summit, peak, rock, or column.

1885 WHITNEY *Choice Emblems* 1 A mightie Spire, whose toppes dothe pierce the skie. 1599 HAKLUIT *Voy.* II. 202 About an Harquebus-shotte from Matarea is a spire of great height like that at Rome. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 577 The Egyptians. . . speake much of these Pyramides, the mighty spires and steeples whereof. . . do arise out of the very water. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 22 Mæolis rises very high with a Peake or Pyramidall Spire. 1749 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 269 The whole Surface of the Rock shall rise into Points or Spires. 1833 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom.* xlvii. All night the splinter'd crags that wall the dell With spires of silver shine. 1847 — *Prince* iv. 262 Like a spire of land that stands apart Cleft from the main. 1855 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Inorg. Nat.* 143 The spires, or needle-shaped detached rocks, called in Switzerland *aiguilles*.

b. *poet.* A pyramidal heap or pile of something. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* 1.222 On the shrine he heaped a spire Of teeming sweets, enkindling sacred fire.

8. A tall structure rising from a tower, roof, etc., and terminating in a slender point; *esp.* the tapering portion of the steeple of a cathedral or church, usually carried to a great height and constituting one of the chief architectural features of the building. (Cf. SPEAR sb.² 1.)

So MLG. *spire* (1392), Sw. *spira*, Da. and Norw. *spir*. 1596 LODGE *Wits Miserie* B iiiij b, His beard is cut like the spire of Grantham steeple. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 739 An high Towre in the midst and two Spires at the West end. 1643 BAKER *Chron.* *Elliz.* 117 The Spire of the Cathedral church of Pauls being. . . two hundred and sixty [feet] from the Square Steeple where it was placed. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arg.* i. 215 The Temples crown'd With golden Spires. 1727 SWIFT *Bauis & Philemon* Wks. 1755 III. 11. 33 The chimney widen'd, and grew higher, Became a steeple with a spire. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* vii. v. The steeple, which has a spire to it, is placed in the middle of the church. 1845 SCOTT *Guy R.* iv. The spire of a church. . . indicated the situation of a village. 1886 M. ARNOLD *Thyrsis* iii. And that sweet city with her dreaming spires. . . Lovely all times she lies, lovely to-night. 1887 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* v. I. 310 Queenly Lübeck had not yet begun to cover her peninsula with her stately spires, her soaring gateways. *transf.* 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 77 My consciousness should be diffused abroad in all the forest, and give a common heart to that assembly of green spires.

9. *fig.* The highest point, summit, or top of something.

1600 J. DOWLAND 2nd *Bk. Songs* ii. Bijb, From the highest spire of contentment, my fortune is throwne. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* i. ix. 24 To silence that, Which to the spire, and top of prayres vouch'd, Would seeme but modest. 1611 SPEER *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vi. § 17 36 The Romanes that stroue to mount hie on the spires of their intended glory.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. In senses 1-3, as *spire-end*; *spire-bed*, *mint*, *reed*, *dial.* (see *quots.*). Also *SPIRE-GRASS*.

a. 1722 LISLE *Hush.* (1757) 207 The germen, or the spire-end of the barley. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.*, *Spear-mint* or *Spire-mint*, from its spiry, not capitate inflorescence. *Ibid.*, *Spires*, or *Spire-reed*, the pool reed, *Arundo Phragmites*. 1863 WISE *New Forest Gloss.*, *Spire-bed*, a place where the 'spires'; that is, the reed-canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*), grow.

b. In sense 8, as *spire-growth*, *-top*; *spire-light*, a window in a spire; *spire-roof*, a steeply sloping roof rising up into a spire. See also *SPIRE-STEEPLE*.

1824 PENNY *Cycl.* XXII. 356 The cathedrals of Worms and Gelhausen. . . exhibit many varieties of spires, or rather spire-roofs, springing up from gables at their base. 1846 *Archæol. Frail.* II. 3 The spire itself, at about half its height, is encircled by spire-lights. 1853 C. WICKES *Illustr. Spires & Towers Eng.* (title-p). The Architecture of the Middle Ages, and its Spire-Growth. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab.* Nis. II. 144 The flag of England, fluttering on the spire-top, grew ever fainter and fainter.

c. With past pples. or adjs. (chiefly instrumental and similitive), as *spire-orned*, *-crowned*, *-shaped*, *-topped* adjs., *spire-like* adj.

1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* (1808) 32 He toiled up the spire-top hill. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch.* *Frail.* III. 351 This. . . is covered by a very steep, or spire-shaped roof. 1879 WILL CARLETON *Farm Ballads* 87 The turreted, spire-orned city. 1885 F. P. WARREN & CLEVERLY *Ward Beeble* 56 The famous Roche à Bayard, rising almost sheer from the river, soars to its spire-like peak. 1893 *Daily News* 27 Apr. 5/5 Each corner is adorned with a spire-crowned pavilion.

Spire, sb.² Chiefly Sc. and north. dial. Forms: 4-6 *spyro*, 5 *spyr*, *spyer*, *spierre*, 7 *spier*, 5, 7-*spire*. [app. of Continental origin, corresponding in sense 1 to ON. *spira* (Norw. and Sw. *spira*, Da. *spire*), LG. *spiere*, *spier*, MDn. *spier* (rare), NFris. *spir*, Wfris. *spier*, *spierre*. The original locality of the word, and its relation to *SPIRE* sb.¹, are not clear.]

1. A spar or pole of timber; a bar or moderately long piece of wood. *Obs.* (Cf. SPAR sb.¹ 1-3.)

1392 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 115 In iij spyres emp. de Joh. de Morpeth pro scaffald, 15d. c. 1400 Gamelyn 503 Gamelyn spreynij holi water with an oken spire. c. 1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 17170 [They] spered the 3ates weland faste With many a spire that wel wolde laste. 1419 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 144 Et in ij spyrys de esch emt. pro reparacione unius domus. . . sd. 1470 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 339 Noo freman (shall) go without the citte to hy bides, tallow, spyr, bords. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann.* Marcell. 222 Thre lyeth fourth farther out a foursquare beame or spire.

2. The pole or shaft of a chariot. Also *attrib.* 1609 HOLLAND *Ann.* Marcell. 222 From the very midst of these ropes there riseth forth a beame of wood overthwart, and after the fashion of a yoke spire or tiller erected. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 29 They were wont to . . . runne along the spire-pole and beame of the chariot.

3. A young tree suitable for making into a spar; a sapling. Also *attrib.*

1392 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 116 In xxxij spyres emp. de Will. Mayllour, 16s. 4d. Et in eisidem prostermandis, 7d. 1543 *Mem. Fountains* (Surtees) 413 [Survey of woods], Young oke spyres. . . small ashespyres. 1620 *N. Riding Rec.* II. 234 For cutting and stealing in Watlas Springs, two ash-spyres. 1634 BR. HALL *Contempl.*, N. T. iv. 21, Like a wood new felled, that hath some few spires left for standers. 1703 *London Gaz.* No. 3075/4 Persons having any small young Spire Elm Timber to dispose of. 1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* 394 Many times a Spire Elm will begin to grow hollow at the bottom when any of its Roots happen to perish. 1788 W. H. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 355 *Spires*, timber stands (not common). 1828 in CARR *Craven Gloss.* 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.*, *Spires*, young trees that shoot up a considerable height before they branch out and form a head. 1866 *Davidson's Preadents* V. 1. 225 All timber and other trees, pollards, spires, and saplings.

Spire (spair), sb.³ Also 6 *spyro*. [a. F. *spire* (= It. *spira*, Sp. and Pg. *espira*), or ad. L. *spira*, ad. Gr. *σπειρα* coil, twist, winding.]

1. One of the series of complete convolutions forming a coil or spiral. a. One of the sinuous folds or windings of a serpent, etc.; a coil. Chiefly in pl.

1572 J. JONES *Bathes Aylde* ii. 14 Ye pypes do resemble the Spyrres of a Dragon. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 236 Sometimes also they [i.e. serpents] sette vp such a Spire about the water, that a boate or little Barke without sayles may pass thorow the same. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 502 [The Serpent] erect Amidst his circling Spires, that on the grass Floted redundant. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Alexander's Feast* 29 A dragon's fiery form bely'd the god: Sublime on radiant spires he rode. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* iv. 43 Now glaring fiends, and soakes on rolling spires. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 22 (1822) 175 Tired out at length, they trail their spires, and gasp. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* v. 1059 There was the reptile. . . Renewing its detested spire and spire Around me.

b. In general or technical use.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 130 The humonrabout the vitall spire [i.e. the howels]. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parry's Wks.* xiv. v. (1678) 325 If too the third more loose. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies*, Lond. ii. (1662) 194 With anfractuons spires, and cecleary turnings about it. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* in 1772, 295 A great ox-horn—the arm was twisted round its spires. 1822 SHELLEY *Fragm.* *Unf. Drama* 126 The plant, trailing its quaint spires Along the garden and across the lawn. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 473 Rifles should not be too deeply indented. . . and the spires should be truly parallel. 1870 REP. *Smithson. Instit.* 1859, 8 The center of a coil of many spires of fine wire forming part of the galvanic circuit.

2. A spiral; a series of spiral curves or coils.

1611 B. JOHNSON *Catiline's Consp.* ii. i. Ful. Binde my hair vp. . . Gal. Will you ha't i' the globe, or spire? 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Spiral*, 'Tis called from its Inventor, Archimedes's Spire, or Helix. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 642 Of those perfect spires which lie in the same plane, there are two sorts. The first contains those curves whose spaces, or the distances between each circumvolution, are equal, commonly called Archimedes's spire. 1808 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* II. 11. 391 The principal distinction of the Spanish Sheep is the fineness of the fleece, and the horizontally extended spire of the horns. 1887 D. MACGILL *Massage* (ed. 4) 114 These frictions are applied in every possible direction, now in a rectangular way, now obliquely describing spires and concentric curves.

3. A curl or wreath of smoke, etc.

1699 GARTH *Dispens.* 7 Aromatick Clouds in Spires ascend. 1716 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ.* Nat. Reliq. 1. 65 Air seems to consist of Spires contorted into small Spheres. 1769 *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 334 There was not a spire of smoke to be perceived.

4. As the name of a shell. *Obs.*—1

1681 GREW *Mussum* i. vi. 1. 332 The Level-Whirl, or the Spire.

5. *Conch.* The upper convoluted portion of a spiral shell, consisting of all the whorls except the body-whorl.

1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Oryctol.* 150 A shield-formed, subconical univalve; no spire. 1851 G. F. RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 240 The spire forms a very important feature in the univalves, and on its being raised, flattened, concealed, or reversed, depend many of the generic and specific distinctions of the shells. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim.* Life 51 The greater part of the shell has been removed, but a part of the spire has been left.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *spire-shell*, *-ward* adj.; *spire-bearer* *Conch.*, a spifer.

1713 PETER *Aquat. Anim.* *Ambigina* ix, Thread listed Spire-shell. 1880 *Linn. Soc. Frail.* XV. 104 A broader furrow, in the bottom of which runs the suture on the spire-ward side of a fine rounded thread. 1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* v. 265 The Spire-Bearers. The name. . . is derived from the spiral shape assumed by the calcareous labial appendages which nearly fill the interior of the dorsal valve.

7. *Spire*, sb.⁴ Sc. *Obs.* = *SPIRE* sb.¹

1768 ROSS *Helene* 136 I's no seek near the fire. — Let me but rest my weary bones, Behind backs at the spire. 1806 R. JAMIESON *Pof. Ballads* II. 406 The spire in a cottage, is properly the stem or leg of an earth-fast couple, reaching from the floor to the top of the wall.

Spire, sb.⁵ *rare*. Var. of SPATARD.

The form may be due to *Spir* Sp. 5. 16h. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rev.* Spire i. x. 82 The Brocket has only small projections, called knobbers, with small brow antlers; the Spire a brow antler [etc.]. 1885 ELWORTHY *W. Som.* *Word-bk.* 700 *Spire*, . . . a male deer of three years old.

Spire, sb.⁶ *Coal-mining.* (See *quat.*)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-m.* 231 *Spires*, coal of a hard, dull, slaty nature, and difficult to break up.

Spire, Sc. variant of SPEER sb.⁴ (spray).

Spire (spair), v.¹ Also 5-6 *spyre*, 6 *spyer*. [f. *SPIRE* sb.¹ Cf. Norw. and Sw. *spira*, Dn. *spire*, in sense 1.]

1. *intr.* Of seeds, grain, etc.; To send forth or develop shoots, esp. the first shoot or acrospire; to germinate, sprout. Also with *out*. Now *rare* or *Obs.* (Cf. SPEAR v.²)

c. 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibberu.* in Wright *Voc.* 158 *Ben germit*, [de] p. m. (racome) v. r. 1. spired. 1398 TREVISAR *Barth.* De P. R. xvii. xliii. [Pollem. M.S.], Many men hangen oynes and garlek in be smoke ouer be fyre. . . for bey schulde nouy spire and growe. Ofte oynes and garlek spireh, house bey he nouy in erpe. c. 1440 *Fallad.* on *Hush.* 111. 1034 Now cunones of mixe hit is to keste In molde in sum vessel, so fele autons As wel may spire. 1471 RIFLEY *Comp. Alch.* III. xvii. in Ashm. (1652) 143 Then shall thy seeds both roote and spyre. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. vi. 95 b/2 The workman not suffering it [maltling barley]. . . to take any heate, whereby the hnd ende shoulde spire. 1679 EVELYN *Sylva* (ed. 3) 8 If they [i.e. seeds] spire out before you sow them, he sure you commit them to the earth before the Spout grows dry. 1728 *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 569 As they [crocus roots] then begin to spire, and are ready to shew themselves above Ground. 1765 *Museum Rust.* III. 223 There is a sure disappointment in buying such roots, as the kerns will spire at different times. *transf.* 1882 STANVHURST *Aeneis* i. (Arb.) 27 Thee Troian Caesar shal spire from this auncient regal.

2. *trans.* To produce; to pot forth. *Obs. rare*.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 52 Io. . . race Of woman kind it fairest flower doth spire, And beareth fruit of honour and all chaste desire. 1597 — *Rings Time* Ded., The seede of most entire loue. . . which taking roote. . . would in their ripper strength. . . [have] spired forth fruit of more perfection.

3. *intr.* Of plants, corn, etc.; To run up into a tall stem, stalk, or spike; to grow upwards instead of developing laterally. Now *dial.*

1398 TREVISAR *Barth.* De P. R. xvii. lxxvi. (Bodl. MS.), 31f bei bey i-suffred to be bygnynge to growe to swiþe ban þei spireh & seþde to sone & leþe to sone here fairenres & grene coloure. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 466 *Spyryn*, as corne and ober lyke, *spico*. 1500 PALSCOR 728, 1 *spyer*, as corne dothe when it begynneth to waxe ripe, *je spie*. a. 1618 SYLVESTER *New Jerusalem* 31 Wks. (Grosart) II. 258 There, Mead and Field, spring, spire, and yeeld. 1666 WORLINGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 163 As often as they spire, crop them. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), To *Spire*, to grow up into an Ear, as Corn does. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.*, *Spire*, to shoot up luxuriantly. 1841 HARTSHORNE *Salop. Ant.* *Gloss.*, *Spire*, to grow rapidly, shoot upwards quickly. 1864 HESTON *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., A tree or plant which shoots out in length and not proportionately in breadth is said to *spire*.

4. To rise or shoot up into a spire or spire-shaped form; to rise or extend to a height in the manner of a spire; to mount or soar aloft. Also with *up*.

a. Of flames or fire.

1591 SPENSER *Rings Rome* 220 As ye see huge flames spred diuersly, Gaithered in one vp to the heauens to spyre. 1652 CULVERWEL *Lt. Nat.* i. xviii. (1661) 163 The Candle of the Lord. . . tis fain to spire up, and climbe up. . . in a Pyramidal form. 1816 J. HOOGSON in J. RAINE *Mem.* (1857) I. 181 The flame of its wick spired slightly into length. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 993 If the tip begins to spire, he drops down on one knee, and holding the candle near the pavement, gradually raises it up. 1867 G. MACDONALD *Disciple*, etc. 53 Each ripple waves a flickering fire. . . They laugh and flash, and leap and spire.

b. Of edifices, rocks, etc.

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thucenot's Trav.* II. 60 A square Minaret that spires into a Pyramid. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* i. vii. 74 These rocks terminate in a vast number of ragged points, which spire up to a prodigious height. 1790 PENNANT *London* (1813) 581 They spire into very elegant pinnacles. 1818 MILMAN *Samor* 308 Sudden around 'gan spire the mountain tops. 1872 TENNYSON *Garth & Lynette* 302 A city. . . Which Merlin's hand. . . had touch'd, and everywhere. . . iipt with lessening peak And pinnacle, and had made it spire to heaven.

c. Of leaves, branches, or trees.

1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* 330 It will be convenient. . . to leave a leading Branch near the top to spire up and cover the wound. 1712 tr. *Pomel's Hist. Drugs* I. 136 The leaves only grow at the Top longwise, pointed as those of the Flower-de-lis, spiring, and opposite one to the other. 1798 COLERIDGE *Picture* 115 The crowded fir Spire from thy shores, and stretch across thy bed. 1870 BARRING-GOULD *In Exitu Israel* I. i. 1 The upstart poplars. . . spire above the venerable trees.

d. In fig. use.

1672 TEMPLE *Ess.*, Govt. Wks. 1720 I. 105 A Commonwealth, the more it takes in of the general Humour and Bent of the People, and the more it spires up to a Head by the Authority of some one Person. 1857 ENEMERON *Poems*, *Sphinx* xvi. Wks. (Bohn) I. 398 Upride the merry Sphinx, And crouched no more in stone. She spired into a yellow flame; She flowered in blossoms red.

4. *trans.* a. To build up in the form of a spire. b. To direct or point upwards. c. To pierce with a sharp and lofty peak.

1750 WREN *Parentalia* 307 The Ground-work being settled, they had nothing else to do but to spire all up as they could. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* 53 Nay, I love Death. But Immortality, with finger spired, Points to a distant, giant world. 1874 LANIER *In Absence* iii. Poems (1892) 75 An Alp sublime... Spiring the world's prismatic atmosphere.

† **Spire**, *v.* 2 *Obs.* Also 5-6 *spyre*. [ad. OF. *spirer*, *spirer* (= Sp. and Pg. *espirar*, It. *spirare*), or L. *spirare* to breathe.]

1. *intr.* or *absol.* To breathe; to blow gently; to come forth or out as breath. Also *fig.*

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xliii. 17 In his wil shal spiren, or brethen, out the south. 1395 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* ii. xii. (MS. Bodl. 592), Pe hooli goost spire where he wole & þou heerist his voice, but þou woost not þo whennes he cometh or whidre he goiþ. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 59 h. Let the swete odour of deuocyon and prayer spyre out and ascende vp to thy lorde and spouse. 1535 JOVE *Apol. Tindale* (Arh.) 24 Here may ye smel out of what stynkyng breste and poysoned virulent throte thys peiuissh Pystle spyrethe and heathred forth.

2. *trans.* To breathe (air, etc.). Const. *into*. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* ii. 7 The Lord God thayne fourmede man of the slyme of the erthe, and spiride in to the face of hym an entre of breth of lif.

3. To breathe forth or out, to create or produce by the agency of the breath.

Used in the pa. pple. of the Holy Spirit in relation to the other Persons of the Trinity.

1435 MYSYN *Fire of Love* 16 þe sone is cald, be-caus of þe fadyr he is gottyn; þe holy goste, be-caus of both þe holy fadyr & holy sone he is spyrde. 1613 DAY *Dayall* iii. (1614) 49 He is tearmed a Spirit, because he is spired or breathe from the Father and the Sonne. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 86.

b. To pour out by or as by breathing; to emit or give forth (odour).

1649 LOVELACE *Poems* 77 The rosin-lightning [should] flash, and Monster spire Squibs, and words throt her his fire. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Kour* Def. xviii. 321 The leaves gently toucht do spire forth an excellent odour.

Spire (spɔɪə), *v.* 3 [f. SPIRE sb. 3.] *intr.* To curl, twist, or wind spirally; to make a spiral curve; *esp.* to mount or soar with spiral movement.

Sometimes difficult to distinguish from SPIRE *v.* 1

1507 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* 54 The hornes [of the Bonasus] are recurved, so that they do not spire directly downward but rather forward. 1718 *Entertainer* No. 42. 280 It is a Pitchy-smoke, and wheresoever it curls and spires, there we may find the Fire of Virtue. 1824 MISS L. M. HAWKINS *Annaline* II. 232 The whirlwind came spiring upwards. 1850 BEDDOES *Poems* (1851) 214 The amazed circle of scared eagles spire to the clouds. 1895 YEATS *Poems* 225 The worms that spired about his bones.

Spire, *obs.* form of SPEER *v.* 1

† **Spire-alum**, *Obs.* 1. Some variety of alum. c. 1375 *Litt. Red Bk. Bristol* (1900) II. 6 Qe nul alym soit vsee nule part en la ville en oueraigne forsqe Spyralym, Glasalmy, et Bokkau.

† **Spired**, *pph.* a. 1 *Obs.* [f. SPIRE *v.* 1.] Of barley: Sprouted; spoilt on this account for brewing purposes.

1548 *Act* 2-3 *Edw. VI.* c. 10 § 2 Any Malte not beinge well and sufficiently made, or beinge made of mowburnte or spired Barley. 1649 THORPE *Charge at York Assizes* 28 If any Malt-maker do not make his Malt of good and sweet Barley, not Mow-burnt or Spired Barley. 1702 *Guide Constables* 46 Malt, made of, spired barley.

Spired (spɔɪəd), *pph.* a. 2 [f. SPIRE sb. 2.]

1. Having a tapering, sharp-pointed top; peaked. 1611 *Speed Theatr. Gl. Brit.* (1614) 115 The Severne... whose head rising from the spired mountain Plynlimmon [etc.]. 1650 in *Archaeol.* (1779) V. 434 There is one pyramid in spired pinnacle of marble. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 501 Black, rocky, and marked with rugged spired tops.

b. Of a steeple, tower, etc.: Provided with or carrying a spire.

Also as the second element in combs. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 248 An exceeding high spired steeple. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 374 Huge spired steeples, with a gallant ring of Bells. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* ii. 202 On the top of the Hill is a round spired Tower. 1779 MASON *Eng. Gard.* iii. 173 Of some old Fane, whose steeple's Gothic pride Or pinnacled, or spird, would bolder rise. 1838 W. E. HENLEY *Bk. Verses* 157 Like rampired walls the houses lean, All spired and domed and turreted.

fig. 1851 WHITTIER *Chapel Hermits* xix, The breaking day, which tips The golden-spird Apocalypse! 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk to Land's End* 430 A great human prayer spired with faith and towering heavenward.

2. Sharply-pointed; tapering. *rare.*

1570-1 NARBOUGH *Jrnl. in Acc. Sec. Late Voy.* i. (1694) 16 Three Tropick Birds... with a long spired Tail as hig as Pigeons.

3. Of plants: Stemmed, spiked. In combs., as *high-, sharp-spired*.

1780 BECKFORD *Italy* (1834) I. 263 Above the hut, their appearance was truly formidable, blitted over with sharp-spird dwarf aloes. 1838 MARV HOWITT *Birds & Fl.* 65, I love sweet flowers of every sort, High-spird or trailing low.

Spired, *pph.* a. 3 *rare.* [f. SPIRE sb. 3 or v. 3.]

† 1. Spiral in appearance or form. *Obs.* 1 c. 1623 LONCE *Poor Mans Talent* (Hunter. Cl.) 75 Yf it [sediment of urine] be white, equall, and spired, it signifieth that the patient is of a good Constitution of hoddie.

2. *Conch.* Having a spire.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Spire-grass. [SPIRE sb. 1 Cf. SPEAR-GRASS.] † a. = SPEAR-GRASS 1, SPEARWORT 3. *Obs.* b. One or other of various reeds or sedges. Cf. SPEAR-GRASS 2. Now *dial.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 565 Where Alleyes are close Gravelled, the Earth putteth forth, the first year, Knot-grasse and after Spire-grasse. 1629 *Drayner Conf.* (1647) A iv h, There are many watry plashe, and much rotten Spire-grasse in it. 1851 STERNBERG *Northampton. Dial.*, Spire-grass, a tall species of sedge, growing on fenny land. 1851 MEREDITH *Flower of Ruins Poems* 32 The little harebell leans On the spire-grass that it queens, With honnet blue.

Spireless (spɔɪrɪləs), *a.* [f. SPIRE sb. 1.] Destitute of a spire or spires.

1833 CHALMERS in *Hanna Mem.* (1851) III. xix. 421 Re-entered the town near its singular and spireless church. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 3171 At early dawn when the huge spireless towers were becoming gradually distinct.

Spirelet (spɔɪrɪlət), [f. SPIRE sb. 1 + -LET.] A small spire, csp. one erected on a church tower or turret. (Freq. from c. 1850.)

1848 B. WEBB *Conl. Ecclesiol.* 257 The tower is square of brick, with an octagonal lantern, and above all a tall spirelet. 1867 BARING-GOULD *Palk Just* 120 A small religious house hard by, with a spirelet and bell. 1894 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Apr. 52 In most cases the central tower of their churches becomes a mere spirelet.

attrib. 1900 *Jrnl. R. Archaeol. Inst.* LVII. 3 It had a plain spirelet top with a finial.

† **Spire-steeple**. *Obs.* Also spire steeple.

[SPIRE sb. 1] A steeple surmounted by a spire; a church spire; = SPIRE sb. 1 8. (Common from c. 1610 to c. 1725.)

1559 MORWING *Ecconym.* 78 Upon this necke standeth the head of hrasse with a top like a spire steeple. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 700 A very faire Church [at Ripon], with three high spire-steeples. 1635-56 COWLEY *Davidis* Notes 59 A Pyramide is a Figure broad beneath, and smaller and sharper by degrees upward, till it end in a Point, like our Spire-Steeples. 1795 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 70 This Council... being very desirous... to erect a convenient church, with a proper spire steeple. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 7 From the window of the parlour... I have a view of a tall spire-steeple. 1809 COLERIDGE *Friend* 23 Nov. 223 An instinctive taste teaches men to build their churches in flat countries with spire-steeples.

Spirewise, *adv.* 1 *Obs.* [f. SPIRE sb. 1 + -WISE.] In the manner of a tapering spire; pyramidally.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* ii. vi. (1611) 56 A Cheveron is an ordinary formed of a two fold line spirewise or pyramidally. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 930 Some of them build their nests spirewise out of clay. 1683 LORRAIN tr. *Muret's Rites Funeral* 38 A kind of Square Tower, and on the top of it were four little Towers made Taper or Spire-wise.

† **Spirey**, *Obs.* 1 [? ad. F. *spirde*.] = SPIRÆA.

1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 220 Curran leaved Spirey.. grows wild in Canada and Virginia.

Spirey, *obs.* form of SPIRY *a.*

† **Spirget**, *Obs.* Also 7 *spurget*. [Of obscure origin: cf. SPIRKET sb. 1] A pin or peg for hanging things on.

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* viii. 830 There hung a Boawle of Beeche upon a spirget by a ring. 1691 RAY *S. & E. Co. Words* 114 A *Spurget*, a Tagge or piece of Wood to hang any thing upon.

Spiric (spɔɪrɪk), *a.* and *sb.* *Geom.* *rare.* [ad. Gr. *σπειρικος*, f. *σπειρα* SPIRE sb. 3 Cf. F. *spirique*.] a. *adj.* Of or pertaining to, having the form of, a tore or torus. b. *sb.* A plane section of a torus.

1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. 134 But, with respect to these sections, the conic were invented by Menæchmus, but the spiric by Perseus. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

So † **Spirical** *a.* *Obs.* 1

1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. 134 Conic, or spirical sections are generated from a particular section of solids.

Spiricle (spɔɪrɪk'l), *Bot.* [dim. of SPIRE sb. 3.] A minute coiled thread in the coating of certain seeds and achenes, which uncoils when moistened.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Spirifer (spɔɪrɪfɪə), *Palæont.* [mod. L. *spirifer* (Sowerby, 1816), f. L. *spira* SPIRE sb. 3 + *-fer* bearing.] A genus of fossil brachiopods, found abundantly in the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous formations, characterized by long highly-developed spiral appendages; a member or species of this genus, or of the family *Spiriferidae* of which it is the type. Also *attrib.*

1835 PENNY *Cycl.* III. 1251 A particular kind of fossil shell, named a *spirifer*, has indeed been detected in it. 1839 DELA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. iii. 47 Those seams which contain casts of broken vertebral columns of... spirifers, and corals. 1872 H. A. NICHOLSON *Palæontol.* 205 The true Spirifers are mainly Silurian and Devonian. 1890 GEIKIE *Class. Bk. Geol.* (ed. 2) xix. 266 The Devonian system [contains]... Cypridina-shales, Spirifer sandstone.

Spiriferous (spɔɪrɪfərəs), *a.* 1 [ad. mod. L. *spirifer* (us) or F. *spirifère*: cf. *præ*.]

1. *Conch.* Having a spire.

1859 in *Mayne Med. Lex.*

2. *Palæont.* Of a brachiopod: Having spiral appendages.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Spiriferous, *a.* 2 *Geol.* [f. SPIRIFER + -OUS.] Containing or yielding spirifers.

1838 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 509/2 The spiriferous sandstone on the Denison Plains... is doubtless Palæozoic.

Spiriform (spɔɪrɪfɔrm), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *spiriformis* or F. *spiriforme*.] Having the form of a spire or spiral.

1841 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 450 In all essential particulars this spiriform viscus is precisely analogous to the laminated cavity of the *Nautilus*. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* ii. vii. iii. 349 The females [of the *Trichoccephalus*] are always straight; never spiriform, like the males. 1891 F. GALTON *Finger Prints* v. 77 A series of rings, spirals, and plaits... breaking away into a... spiriform arrangement.

Spirillar (spɔɪrɪlɪə), *a.* [f. SPIRILLUM + -AR.] Of or belonging to the bacterial genus *Spirillum*; resembling a spirillum; characterized by the presence of spirilla.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.* 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 510 We should find that some of its descendants are spirillar. *Stid.* 952 Blood... containing the spirillar organisms. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 17 Sept. 654 The pseudo-leucocytes that are present in the blood in... spirillar fever.

Spirillosis (spɔɪrɪlɔʊsɪs), *Path.* [See next and -OSIS.] A disease or affection characterized by the presence of spirilla.

1904 *Jrnl. Microsc. Soc.* Feb. 100 Spirillosis of Fowls.—In the blood they found a spirillum and this blood produced the disease in other fowls.

† **Spirillum** (spɔɪrɪlɪəm), *Pl.* spirilla. *Bacteriol.* [mod. L., dim. of L. *spira* SPIRE sb. 3.]

A genus or group of bacteria characterized by a spiral structure; any member of this genus, esp. the species found in the blood in relapsing fever.

1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* 28 *Spirillum*. Elongated unjointed threads rolled up into a more or less perfect spiral: frequently two spirals intertwine. 1878 BAISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 2) 134 Spirilla are moving spiral filaments of extreme tenuity. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Nov. 8/1 The water used in making the creams teemed with micrococci, bacilli, and spirilla.

b. *Spirillum fever*, relapsing fever.

1886 PVE-SMITH *Jagge's Princ. & Pract. Med.* I. 201 With the analogy of spirillum fever to guide us. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 368 In spirillum fever there is no rash.

† **Spirinche**, *Obs.* 1 [ad. med. L. *spirinchus*, *spīringus*: see SPIRLING.] A snail.

a. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Acc. Fishes Norfolk Wks.* 1835 IV. 331 *Spirinches*, or smelt, in great plenty about Lynn.

Spiring (spɔɪrɪŋ), *vbl.* sb. 1 [f. SPIRE *v.* 1.] The action of the verb in various senses; also *constr.*, a shoot or sprout.

c. 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, Gov. Lordsh. 73 Trees er cled with newe leuys, be erthe ys faix wyth spyringes. 1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* 376 They will be the taller and straighter by being forced up by the Wood that grows about them; tho' a deep Soil... contributes much to their spiring. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farnu.* 158 It is freed from the risk of Spiring before the Nut is put into the Ground.

† **Spiring**, *vbl.* sb. 2 *Obs.* 1 [f. SPIRE *v.* 2.] A breathing; a blowing.

1534 MORE *Answe. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1061/1 Christ... bode him meruayl not therof, no more then of y^e spiring or mouing of the spirite or of y^e wind.

Spiring (spɔɪrɪŋ), *pph.* a. 1 [f. SPIRE *v.* 1.]

1. That spires or rises up taperingly to a point; freq. *poet.* or *rhet.*, soaring aloft or reaching to a great height: a. Of edifices, rocks, etc.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* viii. (1909) III. 59 The old building of the church of the abbey remayneth having it goodly spiring steeles. 1613-6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. iv, Carved Monuments, Spiring Colosses and high raised rests. 1738 [G. SMITH] *Chr. Relat.* II. 275 Surrounded... by spiring Rocks, some eight, some sixteen, and others thirty Foot high. 1771 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* in 1772, 343 Spiring summits of wet Mountains. 1800 BENTHAM in *Ess. Goth. Archit.* 65 This chapel... is supported by strong spiring buttresses. 1843 *Stranger's Comp. Canbr.* 53 From its roof rises a spiring and airy lantern. 1906 CORNFORD *Defenceless Isl.* 30 The graceful lines, the spiring masts... suggest swift motion.

b. *fig.* Of the spirit.

1618 LITHGOW *Pilgr. Farewell* A iij, Prayse-worthie Pilgrime, whose so spiring Spire Restes not content, incanted in one Soyle.

c. Of trees. (Cf. SPIRAL a. 2 b.)

1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* 390 If each other of these Trets be a spiring Tree, and the odd one between, a Fruit-tree to spread. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* i. xxiii, All trees that bend with luscious fruit... Or point their spiring heads to heaven. 1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* ii. (1869) 102 The lofty, spiring tops of the spruce and fir. 1886 MRS. CADDY *Footsteps* f. V A 12 The spiring groves of distant elm and poplar are thrown out by the white clouds.

2. Of grass or plants: Shooting, sprouting; running up into a spire or stem.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xvi. 48 Where now the sharp-edged scythe shears up the spiring grass. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 211 They... plough it early in the year as soon as their clay is followed, and then there will spring some spiring-grass that will keep it from scorching. 1863 W. W. STORY *Rota d. K.* II. iv. 115 Their spiring weeds that grow out of the ears of the... moss-stained tiles.

† **Spiring**, *pph.* a. 2 *Obs.* 1 [f. SPIRE *v.* 2.] Respiring.

1577 GRANGE *Gold. Aphrod.*, etc. Q iv b, Yet I forlorne a dolefull wight... Doe wishe me set farre from the light: A 21 ride of this my spyring heath.

Spiring, *pph.* a. 3 *rare* 1. [f. SPIRE *v.* 3.] Spirally; winding spirally.

(Percy Soc.) 9 God the fullfille withe intelligence, And withe a spryut of goostly sapience. *Ibid.*, God send (thee) also . . . A spryut. Of connyng. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* v. ii. 64 A double spirit Of teaching, and of learning. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 56 A certain spirit of improvement. . . has been promoted and carried on. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 18 If possess with a spirit of theory, his imagination will supply the rest. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Vanderput & S.* ix. 133 The old woman had infused a further spirit of thankfulness into the suffering boy. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* iii. i. A slight spirit of mockery played over his speech. 1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ.* iii. 62 To foster a spirit of comprehensive patriotism.

8. A particular character, disposition, or temper existing in, pervading, or animating, a person or set of persons; a special attitude or bent of mind characterizing men individually or collectively.

1561 RASTELL *Confut. M. Ivelles Serm.* 137 Not onely Moyses had the grace of governing. . . but seueotie elders. . . had imparted unto them of his spirite aod dignitie. 1588 Kyo *Honste. Phil. Wks.* (1901) 242 There mette vs another youth of lesse yeeres, but no lesse gentle spirit. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* ii. iii. 127 Ioue send her A better guiding Spirit. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 62 Observing in his pupil a Spirit fitted for the Government of that Monarchy. 1682 FLAVEL *Fear Ded.*, A dear friend from whom I have often had the fair idea and character of your excellent spirit. 1712 ADONSON *Spect.* No. 363 ¶ 8 His Person, his Port, and Behaviour, are suitable to a Spirit of the highest Rank. 1754 GRAY *Pragr. Poets* 8 Latium had her lofty spirit lost. 1856 FROUVE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 34 By these measures the money-making spirit was for a time driven back. 1897 *Cavalry Tactics* 5 Like the quality of tact, the cavalry spirit is perceptible only by its results.

b. The disposition, feeling, or frame of mind with which something is done, considered, or viewed.

1601 BR. W. BANLOW *Serm. Paules Crosse* Pref. 10 But from what spirit these objections proceede, may soone be guessed at. 1680 AUBREY in Ingleby *Shaks. Cent. Praise* (1880) 383 It seemed to him that he writ with the very spirit that Shakespear (did). 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. i. iv. It is not thy works. . . but only the Spirit thou workest in, that can have worth or continuance. 1861 M. PATRISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 31 Such is the spirit in which the history of our ancestors is ordinarily propounded to us. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* ix. (1875) 147 Otto laboured on his great project in a spirit almost mystic.

9. A person considered in relation to his character or disposition; one who has a spirit of a specified nature: a. With preceding adjs.

1591—(see CHOICE a. 1 b). 1598 E. GULPIN *Shial* v. Here I converse with those diviner spirits Whose knowledge and admire the world inherits. 1601—(see MASTER *Sh.* 24 a). 1638 JUNIUS *Paul. Auctoris* 10 Many lively spirits at length are most pitifully turned away from their forward course. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. 184 Thus impossible it is to please forward spirits. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 56. 8 The Brave Spirits of France now strive to vindicate their Liberty in Religious Matters. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Epist.* i. xix. 12 Let thirsty Spirits make the Bar their Choice. 1808 SCOTT in *Lockhart* I. i. 27 He is. . . led to be the associate and companion of those inferior spirits with whom he is placed. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. l. 34 A few regiments of household troops are sufficient to overawe all the discontented spirits of a large capital. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 29 Oct. 5/2 That the army, at least the more active spirits within it, were discontented was notorious.

b. With other forms of qualification. *rare.*

1603 DANIEL *Def. Rhine Wks.* (1717) 21 Being. in all Ages furnish'd with Spirits fit to maintain the Majesty of her own Greatness. 16148 LO. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 93 So haughty were the major part of the spirits in this assembly, that. . . they condemned Luther's Books to the Fire. 1760—72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 82 Our ship. . . was full manned, with about two hundred and seventy spirits. . . ready, and desirous to go and meet death.

10. The essential character, nature, or qualities of something; that which constitutes the pervading or tempering principle of anything. (Common after 1800.)

1690 TEMPLE *Ess.*, *Poetry Wks.* 1720 I. 241 The true Spirit or Vein of ancient Poetry. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks.* Nat. 189 Which is enough to support the Spirit of Botany. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Epist.* ii. i. 224 It breathes the Spirit of the tragic Scene. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. ii. iv. § 3 The spirit of the hills is action, that of the lowlands repose. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commun.* v. xciii. III. 298 To do so would be also to the whole spirit of American legislation.

b. The prevailing tone or tendency of a particular period of time.

1820 SHELLEY *Lett. Wks.* 1880 IV. 166 It is the spirit of the age, and we are all infected with it. 1824 LANOOR *Imag. Com.* Wks. 1846 I. 144 The spirit of the times is only to be made useful by catching it as it rises. 1884 GLADSTONE in *Western Daily Press* 22 Sept. 3/3 This legitimate process. . . conducted in the spirit of the present day. 1891 *Fall Mall* G. 6 Aug. 3/1 The Spirit of the Age is against those who put party or programme before human needs.

c. The broad or general intent or meaning of a statement, enactment, etc. Used in contrast to LETTER *sb.* 1 5.

Suggested by the use of the words in 2 *Cor.* iii. 6. 1802 *Med. Junt.* VIII. 288 Knowing. . . that Magistrates are generally obliged to inflict penalties according to the Letter and not according to the Spirit of an Act. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. vi. (1857) 84 His faith appears to have consisted in disbelieving the letter, almost as much as in believing the spirit of the promise.

III. II. The immaterial intelligent or sentient element or part of a person, freq. in implied or expressed contrast to the body.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* i. 19 Sacrifice to God [is] a spirit holly troubled. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1907 Naught may the woful spirit in myn herte Declare a poynt of my sorwes smerte. 1420 *Aunters of Arth.* xx. The holy goost, That

enspyres alle sperites. . . to come to that blysse. 1551 BIBLE *Luke* i. 47 My spirite reioyseth in god my sauour. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* iii. i. 69 h. [They] teach them to learne some art or occupation, according to the capacite of their spirit. 1604 E. G. (RIMSTONE) *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* ii. iv. 88 As well in the fruites of the earth, as in the bodies and spirits of men. 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 5 But these things bounded not their great spirits. 1743 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Odes* ii. iii. 2 In arduous Hours an equal Mind maintain, Nor let your Spirit rise too high. 1789 COWPER *Queen's Visit Lond.* 65 That cordial thought her spirit cheer'd. 1827 HALLAN *Const. Hist.* iii. (1876) I. 162 They stood the trial of their spirits without swerving from their allegiance. 1842 TENNYSON *Sir Galahad* iv. My spirit heats her mortal bars. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* v. Many new things, after which the spirits of others were unconsciously groping and dumbly yearning.

b. In generalized sense, with the.

1382 WYCLIF *Baruch* xii. 1 The soule in anguysshes, and the spirit tormentid crieth to thee. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. 4 (Harl. MS.), pi flesch, pat dispisith all werkis that be spiritie lovith. 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* ii. viii. 48 Blesful is that man whom. . . he callip for teres to be ioy of be spirit. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 55 Luther hath offended. . . in. . . not teaching those things, that are of the spirit. 1614 C. BROOKE *Ghost Rich.* III. E. iv. As the Catholick Spirit in Man applies Each Sense and Organ, to their proper Ends. 1665 R. HOWARD *Four Plays, Committee* iii. 99 Saffron-posses-drink is very good against The heaviness of the Spirit. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 299 Hopes. . . that cannot. . . cheer the spirit, nor refresh the sight. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* iii. xx. (1878) 298 In such cases the spiritual action must at first be directly on the spirit and not at all on the mind.

c. Without article; freq. in phr. in spirit.

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* xii. 11 Not slow in bysinesse, feruent. in spirit. *Ibid.* i. *Cor.* vii. 34 And a. . . mayden thenkith what thingis ben of the Lord, that sche be hooly in body and spirit. 1430 LYOG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 48 This rose of Jericho. . . Pore in spirit, parfitt in pacyence. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* x. 21 In that very houre he reioyced in spirit. 1582 N. T. LACHEFIELD tr. *Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind.* 143 The Captaine Generall was inwardly moued in spirit. 1663 BR. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xix. Losing more time by these defections of spirit. 1670 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xvi. § 10 The poor man had not spirit enough to discern what was best for him. 1779 *Mirror* No. 10, Mr. Fleetwood felt an unusual elevation of spirit. 1850 THACKERAY *Virgin.* vi. Saddened and humbled in spirit, the young officer presented himself after a while to his old friends. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* v. viii. i. 167 note, This being the true distinction between flesh and spirit.

12. The emotional part of man as the seat of hostile or angry feeling.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* xxi. 16 Thanne the Lord rerede ageinus Joram the spiritie of the Philistis, and of Arabes. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iii. v. 304 And not to swell our Spirit, He shall he executed presently. 1611 BIBLE *Ecl.* x. 4 If the spirit of the ruler rise vp against thee, leaue not thy place. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 467 The carelessness and luxury of the court came to be so much exposed that the King's spirit was much sharpened upon it. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xiv. She was prepared for war and her spirit was hot within her.

13. Mettle; vigour of mind; ardour; courage; disposition or readiness to assert oneself or to hold one's own.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* iv. i. 101 All furnisht, all in Armes, . . . As full of spirit as the Month of May. 1603—*Meas. for M.* iii. i. 12 I have spirit to do any thing that appears not fowle. 1642 in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* vi. § 338 They have of late taken spirit, and begun to speak big words. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1734) II. 427 A man of more spirit than discretion. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* iv. viii. Molly had too much spirit to bear this treatment tamely. 1809 BYRON *Barads & Rev.* (ed. 2) Postscr., 'The age of chivalry is over,' or, in the vulgar tongue, there is no spirit now-a-days. 1862 STANLEY *Feu. Ch.* (1877) i. xv. 296 They replied with all the spirit of Arab chiefs. 1890 'L. FALCONER' *Mile.* ix. i. 33 She consoled herself by describing what other people called disobedience as spirit.

b. In the phr. with (.) spirit.

1748 GRAY *Alliance* 95 What wonder if. . . They guard with spirit what by strength they gain'd? 1799 NELSON 7 June in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. p. clxxxix, Don Jose. . . has on several occasions conducted himself with spirit. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxii, Ere Morton or Burley had reached the post to be defended, the enemy had commenced an attack upon it with great spirit. 1830 MARRIAT *King's Own* xiii, The action was now maintained with spirit, but much to the disadvantage of the cutter.

c. Freq. in a man of spirit.

1747 HADLEY *Suspicious Husband* i. i. We Men of Spirit, Sir, are above it. 1780 *Mirror* No. 102, Youths entering on the stage of life are caught with the engaging appellation, 'a man of spirit'. 1812 *Lex. Bal.* Pref. p. vi, They may be initiated into all the peculiarities of language by which a man of spirit is distinguished from a man of worth.

14. a. A brisk or lively quality in things.

1588 Kyo *Honste. Phil. Wks.* (1901) 272 The small wyne, aod those of little spiritie that quickly lose their strength. 1638 JUNIUS *Paul. Auctoris* 229 Seeing. . . that nothing marreth the life and spirit of the invented things so much, as to force and strain them to a fore-determined purpose. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* (1716) 190 Wine hath Briskness and Spirit in it. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xiv, So much motherliness and full-heartedness. . . seemed to put a spirit into the food and drink she offered. 1874 H. H. COLE *Catal. Ind. Art S. Kens. Mus.* App. 281 The action and modelling of the conventional griffin has some spirit about it.

b. Liveliness, vivacity, or animation in persons, their actions, discourse, etc. (Cf. 17 c.)

1700 EVELYN *Diary* 16 Aug. 1691, An honest discourse, but read without any spirit or seeming concern. 1750 GRAY *Long Story* 30 Arm'd with spirit, wit, and satire. 1783 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 20 June, The absence of Dr. Johnson. . . took off the spirit of the evening. 1857 RUSKIN *Time & Tide* v. § 24 She danced her joyful dance with perfect grace,

spirit, sweetness, and self-forgetfulness. 1886 *Athenaeum* 30 Oct. 559/2 The twenty-second chapter. . . relates with some spirit the disputes between England and the United States.

IV. 15. A movement of the air; a wind; a breath (of wind or air).

In later use *poet.* and associated with other senses. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* viii. 1 The Lord. . . brougte to a spirit [1388 wynd] vpon the erthe. And the watris ben lessid. *Ibid.* Ps. x. 7 Fyr, brunston, and the spiritis [1388 spirit] of tempestis. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 158 Fyre, brinstone, and spiritie of tempest. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 37 All the spirit and winde which should beare them [sc. birds] vp is withdrawne from them. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 39 All Purgers haue in them a raw Spirit, or Wind; which is the Principall Cause of Tortion in the Stomach. 1725 PORE *Odysses* vii. 152 The balmy spirit of the western gale. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atlas* lx, With motion like the spirit of that wind Whose soft step deepens slumber.

† b. The act of breathing; (a) breath. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Thess.* ii. 8 The ilke wickid man. . . whom the Lord Jhesu schal sle with the spirit of his mouth. 1481 CAXTON tr. *Cicero, Old Age*, Their wisdom ascendy in encreasing and contynued unto the last spirit of their lives. 1483—*Gold. Leg.* 129/2 For all her body bycam cold and she felte that her spirit helde her in her brest. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. Notes* 55 Him shall God destroie with y^e spirit of his mouth. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* 293 Forasmuch as the force of the words was sharp and that there was a succession of spirits.

c. *Gram.* An aspirate or breathing; a conventional mark indicating this; *spec.* in the writing or printing of Greek.

1555 EKEN *Decades* (Arh.) 169 Ye, all suche woordes as in their tonge are aspirate, are pronounced with lyke breath and spiritie as is .f. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 232 Call vpon them oft to marke carefully the accents of each word, with the spirits. 1653 GOUCE *Comm. Heb.* i. 3 The Greek makes an apparent distinction by a different spirit over the head of the first letter. 1680 DALGARNO *Deaf & Dumb Man's Tutor* 126 The unnecessary and troublesome luggage of Spirits and Accents. 1751 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 79 Every initial vowel has a spirit prefixed. 1827 FABER *Sac. Cal. Prophecy* (1844) III. 163 The inscription in the Greek cursive character, even with the accompanying accents and spirits. 1861 SCRIVENER *N. T. Critic.* 39 The book has neither spirits. . . nor accents.

† d. *Mus.* An air; a melody. *Obs.*—1

1608 WEELESKE (title), Ayetes or Phantasticke Spirites for three voices.

16. One or other of certain subtle highly-refined substances or fluids (distinguished as *natural*, *animal*, and *vital*) formerly supposed to permeate the blood and chief organs of the body. In later use only *pl.*

See also ANIMAL SPIRITS 1, NATURAL a. 12 a, and VITAL a. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 53 For þe son beme. . . draweþ oute þe humours. . . and by drawinge oute of spiritis makeþ hem coward of herte. 1400 *Laufman's Chirurg.* 26 Þe toþer arterie. . . hap two cootis, bi cause þat oon mygt not azenstone þe strekne þe þe spiritis. *Ibid.* 166 Of þe plesne blood þe spirit is engendrid; which spirit is. . . more still þan. . . any bodi. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Aleh.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 82 The Spirit Vitall in the Hert doth dwell. The Spirit Natural. . . in the Liver. . . But Spirit Animal dwelleth in the Braine. 1539 ELVOR *Cash. Helthe* (1541) 12 b, Spite is an ayry substance subtyll, styrryng the powers of the body to performe their operations. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiv. (1592) 206 A mans. . . eyes faile because the Spirities of them fayle. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 61 The reason is, because all the spiritis are immured. 1646 BARRING *Exp. Hosa* vi. (1652) 266 The fatter mens bodies are, the lesse blood and the fewer spiritis they have. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 155 When his blood no Youthful Spiritis move, He languishes and labours in his Love. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 250 What Remedies will be proper to repress the Disorders of the Spiritis. 1791 *Pop. Tales Germ.* I. 190 Her spiritis retired inward, her cheeks grew pale, and down she sank.

transf. 1719 W. WOOD *Serv. Trade* 3 It disperses that blood and Spiritis throughout the Members, by which the Body Politick subsists. 1812 CARY *Dante, Parad.* xxv. 72 With the eye's spirit running forth to meet the ray.

b. *pl.* Vital power or energy; the normal operation of the vital functions.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 514 So feble eck were hise spiritis and so lowe. . . that no man koude knowe His speche ne his voys. 1430 St. *Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6065 Fra he was ryght sett, he began his spiritis to gctt with in a lill stounde. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* i. 118 At last feeling my spiritis begin to faile me, I was glad to returne. 1670 WALTON *Lives* iii. 228 More he would have spoken, but his spiritis failed him. 1700 ROWE *Amb. Steph. Moth.* i. i, That ever will remain, And in my latest Spiritis still survive. 1793 COWPER *To Mary* ii, Thy spiritis have a fainter flow, I see thee daily weaker grow.

17. *pl.* The mind or faculties as the seat of action and feeling, esp. as liable to be depressed or exalted by events or circumstances.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vi. 223 He. . . sumdeill affrayit wes; But in schort tym he till him tait His spiritis icht full hardly. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich. III.* 49 To visite his familie, and to recreate and refrehe his spiritis (as heopenly sayde). 1592 *Arden of Feversham* i. 1 Arden, cheer up thy spiritis and droup no more. 1608 CHAPMAN *Dk. Byron* v. 133 For we shall never brag That we have made his spiritis check at death. 1719 De *Foe Crusoe* i. (Globe) 199 Danger, sink the Sight of which, if discover'd to him, would. . . sink his Spiritis. 1771 SMOLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 184, I find my Spiritis and my health affect each other reciprocally. 1855 SCOTT *Betrothed* xxii, The spiritis of Eveline in particular felt a depression. 1845 J. COULTER *Adv. in Pacific* xi. 155 It is one of the means of keeping up the spiritis of the men on long voyages. 1893 *Law Times* XCIV. 603/2 For the last three or four days he appears to have been depressed in spiritis.

b. With adjs., as *good, great, high, low*, etc. Freq. in . . *spirits*.

1737 GRAY *Let.* (1900) I. 6 Low spirits are my true and faithful companions. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 169 So that we are in pretty good Spirits. 1744 *See Low* a. 81. 1780 *Mirror* No. 95, I walked home in great spirits. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. vii. 47 She had a constant flow of good spirits. 1820 IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 49 She seems in better spirits than I have ever known her. 1834 *Daily News* 21 Feb. 5/3 The men are in high spirits at the prospect of a fight.

c. Vigour or animation of mind; cheerfulness, vivacity, liveliness. (Cf. 14 b.)

1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Lady Rich* 16 Aug., I found myself perfectly recovered, and have had spirits enough to go and see all that is curious in the town. 1780 *Mirror* No. 81, I lost all my former spirits, as well as my former bloom. 1803 *Med. Fnl.* IX. 211 Loss of appetite and spirits, succeeded with thirst. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxi. The horse would roll when he was bringing him up from the stable; he's so full of spirits.

d. In spirits, in a cheerful mood; animated, elated, happy. *Out of spirits*, low-spirited.

1766 GOLDSMID *Vicar* xxxii. His time is pretty much taken up in keeping his relation . . in spirits. 1779 in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) IV. 259 [She] is . . so out of spirits, that she is cruelly afraid she shall never live till her dear master's return. 1826 DISRAELI *V. Grey* iv. ii. I suppose he is quite in spirits at your success? 1838 LYTTON *Alice* i. 1, Who can be out of spirits to such weather?

† 18. *pl. a.* The faculties of perception or reflection; the senses or intellect; mental powers. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 57 b. That . . thou gather to the thy spirytes, & be . . quyet. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iv. 63 His Spirits should hunt After new Fancies. c1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) II. 115 Truly the more I scrupe up my spirits to reach it, the more I am swallowed in a gulf of admiration. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Part.* iv. 66 To sig thy Praise, woud' Heav'n my Breath prolong, Infusing Spirits worthy such a Song.

† b. Disposition, character. *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. ii. 63 For what advancement may I hope from thee, That no Reueen hast, but thy good spirits To feed & cloath thee?

19. † a. A subtle or intangible element or principle in material things. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 98 The Spirits or Pneumatics, that are in all Tangible Bodies are scarce known. 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 57 There is in every Tangible Body a Spirit, covered and Encompassed with the Grosser Parts of the Body. 1661 SOUTH *Serm.* Wks. 1823 II. 328 In the rale, it is not the bare water that fructifies, but a secret spirit or nitre descending with it. a 1722 LITTLE *Husb.* (1757) 218 The spirit of the straw is washed out by the rain. 1725 FARR *Dict.* s.v. *Cider*, The Spirits of Cider being exceedingly apt to evaporate.

b. (See quot.)

1829 *Chapters Phys.* Sci. 235 The oxygenous gas . . is a kind of vivifying spirit or quality, which is necessary to continue the lives of animals.

V. † 20. a. One or other of four substances so named by the mediaeval alchemists. *Obs.*

c1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* & T. 60 Ne eke oure spirites Ascendoun . . Mowe to oure werkynge no thyng vs auaille. *Ibid.* 103 The firste spirit quyk siluer called is, The seconde Ormynt, the thridde ywis Sal Armonyak, and the ferthe Brymston. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 84 Of bodie sevene . . With four spiritis joynit withal Stand the substance of this matiere.

† b. *Spirit of the world*: (see quot.)

1651 FRENCH *Distill.* v. 107 In the element of Water there is a great plenty of the Spirit of the world, . . and . . this Spirit hath three distinct substances, viz. Salt, Sulphur, and Mercury.

† c. *spec. Mercury. Obs.*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Spirit*, which the Chymists call Mercury, is one of the 5 Principles separable from a Mixt, by Fire. 1725 WATTS *Logic* i. ii. § 2 The chemist makes spirit, salt, sulphur, water, and earth, to be their five elements. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Element*, Mercury, which they [i.e. chemists] also call *Spirit*.

† d. (See quot.) *Obs.*—

1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltem & Vale Farm*. 200 The Exhalations of the Sun that draws up a moist Vapour from the Earth, by some, called the Spirit, by others, the Salt of the Earth.

21. A liquid of the nature of an essence or extract from some substance, esp. one obtained by distillation; a solution in alcohol of some essential or volatile principle.

1620 JONSON *Alch.* ii. vi. H's is busie with his spirits, but we'll vpon him. 1651 FRENCH *Distill.* v. 139 Dissolve any sulphurous . . metall . . in *Aqua fortis*, or any other acid Spirit. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The Chymists are said to draw a Spirit from Sulphur, Salt, and other Bodies, when they extract the Essence . . by Distillation or otherwise. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 136 All the common spirits may, I find, be deprived of their peculiar flavour by repeatedly digesting them with . . charcoal and quicklime. 1831 J. DAVIES *Mat. Med.* 36 The spirits have a weaker odour than the distilled waters. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 18 Spirits are alcoholic solutions of volatile principles made by direct solution or by distillation from the crude drugs.

Fig. 1613 SYLVESTER (*title*), Lachrymæ Lachrymarum: or the Spirit of Teares, distilled for the vntymely Death of the incomparable Prince of Wales. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* ii. xxiv. (1840) q. 4 These Assassins . . had in them the very spirits of that poisonous superstition. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* iv. 144 To drink the spirit of the golden day, And triumph in existence.

b. Without attrition: Liquid such as is obtained by distillation, *spec.* that which is of an alcoholic nature. Also *pl.*

sing. 1610 JONSON *Alch.* i. i. Have I . . Wrought thee to spirit, to quintessence, with paines Would twice haue won me the philosophers worke? 1683 HOLME *Armarour* iii. xx. (Roxb.) 250/2 Wine coopers termes: . . Spirit, wine double distilled. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* *Spirit dulcified*, a choice Remedy for the Cholick in Horses. a 1774 GOLDSMID *Serv. Exp. Philor.* (1776) I. 380 A solid that will swim in water, will sink in spirit. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory L.* 334 In this manner are extracted from roses the three principles, spirit, oil, and salt. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 576 The substances from which spirit is obtained are usually barley, wheat, oats, rye, sugar, or molasses. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 289 In this manner, by one operation, spirit containing about 60 per cent. of alcohol is obtained. 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place in Nat.* i. 16 M. Palm . . shot one, and forwarded it to Batavia in spirit.

pl. 1800 SOUTHEY in C. C. SOUTHEY *Life* (1850) II. 91 The head and hands were sent here; I have seen them in the Museum, in spirits.

c. *orig. pl.* Strong alcoholic liquor for drinking, obtained from various substances by distillation; *sing.* any particular kind of this.

1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* n. 67 He gave me also a piece of an Honey-comb, and a little Bottle of Spirits. 1742-3 HERVEY in *Johnson's Deb.* (1787) II. 409 It is not to be doubted, my Lords, but that spirits will, by this additional duty, be made one third part dearer. 1833 H. T. MARTINEAU *Vanderput & S.* vi. 95 Every body agreed that spirits were the only safeguard against the perils of ditch water. 1884 *Graphic* 29 Nov. 562/2 An exuberance of animal spirits occasionally increased by spirits of another character.

sing. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxi. Quilp . . drank three small glass-fuls of the raw spirit. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lvii. When she was prevailed on . . to take a little spirit-and-water. 1884 J. P. QUINCY *Figures of Past* 265 The use of wine and spirit was practically universal at the time of which I am speaking.

d. With of (the name of the liquor). *rare.*

1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amurem.* viii. Wks. 1709 III. t. 77 To the Charms of Coffee the wiser sort joyn'd Spirit of Clary, Usquebaugh, and Brandy. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* xiii. Wilt thou take some refreshment?—or shall we go without the spirit of muscadell?

22. An essence, distilled extract, or alcoholic solution, of a specified substance. Freq. *pl.*, esp. in later use.

Only the earlier or more important of these special designations are illustrated here: see also TURBENTINE, VIRRIOL, and WINE.

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Oct. 1675. By applying hot fre-pans and "spirit of amber to his head." 1737 [see AMBER 56.1 3 b]. 1839 *Use Dict. Arts* 1158 "Spirit of Ammonia is, properly speaking, alcohol combined with ammonia gas; but the term is often applied to water of ammonia." 1871 GARROD *Mat. Med.* (ed. 2) 47 Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia. . . Often called Sal Volatile. 1853 ROYLE *Mat. Med.* (ed. 2) 599 "Spirit of Camphor . . Dissolve Camphor . . in Rectified Spirit. *Ibid.* 701 "Spirit of Ether . . Mix Sulphuric Ether . . with Rectified Spirit. *Ibid.*, Compound Spirit of Ether. 1871 GARROD *Mat. Med.* (ed. 2) 149 Spirit of ether is employed in making the ethereal tincture of lobelia. 1683-4 BOYLE *Mem. Nat. Hist. Hum.* Blood 122 The "Sp. of Hartshorn." 1685 [see HARTSHORN 2]. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 609 Spirit of Hartshorn. This may be counterfeited by mixing the aqua ammoniac puræ with the distilled spirit of hartshorn. 1656 BOYLE *Orig. Forms & Qual.* 337, I did . . make a red "spirit of Nitre, by the help only of Oyl of Vitriol. 1710 J. CLARKE tr. *Rohault's Nat. Philor.* (1729) I. 13 A few Drops of Spirit of Nitre or of Oil of Vitriol. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Don. Amurem.* 45 A strong solution of mercury, made with spirit of nitre. 1853 ROYLE *Mat. Med.* (ed. 2) 702 "Spirit of Nitric Ether. Hyponitrous Ether dissolved in Rectified Spirit. Sweet Spirits of Nitre. 1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1189/2 "Spirit of nitrous ether. 1871 GARROD *Mat. Med.* (ed. 2) 151 Spirit of nitrous ether . . is popularly known by the name of Sweet Spirits of Nitre. 1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 40 Apply to the precipitate solution of volatile alkali, sold by the name of "spirit of sal ammoniac. 1651 FRENCH *Distill.* i. 36 The "Spirit of salt being rectified may serve again. 1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 30 Half an ounce of muriatic acid sold by the name of spirit of salt. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 611 This residuum is usually called hitten, and sometimes in Scotland spirit of salt. 1860 *Ures Dict. Arts* (ed. 3) II. 481 The solution of hydrochloric acid in water is the muriatic acid and spirit of salt of commerce. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Silk*, If spirit of wine be poured upon spirit of sal ammoniac, or "spirit of silk. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. "Spirit of Sulphur, commonly call'd Oil of Sulphur, . . is only the acid Part of Sulphur turned into a Liquor by the means of Fire. 1651 FRENCH *Distill.* iii. 66 Dissolve Salt-Armoniac in . . "spirit of Urine. 1710 J. CLARKE tr. *Rohault's Nat. Philor.* (1729) I. 129 An equal Quantity of Spirits of Wine and Spirits of Urine. 1797 *Engel. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 593 (Plate), Pyro-ligneous acid. "Spirit of wood.

b. *Dyeing.* (See quotes.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 423/1 [In] spirit-color printing, the colors are produced by a mixture of dye extracts and solution of tin, called by the dyers *spirits of tin*. 1877 *Engel. Brit.* VII. 574/2 The so-called nitrate of tin (sometimes called "bowl spirits", from being prepared in an earthenware bowl). 1880 D. SMITH *Pract. Dyer's Guide* (title-p.), Receipts for making all the Dye Spirits with which to dye every colour in the work.

VL. *attrib. and Comb.*

23. In senses 1-14: a. Simple attrib., in various applications, as *spirit-blow, -body, -book, -child*, etc. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* iv. 599 But the "spirit-blow" was struck, and all were dreamers. 1843 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* ii. 11, Spirit-love in "spirit-bodies. 1852 BAILEY *Festur* (ed. 3) 500 To . . strict collation of the "spirit-book With the pretemporal volume, writ of God. 1845 S. J. VAN Margaret l. xii, Call me your child . . your "spirit-child, and so love me. 1874 GEO. ELIOT *Colt. Breakf.* P. 273 Sir Church as . . found of "spirit force. 1855 MISS BRADDOCK *Sir Jaeger's Tenant* iii. Shadowy as those "spirit-lands of which we hear so much nowadays. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* iii. viii, Like a God-created, fire-breathing "Spirit-boss.

1845 HIRST *Poems* 157 Beyond the Vale of Shadows, lie dispeard The "spirit-lands. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 434 *Spirit-land*, an expression which, in the cant of the rappers, means the abode of departed spirits, the other world. 1866 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* iii. § 157 The "spirit-life of art. 1662 HINDEBURY *Body Divinity* i. 127 Soul-light is not enough to make us truly wise, but there must also be "spirit-light. 1830 MRS. HEMANS *Indian W. Dead Child* ix, I saw the spirit-light From his young eyes fade away. a 1835 *Song of Kore Poems* (1875) 530 Shall we not behold thee . . In "spirit lustre clothed? 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lady Geraldine's Courtship* liii, No new "spirit-power comprising. 1877 E. CAHEN *Philos. Kant* Introd. v. 79 The "spirit-monad—the monad that has consciousness of itself. a 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Painter's last Wk. Poems* (1875) 596 Purified To "spirit radiance from all earthly stain. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* iii. x. 333 This tide of humanity sweeps on into the "spirit-realm. 1852 BAILEY *Festur* (ed. 3) 529 So every bodily organ shall be changed into a "spirit-voice. 1657 J. WATTS *Vind. Ch. Eng.* 115 Refuse the Mother-tongue Translation, and call for the "Spirit-tongue Original. 1655 VAUGHAN *Silex Sanct.* 40 Prayer is a "spirit-voicye. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxiv, The voice came over him as a spirit-voice. 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 265, I see oo "spirit-wings, How thou hast set them high. *Ibid.* 323 My "spirit-words were all too faint. 1855 BROWNING *In a Balcony Wks.* 1863 II. 494 The success And consummation of the "spirit-work. a 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. v. 62 The reality of the "spirit-world. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 131 Two of the most popular means of communicating with the spirit-world. 1878 MACLEARY *Celtic* ii. 23 "Spirit-worship, which peopled all the objects of nature with malignant beings.

b. Appositive, as *spirit-chieftain, -enemy, -friend, -guardian, -lady*, etc.

1841 MRS. S. C. HALL *Ireland* I. 192 A belief in the existence of the "spirit-chieftain. 1900 *Month* Jan. 96 For ages . . these wild people had believed in spirit-guardians, and also in "spirit-eoemies. 1839 BAILEY *Festur* 50 Have I not heard thee hint of "spirit-friends? Where are they now? 1845 G. MURRAY *Iceland*, etc. 186 The "spirit-lady soars away. 1845 BAILEY *Festur* (ed. 2) 119 There are "spirit-rulers of all worlds. 1848 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 336 It will bear the gaze Of all the star souls and the "spirit stars Which will the living land of light indwell. 1838 MRS. BROWNING *Seraphim* ii. Poems (1904) 87/2 Doth the "Spirit-wind Blow white those waters?

c. With agent-nouns, as *spirit-charmer, -hunter, -monger, -rider, -seer, -wrestler*.

As the specific name of a religious sect, *Spirit-wrestlers* is a rewording of Russ. *Dukhobortsy*, f. *dukh'* spirit + *borts'* wrestler.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 330 In ghostly company of spirit-hunters, witch-finders [etc.]. 1832 HOOD *Ode Ld. Gambler* iii, Consider The sorry figure of a spirit-rider. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 91 "How, exclaims the spirit-seer, 'do I envy you a sight of Bristow, in the year 1480.' 1877 J. E. CARPENTER tr. *Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 29 The magicians, soothsayers, and spirit-charmers. 1881 Dr. Gheert, an *Autobiogr.* 43 All the spirit-mongers are either old women or curates. 1897 (*title*), Christian Martyrdom in Russia. Persecution of the spirit-wrestlers (or Dukhobortsy) in the Caucasus. 1899 R. WHITEING *S. John* St. 329 The real spirit-wrestlers who struggle for a new blessing with the God within.

d. With vbl. sbs. and ppl. adjs., as *spirit-cheering, -chilling, -crushing, -freeing, -healing*, etc.

1838 MARY HOWITT *Birds & Fl.* 52 Raveo, thou art "spirit-cheering. 1825 D. L. RICHARDSON *Sonets* 15 This sad heart By "spirit-chilling Sorrow unrepres. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & Il.* *Frills* II. 222 It is extremely "spirit-crushing, this remorseless gray. 1858 T. GUTHRIE *Christ & Inheritance* *Saints* (1859) 20 The same "spirit-freeing words. 1799 COLERIDGE *Fears in Solitude* 12 O! 'tis a quiet "spirit-healing nook. 1695 SYLVESTER *De Barbas* ii. iii. *Law* 6 It is the "spirit-inspiring Spirit. 1848 SHELLEY *Rosal. & Helen* 1156 His countenance . . burned with radiance Of "spirit-piercing joy. 1817 — *Rev. Islam* xi. xiv, On each unwilling heart Unusual awe did fall—a "spirit-quelling dart. c1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* iii. 265 Two lambs, and "spirit-refreshing wine, their bring. 1844 SCOTT *Lord of Ilk* v. 1 The emotions of the "spirit-rousing time. 1777 POTTER *Archylor, Chlophora* 223 Bitter constraint, and "spirit-sinking fear. a 1822 SHELLEY *She was an aged woman* vii, The spirit-sinking noise Of heartless mirth. 1817 — *Rev. Islam* v. xxviii, The love that lies hovering within those "spirit-soothing eyes. 1799 CAMPBELL *Plas. Hope* i. 93 The dauntless brow, and "spirit-speaking eye. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* vii. iv, A wild, and sad, and "spirit-thrilling lay. 1830 TENNYSON *Ode to Men.* 59 Those spirit-thrilling eyes. 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* 71 Mr. Bourne might have stilled this Chapter, A Sermon on "Spirit-walking. *Ibid.* 235 The Spirit-walking Time of Popery! 1809 MALIN *Gil Blas* ix. l. 76 Six merchants, . . all plodding "spirit-wearing personages.

e. With pa. pples., denoting either (a) 'of or by the spirit', 'by spirits', as *spirit-born, -guided, -haunted*, etc., or (b) 'in spirit', as *spirit-broken, -crushed, -fallen, -froz*, etc.

(a) 1602 FULBECKE *Pandects* Introd., The valiant Persians, the spirit-guided Hebrews, the prudent Grecians. 1645 CHARLES *Sol. Regent*, xii. 59 And what his spirit-prompted pen did write Was truth it self, and most exact upright. 1850 BAILEY *Mythic* 70 The "spirit-haunted Kál. 1859 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. 5. (1837) 23 Those called the Spirit-born, and those called out long white arms . . and then LEY *W. Africa* 417 Sending out long white arms—possessed thing, drawing them back as if they were some spirit-possessed thing. (b) a 1628 F. GREVEL *Life Sidney* (1652) 60 If not with abrupt, and spirit-fall'n tolleration, yet with that invisible wech of convenience. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch, Hen. V.* cxxxviii, Stung with the Aspiche of invading fear, Or "spirit-froz bound vp in bloodless veins. 1839 BAILEY *Festur* 252 See where she flies, spirit-rout, round the heavens. 1845 *Engel. Metrop.* XI. 375/1 The injured but spirit-broken progeny of Ali and Fatima wanted resolution or ability to assert their cause. 1865 J. H. INGRAM *Pillar of Fire* l. xxv. (1872) 423 The queen . . seems heart-broken,

spirit-crushed! 1880 SWINBURNE *Songs of Spring-t.*, *Thalassius* 30 Death spirit-stricken of soul-sick days.

f. Simulative, as *spirit-pure*, -small, -wise; *spirit-tongued*, -winged.

1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* xii. xxxviii. The stream... faster bare The spirit-winged boat. 1820 — *Prometh. Unb.* ii. i. 164 The crags... mock our voices As they were spirit-tongued. 1842 BROWNING *By the Fireside* xxiii. The spirit-small hand propping it. 1845 — *Statue & Bust* vii. A pale brow spirit-pure. 1848 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 3) 309 Thou shalt perceive earth spirit-wise.

g. In expressions relating to the phenomena or doctrines of spiritualism, as *spirit-circle*, etc.

1858 W. M. WILKINSON (*title*), *Spirit Drawings*; a Personal Narrative. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 295 The heterodox science of the Swedenborgians and the spirit-manifestations. 1867 J. H. POWELL (*title*), *Mediumship*;... with brief instructions for the formation of Spirit-Circles. 1871 TAYLOR *Princ. Cult.* i. 135 The Baron... publishes a mass of fac-similes of spirit-writings thus obtained. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 405/2 'Spirit-photography,' or photographing of human and other forms invisible to all but specially endowed seers. 1893 *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 125 Can a ghost be photographed? Are all the spirit-photos frauds?

h. In specific names, as *spirit-butterfly*, *duck*, -leaf, -weed, -wood (see *quots.*).

1891 *Cent. Dict.*, 'Spirit-butterfly,' a tropical American butterfly of the genus *Thomia*. 1784 PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* II. 558 'Spirit Duck... Inhabits North America, from Hudson's Bay to Carolina. 1829 GRIFFITH *tr. Cuvier* VIII. 611 Spirit Duck, *Anas Albeola*. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 290 Buff-headed duck. Butter-ball. Spirit Duck. Dipper. 1866 SLOANE *Cat. Plantarum Jamaicae* 52 'Spirit leaf, 1864 GRISEBACH *Flora Brit. W. Ind.* 787/2 Spirit-leaf, *Ruellia tuberosa*. 1866 *Trcas. Bot.* 1085/1 Spirit-leaf, or Spirit-weed, *Ruellia tuberosa*, now called *Cryptanthus barbadensis*. 1899 SLOANE in *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 119 None is more surprising than one in Jamaica, called 'Spirit-weed.' 1866 [see above]. 1716 *Petiveriana* i. 259 'Spirit-wood,... *Pneumatocylum*.

24. In sense 21 (freq. 21 c): a. Simple attrib., as *spirit bubble*, -extract, -flame, -licence, -trade, etc. 1796 BURKE *Regia. Peace* Wks. VIII. 406 The spirit licences kept nearly the same level till the stoppage of the distilleries in 1795. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 360/1 Spirit-trade. 1846 G. E. DAY *tr. Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 186 Spirit-extract with chloride of sodium. 1852 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.*, *Brit.* II. No. 2917. When the instrument is turned in any direction, the spirit bubble will be kept in the centre of its run. 1866 *Odling Anim. Chem.* 68 The heat of the spirit-flame... passing into the water.

b. In the sense 'used for holding, storing, or selling alcoholic spirits', as *spirit-back*, -beck, -bottle, -case, -flask, -jar; *spirit-cellar*, -room, etc. 1839 *Univ. Dict. Arts* 402 The middle portion... are received into the 'spirit-back. 1894 *Frank's Stand. Dict.*, 'Spirit-beck, a beck or vat for containing the spirit in a distillery. 1786 G. FRAZER *Dev's Flight* 76 They have recourse to the 'spirit-bottle... for consolation. 1849 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 78 They were both very drunk, having broken into my wine-cask and 'spirit-case. 1833 LOVOON *Encycl. Archil.* § 16 The 'spirit cellar is to have two tiers of catacombs (bins). 1834 MARRAT *P. Simple* (1863) 162 He put the 'spirit-flask to his mouth. 1868 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade*, 'Spirit-jar, an earthenware jar... for sending out spirits. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 404/2 That part of the orlop which is over the after magazine, 'spirit room, and fish room. c 1850 *Kudin. Navig.* (Weale) 143 The spirit-room is built in the hold, next before the fish-room, to contain the spirituous liquors for the use of the ship's company. 1837 H. T. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 202 'Spirit-shops have been shut up by hundreds. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade*, 'Spirit-store, a shop where spirits are kept for sale, wholesale and retail. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1883) I. 327 Gin-shops, or what the English call 'spirit-vaults.

c. With agent-nouns, as *spirit-dealer*, -drinker, -grocer, -merchant, etc.

1826 *Art of Brewing* (ed. 2) 44 It would be a matter of great convenience if one instrument only were adopted by the trade, as is the case with 'spirit-dealers. 1864 A. McKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* 190 He spent a social hour in the house of a spirit-dealer. 1827 *Edin. Rev.* XLVI. 60 The 'spirit-drinkers... never can agree in one party. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 685 A man, aged 41, a spirit drinker. 1872 *Act 35 & 36 Vict.* c. 94 § 81 The term 'spirit grocer' means any person... having an excise licence to sell spirits by retail. 1841 DICKENS *Dani. Rudge* xiii. To be looked upon as a common 'spirit-gurrier. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade*, 'Spirit-merchant, a vender of spirits. 1896 *Daily News* 4 Mar. 8/5 Her greatest danger came from the 'spirit-sellers.

d. With *verbs*, sbs. and ppl. adjs., as *spirit-bibing*, -boiling, -drinking, etc.

1827 *Edin. Rev.* XLVI. 69 The spirit-bibing party began to indulge in foolish... conversation. 1834 MARRAT *P. Simple* (1863) 234 Mr. Apollo, who was above spirit-boiling beat with jealousy. 1897 *Daily News* 11 Feb. 5/3 Mr. Sharpe... observed that the Celtic population are a spirit-drinking people.

e. In the sense 'that works, acts, etc., by means of spirit or spirits', as *spirit blow-pipe*, -engine, -standard, -stove, thermometer, tube, weather-glass. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, Alcoholic*, or 'Spirit Blow-pipe, a blow-pipe which acts by the inflammation of a stream of the vapor of spirits of wine. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade*, 'Spirit-engine snaker, a manufacturer of the tavern, or bar, engines for drawing spirits for retail sale. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* i. xiv. 154 The reduced mean of our best 'spirit standards gave -69°. 1895 *Army & Navy Price List*, Kettle and 'Spirit Stove. 1902 ELIZ. BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 170 One day I thought I'd cook some over my spirit-stove. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manif.* iv. (1842) 139 A large and a small bulb, or a mercury and 'spirit thermometer, will take different periods to heat and cool. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 259/1 The 'spirit-tube is used in determining the relative heights

of ground at two or more stations. 1704 *Dict. Rust. s.v.*, 'Spirit Weather-Glass.

f. Applied to various dye-colours obtained from a mixture of dye-extracts and solution of tin, as *spirit black*, *blue*, *brown*, etc. Also *spirit-colour*.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 157/1 Spirit-Colours are brilliant, but fugitive; they consist generally of decoctions of dye-woods, mixed with nitro-muriate or muriate of tin. 1867 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 6) I. 589, 2 quarts spirit pink. *Ibid.*, 1 gallon spirit yellow. *Ibid.* 590 Spirit black. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 428/1 Spirit-color printing.

g. Special combs.: spirit fresco, a method of fresco-painting, in which the colours are ground in a medium of wax, elemi resin, artist's copal, oil of spike or spirits of turpentine; spirit-gum (see *quot.*); spirit-liver, a liver affected by the drinking of spirits; spirit varnish, a varnish prepared by dissolving a resin in spirit; hence *spirit-varnish* vb.

1880 GAMBER PARRY (*title*), *Spirit Fresco Painting*. *Ibid.* 4 Wash over the part for the morning's work with pure spike oil, to melt the surface (hence the name 'Spirit Fresco). 1909 J. WARD *Fresco Painting* 38 The method of painting followed out in the spirit-fresco system... is almost precisely the same as that of the lime or buon-fresco process. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, 'Spirit-gum, a quick-drying preparation used by actors and others to fasten false hair on the face. 1905 ROTLESTON *Dis. Liver* 197 The 'spirit livers appeared to be more frequently fatty [than the liver livers]. 1850 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* III. 1375 These resins constitute the basis of what are called 'spirit varnishes. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Mar. 6/1 The miserable, hungry appearance of the wood in all old violins known to be spirit varnished.

Spirit (spirit), *v.* [*f.* SPIRIT *sô.*]

I. *trans.* To make (the blood, a liquor) of a more active or lively character.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iii. v. 21 And shall our quick blood, spirited with Wine, Seem frostier? 1644 in *Harlib Legacy* (1655) 221 The blood being... spirited with subtle Nitre or Gunpowder, it... is distributed through the body. 1670 EVELYN *Pomona* (ed. 2) 55 Mustard made with Sack preserves bold Cider, and spirits it egregiously. 1822-7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) I. 521 We find it [*sc.* the blood] return from the lungs spirited with newness of life.

2. To infuse spirit, life, ardour, or energy into (a person); to inspire, animate, encourage. Also *const. for* or *to*.

1608 CHAPMAN *Dr. Byron* III. i. Like men, that, spirited with wine, Pass dangerous places safe. 1682 N. O. *Bolleau's Lutrin* III. 28 Thy Valour firm'd the wavering Troops that day, And spirited their Files with fresh array! 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 14 May had now began, when... we were once more spirited with milder Weather. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. (Globe) 48, I also found some Rum... which I had indeed need enough of to spirit me for what was before me. 1736 LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* II. 235 The small Advantages they had obtained... spirited them to entertain several towering Projects. 1758 *Ann. Reg.* 16 Spirited with this advantage, he pushed onwards. 1844 H. ROGERS *Err.* (1874) I. ii. 69 He was further spirited to it by an anonymous letter. 1851 *Chr. Spect.* I. 100 Let the song of faith spirit thee for the fight of faith.

b. With impersonal object.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* ix. (1821) 423 There is a living soul of religion in good men which... spirits all the wheels of motion. 1699 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pard.* ii. ii. (1713) 194 Hope and apprehension of feasibility spirits all industry, actuates all faculties, raises the spirits.

c. To lead or urge on by encouragement.

1682 *New News fr. Bedlam* 30 Give Nature a Phillip with two or three quarts of Mum, to spirit them on for any Attempt. 1792 MME. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 2 Oct., I wish to spirit him on to collect them [*sc.* notes] into a pamphlet. 1840 LAOY C. BURY *Hist. of Flirt* xv. What was labour to me when my cousin James was at hand to spirit me on?

d. To excite, instigate, or stir up.

a 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 656 It is not to spirit rebellion, but to give a merciful stop to it. 1702 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Comm.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 36 Civil dissensions never fail of introducing and spiriting the ambition of private men.

3. To invest with a spirit or animating principle.

1629 T. ADAMS *Rage Oppression* Wks. 668 God hath... tempered all our bodies of one clay, and spirited our souls of one breath. 1642 CUDWORTH *Disc. Lord's Supper* Introd. 2 There is ever some Soule of Truth, which doth secretly Spirit and Enliven the dead and unweildy Lump of all Errors, without which it could not move or stirre. 1650 R. STAPLTON *Strada's Low C. Wars* i. 1 A Prince (the great body of whose Empire must be spirited with a great soul. 1717 *Pore Hlad* ix. 98 Thy high commands must spirit all our wars.

b. To invest with a particular spirit, disposition, or character.

Not always clearly distinguishable from 2 and 3. 1654 OWEN *Saints' Persv.* v. 113 The first great Promise of Christ... is that which Spirits and principles all other promises whatsoever. 1662 R. MATTHEW *Unl. Aeth.* 63 Your rash and hasty zeal, running upon Ordinances not spirited from on high. 1685 W. ADAMS *Dehdam Pulpit* 108 This will spirit and dispose you to practise all those counsels 1721 R. KERR *tr. T. à Kempis, Valley of Lilies* xxxiii. 105 The holy Spirit, who... taught him, and spirited him, and adorned his whole Life with Virtues. 1728 P. WALKER *Life Peden* To Rd. (1827) p. xxviii, They were some Way fitted and spirited for Trials.

c. *Const. by* or *with* (some principle, etc.).

Chiefly in passive. 1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 33 Thus spirited with this secret power, it [the Palladium] was dispos'd of in some eminent... place of the City. 1654 OWEN *Saints' Persv.* v. 112 The general intention of God in all Gospel Promises, whereby they being equally Spirited, become as one. 1671

TEMPLE *Ess., Const. & Int. Emp.* Wks. 1731 i. 107 In all these Wars the People were both united and spirited by the common Love of their Country. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat.* *Spirit Misc.* (1711) 300 Spirited by a noble Zeal. 1741 BETTERTON *Hist. Eng. Stage* I. 21 They had warm disputes behind the Scenes, which spirited the Rivals with... a natural Resentment to each other.

d. To lead or win over by persuasion.

1656 HAMMOND *Leah & Rachel* (1844) 10, I shall abhor to spirit over any; but go along with such as are voluntarily desirous to go thither.

4. With *up*: To stimulate, animate, encourage, stir up, or excite (a person).

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 482 ¶ 2 She is forced... to spirit him up now and then, that he may not grow rusty, and unfit for Conversation. 1723 BULKELEY & CUMMINGS *Pop. S. Seas* 11 Not knowing... by whom the Fellow might be spirited up, I acquainted the Captain with the Affair, 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Foot of Qual.* (1809) I. 70 Being encouraged and spirited up... they became, by degrees, quite happy and jovial. 1797 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* xxx. Well, I shall spirit up the Colonel as soon as I can. 1847 Mrs. GORE *Castles in Air* xix, 'You might live at a worse place, Charley!' said I, spirited up for Yorkshire. 1871 BROWNING *Balaust.* 106 We want no colony from Athens here. With memories of Salamis... To spirit up our captives.

b. *Const. against, into, or to*.

1726 POPE *Lett.* (1735) I. 288 Such a Mind as your's has no need of being spirited up into Honour. 1721 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* No. 8 (1726) 38 They made it their business... to spirit up their neighbours to rebellion. 1728 H. HERBERT *tr. Fleury's Ecl. Hist.* I. 328 The powerful party that had been spirited up against him. 1764 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* in *Lett.* (1772) II. 220 The French... continually spirited up the Indians to repel the new comers. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker*, vi. vii. (1849) 355 Spiriting them up to heroic deeds. 1841 W. DUNCAN *Cicero's Sel. Orat.* ii. 32 Many very powerful nations were spirited up against us. 1857 TROLOPE *Barchester T.* (1851) 130 Expecting that he should find his lordship... spirited up by his wife to repeat the rebuke.

c. To instigate or promote (rebellion, etc.).

1715 in *Westm. Gaz.* (1907) 14 May 2/3 Those incendiaries who came hither on Purpose to spirit up a Rebellion. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per Pic* (1779) IV. xcvi. 258 Attempts... to spirit up suits against him. 1770 LANGHORNE *Intarch* (1879) I. 255/1 He determined to spirit up a cruel war.

II. 5. To carry off or away, to make away with or remove in a mysterious or dextrous manner: +a. To kidnap, in order to transport to the plantations in America. *Obs.* (Cf. 6a.)

1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 107/1 Several persons escaped from the Vessel, who pretend they were spirited (as they term it) and invited upon several pretences aboard them, and then... carried away. a 1683 OLOHAM *Wks.* (1686) 85 These serve for Baits the simple to ensnare, Like Children spirited with Toys at Fair. 1693 I. MATHER *Cases Consc.* (1662) 211 A Servant, who was Spirited or Kidnap't (as they call it) into America.

b. In general use.

1670 *Caveat to Conventicles* 4 They do in a manner so knowledge, that they were Spirited out of their Bogs and Woods, and transported hither with vain hopes of preferment. 1698 *Strange News fr. Wicklow* 3 Mr. Unluck demanded if she could give them any account of a Gentleman... that had been Spirited out of their Company [by fairies] about an hour before. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. v. i. Leading men from all the Three Orders are nightly spirited thither. *Ibid.* i. v. v. Deserters are spirited out by assiduous crimps. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mammy* xlv. 199 [He] seemed to spirit the things off the table without sound or effort. 1889 STEVENSON *Edinburgh* 46 Many a solid hulk of masonry has been likewise spirited into the air.

6: With away (cf. 5): a. To kidnap, carry off, or abduct (a person).

Freq. c 1670-c 1690, with reference to transporting boys to the West Indian plantations: cf. 5a.

1670 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 323 An Act... against spiriting away Children beyond Sea. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* 1723/4 For Spiriting or Stealing away a Young Boy, and sending him to Jamaica. 1697 DAMPIER *Pop. Voy.* (1727) I. 178 We anchor'd, and sent... to treat about an Exchange for our Man they had spirited away. 1749 FIELING *Tom Jones* i. ix. Some... intimated, that she was spirited away with a design too black to be mentioned. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 219 In the civil law, the offence of spiriting away and stealing men and children... was punished with death. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* iv. She was sensible that he would have neither scruple nor difficulty in spiriting away the child. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 449 The archbishop spirited away the preacher into Kent. 1883 *Law Rep.* ii. Q.B.D. 592 The prosecutor had spirited away... the sister of the accused person, and had shut her up in a convent.

fig. 1688 CROWNE *Darius* v. Wks. 1874 III. 449 What it is spirits me away to fear?

b. To take away, carry off, by some mysterious means or power; to transport with speed.

1696 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (1697) 97 Their Spiriting away the Letter of the Promised Seed. 1726 PRINCE *No Crest* xiii. § 14 An Enemy to the State, for he [the miser] spirits their Money away. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia* II. (1825) I. Introd. p. xi. The jealousy of the papal court... spirited away these inestimable treasures. 1794 GOSWICK *Caleb Williams* 62 There is no Mrs. Jakeman now to spirit you away. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* xxii. One shake of the hand, and she was spirited away in a moment.

c. Said of the action of spirits.

1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 253 Peters had been... spirited away in a thunderstorm. 1825 W. IRVING *Cher. Wolfert's Rost* 179 Others jocosely hinted that old Pico... had spirited away the boy to the nether regions. 1829 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* 102 It was thout next morning at the ghost had spirited them awa.

III. +7. To extract spirit from; to distil. In *quot. fig. Obs.* -1

1677 CLEVELAND's *Poems* Ded., Yet how many such Authors must be creamed and spirited to make up his *Fuscata*!

8. To treat with a solution of spirits.

1883 *HALDANE Workshop Rec.* Ser. II. 145 Worst-ed-and-
Cotton Damasks...after being spirited and rinsed...must
have a water starch to make them look strong and well
when finished.

† **Spiritual**, *a. Obs.* Also 7 -all. [a. OF.
(e)spirital, or ad. L. *spiritalis*: see SPIRIT sb.]

1. Pertaining to sacred concerns; = SPIRITUAL *a.*
2. Also *absol.*

1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 32 Wher sche cometh ovelal, Noglit
only of the temporal Bot of the spirital also. *Ibid.* 259
That the Papacie Thei wolde honoure and magnefie In al
that evere is spirital.

2. Of the nature of spirit; of or pertaining to the
spirit in contrast to the body or matter.

1598 *HAYDOCKE tr. Lomazzo* II. 193 Spirital and incorporeal
things. 1642 *H. MORE Song of Soul* II. ii. xi. This is a
substance truly spirital, That reason by her glistening lamp
hath shown. *Ibid.* II. ii. xvii. That truths spirital we
may with ease find out. 1676 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* III.
vi. (1677) 277 When the Matter is fitly prepared, there is an
illapse of this Vital, Formative, Spirital Principle into it.
1707 *J. STEVENS tr. Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 48 There
being no likelihood that human Weakness could prevail
against a spirital Power.

† **Spiritality**, *Obs.* -1 [f. prec. + -ITY, or ad.
late L. *spiritalitas*. Cf. OF. *esperitalité*.] Spirital-
nature or quality.

1677 *GALE Crat. Gentiles* IV. iii. 307 That al Spirits have,
according to the degree of Spiritalitie, an amplitude of
Essence.

† **Spiritally**, *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY².]
1. In a spirital manner.

1598 *HAYDOCKE tr. Lomazzo* II. 194 The body without the
spirit cannot draw any thing vnto it; For whatsoever it
would draw, it must draw it by the helpe of the spirit, that
is spiritaly. For a spirit cannot drawe a body vnto it
bodily, but spiritaly.

2. *Gram.* With breathing or aspiration.

1669 *HOLDER Elem. Speech* 88 We may conceive one of
each pronounced Spiritaly, the other vocally. But in
attempting to pronounce these two Consonants...and some
of the vowels Spiritaly, the Throat is brought to labour.

† **Spiritalty**, *Obs.* -1 = SPIRITUALITY.

1400 *tr. Secreta Secreti, Gov. Lordsh.* 97 Weite þat vche
voys yn his ordre ys al hool whenne it ys styryd yn þe Eyre
þat herys it, & þat self noble spiritalite styrris þerwith.

|| **Spiritato**, *Obs. rare.* In 7 pl. -aties, -aties.
[It. *spiritato*, pa. pple. of *spiritare*, f. *spirito* SPIRIT
sb.] A religious enthusiast.

1659 *GAUDEN Tears Ch.* 195 Before these new Illuminates
and Spiritates rose up. 1678 *CUOWORTH Intell. Syst.* I.
iii. § 29. 134 A kind of Bewitched Enthusiasts and Blind
Spiritati, that are wholly...acted by a dark, narrow and
captivated Principle of Life.

Spiritdom, [f. SPIRIT sb. + -DOM.] The do-
main of disembodied spirits.

1864 *TYNDALL Fragn. Sel.* (1879) I. 499 These [sounds of
music] were acknowledged to be as great marvels as any of
those of spiritdom.

Spirited, *a.* [f. SPIRIT sb.]

In addition to its uses as a simple word, *spirited* also
occurs as the second element in a large number of combs.,
as *bold*, *cold*, *high*, *humble*, *low*, *mean*, *neek*, *narrow*,
poor, *public-spirited*, etc., which are dealt with under the
first element or as main words.

† 1. Impregnated with spirit or active properties.

1599 *B. JONSON Cynthia's Rev.* v. iv. Pure benjamin, the
onely spirited sent, that ever awak'd a neapolitan nostrill.
1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* 50 Which perhaps must
not be taken strictly, but in the germe and spirited particles.
1677 *MILKE Agr. Dict.* II. s.v. *Sparkle*, To Sparkle as spirited
vine nimblely filled out.

2. Of persons: Full of spirit or animation; of a
lively and energetic disposition; prompt to act, or
to assert oneself, in a worthy manner.

1599 *B. JONSON Cynthia's Rev.* IV. i. This tire (methinks)
makes me looke very ingeniously, quick, and spirited.
Ibid. v. iv. O brave and spirited! Hee's a right Jovialist.
1725 *DE FOE Voy. round World* (1840) 294 So generous,
spirited, and grateful a person. 1748 *AYTON's Voy.* II. vi.
193 The shouts...of threecore sailors...joyous as they
always are, when they land...the huzzas! I say, of this
spirited detachment. 1780 *Mirror* No. 102. Nor is the
ambition of those spirited ladies satisfied with speaking in
public. 1828 *D'ISRAËLI Chas.* I. II. x. 245 The spirited
servant on whom the hope of his glory rested. 1852 *MISS*
VONGE Cameos II. viii. 101 The French...had always been
forced back by the spirited little garrison. 1895 *MEREDITH*
Amazing Marriage I. i. 4 He wealthy and rather hand-
some, and she quite lovely and spirited.

b. Energetic or enterprising in the pursuit of
some study or business.

1769 *JUNIOR Lett.* II. (1788) 41 A most spirited as well as
excellent scholar. 1799 *A. YOUNG Agric. Line.* 74 A very
spirited and active farmer. 1847 *W. C. L. MARTIN O'x* 82/1
The improvement in the short-horns...under the superintende-
nce of spirited individuals.

c. Of animals, esp. horses: Full of animation
and vigour; mettlesome.

1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* II. 362 The Persian horses
...are docile, spirited, nimble, hardy, courageous [etc.].
1828 *LYTTON Pelham* II. viii. I saw a groom managing,
with difficulty, a remarkably fine and spirited horse. 1846
J. BAXTER Libr. Pract. Agric. (ed. 4) II. 217 The cock...
should be brisk, spirited, and attentive...in defending the
hens. 1869 *TOZER Highl. Turkey* II. 319 A man...seated
on a spirited charger. 1871 *BLACKIE Four Phases Morals*
I. 7 Men who wish to learn to ride do not choose the
meekest and most docile beast...but the most spirited.

3. Of things: Characterized by, displaying, or
suggestive of spirit, animation, vigour, or energy:

a. Of literary work, speech, etc.

1715 *PORE Iliad* Pref. P. 35 The most noble and spirited
translation I know in any language. 1768 in *Priv. Lett.*
Ld. Malinesbury (1870) I. 166 Some very spirited expres-
sions flung out in our King's speech. 1797 *JANE AUSTEN*
Sense & Sens. xxxvii. A very spirited critique upon the
party. 1835 T. MITCHELL *Acharus of Aristoph.* 463 note.
A spirited version of this chorus...appeared in an early
number of a monthly publication. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm.*
Comp. I. v. 378 To which summons the Earl returns a
spirited reply.

b. Of action, conduct, etc.

1765 in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malinesbury* (1870) I. 132 Hau
the Governor acted a becoming or spirited part at first,
matters had not risen into this confusion. 1796 *SCOTT Lett.*
in *Loekhart* (1837) I. vii. 238 By the wise precautions of the
magistrates...and the spirited conduct of the gentlemen, I
hope their designs will be frustrated. 1815 — *Guy R.* xxx.
A few such instances of spirited resistance would greatly
check the presumption of these lawless men. 1841 *Excheq.*
Rep. II. 178 Her Majesty's government entertain a high
sense of the very spirited and able conduct of Commander
Denman. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xxiii. 161 The thing was
accomplished in a very spirited way. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY*
W. Africa 339 It was a spirited performance I assure you.

c. Of business or other enterprises.

1771 *Ann. Reg.* II. 109/2 Amongst the rarest instances
of spirited husbandry ever met with among the common
farmers of England. 1842 *LANCE Cottage Farmer* 26 To
whose spirited exertions we are mainly indebted for the
annual cattle-show. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. I. 378
It was announced that a vehicle...would perform the whole
journey between sunrise and sunset. This spirited under-
taking was solemnly...sanctioned by the Heads of the
University. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 225/2 A gradual
and spirited revival of the Gothic style.

d. Of attitudes, features, etc., or artistic repre-
sentations of objects.

1781 *SIR J. REYNOLDS Journ. Flanders & Holland Wks.*
1797 II. 57 Some horsemen are seen at a distance in very
spirited attitudes. 1832 *BREWSTER Nat. Magic* IV. 78 The
expend of exceedingly minute and spirited drawings. 1849
C. BROXTON *Shirley* VII. What clearly cut, spirited features!
1879 H. PHILLIPS *Notes Coins* 11 The action is spirited and
by no means so stiff as the low state of the arts would have
warranted us in expecting.

4. Of persons: Occupied or possessed by a (good
or evil) spirit.

1667 *MILTON P. L.* IX. 613 So talk'd the spirited sly Snake.
1861 J. A. ALEXANDER *Gosp. Christ* III. 47 A voice both of
kindness and of authority, stole in upon your spirited senses.

5. *Gr. Gram.* Provided with a breathing.

1668 M. CASABAUN *Credulity* (1670) 98 As for example,
ayvos: Accented and Spirited *ayvos*, it signifies...a willow.

6. Impregnated with alcoholic spirit.

1822-7 *GOOGE Study Med.* (1829) II. 693 The mischief pro-
duced by highly-spirited malt liquors.

Spiritedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a
spirited or lively manner; with spirit, animation,
or vivacity.

1785 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Nav.* p. x. The horses...
contribute more spiritedly to the sport or pleasure of their
possessors. 1799 *COTTERIDGE Lett.* (1895) I. 313 'Christabel,'
were it...finished as spiritedly as it commences [etc.]. 1813
T. FAULKNER *Fulham* 88 This monument is very spiritedly
executed. 1832 *BLACKWOOD'S Mag.* XXXI. 374 Henry...
spiritedly refused his brother's counsel. 1861 L. L. NOBLE
Icebergs 31 We were moving spiritedly forward over a
bright and lively sea.

b. Qualifying adjs. and ppl. adjs.

1780 *YOUNG Tour Irel.* II. xvii. 75 Lazy to an excess at
work, but so spiritedly active at play. 1812 *EXAMINER*
25 May 328/1 A very spiritedly drawn and classical back-
ground. 1886 *RUSKIN Præterita* I. xii. 425 Spiritedly curl-
ing and projecting dark hair.

Spiritedness, [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

The formation is more common as a second element in
combs., as *base*, *high*, *low*, *mean*, *narrow*, *poor*, *public-*
spiritedness.

† 1. Spiritual state or condition. *Obs.* -1

1681 C. TAYLOR *Exp. Caution to Friends* 11 The ruin...of
his Soul forever, and the Souls of all, who in this Spirited-
ness adhere to him.

2. The character or quality of being spirited,
lively, or animated; liveliness, vivacity.

1704 *PENN in Pennsylv. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 356, I desire
...my officers will take a little more spiritedness and quick-
ness upon them. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLI. 318 The
unostentatious spiritedness, the tranquil but forcible truth
of their character. 1853 *BAGEHOT Lit. Stud.* (1911) I. 131
In spiritedness, the style of Shakespeare is very like to that
of Scott. 1880 *MEREDITH Tragic Com.* (1881) 215 Her
natural spiritedness detected the monotony.

Spiriter, *rare* -1. [f. SPIRIT v. + -ER.] An
abductor or kidnapper.

1675 *COTTON Burlesque upon B.* 146 Whilst the poor Boy,
half dead with fear, With'd back to view his Spiriter.

Spirital, *a. Obs. or dial.* [f. SPIRIT sb.]

1. Having a spiritual or refined character.

1546 *BOLTON Arraignm. Error* 43 Others againe of finer
tempers and spirits, that must be undone a finer way, a
more spirital way, the grosse way is too low for them.
1643 *MILTON Divorce* Introd. Wks. 1851 IV. 10 The spirit-
full and orderly life of our grown men. 1665 J. GOODWIN
Filled w. the Spirit (1867) 387 That such a doctrine or
ministry, which some count legal and low is far more spirit-
ful and raised than [etc.].

2. Of persons: Full of spirit or animation;
spirited, vigorous, energetic. (Freq. c 1610-70.)

1598 *DRAYTON Heroical Ep.* (1619) Catal. Courageous
Poole and that brave spirital Queene. 1650 *HOWELL*
Giraffe's Revolution Naples I. 76 Naples...the Nurse of so
many valiant Champions, and spirital Cavaliers. 1673 O.
WALKER *Educ.* 192 Making us stand upon our guard, which

renders the mind more diligent, vigorous, brisk, and spirit-
full. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) III. 63 Miss Howe
is a charming creature too; but confoundedly smart and
spirital. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 386/2 He was
always a spirital man, and it hurted him sorely that he
should come to this at last. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.* 332.

b. Of horses: Mettlesome.

1644 *DIGBY Nat. Bodies & Soul* 458 The spirital horse
dutifully beareth the soldier.

3. Of actions, etc.: Performed with, characterized
by, spirit or vigour.

1614 *LATHAM Falconry* (1633) 87 All which...tempteth the
Hawke to flye courageously with more eagernes and
spirital assurance to enjoy him. 1643 *MILTON Divorce* xi.
Wks. 1851 IV. 50 And what is life without the vigor and
spirital exercise of life?

4. Of liquor: Impregnated with some active or
lively principle; spirituous.

1608 *SYLVESTER Du Barlas* II. iv. iv. *Decay* 1155 The
spirit-full blood spins in his Father's face. 1644 *DIGBY*
Nat. Bodies xvii. 145 Wine, or other spirital liquors.
1662 *HUBBERT Body Divinity* I. 312 Poyson...is subtle and
spirital, and therefore incorporates with that which is most
subtle in man, his spirits. 1675 *BAXTER Cath. Theol.* II. II.
36 To know that the Drink is pleasant to the tast, exhilarat-
ing, spirital.

transf. 1643 T. GOODWIN *Child of Light* 97 That word is
inspired with a principle, most quick, spirital, and active.

Hence † **Spiritality** *adv.*; † **Spiritalness**.

1644 *DIGBY Nat. Bodies* xxviii. 254 The exceeding life
and spiritalness of his eyes. 1655 *tr. Sord's Com. Hist.*
Francia IX. 10 Sir, said Nays, very spiritally unto him,
I plainly perceive [etc.]. 1655 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the*
Spirit (1867) 464 This same activeness and spiritalness in
the service of God.

Spirithood, *rare.* [f. SPIRIT sb. + -HOOD.]
The state of being a spirit.

1852 *BAILEY Festus* (ed. 5) 494 Day by day Grew spirit-
hood to deathless angel kind.

Spiriting, *vbl. sb.* [f. SPIRIT sb. or v.]

1. The action or work of a spirit or sprite; the
ministering of spirits. Also *fig.*

In mod. use only in echoes of the Shaksperian passage.
1768 *Shakspeare's Temp.* I. ii. 298 (Capell), I will be corre-
spondent to command, And do my spiriting [i.e. spryng]
gently. 1841 *MOORE Lalla Rookh* Poet. Wks. VI. Pref.
p. xvii, *Capell* as Fancy required the aid of fact, in her spir-
itings. 1860 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Audi Alk* cvii. 111. 16 Like
lawyers, they are ready to do their spirittings with as little
of personal bitterness as human nature will admit. 1880
BROWNING Dram. Idyls Ser. II. 120 As I am free to do my
spiriting.

2. Inspiration.

1845 *MRS. BROWNING in Lett. Browning & E. B. Barrett*
(1899) I. 37 We turn to you...for comfort and gentle spiriting.
3. *Techn.* A solution of spirits with which carpets,
lace, etc., are treated in their manufacture.

1883 *HALDANE Workshop Rec.* Ser. II. 146 When it [sc. a
curtain] has been well worked in this [soap liquor], handle it
directly out of the soap into the spiriting.

† **Spiritish**, *a. Obs.* -1 [f. SPIRIT sb. + -ISH.]
Dealing with spirits.

1588 *J. HARVEY Disc. Probl.* 32 Which neither...cosening
oracles could euer insinuate...or the superstitious inno-
cations of spiritish exorcists discover.

Spiritism (spiritizm), [f. SPIRIT sb. + -ISM.
So *f. spiritisme*.] = SPIRITUALISM 3.

This form has to some extent been preferred by those
specially interested in the subject, as being more distinctive
than *spiritualism*.

1864 *Reader* 542/1 Spiritism (spirit-rapping, as commonly
understood). 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 504 The Maories seem
to be in advance of us, if not of our French and American
cousins, in spiritism. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorthodox Lond.* 98
The line of demarcation between Swedenborgianism and
modern Spiritism—or Spiritism, as it is now called. 1880
HOWELLS Undiscover. Country IV. 69 In the development of
the phenomena which now agitate the world, mesmerism came
first, and spiritism came second.

Spiritist, [f. SPIRIT sb. + -IST.]

1. One who believes in spiritism; a spiritualist.
1858 *Brownson's Q. Rev.* Apr. 180 Mormons, Sweden-
borgians, and Spiritists, &c. 1867 *CHRISTIE in Manning*
Ess. Relig. & Lit. Ser. II. 310 These remarks apply to such
pretenders to Divine communications as...the Jansenists, and
modern Spiritists. 1896 *Pop. Sci. Funt.* L. 229 This science
finds its ideal fulfillment in the 'developing sance' of
the spiritists.

b. *attrib.* as *adj.* = SPIRITISTIC *a.*

1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 481 Those who believe in spiritist
and other marvels. 1877 J. E. CARPENTER *tr. Tiele's Hist.*
Relig. 35 The spiritist side of Animism. 1887 *Amer. Nat.*
XXI. 497 The spiritist practices of Chinese women.

2. = SPIRITUALIST 3.

1878 T. SINCLAIR *Mount 39* Spiritists, or Comtists, let them,
keep to the moorlands of life. 1883 L. OLIPHANT *Attoria*.
Peto II. 16 Why he should shrink from this hypothesis for
fear of becoming a materialist, as much as the scientific man,
does from it for fear of becoming a spiritist.

Spiritistic, *a.* [f. SPIRIT sb. + -ISTIC.] Of
or pertaining to, dealing or concerned with,
spiritism; = SPIRITUALISTIC *a.* 2.

1867 *Eng. Leader* 15 June 331/1 That spiritistic literature...
which has led astray...so many weak and impressionable
minds. 1880 *HOWELLS Undiscover. Country* IV. 70 The only
perfectly ascertained fact of spiritistic science is the rap-
idly increasing number of spiritistic churches.

Spiritize, *v. rare.* [SPIRIT sb. + -IZE.] *trans.*

To imbue with spirit or spiritual power.
1654 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* III. vii. 111 The nimble Mer-
curie...hath so spiritized their whole Oeconomie, that they
are Quick-silver to their finger ends. 1893 J. H. BARROWS.

World's Parlt. Relig. I. 617 To spiritize a stone, a block of wood, one must first have believed in a spirit.

Spirit-lamp. Also spirit lamp. [SPIRIT sb.] A lamp fed by methylated or other spirits, and used esp. for heating, boiling, or cooking.

1802 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 14 The... solution, gently exhaled to dryness, and kept over a spirit-lamp. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 372 Having put on the cover, the flame of a spirit-lamp was applied beneath the indigo. 1893 *Lady I. Burton Life R. F. Burton* II. 8 Our hosts are astir, and already... drinking tea made over a spirit-lamp.

attrib. 1827 *FARADAY Chem. Manip.* vi. (1842) 186 In operations of this kind, heat is applied... by a small spirit lamp flame.

Spiritless, a. [f. SPIRIT sb. + -LESS.]

1. Deprived of the spirit or animating principle; having or possessing no spirit; lifeless.

1570 T. NORTON tr. *Novel's Catech.* (1853) 160 His dead and spiritless body was laid in the grave. c1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xii. 163 The man... Fell now quite spiritless to earth. a1616 BEAUL & FL. *Bonduca* v. 1 'Tis the Body Of the great Captain Penus, by himself Made cold and spiritless. 1705 GREENHILL *Embalming* 5 Nature admonishes us that the spiritless Body should be restored to the Earth. 1852 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 5) 346 A work or thought... may be... like the air... Sweeping miles broad o'er far western woods... Or may be, nothing—bodiless, spiritless.

2. Devoid of lively or cheerful spirits; depressed, dejected, downcast, dull or melancholy.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* i. 1. 70 Euen such a man, so faint, so spiritless, So dull. c1620 FLETCHER & MASS. *Double Marriage* ii. 1, Why are you still so sad? You make us dull, and spiritless. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* iv. Wks. 1851 IV. 29 Whereof who misses by chancing on a mute and spiritless mate, remains more alone than before. 1726 LEONARD ALBERTI *Architecture* III. 181 Those that grieve... seem fatigued and spiritless. 1778 MISS BURNAY *Evelina* lxxvi. I was totally spiritless and dejected. 1816 C. HUTTON *Concl. Life W. Hutton* 92, I... found my father thinner, weaker, and more spiritless than I left him. 1826 *Literary Souvenir* 326 He sank spiritless, and almost lifeless, upon the gunwale of the vessel. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 189 The child, ceasing to play about, became spiritless.

transf. 1778 (W. H. MARSHALL) *Minutes Agric. Observ.* 67 The countenance of the Soil... is pallid and spiritless.

3. Destitute or devoid of spirit, animation, or courage; lacking ardour or boldness.

1528 FELTHAM *Resolutes* ii. 5, I wish no man so spiritless, as to let all abuses presse the dulnesse of a willing shoulder. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶ 100 We are useless and spiritless to our selves and the Common-Wealth. 1702 DENNIS *Monument* xiii. Their Soldiers and Commanders all grown faint, Dejected, spiritless with frequent Routs. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* vii. 1. 214 The infantry was a half-armed spiritless crowd of peasants. 1839 DICKENS *Nickelby* xxxi. You are a base and spiritless scoundrel! 1850 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* xl. (1865) II. 21 Spiritless himself, he was incapable of infusing spirit. 1884 SWINBURNE *Midsummer Holiday*, etc. 169 As a swordless and spiritless nation.

b. Destitute of energy or enterprise.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 71 About half a century ago... the fields [were] uncultivated and the farmers spiritless and poor. c1825 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* (1856) 168 The publishers we had were too spiritless even for their position. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 49 The country was too poor or too spiritless to undertake their improvement on any comprehensive scale.

4. Marked or characterized by lack of animation, vivacity, or energy.

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. (1739) p. ix. Both the Election of a King, and the Solemnization of such Election... are spiritless motions without the presence of the people. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 484 ¶ 5 Men have indulged themselves in a spiritless Sheepishness. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1766) V. 269 What a spiritless figure does he make! 1796 MME. D'ARBLAY *Camilla* ii. 38 The evening was passed in spiritless conversation. 1844 IV. SPALDING *Italy & H. Isl.* II. 133 That spiritless apathy with which the subjects of the Italian principalities submitted to the rule of their despotic masters. 1878 T. HARDY *Ret. Native* iv. iv. The spiritless stir of the summer wind.

b. Of literary or artistic productions.

1737 *Genl. Mag.* VII. 121/2 A literal Translation of the Hebrew Code... must necessarily be... at hesi, but flat, insipid, and spiritless. 1797 T. HOLCROFT tr. *Stollberg's Trav.* II. xvi. These colours, when slightly laid on, are entirely spiritless. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 198 It was her business to sketch designs... but... the figures were awkward and spiritless.

† 5. Lacking spiritual zeal; cold. Obs.—1

1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 37 And buy of Me white rayment, O Spiritless Laodicea, and desire to be clothed with thy Spiritual Tabernacle from Heaven.

Hence Spiritlessly adv.

1669 H. MORE *Exp. 7 Epist.* ix. 142 The same [formal profession] will this Church of Laodicea hold on spiritlessly and lazily, with little life or zeal. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* III. 30 We part without a word, and I, spiritlessly, mount the staircase alone. 1879 W. COLLINS *Regine's Life* i. Her son... spiritlessly availed himself of the oleaginous refuse of the soap and candle trade.

Spiritlessness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being spiritless.

1669 H. MORE *Exp. 7 Epist.* ix. 150 This is one reason of the Spiritlessness and Inactivity of the Laodicean Church. a1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* 1 *Pet.* Wks. 1805 I. 442 This is not a loving agreement, arising from oneness of spirit, but a dead stupidity, arguing a total spiritlessness. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LXIX. 366 The fair liquid amber... subdivided into spiritlessness. 1870 *Echo* 23 Sept. In view of the spiritlessness of the mass of the people.

Spirit-level. Also spirit level. [f. SPIRIT sb. + LEVEL sb. 1.] A kind of levelling instrument for determining a horizontal line or surface, usually

consisting of a hermetically-sealed glass tube filled with spirit and an air-bubble, which, when the tube lies exactly horizontal, occupies a position midway in its length.

1768 *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 286 The spirit level showing the axis of the telescope to be horizontal. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 97 It could be brought justly horizontal by means of a pocket Spirit-Level being placed upon it. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 292 This is to be done by means of levelling, in which the instrument called the spirit-level may be thus employed. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 534 The instrument called a spirit or water level is the most proper for ascertaining the inclination of the ground with certainty. 1881 *Young Ev. Man his own Mechanic* § 282. 111 In bringing horizontal bars, shelves, etc., to a true level the spirit level must be used.

attrib. 1868 in *Rep. to Govt. U.S. Munitions War* 135 Two degrees of elevation taken with a spirit-level quadrant.

Hence Spirit-levelling vbl. sb.

1861 SIR H. JAMES (title), Abstract of the Principal Lines of Spirit Levelling in England and Wales.

Spirit-like, a. [f. SPIRIT sb. + -LIKE.] Like a spirit; resembling that of a spirit.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxvii. 244 Those masters... teach vs that the impressions vpon sense are made by spiritual or spiritlike things or qualities. 1839 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 41 Eyes the largest... and most spirit-like I ever dreamed of. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. iii. § 5 There is added to this [cloud-range] a spirit-like feeling. 1852 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 5) 494 The souls of all things... ripening fast To spirit-like perfection.

† **Spiritly, a.** Obs.—1 [f. SPIRIT sb. + -LY.] Of horses: Spirited, mettlesome.

1629 T. ADAMS *Love's Copy* Wks. 815 Pride... comes out like a Spanyard... mounted on a spiritley lennet named Insolence.

Spiritous, a. ? Obs. Also 8 poet. spir'tous. [f. SPIRIT sb. + -OUS. Cf. It. *spiritoso*, Sp. *espiritoso*.]

1. Of the nature of spirit; having the qualities of an essence or distilled product; highly refined or dematerialized.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 149 The two volatile salts... will be best mingled by reason of their subtilty and spiritous substance. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. ix. § 12 The blood was found so pure and spiritous, that it spurted into his face as he cut him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 479 Materials dark and crude, Of spiritous and fierce spume. 1733 TULL *Horse-hoing Husb.* xiv. 83 When it [hay] stands till full blown, the most spiritous, volatile, and nourishing Parts of its Juices is spent on the next Generation. 1766 *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 96 The heat used in making the spiritous extract.

fig. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. Such the most covert and spiritous vices as would slip easily between the wider and more material grasp of Law. 1651 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 14 That Melancholy partakes much of the nature of Wine, he evinces from that it is so spiritous. *Ibid.*, And that Melancholy is flatuous or spiritous [etc.].

b. Of liquors: Alcoholic; = SPIRITOUS. a. 3 b.

1799 DUNDAS in *Owen Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 642 The increasing produce of the revenue on salt, opium and spiritous liquors. 1801 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Lett. Solit. Wand.* I. 322 Not allowing me to take any thing spiritous. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY *Trav. Humboldt* xxv. 382 From the fermented juice a spiritous liquor... is procured.

2. Exhilarating, enlivening. rare —1.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* 68 The second point is Usefulness, which will consist in a sufficient Number of Roomes, of all sorts, and in their apt Coherence... without confusion... that it may appear aerie and spiritous, and fit for the welcome of cheerefull Guests.

† 3. Of persons: Lively, vivacious, high-spirited.

1629 WALTON in *Wotton Reliq.* (1672) 445, I writ by him to the Queen... about your Spiritous nephew. 1737 *Genl. Mag.* VII. 373/4 A gay companion... Fond without folly, spiritous without rage. 1746 W. HORSELEY *Foot* (1748) I. 49 The spiritous Mrs. Frolic.

transf. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 468 Her eyes darted the most spiritous rays.

† 4. Gram. Of consonants: Pronounced with breathing or aspiration. Obs.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 367 The Spiritous Consonants to be breathed through the Mouth. *Ibid.* 375 The Spiritous Consonants that are Mutes.

Hence Spiritousness. rare —1.

a1691 BOYLE (J.), Notwithstanding the great thinness and spiritousness of the liquor.

† **Spirit-plate.** Obs. The blast-wall or mouth-screen of a smelting-furnace.

1685 Plot *Staffordsh.* 162 That next the bellows, [is] the tuam or tuiron wall; that against it, the wind-wall or spirit-plate.

Spirit-rapper. [Back-formation from next.]

One who professes that he can induce spirits to communicate with him by means of rapping.

1854 O. A. BROWNSON (title), The Spirit-Rapper; an autobiography. 1860 JEAFFRESON *Bk. Doct.* II. 38 To electro-biologists, spirit-rappers, and table-turners the same arguments must be used. 1881 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. II. 265 Their pretensions deserve essentially no more respect than those of spirit-rappers.

Spirit-rapping. [f. SPIRIT sb. + RAPPING vbl. sb. 1.]

1. pl. Rappings alleged to be made by spirits in answer to questions addressed to them.

1853 H. SNICK *Sights & Sounds* 23 This lady was a medium, and as the subject of 'spirit rappings' was already [etc.]. 1859 in *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 434.

2. Professed communication from and with spirits by means of raps or knockings made by these.

1854 N. S. GODFREY (title), The Theology of Table-Turning, Spirit-Rapping, and Clairvoyance, in connection with

the Antichrist. 1862 G. H. TOWNSEND *Man. Dates* xv. The modern spirit-rapping originated in America, in the family of John D. Fox, in March, 1848. 1867 AUGUSTA WILSON *Vashti* x, I don't believe in spirit-rapping, and such stuff as dancing tables, and spinning chairs.

Spiritrump. Ent. [ad. F. *spiritrump*.] = ANTILA.

a1843 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VII. 280/r The Antlia of Kirby and Spence, or Spiritrump of Latreille, is a most remarkable character of the Lepidopterous Order.

Spiritsome, a. [f. SPIRIT sb. + -SOME 1.] Of the nature of spirit; spirit-like.

1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* vi. 81 Faint points and shapes, looming larger, bluer, surer,—but always so soft, so spiritsome!

Spirit-stirring, a. [SPIRIT sb.] That stirs or animates the spirits; spirit-rousing.

1604 SHAKS. *Oh.* III. iii. 352 The Spirit-stirring Drum, th' Eare-piercing Fife. 1740 DYER *Ruins Rome* 102 The spirit-stirring form Of Caesar, raptur'd with the charm of rule. 1741-2 GRAY *Agrippina* 124 There will not want... ears to own Her spirit-stirring voice. 1794 GOOIN *Calb Williams* 158 The haziness of the morning was followed by a spirit-stirring and beautiful day. 1807 *Edin. Rev.* X. 383 All spirit-stirring topics will surely fail. 1861 G. F. BESKELEY *Eng. Sportsman* xiv. 241 Conveying to me a spirit-stirring information. 1886 T. MICHELL *Scot. Exptd. to Norway* I. i. 12 The spirit-stirring poem by Edward Storm.

Spiritual (spirituál), a. and sb. Forms: 4-3 spirituél (1, 4-6 -elle, 4 spyrtyuele, 5 spyrtyt, spyrtyt, spyrtyuel (1; 4- spiritual, 4-5 -ale, 6-7 -all, 5 spyrtyuall, spyrtyuall (e, 5-6 -all, spyrtyuall (5 -ale), 6 spyrtyuall. [a. OF. *spirituel* (12th c., = It. *spirituale*, Sp. and Pg. *espiritual*), or ad. L. *spirituál-is*, f. *spiritus* SPIRIT sb. Cl. ESPIRITUAL, SPERITUAL, and SPIRITUAL.]

A. adj.

I. 1. Of or pertaining to, affecting or concerning, the spirit or higher moral qualities, esp. as regarded in a religious aspect. (Freq. in express or implied distinction to *bodily, corporal, or temporal*.)

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xiv. 284 So pouerte propereche, penance, and ioye, is to be body pure spiritual helthe. c1400 *Anturs of Arth.* xx. Of thies sperituelle thynges spyrte me na mare. c1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 97 Spiritual gladnesse most for to habounde, This day mynstried til oure refectione. 1474 CAXTON *Chessey* (1883) 42 For they doo spyrtyuell and also corporall werkis. 1517 MORE *Dyaloge* i. Wks. 157/1 It then bycame to be the spirituall busynesse and occupation of man. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* xiii. In the sacrament... there is not the very substance... but a spirituall partaking of the bodye and blood of Christ. 1592 in J. MORRIS *Troubles Cath. For.* (1871) 38 A man... much given to meditation, and receiving thereby many spiritual consolations. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* II. ii. Love is a spiritual coupling of two souls. 1663 DR. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xxvii. Since they are most proper to Beginners, and... those who enter upon the Spiritual Race. 1753 CHALLONER *Cath. Chr. Instr.* 20 The spiritual Kindred which is contracted between the Gossips and the Child. 1784 P. WRIGHT *New Bk. Martyrs* 798/1 To administer those spiritual helps that were suitable to men in their circumstances. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spirit Despot.* vi. 289 The spiritual essence of popery has outlived the overthrow of the papal domination. 1883 J. PARKER *Apoc. Life* II. 327 The thing I aim at is spiritual restoration, spiritual completeness, spiritual immortality.

Comb. 1872 HOWELLS *Wedding Journ.* (1892) 269 A spiritual-worldliness which was the clarified likeness of this worldliness.

b. Applied to material things, substances, etc., in a figurative or symbolical sense.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. ix. (Skeat) I. 98 How was it, that sightful manna in deserte to children of Israel was spirituel mete? 1550 COVERDALE (title), A Spyrtyuall and most Precyouse Pearle teaching all men to love and embrace the Crosse. 1576 G. TYRRELL in J. MORRIS *Troubles Cath. For.* Ser. II. (1875) 30 Abundance of spiritual riches far passingly supplieth the lack of the other [i.e. corporal]. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 1 The Spirituall and sincere milke of the word. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 491 His Spirit... shall write To guide them in all truth, and also erre With spiritual Armour. a1729 J. ROGERS *Nineteen Serms.* vi. (1735) 117 All eat of the same spiritual Bread, and drink of the same spiritual Cup. 1820 SOUTHEY *Wesley* II. 321 With regard to the bodily effects that ensued, whenever the spiritual influenza began. 1871 MORLEY *Carlyle in Crit. Misc.* Ser. 1. (1878) 173 A cloud of sedulous ephemera still such a little spiritual moisture. 1889 STEVENSON *Edinburgh* 168 Every kind of spiritual disinfectant.

c. Of songs, etc.: Devotional, sacred.

1382 WYCLIF *Eph. v.* 19 Spekinge to sou self in psalmes, and ymnes, and spiritual songs. 1507 Gude & Godlie Bk. (S.T.S.) i Singing of the Psalmes, and spiritual songs. 1611 BIBLE *Eph. v.* 19; *Colos. iii.* 16. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 364 Dancings in stately rooms, or gardens, with spirituall songs, rather a sort of adoration than a dance.

† d. Of transcendent beauty or charm. Obs.—1

1480 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. iv. 69 Ther ben yet plente of other places so delectable, so swete, and so spyrtyuel that if a man were therein, he shold saye, that it were a very paradys.

2. Of, belonging or relating to, concerned with, sacred or ecclesiastical things or matters, as distinguished from secular affairs; pertaining to the church or the clergy; ecclesiastical.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 283 He sent to be kyng to bihopps of renonn, & schewed þat spirituall þing þow þow pouert zede alle down. c1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 325 þei meyneten þis cursid þef þe hope hi seculer power and spiritual swerd. a1440 Found. St. Bartholomew's (E.E.T.S.) 5 Thou shalt founde a Chirche... This spirituall howe, almyghty God shalle ynhalwe and halowe yt. 1467 in

Eng. Gilds (1870) 390 In eny cymitory or londe spirituelle. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxi. 25 Coutayce rings into the spiritual state, 3arnand banifce the quibik ar now vacand. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. V. 37 We have in our spiritual conuocation granted to your highnes...a some of money. 1570-6 LAMBAROE *Peramb.* Kent (1826) 249 If any Clerke gave to a layman...any spiritual goodes he should stand excommunicate. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 362 The Scabherd of Power (if not of Justice,) seemeth to have Locks on them, that only the spiritual Keyes can open. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 26 Apr. 1689. The penalty is to be the losse of their dignitie and spiritual preferment. 1727 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesman* v. (1841) I. 33 The duties of life, which are either spiritual or secular. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. ii. 78 The prelate watched over the spiritual interests. 1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Salem Chapel* i. 6 The young man knew very little of the community which he had assumed the spiritual charge of.

† b. Of law: Canon, canonical. *Obs.*
1474 CAXTON *Chesse vii.* iii. (1883) 95 As well in the spirituell lawe as in the temporall. 1642 tr. *Perkins Prof. Bk.* i. § 49. 22 If a bastard eigne (who is *mulier* in the spiritual law,) continueth possession in lands [etc.].

† c. Of a day: Devoted to or set apart for special religious or sacred observances; holy. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Rule St. Benet* 134 The souereyn may breke his mele for a stranger, without it be a spirituell fastynge daye. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b. Whiche...in maner declareth the hole mater of these vij spiritual dayes.

d. *Spiritual court*, a court having jurisdiction in matters of religion or ecclesiastical affairs.

1498-9 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 133 A spoliacion in the spiritual court. 1538 STARKEY *England* 139 In theyr spiritual courtys, they have no punnyshement...conuenient to such faultys. 1681 H. NEVILLE *Plato Rediv.* 131 Neither the Chancery...nor the Spiritual Courts, nor the Cheats in trade. 1758 in *Blackstone Comm.* (1763) I. 20 This appears in a particular manner from the spiritual courts of all denominations. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1805) 55 A...period during which the powers and the aims of law were usurped...by the clergy and the courts spiritual. 1845 MRS. S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 111 The confusion arising from the jurisdiction of the spiritual and temporal courts.

3. Of persons: a. Standing to another, or to others, in a spiritual relationship.

c 1385 CHAUCER *Parv.* T. 2 516 Alle we haue o fader fleschly & o moder, that is to seyn Adam and Eue, & eek o fader spiritual, that is god of heuene. c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 189, I had iij spiritual maisters, and be furste was drede, & the secunde was shame, and be iij was lyf. 1483 CAXTON *Cato A vij.* For herto hen bounden of ryght not onely the carnal faders but also the spirituell. 1555 EDOEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arh.) 51 Thincrase of this spiritual Israelt vnto whome...he was the father of fayth. 1562 WINST *Wks.* (S.T.S.) II. 123 Be thame he wald...quiklin his spiritual peple afior slane. 1567 ALLEN *Def. Priesthood* 226 We call them Confessours, & of olde in Grece, they were named Spiritual maisters or Fathers. 1697 BURGHORPE *Disc. Relig. Assemb.* 112 He prefers his own parish priest...as heing his spiritual father. 1769 H. VENN in *Life* (1835) 154 A lady said to me, 'You, sir, are my spiritual father.' 1820 MILNER *Suppl. Mem.* *Eng. Cath.* 66 note, The distinguished Professor of Divinity and Spiritual Director of the Pontifical Seminary of Douay. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 434 *Spiritual wife*...a Mormon extra wife or concubine.

b. Ecclesiastical, religious. *Freq. in spiritual laws and spiritual man (or person).*

(a) 1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 451 The Kyng comend with his spiritual Lordes. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abbs. & Lim. Mon.* xv. (1885) 145 The gretteste lordes off be lande, both spirituelles and temporellis. 1516 *Sc. Acts, Jas.* V. (1875) XII. 367 We prelatys spiritual, Barouns Temporal, and Commouns of...Scotland. 1625 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 203 When he had consulted with the Lords spiritual and Temporal. 1661 *Reflex. upon the Oaths Suprem. & Alleg.* 90 Ecclesiastical Courts, which we call the Spiritual Courts, and Spiritual Judges, and Spiritual Authority. 1727 *Smyth Poison. E. Curd* Wks. 1755 III. i. 150 I do also heartily beg pardon of all persons of honour, lords spiritual and temporal, gentry, hurgesses, and commonalty. 1824 in *Nairne Peerage Evid.* (1874) 73 With the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal and commons in this present Parliament assembled. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* v. vii. 62 The Lords Spiritual and Temporal form one legislative assembly.

(b) c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abbs. & Lim. Mon.* xv. (1885) 146 There were chosen xij spirituell men, and xij temporell men. 1480 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 316 What ever condition or degree he be of, spirituell or temporell. 1530 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 15, Spirituall persones of the prouynce of the archiebyshopryche of Canturbury. 1582 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* V. 32 Being examined whether he be a spirituell or a temporell man, answered that he is a Spirituall man and a Priest. 1642 BURN *King. Honour* 126 The brethren and sonnes...of every King, being spirituell men, may...purchase license and dispensation. 1726 AVLIFFE *Parergon* 129 All Bishops and Abbots sat in State-Councils by Reason of their Office, as they were spirituell Persons. 1848 STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* (ed. 2) II. 39 note, Any sale or assignment by any spiritual person of any patronage belonging to him in virtue of his office.

c. Devout, holy, pious; morally good; having spiritual tendencies or instincts.

1382 WYCLIF in *Spil.* vi. 1 3e that ben spirituell, techte siché a manner man in spirit of softnesse. c 1400 St. *Alexius* (Laud MS. 622) 842 Here is a Man of dedes gode, Spirituell, & mylde of mode. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howell* 166 Thir ar fowlis of effect...Spirituale in all thing, Leile in thar leving. 1674 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* (Giosart) II. 423 The good acquaintance you have among those spirituelle people. c 1791 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VII. 447 These milder alterations were zealously opposed by a branch of the Franciscans called the *spiritual*. 1836 *Going to Service* xii. 140, I have a spiritual lady to serve. 1883 [see SPIRITUALITY 3].

4. Of or pertaining to, consisting of, spirit, regarded in either a religious or intellectual aspect; of the nature of a spirit or incorporeal supernatural essence; immaterial.

In early use not always distinct from sense 1.
1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 12170 He my3t se weyl pyng jat was spyrtyuele. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* xv. 44 It is sounen a beestly body, it schal ryse a spiritual body. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvi. 74, I am no3t erthely, bot spirituell. c 1475 *Parthenay* 5201 When to ende nyhed he, That the soule moste yelde being spirituell. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Eph.* vi. 12 For we wrestle not against fleshe and blood: but...against spiritual wickednesses. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacre* III. i. § 17 If there be then such things in the World which matter and motion cannot be the causes of then there are certainly spiritual and immaterial Beings. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 677 Millions of spiritual Creatures walk the Earth Unseen. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Spiritual*, said of a Being that has no Body, that falls not under the Senses. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* 67 The Will is pre-eminently the spiritual Constituent of our Being. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint* II. iii. ii. § 17 It is degrading to the spiritual creature to suppose it operative through impulse of bone and sinew. 1875 J. P. MORRIS *Princ. Relig.* ii. 9 The real man is the spiritual being who controls and uses all the faculties and organs of the body

b. Appropriate or natural to a spirit.
1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 110 His Omnipotence, That to corporeal substances could adde Speed almost Spiritual.

5. Consisting of pure essence or spirit; volatile; spirituous, alcoholic. *Now rare or Obs.*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* vi. in Ashm. (1652) 95 All other Vessells he made of Glasce, That spirituell matters should not out-passe. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 387 All Sweet Smells have joynd with them, some Earthy or crude Odours; And at some distance the Sweet, which is the more Spiritual, is perceived. a 1648 DICKEY *Close Opened* (1677) 125 Thus you have only the spiritual parts of the Tea. 1826 *Art of Brewng* (ed. 2) 69 Stout asses...labour under one material want—that of spiritual vigour.

6. Of or pertaining to, emanating from, the intellect or higher faculties of the mind; intellectual.

1725 WATTS *Logic* i. iii. § 1 Spiritual or intellectual Ideas are those which we gain by reflecting on the Nature and Actions of our own Souls. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xvi. v. That refined degree of Platonic affection which is...entirely and purely spiritual. 1813 SHELLEY *O. Mab* v. 162 Blunting the keenness of his spiritual sense With narrow schemings and unworthy cares. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* viii. xi. Whatever she gained in the graver kinds of information, became transmuted, through her heart and her fancy, into spiritual golden stores. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* xi. iv. 417 The great spiritual function of the intellectual class.

7. Characterized by or exhibiting a high degree of refinement of thought or feeling. (Cf. SPIRITUEL a.)

1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Paint.* vi. (1848) 227 The harmony resulting from all those variegating masses of colour, together with the light, easy, graceful, spiritual manner in which the whole [picture] is conducted. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxv. Those sad eyes were spiritual and clear. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xliii. The delicate face...the too bright eye, the spiritual head...told their silent tale.

8. Clever, smart, witty. (Cf. SPIRITUEL a.)

1791-1823 D'ISRAËL *Cur. Lit.* (1834) I. 228 It may not here be improper to take notice of a wise and spiritual saying of this young prince. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. i. x. Of all this the spiritual biographies of that period say nothing. 1872 *Routledge & Ev. Boy's Ann.* July 1893/1 We French are extremely spiritual, and...are never at a loss for an answer.

9. Concerned with spirits or supernatural beings.

1841 LANE *Arab. Nis.* I. 69 Who acquired a very great and extensive celebrity for his attainments in spiritual and natural magic. 1855-7 (title), Yorkshire Spiritual Telegraph, containing a number of extraordinary communications from the Spiritual World. 1860-1877 (title), The Spiritual Magazine.

b. = SPIRITUALISTO a. 2.

Spiritual funeral, one conducted after the fashion of the believers in Spiritualism (Bartlett).

1838 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (1859) 434 A spiritual funeral was held at Lowell lately.

II. + 10. Of or pertaining to breathing; respiratory. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxvi. (Bodl. MS.), Pe schuldres hen beneful to defende be spirituelle membris. c 1460 J. METHAM *Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) 89 It signifieth good disposicion of the hert and of the spirituelle membris in a man. 1576 G. BAKER tr. *Geiser's Jewell of Health* 109 Briefly, all matters found in the Lungs, and spirituell members, this singularly purgeth.

b. sb. I. + 1. a. collect. The spirituality; the clergy. *Obs.*

1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2414 It es a foly to offende oure fadyr vndire Gode...jif we spare the spirituelle, we spede bot the better.

† b. An ecclesiastic or cleric. *Obs.*—

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howell* 733 Haile spesce, most specifit with the spiritualis! 1682 WHOLEY *Journ. Grace* v. 356 There are but few among them (Greeks), who have wherewithal to live, but will learn, while they are young, to write and read, whether Spirituals, or Seculars.

2. a. A spiritual or spiritually-minded person.

1531 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 365/2 He sayth himselfe that y^e spirituels do searche the botome of gods commandementes and fulfyll them gladly. *Ibid.* 715/2 The very Isaacakes, the very Iacobs, and the very spirituelles, & the very apostles.

b. *Echl. Hist.* (With initial capital.) A member of the Congregation of Narbonne, a branch of Franciscans which advocated a stricter observance of the rule of poverty and simplicity of dress.

The branch was pronounced schismatic by Pope John XXII in 1318.

c 1791 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VII. 447/2 The one [party], embracing the severe discipline and absolute poverty of St. Francis, were called spirituals. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* vi. V. 419 The Spirituals, the Fraticelli...openly avowed their belief. *Ibid.* 420 The sudden election to the Popedom

of Celestine V.,...a new St. Francis, to the Spiritualists a true Spiritual. 1862 G. H. TOWNSEND *Man. Dates, Spiritualists*, called also the Zealous, or the Spirituals.

c. An inhabitant of the 'spiritual kingdom'.
1807 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Eng.* (1814) III. 128 The celestials chiefly using the vowels U and O, the spirituals preferring E and I.

d. U. S. A spiritual wife (see prec. 3 a).

1855 *Putnam's Monthly Mag.* VI. 147/1 These extra wives [of the Mormons] are known by sundry designations—some call them 'spirituals'; others, 'sealed ones'.

3. pl. Spiritual matters, affairs, or ideas.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Eph.* vi. 12 Our wrestling is not against flesh and blood: but...against the spirituals of wickedness in the celestials. 1607 [see CARNAL a. 4 b]. 1625 BURGESS *Tithes* 14 Why he should pay so much of his Carnals for Spirituals. 1649 F. ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* Introd. ii. 32 He condemns the contrary unskillfulness in the Scriptures, as the...root of all error in spirituals. 1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* i. v. (1818) 86 Translate now (O my Soul) all this unto Spirituals. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 170 Twas no great piece of News to hear of Laymen's ministering in Spirituals to Church-People. 1774 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1880) I. 303 I have found much pleasure in Madame de Maintenon's Lettres (except in Theologicals and Spirituals). 1840 MILL *Disc. & Disc.* (1875) I. 433 Such was the prevailing tone of English belief in temporalis; what was it in spirituals? 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Jan. 3/2 Spirits and spirituals taken in excess...work the same effect with weak and over-excited brains.

b. Matters which specially or primarily concern the church or religion.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. I. vii. 25 There was but one Metropolitan...so as his power was in spirituals over many Kingdoms. 1689 POPPLE tr. *Locke's 1st Let. Toleration* L's Wks. 1727 II. 246 If...such a Power be granted unto the Civil Magistrate in Spirituals. 1794 tr. *Barnet's Clergy during Fr. Rev.* 98 That it did not belong to the secular power to meddle in spirituals. 1853 M. KELLY tr. *Gosselin's Power Pope* Mid. Ages II. 366 That the Church and the pope have received...full power to govern the world, both in spirituals and temporalis. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* xii. II. 178 The civil power does best absolutely and unservedly to ignore spirituals.

c. Spiritual or ecclesiastical goods or possessions; spiritualities.

1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCIV. II. 536 Forming part of their spirituals (because such their spirituals always include an absolute right over other people's temporalis). 1863 BURY *Hist. Notices & Rec. Fincham* 39 The spirituals were soch revenue as was connected with spiritual duties and the cure of souls, and consisted almost entirely of tithes, glebe lands, and house.

4. a. A spiritual counterpart or analogue.

1650 T. VAUGHAN *Anima Magica* 52 Learn to refer all Naturals to their Spirituals, per viam Secretioris Analogia.

b. A spiritual (as opposed to a material) thing.

1661 GLANVILLE *Van. Dogm.* 97 In our notion of spirituals, we, as much as we can, denude them of all material Phantasmes. 1708 H. DODWELL *Nat. Mort. Hum. Souls* 127 It does now affect us to think of Spirituals, whilst we have no sensible Impressio made upon us by Things purely Spiritual, but by those only which are only Corporeal.

c. Spiritual quality or power; pl. spiritual faculties.

1649 F. ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 239 The Succession of Elisha as Prophet in stead of Elijah; a double portion of his spiritual resting upon him. 1652 BESTOWES *Theoph.* iv. xix, Spiritual light spirituals clears.

5. *collog.* A spiritual or sacred song; a hymn.

1870 T. W. HIGGINSON *Army Life* 197, I had for many years heard of this class of songs under the name of 'Negro Spirituals'. *Ibid.* 199 This seemed the simplest primitive type of 'spiritual'.

II. + 6. pl. The respiratory organs. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Langfranc's Chirurg.* 161 bis diafragma departit be spirituais from be guttis, & in be holowes jat is above higghe be herte & be lungis. 1610 HEALEY *St. Ang. Cille of God* xxii. xxiv. (1620) 848 The courses of the veines, sinewes and arteries, and the secrets of the spirituals.

Spiritualism (spirituālīzəm). [f. SPIRITUAL a. + -ISM. Cf. F. *spiritualisme*, It. *spiritualismo*.]

1. The exercise of the mental or intellectual faculties, or their predominance over body. *rare.*
1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. viii, Savage Animalism is nothing, inventive Spiritualism is all.

2. Tendency towards, or advocacy of, a spiritual view or estimate of things, esp. as a leading principle in philosophy or religion.

1836 LYTTON *Athens* (1837) II. 408 The serene and lofty spiritualism of Anaxagoras. 1857 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. i. (1857) 6 We find the Unitarian of the old school denouncing the spiritualism of the new and rising school. 1869 SEELEY *Ess. & Lect.* v. 133 Religion re-assumed its ancient Judaic form of austere and ardent spiritualism. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 261 The very source of [Dante's] inspiration is the austere spiritualism of the Catholic creed.

b. A spiritual view or aspiration.

1850 CARLYLE *Letter-d. Pamp.* vii. (1872) 224 Like a set of grisly undertakers come to bury the dead spiritualisms of mankind.

c. Spiritual nature or quality.

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* xiv. ii. (1864) IX. 96 Dante [could] represent such things with the most objective truth, yet without disturbing their fine spiritualism.

3. The belief that the spirits of the dead can hold communication with the living, or make their presence known to them in some way, esp. through a 'medium'; the system of doctrines or practices founded on this belief. Cf. SPIRITISM.

Also specifically called *modern spiritualism* by way of distinction from sense 2.

1855 E. W. CARRON (title), *Modern Spiritualism, its Facts*

and Fanaticisms, its Consistencies and Contradictions. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 66. 370 Witchcraft, demonology, possession, and the like, revived in the modest phrase of Spiritualism. 1878 T. H. SINCLAIR *Mount 37* Spiritualism, or, as its advocates name it now on both sides of the Atlantic, Spiritism. 1886 MYERS *Phant. Living* I. Introd. p. lix. On this basis the creed of 'Modern Spiritualism' has been upbuilt.

4. Belief in the existence and influence of spiritual beings.

1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 385 The sense of Spiritualism in its wider acceptance, the general doctrine of spiritual beings, is here given to Animism.

Spiritualist (spirituālist). [f. as prec. + -IST. Cf. F. *spiritualiste*, Sp. and Pg. *espiritualista*.]

1. One who regards things from a spiritual point of view or interprets them in a spiritual sense; one whose ideas or doctrines have a purely spiritual basis or tendency.

In early use sometimes with depreciatory force.

1649 H. LAWRENCE *Some Consid. Vind. Scriptures* 37 Certain demands, which these pretended spiritualists will be sure to make to me. 1673 H. HALLYWELL *Acc. Familism* 19 Those high-flown Spiritualists the Quakers are of the same mind. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 42 This is the great Rule the reform'd Order of Protestant Spiritualists, call'd Quakers and others, seem to walk by. 1800 C. BUTLER *Life A. Butler* xii, Approved of by St. Francis of Sales and other spiritualists. 1845 G. OLIVER *Coll. Biogr. Soc. Yez.* 50 As a Spiritualist also, he must have been pre-eminent, judging from many of his letters now before me. 1865 MILL *Exam. Hamilton* 492 Proofs that the most sincere Spiritualists may consistently hold the doctrine of so-called necessity.

b. *spec.* (See quot. and cf. SPIRITUAL 2 b.)

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 225 Those Montanists were call'd also Cataphrygians, Spiritualists, Apostolicks, [etc.]. 1862 G. H. TOWNSEND *Man. Dates* s.v., Spiritualists, called also the Zealous, . . . formed a portion of the great order of Franciscans, who, about 1245, under the name of Spiritualists, advocated the strict observance of the rule and vow of poverty, which had been one of their fundamental laws. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 832 The Spiritualists, as the severer party [of Franciscans] was called, were cruelly persecuted.

† 2. One who supports the spiritual or ecclesiastical authority as against the secular or temporal.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xxxix. 248 That Governor must be one; or else there must needs follow Faction, and Civil war in the Common-wealth, between the Church and State; between Spiritualists, and Temporalists.

3. A believer in, or adherent of, spiritualism as a philosophical doctrine.

1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. The. Anoth. Life* i. 15 The spiritualist will retain the advantage he has gained over his opponent [the materialist]. 1876 P. G. TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sci.* i. (ed. 2) 25 Whether it show itself in the comparatively harmless folly of the spiritualist or in the pernicious nonsense of the materialist.

4. A believer in modern spiritualism or spiritism; a spiritist.

1859 BARTLETT *Diet. Amer.* (ed. 2) 435 *Spiritualist*, a believer in the doctrine of spiritualism. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.* i. 13 The Spiritualists have some pretty strong instincts to pry over. 1881 FROUZE *Short Stud.* IV. ii. 227 A spiritualist assured me that I could work a miracle myself if I had but faith.

5. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Spiritualistic.

1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* i. 20 The spiritualist school of the nineteenth century. 1898 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* x. i, The studio of the famous spiritualist-painter.

Spiritualistic (spirituālistik), *a.* (and *sb.*). [f. prec. + -IC.]

1. Of or pertaining to, characterized by, philosophical or theological spiritualism; of the nature of spiritualism.

1852 A. P. FORBES *Explan. Nicene Creed* 47 Spiritualistic Pantheism, introduced by Hegel, has still many followers. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* p. lvi, The Malays, being Mahometans, ought . . . to have shown the superior civilisation due to spiritualistic belief. 1881 HUXLEY in *Nature* XXIV. 344 The subtle thinker, to whom we owe both the spiritualistic and the materialistic philosophies of modern times.

2. Of or pertaining to, associated or connected with, modern spiritualism; spiritistic.

1865 *Athenaeum* 18 Nov. 684/3 In his restlessness and perplexity he has recourse to a spiritualistic medium. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* iii. xxi. (1878) 300 If this was true under the Mosaic Law how much more emphatically must spiritualistic 'seeking to the dead' be an abomination now! 1882 HINSCOLE *Garfield & Educ.* i. 79 An itinerant spiritualistic and scientific lecturer and debater.

b. *sb. pl.* Matters pertaining to spiritualism.

1886 TURNER *My Life as Author* 387 If we dare to do this, higher interests are endangered than spiritualistics.

Hence **Spiritualistically** *adv.*, by a spiritualist or by means of spiritualism; towards spiritualism.

1880 *Times* 27 Sept. 12/2 Professing the same [pills] to be spiritually prescribed for the cure of . . . neuralgia. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Feb. 272/1 The cupidity and credulity of a spiritually minded valet.

Spirituality (spirituālitē). Also 5 spiritualite (e, 5-7 -alitie, 6 -allitie, -elity; 6 spyrytualite, 7 spirituality). [a. OF. (*e*) *spiritualité*, -allité (mod.F. *spiritualité*, = It. *spiritualità*, Sp. *espiritualidad*, Pg. -idade), or ad. late L. *spiritualitās*, f. *spirituālis* SPIRITUAL *a.*: see -ITY, and cf. SPIRITUALTY.]

1. The body of spiritual or ecclesiastical persons; = SPIRITUALTY 3. Now *Hist.*

c. 1441 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 207, I come before the spiritualite; Two cardynals, and hyshopps fyve [etc.]. 1513

Life Henry V (1911) 23 Intendinge to oppresse the church, the spiritualitie, the Kinge and the realme. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 67 The corruptions and abuses of the spiritualite, or (as some call it) of the ecclesiasticall hierarchy. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. 1753 This exchange cometh most commonly from the Spiritualitie, who doe secretly use it. 1709 STURVE *Ann. Ref.* i. xxvi. 255 He blamed both spiritualitie and laity. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xviii, You of the spiritualitie make us laymen the pack-horses of your own concerns. 1900 GASQUET *Eve Ref.* iii. (1905) 58 According to the lawyer, it should be the owner of the soil who should apportion the payment, and failing him, the Parliament, and not the spiritualitie.

b. A spiritual society.

1854 T. C. UPHAM *Life Mme. Guyon* xxxiv. 293 She was considered the head of the new spirituality.

2. That which has a spiritual character; ecclesiastical property or revenue held or received in return for spiritual services. Now *arch.*

1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 105 All the greatest things that ar belangand the governance of bathe temporalite and spiritualite ar to be knawin and kend be the pape. 1468-9 *Inchaffray Charters* (S.H.S.) 159 Quhat tym we the saide georg Abbat heis admittit be our Juge ordinarie to the spiritualite ande be our souerane lord the king to the temporalite of the said Abbisse. 1651 [see TEMPORALITY 1]. 1709 STURVE *Ann. Ref.* i. xxvi. 270 In the First Year of the Queen, the Supreme Government over her Spirituality and Temporality, was given to her. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midt.* xliii, The said incumbent might lawfully enjoy the spirituality and temporality of the cure of souls at Knockartlith.

b. *pl.* Spiritual or ecclesiastical things; ecclesiastical possessions, rights, etc., of a purely spiritual character; = SPIRITUALITY 2 b. Now *Hist.*

1417 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. I. 61 The Gardeins of the spiritualities of Ardmaghe. 1570 *Act 13 Eliz.* c. 12 § 1 Parlyumēt . . . shall bring from such Bysshop or Gardyan of Spiritualityes [i.e. Spyrytuallites]. a testimoniall of such Assent. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* i. 1. iii. (1636) 189 Who doe extoll the Pope, . . . not onely . . . in spiritualities, but also in Temporalties. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inig.* 433 So these pretended Successors of Peter . . . have notoriously imitated that example of Simon in buying and selling Spiritualityes. 1726 AYLFFE *Parergon* 200 They are Guardians of the Spiritualityes during the Vacancy of the Bishoprick. 1727 WILLIS *Surr. Cathedr.*, Durham 32 The Temporalties of Durham are valued at 1231l. 4s. 2d. and the Spiritualityes at 494l. 19s. 3d. 1809 BAWDEN *Domesday Bk.* 7 The King [has no right] in the manors of the Earl, excepting what relates to Spiritualityes which belong to the Archbishop, in all the land of St. Peter of York. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* i. xiv. 140 Their spiritualityes, the tithes and oblations, were not to be taxed.

3. The quality or condition of being spiritual; attachment to or regard for things of the spirit as opposed to material or worldly interests.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxiv. 45 Sum spark of licht and spiritulitie Walkins my witt, and resson hidis me rys. 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* 7 If you then consider the quantity, the variety, the spirituality, of the Ministerial worke under the Gospell. 1675 OWEN *Indwelling Sin* iv. (1732) 35 The more of Spirituality and Holiness is in any thing, the greater is its Enmity. 1753 CHALONER *Cath. Chr. Instr.* 177 His Life is written by the great St. Athanasius, and is full of excellent Lessons of Spirituality. 1787 COWPER *Lett. Wks.* 1837 XV. 194 That spirituality which once enlivened all our intercourse. 1808 JEBB *Corr. w. Knox* (1834) I. 403 Prayer is, undoubtedly, the life and soul of spirituality. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) III. xxxiii. 340 Painting, which had hitherto aimed chiefly at spirituality, . . . now made nature and beauty its primary object. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir.* V. ii. (1884) 89 No spiritual man ever claims that his spirituality is his own.

b. Spiritual character or function.

1661 R. BURNEY *Képiarov Δάρον* 15 A King for his spirituality is properly and Hieroglyphically to be portrayed half in Heaven . . . and part on the Earth.

c. With *a.* and *pl.* A spiritual thing or quality as distinct from a material or worldly one; † a pious remark or saying.

1676 *Life Father Sarpi in Brent's Counc. Trent* 73 He was never known to use any hypocritical actions, . . . not to speak with affected Spiritualityes. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (1904) 114 Apart from spiritualities; and considering him [Shakspeare] merely as a real, marketable . . . possession. 1855 W. H. MILL *Applie. Panth. Princ.* (1861) 46 ff. . . the so-called spiritualities which he alleges be the main inducement offered to the Christian.

† 4. An immaterial or incorporeal thing or substance; a spirit. Also *fig. Obs.*

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 207 That includeth a corporall substance, and a spiritualitie, called life. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* iii. 155 Might not such Microscopes hazard the discovery of the Aerial Genii, and present even Spiritualityes to our view? 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 428 The very dogs were lying about, . . . as if they were . . . a species of new, four-footed spirituality.

† 5. The fact or state of being spirituous or of consisting of pure spirit; volatile state or quality.

1644 DICKEY *Nat. Bodies* xxvi. 240 The heat and spirituality of the blood. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus Archidoxis* i. 1. 8 Medicine doth mundifie bodies, in whom is a spirituality. 1678 R. [RUSSELL] *tr. Cæsar* i. x. 17 Luna or Silver is subtilized and attenuated and reduced to Spirituality as above said.

6. The fact or condition of being spirit or of consisting of an incorporeal essence.

1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* vii. (1718) 543 They who are to be judged being, by reason of their spirituality, in a Condition to attend to every one's Trial while they are undergoing their own. a 1708 BEVERIDGE *Theol. Theol.* (1711) II. 335 We must celebrate . . . God's spirituality . . . by serving Him in spirit. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. 372

Such morbid disturbances are explained as symptoms of divine visitation, or at least of superhuman spirituality. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* Introd. 5 That He is invisible is accounted for by His spirituality.

† **Spiritualize**, *pa. pple. Obs.*—1 [Cf. next.] Changed into or impregnated with spirit.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Ep., in Ashm. (1652) 116 Which oftentimes must againe be Spiritualize.

Spiritualization (spirituālaizē[shn]). [f. next + -ATION. Cf. F. *spiritualisation*, Sp. *espiritualización*.] The action of the verb SPIRITUALIZE.

1. The action of changing into spirit; conversion or transformation of a corporeal or material substance into a spiritual condition.

1665 NEEDHAM *Med. Medicinæ* 285 The Fifth Concoction is in the Arteries, where its [the blood's] Spiritualization and vitality is perfected. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4) *Spiritualization*, is the changing the whole body into spirit; a Chymical term. 1824 *Monthly Mag.* LVIII. 33 That spiritualization . . . which must take place previous to the admission of any bodies into that region of spirits. 1891 [F. C. S. SCHILLER] *Riddles Sphinx* 397 Matter also undergoes a process of spiritualization.

transf. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* iv. 104 That spiritualisation of fun, frolic, and mischief—immortal Puck.

2. The action of spiritualizing or making spiritual; the state of being spiritualized.

1809 *Crit. Rev.* Ser. iii. XVI. 464 This spiritualization of the old faith. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* i. § 29 The history of Gothic architecture is the history of the refinement and spiritualisation of Northern work under its influence. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* i. 144 Nor had they seen that His fulfilment of the Law had consisted in its spiritualisation.

b. Interpretation in a spiritual sense.

1820 SOUTHEY *Wesley* I. 204 Madness never gave birth to combinations of more . . . blasphemous obscenity, than they did in their fantastic allegories and spiritualizations.

Spiritualize (spirituālaizē), *v.* [f. SPIRITUAL *a.* + -IZE, or ad. F. *spiritualiser* (16th c.). Cf. It. *spiritualizzare*, Sp. and Pg. *espiritualizar*.]

1. *trans.* To render spiritual; to invest with a spiritual character; to raise or change to a spiritual (or more spiritual) condition.

Freq. in the 17th c.

1623 R. H. ARRAIGNUN. *Whole Creature* xiii. § 1. 173 The Soules food, if I may so say, is spiritualized to the sustentation of the spirit. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ii. 57 Christ more spiritualized their joy, rather to rejoice that their Names were written in Heaven. 1666 STANHOPE *Chr. Pattern* (1711) 81 This man is as it were spiritualized, can have recourse to God without distraction. 1801 B. MAXWELL *Lett. in Mem. B. Ewing* (1829) 37 That any thing I should write should be helpful in spiritualizing another. 1832 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. xii. 279 Illness and solitude had done much to exalt and spiritualize Angus Hamleigh's mind.

b. To convert into, invest with, a spiritual sense or meaning; to expound or understand in a spiritual sense; to explain away in this manner. Also *absol.*

1645 CALAMY *Indict. agst. Eug.* 26 Oh that God would give us hearts to spiritualize these stories! 1663 BONE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* i. v. 115 Beasts inhabit and enjoy the world; man, if he will do more, must study, and (if I may so speak) spiritualize it. 1666 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* 166 'They have Spiritualiz'd away all the Letter of the Scripture, the Sacraments, and Christ's Humanity. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Jew.* (1789) 221 Must we spiritualize the affairs of larks, and worms, and squirrels, and learn religion from all the trifles in nature? 1798 GRAVES *Charm. Apoc.* 126 Nothing is attributed to natural causes; every thing is spiritualized and magnified. 1833 FRASER *Mag. VIII.* 47 There is an increasing tendency to spiritualise away the pains of what is technically called Hell. 1845 KITTO *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* s.v. *Commentary*, Pious reflections, and multitudinous inferences enter largely into our popular books of exposition. They Spiritualise, but they do not expound.

c. To render spiritual in appearance; to refine in a high degree.

1839 HISSEY *Tour in Phaeton* 101 The softened light spiritualises the landscape. 1898 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* iii. vi, Sin's noble features, illumined and spiritualized by a light that seemed more than earthly.

† 2. To invest with full spiritual or ecclesiastical status or rights. *Obs.*—1

1641 *Ternus de la Ley* 126 If Chappels founded by Lay men were not approved of by the Diocesan, and as they terme it, spiritualized, they are not accounted Benefices.

3. *† a.* To change, convert into, or reduce to spirit; to render volatile or spirituous. *Obs.*

1644 DICKEY *Nat. Bodies* xxvi. 238 This motion of the blood drieth the blood (which is warmed and spiritualized, by being boyled in this furnace) through due passages into the arteries. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 347/1 From what has been said it appears, first, that the Gold ought to be spiritualized or subtilized. 1721 BAILEY, *Spiritualize* (a) to reduce a compact mixt body into the Principle call'd Spirit. 1741 *Phil. Trans.* LV. 242 It seems fitted, . . . by its expansive quality, to rarify and as it were spiritualize the blood.

b. To invest with the immaterial qualities or nature of a spirit.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 154 This body is far more active than ours, being more spiritualized, that is to say, having greater degrees of motion communicated unto it. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* iv. 993 Then 'twas fit that from this mortal state Thou shouldst, my love, by some unlock'd for change Be spiritualiz'd.

† 4. *absol.* To inform with spirit. *Obs.*—1

1713 DERRHAM *Phys. Theol.* 4 A Mass of Air, of subtle penetrating Matter, fit, to excite, animate, and spiritualize; and in short, to be the very Soul of this lower World.

Hence **Spiritualizing** ppl. a.

1845 KITTO *Cycl. Bibl. Lit. s.v. Commentary*, A preaching, spiritualizing commentary does not deserve the appellation of commentary at all. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Autob. St. Wks.* I. 27 That softening and spiritualizing haze which belongs... to the action of dreams. 1899 W. R. INCE *Chr. Myst.* viii. 317 The spiritualising power of human love.

Spiritualized (spir'itwáleizd), ppl. a. [Cf. SPIRITUALIZE v.]

1. Containing an infusion of spirits. *Obs.*—1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 70 h. Why ensperke they they eyes with spiritualiz'd distillations? Why tippe they they tongues with *Aurum potable*?

2. Rendered spiritual; characterized by spirituality.

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. vi. 50 The persons of these Spiritualized men were of so airy constitution, as they could not be holden by hands made out of the Clay. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xiv. 373 He alone is the True spiritualized Soul, who only aims at God's Glory. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* i. Dry bran and sapless portage, unfitted for the spiritualized palates of the saints. 1850 SMITH'S *Dict. Bible* I. s.v. *Ark*, The climax of spiritualized religion.

3. Changed from a bodily or material condition to a spiritual one; converted into spirit.

1799 GURIN *Serm.* xxii. 269 Whatever may be the immediate state of our souls, our bodies, in some spiritualized form which we understand not, shall be again united to them. 1857 KEBLE *Eucharist. Ador.* 52 The... contemplation of a certain presence of His now spiritualized Body among them. 1873 L. FERGUSON *Disc.* 71 His body... was immediately after death brought to life again in a spiritualized and incorruptible form.

Spiritualizer (spir'itwáleizə), [f. SPIRITUALIZE v.]

1. One who gives a spiritual sense to a Scriptural statement, etc.; one who interprets spiritually.

1698 tr. *Abb. Fenelon's Maxims Saints* 202 Altho' the said Book doth... make an enumeration of false spiritualizers. a 1799 WARBURTON *Dev. Legat.* ix. ii. Wks. 1788 III. 655 The Socinians, who boast to have interpreted Scripture on the severest and justest Laws of Logic and Criticism, have, in this instance... deviated more from these Laws than the most licentious of the Allegorists, or the wildest of the Spiritualizers. 1828 E. IRVING *Last Days* 362 O ye niggard spiritualizers of God's universal promise! 1842 FABER *Prov. Lett.* (1844) II. 35 A thorough-going spiritualiser will tell you the covert meaning of every dish and spoon in Solomon's temple.

2. A spiritualizing agency or quality. 1822 WUEWELL in S. Douglas *Life* (1831) 73 It... is something of the same kind of consoler and spiritualiser in small matters that religion is in great ones. 1867 H. BUSHNELL *Mor. Uses Dark Th.* 21 Sleep is a spiritualizer.

Spiritualizing (spir'itwáleizɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. as prec.] The action of the verb SPIRITUALIZE; a spiritual interpretation.

1649 F. ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* Intro. ii. 16 Man ascending unto God, by the Spiritualizing of his Nature. 1696 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* 166 Their (sc. Quakers') Principle is Spiritualizing. 1842 PENNY *Cycl. XXIV.* 245/2 His kingdom was not so much a new one, as a fulfilling and spiritualizing of the former dispensation. 1864 MACM. *Mag.* Oct. 469 The mystic spiritualizings of an Irving.

b. In attributive use.

1842 A. R. C. DALLAS *Look to Jesus.* (ed. 2) 49 The spiritualizing system of interpretation. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 52 If this spiritualizing mania be Philo's great claim to distinction. 1873 SYMONS *Gryk. Poets* x. 239 The spiritualizing tendency of modern Gnosticism, symbolical in Shelley's 'Adonais'.

Spiritually (spir'itwáli), adv. Also 4 spir'itwelyche, 5 spir'itwely. [f. SPIRITUAL a.]

1. In a spiritual manner; in or as to the spirit; as regards or in respect of spiritual things; in accordance with spiritual principles.

1340 *Aenb.* 84 Hi zet man spir'itwelyche ine his ryste stat huerinne he wes uerst ymad. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* i. (1495) 3 By the... similitude of thynges visiblen on wit or our vnderstondyng, spir'itwely... may he so well ordered [etc.]. c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 194 Our Ladie... enoyntid bisseke man... and curid him bothe spir'itwelyche & bodelie. 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Armys* (S.T.S.) 20 As evill bitter wateris gerris myn folk dee temporally, sa doois... heresy and lollardy the sanle dee spir'itwely. a 1513 FAYAN *Chron.* v. cxiii. (1516) Gij/1 p. Quene... brought in hir armes the yonge Baby, to the which she was moder bothe naturally, and spir'itwely. 1560 DAVIS tr. *Soldans s. Comm.* 66 The body and hlood of Christ is received spir'itwely. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* ii. § 3. 90 In the same degree that Virgins live more spir'itwely than other persons. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* ii. Wks. IV. 145 Spir'itwely blind, deaf, and stupid, they see not the great Omnipresent walking in the garden. 1828 LYTON *Pellam* I. xx. Mr. Howard de Howard is too unsubstantial not to be spir'itwely inclined. 1893 *Bookman* June 86/1 This Russian baroness... spir'itwely directing the Czar of all the Russias.

b. Comb. in spir'itwely-minded.

1526 TINNALE *Rom.* viii. 6 To be carnally mynded is deeth, and to be spir'itwely mynded is lyfe, and peace. 1564-78 BULLFINCH *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1838) 122 He is so spir'itwely mynded that he forgetteth poore Roger. 1681 OWEN *Alte.* Grace and Duty of being Spir'itwely-Minded. 1831 SCOTT *Cart. Dang.* v. Methinks thou art more spir'itwely-minded than can always be predicated of a wandering minstrel. 1844 tr. M. T. Asmar's *Mem. Babylonian Princ.* II. 57 Being... a spir'itwely-minded woman, she yielded her consent.

2. In or according to a spiritual sense. (Opposed to literally.) *Obs.*

13.. E.E. *Altit.* P. B. 1492 Bifore þe sancta sanctorum soþefast drysyn Exponed his speche spir'itwely to special prophetes. c 1400 MAUSNEV. (Roxb.) xv. 63 þai vnderstand not haly writ Mauskne, but after þe letter. 1550 SEN-

ONOV'S *Godly Sayings* (1846) 74 Understand ye spir'itwely that whiche I have spoken unto you. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmog. Glasse* Pref. 2 All they agree in this point... but yet as tooching the situation, some vnderstand it spir'itwely.

3. In a spiritual or ecclesiastical capacity.

c 1511 1st *Eng. Bk. Amer.* Intro. (Arb.) p. xxx/2 The Grekes have spyritwely the Patriarke of Constantinoplen, and many Archebyschops, hysshops, and abbottes.

4. As a spirit or spiritual being; with supernatural beauty, radiance, etc.

1816 BYRON *Siege Corinth* xi. Bespangled with those isles of light, so wildly, spir'itwely bright. a 1850 ROSSSETTI *Dante & Chrele* I. (1874) 95 She... Grew perfectly and spir'itwely fair.

5. In respect of distilled spirit or alcohol. *rare.*

1866 *Athenzum* 12 May 634/1 French wine being spir'itwely weaker, than either port or sherry.

Spiritual-mindedness. [Cf. spir'itwely-minded SPIRITUALLY adv. 1 b.] The quality or state of being spir'itwely-minded or of having the mind set upon spiritual things.

1647 N. WARD *Simp. Cobler* 43, I have... seen so much... spir'itwely-mindedness in... Christians. 1688 OWEN *Dominion of Sin & Grace* Wks. 1852 VII. 524 This case of the affections I have handled... at large in my discourse of Spir'itwely-mindedness. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 22 Mar. 1776, I have always loved the simplicity of manners, and the spir'itwely-mindedness of the Quakers. 1853 GROSART *Small Sins* (ed. 2) 82 No lamentation over want of spir'itwely-mindedness.

Spiritualness. [f. SPIRITUAL a. + -NESS.]

The fact, quality, or state of being spiritual in origin, character, or nature; spirituality.

Very common in the 17th c.; now rare.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 149 b, Otherwyse there is no spir'itwelyness at all; for they bealtogether fleshe. 1599 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fann. Love* Bij, Out of your spir'itwelyness judge all things according to the balance of equitye. a 1603 T. CAWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 438 The spir'itwelyness of our bodies doth not take away their natural and essential properties. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 108 The spir'itwelyness and preciseness of Christ is a horten to them. 1693 FIRMEN *Rev. Wind.* i. 6 It was the Law opened in the Spir'itwelyness of it, that took of Paul from his own Righteousness. 1721 BAILEY, *Spirituality*, Spir'itwelyness, Devotion. 1829 *Fall Mall* G. 15 June 6/1 A pseudo spir'itwelyness which makes small account of the daily behaviour and moral stamina of our teachers and preachers.

b. A spiritual condition or state. *rare*—1.

a 1658 DURHAM *Comm. Revelation* 1. (1660) 29 To be in the spir'it is... to be in spir'itwelyness abstracted from carnalness.

† **Spiritualship**. *Obs.* [f. SPIRITUAL a. + see -SHIP 3.] The personality of an ecclesiastic. (Used as a mock title.)

1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 90 A sober and temperate clergy, that will not eat so much as the laity, but that... the least of every thing may satisfy their spiritualship. 1680 HICKERINGILL *Narr. Tryal* Wks. 1716 II. 206 If the Judge had the keeping of his Spiritualship, Mr. H. should neither be so rich, nor so fat.

Spirituality (spir'itwáli), Forms: 4-6 spir'itwaltye, 5 -alite, spir'itwaltye, 6 spir'itwaltye, 5 spir'itw, spir'itwaltye, 4-7 spir'itwaltye, 5- spir'itwaltye (6 -tye). [ad. OF. *esprituel*, *esperituaute*, *spir'itwaltye*, etc.: see SPIRITUAL a. and cf. SPIRITUALITY.]

1. The quality or state of being spiritual; spiritual character; = SPIRITUALITY 3. *Obs.*

1377 LANGEL. P. Pl. B. v. 148 þus þei spoken of spir'itwaltye þat eþther despiseth other, Til þei be bothe beggers and by my spir'itwaltye libben. a 1420 *Aunters of Arth.* xx, These are the gracios gifts of the Holt Gost, That enspires iche sprete... Off this spir'itwaltye speke we no more. 1421 25 *Pol. Poems* xviii. 8 In brennyng contemplacion, þe highest lyf of spir'itwaltye. 1450 *Chastel* Pl. ix. 166 In tokening of thy dignitie and that office of Spir'itwaltye, receave... deuoutly myne offring.

† b. = HOLINESS sb. 2. *Obs.*—1

1613-8 DANIEL *Colt. Hist. Eng.* Wks. V. 163 The King of France whom he had excommunicated... shortly after so wrought, as his Spir'itwaltye was surprized at Anagae.

2. † a. = SPIRITUALITY 2. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1850) 276 So þat alle cleriks lyue cleyly on spir'itwaltye, as crist & his apostlis deden. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 335 Kyng William... rulede boþe temperate and spir'itwaltye [i.e. *secularis et ecclesiasticus*] at his owne wille. c 1400 MAUSNEV. (Roxb.) iii. 10 He es þare lorde bathe of temperatee and of spir'itwaltye. 1700 [see TEMPORALITY 1]. 1709 STAYVE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxv. 243 Keeper of the spir'itwaltye of the city and diocese of Bristol.

b. Pl. = SPIRITUALITY 2 b. Now *Hist.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1850) 359 Siþ þai han now þe more part þe of temporal lordeships, and wiþ þat be spir'itwaltyes and be greette mowable tresounis of þe rewme. 1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 20 § 2 Bysshopes... shall... enterly have and enjoye all the spir'itwaltyes and temporalities... in... beneficial manner. 1570 *Act 13 Eliz.* c. 12 § 1 The Bysshop or Gardian of the Spir'itwaltyes of some one Diocese where he hath... Ecclesiastical Lyving. 1607 COWELL *Interpr. s.v. Gardyn*, The gardeyn of the spir'itwaltyes, may be either Gardeyn in lawe... or gardeyn by delegation. 1726 AVLEFFE *Parergon* 125 Of Common Right, the Dean and Chapter are Guardians of the Spir'itwaltyes, during the Vacancy of a Bishoprick. 1763 BURN *Eccles. Law* (1767) I. 202 Spir'itwaltyes of hishopricks in the time of vacation. 1835 TOLMINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Guardian*. 1912 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Oct. 263 A complete list of the... temporalities and spir'itwaltyes belonging to a parish church.

3. The body of spiritual or ecclesiastical persons; the spiritual estate of the realm; the clergy; = SPIRITUALITY 1.

c 1400 *Distr. Try* 3100 Hn tentit not in Tempull to no

tall prayers... Ne speche of no spir'itwaltye, with speciall ne other. c 1450 LOVELICH *Graill* lxviii. 218 Axeth hem... what manner of men that they welen be, Owtwer wedded men, owtwer spir'itwaltye. 1482 CAXTON *Polychronicon* viii. xi. 405 As for the temporalties beyng in the handes of the spir'itwaltye. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* iii. Wks. 225/1 So dare I boldly say that the spir'itwaltye of Engelande... is in learning and honest liuing well able to matche... the spir'itwaltye of anye nacion christen. 1579 FEXTON *Guicard.* iii. (1599) 143 The diuision being no lesse amongst the spir'itwaltye then the layetie. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discipl.* ii. 86 The boistrous and contradictonal hand of a temporal, earthly and corporeal Spir'itwaltye. 1699 BURNET *39 Art.* xxxvii. 384 The Synods... were for the greatest part mixed Assemblies in which the Temporality and the Spir'itwaltye sat together. 1849 W. FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disput.* 248 He says all, not merely the learned, or the hishops, or the spir'itwaltye. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 248 The spir'itwaltye defended themselves by prescription and usage. 1878 STRUBS *Const. Hist.* III. xix. 290 We may regard the spir'itwaltye of Engeland, the clergy or clerical estate, as a body completely organised.

† b. A body or set of ecclesiastics or clergy. *Obs.* 1513 *Life Hen. V* (1911) 184 And all the saide spir'itwaltye, singinge the offices accustomed in like case, conueyed the saide corps [etc.]. 1545 JOVE *Exp. Dan.* v. I v, Then the kyng cried commanding his spir'itwaltye, his wyse men, enchaunters... to be brought unto him. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* iii. 68 We learne that no earthly power, no Magistrate is a spir'itwaltye man, vnlesse hee bee one of the Popes spir'itwaltye. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Pref., A spir'itwaltye of men deuoted to their temporal gaio.

† 4. pl. Ecclesiastical ground or precincts. *Obs.* 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xviii. xxiii. 724 Bors lechery-hym by his systre and by Galahad in the spyritwaltyes.

† **Spiritua-science, -a-scency**. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *spiritus* SPIRIT sb.] Spirituosity.

1662 H. STUBBS *Indian Nectar* vii. 137 The spir'itwascency of the seed little. *Ibid.* 139 A... resemblance, in its colour, consistence, and spir'itwascency, to the white of an Egg. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* xix. 831 Aromaticks... correct that dulness and deficient spir'itwascency... of the Stomach.

† **Spirituated**, a. *Obs.*—1 [f. as prec.] Impregnated with, or converted into, spirit.

1657 G. STARKEV *Helmet's Wind* 292 The glorified, spir'ituated and perfected Sulphurs... by their fermentall tiradation, at once mortifie whatever is malignant in the body.

|| **Spiritue**, -elle, a. [f. spir'itwely masc., -elle fem.: see SPIRITUAL a.] Of a highly refined character or nature, esp. in conjunction with liveliness or quickness of mind.

The distinction between the masc. and fem. forms has not always been observed in English.

a. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* iii. i, Do not call it my service, that's too vulgar; but do my *base-mains* to the princess Amalthea; that is spir'ituelle! 1738 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 20 She has such a flow of spirits and of wit;... she is by much the most spir'ituelle creature I ever met with. 1867 AUGUSTA WILSON *Vashti* xvii, To-day there was a spir'ituelle heauty in the white face that he had never seen before. 1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* 9 Jan. 45/1 The expression of her countenance... was spir'ituelle in a high degree. 1895 Q. *Rev.* Oct. 467 She was as delightful, racy, spir'ituelle a companion after as before her religious change.

β. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1720) III. 120 She was very Beautiful, and more *Evelites* and *Spir'ituel* than any I had met. *Ibid.* 146 Gay Conversation of the Modish, most *Spir'ituel*. 1833 LYTON *Godolphin* lxix, The admired—cultivated—spir'ituel—the splendid Godolphin.

Hence **Spir'ituellely** adv.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 567 It tells them some very disagreeable truths, and... tells them so spir'ituellely, that... the castigation... is sport to all the rest of the world.

† **Spirituose**, a. *Obs. rare.* = SPIRITUAL a. 4. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* iv. v. § 1. 305 Al life consisting in a spir'ituose actiuitie. *Ibid.* 306 The Angelic life is of all creatid lifes the most actiue, spir'ituose, and noble.

Spirituosity (spir'itwosti), [f. next + -ITY. So f. spir'itwosti.]

1. The state or quality of being spirituoso or of containing spirit, esp. through distillation.

1669 W. SIMMONS *Hydrol. Chym.* 31 Which digestion of the spleen so promoting the blood in its tincture, and height of spir'ituosity [etc.]. 1674 PETTY *Disc. Dufl. Proportion* 93 The measuring of the Spir'ituosity of Liquors, or in what proportions several Liquors contain more or less of inflammable or acid parts. 1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 500 The spir'ituosity of different liquors distilled from wine. 1840 *Art of Brewing* (ed. 2) 102 A flavour partaking of the spir'ituosity of wine. 1880 *Litr. Univ. Knowl.* VI. 261 The wines in this part are rich in color, and distinguished by much body and spir'ituosity.

† 2. Spiritual nature or quality; animating force or energy. *Obs. rare.*

1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* iv. v. § 1. 306 Whatever Spir'ituositie or Actiuitie there is in any created life. *Ibid.* 307 The Life of God carries in it the most perfect Spir'ituositie, as he is the most simple pure Spirit.

Spirituoso (spir'itwosi), a. [f. L. *spirituosus* + -oos, or ad. f. spir'itwosus (16th c.), Sp. and Pg. *espirituoso*.]

1. Spirited, animated, lively, vivacious. Now *rare*.

1599 R. JONSON *Cynthia's Reu.* iii. ii, Well, I am resolv'd what he doe—What my good spir'ituous sparke? 1703 J. SAVAGE *Lett. Antients* xlv. 109 The Greeks, who are a spir'ituous and wise People, not to be us'd as the barbarous Nations are by their Tyrants. 1709 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 74 A very Vivacious and Spir'ituous Animal. 1757 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* II. 10 Her once gay and spir'ituous behaviour... was now become all dull and gloomy. 1838 DOUGHERTY *Arab. Des.* I. 523 The Emir in his spir'ituous humour, and haughty family manners.

2. Of the nature of, having the properties of, spirit;

containing spirit or volatile principle in a natural state. (Freq. in 17th cent.)

1605 TIMME *Quærit.* i. vii. 30 Vinegar, in regard of.. that most thin, spirituous, sower essence of salt, doe pierce into the most inward parts. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 88 If the matter be spirituous, and the cloud compact, the noise is great and terrible. 1694 W. WORTON *Ant. & Mod. Learn.* (1697) 239 The Faculties are separated from the more spirituous Parts, and by their Weight sink to the Bottom. 1722 LISLE *Hush.* (1757) 302 Though the grounds are very rich, the juices of the grass are from thence less spirituous. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) 11. 185 Oats and Beans is a more warm and spirituous Feed than Hay. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xvii. 264 It is thin and clear like water, though somewhat more spirituous and viscous. 1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lex.* 366 Vegetable substances are always resinous, or oily, or spirituous, when the oxygen which they contain is to the hydrogen in a smaller proportion than in water.

fig. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* i. i. Fancy will every touch and glance improve, And draw the most spirituous parts of love. 1705 J. DUNTON *Life & Err.* vii. (1818) 1. 275 My happiness was too spirituous and fine to continue long. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1720) 111. 29 That little valuable spirituous Particle [sc. sincerity], that animated the Whole!

3. Containing or impregnated with spirit or alcohol obtained by distillation; containing an infusion of alcohol; alcoholic, ardent.

1681 tr. *Belon's New Myst. Physick* Introd. 10 Medicine must be invited... by refined and spirituous Medicaments, to procure Preservation. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 46/2 Cover and lute it, and distil S. A. so will you have a spirituous Water. 1742 tr. *Algarotti's Newton's The.* II. 194 They were obliged to cut the most spirituous Wine with a Hatchet. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 246 Spirituous, warm, subtle medicines are to be used. 1813 T. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 605 Spirituous and resinous substances have long been in repute for the cure of burns. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* Org. vii. §2. 503 The spirituous vanishes dry the most rapidly. 1867 J. HOGG *Miscra.* i. ii. 142 Dropping into it carefully... a spirituous solution of iodine.

b. Freq. in spirituous liquor(s).

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Ailments*, etc. t. 245 Strong Waters or Spirituous Liquors contract and harden the solid Parts most of all. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 242 As the laws stand, a licence from the officers of excise alone, for retailing spirituous liquors, is not sufficient. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Science & Art* II. 88 When the instrument is immersed in spirituous liquor. 1836 THIRWALL *Greece* xiv. II. 197 The modern Tartars extract a spirituous liquor from the milk of their mares. 1852 TROLLOPE *N. Amer.* I. xvii. 377 No wine or spirituous liquors may be used.

4. Of or belonging to spirit or alcohol; like or resembling that of spirit.

1667 PHIL. *Trans.* II. 496 The Thames-water... in eight months time... acquires a Spirituous quality, so as to burn like Spirit of Wine. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 167 Spirituous and active Force to animate and revive every Faculty and Part. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 783 When this sap was left exposed to the air... it became milky [and]... acquired a spirituous smell and taste. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* Org. (ed. 2) 155 Wood spirit is a limpid, inflammable, colourless liquid, of a penetrating spirituous odour. 1867 F. H. LUTOW *Little Briggs* 218 The spirituous soupçon which tingles through the sopory flavors of an attack punch.

b. Accomplished or carried out by means of spirit or alcohol.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 167 There are reckoned to be three kinds of fermentation: spirituous, acetous, and putrid.

† 5. = SPIRITUAL a. 4. Obs.

1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* 60 When thy now rotting body is destroyed, thou again shalt receive a spirituous body. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 785 The Irrational Part or Life thereof, is Separable only from this Gross Body...; but hath (after Death) a Spirituous or Aëry Body. 1727 DE FOR *Hist. Appar.* iv. (1840) 30 Such inhabitants as are spirituous, and invisible. 1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* No. 15 (1748) 111. 120 As great an enemy as indolence is to our spirituous part, activity in things unfit is yet much more so.

† 6. Spiritual, in various senses. Obs.

a 1631 DONNE *Serms.* (1634) iv. 7 God gives not his people... valour, and then leaves them to a spirituous quarrelsome. 1712 W. KING *Joan of Hedingdon* Pref. Wks. 1776 111. 11 She seems spirituous, and... not disinclined to virtuous courses. 1727 WARBURTON *Prodigies & Miracles* i. 54 What then must we expect from this spirituous Imposture; which persuades the credulous Reader that the Soul of History is here disengaged from the unweildy... Carcasses of Chronicle and Annal?

Hence SPIRITUOUSLY adv., † in a spirited manner.

1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* IV. 52 'Bless me, madam!' cried Mrs. Munden, spirituously, 'would your ladyship have me give up... that slender pittance?'

SPIRITUOUSNESS. [f. SPIRITUOUS a.]

1. = SPIRITUOSITY 1.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxiv. 193 The great thinness and spirituousness of the Liquor. 1670 H. STUBBS *Plus Ultra* 106 He plants a kind of... fire in the heart, which... implants a spirituousness in the blood that issueth out into the Arteries. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. Wine. These [i.e. strong wines] by their Spirituousness, wonderfully conduce to the Digestion of the gross Food of our Country.

2. = SPIRITUOSITY 2.

1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Spirituousness*, Fulcous of Spirits, Liveliness. 1740 PHIL. *Trans.* XL. 301 How can one believe, that... a little more Activity, a little more Spirituousness, should compose... any Organization?

SPIRITY (spiriti), a. (and adv.). Chiefly dial. or colloq. Also 9 dial. spirrit(t)y, sperrity, spe(o)rity, etc. [f. SPIRIT sb. + -Y.]

1. Full of or characterized by spirit, animation, energy, or vivacity; spirited.

1633 STRUTHER in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxxvi. 4 To make them more spicity [Satan] can horse them oo restless

contention. 1765 in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 136 He is a most active, spiritry man, and by his great mental exercises keeps himself from anything like a lethargy. 1808 E. SLEATH *Bristol Heiress* I. 65 'That was spoken like a young woman of sense!—A fine spiritry lass.' 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* viii. v. (1849) 376 Semple is a spiritry man.

b. As Adv. Spiritrily; with spirit.

1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 64, I answered him quite spiritry.

2. Of the nature of spirit; spirituous, rare.

1722 LISLE *Hush.* (1757) 421 The dew's soke into the broad-clover, and thin the spiritry juice. *Ibid.*, The spiritry juice... is... thinned by the water getting into it. 1899 DOVLT: *Duet* (1909) 126/x Do you notice a sort of low, sweetish, spiritry kind of scent?

SPIRIVALVE, a. Zool. [a. F. spirivalve, f. L. spira SPIRE sb.3] a. Of shells: Univalve and spiral. b. Having a spiral univalve shell.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ix. 267 Trachelipods...; greatest part of the body spirally convolved... inhabiting a spirivalve shell. 1836-9 TODD's *Cycl. Anat.* II. 384/1 Many of the spirivalve Gasteropoda... are provided with a calcareous plate, which... closes accurately the mouth of the shell.

† SPIRK. Obs. [prob. related to E. Anglian spurk to spring or shoot up.] A sprout or shoot. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* iv. (1567) 46 b, By little and by little did with growing top begin A pretie spirke of Frank-insence about the Tumbe to win.

SPIRKET¹. E. Angl. dial. Also 7 spirkit, 9 sper, spurket. [Of obscure origin: cf. prec. and SPIRGET.] A stout peg or hook on which to hang things.

1644 J. CARTER *Nail & Wheel* (1647) 14 The use of such a nail, or peg, or spirkit is to hang things out of hand. 1787 MARSHALL *Norfolk Gloss.*, Spirket, a hook to hang things on. 1806 BLOOMFIELD *Wild Flowers* 44 She passed a clean white hog... They'd kilt the day before. High on the spirket there it hung. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words*, Sperket, wooden, hooked, large peg, not much curved, to hang saddles, harness, etc. on. 1899 MISS BETHAM-EDWARDS *Lord of Harvest* ii. 22 The big boiler hanging from the spirket now contained a bit of beef and a plum pudding.

† SPIRKET². Naut. Obs. In 8 spirkit. [Cf. next and SPURKET.] Spirkit risings, = next 1.

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 44 The Spirkit Risings... are placed under the Lower Gun-deck Ports. *Ibid.*, The Spirkit Risings under the Middle Deck Ports.

SPIRKETTING (spō'kētīng). Naut. Also 8 spirkit-, 9 spirkitting, sparketting. [app. f. spirket (cf. prec.), var. of SPURKET.]

1. Inside planking between the waterways and the ports of a vessel. (See quot. 1750, 1769.)

1748 ANSON's *Voy.* ii. iv. 158 Her spirkitting and timbers were very rotten. 1750 BLANCHLEY *Nat. Expos.* 156 Spirkitting are Strakes of thick Plank wrought from the lower Edge of each Port to each Deck respectively within Side of the Ship. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), Spirkitting, that range of planks which lies between the waterways and the lower edge of the gun-ports within the side of a ship of war. 1801 *Naval Chron.* VI. 202 Carlings, and sparketting, much damaged by shot. 1805 *Shipwright's Vade-M.* 202 All clamps and spirkittings above the lower gun-deck should have three port shifts in midships. c1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 69 The spirkitting works up so as to form the lower sills of the ports. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 43 The butts of shelf, spirkitting, clamps, and waterway should all be carefully disposed with reference to each other.

attrib. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* xvii. 368 The preceding method... is also applicable to deck tie-plates, clamp or spirkitting plates.

2. (See quot. 1846.)

1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 291 In merchant vessels, when there is a stroke of ceiling wrought between the upper-deck and the plank-sheer, it is called the spirkitting, or quick-work. 1850 WEALE *Dict. Terms* 246 *Kevels*... are sometimes fixed to the spirkitting on the quarter-deck, when the timber-heads are deficient.

SPIRLING (spō'rlīng). Now only Sc. Also 5-6 spyrling(e). [a. MLG. *spirling* or MDu. *spierling*: cf. SPARLING and SPURLING.] The smelt, *Osmerus eperlanus*.

c1425 *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 641 *Hic ganerous*, spyrling. c1449 *Pranch. Part.* 52/2 Broche for spyrlinge or herynge, *spicillum*. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxv. 95 Quhair fische to sell is non bot spirling; 1526 *Housch. Exp.* Sir T. Lestrange (B.M. Add. MS. 27448) fol. 38 Item, in playce, vjd. Item, in Spyrlings, j d. 1655 MOURET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* xvii. 143 Sucklebacks and minnows, and spirlings, and anchovaes. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 143 *Apua*... the Spirling, Smy, or Sea-Dace. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gr. Brit.* (ed. 7) IV. 19 Trout, Perch, Pike, Scate... Lyths, Spirlings... are also caught on the Scottish coasts in great plenty. 1830 M. DOVONAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 187 The Smelt or Spirling is remarkable for two qualities, the transparency of its body, and its odoriferous smell. 1870 P. H. MACKERLIE *Lands & Owners Galloway* I. 35 This river has salmon and that delicate fish the spirling.

attrib. 1887 *Scottish Leader* 20 Sept. 4 Salmon... illegally caught in the spirling nets. *Ibid.*, The interdict... would not interfere with spirling fishing.

SPIRO- (spōi-ro), combining form of L. spira, Gr. σπείρα, SPIRE sb.3, used in a number of recent scientific terms, few of which have much currency, as Spirobacteria, bacteria with spirally twisted cells; Spirochaete (-kē'tē), a genus of bacteria having a highly twisted spiral form.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 93 Spirobacteria are distinguished from vibrio by the closer and narrower, regular, permanent spiral of the filament. 1877 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* 29 Spirochaete. Much like spirillum, but

longer and with a much more closely rolled spiral. 1899 tr. *Jahschk's Clin. Diagnosis* vi. 206 Mobile swarms are seen in the centre of the mass, while at its circumference appear the spirochaete-like bodies.

SPIROID (spōi'roid), a. [ad. mod.L. *spiroidei*; (cf. Gr. σπειροειδής spirally), f. spira SPIRE sb.3; see -OID. So F. *spiroïde*.] Tending to a spiral form. 1849 HIRSCHER *Outl. Astron.* 468 It would be easy... to trace... the form of the spiroid curve. 1859 MAYNE *Expos.* Lex. 1190/1 *Spiroides*... resembling a screw: spiroïd.

SPIROI (spōi'oil). Chem. Also spiroïle, spiroyl. [ad. F. *spiroyle*, irreg. f. mod.L. *Spiza SPIRÆA*: see -YL.] (See quot.)

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 614 This is what has induced M. Löwig to consider the acid or oil as a compound of 1 atom hydrogen with the compound base C² H³ O⁴ to which he has given the name of spiroil. 1841 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1251 Chloride of spiroïle... Iodide of spiroïle. 1858 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Spiroyl*, Löwig's name for the radicle C² H³ O⁴ (more generally called *saliicyl*, or *saliicyl*), which may be supposed to exist in oil of spiraea.

Hence Spiroïlate, Spiroïlic a., Spiroïlide, Spiroïlous a.

1849 CRAIG, **Spiroïlate*, a compound of spiroïlic acid and a base. 1837 R. D. THOMSON in *Brit. Annual* 346 **Spiroïlic acid*. 1841 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1251 A crystallized product... which Löwig terms spiroïlic acid. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Spiroylic acid*, syn. with Saliicylic Acid. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 615 A **spiroïl* of potassium was formed. When this spiroïlle is treated with muriatic acid [etc.]. 1841 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1251 Evolving hydrogen and producing a spiroïlle of potassium. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, **Spiroylous acid*, syn. with Saliicyl.

† SPIROI¹. Obs. [ad. obs. F. *spiroïle*.] A kind of cannon (see quot.).

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. xvii. 209 Long pieces of Artillery called Basilisks, and smaller sized ones, known by the name of spirols.

SPIROL². Chem. (See quot. and SPIROI.)

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Spirol*, a name applied to phenylic alcohol, because it may be obtained from spiroylic (saliicylic) acid, in the same way as benzol from benzoic acid.

SPIROMETER (spōi'r-mē-tēr). [Irreg. f. L. *spir-are* to breathe: see -OMETER.] An instrument for measuring the breathing power of the lungs.

1846 HURCHINSON in *Medico-Chirurg. Trans.* XXIX. 146 General and practical deductions, to detect disease by the spirometer, with the method of its application. 1858 G. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* (1883) 206 Estimating height, weight, force by the dynamometer and the spirometer. 1877 M. FOSTER *Physiol.* ii. ii. (1878) 255 It may be measured by a modification of a gas meter called a spirometer.

Hence Spirometric, Spirometrical adjs.

1887 *Jrnl. Education* No. 210. 29 The distance naturally separating them... on the spirometric register. 1883 C. DENISON *Pref. Climate Consumption* 9 The large spirometrical records of those who live at great elevations. 1896 *Albion's Syst. Med.* i. 310 (a) Increase of chest circumference, (b) increase of spirometric capacity.

SPIROMETRY (spōi'r-mē-trī). [See prec. and -METRY.] Measurement of breathing-power or lung-capacity; the use of the spirometer.

1859 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 190/1. 1862 H. W. FULLER *Dis. Chest* 25 Spirometry, which has received its fullest development from Dr. Hutchinson. 1890 *Lancet* 9 Aug. 294/2 A number of observations in spirometry.

SPIROUS (spōi'r-ūs), a. rare. [f. SPIRE sb.1] Spire-shaped; spiry.

1841 FLORIST's *Jrnl.* (1846) II. 278 *Epidendrum selligerum* (side-saddle)... The flowers spirous, upright.

SPIR, obs. form of SPEER v.1

† SPIR, sb.1 Obs. Also 5 spyr, 6 spert(e). [Reduced form of SPIRIT.] = SPIRIT sb., in various senses.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxh.) 9 The margaryte if of blood descende... many spyrtyes it counforythth souerely. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Therap.* 2 H ij b, Yf some thing passe in the myddes of the way of the spert, yf is the ayre forth w't it bredeth the coughe. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* i. 45 For that item which the Spirit of God gueth by the prophet. 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* ii. xiv. 34 (1622) 357 Every Part is inspired, with a kind of heavenly spirt. 1782 ERMSTON *Martial* xii. ccxi. [=iii. xviii.] 465 Let not Snow... chill this hundle of spirt [L. *huac libellum*].

SPIRT (spōrt), sb.2 Also 6 spyr. [Of obscure origin: cf. SPURT sb.1]

† 1. A. A brief period of time; a short space. *Obs.* c1550 WEAVER *Lusty Juv.* D iij. I wil play a spyr, yf I should I not? 1582 STANVYNST *Enchir.* iii. (Arb.) 85 Here for a spirt [they] linger, no good opportunity scap't. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* i. l. (1620) 1. 2 The Spiirts that be in idle (which was the longer part of the Year).

† 2. A short distance. *Obs.*—

a 1668 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* i. 25, I must except the Straits Noua here, which for a spirt surpasseth all the streets I ever saw any where else.

2. Naut. A short or slight spell of wind. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 5 A small spirt of wind would now run us into fair weather. 1799 *Natal Circ.* I. 440 Orders came down... to sail from Cawsand Bay the first spirt of wind. 1805 *Ibid.* XIII. 243 She sails the first spirt of Wind. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xx, I think we shall have a spirt of wind presently.

3. A sudden outbreak or brief spell of activity or exertion; a spurt.

1829 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 55 It would be... doubtfully cause a spirt of employment and felicity in Ireland. But as soon as this spirt was over [etc.]. 1841 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* iv. The strife... after breaking off afresh some twice or thrice in certain inconsiderable spirts and dashes, died away in silence. 1856 **Stoverney Brit. Rural Sports* ii. ii. 366/1 On the days of spirting

between the gallops a very short and quick spirt will serve to freshen the horse's wind. 1883 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Alod. Housewife* 142 That dinner's only a spirt, you know.

Spirit, *sb.* Now *dial.* [Metathetic form of SPIRIT *sb.* Cf. SPURT *sb.* 2.] A sprout or shoot.

1634 HOLLAND *Pliny* l. 446 These Filberds..within their belly..haue in the mids a little chit or spirt [1601 spurt] as if it were a nauill. 1882- in western dial. glossaries (Warw., Worc., Heref.).

Spirit (spōit), *sb.* 1. [f. SPIRT *v.* 1 Cf. SPURT *sb.* 3.]

1. A jet or slender sort of water or other liquid. 1716 GAY *Trivia* iii. 106 Water, dash'd from fishy Stalls, shall stain His hapless Coat with Spirits of scaly Rain. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* iv. 135 In the centre spreads..A laver, broad and shallow, one bright spirt Of water bubbles in. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iv. 1. A great spirt of blood burst from his nose. 1879 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts* 120 There was a spirt or two of rain.

b. The sound made by a jet of liquid.

1874 T. HARVEY *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* iii. 1. 26 Soon a soft spirt, alternating with a loud spirt, came in regular succession from within the shed.

2. A sudden jet of fire, or puff of smoke.

1854 HAWTHORNE *Snow Image* (1870) 111 Looking at the little spirts of fire. 1871 MENDENHALL *Richmond* xxix. He sent out quick spirts of smoke rolling into big volumes. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croicis* 21 Spirt and spirt Of fire from our brave billet's either edge.

Fig. 1879 BROWNING *Ivan Ivanovitch* 23 Man's inch of masterdom,—spout of life, spurt of fire,—To star the dark and dread.

Spirit (spōit), *v.* 1 [Of obscure origin: cf. MHG. and G. dial. *spirzen* to spit, Icel. (17th c.) *spirta* (fig.) to utter. The form SPURT *v.* 1 is recorded a little earlier.]

1. *intr.* Of liquids (or small objects): To spring or burst out in a small quantity but with some force; to issue in a jet.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* iii. (Arb.) 71 From that stuh lyke-wise fourth spirt drops bluddeyle stilling. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 314 Bere or ale while it is new and full of Spirt (so that it Spirteth when the Stopples is taken forth). 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 105 That whose seed when ripe will spirt out of the cod. 1692 RAY *Disc.* i. iii. (1693) 42 The water breaks forth with great force, spirting several fathoms high. 1723 POPE *Dunci.* ii. 178 Thus the small jets..Spirts in the gardner's eyes who turns the cock. 1758 REID *tr. Macquer's Chym.* l. 136 This spirts out in fine small jets. 1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dan.* xiv. Upon whose muslin robe a part of the victim's blood had spirted. 1844 THACKERAY *Contrib. to Punch* Wks. 1808 VI. 74 His coat and waistcoat buttons spirt violently off his garments. 1905 J. B. FIRTH *Highways Derbyshire* xxv. 369 Through the sluices at the sides the water was spirting gaily.

Fig. 1826 LANOOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 190 Wit vibrates and spirts.

2. *trans.* To send out in a jet or slender rapid stream; to squirt.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* ii. (Arb.) 59 [The adder] with tongue three forked furth spirts fyre freshye regreided. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* ii. 1827 The Rose water that was spirted by little young Jewes. 1635 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 203 Others were busied in spirting and sprinkling water in her face. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 622 His finny Flocks..rowing round him, spirt the bitter Sea. 1796 MME. D'ARLÉY *Canilla* l. 149 The same gentleman..was now spirting lavender water all about him. 1817 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* xvii. (1818) II. 73 A pair [of ants]..rearing upon their hind-legs mutually spirt their acid. 1843 THACKERAY *Irish Sk. Bk.* ii. A tablecloth, over which a waiter has just spirted a pint of obnoxious cider. 1895 SIR H. MAXWELL *Duke Britain* v. 17 Fill your mouth with water and spirt it into the opening.

Fig. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 35 In that od Isle raingeth, from Troyblud spirted, Acestes. 1628 WITMER *Reinemb.* l. 2115 Lest I should spirt a bloi So black, as that it would not be forgot In future Ages. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Linc.* ii. (1662) 158, I find one Pen spirting ink upon him. 1860 THACKERAY *Requid. Papers* iii. Ribbons. Our fountain of Honour..has spirted a baronetcy upon two, and bestowed a coronet upon one noble man of letters.

transf. 1857 DICKENS *Dorrit* ii. xxx. He spirted it [the hotel-bill] into Mr. Flintwinch's face, when the old man advanced to take it.

b. *Const. forth, out, up.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 137 Toades are sometimes observed to exclude or spirt out a dark and liquid matter behinde. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 39 The Lamprey hath a fistula..at the back part of the head, whereat they spirt out water. 1716 GAY *Trivia* ii. 144 Off the loose Stone spirts up a muddy tide Beneath thy Foot. 1817 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* xxi. (1818) II. 239 Sometimes they will even spirt out that liquor. 1826 *Ibid.* III. xxx. 150 Perforated tubercles, which when the animal is molested spirt forth a transparent fluid. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xlv. When every chimney spirted up its flame.

3. To knock out with something spirted.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iii. v. 162 He that eats cherries with Noblemen shall have his eyes spirted out with the stones.

Hence Spirted *phl. a.*; Spirting *vbl. sb.*

1834-6 P. BARLOW in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 415 Some inconvenience is caused by the spirting. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* vii. 187 Red with spirted purple of the vats. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.* T. xii. We all like the spirting up of a fountain.

Spirit, *v.* 2 *Now dial.* [Metathetic form of SPIRT *v.* Cf. SPURT *v.* 2.] *intr.* To sprout or germinate, esp. abnormally or unseasonably; to shoot up in growth.

1534-5 in Miss Jackson *Shropshire Word-bk.* (1879) 403 Their corne..was layd flat to the grownde, and so by meanes spirtid. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. P.* iii. v. 8 Shall a few Sprays of vs..Our Syens, put to wilde and sauage Stock, Spirt vp,

so suddenly into the Clouds, And ouer looke their Grafters? 1764 *Warwicksh. Letter in Museum Rust.* III. 136 The eais.., in a wet time, will spirt, and so spoil the whole. 1863 in BARNES *Dorset Gloss.* 1879- in western dial. glossaries (Shropsh., Worc., Warw., Glouc.).

Spirit (spōit), *v.* 3 [f. SPIRT *v.* 2 Cf. SPURT *v.* 3.] *intr.* To make a spurt; to turn or dart about quickly; to exert oneself for a short time.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 53 Our Herring smoker..spirted ouer seas to Rome with a Fedlers packe of them. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* i. 111, ix. 216 The short running and quick turning of the rabbits, which spirt about even more sharply than hares. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. iv. They comes out about twice or three times a week, and spirts a mile alongside of us.

Spirting (spōitɪŋ), *phl. a.* [f. SPIRT *v.* 1]

1. That spirts (in *trans.* or *intr.* senses).

1583 MELBANCKE *Philotinus* N iv. All beuenim is her spirting tongue. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* *Country-life* l. 48 Making thy peace with Heav'n.., With holy-meale and spirting salt. 1656 W. DU GARD *tr. Comenius' Gate Lat. Unk.* 137 With a spirting quill. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 274 With the addition of some spirting jets d'eau. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* t. x. The lady has prodded little spirting holes in the damp sand before her with her parasol.

b. *Spirting cucumber*: see CUCUMBER 3.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iii. xl. 372 Of the wilde spirting Cucumbe. 1612 COCHR. *Concombre sauvage*, the wild Cucumber, Spirting Cucumber, Touch-me-not. 1741 *Compl. Fam.* Piece ii. iii. 362 You may now sow, in natural Ground, the wild spirting Cucumber. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. App.* 328 Spirting Cucumber, *Monardica*. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 193 The perennial roots of all the order appear to contain similar bitter drastic virtues, especially that of the Spirting Cucumber.

2. Resembling that made by spirts of liquid.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 121 In chained chirping birds, whose throates..made a spirting sound.

Spirtle (spōitl), *sb.* [Cf. next.] A small spirt or jet; a sprinkle.

1881 in EVANS *Leic. Gloss.* 251. 1892 KIRLING *Barrack-r. Ballads* 115 Out of the grass, on a sudden, broke A spirtle of fire, a whorl of smoke.

Spirtle (spōitl), *v.* Now *dial.* Also 7 spertle. [f. SPIRT *v.* 1 + *LE.*]

1. *trans.* To sprinkle, spatter, or splash with something. Also *fig.*

1603 DRAYTON *Odes* (1619) xi. 28, I creepe behind the Time From spertling [=being spirtled] with their Crime. 1610-1 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Paper's Compl. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 76/1 He scraped mee With Pens that spirtled me with Villany. 1854- in midland and western glossaries.

2. To cause to spatter or splash; to disperse in small particles.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* ii. 283 The braines and mingled blood were spertled on the wall. 1704 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1786, I suppose from some of the fouled Oyl of the Pump spirtled on the Wheels. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* t. iv. 34 The Terraqueous Globe..would by the centrifugal force of that Motion, be soon dissipated, and spirtled into the circumambient Space. 1749 W. ELLIS *Sheph. Guide* 117 A sharp rain that so bashes the earth and spirtles it upon the grass as to cause a rot on..sheep.

3. *intr.* To become dispersed or scattered.

1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physik.* 7 Without which Power this Globe of ours would spirtle into ten thousand Millions of Pieces.

Spirit-net. Now *dial.* [f. SPIRT 1.] (See quotes.)

1686 BLOUNT *Genl. Recreat.* II. 200/2 Fishing with a Spirit-Net..being a common sort of Net, generally made with indiffernt Meshes, and so it may do well for small Fish as well as for great. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 700 *Spirit-net*, a kind of fishing net..It is a shallow bag in shape, tapering off to what is called a 'purse', made with a much finer mesh.

|| **Spirula** (spōirūllā). *Zool.* [mod. L., dim. of L. *spira* SPIRE *sb.* 3.] A genus of cephalopods having a flat spiral shell in the hinder part of the body; an animal of this genus, or one of the shells. 1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 546/2 The shell of the Spirula is..convoluted on one plane, with the whorls disjoined. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* i. 13 The argonaut, with his relative the spirula, both carnivorous. 1881 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* V. 181 The beautiful pearly-white shell known as Spirula.

So *Spirule*. [Cf. F. *spirule*.]

1851 MARY ROBERTS *Mollusca* 57 The Spirule, like the Nautilus, has a chambered, siphonated shell.

Spiry (spōiri), *a.* Also 7 spirie. [f. SPIRE *sb.* 1]

1. Of grass or other plants, stems, etc.: Forming slender pointed shoots.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 56 The middle part of the Shire..beareth Heath and Spirie Grasse. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 592 As for the Leases, their Density appeareth, in that, either they are Smooth and Shining..Or in that they are Hard and Spiry. 1703 ROWE *Ulys.* ii. i. When ev'ry spiry Grass, and painted Flow'r, Is hung with pearly Drops of Heav'nly Rain. 1764 *Museum Rust.* I. 453 The oat-stubble, the sedge, or long lowland spiry grass. 1794 GIBBERNE *Walks in Forest* vi. (1796) 101 Spiry rushes in divergent files Rise fledged with rime. 1805-6 CARY *Dante, Inf.* ii. 129 As forets..Rise all unfolded on their spiry stems. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* vii. 232 Waving with a crop of long spiry grass. 1865 CORNH. *Mag.* May 629 The spiry reed, that bare..The sponge of vinegar and gall.

b. Of trees: Rising in a slender tapering form without much branching.

1664 EVELYN *Pomona* viii. 20 If the top prove spiry, or the fruit unkind, then the due remedy must be in re-grafting. 1712 POPE *Messiah* 74 Waste sandy Vallies..The spiry Fir and shapely Fir adorn. 1740 DRYDEN *Ruins Rome* 54 Thro'

spiry cypress groves, and tow ring pine. 1784 COWPER *Task* iii. 570 The spiry myrtle..Shines there, and flourishes. 1814 WORDSW. *Ladania* 169 A knot of spiry trees for ages grew From out the tomb. 1843 *tr. Custine's Empire of Czar* II. 279 The marshes with their spiry pines and stunted birches. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* 125 A range of meadows, set with spiry poplars.

Comb. 1833 LONDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 105 Firs, or pines, or other spiry topped trees.

2. Having the characteristic form of a spire; tapering up to a point: a. Of parts of buildings.

1664 EVELYN *tr. Freart's Archit.* 140 Pinnæ and Battlements were made sometimes more Sharp, Towing or Spiry. 1703 (R. NEVE) *City & C. Purchaser* 2 Sharp and spiry Battlements, or Pinnacles. a 1748 THOMSON *Hymn Solitude* vii, I just may cast my careless eyes. Where London's spiry turrets rise. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* (1826) III. xi. 244 The spiry aisles of Harrowby-Abbey were discernible through the mist. 1823 GIFFORD in *Q. Rev.* XXIX. 369 The village church, with its spiry steeple.

b. Of hills, rocks, etc.

1694 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* (ed. 18) i. 35 Carnavanshire.., with spiry Hills, the highest in all Wales. 1786 W. GILPIN *Mount. & Lakes Cumberland* II. 229 A solitary rock, tho spiry, has often a good effect. 1811 PINKETON *Mod. Geogr.* (ed. 3) 281 The spiry pinnacles of rock that rear themselves from among the perpetual snows..of the higher Alps. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 45 Two spiry cliffs..beyond the lake on opposite sides. 1889 *Science-Gossip* XXV. 205/1 The sea..leaving on the outskirts..numerous stacks, islets, and spiry rocks.

c. In miscellaneous applications.

1716 GAY *Trivia* iii. 358 The spiry Flames now lift aloft their Heads. 1725 POPE *Odys.* x. 175 A stream of curling smoke, ascending blue, And spiry tops. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* (1791) I. 99 Loud o'er the camp the Fiend of Famine shrieks..High-poised in air her spiry neck she bends. 1805 J. LUCOCK *Nature Wool* 306 Some samples..were very kempy, with coarse and spiry tops to the staple. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriand* v. 468 Spiry lance of dark and polish'd wood. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Fruist* (1875) II. v. 283 Soon the climbing spiry flashes Set the tree-tops in a glow.

3. Of form: Resembling that of a spire.

1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* i. 253 The mountains, clothed with forests, rose majestic in various spiry forms. 1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ethelinde* (1814) V. 214 A group of yew and cypress relieved, by their spiry form, the more solid and regular mass of stone. 1842 SELBY *Brit. Forest Trees* 521 When young, the Cedar presents a pyramidal or spiry form. 1865 GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scotl.* vii. 219 The height and the angular spiry forms of the mountain ridges.

4. Of places: Full of spires; spire-crowned.

1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 952 Spiry towns by surging columns mark'd Of household smoke. 1756 DYER *Piece* i. 50 The leas and ruddy tilth which spiry Ross beholds. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1860) V. viii. iv. § 10. 189 The group of spires, without it, would not..give a proper impression of Lausanne, as a spiry place. 1889 STEVENSON *Edinburgh* 180 The spiry habitable city.

5. *slang.* Highly distinguished.

1825 T. HOOD *Sayings* Ser. ii. I. 229 Mr. Abberly used to think it quite spiry to wear a white hat and sit upon the coach-box and drive them himself on Sundays.

6. Characterized by slenderness or slimness of growth or form.

1853 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xx. 99 The light spiry ease of an animal full of strength and running. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* i. xi. 1. 97/1 It would be impossible..to distinguish a large spiry foxhound from one of the smallest and lightest of her Majesty's beautiful pack [of staghounds].

Spiry (spōiri), *a.* 2 [f. SPIRE *sb.* 3] Curving or coiling in spirals.

1676 DRYDEN *Slate Innoc.* iv. i. Hid in the spiry volumes of the snake, I lurked within the covert of a brake. 1697 - *Virg. Georg.* i. 343 Around our Pole the spiry Dragon glides. 1725 POPE *Odys.* iv. 619 On spiry volumes there a Dragon rides. 1798 SOUTHEY *tr. Wieland's Oberon* (1826) I. 157 Soft through the ivory flocks his gentle breath, And from its spiry folds sweet fairy tones ascend.

† **Spiscious**, *a.* Obs.-1 [For *spissous*: see SPISS *a.*] Of a thick consistency.

1655 *tr. Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* III. 54 It could not properly be called a liquor, but rather a certain concreted mist or spiscious Froath.

Spisse, obs. form of SPICE *sb.* and *v.*

† **Spise**, *v.* Obs. rare. Also *spysse*. [Aphetic form of DESPISE *v.* *trans.* To despise.

13. *Seven Sages* 2311 (W.), Al the world [will] the spise, Yif thou do bi here [=by her], and lete the wise. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3889 He spake never disputiously, ne spiset no man. 1435 *Misyn Fire of Love* 44 Pat, vanite spysyd & spurnyd, to trewth unpartyngly we draw.

Spiserie, -orie, obs. forms of SPICERY.

† **Spiss**, *a.* Obs. Also 6 *spysse*, 6-7 *spisse*. [ad. L. *spissus* (whence It. *spisso*, Pg. *espesso*, Sp. *espeso*, OF. *espes*, *espeis*, *espais*, F. *épais*.)] Thick, dense, compact, close.

c 1530 *Judic. Urines* i. iii. 9. Spisse is thicke. *Ibid.* ii. vii. 23 b. And in these maner wyse maye vryne be spysse. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 67 The male [plant] is of more spisse or tough branches. 1614 BREWER *Lang. & Relig.* To Rdr., This spisse and dense, yet polished, this copious, yet concise..Treatise of the variety of Languages. 1658 A. Fox *Wart's Surg.* iii. xvii. 275 Boil these 10 a spisse Cata-Fo. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* v. 1028 This little Crystalline plasme..is being of a more spisse consistence then the great one, its refraction is also more strong. 1712 *Ibid.* XXVII. 274, I saw a Spot arise.., and again nearly disappear; and then again appear strong and spiss. 1754 J. KEELER *Harmonics* 29 The number of spiss or small intervals.

Hence † **Spissly** *adv.*; † **Spissness**, *Obs.* 1508 FLORIO *Condensita*, a thicknes, a densitie, a spissnes. *Ibid.*, *Spessetza*, thicknes, spissness. 1611 COCHR. *Efficie-* 16-2

ment, thickly, spissely, close together. *Ibid.*, *Espeuseur*, thickness, densité, spisseness, closeness.

† **Spissament.** *Obs. rare*—[*ad. L. spissamentum, f. spissare* (see next). Cf. *It. spissamento, Sp. espesamiento*.] A thickening substance. 1652 *FRENCH Yorksh. Sp. iv.* 46 The body is to be anointed with oyle, with spissaments or thickeners that the quality only of the cooler be received, and not the substance.

Spissated, *ppl. a. rare*. [*f. spissatus*, *pa. ppl. of L. spissare, f. spissus* *SPISS a.*] Thickened. 1672 *FRENCH Yorksh. Sp. iv.* 46 The body is to be anointed with oyle, with spissaments or thickeners that the quality only of the cooler be received, and not the substance. 1859 *WAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1190 *Spissatus*,...thickened: spissated.

So **Spissating** *ppl. a.*, thickening. *rare*.

1657 *Physical Dict. s.v.*

† **Spissation.** *Obs.*—[*ad. L. spissatio*.] A thickening (1727 in *BAILEY*, vol. II).

† **Spissative**, *a. Obs.*—[Cf. *prec.* and *-IVE*.] So *Sp. espesativo*.] Serving to thicken.

1678 R. [RUSSELL] tr. *Geber* it. i. u. i. 38 For Temperate Heat only is Spissative of Humidity.

† **Spissed**, *a. Obs.* *rare*. [*f. SPISS a.*] Thickened, condensed.

1635 Heywood *Hierarchy* iii. Comm. 161 The Spissed Fire turns into thickened Aire; The Aire condens, to Water makes repaire. *Ibid.* iv. 214 Of such a spissed Substance there's no need.

† **Spissid**, *a. Obs.*—[*f. L. spissus* *SPISS a.* + *-ID*.] Thick.

1781 *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 375 Around their edges they are environed with a spissid sub-pellucid liquid, which seems to glue them to the branch

Spissitude (*spissitudo*). [*ad. L. spissitudo, f. spissus* *SPISS a.* Cf. *It. spessitudine*.] Density, thickness, compactness.

1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* xii. 479 With walkers cley is salt so doon therto. The spissitude of hit to ha fardone. 1601 *HOLLAND Piny* i. 611 For all the spissitude and thikness that they seeme to haue, they admit gently our sight to pierce into their bottome. 1658 A. Fox *Wurts' Surg.* ii. xiv. 203 In the Joynt must not remain any spissitude or gnosness when it is almost healed. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Gleanings' Lux* O. 213 Spirits may have a contracted spissitude which is not Penetrable. 1720 *HALEY in Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 3 The great strengb of their native Light, forming the resemblance of a Body, when it is nothing else but the spissitude of their Rays. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 235 It may be given with success in most diseases arising from a lentor or spissitude of the juices. 1822-7 *Good Study Med.* (1829) II. 17 The relative spissitude...scribed to the elastic and muscular arterial coats. 1839 *Uv. Dict. Arts* 927 To produce a proper spissitude of stuff for making paper.

So † **Spissity** [*ad. L. spissitas*]. *Obs.*—

1623 *COCKERAM* i. *Spissitie*, thickness. [Also in *Blount*, *Phillips*, etc.]

† **Spissy**, *a. Obs. rare*. [*f. L. spissus* *SPISS a.*] Dense, compact.

1570 *LEVINS Manth.* 108 Spissy, massy, *spissus*. 1637 N. WYNTING *Albino & Bellama*, *Vind. Poesy* H 7 The spissye aire... Turns into sea, earth's made a thickened water. 1683 *PETTUS Flea Min.* i. (1686) 101 Sometimes with the digg'd Gold...there breaks a small grey spissy Oar.

Spit, *sb.* Forms: *a.* 1 spitu, 2-4 (6 *Sc.*) spite, 3, 5 spyte. *B.* 4-6 spote, 5 speete, 6 speet; *C.* 5-7 speit (6 speite, speitte), 6 speat (9 speate), 8-9 speet. *γ.* 4-6 spet, 5 spetto. *δ.* 4-6 spitte, 6-8 spitte, 5-spit; 5-6 spytte (6 spyt). [*OE. spitu*, = *MDu. spit, spet* (*Flem.*, *Du.*, *WFr.* *spit*), *MLG. spit* (*spyt*), *spet* (*LG. spit, spet, speit*, etc.), *OHG.* and *MHG. spiz* (*obs. G. spiss, spiss*, etc.; *G. spiss*); *MSw. spit* (*Sw. spelt*) and *Da. spid* are from *LG.* By adoption into Romanic the word appears as *It.* (*Naples dial.*) *spito*, *Sp.* and *Pg. espeto* *spit*, *F. pois* (*pl.*) the points of a deer's horn.]

1. A cooking implement consisting of a slender sharp-pointed rod of metal or wood, used for thrusting into or through meat which is to be roasted at a fire; a broach.

a. 1000 *ELFRIC Gram. xi.* (Z.) *Bo Ueru*, spitu. *Ibid.* xiv. *Bo Ueribus*, spitum. *a.* 1100 *io Assmann Ag. Horn.* xv. 39 Summe [beo] mid spitien between felle & fæsse purhwæcon. 11... *Voc.* in *Wv. Wulker* 548 *Ueru*, spit. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 203 Some op-on grediles of Ire i-rostede weren also, Some ase gyes, be spites of Ire boru-od heom i-do. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 4213 [He had] spysid him boru out mid an ylene spit & rostede in his grete fur. 1340 *Nominate* (Skeat) 491 *Broche, luche & esuele*, Spite, ladul and dissch. 1400 *Uctian* 122 The kokes knaue, that turneth the spyte. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 469 Spyte, for rostyng, *veru*. 1480 *Caxton Chron. Eng.* ccxv. 202 They toke a spyte of coper brennyng and put it in his body. 1596 *DALRYMPLE* tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 237 Rosting at the fyre, vpon a spite of tre.

B. 1300 *Body & Soul* in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 334 Thine cokes snelle, that scholden...greithe hit mete, With spetes. 1400 *Brut* (1906) 253 [They] toke a spete of Copur brennyng, & pot hit...into his body. 1430 *Two Cookerys*. 8 Put be porke on a fayre spete, an rost it half y-now. 1513 *DOUGLAS* *Envid* v. ii. 117 Sum vthir...the colis hett Wndir the spetis swakkis. 1538 in *Letz. Suppres. Monast.* (Camden) 104, ij gret brasse pottys...spetys, panoyys. 1676 in *Macintosh Anc. Rec. Kirkwall* (1892) 78 Ane pair of long caces (read raxes) and aone spete. 1679 J. SOVERVILLE *Ment. Somerville* (1815) i. 240 When any persons of qualitie wer to be with him, he used to wryte in the postscript of his letters, Speates and Raxes. 1747 in *Nature's Peccage Evid.* (1874) 80 Three spetes one shilling sixpence. 1824 *SCOTT*

Ep. to J. G. Lockhart 42 *Speates and raxes* cre five [o'clock] for a famishing guest, sir.

γ. 1392 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 205, vj spets et meremiss pro rakks. 1403 *Cath. Angl.* 355/2 A Spette of flesche, verumit. 1559 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 153 A slommer, a spet, a gredyon. 1564 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees, 1835) 219 Tonges, poore, sbouell, spet, and that helongs thervnto.

δ. 1391 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 102 Pro iij magnis spittes longis, et ij parvis spittes. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 13 Rost hit afterwarde...then serve thou may Hit forthe with spit. 1495 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 38 Unum spytte cum uno cobberd. 1540 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 119 The grettest yron spit that I have. 1553 *EDEN Treat. New Inul.* (Arks.) 30 They rosted also mans fleshe vpon spyttes. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* iv. 5 Least that thy Wives with Spits, and Boyes with stones In puny Battell slay me. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* ii. 343 Fowl of game, In pastry built, or from the spit. 1720 *PALMER Proverbs* 107 It ends with poison in the cup, or with the spit in his guts. 1740 *SOMERVILLE Hobbinol*. ii. 321 A Spit he seiz'd, Just reeking from the fat Surloyn. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* ix. ix. 5 We have...wherewithal to keep the spit and the spigot in exercise. 1848 *LYTTON Harold* it. i. The meats were not placed on the table, hut served upon small spits. 1870 *BRYANT Iliad* i. i. 25 Transfixed with spits, And roasted with nice care.

fig. 1607 *HERON Wks.* i. 413 Thrust through with a spit of reproch.

Comb. 1627 *MINSHEU Ductor*, A *Spitter*, a yong male Deere, that begins to haue his bornes grow vp sharpe spitwise.

b. To beat (etc.)...with the spit, to treat with unexpected harshness (following upon kindly usage or hospitality). Now only *dial.* (in *transf.* use).

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 72h, Suche are not to be lyked that geue a man a shoulder of mutton, and breake his beade with the spitte when they haue doen. 1584 *GREENE Arlasto* Wks. (Grosart) III. 214 Thou art hidden to the feast by loue, and art beaten with the spit by beauty. 1674- [see *ROAST MEAT* 2 c]. 1686 *WOOD Life* (O.H.S.) III. 186 Din'd at the College. [note] 'Gave me roast-meat and heat me with the spit.' 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomal. Anglo-Lat.* 43 To hid one to roast and heat him with the spit. 1876 *ROBINSON Whitty Gloss.* 182/1 'Never invite a frierd to a roast and then beat him with the spit,' do not confer a favor and then make the obligation felt.

c. The contents of a spit. *rare*—

1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 150 They haue Camell or Mutton cut in marmocks or small hits put vpon scuers.. roasted in the fire; of this they sell three or foure spits for two pence.

† 2. *a.* A fin-spine of a fish. *Obs.*—

c. 1205 *LAY.* 21329 He..bithaledu hu ligned i þan stræme stelenne fisses *γ.* Per fleoted heore spiten swule hit spæren wooren.

† *b.* The point of a spear. *Obs.*

c. 1450 *Cast. Perseu.* 1400 in *Macro Plays*, With spete of spere to pee i spyne; Goddis lawys to pee i lerne.

† 3. A straight horizontal stroke used as a mark in books; = *OBELISK sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1388 *WYCLIFE Esth.* x. 3 Which chapitre we bi oure custom hao bifor markid with a spite. 1583 [see *OBELISK sb.* 2]. 1620 *HALEY St. Aug. Cille of God* 733 The booke is not corrected hut rather corrupted by those asterisks, and spits. 1627 *Br. HALL Epist.* ii. v. 303 Either your stars or your spits shall be welcome to my margent.

4. † *a.* A slender or sharp-pointed rod. *Obs.*

1485 *Naval Act. Hen. VII* (1896) 51 Merlyng Irenes, iijj, Spyttes of Iron, ij, Canoe hokes, ij. 1577 *HARRISON England* 91 b/1 In sundry parts of Lancasshyre...the people go...into their Fennes and Marises with long spittes, which they dashe bere and there...into the grounde.

b. *Printing.* An iron rod carrying the wheel by which the carriage of a hand-press is run out or in. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Printing*, Under the Carriage is fix'd a small piece of Iron call'd the Spit, with a double Wheel in the middle. 1808 *STOWER Printer's Gram.* 323 The axis, or spit, is a straight bar of iron...about three inches longer than the whole breadth of the carriage. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 220 The handle [of the rounce]...was attached to a rod which crossed the platten; this rod was connected with the spit by means of machinery.

c. A thatching-peg. (Cf. *BROACH sb.* 5.)

1833 *LONDON ENCYCL. Archit.* § 122 These are fastened to the thatch, by staples, or spits, or broaches. 1901 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VIII. 178 The owner thought I meant the thatch-pegs, which held the thatch down, so he said, 'Speets'.

d. A rod or skewer on which fish are strung and hung up to dry. (Cf. *BROACH sb.* 2 b.)

1833 *LONDON ENCYCL. Archit.* § 739 In the neighbourhood of Aberdeen, and in various places in the north of Scotland, haddocks are strung up on rods called spits. 1865 W. WHITE *E. Eng.* i. 146 These open partitions or racks are called 'loves'. They support the speets, which are sticks or laths, long enough to lie across from one to the other. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Rec.* Ser. II. 443 Each fish (herring) is then threaded through the gills, on long thin spits bolding 25 each.

e. A shuttle-pin.

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2279.

5. A sword. (Chiefly contemptuous.)

1642 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* IV. 316 So that the vapour is all frenchified, With out-stucke bann, straight breech, and spit at side. 1681 *OTWAY Soldier's Fort.* ii. i, I know five or six more of the same stamp; that never came abroad without terrible long Spits by their sides. 1733 *FIELDING Don Quix.* in *Eng.* ii. v, Throw by your spit, sir; throw by your spit, and I don't fear you. 1749 — *Tom Jones* xv. v, Don't think I am afraid of such a fellow as thee art; because (thou) hast got a spit there dangling at thy side. 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulgar T.* Spit, a sword. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faunt* (1875) i. xix. 171 Out with your spit without delay! You've hut to lunge and I will parry.

6. A small, low point or tongue of land, projecting into the water; a long narrow reef, shoal, or sandbank extending from the shore.

1673 *HICKERINGILL G. Father Greybeard* 138 That sand with the two borns is the spits. 1764 J. BYRON *Poy.* (1773) I. 27 They drew up upon a stoney spit, which ran a good way into the sea. 1775 *ROMANS Florida App.* 72 Off of the Look-out on St. Rosa Island lies a spit, which you must avoid. 1802 *NAVAL Chron.* VII. 211 Above the third buoy...lies a dangerous spit. 1859 in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1860) VII. 110 The spit or horn...extends 14 miles. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faunt* (1875) II. ii. 154 Around yon narrow spit the waves are rippling.

b. Const. of (land, sand, etc.).

1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* (1699) II. 461 It is a small spit of sand, just appearing above the Waters edge. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* i. xxvii. 343 There are...several Spits of Sand jutting a pretty Way into the Sea from Points of Land. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* i. 132 The entrance from the sea...is bounded on the south side by a flat sandy spit of land, stretching into the ocean. 1863 *BARING-GOULD Iceland* 112 A long spit of black rubble round which the lake curls. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 325 The old town...stood on an insulated spit of shore.

7. Special Combs.: spit-boot, a boot or gaiter fastening by means of an iron spike (*obs. dial.*); † spit-file (see *quot.*); † spit-fish [cf. *MSw. spifish*, *G. spießfisch*], the sea-pike; † spit-nose, a species of *Oxyrhynchus*; spit-point, a sharp slender point; spit-pointed *a.*, having a point like a spit; † spit-rack, a rack used for supporting a spit or spits; † spit-staff (?); † spit-turner, a device for turning a spit; † spit-wheel, a wheel serving to turn a spit.

1707 N. BLUNDELL *Diary* (1895) 55 A pair of 'Spit-Boots. 1729 *WALKDEN Diary* (1866) 43 Bought a pair of bellows and spit boot spurs. 1828 *CARR Craven Gloss.*, Spit-boots, a species of boot, now very rarely in use. They opened on the outside of the leg. When put on, they were secured at the bottom by a sharp iron spit or spike, which passed into an iron socket. 1851 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, Spit-boots, heavy leather gaiters with iron fastenings. 1688 *HOLME Armory* iii. xxii. (Roxb.) 272/1 A 'Spit file...is an Iron rod thicker than a good wyer; it is hent a little from the handle 100 square and then runs out straight. 1601 *CHESTER Lett. Mart.* lxxxiij. There swimmes the Shad, the 'Spit-fish, and the Spurling. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Spet*,...a slender, long...blackish-hackt sea-fish, called by some the Spit-fish, and by others...the sea-Pike. 1668 *CHARLETON Onomast.* 135 *Lucius Marinus*, the Sea-Pike, or Spitt-Fish. *Ibid.* 156 *Oxyrhincus Rondeletii*,...the 'Spitnose. 1796 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 609 Leaves...ending in 'spit-points. *Ibid.* 855 Leaves...narrow, 'spit-pointed. 1761 *URQUHART's Rabelais* iii. xxxviii. 318 'Spittrack fool. 1813 *TYTLER Hist. Scotland* i. 399 About a thousand spit racks, with meat on them. 1608 *WEDDERBURN Compt. Bk.* (S.H.S.) 113 A 'spit staf and carvyl wark thairon. 1717 *Pict. Voc.* in *Wv. Wulker* 770 *He veruwerter*, a 'spite-turner. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 51 The Wood-wok belonging to the Jack, is a Barrel, a 'Spit-wheel and a Handing of the Winch. 1776 *HAWKINS Hist. Mus.* i. 333 The dog who treads the spit-wheel.

Spit (*spit*), *sb.* Also 5 *spyt*. [*f. SPIT v. 2* Cf. *SPET sb.* and *Da. spyt* (NFr. *spit*).]

1. The fluid secreted by the glands of the mouth, esp. when ejected; saliva, spittle; a clot of this.

See also *Cuckoo-spit*, *frog-spit*.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 24085 Pat sput on him pair spit. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 469 Spyt, or spote, sputum, sputa, saliva. 1530 *Hours of Blessed Virgin* 78 His face w/ spit defild. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Crachat*, spittle, or spit; also, a spitting. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* Wks. 1909 II. 255 See how with streams of spit th' are drencht. 1700 *Flores Cold Baths* i. 47 Temperate Bathing...ripens the Spit, and helps it up. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fever* 291 The yellow spits generally expectorated in a peripneumony. 1865 *Morning Star* 7 Jan., The presence of 'stour', or dust...the panicles of which...manifest themselves in what is called the 'black spit'. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jnt.* 10 Sept. 35 The spit ceased to be fetid.

b. *Path.* Spitting due to morbid condition.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 967 The men become prematurely old; they suffer from cough and spit.

2. The act of spitting; an instance of this.

1658 *LOVELACE Lucasta, Toad & Spider* 13 The speed'd Toad...Defies his foe with a fell Spit. 1700 C. NESSE *Antid. Armin.* (1829) 30 Fortuoe is but the devil's blasphemous spit upon divine providence. 1763 C. JOHNSON *Acetate* i. 143, I began to hope that I should come off with a spit in the face, or a kick on the breech at worst. 1853 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) i. 224 The Athenaeum in which you will see a more determined spit at me. 1896 *Daily News* 19 May 8/1 Whenever Masai retire from a conference without spitting the spit of peace, squalls may be expected. *transf.* 1882 *Proc. R. Geogr. Soc.* IV. 471 [There was] a little spit from a Mabratia musket.

b. A spit and a stride, a very short distance.

1676 *COTTON Walton's Angler* ii. 23 You are now...within a spit, and a stride of the peak. 1676 *Poor Robin's Jntil.* 4-11 Apr. 1/1 He had not gone above a spit and a stride but he meets another arch Wag. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* i. x. 44 They, I think, out-spake him, a spit and stride, who prayed unto the Pope [etc.]. 1828 in *CARR Craven Gloss.*

3. The very spit of, the exact image, likeness, or counterpart of (a person, etc.).

1825 *KNAPP & BALDWIN Newgate Cal.* III. 491/2 A darg-ter...the very spit of the old captain. 1836 T. HOOK *C. Gurney* i. 202 You are a queer fellow—the very spit of your father. 1886 *MACQUOD Sir F. Appleby* III. x. 243 This young chap has got his dear grandmother's eyes, wh, Le's the very spit of her.

b. With addition of *fetch*, *image*, *picture*.

1859 *SALA Gas-light & D.* xxix. 334 He would be the very spit and fetch of Queen Cleopatra. 1860— in *dialect* (Eng. *Dial. Dict.*). 1895 E. CASTLE *Lt. of Starkey* vi. 71 She's like the poor lady that's dead and gone, the spit & fetch is.

4. A slight sprinkle or shower of rain or snow.
1849 *Cupples Green Hand* x. (1856) 50 The night was quite dark, the rain coming in sudden spits out of the wind.
1851 T. J. TAYLOR *Operat. Running Streams* 33 On the occurrence of a thunder spit. 1859 F. M. PEARD *Paul's Sister* III. xxvi. 138 The day was mild... with occasional spit of rain.
5. *attrib.*, as *spit-venom*; also *spit-box*, a spittoon; *spit-curl U.S.*, +insect (see *quots.*); *spit-kid Naut.*, a receptacle for spit.

1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xviii. There was no paucity of silver dishes, basins, spitboxes, censers, and utensils of all shapes... and sizes. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mass* xxii. Having a large spit-box always under the steps. 1890 J. CAGNEY tr. *Jakisch's Clin. Diagnosis* iv. 88 The sputum has a rusty tinge... and adheres firmly to the spit-box. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 135 **Spit-curl*, a detached lock of hair curled upon the temple; probably from having been at first plastered into shape by the saliva. 1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 324 The female ornament... is the spit-curl. 1755 *Dict. Arts & Sci.* IV. **Spit-insect*, in zoology, the cicada with brown wings, and two white spots on them, and a double white line. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., **Spitkid*. 1898 KIRPLING *Fleet in Being* 13 After dinner, as they were smoking above the spit-kids. 1899 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* v. ii. 2 The 'spit-venom' of their poisoned hearts breaketh out to the annoyance of others.

Spit, *sb.* Also 9 *dial.* *speet*. [a. MDu. or MLG. *spit* (Du., LG., WFrIs. *spit*, NFrIs. *spil*, *spalt*; also MDu. *speet*, MLG. *spēdt*): see *SPIT v.* 3.]

1. Such a depth of earth as is pierced by the full length of a spade-blade; a spade-graft: a. Followed by *adjs.*, *csp.* *deep*.

The sing. is sometimes used after numerals instead of the pl. 1507-8 in *Gage Hist. Suffolk* (1838) 145 For making of a ditch... iij spitte deeper then the cast of the cawsy now is. 1645-50 BOATE *Ireland's Nat. Hist.* (1860) 128 A good clay (which commonly lyeth one or two spits deep). 1670 J. SMITH *Eng. Improv. Reviv'd* 36 The ground is delved two spit deep. 1691 RAY *Coll. Eng. Wds.* (ed. 2) Pref. We say a Spade-graft or a Spit deep. 1722 LISTER *Husb.* (1757) 25 Whole beds of chalk, an half spit thick. 1763 *Museum Rust.* I. 254, I make my labourers dig up the intervals one spit deep. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agrie. Devon* (1813) 285 These drains... should be made one foot (or spit) wide, and one spit deep. 1882 *Gard. Chron.* XVII. 84 The best method of preparing the soil for the reception of young trees is to dig or trench it at least two spits deep.

b. In other contexts.

1677 *Poor Oxfordsh.* 66 At Teynton also, within a spit of the surface they dig a sort of earth they there call Lam. 1679 SIR J. MOORE *Eng. Interest* (1703) 47, I... dig my hole 4 Foot square, but no deeper than one Spit, or thereabout. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Encour. Arts* X. 4 The soil was dug one full spit, and the turf inverted. 1842 LANCE *Cottage Farmer* 11 Digging one acre of Wheat Land, twelve inches deep, by two 6-inch spits. 1862 O'CURRY *Lect. Arc. Irish* xxiii. (1873) III. 291 It [a curious harp] was raised by labourers at the depth of twelve spits or spadings under the earth in Coolness Moss.

c. A thrust of the spade in digging.

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 552 Manure, which should either be dug down 18 inches deep with a double spit of the spade, or ploughed down with a double furrow.

2. A layer of earth of a spade's depth: a. With *adjs.* denoting the relative position of the layer.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 53 Brickmakers are accustomed to dig the top spit... and to throw it with the other clay. 1670 J. SMITH *Eng. Improv. Reviv'd* 36 The second spit or undermost earth is laid upon the first spit or spadeful of earth. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* I. ii. The first Spit, or Top Earth is always allow'd to be better than that which lies under it. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Hen. & Frances* (1767) III. 217 The Difference... may be compared to [that between] the upper Sod, and the under Spit, of the Earth. 1824 T. HOGG *Carnation* 23 Loam... should consist of the top spit and crumbs only. 1851 GLENNY *Handbk. Fl. Gard.* 9 Use a compost of two-thirds loam, from the upper spit of a pasture, and one-third sand. 1882 *Garden* 28 Jan. 541 The soil... is entirely composed of the top spit of a neighbouring meadow.

b. In other contexts.

1780 YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 63 He dug it over, levelled it, and burnt the spit in great heaps. 1791 *Trans. Soc. Encour. Arts* IX. 42 Covering them [potatoes] with straw and a spit of earth. 1805 DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 323 He only digs one spit fourteen inches deep with the bottom land-ditching spade. 1844 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc.* V. 1. 9 He returns and with another spade longer and narrower than the last cuts out the next spit or lower part of the drain.

3. The quantity of earth taken up by a spade at a time; a spadeful.

1675 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1031/4 The River side... where the Lord Bishop diggeth the first Spit. 1733 *Tull. Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xx. 292 You will find... most of the Pieces or Spits, which are dug out of your Sight, to be of twice that Thickness. 1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampshire* III. 119 This being dug in spits of a proper size, and dried, becomes valuable fuel. 1837 *Flemish Husb.* 20 in *Husb.* (L.U.K.) III. Digging up spits of earth with the spade... and setting them up on the surface already ploughed. 1881 WHITEHEAD *Hops* 43 The modern diggers... do not lift each 'spit' up on their spuds and throw it over, as the old-fashioned workmen did to other days.

b. A series of spadefuls taken in a line.

1722 LISTER *Husb.* (1757) 21 Farmer Bond... carried a spit [of dung] all along from the heap, and spread it near to the side of the furrows. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 374 A spit of earth out of the trenches is... to be cast amongst the plants of coleseed in the rows.

4. *dial.* A special form of spade (see *quots.*). 1828 CARL *Crawen Gloss.* *Spit*, a spade with a mouth almost semicircular. 1850 *Cum. Farm. Rep.* 65 in *Husb.* (L.U.K.) III. A narrow-mouthed spade (technically called a spit) corresponding to the breadth of the tile to be used. 1856—in *dial.* glossaries (Lanc., Yks., Line., Glouc.)

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *spit-deep adv.*, -*dung*, -*shovel*.

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 826 Some of these *Tubera*, which lay 'Spit deep under ground. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 311 Digging, spit-deep, sixteen rods, at three-pence per rod. 1800 PEECE *Suppl. Grove, Spit-deep*, the depth of a spade only. 1872 F. UROPE *Fruit-Trees* 3 Upon this Bed must be laid some 'spit-dung' (i.e. such horse-dung as is rotted in the heap, and may be dugged with a spade). 1778 [W. H. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric. Observ.* xii note, The ordinary distance of Long-Dung and Short or Spit-Dung. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 115 Loam with... vegetable mould, or mould of spit dung. 1864 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc.* XXV. n. 329, I... buy good spit-dung, ready for use, as I want it. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 646 The 'Spit-shovel' is to be made of a thin straight Iron ten Inches long, and five Inches broad, with a Socket in the side of it to put a staff or handle. 1728 *Ibid.* XXXV. 568 A narrow Spade, commonly termed a Spit-shovel.

Spit, *v.* 1 Forms: a. 3 spit(i)en (*pa. i.* spitede, *pa. pple.* i-spited, *y-spited*, -*spytied*), 5 spite, *spyte*. *β.* *Sc.* and *dial.* 6 spete, 6, 8-9 speet. *γ.* 5-6 spytte, 6 spyt, 6- spit (*pa. i.* and *pa. pple.* spitted), 7 spitt. [*f.* *SPIT sb.* 1 Cf. MDu. (Du.) and MLG. *spelen*, MDu. and LG. *spitten*, older G. (now *dial.*) *spissen* (G. *spiesen*).]

1. *trans.* To put on a spit; to thrust through with a spit.

1205 LAY. 26522 He... smat hine burh mid þan spere swa he ispiet weore. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 4213 þis grisliche geant adde... spytied him þoru out mid an yrene spite. 1440 *Promp.* *Paro.* 469 Spyte mete on a spete, *veru.* 1283 *Cath. Angl.* 3561/2 To Spytte... flesche, *veru.* 1530 PALSGR. 729, I wyll spytte my meate or ever I wyl set my pyes in the oven. 1581 A. HALL *Ilind* ii. 31 The gigois and the other flesh in peeces they cut it. 1611 CHAPMAN *Ilind* ix. 209 Then of a well-fed swine A huge fat shoulder he cuts out, and spits it wondrous fine. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. 1. 31 Little bits of Pork, spitted 5 or 6 of them at once, on a small skiver, and roasted. 1749 SWOLLETT *Git Blas* x. 2, He lighted a fire, spitted a leg of mutton. 1787 FARLEY *Lond. Art Cookery* (1844) 35 Having spitted your pig... lay it down to a brisk clear fire. 1833 LONDON *Encycl. Arch.* § 1515 The operation, when the meat is once spitted... goes on of itself. 1879 БЕРКОВИЧ *Паталогия* xi. 174, I lost no time in spitting some meat and setting it to roast.

b. *transf.* To pierce, transfix, or stab with a sharp weapon, etc.; to fix or impale on or upon something sharp.

a. *γ.* 1430 *Pilgr. Lys Manhode* ii. cxxviii. (1866) 124 A spere, that was al ful of eren of men perced, which were spited ther on. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iii. iii. 38 Your naked Infants spitted vpon Pykes. 1609 R. CLAREW. tr. *Estienne's World Wond.* 144 Two brethren... who were spitted vpon a stake some fifteen yeares ago. 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* iv. 1, Hee'l spit you if he hut know you are a usurer. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 354 Whether he measure earth... Weigh sun-beams, carve a fly, or spit a flea. 1847 E. BRONTE *Wuthering Heights* vi. 1. 106 If she had been spitted on the horns of a mad cow. 1870 THORNBURY *Tour rd. Eng.* i. 51 They were found, side by side, each having spitted the other with his rapier.

fig. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 11 Heresy is too sleoder an evidence to spit a mans creed vpon. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* x, My falcon Cheviot, who spitted himself on a heron's bill.

b. 1512 DOUGLAS *Æneid* ix. xii. 90 And Phægeas [he] down bryntys in the feyld, Spit throw out the body and the scheyld. 1575 GAMM. *Gurton* v. ii. 181 If he came, [he] bad me not stucke to speet hym. 1785 BURNS *Tolly Beggars* xxxix, He swore by a' was swearing worth, To speet him like a plover.

2. To pierce or stud (a thing) with spikes.

a. 1225 *Juliana* 57 [He] lette... a swiðe wunderlich hweol meten & makien & burh spiten [i.e. spiten] hit al... wið irnene gadien.

3. a. To fix (herrings or other fish) on a spit or rod for drying or smoking.

1617 *Minutes Agric. Colchester* (MS.), Allegauit that his servant dyd spitt herrings vpon the saboth day... for otherwise the herrings had bene all lost. 1865 W. WHITE *E. Eng.* II. 140 The fish are washed and speeted by gangs of women, who with nimble fingers hang them one by one through gills and mouth upon speets.

b. To string (needles) together by passing a wire through the eyes.

1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib. Brit.* II. No. 6449, These little labourers take the needles when they have been 'eyed' and proceed to 'spit' them, that is, to pass a wire through the eye of every needle.

Spit, *v.* 2 Forms: *Inf.* 1 spittan, 3-4 spitten, 5 spytyn; 4-6 spitte, spytte, spyt (5-6 spyt), 6- spit (6-7 spitt). *Pa. i.* a. 3-7 spitted (6 *Sc.* -it), 4-6 spytied. *β.* 4-6 spitte, spytte, 4- spit (4 spitt, spyt, 5 spyt); 6 spette (6-7 spet; 6 spatt (6-6 spat; 6-9 spate, 7 spot, 4, 9 *dial.* sput. *Pa. pple.* a. 1 gispitted, 4-6 spytied, 6-7 (9 *dial.*) spitted (6 *Sc.* -it). *β.* 6-7 spet (6 spette), 5- spit (6-7 spitte, 6 spytte), 9 spat, *dial.* sput. *γ.* 6 spotten, 7-8 (9 *dial.*) spitten, 9 *dial.* spatten, sputen. [Northern OE. *spittan* (also *spittan*), = G. *dial.* *spitzen*, of imitative origin; cf. MSw. *spytta*, *spotta* (Sw. *spotta*), Norw. *dial.* *spytta* (*sputta*), Da. *spytte*, NFrIs. *spütter*, older G. (now *dial.*) *spitzen*, also ON. and Icel. *spíta* (Norw. *dial.* *spýle*) and OE. *spétan* SPETE *v.* OE. instances are rare, the common words being *spitan*, *spittan*, and *spittan*. From the 15th cent. the conjugation has included forms properly belonging to the obsolete SPETE,

together with new formations on the analogy of strong *vbs.* See also SPET *v.* 1.]

1. *trans.* +1. To eject saliva on (a person) as a sign of contempt. *Obs.*

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark x. 34 Hia spittes hine & hia suinged hine. c. 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Luke xviii. 32 Swungen [he] bið & gispitted hið. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 250 Spit him amide þe bearde to hoker & to schom, þet filkered so mit þe. c. 1230 *Hail Meid*, 17 Þenne spit leccherie, to schome & to hismere, meidenhad o þe nehhe.

2. To eject from the mouth by the special effort involved in expelling saliva.

To spit sixpences: see SIXPENCE *2 d.*

c. 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 30 Þa spittende on him heor spaðl, genoman þæt heord & slogun his heafod. a. 1225 *Juliana* 49 Hare aþne blod ich habbe ofte imaket ham to spitten & to spewen. a. 1300 *Cursor* II. 24025 Þai sput on him þair spit. c. 1385 *Chaucer* L. G. W. 1433 *Hypisiphyle*, Two bolys makyd al of bras That spytyn fer. c. 1440 *Alph. Tales* 180 He strake hym on þe hreste, at he spyt blude with iij dayes. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 111 The wulf had so moche payne and anguyssh... that he spytte blood. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxiii. (Percy Soc.) 166 With his three hedes he spytte all his venum. 1590 *Pasquil's Apol.* I. Bij, Hath the Toade no poison before he spits it? 1600 *SURELET Cointre Farme* i. xii. 65 That cluttered blood which the sickle partie shall haue spet. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 148 A thirsty Train That... spits from their dry Chaps the gather'd Dust again. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 117 ¶ 7 Sir Roger told me, that old Moll had been often brought before him for making Children spit Pios. 1789 *Med. Comm.* II. 297 He... spate a vast quantity of tough white froth. 1803 *Med. Jnl.* IX. 430 He... began to spit thick matter of a greenish colour. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxiv, This master-fend shall spit a few flashes of fire... oo the spot, if it will do you pleasure. 1867 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* IV. 162 Recovery may ensue after the patient has been spitting mucopus for weeks.

fig. a. 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* n. Wks. (1604) 239 Their whole knowledge... was tied only to their tongue & lips... and therefore was soone spitte out of the mouth againe. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* iii. i. 8 Thou stormest venomously; Wilt thou spit all thyself? 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antig.* 101 note, Boys have a Custom (inier 16) of spitting their Faith, or as they also call it here, their Saul (Soul), when required to make Asseverations in a Matter of Consequence.

b. With *forth*, *out*, *up*.

c. 1386 [see c]. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6353 He wold þe peny oute haue spit, he mocht noȝt opyn his mouth þit. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxviii. (Percy Soc.) 192 Toward me he came... Spytting out fyre. 1530 PALSGR. 729 The adder dyd spytte forth his venyme by and by. 1558 WARNE tr. *Alexis's Sacr.* 21 b, He tounred... vpon the beddes side, and spitte out a great parte of the matter. 1653 Bp. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* ix, As men do with bitter Pills which... if they chaw them, prove so distastful, that they are ready to spit them out again. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* viii. xvi, When he... had tasted of a pike... and had spitten it out, he followed the impudent action with a jest. 1779 in *Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) IV. 258 Those rascals, we have seen take so much snuff and spit it up again. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* xviii, He... sav'd the trumpeter spitting out a mouthful of beer. 1893 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* V. 55 Since then he had spat up thick phlegm.

fig. 1598 CHAPMAN *Hero & Leander* iii, Takes news as if it were too hot to eat, And spits it slaving forth for dog-feces meat. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* i. 61 This makes... Tongues spit their duties out.

c. With various fig. objects (as *venom*, *poison*, *fire*, etc.) denoting the utterance or expression of malice, hatred, anger, or other violent feeling.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Parot. T. Prolog.* 135 Thus spitte I out my venym vnder bewe Of booldynes, to semen hooley. 1560 DAVIS tr. *Sterdane's Comm.* 20 Heerein they... spitte oute the poison of theyr hatred. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandant.* (1590) 364 When hee woulde haue euen spit fire in Anthonies face ad called him as greatly as hee could. 1621 in Kempe *Lozely MSS.* (1836) 454, Y^e Spaniards, against whom they are apt... to spit their spleens. a. 1656 Bp. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 161 One spits his poison upon the blessed Trinity. 1701 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* i. 1, Let 'em spit their venom among themselves, and it hurts nobody. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 16 When the venom you spit falls short of your aim. 1863 HOLLAND *Lett. Janes* v. 98 There be women... who can scold or cry or howl or spit fire.

refl. 1725 *Pope. Prot. Sat.* 320 Or at the ear of Eve, familiar load, Half froth, half venom, [he] spits himself abroad. In puns, or politics, or tales, or lies.

d. With *compl.* in *one's face*, *teeth*, etc. Chiefly in fig. use.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 97 Euer spyttyngge thy offences in thy teih. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. i. 1. 194 My teeth shall tear The slaush motiue. And spit it... euen in Mowbrayes face. 1636 BRATHWAIT *Rom. Emp.* 94 He hit off his toogoe and spit it in her face. 1712 KEN *Urania* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 475 Sweet Poetry has suffer'd most, By Iards... Who in her heateous Visage spit The Putrefaction of their Wit. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 602 While bigotry... spits abhorrence in the Christian's face.

e. In phrases denoting great or exact likeness or resemblance. (Cf. *SPIT sb.* 2.)

F. *crakle* is similarly used.

1602 BUNTON *Wonders worth Heav.* (1870) 8/1 Twoo girls, as they one as like an Owle, the other as like an Urchin, as if they had beene spitte out of the mouthe of them. 1664 CORROTT *Scarron*, 166 Hee's e'en as like thee as th'adst spit him. 1690 C. NESSER *Hist. O. & N. T.* I. 159 We are of our father the devil... as like him as if spit out of his mouthe. 1783 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 2) s.v., He is as like his father as if he was spit out of his mouthe: said of a child much resembling his father. 1825 in *Erg. Dial. Dict.*

3. a. To emit, cast, throw, in a manner similar to the ejection of saliva.

1321. E. *Altit.* P. C. 333 Our fader to þe fytch fers-lych bidden, þat he hym spyt spakly vpon spare drye. 1595 SHAKS. *John* ii. 21 The Canons... ready mounted... to spit forth their iron indignation gainst your walles.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* iv. 452 The sea thrusts vp her waues; . . she rores, And . . spits euerie way her fume. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* ii. 1. iii. Sulphur-cloud spitting streaks of fire? 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 94 The clouds now spat down a few spiteful drops upon us. 1911 *Daily Mail* 1 Nov. 7/2 The bullets came crashing through the cactus leaves, spitting up sand all around us.

† b. To cause to be expelled in spittle. *Obs.* 1608 TORSELL *Serpents* 45 The roote of Teasill young, for Fullers yet vnfit, Drunke in warme water, venome out doth spit.

c. *collog.* To leave (visiting-cards).

1782 MME. D'ARLAY *Diary* 24 Dec., As I had the coach, I then spit cards at Mrs. Chapone's, who has sent me an invitation.

d. To extrude or lay (eggs or spawn). 1847 HALLIWELL, *Spit*, to lay eggs, said of insects. 1909 *Toilers of Deep* Sept. 225/1 The adult oyster 'spits' its many thousands of eggs into the water.

4. With out (or + forth): To utter in a proud, spiteful, plain, or unreserved manner. Also without adv.: To speak (a language).

1595 SHAKS. *John* ii. 1. 458 A large mouth indeede, That spits forth death, and mountains. 1639 S. DU VERNER tr. *Canus Admir.* Events 310 Those students, who returning from the Universities, spit out at their mouth the superfluities of their memory. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 80 Thus Michael spits out bitter reproaches against David. 1701 CIBBER *Love makes Man* ii. 1. Car. Does my younger Brother speak any Greek yet, Sancho? Sanc. No, Sir, but he spits French like a Magpy. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 5 A good saying well spit out is a Christmas fire to my withered heart. 1904 A. GRIFFITHS *Fifty Yrs. Publ. Serv.* 11 Now Sir, speak up. . . Don't be afraid, spit it out.

5. To put out by means of spitting. 1681 COTTON *Wound. Peak* 62 The water breaks on Rocks in such a shower . . . as made us doubt 'T would hazard spitting all our Candles out.

II. *intr.* 6. To eject saliva (at or on a person or thing) as a means of expressing hatred or contempt. Usually with preps., as *against*, *at*, *in*, *on*, etc.

c 975 *Rustiu. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 67 Pa spittadun [hise] on his ondwilout & mid hondum hine slogun. a 1240 *Wohnunge in O. E. Hom.* i. 279 Hwen bat te sunefule men i þi ne spitted. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16635 Pa spitted on his luueli face. 13. . . K. ALIS. 891 (Linc.). 'Ey on he!' quoth Nycolas: And spitte amydde his face. c 1400 *Laud Troy-B.* 18577 [She] tare here clothes & on hem spit. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 193 He spitted on be croc, he dyspyed oure lady. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 231/2 They . . . spytten ayenste the fals ydollys and Statues. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariti* *Wemen* 396, I spittit quhen I saw That super spendit euill spreit. 1524 UDALL *Erasm. Agraph.* 56 Aristippus spitted on the euill favoured face of Simus. 1608-9 MITCHELL *Widow v. i.* Spit at me, gentlemen, If ever I'd such a thought. 1630 LENNART tr. *Charron's Wisd.* ii. iv. (1670) 256 For to go against his own nature, is to tempt God, to spit against the heavens. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* v. § 13 A determined purpose to murder any man who shall but spit in his face. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 114 Equal to being tweaked by the nose, spitten upon and buffeted. 1825 SCOTT *Talisman.* viii. 'Out upon the hound!' said Richard, spitting in contempt, by way of interjection. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxviii. 'The more fool you!' said Legree, spitting scornfully at him. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* ii. They spit when they pass a temple; they turn away with horror from sacrifices.

b. In fig. use; frsq. with *in one's face*.

(a) 1562 WINYER *Wks.* (S.T.S.) i. 108 Think 3e nocht that this maist barbar rudnes. . . wald be spittit at be a low or an Ethnik? 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Sermon.* Tim. 327/2 Therefore they are so much the more to be accused and to be spette at. 1612 BR. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. ii. iv. How shall not all the world spit at this holy cruelty. 1663 BR. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xx. They will strain themselves to spit upon their sins. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* ii. 220 Simon Magus was belimes spit upon by the Primitive Bishop Irenæus. 1831 SCOTT *Ch. Rob.* xiii. I am a Christian man, spitting at, and bidding defiance to, Apollo, Bacchus, Comus, and all other heathen deities. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* i. 238 If we turned and spat upon our antecedents, we were vile. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 196, I hate, abhor, spit, sicken at him.

(b) 1639 S. DU VERNER tr. *Canus Admir.* Events 286 You spit upon your own face. a 1725 BURNET *Own Time* (1765) ii. 143 He said the petitioners for a Parliament spit in the king's face. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. 637 They could get no other answer than that God had spitten in his face. 1810 W. WILSON *Hist. Dissent.* Ch. III. 86 Say he died spitting in the devil's face, contemning him and his doctrine.

7. To eject saliva from the mouth; to expectorate. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13544 Wit his vn-to be erth he spit. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. x. 40 But þo þat feynen hem folis. . . Spitten and spewen and speke foule wordes. c 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 469 Spytyn, *serpo, spito, exspuo.* a 1450 MYRC *Par.* Pr. 890 Kepe he welle þat þou ne spytte. 1530 PALSGR. 723 It is a foule thyng at a sermone to here people spyte and reiche or rough as they do. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* iii. 1. I haue bene taking an ounce of tabacco hard by here. . . and I am come to spit priuate in Paules. 1609 HOLLAND *Amun. Marcell.* 186 Hee was neuer scene abroad and out of his house to haue snit his nose, or spit. 1694 R. GODFREY *Imp. & Ab. Physic* 131 He almost continually spitted, and daily grew worse. c 1720 *Pierre Conversat.* 67 Out of breath, he turn'd to spit. 1778 J. JESSE *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) 111. 295 She spits and coughs much. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* i. 63 When any of you has a bad dream, spit three times over your left shoulder. 1891 T. HAROV *Well-Beloved* vi. Men drank, smoked, and spat in the inns.

b. With preps., as *about*, *against*, *at*, *in*; *into*, *on*, *upon*.

1282 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xxviii. 14 If thou shul spitten vpon it, it shal ben queynt. 14. . . *Rule Syn. Nouat.* lüt. in *Collect. Topogr.* (1834) 1. 31 None schal . . . spyt up on the stayres. . . but if they trede it oute forthewythe. 1246 TINKALE *John* ix. 6 As one as he had thus spoken, he spate on the

grounde. 1595 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iii. 1. 40 Spit in the hole man, and tune againe. 1605 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* 125 Wks. (Grosart) III. 221 If she meet but with my dog, she . . . plays with his eares, Spits in his mouth. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Unkindness* iii. My friend may spit upon my curious floore. 1658 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* ii. xviii. (1713) 146 To spit in the Mouth of a Dog . . . is not indecorous for the Man, and grateful also to the Dog. 1714 ADONSON *Lover* No. 39, Sitting at table, he spits full upon the servants who waited there. 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* 101 note, In Combinations of the Colliers, &c. in the North, for the Purpose of raising their Wages, they are said to spit upon a Stone together, by Way of cementing their Confederacy. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Contr.* Wks. 1853 i. 45/1 Nick gave unto him a shilling, having first spatten thereon, as he, according to his superstition, said, for luck. 1861 PETHERICK *Egypt*, etc. 424 Then rising and spitting in my face in token of amity, he said he was happy that I had sent for him. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado* 59. 146, I could not continue to give him a salary for spitting on the floor.

c. To spit in or on one's hands, in fig. use.

1577 GRANGE *Gold. Aphrod.* Hjb, If I haue anyoynted your palmes with hope, spitte on your handes and take good holde. 1590 GREENE *Neuer too Late* Wks. (Grosart) VIII. 85 What Francesco? spit on thy hand, and lay holde on thy hart. 1834 (S. SMITH) *Lett. J. Downing* xxvii. (1835) 185 Afore I had time to spit in my hands, the General finished the war.

d. Of certain animals when angry.

a 1668 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* (1608) ii. 199 The Lion and the Leopard fighting together, spit angrily in one anothers faces. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 314 A whole day is often passed . . . which is spent in growling, quarrelling, and spitting at each other. 1844 HOOE *Tale of Temper* 52 No household cat that ever lapped 'Do swear and spit was half so apt. 1872 'A. MEMON' *Odd Echoes* Oxf. 3 Reproving My grimalkin for the dreadful way in which she spat and swore.

† e. *Phr.* (See quot., and cf. 7 b, quot. 1777.) *Obs.*

1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* 101 note, We have too a kind of popular Saying, when Persons are of the same Party, or agree in Sentiment, 'they spit upon the same Stone'.

8. To sputter.

1611 COTGR., *La lumière pétille*, the candle sparkles, or spits. 1671 GREW *Anal. Pl. Idea* (1684) 17 So Fenil-Seeds, held in the flame of a Candle, will spit and spurtle. 1773 GLOSM. *Stoops to Comp.* iii. 2ounds; how she fidgets and spits about like a catherine wheel. 1852 REAGAN *Leg Woff.* (1889) 6 The sausage began to 'spit'. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 326 If exposed to the air in the melted state it [sc. palladium] absorbs oxygen and spits like silver. 1891 *Archæol.* XLIII. 101 Vegner's paper was bad, his ink worse, his pen 'worse' still, spitting strangely.

9. a. Of rain or snow: To fall in scattered drops or flakes. (Usually with *it* as subject.)

1567 [see SPITTING *phl.* a. 1]. 1778 [W. H. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric. Observ.* 129 To *spinkle* (or *spit*), to rain slow in largish drops. 1818 MISS FERRIER *Marriage* vii. 'And—putting her hand out at the window—"I think it's spitting already". 1836-7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Tales* vii. It had been 'spitting' with rain for the last half-hour. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xxv. 189 The fine snow . . . was caught by the wind and spit bitterly against us. 1887 SERVICE *Life Dr. Duguid* 171 Feeling that it was spitting through the win', I likened my step.

b. To penetrate as if sent by spitting.

1850 BLACKW. *Mag.* May 554/1 A bullet whizzed by my head, and spat into the opposite bank.

10. *Spit and polish*, the occupation of cleaning up or refurbishing, as part of the work of a sailor or soldier.

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Nov. 3/2 After all his energies had been expended on what in old days was termed 'spit and polish', he took the cow-pen in hand. 1898 *United Service Mag.* Dec. 277 To lessen the time spent in spit and polish to the detriment of real cavalry work.

Spit, *v.* 3 Now *dial.* Also 7 *spitt*. [OE. *spittan*, = MDu. and MLG. *spitten* (Flem., Du., LG. *spiten*, WFr. *spille*, NFr. *spat*; also MDu. *spelten*, MLG. *spelen*), perh. related to SPIT *sb.* 1]

1. *intr.* To dig with a spade; to delve.

1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. ix. 384 An hep of eremites henten hem spades, Spitten and spradde donge in despit of hunger. 1648 HEXHAM ii. *Spaden*, to Delve, or to Spit.

2. *trans.* To plant with a spade.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 453 When the heads thereof [sc. saffron] have been plucked up and after twenty daies spitted or set againe under mould. 1728 *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 573 Spitting and setting the Heads, *et.* 125. *et.*

b. *intr.* To admit of being dug in.

a 1722 LITTLE *Husb.* (1757) 19 If dung was . . . short, such as ox-dung and horse-dung that would spit.

3. *trans.* To dig (up) with a spade; also, to turn up with a plough.

So OE. *add spittan*, to dig up wood.

1648 HEXHAM ii. *Spitten*, to Spitt, as, to Spitt turfe. 1725 *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 397 Oftentimes the Tenants spit up as much as will serve their Turn for a Winter's burning. 1764 RANOLD *in Museum Rust.* III. 95 He must remember to go twice in a place with his plough, to keep the ground double spitted. 1843 *Tran. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. 1. 41 Cross furrows . . . afterwards dug or 'spitted' by the spade. 1889 *Trans. Dev. Assoc.* XXI. 102 He sometimes comes up to spit the ground.

Spital (*spital*). Also 7 *spital*, 8 *spittal*.

[Late respelling of SPITTLE *sb.* after HOSPITAL.]

1. = SPITTLE *sb.* 1. Also in *phr.* to *rob the spital*.

1634 *Younger Brother's Apot.* 50 Bryand Lyle, . . . hauing two sonnes, both leprous, built for them a Lazaretto or Spital. 1648 HEXHAM ii. App., *Spital*, a Spital, or Hospital. 1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* (ed. 12) i. iii. c. 226 This house has been a Religious house, time out of mind, sometimes under the Denomination of a Priory or College, sometimes under that of a Spital [earlier *edd.*

Spittle] or Hospital. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xii. i. Defrauding the Poor, . . . or, to see it under the most opprobrious Colours, robbing the Spital. 1754 CHURCHILL *Poems, Independence* 19 They rob the very Spital, and make free With those alas who've least to spare. 1830 SCOTT *Demonst.* iv. 132 A witch from the spital or almshouse. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 26 Oct. 5/2 'Every inch a Queen' was Eugénie when she drove from cholera-infected spital to spital. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* i. iv, I ha' nine darters i' the spital.

b. *Spital sermon*: see SPITTLE *sb.* 1 c.

1755 JOHNSON, *Spittal*. . . In use only in the phrases, a *spital sermon*, and *rob not the spital*. 1827 DE QUINCY *Murder* Wks. 1862 IV. 25 One good horse-shoe is worth about two and a quarter Spital sermons. 1863 *Macm. Mag.* Mar. 412 When Barrow preached a spital-sermon before the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London.

2. *fig.* A foul or loathsome place.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* To Sir W. Phillips 10 May, He declares he will sooner visit a house infected with the plague, than trust himself in such a nauseous spital for the future.

3. A shelter for travellers.

1794 WOROSW. *Guilt & Sorrow* xvii, Kind pious hands did to the Virgin build A lonely Spital, the belated swain found the night terrors of that waste to shield.

Spitalfield(s), the name of a district in the east of London (so called from St. Mary Spital), used *attrib.* in *Spitalfield(s) breakfast*, *weaver* (see *quots.*).

1865 *Stang Diet.* 242 Spitalfield's breakfast, at the East end of London this is understood as consisting of a light necktie and a short pipe. 1880 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* i. 81 This form [i.e. *Trachinus d. nico*], not *T. uiperina*, are sold in Whitechapel as food, and are said to be known as Spital-field weavers.

Spit-boot: see SPIT *sb.* 1 7.

Spitchcock (*spit'skpk*), *sb.* Forms: 6 *spech-cock*, 7 *spitchcocke*, -*cocke*, 7- *spitchcock*. [Of obscure origin.]

† 1. A method of preparing an eel for the table (see sense 2). Also in *advb.* use. *Obs.*

1597 BRETON *Wit's Trenchmour* Wks. (Grosart) II. 10/1 The Cunger must be sowst, and the Elele in a Spechcock, or els they are not in their kind. 1771 MRS. HAYWOOD *New Present for Maid* 70 To broil an Eel Spitchcock.

2. An eel cut into short pieces, dressed with bread-crumbs and chopped herbs, and broiled or fried. Also *transf.*

1601 CHESTER *Love's Martyr, Dial.* lxxxii, A Spitchcocke, Stocke-fish, and the little Pilcher. a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* ii. i. Then a fresh turbot brought in for a buckler, With a long spitchcock for the sword adjoind. 1671 R. WILD *Let.* 9 He hath released more souls . . . than all the Popes since Cerberus the first have saved from being made Spitch-cocks in that Kitchen of his Holiness. 1844 J. T. J. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* v. How he will enjoy a spitchcock.

attrib. 1689 *Microg. Gt. Fr. Diet.* ii, A Spitchcock Eel, sorte de grosse Auguille (qu'on rôtit ordinairement).

† 3. = SPATCHCOCK *sb.* 1. (In *quot. attrib.*)

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1836) i. v. 132 Give me another cup of coffee . . . and the wing of that spitchcock chicken, if you please.

Spitchcock (*spit'skpk*), *v.* Also 8 *spitscock*. [*f. prec.*]

1. *trans.* To prepare (*esp.* an eel) for the tables, or after the manner of, a spitchcock.

1675 COTTON *Burlesque upon D.* 98 Sing'd like a Hog And spitch-cock'd like a salted Beale. c 1700 T. BROWN *Let. fr. Dead* (1707) II. 124 The first Course consisted of a huge Platterful of Scorpious Spitchcock'd [etc.]. 1735 BAILEY *Household Diet.* s.v. *Eel*, To spitchcock eels. Having cleans'd a large eel with salt and water, . . . then draw off the skin [etc.]. 1791 G. HUONDSFORD *in Sabnagmud* 144 Raw sprats he swore were worth all fish beside, Fresh, stale, stew'd, spitchcock'd, fricasse'd or fried. a 1845 BARNHAM *Engl. Leg. Ser.* iii. *Knt. & Lady*, If you chance to be partial to eels, . . . Have them spitch-cock'd—or stew'd.

2. To deal with (a person) in a similar manner; *fig.* to handle severely.

1674 P. WHALLEY *Established Relig.* 18 Had the Emperor given according to his quality, . . . He had escaped Spitch-cocking. 1694 ECHARO *Plautus* 14 He designs to Spitch-cock me, I believe. Would Old Nick had these bloody-minded Fellows. 1721 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Artifice* iv. i. Oh! that I had her in Spain! I'd spitch-cock her like an Eel. 1814 LAMB *Corr.* 264 But if they catch me in their camps again let them spitchcock me!

Spitchcocked (*spit'skpk*), *phl.* a. [*f. as prec.*]

1. Of eels, etc.: Prepared as, made into, a spitch-cock. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* ii. i. No mild words shall bury Myspitted spitch-cock'd. Rost'd fury. a 1683 OLDHAM *Wks.* (1686) 77 i. drip like any spitch-cock'd Huguenot. 1708 W. KING *Cookery* 55 No Man lards salt Pork with Orange Peel, Or garnishes his Lamb with Spitchcock'd Rall. 1799 *Monthly Mag.* VII. 140 This spitchcock'd Rall. snake, And toasted road. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilto* i. Though there were as good spitchcock'd eels on the board as ever were taken out of the Isis. 1840 J. T. J. HEWLETT *F. Prigins* xvi, A dinner of Spitchcock'd eels and underdone beefsteaks was ordered.

† 2. = SPATCHCOCKED *phl.* a.

1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* 113, The college kitchen furnished a spitchcocked chicken, or grilled turkey's leg.

Spit-dung: see SPIT *sb.* 3 5.

Spite (*spoit*), *sb.* Forms: 4, 6 *spyt*, 4-6 (8) *spyte* (5 *spyyte*, *spyytte*); a-4 *spito* (4 *spitt*, 5 *spit*, 6 *spiet*). B. 6-9 *splight* (6 *splighte*). [Aphetic form of DESIRE *sb.* (OF. *despit*), corresponding to MDu. (and Du.) *spijt* (WFr. *sji*)]

+1. Expressive of, characterized by, contempt or disdain; contemptuous, disdainful, opprobrious.

among them. *a 1548 Hall Chron., Hen. VI.* 130 h, The Parisians...taunted the Englishmen with the most spitefull wordes, and shameful termes. 1639 S. Du VERGER tr. *Canus' Admir. Events* 115 He returned her answers...full of reproaches, and spitefull termes. *a 1700 Evelyn Diary* 25 Dec. 1657. These were men of high flight and above ordinances, and spake spitefull things of our Lord's Nativity.

† **Bringing contempt or opprobrium; disgraceful, shameful.** *Obs.*

1550 BECON *Jewel of Joy* Wks. 1564 II. 40 h, Jesus Chryst suffred the moste spitefull death of the crosse. 1577-82 BRETON *Toyes Idle Head* Wks. (Grosart) I. 54/2 *Ba Venus game*. Which spightfull sporte for to attaine Some so doo dull their senses all. *c 1586 CRESS PEMBROKE Ps.* xciv. iv. Mine eye shall spy My spies in spightfull case.

2. Full of, possessed or animated by, spite; malicious, malevolent. Also *fig.* of things.

1490 CAXTON *Enyeides* xii. 46 The influences of the heuens so spightfull. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. (1634) 70 He is of nature froward, spitefull, and malicious. 1591 LYTLE *Endym.* iv. iii, Belike you cannot speake except you hee spightfull. 1603 BUTLER *Hud.* i. iii. 362 The distresse He suffer'd from his spightfull Mistress. 1699 GARTN *Dispens.* i. 5 A spightfull noise his downy Chains unties, Hastes forward, and encreases as it flies. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* II. 228 Let. the spightfull thistle wage War on his temples. 1842 BROWNING *Pippa Passes* Poems (1905) 166 She'll still face down The spightfullest of talkers in our town. 1874 HOLLAND *Mistr. Mouse* 73 And in the midnight came the rain; In spightfull needles at the first.

b. Of the tongue, words, etc.

1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arh.) 212 Of wicked wiues this is the lot, I lo kill with spightfull tong. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Glas* (Arh.) 47 For spightfull tongues...Deeme worst of things, which heest...deserved. 1640 BR. HALL *Episc.* II. xvii, Pamphlets with spightfull invectives. *a 1655 — Rem. Wks.* (1660) 102 Bitter or spightfull words against his Brethren. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 169 ¶ 11 A spightfull Saying gratifies so many little Passions. 1868 TENNYSON *Spightful Let.* i. It is here, the close of the year, And with it a spightful letter. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 16 People are saying many spightful things about him.

c. Of feelings, actions, etc.

1560 DAUS tr. *Steidant's Comm.* 356 h, When they uttered their malice and spitefull hatred against us. 1582 STANYHURST *Enets* II. (Arh.) 61 In father his presence with spightfull villenye canced. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 54 The famous S. Roch and the spightfull coronation with thornes. 1730 BAILEY (fol.), *Spightfulness*, a spightful Temper. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxii, The old man was muttering, with spightful impatience, 'Am I for ever to be recalled to the affairs of earth from those of heaven?' 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 285 Having torn through a life of spightful controversy with his fellow-men.

† 3. Dressing, annoying, vexing. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI.* 84 His name and fame was spightfull and dreadful to the common people. 1606 G. WOODCOCK *Hist. Justine* xii, 53 Afterwards that all things might seeme more spightfull, he gaue generall commaundement to his company, that they should...adore him. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Assurance* i, O spightful bitter thought! Bitterly spightful thought! Couldst thou invent So high a torture!

† 4. As *adv.* Excessively, extremely. *Obs.*

1440 *Alph. Tales* 306 It was spightfull dere. *c 1548 in Hazl. E. P. P.* IV. 12 A spightfull gay thyng, of all that ever I wist.

Spitefully (spai'tiflly), *adv.* [f. *prec.*]

1. In a spiteful manner; with spite.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* 45 If the deuyll sholde hym self say & deuile to speke spightfully. 1560 DAUS tr. *Steidant's Comm.* 433 Marques Albert had written certain things spitefully and bitterly. 1635 R. N. tr. *Cauden's Hist. Eliz.* i. 30 Having been spightfully used with unworthy reproaches. 1646 CRASHAW *Poems* (1904) 139 Cruel Auster...Sham'd not spitefully to wast all his leaues. *a 1704 T. BROWN Let. M. Burghope* Wks. 1711 IV. 255, I could dwell spightfully upon this Subject for an hour or two. 1714 SWIFT *Imit. Hor.* i. vii, The farmers, spitefully combin'd, Force him to take his tithes in kind. 1825 *Poultry Chron.* III. 383 A basket coop placed over a spightfully disposed hen. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 11 The spit of sandy rock which juts Spitefully northward.

† 2. Excessively, extremely. *Obs.*

1567 *Trial Treas.* (Percy Soc.) 38 My littell finger is spitefully sore: You will not beleue how my hele doth ake.

Spitefulness (spai'tiflness), [f. as *prec.*] The quality, character, or fact of being spiteful.

1530 PALSGR. 274 Spitefulness, *despitueuse*. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 197 Yon abhorre that principalltie, with equal proportion of spightfulness. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Remem.* III. 1119 With spightfulness, that scarce can matched be. 1648-9 *Eikon Bas.* 124 The spightfulness of a few. 1711 W. KING tr. *Naudé's Ref. Politics* iv. 133 The spightfulness of two Monks, who had no other weapons but their pens and their tongues. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) IV. 69 As to the Accusation of Spitefulness. 1842 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* vii, Every little hone in Miggs's throat and neck developed itself with a spightfulness quite alarming. 1884 *Fortin. Rev.* June 813 That small spightfulness which is sometimes the concomitant of weak or effeminate natures.

Spite-king. *rare* -1. [f. *SPITE sb.* or *v.*] One who has a spite at kings.

1614 CAMDEN *Rem.* 155, I know not why that Spite-king Buchanan should enuie lesser titles to Princes.

Spitel: see SPITTLE.

Spiteless (spai'tless), *a.* [f. *SPITE sb.* + *-LESS*.] Devoid of or free from spite.

1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 111 Innocuous anger, spiteless rustic mirth.

† **Spitemouse.** *Obs. rare.* (See *quot.*)

1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 22 *Mus Araneus*, the Hard-shrew, or Spitemouse, or Erdshrew.

Spiteously, etc., *vart.* SPITOUSLY *adv.* *Obs.*

† **Spite-wed.** *a. Obs.* -^o (See *quot.*)

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poets* (1869) 236 Sir Thomas Smith...seeking to geue an English word to this Greeke word *αἰσχρογῶνος*, called it Spitewed, or wedspite.

Spitfire (spit'faiə), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6-7 *spit-fier*, 7 *spitfire*, 6-9 *spit-fire*. [f. *SPIT v.* 2]

A. adj. 1. That spits fire; fire-spitting; *fig.* irascible, displaying anger or hot temper.

1600 ROWLANDS *Left. Humours Blood* ix. 15 That with a spit-fire Serpent so durst fight. 1791 NAIRNE *Poems* 103 Where...spit-fire cats their midnight revels keep. 1850 WHIFFLE *Ess. & Rev.* II. 306 A spitfire satirist, or moody misanthrope. 1866 CANNIBERS *Ess. Ser.* II. 90 A venerable spitfire terrier...mentally engaged in the business of rat-catching. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* I. 10 A little spit-fire outsider.

b. Heated, angry.

1894 *Tablet* 20 Jan. 86 The lurid vapours of spit-fire controversies.

2. **Spitfire-jib:** (see *quot.*). *Naut.*

1867 SWINN *Sailor's Word-bk.* 643 *Spitfire-jib*, in cutters, a small storm-jib of very heavy canvas. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 193/1, I advise that a 'spit-fire' or storm jib be carried whenever a sail of any distance is contemplated.

B. sb. 1. A thing which emits or vomits fire; *esp.* a cannon.

1611 COTGR., *Bouches à feu*, Spit-fires; Artillerie, Ordinance. 1614 ROWLANDS *Foibles Bolt* (Hunterian Cl.) 19 Spaines Hell spawne of flete...With all their brasen Spit-fiers. 1680 C. NESSE *Ch. Hist.* 423 Those two monstrous spit-fiers, call'd the Earth-quake and Grand-Dialholo...planted against Rhodes and Constantinople. 1785 *Span. Rivals* 5 Yes, that spitfire, the Rock of Gibraltar will bear us witness. 1842 F. TROLLOPE *Viz. Italy* II. 199 Vesuvius...is the most renowned of all accessible spit-fires. 1901 'LINESMAN' *Words by Eye-witness v.* (1902) 113 The 3-inch spitfire on the lower slopes of Spion Kop.

b. A slight eruption or explosion.

1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 61 Firing up under their feet in little splutters and spit-fires of the most appalling ferocity.

2. One whose temper is fiery; an irascible, passionate, or quick-tempered person.

1680 BAXTER *Cath. Commun.* (1684) 38 Malignant Spit-fires do already write hooks full of palpable Lies against other men. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 77 'Tis some comfort to me however, Bully Spit-fire, that thou canst not abuse me, without falling foul upon my Country. 1721 ANNEST *Terræ Fil.* No. 32 (1726) 169 Not so fast, (I beg of you) my dear little spit-fire. *c 1750 Devon. Dial.* (1837) 7 Thecca spitfire woud a fitted en to a T. 1837 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. viii, Deuce on it...the little spit-fires! 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chap. of Fleet* II. iv, What a little spitfire was this Nancy of mine!

3. A cat in an angry state.

1825 SCOTT *Fau. Lett.* (1894) II. xxiv. 395 We thought we should have to have opened the wall to get out the little spit-fire alive. 1898 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 131 If she missed Priority of stroking, soon were stirred The dormant spit-fire.

† **Spit-frog.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *SPIT v.* 1] In contemptuous use: A sword.

1635 FENNON *Defence in J. Taylor* (Water P.) *Wks.* (1630) II. 132/2, I would not see thy spightfull Spit-frog drawne. 1668 HARRINGTON *Oceana* 6 What pastures you have will come unto the ballance of propriety, without which the publick sword is but a name or meer spit-frog.

Spitful. [f. *SPIT sb.* 3] A spadeful.

1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort.* 129 Without the cross-piece or perforated handle of the spade, the operator could not easily lift a spitful or turn it over. 1855 DELANER *Kitchen Garden* (1861) 165 When...I have taken out a spitful of mould, and put in its place a spitful of loam.

Spither, *obs.* form of SPIDER *sb.*

Spitish (spai'tif), *a.* Also 7 spightish. [f. *SPITE sb.* + *-ISH*.] Spiteful, snappish.

1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 301 Spightishest insinuations of Satan. 1667 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* III. 71 Herevpon that churl became spitish and furious. 1848 BARNES *Poems* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Spitish*, spitful; snappish. 1891 T. HARVEY in *Harper's Mag.* April 700/2 This answer made Pa'son Billy...rather spitish, not to say hot. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 June 2/2 From it...came spitish puffs of wind.

† **Spitling.** *Obs. rare.* Also spyt(e)ling, spiteling. [f. *SPITTLE sb.* 3] Refuse, rubbish.

1620 MARKHAM *Farewe. Hubb.* III. 27 Measure it either with Oxe dung...the spyteling [1649 spiteling] of House-floors, or sweepings of Channels and Streets. 1638 *Ibid.* xiii. 72, I would have every Husband-man to make much of the rubbish, sweepings, parings, and spytelings of his house and yard.

Spit-locking, *vbl. sb.* *Mil.* [f. *SPIT sb.* 3] (See *quot.*) Also Spit-lock v.

1834 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* III. 49 Having set up the profiles, trace with a pick-axe (note termed 'spit-locking') the escarp and counterscarp lines. 1893 G. PHILLIPS *Test Bk. Fortif.* (ed. 5) 153 Cutting a groove along the surface of the ground with the point of a pick (*spit-locking*). *Ibid.* 154 The bounding lines of the parapet...may be spit-locked.

† **Spitous**, *a.* and *adv.* *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 4-5 spitous, -ous, 5 -ouse, -uose; 5 spytus, -ous, -ows. *B.* 4 spetos, 5 -ous(e), -ows. [Aphetic *ad.* *AF. despitous*, *f. despit*: see *SPITE sb.*]

1. = DESPITOUS *a.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 14097 Martha thought soo helpe ne wald, A spitus plaint to crist soo cald. 13... *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 845 Whatt! þay spiten & spoken of so spitous fylþe. *a 1366 CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 979 That arose was with felonye Envenymed, and with spitous blame. *c 1400 LOVE Bonavent. Mirr.* (1908) 256 Was there euer any thief or worse odyus man so sone dampned and putte to so spitous

deth? *c 1450 LOVELICH Merlin* 2830 More feers he was & more hydows, also more egre, & mochel more spytows, thanne the whyte [dragon] was. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arh.) 106 Isegrim wende wyth thyse mockyng and spytous wordes to haue goon out of his wytte.

B. 13... *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 209 A spetos sparþe to expoun in spelle que-so myrl. *a 1400-50 Alexander* 2458 Sparrethis spytous to spend & speris in landis. *Ibid.* 1457 He was spytous of speche & spised his driyngis. *c 1450 LOVELICH Merlin* 2850 So spytows was þe bataylle between hem.

2. As *adv.* *next.*

c 1400 Land. Troy Bk. 7480 Then was wroth Episcopus That Ector spake to him so spytous; Disputusly Ector he myssayde.

† **Spitously**, *adv.* *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 4 spituall (5 -ly), spytuously, 4-5 spytuously (4 -liche, 5 -lich); 5 spetously, -owsle. *B.* 5 spyteously, -iously. *γ.* 5 spet-, spytuously, spytt-, spituously, spiteously, spytuously. [f. *prec.*] = DESPITOUSLY *adv.*

a. 13... *Cursor M.* 5082 (Gott.), þe coupe into þour seck put i. And presuned þou ful spitusli. 13... *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1235 Alle he spoyled spytuously in a sped whyle. 1387 *TREVISAN Higden* (Rolls) II. 321 Þe childe anon þrewe doun þe crowne, and traddre þeron spytuously wib his feet. *c 1440 Cast. Persev.* 27 Spyllt is man spytuously, whanne he to synce ascent. *a 1450 Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 43 The boundes...chaced and bote hem spytuously hi the eeres and thies.

B. *c 1400 Destr. Troy* 3608 Hit spirit vñ spytuously fyue spire lenglht. *c 1460 Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* (1903) 201 When I smote so spytuously.

γ. *c 1440 Partonope* 2003 A stroke smote he Vpon Somogourls helme so gay, So spytuously that he gan affray, *c 1450 in Augier Hist. Syon Monast.* (1840) 261 If any ley vyolente hande upon her souereyne or spytuously smyte or wounde her. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth.* *De P. R.* xviii. vii. 733 A hoore resyth full spytuously ayenste the poynt of a spere of the hunter.

Spit-poison. *rare* -1. [f. *SPIT v.* 2] A venomous or malicious person.

*a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.** (1744) X. 290 There goes a person for whom no one breathing was ever the better...the scourge of society, a spit-poison, a viper.

Spit-sticker. *techn.* [ad. *Flem. spitssteker*, = *G. spitsstichel*.] (See *quot.*)

1837 WINTROCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 304 The Jeweller requires, for finishing his work...certain gravers...scrapers, 'spit-stickers', &c. 1875 KNIGHT *Dial. Mech.* 279/1 *Spit-sticker*, a graver or sculper, with convex faces.

† **Spittard.** *Obs.* [app. *f.* *SPIT sb.* 1; see *-ARD*, and cf. *G. spießert*.] = SPITTER 1.

There is prob. some connexion with SPYCCARD, but the exact nature of this is not clear.

1538 ELVOT, *Subulo*, an harte haunye homes without tynes, called as I suppose a spytard. 1607 TORSSELL *Four. Beasts* 122 Of the Hart and Hinde...When they begin to take homes, which appear in the second year of their age, like Bodkins without branches...the Germans call such an one Spitzhartz, which in English is called a Spittard.

Spitted, *a. rare* -1. [f. *SPIT sb.* 1] Prolonged into a single point or spike.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 757 Whether the Head of a Deer, that by age is more Spitted, may bee brought againe to be more Branched.

† **Spitter** 1. *Obs.* [See SPITTARD above. The form corresponds to *G. spießert* (also *spießhirsch*, *spitzhirsch*, = older *Flem. spiesherst*, *Dut. spithert*).] A young deer with simple unbranched horns; a brocket or pricket; = SPITTARD.

1506 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Subulo*, an harte haunye homes without tynes, called a Spitter. 1565 GOLDING *Orid's Met.* x. (1593) 238 This goodlie spitter being viny of dread...did haunt mens houses. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 336 The lungs of a red Deer, especially the Spitter of that kind. 1610 GUILLM *Heraldry* III. xiv. 128 In others [*sc.* beasts] plaine and uniforme, without Tines, as in Spitters. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Isagoge B3, The homes, in the stagge are ramous, simple in the spitter, palmate in others, ramous, and little in roes.

Spitter 2 (spit'er). [f. *SPIT v.* 2]

1. One who spits or ejects saliva. Also *fig.* 1876 WYCLIF *Isaiah* I. 6 My face I turnede not awei from the blamers, and the spitters in me. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 186 Melancholy men are all of them...great Spitters. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulat-Watch* 239 The Splenetics are great Spitters. 1750 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* (1833) II. 344 He would not see them, but wrote to the Spitter (as he is now called, Lord Gorbem.) to say, that he had affronted him very grossly before company. 1869 J. G. WOOD *Bible Anim.* 554 Buxfort, however, explains the word [*אִתְּרִי*, *adher*] as the Spitter.

† 2. A pea-shooter. *Obs.* -1

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) B2/1 Shooting is [= with] a trunk staffer [*sic*] or spitter.

Spitter 3. Now *dial.* [f. *SPIT v.* 3]

1. A spade or spud.

1600 F. WALKER tr. *Span. Mandeville* 69 Commaundring the certaine men to digge with spytters, they found...vnder the grounde a graue. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Spade et Spitter*, (among Husband-men) a Tool to dig the Ground with. 1825 JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. W. Eng.* 71 *Spitter*, a small tool with a long handle, used for cutting up weeds, thistles, &c. *Ibid.* 72 To move the earth lightly with a spade or spitter.

2. A spademan; a delver or digger.

1648 HEXHAM in *En. Kley-steker*, a digger or spitter of Clay. *Ibid.*, *En Spader*, a Delver, a Spademan, a Spitter. 1728 *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 568 As soon as the Digger or Spitter has gone once the Breadth of the Ridge, he begins again at the other Side.

Spitter 4. *rare* -^o. [f. *SPIT v.* 1] 'One who puts meat on a spit' (Johnson, 1755).

Spitter-spatter. *rare*. [f. SPATTER v.] Trifling talk.

1619 J. TAYLOR {Water P.} *Kicksey Winsay* Wks. 1630 t. 39/1 With such fine scimble, scumble, spitter spatter, As puts me cleane besides the money-matter.

†**Spittery.** *Obs.* [f. SPIT v.2, after F. *crachoir*.] A spittoon.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xv. 127 They...spit in the spitteries.

Spitting, *vbl. sb.1* [f. SPIT v.1] The action of piercing with, or fixing on, a spit. Also *attrib.* 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* II. iv. 183 This respite...enter'd me...with a spitting power and made to tremble The region of my Breast. 1631 *Mabbe Celestina* xv. 164 Shee used such diligence...that shee drew water at the second spitting. 1648 HEXHAM II. *Aen't Spit-steking*, a Spitting, or a Broaching of meat.

Spitting, *vbl. sb.2* [f. SPIT v.2]

1. The action of ejecting saliva from the mouth; expectoration.

13. *K. Alis.* 898 (Linc.), Hadde he biden ony þing, Abouht he hadde his spitting. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxi. 5, I am reproue of men, in spittinge, buffetinge, and punyng with be thornes. c 1430 *Freemasonry* (Halliwell, 1840) 711 From spittinge and snyffynge kepe the also. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 250 b, His hetynge & buffetinges...with spittinges, hobbnynges, and other turmentes. 1565 *COOPER Thesaurus, Excreatio*, a spitting out with retching. 1609 B. JONSON *Silent Woman* IV. i, The spitting, the coughing, the laughter, the neesing. 1648 *SANDERSON Sermon*, II. 235 Clamorous and outcries, railing, and spitting, and buffeting. 1733 *CHEVNE Eng. Malady* II. ix. § (1734) 212 The Spitting or Salivation, so common in Nervous Distempers. 1786 J. HUNTER *Treat. Vener. Dis.* VI. t. (1810) 456 He rubbed in...mercurial ointment, and had a slight spitting. 1808 *Med. Jnl.* XIX. 506, I looked...for a return of his consumptive symptoms after the spitting had ceased. 1872 *DARWIN Emotions* xi. 260 Spitting seems an almost universal sign of contempt or disgust.

b. Const. of (blood, fire, etc.).

1565 *COOPER Thesaurus s.v. Excreatio*, It is bruysed...against spitting of bludde. 1634 *MASSINGER Very Woman* III. v, Here will be spitting of fire o' both sides presently! 1725 *Fam. Diet.* s.v., When this Spitting of Blood comes from the Stomach. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 339 Spitting of blood is generally preceded by a sense of weight. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xiii. 261 We are surprised to find that cases of spitting of blood are not much more frequent.

2. Saliva ejected from the mouth; spittle.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25489 Iesus, þat wald...þi suete face...With Iuus spitting foul. c 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 655 Of þe comes mykel foul thyng, Als fen, and urnyng and spitting. 1483 *Calh. Angl.* 352/2 To cast spittinge, despitare, ex-screare. 1630 S. DU VERGER *tr. Camus' Admir. Events* 210 All Berards brags were so many spittings vomited up against heaven. 1691 *tr. Emiliane's Observ. Journ. Naples* 114 So that the Precious Blood...is spilt upon the Ground, amongst the Filth and Spittings of the People. 1701 *STANHOPE Pious Breaths* VII. ix. 333 That adorable face...was then defiled...with the spittings of unhalloved lips. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. v. v. In descending, he received a spitting (*crachot*) on the head, and some others on his clothes.

3. a. Sputtering; *spec.* of molten silver.

1611 *COTGR.* *Petitement*,...the spitting of a candle. 1866 *Chambers' Encycl.* VIII. 729/2 Silver...when...it is fused...absorbs a considerable quantity of oxygen, which it expels in the act of solidification with a peculiar sound, technically known as spitting. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 711/1 The presence of even very little base metal in the silver prevents this 'spitting'.

b. A slight sprinkle or shower of rain.

1707 in R. M. F. WATSON *Closeburn* (1901) App. 274 All...shall be reckoned but as spittings before the great shower. 1869—in dial. glossaries.

c. *techn.* (See quot.)

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 271/1 In the needle-gun...the 'spitting' of fire at the breech is inconveniently great.

4. *attrib.* a. In sense 'for spitting in or on', as

spitting-box, *-cup*, *-dish*, *-kettle*, *-mug*, *-pan*, etc. 1687 *MIEGE Gl. Fr. Diet.* II. A 'spitting Box, yn Crachoir. 1794 *PARR Let. Malibey* Wks. 1828 VIII. 336 Is there a smoking room, an arm-chair, a spitting-box, a wax-candle? 1834 *MARRIAT P. Simple* (1863) 88 A large tin spitting-box [was] fixed to his chest by a strap over the shoulders. 1684 *Hedges Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 149 A Beetle Box, Plate, Attack Bowls, 'Spitting Cup, and Silver handle for a Fan. 1706 *STEVENS Span. Dict.* I. *Escupidero*, a 'spitting Dish. 1815 *Hist. J. Decastro* III. 339 Let's have...pipes and tobacco, some sawdust and a 'spitting kettle. 1895 *Army & Navy Price List* 15 Sept. 1316/1 'Spitting Mugs. 1834 *MARRIAT P. Simple* (1863) 88 There were 'spitting-pans placed in different parts of the decks for the use of the men. 1731-8 *SWIFT Polit. Con.* 39 Come, pray, stand out of my 'spitting place. 1727 *POPE, etc. Art of Sinking* 125 Paint, diel-drums, 'spitting-pots, and all other necessities of life. 1776 *Penny-lv. Even. Post* 27 Apr. 212/1 Blue and white artichoke cups and spitting pots. 1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formula*, 127 The water used in washing the spitting-pots. 1662 *PERYS Diary* 21 Nov., To bed this night, having first put up a 'spitting-sheet, which I find very convenient. 1684 A. HALL *Will* (Somerset Ho.), One paire of spitting sheetes now used upon my bed. 1707 J. STEVENS *tr. Quevedo's Com. Wks* (1709) 164 They left me, looking all over like an old Man's Spitting-sheet. 1831 J. JEWELL *Corr.* (1894) 286 The cigar-smokers of Dublin use 'spitting vases in the shape of mitres.

b. In sense of 'facilitating or inducing spitting', as *spitting-drop*, *-pill*.

1629 *MASSINGER Picture* IV. ii, He's acquainted With the green water, and the spitting-pill's Familiar to him. 1692 *Poor Robin's Alm. Adv.*, Spitting-Drops, that any one may safely take.

c. *Misc.*, as *spitting exordium*, *range*, *sickness*.

1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 245 This counterpoison of the spitting sicknesses. 1600 *SIR W. CORNWALLIS Est. t. xii.* H. iv, He [Montaigne], forsooth you not to attention with a hem, and a spitting Exordium. 1774 J. EDWARDS *Hist. Redemp.* II. ii. (1788) 226 He did not think it too much...to become the laughing-stock and spitting-stock of the vilest of men. 1895 *SIR H. MAXWELL Dk. Brit.* XIX. 280 Yoo had him almost within his spitting range.

Spitting, *vbl. sb.3* Now dial. [f. SPIT v.3] The action of digging, or of plunging to a spade-depth; a small trench made with a spade.

1594 *Min. Archd. Colch.* (MS.) fol. 25 b, Francis Fromont, the sonne, of Lydeburye, dyd work all daye vpon St. James daye at spitting of saffron ground in Walden. 1648 *HEXHAM II. Een spadunge, ofte spittinge*, a Spading, or a Spitting. 1764 *RANALL Semi-Virgilian Hush. Intro.* IV, This action of the Sun is most considerable in Ridge work, especially in the Double Spitting, in the destruction of Weeds. 1892 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Spitting, *phl. a.* [f. SPIT v.2]

1. That spits, in various (chiefly trans.) senses of the verb.

1567 *DRANT Horace, Ep.* Eij, A linnine slop in spitting snowe. 1687 *MIEGE Gl. Fr. Diet.* I, *Cracheur*, a spitting (or spawling) man. 1860 *TYNALL Glac.* I. xxvii. 211 The spitting snow-dust raised by the wind. 1888 *CHURCHWARD Blackbirding* 87, I saw the spitting flashes and heard the bangs. 1901 'LINESMAN' *Words by Eye-witness* xii. (1902) 252 There is a 'roar from the razor-back, an aogry spitting reply from the donga.

2. In specific names of reptiles, etc., as spitting asp, click-beetle, gecko, snake.

1653 *ROWLAND Toppell's Serpents* 653 The *Ptyas* or spitting [1608 spitting] Asp resembleth an Asb colour. 1802 *SHAW Gen. Coll.* III. t. 279 Spitting Gecko. *Latertia Spulator*. 1855 *MORTON Cycl. Agric.* I. 47 *Agriotes* spulator. —The pasture or spitting click-beetle is much smaller than *A. obscurus*. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 197/1 One [genus], *Sepdon hamachates*,...or 'Ring-Neck Snake',...shares with the cobra a third Dutch name, that of 'spuw slang' (Spitting Snake).

†**Spittle,** *sb.1 Obs.* Forms: a. 3-4, 6 spitel (3-ele), 4-6 -ell; 4 spytel, 5 -elle, spytel, 5-6 -ylle; 5 spetel, 6 -ylle; 5-6 spittell, 6-el, *Sc.* spittail, spytell, -ylle (e, spettell, -ylle. b. 6 spytte, 6-7 spittle, 6-9 spittle. *γ.* 7 spitol, -oil. See also SPITAL. [ME. *spitel*, *spittel*, etc., = MLG. *spittel*, *spittel*, MHG. *spittel*, *spittol* (G. *spittel*), ultimately representing an aphetic form of HOSPITAL, modified on the analogy of native words in -el. Forms with more original ending appear in OHG. *spittil* (*spittail*; G. *spital*), MLG. *spittail*, *spittail*, MDu. *spit(t)-*, *spetale*, MDa. *spital*, *spedal*, MSw. *spital(e)*, *spetale*, Icel. *spital*, -ali. The common source of these is app. Italian or Levantine: cf. It. *spedale*, dial. *spitale*, mod.Gr. *σπιτάλι*; also med.Gr. *spitalerius* (1342 in Du Cange), med.Gr. *σπιταλῆρας* (c 1350).]

1. A house or place for the reception of the indigent or diseased; a charitable foundation for this purpose, *esp.* one chiefly occupied by persons of a low class or afflicted with foul diseases; a lazaret-house. (Now written SPITAL.)

a. a 1225 [see 4]. c 1315 [see 5a]. 1388 *Wyclif i Kings* II. 34 marg., Rabi Salomon seith, that he made in desert a spitele for pore men. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6505 Whanne I see beggers quakyng...Lete here to the spitel anon. c 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* II. ii. in *Anglin VIII* 152 Houses of mesels, þat are callid spittelles. a 1529 *SKELTON Col. Cloute* 1186 At...Saynt Mary Spytell, They set not by vs a whystell. 1556 *Chron. Fr. Friars* (Camden) 43 At sent Mary spettell, the iij. dayes in Ester weke, preached the vicar of Stepyne one Jerome.

b. 1571-92 [see b]. 1601 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. iii, May they lie and sturue in some miserable spittle. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 150 We descended from this...to the spittle, where we found the Poor faring well from their Benefactors. 1748 *THOMSON Cast. Indol.* I. lxxvi, She felt, or fancy'd...All the diseases which the spittles know. 1839 *STONEHOUSE Isle of Axholme* 129 Burto Lazars...heing the chief of all the spittles and lazars houses in Eogland.

b. Distinguished from *hospital*, as being of a lower class than this.

1571 *GRIMAL Articles* B ivb, Whether your Hospitals, Spittles, and almshouses be well and godly used according to the foundation and auocient ordinances of the same. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decader* (1592) 156 There is mention made...of Hospitals for olde men, or spittles for beggars. 1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 189 He...for widowes buildes Almshouses, Spittles, and large Hospitals. 1621 *BURTON Anal. Met.* II. i. ut. I. 524 Put up a supplication to him in the name of...an hospital, a spittle, a prison. a 1641 *Br. MONTAGU Acts & Mon.* (1642) 385 They were fiter, if any were alive, for some Spittle or Hospital, then for any service that they were able to do for Herod. 1702 *Guide for Constables* 98 Almshouses, hospital, school or spittle.

c. *transf.* (See quot.)

1665 *Voy. E. India* 437 The Banians...have Spittles (as they say) on purpose to recover lame Birds and Beasts.

2. *Phr.* To rob the spittle, to make gain or profit in a particularly mean or dastardly manner.

1634 *QUARLES Div. Fancies* I. xciv, Of all men, vs'ters are not least accur'd; They rob the spittle; pinch th' Afflicted worst. 1679 *ALSTON Melius Inq.* I. II. 300 To what end steal from the Reformed Churches? which had been merely to rob the Spittle. 1708 O. DYKES *Alor. Refl. Eng. Prev.* XIX. 79, I am not...rulo a Family, or roh the Spittle, to redress his Grievances.

3. *fig.* A foul receptacle or collection. *Const. of.* 1624 *HEYWOOD Gynaik.* IX. 438 Making their corrupt bodies no better than sinks of sinnes, and spittles of diseases. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof.* III. II. xv. 192 Their souls have been the Chappells of sanctity, whose bodies have been the Spittles of deformity. 1652 *BENLOWES Theoph.* X. x, Gluttons who make themselves spittles of each disease.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *spittle-beggar*, *-door*, *-evil* (= leprosy), *-founder*, *-holiness*, *-luck*, *-mare*, etc. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Vn gueneu de l'ostiere*, a rogue, vagabond, or 'spittle-begger. 1647 N. WARO *Simp. Collier* 20 The least Error, if grown sturdy and pressed, shall set open the 'Spittle-door of all the squint-ey'd, wry-necked, and brase-faced Errors that are or ever were of that litter. a 1225 *Anr.* R. 148 Moiseses bond, ...so some he befde withdrawn hireut of his hoseme, hisemedede o'be 'spitel-vuel, & butleleprus. 1599 *CHAFFMAN Hum. dayes Myrth* 1873 I. 76 Vron and Steele, vncharitable stuffe, good 'spittle-foules, enemies to whole kinnes. c 1548 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* IV. 13 Ye are much bounde to God for suche a 'spittell bolines. 1545 *ASCHAN Toxoph.* (Arb.) 53 Blynde Fortune, stumbling chauce, 'spittle lucke. 1650 B. *Discollin*, 44 He gives me a leane lame 'spittle Mare. 1632 *DABORNE Chr. turn'd Turke* 933 Insatiate goat, thou thinkst our wites are such, As are your holy sisters, ...Your 'spittle nuns. 1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 247 They would not moue or stir one foote ill they had disclaime and ahiurd their bedred 'spittle-positions. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Reu.* II. v, Bawds and blinde Doctors, Paritors, and 'spittle Proctors. 1632 *MASSINGER & FIELD Fatal Dewy* III. i, I will rather choose a 'spittle sinner Carred an age before. 1542 *VOALL Erasim. Aphel.* 96 b, All y^e rable of other like 'spittle vilians. 1596 *LOOGE Wits Miserie* N j b, He is secretary to the 'spittle whores.

5. *Special Combs.*: a. *Spittle-house*, = sense 1.

c 1315 *SHOREHAM* I. 1828 Bote þe syke in-to a spytel hows Entry, per heþ mueseles. 14... *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in *W. Wulker* 596 *Misothonium*, a Spytlyhows. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 469 Spytlye howse, leprosorium. c 1480 *HENRYSON Test. Crea.* 391 He...Delyuent hir in at the Spittall hows. 1530 *PALSGR.* 274 Spytlye house, *laderye*. 1558 *Act 1 Elio.* c. 21 § 30 Any Hospital, Measoune or Spirtall House, for the Sustentation and Relief of pore People. 1600 *NASHE Summer's Last Will* G ij, As it is the Spittle-houses guise, Ouer the gate to witte their foundars names. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* IV. iii. 39 Shee, whom the Spittle-house...Would cast the gorge at.

b. *Spittle-man*, an inmate of a spital.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 185 Is it not impossible, for Humanity to be a spittle-man?...History a bankrowt? 1607 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Summa Totalis* (Grosart) 26/1 Good Preachers, that liue ill (like Spittlemen) Ate perfect in the way they neuer went. 1653 H. COGANT *tr. Pinto's Trav.* xxxi. 122 They...go up and down the steets with certain Clappers, like our Spittle men.

c. *Spittle sermon*, one of the sermons preached on Easter Monday and Tuesday from a special pulpit at St. Mary Spital outside of Bishopsgate (afterwards at St. Bride's and finally at Christ Church in the City).

For later references see SPITAL 1 b.

a 1596 *Sir T. More* I. i. 113 You know the spittle sermons begio the next weeke. a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods* IX, The lady may'ess pass'd in through the town, Unto the Spittle sermon.

Spittle (spi'tl), *sb.2* Forms: 5 spytte, 6 spytte, -ell, spittell, 6- spittle. [Modification of SPATTLE *sb.1* or SPETTLE, after SPIT v.2]

1. Saliva, spit.

To lick, to swallow, (one's) spittle: see LICK v. 1 b, and SWALLOW v.

1480 *CAXTON Myrr.* II. xv. 100 The spytte of a man fastyng sleeth comynly the spynocope & the tode yf it touche them. 1530 *PALSGR.* 274 Spytte that cometh out of the mouthe, *crachat*, *salute*. 1594 T. B. *La Primand. Fr. Acad.* II. 97 Although spytte be but an excrement and superfluitie, ...yet it is not vnprofitable, because it weteth and moisteneth the tongue. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* IX. 103 Their gums are seen with their teeth, their spittle slauering forth. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 612 When he treats of the 'Last, he well considers...the nature of the Spittle. 1710 J. CLARKE *tr. Rohault's Nat. Philos.* (1729) I. 169 Those [bodies] that are perfectly dry or hard, have no Taste 'till they are mixed with our Spittle. 1782 *PRIESTLEY Corrupt.* Chr. II. vii. 84 The priest touched his mouth and ears with spittle. 1842 *LANE Arab. Ntr.* I. 96 He put his finger to his mouth, and moistened it with his spittle. 1862 J. F. CAMPBELL *Tales W. Highl.* III. 270 Under eals, aod dogs, and men's spittle.

b. *Sc.* A quantity of saliva ejected at one time.

1722 *RANSAY Three Bonnets* II. 20 His floor was a tobacco spittle. 1799. W. SIMSON in *Poets of Ayr.* (1910) 34 Scots rhyme then, though prime then, Will oo' be worth a spittle. 1822 *GALT Sir A. Wyllie* xxi, A gauze gown...spoil with a spittle, or any other foul thing out of the mouth of man.

† 2. a. *Spittle of the sun*, gossamer. *Obs.*—

1574 *HYLL Weather* viii, Many long webes (which some call the spittle of the Sun) driving in the aire, declare winde, or a tempest to follow.

† b. *Spittle of the stars*, honey-dew; noster. *Obs.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Herbach's Hush.* IV. (1586) 180 b, Hony dewe...a certaeio spittle of the starres. 1656 T. WHITE *Peripatet. Instit.* 148 When any such matter is found in the Fields, the very Countrey-men cry it fell from Heav'n and the Starres, and, as I remember, call it the Spittle of the Starres. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pel. Flying-Ins.* 133 Pliny affirmed the Hony-dew to be either the sweat of the heaven, or the slaver or spittle of the stars.

3. The frothy secretion of an insect. Cf. CUCKOO-SPIT, -SPITTLE.

1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* I. 135 Insects of mysterious birth...Hid in knots of spittle white.

4. *Special Combs.*: *spittle-ball*, a ball of chewed paper wet with saliva; † *spittle-bishop*, a Roman Catholic bishop (in allusion to the use

of spittle in baptism); spittle-fly, -insect, *U.S.* an insect forming, or bred in, a frothy secretion; +spittle-wort, pellitory, *Anacyclus Pyrethrum*.

1555 PULLFOT in *Strye Ecol. Mem.* (1721) III. App. 159, I have ben six tymes in examination, twice before the spittell bishopes. 1580 BLUNOEVIU *Horsemanship* iv. 43 b, Piretbum, otherwise called of some Spittewort. 1885 LELAND *Brand-new Ballads* (ed. 2) 4 As in country schools the urchins cast each one a spittle-ball.

Spittle, sb. Now dial. Forms: 1, 3-4 spitel (3 sputel), 5 spytelle, -yll, 6 spitol, 6-7 spittell; 4 spitle, 7- spittile. [OE. *spitel* (in the combs. *hand-, wad-spitel*), related to *SPIT sb.* 3 and *v.* 3]

1. A spade or small spade; a spud.
a 1100 *Cerfse in Anglia* IX. 263 Spade, scoffe, wadspitel.
12.. [implied in *SPITTLE-STAFF*]. 133.. in *Cal. Inq. post Mortem* (1099) VII. 422 [Thirty] spittles [for digging turfs in the marsh]. 1334-5 *Ely Sac. Rolls* II. 69 In f. f. emp. pro spitel, 64. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 356/1 A Spytelle, spata. 1514 *Hist. Monast. St. Peter, Glouc.* (Rolls) III. Intro. p. xl, Staves and knives, shovels, spittils, and mattocks. 1570 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 228 One spittell, ij prignetts, xij. 1677 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 226 Hen. Grymsbiac, for a spittle of iron and steele, xliij. 1675 *Hereford Dioc. Reg.* (MS.), Digging with a small spade or spittle in his Garden. 1788 W. H. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 355 *Spittle*, a spaddle, or little spade. 1828- in many dial. glossaries.

2. A hoe or scraper.
1832 *Scareby Farm Rec.* 21 in *Husb.* (L.U.K.) III, The ground.. was kept tolerably clean by the spittle and hand hoe. *Ibid.*, This plantation has been kept perfectly clean with the spittle or Dutch hoe. 1855 [ROBINSON] *Whitby Gloss.*, *Spittle*, an iron blade fixed across the end of a staff for scraping a shop floor in muddy weather.

3. A baking implement; a shovel or peal.
1838 *HOLLOWAY Prov. Dict.*, *Spittle*, a board used in turning oat cakes. 1876-83 in *Yks. and Lanc. glossaries*.

4. *altrih.* and *Comb.*, as *spittle-fork*, -maker, -spade. See also *SPITTLE-STAFF*.

14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 724 Summe had.. nawgerles, Cul-torus, sybus kene wyttal, Spytill-forkus fe sowlys to fall. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 608 Let there be then either a small furrow rased along just through the midst of the shadow with a spittle spade, or the point of some hook. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1883) 43 Spittle Maker (Spade Handle).

Spittle (spit'l), *v.* 1 rare. Also 4 spitel. [In early use *f. SPIT v.* 2 + *-LE*; later *f. SPITTLE sb.* 2]

1. *intr.* To eject spittle; to spit.
c 1340 *Nominalle* (Skeat) 154 *Flemme coupe par un muche*, [Woman] spitelith for a file. 1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* 182 It was once the custom 'to spittle' at the name of the Devil in church.

2. *trans.* To make foul with spittle.
1596 *NASHE Saffron Walden Wks.* (Grosart) III. 51 To helpe his bedred stuffe to limpe out of Powles Churchyard, that else would haue laine vnreprovablely spittled at the Chandlers.

Spittle, v. 2 rare. [*f. SPITTLE sb.* 3] *trans.* To dig (in), to pare, etc., with a spittle. Hence *Spittling vbl. sb.*

1727 S. SWITZER *Pract. Gard.* 158 Dig it into the ground, but not deep, only just spittle it in, as gardeners term it. 1807 T. RUOGE *View Agric. Glouc.* 153 About the beginning of June, .. they [sc. plants] are 'spittled', that is, the workman, with a small spade, turns over the surface mould carefully between every plant. *Ibid.* 156 Spittling generally costs a guinea and a half an acre. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.*, *Spittle*, to pare off the surface of the ground.

Spittle-house, -man: see *SPITTLE sb.* 1 5.

+ **Spittler**. *Obs.* -1 [*f. SPITTLE sb.* 1] = *HOSPITALIER* 2 or 3.

a 1550 *Image Hyfocr.* iv. 209 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 441/2 Some be Templers And Exemplers, Some be Spittlers, And some be Vilders.

Spittle-staff. Now dial. [*f. SPITTLE sb.* 3]

1. Kind of spade or digging implement.

12.. *Ancr. R.* 384 3if eax ne kurue, ne be spade [v. 2. spitel staff, spitel staff] ne dulue. 1605 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) I. 252 To Marmaduke Coghill one spithell [sic] staffe and ooe iron appell cradell. 1676 *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) I. 133 One came behind Mr. Downs and with a spittle staff cleft his skull. 1856 BROGREN *Prov. Lincs.*, *Spittle-staff*, a spud, used for stubbing thistles. 1877- in *Linc. and Durh. glossaries*.

+ **Spittly, a.** *Obs.* rare -o. [*f. SPITTLE sb.* 2]

Marked by the presence of spittle.

1611 *CORR.*, *Salivall*, spittlie, slimie. *Ibid.*, *Salivex*, spittlie, slauering.

Spittoon (spit'u:n). Also spitoon. [*f. SPIT v.* 2 + *-OON*.] A receptacle for spittle, usually a round flat vessel of earthenware or metal, sometimes having a cover in the form of a shallow funnel with an opening in the middle.

1840 in *Thornton Amer. Gloss.* s.v., A well-dressed gentleman picked up a China spittoon. 1841 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* x. Not at all particular on the subject of spittoons. 1851 N. HAWTHORNE in J. Hawthorne *Hawthorne & his Wife* (1883) 1. 420 There were were spittoons.. at equal distances up and down the broad entries. 1888 W. R. CARLES *Life in Korea* ii. 21 One or two small brass spittoons were on the floor.

Spituous, Spitus, varr. SPITOUS a. *Obs.*

+ **Spit'y, a.** *Obs.* -1 In 5 spyt'y. [ad. MDu. *spitlich* (Du. *spitig*), *f. SPIT* *SPITE sb.*] Spiteful.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arh.) 101 What many a spyt worde haue ye brought forth wyth false lesyngis.

+ **Spitz** (spits). [*G.* (also *spitzhund*), special use of *spits* pointed, peaked.] A species of dog having a very pointed muzzle; a Pomeranian dog.

1845 *Zoologist* III. 1104 The prevalence of the Spitz in Europe would readily account for such a combination. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Apr. 911/2 Madonna was occupied with a spitz, holding it at one minute and pulling it by the tail the next.

Spitz-devil. [*f. SPIT sb.* 2 or *v.* 2 Cf. the variant *spitting-devil*.] A small sputtering fire-ball made from wetted gunpowder. Also ellipt. *spitz*.

1880 CARNEGIE *Pract. Trif.* 15 Light it, and place it in the hole instead of the spitz. *Ibid.* 16 After having made a 'spitz devil', as we called it at school, light it in the hole.

Spitz(e): see *SPIGHT*.

Spla-board. [*f. SPLAY a.* or *v.* 1] (See quot.) c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 151 *Spla-boards*, boards or planks fixed to an obtuse angle, to throw the light into the filling-room of a magazine.

Splachnoid, a. *Bot.* [*f. mod.L. Splachn-um* (Linnaeus), ad. Gr. *σπλάχνον* (Dioscorides), some moss or lichen.] Characteristic of, related to, *Splachnum*, a genus of mosses of elegant form and colour.

1833 HOOKER in *J. E. Smith's Eng. Flora* V. 1. 6 So remarkable a plant as this (*Edipodium*), with a splachnoid habit. *Ibid.* 17 As in all the splachnoid family. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Tayloria*, a remarkable genus of splachnoid mosses.

Splachnuck. Also splachnuc. [Invented by Swift.] An imaginary animal of Brobdingnag; a strange animal or person.

1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* ii. ii. That my master had found a strange animal in the field, about the bigness of a splachnuck. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1811) I. 68 Philadelphians gave the preference to racoon and splachnuc. 1820 *Examiner* 626/1 In the grip of the farmer at Botley we accordingly leave this reverend splachnuck. 1842 TENNYSON in H. TENNYSON *Mem.* (1897) I. vii. 180 Your modern ladies shriek at a pipe as if they saw a 'splachnuck'.

+ **Spiaiting, vbl. sb.** *Obs.* [Of obscure origin: cf. *SPLAT v.* 2, and *shoulder-splate*.] (See quot.)

1580 BLUNOEVIU *Horsemanship* v. 52 Of spiaiting of the shoulder. This cometh by some dangerous sliding or slipping, whereby the shoulder parteth from the breast, and so leaves an open rift.. in the flesh and film next under the skin. [Hence in Toppell (1607) and Phillips (1658-96), as *Splaying*; Kersey (1706), etc., as *Splaying*.]

+ **Splanade**, *obs. form* of *ESPLANADE*.

Cf. *obs. G. splanade*, *Wflem. splanade*.

1682 [see *ESPLANADE* 2]. 1737 [S. BERINGTON] *Mem. G. de Luca* (1738) 82 Where the break of the Hill made that agreeable Splanade, there stood an ancient Pyramid.

Splanchnic (splæ'niknik), *a.* and *sb.* *Anat.* Also 7-nick, splaneknick. [ad. med. or mod.L. *splanchnic-us*, ad. Gr. *σπλάχνικος*, *f. σπλάχνον*, usu. pl. *σπλάχνα*, the inward parts, esp. the heart, lungs, liver, and kidneys. So *F. splanchnique*.]

A. adj. 1. a. Situated in, connected with, the viscera or intestines. Freq. in *splanchnic nerve* (s. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 49 It most sharply irritating the Splanchnic fibres.. compels.. serosities to be cast out. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 536 Of the splanchnic nerves. These nerves are two in number, and distinguished into great and small. 1832 OWEN *Mem. Peary Nautilus* 63 The splanchnic veins from the liver, ovary, gizzard, &c. 1845 TOOE & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 137 The great splanchnic nerve arises by separate roots. 1870 FLOWER *Osteol. Mamm.* ii. 9 There are also certain bones called *splanchnic*, being developed within the substance of some of the viscera.

b. Occupied by the viscera (esp. in *splanchnic cavity*); of a visceral character.

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 39 The splanchnic cavity of the trunk is divided into two by.. the diaphragm. 1852 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* XX. 219 A space intervenes.. to designate which the term 'peritoneal', or 'splanchnic', may be used with perfect anatomical propriety. 1881 *Frm. Microsc. Sci.* Jan. 73 The two layers of the mesoblast, somatic and splanchnic. 1898 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* V. 394 This appears to take place chiefly in the splanchnic area.

2. Affecting, pertaining or relating to, the viscera.

1682 WILLIS *Operat. Med.* II. ii. 89 Splanchnic remedies or those which respect the bowels of the lower Belly. 1822-7 GOODE *Study Med.* (1829) V. 307 In Splanchnic Obesity, the encumbered viscera are more or less buried in beds of fat. 1874 COUES *Birds N.W.* 592 Other minor points of splanchnic details.

B. sb. A splanchnic nerve. Chiefly in pl.

1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 360 The great splanchnic.. is a large white nerve.. which descends to the diaphragm. 1877 DICKINSON *Diabetes* 17 After division of the splanchnics which are in the direct line of hepatic innervation.

So + **Splanchnical a.** *Obs.* rare.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med.* *Wks. Vocab.*, *Splanchnical*, belonging to the spleen. 1702 *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1582 Those generated in the.. Guts, heget Cholical, Splanchnical, Hypochondriacal Pains.

Splanchno- (splæ'nikno), combining form of Gr. *σπλάχνον* (see *SPLANCHNIC a.*), occurring in a few terms of *Anat.* and *Path.* relating to the viscera, as *Splanchno-graphy* (see quot.). *Splanchnopleural a.*, pertaining to the splanchnopleure. *Splanchnopleure*, one of the two layers or divisions of the mesoblast. *Splanchnopleuric a.*, = *splanchnopleural*. *Splanchnoptosis*, a downward displacement of the viscera. *Splanchnoskeletal a.*, relating or belonging to the visceral skeleton. *Splanchnoskeleton*, the visceral skeleton, consisting of hard or bony parts developed in the viscera or sense-organs. *Splanchnotomy* (see quot.).

1849 CRAIG, **Splanchnography*, an anatomical description of the viscera. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 614 Testes and ovaries are formed by the growth of 'splanchnic' pleural coelomic-epithelium. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 53/2 The splitting of the mesoblast into two layers, a 'splanchnopleure' and a somatopleure. 1888 *Frm. Microsc. Sci.* XXVIII. 111 The lower end lies.. between the somatopleure and splanchnopleure. 1900 *Nature* 12 Apr. 560 The appearance, in the development in the vascular system, of a 'splanchnopleuric subintestinal vein. 1898 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* V. 486 These practices, as he alleges, lead in a considerable percentage of women to 'splanchnoptosis. 1848 OWEN *Homologies Vert.*.. *Skeleton* 111 The bones.. are.. entitled to rank.. in the category of sense-capsules or 'splanchno-skeletal' pieces. *Ibid.* 114 The bones or parts of the 'splanchno-skeleton. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 820/1 In man, the teeth being excluded, there is neither exo. nor splanchno-skeleton, but only an endo-skeleton. 1851 DUX. GILSON *Med. Lex.*, **Splanchnotomy*, dissection or anatomy of the viscera.

Splanchnology (splæ'niknɔ'lɔdʒi). [See prec. and -LOGY. So *f. splanchnologie*.]

1. The scientific study of the viscera.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Splanchnology*, a Discourse, Treatise, or Description of the Entrails of a Humane Body. 1796 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 477 The three exercises.. shall be upon Myology, Neurology, and Splanchnology. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 8 Angiology.. Adenology.. Splanchnology. 1897 *Catal. Yale Univ.* 293 Examinations at the end.. of the second year upon Angiology, Neurology and Splanchnology.

2. The visceral system.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 57/1 His personal observations made on the osteology and splanchnology of the animal. 1854 BACHMAN *Halient.* 162 His luxurious ancestors.. had beaked and clawed at pleasure the whole splanchnology of the giant Iltus. 1874 COUES *Birds N.W.* 592 The splanchnology of the four differs more extensively.

Hence *Splanchnological a.*; *Splanchnologist*.

1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Splanchnologist*, a Descriptor or Treater of the Bowels. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 45/1 Three orders, distinguished chiefly by osteological and splanchnological characters.

Splash (splæʃ), *sb.* 1 [*f. SPLASH v.* 1]

1. A quantity of some fluid or semi-liquid substance dashed or dropped upon a surface.

1736 AINSWORTH 1, A splash, or splash of dirt. 1818 TOOE, *Splash*, wet or dirt thrown up from a puddle [etc]. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 542 The shapes of the patches will be further altered by the addition of each splash of colour. 1863 BARRING-GOULD *Iceland* 120 The snow was blotched with large splashes of blood. 1879 'E. GARRETT' *House by Works* I. 185 A Turkey rug.. lay on the stone floor, befouled with splashes of grease and dirty water.

b. spec. (See quot.)

1813 MONTAGU *Suppl. Ornith. Dict.* A 3 b, Where the fowler perceives perforations made by the bill of a Woodcock, .. or the mutings, called the splash.

c. The fragmentary metal resulting from the shattering of bullets upon impact.

1805 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Sept. 5/2 Several sheep.. had been poisoned by swallowing minute portions of bullets—the 'splash'—which lay scattered on the grass. 1877 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 4/7 He granted an injunction.. to use the other target in a way that would cause bullets or splashes of bullets to fall upon the plaintiff's land.

d. Amer. A body of water suddenly released in order to carry down logs.

1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 23 Aug., Some of these.. logs may possibly be moved by a splash to have been made at Little Falls dam.

2. *colloq.* A striking or ostentatious display, appearance, or effect; something in the nature of a sensation or excitement; a dash: a. In the phrases *to make, or cut, a splash*.

1806 *Surr Winter in Lond.* II. 91 Three of my old school-fellows at Eton, who were very clever, and cut a splash in the 'Microcosm'. 1824 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1891) 287, I expect our drum to make a great splash. 1842 *Loxley Handy Andy* xvii, A band is all very well for making a splash in the first procession. 1890 *Spect.* 14 June 62/1 Distinction shows itself without making a splash, without calling attention to itself.

b. In other contexts.

1810 *Splendid Follies* III. 188 Many a demirep lounges in Tom's curlicue for a splash through the city. 1863 *FORBLANQUE Tangled Skein* II. 33 What a grand splash you had on the 31st! We saw it all in the 'Illustrated'. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 28 Dec. (Encycl. Dict.), Enable him to have a rattling good splash for it somehow—break or make.

c. Without article: Sensation, excitement. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Dec. 3/1 That last speech of his caused enough splash for some time to come.

3. The act or result of suddenly and forcibly striking or dashing water or other fluid; the sound produced by this.

1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 19 All my boys.. with splash and strain Made white with foam the green and purple sea. 1842 *Loxley Handy Andy* xi, Billy made all the splash he could in the water as Murphy lifted the fish to the surface. 1898 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* xiv. iv, And hark! that pebble which falls into the water with a splash.

See 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xii. (1864) II. 213 Popularity [is] a splash in the great pool of oblivion.

b. ellipt. A splash-net.

1855 'C. DOLE' *Hints Shooting & Fishing* [232] The Splash Net. *Ibid.* 235 To use the splash advantageously at 15 ft. the tide and weather must both be in your favour.

4. The act, result, or sound of water falling or dashing forcibly upon something.

1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 83 This water level.. apparently derived from the drain of the mountains behind.. and the splash of the sea. 1847 TENNYSON *Priene* i. 214 The

splash and stir Of fountains spouted up and showering down. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 1 May 4/9 What if days of foggy drizzle alternate with days of steady splash?

5. A large or irregular patch of colour or light.

1832 T. BROWN *Bk. Butterflies & M.* (1834) I. 197 In *Papilio agala* this silver is disposed in distinct splashes, or spots. 1856 in A. J. C. HARE *Two Noble Lives* (1893) II. 88 C. wore his... uniform, which made such a splash of gold that we were quite fine enough. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 253 [The light] fell in a great splash upon the thicket. 1897 LO. E. HAMILTON *Outlaws of Marches* III. 24 A bright bay... with a great white splash on its forehead.

b. A variety of the domestic pigeon. Also attrib., as splash bird, cock, tumbler.

1854 *Poultry Chron.* I. 332/1 For the best pair of Almond, or Splash Tumblers. *Ibid.*, What is a Splash, but an Almond-bird? 1867 TETEMEIER *Pigeons* 120 It is no easy matter to lay down certain rules for matching Splashes, or indeed any other coloured birds. 1879 L. WRIGHT *Pigeon Keeper* 112 These... included Almonds, Splashes, black Splash cock, and red cock.

6. slang. (See quot.)

1855 *Slang Dict.* 242 *Splash*, complexion powder used by ladies to whiten their necks and faces.

Splash (splæʃ), *sb.* ² [Alteration of PLASH *sb.*], probably by association with prec. and next.] A shallow pool.

1760 HUTTON *Dial. Storth & Arnside* I. 37 (E.D.D.), A lie splash o' water o'th bare sand. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* N. 3. The nest... is placed on a tump or dry spot, near a splash or swampy place. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words*, *Splashes*, shallow accumulations of water from wintry wet, in the low parts of meadows or marshes. 1893 'SON OF THE MARSHES' (D. Jordan) *Forest Fifties* 191 The beautiful grey and white gulls, resting in and around the clear shallow splashes.

Splash (splæʃ), *v.* ¹ [Alteration of PLASH *v.* ²]

1. *trans.* 1. To bespatter, to wet or soil, by dashing water, mud, etc.

1722-7 BOYER *Dict. Royal* I. s.v. *Rejaillir*, He splashed his face with dirt. 1755 JOHNSON, *Splash*, to daub with dirt in great quantities. 1798 W. HUTTON *Family of Hutton* 98 Our trooper dismounted, and cast a large stone with design to splash her. 1818 J. W. CROKER in C. *Papers* 8 Dec. (1824) I. 121 We ride together, and in the dirty roads splash one another. 1864 GEO. ELIOT *Silas Mar. iii*, You'll... get back home at eight o'clock, splashed up to the chin. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* iv, The slaves... were splashing his face with the water of the fountain.

b. To stain, mark, or mottle with irregular patches of colour or light. Chiefly in *pa. pple.*

1833 LONDON *Enceyl. Archit.* § 542 The surface of the wall to be splashed must be well seasoned, and perfectly dry. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 32 Two eggs of a dirty white, mottled and splashed with brown. 1890 E. H. BARKER *Wayfaring in France* 191 Where the sunny grass was splashed by the dark shadows of cypresses.

2. To cause (a liquid or semi-liquid substance) to fly about; to scatter, throw up or about, with some force or commotion.

1762 LLOYD *Ep. Churchill* Poems 191 Where the mock female shrew and hen-peck'd male Scoop'd rich contents from either copious pail... And dash'd and splash'd the filthy grains about. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxii, The few children made a dismal cheer, as the carriage, splashing mud, drove away. 1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* v. 224 You must carefully turn the joint so as not to splash the gravy. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 191 The liquid is... so splashed about that it falls in drops.

fig. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 189 Juvenal... stamps too often, and splashes up too much filth.

b. *fig.* To write down carelessly or quickly.

1897 *Daily News* 2 Mar. 3/5, I witnessed many other scenes like the ones which I have rapidly splashed down for you upon paper.

3. To cause (something) to dash or agitate a liquid, esp. so as to produce a sound.

1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xix. 319 Splashing their oars, and making as much noise as possible. 1889 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Thro' Long Night* I. t. ii. 20 Sly may... splash his spatulous fingers in rose-water.

4. To make (one's way) with splashing.

? 1830 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker* III. v. § 5 The little vessel ploughed and splashed its way up the Hudson. 1890 DOYLE *White Company* xxviii, Through this the horses splashed their way.

II. *intr.* 5. To cause dashing or noisy agitation of a liquid; to move or fall with a splash or splashes.

1715 PRIOR *Down-Hall* 47 Pray get a Calesch, That in Summer may Burn, and in Winter may Splash. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxii, The heavy hurden splashed in the dark-blue waters. 1843 LE FEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* III. II. ix. 194 In order to reward myself... I splashed away in a bath. 1884 *Marshall's Tennis Cuts* 271 Where the startled wild fowl splash in Sludgeboro's lagoons and marshes.

b. With preps. or advs. implying movement. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxiv, In to the water we behaved a' to splash, heels over head. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. vii. xi, Poor Weber went splashing along, close by the Royal carriage. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib. Trav.* I. i, To splash through the wet streets, was an expedition rather agreeable to Francis. 1902 BELLOC *Path to Rome* 300 'Through the... rain I splashed up the main street.

c. To use a splash-net.

1855 'C. IDLE' *Hints Shooting & Fishing* 234 When it is intended to continue splashing during the night, the net must be taken in carefully.

6. Of liquids: To dash or fly in some quantity and with some degree of force.

1755 *Dict. Arts & Sci.* II. s.v. *Foliating*, So that the amalgam, when you pour it in, may not splash. 1847 FARADAY *Chem. Manuf.* vii. (1842) 213 A few particles may splash

upon the hotter parts of the retort. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 135 Nowhere open way, seas splash in circle around me. 1880 *Traus. Seismol. Soc. Japan* I. II. 22 The manner in which water was observed to splash out of wash-hand basins.

b. *Const. up.*

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. v. viii, Redhot halls... 'filled internally with oil of turpentine which splashes up in flame'. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind* II. 539 Heroes' blood Splashed up against thy noble brow in Rome.

7. Of bullets: To throw off fragments on striking an object.

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 June 4/2 The bullet struck just slightly above the place and then 'splashed' as it is generally called.

Splash, *v.* ² *dial.* [Alteration of PLASH *v.* ¹]

trans. To plach (a hedge).

1823 CARR *Craven Gloss.*, *Splash*, to cut and trim hedges. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northamp. Gloss.*, To splash a hedge, is to cut away the rough wood... and lay in the smooth, trimming it up on the ditch side. 1899 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* 1 Mar. 93 On well managed farms most hedges are splashed about the month of August.

† *Splash*, *obs. dial. var. of SPLICE v.*

1692 *Westm. Bks.* (Surtees) 338 For splashing the bell-ropes, 4 d. [Cf. *SPLICING vbl. sb.*, quot. 1524-5.]

Splash (splæʃ), *adv.* [The stem of SPLASH *v.* ¹] In a splashing manner; with a splash or splashing sound.

1795 SCOTT *William & Helen* xlvii, Tramp! tramp! along the land they rode, Splash! splash! along the sea. 1841 LYTTON *At. & Morn.* v. i, The full flood of sound... came splash upon him. 1895 *Onting* XXVI. 30/2 Spat-spat, splash! they fell.

Splash, the stem of SPLASH *v.* ¹, occurring in some combs., as splash-and-dash *a.*, making much fuss and show; splash-dash *adv.*, in a headlong manner; splash-net, a small fishing-net; hence splash-netting *vbl. sb.*; splash-paper, paper coloured in irregular patches; splash-work, spatter-work.

Also, in recent use, *splash lubrication, method, system*, etc., a method of keeping machinery oiled by regular splashing of oil from a receptacle.

1830 GALT *Laurie T.* II. vii. (1849) 63 Very unlike the ordinary 'splash and dash ways of young men in a hurry to be rich. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmon*, (1842) 74 On they push, 'splash-dash, mud or no mud. 1855 'C. IDLE' *Hints Shooting & Fishing* 232 The 'Splash Net. 1893 *Daily Tel.* 14 Dec. 3/1 Preparations for splash-net fishing. 1903 *Scotman* 4 Mar. 10/1 The 'splash-netting is carried on in shallow water. 1811 *Art Bookbinding* 50 It will... have a fine effect when colouring 'splash paper, marbling edges, etc. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) II. 28 Miss could play a few marches... make fillagree and 'splash-work. 1891 *Nielsen's Argus* 16 May 13/5 The picture seems to have been made in the way splashwork is done.

Splash-board. Also *splashboard*. [f. prec.]

1. A guard or screen in front of the driver's seat on a vehicle, serving to protect him, or others sitting beside him, from being splashed with mud from the horse's hoofs. Also in *fig. context*.

1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 61/2 He takes a rein in each hand... and dances on the splashboard with both feet. 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, Late Gt. Vict.*, I was his conscience, and stood on the splash-board of his triumph-car. 1861 G. M. MUSGRAVE *By-Roads* 75 Our fast mare... had nearly pitched me on to the splashboard. 1894 BARRING-GOULD *Kitty Alone* II. 102 Peppercorn fastened it to the splashboard, and drove on.

2. A board fixed over or beside a wheel to intercept splashing.

1850 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* III. 1297 A splash-board is fixed behind the wheel, to catch the water thrown off by centrifugal force. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 31 May 1341/2 It is further recommended that for the wet spinning rooms... modified splashboards should be obligatory.

3. *Naut.* A screen above the deck-line.

1907 C. D. STEWART *Partners of Providence* vi, The splash-board stood up in front of the wheel like a back-yard fence. 1912 J. MASEFIELD *Danby* v, A sea Washed them both in, over the splashboard.

Splashed (splæʃt), *pple. a.* ¹ [f. SPLASH *v.* ¹]

1. Marked with splashes or irregular patches of colour.

1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 56 In decline of life they as gradually decrease, till they become sometimes a mottled, splashed, or whole colour. 1854 *Poultry Chron.* I. 124 Only tipped with black, or with splashed and smudgy feathers. 1858 SKYRING *Builder's Prices* 95 Imitation granite, or splashed work. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 21 June 10/1 A globular vase of splashed crimson and purple crackle.

2. Wet, soiled, or stained with splashes of water, mud, or the like.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. i. vii, O ye hapless dulleh-bright Seigneurs, and hydrophobic splashed Nankens. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. 126 As the multitude rocked to and fro, a splashed rider spurred through the streets. 1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Rignard* 167 Two or three splashed and hooted men stood round about, staring at me.

Splashed (splæʃt), *pple. a.* ² [f. SPLASH *v.* ²]

Pleached; secured or strengthened by pleaching.

1886 *Field* 23 Jan. 96/1 A high splashed fence on a bank, reminding one more of Dorsetshire than Wilts, emptied no less than four saddles. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 459 No cattle can storm a moorland splashed bank.

Splasher (splæʃə), [f. SPLASH *v.* ¹]

1. a. A guard placed over or beside a wheel to prevent splashing or accidental contact.

1846 *Q. Rev.* Dec. 50 Cylinders, connecting-rods, splashers, leading and trailing wheels, &c., of which a locomotive engine is composed. 1875 in *Encic. Dict. Meth.* 2773.

b. A splash-board.

1887 *United Service Gaz.* 25 June, A semi-state landau, with... splasher in front, in place of the Salisbury boot or hammer cloth.

2. A flat board strapped to the foot for walking on soft ground or mud.

1859 H. C. FOLKARO *Wild-Fowler* 99 Immediately after the gun was fired, the fowler or his assistant had to put on splashers and proceed over the ooze. 1887 *Chambers's Jnl.* IV. 2 Boys and girls... went out on them with 'splashers' on their feet to gather shellfish.

Splasher ², *dial.* [f. SPLASH *v.* ²] An implement used in pleaching; a splashing-hill.

1868 *Daily News* 26 Dec., She laid hold of a hedge splasher... and M'Quade got hold of an old cavalry sword. 1881 in *EVANS Leic. Gloss.*

Splashet, *rare* ¹. = PLASHER.

1896 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 435 Many a meadow formerly... full of soft splashets, is now, through subsoil drainage, sound and dry.

Splashily, *adv.* [f. SPLASHY *a.* ²] In a splashy manner.

1891 *Blackw. Mag.* CL 626/2 It was a fruit-piece splashily painted.

Splashiness, *rare* ². [f. SPLASHY *a.* ¹] 'Wateriness' (Bailey, 1727, vol. II).

Splashing (splæʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* ¹ [f. SPLASH *v.* ¹]

1. The action of the verb, in various senses.

1722-7 BOYER *Dict. Royal*, *Splashing*, l'Action d'éclabousser. 1775 ASH, *Splashing*... the act of daubing with wet and dirt. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. i. vii, There are marchings and wet splashing by steep paths. 1845 J. COULTER *Adv. in Pacific* ix. 114 A whole shoal of them (sharks) were moving about, I suppose attracted by my splashing in the water. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 14 Centring all was a fountain at play, intermingling its musical splashing with the song of birds.

2. *techn.* (See quot.)

1833 LONDON *Enceyl. Archit.* § 542 Splashing is a mode of colouring walls, which may be performed... in water, in glutinous, or in oil, colours. *Ibid.*, The object of splashing is either to imitate the lichens and weather stains of an old wall, or some particular kind of stone.

3. *attrib.* in *splashing leather*.

1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIV. 200 The pole came out of the splashing leather.

Splashing, *vbl. sb.* ² *dial.* [f. SPLASH *v.* ²] Pleaching. Also *splashing-bill*, a pleaching-bill.

1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xxxviii, The ramparts of ash, which is made by what we call 'splashing'. 1899 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Mar. 104 The work on well-established hedges is most quickly performed by a long-handled splashing-hill.

Splashing, *pple. a.* [f. SPLASH *v.* ¹]

1. Causing some stir or sensation; making something of a display.

1820 CREEVEY in C. *Papers* (1904) I. 326 We are now evidently going to have a splashing debate. 1850 W. P. SCARROLL *Eng. Sk.-Bk.* 4 The roystering... splashing, dashing accomplishments of the country gentleman. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Jan. 1/3 The fact... does not... diminish the danger of a splashing intervention in foreign affairs.

2. Making or causing a splash or splashes.

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 25 A splashing rain drove us down into the cabin. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 1 It feeds in the springtime many splashing brooks. 1889 *Science-Gossip* XXV. 224, I unwittingly entered the drowsily splashing ferry-boat and leaped upon the quay.

3. Of the nature of, suggestive of, a splash.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 661 Mention must be made of the splashing sounds which may be produced by shaking the patient.

Hence **Splashingly** *adv.*

1831 TREAWAY *Adv. Younger Son* lxxxv, I heard something fall splashingly into the boat. 1882 E. O'DONOVAN *Nerv. Danis* II. 107 Some heavy rain-drops fell splashingly.

Splashy, *a.* ¹ [Alteration of PLASHY *a.* ¹ Cf. SPLASH *sb.* ²] Full of shallow pools or puddles; wet and soft.

1727 BAILEY (vol. II.), *Splashy*, washy, wet, watery. 1742 RICHARDSON *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 34 Not far from hence is Sedgemoor, a watry, splashy place. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 185 Winter leaves her splashy slough. 1847 C. BRONTE *Jane Eyre* xxviii, [A light] led me... through a wide bog; which... was splashy and shaking even now, in the height of summer. 1890 BAKER *Wild Beasts* I. 195 Even at this season the ground was splashy beneath the heavy weight of our advancing line.

Splashy (splæʃɪ), *a.* ² [f. SPLASH *sb.* ¹ or *v.* ¹]

1. Of a splashing character; falling, etc., with a splash or in splashes.

1856 DICKENS *Lett. to W. Collins* (1892) 36 We wallowed in an odd sort of dinner, which would have been splashy if it hadn't been too sticky. 1854 CARLYLE *Frede. Gt.* xvi. xi. IV. 431 Brown leaves, splashy rains, and winds moaning. 1878 H. S. WILSON *Alpine Ascents* II. 23 Rain dimpling with a thousand splashy drops the pools of water.

2. Of sounds: Such as are made by a splash.

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Hidge* xx, One or two cranes... taking wing with a rustling splashy fluff, glided silently past us. 1885 WARREN & CLEVERLY *Wand. Beetle* 31 How inseparable an association of these foreign rivers is the splashy whack of the battoir.

3. Making a show or stir; attracting attention; sensational.

1836 MARRYAT *Mish.* *Easy* xxv, It's the yellow carriage of that old lady with her... two splashy footmen! 1848 *Punch* 27 May 226/2 It is perfectly fair that this gentleman... should be enabled to make what is termed a 'splashy' effect in civilised society.

4. Done in splashes; not even or regular.

1880 *Academy* 11 Dec. 430/3 The fine, but splashy, sketches

..will rightly attract many admirers. 1884 *Brit. Alm. & Comp.* 167 His manner of handling is rather sketchy and splashy. 1887 *Ch. Times* 7 Oct. 75½ The organ accompaniment...they complained of as being splashy and spasmodic.

Splat, *sb.* [f. SPLAT *v.*] A flat piece of wood, a flat bar or rail, *esp.* one forming the central part of a chair-back.

1833 *LONDON ENCYCL. ARCHIT.* § 2108 The splats (the middle part of the back, which either connects the top and bottom rails, or the two side styles) are carved. 1854 *MISS BAKER NORTHAMPT. GLOSS.* Splat, the rails or staves used for the framing of a chair. The flat steps of a ladder bear the same name. 1904 *BURLINGTON MAG.* V. 382½ The carving...is peculiarly good, both in the splats and the front leg.

† **Splat**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 5 splatt, 5-6 splatte, 5 (8-9) splate; *pa. ppl.* 5, 7 splat. [Obscurely related to SPLET *v.* and SPLIT *v.* Cf. also SPLATE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To cut up, to split open; *esp.* to dress (a pike) in this manner for cooking.

In later use only as a traditional entry from lists of 'proper' terms.

c1400 *LAUD TROY BK.* 14008 He layde him as brod & flat As is a pike when he is splat. a 1440 *SIR EGLAM.* 490 To splat the hore they wentefulle tyte, Ther was no knyfe that wolde hym hyte. c1450 *TWO COOKERY-BKS.* 101 Take the pike, and roste him splat on a gredire. *Ibid.* 105 Take a tenche, and splat him, and roste him on a gredire. 1495 *ACT 11 HEN. VII.* c. 23 § 1 Every suche fische shal be splatted downe to a handfull of the taill. 1513 *Bk. KERYNGE IN BABES BK.* (1868) 265 Splatte that pyke. 1615 *MARKHAM ENG. HOUSEH.* II. ii. 57 A Gigger of Mutton which is the legge splatted ad halfe part of the loine together. [1688 *HOLME ARMOURY* III. 78 Splat that Pike. (Also in Phillips, Bailey, etc.) 1787 *BEST ANGLING* (ed. 2) 165 Splate a pike, cut him up. 1853 *FRASER'S MAG.* XLVIII. 694 The reader will remember...that he gobbits trout...splates pike...and sides haddock.]

2. Of a horse: To strain (the shoulder).

Cf. SPLATTING *vbl. sb.*

1614 *MARKHAM CHEAP HUSB.* I. 30 There be many infirmities which make a Horse halt, as...splattling the shoulder, shoulder pight, straines in ioyns, and such like.

3. To spread out flat.

1615 *W. LAWSON ORCH. & GARD.* III. (1623) 8 And where, or when, did you euer see a great tree packt on a wall? Nay, who did euer know a tree so vnkindly splat, come to age?

Splatch (splet), *sb.* Now *Sc.* and *U.S.* [app. of imitative origin: cf. SPLORCH and *Sc. splatch*.] A large or solid splash or spatter of mud, etc.; a large or glaring patch of colour.

1665 *HOOKER MICROGR.* 3 A great splatch of London dirt. 1671 *SKINNER ETYMOLOG. LING. ANGL. S.V.* A splatch of dirt. 1825 *JAMIESON SUPPL.* A splatch o' dirt, a clot of mud thrown up in walking or otherwise. 1872 *BLACK ADV. PHAETON* XIII. 186 Behind us Kidderminster looked like a dusky red splatch in a plain of green. 1891 *COLUMBUS (OHIO) DISP.* 20 Aug. Masses of ancient trees, through which splatches of color from thatch, tile or gable, hint of quiet village homes.

Splatch, *v.* *Sc.* and *U.S.* [Cf. prec.] *trans.* To mark or diversify with, or as with, large splashes.

1825 *JAMIESON SUPPL.* To splatch, to headah, to splash. 1893 *COLUMBUS (OHIO) DISP.* 17 Aug. It is a mass of hills...splatched with knots of noble trees.

Splatchy, *a.* [f. SPLATCH *sb.*] Marked or coloured in a splashy manner.

1708 *SEWEL* 1, Splatchy, *geblanket*. 1722-7 *BOYER DICT. ROYAL* II, Splatchy, (painted, counterfeited,) *sardé*. 1920 *DAILY CHRON.* 26 Feb. 6½ It is often supposed to imply something in the nature of a daub, vivid but splatchy.

† **Splate**, *v.* *Obs.* [Of obscure origin: cf. SPLAT *v.* and SPLATTING *vbl. sb.*] *intr.* To extend. c1440 *PALLAD.* on *Husb.* II. 123 Thy vnyns soil be not to molsh or hard...Ne splate [*v.r.* splatte] hit oot to flat, but sumwhat lene.

† **Splatter**, *sb.* *Obs.* [Irreg. f. SPATULE or SPATULA.] A spatula.

1539 in *VICARY'S ANAL.* (1828) App. iii. 173 The surgeons...io whyte cotes, with their bendes of whyte & Grene hawdryke-wyse, & their splatters over the bende. 1563 *T. GALE ANTIQD.* II. 27 Continuallye styrrynge it wyth a splatter vntyll it be colde. 1612 *WOOLALL SURG. MATE WKS.* (1653) 9 Spatulae or splatters, are most needful instruments to spread unguent, and emplasters withal. 1639 *T. DE GRAY COMPL. HORSEM.* 77 With your splatter spread it upon the place. 1656 *BLOUNT GLOSSAR.* (1660), *Spat*,...a little slice or Splatter, wherewith Surgeons and Apothecaries use to spread their plaisters and salves.

Splatter, *sb.* *Sc.* and *U.S.* [f. SPLATTER *v.*]

1. A heavy or loud splash or spatter. 1819 *W. TENNANT PAPISTRY STORM'D* (1827) 56 Chariots and horse-hoofs round did scatter Scamander's sand w' spairge and splatter. 1894 *CROCKETT RAIDERS* XIII. (ed. 3) 123 Then came a splatter of musketry op the passage.

2. An irregular assemblage. 1895 *ADVANCE* (Chicago) 8 Aug. 192½ [Boston] is a splatter of houses with lanes among them.

Splatter, *v.* Chiefly *dial.* and *U.S.* [Imitative.]

1. *intr.* To splash continuously or noisily: a. Of persons, etc., in water or mud.

1784-5 *Ann. Reg.* 324½ We...were, God knows how, but as merry as grigs, to think how we should splatter in the water. 1826 *J. WILSON NECT. AMBR. WKS.* 1855 I. 239 How engagingly delicate the virgin splattering along...draggle-tailed and with left leg bared to the knee-pan! 1854 *MISS BAKER NORTHAMPT. GLOSS.* Splattering, splashing about in water so as to make a noise. 1896 *CROCKETT GRAY MAN* XII. 85 A good many Craufords were already splattering like wounded waterfowl in the moss.

b. Of water or other liquid.

1884 *Kendal Mercury & Times* 26 Sept. 2½ The water comes gurgling, then splattering down betwixt great masses

of rock. 1897 *Outing XXX.* 381½ To one side a stream tumbled over it the whole ten feet, and splattered into a little pool below.

2. *trans.* To spatter or sputter (something); to cause to spatter.

1785 *BURNS TO IV. SIMPSON POSTSCR.* XIII. Tho' dull prose-folk latin splatter in logic tulzie. 1831 *BLACKW. MAG.* XXIX. 708 Baser Helot still who ate up that loathsome lie, and splattered it out again! 1897 *Outing XXX.* 132½ It was a grateful summer shower that splattered the dust on the road.

3. To bespatter or splash with something.

1883 in *Berkshire Gloss.* 152. 1894 *R. H. DAVIS ENG. COUSINS* 83 Their wives splattered with the mod of the Mile-End Road.

4. *Comb.* in splatter-work (see quot.).

1897 *SINGER & STRANG ETCHING, ENGRAVING, etc.* 124 Splat work, very customary in poster designing and other large lithographic pictures, is made by filling a short bristle brush with lithographic ink, and drawing a knife or other edge across.

Hence **Splattered** *ppl. a.*

1805 *A. WILSON POEMS & LIT. PROSE* (1876) II. 145 Through this deep swamp in splattered plight...we laboured on. 1882 *PHILADELPHIA EVEN. STAR* 2 May, There is a masculine run upon fancifully splattered shirts.

Splattereddash, *rare*. [See SPATTERDASH.] A long gaiter or legging; a spatterdash.

1772 *NUCENT HIST. FR. GERUND II.* 261 White linen splatter-dashes with blue stripes beautiful to behold. 1831 *A. M'LACHLAN IN EDWARDS MOD. SC. POETS* Ser. II. 261 His legs they were...hutton'd upward to the knee W' great drab splatter-dashes.

Splatterdock, *U.S.* [f. SPLATTER *v.* Cf. *splatter-dock*.] The yellow pond-lily.

1832 *J. P. KENNEDY SWALLOW B.* xxv. (1872) 223 He does not fling away five hundred pounds...to maintain his title to a bed of splatterdocks. 1881 *HARRIS IN GOODE AMER. FISHES* (1888) 37 Large individuals are caught on the edges of the splatterdocks.

† **Splatterface**, *Obs.* [Alteration of *platterface*: see PLATTER 1 b.] A broad flat face.

1707 *J. STEVENS TR. QUEVEDO'S COM. WKS.* (1709) 304 Good Mrs. Abigail...said of me, That I had a splatter face, like an over grown School-boy.

Splatterfaced, *a.* Now *dial.* [Cf. prec.] Having a broad flat face.

1707 *J. STEVENS TR. QUEVEDO'S COM. WKS.* (1709) 346 You splatterfaced Cully! 1785 *G. A. BELLAMY APOLOGY* (ed. 3) I. 26 This goggle-eyed, splatterfaced, gabhart-mouthed wretch, is not my child! 1851 *HUGHES TOM BROWN AT OXF.* VI. A splatterfaced wench neither civil nor nimble! 1894 in *HESLOP NORTHUMB. GLOSS.*

† **Splatterfooted**, *a.* *Obs.* [Cf. prec. and *platter-foot*.] Having broad flat feet.

1649 *QUARLES VIRGIN WIDOW* II. Go, ye weasel-snouted, addlepated, huzzle-headed, splatter-footed Mooncalf.

Splaw, *a.* *rare*. Now *dial.* Also 9 splaa. [Cf. SPLAY FOOT.] Of feet: Splay; clumsy.

1767 *WOMAN OF FASHION* I. 112 (She) sat with her splay Feet at a convenient Distance from each other; the Toes turned in. 1821 *ISLE OF WIGHT GLOSS. S.V. SPLAW*, I can't get a shoe to fit your splaw foot.

Splay (splā), *sb.* Also 6-7 *pl.* splaies; 6 spleigh. [f. SPLAY *v.*]

1. *Arch.* 'A return of work deviating from a right angle, generally applied to the bevelled jambs of windows and doors' (London).

1507-8 in *GAGE HIST. SUFFOLK: THINGOE* (1838) 147 Plastering the beystales and the splaies. 1587 *FLESHING CONTU. HOLIUSHD* III. 154½ This sluse was composed with two arches, in length sixtie foot (besides the splaies). 1604 in *WILLIS & CLARK CAMBR.* (1886) II. 492 For altering certenne pannels of his worke for the splaies of y^e greate wyndoes. 1708 *PHIL. TRANS.* XXVI. 37 Part of the Copeing of the Splay of the Gabel-end it self was broken down. 1725 *W. HALFPENNY SOUND BUILDING* 13 How to find the inward Edge AFB, so that it shall diminish gradually from nothing at the Crown F, to the Splay of the Jaums at the Springing AC and DB. 1833 *LONDON ENCYCL. ARCHIT.* § 849 To cut all the rakes and splays, and all the chasings required for the lead flashings. 1855 *W. CORY LETT. & FRIS.* (1897) 65, I would carve the name of a man on each stone in the splays and lintels. 1896 *T. HARDY ETHELBERIA* xxxviii, The daylight...scarcely reached further ioto Lord Mouotclere's entrance-hall than to the splays of the windows.

attrib. 1669 in *WILLIS & CLARK CAMBR.* (1886) II. 558 There shalbe sufficient vpright iron bars in all the lights of all the lower windowes...to be sufficient iron splay bars.

b. The degree of bevel or slant given to the sides of an opening, etc.

1860 *W. L. COLLINS LUCK OF LADYSMEDE* (1862) I. 95 The bold splay of the window-sides, contrived so as to throw as much light as possible within. 1893 *RELIGIARY* Jan. 13 The ioner head stones are by far the larger, as the splay is considerable.

c. The outward spread of a bowl or cup.

1874 *H. H. COLE CATAL. IND. ART. S. KENS. MUS.* 138 The bowl has a good splay and a curved rim.

† 2. A spread or expanse of boughs. *Obs.*

1594 *O. B. QUEST. PROF. CONCERN* 7 b, You have spoken so darkly, that for the thick spleigh of boughes and broad leaves of this tree, I cannot discern your meaning.

Splay, *adv.* and *a.* [f. prec. or after SPLAY-FOOT, -FOOTED.]

a. *adv.* a. = SPLAY-FOOT 3. b. In an oblique manner; slantingly. Also ellipt. *cut splay*, bricks cut with a slope or slant.

c1734 *NORTH LIPS* (1825) L. 144 He walked splay, stooping and nodding. 1825 *J. NICHOLSON OPERAT. MECHANIC* 54 The sloping of the bricks thus, is called *cut splay*. Plaisio tile creasing and cut splay are charged by the foot run,

B. adj. 1. Oblique; awry; off the straight.

1786 *M. ARNOLD LIT. & DOGMA* Pref. p. xxv, In the German mind, as in the German language, there does seem to be something splay.

2. *Comb.* as *splay-kneed*, -toed.

1896 'H. SETON MERRIMAN' *Flotsam* iv, The waiter, in his rusty black and splay-toed shuffling boots. 1899 *WEST-GAZ.* 2 Feb. 2/3, I see you...The slave of some splay-kneed mechanic.

Splay (splē), *v.* ¹ Also 6 spley(gh, spleigh; *pa. ppl.* 5 splaid, 6 splaied, splaide, spleyde, spleade, splied. [Aphetic form of DISPLAY *v.*]

† 1. *trans.* To unfold, unfurl, or expand (a banner); = DISPLAY *v.* 1. *Obs.*

c1330 *R. BRUNNE CHRON. WACE* (Rolls) 9918 Bot horn ze trompe dide non blowe...Til alle were splayed ilka banner. c1400 *SONG ROLAND* 452 They splayd baners, for men sei: shold. 1430-40 *LYDG. BOCHAS* viii. xiii. (1558) 8½ Sward & septer...There was none nor baners splayde wyde. c1499 *SKELTON AGST. GARNESHE* II. 30 Ye grounde yow vpon Godfrey...Your stondearde, Syr Olifranke, agentst me for to splay. 1555 *EDEN DECADES* I. iii. (Arb.) 83 They assayed the oze the other as fierly, as if mortal enemies, with theyr banes splayde, shulde fight for theyr goodes. 1594 *R. CLARE GODEFREY OF B.* (1881) 21 He saw the loftie standard splayd, With Peters Diademe and with his keyes.

† b. To display in a banner. *Obs.*—

c1430 *LYDG. MIN. POEMS* (Percy Soc.) 26 The fyve robes portraid in the shelde, Splaid in the baner at Jerusalem.

† c. To adorn with displayed banners. *Obs.*—

1533 *CORONATION Q. ANNE A J.* All the worshypfull Craftis and Occupacyons...toke theyr barges which were splayed with goodly baners.

2. To spread out, expand, extend; to open out in a spreading manner. Also with *out*.

In mod. use suggested by SPLAY *sb.* 1.

c1402 *LYDG. COMPL. BL. KNT.* 33 The floures...gunne for to sprede, And for to splay out her leues on brede Ageynst sunne. 1530 *HICKSCORNER* 19 She sawe her sone, all dede, Splayed on a crosse with the fyve welles of pyte. 1541 *UDALL*, etc. *ERASMUS PAR. LUKE* Pref. 12 b, The grayne of mustard-seede...dyd ferre and wyde spleigh his boughs abroad. 1567 *GOLDING OVID'S MET.* VI. (1593) 130 And on Leda she had made a swan his wings to splay.

1879 *J. GILBERT IN LETT. TO CLERGY* 191 Their portals large splayed out embracingly. 1881 *NATURE* XXIV. 571 If the tube be touched...the shadow will be splayed out in a stutik; manner. 1893 'Q' (QUILLER COUCH) *DELECT. DUCHY* 17 The...table...collapsed flat...with its four legs splayed under the circular cover.

transf. c1557 *ABP. PARKER PS.* xxxiv. 81 Upon the first and godly men, the Lorde hys eyes doth splay.

† b. To spread or open out so as to exhibit fully; = DISPLAY *v.* 3. *Obs.*

c1440 *PALLAD.* on *Husb.* I. 625 The cok confesseth empyc[e]nt Cupide When he is gemmy tayl bygynnyth splayd about hymself. 1513 in *GLOVER HIST. DERBY* (1829) 1. App. 61 Sir John Sowch...harryth goulles, a Faucon splayd slyngs upon a stok. a 1548 *HALL CHRON.* Hen. VIII. 72 In clothe of his estate of the blacke Eggle alio splayed on nide clothe of golde. 1575 *LANEHAM LETT.* (1871) 40 A gray Mare...her pannell on her bak...her tail splayd at most ease.

† c. To cut up or carve. *Obs.* (Cf. DISPLAY *v.* 2b.) In some late works miscolloped as SOLAY.

1486 *Bk. ST. ALBANS F. VII* b, A Breame splayed. 1513 *ET. KERYNGE IN BABES BK.* (1868) 265 Splaye that breame [Hence in Holme (1633), etc.]

† d. (See quot. and cf. SPLATTING *vbl. sb.*) *Obs.* 1463 *PASTON LETT.* II. 143 The terror...seyth he [a horse] was splaydyd, and hys shulder rent from the body.

† 3. *absol. a.* To come into view; to display or show oneself. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Stockholm Medical MS.* II. 186 in *Anglia* XVIII. 317 On lammesse-day Erlu on morw, or sonne splaye, a 1513 *FABYAN CHRON.* VI. (1811) 236 Thilfer, a Norman splayd before the hoost of Normans, and slewe an Englysshe man or knyght, that came agayne hym.

† b. Of wings: To spread out; to be extended.

1426 *LYDG. DE GUIL. PILGR.* 697 Ther kam a dove wylt as snowh, With hys wynges splaying oute. *Ibid.* 1821 On the pomel...Wonder hygh ther sate a krowe, His wynges splayynge to and fro.

4. *trans.* To bevel or make slanting; to construct with a splay.

1598 in *WILLIS & CLARK CAMBR.* (1886) II. 252 The window...shalbe well splayed on the inside. 1823 *P. NICHOLSON PRAC. BUILD.* 310 In working the cornice, the top or upper side should be splayed away towards its front edge. 1891 *RUSKIN STONES* Ven. I. xvi. § 4 These angles...should be once bevelled off, or, as it is called, splayed. a 1878 *SIR G. SCOTT LECT. ARCHIT.* (1879) I. 278 The simplest method...is to splay the jambs and arch of the window.

b. To take off by splaying.

1879 *CASELL'S TECHN. EDUC.* I. 297½ The upper surface...becomes an octagon when the angles at the corners are splayed off.

5. *intr. a.* To have, take, or lie in, an oblique or slanting direction.

1725 *W. HALFPENNY SOUND BUILDING* 13 A...Door, or Window, whose Jaums...splays more or less. *Ibid.* 14 The Arch...will splay gradually to AC and DB. 1875 *MARTIN WHEELING MACHINERY* 45 It is not impossible to build them with sides which splay more and more. 1875 *SIR T. SEATON FRUIT CUTTING* 151 The little side ornaments splay outwards and incline downwards.

b. To spread out in an awkward manner.

1848 *THACKERAY BK. SNOBS* xxxiii, It was a finger, as knotted as a turkey's drumstick, and splaying all over the piano.

Splay, *v.* ² Now *dial.* [Alteration of SPAT *v.*]

trans. To spay (female animals). Also *fig.* 1601 *HOLLAND PLINY* I. 230 Sows also are splayed as well

as camels. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 4 Geld the loose wits, and let the Muse he spaid. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* li. v. 234 The well-known practice of playing swine and hitches. 1794 BISHOP *View Agric. Salop* 10 The hull calves are cut, and many heifers played. 1841 HARTSHORNE *Salop. Ant. Gloss.*, *Splay*, to castrate an heifer.

Splayed (splād), ppl. a. [f. *SPLAY* v.1]

† 1. *Her.* = DISPLAYED ppl. a. 2. *Obs.*

a 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. (1811) 288 Y^e Emperoure was fled, leuyng his hanner of the splayed egle behynde hym. 1562 J. SHUTE tr. *Cambini's Turk. Wars* 3 h, Scanderbeg caused to take down the Turkes ensigne and to set up his with the splayed egle of Sable in a feeble of Gules. 1631 WEEVER *Ant. Funeral Mon.* 825 A Vulture splayed, which is the Crest of the Shernborns. 1659 in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* Var. Coll. (1907) IV. 242 To adde on the same stampe on the other side the splayed eagle.

2. Expanded, extended, spread (*out*).

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* iv. 797 The Quene the peping day Espyed, and naute with spaid sailes depart the shore. 1565 GOLING *Odil's Met.* ii. (1593) 27 Doris with her daughters, of which some cut the wals (=waves) With spai'd arms. 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* A ij. They girde it out with played wynges, and ower-stripp the Easterne wynds. 1770 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxii. The fore-hoofs were up-right and shapely, the hind flat and splayed. 1863 *Reader* 31 Oct. 502 The splayed vertebrae are grimly distinct—along yards on yards of spine. 1901 'LINESIAN' *Words by Eye-witness* iii. (1902) 40 Spion Kok itself... the thumb of the vast splayed-out hand.

3. Made or cut with a splay; slanting, bevelled:

a. Of masonry.

1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* 9 The splayed jambs of the northern doorway are large. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnt.* i. 341 The bricks in the angles of the splayed work are to be neatly cut. 1865 BELLEV *Blount Temple* I. 68 The Keep presents... the same massive walls... and the same splayed windows. 1883 *Specif. Antw. & Cornh. Rtwy.* 3 The bricks for the splayed corners of the piers.

b. Of boards, metal plates, etc.

1858 SKIRVING *Builder's Prices* 22 Floors... straight joints, splayed headings, 42s. 1883 *Specif. Antw. & Cornh. Rtwy.* 20 The hinges... made of wrought-iron... the hooks to have wrought-iron plates with splayed edge.

Splayed, ppl. a. Now dial. [f. *SPLAY* v.2]

Splayed; having the ovaries excised.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xix. Comment, Vlesse you will take it for a splayed or gelded Sow. 1614 MARKHAM *Chap. Husb.* v. l. (1668) 101 The males will make... excellent Bacon or Pork, and the females which are called splayed-guets, will do the like. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* i. 31 The meat of a splayed goat. 1847 HALLIUM, s.v., Nothing could have any chance of running against them but a splayed bitch.

Fig. 1698 [R. FERGUSON] *View. Eccles.* 49 The Report has wretchedly clipped what the Display had coynted, and the Display is now spay'd.

Splayer, [? f. *SPLAY* v.1] (See *coyt*.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2797/2 *Splayer*, a segment of a cylinder on which a molded tie is pressed to give it a curved shape, for a pantile... gutter or drain tie.

Splay-foot, splay-foot. [f. *SPLAY* v.1]

1. A flat, spread out, clumsy foot, esp. one which turns outwards.

1548 ELYOT, *Plancius*, he that hath a spaike foote. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. iii. (1912) 21 Only her face and her splayfoote have made her accused for a witch. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* iv. ii. Have not many handsome legs in silk stockings villanous splay feet? 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vi. Splay feet of unusual size, long thin hands [etc.]. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* lxxv. (1865) VIII. 81 The splay foot of the mountain peasant girl. 1877 MISS A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* x. 283 The camels planted their splay feet obstinately in the sand.

Fig. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* vii. iii. To have his gentle tenor crushed... by the heavy splay foot of Mr. Tiddy's manly hars... was insufferable.

b. Used as a term of abuse.

1612 SHELTON *Quix.* i. iv. vi. 45 Good man Splay-foot, unmanly Clown.

† 2. *attrib.* = SPAY-FOOTED a. *Obs.*

1631 DEKKER *Match Met.* ii. 25 Th'art a damn'd Bawd: A soaking sidden, splay-foot, ill-fac'd Bawd. 1690 D'URVEY *Collins's Walk thro' Lond.* 53 Thou Splay-foot blind phantick Rogue. 1719 — *Pills* (1872) I. 144 He sent a splayfoot Taylor.

Fig. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Marly* iv. ii. I would not give up the cloak of your service to meet the splayfoot estate of any left-eyed Knight. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. iii. 192 In small Poets splay-foot Rhimes. 1766 [ANSTEW] *Bath Guide* Epil. 244 Oft have I read the... Splay-foot Measures of thy Simkin's Lays.

3. As *adv.* In a splay-footed manner.

1626 MIDDLETON *Women Beware Women* ii. ii. She must be neither slut nor drah, Nor go too splay-foot with her shoes.

Hence *Splayfooting* *vbl. sb.* (In *quot. fig.*)

1675 WOOLLEY *Centur. Comp.* 31 Fops will venture the spraining of their tongues, and splayfooting their own mouths if they can.

Splay-footed, a. Also 6 spaike-. β. 6-7 spaike-

7 spaike-. [f. as *prec.*] Having splay feet.

a. 1545 ELYOT, *Planci*, they whiche be splay footed. 1577 HELLOWES *Guevara's Chron.* 403 He was splay footed, and also poare blind. 1594 NASHE *Terrors of Night* To Rdr., Martin Momus, and spaike footed Zoylus... are oow requi'd againe. 1652 GAULE *Magistrum*, 186 The long-footed are fraudulent; and short-footed, sudden; and splay-footed, silly. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3057/4 A splay footed and down look'd man. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker*, (1861) 186 A gigantic Swede, who, had he not been... splay-footed, might have served for the model of a Samson. 1892 J. LUNSEN *Sheep-head & Trotters* 233 This long-limbed and somewhat splay-footed genius.

β. 1593 *Passionate Morrice* (1876) 82 Other [sniters], which were well legde, shaled with their teete, or were splay-footed. 1608 MACHIN *Dumb Knt.* iv. Sure I met do spaike-footed

haker, No hare did crosse me. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* clxxxv. 788 All Clowns, crump-shouldered or spaike-footed. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2392/4 A handy-legged spaike-footed... Man.

b. *fig.* Clumsy, awkward; sprawling.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* ii. 139 The rest moulded upon Lucretius's Splay-footed numbers. 1756 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Epist.* (ed. 7) ii. 1. 183 Nor wish [I] to stand expos'd to public Shame... Nur in splay-footed Rhimes to shew my Face. 1765 FALCONER *Demogogue* 380 Splay-footed words, that Hector, hounce, and swagger.

Splaying, *vbl. sb.* [f. *SPLAY* v.1]

1. The action of extending; extension.

For *Splaying* in Kersey (1706) see SPREADING *vbl. sb.*

1530 TINDALE *Annu. More Wks.* (1573) 277/2 The casting abroad of his hands [is] the splaying of Christ upon the crosse.

2. The action of making with a splay; the

manner or extent of this.

1725 W. HALFPENNY *Sound Building* 13 A... Door, or Window... whose Crown lies level without splaying. 1844 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnt.* vii. 247/1 The splaying of the arches... was neither justified by science nor practice. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* i. xvi. §9 The splaying or chamfering of the jamb of the larger door will be deepened. 1881 *Athenæum* 4 June 756/5 The Interior of the New Church... is noteworthy on account of the hold splaying of the clearstory.

3. The fact of spreading outwards.

1881 *Nature* XXIV. 571 This splaying or hulging of the shadow is due to the interference of the molecular streams.

Splaying, *vbl. sb.* [f. *SPLAY* v.2] Splaying.

1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 673 Another part of a good Swineherd is, to looke to the gelding of his Swyne, and splaying of the females. 1611 COCKER, *Chastrement*, a gelding, libbing, speying, splaying.

Splaying, ppl. a. [f. *SPLAY* v.1] Sloping or

spreading outwards.

1874 H. H. COLE *Catal. Ind. Art. S. Kens. Mus.* 143 The body of the vessel is like an ordinary lota... with a long and broad splaying neck. *Ibid.* App. 273 A thin bowl-shaped cup with splaying rim.

Splay-legged, a. *rare*-. [Cf. *SPRAY-FOOTED* a.]

Having straddling legs.

1638 CHWILEY *Love's Riddle* i. i. 269 Although splay-leg'd,

crooked, deform'd in all parts.

Splay-mouth, *rare*-. [Cf. *next*.] A distorted

or wry mouth.

1693 DRYDEN *Persius* i. (1697) 410 Hadst thou but... a Face

behind, To see the People, what splay-Mouths they make.

Splay-mouthed, a. ? *Obs.* [f. *SPRAY* v.1]

Having a wide or wry mouth. Also *transf.*

1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 41 Had I but Elsing's gift (that splay-mouth'd brother). 1687 T. BROWN *Alsop's State Comm.* Wks. 1711 IV. 119 This is a happiness, crys our splay-mouth'd Tallow-Chandler. 1718 *Entertainer* No. 30. 202 The Splay-Mouth'd Covenanters, that Sanctified Crew of Hypocrites. 1821 *Examiner* 14 Sept. 590/1 His vulgar volubility and splay-mouthed pronunciation.

Splea-footed, obs. f. *SPLEY-FOOTED*. **Splea-**

geant: see SPLEDGET. **Spleat**, obs. f. *SPLEET* sb.

† **Spleck**, *Obs. rare*. In 4-5 splek(ke), 5

spleke. [Cf. *next* and PLECK 2.] A speck, a spot.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xviii. (Bodl. MS.), *pe mone*... take a foule splekke and vnsenely. *Ibid.* viii. xxix. (Tollem. MS.), *pe schadow of pe erpe, of pe whiche is re-boudid a maner dym splek* [1495 spleke] in *pe body of pe mone*.

† **Splecked**, a. *Obs. rare*. In 4 spleckid, splekked, 5 spleket. [Cf. MDn. *gesplekt* (Verdam s.v. *gespekelt*) and PLECKED a.] Specked, spotted.

1382 NICHOLAS OF HEREFORD *Bible* Pref. Ep. vii. (MS. Bodl. 959), *pe reed horssez splekkid whyt*. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Kolls) I. 429 In *pe welmes*, i. y-foude reed splekked stones. *Ibid.* li. 303 Alle *pe splekked lambe* and *kedes*... schulde be iacoh his mede. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 230 Spleket eyen and whyte eyen tokenyth dredfulness.

† **Splecky**, a. *Obs.* -y [f. *SPLECK*] Spotty.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xviii. (Tollem. MS.), *Yf be sonne is splecky*... it bodep a rainy day.

† **Spledget**, *Obs. rare*. Also 6 splegeant,

7 spleget. [Alteration of (*plegent*) PLEDGET.] A

pledget.

1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* li. 66 This Trochisse made in powder and tempered... and layed on spleageants, doeth put away inflammations. 1639 O. WOOD *Alph. Bk. Secrets* 28 Take honey of Roses, dip Spledgets therein. *Ibid.* 205 Lay it on with a Spledget of Lint. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pleget* or *Spleget*, a long plaster of cloth or leather [etc.].

Spleen (splān), sb. Forms: 4 (6-7) splen;

4-7 splene; 5-7 spleone, 6- spleen. [ad. OF.

esplen (*esplēn*, *esplēne*, etc.), or L. *splēn*, a. Gr. *σπλήν*, related to Skr. *spṛāṇ*, L. *līn*. In Romanic the word has survived in many Italian dialects, and in Roumanian *splînd*, but L. *splēn* is of learned origin, while mod. F. *spleen* († *splīne*) and Sp. *esplīn* have been adopted from English in sense 8 c.]

1. *Anat.* An abdominal organ consisting of a ductless gland of irregular form, which in mammals is situated at the cardiac end of the stomach and serves to produce certain changes in the blood; the milt or melt.

a. 1300 *Fox & Wolf* in MS. *Digby* 88 ff. 135 b/1 *Pou* hauest þat ilke ounder þe splen, *Pou* nestes neuere daies ten. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 100 &c. it is in Phisique write Of liure, of lunge, of galle, of splen. They alle unto the herte bene servantz. 1577 B. GOODE *Herbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 151 Swine... do wonderously labor with the abundance of the splen. 1650 B. DISCOLLIMINUS 46 A... lumpie, compounded of... Satyres Splens, Polcatts Lites.

β. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 80 If þe lyuere eipþe þe splene ben I-greued, þe þou muste rectifien hem. 1460-70 *Book of Quintessence* 18 Brennyng watir in þe whiche gold is fixid... helip þe splene. 1530 PALSGR. 274 The splene in a man, in a beest the melle. 1578 LYTE *Doctores* 25 It is good against... the stopping of the Milt or Splene. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 343 Vnto this Cawle, is fastned the Splene on the left side of the belly just over-against the liver. 1619 [see SPLENICA. 1]. γ. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2061 The comlychekyng... cowpez fulle evone... emange the schortte rythys, That the splent and the spleene on the spere lencez! c 1623 LONGE *Poor Mans Talent* Gijj, The spleene is a member longe, softe, and rare, like vnto a sponge, and is scituated on the left side. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 37 The Spleen [of a cow] eaten with honey... helpeth the paine of the spleen. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 116 In this Fever the Spleen is affected. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 411 The Spleen is an oblong, flat body of a livid color; its substance is soft, and texture very loose. 1802 *Med. Jnt.* VIII. 277 A propulsion of blood from the exterior parts to some of the viscera, particularly the spleen and liver. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 300 The structure and functions of the Spleen... have been among the most obscure subjects in Anatomy and Physiology. 1884 *DAV Fishes Gt. Brit.* I. p. lvi. The spleen among fishes is found... as a dull reddish body of a rounded form.

† b. Regarded as the seat of melancholy or morose feelings. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 99 The Splen is to Malencolie Assigned for herbergerie. c 1425 tr. *Ardenne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 60 Bot þe splene hap no vertu of gendryng anyþing, sþe it is noþing bot a receptacle of malencolie. c 1430 LYNG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 201 Wheer ower many an eld hath ake, In skorn when she lyth on the splene. 1539 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 22 The splene or mylte is of yll figure, for it is the chamber of melancholy. 1605 1st Pt. *Terentio* iii. i. Not one little thought... But should raise spleens big as a cannon bullet Within your bosomes. *Ibid.* iii. ii. Why, this would vex The resolution of a suffering spleene. 1665 BOYLE *Oscar. Refl.* ii. xiv. (1848) 142 Those petty Chilneses that formerly I... was apt to impute to nothing but Fumes of the Spleen, or Melancholy Vapours.

† c. Regarded as the seat of laughter or mirth. *Obs.* (Freq. c 1600.)

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 100 The galle serveth to do wreche, The Splen doth him to lawhe and pleie, Whan all unclennesse is aweie. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* x. xli. (Bodl. MS.), Some men menynt þat þe melle is cause of laughing, for by þe splene we laughen. 14... *Pol. Rel.* & L. *Poems* (1866) 37 The mynde is in the Brayne... Gladnes in the splene. 1547 BOORDE *Brer. Health* cecil. 71 A splene, the whiche... doth make a manne to laugh. 1598 Bp. HALL *Sat.* iv. 174 Now laugh I loud, and breake my splene to see This pleasing pastime of my poesie. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 464 Such matter as will make you laugh your fill, if you have a laughing spleene. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* ii. iv. (1718) 77 Come burst your spleens with laughter to behold A found vanity. 1681 COLVET *Wings Suppl.* (1751) 91 Some for laughter burst their reins, And other some did split their spleens.

† 2. In various phrases: † a. *Of or on the spleen*, in jest or play. *Obs.*

c 1460 SIR R. ROS *La Belle Dame* 327 For wordes which said hen of þe spleen, In fayr langage, paynted full pleasant-lye. a 1500 *Nut-brown Maid* in *Arnold's Chron.* (1811) 203 When nien wyl breke promyse, they speke the wordis on the spleen.

† b. *From the spleen*, from the heart. *Sc. Obs.*

c 1480 HENRYSON *Poems* (S.T.S.) III. 148 This prayer fra my spleen is. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlv. 70 God had eik lufe thy nyctbour for the spleen. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxv. 79 When synners repents from þe spleen.

† c. *To the spleen*, to the heart. *Sc. Obs.*

a 1568 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xlii. 17, I thoill rycht gyt distress, Bayth nycht & day, hard persit to be spleen.

† 3. Merriment, gaiety, sport. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. V.* ii. 117 With such a zelous laughter so profound, That in this spleene ridiculous appeares, To checke their folly, passions solemne teares. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* Induct. i. 137 Haply my presence May well abate the ouer-merrie spleene, Which otherwise would grow into extreames.

† 4. a. A sudden impulse; a whim or caprice.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 907 A thousand spleens bear her a thousand ways. 1596 — *1 Hen. IV.* v. ii. 19 A haire-brain'd Hotspurre, gowern'd by a Spleene. a 1625 FLETCHER *Wom. Pleas'd* i. ii. Not wandering after every toy comes cross ye, Nor struck with every spleen.

† b. Caprice; changeable temper. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iii. ii. 10, I must forsooth be forst To giue my band... Vnto a mad-braine rudeshy, full of spleen. 1596 — *1 Hen. IV.* ii. lii. 81 Out you mad-headed Ape, a Weazell hath not such a deale of Spleene, as you are toost with.

† 5. Hot or proud temper; high spirit, courage,

resolute mind. *Obs.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. i. 163 All this... Could not take truce with the vnruly spleene Of Tybalt dead to peace. 1598 B. JONSON *En. Man* in *Hum.* ii. i. She (=beauty) will infuse true motion in a stone... Stuffe peasants bosoms with proud Caesars spleene. 1600 HENRYSON 1st Pt. *Edw.* IV. Wks. 1674 I. 34 That I shrunk back, that I was neuer seene To shew my manly spleen but with a whip. 1605 *Play of Stucley* in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 213 Your kind submission might have wrought What your high spleen and courage cannot do.

† b. Impetuosity, eagerness. *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* ii. i. 418 With swifter spleene then powder can enforce The mouth of passage shall we sling wide open. *Ibid.* v. vii. 50 Ob, I am scalded with my violent motion And spleene of speede, to see your Maiesty.

6. Violent ill-nature or ill-humour; irritable or peevish temper: a. With possessive pronouns, etc. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* ii. iv. 64 O preposterous And franckie outrage, and thy damned spleene. 1608 CHAPMAN *De. of Byron* v. l. 136 Let others learn by bin to curb their spleens, Before they be curb'd, and to cease their grudges.

1642-4 VICARS *God in Mount* (1844) 64 The poisonous malice and incorrigible spite and spleen of the malignant party.
1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 4. 73 His spleen is so extremely moved on this occasion that he is going to publish a Treatise against Opera's.
1781 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XLIII. 462, I impute this to his violent spleen against logic.
1824 DIBBIN *Libr. Comp.* 745 The spleen and sophistry that marked the notes of the earlier cantos of Child Harold.
1885 RAWLINSON *Egypt & Bab.* II. xii. 425 This time he vented his spleen on the Jews by renewed attacks and oppressions.

b. Without limiting word.

1604 DEKKER *King's Entertainment*. Hivh, Justice in causes, Fortitude against foes, Temperance in spleen.
1662 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* Pref. (1674) 5 It abateh Spleen and Hatred.
1728 YOUNG *Love of Fame* IV. 16 Vex'd at a public fame, so justly won, The jealous Chremes is with spleen undone.
1752 HUME *Pol. Disc.* v. 81 An author, who has more spleen, prejudice and passion than any of these qualities.
1822 HAZLITT *Tablet*. Ser. II. xviii. (1869) 381 This may be very well as an ebullition of spleen or vanity.
1859 TENNYSON *Marriage of Geraint* 273 Whereat Geraint flash'd into sudden spleen.

7. With a: a. A fit of temper; a passion. Also transf. Obs. exc. arch.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 13 Fie, fie, will you vpon a spleen run vpon a Christs body with full cry and open mouth?
1590 SHAKS. *Midw.* IV. i. 146 Briefe as the lightning in the collied night, That (in a spleene) vnfoldes both heauen and earth.
1609 R. BARNES *Faithful Shepherd* 74 Neuer speake with partiall affection against any in a spleene, euill will seldom speaks well.
1814 CARY *Dante*, Par. xxx. 47 As when the lightning, in a sudden spleen Unfolded, dashes from the blinding eyes The visive spirits.]

† b. A grudge; a spite or ill-will. Obs.

1616 MIN. *Archd. Colehester* (MS.) fol. 110 There is a spleene betwixt one of the Churchwardens... and this partie.
1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Wars* 825 The Duke having a spleen to the City.
1692 R. L. ESTRANGE *Josephus, Wars* Jesus vii. xxx. (1733) 802 Onias did not do all this... for God's sake... but out of a Spleen he bore to the Jerusalem Jews.
1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 201 The devil owing me a spleen ever since I refused being a thief.

8. With the: † a. Amusement, delight. Obs.—1
1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. ii. 72 If you desire the spleene, and will laughe your selues into stitches, follow me.

† b. Indignation, ill-humour. To bear (one) upon the spleen, to bear resentment against. Obs.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 101 Howsoever vpon the spleene they sought for it at that time; he acquainted the Pope Clement with it.
1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 36 The Egyptians, whom you principally beare vpon the spleen.
1699 J. MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 38 Divers that... bore Perennius vpon the spleene, for his intolerable haughty and disdainfull carriage.

c. Excessive dejection or depression of spirits; gloominess and irritability; moroseness; melancholia. Now arch.

1654 KILLGREW *Pandora* II. Onely some fumes from his heart, Madam, makes his head addle. 'Tis call'd the spleen of late, and much in fashion.
1673 TEMPLE *Obs. on United Prov.* Wks. 1700 I. 54 Strangers among them are apt to complain of the Spleen, but those of the Country seldom or never.
1711 SHAFESB. *Charact.* (1737) II. i. 199 At first, I look'd on you as deeply in the Spleen.
1723 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. vii. Yet here I could discover the true seeds of the spleen, which only seizeth on the lazy, the luxurious, and the rich.
1838 LYTTON *Allice* 66 This quiet room gives me the spleen.

d. Without article in the same sense.

1695 TEMPLE *Ess.* Poetry Wks. 1700 I. 248 Our Country must be confess'd to be what a great foreign Physician called it, the Region of Spleen.
1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mrs. Thistlethwaite* 25 Sept. [I have] a mind weakened by sickness, [and] a head muddled with spleen.
1763 STENSTONE *Ess.* Wks. 1765 II. 205 Spleen is often little else than obstructed perspiration.
1811 MISS L. M. HAWKINS *Cress & Gertr.* L. 25 Professing that he knew not now in whom to place confidence, he gave himself up to spleen and seclusion.
1860 W. COLLINS *Woman in White* II. ii. 179 He is the victim of English spleen.

personif. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* IV. 16 The gloomy Cave of Spleen.

9. attrib. a. In sense 1, as spleen artery, blood, lymph, mixture, powder, pulp, side, vein, etc.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 146 When hee hath drunke it, [let him] lie vpon the spleene side.
1611 CORNAR. *Artere splenitica*, the spleene arterie. *Ibid.* s.v. *Veine, La pelite gastrique*. is the first branch of the spleene veine.
1834 GOOD'S *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 357 The spleen-powder and spleen-mixture of Bengal.
1847-9 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 773/2 He [Gerlach] altogether denies the existence of these granule-cells... in the spleen-pulp. *Ibid.* 756/2 In calves and sheep a reddish spleen-lymph is often found.
1897 ALBUTI'S *Syst. Med.* IV. 536 Caseous masses... loosely embedded in the spleen substance.

b. In transf. senses, as spleen-fit, -fog, etc.

a 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* III. 75 All the world Trades in this magicke; though the foole be hurld Spleen-Shuttle-Cocke.
1737 M. GREEN *Spleen* 8 If spleen-fogs rise at close of day, I clear my evening with a play.
1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 23 Song's remedies for spleen-fog.

10. Comb., as spleen-born, -devoured, -pained, -piercing, -shaped, -sick, -struck, -swollen adjs.

1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 121 Spleenick, splenetick. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. Index s.v. For the Spleene pained, swelled, hard, obstructed, or otherwise diseased.
1609 ER. *Woman in Hum.* I. L in Bullen O. Pl. IV. Another, with a spleene-devoured face, Her eyes as hollow as Anatomy.
1649 G. DANIEL *Trinacra* To Rdr., A fine Spleen-piercing Wit.
1677 MIDGE *Fr. Dict.* II. Splenetick, Spleen-sick, or troubled with the Spleen.
1753-5 CHURCHILL *Gotham* I. 14 A gloom thro' which to spleen-struck minds, Religion, horror-stamp'd, a passage finds.
1759 SHERIDAN *Rivals* Pref. They are usually spleen-swollen from a vain idea of increasing their consequence.
1859 TENNYSON *Melvin & V.* 552 You breathe but accusation vast and vague, Spleen-born,

I think, and proofless. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 113 A spleen-shaped body, the albuminiparous gland.

Spleen (splīn), *v.* Also 7 splene. [f. the sb.]

1. † a. *trans.* To regard with spleen or ill-humour; to have a grudge at. Obs.

a 1629 HINOE J. *Briue* li. (1641) 168 Is it then your antipathy against goodness... that provokes you to swell against them, and so much to spleen and spite them? 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. App.* II. 18 A man so vitious as his hatred to Vertue made him spleen Nicæus... and all good men.

† b. To fill with spleen; to make angry or ill-tempered. Obs.

1689 N. LEE *Poess Cleves* IV. i. Such Love as mine, and injurd as I thought, Woud spleen the Gaul-less Turtle, woud it not? a 1734 NORTH *Examens* (1740) 326 The author... is manifestly spleened at the force with which they wrote and preached in the controversy.
1801 S. & H. LEE *Canterb.* T. V. 258 Stanhope, too much spleen'd for conversation, withdrew.

c. *intr.* To feel spleen or deep anger.

1885 *Congregationalist* 1 Jan. (Cent.) It is fairly sickenin'; I spleen at it.

2. *trans.* To deprive of the spleen.

a 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), Animals spleened grow salacious. **Spleenatick**, -ive, -etic: see SPLENATIC, etc.

Spleenful (splīn'fūl), *a.* [f. SPLEEN sb.] Full of spleen; passionate, irritable, peevishly angry:

a. Of persons (or animals).

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 191 Now will I... let my spleene-full Sonnes this Trull defouze.
1631 HEYWOOD *Eng. Elizab.* (1641) 90 Thus she remained a sorrowful and dejected prisoner, in the hands of spleenfull and potent adversaries.
1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 1196 The spleenfull Pigeons never could create A Prince more proper to revenge their hate.
1795 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Pindarian Wks.* 1812 IV. 225 'Twas thus I spleenful cried.
1818 KEATS *Endym.* IV. 256 About the wilds they hunt with spear and horn, On spleenful unicorn.
1859 TENNYSON *Marriage of Geraint* 293 'Then rode Geraint, a little spleenful yet, Across the bridge.

b. Of actions, feelings, etc.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* III. ii. 128 My selfe have calmd their spleenfull murmur.
1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* (1871) 97 These, they be, on which I doe engage My vexed Muse to wreck her spleenfull rage.
a 1645 HEYWOOD *Fortune by Land & Sea* I. i. You speak out of some spleenfull rashness, And no deliberate malice.
1718 POPE *Iliad* xv. 111 Smiles on her lips a spleenfull joy express'd.
1827 HOOD *Alids. Fairies* lxxii. With more spleenfull speeches and some tears.
1893 TEMPLE *Bar XCVII.* 61 The spleenfull emphasis with which the Squire puffed out the last word.

Hence **Spleenfully adv.**, in a spleenful manner. 1882 in *Imperial Dict.*

Spleenish, *a.* Now rare. Also 6-7 splenish.

[f. SPLEEN sb.]

† 1. Apt to disorder the spleen. Obs.—1

1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. iv. 20 When splenish morsels cram the gaping maw.

2. Somewhat spleenful or splenetic.

1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* 3 [They] are oftentimes moued to shoote... the hitter arrows of spightfull and splenish discourses.
1649 J. ARMYN *Tablet* (1662) 8 The common and known fruits of fiery and splenish tempers.
1651 BAXTER *Let. to Ch. Kedernuster* 5 They will... think them spleenish or ungody that will not offer a sacrifice to Mars.
1890 H. M. STANLEY *Darkest Africa* I. xii. 321 They... sought hy other means to gratify their spleenish hate.

Hence **Spleenishly adv.**; **Spleenishness**.

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* lxxiv. (1783) III. 116 To shut the hook in a passion, or spleenishly tear out the leaf.
1847 WEBSTER, **Splenishness**, state of being spleenish.

Spleenless (splīn'les), *a.* rare. [f. SPLEEN sb.]

1. Destitute of a spleen.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xx. (Bodl. MS.), Camelon is... spleenles and wonen in demes as an ewte.
1899 *Brit. Med. J.* Dec. 1907 Max Malener may claim, it appears, the first operation on a spleenless patient.

2. fig. Mild, gentle.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* XII. 347 A spleenlesse wind so streicht Her wings to waft vs, and so vrg'd our keele.

† **Spleen-stone**. Obs. [f. SPLEEN sb.] A stone supposed to cure disorders of the spleen.

1595 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* (1596) 24 A kinde of greene stones, which the Spaniards call *Piedras Hijadas*, and we vse for spleene stones.
1613 R. HARCOURT *Voy. Guiana* 36 There are diuers kinds of Stone of great vse, and good price, as Jasper, Purpure, and the Spleene-stone.
1666 in *Myddelton Chirk Castle Acc.* (1608) 131 Paid the man that came with the spleene stone from Dolgort.
1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2630/4 Lost... a Green Spleen Stone cut Triangular.
1775 MOTHERBY *Med. Dict.*, **Ophites**, called also serpentinous, ophite, or spleen-stone.

Spleenwort (splīn'wɜrt). Also 6 splen(e), spleenewort, spleen-, 6-7 spleenewort. [f. SPLEEN sb., after L. *splenion* or *asplēnou*, a. Gr. σπληνιον, σπληνον (also σπληνιον, -ον adj.), f. σπλην spleen.]

1. a. One or other of various ferns belonging to the genus *Asplenium*; also, the genus itself.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxxv. 406 Of brode or large Splenewort or Miltwast. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccclv. 979 Called... in English Splenewort, Miltwaste, Scale Ferne, and Stone Ferne.
1607 TOPSELL *Four. Beasts* 616 Splenewort giuen unto sheepe... is the best remedy for this Malady.
1638 HOLME *Armoury* II. 97/2 *Splenewort*, hath diuers stalks of leaues.
1721 POPE *Rape Lock* IV. 56 Safe past the Gnome thro' this fantastic band, A branch of healing Splenewort in his hand.
1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl. App.* *Splenewort*,... called... in English more commonly miltwaste.
1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* 183 The varieties of *Asplenium* or spleenwort are very numerous and beautiful.
1885 GERARDE *Waters of Hercules* VIII. Between the stones... the maidenhair and spleenwort were beginning to peep.

pl. 1859 T. MOORE *Brit. Ferns* (1864) 59 The Spleenworts are called *Asplenium* by botanists.

† b. Hart's-tongue; scolopendrium. Obs.

1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Jaundice*. Boil therein an Handful of the Roots of Smallage... and wild Succory, with as much Hart's-tongue or Splenewort.
1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) III. 766 *Asplenium scolopendrium*. Splenewort or Hart's-tongue.

c. With various distinguishing terms.

The number of varieties thus distinguished is very large: see also MAIDENHAIR 6 and SEA 23 f.

1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) III. 763 *Asplenium viride*. Green-ribbed Splenewort. *Ibid.* 770 A. *lanceolatum*. Spear-shaped Splenewort.
1801 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Lett. Sel.* Wand. II. 92 Having found here the white spleenwort in fructification. 1845-50 MRS. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* App. 71/2 *Asplenium eburnum* (ebony spleenwort). 1846-50 A. Wood *Class-bk. Bot.* 630 Swamp Splenewort... Dwarf Splenewort. *Ibid.* 631 Silvery Splenewort.
1847 H. MILLER *Test. Rati.* (1857) 30 The minute forked spleenwort of Arthur Sea.
1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. viii. 183 Black spleenwort is common in the islands as in England.
1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 333 Here the Marine Splenewort grows out of the vertical fissures.

† 2. **Rough spleenwort**, a former name for various ferns (see quotes.). Obs.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccclv. 978 *Lonchitis aspera*. Rough Splenewort.
1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* II. xlii. 262 *Scolopendrium*, or rough spleene-wort, called also hart's-tongue.
1633 GERARDE'S *Herbal* II. cccclxi. 119 *Lonchitis aspera maior*. Great rough Splenewort.
1721 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 328 Splenewort, Rough, *Lonchitis*. *Ibid.*, Splenewort, Rough, *Polypodium*.
1777 JACOB *Catal. Plants* 61 *Osmunda Spicant*. Rough Splenewort.
1795 MARTYN *Lett. Bot.* xxxii. (1794) 489 Rough Splenewort (note, *Osmunda Spicant*) has lanceolate, pinnatifid fronds.

† 3. A pteroid fern, *Lonchitis*. Obs.

By some early botanists confused with *Asplenium*.
1759 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* 616 Splenwort, or *Lonchitis*, is very good against the hardiness, stopping, and swelling of the milt.
1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 979 *Lonchitis Maranthæ*, Bastard Splenewort.
1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Lonchitis*, spleenwort, the name of a genus of plants.

4. **U.S.** A species of cactus.

1846-50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 275 *Cereus Phyllanthus*. Splenewort... Flowers white.

5. **Comb.**, as spleenwort-leaved, -like adjs.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Filix*, The spleenwort leaved... Portuguese fern. *Ibid.*, The spleenwort like... African fern.
1786 ABERCROMBIE *Arr. in Gard. Assist.* 30 *Liquidambar*,... spleenwort-leaved.
1842 PENNY *Cycl.* XXI. 271/2 *Senecio hastatus*, the spleenwort-leaved groundsel.

Spleeny (splī'ni), *a.* [f. SPLEEN sb.] Spleenful; splenetic.

1604 MARSTON & WEBSTER *Malcontent* v. ii. You were to boisterous spleeny.
1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* viii. Ded. Aijh. That I with a more spleeny spirit doe condonne you, than all other trades whatsoever.
1689 G. HARVEY *Curing Dū.* by Expect. IV. 18 A Man or Woman afflicted with any hypochondriac spleeny Distemper.
1793 BURNS *Imagination* Mrs. Riddell's Birth-day 8 My dismal months no joys are crowning, But spleeny English, hanging, drowning.
1867 in J. BROWN *Life Sc. Probationer* (1877) 260 Don't argue that I am envious, or spleeny, or much filled with animosity towards the Kirk.

Spleet, *sb.* Now dial. and rare. [a. MDu. *spleet* (W.Flem. *spleet*), *spleet* (Du. *spleet*) or M.G. (and L.G.) *splete*, N.Fris. *spleet*, related to SPLEET.]

A small strip of split wood or willow.

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* III. § 9 If the hie be then [spleene inches over within, it may wel recieve foure spleets].
1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-ins.* 60 Mr. Southern and others... advise, that if Bees finde fault with a Hive, and will not continue in it, to pull out the spleats.
1679 Sir J. MOORE *Eng. Interest* (1703) 104 Your Hiv being pruned put in your spleets.
1704 *Diet. Rust.* (1726) s.v. *Bees-Hives*, Either Wicker-Hives made with Spleets of Wood, or Straw-Hives.
1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 2 Bind their spleets together with a spleet of willow, or some tough wood.
1813 A small wreath, made of spleet, is slipped on the upper end of the staff.
1899- in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Hence † **Spleet v.** 1 *trans.*, to fit (a bee-hive) with slips of wood. Obs.

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* III. § 9 This is the easiest & quickest way of spleeting a hie.
1661 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 186 The way they usually Spleet the ordinary Strawn and Daubed Hives, every Countrey Coridon understands.

Spleet, *v. 2 Chiefly Sc. [Obscurely related to SPLEET v. Cf. SPLEET sb. and L.G. *spleeten* (rare).]*

trans. and *intr.* To split.

1585 HIGGINS tr. *Junius' Nomencl.* 62/2 *Piscem edon suare*,... to spleete out, or part alongest the ridge bore... in the midsi.
1606 SHAKS. *Ant.* & *Cl.* II. vii. 131 Miltowne tongue Spleet's what it speaks.
1647 HEXHAM tr. *Spleet* a fish, *een wisch spleyen*.
1701 J. BRAND *Orkney* Spleet at 1703 25 At all times it is highly dangerous... to pass through between the Isles, tho with small boats, because of the many blind Rocks lying there, upon which some of the Inhabitants do spleet.
1730 W. STANLEY in Ramsay *Poems* (1760) 222 We'll to the haining drive, When in fresh leaz they get spleet and rive.
1829 MORRIS *Walesh* xlii. Men... holding their sides, laughing like to spleet them.
1866 in EDMONDSTON *Gloss. Shet.* & *Orkney* 119-120 *Shet. News* 22 Sept. (E.D.D.), Da auld axe is spleet da lamh's head w'.

Spleeted, *pp. a.* [f. SPLEET v. 1 or v. 2] Made with, or consisting of, split rods.

1631 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (ed. 3) 327 *Hurdle*, made either of spleeted Timber or of Hazle Rods. *Ibid.* 324 *Wattle* also signify spleeted Gates or Hurdles.

Spleet-new, *a.* Sc. [app. f. SPLEET v. 2 Cf. SPLEET-NEW a.] Perfectly new.

1815 G. BEATTIE *John o Arnha* (1825) 15 It was spleet-new.

sleekit an' spleet new. 1835 J. BROWN *Lett.* (1807) 33, I have got the beautiful edition of Byron in 6 volumes, spleet new.

Spleget, var. **SPLEDGET** Obs. **Spleigh**, obs. f. **SPLAY**. **Splek**(ked): see **SPECK**(ED). **Spñen**, obs. f. **SPLEEN** sb.

Spñen, var. of **SPLENO**- before vowels, occurring in a few medical terms, as **Spñenæmia**, -a^{lgia} [cf. F. *splénalgie*], -a^{lgia} a.

1822-7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) II. 529 The Splenalgia, or pain in the spleen... is for the most part a slight attack of this disease (splenitis). 1850 OGILVIE, *Splenalgia*, a pain in the spleen or its region. 1858 AITKEN *Pract. Med.* 417 This form of the disease (leucocytæmia) has been named *splænæmia* by Virchow.

† **Splenatic**, a. Obs. Also 7-8 -ick; 7 spleen-atick. [ad. med.L. *splēnaticus* (OF. *splēnatique*, Room. *splēnatic*), var. of *splēnēticus* SPLENETIC a.]

1. Affected with disease of the spleen. rare. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 189 The Spleene drunke in vrine, cureth the spleenatick.

2. Seated in, arising from, the spleen.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. i. 111. v. Windy melancholy, which Laurentius subdivides into three parts... Hepaticke, Splēnaticke, Mesariacke. 1628 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) ii. v. iii. i. 371, I finde those that commend vse of apples, in Splēnaticke... melancholy.

3. Of persons: Spleenful.

1653 BUTLER *Hud.* i. i. 209 More peevish, cross, and spleenatick, Then Dog distract, or Monky sick. 1664 *Ibid.* ii. i. 237 King Pyrrhus cur'd his Splēnatick And testy Courtiers with a kick. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* Pref. p. xxi, The splēnatick man delights in satire.

4. Caused by, due to, spleen.

1661 FULLER *Worthies, Warwick* iii. (1662) 121 Queen Mary... understanding it a Splēnatick disease against Cardinal Poole. 1707 FRINNO *Peterborew's Comd. Sp.* 219 The first Line dispers'd all those splēnatick Fumes.

† **Splenative**, a. Obs. Also 6 splēnatiue, 7 spleen-. [ad. L. type **splēnatiuus* (cf. prec.), or independently f. **SPLEEN** sb.]

1. Acting on the spleen.

1592 NASHE *P. Peulesse* 32 b, My two cunning Philosophers were driven to... seeke out splēnatiue simples, to purge their popular Patients of the Opinion of their old Traditions.

2. Spleenful; of a hot or hasty temper.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T. To Red.*, Into some splēnatiue vainnes of wantonnesse, haue I foolishlie relapsed. 1602 SHAKS. *Haw. v. i.* 28, I though I am not Splēnatiue, and rash, Yet haue I something in me dangerous. 1630 DAYENANT *Crud. Brotherly*, Even so the mighty Nations of the Earth Change... Their Battalles fierce to Duells splēnatiue, Or witty quarrels of the Penne. 1660 tr. *Wishart's Hist. Wars* Scot. xii. 104 The two splēnatiue Armies.

Splendacious (splendā'shəs), a. Also -atiuous, -aceous. [Fancifully f. **SPLEND**-ID a.; see -ACIOUS.] Very splendid; gorgeous, magnificent.

1843 BLACKIE *Mag.* LIII. 379 The room is papered with some splendacious pattern in blue and gold. 1848 THACKERAY *Trav. Lond.* Wks. 1886 XXIV. 349 The silver disc-covers are splendacious. 1872 (EARL) PEMBROKE & G. H. KINGSLEY *S. Sea Bibles* ix. 241 Loney... made a splendacious bedstead to sling his mat to.

Hence **Splendaciously**; **Splendaciousness**.

1853 THACKERAY *Lett.* 14 Feb., On my first arrival, I was annoyed at the uncommon splendaciousness. 1872 ALIPH CHEN (Yeldham) *Lays of Ind* (1876) 6 One of them... more splendaciously dressed... than the rest.

† **Splendancy**, Obs.-1 [See next and -ANCY.] = **SPLENDENCY**.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 231 The representation of the sun shining in his full splendancy.

† **Splendant**, a. Obs. [f. L. *splend-ēre* + -ANT 1. Cf. OF. (*é*)splēndiant.]

1. = **SPLENDENT** a. 1 and 1 b.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 1 The splēndant sparke of reason, which shall light che mans iudgement. 1598 ROWLANDS *Betraying of Christ* (Hunsterian Cl.) 51 Heav'n's glorious lampe... Turning his splēndant beames of gold, to drosse. 1616 R. C. *Time's Whistle* (1871) 90 When brighter starres Darken their splēndant beauty. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarchy* iii. Comm. 171 It is still seeme to shine with many splēndant stars.

2. = **SPLENDENT** a. 3.

1590 *Serpent of Division* A ij, When the noble and famous cite of Rome was most shining in her felicity, and splēndant in her glorie. 1598-9 E. FORDE *Parisius* i. (1661) 1 The splēndant fame of his renowne. 1610 MARCELLINE *Tri. fas.* i. 46 Neither could I receive a Princesse more splēndant in Beauty, and all good Graces. 1631 R. H. *Arraignun. Whole Creature* xii. § 1. 112 Who-e wisdome was so glorious and splēndant, as a Beacon on a Mount, a City on a Hill.

Splēndar, obs. f. **SPLENDER** sb.

† **Splēndence**, Obs.-1 [Cf. late L. *splēndētia*, It. *splēndenza*.] Splēndour.

1604 PRICKEIT *Hon. Fame* (1861) 32 More, then if Ten hundred thousand sunnes at once all shinde, and clearly should their radiant splēndence guise.

† **Splēndency**, Obs. [See prec. and -ENCY.] Splēndour.

1591 H. SMITH *Arrow agst. Ath. v.* (1593) K ij b *marg.* Visibility or splēndency of the church in outward shew. 1607 SCHOL. *Disc. agst. Antichr.* ii. vi. 75 Men... are delighted with the magnificence and with the splēndency of rites and ceremonies.

Splēndent (splēndēt), a. [a. L. *splēndēt-*, *splēndens*, pres. pple. of *splēndēre* to be bright or shining. So It. *splēndente*, -*sente*, Sp. and Pg. *esplēndente*, OF. *esplēndēt*.]

1. Shining brightly by virtue of inherent light.

1474 in *Coventry Lect. Book* (1908) 393 O splēndent Creator 1. More brighter then Phebus, excedent all lyght! 1503 HAWES *Examp. Viri.* i. 6 Whan the golden sterres clere were splēndent. 1853 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* X ij b, The same Ioue which gues the Sun his splēndent globe, hath giuen the Moone... her horned head. 1605 TRYALL *Cher.* iii. iii. in Bullen O. PL III. 314 Like the Sunne in his Meridian Throne, Too splēndent for weake eyes to gaze upon. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 233 As is very observable in their red and splēndent Planets, that is of Mars and Venus. 1686 GAD *Cleat. Bodius* ii. ii. 437 Kepler has noted a splēndent Air in the day-time. 1812 CARY *Dante, Parad.* ix. 14 Another of those splēndent forms approach'd. 1876 J. ELLIS *Cæsar in Egypt* 120 Their splēndent world of light they permeate.

Fig. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* v. i. in Bullen O. PL IV, Be stars to Firmaments, and, as you are Splēndent, so be fixed, not wandering.

b. Of rays, light, etc.

1509 *Parl. Deuyles* Biv b, With aungelles to syng in lyght splēndent. 1605 ROWLEY *Birth Merit* iv. v, Again, behold from the igniferous body Seven splēndent and illustrious rays are spread. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 744 It will for all this resume a splēndent brightness even in the cold water itself. 1758 *Ibid.* LI. 253 Its light was most surprisingly splēndent.

Fig. 1614 JACKSON *Creed* iii. 179 Though cloudes of enuy now may seeme, thy splēndent rayes to choke. 1636 FITZ-GEFFREY *Holy Transp.* (1881) 185 A Starre which though his Orbe be earth... Yet doth from heauen deriue his splēndent light. a 1666 WHARTON *Poems* Wks. (1683) 355 Religion's outward worth and splēndent Rays.

2. Reflecting light with great brilliancy; bright, gleaming, resplendent.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 81 This bowell... in a dogge hath for the most part a more splēndent red. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 86 He had on his right side an exceeding splēndent white spot. *Ibid.* 148 The best Grey-hound hath... a neat sharp head, and splēndent eyes. a 1635 RANDOLPH *Poems* (1638) 30 A splēndent buckle in their maiden zone. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallog.* iv. 28 It is... most dense, uniform, splēndent, yellow, and is a most pretious thing. 1814 H. BUSK *Fugitive Pieces* 7 Maria... seiz'd the splēndent shears. 1846 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* (1859) 193 By evaporation it gave a splēndent white crystalline salt. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* II. 179 Her complexion really was as pure as splēndent Parian marble.

b. Extremely brilliant, gorgeous, or magnificent.

1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep.* Avij, Both godds, and noblemen in splēndent vestures gay. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* i. (1879) 39 To think that the Lorde our God is delighted in the splēndent shewe of outward apparell. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Pent. Glory* (1860) 7 If the Inne was so splēndent, so sumptuous, what may we thinke of the amiable Guest, that lodg'd in it? 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. (Grosart) I. 66 Now the Horses proud Breath fire, and trample with a furious heat, To hurrie in the Splēndent Chariot. 1817 STEPHENS in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* X. i. 246 Splēndent Thrush. This most splēndid bird is generally admitted to be distinct from the Shining Thrush. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gt. v. v. i. 575 Long Files of Giants, splēndent in gold-lace and grandier-caps, have succeeded.

3. fig. Having qualities comparable to material brightness or brilliancy; pre-eminently beautiful, grand, or great.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* i. (Percy Soc.) 5 The fayre lady excellent, Above all other in cleare beauty splēndent. 1649 G. DANIEL *Triumphal, Hen. V.* xxiv, And lead vs on Tryumphant through the Port Of Victory, to Honour's Splēndent Court. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Love & Honour* 17 Th Iberian realm Could boast... No race more splēndent, and no form so fair. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. ii. i. Book-paper, splēndent with Theories, Philosophies, Sensibilities.

b. Of qualities, actions, etc.

The first quotation is from a letter given as a ridiculous example of the use of 'ink-horn terms'.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 165 Beeyng accersited to suche splēndente renouwe, and dignitie splēndidness. 1599 Broughton's *Let. vii.* 22 The splēndent brightnes of the Trueh, which burnes... so gloriously. 1615 DANIEL *Hymen's Tri. Ded.*, By your splēndent worthiness Your name shall longer live than shall your walls. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 97 The splēndent lustre of Calvins repute. 1873 M. COLLINS *Squire Silchester* II. xiii. 358 The splēndent genius of... Christopher North.

Hence † **Splēndently** adv. Obs.

1576 PETRUS *Petite Pallace* 12b, Did it not make her glory & virtue shew more splēndently to the whole world? 1601 BR. W. BARLOW *Defence* 30 So splēndently appearing these 60. yeares together. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* ii. 352 Scripture... shines most splēndently, most clearly, like a light.

Splēnder, obs. or dial. var. **SPLENDER**.

Splēndescent (splēndēs'sent), a. [a. L. *splēndescent-*, *splēndescens*, pres. pple. of *splēndere*-ēre to become bright.] Splēndid, gorgeous.

1848 CROUCH *Boothie & Splēndence* is a god of Olympus. 1850 *Brit. Museum* (Chambers) 225 Some of these little creatures, with their inimitable plumage of splēndescent purple.

† **Splēndicant**, a. Obs.-1 [a. pres. pple. of L. *splēndicare* to shine.] Resplendent, brilliant.

1592 R. D. *Hyperbortomachia* 99 And by what industrie in her starrie forehead... she had infixed the fairest part of the heavens, or the splēndicant Hemicle.

Splēndid (splēnd'id), a. [ad. L. *splēndid-us*, f. *splēndere* to be bright. So F. *splēndide*, It. *splēndido*, Sp. and Pg. *esplēndido*.]

1. Marked by much grandeur or display; sumptuous, grand, gorgeous.

1624 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. II. 172 His enteretainment... was as splēndid as that country could afford. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 167 All cost was employed to make their enteretainment splēndid. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Lady Rich.* Jan., It is not very expensive to keep a splēndid table. 1752 *Young Brothers* i. i, I know

this splēndid court of Macedon, And haughty Philip, well. 1797 S. & H. *Lee Canterb.* 7. I. 367 Accommodation so splēndid I know not that I should desire were I a prince. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxii, The enteretainment was splēndid to profusion. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 175 The capital was excited by preparations for the most splēndid coronation that had ever been known. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 176 He had the splēndid tastes in which the English people most delighted.

b. Of persons: Maintaining, or living in, great style or grandeur.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* v. 80 But man is a Noble Animal, splēndid in ashes, and pompous in the grave. a 1687 PERRY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 86 The King and some great Men of France appear more Rich and Splēndid than those of the like Quality in England. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P.*, Pope Wks. IV. 7 Pope was, through his whole life, ambitious of splēndid acquaintance.

2. a. Resplendent, brilliant, extremely bright, in respect of light or colour. rare.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 193 In the night, during which the streets are splēndid with glistering Lights and Torches. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 154 The topaz is a most splēndid and famous stone of those they call burning gems. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) II. 424 These splēndid inhabitants of the air [sc. kingfishers] possess... the brightest colours, the roundest forms [etc.]. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* ii. 253 In each face he saw a gleam of light, But splēndid in Saturn's. 1829 *Chapters Phys. Sci.* 319 These colours, already so splēndid and various when seen in one aspect, are still more diversified [etc.].

b. Magnificent in material respects; made or adorned in a grand or sumptuous manner.

1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. vi. 28 A more beautiful flower than Solomon's most splēndid Ornaments could match. 1699 C. HOPKINS *Court-Prosp.*, Peace i, All [rooms] she keeps Silent, but Splēndid than that of Sleeps. 1802 in *Nairne Peerage Evid.* (1874) 165 We arrived in this great and splēndid capital. 1863 LYEALL *Antiq. Man* 46 A splēndid Hindoo temple has lately been discovered. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* lxx, Almost mad with misery, he returned to his splēndid chamber in the Golden House.

c. Having or embodying some element of material grandeur or beauty.

1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 150 A splēndid machine was constructed for this purpose [sc. hallooing]... by the younger Montgolfier. 1851 THACKERAY in *Scribner's Mag.* II. 142/2 The splēndid scenery of the Alps. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* ii. i. 238 All these splēndid phenomena are, I believe, produced by diffraction.

Comb. 1819 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 320 A most picturesque and splēndid-looking stranger in Greek costume.

d. In specific names of birds or insects.

1811 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VIII. i. 191 Splēndid Creeper... Steel-blue and gold-green Creeper, with black wings and tail [etc.]. 1832 J. RENNIE *Butterfly & Moths* 168 The Splēndid Codling (*Semasia Splēdana*, Stephens).

3. Imposing or impressive by greatness, grandeur, or some similar excellence.

1653 GAUOEN *Hierasp.* Pref. 34 Persons of more ample conditions, splēndid for fortunes, and higher quality. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambling* No. 68 p. 1 Of actions that deserve our attention, the most splēndid are not always the greatest. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 320 That thus he may procure His thousands, weary of penurious life, A splēndid opportunity to die. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xlii, For this service a splēndid soul-seat was paid to the convent of Saint Edmund's. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 191 If a design was splēndid, Mordaunt seldom inquired whether it were practicable. 1872 MORLEY *Voltair* (1886) 3 Luther and Calvin in their separate ways brought into splēndid prominence their new ideas of moral order.

b. Dignified, haughty, lordly.

1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dau.* i. v, A splēndid contempt for female intellect.

4. Of persons: Illustrious, distinguished.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 196 He intended the Discipline of the Church... should be applied to the greatest and most splēndid Transgressors. 1660 GUILLIM'S *Heraldry* (ed. 4) iii. iii. 115 Which Family is not a little splēndid by the actions of two persons of it.

5. Excellent; very good or fine.

1644 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Tracts* (1841) II. 215 Mr. Edwards has written a splēndid confutation of all Independents' Apologie. 1849-50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* XIV. xciv, § 4, The summit of these ridges afforded a splēndid position for the French artillery to fire upon the English guns. 1882 *Proc. R. Geog. Soc.* IV. 460 He was taught to be a splēndid shot with the gun and with the bow.

6. Used, by way of contrast, to qualify nouns having an opposite or different connotation.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 252 Our state Of splēndid vassalage. 1714 R. FIODES *Pract. Disc.* ii. 15 Even their best actions [are] no better than splēndid sins. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. 1842 i. 44 In many cases this splēndid confusion would destroy all use. 1848 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) i. vi. 294 Even the most successful crime is but a splēndid misery. 1898 *19th Cent.* Apr. 524 When she gives, proudly, notice to the whole world of her splēndid isolation.

† **Splēndidious**, a. Obs. [f. L. *splēndid-us* + -IOUS.] Splēndid, magnificent, brilliant.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 11 Seenge the povertie and insufficiency of my conynge after so splēndidious labours. 1553 [see *Splēndid* a. 3 b]. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* ii. ii, His lady? what, is shee faire? Is splēndidious? and amiable? a 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* ii. 256/1 Vnhappy Phaetons Splēndidious Sire. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxi. 83 All which became more splēndidious by the Trumpets, Cornets, Hobboys... that were heard in every corner.

Hence † **Splēndidiously** adv. Obs.-1

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 39 Whose booke Roberte Byschoppe of Herefforde onorned splēndidiously.

Splēndidly (splēnd'idli), a. [f. **SPLENDID** a. + -LY 2.] In a splēndid manner.

1. With much grandeur or display; sumptuously, grandly, gorgeously: a. In respect of living, state or ceremony, etc.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xlii. 294 The Bishops of those times..lived splendidly. 1682 WOOD *Life* 22 Jan., The old lady Sanderson..was buried verie splendidly in Westminster Abbey Church. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* iii. 238 How he lives and eats; How largely gives; how splendidly he treats. 1703 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3919/2 His Grace was splendidly treated by the Corporation in the Town Hall. 1839 THIRLWALL *Hist. Greece* vi. 185 The burial of the dead..was splendidly solemnised. 1841 THACKERAY *Drum* i. xviii, Dukes..were splendidly served at her feasts. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* ii. vii. (1880) II, 68 The Rucellai..kept a great table and lived splendidly.

b. In respect of appearance, adornment, etc.
1675 OULBY *Britannia* Intro. E, The old or Royal Exchange..more splendidly Re-built by the City and Company of Mercers. 1772-84 *Cook's Voy.* III, 220 All the women appeared very splendidly dressed, after the Kamschadale fashion. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xiii, The apartments..were far more splendidly furnished than any which Quentin had yet seen in the royal palace. 1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lex.* 374 A plumage that is most splendidly brilliant. 1847 C. BRONTE *Jane Eyre* vii, They were splendidly attired in velvet, silk and furs.

2. In a manner or style compelling admiration; magnificently, gloriously.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* i. iii. 1. 19 These have been the enquiries that have splendidly employed many..philosophers. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. ii. 1. To Rdr., Not prone in the first instance to war, though splendidly tenacious in battle when it does come. 1880 MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 132 To break conventional laws, and be splendidly irrational.

3. Excellently, finely.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 1893/1 We were steaming along splendidly now. 1912 *Throne* 7 Aug. 222/1 A set of chambers..which he said would suit us splendidly.

4. Comb., as *splendidly-bound*, etc.

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xi. liii, Six yellow springs..Disgorge their splendidly-contagious flood. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiography* (1859) 215 With splendidly-bound 'Heures' and magnificent reticules. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *London of To-day* v. (ed. 3) 71 The gay throng of splendidly-uniformed military and naval officers. 1890 'R. BOLDFE-WOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 222 Well mounted..on splendidly-conditioned animals.

Splendidness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being splendid; magnificence, grandeur.

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* viii. lxiii, Resolv'd to try his eyes Upon that Infant-face of Splendidness. a 1657 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 251 The splendidness of the Buildings, and the magnificence of the Churches. 1674 Bp. CROFT *Fast Sermon* 14 Their splendidness and voluptuousness of living. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* i. liii. 44 He drew the Eyes of all the Spectators by the Splendidness of his purple Robe.

† **Splendidous**, a. Obs. [f. L. *splendidus* + -OUS.] = SPLENDIDIOUS a.

1605 B. JONSON *Poephone* ii. ii, Who, euer since my arriual, have detain'd me to their vsses, by their splendidous liberalities. 1640 G. ANNOTT *Job Paraphr.* 138 Where is this man's princely pompe, that hut even now was so splendidous?

Hence † **Splendidously** adv. Obs.

1640 G. ANNOTT *Job Paraphr.* 126 Neither shall the place where he lived so splendidously ever enjoy him so any more.

Splendiferous (splendī'fēros), a. [In early use f. med.L. **splendifer* (for late L. *splendōrifer*): cf. OF. *splendifere*. In mod. use jocular (cf. SPLENDACIOUS a.) and orig. U.S.]

† 1. Full of, abounding in, splendid. Obs.

c 1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 1031 Who that is wele cherissh'd with a king And is with hym grete & splendiferous. 1538 BALE *Br. Com.* 7. *Bapt. in Harl. Misc.* (Malb.) I. 215 O tyme most ioyfull, daye most splendiferous. 1546 COVERDALE *Cabins's Treat. Sacram.* D.J, Seyng that y^e bright and splendiferous veritie is of it selfe able to confute so absurde a vanitie.

2. colloq. Remarkably fine; magnificent.

1843 HALBURTON *Sam Slick in Eng.* xiii, A splendiferous white hoss, with long tail and flowin' mane. 1854 P. B. ST. JOHN *Any Noss* 283, I ooly escaped, by means of a splendiferous girl call'd Kate. 1863 C. READE *Hard Cash* xxviii. II. 188, I see the splendiferous articles arrive, and then they vanish for ever.

† **Splendious**, a. Obs. [Cf. It. *splendioso*.] Splendid.

1609 ARMIN *Maid of More-Ch.* (1830) 116 Which are as sun-shine, sometimes splendidous. 1644 NYE *Gunnery* i. (1647) 48 By that splendidous light you shall see every flaw, crack or lonycomb. 1654 FLECKNOE *Ten Years Trav.* 10 In so noble Company, so splendidous Entertainment, and so magnificent Equipage.

Splendish, dial. variant of SPLENDER.

† **Splendish**, v. Obs. rare. [Cf. RESPLENDISH v.] a. *intr.* To shine. b. *trans.* To make splendid.

1565 J. PHILLIPS *Patient Grisell* 1235 Of Pango I the Countis am, my praiise doth splendish bright. 1583 STUBBS *Anal. Absus* i. (1879) 18 To splendish, beautifie and set forth the maiestie and glorie of this his earthly kyngdome.

Splendorous (splendō'ros), a. Also 7 splond'rous, splendorous, 8-9 splendorous. [f. *splendor* SPLENDOR sb.] Full of splendor; resplendent, bright.

1591 DRYDEN *Moses's Map Mirac.* (1604) 70 Himselfe invested in a splendorous flame. 1594 - *Idea* 215 Your Beautie is the hot and splendor sunne. 1627 - *Agincourt* 33 In Warlike state the Royall Standard borne Before

him, as in splendorous Armes he roade. 1639 G. DANIEL *Eccles.* xxv. 31 Splendorous, and in a height transcending all bright Iustice. 1796 P. L. COURTIER *Pleas. Solitude* (1802) 85 In Corydon's splendorous Ball. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Wks. Fancy & Imag.* III. 235 A light that..spreads a finer joy, Than cloudless noon-tide splendorous o'er the world.

Splendour (splendā), sb. Also 5-6 splendure, 7-eur; 6- splendor. [ad. AF. (*e*)*splendur*, -our (OF. *esplendor*, etc.), or L. *splendor*, f. *splendēre* to shine. So F. *splendeur*, It. *splendore*, Sp. and Pg. *esplendor*.]

1. Great brightness; brilliant light or lustre.

a. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 191 In the sunne consydr 3e thynges thre, The splendure, the hete, and the lyght. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* vii. xlv, When..The shining fort his goodly splendurelosed. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* i. 188 Mixing splendour and light together with the said deepe azure.

b. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 30 Lyke as the beame of the maternall sonne..causeth a splendour or bryghtnes. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 3 It may be, Percolation doth not only cause Cleareness and Splendour, but Sweetness of Savour. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 128 The splendour of the Moon being shaded by the sides of the Mountains. 1782 *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 427 The wax tapers took flame immediately with an uncommon splendour. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* vi, His bright blue eye, which at all times shone with uncommon keenness and splendour. 1897 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise 'Cachalot'* 104 Slowly..the intruding gloom over-spread the sweet splendour of the shining sky.

Comb. 1821 SHELLEY *Epiques* 81 The splendour-winged stars. 1836 BROWNING *J. Agricola in Medit.* 4 Splendour-proof I keep the broods of stars aloof.

y. 1596 DRYDEN *Leg.* *Matilda* xxxv. Poems (1605) Ffviij b, Such bountie Nature did to them impart, Those lampes two planets, clearer then the seauen, That with their splendor light the world to heauen. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Arch.* 47 He nether saw that splendor and glory..nor the heuens open. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Clean Linen Wks.* II. 169/2 Till Tytans glory from the burnish'd East..the rotundous Globe with splendor filles. 1684 *Contempl. St. Man* ii. ix. (1699) 232 A Wheel of Squibs and Fire-Works..casts forth a thousand lights and splendors. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Ailments*, etc. i. 414 A certain Splendor or Shining in the Eyes, with a little Moisture. 1782 *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 199 Inflammable air is also the principle which..gives them their metallic splendor. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* Prol. (1875) I. 11 And swift and swift beyond conceiving The splendor of the world goes round.

b. *Her.* (See quotes.)

1766 PORY *Heraldry* (1777) Dict., The Sun is said to be in Splendor when it is represented with the lineaments of a human face, and environed with rales. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* (1893) 102 The Sun is always supposed to be Proper, or In his Glory, or Splendour..unless otherwise specified.

2. Magnificence; great show of riches or costly things; pomp, parade.

b. 1616 *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 15 Whome the splendour of fortune hath not bene able to make..lesse vertuous. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 280 His purple Cardinals are so Emperor like and of such a senatorious splendour. 1732 LEDIAR *Sethos* II. vii. 48 Their ambassy appear'd in splendour before your haven. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Village* 286 While thus the land adorned for pleasure all In barren splendour feebly waits the fall. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* I. ii. 63 The antique splendour of the ducal house. 1863 MISS BRANDON *J. Marchmont's Legacy* III. i. 8 Paul Marchmont was fond of splendour, and meant to have as much of it as money could buy. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *London of To-day* xxxi. (ed. 3) 286 One of the most splendid streets in London, deriving its splendour from its club-houses.

Personif. 1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 180 'Tis Use alone that sanctifies Expense, And Splendour borrows all her rays from Sense.

y. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* 91 A people naturally fond of a visible splendor in Religious Worship. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 19 73 Riches and outward splendor have taken up the place of it. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 103 With regard to external splendor..I am inclined to think that modern Rome is superior to the ancient. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 104 Its faded embellishments spoke of former splendor. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Trm.* II. 98 Gold-laced cocked hats and other splendors.

3. Brilliant distinction, eminence, or glory; impressive or imposing character.

1604 E. GRIFFIN *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* vi. xxvi. 487 Monteguma set Knighthood in his highest splendor. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 145 Without any other Friendship or Support, than what the splendour of a Pious life..would reconcile to him. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 72 710 Excellencies of higher reputation and brighter splendour. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Char. I.* II. ix. 196 The splendour of the present progress had not hitherto been equalled in our annals. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* ii. 62 The splendor of the intellectual life.

4. Brilliant or ornate appearance or colouring. Also Comb.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) II. 349 A very extensive tribe, remarkable for the splendour and the variety of their plumage. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch All.* iii, Like splendour-winged moths. 1854 tr. *Hellner's Athens* 18 The Attic plain lies before us in a splendour and beauty, to describe which the forms and colours of the painter are powerless.

Splendour, v. [f. prec.]

1. *intr.* To move with splendour.

1853 T. PARKER *Theism* (1865) 116 When a star with fiery hair came splendoring through the night, it filled mediæval astronomers with amazement. 1887 SERVICE *Life Dr. Duguid* 272 The golden language of a priceless love Went splendoring like a song of heav'n down.

2. *trans.* To invest with splendour.

a 1867 A. SMITH *Life Drama* i. 49 Poems (1901) 3 'Tis not for me To fling a Poem, like a comet, out, Far-splendoring the sleepy realms of night.

Splendrous, obs. variant of SPLENDOROUS a.

† **Splendry**, a. Obs.⁻¹ [f. L. *splend-ere*.] Lus-trous, glittering.

1683 PETRUS *Fleta Min.* i. (1686) 230 There appeares to the harsh flowing Copper Oars..what is splendry, misplicky, gilmery or spady.

Splene'tomy. *Surg.* [ad. mod.L. *splēnetomia*, f. Gr. σπλήν SPLEEN sb. + ἐκτομή excision. So F. *splēnetomie*.] Excision or removal of the spleen. Also **Splene'tomist**, one who removes the spleen (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **Splene'tomize** v. *trans.*, to excise the spleen of (an animal or person).

1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1192/1 *Splēnetomia*..old term for excision of the spleen;..splēnetomy. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 516 Effects of splēnetomy in man. *Ibid.* 522 Experiments on rabbits that had been splēnetomized. *Ibid.* 528 Laudenbach found them in a splēnetomized dog.

Splēnetic (splē'netik), a. and sb. Forms: 5-6 splēnetyk(e, 6 -ike, -ique, 7-8 -ick, 7-splēnetick; 7 splēnetick. [ad. late L. *splēneticus*, f. splēn SPLEEN. So F. *splēnetique*, It. *splēnetico*, Sp. and Pg. *esplēnetico*. See also SPLENETIC a. and SPLENETIC a.]

Metrical examples show that down to the beginning of the 19th cent. the stress was on the first syllable, as given by Bailey, Johnson, and early 19th cent. Dicts.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to, connected with, the spleen; splenic. Also fig.

1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) G iv, The passion splētyke cometh by a colde humore melancolyke. 1623 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. (ed. 3) 75 That Splētycke Hypochondriacall winde..which proceeds from the spleen and short ribbes. 1722-7 BOYER *Dict. Royal* ii, The Splēnetick Vein, or Artery. 1758 J. S. tr. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) Dict., *Vas Brueve*, a Vein passing..to the Splēnetick Vein. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* iv. 399 These ravena horses, though they foster'd are Of earth's splēnetick fire, dully drop their full-vein'd ears. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 527 Microscopically they were composed of splēnetic tissue much pigmented.

† 2. Affected with, or suffering from, disease or disorder of the spleen; in later use, affected with melancholia or hypochondria. Obs.

1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1546) H v, The patient is called splēnetike, whiche ye maye knowe by that, that after meate they have payne in theyr left syde. c 1550 H. LLOYD *Trat. Health M* viij, For them that be splēnetike. 1666 RUGGER *Pract. Physick* 105 They that have a weak Spleen are properly called splēnetick. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Phil.* 200 Splēnetick or Maniacal Men can fancy they are made of Glass. 1733 CHUDYNE *Eng. Malady* ii. viii. 193 All the Symptoms and Disorders of a splēnetick Person will be naturally and readily deduced from too thick and glewy or sharp Juices. 1766 GOLDSM. *Ess.* i. 1 x If he be splēnetick, he may every day meet companions..with whose glooms he may mix his own.

absol. 1658 ROWLAND *Topsell's Four-f.* *Beasts* 149 The Spleen [of a dog] drunk in Urine, cureth the Splēnetick (1607 splēnetick). 1750 tr. *Leonard's Mirr. Stones* 72 It cures the splēnetick, being bound to the spleen.

† b. Characterized by, tending to produce, melancholy or depression of spirits. Obs.

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Dec. 1673, They spake of the excellent air and climate in respect of our cloudy and splēnetic country. a 1704 T. BROWN *Walk round Lond.* Wks. 1709 III. iii. 41 To contribute your Assistance in order to expel these Splēnetick Vapours. 1759 GOLDSM. *Polit. Learn.* xi, They should be made up in our splēnetic climate to be taken as physic. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 581 The friend..Whose wit can brighten up a wintry day, And chase the splēnetick dull hours away.

3. Having an irritably morose or peevish disposition or temperament; given or liable to fits of angry impatience or irritability; ill-humoured, testy, irascible. (Freq. in the 18th c.)

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 188, I was never so splēnetique when I was most dumptish but I could smile at a frise jest. 1693 CONGREVE *Double-Dealer* iv. vi, I don't know whether to be splēnetic or airy upon it. 1701 POPE *Wife of Bath* 90 Now gayly mad, now sourly splēnetick. 1747 FRANKISH when well, and fretful when she's sick. 1781 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1821) I. 189 A splēnetic woman, who must have somebody to find fault with. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legist.* ii. § 5 The fear of future punishment at the hands of the splēnetic and revengeful Deity. 1841 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xli, Neighbours who had got up splēnetic that morning, felt good-humour stealing on them as they heard it. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* i. v, Her hostess who, though not a splēnetic or vindictive woman, had her susceptibilities.

absol. 1756 C. SMART tr. *Horace*, Sat. ii. v. (1826) II. 10 By voluntary garrulity you will offend the splēnetic and morose. 1829 J. TAYLOR *Enthus.* viii. 207 The disappointed, the splēnetic, and the fanatical.

b. Of humour, temper, etc.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 392 73 Tho' his splēnetick contracted Temper made him take fire immediately. 1779 DILWORTH *Pope* 115 His splēnetic turn of mind adroitly for the sequestered life he was so fond of. c 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy, Foreign Trav.* (1836) 169 It was in a splēnetic humour that I sat me down. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. iv, She had an amazing power of gratifying her splēnetic or worldly-minded humours by extolling her own family.

4. Characterized by, arising from, displaying or exhibiting, spleen or ill-humour.

1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1726) p. xlv, Horace seems to have pyrd'd himself from those splēnetick Reflections in those Odes and Epodes. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* x. i, To write within such severe rules as these, is as impossible as to live up to some splēnetic opinions. 1775 in *Jeffer-Selvyn & Contemp.* (1844) III. 118 Forget what I lately wrote to you: it was the overflowing of a splēnetic moment.

1806 *Surr Winter in Lond.* II. 159 In a moment of splenetic pride the jewels were dispatched. 1862 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* xi. iii. 111. 77 His envies, deep-hidden splenetic discontents and rages. 1899 *E. Gosse Life of Donne* I. 44 The poem closes with an outburst of splenetic rallery.

†5. Of medicines: Acting on, good for, the spleen. *Obs.*

1658 *SIR T. BROWNE Gard. Cyrus* iv. The Splenetick medicine of Galen. 1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compt.* iii. 92 If the Spleen be affected, splenetick Medicines must be added. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Water*, Splenetic Waters, are those proper against Diseases of the Spleen.

B. sb. 1. †a. One who suffers from disease or disorder of the spleen. *Obs.*

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R. v.* xlv. (Bodl. MS.), In drinke it [urine] halpeþ splenetikes & clenseþ roted woundes. c1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* viii. 125 This wyn. solueþ fleume and helpþ splenetyk. 1728 in *CHAMBERS Cycl.*

b. One who has a splenetic disposition; a splenetic, peevish, or ill-humoured person.

1703 *STEELE Tender Husb.* iii. ii. The Spleneticks Speak just as the Weather lets 'em. 1779 *ALEXANDER Hist. Women* Introd. (1782) I. p. viii. The subject upon which satirists had discharged their wit, and spleneticks their ill-humour. 1784 *Unfortunate Sensibility* I. 144, I cannot see why any poor splenetic should interfere.

†2. A splenetic medicine or remedy. *Obs.*

c1643 *Lo. HERBERT Autobiog.* (1824) 38 They that are subject to the Spleen from their ancestors ought to use those herbs that are spleneticks. 1718 *QUINCY Compl. Disp.* 121 It is commended. for a most noble Epatick, Splenetick, and Vulnerary.

Hence **Spleneticness**, the fact or condition of being splenetic. *rare*—.

1727 in *Bailey* (vol. II).

† **Splenetic**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [f. *prec.*]

A. adj. 1. = **SPLENETIC** *a.* 1.

1599 *A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physike* 162/1 [A prescription] For Splenetickel dolour. a 1639 *WOTTON Reliq.* (1651) 488, I have received much benefit. touching my splenetick Infirmitie. 1694 *WESTMACOTT Script. Herb.* 13 Wild-Ash. will yield a Liquor highly commended in Scorbucal and Splenetick Affects. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 72. 2/1 Splenetick and Hypochondriack Distempers.

2. Disposed to mirth. (cf. **SPLEEN** *sb.* 1 c.) a 1661 *HOLYDAY Juvenal* (1673) 185 Splenetick Democritus did make His lungs with a perpetual laughtier shake.

B. sb. = **SPLENETIC** *sb.* 2.

1671 *SALMON Syn. Med.* iii. xv. 358 Spleneticals are such things as are appropriated to the Spleen, the seat of Melancholly.

Splenetically (spl̃nē'tikālī), *adv.* [f. *as prec.*]

In a splenetic manner; with spleen.

1779 *ALEXANDER Hist. Women* Introd. (1782) I. p. v. We laugh at their credulity, and splenetically satirise. all their faults and follies. 1816 *SCOTT Bk. Duval* v. More splenetically than became a philosopher or hermit. 1856 *MASSON Ess. Biog. & Crit.* 193 Whether the above was splenetically sent to Calcott. is not certain. 1873 *Mrs. WHITNEY Other Girls* x. 'I guess you'll find it so,' said Eliza Mokey, splenetically.

Splenetic, *a.* *rare.* [cf. **SPLENATIVE** *a.*]

1. = **SPLENETIC** *a.* 3.

1679 *Fletcher's Elder Brother* iv. i. (Fol. 2), Some splenetic [Q. splenetic] Youths now, that had never seen more than thy Country smook, will grow in choler.

2. = **SPLENETIC** *a.* 4.

1829 *Examiner* 421/1 The Quarterly. pours forth splenetic sophisms. 1839 *JAMES Gentlem. Old School* i. With a sharp splenetic oath the horseman tore the gate open.

† **Splenetize**, *v.* *Obs.*— [f. **SPLENETIC** *a.* + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To render splenetic or ill-humoured.

1700 *S. PARKER Philos. Ess.* 39 These violent and frequent Alterations in the Weather serve for a perpetual Monitor by discomposing their Constitutions. and splenetizing the poor Gentlemen all-over.

Splénial (spl̃nī'āl), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* and *Anat.* [f. *L. splēnī-ni* (Pliny), ad. *Gr. σπληνιον* bandage or compress.]

A. adj. 1. **Splénial bone** or *piece*, a splint-like bone or process applied to the inner side of the lower mandible in certain classes of vertebrates below Mammalia.

1848 *OWEN Homologies* 15 As it is always applied like a surgeon's splint or plaster to the inner side of most of the other pieces, 'splénial' suggested itself to me as the most appropriate name. 1849-52 — in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. ii. 832/2 The alveolar border of the splénial element of the mandible. 1875 *HUXLEY in Encycl. Brit.* I. 755/1 It obviously represents the angular, coronary, and splénial elements, and may be termed the *angulo-splénial*.

2. **Splénial border**, the posterior border of the corpus callosum; hence **splénial sulcus**, etc.

1891 *Cent. Dict. s.v.*, The splénial border of the corpus callosum. 1904 *DUCKWORTH Study Anthropol. Lab.* 67 On the mesial aspect of the hemisphere [of the brain] the pars genualis of the splénial sulcus is not visible.

B. sb. The splénial bone or process.

1854 *OWEN in Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 195 The coronoid is a short compressed plate; the splénial is a longer, slender plate, applied to the inner side of the articular and dentary, and closing the groove on the inner side of the latter. 1888 *ROLLISTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 402 In *Urodela* teeth occur. In the lower jaw on the dentary and splénial.

† **Splénial**, *a.* 2 *Obs.*— [f. *splen* **SPLEEN** *sb.*]

Splenetic, ill-natured, spiteful.

1641 *Affrechend. Capt. Butler* 1 The Papists have often made bold adventures to shew their malicious and splénial intents, towards the Protestants.

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† **Splēniatic**, *a.* *Obs.*— [f. *L. splēn* **SPLEEN** *sb.*] 1704 *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn.* I. **Splēniatic Artery**, is said by some to be the greatest branch of the *Celiacæ*, whence it goes to the Spleen, and therein ends.

Splenic (splē'nīk), *a.* *Anat.* and *Path.* Also 7 splēniko, 7-8 -ick. [ad. *L. splēnic-us*, ad. *Gr. σπληνικός*, f. σπλην **SPLEEN** *sb.* Cf. *F. splénique* (Paré), *It. splénico*, *Sp. esplenico*.]

1. *Anat.* Of, pertaining to, connected with, or situated in the spleen.

Freq. in *splenic artery, plexus, vein, vessel*. 1630 *PURCHAS Microcosmus* v. 40 The Liver by the splēnik branch, transferrith them to the Sergeant of the scullery the Splēne. 1666 *G. HARVEY Morb. Angl.* xxvi. (1672) 64 Wee'l suppose the Splēne. principally obstructed in its lower parts and Splēnik branch. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 578 The Gastrick and Splēnik Arteries. 1702 *Ibid.* XXIII. 1786 The Splēnik Vein has divers Cells opening into it near its Extremities in Human Bodies. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Plexus*, The Splēnic Plexus sends out Branches to the left Part of the Ventricle and Panchreas. 1758 *J. S. tr. Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 284 The Passage of the Sword was near the splēnik Vessels. 1857 *CARPENTER Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 301 The Arcoles formed by the trabecular tissue, commonly known as the splēnic follicles. 1872 *HUXLEY Physiol.* v. 126 An artery called the splēnic artery which proceeds almost directly from the aorta.

b. **Splenic flexure**, the bend of the colon near the spleen.

1808 *J. BARCLAY Musc. Motions* 545 At the liver it exhibits the hepatic flexure; at the spleen the splenic flexure. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* 270 A stricture was found situated in the descending colon, about two inches from the splenic flexure.

2. = **SPLENETIC** *a.* 5. *rare*—.

1730 in *Bailey* (fol.).

3. *Path.* Of diseases, etc.: Of or affecting the spleen; esp. *splenic fever*, malignant anthrax.

1867 *J. Hogg Microsc.* ii. 1. 296 Splenic diseases in sheep. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 5 On the breaking out of the splenic fever at the halting places of Texas cattle. 1876 *BRISTOWE Th. & Pract. Med.* 578 The hepatic lesion which so commonly goes along with splenic enlargement. *Ibid.*, The presence of splenic hypertrophy. 1884 *Chr. Commw.* 11 Dec. 120/1 The cause of splenic fever, the terrible 'Woolsorters' Disease'.

Hence † **Splēnic**, *a.* *Obs.*— **Splēnicness**, splenetic condition or state (*Bailey*, vol. II, 1727).

1693 *tr. Blaneard's Phys. Diet.* (ed. 2), *Splēnic*, Splenical Medicines, are such as by attenuating and volatilizing the grosser parts, remove the Distempers and Obstructions of the Spleen. [Hence in *Phillips* (1696).]

Splēnico, comb. form of *L. splēnicus* **SPLENIC** *a.*, used occas. as in *splēnicophrenic* (see quot.).

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 141/1 The peritoneum. in passing from the spleen to that muscle [the diaphragm] forms the fold called *splēnicophrenic*.

Splenification (splēnikā'fōn), *Path.* [a. *F. splénification*, or ad. mod. *L. splénificatio*, f. *splēn* **SPLEEN** *sb.*] = **SPLENIZATION**.

1859 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1392. 1876 *F. T. ROBERTS Handbk. Med.* (ed. 2) 352 This condition of the lung being termed splenification.

Splēnify, *v.* *Path.* [cf. *prec.* and *-FY*.] In *passive*: To undergo splenization.

1873 *F. T. ROBERTS Handbk. Med.* 448 In extreme cases, the vesicular structure is scarcely apparent, and the tissue breaks down very readily, when the lung is said to be 'splēnified'.

Splēnish, *obs.* form of **SPLEENISH** *a.*

† **Splēnitic**, *a.* *Obs.* In 6 -ike, -ique, 7 -ick(ō, -ic, [var. of **SPLENETIC** *a.* So *obs.* *F. splēnitique*.]

Splēnitic, splēnic, in various senses. 1578 *LYTE Dedece* 6 The same. helpeth such as are splēnitike. *Ibid.* 555 The young leaves. are very good also to be eaten of suche as be splēnitique. 1661 *J. CHILDEY Brit. Bacon* 60 The Waters are so good for Splēnitick Diseases.

1671 *SALMON Syn. Med.* iii. xxii. 434 It attenuates, opens, cleanses, is Diuretick and Splēnitick. 1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compt.* viii. 297 Bleeding must frequently be repeated in the splēnitick Vein.

† **Splēnitis** (spl̃nītītis), *Path.* [a. *Gr. σπληνίτις*, f. σπλην **SPLEEN** *sb.*; see *-ITIS*.] Inflammation of the spleen, or a particular form of this.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl. s.v.*, Splēnitis is also used by some authors to express a tumor or inflammation of the spleen. 1776-84 *CULLEN First Lines Physic.* Wks. 1827 II. 81, I might here consider the Splēnitic, or inflammation of the Spleen. 1835 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* IV. 55/2 The symptoms of acute splēnitis. are. a feeling of weight, fulness, and pain in the left side. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 534 The softened and often diffident condition of the spleen seen in cases of bacterial infection may be described as a splēnitic.

† **Splēnitive**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare.* [cf. **SPLENATIVE** *a.*, *-ETIVE* *a.*] Splēnitic.

1633 *P. FLETCHER Purple Isl.* iii. xix. note, Hence Stratonius merrily said, that in Crete dead men walked, because they were so splēnitive, and pale-coloured. 1815 *Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 111 He was however too splēnitive, austere, impatient. to reach the abacus of excellence in the science of lexicography.

† **Splēnius** (spl̃nī'ūs), *Anat.* [mod. *L.*, f. *Gr. σπληνιον*; cf. **SPLENATIC** *a.* 1] A broad muscle; or either of the two portions (the *splēnicus capitis* and *colli*) composing it, which occupies the upper part of the back of the neck and is attached to the occipital bone.

1732 *A. MONRO Anat.* (ed. 2) 111 Some tendinous Fibres of the Complexi and Splēni. *Ibid.*, In the Depression on each side. the Splēnius is inserted. 1831 *R. KNOX Clegnet's*

Anat. 249 The splēnius extends the head, inclining it laterally, and impresses upon it a rotatory motion which turns the face to one side. 1873 *MIVART Elem. Anat.* 290 The splēnius is placed obliquely in the neck. attrib. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* 1. 748/1 The sternomastoid and splēnius muscles.

Splenization (splēnizā'fōn), *Path.* [a. *F. splénisation* or ad. mod. *L. splénisatio*, f. *splēn* **SPLEEN** *sb.*] The conversion of substance into tissue resembling that of the spleen; esp. the diseased condition of the lungs when this has taken place; splenification.

1849 in *CRAIG*. 1862 *H. W. FULLER Dis. Chest* 220 The first [condition of the lungs] is that of engorgement or splenization. 1901 *OSLER Princ. & Pract. Med.* 11 Hypostatic congestion and the condition of the lung spoken of as splenization, are very common.

Spleno- (spl̃nō), *a.* *Gr. σπληνο-*, combining form of σπλην **SPLEEN** *sb.*, employed in a number of pathological and anatomical terms, as splēnocele, (see quot.); splēnography, splēnology, splēno-rhaghy, splēno-tomy (Craig, 1849; cf. *F. splēno-celle*, *-graphie*, etc.); splēno-lymphatic, *-medullary*, *-myelogenic*, etc.; splēno-typhoid, typhoid fever complicated with disorder of the spleen.

The number of such compounds has been greatly increased by recent medical writers.

1799 *HOOPER Med. Dict.*, **Splēnocele**, a rupture of the spleen. 1849 *CRAIG* (see above), 1879 *REYNOLDS Syst. Med.* V. 221 In the 'splēno-lymphatic' form [of leucocythemia] an initial splenic enlargement is associated with glandular swellings, and in the 'splēno-myelogenic' form, with changes in the marrow. 1883 *Science* I. 66/2 This diminution is most marked from a hundred and fifty to two hundred days after the splenotomy. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 831 Spleno-typhoid occupies a somewhat different position. 1897 *Ibid.* IV. 591 Splenic or spleno medullary leuchæmia.

Splēnoid, *a.* *rare*— [f. *L. splēn* **SPLEEN** *sb.*]

'Spleen-like'; having the appearance of the spleen. 1886 in *Imperial Dict.*

† **Splēnous**, *a.* *Obs.*— [f. *splēne* **SPLEEN** *sb.*]

Splēnic, splēnful. Hence † **Splēnically** *adv.*

1606 *WARNER Alb. Eng. xv. xcix.* 390 There is an Academie, which I reuerence so much, As gessed against it splēnous thoughts me splēnously would touch.

Splēnt(e, *obs.* or *dial.* varr. **SPLINT** *sb.* and *v.*

Splēnter, *obs.* f. **SPLINTER** *sb.* **Splēnty**, *obs.* f. **SPLINTY** *a.* **Splēnwort**, *obs.* f. **SPLEENWORT**.

† **Splet**, *sb.* *Obs.*— (Meaning obscure.)

1552-3 in *Swayne Sarum Church. Acc.* (1896) 97 A bottell of glasse wth splettes

Splet, *v.* Now *dial.* Also 6 splette. [ad. *Flem.* or *L.G. spletten*, obscurely related to **SPLIT** *v.* and **SPLEET** *v.* 2]

1. *trans.* To split.

1530 *PALSGR.* 729, I splette a fysshe a sonder, . . je owners. Some splet their pyckes when they broyle them, but I wolde broyle them hole. 1545 *ASCHAN Taxoph.* ii. (Arb.) 109 To haue a goose quyll spletted and sewed againste the nockynge. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E.D.S.) 174 Oh the Dowl splet tha' who told theeke Strammer? 1871-76 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

†2. To spread, smear. *Obs.*

1530 *PALSGR.* 729, I splette a saulve abroad upon a clothe, je plaque. Splette this dyaculome upon a linnen clothe.

† **Splet-bone**, *Obs.* App. = spauld-bone.

c 1400 *Le-franc's Cirurg.* 357 Woundis of þe splet boonyis of þe arme & of þe hondis, & anotham.

† **Splete**, *Obs.*— (Meaning obscure.)

1483 *Calh. Angl.* 356/1 Splete, rignum.

† **Spleter**, *Obs.* [f. *SPLIT* *v.*, or var. of **SPLINTER** *sb.*] A splinter.

a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 123 When they saw the splēters of the dukes spere strike on the kynges hed piece. *Ibid.*, All the kynges head pece was full of splēters.

Spleuchan (spl̃ū'xān), *Sc.* (and *Ir.*). Also 8-g spluchan, 9 spleughan. [a. *Gael. spliuchan*, *Ir. spliuchán*.] A tobacco pouch, freq. used as a purse.

1785 *BURNS Death & Dr. Hornbook* xiv, Deil mak his king's-hood in a spleuchan! 1815 *SCOTT Guy M.* i. There's some siller in the spleuchan tha's like the Captain's ain. 1865 *ALEX. SMITH Summer in Skye* II. 135 'Do you smoke?' 'Oh, yes, but I have forgot my spleuchan.'

Spley, *obs.* or *dial.* f. **SPLAY** *v.* 1

† **Spleyer**, *Obs.* (Meaning obscure.)

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her. Biv.* Fesy bagy is whan tokenys of armys be disseiuered from the chief of the cotearmure to the right spleyer in the feeble. *Ibid.*, From the laste poynt of the cotearmure to the spleyer.

Splice (spl̃ōis), *sb.* [f. the vb. Cf. *Sw. spliss*, *splits*.]

1. A joining or union of two portions of rope, cable, cord, etc., effected by untwisting and interweaving the strands at the point of junction. Chiefly *Naut.*

The various kinds of splices are freq. denoted by some distinguishing term, as *cut*, *drawing*, *eye* or *ring*, *large*, *round*, *short* (etc.) *splice*.

1677 *CARR. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* v. 26 Splicing is so to let one ropes end into another they shall be as firme as if they were but one rope, and this is called a round Splice; but the cut Splice is to let one into another with as much distance as you will. c1635 *CARR. BOTTLE Dial. Sea Services* (1682) 192 When an Eye is to be made at the end of a Rope, the ends of the Strands. are with n Fidd drawn into the ends of the other Ropes Strands and this is called a Splice. 1711 *Milit. & Sea Dict.*, Make a Splice, and seize the Ends down with some Sinnet. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine*

s.v., The long splice... is much neater and smoother than the short-splice. 1846 A. Young *Naut. Dict.* 291 Explanations of various kinds of splices... are given in Dana's Seaman's Manual. 1866 *Even. Standard* 13 July 3 The Atlantic Cable... The Great Eastern... will leave Berehaven this afternoon, arriving at the buoys... to-morrow morning, when the splice will be made. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* ix. (1880) 316 Where you have to tie and untie your own splices.

transf. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xv, The Vice-Admiral has got a hint from Sir —, to kick that wild splice, young Cringle, about a bit.

b. *techn.* A joining of two pieces of wood, etc., formed by overlapping and securing the ends; a scarf-joint.

1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2280/1.

2. *slang.* Union by marriage; a marriage; a wedding.

1830 GALT *Lawrie T. II.* i. (1849) 43 She hen't five-and-twenty—she'll make a heavenly splice! 1862 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 54 Till the splice is made she's a right to please herself. 1876 HOLLAND *Seven Oaks* xxi. 303 I'm a little interested in her myself and I'm going to pay for the splice.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *splice manner*, *-work*, etc.; *splice-bar*, = *splice-piece*; *splice-grafting*, a method of grafting in which the scion and stock are cut obliquely and bound firmly together; whip- or tongue-grafting; hence *splice-graft* vb.; *splice-joint*, -piece (see *quots.*).

1815 *Trans. Horticultural Soc. I.* 239 The amputated parts [of the pear-stocks] were then accurately fitted and bound, as in splice, or whip-grafting, to scions of Pear Trees. 1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* 11. 397 [Dryden's style is] never approached by a German splice-work of anaepasts and iambs. 1842 LOUPON *Suburban Hort.* 288 Splice-grafting, tongue-grafting, or whip-grafting, is the mode most commonly adopted in all gardens where the stocks are not much larger in diameter than the scion. *Ibid.* 289 In splice-grafting the shoots of peaches, nectarines, and apricots. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2280/1 *Splice-piece*, ... a fish-plate or break-joint piece at the junction of two rails. 1884 *Ibid.* Suppl. 842/2 *Splice joint*, the connecting joints between rails on railways. 1894 *Times* 16 Aug. 6/4 Railway fish plates or splice bars.

Splice (splais), v. Also 6-7 splice. [ad. MDu. *splicsen*, of doubtful origin, but perh. related to *SPLIT* v.; in the Continental languages now represented by Du. dial., LG. and G. *splicsen*, Wfris. *splicse*, Nfris. *splesse*, *splassse*, Sw. *splicsa*; also G. *splicssen*, *splicsen*, Du. *splicsen*, Sw. *splicsa*, Da. *splicse*. The Du. word is also the source of F. *épissier* († *épicer*), whence *épissoir* splicing-iron, and *épissure* a splice.]

I. 1. *trans.* To join (ropes, cables, lines, etc.) by twisting and interweaving the strands of the ends so as to form one continuous length; to unite (two parts of the same rope) by interweaving the strands of one end into those of another part so as to form an eye or loop; to repair (rigging) in this way. Chiefly *Naut.*

Also const. with preps. and advs., as *into*, *round*, *together*. 1524-5 [see *Splicing* vbl. sb.]. a 1625 *Nomenclator Nauticus* (Hartl. MS. 2301). To splice is to make fast the ends of Ropes one into the other by joining the strands at the ends of both the Ropes. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 23 We went to work... to splice our Cables. 1675 *COCKER Morals* 15 All the Lines, made since Sol's Race began, Spliced into one, would prove too short to sound this bottomless... Sea. 1709 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4547/2 He spliced his Rigging, and repaired the Damages as fast as he could. 1795 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) 11. 14 Employed shifting our topsails and splicing our rigging. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 422 The two ends of these yarns he splices together. 1864 *Soc. Sci. Rev.* I. 266 As the sailor wants to be taught how to splice a rope or rove his tackle. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 213, I very soon ingratiated myself with the other men by teaching them to splice rope.

absol. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 80 Shew me the Gentleman, crys he, that can knot or splice, or make Pudding as it should be? 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 213, I was rather surprised to find that they could not splice.

b. To form (an eye or knot) in a rope by splicing.

1773 *Life N. Providence* 24, I could not only go to any Part of the Vessel that I was bid, but splice a Knot and go aloft. 1845 J. COULTER *Adv. in Pacific* vii. 72 One end [of the line] is bent on to the harpoon; the other (with an eye spliced in it) is left hanging out of the sternpost tub.

c. To splice the main-brace: see *MAIN-BRACE* 1 b.

2. To join (two pieces of timber, etc.) by overlapping or scarfing the two ends together in such a way as to form one continuous length; to fasten together in this way; to graft by a similar process.

1616 CART. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 3 The Carpenter is to... be ever ready for calking, breaming, ... fishing or splicing the Masts or Yards. *Ibid.* 13 A Jury-mast; which is made with yards, roof-trees, or what they can, spliced or fished together. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* To *Splice* among Gardeners, is to graft the Top of one Tree into the Stock of another, by cutting them sloping, and fastening them together. 1793 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* IV. 403 The branches of the old tree thus spliced in the rim yield an uncommon quantity of fruit. 1797 W. GILPIN *Forest Scenery* I. 128 A very noble fir... which was not spliced in the common mode, but was converted in it's full dimensions, into the bowspirt of the Britannia. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. ix. East and Tom were... splicing a favourite old five's-cut. 1860 MAYNE *Reio Hunters' Feast* xvii, The breaking of our wagon-tongue... delayed our journey. There was plenty of good hickory-wood... and Jake... soon spliced it again. 1875 [see *SPLINT* sb. 4 b].

b. *transf.* To unite in this manner by means of surgery or natural healing.

1755 J. SHIEBEARE *Lydia* (1769) I. 178 Surgeon Macpherson... having thus spliced the fox's tail to the little skill he had in surgery. 1867 LATHAM *Black & White* 87 The glass cases of broken bones... as poor mother nature had tried to glue them together and splice them again, gave some idea of the horrors of war.

c. In various transferred and figurative uses: To unite, combine, join, mend.

1803 *Spirit Public Frms.* VII. 68 And when they would buy, a whole company splice their pence... to make up the price. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* v. i. 163 My legacy consisted of a broken fortune to splice. 1820 CRABBE *Borough* x. 245 The long tale, renew'd when last they met, Is spliced anew, and is unfinished yet. 1828 CREEVEY in *C. Papers* (1904) II. 154 He splices so many subjects upon one another, it is difficult to make a selection. 1890 D. G. MITCHELL *Eng. Laws* ii. 74 We know... that he takes to the work of mending plays, and splicing good parts together.

d. To bind, fasten, fix firmly or securely.

1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* III. iii, If you were in the middle of the desert and the least grumbling, you would be spliced on a camel.

3. *slang.* To join in matrimony; to marry. Chiefly in *passive*.

1752 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* vii, Truncheon! Truncheon! I turn out and he spliced, or lie still and be damned. 1788 in *GROSE Dict. Vulg. T.* (ed. 2). 1834 MARRVAT *P. Simple* (1863) 295 My two sisters are both to be spliced to young squires in the neighbourhood. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xlii, Alfred and I intended to be married in this way almost from the first; we never meant to be spliced in the humdrum way of other people. 1873 MRS. R. T. RITCHIE *Wks.* (1891) I. 148 There goes a parson... Shall I run after him and get him to splice us off-hand?

4. *intr.* To fit into something with a splice.

1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 125 The end [of the spilling line] splicing into the head of the sail.

II. 1. *trans. and intr.* To split. *Obs. rare.*

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 74 Making the stroke upward, and with a sharp Bill, so as the weight of an untractable hough do not splice and carry the bark with it. *Ibid.* 92 In arms of Timber which are very great, chop a nick under it close to the Boal, so meeting it with the down-right strokes, it will be cut without splicing.

Hence *Spliced* (sploist) *ppl. a.*, formed, joined, or repaired by splicing.

1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 250 Though a *spliced staff 'e'en as strong may be As one ne'er broken. 1870 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Suppl. 7/2 A spliced Cricket Bat. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2280/1 *Spliced Eye*, the rope is bent around a thimble, and the end spliced into the standing part.

Splicer (sploisə), [f. *SPLICE* v. + -ER.] One who splices ropes, etc.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxv, There was only one 'splicer' on board, a fine-looking old tar. 1881 *Inst. Census Clerks* (1885) 64 Woollen Cloth Manufacture... Spinner... Splicer. 1889 CLARK RUSSELL *Marooned* (1890) 32 A real splicer in aspect.

Splicing (sploisɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *SPLICE* v. Cf. Du. *splicsing*, G. *splicssung*, *splicsning*, Nfris. *splessing*, Da. *splicsning*, Sw. *splicssning*.]

I. 1. The action or operation of making a splice or splices.

1524-5 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 327 Paid for Splicsyng of v bell Ropis, v d. 1527 [see *Splice* sb. 1]. a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 339/2 The Splicing and Bending of Cables. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 7 Exercising those who are received into the service, in knotting and splicing. 1772-84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) V. 129 Our spare hands were employed incessantly, in knotting and splicing. *fig.* 1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit. Wks.* 1843 V. 485 Now as to Court Christian... Nothing requisite to be done otherwise than in the quiet way, by splicing; by splicing performed imperceptibly.

b. *attrib.*, chiefly in the names of tools used in splicing ropes, etc., as *splicing-clamp*, *fid*, *hammer*, *piece*, *shackle*; also *splicing process*.

1750 BLANCHLEY *Nau. Expos.* 55 Splicing fids are used to splice or fasten Ropes together, and are made tapering at one End. 1858 H. BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* 129 He was not obliged to accommodate his ignorance... by any such splicing process in words. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 55 The ends are joined together by a splicing-piece or shackle. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2280/1 Splicing-hammer, -shackle. 1884 *Ibid.* Suppl. 842/2 Splicing Clamp.

2. = *Splice-grafting* (see *SPLICE* sb. 3).

1653 BELLINGHAM *Plat's Gard. Eden* 118 Grafting whip-stock wise, and letting the cions into the stock by a slit... Some call this the Splicing way. 1672 *Drope Fruit Trees* iii. 40 Whip-grafting (otherwise called Backing, Packing, or Splicing).

3. The spliced part of a rope, etc.; a splice.

1892 *Law Times* XCIV. 79/2 The covering of the splicing of the rope had become frayed. 1895 R. B. C. GRAHAM *Notes Menteith* v. 72 A rod with as many splittings as Petruchio's bridle.

II. 1. A piece split off; a slender slip of wood. *Obs.*

1725 *Family Dict.* s.v. *Ozier*, The Peelings or Splittings of the former [oak] are used by Gardeners and Coopers.

Splinder, sb. Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 5 *splyndre*, 9 *splinder*; 5 *splendre*, 5-6, 9 *splender* (6 -ar, 9 -ir). [Related to *SPLINTER* sb. Cf. *SPLINE* sb. and Nfris. *spliner-nii* quite new.] A splinter. Chiefly in *phr.* in or into splinters.

c 1440 *Wycliffe Bible* 2 Kings xviii. 21 (MS. Bodl. 277), De splyndre or spele perof schall entre into hys hood. c 1470 *Henry Wallace* ix. 92 Speris full some all in to splendrys sprang. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Sect. I.* 331 The speiris lang..

In splendaris sprang about thame in the air. 1562 *Winger Wks.* (S.T.S.) I. 3 To brek in splendaris the ship on the feirful rokis. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm* d (1827) 93 In splendaris flew the stane about. *Ibid.* 201 11k ane upon its marble crown Smashin' itself' to splinders. 1880 W. T. DENNISON *Oreadian Sketch-bk.* 133 He dang hid's bottom [=its bottom] clean i' splender.

So *Splinder* v. *intr.*, to splinter. *rare.*

c 1450 *Melvin* x. 155 [They] mett so sore to geder... that ber speres splyndred in peces. 1731 MESTON *Nob contra Nob* v. (1738) 27 Thrawn Trees do always splinder Best with a Wedge of their own Timber.

Spline (splain), sb. [Orig. E. Anglian dial.; perh. for *splind* (cf. older *splind*, Nfris. *spling*) and related to *SPLINDER* sb.] A long, narrow, and relatively thin piece or strip of wood, metal, etc.; a slat.

1756 S. WHITE *Collat. Bee-Boxes* (1759) 26, e. e. are two Splines of Deal to keep the Boards even and strengthen them. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 772 The hevel, which is a row of loops fastened to a spline. 1866 *Spectator* 23 Jan. 30/1 She slept on the splines of the bed, having no bedding. 1886 *Shoolbred's Catal. Furniture*, etc. 177 The ends [of a garden chair] are wrought iron, the splines wood. 1905 RIDER HAGGARD *Gardener's Year* 218 He sent me a score [of orchids], tied on to a spline with string.

fig. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Robbards Mem.* (1833) II. 106 My chief complacency in the poem results from the art., with which the new splines are fitted in.

attrib. 1883 *Daily News* 5 July 3/1 Spars were fixed across, and the spline frames of the seats laid down length-ways as flooring.

b. *spec.* (See *quot.*)

1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Spline*, a flexible strip of wood or hard rubber used by draftsmen in laying out broad sweeping curves, especially in railroad work.

c. *dial.* (See *quot.*)

1892 P. H. EMERSON *Son of Fens* 204 A spline is a ten and a half foot measure.

2. *techn.* A rectangular key fitting into grooves in a shaft and wheel or other attachment so as to allow longitudinal movement of the latter.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 339/1 The cutter-block... traverses as a slide on a spline down a huge boring-bar.

Hence *Spline* v. *trans.*, to fit with a spline (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); *Splining* *vbl. sb.*, used attrib. in *splicing machine*, one for cutting key-seats and grooves (WEBSTER, 1864).

Splint (splint), sb. Forms: a. 4-6 *splente*, 4-9 *splent* (5 *splentt*, 6 *splennntt*, *spleyntt*), b. 5-6 *splynt* (e. *splinte*, 6- *splint*). [a. MDu. *splinte* (Du. *splint*), or MLG. *splinte*, *splinte* (LG. *splinte*, *splente*, and *splint*, whence G., Da., Sw., Norw. *splint*) metal plate or pin, = OHG. *splintza* 'repagulum, pessulus', of doubtful etymology: cf. *SPLINE* sb. and *SPLINTER* sb.]

1. One of the plates or strips of overlapping metal of which certain portions of mediæval armour were sometimes composed; esp. one of a pair of pieces of this nature used for protecting the arms at the elbows.

a. 13. *Coar de L.* 4979 He was armyd in splentes off steel. 1374 *Acc. John de Sleaford in For. Acc.* 49 *Edm.* III B. In... xij paribus splentes, ij paribus tibialium. 14100 *Morte Arth.* 2061 The splent and the splene on the spere lenger l. 1474 *Rental-bk. Cyphar Angus* (1879) I. 191 *Tla* sal be... welbeseyn with Jakkis, hattis, and splentes. 1530 *PAUSAN.* 274 Splent, harness for the arme, *garde de bras*. 1561 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees, 1835) 193 A stuffed Jacke, a payre of splentes. a 1578 LINDSEY (Pittscottell) *Cher.* *Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 281 The number of iijfe speiris weill arrayit in jake and splent and wther airmor. a 1801 *KNIGHT Willie* xvii. In *Scott Minstrelsy*, He has callid him fery marchmen bauld... With spur on heel, and splent on spaul. 1819 *SCOTT Leg. Montrose* viii, Such force, as to drive the iron splents of the gauntlet into the hand of the wearer.

fig. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6320 When he fornt went, Aboute his nek agayne shou [a snake] cleudly. *Splint*: mare han him greund Of hat sary splent.

B. 1499 *Crt. Rolls Maldon, Essex* Bundle 68 No. 5, Unna bar brygonders, 1 par splynts. 1517 in *Archæol.* XLVII. 310, celt splyntes, and deceviij saletes. 1555 *Edm. Decader* (Arb.) 237 They carye... certeyne armure of golde: especially great and rounde pieces on theyr brestes, and splintes on there armes. 1819 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* ii, The knees and feet were defended by splints, or thin plates of steel, ingeniously jointed upon each other. 1824 *Meyrick Armour* III. 27 Having not only splints at the elbows, but the breast and back-plates made flexible in the same manner.

b. *Zool.* (See *quot.*)

1896 *tr. Boas' Zool.* 403 True scales; if these are much broader than they are long, as on the ventral side of the body in Snakes, they are termed splints.

2. A slender, moderately long and freq. flexible, rod or slip of wood cut or cleft off and serving for some particular purpose, esp. as a lath or wattle, or prepared for use in some manufacture.

The exact meaning in the first two quotations is uncertain. a. c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbero* in *Reliq. Antiq.* II. 4 Splentes, trenchons. c 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 449 *Trach.* d trenchous, Sulle-trees and splentes. 1348 in *1st Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* (1874) 65/1 For splentes for the vineyard. 1 For hordis, 45. 6d. 1410 *Crt. roll Gt. Waltham Manor* (1515). Defordnaverrut salices... ad valenciam ij carcatat. *Splint* pretium dicitur. c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 73 *Leg splentes* wether neth and al about the sides, that the Capon touche no thinge of the pottle. 1523 *Fitzherb. Husb.* § 122 When the swart is knytte, take a hyue, and splente it within with thre or four splentes. 1530 *PAUSAN.* 274 Splent for an houe, *latit*. 1594 *BARNFIELD Affect. Sheph.* (Arb.) 13 Or wilt thou is 2

yellow Boxen bole, Taste with a wooden splent the sweet lythe honey? 1601 CLOLLANO *Phny* I. 459 When the wood is cut into many clefts & splents, fresh and green, they are heaped up on high [etc.]. 1847 HALLIW., *Splint*, a lath. The term is still in use in Suffolk. Splents are parts of sticks or poles, either whole or split, placed upright in forming walls, and supported by rizzers [= poles] for receiving the clay daubing.

B. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxviii. (1495) 933 Calathus is a basketlike made of splyntes to beere sygges therein. 1463 *Crit. roll Gt. Waltham Manor* (MS.), Pro splint inde habend, pro camera ad finem orientalem ejusdem domus. 1483 *Ibid.*, Reparabunt, dictam domum et cameram in daubitura, videlicet cum Splyntis et Cley mixt. cum stramine. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xii. 84 h/2 An ouerthwart post in their walles, wherewnto they fasten their Splintres or radles. 1598 FLORIO, *Assicella*, a little board or a plank or splint of thin boards. 1633 QUARLES in P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* Commend. Verses, Mans Bodie's like a house: his greater bones Are the main timber; and the lesser ones Are smaller splints. 1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* 215 The Hive being taken and housed... loosen the ends of the splints with your Finger. 1757 J. BARTRAM *Observ.* 48 The 2 splints of wood spreading each side, directs the point into the fish. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 14 The bark is lined with small splints of cedar-wood. 1864 STRAUSS, etc. *Eng. Worksh.* 231 The paraffin dipped splints are taken to the woodmatch-framing department. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 559/1 We take a broom splint sometimes, or a penknife, or a pin.

b. *Mil.* (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Splint*, a tapering strip of wood, used to adjust a shell centrally in the bore of a mortar.

3. A splinter of wood or stone; a chip or fragment. Now chiefly north. dial.

a. 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 7397 Here speres brast In splentes, 1495 [see B.]. 1574 HULL *Bells* xxxvii, Of it selfe this draweth forth thornes or splents of wood runne deepe into the fleshe. 1612 North's *Plutarch* 1126 So soone as ever they pulled out the head and splent of the dart. 1849- in dial. glossaries (Durh., Cheshire, Northumbld.).

B. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xi. ii. (Tollem. MS.), Pe mater [of snow] is broke in hrode parties, as it were splyntes [1495 splentes] of shells. 1578 T. PROCTOR *Gorg. Gallery* H ij b, My Hart like Ware so lightly did not brooke More then one stroke, ere Cupid brought to passe One splint of skale therof to take away. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk.* *Physicke* 312/2 To extracte a Thorne or Splinte out of anye wounde without payne. a 1604 HANMER *Chren. Ireland* (1809) 301 The splints of broken staves fly about their ears. 1638 A. REAO *Chirurg.* xxii. 163 These things are to be done when splints of the scull doe pricke the meninges. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 22 If he baue not Judgment, the Shivers or Splints of the Whin or hard Stone... will Wound him severely. 1865- in Yks. and Lancs. dial. glossaries. 1868 WHITMAN *Chants Democratic* Poems 147, I see the savage types, the bow and arrow, the poisoned splint [etc.].

4. *Surg.* A thin piece of wood or other more or less rigid material used to hold a fractured or dislocated bone in position during the process of re-union; by extension, any appliance or apparatus serving this purpose.

'Splints vary almost infinitely in form and size, according to the part to which they have to be adapted, and the position in which it is to be held' (*Penny Cycl.* XXII. 366/1). A number of these are specially described in recent Medical Dicts.

a. 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 63 If pat be prickynge eiper be dislocacioun nedib splentus (v. splyntes), make pat be splentis & byndynge faile aboute be wounde. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Canalis*, a splent for a broken limme. 1594 O. B. *Quest. Profr. Concern.* 32/ b, I had rather be packing while my bones be whole, then to be promised golden splents when they are broken. 1634 *Lowe's Chirurg.* 359 Then it must be banded more slacke, using more bands and no splints. 1748 tr. *Vegetius Distempers Horses* 181 Afterwards you shall put square Olive Splents upon it not less than four Fingers broad. 1836-8 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.*, *Acharnians* v. i, Prepare linen, plaister, greasy wool, and splents To hind his ancle up.

B. 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii, Bynde it with faxe above... with liii. splyntes yebe yelonde perto one agaynyn an other because pat be bones shuld not remewe. 1580 HOLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Atelles*, little splintes which Surgeons set about ones legge or broken arme. 1643 J. STEER tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* v. 63 A is a splint of the breadth of three fingers. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 162 Splints... are made of much paper and then Chips of Wood. 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* I. vi. (1723) 93 To each Side of this Bone is fastned a Splint, in Shape like a Bodkin. 1826 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 278 Splints ought to be made of strong materials, and of a sufficient length to reach beyond the two joints nearest the fracture. 1849 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* iv. (1874) 41 A splint of wood or whalebone fastened over a fractured toe or finger. 1876 C. GIBSON *Robin Gray* viii, His arm was still in splints.

b. *transf.* (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2280/2 *Splint*, a wooden strip for splicing and stiffening a fractured bar or beam.

5. *Farriery.* A callous tumour developing into a bony excrescence formed on the metacarpal bones of a horse's or mule's leg, occurring usually on the inside of the leg along the line of union of the splint-bones with the cannon-bone.

Through-splint: see *Through*. 2.

a. 1523 FITZHERB. *Hush.* § 97 A splent is the leaste soruance that is, that alwaye contumeb, excepte lampas. 1562 TURNER *Baths* (1668) 2, I thinke verely that the bath of brim-tome... will heale splentes, spavines, and all knobbes. 1609 DEKKER *Lanth.* & *Candle* Li. Wks. (Grosart) III. 280 A Horse cannot be lustie at legges, by reason that either his hooves bee not good, or that there be Splents, or any other Eyesore about the nether Ioynt. 1668 HOLME *Ar. nouary* II. 152/1 The Splent... is a spongy hard grisly bone... which by making the Horse stait, causeth him to stumble. 1721 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispen.* III. xvi. 305 Bladders,

Wind-galls, Splents, and other Swellings in the Legs and Joints. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 67 If there be large Splents, they may truly be called Blemishes. 1830 HINOS *Owner's Treat.* *Horse* 267 Splents cause lameness. 1859 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXXV. 455 The animal's legs were so enlarged by splents that they were literally cylindrical.

B. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom.* Abing. i. ii. B ij, A leg both straight and cleane, That hath nor spauen, splint nor flawe. 1677 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1183/4 An Iron gray Gelding, having on each Leg a Splint. 1690 DROVEN *Don Sebastian* I. i, Feel his legs master; neither splint, spavin, nor windgall. 1724 *Land. Gaz.* No. 6266/4 Two large Splints on his two fore Legs. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* III. 435 The Splint is a fixed callous Excrescence... growing on the Flat of the Inside or Outside, and sometimes on both, of the Shank Bone. 1831 YOUTT *Horse* 244 The splint is invariably found on the outside of the small bone, and generally on the inside of the leg. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro'* M. 312 There's a splint on the off-leg!

b. The growth of this, as a specific malady in horses.

1594 GREENE & LOOGE *Looking-Gl.* *Land.* 266 G's Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 181 If he haue outward diseases, as the spavin, splint, ring-bone, wind-gall. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsew.* 38 Mallenders, splent, serewe, ring-bone, and such like infirmities in the fore-feet. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* (1726) *Splint*, a Disease in an Horse. 1831 YOUTT *Horse* 365 *Splint*.—It depends entirely on the situation of the hony tumour... whether it is to be considered as unsoundness. 1847 T. BROWN *Modern Farriery* 114 It is difficult to conceive bow splint should appear on the outside of the small bones.

† 6. = TENT sb. 3. 2. Obs.—

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 187 When the vineger is consumed, then put in the Oppanax, and of both together make like taynters or splints and thrust them into the wound.

† 7. A separate turn or coil in a spiral. Obs.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 717 The splents of the spire are smooth and not deep, being for the most part like unto the wreathing turnings of Snails.

8. (See quot. 1883 and SPINT COAL.)

1789 T. WILLIAMS *Min. Kingd.* I. 218 Sometimes masses of splent or parrot... will be found upon the side or at the bottom of a ravine. 1793 EARL DUNDONALD *Descr. Estate Culross* 4 The Coals are partly Smith Coals, and partly Rich Caking Splents. *Ibid.*, There are several Seams of Dry Splents. 1849 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms*, *Northumb.* & *Durh.* (1851) 49 *Splint*.—Coarse grey-looking coal... Suitable for burning lime, and the better sorts for steam purposes. 1883 GRESLEY *Coal-m.* 231 *Splint* or *Splent*, a laminated, coarse, inferior, dull-looking, hard coal, producing much white ash; intermediate between cannel and commoo pit coal. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Oct. 6/3 The prices fixed for splint are 2s. higher.

attrib. 1887 P. M'NEILL *Blawearie* 57 Where the men had first to descend one of these stairs... to the splint seam.

9. attrib. and Comb., chiefly in sense 2, as *splint-cutter*, *-cutting*, *-machine*, *-plane*; *splint-like* adj.; *splint-boot*, a special boot for a horse suffering from a splint. See also SPINT-BONE.

1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade*, *Splint-cutter*, a shaper and maker of splints. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.*, *Brit.* II. No. 4693, Web, Fetlock, Speedy, Splint, and Strengthening Boots. 1862 HUXLEY *Lect. Working Men* 141 The splint-like bones in the leg of the horse. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2281 *Splint-machine*, a machine for riving or planing small slats or splints for use in making woven-slat blinds, baskets [etc.]. *Ibid.*, *Splint-plane*, one for riving splints from a block or board. 1889 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* 385 We find in the places of the second and fourth digits only two slender splintlike bones.

b. In the sense 'made or formed of splints', as (in sense 1) *splint-armour*, (in sense 2) *splint-basket*, *-chair*, *letter-case*.

(a) 1842 BURN *Nav. & Milit. Dict.*, *Écrouisse*, splint-armour. 1885 DILLON *Fairholt's Costume Eng.* II. 376 Splint armour for the legs... is common in German effigies.

(b) 1867 *Summer in L. Goldthwaite's Life* 175 The finest and whitest and most graceful of all possible little splint baskets. 1871 B. TAYLOR in Hansen-Taylor & Scudder *Life & Lett.* (1884) II. xxiii. 564 An old-fashioned, high-backed splint-chair. 1889 MARY E. WILKINS *Mor. Exagery* (1891) 28 There were a few poor attempts at adornment on the walls; a splint letter-case, a motto worked in worsteds [etc.].

Splint (splint), *v.* Forms: a. 5-7 splent, 6 splente. B. 7- splint. [f. the sb. Cf. Sw. *splinta* to split or splinter.]

† 1. *trans.* To cover, furnish, or construct with splints or thin strips of wood, etc. Obs.

1400 *Morte Arth.* 3264 A-bowte cho whirllide a whele with hir white honden... The spekes... was splentide alle with splentis of siluer. 1523 FITZHERB. *Hush.* § 122 When the swarme is knytte, take a hyue, and splente it within with three or foure splentes. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* I. ii. xv. 110 Then you shall make a stude wall, which shall be splinted. 1632-3 in Willis & Clark *Cambr.* (1886) II. 697 The Partitions and studeys, to be splented and Chayed betweene the Studds. 1639 HORN & RON *Gate Lang. Unl.* xlviii. § 527 The partition will he buildeth up even, being splented and dawhed with clay-moriar.

2. To adjust, bind, or fit a surgical splint to (a fractured bone, etc.); to put into splints; to hold firmly in position, to secure, by means of a splint or splints.

a. 1543 TRAHERON tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.* vi. i. 181 b, Yf the dislocation be with a fracture... after restauration ye shall bynde it & splent it. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Hush.* II. (1866) 143 b, Their legges, if they happen to be broken... being wrapped first in wooll... and afterward splented. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. cxxxix. 44 Then splent it [a broken bone] with three broad, smooth, & strong splentes. 1639 T. OF GRAY *Expert Farrier* 243 Clap... over that a peece of leather cut and shaped for the purpose, and so splent it to keepe it fast on. 1648 HEXHAM II. s.v. *Spalcken*.

B. 1606 BR. W. BARLOW *Serm.* 21 *Sept.* B ij, To heale the infected, to splint the spreined, to reduce the wandring. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 152 The member being onely artificially bound, and splinted orderly. 1725 *Fam. Dict. s.v. Surbating*, Stop up his Foot therewith... covering it with a Piece of an old Shoe, and splint it. 1842 BURN *Nav. & Milit. Dict.* I. s.v. *Attelle*, To splint, to put on a splint. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* viii. (ed. 2) 303 If a broken limb be out splinted the ends may be forced through the skin.

† b. To secure or keep in (a dressing, etc.) with a splint or splints. Obs. rare.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. ci. 385 With a little tow stoppe all the foote, and especially the frush, and splent it in so as it may not fall out.

c. *fig. and transf.* To strengthen or support as if with splints.

a 1634 CHAPMAN *Bussy d'Ambois* v. iv. (1641) 70 An Emperour might die standing, why not I? Nay without help, in which I will exceed him; For he died splinted with his chamber Groomes. 1832 *Examiner* 721/2 He wants strength of character;—but authority will come in aid of his peculiar deficiency, and splint him up. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 108/2 Inner and outer layers of epithelial tissue, splinted by connective tissue... are always developed.

† d. To stop with a splint. Obs.—

1648 HEXHAM II. *Spalckenden mond*, to Gagge or Splent the mouth.

† 3. To cut or split (wood, etc.) into splints or splinters; to cleave or slit apart or in two. Obs.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Deagayr*, to cleave a sunder, to slit, to splent. 1598 FLORIO, *Schiantare*,... to rive, to splint, to shuer. 1600 ABBOT *Exp.* *Jonah* iv. 68 He looketh whether any plank be rift or splint in two.

† b. (See quot.) Obs.—

1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 167 Where the Horse is young and fond of running, it would splint him, or knock him up (as we say) if the Rider were to make his Flourishes upon his Back like a Rope-dancer.

† 4. *intr.* Of the heart: To burst or split. Obs.—

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 55 Hard heart of mine why splintst? why breakst not thou?

Splintage (splintédz). rare—o. [f. SPINT sb.] The application or use of surgical splints.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Splint-bone. Also splint bone, 9 splent bone. [SPINT sb. 5, 10.]

1. *Farriery.* † a. = SPINT sb. 5. Obs. b. One or other of the two small metacarpal bones of the foreleg of a horse, lying behind and in close contact with the cannon-bone or shank.

1704 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4027/4 A Splint Bone in the inside of her rear fore Leg. 1831 YOUTT *Horse* 64 The larger metacarpal or cannon or shaft in front, the smaller metacarpal or splent bone behind. 1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ. Sci.*, *Org. Nat.* I. 244 The small bone called 'splint-bone', by veterinarians, articulated to the 'mesocuneiform', is the stunted metatarsal of the second toe...; the outer 'splint-bone', articulated to the 'cuboides', is the similarly stunted metatarsal of the fourth toe. 1881 *Fortn. Rev.* Dec. 757 But on each side of this enlarged toe there are, beneath the skin, rudimentary bones of two other toes, the so-called splint-bones.

2. *Anat.* = FIBULA 2.

1859 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Splint coal. [Cf. SPINT sb. 8.] Coal with a more or less splintery fracture; orig. a less bituminous variety of Scotch cannel coal; now chiefly, a hard and highly bituminous coal burning with great heat.

a. 1789 T. WILLIAMS *Min. Kingd.* I. 109 In this line the splent coal, etc. has been worked. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) Suppl. II. 231/2 A specimen of the slaty kind [of cannel coal] from Airshire, called *splent coal*. 1815 AIKIN *Min.* (ed. 2) 61 *Candle Coal*. Cannel Coal. Splent Coal.

B. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 963 I found good splint coal of the Glasgow field to have a specific gravity of 1.26. 1861 SIR W. FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 75 It is well known that the anthracite and splint coal can be used most effectively and economically with the hot-blast.

attrib. 1887 P. M'NEILL *Blawearie* 92 We remember... traversing one [mine] in the splint coal seam barely two and a half feet wide.

Splinted, (*phl.*) a. Also 6-7 splented. [f. SPINT sb. or v.]

† 1. Formed or made of, built with, splints or thin strips of wood. Obs.

1538 in *East Anglian* (1910) 227 At the backe side of a splented wall where the clew was broken away. 1703 [R. NEY] *City & C. Purchaser* 207 Sifted through a fine Splinted-sieve.

† 2. Cut into splints; split. Obs.

1616 SURFL. & MARSH *Country Farme* II. lxii. 318 There are also other hutes which are made of splinted wands of flassell or such like plant wood. 1624 CART. SMITH *Virginia* II. 34 To scarifie a swelling, or make incision, their best instruments are some splinted stone.

3. Of a horse: Affected with the splint; having a splint or splints. rare.

1697 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3323/4 Stolen... a brown bay Gelding... splinted under both his Knees.

4. Bound or held in a surgical splint or splints.

1828 W. E. HENLEY *Bk. Verses* 28 Stumps are shaking, crutch-supported; Splinted fingers tap the rhythm.

† **Splint'en**, a. Obs.—o. [f. SPINT sb.] Made of splints (see quot.).

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xiv. (Roxb.) 17/1 The second [sort of basket] is made of more finer stuff, the Rime and handles plaited with shaved wood, the round bottom the like, woven very strongly together... These are termed splenten Baskets.

Splinter (splintər), *sb.* Forms: 5 *splynter*, 6- *splinter*, 7 *splenter*. [a. MDu. *splinter* (Du. and WFr. *splinter*), *splenter* (WFlcm. *splenter*), = LG. *splinter* (hence in G.), *splenter*, related to *SPLINT sb.* Cf. *SPLINDER sb.*]

1. A rough (usually a comparatively long, thin, and sharp-edged) piece of wood, bone, stone, etc., split or broken off, esp. as the result of violent impact; a chip, fragment, or shiver.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. vii. (Bodl. MS.), A reod...hurteþ he hande sone wip splynters. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 9 The staf brake...and the pece and the splinter therof lepte, and smote oute the ladies eye. 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* 56 It draweth forth thornes and Splinters or shivers. 1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* 11. 25 His arrowes were five quarters long, headed with the splinters of a white cristall-like stone. 1657 *TRAPP Comm. Ps.* xxix. 6 God...maketh those huge trees, the splinters of them, to lie up into the air. 1711 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 161 The bomb...a splinter of which struck the lady. 1770 *LANGHORNE Plutarch* (Rldg.) 478/1 An arrow shattered the bone in such a manner, that splinters were taken out. 1801 *COL. STEWART in Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1845) IV. 308 A shot through the mainmast knocked a few splinters about us. 1841 *H. MILLER O. R. Sandst.* vi. 116 Almost...every splinter of sand-stone, every limestone nodule, contained its organism. 1873 *Spon Workshop Rec.* Ser. 1. 59 The best means of drilling holes in glass is by using a splinter of a diamond.

b. *fig.* and in *fig.* context.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* To Father & Sons, Ile make such a splinter runne into your wits, as shal make them ranckle till you become foolles. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* 11. xx. 207 He fears not to have the splinters of his party (when it breaks) flie into his eyes. 1690 *TEMPLE Ess., Poetry* Wks. 1720 I. 245 This Vein of Conceit seemed proper for such Scraps or Splinters into which Poetry was broken. 1730 *YOUNG Ep. fr. Oxf.* 184 Satire recoils whenever charg'd too high. *Reph. your own fame* the fatal splinters fly. 1856 *W. E. AYOUB Bothwell* (1857) 95 The splinters and the accidents That flash from every deed of crime.

c. Used (chiefly with negatives) to denote a very small piece or amount, or something of little or no value.

1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 283 Hee' say...The Grecian Dames are sun-burnt, and not worth The splinter of a Lance. 1658 *OSBORNE Mem. Jas. I.* 56 It is...the...Custom and pure Nature of Humanity to venerate the least splinter of Antiquity. 1728 *MORGAN Algiers* II. v. 320 As for the Ship he talked of, they were resolutely bent not to part with the least Splinter of it. 1769 *HOME Fatal Discov.* 11, She is not worth the splinter of a spear.

d. In *phr.* *in* or *into* *splinters*. Also *all* to *splinters*, completely, thoroughly.

1612 *DRAYTON Polyolb.* xii. 486 With the fearful shock, Their spears in splinters flew. 1656 *RIOGLY Pract. Physick* 172 When the bone broken into Splinters, is thrust inward. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 32 2 Looking-Glasses...sometimes shivered into ten thousand Splinters. 1757 *W. WILKIE Epigoniad* viii. 258 Short from the steel, the staff in splinters broke. 1847 *TENNISON Princ.* v. 483 Into fiery splinters leapt the lance. 1884 'H. COLTUNWOOD' (W. Lancaster) *Under Meteor Flag* 159 We beat Flinn all to splinters.

e. A sharp piece of rock projecting from the main body.

1850 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. xiv. 94 A cliff, which afforded us...some protruding splinters to lay hold of by the hands.

2. A surgical splint. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1597 *A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 46 The splinter must be made of stiffe paper, of latinn, or of any other substance. 1658 *A. Fox Wurtz Surg.* ii. xvi. 122 These Splinters were like such, as I used to Bone-fractures. 1820 *A. COOPER, etc. Surg. Ess.* (ed. 2) 165 The under splinter was a firm excavated piece of deal.

3. A comparatively thin piece or slender strip of wood prepared or used for some particular purpose. Cf. *SPLINT sb.* 2.

1648 *HEXHAM in Een Schindel*, a Slinge, or a Splinter. 1673 *A. GREW Anat. Pl. Anat. Trunks* (1682) 121 The Perpendicular Splinters or Twigs of a Basket. 1723 *Pres. State Russia* I. 307 The Roofs are made of thin Splinters of Fir. 1842 *LOUOON Suburban Hort.* 271 Piercing the stems or roots by a longitudinal cut through a joint, and keeping the wound open with a wedge or splinter.

b. Used as a torch, or dipped in tallow and used as a candle.

1751 *England's Gaz.* s.v. *Macesfield*, Fir-trees...which are dug up for various uses, but chiefly for splinters, that serve the poor for candles. 1791 *W. BARTHAM Carolina* 470 Some take with them little fascines of fat Pine splinters for torches. 1828 *CROKER Leg. S. Ire.* II. 155 While his rosy daughter held a splinter to her mother. 1851 *T. H. TURNER Dom. Arch.* I. ii. 68 It was therefore lit up with splinters and flambeaux. 1862 *T. W. HICINSON Army Life* (1870) 24 Perusing a hymn-book by the light of a pine splinter.

4. A fibre or filament of undressed hemp. Cf. *SHIVER sb.* 1. 2. *Obs.*—

1673 *BOYLE Ess. Effluviis* 11. 15 The thrids or splinters of Hemp the Rope was made up of.

5. = *SPLINT sb.* 5. *Obs.*—

1704 *Dict. Rust.* (1726) s.v. *Rules buying Horses*, If there be hard knots on the inside of the Leg, they are Splinters.

6. *ellipt.* = *SPLINTER-BAR* 2. *rare.*

1793 *FELTON Carriages* (1801) I. 62 The front bar to a single-horse carriage is what the draught is mostly taken from, by means of a splinter hung thereto. 1801 *tr. Gabriell's Hist. Insb.* II. 65 The driver...appeared to have his doubts whether he should not object to my getting into the elegant vehicle, the splinter being certainly, in his opinion, more calculated for a person in my station.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *splinter forceps*, *-hoop*, *wound*; *splinter net*, *-netting* *Naut.*, a net or

netting of small rope spread on board a warship during action to protect the men from falling splinters; *splinter-new a. dial.* [cf. G. *splinterneu*, Du. *splinternieuw*, etc.], quite new. Sec also *SPLINTER-BAR*, *-PROOF*.

1581 *GREW Museum* IV. iii. 374 A plain Indian Fan...Made of the small stringy parts of Roots...bound together with a Splinter-Hoop. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 17 Aug. 4/2 The flames coming up the companion and setting fire to the splinter netting. 1824 *Splinter-new* (in Sc., Cumbl., Yks. dial. glossaries and texts). 1830 *MARRYAT King's Own* xvii. The batchways being covered over with a strong splinter-netting. 1833 *M. SCOTT Tom Cringle* ix. The splinter wound in his head burst afresh. 1894 *Daily News* 21 Mar. 5/2 Bulkheads, boats, splinter nets. 1895 *Arnold & Sons Catal. Surg. Instrum.* 82 Splinter Forceps.

Splinter (splintər), *v.* [f. the *sb.* Cf. Du. *splinteren*, WFr. *splinterje*, LG. and G. *splintern*; WFlcm. *splenteren*.]

1. *trans.* To break or split into splinters or long narrow pieces, or in such a way as to leave a rough jagged end or projections.

1582 *STANVHURST Aeneis* i. (Arb.) 21 The oars are cleene splintered. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T. Wks.* (Grosart) IV. 53 My leane withered hands...are all to shuiered and splintered in their wide cases of skinne. 1769 *FALCONER Diet. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Engagement*, This mutual assault...battering, penetrating, and splintering the sides and decks. 1806 *Monthly Mag.* XXI. 403 A strong bull...splintered with his horns the upper post. 1867 *TROLLOPE Chron. Barset* II. lxxvii. 325 The trees that the storms have splintered are never of use. 1898 *WOLLOMBER Fr. Morn till Eve* v. 48 The top of the pole...had been splintered, and was held together by a very thin shred.

b. *fig.* and in *fig.* context.

1603 *SHAKS. Ham.* III. i. 159 (Q.), The Courtier, Scholler, Souldier, all in him, All dasht and splintered thence. 1849 *M. ARNOLD Mycerinus* 99 While the deep-burnish'd foliage overhead Splinter'd the silver arrows of the moon. 1859 *TENNISON Guinev.* 18 [He] sought To make disruption in the Table Round Of Arthur, and to splinter it into feuds.

c. To bring or cause to fall down, to break off or rend from, in splinters.

1807 *J. BARLOW Columb.* vii. 230 High from the decks the mortar's bursting fires Sweep the full streets, and splinter down the spires. 1871 *L. STEPHEN Playgr. Eur.* (1894) xiii. 320 Long lines of the debris that have been splintered by frost from the higher wall [of rock].

d. To form by shivering or splitting.

1878 *BROWNING La Saisiaz* 7 Five short days, sufficient hardly to entice, from out its den Splintered in the slab, this pink perfection of the cyclamen.

2. To bind, fix, or secure by means of a splint or splints; = *SPLINT v.* 2. *Freq. fig.* Also with *up*. *SHAKS.*

1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. ii. 118 The broken rancour of your high-swolne hates, But lately splinter'd, knit, and ioyn'd together. 1623 *FLETCHER & ROWLEY Maid in Mill* i. iii. Those men have broken credits, Loose and dismembred faiths...That splinter 'em with vows. 1659 *Br. WREN Monarchy Asserted* 148 That Place, which I find...so strangely shattered, that it will be very hard for Me to Splinter up the broken confused Pieces of it. 1720 *Dr. Foe Capt. Singleton* iv. (1840) 73 As to his arm, he found one of the bones broken;...and this he set, and splintered it up, and bound his arm in a sling.

3. *intr.* To split; to break, burst, or fly into to or splinters or fragments; to come away in splinters.

1625 *J. GLANVILLE Voy. Cadiz* (Camden) 48 This forte was built of a kinde of stone not apt to splinter. 1802 *AIKIN Wood. Comp.* (1815) 5 Oak-timber is fitted for this purpose [i.e. shipbuilding]...by the property of not readily splintering. 1832 *CRABBE Posth. Tales* x. 97 The dry boughs splinter in the windy gale. 1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem.* Org. ii. 99 When heated, it [i.e. anthracite] splinters into small fragments. 1886 *G. R. SIMS Ring o' Bells* i. i. 42 The boy...tugged at the iron ring till the rotten woodwork splintered away from the bolt.

b. *poet.* To pierce through in the form of, or after the manner of, splinters.

1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* I. 80 Stronger lightnings splinter through the cloud. *Ibid.* 213 The moon...Splinters through the broken glass.

Splinter-bar. Also *splinter bar*. [f. *SPLINTER sb.*]

1. A swingle-tree or whipple-tree.

1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 78 A two-wheeled plough complete, with draught-chain, and splinter-bars, or whipple-trees. 1767 *S. PATERNON Auth. Trav.* I. 104 A splinter-bar at the end of the traces, to which a small cord leading from the mast is fastened. 1793 *W. H. MARSHALL Rur. Econ. W. Eng.* (1796) II. 350 The yoke and single chain...are...much preferable to collars, traces, and splinter bars. 1855 *RUFFINI Dr. Antonio* i. The rearing of the leader was caused by the knocking of the splinter bar against his legs. 1893 *Spectator* 23 Dec. 909 The plough-teams with looped-up splinter-bars banging against the trace-chains.

2. A cross-bar in a carriage, coach, or other vehicle, which is fixed across the head of the shafts, and to which the traces are attached.

The definition in Webster (1847), 'A cross-bar in a coach, which supports the springs', is repeated by later Dictionaries. 1794 *W. FELTON Carriages* (1801) I. 59 The draught is much preferable when taken from a splinter-bar, which yields to the motion and pull of the horse. 1837 *W. B. ADAMS Carriages* 145 The distance of the splinter [sic] bar from the central pin or perch bolt is regulated by the size of the wheels. 1859 *F. A. GRUFFITT Artill. Man.* (1862) 167, 4 Spare Splinter Bars...a pair of shafts, per Battery, are distributed among the Waggon. 1877 *THURRY Hist. Coaches* ii. 33 The horses are harnessed to splinter or drawing bars.

transf. 1890 *D. K. CLARK Steam Engine* II. 403 The splinter-bar is formed of 3-inch angle-iron, 1/4 inch thick, and is connected to the axle by two wrought-iron arms.

b. With distinguishing terms.

1802 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 308 Affixed to the usual or main splinter-bar. 1852 *BURN Nav. & Milit. Dict.* 11. 250 Swing splinter-bar, or rear master-bar, *voile mobile de derrière*.

Splintered (splintəd), *pp. a.* [f. *SPLINTER v.*] Broken into splinters; split off as a splinter; shattered, shivered.

1728 *Free-thinker* No. 95. 283 A Scamstress has been...sadly wounded by the splintered Glass. 1791 *CONYER Yardley Oak* 128 A splinter'd stump bleach'd to a snowy white. 1804 *ABERNETHY Surg. Obs.* 183 It would be right...to take away the splintered portions of bone. 1842 *TENNISON Sir Galahad* i. The splinter'd spear-shafts crack and fly. 1871 *L. STEPHEN Playgr. Eur.* (1894) xiii. 333 The occasional fall of a splintered fragment of rock.

b. Of rocks, etc.: Ragged or jagged through splintering.

1833 *TENNISON Dream Fair Wom.* xlvii. The splinter'd crags that wall the dell With spires of silver shine. 1850 *L. TAYLOR Eldorado* v. (1862) 42 A chain of splintered peaks in the distance. 1867 *MORRIS Jason* xiv. 38 A little bay Walled from the sea by splintered cliffs and grey.

Splintering (splintərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as *prec.*] The action or process of breaking into splinters. Also *attrib.*

1815 *SCOTT Guy R.* x. A large fragment of the rock...had fallen without any great diminution by splintering. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herew.* xv. What splintering of lances there will be about her! 1889 *WELCH Text Bk. Naval Archit.* vi. 89 On account of the splintering which would ensue should the unarmoured side be struck by shot.

attrib. 1846 *GREENER Sci. Gunnery* 59 Their splintering powers are certainly very extensive indeed.

So **Splintering** *pp. a.*, that splinters; also of sound.

1828 *SPEARMAN Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 323 To produce the greatest damage to any splintering object. 1889 *DOUGL Michal Clarke* 292 A splintering crash from inside the Cathedral announced some fresh outrage.

Splinter-proof, *sb.* and *a.* *Mil.* [See *PROOF a. 1 b.*]

A. *sb.* A structure serving for protection from the splinters of bursting shells.

1805 *JAMES Milit. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Splinter-proof*, a fence or guard...It consists of a shelving sort of frame...of...timber. 1832 *SOUTHEY Hist. Penins. War* III. 705 There were no Barracks, nor any covering for the troops except holes...to serve for them as splinter-proofs. 1863 *P. BARRY Deckyard Econ.* 15 From the security of the splinter-proofs at Shoburness. 1884 *Milit. Engin.* I. ii. 42 The splinter-proofs which form the roof of this cover must be laid in position...before the construction of the battery is commenced.

B. *adj.* Of sufficient strength to ward off the splinters of bursting shells.

1834 *J. S. MACAULAY Field Fortification* 71 The best description of field powder-magazine, is constructed of splinter-proof timbers of about 10 inches by 8. 1884 *Milit. Engin.* I. ii. 38 Gun-pits and epaulments...screened and provided with splinter-proof cover for the gun detachments.

Splintery (splintəri), *a.* (and *adv.*). Also 8-9 *splintry*. [f. *SPLINTER sb.* and *v.* + *r.* Cf. Du. *splinterig*, WFr. *splinterich*.]

1. *Min.* Of fracture: Characterized by the production of small splinters.

1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 34 Of this [i.e. compact] fracture there are six sorts, the uneven, even, conchoidal, splintery, earthy, and hackly. 1799 — *Geol. Ess.* 215 Primitive limestone...is said sometimes to discover a splintery fracture. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 301 Let its fracture be splintery, and it becomes hornstein. 1884 *J. E. LEE tr. Römer's Dome Caves of Ojcow* 2 A compact white oolitic limestone with a splintery or flaily conchoidal fracture.

2. Of stone, minerals, etc.: Liable to split into splinters; breaking or separating easily into splinters; *spec.* having a splintery fracture.

1807 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* (1813) 11 In those places where the upper parts of the rock are of a splintery texture. 1823 *W. SCORESBY Jnrl.* 405 Common calcadoos, inclining to splintery quartz. 1886 *FENN Patience Wins* 50 The stone we found here and there was slaty and splintery.

b. Of rocks, etc.: Marked by splintering; rough or jagged.

1829 *SCOTT Anne of G. I.* The ridgy precipices...showed their splintery and rugged edges over the vapour. 1843 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* I. ii. 1. vii. § 5. 76 Salvator bids him stand under some contemptible fragment of splintery crag. 1876 *PAGE Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xi. 194 Abounding in steep precipices and splintery peaks.

3. Of the nature of a splinter; resembling a splinter in shape or form.

1839 *UNE Dict. Arts* 978 To prevent the seam, which forms the ceiling over the workmen's heads, from falling down and killing them by its splintery fragments. 1850 *BLACKMORE Mary Annet* III. 24 There was no severe cold yet...no splintery needles of sparkling drift.

fig. 1836 *LANNOR Min. Pr. Pieces* Wks. 1853 II. 457/1, I was never an admirer...of those abrupt and splintery sentences, which...sparkle only when they are broken.

Comb. 1888 *RUTLEY Rock-Forming Min.* 192 The laths do not show splintery-looking ends.

4. Abounding in or full of splinters.

1857 *DICKENS Derri* xi. It was a large room, with a rough splintery floor.

5. As *adv.* In a splintering manner. *rare*—

1784 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 453 It...breaks more woody and splintery.

Splinting (splintɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 6 *splint-yng*, *splentyngc*, 7 *splenting*. [f. *SPLINT v.*]

IV. 243 When I am obliged to split my attentions, it is a little fatiguing. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* ii. Not worth splitting a guinea;...toss who shall pay for both. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 225 They were all alike, and you could not split an epithet between them. 1889 DOYLE *Alicia Clarke* 220, I have been splitting a flask with our gallant Colonel. *absol.* 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xi. I'll plump or I'll split for them as treat me the handsomest.

b. To divide or break up into separate parts or portions.

1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 38 Standing upon the firm Deck, he...falls to splitting his Text most methodically. 1777 BURKE *Let. to Sheriffs of Bristol Wks.* 1842 I. 217 'There are people, who have split and anatomised the doctrine of free government, as if it were an abstract question. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* III. II. v. § 2 The proprietors...have it in their power to facilitate the maintenance...of families...by building cottages [and] splitting farms. 1813 *Ann. Reg.* *Gen. Hist.* 49 The thing complained of was a novel practice of splitting votes by will. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. i. 236 The practice of splitting freeholds for the purpose of multiplying votes dates from this memorable struggle. 1868 *Rules Stock Exch.* no. 85, A Member splitting a ticket shall pay any increased expense caused by such splitting.

c. To divide or separate (persons) into parties, factions, groups, etc.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 461 ¶ 2 We are...split into so many different Sects and Parties. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 195 When Babel was confounded, and the great Confed'ry of projectors...Was split into diversity of tongues. 1861 LO. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* IV. 63 They are easily split into parties by intrigue. 1885 GLOSTONE in B. HOLLAND *Life of De. Devonsh.* (1911) II. xxi. § 1 The question of the House of Lords, of the Church, or both, will probably split the Liberal Party.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* June 165/2 The enemy split themselves into two parties.

d. To divide or separate by the interposition of something.

1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 463 What is called splitting particles, or separating a preposition from the noun which it governs, is to be avoided. 1841 LYTTON *Night & Morning* II. v. The man...said... 'Fawdon me, and split legs!' therewith stretching himself between Philip's limbs, in the approved fashion of inside passengers! 1894 *Field* 9 June 835/1 Mr. Marshall split Messrs Taylor's pair with Orphan, a good-looking grey. 1895 *Daily News* 6 July 8/1 Mrs. Williamson splits her infinitives; hers is not a dandy way of writing.

e. Mining. (See later quot.)

1850 ANSTED *Elem. Geol., Min., etc.* 490 This whole current is divided by splitting into sixteen currents of above 11,000 cubic feet per minute. 1866 *Mining Gloss., Newcastle Terms* 65 *Splitting the air*, dividing the air into different portions, each ventilating a separate district of the mine. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-m.* 231 *Split*, to divide the ventilative current after it reaches the pit bottom.

f. Croquet. To drive (a ball) with a 'splitting' stroke.

1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 610 Make that hoop, and split, roll, or rush the ball placed there to help to hoop second back.

5. In various phrases: a. *Split me* (or *my windpipe*), used as an imprecation.

1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem.* viii. Wks. 1709 III. i. 72 A Bully of the Blade came strutting up, crying out, Split my Wind-pipe, Sir, you are a Fool. 1701 CIBBER *Love makes Man* II. ii. I never fenc'd so ill in all my Life—never in my Life, split me! 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 10 Split me if ever I sell it for less. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* ix. I had you here to amuse me—split me!

b. To split a hair or hairs, straws, words, to make fine or subtle distinctions, esp. in argument or controversy; to be over-subtle or captious.

(a) 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol. Pref.* 10 The great difficulty...so to behave oneself, as to split a hair between them, and never offend either of them. 1691 tr. *Emilian's Observ.* *Journ. Naples* 55 Shewing himself very inventive and dexterous at splitting a Hair in his way of handling Scholastic matters. 1742 [see *HAIR* s. 8 j]. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 23 Though we are obliged sometimes to split the hair we need not quarrel it. 1780 M. MADAN *Thelyphthora* II. 4 They splitted the hair...by condemning those who say 'the church may err in teaching otherwise'. 1809 MALIN *Gil Blas* II. v. 5 They would not split a hair about the loss of a wife or two. 1866 BRIGHT *Sp. Reform* 13 Mar. (1896) 346 It never entered into my mind the Government would split hairs in this fashion.

(b) 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* v. iii, I am no changeling, nor can I refine and split straws, like your philosophers. 1905 E. GLYN *Viciss. Evangeline* 225 He does not split straws, or bandy words.

(c) 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 286 Why will you continue splitting words?

c. To split the difference, to halve an amount in dispute between two parties; to take the mean between two sums or quantities; to compromise on this basis. Also *fig.* (Cf. DIFFERENCE 2 d.)

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 28 The Arian Pamphlets are not half so diverting as the Popish Libels; tho' as to their Idolatry, the difference may be split. 1771 *Ann. Reg.* *Chron.* 145/1 The disagreement...is now amicably settled, by the splitting the difference between his surveyor's estimate and that taken by the surveyor for the executors. 1855 *Poultry Chron.* III. 66/2 As *Lt.* had been named [in place of *Lt.*], perhaps if they 'split' the difference, and said *Lt.* would settle the matter. 1893 *Daily News* 13 Mar. 2/7 They refuse to 'split' the half-crown per ton which represented the difference between buyer and seller.]

d. Naut. (See quot.)

1859 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 644 *Splitting the books*, the making of a new complete-book after payment, in which the dead, run, or discharged men are omitted; but the numbers...against the men's oames...must be continued.

6. *slang.* To disclose, reveal, let out. (Cf. 12.)

1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xlii. Did I split anything? 1902 *Munsey's Mag.* XXVI. 501/1 We can't have him splitting that Mr. Lemp's in the wood.

II. *intr.* + 7. As predicate to *all*: To go to pieces. *Obs.*

1590 GREENE *Never too Late* (1600) 47 With that he set down his period with such a sigh, that as the Mariners say, a man would have thought all would have split again. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. ii. 32. 1610 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornful Lady* II. iii. Two roaring boys of Rome, that made all split. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* IV. ii. If I sail not with you both till all split, hang me up at the mainyard.

8. Of a ship: To part or break by striking on a rock or shoal, or by the violence of a storm.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* v. iv. 70 Whiles...the Ship splits on the Rock, Which Industrie and Courage might have sav'd. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 730 Their Admirall here splitteth on a Rocke, but the men are saved by the helpe of the other shippes. 1645 HARWOOD *Loyal Subj. Retiring* room 15 A wise Pilot will not run his ship wilfully on a rock, but if a tempest drive it, he will shew his skill and courage to save it from splitting. 1718 OZELL tr. *Tournefort's Voy.* I. 112 This is the most dangerous Rock to split upon, in all the Archipelago. 1735 JOHNSON *Lobo's Abyssinia*, Voy. IV. 24 These [ships] are the more convenient, because they will not Split, if thrown upon Banks, or against Rocks. 1820 SHELLEY *Vision Sea* 26 The great ship seems splitting! it cracks as a tree.

b. Of persons: To suffer shipwreck in this manner. *Freq.* in *fig. context and fig.*

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. i. 65 Mercy on vs. We split, we split. 1657 BENLOWES *Wisdom* I. (1905) 474 While sinners split on shelves, saints to Heaven's harbour steer. 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* Pref. And this is the rock on which they are daily splitting. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. i. The wind was so strong, that we were driven directly upon it, and immediately split. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. 113 There is no Danger of their splitting upon these insuperable Difficulties. 1764 G. PSALMANAZAR *Memo.* 283 I know but too well how many excellent critics had already split upon that fatal rock.

9. To part asunder, to burst, to form a fissure or fissures, esp. in a longitudinal direction.

a. 1625 *Nomencl. Nav.* (Harl. MS. 2301) s.v. When Sheevers breake wee say they split. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 110 The oak...may be called cowardly, as riving and splitting round about the passage of the bullet. a. 1728 Woodward *Fossils* I. 17 All the Stone that is Slaty...will split into lengthways or horizontally. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 831 Veil splitting at the side. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. i. 40 When the rocks split and close again behind. 1855 ORR's *Civ. Sci., Inorg. Nat.* 173 The clay...assumes a tendency to split in certain directions much more readily than in others. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 806 It is evident that before the bark splits...the transverse tension must attain a certain intensity.

b. Used hyperbolically to denote the effect of excessive laughter, pain, or reptation.

(a) 1677 MIEGE *Fr. Dict.* II. To split with laughter. 1693 DRYDEN *Jen.* (1697) 333 Shou'd such a Fight appear to view, All Men would split, the Sight wou'd please whilst new. 1729 SWIFT *Grand Quest.* 175 Madam, I laugh'd till I thought I should split. 1840 THACKERAY *Barber Cox* Feb. One or two men, who roared with laughter ready to split. 1862 J. MEREDITH *Old Chartist* ix. I'm nearly splitting.

(b) 1722-7 BOYER *Dict. Royal L. s.v. Fendre*, My Head is ready to split in two, I have a violent Head-ache. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD in *Coltness Coll.* (Maitl. Club) 194 By the time we arrived, my head was like to split with perfect fear. 1849 CUPPLES *Green Hand* xvii. (1856) 268, I lay on my back...my head aching like to split.

(c) 1771 GOLDSM. *Hannuch Venison* 104 'A pasty' 're-echo'd the Scot; 'Tho' splitting, I'll still keep a corner for that'. 1783 VOLCOIR (P. Pindar) *ODE to R.A.'s* Wks. 1812 I. 49 The Poet might have guttled till he split.

c. To admit of being cleft.

1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 169 The wood splits clean and easy, and is best adapted for splitting and laths.

10. To part, divide, or separate in some way.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 415 ¶ 10 As in such Bodies the Sight must split upon several Angles, it does not take in one uniform Idea. 1856 STANLEY *Sinal & Pal.* II. (1858) 111 'The...river, which rises at the point where Hermon splits into its two parallel ranges. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* (ed. 2) 94 If boiled for some hours with hydrochloric acid glyceric acid splits into a brownish resin and glucose. 1898 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* V. 956 There is an element of caprice in murmurs, which may rise, fall, split, or perhaps vanish for a time.

b. To break up into separate groups or parties.

1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xii. The land-sharks were on them...and so they were obliged to split and squander. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) v. 137 We somehow contrived to split into three parties. 1891 M. LAGRAN *Cambr. Freshm.* 299 This ceremony over, the party split of its own accord into two sections.

11. To break up into factions, sects, or similar divisions; to separate through disagreement or difference of opinion; to fall out or disagree.

1730 T. BOSTON *Mem.* ix. 264 The parties were at the very point of splitting. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* VI. 8 29 What or where is the profession of men, who never split into schisms? 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 379 He had not the power of keeping the princes of the empire together;...the contrary, every thing about him split into parties. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* 120 'Well, don't let us split on a small point of detail,' he began.

b. *slang.* To break or quarrel with a person.

1835 JAMES GIPSY xi. I don't want to split with Pharoel. 1859 STANLEY *Dict.* 99 To split with a person, to cease acquaintanceship, to quarrel.

12. *slang.* To turn evidence or informer; to

peach; to give information detrimental to others; to betray confidence.

1795 POTTER *Dict. Cant.* (ed. 2), *Split*, turning evidence. 1824 *Compl. Hist. Murder Mr. Wear* 242 Such was the intense anxiety of some parties...to hear whether Thurtell had split. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lxvi. If anybody is to split, I had better be the person. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* lxvii. Janet would not split even when she was dying. And then there was very little to split about when she died.

b. *Const. on or upon* (a person).

1812 in J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* 1838 DICKENS O. Twist xxv. I might have got clear off, if I'd split upon her. 1875 'A. R. HOPE' *My Schoolboy Fr.* 78 Of course you won't split on us. 1891 V. L. CAMERON *Log Jack Tar* 203 When he investigated the matter some among them split upon the ringleaders.

c. *Const. about* (a matter).

1836 *Ann. Reg.* *Chron.* 23 Feb. 34/1, I will split about the murder, and get you scragged. 1876 [see 12].

13. *collog.* To run, walk, etc., at great speed.

1790 R. TYLER *Contrast* II. ii. (1887) 39, I was glad to take to my heels and split home, right off. 1848 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 324. 1868 DICKENS *Let.* (1880) II. 361 The spectacle of our splitting up the fashionable avenue, excited the greatest amazement. 1872 *Routledge's Et. Boy's Ann.* 30 Over him she [sc. the mare] goes, and down the hill as hard as she can split.

b. To do anything with great vigour.

a. 1848 *May Jones's Courtship* (Bartlett), I set the niggers a drummin' and fiddin' as hard as they could split.

III. 14. With advs., as *away, down, off, out, up*:

a. In transitive senses.

1648 HEXHAM II. *Oppliften*, to Split up, or to Rive open. 1717 M. CLERK in *Dict. Nat. Biogr.* (1887) XI. 44/1 He only cut off a chieff's lug, and he ought to ha' split down his head. 1799 [A. YOUNG] *View Agric. Lincoln.* 72 A wheel plough...for crossing broad high lands at an equal pitch; which is liked better...than either gathering up, or splitting down. 1807 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) II. App. 25 We cut down a small green cotton-wood tree, and with much labor split out a canoe. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 291 *Splitting out blocks*, a process sometimes resorted to when it is necessary to remove the blocks on which a vessel rests on a slip or in a dock [etc.]. 1855 ORR's *Civ. Sci., Inorg. Nat.* 39 These, which are often of vast dimensions, are split off from the peaks of the higher mountains. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 22 Oct. 5/2 To split up Manchester into half a dozen distinct constituencies.

b. In intransitive senses.

1843 PENNY *Cycl.* XXXV. 204/2 The outer layer of which splits up into star-like expanding rays. 1852 MISS YOUNG *Cameos* I. i. 4 Soon the kingdom of France split away from the Empire. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vii. Sam., dexterously contriving to tickle Andy... which occasioned Andy to split out into a laugh. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herem.* 4 A Roman camp, guarding the King Street, or Roman road, which splits off from the Ermine Street. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1877) I. 160 The Empire did not at once split up into national kingdoms.

Split, the verbal stem in combs., as *split-farthing a.*, mean, miserly; *split-flig* (see *quids*); *split-plough*, a plough used for splitting ridges.

a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Split-flig*, a Grocer. 1787 W. H. MARSHALL *E. Norfolk* (1795) II. 384 *Nip*, a near, split-farthing house-wife. 1840 J. LUEL *Farmer's Comp.* 118 These high furrows are separated in the spring with the four-horse split-plough. 1882 JAGO *Cornwall Gloss.* 274 *Split-flig*, a very stingy person. Nickname for a grocer who would cut a raisin in two, rather than give overweight.

Split (split), *phl. a.* [f. SPLIT v.]

1. That has undergone the process of splitting; divided in this manner; riven, cleft.

1648 HEXHAM *Gespelen klanwen*, Split or Cloven Clawet. 1673 HICKERINGILL *Greg. Father Greg.* 314 Wry faces, mops, mows, split jaws. 1758 ANSON's *Voy.* II. x. 241 A large split hammoe...as a trough. 1825 JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. W. Eng.* 71 *Spars*...are commonly made of split willow rods. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 379 To insulate the wire from the hook, a split quill is slipped over the wire, on which it rests. 1899 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* VIII. 468 Tender nodosities or nodes on the shins, from a pea to a split walnut iosie.

b. Of a surface: Exposed by splitting.

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 8 River-pebbles split in the middle...laid with the split-side outwards. 1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Let.* 121 If a thin slice of one of them is taken from the split surface of the trunk of an Oak or Elm. 1851-4 TOMLINSON *Cycl. Arts & Mannf.* (1867) II. 34 As the hide is split, one half, which is the split flesh side, passes over the knife; the other half, or the split grain side, continues to adhere to the drum. 1891 MALCOLM *Tillage* 106 It is not uncommon to throw the split-furrows on to the unploughed land, so that the ridges are not too high.

c. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1813 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 388 Split (*fissus*); divided nearly to the base into a determinate number of segments.

2. In various special collocations: a. In designations of apparatus, implements, parts of machinery, or similar objects, as *split bandage, cane, chuck*, etc.

1846 BRITANN tr. *Malpaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 202 The split parts being divided, the utility of a 'split bandage' in keeping them back is generally allowed. 1843 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* I. 217 The 'split' bolster is employed for cutting out long rectangular holes or mortices. 1890 L. C. D'OLY *Nether* 143 Taking my rod (a light 'split-cane') in his hands, he shook it—and grinned. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 355 A stand upon the split cane principle. When the rig and bottom fittings are removed, the stick opens out into three pieces. 1890 *Mechanic's Mag.* XIII. 50, I call it the 'split-chuck', for want of a more appropriate name. 1824 F. J. BERTREX *Watch & Clockm.* 237 Split chucks were made here many years ago. 1849 CRAIG, in *Surgery*, 'split-cloth', a bandage for the head, consisting of a central part, and six or eight tails. 1832 SOUTHWARD *Pract. Printing* (1834) 6 Certain

fractions are cast in one piece... If other fractions are needed, they require to be made up with small trays, called 'split fractions'. 1878 BARLOW *Weaving* 168 The second [confrance] is generally used in weaving the richest silks... and is termed the 'split harness'. 1843 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* 1. 221 The two parts are previously prepared either to the form of the tongue or 'split joint'. 1869 RANKINE *Machine & Hand-tool* Pl. H. 4 A leading screw working in a 'split nut' beneath the slide rest. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2281/2 'Split-pin, a pin or cotter with a head at one end and a split at the other. 1879 *Man. Artill. Exerc.* 171 Take out split-pin and unscrew steel pivot out of metal plate. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 237 Separate 'split plugs' for different sized objects are provided. 1888 JACOB *Printers' Vocab.* 129 'Split rigger, riggers made in two equal portions and screwed together in order to facilitate shifting or changing. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 316 A novel safety guard... swivel double like a 'split ring'. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2281/2 A splitting ring has an opening by which keys may be introduced to be strung upon it. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 245 The 'Split Seconds' is a form of chronograph in which there are two centre seconds hands, one under the other. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 398/1 Watches are also made with what are called 'split seconds' hands.

b. In miscellaneous uses, as *split brilliant, crow, eagle, leather, pease*, etc.

1850 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* 111. 1332 The 'split brilliant'... only differs from the full brilliant... in the foundation squares being divided horizontally into two triangular facets. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.* 'Split crow, the sign of the spread eagle. 1889 F. E. GRETTON *Memory's Harkback* 224 The sign of the Church might well have been the spread or 'split eagle'. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2281/2 'Split-leather is an inferior article, and is used for light boots and shoes [etc.]. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.* 'Split-lift, a narrow strip of leather split in two, which forms the lift, or seat of a shoe. 1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 63 *Andræaceae*. — 'Split-mosses. 1846 'Split-paling (see *SPLIT* v. c.). 1736 BAILEY *Household Dict.* s.v. *Pease*. The 'split pease' do not need it. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 39 One pint of split pease. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Split-pease*, husked peas, split for making pease-soup or pease-puddings. 1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets*, etc. 191 He was as like Pat Kineen... as two split peas are like each other. 1814 W. BROWN *Hist. Propag. Chr.* (1823) 1. 620 note. The name of 'split-snake'... we considered as descriptive not so much of its split appearance as of the singular sensation occasioned by its bite. 1832 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlew.* 1241/2 'Split stitch, a stitch much used in ancient Church Embroidery... to work the faces and hands of figures. 1852 MRS. MEROETH *My Home in Tasmania* 1. 159 'Split stuff', by which is meant timber... split into 'posts and rails', slabs, or paling. 1852 MUNDY *Antiquary* (1857) 29 A mile or so of road lined with pretty cottages—pretty although formed only of 'split stuff'. 1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Syn. Fishes N. Amer.* 223 *Pogonichthys macrolepidotus*, 'Split-tail. 1887 J. G. FRAZER *Totipotum* to a remarkable feature of some of these Oraon totems is, that they are not whole animals, but parts of animals... Such totems may be distinguished as 'split totems'. 1898 *Year-bk. U.S. Dept. Agric.* 122 Another new insect... is the so-called tobacco leaf-miner, or 'split worm'.

3. Separated, divided, parted, or apportioned in some way. In special collocations, as *split draught, duty*, etc.

1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 530 The other flues may be arranged either as a wheel-draught or a 'split-draught'. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2281/2 *Split-draft*, (Furnace), in steam-boilers, when the current of smoke and hot air is divided into two or more flues. 1895 *Daily News* 25 June 6/3 'Split duty, dividing the day's work into two or more portions, had been a sore point among the London sorters for many years. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 327 Whenever the metal is run off by the tap-hole into the two basins... called 'Split-Hearths'. 1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. x. 308 Some good examples of 'split lodes' are to be seen in the Marazion and Breague districts. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* iv. 32 The twins were taking their third 'split soda'—it was brotherly to divide a bottle. 1848 BARR-LETT *Dict. Amer.* 410 It sometimes happens... that individuals... erase one or more of the names and substitute others more to their liking. This is called a 'split-ticket' [1859 also a scratch ticket]. 1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 270 At times the party itself is divided into fractions... and the result of such a split in their own ranks, is a split ticket.

b. *Split infinitive*: see *INFINITIVE* sb. 1.

4. With advs., as *split-off, -up*.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* 11. xiv. 148 These split-off lines of ice were evidently in motion. 1880 MISS GIBBERNE *Sun, Moon, & Stars* 294 The split-up rays tell us much more than the kinds of metals in different stars.

b. *Split-up*, long-legged, *slang*.

1874 *Slang Dict.* 304 *Split-up*, long in the legs. Among athletes, a man with good length of limb is said to be well 'split up'. 1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 354/3 The winner, Grand Fashion, is a leggy, split-up black, but decidedly the best mover of the lot.

5. a. In attrib. combs., as *split-mouth sucker, split-oak railing, split-timber house*.

1827 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* II. 170 In the split-timber houses, a frame is first put up. 1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Syn. Fishes N. Amer.* 144 *Quassilabia lacera*,... Split-mouth Sucker. 1895 CORNISH *Wild Eng.* 121 The ordinary high split-oak railing.

b. *Comb.*, as *split-eared, -nosed, -tongued* adjs. c. 1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 272 The sub-order Fissilingues, the split-tongued Lizards. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 173/2, I hunted on many horses... but never on a better than my shaggy, split-eared, one-eyed Whitey. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Mar. 7/1 An abundance of explosive soft-nosed and split-nosed ammunition.

† *Splitte*, *Obs.*—In 5 *splyte*. [? a LG. *splitte*, related to *spliten* to split.] a narrow opening. 1849 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xiv. Hijij. The walles must be... so thykke and so brode that aleyes may be there made wyth boles and splytes that archers be sette for to shutte.

Split-ful. *Weaving*. [f. *SPLIT* sb. 1 2 b.] A division of the warp, consisting of the threads passing between each pair of dents or splits.

1834-6 P. BARTOW in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 734/2 There is likewise a third rod which divides the warp into what is usually called *splitfuls*, for two threads alternately pass over and under it.

Split-new, a. [app. f. *SPLIT* sb. 1 or v. Cf. *Sc. Spleet-New*.] Perfectly new, brand-new.

1695 BR. SAGE *Presbytery* (1697) 246 A split new Democratical System; a very Farce of Novelty. 1800 *Monthly Mag.* April 239/2 'The coat is split new.' This no doubt is a Scotticism. 1849 CUPPLES *Green Hand* xi. (1856) 215, I 'scribes the whole o' my togs as if I'd made 'em,—'split new,' says I.

† *Split-ted*, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. *SPLIT* v.] = *SPLIT* *ppl. a.*

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* III. ii. 411 Euen as a splitted Barke, so sunder we. 1597 A. M. Guillemau's *Fr. Chirurg.* 23/1 Of the baremouth, or splitted and cloven lippes. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iv. iv. I am a poore, poore orphan... The wrack of splitted fortune. 1635 J. JOHNSON *Hist. Tom a Lincoln* (1828) 87 Like to a splitted ship borne by the tempest of the sea. 1695 BR. SAGE *Presbytery* (1697) 407 Why may not the two parts of the splitted Estate join together?

So *Split-ted ppl. a. rare*.

1832 MOTHERWELL *Poems* 17 Alack! What gain they but a splitted skull. 1896 KIPPLING *Seven Seas* 68 Like a splitted sail, to left and right she tore.

† *Splitter*, sb. 1 *Obs.* [a. LG. *splitter* (G. *splitter*, Sw. *splittra*), related to *spliten* to split.] A splitter. (Cf. *SPLETER*.)

1546 LANGLEY *tr. Pol. Verg. de Invent.* II. xi. 54 b. The winter garlandes... which are made of wode splitters or fuerie died with many colours began to be had in quotidian usage. 1602 SEGAR *Honor, Milit. & Civ.* 168 The seventh encounter was between John Marshall and Bouciquant, who was somewhat hurt with a splitter. 1616 J. LAKE *Centin. Sgr.'s T.* XII. 120 Theie meete amidd... so that bothe brokenn splitters flew in th' air.

Splitter (splitter), sb. 2 [f. *SPLIT* v. + *ER* 1.]

1. One who, or that which, splits or cleaves, in various senses.

1648 HEXHAM *11. Een Kluiver*, a Cleaver, or a Splitter. 1706 STEVENS *Span. Dict.* *Rajador*, a Hower, a Cleaver, a Splitter. 1731 SWIFT *Div. Ch. Livings* Misc. (1735) V. 127 How should we rejoice, if... Those Splitters of Parsons in sunder should burst. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1241 The splitter begins by dividing the block [of slate]... to a proper size. 1839 WELCH *Text lib. Naval Archit.* iv. 77 For lap-work, a tool called a splitter is employed to make a split in one of the edges. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 144 It is taken from the annealing-kiln... to be cut up by the 'splitter' to the best advantage.

b. *spec.* One employed in splitting fish.

1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 82 Seuen are to be skillfull headers, and splitters of fish. c. 1682 J. COLUNUS *Salt & Fishery* 91 The Splitters immediately split them, beginning at the Tail, and so continue to the Head, close by the back Fin. 1761 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 188/2 Every boat-master, splitter, and master voyage [sic], who are the chief people among the fishermen. 1822 HIBBERT *Descr. Shell.* I. 519 A splitter, as he is called, then, with a large knife, cuts a fish open from the head to the tail. 1883 L. Z. JONCAS *Fisheries Canada* 16 The splitter now seizes the fish, and with a single stroke of his knife he removes the back bone.

c. *Austr.* A wood-cutter.

1841 in *Lang Phillipsland* (1847) 133 Mokitte shot near Mount Cole; it is said by a (timber) Splitter, 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Splitter*, a name in Tasmania for a wood-cutter. 1870 A. L. GORRAN *Bush Ballads* 32 At the splitter's tent I had seen the track of horse-boofs.

2. *fig.* In phrases One who makes fine or subtle distinctions.

a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Splitter-of-Causes*, a Lawyer. 1771 *Ann. Reg., Hist. Europe* 32/1 Of which they were as well qualified to judge as the most acute and subtil splitter of cases in all the courts. 1863 MISS BRADDOCK *Aurora Floyd* vi. The splitter of metaphysical straws and chopper of logic.

b. One who favours minute subdivision in scientific classification.

1887 *Darwin's Life & Lett.* II. 105 quote, Those who make many species are the 'splitters', and those who make few are the 'lumpers'. 1898 *Athenaeum* 22 Jan. 123/1 Babbington belonged to that category of botanists... denominated 'splitters'.

3. A splitting headache.

1860 THACKERAY *Level* v. (1869) 224, I have got such a splitter of a headache. 1886 *Punch* 27 Nov. 263 Next morning Mr. Dumpkin has a headache, such a Splitter!!

4. One who causes splitting of votes.

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Mar. 2/2 The figure cut by the splitters themselves has in all cases been very poor.

Splitter, v. *rare*. [f. *SPLIT* v. + *ER* 5, or ad. G. *splittern*.] *intr.* To break into fragments.

1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, Week's Holiday*. Atlas... would drop the moon... on to the white marble floor, and it would splitter into perdition. 1866 *Daily News* 29 Apr. 7/3 Called of God to save Russia from the 'splitting', which has filled Europe with rival creeds.

† *Splittern*, *Obs.*— (See quot.)

1598 FLORIO, *Galette delle gambe dietro del cavallo*, the joint of the hinder legs of a horse, called the bought or the splinter [1611 splinter] of a horse.

Splitting (splitting), *ppl. sb.* [f. *SPLIT* v. + *ING* 1.]

1. The act of the vb.; cleaving or sending:

a. In intransitive uses. Also with *asunder*. c. 1595 CAPT. WYATT *Dudley's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 54 When we expected nothing less then splitting of sailes, breakinge

of shroudes [etc.]. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemau's Fr. Chirurg.* 23/1 The cleaving or splitting in the lippes, and in the nose. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Debris*,... a breaking, or splitting asunder, as of a ship against a rocke. 1722-7 *Boyer Dict. Royal* 1, *Eclat de rire*, a splitting with laughing. 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1807) II. 335 It is to be suspected that the great penetration... was owing to the splitting of his timber in some degree. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnrl.* 1. 330/1 The failure of the wall, by its separating into two thicknesses along the middle... is called splitting. 1882 VINES *tr. Sachs' Bot.* 734 The splitting asunder of whole masses of tissue during freezing.

b. In transitive uses. Also with *out*.

1872 HOLLAND *Marble Proph.* 102 When the choppings and splitting were done. 1890 'R. BOLNREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 131 A long spell of bush work—splitting, fencing... what not. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 May 1/2 The Chief Constructor... will personally direct the splitting out of the only twelve blocks remaining under the vessel.

2. The action of dividing, separating, or parting. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 34/1 Lest the Managers, by Splitting of Votes, should escape the Prosecution commenced against them. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 173 To prevent the splitting of freeholds. 1766 *Ibid.* II. 215 The inconveniences that attended the splitting of estates. 1837 H. MARTINEAU *Loom & Luggers* I. i. 3 Such a splitting into two parties. 1885 *Athenaeum* 12 Sept. 333/1 It is equally difficult to escape the charge of tedious and needless splittings.

3. Similarly with *up*.

1847 *tr. Bunser's Ch. Future* 10 Along with the splitting up of the divine idea in man, the human race also was split up out of unity into plurality. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* (ed. 2) 288 The formation and the splitting up of these saccharides. 1895 *Knowledge* July 149 The splitting up of the rays which occurs on the transmission of light through a prism.

3. *pl.* That which is split, cleft, or chopped.

1867 *Morn. Star* 8 Oct. A Salisbury butcher announces... meat at the following prices: Beef—brisket, 7d.; 1 splittings, 7d.; rumps, 8d. 1887 D. C. MURRAY & HERMAN *Traveller Returns* vi. 78 Upon this small logs and split-tings, dry and green alike, were thrown.

4. *Mining*. (See quot.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-m.* 231 *Splittings*, two horizontal level headings driven through a pillar in pillar workings, in order to work away the coal.

5. *attrib.*, chiefly in the sense of 'used or adapted for splitting', as *splitting-knife, -machine, -mill, -tool*; *splitting-block* (see quot. 1711), -board (see quot. 1875).

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 25 Blocks of hard knotty stuff... upon which you lay other blocks, called Splitting-blocks, of the freest Timber that can be got, for the Convenience of cleaving out again, when you are ready to launch. 1802 A. YOUNG *Autobiog.* (1898) 383, I have fixed straw work here... and my splitting machines are all distributed. 1846 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* II. 459 Paring or splitting tools, with thin edges. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2162/2 The blocks are fed to the splitting-knives by fluted rollers. *Ibid.* 2281/2 *Splitting-board* (Mining)... a dividing board used in mine ventilation to divide the incoming air. 1886 A. WEIR *Hist. Basis Mod. Europe* (1889) 377 The rollers... saved the smaller gauges from being consigned to the splitting mill.

Splitting, *ppl. a.* [f. *SPLIT* v.]

1. Causing to split or rend.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* III. ii. 97 The splitting Rocks cower'd in the sinking sands. 1606 — *Fr. & Cr.* I. iii. 49 When the splitting windde Makes flexible the knees of knotted Onkes. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. 64 The flashes of fire from heaven, by which light onely we kept from the splitting shore.

b. *Ear-splitting*; deafening.

1821 BYRON *Sardanap.* I. ii. Worse than the rabble's shout, or splitting trumpet. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* iv. Splitting outbursts settled into a long continued roar.

c. *Croquet*. Of a stroke: Causing the balls to go in divergent directions.

1874 HEATH *Croquet Player* 37 The Splitting Stroke. In this stroke, the two balls... fly off from each other at an angle. It is the most important of the croquet-strokes.

2. Parting asunder; separating by cleavage.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* vii. 358 The splitting Raft the furious tempest tore. 1883 *Gd. Words* Nov. 732/1 Besides the very small disease germs, there are many 'splitting-fungi'. 1891 T. HARRY TEE (1900) 24/1 The aspect of the straight road enlarged... the two banks dividing like a splitting stick.

3. Extremely fast; very rapid.

1829 in *Standard* 6 Apr. (1908) 8/2 On the pistol being fired, the boat went off at a splitting rate. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. xv. A weak-spirited, improvident idiot... racing off at a splitting pace for the workhouse. 1873 *Routledge's Young Gentl. Mag.* 270/2 At a splitting gallop.

4. Of a headache: Violent, severe. Also *fig.* of the head.

1847 MRS. GORE *Castles in Air* xxviii. 111. 49, I woke next morning... with a splitting head-ache. 1857 G. A. LAWRENCE *Guy Livingstone* III. 23 Pale men with splitting heads... after a heavy drink. 1884 *Punch* 15 Nov. 292/2 Head split open; splitting headache as result. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Famirs* II. 191, I had a splitting headache in consequence of my fall.

Splitty, a. [f. *SPLIT* v. Cf. *WFriss. splitlich*.]

Liab. to split.

1875 SIR T. SEATON *Fret-Cutting* 114 If the wood should be unusually 'splitty', the notch can be cut little by little.

Sploach, *Sploach*, *obs.* forms of *Splotch*.

Sploodge (splojdz), sb. [Cf. next ad. *Splotch* sb.] A thick, heavy, or clumsy splotch.

1854 *Househ. Words* IX. 741: She was a dollop of dripping. 1862 SALA *Accepted Advs.* 215 The a sploodge of grease. 1862 SALA *Accepted Advs.* 215 The monstrous splodges of colour the marvellous sent of oil

greenish-white, which passes into apple-green. 1837 DANA *Attn.* 305 Spodumene... was so called because it assumes a form like ashes before the blowpipe. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 353 The Hiddenite, or green spodumene, is an extremely rare and very pretty stone.

a. 1822 *Inson's Sci. & Art II.* 84 It... has been met with in the petalite, spodumene, and lepidolite. 1851 MATTELL *Petrifications* iv. § 1. 364 Pelspathic substances. Triphane; spodumene; petalite.

Spoofish (spoffish), *a. slang.* [Of obscure origin.] Bnstling, fussy, officious.

1836-7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Tales* v. As a little spoofish man... entered the room. *Ibid.* vii. He... was smart, spoofish, and eight-and-twenty. 1884 E. YATES *Recoll.* II. 244 A little spoofish American gentleman... had regarded me with great curiosity.

So **Spoofy** *a.*

1866 *Slang Dict.*, *Spoofy*, a hustling busy-body is said to be spoofy.

Spoageur, obs. form of SPOUCHER (scoop).

Spoil (spoil), *sb.* Forms: 4, 6-7 spoyle, 4, 6-8 spoile, 4, 6- spail, 6 spoylle, 7-8 spoyl; 4-5 spuyle, 5 spuyll. See also SPULYUE. [ad. OF. *espoille*, *espoille*, f. *espoillier* (see next); or directly f. SPOLIUM. In senses 5-6 after L. *spoliū*, pl. *spolia*. As in the verb, there are notable gaps in the continuity of the older senses.]

I. 1. Goods, esp. such as are valuable, taken from an enemy or captured city in time of war; the possessions of which a defeated enemy is deprived or stripped by the victor; in more general sense, any goods, property, territory, etc., seized by force, acquired by confiscation, or obtained by similar means; booty, loot, plunder.

a. In collective sing.

13.. K. ALICE, 986 (Laud MS.), Alisaundre took be spoylle of be cite. *Ibid.* 2535 After bat was parted be spoylle. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxi. 9 Who forsothe shul... flee to the Caldeis that hegen zoun, shal lyue, and be shal to hym his soule as spoile. 1530 PALSGR. 274 Spoylle that is gotten in warfare, *despoille*. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 300 All suche as were at this battayle, were all made riche... by wynging of Golde, Siluer, plate, and Jewels, that was there found in the spoylle. 1824 N. LICHFIELD *Tr. Castanhetas's Conq. E. Ind.* 163 With this spoylle the king of Calicut remained... ill contented. 1869 SHAKS. *Cor. v.* vi. 44 That we look'd For no lesse Spoile, then Glory. 1791 MILTON *Sansun* 1203 As on my enemies, where ever chanc'd, I us'd hostility, and took their spoils. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 122 If they meet with an insect... several of them will fall upon it at once, and having mangled it, each will carry off a part of the spoils. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* (1787) III. 467 They were more ambitious of spoils than of glory. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* vii. Several of the people... of Jarlshof were now hastening along the beach, to have their share in the spoils. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xliii. v. 270 He led his army back... laden with the spoils of Locris. 1876 MATTHEWS *Coinage of World* xiv. 123 Prussia and Austria then attacked Denmark and took Holstein and Schleswig from it, finally quarrelling over the spoils.

fig. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 411 To gather Laurel-berries, and the Spoil of bloody Myrtes. 1816 BYRON *Prisoner of Chillon* i. My limbs are... rusted with a vile repose. For they have been a dungeon's spoils.

b. In pl. Also more fully in the spoils of war.

(a) 1340 HAMOLE *Psalter* cxviii. 162, I shall be glad on bi wordis as he pat fyndis spoils many. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xli. 27 The morwen tide he shall eate a prey, and the euen-tide he shal dnynde spoylis. — *Luke* xii. 22 Soihli if a strongere comynghe aboue ouercome him, he... schal dele abroad his spuylls. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* viii. 27 So they toke their wepans and spoyles & kepte the Sabbath, geuyng thanks vnto the Lorde. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* ii. 1, 80, I haue loaden me with many Spoyles, Vysing no other Weapon but his Name. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 167 The Tartars choosing this for their seate and countrie, beautified it with the spoiles of Asia. 1654 BRAN- NALL *Just Vind.* iii. (1661) 37 Why did they not... preserve the spoiles of the cloisters for publick and charitable uses? 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 311 Offering to him the Spoils of the Enemy. 1746 FRANCIS *Tr. Horace, Epist.* ii. 36 A common Soldier, who by various Toils And Perils gain'd a Competence in Spoils. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. 1397 IV. 59 Are the curates to be seduced from their bishops, by holding out to them the delusive hope of a dole out of the spoils of their own order? 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xiii. A rich Turkey carpet, the spoils of the tent of a Pacha after the great battle of Jajza. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 325 The great spoils of which the king had possessed himself. 1891 FARRAR *Darwin & Dawn* Ixi. Informers who had recently been enriched with the spoils of the innocent.

fig. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 159 Now gentle gales... dispense Native perfumes, and whisper whence they stole Those balmie spoiles. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 133 The new islands which are sometimes formed from the spoils of the continent.

(b) 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 810 Mighty Caesar, thundring from afar, Seeks on Euphrates' Banks the Spoils of War. 1865 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ.* i. (1878) 6 Who after a long pursuit recovered the prisoners with all the spoils of war. 1892 *Tr. Villari's Machiavelli* ii. iv. 1184 Only of the spoils of war has the prince the right to be lavish.

c. *transf.* That which is or has been acquired by special effort or endeavour; esp. objects of art, books, etc., collected in this way. Sometimes with slight suggestion of the primitive seque. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 50 But Knowledge to their eyes her ample page Rich with the spoils of time did ne'er unroll. 1757 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 390, I had just seen her collection, composed of the spoils of her father and the Arundel collections. 1820 HAZLITT *Table T.* xvii. (1911) 252 The Louvre is stripped of its triumphant spoils. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 7, I found him surrounded by the literary spoils which he had brought across the Alps. 1892 *Daily News* 23 Dec. 6/4

The plates represent the spoil of all the great galleries of Europe.

† d. pl. (See quot.) Obs. [F. *dépoilles*.]

1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 17th Cent. I. ii. iii. 48 The Name of Spoils was given to the Goods the Clergy left at their Demise. 1772 tr. J. F. de Isla's *Frar Gerand* iv. ii. 21 His spoils (so it is usual in communities to call the effects left by the deceased Religious) consisted almost intirely of his manuscript sermons.

e. The public offices, or positions of emolument, distributed among the supporters of a successful political party on its accession to power. Chiefly U.S. and in pl.

1770 JUNIUS *Lett.* xli. (1788) 232 Who is there so senseless as to renounce his share in a common benefit, unless he hopes to profit by a new division of the spoils? 1789 GIBSON *Ment.* Misc. Wks. 1796 I. 164 From a principle of gratitude I adhered to the coalition: my vote was counted in the day of battle, but I was overlooked in the division of the spoils. 1812 *Massachusetts Ho. Repres.* to Governor, The weaker members of the party... would be overlooked... whilst the more powerful would disagree in the division of the spoils.

pl. 1830 J. S. JOHNSON in *Congressional Deb.* 2 Apr. 299 The country is treated as a conquered province, and the offices distributed among the victors, as the spoils of the war. 1843 WHITTIER *What is Slavery?* Wks. 1889 III. 107 Leave these to parties contending for office, as the 'spoils of victory'. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commw.* II. 271 The post of policeman is 'spoils' of the humbler order, but spoils equally divided between the parties.

2. The action or practice of pillaging or plundering; the carrying off or taking away of goods as plunder; rapine, spoliation. Now Obs. or arch.

Freq. c. 1550-1625, esp. without article.

1532 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 348 The bole spoylle and eloyning of the sayd goods & plate was made onely by the sayd Edmond Knyghtlye. 1550 T. LEVER *Serm.* (Arh.) 94 Suche Scottes or Frenchemen, as makynng spoylle for their owne profit, would not spare to dystroye thys realme. 1592 in J. Morris *Troubles Cath. Forefathers* (1877) 19 He... had a bag of money... which... he had before gotten by the spoils of Catholics. 1603 KROLLES *Hist. Turks* (1611) 79 So was the cite of Constantinople... for that time saued from saccage and spoile. 1648 GAGE *West. Ind.* 49 The City was yeilded to the spoils, and the Spaniards took the gold, plate and feathers. 1730 O. SANSON *Anc. Life* 334 The continued cruelty, violence and spoils, that was made upon our Friends. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xix. Well were the Liegeois then assured, that... this Charles... would have given their town up to spoils. 1829 — *Rob Roy* Intro'd. The alleged acts of spoils and violence on the MacLarens' cattle. *personif.* 1889 R. ROBINSON *Gold. Mirr.* (1891) 25 And greedy spoils spares not to spill, to pray on others good.

b. To make spoil of; to pillage or plunder; to extort or collect goods, provisions, etc., from.

1613-8 DANIEL *Coll. Eng. Hist. Wks.* (Grosart) IV. 164 [He] enters France in the chiefest time of their fruits, making spoils of all in his way. 1643 R. BAKER *Chron.* (1653) 229 The Welchmen... break into the borders of Herefordshire, making spoils and prey of the Country as freely as if they had leave to do it. 1891 FARRAR *Darwin & Dawn* xxxii. In this way they made spoils of all the country side.

† 3. An act or occasion of pillaging or plundering; an incursion for the sake of booty or plunder; a marauding expedition or raid. Obs.

1543-4 Act 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 12. The same Scottes... make... inuasions, spoyles, burnynges... and depopulations in this his realme. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *Tr. Nicholas's Voy.* ii. ix. 43 The Turkes baue made dyuers rodes & spoiles into the same. 1586 STONEY *Arcaidia* (1622) 323 Lycurgus... went toward her, rather as to a spoile then to a fight. 1603 KROLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1314 The fregats of Russia... the which had continually made inroads and spoyles upon his lands. 1646 J. TENNILE *Irish Reb.* (1746) 214 The being found upon Examination guilty of the late Spoils committed most barbarously on the English.

4. An object or article of pillage, plunder, or spoliation; a prey.

1594 Kyo *Cornelia* i. 90 The Rocks... if thou sholdst but touch, thou straight becomest A spoyle to Neptune. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* t. i. 74 And is not this an honourable spoyle? A gallant prize? 1797 COWPER *Lines* l. 24 So may the Gods who in Olympus dwell Give Priam's treasures to you for a spoils. 1808 W. WATSON *Hist. Dissent.* Ch. I. 251 The Priory of the Holy Trinity... was fixed upon as an early spoils. 1821 BRYANT *Ages* xvi. Oh, Greece! thy flourishing cities were a spoils Unto each other.

II. 5. The arms and armour of a slain or defeated enemy as stripped off and taken by the victor; a set or suit of these. *Opime spoils* [L. *spolia opima*]; (see quot. 1770 and OPIME a.).

1547 SURREY *Æneid* ii. 352 Ay me, what one? that Hector how vnlike, Which erst returned clad with Achilles spoils. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 170 Before he was full 17 yeres of age, hee had gained already two complete spoiles of his enemies. 1611 SIR W. MURE *Mes Amours* Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 10 Ye goddesse armed With proud, presuming Cupid's conquered spoyle. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* ii. 359 Hector, who return'd, from toils Of war, triumphant in Æacian spoils. 1718 PORE *Æneid* xvi. 808 The radiant arms are by Patroclus borne; Patroclus ships the glorious spoils adorn. 1770 LANGHORNE *Phutarch* II. 366 What they take from the enemy in the field, they call by the general name of spoils, but these which a Roman general takes from the general of the enemy, they call opime spoils. 1810 DAVIDSON *Tr. Virgil* (1843) 266, I vow that you... shall be clad in the spoils torn from the pirate's body.

transf. 1586 STONEY *Arcaidia* ii. xxviii, Thou God, whose youth was deckt with spoiles of Python's skin.

fig. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 659 Our abhorrences and tormenting passions... were designed for our benefit, that in struggling with them we... gain the *spolia opima*, the richest spoils.

b. A single article acquired in this way.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* xii. 149 Opon'drous spoils [sc. a lance] of Actor slain. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* Apr. 1646, A Turkish bridle... taken from a bashaw whom he had slain. With this glorious spoils I rid the rest of my journey as far as Paris.

6. The skin of a snake stripped or cast off, esp. that cast off naturally; the slough. Also pl. Now Obs. or arch.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 363 As for the skinn or spoile of a snake, if it be put alone in a chist... it will kill the moth. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 969 The Wearing of the Spoils of a Snake, for preserving of Health... is but a Conceit: For that the Snake is thought to renew her Youth, by Casting her Spoils. 1638 RAWLEY *tr. Baron's Life & Death* (1650) 51 Like the old Skin, or Spoile of Serpents. 1742 tr. *Algarotti's Newton's Theory* II. 200 Laying aside it's old Spoils like the Snake, it may again grow young.

b. The cast or stripped-off skin of any animal.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 1. 12 House spiders have... a sleek thin skin: which they change once a moneth, sayes Muffet; though I hardly believe they cast their spoils so often. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 589 Skins of Beasts, the rude Barbarians wear; The Spoils of Foxes, and the furry Bear. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* iv. 593 She... from her azure car, the finny spoils Of four vast phœæ takes. 1906 C. M. DOUGHTY *Dawn in Britain* III. 42 With buskins of the spoils Of mountain broc.

c. pl. The remains of an animal body; the parts left intact or uneaten.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* i. (1723) 16 A Dissertation concerning Shells... proving... that they are the real Spoils of once living Animals. *Ibid.* 26 These are the real Spoils and Remains of Sea-Animals. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* Wks. 1768 I. 177 Numbers of flies, whose spoils lay scattered before the gates of his [the spider's] palace. 1865 G. F. BERKELEY *Life & Recoll.* II. 313, I never found the remains of a tench... where were what we denominate the 'Spoils' of an otter.

III. 7. The action or fact of spoiling or damaging; damage, harm, impairment, or injury, esp. of a serious or complete kind. Now rare.

a. With off (= inflicted on) or possessive pron.

1572 in *Feuilletat Rev. Q. Eliz.* (1908) 409 To the grett hurt, spoylle, & dyscredyt of the same. 1592 Kyo *Alurthier J. Breuen* Wks. (1901) 292 It is thou and no man else that can triumph in my spoylle. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* ii. lxvi. 414 They rotte and destroy the honie... and the spoile of the honie causeth the bees to die. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 118 The like spoils of duty is made when we adventure upon it in our own strength. 1691 T. HALE *Ace. New Invent.* 22 Were this Spoil of Iron-work chargeable with nothing but what is contained in the Lead and Nails.

b. With off (= caused by).

1575-85 ANR. SANOVUS *Serm.* (1841) 69 Although God hitthero hath preserved his vineyard from the spoils of these foxes. 1682 PENN *No Cross* ii. (ed. 2) 229 Poor Mortals!... who with all their Pride cannot secure themselves from the Spoils of Sickness. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 162 Guard them from the invasions and spoils of Beasts. 1820 SHELLEY *Sensit.* 14. iii. 25 The noonday sun... Mocking the spoils of the secret night.

c. Without const., or with upon; chiefly in phr. to do, make, etc. (great, much) spoils.

1575 TURNERY *Faulconrie* 358 They will haue a disease in the backe... and moreover they shall be in daunger of viter spoylle. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* ii. 549 Ruing the spoils done by his fatal hand. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 43 Mice... which in Winter are wont to make much spoils. 1648 Lo. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 562 Sir John Wallop... landed at Calais, and from thence... did much spoils upon the French. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1734) 154 Our three Travellers were obliged to keep the Road, or else they must commit Spoils, and do the Country a great deal of Damage in breaking down Fences and Gates. 1760 PATRINGTON *Haven Act* 23 To make such recompence... for any damage or spoils that may be done. 1888 *Fall Mall* G. 28 Sept. 10/2 He was entitled... to raise minerals from the land, and to commit the necessary damage and spoils without making any compensation.

d. On spoils, spoiling, rare -1.

1750 in Temple & Sheldon *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* (1875) 378 Thus poorly have our Garrisons been stored; whilst many Hundred Pair of Snow Shoes lie on Spoils some where or other.

† 8. An act or instance of spoiling, damaging, injuring, etc.; a damage, impairment, or injury; a piece or work of destruction. Obs.

1550 T. LEVER *Serm.* (Arh.) 95 In theyr doynges appear- eth... a procedyng from euyl vnto worse, by an vncharitable spoyle, and deuylyshe de-struction. 1581 MULCASTER *Pensions* xl. (1887) 225 At home spoiles, soillthes, twentie things, are nothing in the parentes homely eye. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* viii. (1615) 66 A wast of the forest is as much by common intendment, as to say, a spoile of the couerts or pasture of the forest. 1607 COWELL *Interpr. Waste*. signifieth... a spoile made, either in houses, woods, gardens, orchards, &c. by the tenent for terme of life. 1660 F. BROOKE *Tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 19 They creepe up the trees, shake down the fruit, and make a great spoyle. a 1722 LITTLE *Hush.* (1757) 442, I observed in the barley several full-grown ears withered lying along in a track of the field, which seemed to be a great spoils.

† b. A spoiler or destroyer of something. Obs. -1

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Æneid* v. 331 Away flew Venus then, And after her cried Diomed: 'Away, thou spoils of men!'

9. † a. A spoiled or waste part of a timber-

tree; wood of this kind. Obs.

1567 in F. J. Baigent *Cronicle Rec.* (1891) 167 The same tenants maye lawfully haue... all the loppes, toppes, barkes, spoyles, and offalles of all... tymbre... trees. 1609 [see next]

† b. ? A piece of ground spoiled or rendered unserviceable in some way. Obs. -1

1609 *Ment. Rym.* (Surties) III. 334 Common, Wastes, Spoils, Heaths, Moors, Fishings, Woods, Underwoods and Trees and the Spoil of the same woods.

c. Some thing spoiled or imperfectly executed, esp. in the process of manufacture.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Dec. 3/1 At the termination of the printing the notes are finally counted and packed up for delivery. If there are any 'spoils' they are burned. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Mar. 7/1 The Progressives had already given way to the Moderates on two points, but the latter party now declared that this paper was a 'spoil'.

d. In spoil-five: A drawn game.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

10. *techn.* Earth or refuse material thrown or brought up in excavating, mining, dredging, etc.

1838 F. W. SIMMS *Publ. Wks. Gt. Brit.* i. 62 About three hundred thousand yards will be taken from this cutting to the embankment north of New Cross, and the remaining quantity will be placed in spoil. The deposit of the spoil and the formation of the embankment are both proceeding rapidly. 1863 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 409 Countless mounds, which have been gradually formed round the pits, by the accumulation of 'spoil', or rubbish which has been brought up from below. 1894 *Times* 29 Jan. 14/2 The dredged material will be delivered by the buckets, into steel hoppers on either side of the vessel, each of which is capable of containing 7,000 cubic feet of spoil.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, chiefly in sense 10, as *spoil-earth*, *-ground*, *-heap*, etc.; also, in sense 1, *spoil-hunting* adj., *-taker*. See also SPOIL BANK.

1609 *HOLLAND Ann. Marcell.* xxv. viii. 274 The Romans, when they had... driven away the Saracens spoil-takers [etc.]. 1848 *Buckley Illad* 67 The spoil-hunting daughter of Jove averted the deadly weapon. 1883 *Gresley Gloss. Coal.* n. 232 *Spoil-bank* or *Spoil-heap*, the place on the surface where spoil is deposited. 1891 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 36 A quarry—a very old one, judging by the many large beaps of spoil-earth... over which grass bad grown.

b. In sense 1 e (*pl.*); esp. spoils system, the system or practice of a successful political party giving government or public offices, etc., to its supporters. See also SPOILSMAN.

1833 WHITTIER in *Pickard Life & Lett.* (1895) I. 170 To fall down and do homage to Andrew Jackson with the idolatrous 'spoils party' of the day. 1883 *Nation* XXXVI. 539 According to the old ways of the spoilsmonger. 1888 *Brace Amer. Commun.* i. xxiv. I. 521 The practice of dismissing Federal officials belonging to the opposite party, and appointing none but adherents of their own party to the vacant places, is the so-called Spoils System.

Spoil (*spoil*), *v.* 1. Pa. t. and pa. pple. *spoiled*, *spoilt*. Forms: 4 *spoili*, 4-*spoil*, 4-6 *spoyll*, *spoill* (5 *spoillen*), 4-7 *spoyle* (5 *-yn*), *spoile*, 4-8 *spoyl*, 9 *dial.* *spile*, *spwile*; 4-5 *spuyll* (e, 5 *spulen*, *spole*. See also SPULYIE *v.* [ad. OF. *espolier* (*espolier*), = It. *spogliare* = L. *spoliare*, f. *spolium*; see SPOIL sb. 5, 6. *Perh.* also to some extent an aphetic form of DESPOIL *v.*

There are striking gaps in the continuity of some of the earlier senses (cf. the sb.), and in senses 10-14 *spoil* has taken the place of the earlier *SPOIL* *v.* The use of *spoil* as well as *spoiled* for the pa. t. and pa. pple., dating from the 17th cent., is restricted to senses 11-14.

I. 1. *trans.* To strip or despoil (a dead or helpless person); esp. to strip (a defeated or slain enemy) of arms and armour. (Cf. 6.) Now *arch.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 2058 The Griffons... Grete slaughter of our English maked, And spoiled the quick all naked. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wat.* (Rolls) 5432 (P.), pat ylike noble Hamon Romany Spoiled a Breton pat was slayn. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6416 To spoile that spilt kyng he sped ferr. 1450 *Rolls of Part.* v. 212/2 The same mysdoers... murdered and slough the seid William Tresham and spoiled him and robbed hym. a 1513 *FABYAN Chron.* vi. (1812) 160 The prysoners... were so nere spoyllyd, that they were fayne to take vyne leys to couer with theyr secret membris. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* LXXIX. 1249 When the conquerour was in disarming and spoiling him whom he had slaine. 1715 *Pope Illad* iv. 584 The Greeks with shouts press on, and spoil the dead. 1757 W. WILKIE *Epigoniad* ii. 46 To spoil the slain the ardent victor flew. 1870 *BRYANT Illad* iv. I. 129 So did the high-born Ajax spoil the corpse of Simoisus.

† b. To disrobe, uneloth (a person); to divest of clothes. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlvi. (*Anastasia*) 216 Pare-for be spoyllt pain in hy, pat be mycht nakit se bare flesch. c 1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's P.* 318 (Petworth MS.), He bade pat women shulden spulen hir rist here. 1388 *Wyclif 2 Cor.* v. 4 For that we wolen not be spuyllt, but be clothid above.

† c. *refl.* To uneloth, undress, or disarm (oneself). Also with double object, *Obs. rare.*

1382 *Wyclif Song Sol.* v. 3, I spoilede me my coote. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4062 *Pe kyng* at his comandment with his knyghtis bim spoillis, Puttis to be selfe serke.

† d. To strip or take off (arms). *Obs.*—1 c 1611 *CHAPMAN Illad* xv. 492 While these made-in to spoil his arms.

2. To strip (persons) of goods or possessions by violence or force; to plunder, rob, despoil. Also *fig.* Now *rare* or *arch.*

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* ii. 9 Pou sall noght be tyraut til baim, to pil baim & spoile baim. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1774 With mony a legioun ful large, with ledes of armes, pat now has spoyd a space to spoyle Caldeez. 1382 *Wyclif Exod.* xii. 36 The Lord 3af grace to the puple before the Egipcians, that thei wolden leene hem; and thei spuylliden the Egipcians. c 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton, 1483) ii. vii. 54 By fals menes and subtilly extortion they baue spoyled the pore puple. 1526 *TYNDALE Acts* ix. 21 Ys nott this he that spoyliden which they called on this name? 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* i. v. 4 [They] had robbed & spoyled him, but... had restored vnto him that which was taken from him. 1624 *QUARLES Job Milit.* xiii. 55 Thy hands... have spoyld't the hopelesse Widow, with her helpelesse Child. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* ii. xvii. 85 To robbe and spoyle one

another, has been a Trade. 1692 *WASHINGTON tr. Millon's Def. People Eng.* M.'s Wks. 1738 I. 491 We ought to pray for Highway-men, and for our Enemies... Not that they may plunder, spoil and murder us; but that they may repent. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* iv. 2. 490 The native chiefs of the [Orkney] islands and neighbouring coasts who had been spoiled and driven from their possessions by the Vikings. 1884 *RIDER HAGGARD Dawn* xxviii, He might even be able to spoil that Egyptian George.

transf. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 268 He spoils the Saffron Flow'rs, he sips the Blues Of Violets.

† b. In *pass.* with objective complement. *Obs.* 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 443 Symple men were spoyledre theire goodes.

3. To pillage or plunder (a country, city, house, ship, etc.); to clear of goods or valuables by the exercise of superior force; to ravage or sack.

Common in the 17th c.; now *arch.*

1382 *Wyclif Exod.* iii. 22 Whanne 3e gon out, 3e shulen not goon out voyd... and 3e shulen spoyle Egypte. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) VI. 327 After pat be Danes hadde i-spoyled London and Kent. *Ibid.* VIII. 107 Twayne of be kynges schippes were... i-spoyled by men of Cipres. 1412-20 *LYDG. Chron.* Tray II. 3873 *Pei.*... cruelly begonne In al hast to spoillen be castel. 1442 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 61/1 The Janneyes... seemed... to make the said Sarazynes have good knowledge of the entrees into the said Ile, and there soderly spoiled it. Shippes. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Mac.* i. 31 When he had spoyled the cite, he set fyre on it. 1597 *BEARD Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 269 With an armie of five hundred thousand men he wasted and spoyled all fields, cities, and villages that he passed by. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* ii. iii. 46 Their rich tents, which seemed to be the chequer of the East-country, spoiled. 1678 *WANLEY Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. § 25. 470/1 In which Tumult the City was sack'd & spoiled. a 1727 *NEWTON Chronol. Amended* (1728) 20 Sesac spoiled the Temple, and invades Syria. 1765 *LYTTLETON Hist. Hen.* II (1769) II. 339 The enemy... entered triumphant into Hereford, spoiled and fired the city, razed the walls to the ground [etc.]. 1825 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* (1878) II. 124 They proceeded, by spoiling the country houses around them, to make a quite luxurious provision. 1859 *TENNISON Guinev.* 136 To slay the folk, and spoil the land.

transf. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 23 He spoyeth his barnes for the sede, and spendeth his goodes to sowe his grounde. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 183 b. When you have thus spoyled your Hues, you shall carry all your Coames into some handsome place. 1601 *DONNE Pragr. Soule* xxix, Foules they [i.e. fish] pursue not, nor do undertake To spoile the nests industrious birds do make.

† b. = *HARRY* *v.* 2 b. *Obs.*

c 1400 *MAUNDE* (Roxb.) xiii. 57 *Pe same tyme* pat he went till hell and heried it, *pe same tyme* sall he spoile *pe* world. a 1450 *MYRC Par. Pr.* 509 The cleunhe [article of the creed] ys for to telle How he wente to spoylle helle. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Resurrection*, Thus is death swallowed vp, by Cristes victory, thus is hell spoyled for euer. 1659 *PEARSON Creed* v. 507 Thus still the Fathers which speak of [Christ's] spoiling hell, of leading captivity captive.

4. To seize (goods) by force or violence; to carry off as spoil; to rob or steal; to take out of or away improperly. *Obs.* or *arch.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1285 Alle he spoyled spytously in a sped whyle, Pat Salomon so mony a saddle 3er sot to make. c 1380 *Wyclif Sol. Wks.* I. 21 *Pei* ban more bisynes to spuyll for men þer worldly goodis. 1529-30 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 353 To Arrest Foll... for dyuers thinges spoillid out of our said house contrary to the Custom of the Citie. 1560 *Daus tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 400 b. What thinge soever was founde there, it was spoyled. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* i. xv. 15 b. [He] put his men there on land to ouerrun, raish & spyle all whatsoever they shuld find for their advantage. 1611 *BIBLE Mark* iii. 27 No man can... spoile his goodes, except he will first bind the strong man. 1781 *COVERE Expost.* 62 Jerusalem a prey, her glory soil'd, Her princes captive, and her treasures spoil'd. 1819 *SHELLEY 'Men of England'* iii, That these stingless drones may spoil The forced produce of your toil?

transf. 1549-62 *STERNHOLD & H. Ps.* xlix. 5 Orels my foes which at my heeles are prest my life to spoyl? 1560 *BURLE* (Geneva) *Prov.* xxii. 23 For the Lord will... spoile the soule of those that spoile them.

† b. To detract from. *Obs.*—1

1553 *EDEN Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 5 Wherefore if honest commendacions be a iust reward dew to noble enterprises, so much do they robbe and spoyll from ye dignitie therof, which in any poynt diminishe the same.

5. *absol.* To commit or practise spoil or pillage; to plunder, ravage.

c 1400 *Siege Melayne* 986 Pou bygynnes sone for to spoylle. Thou settis more by a littill golde... þan to fighte one goddes foo. 1535 *COVERDALE Job* xxiv. 5 The wilde asses in y^e deserte goe by tymes (as their manner is) to spoylle. 1597 *BEARD Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 269 On this manner be went spoyling through Fraunce. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* 719 The Danes robbing and spoiling wherever they came. 1816 *SCOTT Antig.* xxviii, A soldier! then you have slain and burnt, and sacked and spoiled? 1867 *TENNISON Victim* ii, But still the foeman spoild'd and burn'd.

II. (Const. *of*) 6. To strip (a person, body, etc.) of arms, clothes, or the like. (Cf. 1.) Also *refl.* Now *arch.*

13.. *Senyn Sages* 500 (W.), He het his sone take, And spoili him of clothes nake. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlix. (*Thecla*) 204 Son ves tecla... spoyllit of hir clathis. 1388 *Wyclif Lev.* vi. 11 He schal be spuyllid of the formere clothis. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* iv. 9 (Harl. MS.), If any man were so bardy for to spoyll him of his armys, after þat he were y-buried, he shuld lese his life. 1497 *Br. Alcock Mons Perfect.* Cijj, He wol spoyll hymself of all his garmentes to the entent that his adversary shuld haue noo holde of hym. 1514 *BARCLAY Cyt. & Uplondyshe* (Percy Soc.) 6 They spoyll the lambes and foxys of the skynne. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. 11. 33 Where they are well receiud, and made to spoile themselves of soiled armes. c 1611 *CHAPMAN Illad* xvi. 462 If I be taken hence Spoiled of mine arms. 1720 *STRYVE*

Stow's Surv. (1754) I. iii. i. 529/2 The parson... caused his Monument to be broken, his Body to be spoiled of his leaden sheet. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 251 Cleonnis killed eight Spartans... and spoiled them of their arms. 1870 *BRYANT Illad* xv. II. 102 Seest thou not how eagerly the Greeks are spoiling Dolopos of his arms?

† b. To strip (a tree) of bark. *Obs. rare.*

Cf. *SPOILED ppl.* a. 2.

1578 *LYTE Dodoens* vi. lxxv. 756 The timber waxeth red, asoone as it is spoyled of his rinde. 1653 *BURNE Eng. Improver Impr.* 266 And if you spoil them [beech trees] of their Barque they die.

† 7. *refl.* To divest or rid (oneself) of sins, etc.

a 1395 *HVLTON Scala Perf.* ii. xxxi. (W. de W. 1494), Spoyll yourself of the olde man with all his dedes. c 1440 *Mor. Wisdom* 1140 in *Macro Plays* 73 Spoyll yow of yowur olde synnis & foly. 1528 N. T. (Rhem.) Col. iii. 9 Spoiling your selues of the old man.

8. To deprive, despoil, pillage, or rob of something. † Also const. *from* (= of).

Very common in the 16th cent.; now *arch.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1419 3e lett men of þar libertes... Thyngis þam in-to thraldom & of thaire þede spoiles. 1461 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 478/2 To have spoiled the Coroune of Englund therof, as they didde of the seid Toume. 1526 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 1876 Here Magnyfycence is beten downe and spoyl'd from all his goodys and rayment. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 145 He overruled the Nobility and outfaced the Clergie, spoiling both the one and the other of their livings. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 60 The King... baushid him into the vtmost boundes of Chanaan, hausing first him self of all his goodes. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iii. xv. (1651) 137 Others... spoile Parsons of their reuenues. 1703 *Pope Thebais* 104 My sons their old, unhappy sire despise, Spoil'd of his Kingdom, and depriv'd of eyes. 1838 *ARNOLD Hist. Rome* I. 44 Many were they whom he spoiled of their goods. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. 706 He had spoiled many men wrongfully of their inheritance.

b. To deprive or despoil of some quality, distinction, etc.

c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 195 Wyntir... Spoileth tre and herbe of al ther fresche bewte. 1495 *TREvisa's Barth. De P.* R. ii. xx. (W. de W.) 47 Though fendes ben obstynat in euyl yet they arn not spoyl'd of sharpe wytte. 1558 *KNOX First Blast* (Arb.) 11 God by the order of his creation hath spoiled woman of authoritie and dominion. 1586 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* i. (1633) 7 Spoyling so both the Son, and holy Ghost of their deity, and the whole Trinity of their properties. 1630 *PRYNNE Anti-Armiu.* 117 It spoils the Lord of the very glory of his grace. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Inuent.* p. xiii, The 'Constant Warwick'... was in its repairing spoiled of the excellency of its sailing. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 263 ¶ 4 Anger spoils the Person against whom it is moved of something laudable in him. 1756 *BURKE Subl. & B.* Wks. 1842 I. 40 When you do this, you spoil it of every thing sublime. 1833 *MRS. BROWNING Prometh.* *Bound Poems* 1850 I. 143 Having spoiled the gods Of honours, crown with thy mortal men. 1858 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* vi. 76 She was giving me, spoiled of my only availing defence, into the hands of my awful foe.

III. † 9. To carve or cut up (a hen). *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Paro.* 470 Spolylyen, or dysmembryn as menn don caponys or other fowlys... *artuo.* 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij b, An Hen spoyledre. 1508-12 *Bk. Kerynges* a j b, Spoylle that henne, frusshe that chekyn. a 1661 *HOLYDAY Juvenal* (1673) 78 'Tis no small difference, with that gesture men Of Art Vnlace a Hare and Spoil a Hen. 1739 R. BUTT tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 228 To spoil the fattest Hen our Youth was bid, And this anon he literally did.

† 10. To destroy, bring to an end. *Obs.*

1599 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 44 The birde *Trochilus* lyueth by the mouth of the Crocodile and is not spoyled. 1581 *STURLEY tr. Seneca's Trag. Hercules* *Clitus* ii, I spoyl'de thy father Hercules; this hand, this hand alone hath murdered him. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* v. 37 For Gods sake take a house, This is some Priorie, in, or we are spoyl'd. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* ii. 123, I was ready to have spoiled you, if you had persisted in your malice. 1724 *London Gaz.* No. 6305/1 The Horse... ran down a Precipice and was spoil'd. 1726 *SHELVOCKE Voy. round World* 241 Our launch being with the head towards the sea, I thought we were irretrievably spoyl'd now.

refl. 1616 *Pasquil & Kath.* v. 47 [Stage direction. He draws his Rapier.] *Winif.* Heele spoile himselfe: Let's run and call for helpe!

† b. To inflict serious bodily injury upon (an animal or person). *Obs.* (merged in 11).

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* 119 It must be sene to, that they be euen matched, least the stronger [horse] spoylle the weaker. 1597 *VERE Comm.* 28 The Cap-stain being too strong for my men, cast them against the ships side and spoiled many of them. 1653 H. COGAN *Diodorus Siculus* 176 In closing with the Beast he should be sure to bold him so fast as be should not be able to spoile him with his teeth. 1665 *Voy. E. Ind.* 381 If they strike an Horse, or Camel... they will so break their bones, as that they will spoil, nay kill them at one blow.

† c. In *pass.* Of troops: To suffer severely; to be incapacitated for warfare. *Obs.*

1665 *MANLEY Grotius's Lew C. Wars* 155 While they were thus valiantly fighting, they were cut off by the Guns, at a great distance, and so spoiled with shot, that they were glad at last again to quit the place. 1690 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 201 If our forces had continued longer before it, they had been spoiled [by excessive rain].

d. *slang.* To damage seriously in boxing.

1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 8 There is not a pugilist on the list whom Belcher could not spoil by a sort of gifted science.

11. To damage, impair, or injure, esp. to such an extent as to render unfit or useless; to destroy (entirely or partially) the good, valuable, or effective properties or qualities of; to mar or vitiate completely or seriously.

1563 *ABR. PARKER Articles* A j b, Whether any man... haue

felled or spoiled any wood or timber in any Churchyard. 1577 B. Google *Heresbach's Hush*. 44 Take heed of Swyne, that spoyle, the grounde illauredly. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* iii. Wks. 18561. 37 O. you spoyle my ruffe, unset my haire. 1602 Wood *Life (O.H.S.)* III. 391 A great flood, all grass spoyld. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cless* Mar 10 Mar. These costly napkins... were entirely spoiled before dinner was over. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* Bay II. 162 The harbours this year were much spoiled. 1798 S. & H. LEE *Canterb. T.* II. 415 Supper had been waiting till quite spoiled. 1826 *Art of Brewing* (ed. 2) 181 Of all sorts of old casks, beer vessels are the worst—as they always spoil cider. 1833 *Law Times* LXXXV. 132/2 The tenant for life... is at liberty to fell such trees as are spoiling each other.

b. To ruin in respect of commerce or trade. 1618 in Foster *Eng. Factories India* (1906) I. 14 The Dutch have spoiled the Moluccoes which they fought for, and spent more then they will yield them, if quiet, in seven years.

c. To ravish or violate (a woman). *Obs.* 1698 COTTON *Scarron*. iv. Wks. (1715) 67, I am half afraid lest he should chance to spoil her Majesty. 1694 MOTTEUX *Ratelaus* iv. xlvii. He has spoiled me. I am undone.

d. In pass. Of persons: To have the clothes damaged with mud. *rare*—

1697 Cless *D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 132 The Coaches [go] up to the middle, so that it [sc. mud] dashes all upon you, and you are spoyled unless you either pull up the Glasses, or draw the Curtains.

12. With immaterial object: To affect injuriously or detrimentally, esp. to an irremediable extent; to destroy or prevent the full exercise, development, or enjoyment of: a. Of things or actions.

1578 LYVE *Dodoens* 420 Al the Crowfootes are dangerous and hurtful, especially the... *Apturi rissus*, the whiche taken inwardly spoyleth the senses and understanding. 1586 STONER *Astr. & Stella* Sonn. xviii. My wit doth struge those passioes to defende, Which, for reward, spoile it with vaine annoyces. 1625-62 HEYLVN *Cosmog.* iii. (1673) 213/1 He was likely to have made himself a good bargain by it; if the sudden coming of the King of Barmah, had not spoiled his markets. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacra* iii. iii. § 2 The least thought of business would quite spoile his happiness. 1687 A. LOVELL *Tr. Theophil's Trav.* iii. 95 It is surrounded with ugly shops made of Wood, which spoils the prospect of it. 1709 *Tatler* No. 336 ¶ 13 The Sale of the said Clothes is spoiled by your Worship's said Prohibition. 1752 J. GILL *Trinity* vii. 144 That beautiful antithesis between Moses and Christ is spoiled. 1812 *New Bot. Gard.* I. 59 It will spoil their flowering. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 203 A mistake to arithmetic spoils our accounts. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *Valerie's Fate* ii. The notion worried and distracted her and spoiled the rest of her evening.

b. Of persons. 1626 Haughton's *Wom. will have her Will* iv. ii. Gij b, The Rogue is waking yet to spoyle [1616 marrel] your sport. 1753 MISS COLLIER *Art Torment*, *Gen. Rules* (1811) 197 But if she should object to these things, you may accuse her of affectation, and a design of spoiling company. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* v. iii. I hope... you won't be so caotankerous as to spoil the party by sitting out. 1801 tr. *Gabriell's Myst. Hush*. III. 197, 'I caught him just as he was, going out a pleasuring for the day.' 'Then facks, you spoiled his sport.' 1859 TENNYSON *Guineas*. 450 Thou hast spoiled the purpose of my life. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* ix. I never heard of such madness. Why, you will spoil your life.

c. In the phrase to spoil all or everything. 1653 WALTON *Angler* xxi. Be sure that your riches be justly got, or you spoil all. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 180 The Queen was a very beautiful Person... but her demeanor spoiled all. 1756 A. MURPHY *Apprentice* ii. ii. Nay, but prithee now—I tell you you'll spoil all—what made you stay so long? 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. 144 As usual, local and internal dissensions spoiled everything.

13. a. To injure in respect of character, esp. by over-indulgence or undue lenience. Also, in weakened sense, to treat with excessive consideration or kindness.

1694 CONGREVE *Double-Dealer* iii. iii. I swear, my dear, you'll spoil that child. 1749 FIELING *Tom Jones* xiv. viii. One daughter, whom, in vulgar language, he and his wife had spoiled; that is, had educated with the utmost tenderness and fondness. 1796 MRS. INCHBALD *Nature & Art* I. ix. 47 Considering the labour that was taken to spoil him, he was rather a commendable youth. 1826 DISRAELI *V. Grey* i. i. It was discovered that he had been spoiled, and it was determined that he should be sent to school. 1838 LYTON *Alice* 14 My dear Evelyn, you are born to spoil every one. 1861 in Mrs. G. Porter *Ann. Publishing Ho.* (1898) III. 60 With every respect and admiration for Tennyson, I think he is childish about criticisms. His adulators spoil him. 1888 J. PAVN *Myst. Mirbridge* v. She does not spoil her eldest born.

absol. 1895 *Daily News* 19 Apr. 4/7 It must be owned that even when she does spoil she spoils very nicely.

b. *Cant and slang.* (See quot.)

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v. To prevent another person from succeeding in his object, subjects you to the charge of having spoiled him. 1884 R. C. LESLIE *Sea Paint.* Log (1886) 76 Well, it's a pity spoiling a nice gent like 'im. [Note.] The expression 'spoil a gent' is used by such men to the sense of disgusting him with the sea and so losing a good customer.

14. *intr.* To lose the valuable properties or qualities; to become unfit for use; to deteriorate; to go bad, decay. Also *transf.*

1692 *Laus Nevus* xv. (1740) 14 The Lessees were not able... to grind off what Canes lay spoiling in the Ground. 1726 LEONARD *Albert's Archil.* II. 109/1 Rain water... soon spoils if it is kept in any vessel made of wood. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 4 Lest the feathers should spoil by their violent attition against the air. 1796 SOUTHEY *Let. fr. Spain* (1799) 457 Cargoes that are liable to spoil, such as all kinds of grain. 1828-32 WEBSTER s.v. Fruit will soon

spoil in warm weather. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* ii. ii. 'That sort of boy's no use here,' said East, 'he'll only spoil'. b. To be spoiling for (a fight, etc.), to long for, to desire ardently or earnestly. *Orig. U.S.*

1865 *St. fr. Cambr.* 67 We are in the condition which the Yankees call 'spoiling for a fight'. 1890 STEVENSON *Let.* (1899) II. 191 The native population... chronically spoiling for a fight. 1893 *Nation* (N.Y.) 16 Nov. 562/2 Dr. James Martineau, who, in spite of his eighty-nine years, seemed still to be 'spoiling for an argument'.

15. *techn.* (See quot. and SPOIL sb. 10.)

1847 Dwyer *Hydraulic Engineer*. 129 The most rapid method of executing the earthwork of Railways, when the excavation exceeds the embankment, is to throw part of the excavation from the side slope in spoil. 1862 *Rtp. E. Ind. Ry. Co.* 30 As the cuttings are comparatively few, it is intended to throw the stuff from them to spoil on either side of the line.

† Spoil, v. 2. *Obs.*— In 5 spoyle. [a. MDn. *spoelen* (G. *spülen*)] *trans.* To rinse or wash out.

c 1481 CAXTON *Dialogues* 26 *Repaume la hanap*, Spoyle the cuppe.

† Spoil, v. 3. *Naut. Obs.*— [See SPOILING vbl. sb. 2.] *trans.* To measure or adjust.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 22 The other half is then canted on and spoiled for faying.

Spoil, the stem of SPOIL v. 1 in comb. with sb., as spoil-five, a round game of cards which is said to be 'spoiled' if no player wins three out of a possible five tricks; † spoil-paper, a petty author or scribbler; spoil-pudding *slang* (see quot.); spoil-trade, one who spoils trade. Also SPOIL-SPORT.

1839 CARLETON *Fardorougha* xvi. Busy at the game of 'spoil five'. 1841 LEVER C. O'Malley lxxv. What do you say to a little spoil five, or beggar my neighbour? 1610-11 in J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Paper's Compl.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 81/2 Nor list I purchase penance at that rate, As some 'Spoil-Papers have deereely done of late. 1758 GROSSE *Dict. Vulgar* 7. (ed. 2). 'Spoil Pudding, a parson who preaches long sermons, keeping his congregation in church till the puddings are over done. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* ii. viii. 77 Go on, I'll be no 'Spoil-Trade, go Cheat and be Cheated, to the end of your Lives. 1854 *Poultry Chron.* I. 222/1 Thinking it best in such barefaced cases to become a 'spoil-trade', I have forwarded you the particulars. 1885 A. DALE *Jonathan's House* 100 Their American brothers look upon them... as spoil-trades and unscrupulous bargainers.

Spoilable (spoil'abl'), a. [f. SPOIL v. 1] That can be spoiled; capable of spoiling.

1648 HEXHAM *u. Schendelich*, Deflowable, Spoilable. 1815 L. HUNT *Feast Poets* 124 These are not the persons in question,—they are not the spoilable men. 1849 L.D. COCKBURN *Jrnl.* (1874) II. 321 This place is not exempted from the doom which makes everything spoilable. 1890 C. SMITH *Riddle L. Haziland* n. ii. l. 99 That is the only spoilable thing about me.

Spoilage (spoil'ldz), [f. SPOIL v. 1 + AGE.]

† 1. The action or fact of plundering or robbing. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 249 Not satisfied with the pillage and spoilage of their houses. 1611 CORRA. s.v. *Tirer*, What hath bene got by miserie and pillage, comes to be subject to vntirifike spoilage.

2. The action of spoiling; the fact of being spoiled. 1816 BENTHAM *Christom.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 51 The expence produced by spoilage, during the teaching, is a counter-consideration, which must not be neglected.

3. That which is or has been spoiled; *spec. in printing* (see quot. 1888).

1888 JACOB *Printer's Vocab.* 130 *Spoilage*, applied to the sheets spoilt in printing, sometimes called 'waste'. 1892— in *Athenaeum* 27 Aug. 239/2 A very small percentage [of extra sheets] to cover waste and spoilage.

Spoil bank. Also **spoil-bank.** [f. SPOIL sb. 7 c or 10.] A bank or large mound consisting of refuse earth or similar waste material.

1830 BOOTH *L'pool & Manch. Ry.* 55 The remainder, deposited as spoil banks, may be seen heaped up like Pelion upon Ossa. 1854 *Hull Imprev.* Act 9 The piece of land... on the foreshore of the river Humber, near to a spoil bank. 1888 LEES & CLUTTERBUCK B. C. 1877 xiii. (1892) 125 It was nearly all loose red shale, very much like the burnt spoil-banks common in colliery districts.

Spoiled (spoil'd), ppl. a. [f. SPOIL v. 1]

1. Pillaged, plundered; ravaged. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 470 Spoylyd, or spolydy, *spohatus*, 1550 T. LEVER *Serm.* (Arb.) 94 For your charitable pytye of myserable spoiled people. 1598 W. PHILLIP *tr. Linschoten* 101/2 For that a whole day we could see nothing els, but spoiled men sent on shore. 1624 3rd *Ref. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 22/2 Theophilus, the poor Bishop of miserable spoiled Llandaff. 1637 MARSTON *Cupid & Psyche* ii. iii. There's not a man forsaken, Or god, for my sake, that bewayles his deare, Or bathes his spoyled bosome with a teare.

absol. 1611 BIBLE *Amos* v. 9 The Lord... strengtheneth the spoiled against the strong: so that the spoiled shall come against the fortress.

b. Taken as spoil. *rare*—

1718 Pope *Iliad* xvi. 612 What grief... must Glaucus undergo, if these spoil'd arms adorn a Grecian foe! c 125 *King's Coll. Cambr.*, *Estimate*, Tybme: Remayneth in store of former provision ynowgh redy spoyled to performe all the saide Stalles and Rodeloffe.

3. Deprived of good or effective qualities or properties by injury, disease, etc.; damaged, impaired, injured; defective.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 33 How we ought to extirpate the spoyled & superfluous fingers. 1837 CARLYLE *tr. Rev. L. iii.* iii. Our new Duke d'Orléans... Never yet made Admiral, and now turning the corner of his fortieth year, with spoiled blood and prospects. 1855 *Brit.*

Alm. 94 Spoiled stamps. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 527 The 6 spoiled eyes were found in 3 males and 3 females.

b. *Spoiled five*, = *spoil-five* s.v. SPOIL—

1842 LEVER *J. Hinton* xix. The worthy priest... was deep in a game of spoiled five with the farmer.

4. Of persons, esp. children: Injured in character by excessive indulgence, lenience, or deference.

1648 HEXHAM *u. s.v. Bedorren*, A spoiled child, by giving it his will too much, or by coddling him. c 1779 *Whiteford Papers* (1895) 166 He was... a kind of spoil'd child whom you must humour in all his ways. 1825 SCOTT *Be-trothed* iii. Some of the petty resentment of a spoiled domestic. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng. v. I.* 619 The spoiled darling of the court and of the populace. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 9 July 6/2 Prince Victor Napoleon is, in almost every sense of the term, a spoiled child.

Spoiler (spoil'ler), [f. SPOIL v. 1 + -ER.]

1. One who pillages, plunders, or robs; a rager, spoliator, despoiler.

1535 COVERDALE *2 Kings* xvii. 20 Therefore dyd y^e Lorde cast awaye all y^e sede of Israel, and deluyered them to to the handes of the spoylers. 1598 BAKERT *Theor. Warro* 1. ii. 11 Many disorders doe happen by the disorder of conetuous spoylers. 1611 BIBLE *Isaiah* xli. 2 The treacherous dealer dealeth treacherously, and the spoiler spoileth. 1680 ORWAY *Orphan* iv. vii. A cruel Spoiler came, Cropt thit fair Rose, and rifled all it's Sweetness. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Foot of Qual.* (1809) III. 65 One tenth for the use of the society... and the other nine for the benefit of the spoylers. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Sel. Wks. 1298 II. 192 Can any philosophic spoiler undertake to demonstrate... the comparative evil of having a portion of landed property. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 81 Drivng them into the interior, leaving their fields and homes to the spoiler. 1877 MISS A. B. EOWAROS *Up Nile* vii. 181 Ope can easily imagine how these spoylers sacked and ravaged all before them.

fig. 1821 LAMB *Elia* i. *My Relations*, I hate people who meet Time half-way. I am for no compromise with that inevitable spoiler. 1824 PRAED *Athen* 109 If the flun-d of youth... Could bid the spoiler turn his scythe away, Or snatch one flower from darkness and decay.

b. Said of animals, insects, etc.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 225 One of them stands centinel upon a tree, while the rest are plondering... in the mean time, the rest of the spoylers pursue their work with great silence and assiduity. 1779 COWPER *Pine-apple & Bee* 5 On eager wing the spoiler came, And search'd for cranies in the frame.

2. One who or that which spoils, destroys, injures, mars, etc.

1577 B. Google *Heresbach's Hush*. 35 Chyche... is a great spoyler of land. 1648 HEXHAM *u. Brodder*, a Marrer, or a Spoiler of worke. 1694 MOTTEUX *Ratelaus* v. (1737) 215 Wheddling Gahlers, Spoilers of Paper. 1733 W. ELLIS *Children & Pale Farm*. 297 Camock... is a greater Spoiler of the Corn. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vicar* x, The sun was dreaded as an enemy to the skin without doors, and the fire as a spoiler of the complexion within. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Nov. 2/1 The sun is a spoiler of intrinsic colour.

Spoil-five: see SPOIL—

† Spoilful, a. *Obs.* Also 6 spoylfull. [f. SPOIL sb. + -FUL.] Cansing or characterized by destruction or pillage; plundering, spoliatory.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. x. 63 Having oft in battell vanquished Those spoylfull Picts, and swarming Easterlings. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliaid* viii. 180 And he with spoiful fire had burn'd the fleet, if [etc.]. 1615 — *Odys.* iii. 437 But thou... too long... Thy goods left free for many a spoiful guest. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* iv. Wks. 1851 V. 179 As if their landing had bin at the mouth of Humber, and their spoiful march far into the Country.

Spoiling (spoil'ing), vbl. sb. 1 [f. SPOIL v. 1]

1. The action of pillaging, plundering, or robbing; spoliating.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1850) 425 Pey hen not in his per vikens, but in bodily trauel & spoyling of men. 1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 135 The spoilinge of the rewme bi beringe out of the tresore to straungers. c 1400 *Apol. Lett.* 7 Feiful curats owen to sorowe... of be spoiling of per sogetis. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 470 Spoylyng, or spolyng, *spoliatio*, *depradatio*, a 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw. IV.* 20 The Esterlinges... had done y^e last yerres past much preiudice & damage to the Englyshe marchantes, both in takyng and spoiling of shippes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. x. 7 A salvage nation... That... by hunting and byspoyling liued then. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 2 Yet this sinne is a greater breach of loue then theft, or spoyling of the goods. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* ii. iv. (1854) 109 If... you shall surrender it, and save the loss of blood, or hazard the spoiling of such a city. 1725 LEONARD *Albert's Archil.* I. 152/2 After the plunder and spoiling of the Temple. 1829 SCOTT *Ann. of G.* xxxii. 50 I got into Charles's own pavilion, where Rudolph and some of his people were trying to keep out every one, that he might have the spoiling of it himself. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Armour* vi. 89 The results... of the spoiling of some dead Roman soldier.

b. An instance or occasion of this.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 348 Bi his spoylyng bei hiden Caymes castells, to harme of contris. c 1400 *Apol. Lett.* 76 Wat a360 batails, a36n reseruacions, a36n furst fruits, & o36r spollying of goodis of be kirke. a 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. 181/1 151 He in wrath... entryd the country of Burcix... and executyd therein many spolynges and other goynce... 1550 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. x. 7 A salvage nation... That... by hunting and byspoyling liued then. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 2 Yet this sinne is a greater breach of loue then theft, or spoyling of the goods. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* ii. iv. (1854) 109 If... you shall surrender it, and save the loss of blood, or hazard the spoiling of such a city. 1725 LEONARD *Albert's Archil.* I. 152/2 After the plunder and spoiling of the Temple. 1829 SCOTT *Ann. of G.* xxxii. 50 I got into Charles's own pavilion, where Rudolph and some of his people were trying to keep out every one, that he might have the spoiling of it himself. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Armour* vi. 89 The results... of the spoiling of some dead Roman soldier.

2. The action of destroying, injuring, marring, etc.; an instance or occasion of this.

1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 321 So.. Edmond complaind of spoyling of hys gowne and lackyng of his cloth. 1564-78 *BULLEIN Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 17 Euen so in tragedie he bewailed the sodaine resurrection of many a noble man before their time, in spoyling of Epitaphes. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* (1879) 105 Make riddance of carriage, or eyre go about, for spoyling of plant that is newlie come out. 1632 *SANDBERSON Sermon*. 14 Evil manners have bin the spoyling of many good words. 1695 *CONGREVE Love for L. n. x.* They're all so, Sister, these Men—they love to have the spoyling of a Young Thing. 1712 *SWIFT Let. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. 11. 188 There is another sett of men, who have contributed very much to the spoyling of the English tongue. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* lx, D—n his smooth face!—I should like to have the spoyling of it. 1875 J. C. COX *Ch. Derbysh.* I. 374 At that time... the spoyling of church bells was considered a necessary adjunct to a reformation in religion.

† **Spoiling**, *vbl. sb.* ² *Naut.* [Of obscure origin.] = *SPILING vbl. sb.*

1704 *Rigging & Seaman'ship* 5 Let that distance, or spoyling, be set off from the surface. *Ibid.* 10 *Spoiling* is taking the greatest distance of the inequalities between any two pieces to be fayed together.

Spoiling, *ppl. a.* [f. *SPOIL v.*] Despoiling, ravaging; doing damage.

1565 *SHACKLOCK Hatchet of Heresy* 87b, A spoyling tyrant. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* 741 It had been a shameful misery to endure the tyranny of such spoiling beasts. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 199 The Danes in their spoyling rage burnt it to the ground. 1611 *COTGR., Spoliatrix*, a spoyling, or despoiling woman.

Spoilless, *a.* [f. *SPOIL sb.* 1.] Unaccompanied by spoil or plunder.

1818 *HERVÉ Beauties Paris* I. 30 To the great spoiler of the continent these bloodless victories and spoilless ravages would have proved as profitable... as have his real conquests.

Spoilsman, *U.S.* [f. *SPOIL sb.* 1. c.] One who obtains, or seeks to obtain, a share of political spoils.

1850 in T. H. BENTON *Thirty Years* (1856) II. 784 The spoilsman that would sell his country for a mess of pottage. 1850 *MOTLEY Netherl.* (1868) I. 38 The spoilsman, whose purpose was to rob the exchequer and enrich themselves. 1888 *BYRCE Amer. Conqueror*, III. lxxv. 11. 487 The extension of examinations will tend more and more to exclude mere spoilsmen from the public service.

Spoil-sport, [f. *SPOIL-*] One who acts so as to spoil the sport or plans of others.

1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* xxviii, Mike Lambourne was never a make-bate, or a spoil-sport, or the like. 1855 *KINGSLEY Westw.* Ho 1 xxx, Spoil-sports! The father of all manner of troubles on earth, be they noxious trade of croakers! 1886 G. ALLEN *Maimie's Sake* xi, Before that spoil-sport Hetty came in and so rudely interrupted us.

attrib. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Nov. 4/2 He... was prevented... by a spoil-sport Adelaide merchant.

Spoilt (spoilt), *ppl. a.* [f. *SPOIL v.* 1] = *SPOILED*

ppl. a. in various senses. 1841 *BROWNING Pippa Passes* Poems (1905) 182 The wry spoilt branch 's a natural perfect how! 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 264 He is a Thessalian Alcibiades, rich and luxurious—a spoilt child of fortune. 1890 *Science-Gossip* XXVI. 21 The egg had a very patchy and spoilt appearance.

Comb. 1833 *Hoon Publ. Dinner* 174 Vet.-footed—spoilt-heaver'd... You haste home to supper.

Spoilye, -zie, obs. ff. *SPULYIE sb.* and *v.*

Spoine, obs. form of *SPoon sb.*

Spojour, obs. variant of *SPOUCHER* (scoop).

Spoke (spōk), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 1 *spaca*, 3, *north.* and *Sc.* 4—*spake*, 4—*spak*, 6—7, 9 *spak* (7 *spauk*). *B.* 3—*spoke*, 5 *spook*—*v.* 6—7 *spok* (e. [OE. *spāca* masc., = OFris. *spēke* (WFr. *speake*, *speak*), MDn. *speke*, *speec* (Du. *speek*), OS. *spēca* (MLG. and LG. *spēke*), OHG. *speicha* (MHG. and G. *speiche*) fem.; the ultimate etym. is uncertain. The MDu. or MLG. *speke* was adopted in ME.: see *SPEKE* 2. Du. *spak*, LG. *spake*, etc., represent a different word (see sense 4 a).]

1. One of the set of staves, bars, or rods radiating from the hub or nave of a wheel and supporting the felloes or rim.

a. c. 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. 57 Swa swa þa spacan sticciad ofer end on þære felge ofer on þære naf. *Ibid.*, þa felga... hongiað on þæm spacan. c. 1000 ÆLFRED *Gloss.* in Wv. Wülker 106 *Cantus*, felga... Radii, spacioa. a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1021 Hat... þarkin four wheoles, & let þurh-drüen... be spaken & te felien mid irene gadien. 1334-5 *Durh. Acc. Rolle* (Surtees) 525 In ij felys, ij spakes possiis in rotis longe carecte. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* I. (Catherine) 853 All þe spakis... sall be hichit with hukis sere. c. 1425 *Voc.* in Wv. Wülker 605 *Hic radius*, spake. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneid* vi. li. 185 On quibels spakis speliid viberis hingis. 1582 *Wills & Inv. N.* C. (Surtees, 1600) 45 In the hen house. Certaine spakes, j swell, j lose bod [etc.]. 1614 in D. Wedderburne *Compt-bk.* (S.H.S.) 248 Fyve faldoms of burnewod with sum felleis and spaukis. 1815 G. BEATTIE *J. o' Aricha* (1826) 26 The spakis were like to lift their linen.

fig. 1737 *RANSAY Sc. Prov.* (1750) 61 It is the best spake in your wheel.

B. c. 1275 *Li Pains of Hell* 62 in O. E. Misc., A busend spoon beop þer-on. c. 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 208/278 A grislich 3weol with spokane longe i-nowe. c. 1340 *Nominate* (Skeat) 234 M[an] in the nathe doth spokes. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Somn.* T. 549 Twelf spokes hath a cart wheel comunly. 1426 *LYDG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 12642 Fyrst oft alle, the[re] avyse How thys whel hath... iiii. spokys stretchyd oute. 1523 *FITZGER. Husb.* 64 They have wheeles made with spokes like coach wheeles, and... strongly shod with iron. 1717 *ADDISON tr. Ovid's Met.* Wks. 1758 I. 162 Here fell a wheel, and here a silver spoke, Here were the beam and axle torn away. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 27 Ten or twelve inches will

be enough for the diameter of wheels with six spokes. 1873 *RICHARDS Operat. Handbk.* 165 The Blanchard lathe... may turn from five to seven hundred small spokes a day.

γ. 1577 B. GOOGE *Herestach's Husb.* 11, h. The smaller sort [of husbandry necessities] be these... Strikes, Spokes [etc.]. 1594 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 89 For setting on towse felkes and towse spokes in a wheele, v4. c. 1620 Z. BOVD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 58 The spokes... still neerer... gather, Till in the Nave their points hard meete together. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2272/4 The Good-speed... laden with Iron, Spokes for Carits, &c.

b. In fig. contexts, esp. in reference to the wheel of Fortune.

1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* IV. 1757 While she is benygne, By influence graciously tassygne Hir spokes meue vn-to poure plessaunce. 1535 *LYNDESE Satyre* 1139, I dreid 3e spakis of Spirtualitie Sall rew that ever I came in this cuntry. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* II. ii. 517 Breake all the Spokes and Fallies from her wheele. *Ibid.* III. iii. 9 Maiestie... is a massie wheele... To whose huge Spokes, ten thousand lesser things Are mortiz'd and adioyn'd. 1644 in *Hartliih Legacy* (1659) 278 If all such dispersed spokes and vallies were fixed in one Centre (viz. a faithfull, carefull, skillfull Steward). 1813 *SHELLEY Q. Mab.* ix. 153 The restless wheels of being... Whose flashing spokes... Bicker and burn to gain their destined goal. 1834 *MARRYAT P. Simple* (1863) 69 The wheel of fortune keeps turning for the comfort of those who are at the lowest spoke.

c. One of a set of radial handles projecting from a cylinder or wheel (esp. a steering-wheel).

1648 *WILKINS Math. Magic* I. vi. 37 An axis or cylinder, having a rundle about it, wherein there are fastned diuers spokes, by which the whole may bee turned round. 1769 *PALCONER Dict. Marine* s.v. *Helin*, The spokes of the wheel generally reach about eight inches beyond the rim or circumference, serving as handles to the person who steers the vessel. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 181 In relieving the wheel, the man should... go to the wheel behind the helmsman and take hold of the spokes. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* 729 The helm... has a harrel... and a wheel with spokes to assist in moving it.

2. A bar or rod of wood, esp. one used or shaped for a particular purpose; a stake or pole; a hand-spoke; a weaver's beam.

1467 *Sc. Acts*, *Jas. III* (1814) II. 87 And at na merchandis gudis he reuin nor spilt with vnreasonable stollin as with spakis. 1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 289 To Cary a laid of spakis fra the Castel to the Abhay, to mak pailpoune pynnyis. 1513 *Ibid.* IV. 508 An dusan akyn speris to mak wyndes spakis. 1631 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 1262 A weavers spoke, *janus, juguum*. 1869 *McLENNAN Peasant Life* 1st Ser. 260 She brought him to the weaver's cottage, and pointed out 'the spak'.

b. A round or rung of a ladder, etc. Also *fig.* a. 1658 *LOVELACE Posth. Poems* (1659) 71 Yet the Spokes by which they sca'd so high, Gamble hath wisely laid off *Vi Re Ml.* 1833 *LOUPOON Encycl. Archit.* § 990 The hay-racks to be made 2 feet and a half wide; the rungs (spokes) of 1 inch and a half deal. 1892 *STEVENSON Across the Plains* 197 Except for the weedy spokes and shafts of the ladder.

c. *Sc.* One of a set of poles adapted for carrying a coffin to the graveside.

1670 *SPALDING Troub. Chas. I* (1850) I. 74 Sum... lifts the Marquess corpis vpon litter... the Marques some... was at his heid, the Erll of Morray on the right spak, the Erll of Seafort on the left spak [etc.]. 1822 *GALT Sir A. Wylie* civ, When the coffin was borne to the entrance of the sepulchre, the spakes were drawn out. 1861 E. B. RANSAY *Sc. Life & Char.* Ser. II. vi. 120 It was the old fashion, still practised in some districts, to carry the coffin to the grave on long poles or 'spokes', as they were commonly termed. 1887 P. McNEILL *Blauearie* 12 It's a gey queer funeral this, neither a hearse to draw, nor a spake to carry the deid on.

(*d.* See quotes. and cf. 4 a.)

1858 *SIMMONS Diet. Trade, Spoke*,... a contrivance for skidding the wheels of a vehicle. 1875 *KNIGHT Diet. Mech.*, *Spoke*, a fastening for a wheel to lock it in descending a hill.

3. *fig.* In phrases denoting an attempt to give advice, or have some say, in a matter. Still in colloq. use in *to put in one's spoke* (cf. *OAR sb.* 5 a).

1580 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 291 With that Philautus came in with his spake, saying [etc.]. *Ibid.* 413 Camilla not thinking to be silent, put in hir spake as she thought into the best wheele. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* II. i. (1905) 28 You would seeme to be master? You would haue your spoke in my cart? you would aduise me to entertaine ladies?

† *b.* In uses suggestive of association with *SPEAK v.*: A saying, maxim, remark. *Obs.*

It is doubtful whether mod. dial. *spoke* in the sense of 'speech', 'story', is a survival of this usage.

1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 108 The spoke was this, *Prustra pius*, as much as to say, as fruitles service. 1599 *PORTER Angry Wom. Abingt.* (Percy Soc.) 40 Hee'l answer With some rime rotten sentenc or olde saying, Such spokes as the ancient of the parish vse. 1615 *CURRY-COMBE for Coxcombe* III. 135 Had we a good Towne-stocke, thou shouldst haue a pension, for thy good spake.

c. Denoting speech or action intended to advance a person's interests. *rare.*

1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., To put a spoke in a man's wheel, is to say something of him to his advantage. 1884 'H. COLLINGWOOD' (W. J. C. Lancaster) *Under Meteor Flag* 50, I shall perhaps be seeing... your new captain... this evening, and, if so, I will put a spoke in your wheel for you.

4. *fig. a.* In phrases denoting action which is intended or likely to thwart, obstruct, or impede some person or proceeding; esp. *to put a spoke in one's wheel*.

Possibly a mistranslation of Du. *een spaak* (=bar, stave) in *'t wiel steek*.

(*a.*) 1583 *MELBANCKE Philotinus* G j h, If you haue leard the eight liberrall science, I mean cogging, I will sett a spoke to your cogge. 1661 *Merry Drollery* II. 37 He... look'd to

he made an emperor for't, But the Devel did set a spoke in his Cart. c. 1681 *HICKERINGILL Trimmer* IV. Wks. 1716 I. 377 The reason why I have not been prefer'd, and advanc'd according to my merits, is the whispers, and sly insinuations of such Trimmers suggestions, as this is, which has put a spoke in my Ladder.

(*b.*) 1617 *FLETCHER Alad Lover* II. vi, I'll put a spak among your wheeles. 1656 *LD. BROGHILL in Thurloe's St. Papers* (1742) V. 295 Argillie has been very industrious to be chosen, but we have put a spoke in his wheel. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 498 ¶ 2 They had clapt such a Spoke in his Wheel, as had disabild him from being a Coachman for that Day. 1801 *tr. Gabrielli's Myst. Husb.* III. 164 If you was to attempt to make your escape, I should be obligatd to put a spoke in your wheel. 1853 E. FORBES in *Geikie Mem.* xiv. (1861) 527, I trust in you... to put a spoke in the wheels of my opponents if you find them going too fast. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* July 135/1 Capitalists... were trying to put a spoke in the wheel of Socialism.

(*c.*) 1607 *HIERON Wks.* I. 411 Shee should not put in her spoke to withstand the motion, but should rather further her husband in such an honest business. a. 1677 *BARROW Sermon* (1687) I. 149 He letteth them proceed on in a full carriere... then instantly he checketh, putteth in a spak, he stoppeth, or turneth them backward. 1840 *HOOO Up Rhine* 8, I did hope the policy would haue put a spoke in our tour, but, unluckily, it gives me latitude to travel all over Europe.

b. Some thing, action, or fact which prevents, impedes, or obstructs; an impediment or obstacle. Usually with *in the (or one's) wheel*: cf. above.

1689 *Mem. God's last 29 Yrs. Wond. Eng.* 64 Both which Dills were such Spokes in their Chariot-wheels, that made them drive much heavier. 1748 *FOOTE Knights* I. Wks. 1799 I. 69 So, Jack, here's a fresh spoke in your wheel... This is a cursed cross incident! 1755 *KINGELL Card* II. 179 Here Mrs. Walker thought it would be no small Spoke in the Wheel of her present Design, to take up her Residence herself. 1845 *DISRAELI Sybil* (1863) 212 Rely upon it a bold united front at this moment would be a spoke in the wheel. 1855 *THACKERAY Newcomes* ix, And thinks I there's a spoke in your wheel, you stuck-up little old Duchess.

5. *transf.* † *a. Bot.* A pedicel or peduncle of an umbel; a radius or ray. *Obs.*

1578 *LYVE Dodona* 614 The spokes [of *Aunni usnaga*]... the Italians and Spaniards doo use as tooth-picks. 1796 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 83 *Spokes* (radii), the fruit-stalks of flowers collected into Umbels or Umbellules. *Ibid.* II. 79 Fruit-stalks... forming a sort of umbel, the outer spokes of which are gradually shorter and shorter.

b. A ray or beam of light, sunshine, etc.

1849 *CUPPLES Green Hand* xiv. (1856) 138 The sun had got low, and he shivered his dazzling spokes of light behind one edge of it [a bank of vapour]. *Ibid.* 152 While here and there a broad bright hazy spoke off the sun came cutting down into the forest.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *spoke-flange*; *spoke-bone Anal.*, = *RADIUS* 1 c; *spoke-brush*, -river, -wood (see quotes.). Also *SPOKE-SHAVE*.

A number of technical uses are given and defined in *KNIGHT Diet. Mech.* (1875) and *Suppl.* (1884), as *spoke-anger*, -clamp, -gag, -groove, -lathe, -wheel; *spoke-pointier*, -setter, -trimmer; *spoke-driving*, -sawing, -inserting, etc.

a. 1843 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VII. 303 [In fishes] there is usually an aperture between the lower edge of the spoke-bone and the upper edge of the ulna. *Ibid.* 326 The Fore-Arm [in birds] consists of two bones, the cubit and spoke-bone, of which the latter is always in a state of semipronation. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 362/1 The street-vendors sell wash-leathers, spoke-brushes (to clean carriage-wheels), and coach-mops. 1858 *SIMMONS Diet. Trade, Spoke-river*, a wheelwright, or shaper of spokes or rounds for ladders. 1869 *Archaeol.* XLII. 126 *Skever-wood*, is also called spoke-wood. 1875 J. GREENWOOD *Low-life Deeps* 218 The sand-paperer... had caught up a spoke-brush, and was poisoning it for a throw. 1898 *Cycling* 48 The hub should not measure less than 2 in. between the spoke-flanges.

Spoke (spōk), *v.* [f. the sb.]

1. *trans.* To furnish or provide with spokes or bars; to mark with spoke-like lines or rays.

1720 *POPE Iliad* xxl. 45 As from a sycamore, his sounding steed Lopp'd the green arms to spoke a chariot-wheel. 1755 *MRS. CALDERWOOD in Coltness Coll.* (Mail. Coll.) 122 Just by the water-pump there was a crib [for chickens] fixt about a yard from the ground; it was spoked in the bottom, so that the filth fell through. 1839 *HAWTHORNE Transform.* xlix, A triumphal car... its slow-moving wheels encircled and spoked with foliage. 1890 R. BRIDGES *Shorter Poems* II. 5 The white water-lily spoked with gold.

2. To thrust a spoke into (a wheel, etc.) in order to check movement; *fig.* to block, impede, or obstruct.

1854 *MISS BAKER Northampt. Gloss.* s.v., 'Spoke your cart is a phrase of similar significancy. 1896 *Daily News* 4 June 5/4 Six pages of amendments skilfully handled are sufficient to spoke the wheels of any private Bill.

3. To drive or force (a wheel or vehicle) forward by pushing the spokes.

1860 *Chambers's Trul.* XIV. 236 Those under the vehicle can 'spoke' the wheels forward. 1882 E. O'DONOVAN *Aleru Oasis* I. iii. 54 The waggon, often down to the axle, had to be forcibly spoked forward by the men.

Spoked (spōkt), *a.* [f. *SPOKE sb.*]

† 1. Arranged radially; radiate, radiated. *Obs.* 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* 614 There stande at the top tufts or spoked rundles, the flowers whereof are either white or purple. 1652 *CULPEPPER Eng. Physic* 55 It riseth a little above a foot high, bearing white flowers in spoked tufts.

2. Made or provided with spokes.

1890 H. S. HALLETT *1000 Miles on Eleph. in Shan States* 437 Caris... remarkable for the size of their spoked wheels.

Spokeless, *a.* [f. *SPOKE sb.*] Destitute of spokes; made without spokes.

c. 1449 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 222 The Carte nathe [i. e. the

all court agaynst the preyst that now occupieth, because
is one disturber. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Spoilation* is a

writ. that yeth for an incumbent, against another incumbent, in case where the right of patronage commeth not in debate. 1767 *Burns Eccl. Law* III. 342 The same law is, where one telleth the patron that his clerk is dead; whereupon he presents another; there the first incumbent... may have a spoliation against the other.

b. The action on the part of one incumbent of depriving another of the emoluments of a benefice.

1725 *Ayliffe Parergon* 117 A Benefice is said to be vacant de Facto, and not de Jure, when the Possession thereof is lost by Spoliation or Intrusion. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. iii. vii. q. Spoliation is an injury done by one clerk or incumbent to another, in taking the fruits of his benefice without any right thereunto, but under a pretended title.

3. *Law.* The action of destroying a document, or of injuring or tampering with it in such a way as to destroy its value as evidence.

1752 *MRS. DELANY Autobiogr. & Corr.* (1861) III. 188 My Lord Chancellor... has acquitted D.D. of all guilt of spoliation, but not of the consequences that may attend the destroying or loss of the deed. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* 644 Spoliation of a Ship's Papers. An act which, by the maritime law of every court in Europe, not only excludes further proof, but does, *per se*, infer condemnation.

4. The action of spoiling, damaging, or injuring. 1867 *J. Hogg Microsc.* (ed. 6) I. iii. 220 The structure of many creatures is so delicate, as to require the very greatest care to prevent mutilation, and the consequent spoliation of the specimen.

Spoliative (spō'liātiv), *a.* [f. *L. spoliāt-*, ppl. stem of *spoliāre* to spoil, or *a. F. spoliative* : see *SPOILATE v.* and *-IVE*.]

1. Spoliatory. *rare* -1.

1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 190 Political economists... have met all practical inferences of a subversive or spoliative tendency by [etc.].

2. *Med.* Having the effect of seriously diminishing the amount of the blood.

1876 *BARTHOLOW Mat. Med.* (1879) 466 This is a powerfully spoliative and depressing emetic. 1898 *P. MANSON Trop. Diseases* x. 293 There was a time when, under a spoliative treatment, by bleeding and calomel, dysentery proved a very fatal disease indeed.

Spoliator (spō'liātōr), *a.* [f. *L. spoliātor*, agent-n. from *spoliāre* (see *SPOILATE v.*), or *ad. F. spoliāteur* (16th c.).] One who commits spoliation or robbery; a pillager, plunderer a spoiler.

1831 *Examiner* 695/2 The spoliators were gaining admittance to the house. 1845 *PETRIE Eccl. Archit.* Irel. 370 It might be, that a successful spoliator thus deprived the possessors of the means of future defence. 1875 *HELPS Soc. Press.* iv. 61 The spoliators (such I must call them) would probably be deficient in those powers of imagination which... would teach men that [etc.].

Spoliatory (spō'liātōrī), *a.* [f. *L. spoliāt-*, ppl. stem of *spoliāre* (see *SPOILATE v.*) + *-OR* 2]. Of the nature of, characterized by, spoliation or robbery; pillaging, plundering.

1790 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) III. 143 If I were to adopt the plan of a spoliatory reformation. 1813 *J. C. HOBBHOUSE Journey* (ed. 2) 290 The spoliatory taste of some amateurs. 1857 *J. RAINE Mem. J. Hodgson* I. 60 It was dissolved by the first spoliatory statute. 1895 *Daily Tel.* 6 Mar. 7/1 To defend themselves... against spoliatory attack.

Spolt, dial. var. **SPALT** *a.*, brittle. **Spolzie**, obs. var. **SPULVIE**. **Spome**, obs. var. **SPUME sb.** **Spon**, obs. form of **SPON sb.**

† **Spon**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* In 6 sponce, spoyen. [f. *spōn* *Spon* *sb.* or *MLG. spōn* : cf. *G. spānen* in the same sense.] *trans.* To secure (wine) from waste by tightening the cask with chips of wood.

1541 *Rutland MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) IV. 312 Gaskyn wyne... for spoyning the same wine jd. 1574 in *Rep. MSS. Ld. Middleton* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 448 Forij. hh. [=hogs-heads] of clarrd wyne, xij. li. xv s.;... sponenge the wyne, vj. d.

† **Sponage**. *Obs. rare.* [Cf. *prec.*] The operation of tightening a wine-cask with chips.

1526 in *Housch. Ord.* (1730) 195 Item, Cellaridge, Cranage, Spnage, Romage, and Carriage of Wine, £100 os. od. 1576 in *Nichols Progr. Jas. I.* (1828) II. 48 In cellaring, carriage, cowperage, cranage and sponage of wine.

Sponcing, variant of **SPONSON**.

† **Spond**, *sb.* *Obs.* -1 [ad. *L. sponda*]. A bed or couch.

1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 106 She lay upon a spond covered with gold tissue, under a canopy of state.

† **Spond**, *v.* *Obs.* -1 [f. *L. spond-ere* to bind or promise -e.] *trans.* To promise or pledge.

1698 *FYER Acc. E. India & P.* 369 A time... of Labour and Travel, whereby they approve themselves what their Parents only Sponded for them.

Spondaic (spōndā'ik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 8-aick. [ad. *F. spondaïque* (16th c.) ; = *It. spondaico*, *Sp.* and *Pg. espondaico*], or *L. spondaic-us* (see *Spon-DIAC a.*). Cf. *G. spondaisch*.]

A. adj. I. Of verses (or parts of these): *a.* Composed of spondees. *b.* Having a spondee in positions where a different foot is normal; *esp.* of hexameters, having a spondee in the fifth foot.

1722-7 *BOYER Dict. Royal* I. *Spondaïque*,... a spondaic Verse. 1728 *CHAMBER Cycl. s.v. Spondee*, There are also Spondee or Spondaic Verses : that is, Verses composed wholly of Spondees, or at least that end with Two Spondees. 1789 *M. MABAN tr. Persius* (1793) 34 note, The end of this verse is spondaic. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XV. 254/2 An hexameter line... when regular and not spondaic... never has fewer than thirteen [syllables]. 1847 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* III.

105 The same argument may be drawn from the construction of spondaic anapestic verses. 1861 *PALEY Aeschylus* (ed. 2) *Persians* 32 note, On the spondaic termination see Suppl. 7. 2. Characterized by a spondee or spondees.

1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 94 ¶ 10 This at least was the power of the spondaic and dactylic harmony. 1773 *MELMOTH tr. Cicero, Old Age* 193 A certain piece of music composed in solemn spondaic measures. 1824 *L. MURRAY Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 385 The Trochaic, Iambic, or Spondaic [movement]. 1859 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1875) III. 225, I do not know the meaning of this strange epithet and spondaic cadence.

3. Of words : Consisting of two long syllables.

a 1849 *Poe Longf.* etc. Wks. 1864 III. 364 Onr spondees, or, we should say, our spondaic words are rare.

B. sb. A spondaic foot or line.

1839 *T. MITCHELL Aristoph.*, *Frogs* 357 note, On the anapestic spondaics which follow, see Hermant.

† **Spondaical**, *a.* *Obs.* -1 [f. as *prec.* + *-AL*] = *next*.

1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* I. xlv. 149 A solemn, grave, severe, and spondaicall kinde of musike.

Spondean, *a.* *rare.* [f. *L. spondē-us* (see *next*) + *-AN*.] Of music : Characterized by or consisting of spondees.

1776 *BURNEY Hist. Mus.* I. 35 The first of these [enharmonic melodies] they reckon to have been the name or melody called Spondean. c1800 *R. CUMBERLAND J. De Lancaster* (1805) I. 287 By the simple recitation of the spondean hymn.

Spondee (spōndē), *Also* 4, 6-7 sponde, 6-ie, spondæ, 7-æe. [ad. *L. spondē-us*, incorrectly *spondē-us* (*sc. pes*), ad. *Gr. σπονδεῖος*, f. *σπώνδη* solemn drink-offering; or *a. F. spondē* (= *It. spondeo*, *Sp.* and *Pg. espondeo*).]

1. *Pros.* A metrical foot consisting of two long syllables. Also *attrib.*

a. a 1390 *Wycliffe Bible*, *Job* Prol., Vers of six feet, renneude with dactile and sponde feet. 1567 *DRANT Horace, Ep.* A viij, In the fourth roume and seconde roume Iambus still hath bene. In Ennius or Accius, Spondie is seldom seene. 1795 *J. DAVIES Orchestra* lxvi, Yet all the feete... Are only Spondies, solemne, graue, and sloe. 1670 *EACHARN Cont. Clergy* 13 Upon the first scanning, he knows a sponde from a dactyl. 1746 *FRANCIS tr. Horace, Art of Poetry* 259 note, Horace blames Ennius and Accius... for making their Verses hard and heavy by ill-placing the Spondees. 1771 *MACKENZIE Man Feel.* xx, It is a spondee, and I will maintain it! 1835 *T. MITCHELL Aristoph., Acharn.* 571 note, Originally, this kind of address was composed in pure anapests, without any mixture of spondees or dactyls. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Mar. 671/2 Jerry made a spondee of Frank's name [sc. Mallard].

b. 1886 *W. WEBER Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 81 Thys verse consisteth of these five feete, one Chore, one sponda, one dactyl, and two Choreis. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 1253 Those which were endited to the praise of Mars and Minerva, and with Spondaes. 1666 *DRYDEN Ann. Mirab.*, *Let. Howard*, The quantity of every syllable, which they might vary with Spondaes or Dactiles.

2. *Mus.* (See *quots.*)

1851 *J. S. ADAMS 3000 Mus. Terms* 94 *Spondee*, a musical foot consisting of two long notes, accented thus —. 1875 *STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Spondee*, a musical foot consisting of two long syllables.

† **Spondence**. *Obs.* -1 [f. *L. spond-ere* to promise : see *-ENCE*.] A pledge or promise.

1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 412 These are the spondences and undertakings of the Parliament.

|| **Spondeus**. *Obs.* Also *-eus*. Pl. *spondei*, *-ei*. [L.] = *SPONDEE*. Also *attrib.*

1567 *DRANT Horace, Art Poet.* A viij h, The stade Spondeus foote. 1586 *W. WEBER Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 80 The two first feete, eyther *Dactyli* or *Spondei* indifferent. 1839 *PUTTISHAM Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 129 This makes a good Dactill and a good spondee. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Morals* 1252 These were the beginnings of the enharmonic Musike: For first of them they put a Spondens. 1704 *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn.* I, *Spondaus*, is the Foot of a Latin Verse, consisting of two Syllables, and both of 'em long, as *Ingenus*.

† **Spondiac**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* Also 7 spondeiak.

[ad. *L. spondiac-us* (less correctly *spondaic-us*), ad. *Gr. σπονδιακός*.] = *SPONDAIC a.*

1589 *PUTTISHAM Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 129 Which words serve well to make the verse all spondaicke or iambicke. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Morals* 1254 In song they seemed not... proper and fit for the Spondeiak kinde.

† **Spondiasm**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. *Gr. σπονδισμός*, f. *σπώνδεις* *SPONDEE*.] In ancient Greek music : (see *quot.* 1801).

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Morals* 1252 Unlesse a man having an eie unto a vehement Spondiasme, will conjecture... the same to be a kinde of Diatonos. 1801 *BUSBY Dict. Mus.*, *Spondiasm*, an alteration in the harmonic genus by which a chord was elevated three dieses above its ordinary pitch, so that the *spondiasm* was precisely the opposite of the eclysis.

Spondilicks (spōndil'iks), *slang.* Orig. *U.S.* Also *-ics*, *-ix*; *spondoolic(k)s*, *-ix*. [Of fanciful formation.] Money, cash.

1857 in *R. H. THORNTON Amer. Gloss.* (1912), He lost... All the brass and all the useful, all the spondulix and buttons. 1863 *Ibid.*, Those ordering job work should come down from the spondilicks as soon as the work is done. 1896 *J. H. BLOOMFIELD Cuban Exped.* 20 As long as the Chibans can raise the spondulix, they'll get plenty of people to fit out expeditions for them. 1899 *T. M. ELIAS Cat's-eye Rings* 32 Oh, I shall pull in the spondulicks... I tell you.

Spondyle. Now *rare*. Forms : *a.* 5- spondyle, 5-7-dile, 8-9 spondyle. *B.* 6- spondyl, 6-7-dyll, 6-dylle, 6-7-dille, 7-dil(l). *γ.* 5-7

spondel, 6-dele, -delle, 7 spondle. [a. *F. spondyle*, † *spondile*, -ille (= *Sp. espondil*, *Pg. espondyl*, *It. spondillo*), or *ad. L. spondylus*, *spondylus*, ad. *Gr. σπώνδυλος*. Cf. *SPONDYLUS*.]

† 1. One or other of the joints of the spine; a vertebra. *Obs.*

a. c1400 *Laufranc's Cirurg.* 146 Bitwene þe firste spondile & þe secunde. *Ibid.* (Addit. MS. 12056), The firste spondyle ys y-bounden to be secunde. 1541 *R. COPLAND Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* E ij, It descendeth by the spondyles vnto the ende of the backe. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 257 The first spondyle or turning joint in the chine of a Dragon. 1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* i. xxvii, To others again he unjoynted the spondyles or knuckles of the neck.

b. 1541 *R. COPLAND Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* D iv h, Through the myddes of the spondyles or rydge bones tyl vnto the ende of the backe. 1547 *BOORNE Brv. Health* x. 10 h, A senowe the whyche doth growe out of the myddle of the spondyls. 1590 *DARROUGH Meth. Physick* t. xvii. (1639) 28 It is good also to annoint the first and second Spondill in the neck. 1637 *B. Jonson Sad Shepherd* II. vii, A kind of rack Runs downe along the Spondyls of his hack. 1667 *Land. Gaz.* No. 159/4 A great shot... entering the spondillex of his back.

γ. c1400 *Laufranc's Cirurg.* 146 In þe necke þer hen vij. spondelis, þat is to seie whirleboons. 1548-77 *VICARY Anal.* vi. (1888) 45 The Spondelles of the necke be seuen. 1607 *WALKINGTON Opt. Glass* 120 The spondels or loyns of the hacke-bone. 1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 113 It hath his beginning at the first spondile of the loynes. 1650 *BULWER Anthropolom.* 194 Being pliant, [it] easily permits the Spondels to slip awry inwards.

† *b. transf.* A formation like a vertebra. *Obs.*

1658 *ROWLAND tr. Mowfet's Theat. Ins.* 937 The third species hath four wings... in the tail there are five red spondils.

† 2. A joint of a wheel, vessel, etc. *Obs.*

1650 *CHARLETON Paradoxes* 40 You may rejoyne, that... there succeeds a participation of the substance of the Loadstone in the porosities... of the steel, or spondils of the glasse. 1660 *JER. TAYLOR Ductor Ep.* Ded., That every spondyl of the wheels may mark out those vertues which we are then to exercise. 1662 *J. CHANNLER Van Helmont's Oriat.* 217 The Sea salt... doth stick fast to the spondils or chinks of the vessels.

3. *Zool.* = *SPONDYLUS*.

1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* 130 Exanguious Testaceous Animals... 4. Oyster. Spondyl. 1776 *MENDES DA COSTA Elem. Conch.* 248 The spondyles are most generally eared shells with unequal valves, rude or uncouth in shape. 1835 *KIRBY Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. viii. 256 Lamarck... observes that the Spondyls have the margin of the mantle furnished with two rows of tentacular threads. 1854 *BADHAM Italian.* 42 Such a pond, too, is the best nidus for... balani, and spondyls.

† 4. Some kind of fossil. *Obs.* -1

1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 78 *Ichthyospondylus*, The Spondyl, or Fairy Salt-seller.

Spondylitis. *Path.* Also *-ilitis*. [mod. *L.*, f. *L. spondyl-us* *SPONDYL* (E + *-ITIS*). So *F. spondylite*.] Inflammation of the vertebral column.

1849 *CRAIG, Spondilitis*. 1859 in *MAVNE Expos. Lex.* 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* III. 63 Stiff neck due to diseases of the cervical spine, such as caries and... rheumatoid spondylitis.

Spondylo- (spōndilō), comb. form of *Gr. σπώνδυλος* or *L. spondylus* vertebra, occurring in a few recent terms, chiefly *Path.*, in the sense 'of or pertaining to, connected with, the spine', as *spondyloceae*, *-dynia*, *-physis*, *-tomy*. 1859 *MAVNE Expos. Lex.* 194/1.

|| **Spondylus** (spōndil'ūs). *Zool.* Pl. *spondylus* [L. : see *SPONDYL* (E)] One or other of the species of bivalves belonging to the genus *Spondylus*, characterized by foliaceous spines.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 446 The fish likewise called Spondylus, is said to rid away the tertian ague. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, *Spondylus*,... a kind of oyster of an oblong and umbonated form, of which there are several species. 1777 *PENNYANT Brit. Zool.* (ed. 4) IV. 58 *Spondyli*, a sort of Bivalve, with strong hinges, found in the Mediterranean sea. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 112/2 The annexed figure of the organs of the *spondyli*. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 372 The Spondyli are eaten like Oysters. 1885 *LADY BRASSEY The Trades* 160 One large cabinet... includes many interesting specimens, especially of the various kinds of spondylus.

Spone, obs. *p.* *ppl.* *SPIN v.*; obs. *f.* *SPON sb.*

† **Spone**, *v.* *Sc. Obs.* -1 [Aphetic form of *DISPONE v.*] *trans.* To spend.

1456 *Burgh Rec. Peebles* (1872) 116 To geyf hym a sufiand lewyn, and the layf be spony on the plas qwar mast ned is.

Spong. Now *dial.* [var. of *SPANG sb.* 3]

1. A long narrow piece or strip (of ground or land).

1650 *FULLER Pisgah* II. ix. 185 Shiloh succeeds (in a narrow southern spong of this Tribe). *Ibid.* II. ii. 22 A spong of ground somewhat nigh a thousand miles... and not bearing a proportionable breadth. a 1800- in dialect glossaries (*E. Anglia*, *Leic.*, *Northampton*).

† 2. (See *quot.*) *Obs.* -1

1811 *MISS L. M. HAWKINS Cress & Gertr.* II. 103 A laboring man gave notice that he was going to drive the tumbrel (two-wheeled cart) to the spong (drift-way for cattle).

Sponge (spōnz), *sb.* 1. Forms : *a.* 1- sponge (2 sponge). *B.* (Chiefly *north.* and *Sc.*) 4-7 spounge, 5 spounge, spwnge, 5-6 spownge, 6 spoung, 6, 9 spoungge. *γ.* 6-9 spunge, 7 spundge. [OE. *sponge* (acc. *-ean*) and *spunge* (*spiuunge*), ad. *L. spongia*, *spongea*, *a. Gr. σπονγία*, later derivative form of *σπώνγος* sponge. In other Teutonic languages the word appears as *OS. spūn-*

sia, MDu. *spongie*, *sponge*, *sponse* (WFlem. *spon-sie*, Du. *spons*, WFr. *spons*, *sponsins*), and in the Rumanian group as OF. *esponge* (16th cent. in Litttré), F. *éponge*, Sp. and Pg. *esponja*, It. *spugna*. OE. had also the more popular and older form *spynge*, *sponge*.)

I. 1. The soft, light, porous, and easily compressible framework which remains after the living matter has been removed from various species of porifers (see 3), characterized by readily absorbing fluids and yielding them on pressure, and much used in bathing, cleansing surfaces, etc.

In older Sc. use (see *β*) app. also 'a brush'.
a. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 48 *Da* hradlice an an heora & genam an spongean [12160 *enne* spongen], & fyldie hie mid ecede. 12160 *Haiton Gosp.* Mk. xv. 36 *Pa* an hyre an & fyldie an sponge mid eisle. 1225 *Aner.* N. 262 Nes his pitance o rode bote a sponge of galle. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 185 Sponges i-watred and i-holde at hir nostrilles. 1425 *tr. Arderne's Treat.* *Fistula*, etc. 26 In he mornynge he is clenched with hote watre and a sponge. 1497 *Naval Act. Hen. VII* (1896) 68 Sponges grete ij and small xxvj. 1523 *Fitznere. Husb.* § 44 Than washe your shepe there-with, with a sponge or a peece of an olde mantell. 1560 *Daus tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 204 b, The Crosse, Nayles, Sponges, lance, Crowne of thorne. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geogr. Del.* ii. v. (1635) 68 Others againe, suppose the earth to be like a sponge to drinke vp the water. 1676 L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* *Anger* xii. (1666) 423 He, caus'd their Mouths to be stoppt with Sponges. 1800 *Med. Jnrl.* II. 556, I have constantly recommended cold vinegar, to be applied, by means of a sponge. 1863 *ANSTEO Ionian Isl.* 255 A considerable fishery for fine sponges, of which many, fully equal to fine Turkey sponges, come into the market. 1876 *HARLEY Royle's Mat. Med.* 783 The Sponge is imported from the Mediterranean and the Red Sea.

b. 1388 *Wyclif Mark* xv. 36 And oon ranne, and fillide a sponge with vynegre. c. 1400 *MAUNOE. (Roxb.)* iii. 9 (Pai) held to haire noses spongez moistened with water. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 356/a A Sponge, . . . *spongia*. 1491 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Scot. I. 388 For a sponge to the Kingis clonithis, ij s. 1501 *Ibid.* II. 27 Byr spongwis for the Kingis bonitis, vj d. 1540 *Ibid.* IX. 353 Item, an sponge send to Dunfermeling to his graces sone, . . . 1612 *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 329 Sponges or brusses.

γ. 1572 in *Feuillet Revels G. Elia.* (1908) 180 Fox sponges for snoballs. 1580 *Livy Enghene* (Arb.) 425 The Sponges is full of water, yet it is not scene. 1661 J. CAULFIELD *Brit. Bacon.* 41 An earth porous like a sponge. 1726 *Pope Odeys.* xx. 189 And let the ab-tersive sponge the board reave. 1767 *Gooch Treat. Wounds* I. 259 To wipe it dry with a sponge.

Fig. 1602 *How Chuse Good Wife* v. ii, For her death The sponge of either eye Shall weep red tears. 1622 *DONNE Serms.* xlv Every man is but a sponge, and but a sponge filled with tears. 1726 *BOLINGBROKE Study Hist.* vii. (1752) I. 265 Colbert made the most of all these advantageous circumstances, and whilst he filled the national sponge, he taught his successors how to squeeze it.
transf. 1607 *TOWSELL Four-f. Beasts* 271 With flew or wooll of Hares, the Grecians made sponges, . . . to cleanse the eies of men. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v., Pyrotechnical Sponges are made of the large Mushrooms or fungous Excrecences growing on old Oaks, Ashes, Firs, &c.

b. As a type of something of small value.
1671 *MILTON P. R.* iv. 329 Collecting toys, And trifles for choice matters, worth a sponge.

c. To throw (or chuck) up the sponge, to abandon a contest or struggle; to submit, give in. *collog.*
1860 *Slang Dict.* 224 'To throw up the sponge,' to submit, give over the struggle, from the practice of throwing up the sponge used to cleanse the combatants' faces, at a prize-fight, as a signal that the 'mill' is concluded. 1877 I. A. TROLOPE *Life Plus L'A.* II. 130 This tranquil confidence . . . degenerated . . . into inertness, acquiescence in evil, and . . . throwing up the sponge. 1899 'R. BOLDBREWED' *Robbery under Arms* xxiv, If Tim had got this letter, he'd have chucked up the sponge and cleared out for good and all.

2. Without article: The material of which this is composed.

1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xxviii. (Tollem. MS.), It is made harde and turneth in to sponge. 1683 *SALMON Doron Med.* l. 110 If for Application by Sponge, Cloth, or Stuph. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v., A pound of sponge . . . on drying carefully . . . will be reduced to eleven ounces. *Ibid.*, Burnt sponge is much recommended as a sweetener of the blood. 1813 T. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 345 The tent was formed of prepared sponge. 1879 *Castell's Techn. Educ.* I. 382/2 Inferior sponge, with a large-holed texture, called horse sponge.

transf. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2286/1 Artificial sponge is made of caoutchouc [etc.].

3. Zool. One or other of various species of aquatic (chiefly marine) animals (or colony of animals) of a low order belonging to the group *Porifera*, characterized by a tough elastic skeleton of inter-laced fibres.

1538 *ELYOT, Achilleum*, a sponge, which is verie softe, and hath small holes. 1552 *Ibid.*, *Cystolithi*, certayne stones, which growe in sponges, holsume against diseases of the bladder. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Providence* xxiv, Frogs marry fish and flesh; bats, bird and beast; Sponges, non sense and sense. 1651 *JER. TAYLOR Course Sermon* I. 4 We are no more such really, then Mandrakes are Men, or Sponges are living creatures. 1725 *Family Dict.* s.v., The Ancients would have a Sponge to be Zoophite. *Ibid.*, There are two sorts of Sponges, the Male . . . and the Female. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 289 Here are seen the madrepores, the sponges, mosses, sea mushrooms, and other marine productions. 1834 *McMURTRIE Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* II. 11 It is a kind of sponge, which has the same form as the body. 1857 *LIVINGSTONE Trav.* xiv. 249 Around the reeds . . . we see fresh-water sponges. 1884 *GOODE Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 843 Nearly all Sponges possess a skeleton or the rudiments of one.

b. With distinguishing terms, denoting various species of these.

Glass-ropé sponge, *glass-sponge*: see *GLASS* s.v. 16. 1681 *GREW Muscum* II. v. ii. 252 The Hollow Cylindrick or Pipe-Sponge. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v., 9. The branched river-sponge. 20. The hairy sponge. 21. The sail sponge [etc.]. 1797 *Euclyp. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 708 Branched spongi; . . . cock's comb sponge; . . . tow-sponge [etc.]. 1861 *HULME tr. Moquin-Tandon* II. iii. ii. 89 Fine Syrian Sponge. . . Fine Archipelago Sponge. . . White Sponge of Syria, called also Venetian Sponge. 1883 *ADDERLEY Fisheries Bahamas* 49 The finest type of all, the Levant toilet or Turkish cup-sponge (*Spongia officinalis*).

† c. *Sponge of the river*: (see quot.). *Obs.*
1611 *COTGR., Esponge d'eau douce*, a certaine hearbe, that flotes on riuers, and is called, Spunge of the riuier.

4. A moistened piece of the above substance (sencs 1) as used for wiping a surface in order to obliterate writing, etc. Also in fig. context.

1555 *EDEN Decades* (Arb.) 196 The leaves, wheron they wryte with any sharpe instrument, and blotte the same againe with a sponge or sum suche other thynge. 1591 *SPENSER Ruins Time* 361 Great ones. . . Of whom no word we heare, nor signe now see, But as things wipt out with a sponge to perishe. 1644 *SIR E. DERING Prop. Sacr.* ciiiij b, *Clavis Mystica* under-went a great deal of Spunge. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 216 The hand-writing against us is not blotted out, yet . . . we have a sponge given us to wipe it away ourselves. 1865 *MISS BRADDON Only a Cloak* iv, Do you think two years' absence won't act as a sponge, and wipe my image out of her thoughts. 1867 *GOLDW. SMITH 3 Eng. Statesm.* (1882) 212 No great nature ever passes a sponge over its former self.

b. fig. That which blots out of existence, wipes out of memory, effaces, etc.

1558 *BR. WATSON Sev. Sacram.* xviii. 117 Daylie confessio. . . is . . . a sponge to wipe awaye the lythynesse of oure synnes. 1657 *TRAPP Comm. Ezra* ix. 7 Confession. . . is that happy Spunge, that wipeth out all the blottes and blures of our lives. 1748 *GEDDES Composit.* *Antients* 268 Fear, grief, pain, and desire, are the most effectual sponges. 1799 *HAN. MONTE Fenn. Edne.* (ed. 4) I. 36 Which fits of charity are made the sponge of every sin, and the substitute of every virtue.

c. A method of cancelling or wiping off debts without payment.

1717 *Little, Fair Payment* no Sponge: or, some Considerations on the Unreasonableness of Refusing to Receive back Money Lent on Publick Securities. 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* I. vii. (1762) II. 40 We have an example in France. . . of a large national debt being paid with a sponge. 1787 *BENTHAM Def. Usury* xii. 224 A sponge. . . is the only needful and only availing remedy. 1803 *CORBETT in Pot. Reg.* (1817) 8 Feb. 176 Your tax upon the funds, or . . . that admirable sponge which you are now about to apply to one twentieth part of the debt.

5. A kind of mop or swab for cleansing a cannon-bore after firing.

a. 1625 *Nomencl. Navalis* (MS. Harl. 2301) s.v., The sponge of a peece of Ordnance is that which makes it cleane; they are comonlie Sheepskins putt at the ende of a Staffe. 1627 *CARR. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 66 A Spunge is such another staffe, with a peece of a Lambe skin at the end. . . to thrust vp and downe the Peece. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 45 A Gunner. . . ought to have in readinesse . . . Sheep-skins to make Sponges. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* s.v. *Cannon*, In the land-service, the handle of the sponge is nothing else than a long wooden staff. 1846 *A. YOUNG Naut. Dict.* 292 For a long gun, the sponge and rammer are fixed each on a separate staff. 1884 'H. COLLINGWOOD' (W. J. C. Lancaster) *Under Meteor Flag* 40 A sponge was thrust out of one of the upper deck ports, catching him in the face.

II. 6. † a. The fibrous matted root of asparagus shoots. *Obs.*

c. 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* v. 233 This seedis [of asparagus] will connect intill ootoote, This calle a sponge. 1563 *HULL Art Garden.* (1593) 58 The small rootes will be so folded and tyed one to an other, that they will seeme to be fastned and ioyned together in one, and this is named of the ancient gardener, a Spunge. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 5 The rootes have sundry long threads, which they call the Spunge.

b. A spongy gall or excrecence on rose-bushes; = BEDEGUAR 2.

1608 *TOWSELL Serpents* 97 A certaine little Worme which is found in the sponge of the Dogge-bryer (called of the Physicians Bedeguar). 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 464 In brief, it is nothing else but the Sponge of the Dogs Rose, called by some Bedeguar. 1861 *HULME tr. Moquin-Tandon* II. iii. v. 153 Bedeguars—commonly called 'Soft Apples' or 'Vegetable Sponges'.

c. Something having the appearance or consistency of a sponge.

1683 K. DICKEY *Chym. Secr.* 12 The O and Y will be precipitated indistinguishable, in the form of a black Spunge. 1893 F. F. MOORE *Gray Eye or Sox* xxvii, Sitting for five or six hours on gigantic sponges (damp) of heather.

d. The soft fermenting dough of which bread is made. *Freq.* in the plur. to *sel* (or *lay*) the sponge.

1822 *Imison's Sci. & Art* II. 152 This is called setting the sponge. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 355 To this strained matter, one half of the whole quantity of flour is to be added, and well worked up with the hands so as to form sponge. 1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem.*, Org. 123 The mass swells up, or, as the baker terms it, the sponge rises. 1866 T. HARDY *Jude* v. iii, He was obliged to go to bed at night immediately after laying the sponge.

e. A stretch of ground of a swampy nature.

1856 *OLMSTED Slave States* 157, I am aware of but a single attempt, as yet, to cultivate the sponge or true swamp soil. 1860 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 137 The 'great sponge', from which the Zambesi and the Congo draw their remote supplies. 1901 *C. Rev.* July 22 It has been conjectured

that some of these sponges may be fed by the waters of the Victoria Nyanza.

f. *techn.* Metal in a porous or sponge-like form, usu. obtained by reduction without fusion.

1861 *SIR W. FAIRBAIRN Iron* 176 M. Chenot makes steel direct from the ore by converting it into a substance he calls *sponge*, in a peculiarly constructed furnace. 1877 *RAVMONO Statist. Mines & Mining* 389 To remove the silver sponge, which falls to the bottom and is taken out. This sponge is very light. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 844 The sponge . . . is plunged in a bath of resin, tar, or some fatty matter.

† 7. An open-work coat of mail. *Obs.*—

1600 *HOLLAND Livy* ix. xl. 344 Their breast and stomach was fenced with sponges, the left leg armed with a good greue.

III. fig. 8. An immoderate drinker; a soaker.

1596 *SNAPS. Merch.* V. i. ii. 108, I will doe any thing Nerissa ere I will be married to a sponge. 1603 *BOWLES in Dryden's Juvenal* v. 34 For him is kept a Liquor more Divine, You Sponges must be drunk with Lees of Wine. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 73. 2/2 For ever too th' Amphibious Spunge does drink. 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulgar* T., *Spunge*, a thirsty fellow, a great drinker. 1887 *HENLEY Villon's Good-night* 3 You sponges miking round the pubs.

9. One who or that which absorbs, drains, or sucks up, in a sponge-like manner.

In various passages of Elizabethan writers the exact sense of the word is not quite clear.

1603 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Microcosmos* Wks. (Grosart) I. 61/2 These senseless sponges of Improbability are full of pleasure, but it is vnright. 1607 *WALINGTON Opt.* *Glass* xii. (1664) 130 We count a Melancholick man the very Spunge of all sad Humors. 1677 *Orway Cheats of Scapin* II. i, Do ye not see every day how the Sponges [sc. the lawyers] suck poor Clients. 1755 *Young Centaur* iii, Wks. 1757 IV. 168 Our thirsty sponges of sensuality, who suck up every drop of it. 1831 O. W. HOLMES *Over Teacups* viii. 181 The muscles are great sponges that suck up and make use of large quantities of blood. 1893 *SALTUS Hadam Sapphira* 219 After hours of that sponge for thought [sc. fatigue] which the saddle alone supplies.

b. *spec.* One who or that which appropriates or absorbs material or other advantages, wealth, etc.

1601 *SIR W. CORNWALLIS Ess.* xl. Cc. iv, This sponge sucketh dry the commerce of societies. 1602 *SNAPS, Ham.* iv. ii. 12 *Kosin*. Take you me for a Spundge, my Lord? 1611 I sir, that sokes vp the Kings Countenances, his Rewards, his Authorities. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* I. § 162 Ireland, which had been a Spunge to draw . . . all that could be got from England.

c. A person, etc., of this kind as a source from which something may be recovered or extracted.

1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iv. ii. 22 It is but squeezing you, and Spundge you shall be dry againe. a. 1618 *RALEIGH Prerog. Parl.* 9 The people, . . . when they saw hee had squeezed those sponges of the Common-wealth, willingly yielded to give him satisfaction. c. 1670 *HOBBS Dial. Com. Law* (1681) 156 Empson and Dudley were no Favoursites of Hen. the 7th, but Sponges, which King Hen. the 8th did well squeeze. 1722-7 *BOYER Dict. Royal* I, *Presser l'éponge*, . . . to squeeze the Spunge, to make one refund. 1799 *EART CARLISLE in Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) IV. 256 He is a sponge full of knowledge, which you may squeeze at your leisure.

d. An object of extortion; a source of profit or pecuniary advantage.

1625 *PURFAS Pilgrinus* II. 1280 Which make Merchants to conceal their Riches lest they should be made Sponges. 1630 *BRATWATIG Eag. Gentlem.* (1641) 31 Another not so proud as covetous, . . . such an one makes all his inferiours his sponges. 1781 *COWPER Expost.* 53 Thy monarchs, in distress Found thee a goodly sponge for Power to press. 1822 *Examiner* 741/1 Ireland has been made all along a sponge for sinecurists, a field for jobbers. 1835 *JAMES Giffy* ii, I will be no sponge to be squeezed for any man's pleasure.

10. One who meanly lives at the expense of others; a parasite, a sponger.

1838 *STEWENS Trav. Turkey* 36 As I could only contribute [to the meal] a couple of rolls of bread, . . . I am inclined to think that he considered me rather a sponge. 1866 *WHIFFLE Character & Charact. Men* 22 That large . . . class of our fellow-citizens who are commonly included in the genus 'sponge'. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spire* V. 350 All social sponges; all satellites of the court; all heggars of the market-place.

IV. *attrib.* and *Comb.* 11. a. *Attrib.* in various uses, as *sponge-bag*, *-bank*, *-basin*, *-bath*, *-bed*, etc.

The number of such combs in recent use is very large, chiefly in the senses 'forming part of, found in, sponges', 'producing or yielding sponges', 'used in fishing for sponges', 'used or intended for holding a sponge'.

1858 *SMYTHON Dict. Trade*, *Sponge-bag*, an oil-skin case for a sieve sponge. 1886 *LADY BRASSER The Trades* 333 Then we went . . . to see the 'sponge-bank, where some of the finest specimens of sponge are procured. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib. Brit.* II. No. 5825, 'Sponge basin, soap box. 1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* i. (new ed.) 106 The best bath for general purposes, is a 'sponge bath'. 1883 in *ADDERLEY Fisheries Bahamas* 55 The complete exhaustion of the 'sponge beds. 1885 *LADY BRASSER The Trades* 310 It is through this strait that many if not most of the 'sponge-boats go. 1849 *Ann. Nat. Hist.* IV. 87 When living and isolated the 'sponge-cell is polymorphous. 1883 *ADDERLEY Fisheries Bahamas* 7 A new 'sponge-field was discovered last year. 1885 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 57/2 The number of men employed in the Ottoman 'sponge-fishery is between 4000 and 5000. 1855 T. R. JONES *Ann. Kingd.* (ed. 2) 28 To this contractile substance, . . . [M. Dujardin] proposed to give provisionally the name of *Haltisarcia* ('sponge-flesh'). 1883 *ADDERLEY Fisheries Bahamas* 53 To . . . protect the selected 'sponge grounds from robbery. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Butk & Selv.* 128 Drilling through their pores or canies. 1883 holes. *Ibid.* 185 Any little spungholes or canies. 1883 *ADDERLEY Fisheries Bahamas* 6 They are taken to Nassau to be sold in the 'sponge-market. 1870 H. A. NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* v. 70 The so-called 'sponge-particles' or 'sar-

colds'. 1889 *Science-Gossip* XXV. 230 Sometimes casts of the exhalant 'sponge pores were made in chalcodendrite overlaid with quartz. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 82x The free bleeding will be staunch by 'sponge-pressure. 1878 *Huxley Physiogr.* xvi. 271 A highly fossiliferous limestone with... 'sponge spicules. 1885 J. E. TAYLOR *Brit. Fossils* i. 17 The various appearances of 'sponge structure under the microscope. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 429/2 Recent statistics as to the extent of the 'sponge trade. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.*, Brit. II. No. 6130, 'Sponge tray, soap boxes. 1848 *CARPENTER Anim. Phys.* ii. 113 The class of *Porifera*, or the 'Sponge tribe. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 689/1 Within the trabeculae of the 'sponge-work blood circulates. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 266 The blood-vessels form an expressible sponge-work. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 310 Many 'sponge-yards, where the process of cleaning and drying sponges is carried on.

b. In the sense 'made of sponge'.
1859 *SEMPLE Diphtheria* 248 The 'sponge-brush is moistened with the caustic liquid. 1849 *NOAO Electricity* (ed. 3) 490 A rapid series of shocks may thus be communicated... by means of the 'sponge directors. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 27/3 Its interior may be... cleaned by... running 'sponge-rammers through the... straight pipes. 1739 S. SHARP *Treat. Surgery* p. xxi. A piece of 'Sponge-Tent, which is made by dipping a dry bit of Sponge in melted Wax [etc.]. 1803 *Med. Jnrl.* X. 490 Keeping the abscess open by means of a sponge tent. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 106 Sponge-tents are to be used to dilate the wound.

12. Comb. a. Parasynthetic, as *sponge-coloured*, *-footed*, *-leaved*, etc. b. With agent-nouns, as *sponge-diver*, *-fisher*, *-maker*, etc. c. With vbl. sbs. and ppl. adjs., as *sponge-bearing*, *-farming*, *-fishing*, etc.

a. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Pine*, *Sponge-leaved Pine*. 1826-7 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XVIII. 580 *Fluviatile*, *sponge-shaped*. 1845 G. DODD *Brit. Mannf.* IV. 33 A very curious sponge-coloured slab of stalagmitic marble. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Apr. 1/3 The silent sponge-footed camels. b. 1788 *6th Rep. Dep. Kpr. Pub. Rec.* ii. 179 Henry Cook, 'Sponge Maker. 1858 *HOMANS Cycl. Comm.* 1751 The principal sponge-fishers of the Archipelago and Levant. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 238 The sponge-divers in the Archipelago. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 9/1 The prisoner... was a sponge trimmer.

c. 1861 *MISS BEAUFORT Egypt. Sepulchres* II. 334 The sponge-gathering is a very lucrative business. 1775 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2286/1 On the Barbary coast sponge-fishing is... actively prosecuted. 1885 J. E. TAYLOR *Brit. Fossils* i. 16 Fossil sponge-hunting. *Ibid.* 23 Sponge-bearing chalk-slits. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 428/2 The method of sponge-farming.

13. Special Combs.: *sponge-biscuit*, a flour-biscuit of a similar composition to *sponge-cake*; *sponge-cloth* (see *quots.*); *sponge-finger*, an elongated form of *sponge-biscuit*; *sponge-glass*, a device for discovering sponges at the bottom of the sea; *sponge-gold*, gold as it remains after the silver has been removed in the process of 'parting'; *sponge-head*, the top of an artillery *sponge-staff*; *sponge-hook*, a hook with which sponges are pulled up from the sea-bottom; *sponge-iron*, iron ore rendered light and porous by the removal of foreign matter; *sponge-pole*, = next (b); *sponge-staff*, (a) the staff of an artillery *sponge*; (b) the staff of a *sponge-hook*; *†sponge-stone* (see *quots.*); *sponge-swamp* (see *sense* 6 e).

1736 *BAILEY Househ. Dict.* s.v. *Biscuit*, To make 'Sponge Biscuit. 1802 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.*, Brit. II. No. 3643, Patent 'sponge cloths for cleaning machinery and fire-arms. 1876 *VOYLE & STEVENSON Milit. Dict.* 397/1 *Sponge Cloth*, a peculiar kind of cloth, moist with oil; it is used to clean the screws of Armstrong guns. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Sept. 10/2 The biscuits, 'sponge-fingers, sultana-cakes [etc.]. 1885 LAOY BRASSEY *The Trades* 301 Their 'sponge-glasses... may perhaps be best described as square buckets with a glass bottom to them. 1887 *GOODE Fisheries U. S.* 823 The *sponge-glass* as originally constructed consisted of a small, square, wooden box having a glass bottom. 1882 *U. S. Rep. Prec. Met.* 648 Pouring melted phosphorus upon hot 'sponge-gold. 1828 *SPEARMAN Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 177 Number 2 passes his sponge... to 4, who straps on the 'sponge-head. 1840 *GEN. MERCER in R. J. Macdonald Hist. Dress R. A.* (1899) 56 Mine [i.e. a hat] was one of the low fans, with the 'sponge-head feather. 1881 *INGERSOLL Oyster-Indust.* (Hist. Fish. Industr. U.S.) 248 'Sponge-hook.—The bent, two-pronged iron tool at the end of a pole, with which sponges are gathered from the bottom. 1887 *GOODE Fisheries U. S.* 823 The *sponge-hooks* are made of iron, with three curved prongs, measuring in total width about 5 or 6 inches. 1874 J. A. PHILLIPS *Elem. Metall.* 434 The precipitation of copper is very rapidly effected by the use of 'sponge-iron. 1881 *INGERSOLL Oyster-Indust.* (Hist. Fish. Industr. U.S.) 243 'Sponge-pole.—The pole by which the hook is operated in gathering sponges. 1772 *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 90, I took... sheet lead... and beat into a 'sponge staff to make it round. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 160 *Sponge Staffs*, with Hook attached, used in obtaining... sponge. 1668 *CHARLETON Onomast.* 253 *Lapis Spongia*... the 'Sponge-stone. 1712 tr. *Ponce's Hist. Drugs* i. 100 The *Sponge-Stone*... is made of the Matter of Sponges petrified. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., The *sponge-stone*, or tartarous incrustation on this plant. 1901 *Q. Rev.* July 22 There is a 'sponge' swamp, or stream-head.

b. In names of crustacea, insects, etc., as *sponge* *centre-shell*, *crab*, *moth*, *shrimp*.
1591 *SILVESTER Du Bartas* l. v. 378 And so the *Sponge-Spy* wilyly awakes The *Sponge's* dull sense, when repeat it takes. 1681 *GREW Museum* l. vi. 148 The *Spong-Centre-Shell*. *Balanus Spongiarum*. 1748 *MAUXOE Treas. Nat. Hist.* 197/1 *Sponge Crab*.—*Dromia vulgaris*. 1883 *Amer. Naturalist* Mar. 256 The *Sponge Shrimp*. *Alpheus*. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Sponge-moth*, the gipsy-moth.

c. In names of plants, etc., as *sponge-cucumber*, *gourd*, *-leather*, *mushroom*, *-tree*, *-wood*. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, 'Sponge-cucumber, same as *sponge-gourd*. 1861 *BENTLEY Man. Bot.* 548 The fruit of *Luffa setida* is termed the 'Sponge Gourd, as it consists of a mass of fibres entangled together, and is used for cleaning guns, &c. 1887 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, 'Sponge-leather, ... *Polytrichum commune*. 1681 *GREW Museum* iii. iv. 239 The 'Sponge Mushroom... hath the substance of a Tree-Mushroom. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. App.* 328 'Sponge-tree, *Mimosa*. 1829 *LOUDON Encycl. Plants* 858 *Acacia farnesiana*, *Sponge Tree*. (Native of St. Domingo). 1828 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XIX. 487/2 One species, *Gastonia spongiosa*, native of the Island of Bourbon; a tree with bark similar to sponge, it is called by the natives 'Sponge wood. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1086/2 *Spongewood*, *Aschynomene aspera*.

Sponge, sb. 2 Also 7-8 *sponge*. [f. the vb.]

1. The act of living parasitically on others.
1693 *Hamours Town* 37 Another... is faine to live upon the *Sponge* the rest of his days. 1726 CRESS COWPER *Diary* (1864) 105 Lady W. Powlett complains of Mademoiselle Schutz, and says she is so importunate and troublesome, and always upon the *Sponge*.

2. An act of wetting or wiping (off) with or as by means of a sponge. Also with advs.

1720 A. HUTCHESON *Collect. Calcul. S. Sea Scheme* 138 Whether the Parliament... shall now take the Benefit of such a *Sponge* made by the Directors of the South-Sea Company. 1873 *TRISTRAM Noah* xv. 285 For myself a *sponge* at that heat was quite enough. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 21 Apr. 4/5 The mildest form of the cold bath is the cold *sponge* down.

† **Sponge**, sb. 3 Obs. Also *sponge*. [ad. older *F. esponge* (mod. *F. éponge*), alteration of *OF. esponde* :—*L. sponda* frame (of a bed, etc.).] A heel of a horse-shoe.

1580 *BLUNDELL Horsemanship* iv. 62 b, The Crauelling... cometh by means of little grauell stones getting betwixt the hooes, or calking, or *sponge* of the [horse's] shoe. 1596 *MASCALL Cattle* 156 In shoeing the fore feete, make your shoes with a broad webbe and with thick sponges. 1607 *MARRHAM Cattel.* vi. (1617) 64 The heeles shal be made with extraordinary long sponges, & those sponges more broad and flat then commonly is vsed. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* s.v., Those who make the sponges of their Horses Shoes too long... spoil their Feet.

Sponge (*spondz*), v. Also 6-9 *sponge* (7-8 *spong*), 6 *spondge*; *Sc.* 6, 9 *sponge*, 9 *spong*. [f. *SPONGE* sb.], or ad. *OF. esponger* (mod. *F. éponger*), late *L. spongiare* (rare).]

I. *L. trans.* To wipe or rub with a wet sponge for the purpose of cleaning. Also with advs., as *down*, *over*, *up*.

1324 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 178 Et per manus eiusdem pro sponging j last harello. 1530 *PALSER* 729, I sponge a gowne or any other garment to scoure the fylthe out of it, *je sponge*. 1550 H. RUOUES *Bk. Nurture in Babes Bk.* 73 Brush thou, and sponge thy cloaths to, that thou that day shalt weare. 1609 *T. COCKS Diary* (1901) 81 Given to nurse for sponging my jerrykn jid. 1612 *DRAYTON Polyolb.* ii. 440 In their sight to sponge his foame-bespawled beard. 1637 *MIEGE Gl. Fr. Dict.* ii. To sponge a Thing over. 1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* vi. Too busy planning how her... gown... might be sponged, and turned. 1889 *GUNTER That Frenchman* viii. 89 It [the dress-suit] looks very nice now, and Gretchen can sponge it up to-morrow. *absol.* 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* 326 Another... sponged freely and regularly... in water colored brown by coffee.

Fig. 1842 J. ENNYSON *St. Simon Stylites* 156 God hath now Sponged and made blank of crimefull record all My mortal archives.

b. To swab the bore of (a cannon), esp. after a discharge. Also *absol.*

a 1625 *Nomencl. Navalis* (MS. Harl. 2301) s.v., Wee have it also fitted to the ends of a stiff roape. to sponge and lade within Board. We over spung a Peece [etc.]. 1659 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* To Rdr., To sponge, lade, and fire a Gun. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Cannon*, To sponge a piece therefore is to introduce this instrument into the bore, and thrusting it home... to clean the whole cavity. 1828 *SPEARMAN Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 175 Number 1, points and commands; 2, sponges; 3, loads. 1865 *KINGLAKE Crimea* (1877) III. i. 119 In less time than it took the Russian artillerymen to sponge and load their guns.

c. *spec.* (See *quot.*)
1775 *Asst. Sponge* (vt.),... to take off the gloss of new cloth with a sponge.

d. To wipe, wet, or moisten, with some liquid applied by means of a sponge.

1800 *Med. Jnrl.* III. 557, I then directed... the whole surface of his body to be sponged with cold vinegar. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 742 To make the colour of the sky spread more evenly, it is a frequent practice to sponge the paper with clean water. 1876 *BRISTOWE Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 174 The patient should be... frequently sponged with tepid water. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 780 The best treatment would be to sponge the parts with a one in two thousand perchloride of mercury.

†2. With up: To make spruce, smart, or trim.

1583 *GREENE Pandosto* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 295 His Wife, a good cleanly wench, brought him all things fitte, and sponged him vp very handsomely. 1590 *TRAILL News Purgat.* (1844) 83 On goes she with her holiday partlet & sponging herself up went with her husband to church. 1605 *CITAPMAN All Fools* l. i. 73 Undressed, sluttish, nasty, to their husbands; Spongd' up, adord'd, and painted to their lovers. 1626 *MIDDLETON Women Beware Women* ii. ii, When she was invited to an early wedding; She'd dress her Head o'r night, sponge up herself, And give her neck three lathers.

†b. Similarly without up. *Obs.*
1592 *GREENE Upst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 239 He as neatly sponged as if he had been a bridegrome. 1594 *NASHE Terrors of Night* To Rdr., You shal haue them... spend a whole twelue month in sponging & sprucing them.

3. a. To apply with a sponge. *rare*—1.

1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* 184 Diuers Authors haue also prescribed these outward medicines against the bitings of Dogs in general, namely Vineger sponged, the lees of vineger [etc.].

b. To remove, wipe away, off, or up, by means of a sponge. Also in *fig.* context.

1624 *QUARLES Job Militant* xii. O! bathe me in his Blood, sponge euery Staine, That I may boldly sue my Counter-paine. 1767 *GOOCH Treat. Wounds* I. 258 After the hone is laid sufficiently bare, and the blood well sponged up. 1846 *BRITTAN tr. Malignant's Man. Oper. Surg.* 10 Carefully sponge away the blood or serum which exudes during the application of the caustic. 1906 F. S. OLIVER *A. Hamilton* iv. iv. 303 All the old accounts were sponged off the slate.

c. To take out, extract, by means of a sponge or in a similar manner.

1686 *tr. Chardin's Trav. Persia* 91 Golden-sand which the People spongd out of the Water with their sheep-skins. 1894 *Daily News* 17 July 6/3 The collector would not fairly be stigmatised as a Vandal if he sponged out the plate. *Ibid.*, These [book-plates, containing the names... of the owners from whose books they have been 'sponged']

4. To convert (flour or dough) into 'sponge'.

1772 *Ann. Reg.* ii. 109/2 So will a thimble-full of harm, by adding of warm water, raise or sponge any body of flour. 1876 *Mid. Yorks. Gloss.* 134/2.

5. *intr.* To issue or rise in a spongy form; to foam; to drip as from a sponge.

1790 J. FISHER *Poems* 93 Sips of it seem to come sponging Out frae your mouth. 1867 *Stanford Mercury* 20 Sept., She did not even sponge at her mouth. 1880 *LOMAS Alkali Trade* iii. 73 The cast-iron burner pipe... should project some 6 or 9 in. into the interior, to prevent any sponging back of the acid. 1884 *BURROUGHS Locusts & Wild* II. 112 Rain... sponging off every leaf of every tree in the forest and every growth in the fields.

6. *trans.* To throw up the sponge on behalf of (one who is beaten in a fight). *slang.*

1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* II. 56 They'll fight on till they go down together, and then if one [dog] leave hold, he's sponged.

II *fig.* 7. To rub or wipe out, to efface or obliterate: a. With out or out of.

a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VIII. 200 b, Which spot no wayes can be sponged out nor recompenced, for shame in a kynred can hy no treasure he redemed. 1570 *FOXE A. & M.* 633/1, I trust... your dyrtie pen... hath not so bedaued and bespotted me... but I hope to sponge it out. 1629 *LYNCE Via Tula* 285 After I... had noted six hundred severall passages to be sponged and blotted out. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zoolomia* 258 To sponge out prejudicate Notions or Opinions. 1838 *ELIZA Cook Lines written at Midd. vi. Time*, That sponges out all trace of truth. 1887 D. C. MURRAY & HERMAN *Traveller Returns* v. 69 Its gloom saturated the forest rim, and then sponged it out of sight. 1888 W. RICHMOND *Chr. Econ.* 232 The difficulty is one to be met in detail. It cannot be sponged out by any general statement.

b. Without adv.

a 1636 *LYNCE Case for Spectacles* (1638) 103 Or must we belevee, that your Inquisitors would take such infinite care and paines to review all Authours for 1600. yeares, and sponge them onely in the Index? 1819 *KEATS Otho* i. iii. 44 No, not a thousand foughten fields could sponge those days paternal from my memory. 1866 *CRUMP Banking* ii. 70 It would remain in the power of the tribunal... to sponge from their name the least suspicion.

c. With off. (Chiefly of debts.)

1720 A. HUTCHESON *Collect. Calcul. S. Sea Scheme* 138 Whether the Parliament had, by an express Law, Sponged off Seven Millions of this Debt. 1803 *COWPERT in Pol. Reg.* (1817) 8 Feb. 177 There is none of the debt sponged off by this tax. 1824 *Examiner* 2172 The debt would be sponged off.

8. a. To divest of something. *rare*—1.

1594 *KYD Cornelia* ii. 7 O eyes... make the blood... trickle by your vaults; And sponge my bodies heate of moisture so, As my displeased soule may shunne my hart.

b. To drain or empty; to clear out. *rare.*

1610 *GULLIM Heraldry* vi. xvi. 147 When they haue done, and their Clients purses well sponged, they are better friends then euer they were. 1814 *SCOTT War* xvi. This the young Highlander performed, not without examining the pockets of the defunct, which, however, he remarked, had been pretty well sponged.

c. To deprive (one) of something by sponging; to press (one) for money; to squeeze.

1631 R. H. *Arraigning. Whole Creature* i. 11 Those Hogs hee must feed, till they sponge him of all his substance. 1677 *MIEGE Fr. Dict.* ii. To sponge one, to get what one can of him. 1692 *SOUTH Serin.* (1697) I. 538 How came such multitudes... to be sponged of their Plate and Money. 1716 *Wodrow's Corr.* (1843) II. 132 Yea, taking the clothes off the people's very backs... and always sponged them for money. 1724 *RAMSAY Vision* xii, By runding, and sponging, The leil laborious pure [= poor].

9. †a. To obtain by pressure or extortion. *Obs.*

1686 *tr. Chardin's Trav. Persia* 95 Their Principal Revenue arising from what they sponge during their Vassals. 1691 T. HALE *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxxiv, To sponge Composition out of such as are willing to buy their Peace.

b. To get from another in a mean or parasitic manner. Also with up.

1676 *WYCHERLEY Pl. Dealer* Prol., If y'ave any wit, 'Tis but what here you spunge and daily get. 1707 J. STEVENS *tr. Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 369 Any that would sponge a Dinner. 1735 *SWIFT in Portland Papers* VI. 61 (Hist. MSS. Comm.), I spend six hogsheds every year, which some of my Prebendaries... sponge from me at noon or evening. 1760-2 *GOLDSM. Cit. W.* xxvii, They sponged up my money whilst it lasted. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. 201 Once many a bit we sponged; but now, God help us, that is done with.

10. *intr.* To live on others in a parasitic manner; to obtain assistance or maintenance by mean arts.

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 103 He may Sponge, and have his Leachery for nothing. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Sponge*, to drink at others Cost. 1785 GROSSE *Dict. Vulgar* 1. To sponge, to eat and drink at another's cost. 1849 W. IRVING *Goldsmith*, xxv. 222 An Irishman... who lived nobody knew how nor where; sponging wherever he had a chance. 1884 G. MOORE *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 203 Fearing to look as if she were sponging, Kate insisted on... standing treat.

b. Const. on or upon (a person, etc.). (a) 1677 *Micæ Fr. Dict.*, To sponge upon one, *ecornifere*. 1693 *Humours Town* 101 The poor Curate is fain to Sponge upon the Wealthier Sinners of his Parish. 1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beau's Strat.* iv. iii. I had rather sponge upon Morris, and sup upon a Dish of Bohee scord behind the Door. 1730 FIELDING *Tom Thumb* 11. i. There when I have him, I will sponge upon him. 1824 *Hist. Gaming* 41 Frequenting shabby ale-houses, sponging upon credulous persons. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 198 They will cheat the public at their shops or sponge on their friends at their houses. 1887 MISS BRAOON *Like & Unlike* x, I hope I shall never be obliged to sponge upon you.

(b) 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* iii. Mortification iii, What man in his Wits would keep such a Company of devouring Lusts about him, that are perpetually sponging upon his Estate. a 1692 POLLEXFEN *Disc. Trade* (1697) 155 [They] must live by praying, pilfering or sponging upon other Mens Labours. 1855 TROTTER *Warren* xx, It was an easy matter to abandon his own income, as he was able to sponge on that of another person. 1902 L. STEPHEN *Stud. Biogr.* 111. iii. 114 Humbugs, ready to... sponge upon his benevolence.

c. With for (something). 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) 1. 200 That all Bullies should pay; And sponge no more for recreation. 1735 SHERIDAN *Let. to Swift* 5 Oct., Do not think to sponge upon me for anything but meat, drink, and lodging. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maitrav.* i. xvii, A doubt lest I should some day or other sponge upon his lordship for a place. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* i. v, I'm to be a poor, crawling beggar, sponging for rum, when I might be rolling in a coach!

1. To go about in a sneaking or loafing fashion, esp. in order to obtain something.

1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.* s.v. 1866 *Lond. Rev.* 3 Mar. 245/2 Soldiers... loafing and sponging from tavern to tavern during the entire day.

III. 12. *intr.* (See quot.) 1881 INGERSOLL *Oyster-Indust.* (Hist. Fish. Industr. U.S.) 248 *Sponge*, or *To go Sponging*—I go oo a cruise for gathering sponges.

Sponge-cake. [SPONGE sb.¹] A very light sweet cake made with flour, milk, eggs, and sugar.

1843 MRS. CARLISLE *Let.* i. 266 A hot jelly, and one modest sponge cake. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 48. 514, I cannot dine on stale sponge-cakes that turn to sand in the mouth. 1874 BURNAND *My Time* 97 He returned... with a bottle of lemonade... and two sponge-cakes in a bag.

attrib. 1846 *Soyer Cookery* 565 Have buttered a large sponge-cake mould. 1883 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Mod. Housewife* 9 Some nice soup and a spongecake-pudding.

Sponged (spundʒd), *pp.* a. Also 5 sponged, 7 sponged. [f. SPONGE sb.¹ or v.]

†1. Of a spongy texture; porous. *Obs.*— 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xiv. xxxii. (Bodl. MS.), pouz crages he neuer so hard rouze and scharpe wipoute, jette within bei bep somdele sponged [1495 sponged] and holowze.

2. Saturated with moisture like a sponge. 1628 FLETCHER *Resolves* 11. xii. 31 Who can but thinke what a nastie Beast he is in his drunkenesse... how like a nated Sop sponged, euen to the cracking of a skinnie?

3. Wiped or cleansed with a sponge. 1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohent.* Poet. Wks. 1897 II. 296/2 The old plan saved, instead of a sponged sale And fresh-drawn figure?

Spongeful (spundʒfʊl). [f. SPONGE sb.¹ + -FUL 2.] As much as fills a sponge.

1867 MACGREGOR *Rob Roy on Baltic* 243 We ran the canoe into a mass of tall reeds, to see if she had got any water. There were only three spongefuls. 1871 NAPHY *Prev. & Cure Dis.* 11. iv. 537 A spongeful of warm water.

Spongeless, a. [-LESS.] Having no sponge. 1858 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xxv. 149 My sponge being left behind at the last Hotel, I went spongeless.

Spongelet (spundʒlet). [f. SPONGE sb.¹ + -LET.] 1. Bot. = SPONGIOLE 1.

1835 LINOLEY *Introduct.* Bot. (ed. 2) 36 The stigma and the spongelets of the roots. 1841 *Floral's Trnl.* (1846) II. 220 They will push forth spongelets into the moss. 1870 *Academy* 12 Mar. 155 In the very first phases of vegetation where the primary spongelet... is clearly the absorbent of moisture.

2. A small sponge.

1887 in *Cassell's Encycl. Diet.* **Sponge-like**, a. [f. SPONGE sb.¹ + -LIKE.] Like or resembling a sponge; spongy.

1594 T. B. LA PRIMAUDA *Fr. Acad.* 11. 49 The matter of Kernels is where sponge-like. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* 11. App. xxxix, Wherein they bathe Themselves, and sponge-like suck that vital flood. 1798 *Hull Advertiser* 1 Sept. 3/3 Plumb-stones had an incrustation attached to them of a sponge-like substance. 1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lex.* 402 The *cistis vera*... is itself chiefly cellular and sponge-like in its structure. 1866 *Veas. Bot.* 513/2 The sponge-like masses in which the capsules of *Polydes* are immersed.

Spongeoid, a. rare⁻¹ [f. SPONGE sb.¹ + -OID.] = SPONGOID a. 2.

1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Oryctol.* 61 The fructiform figures which the spongeoid fossils so frequently possess.

Spongeol, anglicized form of SPONGIOLE.

1832 *Planting* 16 (L.U.K.) 111, The fibres of the root, with the minute spongeols. *Ibid.* 32.

Spongeo-piline: see SPONGIOPILINE.

† **Spongeosity**, ohs. variant of SPONGIOSITY.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* E, This bone VOL. X.

is perced and hath great spongeosyte to purge the grosse superfluites.

Spongeous (spundʒəs), a. Also 6 spoungeous, 6-7 spunguous. [ad. L. *spongēosus*, f. *spongea* SPONGE sb.¹ Cf. SPONGIOUS a.]

1. Of the nature or character of a sponge; porous, spongy.

a. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xiv. xxxii. (Tollem. MS.), Thourz crages be neuer so harde and rouze and scharpe wipoute, jette within bei hen sumdel spongeous. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* E, iv. For the vaines and arteres and the spongeous fleshe. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* v. (1888) 43 Th. Uula is a member made of a spongeous fleshe. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* 1. viii. 19 A Wood-like rottenesse, viz. drie, spongeous, full of holes. 1698 A. BRANOE *Emb. fr. Muscovy into China* 21 The Agaricus Tree, whose spongeous substance is... carried to Archangel. 1758 J. S. *Le Draw's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 227, I... found a *Cariss*... penetrating into their spongeous Texture. 1847 ANSTEO *Ant. World* x. 233 In the sand associated with the chalk... spongeous bodies... are also met with in a perfect state. 1889 Z. A. RAGOZIN *Media, Babylon, & Persia* 35 Many are the rivulets... that dribble and trickle through spongeous stone and rocky rifts.

β. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 514 It is spongeous and brittle, apt to break or resolve into flakes. 1658 FRANK *North. Mem.* (1821) 350 A marly spongeous clay. 1683 K. DIGBY *Chym. Secr.* 96 To render it more spongeous. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Disease*, Spongeous Membranes of the Head.

b. Soft and yielding as a sponge. *rare*— 1607 BREWER *Lingua* iv. iv, I lay my head between two spongeous pillows.

2. Characterized by porosity or sponginess. c. 1600 T. PONT *Topogr. Acc. Cunningham* (Maitl. Club) 6 The surface of the soyle... being of it selve of a spongeous nature, sucking the humiditie. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Oryctol.* 22 That spongeous state which accompanies bituminization.

Sponger (spundʒər), Also 7-9 spunger. [f. SPONGE v. or sb.¹ + -ER 1.]

1. One who lives meanly at another's expense; a parasite, a sponge.

1677 *Micæ Fr. Dict.* 1, *Ecornifere*... a Spunger, a smell feasi. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heracitus Rides* No. 74 (1713) II. 203 A Detachment of sorry Spungers from the Suburb Shovel-board Tables and Nine-pin Alleys. 1770 SWIFT *Let.* (1767) 111. 19, I dined with some friends that hoard hereabout, as a spunger. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape* C. *Hope* 1. 109 My company... only listen'd as Spungers, in order to be treated with the other bottle. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 287 Shameless and impudent spungers. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 3/2 The spungers for free hospitality of scientific and other annual congresses.

b. Const. on.

a. 1733 GAY *Fables* 11. viii, Crush'd in his luxury and pride, The spunger on the public dy'd. 1850 THACKERAY *Level* 1, An old spunger on other people's kindness. 1890 N. LIMLEY *Star* 9 Aug. 5/3 Those spungers on the nation's earnings are quite happy without work.

2. One who uses a sponge, esp. in order to cleanse the bore of a cannon.

1823-32 WEBSTER, *Sponger*, one who uses a sponge. 1859 GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 228. 4. The spunger. 3. The loader. 1886 *Cent. Mag.* Apr. 909/1, I was serving on one of the thirty-two pounders, and my spunger was an old man-o'-war's man.

b. One who transfers designs to pottery by means of a piece of sponge.

1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 88 Earthenware, China, Porcelain, Manufacture... Spunger... Stamper.

3. A gatherer of, a diver or fisher for, sponges.

1880 N. H. BISHOP *Sneak-Box* 289 An almost uninhabited region, where only an occasional fisherman or spunger is met. 1887 GOODE *Fisheries U.S.* 826 To allow the slimy matter, called 'gurry' by the spongers, to run off easily.

b. A vessel engaged in sponge-fishing. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 217/1 We cast longling glances at certain Nassau spongers, trim, shapely cock-boats.

Spongi- (spundʒi), combining form, after L. types, of SPONGE sb.¹, occurring in a few terms, as

Spongiature, **Spongi-ferous** a.

1834-4 J. PHILLIPS *Geol. in Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 656 Traces of spongiiferous bodies. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xviii. 353 The spongiiferous cherts of the Portland and coralline polites. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 10) XXXII. 813/2 Sponges in Commerce, Spongiature.

Spongiary. *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *Spongiaria* (pl.), f. L. *spongia* SPONGE sb.¹] A sponge.

1860 *Edinb. New Philos. Trnl.* XII. 223 The spongiaries... or skeletons, or remains of the sponge after the death and decomposition of the live jelly, or living being. *Ibid.*, A great many spongiaries are not amorphous, but have very distinct forms.

Spongiiform (spundʒi'fɔrm), a. [f. SPONGI-] 1. Resembling a sponge in structure; light and porous.

1805-7 R. JAMESON *Char. Mfn.* (ed. 3) 97 *Spongiiform*. In this figure the cells are cylindrical. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 199/2 Cavernous quartz is termed Spongiiform quartz or Swimming stone. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 251/2 An infinite number of minute cavities, which render the product light and spongiiform.

2. Zoologically resembling a sponge.

1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. ix. 264 This view seems borne out by the alcyonic and other spongiiform remains. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xv. 280 Of spongi-form organisms we may mention mammillopora.

Spongiy, *adv.* [f. SPONGI-] In a spongy manner.

1882 *Nature* XXV. 363 Increase of storage capacity can be given to corrugated or to spongiy and otherwise roughened lead elements.

Spongin (spundʒin). [f. SPONGE sb.¹ + -IN.] The horny or fibrous substance found in the skeleton of sponges: = KERATOSE sb.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* v. 404 *Spongin*, Städelers name for the organic matter of sponge. 1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 416 An axial fibre of organic matter,—probably of the same nature as spongiolin or spongin, the chief constituent of the fibres of horny sponges. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 252 Lamellae of Keratin or Spongin, a substance near akin chemically to silk.

Sponginess (spundʒinəs), Also 7-8 spunginess. [f. SPONGY a. + -NESS.]

1. Spongy or porous character, nature, or quality. a. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* i. lxiv. 134 It through the sponginess is apt to sucke in all manner of filth. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* 11. ix. 214 The sponginess & laxness of the Brain. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 603 In what the soil extracts from the stream by its sponginess. 1836-41 BRANOE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 512 Animal Charcoal... often has a peculiar lustre and sponginess. 1883 J. MILLINGTON *Are we to read backwards?* 76 The paper should be... free from sponginess.

β. 1611 FLORIO, *Mille*, the soft or sponginess of any thing, as of crummes of bread. 1707 MORTIMER *Husbandry* (1721) II. 20 Because of its sponginess the Rain easily penetrates. 1788 *Med. Comm.* II. 209 A sponginess... of the membrane.

b. *fig.* and *transf.* a. 1631 DONNE *Serm.* cii. Wks. 1839 IV. 370 For this plurality... of Sin bath first found a Sponginess in the Soule. 1670 CLARENON *Contempl. Ps. Tracts* (1727) 666 We must have all that looseness and sponginess of our hearts removed. 1852 MUNOV *Antipodes* (1857) 29 The size and sponginess of the two Sydney butchers.

2. *Path.* The characteristic soft fungous condition of the gums in scurvy.

1873 F. T. ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* 824 Sponginess of the gums with tendency to bleed, and rapid destruction of the teeth are frequently noticed. 1897 ALLBUTT's *Syst. Med.* II. 158 It... frequently begins with a simple sponginess of gums.

Sponging (spundʒɪŋ), *vbl.* sb. [f. SPONGE v. or sb.¹]

1. The action of washing or wiping with a sponge.

1575 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 254 The Charges of this Office grew by means of... Brussing, Sponging... putting in order... of the garments, Vestures [etc.]. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T. Wks.* (Grosart) IV. 208 To see how you torture poore old man with sponging, pynning and pounsing. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Sponging* of a great Gun, is clearing of her Inside, after she hath been discharged, with a Wad of Sheep-skins, or the like. 1775 ASH, *Sponging*... the act of wiping away as with a sponge. 1875 B. MIZOGUCHI *Chin. Observ.* 65 Prescribed animal diet; regular exercise; cold sponging. 1898 ALLBUTT's *Syst. Med.* V. 1031 There should be spongings, first with warm and afterwards with cool water.

attrib. 1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* ii. (new ed.) 122 The hip-bath... or the sponging-bath.

2. The action of living parasitically on others.

1677 *Micæ Fr. Dict.* 1, *Ecornifere*... sponging, or feast smelling. 1693 *Humours Town* 37 There are others whose youthful Extravagancies have driven 'em to the wretched fate of Sponging. 1731 SWIFT *Let.* to Gay 29 June, This will maintain you, with the perquisite of sponging while you are young. 1838 LONGE in *Life* (1891) 1. 300, I have almost given up the Portland plan. It... would look like sponging, in these hard times. 1849 *Knife & Fork* 32 Sponging is a subtle art—so subtle, that few out of its many thousand votaries have attained to any great eminence in it.

attrib. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 225 Encouraging me to follow the sponging Course of Life.

3. The practice or occupation of gathering sponges.

Also *attrib.* 1868 H. D. GRANT *Rep. Wrecking in Bahamas* 72 A large number of boats and men are employed in sponging. 1887 GOODE *Fisheries U.S.* 823 The Key West sponging-fleet consisted in 1879 of 86 vessels. *Ibid.* 826 When on the sponging-grounds the men breakfast at daylight.

Sponging, *pp.* a. [f. SPONGE v. + -ING 2.] That sponges on others; parasitic.

a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, A *Sponging Fellow*, one that lives upon the rest and Pays nothing. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 353 There is a sort of Sponging, eleemosinary Travellers. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* iii, To some of my readers Methodism may mean nothing more than... sponging preachers, and hypocritical jargon. 1889 *Times* 7 Oct. 8/3 The daughter of a 'sponging' drunkard.

Sponging-house. Also 7-9 sponging-. [f. SPONGING *vbl.* sb. (in the sense of SPONGE v. 8 c).] A house kept by a bailiff or sheriff's officer, formerly in regular use as a place of preliminary confinement for debtors.

a. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Sponging-house*, a By-prison. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* 60 In about two Years and a Quarter he Broke, got into a Sponging-House. 1766 *Ann. Reg.* t. 131 It was again debated by several eminent lawyers, whether sponging-houses were to be deemed prisons, and finally determined in the negative. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 636 In jail, or in a sponging-house, his effects... are as much in his power as if he were at home. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mary. & Merch.* I. ix. 283 [We] have been in a sponging-house together.

fig. 1827 HOOO *Whims & Oddities, Bianchi's Dream* xii, In Death's most dreary sponging-house to lie.

β. 1838 JAS. GRANT *Sk. Lond.* 21, I have been arrested, and now locked up in a sponging-house for a debt I am wholly unable to pay. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 251 He had made himself much liked in the sponging-house.

1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. iv. 135 His creditors... become more pressing, and at last he gets into a sponging-house.

Spongio- (spundʒio), combining form, on Greek analogies, of Gr. *σπογγία*, L. *spongia*,

SPONGE *sb.*¹, as in *Spongioblast Biol.*, 'one of the embryonic cells of the brain and spinal cord from which the neuroglia is formed; **Spongio-fibrous** *a.*, provided with sponge-like fibres; **Spongiologist**, *-logy*, = **SPONGOLOGIST**, *-LOGY*; **Spongioplasm Biol.**, a fibrillar or protoplasmic network pervading the cell-substance and forming the reticulum of the cell; hence **Spongioplasmic** *a.*

1902 *Science* 17 Jan. 103 Mitotic figures are occasionally found in multipolar nerve cells and in 'spongioblasts.' 1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Oryctol.* 56 *Alcyonium incrustans*.—Lobated; 'spongio-fibrous within.' 1873 *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XI. 245 *note*. The later 'spongiologists,' almost unanimously refer the sponges to a place among the Protozoa. 1892 *Athenæum* 13 Aug. 228/1 The arguments of other spongiologists. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, 'Spongiology.' 1886 NANSSEN *Histol. Elem. Nervous Syst.* 38 The contents of the cells consists, also, of the same two substances of 'spongioplasm and hyaloplasm.' *Ibid.* 86 What he called fibrillæ, are the 'spongioplasmic walls between the real 'primitive fibrillæ'.

Spongioid, *a.* [f. *L. spongi-a* sponge. Cf. **SPONGEIOID** *a.*, **SPONGEIOID** *a.*] Like that of a sponge. 1884 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 178 The curious translucent gelatinous substance known as spongioid tissue so eminently characteristic of ricketts.

Spongiote (*spw'ndz-, spw'ndziol'*). [a. *F. spongiote* (De Candolle), ad. *L. spongiola* asparagus-root (Columella), rose-gall (Pliny), dim. of *spongia* **SPONGE** *sb.*¹]

1. *Bot.* The tender extremity of the radicle of a plant, characterized by loose sponge-like cellular tissue; a spongelet.

1832 LINOLEY *Introd. Bot.* 77 In Pandanus the spongiotes of the aerial roots consist of numerous very thin exfoliations of the epidermis. 1850 DAUBENY *Atomic The.* viii. (ed. 2) 244 The spongiotes of the roots always contain an azotized material, which is from them transmitted to all the other parts of the plant. 1870 tr. *Pouchet's Universe* (1871) 264 The water-lentil, which spreads its carpet of verdure on the surface of our pools, possesses nothing but spongiotes.

2. = **SPONGE** *sb.*¹ 6 b. *rare*—1. 1884 *Evang. Mag.* June 252 There are often seen in rose-bushes, small green mossy-looking tufts called 'spongiotes', produced by a small insect.

Spongiolin : (see **SPONGIN**, quot. 1887).

Spongiopiline (*spw'ndziopai'leîn, -in*). Also **spongiopiline**, *-pyline*, **spongeo-piline**. [f. **SPONGIO** + *Gr. πιλ-ōs* felt + *-INE*.] (See quot. 1858.) 1851 *Catal. Gr. Exhib.* 1. 263 Impermeable Spongiopiline. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Spongiopiline*, a substitute for the ordinary poulit, made of small pieces of sponge and wool or cloth felted together, on an impermeable back. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.*, *Brit.* II. No. 3578, Electro conducting spongiopiline. 1876 HARLEY *Royle's Mat. Med.* 250 Soft linen, or spongiopiline, may be saturated with the warm solution and worn as a poultice.

Spongiote (*spw'ndziō's*), *a.* [ad. *L. spongiote-us* spongy, f. *spongia* **SPONGE** *sb.*¹] Of a spongy texture; porous.

1755 *Dict. Arts & Sci.* IV. s.v. The spongiote or ethmoide bone of the nose. *Ibid.* The spongiote bodies of the penis. 1826 KIRBY & SE. *Entomol.* IV. xlv. 259 *Spongiote*.—A soft elastic substance resembling sponge. 1859 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 24 Mar. 9/4 Mango, peepul, and other spongiote and heartless timbers are of no good.

† **Spongiosity**. *Obs.* Also *-iosite* (o. [ad. *F. spongiosité* (14th cent.), ad. med. *L. spongiositas* (13th cent.), f. *L. spongiōsus*; see prec.]

1. Spongy or porous nature; = **SPONGINESS** 1. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 65 b/1 It is convenient, to apply a mollification, . . . by cause of the Spongiote of the dugge. 1678 R. RUSSELL tr. *Geber* II. i. 68 Flowing through the Bowels of the Minera and Spongiosity of the Earth.

2. A sponge-like part. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* i. iii. 4 Thys bone hath manye holes and spongiotes whych serve to purge the superfluites of the brayne.

Spongiouse (*spw'ndziō's*), *a.* Now *rare*. Also **spongiouse**, 6 -yous, -ious, -iouse, 7-8 **spongiouse**. [ad. *L. spongiōsus* (see **SPONGIOSE** *a.*). Cf. *F. spongioux*, † *spongioux*, It. *spugnoso*, Sp. *esponjoso*.]

1. Of the nature of a sponge; spongy.

Very common c 1550-1700.

a. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 108 Pei [bones] ben sumwhat spongiouse [v. spongiouse] in be myddis. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. xv. 60 Uvula (as the Anatomystes say) is a spongiouse membre. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* i. xxiv. 35 They are fullst with a spongiouse substance. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Sp.* vii. 70 The ground . . . is spongiouse, and drinks in water apace. 1678 R. RUSSELL tr. *Geber* II. i. 98 Solid Woods give a strong Fire, spongiouse a weak. 1709 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 121 There are several spongiouse *Laminæ* which arise from its lower part. 1778 *Ibid.* LXVIII. 672 In the spongiouse bones of the upper jaw. 1825 *Examiner* 732/2 Soft, fluid, porous, spongiouse, but withal tenacious matter. 1860 BLACKMORE *Lorna* D. ii. He came up to me . . . with a piece of spongiouse coralline.

β. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xii. 245 In weight it is diminished five partes of that it was, and is spongiouse. 1657 HEYLIN *Ecclesia Vind.* 177 An oake . . . which was of an hollow or spongiouse body. 1758 J. S. LE DRAN *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 236 'This Caries more commonly attacks those Bones that are Spongiouse.

2. Of or pertaining to a sponge.

1846 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 196 Of a . . . spongiouse texture. 1851 G. F. RICHARDSON *Geol.* 214 Many of the moss agates are of spongiouse origin.

Hence † **Spongiouseness**, spongiouse. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 37 b/1 The fleshe in that place is not of such a crassitude and spongiouse as in the ioyntes. 1611 COTGR., *Spongiouité*, spongiouesse, or spongiouesne; a spungie lightnesse. 1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Spongiouesness*, Spunginess.

Spongiote. [a. *F. spongiote*; see **SPONGE** *sb.*¹ and -ITE¹ 2.] 'A fossil apparently identical in structure with sponge' (*Imp. Dict.* 1882).

Spongio- (*spw'ngio*), a. *Gr. σπυγγο-*, combining form of *σπυγγος* sponge, as in **Spongioblast**, *-blast Biol.* (see quot.); **Spongiolith**, a fossil sponge; **Spongiologist**, an authority on sponges; a spongiologist; **Spongiology**, the science or knowledge of sponges; **Spongiotype** (see quot.).

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 232 The hyaline lamellæ (in sponges) are secreted by pear-shaped cells or 'spongioblasts' . . . which are probably modified connective tissue or mesodermic cells. *Ibid.* 798 *note*. According to von Lendenfeld, . . . these cells . . . are destructive in nature, hence 'spongioclasts.' 1850 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xiv. § 614 *note*. It would not be strange if these fifty-two forms were 'spongioliths.' 1883 in *Adderley Fisheries Bahamas* 43 Three distinct . . . Mediterranean forms are usually recognised, both by the trade and scientific 'spongiologists.' 1889 *Athenæum* 13 July 67/3 No more fascinating branch of natural history exists than the new 'spongiology.' 1892 HERKOMER *Fishing* 104 A 'Spongiotype'. Enough can be seen in this imperfect illustration to gauge the possibilities of the process. It is printed from the untouched (steel-surfaced) electrolyte.

Spongioid (*spw'ngioid*), *a.* Also **spongioid**. [f. *Gr. σπυγγος* **SPONGE** *sb.*¹ + *-OID*. Cf. *Gr. σπυγγοειδής*, *σπυγγώδης*, and **SPONGEIOID** *a.*]

1. **Spongioid inflammation**, a kind of soft cancer or morbid growth. (Cf. **FUNGUS** *sb.* 2.)

1808 *Med. Trul.* XIX. 431 A disease totally different from that affection named by them *Fungus Hæmatodes*, or *Spongioid Inflammation*. 1834 COOPER *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 579 *note*. The medullary sarcoma of Abernethy, . . . the spongioid inflammation of John Burns, and the soft cancer of several other writers.

2. Having the form or structure of a sponge.

1833-4 J. PHILLIPS *Geol. in Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 659 The abundance of spongioid fossils is a very remarkable character of the English and Westphalian chalk. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 245/1 *Ventriculites*, a genus of spongioid Zoophyta.

3. Resembling that of a sponge.

1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. i. 29/2 Its thickness becomes considerably augmented, its texture spongioid.

Spongy (*spw'ndzi*), *a.* Forms: a. 6-9 **spongy**, 6 -yo, 6-7 -io. β. 6-7 **spongie**, 7-9 **spongiey**, 7- **spongiey**. [f. **SPONGE** *sb.*¹ + *-Y*.]

1. Having a soft elastic or porous texture resembling that of a sponge; deficient in solidity or firmness, so as to be readily compressible: a. Of flesh, animal tissue, etc., sometimes with special reference to morbid conditions.

a. 1539 ELYOT *Cast. Methe* 31 b, The tounge is of a spongy & sanguine substance. 1545 RAYNALD *Byrth Mankynde* 45 Leuing al the grosser part in y^e spongye body of the houpecall. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 15 If the disease be a kinde of spongie flesh. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 245 The lower part of the ear . . . is spongy and flexible. 1712 S. SEWALL *Diary* 4 Jan., Major Walley's Left foot is opened underneath, and found to be very hollow, and spongy.

fig. a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Alaham* II. iii, The spongie hearts of men 'their hollowes gladly fill with women's love.

β. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (1658) 158 It hath in the tongue a spongy and mucous extremity. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 250 The muscular, spongy flesh of the tongue. 1809 *Med. Trul.* XXI. 339 The other parts . . . were very pulpy, soft, spongy, and broken down. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xvi. 192 His mouth became very sore, . . . his gums spongy. 1898 ALLUTT *Syst. Med.* V. 204 Islets of spongy tissue separate the individual nodules.

2. Of parts of plants, timber, etc.

a. 1589 PAPPE *v. Hatchel* C iv, Elders . . . being fullest of spongie pith, poure euer the driest kixes. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 506 The wood is of a spongie substance. 1710 WHITWORTH *Acc. Russia* (1758) 135 Timber . . . cut in the spring after the sap is run up, which makes the wood spongy. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 47 Their internal substance is white, spongy, and saponaceous. 1807 CRABBE *Birth Flattery* 301 Where spongy rushes bide the plashy green.

β. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 181 The roote is white and of a spongie substance. 1671 GREW *Anat. Pl.* (1682) 47 This Inner Coat . . . is a very Spongy and Sappy body. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 522 Then rise the tender germs, upstarting quick, And spreading wide their spongy lobes. 1842 LONDON *Suburban Hort.* 182 The shoots there are generally more luxuriant and spongy. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. vi. § 4. 43 A root [of a tree], properly so called, is a fibre, spongy or absorbent at the extremity. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 410 Lamellar cavernous parenchyma . . . which from this spongy character has also been called 'spongy parenchyma'.

c. Of ground or soil, esp. through excess of moisture.

a. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 10 The situation of all the other Provinces is low and spongie. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1224/3 The ground about the place being very spongy in wet weather. 1708 J. C. COMPT. *Collier* (1845) 25 It must of necessity rise through the Spongy Earth. 1799 *Scotland Descr.* (ed. 2) 16 The morasses, of which the soil is either a spongy turf, or a black consistent peat-earth. 1853 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1859) I. 151 The soft tread of . . . horse-hoofs upon the spongy vegetable soil.

β. 1732 *Ray's Disc.* (ed. 4) 12 A spongy kind of Earth.

1796 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 793 Rotten spongy ground. 1818 SHELLEY *Marenghi* xxiv, The coarse bulbs of iris-flowers he found Knotted in clumps under the spongy ground. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bl. Farm* I. 507 Where clay is . . . very spongy, tough, and wet. 1889 F. COWFER *Capt. of Wight* 259 There is not a hole or a spongy place anywhere.

d. In miscellaneous applications.

- 1626 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* v. xx. 577 Neither must it [maunch bread] be made too light or spongie. 1672 PETTY *Pol. A. Nat.* 375 The art of making the excellent, thick, spongy, warm coverlets, seems to be lost. 1713 *Gay Rur. Sports* 135 When floating Clouds their spongy Fleeces drain. 1716 — *Trivia* I. 45 The Frieze's Spongy Nap is soaked with Rain. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* v. lxix. (1762) I. 314 Their cloths are spongy, but they are thin, light, and soft. 1834 *Brit. Bush.* I. 340 The ashes . . . produced from soft soap . . . will be found light and spongy. 1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 109 The rising of fluids in porous and spongy bodies.

2. Of hard substances: Having an open porous structure resembling that of a sponge; a. Of bones, *spec.* of certain bones of the skull.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. 573 Whereby the moist Brain's spongy boan doth up Sweet-smelling fumes. 1594 T. B. La Primard *Fr. Acad.* II. 123 It is called by the phisicians the sieu-bone, or otherwise (& that more properly) the spongy bone. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 401 A Splent is a spongy harde grissell or bone, growing fast on the inside of the shin-bone of a Horse. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. Bone, Bones . . . which have thin solid sides, and a thick intermediate spongy part. 1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 166 Most of the bones of fishes are solid or spongy in their interior. 1876 QUAIN *Anat.* (ed. 2) I. 53 The inferior turbinated, *maxillo-turbinal*, or spongy bone, is a slender lamina, attached [etc.].

b. Of stone, ice, minerals, etc. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 22 The walls . . . consisting of great square stone, hard, blacke, and spongie. 1694 *Marten's Voy. Spitzbergen in Acc. Sev. Voy.* II. 44 This Ice becometh very spongy by the dashing of the Sea. 1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 13 When it [silice] is exceedingly comminuted, . . . it is light and spongy. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 333 Hence those tender calcareous, cellular stones, and perhaps also the spongy tufts. 1834 L. RICHIE *Wand. by Seine* 74 Such stones as were most spongy and defective, and, of course, most easily cut. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxiii. 231 The falling of some of the party through the spongy ice.

c. Of metals, esp. platinum. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 64 Spongy alumina, when exposed to a red heat, loses 0.58 parts of its weight. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manuf.* xiv. (1842) 314 Spongy platina . . . causes the union of oxygen and oxide of carbon at common temperatures. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 246 [This] leaves the metal, in a highly divided state, as a greyish-black powder, and known as spongy platinum. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 845/2 The production of spongy platinum . . . is a task more easy in appearance than in reality.

3. a. Resembling a sponge in respect of moisture or capacity for containing this.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. v. *Handicrafts* 759 With th' other hand he gripes and wringeth forth The spongy Globe of th' execrable Earth. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Met.* IV. Even this brinish marsh shall squeeze out teares from out his spongy cheekes. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 349, I saw . . . the Roman Eagle wind'g From the spongy South, to this part of the West. 1659 S. J. Trus *Killing no Murder* 5 Had not his Highnes had a faculty to be fluent in his teares . . . Had he not had spongie eyes [etc.]. 1872 *Echo* 10 Aug., After plenty of rain, with leaden water and a dismal, spongy look everywhere.

fig. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* Prol., With a gripe, [to] Crush out the humour of such spongie soules. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Mer*, When Princes doe squeeze out of their spongie Officers the moisture which they haue purloyned from them.

b. Resembling a sponge in absorptive qualities; absorbent. Chiefly fig.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. vii. 71 What [can we] not put vpon His spongie Officers? 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 12 There is no Lady . . . More spongie, to sucke in the sense of Feare. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* I. 438 Off whole sheets descend of slucy Raine, Suck'd by the spongy Clouds from off the Main.

c. Of the nature or character of a sponger or parasite; = **SPONGING** *ppl. a.*

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Met.* IV. Blowne up with the flatter- ing puffs of spongy sycophants.

4. fig. Deficient in substance or solidity.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. v. 524 The wordes: no longer windie or spongie, but of fleshe and bone. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 82 To set a petty Gloss upon a spongy Conjecture. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 273 R. H. in his answer . . . is plainly not so much copious as loose and spongy, and not at all solid. 1829 *BEST Pers. & Lit. Mem.* 171 The puffy, spongy, . . . washy, style that prevails at the present day. 1866 *St. James's Gaz.* 6 Jan. 4/2 Mr. Olney's English is, as usual, rather spongy.

5. Of texture or other qualities: Resembling that of a sponge.

1611 COTGR., *Spongiouité*, . . . a spongie lightnesse. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* IV. xxvii, [The lungs] Built of a lighter frame, and spongie mould. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 81 Hollow, spongy Texture of Paris. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 69 The soil may be of a spongy nature. 1800 *Med. Trul.* III. 199 The sore had an ugly, spongy aspect. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manuf.* xiv. (1842) 315 The platina in the spongy state. 1860 TYNALL *Glac.* II. xxvi. 372 The ice on which the dirt-band . . . rests . . . appears to be of a spongie character.

fig. 1865 GEO. ELIOT *Ess.* (1884) 202 A spongy texture of mind that gravitates strongly to nothing.

6. Resembling that pressed from a sponge.

1605 G. ELLIS *Lament. Lost Sheep* lxxvii, 'That spongy moisture, that in deadly thrall For thy pale lips the sonnes of men thought meete. a 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Notebks.* (1879) II. 101 With a spongy moisture diffused through the atmosphere.

7. Comb., as spongy-flowered, -footed, -looking, -wet, -wooded ndjs.

1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* II. 26 A spongy-wooded greenhouse. 1829 *Lounon Encycl. Plants* (1836) 600 *Ad-lumia cirrhosa*; spongy-flowered. 1835 *Willis Pencillings* II. 1v. 130 The small donkey, pricking back his long ears as if he were counting his spongy-footed followers. 1855 *Tennyson To Rev. F. D. Maurice* xi. The lawn as yet is hoar with rime, or spongy-wet. 1870 H. A. Nicholson *Man. Zool.* xiv. (1875) 143 It forms spongy-looking, orange-coloured crusts.

Sponk, obs. form of SPUNK.

†**Spon-new**, a. Obs. rare. [Southern form of SPAN-NEW a.] Perfectly new.

13.. *K. Alis*. 1055 Richeliche he do him schrede, In spon newe knyghts wede. a 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 75/586 Heil whos sone has wrought Al vr hele sponnewe.

Sponsal (spɒnsəl), a. [ad. L. *sponsal-is*, f. *sponsus*, -a, sponse.] Of or pertaining to marriage; sponsal; wedded, wedding.

1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Sponsal*, belonging to betrothing or marriage. [Hence in Bailey, etc.] 1840 *Penny Cyc.* XVIII. 197/1 A vase, executed for her majesty, as a sponsal present by her. 1866 J. B. Rose tr. *Ovid's Fasti* iv. 595 O maidens fair, Choose not a sponsal day. *Ibid.* iv. 1097 I thonia thrice must leave the sponsal bed.

†**Sponsalia** (spɒnsəˈliːə). [L., neut. pl. of *sponsalis*; see prec.] Espousals, marriage.

1535 *Stewart Cron. Scot.* III. 390 That quietlie.. Betuix thame selfis sponsalia the maid, Syne in his place ressaute hir as wyfe. 178. R. WATSON *Crem. Ess.* V. 376 (Jod.). An order, equally determined, is observable in the times of accomplishing the sponsalia of plants.

†**Sponsalicious**, a. Obs. -o [ad. late L. *sponsalicious*, -icius, f. *sponsalia*; see prec.] = SPONSAL a. 1656 in *Blount Glossogr.*

Sponsibility, rare -1. [f. next; see -ITY.] Responsibility, respectability.

1767 *Cowper Let. to Mrs. C.* 3 Apr., Though my friend, before I was admitted an inmate here, was satisfied that I was not a mere vagabond, and has since that time received more convincing proofs of my sponsibility, yet [etc.].

Sponsible (spɒnsɪbəl), a. Now only dial. [Aphetic f. RESPONSIBLE a.; cf. next.] Responsible, reliable, respectable.

1721 *Wooron Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* (1830) III. 439/1 Till caution was found, by two sponsible persons, [that] she should present herself to the sheriff when called. 1765 *Cowper Let.* 3 July, My woollen-drafter, a very healthy, wealthy, sensible, sponsible man. 1810 S. GREEN *Reformist* I. 120 'My Lord,' replied the creditor, 'I am an honest, sponsible shoemaker.' 1836-8 *HALLAMTON Chelms.* Ser. II. xxii. (1839) 276 But John Bull is like all other sponsible folks; he thinks 'cause he is rich he is wise too. 1856 G. HENNERSON *Pop. Rhymes* 97 One of the decent neighbours, and most sponsible man in the company.

Sponsion (spɒnsjən). [ad. L. *sponsio*, noun of action f. *spondere* to promise solemnly, give assurance, etc.]

1. A solemn or formal engagement, promise, or pledge, freq. one entered into or made on behalf of another person.

1677 *Owen Justif.* vii. Wks. 1830 III. 170 The apostle interposeth himself by a voluntary sponsion to undertake for Onesimus. 1692 *Burnet Disc. Pastoral Care* vi. 54 No Church before ours.. took a formal Sponsion at the Altar from such as were ordained Deacons and Priests. 1709 *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. xxiv. 345 Because in the Initiation of Baptism we stuek not to the Ahrenuntiations and Sponsions made for us. 1737 *Waterland Eucharist* 16 A kind of Sponsion and Security for the present and future Performance of the whole Duty of Man. 1801 *Napleton Advice Minister Gosp.* 35 This is a great and weighty sponsion. 1850 R. D. HAMMOND *Charge Visit. Diocese Heref.* 39 Many children have not been baptized in the Church—have never had those sponsions made for them, which the instructions of the Church Catechism presuppose.

b. *spec.* (See quot. 1853.) 1776 in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 258 The agreement entered into by Gen. Arnold was a mere sponsion on his part, he not being invested with powers for the disposal of prisoners not in his possession. 1853 *Whewell Grotius* II. 130 *Sponsions* is the term we may use when any persons not having a commission from the Supreme Authority make any engagement which properly touches that authority.

2. *Rom. Law.* An engagement to pay a certain sum to the other party in a suit, in the event of not proving one's case.

1632 *SAHOERSON Sermon*, 207 The Defendant also making the like sponsion and entering the like bond, in case he should be cast. 1880 *Muirhead Gaius* iv. § 13 In the same way as.. the action for a definite sum of money due is perilous for a defender rashly denying his liability, on account of his sponsion.

Hence †**Sponsional** a., entering into an engagement or pledge. Obs.

a 1684 *Leighton Sermon* Wks. (1859) 526 It is evident that he is righteous, even in that representative and sponsional person he put on.

Sponsion (spɒnsjən), sb. Also 9 sponsoring, sponsoring. [Of obscure origio.]

1. One or other of the triangular platforms before and abaft the paddle-boxes of a steamer.

a. 1835 *Naut. Mag.* IV. 154 The 'Lightning' was ran into by a collier, which struck her just abaft her paddle-box.. Her sponsions and sponsoring-timbers were broken. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 292 *Sponsions*, or *Sponsings*, in a steam-ship, the curve of the timbers and planking towards the outer part of the wing before and abaft each of the paddle-boxes.

β. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnrl.* I. 384/2 Breadth over

the sponsions, 43 ft. Ditto over the paddle boxes, 48 ft. 1871 *Kingsley At Last* I, Then had come.. n day of.. watching.. the water from the sponsion behind the paddle-boxes.

attrib. 1835 [see above]. 1867 *Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.* 614 *Sponsion-Kim*, the same as *wing-wale*. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2289 *Sponsion-beam*, one of the two projecting beams uniting the paddle-box beam with the ship's side.

2. A gun platform, standing out from the side of a vessel. Also attrib.

1862 W. H. RUSSELL *Diary North & S.* I. 291 The ship.. is armed.. with rifled field-pieces and howitzers on the sponsions. 1887 *Daily News* 24 Oct. 5/3 The system.. of carrying heavy guns.. in sponsion ports so high on the poop and fore-castle. 1897 *Ibid.* 28 July 8/5 Their construction (five sponsions on each side of the upper deck) causes them to roll heavily.

Hence **Sponsion** v. *trans.*, to support, or set out, on a sponsion. Also **Sponsioned** ppl. a.

1895 *Morn. Post* 10 Aug. 4/5 The same may be said of cruisers, part of whose most important armament is sponsioned out on the broadside. 1897 *River & Coast* 4 Sept. 13/1 The sponsioned deck acts as a guard to the hull.

Sponsor (spɒnsə), sb. [a. L. *sponsor*, agent-noun f. *spondere*; cf. SPONSION.]

1. *Ecc.* One who answers for another at baptism; a godfather or godmother.

1651 *Baxter Inf. Bapt.* 153 How could the Sponsors be endangered while there were Parents? a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 6 Oct. 1687, I was godfather to Sir John Chardin's son.. The Earle of Bath and Countess of Carlisle, the other Sponsors. 1737 *Genl. Mag.* VII. 21/1 It is well known, that the business of Sponsors at Baptism is in general brought to a very scandalous Pass. 1807 *CRABBE Par. Reg.* III. 959 Here, with an infant, joyful sponsors come. 1850 R. L. WILBERFORCE *Holy Baptism* 103 The practice of requiring sponsors at Baptism is of ancient date. 1907 *Verny Menu.* II. 237 When her daughter was born nothing would satisfy Lady Abby but that Sir Ralph should stand sponsor.

fig. 1848 *Thackeray Van. Fair* xxxiii, His Lordship.. was a credit to his political sponsor.

2. One who enters into an engagement, makes a formal promise or pledge, on behalf of another; a surety.

1677 *Mitge Fr. Dict.* II, Sponsor, or surety that undertaketh for another. 1681 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* t. iv. (1684) 207 Our Mediator is called the *Sponsor*, or Surety of a better Covenant. 1741 C. MIDDLETON *Cicero* viii. II. 107 Magius, oppressed with debts.. had been urging Marcellus, who was his sponsor for some part of the, to furnish him with money to pay the whole. 1800 *Asiat. Ann.* Reg. V. 58/1 Sponsors also are of two kinds, one for appearance, the other for payment. 1854 D. G. MITCHELL *Ser. Stor.* 107, I found it requisite.. to become sponsor for his good conduct. 1880 *MURHEAD Gaius* III. § 18 The positions of sponsor and fidepromissor are much the same. *Ibid.* Dig. 535 All.. who failed.. to relieve sponsors (sureties) who had paid for them.

b. One who stood surety for the appearance and good faith of either party in a trial by combat.

1825 *Scott Talism.* xxviii, The sponsors of both champions went, as was their duty, to see that they were duly armed, and prepared for combat. *Ibid.*, The sponsors, heralds, and squires now retired to the barriers.

3. *transf.* Of things (after sense 1 or 2).

1846 *LANOR Hellenica* Wks. II. 486 We are what suns and winds and waters make us; The mountains are our sponsors. 1870 *EMERSON Soc. & Solit.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 134 All the good days behind him are sponsors, who speak for him. 1889 *GRETTON Memory's Harkback* 233 In Essex, especially, the anguish climate stood sponsor for the absence of clerics as a rule.

•**Sponsor**, v. [f. prec.] *trans.* To be surety for, to favour or support strongly. (Common in recent use.)

1884 *L'pool Mercury* 6 June 5/8 The eldest daughter, who has ever sponsored her father's cause. 1888 *Standard* 24 Feb. 5/1 The Company is to be most powerfully sponsored.

Sponsoress. [f. SPONSOR sb. + -ESS.] A female sponsor.

1871 C. A. LAWRENCE *Anteros* xxi, Lady Montfort, another relative.. offered to be the bride's sponsor at St. James'.

Sponsorial (spɒnsəˈriəl), sb. and a. [f. SPONSOR; see -ORIAL.]

A. sb. A baptismal sponsor or name-father.

1836 *MARRYAT Pirate* vii, You will now on the coast meet with a Blucher, a Wellington, a Nelson, &c., who will wring swabs.. without feeling that it is discreditable to sponsorial so grand.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a sponsor.

1847 in *WEBSTER*, 1853 *Chr. Rememb.* No. 79. 62 The clause just quoted of the sponsorial exhortation. 1862 *WILBERFORCE* in *Hopkins Hawaii Pref.*, She.. sends out sponsorial gifts befitting England's Queen. 1897 *Daily News* 12 May 4/4 He would rather regard the former in their sponsorial function.

Sponsorship (spɒnsəʃɪp). [f. SPONSOR sb. + -SHIP.] The state of being a sponsor; the office of a sponsor.

1809 *MALXIN Gil Blas* xi. I, The governor's lady, wishing to draw the bonds of sponsorship still closer in this friendly party, stood for Scipio's daughter. 1848 *Kingsley Saint's Trag.* II. v. It knits them unto me, and me to them, That bond of sponsorship. 1895 *Daily News* 16 Feb. 2/4 To undertake the sponsorship of a resolution which the House to put aside this measure.

†**Sponsal**, a. Obs. -o [ad. L. *sponsal-is*.] (See quot.) Also †**Sponsane** a. Obs. -o (cf. next.) 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Sponsal*, *Sponsane*.. that doth or is done willingly, naturally, without help or constraint, voluntary.

†**Spontaneal**, a. Obs. [f. L. *spontāne-us* + -AL.] Spontaneous, in various senses.

1602 *FULBECKE 1st Pt. Parall.* 58 But curtesie is a free, spontaneal and ingenious quality, to which no enforcement can be used. 1653 R. G. tr. *Bacon's Hist. Winds* 361 Let the seventeenth Motion be the Spontaneal or Willing Motion of Rotation or wheeling. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 82 The occasional and spontaneal depravations of their ferments.

Spontaneity (spɒntənɪˈti). [ad. L. type **spontāneitas*, f. *spontāne-us*. So f. *spontāneid*, It. *spontaneid*, Sp. *esponaneidad*, Pg. *-idade*.]

1. Spontaneous, or voluntary and unconstrained, action on the part of persons; the fact of possessing this character or quality.

1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 181 Thus we see how Bernard doth agree with Calvin in making the freedom of mans will to consist in a spontaneity, and a freedom from coercion. 1681 *FLAVEL Meth. Grace* xxix. 504 He laid down his life with the greatest cheerfulness and spontaneity that could be. 1702 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 348 Freedom, in his Opinion, is only a meer Spontaneity, and doth not imply a Power of not doing what one doth. 1789 *BELSHAM Ess.* I. ix. 171 Physical liberty; by which he means the principle of spontaneity. 1804-6 SVO. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* xvii. (1850) 251 Actions performed without the spontaneity of the agent, are automatic. 1851 *CARLYLE Sterling* III. vii, The general aspect of him indicated freedom, perfect spontaneity, with a certain careless natural grace. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 302 There is less energy and less spontaneity and originality.

2. Spontaneous or voluntary action or movement on the part of animals (or plants); activity of physical organs in the absence of any obvious external stimulus.

1721 J. CLARKE *Orig. Mor. Evil* 113 Because they [animals] have not the Power of abstract Reasoning.. we call it generally Spontaneity. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. (1791) 153 See note on Collinsonia for other instances of vegetable spontaneity. 1793 *Cowper Let.* 23 Feb, Considering more nearly, I found it [a minnow] alive, and endured with spontaneity. 1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lex.* 340 We regard the term Spontaneity as being less exceptionable than that of Instinct; but still it is a spontaneity that feeling has nothing to do with. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 168 The instincts and spontaneities of animals. 1877 M. FOSTER *Physiol.* III. v. (1878) 472 How absolutely devoid of spontaneity or irregular automatism is the spinal cord of the frog.

3. The fact or quality of things of being spontaneous in respect of production, occurrence, etc.

1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 131 ¶ 12 Community of possession must include spontaneity of production. 1794 *Mrs. Piozzi Synon.* II. 361 We cannot commend the opulence of the ground, but its richness and spontaneity. 1823 *CHAMBERS Sermon* I. 129 Every constitutional desire would run out in the unchecked spontaneity of its own movements. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 546 The most conspicuous feature of these [tabetic] fractures is their spontaneity.

b. The fact or quality of coming without deep thought or premeditation.

1826 J. GILCHRIST *Lect.* 35 note, Many remarks.. to which we had given some credit for originality and spontaneity. 1839 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* III. v. § 7 Poets who, delighted with the spontaneity of their ideas, never reject any that arise. 1873 *SPYMONOS Grk. Poet.* I. 2 Those poems of nascent nations.. marvellous in their infantine spontaneity.

Spontaneous (spɒntənɪəs), a. [f. L. *spontāne-us*, f. *sponte* of one's own accord, freely, willingly. So f. *spontāne*, It. *spontaneo*, Sp. and Pg. *espontaneo*.]

1. Of personal actions: Arising or proceeding entirely from natural impulse, without any external stimulus or constraint; voluntary and of one's own accord.

1656 *HOBBS Liberty*, etc. (1841) 79 That all voluntary actions, where the thing that induceth the will is not fear, are called also spontaneous, and said to be done by a man's own accord. 1690 C. NESSER *Hist. & Myst. Test.* I. 43 Her eating therefore was a spontaneous act. 1777 *De Foe Hist. Appar.* (1840) 46 By apparition also I am to understand such appearances of these superior beings, as are spontaneous and voluntary. 1781 J. MOORE *Virtu Soc.* II. (1790) I. ix. ¶ 1 The spontaneous respect paid to the antiquity of their families. 1839 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* II. i. § 29 The resemblance of natural disposition made it a spontaneous act of Muretus to fall into the footsteps of Cicero. 1858 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* 6 The movement was by no means a spontaneous one on the part of the House.

b. Of persons: Acting voluntarily and from natural prompting.

1732 *BERKELEY Alciphron* II. § 21 It was needless to establish professors.. while there are so many spontaneous lecturers in every corner of the streets. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Euthus.* iv. 79 The ranks of a numerous body of men can never be filled up by spontaneous labourers of this sort.

c. Of utterances, etc.: Coming freely and without premeditation or effort.

1856 *N. Brit. Rev.* XXVI. 52 The privileged visitor.. would have heard from him.. similar spontaneous expositions of Scripture. 1870 *BURTON Hist. Scot.* Ixiii. (1873) VI. 265 A spontaneous thought which he could not help uttering. 1885 *NAUCH Exam.* 9 Sept. 3/4 The fun is never strained or beaten out, but is always fresh, spontaneous, and luxuriant.

2. Of motion: Arising purely from, entirely determined by, the internal operative or directive forces of the organism.

1659 H. MORE *Unmort. Soul* II. ii. 126 Sense.. must like-wise Imagine, Remember, Reason, and be the fountain of wise spontaneous Motion. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect Script.* 334 spontaneous Motion. 1750 G. THINGS that had sense and spontaneous motion. 1750 G. THINGS that had sense and spontaneous motion. 1750 G. THINGS that had sense and spontaneous motion. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Bodies*, endowed with spontaneous Motion. 1807 J. E. SMITH

Phys. Bot. 2 Vegetables... have in some instances spontaneous, though we know not that they have voluntary motion. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 17 These two functions,—sensitivity and the power of spontaneous motion,—being peculiar to animals, are called the functions of animal life. 1880 BESSEY *Botany* 196 Living protoplasm has everywhere, under proper conditions, the power of spontaneous movement. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 871 These movements were termed 'spontaneous nutations'.

3. Of natural processes: Occurring without apparent external cause; having a self-contained cause or origin.

In 19th cent. use esp. of chemical or physical changes: see quotes, under (b).

(a) 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 117 The Spontaneous Dilation and Elastic Rarefaction of that little remnant of Ayr. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* IV. 114 A spontaneous production of Mankind may not possibly have been true. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 163 ¶3 He expects every moment to be placed in regions of spontaneous fertility. 1765 MUSEUM *Art.* IV. 200, I suppose there was no corn on it of spontaneous growth. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* v. The old man looked with horror at the spontaneous motion of the book. 1859 MILL *Liberty* IV. (1865) 45/2 He suffers these penalties only in so far as they are... the spontaneous consequences of the faults themselves. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. 292 The spontaneous falling of the stones appeared more frequent this morning.

(b) 1805 SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 338 The spontaneous changes which this water undergoes. 1833 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 51 When inflammation occurs... without our being able to trace its production to the action of any obvious cause, it is termed spontaneous inflammation. 1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 561 The aqueous solution... is subject to spontaneous decomposition. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Calent.* 182 The mode in which spontaneous fission occurs among many other forms of *Actinocoon*.

† b. *spec.* Of lassitude. *Obs.*

1675 OWEN *Indwelling Sin* ix. (1732) 105 A spontaneous Lassitude, or a causeless Weariness and Indisposition of the Body. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc. 378 Its Symptoms are a spontaneous Lassitude or Sensation of Weariness.

4. a. *Spontaneous generation*, the development of living organisms without the agency of pre-existing living matter, usually considered as resulting from changes taking place in some inorganic substance. (Cf. EQUIVOCAT. a. 3.)

The possibility of such development, once generally accepted as a fact and subsequently rejected, has been a subject of debate in more recent times.

1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes. Notes* Wks. 1710 I. 278. The Generation of Serpents, which is Spontaneous sometimes. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 141 For the Sea... affords as many Instances of spontaneous generations as either the Air or Earth. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Equivoocation*, Equivocal Generation... which we also call spontaneous, was commonly asserted and believed among the ancient Philosophers. 1835 J. DUNCAN *Beetles* 194 Admitting the doctrine of spontaneous generation, it was necessary [etc.]. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 543 The idea of a spontaneous generation of organic bodies is now exploded. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 944 The first and simplest plants had no ancestors; they arose by spontaneous generation.

1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Relig.* (1873) 377 You see the spontaneous generation of mythology with every new name that is formed.

b. *Spontaneous combustion*, the fact of taking fire, or burning away, through conditions produced within the substance itself; *spec.* the alleged occurrence of this fact in persons addicted to the excessive use of alcohol.

(a) 1809 W. NICHOLSON *Jrnl. Nat. Philos.* XXIII. 278 The spontaneous combustion of a large quantity of charcoal. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1093 The spontaneous combustion... of masses of tow, cotton, or rags saturated with oil. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 397/1 Newburnt charcoal, and particularly new ground charcoal, is very liable to spontaneous combustion.

(b) 1795 REPERTORY *of Arts* II. 424, I shall not pass over in silence the spontaneous combustions of human bodies. 1799 W. NICHOLSON *Jrnl. Nat. Philos.* III. 305 The apparently spontaneous Combustion of living Individuals of the human Species. 1832 BREWSTER *Natural Magic* xiii. 322 The extraordinary phenomenon of the spontaneous combustion of living bodies. 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* Pref. It was shewn upon the evidence that she had died the death to which this name of spontaneous combustion has been given. 1882 SYD. Soc. *Lex. s.v. Combustion, Spontaneous combustion*... In most of the cases recorded... either they have been near a fire, or some suspicious circumstances suggestive of murder have been present.

5. Growing or produced naturally without cultivation or labour.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 214 Spontaneous Vegetables seeming a food proper enough for spontaneous Animals. 1684 PENN in *Academy* (1806) 11 Jan. 37/1, I have observed three sorts [of vines]... These are spontaneous. 1705 R. BEVERLY *Virginia* II. iv. (1722) 127 Whence they had their Indian Corn, I can give no Account; for I don't believe that it was spontaneous in those Parts. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* ix. 125 Spontaneous wines from weighty clusters pour. 1760-2 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xxxi, Spontaneous flowers take place of the finished parterre. 1805 SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 333 Except the turf, and some scanty heath, no spontaneous vegetation is to be seen. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 49 We passed 'a spontaneous rye-field'. 1883 DAY *Indian Fish* 8 Fish cured with salt-earth, or spontaneous but untaxed salt.

b. *Freq. with fruits, products, productions.*

a 1727 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* I. (1728) 183 These several colonies... fed on the spontaneous fruits of the earth. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 169 ¶4 There are regions of which the spontaneous products cannot be equalled in other soils by care and culture. 1826 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 67/2 If the English were in a paradise of spontaneous productions, they would continue to dig and plough. 1839

HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iv. § 96 When men lived on the spontaneous fruits of the earth. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* 6 The self-raised spontaneous products of some miraculous soil.

c. Produced, developed, coming into existence, by natural processes or changes.

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc. 290 Constitutions abounding with a spontaneous alkali, ought to avoid alkaline Substances. 1779 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) IV. 2671/2 Mr. Wilcke... distinguishes it by the name of spontaneous electricity. 1826 *Art of Brewing* (ed. 2) 28 Leaving a portion of matter unattenuated, to produce briskness, and, consequently, spontaneous fineness and flavour. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Sinton's Anim. Chem.* II. 249 The urine which threw down a spontaneous sediment. 1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* iii. 59 All the gorgeous spontaneous hues of sun-lit cloud.

6. Quasi-adv. = next.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 203 Chariots wing'd... now came forth Spontaneous. 1720 *For. Illad* xvii. 248 The stubborn arms... Conform'd spontaneous, and around him closed. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Error* 364 But we, as if good qualities would grow Spontaneous, take but little pains to sow. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* xxxiii, Till to her lips in measured frame The minstrel verse spontaneous came.

Spontaneously (spɒntəˈniəsli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY.] In a spontaneous manner.

1. By natural impulse; of a free and unconstrained will; of one's own accord.

1660 R. COKE *Justice's Pind.* 7 Therefore Children... have will, and do things spontaneously. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. 11, 266 Considering the offers many had spontaneously made him. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 175 ¶10 He who is spontaneously suspicious, may be justly charged with radical corruption. 1794 R. J. SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 130 For what is power or energy? Is it not a disposition to act, either spontaneously, or in consequence of some impression? 1809 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 167/2 Monk spontaneously sent down some confidential letters, which turned the scale of evidence. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* I. § 2. 37 This is correct so long as the mind acts... spontaneously. 1877 BROCKETT *Cross & Crescent* 456 The Sublime Porte spontaneously informed the prince... that it would spare no effort [etc.].

b. Without thought or premeditation.

1800 S. & H. LEE *Canterb. T.* (ed. 2) III. 167 [The apology] sprang spontaneously to his lips. 1831 D. E. WILLIAMS *Life & Corr. Sir T. Lawrence* II. 383 In his letters, his opinions and sentiments are poured forth warmly and spontaneously as they arose. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* II. viii. 331 Taste, skill, invention in the fine arts... are exerted spontaneously, when once acquired.

2. By natural action; without apparent or obvious external cause or influence.

1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 85 The unripe figs... if they stay till they spontaneously quit the trees [etc.]. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 143 You shall see the water spontaneously arise... in the Tube. 1764 REIO *Inquiry* vi. § 24 Truth goes forth spontaneously if not held back. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W.* N. II. v. (1861) I. 364 If [the capital] was produced spontaneously, it would be of no value in exchange. a 1806 HORSLEY *Sermon* xvii. (1816) II. 68 As the inquiry is of the highest importance, and spontaneously presents itself, it is to this that I shall devote the remainder of the present discourse. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 188 A great hell... far below me, rang out, spontaneously, of itself. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 206 If only wisdom can be taught, and does not come to man spontaneously.

b. *spec.* By natural chemical or physical change or development.

1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 120/1 Some earths and stones abound so with nitre, that it effloresces spontaneously. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xii. 501 It takes fire spontaneously by the contact of air. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 91 It is no uncommon circumstance to meet with wens, that have burst spontaneously. 1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lex.* 35 The nascent bulbs, which... spontaneously detach themselves from the parent plant. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xv. 251 In other cases the coral animal spontaneously splits in two halves. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 517 This remarkable group of crystals was produced... quite spontaneously.

3. By natural growth; without being specially planted or cultivated.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1683) 52 This same plant may grow naturally and spontaneously in several countries. 1733 W. ELLIS *Clitern & Vale Farm* 84 Young Oaks... that spontaneously grow up from the Acorns. 1765 MUSEUM *Rust.* IV. 242 Common hay which is mixed with burnet grows spontaneously. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY *Trans. Humboldt* xxv. 384 It is supposed by botanists that it grows spontaneously in the mountainous regions.

b. By natural production; without tillage.

1700 EVELYN *Diary* 13 July, Some foreign country which would produce spontaneously pines, firs... yew, holly, and juniper. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* I. v. (ed. 4) 61 The soil of the Island is truly luxuriant, producing fruits of most kinds spontaneously. 1830 HERSCHEL *Study Nat. Philos.* 2 The coarse alimments which the earth affords spontaneously.

Spontaneousness (spɒntəˈniəsnes), [f. as prec.] The state or quality of being spontaneous.

a 1649 IN N. & Q. Ser. I. X. 357 Spontaneousness, and readiness to help those who are in distress or suffer injury. a 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. (1677) 49 It is impossible to resolve the spontaneousness of many of their animal motions into those Principles. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 267 This can only be done by those who do approve and reverence spontaneousness. 1872 SPRUEGEON *Treas. Dav. Ps.* liv. 6 The spontaneousness of our gifts is a great element in their acceptance.

† **Spontany**, a. *Obs.*—1 [ad. L. *spontane-us*.] Spontaneous.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* iv. iv. (Skeat) I. 33 Voluntary or spontany it is; for by spontany wil it is do, that is to say, with good wil not constrained.

Spontoon (spɒntuːn). Now only *Hist.* [a. F. *sponton* (also *esponon* *ESPONTOON*), = Sp. *esponon*

(Pg. *esponão*), ad. It. *spontone*, *spuntone*, f. *puntone*, *punto* point.] A species of half-pike or halberd carried by infantry officers in the 18th century (from about 1740).

The It. form *spontone* is used as a foreign word by Barret *Theor. Warres* (1598) IV. iv. 113.

1746 DK. CUMBLD in 10th Rep. *Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. I. 443, I dare say there was neither Soldier nor Officer... who did not kill their one or two Men with their Bayonets & Spontoons. 1746 *Long. Mag.* 242 The Spontoon... is a Weapon used of late Years by the Officers of Foot instead of the Half-Pike. 1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 64 The nose was very long, narrow, and sharp-pointed, not unlike the end of a spontoon. 1786 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 350/1 The officers who mounted guard... were paraded with their swords drawn instead of spontoons, for the first time since the regulation took place. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., When the spontoon was planted, the regiment halted; when pointed forwards, the regiment marched; and when pointed backwards, the regiment retreated. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* xxi, I am just now like the half-pike or spontoon of Achilles, one end of which could wound, and the other cure. 1841 EMERSON *Ess. Ser.* I. xii. (1876) 284 Like the spontoons and standards of the militia, which play such pranks in the eyes and imaginations of school-boys.

transf. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* xiii, From the gilded spontoon to the fife I was ready; I asked no more but a soder gaddie.

Spoof (spuːf), sb. *slang*. [Invented by A. Roberts (1852-), comedian.]

1. A game of a hoaxing and nonsensical character. Also, a trivial round game of cards in which certain cards when occurring together are denominated 'spoof'.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 14 May 5/1 'The Adelphi Club was the birthplace of the mysterious game called "Spoof", was it not?—Yes, I invented the pastime.' 1894 D. C. MURRAY *Rising Star* II. 235 There is in theatrical circles an amusement which is known as the game of spoof. 1895 Mrs. CROKER *Village Tales* 89 We... were sitting in our dining-room tent fanning ourselves vigorously and playing 'spoof'.

2. Hoax, humbug; an instance of this.

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Apr. 2/1 There seems just a little too much 'spoof' about the long-talked-of Trickoli. 1905 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Sept. 370 One sees that the whole thing is a clumsy spoof.

3. *attrib.* Hoaxing, humbugging.

1895 A. ROBERTS in *Daily News* 26 Aug. 6/3 My 'spoof French' has often been the subject of amusement. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 June 7/2 Asking him to... send a 'spoof wire'—meaning any sort of nonsense.

Hence *Spoof v. trans.*, to hoax or humbug.

1895 *Punch* 28 Dec. 301/1, I 'spoof' him—to use a latter-day term. 1901 *Daily Mail* 2 Apr. 5/7 The House gave the willing tribute of laughter to the fact that it had been 'spoofed'.

Spook (spuːk), sb. [ad. Du. *spook*; G. *spuk* (also *ts'puch*), app. of LG. origin, appearing first in MLG. *spōk*, *spōek*, *spouk*, *spōk* (whence MSw. *spook*, Da. *spøg*), and older Du. *spooche* (Kilian); other modern forms are LG. *spōk*, *spōk*, WFr. *spōek*, NFr. *spook*, *spuk*, Sw. *spōke*. No certain cognates have been traced.] A spectre, apparition, ghost.

First in American usage, which is illustrated separately in the first set of quotations.

(a) 1801 *Mass. Spy* 15 July (Thornton), By mine under I fly so swift as any spook. 1833 PAULSON *Banks Ohio* III. iii. 40 Who ever heard of a spook eating? a 1853 'Dow, Jr.' *Patent Sermon* iii. 158 (Thornton), There did I see a Spook, sure enough,—milk-white, and moving round. 1878 W. H. DANIELS *That Boy* I, The corners of New England which spooks and spirits were the last to leave.

(b) 1859 AYTON & MARTIN tr. *Goethe's Poems and Ball.*, *Magician's Apprentice* 102 Broom, avant thee! To thy nook there! Lie, thou spook, there! 1873 STEPHENS *Black Gin*, etc. 11, I am haunted by a spook with oblique eyes and a pigtail. 1891 *Tablet* 19 Sept. 446 To what particular order of spook or spectre may he be assigned?

attrib. 1842 *Spirit of Times* (Philad.) 7 Mar. (Thornton), A-clatterin' the ghosts of dishes... as tho' he was bringin' in a spook-dinner. 1878 AYWARD *Transatlantic* 213, I became acquainted with a 'spooke story'... which [etc.]. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Jan. 3/3 An alleged spook-photo.

Hence (as more or less colloquial or nonce-formations) *Spookery*, *Spookish* (a), *Spookiness*, *Spookish a.*, *Spookism*, *Spookological a.*, *Spookology*, *Spook'y a.*

1893 *Athenum* 18 Feb. 214/1 The writer drags in sundry 'hauntings' and 'spookeries' of a mild nature. 1894 *Contemp. Rev.* LXVI. 651 The spookery business could not have saved him. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 11 June 823/2 The new 'spookish' studies have come to stay. 1885 *Ibid.* 11 Dec. 773/2 Those who have watched... the recent outburst of 'spookish' activity. 1886 *Athenum* 25 Dec. 858/2 The great thing in the book is the creation of the 'spookish' uncle. 1890 *Critic* 4 Jan. 3/2 An air of 'spookiness' pervades the volume. 1893 *Athenum* 18 Mar. 343/2 There is some 'spookish' mystery about a reappearance. 1886 *Ibid.* 25 Dec. 858/2 By his own rash act he resolved himself into 'spookism'. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 July 2/3 Everything happened in the most orthodox 'spookological' manner. 1893 *Ibid.* 15 July 5 'Spookology' in Vienna. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 929/1 'Tis a 'spooky' place, that grave-yard.

Spook (spuːk), v. [f. *Spook sb.* Cf. MLG. *spōken*, Du. *spōken*, G. *spuken* (dial. *spuchen*); also WFr. *spōekje*, NFr. *spooke*, Sw. *spōka*, Da. *spōge*.]

1. *trans.* To haunt (a person or place).

1883 OLIVE SCHREINER *Afr. Farm* I. ii. She heard a rustling... and knew it was your father coming to 'spook' her.

2. *intr.* To play the spook; to 'walk' as a ghost. Also with *it*.

1890 LOWELL *Fitz Adam's Story* Poems IV. 206 Yet still the New World spooked it in his veins. A ghost he could not lay with all his pains. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* I. 10 The ghost went with them, and there it still 'spooks' about us of yore.

Spool (spūl), *sb.* ¹ **Forms:** a. 4-7 spole, 7 spool, spowle, 7- spool. *b.* north. and *Sc.* 5- spule (6 spwle). *γ.* 8-9 spole (8 spool). *δ.* 6 spoyle, 8-9 dial. spoil. [ad. ONF. *espole* (13th cent.) or the source of this, MDu. **spole*, *spole*, *spuele* (Du. *spool*), MLG and LG. *spōle* (hence Da. and Sw. *spole*), OHG. *spōla* fem. (G. *spule*) and *spuolo*, *spuol* masc. (obs. or dial. G. *spul*). In Romanic now represented by F. *espoile*, F. and Sp. *espolin*, It. *spola*, *spuola*.

The appearance of *spole* beside *spool* in the 18th cent. seems to indicate a second adoption of the word from some Continental source.]

1. A small cylindrical piece of wood or other material on which thread is wound as it is spun, esp. for use in weaving; a bobbin.

a. c. 1325 *Gloss. IV. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 157 *Les treemes*, the spoles. 14- *Lat. Eng. Voc.* in W. Wülcker 613 *Spola*, a Quay, or a Spole. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 470 Spole, or scytil, webstarys instrument. *spolia*, *pancula*. 1530 *Palsgr.* 274 *Spole*, a wevers instrument. 1620 *Shelton Quix.* IV. xxix. 228 She is skilful in such Works. never ceasing to handle small Spindles or Spooles. 1681 O. *Hewwood Diaries* (1881) II. 173 She rose up, went to the wheel. . . wound half-a-score spooles. 1783 *Specif. Oldham & Prestwidge's Patent* No. 1361, A sliding frame which moves the bobbins. . . upon the spindles to distribute the yarn equally upon the spools. 1802 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Dun Tales* 1848 IV. 416 He continued to throw the shuttle, whilst his little boy and his wife by turns wound spools for him. 1844 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XXI. 825/1 The yarn destined for the warp is wound off upon little spools of wood called bobbins. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 274/2 Here the slivers are run side by side upon a wooden spool or bobbin.

b. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 357/1 A Spule, *panus*. 1509 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1866) I. 122 The armes of the webstarys, viz. their signie of the spule to be vmaist in ilk haner. a. 1568 R. SEMPLE in *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter. Club) 356 Weill wrocht in the lwms with wosther gumis, Bayth thik and nymmill gais the spwle. 1842 *Whistle-binkie* Ser. III. 40 Cylinders, gae hame. . . To your pens, to your spules, or your thummillis. 1887 *Jamieson's Sc. Dict.* Suppl. 226/2 A spule is a pin for yarn or a pin of yarn. Besides, the copes of yarn used in thread-making are called spules.

γ. 1757 *Dyer's Fleece* III. 82 Patient art. has a spiral engine form'd, Which on an hundred spoles, an hundred threads. . . twines. . . easy-tended work. 1772 in 6th *Rep. Dep. Kpr. Pub. Rec.* App. II. 161 A Machine, by which. . . a great number of Threads may be spun at one and the same time on a number of Spools. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. ii. 103 Then fly the spoles, the rapid axes glow. 1837 *Wattrock Bk. Trades* (1842) 412 (*Spinner*). As the threads become twisted by. . . a tall wheel which carries round the 'spole'. 1877- in dial. glossaries (W. Yks., Linc., Leic., etc.).

δ. 1796 W. H. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Yorksh.* (ed. 2) II. 346 *Spool*, the weaver's quill.

b. In fig. uses.

1611 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Wit's Pilgr.* xxvii. The wheeling of the Spheres. . . Winde vpy thy liles-Threed on the Spowle of yeares. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* I. 170 Short is the thread on life's spool that is mine. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* II. That's a spool to wind a speech on. Ahues is the very word. 1896 C. K. PAUL *tr. Hysmans' En Route* v. 65 The first corner who will wind about me his spool of commonplace.

c. A small shaped cylinder of wood on which sewing-thread is wound; a reel.

1852 *MRS. STOWE Uncle Tom's Cabin* xx. She tangled, broke, or dirtied her thread, or, with a sly movement, would throw a spool away altogether. 1861 *WYNTER Soc. Bess* 260 The needle. . . carries a continuous thread wound off a reel or spool. 1890 W. J. GORNON *Foundry* 160 The spool. . . holds 400 yards of good cotton. It is a good article, and people can pay for it.

d. Any cylinder on which cord, wire, tape, etc., is wound for convenience or for a special purpose. 1864 *Reader* 5 Oct. 483/2 It also actuates the break-piece, . . . thereby producing electric induction in the outer coils of the two pairs of spools alternately. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* July 381 Reeling up his line to the snell of the hook, and with his thumb on the spool of the reel. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 76 We want a film thin enough to be used on spools.

2. A mesh-pin used in net-making.

1838 C. BATHURST *Notes on Nets* 17 Large meshes may be made on small spools, by giving the twine two or more turns round them. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 72 Spools, being made as broad as the length of the side of the mesh, are of different breadths.

3. *attrib.*, as *spool-cotton*, *frame*, *pin*, *stand*, *-tickel*, *-wheel*; † *spool-knave* (see quot. 1688); *spool-wood*, wood for making spools.

1538 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 200 Unum wollenome cum ryngthrees, warpharres et spoule whele. 1688 *Holme Armory* iii. 288/2 There is another sort of Spool Knave made of Wood. . . in which there is holes made. . . for two, three, four, or more Spools to be wound off into Clews. *Ibid.*, He beareth Argent, a Spool Knave, with the Spool Pin therein. 1845 *Glance Interior China* 81 The spool-frame. . . is provided with two long posts, each two feet high, on the top of which is a transverse beam. 1891-4 *TOMLINSON Cycl. Arts* (1867) II. 470/1 As it is usual to form a rope of three strands, three spool-frames are combined together in this laying machine. 1898 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Spool-stand*, a rest or support for bobbins. 1862 *Cath. Internat. Exhib.* Brit. II. No. 3677, Spool cotton, enamelled and six-cord. *Ibid.* No. 5136, Spooltickets. 1895 *N. B. Daily Mail* 4 Oct. 5/2 The Harque Assyria, laden with spoolwood and deals.

Hence *Spoolful*, *rare* -o.

1611 *COTGR.* *Fustle*, a spoule-full, or spindle-full, of thread, yarn, etc.

† **Spool**, *sb.* ² **Sc. Obs.** In 5 spule. [app. an alteration of *spune* SPOON *sb.* 1 b.] *collect.* Wooden roofing-shingles. Also *attrib.*

1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 279 Item. . . in part payment of tkeing of the chapel. . . with spule, iij li. xij d. *Ibid.* 302 For tkeing of a rude of spule thak. *Ibid.* 307 Item, giffin to Johnne Lam of Leith, in part of payment of fnalis to the spule thak of the werkhous and chapel in the Castel of Edinburgh. . . iij li. xij s.

Spool (spūl), *v.* *rare*. [f. SPOOL *sb.* 1 Cf. Du. *spoelen*, LG. *spōlen*, G. *spulen*.] a. *intr.* To wind spools. b. *trans.* To wind (thread) on spools. Hence *Spooled ppl. a.*

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 337 A weaver will say that his work is to make a web. . . and not to spool, winde quilts, . . . or raise and let fall the weights. 1623 in *Hist. MSS. Comm.*, *Var. Coll.* I. 94 Some of them make. . . their workfolkes. . . spool their chaines, twist their list. 1845 S. JUDG *Mar. garret* II. ix. (1871) 271, I spooled on the doortone for me. 1862 *Cath. Internat. Exhib.* Brit. II. No. 3885, Thrown silks, gum and soft-dyed and spooled.

Spooler. Also 6 spullar, 7-er. [Cf. *prec.*] One engaged in winding thread on spools.

1554 *Act 1 Mary* III. c. 7 § 5 Spinners, Carders, and Spullars of Yarne. [1678 *PULLITS, Spullers*, of Yarne, those that try if it be well spun and fit for the Loom.] 1764 *BURN Poor Laws* 156 The weavers supply the office of spooler and warper. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 341/2 Every lock of wool. . . becomes the means of support to. . . spinners, spoolers, warpers. 1877 *Ibid.* (ed. 9) VI. 502/1 It is given. . . to the bank-winder, who winds it on a large bobbin, and that in its turn is handed to the spooler. 1893 *Congregationalist* Sept. 14 A spooler from the thread mill and a 'hand' from the laundry.

Spooling, *vbl. sb.* Also 6 spoul-, 6-7 spoul-, 7 spoyl-. [f. SPOOT *v.*] The action or employment of winding spools.

c. 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeley* (1883) I. 167 The Accounts whereof declare the charges in the. spoolinge, warping, quilling, . . . and the like. 1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 658 They . . . demanded a Note. . . that they would for ever forward give 15d. a Yard for Weaving and 1s. for Spooling. 1891 *Miss Dowie Girl in Karp*, 232 All the. . . shearing, washing, carding, spinning and spooling.

b. *attrib.*, as *spooling-machine*, † *-turn*, *-wheel*.

c. 1564 in *Noake Worcest. Relics* (1877) 10 A spyninge turne and a spyngingeturne. *Ibid.* 12, if spyninge tournes, a spoolinge tourn. 1598 *Florio, Spola*, . . . a weavers role, spoling whele or quill turne. 1617 *Musheux Ductor*, A Quill-turne, that turnes the quilles, or spooling Whele. 1648 *HEXHAM II. Een Garen-kroon*, . . . a Spooling-whele. 1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnrl.* IV. 62 The spooling machine is cited as superior to that used in England. 1862 *Times* 27 Mar. A beautiful automatic spooling machine by Brookes.

† **Spoom**, *v.* *Obs.* [Alteration of SPOON *v.* 1]

intr. To run before the sea, wind, etc.; to scud.

Also *fig.*

c. 1620 *FLETCHER & MASS. Double Marr.* II. i. We'll spare her our main top-sail. . . Down with the foresail too, we'll spoom before her. 1628 F. FLETCHER *World Encomp.* by *Sir F. Drake* 40 By no means that we could conceive could helpe themselves, but by spooming along before the sea. 1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* II. i. 4 If it happened the foresaid members to be. . . spooming with a full saile hunt faire before the winde. 1687 *DUNNEN Hind & P.* II. 96 When vertue spooms before a prosperous gale, My heaving wishes help to fill the sail. 1830 *MORIARTY Husband Hunter* II. 119 As he skims the broad surface of the vast Atlantic, or spooms along the mighty Southern Ocean.

Spooming, *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.*]

† 1. Running before the wind. *Obs.* -1

1741 H. BROOKE *Constantia* Poems (1810) 397 The wind fresh blowing from the Syrian shore, Swift through the floods her spooming vessel bore.

2. [By association with *spume*.] Foaming.

1818 *KEATS Endym.* III. 70 O Moon! far-spooming Ocean hows to thee. 1865 *Reader* 4 Nov. 509/3 With a spooming plunge. . . He wrestles shoreward, paddling pitiously.

Spoon (spūn), *sb.* **Forms:** a. 1 spoon, 1, 4-5 spoon, 3-6 spone (5-6 spoune). *b.* 5 spoune, 6-7 spoun- (6 spown); 5- spoon, 6-7 spoune.

γ. 5-6 north. and *Sc.* spoyrn; north. 6 spoine, 9 spooia. *δ.* *Sc.* 5-6 spwne, 5-6, 9 spune, 9 speen; north. 5 spvne, 7, 9 speaun, 9 speun, speean, etc. [Common Teutonic: OE. *spōn*, = OFris. *spōn* (Wfris. *spoen*, *spaan*, Efris. *spōn*, Nfris. *spōn*, *spōn*, *spūn*), MLG and LG. *spōn*, ON. and Icel. *spōinn* (Norw. *spōnn*); the original stem **spōnn-* is differently (but normally) represented in ON. *spānn* (MSw. *spān*, Sw. *spān*, Da. *spaan*), OHG. and MHG. *spān* (G. *span*), MDu. *spaan* (Dn. *spaan*). In OE., as in most of the Continental languages, the word has only the general sense of 'chip'; sense 2 is specifically Scandinavian (Norwegian and Icelandic), but MLG. *spōn* had also the meaning of 'wooden spatula' as in *better-spōn*.]

† 1. A thin piece of wood; a chip, splinter, or shiver. *Obs.*

c. 725 *Corpus Gloss.* G 100, *Gingria*, spon. c. 900 *tr. Baeda's Hist.* III. ii. (1890) 156 Monige zen to-dæge of þæm tree þæs halgan Cristes mæles sponas & seclþon neomad. a. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 292 Genim þone neowran wyrtrutman, delf up þæt nigon sponas on þa winstran hand. c. 1320 *Sir Trist.* 2039 Bi water he sent adoun Lidt linden spon. 1387 *Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) V. 455 Of þe spones of his croys beelþ i-doo many vertues and wondres. *Ibid.* VI. 297 Pere was nougt oon spon þerof i-sele fette upon þe water. c. 1400 *Beryn* 3430 And wec bewe a-mys eny mæter spon. We knowe wele

. . . what pardon wee shall have. a. 1513 *FABYAN Chron.* v. cxxx. (1811) 113 Of the spones of y' crosse ar tolde manye woundres, the which I ouer passe.

† 2. A roofing-shingle. Also *collect.* *Obs.* 1316-7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 514 In v^e. Bord. et Spone colpand, xxvj s. viij d. c. 1357 *Ibid.* 506 Et in ij mill. Spons facied. *Ibidem*. 1414-5 *Ibid.* 511 Item in j M^e l^e spone empt. ad dictam Cameram (Prioris). 1475-6 in *Swayne Sarum Church-w.* Acc. (1896) 361 Of William Edyngdon for spones of y' elme, ix d.

3. A utensil consisting essentially of a straight handle with an enlarged and hollowed end-piece (the bowl), used for conveying soft or liquid food to the month, or employed in the culinary preparation or other handling of this.

Spoons are frequently distinguished according to the material of which they are made, as *horn*, *silver*, *wooden spoon*, or the special use for which they are adapted, as *dessert*, *narrow*, *mustard*, *salt*, *soup*, *table*, *tea spoon*.

a. c. 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 501 *Cotel*, *salter* *cotelier*, Knif, saler and spon. c. 1380 *Wyclif Scot. Wks.* I. 299 *Pei* bringen her cuppe and her spon, in tokene þat to drynke and pulment þei ben oblihisid bifore oþer. a. 1400-50 *Bk. Curtesy* 674 in *Babes Bk.* Two keruyng knyfes. . . þe thyrdde to þe lorde, and als a spon. c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 51 Breke ten egges in cup fulle fayre. . . And swynge by zolkes with spon. a. 1529 *Skelton Bonge of Court* 436 In his other sleue, he thought, I sawe A spon of golde, full of hony swete. 1553 *Emmet Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 18 In the stede of spones, they vse leaves of trees.

b. 1426 *Lydgo. De Guil. Pilgr.* 236/8 And the fatte away thei pulle with the spoon of cruete ycalled Syngulartye. 1531 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 47, x spowns with dyonmond Cnops. 1582 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees, 1835) 104 One dosen of silver spoones. 1605 H. PLAT *Delights for Ladies* II. x. This you muste now and then taste in a spoone. 1651 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. I. 38 A disson of spounis of mother of perill. 1681 *BELLON New Myst. Physick* Introd. 57 This Extract is to be given of it self, in a Spoon. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 174 Utensils, as spoons, knives, writing instruments, &c. of foreign and distant nations. 1796 H. HUMPHRIS *tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 491 The leaf of the first is founded in form of a spoon. c. 1850 *Arab. Nr.* (Rldg.) 605, I hegan with some rice, which I took in the common way with a spoon. 1853 *SOVER Panopthea*, 263 The Roman spoons. . . end on one side by a point, to pick shell-fish from their shell. 1875 *KITCHIN Dict. Mech.* 2288/1 Ancient Egyptian spoons were made shell-shaped.

c. 1796 *STEVENS Span. Dict.* s.v. *Cuchlara*, When a Man makes a Spoon of a Crust, as soon as he has sup'd his Broath, he eats his Spoon.

γ. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* II. 272 His fostyr moodyr. . . with a spoyrn gett kyndnes to him kyth. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 357/1 A spoyrn, *cochlar*. 1529 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) I. 21 Asylyer spoyrn. 1561 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees, 1835) 193 A pistola of gold & a syluer spoine. *δ.* c. 1475 *Cath. Angl.* (A) 357/1 A Spvne, *cochlar*. 1492 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 200 To the Dweke of Ross, to bordour a spwne ohowte, iij vicnorsis. 1543 *Abder. Reg.* (1844) I. 187 Ane amasir of syluer, an spwne of syluer. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. (1873) 43 Euyre schepheird hed ane horne spune. 1684, 1818 [see 3 a]. 18- *Sallad*, *The Ram of Diram* IV. The horns that war on the ram's head, Were fifty packs o' speens.

b. In allusion to the gift of a spoon to a child at its christening. *Obs.*

1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* v. iii. 168 Come, come my Lord, you'd spare your spoones.

3. In proverbial and other phrases:

a. In the proverb *He should have a long spoon that sups with the Devil*, or variations of this.

c. 1386 *CHAUCER Sgr.* T. 594 Therefore hihothet he a ful long spoon That shal eate with a feend. 1539 *TAVERNER Erasmi. Prov.* (1552) 9 He had ned to have a long spon. That shulde eate with the deuyll. 1597 *Jas. I. Daemon* I. v. 16 They that suppe keile with the Deuill, have neede of long spoons. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* II. ii. 103 This is a diuell, and no Monster: I will leaue him, I have no long Spoon. 1623 *WEBSTER Devil's Law-Case* iv. ii. Here's a latten spoon, and a long one, to feed with the devil! 1684 *Yorkshire Dial.* 55 (E.D.S.). He mun have a lang-Shafted spean that sups kail with the Devil. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xlv. He suld have a lang-shankit spune that wad sup kale wi' the deil. 1838 *BARHAM Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Lay St. Nicholas*, Who suppes with the Deville sholde have a long spoone! 1886 *MRS. LYNH LINTON Paston Carew* xxxvii. He had voluntarily supped with the devil, and his spoon had been too short.

b. In miscellaneous uses (see *quots.*).

1634 *ROWLEY Noble Soldier* II. iii. in *Bullen Old Pl.* (1882) I. Now! what hot poyson'd Custard must I put my Spooner into? a. 1635 *CORBET Foot. Strom.* (1648) 69 When private Men get sonnies they get a spoone, Without Ecclipsse, or any Start at noone. 1722-7 *BOYER Dict. Royal* II. s.v. To be past the Spoon, (to be beyond the State of Infancy). 1825 *KHARR & BALOWIN Newcastle Cal.* IV. 283/2 Throws out with a shovel what he brings in with a spoon. 1859 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 437 'To do business with a big spoon' is the same as to cut a big swabbe. 1863 *TRAFFORD World in Ch.* I. 296 Miss Sarah was always fond of putting her spoon into other people's broth.

c. To be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth, to be born in affluence or under lucky auspices.

1801 *Deb. U.S. Congress* 9 Jan. (1851) 905 It was a common proverb that few lawyers were born with silver spoons in their mouths. 1849 *LYTTON Caxtons* II. iii. I think he is born with a silver spoon in his mouth. 1885 E. GOSSE *Shaks. to Pope* 50 There never was a child so plainly born with the traditional silver-spoon in his mouth as Waller.

d. To make a spoon or spoil a horn, to make a determined effort to achieve something, whether ending in success or failure. *Orig. Sc.*

The making of spoons out of the horns of cattle or sheep was common in Scotland till late in the 19th cent.

1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* xxii. I aye said he was ane o' them

wad make a spune or spoil a horn. 1820 Hogg *Tales* (1866) 262 Cliffy Mackay will either make a spuen or spill a guid horn. 1860 TROLOPE *Castle Richmond* xv. It's better to make the spoon at once, even if we do run some small chance of spoiling the horn. 1892 *Boy's Own Paper* Dec. 87/1 Your son... will turn out something some day. He'll make a spoon or spoil a horn.

4. An implement of the form described above (sense 2), or something similar to this, used for various purposes: a. As a surgical instrument.

1425 *Ardur's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 24 Take þe instrument þat is called coclear—a spone. 1895 *Arnold & Sons' Catal. Surg. Instrum.* Index, Spoons, Cataract, Spoons, Enucleation. Spoons, Erasion. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 293 The pus and decomposing clot are scraped away with a sharp spoon.

b. In melting, heating, or assaying substances. †A spoon, the bowl of a ladle.

1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 296 For a ladil of irne, for the plumbis zetting, and a spune of irne. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. vii. 95 Eight, Is the Length of the Spoon of the Ladle. 1895 *Arnold & Sons' Catal. Surg. Instrum.* Index, Spoons, Cataract, Spoons, Enucleation. Spoons, Erasion. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 293 The pus and decomposing clot are scraped away with a sharp spoon.

c. A wooden golfing-club having a slightly concave head.

1814 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 419 The spoon [is used] when in an hollow. 1898 *Capt. Crawley's Football, etc. 80 (Golf)*. A variety of clubs, known as the long spoon, short spoon, putter, &c. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 459 Spoons, or wooden clubs of different lengths, with their faces hollowed out at various angles, are now almost obsolete.

d. A kind of artificial bait having the form of the bowl of a spoon, used in spinning or trolling.

1851 G. H. KINGSLEY *Sp. & Trav.* (1900) 449 In the broken water above I spun my spoon. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* iv. 113 The spoon is an excellent lure; they may be had of all sorts, sizes, fashions, and colours. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 14 There is probably no better all-round artificial spinning-bait for salmon and pike than the spoon.

e. A part of a cotton drawing-frame.

1853 *URC Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) II. 830 'The slivers from these pass over a series of conductors, termed 'spoons'... These instruments are weighted guide levers, mounted so as to be capable of turning upon centres.

f. †A. Spoon of the brisket, the hollow at the lower end of the breast-bone. *Obs.*

1596 *TURBERV. Venerie* 129 The rauens morsell (which is the gryssell at the spoone of the brisket). 1611 *Ibid.* 135 There is a little gristle which is vpon the spoone of the brisket, which we cal the Rauens bone. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Shepherd* i. vi. He that undoes him; Both cleave the brisket-bone, upon the spoone Of which, a little gristle grows. [1863 *THORNBURY True as Steel* III. 3 He scooped out the gristle from the spoon of the brisket.]

†b. Spoon of the stomach, the pit of the stomach. *Obs.*

1550 H. LLOYD *Treas. Health* I v. Boyle Frankensence... and make a plaster therof and bynd it to the sponne of the stomake.

c. Zool. A spoon-shaped part or process.

1725 *SLOANE Jamaica* II. 317 [Is a spoonbill's] Head.. ended in a round Spoon of two Inches Diameter. 1861 in *Rep. Smithsonian Instit.* 1880 251 Anatina has the spoon [supra a spoon-shaped plate] supported by a clavicle at the umbos.

B. The student last in each class in the list of mathematical honours at Cambridge; *spec.* the 'wooden spoon' (see *WOODEN A.*).

1824 *Gradus ad Cantabr.* s.v. The last of each class of the honours is denominated The Spoon... The Wooden Spoon, however, is *kar' tēoxny* The Spoon. 1852 C. A. BRISTOL *Five Yrs. Eng. Univ.* 125 There was more numerical difference between them than between the Second Wrangler and the spoon. 1861 225 The Senior Wrangler having perhaps 3,000 or 3,500 marks to the Spoon's 200.

T. slang or colloq. A shallow, simple, or foolish person; a simpleton, ninny, goose.

1799 *Carlton Ho. Mag.* 217 The spoons or novices are permitted from prudential motives to be successful at the commencement. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Fishes Dict.* s.v. *Sponny*. It is usual to call a very prating shallow fellow, a *rank spoon*. 1837 *MORNER Abel Allnut* xxii. 130 'None but a spoon would ever think so,' said the stranger. 1882 Mrs. HOUSTON *Recount. to Mercy* ii. There now, you are going to cry!... Now, that is being a spoon.

B. To be spoons with or on, to be sentimentally in love with (a girl). *slang.*

1860 *Slang Dict.* 224 'When I was spoons with you,' i.e., when young, and in our courting days before marriage. 1863 *E. Arden* (parody) in *Melbourne Punch*, Philip Kay and Enoch Arden, Both were 'Spoons' on Annie Lee. 1883 D. C. MURRAY *Gate of the Sea* I. 1. 7 Tregarthen... has gone spoons on the Churchill.

b. Without const.: Sentimental or silly fondness. - Also applied to persons: Sweethearts.

1868 E. YATES *Rocks Ahead* II. ii. This time it's an awful case of spoons. 1882 H. C. MERVILLE *Faint of B.* III. II. xii. 42 They were old spoons too when they were young. 1888 GUNTER *Mrs. Potter* x. 127 The moment he saw Ethel it became a wonderful case of 'spoons' upon his part.

9. *attrib.* a. In general use, as *spoon-case*, *-diet*, *-food*, *-stale*, etc.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 357/1 A 'Spoyne case, *coeliarium*. 1534 *Wells Wills* (1890) 91, ix *coeliaria argentea*, que continetur in quodam loculo vocato 'a spoon case'. 1826 in A. C. HUTCHINSON *Pract. Obs. Surg.* (ed. 2) 161 The rigid adherence to 'spoon diet'. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 185

The meal of it is seldom made into bread;... they use it mostly in 'spoon-food'. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 393 In case of mumps spoon-food only is to be given. 1801 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 296 It is an usual thing... to bore the same through with a 'spoon siele or bodkin'. 1880 *SURGEON Seru.* XXVI. 590 'Spoon victuals and milk must always be in the house.

b. In the sense 'resembling a spoon in shape', as *spoon-apparatus*, *-bonnet*, *-chisel*, etc.

1846 *HOLTZAPFEL Turning* II. 539 The 'spoon-bit', is generally bent up at the end to make a taper point. 1863 *KINGSLEY Water-Bab.* iii. 90 People must always follow the fashion, even if it be 'spoon-bonnets'. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Dec. 9/1 She will have the same 'spoon how and a long overhang aft and a modified fin keel. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2288/1 'Spoon-chisel', a bent chisel with the basil on both sides, used by sculptors. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 23 'Spoon-forks, as those articles... furnished with four or five prongs, are denominated. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2288/1 'Spoon-gauge', a gauge with a crooked end, used in hollowing out deep parts of wood. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 139 Melt them together in a silver or brass 'spoon ladle. 1851 *KINGSLEY Yeast* iii. We show them where the fish lie, and then... they can't get them out without us and the 'spoon-net'. 1758 *Elaboratory* 45 'Spoon stoppers must be fitted to these necks. 1858 *LARONER Handbk. Nat. Phil.* 139 A horizontal wheel which has been much used in France, called *roue à cuiller*, or 'spoon wheel.

10. *Comb.* a. In parasynthetic adjs., as *spoon-beaked*, *-billed*, *-bowed*, *-fashioned*, *-formed*.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 6 b/2 That instrument which we call the spoonweyse or spoonfashioned bullet-drawer. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Oryctol.* 178 *Myaria*=Bivalves; a spoon-formed tooth on one or both valves. 1896 *LVOFFERER Roy. Nat. Hist.* V. 513 The spoon-beaked sturgeon (*Polyodon folius*) of the Mississippi. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Aug. 6/3 It is so rarely that the... spoon-bowed cruiser of modern build is seen with such a name at her stern.

b. *Miscell.*, as *spoon-maker*, *-manufacturer*, *-warmer*; *spoon-like*, *-wise* adjs.

1686 Sir T. BROWNE *Norf. Birds* Wks. 1852 III. 314 They... are remarkable in their white colour, copper crown, and 'spoon or spatule-like bill. 1708 *SEWEL* II, *Lepidweyse*, spoon-like. 1837 *Penny Cyc.* VII. 430/1 On each side of this spoon-like process... is seen in each valve a large thick tooth. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 300/1 Its own point falls into a spoon-like indent. 1490 *Cantab. City Rec.*, Stephanus Rycards, 'spoonmaker. 1647 *HEXHAM* I, A spoon-maker, *can lefel-maker*. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 46 Domestic Implement Maker 1. Spoon Maker. 1835 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* (1845) III. 166 The 'spoon-manufacturer, who must remain stationary to fabricate his wares. 1885 *Catal. Service of Plate* 4 A 'spoon-warmer. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 7 b/2 With the little 'spoonweyse bullet-drawer, we shalbe able to drawe forth the bullets.

11. *Special Combs.*: spoon-bait, = sense 4 d; † spoon-brod, brads for nailing roof-shingles; spoon-child, a child which has to be fed with a spoon; spoon-fashion *adv.*, sitting into each other after the manner of spoons; † spoon-feather, -feathered a. (†); spoon-fed a., fed with a spoon like a child; *fig.* artificially nourished or supported; † spoon-hammer, -hand (see *quots.*); spoon-hook, a spoon-bait; spoon-nail, † (a) shingle-nails; (b) an irregular form of the human nail; † spoon-tree (see *quot.*); spoonways *adv.*, = *spoon-fashion*; spoon-wood (see *quots.*).

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 195 'Spoon-baits, trolling-spoons, and insects for salmon... and pickerel fishing. 1888 *GOODE Amer. Fishes* 61 Uncultured brethren who prefer the ignominious method of trolling with hand-line and spoon-bait. 1361-2 *Durham Acc. Rols* (Surtees) 127 In cc 'Sponbord empt... xij d. 1858 W. CORW *Lett. & Jmils* (1897) 244 The waiter almost feeds one like a 'spoon-child. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* II. xxii. 222 Petersen and myself, reclining 'spoon-fashion', covered among them. 1879 *ATCHERLEY Trip Boerland* 162 All five were fast asleep 'spoon fashion' on the ground. 1648 *HEXHAM* II, *Een duyken*, a young Dove, or a Pigeon with 'spoon feathers. c. 1340 *Nominate* (Skeat) 852 *Poucyens enbrunnechez*, 'Sponfytherede chykenes. 1557 *REYVE God's Plea* 189 When your prosperity crept out of the nest, and first cast the shell from her spoonfeathered head. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 21 May 6 (Encycl. D.), The Conservative papers claim... that 'spooned undertakings have no solid commercial basis. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* III. 309 The 'Spoon hammer... bath round Buttons at both ends. 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulgar* T., 'Spoon hand, the right hand. 1888 *GOODE Amer. Fishes* 465 The latter is taken by trolling with a... minnow bait, or a 'spoon-hook. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 227/1 A swivel and a fluted or kidney-shaped spoon-hook. c. 1310 *Durham Acc. Rols* (Surtees) 511 In ccce de 'Sponayl empt. pro camera Prioris, xij d. 1899 *Hutchinson's Arch. Surg.* X. 148 The nail, instead of presenting a convex surface, is depressed into a slight hollow—the 'spoon nail'. 1772 J. R. FORSTER *Kalm's Trav.* I. 262 The 'Spoon-tree never grows to a great height... The Indians... used to make their spoons and trowels of the wood of this tree. 1789 *TROTTER Dis. Seamen* 54 They are stowed 'spoonways, and so closely locked into one another's arms, that it is difficult to move without treading upon them. 1814 *Pursu. Flora Amer. Septentr.* II. 362 *Tilia glabra*... This tree is known by the name of Lime- or Linetree; Basswood; 'Spoonwood. 1847 *DARLINGTON Amer. Woods*, etc. (1860) 214 *Kalmia latifolia*. Mountain Laurel. Calico Bush. Spoon-wood.

b. In the names of animals, birds, etc., as spoon-beak, -egg, -goose, -hinge, -muscle, -shell, -worm (see *quots.*).

1893 *COZENS-HARRY Birds* Norf. 49 'Spoonbeak, Shoveller duck. c. 1711 *PETIVER Gazophyl.* x. xciv. Many girdled 'Spoon-eggs. 1782 P. H. BRUCE *Ment.* viii. 259 There is another kind called 'spoon-geese; their beaks... at the

extremity are flat like the mouth of a spoon beaten out. c. 1711 *PETIVER Gazophyl.* x. xciv. Small, white, thin 'Spoon-hinge. *Ibid.*, Small, white, thin, 'Spoon-Muscle. 1867 *LOVELL Edible Mollusks* 155 On some parts of the Devonshire coast it [truncated mya] is known as the 'spoon-shell. 1841 E. FORBES *Brit. Starfishes* 259 Gaertner's 'Spoon-worm. *Thalassena Neptuni*. *Ibid.* 263 Common Spoon-worm. *Echiurus vulgaris*. 1855 *KINGSLEY Glaucus* 83 That curious and rare radiate animal, the Spoonworm. 1879 E. P. WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 580 One... is known on the coast of the South of England as Neptune's Spoon-worm.

Spoon, v.1 *Naut. Obs.* (exc. *arch.*). Also 6 *spone*, 7 *spoonne*, *spoune*. [Of obscure origin. See also *SPOOM v.*]

1. *intr.* In sailing, to run before the wind or sea; to scud. Also with *away*. (Common in 17th cent.)

1576 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1609) VII. 206 We had so much wind that we spooned after the sea. 1588 *PARKE* tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 301 They spooned before the winde with their foresayle halfe mast hie. 1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* ix. 40 If she will neither Try nor Hull, Then Spoon, that is, put her right before the wind. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* i. ii. 17 The Ship lies very broad off; it is better spooning before the Sea, than trying or hulling. 1694 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* iv. xviii. (1737) 75 The next day we spied nine Sail that came spooning before the Wind. 1722 *De Foe Col. Jack* xviii. (1840) 298 We went spooning away large with the wind for one of the islands. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* II. i. [copying *quot.* 1669]. The ship lay very broad off, so we thought it better spooning before the sea, than trying or hulling. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780), *Spooning*. By the explanation of this term in our dictionaries, it seems formerly to have signified that movement in navigation, which is now called scudding. Be that as it may, there is at present no such phrase in our sea-language. [1886 R. F. BURTON *Arab. Nrs.* (18r. ed.) I. 151 We ceased not spooning before a fair wind till we had exchanged the sea of peril for the sea of safety.]

fig. 1671 *CROWNE Juliana* v. Whilst you set sail... And leave this floating world behind. Till spooning gently on... You turn an angel unaware.

2. To move rapidly on or upon another vessel.

1608 *Admiralty Ct. Exam.* 40, 20 Dec., The sea going high forced the Scottish ship to Spoon on borde the Elizabeth. *Ibid.*, [It] came spooning upon the Elizabeth.

3. *trans.* (See *quot.*)

c. 1635 *CAPT. N. BOTELER Dial. Sea Services* (1685) 293 They use to set the Fore-sail to make her the steddier, and this is called spooning the Fore-sail.

Spoon (*spūn*), v.2 [*f. SPOON sb.*]

1. *trans.* To lift or transfer by means of a spoon. Chiefly with preps. and advs., as *into*, *off*, *out*, *up*.

1715 *Disc. Death* 75 How must his meat be chewed for him, and Papp spooned into his Mouth. 1826 *DISRAELI V. Grey* II. v. She negligently spooned her soup, and then, after much parade, sent it away untouched. 1845 *ALD. SMITH Fort. Scattergood* *Fant.* xxii. Mr. Bam at the sideboard... spooning up the [salad-dressing]. 1850 *DICKENS Uncomm. Trav.* xix. He... spooned his soup into himself with a malignancy of hand and eye that blighted the amiable questioner. 1905 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* p. lxvii. The spoons were used to spoon out the incense.

fig. and transf. 1856 *MRS. BROWNING Aur. Leigh* v. 16r A pewter age... An age of scum, spooned off the richer part. 1870 H. A. NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* xxxiv. 193 The expanded epipodite of the second pair of maxillae, which constantly spoons out the water from... the branchial chamber.

2. In games: a. *Croquet*. (See *quot.* 1896.)

1865 F. LOCKER *Long. Lyrics, Mr. Placid's Flirtation* vii. Belabour thy neighbour, and spoon through thy hoops. 1872 R. C. A. PRIOR *Notes Croquet* 56 *Spoon* is a term that could hardly have been suggested by any application of a mallet to a ball. 1896 *Encycl. Sport* I. 254 The following are foul strokes...: To spoon i.e. to push a ball without an audible knock.

b. *Cricket*. To hit or lift (the ball) up in the air with a soft or weak stroke.

1879 *Boy's Own Paper* 13 Dec. 168/2 To the younger boys he gave slow balls, which they were induced to 'spoon', and were caught out in consequence. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 17 May. Having made five he spooned one to long off.

c. *Golf*. To hit (a ball) in putting so as to lift it.

1896 W. PARK *Game of Golf* 217 The ball must be fairly struck at, and not pushed, scraped, or spooned.

3. To catch (fish) by means of a spoon-bait.

1888 *MRS. H. WAKO R. Elsmere* 346 He had with him all the tackle necessary for spooning pike.

4. *intr.* To lie close together, to fit into each other, in the manner of spoons.

1887 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 781/2 Two persons in each bunk, the sleepers 'spooning' together, packed like sardines. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 343/2 The precision with which we could 'spoon' that sad night was truly beautiful to behold.

b. *trans.* To lie with (a person) spoon-fashion. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 49/2 'Now spoon-me.' Sterling stretched himself out on the warm flag-stone, and the boy nestled up against him.

5. To hollow out, make concave, after the fashion of a spoon.

1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 459 (*Golf*). The face of the brassy is often 'spooned' or sloped backward, so as to raise the ball in the air.

II. 6. *intr.* To make love, esp. in a sentimental or silly fashion. *collog.*

1831 *LADY GRANVILLE Lett.* (1894) II. 77 The billiard room, in which they spooned. 1864 *MEREDITH Emilia* xxxvi. You might have—pardon the slang—'spooned', who knows? 1872 *LEVER Ld. Kitegobbin* lxix. So long as a man spoons, he can talk of his affection. 1898 *WOLCOMBE Fr. Morn litt* *Eve* vii. 84 Many danced, while others spooned under the influence of the summer moonlight.

b. *Const. on* (a person).

1882 A. EDWARDS *Ballroom Repentance* l. 68 The young woman with ribbons, you know, that you were spooning on. **7. trans.** To court or pay addresses (to a person), esp. in a sentimental manner.

1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* l. 252 It was pleasant to spoon her when there was nothing else to do. 1894 K. GRAHAME *Pagan Papers* 148 When a Fellow was spooning his sister once, they used to employ him to carry notes.

+Spoonage. *Obs.* [f. SPOON sb. + -AGE.] The practice of feeding with a spoon.

1886 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. x. 48 Sucke she might a Teat for teeth. And spoonage too did fail.

Spoonbill (spū'nīl). [f. SPOON sb. + BILL sb.², after Du. *lepelhaar* (in Kilian *lepelcr, lepel-gans*), f. *lepel* spoon.]

1. **Ornith.** One or other of various species of birds belonging to the widely distributed genus *Platalea*, characterized by having a long spatulate or spoon-shaped bill; esp. the common white species, *P. leucorodia*.

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* III. 288 The Spoon-bill. *Plataea sive Pelicanus*. The Bill is... of the likeness of a Spoon, whence also the Bird it self is called by the Low Dutch, *Lepelaer*, that is, Spoon-bill. 1681 Grew *Museum* I. iv. 66 The Head of the Shovler or Spoonbill. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 6 The Spoonbill... differs a good deal from the crane, yet approaches this class more than any other. 1828 LYTTON *Pelham* II. iii. What... that one foot square of mortality, with an aquatic-volucrine face, like a spoonbill? 1862 J. G. WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* II. 670 The beak of an adult Spoonbill is about eight inches in length, very much flattened. c. 1880 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* IV. 188 Only half a dozen species of Spoonbills are known.

b. With distinguishing terms.

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* III. 289 *Tiankqueetut*, or the Mexican Spoon-bill... feeds only on living fish. *Ibid.*, The Brazilian Spoon-bill... In figure... agrees with the European *Plataea*, differing only in colour. 1750 *Slane Jamaica* II. 317 *Plataea incarnata*. The American Scarlet-Pelican, or Spoon-bill. 1785 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* III. t. 13 White Spoonbill, *Platalea leucorodia*. *Ibid.* 16 Roseate Spoonbill, *Platalea ajaja*. *Ibid.* v. t. 17 Dwarf Spoon-bill, *Platalea pygmaea*. c. 1835 *Encycl. Method.* (1845) XXIII. 405/1 *Platalea tenuirostris*. Slender-beaked Spoonbill. 1836 *Asiatic Researches* I. t. 71 The Pigmy Spoonbill is ash grey above, and white beneath. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 430 The Australian species are—Royal Spoonbill, *Platalea regia*; Yellow-billed S., *P. flavipes*.

c. *pl.* The genus *Platalea*, to which these species belong.

1819 STEPHENS *Shaw's Zool.* XI. II. 641 The Spoonbills live in society in the maritime marshes, or near the mouths of great rivers. 1834 McMurtry *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 150 The Spoonbills approximate to the storks in the whole of their structure. 1879 E. P. WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 328 The Spoonbills and Ibises form the family called *Plataleidae*.

2. A spatulate or spoon-shaped bill.

1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xv. In the swan, the web-foot, the spoon-bill, the long neck... bear all a relation to one another.

3. *Ichth.* (See *quots.*)

1882 *Imperial Dict.* IV. 168/1 *Spoon-bill*,... a name given to a kind of sturgeon (*Polyodon spatula*) found in the Ohio, Mississippi, &c. 1892 J. A. THOMSON *Outl. Zool.* 430 The paddle-fish or spoon bill of the Mississippi.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *spoonbill bonnet-fashion*, -like; *spoonbill cat*, *duck*, *snipe* (see *quots.*).

1881 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 5/1 When the 'spoonbill bonnet' was abruptly cast aside for the bonnet no bigger than a cheese plate. 1882 JORON & GILBERT *Syn. Fishes N. Amer.* 83 *Polyodon spatula*, Paddle-fish; *Spoon-bill Cat. 1813 MONTAGU *Ornith. Suppl. Scap-Duck*. *Provincial (name). *Spoon-bill Duck. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 50 *Spatula clypeata*. Shoveller; Spoonbill Duck. 1883 *Fall Mall G.* Suppl. 2 June. The extraordinarily rare 'spoonbill snipe'.

Spoon-billed, *a.* [f. *prec.*] Having a spoon-shaped bill. Used in specific names (see *quots.*).

Also *spoon-billed* *butterball*, *heron*, *teal* or *widgeon*, &c. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 99 *Anas Platyrhynchos Gervasi*,... the spoon-billed Duck. 1844 *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XIII. 178 This curious bird (a spoon-billed Tringa) described by Dr. Pearson. 1869 *Ibis* v. 430 A full description of the spoon-billed Sandpiper. 1886 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 261/1 The marvellous Spoon-billed Sandpiper, *Eurynorynchus fuscus*, whose true home has still to be discovered.

Spoondrift (spū'odrīf). [f. SPOON v.¹ + DRIFT sb.] Spray swept from the tops of waves by a violent wind and driven continuously along the surface of the sea. Now commonly *SPINDRIFT*.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Spoon-Drift*, a sort of showery sprinkling of the sea-water, swept from the surface of the waves in a tempest, and flying according to the direction of the wind like a vapour. 1792 NARINE *Poems* 103 When the bold seaman can no longer brave The dreadful spoondrift of the foaming wave. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch.* *Jrnl.* III. 181/2 A light-vessel... ever and anon submerged in the trough of sea, spray, and spoon-drift. 1847 Sir J. C. ROSS *Voy. Antarct. Reg.* I. 51 The violent gusts that rushed along the almost perpendicular coast line, raising the spoon-drift in clouds over us. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea Painter's Log* 108 The hard black hills of water... being almost hidden a few hundred yards from the ship by this driving spoondrift.

transf. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 644 Driving snow is also sometimes termed spoon-drift.

Spooned, *a.* [f. SPOON sb. + -ED.] Having the shape of, hollowed out like, a spoon.

1890 *Daily News* 14 June 5/1 Why is the 'baffed' or spooned bonnet of one year given up next year in favour of a bird of paradise? 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Jan. 3/2 It is a confession of inability to get a ball... into the air without the use of a spooned club.

Spooner¹. [f. SPOON sb. + -ER¹] + 1. One who makes spoons. *Obs.*—

c. 1515 Cocke *Lorell's B.* 9 Spomers, torners, and batters.

2. A spoon-holder.

1896 *Advance* (Chicago) 10 Sept. Tea Pot, Sugar-bowl, Creamer and Spooner.

Spooner². [f. SPOON v. 5 + -ER¹] One who spoons or makes love sentimentally.

1887 BLACK *Sabina Zembra* xi. 'Spooners are not very interesting.' 'I beg your pardon?' said she innocently. 'Lovers, I should say.'

Spoonerism. [f. the name of the Rev. W. A. Spooner (1844-).] An accidental transposition of the initial sounds, or other parts, of two or more words.

Known in colloquial use in Oxford from about 1835. 1900 *Globe* 5 Feb. To one unacquainted with technical terms it sounds as if the speaker were guilty of a spoonerism.

Spoonery, *nonce-word*. [f. SPOON sb. 7 + -ERY.] Foolishness, silliness.

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 558 Your lads pretended to respect the constitution—they are not guilty of such spoonery.

Spoon-feed (spū'nīd), *v.* [f. SPOON sb. + FEED v. Cf. *spoon-fed* SPOON sb. 11.] *trans.* To feed with a spoon. Chiefly *fig.*

1615 ROWLANDS *Mel. Knight* (Huntarian Cl.) 20 Taught by the prating Nurse which did spoon-feed him. 1864 BROWNING *Dram. Pers.*, *Death in Desert* 105 So, minds at first must be spoon-fed with truth. 1890 *10th Cent.* Nov. 855 They are anxious to more than spoon-feed the people of Ireland with self-government. 1900 *Athenaeum* 28 Apr. 520/3 To urge men to learn is a far higher profession than to spoon-feed them with learning.

Spoonful (spū'fūl). [f. SPOON sb. + -FUL.] As much as fills a spoon; such an amount as can be lifted in a spoon.

a. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 193 He hadde nougt a spoonful ale. c. 1380 in *Kel. Ant.* I. 52 Pouder of seede of lanett a spoonful, and of love-ache a spoonful. a. 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 75 Putte berin a spoonful of comon salt. c. 1475 HEMYNGS *Poems* (S.T.S.) III. 152 Thre spoonful of be blak spynce. 1547 BOORNE *Brer. Health* 5 207 Drynke halfe a spoonful mornynge and euerynyng. 1599 B. JONSON: *Ev. Man out of Hum.* iv. i. How cleanly he wipes his spoon at euery spoonfull of any whil-meate he eats. 1695 *Laws Statuaries* iii. (1808) 17 A true note in writing... certifying the just number of pieces, slabs, or spoonfuls of tin above a pound weight. 1669 W. SWINSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 328 It gives help... being taken to the quantity of three or four spoonfulls. 1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 661/1 Sometimes a Spoonful, and sometimes but some few Drops. 1800 tr. *Lavange's Chem.* I. 430 Throw this mixture by spoonfuls into a crucible. 1890 *Science-Gossip* XXVI. 263 When a spoonful of food is dropped in, the water seems in a moment to be alive with fish.

b. 1547 ANDREW BRUNSWEYKE'S *Distill. Waters* D, Dronke of the same water four spoones full at nyght is good agaynst the hote cough. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physike* 145/2 Administre of this water three spoonesfull. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* v. (1864) 125 We had brought with us a bag of farinha... and a few spoonfuls of salt. 1897 OUDIN *Massarenes* xiii. Two spoonfuls of Cognac in it.

b. *transf.* A very small quantity or number.

1537 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xv. If he haue a spon full of latine, he wyll shewe forth a hoggeshead withoute any lernynge. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 79 One that hath but n sponefull of witte, make answer to this question. 1624 N. CULVERWEL *Lt. Nature* I. xv. (1661) 127 Babes in Intellectuals must take in... those spoonfuls of Knowledge. 1894 *Advance* (Chicago) 9 Aug. Those who come [to a service] find only 'a spoonful' present, and no leader.

Spoonified, *pp. a.* [f. SPOON sb. 7.] Converted into a 'spoon' or silly fellow.

1838 'Quiz Jr.' *Char. Sk. Young G.* 35 The 'Spoonified Young Gentleman' has a puff, potatoe-looking phiz.

Spoonly, *adv. rare.* [f. SPOONY a. 1.] In a foolish or silly manner.

1861 WYATT MELVILLE *Tibury Nogo* 52 Little did I think how spoonly I had managed my good fortune.

Spoonyness, Also *spooney*-. [f. SPOONY a.] 1. Foolishness, silliness.

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 273 Abating a little spooniness about respect due to the audience... it appears to us to be a most sensible piece of criticism.

2. The condition of being sentimentally in love.

1864 E. YATES *Broken to Harness* I. v. 80 A sharp attack of what is commonly known as 'spooniness'. 1882 MISS BRADDOCK *Mt. Royal* II. ix. 185 A man in the last stage of spooniness will stand anything.

Spooning, *vb. sb.* [f. SPOON v.² 6.] Court-ing or love-making of a sentimental kind.

1872 LEVER *Ld. Kilgobbin* lxx. That coquetry of admiration and flattery which, in the language of slang, is called spooning. 1891 BARING-GOULD in *Troubadour Land* ix. Raymond... not seeing the fun of this romantic spooning of his wife, laylaid and slew him.

attrib. 1880 MISS BRADDOCK *Just as I am* vii. Did the spooning process seem a little flat this evening?

Spoonish, *a.* [f. SPOON sb. 7.] Foolish.

1833 FRASER'S *Mag.* VIII. 627 A more boobyish, spoonish specimen of slip-slop was never submitted.

Spoonism. [f. SPOON sb. 7.] Foolish conduct or behaviour; silliness.

1839 FRASER'S *Mag.* XX. 152 Spoonism and spunging-houses are not usually selected and approved as the main-springs of romantic story.

Spoonless, *a.* [f. SPOON sb. + -LESS.] Lacking a spoon.

1837 CAMPBELL in *Athenaeum* 11 Mar. 174/1 My spoonless fingers whipped considerable portions into my mouth.

Spoon-meat. [f. SPOON sb. + MEAT sb.] Soft or liquid food for taking with a spoon, esp. by infants or invalids.

1555 WATREMAN *Farrle of Fancies* II. x. 225 They are ware, not to spill any sponne meate. 1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* (1878) 101 No sponne meate no bellifull, labourers thinke. 1639 O. WOOD *Alph. Bk. Secrets* 195 Eate neither Milke, Broath, nor sponne meate, salt meats, nor fried. 1675 H. WOOLLEY *Gentlew. Comp.* 71 Do not venture to eat Sponne-meate so hot, that the tears stand in your eyes. 1740 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) II. 114 To shew that he was a child, they fed him on the stage with sponne-meate. 1831 CARLYLE *Sw. Ret.* I. xi. Did he, at one time, wear drivel-hibs, and live on sponne-meate? 1884 HUXLEY in L. HUXLEY *Life* (1900) II. 70 A fortnight's sponne-meate reduced me to inanition.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A kind of this.

1611 COTGER, *London*, a certaine sponne-meate made of creame, Rose-water, and Sugar. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* vi. 217 To refresh the Patient with Broths and comfortable Sponne-meats. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 106 The best... that the poor Sick can get here, are Culinary Vegetables and Sponne-Meats. 1783 *Med. Comm.* I. 238 It allowed sponne-meats to pass.

c. *fig.* and *transf.*

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 9 Martin cald his Arguments Sponne Meat in his protest. 1608 DEKKER *Belman of London* Wks. (Grosart) III. 166 The fist lump, is called Sponne-meate, and that is a messe of knauerie served in about Supper time. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch. Hen. IV.* lxxxviii, Aldermen are still Caudle and Custard, Sponne-meate to the Mouth Of present Power. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* v. 113 All human achievement must be wrought down to this sponne-meate.

Spoon-shaped, *pp. a.* [f. SPOON sb.] Having the shape of a spoon; cochleariform.

1817 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxiii. II. 331 At the extremity of each tarsal joint these animals are furnished with a spoon-shaped sucker. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 14 Leaves spoon-shaped. 1824 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 94 Drills for tempered steel... are generally rounded, or spoon-shaped, as it is called.

+Spoonwort. *Bot. Obs.* [f. SPOON sb., after the Latin name or Du. *lepelblad*, G. *löffelkraut*.] The common scurvy-grass, *Cochlearia officinalis*.

1598 LYTE *Doctores* 117 Spooneworte, at the first his leaves be broad and thicke. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. lxxxii. 323 The common Scuruie grasse or spoonewort, hath leaues somewhat like a spoon. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 94 Bees gather of these flowers following... In March... Spoonwort. 1725 *Fam. Diet.* s.v. *Scurvy-Grass*. Hence it is that they have had the Latin Name as also that of Spoonwort in English. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 328 Spoonwort, *Cochlearia*.

Spony (spū'ni), *sb.* Also *spooney*, *spoonie*. [f. SPOON sb. 7.]

1. A simple, silly, or foolish person; a noodle.

1795 PORTER *Dict. Cant* (ed. 2), *Spony*, a foolish pretending fellow. 1818 *Sporting Mag.* III. 51 He must still race on... and his owner must find spoonies to keep him company at this sport. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxvii. What the deuce can she find in that spooney of a Pitt Crawley. 1865 LE FANU *Gry Dew* III. xxv. 264 Time... if he makes us sages in some particulars, in others, makes us spoonies.

2. One who spoons or is foolishly amorous.

1857 'C. BENE' *Verdant Green* III. iv. You don't mean to say you've been doing the spooney—that you call making love? 1878 MARY C. JACKSON *Chapman's Cares* I. v. 57 Pen calls him a spoony, and ridicules him unmercifully.

Spony (spū'ni), *a.* Also *spooney*. [f. SPOON sb. 7, 8, or v. 6, 7.]

1. *a.* Of persons, etc.: Foolish, soft, silly.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Spony*, foolish, half-witted, nonsensical. 1813 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 68 We had some prime slang on the road and, of course, blew up every spoony fellow we could meet. 1835 JAMES GIBBY *xiv*. I was spoony enough to let him get off. 1876 *Mod. Christianity* 60 Then you think that Preists are bound to be mild and spoony?

Comb. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v. A man who has been drinking till he becomes disgusting... is said to be spoony drunk. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* lxxxviii. 'Very singular style of person'—lisped a spooney-looking cornet.

b. Of things: Characterized by foolishness or silliness.

1843 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 115, I am really at last going to settle in some spooney quarters in the country. 1846 THACKERAY *Crit. Rev.* Wks. 1886 XXIII. 236 That picture is more decidedly spoony than, perhaps, any other of this present season. 1850 — *Pendennis* xiii. They [letters] are too spoony and mild.

2. Sentimentally or foolishly amorous.

1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Envy* xxii. I never was in love myself, but I've seen many others spoony. 1859 LEVER *D. Dunn* lxvi. The man who is not actually in love with you, but only 'spoony'. 1882 B. M. CROKER *Proper Pride* I. iii. 52 They are not a bit a spooney couple; at least I never see any billing or cooing.

b. *Coost. on or upon.*

1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 23, I must confess, I felt rather spoony upon that vixen. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* vi. Blake got spoony on a gipsy girl. 1891 NAT. GOULD *Double Event* 60 Marston's awfully spoony on Kingdon's lass.

c. Expressive of sentimental fondness.

1882 B. M. CROKER *Proper Pride* I. v. 85 Not a spoony, love-lorn effusion, but a good, rational, amusing letter. 1884 *Cent. Mag.* Dec. 191/2 The little sighs I sigh, and all the spoony ways and looks I can't help treating them to.

Hence **Spoonyship**, *nonce-word*.

1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIII. 453 To be thrown over... is such evidence of spoonyship as a man of sense or spirit can never willingly submit to.

Spoonyism. Also *spooneyism*. [f. *prec.* + -ISM.] Spoony or foolish state or quality; silliness, spooniness.

1854 *Tait's Mag.* XIX. 349, I discovered her alone... and... insensibly found myself reduced to the most absurd state of

spooneyism. 1863 MISS BRADDOON *Aurora Floyd* xiii, His innate manliness of character preserved him from any taint of that quality our argot has christened spooneyism. 1889 *Illustr. Lond. News* 12 Oct. 454/3 No one since Younge has so understood the 'spooneyism' of the young soldier, his sheep-faced manner in the presence of his adored one.

Spoor (spū-), *sb.* Also *g* spore. [a. Du. *spoor* (in South African use), repr. MDu. *spoor*, *spor*, = OE., MLG., OHG. and MHG., ON. *spor* (ME. *-spore*, *-spurre*, Wflem. *spuur*, Wfris. *spoor*, G. dial. *spor*, Da., Norw., Icel. *spor*, Sw. *spår*), related to MHG. *spür(e)*, *spur*, *G. spur*. The stem is also represented in OE. *spyrrian* SPEER *v.*]

1. The trace, track, or trail of a person or animal, esp. of wild animals pursued as game.

a. 1823 in Pringle *Eng. Settlers Albany*, S. Afr. (1824) 84 Soon afterwards the *spoor* (foot-prints) of three Caffers was discovered, and of course we then knew where they went. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Afr.* I. 197 Following the 'spoor', or tracking the footmarks of man, or beast, is considered quite a science amongst the border Colonists. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* xii, At one stream the fresh spoor of a troop of lions was deeply imprinted in the wet sand. 1863 BARRING-GOULD *Iceland* 103, I rode on ahead, following the spoor of other horses. 1880 R. S. WATSON *Visit to Vazan* vii. 120 We several times passed the recent spoor of wild boars.

β. 1852 THOREAU *Lett.* (1865) 66 The vast valley-like 'spore' of some celestial beast.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1865 [W. F. CAMPBELL] *Short Amer. Transp.* 5 Icebergs were seen, and a spoor was followed to St. Louis, on the Mississippi. *Ibid.* 84 Surely the spoor of the Arctic Current was under foot. 1870 HUXLEY *Lay Serp.* ix. (1874) 179 It is the spoor of the game we are tracking. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gl. Ice Age* vi. 78 When we follow the spoor of those [glaciers] that crept down from the Southern Uplands.

c. *collect.* (without article).

1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* xxi, I walked to the fountain to seek for elephants' spoor. 1873 *Routledge's Yng. Gentl. Mag.* May 351, I left my skärm and looked for spoor. 1879 ATCHERLEY *Trip Børrland* 153 They had discovered a water-hole, surrounded with numerous spoor.

2. The track of a vehicle.

Cf. ME. *cart-spore*, *-spurre*, and *whale-spore*.

1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* xiii, Eventually, we discovered the spoor of the waggons. 1861 C. J. ANOENOR *Okavango* iv. 46 During the first day's march, we followed the spoor of our wagon.

Spoor, *sb.* *2* *dial.* (See *gnot*.)

1837 in *Archæol.* (1838) XXVII. 299 In this drift the shield was found, being forced to the surface by the spoor (the implement used in ballasting).

Spoor (spū-), *v.* [f. SPOOR *sb.* 1 or ad. Du. *sporen*.]

1. *trans.* To trace (an animal) by the spoor.

1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* xxi, He could not see those [elephants] we were spooring. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* 122 We spoorred them beautifully into a dense thicket. 1869 F. V. KIRBY *Sport E. C. Afr.* xvi. 173 An hour later we spoorred our rhino into a thick bamboo jungle.

2. *intr.* To follow a spoor or trail.

1865 [W. F. CAMPBELL] *Short Amer. Transp.* i. 5 While thus spooring for some thousands of miles, other things were noticed. 1866 BAOEN-POWELL *Matabele Campaign* iv, One nigger-boy, who can ride and spoor and can take charge of the horses.

Hence *Spooring vbl. sb.*

1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* xv, I had great faith in the spooring powers of the Bamangwato men. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* 392 Though we had the benefit of January's spooring, we could never find him. 1865 *Longin. Mag.* July 265 Preparing a fresh supply of snuff against his coming spooring operations.

Spoor(e), *obs.* forms of SPUR *sb.*

Spoorer (spū-er), [f. SPOOR *v.*] One who follows an animal, etc., by the trace or trail; a tracker.

1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* xv, Several of the spoorers affirmed that they had heard the elephants break a tree in advance. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* 259, I followed silently in the rear of the spoorers. 1869 F. V. KIRBY *Sport E. C. Afr.* x. 112 As a spoorer I have never known a better.

†**Spoor**, *Obs. rare.* Also 6 *sporne*. [Of obscure origin.] A special kind of spectre or phantom.

1854 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* vii. xv. (1886) 155 They have so fraied us with... Robin goodfellow, the sporne, the mare, the man in the oke, and such other bugs, that we are afraid of our own shadows. 1887 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxiv. (1592) 546 Thereupon also did some of the Gentiles surmise, that they had crucified a Ghost or Sporne in steade of him. [a 1627 MIDDLETON, etc. *Witch* l. ii. Dwarfs, Imps, the Sporne, the Mare, the Man i' th' Oak.]

Spor, *obs.* form of SPUR *sb.* and *v.*

Sporadial, *a. rare* = *o*. [Cf. next and -IAL.]

Sporadic. (Worcester, 1846, citing *Phil. Mag.*)

Sporadic (sporæ'dik), *a.* Also 7 -ick. [ad. med.L. *sporadicus* (13th c.), a. Gr. *σπορᾱδικός*, f. *σπορᾱδ*, *σπορᾱς* scattered, dispersed, f. the stem of *σπορᾱ*, *σπορᾱς* sowing: cf. *σπείρειν* to sow, scatter. So F. *sporadique* (1690), It. *sporadico*, Sp. *esporadico*.]

1. *Path.* Of diseases: Occurring in isolated instances, or in a few cases only; not epidemic. a 1689 SYDENHAM *Wks.* (1788) l. i. 6 These I call inter-current or sporadic acute diseases, because they happen at

all times, when epidemics rage. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Sporadic*, in Medicine, an Epithet given to such Diseases as have some special or particular Cause, and are dispersed here and there. 1752 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 385 The plague has been mostly sporadic, seldom epidemical. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xiv. 152 Other sporadic and epidemic fevers. 1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 326 A man who died of sporadic cholera. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 25 June 5/2 The disease is distinctly sporadic, or due to local causes, and therefore unlikely to spread.

2. Scattered or dispersed, occurring singly or in very small numbers, in respect of locality or local distribution.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 90 About 92 genera...are what are called sporadic, or dispersed over different and widely separated regions. 1856 S. P. WOODWARD *Mollusca* iii. 350 Those species which characterise particular regions are called 'endemic'...The others, sometimes called 'sporadic', possess great facilities for diffusion. 1865 FARRAR *Chapt. Lang.* 29 In various sporadic families, which some would call Turanian. 1877 M. FOSTER *Physiol.* i. iii. (1878) 89 In the sporadic ganglia the evidence of automatic action seems more clear.

b. Appearing, happening, etc., now and again or at intervals; occasional.

1847 H. BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurture* viii. (1861) 206 Sporadic cases of sanctification. 1854 R. F. BURTON *Mission to Gelele* II. 77 Sporadic heroines...are found in every clime and in all ages. 1877 OWEN *Desp. Wellesley* p. xix, A series of sporadic encounters of a petty and inglorious character. 1882 *Times* 7 Feb., The continuance of sporadic troubles in Basutoland.

c. Of single persons or things: Accidental; isolated.

1821 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1850) 316 Has any sporadic squire the right to say, that it shall be punished with death? 1875 H. JAMES R. HUDSON iv. 129 Rowland began to think of the Baden episode as a mere sporadic piece of disorder. 1878 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* vii. 217 215 This production was...a sporadic or abrupt act.

3. Characterized by occasional or isolated occurrence, appearance, or manifestation.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 378/1 The occasional occurrence of diseases...usually epidemic, in a sporadic form. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 146 Its manifestation will not be sporadic, but it will be in one race as in another. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xviii. xiv. V. 368 Meanwhile, the Austrians on front do, in a sporadic way, attack...our batteries. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* Intro. § 123 All known MSS. shew...traces of sporadic and casual mixture.

Sporadical, *a.* Now rare or *Obs.* [See *prec.* and -ICAL.] = *prec.*

1654 VILVAIN *Theor. Theol.* vi. 142 Som sporadical excerptions shal be presented more plausible. 1665 NEEOHAM *Med. Medicine* 52 When they are sporadical, here and there sprinkled up and down among the people. 1829 COOPER *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) I. 420 It [jaundice] is generally a sporadical complaint.

Sporadically, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.]

1. In isolated cases or instances.

1763 *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 78 Some years it is felt sporadically all the winter. 1822-7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) II. 121 We find intermittents...existing...sporadically as well as epidemically. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 97 Although sometimes appearing sporadically, diphtheria is essentially an endemic disease. 1899 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* VI. 909 Those cases [of meningitis] which though occurring sporadically, resemble the epidemic...form of the disease.

2. In a scattered or dispersed manner; at intervals; occasionally; here and there.

1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxxiii. 352 No snow falls sporadically in any of the eastern systems. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* iv. xxvi. (1878) 425 That the belief...lingered in the churches sporadically for several centuries. 1885 *Athenæum* 16 May 623/1 The Septuagint does not exist in a critical edition; its Hebrew original has only been sporadically restored.

Sporadicalness, *rare* = *1*. [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.]

The quality of being sporadic.

1884 WHITNEY in *Amer. Jour. Philol.* V. 287 The precativ active...is rare even to sporadicalness, being...made from only about 60 roots in the whole language.

Sporal (spō-rāl), *a. Bot.* [f. SPORE + -AL.]

Consisting of, relating to, spores.

1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 561/1 Apothecia at first nucleiform, becoming variously dehiscent, with sporal mass.

Sporan, variant of SPORAN.

Sporange (sporæ'ndg). *Bot.* [Anglicized f. SPORANGIUM, or a. F. *sporange*.] = SPORANGIUM.

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 153 Their spores are matured in special organs, called capsules or sporanges, formed from the foliar organs. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* ii. 285 Exposing the minute stalked sporanges of which each sorus is composed.

Sporangial (sporæ'ndjāl), *a. Bot.* [f. SPORANGIUM.]

Of or pertaining to a sporangium.

1848 *Annals Nat. Hist.* I. 165 The sporangial frustules of the Diatomaceous plant. 1857 M. J. BERKELEY *Crypt. Bot.* 488 The spore-sac is sometimes separated from the columella as well as from the sporangial wall. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 559 In Equisetum the sporangial whorls are naked.

Sporangiferous, *a. Bot.* [f. as *prec.* + -FEROUS.] Bearing sporangia.

1866 J. SMITH *Ferns Brit. & Foreign* 105 Fertile fronds plain, the under side sporangiferous. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 375 The deciduous sporangiferous stems of the species just named. 1890 *Athenæum* 29 Nov. 743/1 Sporangiferous and plant-forming hairs.

Sporangiolum (sporæ'ndjiōlūm). *Bot.*

[dim. of SPORANGIUM.] A small sporangium.

Also in anglicized form *sporangiole* (Mayne, 1859). 1824 R. K. GREVILLE *Flora Edin.* p. xxiv, When the sporangium contains distinct bodies inclosing *Sporidia*, the sporangium is said to contain Sporangiola. 1875 COOKE

Fungi 52 It is still more evident if we sow the spores of the sporangiolum.

Sporangiphore. *Bot.* [See -PHORE.] A structure bearing sporangia.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 377 A ring of slender sporangiphores, around each of which were clustered three or four sporangia full of spores.

Sporangite. *Geol.* [f. next : see -ITE.] A spore-case of various fossil plants.

1889 *Science-Gossip* XXV. 99 The sporangites are highly bituminous, and contain...nearly twice as much carbon as cellulose.

Sporangium (sporæ'ndziūm). *Bot.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *σπορά* SPORE + *ἀγγεῖον* vessel.] A receptacle containing spores; a spore-case or capsule.

1821 W. J. HOOKER *Flora Scotica* ii. 78 Filaments gelatinous...within filled with elliptical *sporangia*. 1839 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (ed. 3) 266 If the interior of the sporangium be now investigated. *Ibid.* 267, 1863 M. J. BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* i. 8 In many cases life ceases in the parent plant after the formation of the sporangia. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 560 Another genus...is allied by the structure of its sporangium to Angiopteris.

attrib. 1875 COOKE *Fungi* 51 The sporangia-bearers are at first always branchless and without partitions.

Spore (spō-), [ad. mod.L. *spora*, a. Gr. *σπορά* sowing, seed. So F. *spore*, It. *spora*.]

1. *Bot.* One of the minute reproductive bodies characteristic of flowerless plants.

1836 BERKELEY in Smith's *Eng. Flora* V. ii. 341 Fertile branchlets...bearing quaternate spores. 1839 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (ed. 3) 260 The sporangia burst...and emit minute particles named spores or sporules, from which new plants are produced. 1863 M. J. BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* i. 2 The cellular product of the germinating spores...in Mosses consists of more or less branched threads. 1889 *Science-Gossip* XXV. 185 Causing the peristome...to open...disclosing the interior of the capsule with its beautiful golden spores.

fig. 1862 O. W. HOLMES *Old Vol. of Life* (1891) 46 The spores of a great many ideas are floating about in the atmosphere.

2. *Zool. and Biol.* A very minute germ or organism.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 85 The latter represent the cells, which are the germs of new individuals (spores, etc.). 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 859 The contained protoplasm gives origin to a single spore...or to a large number.

3. *a. attrib.*, as *spore-capsule*, *-cell*, *-dot*, *-fruit*, *-germ*, *-sac*, *-theca*, *-wall*.

Also *spore-bud*, *-cyst*, *formation*, *-membrane*, etc. 1856 W. L. LINDSEY *Hist. Brit. Lichens* 69 The spore-wall varies in thickness. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 154 The fruits consist of capsules of globose or oval form (spore-caps, or spore-fruits). *Ibid.* 168 The larger (spore-sacs), containing the spore-germs. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 978/1 The spores are formed in a joint or joints of the spore-threads. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 233 The entire spore-capsule of a Moss. *Ibid.* 437 The mother-cell splitting up into four spore-cells. 1885 GOODE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 164 The formation in ferns of the sori, or spore-dots.

b. *Comb.*, as *spore-bearing*, *-forming*, *-producing*.

1857 T. MOORE *Handbk. Brit. Ferns* (ed. 3) 10 The involute...segments of the spore-bearing leaf. 1880 BESSEY *Botany* 319 Little lateral branches budding out upon the spore-forming hyphae. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 387 In many cases...the spore-producing generation attains great dimensions.

Spore, *obs.* or *dial.* f. SPUR *sb.* and *v.*

Spore-blind, variant of SPUR-BLIND *a. Obs.*

Spore-case. *Bot.* [f. SPORE.] A receptacle containing spores; a sporangium.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 75/1 These tubes are undivided, separable...and bear asci (spore-cases) on their inside. 1857 T. MOORE *Handbk. Brit. Ferns* (ed. 3) 3 Ferns...produce certain peculiar bodies called spore-cases, containing spores or germinating atoms. 1872 H. A. NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 489 The fruit was a long cone or spike, bearing spore-cases under scales.

Sporge, *obs.* form of SPURGE *sb.* and *v.*

Sporid, Anglicized f. SPORIDIUM, *rare*.

1847 WEBSTER (citing Lindley), *Sporid*, in botany, a naked circle, destitute of radicle, cotyledon, and hilum. 1900 *Dundee Advertiser* 24 July 4 The great German botanist de Bary inoculated young barley leaves with sporida from the black rust of old wheat straw.

Sporidiferous (sporidit'ifē-rəs), *a. Bot.* Also *sporidiferous*. [f. SPORIDIUM + (-)FEROUS.] Bearing sporida.

a. 1836 BERKELEY in Smith's *Eng. Flora* V. ii. 353 Sporida...naked (without any...asci, or true sporidiferous flocci). 1848 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (ed. 4) II. 119 Cellular tissue, among which spores, or sporidiferous asci are generated. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* ii. 293 Those of the former Tribe being termed Sporiferous, those of the latter Sporidiferous.

β. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 610/1 The transition into the sporidiferous fungi is not so acutely marked. *Ibid.* 613/1 The sporidiferous series. 1875 COOKE *Fungi* 49 Those ampullae cells are sporidiferous asci.

Sporidole. *Bot.* = next.

1863 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med. & Surg.* 176 It appears to consist of small globules perfectly round, diaphanous and without sporidole internally. 1875 COOKE *Fungi* 27 There are to be found also in the species of this genus globose bodies, designated 'sporidole'.

Sporidiolum. *Bot.* [mod.L., dim. of next.] A sporule.

1832 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* 209 *Sporidiola* are sporules. 1836 BERKELEY in Smith's *Eng. Flora* V. ii. 276 The *sporidiola* oblong-elliptic, containing three or four round *sporidiola*. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXV. 836/1 Sporida nearly globose, unequal, filled with sporidole.

involving some amount of being, and

1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 153 If they played small games, . . . than might it be called a good game, a good playe, a good sporte, and a pastime. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* i. xii. 7 The fry of children young Their wanton sports and childish mirth did play. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* vi. xxviii. 492 The Prelates have laboured to take from them these dances; . . . but yet they suffer them, for that part of them are but sports of recreation. 1660 PERVS *Diary* 18 Sept. Here some of us fell to handycapp, a sport that I never knew before. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* x. 86, l. bend the Parthian Bow: As if with sports my Sufferings I could ease. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Art of Poetry* 546 Monarchs were courted in Pierian Strain, And comic Sports relieved the wearied Swain. 1764 GOLOSIN *Trav.* 154 The sports of children satisfy the child. 1800 WINDHAM *Sp.* (1812) I. 338 If we, who have every source of amusement open to us, and yet follow these cruel sports, become rigid censors of the sports of the poor. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick*, vii. I am delighted to view any sports which may be safely indulged in. 1871 FREEMAN *Norw. Cong.* (1876) IV. xx. 606 In such a state of things hunting might be a sport, as war might be a sport.

c. pl. A series of athletic contests engaged in or held at one time and forming a spectacle or social event. (Cf. *GAME* sb. 4 b.)

1594 KYP *Cornelia* iv. i. 134 Like them that (striving at the) Olympian sports To grace themselves with honor of the game) Annoynt they sinewes fit for wrestling. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* v. 84 That day with solemn sports I mean to grace. 1736 GRAY *Statius* i. 35 Oft in Pisa's sports, his native land Admired that arm. 1860 CHAMBERS *Æneid* I. 519 Athletic sports were first witnessed at Rome 186 B.C. 1894 *Isis* 27 Apr. 3/1 The Oxford and Cambridge Sports, which were kept at Kensington.

† d. A theatrical performance or show; a play. 1571 in Feuillerat *Revels* Q. *Eliz.* (1908) 129 In sundry Tragedies, Playes, Maskes and Sportes. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* v. iii. ii. 14 The shallowest thick-skin of that harren sort, Who Piramus presented, in their sport, Forsooke his Scene. 1593 — *Rich.* II. iv. i. 290 Marke . . . the Morall of this sport.

e. A sport of terms, wit, words, a playing upon, trifling with, or fantastical use of terms, etc.; a passage or piece of writing characterized by this. ? Obs. 1685 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Brit.* iv. 208, I cannot think Learned Men write these things any otherwise, than as Sports of Wit which are intended for the diversion . . . of the Reader. 1725 W. BROOME *Notes Pope's Odyssey* ix. 11. 329 An Author who should introduce such a sport of words upon the stage, even in the Comedy of our days, would meet with small applause. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 282 Clemens speaks of this Ogdas, as the *ποταμός κοινός*: which is certainly a sport of terms. 1830 STR. J. MACKINTOSH *Life More Wks.* 1846 I. 423 Enabling the writer to call the whole a mere sport of wit.

f. Sport of nature, = LUSUS NATURE. ? Obs. (Cf. *SPORTING* vbl. sb. 2.)

1625 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (ed. 3) 230 Cockles, periwinkles and oysters of solid stone . . . whether they have thin shell-fish and living creatures, or else the sports of nature in her works. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* i. xxvii. 64 Spigellus, because he could not sometimes find it, did count it a sport of Nature. 1765-9 A. BUTLER *Lives Saints, St. Keyna* (1821) X. 164 They seem either petrifications or sports of nature in uncommon crystallizations in a mineral soil. 1773 LANGHORNE *Fables of Flora* ix. 9 Thus Nature with the fabled elves We rank, and these her Sports we call. 1804 PARKINSON *Organic Rem.* i. 31 They described their peculiar forms as the sports of nature. 1822-7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) V. 241 It is in this organ more especially, that rudimental attempts at fetal organization, the mere sports of nature, are frequently found produced without impregnation.

b. A plant (or part of a plant), animal, etc., which exhibits abnormal variation or departure from the parent stock or type in some respect, esp. in form or colour; a spontaneous mutation; a new variety produced in this way.

(a) 1842 LONDON *Suburban Hort.* 405 Selecting from accidental variations, or as they are technically termed, sports. 1870 HENFREY *Bot.* 620 What are termed 'sports' by gardeners, i.e. shoots differing in character from those on the other portions of the plant. 1890 *Science-Gossip* XXVI. 32 The nectarine, which is usually regarded as only a sport from the peach.

(b) 1854 *Poultry Chron.* I. 282 The common variety (of Pea fowl) and the white, which latter I, I presume, an albino 'sport' from the former. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 465/1 Dinsmore, horn of honey. New England, was yet like a 'sport' of some far-descending Visigoth strain. fig. 1889 *Daily News* 14 Feb. 4/8 That grotesque 'sport' of scientific development, Professor Tyndall. 1893 *Nation* LVI. 66/1 They belong with Emily Dickinson's verses—the 'sports' of literary decadence.

7. That with which one plays or sports; that which forms the sport of some thing or person.

a. That which is driven or whirled about by the wind or waves as in sport.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 181 While we . . . Caught in a fierce Tempest shall be hui'd Each on his rock transfixed, the sport and prey Of racking whirlwinds. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* vi. 117 But, oh! commit not thy prophetic mind To fitting leaves, the sport of ev'ry wind. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 7 When the Winds in Southern Quarters rise, Ships from their Anchors torn become their Sport. 1788 *Massachusetts Spy* 2 Oct. 3/3 For 24 hours she was the sport of the waves. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. iii. viii. Blown, like a kindled rag, the sport of winds. 1887 BOWEN *Æneid* I. 442 Long tossed on the waves, and a sport by the hurricanes made.

b. An object or subject of amusement, diversion, jesting, mirth, etc.; a laughing-stock, plaything, toy.

1693 *Humours Town* 80 They cannot see how they are the Sport and Laughter of ev'ry Company they come into. 1694 SOUTHERNE *Fatal Marr.* II. Am I then the sport, The Game of Fortune, and her laughing Fools? 1709 POPE *Ess.*

Crit. 517 And while self-love each jealous writer rules, Contending wits become the sport of fools. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Hor.*, *Sat.* ii. v. 9 Thus foild, Nascia shall become the sport Of old Coranus, while he pays his court. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 330 Rhode Island was doomed to be the sport of a hind and singular policy. 1853 MAURICE *Prophecy & Kings* xii. 205 Those who treated the divine covenant as a fantasy and a fiction, became themselves the sports of every fantasy and fiction. 1898 WATTS-DUNTON *Aythya* xi. iii. You, whom Destiny . . . has taken in hand as a special sport.

8. One concerned with or interested in sport :

a. U.S. (See first two quotes, and *SPORTSMAN* 2.) 1861 W. H. RUSSELL *My Diary North & South* (1863) I. 40 Some dozen of the most over-dressed men I ever saw were pointed out to me as 'sports'; that is, men who lived by gambling-houses and betting on races. 1874 *Slang Dict.* 305 *Sport*, an American term for a gambler or turfite—more akin to our sporting man than to our sportsman. 1892 *Welsh Rev.* I. 689 'Unhappy Mr. Collings, the victim of a thousand sports, I murmured, americanising my language for the nonce.

b. One who follows or participates in sport or a particular sport; a sportsman.

1873 LELAND *Egypt. Sketch-Bk.* 69 Such hardened sinners as old pigeon-shooting sports. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 30 June 3/3 All modern sports will be delighted with the picture of the cosy parlour in which the ancient sports are enjoying themselves after the fatigues of the 'First.' 1894 ASTLEY *50 Yrs. Life* II. 93 There was a houseful of 'sports' of both sexes.

c. U.S. A young man; a fellow.

1897 FLANORAU *Harvard Episodes* 215 'I don't suppose they're "cheap" sports, . . . not the way you mean.' 'Expensive sports, then?' 1901 D. B. HALL & L.D. A. OSBORNE *Sunshine & Surf* i. 4 A small club, called the University, which is chiefly kept up by the young men—the 'sports', as they are called in this part of the world.

III. 9. attrib. and Comb., as sport breeder, -maker, -meeting; sport-affording, -giving, -hindering, -loving, -starved adjs.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneid* iv. (Arh.) 119 When she the weeds Trojan dyd marck, and spoite breder old bed. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iiii. (1622) 401 Such a sport-meeting, when iather some song of loue, or matter for joyful melody was to be brought forth. 1611 COTGER, *Badin.*, . . . a lugler, Tumbler, or any such sport-maker. a 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* i. ii. What a grief of heart is't, to lie and tell The clock o'th lungs, to rise sport staid'd? 1631 MABIN *Celestina* xii. 137 O troublesome and sport-hindring doores. 1860 G. H. KINGSLEY *Pae. Tour* 124 Two or three hids, . . . affording no sport themselves, and not permitting any sport-affording bird to approach their haunts. 1895 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 7/7 Five dozen . . . of these sport-giving fish [i.e. perch]. 1897 *Outing* XXIX. 345/2 Four sport-loving young women.

b. In plural, as sports-editor, outfitter; sports-holding ppl. adj.

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Apr. 7/2 So now sixteen sports-holding clubs have resolved to form a Scottish Amateur Athletic Union. 1897 *Ibid.* 30 Apr. 5/2 An employe of [a] sports outfitter. 1902 ELIZ. BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 237 The sports-editor devoted his hitherto undiscovered talents to evolving alliterative headlines.

10. Special Combs., as sport-earnest, something which partakes of the nature of both sport and earnest; sport-staff sc., a quarter-staff.

1615 T. ADAMS *Lycanthropy Ep. Ded.*, I have put up the wolfe, tho' not hunted him, judging myself too weak for that sport-earnest. 1634 *Burgh Rec. Stirling* (1887) 172 In hambringing and taking agane to Edinburgh the sport staves and gownes.

† Sport, sb.² Obs.—1 [ad. OF. *esporte*, *sporte* (= Sp. *espuerta*, Pg. *esporta*, It. *sportata*) :—L. *sportata* basket. Cf. *SPORTLET*.] (See quot.)

1656 *Act Commw.* c. 20 Rates (1658) 459 Baskets called Hand-baskets or Sports the dozen, . . . 041s. 00.

Sport (spōrt), v. Also 5-6 sports. [Aphetic form of *DISPORT* v., or f. *SPORT* sb.¹]

I. +1. *refl.* To amuse, divert, recreate (oneself); to take one's pleasure. Obs.

Fairly common down to the end of the 17th c.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 799 Ector . . . went Fro the burgh to be hatells of be hold grekes, For to sport hym a space. 1483 *Pol. Rel.* & *L. Poems* (1903) p. xlii, Ryding a hontyng, hym self to sporte & playe. 1530 PALSGR. 729, I will go sporte me in this gairdayne for an houre or twayne. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 58 Many of you which were wont to sporte your selues at Theaters. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 144 Bupalus and Anthemus, to sport themselves. . . made the statue of Hipponaces the Poet, who was halfe a Dwarf. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 63 Some [lambs] leaping securely in the cool shade, whilst others sported themselves in the cheerful sun. 1712 POPE *Ep. to Miss Blount* 14 Cheerful he play'd the trifle, Life, away; Till fate scarce felt his gentle breath suppress. As smiling Infants sport themselves to rest. 1779 *Mirror* No. 64, The gay, whose minds, unbent from serious and important occupations, had leisure to sport themselves in the regions of wit and humour.

† b. Const. *with* (= in the company of) some person, *by*, *in*, or *with* some action, proceeding, or thing. Obs.

(a) c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9103 The grekes agayne [might] go to the tounne, To sporte home with specciall, & a space lenge. 1478 *Paston Lett.* III. 237 If it lyke you that I may come . . . and sporte me with you at London a day or ij. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* liii. 180 Let your daughter go in to her chambre & sporte ber with her damselles. 1586 T. B. LA *Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 1. 490 Whereas he in the meane while skorned hir, sporting himselfe with Cleopatra in the sight and knowledge of all men.

(b) 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 69 Whan ye shal be wery of studyng, sporte you in redyng goode stories. 1547 BALOWIN *Mor. Philos.* 92 When thou art weary of study, sport thou self with reading of good stories. c 1590 GREENE

Fr. Bacon vii. Seeing I have sported me with laughing at these mad and meiry wags. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. i. 60 Let her sport her selfe with that shee's big with. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III v. 59 Our Capitaine sporting himselfe by naying them [fish] to the ground with his sword. 1670 COVEL in *Early Voy. Levant* (Hakluyt Soc.) 134 After we had sported our selves a while with shooting in these thickets and Plashes. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 200 The ministers of state sported themselves in the most wanton acts of arbitrary power. 1756 W. LAW *Coll. Lett.* xi. (1760) 161 Pleasing himself with supposed deep Enquiries after strict Truth, whilst he is only sporting himself with lively, wandering Images of This and That. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 18 So language. . . Too often proves. . . A toy to sport with and pass time away.

c. *transf.* Of things.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 203 Ex growing bigger, and sporting himselfe, as it were, with spreading into many streames. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLK tr. *Barthol. Anat.* III. ix. 149 Nature variously sporting her self in the Muscles of the Ear. 1720 *Lett. Lond. Trilh.* (1721) 50 Imagination. . . roaming casually from Object to Object, and sporting itself with Phantoms and Non-entities. 1723 P. BLAIR *Pharmacol. Bot.* I. 16 These [varieties] may justly be called spouters. . . so many *Lusus Naturæ* sporting themselves from more simple colours. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1878) 127 Here, she [i.e. beauty] indulges a thousand freaks, and sports herself in the most charming diversity of colours.

2. *intr.* To amuse, entertain, or recreate oneself, esp. by active exercise in the open air; to take part in some game or play; to frolic or gambol.

c 1483 *Pol. Rel.* & *L. Poems* (1903) 290 When I wolde sporte with company also, I dare not out I am so sore agast. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 80 [If] you have not your owne fre lyberte To sporte at your pleasure, to ryne and to ryde. c 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* 3 Not marching now in fields of Thracimene. . . Nor sporting in the dalliance of loue. 1645 HARWOOD *Loyal Subj. Kelling-room* 29 Doe you not see the Keeper sport with his Lion, when the Spectator will scarce trust his chaine? 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Amb.* 54 Having sported two or three Hours, we were treated with a Collation. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Epist.* II. i. 200 As the Year brought back the Jovial Day, Freely they spotted, innocently gay. 1803-6 WOROSW. *Intimat. Immortality* ix. See the Children sport upon the shore. 1856 N. BRIT. *Rev.* XXVI. 133 The lobajjy. . . dance and sing and sport whenever they have a moment's leisure. 1882 QUIQUA *Maremma* I. 147 Cupa and Horta sported amidst the flowers.

b. Of animals, insects, etc.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 343 Sporting the Lion rampd, and in his paw Dandl'd the Kid. *Ibid.* VII. 405 Of Fish that . . . sporting with quick glance Show to the Sun their way'd coats dropt with Gold. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV. 115 Alone to range the Woods, or haunt the Brakes where dodging Conies sport. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 20 These little animals, which thus appear swimming, and sporting, in almost every fluid we examine. 1826 SMOULLE *Direct. Collect. Insects & Crust.* 27 Numbers [of these insects] will be seen sporting in the noontide sun. 1889 *Science-Gossip* XXV. 197 The winged atoms sporting in the golden beams.

c. *transf.* and fig. Of things.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 607 Advice is sporting while infection breeds. 1641 SUCKLING *Poems* (1709) 24 Her Beams. . . Part with her Cheek, part with her Lips did sport. 1732 POPE *Ep. Cobham* 45 When Sense subsidies, and Fancy sports in sleep. 1742 YOUNG *Ni. Th.* i. 105 For human weal, heav'n . . . Dull sleep instructs, nor sport vain dreams in vain. 1818 *La Belle Assemblée* XVII. 406 A few ringlets that are made to sport round the face. a 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 101 The wind sported with her gown. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 39 Knowledge stands on my experience! all outside its narrow hem, Free suitmise may sport and welcome!

d. With it.

1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 57 (1794) II. 355, I . . . shall . . . study to surprise her in those moments when she is sporting it with Zephyr and Flora. 1837 *Tait's Mag.* IV. 492 I'll foot it and sport it by fountain and rill.

e. To engage in, follow, or practise sport, esp. field-sport; to hunt or shoot for sport or amusement.

1812 in Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 42 Any fellow who has sported on the estate at Bradford Wood. 1850 BIGSBY *Shoe & Canoe* II. 130 In summer my friends performed the functions of country gentlemen. They farmed, fished, and sported. 1860 DARWIN *More Lett.* (1903) I. 143, I should think no one beside yourself has ever sported in Spitzbergen and Southern Africa. 1890 *Spectator* 13 Dec. The 'sporting' section of society was anxious to be sure whether it could 'sport' in buildings of its own without interference from the police.

3. To indulge in sport, fun, or ridicule, at, over, or upon a person or thing. Also with it.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) N iij b, I find there simple folke, at whom I maie spoit. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon, Lysippos Compar. Wars* 4, I come to Darts, which they likewise sport at. 1684 WOOD *Life* 6 Aug. Dr. George Reynell. . . thrust in among them, upon whom some of the company sported. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 135 A barbarian truly Art thou, if o'er the Greel: to sport it thus The fancy tempts thee.

b. To deal with in a light or trifling way; to trifle, dally, or play with something.

1630 PAGITT *Christianogr.* i. iii. (1636) 137 They sport after the same manner, with hy-past offenses, forgiving the sinnes of dayes, monthes, or yeeres. 1663 S. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgrin* xxix. (1687) 349 You could not have well gratified me more than you do, in sporting with that which others more morose would have taken for a reproach. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxix. (1788) 152 To sport with the reputation. . . of another, is something worse than weakness. 1796 HUNTER *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 678 The opinions of the People should not be sported with. 1832 SCOTT *Cast. Daug.* xiii. In irritating a madman you do but sport with your own life. 1850

MERIVALE. *Rom. Emp.* xxxvii. (1865) IV. 267 Though he had sported with her feelings for the furtherance of his settled policy. 1861 *READY CLOSTER & H.* lxxx. My misery is too great to be sported with.

4. **† a.** Of Nature: To produce or develop abnormal or irregular forms or growths as if in sport.

1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* iv. (1903) 234 Nature, though she sported,—she sported within a certain circle. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 23 The surrounding forests, where Nature sports in primeval rudeness. *Ibid.* 227 It seems as if Nature sported in variety.

b. Of plants, animals, etc.: To deviate or vary abnormally from the parent stock or specific type; to exhibit or undergo spontaneous mutation.

Cf. the early reflexive use in c. 12, quot. 1723. 1768 R. DOSSIE *Mem. Agric.* I. 444 Seminal varieties [of cabbage] sport, to use the gardener's phrase. 1840 PENNY *Cycl.* XVII. 164/2 In the Malay Archipelago it acquires an enormous size, and sports into a variety called the double pine-apple. 1854 *Poultry Chron.* II. 23 The silver spangles 'sport' less frequently than any variety I have met with. 1882 GRANT ALLEN in *Nature* 27 July 302 All flowers, as we know, easily sport a little in colour.

c. **trans.** Of n. plait: To produce (variations) by mutation. *rare*—1.

1841 *Floris's Tril.* (1846) II. 89 Even in the garden, the Pansy retains its tendency to sport varieties of bloom.

† 5. **trans.** To amuse or divert (a person); to provide with sport or amusement; to cheer, enliven. *Obs.*

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist., Euseb.* viii. xxiv. He being brought out of prison, and linked with malefactors to pasture and sport the people. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 31 Yet will they seek when they need not, to be sported abroad at plays and Pageantes. 1612 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Mine's Sac.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 25/2 There's nought hath being got On, or in Earth, in Water, or in Air. That eyther feedes, or heales, or sports me not. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 13 We.. were sported all the way (till we dropt anchor) by Whales. 1763 SHENSTONE *Economy* II. 4. Nor grove nor stream Invites thee forth to sport thy drooping Muse.

6. **† a.** To express or represent in music or poetry. *Obs.*—1

1769 DRYDEN *Persius* vt. 9 Now, sporting on thy Lyre the Loves of Youth, Now Virtuous Age, and venerable Truth.

† b. To play or toy with (something). *Obs. rare.* 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Ser. Mem.* (1736) IV. 306 She would sport his Lips with her Fingers. 1807—LO TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 29 He baits the trap—catches a mouse—He sports it round the floor.

c. To pass, spend, or enjoy (time) in sport or amusement. Also with *away*.

1760 FAWKES, etc. *Anacron.* Odes xlix. 6 First draw a Nation blithe and gay, Laughing and sporting Life away. 1793 BURNS 'When wild war's deadly blast was blown' iii At length I reach'd the bonie glen, Where early life I sported. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catulus* lxviii. 16 Whites in jollity life sported a spring holiday.

7. To take or cast away in or as in sport; to throw away wantonly or recklessly; to scatter or squander. *Now rare.*

1713 *Guardian* No. 72. Let him who wantonly sports away the peace of a poor lady, consider what discord he sows in families. 1763 WILKES in *N. Briton* (1772) III. 17 The liberty of an English subject is not to be sported away with impunity. 1778 *Ann. Reg.*, *Hist. Eur.* 136/1 He had sported away thirty thousand lives. 1798 *Geraldine* I. 76 Since we could find money to sport away at this, he would wait no longer. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1875) III. 39 The wealth of Edward's shrine was borne away to be sported broadcast among the minions of Henry's court.

II. In slang or colloquial uses.

† 8. To read (an author) for sport or amusement. *Obs. rare.*

1693 *Humours Town* 16 Then for Books, 'tis only to sport an Author in a Bookseller's Shop. a 1704 T. BROWN *London & Lacedem. Oracles* Wks. 1790 III. iii. 122 Last Night being very restless in my Bed, I thought fit to divert the Time with Sporting an Author.

† 9. To invest or stake (money) in some sport or in a highly speculative undertaking; to bet or wager. Also, to lay or make (a bet). *Obs.*

1707 *Ref. upon Ridicule* 386 She mingles with the Rascality, to sport the little Money she has got. 1784 *New Spectator* No. 10. 2 The man who ventures to sport that money in a lottery which ought to be appropriated to other uses, is but too apt to fly to the private gaming table. 1802 *Spirit Publ. Jynls.* VI. 333 During the time allowed before starting, great clamour ensued, and much money was sported. 1806 *Ibid.* X. 60 Not a few bets were sported on the occasion. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xix. The chaps will win your money as sure as you sport it. fig. 1826 HOOO *Backing the Favourite* ii. At dear O'Neill's first start, I sported all my heart.

† b. *absol.* To engage in betting; to speculate. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) I. iv. 29 Sporting upon private adventures, taking in unwary confidence, flinging the fair trader, were now too small a game for me. 1813 *Ann. Reg.*, *Chron.* 44 He.. for some years had sported considerably on the turf.

c. To spend (money) freely or extravagantly and with ostentation.

1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xxxi. I took him for a flash overseer, sporting his salary, and I was as thick as you like with him. 1896 FARJEON *J. Fordham* III. 270 Louis had plenty of money to sport; e'd been backin' winners.

10. To display or exhibit, esp. in public or company. *Freq.* with implication of some degree of parade, ostentation, or show.

Very common from c 1770 to c 1830. The groups of quotations illustrate variation in the object.

(a) 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 366 ¶3 The Numbers.. are

as loose and unequal, as those in which the British Ladies sport their Pindaricks. 1768 (W. DONALDSON) *Life Sir B. Sapskull* I. iv. 31 My grandfather [might have] missed the opportunity of sporting his historical abilities. 1784 *New Spectator* No. 22. 3 The consequence of Miss Pedant's so universally sporting her knowledge is, that she is forsaken by all the world. 1800 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 323 He sported of his own account a theologico-astronomical hypothesis. 1844 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1899) I. 145 Don't suppose I think it good philosophy in myself to keep her out of the world, and sport a gentle Epicurism. 1867 FROUDE *Short Stud.* I. 138 If a man.. sports loose views on morals at a decent dinner party, he is not invited again.

(b) 1768 (W. DONALDSON) *Life Sir B. Sapskull* II. xx. 158 [He] bought a set of horses, and sported the gayest equipage at all public places. 1785 TRUSLER *Mod. Times* I. 146 Here's Parson Rawbones... I shall sport him... at a day lecture, or an early sacrament. 1839 CHAMBE T. Hall xv. 206 Then I shall hear what Envy will remark When I shall sport the ponies in the park. 1838 DICKENS *Nickelby* xxiii. A pilot, who sported a boat-green door, with window-frames of the same colour. 1868 MISS BRADON *Run to Earth* i. You sport your pocket-book too freely last night.

(c) 1784 *New Spectator* No. 22. 4 Mamma, and a Constant Admirer, sported their conspicuous presence in the upper-boxes. 1819 *Metropolis* III. 132 She may be seen, when highly dressed, sporting her fine figure at her balcony.

b. To display on the person; to wear.

Very common from c 1780.

1778 *The Love Feast* 30 Some macaroni Barristers have presumed to sport Bags and Pig-Tails. 1786 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Juvenile Indicer.* I. 144 The regimentals, stiff plaited chitterling, and silk stockings, were sported at church. 1805 T. HARRAL *Scenes of Life* III. 64 One of his fingers, however, sported a ring. 1849 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) Sported my Peninsular medal this day at the Queen's Levée. a 1868 M. J. HIGGINS *Ess.* (1875) 161 His ostensible luggage is small, yet he sports a wonderful variety of garments. 1893 VIZETELLY *Glances Back* I. i. 6 A country gentleman, sporting the orthodox blue coat, and top-boots.

c. To set up, go in for, keep, support, or use

(a carriage, etc.). 1786 *Surre Winter in London* I. 24 To retain the coach and black geldings which old Sawyer had sported before him. 1813 HON. STRUT *Horace in London* 127 With a low how I'll quit the stage, And sport a villa near Parnassus. 1819 *Metropolis* III. 124 She is not, however, the only one... who sports her wax-lights from the retrenchment in coals. 1858 E. B. RAMSAY *Remin.* v. (1867) 219 We hope some day to sport buttons.

d. In other uses (see quot.).

1790 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 560 It is said by the sons of science at Oxford, of a man in ebrious circumstances, That he cannot sport a right line. 1788 GOSSE *Dict. Vulgar* T. (ed. 2), To sport or flash one's ivory, to shew one's teeth. 1794 *Gentl. Mag.* LXIV. 1085/2 They sported knowing, and they sported ignorant; they sported an agriolat. They sported an exeat, they sported a dormiat. 1877 *Five Years Penal Servitude* 82 If a man wishes to see the governor, the doctor, or the chaplain, he is to 'sport the bedroom', lay his little hair-broom on the floor at the door, directly the cell is opened in the morning.

II. (Chiefly *Univ. slang*). a. To sport oak or timber, to keep one's door shut. Also fig. ¶ *Obs.*

1785 GOSSE *Dict. Vulg.* T. s.v. Oak. 1788 *Ibid.* (ed. 2), To sport timber, to keep one's outside door shut; this term is used in the inns of courts to signify denying one's self. 1806 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum.* Life vt. xxxv. Seeing the sun quietly sink behind a mass of black clouds, where he sports oak for the rest of the day. 1828 [H. D. BRYCE] *Italy* 275 There was no need, in the college phrase, to sport oak.

b. To close or shut (a door), esp. from the inside and as a sign that one is engaged.

c 1803—[see Oak sb. 4c]. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 460 note. The door being sported, simply means that was shut. 1850 KINGSLEY *A. Locke* xlii. Stop that till I see whether the door is sported. 1859 GRETTON *Memory's Harkback* 59 His door was always sported; he had but little intercourse with the other Fellows.

c. To shut (a person) in by closing the door.

1825 HONE *Every-day* Bk. I. 291 Shutting my room door, as if I was 'sporting in'. 1825 BRISTOW *Five Yrs. Eng. Univ.* (ed. 2) 336 Generally... your Cantab takes care to guard against such a surprise by 'sporting' himself in.

† 12. To open (a door) with some force or violence; to force open. *Obs.*

1806 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum.* Life xiv. vi. Your half-fastened door is unceremoniously sported by a billow, which completely swamps your dressing-room. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xlvi. Gae down and let loose the dog; they're sporting the door of the Custom-house.

13. To entertain or treat (a person) with food or drink by way of compliment or hospitality. Also with double object. *rare.*

1828 LYTTON *Pelham* III. xvi. 277 He kept his horses, and sported the set to champagne and venison. 1830 — P. Clifford iv. I don't care if I sports you a glass of port.

Hence *Sported ppl.* a. (in sense 11 b).

1871 A. MERION *Odd Echoes* Oxf. 38 No more buttery, beer, and grub. No more rows with sported oak! 1887 JESSOP *Academy* 171 Outside the 'sported door' of some college magnate.

Sportability. [f. next + -ITY.] Capacity for being sportive or playful.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.*, *Passport*, I have something within me which cannot bear the shock of the least indecent insinuation; in the sportability of chit-chat I have often endeavoured to conquer it. 1782 ELIZ. BLOWER *Geo. Bateman* III. 105 Assuming an air of juvenile sportability. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 235 We see the Greek girl preparing to sing with a languishing sportability of air.

† **Sportable.** a. *Obs.*—1 [f. *SPORT* v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being sportive.

1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* ix. vi. He had lost the sportable key of his voice, which gave sense and spirit to his tale.

Sportance. *rare.* [f. *SPORT* v. + -ANCE.] Sport, play; sportive or frolicsome activity.

1440 *Carl. Perser.* 141 in *Macro Plays*, Deie Frendys, we thanke you of all good dalyaunce & of all 3oure speynal sportaunce. 1584 PEELE *Arraign. Paris* i. iii. The tounde in a circle our sportance must be; Holde handes in a hornepye, all gallant in glee. 1891 F. THOMSON *Sister-Songs* (1895) 45 Where sprites of 50 essential kind Set their paces, Surely they shall leave behind The green traces Of their sportance in the mind.

† **Sporteer.** *Obs.*—1 [f. *SPORT* sb. 1.] One who is given to sport.

1654 *Citie Matrons* 3 Renegade Wives, Ladies of Pleasure, Sporteers, and starch'd Exchangers.

Sporter (spōr'tɔː). Also 6 *Sc.* sportour. [f. *SPORT* v. + -ER 2. Cf. *DISPORTER*.]

† 1. *Sc.* One who amuses or diversifies others; a buffoon or jester. *Obs.*

1536 BELLENOEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 199 He tuk sic delite in singlaris, sportouris, and menstralis. 1596 DALRYMPLE *Tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 14 To seek out... all persons, minstrelis, gensteris, sportouris, gyuen till ydlenes. *Ibid.* 30 Be a certayne sportour [L. *morione*] he was spyt.

2. One who is given to, or takes part in, sport of any kind; a gamester; a sportsman or sporting man.

1611 CINTR, *Jouneur*, a player, gamester; dallier, sporter. 1658 E. PHILLIPS *Myst. Love* 89 There was a Gallant in the Town, a brave and jolly Sporter. 1684 D'URFEE *Races at New-market in Lingford Ball* (1876) 80 Run and endeavour to bubble the sporters. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* No. 44. 2/2 The Sporters in Venus's Garden. 1751 SMOLETT *Per. Pickle* viii. The beast [a horse] was too keen a sporter to choose any other way than that which the stag followed. 1768 *Woman of Honour* III. 36 The great sporters at the races have no idea of keeping up the breed of horses. 1810 *Splendid Follies* III. 192 This illustrious-hearted young sporter.

b. A sporting dog.

1825 LOUDON *Enycl. Agric.* § 6643 The trouble occasioned to the master will be trifling, because connected with a pleasing employ to him as a sportsman, and who will thus have his own sporters for nothing.

c. As a moth-name.

1832 J. RENNIE *Consp. Butterfl. & Moths* 81 The Sporter (*Diphthera ludifica*).

† 3. *transf.* = *SPORT* sb. 1 6 b. *Obs. rare.*

1723 P. BLAIR *Pharmacopol.* i. 16 These [varieties] may justly be called Sporters or Strollers, so many *Lusus Naturæ* sporting themselves from more simple Colours [etc.].

4. One who trifles with something serious.

1834 J. BROWN *Sanctification* vii. 330 A sporter with my misery, he would have but tormented me before the time.

b. *collog.* One who sports or wears a garment.

1892 *Daily News* 6 July 3/6 The sporters of special blazers and dainty flannels look hardly less miserable.

Sportful (spōr'tfŭl), a. [f. *SPORT* sb. 1 *Freq.* in the 17th c.; in the 19th chiefly used by Carlyle.]

1. Yielding sport, diversion, or entertainment; having an element of recreation, play, or frolic.

c 1400 *Beryon* 294 Othir beddis [of herbs]..ful fresh i-dight For comers to the hoost, riste a sportful sight. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 155 Hyt was a sportfulle syghte, How his dardies he did schak. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iii. 259 If neere unto the Eleusinian Spring, Som sport-suffl Jig som wanton Shepherds sing. 1611 MORTON & DEKKER *Roaring Girdle* D's Wks. 1873 III. 163 Lets away, Of all the year this is the sportfulst day. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 289 The Drooes are a lazie and careless generation, delighting themselves in sportfull recreations. 1700 ROWE *Am. Step-Moth.* iii. i. Where the sportful Chace had call'd us forth. 1760 HONE *Siege of Aquileia* v. If from Rome thou went'st A sportful journey to the Baian shore. 1798 FERRIER *Illustr. Sterne*, etc. 242 They tempt the reader... into pleasing and sportful fields of narration. 1830 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess.* (1888) III. 25 A view of man and man's life not less cheerful, even sportful, than it is deep and calm. 1858 — *Fredk. Gt.* x. ii. (1872) II. 580 A young fool, bent on sportful pursuits instead of serious.

b. Devised or carried on merely in sport; not earnest or serious.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N. v.* i. 373 How with a sportfull malice it was follow'd. May rather plucke on laughter then reuenge. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 335 Though t' be a sportfull Combate, Yet in this triall much opinion dwels. 1651 H. MORE *Second Lash in Enthus.* Trl., etc. (1656) 185, I shall now begin the game of my personated Enmitic, or sportfull Collocation with him.

c. Of movements: Lively, frolicsome.

1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 41 This sportful dance of atoms. 1713 *Guardian* No. 71. He couches and frisks about in a thousand sportful motions. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 71 The sportful leap of a trout.

2. Of persons, their minds, etc.: Having an inclination or tendency to engage in sport or play; sportive, playful.

a 1593 MARLOWE *Edw. II.* i. 64 Crowns of pearl about his naked armes, And in his sportfull bands an Olive tree. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* v. i. 18 Oh vnbrid spight, is sportfull Edward comest? 1632 MASSINGER *Emperour of East* i. ii. There I am call'd The Squire of Dames, And by the allowance of some sportful ladies, Honour'd with that title. 1671 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) II. 238 She not pleasing him, being not sportful enough. 1755 *Man* No. 23. 2 The powers of the imagination, and the sportful wits of men are roused... by nature in the Spring. 1767 SIR W. JONES *Seven Fountains Poems* (1777) 37 But who the sportful train beheld from far The olympus returning with the stately car. 1847 CARLYLE *Rom.* II. 110 They who were then sportful on the green are now serious in the church. 1847 — *Misc.* (1897) I. 332 With a heart at once of the most earnest and the most sportful cast.

transf. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Iri.* iv. xiii. Here sportfull Laughter dwells, here ever sitting, Defies all lumpish

griefs, and wrinkled care. 1707 *Curiosities in Hush*. 41 Figures... which we admire as the Work of sportful Nature.

b. Of animals, birds, fishes, etc.
1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* 6 They [i.e. monkeys] are very sportful, and given to imitate the actions of men like apes. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* ii. xiii. 271 And the most sportful fishes dare not jest with the edged-tools of this Dead-Sea. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 497 When sportful Coots run skimming o'er the Strand. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 91 The poet beholds shady groves, sportful flocks, and verdant lawns. 1768 SIR W. JONES *Solima* 96 The camels hounded o'er the flowery lawn, Like the swift ostrich, or the sportful fawn. 1862 D. CAMPBELL *Lang. Poet.* & *Music Highland Clans* 145 Sportful in his proud career, he [the salmon] springs at the midges.

Sportfully, *adv.* Now rare. [f. prec.] In a sportful manner; in sport; jestingly; sportively.
a 1586 STONE *Arcadia* iii. xvii. (1912) 452 And [this] unfathered Lady could sportfully put on the Lions skin upon her own fair shoulders. 1632 G. HERBERT *Priest Temple* ix, He... talks... also in a serious manner, never jestingly, or sportfully. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* ii. iii. 130 Now there is nothing more surprising... than to see or hear a serious thing sportfully represented. 1782 J. BROWN *Nat. & Rev. Relig.* vi. i. (1796) 447 This commandment forbids... our profaning and abusing his name... in angry or sportfully cursing. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess.* (1888) III. 179 Nor in his satire does he ever lose pleasure but rebukes sportfully.

Sportfulness. Now rare. [f. as prec.] The quality or state of being sportful; sportiveness.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 65 So as neither the admiration and commiseration, nor the right sportfulness, is by their mungrell Tragi-comedie obtained. a 1631 DONNE *Lit. Wks.* (1633) 371 When sadness dejects me... I kindle squibs about mee againe, and flie into sportfulness and company. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* ii. xiii. (1713) 226 The birth of Monsters; which I look upon but as a piece of Sportfulness in the order of things. 1710 R. WARD *Life H. More* 48 It is hard to represent the Wit, Reason, Zeal, Phancy, Sportfulness, and Seriousness... there is contain'd in this Writing. 1780 *Mirror* No. 200, A sportfulness of external behaviour. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess.* (1888) III. 98 Majesty rather than grace, still more than lightness or sportfulness, characterises him. 1898 *Christian Herald* (N.Y.) 12 Jan. 24/1 That which opened in sportfulness ended in violence.

Sportiness. *collog.* [f. SPORTY a.] Sporty quality or tendency.

1896 *Daily Chron.* 31 Oct. 8/2 We should have ruthlessly stamped out the first symptom of 'sportiness' in our nursing staff.

Sporting (spō·tīng), *vbl. sb.* [f. SPORT v.]

1. The action of the verb; engagement or participation in sport.

1483 *Vulgaria* & Thooschylder... which are gounen so muche to play & sportyng. 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* ii. 41 His mates... in diuers mirth the shore in sportyng fil. 1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* xcii, Hebe... Goddess of youth, and youthlike sportyng. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 159 The higher rooms are garnish'd with variety of landscapes, and represents their way of sportyng, hawking, and other fancies. 1652 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 95 Let us feign by sportyng, and grant a heat to be actually under the Earth and Water. 1796 WINDHAM *Speeches* (1812) I. 286 Dogs kept for sportyng, were peculiar to the rich, and though he did not mean to arraign sportyng, he thought it not the highest sort of amusement. 1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 178 From this time their sportyng was conducted on a much more grand and formidable scale. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* ii. v, Maltravers... had neither outshone the establishment, nor interfered with the sportyng of his fellow-squires.

b. An instance or occasion of this; † a sport.
1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xv. 59 Passyng the tyme in grete playsaunces, festes, playes & sportynges. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal. Sat.* xxxv, Could he abstaine midst such a wanton sportyng From doing that, which is not fit reporting? 1614 GORGES *Lucan* iii. 86 The common sort to sportyngs bent. 1687 AVRES *The Swallow* Wks. (1906) 322 Dear Bird thy tunes and sportyngs here, Delight us all the day. *transf.* 1666 BR. S. PARKER *Free & Impart. Censure* (1667) 76 The Quaintest plays and sportyngs of wit. *Ibid.* 79 Metaphors being only the sportyngs of Fancy.

2. † a. The action on the part of Nature of producing an abnormal form or variety; an instance or occasion of this. *Obs.* Cf. SPORT sb. 1 6.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* i. (1723) 40 They are no Shells, but meer Sportyngs of active Nature. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* iii. iv. 201 [To] ascribe the plainest remains of the Animal and Vegetable Kingdom to the sportyngs of Nature... as some persons are inclinable to do. 1746 *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 317 The *Lusus Naturæ* or sportyngs of Nature is a general solution too often brought in. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 119 The infinite diversity... may be looked upon as so many sportyngs of nature.

† b. Irregular diffision or deposition of pollen.
1763 *Ann. Reg., Nat. Hist.* VI. 73 Thus... amongst apple-trees, a mixture of fruit hath been observed on the same tree, supposed by the sportyng of the farina.

c. The action on the part of plants, etc., of deviating or varying from the parent stock or type by spontaneous mutation; an abnormal form or variation so produced; a sport.

1841 *Florist's Frl.* (1846) II. 176 It is doubtful whether any of these sportyngs will produce a permanent variety. 1842 *Ibid.* III. 84 This is remarkably the case in the natural 'sportyng of varieties', as it is called. 1855 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 371 That ferns are more liable to what is technically called 'sportyng', than other plants. 1882 *Garden* 14 Jan. 32/3 The lecturer then alluded to sportyng from seed as another method of raising new forms.

3. *attrib. and Comb.* a. In older usage, as *sportyng device, game, matter, place, time*, etc.

1480 *Cowenry Leet-bk.* 458 Pe people make he same seuerall grounde a sportyng place with shotyng & other

games. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Ludicrum certamen*, a sportyng game. 1599 L. TONSON *Calvin's Sermon*, Tim. 310/1 It is no sportyng matter when the Lorde calleth vs to serue him in this office. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiv. (1592) 220 So the Soule which is in the Jaile of his soueraine Lord God, hath no respit or sportyng time to come tell vs what is done there. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. ii. 105 Like a Schoole broke vp, Each hurries towards his home, and sportyng place.

b. In later and mod. use, as *sportyng celebrity, party, purpose*; freq. in senses 'formed or undertaken for sport', 'concerned with or interested in sport', as *sportyng association, magazine, newspaper, tour*, and 'used in or for sport', as *sportyng bullet, cartridge, dog, gear, gun*.

1728 RAMSAY *Asacreontic on Love* 25 If that the rain Has wrang'd aught of my sportyng-gear. 1789 WHITE *Selborne* cii, No sportyng dogs will flush woodcocks till injured to the scent and trained to the sport. 1793-4 (*little*), The Sportyng Magazine; or Monthly Calendar of the Transactions of the Turf. 1815 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 110 Several persons of fashion as well as sportyng celebrity. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* v, The uniform of a sportyng association. 1820 W. TOOKE *Lucian* I. 109 My little sportyng-dog... began to bark. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. ii. *Man of Many Fr.* (Colburn) 870 Dyson could always make up a little sportyng party. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* x, If I cherished betting propensities, I should probably be found registered in sportyng newspapers [etc.]. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 271/1 The stout pasteboard sportyng cartridges. 1885 Mrs. ALEXANDER *At Bay* ii, A little further conversation on financial and sportyng topics.

c. Special Combs., as *sportyng-box*, a small residence for use during the sportyng season (see ROX sb. 1 14); *sportyng door* *Univ. slang* (see quot. and SPORT v. 11 b); *sportyng-house*, a house, hotel, or inn frequented by sportsmen; *U.S.* a betting or gambling house; a brothel or disorderly house; † *sportyng-piece*, a plaything; † *sportyng stock*, a laughing-stock; a butt.

1840 HOWITT *Visits Remark. Places* 1st Ser. 210 The Duke of Devonshire's house... serves for a 'sportyng-box', when his Grace comes hither in autumn to the moors. 1852 BRISTED *Five Yrs. in Eng. Univ.* (ed. 2) 58 Be it premised, for the benefit of the uninitiated, that Oxonians call the 'sportyng door' the 'oak'. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. iv, It is a well-known 'sportyng-house, and the breakfasts are famous. 1894 STEAD *If Christ came to Chicago* 5 The novice in the sportyng house, as well as the hardened old hardiron who drives the trade in human flesh, are herded together. 1740-1 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 36 Here I am again! a pure 'Sportyng-piece for the Great! a mere Tennis-hall of Fortune. a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* iii. iii, We do hym loue and flocks, And make him among vs, our common 'sportyng stocke.

Sporting (spō·tīng), *phl. a.* [f. SPORT v.]

1. Engaged in sport or play.

1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Vandal Wars* i. 22 It was then accounted as an idle riddle among sportyng boys. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* vi. 122 O'er the green mead the sportyng virgins play.

† b. Sportive; playful. *Obs. rare.*

1600 J. PORY *tr. Leo's Africa* i. 40 [An elephant] will in a sportyng manner gently heave up with his snowie such persons as he meeteth. 1656 W. DU GARD *tr. Comenius' Gate Lat. Univ.* 311 They shall feed not upon Ambrosia and Nectar (as the sportyng poets did faine) but on hidden... sweets. 1722 SWIFT *Wonderful Prophecy* Wks. 1751 III. i. 173 Think not that this hallow dog-star only shaketh his tail at you in waggyry... It is not a sportyng tail, but a fiery tail.

c. Of plants, etc. (See SPORT v. 4 b.)

1850 BECK'S *Florist* 211 We would recommend a trial of the seed from these sportyng flowers. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. (1860) 9 'Sportyng plants'; by this term gardeners mean a single bud or offset, which suddenly assumes a new and sometimes very different character from that of the rest of the plant. 1886 *Field* 6 Mar. 303/2 The sportyng character of roses was as much observed at that time as now.

2. Interested in, accustomed to take part in, field sports or similar amusements.

1748 CRESS SHAFTESBURY in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 71 There we met several sportyng gentlemen. 1828 LYTTON *Petham* II. xxiv, Sportyng characters... were a species of bipeds that I would never recognise as belonging to the human race. 1859 THACKERAY *Virginia*, vi, Harry was away from home with some other sportyng friends. 1885 MISS BRADDON *Wyttard's Weir* iv, 'I can't think what has come to Grahame,' muttered a sportyng squire to his next neighbour.

b. Esp. *sportyng man*; now used to denote a sportsman of an inferior type or one who is interested in sport from purely mercenary motives.

1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg. Ser.* i. *St. Odette* vi, Now I think I've been told... for I'm no sportyng man... That the 'knowing-ones' call this by far the best plan. 1853 R. S. SURTES *Sp. Tour* (1893) 235 'Is he inclined to go to the pace?' 'Oh, quite,' replied Jack; 'his great desire is to be thought a sportsman.' 'A sportsman, or a sportyng man?' asked Soapey. 1889 *Patt Mall G.* 21 Oct. 6/1 Every sportyng man is flattered if termed a sportsman, but it would be almost an insult to speak to a sportsman as a sportyng man.

3. Characterized by sport or sportsmanlike conduct; affording or producing sport.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* iv. (1880) 136 It is the most sportyng way of fishing for them. 1893 *Times* 29 Apr. 11/4 The debate was naturally too one-sided to afford any sportyng interest either to the combatants or to the spectators. 1897 MISS KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 617 Those very sportyng vessels, the British and African, and the Royal African steamers.

b. *Sportyng-chance*, a chance such as is met with or taken in sport; -one of an uncertain or doubtful nature. *collog.*

1807 MISS KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 252 One must diminish dead certainties to the level of sportyng chances along here.

Sportingly (spō·tīngli), *adv.* [f. prec.]

1. As a matter of amusement or diversion; in or with jesting words or speech; not earnestly or seriously. ? *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 211 Pythagoras... first toucheth the condition and estate of him, whether seriously or sportyngly, it is vncertaine. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 44 The Satricrick... Who sportyngly neuer leaueh, vntill hee make a man laugh at folly. 1651 H. MORE *Second Lash in Enthus. Tri.*, etc. (1656) M j b, Thus Reader, is your argument against laughing as solidly argued as sportyngly laughed out of countenance. 1674 BP. BROWNRIE *Serm.* II. 5 The mysteries of Religion are not slightly... or sportyngly to be handled. 1768 STEINE *Sent. Journ.*, *Passport, Versailles*, Besides, continued I, a little sportyngly—I have come laughing all the way from London to Paris. 1848 S. WARREN *Now & Then* iv. 173, I sportyngly said 'No, come with us'.

2. With sportive, playful, frolicsome, or lively action or demeanour.

c 1630 RISSON *Surv. Devon* § 107 The river Ex sportyngly disperseth itself into branches. a 1639 W. WHATELEY *Protophyes* ii. xxvi. (1640) 22 Sports must be done sportyngly, not with the like seriousness... as serious matters. 1776 S. J. PRATT *Pupil of Pleas.* (1777) I. 46 Catching-up a myrtle-sprig, [I] kept it, sportyngly, as if to conceal a new sigh. c 1789 *New Liverpool Songster* 337 How echoes the horn in the vale, Whose notes do so sportyngly dance on the gale.

b. Towards sport or enjoyment.

a 1643 L. N. FALKLAND, etc. *Infallibility* (1646) 156, I told you the applying of it to that place would have afforded some game if I had beene so sportyngly disposed.

3. In or after the manner characteristic of sport; in sportyng language or terms; like a sportsman.

1798 *Sportyng Mag.* XI. 57 Fertile fabrications so sportyngly portrayed. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 892 He was beat by three good lengths... But to speak less sportyngly [etc.]. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adu. Scot.* iii. (1855) 38 No man rode more sportyngly to bounds. *Ibid.* xx. 173 A salmon... took the fly sportyngly. 1883 *Patt Mall G.* 21 Dec. 4/2 Next to good sport, the honest English sportsman likes to dress sportyngly.

† **Sportyng-wise**, *adv.* *Obs.* ⁻¹ [f. SPORTING phl. a. + -WISE] In sport or jest; jestingly.

1579-80 NORTH *Plintarch* (1895) IV. 207 There were some which sportyng-wise did openly call him Alexander.

Sportive (spō·tīv), *a. and sb.* [f. SPORT sb. or v. + -IVE.]

A. *adj.* 1. Inclined to jesting or levity; disposed to a playful lightness of thought or expression.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* i. ii. 58, I am not in a sportive humor now: Tell me, and dally not, where is the monie? 1593 NASHE *Christ's T. Wks.* (Grosart) IV. 260 They are nought els but cleanly coyed lyes, which some pleasant sportive wittes haue deuised, to gull them most groselie. 1676 GLANVILLE *Seasonable Refl.* 31 'Tis equally absurd to be sportive about affairs that are serious. 1778 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 26 Aug., Two little productions... full of a sportive humour. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) III. 238 With a rich and sportive fancy he combined a solid judgment. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* i. ii, A curious fountain carved... in one of those capricious moods of sportive invention. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 541 Three generations of serious and of sportive writers wept and laughed over the venality of the senate.

b. Characterized by lightness or levity; not earnest or serious.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T. Wks.* (Grosart) IV. 109 The younge men in their merry-running Madrigals, and sportive Base-bidding Rundelayses. 1655 *Musarum Delitice* Title-p., Containing severall select Pieces of sportive Wit. 1742 GRAY *Sprung* 42 Methinks I hear in accents low The sportive kind reply. 1743 FRANCIS *tr. Hor.*, *Odes* II. xii. 17 In rallery the sportive jest. 1813 HOR. SMITH *Horace in London* 46 Whom Echo... Shall chaunt in sportive numbers? 1826 F. REYNOLDS *Life & Times* II. 166 The ensuing sportive anecdotes may appear frivolous. 1882 OUTDA *Marenima* I. 32 Of sportive love offered and returned.

2. Of the nature of, inclined to, amorous sport or wantonness. Now arch.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. i. 14, 1, that am not shap'd for sportive tricks, Nor made to court an amorous Looking-glasse. c 1600—*Sonn.* cxxi. 6 For why should others lack adulterat eyes Give salutation to my sportive blood? 1855 BROWNING *Fra Lippo Lippi* 6 Where sportive ladies leave their doors ajar.

3. Disposed to be playful or frolicsome.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Horace, Art Poet.* 150 Stuff'd menacings [fit] The angry brow, the sportive, wanton things. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* ii. x. 129 The bait is in their mouths, and they are sportive; but the hook hath strook their nostrils, and they shall never escape the ruine. a 1721 PRIOR *To Madam K. P.* 7 Lively the Nymphs and sportive are their Swains. 1762 FALCONER *Shipw.* ii. 70 Beneath the lofty stem A shoal of sportive dolphins they discern. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* ii. 417 There, Werter sees the sportive children fed. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 92 This sportive band of Satyrs near the caves. 1865 ALEX. SMITH *Summer in Skye* I. 259 He cannot be sportive for the fear that is in his heart. *transf.* 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* (1715) II. xx. 401 Then towards the Wind the sportive Ashes cast Upon the Sea. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 346 So sportive is the light Shout through the boughs, it dances as they dance. *Ibid.* 567 The sportive wind blows wide their flutt'ring rags. 1798 WORDSW. *Five years have past* 17 Little Lilies Of sportive wood run wild. 1827 R. POLLOCK *Course of Time* iii, Its breath was cold, and made the sportive blood Heavy and dull and stagnant.

b. Of qualities, etc.

1743 FRANCIS *tr. Hor.*, *Odes* iii. xviii. 13 See my flocks in sportive vein Frisk it o'er the verdant plain. 1812 J. WILSON *Iste of Palmis* ii. 450 A gaudy flag... Hung up in sportive joy by those Whose sports and joys are past. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 222 Exhibiting a kind of dance, performed with the most sportive vivacity.

4. Of or pertaining to, marked or characterized

by, sport; of the nature of sport or amusement; affording or providing sport or diversion.

1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* 1. (1721) 52 They go to Bowls, and other sportive Exercises every Sunday. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 358 He then placed them in a cage at his chamber window, to be amused by their sportive flutters. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of Lake* i. xviii. The sportive toil... Haddied her glowing hues so bright. 1839 T. MITCHELL *Frogs of Aristoph.* 148 note. A die (the sportive instrument of playful youth). 1874 MAHAFFY *Social Life Greece* xl. 351 The Greeks made their serious pursuits, especially their religion, sportive.

b. Undertaken, given, etc., in (mere) sport.
1743 FRANCIS *tt. Hor.*, *Odes* i. viii. 16 Where are now the livid scars Of sportive, not inglorious, wars? 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xlviii. The apparition of the dead comes not on light or sportive errands. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 105 Quickened by a sportive volley which the Indians rattled after him. 1849 MAEULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 400 It was now not a sportive combat, but a war to the death.

5. Produced in, or as in, sport; *spec.* of the nature of a sport or abnormal variation; anomalous. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1796 H. HUNTER *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) 277 Examine, on their gowns and handkerchiefs, the sportive productions of their imagination. 1799 *Med. Jnrl.* i. 73 The mineral kingdom, with all the riches, beauties, and sportive productions it contains. 1804 PARKINSON *Organic Remains* I. 24 The *vis plastica*, the *vis formativa*, and the sportive creations of nature, were terms yet in frequent use. 1822-7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) I. 458 By what means they are rendered subservient to such an infinite variety of sportive and anomalous effects.

b. Of plants, etc.: Liable to sport or vary from the true type; characterized by sporting.

(a) 1850 BECK'S *Florist* 24 *Duchess of Sutherland*... is a feathered rosy hyacinth, rather sportive. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* i. 315 [He] was forced to reject some of his new sub-varieties, which he suspected had been produced from a cross, as incorrigibly sportive. 1892 *Gardener's Chron.* 27 Aug. 250/2 P. aculeatum, though far less sportive than P. angulare, afforded material for a fine selection.

(b) 1891 W. ALLAN *Dis. Skin* iv. (ed. 3) 51 It is this sportive tendency manifested by skin diseases which adds so much to the difficulty of their diagnosis.

6. Taking part in, following or interested in, sport or sports.

1893 C. G. LELAND *Mem.* I. 37 Uncle William was a kind-hearted 'sportive' man, who took *Bull's Life*.

† **Sb.** A thing merely amusing or diverting and not of a serious character. *Obs.*—1

1616 E. BOLTON *Hyperborea* (1722) 237 If they have seen that incomparable Earl of Surrey his English translation of Virgil's *Aeneids*... [they] will hear me witness that those others were Fools and Sportives.

Sportively, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *LY* 2.]

1. With the lively movements characteristic of sport; playfully.

1597 DRAYTON *Heroical Epistles* 63, I saw the soft ayre sportively to take it. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxxvii. Now she moved with solemn steps... and now tripped sportively along the path. 1797 — *Italian* xvii. As they sportively threw about their sugar-plums. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 340 The females that passed in review before me, tipping sportively along. 1812 CARY *Dante, Purg.* xvi. 88 Forth from his plastic hand... the soul Comes like a bahe, that wantons sportively.

2. In or with sportive or jesting words; jocosely, facetiously.

1631 HEVLIN *St. George* 90 Therefore sportively accosting him... said [etc.]. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* v. xxxix. Well, my good Doctor, cried my father, sportively. 1780 MME. D'ARLAY *Diary June*. A sportively complimentary conversation took place. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 217 In the play of his fancy [he] will sportively say Some delicate censure that pops in his way. 1842 BROWNING *Rudel to the Lady of Tripoli* i. Men call the Flower the Sunflower sportively. 1871 FREEMAN in W. R. STEPHENS *Life* (1895) II. vii. 46 We were all much troubled to hear... about your own accident. You were able to speak sportively about [etc.].

3. In sport or jest.

1793 MISS H. M. WILLIAMS *Lett. France* II. 43 One day Lewis XV. sportively created him governor of Lucienne.

Sportiveness, [f. as *prec.*] The fact, quality, or condition of being sportive.

1601 YARINGTON *Two Traj.* iii. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV. Pick out mens eyes, and tell them that the sport Of hood-mahlinde, without all sportiveness. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. Shall I conclude her simple, that has her time to begin, or refuse sportiveness as freely as I myself have? 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 95 The virgin mother's looks most exquisitely express her sweet complacency at their innocent sportiveeess. 1779 *Mirror* No. 2. In the first character I may sometimes indulge a sportiveness to which I am a stranger in the latter. 1838 DICKENS *Nickleby* xviii. Some very pretty sportiveness ensued. 1858 DORAN *Coat Fools* 132 The warrant being drawn up in sportiveness, he signed the document. 1875 JOWETT *Plate* (ed. 2) V. 223 The young of all creatures... are always... overflowing with sportiveness and delight at something.

Sportless, *a.* [f. *SPORT sb.* 1 + *-LESS*.] Destitute or devoid of sport; marked by the absence of sport.

1621 G. SANOVS *Ovid's Met.* ii. (1625) 28 The Fishes to the holio diue: nor dare The sportlesse Dolphins tempt the sultrio Ayre. 1831 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Eccl.* vii. 1 Her weeping eyes in pearled dew she steeps, Casting what sportlesse nights she ever led. 1895 *Baily's Mag.* May 356 The use of the minnow... is a method of taking fish which is sportless, artless, and as had as anything I know.

† **Sportlet**, *Obs.*—1 [cf. *SPORT sb.* 2 and *-LET*.] A small basket or hand-basket.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 142 Wyth thre rosys and thre applys in hys hand he hade Asportelet, and down upon hys kne He hym set and offryd it on to Dorothe.

Sportling, *rare*. [f. *SPORT sb.* 1 or *v.* + *-LING*.]

1. A small sportive or playful animal, bird, etc.
1720 A. PHILLIPS *Odes*, *To Miss Carteret* 20 When again the lamkins play, Pretty sportlings full of May. c 1720 SWIFT *On Rover* [in *ridicule* of *prec.*] 34 Where the linnets sit and sing, Little sportlings of the spring.

† 2. A sport or abnormal variation. *Obs.*—1

1723 P. BLAIR *Pharmacop.* Bot. i. 16 All the other are only sportlings from them.

† **Sportly**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. *SPORT sb.* 1 + *-LY* 1].

1. Of or pertaining to, connected with, sport; sporting; sportsmanlike.

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1743/3 As many as wish well to their Town, or are Incouragers of Sportly Meetings. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 217 As little favourable... as these sportly gentleman are... towards the care or culture of their own species. 1781 P. BECKFORD *T. Hunting* (1802) 185 You also object to my saying *catch a fox*: you call it a bad expression, and say that it is not sportly.

2. Sportive, frolicsome, playful. *rare*—1

1656 A. DE LA PRYNE *Diary* (Surtees) 78 Turneps... make them so sportly, lively, and vigorous that they play and leap like young kids.

Sportsman (spō·'tsmān). [f. *SPORT sb.* 1]

1. A man who follows, engages in, or practises sport; esp. one who hunts or shoots wild animals or game for pleasure.

Also *transf.* in recent use, one who in his conduct or dealings displays the typical good qualities of a sportsman. 1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* i. i. *Ann.* A sportsman, I suppose I. Bon. Yes, sir, he's a man of pleasure: he plays at whist and smokes his pipe eight-and-forty hours together sometimes. 1727 GAY *Begg.* Op. i. ii. A good sportsman always lets the hen-partridges fly. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xi. (1782) I. 367 His nephew... presumed to dart his javelin before that of his uncle... As a monarch and as a sportsman Odenathus was provoked. 1856 KANE *Arctic Explor.* II. xxviii. 277 Our sportsmen would clamber up the cliffs and come back laden with little auks. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 476/t Some have been true sportsmen—and as I take it, the phrase true sportsman includes everything that is manly and gentlemanly.

transf. 1821-3 CAPT. B. HALL *Frag. Voy. & Trav.* Ser. II. 1. 244 This skillful sea-sportsman [a dolphin] arranged all his springs... [so] that he contrived to fall, at the end of each, just under the very spot on which the exhausted Flyiog-fish were about to drop!

b. *Sportsman's companion, knife* (see *quots.*).

1863 *Athenaeum* 19 Dec. 841/3 Mr. Baskcomb exhibited an ancient nut-cracker, and a sportsman's companion, found at Tisbury Castle. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2283/t *Sportsman's Knife*, one containing a number of tools, to be used in emergencies.

c. *Electric*. (See *quots.*)

1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts & Sci.* s.v., *Electrical Sportsman*, an amusing and ingenious instrument, to illustrate the fact that a charged electrical jar will discharge itself if the outer and inner coating approach too closely. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.*, Brit. II. No. 5593, Gas pistol, thunder house, sportsman, and other instrument(s) for showing the proportion of frictional electricity.

2. *U.S.* A gambler, betting-man.

1848 in BARTLETT.

Sportsmanlike (spō·'tsmānlīk), *a.* Also

sportsman-like. [f. *prec.* + *-LIKE*.] Resembling a sportsman; like that of a sportsman; consonant with the character or conduct of a sportsman.

1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxii. He indulges his sportsman-like propensities by shooting my pigeons. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 240 Having something smart and sportsman-like in his appearance. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exped.* i. (1866) 483 If he has with him the light javelin... he may be tempted to use it now; but this, I believe, is not altogether sportsmanlike. 1895 RIGER HAGGARD *Altan's Wife* 296 The lion is a sportsmanlike animal, and... prefers to kill his own dinner.

b. *collog.* Honorable, straightforward.

1899 E. PHILLIPPS *Human Boy* 119 Freckles, who was an awfully sportsmanlike chap really.

Sportsmanly (spō·'tsmānlī), *a.* [f. as *prec.* + *-LY* 1.] Worthy of, becoming or befitting, a sportsman; sportsmanlike. So **Sportsmanliness**.

1778 [W. H. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 9 Sept. 1776, But the rules of Sportsmanliness are not so generally understood as those of Good-Breeding. *Ibid.* It is sometimes sportsmanly to suffer the huntsman to pursue the hounds, where it would be unsportsmanly in any other horseman to follow. 1912 *Nation* 5 Oct. 9/t My sportsmanly approval was misplaced.

Sportsmanship (spō·'tsmānlīp). [f. as *prec.* + *-SHIP*.] The performance or practice of a sportsman; skill in, or knowledge of, sport; conduct characteristic of or worthy of a sportsman.

1745 FIELDING *Tom Jones* III. x. He had... greatly recommended himself... by leaping over five barred gates, and by other acts of sportsmanship. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. 308 The boys showed great sportsmanship [*sic*] on this occasion. 1842 *Edinb. Rev.* LXXXIII. 382 He was not one of the Brummell set, or he would scarcely attribute the origin of Melton to their sportsmanship. 1897 *Outing* XXX. 239/2 If this advance... in oarsmanship can be accompanied with an advance in sportsmanship.

† **Sportsome**, *a.* *Sc.* *Obs.* [f. *SPORT sb.* 1 + *-SOME*.] Amusing, diverting, sportive.

1533 BELLENOEN *Livy* i. ii. (S.T.S.) L 29 Be þis evander was institute ane sportsum play, þat young men suld ryne nakit... to wourship pan Licuus. *Ibid.* i. xvi. 90 In þe meoc tyme ane of þame hegouth to schaw ane sportsum fahil.

Sportswoman (spō·'tswumān). [f. *SPORT sb.* 1] A woman who follows or practises, is addicted to or interested in, sport, esp. field-sport.

1754 SHUTBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) II. 206 My good Dame is a very unfair Sportswoman. 1798 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 288 The celebrated Miss Barlow, well known as an accomplished sportswoman. 1810 LAOY LYTTELTON *Corr.* iv. (1912) 93, I used to hate hunting talk; but... I grew a complete sportswoman in theory before we left the country. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Mar. 281/2 A quarry worthy of the aim of an ambitious sportswoman. 1896 *Cath. News* 9 May 15/3 The dashing sportswoman who used to huot like a man.

† b. A loose woman or harlot. *Obs.*

1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 161 A great hustle... has been made by the police among the sportswomen of the lowest rank.

Sportulary, *a.* *Obs.*—1 [f. *L. sportula* little basket, dole, gift, dim. of *sporia* *SPORT sb.* 2] Supported by, dependent or subsisting on, the doles or gifts of patrons.

1649 BR. HALL *Cases Consc.* III. vii. (1650) 231 Hereupon it is, that these sportulary preachers are faine to sooth up their many maisters.

† **Sportule**, *Obs.*—1 [a. *F. sportule* or ad. *L. sportula* (see *prec.*)] A dole, gift, or present.

1720 AYLIFFE *Paragon* 173 The Bishops who consecrated this Ground, were wont to have a Spill or Sportule for the same from the credulous Laity.

Sporty (spō·'ti), *a.* *collog.* or *slang*. [f. *SPORT sb.* 1] Sportsmanlike; sportsmanly; sporting.

1889 *Daily News* 12 Mar. 2/3 The very 'sporty' little venture was watched with much interest. 1893 *Weekly Express & Mail* (N.Y.) 28 June, This is the 'sporty' way to capture them, but the professional frog hunters go for their prey... with scoop nets and long poles. 1897 *Outing* XXX. 484/2 It's awfully sporty of them to lend fresh ponies to their opponents.

Comb. 1896 *Godey's Mag.* Feb. 152/t A sporty-looking drummer.

Sporular (spō·'rūlār), *a.* [f. *SPORULE* + *-AR*.]

Having the character of, pertaining to, a sporule.

1819 LINDLEY *tr. Richard's Observ.* 42 If some part only have received the sporular matter. 1840 HARVEY *Brit. Algae* Introd. p. xxiii, I am more disposed to consider them viviparous capsules, in which the sporular map has been converted into minute filaments.

Sporulate (spō·'rūlēt), *v.* [f. as *prec.* + *-ATE* 3.] 1. *trans.* To convert into spores.

1885 LANKESTER in *Enyclop. Brit.* XIX. 854/t A part of the protoplasm is not sporulated but forms a capillitium.

2. *intr.* To form spores or sporules.

1891 in *Cent. Diet.* 1897 *Nature* 21 Oct. 601/t In a cell about to sporulate the nucleus is found in the centre of the cell. 1898 MANSON *Tr. Parasites* i. 16 The non-flagellated plasmodium... sporulates in the human blood-corpucle.

Hence **Sporulated**, **sporulating** *pp.* *adjs.*

1897 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* II. 749 The breaking up of the sporulating parasite. 1898 P. MANSON *Tr. Parasites* iii. 79 The breaking down of the sporulated plasmodium.

Sporulation (spō·'rūlā·'jōn). [f. as *prec.* + *-ATION*.] Conversion into spores; spore-formation.

1896 tr. *Schützenberger's Fermentation* 55 The sporulation and budding differ in no respect from the analogous phenomena which are observed in yeast. 1896 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* I. 761 As soon as sporulation commences the segments become more perfectly marked out.

Sporule (spō·'rūl). *Bot. and Zool.* [a. *F. sporule* or ad. mod. *L. sporula* (Hedwig): see *SPORE* and *-ULE*.]

1. A spore or spore-granule.

a. *Bot.* 1819 LINDLEY *tr. Richard's Observ.* 42 Sporules differ from seeds... above all, in their want of embryo. *Ibid.*, The rudiment of a sporule. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* i. 5 After this fact one need not be surprised at the diffusion of the far lighter and smaller sporules of cryptogamic plants. 1875 ZOOLOGIST F. 4416 The matter contained in the sporules of the genus *Fucus* is of a glutinous nature.

attrib. and Comb. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 313 Any sporule-case in Cellulars. *Ibid.*, A cluster of sporule-like areolae.

b. *Zool.* 1836-9 TODD's *Cycl. Anat.* II. 433/2 In some animals these sporules are formed in all parts of the body indiscriminately. *Ibid.*, The sporules of some Zoophytes. 1846 J. D. DANA *Zooph.* v. (1848) 91 The sporules... which constitute the surface dots alluded to.

2. *fig.* A germ.

1861 *Q. Rev.* CX. 368 Mere words... necessarily contain the sporules of mighty principles.

Hence **Sporuliferous** *a.*, bearing sporules.

1824 R. K. GREVILLE *Flora Edin.* p. lxviii, Sporuliferous pulp not spontaneously emitted. 1847 *Froc. Berv.* Nat. Club II. 214 The erect filaments are two lines in height... with a hairy sporuliferous head.

Sporyar (e, -er, *obs.* forms of *SPURRIER*.

Sposage, -aile, *obs.* forms of *SPOUSAGE*, -AL.

† **Spose**, *obs.* variant of *SPOUSE sb.*

App. intended to distinguish the masc. from the fem. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions Mind* i. vii. 29 The Spouse said unto his Spouse... Thou hast wounded my heart with one of thine eyes.

Spose, *obs.* form of *SPOUSE v.*

Sposh (spōsh). *U.S.* [Imitative.] Slush, mud. 1845 in *Bartlett Dict. Amer.* (1848) 325 The streets were one shining level of black sposh. 1846 CHEEVER *Wand. Pilgrim* xxiv. (1848) 134 Making our way... in this penetrating sposh. 1884 BURROUGHS *Birds & Poets* 109 Yellow sposh and mud and water everywhere.

Hence **Sposhy** *a.*, soft and watery.

1884 S. O. JEWETT *Country Doctor* iii. 22 The sposhy apples that grows in wet ground.

Spot (spot), *sb.*¹ Also 3-7 spotte, 4-7 spott, 4-6 spote. [ME. *spot*, = MDu. *spotte*, *spot* (Wflem. *spotte*), LG. (Efris.) *spot*, MDa. **spot* (pl. *spotte*), speck, spot, Nfris. *spot*, *spot*, Norw. *spott*, speck, spot, piece of ground; also ON. and Icel. *spott* (*spott*) small piece, bit. It is doubtful whether the word is original in all these languages.]

I. 1. *fig.* A moral stain, blot, or blemish; a stigma or disgrace.

a 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 95 Wepeð forð mid me... & waschen ðe spotte of ure euele ðeaves I c 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cause*. 2646 He suld... Mak him redy and clense hym clene Of al spotte of syn þat might be sene. 13... E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 764 Cum hyder to me, my lemmann swete, For mote ne spot is non in þe. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 53 He schal draw spott of good þing iuel tene. c 1450 *tr. De Institutione* iii. lxi. 144 Lete us putte no spotte in our glory in fleying fro þe crosse. 1526 *Pligr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 185 b, This spot of synne god dothe away. 1560 Daus *tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 129 To the intent they myght washe out this spotte, they inuente another waye more easye. 1639 S. Du VERGER *tr. Canus' Admir. Events* 45, I had rather dye a thousand deaths, then to set such a spot on my blood, and posterity. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 104 Neither should their spot have been differenced or known from the spot of the wicked. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc*. 685 Safe under such a wing, the boy shall show No spots contracted among glooms below. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* iii. 11, i, The Gironde has touched, this day, on the foul black-spot of its fair Convention Domain.

b. Without article, esp. in *without spot*.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xiv. 2 He þat ingase wiþouten spot. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 22 Goodlihedde and innocence Withouten spot of eny blame. 1404-8 20 *Pol. Poems* vii. 54 [Let] No fende spot vpon the spyge. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 126 b, Without spot of sinne. 1589 *Reg. Privy Council* Scot. II. 281 His guidre... and himself... hes faithfullie servit his Hienes... without spot or reproche. 1611 BIBLE: 1 *Tim.* vi. 14 Keepe this commandment without spot. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 261 Thy services, once holy without spot, Mere shadows now. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xlv, Sublimely mild, a Spirit without spot. 1844 DICKENS *Chimes* 11, As to character... [they] will have it as free from spot and speck in us as they'll help us.

c. *The spot of*, the stain or stigma of (something disgraceful). *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edu.* IV, 49 Lest he... should be noted with the spot of Nygardschyp. 1569 in *6th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 642½ Quhairin gif we failie, we ar content to vndirly the spot of vntreuth, ingratinnes and defamatioun. 1603 *Reg. Privy Council* Scot. VI. 524 The perpetuall spot of perjurie dew to thame for their violatioun of the said assurance. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. xxxviii. (1739) 57 First Twelve men enquired of the fame and ground thereof; which if liked, rendered the party under the spot of delinquency.

d. Applied to persons.

1520 TINDALE 2 *Pe.* ii. 13 Spottes they are and filthynes. — *Jude* 12 These are spotted which... feast together. 1606 SHAKS. *Aut. & Cl.* iv. xii. 35 Follow his Chariot, like the greatest spot Of all thy Sex. 1626 R. C. *Times' Whistle* (1871) 79 By some devil god, For man could never, sure, beget a Spot Of such vncleanesse. 1673 WYCHERLEY *Gentl. Dancing-Master* v. i, Thou spot, sploach of my family and blood!

2. A small discolouring or disfiguring mark; a speck or stain.

1340 *Ayenb.* 228 Þe huite robe huerinne þe spot is uouler and more yzyenne þanne in anoper cloþ. 1377 LANGL. *P.* Pl. B. xiii. 315 þi best cote... Hath many moles and spotte, it moste ben ywasshe. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxviii. (Percy Soc.) 196 Ful lyke the gold that is moost pure and fyne, Withouten spotte of blacke encombrement. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xxxiii. lxx, The Moone was like a glasse all voyd of spot. 1617 MOKYSON *Itin.* iii. 174 They cannot bee more provoked, then by casting any spot upon their heads. 1698 FRYER *Ace. E. India* & P. 213 The Diamond... Without Spot or Foulness, is called a Paragonstone, and in full Perfection. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 554 The stain Appears a spot upon a vestal's robe, The worse for what it soils. (1842) FARAOY *Chem. Manuf.* vii. (1842) 200 All retorts with spots... in the part to be heated should be rejected.

b. Const. of the substance causing the stain or disfigurement. (Passing into sense 7.)

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxh.) ix. 36 3it be spotte of þe qwhit mylk er sene apone þe stanes. c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 150 Onone as sho tuchid it þer apperid a dropp & a spott of mylde. *Ibid.* 335 per was not on all his clothis a drope of myre nor a spott of clay. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. ii. 253 An innocent hand, Not painted with the Crimson spots of blood. 1677 BAILEY *Household Diet.* s.v., To take a Spot of Oil out of Sattin, &c. 1820 SHELLEY *Ed. Tyr.* ii. 11. 77 A spot or two [of ditchwater] on me would do no harm. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xxviii, What signifies counting the spots of dirt that we are about to wash from our hands?

3. In special senses: †a. A mark or speck on the eye; also, a disease characterized by these.

a 1400 *Stockholm Med. MS.* fol. 98, For a spot in þe eye. 1483 *Calh. Angl.* 356½ A Spotte in y^e eghe... glaucoma. 1500 *Ortus Vocab.* Glaucoma, a spot in the eye. c 1623 LODGE *Poor Man's Talent* C2, The spots in the eyes may easily bee cured in the yonger sort. 1639 O. WOOD *Alph. Bk. Secrets* 99 This cureth Spot, Pearle, Web, or any thing else in the Eye.

b. An eruptive or other disfiguring mark on the skin.

a 1425 *tr. Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 50 Al spotteze or filpeze of þe skyn which giffeth out waire. c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 82 So þe pestelence come;... & when he had þe spotteþ þe fadur held hym vp in his arms. 1506 BIBLE (Geneva) *Lev.* xiii. 4 If the white spot be in y^e skin of his flesh [etc.]. 1611 CORG., *Rousseurs*, little, red, wao, or blackish pimples or

spots in the face, &c. 1669 [See BLOTCH *sb.* 1]. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 296 Scorbatic Spots and Bloches emboss the Legs, Arms, and Thighs. 1789 *Massachusetts Spy* 15 Jan. 1/4 For common spots, or hunched cancers, put some of the salts on lint. 1818-20 E. THOMPSON *tr. Cullen's Nosology* 319 *Spilosis*... Spots. 1843 *Abby Water Cure* 53 A girl... had... several spots in the face. *fig.* 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 105 His unsuspecting sheep... Catch from each other a contagious spot, The foul fore-runner of a gen'ral rot.

c. A dark mark on the face of the sun, moon, or a planet. (Cf. *sun-spot*.)

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.*, *Epigr.* 15 Of the fiery colour of the Planet Mars, And the spots in the Moone he giueth this reason. c 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 117 It is lately discovered that spots are in the Sun; and if our sight deceive us not, there be in the Moone. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 48 You discover him by his Phrases, as apparently as you can the Spots of the Moon with a Telescope. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 714 Where finds Philosophy her eagle eye, With which she gazes at yon burning disk Undazzled, and detects and counts his spots? 1854 TOMLINSON *tr. Arago's Astron.* 79 The spots, which have served for determining the period of the rotation of Mars. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 206 Science does its duty, not in telling us the causes of spots in the sun; but [etc.].

d. A discolouration produced upon the leaves or fruit of a plant by various fungi.

1852 Beck's *Florist* 140 How to prevent the 'spot', and some other diseases to which Pelargoniums are heir. 1905 *Daily News* 14 Apr. 4 That dread disease of cucumber and melon plants, known as 'spot'.

e. *colloq.* (See *quot.*)

1894 *Daily News* 1 Feb. 7/1 The eggs... are what we call 'spots', half good and half bad.

II. 4. A small, usually roundish, mark of a different colour from the main surface.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 736 in O. E. *Misc.*, He is blac so bro of qual, mid wite spotteþ sopen al. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxh.) xxii. 101 Þai hafe on þaire heudes a reed spotte. c 1480 HENRYSON *Text. Cres.* 260 Hir gyse was gray, and full of spottis blak. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xiii. 23 Like as the man of Inde maye change his skynne, & the cat of the mountayne hir spotteþ. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* ii. i. 11 The Cowslips tall, her pensioners bee, In their gold coats, spots you see. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 94, I shall but mention here... the partie-coloured spots of pretious stones. 1736 GRAY *Statius* ii. 25 A tiger's pride... With native spots and artful labour gay. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 151 While we distinctly behold the black spots that are to the right and left. 1844 MAROON *Billiards* 111 The marked ball should have but one spot, and that as small as possible. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 578 The usual series of masks, upon which are placed the two white spots.

transf. 1632 LITURGIC *Trav.* vi. 292 The Country... ouer-cled heere and there with spots of Sheepe and Goates. 1884 STABLES *Our Friend the Dog* vii. 61 *Spot*—A hollow between the eyes, marking the union of the frontal with the nasal bones.

fig. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 5 Above the smook and stir of this dim spot, Which men call Earth. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 694 A world is up in arms, and thou, a spot, Not quickly found if negligently sought [etc.].

†b. A patch worn on the face; a beauty-spot.

1579 LVLV *Euphyses* (Arb.) 116 Thy shadowes, their spots, their lawnes... their ruffles, their rings. 1592 — *Midas* i. ii, Earerings, borders, crimpings, shadowes, spots, and so many other trifles. 1665 *Prer's Diary* 13 Jan., The first time that ever I saw her to wear spots. 1667 L. STURCEY *Gospel Glass* xxi. (1690) 214 Are not some puff'd up with their fine Clothes... Ribbons, Dressings, yea with their very Spots? 1735 PORE *Ep. Lady* 43 Ladies, like variegated Tulips, show;... Their happy Spots the nice admirer take.

c. *Phr.* To knock the spots off or out of, to beat thoroughly, surpass, excel. *Orig. U. S.*

1867 LATHAM *Black & White* 125 We did knock the spots off them that time. 1897 F. FRANCIS *Saddle & Moccasin* 152 She can knock the spots out of these boys at that game. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Feb. 5/1 The breezes blowing... in a way which 'knocked spots' out of the fragrance of the hayfields.

5. A variety of domestic pigeon, having white plumage with a spot of another colour above the beak.

a 1672 WILLUGHBY *Ornith.* (1676) 133 *Spots*, Anglice, quoniam in fronte supra rostrum maculam habent singula. 1755 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pigeon*, There are, indeed, many Sorts of Pigeons, such as... Barbs... Owls, Spots, Trumpeters. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 132 The Spot... is about the size of a small runt, and was brought hither from Holland. 1834 [Mudie] *Feathered Tribes* i. 74 The principal ones [sc. pigeons] are... the Smiter, the Spot, the Tumbler [etc.]. 1861 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* (ed. 3) 26, I also crossed a barb with a spot, which is a white bird with a red tail and red spot on the forehead. 1881 LVELL *Pigeons* 73 The spot has been described by every English writer, including Willoughby, and is common on the Continent.

b. A spotted textile material.

1798 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1884) I. 186 My coarse spot I shall turn... into a petticoat very soon. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 1232 The draught and cording of a spot whose two sides are similar, but reversed.

c. In moth-names (see *quots.*).

1832 J. RENNIE *Comp. Butterfl. & Moths* 94 The Gold Spot... appears the middle of August. *Ibid.* 97 The Marbled White Spot. *Ibid.* 153 The Diamond Spot.

d. *U.S.* With numbers: A dollar (-bill).

1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. i. ix. 176 He said He'd give a fifty spot right out, to git ye, 'live or dead. 1896 J. Lillard's *Poker Stories* 246 But one single dollar remained of that five spot.

e. *U.S.* The red fish or red drum.

1882 J. JOHAN & GILBERT *Syn. Fishes N. Amer.* 574 *Liostomus xanthurus*, Spot; Goody; Oldwife. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 221/1 It might be a spot... or a tarpon. 1902

J. JOHAN & EVERMANN *Amer. Food & Game Fishes* 260 For bait use live mullet, spot, grunt, or other small fish.

6. *Billiards.* a. One or other of the three marked places on a billiard-table, esp. the one at the upper end of the table upon which the red ball is placed. b. *ellipt.* The spot-ball, or the person who plays it; a spot-stroke, or the score obtained by this.

18... *Laws of Billiards* xiii. in Mardon *Billiards* (1844) 115 If the red ball has been put into a pocket, it must not be placed on the spot till the other balls have done rolling. 1856 CRAWLEY *Billiards* (1859) 5 Three spots will be found on all good tables;... the third a distance of thirteen inches from the Cushion. This is called the *spot*. 1857 'C. BEOE' *Nearer & Dearer* i. 1 'How is the game?' 'Twenty spot; ten striker.' *Ibid.* ii. 24, I can't make out the red from the spot. 1880 *Times* 28 Sept. 11/5 He kept possession of the table until he had added up 151 (40 spots).

III. 7. A small piece, amount, or quantity; a particle, a drop. *Usu.* with *of* (cf. 2 b).

c 1400 *Laund Troy Bk.* 17137 For he left not of hir a spot That he ne hit hewe as flesh to pot. 1662 HIBBERT *Body Divinity* 1. 284 The whole course of life is but... a little spot of time between two eternities. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* ciii. iv, As high as Heaven its arch extends, Above this little Spot of Clay. 1799 WOROSW. *Ruth* 71 As quietly as spots of sky Among the evening clouds. 1840 *Florist's Jrm.* (1846) I. 229 That most numerous class of growers, who grow but a little spot. 1849 CUPPLES *Green Hand* xvi. (1856) 157 'Twas no use looking as yet for a spot of room. 1881 JEFFERIES *Wood Magic* II. ii. 66 A few spots of rain came driving along.

†b. A piece of work. *Obs.* (Cf. *PIECE sb.* 7.)

1689 *Andros Tracts* III. 203 Whether it would not be a fine spot of work... to restore them to their former places? 1723 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Wonder* iii. 31 Zounds! she here! I have made a fine spot of work on't. 1777 DISBEN Quaker 1. i. A very pretty spot of work 'tis! 1821 SCOTT *Nigel* xxvii, Here is a bonny spot of work, and mealone, and on foot too! c. In *spots*, occasionally, at intervals; to some extent. *U.S.*

1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xvi, Mammy has a kind of obstinacy about her, in spots, that everybody don't sees I do. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 437 A boatman on the Mississippi, being asked how he managed to secure sleeping time, answered, 'I sleep in spots'; that is, at intervals, by snatches. 1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 636 The phrase 'He is clever in spots', gives a man credit for fragmentary ability.

d. *colloq.* A drop of liquor.

1885 D. C. MURRAY *Rainbow Gold* ii, A little spot of rum, William, with a squeeze of lemon in it. 1896 *Evening Jrm.* 11 Jan. (E.D.D.), Defendant... said he never had a spot of beer.

8. A particular place or locality of limited extent.

13... E. *Allit. P.* A. 13 Syden in þat spote bit fro me sprange, Ofte hat I wayted [etc.]. *Ibid.*, To þat spot... I entred in þat erber grene. 1667 MILTON *P.* L. ix. 439 Spot more delicious than those Gardens... of reviv'd Adonis, or renowned Alcinoos. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* Apr. 1646, The most pleasant spot in Italy. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINGS *Voy. S. Seas* 206 Having publicly declared, that he will never go off this Spot. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* iii. 54 Our next station is a lovely spot in the otherwise dry region. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* xlvii, There was one spot in Rome which was calm amid all tumults.

b. A small space or extent of ground, etc.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 332 A spotte of erthe for to by, wayte nowe I will, To berie in pilgrims. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) II. 70 Some Spots and Skirts of more desirable Land upon the Banks of some Rivers. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg.* *Georg.* iv. 101 Labring will his little Spot of Ground. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* ii. vii, Whoever could make... two blades of grass to grow upon a spot of ground [etc.]. 1765 *Museum Rom.* IV. 259 You must not sow lucerne without corn, unless your spot of land is too small to use a harrow in. 1811 *Regul. & Orders Army* 137 A Tent... pitched upon the best dry Spot of ground in the vicinity. 1845 J. COULTER *Adv. in Pacific* v. 42 Nearly at the summit... there is a spot of excellent land, of four or five acres in extent. 1891 MARY E. WILKINS *Humble Romance* 53 The products of his garden spot were his staple articles of food. *transf.* 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 122 Off the rock of Sipsipa, are three spots of breakers... one without another.

c. *north. dial.* A place of employment; a situation.

1877- in northern glossaries, etc. 1892 M. C. F. MORRIS *Yorksh. Folk-talk* 206 Martinmas was the season for the lads and lasses to change their spots, as they call their situations.

9. On (or upon) the spot: a. Without having time to move from the place; straightway, at once.

1677 *Micæ Fr. Dict.* 11, To die on the spot, *monrir sur la place*. 1686 *tr. Chardin's Trav.* *Persia* 229 Had I drank as much as my neighbours, I had dy'd upon the spot. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 40 ¶ 10 In which Engagement there were Eighteen Hundred Men kill'd on the Spot. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 151, I shall... run mad on the very spot for joy. 1835 L. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iii. 94 Punishing the refractory either on the spot or in the persons of their posterity. 1856 READE *Never too Late* xi, They had not yet... murdered a single one on the spot. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *Valerie's Fate* iii, I invited them both on the spot to afternoon tea on Saturday.

b. At the very place or locality in question.

1687 *Micæ Fr. Dict.* 11, I was upon the spot, *j'ai été sur les lieux*. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 209 The Prizes... for those that perform'd best, were ready upon the spot, and made part of the Procession. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. (Globe) 309 The two Merchants... who liv'd just upon the Spot, and who... were very rich. 1740-1 CHALLONER *Mem. Missionary Priests* Pref., Grave contemporary writers, informed by such as were upon the spot, or themselves eye-witnesses of what they write. 1811 *Regul. & Orders Army* 20 Officers who may be ordered... to return Home from a Foreign Station, are to apply for a Passage to the principal Agent of the

Transport Board, on the Spot. 1881 L. B. WOLFORD *Dick Netherby* xvii, Mischief was brewing...and he ought to be on the spot to counteract it.

c. Doing exactly what is necessary; precise and accurate. Also *off the spot*, inexact, irrelevant.

1884 *Daily News* 16 Feb. 5/2 His county...will miss Mid-winter solely next summer, especially as he appears to be well on the spot. 1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 6 Our ground fielding was well on the spot. 1886 *Athenaeum* 27 Mar. 40/3 Mr. Lang's new book...is his...in its tendency to be 'off the spot' and to make mistakes.

10. A particular small area, part, or definite point in any surface or body.

1827 *FARADAY Chem. Manib.* vii. (1842) 215 Delivering the products of the distillation through minute apertures, and upon particular spots. 1860 *WRAXALL Life in Sea* viii. 181 The Sea-snails have their gills at very different spots. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 498 The many stimuli which at one and the same time excite the spots *p q r...* of the retina.

b. *transf.* with adjs.

Also ellipt. *the spot*, the affected part or important point. 1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* (new ed.) 48 Those dreams which to some [people] are the only bright spots of their lives. 1887 H. S. CUNNINGHAM *Cærelian* i. 165 Mr. Ambrose touched a very tender spot in Camilla's heart. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 July 10/1 Lord Kitchener has a particularly soft spot for pets.

11. *Comm.* (From 9.) *a. ellipt.* as *adv.* At immediate cash rates; for cash payment.

The full phrase on the spot (or on spot) is also in use. 1884 *York Herald* 23 Aug. 7/2 Cottonseed steady, at £8 5s. od. to £9 on the spot...Linsed oil...spot and up to the end of the year 18s. 7½d. 1900 *Daily News* 13 June 2/3 Silver remained nominally at 27½d. per ounce spot, and 27 9-16d. *pl.*

b. *pl.* Goods at immediate cash rates.

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 6½ He was supposed to have held from 130,000 to 150,000 bales—spots and futures.

IV. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

12. Simple attrib. a. In terms relating to the weaving of spotted fabrics, as *spot-leaf*, *-thread*, *-treadle*.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1233 The spot threads...[are represented] by marks in the intervals. *Ibid.*, The spot-treadles on the right hand wrnk the row contained in the first six spot-leaves.

b. In sense 3 c, as *spot-cavity*, *-eye*, *-display*, etc. 1867-77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* i. 1. 30 At epochs of minimum spot-display. 1885 AGNES CLERKE *Hist. Astron.* 200 The absolute depth of spot-cavities...was determined by Father Secchi. 1903 — *Astrophysics* 18 The mode of their conformity to the spot-cycle *Ibid.* 92 It is commonly taken for granted that the widened lines constitute the spot-spectra.

c. In sense 6, as *spot-break*, *-hazard*, *-stroke*, etc. 1844 E. R. MARDON *Billiards* Pl. xxviii: The 'Spot' Stroke. 1860 ROBERTS *Billiards* 137 Spot hazard: Whenever the red is cut or driven off the spot into any pocket. 1873 BENNETT & CAVENTISH *Billiards* 12 His largest spot-break 57 hazards. *Ibid.* 25 One ball is coloured red; the other two are white, but one of the white balls has a black spot on it, and is called the Spot-white. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* 111. 676½ The spot stroke is a winning hazard made by pocketing the red ball in one of the corners from the spot.

d. In sense 11, as *spot parcel*, *price*, *sale*, etc. 1881 *Standard* 14 Sept. 4½ The 'spot' transactions...form the smallest proportion of the operations of the market. 1882 *Times* 22 Feb. A similar succession of movements has taken place in the spot price of No. 2 Spring. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 30 June 10½ The spot sales at Liverpool on Saturday were only 5,000 bales. 1887 *Daily News* 16 July 6½ Spot parcels continue in good demand, and prices steady. 1888 *Times* 26 June 12½ There has been no alteration in the value of spot oil during the past week.

13. In parasyntetic adjs., as *spot-billed*, *-eared*, *-lipped*, *-winged*.

1713 *PETIVER Aquat. Anim. Amboinæ* Tab. iv, Smooth spot-lip Casket. 1809 *SHAW Gen. Zool.* VII. 11. 328 Spot-winged Shrike. 1811 *Ibid.* VIII. 1. 244 Spot-eared Creeper. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Oct. 6½ The spot-billed toucanet (*Selenidera maculirostris*), now to be seen...at the 'Zoo'.

14. Special Combs.: *spot-barred a.*, *Billiards* (see quot.); *† spot-dial*, a sun-dial indicating the time by means of a spot; *spot fairy*, a variety of domestic pigeon; *spot-lens*, a lens having the central portion obstructed by a spot; *spot-like a.*, resembling a spot; *spot-made a.*, made on the spot, makeshift; *spot pigeon*, = sense 5 a; *spot-removing a.*, taking out stains; *spot-skin a.*, having spotted skins; *spot snapper*, an American fish (see quot.); *spot stitch* (see quot.).

1885 *Rules Billiards* § 43 In a 'spot-barred game only one winning hazard is allowed to be made in the top pockets. 1887 G. CLERKE *Spot-dial* 5 The 'Spot-Dial' is of two sorts; in the one the Lines go to a black Spot, in the other a bright Spot goes to the Lines. 1734 *WATTS Relig. Inv.* lxvii. 295 On a Ceiling Dial, usually called a Spot-Dial. 1881 *LYELL Pigeons* 88 The stork...has been already described in a late publication, under the name of 'Spot Fairy'. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.*, Brit. 11. No. 2548. That portion of the light of the ordinary 'spot lens', which really tends to obliterate the shadows...is stopped. 1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anal.* IV. 1. 69 The species begins as a 'spot-like crust of uniform texture. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 360 Sporidia hyaline; cups seated on a spot-like crust. 1894 *Otting XXIV.* 173½ The bridles were mostly 'spot-made with a bit of cord doing service as reins. 1783 *LATHAM Gen. Synop. Birds* 11. ii. 615 'Spot Pigeon. This is remarkable, from having on the forehead, above the bill, a spot, which is of the same colour as the tail. 1670 *EACHARO Cont. Clergy* 56 Many a good-wife...knows not any thing of the all-powerfulness of aqua-fortis, how that it is such a 'spot-removing liquor. 1871 *Browning*

Balaust, 1318 With them fed in fellowship... 'spot-skin lynxes. 1876 *GOODE Fishes Bermuda* 55 The 'Spot snapper and the Yellow-tail correspond doubtless to *Mesopoma unicolor*, and to *Ocyurus chrysurus*. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 125½ 'Spot stitch, a stitch made with a Foundation of Double Crochet with spots upon it in Treble Crochet.

Spot, sb. 2 [f. SPOT v. 8.] A person employed by an omnibus company to keep secret watch on its employees.

1894 *Daily Graphic* 24 Mar. 11½ The men were continually being harassed, and 'spots' were jumping on their 'buses at all times to spy on them.

Spot (spot), v. Also 5-6 *spotte*, 6-7 *spott*. [f. SPOT sb. 1 Cf. WFLem. *spotten* to mark or stain, NFr. *spotte* to fix, settle.]

I. *L. trans.* To stain, sully, or tarnish, in respect of moral character or qualities.

c. 1412 *HOCLEVE De Reg. Princ.* 3766 His disciples loved so clemesse...Hir eyen they out of hir heedes brente, Lest sighte of hem spotte myght hir entente. c. 1450 *LYDC. Secres* 741 That ther Imperial magnanymyte Shulde nat be spottyd...Towching the vice of froward Coveytise. 1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* i. 1. (1893) 154 For them that folowe sensual pleasure...they spot their conscience, & lese the grace of god. 1560 *DAUS tr. Stedane's Comm.* 8, Neither to suffer so greave an evill to spot & blemishe that noble house of Saxonie. 1623 *FLETCHER Rule a Wife v. Wks.* 1906 111. 231 You rob two Temples...You ruine hers, and spot her noble Husbands. 1669 *DRYDEN Tyrannic Love* v. i. He all the Disorders of our Bed forgot, Which, Virtue witness, I did never spot. 1855 *MOTLEY Dutch Rep.* i. iii. (1866) 113 Who might be spotted merely with the errors introduced by Luther. 1858 H. BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* xv. (1864) 498 He spots with blemish the religion that already has a right to his faith.

reft. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 128 If...wee doe spot our selues with a filthie and uncleane life. 1599 *SANDVS Europæ Spec.* (1632) 18 Some...not content to spott themselves with all Italian impurities, proceed on to empoysen their country also.

† b. To stain with some accusation or reproach; to asperse or vilify. *Obs.*

a. 1542 *WYATT in Tottell's Misc.* (Aib.) 58 Mistrust me not, though some there be, That faile would spot my stedfastnesse. 1623 T. SCOTT *Tongue-Combat* 9 Those of the Reformed Religion whom...you spot with three or four crimes. 1654 *BROUNCH Preserv. agst. Schism* 27 St. Jude spots them thus; There they feed themselves without feare. a. 1718 *PENN Tracts* Wks. 1782 i. 492, I do not mention it to spot that Doctor.

2. To mark with spots of some defiling or discolouring substance; to stain in spots.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 470 Spotten, macula. 1530 *PALSGR.* 729 Who hath spotted your shyre sleeve with ynke? 1549 *LATIMER 5th Sermon*, bef. *Edw.* VI (Aib.) 151 He yaf medleth wyth ythk is like to be spotted with it. 1600 *SURFLET Countrie Famine* 502 It spotteth and staineth the linnen so mightily, as that such stains will never be got out. 1675 *HOBBS Odyssey* vi. (1686) 72 Your Cloths...[Which in the house sull'd and spotted]. 1763 *MILLS Syst. Pract. Insb.* II. 415 Two...kinds of mildew, one of which spots the blades and stems of corn. 1798 *COLLENGER France* 69 Ye that, fleeing, spot your mountain-snows With bleeding wounds. 1831 *SCOTT C. Rob.* xvii, The blood which we have shed may spot our hand...but it shall scarce stain our forehead. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* III. 91 With rust his armour bright was spotted o'er.

b. *absol.* (in fig. use).

a. 1743 *SAVAGE False Historians* Poems (1790) 292 Sure of all plagues with which dull prose is curst, Scandals, from false historians, spot the worst.

3. *intr.* To be subject or liable to spots; to become spotted.

1879 *Warehousmen & Drapers' Trade Jnl.* 13 Dec. 594 Even those [gloves] which have been so treated continue to 'spot'. 1882 *Garden* 21 Mar. 168½ A damp, cool atmosphere, with little artificial heat, causes the flowers to spot.

II. 4. *trans.* To mark, cover, or decorate, with spots.

1591 *GREENE Conny Catch.* (1592) 11. 4 They will straight spot him by sundry policies, and in a blacke horse, make saddle spots. 1687 *MÉGE Gl. Fr. Dict.* 11, To spot Gawze-Hoods, *broder des Cofes de Gaze*. [See also SPOTTER sb. 1.] 1713 *Guardian* No. 20 p. 5 Sometimes I take a Needle, and spot a Piece of Muslin for pretty Patty Cross-stitch. 1720 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5914½ If any Person...shall file, square, or new-spot any Dice. 1818 *Art Bookbinding* 51 This colour is for spotting the edges. 1864 *Athenaeum* 854½ He spots the other spear-bearers [with blood] in a similar manner. 1885 D. GLASGOW *Watch & Clock Making* 118 The art of spotting such small pieces by hand is not easily acquired.

b. To ornament (the face) with a patch or patches.

1666 M. M. *Solomon's Preser.* 82 Go, Gallants, get to your Glass; Powder and Curle, Paint and Spot, Deck and Adorn you, as you were wont. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 81 p. 1 The Faces on one Hand, being spotted on the Right Side of the Forehead, and those upon the other on the Left.

c. *U.S.* (See quot.)

1792 *BELKNAP Hist. New Hampsh.* 111. 75 Where they find the land suitable for a road, the trees are spotted by cutting out a piece of the bark. 1828-32 in *WEBSTER*. 1859 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2), *Spot*, to mark a tree by cutting a chip from its side.

d. *New Zealand.* To form by selecting the choicest spots or parts of a piece of land.

1858 *MORRIS Austral. Eng.* s.v. *Spotting*, The squatter spotted his run, purchasing choice spots.

5. Of things: To form, appear as, spots upon (a surface); to stand.

1801 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* i. xi, No palm-tree rose to spot the wilderness. 1877 *SHELLEY Rev. Islan* ix. iii, Many ships spotting the dark blue deep. 1822-7 *GOOD Study Med.*

(1829) V. 568 Pimples very minute... chiefly spotting the limbs. 1892 'M. FIELO' *Sight & Song* 22 Pinks and gentians spot her robe.

b. *intr.* Of rain: To fall in large, scattered drops, esp. before a shower or storm. 1849- in dial. glossaries. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Aug. 2½ It began to spot with rain.

6. *Billiards.* To place (a ball) on some particular spot.

1844 E. R. MARDON *Billiards* 99 Missing the balls, the player must spot a ball. 1873 BENNETT & CAVENTISH *Billiards* 139 Spot the white just behind the left-hand corner of the D. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 11. 258 If they play billiards, they let their adversary spot the red and take the balls out of the pockets.

7. *With out*: To free from spots or small defects; to remove or efface (small marks).

1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Ser. iv. 382½ After the prints are mounted, dried, and spotted out, roll them upon a hot steel plate. 1896 *Kodak News* Sept. 87½ Any little holes or scratches...should be carefully spotted out with a fine sable brush and stiff water colour.

III. 8. *Cant.* To mark or note as a criminal or suspected person.

1718 *Acc. Trial Isaac Rabbits* 1 Isaac, You have been spotted before, How came you to go so far from your own Home now? 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Lab.* i. 484 At length he became 'spotted'. The police got to know him. 1859 *Slang Dict.* 99 *Spotted*, to be known or marked by the police.

b. To inform against, split upon (a person).

1865 *DICKENS Mr. Fr.* i. xii, This man bad 'spotted' the other, to save himself and get the money.

9. *colloq. a.* To single out or guess beforehand (the winner in a horse race).

1857 *Morn. Chron.* 22 June (Encycl. Dict.), Having met with tolerable success in spotting the winners. 1866 G. A. LAWRENCE *Sans Mercis* ix, It was quite a sight to see those two, conning over the handicaps, and 'spotting' probable 'good things'. 1888 E. J. GOODMAN *Too Curious* xi, I spotted a few winners.

b. To catch sight of; to mark or note; to recognize or detect.

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* xxi, The inside Widow having 'spotted' the outside one through the blinds. 1868 *MISS BRADDON Run to Earth* i. 1. 17, I saw the landlord spot the notes and gold. 1880 J. FAYN *Confid. Agent* 11. 271 Honest John had known him to be a policeman—'spotted him', as he had expressed it—at the first glance.

c. To hit in shooting.

1882 B. HARTE *Flip It*, It's an even thing if she wouldn't spot me the first pop [i.e. with a revolver].

† **Spote**, *Obs. rare*. [f. OE. **spāt*, stem of *spātan* SPATTLE sb. 1, *spētan* SPEET v.] Spittle.

c. 1315 *SORETHAN* 11. 142 As a mesel her lay, A-stoured, in spote and blode. c. 1320 *Cast. Love* 1147 Al was his face bi-foulet w' spote, And eke grete bofetes among me him smot. c. 1800 *PEACE Suppl. Grass, Spote*, spittle. *Lanc.*

Spotel, -il, *spotle*, *obs. var.* SPATTLE sb. 1

Spotless (spō'tlēs), a. Also 4-12, 6-12, 6-7 -lesse. [f. SPOT sb. 1 Cf. WFLem. *spottelos*.]

1. Free from spot or stain; not marked with, or disfigured by, spots; of a pure or uniform colour.

13... E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 856 Of spotlez perlez pay here be creste. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* i. 1. 182 The people of Rome...Send thee...This Pallament of white and spotlesse Hue. 1605 *MARSTON Parasitaster* iv. G. 4, Vntrodden snow is not so spotless. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 157 The body being clear, fair, pure, neat, and spotless. 1726-46 *THOMSON Winter* 812 Fair ermines, spotless as the snows they press. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxiii, The bed seemed to me like snow-drift and mist—spotless, soft, and gauzy. 1876 *MISS BRADDON F. Haggard's Dan.* 11. 15 The red-brick floor spotless as if it were a floor in a picture.

b. In specific names.

1827 *GRIFFITH tr. Cuvier V.* 274 The Ai seems to vary considerably as the Spotless Ai, the Yellow-faced Ai. 1832 J. RENNIE *Comp. Butterf. & Moths* 19 The Spotted Brown (*Polyommatus Titus*). *Ibid.* 188 The Spotted Straw (*Depressaria immaculata*).

2. *fig.* Free from stain or blot; immaculate, pure. 1577 [see SPOTTINESS]. 1590 *SPENSER Tears Musc.* 388 Sweete Loue deoyd of villanie, But pure and spotles.

1634 W. THIRVY tr. *Balaust's Lett.* 318, I. do protest unto you...that my fidelity is spotless. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 318 How have ye...banishd from mans life...Simplicity and spotless innocence. 1738 *WESLEY Ps.* cxxi. vi, Like thy spotless Master thou, Fill'd with Wisdom, Love and Power. 1783 *GIBSON Dict. & F.* xxxiii. 111. 333 The people applauded his spotless integrity. 1836 *THIRLWALL Greece* xiv. II. 228 His mother's reputation was not deemed spotless. 1875 *MANNING Mission H. Ghost* xii. 331 So, I may say, all are bound to live a life that is spotless before God.

absol. 1850 *THACKERAY Pendennis* liv, O you spotless, who have the right of capital punishment vested in you.

b. Guiltless or innocent of something. *rare*—1. 1619 *FLETCHER, etc. Kni. Malia* ii. v, Ye fight for her, as spotless of these mischiefs, As heaven is of our sins.

Spotlessly (spō'tlēsli), a. [f. *prec.* + *-ly* 2.] In a spotless manner; without spot or stain; immaculately.

1854 *HAWTHORNE Blithedale Rom.* xxiv. (1885) 236 Toad-stools...some spotlessly white. 1855 *KINGSLEY Westw. Ho!* ii, So Mr. Frank was arrayed spotlessly. 1888 *MISS BRADDON Fatal Thier* i. ii, The room was spotlessly clean. *fig.* 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Oct. 4½ The whole of Donegal, Fermanagh, and Monaghan, are as spotlessly Nationalist as any part of Connaught.

Spotlessness (spō'tlēsness), [f. as *prec.* + *-ness*.] The quality or state of being spotless.

1624 *DONNE Devot.* 305 Lord, If thou looke for a spotlesse, whom wilt thou looke vpon? a. 1684 *LEIGHTON Wks.* (1835) I. 126 As for this blood, it is nothing but purity and

Spotlessness. 1727 in BAILEY (vol. II). 1865 W. H. GILLESPIE *Arg. Being & Attrib.* God. iv. 11. (1871) 142 Holiness is moral spotlessness, spotlessness, unsulliedness. 1888 HONOR MORTON *Hosp. Life* 16, I confess that a little less light and air and spotlessness, would have made me feel more at home.

Spotlunge, obs. form of SPATTLING *vbl. sb.1*

Spotsman. [*f. SPOT v.*] A smuggler.

1895 'Q' (QUILLER COUCH) *Story of Sea I.* xxvii. 651 Our spotsman had employed a Mount's Bay boat for his voyage; and one fine evening..he landed his cargo of kegs at the foot of the cliffs.

Spotted (spotted), *a.* and *pl. a.* Also 5 spotted, -yd, 6, 9 *Sc. -it, 7* spottede. [*f. SPOT sb.1* and *v. Cf. NFris. spotted.*]

1. Marked or decorated with spots.

c1250 *Gen & Ex.* 1721 And if of 50 spotted cumen, 50 sullen him ben for hie nomen. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxx. 35 He departide..the geet and sheep geet buccis, and rammes, dyuense and spotted. c1400 MAUNOEVE (Roxh.) xxxi. 143 Per er also wilde swyne,..dappeld and spotted, as it ware founez of daes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* i. vi. 32 [She was] cled into the spottit linc hyde. 1582 in Brown *Abstr. Somerset Wills* (1887) 93 Let my son Thomas have the spotted colt. c1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xvii. 15 (1887) 223 Not any lion..Nor spotted leopard, nor boar. 1648 HEXHAM ii. *Gespickell taken*, Speckled or Spotted cloth. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 415, I pass the Wars that spotted Linx's make with their fierce Rivals. 1750 tr. *Leonardus Mirr Stones* 87 This soil is spotted and purple. 1799 [A. Young] *Agric. Linc.* 148 Best eating potatoes are spotted lemons. 1854 *Poultry Chron.* II 176 Their spotted plumage resembling the spotted markings on the neck and breast of a common cock pheasant. 1874 H. H. COLE *Catal. Ind. Art S. Kens. Mus.* 251 A very quaint flower pattern on a spotted white ground.

b. *Const. with* (some colour, etc.).

1555 EOEEN *Decades* i. vii. (Arb.) 91 They were all paynted and spotted with sundry colours. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iii. 435 A Handkerchiefe Spotted with Strawberries. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blancs Trav.* 187 Girafes..ate docile beasts, white and spotted with red. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. ii. 32 Very remarkable Hills.., their sides all spotted with Woods and Savannahs. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 224 This animal..is finely spotted with various colours. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 189 Plumage of a clear brown, spotted with deeper colour. 1855 WHITMAN *Leaves of Grass, Sea-Drift* (1884) 197 Four light-green eggs spotted with brown.

c. *With adverbial or other addition.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iv. xiii. 126 b, A Leopardes skynne well spotted. 1685 BURNET *Lett.* (1686) 240 Marble beautifully spotted. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* i. 237 No Lynx could be more exactly spotted, nor any Skin of a Tygre so pretty. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 223 The skin..being rough, hard, and variously spotted. 1816 TUCKER *Narr. Exped. R. Zaire* iii. (1818) 121 The domestic animals are sheep spotted black and white.

d. *Mining.* Having the ore irregularly distributed through the workings.

1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 365 The ground is spotted and very rich in places. 1895 *Times* 19 Feb. 3/6 This reef..appears to be what..is called 'spotted', the ore varying greatly in value in the distance of a few feet.

2. Disfigured or stained with spots.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 740/1 Syth that al the iustice of man is as the scripture sayeth like a fowle spotted clowte. 1619 WEST Bk. *Dennanor* 167 in *Babes Bk.*, Keep it neat and cleane. For spotted, dirty, or the like, is lothsome to be seene. 1649 E. REYNOLDS *Hosca* iii. 23 The Mooe returns but a faint and spotted light upon the world. 1765 MUSEUM *Rust.* IV. 417 For every pound weight of Cocoons..of a weaker, lighter, spotted, or bruised quality. 1903 *Smart Set* IX. 19/1 One spotted peach will contaminate a whole basket.

b. *fig.* Morally stained or blemished.

1522 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 83/1 The perilous pride of them that for theyr few spotted vertues..take themself for quicke saintes. 1560 BECON *New Catech.* v. Wks. 1564 I. 445 b, All creatures were founde spotted in the syght of God. 1637 R. ASHLEY tr. *Malvezzi's David Persecuted* 52 Always egged on by the bitter touches of their spotted beginning. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 67 Tho they are the most filthy and spotted Crimes. 1742 YOUNG *N. Th.* v. 50 The flow'rs of eloquence, profusely pour'd O'er spotted vice, fill half the letter'd world. 1817 COLERIDGE *Zapolya* Prel. 114 Do you press on, ye spotted paricides! 1891 H. LYNCH *Meredith* 63 Richard's undertaking in the reform of spotted woman.

absol. 1891 MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* xxxv, The white he was ready to take for silver,..the spotted had received corruption's label.

c. *Const. with* (something disgraceful).

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Rich. III. 29 b, That note of infamy with the whiche his fame was iustely spotted and stayned. 1578 BAKISTER *Hist. Manvil.* 102 With no small negligence is he spotted in this point. a 1629 HINDE *J. Bruen* xxx. (1641) 95 Seldome any such meetings, but are either sprinkled with blood, or spotted with some grosse filthinesse. 1754 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) III. 76, I have scarce no idea left that is not spotted with clubs, hearts, spades, and diamonds. 1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 2 The abuses, with which the regular system of procedure is spotted.

d. *Marked, suspected.*

1864 *Daily Tel.* 17 May, Because the defaulter becomes a 'spotted' man, whose word can never more be trusted.

3. *Spotted fever*, a fever characterized by the appearance of spots on the skin; now *spec.* epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, and typhus or petechial fever.

1650 in *Verney Mem.* (1007) I. 474 St Charles his sickness was a spotted fever. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* i. lv. 147 The Spotted Fever, is a continual malignant burning Fever [etc.]. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 344 The first [class]

comprehends those of a true spotted-fever, the second those of a spurious one. 1775 *Ann. Reg.* ii. 4/1 Her Majesty's illness, which was a most malignant spotted fever, baffled every endeavour. 1822-7 *Good Study Med.* (1829) II. 239 While, from the purple or flea-bite spots,..this variety has been very generally treated at home, under the name of Spotted Fever. 1842 [see PETECHIAL a.]. 1896 ALLBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* I. 667 Petechiae were so common and so abundant in the earlier American Epidemics that the name 'spotted fever' was applied to the disease.

b. Similarly *spotted death, pestilence, sickness.*

1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cclxvii, When spotted Deaths ran arm'd thro' every Street. 1783 WALDRON *Contn. B. Jonson's Sad Sheph.* iii. 64 The spotted pestilence his bow'r surround! 1825 SCOTT *Tahiti* iii. How few can they deliver from lingering pains,..Red Fever, spotted Pestilence! 1899 ALLBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* VIII. 853 The 'spotted sickness' of tropical America.

4. In specific names: a. Of animals, as *spotted axis, boar, cavy, cougar, deer*, etc.

Also in a number of moth-names given by Rennie *Comp. Butterf. & Moths* (1832).

1781 PENNANT *Hist. Quadrip.* I. 105 The 'Spotted Axis.. will bear our climate. c1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* III. 49 The Spotted Axis, the Hog Deer, and the Roebuck. 1802 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* III. ii. 343 The 'Spotted Boar is sometimes scarcely inferior in size to the Constrictor. 1781 PENNANT *Hist. Quadrip.* II. 365 The 'Spotted Cavy..inhabits Brazil, and Guiana. 1860 MAYNE REID *Hunter's Feast* vii, Some naturalists speak of 'spotted cougars'-that is, having spots that may be seen in a certain light. 1699 in Yule & Burnell *Hobson-Jobson* (1886) 651/2 There being concubency in this place for ye breeding up of *Spotted Deer. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* p. 71 Being here presented with *Chitrels*, or Spotted Deer. 1804 LYDEKKER *Roy. Nat. Hist.* II. 353 The Indian Spotted Deer, or Chital (*Cervus axis*). 1754 CATESBY *Carolina* II. App. 110/1 The 'Spotted Eit. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 149/1 The..harnessed antelope..is frequent at the Cape, where it is called the honte-bok, or 'spotted goat. 1828-22 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XIV. 671/1 Spotted Goat of the Cape. c1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* III. 59 The 'Spotted Hog Deer is a rare species. 1781 PENNANT *Hist. Quadrip.* I. 252 The 'Spotted Hyena..inhabits Guinea, Ethiopia, and the Cape. 1803 LYDEKKER *Roy. Nat. Hist.* I. 488 The Spotted Hyena (*Hyena crocuta*)..is by far the largest and most powerful of the three living species. 1751 'Spotted Lizard [see LIZARD 1b]. 1831 GRIFFITH tr. *Cuvier* IX. Syn. 34 Spotted Lizard, *Lacerta guttata*. 1789 A. PHILLIP *Voy. Bot. Bay* 276 'Spotted Mattin. The species is about the size of a large polecat. 1781 PENNANT *Hist. Quadrip.* I. 186 'Spotted Monkey. 1789 A. PHILLIP *Voy. Bot. Bay* 147 The 'Spotted Opossum. 1879 E. P. WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 402 The pretty 'Spotted Salamander..inhabits the greater part of Central and Southern Europe. c1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 372 The Spotted Salamander, '*Salamandra maculosa*..is the type of this genus. 1855 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 67 The common 'spotted seal (*Phoca vitulina*). 1648 HEXHAM ii. *Een Plack-slange*, a 'spotted Snake or Adder. 1802 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* III. ii. 446 Spotted Snake. c1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 301 Taking the Common English Spotted Snake as an example. 1802 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* III. i. 47 The Testudo guttata, or 'Spotted Tortoise. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 158 The 'Spotted Tortoise, or 'Speckled Turtle', *Chelopus guttatus*. c1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* II. 59 The 'Spotted Wild Cat..is of a grey colour, spotted with black.

b. Of birds, as *spotted bower-bird, crane, cuckoo, eagle, emu falcon*, etc.

Many others occur in Latham's *Gen. Synop. Birds* (1781-85), as *spotted boat-bill, booby, bunting, buzzard*, etc. 1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 38. 203 The 'spotted Bower-bird. 1879 E. P. WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 254 Equally interesting are the habits of the Spotted Bower Bird (*Chlamydera maculata*). 1824 STEPHENS in Shaw's *Gen. Zool.* XII. i. 223 'Spotted Crane. 1879 E. P. WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 321 The Spotted Crane (*Porzana marueta*) is another native species. 1782 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* I. ii. 539 'Spotted Cuckoo..inhabits Cayenne. 1895 LYDEKKER *Roy. Nat. Hist.* IV. 2 The great spotted cuckoo (*C. glandarius*) has twice occurred in England. 1781 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* I. i. 38 'Spotted Eagle..The length of this bird is two feet. 1845 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* 1st Suppl. 11 The Spotted Eagle, *Aquila navia*. 1895 LYDEKKER *Roy. Nat. Hist.* IV. 230 The spotted eagle (*Aquila maculata*) of Central Europe. c1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 235 The 'Spotted Emu (*Dromaeus irroratus*) has often been in captivity in this country. 1770 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* IV. 8 'Spotted Falcon..Size of a buzzard. 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. i. 323 'Spotted Flycatcher..frequent the warmer parts of the European continent. 1879 E. P. WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 243 The Spotted Flycatcher (*Muscicapa griscola*) can hardly be said to be a song-bird. 1772 *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 389 *Tetrao Grois*, 'Spotted Grouse. 1831 WILSON, *etc. Amer. Ornith.* IV. 193 The red grouse,..and *Tetrao canadensis*, or spotted grouse, have but sixteen [feathers in the tail]. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* II. 357 The 'Spotted Redshank..in size..is equal to the preceding [i.e. Green Shank]. 1829 GRIFFITH tr. *Cuvier* VIII. 78 'Spotted Ring Pigeon.. *Columba Arguatrix*. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* II. 369 The 'Spotted Sandpiper..is common to Europe and America. 1872 COVES *N. Amer. Birds* 260 *Tringoides*, Spotted Sandpiper. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith.* s.v. *Snipe*, 'Spotted Snipe, *Scolopax Totanus*. 1772 *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 470 *Scolopax*.. 'Spotted Woodcock. 1782 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* I. ii. 569 Canadian 'Spotted Woodpecker..wing coverts and quills spotted with white. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith.* s.v., The Spotted Woodpecker is less frequent in England than the Green. 1890 *Science-Gossip* XXVI. 47/1 The great spotted woodpecker (*Picus major*).

c. Of fishes, as *spotted bass, blenny, cat, dog-fish, goby, grunt*, etc.

1876 GOODE *Anim. Resources U.S.* in *Smithsonian Coll.* XIII. vi. 62 Red fish or 'spotted bass (*Sciaenops ocellatus*). 1805 BARRY *Orkney* 292 The 'Spotted Blenny..is found under stones among the sea-weed. 1881 DAY *Fishes Gl. Brit.* I. 208 *Ctenodonotus Gennellus*.. 'Spotted blenny. 1796 'Spotted cat [see CAT sb.1 4 b]. 1861 'Spotted Dogfish [see DOGFISH 1]. 1883 DAY *Fishes Gl. Brit.* II. 309 *Scyllium*

canicula,.. Spotted dog-fish. *Ibid.* 310 Spotted, small-spotted, and lesser-spotted dog-fish. 1770 'Spotted Goby [see GOBY]. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 98 The Spotted Goby..differs from the other species in wanting the silk-like pectoral fins. 1876 GOODE *Fishes Bermudas* 54 The fishermen recognize several others, as the Yellow, Striped, 'Spotted, and Black Grunts. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 412 The 'Spotted Hind, *Epinephelus Drummond-Hay*..has been but recently discovered. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 448 *Petromyzon marinus*, 'Spotted Lamprey. 1881 DAY *Fishes Gl. Brit.* I. 306 'Spotted-ling, white-ling, and stake. 1804 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* v. ii. 316 'Spotted Ray. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 42 This species..is sometimes known as the Spotted Ray and as the Painted Ray. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 266 'Spotted Black Rock-Fish (*Sebasticthys melanops*). *Ibid.* 267 'Spotted Rock Trout (*Hexagrammus decagrammus*). 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 101/1 The 'spotted sunfish..is more democratic, affecting muddy streams. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 365 The Spotted Squeetage..is usually known on the Southern coast as the 'Salmon' or 'Spotted Trout'. *Ibid.* 177 *Lophopssetta maculata*, is sometimes called the 'Spotted Tubbot. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 75 The Cook Wrasse (*Labrus mixtus*)..is also known..as the Red Wrasse, Striped Wrasse, and 'Spotted Wrasse.

d. Of plants, as *spotted archangel, arse-smart, cal's-ear(s), cowbane*, etc.

1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 89 *L[amium] Maculatum*. 'Spotted Archangel. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Persicaria*, Dead, or 'Spotted Arsmart. 1753 *Chambers Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Persicaria*, The common mild or spotted arsmart. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 691 *Hypochaeris maculata*.. 'Spotted Cats-ears. 1848 [see CAT sb.1 19b]. 1855 PRATT *Flower Pl.* III. 193 Spotted Cat's-ear..is a rare plant. 1846-50 A. Wood *Class-bk. Bot.* 286 *Cicuta maculata*, Water Hemlock. 'Spotted Cowbane. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* i. xcvi. 157 'Spotted Dogs Stones bringeth forth narrow leaves. 1847 'Spotted Gum [see GUM sb.1 5]. 1889 MAJON *Usef. Pl.* 242 *Eucalyptus haemastoma*.. 'Spotted Gum. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Pulmonaria*, Common 'Spotted Lungwort, by some call'd Sage of Jerusalem. 1829 T. CASTLE *Introd. Bot.* 68 As in the spotted and official lung-wort. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 28 *Orchis maculata*..Female-handled Orchis. 'Spotted Orchis. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 431 *Spotted Orchis*, Tasmanian name for the Otchid *Dipodium punctatum*. 1855 PRATT *Flower Pl.* V. 210 'Spotted Palmate Orchis. 1882 *Garden* 11 Feb. 89/1 The 'Spotted Palmate Orchis is found, I believe, in every part of the Kingdom. 1855 PRATT *Flower Pl.* IV. 303 'Spotted Persicaria. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 381 *Persicaria*.. 'Spotted Snakeweed. 1794 *Teas*, Bot. Suppl. 1344/1 'Spotted Tree of the Queensland colonists. *Flindersia maculosa*, the trunk of which is remarkably spotted by the falling off of the outer bark in patches. 1889 MAJON *Usef. Pl.* 216 *Flindersia maculosa*.. 'Spotted or Leopard Tree. 1846-50 A. Wood *Class-bk. Bot.* 379 *Chimaphila maculata*.. 'Spotted Wintergreen.

5. *Comb.*, as *spotted-beaked, -bellied, -billed*, etc. (in specific names).

1829 GRIFFITH tr. *Cuvier* VIII. 620 'Spotted-beaked Duck, *Anas Macrorhynchus*. 1782 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* I. ii. 494 'Spotted-bellied Barbet..the plumage beneath rufous white, spotted with black. 1829 GRIFFITH tr. *Cuvier* VII. 472 Spotted-bellied Tanager, *Thraupis Tanager*. 1785 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* III. ii. 487 'Spotted-billed Duck, *Anas poecilorhyncha*. 1824 STEPHENS in Shaw's *Gen. Zool.* XII. ii. 134 Spotted-billed Wigeon. 1811 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VIII. i. 223 'Spotted-breasted Creeper. 1829 GRIFFITH tr. *Cuvier* VI. 72 'Spotted-eared Owl, *Strix maculosa*. 1753 *Chambers Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Orchis*, The white-flowered 'spotted-leaved palmated meadow orchis. 1782 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* I. ii. 772 'Spotted Necked Humming Bird. 1783 *Ibid.* II. ii. 645 Spotted-necked Turtle. 1829 GRIFFITH tr. *Cuvier* VIII. 65 Spotted-necked Quail. 1804 LYDEKKER *Roy. Nat. Hist.* I. 97 The spotted-necked otter (*Lutra maculicollis*). 1781 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* I. i. 106 'Spotted-tailed Hawk..on each tail-feather..are three white spots. 1899 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VII. i. 196 Spotted-Tailed Hobby. 1781 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* I. i. 68 'Spotted-winged Falcon. 1783 *Ibid.* II. i. 345 Spotted Winged Flycatcher.

6. *Special collocations: Spotted Dick* (also *spotted dog*), a suet pudding made with currants or raisins; *spotted metal*, stems (see *quots.*).

1849 SOVER *Modern Housewife* 350 Plum Bolster, or 'Spotted Dick..Roll out two pounds of paste..have some Smyrna raisins well washed [etc.]. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Dec. 2/3 The Kilburn Staters..daily satisfy hundreds of dockers with soup and Spotted Dick. 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* iv. (1878) 22 A mixture is often used [for organ pipes] called 'Spotted Metal', from the surface being covered with spots, or mottled. 1881 C. A. EOWARDS *Organs* 125 'Spotted metal' is the name given to a compound of tin and lead, in the proportion of one-third of the former to two-thirds of the latter. 1851 MANTELL *Petrifications* i. 35 Specimens of certain fossil vegetables which are abundant in most coal fields, and are commonly known as 'Spotted-stems, or Stigmaries.

Spottedness (spottedness). [*f. prec. + -NESS.*]

The quality or state of being spotted.

1611 COTGR., *Monsieur*, a spottedness, or spotting. 1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 177 We see and feel nothing but foulness and spottedness. 1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Spottedness*, Spottedness. 1881 C. A. YOUNG *Sun* 145 The state of the sun as to spottedness. 1883 *Science* II. 72/2 A maximum of solar spottedness seems to have passed.

Spotter (spotter). [*f. SPOT v.* or *sb.1*]

1. One who makes spots.

1611 COTGR., *Barbouillur*,..a flatter, spotter, smutter, besmearer of. 1687 MIFCE *Gl. Flor. Dict.* 4, *Brodeuse de Gaze*, a Spotter of Hoods, a Woman that spots Hoods. 1755 JOHNSON, *Spotter*, one that spots; one that maculates. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 70 [Persons employed in] Lace Finishing...Spotter, Stamper [etc.].

b. A device for making spots on watch-plates.

1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 245 This upright spindle carrying the spotter is kept constantly rotating by a band from a foot wheel.

2. *U.S.* A spy or detective, esp. one employed by a company to keep watch on employees, or one who watches for infringements of prohibition-laws. 1878 O. W. HOLMES *Motley* 139 He was a paid 'spotter', sent by some jealous official to report on the foreign ministers. 1883 *American* VI. 333 A conductor... had a private detective arrested for following him about, and the 'spotter' was fined ten dollars by a magistrate.

b. In target practice, one who notes the point where a shot strikes; a marker.

1893 *Daily News* 21 July 5/6 Surridge got a bull 'just in at ten o'clock', to use the spotter's descriptive slang.

Spottily, *adv.* [f. SPOTTY *a.*] In a spotty manner; without uniformity.

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Jan. 6 The missions work spottily. Many... are doing good work; but it is, as I say, only done ineffectively, in patches.

Spottiness (sp'p'tinēs). [f. SPOTTY *a.* + -NESS.] The character or state of being spotty.

1577 St. Aug. *Manual* 11v. O light which hatest all spottiness, in as much as thou art most cleane & spotlesse. 1621 COTGR., *Papillotage*, a spatting, or spottiness. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 37 (1822) I. 292 How we like to see a couple of legs... splashed unavoidably... till their horrid glare is subdued into spottiness. 1863 *Gal. Words* Apr. 281/2 Nine times in a century the sun passes through all its states of purity and spottiness. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 227 The evil of spottiness, patchiness, and confusion.

Spotting (sp'p'tin), *vbl. sb.* [f. SPOT *v.* + -ING.]

1. The action or process of making spots; the fact of becoming spotted.

c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lysf. Manhode* II. lxx. (1869) 100 That keepeth him from sinne, and from spottizing of rust. 1530 PALSGR. 274 Spottizing with colour, tainture. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Esplanamiento*, sprinkling or spotting. 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 43 To put in good store of Fullers earth, to keepe them from soile and spotting. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 81 p. 3 This artificial Spotting of the Face. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 358/1 To this disparity of temperature... may be certainly ascribed the had setting, spotting, and shrivelling of grapes. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 381 To prevent the spotting of the fruit produced by the action of the sun. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Edue.* IV. 222/2 The defects (in varnishing coaches)... are those of 'spotting', 'blooming', 'pin-holing'.

b. *Spec.* (See quot.) 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 245 Spotting... [is] the process of finishing chronometer and occasionally watch plates by polishing thereon equidistant circular patches.

c. With out: The removal of spots.

1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 877 A series of colours in tubes specially prepared for painting, spotting out, &c.

2. A set or number of spots; a marking composed of spots.

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* III. xxviii. 486 The best of all the rest, is the short shanked apple, which is marked with spottings. 1649 OULBY tr. *Virg. Georg.* III. (1684) 95 note, Of the Marks of a good Heifer. (that is, Sowness of Look... Spotting of the Body) [etc.]. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Vks. Nat.* 57 The various Colouring and Spotting of their Eggs. 1841 *Florist's Jnl.* (1846) II. 131 The spotting is smaller, but in every other particular they are very like. 1898 *Meredith Odes Fr. Hist.* 33 Along drear leagues of crimson spotting, white With mother's tears of France.

3. The action of placing on a spot.

1849 *Maroon Billiards* (ed. 2) Pl. 74 A break would have followed the spotting of the red ball that must have yielded the number of points required.

4. *U.S.* (See quot.)

1904 *Electr. World & Engin.* 24 Sept. 506 (Cent. Suppl.), This breaking up and switching of the trains into sections, which is called 'spotting'.

5. *Attrib.*, as *spotting colour, machine, shuttle, wool*.

1805 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXIII. 247 The spotting shuttles save clipping, and the waste of spotting yarn. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1233 In working spots, one thread, or shot of spotting-wool, and two of plain, are successively inserted. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Ser. III. 15/1 A mottled appearance is produced on brass by a 'spotting' machine. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 221 With the spotting colour we can carefully erase the other people's hands.

Spotting, *ppl. a.* [f. SPOT *v.* + -ING 2.] Making or causing spots. Also *fig.*

1650 *Bulwer Anthropol.* 158 The discreeter sort of Ladies who are not guilty of this spotting vanity. 1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 56 The streaking sugar and the spotting plum.

Spotlike, *obs. variant of SPATTLE sb. 1*

Spotlike, *v. rare.* [f. SPOT *v.* + -LE.] *trans.* To spot or dot thickly; to bespatter.

1847—in midland dial. glossaries. 1859 F. E. PAGET *Curate Cumberworth* 15 He delighted in making maps of Asia Minor, and could spotte an impromptu Ægean with wriggling islands.

Spotty (sp'p'ti), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 spotti, 6-7 spottie. [f. SPOT *sb.* 1 + -Y.]

A. adj. 1. Full of, marked with, spots; spotted. 1340 *Adj.* 192 Poune sellt nyst makynonesacrifice to God of oxene of ssep bet hy spotty. 1382 *Wyclif Gen.* xxx. 35 He seuerde... the wetheres, dyuerse and spotti. c. 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton, 1483) IV. xxvi. 1 A dere myrtour wyll more playnly represente the fourmes... of thynges... than wylle another that is fowle and spotty. c. 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* VIII. 74 Yf hit [sc. the ram's tongue] be spotty, that a man may wite Yf he bigete hym spotty lombis yonge. 1513 *Act 5 Hen. VIII.* c. 4 § 1 If the same Worsted... taketh any Wet, incontinent it will shew spotty and foul. 1587 *MASCALL Govt. Cattle, Sheep* (1627) 200 The spottie Rams will com-

monly be seene in the Lambes. 1620 *VENERER Via Recla* II. 40 The colour of the face becometh pale... and the skin... polluted with a white spotty deformity. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* I. 291 To descry new Lands, Rivers or Mountains in her spotty Globe. 1816 *SINGER Hist Cards* 95 note, All the impressions are similar to that of the front-piece, being spotty or greyish. 1822-7 *Good Study Med.* (1829) V. 567 The spotty and minutely tubercular lichens. 1874 *RUSKIN For. Clav.* xlvii. 229 A dozen of the fattest, shiniest, spottiest trout I ever saw.

Comb. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 391 He strangled His sightfull stepdam s Dragon spotty-spangled. 1884 *COWES N. Amer. Birds* 625 *Atedromas*, .. Spotty-throat Sandpipers.

b. *fig.* or in *fig.* context.

a. 1400 *Leg. Rod* (1871) 213 A white lambe, with senn hlak Spotty mygt he neuere bene. 1561 T. NORTON *Cahin's Inst.* IV. viii. (1634) 569 The Church... whereof all the members are spotty and very uncleane. 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 112 You would prove of Christians, spotty feasters. 1675 N. LEE *Nep* II. ii. The Gods rain curses on me... If e're I harbour'd... a thought But what was Nohie, of your spotty loves.

2. Patchy; lacking in uniformity or harmony: a. Of painting.

1812 *Examiner* 25 May 329/1 The lights... are sometimes spotty. 1884 *Bazar* 22 Dec. 654/1 Walters is showing a disposition for more lively colouring, but... this year's paintings... are hard and spotty.

b. Of literary work.

a. 1849 *Poe Lit. Crit.*, Mr. Ward Wks. 1865 III. 160 In no other supposition can we reconcile the spotty appearance of the whole with a belief in the sanity of the author. 1870 *LOWELL Study Wind*, 261 The true artist in language is never spotty, and needs no guide-boards of admiring italics.

3. Occurring in spots; characterized by such occurrence.

1821 *Examiner* 284/2 Their spotty and crowded arrangement. 1892 *STEVENSON Across the Plains* 79 A rough, spotty undergrowth partially conceals the sand.

b. *Sb.* A small wrasse of New Zealand, *Labrichthys bolitryocostus*.

1872 in *Morris Austral Eng. s.v. Poddly*, 1878 *Trans. New Zeal. Instit.* XI. 384 Wrasse, Parrot-fish, and Spotties were often in the market.

Spotyl, *obs. variant of SPATTLE sb. 1*

Spoucher. Now *Sc.* (and *Ir.*). Forms: 4 spojour, spogour, 5 spougour; 4 sp(o)uchour, 6 *Sc.* spowcheour, 9 spoucher, spoocher. [ad. ONF. *espuchoir* (= OF. *espuoir*, *espuoir*), f. *espuhier*, *espuhier* (= OF. *espuier*, *espuier*, mod. *F.* *spuier*) to drain, empty of water.] A wooden vessel for baling out or conveying water; a water-scoop. In early use *Naut.*

1336-7 *Acc. Exch. K. R.* 19/31 m. 5 In ij. spojours emptis ad eandem [galeam] ad aquam in dictis Wyndingbales ponendam... viii. d. 1338 *Roll 'T. G.* c. 1107 in Nicolas *Hist. R. May* (1847) II. 475 Un ketill, un spogour, ii. seilyngnedes, un dyall. 1352 *Excheg. Acc. Q. R.* Bundle 20. no. 27, Pro quodam instrumento ligneo vocato 'spuchour' pro aqua fundanda et defendenda de nate. *Ibid.*, Pro quodam vase vocato 'spouchour'. 1420 *For. Acc.* 3 *Hen. VI.* f. 1/4, ij. lanternys, ij. spougour, ij. poleys pro le shroude et j. skeft.

1548 *Extr. Aberdeen Reg.* (1841) I. 259 Certane wether varklummes, sic as spottis, spowcheours (printed spowchours), and cruikis. 1890 in *SIMMONS Donegal Gloss.* (E.D.D.). 1898 *Proc. Philos. Soc. Glasgow* XXX. 45 Fire water—fire a spoucher full.

Spouis (s, obs. *Sc.* fl. *SPOUSE sb.* *Spoult*, dial. var. *SPALT a.* *Spoul* worrne, var. *SPOLEWORM sb.* *Spoune*, obs. f. *SPOON sb.* and *v.* *Spounge*, obs. f. *SPONGE sb.* and *v.* *Spourge*, obs. f. *SPURGE sb.* and *v.* *Spourtlt*, obs. *Sc.* f. *SPURTLIT ppl. a.*

Spousage. *Obs. exc. arch.* Forms: 4 sposage, 5-6 spowsage, 5- spousage (6 spousage). [ad. AF. *esposage*, OF. *esposage* (cf. *ESPousAGE*), f. *espo(u)ser SPOUSE v.*]

1. Wedlock. = *SPOUSAL sb.* 1 and 1 b.

Freq. const. with preps., as *in, into, of, or out of*, with reference to the legitimacy of children.

13... *Evening. Nicod.* 730 Pat quest bat gan him deme Trew in sposage home. 13... *Curner M.* 3043 (Göt.) [pou] ismael be noght of sposage [Trin. Of] ismael out of sposage. a. 1395 *Hylton Scala Perf.* II. xlv. (W. de W. 1494), That it myghte come to thefecte of true sposage. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) viii. 28 To proue faire childer, wheder þai be geten in leel sposage or noght. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 277 An vase, swilk... makys theym... lif in syn for hir sake, And breke thate awne sposage. c. 1500 *Lancelot* 2331 For how was not byget in to sposage. 1508 *DUNBAR Thir Blarvit Women* 155 Or how þe like lif to leid in to leill sposage? c. 1550 *ROLLAND Cart. Venus* III. 221 Quene Iocasta... Tuik hir awin sone of spowsage in the band.

2. = *SPOUSAL sb.* 2.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 153 Wban þei were trouth plight, & purueid þe sposage, Helianore forþ hir dight to Rouhan hir menage. 14... *Sir Beues* (M.) 277 Thou must kepe Vpon the field all my shepe, Till the sposage be brought to end. c. 1450 *Gov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 90 Every damesel... Xulde be brought in good degre On to her sposage. 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* III. xxxv. Of duke Pirithous the sposage in that tide, Quhair the Centaurs rest awat the bride, Thair saw I. a. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VI.* 148 h. It should seeme that God with this matrimony was not content. For after this sposage the Kynges frendes fell from hym. c. 1555 *HARFIELD Divorce of Hen. VIII* (Camden) 248 The very true, perfect, and full marriage is the same company... and living together which

is consecrate by the league or bond of sposage or promise that one doth make to the other. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Sposage*,... the contact or betrothing before full marriage. 1720 *WHEATLY Bk. Com. Prayer* (ed. 3) x. 407 In the old Manual for the use of Salisbury, before the Minister proceeds to the marriage, he is directed to ask the Woman's Dowry, viz. the Tokens of Sposage.

transf. and *fig.* 1497 *Br. Alcock Mons Perfect.* Diiij. The wedding and sposage of the lamhe. 1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburge* I. 1548 Kyng Vulfer, her father, at this ghosly sposage Prepared great triumphes and solemnpyte. 1550 *BALE Image Both Ch.* II. Gij. Not the sposage of their soules haue they broken by no fylthy traditions of men. 1888 *Ecclesiologist* 1 June 6 Sposage of a virgin to Christ.

b. Const. of (betrothal or matrimony). *rare.* a. 1591 R. GREENHAM *Wks.* (1599) 288 note, The sposage of betrothing before full marriage. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Little's Hist. Scot.* II. 392 The King hes ohteinet her haly sposage of matrimonie.

3. A spouse, wife. *rare*—1.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneid* XI. vi. 109 The Goddis ilk sa far dyd me invy, That in my native land neuer sall I spy My chaist sposage.

Spousal (spou'zäl), *sb.* Forms: a. 4 spusail(e, -eil, spusaseyl; sposayle, -eyl, -eil, 4-5 -ail(e); sposaille, 4-6 -ayl(e, 4-7 -all; 4-5 sposaille, 5 -ayl(e; 4-5 spowsail(e, -ayle, etc. b. 5 spousel(le, pl. spouselx, 5-6 spousale, 5- spousal, 6-7 spousall. [ad. OF. *espos-*, *esposaille* (freq. in pl.): see *ESPousAL*.]

† 1. The condition of being espoused or married; the married state; wedlock. *Obs.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 13710 þis woman þe hand has broken of hir sposail. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* x. (Matthew) 333 For gud sposale is plesand thinge to god. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's T.* 115 Bowthe youre nekke under the blisful yok Of souveraynetie... Which þat men clepeth sposaille or wedlok. 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 31 Thou seist thou haddist in yong age wantomnesse, Theifore in olde age the nedithe haue trewe sposaille. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. x. 75 Whose empte place the mightie Oberon Doubly supplies, in spoual, and dominion.

fig. c. 1450 *Myrr.* our Ladye 138 That spekeþ of the sposayle that ys betwene oure lorde Iesu cryste and holy chyrche. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* II. 330 So be there 'twixt your Kingdomes such a Spousall, That neuer may ill Office or fell lealousie... Thrust in betwene the Pal[c]tion of these Kingdomes.

Comb. 1621 *BATHWAT Nat. Embasie* (1877) 280 One spousal-thing, one her honour louing.

† b. In *vbl.* phrases, as *to break or spill spousal*, to be unfaithful to the marriage vow, to commit adultery; *to hold spousal*, to keep the marriage vow. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 28486 Mj spusel haf I broken rife, And ledd be wers my spused wife. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1622 Grete mede he getyþ with-out faile þat wele wyl holde his sposayle. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12756 Whille he faryn was to fight in a fer lond, Sho spilt hade hir sposaille. 1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* II. v. (MS. Bodd. 263), How trewe sposaille... In your cite was broke.

2. The action of espousing or marrying; the celebration of a marriage or betrothal; an instance or occasion of this. *Now arch.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10781 Thoru þe spusail þat was mad þar Was mani brought to ioi fra care. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 308 As þe courte of Rome had oideynd þat sposale, Right opun þat he we weddid hir sanzaille. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* 1. 181 Envie tho began traualle In destourance of this sposaille. 1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (Roxb.) 51 And yf he knot he now undo Of oure sposayle. 1458 *Paston Lett.* I. 425 The seyd Kyng ys decead wythynne this vj. weekes, or the sposaille was made. 1544 *Tr. Littleton's Tenures* 85 Where... after the sposayle he hath yssue by the same woman a sonne. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. ii. 23 My hoped day of sposall shone. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* VIII. 519 Till the amorous Bird of Night Sung Spousal, and hid haste the Evening Starr. 1833 *Mrs. BROWNING Prometh.* *Bound Poems* 1850 I. 169 Why lengthen out thy maiden hours, when fate Permits the noblest spousal in the world? 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 158 Hadst not a will with spousal an honour'd wife to receive me?

b. Freq. in pl. *sposals*.

a. 1325 *MS. Rawl. B.* 520 fol. 61 3if matrimooie or sposalles weren forth laid in assise. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 308 Now have I told of the sposalles. c. 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 40 Al that wedlok askethe and spowsayles, Al was redy to pleasant apparailes. 1492 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 450/1 After the Spouselx betwene him and the said Aone. 1531 *ELYOT Gov.* II. xii. Not withstanding any ceremony doone at the time of the spou-ayles, the marriage... is not confirmed, vntill at nyght. 1590 *SWINBURNE Testaments* 48 Al the goods and cattels personal that the wife had at the time of the sposals, or celebration of the marriage. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 649 You may feast with them at their sposals, and againe, after a view of their hues, at their funerals. 1669 *DRYDEN Tyrannic Love* v. i, Ethereal music did her death prepare, Like joyful sounds of sposals in the air. 1743 *FRANCIS tr. Hor.*, *Odes* III. v. 9 Could they to foreign sposals meanly yield, Whom Crassus led with honor to the field? 1805 *SOUTHEY Macdon* II. 94 Four maids, the loveliest of the land, are given In sposals. 1832 *LYTTON Eugene A.* II. 11, By the end of the lovers ensuing month it was agreed that the sposals of the lovers I. should be held. 1874 *SIMONOS Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. 392 With the morrow the Church blessed the sposals. xiii. 279 With the morrow the Church blessed the sposals.

fig. 1857 *EMERSON Poems* 48 Knowing well to celebrate... The sposals of the new-born year.

† c. Performance of the marriage ceremony. *Obs.* a. 1450 *MYRC Par.* 532 Þe vij. sacramentes of holy chyrche... Ordere of prest, and spouayle, And þe laste lyeinge.

† 3. A wedding gift or present; a dowry. *Obs.* 1382 *Wyclif 1 Kings* xviii. 25 The kyng nedith no sposellis [L. *sponsalia*], but onli an hundrid tersis of Philistines. 14... *Sir Beues* 477 (M.), Vnto sir Myles was she wed. The kyng gaue Myles in sposayll The Erie-dome of Cornwail.

Spousal (spauzäl), *a.* Also 6 *Sc.* -ale, 6-7 -all. [attrib. use of prec., or ad. *L.* *spousäl-is* by assimilation to this.]

1. Of, pertaining or relating to, espousal or marriage; nuptial, matrimonial.

1513 Douglas *Æneid* vii. x. 39 Lat thaim begyne Sik wedlok to kontrak and spousale feyst. 1517 Torkington *Pilgr.* (1884) 12 The spousall words be *In signum veri perpetuæ Domini*. 1577-87 HOLINSHEO *Chron.* 111. 1037/2 When I was wedded to the realme... (the spousall ring whereof I have on my finger). 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* i. 337 There shall we Consummate our Spousall rites. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 11. (1636) 28 Concerning cases spousal and matrimonial. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rev.* ii. 4 That spousall-love that God so well remembreth. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 387 Spousal embraces, vitiated with Gold. 1725 POPE *Odys.* vi. 31 Thy spousal ornament neglected lies. 1726 *Ibid.* xviii. 334 Till Hymen lights the torch of spousal love. 1821 SOUTHEY *Expd. Orsua* 60 A large robe of rich silk... was given her as the spousal present. 1877 BRYANT *Sella* 318 There already stood The priest prepared to say the spousal rite. 1888 DOUGHTY *Arabia Deserta* L. 471 The spousal money that the Moor had given to... her half-brother.

2. Of a hymn, poem, etc.: Celebrating or commemorating an espousal or marriage.

1596 SPENSER (*title*), Prothalamion, or a Spousal Verse made... in Honour of the Double marriage of... the Ladie Elizabeth and the Ladie Katherine Somerset. *a* 1599 — *F. Q.* vii. vii. 32 Where Phœbus self... They say, did sing the spousall hymne full cleere. 1761 J. SCOTT (*title*), A Spousal Hymn, or an Address to His Majesty on his Marriage. [1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 476 A spousal hymn on the double marriage of two ladies.]

Hence **Spousally** *adv.*, by espousal or marriage; in the manner of a spouse; as a spouse. *rare.*

1501 in *Antiq. Rep.* (1808) 11. 255 They now were in their either other preens spousally ensured. 1898 MERENITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 48 Not deigning spousally entreat, But harsh.

Spouse (spauz), *sb.* Forms: 3-4 *spus*, *spuse*, 3-*spouse*, 4-*spouse*; 4 *spows*, 5 *spowce*, 5-8 *spowse*, 6 *spowze*; also *Sc.* 5 *spoys*, 6 *spouis* (s), 6-7 *spous*, 8 *spuse*. [*a.* OF. *spus*, *spous* masc., *spuse* fem., varr. of *espus*, *espouse*, etc.: see *ESPOUSE sb.* In some early ME. instances (see 3) the masc. *spus* is distinct from the fem. *spuse*.]

1. A married woman in relation to her husband; a wife; † a bride. Usually with possessive pronouns, *of*, or *to*.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 135 Elizabeth bi spuse shal hauen a cnauechild. 1250 Owl & Night. 1527 Pat were guite pat leof is oþer wyymon to pulte... & hauep atom his richthe spuse. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3043 Þof ysmale be noht o spus, O him sal gret men cum and crus. 13... *Sir Beues* 143 And þow schelt after her wedde to spouse. To þin amy. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 277. Þare fand he... þe trow spous of ser Dary. *c* 1430 *Lyng. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 140 I o you, dere herte, my veray trouthe I plithe as to my spouse. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* v. i. Sir... doe not ye therefore your faithful spous mystrust. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. v. 67 So qualified, as may beseeeme The Spouse of any noble Gentleman. *c* 1614 *Sir W. Mure Dido & Æneas* t. 200, l. 1. Jove's spowse, and sister, heaven's arch-empresse great. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 169 The fable fume, That drove him, though enamour'd, from the Spouse of Tohits Son. 1711 S. SEWALL *Diary* i. Feb. He thanks me for my Respect to him and his Spouse. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* ii. John Gilpin's spous said to her dear [etc.]. 1833 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Woman* xli. A name for ever lying robed and crown'd, Worthy a Roman spous. 1870 BRYANT *Maid* l. 1. 30 Thou wilt find the task Too hard for thee, although thou be my spous. 1877 MARY M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* i. He chose Lady Anna as a sitting spous because he liked her rank.

fig. 1859 E. FITZGERALD *Omar* xl. [How I] Divorced old barren Reason from my Bed, And took the Daughter of the Vine to Spouse.

b. Used as a term of address. (Also in sense 2.) *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 144 O sweete and wel biloued spousse deere... This is a conseil Which that right fayn I wolde vn-to you seye. 1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beaux Strat.* v. iv. They tell me Spouse that you had like to have been rob'd. *Mrs. Sull.* Truly, Spouse, I was pretty near it. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 130 Spouse! Sister! Angel... O too soon adored, by me!

2. A married man in relation to his wife; a husband; † a bridegroom. Usually with possessive pronouns.

c 1200- [see 3] 13... *Cursor M.* 10170 (Gött.), To samirtale widuten strijf, Be-tux any spousse and his wif. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii. 5 As spousse cumand forth of his chawmbire. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* i. 301 This wif... shi bow that hire self spousse was sett. 1447 BOKENHAM *Scyntys* (Roxb.) 57 Thus she gan crye Welkome dere spousse and god gramercy. *a* 1513 FAYAN *Chron.* (1811) 654 At whiche marriage was no persones present but the spousse, the spowsewe, the duches of Bedforde [etc.]. 1564-5 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* i. 327 George Kennedy, hir pretendit spous. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 43 So gloriousse and Princely a spowze to take... so poore and meane an espowse. 1608 [see Spousen *pl.* a. b]. 1771 SNOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 232 To fill the place of the deceased, not only as the son of the sachem, but as the spouse of a beautiful squaw. 1782 COWPER *Mut. Forbearance* 1 The lady thus address'd her spouse. 1844 WILLIS *Lady Jane* l. 82 Ours Are the best wives on earth. They love their spouses. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* 11. 412, I am scarcely meek enough To be the handmaid of a lawful spouse.

† b. An affianced snitor; one's fiancé. *Obs.* — *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* i. v. I am bespoken: And I thought verily thus had hene some token From my dear spousse Gawin Goodluck.

3. *fig.* In religious use: a. Applied to the Church, or to a woman who has taken religious vows, in relation to God or Christ.

(a) *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 149 Swiche teares wiew þe holie spuse uppen hire spuse. *a* 1225 *Aner. R.* 2 Loured I seið Godes Spuse to hire deorewurde Spus [etc.]. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* 111. 339 Cristis Chirche is his Spouse. *a* 1536 *Songs, Carols, etc.* (1907) 69 The chirche is callid þe spouse of Ihesu Criste. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* iv. 51 h. How are the Idoles worshipped, if this religion here be Catholike, and like the Spouse of Christ accounted dere? 1641 WITHER *Haleluiah* t. 1, Thy God, is now thy Father dear; His holy Spouse, thy Mother too. 1782 J. FLETCHER *Letts.* Wks. 1795 vii. 239 The Church, the Spouse of the Son of God. 1817 POLLOCK *Course T.* v. The Church, the holy spouse of God.

(b) *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 5 Swuch wurðschipe, as hit is to beo godes spuse, Ihesu cristes brude. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 52 Go... to be Ablesse of þe house, Dame Aldred þat clene Maide, þat is godes spouse. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 19 Now myn owne daughter be glad... for now se lak now thyng þat longeth to an heuenu spuse. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* v. 23 (Harl. MS.), Ony sowle, þe which is spouse of god. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* 83 Their no lesse religious sister Walburge, a moste chaste spousse of Christ. *a* 1700 in *Cath. Rel. Soc. Publ.* ix. 343 God... had particularly designed her for his especiall Elected and Beloved spousse. 1756-9 A. BUTLER *Lives of Saints, S. Catherine of Bologna*, She looked upon it as the greatest honour to be in any thing the servant of the spouses of Christ. 1886 MONAHAN *Rec. Ardagh & Clonmacnoise* 2 That youthful spouse of Christ [St. Bridget].

b. Applied to God or Christ in relation to the Church (or its members) or to women of religion.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 149 Swiche teares wiew þe holie spuse uppen hire spuse. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 717 in *O. E. Misc.* He is ure soule spuse. *c* 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xxxiv. (*Pelagia*) 102 We, þat suld god plesse mastre, oure veray spousse. *c* 1430 *Lyng. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 178 Perpetually... Knet to your spousse callid Crist Jhesu. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) Ggh, Let the swete odour of deuocyon and prayer spyre out and ascende vp to thy lorde & spousse. 1657 *Penit. Conf.* vii. 117 That the Church would not have made so bold... without express warranty from her Spouse? 1753 CHALLONER *Cath. Chr. Instr.* 207 Because the Church is then in Mourning for her Spouse.

† 4. The married state; marriage, wedlock. *Obs.*

c 1250 Owl & Night. 1334 Pu... me atwist þat ic singe bi manne huse & theche wyue breke spuse. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3907 Quat of his wifes tuin in spuse, And wat of hand wimmen in hus, Tuelue suns had he o þaa. *Ibid.* 11132 Als dos þe men þat liues in spus. 1340-70 *Alex. & Din.* 393 Alle lecherries lust vs loþeth to founde, Or to bringe vs in brigg for to breke spouse.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *spouse-bed*, *-faith*, *-feast*; *spouse-last* adj.

1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Pridevii.* (1588) 80 Those... matrones, which being sore tempted... do neuertheless kepe their spousse faith toward their husbands vndefiled. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. vii. Let her, that... Dares spot the Spouse-bed with unlawful kisses, Blush. 1598 *Ibid.* ii. i. Sith spoused bed spotless laws of God allow. 1601 *Downfall Earl Huntingdon* 11. i. in Hazl. *Doddley* viii. 129 To this end came I to the mock spousse-feast. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 320 Like spousse-lost Turtles, do we flocke together.

Spouse (spauz), *v.* *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: 3-4 *spuse* (4 *spusen*, *spus*); 3-4 *spose*; 3-4 *spoual*, *spousy*, 4-5 *spousen* (5 *spowsyn*), 4-6 *spowse*, 3- *spouse* (9 *Sc.* *spouses*). [*ad.* OF. *espuser*, *esposer*, *espouser*: see *ESPOUSE v.* In some early examples the *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* are formed without -d.]

† 1. *trans.* To join or unite in marriage or wedlock. Chiefly employed in the passive, and usu. const. *to*, *unto*, or *with* (a person). *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 110 So þat heo i-cristened was... and i-spouse in þe place. *a* 1300 *Florib. & Bl.* 788 He let hem to one Chirche hringe, And spusen hem wiþ one gold ringe. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1175 He weren spused fayre and wel, þe messe he deden euicidel. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6566 After meite asked king Ban... Whi Gvenour, his doughter precious, To sum gentil man nere yspouse. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 3 Ye ryde as coy and stille as dooth a mayde were newe spoused. *c* 1460 *Brut* ccxxxiii. 38 Yn þis same 3ere come Quene Anne yn-to Engeland, for to be spoused vnto King Richard. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (1495) l. xlviii. 93 1/2 He to whom I shold haue be spoused and maryed went his waye secretly. 1565 STAPLETON *tr. Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 58 It was not lawfull for a Christian woman and virgin to be married, or spoused to a paynime. 1595 *Lochrine* l. i. Thou shalt be spoused to fair Guendolen. 1638 BRATHWAIT *Barnabes Rul.* ii. (1818) 63 Her I sought, but she was spoused.

fig. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxv. 72 Jesu, mi soule is spoused to thee. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* i. 142 Clerkis seien þat whan a man is bronzt þus to Goddis chawmbre, þan he is fully spoused wiþ God, and dowid [etc.]. 1471 RIPLEY *Conf. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 186 Spowsyd wiþ the Sprys of lyfe to lyve in love and rest. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 187 So the soule... begynneth to be spoused & coupled to God. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 89 The very hearts of her attendants... Were spoused to this pure virgin everywhere. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 216 They led the Vice To wed her Elmi; she, spous'd, about him twines Her marriageable arms.

2. To give in marriage; to promote or procure the marriage of; to marry (*esp.* a woman to a man).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10839 Seint edmund þo at canterburis poused to vr kinge þe erles doughter of prouence elianore to wiue. 1305 in *E. P. P.* (1862) 66 To spouse hire & his sone to-gadere he hadde iþoht. 1383 WYCLIF *2 Cor.* xi. 2 Y haue spoused þou to oon hosebonde. 1599 BARCLAY *Shep of Follys* (1570) 97 If that a man of hie or lowe degree Would spouse his daughter vnto a straunge man. 1595 STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 85, I haue spoused you to one husband.

refl. 1340 *Agend.* 225 Þat hit by zuo þet ha zenezi dyadliche þet efter zuych ane beheste him spouseþ. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 83 And I haue spoused me to hym. 1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 91 Their vows, Wherhy theym selues they spouse to god.

† b. To betroth; = *ESPOUSE v. i.* *Obs.* —

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* 111. xvi. (S.T.S.) 11. 9 O apsius, I haue spousit my dochter to Icelius and nocht to þe. 1590 SPENSER *J. Q.* i. x. 4 The eldest two... Fidelia and Speranza, virgins were; Though spoused, yet wanting wedlocks solemnize.

3. To take (a woman) as a wife; to marry, wed.

freq. from *c* 1300 to *c* 1450; now *arch.* 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 589 So þat king lotrin... spouse is doxter. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 285, I rede þat þu hire take, And spuse. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 386 This Markys hath hire spoused with a ryng. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xxv. 450 He was gon in to Carmeliche to to spouse his wif. 1475 *Bl. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 24 King Lowes of Fraunce in his yong age... spoused the said Alienore. *a* 1513 FAYAN *Chron.* (1516) 11. 129/2 In y^e moneth of Ianuary next ensuyng... kyng Philip spoused his secunde wyfe Blanche. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. iii. 2 To Faerie land; Where he her spous'd, and made his ioyous bride. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. ii. 283 He Spous'd in India, Of Noble House, a Lady gay. 1805 *tr. Lafontaine's Her-mann & Emilia* 11. 5, I will spousse Rosalce; but Rolfs shall not possess Emilia.

fig. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 12 They... Spoused the see with a ryng.

b. *fig.* To devote oneself to, to try (one's fortune). *Sc.*

1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* xciii, Your old companion... they say has spoused his fortune and gone to Indy. 1870 CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* 90 It was time for the wife that had two sons to send them away to spousse their fortune.

† 4. *absol.* To take a spouse. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2336 Wit þe lau þat þai lined in Men suld not spuse bot in þer kin. *Ibid.* 10653 Þen did þe hiscop command þar, Pat all þe maidens... Be send all to þair frendes dere, For to mari and forto spous. 1622 S. WARR *Christ All in All* (1627) 21 Spouse not but in the Lord.

† **Spouse-break** *1.* *Obs.* Forms: a. 3 *spus-*, *spousbruche*, 5 *spousebriche*, *spowsebrige*. β. 3 *spus-*, 4 *spous-*, 4-6 *spouse-*, 5 *spowsebreche*, 6 *spous-*, 6-7 *spouse-break*. [*f.* *SPOUSE sb.* + *BREACH sb.*, after OE. *æwubryce*, ME. *ewe-*, *eu-*, *EAUBRUCHE* 1.] *Adultery.*

a. *a* 1225 *Aner. R.* 56 [David] forzet him suluen, so þet he dude... one Bersabee spus bruche. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4504 He... huld hire in spousbruche in vyl flesches dede. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 128 Who so cuer were atteyntid of Spouse-brige, he sholde lesse both his eighyn. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 47 Onis he saued a weddid wif, In spousbriche pat hadde doon mys.

β. *c* 1250 *Kent. Serin.* in *O. E. Misc.* 30 Lecherie, spousbruche, Roherie, Manslechte. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM *iv.* 395 Of lecherie comep... Commune hordom, spousbruche. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) i. 89 No trespass among hem is i-punished so grevousliche as spous bruche. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 743 þe first day of his crowning, In to spousbruche he fell anon. *a* 1476 H. PARKER *Dices & Pauper* (W. de W. 1496) iii. x. 373/1 He forbydeth the wyll & the consent of herte to lecherie & to spousbruche. *c* 1550 R. BIERSON *Bayte Fortune* A vjh, Spousbruche with sum is counted not a myte. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vi. xxx. (1597) 150 We seuerally are... arayed Of Cuckoldrie, of Spous-break, and of Bastardy. 1637 Heywood *Royal King* iv. iii, Whence might this distaste arise? From any loose demeanor, wanton carriage, Spouse-break, or disobedience in my daughter?

transf. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xliii. (Bodl. MS.), Þei [elephants] fight neuer for females noþer knowep spousse breche. *Ibid.* xviii. lxvi, Leopardus is a cruel beeste and is gendred in spousbreche of a parde and of a lionas.

† **Spouse-break** 2. *Obs.* *rare.* [*Cf.* prec. and *EAUBRUCHE* 2.] An adulterer.

c 1315 SHOREHAM *i.* 2001 Pat on may spousbreche by-come For defaute of þet oþer. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlix. 19 3yf þou sest a þef, þou ran wyþ hym, and laid þy porcioun wyþ spousse-breches.

† **Spouse-break**, *sb.* and *a.* *Obs.* *rare.* In 4 *spus* (e), *spows-*, *spouse-brek* (e). [*f.* *SPOUSE sb.* + *BREAK sb.* 1.]

a. *sb.* *Adultery.* (*Cf.* *SPOUSE-BREACH* 1.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27940 Spusbrek [v.r. spows-brek] es betuix tua, þat spused ar bath, or an o þaa. 1357 *Lay Folks Catch.* 551 An other [species of lechery] is auourty, that is spousse-brek.

B. adj. *Adulterous.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 185 O spousse-brek womman þat þe Iuus dempt to stan. *Ibid.* 27322 Wijf spuse-brek sal dern penance do.

† **Spouse-breaker.** *Obs.* [*f.* *SPOUSE sb.* + *BREAKER*: *cf.* prec.] An adulterer.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25778 Spous-breaker be þat womman þat juus dempt for to stan. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) 111. 157 He made his felawe a spousse brekere. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 54 Fraudars, midsoars, sortylogers, spousbrekars. *c* 1425 AUNELAY *XI Pains of Hell* 62 in *O. E. Misc.*, Bynd spous-breakers with awouters, And ranegates with raueners. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* i. (1888) 15 That he be no spous-breaker, nor no drunkarde. 1562 LEGG *Armory* 105 The Swanne pursueh the cockolde-maker... & will not leaue the spousse breaker, tyll he kylle or bee killed.

† **Spouse-breaking**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [*f.* as prec. + *BREAKING vbl. sb.*] = *SPOUSE-BREACH* 1.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26231 Sulik sinnes... Als spous-breaking, and als hordom. *c* 1380 *Lay Folks Catch.* 1400 An oþer [deadly sin] is awotri, þat ys spousse-brekynge. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 89 If ani do mansleing, spowsbrekynge, or ani þing of wrong to man. *a* 1513 FAYAN *Chron.* (1811) 270 [He] said that hym had ben leuer to be syke & dye of Goddys bonde, than to lyue in spousse brekynge.

† **Spoused**, *pl. a.* *Obs.* [*f.* *SPOUSE v.*] *Es-*posed, married, wedded.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10458 Quar-for suld i haue ioy and blis Quen i mi spused lauerd mis? *Ibid.* 28264 Mi spused wyfe i hane misledd bath in buryng and in bedde. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*James Less*) 314 A voyce sal be hard wele raih one spowsit men & wemen bath. *c* 1425 *Eng. Cong.* Ireland (1896) 120 [They] mythen neuer baue chylidren of

2. An instance or occasion of this; an espousal or marriage.

1444 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 101, j laver cum ij spowtes
deaurat. pond. vij unc. et dim. 1597 *SYLVESTER De Baritis*
i. v. 278 Meao-while the Skinner, from his starry spout,
After the Goat, a silver stream pours out. 1660 *BULWER*
Antitropomet. 133 They of Goa...drink out of a Copper-Can
with a Spout. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* II. 225 We took a
Glass-Cruet with a small Spout, and fill'd it with Water.

II. 5. Sc. A razor-fish.

mouth of a pipe or similar object. He maid a hundredth
1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii, 104 He maid a hundredth
of all hawkit Beneth him with a spout. 1679 MORISON
till. 1. 253 With the turning of a cocke, spoutes of water
rise up in great force. 1778 LAUR M. W. MONTAGU *Let to*
Mrs. Thistlethwaite 1 Apr. Marble fountains in the lower
part of the room, which throw up several spouts of water.
1793 SKEATON *Edystone* 337 *note*. This momentary
spout of the Edystone may perhaps be best compared with
the momentary jet of boiling water..from the Fountain
19-2

Geisser in Iceland! 1825 *Horse Every-day Bk.* I. 1044 The most usual form is a simple opening to throw the jet or spout upright. 1851 *MAVNE REID Scalp Hunt.* xxiii. 250 The red spout [of blood] gushed forth, and the victim fell forward. 1877 *BLACK Green Past.* xxxviii. These spouts and jets increased to a shower.

transf. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 124/2 The volatile phosphorus continues two hours; after which the little spout of light contracts to the length of a line or two.

B. Spouting power or force. rare.
a 1774 *GOLDSM. Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) I. 405 Thus at b, the water had no spout for want of height to drive it; at c, the water hath no spout for want of room to descend.

C. Agric. A spring of water forcing its way up through the soil.

1791 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* I. 442 The land abounds with bogs and springs, or what husbandmen call *spouts*. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 414 The benefit arising from draining, whether by carrying away surface-water, or freeing the land from spouts, occasioned by water hursting out from higher grounds. 1840 J. BUEL *Farmer's Comp.* 96 When wetness is caused by spouts or springs, rising from below, the object is to prevent the water rising to or saturating the soil. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm.* I. 503, 4-foot drains have completely removed the spouts.

d. The column of spray thrown into the air by a whale in the act of respiration.

1824 J. F. COOPER *Pilot* xvii. 'Tis a right whale, ... I saw his spout. 1839 T. BEALE *Nat. Hist. Sperm Whale* 42 From the extremity of the nose the spout is thrown up. 1850 SCORSEBY *Chesler's Whalen.* Adv. vi. (1858) 78 Its spout... flashes up from the ocean just like smoke. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* xviii. 217 We flew after a retreating spout to leeward.

B. An outpour or rush of water falling from a higher to a lower level, esp. in a detached stream; a waterfall or cascade of this kind.

a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 27 Feb. 1644. Before this grotto is a long pool into which rain divers spouts of water. 1775 A. BURNABY *Trav.* 29 Coming to a ledge of rocks, which runs across the river, it divides into two spouts... The spout on the Virginian side makes three falls. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* III. 388 The river rushes over the Auchinliffe Lin or Spout, a tremendous cataract. 1836 G. BACK *Arctic Land Exped.* x. 334 The river, from an imposing width, now gradually contracted to about fifty yards... In the language of voyagers, this form is denominated a spout. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cereenas* (1886) 126 A streamlet made a little spout over some stones to serve me for a water-tap.

B. A similar fall of earth or rock.

1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sp.* 234 The great spout of broken mineral, which had dammed the canyon up. 1883 *Treas. Isl.* xv. From the side of the hill, a spout of gravel was dislodged.

9. a. slang. (See quot.)
1787 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.* s.v. He is in great spout, he is in high spirits. 1888 in *Berkshire Gloss.* 153.

b. A recitation or declamation. *rare* -1.
1832 *Hood Stage-Struck Hero* 59 If one should just break out, Perchance, into a little spout, A stick about the skull is 10. A spurt; a sudden dart.

1787 *BURNS Petit. Bruar Water* ii. If, in their random, wanton spouts, They near the margin stray!... They're left... In gasping death to wallow.

III. 11. attrib. and Comb., as spout-kind, -like adj.; spout-coals, coals loaded from a spout; spout-cup, † (a) a cup with a spout; (b) the upper end of a rain-spout; spout-fish, a mollusc which spouts or squirts out water, esp. a razor-fish; spout-head, (a) a rose on a watering-can; (b) a spring or fountain; spout-mouth, (a) a mouth resembling the spout of a vessel; (b) Mining (see quot.); spout-mouthed a., having a mouth shaped like a spout; † spout-pen (see quot.); † spout-pitcher, a pitcher with a spout; spout-plane (see quot.); † spout-pot, a pot with a spout; spout-road, Mining (see quot.); spout-shell, Zool. (see quot.); spout-vessel, a coal-boat loaded by means of a spout; spout-well, a well from which the water issues by a spout; spout-whale, [cf. older Flem. *spuyt-wal*], a spouting whale.

1821 *Acc. Pecul. in Coal Trade* 5 Certificates... whereby he may see which are 'spout or keel coals. 1702 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3806/8 An old fashioned 'Spout Cup mark'd E.L. 1854 ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* 11 A starling built its nest in one of the spout-cups to the eaves-gutters of our house. 1805 *BARRY Orkney* 287 The Razor, or, as we name it, *Spout-fish*, is also found in sandy places. 1895 *Stand. Dict.*, *Spout-fish*, a bivalve that squirts water from its siphons, as the soft clam. 1904 E. RICKERT *Reaper* 269 The Spanish treasure-ship... poured her silver among the tang and spout-fish. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 359 Pouring it through the streaming Holes of the 'spout Head. 1818 *KEATS Endym.* ii. 89 As if, athirst with so much toil, 'twould sip The crystal spout-head. 1699 *EVELYN Diary* 26 Mar. A larger [whale] of the 'Spout kind, was killed there 40 years ago. 1829 *Hood in The Gem* 182 That damsel thrusting out a pair of pouting lips, still more 'spout-like, at a rusty ribbon. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Pract. Biol.* xi. 109 A short open spout-like tube. 1838 CARLYLE in *Froude Life in Lond.* (1884) I. 135 Radical Grote... a man with strait upper lip, large chin, and open mouth... (spout mouth). 1886 J. BARROWMAN *Sc. Mining Terms* 63 *Spout-mouth*, a place on a level road where the material from a spout road is filled into the hitches. c 1711 *PETIVER Gazophyl.* vii. lxi. 'Spout-mouth'd Condore Button-shell. 1891 *MEREDITH One of our Comp.* xiv. We have... our spout-mouthed young man, our eminently silly woman. 1713 *PETIVER Aquat. Anim.* Ambrosia Tab. xiii. *Strombus tuberosus*... Knobbed 'Spout-pen. 1648 *HEXHAM II. Een Bespruyt-krycke*, a Sprinkler, or a 'Spout-picher for gardens. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2283/2 'Spout-plane, a round-soled

plane used in hollowing out stuff for spouting and troughs. 1608 *WILLET Hexapla in Exod.* 590 Vessels to powre in wine with, like unto our 'spout pots. 1631 in *Wills Doctors' Comm.* (Camden) 93 The deepe silver bason, the spout pott and maudlyn cup of silver. 1879 *MISS JACKSON Shropsh. Word-bk.* 404 'Spout-road, same as *Cungit* [= a road in a mine driven out of the main road for the convenience of drawing the coals]. 1886 J. BARROWMAN *Sc. Mining Terms* 63 *Spout-road*,... a road so steep that the mineral slides down of itself to a level. 1851 P. P. CARPENTER in *Rep. Smithsonian Instit.* 1860 193 Family Aporrhaidæ. ('Spout Shells.) 1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* v. 209 The genus Aporrhais, or the 'Spout-shell, is a shell with an elongated spire. 1821 *Acc. Penulans in Coal Trade* 3 This is the reason why a 'spout vessel is preferred to a keel ship. 1875 W. McILWRAITH *Guide Wigtonshire* 118 The spring of water... has been diverted into tiles, and forms a 'spout-well. 1701 *BRAND Descr. Orkney*, etc. iv. (1703) 48 There are likewise a great number of little Whales, which they call 'spout-Whales or Pellacks.

Spout (spaut), v. Also 5-6 spoute, 5-7 spowt. [ME. *spouten*, corresponding to MDu. *spouten* (*spoyten*), older Flem. *spuyten*, Du. *spuiten* (WFr. *spuitsje*), NFr. *spûte*, *spûiti*, *spûile*, MSwed. and Swed. dial. *spûla*: cf. *Spout sb.* (whence senses 7 and 8). The stem *spûl-* appears also in ON. and Icel. *spýla* (Norw. dial. *spýle*) to spit.]

I. intr. 1. To discharge a liquid or other substance in a copious jet or stream; to gush with water, blood, etc. Also const. with.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8106 When þey [the dragons] hadde longe to-gyder smyten, Spated, spouted (v. spouted sperkes), belewed, & byten. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 293 With youre mouthe ye vse nowþer to squyt nor spout. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* iii. ii. 2 Blow You Cataracts, and Hyrricano's, spout, Till you haue drench'd our Steeles, drown the Cocks. 1645 *MILTON Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 242 Is it now at last obscurely drawn forth, only to cure a scratch, and leave the main wound spouting? 1718 *POPE Iliad* xvi. 385 His arm falls spouting on the dust below. 1726 *LEONI Albert's Archit.* I. 151/1 Coverings should be so disposed... that one may not spout upon the other. c 1812 *MOORE 'Why is a Pump?'* 4 A pump... up and down its awkward arm doth sway, And coolly spout and spout and spout away. 1841 *WHITTIER St. John* 80 While the walls of thy castle yet spouted with flame. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* lxiii. There are some huge allegorical waterworks still, which spout and froth stupendously upon *spite* days.

b. spec. Of a whale: To throw up spray in the act of respiration; to blow.

1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 223 When the seamen see a whale spout. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xviii. He sheered off, and spouted at a good distance. 1861 *HOLLAND Less. in Life* x. 139 When the whales ceased spouting, the earth took up the business.

C. To emit a morbid discharge. (Cf. *Spout sb.* 2 b.)

1879 L. WRIGHT *Pigeon Keeper* 104 There are eye-wattles that develop quickly, as in Carriers, though they are apt to 'spout' at a later date.

2. Of liquids: To issue with some force and in some quantity from a narrow orifice; to spurt copiously.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxiii. 86, I man... lat the venim ische all out... Be war, anone, for it will spout. 1582 *STANV. HURST Aenets* iii. (Arh.) 90 These goare blood spoweth of eeche syde, And swymys in the thrashold. 1608 *MIDDLETON Trick to catch Old One* iv. v. One cure more... Is the sack spouting? 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius Voy. Amb.* 191 At its breaking out of the Earth it spouts higher than the Sea it self. 1748 *ANSON's Voy.* ii. i. 123 If they are deeply wounded in a dozen places, they will instantly gush out as many fountains of blood, spouting to a considerable distance. a 1774 *GOLDSM. Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) I. 405 It will not spout at all, but drive down the side of the vessel. 1800 *VICCE Hydrol.* i. (1806) 6 Whether the fluid spouts downwards, horizontally, upwards, or in any direction. 1874 T. TAYLOR *Leic. Sp. xi.* 272 A handsome basin... was planned for a jet d'eau, which... never spouted.

b. With out or up.

1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* ii. 18 There is a Pipe, that throws up a great deal of Water... with so much force that it spouts up almost as high as the Dome. 1722-7 *BOYER Dict. Royal* i. s.v. *Rejaillir*, A Fountain that spouts or spurts out, or up. 1803 *IMISON'S Sci. & Art* I. 252 If a hole be made in the side of a vessel, the water will spout out (horizontally). 1885 *RIDER HAGGARD K. Solomon's Mines* iii. A ribbon of white surf, which spouts up in pillars of foam.

C. To spring, bound. *Norw. dial.*
c 1650 in *Percy's Fol. MS.* (1867) I. 374 He spowted forward as he had been a deer, till he was passed out of her sight. 1819 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

3. fig. To engage in declamation or recitation; to make a speech or speeches, esp. at great length or without much matter.

In J. Heywood *Sp. & File* (1556) xxxix. 4, and R. Wilson *Coblers Prophesie* (1594) B 2 b. *spout* is used by ignorant speakers in place of *spite* or *dispute*.

1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 36 A paltry, scribbling fool... to leave me oot—He'll say perhaps—he thought I could not spout. 1780 *MME. D'ARLAY Diary* May, I used to hear him spouting by the hour together. 1787 *Ibid.* 15 Aug. He began to spout, and act, and rattle away, with all his might. 1806 J. BEZSFORD *Miseries Hum.* Life xv. Intro. What are you at now? spouting to yourself like a mad stroller. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* ii. iv. The far-sounding Street-orators cease, or spout milder. 1878 F. JENKINS *Haverholme* 25 A practical man, spouting to the House about our national obligations to liberty.

II. trans. 1. To discharge, cast out, or pour forth (water, etc.) in a stream of some force and volume.

13... [see 1]. c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 1097 A condit coold into hit bringe aboute, Make pipis watir warm inward to spoute. c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 416 He consydred þe depenes of his pytt, & he saw þer-in an vglie dragon spowtand fyre. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xviii. 79 A dragon... Having three hedes divers in figure, Whyche in a bathe... Spouted the water. 1543 *TRAHERON Vigo's Chirurg.* iii. i. x. 100 Let thy decoction be spouted into the wounde... wyth a syringe. 1599 *DALLAM in Early Voy. Levant* (Hakluyt Soc.) xi We saw 2 or 3 greate monstous fishis or whales, the which did spoute water up into the eayere. 1635 *HEYWOOD Hierarchy* i. 6 From the dry stones he can water spout. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1630) II. 25 She took a mouthfull of claret, and spouted it into the poepe of the hollow bird. 1739 R. BULL *tr. Dedekindus Grobianus* 248 b, The Parish Engine spouts excessive Streams To quench the Blaze. 1835 *HAWTHORNE Tales & Sk.* (1879) 75 It was composed of large logs... blazing fiercely, spouting showers of sparks into the darkness. 1870 *BRYANT Iliad* iv. i. 126 The Surge Tosses on high and spouts its foam afar.

fig. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitté* (1879) 51 So where thou thoughtst to spoute thy spite, thou hast hir brought to blisse. 1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 232 Neuer since I spouted incke, was I of worse aptitude [etc.]. 1671 *BARROW Duty & Reward Charity* 12 The good Man doth not plant his bounty in one small hole, or spout it on one narrow spot. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxxix. (1856) 359 A group of narwhals, imprisoned by the congelation... spouted their release. 1859 *MEREDITH R. Feveret* xi. Each one... laughed, and looked shocked afterwards, or looked shocked, and then spouted laughter.

b. With out.
1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxii. (Bodl. MS.), 31f a man is vnder water with oyle in his mouthe & spowteth oute þe oyle [etc.]. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* I. 44 Sche into the mane sey spoutis out thir v. fludes. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vii. 426 Leviathan... at his Gilles Draws in, and at his Trunk spouts out a Sea. 1786-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1786) IV. 454 He observed two large holes... which he imagines to have been the apertures through which the fish spouted out the water. 1839 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* xv. 336 The volcano of Osorno was spouting out volumes of smoke. fig. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* II. 401 Nother left thair wod... barbaritie, quhil out the spoutit it vpon the Carmelitis, dominicans, and Franciscans. 1820 *HAZLITT Table-T.* Ser. ii. i. (1869) 4 Spouting out torrents of puddled politics from his mouth.

C. With up.
c 1386 *CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 487 Who kepte Ionas in the fishes mawe Til he was spouted up in Nynyuee? a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 5 May 1645. In one of these... is an Atlas spouting up the stream to a very great height. 1796 T. TWING *Trav. India*, etc. (1894) 17. I distinctly saw and heard these fish spout up the sea to the height of several feet. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* i. v. vi. By a mixture of phosphorus and oil-of-turpentine spouted up through forcing pumps.

5. To wet or drench by a stream of liquid.

1575 *TURBERV. Fauleourie* 269 The hathing or spowting hir with water is a meane to make the powder to frette awaye, and containe the hawks feathers. 1885 C. SCOTT *Sheep-farming* 135 After draining for a short time, they are passed down shoots to the men at the spouts, where... they are well spouted.

6. To utter readily or volubly; to talk (a language); to declaim or recite.

1612 *BEAUM. & FL. Coxcomb* iv. i. And can you these tongues perfectly?.. Pray spout some French. 1627 W. HAWKINS *Apollo Shewing* i. i. 7 I'd rather spinne at home, then heare these Barbarians spout Latine. 1667 *DRYDEN Sir Martin Mar-all* iv. i. I hope I am old enough to spout English with you, sir? 1771 *MME. D'ARLAY Early Diary* (1889) I. 128 Dr. King has been with me all the afternoon, amusing himself with spouting Shakespeare, Pope, and others. 1784 *COWPER Tiroc.* 327 His skill... In bilking tavern bills, and spouting plays. 1808 *SCOTT in Lockhart* (1837) I. i. 35. I spouted the speech of Galgacus at the public examination. 1852 *JEROAN Autobiog.* i. xix. 144 Doing nothing but teach the wife of his lodging-house host to spout tragedy. 1889 *RUSKIN Præterita* III. 57. I heard Macaulay spout the first chapter of Isaiah.

7. [f. SPOUT sb.] slang. To pawn.

1811 *Lexicon Balatronicum, Spouted*, pawned. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v. To pledge any property at a pawnbroker's is termed spouting it. 1850 *THACKERAY Pendennis* lxi. He wouldn't spout the fenders and fire-irons—he ain't so had as that. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox.* xxiv. The dons are going to spout the college plate.

8. To fit or furnish with spouts.

1853 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) II. 263/2 To have the eaves of the whole building spouted. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Jan. 6/3 Why should they not have houses properly built, properly spouted and roofed to keep out the wet.

Spoutage. *rare* -1. [f. *Spout sb.* 1.] Pro- vision of spouts.

1612 *STURTEVANT Metallica* 93 Spoutage may more conveniently be made of pipes, brought downe within the middest of the Birch walls.

Spouted, (ppht.) a. [f. *Spout sb.* and v.]

1. Discharged in a spout or stream.

1833 *TENNISON Pal. Art* vii. A row Of cloisters... Echoing all night to that sonorous flow Of spouted fountain-floods. 1867 *MORRIS Jason* viii. 102 So to the cage he came, Whose bars now glowed red hot with spouted flame.

2. Provided with a spout or spouts.

1841 *FLORIS's Frl.* II. 34 Use a spouted pot on all necessary occasions. 1879 *Cassell's Techn.* Educ. IV. 101/2 Small, well-shedded and spouted (troughed) fold-yards. 1912 *Oxf. Exeav. Nubia* (Exhib. Guide) 9 A great number of shallow cups, spouted vases for oil, saucers and jugs.

Spouter (spauter). [f. *Spout v.*]

1. +a. = SPOUT-HOLE 1. *Obs.* -1

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 75 The Indian... thrusteth in a logg into one of his spouters, and... knocketh it in so fast that by no means the whale can get it out.

b. A spouting whale.

1830 N. S. WHEATON *Jrnl.* 519 In a calm to-day, we had a number of whales, and the whole tribe of spouters about the vessel. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VII. 344/1 The Spouters are mostly characterized by width, flatness, shallowness, and equal extent of the jaws. 1867 *Savvy Sailor's Word.* 645 *Spouter*, a whaling term for a South Sea whale.

C. A whaling-vessel. Also *Comb.*

1840 R. H. DANA *Def. Mast* v. The 'spouter', as the sailors call a whaleman, had sent up his main-top-gallant mast and set the sail. *Ibid.* xxv. When we got on board, we found everything to correspond—spouter fashion. 1901 F. T. BULLEN *Sack of Shavings* 208 I've been fishing now a good many years in Yankee spouters.

2. A reciter or amateur actor. *Obs.*

1760 (*title*), The Spouter's Companion; or Theatrical Remembrancer, containing... Prologues and Epilogues [etc.]. 1779 *Mirror* No. 54 P. 14 People may be spouters without culture; but laborious education alone can make perfect actors. 1788 *Grose Dict. Vulgar* T. (ed. 2), *Spouters Club*, a meeting of apprentices and mechanics to rehearse different characters in plays. 1809 *MALIN Gil Blas* x. x. (Rildg.) 372 The major-domo, a great spouter, undertook to train me for the stage.

b. A fluent or voluble declaimer or speaker.

1782 V. KNOX *Err.* clii. (1819) III. 170 The judicious observer...despises him...as the mere rival of the noisy spouters at the Forum. 1809 T. PICKERING in *M. Cutler's Life*, etc. (1838) II. 317 The other spouters, implicitly confiding in their leaders, are but parrots repeating the notes proceeding from the palace. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xi, Foker...voted Erith a prig and a dullard...the dreariest of philanthropic spouters. 1884 SPURGEON in *Sword & Travel* June 262 There's no stopping these foaming spouters—they must just run themselves dry.

3. a. One who, or that which, spouts out something.

1796 LAMB in *Final Menu*, (1845) I. i. 202 These mighty spouters out of panegyric waters have...scattered their spray even upon me.

b. A spouting oil-well.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Oct. 6/1 How long Tagieff's 'spouter' will last, and what its ultimate yield will be, will depend upon circumstances. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 31 May 7/1 There have been some honest companies...and these have worked to pay dividends by securing a spouter.

4. pl. Coals loaded from a spout.

1821 *Acc. Peculat. Coal Trade* 3 Coal merchants...are always anxious to purchase spouters, as the coals are of a larger quality.

Spout-hole. [*f. SPOUT v.*]

1. The blow-hole or spiracle of a whale or other cetacean.

1694 NARBOROUGH *Voy.* II. 126 He hath a Spouthole on his Head...like a Whale. 1725 *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 261 Their Way of Breathing is by two Spout-Holes in the Top of the Head. 1770 *Ibid.* LX. 322 The spout-hole...appeared to be provided with a sphincter. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Narr. Whaling Voy.* II. 151 One of this species...expanded its spout-hole, and produced a sucking sound on inspiration. 1845 J. COULTER *Adv. in Pacific* II. 12 Whales of every kind blowing the water from their spout-holes.

2. A natural opening in rocks through which the sea spouts.

1849 DANA *Geol.* 272 Some of the spout-holes of Koloa are unusually grand.

3. Mining. A short siding or narrow heading.

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-m.* 232.

Spoutiness. *rare.* [*f. SPOUTY a.*] Tendency to discharge water.

1808 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Inverness* 26 The extent of spouty land...must be very considerable, and this spoutiness...demonstrates the great extent of till in the county of Inverness.

Spouting. *sb.* [*f. SPOUT sb.*] Roof-spouts collectively; material for these.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2288/1 Hollowing out stuff for spouting and troughs. 1885 *Lancet* 23 May 65/1 It was necessary to put up a ladder to the roof for the purpose of priming some spouting. 1894 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* June 283 The spoutings of the farm buildings contribute a great deal to the contents of all such ponds.

Spouting. *vbl. sb.* [*f. SPOUT v.*]

1. The action of issuing or discharging in a spout or stream.

1612 COTGR., *Source*,...the rising, boyling, or spouting up of water in a spring. 1665 GLANVILLE *Def. Van. Degn.* 34 No more difficulty in this Hypothesis, then in the direct spouting of water out of a pipe. 1796 T. TWINING *Trav. India*, etc. (1894) 17, I had once considered the spouting of whales as a fabulous exaggeration. 1839 BEALE *Sperm Whale* (ed. 2) 44 At the termination of this breathing time, or as whalers say, when he has his 'spoutings out', the head sinks slowly. 1889 *Nature* 21 Mar. 482 The waste occasioned by 'spouting' [of oil-wells] is at times enormous.

b. attrib., as *spouting-canal*, *-hole*, *-tube*.

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anal.* I. 581/1 The orifice of the spouting hole...is situated towards the summit of the head. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Narr. Whaling Voy.* II. 151 The spouting-canal [in the whale] may perform both the offices attributed to it. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VII. 344/1 The Gangetic Dolphin is remarkable for...a roof over the spouting apparatus. *Ibid.*, The passage of the spouting tube.

2. Declamation or recitation; speech-making, speechifying.

1788 *Grose Dict. Vulg.* T. (ed. 2), *Spouting*, theatrical declamation. 1805 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1838) II. 185 There was much spouting, and some handsome speaking. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxiv. To be freed...from the dreary spouting of the Reverend Bartholomew Irons. 1893 VIZETELLY *Glances Back* I. xvii. 327 Spouting was a positive passion with Hannay.

attrib. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xiv. 210 The spouting action of a player. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* xiii. For anything of the acting, spouting, reciting

kind, I think he has always a decided taste. 1834 E. YATES *Recoll.* iii. 'The Lays of Ancient Rome' had been favourite spouting-pieces at Higbgate.

b. *Spouting club* (or *society*), a society meeting for the purpose of practising recitation, declamation, or oratory.

1755 A. MURPHY *Apprentice* i. i. A Spouting-Club, friend Gargle...What's a Spouting-Club? *Ibid.* ii. i. The Spouting-Club...the Members...roaring out Bravo. 1787 V. KNOX *Lib. Educ.* § 20 Neither is it desirable, that he should acquire that love...of declaiming, which may introduce him to spouting clubs, or disputing societies. 1805 H. SIDDOES *Maid, Wife & Widow* II. 146 He was a great orator at the spouting societies. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxii. Many a Spouting-Club orator would turn the Bishops out of the House of Lords to-morrow.

Spouting. *pl. a.* [*f. SPOUT v.*]

1. Issuing in a spout or stream.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 91 The same is shadowy, full of woods, and watered with veins of spouting Springs. 1667 DRYDEN *Æneid* III. 822 With spouting blood the purple pavement swims. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 202 That is called spouting Water, which...forms single Jets, Sheafs, Bubbings of Water, &c. 1720 *Porell's Illud* xxi. 184 One [lance] raz'd Achilles' hand; the spouting blood Spun forth. 1839 tr. *Lamarline's Trav.* 127/1 Guards are placed...to watch over the safety of the khan;...fountains of spouting water keep it always cool.

2. Discharging liquid in a copious stream.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes Quix.* i. 3 That other Knight...whom I call the Knight of the high Scurrado, or Spouting Pistle. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 5, I will say in another place, what Water is in the Pipes of spouting Fountains. 1780 tr. *Von Tröls's Iceland* 256 At Geyser is the largest of all the spouting-springs in Iceland. 1896 KIRKUP *Seven Seas* 25 The wreck that lies on the spouting reef where the gashly blue-lights flare.

b. *spec.* Of whales: Throwing up spray in the act of respiration; blowing.

1648 HEXHAM in *En. Spuyt-wal*, a Spouting whale. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 167 *Balena Physter*,...the puffing, or spouting Whale. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anal.* I. 576/1 The Spouting Whales always feed upon living food. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 287/2 The Zoophagous or Spouting Cetaceans. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VII. 339/2 The Spouting Family, which includes the Porpess-like and Whale-like Tribes.

3. Given to speech-making; declamatory.

1796 REYNOLDS *Fortune's Fool* iv. 1, In the garret is a spouting author. 1839 *John Bull* 2 Mar. 140 The spouting agitator whose speeches have incited to these criminal deeds.

Spoutless. *a.* [*f. SPOUT sb.*] Destitute or deprived of a spout.

1784 COWPER *Tasit* iv. 776 There the pitcher stands A fragment, and the spoutless tea-pot there. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 152 An old squat spoutless china tea-pot. 1857 GEO. ELIOT *Err.* (1884) 73 The spoutless tea-pot holding a bit of mignonette. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 209 These utensils are spoutless and round.

Spouty. *a.* [*f. SPOUT v.*] Given to spouting or discharging water.

1705 EARL HADINGTON *Forest Trees* (1765) 6, I...find it thrive in rich, poor, middling, heathy, gravelly, spouty, clay and mossy ground. 1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 62 The place was covered with a Scurf of wet spouty Earth about a Foot thick. 1746 *Rep. Conduct Sir J. Cope* 139 A Column of them in Disorder were coming along westwards under a 'spouty' bank. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 505, I have frequently made lines of drains across the spouty sloping faces of fields. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 472/2 Oak would root itself firmly in the valleys...alder in swamps and spouty land.

† **Spowe.** *Obs.* [*Of Scand. origin: cf. Icel. spói, Norw. spoe, spue, Da. spove, Sw. spof.*] A curlew or whimbrel.

1519 in *Archæol.* (1834) XXV. 422 Item...ij Plovers, iij Spowes, & iij Syntys. *Ibid.* 426 Item iij Spowes of Gilt. 1526 T. L'ESTRANGE *Househ. Exp.* (Addit. MS. 27448) fol. 38 b, Item, a spowe, a radshanke, and a suype, iij d. *Ibid.*, viij redshanks viij d, viij spowes x d.

† **Spoye.** *Obs. rare.* [*ad. MFlem. spoye: see SPAY sb.*] A sluice or water-gate.

1548 *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII* (1872) IV. II. 2231 Wherfor...ryvers and spoyes must be made [at Calais]. *Ibid.*, Eight gotes or spoyes of stone.

† **Spoyle.** *Obs. variant of SPILE sb.*

1782 CREVECOEUR *Lett.* 195 Employ themselves...either in making bungs or spoyle for their oil casks.

Spoyle (e, **Spoyle**), *obs. forms of SPOIL sb. and v.*

Spoyle, variant of **SPOIL v.**

Sprack (spræk), *a.* Chiefly *dial.* Also *spract*. [*Of obscure origin: current mainly in west midland and south-western counties. Cf. SPRACKLY adv. and SPRAG a.*] Brisk, active; alert, smart; in good health and spirits.

1747 *Aston Suppl. Cibber's Lives* 15 Mr. Dogget was a little lively, spract Man. 1785 SARAH FIELDING *Ophelia* II. vi. He will be...glad to bear you set out...so hoddly and sprack! 1817 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 92 She will not shrink from so sprack an adviser. *Ibid.* 211 She gives life to society, and everything is more sprack. 1855 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* vii. He observed that 'master looked sprack again'. 1880 FREEMAN in W. R. W. STEPHENS *Life* (1895) II. 195, I am getting mighty sprack, and live as it were with clenched fists.

Hence **Sprackish a.**

1882 MRS. NATHAN LANGREATH I. 312 Your Ladyship looks quite sprackish this evening!

Sprack-barley, *obs. variant of SPRAT-BARLEY.*

Sprackle. *v. Sc.* Also *9 sprackile*. [*Of obscure origin: forms with ck are frequent in later use.*] *intr.* To clamber.

1786 BURNS *Dining w. Ld. Daeri*, Sae far I sprackled up the brae, I dinner'd wi' a Lord. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxxi, Wad ye have naebdy sprackile up the brae but yourself, Geordie? **Sprackly**, *adv. rare.* [*Cf. SPRACK a.*] Actively, smartly.

1393 LANGE *P. Pl. C.* xxi. 10 Sprakliche [*B. xviii. 12* spakliche] he lokede, As he kynde of a knyght þat comþ to be doobed. 1803 BARNES *Poems Dorset Dial.* 3rd Ser. 35 Two sleek-beard'ed mairds do sprackly pull My waggon vull.

Sprad, *obs. pa. pple. of SPREAD v.*

Spraddle, *v.* Now chiefly *dial.* [*f. sprad*, *pa. pple. of SPREAD v.*] *intr.* To sprawl. Hence **Spraddling** *pple. a.*

1632 QUARLES *Dir. Fancies* i. iv. O! what a ravishment 't had bene...To see thy busie Fingers cloaihe and wrappe His spradling Limbs in thy indulgent Lappe! 1864 BLACKMORE *Clara Vaughan* (1872) 76 So those two were allowed to spraddle on the floor. 1839 *Temple Bar* LXXXV. 2 About the floor...spraddled forms of deal.

Sprag, *sb.* Now *dial.* [*Of obscure origin: cf. Sw. dial. sprag, spragg(e) in the same sense.*] A slip; a twig or spray.

1676 NEWTON *Corr.* (1850) 260 We desire graffs rather then sprags. 1895 P. H. EMERSON *Birds Norfolk* 81 He alights on the familiar old hawthorn 'sprag', as the fennmen call a spray.

Sprag, *sb.* [*Of obscure origin.*]

† 1. A lively young fellow. *Obs.*

1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Dis. (1708) 52 He'll often tell ye what a Sprag he was in the Days of Yore.

2. a. A young salmon.

1790 GROSSE *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2) Soppl., *Sprag*, a young salmon. 1882 *Day Fishes Gl. Brit.* II. 63 Salmon...from one to two years old...it is known as...sprag. (Northumberland).

b. A young cod.

1875 F. T. BUCKLAND *Log-Bk.* 92 These sprags are a distinct species of Cod. 1885 *Field* 23 Jan. 106/3 Sprags (half-grown cod), 2s. 6d. to 3s. each.

Sprag, *sb.* [*Of obscure origin.*]

1. Mining. A prop used to support the coal or roof during the working of a seam.

1841 HARTSHORNE *Salop. Ant. Gloss.*, *Sprags*, 'uprights,' or pieces of wood placed upright against the sides of a coal pit, to support the 'lids'. 1852 *Chambers's Frl.* Apr. 216 They are particularly enjoined...to support the roof...with props or sprags of larch or other wood. 1881 *Bham Daily Post* 16 Feb. 7/2 The provision of the Mines Inspection Act, which requires that sprags in the workings shall be placed not farther than 5 ft. from each other.

2. A stout piece of wood used to check the revolution of a wheel (or roller), usually by inserting it between two of the spokes.

Also *U.S.*, a rod or bar which can be dropped so as to prevent a vehicle from running backwards.

1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midd. Railw.* 524 Having armed themselves with a piece of timber called a 'sprag', to be used if required as a brake, they set off. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept., Sprags and other articles were thrown under the wheels without effect. 1890 'R. BOLDFREOWN' *Miner's Right* III, A 'sprag', being a stout piece of hard wood, was inserted between the rope and the iron roller on which the rope ran.

Sprag, *a. rare.* [*app. a mispronunciation of SPRACK a.*] Smart, clever.

The Shakspeare passage is the source of later instances, and has app. led to the insertion of the form in some dialect glossaries.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. i. 84 *M. Pag.* He is a better scholler then I thought he was. *Err.* He is a good sprag-memory. 1810 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) I. 263 But the epitaphs were trim, and sprag, and patent. 1830 SCOTT *Lett. in Lockhart* (1838) VII. 229, I had, heing, as Sir Hugh Evans says, a fine sprag boy, a shrewd idea that his magnelism was all bumbug.

Sprag, *v.* [*f. SPRAG sb.*]

1. *trans.* To prop up or sustain (esp. coal in a mine) with a sprag or sprags.

1841 HARTSHORNE *Salop. Ant. Gloss.*, *Sprag*, to support or prop up any thing that inclines. 1855 *Even. Stand.* 7 Feb., Several of the men as well as deceased neglected to sprag or spem their work. 1890 *Daily News* 1 May 6/7 As an effect of an overhanging piece of coal not being 'spragged', it might have fallen upon the defendant. *absol.* 1894 *Times* 1 Mar. 10/2 Joseph Critchley said that there was plenty of timber for the men to have spragged if they thought proper.

2. To check or stop (a wheel) by inserting a sprag.

1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midd. Railw.* 525 Mr. Woodiwa...seized the plank...and tried to stop the wheel with it. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Mar. 5/2 The wheels were 'spragged', to prevent the men being lowered too rapidly.

fig. 1887 *Carlisle Jrnl.* 6 Dec. 3/5 The Tories...gave a Hares and Rabbits Bill, and then spragged the trap that was to catch the vermin.

Hence **Spragging** *vbl. sb.*; **Spragger**.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Sept. 7/2 Nearly fifty per cent. of the lives lost...proceeded from falls of roof...a large proportion of which might have been avoided by a more...methodical system of 'propping' and 'spragging'. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1883) 84 Ironstone Miner...Token Lad, Pick-Carrier. Spragger. 1884 *Times* 8 Jan. 2/6 A spragger is to be found on all mineral railways and tramways, his business being to 'sprag' the wheels when going down an incline.

Sprach. *Sc.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also *6 spreich*, 6-7 sprache, 6 sprauch. [*Imitative.*]

A scream or outcry.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* xl. i. 82 With hair down schalk, and pettus sprachis and cryis. 1533 BELLENDEN *Liuy* III. xviii. (T.S.) II. 16 Cryand with lamentable sprachis. 1596 DAILYMILE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 125 A sprach rysses from the nerrest, monie of the Scottis...spur with speed.

that iniure to reuenge. 1605 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* II. 463 Heiring hir and hir said servand gif þe sprache and cry.

Sprain (sprɛn), *sb.* Also 7 sprein. [prob. f. SPRAIN *v.*]

1. A severe wrench or twist of the ligaments or muscles of a joint, causing pain and swelling of the part. Also fig.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 334 The joints if they haue gotten a sprein by any rush, find remedy by the dung of hore or sow, if he be laid to hot in a linnen cloth. 1603—*Pitcairn's Mor.* 124 Anger...resembleth not...the sinewes of the soule, hut is like rather to their stretching spreines and...convulsions. 1677 *Temple Cure of Gout Misc.* (1680) 202, I confest I was in pain, and thought it was with some sprain at Tennis. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Sprain*, a violent contortion or wresting of the Tendons of the Muscles. 1762—71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 219 He contracted a great lameness from a sprain. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* ix, He still feels the sprain which he received in his spring after yonder chamois. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 383/1 The treatment to be adopted for sprains is the immediate application of leeches. 1882 'EONA LYALL' *Donovan* xx, 'Only a sprain, I think,' he answered, faintly.

2. Without article: The condition of being sprained.

1805 *Med. Jnrl.* XIV. 459 Dr. Kinglake's last argument...remains to be examined, the analogy of common sprain to gout. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 174 It is not easily met when it is present as the vague condition called sprain of the back.

Sprain (sprɛn), *v.* Also 7 sprein. [Of doubtful origin. Connexion with OF. *espreign-*, *espreindre* to squeeze out, is not clear.] *trans.* To wrench or twist (a part of the body) so as to cause pain or difficulty in moving.

1622 MABBE II. *Alenian's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 101, I was loath to kicke and fling against it, lest...I might loosen my lading...if not spraine, and hurt my selfe. 1667 *Pew's Diary* 14 July, I, by leaping down the little bank...did sprain my right foot, which brought me great present pain. 1673 COLES *God's Sov.* I. 24 By over-grasping we may sprain our Hands, and unfit 'em for Service otherwise within their compass. 1716 GAY *Trivia* I. 38 The sudden Turn may stretch the swelling Vein, The cracking Joint unhinge, or Ankle sprain. 1804 *Med. Jnrl.* XII. 503 The Rev. Mr. Smith...sprained his ankle, and treated it as a sprain with cold applications. 1816 A. C. HUTCHISON *Pract. Obs. Surg.* (1826) 174 In this very dock-yard...a man complained of having sprained his loins. 1861 REAOE *Cloister & H.* III. 134 He would see my leg. It was sprained sore, and swelled at the ankle.

fig. 1641 MITON *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 51 These devout Prelates...for these many years have not ceast in their Pulpits wringing, and spraining the text. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xix. 204 And would it not have wrenched'd and sprain'd his soul with short turning?

Hence **Sprained** *phl. a.*; **Spraining** *vbl. sb.*
1606 Br. W. BARLOW *Serm.* 21 Sept. Bij, To heale the infected, to spliat the spreined. 1675 WOOLLEY *Gentlew. Comp.* 31 Fops will venture the spraining of their tongues. 1849 CLARIDGE *Cold Water Cure* 132 Sprained Shoulder.—A patient fell down an ice-berg and severely bruised his shoulder. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 97 Who ever heard of any one going to bed for a sprained ankle.

Sprain, *v.* Now rare or Obs. Also 5 spreyn(e), *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* of SPRENGE *v.* *trans.* † a. To sprinkle. b. *Agrie.* To sow (seeds, etc.) with the hand. Hence **Spraining** *vbl. sb.*²

c 1440 *Palladius on Husb.* xi. 161 That spryngith soone yf aysel on hem reyne—I mene on hem al light yf hit me spreyn(e).

1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* I. 1. 51 The other had a Seedsman to sprain his pease in every Thorough or Furrow. 1763 *Museum Rust.* I. 261 A seedsman carries them in a box, and sprains them thinly out of his hand. 1799 [A. Young] *Agrie. Line.* 130. On other lands he sprains in the seed by hand, in every third furrow. 1847 *Jnrl. R. Agrie. Soc.* VIII. 1. 62 The seed is sown under the furrow in the 'spraining' method; one seedman to two ploughs.

Spraying, *sb. Sc.* Also 6-7 sprayng, 6 sprang. [app. of Scand. origin; cf. Mícel. and Norw. *sprang* fringe, lace.] A glittering or brightly-coloured stripe, streak, or ray.

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneid* VII. iii. 82 Wyth fyty sparkis lyke to goldin bems, Or twynkland sprayngs with their gildin glemys. 1536 BELLENOEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xli, The thrid kind [of hounds] is...reid bewit, or ellis black, with small sprayngs of spottis. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Actilia*, Partial gilt, with spraynges or streames of Gold fullzie, a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas.* I (1850) I. 57 Their wes sein...ane gryt blasing star like to ane comet...haueing lang broydis or sprayngs spreding fra the samen. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. 1, A tartan plaid...the borders blue: With sprayngs like gown, and siller, cross'd with black. 1808 MAYNE *Siller Gun* II. xiv, The mark...Far glist'ning, circled white and red, Wi' sprayngs o' blue. 1813-24 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Spraying, *v. Sc.* Also 6 spraying, sprang, 8 spring. [f. prec. Cf. Mícel., MSw., and Norw. *spranga* to ornament with fringes or lace.] *trans.* To variegate or diversify with coloured stripes or streaks. Hence **Spraying** *phl. a.*

1532 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 74 For xxiii elnis reid and zallow hucram to spraying the said pailseune. 1539 *Ibid.* VII. 270 Item, deliverit to him to be the uthir half of the saidis cotis and to sprang their hois, iiii elnis dimmebrane. 1701 BRAND *Descr. Orkney*, etc. (1703) 54 One bird...all stripped or sprayed on the back. 1742 R. FORBES *Jnrl. in Ajax* Sp. (1755) 34, I hae nae mair cluse but a spraying'd faikie, or a riach plaidie. 1773 FERGUSON *Leith Races* xviii, Some liveries red or yellow wear,

And some are tartan spraingit! 1846 *Whistle Binkie, Songs Nursery* 71 The window's spraing'd wi' icy stars.

Sprain-legged, *a.* [f. SPRAIN *sb.* or *v.*] Having a sprained leg.

1721 D'URFAY *Operas*, etc. 224 The sprainleg'd-Gentleman, whom late I told ye down amongst 'em sate.

Spraints, *sb. pl.* Forms: 5-6 sprayntes, 6-7 spraynts, 7 spraintes, 7- spraints. [ad. OF. *espraintes* (14th cent.; mod.F. *épreintes*), f. *esprandre* to sqeeze out.] The excrement of the otter.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) x, Men clepeth þat þe stepes or þe marches of þe Otyr...And his fumes tredeleth [read -es] oþer sprayntes. 1576 TURBERV. *Hunting* lxxiv. 201 An Otter...must come forth in the night to make his spraynts. *Ibid.*, I may partly perceive it by y^e sprayntes. 1616 BULLOCK *Eng. Expos.* *Spraints*, dung of an Otter. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Navy Landsh.*, *Huntm.* Wks. I. 93/1 It is called a Deeres Fewmets...a Foxe or a Badgers Feance, and an Otters Spraintes. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 133/2 The Ordure...of an Otter, its called the Spraynts. 1753 *Chambers's Cycl. Suppl. App.*, *Spraints*, among sportsmen, a term used for the dung of the otter. 1801 W. B. DANIEL *Rur. Sports* I. 375 His landing place, which will be found...either by his spraynts, his seal, or the remains of fish. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* xviii, Two or three more gentlemen...are scrambling over the rocks above, in search of spraints. 1885 *Standard* Apr. 5/2 His 'spraints' tell their own tale.

b. In sing. form. *rare.*
1834 MEOWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 159 R— soon descried a spraint, that appeared fresh. 1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* viii, I have't seen the spraint of one here this two years.

So † **Sprainting**, *Obs. rare.*
c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxiv, Of oþer styngynge heestes þe shall clepe it dyrtte, and þat of þe otyr þe shall clepe sprayntyng(e).

† **Sprainture**, *Obs.*—1 [ad. OF. *esprainture*, f. as prec.] Sprinkling.

1481 CAXTON tr. *Cicero, Old Age* e viij, The seed is heeted by the naturell moisture of the erthe and thorough the heete of the sonne and also by the spraynture of dewys.

Sprait, var. SPREAT. *Sc. Sprakelynge*, obs. var. SPARKLING *phl. a.* † **Sprale**, **Spralle** (e), obs. ff. **SPRAWL** *v.* **Sprangle**: see SPARKLE *sb.*, *v.*

Sprang, *rare.* [Cf. SPONG and WFlem. *sprange* the upper part of a popinjay-pole.]

† 1. A rung or round of a ladder. *Obs.*—1
1527 *Churchw. Acc.*, *Yatton* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 143 Payd for sprangs to church lader, ij^s.

2. A shoot or branch.
1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xlviii, The walks were choked up...by the long sprangs of the vines and shoots of the standard fruit trees.

Sprang, obs. form of SPRAIN *sb.* and *v.*

Sprangle (spræŋg'l), *sb. U.S.* [f. next.] A branching rootlet; a ramification, a sprawl.

1896 *Advance* (Chicago) 21 May 738/1 Skepticism has its roots and spreads its feeding sprangles chiefly in the affections and the will. 1898 *Ibid.* 19 May 662/1 This [Philippine] archipelago lies upon the oiap a great sprangle of intermingled land and water.

Sprangle (spræŋg'l), *v.* Now dial. and U.S. [Of obscure origin: cf. SPRAWLE *v.*]

1. *intr.* Of persons or animals: To struggle; to spread out the limbs, to sprawl.

14.—*Sir Beues* (MS. O) 3878 Good game had Sahere to sene, How they lay spraynglyng on the grene. 1566 J. PART-ROGE *Plasidas* (Roxb.) 105 There he layde his sprangleing corps, almost deuoyde of breath. 1825 JAMESON *Suppl.*, To *Sprangle*, to struggle; including the idea of making a spring to get away; Roxburghshire.

2. To struggle; to spread out in branches or ramifications.

1881 *Oxfordsh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.) 98 A lot o' gret spranglein' cabbage. 1882 *Cornh. Mag.* May 580 Over its fence sprangles a squash-vine in ungainly joy. 1896 *N. York Wkly. Witness* 18 Nov. 3/3 The Mississippi sprangles as it nears the Gulf, as the great volume of water empties through three outlets.

† **Sprangle**, alteration of SPARKLE *v.* *Obs.*

1495 *Trevisa's Barth.* De P. R. vii. lxxv. 279 In theym that haue the Lepra...the syght spraynglyth. *Ibid.*, Theyr eyen hen more spraynglyng(e).

Sprangly, *a. U.S.* [f. SPRAWLE *v.*] Spreading, sprawling.

1891 *Advance* (Chicago) 3 Dec., Far up into this whole section the ocean thrusts its crooked and sprangly fingers.

Sprank 1. In 6 sprank(e). [perh. f. PRANK *v.*, but mod. dial. a good *sprank* 'a fair quantity' is associated with *sprank* 'a sprinkling'.] A show or display.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amilie* (1879) 48 Where oft the floods doe floe vpon the heaten bank; Their sandes deharre the grasse to groe, to spread his Aprill sprank. 1821 J. BELL HADDON'S *Ansv. Osor.* 416 b, Besides a number of old notable men and no small spranke of the newer sort also.

† **Sprank** 2. *Obs.*—1 [as MDu. *spranke* (Du. and WFrís. *sprankel*)] A spark.

1581 J. BELL HADDON'S *Ansv. Osor.* 326 h, The superstitions thereof [being] wholly rooted out, they would revive the lively spranks [L. *lumen*] of the ancient Church being viterly extinct.

† **Sprankle**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [Cf. next and WFrís. *sprankel*.] A spark or sparkle.

1398 *Trevisa Barth.* De P. R. xv. exviii. (Bodl. MS.), Fytre come downe fro heuen and brend þe country to aschen...and som liknes þerof is jitteisen, in sprankles & iselen on treen. c 1475 *Partenay* 4016 With teres makynge sprankles manyon.

† **Sprankle**, *v. Obs.* [= Du. *sprankelen*, WFrís. *sprankelje*: cf. prec. and SPARK 2.]

1. *intr.* To throw out sparks; to sparkle.

1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) II. 237 For the workes of mankynde defouled þe ayer so hije...by worschippinge of fuyre þat smokede and sprankled vp so hije. 1398—*Barth.* De P. R. vii. xxix. (Tollem. MS.), In nyte rowynge, yf þe mone lytze sprankleþ on þe oris, þan tempeste schal come in schorte tyme. *Ibid.* xvi. xxix, Crisolutis is a litiel stone of Ethiopia schynynge as golde, and sprankelynge as fire.

2. To crackle.

1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 319 Salt Agrigentinus...melteþ in fuyre, and lepeþ and sprankleþ (*v. r.* sprankleth) in water. 1398—*Barth.* De P. R. xvii. xxxi. (Bodl. MS.), Þe gode [reed] sprankleþ in þe mouþe and [is] ful swete.

Hence † **Sprankling** *vbl. sb. Obs.*—1

1398 *Trevisa Barth.* De P. R. viii. xxxiii. (Tollem. MS.), By chaungynge of coloure and sprankelynge of hemis.

Sprant, *a.* ? Error for SPURNT *a.*

1704 W. KING *Remarks Tale Tub* 16 At last there stood up a sprant Young Man that is Secretary to our Scavenger.

† **Sprantle**, *v. Obs.*—1 [Cf. SPRAWLE *v.*] *intr.* To struggle or sprawl.

1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 5 [A swan] wher sche lay Sprantlede with hire wynges twice, As sche which scholde thanne deie.

† **Sprash**, *Obs.*—1 [Meaning obscure.]

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* lxxiv. (1783) II. 232 A damned sprash, indeed, cries Nahal, wiping his face, but the man is gone the world over.

Sprat (sprat), *sb.* Also 7 spratt, sprate. [Later form of SPURT 1.]

1. A small sea-fish, *Clupea Sprattus*, common on the Atlantic coasts of Europe.

1597 *DELONEY Canaans Calamitie* Wks. (1912) 432 One sprat to us is sweeter gotten gaires, Then so much siluer, as this house can hold. a 1625 *FLETCHER Bloody Brother* II. ii, A plump Vintner Kneeling, and offering incense to his deitie, Which shall be only this, red Sprats and Pilchers. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 225 Sprats...are equally lean, and not of copious aliment. 1727 *SWIFT City Shower* Wks. 1755 III. ii. 40 Drown'd puppies, stinking sprats...and turnip tops, come tumbling down the flood. 1789 Mrs. POZZI *France & Italy* I. 204 Fresh anchovies...dressed like sprats in London. 1800 *COLQUHOUN Comm. Thames* xv. 436 Sprats and Herrings are caught only during a short season. 1870 *YEATS Nat. Hist. Comm.* 320 Forty bushels of sprats serve for an acre of land.

b. *collect.* Fish of this species.

1611 *FLORIO, Affumate*, blote hearings, dried sprate, 1856 *Fanner's Mag.* Jan. 37 In a condition more appropriate to the desired object than when the sprat and herring were thrown over arable land. 1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 13 Perch, Gurnards, Smelts, Pike, Herring, Sprat, and Eel.

c. As a specific name.

1769 *PENNANT Brit. Zool.* III. 295 The sprat grows to about the length of five inches. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 195 The Sprat very much resembles the herring, except in size. 1865 *COUCH Brit. Fishes* IV. 109 The Sprat is known in the German Ocean and the Baltic, and from thence round the British Islands. 1896 *LYOCCERKE Roy. Nat. Hist.* V. 489 The much smaller sprat...differs by the absence of vomerine teeth.

2. One or other of various small fishes, usually one resembling a sprat.

1603 G. OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 123 Spratte or sand eele. 1871 *KINGSLEY At Last* vi, The yellow-billed sprat [*Allosa Bichopii*]...is usually so poisonous that 'death has occurred from eating it'. 1882 JORAN & GILBERT *Syn. Fishes N. Amer.* 274 *Stolephorus compressus*, 'Sprat'. 1883 *DAY Fishes Gl. Brit.* II. 232 Sprat...is in places erroneously employed for the young of the herring. 1884 *GOODE Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 277 *Rhacochilus toxotes*...This species is called 'Alfione' at Soquel, 'Sprat' at Santa Cruz.

3. *fig.* a. Applied to persons, usually as a term of contempt.

1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* III. vi. 113 When his disguise and he is parted, tell me what a sprat you shall finde him. 1605 *Tryall Chce.* II. i. in *Bullen Old Pl.* III. 288 Bower a Cap-tayne? a Capon, a lame haidering, a red heard Sprat, a Yellow-hammer. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 394 Bare-legged sprats of all shapes and sizes dance in the surf. 1901 G. DOUGLAS *House w. Green Shutters* 155 It was a downcome...to pack in among a crowd of the Barbie sprats.

b. A small amount, a mere morsel.

1815 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1856) X. 129 Five millions would be but a sprat for the nourishment of leviathans.

c. In phrases denoting the venturing of a small expenditure in the hope of a large gain.

1856 *READE Never too Late* lix, Did you never hear of the man that flung away a sprat to catch a whale? 1864 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. VI. 495/1 Give a Sprat to catch a Mackarel. 1876 *Chambers's Jnrl.* 1 Jan. 7/2 He is said to have actually sold certain classes of articles below prime cost. That, no doubt, was a little hazardous. It was safe only on the principle of throwing out a sprat to catch a herring.

4. *slang.* A sixpence.

It is doubtful if the application in quot. 1857 is correct. 1839 *Slang Dict.* 34 *Sprat*, sixpence. 1857 *Morr. Chron.* 2 Dec. (Encycl. Dict.), Several Lascars were charged with passing sprats, the slang term applied to spurious fourpenny pieces, sixpences, and shillings. 1902 H. LAWSON *Childr. Bush* 6 The crown [of the hat] was worn as thin as paper by the quids...bohs and tanners or sprats...that had been chucked into it.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sprat-catcher*, *fishery*, *fishing*, *gridiron*, *-net*, *-seine*, *-timming*; *sprat-day* (see quot.); † *sprat-fare*, *sprat-fishing*; *sprat-herring*, *-weather* (see quots.).

1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 242 Those Colchester oyster-men, or whiting-mongers and 'sprat-catchers. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 69 Sprats...are generally introduced about the 9th November. Indeed, 'Lord Mayor's day' is sometimes called 'sprat day'. c 1568 in *Kep.*

Hist. MSS. Comm. Var. Coll. IV. 302 [300 mariners for the] spratte fare [taking yearly 3,000 lasts of sprats]. 1883 F. A. SMITH *Swedish Fisheries* 9 The revenue of the herring and sprat fisheries of the whole country may be estimated. 1837 *Penny Cyc.* VII. 277 f. 1 Sprat-fishing commences in the early part of November. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, "Sprat-gridiron, a gridiron made specially for broiling sprats. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 579 The "Sprat" Herring of New York, *Clupea indigena*. 1824 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.*, Brit. II. No. 3799, Mackerel, herring, pilchard, and sprat nets. 1883 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log ix*, From the small mesh required, a sprat-seine of any size is costly. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Feb. 7/1 The opening of the sprat-tinning industry at Deal... has greatly enhanced the value of these fish. 1847 HALLIW. s.v., The dark rocky days of November and December are called "sprat weather, from that being the most favorable season for catching sprats.

b. In names of birds, as sprat-borer, -divor, -loon, -mowe (see quot.).

1785 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds III.* II. 342 This bird [Speckled Diver] is pretty frequent... on the river Thames, where it is called by the fishermen Sprat Loon, being often seen in vast numbers among the shoals of that fish. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. s.v. Diver*, Sprat Loon. Greatest Speckled Diver. Cabbie. 1855 *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 37 (Norfolk words) Sprat-mowe, Herring-gull. 1864 ATKINSON *Prov. Names Birds*, Sprat-borer, Prov. (Essex) name for young of Red-throated Diver—*Colymbus septentrionalis*. 1892 "SON OF MARSHES" *London Town ix*. 153 To mention a few of the family of the divers, we have the sprat diver [etc.].

Hence *Sprat v. intr.*, to fish for sprats. Also *Spratting vbl. sb.*

1883 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log ix*, A seine is also used for spratting in bays where the shore is clean. 1893 *Daily News* 14 Jan. 3/4 The spratting season has been a complete failure as far as Essex fishermen are concerned. 1893 *Times* 20 Nov. 10/1 The Walmer lifeboat was also driven into Dover... after rescuing the Steven and Sarah with two hands, who were out spratting.

† *Sprat, sb. 2 Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin: cf. *Sprat sb. 1*] An evil spirit.

1432 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 419 Therefore there were ij. Merlynes; oon of them callede Amrosius, gotten of a spratte at Kaermertyn. 1549 Sir T. SMITH *Exam. W. Wycherly* (MS. Lansd. 2) fol. 26. He... hath used the crystal to invocate the sprat called Scario... which sprat hath given him knowledge an hundred time.

Sprat, sb. 3 Sc. [Cf. *SPRAT 2* and *SPROT 2*.] A kind of rash or rush-like grass.

1598 LINDSEY (Pittscliffe) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 336 The fluid lair with greine cheritis, with sprattis, medwartis and flouris. 1780 *Young Tour Ire.* 137 It kills all sprats (*junco*) and produces a fine sweet grass. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* IV. 68 That species of grass which grows on marshy ground, commonly called spratt, is much used for fodder. 1853 G. JOHNSON *Bot. East. Borders* 199 There is not much danger of lairing where Sprats grow abundantly.

† *Sprat, sb. 4 Obs. rare.* (See quot.)

1756 F. HOME *Exper. Bleaching* 211 Lime is by no means fit for discharging the oil in the cloth, but for cleaning it of the dead part, commonly called *sprati*.

Sprat, v.: see *SPRAT sb. 1*

Sprat-barley. Also 6 sprout-, 8 sprack-. [? *SPROT 1* and *SPRAT sb. 1*] A species of barley, *Hordeum zeocriton*, with short broad ears and long awns.

1593 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 13 There be three maner of barleys, .sprot-barley, longe-eare, and beare-barley... Sprot-barley bath a flat eare most comonly [etc.]. 1651 R. CHILD in *Harl. MS. Legacy* (1655) 78 There is not only the ordinary barley, but big sprout-barley, which hath lately been sown in Kent with good profit. 1677 *Flor. Oxford.* 240 If the Land be rank, [they sown it] with that they call sprat-barley. 1707 MONTAGU *Husb.* (1711) I. 733 The common allowance of Seed is four Bushels to an Acre, though they say that three Bushels of Sprat Barley will do. 1736 LEWIS *Hist. Antiq.* 15 Sprack-Barley has formerly been pretty much sown in the rich Land in the Marshes. 1812 Sir J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb.* Scot. I. 314 Barley is apt to lodge, which ruins the seeds, except sprat or battle-door barley is sown. 1846 J. BAXTER *Lith. Prach. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 83 The sprat or battle-door barley makes good malt. 1847 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 699 *H. zeocriton*, Sprat or Battledoor Barley.

Spratkin. [*SPRAT sb. 1*] A little sprat.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 180 He will have set before us such a Hogben mogben Leviathan, that that of Holy Job would be but a kind of Spratkin to it ward.

Spratter. [*f. SPRAT sb. 1*] a. *dial.* The guillemot. b. A vessel or man engaged in sprat-fishing.

1863 WISE *New Forest Gloss.*, *Sprat*, the common guillemot (*Uria troile*). 1883 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log ix*, She may have been a pleasure-yacht in her day, but can never be so again; for once a spratter, always a spratter. *Ibid.*, Strange to say, spratters, especially in rough weather, rather dread getting the net full of fish.

Sprattle, sb. Sc. [*f. SPATTLE v. 2*] A struggle or scramble.

1824 SCOTT *Redgumtill* ch. xii, We will suppose that any friend like yourself were in the deepest hole in the Nith, and making a sprattle for your life.

† *Sprattle, v. 1 Obs. rare.* [? Metathetic form of *SPATTLE v. 1*] *intr.* and *trans.* To scatter, disperse.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 137 Kyngre Richarde out of Irlande into Walis arrayet, ther anoone sprattill at bis ryche retenue. 1512 233 Eyen that bene with y-trekleit, or I-sprotid, .or reede y-sprattid through the eyen, bene moste to blame amonge all othes.

Sprattle, v. 2 Sc. rare. [Cf. *Sw. sprattla* in the same sense.] *intr.* To scramble, to struggle.

1786 BURNS *To a Louse iii*, There ye may creep, and sprawl, and sprattle. — *A Winter Night iii*, Silly sheep, wha... thro' the drift, deep-lairing, sprattle.

Spratty, a. 1 rare. [*f. SPRAT sb. 1*] Containing or consisting of sprats.

a 1880 F. T. BUCKLAND *Nat. Hist. Brit. Fishes* (1883) 282 Among the whitebait, there are a great many sprats. This is called "spratty stuff".

Spratty, a. 2 Sc. [*f. SPRAT sb. 3*] Producing rushes; rush-like, rushy.

1808 J. VEIR in *Edin. Encycl.* I. 253/1 A trial was made... on a piece of exceeding stiff spratty lee, with two ploughs of Small's construction. 1886 J. RUSSELL *Remin. Yarrow* iv. (1894) 75 Where it [the soil] is wet and spongy, the grass is long, coarse, and spratty.

Sprachle, Spraggle, later ff. SPRACKLE v. *Sprawl* (sprɔl), *sb.* Also 8 *Sc.* spraul. [*f. SPRAWL v.*]

1. The, or an, act of sprawling; an awkward or clumsy spreading out of the limbs.

1719 OZELL tr. *Misson's Mem.* 25 When the Dog thinks he is sure of fixing his Teeth, a Turn of the [Bull's] Horn... gives him a Sprawl thirty Foot high. 1820 KEATS *Eve of St. Agnes* xli, To the iron porch they glide, Where lay the Porter, in uneasy sprawl. a 1847 ELIZA COOK *Old Mill-Stream* xlii, And the running... the pull and the baul, Had a glorious end in the slip and the sprawl. 1857 Mrs. MATTHEWS *Tea-Table T.* I. 183 The triumphant shout which accompanies his awkward sprawl on the carpet.

b. A straggling array or display of something. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 474 Through one long wide sprawl of men, women, and children, we wheeled past the Gothic front. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Frills* I. 217 The sprawl of nakedness with which Michael Angelo has filled his sky.

c. *The sprawls*, a disease affecting the legs of young ducks. *dial.*

1880—in south-western glossaries.

2. A struggle. *rare*—

1795 A. WILSON *Hollander* Poet. Wks. (1846) 193 Jock and him has aft a sprawl Wha'll bring the biggest dark [=day's work] in.

3. *dial.* and *U.S.* Activity, energy, go.

1838—in south-western glossaries and texts. 1894 *Advance* (Chicago) 25 Oct. 124/1 Fact of it is neither of them had sprawl enough to disagree. 1896 T. HARDY *Jude* I. ii, Poor or nary child—there never was any sprawl on this side of the family.

Srawl (sprɔl), *v.* Forms: a. 1 *spreawlian*, 2 *spreulen*; *north.* and *Sc.* 5-6, 8-9 *srawl*, 2 *srawl*, 9 *srawl*, *sprule*. β. 4-7 *spraul*, 5-7 *spraul*. γ. 4 *sprawl*, 5 *sprawl*, 6-*srawl*. δ. 6 *spralle* (*sprale*), 6-7 *sprall*. [OE. *spreawlian*, = *Nfris. spreawli* in the same sense.]

1. *intr.* To move the limbs in a convulsive effort or struggle; to toss about or spread oneself out; in later use, to be stretched out on the ground, etc., in an ungainly or awkward manner.

a. c 1000 *Prudentius Gloss.* in *Germania* XXIII. 392 *Palpillet*, *spreawlice*. a 1200 in *Napier O. E. Glosses* 216/1 *Palpillet*, *moritur*, *spreulede*. c 1425 WYKTOUN *Cron.* viii, 1835 Pe kyng saw in to bat tyde A woman slayne, and of hir syde A barne he saw fal out sprewlande. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1957 At be last sho lay sprewiand o brade, Lyke to dye. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* v. viii, 115 Down duscith the heist, deid on the land gan ly, Sprewland and flikkerand in the deid thrawis. 1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* iv, 97 The Peterenians... That gar Fowk lik the Dowps of Priests, Else on a Brander like a Haddock, Be brooled, srowling like a Paddock. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss, *Sprewl*, to spurn and kick with both hands and feet when held down. 1825—in JAMESON, etc.

β. a 1200 *Havelok* 475 Per was sorwe, wo so it sawe | Hwan be children bi be wawe Leyen and spraulden in be blod. 1388 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xviii, 14 Whanne he spraulde, 3it cleuyng in the ook. — *Tobit* vi. 4 It [the fish] bigan to sprale bifor his feet. c 1400 *Laurel Troy Bk.* 16964 He... slow him down as he were wood; Thel lay & sprauld in her blod. 1530 PALSGR. 729 And you spraulde on this facion you shall have the lesse favoure. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xviii, (1870) 292 And let euery man beware... to spraulde with the legges out of the bed. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 26 Senseless he sprauld, all notich with gaping wounds. 1623 MARKHAM *Cheep Husb.* (ed. 3) I. ii. 20 If the sprale or paw forth with his feet, you shall... give him... a good ierke or two. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii, 731 Some lye sprauling on the ground With many a gash and bloody wound.

γ. c 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 475 For þan may he noight stande ne crepe Bot ligge and sprawl, and cry and wepe. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 470 *Sprawl*, *palpito*. 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* iii, 54 Then with his knife the two yong lambs he slue, And weakly sprawling in their blood, on ground from him he threw. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 98 The better part of these brave Soldiers... lay, some dead, some half-dead, sprawling on the ground. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 164, I saw one once give a great Dog such a blow with his foot, as left him sprawling with his four legs up in the Air. 1717 *Pror. Atina* I. 275 Before the child can crawl, He learns to kick, and wince, and sprawl. 1753 MISS COLLIER *Art Torment.* I. iii, (1811) 79 If they... afterwards should choose to cool their limbs by sprawling about on the wet grass under the dew is fallen. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 312, I rode over him one day as he and his horse lay sprawling in the dirt. 1870 *Rock Text. Fabr.* Introd. p. cxxi, Rich barons and titled courtiers would sprawl amid the straw and rushes.

δ. 1530 PALSGR. 729, I spralle, as a yonge thing doth, that can nat well styre, *je crosle*. a 1535 FISHER *Jern.* Wks. (1896) 422 The burninge wormes and serpents shal sprale aboute thee. 1567 DRANT *Horace*, *Ep.* xiv, F vij, They... practyse it full well, All night to sprall and stryue with wyne. 1614 GORGES *Lucan* iii, 109 The bruised corpes to death doth sprall, And mingles blood and ioynts withall.

1675 HOBBS *Odyss.* (1677) 232 A fawn, that sprall'd and labour'd to get free.

b. To crawl from one place to another in a straggling or ungraceful manner. Also *fig.*, to proceed, issue.

1824 STANHYURST *Æneis* II. (Arh.) 47 That this new practise from my old foes treachery sprauled. 1665 HEATH *Flagellum* To Rdr., All the different Sects and Schisms which He kept in perpetual separation... now run into a coalition; and like divided parcels of dying vapors, spraul towards a union with this their Head. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iii, 27 Who were there then in the world, to observe the Births of those First Men... as they sprawl'd out of Ditches? 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* v. (1853) 240 The sturdy little painter is seen sprawling over a plank to a boat.

c. With complement: *To spraul one's last*, to make a last convulsive struggle in death.

1827 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. vii, v, Sansculottism, once more flung resupine, lies sprawling; sprawling its last. 1863 *Reader* 7 Nov. 538 One of them... is sprawling his last as a Japanese... seems able to sprawl it.

2. Of things: To spread out, extend, climb, etc., in a straggling fashion.

1745 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 55 Those hands that are always groping, and sprawling, and fluttering. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R. II*, His long mis-shapen legs sprawling abroad. 1895 *Manch. Exam.* 17 Jan. 5/4 A great, awkward... goods train lies sprawling across the main artery of traffic. 1890 H. FREDERIC *Lawton Girl* 31 A broad rickety veranda sprawling its whole width. 1892 QUILLER *Cough Warwickshire Avon* 26 The jasmine and the ivy sprawl up its sad-colored walls.

b. In specific uses (see quot.).

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *To sprawl*, to widen out in an irregular and unsoldier-like manner.—This term is chiefly applicable to the cavalry. 1875 *Chambers's Jnl.* 80 Sportsmen who hope for success must beware of letting their shot sprawl.

c. Of handwriting or written matter.

1840 THACKERAY *Shabby-genteel Story* ii, Is it not a sweet name? It sprawls over half the paper. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* lxvii, 302 The description then sprawled over four sides of letter paper. 1883 F. M. PEARD *Contract* I. 33 The handwriting, as he noted, was large and rather inclined to sprawl.

3. *trans.* To spread or stretch out (something) in a wide or straggling manner. *Usu.* with *out*.

1541 PAYNELL *Catiline* xli, 61 This myschiefe is sprawled abroad further than you thynke; For it hath not onely overflowen Italy, but is also runne over the mountayns Alpes. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 438 Though I can sprawl out legs too, I feel neither ground to tread on, nor water to push against. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xx, Sprawling out his leg, and bending his back like an automaton. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* tr. i, xii, Speechless nurslings... sprawl out numplump little limbs. 1878 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII, 385 Is our exuberance of military power so great that we can afford to sprawl our military stations all over the Mediterranean?

Hence *Sprawled ppl. a.*

1884 STEVENSON *Lett.* (1899) I. 314 The blind man in these sprawled lines sends greeting.

Sprawler (sprɔlɔr), [*f. prec.*] One who or that which sprawls. Also *spec.* as a moth-name.

1832 J. RENNIE *Comp. Butterfl. & Moths* 35 The Sprawler (*Petasia Carcinæ*...) appears in October. 1839 DICKENS *Nickleby* xxiii, Isn't it enough to make a man crick to see that little sprawler put up in the best house every night. 1880 *New Virgin*. II. 105 Half-a-dozen black little shiny sprawlers.

Sprawling (sprɔrlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f. as prec.*] The action of the verb in various senses.

13... E. E. ALIT. P. B. 408 Penne mourkne in þe mndde most ful nedde Alle þat spryake in spranc, no sprawling awayled. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 470 *Sprawlyng*, *patpacio*. 1556 PHAER *Æneid* iv. liij b, The blade in fomy blood, and hands abroad in sprawling throwne. c 1616 CHAPMAN *Batrachom.* 138 Who amidst the Fenn Swumme with his brest vp; hands held vp in yaine... And often with his sprawlings, came aloft. 1822 *Monthly Mag.* LIII, 335 The fairest blossoms of Persian or Arabian poetry... degenerate into extravagant sprawlings.

Sprawling, ppl. a. [*f. as prec.*] That sprawls, in senses of the verb: a. Of animals or persons, their actions, etc.

1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald* § 29 The vyle blacke poysoned spralyng todes. 1577 STANHYURST *Descr. Irel.* ii, 9/1 If you put the heire of an horse taile in mire... for a certayne space, it will turne to a little thin sprawlyng worme. 1598 MARSTON *Scot. Villanie* iii. xi, 225 The whirle on toe, The turbe about ground, Robrus sprawling kicks. 1693 CREECH in *Dryden's Juv.* (1697) 333 The Cranes descend, and hear The sprawling Warriors through the liquid Air. 1740 SONERVILLE *Hobbinol.* I. 318 Whirl'd aloft High o'er his Head the sprawling Youth be flung. 1792 NAIRNE *Poems* 80 Both hands were necessary now, To drag it off to make a sprawling bow. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., *A sprawling charge*, a loose and irregular movement of cavalry, instead of a close, compact, forward attack. 1848 Mrs. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 50 Of the sprawling, fluttering, half-naked angels... what shall be said? 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII, 363 Its gait is of a peculiar sprawling character. *transf.* 1623 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers* iv, ii, A pretty, womanish, faint, sprawling voice.

b. Of things.

a 1770 C. SMART *Hop Garden* ii, 98 Oft I've seen... the mad pickers, tam'd to diligence, Cull from the bin the sprawling sprigs, and leaves That stain the sample. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxxix, A great black sprawling splash upon the floor. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 5 July 12/2 I be huge sprawling Archdeaconry of Richmond. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Skipper & Sh.* 268 Oubers strolled down the broad sprawling street of the village.

c. Of handwriting.

1826 DISRAELI *V. Grey* I. ii, Travelling cases, directed in

a boy's sprawling hand. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xviii. He signed his name to it in sprawling capitals. 1907 H. WYNHAM *Flare of Footlights* xv. The writing seemed vaguely familiar, but for the moment he could not identify the sprawling feminine hand.

Sprawly (sprɔːli), *a.* [f. as prec.] Of a sprawling character; straggly. Also *Comb.*

1798 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1884) I. 160 Why is my alphabet so much more sprawly than yours? 1897 BLACKMORE *Daniel* xlix. I fell in with the rear of that sprawly-jointed troop. 1905 *Longman's Mag.* Mar. 443 A sprawly, squirmy, doisy kitten.

†**Sprawne**, obs. variant of **PRAWN** *sb.*

1688 HOLME *Armoury* ii. 338/1 A Prawne..is vulgarly called a Sprawne.

Spray (sprɛɪ), *sb.* 1 Also 4-7 **spraye**, 4-6 **sprai**, 7 **sprey** (8 **spry**). [Of obscure origin. Connexion with **SPRAY** *sb.* 1 is uncertain.]

1. *collect.* Small or slender twigs of trees or shrubs, either as still growing or as cut off and used for fuel, etc.; fine brushwood.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1522 Gret for he made her anist of wode & of sprai. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric* P. vi. 27 Bytune Mershe ant Averil when spray bigneth to springe. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew.* Gard. (1626) 31 If these two kindes thrie, they reforme hat a spray, and au vnder-growth. 1652 WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civ. Wars* Spain 351 His soldiers..fetched a great quantitie of spray, or bavin..and set fire to them. 1707 *Clergyman's Vade. M.* (1709) 214 With old Stocks, or Trees of above 20 Years old, but some Spry or small Underwood. 1778 [W. H. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 7 Apr. 1775. As much prime wood as would, with a little spray, have made three bakers havins. 1842 LOUOUAN *Suburban Hort.* 631 Peasticks, which are branches of trees or shrubs well furnished with spray. 1852 MORFET *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 96 Majestic trees..with spreading tortuous branches and spray. 1887 T. HARRY *Woodlanders* I. vii. 134 All he had required had been a few bundles of spray for his man Robert.

b. With the (or that).

The sense in the first quot. is somewhat doubtful. a 1300 *Florib. & Bl.* 275 Ho so wonded a monsch in bat spray. Nolde him neure longen away. c 1425 *Thomas of Erceild.* 86 He knelyde downe appone his knee, Vndir-neithe bat grenwode spraye. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* xii. Prolog. 50 The spray bysrent with spryngand sproutis dispers. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 62 h. All the spraye that springeth about the flowre, is commonly cut off. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) 11. 22 Being gathered Green..and the Spray stripped off in August. 1791 W. GILPIN *Forest Scenery* I. 106 The mode of growth in the spray, corresponds exactly with that of the larger branches, of which indeed the spray is the origin. 1823 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXX. 3 The tree sheds its leaves not singly, but with the spray from which they spring. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 141/1 The branches are used as fuel..; the spray for thatching. fig. a 1677 HARRINGTON *Grounds & Reas. Mon.* Wks. (1700) 32 Certainly these People were strangely blind..to admit the spray of such a stock.

†c. In the poetic phrase *on* or *upon* (the) **spray**.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvi. 64 This was in the moneth of May, Quhen hyrdis syngis on the spray. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 59 The wodeddow vpon the spray She sang ful loude & clere. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 51 A saill, als quhite as blossom vpon spray. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1412 How her he was bryght as blossom on the spray.

2. A slender shoot or twig.

1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) Iv. 157 Vere herdes fond hym among myr flagges and sprayes, and sente hym to Silla. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. viii. (Tollem. MS.). The beste [Amomum] is bat, bat is..sprad up on reed sprayes. 1503 HAVES *Examp. Virt.* xii. 236 Where byrdes sate on many a spray. 1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* v. (1598) I. 201 The pleant-anist, mustering..upon the height of the highest spraise. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* vi. lxxxviii. 771 The branches he harde, and parted into other sprais. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 115 Like sprais and branches from the stemme of a tree. 1630 DRAYTON *Muses Eliz.* Nymphal iv. 111 Amongst the liuely Birds melodious Layes, As they recording sit vpon the Sprayes. 1704 POPE *Pastorals, Winter* 56 No more the birds shall..hearken from the sprayes. 1785 G. FORSTER tr. *Sparman's Voy. Cape G. Hope* (1786) I. 196 The frame of this arched roof..is composed of slender rods or sprayes of trees. 1833 H. R. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* xii. 135 A few ears dangling from the sprayes for gleaners. 1854 S. DOBELL *Balder* l. Poet. Wks. 1875 II. 2 Little window in the wall Eye-lashed with balmy sprayes of honeysuckle.

fig. c 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton), 1483 v. ix. 100 A blessed floure out of this spray shall sprynge. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Hastings* ix. None arysse To former type, but they catch vertues spray, Which mounteth them that clyme by lawfull waye. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* ii. vi. 50 Who..set his murdering knife vnto the Roote, From whence that tender spray did sweetly spring, I meane our Princely Father. 1599 — *Hen. V.* iii. v. 5 Shall a few Sprayes of vs..Spirt vp so suddenly into the Clouds, And ouer looke their Grafters? 1781 COWPER *Charity* 629 Thus have I sought to grace a serious lay With many a wild, indeed, but flow'ry spray. 1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 2) § 593 The sprayes of language are those phrasal forms which are produced by the combination of symbolic words.

b. *pl.* Hazel, birch, or other twigs, used in thatching.

1520 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* (ed. Nash) 11 For Sprayes & thatching of the ij^o tents at the gravelly wydd, ij^o xj^o. 1677 *Pior Oxfordsh.* 64 In some places Wood is so scarce, that they cannot get sprais to fasten on Thatch. 1733 W. ELIUS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 162 Great Plantations of Hazel, that..are also of vast Service to the Thatchers, by its Stretchers, Sprayes, and Withs. 1854 — in midland dialect use.

c. A graceful shoot or twig of some flowering or fine-foliaged plant or tree, used for decoration or ornament; an artificial imitation of this.

1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.*, Brit. II. No. 4848, Manu-

factured sprays, birds, leaves, seeds, and other artificial florists' materials. 1873 'OUIDA' *Pascarel* I. 64 He would never meet me without some spray of roses, or some boughs of lemon. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* v. Her first ball-dress, a delicious combination of white silk tulle and lace, with sprays of wild roses.

3. A metal casting resembling a set of twigs.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 270 When the whole has become sufficiently cooled, the boxes are opened, the spray, as the cluster of castings is called, taken out. 1843 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* I. 332 The whole mass when poured has been compared to a great fern leaf with its leaflets, and is usually called a spray. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 263/1 The pattern-maker connects a number of them in a 'spray', i.e., a central stem, with branches springing out on either side.

4. *attrib.*, as **spray-bavin**, **-drain**, **-faggot**, etc.

1778 [W. H. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 31 Dec. 1774, *Spray bavin..100. a hundred. 1850 OGILVIE, *Spray drain..a drain formed by burying the spray of trees in the earth, which serves to keep open a channel. 1867 *Micé Gt. Fr. Dict.* ii. *Spray fagots, fagots de menu bois. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. 382 The small twigs, cut from the ends of spray faggots. 1793 *Young View Agric. Sussex* 33 The spray-faggot of all his extensive woods being cut down as fuel for his kilns. 1808 W. T. GREENE *Cage-Birds* 59 White and *spray millet is the correct food for them [the chestnut-eared finches]. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* (1856) I. xix. 147 He carried a long staff..pulled from some *spray-pile. a 1728 *Woodward Fossils* II. 110 A Piece of *Spray Wood. c 1730 HAYNES *Voc. in N. & Q.* (1883) VIII. 45/1 Spray wood, brush wood. 1802 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XX. 170 Cut all the spray wood, and make the tree a perfect skeleton, leaving all the healthy limbs.

Spray (sprɛɪ), *sb.* 2 Also 7-8 **sprye** (e. [app. related to the forms cited under **SPRAY** v. 2 Cf. also **SPREW** 1.]

1. Water blown from, or thrown up by, the waves of the sea in the form of a fine shower or mist.

a. 1621 C. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* ii. (1626) 228 Now tossing Seas appeare to front the sky, And wrap their curls in clouds, froth with their spray. 1719 Dr. Foe *Crisoei* (Globe) 42 We were immediately driven into our close Quarters to shelter us from the very Foam and Sprye of the Sea. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 178 These trees..are chiefly planted near the sea-side to shelter the neighbouring fields..from being blasted by the salt spray of the sea. 1755 JOHNSON, *Spray*..2. The foam of the sea, commonly written spray. 1818 *Keats Endym.* iv. 157 The salt sea-sprye.

fig. 1751 *Smollett Per. Pic.* lxxiii, Swab the spry from your bowsprit, my good lad.

b. 1726 BAILEY (ed. 3), *Spray* (of the Sea), a sort of watery Mist like a small Rain, occasioned by the dashing of the Waves, which flies some Distance, and wets like a small Shower. 1789 TROTTER *Dis. Seamen* 54 The gratings are also half covered when it blows hard, to keep out the salt spray or rain. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 339 In great storms the spray of the sea has been carried more than 50 miles from the shore. 1887 FENN *Master of Ceremonies* i. There had been no windy nights when the spray was torn from the tops of waves to fly in showers over the houses.

b. Water or other liquid dispersed by impact or other means in fine mist-like particles.

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 124 A large fire..to burn the bark and dry up the Spry and juices that fly from them in cutting. 1824 BYRON *Yuan* xvi. ix. Like a soda bottle when its spray Has sparkled. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 131 Torrents came tumbling from crag to crag, dashing into foam and spray. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xviii. He almost fancied that that bright face and golden hair were looking upon him, out of the spray of the fountain. 1877 MISS A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* ix. 251 Still the boats chase each other along the dark river, scattering spray from their bows.

c. In fig. uses.

1796 [see SPOUTER 3 a]. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iv. iv. One vast suspended-billow of Life,—with spray scattered even to the chimney-tops! 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov. 630/1 It may even be that..the vanquishers..are sending out a thick spray of roving robbers westward.

2. *Med.* A jet of medicated vapour or the like, used esp. as a disinfectant or a deodorizer.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2288/2 *Spray*..the vapor from an atomizer. 1880 W. MACCORMAC *Antisept. Surg.* 155 It may prove useful for dressing, and where a steam spray is not available. 1896 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* I. 305 The free application of antiseptic sprays for purifying the atmosphere of sick chambers.

b. An instrument used for applying such a jet.

1881 RICHARDSON in *Good Wds.* XXII. 52 Any servant can at any time use the spray. 1895 *Arnold & Sons' Catal. Surg. Instrum.* 161 Cocaine Spray, complete.

3. a. *attrib.* (in sense 1), as **spray-drop**, **-pearl**, **-rainbow**, **-smoke**.

1826 MRS. HEMANS *Forest Sanct.* I. lxx. Like spray-drops from the strife of torrents flung. 1860 NEALE in *St. Margaret's Mag.* (1895) Jan. 247 The spray-rainbow sometimes arching above my head. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 286 The white spray smoke of Tivoli that drove down the valley. 1883 A. I. MENKEN *Infelicia* 32 To lay my crown of spray-pearls at his feet.

b. *Comb.*, as **spray-decked**, **-spangled**, **-topped**, **-wet** *adjs.*; **spray-like** *adj.* and *adv.*

1832 MOTHERWELL *Poems, Witches' Joys* iv. Every labouring wave..Gives them a gabbly lower To wring their white hands over, And tear their spray-wet hair In the madness of despair. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* 158 The falling of a fountain's spray-top stream. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. ii. 11. § 6 The legitimate rain-cloud, with its ragged spray-like edges. 1849 LEVER *H. Templeton* xx. His fair brown hair spray-washed and floating back with the breeze. 1859 K. CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 7 The spray-decked waters of the Sound. 1861 E. T. HOLLAND in *Peaks, Pastes, & Glac.* Ser. II. 1. 21 The one [stream] was broken and feathered in many a spray-spangled fountain.

c. *attrib.* in terms relating to artificial spraying or production of spray, as **spray apparatus**, **inhalation**, **instrument**, **pipe**, **process**, etc.

1877-79 BURNH Mod. Marine Engin. 272/2 The spray pipes, in connection with the injection valves, are secured beyond them, within the condenser. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2288/2 *Spray-instrument*..one for the administration of an anæsthetic or refrigerant in a finely divided liquid form. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 600 She was ordered spray inhalation of lactic acid..every two hours. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 303 The odour of carbohc acid pervaded the whole hospital, and there were spray producers enough to satisfy Mr. Lister! 1881 RICHARDSON in *Good Wds.* XXII. 52 For practical purposes..I think the simple spray process is the best. 1896 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* I. 305 The method is the same, whether air be used, as in the well-known hand-hall spray apparatus, or steam.

†**Spray**, *sb.* 3 *Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin: cf. **SPRAICH** *sb.*] Outcry.

13.. K. *Alis.* 280r (Laud MS.). Spray, and grade, and dismayng; Wyymen shrikyng, gylres gradynge. *Ibid.* 788:2 Michel spray, mychel gradynge, Michel weep, mychel waylyng.

†**Spray**, *sb.* 4 *Obs.* Also **sprey**. [var. of **SPREE** *sb.*] A spree or drinking-bout; frolic.

1813 *Ann. Reg.*, *Chron.* 59/2 He said he had had a fine spray, and was burnt to death in the inside. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* Introd. The Sergeant was apt to tarry longer at the Wallace Arms..than was consistent with strict temperance..After such sprays, as he called them, were over [etc.]. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 206 A feather that's got rumpled by sport and spray.

†**Spray**, *v.* 1 *Obs.* Also 5 **spra**. [? Related to **SPRAY** *sb.* 1] *intr.* To spring, take rise.

c 1425 *Thomas of Erceild.* 335 And mekill bale sall after spraye, Where joye & blysse was wonte to bee. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiv. 449 In bedlem, land of Iuda..Out of it a duke shall sprai. *Ibid.* xlv. 219 Of bedlem a gracys lord shall spray.

†**Spray**, *v.* 2 *Obs.* 1 [ad. MDu. *sprayen*, *sprayen*, =MHG. *spræjen*, *spreien*, in the same sense.] *trans.* To sprinkle.

1527 ANDREW BRUNSWYKE's *Distyll Waters* Livb, Flesshe or other thynges sprayed with the same water abydeyth longe tyme good.

Spray, *v.* 3 *rare.* [f. **SPRAY** *sb.* 1]

1. *trans.* To furnish with sprays or twigs.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 88 h. And the haode highte *Palma*, when the fingers henne streithe forth, as it were boughes, or braunches sprayed.

2. *intr.* To grow out into sprays or twigs; to ramify.

1872 C. KING *Sierra Nevada* II. 41 Huge branches which quickly turn down, and spray out. 1891 J. WINSOR *Columbus* vi. 131 It became clear that the currents of the Atlantic..sprayed in a circling fringe in the North Atlantic.

Spray (sprɛɪ), *v.* 4 [f. **SPRAY** *sb.* 2]

1. *trans.* To diffuse or send in the form of spray; to scatter in minute drops.

1839 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 91 A strong heam of light..sprayed itself into innumerable sparks. 1852 M. ARNOLD 'Ye Storm-winds' etc., 49 Where the nich'd snow-bed sprays down its powdery fall. 1883 *Good Wds.* XXII. 51 The solution may be..sprayed freely into the safe. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 685 A 5 per cent. solution of menthol should be sprayed up the nostril.

2. To sprinkle with or as with spray; to wet with fine particles of water or other liquid, esp. by means of a special instrument or apparatus.

1861 LD. LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 57 While from beneath The creeping billow of calamity Sprays all his hair with cold. 1884 E. P. ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* ix. The foliage was..sprayed by a garden syringe. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 678 An excellent plan of treatment is..to spray the nose with one of the liquid paraffins.

3. *absol.* To scatter or throw up spray.

1891 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., The instrument will either spout or spray. 1905 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 664/1 Below, the Porto, a fine trouting stream..foams and sprays and chafes.

4. *intr.* To issue or rise as spray.

1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.* s.v., He caused the perfume to spray.

Hence **Sprayed** *pp.* a. 1

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 3 May 6/3 The argument that there is not the slightest danger of poisoning in using sprayed apples.

Sprayed, *pp.* a. 2 [f. *spray* (also *spry*, *spreathe*, etc.), of obscure origin, common in south-western dialects, chiefly in the pa. pple.] Roughened or made sore by exposure to cold.

1860 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xxxi. It was much worse than Jamaica ginger grazed into a poor sprayed finger. 1911 *Kingsbridge Gaz.* 26 May 3/2 For chapped and sprayed hands caused by wind and cold.

Sprayer (sprɛɪ), *a.* 1 [f. **SPRAY** v. 4] One who or that which sprays; esp. a machine for diffusing insecticides over plants and trees.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.* 1894 *Times* 19 Nov. 4/4 The machine used was Strawn's standard sprayer. 1900 *Trans. Highl. & Agric. Soc.* 302 The sprayer [of trees], therefore, should not be smoking.

Sprayer (sprɛɪ), *a.* 1 [f. **SPRAY** *sb.* 1] Having sprays or small twigs; spray-like.

1849 LEVER *H. Templeton* xii. The candles were..glittering like stars through the sprayey branches [of the larch-tree]. 1859 — *Dau. Dunn* lviii. Ferns..mingled their sprayey leaves with the wild myrtle. 1883 *Garden* 14 Jan. 25/2 Soft packing..may consist of soft sprayey faggots.

Sprayer (sprɛɪ), *a.* 2 [f. **SPRAY** *sb.* 2] Casting or carrying spray; of the nature of spray.

1891 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 121 The dark-watered fountain shedding its gloomy, or rapid, or sprayey stream, down the cheek of its lofty rock. 1854 G. GREENWOOD *Haps & Mishaps* 63 The roll of heavy seas, the rush of sprayey winds. 1892 Miss Broughton *Mrs. Bligh* viii. A dark rain-cloud sails up and shakes out three sprayey drops from its skirts upon them.

Spraying, *vbl. sb.* [*f. SPRAY v.* 4] The action of dispersing as, or sprinkling with, spray; *concr.* a liquid used as a spray.

1891 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc.* 853 Paris green, used as a spraying for destruction of orchard caterpillars. 1894 *Board of Agric. Circular* No. 10. 3 The solution was made to penetrate the soil by frequent sprayings. 1896 E. G. LODGMAN (*title*), *The Spraying of Plants*, for...destroying insects. *attrib.* 1884 *Knurr Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 846/2 *Spraying Machine*, a machine...to irrigate growing cotton plants with wet poison to destroy the cotton caterpillar.

Spraying, *pp. a.* [*f. as prec.*] Casting up or scattering spray.

1877 *TALMAGE Sermon* 49 With rolling rivers...and spraying fountains. 1879 H. DRUMMOND in G. A. SMITH *Life* (1899) 161 Green, foaming, spraying, roaring river.

Sprayless, *a.* [*f. SPRAY sb.* 2] Having no spray.

1872 *Daily News* 21 Aug. The waves lie in great, green, heavy, almost sprayless masses.

Spread (*sprɛd*), *sb.* Also 5 *sprɛd*. [*f. the verb*. Cf. I.G. *spreddē, spreide, G. spreite*.]

1. *f. l.* A bitter spread, a hard experience. *Obs.* 1440 *Bone Florence* 1843 The martyr set bur on hys bedd, Sche badd some aftur a byttur spredd.

2. The act of spreading in space; degree or extent of this.

1626 *Bacon Sylva* §676 No Flower hath that kinde of Spread that the Woodbine hath. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm* 129 Many and long Roots, which by their circular spread...are more than ordinarily capacitated to receive the fertile Benefits of the...Dung and Stale. 1784 *COWPER Task* vi. 145 These naked shoots...more aspiring, and with ampler spread, Shall boast new charms. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg., Wallace* xxvii. Broad grew his breast with ampler spread. 1858 W. ECCLES *Guide Blenheim Palace* (ed. 7) 13 Beeches, which have now attained a growth of such luxuriance and spread of branches. 1865 CAMERON *Malayan India* 171 The trees being of one age are of a uniform height, thickness of trunk, and spread of top.

b. With *the*: The extent, expanse, or superficial area of something.

1691 T. HALE *Acc. New Invent.* 125 Determine the number of Men for sailing from the Spread of Canvass. *Ibid.* 127 Equations between the spread of Sails, and the Velocity of the Wind. a 1701 MAUNORELL *Journ. Jerns.* (1749) 142, I measured one of the largest [trees], and found it...thirty seven yards in the spread of its boughs. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm* 129 Raise a Border six or twelve Inches high, according to the spread thereof. 1840 *DANA Bef. Mast* xliii. He knew...the spread of every sail...in feet and inches. 1856 OLINSTEAD *Slave States* 321, I found that the spread of its branches covered a circle of the diameter of forty-two paces. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 254 Under the immense spread of the starry heavens.

c. Capacity for spreading or extending; tendency to spread or go apart.

1772 C. HUTTON *Bridges* 58 The...thickness of a pier...shall just balance the spread or shoot of the arch. 1885 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Leather* 558 Skins dressed by this process...it is claimed, are made soft, pliable, and with elasticity of spread.

d. The point at which something spreads.

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 July 3/1 A beautiful old orchard is full [of mud] to the spread of the trees' branches.

3. With *a*: An expanse or stretch of something. Also, a spread-out layer or stream (quot. 1747).

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 549 ¶ 3, I have got a fine Spread of improvable Lands. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 99 Nearer the houses we perceive an ample spread of branches. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 311 Which made the corn run in a thin even spread under it. 1824 *Examiner* 7/12 A dark spread of calm water. 1840 BARRET *Water Colour Paint.* 104 The sky at this time of the afternoon frequently exhibits a tender spread of yellow. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Annerley* II. 63 He struck into the gill from a trackless spread of moor.

b. *Naut.* A display of sails.

1849 *CUPPLES Green Hand* vii. (1856) 64 The whole spread of her mizen and main canvass shining like gold cloth against the fore. 1889 WELCH *Text Bk. Naval Archit.* ii. 40 A mastless ship requires less stability than one carrying a large spread of canvass.

4. The fact of being spread abroad, diffused, or made known; diffusion, dispersion: a. With *a*.

1755 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 389 Of so large a spread then was the knowledge of God. 1773 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* (1822) I. 18 The translation of the New Testament by Tyndal. Had a wonderful spread among the people. 1760-2 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* liiii. The period of renewed harshly began to have an universal spread much about the same time. 1805 SOUTHEY in C. C. SOUTHEY *Life* (1850) II. 324 It would yield either to a general spread of knowledge...or to the unrestrained attacks of infidelity.

b. With *the* and *of*. (The common use.)

1750 ABP. HERRING in J. DUNCOMBE *Lett.* (1773) II. 271, I cannot account for the large spread of the story. 1785 COWPER *Lett. J. Newton* 24 Sept., While the spread of the gospel continues so limited as it is. — *Lett. W. Bagot* 9 Nov., [The Bishop's charge] deserves the most extensive spread. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* ii. iii. I. 321 It may seem strange that the spread of the reformed religion should so long have escaped...the Holy Office. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 534/1 The growth of education and the spread of scientific training.

c. Without article.

1864 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* i. xvii. 429 The conditions of spread of [yellow fever in a ship] are probably as

favourable as in the most crowded city. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 89 The disease disregards anatomical boundaries...the direction of spread being determined...by contiguity.

II. *f. 5.* ? A long oar or sweep. *Obs.*—

1698 *Fryer Acc. E. India & P.* 26 These Boats are as large as one of our Ware-Barges...but padding with Paddles instead of Spreads, and carry a great Burthen with little trouble.

b. *slang.* Butter.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* *Spread*, butter. 1865 *Slang Dict.* *Spread*, butter, a term with workmen and schoolboys. *T. collog.* A banquet, feast, meal. Common from about 1825.

1822 *Gentl. Mag.* XCII. 1. 31 Spreads on the grass for the better sort of people. 1844 J. T. J. HEWLETT *Parsons & IV.* vi. I gave very correct feeds—spreads we used to call them. 1893 VIZETELLY *Glances Back* I. xv. 300 He...was a constant attendant at these little spreads.

8. a. A bed-cover, coverlet. *Orig. U.S.*

Prob. after Du. *sprei* (*spread*, *spreet*) or G. *spreite* (*dial. spreit*, *spreet*, LG. *spreiden*). Kilian gives *spreider* and *bed-spreider* as current in Du. and Fris. of his time. The comb. *bed-spread*, given as local U.S. by Bartlett (1848), is now also common in English use.

1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xx. [She would] flourish the sheets and spreads all over the apartment. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Nov. 3/2 Each bed...was provided with a feather tick; but the night being warm these spreads were thrown off.

b. A shawl (*Slang Dict.* 1859).

Spread (*sprɛd*), *v.* Forms: *Inf.* a. 3 *spræde*, 3-6 (9 *dial.*) *sprede* (3-4 -en, 5 -yn); 5 *spreede*, 7, 9 *dial.* *spreed*; 5 *spreyde*, 6 *Se.*, 9 *dial.* *spreid*; 6 *spreade*, 6- *spread* (9 *dial.* *spread*).

β. 4 *spredd*, 4, 6 *spredd* (6 *arch.* -en), 4, 6-7 *spredd*. γ. 4 *sprad*, 6 *Se.* *spraid*, 9 *dial.* *sprade*. 3rd *sing. pres.* 2-4 *spret* (2, 4 *sprat*). *Pa. t. a.* 3-5 *spradde*, 4-5 (9 *dial.*) *sprad*; 4, 6 (9 *dial.*) *sprade*. β. 3-6 *spredd*, 4 *spredd*, 4-7 (9 *dial.*) *spredd*, 7- *spread*. γ. 7 *spredd*, 9 *dial.* *spredd*, *Se.* *spreidit*. *Pa. pple. a.* 2-4 *i-sprad*, 3-4 *y-sprad* (4 -*spradde*), 6 *i-sprode*; 3-6 (9 *dial.* and *arch.*) *sprad* (5 *spredd*). β. 2-4 *i-spredd* (4 *hi.*), 4 *y-spredd*, 5 *e-spredd*; 3-4 *spredd*, 3-7 (9 *dial.*) *spredd* (4 *sprid*), 4-7 *spredd*; 5 *Se.* *spreid*, 6 (9 *dial.*) *spreid*, 7 *spreid*; 6 *spreade* (*Se.* *spraid*), 7- *spread*. γ. 5 *spraden*, 9 *spreaden*, *spredden* (*dial.* *spredden*, etc.). δ. 6 *spredded*, 8 *spredded*. [OE. *sprædan* (in combs., esp. *is-sprædan*, and *sprædung*), = OFris. **spræda* (Wfris. *spræde*, Nfris. *spræd*, *spreen*), MDu. *spre(c)den* (Wflem. *spreeden*, *spreen*), *spreiden*, (Du. *spreiden*, *spreien*), MLG. and LG. *spriden*, *spreiden* (LG. also *spreiden*, *spreien*), OHG. *spreitan* (MHG. and G. *spreiten*, G. *dial.* *sprēten*); not native in Scand., Da. *sprede* (*f. sprede*) and Sw. *sprida* (MSw. *spridha*, *spridha*) being from LG. The ultimate etymology is uncertain.]

I. *trans.* 1. To stretch or draw out (a cloth, etc.) so as to display more or less fully; to open out or lay out so as to cover or occupy some space.

c 1200 ORMIN 1015 Witt to þæt an washerifit Was spread fra woth to wazhe. c 1205 LAY. 1215 Seodden he nam þe hude...of þare hinde, bi-foren þan welfede he beo spradde. c 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 117 Almerle his hanere sprad, & oþer barons mo. 1387 Trevisa *Hiden* (Rolls) III. 61 But þe Romanyng wyfes...wente wiþ hir heer i-sprad. c 1400 St. Alexius (Trin. Coll. Oxf. 57) 466 Pat writ anon he gan sprede, And bi-fore hem alle rede. c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 115 Where-for many...spradden cloybs in þe way. 1533 WHITHESLEY *Chron.* (Camden) I. 21 Their was a raye cloth, blew, spread from the bighe dusses of the Kinges Benche unto the high alter of Westminster. 1594 Kyd *Cornelia* 1. 74 The golden Sunne, where ere he drue His glittering Chariot, findes our Ensignes spread. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 227 These two did spread a Turke carpet on the rocke, and on that a table-cloth. 1656 NEEDHAM in *Selden's Mare Cl.* 97 To have...Nets spread between stakes driven into the Sea. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 361 Spiders in the Vault their snary Webs have spread. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm* 121 Lay, chamber, and spread their Roots, so that the Fibres might not touch one another. 1823 F. CUISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 22 A soft breath of wind spread its folds, and floated it gently in the air. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxvi. The Major...sent the Native—who always rested on a mattress spread upon the ground...to light him to his room. 1902 R. BACOT *Donna Diana* xvii. 335 He spread the newspaper on the table before him.

trans. and *fig.* 1370-80 *Visions St. Paul* 242 in O. E. *Misc.* His owne chafre haph he rad, Pat his synnes were inne isprad. c 1440 CAPRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v. 1824 Spreede me in thi mercy, lete me neuere falle Iu to myn enemyes handes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 275 b, Holy charite...dilateth & spredeþ the herte of man or woman. 1638 *Petit. Conf.* vii. (1659) 128 All sins are not so necessarily to be spread before the Priest. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1147 Invoke his aid...spread before him How highly it concerns his glory now To [etc.]. 1715 FORD *Mad* 1. 65 A sudden night he spread, And gloomy darkness roll'd around his head. 1780 *Mirror* No. 102. The tolls which her own imagination, and the art of Marlow, had spread for her. 1804-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 123 It is not for the purpose of advocating, but of reprobatly exclusion of testimony, that these remarkable cases are spread upon the carpet. 1873 H. C. BANISTER *Misc.* 17 The notes...are to be played...in Arpeggio...or spread obliquely, as it is termed.

b. *spec.* To expand, unfurl, or set (sails).

1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 2828 Hor seiles his spredeþ in þese

& hider his comþe iwis. 1570-6 LANBAROE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 121 They shall spread their sailes to go to warres those parts that the King intendeth. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong.* E. Ind. l. xxviii. The whole Fleete haueing wayed, did then begin to cut and spread theirsailes. 1611 BIBLE *Isaiah* xxxiii. 23 They could not well strengthen their mast, they could not spread the saile. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* iv. 418 He spreads his canvass; with his pole he steers. a 1721 *Prior Dict. betw. Charles & Cleland* 353 A large Ship coming out of Port, Charles, with her Sails all spread. 1781 *Cowper Truth* 5 Man, on the dubious waves of error toss'd,...Spreads all his canvass. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxv. Not a French banner has been borne down, not a sail spread from England.

c. *Const. on, over, under, upon.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* viii. 15 He toke an couerleyte...and sprade vpon his face. 1535 COVERDALE *Numb.* iv. 13 They shall...spreade a clothe of scarlet ouer it. *Ibid.* 14 They shall sprede a couerynge of doo skynnes thereon. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 94 Their beid thay laid vpon...a groffe seck spread vnder thame. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xxvi. 9 Hee...spreadeth his cloud vpon it. — *Isaiah* xxv. 7 He wil destroy...the vaile that is spread ouer all nations. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Hor.* Sat. ii. iv. 102 What I...on foul couches Tyrian carpets spread? 1761 GRAY *Fatal Sisters* 31 Gondula, and Geira, spread O'er the youthful king your shield. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* x. I should have spread my mantle ouer the frailties of my spiritual father. 1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lex.* 399 Each membrane represents a bag or sac, without any opening, spread upon the organs.

d. To display in wide extension.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* vi. xxii. A goodly plaine displayed wide and broad, Betweene the cite and the campe was spread. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 411 Where wild Oswego spreads her swamps around. 1766 — *Vicar* viii. Where wilds, immensurably spread, Seem lengthening as I go. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* 1. 220 He saw, thro' central zones, the winding shore Spread the deep Gulph. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxiv. IV. 345 The Euxine spread its waters before their eyes. 1889 S. LANGDON *Apocal. to Serpent* I. 12 The magnificent vision which lay spread beneath when the great city came up close to the 'holy mountain' itself.

e. To flatten out; to make of a thin flat form.

Used *spec.* with *ref.* to diamonds: see *quots.* 1704-6 and 1850.

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4034/4 A seven Stone Diamond Ring, the middle Stone weighing about 5 Grains spread. 1706 *Ibid.* 4200/4 The Diamond weighing near 11 Grains, well spread, and of a perfect Water. 1811 PINKERTON *Mod. Geog. Polynesia* (ed. 3) 522 The nose is always spread at the point, perhaps owing to the mode of salutation, in which they press their noses together. 1850 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* III. 1322 This cut is employed upon such stones as are thin, and large on the surface, or, as it is called, much spread. 1900 HASLUCK *Mod. Eng. Handy-bk.* 129 Small drills...are generally made by filing the round steel wire...and then spreading the small end with a single blow from a...hammer.

f. To thrust (walls) out or apart.

1793 SWEATON *Edystone L.* § 274 The whole would lie upon the ledges like a single stone, without any tendency to spread the walls.

2. *f. a.* To draw or stretch out (the limbs or a person) in some form of punishment or torture. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancre R.* 390 His leoue licome þet was ispred o rode. a 1240 *Ureitsun in O. E. Hom.* I. 185 Hwi nam ich in þin earmes...swa istrahte and isprad on rode. a 1300 *Cursor Mf.* 16668 Pail...ledd him þan to be rode tre, and þan on þai him spread. c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* iii. (Andrew) 410 Gyf þat I dred þe croice, quhare-in criste was spread, þe loy of it I na prehit 3ow. c 1450 *Mylr.* our Ladye 249 The mother se her sonne cruelly sprede on the crosse. c 1475 HENRYSON *Orph. & Euridyce* 149 Turnand a quhele...And on it spread a man hecht i-croise. 1526 R. WYFFORD *Martiloge* (1893) 200 So were they sprad vpon a gredyren w¹ hote coles & broyled.

b. To lay down with the limbs relaxed.

1693 DRYDEN *Ysa.* vi. 85 Many a fair Nymph has in a Cave been spread, And much good Love, without a Feather-Bed. 1697 — *Virg. Past.* x. 21 Menialian Pines the God-like Swain bemoan, When spread beneath a Rock he sigh'd alone.

3. a. To send out in various directions so as to cover or extend over a larger space. Also *fig.*

a 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 45 Carite spraiþ his bowes on bræde and on lengde swiðe fert. a 1225 *Ancre R.* 400 þe soðe sunne...was forði i-tien on heil...uorto spreaden ouer al hote luee gleames. c 1400 *Cursor Mf.* 27877 (Cott. Galba), Glotony and dronkinede, ful mani branches out þai sprede. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 30 Than grace spredeþ her beames, that all the soule of man is bright as a lantern. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus s.v. Pando*, The elme spredeþ the branches or boughes. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 23 Looke how far a tree spreads his boughs about, so far doth he put his roots vnder the earth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 643 Pleasant the Sun When first on this delightful Land he spreads His orient Beams.

b. To hold out, stretch out, extend (the hands or arms).

c 1250 *Kent. Sermon* in O. E. *Misc.* 31 Ure lord him...spredeþ his hond, and tok his lepre. a 1300 *Hægelok* 95 And oþer he rehte him hors or wæde, Or made him some handes sprede. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlii. 6, I spread my hend till þe. c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 124 He...fell downe to be ground, with his armes sprad abroad, as Crist sprad his armes on þe cros. a 1529 SKELTON *'New ynge we'* 60, I hold my armes abroad, I the to receyue redy isprede 1. 1621 MILTON *Vac. Exerc.* 93 Trent, who like some earth-born Giant spreads His thirsty Armes. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 595 Like him, the soul...Spread wide her arms of universal love. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 183 He...spread his arms to meet Her panting bosom. 1842 TENNYSON *Talk. Oak* 225 Then close and dark my arms I spread, And shadow'd all her rest.

c. To extend, open out (the wings, etc.).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 173 He sprat his wynges and np he fleth. c 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. i. (1850) 69 They rysen, and mouen fette fro the erthe, and spreidyng theyr wynges. 1663 Bp. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xv. He rejoyced to

spread his healing wings over every place. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 928 At last his sail-broad Vannes He spreads for flight. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 135 The fly, That spreads his motley wings in the eye of noon. 1837 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* IV. xiv. When the earth. Shook with the sullen thunder, he would spread His nostrils to the blast. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. v. iii. Swift-rendering is her stroke; look what a paw she spreads.

d. To extend, make larger or wider. *rare*.

1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) VI. 399 He bulde newe citees . . . and sprad be endes of his kyngdom wydder pan dede his fader. c. 1400 BRAY *Cong. Irel.* (1871) 295 The Pope. . . gauntyed the Kyng that he shuld into Irland wend for to . . . spread the terms of holy Church. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 147 To spread the boundes of that Impire haith braid and wyde.

4. To distribute or disperse (a substance or a number of things) over a certain superficies or area; to scatter.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 490 Or or slum noe spredde his fen. c. 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 118 Wloman) scheruth corne and muk spredith. c. 1394 *P. Pl. Crude* 301 Nou han pei. . . spierie sprad in her purse, to parten where hem lust. 1426 AUDELEY *Poems* 78 Fore blak blood be se e-spread Apon the aschelere even. c. 1450 *Mervin* xv. 240 Ther sholde ye haue sein grete trouble of tables downcaste and the vaille I-sprede wide. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 33 Save dust spred thick, makes alleys trick. 1592 *Soliman & Pers.* v. ii. Spreading on the hoord A huge heape of our imperiall coyne. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 255 The flourie lap Of som irriguous Valleys spread her store. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* I. 36 There you see. . . men sitting upon a Carpet on the ground, with a great many Books spread round about them. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 42 He was busy. . . in turning and spreading the grass. 1742 *London & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 7 When the Malt is dried it must not cool on the Kiln, but be. . . spreaded wide in an airy Place. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 612 For grass land. . . half as much [marl], thinly and evenly spread, will generally suffice. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nis.* I. 96 He poured out the powder into it, and spread it. 1895 R. W. FRAZER *Silent Gods, Pearl of Temple* (1896) 57 The ryots who spread the water in the fields. . . lay dead before the rice was ready for reaping.

b. To distribute in a thin layer; *esp.* to smear. Also *fig.* (quot. 1731-8).

1558 WARDE *tr. Alexis' Secr.* 28 Than haunyng put it to the Storax, spredde it vpon a linnen cloth. 1579 FULKE *Rastel* 783 The residue of the. . . bread. . . was giuen to. . . children. . . whether to spredde their butter. . . or to eate it with cheese, I cannot saye. 1611 BIBLE *1 Kings* vi. 32 He. . . ouer-layd them with gold, and spread gold vpon the Cherubims, and. . . the palme trees. 1721-8 SWIFT *Polite Conv.* Intro. They [polite speeches] ought to be husbanded better, and spread much thinner. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 207 A small quantity of the amalgam, spread upon another piece of leather. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Sept. 121 The unknown genius spreads butter upon his bread.

c. To place in an open or expanded manner; to distribute *over* a certain space, time, etc.

1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* III. iii. 101 Ile spread the Watch, . . . Strongly to guard the place where Pedringano [etc.]. a. 1631 *DONNE Epithalam.* *Line. Inn* I The Sun-beames in the East are spread. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 209 In some places [a stream] spreads Meanders. 1743 FRANCIS *tr. Horace, Odes* II. i. 5 For whom the triumphs o'er Dalmatia spread Unfading honors round thy laurel'd head. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 180 We spread our ships in such a manner, that it was not probable any vessel of the enemy could escape us. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manuf.* I. (1842) 13 Sometimes it is easy to spread these [flues] over one side or wall of the room. 1855 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Inorg. Nat.* 133 The knowledge needed by the artist. . . involves various inquiries, spread over many sciences. 1885 *Act 48-49 Vict.* c. 50 § 11 The repayment of the money to be borrowed shall be spread over a series of years.

d. To lay out (a meal, banquet, etc.).

1784 COWPER *Task* I. 433 Beneath the open sky she spreads the feast. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxxviii. At a banquet spread under a gay awning. 1828 DUFFA *Trav. Italy.* etc. 63 The table on which the last supper was spread is in the church of St. John Lateran. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* xxiv. Some old-fashioned skinkers and drawers. . . were spreading a banquet. 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* xlvii. Tea was spread on the round table.

5. a. In *pass.* of persons, animals, etc.: To be scattered, dispersed, or distributed over or throughout some area.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 650 Aod or he was on weride led, His kinde was wel wide spread. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3264 We ssellep hom abhe al uor nogt. . . Vor hii bep naked & onywar & ysprad wyde. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6046 O pam it was sua mani bredd, Quer all be land pan war pai spredd. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) II. 169 perfore it is pat bey hech i-spread so wyde. c. 1536 in *Thynne Animadu.* (1875) 80 Thes holy men beyth thus about spred [read spread], thorow all this lond, in euery sld. a. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 3 Dec. 1657. This sect was now wonderfully spread. 1774 GOLOSIN *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 302 The other [dromedary] is found spread over all the Desarts of Arabia. 1826 SAMOUELLE *Direct. Collect. Insects & Crust.* 44 He met with a certain species of Papilio in abundance and spread all over the island. 1841 PENNY *Cycl.* XX. 148/2 The Rook is spread over the greater part of Europe.

+ b. To cause to increase or multiply; to beget.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10684 It was boden in hair ledd Wit marriage be folk to sprede. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* I. 49 Young Epaphus. . . To Phaeton objects that he was bred Of mortal straine, and not diuinelie spread.

6. To disseminate or diffuse; to cause to become prevalent or (more) widely existent, present, known, felt, etc.

Various contexts are illustrated by the separate groups of quotations.

(a) a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6213 Son was in land be tifold spredd Pe folk was turned again and flied. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE

Chron. Wace (Rolls) 3111 Hym schamed sore of his chaunce Pat hit was so wyde ysprad pat his lemmen was a-wey led. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Prioresse's T.* ProL 2 O lord our lord, thy name how mercuriellous is in this large worlde ysprad. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* vii. 94 Of whose noble dedes the brute and sowne Was spred by euery strange habytacyon. 1595 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* V. 350 Yt was spread in the cuntry that he had conuincid the minister in diuerse pointes of religion. 1662 *Extr. St. Papers Friends* Ser. II. 151 Such base lyes. . . are now daily & hourly spread abroad against our present Gracious King. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Law* Scot. I. xxix. § 6 (1699) 151 She having spread thes Mis-reports before she was cited. 1725 BERKELEY *Propos. Conn. Savage Amer. Wks.* 1871 III. 217 Missionaries for spreading the gospel among their countrymen. 1746 P. FRANCIS *tr. Horace, Art Poet.* 469 [This] shall. . . across the seas To distant nations spread the writer's fame. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xii. For this Louis promised to provide, by spreading a report that the Ladies of Croye had escaped. 1849 TICKNOR *Span. Lit.* I. 33 His reputation was early spread throughout Europe, on account of his general science.

(b) a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12716 Quen drightin gan to sprad his grace Til his aun choslings treu. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* I. 246 Pis wrong is brood sprad in Cristendom. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.* *Prim Prin.* 208 The taste is a comyn witte, Spraden thogh the body. 1450-80 *tr. Secreta Secret.* 29 Nature spredith it through alle parties of the body, and therefore the stomak hatli little part of be hete. 1538 STANKE *England* I. 1. 7 So ys the mynd then most perlyf when hyt comynyth & spredyth his vertues abroad. c. 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Aeneas* II. 106 O how quick doth love. . . spread in every parte A furious flame! 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* I. i. 3 The present Coptic or Egyptian. . . was probably spread amongst that people in the days of Alexander the Great. 1720 POPE *Iliad* xvii. 770 Cheering his men, and spreading deaths around. 1768 GOLOSIN *Good-n. Man* I. She could spread an horse-laugh through the pews of a tabernacle. 1821 SCOTT *Ch. Rob.* xxvii. Do thy gifts, accomplishments, and talents, spread hardness as well as polish over thy heart? 1854 *Poultry Chron.* II. 166 It seems likely that, by thus spreading the local interest, shows. . . might become self-supporting. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* III. § 4. 128 Wandering teachers. . . crossed sea and land to spread the new power of knowledge.

(c) 1743 FRANCIS *tr. Horace, Odes* IV. iv. 27 The Rhetian hands. . . Were wont to spread their baneful terrors far. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxxiv. It spread a general alarm among Montoni's people. 1821 SCOTT *Quentin D.* Intro. Numerous private emissaries of the restless Louis. . . were every where spreading the discontent which it was his policy to maintain. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VI. II. 157 His arrival spread dismay through the whole English population.

7. *refl.* a. To extend, expand, etc., in various senses.

1340 *Ayenb.* 17 Pis zenne him to-delf and spret ine zuo uele deles þet onneþe me may hise telle. 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.* *Gov. Lordsh.* 91 Also þare ys a tree þat haus leuys of vygour, and his braunches spredyn hem on þe erthe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 2531) 251. Remember his extension. . . on the crosse, and consider how mekely he spread hym selfe on the same. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 20 Before the gate a spacious plaine, Mantled with greene, it selfe did spreddeyn wyde. 1611 TOURNOUR *Alth. Trag.* I. i. 1. This true. Had not my Body spredde it selfe Into posteritie; perhaps I should Desire no more increase of substance. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Rich. II.* cllxxx. The King now spreads himselfe; and, as a source, Issues in larger Streames, to take in more, Hee fills the Cisterns nere him. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 141 The Clouds had spread themselves over the Tops of the Hills. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 120 P. 11 This natural Love is not observed in animals to ascend from the Young to the Parent. . . it spreads it self downwards. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ii. 309 The mixture of these woods and lawns. . . as they spread themselves differently through the vallies. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xlii. He is a presence. . . Spreading itself where'er that Power may move [etc.]. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xxv. They began to spread themselves along the stream. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. 202 A city which in the tenth century. . . had spread itself far beyond the Roman Walls.

b. U.S. To exert oneself; also, to make a display, to show off.

1857 S. H. HAMMOND *Wild North. Scenes* 266 (Bartlett). He had promised, to use his own expression, to spread himself in the preparation of this meal. 1891 E. KINGLAKE *Australian at Home* 58 The gentleman who had just 'spread himself' was very angry at having the effect of his speech thus spoiled. 1894 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 204. I must (to use your slang) be allowed 'to spread myself' a little, and give you a minute account of everything I see.

absol. 1897 HOWELLS *Landlord at Lion's Head* 376 One of the jays, who was spreading on rather a large scale, wanted Jeff to spread with him.

8. To cover, overlay, deck, or strew, with something. Also without const.

a. 1300 *Leg. S. Gregory* (1876) 771 On hed he fel hir biside, Ysprad it was wip grene palle. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 15027 Pa's spreid be strete wit cloth and flur. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* (D.) 1514 He. . . arrayes all be cyte, Spredes ouer with hawd-kens all be brode stetes. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. ii. 5 On his head [was] an hood with aglets sprad. 1611 BIBLE *Isaiah* xl. 19 The goldsmith spreadeth it ouer with golde. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* xvi. 69 note. The Courts of Judicature were hung, and spread, as with us. 1697 - *Æneid* xii. 174 The morn. . . Had scarcely spread the skies with rosy light. 1718 LAOY M. W. MONAGU *Let. Mrs. Thistlethwaite* x Apr. The rooms are all spread with Persian carpets. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. vii. Silence spreads the couch of ever wel-come rest. 1828 LYTON *Pelham* I. xliii. Another table, still spread with the appliances of breakfast.

transf. c. 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 442 Pe forest was fair and wide, Wip wilde hestes y-sprad.

b. To lay (a table) for a meal or other purpose. c. 1460 SIR R. ROS *La Belle Dame* 101 The boordes wer spread in ryght lytell space. 1565 J. PHILLIP *Patient Grisell* (Malone Soc.) 7 She spread the table aod made

me good cheare. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 340 A Table richly spread, in regal mode, With dishes piled. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* III. 291 We spread the tables on the greensward ground. 1761 GRAV *Desc. Odin* 41 Tell me. . . For whom you glitt'ring board is spread. 1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* 88 He must be there to talk to the chaperons. . . to spread the card-table and form the rubber. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *Valerie's Fate* iv. Valerie spread her grand-oncle's little table and placed his food before him. *absol.* 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 189 Dromio, goe hid the seruants spred for dinner.

c. To cover with a thin layer of some soft substance, esp. butter; to prepare in this way.

1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastel* 783 What so euer remained. . . shoulde he giuen to. . . children. . . (not spread. . . with butter) but sprinkled with wine. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON *tr. Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 6 Contenting himselfe to eate. . . a piece of bread spread with honey. 1707 in *Hearne Coll.* (O.H.S.) II. 43 He eats. . . Bread and Butter, which he spreads with his Thumb. 1827 SCOTT *Sir Guy. Davi.* I. Every old woman. . . can prescribe a dose of salts, or spread a plaster. 1888 *Times* 3 Jan. 9/5 They spread their bread with ox-fat.

9. + a. To over-run or overspread (an area). *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Brut* lxxxiii. Pai. . . wenten oute of here shippis, and spraden al þe contreye. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hub.* I. II. 22 MacGuire, who with some Horse (likewise dispersed) had spread a good circuit of ground, in hope. . . to get some hootie. 1654 E. JOHNSON *Wonder-working Provid.* I. The multitude of irreligious. . . affected persons spread the whole land like Grasshoppers. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* vi. (1840) 109 Our negroes spread the banks of the lake. . . for game. 1722 - *Plague* (1884) 78 The Gangren. . . had spread her whole Body.

b. *poet.* To cover; to extend over.

1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 104 Rich tapestry spread the streets. 1725 POPE *Odys.* I. 173 A purple carpet spread the pavement wide. 1800 MOORE *Anacreon* xvii. 24 Now from the sunny apple seek The velvet dunt that spreads his cheek! 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 130 Refreshing greenness spread the plain.

c. To extend or reach along.

1794 *Rigging & Seaman'ship* 127 The head spreads the topgallant yard.

10. With *advs.* (*abroad, forth, out, up*), in preceding senses.

a. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxii. 12 Thow hast spokun. . . that thou shuldest spread abroad my seed as the gravel of the see. c. 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 213 A clooth steyned or ymagis sprad abroad in diuerse placis of the chirche. a. 1533 LO. BERNERS *Huon* lii. 176. I spread abroad a towel on the grene grasse. 1594 KYD *Cornelia* IV. i. 200 His glory, spread abroad by Fame. 1653 RAMESEY *Astr. Restored* 199 The credit or applause desired will be the more blazed and spread abroad. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* *Baucis & Philemon* 49 Baucis. . . takes the Load Of Ashes from the Hearth, and spreads abroad The living Coals. 1825 SCOTT *Ettrath* viii. The morning light was scarce fully spread abroad. 1842 LOUDON *Suburb. Hort.* 392 Fermentation is always most rapid in summer; and if the materials are spread abroad during frost, it is totally impeded.

b. 1388 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxxii. 21 He spredde forth his wyngis. c. 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.* *Gov. Lordsh.* 71 Pe kendly hete ys y-drawe þerto and spred forth by al þe body to þe stomak. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Kings* vi. 27 The Cherubims spread forth their wynges. 1611 BIBLE *Nhm.* xxiv. 6 As the valleyes are they spread forth, 90 gardens by the riuer side. c. 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Aeneas* I. 303 Now silent night spread forth her sable wynges. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* x. xxxviii. Fix on high A net of iron, and spread forth below A couch of snakes and scorpions.

c. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxxii. 21 He sprade out his weengis. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 358/2 To Spredde oute, *dilatate, distendere*. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxxi. 19 Our mindes must be spredded out. . . to conceive y^e largenes of it. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xxxvii. 9 And the Cherubims spread out their wynges. . . ouer the Mercie seat. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 523 A third [ship] without any Colours spread out. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick*. GL. xviii. v. (1872) VI. 176. I spread-out to you, dear Sister, the detail of my sorrows. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *Valerie's Fate* vi. The sky spread out a boundless sea of deepest blue.

d. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 58 The [fig] trees must be set against a South wall, and be spread up with nailes and Leathers.

II. *intr.* 11. To receive extension or expansion; to cover or occupy a wider space by this means.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 18113 A deu, al for to mak þam hale, On þam sal spred. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 38 A rede cloude in þe skie about Ingland gan sprede. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 10 The hyer and farther that ye caste your corne, the better shall it sprede. 1583 MELBANCKE *Philottinus* Qj. A little sparke spreading burnes a whole Cittie. 1663 GERBIER *Counsell* to Nature of Aire being to ascend, and when it meets with a sudden opposition it spreads. 1686 W. HARRIS *tr. Lemery's Course Chem.* (ed. 2) 49 Gold will spread under the hammer more than any other Metal. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 332 The water began to spread over the flat ground. 1789 MRS. PLOZZI *Journ. France* I. 400 London spreads chiefly the Marybone way perhaps. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* I. 224 The clouds spread more and more. 1885 *Blanch. Exann.* 6 July 5/1 A fire broke out and spread with great rapidity. *transf.* c. 1330 *Anis & Anil.* 1317 So hard that hewe on helme and side. . . That thai sprad al of blod.

b. With *advs.*, as *about, abroad, forth, out*. Also to spread *off*, to withdraw from.

c. 1400 *Laund Troy Bk.* 10940 Odemon saw Ector was dede, He saw his hlood aboute sprede. 1530 PALSGR. 730. I spredde a hrode, as a ryver that breaketh out of his channell or any suche lyke thyng. 1535 COVERDALE *Joel* II. 2 A stormy daye, like as the mornyngy spredeth out vpon the hilles. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 159 P. 8. I saw the Valley opening at the farther End, and spreading forth into an immense Ocean. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. vii. vi. Our straight fronted Avenue. . . spreads out into Place Royal and Palace Forecourt. 1849 CUPPLES *Green Hand* xv. (1856) 151 The fog spread off the water near us.

c. Of conditions, qualities, etc.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus s.v. Mano*, Runnyng sores: or sores that spread farther and farther. 1611 DONNE *Anat. World* 357 Our blushing red, which us'd in cheekes to spread, is inward sunke. 1720 DE FORC. *Capit. Singleton* xi, (1840) 197 The mortification seemed to spread. 1799 UNDERWOOD *Dis. Childhood* (ed. 4) II. 25 Should the shingles spread and become sore, it should be treated as directed below. 1815 STEPHENS in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* IX. 1. 60 The green becomes gradually more brilliant, and spreads over the coverts of the wings and tail. 1864-B BROWNING *J. Lee's Wife* iv. 11. But why must cold spread? 1899 ALBUTT *Syst. Med.* VI. 106 The readiness with which it [sc. sarcoma] spreads in upon the pulmonary tissue.

d. To become larger; to increase in size.

1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* 10 The more they decline from the Equator, the more they spread in stature and tallness. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* I. vii. 407 The sybil... is likewise represented as spreading, and growing larger and larger. 1799 UNDERWOOD *Dis. Childhood* (ed. 4) I. 208 The gums swell, spread, and become hot.

e. To go apart; to separate.

1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Tril.* II. 146/1 The violent vicissitudes of the seasons soon deranged the foundation, and caused the [railway] track to spread. 1847 SNEATON *Builder's Man.* 146 The walls of a public building in Paris had spread, or were thrown out of their perpendicular. 1890 BAKER *Wild Beasts* II. 3 The toes spread widely upon soft ground.

12. Of immaterial things: To become diffused or disseminated.

a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 98 Vor ase holi wrît seîð, 'hore speche spret ase cauncere'. a 1240 *Ureisin* in *O. E. Hom.* I. 199 Puhuh pine muclehe milee pet spret [read spret] so swude wide. 1340 *Ayeb.* 29 Ourwerhede, pet mækeþ to moche sprede þe merei of our thonde. 131. *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 1607 Puri þe sped of þe spyryt þat sprad bym with-inne. c 1400 HOCCEVE *Mother of God* 81 Thy gracious bountee spredith al aboute. 1598 KENNEDY *Flying W. Dunbar* 318 It was the gud language of this land, And seota it causit to multiply and sprede. 1592 *SNAPS. Ven. & Ad.* 993 A second fear through all her sinews spread. a 1656 *Br. Hall. Rem. Wks.* (1660) 189 Arianisme began in a family, spread over the World. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1703) 139 The infection spreads like lightning; and 'tis a credit to live counter to reason. 1712 ANONON *Specul.* No. 265 ¶ 6, I am informed that this Fashion spreads daily. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. 1. 75 His opinions are acknowledged to have spread much. 1815 J. SMITH *Panoramic Sci. & Art* II. 293 This system of nomenclature... spread with great rapidity to other countries. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. 1. 457 Discontent and suspicion would spread fast through society. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 1 (1882) 449 A new moral and religious impulse spread through every class.

b. Of tidings, rumour, fame, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1506a On þin worthl werkes don Farr spredes þi fame. 131. *E. E. Allit.* P. C. 365 Þis speche spreg in þat space & spradde alle aboute. a 1400 *20 Pol. Poems* 129 That I dyd in pryuyte, There openly bit owte shall sprede. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 45 The renome of his noble astate and name sprad thorough alle cristyn roiaumes. 1523 *Lb. BERNERS Froiss.* I. ccccxvii. It was sayd howe surly they were at Burdeaux, which wordes sprade abroad in the hoost. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 81 Fame... lives and sprede aloft by those pure eyes. 1661 J. DAVIES *tr. Mandelstov's Truv.* 96 Which increas'd as the noyse of the attempt spread more and more into the City. 1764 *Museum Rust.* IV. 10 The account of this, spreading into Holland, determined the Dutch to send colonies there. 1807 WONNUS *Sonnambulist* 73 His fame may spread, but in the past Her spirit finds its centre. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* xlii. The city had hardly been more agitated when the news of Caligula's murder had spread among the citizens.

13. Of flowers, leaves, etc.: To unfold, expand.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 437 þe blomste gnyneþ springe & sprede. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 67 Lewis on the branchis spredis, And blomys hricht hevyl thode bredis. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 48 To sen these flouris agen the sunne to sprede. 1423 *JAS. I Kingis Q.* 21 The tender flouris opnynt thame and sprad. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 539 Flouris spreidand... Of diuers hew, with many colour criel. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius's Voy.* 33 As soon as it is put into warm water, it spreads and reassumes its former green colour. 1686 W. HARRIS *tr. Lemery's Course Clem.* (ed. 3) 523 It is best gathering Roses newly spread a little after sun-rising. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 94 When the harley begins to spread, (or brewer).

14. To extend by growth; spec. of trees, to grow outwards.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 348 Him þouste þat þare stod a tree... þat a-non to be steorrene it tilde and swyþe wide it spradde [v.r. sprede]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2777 O glotori and o drunkenhede Fele wick branches se we sprede. 1340 *Ayeb.* 131 Vor uirtue wext an hey ase palme... and þanne spret and keste his hozes an ech half. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Mowbray's Banishun.* xiv. The deeper doth the sounder rootes sprede abroad. 1573 TUSSEK *Husb.* (1878) 98 Good hoth hath a pleasure to climbe and to spread. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 24 The roots... may not goe downward, nor upward out of the earth... Therefore they must needs spread far vnder the earth. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Snyke* 27 When it germinates, sprede, blossomes, and heats fruit. 1697 DROVEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 422 A Steer... whose Head Now first with burnish'd Horns begins to spread. 1743 FRANCIS *tr. Horace, Odes* iv. xl. 6 With living wreaths to crown our heads The parsley's vivid verdure spreads. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 83 Not rising high, but spreading wide upon the ground. 1802 BARRINGTON *Hist. N. S. Wales* viii. 283 The oak trees were more inclined to spread than grow tall. 1826 *Art Brewing* (ed. 2) 174 When the trees are full grown, they... injure the crop below; the roots, also, spread to a great distance. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iv. 188 The branches thereupon spread out at top.

15. To extend over a larger area by increase or by separation; to disperse.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2567 Ay wex ðat kinde, mor & mor, And ðogon, & spredden in londe ðor. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 48 His Men pleiden and arden hi þe weie, and spradden

a-boute ful wide. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3792 Wit þe i sal be in al þi nede And gar þin nxsping wide sprede. c 1450 *Merlin* xvii. 272 As soon as the saignes were logged that spreade abroad in the contrey to forry. 1513 *Lb. BERNERS Froiss.* cccxxi. 498 So the men of armes sprad abroad. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 45 Quhair anee it fixis the rute it spredis. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* v. ii. 372 Very well done; now take your severall wives, And sprede like wilde-geese. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* 354 Her barbarous Sons Came like a Deluge on the South, and spread Beneath Gibraltar in the Libyan sands. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. v. 173 By spreading in their cruise, there might be less danger of any of the enemy's ships slipping by unobserved. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) I. ii. 59 The Romans spread gradually from one central city. 1866 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* (ed. 4) iv. 152 That those species which spread widely tend generally to spread very widely.

b. To arise or spring. rare-1.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. 1. 8 How the mixture of their rayes may breed Th' opinion of uncertain quality, When they from certain roots of life do spread.

16. To stretch out, extend.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17196 Vnnetbes darj seeu mi nedes Bot wit be tend to me þou spredis. a 1310 in *Wright Lyric* P. xxv. 7 Iesu, of love soth tecknyng, Thin armes spredeth to mankynde. a 1317 A. DAVE *Five Dreams* 12/34 Out of bope his eren [came] Four bendes... hij spreddeþ fer & wyde in þe centre. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 143 (Cambr.), Lo 3ond he comþb, I se hise wyngis spredde. 1748 *Gray Alliance* 100 In the sultry climes, that spread Where Nile redundant o'er his Summer-bed From his broad bosom life and verdure flings. 1798 LANNON *Gebir* Wks. 1846 II. 490 There spreads a marble squared And smoothened. 1796 SHELLEY *Mont Blanc* 65 Broad vales... that spread And wind among the accumulated steepes. 1854 *Poultry Chron.* II. 92 Thin, hackle-like feathers, spreading and drooping all round. 1898 R. BRIDGES *Hymn Nature Poems* (1912) 404 Below their breezy crowns... Spreadeth the infinite smile of the sunlit sea.

Spread (spred), ppl. a. Also 6-7 spread. [f. prec.]

1. Extended, expanded; displayed; diffused.

c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arh.) Introd. p. xxxi/1 They seke the holy grage to Iherusalem with open or spread haners. 1609 HOLLAND *Anm. Marcell.* 111 Antoninus... set his course against our State and Common-wealth... even with spread and full sail. 1611 CORC. *s.v. Penna*, The spread wings of a bird. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 886 A Bann'd Host Under spread Ensigns marching. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. 7 No, Miss Grandison, said I, laying my spread hand upon the letter. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 204/2 The shape of a spread fan. 1854 *Poultry Chron.* II. 56 The cock, while playing, sweeps the ground with his spread tail. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 315 A diverging vein-system... something like the spread fingers of a hand held downward.

b. In predicative use, or with qualifying words.

1616 BACON *Sylva* § 421 How to make the trees themselves, more tall; more spread; than they use to be. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 214 Lofty and towering Trees for Timber, lowly and more spread ones for shade and fruit. 1693 C. MATHER *Wonders Invis.* World (1862) 16 In so spread a Business as this. 1847 *HELPS Friends in C.* i. iv. 64, I think one of the causes sometimes given, that reading is more spread, is a true... one. 1855 *Orr's Civ. Sci., Inorg. Nat.* 162 Others... occupy evenly spread and little disturbed districts.

c. In comb. with -out.

1867 MORRIS *Jason* xvii. 520 Watching the spread-out linen slowly dry. 1877 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* 209 A V-shaped notch about the size of a spread-out frog's web. 2. Laid out or prepared for a meal. 1891 T. HARVEY *Tess* xxxvi. The spread supper-table, whereon stood the two full glasses of unstated wine.

3. Special collocations: spread adder, a blowing adder; spread brilliant, a brilliant cut in a thin flat form; spread charge, a gun-charge which scatters on being fired.

1750 D. JEFFRIES *Treat. Diamonds* (1751) 26 Of the method of manufacturing, and valuing, spread Brillians. 1892 in *Greener Breech-Loader* 279, I have used the spread charge with good results in covert shooting. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 494/2 The spread-adder is one of the nastiest-looking customers.

b. Spread (window) glass, sheet or cylinder glass.

1805 *Act 45 Geo. III.* c. 30 Sched., The making of spread window glass commonly called or known by the name of broad glass. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 576 Next to it in cheapness of material may be ranked broad or spread window glass. *Ibid.* 578 A spread-glass work, where they make British sheet glass, upon the best principles.

Spreadation. rare. [Hreg. f. SPREAD v. 8b.]

= SPREAD sb. 7. 1810 *Splendid Polities* III. 26 They returned to the Bear, where they found a spreadation of sandwiches, fruit, jelly and cyder. 1884 JEAN MIDDLEMASS *Poisoned Arrows* III. xvii. 139 Have all that absurd spreadation taken away, and a luncheon as like every day as possible, got ready at once.

Spread-bat. dial. [f. SPREAD v.] A stick

serving to keep apart the traces or chains in ploughing or harrowing. (Cf. SPREADER 3 a.)

1778 (W. H. MARSHALL) *Minutes Agric.* 29 July 1775. One who has more spunk in him, shall attend to the spread-hats, and whippings in future. 1875 in Kent, Surrey, and Sussex glossaries.

Spread eagle, sb. Also spread-eagle.

[SPREAD ppl. a.]

1. A representation of an eagle with body, legs,

and both wings displayed, esp. as the emblem of various states or rulers, or as an inn-sign.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 388/1 The emperor... caused other money to be made of leather, which on the one syde had his image, and on the other syde the spread eagle. 1590 in *Archaeol.* (1884) XLVIII. 154 One dammaske table clothe

wrought with ye Spread Eagle of vij yerdes long. 1602 J. WILLIS *Art Stenographic* E 5, This Character, bearing the similitude of a Spread Eagle, may signifie the Romaine Empire, being the Ensigne thereof. 1686 *Wood Life* (O.H.S.) III. 160 At the Spread Eagle (commonly called the Spread Crow). 1701 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 81 Some flags are made here with a spread eagle upon them, the arms of his imperial majesty. 1723 *Fres. St. Russi* 1. 115 Post-boys... have no Post-Horns, but only the Mark of the Spread-Eagle. 1854 *Poultry Chron.* II. 27 The annual dinner will take place at the Spread Eagle on Thursday.

Comb. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* ii. 1, I use to tell him of his two capons' tails about his hat, that are laid spread-eaglewise to make a fencer.

b. A figure in fancy-skating.

1814 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 15 He admired, with an air and sincerity never excited by... the spread-eagles of the Seine and the Serpentine. 1868 *Hurst Johnian Mag.* X. 343 As I am writing for young skaters I may as well mention the 'spread eagle', a feat of not much value.

c. A boastful or self-assertive person.

1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell*, It may be denied by young spread-eggs, of competitive and unruly mind, that this is the highest form of human life.

2. A person secured with the arms and legs stretched out, esp. in order to be flogged.

1785 GROSSE *Dict. Vulgar T.*, *Spread eagle*, a soldier tied to the halberts in order to be whipped, his attitude bearing some likeness to that figure, as painted on signs. 1792 GROSSE *Olio* 228 Should you be caught, you know the consequence—That the spread eagle is your certain lot. 1834 MARRIAT *P. Simple* (1863) 38 Mr. Jenkins desired the other men to get half-a-dozen foxes and make a spread eagle of me. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 12 Sept. 2/2 The iron-hard pressure of it pins you against the shrouds as if you had been made a spread-eagle.

Fig. 1871 FROUDE *Table-T.* Shirley 149, I suppose I shall as usual be made a spread-eagle by the *Saturday* [Review].

3. A fowl flattened out for broiling.

1854 'C. BENE' *Verdant Green* ii. vii, Spread-eagle is a barn-door fowl smashed out flat, and made jolly with mushroom sauce. 1865 *VICE*, MILTON & W. B. CHEAILE *N. W. Passage by Land* ii. (1867) 22 We manage at last to pluck and split open the ducks into 'spread-eagles', roasting them on sticks, Indian fashion.

4. attrib. a. High-sounding, grandiloquent.

1839 *Morn. Post* 21 Sept., The notion of lifting him with a spread-eagle title into the chief saloon.

b. U.S. Bombastic, extravagant, ridiculously boastful, esp. in laudation of the United States.

In allusion to the figure of the eagle on United States flags, etc.

1858 *Harper's Wkly.* 28 Aug. (Thornton), The sermon was a splendid failure, and is yet laughed at as the 'Spread Eagle sermon'. 1858 *N. Amer. Rev.* Oct. 454 It pleases our English critics to charge upon American writers in the mass... what has come to be designated as the 'spread-eagle style'—a compound of exaggeration, effrontery, bombast, and extravagance. 1894 H. GARDNER *Unofficial Pair* 125 You've read a lot of spread-eagle stuff, I don't doubt.

c. Aggressively assertive of United States interests or claims.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Jan. 2/1 The new form of spread-eagle policy which the past year had witnessed.

5. attrib. Suggestive of the form or appearance of a spread eagle.

Spread-eagle orchid, a popular name (U.S.) for the orchid *Oncidium Carthagenense*.

1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rur. Sports* 376 That 'spread-eagle' style of gallop which destroys a horse's chances at once. 1881 MAHAFFY *Old Gk. Educ.* iii. 32 Wild swinges of their arms, in spread-eagle fashion. 1894 *Daily Tel.* 7 May 5/4 The 'spread-eagle' system adopted by cyclists, who straggle all over the road.

Spread-eagle, v. [f. prec.]

1. intr. To cut spread eagles in skating. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 102 Mr. Tory, a handsome fellow, and as good a skater as ever spread-eagled. 1831 — in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 303 The grand simplicity of the masters that spread-eagled in the age of its perfection.

2. trans. To tie up (a person) for punishment. (Cf. prec. 2.) Also fig.

1829 MARRIAT *F. Mildmay* xvi, I saw a poor fellow spread-eagled up to the grating. 1891 in *Ch. Bells* (1892) 1 Jan. 93 Too many witnesses are spread-eagled that a court may laugh and cross-examiners be considered clever. 1894 SALA *Things I have Seen* I. 245, I have heard of offending soldiers being 'spread-eagled', that is to say, tied by the wrists and ankles to the wheel of a gun or an ammunition wagon.

b. To fasten, pin firmly, stretch out, etc., in the form of a spread eagle.

1894 RIGBY HAGGARD *People of Mist* xxxix, On this surface of ice they were lying spread-eagled. 1895 CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* xx, His elbows were spread-eagled over the table.

c. To drive apart, scatter.

1905 H. A. VACHELL *Hill* xii. 266 It [i.e. the hall] sbot under Scaife's hat, and spread-eagled his stumps.

3. To beat completely, esp. in racing.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 18 July, When poor old Flash-in-the-Fan spread-eagled his field for the Chester Cup. 1882 *Ibid.* 1 Jan. 2/7 He... spread-eagled his opponents for the Hunters' Hurdle Plate. 1887 H. SMART *Cleaverly Won* iv, You've heard how she spread-eagled the hunt a month ago?

4. intr. To speak or act in a spread-eagle fashion.

1866 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Jan. 77/1 If, when merely spread-eagling, she speaks on her own hook. 1892 *Ibid.* 23 Jan. 86/1 The extent to which President Harrison may 'spread-eagle' in the Chilian business.

Hence Spread-eagling vbl. sb.

1887 H. SMART *Cleaverly Won* iii, Such a spread-eagling of a field had rarely been witnessed.

Spread-eagleism. [f. SPREAD EAGLE *sb.* 4 b.] Extravagant landation of the United States or assertion of their political importance; tendency to bombast or grandiloquence in this connexion or in similar cases.

1899 G. F. TRAIN (*little*), Spread-Eagleism. *Ibid.* p. ix, We cannot fasten an ism on him (except Spread-Eagleism). 1854 *Reform* 6 July 3 Abuse of England is part of the platform of spread-eagleism: it plagues the Irish element, and produces votes. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Fss. Crit. Method* 104 Napier's account of a Peninsular battle... with its *saugrenu* spread-eagleism.

So **Spread-eaglist**, one who is characterized by spread-eagleism.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Dec. 5/2 He is little better than a brilliant failure, first among phrasemongers and the champion spread-eaglist of his time.

Spread eagle. *rare* ⁻¹. = SPREAD EAGLE *sb.* 1. 1602 *Mt. Tobacco Divh*, Tobacco had been richer armorie, Then Lions, Crosses, or Spread Eagles be.

Spreaded, *phl. a.* [f. SPREAD *v.*] Stretched out, extended, expanded.

1595 GOLDING tr. *Ovid's Metam.* vii. (1567) 90 h, Hard by vs as it hapt that time, there was an Oken tree With spreaded armes. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* 1. 867 With wings outtraught, And spreaded tail. *Ibid.* iii. 389 Like a new fledg'd bird that first doth show His spreaded feathers to the morrow chile.

† So **Spreaden** *phl. a. Obs.*

1600 QUARLES *Feast Wormes* (1638) 2 Amongst the Hebrewes, where thy spreaden fame Foreruns the welcome of thine honoured name. 1629 — *Argalus & Parthenia* iii. Wks. (Grosart) III. 279/2 Her spreaden traine did cover His crooper. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. i. iii, So rais'd upon her spreade wing, She softly plays, and warbles to the wind.

Spreader (*spre'dər*). [f. SPREAD *v.*]

I. 1. One who spreads, strews, or scatters.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 356/2 A Spreader of gresse... *herbarius*. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 33 One spreader will spreade as much to a day as sixe goodde mowers will mowe. 1712 N. BLUNDELL *Diary* (1895) 105 All my Marlers, Spreaders, and Carters dind here. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. 1. 109 The spreaders carry the manure forward and deposit it in the bottoms of the drills. 1891 *Labour Comm. Gloss.*, *Spreaders*, women who spread the softened jute on the card.

2. A diffuser, disseminator, or promulgator of something.

1551 CRANMER *Answ. Gardiner* 27 The Papistes... have ben the chiefe spreaders abrode of it. 1562 *Act 5 Eliz. c. 5* § 40 Such Persons shall be punished as Spreaders of false News are and ought to be. 1641 PRYNE *Discov. Prelates' Tyr.* ii. 152 The spreaders abroad of false, seditious and scandalous newes. 1649 — *Demurrer to Jew's Renittler* 83 The Jews... are the greatest venters, spreaders of abominable Blasphemies. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 225 § 4 He... would be considered as a Spreader of false News is in Business. 1787 BENTHAM *Def. Usury* xlii. 187 The spreaders of English arts in foreign climes.

3. A piece of wood, metal, or other material, by which things or parts are stretched out or kept asunder: *a.* (See *quots.* and cf. SPREAD-BAT.)

1839 SIR G. C. LEWIS *Gloss. Heres.*, *Spreader*, a cross-piece of wood, which prevents the traces of the fore-horses of a team from collapsing. 1852 C. W. HOSKYNSS *Talpa* 1. (1834) 3 Bang goes a trace or a spreader, and the plough comes to a standstill. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 228/2 *Spreader*,... a stick which stretches apart the ends of a chain to which the single-trees are attached.

attrib. 1871 in *De Vere Americanisms* 351 The captain... was attacked with a spreaderstick (a piece of wood used as a single-tree on the tow-track).

b. In misc. uses (see *quots.*).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2004/1 *Runner*,... the slider of an umbrella to which the spreaders are pivoted. 1882 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Spreaders*, pieces of timber stretched across a shaft as a temporary support of the walls. 1884 EICHENSH *Surgery* (ed. 8) I. 68 A wide 'spreader' made of a piece of wood with a hole in it for the rope... to pass through. 1888 FENS *Dick of the Pens* 88 The net, at whose two ends was fixed a pole as spreader.

c. *Naut.* A bar attached to the mast of a yacht in order to tighten the shrouds.

1895 *Daily News* 11 Sept. 5/5 In weathering it her gaff or spreaders struck Defender's shrouds. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 6 June 7/5 All her wire rigging except the masthead shrouds going over the spreader.

4. *a.* A machine by which heckled sticks of line are combined and drawn out into silvers.

1853 *Unr. Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) I. 758 In the preparation of line the first operation is called 'spreading'; and the machine employed a 'spreader'. 1884 *Western Morn. News* 9 Aug. 1/5 Cards, spreaders, drawings, rovings.

b. A device for spreading the jet of water issuing from a hose.

1883 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Spreader*, no attachment [to] the branch pipe of a fire-engine for scattering the water over a large surface. 1863 *Appleby's Handbk. Mach. & Iron Work* 59 Copper branch-pipe... Brass jet and Spreader extra, 7/6 each. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 May 3/3 The Spiral Spreaders, which can be... fixed in position as lawn sprinklers, are excellent.

c. An apparatus or device by which something is spread or scattered.

1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXV. 21. 363 Each shaft or inlet should be provided with a louver or 'spreader' within the stable, to prevent occasional down-draughts. 1882 *Rep. Prec. Metals U.S.* 586 The pulp goes on to the distributing board, which is provided with spreaders.

II. 1. *5. Cant.* *Butter.* *Obs.* (cf. SPREAD *sb.* 6.)

1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* Eiv, *Spreader*, butter.

6. Something which spreads or grows outwards.

a 1639 WOTTON *Surv. Educ. in Reliq.* (1651) 321 If their Child be oot such a speedy spreader, and brancher like the Vine. 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. 1. 298 The oak is naturally a wide spreader.

b. A side-channel.

1845 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 252 We then poled up the 'spreader', but the water was too low to allow my gun to bear on the birds.

c. A catch which operates by spreading.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 827/1 *Socket*, a tool used in well boring... screwing up to the top of the rod, attaching by grippers, hooks, shoulders, collars, spreaders, etc.

Spreading (*spre'dɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. SPREAD *v.*]

I. The action of the verb in various senses:

a. In transitive uses.

a 1000 *Rituale Eccl. Dunelm.* (Surtees) 109 Spredvng [*propagationem*] mennis cymes. a 1240 *Ureism* in O. E. *Honn.* I. 185 Wip þe ilke spredunge [of the arms]... as þe moder to hire child. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 470 Spredynge, dilatatio, extensio. c 1465 *Pol. Rel.*, & L. *Poems* (1903) 3 Þe egile... Thorowe þe spredynge of his wengis þat neuer begane to flee. 1508 DUNBAR *Flying* 206 Off for ane caus thyr hurdclath neidis no spredynge. 1560 BIELLE (Geneva) *Ezek.* xxvi. 5 Thou shalt be for the spreading of nettes in the middes of the sea. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 508 Touching the spreading of mucke, and mingling it with the mould of a land. 1657 *Attest Inuoc. Z. Crofton* A ij, Many of his friends considering the spreading of this scandal... did see the necessity of speaking in his behalf. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 123 The reward of manuring a cold clay with coal-ashes, even in the year immediately following the spreading of it. 1853 [see SPREADER 4a]. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Jan. 2/2 This is the doctrine of 'spreading', that we had over the Clerical 'Tithes Act'.

b. In intransitive uses.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxxi. 7 He was moost fayr in his greetnes, and in spredynge of tendre trees. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 470 Spredynge, or streykyng owt, extensio, prolatio. 1538 STARKE *England* 1. ii. 63 Lyke as the cloudys let the schymynge and spredynge of the sone beamys downe to the erth. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 678 Whose goings forth (or spreading abroad) have bene... from everlastynge. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* iii. 144 Harts (notable for their greatnes, and the spreading of their hornes). 1639 O. WOOD *Alph. Bk. Secrets* 134 The water thereof is perfect good to stay the spreading of the Canker. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* x. 4 The spreading of the ends of these two Tenonits into the spreading of the Mortesses in the Cheeks. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 102/1 The patient may suffer from the spreading of the disease. 1832 H. MELVILL in *Preacher* III. 97/1 The creatures whom he hath sent forth to tenant the spreadings of immensity. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 574 A spreading of the fluid into the retro-ocular tissue.

2. *attrib.*, as *spreading commission, knife, place, sheet*; also in mod. technical usage, as *spreading furnace, hammer, machine, room*, etc.

c 1285 C'LESS *Pembooke Ps.* xcii. v, Where God doth dwell Shall be his spreading place. 1625 DOWNE *Serm.* iii. 26 He hath given us that spreading commission to... preach to every creature. 1648 HEXHAM in *En. Spreader*, the Spreading-sheet of a bed. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. xiv. (Roxh.) 3/1 The second... which is called a chopping Knife, or a cookies chopper, or a spreading Knife. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 95/1 The spreading-machine is not universally used... for fine yarns... machine-spreading does not answer so well as hand-spreading. 1839 *Unr. Dict. Arts* 578 The spreading furnace or oven is that in which cylinders are expanded into tables or plates. *Ibid.* 611 The French gold-beaters employ besides this hammer... the spreading hammer. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Rec.* ser. iv. 2/2 (Waterproofing). To make the thick paste into a sheet, what is termed a 'spreading machine' is used. *Ibid.* 5/1 The spreading-rooms of some of the largest establishments.

Spreading (*spre'dɪŋ*), *phl. a.* [f. SPREAD *v.*]

I. Extending or growing outwards; increasing in size or area.

a 1593 MARLOWE tr. 1st *Bk. Lucan* 530 Fiery meteors... Now sparkle, long; now like a spreading torch. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* t. i. 52 Her spreading stature talness was, not length. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xxiv. 7 19 While he is taking the Sheet off the Tympan, he gives a quick spreading glance upon it. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* i. 404 Me from our coast shall spreading sails convey. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 127 Soon arises the anemone, encircled at the bottom with a spreading robe. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxvii, To see the dipping oars imprint the water, and to watch the spreading circles they left. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.*, *Ordin.*, Through the hallow'd air The spreading cloud of incense soar'd. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. ix. 111 The eye always requires, on a slender shaft, a more spreading capital than it does on a massy one. 1897 W. ANDERSON *Surg. Treat. Lupus* 15 In large areas of lupus... the spreading edge may be excised.

fig. a 1647 HAZINGTON *Surv. Worcs.* (Worcs. Hist. Soc.) III. 424 The worthy and large spreading family of the Throckmortons.

b. Of trees or plants.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* v. ii. 14 Whose top-branch over-pear'd loves spreading Tree. 1611 BIBLE *Wisd.* xvii. 18 A melodious noise of birdes among the spreading branches. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 184 Here to lodge Under the spreading favour of these Pines. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 216 With spreading Planes he made a cool Retreat. 1720 *Prior Truth & Falshood* 11 Under a spreading beach They sat. 1743 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Odes* iii. i. 14 Others... joy to plant the spreading grove. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxvii, Beneath the dark and spreading branches, 1842 LONDON *Suburban Hort.* 531 A good bearer, a spreading tree. 1860 *TOZER Highl. Turkey* I. 292 [We] lay down to rest under a spreading ash-tree.

c. *Bot.* Having a gradual outward tendency or direction.

1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 166 Calyx 5-flowered: panicle spreading. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 182/2 Five petals, which are usually spreading. 1858 A. IRVINE

Handbk. Brit. Pl. 753 Teeth with spreading or spreading-erect cartilaginous points. 1890 *Science-Gossip* XXVI. 275 Leaflets ovate, with long spreading hairs near the underside of the mid-rib.

Comb. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 171/2 The spreading-leaved Pine... A lofty tree, with leaves eight or nine inches long. 1846-50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 194 *Talinum patens*, Spreading-flowered Talinum.

2. *a.* In specific names of plants.

1548 TURNER *Nantes Herbes* 45 *Lactuca sessilis*, in englishe spredynge Lettis. 1823 CRABB *Techn. Dict.* II. *Scorzonera residifolia*,... Spreading Viper's-Grass. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 430/1 *Cerasus prostrata*, the spreading cherry. 1859 PRATT *Brit. Grasses* 65 Spreading Millet-grass. *Ibid.* 71 Spreading Silky Bent.

b. *Spreading adder*, the blowing adder. *U.S.* 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

3. Tending to become (more) widely diffused or prevalent.

1560 BIBLE *Lev.* xiii. 57 If it appeare stil in the garment, ... it is a spreading leproie. 1647 *Power of Keys* v. 119 By the spreading, leprous quality of their example. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* i. 182 Spreading Succ'y choaks the rising Field. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Sat.* ii. viii. 93 From bed to bed the spreading whisper flies. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxv. 319 The disposition to fresh ulceration of a spreading and intractable character. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 712 'Spreading gangrene'... and pyæmia are natural consequences.

Spreadingly, *adv.* [f. *prec.*] In a spreading manner.

1600 THYNE *Eggr.* (1876) 82 Thow Bacchus plant... Why dost thou clyme my howse so spreddinglie? 1602 — in *Chaucer's Wks.* b. j, What fame Arpinas spreadingly doth find By Tullies eloquence and oratorie. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* 6 The best times were spreadingly infected.

Spreadingness, *rare*. [f. as *prec.*] Tendency to spread.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2211 As for the Spreadingness of the Plague, he esteems... that it is not so Contagious as is commonly believed. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* Ep. Ded., Though I cannot raise nor greaten the height and spreadingness of your Worth.

† **Spreadle(s)**, *Obs. rare*. In 4 spreadeles, spridels. [repr. OE. *sprædelas, f. *spredan* SPREAD *v.* Cf. Wflem. *spreedel* something spread.] A spreading-place (for nets).

1386 *Carl. Abb. Whiteby* (Surtees) II. 503 Item de spreadeles de retez. 1387 *Ibid.* 505 Item quant as spridels, nul altre les doits avoir si non labbe.

† **Spread-net**, *Obs.* [f. SPREAD *v.*] (See *quot.*)

1686 BLONE *Gentil. Recreat.* ii. 130/2 Of the Spread-Net, or Drag-Net. There is another way to take Partridges with a Spread-Net, which is by some called a long Tramel-Net.

† **Spready**, *a. Obs.* ⁻¹ [f. SPREAD *v.*] Tending to spread; expansive.

1566 J. PARTRIDGE *Hist. Placidas* B ij, The lusty fish... fetching frischees here and there, With spready finne at sea.

Spreggh (*sprex*). [Alteration of SPREATH *sb.*, prob. by association with CBEAGH *sb.*] (See *quots.* and SPREATH *sb.*)

1809 SCOTT *Lett.* (1894) I. 146, I met an old follower of Rob Roy, who had been at many a spreggh (foray) with that redoubted freebooter. 1808 — *Rob Roy xxvi*, Driving a spreggh (whilk is, in plain Scotch, stealing a herd of novvle). 1823 — *Quentin D. vii*, 'You will not deny that they are cattle-lifters,' said Guthrie. 'To drive a spreggh, or so, is no thievery,' said Balafre.

Hence **Spregghery** (also *sprechery*), cattle-raiding; plunder, booty.

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xli, It is unspeakable the quantity of useless *sprechery* which they have collected on their march. 1818 — *Rob Roy xxvi*, They lay by quiet enough, saving some *sprechery* on the Lowlands.

Spream, error for *spearme* SPERM *sb.*

1576 TURBERY *Venerie* 186 If you take a bytche Foxe... and cut out hir gutte whiche holdeth bir spream or nature.

Spreat, *Sc.* Also *sprait*. Var. of SPRET.

a 1600 *Windsay's* (Pittcottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 146 The floors [wreid] laid with green scharets and spreats, medwats and flowers. 1802 LEYDEN *Lord Soulis* lxi, And on the spot, where they boill'd the pot, The spreat and the deer-hair ne'er shall grow. 1837 *Glasgow Courier* in *Boston Herald* 14 Feb. 4/2 The tenant of the farm... lately purchased a quantity of sprait, or coarse hay.

Spreath (*sprɪθ*), *sb. Sc.* Now only *arch*. Forms: 5-6 *spreith*, 5 *spreithe* (6 *spreicht*), 6 *spreth*, 7, 9 *spreith*, 7-9 *spreath*. [ad. Gael. *sprèidh* cattle. Cf. INSPREITH and SPBEAGH.]

† 1. Booty, plunder, spoil. *Obs.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. 646/7 (Cott. MS.), Son eftyr þai Donwart in þe towne helde þar way, And tuk þar spreithe and presowners. *Ibid.* 647/3 Off þat sprethe mony richt war þar. 1553 DOUGLAS *Æneid* ii. vii. 27 Our othir feris rubbis, tursing away, fute hait, The spreith of Troy. *Ibid.* xii. 6 Wardanes tway, For to observe and keep the spreith or pray.

† 2. *spec.* Cattle taken as spoil. *Obs.* ⁻¹ 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* i. viii. 62 We com nocht hiddir... To spuilte temples or riches of Libia, Nor by the coists na spreicht to drive awa.

3. A herd of cattle carried or driven off in a raiding expedition.

1665 J. FRASER *Polichron.* (S.H.S.) 85 He wasted and spulied the whole country, carryyng away a vast spreath of their strongest cattle. 1794 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XIII. 149 A party of the Camerons had come down to carry a spreath of cattle, as it was called, from Moray. 1874 HILTON *Sc. Anecd.* 273 Taking 'spreaths' or herds of cattle from their hereditary enemies.

4. A cattle-raid.

1773 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Lett. fr. Mount.* (1813) I. 112 Those

plunderers, .. who used to consider making a spreath as a gallant exploit; now, a spreath was carrying away forcibly a herd of cattle, and fighting their way through all opposition. 1836 *Tait's Mag.* III. 426 It was, the scene of continual spreaths, liftings, reavings, and heriments.

So † **Spreath** *v. intr.*, to pillage or plunder. *Obs.* c1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* viii. 6279 Scottismen has þat þat nycht spreathand, And maid all þairis þat euer þai fand. **Sprechery**: see SPREAGHERY.

† **'Sprecious.** *Obs.* Also s'preçious, s'precious. [Sec *God sb.* 14 n and *PRECIOUS a.* 2 b.] Shortened form of *God's precious* used as an asseveration or oath.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* ii. 1, 'Sprecious!—What do you mean? 1614—*Barth.* *Pair* i. v, 'To seeke mee!..S'preçious—to seeke me! 1632 *Brome Crt. Beggar* ii. 1, 'Sprecious! How now! my Mob has been fubd to-day of six pices.

Spreckle. *Sc. and north.* Also 6 sprackle. [=MHG. *spreckel*, *sprekel*, *obs.* or dial. G. *spreckel*, *spräckel*, *sprackel*, Sw. *spräckla*, Norw. *sprekka*: cf. next.] A speck or speckle.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* v. ii. 90 Of frekilt spracklis all hir bak schone, As golden mailis hir scalis glitterand brycht. 1866—in *Sc. and north. dial. glossaries*.

Spreckled (sprek'ld), *pp. a.* Now dial. Also 6 spreckled. [Cf. *prec.* and G. (*obs.* or dial.) *gespreckelt* (also *sprecklicht*, -lig, etc.), Da. *spraglet*, MSw. *spräcklutt*, Norw. *sprekklutt*, Icel. *sprekklöttur*.] Speckled.

1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xii. 8 As a speckled byrde, a byrde of dyverse coloures. — *Zech.* i. 8 Behynde him were there reade, speckled and whyte horses. 1786 BURNS *To Mount Daisy* ii, The bonie Lark, .. Wi's speckl'd breast. 1825—in dial. glossaries (N. Cy., Yks., Lancs., Linc., E. Ang., Nhp., Warw.). 1833 *Waulby Farm Rep.* 109 in *Hush.* (L.U.K.) III, Three bushels of the speckled or partridge peas. 1850 J. STRUTHERS *Poet. Wks.* l. p. xxiv, The speckled daisy and the pale primrose. a 1857 Mrs. E. SMITH *Mem. Highl. Lady* x (1868) 177 He was called the Speckled Laird on account of being marked with the smallpox.

Spred(e, *obs.* forms of *SPREAD sb.* and *v.*

Spree (spri), *sb.* Chiefly *collog.* [A slang word of obscure origin: cf. *SPRAY sb.* 4.]

1. A lively or boisterous frolic; an occasion or spell of somewhat disorderly or noisy enjoyment (freq. accompanied by drinking).

1804 TARRAS *Poems* 73 I'm blythe to see a rantin spree. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 69 Wednesday—wanted a spree. 1840 E. E. NAPIER *Scenes & Sports For. Lands* II. v. 145 A stanch sportsman, always foremost in a spree of this kind. 1856 B. TAYLOR *North. Trav.* 34 The little public square... was crowded with people, many of whom had already commenced their Christmas spree. 1898 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Ark* xxii, We went ashore, the men had a spree, and the officers made themselves agreeable to the young ladies.

transf. 1849 Mrs. CARLYLE *New Lett. & Mem.* (1903) II. 4, I have taken a spree of Novel reading, too.

b. *spec.* A more or less prolonged bout or spell of drinking; a drunken carousal.

Not always clearly separable from *prec.* 1811 *Lexicon Balatronicum*, *Spree*, a drinking bout. 1854 *Poultry Chron.* II. 381 The cock was half seas over, or in other words, drunk, and having a regular spree. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 132 A strong man gets over it... till the time of the next spree comes round.

c. In the phrases *on a spree*, *on or upon the spree*. (a) 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 July 1873 The balloon looked something like the dome of St. Paul's out on a spree. 1865 HOLLAND *Plain Talk* v. 168 It is further complained that operatives drink and go on sprees. 1880 WEBB *Geoth's Fauna* ii. vi. 144 She's out on a spree!

(b) 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 446 We were too fond of what was called getting on the spree. 1859 *Slang Dict.* 99 'Going on the spree', starting out with intent to have a frolic. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 113 The cheap young gentleman upon the spree.

2. Rough amusement, merrymaking, or sport; prolonged drinking or carousing; indulgence or participation in this.

1808 JAMIESON, *Spree*, innocent merriment. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 34, I will give you a frequent line on the spree of the West. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 291 'The captain... did not return for several days, being surprised... to have entered upon a steady course of spree.

Hence **Spree** *v. intr.*, to have or take part in a spree; also with *it*. **Spreeing** *vbl. sb.*, indulgence or participation in a spree or sprees; also *attrib.* **Spreeish** *a.*, given to indulgence in sprees; slightly intoxicated; also *absol.*

1855 Mrs. GASKELL *North & S.* xvii, I've longed for to be a man to go 'spreeing, even if it were only a tramp to some new place in search o' work. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer. Lang.* 438 *To spree it*, to get intoxicated. 1864 RAMSBOTTOM *Lanc. Rhymes* 38 While aw'd brass, aw't sure to spree. 1874 ELMES in *Brit. Wkly.* (1911) 2 Nov. 138/3 We generally 'spree together', whenever we can find time. 1890 GUNTER *Miss Nobody* x, Paying their spreeing expenses when occasion offered. *Ibid.* xvii, After the wicked has been drinking, gaming, and tooting all night. 1895 C. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* 382 The 'spreeish or the sprightly. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 16 Nov. 3/4 [She was] not drunk, but... a little spreeish.

Spreed(e, *obs.* or dialect forms of *SPREAD v.* **Spreet**, variant of *SPRIT sb.* **Spreet**(e, *obs.* var. **SPRITE**. **Spreet-sail**, *obs.* f. **SPRIT-SAIL**. **Sprein**, *obs.* f. **SPRAIN sb. **Spreit**, *obs.* var. **SPRITE**. **Spreatles**, var. **SPRITELESS a.** *Obs.* **Sprende**, *obs.* f. **SPINKLE v.****

† **Sprende.** *Obs.*—1 [Cf. WFlem. *sprendel* splinter.] ? A split piece of wood.

1465 *Mamm. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 566 The said Barkere axsethe allowance for dawbyng, iij.s. j.d. Item, for sprende, iij.s. j.d. Item, for splentes, viij.d.

† **Sprende**, *sb.* *Obs.*—1 [f. next.] Sprinkling. c1380 *Wyclif Term. Sel. Wks.* II. 287 Sprende [v.r. spryngyn] of salt on his flour is wisdom þat man hap to serve God in clenness.

Sprende, *v.* *Obs.* exc. *arch.* in pa. t. and pa. pp. *sprent*. Forms: *Inf.* 1 *sprengan*, *sprengan*, 3-5 *sprengan*, 4-5 *sprende* (5 *sprende*). *Pa. t.* 1 *sprengdo*, 3 *spreinde*, 4 *sprende*, *spreynto*, 4-5 *sprende*, 7 *sprent*. *Pa. pp.* a. 3 *y-sprengd*(o, 3-4 *y-sprende*, 4 *y-sprenged*; 4 *sprende*, *sprengd*, 4-6 *sprenged*, 5 *sprengid*(e, *spreyngde*. B. 3 *y-spreind*(e, 4 *y-spreynd*, *y-spreind*, *spreind*(e, 4-5 *spreynd*(e, *spreynd*, 5 *spreind*; 4-5 *spreynt*(e, 5 *spreinte*, 5, 7 *spreint*. 7 *sprende*, 5 *sprent*, 5-7 *sprente*, 5-7, 9 *sprent*, 6 *sprant*. [OE. *sprengan* (:- **sprangan*, f. the pret. stem of *springan* *SPRING v.*), =OFris. **sprenga* (Efris. *sprang*, Nfris. *spräng*), **sprenga* (Wfris. *sprängje*), MDu. and Dn. *sprengen*, OHG. *sprengan* (MHG. and G. *sprengen*), ON. and Icel. *sprengja* (MSw. *sprängja*, Sw. *spränga*, Da. *spränge*) to cause to spring, to sprinkle, etc. Cf. *BESPRENCE v.*]

1. *trans.* To sprinkle (a liquid, etc.). Also *absol.*

a 941 *Laus Athelstan* in Thorpe *Laus* I. 226 Sprange se masse preost halig-wæter ofer his ealle. c1000 ÆLFRIC *Lex.* iv. 17 Nime se sacerd his blod, and dyppe hi, finger þær on, and sprege seofon sidon on ðæt ryft. 1382 *Wyclif Isaiah* lxiii. 3 Sprengid is the blod of hem þy on my clothis. c 1386 CHAUCER *Cook's T.* 503 Gammelyn sprengeth boly-water with an oken spere. 1412-20 *Lyngb. Chron.* 170y iv. 3668 For she sawe blood spreint so cruelly on hir lordis diedful garment. a 1535 *Song. Carols*, etc. (1907) 69 The blood... Was spreinte on þe people. 1591 WILKINSON *Tancred & Gismund* v. 1, The blood... Spreint on his corps, and on his paled face.

b. To scatter, disperse, distribute, spread abroad or about, etc. Also *absol.*

c1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xxv. 24 Þu rist þær ðu ne seowe & gaderast þær ðu ne sprengst. a 1225 *Anscr.* R. 92 Wætoð to soðe þæt euer so þe wittes boð more spreinde utwardes, se heo lesse weudet inwardes. 1207 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2542 Misbileue in to al his lond among was ysprengd. 1382 *Wyclif Eccl.* iii. 5 Time of sprenging abrod stones, and time of gadering togidre. c 1386 CHAUCER *Kent's T.* 311 A fewe frekes in his face y-spreynd. 1624 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. App. xlviii, What then shall hinder but a rossiard air With gentle heat eachwhere be 'sperst and spreint. 1834 Ld. HOUGHTON *Mem. Many Scenes* (1844) 30 The diligent flock Tracks out the scant grass that is sprent on the rock. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 316 Snowy Faros, and, sprent o'er the main, The Cycloades.

c. To produce by sprinkling. *Obs.*—1

c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 319 A swyþe foul þing is þat sed of swan Man is ispreind [v.r. þat man is mid isprenged]. 2. To sprinkle (a person or thing) with some liquid. Also *fig.*

c1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xxiv. 8 He nam þæt blod and sprengde þæt folc. *Ibid.* xxix. 24 Þu sprengst Aaron and his reaf. a 1225 *Anscr.* R. 16 Hwon 3e boed al greide sprenged on mid hall water. c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 202 Þe prior spreinde [v.r. sprende] him with holi water. c 1325 *Prose Pater* l. 8 Þou sprengest me, Lord, wyþ by mercy. 1382 *Wyclif Ps.* l. 9 Thou shalt spreng me, Lord, with wyne, and I shal ben clensid. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* viii. vii. 699 A grete company of angels... look water which was brought by an angel... and spreinte alle the þat men. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth.* De P. R. ix. vi. 352 By nyghte thow brydyth dewe... and sprengyth [v.r. sprengest] þerwith grasse and herbes. 1598 T. PROCTER *Co. Gallery* in *Heliconia* (1815) I. 46 For fate... My youthly Veares with tears bath sprent.

absol. c1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 399 Per-wip sche medlede vyngre anon... þar þat fyr was settel on þe walle; oueral þer-with sche spreynete.

† b. To cleanse by or as by sprinkling. *rare.*

1382 *Wyclif Heb.* x. 22 We, spreynt [v.r. sprengd] the hertis þo yuel conscience... holde the confession of oure hope. 1388 Be oure hertis spreind fro an yuel conscience.]

3. In *pa. pp.* and *const. with*: Besprinkled, besprent.

1382 *Wyclif Numb.* vii. 19 A silueren soke... ful of tryed flour spreynt with oyle. c 1400 N. Love *Bouaunt. Mirr.* i. (1908) 265 The crosse of oure lorde that was than spreynt with his precious... blood. 1489 Caxton *Blanchardin* vi. 25 The gentyl mayde... full sprent with grete teerys. 1540-54 *Crooke 13 Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 6 My bed with tears is ouersprent. 1595 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. ii. 18 Streames of bloud did rayle Adowne... That all the ground with purple bloud was sprent. 1600 HOLLAND *Liuy* iv. xiv. 149 Being sprent with his blood thus slaine. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Maiden's Blush* 516 Hee teares his hoary haire, With Ashes sprent. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Sprent*, bespattered, splashed with dirt.]

b. With reference to colour.

1382 *Wyclif Gen.* xxx. 39 The sheep shulden... here spotty, and speckid, and spreynt with dyvers colour. 1552 *Ino. Ch. Surrey* (1859) 88 A vestment of blew velvet with a crosse of reddy velvet sprent with gold. c 1563 *Thersytes* in Hazl. *Douglas* I. 425 The speere of spanyssh sylbery sprent wyth spitelful spottes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. xii. 45 Other where the snowy sustenance [was] sprent With vermill. 1867 M. Anoult *Thyris* *Poems* (1877) II. 216 The cheek grown thin, the brown hair sprent with grey. 1883 R. BRIDGES *Prometheus* 1146 Gay-spun garments sprent with gold.

c. In *fig. use*.

c1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* (1863) 42 Þe swetnesse of mannes

welfulnesse is ysprand [sic] wip manye bitternesse. c 1386 — *Man of Law's T.* 422 To worldly blisse spreynd with bitternesse. 1a 1450 *Lyngb. Ord. of Fools* (Cott.) 30 Tonge spreynete with suger, the galle keppe secrete. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* iv. l. 43 Quhar that our hous with broderis deid wes sprent.

Hence † **Sprende** *pp. a.*, † **Sprenging** *vbl. sb.* 1382 *Wyclif Exod.* xii. 34 Thanne the puple tok sprengid meel, or it were sowid. — *Numb.* xix. 9 Thel ben to the multitude... into water of sprengynge. — 1 *Isa.* l. 2 In to halewinge of the spirit, in to obedience, and sprengynge of the blood of Jhesu Crist, grace and pees to 300 be multiplied.

Sprende, *obs.* f. **SPRING**, **SPRINGE sb.**

† **Sprenges.** *Obs.*—1 [Of donbtful origin.] A disease of cattle.

The passage does not occur in the Latin original. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 134 There is a disease called the Sprenges, wherein he will smite his head backward to his Belly, and stampe with his Legges

† **Sprengles.** *Obs.*—1 [app. repr. OE. **sprengels*, f. *sprengan* *SPRENGE v.* Cf. G. *sprengel* and *SPRINGEL*.] A sprinkler.

1395 E. E. *Willis* (1882) 5 An haliwater pot, with the sprengles.

Sprengle, **Sprengyll**(e, *obs.* ff. **SPRINKLE**.

† **Sprent**, *sb.* *Obs.* *rare.* [Of obscure origin.] ? A young tarbot or other flat-fish.

1324-5 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 14 In 12 Rayes, 9 Sprentes de t'botres;... 3 Sprentes de t'botres, 6 kelinges. *Ibid.*, In... 12 torbotes sprentes t'pr. sprontes. Cf. 1531-2 *Durh. Housch.* 66. (Surtees) 122, 5 lyngs, 1 hut, et 1 hutspreynete. 1532-3 *Ibid.*, 3 lyngs et 3 hutsprents.]

Sprent, *sb.* *north.* and *Sc.* [f. *SPRENT v.* Cf. Icel. *sprentir* a short gallop, Norw. *sprell* a sprinkle, splash, etc.]

1. † a. A sprinkler. *Obs.*—1

14... in J. R. Boyle *Hedon* (1875) App. 120 Pro factura... iij. sprentes et j. kilpe pro le haliwater.

b. A sprinkle; a spot or stain caused by sprinkling. Chiefly *north. dial.*

1860 HOLME *Lee Leg. fr. Fairy Land* 1 This gossamer was finer than any spider's web, and all over it were sprents of dew. 1865—in Yks. and Lancs. glossaries.

2. a. A spring, leap, bound.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* xi. xiv. 68 The serpent... In lowpyt thrawis wythis wyth mony a sprent. 1887 in DARLINGTON *S. Chesh. Gloss.*

b. A spring of a lock, etc. Also *fig.*

1621 Ld. DUNFERMLINE in G. Seton *Mem.* (1882) 130, I find me now far removed from the springs or sprents that mouis all the resorts of our gouernment. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Trial & Tri. Faith* (1845) 31 When there is a stone in the sprent and in-work of the lock, the key cannot open the door. 1808 JAMIESON *s.v.*, The back sprent of a clasplog knife.

c. (See *quot.*)

1710 RUDDIMAN *Gloss. Douglas's Æneis* s.v., We use the word *sprent*, for the spring, or elastic force of any thing. 3. The fastening or hasp of a chest, trunk, etc. Also *attrib.*

1511 *Act. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 276 For expens maid... ooe the said organ... in nailis and sprents of irne. 1570 *Henry's Wallace* iv. 238 Wraithly till it [the door] he went; Be force of bandis it raisit out of the sprent [v.r. stent]. 1644 in *Trans. Antiq. Soc. Scot.* (1792) L. 174 A key and sprent band. 1808 in JAMIESON. 1855—in Yks. and Northumbld. glossaries. 1895 W. WELSH *Poet. & Prose Wks.* 67 Open that ald kist wi the sprent.

4. A springe or snare.

1822 *Lonsdale Mag.* III. 13 (E.D.D.) Catching partridges and woodcocks in spreints. 1878—in Cumberland glossaries.

Sprent, *v.* Now only *north. dial.* and *Sc.* Also 9 *Sc. sprent*. [a. early Scand. **sprenta* (ON. and Icel. *sprettla*, Norw. *sprettla*, Sw. *sprättla*, Da. *sprætte*), the causal weak vb. corresponding to **sprinta* *SPRINT v.*, but in Eng. chiefly used intransitively.]

1. *intr.* Of persons, animals, etc.: To spring, spring forward, jump, leap; to move quickly or with agility.

Freq. in the 15th c.; usually in the past tense and const. with advs. and preps.

a. 13... *Cursor* II. 12527 (Gött.), A neddre sprent vte of þe sand, And stanged lame. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1896 As he sprent our a spenne, to spyre þe schewre. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* xii. 49 Than sprent that sammyne in-till a lyng. 1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3311 Bot 3it he sprange and sprent, and spraddene his armes. a 1450 *Ld. North. Arth.* 1846 To the chambyr dore he sprent. *Ibid.* 1892 The knyghtis sprent as they were wode. 1508 *Dunbar Gold. Targe* 242 Wyth spirit alfrayde upon my fete I sprent. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* xi. xiii. 158 And furth scho sprent as spark of gleid or fyre. 1855-90 J. STREWART *Poems* (S.T.S.) II. 59 Quo micht be forrest, forrest sprent away. *Ibid.* 65 With na les sprent than this my pen may sprent. b. 1804 TARRAS *Poems* 73 I'm content to see ye sprent, Right free o' dool an' care. 1897 Ld. E. HAMILTON *Outlaws Marches* i. 3 Here am I sprenting after ye this mile past.

† b. Of things, esp. blood: To spring, fly, spurt out or about. *Obs.*

c 1325 *MS Tiberius E. vii.* fol. 70 Þair mowthes erlike a pot welland, Wharof hate dropes ay spreintes out. c 1340 *Hampole Pr. Canon.* 6814 Thurg sparkes of fire þat out my sal sprent. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 749 Als sprent of my spitting a specke on þi cheik, Þou sall be diji to þe deth. a 1470 *Haring Chron.* cxv. 14 The blood... sprent out, all hote and newe, into his eyen.

† c. Of smell: To arise, issue; to be given out or forth. *Obs.* *rare.*

c 1480 *Watton Spec. Chr.* 46b, Their oyle was medled with swete oynement Out of whiche swete sauour sprent.

1523 DOUGLAS *Aeneid* xii. Prol. 142 Redolent odour vp from rutis sprent.

† d. To sprout or shoot. *Obs. rare*—o.

1647 HEXHAM 1. To sprout or sprent; *siet boren* to Spring. † 2. To spring by breaking or splitting; to shiver in or into splinters. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7248 And either lede full lyuely lachit vpon other, pat his speire alto sprottes sprent hom betwene. c 1470 HENRY Wallace x. 23 'Than speris sone all in to splendrys sprent. c 1475 Rauf Coilecar 819 Their speiris in splenders away Abufe thair heid sprent.

3. *trans.* To sprinkle, spatter, or splash.

1788 W. H. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* 11. 355 To *Sprent*, to splash or smear with small spots. 1835 CLARE *Rural Muse* 36 What hour the dewy morning's infancy...sprints the red thighs of the humble bee. 1855 [ROBINSON] *Whitby Gloss.*, To *Sprint* or *Sprent*, to splash, to bespot, or squirt upon with a fluid. 1894 HESLOP *Northumbld. Gloss.* 680 Yo'r sprentin the watter al ower the place.

Hence † *Sprenting vbl. sb.*, a springing, a leap. 1432–50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) l. 369 Also there he in Yrlonde iij. weres...ouer whom salmons wylle passe pro a sprentenge.

Sprent(e, pa. t. and pa. pple. SPRENCE v.

Spreot, obs. form of *SPRIT sb.*

Spret, Sc. and north. dial. Also *spret*. [Obscurely related to *SPRAT sb.* See also *SPREAT* and *SPRIT sb.*] A kind of rush, esp. the joint-leaved rush; coarse, reedy, or rush-like grass; a stalk or stem of this.

1397–8 *Durham Acc. Rols* (Sntees) 215 Pro sprettis et stramine emp. pro tectura. 1777 *LIGHTFOOT Flora Scot.* 11. 131 *Juncus articulatus*,...*Spret*. 1794 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XIII. 583 On part of it grows a coarse kind of grass called *spret*, which is cut by the farmers for hay. 1803 in JAMESON. 1870 *United Presbyt. Mag.* 199 All the houses received a fresh covering of rushes or *spret* every year. 1878 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* VIII. 452 The earliest plants that appear, which are known by the vernacular names of moss, ling, *spret*, &c. 1894 in HESLOP *Northumbld. Wds.*

Hence *Sprety a.*, of the nature of *spret*; full of, producing or growing, *spret*.

1803 *Forsyth Beauties Scotl.* v. 298 *Sprety* coarse grass is not easily killed by frost. 1878 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* VIII. 453 *Sprety-grasses*, a general term for the succulent products of meadow or bog-land, but chiefly for the different rushes (*Juncus*) which are cut for bog-hay. 1882 J. WALKER *Tant to Auld Reekie* 240 Our bard Through *sprety* fields his shining plough-shares drove.

Spret, obs. var. *SPRIT sb.*, *SPRITE sb.*, obs. f. 3rd pers. pres. indic. of *SPREAD v.* *Sprete*, obs. var. *SPRITE sb.* and v. *Sprete* seyle, obs. f. *SPRITSAIL*.

† *Spreth, a.* *Obs.*—1 [prob. related to G. *spröde* (obs. and dial. *spröd*, *sprede*, etc.), WFlem. *sprooi*, brittle, weak.] Frail, liable to sin.

c 1315 SHOREHAM iv. 50 Panne ich may wyssy ase ich can, Mi self þaz ich be spreþ, þat [etc.].

Sprettlesse, var. *SPRITELESS a.* *Obs.* *Sprett*(e, obs. var. *SPRIT sb.*, *SPRITE sb.* *Sprettuall*, var. *SPRITUAL a.* *Obs.* *Sprety*, obs. var. *SPRITY a.* *Spreuere*, var. of *SPERVER Obs.* *Spreul*, north. and Sc. var. *SPRAWL v.* *Sprew*, var. of *SPRUE*.

† *Sprew*¹. *Obs.*—1 [Of obscure origin: cf. MHG. *sprewen*, *spreuuen*, G. *spreuen*, to sprinkle.] *Spray*. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 117 The Cables began to freeze in the house and the Ship to be frozen over with the sprewe of the Sea.

*Sprew*² (*sprē*). *S. African*. [ad. Du. *spreeuw* starling.] A bird belonging to the genus *Spreo* (of the family *Sturnidae*), esp. *S. bicolor*, characterized by its iridescent plumage; a glossy starling. 1897 ANNE PAGE *Afternoon Ride* 53 The golden-green gleam on the wing of a *sprew*.

Sprewce, *Sprews*(e, obs. ff. *SPRUCE*, Prussian). *Sprewl*, north. and Sc. var. *SPRAWL v.* *Sprey*, variant of *SPRAY*, *sprece*. *Spreynd*(e, *Spreynt*(e, obs. pa. t. or pa. pple. of *SPRENCE v.* *Spreyt*(e, obs. var. *SPRITE sb.* *Spreytles*, var. *SPRITELESS a.* *Obs.*

Sprig (*sprig*), *sb.*¹ Also 4–5 *sprigge*, 5–6 *spryg*(ge, 6 *sprygge*, 9 *sprigg*. [Of obscure origin.] 1. A small slender nail, either wedge-shaped and headless, or square-bodied with a slight head on one side. † Also *collect*.

In both senses, but now especially in the second, identical with a *brad*.

1359 [see *transom-nail* TRANSON 7]. 1425–7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 65 Also for v^c *sprygge* þe same day, iij d. 1480 *Ward. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 122 To Piers Draper for Mⁱ *sprygge* price vjd. 1539–40 in *Archaeol. Cant.* (1893) XX. 243, 2 so 'some' of 'sprygge' 10s. 1552 *Churchw. Acc. St. Michaels, Cornhill* (MS.), For nyles and sprygs to the setting up of the new pewe. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Goth. Wars* iii. 97 They fit to one another the blunt ends of foure Iron sprygs, of equall length. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. 51 Brad is a Nail without a head to floor Rooms withall: it is with us termed a Sprig, and is about the size of a ten penny Nail. 1713 J. WARDER *True Amazons* xli. 117 Some two-penny Dove Nails, or small Hinges, with some Nails and three-penny Sprigs. 1766 STEDMAN *Surinam* i. 109 After having had Iron sprigs driven home underneath every one of his nails on hands and feet. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* i. 117 Battens, fastened down to stout joists with Scotch flooring sprigs driven through the feather-edge. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 64 The bottom of the drawer is to be secured by a small brad or sprig to the back.

b. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 30 *Sprig*, a small eye-bolt, rigged at the point.

c. A wedge-shaped piece of tin used to hold glass in a sash until the putty dries.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Buill.* 422 Large squares should be further secured by small sprigs being driven into the rebates of the sash. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 106 Let a sprig be put in under each as it is put in place—before it is puttied.

2. A small projecting part or point.

1679 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* vii. 7 3 Carpenters have their Shank made with an hollow Socket at its top, to receive a strong wooden Sprig made to fit into that Socket. 1683 *Ibid.*, *Printing* xi. 221 An Iron Stud with a square Sprig under it, to be drove and fastened into a Wooden Horse. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. xxi. (Roxh.) 263/2 The Sprig or Pin of the handle is commonly set into the tip of an Harts Horn for its halve. 1847 HALLIW. s.v., A triangular piece of iron is screwed to their shoe-heels, having three points half an inch long projecting downwards. These are called sprigs.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sprig-box*, *maker*, *nail*; *sprig-awl*, *bit*, a bradawl.

1477–9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 84 For iij quarters Sprygge naye, iij d. ob. c 1480 *Ibid.* 104 For m^d d. Sprygge naye. 1609–10 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 306 Sprigge nayles for the steps, 12 d. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. 298/1 A Nail, (of some termed a Sprig Nail, because without a Head). 1797 *J. Robinson's Directory Sheffield* 63 Dickinson, Enoch, sprig maker. 1798 W. HUTTON *Life* 17 A fork, with one limb, was made to act in the double capacity of sprig-awl and gimlet. 1825 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* l. 126 The smallest sort of boring tool is a kind of bodkin, called the brad-awl, or sprig-bit. 1866 'J. ACKWORTH' *Clog Shop Chron.* 34 As he hent over his work a great tear splashed down into the sprig-box before him.

Sprig (*sprig*), *sb.*² Also 4, 6–7 *sprigge* (6 *sprygge*), 7 *sprigge*. [Of obscure origin; relationship to LG. *sprick*, dry twig, is doubtful.]

1. A shoot, twig, or spray of a plant, shrub, or tree; † a rod.

14... *Langland's P. Pl. C.* vi. 139 Ho so spareþ þe spring [v.r. *sprig*] spilleþ hus children. 1555 ESEN *Decades* (Arh.) 228 'This...sprygge whiche bryngeth forth the sayde cluster is a hole yere in growyng. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 681 'The flowers grow amongst the leaues, upon the young sprygges or sprays. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 11. 31 Their arrowes are made some of straight young sprigs, which they lead with bone. 1676 GREW *Anal. Pl. Anat.* fl. (1682) 152 Where there are several Sprigs upon one Stem, as in Fenil, Hemlock, and the like. 1728–46 THOMSON *Springs* 162 Herds and flocks Drop the dry sprig, and mute imploring, eye The falling verdure. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 34 The Druids pretended to perform various operations by means of sticks, sprigs, or branches of trees. 1856 in DELAMER *Fl. Garden* 122 This beautiful Jasmine is...very useful for cutting for bouquets, and the sprigs will last in water a long time. 1880 T. M. PEEF *Verses* 40 in Baret *Atv.* There grew the floures, that Tullie first did see, There sprang the sprigs on which he first did feed.

b. A small spray of a particular plant, etc. 1563 T. GALE *Antidid.* 11. 41 You maie in the place hereof vse a sprigge of the Oke. 1599 *Warr. Faire Wom.* 1072 There came a sprigge of feame, borne by the wind into the roome. 1605 SHAKS *Lear* 11. iii. 16 Sprigs of Rosemarie. 1621 MINNLETON *Sun in Aries* Wks. (Bullen) VII. 348 Peace [is represented] with a branch of laurel; Patience a sprig of palm [etc.]. a 1721 PRIOR *Charity never faileth* v. Then how short-liv'd will be thy Praise Like what thou labour'st for, a sprig of Bayes. 1736 BAILEY *Household Dict.* s.v. *Mint*, Two or three sprigs of this mint being drank with the juice of garden mint. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick*, xxviii, Sprigs of holly with red berries...ornament the window. 1847 H. MILLER *Fest. Nocks* (1857) 308 Agate, in some specimens, contains its apparent sprigs of moss.

transf. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* xi. (1880) 411 A few sprigs of green peacock herl.

c. *collect.* (See quot.) 1832 *Planting* 91 in *Hush.* (L.U.K.) III, Sprig of wood.—In some instances understood as the branches of a tree. 2. *fig.* a. An offshoot, a minor development, part, or specimen, of something. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 272 To weede out...the bitter plant of couetousnesse...that of the same root...one branch, sprig, leafe nor seede be remaining. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxv. (1887) 131 Not bowghes and branches, but even the twiggies and spriggies of the petiest circumstances. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 308 The spriggies and branches of vices. 1660 tr. *Amynradus' Treat. conc. Relig.* 111. iii. 347 So totally rooted out of all the Writings in the World...as not one slip or sprig to be left of it. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxxvii. The following sprig of sepulchral poetry. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 139 Never hope to graff a second sprig of triumph there!

b. Applied to persons (usually with disparaging force): A scion of some person, class, institution, etc.

1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* cx. Yet Fortunes vnseene immortallie Sometimes cuts downe sprigs of a Monarchie. 1646 CHARLES *Judgem.* & *Mercy* Wks. (Grosart) l. 76/1 A poore Sprig of disobedient Adam. 1721 ANHERST *Terræ Fit.* No. 36. 188 To hear a smart damsel reprimand a young sprig of learning for his rudeness. 1768 *Wom. of Hon.* 11. 202 Are even some of the illustrious sprigs of our Nobility clear of that scoundrel-vice? 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 28 Our sprigs of fashion are...fond of driving the mail. 1847 H. MILLER *First Impr. Eng.* xx. (1857) 353 A zealous sprig of High-Churchism who preached to them. 1883 *Congregationalist* Sept. 731 The pretensions of a pert young sprig of divinity.

c. Without const.: A stripling; a young fellow. 1661 J. DAVIES *Civ. Warres* 365 A young sprig, who had never ventured to involve himself in bloud and murders. 1766 [ANSTEE] *Bath Guide* xi. 127 'Th' unfortunate Sprig Seems as if he was hunting all Night for his Wig. 1789 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Eng. falling Minster* Wks. 1812 11. 124 Yet was this Youth proclaim'd a pretty Sprig. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* liii, A sprig whom I remember with a whey face

and a satchel not so very many years ago. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Consc.* 11. xvii, Wheo...we were a couple of city sprigs together.

3. † a. A branch of a nerve, vein, etc. *Obs.*

1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* xi. 80 If any severall part bee paralytik...the cause is...in the sprig of some nerve inserted in that part. 1684 BOYLE *Porous. Anim.* & *Solid Blood* vii. 61 A vein and artery to bring in and carry back Blood...by distinct sprigs sent from the great branch. 1730 CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* 1. ix. § 8 This Nerve...after having sent some Sprigs to the Plexus Nervosus...ends there.

b. A piece of some substance or material resembling a sprig of a plant.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xlii. 384 Half-a-score Sprigs of Coral. 1680 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* xiii. 222 Some Turners to shew their Dexterity...Turn long and slender Sprigs of Ivory, as small as an Hay-stalk, and perhaps a Foot or more long. 1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornw.* 84 'The coralline moss...sprig, and hunchy coral dispersed on the rocks. 1787 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Apel. Ode upon Ode* Wks. 1812 l. 456 Commanded of dead Hair the sprigs To do their duty upon Wigs. 1839 DE LA BECQUE *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. ii. 31 A conglomerate with a calcareo-magnesian cement, containing sprigs of copper.

4. An ornament in the form of a sprig or spray; in later use esp. one made of diamonds.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* i. v. 605 Upon her crown a crest Of starrie Sprigs. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Met.* v. Wks. 1836 l. 58, I ha bought mee a newe greene feather with a red sprig. 1629 SHIRLEY *Wedding* 11. i, When thou art at the Peacock, remember to call for the sprig. 1639 in 12th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. IX. 7 One Great Salt with 4 Boxes, 4 Spriggs, and 1 cover. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 57. 31 The rich Sprig of Diamonds that sparkles in your Hair. 1756–7 tr. *Kayser's Trav.* (1760) l. 259 The queen had a sprig of diamonds which she usually wore on her bosom. 1866 Surr *Winter in Lond.* 11. 157 He, having...the said family plate...lent me...a sprig for my hair.

b. A design, imitative of a sprig, embroidered, woven, or stamped on a textile fabric, or applied to ceramic ware, etc.

1771 MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) 1. 214 The habit muslin with green and gold sprigs. 1844 G. DONO *Textile Manuf.* vii. 223 In 'sprigged net' the groundwork and a portion of every sprig are made at the machine, and the outline of every sprig is then worked by hand. 1858 LYTON *What will He do?* i. xiv, What pretty sprigs! Where can such things be got? 1874 H. H. COLE *Catal. Ind. Art S. Kensington Mus.* 259 White ground covered by oval outlined red and green sprigs.

c. A small detached piece of pillow-lace, made separately for subsequent use in composite work.

1851 *Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 560 Brussels and Honiton sprigs, manufactured from cotton thread. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlew.* 459/1.

5. *clipt.* a. A silver-sprig rabbit. (See *SILVER sb.* 21 b.)

1859 J. C. ATKINSON *Walks & Talks* 30 The hoys understood him to call rabbits of this variety...by the name of 'sprigs' or 'silver-sprigs'.

b. *U.S.* The sprigtail duck, *Dasila acuta*.

1888 G. TRUMBULL *Names Birds* 38. 1895 *Outing* XXVI. 30/2 Making a hind good enough for any duck except sprig, which are as wary as wild geese.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly in sense 4 b), as *sprig-birch*, *crystal*, *formed*, *pattern*, *silks*, etc. a 1718 WOODWARD *Fossils* t. 32 This kind the Lapidaries call Pebble-Crystal. The Crystalline hexagonal Columns they call Sprig-Crystal. 1748 J. HILL *Hist. Fossils* 172 The common, hexangular, whitish, pellucid Ellipomacrostylum, or sprig Crystal. 1772 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 399 They feed on grass-seeds, and buds of the sprig-birch. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* c. (1783) 111. 219 She then mentioned something about sprig silks. 1806 J. GRAHAM *Birds of Scot.* 51 Her sprig-formed nest upon some hawthorn branch is laid so thinly. 1841 THACKERAY *Gt. Hogarty Diamond* iii, I recollect I had on...a white sprig waistcoat. 1874 H. H. COLE *Catal. Ind. Art S. Kensington Mus.* 207 The silver pattern, applied in hands of leaves and in a small sprig diaper. *Ibid.* 262 The central portion of the scarf has a sprig pattern.

Sprig, a. [Of obscure origin.] Spruce, smart.

App. still surviving in dialect use (E.D.D.).

1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scoft* 115 For all he wears his heard so sprig, And has a fine Gold Periwig.

Sprig, v. 1. [*f. SPRIG sb.*]

1. *trans.* To fasten with sprigs or brads. Also

with down, on, etc.

1713 J. WARDER *True Amazons* 120 Let all the Pieces and Frames he well sprig'd to this Head. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch.* *Jrnl.* III. 419/1 On the floor is sprigged down a rib of wood. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 59 The hack may be glued and sprigged on to the frame. 1892 *Labour Comm. Gloss.* No. ix, Boys who cannot fit oo the parts but can only sprig them together.

absol. 1902 *How to Make Things* 61/1 Glue and sprig on.

2. *intr.* To drive in sprigs.

1898 J. MACMANUS *Bend of Road* 101 If you spake less an sprig more he'll have his boot the quicker.

Hence *Sprigged ppl. a.*; *Sprigging vbl. sb.*

1883 *Globe Wkly.* *Times* 14 Sept. 4/5 Men's Sprigged Blucher Boots. 1899 *Daily News* 12 May 3/1 When the sprigging of boots, instead of hand-sewing them, came into operation.

Sprig, v. 2. [*f. SPRIG sb.*]

† 1. *a. intr.* To form rootlets. *Obs.*—o

1621 CORAN, *Cheveler*, to sprig, or sprigle; to root, or put forth a hairie, or small root.

b. *trans.* To divide into branches.

1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* 1. 63 Those nerves, which are sprig'd from the back-bone into the joynts all about.

2. *trans.* To decorate or cover with designs representing sprigs.

1731 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 284 A very fine blue satin, sprigged all over with white. 1745-6 *Ibid.* II. 414 Some are so silly, they tell me, as to have them sprigged with silver. 1761 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Biddulph* V. 237 Dolly was helping Cecilia to sprig some fine muslin that she is now working for an apron. 1850 KINGSLEY *A. Locke* II. Wondering when I should shine... in a blue satin tie sprigged with gold. 1895 *Daily News* 5 June 5/3 The fleur-de-lis... is used to sprig the wide expanse where there is no other decorative design.

Fig. 1830-6 O. W. HOLMES *Evening Poems* 1892 I. 23, I can hail the flowers That sprig earth's mantle.

Spriggan. *Cornish dial.* [prob. Cornish.]

A sprite, a goblin.
1865 R. HUNT *Pop. Rom. W. Eng.* Ser. I. 66 The Spriggans are found only about the cairns, coits or cromlechs, burrows, or detached stones. 1891 J. H. PEARCE *Esther l'entreuth* III. viii. She found Aichel watching her as closely as if he were some gruesome spriggan set to guard the old mill or herself.

Sprigged (sprigd), *pph.* a. [f. SPRIG sb. 2 or v. 2]

1. Adorned or ornamented with sprigs.

† a. Of feathers. (Cf. SPRIG sb. 2, 4.) *Obs.*

1613 CHAPMAN *Maske Inns* Crt. A ij, On their heads high sprig'd feathers, compact in Coronets, like the Virginian Princes they presented.

b. Of fabrics, etc.

Very common from c. 1750.

1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3705/4 Two Pieces of white Sprig'd India Satin. 1724 S. SEWALL *Diary* 5 Apr., My Wife wore her new Gown of Sprig'd Persian. 1775 *Pennsylv. Even.* Post 23 Dec. 592/2 A great variety of flowered, striped and sprigged muslin. 1815 *Zeluca* III. 307 To know if the rent in my sprigged dress is darned. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. xiv. 296 Her bridal dress of sprigged grey silk. 1888 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 7/1 Silk sprigged nets continue to sell with some freedom.

2. Having the form of a sprig or sprigs; minutely branched.

1714 *Gay Steph. Week* vi. 135 Sprig'd rosemary the lads and lasses bore. 1847 *Frml. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. ii. 472 The [flax] stalk will abound in small branches, or become, as it is called, 'sprigged'.

Sprigger ¹. [f. SPRIG sb. 1 or v. 1] One who or that which drives in sprigs.

1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 75 Boot and Shoe Making... Pressman. Sprigger. Rivetter. Tacker. Nailer. 1892 *Labour Comm. Gloss.* No. ix. *Sprigger*, a machine used in the boot industry to make and drive rivets or sprigs into the goods to hold the parts together.

Sprigger ². [f. SPRIG sb. 2 or v. 2] One who ornaments a textile fabric or other material with sprigs.

1888 *Fall Mall G.* 11 July 7/2 Embroiderers, spriggers, and lacemakers.

Sprigging, *vbl. sb.* [f. SPRIG v. 2]

1. The action or occupation of making sprigs in or on textile fabrics. Also *attrib.*

1775 *Ash, Sprigging*, the act of adorning with sprigs. 1880 *Let. Dometal* 25 The collapse of the 'sprigging' business, by which at one time a good embroiderer could earn 1s. 6d. a day. 1888 *Daily News* 2 June 6/1 The now flourishing industry known as sprigging. Six years ago sprigging as a calling was almost extinct.

2. Ornamentation or needlework consisting of sprigs.

1775 *Ash, Sprigging*,... an ornament of sprigs. 1888 *Daily News* 25 May 2/2 Large quantities of Irish-made lace, embroidery, sprigging, &c., are regularly sent to the Continent.

Sprigging, *pph.* a. [Cf. SPRIG v. 2, 1.] Growing in the form of a sprig or young shoot.

1873 MELBANCKE *Philanthropia* IV. Sprigging flowers at in their haire and tender growth, better for poesies to delight than medicines for diseases.

Spriggy (sprigi), a. [f. SPRIG sb. 2] Abounding in sprigs or small branches; suggestive of a sprig or sprigs.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 610 The flowers stand at the top of the spriggy branches. 1611 CORN. *Sciencenx.*... twiggy, spriggy. 1669 W. SIMMONS *Hydrol. Chym.* 258 Plants... begin... to shoot forth spriggy roots. 1722 *Lisle Husb.* (1737) 334, I like not... when the ends of the wool on the backs of the sheep twist, and stand spriggy. *Ibid.* 365 When hazle grows spriggy in the body, and shoots forth from the sides of the bark. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 244 A vine-leaf pattern perhaps—or something spriggy. 1854 MEALL *Moubray's Poultry* 71 The comb large with very deeply indented ridge, presenting almost a 'spriggy' appearance.

Spright (sprait), sb. ¹ Also 6 spryght(e). [var. of SPRITE sb., after native words in -ight.]

† 1. = SPRITE sb. in various senses. *Obs.*

1536 *Primer Hen. VIII.* 2 Blessed be God... Weh hath strengthened His feeble flock, W^h steadfast faith & hold spright. 1563 GOOGE *Eglogs* (Arh.) 54, I... sought the chief [e]st means I could to helpe my weryed spryght. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. i, I drinke, as I would waight, In flowing measure, fill'd with flame and spright. a. 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Flowers* *Sion* v. Wks. (S.T.S.) II. 47 Of this Light, Eternall, double, kindled was thy Spright Eternallie. c. 1700 *Dixen Cock & Fox* 104 You groan... As something had disturb'd thy noble Spright.

† b. pl. = SPRITE sb. 17. *Obs.*

1577 *St. Aug. Manual* (Longman) 33 Thou preparent a table... against I mean to refresh my appalled sprights. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. iii. 40 Turne we here to this faire furrowes end Our wearie yokes, to gather fresher sprights. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. i. 127 Come Sisters, cheere we vp his sprights, And shew the best of our delights.

2. A disembodied spirit, a ghost; a supernatural being, goblin, fairy, etc. (Cf. SPRITE sb. 2 b and 3). a. 1533 *Ld. Berners Houn* cccxii. 492 Glad was Houn when

he had loste the syghte of the spryghte. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 8 Where companing with feends and filthy Sprights, ... They brought forth Giants. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 381 Foote it feathly heere, and there, and sweete Sprights heare the burthen. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 176, I lay at the foot of that Eminence, and the Sprights did not at all disturb my rest. 1732-8 SWIFT *Politie Conn.* Introduct. 33 Some scrupulous Persons, ... who, by a prejudiced Education, are afraid of Sprights. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 19 Each glen was sought for tales. ... Of hoding dreams, of wandering spright.

transf. 1570 GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* I. 4 An Emprour great of might, Whose necke was stamped and trode vpon by this deformed spright [sc. the Pope].

† **Spright**, sb. 2. *Obs.*—1 (See quot.)

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 704 It is certaine, that we had in use at one time, for Sea-fight, short Arrows, which they called Sprights, without any other Heads, save Wood sharpened; which were discharged out of Muskets.

† **Spright**, a. *Obs.*—1 ? Error for SPRIGHTLY a.

1658 EARL MONM. tr. *Paruta's Wars Cyprus* 125 A spright youth, who... had carried himself gallantly in several offices.

† **Spright**, v. *Obs.* rare. [f. SPRIGHT sb. 1]

1. *trans.* To haunt, as by a spright.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iii. 144, I am sprighted with a Foole, Frighted, and angered worse.

2. To invest with spirit.

1611 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Commend. Poems, Coryat* Wks. (Grosart) II. 13/2 To make Eyes delighted With that which by no Art can be more sprighted.

† **Sprighted**, a. *Obs.* rare. [f. SPRIGHT sb. 1]

Having a spirit of a specified kind.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 75 A well sprighted man and wise.

1600 ROWLANDS *Let. Humours* Blood vii. 84 Ennie's the fourth: a Deuill, dogged sprighted.

Sprightful (spraitful), a. Now rare. Also

5 spryght. [f. SPRIGHT sb. 1 Cf. SPRIGHTFUL a.]

1. Of persons: Full of spirit; animated, lively.

1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. ii. 177 Spoke like a sprightfull Noble Gentleman. 1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman Hater* v. iii. I could be far more sprightful, had I eaten. 1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Speeters* I. 112 The servant, recovering life, and becoming as sprightful as ever he was. 1692 O. WALKER *Grk. & Rom. Hist.* 253 Julia Messa... a Subtil, Prudent, and Sprightfull Woman. 1780 MRS. H. COWLEY *Belle's Strat.* 45 Parson Dobbins was the sprightfuller man of the two.

transf. 1591 SYLVESTER *Don Barlas* I. iii. 226 Our sprightfull Pulse to Tide doth well resemble.

† b. Of horses: Spirited. *Obs.*

a. 1635 RANDOLPH in R. DOVER *Ann. Dubr.* (1636) Civh, A noble Swayne, That sparr'd his sprightfull Palfrey ore the playne. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar, Odes, Exstasie* ix, The Horses were... The noblest, sprightfullst breed. 1674 FLAVEL *Husb. Spiritualized* ix. 105 If one should give thee a handson and sprightfull horse.

2. Of actions, sounds, etc.: Marked by spirit, animation, or liveliness.

1628 FELTHAM *Reveler* II. xiv. 40 Light aires turne vs into sprightfull actions; which breathe away in a loose laughter. 1658 MAYNE *Lucretia* (1664) 238 Who... think they haue done nothing great or sprightfull. 1681-4 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* 8 The constant, free, and sprightfull Exercise of his Faculties. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 321 Striking up the right jolly and sprightfull tune of *Catara*. 1893 J. M. COBBAN *Angel of Covenant* I. 3 "See, Alce!" she cried in that sweet, sprightfull voice which always moved me.

† 3. Of liquids, etc.: Impregnated with spirit; spirituous. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 238 These bodies... are full of blacke, thicke and sprightfull blood. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Farewe. Tower* *Bottles* Wks. II. 125/1 Few Ships my visitation did escape, That brought the sprightfull liquor of the Grape. 1660 WORTLESSE *Syst. Agric.* (1683) 113 The Pear-tree bears almost its weight of Sprightfull Winy Liquor.

Hence **Sprightfully** *adv.*; **Sprightfulness**.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. i. iii. 3 The Duke of Norfolk, *sprightfully and bold, Staves but the summons of the Appellants Trumpet. 1611 CORN. *Vicent*, liuelly, quickly, lightly, sprightfully. 1652 UNQUAHART *Rabelais* II. xxxix. 299 He so sprightfully cand himself. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Sept. 12/1 The girl... who 'enjoys life sprightfully, darily, and glowingly'. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psychic* xv. c. He who our brave 'sprightfulness' could make Of dull and sleepy nothing. 1686 GOAN *Celest. Bodies* I. ix. 35 In the Competitorship for Sprightfulness, we find one... surpassed by the other. 1798 *Brit. Apollo* No. 16. 1/2 That sprightfulness of Thought, he had been formerly Master of. 1808 J. M. COBBAN *Angel of Covenant* p. xii, Ye knew not... the wit and sprightfulness of his speech.

† **Sprightless**, a. *Obs.* [f. SPRIGHT sb. 1]

Spiritless; devoid of spirit or animation.

1591 SYLVESTER *Don Barlas* I. vi. 782 Whoso doth not admire His spirit, is sprightless. 1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. vii. 203 Nay, he is sprightless, sense or soule hath none. 1635-56 COWLEY *Davidis* I. 139 Are ye grown Benum'd with Fear, or Vertues sprightless cold? 1638 QUARLES *Hieroglyphics* xiv. iv, Her sprightlesse flame grown great with snuff. 1710 STEELE *Taller* No. 197 7/2 In pursuit of such cold and sprightless Endeavours to appear in Publick.

Sprightly, *adv.* rare—1. [f. SPRIGHTLY a.]

In a sprightly or lively manner.

1891 H. LYNCH *Meredith* 103 Lively youths, maidens and matrons, who act chorus, wittily, epigrammatically, and sprightly.

Sprightliness (spraitlines). [f. next + -NESS.]

The character or state of being sprightly; liveliness, vivacity, animation.

1650 T. BLAYNEY *Worcester's Apoph.* 105 With some sprightliness he spake aloud. 1684 BURNET *More's Utopia* 130 They think it a madness for a Man... to corrupt the sprightliness of his Body by Sloth. 1712 ANDISON *Spect.* No. 416 8 The fine Woman is generally a Composition of Sprightliness and Falshood. 1781 COVER *Conversat.* 635 Youth has a sprightliness and fire to boast, That in the

valley of decline are lost. 1832 *Prot. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 5, I was struck with the cries of the birds we noticed: there was no sprightliness in them, nor melody. 1894 JEAFFERSON *Bk. Recoll.* I. ii. 237 A lady... delightful by force of her colloquial sprightliness.

Sprightly (spraitli), a. and *adv.* [f. SPRIGHT sb. 1 + -LY.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of persons: Full of vivacity or animation; cheerful, gay, brisk.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* To Rdr., Frisking come aloft sprightly Mercury, that hath wings for his moustachies, wings for his ey-browes, [etc.]. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* iv. Wks. 1856 I. 52 Seest thou that sprightly youth? 1670 COTTON *Esperion* II. v. 208 Most sprightly and gay Nobility, and Gentry of the Court. 1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* Pref. (1824) I. 4 To engage the attention of the gay and more sprightly readers. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vicar* xxiii, Nor was I displeased at seeing them once more sprightly and at ease. 1807 CRABBE *Birth Flattery* 15 Thee, sprightly siren, from this train I choose. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. ii. 83 The... old tradesman could be... as sprightly and audacious as the most profligate man about town.

absol. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Juv.* (1789) 18 There are both the sprightly and the stupid, the foolish and the wise. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 174 2 The error... is very frequently incident to the quick, the sprightly, the fearless, and the gay. 1825 C. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 382 The spreish or the sprightly.

b. Of animals: Lively, sportive.

1735 SOMERVILLE *Chastel*, 86 To train the sprightly Steed, more fleet than those Begot by Winds. 1742 YOUNG *Ni. Th.* I. 437 The sprightly Lark's shrill Mattin wakes the Morn. 1830 J. MILNE *Widow & Son* (1851) I. 121 The crowing of the sprightly cock. 1883 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Mod. Housewife* 24 The mare was as sprightly as a cat.

c. Of plants: Quick-growing. *rare*—1.

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* 41 The principal Roots of... Raspish-Bushes, and some other very sprightly Shrubs.

2. Characterized by animation or cheerful vivacity: a. Of actions, qualities, etc.

1605 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. vii. 15, I will reward thee Once for thy sprightly comfort. 1646 QUARLES *Judgem. & Mercy* Wks. (Grosart) I. 76/2 My bones are full of uncious marrow, and my blood, of sprightly Youth. a. 1704 T. BROWN *Charlus of Bottle* Wks. 1711 IV. 160 Here the sprightly Repartees fly about with the Glass. 1788 MRS. D. ARBURY *Diary* 2 Aug. He was himself all ease and sprightly unconsciousness. 1831 SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 89 The conversation was sprightly, and well calculated for the lively company. 1858 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 121 Her beauty had faded away, her sprightly huoyancy had gone.

b. Of personal bearing, looks, etc.

1666 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xiv. 52 Wee'l hand in hand, And with our sprightly Port make the Ghosts gaze. 1635 QUARLES *Emblems* II. iii. 193 The sprightly voice of sinew-strengthening Pleasure. 1672-5 CONER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 157 Our looks were sprightly and cheerful. 1748 HERVEY *Medit.* (ed. 4) I. 33 How vain the Lustre of thy sprightly Eye! 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 179 2 The sprightly trip, the stately walk, the formal strut. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* ii, The combination of fearless frankness and good-humour, with sprightly looks. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* xvii. v. III. 212 Her sprightly air... made her an attraction.

absol. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 66 Behold that figure... His sprightly mingled with a shade of sad.

c. Of mind, disposition, or character.

1673 (R. LEIGH) *Transp. Reh.* 12 One of those glorious enterprises... which the bishop's active and sprightly mind was busied in. 1719 DE FOE *Crisoe* II. (Globe) 330 The French, whose Temper is allow'd to be more volatile, and more sprightly. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* Portr. 180 Such too her talents, and her bent of mind, As speak a sprightly heart by thought refined. 1878 BROWNING *Poets* *Crisoe* 93 So did her sprightly nature now lack Lustre when drawn.

d. Of places in respect of social life or gay appearance.

1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 241 Gay sprightly land of mirth and social ease. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 278 It is well paved, and the air being clear, it always looks clean and sprightly. 1832 G. DOWNES *Let. Cont. Countries* I. 290 It is, altogether, a sprightly, lively place, garnished with pleasing environs. 1875 F. W. NEWMAN in I. G. SIEVEKING *Mem.* (1909) 315 The gardens are becoming sprightly.

3. Of things: Having lively qualities or properties; naturally brisk; suggestive of animation or gaiety: a. Of liquors.

1605 PLAT *Delights for Ladies* III. xxvii, You shall finde the same most excellent and sprightly drinke. 1661 BOYLE *Sept. Chens.* vi. (1680) 418 These [crystals] I obtained not from Must, but True and sprightly Wine. 1709 PRIOR *If Wine* i, Let... Bacchus fill the sprightly Bowl. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. xxxiv, Whatever sprightly juice or tasteful food On the green bosom of this earth are found. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 297 In ours, which are sprightly [wines], nothing is at the bottom but mere dregs. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dem. Econ.* I. 93 Oats make an excellent malt, which... affords an excellent, mantling, sprightly, sweet drink.

b. In miscellaneous uses.

1621 QUARLES *Esther* vii, Sooner shall the sprightly flames of fire Descend, and moysten. 1635-56 COWLEY *Davidis* II. 803 A silk Mantle... Where the most sprightly Azure pleads the Eyes. 1665 BOYLE *Reflect.* (1848) 79 That pleasant and sprightly scent which makes the Rose so welcome to us. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 91 While youth ferments your blood, And purer spirits swell the sprightly Food. 1804 C. BROWN tr. *Volney's View* *Sail U.S.* 271 The winds between East and north are sprightly and cool. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Mar. xvi, Naked he goeth, but with sprightly wings Red, iridescent, are his shoulders beaded. 1901 PEARCE *U.S. Dep. Agric.* 383 Flesh [of grape] tender, breaking, juicy... flavor mild, sweet and sprightly.

c. Of sounds.

1648 CRASHAW *Poems* (1904) 120 The sprightly notes Of

sweet-lipp'd Angell-Imps. 1670 DRYDEN *Cong. Granada* 1. iii. i. Methinks it is a noble, sprightly Sound. The Trumpet's Clangor, and the Clash of Arms! 1725 POPE *Odys.* 1. 531 Mean time the Lyre rejoins the sprightly lay. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* ii. i. These sprightly tuneful airs but skim along The surface of my soul, not enter there. 1817 STEPHENS in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* x. 1. go Their song is a sprightly warble, and is sometimes continued for a length of time. 1882 J. F. S. GORDON *Hist. Moray* 1. 282 There is a sprightly song and dance called 'Kinrara'.

d. Of musical instruments.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 131 When he hears from far The sprightly Trumpets, and the Shouts of War. 1721 PRIOR *Colin's Mistakes* ii. The sounding Clarion, and the sprightly Horn. 1757 W. WILKIE *Ephigania* 1. 9 While to the sprightly harp, the voice explains The loves of all the gods. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* vii. 127 The herald hanging high The sprightly lyre.

+4. Ghostly, spectral. Obs.—1

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 428 As I slept, me thought Great Jupiter upon his Eagle back'd Appear'd to me, with other sprightly shewes Of mine own kindred.

B. *adv.* In a sprightly manner; with vigour and animation.

1604 DEKKER *Kings' Entertainm.* Wks. 1873 I. 295 Nine Trumpets and a Kettle Drum did very sprightly and actively sound the Danish March. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* iv. 35 Her hid Centralitie So sprightly's quickened with near Union With God. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootonia* 470 The Chevalry of Verse charges them more sprightly and irresistibly. 1895 PAGET *Autobiog.* (1896) 80 A vessel sprightly approached with an admiral's flag at the fore.

+ Sprightness. Obs.—1 Sprightliness.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 136 A sort of mechanical... twitchings and animal sprightness which are... set on foot.

+ Sprightly, a. Obs. rare. [f. SPRIGHT sb. 1.] = SPRIGHTLY a. (1 and 3 a).

1609 PIMLYCO *Civ. h.* Rosa Solis, Aqua Vitæ, and Nugs of Balme, so quick, and sprightly. 1623 FLETCHER *Love's Pilgr.* iii. ii. A Son of his, a yong and hopeful gentleman... A sprightly man, of understanding excellent. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* 1. 79 The spirit of the sprightly Ascanius in Virgil.

+ Sprigle, v. Obs. (See SPRIG v. 2 1 a.)

Spriglet. [f. SPRIG sb. 2 + LET.] A little sprig. 1892 E. CASTLE *Eng. Bk. plates* 73 From the numerous nooks, sprout flowerets and spriglets.

Sprig tail, sprigtail. [f. SPRIG sb. 1.]

1. A short pointed tail.

1676 *London Gaz.* No. 1108/4 A Bay Mare above 14 hands, a Sprig Tail. 1690 *Ibid.* No. 2607/4 He had with him a white Mungrel crop-eared Dog, with a sprig Tail. 1721 *Ibid.* No. 6000/3 A black Gelding... with a Sprig Tail, a little Hair upon it. 1772 *Oxf. Jnl.* 21 Nov. 1 A black horse with a sprig tail. 1853 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 16 There's the little Hirsch 'oss with the sprig-tail.

2. U.S. A species of duck; = PINTAIL 2.

1782 T. JEFFERSON *Notes St. Virginia* (1787) 118 Ballcock. Sprigtail. Didapper or Dophick. 1814 A. WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* VIII. 73 The Sprigtail is an elegantly formed, long-bodied Duck, the neck longer and more slender than most others. 1874 J. W. LONG *Amer. Wild-fowl*. Introd. 16 In the shoal-water class are the mallard, sprigtail or pintail. *Ibid.* 166 Many shots will frequently be had at wood-duck, teal, and sprigtails in this sport.

Sprig-tailed, a. [f. as prec.] Having a sharp-pointed tail.

1676 *London Gaz.* No. 1141/4 The Horse is a sorrel Gueuling, seven years old, sprig tail'd. 1698 *Ibid.* No. 2568/4 Lost... a sorrel Mare... mealy Nose... and also Sprig Tailed. 1853 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 34 I was on my little handy, sprig-tailed bay. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 39 A cuneate tail... is also called pointed, in contradistinction to rounded, as in the sprig-tailed duck.

Sprinkle, obs. form of SPRINKLE v.

+ Sprind, a. Obs. rare. [OE. *springd*, of obscure origin.] Active, vigorous.

1000 *Salom. & Sat.* (Kemble) 150 His gedohht he is spring-dra [sic] and swiftra domne xii. Busendun haligra gasta. 2100 in Napier O. E. Gloss. 1. 3607 *Adulturn. i. iuuenem*, xepozenne, springdne. 1335 SHOREHAM 1. 22 And be a man neuer so springd, 3ef he schel libbe to elde, Be him wel siker, per-to he schel.

+ Sprindge, obs. form of SPRINGE.

Spring (spring), sb. 1. Forms: 1, 3- spring, 2, 4-7 springe; 1, 4-6 springe, 3-4 sprung, 4 sprenge, 6 spreng. [OE. *spring* and *spring* masc., formed respectively from the primary and weak grades of the stem *spring-*, *sprang-*, *sprung-*: see SPRING v., from which a number of the later senses are directly derived.

In OE. the simple word is comparatively rare, chiefly occurring in senses which have not survived. Sense 1 (more common in the combs. *2-* and *3-*) *spring* is also that of OS. *alua*, *gispring*, MDu. (Du.) and MLG. *spring* (MLG. and Du. dial. *spræng*), OHG. (MHG. and G. dial.) *spring*, *sprang*. In sense 13 the equivalent forms are MSw. and Da. *spring*, OHG. (MHG. and G.), MLG. and MSw. *sprung*, MDu. (Du. and WFr.) *G. dial.*, *sprong*, MLG. (LG.) *MSw. sprang* (Sw. *språng*).]

I. 1. The place of rising or issuing from the ground, the source or head, of a well, stream, or river; the supply of water forming such a source. Now rare.

816 in Birch *Cartul. Saxon.* (1883) I. 425 *Æt* þæs bernes ende æt ðæs wæteres springe. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1314 In middes þe landes he saȝh a spring of a well. 1308 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xiv. xxxi. (Bodl. MS.) In þesse hie mounteyns is snowe alwey... and heedes and springes of wellles and of greetre ryuers. 1440 *Pronp. Part.* 470 Springe, of a well, *scaturigo*, *scatōra*. 1535 COVERDALE *2 Esdras* xii. 47. Y^e Hyest shall holde styll the springes of

the streame agayne. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 4 Great riuers, whose mouthes are knowne, but not their springes. 1604 E. G. RIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* ii. iv. 88 At what time it is Summer in Egypt, then is it winter at the springes of Nile. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Wars* 203 The Springs of the Well [might be] stopped, or at least intercepted. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Tides*. So that entering the Mouths of Rivers, it [sc. the sea] drives back the River-waters towards their Heads, or Springs. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 478 The sound of the sweet brook that from the secret springs Of that dark fountain rose.

2. A flow of water rising or issuing naturally out of the earth; a similar flow obtained by boring or other artificial means.

1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 581 Ilc wæteres springe here strengde unde. 1300 *Cursor M.* 11699 Vnder þi rote þar es a spring, I wil þat vte þe water wing. 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 191 in Riison *Metr. Rom.* II. 278 In four sprunges the tonnes liggett. *Ibid.* 195 The two sprunges uneth yfere. 1420 *Contin. Brut* ccxiv. 292 Pere arose a such a... welling on of wæteres and floodes, bothe þe þe see and also of freshe ryvers & springez, þat [etc.]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 356 A Springe of water, *scatōra*, *scaturigo*. 1570 *Dec Math. Pref.* djb, being a Spring, standing, or running Water. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* ii. xxi. 58 A faire fountain... either of a natural spring or artificial. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 497 There are two little Springs, the one fresh, the other somewhat brackish. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Tram.* (1677) 386 It has also some Springs of good Water. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* i. 137 For me, Health gushes from a thousand springs. 1795 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 150 If there are springs in all places, it will be necessary to make drains at the sides. 1812 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* I. 285 Springs, in which the water does not considerably change its heat from one season of the year to another. 1835 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Inorg. Nat.* 200 At Vauluse, there is a spring of water yielding from thirteen to forty thousand cubic feet... per minute. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 25 Springs of this simple character, which issue at the junction of permeable and impermeable strata, are extremely common.

fig. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 2 Panne delve down... ty l' pou fynde vij springes of watyr of grace. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. i. 72 Keunell, whose filth and dirt Troubles the silver Spring, where England drinks. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. ii. 18 Streames of blood did rayle Adowne, as if their springes of life were spent. 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* cxliii. 10 From Mercy's healing Spring Revive me. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 408 An ancient Legend I prepare to sing, And upward follow Fame's immortal Spring. 1751 CHATHAM *Lett. Newbern* ii. 7 Drink as deep as you can of these divine springs [sc. Homer and Virgil]. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 644 When old age approaches... the springs of life dry up. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* ii. 738 And then there ran Two bubbling springs of talk from their sweet lips. 1851 MAURICE *Patriarchs & Lawg.* vii. (1855) 145 That he should open springs in hearts hitherto ice-bound!

b. A flow of water possessing special properties, esp. of a medicinal or curative nature. Usually with various distinguishing adjs., as *chalybeate*, *hot*, *mineral*, *thermal*, *warm*, etc.

1787 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 187 About two leagues to the east of this mass I discovered a brackish mineral spring. 1806 [See THERMAL a. 1.] 1819 WARDEN *United States* II. 176 The sweet springs, another mineral water. *Ibid.* At the distance of a mile are the red springs, which, like the former, have a tonic or bracing quality. 1839 DE LA BECURI *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. xv. 517 Chalybeate springs are very common. 1847 H. MILLER *First Impr. Eng.* xi. (1857) 189 The underground history of the mineral springs of Great Britain. 1850 *Johnston's Gen. Gazetteer, Bath*, The hot springs... are saline and chalybeate.

c. pl. A place or locality having such springs to which invalids or pleasure-seekers resort.

1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 347 In his younger days the gentlemen who visited the springs slept in rooms hardly as good as the garrets which he lived to see occupied by footmen. 1859 SAGE *Poems* (1872) 239 Pray, what do they do at the Springs?

d. transf. A jet or spray of water. rare—1.

1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 111 All appeared silence and desolation; neither the *grands nor petits canx* threw up their diamond springs in the sunshine.

3. fig. A source or origin of something. Also occas. without const.

a. Predicated of persons or personifications.

a. 1225 *Juliana* 50 Of al þat uel iþe world... ich am of þe springes, þat hit mest of springeð. 1420 HOCCEVE *Mother of God* 88 Of al vertu, thou art the spring & well! 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* i. 1710 þou 3t he [Ovid] of poetis was þe spring & well. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XLIII. (Percy Soc.) 212 And thus I, Fame, am ever magnified... The spring of honour and of famous clarkes. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* ii. iii. 103 *Macb.* The Spring, the Head, the Fountaine of your Blood is stopt... *Macd.* Your Royall Father's murder'd. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* John i. 9 As the Lord and Spring of Nature, he giveth all men their Intellectual Natural Light. 1799 WATTS *Hymn* i. My God, the Spring of all my Joys, The Life of my Delights. 1876 MORRIS *Æneid* xii. 166 Father Æneas, spring of the Roman weal.

b. In general use.

1523 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 30 Suche yerely reuenues and wellying springges as [read off] treasure as shuld... be brought into this Realme. 1550 W. LYNNE *Carion's Cron.* 1 That commandment of God is the springe and beginninge of all lawes. 1582 STANYTHURST *Æneid* iii. (Arb.) 73 There mount Ide resteth, this springe of progeny Trojan. 1612 SYLVESTER *Trophis Hen. Gl.* cv, This noble Spirit doth to his Spring re-mount, This Bounties Fountd retireth to his Fount. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 193, I have discoursed on the African Trade, by reason it is the Spring and Parent whence the others flow. 1730 CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos. Ded.* The Gothic, the common Spring of all the Western Languages of Europe. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 516 It was not one spring alone of dissension which distracted the government

of Madras. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 106 Language reveals the deepest springs of thought.

4. attrib. and Comb. as *spring-level*, *-nymph*, *pond*, *-vein*; *spring-fed*, *watered*, adjs.; *spring-branch* U.S., a brook or stream fed by or flowing directly from a spring; *spring-hole* U.S., = *spring-pit*; *spring-house* U.S., an outhouse built over a spring or stream and used as a larder, dairy, etc.; *spring-keeper* U.S. (see quot.); *spring-pit*, a hole or cavity formed by a spring where it issues or rises; *spring-salt* (see quot.); *spring-teller*, one who finds springs by dowsing, etc.; *spring-tooth* (in allusion to *Judges* xv. 19).

1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxvi. 191 Deer and antelopes came to the 'spring-branch' to drink. 1848 BUCKLEY *Hiad* 136 He came to 'spring-fed' Ida. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Sept. 651 These ponds are, of course, spring-fed. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 329 Keep her a few days in a pool or 'spring-hole'. 1874 J. W. LONG *Amer. Wild-fowl* xi. 171 The mallards, roosting in the small spring-holes and creeks. 1797 F. BAILY *Tour* (1856) 433 This subterranean cavity would afford an excellent convenience for a 'spring house'. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 382/2 To see her at her best was at the butter-making down at the old spring-house. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 438 'Spring-keeper', a salamander, or small lizard-shaped animal, found in springs and fresh water rivulets. 1895 Mrs. WILSON *5 Yrs. India* 261 It costs a large sum to make a well where the 'spring-level' is so deep. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 458 The Danaid 'spring-nymphs' had to carry water in a sieve to prove their virginity. 1862 A. NEWTON *Zool. Anc. Europe* 21 These [fresh-water tortoises] were found... in a peat bog, by the side of a 'spring-pit', at East Wretham, about seven feet below the surface. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4887/4 All well water'd with 'Spring Ponds'. 1799 J. GIRVIN *Unpolity prohib.* *Export. Rock Salt* 5 Salt is very properly distinguished by Mineralogists into Fossil-Salt, 'Spring-Salt', and Sea-Salt. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 56 The method used by the 'spring-tellers' or 'water-finders' was simple enough. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 172, I harre the Cheeke-bone, for feare of Sampsons tunc... But the 'spring-tooth' in the iawe, will do vs no harme. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 402 As for 'spring-veins' there are none to be found. 1884 *Mag. Art* March 215/2 The velvety green of 'spring-watered' field-plots.

II. 5. The action or time of rising or springing into being or existence: a. The appearing or coming on, the first sign, of day, morning, etc.; the dawn. Also, the beginning of a season.

Fairly common from c. 1380 to c. 1600; now Obs. exc. poet. Cf. DAY-SPRING and OE. *up-spring*.

13... K. *Alit.* 3586 (Bodl. MS.). For riȝth in þe dayes springe Tolomeus on hem com fleiseyng. 1382 WYCLIF *1 Mac.* v. 30 It is maad in springe of the day, whanne they reysiden her eegen. 1391 CHAUCER *Art.* ii. § 6 To knowe the springe of the dawing and the ende of the euenyng. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* i. vj l. At the springe of the daye they were at the monument. c. 1530 TINDALE *Jonas* c. viij. The lord ordeyned a worne agens the springe of y^e morow morninge. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Coun.* 323 To the intent at the springe of the daye... they might invade the City. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* ii. i. 82 Neuer since the middle Summers spring Met we. 1611 BIBLE *1 Sam.* ix. 26 It came to passe about the springe of the day. 1623 LUSLE *Elfric on O. & N. Test. Ded.* Thou... shalt... Extend thy fame from Set to Spring of day. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Sini.* *Styl.* 108, I, 'tween the spring and downfall of the light, Bow down one thousand and two hundred times.

+ b. Spring of the leaf, the time when trees begin to burst into leaf again. Obs.

1538 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. II. 93 Whiche I thynke shalbe about the spring of the lefe. 1690 J. SMITH *Eng. Improv. Reviv'd* 31 A good Labouring man may ditch and quick-set about the Spring or fall of the Leaf a ditch of six foot broad and five foot deep.

+ c. The increase of the moon. Obs.—1

1559 MORWYN *Evonym.* 116 Gather the Plantes... in faire weather, in the spring of the mone.

d. An outburst or fresh development. rare—1.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. vi. § 15 At one and the same time [the Reformation] was ordainyd by the Divine Providence, that there should attend withall a renovation and new spring of all other knowledges.

6. a. The spring of the year, = next. ? Obs.

1530 PALSGR. 274 Spring of the yere, *printemps*, *prin.* 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E.D.S.) 80 In the springe of the yere, it hath yelowow flowers. 1557 RECORDER *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 31 From thence [the eleventh day of Marche] they reckon the Springe of the yere three monethes. 1665 BOYLE *Ocean. Refl.* (1848) 58 If then, in the Spring of the Year, our Reflector see the Gardener pruning a Fruit-tree. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Brassica*. In the Spring of the Year these Cabbages will shoot out strongly. 1828 *Farmer's Jnl.* 12 May.

b. The first season of the year, or that between winter and summer, reckoned astronomically from the vernal equinox to the summer solstice; in popular use in Great Britain comprising the months of February, March, and April, in U.S. March, April, and May. Also transf., a season resembling this in some respect.

Used without article or with *the*, and in specialized cases with *a*, etc. Often with initial capital, and in poetry freq. personified.

(a) a. 1547 SURREY in Tottel's *Misc.* (Arb.) 4 Description of Spring, wherein each thing renews, saue onlie the louver. 1573 TUSSEER *Husb.* (1878) 100 At spring (for the summer) sowe garden ye shall. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vii. vii. 28 So, forth isew'd the Seasons of the yere: First, lusty Spring, all light in leaves of flowres. 1607 LEVER *Q. Elia. Tears* li, Beauteous flowers, (The pretty children of the Earth and Spring). 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 751 Alone he tempts... Th' unhappy Climes, where Spring was never known.

1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xi. 106 (Dubl.). If he not sown before Spring, his Grain will be thin. 1779 *Mirror* No. 16. The effects of the return of Spring have been frequently remarked. 1819 SHELLEY *Ode West Wind* v. O, Wind, If Winter comes, can Spring be far behind? 1848 L. HUNT *Jar of Honey* vii. 84. Thou still... art the same blithe, sweet thing Thou ever wast, O Spring. 1886 J. ASHBY-STERRY *Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 6 Spring's Delights are now returning!

(b) a 1547 SURREYIN *Tottel's Alise* (Arb.) 15 Like as when, rough winter spent, The pleasant spring straight draweth in vire. 1577 GOOGE tr. *Hersbach's Husb.* 22 Touching the season of your plowing, it must be chiefly in the spring. 1609 DEKKEN *Rapens Alm.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 194 Let vs now try if the spring will procure any more cheerfull. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1848) Pref. p. xviii. A dozen ordinary Pictures of the Spring (which yet are wont to charn vulgar eyes). 1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xi. 128 (Dubl.). The Wheat will have the Benefit of them earlier in the Spring. 1742 GRAY *Spring* 26 The insect-youth are on the wing, Eager to taste the homied spring. 1828 WORDSW. *Morin. Exerc.* 48 Yet might'st thou seem... to sing All independent of the leafy spring. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 20 In the Spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love.

(c) 1596 SHAKS. 2 *Ilen, IV*, i. iii. 38 As in an early Spring, We see th' appearing buds. 1596 — *Rich. III.* iii. 1. 94. 1604 E. G[RIFFITHS] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* ii. xiii. 121 Yet those which inhabit there, take it for a delightful spring. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 179 To sing The Pastan Roses, and their double Spring. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 1066 The storms of Wintry Time will quickly pass, And one unbounded Spring encircle all. 1742 GRAY *Eton Coll.* 20 The Gales, seem... To breathe a second spring. 1830 TENNYSON *Nothing will die* ii. A spring rich and strange, Shall make the winds blow. 1859 — *Martin & P.* 407 My blood Hath earnest in it of far springs to be.

o. fig. The first or early stage or period of life, youth, etc.

1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) Blijb, Sophonos... carried graue thoughts, and in the spring of his youth such ripe fruits, as are found in the Autumne of age. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* i. iii. 84 Oh, how this spring of love resembleth The vncertaine glory of an Aprill day. 1621 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Motto D* 3, Who in the Spring, or Summer of his Pride, Was worship'd, honor'd, almost deifi'd. 1742 GRAY *Spring* 49 On hasty wings thy youth is flown; Thy sun is set, thy spring is gone. 1781 BURKE *Correspondence* (1844) II. 437 A storm came upon us in the early spring of our toleration. 1826 DISRAELI *P. Grey* iv. iv. You are blighted for ever in the very spring of your life. 1834 LYTON *Pompeii* i. vi. Apæcides was in the spring of his years.

d. Contrasted with fall, esp. in the phr. *spring and fall* (cf. *FALL* sb.¹ 2). Now arch.

1643 R. BAKER *Chron.* (1653) 183 So great odds there is between the Spring and Fall of Fortune. c 1686 HICKERIN *Hist. Whiggism* Wks. 1716 I. ii. 153 Parliaments are to sit frequently... I do not say, as often as you take Physick (Spring and Fall at least). 1754 J. BARTLET *Gentl. Farriery* (ed. 2) 173 This disease... in some horses shews itself spring and fall. 1764 WARBURTON *Lett.* (1809) 354, I do not wonder that any studious man should in England want physic at Spring and Fall. 1826 [see *FALL* sb.¹ 2].

e. This season in a particular year.

1621 LO. DUNFERMLINE in G. Seton *Memo.* (1882) 139, I have been tways or thrise this spring ellis at Archerie. 1697 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (1876) 59 We shald go on building to, as soon as spring begins. 1711 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to W. Montagu* 21 Mar., I am going to the same place I went last spring. 1712 GRAY *Song* 2 Ere the spring he would return. 1801 *Farmers Mag.* Nov. 465 There is no scarcity of that grain before the Spring. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I 659 note, Ferguson... was excluded by name from the general pardon published in the following spring. 1855 *Ibid.* xvii. IV. 12 In the spring of 1691, the Waldensian shepherds... were surprised by glad tidings.

f. Used with numerals to mark a definite period, esp. in the age of a person or animal.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 299 When to four full Springs his Years advance. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* ii. l. 371 Were I still in my five and twentieth spring.

g. ellipt. Springing wheat.

1896 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 27/7 Wheat to-day is very firmly held... English reds, 36s.; American springs, 37s.

7. attrib. and Comb. a. Attrib., passing into adj., in the sense 'of or pertaining to the spring'; 'appearing, happening, occurring, etc., in the spring', as *spring-ague*, *beam*, *bird*, *blood*, *blossom*, etc.; *spring juioces* (see quot.); *spring-pottage*, *soup*, *pottage* or *soup* made of or from fresh green vegetables.

Only the earlier or more important instances are given. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charn.* (1737) I. 14 They might, instead of making a cure, turn a 'spring-ague or an autumn-surfet into an epidemical malignant fever. 1684 Z. CADDREY *Certainty Salvation* 28 The first warm and invigorating 'Spring-heam to the Frost-nipt Loyalty of the Nation. 1760 T. SMITH *Irish* (1849) 273 The robin and 'spring birds came a week or ten days sooner than usual. 1855 BROWNING *Old Pictures Florence* xxiii, I have loved the season Of Art's 'spring-birth. 1825 J. WILSON *Poems* II. 96 Bright as 'spring-blossoms after sunny showers. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* xiii, Even beads, the little almsmen of 'spring-hovers. 1837 CARLYLE *Pr. Rev.* iii. vi. To be concerning measures for the 'Spring Campaign. 1849 D. J. BROWN *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1853) 107 Generally speaking, 'spring chickens are more desirable. 1817 LADY MORGAN *France* I. 52 The morning light of an early 'spring day. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 313 This Eritrichæ cometh of the 'Spring-dew. 1813 SCOTT *Tristram* i. i. Generous as spring-dews that bless the glad ground. 1818-20 E. T. TILGHMAN *Nosologia* (ed. 3) 321 Lichen; 'Spring Eruption, Scorbatic Pimples. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 438 'Spring fever, the listless feeling caused by the first sudden increase of temperature in spring. It is often said of a lazy fellow, 'He has got the spring fever'. a 1586 SNEYE *Arcaidia* iii. (1629) 387 Thus poesies of the 'spring flowers were wrapt up in a little Greene silke, and dedicated to Kalas breasts. 1884 MRS. C. PRAED *Zeroviv*, The

floor was carpeted with moss and spring flowers. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 110 Their young ones... were as large as middling 'spring fowls. 1615 A. NICCOLINI *Marr. & Wiving* x. 30 Lust... the 'Spring-frost of beauty. 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort.* 417 Retarding the blossoming of the trees, and lessening the risk of their being injured by spring frosts. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* 129 Until it loose The clammy clouds and let out the 'spring-growth. 1868 REP. U. S. COMMISSIONER *Agric.* (1869) 255 As soon as the spring growth, sometimes called the midsummer shoot, is completed. 1824 LOUDON *Eucycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) 662 The juice [of water-cress] is decocted with that of scurvy-grass and Seville oranges, and forms the popular remedy called 'spring juices. 1831 W. PATRICK *Indigenous Pl. Lanark.* 46 Leaves [of Brooklime]...; generally gathered for medical purposes, and together with scurvy-grass, an ingredient in that nauseous composition called Spring juices. 1818 KEATS *Teignun* ix, I've gather'd young 'spring-leaves, and flowers gay Of periwinkles and wild strawberry. 1872 SYMONDS *Study Dante* 175 Like one of the white 'spring-lilies of the Alps. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 279 The 'spring litters [of pigs] stand greatly in need of the milk and whey. 1870 H. SMYTH *Race for Wife* i, The first 'spring meeting became his assizes. 1775 ASH, 'Springuinoth, the months of the spring quarter. 1837 CARLYLE *Pr. Rev.* I. iv. ii, Through the spring months, as the Sower casts his corn abroad. 1818 SHELLEY *Marengi* 124 Many a fresh 'Spring morn would he awaken. 1775 ASH, 'Springuinoth, a mild growing morning. 1773 *Ann. Reg.* 87 After eating a hearty breakfast of 'Spring-pottage. 1836-7 DICKENS *Sk. Bor. Scenes* xii, We wonder what Greenwich Fair is—a periodical breaking out, we suppose, a sort of 'spring-rash. a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 299 Strike fresh sap-roots, or buds preparative to the ensuing spring, and which will the next year be the 'spring-roots. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Melissa*, The variegated Sort makes a... pretty Appearance in the 'Spring Season. 1789 T. WRIGHT *Watering Meadows* (1790) 8 Between March and May we are sure of 'Spring-seed. 1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xi. 107 (Dubl.), That long Interval betwixt Autumn and 'Spring Seed-times. a 1746 HODGKINSON *Virgil* (1768) 35 Scarce any tree growing faster than a young Alder... especially in the 'spring-shoot. 1763 *Museum Rust.* I. 141 When the ground is properly prepared, it should be planted with sets, being the spring shoots pulled up in a madder-plot. 1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* IV. 305 Immediately after a hasty 'spring-shower. 1836 FOMALANQUE *Eng. under Seven Admirals*, (1837) III. 313 A 'spring soup, a turbot, a few made dishes, a dessert, &c. 1859 SALA *Two round Clock* (1867) 195 He... had twice spring soup, and twice salmon and cucumber. a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 238 The 'spring-tillows... do arise from the foot of the root of the winter-stems or shoots. 1641 BROMY *Joviall Crew* ii. (1652) D iv b, For a 'spring-trick of youth, now, in the season. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* II. 243 As soon as the 'spring vacation began. 1612 WESTER *White Devil* ii. l. 166 Neglected cassia or the natural sweets Of the 'Spring-violet. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 233 The 'Spring winds, which nips the young Buds. 1835 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.*, *Acharn.* 785 note, The *aveuon* *opivian*, or spring-winds, which bring with them the birds of passage. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 482 There is found little or nothing to do till the burst of 'spring-work comes.

b. In the sense 'sown or suitable for sowing in the spring', as *spring barley*, *corn*, *kale*, *onion*, *rye*, *wheat*, etc.

1861 BENTLEY *Man.* Bot. 699 [*Hordeum*] *vulgare*, Bere, Bigg, Four-rowed or 'Spring Barley. 1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xi. 107 (Dubl.), Wheat... hence having about thrice the time to be maintain'd that 'Spring Corn hath. 1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* III. 171 Turneps... occupying the whole ground when it should be sowed with spring-corn. 1812 *Examiner* 11 May 292/1 All the spring corn... in a very backward state. 1885 STALLYBRASS tr. *Hehn's Wand. Pl. & Anim.* 450 They, who probably planted only spring-corn. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 637 Of the various sorts of cabbage, fit for field culture, the Scotch gray, the open green or 'spring kale, and the turnip-rooted, are the hardiest. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 252 More... on warm borders to stand for 'spring lettuces. 1882 *Garden* 28 Jan. 65/3 This land we intend for 'Spring Onions. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 226 It seems advisable to delay the sowing of 'spring-rye as long as can be. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* 5 H, Having sown 'spring wheat after a crop of madder. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* 244 A discrimination is highly necessary between winter wheat sown in the spring, and the Siberian, or real spring wheat. 1868 REP. U. S. COMMISSIONER *Agric.* (1869) 417 They had been in the habit of using too much seed for spring wheat.

c. In the specific or popular names of plants, birds, fishes, insects, etc., as *spring-beauty*, *bell*, *crocus*, *gentian*, *grass*; *spring-froth*, *herring*, *usher*, *wagtail*: (see quots.).

(a) 1846-50 A. WOOD *Class-bk.* Bot. 194 *Claytonia Caroliniana*. 'Spring Beauty. *Ibid.*, c. *Virginia*. Virginian Spring Beauty. 1874 *Treas. Bot. Suppl.* 1344 'Springbell, *Sisyrinchium grandiflorum*. 1846-50 A. WOOD *Class-bk.* Bot. 543 *Crocus vernus*. 'Spring Crocus. 1829 LOUDON *Eucycl. Plants* 202 *Gentiana verna*, 'spring gentian. 1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 379 Soft Crested Grass... is thicker, softer, and more loose than our common Crested Grass, and in spike more nearly resembles our yellow 'Spring Grass. 1771 *Eucycl. Brit.* I. 327 *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, or spring-grass, a native of Britain. 1845-50 MRS. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* 139 The sweet scented spring-grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*).

(b) a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 449 An account of the cuckoo-spit, or 'spring-froth. 1858 *Chambers's Eucycl.* X. 387/1 The Alewife is called 'Spring Herring in some places, and gasperau by the French Canadians. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 579 The 'Spring' Herring or 'Alewife', *Clupea vernalis*. 1834 J. RENNIE *Comp. Butterfl. & Moths* 102 The 'Spring Usher (*Anisopteryx leucophaea*...) appears in oak woods the end of February and March. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith.* s.v. *Wagtail*, 'Spring, or Summer Wagtail.

8. Comb., as *spring-oudding*, *-digging*, *-dressing*, *flowering*, etc.; *spring-born*, *-gathered*, *-made*, *-planted*, etc.; *spring green a.*, light green.

(a) 1852 W. WICKENDEN *Hunchback's Chest* 28r In the 'spring-budding meadows. 1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* IV. 351 After each 'spring digging... the same care and management of the vines... must be continued. 1795 D. WALKER *Vieu Agric. Hertford* 39 The 'spring or top dressings are the leading features of the Hertfordshire farming. 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort.* 669 Excepting in the first spring after sowing, no spring dressing is required till May. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Colchicum*, 'Spring-flowering Meadow-Saffron. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 110/1 A pretty spring-flowering plant. 1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xi. 128 (Dubl.), This thus pulveriz'd Surface turn'd in, in the 'Spring-Hoeing, enriches the Earth. 1817 KEATS *Curious Shell* 14 What is it that hangs from thy shoulder, so brave, Embroider'd with many a 'spring peering flower? 1782 *Eucycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) IX. 6631 The 'spring planting may be performed the end of January or beginning of February. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 312 If the 'spring-ploughing for barley or oats has been nine or ten inches deep. 1846 KEIGHTLEY *Notes Virg.*, *Georg.* I. 43 The poet commences his precepts with the spring-ploughing of the land. 1826 *Art of Breeding* (ed. 2) 164 Soon after the 'spring racking... the casks may be gradually stopped. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 322 It is very common for grass-seeds to fall on such land, even from the 'spring-sowing. 1883 F. A. SMITH *Swedish Fisheries* 5 An essay on the cultivation of 'spring-spawning fishes. 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort.* 439 A top-dressing of putrescent manure may be... left on the surface till the 'spring-stirring.

(b) 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1890) 55/1 Unscares the 'spring-born thrush did pass. 1857 THORNBURY *Songs Cavaliers & Roundheads* 53 The sweet 'spring-gather'd flowers fall before his feet in showers. a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 304 The 'spring-made cheese was tarter. 1812 *New Botanic Gard.* I. 32 These 'spring-planted roots flower... after those which were planted in autumn. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 128 Plant out 'spring-raised cabbages. *Ibid.* 137 Begin to weed the general 'spring-sowed crops. 1801 *Farmers Mag.* Nov. 473 The grain of 'Spring sown fields. 1868 REP. U. S. COMMISSIONER *Agric.* (1869) 182 Indeed no grain will yield more than half a crop of poor quality, (on the Pacific slope), when spring-sown. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 212 As winter's wan daughter Leaves lowland and lawn 'Spring-stricken. 1649 G. DANIEL *Triumph*, *Hem. IV*, ccxlviii, Northumberland, who like a 'Spring-taught Snayle Was crawling to have Nibbled the fresh leafe. 1855 *Woman's Devot.* II. 299 The fair shadowing green of the 'spring-touched larch.

(c) 1891 M. L. WILKINS *Humble Romance*, etc. 46 The cottages were painted uniformly white, and had blinds of a bright Spring-green colour!

III. † 8. A young growth on a tree, plant, or root; a shoot, sprout, or sucker; a small branch, sprig, or twig; the rudimentary shoot of a seed. In early quots. fig. Obs. (Freq. c 1560-c 1650.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27380 Quill: ar paa sinnes þat scrift sal scau I sal þam recken siben on rau, wit þair springes her after neist. *Ibid.* 27737 Vnheid talking... hurtes grett, and sclander and tene; þir ar þe springes o wreth sythlene. 1440 *Proup. Paris*, 470 Sprynge, of a tre or plante... *planta*, *plantula*. 1502 ARNOT *Chron.* 62b/2 Yf thou wylt plante an Almaunde tree... putte many knyrls togder in the erth or seuerely and when the sprynge is growen out [etc.]. 1559 MORVING *Evonym.* 304 Wet the end of a fether or other lyke thing, as some yong and tender spring of a trie. 1578 LYTE *Doctores* 4 The roote... putting forth on every side much increase of new sprynge. *Ibid.* 369 Thymelaea hath many small springs or branches, of the length of a cubite. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 117 A spring of scarce discernable growth may serve as a foundation to the pedal of the blossom.

† b. A growth of this nature cut or slipped off, esp. for planting; a rod or switch; a cutting, set, or slip. Also fig. Obs.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 41 Who-so spareth þe sprynge spillith his children. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* iii. vi. (Skeat) l. 4 'That tree to sette, fayn wolde I lerne... The first thing, ihou must sette þe werke on grounde siker and good, accordaunt to þe springes.' c 1485 E. E. *Misc.* (1855) 67 There is moeste connyable tyme for sedys, graynys, and peypys, and Autumpe for spryngrys, and plantys. 1563 HULL *Art Garden.* (1593) 85 Between the old plants set young springes, slipped off from the old. 1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 196 The same yong springes eaten alle by themselves in a salad, in manner of the tender crops and spurts of the Colewort... do fasten the teeth. 1657 R. AUSTEN *Fruit-trees* i. 60 After a year or two divers young springes may be drawne from the roots.

† c. A young tree, esp. one growing from a set or slip; a sapling. Obs.

1499 PVNSON *Proup. Paris* Piv/2 Sprynge or yonge tre. 1545 in I. S. LEADAM *Sel. Cas. Crt. Requests* (1898) 85 To fell & cutt down viij yong Sprynge abowe Allbaloutyd. 1552 HULOET, Arhoure or place made with quicke springes. 1563 HULL *Art Garden.* (1593) 6 That ground... which naturally bringeth forth of his own accord, both elms and wilde yong springes.

fig. c 1535 ELYOT *Educ.* B. iv, Good aduertisements and preceptes, whereby the yonge sprynge of vertuous maners shall growe streighte.

† d. transf. A young man, a youth. Obs.

1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Earl Northumbld.* iv, A sonne I had... That heing yong, and but a very spring [etc.]. c 1586 CRESS PEMBORKE *Ps.* cv. ix, Thy eldest-borne, that countries hopefull spring. 1590 SPENSER *Multot.* 292 Winged Loue, With his yong brother Sport... The one his bowe and shafts, the other Spring A burning Teade about his head did moue.

10. A copse, grove, or wood consisting of young trees springing up naturally from the stools of old ones; a plantation of young trees, esp. one enclosed and used for rearing or harbouring game; a spinney. Now dial.

Freq. in the 16th and 17th c., often in local names. 132 Pro 1399 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees Soc.) 132 Pro xxj rodis de begynng circa le spring in Langwath. 1468-9

Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 155 Pro factura liij rod. fossat, circa unam percellam terre juxta parcellam de Shynckley pro saluacione de li Spryng ihidem. .xliij. s. ix. d. c. 1490 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 74 To cause suer search to be made, what horse & cattaille ther he, that goes in my spring within my parke at Spofford. 1523 *Fitzherb. Husb.* § 135 So is a spring beste kepte, where there is neyther manne nor foure-footed beastes within the hedge. 1576 *Turberv. Hunting xxxi.* In small groues or bewts, . . . priuily enclosed within the greater springs in the Forests and strong courts. 1600 *Fairfax Tasso xlii. xxxi.* If his courage any champion moue To trie the hazard of this dreedfull spring, I giue him leaue. . . This said, his Lords attempt the charmed groue. 1620-6 *Quarles Feast for Worms* 476 A Herd of Deere are browzing in a spring, With eager appetite. 1652 *Blair Eng. Improver Impr.* (ed. 3) 157 Although much dry, . . . hungry land doth not many times afford a thick Coppice, or good Spring. c. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew s.v. Ring-walks.* They go drawing in their Springs at Hart-Hunting. 1788—in dialect glossaries (Yks., Lanc., Linc., Herts., Kent, etc.).

Fig. 1591 *Lxlv Endym.* v. ii, *Tof.* Howe shall I bee troubled when this younge springe shall growe to a great wood! *Epi.* O, sir, your chinne is but a quyller yet.

b. Const. of (wood, oak, etc.).

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 356 A Sprynge of wodde, *virgultum.* 1614 *Minutes Archdeaconry Essex* (MS.). He had cattle broke into a yonge springe of wood. 1667 *Milton P. L.* ix. 218. I. In yonder Spring of Roses intermixt With Myrtle, find what to redress till Noon. 1690 in *Hunter MSS.* (Chapt. Durham) VII. 203 A parcell of ground whereon there is a new spring of Oakes growne 3 and 4 yards high. 1732 *N. Riding Rec.* ix. 120 All that spring of wood, adjoining to the last-mentioned close. 1750 W. *Ellis Mod. Husb.* iv. 18 A Spinnye, or Spring of Underwood. 1780 *Newcastle Courant* (E.D.D.). On the estate there are two fine springs of wood.

c. collect. Young growth, shoots, or sprouts, esp. the lower or under growth of trees or shrubs. *Now dial.*

1482 *Rolls of Parlt.* vi. 224/1 To save the spryng of their Wood so felled. *Ibid.* The same spryng hath he in tyme passed, and daily ys destroyed. 1523 *Fitzherb. Husb.* § 126 Lay thy small trouse or thornes, . . . ouer thy quicksettes, that shepe do not eate the sprynge nor budde of thy settes. 1579 *Spenser Sheph. Cal.* June 53 The hyrds, which in the lower springe Did shroude in shady leaues. 1601 *Hollan Pliny I.* 514 The Pine tree also with her shadowd nippeth and killeth the yong spring of all plants within the reach thereof. 1670 *Evelyn Sylva* (ed. 2) xxiv. 220 When the Spring is of two years growth, draw part of it for Quicksets. 1823, 1854, in *Suffolk and Northampton glossaries.*

d. attrib. and Comb., as *spring-fall*, *felling-shaw*. Chiefly *dial.* Also *SPRING-WOOD*.

1800 *Tuke Agric. Yks.* 184 What is called 'spring-felling', that is, felling the whole growth of the trees and underwood, . . . but so as not to injure the crown of the roots. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 58 Pointers or setters which are broken to run in when ordered, may do in open spring-falls, . . . but they are too large for thick covert. 1887 *Parish & Shaw Dict. Kent. Dial.* *Spring-shaw*, a strip of the young undergrowth of wood, from two to three rods wide.

11. A springing up, growing, or bursting forth of plants, vegetation, etc.; a growth or crop; also, a race or stock of persons. *Now rare.*

1624 *Chapman Homer's Hymn Apollo* 554 A most dreadful and pernicious thing, Call'd Typhon, who on all the human spring Conferr'd confusion. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 20 Some fresh pasture wheare there is a good time spring appearinge on the ground. a 1652 *Broxie Lovesick Crt.* iv. ii. By a perpetual spring of more procre and bigger bladed grass. 1822 W. J. *Napier Pract. Store-farm.* 58 Upon the part particularly alluded to, there appears to have arisen a great spring of natural florin.

IV. + 12. Rise, beginning, first appearance, or birth (of something). *Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 320 Ah we witen wel bet ure lahen, ure bileaue, & ure lei heide lahe sprung [L. *primordia*]. 1550 *Bale Unchaste Volaries* i. (1560) 17 Ye very spring or fyrst going forth of the Gospel. a 1568 *Ascham Scholem.* i. (Arb.) 141 The Latin tonge, . . . from the spring, to the decay of the same. 1594 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* i. vi. § 1 Meo, if we view them in their spring, are at the first without understanding or knowledge at all. 1682 *Grew Anat. Pl.* Intro. 3 Plants have their set and peculiar Seasons for their Spring or Birth.

b. In the phr. to take (.) spring from or out of, to have source or origin in, to rise or originate in. 1585 T. *Washington tr. Nicholay's Voy.* iv. xv. 129 The river of Salef, which takes ber spring from the mount of Taur. 1605 B. *Jonson Queen's Masques, Blackness* A iij h. This river taketh spring out of a certain Lake, east-ward. 1835 L. *Taylor Spir. Despot.* v. 222 The spiritual power.. taking its spring from Christianity.

+ c. ? The yolk of an egg. *Obs.*

1600 *Surflet Countre Farme* i. xii. 54 Stampe them all together with the spring of an egge.

13. + a. The rising of the sea (to an exceptional height) at particular times. (Cf. next.) *Obs.*

1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxix. (Tollem. MS.). Alwey in þe new mone þe sprynge of þe see is heyst, and also in þe ful mone. 1539 *Act 31 Hen. VIII.* c. 4. Overflowing . . . of . . . grounde lying by the said river, with the high springes of the sea. 1585 T. *Washington tr. Nicholay's Voy.* ii. xxiv. 65 All the whole length of the Citie is washed with the springs of the Sea.

b. = *SPRING-TIDE* 2. Chiefly pl. (So G. *springe*.)

1584 in J. J. *Cartwright Chapt. Hist. Yorks.* (1872) 268 We say that there ryseth at the sprynge 18 foot water, and at the nepe eleven foot water. 1622 *Hawkins Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 180 It seemeth an iland, and in high springes I judge that the se goeth round about it. 1641 J. *Taylor (Water P.) Last Voy.* 16 h. The trade.. is at the least two hundred Tunnes of all commodities, every spring, which is every

fortnight or lesse. 1751 *Anc. & Pres. St. Navig. Lyn, Wisbeach*, etc. 25 The tides then generally run high, by Reason of the Springs putting in. 1779 *Forrest Voy. N. Guinea* 15 The tide rises six feet on the springs. 1820 *Scoreby Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 147 The rise of tide may be stated at about six feet during the springs. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 366 The stream runs 5 knots at springs, and 3 knots at neaps. 1892 *Lowndes Camping Sk.* 211 Only the highest 'springs' could touch us.

transf. 1590 *Spenser F. Q. I.* i. 21 But when his [sc. the Nile's] later spring gins, to auaile, Huge heapes of mudd he leaues.

attrib. 1846 *McCulloch Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 59 There is a bar outside the entrance; and as it has about 13 feet water over it even at the lowest spring ebbs, it [etc.].

c. Without article.

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 353 The difference between the intervals is greater at spring than at neap.

14. An act of springing or leaping; a bound, jump, or leap.

c 1450 in *Red. Ant. I.* 309 Thy spryngys, thy quarters, thy rahets also. c 1450 *Mertin I.* 15 As she sodenly made a sprynge, the child fill oute of hir arme. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 20 b, Anholly monke, whiche in the poynt of his dethe sodenly gaue a great sprynge vpwarde. 1674 *tr. Martinier's Voy. N. C.* 40 Upon which they [sc. reindeer] gave such a spring, we thought [etc.]. 1698 *Fryer Acc. E. India & P.* 111 They carry the Leopards on Hackeries, . . . to give them the advantage of their Spring. 1737 *Bracken Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 167 Altho' his Adversary's Horse make a Spring, and run past him. 1820 *Scoreby Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 294, I made a spring towards a boat . . . and caught hold of the gunwale. 1843 R. J. *Graves Syst. Clin. Med.* xxxi. 428 Taking two of the large stone stair-steps at each spring. 1869 *Blackmore Lorna D.* iii, John Fry. in the spring of fright had brought himself down from Smiler's side.

fig. 1878 *Stewart & Tait Unseen Univ.* i. § 46. 63 When Science was pausing for the spring she has since made. 1889 *Spectator* 26 Oct. They must have . . . a certain largeness of view besides, shown in their repeated . . . springs at colonial empire.

b. A recoil or rebound of something after being bent or forced out of its normal position or form.

1680 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 184 Unless . . . with every Spring of the Pole they should lift their treading Leg so high as [etc.]. 1779 *Cowper Human Frailty* 5 The how well bent, and smart the spring, Vice seems already slain. 1853 *Kane Grinnell Exp.* xxiii. (1856) 196 A startling sensation, resembling the spring of a well-drawn bow.

c. A quick, convulsive, or elastic movement made by certain plants or animals in dispersing or depositing seed, eggs, etc.

1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 451, I took some of the flies, . . . and pressing them a little, they quitted several eggs, which they quit one by one, with a sudden spring. 1837 P. *Keith Bot. Lex.* 112 The pericarp of many fruits, which open when ripe with a sort of sudden spring, ejecting the seed with violence. *Ibid.* 159 The elastic spring with which the anther flies open.

d. A distance capable of being covered by a spring or leap.

1817 *Shelley Rev. Islam* ii. xxix, Her spirit . . . far wandering, on the wing Of visions that were mine, beyond its utmost spring. 1831 *Scott Cl. Rob.* xvi, A tiger, chained within no distant spring of his bed.

15. A flock of teal. *Now arch.*

c 1450 *Egerton MS. 1905 in Philol. Soc. Trans.* (1909) 51 A sprynge of Telys. c 1470 *Hors. Shepe, & G.* (Roxh.) 30 A sprynge of teeles. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* f. vj h. [Hence in later lists.] 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 78 The following Terms are in Use among Wildfowl-shooters:—A flock.. of teal, 'a spring'. 1892 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 152 Further out we notice a 'spring' of nine teal.

16. A cut or joint of pork consisting of the belly or lower part of the fore-quarter. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1598 *Florio, Bambetti*, that loynt of meate we call a spring or pottle of porke. 1622 *Fletcher Prophets* i. iii, Can you be such an Ass. To think these springs of Pork will shoot up Cæsar? 1654 *Gayton Pleas.* Notes iii. 95 Pray hand the Spring of Porke to me. 1708 W. *Wilson tr. Petr. Arbitr.* 97 Heshall make you. . . a Turtle of a Spring of Porke. 1771 *Mrs. Haywood New Present for Maid* 20 The fore-quarter [of a hog] contains the spring and the fore-loin. 1844 H. *Stephens Bk. Farm* II. 240 The belly or spring [of pork], also fit for pickling, or for rolling up, . . . for hrawn.

17. *Naut.* + a. A breach or opening in a vessel through the splitting or starting of a plank or seam. *Obs.*

1611 B. *Jonson Catiline* iii. i, Each petty hand Can steer a ship becalmed; but he that will Govern and carry her to her ends must know. . . Where her springs are, her leaks; and how to stop 'em.

b. A crack or split in a mast or spar, esp. one of such a size as to render it unsafe to carry the usual amount of sail.

G. *spring* has the general sense of 'split, crack'.

1744 J. *Philips Frnl. Exped.* *Anson* 157 We.. discovered a great Spring in the Foremast. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. ii. 135 The spring was two inches in depth. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* X. 212 An accident by a shot, a spring, a rottenness. 1846 A. *Young Naut. Dict.* 292 A spar is said to be sprung, when it is cracked or split, . . . and the crack is called a spring.

18. The quality or capacity of springing; the power inherent in, or possessed by, a thing of spontaneously resuming or returning to its normal state or bulk when pressure or other force is withdrawn; elastic energy or force; elasticity.

a. Of the air.

Freq. from c 1600 to c 1770; now rare or *Obs.*

1660 *Bovle New Exp. Phys. Mech.* i. 24 There is yet another way to explicate the Spring of the Air. 1689 D. *Abercromby Acad. Sci. App.* iv. 4 By the help whereof [sc.

the air-pump] he proves the Elastic Power and Spring of the Air. 1719 *Quincy Phys. Dict.* (1722) 9 The Air.. hath been found.. by the Force of its own Spring, to possess 13000 times the space it does when pressed by the incumbent Atmosphere. a 1774 *Golmsm. Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 84 This pressure is increased by another cause, I mean the air's spring or elasticity. 1815 J. *Smith Panorama Sel. & Art* II. 6 The operation is continued till the spring of the air in the receiver is no longer sufficient to lift the valves a b.

b. Of solids.

1674 N. *Fairfax Bulk & Selv.* 72 The spring of the earth over-balloancing the weight of it as to power. 1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xxiv. ¶ 5 Pieces of Felt.. will Squeeze and retain their Spring for a considerable time. 1733 *Chevne Eng. Melody* ii. x. § 2 (1734) 219 There is in all Animal Fibres.. an original Mechanism of Elasticity or Spring. 1753 *Hogarth Anal. Beauty* x. 60 A small wire that has lost its spring, and so will retain every shape it is twisted into. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 159 There is a spring in the whalebone, which prevents it turning steady. 1874 *Pitt-Rivers Evol. Culture, Princ. Classif.* (1906) 16 Yielding few.. woods that have sufficient spring for the construction of the bow. 1899 S. C. *Bartlett Egypt to Pal.* iv. 73 The knives and daggers had an elastic spring, which . . . they retain to this day.

c. Elasticity or springiness as possessed by persons or the limbs; buoyancy and vigour in movement.

a 1700 *Dryden* (J.), *Heav'n's* what a spring was in his arm, to throw! 1723 *Steele Cause, Lovers* iii. 48 What a Spring in her Step! 1784 *Cowper Task* i. 135 The elastic spring of an unwearied foot That mounts the stile with ease. 1820 *Hazlitt Table-T.* Ser. ii. xvi. (1869) 317 Do nothing to take away.. the spring and elasticity of your muscles. 1845 *Bailey Festus* (ed. 2) 235 It is sad To.. Knnw eyes are dimming, bosom shrivelling, feet Losing their spring. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 678 At first the patient finds that he is losing his spring in walking.

19. *transf.* Buoyancy, activity, vigour of mind, temper, etc.; active power or faculty.

1682 *Sir T. Browne Chr. Mor.* iii. § 20 Persons vitiously inclined.. having the Elater and Spring of their own Natures to facilitate their Iniquities. 1714 R. *Finnis Pract. Disc.* ii. 116 If the mind be too long bent upon one thing, it will lose its spring and activity. 1752 *Hume Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 192 A selfish villain may possess a spring and alacrity of temper. 1831 *Scott Cl. Rob.* xxvii, Ere he has.. recovered, in some degree, the spring of his mind, and the powers of his body. 1887 *Ruskin Praterla* II. 41 Happy journey by the Eastern Riviera began to restore my spring of heart.

20. *Arch.* The point at which an arch or vault springs or rises from its abutment or impost; the commencement of curvature in an arch.

1726 *Leoni Alberti's Archit.* II. 38/2 Columns of height sufficient to reach to the spring of their Arches. 1772 C. *Hutton Bridges* 63 When the arch stones only are laid, and the pier built no higher than the spring. 1864 *Boutell Her. Hist. & Pop. xix.* (ed. 3) 317 The arches recede inwards from their spring from the Circlet. 1875 *Merviale Gen. Hist. Rome* lxxix. (1877) 670 There remain on the face of the Palatine some indications of what may have been the spring of the first arch.

attrib. 1735 J. *Price Stone-Br. Thames & The Piers*, . . . under the Chapel, or Spring Stones, have a Square Course. 1825 J. *Nicholson Operat. Mechanic* 539 The supports of an arch are called the spring walls. 1859 T. H. *Turner Dom. Archit.* III. ii. vii. 312 But there are the spring-stones of a fan-tracery vault.

¶ b. The rise of an arch; the ascent or slope of a bridge.

1753 *Seals Mag.* Aug. 422/1 The arch.. was fifty-five feet wide, and had but eight feet of spring. 1886 *Stevenson Kidnapped* xxvi, An old, hobbling woman.. set forth again up the steep spring of the bridge.

21. a. *techn.* (See quot. 1825.) Also *attrib.*

1825 J. *Nicholson Operat. Mechanic* 601 The bevel by which the edge of the plank is reduced from the right angle when the plank is sprung, is termed the spring of the plank. 1842 *Gwilt Archit. Gloss.* *Spring Bevel of a Rail*, the angle made by the top of the plank, with a vertical plane touching the ends of the railpiece, which terminates the concave side.

b. *Naut.* The sheer, the upward curvature or rise, of the deck planking of a vessel or boat.

So G. *spring and sprung*.

1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnrl.* I. 353/1 The reason why she has such an extraordinary sheer or spring in the fore part of her upper deck. 1881 *Standard* 9 Aug. 6/3 The boat is high at the bow and stern, being built with what is known as a good sprung.

V. 22. An elastic contrivance or mechanical device, usually consisting of a strip or plate of steel (or a number of these) suitably shaped or adjusted, which, when compressed, bent, coiled, or otherwise forced out of its normal shape, possesses the property of returning to it.

Springs vary greatly in form, size, and use, but are used chiefly for imparting or communicating motion (either by gradual unwinding, as in the spring of a clock or watch, or by sudden release), for regulating or controlling movement, or for lessening or preventing concussion.

. Cf. G. *springfeder*, *Da. veer*, *Da. fjær*, *Sw. fjäder*.

a. In a clock, watch, etc., or in general use. 1428 *Aets Privy Council* (1834) III. 289 Item for amending of the spryng of the barell [of a clock] vjs. viij d. [1472 in *Rogers Agric. & Prices* (1882) IV. 622 A spring to a clock is purchased by King's College, Cambridge, for 2d.] 1598 *Florio, Molla*, a wheele of a clocke that moueth all the rest called the spring. 1599 T. *Moufret Silkwoones* 35 Ingenious Germane, how didst thou convey Thy Springs, thy Scures, thy rowells, and thy flie? 1611 *Shaks. Cymb.* ii. ii. 47 To th' Truncke againe, and shut the spring of it. 1677 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* ii. 28 The Spring h forces the Bolt forwards when it is shot back with the Key. 1773

London Gaz. No. 5155/4 A Gold Watch...going with a Spring, Without Fusey, Chain or String. 1777 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 956 The quickness or slowness of the vibrations of the balance depend not solely upon the action of the great spring, but chiefly upon the action of the spring *a, b, c*, called the spiral spring. 1825 *Scott Talism.* xii. At the same time was heard the sound of a spring or click, as when a crossbow is bent. 1860 *DICKENS Uncomm. Trav.* xiv. One...rap was tapped that might have been a spring in Mr. Testator's easy-chair to shoot him out of it. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2275/4 A helical spring has coils of decreasing diameter as they approach the center.

b. In a carriage, coach, or other vehicle.

1665 *Perry's Diary* 5 Sept. After dinner comes Colonel Blunt in his new chariot made with springs. 1706 *London Gaz.* No. 4235/3 The sole benefit of making and vending certain Steel Springs he hath...invented for ease of Persons riding in Coaches. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 72 Short light springs which contain but few plates, have frequently no hoops. 1837 W. B. ADAMS *Carriages* 117 What is technically understood in carriages by the term 'spring' is a plate or plates of tempered steel properly shaped to play in any required mode. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 1371 The elliptic springs, upon which nearly all carriages are now mounted.

23. fig. That by which action is produced, inspired, or instigated; a moving, actuating, or impelling agency, cause, or force; a motive.

Frequent from 1700, either with direct allusion to the literal sense (a), or in a more indefinite use (b) which is sometimes not clearly distinguishable from sense 3.

(a) 1616 S. WARD *Coal. fr. Altar* (1627) 41 They ascribe it either to vain glory, or coquetsness; the only springs that set their wheels on going. 1682 *DRYDEN Abs. & Achil.* 409 By these the Springs of Property were bent, and wound so high, they Crack'd to the Government. 1720 *OZELL Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. xii. 214 The Springs Pompey set at work to deprive all the Commanders of the Commonwealth of their Posts. 1748 *GEDDES Compos. Autents* 15 The spring, the just tone of the soul, is broke. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett.* to People 61 These men are yet more able...to put all the springs of a perfect culture in motion. 1825 J. CORMACK *Abol. Fem. Infanticide General* xiv. 278 The springs of this mighty political engine, however, have, generally speaking, already lost their elasticity. 1863 *KINGLAKE Crimea* (1869) I. xiv. 255 Morny...prepared to touch the springs of that wondrous machinery by which a clerk can dictate to a nation. 1872 *BAGHOT Physics & Pol.* 162 At once the fatal clog is removed, and the ordinary springs of progress...begin their elastic action.

(b) 1691 *RAY Creation* (1714) 47 What is the Spring and principal Efficient of this Reciprocity. 1727 J. KEILL *Antiq. Oceany* (1738) 150 Secretion is the Spring of all the animal Functions. 1739 *Dr. Fox Cruse* i. (Globe) 177 A strange Impression upon the Mind, from we know not what Springs, and by we know not what Power. 1774 *FRANKLIN Ess. Wks.* 1840 II. 385 The spring or movement of such intercourse is...gain, or the hopes of gain. 1830 S. SMITH in *Edin. Rev.* XV. 309 Instead of hanging the understanding of a woman upon walls...we would make it the first spring and ornament of society. 1853 *MERIVALE Rom. Rep.* ii. (1867) 39 The love of gold was the sordid spring of the most brilliant enterprises of the republic. 1871 *LOWELL Pope Wks.* 1890 IV. 31 The exposé of those motives...whose spring is in institutions and habits of purely worldly origin.

b. Freq. const. of action (or conduct).

1722 *WOLLASTON Relig. Nat. ix.* 173 The springs of all human actions. 1779 *FORREST Voy. N. Guinea* 285 It is difficult...to come at the true springs of action. 1806 *SURR Winter in London* III. 174 Whether public zeal and patriotic motives, were the springs of his lordship's conduct. 1850 *MERIVALE Rom. Rep.* ii. (1865) I. 73 The real springs of human action were unknown to him, or disregarded by him. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* II. iii. 518 Numerous springs of action and modes of feeling which neither interest nor reason could be shown to evolve.

c. In the phr. *springs of life*.

1728-46 *THOMSON Spring* 329 Whilesickly damps, and cold autumnal fogs, Hung not, relaxing, on the springs of life. 1839 *SCOTT Lett. in Lockhart* (1839) IV. viii. 268 A grief of that calm and concentrated kind which...gradually wastes the springs of life.

† d. A device; a trick or artifice. *Obs. rare.*

1753 *MISS COLLIER Art Torment* II. iii. (1811) 164 This method of granting favours in a disgusting manner, is one of our chief springs, and must be practised in as many connections as you possibly can introduce it.

24. Naut. A rope put out from the end or side of a vessel lying at anchor, and made fast to the cable. (So *G. spring, springtau.*)

1744 J. PHILIPS *Frail. Exped. Anson* 156 We clapt a Spring on the Sheet-cable to prevent her from swinging. 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* iii. xlviii. (1762) I. 219 We were obliged to put a spring on our cable, in order to bring our guns to bear on them. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780), *Spring* is...a rope passed out of one extremity of a ship and attached to a cable proceeding from the other, when she lies at anchor. 1800 *Hull Advertiser* 16 Aug. 1/4 A gun-hrig...moored with springs on her cables. 1836 *MARRVAT Midst. Easy* xxx. He had warped round with the springs on his cable, and had recommenced his fire upon the Aurora. 1882 *NARES Seaman'ship* (ed. 6) 202 Slip the cable, and then the spring.

attrib. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 94 The French fleet...moored on spring cables.

b. (See *quots.*)

1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780), *Spring* is likewise a rope reaching diagonally from the stern of a ship to the head of another which lies along-side or abreast of her, at a short distance. *Ibid.*, Springs of this sort are...occasionally applied from a ship to a wharf or key. 1857 *SMITH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Spring*, a hawser laid out to some fixed object to slue a vessel proceeding to sea.

attrib. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Spring-line*, in a ponton-bridge, a line passing diagonally from one ponton to another.

25. attrib. a. Simple attrib. in various senses,

esp. 'fitted with a spring or springs', 'acting like a spring', 'of or pertaining to a spring', as *spring-armor*, *balance*, *-bar*, *-barrel*, *-bed*, etc.

The number of these is very great, and only the more important are illustrated here. Others are recorded and explained by *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, and in recent *Dicts.*

1666 W. DERRIAM *Artific. Clock-m.* 2 Next for the Spring. That which the Spring...laps about, in the middle of the Spring-box, is the 'Spring-Arbor'. A 1788 *IMISON Sch. Arts* I. 273 At the top of the spring-arbor, is the endless-screw, and its wheel. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 385 'Spring-balance', a machine in which the elasticity of a spring of tempered steel is employed as a means of measuring weight or force. 1889 *Science-Gossip* XXV. 36 If a body were resting on a delicate spring balance. 1896 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 394 The 'Spring-bar' to which the stirrup-leather is attached, and which easily allows this part of the saddle...to be set at liberty the moment the rider is hung by it. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Spring-bar*, a bar parallel with the axle and resting upon the middle of the elliptic spring. 1881 W. E. DICKSON *Organ-Build.* v. 65 The spring-bar has a slip of wood...glued or bradded to it. 1850 *DEMISON Clock & Watch-m.* 110 It is all wound off the 'spring barrel' on to a fusee. 1846 *HOLTZAPFEL Turning* II. 913 The cloth...passes from a roller over a round bar, and comes in contact with the 'spring bed', which is a long elastic plate of steel, fixed to the framing of the machine. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, *Spring-bed*, an elastic or air mattress. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* Brit. II. No. 3579, Russell's Camp Hospital Spring Bed or Dhoolee Stretcher. 1882 *MISS BRADDON Nat. Royal* III. vi. 102 Jessie Bridgeman touched a 'spring bell' on the tea-table. 1785 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1899) II. 74 Your 'spring-block' for assisting a vessel in sailing cannot be tried here. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Spring-block*, a common block...connected to a ring-bolt by a spiral spring. 1634 in *Archaeol.* (1853) XXXV. 199 One two-leaf wyndow with longe bolt, 'springe houl', and staples. 1703 R. NEVE *City & C. Purchaser* 31 Ironmongers distinguish those for House-building, intn. 'Plate, Round, and Spring Bolts'. 1829 *SCOTT Ann. of G.* xvi. 'Enter here then, gentlemen,' said the jailor, undoing the spring-holt of a heavy door. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 289 These fit over spring bolts projecting on either side from a block. 1693 *London Gaz.* No. 2866/4 Both wearing light hob Wigs, and...Camblet Coats...with new 'Spring Boots, and Spurs. 1776 R. DANIEL in *Abridg. Specif. Patents*, *Weaving App.* III. (1876) 1 New kind of boots called spring boots. 1666 W. DERRIAM *Artific. Clock-m.* 2 That which the Spring lies in, is the 'Spring-hox'. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 500 The chain, which requires to be uncoiled from the spring-hox. 1888 *JACOB Printers' Vocab.* 130 *Spring-box*, the receptacle at the head of the press holding the spring which acts on the bar-handle. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, *Spring-braces*, elastic suspenders for men's trousers. 1888 *JACOB Printers' Vocab.* 130 'Spring brass', rules cast in flexible brass—the reverse of 'soft' or 'bending' brass rule. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnrl.* I. 408/1, I claim, as my invention or improvement in carriages...the peculiar adaptation of 'spring huffers and spring fastenings'. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 46 'Spring callipers'...are useful when it is desired to retain a measurement. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 595 It terminates in a handle furnished with a 'spring-catch'. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 273 The shutter...is held by a spring catch. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 425/1 On the large plate P, is a 'spring-click'. 1888 *RUTLEY Rock-Forming Mtn.* 18 The most generally useful contrivances are 'spring clips'. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 67 There are some 'Spring Clocks and Watches, so contriv'd by Art as to lose no Time in winding. 1829 *Chapman's Phys. Sci.* 92 The wheels in the spring clocks and in watches are urged on by the force of a spiral spring. 1850 *DEMISON Clock & Watch-m.* 109 This inequality of force is removed in English spring clocks and watches. 1804 T. W. FOX *Mech. Weaving* ix. 259 'Spring cords'...consist of two wooden end-pieces...into which two wires...are driven. 1780 *Mirror* No. 80, The Elastic Cushion and 'Spring Curls, which...are as natural and becoming...[as] the natural hair itself. 1858 *GREENER Gunmry* 323 'Take a 'spring cushion (something like the spring machine found at all fairs for testing the force of a man pressing against it). 1883 *GRESLEY Glass. Coal-m.* 232 'Spring-dart, an arrow or fish-headed boring tool for extricating a lost implement, or for withdrawing lining tubes. 1873 *SPOX Workshop Receipts* Ser. 1. 3/1 The differences of the distances...may be measured by 'spring dividers. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2750 The 'spring-dog' is depressed by a lever. 1886 J. BARROWMAN *Sc. Mining Terms* 63 *Spring-dog*, a spring hook used on a winding or haulage rope. 1826 *SCOTT Woodstock* xiv. He would have Woodstock a trap...the 'spring-fall which should bar their escape. 1838 'Spring fastening (see *Spring buffer*). 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 136 The danger attending the use of the 'spring-flask in shooting. 1895 *Strand Mag.* 113 In the Hall a 'spring floor has been laid over the ordinary hard oak boards. 1846 *BRITTAN Tr. Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 374 Place in the wound either a canula, or a 'spring forceps whose branches hold its edges open. 1867 *SMITH Sailor's Word-bk.*, 'Spring-Fortlock, one jagged or split at the point, thereby forming springs to prevent its drawing. 1797 J. CURR *Coal Viewer* 67, 2 of them [double spring beams] go 18 or 20 inches through the main wall for the convenience of fixing the outside 'spring frame. 1780 *Mirror* No. 68, The last time I came from London I brought down a parcel of 'spring garters. 1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnrl.* IV. 131/1 A full description of the four instruments employed...to determine the pressure of the steam...namely, the barometer-gauge, and the 'spring-gauge. 1850 *HOLTZAPFEL Turning* III. 1254 Long conical holes, such as axletree boxes, are sometimes ground upon the 'spring grinder. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* III. xxii. (Roxb.) 277 The second is a 'Spring Hooke, or Springer; it is a kind of double Hook with a spring...which being struck into the mouth of any fish, the 2 hooks fly asunder, and so keeps the fish mouth open. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* Brit. II. No. 6089, Spring hooks, curb chains, pole chains. 1883 *GRESLEY Glass. Coal-m.* 232 *Spring hook*, an iron hook attached to the end of a winding capstan, or crab rope, fitted with a spring for closing the opening, and thus preventing the kibble, &c., from falling off. 1835-6 *OWEN in Todd's Cycl. Anal.* I. 287/2 It has been denied that the 'spring-joint [of

birds] ever exists at the knee. 1901 P. MARSHALL *Metal-w. Tools* 14 In this pattern the legs have a spring joint at the top which tends to keep them apart. 1835 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 325 With the mortar and levigating stone, a 'spring-knife is very useful. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 323 The turner giving the rotation by means of the treadle and 'spring-lath attached to the ceiling. 1852 *SEIDEL Organ* 128 The palate, together with its spring, must be taken out. For this purpose an instrument called a 'spring lever is used. 1858 'Spring machine (see *spring cushion* above). 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, 'Spring-matress, one having metallic springs beneath the hair or moss filling. 1843 *HOLTZAPFEL Turning* I. 135 When the elastic tool, or 'spring passer' has been compressed...it is put in motion. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 16 The workman takes what he calls a 'spring piercer, a tool...consisting of two somewhat elastic steel blades. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, 'Spring-pin, in the English practice, a rod between the springs and axle-boxes, to regulate the pressure on the axles. 1881 *GREENER Gun* 263 It...may be removed by completely turning out the spring pin. 1837 W. B. ADAMS *Carriages* 123 The elasticity of a 'spring plate somewhat resembles the elasticity of a common cane. 1888 *JACOB Printers' Vocab.* 130 'Spring points, these are a special kind of press points which assist in throwing the sheet off the spur of the point as printed. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 87 The cumbersome wooden frame-work of the old forges, including the timber, 'spring-pole and hammer beam. 1837 *HEBERT Engin. & Mech. Encycl.* II. 814 The string is fastened to the end of the spring-pole in a similar manner. 1883 *GRESLEY Glass. Coal-m.* 233 *Spring pole*, a fire pole having considerable elasticity, to which the boring rods are suspended. 1662 II. MORE *Antid. Ath.* ii. 10 Which Pressure (as in all flexible Bodies that have a 'Spring-power in them) is perpetual. 1853 *USE Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) II. 831 The action of the 'spring-presser is to consolidate the roving. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 103 Its shape is not very unlike to a sort of 'Spring-Purse (as they are called) which many People use. 1701 *London Gaz.* No. 3739/4 A striped Silk Spring-Purse. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 57. 162 A hundred 'spring rattles would not realise the noise. 1850 *DEMISON Clock & Watch-m.* 239, I have lately seen some small French clocks with a 'spring remontoire on the second wheel. 1836-7 *DICKENS Sk. Boz.* Tales I, There were meat-safe-looking blinds, and 'spring-rollerblinds. 1887 *SMITH Art Painting* (ed. 2) 11 With a fine 'Spring-Saw, cut it into scantlings. 1778 *Life T. Boulter* 57 A certain sum to procure some spring saws. 1818 *SCOTT Hri. Mill.* xxxiii. She had procured...a spring-saw for me. 1867 *SMITH Sailor's Word-bk.*, 'Spring-scraper, a steel-pronged tool to search for defects in the hoise of a gun. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, 'Spring-seat, a chair or couch with a spring in it. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* Brit. II. No. 4721, Elliptical spring-seat saddle, and tree showing action of spring. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Spring Seat*, the support for the lower part of a spring, shaped according to circumstances. 1839 T. C. HOLLAND *Brit. Angler's Man.* v. (1841) 124 The 'spring-snap was formerly much in use. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 256 The 'Spring Snap-Bait is...composed of a case which connects and keeps in place the shanks of the hooks...but which, when drawn out, expand by their own elasticity. *Ibid.*, The snap-hook is either the plain or the 'spring snap-book. 1864 *Altezzaun* 27 Feb. 294 Pulling the door quickly after them, so as to have the 'spring-sneek in the brass lock. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 266 Upon the glass arm is cemented a piece of brass r, containing a 'spring socket. 1871 *VOYLE Mill. Dict.* (ed. 2), 'Spring spike, in artillery, a spike with a spring attached to it, used for rendering a gun temporarily unserviceable. 1837 W. B. ADAMS *Carriages* 126 Leathern harness...were supported by a bracket or buttress of iron called the 'Spring Stay'. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 125 *Spring-stay*, a preventer-stay, to assist the regular one. 1867 *SMITH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Spring-Stays*, are rather smaller than the stays, and are placed above them, being intended as substitutes should the main one be shot away. 1833 *LOUDON Encycl. Archil.* 84 To put an oak solid two-light proper frame...with...spring-stay-irons (irons to keep the window open) to the back kitchen. 1837 W. B. ADAMS *Carriages* 135 For this reason it would be advantageous to use 'spring-steel in lieu of iron. 1843 *HOLTZAPFEL Turning* I. 192 Its superior elasticity also adapts it to the formation of springs; some kinds of steel are prepared expressly for the same under the name of spring-steel. 1868 *JOYSSON Metals* 78 When blistered steel has to be drawn out or reduced by the rolls, it forms 'spring steel'. 1880 W. CARNEGIE *Pract. Trapping* 50 Arrange the nooses in such a manner that if one of them or the crutched stick is touched the latter falls, and releasing the crosspiece, the 'spring-stick flies up, and the bird with it. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Ser. III. 74/2 The 'spring-studs must of course be insulated from the clock-plate. 1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) III. 2171 To remove these inconveniences, some needles are made of one piece of steel of a 'spring temper. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2061 They are polished, and then brought to 'spring temper' by heating. 1839 *USE Dict. Arts* 579 This opening is then enlarged, by introducing the blade of a pair of 'spring-tongs. 1859 R. HUNT *Guid. Mus. Pract. Geol.* (ed. 2) 103 Several of the tools for glass-making are exhibited...the 'spring tool, the shears, &c. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, 'Spring-tool, the light tongs of the glass-blower whereby handles and light objects are grasped. 1616 *SURF. & MARKH. Country Farme* 648 Some 'spring-trappes, to snidle or halter either bird or beast. 1800 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Belinda* xxii. A man whose leg had...been caught in the spring-trap. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 80 There is generally some covert meaning in the names of Aristophanes...his readers' feet are always treading on spring-traps. 1710 *ANNISON Tattler* No. 224 P 5 Little cuts and figures, the invention of which we must ascribe to the Author of 'Spring-Trusses. 1790 *Ann. Reg.* Hist. 115/2 Among these arms were some walking sticks with 'spring-tucks concealed within them. 1714 *MANDEVILLE Fab. Bees* (1733) II. 177 If he was wholly unacquainted with the nature of a 'spring-watch...has...the advantage...of being firmer, and less liable to be out of repair, than any locking where 'spring-work is used. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 299 'Spring work', that is, any articles in which springs are introduced.

Aristophanes, Acharn. 558 *note*. Alcibiades, who, on the mother's side, was sprung from Cossyra. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 36 T'bou, sprung of the seed of the seas As an ear from a seed of corn. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. 229 Adeliza of Löwen, sprung from those lands kindred in blood and speech with England.

transf. a 1300 K. Horn 548 (Camb.), We heþ kniþtes þonge Of o dai al isprunge [Harl. alle to day ysprunge].

b. In other uses.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 337 Per ssolle kinges come and sprunge of þi blod. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5599 Þe kinges kin i sal vn-do, O quam sprang of þe sauveur. c 1386 CHAUCER *Parv. T.* 761 Of such seed as cherles spryngeng, of soch seed spryngeng lordes. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cii. 83 Moche peple sprong and come of hem. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvii. 22 Our wicht invinsable Sampson sprang the fra. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. x. 8 But whence they sprong, or how they were hegot, Vneath is to assure. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* i. xxv. 80 From him sprang two families or linages. 1665 DRYDEN & HOWARD *Ind. Queen* ii. i. You grieve to see Your young Prince glorious, 'cause he sprang from me. 1720 OZELL *Vertol's Rom. Rep.* i. 1. 3 He consecrated it to the God of War, from whom he would have it thought he sprang. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* i. 1, From this Philip's bed Two Alexanders spring. 1779 *Mirror* No. 32. His father having sprung nobody knows whence. 1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lex.* 138 Enlarged vesicles that have sprung from a primitive molecule. *Ibid.* 225 Ovid replenishes his post-diluvian world with animals that sprang up out of the earth. 1850 IRVING *Goldsmith* i. 18 He sprang from a respectable, but by no means a thrifty stock. 1851 FANNAN *Darkn. & Dawn* ii. His face was stamped with all the nobility of the Domitian race from which he sprang.

c. To come into being. Also with additions as *forth, to life*.

1657 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 334 Mean while The World shall burn, and from her ashes spring New Heav'n and Earth. 1784 COWPER *Task* iii. 769 Springs a palace in its stead, But in a distant spot. 1833 I. BUSBY *Lucretius* i. 1. 1055 Nought that beneath the ethereal concave grows, Had sprang to life, or to perfection rose. 1837 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* x. xviii. The winds..., as before Those winged things that sprang forth, were void of shade. 1820 BYRON *Juan* iii. lxxvii. i. The isles of Greece!... Where Delos rose, and Phœbus sprung!

d. To arise as an offshoot from a society.

1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* i. 1. 114 The Monophysites [were] a sect which sprung from the Eutychians. 1847 PRANOI *tr. Cesare Cantù, Reform. Eur.* i. 214 From the Order of the Benedictines there sprang the Maurines.

II. To grow (*up*); to increase or extend in height or length; to grow out from some thing or part.

1282 WYCLIF *Dan.* vii. 20 Of ten bornes whiche it hadde in the hed, and of the tother that was sprungen vp. 12400 *Morte Arth.* 3265 The spekes... The space of a spere lengthe springande fulle faire. c 1440 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* xii. 572 Ley vnder laure, and flakis vplet springe [glossed exurgere]. 1485 *Bk. St. Albans, Hawking* c. ij. Yet have I sene sum fowkys take hem owe of newe when the sarcell were bot halfe i-sprunge. 1674 RAY *Coll. Words* 115 The cake of Silver after it grows cold springs or rises up into branches. 1882 VINES *tr. Sachs' Bot.* 544 Three or five large broad protuberances... spring from the periphery of the floral axis.

b. To attain to a certain height or point by growth. Also *fig.*

1400 *Rom. Rose* 6054 Therof alle perseners he we, And tellen folk where so we go, That man thurgh us is sprongen so. 1530 PALSGR. 730 Howe you be spronge sythe I sawe you. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 51 According to the height that I would have the Hedge to spring. 1627 MAY *Lucan* vi. 128 Come as yet not sprong To the full height. 1661 J. DAVIES *Civ. Warres* 365 They could not digest to see a young spring... sprung up to be a commander. a 1861 T. WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady, Day Dream* 33 Beholdst thou Thy babe, now sprung a man?

c. Of arches, etc.: To take a curving or slanting upward course from some point of support. Also without const.

(a) 1739 C. LABELY *Piers Westm. Bridge* 8 Semi-circular Arches, springing from about 1 Foot higher than Low-water Mark. 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 12 Aug. in *Lochnagar*, Doubtless an arched roof sprung from the side walls. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 573 The inclined ridges, springing from the angles of the walls, are called hips. 1859 JEVISON *Brittany* v. 54 A fine massive round tower with a turret springing from it about halfway up its height. 1881 YOUNG *Ev. Man, his own Mechanic* § 962. 458 A wall plate is nailed to receive the rafters, one of which springs from each of the front posts.

(b) 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 14 The Arch... springs at high Water Mark. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* xi. 308 The piers rise until the arch begins to spring.

d. In pa. pple.: Set out, extended.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Edue.* IV. 351/1 The ribs must be well 'sprung' from the spine.

12. With *up*. Of a breeze: To begin to blow.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. (Globe) 479 A Breeze of Wind springing up the same Evening, we weighed and set Sail for the Brasils. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. (ed. 4) 349 When a gale sprung up, it constantly blew off the land. 1805 NELSON 25 Sept. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. 50 As the breeze is now springing up from the NW. 1877 MISS A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* v. 111 By and by a little breeze springs up.

****Transitive senses.**

IV. 13. *†a.* To sprinkle (a liquid, etc.); = SPRENGE *v.* i. Obs.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 23 Reyn is y-seie arered vpon þe hilles and anon i-spronge aboute in þe feedles. *Ibid.* V. 7 He ordeyned holy water... to be spronge in Cristen mennis hous. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 170 Whanne þou hast sewid þe wounde bineþe... þanne springe þeron poudre consolidatif. c 1440 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* i. 907 Also the fleen wol sleen, on thy pament oldreggis offe yspronge. c 1485 E. E. *Misc.* (1855) 75 Spryng of that water alle aboute.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Ocor.* 416 Spryng holy water, sing Masses for the quicke and the dead.

b. To sprinkle (a person or thing); = SPRENGE *v.* 2. Usu. const. with. Obs. exc. dial.

W Flem. *springen* is similarly employed in place of *sprengen*. See also *SPRING* *v.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isaiah* lii. 25 He shal springe manye Jentiles. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 331 Israel toke wip hem mele and flour i-spronge wip oyle. 1392 in Warner *Antiq. Culiv.* (1791) 17 Set hem adoun and spryng hem with vynegar. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 7 Bray hit a lyttelle, with water hit spryng. c 1440 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* xii. 569 Olyues that me syndeth lying crisper, With rugis drawe, in salt it is to spryng. 1519 HORMAN *Vilg.* 178h, Take a lyttel pece of erthe and spryng it with water. 1576 G. BAKER *tr. Gesner's Jewell of Health* 239 A certaine vessel... both sprongen rounde about, and covered with Chimney soote. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton. Gloss. s.v.* To spring clothes is to moisten them a little previous to ironing.

† 14. a. To grow (a beard). Obs.—

a 1330 *Chival.* 1445 A yong knight, that sprong furst berd, Of no man he nas aferd.

† b. To produce, bring forth. Obs.

1525 FITZHERNE *Husb.* § 330 There be trees wil... growe well, and spryng rote of them-selfe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 545 The same fig trees when they begin to spring leaf and look green. a 1648 L. O. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 84 A seed which will spring any thing in corrupt minds. 1692 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* iii. ii. If, as we dream, Egyptian earth, impregnated with flame, Sprung the first man.

† c. In fig. use. Also with *up*. Obs.

(a) 1475 *Paston Lett.* III. 130 If Sporde woode spryng any sylver or golde, it is my wyll that fyrst of alle ye [etc.]. 1593 LODGE *Phoenix Nest* Misc. Pieces A ij b, Striue no more, Forspoken ioyes to spring. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* i. i, Their indulgence must not spring in me a fond opinion, that he cannot erre. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Ilad* xxiv. 494 Thy tears can spring no deeds To help thee, nor recall thy son. 1649 LOVEACE *Poems* 67 When Joy wipt it [sc. the tear] off, Laughter straight sprang t' agen. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* ii. (1709) 72 He that has Such a burning Zeal, and springs such mighty Discoveries, must needs be an admirable Patriot.

(b) 1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* v. i, The too much praise... Could not but spring up blushes in my cheeks. 1639 — *Unnat. Combat* iii. iii, Nor shall the raine of your good counsell fall Upon the barren sands, but spring up fruit.

† 15. To cast out or in; to drain off. Obs.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. x. (Bodl. MS.), [The adder] hiteþ and spryngeth oute venym. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 248 Pat castyeth out synne & springeth in vertewe. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* 667 Steepe the laues in cold water, & at night spring off the water.

† 16. To cause to well up or flow out of the ground. Obs.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 2 Panne þi welle is depe ynow... for to springe watyr of grace. *Ibid.* 275 Þis grace in þe ground of equyte, Fat spryngeth vp þise vij. strems of vertuys. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 122 A well whiche... sholde spryng fayre water & swete. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 485 Lakes, some changing Copper into Iron, and causing storms, when any thing is cast into them; and others, sprung up hy Earth-quakes.

† 17. To cause to appear or rise to view. Obs.

c 1400 *Love Bonavent. Mirr.* (1908) 50 This day the sonne of iustwisnesse... sprang openly his bemes of mercy. c 1646 CRASHAW *Poems* (1904) 254 Thine was the Rosy Dawn that sprung the Day which renders all the starrs she stole away.

18. To cause (a bird, esp. a partridge) to rise from cover.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* (1580) 61 The men sprange the Birdes out of the bushes. 1575 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* ii. (1800) 4 His spaniels sprong a Partrich. 1592 LVLV *Midas* iv. iii, Thou shouldest say, start a hare, wisse the deer, spring the partridge. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. ii. iii. (1631) 240 A Hawk... when the game is sprung, comes down again, and stoopes upon a sudden. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. to Greece* vi. 260 We sprang Ducks and Snipes. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 103 F 4 Honest Will began to tell me of a large Cock-Pheasant that he had sprung in one of the neighbouring Woods. a 1793 G. WHITE *Observ. Birds in Selborne* (1833) 293 [The] land-rail... flies in a very... embarrassed manner... and can hardly be sprung a second time. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 33/1 Before the birds are sprung, he should pat and encourage the dog. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* 487/2 In October and November, the sportsman often 'springs' coveys containing birds too small to be shot.

b. In fig. contexts.

1589 [? LVLV] *Paphe w. Hatchet* (1844) 39 That there is not a better Spanniell in England to spring a couie of queanes than Martin. c 1590 GREENE *tr. Bacon* (1630) 16 Here's good game for the hawke... a couie of Cockscoves, one wise man I think would spring you it. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* v. iv. (1904) 130, I may perhaps spring a wife for you, anone. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. li. 1203 Your greedy slaving to devour... spring the game... Before y' had time to draw the Net. a 1721 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckbm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 162 Which can hardly fail of springing some game in such an ample field of fame and glory. 1774 FOOTE *Coozers* i. Wks. 1799 II. 148 What new game have you sprung? 1812 [see PLANT sb. 1].

c. To make (a horse) gallop.

1737 BRACKEN *Ferriery Impr.* (1757) II. 165 A Horse happens to be sprung out at his full Speed. 1837 ASPERLEY *Chase, Turf, & Road* (1845) 62 We always spring 'em over this stage. 1874 REYNARDSON *Down Road* (1887) 160, I must spring them a bit... or we shall never get up the Lodge Hill.

fig. 1849 DE QUINCEY *Eng. Mail Coach* i. Misc. (1854) 302 He unloosed, or, to speak by a stronger word, he *sprung*, his known resources: he slipped our royal horses like cheetahs.

19. *Naut.* Of a vessel, or those on board: To have (a mast, yard, etc.) split, cracked, or started. † Also of the wind: To cause to split.

For the phrases to *spring a butt, one's luff*, see BUTT sb. 1 and LUFF sb. 1 3-

1595 *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 11 The Exchange, a small shippe, sprong her mast, and was sunke. c 1620 Z. BOVO *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 20 A hoisterous wind... Springs the... mast. 1669 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 421/1 Off the Lizard she sprang her main Mast by the board. 1671 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xiv. § 71 The Ship in which himself was, that sprung a plank in the Indies. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 23 We sprung the Main-top-sail Yard. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 13 July 1/4 St. Joaquin... sprong her foremast... St. Paulo sprong her tiller. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arct.* Reg. i. 106 The ice which fell, struck the ship so hard, and so forcibly, that it... sprung the howspit. 1840 R. H. DANA *Def. Mast* xxxv, We snapped off three flying-jib booms...; sprung the spritsail yard.

b. To have or make (a leak) open or start.

1611 [see below.] 1624 [see LEAK sb. 1]. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* i. 17 In an hours time, we were got off, without springing the least leak. a 1721 *Prior Vicar of Bray & Sir J. More Wks.* 1907 II. 252 You would not have stopped that part of the Ship where the Leak was sprung. 1782 [see LEAK sb. 1]. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* xviii. (1872) 159 The vessel sprang a leak. 1894 *Times* (weekly ed.) 2 Feb. 91/3 After she left Swansea she sprang a leak.

fig. 1621 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* iv. i. (1620) 40 The wench has shot him betwene wind and water, and I hope sprang a lake. 1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* iii. ii, He hath sprung a leak too, Or I am cozened. a 1680 BURLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 206 His Talent has but sprung the greater Leak.

20. a. *Mil.* To explode (a mine).

1637 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) I. 112 As they had sprung there mine. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1244/2 This morning we Sprung a Mine under a Ravelin... which did considerable execution. 1712 J. JAMES *tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 108 They... blow them up, by placing... Barrels of Powder at the Foot of them, to which they give Fire... and this they call Springing a Mine. 1744 M. BISHOP *Life & Adv.* 187 They sprung several Mines and blew up a great Number of our Men. 1810 WELLINGTON in *Guw. Desp.* (1836) VI. 463 To be prepared to spring the mines in these bridges if the enemy should advance. 1894 WOLSELEY *Marborough* I. 121 The enemy sprang two mines.

fig. 1679 ALFORD *Mel. Ing.* ii. vii. 346 When we are mounted he springs his Mine, and blows us all up with his Retraction. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* ii. 119 Go, spring the mine of elevating thought. 1826 WOROSW. *Sonn. Liberty* ii. xlv. 93 He springs the husbed Volcano's mines. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxvii, I only grieve that I cannot spring it like a mine, to the destruction of them all!

b. To sound (a rattle).

Also in pres. pple. *springing* = being sprung. 1812 *Ann. Reg.* *Chron.* 26 Mr. Johnston sprung a rattle. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xix, We made him [sc. the rattlesnake] spring his rattle again, and began another attack. 1842 C. WHITEHEAD *R. Savage* (1845) III. 335 Men calling, rattles springing... doors unlocking and unbolting in every court. 1887 STEVENSON *Misadv. J. Nicholson* ii. 4 He heard the alarm spring its rattle.

21. *†a.* To start (something); to set going. Obs.

1621 SPEER *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xvi. 50 The Yorkists... thought it now a fit season to spring their practice. 1667 *Purys Diary* 20 Nov., To spring nothing in the House, nor offer anything but just what is drawn out of a man. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.*, *Cinyras & Myrrha* 153 Spruz'd with Fright, She starts, and leaves her Bed, and springs a Light.

† b. To utter or pass (bad coin); to let off (a joke). Obs.

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Lond. Lady* 80 Down Fleet-street next she rowls... To spring clip'd half-crowns in the Cuckow's Nest. 1686 F. SPENCE *tr. Varilla's Ho. Medici* 234 They saw him... not valuing to lose a Friend, rather than not have the Pleasure of springing a Witticism.

c. *collog.* To give, pay, or disburse (a sum of money); to buy (a certain amount).

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 53 It's a feast at a poor country labourer's place, when he springs six-penn'orth of fresh herrings. 1883 J. GREENWOOD *Odd People in Odd Places* 244 In hope that he might spring a few shillings more than he had promised. 1904 MAX PEMBERTON *Red Horn* xi, I'll spring one hundred pounds, sir, if you will tot it up.

d. To bring (an announcement, etc.) suddenly upon a person or persons.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 20 June 5/4 The hole-and-corner arrangement by which Sir Henry Peek's resignation was sprung upon the constituency. 1891 H. HERMAN *His Angel* 167 The threat of springing the naked facts upon the young lady. 1895 'MEHRIMAN' *Sewers* xxvii, She was one of those mothers who rule their daughters by springing surprises upon them.

e. To cast or throw suddenly.

1884 E. JENKINS *Week of Passion* I. iv. 110 He must expect to be countermined, to have a thousand ingenious obstacles sprung in his way.

22. To cause (a thing) to spring, move suddenly, fly with a jerk, etc.

1665 HOOKE *Microg.* 210 These six legs he [a flea] clitchbes up altogether, and when he leaps, he springs them all out. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 102 If but the breezy wind their floots should spring. 1828 *Examiner* 436/1 The Page's cloak had 'sprung' i. his shoulder-button. 1831 *Ibid.* 675/2 It blows a gale enough... to spring the teeth from out your jaws. 1878 C. TUTTLE *Border Tales* 73 He mounts up on the platform, and begins to spring it up and down.

fig. 1865 MEREDITH *R. Fleming* xlvii, He uttered a threat that sprang an answer from her bosom in shrieks. 1880 — *Trag. Com.* v, It sprang Clotilde a aside nearer to reality.

b. *Mil.* To shift (a weapon, etc.) smartly from one position to another.

1780 *Enycyl. Brit.* VI. 4438 Make ready: i.e. Spring the firelock briskly to the recover. 1795 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1833) 232 Carabines sprung, and unstrapped. 1833 *Reg. Instr. Cavalry* i. 29 Each man springs his ramrod as the officer passes him, and then returns it. *Ibid.* 98 The carbine is 'sprung' by the right hand seizing the swivel, and securing it through the ring. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 46 Spring arms—Two. Load.

c. To cause (some mechanism, etc.) to work with a sudden movement; to force open by pressure. 1828 LYTTON *Pelham* III. xix, Until I had hit upon the method of springing the latch, and so winning my escape from the house. 1894 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 293 The inquiring bee, on his collecting rounds, can thus see at a glance whether any particular flower has been 'sprung' or not, as we technically call it. 1897 L. H. TENNYSON *Item, Tennyson* I. 19 He would spring all their traps.

d. To apply or adjust by force applied to some elastic or resilient body.

1842 BROWNING *Gismond* xi, What says the body when they spring some monstrous torture-engine's whole strength on it? 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Apr. 307/1 Pieces of brass tube, on which are 'sprung' lengths of flexible gas tubing.

e. To bend or deflect from a straight line.

1873 *Routledge's Yng. Gentl. Mag.* July 503/2 Don't drive it in too hard, as it will 'spring' the plane-iron, and make it concave. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 28 May 8/1 It is so stiff that the utmost power of a man is required to spring it even very slightly.

23. *techn. a. Arch.* To commence the curve of (an arch).

1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 273 The level of the place, whence you begin to spring the Arch. 1807 R. C. HOARE *Tour Incl.* 498 The arches which were sprung to support it. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builtd.* 339 Impost or Springing.—The upper part... of a wall employed for springing an arch.

b. *Shipbuilding.* (See quot.)

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 151 To Spring, is to quicken or raise the sheer.

V. †24. a. —LEAP v. g. Obs.

1895 T. WASHINGTON *Tr. Nicholas's Voy.* iv. xxxi. 154 [They] sought the fairest stoned horses to spring their mares.

b. To leap over; to cover with a spring.

1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xxvi. He that would climb so lofty a tree, Or spring such a gulf as divides her from thee. 1854 *Or's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 66 The grasshoppers... being capable, with ease, of springing some hundred times their own length. 1907 J. H. PATTERSON *Man-Eaters of Tazoo* viii. 89 If the lion could spring the twelve feet which separated me from the ground.

Spring, v. 2 [f. *SPRING sb.* 1, in various senses.]

†1. *trans.* To allow (timber or ground) to send up shoots from the stools of felled trees. Obs.

1690 *Let. in Hunter MSS.* VII. No. 200, I have ordered the workmen to hedge in two Acres of Ground already sprung 2 yards high... I shall spring more if you require it.

2. *intr.* To pass or spend the season of spring at a place. *rare*—1.

1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 507 Every third man has wintered at Naples, springed at Vienna.

3. *trans.* To give spring or elasticity to.

1843 E. JONES *Poems, Sens. & Event* 115 To measureless action spring'd by her in a moment. 1875 F. J. BIRD *Dyer's Handbk.* 54 The wool will come out of this bath rather dirty and grey-looking. In order to spring it [etc.].

4. To provide or fit with a spring or springs.

1824 F. J. BARRON *Watch & Clockm.* 246 Sprung above [or] Sprung over [is] a watch in which the balance spring is attached to the staff above the balance. 1905 *Automobile Topics* 27 May 491 (Cent. Suppl.), Having learned to properly spring horse-drawn and railway carriages.

Spring, the verbal stem used in a few specific names, as *spring-beetle* (see quot.); *spring-hare*, the jumping hare of South Africa; *spring-jock*, -lobster (see quots.).

1835 J. DUNCAN *Beetles* (Nat. Lith.) 159 This operation is attended with a sharp snapping noise, which has caused these insects to be termed click-beetles, in addition to the names of skipjacks and 'spring-beetles, by which they are likewise known in England. 1900 *Daily Express* 27 June 7/1 We could hear them probing a suspicious-looking 'spring hare's burrow. 1848 *Poe. Beru. Nat. Club* II. 327 A mechanism... which... causes them to rise with a jerk, accompanied with a snapping noise, whence they have been named 'clicks' or 'spring-jacks'. 1879 E. P. WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 533 Here are to be placed the 'Spring Lobsters' (Palinuridae), the Cray-fish (Astacidae).

Springal: see *SPRINGLE sb.* 1 and *sb.* 2

Springal(d¹). Obs. exc. Hist. Forms: a. 4, 6 *springalle* (5 -al), 4 *springelle*, -ele, 5 -ell; 4 *springal* (-ol), 4, 6 -all. B. 4-5 *springald*; 6 (5 -olde), 4-6 (9) *springald* (5 -alt, -olt). [ad. OF. *springale*, -alle (cf. *ESPRINGAL*), or a. AF. *springalde* (Anglo-Lat. *springaldum*), app. f. OF. *espringuer* *SPRING v.* 1 Hence also MDu. and MHG. *springale*, MLG. *springal*.] An engine of the nature of a bow or catapult, used in mediæval warfare for throwing heavy missiles; also, a missile thrown by an engine of this kind.

a. 131. *Coer de L.* 436 The Sarenysses...schotte with arwehlaite and springalles. c1380 *Sir Feruamb.* 330 Summe springols siipe hente, & schute gleyues scherpe. c1420 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) ii, He smytheth as a stroke of a springell, for he hath gret strength in be hed and in the Body. 1523 L. D. BERNERS *Froissart* I. cxlv. 172 This castell... was well fortified with springalles, bombardes, howes, and other artillery.

B. 1305-6 in *Cat. doc. rel. Scott.* (1888) 392 Unum springal- ad ballistis et quarellis. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* xvii. 247 Springyngaldis and schotis... That ill defend castell affteris; He purvail. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 4191 And eke withynne the castelle were Springyngoldes, gunnes, bows, archers. 1422 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. 1. 95 Being at the Siege of Harflew, theresmythen with a Springol through the hede. 1568 *Graffton Chron.* II. 281 This Castell... was well fortified with Springaldes, Bombardes, Bowes, and other Artillery.

Springal(d². Now arch. Forms: a. 5 *springhold*, 6-7 *springold* (e, 6 -hold, -olte, -ol (springehole). B. 6 *springyng*, *springal*, -hald, 6-7, 9 *springald* (9 -nlt). 7. 6 *springnall*, 6-9 *springal*, -all; 8 *springale*. [Of doubtful origin; perh. a formation from *SPRING v.* 1 suggested by *precc.* In very common use from c 1500 to 1650; in 19th cent. revived by Scott.]

1. A young man, a youth, a stripling.

a. c1440 *Alph. Tales* 231 When he was a grette yong springhold, so wold kyn hym & halsse hym. 1518 WHITTON *De Heteroclitis Nom.* Aiv. Pubes, springolde. 1534 — *Tully's Offices* v. (1540) 48 Marcus Drusus, a yong springolde of synguler grauyte. 1535 *Goodly Primer, Passion* iii. A certain yong springhold that followed Christ. a 1575 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 36) 186 He banished this springehole as relagat in Fraunce. 1664 *Cotton Scarron*. i. Wks. (1725) 46 Queen Dido ravish'd to behold The Carriage sweet of this Springhold.

B. 1501 *Douglas Pal. Hon.* I. xlv, Lustie Springaldis and mony gudlie lord. 1535 *Coverdale Dan.* I. 17 God gaue now these foure springaldes connyng and lernynge. 1611 *HEAUM. & FL. Knt. Burning Pestle* II. ii, Sure the Devil, God hless us, is in this Springald. 1816 *Scott, Old Mort.* xiii, 'A pretty springald this, upon my honour!' said Claverhouse. 1824 *Byron Juan* xv. lxx, Also the younger men too: for a springald Cant, like ripe age, to gourmandise excel. 1892 *Gunter Miss Dividends* (1893) 197 This will bring your young springald down here very suddenly, I imagine.

7. 1542 *Udall Erasm. Aephe.* 123 Beholdyng a certain yong springall. 1589 [1 LVLV] *Paffe w. Hatchel* Diiij h, Springalls and vnripened youthe, whose wisdomes are yet in the blade. 1613 *Purcius Pilgrimage* (1614) 134 This was their education till 17. yeares of age; at which time they were of the second ranke of Springalls and youthe. 1693 *Drayden, exc. Juvenal* (1697) 269 Go, boast your Springal, by his Beauty court To Ills. 1720 Mrs. MANLEY *Power of Love* (1741) 242 The young Springale... promised her all she could ask. 1748-58 *MENOEZ Spr. Dames* I. xv, in *Doddley Coll. Poems* (1755) IV. 130 The Springal was in wholesom lusthed. 1819 *Scott Ivanhoe* xii, This same springal, who conceals his name... hath already gained one prize. 1890 F. W. ROBINSON *Strange Family* 68, I loved this... warm-hearted, hot-headed springal.

2. *attrib. as adj.* Youthful, adolescent.

Cf. *Cheshire dial. Springyng*, nimble, active.

a 1614 J. MELVILLE *diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 119 To he sa miser- able corrupted in the entress of his springall age. 1633 *Ford Broken Heart* III. ii, Your fiery metal, or your springal blaze Of huge reown.

† **Springant**, a. *Her. Obs.*— (See quot.)

1731 *BAILEY* (ed. 2), *Springant*,... a term apply'd to any beast in a posture ready to give a spring or leap.

Spring-beam. [f. *SPRING sb.* 1 or v. 1] The distinctive name of certain strong timbers forming part of the fittings of an engine or paddle-box.

Other senses are recorded by *Knicht Dict. Mech.*

a. 1797 J. CURR *Coal Viewer* 62 Allow proper height for the inside spring beams... and about 6 inches for the springs. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mech.* 180 In engines used for this purpose there are two pieces of wood, called spring-beams, placed across each end of the beam. 1823 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal-m.* 232 *Spring beams*, two stout parallel timber beams built into a Cornish pumping-engine-house, nearly on a level with the engine beam.

b. 1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnrl.* VI. 70/1 They have no connexion with the spring-beam or frame of the paddle-hoxes. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 310 The projecting ends of the paddle-beams with a fore and aft beam of wood fitted between them, called a spring beam.

Spring-board. [f. *SPRING sb.* 1 or v. 1]

1. A projecting board or plank, from the end of which a person jumps or dives. Also *fig.*

1866 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 659 A long swimming bath... with spring board to jump off. 1885 Mrs. LYNN LINTON *Chr. Kirkland* III. 223 The spring-board whence she took her next leap into the arena of insolence. 1887 *Contemp. Rev.* May 717 He uses truth simply as a spring-board whence to jump into a region created by his own fancy. *attrib.* 1898 *Daily News* 31 Mar. 8/6 The display concluded with an exhibition of springboard diving.

2. An elastic board used to assist in vaulting.

1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 1900 *Daily News* 24 Sept. 6/3 With the aid of a spring-board he vaults with ease over nine men placed in a row.

3. U.S. A board on which a wood-feller stands when working at some height from the ground.

1833 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 200/2 These [holes] were intended for the insertion of their iron-shod 'spring-boards'—pieces of flexible planking... upon which they were to stand while chopping at a height too great to reach from the ground.

4. U.S. A light kind of vehicle.

1883 *STEVENSON Silverado* Sp. 174 A couple in a waggoo, or a dusty farmer on a spring-board toiling over the 'grade' to... Calistoga.

|| **Springbok**. Also 8-9-bock, 9-boc. [Cape Du., f. *springen* to spring + *bok* goat, antelope.] A species of antelope, *Antelope eunchores*, abounding in South Africa, characterized by a habit of springing almost directly upwards when excited or disturbed. Cf. *SPRINGER* 3 b.

a. 1775 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 283 We saw some herds of the spring-bocks, a species of antelope. 1777 *FORSTER Voy. round World* I. 84 The spring-bock... live in vast herds in the interior part of Africa. 1827 *GRIFFITH tr. Cuvier* IV. 17 The Springbok, or Pouched Gazelle. 1871 *DARWIN Desc. Man* II. xviii. (1890) 509 The spring-boc... has rather short upright horns.

B. 1798 G. FORSTER *tr. Sparmann's Voy. Cape G. Hope* (1786) II. 83 This animal, which is called by the colonists Spring-bok. 1834 *PRINGLE Afr. Sk.* I. A tame springbok

followed him. 1890 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 18/1 The extraordinary manner in which springboks are capable of springing is best seen when they are chased by a dog. 1880 *Silver & Co's S. Afr.* (ed. 3) 171 Immense migratory troops of the graceful spring-bok also cover these plains.

attrib. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Aug. 3/2 A most successful attempt to bring springbok venison fresh to Eogland.

Springbuck. Anglicized form of *precc.*

1775 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 312 They informed us, they had seen great flocks of the spring bucks. 1824 *Buchell Trav.* I. 290 Numbers of that beautiful antelope, the Springbuck, were seen. 1857 *LIVINGSTONE Missionary Trav.* 3. *Africa* v. 103 We saw the last portion of a migration of springbucks. 1887 R. HAGGARD *Jess* x, A couple of dozen or so of graceful yellow springbuck.

attrib. and *comb.* 1895 J. G. MILLAS *Breathfr. Veldt* 23 The most... successful springbuck shooter of Beaufort West. *Ibid.* 24 A springbuck hunt.

Spring-cleaning. [f. *SPRING sb.* 1 b.] The general cleaning of a house, etc., usually performed in the spring. Also *attrib.*

1887 J. ASHBY STERRY *Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 153 Spring cleaning's a terrible bore! 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 73 Things were in a spring-cleaning confusion.

Hence **Spring-clean v.**; **Spring-cleaner**.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 15 July 3/1 There are few points of mutual sympathy between the poet and the spring-cleaner. 1894 *Daily News* 21 Apr. 6/6 Houseboat-owners are at present busily engaged in painting and spring-cleaning their craft.

Springe (springdz), *sb.* Also 3, 6 *sprenge*, 5 *sprynge*, 7-8 *sprindge*. [app. repr. OE. **springez*, related to *SPRENGE v.* and *SPRING v.* 1 Cf. the later *SPRING sb.* 2]

1. A snare for catching small game, esp. birds.

a. c1250 *Owl & Night.* 1066 Pi song mai beo so booge genge, Pat bu schalt whippen on a spreng. 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* xiv. xliii, Pere beþ manye foulers þat leggeþ and setteþ nettes, springes and grenes. 1594 *BARNFIELD Aff. Shepherd* II. ix. (Arb.) 13 Wilt thou set springes in a frostie Night To catch the long-billed Woodcocke and the Snype? 1598 *Sylvester Dn Bartas* II. ii. 11, *Babylon* 93 He in former quests did use Cals, pit-fals, toyls, sprenges, and hails and glews. 1653 W. RAMSEY *Astrol. Restored* 187 It addeth vigour to the Springes, Nets, Dogs, &c. 1727 *SWIFT Gulliver* iv. ii, I sometimes made a shift to catch a rabbit, or bird, by springes made of Yahoos' hair. 1760 W. COXE *Nurs. Disc.* 77 The skios of guillotinot [sic] and puffin, which they catch with springes. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 189 Springes are, I believe, always set to standing wood. 1841 *MARRVAT Poacher* ii, Joey could set a springe. 1908 *Sir H. JOHNSTON Greiffell & the Congo* II. xxvii. 762 They also make use of springes of raphia rind.

B. 1615 *CHAPMAN Odyss.* xxii. 570 A Mauls, or a Pygeon... caught with a Springe, or Net. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Part.* v. 94 Nor Birds the Springdes fear, nor Stags the Toils. 1712-4 *POPE Rape Lock* II. 25 With hairy Springdes we the Birds betray.

2. *fig. a.* In allusions to the catching of wood-cocks.

a. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* I. iii. 115, I, Springes to catch Wood-cocks. 1613 H. PARROT (title), *Laquet Ridiculos*, or Springes for Woodcocks. 1668 *DRYDEN Even. Love* II. i, So, there's one woodcock more to the springe. 1822 *SHELLEY Chas. I.* II. 39 An idiot in lawn sleeves and a rochet setting springes to catch woodcocks. 1877 *TENNYSON Harold* II. ii, We hold our Saxon woodcock in the springe, But he begins to flutter. B. 1611 *MIDDLETON & DEKKER Roaring Girl* D. 3 Wks. 1873 *II.* 188 Here's the springe I ha set to catch this woodcocke in. 1663 *DRYDEN Wild Gallant* II. 15a, Alas, poor Woodcock, dost thou go a Birding! Thou hast e'eo set a Spridge to catch thy own Neck.

b. In other contexts.

612 *WEBSTER White Devil* v. vi. 132 O I am caught with a springe. 1698 *FARQUHAR Love & a Bottle* I, And have your ladies no springes to catch 'em in? 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) III. lvi. 309, I had not drawn my springdes close about her. a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Reign Geo. III* (1845) I. xix. 276 The lawyers on either side were employed in discovering springes or loop-holes. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* II. 1096 Shall I pardon you if thus you have caught me with a cruel springe? 1875 *JOYCE Plate* (ed. 2) I. 222 He wanted to catch me in his springes of words.

Springe (springdz), *a. ? dial.* Active, agile.

App. not recorded in actual dial. use.

1859 *Geo. ELIOT A. Bede* xxv, The lissom'st springest fellow I the country. 1861 — *Silas Marner* xi, The Squire's pretty springe, considering his weight.

Springe (springdz), *v.* 1 [f. *SPRINCE sb.*]

1. *trans.* To catch in a springe or snare. Also *refl.* *Freq. fig.*

1a 1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Q. of Corinth* iv. iii, We springe our selves, we sink in our own bogs. 1812 *COMBE Syntax, Picturesque* xv, And what's still worse, he'll springe a bare. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* viii. 928 An active poacher... tired of springing game so long upon my acres. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* CL. 243/1 Vast quantities of snipe... are netted or springed.

2. *intr.* To set snares.

1895 *OWEN & BOULGER The Country Feh.* 54 The poor people springe for him [the snipe] in the moister parts.

Springe, *v.* 2 Now *dial.* [var. of *SPRENGE v.*]

intr. To sprinkle water.

1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuff* Wks. (Grosart) V. 286 Our Norwich... was a poore fisher towne, and the sea spawled and springed up to her common staytes. [Cf. *Forby Voc. E. Anglia* (a 1825) 321 *Springe*, to spread lightly; to sprinkle.]

Springed (springd), *pp. a.* [f. *SPRING sb.* 1 or v. 2]

1894 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 44 First and second carriages... both being swung on wheels at each end, and well cushioned and springed.

† **Springel.** *Obs.* Also 5 springill, spryn-gil(l) [app. f. *SPRING* v.¹ The suffix may be after med. L. *aspergillum*.] A sprinkler for holy water. Also *Comb.* in *springel-stick*.

13. *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* xxxvii. 730 Siben be wole wif springel-stikke ziuen boly water abouten bikke. c. 1400 *Beryn* 138 A monk, þat toke be spryngill with a manly chere. *Ibid.* 142 The Frere feynyd fetsouly the spryngil for to bold To spryng onpon the remnaunt. 1494 *Will of Cumber* (Somerset Ho.), My grete boly water stop & the springill thersom.

Springer ¹ (sprɪŋər). [*f.* *SPRING* v.¹ So MDu. (and Du.), MLG., MHG. (and G.), Da. *springer*, MSw. (and Sw.) *springare*.]

1. † **Springer**. A source or origin. *Obs.*—

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* p. 387 Now ben thay cleped chiveteys, for als moche as thay ben chief and springers of all othere synnes.

2. a. A growing tree or plant. *rare*—

1706 EVELYN *Sylva* (ed. 4) iv. § 4 The young men and maidens. go out into the woods and coppices, cut down and spoil young springers to dress up their May-booth.

b. A variety of mushroom.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1088 *Springers*, a local name applied to the variety of *Agaricus arvensis* figured by Bulliard, and distinguished by its elongated pils, tall stem, and thinner ring.

3. a. A fish which springs or leaps; now *spec.* a newly-run salmon.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.*, *Springer*, in ichthyology a name given by authors to the grampus, or arca. 1853 *Papre Edible Fishes C. Good Hope* 27 *Mugil Multilineatus*. *Springer*; Leaping Mullet. 1886 *Field* 23 Jan. 106/2 Only one succeeded in landing a fish, viz. Tom Murphy, who got a nice *springer* [sc. salmon], weighing 13 lb. 1893 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 6/4 The newly run fish which the Irish fisherman calls a 'springer'.

b. *Zool.* The springbok. Also *springer antelope*.

1781 PENNANT *Quadr.* I. 82 The *Springer Antelope*... weighs about fifty pounds, and is rather lesser than a roebuck. 1785 G. FORSTER tr. *Sparman's Voy.* II. 139 This tract of country... harboured a considerable number of springers, quaggas, and hartbeests. 1827 GRIFFITH tr. *Cuvier* IV. 203 The *Springer Antelope*... is the largest of a small subordinate group. *Ibid.* The *Springer* resembles the Dorcas of nomenclators, but is nearly a third larger in size.

4. One who springs or leaps. Also with advs.

1775 ASH, *Springer*... one that leaps. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 254 They are also called springers, or leapers, from the agility with which they leap, rather than walk. 1828 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 89 Which is being interpreted, the Leaper, or the Springer. 1856 *N. & Q.* Ser. II. 11. 36/1 'Springers' is the name given to the 62nd regiment. 1894 DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* vii. 345 They were only leaping, springers off.

b. *dialect.* A youth.

a. 1825 in FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*.

5. *Arch.* The support from which an arch springs; the impost at each end of an arch.

1611 CORNAR, *Imposte*,... the springer of an arched gate, the moulding that bears th' arch. 1751 LABELYE *Westm. Bridge* 75 The N.W. Springers of the middle Arch. 1772 C. HUTTON *Bridges* 60 The height of the pier to the springer 28 feet. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnrl.* I. 129/2 A string-course or springer of stone for the abutments of cast-iron ribs which are to carry the crown of the arch. a. 1878 St. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 60 The ribs, all meeting in a solid springer at the foot, brought down the pressure, and deposited it firmly upon the points of support.

6. a. A spring-hook.

1688 [see *spring-hook* s.v. *SPRING* sb.¹ 25 a].

b. A springer.

1813 MONTAGU *Suppl. Ornithol. Dict.* s.v. *Woodcock*, Springers or springers are usually set in moist places on the verge of woods.

7. A cow or heifer near to calving.

1844 [see *SPRINGING* vbl. sb.¹ 8]. 1891 *Australasian* 15 Aug. 320/4 A full number of cattle yarded for the week's supply, comprising milkers, springers, and dry cows.

II. 8. a. 'One who rones game' (J.).

b. A small variety of spaniel.

1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXX. 41 A beautiful old English Springer. 1829 GLOVER *Hist. Derby* I. 136 The Springer is a lively animal, and very expert in raising woodcocks and snipes from their haunts. 1845 YOUTT *Dog* iii. 45 The largest and best breed of springers is said to be in Sussex. c. 1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* II. 132 The Springer is used for the same purpose as the Cocker, but is a larger, stronger, and steeper Dog.

attrib. 1885 *York Herald* 6 July 3/6 A springer puppy... was playing near the bouse.

9. *Springer-up* (see quot. 1859). *slang.*

1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Lab.* I. 51/2 One of these [tailors] is considered somewhat 'slop', or as a coster called him, a 'springer-up'. 1859 *Slang Dict.* 99 *Springer-up*, a tailor who sells low priced ready made clothing... The clothes are said to be 'sprung up', or 'blown together'.

10. One who fires or sets off a mine.

1851 MEREDITH *Evan Harrington* xxxi. The springers of the mine about to explode.

Springer ² [*f.* *SPRING* sb.¹ or v.²] (See quot.) 1858 *STANFORDS Diet. Trade, Springer and Liner*, a workman who puts in watch springs.

† **Springer** ³. *Obs.*— [*f.* *SPRING* v.¹ 13 or *SPRING* v.²] An instrument for sprinkling water. 1601 W. PARRY *Trav. Sir A. Shirley* 25 They have a spout or springer to spirt some part of their water upon their privy partes.

† **Springet.** *Obs.*— [*f.* *SPRING* sb.¹ 9 + -ET.] A small or young shoot.

1659 GELL *Amerdm. Eng. Tr. Bible* 236 In that springet, that sprout of righteousness, by whom... be saveth us.

Spring-flood. [*f.* *SPRING* sb.¹ + *FLOOD* sb. So Du. *springvloed*, WFr. *flood*, G. *flut*, Da. and Sw. *flod*.]

† **Spring-flood** 2. Also in fig. context. *Obs.*

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 342 Thanne shal she been euene atte fullow And spryng flood laste bothe nyght and day. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 193 Pat se mowe flowe in spryng-flood of vertues, hys vp to be hyll of heuen. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Een Springflot*, ofte *Springvloed*, a Spring-flood, or a Spring-tide.

2. A river-flood occurring in spring-time.

1823 JOANNA BAILLIE *Poems* 30 Then streams, like a spring-flood, her wealth without measure. 1853 MOODIE *Life in Clearings* 29 The spring-floods bring with them a great quantity of waste timber and fallen trees from the interior.

Springful, a. *rare*— [*f.* *SPRING* sb.¹ 2.] Abounding in, full of, springs.

1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* xiv. 306 That many spring-full place Where out of Blockey's bankes so most Fountains flowe.

† **Spring garden.** *Obs.* [*f.* *SPRING* sb.¹ 2 and 9.] a. A nursery for young plants. In quot. fig. b. A garden having concealed jets of water liable to be set in action by persons treading on the mechanism. c. A pleasure-garden frequented by the public.

In later use chiefly as the special name of popular resorts in Hyde Park and at Vauxhall.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxxvi. 431 All... have made use of... his Bookes, as of a Seminarie, a Spring-garden or Store-house of all kinds of sufficiency and learning. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Four Plays* I, Sophocles would... Like a spring garden shoot his scornfull blood into their eyes, durst come to tread on him. a. 1664 KATH. PHILIPS *Country Life Poems* (1667) 90 To Hide-parke let them go, And hasting thence be full of fears, To lose Spring-Garden shew. 1685 (title), *The Mysteries of Love and Eloquence*,... as they are managed in the Spring Garden, Hyde Park. c. 1700 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 181 Its a place that is used like our Spring Gardens, for the Company of the Town to walk in the Evening. 1751 (title), *A Sketch of the Spring-Gardens, Vauxhall*, 1752 (title), *The Spring-Garden Journal*.

Spring-gun. Also *springgun*. [*SPRING* sb.¹]

1. A gun capable of being discharged by one coming in contact with it, or with a wire or the like attached to the trigger; formerly used as a guard against trespassers or poachers, and placed in concealment for this purpose.

1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* I. iii. Steel traps and spring guns seem'd writ in every wrinkle. 1776 BOSWELL *Life Johnson* (Oxf. ed.) I. 659 He should have warned us of our danger... by advertising 'Spring-guns and men-traps set here'. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 29 Till had been killed by a spring-gun on Lord Ducie's property. 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. 1. 262 Lord Suffield moved the first reading of the Bill for prohibiting the use of Spring Guns as a means of protection for game. 1865 BARING-GOULD *Were-wolves* xv. 259 It was on the night of the 15th March that the spring-gun shot him.

2. A toy gun in which the missile is discharged by the release of a spring.

1837 W. B. ADAMS *Carriages* 127 The child's spiral spring-gun is a familiar illustration of the mode in which this spring can best act. 1905 A. R. WALLACE *My Life* I. 66 Among our favourite playthings were pop-guns and miniature spring-guns and pistols.

Springhalt. Also *spring-halt*, 8 -halt. [*app.* an alteration of *SPRINGHALT*, through association with *SPRING* v.¹ Cf. Wflem. *springhilde* spavined.] = *SPRINGHALT*. † Also as *adj.*, affected with *springhalt*.

1513 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* I. iii. 13 They haue all new legs, And lame ones; one would take it... the Spauen [And] Springhalt rain'd among 'em. 1639 *Croftree Lect.* 67 Thou [a farther] art troubled... with... the Spring-halt in thy hippes, ... the Scratches in thy heels. 1718 HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* ix. 128 Dost thou not... twitch up thy Houghs just like a Springhalt Tit? a. 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm. Pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 535 Curious Cure for the Springhalt.

attrib. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 871 Sudden flexion of the leg or thigh... has been spoken of as 'Springhalt tic'. *Ibid.* 876 Sudden flexion of the leg or thigh may result in a spring-halt movement.

Spring-head. Also *springhead*. [*f.* *SPRING* sb.¹ 2 and 22. Cf. the earlier *HEADSPRING*.]

1. The source or fountain of a stream or river; a well-head; = *SPRING* sb.¹ 2.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 303 b, Finally be sheweth also the originall or springe head of this river. 1570 T. NORTON *Nowell's Catech.* (1853) 181 Though dutifull works of godliness be derived from the Spirit of God, as little streams from the spring-head. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 12 Water will not ascend higher than the level of the first springhead from whence it descendeth. a. 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 140 The place where it works most, is about 40 or 50 yards from the spring-head. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xii. 262 We found the water a little brackish, but... the nearer we advanced towards the spring-head the softer and fresher it proved. 1787 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 127 He may with delight observe the spring head... and confluxes of each particular river. 1825 *Beverly Lighting Act* II. 11 Aqueduct, feeder, pond or spring-head. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 328 Close below a spring-head dig a trench, so that the whole water shall pass through it gently.

b. fig. and in fig. context.

1610 J. HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* (1620) 549 We should go to drinke at truths spring-head. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress*, *The Wish* iii. Here's the Spring-head of Pleasures flood, Where all the Riches lie. 1718 BLACKMORE *Alfred* (1723) II. 38 At the Spring-Head to drinke the purest Streams... Of Truth Divine, I all my Hours apply'd. 1816

COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon*. (Bohn) 377 Out of which... all our other opinions flow, as from their spring-head and perpetual feeder. 1837 WHIELL *Hist. Indust. Sci.* (1857) I. 14 When our speculations are duly fed from the spring-heads of Observation... we may have a living stream of... Knowledge.

c. The source or fountain of some quality, the origin or cause of some action, etc.

1555 HARPSFELD in Bonner *Hom.* 9* He wayeth ryghtlye hys synnes, from the originall roote and sprynghe heade. 1596 G. BABINGTON *Profit. Exp.* 150 God is the author and verie spring head of all good. 1642 *Ansu. Plain English* 5, I can lead them backward to the spring-head of their calamity. 1669 GALE *Cit. Gentiles* I. Introd. 4 Touching the spring-head and Derivations of human Arts and Sciences. 1694 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1726) I. ii. 63 Love (the Spring-Head of Charity) as it is the sweetest of All Passions, so it is one of the strongest too. 1868 STANLEY *Mem. Westm. Abbey* 140 Those famous 'seven sons' [of Edward III], the spring-heads of all the troubles of the next hundred years. 1896 *Sunday Mag.* Nov. 724 Who made London... the spring-head of the world's philanthropies?

2. *techn.* (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Diet. Mech.* 2290/2 *Spring-head*, a box, clutch, or connection at the point of contact of the outer ends of an elliptic spring.

Spring-headed, a. [*f.* *SPRING* v.¹] Having heads which spring afresh.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 23 Spring-headed Hydreae, and sea-shouldring Whales.

Springily, adv. [*f.* *SPRINGY* a. + -LY².]

1. With an elastic or springy step.

1881 Mrs. C. PRAED *Policy & P.* III. 44 She stepped springily on to the verandah. 1884 W. D. HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 60 The mare was springily jolting over the snow.

2. After the manner of a spring.

1884 LATROPH *True & other Stories* II. 229 Were you to place your hand on her shoulder, she would resist springily. 1887 D. C. MURRAY & HERMAN *Traveller Returns* II. 24 The mere ring of hair which fringed his head was grizzled, but it curled springily still like wire.

Springiness (springinēs). Also 7-8 springy. [*f.* *SPRINGY* a. + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being springy or elastic.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 29 Here are found inquiries concerning... Springiness and Tenacity. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* viii. 283 The Air is a thin fluid Body, endued with Elasticity or Springiness. 1751 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 300 Their springiness makes them separate when the introducer is mounted on the canula. 1841 B. HALL *Patchwork* I. vi. 86 We passed... along the turf, the springiness of which proved a vast relief. 1862 SAILES *Engineers* III. 229 There was, and still is, a sort of springiness in the road over the Moss. *transf.* 1826 DISRAELI *V. Grey* v. vi, The springiness of my mind has gone.

b. Elasticity of movement in persons or animals. 1812 TENNANT *Anster Fair* iv. iii, Th' audacious men of boasted springiness. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* I. iii. 43 With what a... massy springiness they brush by you. 1869 *Daily News* 6 Nov., There was a cheeriness... and a springiness in their movements that betokened first-rate condition. 1885 MISS BRANFORD *One Thing Needful* v, The hays went with a certain springiness, which told Lasbarr that they were very fresh.

2. a. Capacity for sprouting or growing. b. The characteristic features of spring-time.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selu.* 129 The seeds of most or all growths, kept beyond their full time, lose their springiness. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 66 Even the early elder shoots, which do make an approach to springiness, look brown.

3. Wet, moist, or spongy condition in land.

1828-32 in WEBSTER.

Springing (sprɪŋɪŋ), vbl. sb.¹ [*f.* *SPRING* v.¹]

I. 1. The action, on the part of seeds, plants, etc., of sprouting or growing.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 9927 It castes le mouer als a brigit... Alsros pates als in springing. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* II. i. (Skeat) I. 89 The seed of suchle springing in al places... shulde ben sowe. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.* *Priv. Priv.* 142 The wyntyr belyth to the Springyng and the bourgyne of naturall thyngis. 1568 WITHALS *Diet.* 2/1 The springyng of the leafe, *germinatio*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. iii. 5 Their time of springing, flowing and fading. 1611 BULE *Ps.* kv. 10 Thou makest it soft with showres, thou blestest the springing thereof. 1633 FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* xii. xiii, Successive storms... The timely year in its first springings kill. 1730 BAILEY (fol.), *Germination*, a springing, sprouting, or budding forth. 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. 41, I gathered what wild flowers were in their first springing. *transf.* and fig. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* A ij, To nothing is granted a perpetual springing. 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1845) 30 How many souls are choked... in the very Springing, by the thorns of the Cares of this World.

b. With *up*, in fig. use.

1538 STARKER *England* I. i. 15 Excepte there be joyneyd some gud prouysyng for theyr springyng vp and gud culture, theyr schal neuer bryng forth theyr frute. 1587 GOLING *De Moray* xxxiii. (1592) 531 Eyther the springing vp of Religion is vpon some great Coniunction... or els at the springing vp therof [etc.]. 1620-51 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 11 Upon the first springing up of Christian Religion here. 1653 H. MORE *Moral Cabala* iv. i. 29 The sundry Germinations and Springings up of the works of Righteousness in him are a delectable Paradise to him.

2. † a. The first appearance, the rise or dawn, of the day, etc. *Obs.*

c. 1380 *Sir Ferumh.* 3562 Out ate zeate bey rydeþ 1331, In þe springyng of þe day. 1382 *Wyclif Job* iii. 9 The springing of the risende morwetide. c. 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gra. Lordsh.* 66 To knowe þe steryng of þe firmament and þe firste rysyng or springyng of þe signes. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII.* c. 22, That... every artificer and laborer be at ther

werke in the springing of the day. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 25 The Springing of the Morning.

b. The beginning, the early part, of the year, etc.; + the season of spring.

a 1513 FABIAN *Chron.* vii. ccxlii. 248 In the springynge of somer... Odo, hyssop of Bayou... was deluged out of prysyn by William Conqueror. a 1645 STRODE *Poet. Wks.* (1907) 123 Mourn, mourn, yee lovers! sadly singing Love hath his Winter, and no springing. 1889 BARKING-GOULD & SHEPARD *Songs West* 35 (E.D.D.). 'Twas in the springing of the year, In eighteen hundred two.

c. The increase or waxing of the moon. *Obs.* a 1440 PALLAD. on *Husb.* l. 218 In springynge of the moon [*L. crescente luna*] is best to sow. *Ibid.* iii. 375 While the moon is in springynge.

d. With up: (see quot.). 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Tete de vent*, the rising, or springing-up of a breeze.

e. Origin, source. *Obs.* 1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xlix. 19 Ouer alle lif in the springynge [*L. origine*] of Adam. c 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, 60 Blode is norischynge of al membez... and al hap by-gynnyng or springynge of blode.

f. The action of rising or flowing out of the ground.

a 1420 BRUT ccxiv. 292 In wynter here arose suche a springynge and wellinge op of wates and floodes. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 471/1 Springynge, of a well or oþer waxynge watyr. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* l. 46 There is a fontaine... which, according to the springing and issuing forth out of this or that place, signifyeth the change in the price of com. 1738 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 2) III. 190 This Derwent is famous for its springing out of those Hills called Derwent Fells. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* vi. xli, Knowledge, from its secret source echants Young hearts with the fresh music of its springing.

g. The action of leaping or bounding. c 1590 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* IV. 199 And after supper they did make good sporte With dauncing and springing. 1611 COTGR., *Grouillins*, the springing of a child in the wombe. 1898 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* xv. l. She recalled... my springing up and running to the mass of debris and looking round it.

h. Resilient or elastic movement or force. 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* x. 187 The springing up of the Pole makes an intermission in the running about of the work. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* l. 339 The springing of a saw is often regarded... as a certain proof of its quality. 1841 BROWNING *Pippa Passes* Poems (1905) 181 As I walk There's springing and melody and giddiness. 1889 *Science-Gossip* XXV. 271 There being no pressure there is no danger of 'springing' when the clips are removed.

i. The action of cracking or giving way. c 1595 [see SPENSER *Ch. st.* 4]. 1623 in *Foster Eng. Factories Ind.* (1903) II. 228 Some soddaine leake by the springing of a butt head. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XIII. 344 The springing of her mast.

j. a. *Arch.* = SPRING sb. l. 20. 1703 [see SKREW v. 2] 51. 1735 J. PRICE *Stone-Br. Thames* 7 Up to the springing of the Arches. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 16 The middle Arch is 26 Feet high from the springing. 1833 LONDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 1105 Elliptical arches to be put across... with neat wood impost moldings at the springings. a 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 54 The first idea for obviating it was to lower the springing of the vault.

b. The point of growth from the trunk. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 371 The wood is stronger in the middle of the trunk than at the springing of the branches. 1843 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* I. 35 Those parts of wood described as curls, are the result of the confused filling in of the space between the forks, or the springings of the branches.

8. (See quot.) 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 445 About a fortnight before the time of reckoning, symptoms of calving indicate themselves in the cow... These symptoms are called springing in England, and the heifers which exhibit them are springers.

II. + 9. The action of sprinkling. *Obs.* 1288 WYCLIF *1 Pet.* l. 2 Bi obedience, and springynge of the blood of Ihesu Crist. c 1400 *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) VII. App. 522 There came a songling with a golden chalyf ul of water, and aquesynt the stronge heete wit springing of water.

10. a. The action of causing a mine to explode. 1655 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Wars* 287 At the springing of that Mine, Bodies of Men might have been seen hovering piece-meal in the Air. 1709 *London Gaz.* No. 4544/2 The Governor... is said to have been killed by the springing of the great Mine. 1785 BURKE *SP. Nobil. Acad. Debts* Wks. 1842 I. 343 The assignees of his debt, who little expected the springing of this mine... thought it best to take ground on the real state of the transaction. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* lv. The springing of his mine upon himself. 1882 HAMILY *Trasaden Hall* II. 166 An important step... was the springing some heavily charged mines.

b. The action of causing a rattle to sound. 1813 HOR. SMITH *Horace in London* 115 What a discord of hingles and bells, What whistling, and springing of rattles! 1845 *Ann. Reg.* 78/1 He heard the breaking of glass and the springing of the policeman's rattle.

11. The action of causing a bird to rise. 1711 ANDISON *Spect.* No. 108 ¶ 4 The springing of a Pheasant. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Aug. 402 Often, the best of markers will be baffled in finding the birds... after the springing of the covey.

12. The action of bringing suddenly on one. 1888 SNAPE *London Lett.* I. 227 The springing of the Home Rule Bill on the Liberal party by Mr. Gladstone.

III. 13. *Attrib. and Comb.* + a. *Springing-time*, = SPRING-TIME I. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 65 Pe zates of Caspij beep... in springynge tyme faste i-barred for serpentes and addres. 1398 - *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. ii. (Bodl. MS.), Treen pat dedep to be sette beir moste in springioye tyme... for

temporat heete and moisture. c 1440 PALLAD. on *Husb.* iii. 374 This cyther craft for springynge tyme is born. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Prots.* I. xx. 29 When the Springynge tyme began. a 1533 - *Golds. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B, The fruites in the springynge tyme have not the vertue to gyue sustenance.

b. In sense 7 a, as *springing course*, -high adj., -line, plate, -point, stone, wall.

1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 114 The... Piers... you may begin upon the Platform... But it would be best to begin them on the *springing Course. 1842 GWALT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Springing Course*, the horizontal course of stones, from which all arch springs or rises. 1883 *Specif. Abwick & Ceruill Rhy.* 5 When stone imposts or springing courses are used, the stones are always to be equal to the full thickness of the arch. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 48 We completely finished the North Pier, *springing high. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Springing-line, the line from which an arch rises. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 251 The boundary line or lines of the intrados... are called *springing lines* of an arch. 1883 J. NICHOLSON's *Operat. Mechanic* 801 The masonry of the North Abutment is fifteen feet thick at the *Springing Plate. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 297/2 This may be said to be the *springing-point of the arches. *Ibid.*, The pier... is surmounted by a cap, or *springing stone. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Trul.* I. 151/1 The thickness of the *springing walls is two bricks, the arch one and a half brick.

c. Misc., as *springing-board*, *faculty*, *power*, *tool*. 1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* (new ed.) 82 To whom a mere word serves as the *springing-board from which to rise to new truths of thought. 1608 FETTER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 397 A peculiar species I... call Snap-Beetles, from their elastic or *springing Faculty. 1839 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ii. (1879) 31, I amused myself one day by observing the *springing powers of this insect. 1846 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* II. 536 The finishing or hanging tools... called also *springing tools, which are made of various curves and degrees of strength, yield to these small accidental motions.

Springing, *vb.* sb. 2. [f. SPRING sb. l. 22 or v. 2.] The process of providing with a spring or springs.

1809 M. & Q. 17 June 1792/2 A practical work on the springing and adjusting of watches. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Nov. 9/2 Additional smoothness in running has been secured by certain modifications in the springing.

Springing, *phl. a.* [f. SPRING v. 1.]

1. Of plants, etc.: Sprouting, growing. Also in fig. context.

1330 - *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 35 So seemly a sede most fayly dot, Pat springande spyce vp ne sponne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* xii. Prolog. 60 The spray hyssrent with springand sprontis dispers. 1592 *Soliman & Pers.* v. iv, Ab, Perseda, how shall I mourn for thee? Faire springing Rose, ill pluckt before thy time. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 417 If springing things be anie lot diminish, They wither in their prime. 1631 P. FLETCHER *Pitiorary Elog.* vii. xix, The stars [change] their courses, flowers their springing pride. 1694 *Prior Hymn to the Sun* ii, As His Infant Months bestow Springing Wreaths for William's Brow. 1707 CURRIOS. *Husb.* 203 These springing Leaves require Nourishment. 1743 FRANCIS tr. *Hor.*, *Odes* v. xvi. 62 Nor heats excessive burn the springing grain. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* 17 A glimpse of the green sward, and springing flowers, of a small garden. 1891 *Science-Gossip* XXXVII. 66 When the air grows soft on the springing corn we need no longer sigh over the hidden fate of Romulus.

b. *Fig.* Coming into existence; beginning to develop; rising; just appearing or commencing.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Examin. Par.* 1 *Tim.* 5, I persecuted the springing glory of the Gospel. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. iii. § 2 Prophecies... are not fulfilled punctually at once, but have springing and geminant accomplishment. 1639 S. DU VERGIER tr. *Camus Admir. Events* 32 This little child... had so many springing graces... that she promised ere long to be a Paragon of beauty. 1670 COTTON *Exposition* i. 1. 12 Neither did he... cultivate his springing fortune with as assiduity and diligence unbefitting his Spirit and Blood. 1725 POPE *Odys.* iv. 795 These rites to piety and grief directed, The friendly gods a springing face enlarged. 1781 COWPER *Eng. Poet. Lady* 32 Sudden sorrow nips their springing joys. 1801 SHELLEY *Hellas* 56 Thermopylae and Marathon Caught... The springing Fire.

c. *Fig.* Of youth, or of persons in respect of this. 1599 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 52, I scorn the skill, That wouldst me, my springing youth to spill. 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 219, I speake generally to euery springing wit. a 1604 HANMER *Chron. Ircl.* (1633) 200 10 his springing yeeres hee sucked the sweet milke of good learning. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Cl. Exerc.* i. § 1 Her person was yonger, her yeers florid and springing. 1822 LAMO *Elia* i. *Decay Beggars*, The Blind Beggar... seated... with his more fresh and springing daughter by his side.

d. Characterized by growth. 1634 W. TIRWHITT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 108 You may speed here with us, one of these warm and Springing Winters, laden with Roses.

2. Rising or flowing out of the ground. Also in fig. context.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Macchor*) 528 Quhare a fare sted was, eohounyt with treis serc, & spyrogand wellis. 1483 *Calh. Ann.* 356/2 Springynge, scaturiens. c 1490 R. KEMSTON in *Itin. W. de Worcester* (1778) 235 The water of Dee begynneth at a springynge well in a hille side. 1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* xiv. 5 He shall take the luyngye hyrde with the Cedar wood... and dyppe them in the bloude of the slaine hyrde vpon the springynge water. 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 97 *Thow* springand well of vice. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. § 2 (1643) 106 The differing qualitie of springing waters. 1704 TRAPP *Abra-Male* i. i, The springing Fountains of my Eyes. 1856 STANLEY *Sinat & Pal.* viii. (1858) 330 Pella, so called by the Macedonian Greeks from the springing fountain.

3. Coming into view; dawning. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. iii. l. 2 And Titao... Can cleare the dewy ayre with quinging light. 1648 CRASHAW *Poems* (1904) 144 Taint not the pure streames of the springing Day. 1665 BOYLE *Ocean. Refl.* iv. ii. (1648) 174 Among all

Birds... scarce any give so early and so sweet a welcome to the Springing day.

4. Resilient, elastic. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 440 A springing wire C, with a bended end F. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Sounding*, At a little Distance is a piece of Lead or Stone fix'd, by means of a springing Wire. 1743 FRANCIS tr. *Hor.*, *Odes* v. ii. 35 He sets the springing snare, To catch the stranger crane, or timorous hare. 1894 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts & Wild H.* 128 A luxurious couch of boughs upon springing poles was prepared.

5. That springs, leaps, or bounds. c 1760 SWOLLET *Ode Leven-Water* 13 The springing trout in speckled pride. 1803 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* IV. ii. 623 Springing Gurnard, *Trigla Evolans*. 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anal.* II. 261/2 *Elateride*, or springing-beetles, which are commonly known in their state of larvae, as the *wire-worm*.

6. Of movement, etc.: Characterized by leaping or resilience.

1674 SIR W. PETTY (*title*), Discourse... concerning the use of duplicate proportion... with a new hypothesis of springing or elastic motions. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* iii. xiii, With short and springing footsteps pass The trembling bog and false morass. 1893 *Serious Trav.* S.E. Africa 439 The bull... went off at once into a springing gallop. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VII. 901 A centre concerned with the co-ordination of springing movements to the legs.

7. Of cows or heifers: Near to calving. 1693 *London Gaz.* No. 2598/4 The red was a Springing Cow, with a small star to the Forehead. 1856 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 726/1 *Springing* (Warwick), applied to heifers in calf; beginning to show signs of milk.

8. Law. = CONTINGENT a. 9. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 334 Herein these, which are called contingent or springing, uses differ from an executory devise. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) V. 274 A springing, or shifting use cannot be defeated or destroyed by a fine levied of the estate out of which such springing or shifting use is to arise. *Ibid.* VI. 504 If this springing trust, to arise on the contingency of a marriage, was good, why should not the springing trust in the present case be equally good. 1845 *Williams Real Prop.* (1877) 290 Executory interests created under the Statute of Uses are called springing or shifting uses.

9. Rising in, or forming, a curve. 1799 [A. Young] *Agric. Linc.* 358 The hind quarters so corresponding, with a springing rib, as to form an oval. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 579 It is required to find the curvature of the springing ribs. 1872 SHUTLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 263 That stone in an arch which is equally distant from its springing extremities.

10. Causing game-birds to rise. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 72 Well-bred and well-taught springing spaniels were abundant.

Hence *Springingly adv.* 1837 VERLANDER *Vestal*, etc. 76 The barb steps not so springingly upon his native plain. 1891 MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* I. xiii. 251 The thought was tonic for an instant and illuminated him springingly.

+ **Springish, a.** *Obs.* - [f. SPRING sb. l. 2 + -ish.] Of ground: Somewhat wet through springs. 1662 GERBER *Counsel* 55 Inconvenience of putting Chalk in walls of Houses on Springish ground.

Springle (spring'le), sb. l. Also 7 springal. [f. SPRING sb. 3.] A springe or snare. Also *fig.*

1502 CAREW *Corwall* 24 They (woodcocks) arrive first on the North coast, where almost euerie hedge serveth for a Roade, and euerie plashote for Springles to take them. 1654 VILVAIN *Theorem. Theol.* Supp. 230 Men may catch... Woodcocks in Springals. c 1700 De Foe *For An Apparition* (1841) 259 In the springle their courtship had laid for me. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna* D. ix, The... netting of the woodcocks, and the springles to be minded in the garden. 1880 CANNING *Fract. Trap.* vii, The Springe or Springle—its application in a variety of ways.

Attrib. 1875 BLACKMORE *Alice Lorraine* I. xviii. 197 The rod bowed like a springle-bow.

Springle, sb. 2. [f. SPRING sb. l. 9.] A thatching rod.

1829 LONDON *Encycl. Plants* 793 The plant [hazel] is of some value for hoops... wattling-fences, and springles to fasten down thatch. 1841 HARTSHORNE *Salop. Ant. Gloss.*, *Springle*, a rod four feet long, generally of hazle or the mountain ash, used in thatching. 1875 - in dial. use (Hereford, Essex, Shropsh., Herts.).

Springle (spring'le), v. l. Now rare or arch. [f. SPRING v. l. 13, or var. SPRINKLE v. l. *Besprinkle* occurs earlier.] *trans.* To sprinkle. Also *absol.*

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 168 Than thou most moyst them twyes or thrise in the day, oot yeting but dewynge or springling. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 100 The postes or dore cheekes of the Israelites were springled with the bloud of the lambe. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Versprengen*, to Strowe, or to Springle here and there. *Ibid.*, *Een verspreydinge*, a Scattering, a Springling, or a Sheading abroad. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 172 When the young shoots appear, another springling of earth is given from the trenches. 1910 G. K. CHESTERTON *Alarum & Discursions* 57 Some overflows from such a fountain of information may therefore be permitted to springle these pages.

+ **Springle**, v. 2. *Obs.* - In 5 springgol- [var. OF SPRINKLE v. 2] *intr.* To sparkle.

c 1400 *Seven Deadly Sins* (MS. Laud 476 fol. 39b), [They] sette this whele vpon her hede; As eny thet yon yt was springgolyng rede.

Springless (spring'les), a. [f. SPRING sb. l. 1.] Having no motive power. *rare* -1.

1684 T. BURNET *Theory Earth* I. 213 Those were spring-less machines, that act only by some external cause.

b. Of persons: Spiritless; inert. 1885 STEVENSON *Prince Otto* i. l. A springless, putty-hearted, cowering coward!

2. Deprived of the power of springing. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 374 They remind me of a moth-

kin of wasps in a hottle, . . . helpless, hopeless, stingless, wingless, springless.

3. Of vehicles, etc.: Lacking springs; having no spring.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 639 A long, narrow, and springless caravan. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 73. 550 The heavy vehicle, which, clatters by, as springless as an artillery tumbrel. 1880 *J. FERRIES Greene Fern Farm* 88 A sudden jolt of the springless wagon.

4. Devoid of a spring of water.

1876 *Ruskin Fors Clavi* lxvii. 380 As the seed by the drought, . . . so the soul, athirst in the springless sand.

5. Having no spring season. In quot. *fig.*

1909 *Spectator* 5 June 396/2 Springless though my prospect lies, I see God's sunshine when your eyes smile welcome.

Springlet (springlet). [*f.* SPRING sb.¹ + *-LET*.]

† 1. A young sprout or shoot. In quot. *fig.* of children. *Obs.*—

a 1750 A. HILL *Wks.* (1753) II. 355 How does the budding springlets of his lovely family?

2. A small spring or fountain.

1808 *Scott Marmion* vi. xxxvii. From out the little hill Oozes the slender springlet still. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 222 They shall drive nice and slowly round about the springlet. 1879 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts & Wild H.* 221 Every little rill and springlet.

fig. 1830 J. WRIGHT *Retrospect* 1. 48 The soul's dried springlets that now bound along. 1855 A. W. BUCHAN *Song of Rest* v. 142 Its paltry springlets intervene To lure our vision from the heavenly scene.

Spring-like, *adv.* and *a.* [*f.* SPRING sb.¹]

A. adv. As in, like to, the season of spring.

1567 *Golding Ovid's Met.* vii. (1593) 160 The ground did spring-like flourish there. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Feb. 10/1 A new impulse of literary vitality seems to have swept spring-like over the American Continent.

B. adj. Resembling that of the spring season; like that prevalent during spring; vernal.

1729 *Savage Wanderer* v. There the last blossoms spring-like pride unfold. 1848 *Hoffmeister's Trav. Ceylon*, etc. v. 295 The climate here is most agreeably temperate and spring-like. 1859 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 391 The weather was cool and springlike. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* iii. Miss Lambert . . . looked lovely in soft, clear white Indian muslin, over spring-like green.

Springling, *rare*. [*-LING* ¹]. (See quot.)

1647 *Hexham* 1. A Springling or a strippling, *e'en jongh ghesleken*. 1881 *Standard* 10 Sept. 2/1 A suite of ponds contains year-old salmon, talked of at the fishery as 'springlings'.

Spring-lock. [*f.* SPRING sb.¹ 25 a.]

1. A common form of lock in which a spring presses the bolt outwards, thus rendering it self-locking except when secured by a catch.

1885 *Rev. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 29 Also there be xxx springy lockes & keyes. 1602 *Middleton Blurt, Master-Constable* ii. ii. All the bigges, the spring-locks, and the ring, are worn to pieces. 1697 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 21 Chamber-door Locks, called Spring-Locks. 1722 *De For Plague* (1884) 117 The Gate . . . having a Spring Lock fastened it self. 1821 *Scott Kenilw.* xli. He had tied to this place of concealment, forgetting the key of the spring-lock. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.*, *Brit.* II. No. 6197, Spring lock for front doors.

2. A lock which opens on pressing a spring.

1820 *Keats Cap & Bells* lvii. He . . . Touch'd a spring-lock, and there in wool, or snow, . . . lay an old And legend-leaved book.

Spring-locked, *a.* [*f.* SPRING sb.¹] Having the spring or source stopped.

1621 G. SANOVUS *Ovid's Met.* xv. (1626) 311 Cool Amasenus, watering Sicily, Now flows; oow spring-locked, leaves his channel dry.

Springol(d, -olt, obs. forms of SPRINGAL(D).

Spring-tail. *Zool.* Also springtail, spring tail. [*f.* SPRING sb.¹ or v.¹] One or other of various species of insects which leap or spring by means of their tail.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XV. 169/1 *Podura*, or spring-tail, . . . a genus of insects of the order of aptera. 1854 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* 1. 96 The velvet spring-tail . . . leaps by jerking its tail downwards from under its body. 1879 E. P. WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 491 The springtails had, however, attracted the attention of naturalists long before that date.

Spring tide, **spring-tide**. [SPRING sb.¹]

1. The season of spring; spring-time.

1530 *Palsgr.* 396/1 Belonging to the springe tyde, *vernal*. 1576 *Fleming Panoph. Epist.* 352 What man is able to affirme, that he euer sawe the Spring tide without Marche Violetes? 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 13 It happeneth very often that the northern or western winde . . . bringeth springtide before the winter season be fully expired. 1632 *Littowood Trav.* iii. 85 There is no land more temperate for ayre, for it hath a double spring-tyde. 1795 *Genl. Mag.* July 539 The animalcule that in spring-tide o'fto almost obscure the sun it self. 1864 *Keats Tr. Uhlant's Poems* 251 Spring-tide reigns o'er stream and field. 1870 *Lowell Study Wind.* 228 A breath of uncontaminated springtide seems to lift the hair upon my forehead.

b. fig. and transf.

1596 *Spenser Astrophel* Epit. ii. 10 His life was my spring tide. 1602 *Fulbecke Pandects* Ded. p. 1, Which in one and this very springtide have in my selfe knowe the force of seasons. 1640 T. CAREW *Poems, To my Cousin* 2 Happy youth, that shall possess Such a spring-tyde of delight. 1879 *Geo. Eliot Theo. Such* xiv. 249 He is no longer in his spring-tide. 1879 M. COLLINS *Pen Sketches* 1. 213 The spring-tide of her youth.

2. A tide occurring on the days shortly after the new and full moon, in which the high-water level reaches its maximum.

Cf. Du. and WFr. *springtij*, NFr. *-tidj*, G. *-(ge)zeit*. In quot. 1689 and 1724 the reference is to the corresponding lowness of the ebb.

a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 209 h, At whiche season was suche a springe tide, that it brake the walles of Hollande and Zelande. 1573 *Tusser Hush.* (1878) 60 At full and at change, springe tides are strange. 1634-5 *BREWERON Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 97 Here is an haven . . . wherein to at a spring-tide a ship of 100 ton may enter. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2478/1 Whither he would march the next Spring-Tide, the Strand . . . not being fordable for Foot till that time. 1724 in *Picton Lyool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 52 Which stones . . . are adry only on spring tydes. 1776 *DALRYMPLE Ann. Scott.* I. 138 A sudden land-flood, met by a spring-tide, surrounded and overwhelmed the town. 1839 *STONEHOUSE Isle of Axholme* 49 The spring tides run at the rate of nine miles an hour. 1879 *Froude Caesar* xvi. 265 When the full moon brought the spring tide.

b. fig. and in fig. context.

c 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 42 In a Spring tide Sin doth overflowe. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pard.* ii. iv. (1713) 222 They [new converts] find they cannot maintain those spring-tides constantly at the same height. 1778 *Jounson Lett.* (1892) II. 72 You appear to me to be now floating on the springtide of prosperity; on a tide not governed by the moon. 1809 *Scott Lett. in Lockhart* (1837) II. vii. 253 The spring-tide may for ought I know, break in this next session of Parliament. 1853 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xxxi. 188 He once did us the honour . . . of walking down Bond-street with us, in the spring-tide of fashion. 1890 *Spectator* 29 Mar., It should convince them that there is no spring tide flowing strongly towards Home-rule.

3. *transf.* A copious flow or large quantity of something.

1593 *NASHE Christ's T. Wks.* (Grosart) IV. 79 Heere ebbe the spring-tide of my Teares. 1645 *QUARLES Sol. Recant.* vi. 71 If spring tides of Gold should a degree Transcend thy wish, perchance it would want thee. 1660 *SECKER Nonsuch Prof.* Pref. 7 In the highest flood and spring-tides of outward mercies, its hard to keep our hearts within the channell. a 1704 T. BROWN *Dial. Deat' Wks.* 1711 IV. 27 What of late Years brings daily such Gluts and Spring-Tides of Souls to our Infernal Mansions. 1753 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 472 This has been quite a spring-tide of diversion. 1808 *Scott Marm.* 1. Introd. 217 Woe, wonder, and sensation high, In one spring-tide of ecstacy! 1837 *KNOX LITTLE Broken Vow* 163 To check the springtide of my girlish joy.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *spring-tide flood*, joy, etc.

1662 H. HUBERT *Body Divinity* ii. 32 An ebullition or a spring-tide-like overflow. 1748 *THOMSON Cast. Indol.* i. lxvii. When spring-tide joy pours in with copious flood, The higher still th' exulting billows flow. 1785 *BURNS Ep. W. Simpson* xi. At Wallace' name, what Scottish blood, But boils up in a spring-tide flood. 1803 *Scott Marm.* ii. viii. No thrush Sings livelier from a spring-tide hush. 1819 *KEATS Eve of St. Mark* 10 The chilly sunset faintly told . . . Of rivers new with spring-tide sedge. 1856 S. B. JAMES *Duty & Doctrine* (1871) 62 That Heavenly spring-tide radiance which can never fade away.

Spring-time. Also springtime, spring time. [SPRING sb.¹ 6 b.]

1. The season of spring; = SPRING-TIME 1.

1495 *Treviss's Barth. De P. R.* (W. de V.) iii. xxiv. 73 In the springe tyme the calde is temperat and in herueste also. 1538 *ELVOT, Vernus*, freshe, as the spring time. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 137 b. In the beginning of the spring tyme. 1600 *PORTR. Leo's Africa* iii. 121 This towne is so durie in the spring-time, that it would irke a man to walke the streetes. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 769 As Bees In spring time . . . Pour forth their populous youth about the Hive In clusters. 1720 *ADONSON Tailor* No. 218 ¶9, I look upon the whole Country in Spring-time as a spacious Garden. 1768 *HOLDSWORTH Virgil* 121 It is the custom . . . to hough the land in the spring-time. 1855 *POULTRY Chron.* III. 422 This [illness in bees] appears most frequently in the spring time. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* ix. 300 How the green herh in the spring-time absorbs inorganic matter and assimilates it to itself.

2. *a.* The earlier period of a person's life; youth.

1593 *SHAKS.* 3 *Hen. VI.* ii. iii. 47. 1. now melt with youth, That Winter should cut off our Spring-time so. 1853 *TALFOURNE Castilian* i. i. In this season, which renews their spring-time. 1866 S. B. JAMES *Duty & Doctrine* (1871) 65 So ill-advised as to grudge spring-time its rounded cheek and supple limb. 1877 *BLACK Green Past.* ii. She might have been taken for the very type of English girlhood in its sweetest springtime.

b. A time or period comparable in some way to spring. *Usu. const. of.*

a 1764 *LAOYD Song Poet. Wks.* 1774 II. 36 The spring-time of love thee employ. 1784 *COWPER Task* ii. 512 In vain they push'd inquiry to the birth And spring-time of the world. 1862 *STANLEY Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. vi. 118 With all its faults and shortcomings it was the spring-time of their national existence. 1897 *JESSOP Donne* ii. 44 Notes . . . addressed to the great lady in the . . . happy springtime of her married life.

3. *attrib.*, as *spring-time call*, day, etc.

1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* i. (Arb.) 35 My yeares be great, I wyll be gone, for springtyme nyghts be colde. 1842 *LOVER Handy Andy* xlv. The old lady . . . was hailed with a chorus of 'Cuckoo!' by the multitude, one half of which ran after the coach . . . shouting forth the spring time call. 1838 *Mrs. BROWNING To Miss Mitford* 6 Overleaping them this springtime day. 1886 *WINCHELL Walks Geol. Field* 230 It was during the spring-time empire of water that the Great Lakes stood at their highest levels.

† **Spring-tree**. *Obs.* [*f.* SPRING v.¹] A bar or cross-piece to which the ends of a horse's traces are attached; a swingle-tree. Also *attrib.*

1623 *Althorp MS.* in *Simpkinson Washingtons* (1860) p. xlii, To Bulin 6 dates paling, and making springtrees for the coach. 1648 *WILKINS Math. Magic* i. iv. 26 At each of its extremities there is a severall spring-tree, to which either horses or oxen may be fastened. a 1723 *WREN Disc. Archit.* in *Phillimore Times*, etc. (1881) 346 At the end of

this Rope is a Spring-tree (as our Coachmen use for ye two fore Horses). 1766 *Compl. Farmer s.v. Madder* 5 1 1/2 The part where the links of the spring-tree har are fastened. *Ibid.* s.v. *Potatoes* 6 E 3/2, I put a double spring-tree bar to the cultivator, to avoid the poaching of the horses.

Spring-water. Also spring water. [SPRING sb.¹ 2. *Cf.* MDu. *springwater*, LG. *springwater*, G. *springwasser*.] Water issuing or obtained from a spring or fountain.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 238 Deluyth down depe in lownesse, tyl se fynde a springe watyr of grace. 1587 *HARRISON Descrip.* Eng. ii. vi. Bruers obserue . . . the nature of the water: . . . the fennie and morish is the worst, and the cleerest spring water next vnto it. 1634-5 *BREWERON Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 82 Fair spring-water . . . is an excellent medicine. 1682 K. DIGBY *Chemical Secr.* II. 201 Pour upon them Spring-water. 1758 *BORLASE Nat. Hist. Cornw.* 25 Simple Spring-Water may be considered either as superficial or subterraneous. 1771 *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 510 The weight of spring-water contained in the cube of half that foot . . . is thus determined. 1849 *NOAO Electricity* (ed. 3) 370 Foot on the top of the other binding screw a drop of spring-water. 1886 *VINCIGILL Walks Geol. Field* 34 The supplies of spring-water are sometimes sufficient to meet the demands of towns and cities.

attrib. 1833 *Loucou Encycl. Arehit.* § 150 At a short distance from the house, is shown the situation of the spring-water well.

Spring-well. [*f.* SPRING sb.¹ 2 + WELL sb.] A spring or well of water; a spring-head or fountain. Also *fig.*

a 1300 in *Birch Cartul. Sax.* II. 473 So bi strete on hole-dene; endlang denes to springwellen. c 1450 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 280 All helthe cometh from god, that ys the springe welle of all goodnesse. 1535 *COVERSOLE Israhel* xlix. 10 He . . . shal lede them, and geue them drinke of the springe welles. 1544 *BETHAM Precepts War* i. ii. Biiij. When these two vyces be the springwel and heed of all myschefe. 1601 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 391/2 The spring-well quibh is the heed of the burne Tayok. c 1845 *Fullarton's Gazetteer Scot.* s.v. *Dornock*, A spring-well on the spot . . . is still called Sword-well. 1893 O'DONOGHUE *Brendaniana* 171, I discovered these two caves and this spring-well.

Spring-wood. [*f.* SPRING sb.¹ 10 and 6 b.]

1. *a. collect.* Wood growing in a spring or copse of young saplings.

1523 *FITZGERB. Husb.* § 135 To kepe sprynge-wodde. 1893 *HEATH Eng. Peas.* 92 He was employed in cutting down small, or 'spring-wood', used for the purpose of making supports to the cuttings in the lead mines.

b. A copse or wood of springs or young trees. 1623 in *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees Soc.) Gloss., One springwood called Hagset, lately bought of Robert Greaves. a 1722 *LISLE Husb.* (1757) 362 For a general rule, newly weaned calves are less hurtful to newly cut spring-woods than any other cattle. 1815 *FAREY Agric. Derbysh.* II. 219 Spring-woods, as those are here called, which bear underwood as well as timber, and are cut at stated periods. 1828 *CARR Craven Gloss.*, *Spring-woods*, young woods fenced off for cattle, and allowed to spring. 1885 *Leicester Gloss.* 252 *Springwood*, a wood of young trees.

2. A ring or layer of wood formed round a tree each spring.

1884 *BOWER & SCOTT De Bary's Phaner.* 475 It is . . . called an annual zone, annual layer, or annual ring, and its limiting layers just mentioned are called spring-wood and autumn-wood. 1885 *GOODALE Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 139 That [wood] which is produced earliest (spring wood) has somewhat larger ducts and wood-cells than that which is formed later (autumn wood).

Springwort. [*ad. G. springwurz*, *-wurzel*, *f. SPRINGER SPRING v.*] A mysterious herb having magic powers.

1889 T. F. THISTLETON-DYER *Folk-lore Plants* 50 There is the magic springwort, around which have clustered so many curious lightning myths and talismanic properties. *Ibid.* 304 The magic springwort . . . has a mysterious connection with the woodpecker.

Springy (springy), *a.* [*f.* SPRING sb.¹ and v.¹]

† 1. Growing in the season of spring. *Obs.*—

1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* i. metr. vi. 16 Nor seake not thou with greedy hand The springy Palms [L. *verpus palmities*] to weld. [*Cf.* SPRINGINESS 2 b.]

2. *a.* Characterized by the presence of springs of water.

1641 *BEST Farm Bks.* (Surtees) 4 Lowe, moist, and springy groundes are the best to increase milke in an ewe. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chillern & Vale Farm.* 262 It will greatly improve springy, or over-wet Grounds, if we first drain them. 1799 [A. Young] *Agric. Lincoln.* 245 Many similar springy sides of hills are to be met with all the way to Ranby. 1853 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. 1. 36 Occasional parts of the field were found springy and full of water. 1865 *Mrs. WHITNEY Gayworthys* xxvi. (1879) 250 A huge, dry slippery log that lay over a springy spot.

b. Coming from springs. *rare*—

1653 *BUTHE Eng. Improver Infr.* 19 That thou maist goe under that . . . springie moysture that breeds and feeds the Rush.

3. Endowed with spring or elasticity.

1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* i. 27 Though the Air were granted to consist of Springy Particles. 1685 — *Effects Motion* ii. 14 Which depends chiefly upon the Celerity of the springy Corpuscles of the Air. 1709 *FLOYER Cold Bathing* i. iv. 93 The Animal Spirits being compressed, are more lively, springy, and fitter for Motion. 1734 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 414 Her Hair was long and springy as that of a living Person. 1786 *Med. Comment.* II. 105 The tumor . . . was a little springy. 1817 *KEATS Sleep & Poetry* 95 A laughing schoolboy . . . Riding the springy branches of an elm. 1839 *Fr. A. KEMBLE Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 35 Moss . . . as light as horse-hair, as springy, and elastic. 1887 *ROGER HAGGARD Allan Quatermain* 67 A light but exceedingly tough native wood, something like English ash, only more springy.

holy water in the faces of the king and his people. 1896 tr. *Huyssman's En Route* viii. 106 Dom Etienne took the sprinkler which a priest handed him.

3. A person who sprinkles.

1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 150 The Merissians or Merists, which were (as the name importeth) sprinklers of their holy-water. 1818 in Toon. 1843 *TIZARO Brewing Index* 517 Sprinklers of malt, a majority. [Ibid. 68 Completely contradicting the assertion of the non-sprinklers.]

b. One who baptizes by sprinkling as opposed to immersion; an adherent of this practice.

1895 M. MATHER *Idylls* 321 (E.D.D.), Betty were a dipper an I were a sprinkler. 1896 *Ch. Times*. VI May 505/1 Our reputation as 'the sprinklers' has been maintained... by the chaplains of the English congregations.

Sprinklet. [f. SPRINKLE sb.] A slight sprinkle.

1882 *Garden* 11 Mar. 156/3 Deluge every position they [sc. crickets] occupy, out with mere sprinklets of water, but with sufficient to lie in pools.

Sprinkling, vbl. sb.1 [f. SPRINKLE v.1]

1. The action of the verb in various senses.

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 83 With be sprencling of his wengis, be peper & be sauce light vpon bathe thies gossops. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 1702a Sprenkelynge, or strenkelynge, *aspercio*, *conspicio*. 1535 *COVERDALE Heb. xii.* 24 The sprenkelyng of bloude, that speaketh better then the bloude of Ahele. 1608 *Br. Hall Epist.* 4 Your clerical shauings, your crossings, creepings, censings, sprinklings, your cozening miracles. 1612 *COTGR.* *Espandement*, a scatteriog, sprinkling, dispersing, dissipation. 1726 *AVLIFFE Parergon* 103 Immersion is not strictly necessary unto Baptism; but it may be perform'd even by Effusion or Sprinkling. 1846 *BAXTER Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 59 The frequent sprinkling of the gypsum upon stable floors. 1874 H. H. COLE *Catal. Ind. Art S. Kens. Mus.* App. 288 Rosewater Stand, surmounted by eight squirts for sprinkling.

2. A small quantity sprinkled or to be sprinkled. 1659 *DAVENANT Goudibert* II. 1. 35 Bring Sprinklings, Lamp, and th' Altar's precious breath. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant.* *Crews-v. Dash*, A soft Shower, or a sprinkling of Rain. 1727 *SWIFT City Shower Wks.* 1755 III. 11. 38 Such is that sprinkling, which some careless quean flirts on you from her mop. 1760 R. BROWN *Compl. Farmer* II. 72 A little sprinkling of dung or mud upon rye-land will mightily advance a crop. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 125 As could he seen by sprinklings of blood here and there on the shrubs. 1842 *LOUOON Suburban Hort.* 667 A sprinkling of salt, or of wood ashes, may be scattered on the surface of the beds. 1872 *BLACK Adv. Phaeton* iv. 36 A sprinkling of raio about his big brown beard.

3. fig. A small or slight quantity or amount.

1594 *NASHE Terrors of Night Wks.* (Grosart) III. 247 Men which haue had some little sprinkling of Grammer learning in their youth. 1600 *HOLLAND Liny* xlv. xxvi. 1186 Himselfe brought with him... some little sprinkling of gold to deale among a few of them. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Epist.* 32 It containeth strange and singular relations, not without some spice or sprinkling of all learning. 1693 *DAVENS Disc. Satire* Ess. (Ker) II. 108 Some sprinklings of this kind I had also formerly in my plays; but they were casual, and not designed. 1706 A. BEZORRO *Temple Mus.* iii. 62 The Noise may seem to pretend to a dash and sprinkling of Art. 1798 *HULL Advertiser* 23 June 4/4 Corn Exchange. We had a pretty sprinkling of wheat fresh in this morning. 1840 *FLORIST's Trial* (1846) I. 152 We require a little sprinkling of philosophy. 1844 *Memo. Babylonian Princess* II. 190 Few of these people are without some sprinkling of knowledge.

b. A small number scattered or distributed here and there.

1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* i. ii. 111. xv. 182 We haue a sprinkling of our Gentry, heere and there ooe, excellently well learned. 1706 E. GIBSON *Assize Seru. Popery* 3 A sprinkling of gray hairs foretels the approaches of old age. 1721 *MORTIMER Husb.* (ed. 2) II. 125 You may sow. a sprinkling of Carrots or Lettice between them the first Year. 1809 *European Mag.* LV. 20 There was a pretty good 'sprinkling' of genteel company... in the promenades. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schim.* (1858) 51 My native town had possessed... its sprinkling of intelligent, book-consuling mechanics and tradesfolk. 1876 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* V. xxv. 45 Every man... to whom a sprinkling of foreign words seemed an ornament of speech.

4. attrib., as sprinkling-brush, -cart, glass, -machine, -pitcher, water.

1596 *NASHE Saffron Walden Wks.* (Grosart) III. 142 Following him, with his spriokling glasse, from place to place. 1648 *HEXHAM* II. *Een Bespruyt-kruycke*, a Sprinkling, or a Spout-picher for gardens. a 1653 *Gouge Comm. Heb.* ix. 9 There was also a sprinklog water to sprinkle on such as should be unclean. 1859 *HOLMES Aut. Breakf.* II. 24 A mao driving a sprinkling-machine. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th.* 18th C. I. iv. v. 256 Even the same form of sprinkling-brush was retained. 1896 *Harper's Mag.* XCII. 812/2 He got a job at driving a sprinklog-cart.

† **Sprinkling, vbl. sb.2** Obs. [f. SPRINKLE v.2] The fact of sparkling.

1548 *ELVOT, Scintillatio*,... a spryncling vp as newe wyne dooth to the cuppe. 1582 *BATMAN Barth.* De P. R. viii. xxxiii. 135 b/2 By chaungiog of coulour, and sprincklyng of beames.

Sprinkling, ppl. a. [f. SPRINKLE v.1]

1. Scattering small drops or particles.

In quot. 1567 perh. 'sparkling', f. SPRINKLE v.2 1567 *TURBERV. Epit.* Upon Death of R. Edwards 78 b. Welles. Whose sprinkling spriogs and golden streames ere this thoo well didst knowe. 1621 W. SAKOVS *Ovid's Met.* (1626) 110 Back to the shore she casts a heavy eye;... And from the sprinkling waues... shrinks her trembling feet. 1716 *GAY Trivia* II. 421 When... dex'trous damself twirl the sprinkling mop. 1757 *DYER Fleecy* 164 Lo l in the sprinkling clouds your bleating bills Rejoice with herbage. 1859 *TENNISON* in Ld. H. Tenyson *Memo.* (1897) I. 456 A few sprinkling springlets by the wayside.

2. Falling in scattered drops.

1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* iv. 157 [Her] pittifull lookes, and sprinkling teares. 1666 *BOGHURST Loinographia* (1894) 29 There heing no raine at all, but a little sprinkling Showre. Hence *Sprinklingly adv.*

1615 H. CROOKE *Body of Man* 898 They offer also small shootes sprinklingly vnto the skin of the chest. 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispatch* 286 He speaks his non-seoce, slightly, sprinklingly.

Sprint (sprint), sb.1 [f. SPRINT v.]

1. A dial. (See quot.)

a 1750 *PEGGE Derbiscisms* i. 66 A man layd hold of a hare upon her form, and she gave a sprint. a 1800 — *Suppl. Grose, Sprunt*, or *Sprint*, a spring in leaping, and the leap itself. Derb.

2. A short spell of running, rowing, etc., at full speed.

1865 — in Laoc. and Derb. glossaries. 1871 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rur. Sports* (ed. 9) II. vii. i. 539/1 At the commencement of training for sprints. 1887 *Field* 19 Feb. 247/3 A strong wind... blowing down the straight, greatly interfered with the runners in the sprints. 1903 *Times* 14 Mar. 14/5 [They had] a few rowing sprints to vary their ordinary exercise work.

transf. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Oct. 3/2 It may still seem... that there is too much of a 'sprint' in the last act.

3. attrib., as sprint course, race, -racing, etc.

1864 *Saunders News Letter*, Sprint Race between Ford and Rogers. 1867 *WAUGH Oud Blanket* 82 Kempy... was a famous 'sprint-runner'... well known all over the country side. 1883 *Standard* 18 June 2/4 He... may... be dubbed the champion of the equine world over sprint courses. 1885 *Longman's Mag.* VI. 508 Summoning all my memories of the science of sprint-racing, I tore along. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 61/1 Sheffield... may be termed the home of sprint running.

Sprint, sb.2 dial. [var. of SPRENT sb.2]

1. A springe or snare.

1781 *HUTCHINSON Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Sprint*, a gin for catching birds with. 1892 *Fauna* 87 (E.D.D.), Used to set scores of sprints when a boy. 1897 *MACHERSON Hist. Fowling* 246 The 'Sprint' employed in the north of England for catching Woodcock.

2. A spring. (Cf. SPRENT sb.2 b.)

1897 W. JAMIE in *Bards of Angus & Mearns* 235/1 Some queer auld knives wi' double sprint.

Sprint (sprint), v. [a. early Scand. *sprinta (ON. and Icel. *sprella*, Sw. *sprilla*): cf. SPRENT v.]

† *intr.* To dart or spring. Obs.—1

1566 Is. W. *Cofy of a Letter*, etc. xxix, Thy felowes chance that late such pretty shift did make; That he from Fishers booke did sprint before he could him take.

2. a. dial. (See quot.)

1862 C. C. ROBINSON *Dial. Leeds* 418 *Sprint*, to run on the toes. The sort of running practised in-doors.

b. To run, row, etc., at full speed, esp. for a short distance; to race in this manner.

1871 — [implied in *Sprinting* vbl. sb.1]. 1889 H. O'REILLY 50 *Yrs. on Trail* 177 By running and walking, or rather sprinting, the whole time. 1897 *Scotsman* 7 Oct. 7/1 He... sprinted at a good pace to where the observatory pathway commences.

transf. 1899 C. SCOTT *Drama of Yesterday* I. xvi. 555 If a journalist has trained himself to 'sprint', he is naturally employed... in other departments of the paper.

3. *Sc.* To sprout or grow. (Cf. SPRENT v. 1 d.)

a 1878 *AINSLIE Land of Burns* (1892) 303 Rare plants that beautify the Spring Aft sprine frae roughest spot.

4. dial. To spirt in small drops. Also *trans.*, to sprinkle.

1855 — in dial. glossaries (Cumb., Yks., Notts., Linc.).

Hence *Sprinting* vbl. sb.

1871 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rur. Sports* (ed. 9) II. vii. i. 539/1 At Sheffield, the hithplace and nursery of professional sprinting. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 302/2 They would do well to go in for... long-distance running rather than for sprinting.

Sprinter (sprinter), [f. SPRINT v.] One who sprints or engages in sprint-racing.

1871 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rur. Sports* (ed. 9) II. vii. i. 539/2 The best amateur sprinters of the present day. 1889 *GUNTER That Frenchman* vi. 65 He... runs wildly down the street, proving himself... a sprinter of first-rate speed. 1895 *Windsor Mag.* 120 [He] is probably the fastest sprinter ever seen on a safety.

transf. 1899 C. SCOTT *Drama of Yesterday* I. xvi. 555 The dramatic art has... suffered much at the hands of the 'sprinters' on the press.

† **Sprintle**, Obs.—1 A twig or shoot.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 276 Ofte drue sprintles bereð winberien? *Sprisle*, *Sprissel*, obs. forms of SPRISSAIL.

Sprit (sprit), sb.1 Forms: a. 1, 4 spreet, 4-5 sprete, 7-9 spreet. b. 4, 7 spret, 5-7 sprett(e. 7, 5-6 spret, sprytt, sprite (7 spright), 5, 7-8 spritt, 6- sprit. [OE. *spritol*, = MDu. (Du. and WFrís.) *spriet*, MLG. *spryel*, *spriet* (hence G. *sprlet*) and *spreet*, NFrís. *sprit*, *spret*, ultimately related to SPREOT¹ and SPROUT v.]

1. A pole, esp. one used for propelling a boat; a punting-pole; † a spear.

a. c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* C 609 *Contis*, spreetum. c 1000 *ALFIC Gloss.* in Wt. Wülcker 143 *Trides*, uel *anites*, spreetas. 1023 in Thorpe *Charters* 318 Anes mannes lunge be healt anes spreet on his hand and strech hine swa feor swa he mæz arcean into bere sæ. 13. — *St. Cristofer* 300 in Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 458 A lang sprete be bare in hande To strenghe him in be water to stande. 13. — *K. Alis.* 88 (Linc. MS.), be brid day beç gan arnye, þey swymmed wiþ spreet. And hryngh schipes to be lood. c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 12653 The hrende bothe mast & wynlase, Sterne & sterc, ore & spretes. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 470/2 Sprete, or quante, *contus*.

β. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2754 Sone as be schipmen seie him out lepen, hastili hent eche man a spret or an ore. a 1400 *Oleotian* 601 A sprette ouyr the bord they caste. 1530 *PALSGR.* 274/2 Sprette for watermen, *pieç*. 1609 *HOLLAND Annot. Marcell.* xviii. v. 111 Antoninus... set his course against our State and Common-wealth, not (as they say) with spret nor oare, with shooving, or haling, but even with spred and full sayle. 1687 *SHAWWELL Tenth Sat. Juvenal* 38 *Contus* signifies a Quant or Sprett, with which they shove Boats.

γ. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 181 Torrent undyr hys spyt (= spear) he sprent, And abowght the body he hymne hente. a 1450 *Oleotian* 469 Some hente an oore, some a sprytt, The lyenas for to meete. 1583 *STOCKER Ciu. Warres Lowe C.* III. 126 b, This Arke... was rowed within with spites, nor ores, but [driven] by wheeles wrought within her. 1606 *HOLLAND Sueton.* 116 A number of mariners, who with their spites, poles and oares should beate... their carcases. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia* 321 *Sprit*, a pole to push a boat forward. 1903 *Longman's Mag.* Jan. 216 You could not perceive when the flat bit of wood at the end of the spirt touched it [i. e. the bottom of a mere].

2. *Naut.* a. 'A small boom or pole which crosses the sail of a boat diagonally from the mast to the upper hindmost corner of the sail, which it is used to extend and elevate' (Falconer).

13. — *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 104 Wigt at þe wyndas [they] wezen her ankres, Sprude spak to be sprete þe spare bawe-lyne. 1399 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 444/2 Par le rumper d'un cabell, rope, sprete, ou mast d'ascun Shoute. 1417 in *For. Acc. 8 Hen. V.* G/1, i. dialle, j. Soundynglyne, j. Roffe Sprite in Balingera Regis. 1536 in Marsden *Sel. Pl. Cr. Adm.* (1894) I. 54 Possessione virge, Anglice a yard or a spyrty [sic]. 1776 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 497 This Machine I suspended from the Mast of a Ship, by a Spirt which was sufficiently secured by Stays to the Mast-head. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v., The lower end of the spirt rests in a sort of wreath or collar called the snorter. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* I. xxiv. 316 A stouter mainsail of fourteen-feet lift with a spreet eighteen feet long. 1913 *Act 2 & 3 Geo. V.* c. 31 § 39 A pilot flag... to be placed at the mast head, or on a spirt or staff.

b. (See quot.)

1846 *Young Naut. Dict.* 293 A *Sprit*, or *Spur*, in a sheer-hulk is a spar for keeping the sheers out to the required distance.

3. attrib., as sprit pole, rig, staff, topmast, top-sail, yard.

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 49 Spirtt yerds, j; Spirtte sailes, j. 1497 *Ibid.* 300 Fore yerdes, j; sprete yerdes, j. 1611 *COTGR.* *Miguelot*,... a poore, petite, vagabond Pedlar, that with a spritstaffe crosses from place to place. 1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* vii. 31 Your Spret and Spret top-sail. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Yard*, Spirt-top-sail yard equal to the fore top gallant-yard. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 84/2 The sprit rig cannot be said to be pretty. 1903 *Longman's Mag.* Jan. 216 Under the influence of the silent spirt-pole it seemed to move by some voluntary self-contained power.

Sprit (sprit), sb.2 [f. SPRENT v.1 Cf. SPRT sb.3 and SPURT sb.2] a. A young shoot of a plant or tree. b. A sprout of a seed or root.

1622 *Tril. Eng. Plantation Plymouth New England* 7 As we wandred we came to a tree, where a yong Spirt was howed downe over a bow, and some Acornes strewed vnder neath. 1682 *Houghton's Lett. Husb. & Trade* I. 67 Sometimes... I have known our Maltster stir his Barly-Couches... till the Spirt begins to fork, five or six times a day. *Ibid.* 68 When the Sprits come forth at the Root end of the Corn, another Spirt, which we call the Acrospire, begins to stir at the same end. 1851 *STERNBERG Northampton. Dial.*, *Sprit*, a sprout; the awn of barley. 1886 *HOLLAND Cheshire Gloss.* 334 *Sprit*, a sprout from the eye of a potato, or the young radicle of corn when it first begins to grow.

Sprit, sb.3 *Sc.* = SPRET. Also collect.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 268 It becomes instantly filled with sprits, ruslies and other aquatics. 1807 *Ess. Highl. Soc.* III. 469 Bog ground is for the most part covered with spirt, of the smaller sort of which they make what they call bog hay. 1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 373/2 Many marshy and hoggly places abound in some of the species having leafy stems and the leaves jointed internally, popularly called Spirts or Spirts. 1883 G. M'MICHAEL *Notes Wks. thr. Ayrshire* 90 The Afton descends between rocky haors, mostly covered with heath and spirt.

Sprit, sb.4 techn. (See quot. 1880.)

1812 *DUNODURIEU Antrim* 197 This substance, howsoever it may be acquired, and which by bleachers is called spirt, adheres so closely to the rind... as to have eluded all the processes... of the old mode of bleaching. 1880 *Spons's Encycl. Manuf.* I. 518 The object of the rubbidge... is to remove small specks of brownish matter called 'sprits', which may appear here and there throughout the piece.

Sprit, ppl. a. [f. SPRT v.1] (See quot.)

1688 *HOLME Armoury* III. 73/2 *Spritt*, or *Blasted*, when it [grass or grain] is heated down by Rain, and through moisture begins to grow again. 1790 W. H. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Midl.* II. 443 *Spritt*, sprouted, as corn in the field. 1808 H. *HOLLAND Cheshire* 147 A potatoe is said to be well spirt, when it has a shoot from at two or four inches long.

Sprit (sprit), v.1 Now dial. Forms: 1 spryttan, 3 spruttan, 7- spirt. [OE. *sprytlan* = *sprutjan, f. the weak grade of the stem represented by SPROUT v.1 Cf. SPRT v.2 and SPURT v.2] *intr.* To sprout or shoot; to germinate.

c 900 tr. *Baedæ's Eccl. Hist.* I. xxi. (*Heading*), Eft spryttendum [v. r. sprutendum] þam twizum ðas Pelagianian woles. c 1000 *Saxon Leechd.* II. 148 Þonne treow & wyrtia ærest ut spryttað. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 86 *Se* be wið þet spruttet ut be betere þet me hine ofte croppeð.

1669 *WORLDWIDE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 60 Some affirm that Corn spritted a little... and then sown, came up speedily. 1844 *Phytologist* I. 584 Do the seeds of pasture grasses ever germinate in the husk, like wheat, when it is said to 'spirt' 1886-7 in Cheshire glossaries.

Sprit, *v.* 2 ? *Obs.* [Of obscure origin: cf. **SPIRT** *v.* 3] *intr.* To spring, dart.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 216 He sprit forth spenne fote more ben a spere lenpe. 1836 Hooton *Bilberry Thurland* I. vii. 142 The rabbits..would..sprit across to the field-sides in search of better herbage.

Sprite (*sprɪt*), **†sprit**, *sb.* Forms: *a.* 4, 5-7 *Sc.*, *spreit* (5 *spreyt*, *spreyto*), 5-6 *sprete*, 6 *spreet*; 5-6 *spret*, 6 *spretto*. *β.* 5, 7 *spryt* (6 *sprijt*), 5-7 *spryte*, 5- *sprite*. (See also **SPRIT** *sb.* 1) *γ.* 5 *spritte*, 5-7 *sprit*, 8 *sprit*. [ad. OF. *esprit*, or similarly reduced from OF. *esperit* (cf. AF. *spirit* (cf. **SPIRT** *sb.* Cf. **SPIRT** *sb.* 1)]

1. **†a.** = **SPIRT** *sb.* in various senses. *Obs.*
a. 1300 *Cursor* M. 15667 *þof* he *spreit* at *redi* be þe flesche he *fus* to *plight*. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiii. (*George*) 706 As he *hyt* his *had* *talde*, þe *spret* *vn-to* *god* *scho* *3ald*. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5099 *Eneas*. *spake* full *dispo* with a *sprete* *felle*. c. 1450 *Holland Howat* 620 That terrible fellow my *spreit* *afraid*. 1526 *TINOALE Acts* xvii. 16 His *sprete* was *moved* in *hym*. 1535 *COVERDALE Hagga* i. 14 So the *Lorde* *waked* *þe* *sprete* of *Zorobabel* and the *sprete* of *Iesua*. 1584 *HUNSON Du Barlas* *Judith* ii. 467 Whose living *spreet* *Reviving* *spreads*, and through all things *doth* *flee*. c. 1615 *Sir W. MURK* *Misc. Wks.* (S.T.S.) I. 30 *Erect* my *paur* *dejected* *spreit*, *Prostrat* *before* thy *mercies* *feete*.

B. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxii. (*Lawrence*) 450 *Fore* *contry* *spryt* *euir* *3et* was to my *god* *thankful* *sacrifice*. c. 1400 *tr. Secreta Sacre*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 66 *Rightwys* *philosophers* ..lightend with *godys* *spryt* to *rede*. 1502 *ATKYNSON tr. De Imitatione* i. v. (1593) 157 *Wyte* the *scripture* with as *great* *fervour* of *spryte* as it was *receyved* *firste*. 1578 *LYTE Dodoes* 229 It is *profitable* for those that are ..troubled in *sprite* or *minde*. 1607 *ROWLANDS Earl of Warwick* (Hunsterian Cl.) 7 This man *compos'd* of *courage*, *full* of *spirit*, *Of* *hard* *adventures*, and of *great* *designs*. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* c. 41 *Lord* of *Light*, *Without* whose *gracious* *Aid* and *constant* *Spirit* *No* *labours* *prosper*. 1730 *SHEENSTONE Ode to Health* 43 *Forth* with *Jocond* *sprite*, 1 *run*. 1761 *GRAY Odin* 29 *Who* *thus* *afflicts* my *troubled* *sprit*? 1847 *S. Judo Margaret* iii. (1851) 417 *So* *speaks* my *spirit*..

γ. 14.. *Chaucer's L. G. W.* *Asiadue* 2069 (Camb. MS.). *For* *whiche* *my* *sprit* *goth* to *do* *me* *shame*. 1442 *Cursor* M. 170 (Bedford MS.), *Iesus* *after* his *fasting* *long* *was* *tendit* *with* *þe* *sprit* [of] *wrong*. 1565 *STAPLETON Fort. Faith* 122 *We* *see* *how* *farre* the *faith* of the *first* *vj.* *C.* *yeares*, and the *sprit* of *Protestants* *do* *agree*. 1605 *1st Pl. Jeronimo* iii. 1. 73 This should not be *mong* *men* of *virtuous* *sprit*. *Pay* *trybute* *thou*, and *receiue* *peace* and *writ*. a. 1649 *DRUMM.* of *HAWTH. Poems* Wks. (1711) 44/1 *To* his *fair* *Spoils* his *Spirit* *again* *yet* *give*.

†b. pl. = **SPIRT** *sb.* 17. *Obs.*

a. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* xi. 176 *He* *agayn* in *greiff* *him* *grippyt* *sayr*. *Quhill* *spreits* *faillid* *ner*. 1533 *BELLENDEN Livy* ProL (S.T.S.) I. 1 *Quyn* *ben* *spreits* of my *dull* *Ingyne*. 1566 *DRANT Horace*, *Sal.* iv. C. *How* *say* *you*, *hau* *not* *comed* *they* *vigors*, and *their* *spreits*?

B. 1567 *DRANT Horace*, *Ep.* ii. f. Gvij. That poet..That can *stere* *vp* my *passions* or *quicke* my *sprytes* at *all*. c. 1586 *CRESS PEMBROKE P.* *David* *cxiii*. 111 *I* the *pleasures* of my *sprits* *Will* *unto* *thy* *doctrine* *bind*.

c. = **SPIRT** *sb.* 9. *rare* -1.

1844 *DISRAELI Coningsby* iv. xii. *He* *generally* *contrived*..to *steal* *down* with some *congenial* *sprites* to the *magical* and *illuminated* *chamber* [sc. the *billiard-room*].

2. = **SPIRT** *sb.* 2 b and 3, **SPRIT** *sb.* 1. 2.

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 4779 *He* *was* *sodanly* *sesid* & *slane* with a *sprete*. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* xi. 1262 *Quhar* *art* *thow*, *spreyt*? *anser*, *sa* *God* the *sawe*. 1526 *TINOALE Mark* vi. 49 *They* *supposed* *yit* *had* *hene* a *sprete* and *cryed* *oute*. 1575 *Gamm.* *Curtion* i. ii. As *thow* *they* *had* *ben* *taken* *with* *faeries*, or *else* *with* *my* *spreet*. 1612 *Sir W. MURK* *Misc. Wks.* (S.T.S.) I. 11 *For* *he*, *now* *Cupid*, *now* a *spreit*, *did* *liue* *me*.

B. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 623 *God* is *spedful* in *speche* & a *spryt* *clene*. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ix. (*Barthol.*) 88 *Wikit* *spryt*, *trawale* *hym* *no* *mare*! c. 1460 *FORTESCUE Absol. & Lim. Mon.* vi. (1885) 121 *Where* *the* *holys* *sprites* and *angels*..have *more* *pouer* *than* *we*. a. 1513 *FABIAN Chron.* (1811) 325 *Fyrr* *dragons*, and *sprytys*, *wer* *seen* *fleyng* in the *ayer*. 1555 *EDEN Decades* (Arb.) 100 *mare*. *note*, A *remedy* *ageynst* *walking* *sprites*. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* 530. I *wot* *not* *what* *sprites* and *fearfull* *apparitions*. 1675 *COTTON Burlesque upon B.* 51 *Where* *must* *I* *lye* *anights*? *For* *I* *am* *monstrous* *fraid* of *Sprites*. 1728 *YOUNG Love of Fame* v. 509 *In* *vain* the *cock* *has* *summon'd* *sprites* *away*. *She* *walks* *at* *noon*. a. 1796 *BURNS 'As on the Banks'* vi. 'Nae *eastlin* *blast*, the *sprite* *replied*. a. 1845 *BARHAM Ingol. Leg.* Ser. iii. *House-warning* 118 *She* *verily* *thought* *that* *hobgoblins* and *sprites* *wer* *there*. 1877 *Mrs. FORRESTER Mignon* I. 12 *The* *most* *arch*, *mischievous*, *impertinent* *littles* *sprite* in the *world*.

Comb. 1609 *Sir E. HOBY Let. to Mr. T. H.* Pref. p. iii. *They* *will* *not* *stick* to *set* *out* our *Ladies* *picture* (as *one* of your *sprite-speakers* *did* with *one* of your *best* *faces*).

γ. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4297. I *will* *tell*..How *sprittis* in *homspake* to *qwho* *bat* *spryt* *wold*. 1565 *STAPLETON Fort. Faith* 85 *The* *whole* *churche*..by *no* *strength* of *wicked* *sprits*..can *be* *ouerthrowen*. 1728 *RAMSAY Monk & Miller's Wife* 245 *Syne* as the *spr'it* *gangs* *marching* *out*, *Be* *sure* to *lend* *him* a *sound* *roud*.

†3. = **SPIRT** *sb.* 6 and 6 b. *Obs.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 394 *Upon* his *schedle* a *dove* *whyte*, *Sygnifycacion* of the *holys* *spryte*. 1526 *TINOALE Eph.* iv. 30 *Greve* *not* the *holys* *spryte* of *God*. 1538 *STARKEY England* ii. i. 143 *By* *Hys* *Holy* *Spryte*, *from* *whom*..cometh *all* *guidnes*. c. 1600 *FORMAN in MS. Ashmole* 802 fol. 143 b. *Governe* *me* with *thy* *holys* *sprite*.

†Sprite, *v.* *Obs.* In 6 *Sc.* *sprete*. [f. prec.] *trans.* To inspire with courage.

1536 *BELLENOEN Cron. Scotl.* (1821) II. 97 *Aid* *anene*..spretit *thame* with *sic* *courage*, *that* *thay*..put the *Saxons*..to *flicht*. *Ibid.* 389 *This* *victorie* *was* *sa* *pleasand*..that *every* *man* *was* *spreit* with *new* *courage*.

†Spritred, *a.* *Obs.* [f. **SPRITE** *sb.*]

1. = **SPRIGHTEAD**.

1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* xxxvi. 11 *The* *meke* *spretred* *shal* *posse* the *earth*. 1577 *B. GOODE Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 115 b. *The* *whole* *body*..large, *hly*, *lively* *spretred*, and *well* *trussed*. 1607 *T. CAMPION Maske* B 4 b. *Mild* *spritred* *Zephyrus* *haile*.

2. *Having* the *form* of a *sprite*.

a. 1586 *SIDNEY Astroph.* & *Stella* (1598) xcvi. *In* *night*, of *sprites* the *gastly* *powers* to *stur*; *In* *thee*, or *sprites* or *spritred* *gastliness*.

†Spritteful, *a.* *Obs.* [f. as prec.]

1. = **SPRIGHTEFUL** *a.* 1.

c. 1650 *HOWELL Fam. Lett.* (1753) 458 *The* *French* *nation* is *quick* and *spritteful*. 1697 *EVELYN Numismata* ix. 308 *Spritteful* and *Vigorous*, *striving* to *get* the *better* of his *little* *body*.

b. = **SPRIGHTEFUL** *a.* 1 b.

1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xl. 246 *His* *readie* *chariotere* *did* *scourge* *hys* *spritteful* *horse*.

2. = **SPRIGHTEFUL** *a.* 2.

1606 *SYLVESTER Du Barlas* ii. iv. ii. *Magnificence* 1053 *A* *thousand* *Flowers* *spring* in his *spritteful* *pases*. 1624 *J. GEE Foot out of Snare* 45 *Considering*, it *hath* *ben*..bedewed with *their* *last* *spritteful* *breath*. 1662 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* i. ii. (1674) 45 *But* *much* *more* *spritteful* *will* it *appear*..by *holding* of a *Note* that *falls* *not* by *one* *degree*.

Hence **†Sprittefully** *adv.*; **†Sprittefulness**.

c. 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xiii. 616 *The* *Phibian* and *Epican* *troopes* *did* *sprittefully* *assault* *The* *God-like* *Hector*. 1651 *JER. TAYLOR Serm.* *for* *Year* *ii.* ix. 113 *Its* *memory* *was* *lost* in the *joyes* and *sprittefulness* of the *morning*.

Sprittehood, [f. as prec.] The *condition* or *state* of *being* a *sprite*.

1823 *NICHOL Amer. Lit.* xi. 359 *The* *same* *fascinating* *impishness*, or *sprittehood*, in *both* is *allayed* by a *similar* *healing* or *converting* *process*.

†Spritteless, *a.* *Obs.* [f. as prec.] = **SPRIGHTELESS** *a.*

a. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneid* ix. iii. 187 *Quhillis* in *thar* *weris* *previt* *sa* *spreytles* *men* that *Hector* *thaimis* *delayit* *3eris* *ten*. 1531 *TINOALE Expos.* i *John* (1537) 82 *We*..beyngne *sprettlesse*..serue *God* in the *body*. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* (S.T.S.) I. 314 *Ane* *abiection* and *spreittles* *harte*.

B. a. 1547 *SURREY Æneid* iv. 806 *Her* *sister* *Aone*, *spritelesse* *for* *dread* to *heare* *this* *fearfull* *sturre*. a. 1618 *J. DAVIES (Heref.) Wit's Pilgr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 36/2 *It* *often* *proves* *such* *spritelesse* *heavy* *Stuffe*. 1661 *Sir A. HASLERIG's Last Will & Test.* Suppl. 6 *So* *soon* *was* *his* *spritteless* *valour* *resolved* *into* *fear*.

†Sprittelike, *a.* *Obs.* [f. as prec.] Resembling a *sprite* or *that* of a *sprite*.

c. 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xxi. 18 *The* *Worthy*..sprittelike, *did* *with* his *sword* *advance* *vp* to the *ruier*. 1658 *ROWLAND tr. Monflet's Theat. Ins.* 924 *Such* *sprittelike* *courage* *hath* *Nature* *planted* *in* *them*.

Spriteliness. *Now rare.* [f. **SPRITELY** *a.*] = **SPRIGHTELINESS**.

1666 *H. STUBBE Mirac. Conformist* 2 *A* *vivacitie* and *spriteliness* *that* is *nothing* *common*. 1710 *F. FULLER Pharmacop.* 125 *It*..puts *new* *spriteliness* *into* the *clod* *g* *of* *Spirits*. 1779 *JOHNSON L. P.* *Poet.* Wks. 1787 IV. 45 *A* *Preface*, *written* *with* *great* *spriteliness* *and* *elegance*. 1805 *BRATHWAITE's Barnabees* *Jrnl.* *Intro.* (1818) 45 *A* *very* *pleasing* *effusion* of *spriteliness*. 1909 *Contemp. Rev.* Lit. Suppl. Nov. 6 *Marred* by the *elephantine* *spriteliness* of the *style*.

†Spritely, *a.* and *adv.* *Obs.* Also 6 *spritly*, 7-lye, *spritly*. [f. **SPRITE** *sb.*]

a. *adj.* 1. = **SPRIGHTELY** *a.* 1.

1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* ii. 110 *Yet* *ner* the *lesse*, *My* *spritly* *brethren*; *I* *propend* to *you* *In* *resolution* to *keepe* *Helen* *still*. 1670 *COTTON Espem* i. iv. 141 *But* the *Commanders* and *Souldiers* *wer* *such*, that *it* *was* *not* *possible* to *see* *any* *where* a *more* *complete*, nor a *more* *spritly* *Body*. 1752 *FIELING Amelia* Wks. 1755 X. 213. *I* *fancy* *Mrs. Bennet* *hath* *ben* a *very* *spritly* *woman*: *for*..she *discovers* *hy* *starts* a *great* *vacidity* in *her* *countenance*.

b. = **SPRIGHTELY** *a.* 1 b.

1693 *A. WILSON Jas. I.* 246 *Ben* a *Spritly* *Horse*..he *saved* *both* *himself*, and *his* *Rider*. 1680 *Spirit of Popery* 56 *Not* *daring* to *Attack* the *Coachman*, *because* *his* *Whip* *did* *fright* *his* *spritly* *Horse*. 1752 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* 1. 437 *The* *spritly* *lark's* *shrill* *matin* *wakes* the *morn*.

2. = **SPRIGHTELY** *a.* 2.

1654 *WHITLOCK Zootonia* 342 *No* *doubt* the *Soule* *needs*..a *well* *organiz'd* *Body*, to *exercise* *its* [f] *Functions* with *spritly* *Vigor*. a. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 10 *Mar.* 1685, *An* *air* of *spritly* *modesty* *not* *easily* to *be* *described*. 1774 *MIRFORD Est. Harwony Lang.* 149 *Where* *this* is the *case* a *monosyllabic* *line* *may* *be* *spritly* in *its* *motion*.

3. = **SPRIGHTELY** *a.* 3 a.

1602 *ROWLANDS Tis Merric when Gossips meete* (Hunsterian Cl.) 3 *Not* *penny* a *quart*, *dull* *ale*, nor *drowsie* *Beere* *But* *spritly* *wine*. 1669 *DIGBY Closet Opened* (1677) 7 *It* [the *mead*] *will* *be* *very* *spritly*, and *quick* and *pleasand*.

b. = **SPRIGHTELY** *a.* 3 b.

1598 *MARSTON Pygmal.*, *Sat.* iv. I *See* *Th'art* *falne* to *wits* *extremest* *poverty*, *Sure* in *Consumption* of the *spritly* *part*. 1638 *BRATHWAITE Barnabees* *Jrnl.* i. E. *Furnish'd* with *their* *spritly* *weapons*. 1821 *LAMB Elia* Ser. i. *Mrs. Battle's Opinions on Whist*, *She* *could* *not* *conceive* a *game* *wanting* the *spritly* *infusio* of *chance*.

c. = **SPRIGHTELY** *a.* 3 c.

c. 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xviii. 449 *Youthes*, and *maides*..To *whom* the *merrie* *Pipe* and *Harp* the *spritly* *sounds* *advanc'd*. 1662 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* i. (1674) 60 *Such* *effectual* *melody*..so *excellent* *Fug's* and *Spritly* *And*. 1789 *BURNBY Hist. Mus.* III. vii. 470 *A* *Consort*..in 4 *parts* of a *spritly* *kind* *such* as the *two* *called* *Fancies*.

d. = **SPRIGHTELY** *a.* 3 d.

1662 *PLAYFORD Music* (1674) 209 *The* *Treble-Violin* is a *cheerful* and *spritly* *Instrument*. 1670 in *Term Catal.*

1798 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 402 As a sprit-sail vessel... was coming up the river. 1835 *Daily Tel.* 27 Oct. (Encycl. Dict.), The well-known sprit-sail barge, a vessel with a mainsail that sets on a sprit.

Hence **Sprit-sail-yard v. trans.**, to disable (a shark, dog-fish, etc.) by thrusting a spar or piece of wood through the snout or gills.

1835 *MARRIAT Pacha of Many Tales* ix. (Rildg.) 111 The shark... had been caught and *sprit-sail-yarded*, as the seamen term it. 1867 *Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.* 646 *Sprit-sail yarding*, a cruelty in which some fishermen wreak vengeance on sharks, dog-fish, etc., that encroach on their baits, and foul their nets.

† **Sprittle, sb.** Obs.—1 In 4 sprittell. [f. the stem of *SPRIT* v.1 Cf. OE. *sprytelle* chip, OHG. *spruzil* bar, MHG. *spritzel* stave, G. dial. *spritzel* young shoot, stave (of a ladder).] A shoot or young twig.

a 1400 *Stockh. Med. MS.* i. 445 in *Anglia* XVIII. 306 Take to handfull of syngel elerne-sprittell And schrape of be ouerest bark with a qwetyle.

Sprittle, v. Obs. exc. dial. [Of obscure origin.] *trans.* To scrape or pick with some instrument; to dig up in this way.

1575 *BANISTER Chyruurg.* i. (1585) 254 Then with a brasse or yron pipe... thrust into the bottoome of it, [they] do sprittell it up by the roots. 1904 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (Notts., Linc.).

Sprittled: see *SPRUTLED* a.

Sprit-top-sail: see *SPRIT* sb.1

Spritty (*spriti*), a. Sc. [f. *SPRIT* sb.3 + -y.] Abounding in sprits or rushes.

1786 *BURNS To Auld Mare* xii. Till sprittie knowes wad rail't an' risket, An' slypet owre. 1823 *J. Hogg Sheph. Cal.* (1829) I. 27 His dead master, who... was lying in a little spritty hollow. 1885 *A. MUNRO Siren Casket* 42 Large spritty clouds from tearing boofs In showers around them flew.

† **Spiritual, a.** Obs. Forms: a. 5 *sprytualle*, 6 -ual; 5-6 *sprituall* (6 -all), 8 *sprituall*. B. 5-6 *spretuall*. [Reduced form of *SPIRITUAL* a.] *Spirituall*.

a. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1617 Two sprytualle ladyes he ordeynede þo To occupy þat worshipfulle state in hurre absens. 1526 *TINDALE 1 Cor.* ii. 15 He that is sprituall discusseth all thynges. 1538 *STARKEY England* i. iv. 122 Wherefor... we may procede to the fautys in the sprytual parte. 1789 *BURNS Kirk's Alarm* xvii. Calvin's sons! Calvin's sons! Seize your sprytuall guns.

B. 1498 *Reg. Privy Seal Scotl.* (1908) I. 34/2 Ony uther courtis sprituall or temporall. 1526 *TINDALE 1 Cor.* ii. 13 Makynges sprituall comparosons of sprituall thynges. 1554-9 *H. SPONNER in Songs & Ball.*, *Phil.* & *Mary* (1860) 8 Musyck in sprituall rimes and psalms.

Hence † **Spirituality**; † **Spiritually adv.** Obs. 1526 *TINDALE 1 Cor.* ii. 14 Nether can he preceave them because he is sprituallly examyned. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scotl.* I. 537 Diverse of the Nobilitie, Sprituallitie, and Commissaris of hurrowis.

Sprity, a. Now dial. Also 7 *sprytie*; Sc. 6 *sprety*, 8-9 *spritty*. [f. *SPRIT* sb.] a. Spirited. b. Spirituous.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneid* xi. viii. 26 For eith it is for till assay, and se Quhat may our sprity fors in the melle. 1607 *MARKHAM Cavel.* ii. (1617) 126 Till you see him euen with a sprytie furie and an actiue nimblenes, passe and repasse in his stalle. 1715 *PENNECUK Misc. Sc. Poems* 10 Such sprity Liquor, cures us of all Sorrow. 1854 *MISSE BAKER Northampton Gloss.*, *Sprity*, a term applied to wine or beer when the Mother or concentered matter is separated, and floats about in small particles.

Sproat (*sprout*). *Angling.* [f. the name of the inventor, W. H. Sproat of Ambleside.] *Sproat-bend* (*hook*), *sproat hook*, a light fish-hook with a wide and slightly flattened bend, short front, and point set well inwards.

1866 *W. H. SPROAT in Field* 1 Dec. I send .. salmon hooks made by Messrs. Hutchinson and Soo, of Kendal. They have affixed my name to them. 1871 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rev. Sports* (ed. g) i. v. 276 The sproat-bend, which is intermediate between the rouod-bend and the Limerick, has also come a good deal into use of late for trout. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* July 378/1 He attached a sproat hook, No. 12, with a gut snell eight inches long. 1888 *GOODE Amer. Fishes* 20 Thirty or forty yards of braided silk or linen line, and a Sproat-bend hook.

Sprocket (*spr-ket*), sb. Also 6 *sprokett*, 6, 9 *sproket*. [Of obscure origin.]

1. *Carp. and Build.* A triangular piece of timber used in framing, esp. one fastened on the foot of a rafter in order to raise the level of the eaves.

1536 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, To Nycoles & Horton for makyn sprokettis & a grunsyll at Arnolde, ij d. 1593 *MS. Churchw. Acc. St. Andrews, Canterb.*, For setting vp a forme, nayles and sprokettes, xij d. 1703 (R. NEVE) *City & C. Purchaser* 121 A Coviog-cornish... has a great Casement, or Hollow in it, which is commonly Lathed and Plaster'd upon Compass, Sprockets, or Brackets. 1880 *LEANING QUANTITY Survey*, 61 Sprockets.—State what size two are cut out of.

2. A projection (either forked or simple) from the rim of a wheel, engaging with the links of a chain.

1750 *BLANKLEY Naval Expos.* 126 Sprockets are made not unlike a large Horse Shoe, drove into the Wheel, and the Chain works on them. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 522/1 The sprockets on the wheel are adapted to receive the links of the chain successively. *Ibid.* 2292/2 The sprockets may be forked, and thus made to partially embrace the links of the chain. 1897 *C. T. C. Monthly Gaz.* Jan. 21 A roller-chain passing over ordinary sprockets.

b. *attrib.* in *sprocket-wheel*.

1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Pump*, The sprocket-wheels, employed to wind it up from the ship's bottom. 1792 *J. TOWNSEND Journ. Spain* I. 170 It [the noria] consists of a hand or girdle passing over a sprocket wheel. 1846 *A. Young Naut. Dict.* 239 Above the upper extremities of these tubes there is fixed a sprocket-wheel worked by crank-handles. c 1860 *H. STUART Seaman's Catech.* 54 It is rove round the sprocket-wheel of the capstan. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Nov. 7/2 The chain, instead of acting direct on the driving wheel, passes from the sprocket wheel to another at the back of the saddle.

c. *ellipt.* A sprocket-wheel, esp. that of a cycle. 1886 *J. M. CAULFIELD Seaman's Notes* 3 Parts of the Capstan. Drom head, barrel, sprocket. 1893 *Fortn. Rev.* No. 314. 241 The elliptical sprocket, or lower chain-wheel, has caused much discussion.

attrib. 1897 *Outing XXX.* 177/2 A wheel, from handle-bar to sprocket-chain. *Ibid.* 370/2 A sprocket-lock, which was guaranteed to prevent any sprocket from revolving. *Ibid.* 371/2, I snapped in its place my sprocket-guard.

3. *Naut.* One of the teeth of a pawl-rim.

1903 *Speaker* 7 Feb. 45/1 The Hermione capstans are of the dangerous old-fashioned type, fitted with the antiquated pawls and sprockets. 1906 *Temple Bar* Jan. 59 The little iron pawls... begin to click and clatter, as they pass over their sprockets.

Hence *sprocketed* a., furnished with sprockets.

1895 *Queenlander* 7 Dec. 1071/2 The chain runs on and engages sprocketed wheels.

Sprod. north. dial. [Of obscure origin.] A salmon in its second year.

1617 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 218 A salmon and sprodes and troutes. a 1672 *WILLUGHBY Hist. Pisc.* (1686) iv. iv. 189 Nostrathius in fluvio Ribble agri Eboracensis Salmones primo ætatis anno Smellts dicuntur; secundo Sprods. 1677 *JOHNSON in Ray Corresp.* (1848) 127, I am a little jealous that their Sprods are but Scurves. 1861 *Act* 24 & 25 *Vict. c.* 109 § 4 All migratory fish of the genus salmon... that is to say salmon... tubs, yellow fin, sprod, herling [etc.]. 1884 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Nov. 5/5 A good many morts and sprods have been landed from the lower reaches of the Kent.

Sprong. Now dial. Also 5 *spronge*. [Of obscure origin: cf. *PRONG* sb.2] = *PRONG* sb.2 1 and 2. Hence *Sprongful*.

1492 *RYMAN Poems* lxxxv. 5 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXIX. 255 When dreddelf deth to the shal come And smyte the with his spronge. 1756 *TOLDERVY Hist. 2 Or.* phaus I. 146 She threw a fork at me that had three sprongs. 1870 *KENNEDY Fireside Stories* 58 (E.D.D.), For every sprong-full he threw out, two came in. 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.* 704 One o' the sprongs is a-brokt out o' the dung clow. a 1904 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (Kent and Somerset).

Sprong, obs. f. pa. t. and pa. pple. *SPRING* v.

Spronk 1. Obs. exc. dial. Also 1 *spranca*, 5 *spronke*. [OE. *spranca*; cf. WFlem. *spranke* branch of a vein or artery.]

† 1. A shoot, sprout. Obs. rare.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Voc.* in *W.-Wülker* 139 *Slirps*, styb, nel spranca. *Ibid.* 140 *Plante*, treowes spranca. a 1300 in *Napier O. E. Glosses* 54/2 *Labruscas*, sprout, spranca. c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* xii. 116 After dayes vij vp hem [peaches] take; By thenne out wol a spronke of hem be leue Yppon the shelle.

2. dial. The stump of a tree or tooth.

1838 in *HOLLOWAY*. 1847—in dial. glossaries (Kent, Sussex, Surrey).

† **Spronk** 2. Obs.—1 [Cf. *SPRANK* 2.] A spark. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 205 Anon so he hadde þis word i-seid, þat fuyr aqueinte ech spronke.

† **Sprot** 1. Obs. Forms: a. 1-2, 4-7 *sprot*, 1, 4-6 *sprott*, 5-6 *sprotte*. B. 5-7 *sprotte*. [OE. *sprot*, = *Fris.* MDu. and Du., MLG. *sprot* (hence G. *sprout*, † *sprotte*, obs. Da. *sprot*, *sprot*, *spryt*).] a. = *SPRAT* sb.1 b. A smelt.

a. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Lives Saints* xxxi. 1271 Hi calle ne mihton, Ne fisceras ne he sylf, æton ænne sprot. c 1055 *Byrthelst's Handboe* in *Anglia* VIII. 310 Da myclan hwealas and ða lytlan sprottas and eall fisc kynne. c 1120 in *Napier Contrib.* O. E. *Lexicog.* 14 *Silurus*, sprot, glaucus, twilting. 1309-10 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtrees) 8. 1328-9 *Exch. R. R. Mem.* m. 125, Piscem qui dicitur sprot. 14.. *Piers of Fulham* in *Hartshorne Anc. Metr.* T. 119 The cely fishes can nat bem selfe exhort; Tylly it be spitted like a sprotte. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 263 Rede sprottis: x cades maketh a last. 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII.* c. 3 Fisher men... vse commonly to conducte and conuey their hearing, sprottes, and other fyshe to... Kyngstone. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 434 Sprots salted baue a speciall propertie to heal the biting of the beetle or venomous fly Prester.

B. c 1475 *Capl. Angl.* 357/1 *Sprotte*, *epimera*, *piscis* est. 1557 *W. TURNER Ep.* in *Gesner Hist. Anim.* (1558) 1296 Aqua quæ a Cæotabrigensibus uocatur a Spiryo, a Londinensibus, dum recens est, a Sprotte; et infumata a Rede Sprotte, and a dried Sprotte. 1853 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 7 Rede berynges and a buodrethe of sprotes, xij d. 1609-10 *Ibid.* 186 A hundredth of sprotes, xij d.

attrib. 1499 *Maldon Court Rolls* Bundle 58 No. 2 b, Pro le mesurage v. chaldre colys pro j sprotbote, 1500 *Ibid.* Bundle 59 No. 2, De custum. j sprotbote, *iii d.*

Sprot 2. Sc. (and north.). Also 9 *sprotte*, *sprott*. [Cf. *SPRAT* sb.3] A coarse kind of rush or rush-like grass.

c 1600 *Lindesay's* (Piscottie) *Chron.* (S.T.S.) I. 336 note, The flur layd with greine schreittis, with sprottis, medwartis, and flouris. 1808 *JAMIESON s.v. Sprot*, They are called sprotes (in) Anglus. 1825 *Ibid.* Suppl. *Fosset*,... a mat of frusbes or sprots, laid on a horse. 1853 *G. JOHNSTON Nat. Hist. E. Borders* 199 *Juncus acutiflorus*. Sprot or Sprot. 1883 *G. M'MICHAEL Notes Way thr. Ayreshire* 78 All east of this is moorland, clad with bent, heath, and sprots.

Sprot 3. rare. [Of obscure origin.] (See quot.)

1846 *E. JESSE Anecd. Dogs* 269 The otter swims and dives with great celebrity, and in doing the latter, it throws up sprots or air bubbles.

Sprot-barley, obs. variant of *SPRAT-BARLEY*.

Sprot 1. Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 1 *sprotta*, 4-5, 9 *sprotte*, 5, 9 *sprot*, 9 *spro*(o)at. [Common Tent.: OE. *sprotta*, = MDu. *sprotte*, *sproot* (Du. *sprot*), MLG. *sprotte*, *sprate*, OHG. *sprozzo* (MHG. *sprozze*, G. *sprossesprotti*, related to *SPROUT* v. OE. had also *sprot* neut., which may be partly represented in the later form with short vowel.]

† 1. A shoot, sprout, twig, rod. Obs.

c 1050 in *W.-Wülker* 378 *Clausus*, næzl oððe sprotta. a 1100 in *Napier O. E. Glosses* 83 *Sarmentorum*, sprotena. a 1300 *Havelok* 1142, I ne haue hws, y ne haue cote, Ne I ne haue stikke, y ne haue sprotte. c 1425 *Noah's Ark* in *Nov-Cycle Mystery Plays* 22 For I have neither ruff nor ryff, Spyer, sprund, sprout, no sprot [prime boat]. c 1460 *Townley Myst.* ii. 290, I wold that it were in thi throte, Fyr, & shefe, and ich a sprotte.

b. pl. Small sticks or twigs; bits of branches blown from trees. Also *sprotte-wood*.

1825 in *JAMIESON Suppl.* 1847 in *HALLIWELL*. 1854—in dial. glossaries (Northampton, Yks., Sc.).

2. A chip, shiver, or splinter.

Freq. c 1400, in phr. *in, into, on sprotes*.

c 1400 *MAUNDEY*. (1839) xxii. 238 The Tronchouns fien in sprotes and peeces alle aboute the Halle. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5783 Sprois into sprottes spronge ouer hede. c 1400 *Sage Jerus.* (E.E.T.S.) 554 Spakly her speres on sprotes þey leden.

1825 *JAMIESON Suppl.*, *Sprot*, a chip of wood, flying from the tool of a carpenter.

† **Sprot** 2. Obs. [= MLG. (and LG.) *sprotte*, *sprute*, MDu. *sprode* (Du. *sproet*), G. *sprosse*, † *sprusse*, perhaps related to prec.] A spot on the skin; a freckle. Hence † *Sprotted ppl.* a., spotted. Obs.

a 1400-50 *Stockholm Med. MS.* 145 A good watir to purgyn a mannys face of sprmtys. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 233 Eyen that bene whit y-freket, or i-sprotid, or blake.

† **Sproty, a.** Obs.—1 [f. *SPROUT* 1.] Small, thin, weak.

c 1425 *Eug. Comq. Irel.* 54 The Erl., was samroed, with grey eghen, wommanes vysage, & sproty smal spech [L. *voce exili*], short nek.

† **Sprounting**, *vbl. sb.* Obs.—1 Spouting.

1601 *Mrs. D'ANVERS Academia* 31 I've seen... Maudlin walks and Christ-Church Fountain, A thing that makes a mighty sprounting.

Sprout (*spraut*), sb.1 Also 4, 6 *sproute*, 7 *sprout*(e), *sproot*(e). [Related to *SPROUT* v.1 Cf. MDu. *sprute*, *spruyle* (Du. *spruit*, WFris. *sprilt*), MLG. *sprute*, *spruut*, NFris. *sprôt*, *sprôd*.] 1. A shoot from a branch, root, or stump of a tree, shrub, or plant; a new growth developing from a bud into a branch, stalk, sucker, etc.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxix. 12 He stredk his pal[m]tres to þe se, And his sproutes to þe stremie to be. 1602 *FULBECKE 2nd Pl. Parall.* 53 If certain sproutwes or branches doe grow vpon the stocke, the cutting of these sproutwes or branches or the destroying of them is wast. 1638 *WILKINS New World* xiv. (1707) 126 The Experiment of Trees cut down which will of themselves put forth Sprouts. 1693 *EVELYN De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. Refl. Agric. 63 The New Sprouts which shoot out at the Extremities of a Pruned Branch. a 1722 *LISLE Hush.* (1757) 376 Peach-trees are so difficult to be kept... if the gardener does not perfectly understand the way of cutting them, and taking their sprouts away. 1784 *COWPER Task* iii. 528 He pinches from the second stalk a pimple, that portends a future sprout. 1849 *CURRIE Green Hand* xvi. (1856) 159 The ferny sprouts of young coccos. 1856 *OLMSTEAD Slave States* 76 A large, square yard, growing full of Lombardy poplar sprouts, from the roots of eight or ten old trees.

fig. 1673 *O. WALKER Educ.* viii. 68 No Nation civil or barbarous... that express not their joy and mirth by it [sc. dancing], which makes it seem a sprout of the Law of Nature. 1871 *R. H. HUTTON Ess.* (1877) I. 64 All human minds are but sprouts from the same infinite source.

b. A rudimentary shoot of a seed; the acrospire of grain.

1620 *HOLLAND Caunden's Brit.* 485 The best barley, of which steeped in water and lying wet therein untill it spurt againe, then, after the said sprout is full come, dried and parched over a kill, they make store of mault. 1673-4 *GNEW Anat. Pl., Anat. Trunks* II. i. (1682) 124 A Sprout from a Seed.

fig. 1640 *Br. Hall Episc.* II. 167 So the rest of the Churches show, what sprouts they have of the Apostolike seed.

c. pl. Young or tender shoots or side-growths of various vegetables, esp. of the cabbage-kind.

1639 *O. Wood Alph. Bk. Secrets* 229 The juyce of young Sprouts of Nettles snuffed. 1698 *M. LISTER Journ. Paris* (1699) 150, I never saw in all the Markets once Sprouts, that is, the tender Roots of Cabbages. 1712 *ADONSON Spect.* No. 317 P 17 Dined on a Knuckle of Veal and Bacon. Mem. Sprouts wanting. 1721 *BAILEY, Sprouts*, a Sort of young Coleworts. 1726 *Dict. Rust.*, *Sprouts*, small shoots of old Cabbage, in Winter, when they begin to Bloom and Head. 1842 *LOUGHOON Suburban Hort.* 649 The roots, more especially those of the Swedish turnip... will produce an abundance of delicate sprouts through February and March. 1858 *GLENY Gard. Everyday Bk.* 99/2 You may oow clear away all the stems and remains of cabbages that have supplied you with sprouts. 1889 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 441 The tall (variety of Brussels sprouts) is quite distinct in habit and leaf from the dwarf, the former having less crowded 'sprouts'.

d. *ellipt.* for *Brussels sprouts* (see *BRUSSELS*).

1858 *GLENY Gard. Everyday Bk.* 271 Turnips, Sprouts, Spinach, Savoy.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* l. 501 Winter raine principally is
seasonable and good for all plants: and next to it the dewes
and showders that fall immediatly before their sprouting
time. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm*. 211 It is
brought into a sprouting Condition.

2. A sprout, new growth, or shoot. Also *transf.* 1578 LYRE *Dodoens* 380 It hath small tender branches or sproutings. *Ibid.* 383 The first springles or sproutings are very good to be eaten. 1665 HOOKER *Microgr.* 194 Like the strings or sproutings of the herb Horse-tail. 1728 GARRNER *Rapin on Gardens* 11. 70 The tender sproutings only let them spare. For shoots yet weak require protecting Care. 1762 R. GUY *Pract. Obs. Cancers* 123 In another Week the sproutings of Flesh began to go away. 1822-7 GOON *Study Med.* (1829) V. 612 The incrustation accompanied with horn-like, invacuated sproutings.

fig. 1649 BR. REYNOLDS *Hosea* vi. 87 The tender buds and sproutings of piety that are wrought within us. 1838 TUPPER *Proverb. Philos.* (1849) 245 Neither were the sproutings of his soul seared by the brand of superstition.

3. The spitting or sputtering of molten metal.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Sprouting, *vbl. sb.* ² *rare*. [f. SPROUT *v.* 2.]

The action of sprouting.

1631 COTGR. *Malissement*, a spouting, sprouting, spouting, or spinning vp (of water).

Sprouting, *phl. a.* [f. SPROUT *v.* 1.] That sprouts, in senses of the verb.

1. Of buds, plants, etc.

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 20 His graue wisdom exceeds thy greene wit, and his ripened fruits thy sprouting blossomes. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.*, To Master W. C., Here thou and I, under the sprouting vine, . . . Will sit. 1641 G. SANOVS *Paraphr. Song Salom.* 11. iv, Green Figs on sprouting trees appear. 1721 RAMSAY *Content* 2 When genial beams . . . from the cloud invite the sprouting corn. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* vi. 1. 189 The sprouting wood Puts forth another brood.

b. *Sprouting broccoli*, a kind of broccoli producing sprouts.

1852 G. W. JOHNSON *Cottage Gard. Dict.* 149 Purple or Green Broccoli: . . . 4 Sprouting. *Syn.*, Italian Sprouting, Grange's Early Purple Sprouting [etc.]. 1895 *Daily News* 20 April 5/4 Sprouting broccoli and turnip tops are the cheapest green vegetables.

2. Of outgrowths from animal bodies.

1681 DRYDEN *Abd. & Achil.* 542 But a whole Hydra more Remains of sprouting heads too long to score. 1739 S. SHARP *Surg.* p. xix, Since Sloughs are flung off by the sprouting new Flesh underneath. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 644 Dry lint . . . at the same time is an easy compress upon the sprouting fungus. 1822-7 GOON *Study Med.* (1829) 1. 394 The hemorrhoidal vessels . . . that form or supply the sprouting tumours. 1888 E. GERARD *Land beyond Forest* II. xlv. 236 He . . . had a small sawlow face, a sprouting moustache, and dark eyes.

Sproutling (sprau'tling). [f. SPROUT *sb.* 1 Cf. Wflem. *spruiteling*.] A little or young sprout. Also *attrib.* In quots. *fig.*

1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 314 When Thiers the sproutling rebel began his career of rebellion at the soirées of M. Lalitte. 1896 T. S. EGAN *tr. Heine's Atta Troll*, etc. 30 My child, thou latest sproutling of my loins.

Spruwse, variant of SPRUCE *sb.*

Sprowl, *obs. Sc.* variant of SPRAWL *v.*

Spruce (sprūs), *sb.* Also 4 Sprws, Sprwys, 5 Sprwse, 6 Sprwce; 5-7 Sprusse, 5-6 Spruse, 6 Sprus, 7 Sc. Spruch. [Alteration of PRUCE, Prussia: cf. SPRUCIA.]

† L. The country of Prussia. Also *Spruce-land*.

See also PRUCE 2 a, quot. 1377. 1378 *Durh. Acc. Rols* (Surtees) 47 In xliiij piscihus de sprws empt, iij s. 14. Chaucer's *Delite Blaunche* 1025 (MS. Bodd. 638), She wolde not . . . send men yn-to Walakye, To Sprwse & yn-to Tartarye. 1521 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. 1. 292 The expedition of the Gentlemen of Spruce. c. 1550 BALE K. *Johan* (Camden) 9 In Syceyl, in Naples, in Venys and Ytalye, In Pole, Spruce and Berne. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. iii. 233 They busied themselves in defending of Christendome, . . . as the Teutonick order defended Spruce-land against the Tartarian. 1656 G. ABBOT *Descr. World* 69 On the east and north corner of Germany lyeth a country called Prussia, in English Pruthen or Spruce.

† b. *attrib.* in the sense of 'brought or obtained from Prussia', as *Spruce board*, *canvas*, *chest*, *coffer*, etc. *Obs.*

In some instances implying 'made of spruce fir'. 1497 *Nasal Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 321, vj 'spruce bordes. 1545 *Notes of Customs* a v b, Canuas called 'spruce canuas the hundreth elles xx s. 1640 in *Entick London* (1766) II. 167 Linness: Gutting and spruce canvas. 1656 *Act Commw.* c. 20 Rates (1658) 470 Packing Canvas, Guttings, and Spruce Canvas. 1661 *Paston Lett.* II. 37 On of the canvas haggis in the gret coffer, or in the 'spruce chest. 1540 *North Country Wills* (Surtees) 174 The spruce chest which is in my little chamber. 1445 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 195 j cistam vocatam 'spruce coffre. 1522 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Camden) 106, I hequeathe to my said Wyffe, . . . a spruce coffre. 1489 *Will of R. Parbrich* (P.C.C., 1 Dogetti), My 'spruce Compter and Euidences in the same. 1523 in *Visit. Southwell* (Camden) 121 A 'spruce countrie & a cup boorde. 1614 *Gentleman Eng. Way to Wealth* 13 Tarre, masties, and 'Spruce-deales. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acid. Yng. Seamen* 20 Laying that Decke with spruce deale of 30 foot long. 1670 J. SMITH *Eng. Improv. Reviv'd* 190 Neer the Water are severall small Hutches made of boards for the 'Spruce Ducks to lay their Eggs in. 1524 in *Rep. MSS. Ld. Middleton* (1911) 372 Item paid . . . for vj 'spruce elles, . . . vj s. 1378 *Durh. Acc. Rols* (Surtees) 47 In xl 'spruwysc emp. vj s. viij d. 1493 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 82, I bequeathe to my daughter a littell 'spruce forcer. 1591-1600 *Customs Duties* (B.M. Addit. MS. 25097), Iron, voc. Lewkes, or 'spruce iron. 1649 *Eng. Farmer* xiii, Make your shoe of spruce or Spanish Iron. 1597 *N. Country Wills* (Surtees) II. 175 My best gowne and a 'spruce jerkin. 1464 *Mann & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 195 My maystir lent hym a payr bre-gooderys with 'spruwse leder. 1530 *Palsor*, 274/2 Spruce lether, *desane*. 1593 *Nashe Four Lett. Conf. Wks.* (Grosart)

II. 221 A Broker, in a spruce leather ierkin with a great number of golde Rings on his fingers. 1656 G. ABBOT *Descr. World* 70 The English do . . . bring from thence a kinde of leather, which was wont to be used in Jerkins, and called by the name of Spruce-Leather-Jerkins. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Spruce-Leather*, a sort of Leather corruptly so call'd for Prussia Leather. 1553 in *Daniel-Tyssen Surrey Ch. Goods* (1869) 106 For vj dosen of 'spruce oker. 1687 J. SMITH *Art Painting* (ed. 2) 22 Yellow-Oaker is of two sorts, one called Plain-Oaker, and the other Spruce-Oaker. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* x. (ed. 2) 367 Stained with burnt umber, and spruce ochre ground in oil. 1570 in *Raine Richmondshire Wills* (Surtees) 228 For ij 'spruwse skaynes. 1656 *Act Commw.* c. 20 Rates (1658) 475 Spruce skins tawed. 1588 *Shipping Lists Duudee* (S.H.S.) 225 Ihone Jak hes of takill 14 'spruiss stains. 1597 *SKENE De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Serplait*, Ilk Sprusse stane contains twentie anicht pound Trois weicht. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 241 A maste of a 'spruce tree . . . bought for the foremost of the seid ship. *Ibid.*, An other Spruce tree mast. 1511 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Scot. IV. 284, lxiiij pulleis of coppir, weyand vj lxxxij pund of 'Spruce wecht. 1656 *Act Commw.* c. 20 Rates (1658) 477 'Spruce or Muscovia-yarn. 1711 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4898/2 Polonia-Wool, Hogs-Bristles, Spruce-Yarn. 1572 in *Feuilletat Revels Q. Eliz.* (1608) 178 Wylliam Lyzarde for syze, . . . 'spruce yelow, . . . Gowld [etc.].

2. *ellipt.* † a. A Spruce coffer or chest. † b.

Spruce leather. c. Spruce beer. † d. Spruce ochre. a. 1481-90 *Howard Housch. Bks.* (Roxb.) 273 Item a sprusse containing ij coffes of my Lordes. 1507 *Pilton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 54 Item one spruc.

b. 1570 LEVINS *Alman.* 182 Spruce, *corium pinnicatum*. 1611 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Scot. Polity Wks.* (Grosart) II. 63/1 What present have we here? A booke. . . What stuffe contains it? Fustian, perfect spruce.

c. 1741 G. BERKELEY in *Cless Suffolk's Lett.* (1824) II. 182, I may hope to drink a bottle of spruce with you on Saturday night. 1793 PEARCE *Harford Bridge* 11. i, *Waiter*, I'll be as brisk, your honour, as bottled spruce in warm weather. 1826 J. F. COOPER *Mohicans* vi, 'Come, friend,' said Hawk-eye, 'try a little spruce'. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xx, Printed cards, hearing reference to Devonshire cyder and Danzic spruce. 1891 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 3/5 Witness gave him some hot spruce and ginger brandy, which eased him.

d. 1661 J. WHITE *Art's Treasury* 75 Spanish brown, burnt spruce, and umber.

† 3. *collect.* The Prussian people. *Obs.*

1640 SIR W. MURE *Counter-Buff* 101 Wks. (S.T.S.) II. 6 All vaste Teuton's states, the Spruch, the Dan, Dispatch. . . some trustie man, Stercovius to pursue.

4. *ellipt.* = SPRUCE FIR.

Freq. with specific epithets, as *black*, *red*, *white*, *hemlock*, *Canadian*, *Norway*, *Sitka spruce*.

1670 EVELYN *Sylva* (ed. 2) xxii. 103 For masts, &c., those [fir] of Prussia, which we call Spruce, and Norway . . . are the best. 1717 *Petiveriana* III. 213 Spruce or Hemlock-tree. 1772 *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 390 In Winter they taste strongly of the pine spruce, upon which they feed. 1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. x10 The black spruce is used only for beer. . . Of this spruce, is made the essence, which is as hard known in Europe as in America. 1824 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1839) VII. 258 One set of insects eating the larch, another the Spruce. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 331 The larch, spruce, and pine, require less space than the oak, chestnut, elm, &c. 1874 STEWART & BRANDIS *Flora N. West India* 526 On the south side of the Alps the Spruce forms large forests in Friaul.

b. A species, or a single tree, of spruce fir.

1832 *Planting* (L.U.K.) 124/2 The white, black, and red spruces are of inferior value to the Norway. 1857 A. GRAY *Fir* *Less. Bot.* (1866) 25 The main stem of Pines and Spruces . . . is carried on in a direct line throughout the whole growth of the tree. 1904 'Q' (QUILLER COUCH) *Fort Anity* xxvii, The fragrance of the young spruces.

c. The wood of the spruce fir.

1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 39 The balks are of white pine, or spruce; . . . the chesses also are of spruce or white pine. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 191/1 The white spruce is a tough, springy timber, similar to ash.

d. An ar of this wood.

1892 *Sporting Life* 26 March 7/5 They were to use the new Ayling oars, and the 'spruces' went much better than on the preceding day.

5. *attrib.* (in sense 4), as *spruce bark*, *-bough*, *-cone*, *forest*, etc.; *spruce grouse*, *partridge*, the spotted Canada grouse.

Also *U.S.* in names of insects which attack spruce trees, as *spruce-borer*, *bud worm*, *sawfly*.

1784 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 101 Our ax-men . . . built us a very comfortable tent with 'spruce bark. 1888 *MEREOTH Poems* (1898) II. 145 Seeing . . . Our household's twinkle of light Through 'spruce-boughs. 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. 11. 736 In winter [they] feed on 'spruce-cones and juniper-berries. 1874 STEWART & BRANDIS *Flora N. West India* 529 Silver Fir is found in some of the 'Spruce forests of Saxony and Thuringia. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 394 *Tetrao Canadensis*, . . . Franklin's 'Spruce Grouse. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 176 Frames of canoes . . . covered with its bark, sewed with spruce or tamarack . . . roots, and the seams calked with 'spruce gum. 1894 *Outing* XLIII. 391/2 The seams are payed with melted spruce-gum, which effectually prevents leakage. 1774 *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 377 The red-game, with a smaller sort which resemble them, called the 'spruce-partridge. 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. 11. 736 These [Spotted Grouse] are met with at Hudson's Bay, where they are called Wood or Spruce Partridges. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 232 *Tetrao falcipennis* of Siberia, the representative of our spruce partridge. 1862 *Chambers's Encycl.* IV. 334/1 The true 'Spruce Rosin flows spontaneously from the bark. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 152 A mountain thickly covered with pine and 'spruce timber. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. 111. 76 Midst rank grass a 'spruce-tree stood. 1792 *BERKNAP Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 265 In some of the new towns a liquor is made of 'spruce twigs, boiled in maple sap. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. 1. 171 Then with their melancholy sound The odorous 'spruce woods met around.

Spruce (sprūs), *a.* and *adv.* Also 6-7 spruse, 7 sprowse, 8-9 Sc. sprush. [perh. from SPRUCE *sb.* 1 b in the collocation *spruce (leather) jerkin*: cf. quot. 1609 in sense 2 b.]

† L. Brisk, smart, lively. *Obs.*

In early quots, probably implying sense 2.

1589 R. HANVEY *Pl. Perc.* 14 There steps me in a third trickles, neat, nimble, spruse Artificer. 1598 E. GUILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 21 Fine spruce young Pansa's growne a mal-content. 1606 WARNER *Ab. Eng.* xvi. ci. (1612) 399 The sprewest Cittle-Lads for her would faine the Countre-aire. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 496 He was a person . . . of a quick, warm, spruce and gay fancy. 1705 HICKENINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. vii. 68 A Young Gentleman (of Spruce Natural Parts, and Ingenious Disposition).

transf. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 985 Along the crisped shades and howres Revels the spruce and jocund Spring. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* iv. x, Here Aristophanes Doth maken sport with some spruce Comedy. 1749 CHESTERT. *Lett.* ciii. (1792) II. 265 A spruce, lively air, fashionable dress; and all the glitter that a young fellow should have.

2. Trim, neat, dapper; smart in appearance: a.

Of persons, in respect of dress, etc. Also *transf.*

a. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* Charact. Persons, A Neat, spruce, affecting Courtier, one that wears clothes well, and in fashion. 1602 BRETON *Wonders Worth Hearing* Wks. (Grosart) II. 12/2 These youths of the parish, that are so spruce in their apparel, haue little money in their purses. a. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 111 He fancies himself a dainty spruce Shepherd, with a Flock and a fine silken Shepherdess, that follows his Pipe. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 29. 206 Notwithstanding the Gilt Chariot, . . . the spruce Figure within is but an Idol. 1796 MME. D'ARBLAY *Camilla* IV. 163 He'll make himself so spruce, he says, we shan't know him again. 1818 CHEREVEY in *C. Papers* (1904) I. 279 He was singularly smug and spruce in his attire, . . . in new cloaths from top to bottom. 1876 T. HARVEY *Ethelberta* I. 209 Making themselves as spruce as bridegrooms of a mild kind, according to the rules of their newly-acquired town experience.

b. 1719 W. HAMILTON *Ep.* II. xii. In *Ramsay's Poems*, And then thou'd be sae frae shabby, Thou'd look right sprush. a. 1774 FERGUSON *On Seeing a Butterfly Poems* (1845) 18 Kind Nature lent, but for a day, Her wings to mak ye sprush and gay. 1840 A. LAING *Wayside Flowers* (1878) 144 Mak' the bridegroom sprush and gay.

b. Of apparel, appearance, etc.

1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horn-bk.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 202 Euen he that jets upon the neatest and sprucest leather . . . will be glad to fit themselves in Will Sommer his wardrobe. 1653 W. RAMESEY *Astroth. Rest.* 242 [They] shall endeavour to live neatly and in a comely spruce manner. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 49 P 8 The spruce Nightcap of his Valet. 1755 *Young Centaur* ii. Wks. 1757 IV. 148 Your spruce appearance is a perfect forgery. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* viii, Altogether exhibiting an aspect . . . unlike the spruce and dapper imagery of his ordinary appearance. 1853 C. BROWNE *Villeite* v, Her spruce attire flaunted an easy scorn to my plain garb.

Comb. 1602 2d Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. 765 Wold it not gal a man to see a spruce gartered youth . . . he a broker for a luing.

c. Of places, buildings, etc.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xxii. 267 Norway in that age the sprucest of the three kingdoms of Scandia, and best tricked up with shipping. 1642 = *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xxiii. 147 Commonly some new spruce town, not farre off, is grown out of the ashes thereof. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* VI. 439 The Houses are more spruce here than ordinary. 1781 HAYLEY *Triumphs Teuper* (1807) 30 Where spruce in moiley pride, his villa stands. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 249 What would a Watson . . . or a Priestley say, upon a proposal to have their laboratories brushed out clean and spruce? 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Stonehenge* Wks. (Bohn) II. 127 The Cathedral (of Salisbury), which was finished 600 years ago, has even a spruce and modern air. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. vi, Many a sprucer public-house.

d. In miscellaneous uses.

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyché* VI. xciii, Of younger Serpents an intangled fry Thich in the sprucer Networks twisted were. 1657 G. THORNTON *Daphnis & Chloe* 171 These were encompassed with a spruce, thin hedge. 1706 J. PHILLIPS *Imit. Milton* 121 Small need of art To form spruce architecture or cornice quaint. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xi, Kit rubbed down the pony and made him as spruce as a race-horse. 1865 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) III. i. 248 The spruce beauty of the slender red line.

e. Of immaterial things.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel. Induct.*, He speaks with a spruce allick accent of adulterate Spanish. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot. Ded.*, He that will illustrate the excellency of things, may easily fall upon so spruce a Subject. 1687 MICEGE *Gr. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., A spruce Phrase, for a fine Phrase, *une belle Phrase*. 1822 HAZLITT *Table T.* xxvi, My sensations are all glossy, spruce, voluptuous, and fine. *Comb.* 1721 RAMSAY *Answer to Burchet* 22 When the pride of sprush-new words are laid.

3. *adv.* = SPRUCELY *adv.*

a. 1618 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Wit's Pilgr.* xci, Ile speake more spruce, yet call a Spade, a Spade. a. 1706 BURNS *Tithers Morn* ii, His honnet he, a thought alee, Cock'd sprush when first he clasp'd me. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. ix, Cock up your heaver, and cock it fu' sprush.

Spruce (sprūs), *v.* Also 7 spruse. [f. *prec.*]

1. *trans.* To make spruce, trim, or neat.

1594 *Nashe Terrors of Night* To Rdr., You shal haue them . . . spend a whole twolve month in spunging & sprucing them. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. ii. 39 Then gan the leard'n and ag'd Don Putticio, To spruce his plumes, and wisdom sage to show. 1671 tr. *Palao's Cong. China* IV. 90 To cut off their hair which the Chinese love . . . and take great care to spruce and perfume it. 1756 *Genll. Mag.* XXVI. 444 Paid Lavender's man for sprucing my garden. 1772 NUGENT *Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. 362 Our Friar Gerund was so . . . smugged, and spruced, that it was a delight to behold his face.

refl. 1637 HEYWOOD *Pleas. Dial.* No. 4 Wks. 1874 VI. 191 Himselfe he spruceeth, studieth to be fine. 1683 tr. *Erasm.* *Moriae Encomium* 44. Another shall spruce himself in a light periwig. 1703 *Rules Civility* 57 An old Man or Woman trimm'd up like young People of Eighteen, would make us believe they had spruc'd themselves so for no other end. 1703 J. CONRAD & HUEFFER *Romance* v. 40 He had spruced himself, but I seem'd to see the rags still flutter about him.

b. With up.
1676 ETHERIDGE *Man of Mode* iii. iii, I took particular notice of one that is alwaies spruc'd up with a deal of dirty spike-colour'd Ribband. a 1704 T. BROWN *Lett. Ser. & Conn.* Wks. 1709 III. 126 Madam D—, whom you are so angry with for .. sprucing up her decay'd Person. 1748 LADY LUXOOROUGH *Lett. Shenstone* 27 June, My slovenly garden, which cannot be weeded, nor in the least spruced up, till my hay is all in. 1853 FELTON *Fam. Lett.* xiv. (1865) 336, I do not think you would have known my coat, hardly me, so spruced up were both of us. 1894 H. NISOET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 135 When washed and spruced up they looked and talked not unlike gentlemen.

fig. 1672 EACHARD *Lett.* 21 Out comes the Vindictionier, and spruces up this objection.
refl. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. ii. iv. i, Salmacis would not be seen of Hermaphroditus, till she had spruced up her self first. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 111 Woollen Cloth-Garments (such as they use to spruce themselves up withal, at their public Festivals, or more solemn affairs). 1749 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 532 Mrs. Foley's, where I was to spruce myself up a little before dinner. 1862 SALA *Seven Sons* II. v. 138 [She] spruced herself up to the extent of putting on...a black silk jacket. 1895 SNAITH *Mistress Dorothy Marwin* xli, Go spruce yourself up a bit.

+2. *intr.* With it: To be spruce or trim. *Obs. rare.*
1611 COTER, *Faire la fringue*, to iet, brag, spruce it, wantonize it. *Ibid.* s.v. *Garber*.

3. With up (or + out): To make oneself spruce.
1709 MRS. MAYLEY *Secret Mem.* I. 176 His Father and grandfather are...profess'd Sparks, and spruce up in Cherry and other gaudy colour'd silk Stockings. 1745 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 443 We return home at two and spruce out, dinner at half an hour after that. 1833 [SEBA SMITH] *Lett. F. Downing* ii. (1835) 35 To-night we're going to a quilting at Uncle Josh's. Miss Willoby...is sprucing up for it. 1869 MRS. STOWE *Old Town* xvii, All of a sudden, Dench...seem'd to kind o' spruce up and have a deal o' money to spend.

Spruce beer. 'Also spruce-beer. [SPRUCE sb. The modern use is app. not due to, but rather the source of, the synonymous G. *sprossenbier*, f. *sprosse* shoot, sprout.] +a. Beer from Prussia. *Obs.* b. A fermented beverage made with an extract from the leaves and branches of the spruce fir.

c 1500 *Colyn Blawbols Test.* 331 in Hazl. E.P.P. I. 106 Spruce beer, and the beer of Hambur, Whyche makyth oft tymesmen to stambur. 1591 NASH *Prognostication* 11 Many shall have more Spruce Beer in their bellies, then wit in their heads. 1690 CHILN *Disc. Trade* (1698) 77 Foreign liquors made of corn, commonly called Mum, Spruce-Beer, and Rosteker-Beer. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Spruce-Beer*, a kind of Physical Drink, good for inward Bruises, &c. 1744 BARKLEY *Sea. Lett. Far-water* § 4 Spruce-beer made of molasses, and the black spruce-fir. 1766 W. STOKK *Acc. East-Florida* 44 The spruce fir here is quite a different tree from that to the northward, but answers the same end for making the spruce beer. 1834 T. J. GRAHAM *Dom. Med.* (ed. 6) 180 Spruce beer is a powerful diuretic and antiscorbutic, and is a wholesome beverage for the summer. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* I. 13 Selling doughnuts, spruce-beer, and gingerbread.

Spruce fir. Also spruce-fir. [SPRUCE sb.] 1. A distinct species of fir (*Pinus* or *Abies*) comprising several clearly-marked varieties (cf. *SPRUCE sb.* 4); one or other of these varieties.

171 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Abies*, The Common Fir, or Pitch Tree; sometimes called, The Norway or Spruce Fir. 1799 [A. Young] *Agric. Lincoln* 214 The spruce fir also grows well and large. 1812 J. SAWYR *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 85 This essence is extracted from the small twigs or sprouts of the black and white Spruce Fir. 1861 BESTLEY *Man. Bot.* 109 The whole will be shaped like a cone or pyramid, as in the Spruce Fir.

2. A tree belonging to this species.
1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* II. 262 The last spring we discovered the nest of this bird in a spruce fir. 1774 GRAY *Corr.* (1843) 173 There you may see larches, Weymouth pines, and spruce firs that have risen by magic. 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort.* 317 Those remarkable rows of spruce-firs which line some of the avenues at Meudon. 1896 LLOYD's *Nat. Hist.* 58 The ordinary Crossbill devours the seeds of the larch and spruce-firs.

Sprucely (spru'sli), *adv.* [f. *SPRUCE a.* + *-LY* 2.] In a spruce manner; smartly, trimly, neatly.

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.*, Sat. iii, Under that fayre Ruffe so sprucely set Appear's a fall, a falling-bad forsooth. 1626 T. HAWKINS *Causin's Holy Cr.* 186 We see men...who waste all their time...in striving to have their stockings sprucely put on. 1673 E. BROWN *Trav. Germ.* (1677) 179 Every Bastion is sprucely kept and covered within with green Turf. 1806 J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* iv. xxviii, As you walk forth freshly and sprucely dressed. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet. & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 160 A small, well-worn, sprucely brushed vocabulary serves him.

Spruceness (spru'snēs), [f. *SPRUCE a.*] The character or quality of being spruce; neatness.

1611 MOOLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* To Rdr., Now in the time of spruceness, our plaies follow the nicenes of our Garments. 1653 W. RAMSAY *Atrol. Rest.* 60 An exceeding well-shaped body throughout, loving neatness, spruceness, trimming and the like. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett. civl.* (1793) II. 57 A spruceness of dress is also very proper and becoming at your age. 1833 H.T. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* v. 108 Not all his spruceness could hide it, if he was as spruce as ever.

1834 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 745/2 There is an offensive spruceness about the whole picture.

Sprucery. *rare* -1. [f. as prec. + *-ERY*] = prec.
1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 351/2 There was a sprucery about almost every thing he did.

|| **Sprucia.** *Obs.* Also 8 *Sprutia*. [Alteration of *Prucia PRUCE*: cf. *SPRUCE sb.*] The country of Prussia; also attrib. in *Sprucia deals*.

In Latin context the form occurs as early as 1419 in *North Country Wills* (Surtees) 23.

1614 GENTLEMEN *Engl. Way to Wealth* 6 For the Hollanders...are compelled to fetch...their hopes and Barrell-boards out of Norway and Sprucia. 1705 *Long Gaz.* No. 4101/3 Friday the 16th, for Plank and Sprutia Deals.

+ **Sprucier.** *Obs.* -1. [f. med. L. *Sprucia* (see prec.) or *SPRUCE sb.*] A Prussian.

1443 *Acts Privy Coun.* (1835) V. 233 My Lord Tres. hath declared...thou pat be Spruciers & Hansze both freer here in England than be Kynges subgittes.

+ **Sprucify.** *v. Obs.* [f. *SPRUCE a.*] *trans.* To make spruce. Also with *it* in refl. sense.

1611 COTER, *Pimper*, to sprucify, or finise it: curiously to pranke, trimme, or tricke vp himselfe. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.*, *Camb.* *Minton* (1660) 78 An emblematicall ass sprucified with the gorgeous trappings of a lofty beuse-phalus. 1876 *Poor Robin's Intell.* 15-22 Aug. 1/2 Sprucifying himself like a Country Bridegroom he came up to her brush'd and powder'd.

+ **Sprucy.** *a. Obs.* -1 = *SPRUCE a.* 2 a.

1774 LANGHORNE *Country Justice* 121 Long had that anxious daughter sigh'd to know What Vellum's sprucy clerk, the valley's beau, Meant by those glances.

+ **Sprude.** *v. Obs.* -1 [Of obscure origin.] *trans.* ? To attach, secure.

13... E. *Allit.* P. C. 104 Cables þay fasteo, Wigt at þe wyndas wezen her ankres, Sprude spak to þe sprete þe spare hawe-lyne.

Sprue ¹ (sprū). *Path.* Also *sproew*, *Sc. sproo*. [ad. Du. *spruw*, *spruw* (older Flem. *spruwre*, Wflem. *sproe*, = *MLG.* and *LG. sprūwe*), perh. related to Flem. *spruven*, *sproeien* to sprinkle (cf. *SPREW* 1).]

1. = *THRUSH* 2 I. ? *Obs.*
Erroneously defined by Webster (1828-32) as 'a matter formed in the mouth in certain diseases'.

1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.*, *Sproe*, a disease affecting the mouths of very young children. 1847 WEBSTER, *Sprew*, a disease of the mucous membrane, consisting in a specific inflammation of the muciparous glands. *Ibid.*, *Sprue*,...this is sometimes a vicious orthography of *Sprew*, the name of the disease otherwise called *thrush*. 1869 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Thrush*, *Parasitic stomatitis*. Also called aphthæ, *sprew*, *sprue*.

2. A disease characterized by sore throat, raw tongue, and digestive disturbance, occurring esp. in tropical countries; psilosis.

1888 TRIM (title), Psilosis or 'Sprue': its nature and treatment. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 777 Amongst the remoter causes of sprue prolonged residence in hot climates must be reckoned as the first.

attrib. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 778 One who has resided in a sprue country. *Ibid.* 790 In the debilitated condition of sprue patients. *Ibid.* 793 Nostrums used in Java by a class of charlatans who profess to be 'sprue doctors'.

Sprue ² (sprū). *Founding.* [Of obscure origin.] (See *quots.*) Also attrib.

Webster's definition is probably erroneous.
1828-32 WEBSTER, *Sprue*, in Scotland, that which is thrown off in casting metals; scoria. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1034/2 *Head*,...the sprue, sillage-piece, or riser on a casting, which is knocked off. 1884 *Ibid.* *Suppl.*, *Sprue Hole*, a gate, ingate, or pouring-hole in a mold. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* 201 The smaller passages, often two or three in number, leading from the skimming gate to the mould are called sprues or sprue gates.

Sprue ³ (sprū). [Of obscure origin.] A poor or inferior quality of asparagus. Also *sprue grass*. 1846 SOYER *Cookery* 41 Throw in the sprue and let it boil very fast until tender. *Ibid.*, Some fresh sprue grass. 1884 *Girl's Own Paper* Feb. 219/3 Long, thin straggling asparagus, commonly known as sprue. 1895 *Times* 3 April 3/4 Sprue, qd. to 1s.; asparagus, 1s. 6d. to 3s. per bundle.

Sprug. *sb. Sc. and north. dial.* Also *sproug*, *sprog*. [Of obscure origin: the form *sprug* (with variant *sprug*) is also common in Sc. and Eng. dial.] A sparrow.

1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xi, John Wilson was a blustering kind of chield, without the heart of a sprug. 1886- in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Sprug. *v. dial.* [? f. Sussex dial. *sprug* adj., smart, spruce: cf. *SPRIG a.*] *trans.* To deck or dress up smartly; to make smart or trim.

1622 T. STOUTON *Chr. Sacrif.* xv. 214 Some daintie Dames, euen sprugd vp of nothing, that are so long in dressing and attiring themselves in the morning. 1847 HALLIV., *Sprug* up, to dress neatly. Sussex. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Dial.* 112 *Sprug*, to smarten.

|| **Spruit** (spruit, spruit). *S. African.* [Dn. *spruit* *SPROUT sb.*] A small stream or water-course, usually almost or altogether dry except in the wet season.

1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* 207, I scraped my finger-nails off in making large holes in the dryspruits, but not one drop came. 1876 LAMB *Barker Year's House-keeping* S. Africa viii, 150 A real river, not...a capricious spruit, sometimes a ditch, and sometimes a lake. 1839 F. OATES *Matabele-Land* 66 Where we outspanned the boys made a fire in the hollow bed of a spruit.

Sprule, north. or Sc. variant of *SPRAWL v.*

Sprun. north. dial. [app. a metathetic var. of *SPURN sb.* 2 b.] (See *quot.* 1828.) Also attrib. in *sprun-vein*.

1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 338 Bleediog in the Sprun-Vein. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.*, *Sprun*, 1. The fore part of a horse's hoof. 2. A sharp piece of iron fixed to the fore point of a horse's shoe to prevent him slipping on ice.

+ **Sprund.** *Obs.* -1 [cf. MSw. *sprund*, app. in a similar sense.] A spar or pole.

c 1425 *Noah's Ark in Non-Cycle Mystery Plays* 22 For I have neither ryff nor ruff, Spyer, sprund, sprout, no sprot.

Sprung (sprɔŋ), *pple. a.* [pa. pple. of *SPRING v.*]

1. That has sprung up or arisen. In combs. as *first-, high-, new-sprung*. Also with *up*.

1575 GASCOIGNE *Flowers*, *Dan Bartholmew Wks.* 1907 I. 101 God he knoweth...who pluckt hir first sprung rose. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* ix. 415 The high-sprung Woods, threatening the clouds. 1661 J. DAVIES *Civil Warres* 373 This utterly dissipated the power of the new sprung Committee of Safety. 1842 J. ARTON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 150 The progress of his crops, from the scarce sprung-haird to the whitening harvest. 1895 *Daily News* 25 March 8/6 The newly sprung-up competition from the United States makers of this...tool.

2. Cracked, split.

1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 33 Besyde myne acquayntans with your sprung masts, tome sales from the yarde. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cxliii, Tall Norway Fir, their masts in Battel spent, And English Oak sprung Leaks and Planks restore. 1781 *Naval Chron.* XI. 289 The main mast is a sprung mast. 1854 H. NEWLAND *Tractarianism* 133 Some mixing mortar...some strengthening the sprug beams. 1899 ECKH *Phillipotts Human Boy* 12 Browne...made that noise in his throat like a sprung bat.

3. Made to fly up.

1598 SYLVESTER *De Bartus* ii. ii. iii. *Colonies* 431 Our amazed first Grand-sires faintly fled, And like sprung Partridge, every-where did spread.

4. *techn.* (See *quot.*)

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 601 The bevel...is termed the *spring of the plank*, and the edge thus bevelled is called the *spring edge*.

+ **Sprunk.** *Obs.* -1 [app. f. Du. *pronk*, or G. *prunk*: cf. next.] A display of wealth or grandeur. c 1753 *The King's Disguise* xii. in *Child Ballads* III. 221/1 With frysars and monks, with their fine sprunks, I make my chiefest prey.

+ **Sprunking.** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. Du. *pronken* or G. *prunken*: cf. prec.] Personal adornment or beautifying. Also attrib. in *sprunking glass*.

1690 EVELYN *Mundus Muliebris* 6 The Pocket Sprunking Looking-Glass. *Ibid.* 19 The Table, Toilet, or Pocket Sprunking-Glass. 1694 N. H. LADDER *Dict.* 12 *A Sprunking Glass*, this sprunking is a Dutch word, the first as we hear of that Language, that ever came in fashion with Ladies.

Sprunny. Now *dial.* [Of obscure origin: some dialects have *sprunny* adj., spruce, smart.] A sweetheart.

1762 COLLINS's *Misc.* 111 Where if good Satan lays her on like thee, Whipp'd to some Purpose will thy Sprunny be. a 1800 PEGGE *Suppl. Grose*, *Sprunny*, a sweetheart of either sex. 1814- in midland and eastern dialects.

Sprunt. *sb.* Now *dial.* [f. *SPRUNT v.*] A convulsive movement; a start; a spring or bound. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 876 Then (having just only opened her Eyes and made Two Sprunts, without speaking one word) [she] dyed immediately. a 1800 PEGGE *Suppl. Grose*, *Sprunt*, or *Sprunt*, a spring in leaping, and the leap itself. *Derb.* 1847-79 in *dial. glossaries* (Derby, Northampton, Shropsh., Warw.).

+ **Sprunt.** *sb.* 2 *Obs.* -1 [cf. next.] 'Anything that is short and will not easily bend' (Johnson, 1755). In the *quot.* applied to an obstinately curly lock of hair. c 1710 CONGREVE *Poems Sev. Occas.*, *Impossible Thing*, This Sprunt its Pertness sure will lose When laid (said he) to soak in Ooze.

Sprunt. *a.* ? *Obs.* [prob. related to next.] Brisk, active, smart, spruce.

1616 [implied in *SPRUNTLY adv.*] a 1652 BROME *Mad Couple* v. ii, La. Pray Mr. Thriwivel entertaine the Lady. Car. Another sprunt youth. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. xi. § 8 That little sprunt Piece of the Brain which they call the Conarion. 1668 G. C. in H. MORE *Div. Dial.* Pref. I. p. xii, This little sprunt Champion, called the Conarion... within which the Soul is entirely cooped up. [1687] MIEGE *Gr. Fr. Dict.* 11, Sprunt, wonderful active. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Sprunt*, wonderful active, lively, or brisk. (Hence in Bailey.) 1719 D'URVEY *Pills* I. 146 Nell dress'd as sprunt as a Daisy. a 1828 T. BEWICK *The Upgetting* (1850) 13 Thou can get on thee sister's shoun...and mheyk thee sell leek varra sprunt wouth them.

Sprunt (sprunt), *v.* Now *dial.* [app. related to *SPRENT v.* and *SPRINT v.*] *intr.* To spring or start; to move in a quick or convulsive manner; to dart or run.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxiii. vi, No sooner tast they of them, but the childe doth stir and sprunt in their wombe. 1603 - *Plutarch's Mor.* 1277 The armie of Alexander, after it had lost and forgone him, did no more but sprunt, pant, struggle and strive for life. 1656 TRAPP *Matt.* iv. 2 Beasts that have their death's wound, bite cruelly, sprunt exceedingly. 1690 C. NESSE *Hist. & Mynt. O. N. Test.* I. 216 Thosetwins spruned and sprunted in her womb. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinet*, iii. 393 See! this sweet-simpring Babe, Dear Image of thyself: see! how it sprunts With Joy at thy Approach! 1789 MRS. POCOCK *Journ.* France II. 193 Wonderfully indeed did the Sprunt players struggle, and bounce, and sprunt. 1823 in *Spirit Public Jfrs.* 528 He sprunted about among their legs lustily. 1854- in dialect glossaries (Yks., Derby, Northampton, Warw.). 1897 L. E. HAMILTON *Ontario's Marches* xvii, 189 I'll just sprunt up the water and cross abune the forkings.

Hence Spru'nting *vbl. sb.*

1643 TRAPP *Gen.* xxiii. 28 Their faint oppositions, and spruntings before death. 1647—*Rev.* xii. 8 Their late untimely endeavours... were but as the last spruntings, or bitter-hites of dying heasts.

Spruntly, *adv.* [*f.* SPRUNT *a.*] Smartly, spruce, trimly.

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* iv. ii. How do I look to-day? Am I not drest Spruntly? 1651 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1656) 205 Provided thou wilt not prick up thy ears too, and look too spruntly upon the business. 1704 D'URFEE *Hell beyond Hell* 75 The pug appear'd, tall, spruntly dress'd, Powder'd all o'er, head, back, and breast.

† **Sprusado**. *Obs.*— [*app. f.* SPRUCE SPRUCE *a.* + -ADO *i.*] A smartly-dressed person.

1665 BRATHWAIT *Comment Two Tales* (1601) 13 They put me in mind of the pregnant and present Answer of that Sprusado to a Judge in this Kingdom... who seeing a neat Finical Divine come before him in a Cloak lined through with Plush etc.]

Spruse, Sprush: see SPRUCE *sb.* and *a.*

Sprut, *v.* Now *dial.* [*var. of* SPURT *v.* Cf. SPURT *v.* 2.] *a. intr.* To sprout, germinate. † *b. trans.* To put forth by sprouting.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 13 When rayne cometh, than spruteth that [corn] that lyeth aboute. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, Owen Glendour xix, For like as drops engender mighty floods, little seedes sprut forth great leaues and buds. 1886—in *dialect glossaries*, etc. (Lanc., Yks., Notts.).

Sprut, *t.* variant of SPROUT *sb.* 2

† **Spruttle**, *sb.* *Sc. Obs.* In 6 sprutill. [*a.* MLG. *sprut(e)le*, *sprotele*, *sprottel*, older Flem. *sproetel*, freckle.] *a.* small spot; a speckle.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* v. ii. 90 (1553), Of flekkit sprutillis [*v. r.* frektilt sprakilis] all bir bak schone.

Spruttled, *a.* *Sc.* Also 8-g sprittled. [*f.* *prec.* See also SPURTLED *a.*] Speckled.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* ii. iv. 32 (1553), Bot thay twys foldit thare spruttillit [*v. r.* sprutillit] skynnis, but dout, About his harts. *Ibid.* vii. iv. 91 (Small), Circes... in ane byrd him turnit, fut and hand, Wyth spruttillit wyngis. 1721 RAMSAY *Poems* Gloss., *Spruttled*, speckled, spotted, a 1779 D. GRAHAM *Vrill* (1883) II. 35 *Iid.* I not send you my guid spruttled hen? 1807-10 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 136 Mild blue spruttled crowflower, nor wild woodland lily.

Spry, *sb.* *Kentish dial.* [Special use of *spry* SPRAY *sb.* 1.] A flat broom made of birch twigs.

1796 BOYS *Agrie. Surv. Kent* 84 Wheat... is universally in Kent, cleaned with a casting-shovel, and flat broom, called a *spry*.

Spry (*sprai*), *a.* and *adv.* Also *dial.* 8 *sprey*, 9 *sprae*, *Sc.* *spre*. [Of obscure origin. Current in English dialects, but more familiar as an Americanism.]

1. Active, nimble, smart, brisk; full of health and spirits.

Eng. and *Sc.* *dial.* instances are given under (a) and (c). (a) 1746 *Exmoor Courtship* (E.D.S.) 579 A comely spray vitty Vella vor enny keendest Theng. *Ibid.* 581 There's net a spreyer Vella in Chalcabomb. 1825 JENNINGS *Observ. Dial.* 17, Eng. 72 *spry*, nimble, active. 1844 W. BARNES *Poems* 48 Jump'd to see who wer the spryest. 1866 Gilbert *Rugge* I. ii. 31 She's one o' them sort who's down one day and up and spry the next. 1870 VERNER *Letitia Lisle* xx, He's so lusty and so spry he may give 'em all the slip.

(b) 1789 Maryland *Jrnl.* 10 Mar. (Thornton), [The snakes] were not so spry as in summer season, so none escaped being killed. 1815 *Massachusetts Spy* 28 June (Thornton), Pray be spry, sir, said I, for there's no knowing what my wife may do. 1833 (SEBA SMITH) *Let. f. Downing* ii. (1835) 30 'And now, says I, 'all on you be spry, and don't stop stirrin till the pudden's done'. 1859 SPURGEON *John Ploughman's Talk* 14 If some of the members... were a little more spry with their arms and legs when they are at labour. 1888 R. BUCHANAN *Hair of Linne* xiii, I'll have to be pretty spry, or they'll begin to discuss me.

(c) 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 164, I once was loved,— I loved again The spreed laid in a' our glen. 1892 J. LUNSON *Sheep & Trotters* 76 The wagtail, sae spree, in the golden evenings here shall linger.

b. Alert, clever.

1849 CUPPLES *Green Hand* xi. (1856) 106 And says Joh Price, 'You're too cust spry for playin' jokes on, I calc'late, squire,' he says.

2. *dial.* Spruce, neat, smartly dressed.

1806 A. DOUGLAS *Poems* 144 Syne hame they gang... To hush themselves fu' trig and spree; For raggit they're an' dirty. 1854—in *dialect glossaries*.

3. As *adv.* Nimble, actively.

1855 HALIBURTON *Nature & Hum.* Nat. I. 227 They call us shakers, from shaking our feet so spry.

Hence **Spryly** *adv.*; **Spryness**.

1865 *Reader* No. 145. 393/2 A spryness of legs quite remarkable. 1905 MARY E. WILKINS *Debtor* 417 Then she hopped off as spryly as a sparrow.

Spry (*sprai*), *v.* rare. [*f.* *prec.*]

1. *trans.* To smarten up.

1878 S. SMILES *JERON Ess. & Lyrics* 199 Robbie Bell, spried up and clean W' weel-spun hose and buckled shoon.

2. *intr.* To bustle or stir.

1835 *Harper's Mag.* April 1872 She'll get over it, and be spry in 'round to marry again.

Spry(e, obs. forms of SPRAY sb. 2

† **Spualine**. *Obs.*— (See quot.)

1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. xvi. (Roxb.) 73/1 The principall games at cards... Spualine an Irish game.

Spuchour, *obs. form of SPOUCHER*.

Spud (*spud*), *sb.* Also 5-6 *spudde*, 7 *spudd*. [Of obscure origin.]

+ 1. A short and poor knife or dagger. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promb. Paru.* 471/1 Spudde, *cultellus vilis*. c 1450 *Cast. Perseu.* 1402 With my spud of socwe swote, I reche to byne herte rote. 1530 PALSGR. 274/2 Spudde. 1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* II. 24 The Voices also hearing darts (or spuds in shape like spits). 1609 HOLLAND *Annot. Marell.* xxix. i. 352 The one... with a spud or dagger was wounded almost to death. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Spud*, a short curvy knife. 1823-4 in Poole *Wexford Gloss.* (1867) 69 *Spud*, a knife.

† 2. An iron head or blade socketed on or fixed to a plough-staff. *Obs.*—

1613 MARKHAM *Eug. Husbandman* C, The Husbandman which lieth in dirty and stiffe clays, can neuer goe to plough without... the Aker-staffe, a pretty bigge cudgell, of about a yarde in length, with an Iron spud at the end.

3. *a.* A digging or weeding implement of the spade-type, having a narrow chisel-shaped blade.

1667 PEVYS *Diary* 10 Oct., We. begun with a spudd to lift up the ground. 1728 SWIFT *Past. Dial.* Wks. 1755 III. ii. 203 My spud these nettles from the stones can part; No knife so keen to weed thee from my heart. 1773 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 570, I sally'd out in a rage, arm'd with a spud. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 748 In making the pits or holes, the earth is taken out by a spade or spud. 1856 A. ANDREWS *Eighteenth Cent.* 24 It was of the length and size of the 'spud', an agricultural weapon which old farmers persist in carrying about with them in their war upon weeds. 1877 BLACKMORE *Cripps* xxxi, The Squire still looking very pale and feeble, but with the help of his favourite spud, managing to get along.

fig. a 1876 M. COLLINS *Pen Sketches* (1879) II. 51 They reappear inevitably, though the heavy harrow of argument, and the light spud of wit have both been used upon them.

Comb. 1891 *Miss Downie Girl in Karp.* 226 She shook a bannock carefully from the spud-shaped spade to bake.

b. A digging fork with three broad prongs.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 757 The labourer makes use of a three-pronged fork, which in some places is termed a spud... each prong being about an inch and a half in breadth. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. 551 Digging is dooe with a strong three-forked tool called a hop-spud. 1883 J. Y. STRATTON *Hops & Hop-pickers* 22 Kentish labourers dig with a spud or fork with three blade-like prongs.

attrib. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. ii. 560 Letting the earth fall loosely between the spud-spens.

c. techn. (See quot.)

1864 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* II. 813 As the veneer is sawn off, the attendant leads the veneer on to the guide, by means of a spud, or a thin blunt chisel.

d. A small instrument with enlarged end used in ocular and other surgery. Also *attrib.*

1869 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* 57 The foreign body... may be easily removed by a spud... or by a broad needle. 1895 *Arnold & Sons' Catal. Surg. Instrum.* 144 Spud and Gouge (combined), in screw ivory case. *Ibid.*, Spud Knife.

e. U.S. (See quotes.)

Some other senses are recorded in recent American Dicts. 1871 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Min. Engin.* I. 378 If the [surveying] station was intended to be a permanent one, a spud, as it is called, that is, a nail resembling a horseshoe nail with a hole in the head, is driven into the timbers over the station. 1875 KNIGHT *Dial. Mech.* 229/2 *Spud*, a spade-shaped implement, used in fishing for broken tools in a well.

4. A short or stumpy person or thing.

1687 MIEGE *Gl. Fr. Diet.* II. A Spud, or little Fellow. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Spud*, a Short-arse, or little despicable Fellow. a 1825—in *dialect glossaries* (E. Angl., Essex, Devon, Cornwall). 1847 HALLIW., *Spud*, a baby's hand. *Somerset.* 1900 *Daily News* 26 Apr. 3/1 That baby... everlastingly holds out its spuds of arms.

5. *slang* and *dial.* A potato.

Cf. *Spudgy* as a nickname for 'a seller of bad potatoes' in Mayhew *London Lab.* (1851) I. 24/2.

1860 *Slang Diet.* 225 In Scotland, a spud is a raw potato; and roasted spuds are those cooked in the cinders with their jackets on. 1868 *Good Wds.* Xmas No. 6/1 My... neighbour stretched out his hand to help himself to 'spuds'. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Oct. 7/2 Three-quarters of a pound of meat and a pound of bread are the rations, spuds and pudding being thrown in.

Spud (*spud*), *v.* [*f.* *prec.* 3.]

1. *trans.* To dig up or out, to remove, by means of a spud.

1652 BUTHIE *Eng. Improver Impr.* 121, I have found out a more certain way which will destroy them at once, spudding up... I caused them to be spudded up by the root. 1839 E. FITZGERALD *Letl.* (1889) I. 50 Then a ride over hill and dale: then spudding np some weeds from the grass. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 21 He waits till the dog indicates the presence of the mole, and then spears or spuds the animal out as it moves in its run. 1884 *American IX.* 183 If he had spent a whole day in 'spudding' the thistles out of a small field.

2. To dig with a spud. Also *intr.*

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Spud*, *v. t.*, to dig or loosen the earth with a spud. 1889 C. EDWARDS *Sardinia & the Sardes* 127 They spudded among the vines.

3. To drill (a hole) by a special process in the early stages of sinking an oil-well.

1886 *Sci. American* 21 Aug. 116 A 12 inch hole is usually drilled or spudded down to the rock.

Hence **Spudding** *vbl. sb.*

1891 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 3/6 This is followed by regular day work... made up of the stiffe spudding... hop-branching, hay-making, harvesting, &c. 1901 *Minsey's Mag.* XXV. 746/2 The start is made by 'spudding', which is done by attaching the drill proper to the rope, and then skilfully tightening and loosening the coils on the drum by hand, thus raising the drill and letting it fall within the tube.

Spudder, *rare.* Now *dial.* Also 7 *sputher*. [*Alteration of pudder, pulther POTHER sb.*] Fuss, disturbance, bother.

1650 A. B. *Mutat. Polemo* 38 These are to advance and keep some spudder in the north, to draw down a consider-

able party thitherward. 1661 BROME *Songs & Poems* 171 When we know all the Pretty sputher, Betwixt the one house and the other. 1880-2 in Cornwall glossaries.

Spuddle, *v.* Now *dial.* [*Alteration of PUDDLE* *v.*; in later use partly *f.* SPUD *sb.* 3.]

1. *intr.* To puddle, in various senses; to work feebly or ineffectively.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Water Cormorant* Wks. III. 1/3 Hee grubs and spuddles for his prey in muddy holes and obscure cauernes. 1704 J. PITTS *Aec. Moham.* vii. 103 In the very place where the Child spuddled with his Feet, the Water flowed out. 1830 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 314 The labourers who spuddle about the ground in the little dips between those sand-hills. 1883—in *dialect glossaries* (Hants., Wilts., Som., Dev.).

2. *trans.* To turn over, dig up, stir or work at, lightly or superficially.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 600 This purpose is well accomplished... by spuddling the land with a kind of plough. 1856 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 726 *Spuddling* (Kent); see *Broad-sharing* ['ploughing shallow and wide with a broad share, without turning it over']. 1875—in *dialect glossaries* (Warw., Suss., Som., Dev.).

Spuddy, *a.* [*f.* SPUD *sb.* Cf. PUDDY *a.*] Short and stumpy or plump; thick-set.

a 1825 in FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*. 1854 in MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.* 1862 BORROW *Wales* II. xiii. 142 The other was a short spuddy fellow, with a broad ugly face. *Ibid.* 143 He was father of the spuddy military puppy. 1863 W. W. STONY *Roba di R.* II. ii. § 29 [Jewesses] who fill... the wide chair on which they sit, while they rest their spuddy hands on their knees.

Spue, variant of SPEW *v.*

Spuffle, *v.* *E. Angl. dial.* [*Imitative.*]

1. *intr.* To fuss or bustle; to be in a flurry or in breathless haste.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* 321 I saw Mr. A. spuffling along. 1862 BORROW *Wales* xix, He spuffled and spluttered in a most extraordinary manner. 1869 *Spelator* 25 Dec. 1518 When a Suffolk man means to tell his friend that he is making... too much fuss about anything... he says quietly, 'Now don't spuffle'.

2. *trans.* To utter thickly or indistinctly.

1861 *Temple Bar* III. 232 He finds her with her mouth crammed full of food, and incapable of spuffling out a word. Hence **Spuffling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1893 COZENS-HARDY *Br. Norf.* 30, I am not sure whether spuffling is a practice peculiar to East Anglia. 1897 W. RYE *Norfolk Songs* 56 His spuffling overbearing ways did him harm.

Spug (sparrow): see SPRUG.

Spulyie, -zie, variants of SPULYIE.

Spule, *Sc.* [Of obscure origin: not a normal variant of SPAULD.]

1. A shoulder, esp. of an animal.

1803 SCOTT *Christie's Will* vi. in *Minstrelsy*, The spule o' the deer on the board he has set. The fattest that ran oo the Hutton Lee.

2. *attrib.* in *spule-blade*, -bone.

1802 [see SPUL-BONE], 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xviii, Then for dinner, there's no muckle left on the spule-bane. 1824 — *Redgauntlet* let. xi, His left hand [was] always on his right spule-blade, to hide the wound that the silver bullet had made.

Spullar, -er, *obs. forms of SPOOLER*.

† **Spult**, *north. and Sc. Obs. rare.* [*Cf.* WFlem. *spullen* to spout.] A spout.

1470-71 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 643 Pro factura iijior spultes eneis pro aqueducta hoc anno, xvj d. 1487-8 *Ibid.* 651 iijior spultes cum j lavatory stone ad vjd. 15... *Aberdeen Reg.* (Jam.), Ane spult of leyd. 1595 in *Scott. Hist. Rev.* Apr. (1913) 393 Item cheis shelf. Item ane brewing spult.

† **Spuliation**, *Sc. Obs. rare.* In 7 *spulzi*.

[*f.* SPULYIE *v.*] Spoliation.

a 1688 G. DALLAS *Stiles* (1697) 266 Summons of Spulziation of Teinds. *Ibid.* 267 The said Pursuer having sufficient Right and Interest to prosecute... the Action of Spulziation after-specified.

Spulyie (*spō'lyi*, *spō'li*), *sb.* *Sc.* Now *arch.* Forms: *a.* 5 *spolze*, 6 -*zie*, *spoylze*, -*zie*, *spoilize*, -*zie*, *spoilze*, -*zie* (7, 9 -*zie*), -*zy*; 6 *spoylie*, -*lie*, *spoilie*, *spollie*, 8 *spoolie*, *β*. 6 *spulze* (*spuleze*, -*ize*, *spulize*), 7 -*spulzie* (8 -*zy*), 9 *spulyie*; 6 *spulize* (*spwilze*), -*zie*, 7 -*spulzie*; 8 *spulie*, *spulio*, 9 *spully*. [*ad.* OF. *espoille*, *espulie* SPOLL *sb.*]

1. The action of despoiling; spoliation; an instance of this.

1464-5 *Sc. Acts Parlt.* (1875) XII. 31/2 pe lordis... sall knaw apone... all spolzeis mayde seen the tyme of be cessing of be last sessionis. 1507 *Reg. Privy Seal Scot.* I. 205/1 Actioun... for the spulze of the teynd schavez of the personage of Petockkis. 1588 A. KING *tr. Canisius' Catech.* 39 All vnlauchfull... vsurping of vthir mens geir be thift, spollie... inlust winning. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Law Scot.* I. xxxi. § iii. (1699) 156 Like as by the constant Custom, many Actions of Spulzie were founded upon this Act. 1725 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* Gr. II. i, There had been mar blood and skaith, Sair harshship and great spulie. 1765-8 *ERSKINE Inst. Law Scot.* II. vii. § 16 When a spulzie is committed, action lies against the delinquent [etc.]. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxxv, Doubtless officers cannot always keep the soldier's hand from depredation and spulzie. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* III. i, Graham further collected three hundred caterans in the Highlands, men always ready for bloodshed and spulzie. 1898 PATON *Castlebras* 44 The yin o' us 'll mak' a spully, or ma name's no Heather Jock.

† *b.* *Law.* An action for spoliation. *Obs.*

1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Law Scot.* I. xxvi. § iv. (1699) 132 If the Executer did any wrong, he was liable to

a spulzie, and his sentence was reduceable. 1686 in J. J. Vernon *Parish of Hawick* (1900) 197 Thomas Briggs, was onlawed and americiatt...in an Spulzye for abstracting and resetting of lyme from the church style building. 1765-8 *ERSKINE Inst. Law Scot.* iv. i. § 15 Spulzie is not only competent against the spoliator, but against all abettors.

2. Spoil, booty, plunder.

1507 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* III. 393 To Marchmond herald and his fellows for the spulzie of the feild, xx French crounis. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneid* i. v. 206 Quham, Chergit with the spulzie of the orient, among the number of goddis resau thou sail. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 280 They...tak their schipis to Ingland ladne with spulzye. 1719 *HAMILTON Ep. to Ramsay* iii. viii. We'll bring aff but little spulzie in sic a barter. 1720 *RAMSAY Rise & Fall of Stocks* 120 There was odd scrambling for the spulzye. 1789 *DAVIDSON Seasons* 122 He got the spulzie to himself As they fled hame to toon. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 192 Ha! Satan's toy-shop now is taen I Look up and see your spulzie! 1882 J. F. S. GORDON *Hist. Moray* II. 319 The spulzie taken or destroyed...gives a good idea of the plenishing of a wealthy baron's residence in those days.

Spulzye, v. Chiefly *Sc.* Now *arch.* Forms: *a.* 4 spoly, 5 spolyon, 6 spolze (spoll-, spoulze), 7 spolze; 5 spolize, 6 spolize, -zie, spolyze, -zie, 6-7 spoylie, 7 spolyie. *β.* 5-6 spulze (5 spwl-, 6 spvll-, 6 spulze, -ize, spulze, 7 spulze; 6 spulzie (spull-, 7-spulzie, 9 spulzie, -ye; 6 spulze (spwl-, spulzie (spuill-, 8 spulzie. [ad. OF. *espoillier* Spoil v.]

1. *trans.* To despoil or plunder (persons, etc.). 1375 *BARROUR Bruce* xiii. 459 Quhen that nakit spulzeit war That war slayne in the battale thair. c. 1375 *Cursor M.* 2503 (Fairf.), Siben þai spried to spoly þe lande. c. 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 470 f. Spolyon, or spolyon...spolio, dispolio. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* iii. 211 The Scottis...spolizet the feld, gad gold and othir gear. 1533 *BELLENEN Lixy* ii. (S.T.S.) I. 247 At last he ischit at þe grete porte of his tentis, and spulzeite his inemys liand þat ordoure. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 59 He...spolizet Sathan, hell and sin, And heinlie gloir to vs his win. 1588 A. KING *tr. Canisius Catech.* 151 That widows might becum thair pray, and that they might spulzie the fatherles. a. 1670 *SPALDING Troub. Chas.* (1850) I. 4 They...first began to roh and spolyzie the Erllis tennents. 1797 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 46 He spulized fock and did them hang.

b. To despoil or deprive of something. 1508 *DUNBAR Tua Mariti Venen* 397, I spilit quhen I saw That super spendit euill spreit, spolyeit of all vertu. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneid* v. iv. 219 Sene Gyas schip...gaif hym place alsawa, For scho was spulzeit of hir sterisman. 1564 *WINGET Wks.* (S.T.S.) I. 72 Qvhy spulze and denude 3e ws of this part of our Catholik belief? 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 55 He qvha is spolzied of his possession, could be first restored. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xxii. (1857) 316 Spulzying women of their yarm.

2. To take as spoil or plunder. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* iv. 95 Sene spolyit thai the harnais or thai wend. 1508 *KENNEDIE Flying w.* *Dunbar* 277 Than spulzeit they the haly stane of Scone. 1587 in *Scott. Hist. Rev.* July (1905) 258 He reft, spulized, and took certaine wair, guids, and geir out of a bark. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* ii. 16 The moveable guids (spulzeit) or the land. 1754 *ERSKINE Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 451 It is a relevant defence, that the defender...made voluntary restitution...of the goods spulized.

3. *intr.* To commit spoliation. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xxii. (1857) 317 They ate and drank, and then rose to spulzie. 1894 *LATTO Tam. Bodkin* i. The hall lot o' them relvin' an' thievin' an' spulyein'.

Hence Spulzyied *ppl. a.* 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 934 The spulized property may be evicted from bona fide purchasers. 1875 *Sc. Acts Parlt.* Index 1137e The lords of session to have power to order the restoration of spulized goods.

Spulzyeing, vbl. sb. [f. SPULZYIE v.] Spoiling, despoiling; spoliation.

1375 *BARROUR Bruce* xiii. 457 Thai dispendit haly that day In spulzeing and riches taking. c. 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 470 Spolyonze, or spolyynge, spoliatio, depredatio. 1647 *Extr. Burgh Recs.* Stirling 193 The acts and ordinances...anent slottig and spulzyeing of fiesche. For his wronpous spulzyeing and awaytaking of certaine stonies out of the Minister's yearld dyke.

Spulzier, rare. Also 5 spoliar, 6 spulyear. [f. as prec.] A spoiler.

c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 7 Feiþful curats owen to sorowe as wel of þe spoliing of þe sogetis, as also of þe synne of þe spoliars. 1502-3 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 231 The ressaist...makis the said Thomas expres spulzeat and approvar of the spulzie libellit. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 62 They forc'd and flappit to the yird That spulzier and fae.

Spume (spium), sb. Also 5 spomo. [ad. OF. *spume*, *espume* (lt. *spuma*, Sp. and Pg. *espuma*), or L. *spūma*.]

1. Foam, froth, frothy matter. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 265 Sche sette a caldron on the fyr, ..And let it buile in such a plit, Til that sche saw the spume whyt. c. 1440 *Alph. Tales* 153 Pou seis I hafe no burnyng een, nor no spome at my mychthe. 1547 *BOORNE Brev. Health* xxxiii. 18 b, Take of the white of ii egges, beat it to a waterishe spume. 1576 G. BAKER *Gesner's Jewel of Health* 181 As soon as...purple spumes or fomes swell or rise up to the hymme, increase the fyre. 1616 *WOODALL Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 37 English honey...yeelding little spume in decocting. 1669 *BOYLE Conf. New Exp.* II. (1682) 96, I thrust a snail into it, who put forth much spume or froth. [c. 1706 J. PHILLIPS *Poems Style of Milton* (1762) 209 Sulphur, and nitrous spume, enkindling fierce.] 1710 T. FULKE *Pharm. Extemp.* 280 Both (litharges) are but a Spume blown off in the refining of Silver from Lead. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer*

1108 Thence nitre, sulphur, and the fiery spume Of fat bitumen. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xl. iv. 120 The abundant spume with which the larva...envelopes itself. 1871 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 253 Two of these animals...joined to each other by a quantity of frothy spume.

b. *spec.* Foam of the sea, etc. Common from about 1850.

c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xciv. 425 (Add. MS.), For all thing that are in the world are not but as a spume in the see. 1599 *NASHUR Lenten Stuff Wks.* (Grosart) V. 203 They would no more lue under the yoke of the Sea, or hane their heads washt with his hubbly spume. 1615 G. SANNS *Trav.* 93 He [Nile] laves The stars with spume, all tremble with his waves. a. 1687 *COTTON Night Quatrains* ii, His Steeds their flaming Nostrils cool In Spume of the Cerulean Pool. 1760 *Phil. Trans.* LII. 136 This hird therefore dipping so frequently into the spume of the sea, is probably for the food swimming amongst it, rather than to feed upon the spume itself. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XLII. 394 My forehead was wet with the spume of the spray. 1871 *LONGF. Wayside Inn* ii. *Musicians* T. iv. vii, A great rush of rain, Making the ocean white with spume. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 2 May 6/2 Breezy seaside effects that breathe of the salt spume.

c. In fig. uses. 1608 *Minnerton Trick to catch Old One* ii. ii, A midnight snarfeiter The spume of a brobel-house. 1654 *BAXTER Inf. Bapt.* 124, I answer to this Objection, that it being but the spume of humane reason, I needed not to have given any other answer. 1735 *RUSKIN Essay on Lit. Wks.* 1903 I. 374 These foul snails...leaving their spume and filth on the fairest flowers of literature. 1862 L. LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 14 That so august a Spirit...Should...Decline, to quench so bright a brilliancy In Hell's sick spume.

† 2. = LITHARGE I, 1 h. Obs. c. 1400 MAUNOEVE (Roxb.) xviii. 84 Þai take alde peper...and strewen upon it spume of silner or of leed. 1570 *LEVINS Manif.* 188 Ye spume of leed, myllyditis. *Ibid.* Ye spume of sylver, argyritis. 1589 *FLEMING Virg. Georg.* iii. 51 They doo mingle therewith all The spume of argent, sulphur quicke, (or hrimstone natrall). 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim.* 4. Min. 118 With ceruse, or the spume of silver, it helps the colours of cicatrices.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *spume-flake*, -flecked adj.; *spume-stone*, ? *pumice-stone*.

1831 *HODGSON in Raine Mem.* (1858) II. 217 There is much spume-stone like cinders and scoria in the middle. 1845 *BROWNING How they brought the Good News* v, The thick heavy spume-flakes which aye and anon His fierce lips shook upwards in galloping on. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* 1. 36 The spume-flecked waters...Left dry the yellow shore.

Spume (spium), v. [ad. L. *spūmare* (hence lt. *spumare*, Sp. and Pg. *espumar*, OF. *espumer*), f. *spūma* SPUME sb.]

1. *intr.* To foam or froth. Also with *out*. 13... [see SPUMING *ppl. a.*] 1582 *STANFURD Æneid* I. (Arb.) 41 At a how hee lustelye swapping, These wyne fresh spuming with a draught swild vp to the bottom. 1610 *HEALEY St. Aug. Cille of God* (1620) 382 The fetching downe of the Moone, till (saith Lukan) she spume upon such heabes as they desire. 1722 *BAILEY, To Spume*, to froth or foam. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1845) 132 A smah door, through the chinks of which came a glow of light, and smoke was spuming out. 1860 *MAYNE Reid Wild Huntress* xxxv, A rushing torrent, that spumed against the banks. fig. 1894 *BLACKW. Mag.* Apr. 588/1 Moore preferred that his spume spume in his diary rather than his life.

2. *trans.* To send or cast forth like foam. 1859 *SALA Tru. round Clock* (1861) 173 Bedfordbury... whose tumble-down tenements and reeking courts spume forth pumps of animated rags. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 4 Dec. 5/4 Thus do these little people...spume forth their venom day after day. 1883 R. BRIDGES *Prometheus* 599 The mountains...from their swelling flanks spumed froth of fire.

Hence Spuming *ppl. a.* 13... E. E. ALLIT. P. B. 1038 Þe spumande aspalton þat spysere sellen. 1881 J. F. KEANE *Six Months in Mescah* v. 105 While being laden it (the camel) gives vent to spuming, spluttering, bellows and whines. 1894 *SALA London up to Date* ii. 33 The spuming chalices...having made the hearts of the guests glad within them. 1894 *MAX PEMBERTON Sea Wolves* x, To plunge into the cavern of spuming water which lay between the crags.

† **Spumous, a.** Obs. [f. L. *spūme-us* (hence lt. *spumeo*, Pg. *espumeo*), f. *spūma* SPUME sb.]

Foamy, frothy; spumous, spumy. 1635 *PERSON Varities* ii. 55 These spumous exhalations are such as are combustible and capable to be kindled. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* I. 28 That spumous froth or dew which here in the North we call Cuckoo-Spittle. a. 1670 *HACKET Cent. Serim.* (1675) 522 Far be it from us to think that it was not water...but a spumous phlegmatic humour.

Spumescence (spūme-sens), [See next and -ENCE.] Frothiness; the state of being foamy. Also fig.

1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 208 Before the blow-pipe it melts with a moderate spumescence into a white semitransparent enamel. 1903 *Speaker* 7 Feb. 489/2 His prose style always tends to spumescence.

Spumescence, a. [See SPUME v. and -ESCENT.] Having the appearance of foam or froth.

1856 *HENSLOW Bot. Terms* 181. † **Spumid, a.** Obs. [ad. L. *spūmid-us*.]

† **Frothy or foamy** (Blount *Glossogr.*, 1650). Hence *Spumidness* in Bailey, 1727 (vol. II).

† **Spumiferous, a.** Obs. [f. L. *spūmifer*.]

† **That bears foam, froth, or scum** (Blount).

Spumification, rare -1. [See SPUME sb. and -IFICATION.] Production of froth.

1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 307 The least time of this proceesse of Nature is thirty dayes, sixe for Spumification, two for Delineation [etc.].

Spumiform, a. rare -1. [See SPUME sb. and -FORM.] Froth-like, frothy.

1805 *WEAVER tr. Werner* 201 The external form of friable fossils is...spumiform, as Red and Brown Scaly-Iron-Ores. **Spuminess, rare** -2. [f. SPUMY a.] 'Frothiness' (Bailey, vol. II, 1727).

Spumose (spūmō-s), a. rare. [ad. L. *spūmō-sus* (hence lt. *spumoso*, Sp. and Pg. *espumoso*), f. *spūma* SPUME sb.] = SPUMOUS a.

1576 G. BAKER *Gesner's Jewel of Health* 222 h, At any time...may this water be drawn, and converted after into a spumose substance. 1683 *Ray Corr.* (1848) 132 A little spike of bright purple or red lowers, which afterwards turned to spumose vesicles. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 798 A vesicular or spumose organ adhering to foot.

Spumoso-, comb. form of L. *spūmō-sus* (see prec.), as in *spumoso-cellular* adj.

1846 *DANA Zoolph.* (1848) 361 Texture of the sides and usually of the whole corallum spumoso-cellular.

Spumous (spūmō-s), a. [ad. L. *spūmō-sus*: see SPUMOSE a. and cf. OF. *spūmeux*.]

1. Of the nature of, having the appearance of, froth or foam.

c. 1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 164 Þe blood þat goiþ out of þe wounde wole be spumous & cleer. *Ibid.* 201 Þere is engenderid here a maner spumous substance. 1612 *WOOLALL Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 26 If...the excrement which is voided from the mouth be spumous, pale, and crude. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 237 That spumous, frothy dew or exudation, or both, found upon Plants. 1770 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 376 The Mass of Blood...render'd spumous and sparkling. 1808 *Med. Jnrl.* XI. 296 Had the blood proceeded from the lungs, he judged it would have been spumous, or mixed with air bubbles. 1846 *DANA Zoolph.* (1848) 400 Corallum with very short calices, truncate, rising from a spumous base.

2. Marked by foam; foaming. 1854 *DICKENS Hard T.* ii. i, Down upon the river...rowed a crazy boat, which made a spumous track upon the water. 1876 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla* L. II. 62 The fierce rollers of the spumous sea broke and recoiled.

Spumy (spū-mi), a. Also 6 spumye, 7 spumie. [f. SPUME sb.]

1. Covered with, throwing up, of the nature of, sea-foam. 1882 *STANFURD Æneid* iii. (Arb.) 87 Three rocks sternelye facing with salt fluids spumye be drumming. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 368 The spumy Waves proclaim the watry War. 1742 H. BROOKE *Constantia*, The Tiber now their spumy keels divide. 1797 T. PARK *Sonn.* 7 High o'er the beech froths up the spumy spray. 1819 H. BUSK *Banquet* ii. 164 The spumy Rhone, or easy-winding Loire. 1894 *Outing XXIV.* 264/2 Great rollers, with their crest torn into spumy wreaths, rose higher and higher.

2. Of a frothy character or consistency; characterized by the presence of froth. a. 1618 *SYLVESTER Maiden's Blush* 1122 Swelling Clusters... Whose spumy Juice in Pharo's cup I crush. 1612 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* vii. (1626) 137 Cerberus... on the grasse his spumy poyson sheds. 1642 *WILKINS Mercury* Pref. (1707) 4 Though what the Author write prove spumy Froth. 1740 *SOMERVILLE Hobbinolia* iii. 89 Matrons sage... Grasp the capacious Bowl; nor cease to draw The spumy Nectar. 1788 *BURNS Ep. R. Graham* iii, Some spumy, fiery, ignis fatuus matter. 1879 *KEATS Song of Four Fairies* 16 Let me see the myriad shapes...wrought by spumy bitumen.

Span (spōn), *ppl. a.* [Pa. *ppl.* of SPIN v.]

1. That has undergone the process of spinning; formed, fabricated, or prepared by spinning: a. Of wool, silk, or other material. (Cf. SPUN-YARN.) Also in earlier use as the second element in combs., as *cult., ill-spun* (see those words).

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* f. iij b, For as mych as weuteris vse schi fusillis made of spennyn woll. 1570 *LEVINS Manif.* 183 Spunne, flatus. 1608 *WILLET Hexapla Exod.* 575 Women did spinne with their hands and brought the spunne worke. 1759 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 390 The stockings...were wove of carded and spun silk. 1779 *Ibid.* LXX. 51 Long filaments of a vitrified matter like spun-glass. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXXIV. 401/2 Two or more yarns, or simple spun threads, firmly united together by twisting. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 291 The Murray mill...will be employed in weaving broad goods of net warps and 'spun' fillings. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2292/2 *Spin-silk*, a cheap article produced from short-fibered and waste silk, in contradistinction to the long fibers wound from the cocoon and thrown.

Comb. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.*, Brit. II. No. 3900, Velvet and plush, made from spun silk waste. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 66/1 The spun-silk industry has chiefly developed in the Yorkshire and Lancashire textile centres.

b. *Spun gold, silver*, a silk thread wound with gold, silver-gilt, or silver wire.

1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Gold Thread*, or Spun Gold, is the flatted Gold wrapp'd, or laid over a Thread of Silk, by twisting it with a Wheel, and Iron Bobins. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2292/2.

c. Of better or sgar: Drawn out or worked up into a thread-like form, esp. for ornamenting confectionery or other dishes. 1834 *Hr. MARTINEAU Farrers* ii. 20 A yellow lamb of spun butter. 1846 *SOVER Cookery* 549 You have previously formed butter some ropes of spun sugar. 1861 *Geo. Eliot Silas M.* iii, Spun butter in all its freshness. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.* I. iv, If you don't leave your spun-sugar confectionery business.

d. *elthp.* Spun silk or yarn. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 290, 60,000 pounds of thrown silk, 60,000 pounds of 'patent spun' 24, 100,000 pieces of belt ribbons [etc.]. 1892 *Daily News* 21 200,000 yds of belt ribbons yet noted in position of dry spuns, wet spuns are in pretty good demand.

2. With *out*. Unduly prolonged or protracted. 1879 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* I. 645/2 We can pardon a few awkward or tedious phrases, a few spun-out passages.

21-2

Spundge, obs. f. **SPONGE** *sb.*¹ and *v.*

Spune, *Sc.* variant of **SPoon** *sb.*

Spung (*spɒŋ*), *sb.* *Sc.* [? Alteration of the earlier **SPUNG** *sb.*¹] A purse; a fob.

1728 RAMSAY *Last Sp. Miser* xiv, They bid us draw Our siller spungs. For this and that, to mak' them brow. 1728 — *General Mistake* 167 [He] rarely has a shilling in his spung. 1836 M. MACINTOSH *Cottager's Daughter* 195, I to death have some withstood To mak' my spung and coffers guid. 1892 J. LUMSON *Sheepdog & Trotters* 14 [He] took an enormous gold watch from his 'spung' and handed it inward me.

Spung, *v.* *Sc.* [? f. prec.] *trans.* To rob.

1719 RAMSAY *Ep. to Hamilton* II. xii, If that the gypsies dinna spung us. 1788 R. GALLOWAY *Poems* 94 If you he not very sly, They'll spung you of your watch.

Spunge, -eous, -er, -iness, etc., obs. forms of **SPONGE**, -eous, SPONGER, SPONGINESS, etc.

Spunk (*spʊŋk*), *sb.* Forms: a. 6 *spunkte*, 6-8 *spunk*, 7 *spunk*, 8 *spunk*, 6-7 *spunk*, 7 *spunk*, 6- *spunk*. [Of obscure history; prob. related to **FUNK** *sb.*¹ Cf. also **PUNK** *sb.*³]

1. *Sc.* and *dial.* A spark, in various senses.

Chiefly in fig. use: cf. **SPARK** *sb.*¹ d and 2.

a. With of (some quality, fire, light, etc.).

a. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron.* Scot. (1821) I. 221 For ane spunk of small occasioun of unkindness. a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 10 How mercifullie God hath looked upon this Realme, reteanyng within it some spunk of his light, evin in the time of grettest darkness. 1590 DAVISON *Reply Bancroft in Wodrow Misc.* (1844) 508 If there had beene a spunk thereof [sc. charity] within him. c 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Aeneas* II. 446 Seazing on her death-seal'd lipps to knowe If any spunk of breath as yet remain'd. B. 1599 A. HUME *His Recantation* 10, I feel no spunk of faith in me. 1629 SIR W. MURE *True Crucifix* 681 Loe, while ev'n his laste spunk is spent, The Temple's vaile is to the bottoome rent. 1647 TRAPP *Com. Rev.* vi. 3 A Sea-coal fire, if not stirred up, will die of it self, so will our spunk and spunk of light. 1653 BINNING *Sermon* (1845) 622 He hath no more religion than a Spunk of desire. 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* II, Ilk creature... That had a spunk of sense. 1785 BURNS *1st Ep. 7. L'ap'rair* xiv, O for a spunk o' Allan's glee. 1808 STAGG *Misc. Poems* 77, At length a wee hit spunk o' light Transf'rd his wand'ring eyes. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xviii, He has some spunks of decency.

b. Without const.

c 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xiii, 40 Fy on that freik that can not love! He hes not worth a spunk of spreit. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 57 He slokned out all occasioun of civil weir, and nychtbour fead, spunk and spark. 1669 R. FLEMING *Fulfilling Script.* (1801) I. 172 That little spunk now under ashes must assuredly revive and blow up to a flame. 1828 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxvi, Not a gleed of fire, then, except... maybe a spunk in Mysie's cutty-pipe. 1833—in *dial. glossaries*. 1837 J. WILSON *Noel. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 II. 31 As an Editor, he is, compared wit Christopher North—but as a spunk to the Sun!

c. A small fire. Also in phr. a *spunk of fire*.

1802 STEWART *Chron. S.P. Gloss.* s.v., Spunk of fire, a very small fire. 1806 J. NICOL *Poems* I. 18 (Jam.), I see thee shiverin, wrinkled, auld, Cour owre a spunk that dies wi' cauld. 1815 SCOTT *Cuy M.* xi, Ye may light a spunk o' fire in the red room. 1870 VERNEY *Letitia Lisle* xx, What, ain't there a spunk of fire?

d. *Sc.* and *north.* Applied to persons (see *quots.*).

1808 JAMIESON *s.v.*, A *mere spunk*, a lively creature; especially applied to one who has more spirit than bodily strength, or appearance of it. 1894 HESLOP *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., He's a wee spunk o' a thing.

2. Touchwood; tinder, match, or amadou prepared from this.

1582 STANYHURST *Aeneis* I. (Arh.) 23 In spunk or tinder thee quick fyv he kindly reaceued. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 29 To make white powder. I. The best I know is by the powder of rotten willowes; spunk, or touchwood prepared, might perhaps make it russet. 1653 in *Harlib's Legacy* (1655) 97 His Lordship told me the way of making of Spunk, or Touchwood. a 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 208 The burning of Match, Touchwood, Spunk, &c. 1723 PRES. ST. RUSSIA II. 33 They cure their wounds with Spunk or Tinder. 1754 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 811 Of which [sc. fungus] touchwood or spunk, and the amadou ordinaire of the French, is usually prepared. 1796 *Hist. Ned Evans* II. 141 By rubbing them with pounded gun-powder a little damped, he formed a kind of spunk, which kindled like a squib. 1842 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* xx, (1844) I. 147 It contained also his flint and steel, and spunk for lighting. *Ibid.* xxiii, I. 189 A spark of fire is seen and caught in a piece of spunk. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade* s.v. *Amadou*, Amadou... dipped in a solution of saltpetre, forms the spunk or German tinder of commerce.

3. One or other of various fungi or fungoid growths on trees, esp. those of the species *Polyporus*, freq. used in the preparation of tinder. Cf. **TOUCHWOOD** b.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 139 A kind of Jews-ear, or Mushroom, growing... on several sorts of Trees, such as Elders, Maples, Willows, etc., commonly called by the name of spunk. 1674 JOSSELYN *Two Voy.* 70 There is an excrescence growing out of the body of the Tree called spunk, or dead men's Caps. 1822-7 GOODE *Study Med.* (1829) I. 63 The best ordinary styptic is pressure with an elastic substance, as... touchwood, spunk, or some other spongy boletus. 1845-50 Mrs. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* 199 The genus *Boletus* contains the touchwood, or spunk, which is sometimes used as tinder. 1865 TREAS. Bot. 1823/1 Spunk, *Polyporus igniarius*.

4. *Sc.* (and *north.*). A slender slip of wood tipped with brimstone and used for conveying or producing fire; a match, a lucifer.

1755 JOHNSON, *Spunk*, a word in Edinburgh which denotes a match, or any thing dipt in sulphur that takes fire: as, any *spunks* will ye buy? 1788 G. WILSON *Coll. Masonic*

Songs 52 The spunks tipt with brimstone he gropt for, In order to light him a candle. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* vii, There is a gathering peat on the kitchen fire, and a spunk beside it—ye can light your ain candle. 1842 J. ATTON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 263 The prowling thief enters the byre with a hag and brimstoned spunk. 1893 G. TRAVERS *Mona Maclean* II. 127 Come and put a spunk to this fire.

5. Spirit; mettle; courage, pluck.

1773 GOLOSOM *Stoops to Comp.* 1, The squire has got spunk in him. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* cxvii, (1783) IV. 94 Those grave persons, who want taste, or (as these young gentlemen more elegantly term it) *spunk*, for such exercises. 1781 R. KING *Mod. Lond. Spy* 24 They allowed that I had blood, but wanted spunk and spirit. 1801 BENTHAM *Panopt.* Wks. 1843 XI. 131 If Lord Henry had stuff and spunk enough in him for such business. 1857 HOLLAND *Bay Path* xxiv, 285, I like your spunk, but it don't count in a fight with crazy folks and fools. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *My Shipmate Lonnie* I. x. 233 Neither of them wanting spunk, at it they went!

transf. 1822 GALT *Provost* xxxi, The bailie, like a bantam cock in a passion, statted out of his chair with the spunk of a hirslet pea.

b. In phr. *fellow, man, etc., of (..) spunk*.

1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 10 He is a fellow of Spanish spunk, and will run any man through the body, who dares to censure his portraits. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* xiv, With an air That showed a man of spunk. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 245 'Twas a shame That a lad of my spunk should be coop'd up so tame. 1833 [S. SMITH] *Lett. 7. Downing* xxii, (1835) 127 You are a man of spunk, Major, and I like you for it.

6. *allrib.*, chiefly in sense 4, as *spunk-maker*, -seller, -wood; *spunk-box*, a tinder-box or match-box; *spunk-fencer slang*, a match-seller; *spunk-flask*, a tinder-flask.

1721 RAMSAY *Lucky Spence* v, Gin he likes to light his match At your spunk-box. 1828 MOIR *Mamie Waich* xx, Hiring beds at twopence a-night to... spunk-makers, and such like pick-pockets. 1835 MONTEATH *Dimblane* (1889) 122 His Spunk-flask at his hurdles hung. 1839 *Slang Dict.* 34 *Spunk-fencers*, match sellers. 1888 BARRIE *And Licht Idylls* xii, An itinerant matchseller known... as the literary spunk-seller. 1888 WAROKOR *Poems & Sk.* 213 I'll ding the business into spunkwood.

† **Spunk**, *a.* obs. = **SPUNKY** a.

1788 J. PALMER in *Parl. P.* (1812-3) IV. 69, I hope the old woman may be spunk, and refuse to apologize. 1810 *Spirit Publ. Fris.* XII. 177 Every thing spunk and giggish.

Spunk (*spʊŋk*), *v.* [*SPUNK* *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To leak out, to become known. *Sc.*

1808 in JAMIESON. 1810 HOGG *Sheph. Cal.* (1829) I. 28 It at last spunkit out that Rob Dodds had got hamesafe enough. 1812 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* xxxviii, It might be detrimental if any thing were to spunk out. 1857 STEWART *Scot. Character.* 43 (E.D.D.), It spunkit out I'd get a letter frae Dr. Quibbles.

2. With *up*. a. *U.S.* To show spunk or spirit; to stand up, assert oneself spiritedly or courageously. c 1850 'Dow Jr.' in *Jordan Vankeet Hum.* (1853) 109 Just spunk up to the old codger—let him know you are not afraid of him. 1866 HARVARD *Mem. Biogr.* II. 7 Sometimes I feel as if I must lie down;... but I 'spunk up' and have thus far held out. 1898 WESTCOTT *David Harum* xxii, Then he spunked up some an' says [etc.].

b. *Sc.* To blaze or fire up in anger or passion.

1898 N. MUNRO *J. Splendid* viii, 86 He spunked up like tinder. 'Do you call me a liar?' he said.

Spunkie (*spʊŋki*), *Sc.* Also 8 *spunkte*, 9 *spunkie*. [*f.* **SPUNK** *sb.*]

1. A will o' the wisp.

1727 P. WALKER *Life R. Cameron in Biogr. Presbyt.* (1827) I. 243 Some Willies with the Wispes, or Spunkies of Wild-fire. 1785 BURNS *Addr. to Deil* xiii, An' aff your moss-traversing Spunkies Decoy the wight that late an' drunk is. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* ii, The scene of it had been avoided... by all human beings, as being the ordinary resort of kelpies, spunkies, and other demons. 1855 SLEDLEY *Occult Sciences* 75 The wily spunkie manoeuvred so dexterously that the unhappy wanderer was speedily decoyed into the nearest morass. 1884 W. SIMS *To and Fro* 170 The spunkie which showed the signal for freedom has disappeared.

Comb. 1898 SPENCE *Poems* 139 The spunkie-haunted bog, Where sank the shepherd and his dog.

2. Whisky or other spirituous drink. *rare.*

1785 BURNS *Epist. 7. Kennedy* iii, Gie me just a true good fallow... And spunkie ance to make us mellow, And then we'll shine.

3. a. Aspired, mettlesome, or courageous person; a smart or lively fellow.

1806 J. NICOL *Poems* I. 148 (Jam.), An' frae his bow, the shafts, fu' snack, Pierc'd monie a spunkie's liver. 1901 G. DOUGLAS *House w. Cr. Shuttles* 182 Logan... thought him a hardy young spunkie.

b. A fiery, hot-tempered, or irritable person.

1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* xxvi, He was himself... a perfect spunkie of passion.

Spunkily, *adv.* [*f.* **SPUNKY** a.] In a spunky manner; angrily, irritably.

1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* II. xxiii. 228 The old chap very spunkily bestowed several emphatic nods upon her.

Spunkless, *a.* [*f.* **SPUNK** *sb.*] Destitute of spunk; spiritless.

1882 J. WALKER *Taunt to Auld Reekie*, etc. 183 He disdained the spunkless martyrs. 1896 SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* vi, They all looked white in the face, and round-shouldered, and spunkless.

Spunky (*spʊŋki*), *a.* Also S *spunkte*, 8-9 *spunkie*. [*f.* **SPUNK** *sb.* + *x.*]

1. Full of spunk or spirit; courageous, mettlesome, spirited.

(a) 1785 BURNS *Earnest Cry & Prayer* xiv, Erskine, a spunkie norland billie. 1793 in W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* (1794) II. 512 A strapping lassie, So spunky, brazen, bold, and

saucy. 1805 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) I. 221 Vittoria Coromhona, a spunky Italian lady, a Leonardo one, nicknamed the White Devil. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1853 I. 520/1 They are grown again as young and spunky as undergraduates. 1884 *Cent. Mag.* 428 Spunk will sometimes carry a man through, and you can't say he ain't spunky.

(b) 1804 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Conversations*, etc. I. 26, I always get him upon a spunky horse, and the fun is to see his contrivances to stick fast, while I dash on, on purpose. 1856 ARD *Poet. Wks.* 130 All the year she sings... The spunky little bird. 1873 C. GIBSON *Lack of Gold* x, He's a spunky wee heggar, that bantam.

b. Characterized by animation or spirit.

1831 WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 408 He... has repartee at his command, and occasionally rises into spunky declamation.

2. *Sc.* and *north.* Sparkling; burning or shining brightly.

1791 NAIRNE *Poems* 131 For rotten wood will give it 'th' dark The spunky semblance of a spark. 1801 R. ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball.* 32 How neyce the spunky fire it burns. 1815 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Spunky*, sparkling.

3. *dial.* and *U.S.* Angry, irritable, irascible.

1809 *Debates in Congress* (1853) 31 Jan. 1259 It may be a spunky spiteful child, but will have no strength. 1822 GALT *Provost* xxvi, The spunky nature of Mr. Hirple was certainly very disagreeable often to most of the council. 1873 W. CARLETON *Farm Ball.* 7 We was both of us cross and spunky, and both too proud to speak.

Spun-yarn, spunyarn. Also 4 *north.* *sponegarn.* [*f.* **SPUN** *pp.* a.]

1. Yarn fabricated by the process of spinning.

1376 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 584 In ij lih. de Sponegarn empt. per plumbar. pro aqua ductu ligand. iij s. 1547-2 *Invent. in Lanc. & Chesh. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) 81, xxx pond of sponnen fyne wollen yorne... xxii pound of spennen yorne. 1844 G. DONN *Textile Manuf.* 1, 21 The business of working up the spun-yarn into woven fabrics. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 78 A staid country-woman exchanging her spunyarn... for various commodities.

2. *Naut.* Linc composed of two or more rope-yarns not laid but simply twisted together by a winch or by hand.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 25 Spun-yarne is nothing but rope yarne made small at the ends, and so spun one to another so long as you will with a winch. 1712 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuildd. Assist.* 155 Spun Yarn, for every Inch the Main Stay is in Diameter, allow 5 Hundred Weight. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ii. 133 We had not a sufficient quantity of junk to make spun-yarn. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Putening*, It is... served with spun-yarn throughout its whole length. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* iii, He has to furnish them with spun-yarn, marline, and all other stuffs that they need in their work. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxvii, (1856) 226 Although the chains of captivity, made of spun-yarn and leather, set hardly upon him. *Comb.* 1771-84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) IV. 1381 The bolt belonging to the spun-yarn winch. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* iii, Every vessel is furnished with a 'spun-yarn winch'. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 368 A small winch with a fly wheel is used in making rope or spun-yarn: it gets the name of a spunyarn-winch.

b. A line or cord of this kind.

1685 BOTELER *Dial. Sea Service* 163 As for the Spun-yarns, they are a kind of Rope-yarn [etc.]. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XIII. 80 She did not strain a spun-yarn.

Spur (*spɜː*), *sb.* Forms: a. 1-2 *spora*, 2-6 (9 *dial.*) *spore*, 4 *spor*, 5-6 *sporro*. β. 1 *spura*, 2-5, *north.* and *Sc.* 6-7 *spure* (5 *north.* *spvryre*), 6 *spore*. γ. 6-7 *spurre* (7 *spirre*), 5- *spur* (6-7 *spurr*). [Common Teutonic: OE. *spora*, *spwra*, = OFris. **spora* (WFr. *spoor*, NFr. *spoor*), OS. *spora* (MDu. *spore*, *spoor*; Du. *spoor*, WFlm. *spoorre*, *sporre*), MLG. *spore*, *spare*, OHG. *sporo* (MHG. *spore*, *spor*, G. *sporen*, now *spore*), ON. and Icel. *spori* (Norw. and Da. *spore*, Sw. *sporre*). The stem is possibly the same as that of **SPoon** *sb.*¹]

1. A device for pricking the side of a horse in order to urge it forward, consisting of a small spike or spiked wheel attached to the rider's heel.

a. c 775 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) C93 *Calcar*, *spora*, a 1775 *Coll. Hom.* 243 *pu* ahst to habben... swrd and spere, stede and twei sporen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1280 He smot stede wiþ þe spore. 13... K. *Alis* 818 (Laud MS.), At þe yssue of þe doren Tholomeus dude on his sporen. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 40 When the sharpness of the spore I the horse side smit so sore, It grieveth oft. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv.* 165 He smote the mule with the sporis. 1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 62 The spores ben gyuen to a knyght to sygnefyne dylgence and wyffnesse. 1526 SKELTON *Magystr.* 575 *Alasse*, where is my hotes and my spores? a 1533 L. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxix. 292 He strake the good horse with the spores.

b. c 1000 *Ælfric On O. & N. Test.* (Grein) 18 Iohannes þa heow þæt hors mid þam spuran. c 1205 *LAV.* 23772 He... dude on his woten spuren swiðe gode... [and] leop on his stede. c 1300 *Havelok* 1676 *þe* stede, þat he onne sat, smot Ubbe with spures fæste, And forth away. 1375 BARBOUR *Brave* viii. 70 With spurs he strak the steid of prys. 14... *Nom.* in 357/1 *Spvryre... calcar*. 1547 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* *Scot.* IX. 68 Brydill, spures, gyrris, stirrup irms. 1583 *Lanc. & Cheshire Wills* (Chetham Soc.) 149 One pair of spures. c 1657 SIR W. MURE *Ho. of Ravallane* Wks. (S.J.S.) II. 243 For yearly payment of... ane pair of spures. γ. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1042 I wo spures fullspedy [they] spent on his helis. c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 25 With spurs spedyly that spied Our fellis. 1523 L. BERNERS *Friss.* I. cxxxix. 161 He toke his horse with the spures, and came on the skirmysshe warde. 1560 DAUS *tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 235 He hearde the spures strike on the stayres when the murtherer ranne hastily downe. 1604 E. G. HUMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. ix. 147 Beasts... stay there, so as

there is no spur to make them go forward. 1661 J. CHILDREY *Brit. Baconica* 44 They found nothing, but an old Spur. 1726 *Dict. Rust. s.v.*, Obedience to the spurs is a necessary Quality of a good Horse. 1781 COWPER *Anti-Theliphth.* 101 He spoke indignant, and his spurs applied. . . to his good paltry's side. 1815 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1835) XII. 552 A pair of Spurs taken from Buonaparte. 1863 GILF. ELIOT *Rumola* xvi, The horse wanted no spur under such a rider.

1793, 1618 *Hist. Perkin Warbeck in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 62 Little needed as spur, saith our proverb, to a forward horse.

b. Used in sing. in generalized sense.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) E169 Hor hors. . . nolde afterwille Siwe noberspore no bridel. 1300 *Havelok* 2569 For he him dredde swiþe sore, Soruncisþpore, and mikle more. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* l. 321 This kniht. . . With spore made his hors to gon. 1580 BLUNNEY *Horseman'ship* T v, If he be more slowe. . . in his trotting, or galloping, harder of spurre than he was wont to be. 1596 *MASCALL Govt. Cattle* 189 If spurre and wande will not profit. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* i. li. 96 You may ride's With one soft Kise a thousand Furlongs. . . with Spur we heat an Acre. a 1802 *Kinnout Willie* xvii. in Scott *Minstrelsy*, He has called him forty Marchmen bauld With spur on heel, and spleen on spauld. 1831 YOUNG *Horse* 49 The [race-] horse. . . without whip or spur, will generally exert his energies to the utmost to beat his opponent. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 455 They. . . Set lance in rest, strike spur, suddenly move.

1793, 1618 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 436 It is to hard to kyke agen be spore. [Cf. PRICK st. 13.] 1599 TONSON *Calvin's Sermon*, Tim. 636/1 They. . . will get nothing by it, for they kike against the spurre.

c. Gift (or gilded) spurs, as the distinctive mark of a knight. Now Hist.

13. . . *Coer de L.* 5346 Sixty thousand ther wer telde, Off gylte spores in the felde. 1377 LANGE. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 14 Þe kynde of a knyght bat temth to be dubbed, To geten hem gylte spores. 1480 CAXTON *Polychronicon* viii. xxvi, He toke sirs Umfrayes salade and his herygyns. . . and also his gylt spores. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edm. VI.* 191 He was disgraced of the high ordre of knighthode. . . by cutting of his gylt spores. 1604 MARSTON & DEKKER *Ally content* l. iii, As your knight courtes your city widow with jingling of his gilt spurs. 1641-54 MENNIS & SMITH *Mus. Deliciz* (1817) II. 32 Gilded spurs do jingle at his heels. 1738 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, Anciently the Difference between the Knight and Esquire was, that the Knight wore gilt spurs, . . . and the Esquire silver'd ones. 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* xxvii, Here, strike me this man's gilt spur from his heels with thy cleaver. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 544 The 'Day of the Spurs' was a fitting name for a carnage after which four thousand gilt spurs were hung as trophies in Courtauld cathedral.

attrib. 1641-54 MENNIS & SMITH *Mus. Deliciz* (1817) II. 176 Battas believed. . . That yonder guilt-spur spruce and velvet wove Was some great personage.

d. With distinguishing terms, denoting various makes or kinds.

a 1400 *Ottolant* 1447 A peyre spors of Speyne. 1625- [see RISSON]. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. 304/1 A Scotch Spur. . . This is an old way of making spurs; . . . their spurs were only armed with a sharp point like a Cocks Spur. *Ibid.* 325/1 Some term it a Gag Spur, others a Prick Spur. 1785 GOSSE in *Archæol.* (1785) VIII. 111 The rouelle, or wheel spur (so called from the revolution of the spicula about its axis). 1824 MEYERKE *Antient Armour* l. Intro. p. lxx, The [Anglo-Saxon] spur was formed. . . with a much longer neck, and was called the spear-spur. 1824, 1839 [see PRICK st. 21.] a 1866 FAIRHOLT *Costume* (1885) II. 377 The rowelled spur first appears. . . on the brass of Sir John de Creke, 1325.

e. Used in same game or sport. Obs.

a 1440 *Jacob's Well* 134 Þe v. inche is harlotrie, makynig iapys a-form folk, in playing at þe spore, at þe bene, at þe cai, in ledynge herys & apys.

f. Battle (also day or journey) of (the) spurs: (see quotes, 1831 and 1837).

(a) a 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Hen. VIII.* 33b, The Frenchmen call this battaille the journey of Spures because they ranne away so faste on horsebacke. 1643 BAKER *Chron.* *Hen. VIII.* 8 It was called the Battell of Spures, for that they used more their Spures in running away, then their Launces in fighting. 1831 MACKINTOSH *Hist. Eng.* II. iv. 118 [Hen. VIII.] defeated the French army in an engagement (near Guinegate) on the 4th of August, 1513, afterwards called the Battle of the Spurs.

(b) 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 113/1 The Flemynge, in 1302, . . . encountered a French army near to Courtray, and found on the field, after the battle, about 4000 gilt spurs, which caused it to be called the battle of spurs. 1842 LONGF. *Belfry of Bruges* xv, I beheld the Flemish Weavers. . . Marching homeward from the bloody battle of the Spurs of Gold. 1879 [see 1 c].

g. Her. The representation of a spur.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. 304/1 He beareth Gules, a Scotch Spur, Or. *Ibid.*, He beareth Vert, a Spur, Or; & Leathered, Argent. a 1773 [see SPURRO a. 1 c]. 1832 CUSSANS *Her.* 122 Spur: This Charge may either be represented in its modern form, with a revolving rowel, or with a single point.

h. transf. One who wears spurs.

1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* iii, I can. . . fling my gold as freely about as any of the jingling spurs and white feathers that are around me.

2. a. In various prepositional or elliptical phrases denoting speed, haste, eagerness, etc.

a 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 1427 Tristith wele that I Wole þe her championn with spore and yerd. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 73 Swits and spurs, Swits and spurs, or Ile cric a match. 1601 — *All's Well* II. v. 40 You haue made shift to run into't, bootes and spures and all. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 66 Wee shall ride switch and spurs. 1679 V. ALSON *Mellius* *Ing.* Pref., As if they rod Post, all upon the switch and spur for a presentation to a warm Parsonage. 1708 SEWEL II. *Spoorslaags ryden.* 20 to ride switch and spur, to gallop with full speed. 1742 FORT *Duneland* iv. 197 Each fierce Logician. . . Can whip and spur, and dash'd thro' thin and thick. 1782 COWPER *Mutual*

Forteanance 22 What if he did ride whip and spur, 'Twas but a mile. 1900 *Daily Mail* 1 Feb. 4/3 The Government would have turned tail but for the fact that Lord Rosebery, in his famous Epsom speech, rode it 'with spurs'.

† b. At the spur, at spurs, = next. Obs. rare.

c 1450 *Mellius* xviii. 282 Than will we go down this ryver at the spore. 1535 *State P.*, *Hen. VIII* (1834) II. 232 Wher Thomas Fitz Gerolde. . . was dreuen to flye at spores, and lost dyvers of his men.

c. On or upon the († spurs or) spur (also † upon spur), at full speed, in or with the utmost haste, in lit. or fig. use.

(a) 1525 Ld. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. viii. 18 Whan we be in the felde, lette vs ryde on the spures to Gaute. 1577-87 HOLLINSHED *Chron.* II. 537 He was rescued by certein horsmen, which. . . came on the spurs. . . to the succour of their fellows.

(b) 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 428 Ryding upon the spurre, [he] setteth upon them quickly. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 23 Lucius. . . returned and told him, that the enemy fled upon the Spur. 1655 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) III. 30 The French Ambassador seems not to be all together upon the spur to be gone. 1693 *Humeurs Town* 3 By this time our Horses must be ready, and we lose time till we are on the Spur. 1710 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1717) III. 26 He is out presently upon the Spur, or in his full Career. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* xliii. (1783) II. 31 The servant rode away on the spur, to alarm the family at the mansion-house. 1825 SCOTT *Retrospect* *Concl.* News are come on the spur from the Garde Doloureuse. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* l. 150 And there, All wild to found an University For maidens, on the spur she fled.

(c) 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Festine* xl. 49 Alexander. . . following upon spurre, had intelligence that [etc.]. 1643 CROMWELL in *Carlyle Lett. & Sp.* (1861) IV. 252 Haste, — ride oot spur. *Ibid.* 253 Haste, haste, on spur.

d. On (or upon) the spur of the moment (or occasion, etc.), without premeditation or deliberation; on a momentary impulse; impromptu, suddenly, instantly.

(a) 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Funeral* 43 The contrivance of Mr. Wyatt, on the spur of the moment. 1831 BLAKEY *Free Will* 152 A speaker who gives us a ready reply upon the spur of the moment. 1891 'J. S. WINTER' *Lumley* x, There's nothing like acting on the spur of the moment.

(b) 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II. iii. 2 He carried me home on the spur of the occasion. 1836 SIR H. TAYLOR *Statesman* xxii. 237 Though compliments should arise naturally out of the occasion, they should not appear to be prompted by the spur of it. 1882 HINSOALE *Garfield & Educ.* II. 312 Do not trust to what lazy men call the spur of the occasion.]

(c) 1834 H. T. MARTINEAU *Moral* II. 58 The utmost extent that ingenuity can devise on the spur of a great occasion. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. iii. vii, The Church. . . has been consecrated, by supreme decree, on the spur of this time, into a Pantheon.

3. In phrases with verbs: a. To win (one's or) the spurs, to gain knighthood by some act of valour; hence, to attain distinction, to achieve one's first honours. Chiefly fig. Also const. against, from, of.

a 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 980 These xliii knyghtes made Wyce that day: To wynece their spores they seyde they wold assay. 1539 ASB. PARKER *Corr.* (1853) 13 The one to labour to win spurs of the other, and to allure the people's minds. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 74b, Sennacherib that wicked kyng, thought. . . to winne his spores against Jerusalem. 1595 *Eng. Tripe-wife* in Grosart *Ediz. Eng.* (1831) 171 It sufficeth that yee haue wonne the spures from them all. 1600 HOLLAND *Living* xxx. xxxii. 762 Resolute that day either to wione the spores or loose the saddle. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 297/2 His father nevertheless took him [the Black Prince] along with him to win his spurs. . . in July, 1346. 1862 THORNTON *Turner* l. 390 The painter. . . executed his task with a patience. . . worthy of one who had to win his spurs.

b. To put or set (the) spurs to, to impel or urge on by spurring; = SPUR v. 1 i. Also fig.

(a) 1553 BRENOE *C. Curtius* B iiij, He put spurs to his horse. 1564 EDEM *Arte Nauig.* Pref. p. v b, I may. . . seme to put the spures to a younging horse, as saith the Prouerbe. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 313 He. . . put spurs to his horse, and fiercely charged the front of Scanderbegs armie. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1851) II. 739/2 At the same time they put spurs to their horses. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxii, I must have spurs put to Lady Ashton's motions. 1837 HOLLAND *Bay Path* xix. 221 A motive force, by which the spurs were put to resolution. 1889 'V. FANE' *Helen Davenant* I. 16 He put spurs to his horse as soon as he got outside upon the high road.

(b) 1555 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Incito*, Setting spurs to his horse to gallop among his enemies. 1588 KYO *Hauch. Phil. Wks.* (1901) 233 Seeing the ayre were blacke. . . I began to set spurs to my Horse. 1600 J. FORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 70 Setting spurs to his horse-side, he cast himselfe. . . downe headlong. 1623 Lisle *Elfric on O. & N. T.* p. 16 John set spurs to his horse, and made after him. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxii, The Captain proceeded. . . to set spurs to her resolution. 1889 CONAN DOYLE *M. Clarke* xxx. 313 He set spurs to his horse.

1898 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. v. 70 They. . . set spurs, and away. . . like three Germane-duels. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus Nat. Paradox* vii. 139 He set spurs and hasted after his Companions. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* (Chandos) 187 We set spurs and endeavour'd to ride away. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 19 My spurs are set; Away, away. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* xviii, Quick, spurs to your horse, and away for Sir William.

† c. slang. (See quot.) Obs.

1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 560 To express the Condition of an Honest Fellow and no Flinchier, under the Effects of good Fellowship, he is said to [have]. Got a spur in his head; this is said by brother jockies of each other.

4. A stimulus, incentive, or incitement. Also const. of (the particular influence, etc.) and to (a person or persons).

[1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 240 b, It is as a prycke or a spur to set the slouthful body forward in the seruice of god.] 1551 WILSON *Logike* Ep. A iij, I profess it to be but a spur, or a whetstone, to sharpe the pees of some other. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. viii. (1912) 393 With the spurre of Courage, and the hitte of Respect. 1676 W. MOUNTAGU in *Buckeluch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 323 It will not be proper. . . to make him any acknowledgments. . . lest it be looked at for a spur, which I assure you his Lordship needs not. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 28, I had no spur that they would be sensible of, but double allowance of brandy. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. (1783) 319 The spur of the press is wanted to give operation to the booty. 1821 LAMB *Elia* t. *Grace before meat*, Our appetites, of ooe or another kind, are excellent spurs to our reason. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* iii, How Andy runs! Fear's a fine spur. 1871 BLACKIE *Morals* t. 129 Human beings. . . acting in masses, under the spur of great political or religious excitement.

b. Const. to or † towards (some quality, course of action, etc.). Also with inf.

1548 UOALL *Erasm. Par. Pref.* 12 An encouragynge add spurre towards further industrie. a 1593 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 585 Praise and honour are spures to virtue. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. ii. 10 Which is another spore to my departure. 1663 PATRICK *Parab. Pilgrim* x. (1687) 54 The thoughts of this misery would be a sufficient spur to you to quicken the execution of it. 1716 BENTLEY *Serm.* xl. 382 Implanted in our Nature as a spur to mutual Beneficence. 1779 J. MOORE *View of France* (1789) I. xxxi. 293 Emulation, the chief spur to diligence. 1800 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) I. 181 This will give a spur to the oecogitation at Hydrabad. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. iv. 831 The remembrance. . . is one source of the spur to preserve the stability of ooe's footing. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Comm.* II. xlv. 195 This advantage. . . is a constant spur to the efforts of national politicians.

c. Similarly with of (= to).

Cf. 'Þe spore of looe' as the title of a poem in the Vernon MS. (*Alnour* P. 1. 269).

1591 SPENSER *Pearls of Muses* 454 Due praise, that is the spur of dooing well. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xiii. 252 Had the emulation betwixt those equal Princes oonly been such as is the spur of vertue. 1752 HUMIE *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 96 Avarice, the spur of industry. 1824 LAMB *Elia* II. *Capit. Jackson*, With many more such hospitable sayings, the spurs of appetite.

II. 5. Zool. A sharp, hard process or projection on the tarsus of the domestic cock and certain other fowls and birds; a back-claw.

1548 ELIOT, *Calcaria*, the spures of a cocke or an henne. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 158 Their legges strong, wel armed with sharp and deadly spures. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 276 As if they knew, that naturally they had spurs, as weapons, given them about their heels, to try the quarrell. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 31 Arrowes. . . headed with. . . the spures of a Turkey, or the bill of some bird. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* *Isagoge* h 3 b, Amongst Birds. . . some have spurs, but oot the crooked clawed. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hen*, Those Hens that have Spurs break their Eggs, and generally will not hatch them. 1834 M. MURRIE tr. *Civier* 143 Their wings are short. . . Their thumb, reduced to a spur, cannot reach the ground. 1809 W. T. GREENE *Cage-Birds* 38 The Woodlark. . . differs from it in having a shorter tail and 'spur'—that is, the nail of the hind toe.

fig. 1571 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Phthias* (1906) 54 Though we are cockerels now, we shall have spurs one day. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1851) II. 858/2 If you design doing anything, you must do it quickly, before the spurs of this cockerel be grown.

b. Zool., Anat., and Path. A sharp-pointed or spur-like process, formation, or growth, on some part of the body.

1681 GREW *Museum* I. v. iii. 116 On each side his oether [jaw], two great Spikes or Spurs, hard and very sharp. 1727-7 BOYER *Dict. Royal* I. *Les ergots. d'un Chien*, a. . . Dog's Spurs. 1760 [see spur-fish in 14 b]. 1785 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* III. 1. 247 Oo the bend of the wing [are] two or three spurs half an inch in length. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 362 *Hesperides*. Posterior legs with two pairs of spurs. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) I. 262 Ooe of his [a buffalo's] hind legs being short off above the spurs. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 686 Those [catenities] occurring after syphilis are said to be softer, less liable to encroach on the neighbouring skin or to produce spurs.

6. A sharp-pointed projection from the prow of a war-vessel.

1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Siege Ostend* 171 One of them tooke him right upon the sterne with his spore or poiate. 1877 W. H. WHITE *Man. Nav. Archit.* (1882) 320 Gaining such a depth below water as will enable the spur to pierce an enemy below the armour. 1889 WELCH *Text Bk. Naval Archit.* vii. 98 Below water, the stem is formed into a spur or ram, with a view to. . . piercing the thin bottom plating of an enemy's ship.

b. A metal needle or gaff for fastening to the leg of a gamecock for fighting purposes.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 252/2 Gablecks are Spurs made of Iron, or Brass, or Silver, and are fixed on the Legs of such Cocks as want their natural Spurs; some call them Gaffs. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gaff*, an artificial Spur for a cock. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. vii. 250 We frequently meet with paintings, representing cocks fighting; but I do not recollect to have seen in any of them the least indication of artificial spurs. 1841 MARRIAT *Coach* iii, Having put on the animal his steel spurs, he. . . would. . . throw down his gallant bird.

c. Whaling. One of a number of metal spikes in a boot-sole to prevent slipping.

1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Regions* II. 298 The harpooners, having their feet armed with 'spurs' . . . to prevent them from slipping, descend upon the fish.

d. Any sharp or short projection, point, or spike

suggestive of a spur. Freq. specific in technical use.

1872 J. RICHARDS *Woodworking* 193 The power is needed mainly to cross-cut the fibre with the spores. *Ibid.*, The spores [1873 spurs] require frequent sharpening. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2293/1 *Spur*, a prong on the arm of some forms of anchor, to assist in turning the lower arm from the shank. 1881 YOUNG *Ev. Man his own Mechanic* § 399. 175 The two spurs, one on each section of the plane. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 130 *Spur*, the short pin at the end of the point which pricks the hole in the sheet for registering purposes. 1889 *Welch Text Bk. Naval Archit.* xiii. 138 The lower pintle... being received into a spur projecting from the lower part of the sternpost.

7. a. A short or stunted branch or shoot, esp. one likely to produce fruit.

c 1700 *Compl. Gardiner in Dict. Rust.* (1726) s.v. *Pruning*, The Spurs are common and proper to be preserved, yet the Branches growing from them, will never be good for any thing. 1764 *Museum Rust.* IV. 15 Those little spurs which are only an inch or two long. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Gardening* xli. (1813) 162 The mode of bearing in pear trees is on short spurs, which form themselves all along the branches. 1842 LONDON *Suburban Hort.* 339 The great object in producing spurs is to obtain blossom-buds. 1858 GLENNY *Everyday-Bk. Gardening* 23/1 If they were to cut every inch of new wood back to a short spur, there would be fruit. *transf.* 1912 F. BOND *Cathedrals* 287 The western bases have a 'spur' of leafage, a sign of late date.

b. Bot. A tubular expansion, resembling a cock's spur in form, of some more or less foliaceous part of a flower; a calcar.

1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Delphinium*, Many dissimilar Petals... the uppermost of which is contracted, and ends in a Tail or Spur. 1795 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) II. 8 Bloss[om] gaping, ending in a spur. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 141 Sepals... unequal; the lowermost elongated into a spur. 1855 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 214 Spur conical, shorter than the limb of the corolla. 1874 LUBBOCK *Wild Fl.* iii. 53 The hoocy is in some cases... situated at the end of a long spur.

c. A disease in rye and certain other cereals, in which the blighted ear resembles a cock's spur in form; = ERGOT 1.

1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* II. 405 The grains which have the spur are thicker and longer than the sound ones. 1828 A. NEALE (title), *Researches respecting the Natural History... of the Spur, or Ergot of Rye.* 1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lex.* 153 The most mysterious of all the maladies attacking the cereal grasses is that of the Ergot or Spur.

III. 8. A short strut or stay set diagonally to support an upright timber; a shore, prop, or sustaining pillar; a sloping buttress.

1529 *Sel. Cases Star Chamber* (Selden) II. 41 [They] cut vpp the yates, postes, and spores of the yates. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-hk.* iii. 26 Two strong pillars... well propped with spurs. 1652 J. ENOCCOTT in *Alaniop. Progr. Gosp. among Indians N. Eng.* 24 They have also built a foot bridge... with Groundsells and Spurres to uphold it. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 124 A thick Wall, almost two Fathom broad, supported by two spurs of the same thickness. 1722 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 211 The... Wall should be supported... with Buttresses, or Spurs of Masonry. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1862) 376 Muircoo is the name which they give to such spurs or stay-pillars. 1844 *Civil Eng. & Arch.* *Jrnl.* VII. 19/2 The spur (=prop) is then disengaged, and the wagon resumes its level position ready to be removed. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. iii. 91 The term spur is now applied to the carved timber work of the doorways of ancient houses supporting projecting upper stories. 1893 COZENS-HARDY *Broad Norf.* 25 He... supports his wall with a spore not a shore.

b. Naut. (See quotes.)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Deck*, The spurs of the beams; being curved pieces of timber serving as half-beams to support the decks, where a whole beam cannot be placed on account of the hatch-ways. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 125 *Spurs*, pieces of timber fixed on the bilge-ways, their upper ends being bolted to the vessel's sides above the water. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 647 *Spurs of the Bilts*, the same as standards.

c. techn. (See quotes.)

1833 LONDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 1075 The spurs (lower stones of the raking part of the gable, called in England the summer stones). 1850 WHITE *Wrekin* p. xxvii, Stilts and spurs—bits of fireclay by means of which earthenware articles are kept separate during firing. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Pottery*, The stilts or spurs are generally of triangular form, and have sharp projecting points.

9. One of the principal roots of a tree. Cf. SPURN sb.² 2.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 47 The strong bass'd promontorie Hauke I made shake, and by the spurs plucked by The Pyne, and Cedar. 1677 *Plot Oxfordshire* 159 The Tree without being 25 foot round above the spurs. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinolia* II. 89 If chance The cruel Woodman spy the friendly Spur, His only Hold. 1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 117 Yet is thy root sincere... A quarry of stout spurs, and knotted fangs, Which... clasp The stubborn soil. 1800—in dial. glossaries (North Cy., Nhp., Chesh., Warw.).

fig. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iv. ii. 58, I do note, That greefe and patience rooted in them both, Mingle their spurs together.

10. +a. Fortif. An angular outwork or projection from the general face of a curtain or wall, to assist in the defence of this. *Obs.*

1575 CHURCHYARD *Clippes* (1817) 153 They did lose the Spurre, a place full strong Which sere anoid the towne. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 125 The parts of a Bulwarke are... the front or Curtine; the Counter front or Spurres. 1604 E. (GRIMSTONE) *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xiii. 364 Fortified with great and large spurres or platformes. 1669 STANNARD *Fortification* 12 In the middle of the Curtain you may make a Spurr, or Point of a Bastion. 1687 J. RICHARDS *Jrnl. Siege of Buda* 12 We observ'd the Enemy at work on the East-

Port, to which place they had advanc'd a Spurr. 1702 *Milit. Dict.* (1704), *Spurs*, are Walls that cross a part of the Rampart, and joyn to the Town Wall.

+b. An angular end of the pier of a bridge. *Obs.* 1736 HAWKSMOOR *London Bridge* 26 That the Becks or Spurs ought to be made in right Angles. 1742 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* I. 92 The angle of the spurs, that cut the water, is a right angle.

c. An artificial projection from a river-bank serving to deflect the current.

1818 GARSTIN tr. *Frist's Treat. Rivers* III. iii. 130, I have examined different sorts of spurs, and have found but few of them that were not shaken and damaged by the current. 1873 MEDLEY *Autumn Tour U.S. & Canada* ix. 149, I saw a large Spur which had been built to divert the stream under the bridge.

11. A range, ridge, mountain, hill, or part of this, projecting for some distance from the main system or mass; an offshoot or offset.

Freq. since 1850.

1652 HEYLYN *Cosmogr.* 1. 37 The Alpes, and the Apennine, of which the residue in a manner are but spurs and branches. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Observ. Trav. Pennsylv.*, etc. 338 The upper end of this spacious green plain is divided by a promontory or spur of the ridges before me, which projects into it. 1795 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 183 From these several ridges proceed innumerable nameless branches or spurs. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 96 A low and very rocky ridge, one of the most southern spurs of the Wind river mountains. 1863 KINGSLAKE *Crimea* (1877) III. i. 198 A spur or rising ground at the base of the hills. 1874 H. R. KEYNOLDS *John Bapt.* 1. v. 48 The glittering palaces and flourishing cities in the Spurs of Lebanon.

b. An outshoot or projecting piece of ground, land, etc.

1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunters* xxxii. 244 A spur of willows running out from the timber indicated the presence of water. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxx. (1862) VI. 264 A spur of high and precipitous ground.

c. A branch of a lode, railway, etc.

1833 DARWIN *Jrnl.* 29 Jan. in *Voy. Beagle*, One side of the creek was formed by a spur of mica-slate. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Hill. Railw.* 588 As we leave Newark: we see the spur of line that runs down to the Great Northern Railway. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Spur*, a branch leaving a vein, but not returning to it.

IV. 12. attrib. a. In sense 1, as *spur-buckle*, *-haste*, *-mark*, etc.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 304/2 The Second is termed a *Spur Buckle. a 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. II.* Wks. (1712) 23 These with *spur-haste advanced the celebration of it. 1875 WHITE MELVILLE *Riding Recoll.* iv, You may look in vain for a *spur-mark on their horses sides. 1688 C. TRENCHFIELD *Capt Grey Hairs* 5 'Tis no wise part of a man, *uncumbrer difficultatibus*... but... like true *Spur-Nags... strain hardest against the Hill. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 304/2 A Buckle, with a *Spur Neck and Rowel fixed thereunto. 1841 NIMROD *Horse & Hound* 331 The back-ribs... should also be deep, as in a strong-bodied horse, of which we say, when so formed, that he has a good *spur place'. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 325/1 A *Spur shank, with a Nail or sharp point. 1852 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.*, *Brit. II.* No. 6151, Spurs and *spur sockets. 1814 SCOTT *Lord of Isles* VI. xxxiii, The *spur stroke fail'd to rouse the horse.

b. In senses 6 d, 8-11, as *spur-brace*, *-buttress*, *-cog*, *-dike*, *-fork*, *-piece*, etc.

1776 G. SEEMLE *Building in Water* 50 On those set-off stretch your Plates, and on them rest your *Spur-braces. 1859 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* III. ii. vii. 373 They are furnished with a variety, adapted to the shape of the *spur-buttress. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 230 A horizontal wheel... with *spur-cogs. 1892 *Trans. Amer. Soc. Civ. Eng.* XXVI. 697 Where the velocity of the current is dangerous, we have sometimes used *spur-dikes. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.*, **Spur-fork*, a small sort of Fork, of Use only to keep some other Timber in its Place... and sometimes used to hold Doorsteds in Drifts or at Sump-heads asunder. 1833 LONDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 889 Into grooves chiseled out of the *spur pieces... spiked to the sill and posts. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operative Mechanic* 73 The rollers... may... be formed into *spur pinions to fit the teeth. *Ibid.* 159 A *spur-rail, for strengthening the frame-work of the mill. 1871 KINGSLAY *At Last* xi, Around its great *spur-roots lay what had been its trunk and head. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 281 **Spur-shores*... a name for shores placed in a horizontal position, or set up diagonally. 1839 *Daily News* 9 Oct. 6 The cost of the main thoroughfare...; the cost of the *spur street. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Sept. 535 Spaces between the links, into which the *spur-teeth fit. 1834 BOSTON (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 12 Sept., A *spur track from the Eastern Railroad freight yard. 1862 *Lon. Gaz.* No. 2714/3 They attack'd a kind of *Spur-work with Pallisadoes.

13. Comb., with ppl. adjs. and vbl. sbs., as *spur-finned*, *-helled*, *-shaped*, *-tailed*; *spur-clad*, *-driven*; *spur-bearing*, *-jingling*, *-making*, etc.

1842 LONDON *Suburban Hort.* 614 Shortening such wood on *spur-bearing trees. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xv. (1890) 459 The female progenitors of the existing spur-bearing species. 1847 WEBSTER, **Spur-clad*, wearing spurs. 1837 CARLYLE *Rev. Rev.* II. v. iii, The tired nag, *spur-driven, does take the River Sogues. 1804 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* V. 1. 110 *Spur-finned Pike, *Esox Chirocentrus*... Native of the Indian seas. 1803 *Ibid.* IV. ii. 563 *Spur-gilled Holocentrus, *Holocentrus Cakarijer*... Native of Japan. 1829 H. HAWTHORN *Visit Babylon* 111 A tall... *spur-heeled 'dead-weight' man. 1854 DU MAURIER *Trilby* iii. 42 The brutal sword-clanking, *spur-jingling aristocrats. a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 173 The trade of *spurre-making had decay'd long since. 1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lex.* 271 A *spur-shaped process issuing immediately from the corolla. 1894-5 LYEKKE *Roy. Nat. Hist.* III. 245 *Spur-tailed Wallabies... having the extreme tip of the tail furnished with a horny spur or nail. 1895 *Ibid.* V. 226 The *spur-toed frogs (*Xenopus*).

14. Special Combs.: *spur-bow*, the solid spur-like prolongation of the lower part of the bow in certain warships; *spur box*, a special form of horseman's boot-heel, to which the rims of the spur are affixed; *spur centre*, a lathe-centre provided with spurs; + *spur-fire* *Pyrotech.* (see quotes.); *spur gear*, gearing *Mech.*, gearing consisting of spur-wheels; + *spur money*, a fine imposed by the choristers of certain privileged chapels on anyone entering with spurs on; = *spur silver*; *spur-nut* *Mech.*, a small spur-wheel; *spur pruning*, = *SPURRING* vbl. sb.¹ 2; *spur-road*, *-shell* (see quotes.); + *spur silver* *Sc.*, = *spur money*; *spur-stone*, a stone fixed in the ground to support a post or to keep vehicles away from the footway, etc.; + *spur trochus*, a species of shell (cf. *spurr-shell*); + *spur-vein*, a blood-vein in a horse's side where the spur usually strikes; *spur-way dial.* (see quote.); *spur-whang* *Sc.* and *dial.*, = *SPUR-LEATHER* 1.

1877 W. H. WHITE *Man. Nav. Archit.* 232 Under-water projections, like the *spur-bows of ironclad rams, may also produce some limitation of pitching and 'scending'. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.*, *Brit. II.* No. 5007, The old *Spur Box, in which the boot heels are unsightly and the spur inconveniently near the ground. 1881 YOUNG *Ev. Man his own Mechanic* § 592. 274 The following pieces are supplied with the lathe... two plain centres, one *spur-centre for wood. 1765 R. JONES *Fireworks* ii. 27 When any of these *spur-fires are fired singly, they are called artificial flower pots. *Ibid.* 29 Called the spur-fire... because the sparks it yields have a great resemblance to the rowel of a spur. 1833 BUCHANAN *Millwork* 28 By *spur gears is understood wheels acting together, and in the same plane, with their axes parallel. 1867-72 BURGUN *Mod. Marine Engin.* 294 Spur gear motion for working slide valves. 1844 H. STERNIUS *Bk. Farm* III. 794 The motion of the main rollers... is communicated to the seed-distributor by means of *spur-gearing. 1566 in *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. I. 494/1 Every quorister sholde bringe with him to Church a Testament... rather than spend their time in talk and hunting after *spur money. 1864 C. KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* I. 77 Thus have I seen a stranger cavalier stalk into the choir of St. George's Chapel. The spur was instantly detected; and when the bewildered man was surrounded by a heavy of white surplices... there was no help for him but to pay the spur-money. 1803 *Inten's Sci. & Art* I. 94 In common *spur-outs, divide the pitch-line... into twice as many equal parts as you intend teeth. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operative Mechanic* 131 The four spur-outs... at the end of the spindle... roll round the spur-wheel. 1842 LONDON *Suburban Hort.* 541 *Spur Pruning, sixth year. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-m.* 233 **Spur road*, a branch way leading from a main level. 1891 *Hartland Gloss.* 73 *Spur road*, a bridle path. Now obsolete in this sense, although the word remains in the name of a bye-road. 1713 PETIVER *Aquat. Anim.* *Amboina* Tab. xi, *Calcar nigrum*,... Small *Spur-shell. *Cassia verrucosa*,... Great Spur-shell. 1752 *Hill Hist. Anim.* 129 The Spur-shell, with short spines. The gold-yellow Spur-shell, with a silvery white umbo. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 214 *Geous Insuperator*. The shell is like a *Trochus*... seen from above, it resembles the rowel of a spur, hence the name Spur-shell. 1590 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Scot. II. 197 Item, to the barnis in the Queir of Strivelin, of spur silver, be the Kingis command, v. 1545 *Ibid.* VIII. 411 Item, to the barnis of the queir in spur silver, v. 1848 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 248 An obelisk... part of it... having been above ground as a *spur-stone. 1830 *Daily News* 27 July 3/3 Accidents to the vehicles... owing to the 'spur stones' that are fixed to... the refuges... at dangerous crossings. 1882 JEFFERIES *Devils* I. x. 172 A small sarsen or boulder... put there as a spur-stone to force the careless carters to drive straight. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Cochlea*, 11. The *spur trochus, with spines disposed in a regular circle. 12. The less aculeated spur trochus. 1607 TORSILL *Four-f. Beasts* 351 Let him blood in his *spur vaines, and his breast vaines. 1735 BURDON *Pocket Farrier* 38 Take... Blood from the Spur Vein on each Side. 1691 RAY S. & E. Co. *Words* (ed. 2) 214 A **Spurre-way*, a Horse-way through a Man's Ground, which one may ride in by right of Custom. 1787—in dial. glossaries (Norfolk, Essex, E. Anglia). 1684 in *Cloud of Witnesses* (1871) 393, I had not the worth of a *spur whang of any man's. 1820 SCOTT *Menast.* xxxvi, There are strapping lads enough would have rid us of him for the lucre of his spur-whang.

b. In the specific names of birds, fishes, or flowers, as *spur dog*, *-fish*, *-fowl*, etc. (see quotes.).

1862 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* I. 49 *Spur Dog. Bone Dog... Pre-eminently this fish is called The Dogfish. 1760 EDWARDS *Glean. Nat. Hist.* II. 153 The larger Fish I call the *Spur-fish, from the two odd pectinated sharp-pointed spurs on its upper and under sides. 1804 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* V. 1. 194 Rondeletian Carp, *Cyprinus Rondeletii*... Spur-Fish. 1845 PENNY *Cycl. Suppl.* I. 35/1 Guinea-fowls, *spur-fowls, quails, and bustards are very numerous [in Adal]. 1855 *Intell. Obs.* No. 39. 224 Galloperid Lunulosa... generally called the Spur-fowl. 1895 LYEKKE *Roy. Nat. Hist.* IV. 416 The Indian spur-fowl are more pheasant-like. 1856 *Treas. Bot.* 550/1 Sea *spur grass, *Glyceria distans*. 1803 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* IV. ii. 595 *Spur Mackerel. *Scomber Calcar*... Native of the African seas. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 219 The shrubby Capsicum, or *Spur Pepper (*Capsicum frutescens*), is a native of the East Indies. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 11) XII. 203/2 Birds [of the Gold Coast]... include... swallows, vultures and the *spur plover (the last named rare). 1864 GRÆBECH *Flora Brit.* W. Ind. 187/2 *Spur-tree, *Pettitia domingensis*. 1855 MISS PRATT *Flowering Pl.* III. 161 *Spur Valerian. Corolla 5-cleft, spurred at the base. 1863 HOGG & JOHNSON *Wild Fl. Gl. Brit.* II. Pl. 140 *Centranthus Ruber*, Red Spur-Valerian. Syn. Red Valerian. 1749 W. ELLIS *Shepherd's Guide* 144 At Sidbury, Devonshire, 'they have a weed called *Spurwood or Spearwort, that they say runs up like a pike'. 1640 FRANKING **spurwort* [see SPURRY 1 b]. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 93/2 Franching Spurry, or Spnrwort, [has]... small narrow leaves. 1796

not a Designe studiously, and conclusively, with spurgan
1 possibilities to the Booes. 1689 D. GRANVILLE *Let.*

C. St. (See quot.)

Spurio'sity. rare. [f. next: sec -OSITY.] The state or condition of being spurious; a spurious thing or production. Also *Comb.*

1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Babies* 168 A heavy tax on words over four syllables, as heterodoxy, spuriousity, &c. 1894 *Athenaeum* 6 Oct. 457/3 The horn-book... is at last receiving attention from the 'spuriousity' maker. *Ibid.* How this spuriousity came into existence forms an amusing story.

Spurious (spīū'riəs), a. [f. L. *spurius* illegitimate, false. Cf. It. *spurio*, Sp. *espurio*.]

1. Of persons: Begot or born out of wedlock; illegitimate, bastard, adulterous.

1598 Bp. HALL *Sat.* vi. i. But can it be aught but a spurious seed That grows so rife in such unlikely speed? 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* 166 Commonly such spurious ymeps [bastards] follow the steps of their bad parents. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* l. v. Froth-born Venus and her brat, With all that spurious brood young love begat. 1651 W. G. tr. *Cowley's Inst.* 26 A spurious issue may by silence and patience be rendered legitimate. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Rom. Hist.* (1827) III. 66 All children that were spurious and illegitimate were exempted from the same duty. 1768 WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 77 Henry came of the spurious stock of John of Gaunt. 1815 SOUTHEY *Roderick* vi. 89 The spurious race Whom in unhappy hour Favilla's wife Brought forth for Spain. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. B. Div. 792 Adultery by the wife followed by the birth of a spurious child.

1850, 1628-30 Bp. HACKER in *Plume Life* (1865) 30 The Lutherans...baptized none at home but the sick and the spurious.

b. fig. or in fig. context.

1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* l. ii. 175 Pert Gallus slyly slips along to wage Tiltling encounters with some spurious seed Of marrow pies, and yawning Oysters breed. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 89 That love is but the spurious, and adulterate issue of a conscious and guilty feare. 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Van. Degm.* 73 'Tis doubtful whether they are not the spurious issue of some more modern Author. 1764 REID *Inquiry* i. § 2. 99 In those regions the offspring of fancy is legitimate, but in philosophy it is all spurious.

c. Characterized by bastardy or illegitimacy.

1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1851) II. 797/2 Aridæus... was of spurious birth. 1838 LYTTON *Calderton* i. 64 He knew not for what end Calderon had forced upon him the honours of spurious parentship. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* viii. 203 Edmond Bonner was of obscure, according to his enemies... of spurious birth, the son of a priest.

d. Supposititious. rare.

1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* (1863) 214. I cannot help surmising, that my brother... has resolved to produce to the world a spurious child as his own.

2. Having an illegitimate or irregular origin; not properly qualified or constituted.

1601 B. JONSON *Postaster* v. iii. Teach thy incubus to poetize; And throw abroad thy spurious snotteries, upon that puff-up lump of barmy froth. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* ii. ii. I apprehend what thou wouldst say: I want all As means to quench the spurious fire that burns here. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 2 That Providence should so direct those spurious and imperfect animals, and but of yesterdays being... to fear and avoid those who are enemies and prey upon them. 1699 POMFREY *On a Marriage* 21 Achates' choice... from no spurious passion came, But was the product of a noble flame. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xvii. (1787) II. 18 That a spurious race of strangers and plebeians was left to possess the solitude of the ancient capital.

Comb. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* iv. xxxiii. (1712) 384 An Adulterous Generation seeketh after a Sign, and a spurious-hearted Christian after a Prophecy.

3. Superficially resembling or simulating, but lacking the genuine character or qualities of, something; not true or genuine; false, sham, counterfeit: a. Of material things.

Freq. in more or less specific use in *Anat., Bot., etc.* 1615 H. CROOKE *Body of Man* 394 They are divided into true or legitimate, & bastard or spurious ribs. 1665 Phil. *Trans.* i. 107 Making them a kind of Spurious Planets. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* (v. xvii. 353 The... bastard Ribs... do stick one to the other... the last excepted, which is the least, and sticks to none, and therefore 'tis truly spurious. 1782 COWPER *Self-Defence* 37 Spurious gems our hopes entice, While we scorn the pearl of price. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 57 Carbon hituminated, impregnated with a notable proportion of stony matter. Spurious Coal. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 284 There are several spurious kinds of herries, whose pulp is not properly a part of the fruit, but originates from some other organ. 1817 ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 47 Traders... are often cheated, by having a kind of spurious, or bastard wood without dye, imposed upon them. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 123 False or spurious dissepiments occur occasionally both in compound and simple ovaries. 1892 GREENER *Breecch-Loader* 52 The spurious gun may be either a gun represented as being of a quality it is not, or as a production of a maker other than the real one.

b. Of qualities, conditions, etc.

1646 MAXWELL *Burden of Issachar* 28 This scourge, which is gilded with the specious, but spurious compellation of a glorious, thorough, second Reformation. 1658 T. WALL *Charac. Enemies* Ch. 6 When this comes into competition that spurious concord which is knit by secular respects... is suddenly overthrown. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa* Wks. 1751 III. ii. 8 That spurious virtue in a maid, A virtue but at second-hand. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. i. 211 The City known to us under the spurious name of Algiers. 1791 BURKE *Lett. Member Nat. Assembly* Wks. I. 483 Statesmen... exist by every thing which is spurious, fictitious, and false. 1820 IRVING *Sketch Bk.* l. 205 It is only spurious pride that is morbid and sensitive. 1863 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* III. 152 He could lash himself into a spurious anger. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 483 There appear to be three pleasures, one genuine and two spurious.

c. In the specific names of animals, birds, etc.

1781 PENNANT *Hist. Quad.* II. 37 In the southern and

western provinces of Russia is a mixed breed of hares, between this and the common species. [unarg.] Spurious [Hare]. 1787 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* Suppl. I. 214 The Wood Grouse, as well as the Spurious Grouse, were extant in Scotland. 1801 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* II. ii. 476 Spurious Narwhal (*Monodon Spurius*), a species most allied to the Narwhal, but not perhaps, strictly speaking, of the same genus. 1889 MAISON *Usef. Pl.* 579 *Noteliza ligustrina*,... 'Spurious Olive'.

d. In medical or pathological use.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2). *Spurii Morbi*, as Spurious fevers, a Pleurisie, a Bastard Quinsie, and the like. 1790 *Med. Comm.* II. 455 A woman in labour is to be treated as if suffering spurious pains, so long as the os uteri... remains... close. 1803 *Med. Tral.* IX. 69 That sort of cow-pock, which had all the characteristics of the spurious kind. 1860 TANNER *Pregnancy* 126 Spurious pregnancy is by no means an unfrequent disorder. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* I. 29 It is necessary to mention certain morbid conditions which are known as spurious dropsies.

4. Of a writing, etc.: Not really proceeding from its reputed origin, source, or author; not genuine or authentic; forged.

1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 47 Authors and writings, either justly suspected, or evidently spurious and counterfeit. 1682 BURNET *Rights* *Princes* II. 72, I insist not on the spurious Treatises that are ascribed to him. 1719 Ainslie *Evid. Chr. Relig.* i. vii. As for the spurious *Acts of Pilate*, now extant. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* I. 2 A situation in which it is more difficult to distinguish spurious from genuine writings. 1847 EMERSON *Repræs. Men, Plato*, The vexed question concerning his reputed works—what are genuine, what spurious. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1877) II. App. 579 The writ is clearly spurious, but it is one of those cases in which a spurious document proves something.

b. Similarly of words or passages.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 155 Though the place he most express for Infant Baptism... yet it is either spurious or interpolate. 1699 BURNET *39 Articles* vi. (1700) 79 That he should be able to distinguish what is Genuine in them from what is Spurious. 1759 DULWORTH *Pope* 97 The lines, or even the words supposed to be spurious. 1861 PALEY *Eschylus, Chæph.* (ed. 2) 519 note. The words καὶ τὸν νόμον had been marked as spurious in a former edition of this play.

5. Characterized by spuriousness or falseness.

1840 Dr. QUINCY *Bentley* Wks. 1859 VII. 47 When instances of spurious pretensions came in his way. 1860 W. G. WARD *Nat. & Grace* I. 36 We may distinguish these true primary premises from spurious counterfeits. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. p. 64 Messrs... caution buyers against Spurious Imitations of their well-known Apparatus.

Spuriously (spīū'riəsli), adv. [f. prec.] In a bastard or spurious manner; with pretence or simulation; falsely.

1795 JOHNSON, *Bastardy*, in the manner of a bastard; spuriously. a. 1818 in Todd s.v., The deposition... confessing that the child had been spuriously passed upon Virginus for his own. 1845 BAILEY *Pertus* (ed. 2) 83 How faith and fancy, in the mind of man, Have spuriously mingled. 1879 TROLLOPE in *10th Cent.* Jan. 39 She who is made interesting by exhibition of hold passion [will] teach others to be spuriously passionate.

b. spec. in Bot.

1830 LINOLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 83 In Amelanchier the simple ovary are spuriously 2-celled. 1867 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 547 Ovary inferior... 1-celled, or spuriously 3-celled. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 133 The floral receptacle, which develops around, and adnate to the carpels, so that they become united into a spuriously syncarpous pistil.

Spuriousness (spīū'riəsnes), [f. as prec.]

1. Bastardy, illegitimacy. rare.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 28. 1730 BAILEY (fol.), *Illegitimateness*, unlawfulness, baseness of Birth, spuriousness. 1828-32 in WEBSTER.

2. Irregular or abnormal condition. Obs.—

1674 R. GOOFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 67 By enabling my stomach to master the food, whilst it destroy'd all inclinations to Spuriousness.

3. The state or quality of being spurious, false, or counterfeit: a. Of documents, writings, etc.

1698 COWWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. 322 Several other Books... being unquestionably distinct from the Pamander, and no signs of Spuriousness or Bastardy discovered in them. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal. Intro.* 20 The Spuriousness of Phalaris's Epistles. 1713 WATERLAND *Sec. Vind.* 122 Some considerable Testimonies in Ruinart's select Acts of Martyrs, which tho' not so certainly genuine... have yet no certain Mark of Spuriousness. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* I. 15 The internal marks of spuriousness and imposture which these compositions betray. 1830 D'ISRAËLI *Char.* I. III. vi. 97 [He] has been particularly anxious to assert the spuriousness of some writings assigned to the King. 1864 *Manch. Exam.* 4 Nov. 5/1 The wretched article from the Paris paper, which carries the brand of spuriousness on its face.

b. In other contexts.

1818 BENTHAM *Parl. Ref. Catech.* 65 The necessity of secrecy, for securing freedom, and preventing spuriousness of suffrage. 1822-7 GOON *Study Med.* (1829) I. 325 The pierres de Goa... were, at least generally, factitious bezoars of this kind; and their spuriousness was capable of proof. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 40 To his romantic poems there is... a oote of spuriousness.

Spurk, v. E. Anglian. [Of obscure origin. Cf. SPIRK.] intr. To shoot or spring up. Also of persons: To brighten or cheer up.

1691 RAY S. & E. Co. *Words* 115 To Spurk up, to Spring, shoot or brisk up. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words* s.v., Come spurk up, here's your sweet-hart a coming. 1847 HALLIW. *Spurk*, to rise up quickly. East.

† **Spurket**, Obs. Also -ett, -it. (See quotes.) From one or other of these 17th cent. quots. the word and explanation are copied into subsequent dictionaries, the form

being latterly altered to *spirket*, prob. by association with SPIRKETING.

a. 1625 *Nomenclator Navalis* (Harl. MS. 2301), Spurketts are the holes or spaces betwixt the Rungs by the Ships sides fore and aft above and below. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 3 The Spurkets are the spaces betwixt the timbers alongst the ship side in all parts, but them in Howle below the Sleepers are broad boards, which they take up to clear the Spurkets, if any thing get betwixt the timbers. c. 1635 CAPT. BOTTLER *Dial. Sea Services* (1685) 99 The Spaces betwixt the Futtocks, or betwixt the rungs by the Ships side, fore and aft, above and below, are named the Spurkets.

Spurl, v. Sc. [Of obscure origin.] intr. To sprawl; to scramble.

1821 LINDLE *Poems* 100 It kick'd and spur'd sae Wt' its feet! the air. 1825 in JAMIESON *Suppl.* 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* CL. 85 We mount up a steep crag... slipping and spurling right over the ruined line of the Wall.

Spur-leather. [f. SPUR sb.1 + LEATHER sb. Cf. OE. *spurleþer*, OHG. *sporleder* (G. *sporleder*), MDu. *spore-, spoorleder*, Da. *sporeleder*, Sw. *sporrläder*.]

1. A leather strap for securing a spur to the foot. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. i. I could eat my very spur-leathers for anger! 1620 J. WILKINSON *Courts Lect* 124 No man except he... is worth 200*l.* in goods ought to wear... girdle, scabbard, or spur-leathers. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 122 When the rats gnaw'd his spur-leathers. 1890 'R. BOLNREWOWN' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 279 From the well-hrashed hat to lower spur-leather... he justified their appreciation.

2. Under spur-leather, a subordinate, an attendant, a menial. Now arch.

1685 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 83 The whole discourse both in the City, and amongst the under-spur-leathers of the Court, is that Hamblen is to die on Friday. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quvedo's Com. Wks.* II. x. In came a parcel of strapping Scoundrels to wait at Table, whom the topping Bullies call Under-spur-leathers. 1717 DENNIS *Rem. on Pope's Homer* P's Wks. 1751 V. 112 A notorious idiot... who from an under-spur-leather to the law is become an under-strapper to the playhouse. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* xlii, I have opened house, not only for the gentry, but for the under-spur-leathers whom we must necessarily employ. 1886 *Athenaeum* 4 Sept. 300/1 It was an imitation of Swift's... manner by one of his 'under spur-leathers'.

Spurless (spū'rləs), a. Also 4 sporeless, 5 spurles. [f. SPUR sb.1 + -LESS. Cf. G. *spornlos*.]

1. Lacking a spur; having no spurs. Also in fig. context.

a. 1300 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 71 Thou shalt ride sporeless o thy hard. 1400 *Pilg. Soule* (Caxton, 1483) v. x. 101 There come pryke forthe spurles Humylyte and ranne ageyne pryde.

1854 LOWELL *Fire-side Trav.* 266 Digging at the sides of his mule with his spurless heels. 1860 in Mrs. Power O'Donoghue *Ladies on Horseback* (1881) 251 A spurless boot.

2. Of birds or their legs: Devoid of spurs.

1819 STEPHENS in Shaw's *Gen. Zool.* XI. i. 243 Argus... the tarsi spurless: the tail ascending. 1849 D. J. BROWN *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 147 Bill and spurless legs less stout. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1860) 88 A hornless stag or spurless cock.

3. Bot. Having no spur or calcar.

1839 LINOLEY *Spec. Bot.* iv. 36 Petals 41... two convex and spurless. 1849 CRAIG, *Spurless-violet*, the plant Erpeton reniformis. 1855 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* V. 196 Spurless Coral root.

4. Of branches: Destitute of fruiting spurs.

1858 *Ref. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 122 These long, spurless branches can be thinned out by removing them entirely.

Spurlet, rare. [f. SPUR sb.1 + -LET.] A small spur of a mountain or mountain-range.

1894 R. S. FERGUSON *Hist. Westmorland* 5 The waters from these two spurs and their subordinate spurlets (to coin a word) drain northwards.

Spur-like, a. [f. SPUR sb.1 + -LIKE.] Like or resembling a spur.

1829 T. CASTLE *Intro. Bot.* 83 Calcarate or spur-like [figure]—as in the larkspur, columbine, and snap-dragon. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* II. 43 Stretching southward in long spur-like projections. 1866 LYNCKER *Roy. Nat. Hist.* V. 286 Each of the three inner-toes is furnished with a sharp, spur-like nail.

Spurling 1. ? Obs. [var. of SPIRLING.] The

smelt or spirling, *Osmerus eperlanus*. Also attrib. a. 1471 in N. F. Hele *Aldeburgh* (1870) vi. 65 Every boat... going to fishing for spurling in spurling tyme. 1566 GASCOIGNE *Supposes* II. iv, A pennieworth of cheese, and halfe a score spurlings. 1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* (1878) 28 All Saints doe laie... for sprais and spurlings for their house. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* (1878) 100 Here swimmers the Shad, the Spilfish, and the Spurling. 1655 MOUFET & BENNETT *Health's Improv.* 169 Spurlings are hut broad Spurts, taken chiefly upon our Northern coast. 1844 *Peter Parley's Ann.* V. 123 The little smelts or spurlings run up the softened rivers to spawn.

Spurling-line. *Naut.* (See quotes.)

(a) 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* II, *Spurling Line* (Mar.), the line which forms the communication between the wheel and the telltale. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 646 [The] Spurling-line... went round a small harrel, abast the tiller, wheel, and made the pointer show the position of the line. (b) 1863 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* (ed. 2) 365 *Spurling-line*, a line extended athwartships between the two foremost shrouds of a vessel, with thimble splices into it to serve as fairleads for the running-rigging.

Spur-maker. [f. SPUR sb.1 + MAKER. Cf. MDu. *spor-, MDu. and Du. spoormaker, sporenmaker*, G. *spor(en)macher*, Da. *sporenager*, Sw. *sporr-maker*.] Ooe who makes spurs; a spurrier.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 1. 698 So consequently armors, spur-makers, smiths, and such like, are necessary. 1598 FLORIO, *Sperniaro*, a spurrier or spurmaker. 1676 *Dunfermline Kirk Session Rec.* (1865) 68 A complaint against Wm hell spurmaker. 1686 *Pilot Staffordsh.* 376 The Head or Spurr-maker that makes the body of the Spurr, with swan-necks. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Gl. Brit.* (1710) 23 Rippon [is noted] for Clothiers and Spurr-makers. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XV. 371 [Silver-] Plating . . . is said to have been invented by a spur-maker. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 57 Harness: Spring Bar Maker, Spur Maker.

Spurn (spɜrn), *sb.* Also 4-7 *spurne*, 4-5 *sporn*. [*f.* SPURN *v.*]

†1. A trip or stumble. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4324 Qua folus lang, wit-outen turn, Of his fote sal find a spurn. *Ibid.* 4329. a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 581 He hedde no space speedly him-seluen forto do him no dispit; he sporn was his owne. a 1500 *Chester Pl.* t. 136 Beware yow of this Chayre, lest that yow have a fowle spurne. 1535 STEWART *Cron.* Scot. II. 150 Nocht wittand weill quhome to that tyid to turne, For liddir speid cumis of airle spurne.

†2. a. To hold (a) spurn, to make successful resistance. *Obs.*—

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19414 Wit spechle pai gaue him mani turn, Bot nan gain him moght hald spurn [Gott. a spurn].

†b. A pace or course (on horseback). *Obs.*—

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12759 Wawayne . . . hyheld þat he cam so gret a spurne, He had no leyser his hors to turne.

†c. An encounter, fray. *Obs. rare.*

a 1500 *Chevy Chase* 136 in Child *Ballads* III. 310 At Otterburn began this spurne, vppone a Monnyday.

3. A stroke with the foot; a kick.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23780 Qua herd a caitiuer crachun, þat will noght hide to giue a spurn? c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxx. 323 (Hart. MS.). He lifte vp his foote, and gafe him a spurne azen þe brest. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* b. iij b, When a certain felow had . . . geuen him a spurne on the shynne, as he was gooying on his waye in the strete. 1579 LVLV *Euphuys* (Arb.) 145 A young man being peruse in nature, . . . gaue Socrates a spurne. 1622 MABBE *tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 30 Hee should haue . . . many a spurne and kicke with the foot. 1679 C. NESS *Antichrist* 46 Is not this like one of the spurns or kicks of the beast? 1708 SWIFT *Rem. upon Book Wks.* 1841 II. 182 Like the sick old lion in the fable, who . . . took nothing so much to heart as to find himself at last insulted by the spurn of an ass. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* iv. 46 Alnaschar, . . . who with an imaginary spurn . . . disposed at once of all his splendid fortunes.

fig. c 1430 in *Reliq. Antig.* I. 1 He gafe my mayden-hed a spurne. 1577 F. de Lisle's *Legendarie* Fij h, By this meanes they gaue so shrewd a spurne at the estate of this realm that it feleth it yet. 1612 WITHER *Juvenilia, Prince Hen. Obsequies* (1633) 297 'Tis true, I know, Death with an equal spurn The lofty Turret and low Cottage heats,

b. The act of kicking or spurning.

1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 71 Where under . . . the trample and spurne of all the other Damned . . . they shall remaine in that plight for ever. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* iv. iii, The spurn of a man's foot destroys all their labour. 1842 FRASER'S *Mag.* XXVI. 479 The sweep of the arms and the spurn of the legs must always be made under the water. 1893 F. THOMPSON *Poems* 49 With flying lightning round the spurn of our feet.

Comb. 1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 106 The Magical Seals, &c., whereby men might be preserved Shot-free, and consequently Stick-free, Cane-free, Spurn-free, Kick-free.

4. The act of treating with disdain or contemptuous rejection; an instance of this.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 73 The insolence of Office, and the Spurns That patient merit of the vnworthy takes. 1646 JENKYN *Remora* 9 Do the rowlings of a fathers bowels deserve our spurn? a 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 200 It is a spurn at God's sovereignty, and a slight of his goodness. 1875 LOWELL in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 370 There is an exulting spurn of earth in it, as of a soul just loosed from its cage.

Spurn (spɜrn), *sb.* Also 6-7 *spurne*, 9 *sporn*. [*var.* of SPUR *sb.*], prob. after prec. or SPURN *v.*]

1. †a. The beak of a war-galley. *Obs.*—

1553 BRENDEN *Q. Curtius* Gij, They came agaynste her with two galeies crosse upon her side: wherof the one strake ful with her Spurne.

b. A sharp projection or edge on a horse-shoe. Now *dial.* or *Obs.* (*Cf.* SPUR.)

1717 SIR W. HOPE *Solleysell's Compl. Horsman* t. xxxi. 301 He makes him a pair of hinder Shoes with long Spurns or Plates before the Toes. 1834 KNOWLSON *Cattle Doctor* (1843) 154 Some horses cut with the spurn of the foot, and some with the heel. 1849 TEESDALE *Gloss.* 123 *Spurn*, The toe of a horse's shoe, when sharpened in time of frost, is so called.

2. An onward-growing root or rootlet; one of the main roots of a tree. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1601 HOLLAND *Phily* I. 368 These Trees loue . . . to haue the superfluous spurnes rid away from the root. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* II. ii. iv. (1635) 60 From the spurnes of the route will arise new Spiers. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XI. 195 The butt or stem of an ash-tree, having the spurns left to it in felling. 1796— in *dialect glossaries*, etc. (*Mfld.*, *Chesh.*, *Shropsh.*, *Warw.*).

fig. 1620 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 160 If there be any sprigs or spurns of that root here. 1648 *Ibid.* II. 241 The flesh . . . is ever and anon putting forth spurns of avarice, ambition, envy.

3. A slanting prop or stay; a spur or spur-stone. 1620— in *North Riding Soc.* (1883) III. 110 That a Wickham man be committed to the House of Correction for cutting downe a windemille spurne. 1847 in HALLIWELL (*Inc.*). 1866 PECOCK *Eng. Ch. Furniture* 280 *note*, The fastenings or wooden supports—spurns, as a Lincolnshire man would say, of the 'shafte' or May-pole.

b. *Mining.* (See *quots.*)

1837 HEBERT *Engin. & Mech. Encycl.* I. 375 The spurn, a small piece of coal left as a support to many tons above, which fall when this is taken away. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (ed. 2) 79 *Spurns*, small ties or connections, left between the coals hanging and the ribs and pillars. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-m.* 233 *Spurns*, narrow pillars or webs of coal between each holing, not cut away until the last thing before withdrawing the sprags.

† **Spurn**, *sb.* Variant of SPOORN. *Obs.*

1614 SELDEN *Titles Honor* 164 The spurne Lith., mentioned in holy Writ, which the Jews say is a Spirit very Dangerous to yong Children or Women in Childbirth. 1790 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Spurne*, an evil spirit. Dorsetshire.

Spurn (spɜrn), *v.* Forms: 1 *spurnan*, *spornan*, 3-6 *sporn(e)*, 3-7 *spurne* (5-6 *spourne*, 6 *sc. spurne*), 4- *spurn* (4 *spourn*, 5 *sc. spwrn*, 6 *spvtn*). [*OE.* *spurnan*, *spornan* *str.* v. (pa. t. *spearn*, pa. pple. *-spornen*), = *OS.* *spurnan*, *ON.* **sporna* (pa. t. *sparn*), related to the weak vbs. *OHG.* *spornin*, *ON.* *sporna*, *OHG.* *spurnan*, *-en*, *ON.* *spyrna*, and *OHG.* (*fir*) *spirmen*, *ON.* *sperna*, *MSw.* and *Sw.* *spjarna*. The stem is prob. that of SPUR *sb.* In *OE.* the simple verb is less frequent than the compound *ætspurnan*.]

1. *intr.* †1. To strike against something with the foot; to trip or stumble. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ag. Psalter* (Thorpe) xc. 12 þe læs þu fraene on stan fote spurne. a 1225 *Ancre.* R. 186 A child, þif hit spurned o summe þing, oðer hurted him, me het þing þif hit hurted o. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7730 As he rod an hontep & par aunte is hors spurnde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3575 Quen þat [a man] sua hucum ald, . . . þan es eth þe fote to spurn. 1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxvi. 9 Y schal hrynge them . . . in a riȝtful weie, thei shulen not spurne thereynne. c 1400 *Beryn* 2862, I shall make hem spurn, & have a sore falle. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* v. viii. 525 Lest if . . . the hors were left to his freedom . . . he schulde be in perel forto the oftir spurne. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* xci. 12 So that thy foote shall never chance to spurne at any stone. 1603 *Proph. of T. Rymour* (Bann. Cl.) 12 Where the water runnes bright and sheene Thair shal many stedes spurne. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. xxi. (1840) 218 And their legs so stand in men's way that few can go by them without spurning at them. 1714 GAY *Trivia* II. 211 How can ye Laugh, to see the Damsel spurn, Sink in your Frauds and her green Stocking moun? 1734 ABBUTHNOT, etc. *Mart. Scriblerus* viii. (1756) 39 The maid . . . ran up stairs, but spurning at the dead body, fell upon it in a swoon.

†b. In proverbial contrast with *speed*. Chiefly *Sc.* 1423 *Jas. I Kings* Q. clxxxii, Quhen that wald faynest spide, that that may spurn. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxix. 15, I sporne þer I was wonte to spede. a 1500 *Ratis Raving* II. 362 That garris thaim spwrn quhen that suld spide. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 226 Quha spurnis airlic cumis liddir spide.

†2. To strike or thrust with the foot; to kick (at something). *Obs.*

? c 1400 *Lyng. Æsop's Fab.* i. 52 [The cock] On a smal dunghill . . . Gan to scrape and sporn. 15. *Smith & his Dame* 303 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* III. 212 Than she spwrned at hym so, That his shynnes bothe two In sonder shee there brake. 1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 3 b, Who spurneth not at a dead dogge? 1598 *Mucedorus* Induct. 32 Where I may see them wallow in there blood, To spurne at armes and legges quite shiuered off [etc.]. 1600 [see SPURNT *v.*] 1740 SOVERVILLE *Hobbinolia* II. 295 His Iron Fist descending crush'd his Skull, And left him spurning on the bloody Floor. *fig.* a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. V.* 81 This prince was a captain against whome fortune never frowned nor mischance once spurned.

†b. In allusive phrases. *Obs.* (*Cf.* KICK *v.* 1 c.)

c 1390 CHAUCER *Truth* II Bywar before to spurne ageyns an al. c 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 475 Quhy spurnis thow aganis the Wall? 1483 *Vulgaria* 26 It is a foly to sporn ageyns the pryk. 1513 MORE *Rich. III.* Wks. 702, I purpose not to spurne agaynste a prick. 1562 HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 116 Folly to spurne or kicke against the harde wall. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 205 What profit then . . . Against the prick to seeme to spurne? 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1623) 268 Folly it is to spurne against a prick. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* Introd., Waste not your strength by spurning against a castle wall.]

†c. To strike at with a weapon. *Obs.*—

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4744 The grekes . . . With speris full dispoitously spurnit at the yates.

†d. To dash; to drive quickly. *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 786 Now aithire stoore on þar stedis strikis to-gedire, Spurnes out spakly with speris in hand. c 1440 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 4706 Thre grete waves in spurned. *Ibid.* 6796 þe shipp agayn to land spurned.

3. *fig.* To kick against or at something disliked or despised; to manifest opposition or antipathy, esp. in a scornful or disdainful manner.

(a) 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 12 b, Than they wyll sporne agaynst god, . . . and vterly refuse and forsake the batayle of vertue. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, Owen Glendour xiii, Was none so hold durst once agaynste me spurne. 1605 STOW *Ann.* (ed. 2) 683 Wel knowing that the Queene would spurne agaynste the conclusions. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard T.*, *N. T.* 145 It is no boot for thee to struggle and spurne agaynst my almighty power.

(b) 1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI.* Gvi, They that he good wyll heare, and not spurne at the preachers; they that he faultye . . . must amende, and neyther spurne, nor wyne, nor whyne. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. iv. 203 Will you then Spurne at his Edict, and fulfill a Mans? 1603 KNOWLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1321 Spurning at their bread and rice which was given them for their daily entertainment. 1660 *Extr. State Papers rel. Friends* Ser. II. (1911) 120 Anabaptists . . . will make advantage of the first opportunity to fly out, and spurne at his Majesties Government. 1753 H. WALPOLE in *World* No. 10, One must be an infidel indeed to spurn at such authority. a 1781 R. WATSON *Philip III* (1839) 119 They spurned at danger, and made several vigorous

sallies on the enemy. 1839 T. MITCHELL *Frogs of Aristoph.* Introd. p. cxi, That parent required sacrifices of him, at which his genius evidently spurned.

II. *trans.* †4. To strike (the foot) against something. *Obs.*

a 1300 *E. E. Ps.* xc. 12 Pat thurgh hap þou ne spurn þi fote til stane. c 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 43 Lest þou spurne þi foot at a stoon.

5. To strike or tread (something) with the foot; to trample or kick.

In later use freq. with implication of contempt. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 72 The ground he sporneth and he traneth. a 1500 *Lyttel Geste of Robyn Hood* III. clxi, He sporned the dore with his fote. 1560 DAUS *tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 295 The people came running to it, jolled it in with their daggers, and spurned it with their fete. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann.* Marcell. xiv. vii. 15 The foresaid governour . . . they layed at and spurned with their heeles. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 20 With their Feet they spurne the yeelding sands. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 335 Wounded, he rears aloft, . . . then bleeding spurns the Ground. 1743 FRANCIS *tr. Hor.* *Odes* III. v. 36 When . . . the hind shall turn Fierce on her hunters, he the prostrate foe may spurn In second fight. 1830 SCOTT *Lady of Lake* I. v. With flying foot the heath he spurned. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* 219 Mary is spurning with her feet a casket of jewels. 1875 LONGF. *Masque of Pandora* IV, With one touch of my . . . feet, I spurn the solid Earth.

b. With advs. or advb. phrases, as *away*, *down*, *off*, *up*, etc. Also *fig.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.* f. 608 He with his feet wol spurne adoun his cuppe. c 1450 *Martin* xiii. 199 Galashin with his fote spurned his body to grounde. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 264 Auaunce thy spirituall courage, and sporne away all dulse and slouth. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. i. 83 You spurne me hence, and he will spurne me hither. 1609 ROWLANDS *Knaue of Chubbis* (Hunterian Cl.) 6 Then with her fete she spurn'd them out of hed. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 30 The Pope treading on his necke, and spurning off his Crowne with his foot. 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 85 If, spurning up the Ground, he sprung a Corn. 1727 SWIFT *Country Post Wks.* 1751 III. t. 178 The grave-stones of John Fry, Peter How, and Mary d'Urvey were spurned down. 1793 T. BEDDOES *Demonstr. Evid.* 110 It is said, that the statesman . . . is apt to spurn away the ladder by which he has mounted to power. 1836 H. ROGERS *J. Howe* II. 30 There is no harrier to such inter-communion, . . . which the genuine spirit of charity will not spurn down. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 360 The few who were so luxurious as to wear rude socks of untanned hide spurned them away. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* lii, To learn . . . how fate could puff Heaven-high . . . then spurn To suds so big a bubble in some huff.

6. To reject with contempt or disdain; to treat contemptuously; to scorn or despise.

c 1000 *Ælfric Saints' Lives* vii. 64 Ælter þæs mædnes sprace þe hine spearn mid wordum. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3533 We sall neuer spise þow ne sporne in speche ne in dede. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 44 þat, vanite spisyd & spurnyd, to trewth vnpartyngly we draw. 1501 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 155 He . . . wyll ahyde by yt for his dede, . . . & so will shew to all men that spurns him any wher. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VI.* 98 b, Well knowyng, that the Queene would spurne and impugn the conclusions. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gentl.* IV. ii. 14 The more she spurnes my loue, The more it growes. 1635 QUARLES *Ench.* v. 33 O how my soul would spurn this hall of clay, And loathe the dainties of earth's painful pleasure. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 339 The pleasing Pleiades appear, And springing upward spurn the briny Seas. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* II. 117 When he suspected that he was invited to be exhibited, he constantly spurned the invitation. 1848 DICKENS *Domby* liii, I came hack, weary and lame, to spurn your gift. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1877) II. 144 Every offer tending to conciliation had been spurned.

Hence *Spurned ppl.* a.

1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* v. 278 He . . . draws . . . sweet honey out of spurned or dreading weeds.

† **Spurn**, *v.* 2 *Obs.* [*Alteration* of SPUR *v.* 1, after prec.] *trans.* To spur; to urge or incite.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cxvii. 1114 Here, Moses meant to spurne forward the slothfulness of the Jewes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 5 The Faery quickly raught His poinant speare, and sharply gan to spurne His fomy steed. 1612 CAPT. SMITH *Proc. Virginia* 80 To encourage the good, and with shame to spurne on the rest to amendment.

† **Spurn**, *v.* 3 *Obs.* [*Of obscure origin*: Modern south-western dialects have *spurl* and *spur* in the same sense.] *trans.* To spread or scatter.

a 1722 LITTLE *Hush.* (1757) 21 Farmer Bond . . . flung no dung, in the spurning or spreading it, into the furrows. *Ibid.* 30 Spurning is throwing it [sc. lime] abroad on the earth just before sowed.

Spurn, *v.* 4 Also 9 *sporn*. [*f.* SPURN *sb.* 3.]

1. *intr.* To serve as a prop or stay.

1783 J. OGDEN *Manchester* 16 Sawing strong deal halks through the middle, and letting in oak spars to spurn at obtuse angles upward.

2. *trans.* To prop or support with spurns.

1855 *Even. Standard* 7 Feb., Several of the men as well as deceased neglected to spray or spurn their work.

Spurn-cow, *rare*— [*f.* SPURN *v.* 1] A cow-herd, 'cow-puncher'.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* IV. (1634) 158 The Title and Charge of a Capitane hath been bestowed on euery Priue Beauf or Spurn-Cow.

Spurner (spɜrnə), [*f.* SPURN *v.* 1 *Cf.* *OE.* *spurnere* 'fallo' (Ælfric).]

†1. One who strikes with the foot. *Obs.*

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 166 Ageynst soft walles spurners spurne and kyck all. 1611 COTGR. *Reimber*, a winner, kicker, spurner.

2. One who rejects or despises; a scorner.

1863 KINGLAKE *Crima* (1880) VI. xl. 420 Far from being

a spurrier of rules, she had so deep a sense of their worth. 1880 TENNYSON *Battle of Brunanburh* xi, Traitor and trickster And spurrier of treaties. 1899 COULSON *Jester's Jingles* 50 Now bold grows the learner, Of fear quite a spurrier.

Spurning (spɜːnɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SPURN *v.* 1 Cf. OE. *spurnian* 'offendiculum'] The action of the verb, in various senses.

1382 WYCLIF *Rom. ix.* 33 Sothli thet offendiden in to the stoön of offendicoun, or spurnynge. 121400 LYDG. *Æsop's Fable* i. 85 With scrapping and spurning all the long day The Cok was busy hym. . . to feede. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 470/1 Spurnynge, or spurnynge, *calcitratio*. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Puntillazo*, spurning with the feet. 1611 COTGR., *Régimentement*, a kicking, winking, spurning. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 15 All our ships galleries would have been torn from us with the spurnings and blowes of that outrageous Golfe. *Ibid.* 140 Some with blowes, some with spurnings, some with boxes on the ear. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* ii. iii. v. Accelerated by ignominious shovings, . . by smittings, twitches, . . spurnings *à posteriori*. 1853 ROBERTSON *Sermon*. Ser. iv. xviii. (1876) 204 There is love instead of spurning for him.

† **Spurning**, *vbl. sb.* 2 Obs.—1 [f. SPURN *v.* 2] Spurning.

1672 *Chaucer's Ghost* 114 Then was there hot spurning and plucking up of Horses, and right so they came to the Fire. **Spurning**, *phl. a.* [f. SPURN *v.* 1 Cf. OE. *spornende* stumbling.] That spurns.

1697 *Drayden Virg. Past.* iii. 135 A Bull he bred With spurning Heels, and with a hutting Head. 1780 BURNS *Ep. R. Graham* v, Mark how their lofty independent spirit Soars on the spurning wing of injur'd merit!

† **Spurn-point**. Obs. [f. SPURN *v.* 1] An old game, perh. of the nature of hop-scotch.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 576/2 Altheit the old kindnesse of the father cannot lette the good childe vitrely dyspayre, all that he hath played at spurne poynthe by the waye in gonyng at scholewarde. 1627 W. HAWKINS *Apollo Shroving* iii. 49 If he were here, he would intreat Apollo to play at Quoits with me, or checkstone, or spurne-point. a 1643 LD. FALKLAND, etc. *Infatigability* (1646) 9 The Reader might almost think they had been fallen out at Spurn-point or Kettle-pins.

Spurn-water. *Naut.* [f. SPURN *v.* 1] (See latest quot.)

1347-9 *Acc. Exch. R. R.* 25/32 Spurnewaters. 1407 *Ibid.* 44/1 m. 6 In ij pecis maceremii. . . spurnewaters inde faciendis. 1828-32 in WENSTER. c. 1850 *Rudim. Navis*. (Weale) 151 *Spurn-water*, a channel left above the ends of a deck to prevent water from coming any farther.

Spurre, obs. var. *SPEER v.* 1; obs. f. *SPUR*.

Spurred (spɜːd), *a.* [f. SPUR *sb.* 1]

1. Wearing or provided with a spur or spurs:

a. In pred. use, chiefly in the phr. *booted* (or *hosed*) and *spurred*.

c. 1400 *Brut* cc. 222 In manner of an Erl, worthely armed, . . and hosed and spurred. c. 1450 *Contin. Brut* 561 Pe Duyk of Burgeyn . . was . . slayne, . . and after, put in-to a pitte, hoit and great. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* ii. ii, May the Great Fiend, hooded & spurred, . . Kide headlong down her throat. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* i. xxii. (1723) 471, i, and that hooded and spurred too. 1678-1833 (see *Booted phl. a.* 1 h). 1864 *Chambers's Encycl.* vi. 256/2 Three legs of man in armour, . . garnished and spurred. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1875) 111. 138 Others came forth on foot, hooded and spurred.

b. In attrib. use.

1688 J. GRUBB *Brit. Heroes* vii, Castor the flame of fiery steed With well spur'd hoots took down. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* vii. xv, With his spurred heels on the table. 1900 *Times* 29 Jan. 10/3 In their . . riding knickers, with brown . . riding leggings, spurred hoots [etc.].

c. *Spurred groat*: (see quot.)

a 1773 SNELLING *View Silver Coin Scot.* (1774) 6 From the mullet or spur in the quarters of the cross of this [David Bruce, 1329] and the two following kings, they were afterwards called Spurred Groat.

2. Furnished with sharp and hard spikes, claws, or the like.

1611 COTGR., *Ergott*, spurred, or having spurres. 1648 HERRMAN ii, *Als een Haen gespoort*, Spurred as a Cock. 1803 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* iv. ii. 563 Subargenteous Holocentrus, with brownish back, large scales, and spurred gill-covers. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 27 Nov. 5/2 Spurred hens are often excellent hens.

b. In specific names, as *spurred centropyx*, *chameleon*, *laping*, *towhee bunting*, *tree frog*.

1831 GRIFFITH tr. *Cuvier IX*, Syn. 31 Spurred Centropyx, *Terrus Calcaratus*. c. 1884 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* iv. 365 The Spurred Tree Frog has a flat, depressed triangular head. 1884 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 337 *Pipilo maculatus ingalonyx*, Spurred Towhee Bunting. 1887 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* s.v. Spurred-chameleon, *Chameleon calcarifer*, from the country round Aden. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Spur-winged*, Represented in South Africa by the black-backed spurred lapping, *Hoplopterus speciosus*.

3. Of rye, etc.: Affected with ergot or spur.

1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* ii. 405 When a spurred grain is broken. 1822-7 *Good Study Med.* (1829) v. 54 Spurred rye, or rye vitiated by being infested with the clavus or ergot, a parasitic plant. 1832 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) vi. 51/1 On breaking a spurred seed you find within it a matter of a dull white colour, adhering to the violet skin which surrounds it. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 120 Amongst endemic affections may be included ergotism from the use of spurred rye as food.

4. *Bot.* Of the nature of, provided with, a spur or calcar; calcarate.

1824 R. K. GREVILLE *Flora Edin.* p. xlviii, A prominent or spurred nectary at the base. 1849 CRAIG, *Spurred valerian*, a plant belonging to the genus *Centranthus*. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 512 Sepals more or less valvate in aestivation, upper one spurred.

5. Of ships: Provided with a beak or ram.

1805 DUCKWORTH in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1846) vii. 44 The Admiralty . . giving me a spurred and doubled ship, the formidable, yesterday out of dock.

Spurred (spɜːd), *phl. a.* [f. SPUR *v.* 1] Pricked or urged on with a spur or spurs. Also *fig.*

1858 HEAVYSEGE *Jezebel* i. 258 Thine utmost speed will lag behind The spurred impatience whereon rides my soul. 1898 M. HEWLETT *Forest Lovers* xxviii, Prosper was abroad on a spurred horse.

Spurrier. [f. SPUR *sb.* 1 and *v.* 1 Cf. (in sense 1) MHG. *sporære* (G. *sporer*, † *spörer*).]

† 1. A spurrier. Obs.—

1499 *Promp. Parv.* (Pynson), *Sporer*, *calcarius*.

2. One who spurs or urges. Also with *-on*.

1632 SHERWOOD, A spurrier, *pieguir*. 1728 SWIFT *Let. to Pope* 16 July, I doubt you want a spurrier-on to exercise and to amusements. 1848 BUCKLEY *Itiad* 83 Rush on, ye Trojans, spurriers of steeds!

Spurrey, *spurry* (spɜːri). Forms: 6 *sperie*,

6-7 *spury*, 6-*spurry*, 7-*spurry*. [a. Du. *spurie* (MDn. *sporie*; older Flem. *spurie*, *spurie*;

WFr. *sparie*, *sparre*), prob. related in some way to med. L. *spargula* (whence G. *spargel*, *spörgel*, etc.).]

1. One or other of various species of herbaceous plants or weeds belonging to the genus *Spergula*, characterized by slender stems and very narrow leaves; esp. the common species corn spurrey (*S. arvensis*), occas. used as fodder for sheep and cattle; also, the genus to which these species belong.

a. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. 38 b, The common people call it Spury, or Sperie. *Ibid.* 39 Such things as neede not muche moysture, are best sowed in lyght ground, as the great Clauer, Spenie, Chich. 1651 R. CHILD in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1653) 71 So we are ignorant what their Far or fine Bread Corn was, what their Lupine, Spury, and an hundred of this kind.

b. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 56 Spurry hath round stalkes, with three or foure knots or ioyntes. 1611 COTGR., *Spurie*, *Spurie*, or Franke; a Dutch hearbe, and an excellent fodder for cattell. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Spergula*, . . . an Herh call'd Spurry, or Frank; Wood-rose, a kind of Liver-wort. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* iii. 192 The pastures are richly furnished with spurry and golden clover. 1837 *Flemish Husb.* 37 in *Husb.* iii. (L.U.K.), Spurry, . . . is a plant which grows very rapidly in light sandy soils. 1899 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* iii. 26/1 Spurry, . . . is used on the Continent as a winter food for sheep.

c. 1671 PHILLIPS (ed. 3), *Spurry*, a sort of herh called in Latin *Spergula*. 1683 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1806/4 An excellent new sort of Grass-seeds, called *Spurry*. 1764 *Museum Rust.* iv. 45 Spurry, by them [sc. Flemings] called *Marian-grasse*. 1766 *Compl. Farmer*, *Spurry*, the name of a weed common in many parts of England. 1837 *Flemish Husb.* 14 in *Husb.* iii. (L.U.K.), Those [seeds] which grow rapidly between the reaping of one crop and the sowing of another, such as spurry or turnips. 1880 JEFFERIES *Hodge & Masters* i. 27 The spurry that filled the spaces between the stalks below.

b. With distinguishing terms (see quotes. and 2).

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 562 Both the Dutch and we in England call it Spurry or Franck Spurry, for the causes aforesaid, but I do a little more explaine the names, in calling it *Franching Spurry*, or *Spurry*. 1756 HILL *Hist. Plants* 185 Among the other useful plants cultivated in the neighbouring countries is the common spurry. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* iii. 621/1 *Spergula arvensis*, or corn-spurry. *Ibid.*, *Spergula pentandria*, or small spurry.

c. *attrib.*, as *spurry-sandwort*, -seed.

1644 G. PLATTES in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1653) 257 The Spurry-seed which you have gotten out of the Low-Countries. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 31 In the Low-Countries they usually sowe Spurry-seed twice in a Summer. 1736 BAILEY *Household Dict.* s.v. *Poultry*, When fowls are near their laying-time, spurry seed, and huck wheat is an excellent strengthening for them. 1756 A. GRAY *Mar. Bot.* (1866) 61 *Spergularia*, Spurry-Sandwort. . . Low herbs, growing on or near the sea-coast. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* June 39 Adulterated . . with spurry and other weed seeds.

d. *phl.* Plants of this genus.

1882 GRANT *Allen Colours of Flowers* ii. 39 Stitchworts . . and conspurries, . . which have open flowers of a very primitive character.

2. Applied, with distinguishing terms, to various species of plants allied to or resembling (and some formerly classed with) the genus *Spergula* (see quotes.).

1828 SIR J. E. SMITH *Engl. Flora* ii. 339 *Spergula saginoides*, Smooth 'Awl-shaped Spurry. 1842 PENNY *Cycl.* xxii. 333/2 *Spergula saginoides*, pearl-wort spurry, and *S. subulata*, awl-shaped spurry, are also natives of Great Britain. 1858 A. IRVINE *Handbk. Brit. Plants* 768 *Sagina saxatilis*, . . Smooth Awl-shaped Spurry. 1887 *Field Spurry (see *Sandwort spurry*). 1753 *Chambers's Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Alsine*, The chickweed called the 'greater spurry. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* iii. 621/1 *Spergula nodosa*, or 'knotted spurry. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., Knotted spurry, more properly called knotted pearlwort, is *Sagina nodosa*. The 'lawn-spurry (or properly lawn-pearlwort) is *Sagina glabra*. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) xvii. 683/1 *Spergula saginoides*, 'pearl-wort spurry, has smooth, linear, opposite leaves. 1777 *Jacob Cat. Plants* 111 *Arenaria rubra*, 'Purple Spurry. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) ii. 422 *Arenaria rubra*, . . Purple Spurry, or Sandwort, [grows in] sandy meadows and cornfields. 1866 *Trans. Bot. Soc.* 1089/1 *Sand Spurry, *Spergularia*. 1887 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* s.v. *Spergularia*, Two [species] are British: *Spergularia rubra*, Field, and *S. marina*, Seaside 'Sandwort Spurry. Both have red flowers. 1756 HILL *Hist. Plants* 185/2 There is another species, the common *sea spurry. 1777 *Jacob Cat. Plants* 110 *Arenaria marina*, Small flowered Sea-spurry.

Spur rial. Now *Hist.* Forms: 6 *spurr reyal*, *spurr(e) ryall*, 7 (g) *spurr ryal*, 8-*spurr rial* (9 *riall*); 6 *spurr-rial*, 7-*ryal* (1); 6 *spurrrial* (8-*al*), 7 *spurrrial* (1). [f. SPUR *sb.* 1 + *RIAL sb.* 1]

1. = SPUR-ROYAL.

1588 in *Aston's Manch. Guide* (1804) 26A *spurr reyal* and an oulde piece of money, oo 16 oo. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* 82 They must haue . . a few Spurr-Rials to remedy deafnes. 1609 DEKKER *Gylt's Horn-bk.* Vlcs. (Grosart) II. 263 Two such Elizabeth twenty-shilling pieces, or foure such spurr-ryals, . . rid away amongst the rest. 1617 *Moryson Itin.* i. 283 Pieces of fifteen shillings called Spurr Ryals. 1745 *FLEETWOOD Chron. Prec.* 18. 1853 HUMPHREYS *Coin Coll.* Man. II. 465 Spurr rials at 15 shillings each. *Ibid.*, The motto on the reverse of the rose rial and spur rial. 1899 *GRUENER Coins Gt. Brit. & Irel.* in *B. M.* 102 The spur rial . . received its name from the pointed form of the rays of the sun on the reverse, which looks like a spur.

† 2. *Her.* = SPUR-ROVEL 2.

1680 MACKENZIE *Sci. Her.* 97 Though Bailzie of Lamingtons Arms are by some halazoned Mollets (Spurrrials) yet . . they are Starrs.

Spurrier (spɜːriə, spɜːrii). Forms: a. 4-6

sporyer, 5-*ier*, sporyzere, 5 sporyare, 6-*ar*.

β. 5 sporiore, -iour, -your. γ. 6 spuriour,

spouryore. δ. 6 spuriyay, 6-spurrier. [f. SPUR

sb. 1 + *-IER*. Cf. SPURRER 1.] A spur-maker.

a. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 42 Pese ordinance of frater-nyte of Sadeleres and Sporyeres. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 470 Sporyare (H. sporyzere), *calcararius*. c. 1449 *Pecock Repr.* l. x. 50 As sporiore in London gilden her sporis whiche thei maken. c. 1500 *Coke Lordell's B.* 8 Mercers, fletchers, and sporyers. 1575 *Gamm. Curton* ii. iv. 10 My goodly tossing sporyers neede chauce lost.

b. c. 1400 *Distr. Troy* 1595 Sporiours, Spicers, Spynners of clothe. 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. xii. 71 The Artificers in greute nombre of this Royallme of Englonde, . . that is to say, . . Blacksmithes, Sporiours [etc.].

γ. 1500 *Nottingham Rec.* iii. 82 Georgius Othebay, spuriour. 1546 *Yorks. Chantry Surveys* (Surtees) 69 A chamber . . in the tenure of Rychard Tomson, spouryore.

δ. 1530 *FALCON*, 274/2 Spuriyay, *spuriour*. 1570 *Wills & Invent.* N. C. (Surtees, 1835) 332 Will'm Dagge of the towne of Galesburie spuriour. 1609 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 182 To the spuriour of Padmill, for a paire of spures to my Mt. jñ, 1683 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 304/1 From the Smith and Farrier, we proceed to the Spuriour and Loriner or Bit-maker. 1718 Bp. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* 260 A Black Dog, . . that belong'd to one Clark, a Spuriour. 1764 R. BURN *Hist. Poor Laws* to Horse smiths, spuriours, tanners, . . and other workmen, artificers and laborers. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* i. iii. 380 It was vehemently argued . . that saddlers and spuriours would be ruined by hundreds. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 57 Harness . . Spuriour, Sitrup Maker.

† **Spuriery**. Obs.—1 In 5 sporiore. [f. *prec.* + *-Y*.] The art or craft of a spurrier.

c. 1449 *Pecock Repr.* l. x. 50 As thoug therfore sporiore and cutleirre . . enterfered with goldsmith craft.

Spurring, *sb.* [f. SPUR *sb.* 1 + *-ING*] A railway side-track.

1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* v. 85/2 The sub-contractor . . had to . . lay down the temporary road, including turn-outs, shunts, crossings, boxes, spurrings, &c.

Spurring (spɜːrɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. SPUR *v.* 1]

1. The action of pricking with a spur or spurs. Also *transf.*

a 1591 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) ii. 211 This gall will not hold spurring. 1593 SHAKES. *Rich. II.* ii. iii. 58 Here come the Lords of Rosse and Willoughby, Bloody with spurring, fierie red with haste. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* ii. (1617) 74 These flandee spurrings, . . are the most preposterous motions that can be seen in a horseman. 1708 SEWELL ii, *Prickeling*, a Pricking, a spurring on. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* ii. v. iii, The tired nag . . sticks in the middle of it, . . and will proceed no further for spurring! 1893 F. C. SELWIS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 172, I gave my sulky horse a good spurring. *attrib.* 1877 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1170/4 A black Mare 15 hands high, . . and on the off-side no hair in the spurring place.

b. The action of stimulating, inciting, or urging.

1611 COTGR., *Stimulation*, a pricking, or spurring forward; a prouoking, egging, iostigating, vrging. 1657 HIERON *Wks.* ii. 276 When a man is so clay-like, . . and must have a continual spurring and prouoking, . . it is a wofull thing.

2. *Spurring-in*, a mode of pruning fruit-trees in which side-shoots are shortened to a spur likely to produce fruit. Also *attrib.*

1829 LINDLEY *Encycl. Plants* 793 Hence the spurring-in method of pruning is the most successful in the production of fruit. 1846 BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) ii. 381 A mode of pruning by spurring-in, . . as recommended by Mr. Griffin. 1852 G. W. JOHNSON *Cottage Gard. Dict.* 60 A regular series of these [side branches] should be left up the stem, . . practising what is termed 'spurring-in' by our nurserymen.

b. Similarly without *in*.

1844 *Florist's Jrnl.* (1846) v. 92 These evils are entirely obviated by short spurring, in doing which it is the practice . . to cut them in to the one nearest the stem. 1852 G. W. JOHNSON *Cottage Gard. Dict.* 84/2 *Spurring* is cutting the lateral or side-shoots, so as to leave only a few buds in length of them projecting from the main branches.

Spurring, *vbl. sb.* 2 *dial.* Also 9 *spurring*. [f. SPUR *v.* 2]

1. *pl.* The bauns of marriage published in church.

1789 *GOOSE Fren. Gloss.*, *Spurring*, bans of marriage. 1826 in *dial. glossaries*, etc. (Yks., Lanc., Derby, Line, Rutland, Nottingham, Cornwall). 1864 *Life amongst Colliers* 172 Our maids were comely and apt, the young colliers gallant, so many spurrings went from our house.

2. (See quot.)

1888 T. NORTH *Bells & Bell Lore* 94 At Barnoldby-le-

Beck, Lea, and other places this ringing is called giving the [newly-wedded] couple their 'spurrings', or 'sporrings'.

Spurring (sp'ring) *ppl. a.* [f. SPUR v.1.]
1. That spurs or pricks with a spur. Also *fig.* and *transf.*

1599 MIDDLETON *Micro-cynion* Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 135 A resolute ass! O for a spurring rider! 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch*. To Rdr. 92 Hee without Cloake is a Witt in Huts, a pretty spurring Cocke. 1819 KEATS *Otho* i. iii. That unknown Mussulman After whose spurring heels he sent me forth. 1869 LD. LYTON *Orval* 240 The spurring hour Posts to the bourne. 1881 J. F. KEANE *Journ. Medinah* i. 15 The halters of such camels...are fitted with an ingenious spurring-curb.

2. That impels, incites, or urges.

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xxi. vii. Since by The spurring fervor of its natural Bent Above the third [stage] it aims. 1852 DISRAELI *Ld. G. Bentinck* v. (1872) 61 So keen was the feeling of the Protectionists, and so spurring the point of honour.

Spur-rowel. Also 7-rowel, 8 Sc.-roll. [f. SPUR sb.1 + ROWEL sb.]

1. The rowel or revolving pricking wheel of a spur. Also *Comb.*, and in *fig.* context.

1611 COTGR., *Tairriere*, the Spurre-rowel-like instrument wherewith Pastissiers make indented iags. 1649 DAVENANT *Love & Hon.* i. 1. 45 These bald chinnes are as familiar [With their good stars as with spur-rowels. a 1724 in Ramsay *Tea-table Misc.* (1876) II. 161 Curse on the spur-roll, Confounded be the upper-leather. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxi. Driving the spur-rowels of the law up to the head into Sir Arthur's sides to gar him pay it. 1830 SKELTON *Meyrick's Antient Arms & Armour* II. Pl. lxxxi. Spur-rowels were never of six points before the reign of Henry VI, nor of five till that of Charles I. 1866 *Even. Standard* 13 July 6 The more experienced Hungarian Hussars, jingling their monstrous spur-rowels.

2. *Her.* = MULLET 2 1.

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* Introd. Ep. The arms on the dexter side are those of Glendinning...and on the sinister three spur-rowels for those of Avenel.

Spur-royal. Now *Hist.* or *arch.* Forms: 7 spur(re) roial, 7- spur royal; 6-7 spur-roiall, 7- spur-royal (7-all, spurroyal). [f. SPUR sb.1 + ROYAL sb. Cf. SPUR-RIAL.] A gold coin of the value of fifteen shillings, chiefly coined in the reign of James I; so called from having on its reverse the form of the sun with rays, resembling a spur-rowel.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 1424 *Aurei Romani*, Peecces of gold coine...in round reckoning equivalent to our spur-roiall of 15 sh. 1639 MAYNE *Coin Match* II. iii. Spur-royals, Harry-goats, or such odd coin of husbandry, as in the King's reign now would never pass. 1657 W. RANO tr. *Gassendi's Life Peirese* I. 132 The *Solidus aureus*...came at last...to the value of our usual Shilling or Spur-roiall. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4072/6 A red Sattin Purse, in which was a 5 Guinea Piece with a Spur Royal. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 134 A small Gold Spur-royal shew'd me. of Hen. VI. 1834 MRS. BRAY *Warlike* xl. (1884) 298 A hundred spur royals must be your ransom: for I know your wealth. 1853 HUMPHREYS *Coin Coll.* Man. II. 465 The old noble...which was now termed a *spur royal*, from the resemblance of the rays to the rowels of a spur.

fig. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Little Bartas* 616 Wks. (Grosart) II. 90 Then was the Heaven's Azure Pavilion spread, And with Spur-Royals spangled over-head.

Spurry (sp'uri), *a.* [f. SPUR sb.1 + -y.] + *a.* Radiating like the points of a spur-rowel. *Obs.*

b. Of the nature of a spur or prop. c. Having spur-like projections.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIX. 368 His crested helmet...like a star...cast a spurry ray. 1863 W. LANCASTER *Præterita* 91 When the sick racking trees...Tear up their spurry fastenings. 1875 BLACKMORE *Alice Lorraine* III. ix. 146 He quietly descended from the window, with the help of...a spurry pear-tree.

Spurt (sp'ut), *sb.1* [var. of SPIRT sb.2]

1. + *a.* A short spell of (something). *Obs.*

a 1566 R. EDWARDS *Damon & P. F.* ij. It is very...trimme, Tis Musseliden ich weene; of fellowship let me have an other spurt, Ich can drinke as easily now as if I sate in my shurte. 1613 DAY *Dyall* (1614) 241 O how great injustice is it...to deliver up that Soule to thy adversary the Divell, and all for a spurt of pleasure. a 1699 BONNELL in W. Hamilton *Life* (1703) II. 91 Those Qualities of Vanity and Worldliness, which I have contracted in this spurt of Health.

b. A short space of time; a brief period. *Esp.* in *phr.* for a spurt.

Freq. in the 17th c.; now *dial.* Not always clearly separable from next.

a 1591 H. SMITH *2nd Sermon. Lord's Supper* (1611) 90 To amend thy euill life, not when age cometh, or for a spurt, but to begin now, and last till death. a 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1614) 121 To dispatch the whole manage of all eternity...in so short a spurt. 1694 W. SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1712) 282/2 And such kind of Medicines are not to be given only for a little while, for a Spurt and away, but assiduously for several Weeks together. 1706 T. BAKER *Tunbridge Walks* I. i. But this course of life, sister, is but for a spurt: we must now think of settling our condition. 1798 MME. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 10 Dec. Herschel has been in town for short spurts, and hack again, two or three times. 1894 *Trans. Amer. Folk-lore Soc.* (E.D.D.), Excuse me for a spurt.

2. A brief and unsustained effort; a sudden outbreak or spell of activity or exertion.

a 1591 H. SMITH *Sermon*. (1592) 874 Some come to God as if they did fetch fire, a spurt and away, like a messenger which is gone before he have his answer. 1643 TUCKER *Balm of Gilead* 30 A short spurt doth not try me, but the length and hardnesse of the way will at last tell me what leg I halt on. 1654 FULLER *Comm. Ruth* (1869) 154 After a spurt in their

calling for some few hours, they relapse again to laziness. 1774 GOLOSNI *Nat. Hist.* II. 125 Although the savages held out...yet, for a spurt, the Englishmen were more nimble and speedy. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Dec. 2/1 Not with a fitful spurt, but year in, year out, do these thousands of...lay helpers toil. 1885 HUXLEY in *Life* (1900) II. vi. 90 Quinine...has given me a spurt for the last two days.

b. *Const. of.*

1791 R. MYLNE *2nd Rep. Thames* 11 The Millers having a spurt of Business to do, were using all the Water as fast as possible. 1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Woman*. vii. 293, I do not forget the spurts of activity which sensibility produces. 1857 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. ix. 172 One of those men who seem born to surprise the world by a spurt of prosperity. 1868 *Daily News* 8 July, Weak governments are like weak people; they put on spurts of energy and independence now and then.

c. A short spell of rapid movement; a marked or sudden increase of speed attained by special exertion.

1787 G. GAMBADO *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 46 The Doctor went off at a spurt. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* i. xi. An easy gait—two, forty-five—Suits me;...Perhaps, for just a single spurt, Some seconds less would do no hurt. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xiv. (1889) 134 Their boat...dipped a little when they put on anything like a severe spurt. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 844 It is hard to say what happens during [bicycling] spurts or at the outset of an excursion.

d. *transf.* A marked increase or improvement in business; a sudden advance or rise of prices, etc.; also, the period during which this lasts.

1814 *Stock Exchange Laid Open* 25 When the Jobbers find the spurt, as they call it, is over. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 1 May 565 Men of business instinctively felt what was coming, and, buying up large stocks at the lowest quotations, realized fortunes when the spurt came. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Nov. 10/1 It is clear that the recent spurt in the price of the shares was unwarranted.

e. A spell of gaiety; a frolic.

1835 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* ix. After that spurt I went back to Melbourne. 1890 'R. BOLDEWOOD' *Colonial Reformer* (1891) 286 Puts me in mind of one of our Hurray-gur dances. We used to have such jolly spurts at the old station.

3. *By spurts*: a. In or with brief unsustained or spasmodic efforts; fitfully, spasmodically. + Also *by fits and spurts*, by fits and starts.

1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* II. i. [He] hath stolne, By his meere industry, and that by spurts, Such qualities as no wit else can match With plodding at perfection every houre. 1653 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) I. 523, I am like to be 3 or 4 months in a year at Chaydon & that only by fits & spurts. 1660 R. COKE *Just. Vind.* 21 Forsooth it is by spurts, and not long enough to be accounted a settled Magistrate. 1882 *Atlantic Monthly* L 753 [He] a negro can work hard for a while by spurts.

b. In intermittent jets. (Cf. SPIRT sb.3 1.)

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxvi. (1658) 293 When a wound is made in the heart, blood will gush out by spurts at every shooting of the heart. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 507 A sudden constriction takes place, and the urine is voided by spurts, and sometimes by drops only.

4. *Naut.* A short spell of wind; = SPIRT sb.2 2.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. iii. iv. 37 When we come abreast of the Head-Lands, we...see the Breez curling on the Water on both sides of us, and sometimes get a spurt of it to help us forward. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 148 We made the best of every little Spurt of Wind.

5. *slang* or *dial.* A small amount or quantity.

1859 in *Slang Dict.* 100. 1889 in *Surrey Gloss.* (1893) 39, I had a little spurt of drink, that was all.

6. *U.S.* A quick and sudden dash on the part of wild-fowl; a flight of this nature.

1874 J. W. LONG *Amer. Wild-fowl* i. 37 It is often desirable, where ducks are flying in spurts...to load as fast as possible.

Spurt, *sb.2* Now *dial.* and *rare.* [Cf. SPIRT sb.3] A shoot or spout.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 27 The Garden Sperages...send out at first certain Greene spurts or buds peeping forth of the ground. *Ibid.* 166 The same young springs eaten...in a salad, in manner of the tender crops and spurts of the Colewort...do fasten the teeth.

Spurt (sp'ut), *sb.3* [f. SPIRT v.1 (cf. SPIRT sb.4), and perhaps partly from SPURT sb.1 3 b.]

1. A stream or shower of water, etc., ejected or thrown up with some force and suddenness.

1775 ASH, *Spurt*, a sudden stream. 1818-32 WEBSTER, *Spurt*, a sudden or violent ejection or gushing of a liquid substance from a tube, orifice, or other confined place. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Paradise* (1870) I. 1. 111 Then from light feet a spurt of dust there sprang. 1871 ROSSETTI *Poems, Dante at Verona* xxviii. The conduits round the gardens sing...Where wearied damsels rest and hold their hands in the wet spurt of gold. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxxviii. As the Esquimaux began to receive shooting spurts of spray from the rocks overhead.

fig. 1864 CARLYLE *Frederick. Gl.* xvi. xii. IV. 443 Thrice-private *Cœur de Poësie*, in which are satirical spurts affecting more than one crowned head.

transf. 1881 RUSKIN *Bible of Amiens* ii. §25 The rocks all the way from Rhine, thus far, are jets and spurts of basalt through iron sandstone. 1890 *Times* 17 May 13/3 An adaptation of the dots and dashes of the Morse alphabet to flashes of light and spurts of sound.

b. A spatter or splash made by a pen.

1871 G. STEPHENS in *Archæologia* XLIII. 101 The spurts have been taken away in my woodcut.

2. A sudden outbreak or outburst of feeling, action, etc.

In this sense *freq.* suggestive of SPIRT sb.1 2.

1859 TENNYSON *Merlin & V.* 374 A sudden spurt of

woman's jealousy. 1879 FROUOE *Cæsar* ix. 104 A spurt of insurrectionary fire had broken out in Italy. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xix. Little spurts of angry feeling flashed out of her now and then in her talk.

Spurt, *sb.4* *Coal-mining.* (See quot.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-m.* 233 *Spurt*, a peculiar kind of stone, much disintegrated and mixed with colouring matter.

Spurt (sp'ut), *v.1* [var. of SPIRT v.1]

1. *intr.* = SPIRT v.1 1. *Freq.* with *out* and *up*.

1590 FOXE *A. & M.* 2287/1 He was...so manacled that y' hlood spurt out of his fingers endes. 1598 LYTE *Dodoens* 76 Round huskes, the which do open of themselves, and the seede being ripe, it spurteth and skippeth away. 1611 COTGR., *Surgeonner*, to shoot out, spring, spurt vp. 1684 tr. *Boucl's Merc. Compt.* xiv. 502 Hardly any [blood] would spurt out of the opened Vein. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 89, I perceived two White Specks in the middle of the Boil; and squeezing it, two small white Worms spurted out. 1724-7 BOYER *Dict. Royal* i. s. v. *Rejaillir*, He made the Dirt spurt up, or fly into his Face. 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolomini* i. iv. My blood shall spurt out for this Wallenstein. 1833 Hr. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* vii. 89 The milk went on spurting and fizzing into the pail. 1887 BOWEN *Aeneid* v. 469 A crimsoning flood spurts from his lips in a torrent.

fig. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. i. 1, Some sharpness of temper, spurting at times from a stagnating character. 1858 — *Frederick. Gl.* ix. v. 11. 453 Rumours are rife and eager, occasionally spurting-out into the Newspapers.

b. To sputter. *rare*—1.

1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* iv. 119 Christmas bemlock spurring in the fire.

2. *trans.* = SPIRT v.1 2. Also *const. out, up*.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 441 The remedie to keepe Wespes from them, is to spurt or squirt oile out of a mans mouth vpon them. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* II. 20r The Chahuinahaa then took water in his mouth and spurted it on his wife. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 82 At every two fathoms distance there are Pipes which spurt up Water very high. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Headach*, In the next Place spurt Wine...into his Nostrils. 1774 GOLOSNI *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. 166 They often fill their trunks with water...to divert themselves by spurring it out like a fountain. 1886 SHELTON tr. *Flaubert's Salammbô* i. 7 A Lustianian...stalked about the tables, the while spurring fire from his nostrils.

fig. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 122 His boyish Witticisms and doggeril Rhimes, which he has spurted here. 1827 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1840) I. 34 His stream of meaning...will not flow quietly along its channel; but is ever and anon spurting itself up into epigrams and antithetic jets.

Hence *Spurtted ppl. a.*; *Spurter*.

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl.* Gard. II. 102 That Gum is nothing but a spurtted Sap. 1890 BLACKW. *Mog.* CXLVII. 420/2 It is only sentimentalists and spurters of rose-water that object to it.

Spurt, *v.2* Now *dial.* and *rare.* [var. SPIRT v.2 Cf. SPURT sb.2] *intr.* To spout or shoot.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 22 By this means indeed last they [sc. onions] will longer without spurting. 1605 MARSTON *Faune* II. i. *Nym.* But is not Faunus prefer'd with a right hand? *Her.* Did you euer see a fellow so spurtted vp in a moment? 1610 [see SPROUT sb.1 1 h.]

Spurt (sp'ut), *v.3* [f. SPURT sb.1 2. Cf. SPIRT v.3]

1. *intr.* To make a spurt; to put on increased speed, to make greater exertions, for a short time.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 549 To spurt out and run on in a career without attending the direction of their Superiours. [1793 BURNS *Lett. to Ainslie* 26 Apr. I have written many a letter;...but then—they were original matter—spurt-away! zig, here; zag, there.] 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxvii. The crowd on both sides cheered, as the...boat spurted from the Cherwell, and took the place of honour. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 841 It [i.e. alcohol] may enable a man 'to spurt' but not 'to stay'.

2. *trans.* To cause to spurt; to overtake by means of a spurt. *rare.*

1888 P. FURNIVALL *Phys. Training* 7 If...he decides to wait on the goer all through, and try to spurt him at the end, he should practise short, sharp bursts of speed...always finishing up with a sharp spurt.

Spurting, *vbl. sb.* [f. SPIRT v.1] The action of the vb., in various senses.

1611 COTGR., *lallissement*, a spurting, sprouting, spouting, or spinning vp (of water). *Ibid.*, *Seringement*, a squirting; an injecting, or spurting of liquor by a Siringe. 1696 WISEMAN *Surg. Treat.* (J.), If from a puncture...the manner of the spurting out of the blood will shew it. 1677 MIDGE *Fr. Dict.* i. *Rejaillissement*, a spurting up. 1708 SEWEL II, *Uytspatting*, a Spurring out, lanching out. 1822 SHELLEY *Scenes Fr. Faust* II. 213 What glimmering spurting, stinking, burning, As Heaven and Earth were overturning. 1844 EMERSON *Ess. II. Nature*, The crackling and spurting of hemlock in the flames. 1869 DAY *Pudding* 5 in Rankine *Black & Hand-tools*, The spurting about of the metal.

Spurting, *ppl. a.* [f. SPIRT v.1] That spurts; spurring.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 187 The...spurting dash Of muttering fountain. 1861 PALEY *Æschylus, Choeph.* 260 *note*, Burning in the spurting pitch of the pyre of pine-wood. 1871 STEPHENS in *Archæologia* XLIII. 101 What pen the loose paper add the running ink, and the spurring pen.

b. *Spurting cucumber*: see SPIRTING *ppl. a.* 1 b. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Arr. in Gard. Assist.* 18 Hardy Annuals...Cucumber, spurting.

Spurtle (sp'ur'l), *sb.1* *Sc.* and *north.* Also 6 spurtill, 9-il, -el, spirtie, spurkle, etc. [Of doubtful origin: cf. SPARTLE sb.]

1. + *a.* A flat implement used for turning oat-cakes, etc. *Obs.* b. A wooden stick for stirring porridge, etc.; a potstick or 'thivel'.

15.. in *Bannatyn MS.* (Hunter, Club) 328 Ane spurrill

braid, and ane elwand. *a 1572 Knox Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 38 The prent (said he) . . . standis upon Sunday, and cries, 'Ane hes tynt a spurtill'. *1677 Nicolson in Trans. R. L. Soc.* (1870) IX. 320 *Spurtle*, a piece of wood for turning oaten cakes. *1725 in Herd Sc. Songs* (1776) II. 143 A spurtle and a sower rugg. *1776 'Our Goodman'* *Ibid.* 173 Muckle hae I seen; But siller-handed spurtles saw I never nae. *Ibid.* Gloss. 266 *Spurtle*, a flat iron for turning cakes. 1808 JAMIESON s.v. A wooden or iron spatule, for turning bread, is called a *spurtle*, (Angl.). 1839 Wilson *Tales V.* 370/1 The lid of the pot in one hand, and the 'spurtle' in the other. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* xxi. 190 [She was] standing with the porridge spurtle in her hand.

2. *transf.* A sword. Also *attrib.*

1670 J. FRASER *Polichron.* (S.H.S.) 486 Then the King will say, 'If I please your Grace put up your spurtle, Peter!' 1789 BURNS *On Capt. Grose* v. But now he's quait the spurtle-blade, And dog-skin wallet. 1822 GALT *Sir A. Wyllie* lxxvi, 'The spurtle,' as he peevishly called the sword.

Spurtle (spɜːtl̩), sb. [f. next. Cf. SPURTLER sb.] The action or an act of spurling.

1894 'FIONA MACLEOD' *Pharais* i. The spurtle of the seawrack, . . . the cries of the gulls.

Spurtle (spɜːtl̩), v. [f. SPURT v.1 + -LE. Cf. SPURTLER v.]

1. *trans.* a. To besprinkle or bespatter. *rare.*

1633 J. FISHER *True Trojans* iii. vii. The conduits of his vital spring being tipt, Spurtled my robes, soliciting Revenge. 1868 R. W. HUNTLEY *Cotswold* (Glouc.) *Dial.*, *Spurtle*, to sprinkle with any fluid.

b. To cause to spurt or spatter. *rare.*

1858 CASWALL *Poems* 111 Around these swarm Spirits of darkness fresh from yawning hell, Spurling their fiery insatiate wrath on thy defenceless head.

2. *intr.* a. To burst or fly out in a small quantity or stream with some force or suddenness; to spurt or spurt.

1651 OCLIVY *Esop* (1665) 37 Whilst warm Blood spurles in his face and eyes. 1656 W. COLES *Art of Simpling* 39 The seed will spurtle forth suddenly. 1899 J. G. FRAZER *Fortu. Rev.* April 660 Some young men, . . . opening veins in their arms, allow the blood to spurtle over the edge of the rock.

b. To sputter.

1671 GREW *Anat. Pl.* t. (1682) 17 So Fenil-Seeds, held in the flame of a Candle, will spit and spurtle, like the Serum of Blood.

† **Spurtled**, a. *Sc. Obs.* [Metathetic form of SPURTLER a.] Speckled, spotted, variegated.

1513 DOUGLAS *Enaid* ii. iv. 32 (Small) Thai. . . twyse faldis thair spurtill skynnis, wot down, About his hals. *Ibid.* vii. iv. 91 (1710), Ane hyrd. . . Wyth spoutill wyngs, cleit an Specht wyth vs.

Spurdy, a. *rare.* [f. SPURT sb.1 + -Y.] Characterized by spurts; intermittent, spasmodic.

1894 *Forum* May 305 In the relations of exercise to regimen and exposure, in the dangers of a spurdy and cretic diathesis.

Spur-wheel. Also *spur wheel*. [SPUR sb.1]

A gear-wheel which has cogs or teeth on the periphery, projecting radially from the centre; a cog-wheel.

1721 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 10 The Spur Wheel. 1764 J. FERGUSON *Lect.* 78 A cog or spur-wheel may be placed upon each side of the water-wheel. 1805 DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. Pl. xiv. On the axle of this water-wheel is fixed a large spur-wheel, of 160 cogs.

1861 SMILES *Engineers* III. 97 The power of the two cylinders was combined by means of spurwheels. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* xi. 215 A spur-wheel, gearing into a pinion which is connected with a train of gearing driven by a small steam-engine.

fig. 1870 Mrs. RODELL *Austin Priests* iv. Love sets in motion the spur-wheel which turns all the other wheels of existence.

Spur-wing, spurwing. *Ornith.* [Cf. next.]

A spur-winged water-hen, goose, etc.

1822 Penny Cyc. XXII. 389/2 *Spur-wing*, the English name for species of the Genus *Parras*. 1855 OCLIVY *Suppl.*, *Spur-wing*; geese of the genus *Plectropterus* are also so called. They are natives of Africa, and have two strong spurs on the shoulder of the wing. 1900 GROGAN & SHARP *Cape to Cairo* xxiii. 294 At my first shot I killed two large spurwings, and a few more rounds provided geese for all the camp.

attrib. 1897 HINNE *Congo Arabs* 270 The spur-wing geese seemed to be flocking preparatory to migrating.

Spur-winged, a. *Ornith.* [f. SPUR sb.1]

Having one or more stiff claws or spurs projecting from the pinion-bone of the wing. In specific names (see quotes.).

a. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 116 *Anser Chilensis*, . . . the Spur-wing'd Goose of America. 1785 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* III. 1. 452 Spur-winged Goose, *Auas Gambensis*. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxi. 431 Occasionally we saw spur-winged geese. 1879 E. P. WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 333 The Spur-winged Goose (*Plectropterus gambensis*) is a native of West Africa.

b. 1755 C. EDWARDS *Glean. Nat. Hist.* II. Pl. 280 The black-breasted spur-winged Plover. 1785 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* III. 1. 213 Spur-winged Plover, *Charadrius spinosus*. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* i. (1903) 32 The spur-winged plover, and a species of the curlew, . . . frequently rise before you. 1899 F. V. KIRBY *Sport E. C. Africa* i. 4 The spur-winged plovers not only warn the crocodiles, . . . but act as tooth-picks for the saurians.

c. 1716 *Petiveriana* i. 284 The Spur-wing'd Lapwing. 1743 G. EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* I. Pl. 48 The spur-winged Water Hen. 1824 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XVI. 537/1 The Jacana, or spur-winged water-hen (*Parras Chilensis*), is a beautiful bird with very long feet. 1829 GRIFFITH *Tr. Cuvier* VIII. 600 Spur-winged Swan, *Anas Gambensis*. 1897 *Daily News* 16 Nov. 6/2 The Spur-winged Lapwing of La Plata.

Spus, e, obs. ff. SPOUSE sb. and v. **Spus-breche**, -brucho, varr. SPOUSE-BREACH *Obs.*

† **Sput**, v. *Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] *trans.* To urge, incite.

c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 123 He hit forgulte. . . þa he he tuhte and spuhte (sic) bet folc to cristes cweale. *a 1225 Juliana* 58 (Royal MS.). Heo as he feond sputte [v.r. spured] ham e don bit, duden hit unsparlich. *a 1225 Anec.* i. 196 Pet flesch put [v.r. sput] propremen toward swetnesse & toward eise.

Sput, pa. t. and pa. ppl. (now *dial.*) of SPIT v.2

|| **Sputa**, pl. of SPUTUM.

† **Sputaminous**, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *spūtāmin-*, *spūtāmen*, f. *spūtāre* to spit.] Of the nature of spittle; characterized by the presence or flow of saliva.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 25 b/2 They re-tayne in them a certayne sputaminous humiditie which descendeth out of the head. *Ibid.* 51/1 Those which have passed through the driving or sputaminous climate [= climacter].

† **Sputania**. *Obs.* Also -*anta*. (See quotes.)

1588-1617 GREENE *Alcida* C. He became halfe lunaticke, as if hee had eaten of the seed of sputania, that troubleth the braine with giddnesse. *Ibid.* G iv. Shee seemed to haue eaten of the herbe Sputania, which shuteeth vp the stomake for a long season.

† **Sputation**. *Obs.* [a. F. *sputation*, ad. L. **spūtatio*, f. *spūtāre*, frequentative of *spūtāre* to spit.] The action of spitting; expectoration.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 166 Which may be easily excluded by frequent sputation. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* (1672) 83 This simple bloody sputation of the Lungs is differenced from that, which concommitates a Pleurisie.

† **Sputative**, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *spūtāre*: see -*ATIVE*.] Of, characterized by, given to (excessive) spitting or salivation.

a 1639 Wotton in Reliq. (1672) 370 To see whether, I could pick out any counsel to allay that Sputative Symptome which yet remaineth upon me from my obstruction of the spleen. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Sputative*, that spits often or much.

Sputcheon (spuːtʃən). [Of obscure origin.] (See quotes.)

1842 BURN *Naval & Mil. Techn. Dict.* 1, *Batte de la cuvette*, sputcheon of the mouth-piece of a sword-scabard, or that part which retains the wooden scabbard. 1878 *Times* 19 Nov. 10/2 The metal 'sputcheon' or 'cup-lining' of the scabbard's mouth must come in contact with the blade-edge when the sword is drawn.

Spute, obs. form of SPURT sb.

Spute, v.1 *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 4 *spute*, 6

sput. [Aphetic form of DISPUTE v.] *intr.* To dispute; to contend in disputation. *Usu. const. with.*

Modern instances from south-western dial. and U.S. are possibly of recent formation.

a 1225 Lez. Kath. 1308 Ne funde we nowher nan swa deope ilearet þat durste sputin wið us. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 19407 Vp þar ras to spute him with Men þat war a sundri kyth. 13. . . E. E. Allit P. B. 845 Whatt I þay sputen & spoken of so spitous sylþe. *a 1400 Hymns Virgin* (1867) 46 And 3it oonlis y si3 him spute in þe scoole halle. *c 1450 Mirke's Festial* 109 Oure lady sputyd wyth þe angell of þe inaner, and how scho schuld conceyue. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & Fly* xxxix. 4, I forhad here all spouting in soustrie (=sophistry). Now thet spout, in spouting who may spout most hie.

So † *Sputing*, *disputing*, *disputation*. *Obs. rare.* *c 1250 Owl & Night*, 1574 Pu ne schalt. . . Onswere non þar to synde; Al þis sputing schalwider. 1556 [see above].

† **Spute**, v.2 *Obs.*— [ad. L. *spūtāre* to spit.] *trans.* To spit on (a person, etc.).

1582 Wyclif *Job* xxx. 10 To spute [L. *conspuer*] my face they shame not.

Sputher, variant of SPUDDER.

† **Sputisoun**. *Obs.*— [Aphetic form of DISPUTISOUN.] Disputation.

a 1375 Joseph Arim. 343 He sprong in his sputisoun, and speek harde wordes.

† **Sputous**, a. *Obs.*— In 4 *sputus*, -*wys*.

[var. of SPURIOUS a., perh. under the influence of SPUTE v.1] = DESPITOUS a. Hence † *Sputously* *adv.* *Obs.*—

c 1420 Chron. Filod. 4495 For William was a full sputus mon, y-wys, & nomely hokke-hunters in his tyme nad no rest. *c 1450 Mirke's Festial* 145 He..grynd his teþe, and rebuked sputwyslyche þys oþyr lew.

Sputter (spʊtə), sb. [f. SPUTTER v.]

1. Noisy or violent and confused speech or discourse; angry, excited, or fussy argument or protest; fuss, clamour; = SPUTTER sb. 1 b.

1673 WYCHERLEY *Gentl. Dancing Master* v. i. All the sputter I made was but to make this young man . . . believe . . . that it was not with my connivance or consent. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 40 But he must make some sputter rather than be led to the terms of the Question. 1706 BAYNARD *Cold Baths* ii. 275 Zounds it will kill you (quoth he in Sputter and Passion). 1721 STEELE *Conscious Lovers* iv. iii. What a deal of pother and sputter there is between my mistress and Mr. Myrtle from mere punctilio. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 35 Weak or rapid tempers, . . . boil over in . . . factious sputter and turbulence. 1812 D'ISRAËLI *Calam. Auth.* (1867) 91 He has . . . chronicled his suppressed feelings. . . with all the flame and sputter of his strong prejudices. 1884 *Chr. Commonwealth* 23 Oct. 20/3 What is there left when the chaff of sputter and jangle of platitudes and puerility has been sifted away?

b. An instance or occasion of this. *rare.*

1692 WAGSTAFFE *Vind. Carolinæ* vi. 64 [He] makes such a Sputter about the old Law. 1721 WOODCOCK *Ch. Hist.* (1828) I. 340/1 [They] made a terrible sputter against private meetings and societies for prayer.

c. A state of bustling confusion or excitement.

1823 in *Spirit Publ. Frills*, 150 He will live in a sputter, And die in a gutter. *a 1898 in Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., In a sputter, in a fuss.

2. Matter ejected in or by sputtering. *rare.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) V. xxxi. 290 She pouted out her blubber-lips, as if to bellos up wind and sputter into her horse-nostils. 1818 TOND, *Sputter*, moisture thrown out in small drops.

3. The action or an act of sputtering; the emission of small particles with some amount of explosive sound; the sound characteristic of or accompanying this. *Freq. fig. or in fig. context.*

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. 111. v. It is a quite new kind of contest this with the Parliament: no transitory sputter, as from collision of hard bodies. 1845 ALB. SMITH *Fort. Scattergood Fam.* xxx. (1887) 97 Nothing breaking the silence but the occasional sputter of the rushlight. 1894 *Rev. of Reviews* Apr. 403/1 The peaceful partition of Africa . . . is evidently going to be carried out amid a constant sputter of little wars.

b. A sputtering or sprinkling.

1837 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 150 But, outside the ramparts, no more poor. A sputter, perhaps, . . . along the Savoy road.

Sputter (spʊtə), v. [= Du. *sputteren*, W.Fris. *sputterje*, N.Fris. *sputteri*, *sputlere*, of imitative origin.]

1. *trans.* To spit out in small particles and with a characteristic explosive sound or a series of such sounds. Also in fig. context.

1598, 1602 [see SPUTTERING fpl. a. 1]. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* II. 279 Two serpents. . . lick'd their hissing jaws, that sputter'd flame. 1720 PORE *Iliad* xxiii. 921 Thus sourly wait'd he, sputt'ring dirt and gore. 1771 COWPER *Iliad* xxiii. 972 He grasp'd his horn, and sputter'd as he stood The ordure forth, the Argives thus bespake. 1835 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph. Acharn.* 1041 note, A habit which he had of sputtering his saliva on bystanders.

b. *transf.* To scatter, throw np or about, in small particles.

1845 S. JUDG *Margaret* t. xvii, One [sled] went giddyding round and round, fraying and sputtering the snow, and dashed against a tree.

2. To utter hastily and with the emission of small particles of saliva; to ejaculate in a confused, indistinct, or uncontrolled manner, esp. from anger or excitement. Cf. SPUTTER v. 1.

a 1677 BARROW Serm. Wks. 1716 I. 170 Nor out of . . . inadvertency should we sputter our reproachful speech. 1681 H. NEVILLE *Plato Rediv.* 260, I have known some men so full of their own notions, that they went up and down sputtering them in every Mans Face. 1753 FOOTE *Englishmen in Paris* i. Our pretty gentlemen . . . sputter nothing but had French in the side-boxes at home. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xlv. Like our harsh northern whistling, grunting guttural, Which we're obliged to hiss, and spit, and sputter all. 1841 BROWNING *Pippa Passes* Poems (1905) 166 So Luca . . . lives to sputter His fulsome dotage on you. 1891 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 172 Don't be a fool when you are talking to the managing clerk. . . and go sputtering any of this rot to him.

b. *With out.*

1730 SWIFT *Vindict. Ld. Carteret* Wks. 1841 II. 132/2 With-out the least pretended incitement [to] sputter out the basest and falsest accusations. 1783 MISS BURNEY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 310 This speech he sputtered out just as if his mouth had been full of beef and pudding. 1877 SMITH & WATTS *Dict. Chr. Bing.* I. 459 Another desperate attempt to sputter out the guttural, Phthasuaras, is found in Theophanes.

3. *intr.* Of persons: To eject from the mouth, to spit out, food or saliva in small particles with some force and in a noisy explosive manner.

1581 H. MORE *Expus. Dan.* 285 The Welch-man . . . bit the Rine of the Orange into his mouth together with the Pulp, which made him sputter and make hard faces. 1683 TAYLOR *Way to Health* 305 They feed them ill they sputter out of their Mouthes, and also cast it up. 1719 DE FOE *Croaze* i. (Globe) 216 Putting a little [salt] into his own Mouth, he seem'd to nauseate it, and would spit and sputter at it. 1792 MME. D'ARLBY *Diary* v. vii. 319 Putting her face close to mine, and sputtering at every word from excessive eagerness. 1845 WHITEHEAD *R. Savage* 350 As a child sputters and wails when physis is forced upon it. 1878 P. BAYNE *Pur. Rev.* ii. 28 His tongue was too large for his mouth; he sputtered and sputtered.

4. To speak or talk hastily and confusedly or disjointedly.

Freq. with implication of prec. sense.

1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 48 (1713) II. 53 He storms and sputters like—like any think. 1696 W. MOUNTAGU *Holland* 4 The Servants . . . sputter'd in Dutch, which they understood not. 1730 SWIFT *Traulus* i. 9 Why must he sputter, spawl, and slaver it In vain against the People's Fav'rite? *Ibid.* 63 Though he sputter through a session, It never makes the least impression. 1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* II. 160 Sputtering about the ignorance of womankind. 1854 H. ROGERS *Eclipse of Faith* 167 They began to sputter at one another, on the supposition that each was mocking his neighbour. 1871 TENNYSON *Last Tourn.* 65 Then, sputtering thro' the hedge of splinter'd teeth, . . . said the maid'm'd churl.

transf. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii, The sea-gull, which flutters, screams, and sputters most at the commencement of a gale of wind.

5. To make or give out a sputtering sound or sounds, esp. under the influence of heat.

1694 DRYDEN *Cimonides* i. i, Like the Green Wood That sputtering in the Flame works outward into Tears. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss. (1708) 79 Vex him when, and he shall swell and sputter like a roasted apple. 1866 WITTNER *Snow-bound* 172 The mug of cider simmered slow, The apples sputtered in a row.

fig. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* xviii. II. 16 Chartism huddled and sputtered a little yet in as much of the provincial towns.

b. Of a candle, fire, etc. (Cf. the *ppl. a. 2.*)

1845 ALB. SMITH *Fort. Scattergood Fam.* xxxii. (1887) 109 The candle . . . was sputtering with the rain-drops. 1850 DICKENS *Dau. Copp.* xx. The newly-kindled fire crackled and sputtered. 1889 D. C. MURRAY *Dangerous Catspaw* 20 A gas jet, which crackled and sputtered as he applied the match.

Sputterer. *rare* -o. [f. SPUTTER v.] One who or that which sputters.

1687 MIEGE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* II. Sputterer, . . . une personne qui crachote à force de parler vite. 1755 in JOHNSON.

Sputtering, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec.] The action of the verb in various senses; an instance of this.

1719 BOYER *Dict. Royal* I. Crachotement, . . . Sputtering, Spitting often. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. iii. iv. A continual crackling and sputtering of riots from the whole face of France. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* iii. Such a smoking and sputtering of wood newly lighted in a damp chimney. 1884 *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 326 Feeble little sputters of mutual admiration or inane twaddle.

b. *pl.* Small particles sputtered out or emitted with some force and noise.

1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* IV. xiv. Then Nancy began to fly about the kitchen like sputters out of the frying-pan.

Sputtering, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec.]

1. Emitting or ejecting saliva or spittle. Also in comb. *venom-sputtering.*

1598 MARSTON *Scot. Villanie* III. xi. 229 Avant lewd curte, presume not speake Or with thy venome-sputtering chaps to barke Gaint well-pend poems. 1602 DEKKER *Satiro-m.* Wks. 1873 I. 244 Thy sputtering chappes yelp, that Arrogance, and Impudence, . . . are the essential parts of a Courtier.

2. Characterized by, hurning with, making or giving out, a succession of explosive sounds accompanied by the emission of small particles, sparks, or hursts of flame.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Hen. V. cxx. The Despairing flame Resigns its Sputtering light, ere the Time came. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XII. 762 The laurels crackle in the sputtering fire. 1743 DAVISON *Æneid* VII. 251 Others dip the sputtering Metals in the Trough. 1794 SCHMEISSER *Syst. Min.* I. 219 The so called sprudel stone or sputtering stone, from Carlsbad. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. vi. The wheels of Langres scream, amid their sputtering fire-halo. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xi. A sputtering tallow candle. 1880 GRANT *Hist. India* VI. 33/2 A sputtering fire of musketry was kept up for two hours.

b. Of sound, etc.

1825 JAMESON *Suppl. Sotter.* the bubbling, crackling, or sputtering noise made by any thing in boiling or cooking. 1860 TYNMALL *Glac.* I. xxv. 189 My lamp . . . carried on a sputtering combustion. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours Libr.* (1892) I. iii. 94 His writings resemble those fireworks which suddenly break out again into sputtering explosions.

3. Of speech, etc., or of persons with reference to this: (see SPUTTER v. 4).

1691 *New Disc. Old Intreague* xxxiii. 33 Sir W—m W—ms first the Cause espous'd, And all his sputtering Eloquence he rous'd. 1756 Mrs. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) IIL 412 To make out sputtering Hampden's observation. 1812 COMBE *Tour Picturesque* xxiii. Then, his shrill and sputtering speeches. 1825 Ld. COCKBURN *Mem.* III. (1874) 135 His voice . . . got sputtering and screeching when he became excited. 1835 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* *Acharn.* 1041 note. It would have afforded the angry chorus a very appropriate quotation against their parsimonious and sputtering provider.

Hence **Sputteringly** *adv.* in a sputtering manner; with a sputter or sputters.

1833 LAMB *Elia* II. *Barbara S—*. When she crammed a portion of it into her mouth, she was obliged sputteringly to reject it. 1861 *Temple Bar* III. 359 'But—but'—I exclaimed sputteringly.

Sputtery (*spu'ter-i*), *a. rare.* [f. SPUTTER v. + -y.] Inclined to sputter or hurst out explosively; of a sputtering nature.

1858 CARLYLE *Frede. Gl.* III. v. 132 This youth, very full of fire, . . . had been rather sputtery upon his Uncle. 1864 *Ibid.* xvi. ix. IV. 384 D'Argens. Has abundance of light sputtery wit, and Provencal fire and ingenuity. 1867 — *Remin.* (1881) II. 59 His mood had really been splenic, sputtery, and improper.

|| **Sputum** (*spu'tum*). *Med.* Pl. *sputa* (*spu'ta*). [*L. sputum* spit, spittle, neut. pa. *ppl. of spuere* to spit.] Saliva or spittle mixed with mucus or purulent matter, and expectorated in certain diseased states of the lungs, chest, or throat; a mass or quantity of this.

ing. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys.* *Dict.* (ed. 2), *Sputum*, a Liquor thicker than ordinary Spittle. 1784 *Med. Comm.* I. 397 The qualities of the sputum. 1803 *Med. Jnrl.* IX. 378 Although the cough continues, the expectoration is more free, the sputum being of a thicker consistence and milder quality. 1881 *Tablet* 28 Feb. 358 Some of the sputum left on the edge of the cup.

pl. 1829 COOPER *Good's Study Med.* II. 470 Frequently the characteristic sputa are observed only at the very beginning of the disease. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 438 With the advance of the disease, the sputa usually become increased in quantity.

Spuwe, obs. form of SPEW v.

Spuying, obs. form of SPEWING *vbl. sb.*

Spuyl (e, obs. forms of SPOIL *sb.* and *v.*)

Spy (*spoi*), *sb.* Also 4-7 *spie*, *spye*. [ad. OF. *espier* (= Sp. and Pg. *espia*, It. *spia*) *ESPY sb.*; hence also MDu. *spie*. In sense 4 partly f. *SPY v.*]

1. One who spies upon or watches a person or persons secretly; a secret agent whose business it is to keep a person, place, etc., under close

observation; esp. one employed by a government in order to obtain information relating to the military or naval affairs of other countries, or to collect intelligence of any kind.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2166 It semet wel dat 3e spies ben, And in-to dis lond cumen to sen, And . . . for to spien ur lord be king. *Ibid.* 2174 Spies were we neuer non. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 272 God hab zoven a preste to be a spie to asprie be sotil disceitis of be fend & warne be peple of hem. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fane* II. 196 Though that Fame had al the pies In al a Realm, and al the spies. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xi. 231 When the Spyes seen ony Cristene men comen upon hem, thei rennen to the Townes. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 469/1 Spy, or watare. . . , *explorator*. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marit* *Weimen* 161 To speik, quoth scho, I sall nought spar; ther is no spy neir. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 655 This sour informer, this bate-breeding spy. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 13 Thieves have their spies commonly in all Innes, to inquire after the condition of passengers. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 970, I come no Spie With purpose to explore or to disturb The secrets of your Realm. 1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* III. i. Whysome think he's a Spy, some guess he's a Mountebank. 1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xiii. They are certainly spies from the Monastery. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, II. iii. 1. 172 His spies were everywhere, mingling with the suspected and insinuating themselves into their confidence. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 122 John Hooper . . . and . . . William Latimer . . . informed against him to the Privy Council, having no doubt been sent as official spies.

transf. and *fig.* 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 17 Each others equal puissance enuies, And through their iron sides with cruel spies Does seek to pierce. *Ibid.* III. i. 36 And whilst be bath'd, with her two crafty spies, She secretly would search each daintie lim. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 560 Testimonies of dying Saints . . . we may call them Intelligence from the Spies of Eternity, seeing . . . the Grapes of that Canaan. 1663 PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xxi. If there be any thing of greater force than other to bring you acquainted with the joy and peace of Jerusalem, . . . this must be that happy Spy.

b. *Const. on,* upon (rarely of). Also *transf.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 386 He to Carleill than vald ga, And a quibill thar-in soirn ma, And haf his spys on the kyng. 1623 WOTTON in Pearsall *Smith Life & Lett.* (1907) II. 237, I conceive it a duty to tell your Lordship first how we stand here at this date. For ambassadors (in our old Kentish language) are but spies of the time. 1680 N. TATE *Loyal General* Addr. E. Taylor A v. He was a most diligent Spy upon Nature. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 35 They had presently three Dutchmen, set by the Dutch captain, unperceived by them, to be spies upon them, and to mark exactly what they did. 1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Italian* ii. He suspected that this man was at once the spy of his steps and the defamer of his love. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugg* I. iii. 38 But these men are spies only upon those who break the laws. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 533 There is strong reason to believe that he provided for his own safety by pretending at Whitehall to be a spy on the Whigs.

c. As the title of various periodicals, etc.

1644 The Spie, communicating Intelligence from Oxford. 1706 E. WARD, The London Spy. 1722 SWIFT *Let. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1751 II. 1. 289 Those monstrous productions, which under the name of trips, spies, amusements, and other conceited appellations, have over-run us for some years past. 1739 The Universal Spy, or London Weekly Magazine. 1810-2 [Hogg], The Spy. A periodical paper of literary amusement and instruction. 1854 *Poultry Chron.* II. 174 The 'Worcester Spy' says that the corn crop in Central Massachusetts, will be nearly or quite an average one.

† d. *Black spy*, the Devil.

a 1700 in B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.*

2. *Mil.* A person employed in time of war to obtain secret information regarding the enemy; in early use esp. one venturing in disguise into the enemy's camp or territory.

13. . . K. *Alis.* 350 (Linc.), be spies on bope sydes goþ, An tellih tales for soh, Of Alsandere, and eke Dairie. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 241 Had þei had a spie among þe Walsh oste, . . . þei had bien men lyuand, þat þer to dede went. c 1375 Sc. *Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 905 þe Inglis . . . vend þar spy betraid had þame to þe knyght. c 1420 *Lydg. Assembly of Gods* 1022 Er be came at the felde he sent yet pruyly Sensualyte before, in maner of a spy. c 1450 *Merlin* xviii. 290 On the morowe erly Gawein sente a spie for to se what the sainesdine did. 1533 TINDALE *Lord's Supper* Wks. (1573) 472/1 As if a souldier of our aduersaries part should come in among vs with our Lorde's hodge, . . . we would . . . take him for a spy. c 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 25 b, At a certain foord shewed to them by a spy which serued ye yoman of ye tentes of vaitales. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C.* Wars 267 Then they considered their danger, especially upon the Return of some that had been sent as Spies. 1699 TEMPLE *Hist. Eng.* 123 Upon approach of his Enemies he sent Spies into the Norman Camp, who were taken. 1777 in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1883) I. 428 My scouts and spies inform me, that the enemy's head-quarters and main body are at Saratoga. 1846 WRIGHT *Ess. Afrid.* Ages II. xiii. 87 In the early romances, no disguise is so frequently used by a spy as that of a minstrel. 1899 *The Hague Conference* Art. 29, An individual can only be considered a spy if, acting clandestinely, or on false pretences, he obtains or seeks to obtain information in the zone of operations of a belligerent, with the intention of communicating it to the hostile party.

† 3. An ambush, ambuscade, snare. *Obs. rare.*

Cf. *ESPY sb.* 1 h.

c 1380 *Anticrist* in Todd *Three Treat.* Wyclif (1851) 126 He sitteth in spies with richemen þat he slee an innocent man in priuee. 1382 WYCLIF *1 Kings* xvi. 20 The remnant . . . of the wordis of Zamry, and of the spies (1382 treasures) of him, and of the tyraundise.

4. The action of spying; secret observation or watching; an instance or occasion of this. Chiefly in phrases.

c 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 7 Hit happed that the lorde

made spie bow the gentill-woman was gone to hide her. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. i. 130, I will aduise you where to plant your selues, Acquaint you with the perfect Spy o' th' time, The moment on t. 1751 *Female Foundling* I. 143 This young Baggage was on the Spy, and cannot hold her Tongue when she has done. 1857 A. MAYHEW *Paved with Gold* II. viii. But be's always at the window looking over your way, and if you keep a spy on her, there'll be some fun.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *spy-hunting*, *-knave*, *-like* *adj.*, *-mania*, *-system*, *-work*, etc.; † *spy-boat*, a vessel used for purposes of observation; *spy-money*, payment for the services of a spy; *spy-ship*, = *spy-boat*; *Spy Wednesday*, in Irish use, the Wednesday before Easter (in allusion, it is said, to Judas).

1637 Heywood *Royal Ship* to A kind of 'Spie-boates which waited upon a flecte at sea. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 52 The German spy boat came upon the coast of France with a fleet of 16 French merchant men. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4019/2 Her Majesty's Spy Boat the Chatham Prize. 1871 N. SHEPPARD *Shut up in Paris* 58 Crowd dissolves to wreak its wrath in *spy-hunting*. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggars' Bush* III. iii. You are sent here, Sirra, To discover certain Gentlemen, a *spy-knave*. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* Prologue, *'Spie-like* suggestions, priuee whisperings, And thousand such promoting sleights as these. 1668 *Extr. State Papers* *rel. Friends* Ser. II. (1912) 276 He may be employed about busines from Holland, and soe spy like carry intelligence there. 1894 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 5/4 The recrudescence of the 'spy-mania in France. 1793 *Admission Guard* No. 77 A *'Spy-money* to John Trotter his footman, and Mrs. Sarah Wheedle, her companion. 1858 tr. *Life of Xavier* 188 The *'spy-ships* which he had sent, . . . to ascertain the fate of the contest between the Achæans and Portuguese. 1880 McCARTHY *Own Times* III. IV. 137 The *'spy* system was soon flourishing in full force. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* xxiii. She speaks like a French spy, . . . and she was missin', I remember, all last *'Spy-Wednesday*. 1804 J. LARWOOD *No Gun Boats* 23 Her Emmissaries are at the secret *'spywork* of observation and information. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 50 It appears . . . that the Duke of Montrose . . . highly approved of his spy-work.

Spy (*spoi*), *v.* Forms: 3-4 *spien*, 4-7 *spie* (4, 6 *spi*); 4-6 *spye* (4 *speize*, 5 *spye*, 3 *spyn*), 4- *spy*. Also 5 *pa. pple.* *spylene*. [ad. OF. *espier* *ESPY v.* Cf. MDu. *spien* (Du. *spieden*), MLG. *spēn*, MSw. *speia*, *speya* (Sw. *speja*), ON. *speja*, *spēja*.]

I. *trans.* 1. To watch (a person, etc.) in a secret or stealthy manner; to keep under observation with hostile intent; to act as a spy upon (one).

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2172 Cume 3e for non oðer ðing, but for to spien ur lord be king. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 40 Eilred seðe þorgh his lond, priuely to spie Eueriklon þe Danes. c 1375 Sc. *Leg. Saints* II. (*Paul*) 22 In Iherusalem he was bofte, spyt, waitit, and bundyn oft. c 1400 *Sgr. Loue Degre* 64/1 The steward was ordeyned to spy and for to take them utterly. 1456 Sir G. HAVE *Lau Armis* (S.T.S.) 164 Men may . . . barate thair inmyes, . . . or 3it ger spy thame, and se quhen thay ar in disaray. c 1533 Ld. BERNERS *Huon* clix. 612 The same tyme there was on the mountayne . . . vi. theues who laye to spye the marchautes. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 111 Sir Francis Staffords Lieutenant of his horse, sent by Sir Henri Daners to spy the rebels proceedings.

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Oct. 12 Since the commencement of the Empire one half of France spied the other half. 1884 tr. *Gaboriau's Little Old Man* I. Indignantly declaring that he was not in the habit of 'spying' the tenants of the house.

b. To make stealthy observations in (a country or place) from hostile motives. Also with *out*.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 4824 Pan said ioseph, . . . Bot er yee comen þe land to spi? 13. . . Coer de L. 718 With velanye Ye be come my londre to spye, And sum treson me for to donl 1457 *Harnung Chron.* in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Oct. (1912) 751 [He] gafe me in commandeement Scotlonde to spye. . . How that it myght bene hostayed and destroyed. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace v.* 490 The tounne he spyt, and that forthocht we sone. 1535 COVERDALE *Numb.* xiii. 16 The men, whom Moses sent forth to spye out the land. *Ibid.* 21 They went vp, & spied the lande. 1626 GOUGE *Serm. Dignity Chivalry* § 3 Those choise men which were . . . sent to spie the Land of Canaan. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxii. 77 He sente two small Barques . . . to spy the Port, and sound the depth of the river.

c. To (seek to) discover or ascertain by stealthy observation. *Usu.* with dependent clause.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 83 Robert about did spie, if Malcolme wild haf wrought. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xv. 114 Thai ger spy Thai mony of schir Eduardis men War scalit in the cuntre then. c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 778 For wel he spied when sche wolde go Out of hir hous to eny maner place. c 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 122 Spyes now specially if þe 3atis be spied. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ix. 210 Luke that thou spy, both far and nere, . . . If thou were any sagbes ere . . . Of that lad. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* vi. 467 Spyeand full fast, quhar his awail suld be. 1611 BIBLE *2 Kings* vi. 13 Goe and spie where he is, that I may send and fetch him. 1828 LYTTON *Felham* III. xix. Thornton, . . . said he would go alone, to spy whether we might return. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 569 Some low fever ranging round to spy The weakness of a people or a house.

2. To look out for, to seek an opportunity for, in a close or stealthy manner. *Now rare.*

13. . . K. *Alis.* 693 (Laud MS.), Queed & barne he wil me spye. 13. . . E. E. *Alit.* P. B. 1774 þe spode pryncce of perce . . . with ledes of armes, þat now has pryde a space to spovle Caldeez. 1382 WYCLIF *Eccl.* xii. 15 In his herte be spieþ, that be turnethe þe so down in to the dicþ. c 1400 *Dest.* *Troy* 5085 In speche may men spie the speker to know, And wete, by his wordes, the wit þat he beires. c 1425 *Cursor M.* 10715 Nigte or day whenne þei myst spie Bi murperment to do him dize.

1859 MEREDITH *Juggling Jerry* I. One that outjuggles all's been spying long to have me, and he has me now.

3. To look at, examine, or observe closely or

carefully; to see or behold; in mod. use *spec.*, to investigate with a spy-glass or telescope.

1325 *Meir. Hom.* 13 His swale gem spied he [sa. Satn]. Yet he mout se or find that inne Any filth or spote of sinne. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B. ii.* 255 Spicerer spoke with hym, to spien here ware. 1340 *Apomydon* 1730. I haue the spied, sythe pou oute zede: Thou arte my lemman, as I haue thought. 1508 *Dunbar Tua Marit Weimen* 70. I suld at fairis be found, new faces to spy. 1549 *Compl. Scot. Pro.* 11 Quhen he hed contemplit & spied the proportions & properteis of nature. 1590 *Spenser F. Q. i. l.* 5 And all the hinder partes, that few could spy. Were ruinous and old, but painted cunningly. 1812 H. & J. *Smith Ref. Addr.* 35 Thy rival staggers; come and spy her Deep in the mud as thou art in the mire. 1871 B. *Taylor Faust* (1875) 11. 52 Great Pan in cheerful mood stands by, Rejoiced the wondrous things to spy. 1893 *Earl Dunmore Pamirs* 11. 78. I spied the whole ground, and never saw a beast.

4. To catch sight of; to descry or discover; to notice or observe. Cf. *Espr* v. 2.

13.. K. *Alis.* 2183 (Laud MS.). A jolyf kyng ycleped harrys Spyeþ Alisandres pryce. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* xix. 528 The lord Douglas has spyt a vay, How that he mycht about that thame ryd. 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 1295 It miste hermye 30w alle in cas if my fader mist it spie. 1404-8 *20 Pol. Poems* 29 [Let] No fende spot vpon be spye. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 60 The theef.. gothe and comithe till he be spied, and thanne is take. 1480 *Robt. Deyll* 823 in Hazl. E. P. P. l. 251 Temperoure..hade his seruante throwe hym a hone. So he dyd, and whan Robert yt had spyne [etc.]. 1555 *Gamm. Gurlon* ii. iv. Good lord! shall never be my luck my neele again to spy? 1590 *Spenser F. Q. i. l.* 7 A shadie grove not farr away they spide. 1626 in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* i. III. 216 In my passage, spying a doore guarded by one..I went, and..foued an easie entrance. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Theucios Trav.* l. 266 When they spie that Fish, they strike him on the back with Harping-Irons. 1719 De *Foe Crusoe* l. 80 Looking out to Sea in hopes of seeing a Ship, then fancy at a vast Distance I spy'd a Sail. 1774 *Goldsm. Nat. Hist.* (1776) 138 By dilating the pupil, the animal, is enabled to spy its prey, in the dark. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist.* *Mammalia* III. 13 There is great danger if the hippopotamus spies the huntsman before he can throw his spear. 1885-94 R. *Briogues Eras & Psyche* May xxv. It must end our love if they should hear or spy thee from above. *transf.* a 1704 T. Brown *Ed. Ormond's Recovery* Wks. 1730 l. 51 His mind enlarg'd, and boundless as the sky, Shall unknown worlds and heaven's recesses spy.

b. With immaterial object.

1315 *Shorenam* l. 1851 3yf bet one weddeþ be þral..And 3yf a spyet þat soþe þrof [etc.]. 1400 *Vvain & Gauz* 3013 Our kyng..Passed thurgh many cuntre, Aventures to spir and spy. 1508 *Dunbar Tua Marit Weimen* 271 Thought I dyspyt thaim agane, thai spyt it na thing. 1549 E. Allen *Paraphr. Rev.* 4 Whan they spye any thing amysse in them selves. 1598 *Drayton Heroical Ep.* (1619) xxii. Fears seeing all, fears it of all is spy'd. 1667 *Milton P. L.* iv. 1005 The latter..kickt the beam; Which Gabriel spying, thus bespake the Fiend. 1734 *Watts Relig. Tru.* (1789) 95 Does nature find so much convenience, or spy so much decency in it? 1780 *Cowper Let.* 8 June, If you spy any fault in my Latin, tell me, for I am sometimes in doubt. 1810 *Scott Lady of L.* l. xix. Her kindness and her worth to spy, You need but gaze on Ellen's eye. 1813 — *Trierm.* Introd. v. Too oft my anxious eye has spied That secret grief thou faint wouldst hide.

c. With clause as object.

1315 *Song of Yesterday in E. E. P.* (1862) 137 Whon þat he wol be assaye, þat wost þou þe, ne neuer may spye. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3399 Ac spaciþ be spyaynolles spied he was layne. 1400 *Gamelyn* 490 Now I haue spied þat frende hane I none. 1509 *Howes Past. Pleas.* xxxv. 181 Besyde a ryver and a craggy roche This gyant was whyche spied me approche. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 60 Let Christmas spie yard cleane to lie. 1590 *Lodge Enghes Gold. Leg.* l. 24, Aliena..spied where the hare was by the hounds, and could see day at a little hole. 1628 *Milton Voe. Exerc.* 61 Thy drowsie Nurse hath sworn she did them spie come tripping to the Room. 1859 *Tennison Guinevere* 31 For Sir Launcelot passing by Spied where he cou'd.

5. To find out, to search or seek out, by observation or scrutiny.

1530 *Tindale Pro. Romans* 2 No man could spy out the intent, and meaning of it. 1533 *Lo. Berners Huon* iv. 188 As Huon fought he spied out the paynyn that had gyuen him his swerde. 1584 *Powel Lloyd's Cambria* 151 The Normans began to spie out the Commodities of Wales. 1617 *Morvson Itin.* iii. 2 The senses..are (as it were) our Sentinels and Watch-men, to spie out all dangers. 1650 *Hubbert Pill Formality* 69 They might spie out the Saints liberty. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 72 He can spy out the Faults in the Structure of a Boat, sooner than those of himself. 1782 *Mme. D'Arblay Diary* 28 Oct., Lady Shelley, who spied us out, sent us an invitation to her party. 1848 *Thackeray Lett.* 28 July, I felt ashamed of myself for spying out their follies. 1893 *Mrs. F. Elliott Diary Constantine* vi. One little black-eyed child..spied me out as I left the carriage.

II. *intr.* 6. To make observations (now *spec.* with a spy-glass); to keep watch; to be on the look out.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27372 Þe preist hi-gin þan his franyng, Sua o ferrum to spi til he find quar be rotting ly. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 780 Þere in longyng al nygt he lengez in wones, Whyþ he souerayn to Sodamas sende to spye. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xiii. (Mark) 137 And sa eftyre spyt þai, þat þai fand hyme one pasck-day. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2563 So long he spied day and night til he hapened to haue a sight. 1508 *Dunbar Tua Marit Weimen* 427 That I may spy, vnaspit, a space me heside. 1530 *Palmer* 728/2, I spye for one, I lye awayte for hym, je agnette. a 1631 *Donne Songs & Sonnets, Break of day!* If it [sc. light] could speake as well as spie, This were the worst that it could say.

1883 *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 73 After a very cursory glance round with my own glass, I shut it up and began talking as Charlie spied.

b. *Const. at* (a thing).

1806 *Beresford Mysteries Hum. Life* v. ix. While there was nothing in the house worth spying at. 1826 *Hood Maid of Margate* ii. On Margate beach..Whereurchins wander to pick up shells, And the Cit to spy at the ships.

7. To make stealthy or covert observations; to play the spy; to pry.

1456 *Sir G. Hays Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 238 [They may] travail in were and pes..sa that thare he na coverit malice under, as to spy. 1593 *Shaks. Lucr.* 1086 Revealing day through every cranny spies. 1604 — *Oth.* iii. iii. 147 As I confesse it is my Natures plying To spy into Abuses. 1611 *Cotgr. Mouscher*, to spy, pry, sneake into corners, thrust his nose into every thing. a 1637 B. *Jonson Sad Sheph.* i. ii. But spy your worst, good spy, I will dispose of this where least you like!

b. *Const. on or upon* (a person, etc.).

1626 *Donne Lett.* (1651) 314 But this evening I will spie upon the Bishop. a 1774 *Goldsm. Hist. Greece* II. 102, I am come to spy upon your vanity and ambition. 1883 G. J. *Cayley Las Afforjas* II. 141 What do you mean, sir, by spying upon my movements? 1891 *Farrar Darkn. & Dawn* xiv. It is no such pleasure to be Emperor with you to spy on me.

Spy, the stem of the vb. used in combs., in the sense of 'that spies' as *spy-all*, *spy-fault*, *spy-maiden*, or 'from or through which one may spy' as *spy-hole*, *spy-house*, *spy-tower*, *spy-window*. Also *SPY-GLASS*.

(a) 1555 *Watremam Fardle Facions* ii. xi. 256 Thei haue also certayne spiefaultes ordinarie appointed, that spie in eueryshere suche as be negligent. 1593 *Passionate Morrice* 80 This Honesty is such a pestilent spie-fault. 1631 *Done Polydoron* 134 A Criminal shall haue faultie spie-faults Enough going to Prison. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 11 The first Thing he peeps at, thro' this trusty Spy-all, is the Chase's Port-Holes. 1791 *Cowper Itin* xi. 469 Archer shrew-tongued! spie-maiden! man of curls!

(b) 1717 *Berkeley Jnl. Tour Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 542 Towers..along the coast, being spy-towers against the Turks. 1867 P. *Kenney Banks of Boro* xxvii. 288, I got o..tumble of punch sitting in my corner inside the spy-hole. 1888 *Stevenson Black Arrow* 125 Here and there, were spyholes, concealed, on the other side, by the carving of the cornice. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 312 L is a glass spy-hole through which the inmates can be watched. 1896 R. G. *Moulton Bk. Job* Introd. 38 The eagle in her spy-hole of inaccessible crags. 1903 W. Ward *Prob. & Persons* 308 Another room at Moorfields, with a spy window.

† *Spy*, variant of *SPY int.* Obs.

1315 *Shorenam* l. 2035 Spy, felp 1 þer by myzte hyt do kendelyche, On-kende hyz hars onselthe.

Spyal, **Spyar**, obs. forms of **SPIAL**, **SPIER**.

Spycarie, obs. form of **SPICERY**.

† **Spyocard**. Obs.—1 (Origin and meaning obscure. Cf. **SPITTARD**.)

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* fiv b. Ther he heestys of the chace of the swete fewte. And tho be the Bucke, the Doo, the Beere, the Reyndere, the Elke, the Spycard, the Otre, and the Marton.

Spyoe, obs. form of **SPICE**.

Spydom. [*f. Spy sb.*] Spying; espionage; the world of spies.

1859 *Times* 27 Dec. 6/5 Should the practice of spydom become universal, farewell to all domestic confidence and happiness. 1862 *Morning Star* 28 June, The notion of spydom is so abhorrent to the English feeling. 1899 *Daily Tel.* 2 Sept. 10/5 The happy family of spydom assembled in Panizardi's dining-room.

Spyer, variant of **SPIER**. **Spyere**, obs. form of **SPHERE sb.** **Spyghtful** (l. obs. *f.* **SPITEFUL** a).

Spy-glass. Also **spyglass**. [*f. SPY v.* + **GLASS** sb. 1. 10. Cf. **SPYING-GLASS**].

1. A telescope; a field-glass.

1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 11 He's never without a swinging large Spy-glass. 1753 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 227 Turning the little end of aspy-glass, it appeared something like the ruins of Palmyra. 1811 *Scott Diary* 31 Aug. in *Lockhart* (1837) III. vii. 252 The whole, as seen with a spyglass, seems ruinous. 1840 *Marrvat Poor Tack* xxi. A telescope, or spy-glass, as sailors generally call them. 1875 W. *McLwraith Guide Wigtonshire* 50 Here with a spyglass one may discern the entrance to Dirk Hatterick's cave.

2. *dial.* An eye-glass.

1883 R. *Cleland Inebriation* xi. 86, I have lost my gold spy-glass, something has caught the chain and broken it.

Spying, *vb.* sb. [*f. SPY v.*] The action of the verb, in various senses.

1338 R. *Brunne Chron.* (1810) 338 Sir Jon de Walcis taken was in a pleyne, þorgh spying of Norreis. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxviii. (Bodl. MS.), Liht..destroietþ fals waitinges and spynges. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 9138 But thei he armed in al maners.. For aenture of ony spying. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xiv. xiii. 473 Mount Fassa is the hyll of spienge, of syghte, and of by-bolynge. 1523 *Ld. Berners Froiss.* I. liii. 75 None could yssue out without spyeng. a 1568 *Ascan Scholom.* II. (Ath.) 148 The spying of this fault now is not the curiositie of English eyes. 1611 *Cotgr. Speculation*..a viewing, watching, or spying out from a high place. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 72 The Hill of Badeney..on ordinary days gave us our first vantage-ground for spying. 1907 *Athenaeum* 6 July 6/2 His suspicions and spyings and petty meddlings certainly had required extraordinary patience.

b. *attrib.* as *spying-hole*, *mission*, *place*.

1791 *Bentham Panopt.* 1. Postscr. 97 A thin partition..with hliended spying-holes running in the line level with the Inspector's eye. 1843 W. H. *Kelly tr. L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y. II.* 48 Confident..that there was no truth in the spying mission attributed to Conseil. 1894 *Weyman Mau in Black* 79 The closet was a spying-place, and these were Judas-holes.

Spying-glass. [*f. prec.*]

1. = **SPY-GLASS** 1. Now rare.

1682 tr. *Glanvins Voy. Bengala* 28 Thus did they appear to us through our Spying-Glass, and every one..believed they saw very distinctly with it. 1739 *Wks. of Learned* I. 85 From whence Servius might conclude that he knew the Use of Spying-Glasses. 1770 *Baretti Journ. Lond.* to Genoa I. x. 59, I saw through my spying-glass a ship that seemed to make towards us. 1803 *Naval Chron.* IX. 477 By the help of my spying-glass I had made a drawing. 1885 R. *Buchanan Annan Water* ix. I was up oo the tower wi' my spying-glass.

† 2. An opera-glass; an eye-glass. Obs.

1767 *Warburton in W. & Hurd Lett.* (1809) 405, I was accosted by a little, round, well-fed gentleman, with...a spying-glass dangling in a black ribbon at his hutton. 1780 *Ann. Reg.* II. 4 As they are masked, they do not scruple to reconnoitre the company with their spying-glasses. 1795 *Wolcott (P. Pindar) Convention Bill* Wks. 1812 III. 380 And will it not be deemed a daring thig To ogle through a spying-glass the King.

Spyism. [*f. SPY sb.*] Espionage.

1847 in *Webster*. 1902 A. W. *Marchmont Sarita the Carlist* vi. 59 The episode was a part of that spyism she had declared so prevalent.

Spyler. rare.—1. [*f. SPILE v.* 2] (See quot.)

1844 H. *Stevens Book of Farm* III. 92 This process is easiest done by inserting rolls of moulded cheese, extracted by the scoop or *spyler*, into holes previously made in the new cheese by the same scoop, an instrument usually employed by cheesemongers to taste cheese.

Spylt, obs. form of **SPILT sb.**

† **Spynist**, *pp.* a. *Sc. Obs.*—1 [For *spanist*: see *SPANISH v.* 1] Expanded, opened.

1508 *Dunbar Tua Marit Weimen* 29 New vpspred vpon spray, as new spyist rose.

Spyre, **Spyrr**, obs. forms of **SPEER v.**

Spyse, obs. form of **SPICE**, **SPICER**.

Spyship. [*f. SPY sb.*] The office or occupation of a spy.

1779 *Warner in Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) IV. 43 So, sir, there is an end of my affair and my spyship, for I do not think I can have anything else to say to you about it. 1825 *Lo. Cockburn Mem.* 327 The inconvenient fact of his having received considerable sums..from Government—oot for his spyship. 1865 *Athenaeum* No. 1956. 554/2 Personal spyship on the part of Jonson.

Spysoye, obs. *f.* **SPICERY**. **Spyte**, obs. *f.*

SPIT sb. 1 and *v.* 1 **Spyttarde**, var. **SPITTARD** Obs.

Spytuously, *wyely*, var. **SPITOUSLY** adv. Obs.

† **Sqawde**, var. of **SCAWED** a. Obs.

1578 *Whetstone and Pt. Prinos & Cass.* iv. ii. What seekes thou good fellow? *John.* My sqawde mare.

Squab (skwob), *sb.* Also *7*, *9 dial.*, squob, 8 squobb, squabb. [Of uncertain origin: cf. **QUAB sb.** 1 and *Sw. dial.* *squabb* loose fat flesh; *squabba* a soft woman, *squabbig* flabby, *Norw. dial.* *skvabb* a soft wet mass.]

† 1. A raw, inexperienced person. Obs.—1

1640 *Brone Sparagus Gard.* II. ii. I warrant you, is he a trim youth? We must make him one lacke, 'tis such a squab as thou oever sawest; such a lumpe, we may make what we will of him.

2. A newly-hatched, unfledged, or very young bird. Also *fig.* of a person.

1682 *Shadwell Medal John Bayes* 69 Should all thy borrow'd plumes we from thee tear, How truly Poet Squab wouldst thou appear! a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Squab*,...a new Hatch Chick. 1736 W. *Ellis New Exper.* 95 The earliest young ones [i. e. goslings] are commonly sent to London in March...called squabs. 1838 *Holloway Prov. Dict.*, *Squab*, an unfledged bird. 1853 *Kane Grinnell Exp.* xix. (1856) 146 Some of the men succeeded in reaching the squabs (=young auk) by introducing their arms. 1865 *Kingsley Herew.* v. At the bottom of each [pie] a squab or young cormorant.

b. *spec.* A young pigeon.

1694 *Motteux Rabelais* iv. lix. 234 Pigeons, Squohbs, and Squeakers. 1765 *Treat. Doung.* 50 This article, and the young squabs, will nearly, if not quite, maintain your Pigeons in food. 1854 *Poultry Chron.* I. 573/2 It is generally considered that a cock [pigeon] homes quickest when driving to nest, and a hen when she is feeding squabs. 1865 *Augusta Wilson Vashit* xxvi. The gale blew down my pigeon-house and mashed all my squabs. 1902 R. W. *Chambers Maids of Paradise* i. Among which generations of pigeons had built nests and raised countless broods of squealing squabs.

c. A young rabbit. rare.—o.

1838 *Holloway Prov. Dict.*, *Squab*,...a young rabbit, before it is covered with hair.

3. A short fat person.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Squab*, a very fat, truss Person. 1710 *Pore Lett.* (1735) I. 152 We shall then see that the Prudes of this World..are naturally as arrant Squabs as those that went more loose. 1791 O'Keeffe *1812 Oats* iv. i. Your figure is the most happy comedy squab I ever saw. 1809 *Malkin Gil Blas* v. l. 729 A fat laughing squab of a woman. 1823 *Lady Granville Lett.* (1894) I. 240 He is a fat, sallow squab of a man. 1897 *Bartram People of Clifton* vii. 201 A great fat squab loike Lucy.

4. A sofa, ottoman, or couch.

1664 *Verney Mem.* (1907) II. 211 For a drawing-room I should have 2 squobs, & 6 turned woden chais of the halth of the longe seates. 1686 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2495/4 The Covering of a large Squab, the upper side of Cloth of silver, the Ground white and toward a Filamot. a 1700 *Pore Imil.*, *Artemisia* 30 On her large squab you find her spread, Like a fat corpse upon a bed. 1719 De *Foe Crusoe* l. 178 Under this I had made me a Squab or Couch, with the Skins of the Creatures I had kill'd, and with other soft things. 1788 W. H. *Marshall Yorksh.* II. 355 *Squab*, a couch, common in most farm 'houses'. 1867 *Morn. Star* Jan. 2 In consequence of the fullness of the house the deceased was compelled to sleep on a sofa or squab in the bar. 1892 *M. C. F.*

MORRIS *Yorksh. Folk Talk* 377 The squab is a roughly-made couch or long-settle with cushions, differing from the ordinary long-settle in that it has one arm instead of two.

5. A thick or soft cushion, *esp.* one serving to cover the seat of a chair or sofa.

1687 *Micé Gt. Fr. Dict.*, A Squab, or very soft Cushion, *cousin fort moin*. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), A Squab, a soft stuffed Cushion or Stool. 1730 *Inv. R. Woolley's Goods* (1732) 8, 3 Pair of Window Curtains and 3 Squabs of the same. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* VI. 158 An old broken-bottomed cane couch, without a squab, or coverlid, sunk at one corner [etc.]. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriat* iv. 1051 Bolstering his head with squabs, his mind with hope. 1839 *DICKENS Nickleby* x, Chairs, with turned legs and green chintz squabs to match the curtains. 1881 G. MACDONALD *Mary Marston* xxxvii, She was poking the little fists into the squab of the sofa.

transf. 1860 *MAYHEW Upper Rhine* v. 272 The apparatus appears to be more like a large squab of a watch-pocket.

b. A cushion forming part of the inside fittings of a carriage.

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 145 A squab, or sleeping cushion; occasionally added to the insides of those carriages, for the head or shoulders to incline against. 1844 *HEWLETT Parsons & Widows* vii, He looked into the carriage, turned up the squabs. 1888 *FARR & THURP Coach Trimming* vi. 75 Back Squabs are not usually fastened at the sides, and it is the custom to make the sides curving out from the straight line, that the squab may not when fixed appear narrower across the middle.

6. *attrib.* a. In sense 2, as *squab-condition*, *-gull*, *-pigeon*, *-virtuoso*.

1686 F. SPENCE tr. *Varillas' Ho. Medicis* 227 He nurs'd up these Squab-virtuosos's in Literature almost from the very Cradle. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* i. iii. 219 To pickle Sparrows or Squab-Pigeons. 1856 *KANE Arch. Expl.* I. xxiv, 320 The squab-gull of Hants Island has a well-earned reputation for its delicious quality. 1877 *NEWTON in Encycl. Brit.* VI. 407 The young [of the cormorant] remain for some time in the squab-condition.

b. In senses 4 and 5, as *squab chair*, *cushion*, *-seat*, *sofa*.

1837 *MARRYAT Dog Fiend* xxiv, Seated on the squab sofa. 1849 *ALB. SMITH Pottleton Legacy* (1854) 263 There were squab seats all round the room. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 63, 306 An old mahogany Empire arm-chair, with squab cushion. 1864 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. VI. 136/2 Upholsterers make sofa and couch seats of three kinds, called respectively squab-seats, spring seats, and stuffed tight seats. 1867 O. W. HOLMES *Guardian Angel* ii, Nurse Byloe let herself drop into a flaccid squab chair.

Squab (skwɒb), *a.* Also 7 squob, 8 squabb. [Cf. *prec.*]

1. Of persons: Short and stout; squat and plump. 1675 *WYCHERLEY Country Wife* iv. iii, I am now no more interruption to 'em..than a little squab French page who speaks no English. 1682 *FLATMAN Heracl. Ridens* (1713) II. 234 Do you know that same Squab Blade with the light Peruke? 1703 *FARQUHAR Inconstant* i. ii, A Dutch woman is squab. 1760 *GOLDEN. Cit. W.* lxviii, As Rock is remarkably squab, his great rival, Franks, is remarkably tall. 1827 T. HAMILTON *Cyril Thornton* (1845) 47 His lordship was a little squab man. 1865 *Reader* No. 122, 489/2 The squab yellow Hottentots. 1884 *BESANT Dorothy Forster* i, His eyes were large, his figure short and squab.

b. Having a thick clumsy form.

1723 *CHAMBERS tr. Le Clerc's Archit.* I. 46 The Capital.. would be too flat and squab. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xlv, Turning his squab nose up in the air. 1885 *CLARK RUSSELL Strange Voy.* v, A large three-masted ironclad, with low squab funnel. 1894 *Jaler* Sept. 134 That ancient ship.. with her.. artillery running the fat squab length of her.

c. *Comb.*, as *squab-faced*, *-looking*, *-shaped* adjs. 1781 *MISE D'ARREAR Diary* May, The Attorney-General, a most squat and squab-looking man. 1795 *SOUTHEY Lett. from Spain* (1799) 9 Its fountain ornamented with a squab-faced figure of Fame. 1865 *ALEX. SMITH Summer in Skye* ii, Comical squab-faced deities in silver and bronze. 1889 C. EDWARDS *Sardinia & the Sardin* 103 Mostly its buildings are low, squab-shaped, and of sun-dried brick.

2. Young and undeveloped; *esp.* of young birds, unfledged or not fully fledged, newly or lately hatched.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), A Squab Rabbit or Chick, one so young that 'tis scarce fit to be eaten. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* No. 46, 3/1 A Glazier.. Came like a Squab-Rook flutt'ring down. 1774 G. WHITE *Selborne* lxi, I.. found in each nest only two squab, naked pulli. 1789 *Ibid.*, The squab young we brought down and placed on the grass-plot. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 269 A nest-full of little squab Cupids.

3. Reserved, quiet. *Obs.*—
1689 N. LEE *Princ. Clev* iii. i, Your demure Ladies that are so Squob in company, are Divels in a corner.

4. Abrupt, blunt, curt. *Obs.*—
1737 *HERVEY Mem.* II. 340 Most people blamed the Duke of Argyll for so squab an attack. 1743 *SAVAGE An Author to be let* 8 Thus have I caused his Enemies.. to libel him for my squab compliment. 1756 H. WALPOLE *Lett. Mann* (1833) III. 125 We have returned a squab answer, retorting the infraction of treaties. 1759 *Ibid.* 338 Lord Ligonier io words was more squab. 'If he wanted a court-martial, he might go seek it in Germany.'

Squab (skwɒb), *v.* Also 9 dial. squob. [Cf. *SQUAB sb.* and *a.*]

1. *trans.* To knock or beat severely; to squash, squeeze flat. *Now dial.*

1668 *WILKINS Real Char. Dict.*, To Squab, break, sp. by down casting. 1687 *Micé Gt. Fr. Dict.* II, To Squab, or squelch one, to beat him to mash, *applatir quécun de coups*. 1847 in *midl.* and southern dial. use.

2. *refl.* To squat (oneself).
In mod. Leic. and Warw. dial., 'to squeeze (oneself) into a small space'.

1680 R. L'ESTRANGE *Erasm. Collog.* (1711) 9 The Sea-Priest.. squabs himself down directly upon our Shoulders.

3. *trans.* With off. To reject bluntly.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 41 Maslen.. having most friends on the hill, he squabb'd off these evasions.

4. To stuff or stuff up.

1819 H. BUSK *Dessert* 37 Ye whose divans, recesses, and whose piers, are squabb'd with ottomans and chiffoniers. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Synab*, *v.t.*, to stuff thickly and catch through with thread at regular intervals, as a cushion.

5. *intr.* To fall or hang in a full or heavy manner.

1755 *JOHNSON*, To Squab, *v.n.*, to fall down plump or flat. 1845 S. JUDD *Margaret* II. xi, Ladies in.. short cloaks with hoods squabbing behind, known as cardinals.

Squab, *int.* and *adv.* Also 9 dial. squob. [Imitative.] *a. int.* (See *quot.*)

a 1625 *FLETCHER Women Pleas'd* i. i, I should be loath to see ye come fluttering down like a young Rook, cry squab, And take ye up with your brains beaten into your buttocks.

b. *adv.* With a heavy fall or squash.

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables, Eagle & Tort.* 192 The Eagle took him up a matter of Steeple-high into the Air, and.. dropt him down, Squab upon a Rock. 1847 *HALLIW. s.v. Squob*, He throwed him down squob. *Sussex.* 1890 *Glouc. Gloss.* 149 Er came down squob.

Squab'sh, *sb.* [A fanciful combination of *squash* and *bash*, prob. due to Prof. Wilson.] A crushing blow; a squashing.

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 250 The Author of 'The Dentist' is most rash: If printed, 'twould secure him a squabash. 1832 *Wilson Ibid.* XXXI. 281 Here are some verses that give all such shallow and senseless critics the squabash!

Squabash (skwɒʃ), *v.* [f. *prec.*] *trans.* To crush, squash, demolish.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 88 When their darling was squabash'd At glorious Waterloo. 1827 *SCOTT Jrnl.* 17 Jan., His satire of the Baviad and Maeviad squabashed at one blow a set of coxcombs. 1843 *BARHAM Ingoldsby Leg.* (ed. 2) Pref., In order utterly to squash and demolish every gainsayer. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 4/2 Mr. Ruskin is right in saying that J. S. Mill has been squashed.

Hence **Squab'sher**.

1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 650 That was a squabasher to the Elchee, who tried to hack out of the argument. 1841 *Ibid.* L. 66 Sidney Smith.. squabasher of the cowardly.. invention of the ballot-box.

Squabbed, *a.* Also 7 squobb'd. [f. *SQUAB a. or v.*] Squat, dumpy.

1694 *MORTEUX Rabelais* iv. ix. 38 A strapping, fusty squobb'd Dowdy. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 70 What, that squabb'd thing? that's none of mine. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Mar. 9/2 A 'squashed' shape dome and an ordinary 'Ramsbottom' safety valve.

Squab'bing, [f. *SQUAB sb.* 5 b.] Cushioning used in carriages.

1888 *FARR & THURP Coach Trimming* i. 6 Brown huckram, which is well adapted for marking purposes and the linings of squabbings. *Ibid.* vi. 73 Recesses.. causing the sinking of the squabbing.

Squab'bish, *a. rare*. [f. *SQUAB a.*] Somewhat squab or squat.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xii. 135 The dyets of two Nations.. rendering those of a squabbish lardy habit of body; us of a thinner.. appearance. 1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Art* II. (1848) 94 Excesses and deficiencies in the human form,.. squabbish and short

Squabble (skwɒb'l), *sb.* Also 7 squable, squabel, scwable. [prob. imitative: cf. next and Sw. dial. *squabbel*.] A wrangle, dispute, brawl; a petty quarrel.

1602 *How Chase Good Wife* A iv b, Hoping Mistrisse you will passe over all these Iares and squabels in good health. a 1654 *BROOME Mad Couple* II. i, I.. have undersold a parcell of the best Commodities my husband had. And should hee know't wee should have such a scwable. 1690 C. NESSE *Hist. O. & N. Test.* I. 367 Whom possibly in some rude squabble ye have kill'd. 1748 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1846) II. 208 Except elections, and such tiresome squabbles.. it is all harmony. 1788 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1859) II. 440 The squabbles, in which the pride, the dissipations, and the tyranny of kings, keep this hemisphere constantly embroiled. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Ireland* i. 8 The disputes.. became so virulent that the agent could get no rest from squabbles and complaints. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* vii. 353 Politics were dying down into the squabbles of a knot of nobles.

Squabble (skwɒb'l), *v.* Also 7 squob(b)le, 7-8 squable. [See *prec.*]

1. *intr.* To wrangle or brawl; to engage in a petty quarrel or dispute; to argue disagreeably or with heat. *Freq. const. about, for, over, etc.*

1604 *SHAKS. Off.* II. iii. 281 Druoke? And speake Parrot? And squabble? Swagger? a 1677 *BARROW Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 171 It agreeth to children.. to squabble; to womeo of meanest rank to scold. 1693 *Humours Town* 46 They are launching out into the Sea of Politics.. squabbling to be Burgeses. 1730 *Lett. to Sir W. Strickland rel. to Coal Trade* 28 To deliver all the Coals out of the Ship first, and then squabble about the price. 1789 *WOLCOT* (P. Pindar) *Ep. to falling Minister* Wks. 1812 II. 118 Good places For which so oft the people squabble. 1839 *THACKERAY Fatal Boots* Dec., Her temper was dreadful, and we used to be squabbling from morning till night! 1873 *Mrs. WHITNEY Other Girls* xxi, They've been squabbling over it these five minutes.

b. *Const. with* (another or others).

1655 *CAPEL Tentations* iv. iii. 27 As hehren out of envy will squabble ooe with another about a party coloured coat. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* To Rdr. 15 My forbearing.. to squabble with every petty Sect. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* II. ix. 128 The Devil comes again, and squabbles with him. 1740 *CIBBER Apol.* (1756) I. 290 They had forgot their former fatal mistake of squabbling with their actors. 1831

TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* I. 156 A yâk, or little cow, which was squabbling with the children about some fruit. 1889 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 118, I feel too miserable and too dejected to squabble with Frances.

c. *transf.* Of a stream. (Cf. *BRAWL v.* 1 3.)

1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 241 On the grassy bank of the gently-flowing river, at the other edge of whose level the little canal squabbled along.

2. *trans.* In *Typog.*, to throw (type) out of line; to disarrange or disorder; to twist or skew so as to mix the lines.

1674 *Blount Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Squobble*, is a term among Printers, when the Compositor has set a Form, before it is Imposed, some lines happen to fall out of their order, they say it is squobled. 1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xxii. 73 He spreads and Squabbles the Shanks of the Letters between his Fingers askew. *Ibid.* 391 A Page or Form is Squabbled when the Letter of one or more Lines are got into any of the adjacent Lines; or that the Letter or Letters are twisted about out of their square Position. 1784 B. FRANKLIN in *Ann. Reg.*, *Chron.* (1817) 385 Every page of it being squabbled, and the whole ready to fall into pyc. 1888 *JACOBI Printers' Vocab.* 130 *Squabble*, to break or upset type and thus make 'pie' of it.

b. *intr.* Of type: To get into disorder.

1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xxii. 72 Letter is less subject to Squabble between Line and Lioe.. than it is between side and side.

Hence **Squab'bled** *ppl. a.*

1886 *Science* VIII. 254 The letters do not range well, giving an irregular or 'squabbled' appearance to the line. 1888 *JACOBI Printers' Vocab.* 130 *Squashed*, another term for 'squabbled' type.

Squab'blement, [f. *SQUABBLE v.*] Squabbling; petty quarrelling.

1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 125 Any.. Rablement, Brabblement, or Squabblement, 1884 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 235 Cheating, swindling, peculation, Squabblement of Church and State.

Squabbler (skwɒb'lɔ), [f. as *prec.*] One who squabbles or quarrels.

In *quot.* 1631 perh. a misprint for *squabble* *SQUAB sb.* 1.

1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 38 If he attaine.. the knowledge of languages, and dispositions of foreigne Nations where he travell's and trades, be may rise from a Squabber to a Master. 1687 *Micé Gt. Fr. Dict.* II, Squabbler, *querelleur*. 1702 *Burl. L'Estrange's Vis. Quev.* 65 Who in their Writings are such Squabbles, that they torment me Day and Night. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th.* 187h C. II. x. § 9. 234 It was possible.. that the great families should become mere squabblers for place.

Squabbling (skwɒb'lin), *vbl. sb.* [f. as *prec.*] The action of the verb, in various senses.

1611 *CORGE, Noisette*.. a squabbling, or small debate. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 554 Their childish squabbling about Nut-shells, Counters and Cherry-stones. 1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xxii. 77 The Breaking, Squabbling, or Hanging, &c. of the Page. 1740 *RICHARDSON Pamela* I. 239 Nothing offers these Days but Squabbings between Mrs. Jewkes and me. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revist.* (ed. 4) 181 The squabbling in Athens whether Demosthenis had passed his accounts properly. 1863 *Daily Tel.* 25 July, The usual squabbling ended with the usual postponement at a late hour.

Squabbling, *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec.*]

1. Engaging in, given to, petty quarrelling or wrangling.

1631 *SHERWOOD, Squabbling, noisieux, rioteux*. 1665 *GLANVILLE Def. Van. Dogm.* p. vi, In a squabbling and contentious Age. 1771 *BEATTIE Mistr.* I. xvii, Nor cared [he] to mingle in the clamorous fray Of squabbling imps. 1842 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* xlii, A dozen squabbling urchins made a very Babel in the air. 1894 *ROOSEVELT in Forum* Apr. 198 A squabbling multitude of revolution-ridden States.

2. Of the nature of, characterized by, dispute or wrangling.

1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* III. 184 Ignorance.. varnish'd over with a little squabbling Sophistry. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dain.* III. xii, There had arisen some squabbling differences amongst his noble passengers. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* (1883) 51 The partisans.. thrust their squabbling Judaism even into the intercourse between a Paul and a Peter.

Squabbly (skwɒb'li), *a.* [f. *SQUABBLE v.*] Given to squabbling; of a squabbling character.

1837 *BARING-GOULD Golden Feather* v, I do not like her to be at home with all those dirty, squabbly.. savages. 1895 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 11/2 A family meeting where both parties.. have a squabbly bargain.

Squabby (skwɒb'i), *a.* [f. *SQUAB sb.* or *a.*] Low and stout; squat, thick-set.

1754 *Connoisseur* No. 5, 28 A short squabby gentleman of a gross and corpulent make. 1780 *Mirror* No. 88, Mrs. Deborah is.. in her person thick and squabby. 1841 J. T. J. *HEWLETT Parish Clerk* I. 64 Judy was a good-looking girl, though of the species called squabby. 1845 *Tait's Mag.* XII. 39 The squabby cob maintained his even pace. 1875 G. MACDONALD *Malcolm* III. xv. 202 Over the kitchen-fire, like an evil spirit of the squabby order, crouched Mrs. Catnach.

Comb. 1848 *Geo. ELIOT in Cross Life* (1883) I. 171 You chubby-faced, squabby-nosed Europeans owe your commerce, your arts, your religion, to the Hebrews.

Squably, *adv. rare*—[f. *SQUAB a.*] Bluntly, abruptly.

1737 *HERVEY Mem.* II. 447 It was better to insinuate what those words meant than to express it so squabbly [*sic*].

Squab-pie. Also *squob-pie*. [Cf. *SQUAB sb.* Chiefly current in western and south-western counties.] A pie chiefly composed of mutton, pork, apples, and onions, with a thick crust.

1708 W. KING *Cookery* 164 Cornwall squab-pye, and Devon white-pot brings. 1778 *Mores Diss. Typogr. Founders* 69 note, Probably he was a Gloucestershire man

self so with his flying Squadron, that it gave no little disgust to the Crowns. 1906 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 346 Cardinal de Retz and Cardinal Azzolino were of the squadron.

8. *attrib.*, as *squadron ball, form*, etc.

1592 *Kyd Sp. Trag.* i. ii. 32 Our battels both were pitch in squadron forme. 1632 *Liturgow Trav.* ii. 49 When they enter the gates, they must deliever their weapons to the Corporall of the Squadron company. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 230 Some of the Squadron flank officers who are otherwise disposed of. 1832 *Regul. & Instr. Cavalry* ii. 20 The Squadron-Leader advances two horses' lengths. 1862 *London Rev.* 16 Aug. 139 The squadron which is to go down Channel on the day after the squadron hall. 1894 *Outing* Sept. 477/2 These three gentlemen thoroughly understand the handling of a regatta and a squadron cruise.

II. †9. A right-angled area, figure, etc.; a side of a square. *Obs.* Cf. *SQUADRANT sb.* I.

1599 *Hakluyt Voy.* II. 221 They sell the ether within the wall, for so much a squadron. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 153/2 About a quar. of a yarde in the square thereof.

†10. A square parenthesis-mark. *Obs.*—1

1618 *Worthington's Anker Christian Doctr.* Printer to Rdr. 18 Because the holie Scriptures are very much cited in this Booke, I have thought it better...to include them within two squadrons []

Squadron, *v. rare*. [f. the sb.] *trans.* To form into, or as into, a squadron or squadrons.

1862 D. GRAY *Luggie*, etc. 19 By a furious wind Squadron'd, the hurrying clouds range the roused sky.

Squadronal, *a.* [f. *SQUADRON sb.* + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to a squadron or squadrons.

1898 J. S. CORBETT *Drake & Tudor Navy* II. v. 177 Here we have the first trace of any squadronal organization. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 July 3/1 A diagram showing the squadronal flags of the English ships in colour.

|| **Squadron** (skwadrōn). Now *Hist.* Also 8 *Sc.* -ronie, -rony. [a. It. *squadrone* (volante): cf. *SQUADRON sb.* 7.] A Scottish political party in the early years of the 18th century.

1707-14 *Lockhart Papers* (1817) I. 294 In the main the united Tories and Squadron did not succeed so well as they expected. 1708 *Caldwell Pap.* (Maitland) 215 If y^e court be generous they'll at least procure for him y^e fines for a wrongous imprisonment that is due by the squadron. 1800 A. CARLYLE *Autob.* 40 By good-luck for the clergy, there was another party distinction among them...viz, that of Argathelian and Squadron.

†b. As *adj.* Hovering between two parties.

c 1720 *WARDEN in Wodrow's Corr.* (1843) II. 538, I am squadronie in that matter, being sometime on one side and sometime on another.

Squadroned, *ppl. a.* [f. *SQUADRON sb.*] Formed into squadrons; drawn up in a squadron. Also *transf.*

1667 *MILTON P. L.* xii. 367 They gladly thither haste, and by a Quire Of squadrond Angels hear his Carol sung. 1726 *Pope Odys.* xiv. 289 Thy squadron'd vineyards well thy art declare. 1792 J. BARLOW *Conspir. Kings* 85 See the long pomp in gorgeous glare display'd, The tinsell'd guards, the squadron'd horse parade. 1847 *Tupper Twains* xxiv, As if the squadroned cavalry of heaven had charged across the seas. 1864 *NEALE Seatonian Poems* 65 Squadron'd forests, marshall'd as for fight, March o'er the land.

† **Squadronist**, *Obs.* [ad. F. *squadroniste* or It. *squadronista*, f. *squadrone* (volante): see *SQUADRON sb.* 7.] One of the cardinals belonging to the unattached party in a conclave.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* iii. 319 The Squadronists are all unanimously for Rospiogliosi. 1670 *London Gaz.* No. 4038/2 These Cardinals from France, who...have already gained to their party divers of the Squadronists.

† **Squage**, *v.* *Obs.*—1 [Of obscure origin.] *trans.* To dirty (? with handling).

a 1500 *Receipt in Rel. Ant.* i. 163 For to make clene thy boke yf yt be defowlyd or squaged.

Squail (skwāl), *sb.* [Of doubtful origin: cf. *SQUALL v.* 2 and *SKATLES*.]

1. *pl.* The game of ninepins; skittles. *s.w. dial.* 1847 in *HALLIWELL* (*Somerset*). 1883; 1888 in *Hampshire and Somerset glossaries*.

2. *pl.* A table-game in which counters or disks are propelled towards some mark by snapping.

App. introduced in 1857 by Mr. John Jaques, London. 1862 *POLLOCK Pers. Remembr.* (1887) II. 105 Drank tea with Faradays at Royal Institution, and played at squails. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 12 June 21 Squails, or some such frivolous game, often serves to banish ennui.

b. A disk or counter used in this game.

1862 *CALVERLEY Verses & Transl.* 16 Or anon...Urge towards the table's centre, With unerring hand, the squail. 1900 *UPWARD Eben. Lobb* 153 An overcoat...with a driver's cape, and eighteen buttons, the size of squails, down the front.

3. = *SQUAILER*. (See also *SQUOULE*.)

1883—in *dial. glossaries* (Hamps, Berks, Wilts.). 1899 *Outlook* 7 Jan. 714/1.

† **Squail**, *v.* 1 *Obs.*—1 [Imitative: cf. *SQUEAL v.*] *intr.* To make a shrill noise.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) x58 b, Not syngynge in y^e nose as pygges, nor in the tette as many women do, ne squaylynge, as maremaydes.

Squail, *v.* 2 Chiefly *dial.* Also 7 *squayle*, 8-*squale*, 9 *squoil*, etc. [Of obscure origin.]

1. *intr.* To throw a (loaded) stick or similar missile (at some object).

c 1626 *Dick of Devon* ii. iii. in *Bullen Old Pl.* (1883) II, Not soe much as the leg of a Spanyard left to squayle at their owne appletrees. 1877 *Grose Prov. Gloss.*, *Squale*, to throw a stick as at a cock. 1795 in *Mrs. Sandford T. Poole & Friends* (1888) I. 112 They happened to meet some men

carrying a hen up the street with the intention of squalling [sic] at her. 1821 *SOUTHEY Life & Corr.* (1849) I. 54 The boys were employed also to squall at the banners. 1823—in *s.w. dial. glossaries* (Somerset, Wilts., Dorset, Hamps., Isle of Wight). 1882 *JEFFERIES Bevis* II. v. 67 In the orchard Bevis and Mark squailed at the pears with short sticks. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Dec. 2/1 The Marquis's gamekeepers did not love us, but we squailed in spite of them.

2. *trans.* To strike or bit by throwing a stick or squailer.

1844 W. BARNES *Poems Dorset Dial.* 143, I squail'd her, though an' miade her run. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 343 They 'squailed' fowls—that is to say, they tied them to stakes and buried cudgels at them...on Shrove Tuesday, for a treat.

3. To cast or throw. Also *fig.*

1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* II. 240 These easterly rains...come wi' might enough to squail a man into his grave.

Squailer, *Orig. s.w. dial.* [f. *prec.*] A loaded stick, esp. used for throwing at small game or apples.

1847 in *HALLIWELL*. 1879 *JEFFERIES Amateur Poacher* iii, For making a 'squailer' a tea-cup was the best mould. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Dec. 2/1 We used to use squailers at Marlborough...You held your squailer by the small end.

Squailing, *vbl. sb.* Also 8 *scailing*. [f. as *prec.*] The action of throwing a loaded stick (at a cock or other object).

1756 B. MARTIN *Misc. Corr.* Jan. 229 Cock-scailing, Cock-fighting, Bull-baiting, &c. are of a criminal Nature. 1795 *Sporting Mag.* VI. 157 The custom of squailing at cocks is very prevalent in the part of the country in which I reside [Ipswich]. 1825 *JENNINGS Observ. Dial. W. Eng.* 31 *Cock-squailing*, a barbarous game, consisting in tying a cock to a stake, and throwing a stick at him from a given distance, so as to destroy the bird. 1847 *HALLIWELL s.v.*, Squailing therefore is often very awkwardly performed, because the thing thrown cannot be well directed. 1888 *Longman's Mag.* XIII. 526 Birds'-nesting, egg-stringing, squailing at birds...these of course were common.

Squaimish (e-ous, obs. ff. *SQUEAMISH*, -OUS.

Squake, obs. variant of *SQUEAK v.*

† **Squailer**, *Obs. rare*. [Of obscure origin.]

Some species of jelly-fish.

1659 DR. R. ROBINSON in Sir T. Browne *Wks.* (1835) I. 423 About us they [jelly-fish] are generally called squailers, but are indeed evidently fishes, although not described in any Ichthyology I have yet met with. a 1682 Sir T. Browne *Norfolk Fishes* I. 333 Sea stars in great plenty...Whether they be bred out of the urticus, squailers, or sea jellies, as many report, we cannot confirm.

† **Squaleote**, *v.* *Obs.*—1 (Meaning obscure.)

1562 *LEIGH Armorie Pref.* p. iv b, His cote...was of cloth with a burgunian garde of bare velvet, well bawdewed on the halfe placard, and squaleoted in the fore quarters.

Squalid (skwō'lid), *a.* Also 6-8 *squallid*, 7-ed. [ad. L. *squalidus*, f. *squalere* to be dry, rough, dirty, etc. So It. *squallido*, OF. *squalide*, *scaldie*, Pg. *esqualido*.]

1. L. Naturally foul and repulsive by the presence of slime, mud, etc., and the absence of all cultivation or care.

1591 *SPENSER Virg. Gnat* 543 The squalid lakes of Tartarie, And grisly Feends of hell him terrifie. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 565 Those that seek for Inspirations and Revelations in By-holes amongst the squalid Sepulchers of the dead. 1697 *DROVON Virg. Georg.* iv. 686 All these Cocytus bounds with squalid Reeds, With muddy Ditches, and with deadly Weeds. 1743 *FRANCIS tr. Horace, Odes* ii. ix. l. 221 Nor everlasting Rain deforms The squalid Fields. 1887 *RUSKIN Præterita* II. 150 No squalid fields of mud and thistles.

b. In general use: Repulsive or loathsome to look at.

1620 *DEKKER Dreame* (1860) 31 Then clapping their ostreperous squalid wings, Each of them on the frozen ruffian dings Such bitter blasts. 1822-7 *Good Study Med.* (1829) III. 221 The skin will...be covered over with ecchyma, impetigo, or some other squalid eruption.

2. Foul through neglect or want of cleanliness; repulsively mean and filthy: a. Of clothing.

1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* v. i. 13 They saw a Squire in squalid weed, Lamenting sore his sorrowfull sad tyne. 1616 *CHAPMAN Homer's Hymn Pan* 131 Although a God he were clad in a squalid sheepskin. 1623 *MASSINGER Dk. Milan* iii. i, Nor come I as a slave, Pinioned and fettered, in a squalid weed. 1726 *POPE Odys.* xvii. 412 A figure despicable, old, and poor, In squalid vests, with many a gaping rent.

b. Of dwellings or similar places.

1628 T. MAY in *Le Crys Barclay's Argenis* 107 Those valiant Chieftes...In a darke squalid Dungeon must not dye. a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 3 Aug. 1654, 'Tis a squalid den made in the rock. 1829 *LITTON Disowned* 53 Some squalid and obscure quarter of the city. 1845 *DISNEY Sybil* (1863) 198 The general appearance of the room, however, though dingy, was not squalid. 1891 *FARRAR Darken. & Dawn* xii, The squalid taverns and lodging-houses of the poorest of that vast and mongrel populace.

c. Of persons, their appearance, etc.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* iii. App. xii, Why gaze you thus on my sad squalid face. 1662 *HIBBERT Body Divinity* ii. 17 When God beholds us as we are in our selves we appear vile and squalid. 1729 *SHELVOCKE Artillery* v. 338 Together with the Inferior Prisoners all Dirty, Dejected, Squalid, and as it were half starved. 1780 *Mirror* No. 70, The squalid and death-like appearance of the good old man. 1834 *PRINGLE Afr. Sk.* 302 The prisoners...exhibited a strange array of wild and swarthy viages, squalid with neglect and misery. 1847 *EMERSON Poems, Monadnock Wks.* (Bohn) I. 433 Is yonder squalid peasant all That this proud nursery could breed? 1875 *FARRAR Silence & Voices* Ser. I. 5 The poorest and most squalid savage.

absol. 1840 *HOOO Kilmanegg, Marriage* xiii, Bravely she shone...As she sailed through the crowd of squalid and poor.

Comb. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* III. i. iv, Phantasms, squalid, horrid, shaking their dirk and muff.

3. Of qualities, conditions, etc.: Marked or characterized by filth, dirt, or squalor.

1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* i. ii. ii. v, Winter is like unto it, vgly, foule, squalid. 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 242 Out of squalid wantonness they would overcharge their wide mouths with pelo or other meat. 1784 *COWPER Task* t. 579 Strange! that a creature rational...should...prefer such squalid sloth to honourable toil! 1822 *SHELLEY Chas. I.* 1, 163 Here is health Followed by grim disease...wealth by squalid want. 1849 *Miss Mulock Ogilvie* xvii, While squalid poverty grovels in darkness. 1875 *HELPS Soc. Press.* iii. 51 Without which in great towns the life of man will always be barbarous, squalid, and most unsatisfactory.

4. *fig.* Wretched, miserable, morally repulsive or degraded.

a 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) I. 277 To give a luster unto the author and his squalled inventions. 1797 *BURKE Regie. Peace* iii. Wks. 1808 VIII. 313 The rest of the squalid tribe of the representatives of degraded kings. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Literature*, Squalid contentment with conventions...betray[s] the ebb of life and spirit. 1890 *Spectator* 16 Aug., What a morally squalid Session we have had!

II. †5. Dry, parched; marked by drought, *Obs.*

1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 541 In a marish and weeping ground no grasse is brought forth neither yet in a squalid and hot soil. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* i. i. i, If the earth be barren then for want of raine, if dry and squalid, it yeeld no fruit. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 194 They are great in autumn, and are best in a squalid year.

†6. Rough; shaggy; unkempt. *Obs.*

1628 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* (ed. 3) i. iii. ii. iv. 193 The skin is many times rough, squalid, especially...about the armes. 1631 P. FLETCHER *Piscatory Eclog.* vi, [Diana] with a mighty spear Flings down a hristled hore, or els a squalid bear. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* 3 Divers of those [young trees] which are found in Woods...being overdridd become squalid and mossie. 1722 *WOLLASTON Reliq. Nat.* i. 17, I do not by this deny them to be poor, any more than I should deny a man to have a squalid beard by not shaving him.

7. Having a pinched and miserable appearance. Of complexion: Having a dull unhealthy look.

1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 225 Sprats. They are squalid, lean, and not of copious aliment. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Oct. 516/1 Such as were of a squalid, or pale swarthy complexion. a 1776 R. JAMES *Feveres* (1778) 123 [It causes] an uneasy sensation on the left side, attended with a squalid countenance. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusement*, 31 Loaves made of adulterated flour are always low and squalid; i.e. they appear small for their weight. 1828 *LYTTON Pelham* li, His complexion sallow and squalid.

Hence **Squalidly** *adv.*

a 1704 T. BROWN *Walk round Lond.*, Upon Counters Wks. 1709 III. iii. 53 Their Dress [was] squalidly neglected. 1847 *WEBSTER, Squalidly*, in a squalid, filthy manner.

Squalidity (skwō'liditi). [ad. L. *squaliditas*, or f. *SQUALID a.* + *-ITY*.] The quality or character of being foul or squalid; filthiness, squalidness.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* iii. xlii. (1713) 227 That horrid Squalidity in the Usages of the barbarous Nations presseth hard toward that Conclusion. 1721 *BAILEY, Squalidity*, filthiness, nastiness, ill-favouredness. 1773 *Observer, State Poor* 34 Rags and vermin, squalidity and disease. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 252 He has no keeping about him, excepting a sort of medium tint of squalidity. 1857 *KINGSLEY Misc.* (1859) II. 340 Ill-built rows of undrained cottages...left to run into squalidity and disrepair. 1875 *HELPS Soc. Press.* iii. 53 The hideous difficulty and squalidity which beset those who are placed low down in the world.

Squalidize, *v.* *rare*—1. [f. *SQUALID a.* + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To render squalid or filthy.

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* L. 430 Rather than...squalidize himself into the Lazarus that had so long sat at his gate.

Squalidness. [f. *SQUALID a.* + *-NESS*.] = *SQUALIDITY*.

1727 *BAILEY* (vol. II), *Squalidness*, Foulness, Nastiness, Slovenliness. 1751 F. COVENTRY *Hist. Pompey* ii. x. 219 The cunning little Animal...made his Escape from this Scene of Misery, Squalidness, and Poetry. 1812 *SHELLEY in Hogg Life* (1858) II. 101 A spectacle of squalidness and misery. 1851 *HELPS Comp. Solit.* xii. (1853) 226 The poor should have some place free from...the squalidness of home. 1877 *PLUMPTRE Trag. Sophocles* 106 And this his garb, whose time-worn squalidness Matches the time-worn face.

† **Squalino**, *v.* *slang.* *Obs.*—1 [f. *SQUALL v.*] *intr.* To squeal or squall.

1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 147 While Blowzy squalino'd like entrapped rat.

† **Squall**, *sb.* 1 *Obs.* [Of obscure origin.]

1. A small or insignificant person. *Usu.* as a term of abuse.

1570 *Marr. Wit & Sci. v.* iii, This it is that makes me loke so leane, That lettes my groth, and makes me seeme a squall. 1589 E. A. *Triumphs Love & Fortune* E. But, sirra, you must know this same squall is the Dukes sonne. 1591 *HARRINGTON Or. Fur.* xliii. iv, Some miser, hase deformed squall That save his riches hath no worthy parts. 1607 *MIDDLETON Michaelmas Term* iii. i, Who would think now this fine sophisticated squall came out of the bosom of a barn, and the joins of a hay-tosser? c 1630 *Eow. Foro Ballad Norfolk Farmer's Journ.* London xi, A woman that is mighty tall, And yet her spouse a little squall.

transf. 1614 *GORGES Lucan* ix. 405 As his owne breed those [young ones that can look at the sun] he [the Eagle] affects: But every winking squall reflects.

2. Applied to a girl: (see quotes.)

1607 *MIDDLETON Michaelmas Term* i. ii, Wouldst thou, a pretty, beautiful, juicy squall, live in a poor thrummed house i' th' country? 1611 *COTTEGE, Obscure*,...a young minx, or little proud squall. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) i. 112 The rich Gull Gallant calls her Deare and Love, Ducke, Lambe, Squall, Sweetheart, Cony, and his Doue.

Squall (skwŏl), *sb.*² Also 8 squawl. [*f.* SQUALL *v.* 1.]

1. A discordant or violent scream; a loud, harsh cry.

1709 W. KING *Misc.* 578 Betty distorts her Face with hideous Squawl, And Mouth of a Foot wide begins to bawl.
1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 443 Very bad music, badly executed, being rather roars or squalls than songs.
1782 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Odes to R.A.'s* xiii. Wks. 1812 I. 42 My lovely strangers, one and all, Gave, all at once, a diabolic squawl.
1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 94 The crowing pheasant... Betrays his lair with awkward squalls.
1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Sketch* vi. 69 The passing squalls of the baby, who, however, allowed himself to be quickly hushed.
1883 *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 189 Away up the cañon, a wild-cat welcomed us with three discordant squalls.

b. The action or habit of squalling or talking in a shrill voice.

1755 *Connoisseur* No. 51 ¶ 3 He was determined, that the babe... should be put out to nurse,—he hated the squall of children.
1825 CREEVEY in *C. Papers* (1904) II. 87 Altho' these young ladies... have all more or less of the quality squally, yet their manners are particularly correct.

† 2. *Cant.* (See quot.) *Obs.*
1725 *New Cant. Dict.* *Squawl*, a Voice; as, *The Cove as a bien Squawl*, the Fellow has a good Voice.

Squall (skwŏl), *sb.*³ [*f.* obscure origin: perhaps connected with prec.]

1. A sudden and violent gust, a blast or short sharp storm of wind. *Orig. Naut.*

1719 *Boyer's Dict. Royal* i. *Rafale*, *Rafal*, .. squall.
1725 DE FOR VAY *round World* (1840) 128 It blew... not only by squalls and sudden flaws but a settled terrible tempest.
1745 P. THOMAS *Trin. Anson's Voy.* 346 A very violent and sudden Squall took us quite a-head.
1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 402 The squalls continued for five minutes to half an hour at a time.
1841 ELLIOTT *Stone Hist. Ind.* II. 7 He was drowned, with all his family, in a sudden squall on the Indus.
1886 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 8½ A fishing boat... was upset by a squall on the same day, and its three occupants perished.

Comb. 1898 *Daily News* 19 April 3½ The squall-beaten shores of the Basque Provinces.

b. *Const.* of (wind, rain, snow, etc.).

1748 *Anson's Voy.* i. viii. 78 We had frequent squalls of rain and snow.
1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) I. 55 A sudden squall of wind, landed them on an unknown island.
1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 347 Captain Cole landed... in a heavy squall of wind and rain, which effectually concealed his movements.
1879 BEERBOHM *Patagonia* v. 68 We encountered squalls of hailstones of unusual size.

transf. and *fig.* 1878 B. HARTE *Man on Beach* i. 7 A sudden flurry and gray squall of sand pipers.
1887 STEVENSON *J. Nicholson* vi. Squalls of anger and lulls of sick collapse.

c. With distinguishing terms (see quot.).

1801 *Naval Chron.* VI. 91 A white squall passed over.
1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* s.v. *A black squall* is attended with a dark cloud, in distinction from a white squall, where there are no clouds, and a thick squall, accompanied with hail, sleet, &c.
1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 293 The Arched Squall... is usually distinguished by the arched form of the clouds near the horizon.
1846 *Ibid.* The Descending Squall issues from clouds which are formed in the lower parts of the atmosphere near the observer.
1889 STEVENSON *Let.* (1899) II. 136 We had a black squall astern on the port side and a white squall ahead to starboard.

2. *fig.* A disturbance or commotion; a quarrel; a storm: a. In general use. (Chiefly Sc.)

1873 BRUCE *Poems* II. 19 (E.D.D.), Keep out o' ilka squall ye air.
1826 D. ANDERSON *Poems* 69 (E.D.D.), In rain or in redden' squalls [they] Met wi' their death.
1900 ALLEN RAINE *Garthouen* i. There was a squall when that was found out.

b. In the phr. *look out for squalls*. *Orig. Naut.*
1837 MARRYAT *Dog Fiend* xxiv. Look out for squalls, that's all.
1850 SMOLEY *Frank Fairleigh* xxxi. Mind your eye, and look out for squalls, for that's a rasper and no mistake.
1902 ELIZ. BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 299 Ah! Now, I suppose, we must look out for squalls. I suppose in this book you... are going to pay off old scores.

c. *U.S.* A had temper.
1797-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 96 The old gentleman came home in quite a squall.

Squall, *sb.*⁴ *local*. [*f.* obscure origin.] A hoggish or springy piece of ground.

1784 *Young's Annals Agric.* II. 43 In many of their fields they are troubled with springs; they call the wet spots *squalls*.
1794 [see *SPW sb.* 3]. 1794 GRACIOS *Agric. Essex* 21 Where there are squalls [sic], with sand or drift gravel, the passages are apt to choke in a short time.

Squall (skwŏl), *v.*¹ Also 7-9 squawl (8 squawll). [*imitative*: cf. SQUEAL *v.* It is doubtful whether there is any direct connexion with some Scand. forms having the stem *skval-* and denoting noise of various kinds.]

1. *intr.* To scream loudly or discordantly: a. Of birds or animals.

a 1631 DRAYTON *Naah's Flood* Wks. (1748) 467½ The raven croaks, the carrion crow doth squall, The rye doth chatter, and the partridge call.
a 1721 *Poor Turtle & S.* 422 Begone... And hear thy dirty off-spring Squawl From Bottles on a Suburb-Wall.
1759 *Ann. Reg.* 65 They said, that as he squalled like a cat, they would dispatch him likewise.
1842 JENKINSON *Day-Dream* 144 The parrot scream'd, the peacock squall'd.
1859 MISS CARY *Country Life* (1876) 263 A flock of geese swimming in a shallow pond and squalling when he comes near.
1883 STEVENSON *Treas.* I. 111. xiii. They gave a cheer that sent the birds once more flying and squalling round the anchorage.

b. Of persons, esp. children.

The common usage. *Freq.* with a touch of contempt.
1687 MICE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v. The least thing that ails him makes him squawl.
a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant.*

Crew, *Squawl*,... to cry aloud. 1724 SWIFT *Corinna* Wks. 1751 III. II. 154 She seem'd to laugh and squawl in rhymes.
1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxxv. If they be for war... I should advise them to have a public congress, and there fairly squall at each other.
1835 *Polliteness & Gd.-breeding* 76 If any thing unpleasant happens at table... do not squall out.
1848 THACKERAY *Vau. Fair* xxxix. Seated at the piano with the utmost gravity, and squalling to the best of her power.
1883 STEVENSON *Treas.* I. I. v. Don't stand here squalling.

2. *trans.* To utter or sing in a loud discordant tone. Also with *out*.

1703 T. BAKER *Tunbridge-Walks* i. To hear a parcel of Italian Eunuchs, like so many Cats, squawll out somewhat you don't understand.
1762 *Phil. Trans.* LII. 475 The woman squalled out, all of a sudden, that an adder... had stung her by the finger.
1779 *Mirror* No. 34, She sung, or rather squalled, a song of Sacchini's.
1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 257 One of the common-place psalm tunes, squawled by charity children.

† **Squall**, *v.*² *Obs. rare.* Also 8 squawl. [*f.* obscure origin.]

1. *intr.* To turn the feet outwards in walking.
a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Monmouth*. iv. (1662) 54 He was not only what the Latines call *compertis*, knocking his knees together, and going out squalling with his feet, but also bawled a little.

2. *trans.* (See quot.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Squawl*, to throw a wry.

Squaller (skwŏl-er), [*f.* SQUALL *v.* 1 + -ER.]

One who squalls or screams; one addicted to squalling; esp. a screaming child.

1687 MICE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* II. i. Squawler, *Celui qui cria*.
1760 *Ann. Reg.* 220 Italian squallers oft disgrace the stage.
1766 HUNTER *tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 538, I don't mind nosegays, nor these little squallers [nightingales].
1816 MRS. SHELLEY in *Dowden Life Shelley* (1889) II. 62 Tell me, shall you be happy to have another little squaller?
1841 HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 24 Mothers always sent for him to calm refractory squallers.
1872 A. MERION *Odd Echoes* Oxf. 42 Fifty babies too, Warranted loud squallers.

Squallery, *rare*—1. [*f.* SQUALL *sb.*² + -ERY.]

Loud and shrill singing.

1895 MEREDITH *Amazing Marriage* xxxix. The goodly number of honest fellows in the house of music who detested 'squallery'.

Squalling (skwŏl-ing), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* SQUALL *v.* 1]

The action of the verb; loud discordant screaming.

1677 MICE *Fr. Dict.* II. i. Squeaking, or squalling.
1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 509 ¶ 2 With the Din of Squallings, Oaths and Cries of Beggars.
1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* xxvi. (1824) I. 40, I intended no harm to her... if you'd have left your squallings.
1788 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VII. 93 That disagreeable noise, the squalling of young children.
1911 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 27½ The squalling of a thousand cats.

Squalling, *pp. a.* [*f.* SQUALL *v.* 1] That

squalls or screams.

Chiefly said of children, with contemptuous force.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 479 ¶ 2 The Noise of those damned Nurses and squawling Brats.
1822-7 GOOGE *Study Med.* (1829) I. 563 Squeaking voice. The voice shrill and squalling.
1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* xxii. I am glad I saved the squalling child's life.
1892 THACKERAY *Esmond* III. v. 140 Send that squalling little brat about his business.

† **Squally**, *a.*¹ *Obs.* [*f.* obscure origin.]

1. Of cloth: Defective (in some specific manner).

1552 *Act 5-6 Edw. VI.* c. 6 § 19 Any Clothe whiche shalbe cockley, pursey, band, squally, rewey, evil buried [etc.].
1601 *Act 43 Eliz.* c. 10 § 1 The same Clothes being put in Water, are found to shrink, be rewey, pursey, squally, cockling, bandy, light, and notably faulty.

2. (See quot.)

1787 W. H. MARSHALL *Norfolk Gloss.* s.v. *Squally*, A crop of turneps, or of corn, which is broken by vacant unproductive patches, is said to be squally.

Squally (skwŏl-i), *a.*² Also 8 squalley. [*f.* SQUALL *sb.*³]

1. Characterized by the prevalence of squalls.

a. Of places, seasons, etc.

1719 *Boyer's Dict. Royal* i. s.v. *Rafale*, *Cote sujette aux rafales*, a squally Coast.
1830 HOOSON in *Raine Mem.* (1858) II. 175 The hills... in a squally evening look very black and dismal.
1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* III. 48 In the squally seas as we lay by Capraja and Elba.
1876 BLACK *Madcap Violet* xlv. 388 The day was squally enough, and might turn to showers.

b. Of weather.

1727 BAILEY *Squally*, inclinable to sudden Storms of Wind and Rain.
1745 P. THOMAS *Trin. Anson's Voy.* 25 Squally Weather, with Hail and Snow.
1782 NELSON 22 July in *Nicolas Disp.* (1846) VII. p. iv. I imagine we are just getting into the Gulf stream by its being so very squally.
1866 R. M. BALLANTYNE *Shifting Winds* xiv. The weather became thick and squally, and continued so for several days.
1890 *Science-Gossip* XXXI. 283 It was very squally at the time, with occasional showers of hail.

2. Of the wind: Blowing in sudden and violent gusts or blasts.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. i. 303 The wind proved squally, and blew so strong off shore [etc.].
1797 NELSON 12 Apr. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) II. 379 The wind is either in from the sea, or squally with calms from the mountains.
1810 SHELLEY *Zastrow* xi. The towering pine-trees waved in the squally wind.
1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 168 The wind veered... and began to blow squally from the mountain summit.

3. *fig.* Stormy, troublous, threatening. Chiefly *U.S.*, esp. in the phr. *to look squally*.

1814 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 375 Affairs, I am afraid, are about to look squally on our Canada frontier.
1833 'MAY, J. DOWNING' (Seba Smith) *Let.* (1835) xiv. 87 The times are now getting pretty squally, and if we don't look out sharp, thiogs will go all to smash.
1853 KANE *Grinnell*

Exp. xlv. (1856) 418 But for some hours things looked squally enough.
1876 Mrs. H. WOOD *Parkwater* (1879) 284 In the midst of her squally bargaining with the fish-vendor.

† **Squalm**, *Obs.*—1 (Meaning obscure.)

c 1530 *Calisto & Melebea* 422, I haue... sene her trynkytys

For payntynge, thyngys innumerable, Squalmys & balmys.

Squalodon (skwŏl-ŏdŏn). *Palaeont.* [*mod.L.*

Squalodon, f. L. *squalus* SQUALUS + Gr. ὄδον, ὄδους tooth.] A genus of fossil cetaceans found in Miocene and early Pliocene formations; a cetacean belonging to this genus.

1872 DARTON *Orig. Spec.* (ed. 6) xi. 302 The tertiary Zeuglodon and Squalodon... are considered by Professor Huxley to be undoubtedly cetaceans.
c 1880 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* II. 247 The Squalodons are known chiefly from the skull.

So *Squalodon*. Also *attrib.*

1889 NICHOLSON & LYOEKKER *Palaeontology* (ed. 3) II. 1306 The extinct Squalodons were formerly classed with the Zeuglodontidae.
1899 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 919 There is one detached tooth remaining, which is of the same Squalodont type.

Squaloid (skwŏl-ŏid), *a.* and *sb.* [*f.* L. *squalus* SQUALUS + see -OID.]

A. adj. Shark-like; comprising the sharks.

1876 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* xiv. § 13 (1837) I. 289 note, In the third, or Squaloid division of fossils of the family.
1882 ANSTOE *Phys. Geog.* xii. in *Man. Geog. Sci.* I. 380 With the exception of the Squaloid, or Shark family.

Sb. A fish of the shark family.

1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* xiv. § 13 (1837) I. 287 The third family of *Squaloids*, or true Sharks, commences with the Cretaceous formation.
1865 DANA *Man. Geol.* 278 The squaloids have an elongated body.

Squalor (skwŏl-ŏr, skwŏl-ŏr). Also 7 squalour, 7-8 squallor. [*a.* L. *squalor*, f. *squalere* to be dry, rough, dirty, etc. So *It.* *squallore*, OF. *squalleur*.]

1. The state or condition of being physically squalid; a combination of misery and dirt.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* 207 What can poverty giue els, but beggary, fulsome nastiness, squalor... drudgery, labor, vigilance?
1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vii. § 3 (1643) 320 Without light... each parcel of the worlds fabrick [would] lie buried in... dismal squalor.
1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 172 The Vice of this denominated Vertue is Squalor.
1714 MANOEUVRE *Fable Bees* (1733) I. 361 The dirt and squalor... his pastimes and recreations would be all abominable.
1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* II. 198 Hovel piled upon hovel,—squalor immortalized in undecaying stone.
1877 BLACK *Green Past.* vii. These wretched people living in squalor and ignorance and misery.

b. *fig.* The quality of being morally squalid.

1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* vi. *Worship*. In creeds never was such levity; witness the... squalor of Mesmerism, the delirium of Rappings.

† 2. Aridity or roughness. *Obs.*—1

a 1637 B. JONSON *Discov.* Wks. (1611) 116 Let them... no lesse take heed, that their new flowers and sweetness doe not as much corrupt, as the others driness, and squalor.

† **Squalper**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [*cf.* MSw. and Sw. *squalpa*, MDa. *squalpe*, to shake, agitate (a liquid).] *trans.* To agitate, disorder.

c 1530 *Indie. Urines* II. xii. 40b. The humours... which afore were so squalperd & so distruhlyd io y^e body.

† **Squalus** (skwŏl-ŏs). Pl. *squali*. [*L.* *squalus*, some sea-fish.] A shark.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. The *squalus* with a long-pointed and bony snout. *Ibid.* The smooth *squalus* with granulous teeth.
1784 *Ann. Reg.* 241 The squalus or true tyger shark, uncommon on our coasts.
1816 TUCKER *Narr. Exped. R. Zaire* ii. (1818) 40 We also took a small squalus, of a species new to us.
1854 BAOHAM *Hallcutt* 416 The ancients have left us many lively representations of the sanguinary proceedings of these ill-omened Squali.

† **Squam**, *Obs. rare.* Also 7 squamm. [*ad.* L. *squama*: see next and cf. *SQUAME*.] A scale.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 12 Therefore burnt, together with the flowers, rust, and squammes it's kept by apothecaries to dry and bind.
1729 *Evelyn's Sylva* II. iii. 118 The Kernels and Nuts, which may be gotten out of their... Cones, clogs, and squams by exposing them to the sun.

† **Squama** (skwŏl-mā). Pl. *squamæ*. Also 8 squamma. [*L.* *squama* scale (in various senses): cf. *SQUAME*. So *It.* *squama*, *squamma*.]

1. *Zool.* A scale as part of the integument of a fish, reptile, or insect.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Squama*, the Scale of a Fish, Serpent, &c.
1728 [see 2]. 1817 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* II. xvii. 77 This species... borrowing the abdominal squama from the former [genus], and the sting from the latter.
1819 SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 250 Very squamous, the squamæ corrected in bundles.
1856 W. CLARK *Vau der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 321 Poisers covered with large squamæ.

b. *Path.* A small portion of epidermis morbidly developed in the form of a scale.

1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 317 The squamæ also vary in colour, consistence, thickness and form.

2. *Anat.* A thin scaly portion of a bone, esp. of the temporal bone.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Squammous*, in Anatomy, an Epithet given to the Spurious or false Sutures of the Skull; that given to the Spurious or false Sutures of the Skull; because composed of *Squammæ* or Scales like those of Fishes.
1866 HUXLEY *Prehist. Rem. Catlin* 96 The upper part of the occipital squama is produced into a protuberance.
1877 BURNETT *Fur* 41 The canal is represented at that point by the curved lower edge of the squama.

3. *Bot.* = SCALE *sb.*² 3.

1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 140½ As the Virtues of the Hop-re side in the Squammæ, or subtile transparent Leaves. 1775 J. side in the Squammæ, or subtile transparent Leaves. 1775 J. side in the Squammæ, or subtile transparent Leaves. 1775 J. side in the Squammæ, or subtile transparent Leaves.

growing out of the leaf. 1830 LINOLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 277 The one-flowered species of Schœnus, in which a single naked flower is surrounded by several imbricated squamæ. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 393/2 Examples of the squamæ are seen in those parts of the amentum or catkin which contain the organs of reproduction. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 190 The bracts of that kind of inflorescence called an Amentum or Catkin... are termed *squamæ* or *scales*.

Hence *Squama-ceous*, *a.*, furnished with scales.

1857 A. GRAY *First Less. Bot.* (1860) 231.

Squamash, *erron.* variant of *QUAMASH*.

1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 1078 In the Oregon and Missouri districts of North America, the hulbs of *Gamassia esculenta*, Gamass or Squamash, are also employed in a similar manner.

Squamate (skwā-mēt), *a.* [ad. *L. squāmātus*, *f. squāma* SQUAMA.] Provided or covered with squamæ or scales.

B. Zool. and Ent. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 338 *Squamate*, wings covered with minute scales. *Ex. Lepidoptera.* 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 460/2 Other very remarkable extinct terrestrial species of gigantic squamate Saurians. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 58 In the Squamate Reptiles... in which the heart has not four... separate cavities.

B. Bot. 1848 LINDLEY *Intro. Bot.* (ed. 4) I. 314 The undisputed affinity with hulbs, whether tunicate or squamate. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1089/2 *Squamate*, covered with small scale-like leaves.

So *Squamated*, *a.* (In 8 squamm-) *rare* -1. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 58 The body is formed of eight squamated joints, or has so many separate folds.

Squamation. *Zool.* [*f. SQUAMA.* See -ATION.] The condition or character of being covered with scales; a special mode or form of this.

1881 *Nature* No. 627. 2/1 A Palæozoic fish showing a condition of squamation almost identical with that of *Polyodon*. 1889 NICHOLSON & LYOECKER *Palæontology* (ed. 3) II. 987 A fish from the Muschelkalk... has been made the type of the genus *Probalæites* on account of peculiar features in its squamation. 1900 *Nature* 20 Sept. 507/1 *Eurynotus*... still retains the palæozoic squamation.

Squamato-, combining form, after *L.* types, of *SQUAMATE*, *a.*, in the sense 'scaly and—', as *squamato-granulose*, *-tuberculate*.

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 423 The hand is minutely squamato-granulose. *Ibid.* I. 517 Surface of body without spines, squamato-tuberculate.

Squame (skwē-m), Also *swame*, 7 *squamme*. [ad. *OF. esquame* (*escame*, also *scame*, *squamme*, mod. *F. squame*) or *L. squāma* SQUAMA.]

†1. A scale (of iron, or on the skin or eyes).

1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 206 What schilde I besy me to telle yow the names, As orpiment, brent bones, yren squames, That into poude grounden ben ful smal? 1400 *Laufman's Chirurg.* 189 Furfurea hen a maner of squamis, I schellif bat cometh of hrennyng pat is in be skyn. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* lxiii. In whome hloodde hathed he should have been, His leprous squamis [i.e. squames] to have washed of clene. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 298 The swame ys fallyn from my eyes twayne. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 12 The flowers hind, repress excrecencies, and cleare the eyes of the Squamme.

Fig. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 127/2 Take thy fyrmytees of humanyte and caste away the squames of pryde.

†2. App. some species of fish or shell-fish. *Obs.* 1393 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 215 Item pro pikerell et creuez, j. duc. lxviii. s; item pro squames, xl s; item pro kokkel, xxij s. *Ibid.* 216 Item pro squamez, xl s.

3. *Zool.* = *SQUAMA* 1.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 339 In these genera the scaphocerite, or squame, usually attached to the base of the antenna, is absent. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 169 The second joint... bears an exopodite in the shape of a scale or 'squame'.

Squame-llate, *a.* *Bot.* [*f. mod. L. squāmella*, dim. of *squāma* SQUAMA.] 'Furnished with little scales.'

1857 A. GRAY *First Less. Bot.* 231.

Squameous, *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 7, 9 *squamm-*. [ad. *L. squāmeus*, *f. L. squāma* SQUAMA.] Furnished or covered with scales; scaly.

1676 GREW *Anat. Pl. Anat. Fl.* (1682) 175 Leaves are Membranous, as the greater part; Squameous, as *Abies*, or Filamentous. 1677 *Plot Oxfor. sh.* 114 Such are the bones of Whales, Sea-horses, and the bones of all the squameous kind. 1721 BAILEY *Squameous*, scaly or like scales. 1829 GRIFFITH tr. *Cuvier* VII. 85 Squameous Pigeon, *Columba Squamosa*.

Squamiferous, *a.* *Zool. and Bot.* [*f. L. squāmifer*: see *SQUAMA* and -FEROUS.] Bearing or provided with scales; squamigerous.

1748 MARTIN *Inst. Lang.*, *Squamiferous*, hearing scales. 1856 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 246 Feet destitute of squamæ... alternate with squamiferous feet. 1866 J. SMITH *Ferns Brit. & For.* (1879) 78 Fronds... rarely simple, smooth, villose, or squamiferous.

Squamiform, *a.* *Zool. and Bot.* [ad. mod. *L. squāmiformis*: see *SQUAMA* and -FORM.] So *F. squāmiforme*.] Having the shape of a scale or scales.

1828-32 WEBSTER *Squamiform*, having the form or shape of scales. 1828 STARR *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 165 The peduncle with squamiform teeth. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 518 The gastric [spine] has three or four squamiform tubercles, posterior to it.

Squamify, *v.* In 9 *squamm-*. [*f. SQUAM-A* + -IFY.] To make scales; to cover with scales.

1850 D. KING *Geol. & Reliq.* 175 Until he became covered with scales from the squamifying power of the sea.

Squamigerous, *a.* [*f. L. squāmiger*: see *SQUAMA* and -GEROUS.] Scale-bearing; squamiferous.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Squamigerous*, that hath or heareth scales; scaly. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxvi. 711 The pedicel is... squamigerous in *Formica*. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 151 The various piligerous, plumigerous, pennigerous, and squamigerous animals.

Squamo- (skwē-mō), used as comb. form of *SQUAMA*, chiefly in terms of *Anat.* relating to the squamous bones, as *squamo-occipital*, *-parietal*, *-sphenoidal*, *-temporal*; also in the sense of 'scaly', as *squamo-epithelial*. Cf. *SQUAMOSO-*.

1846 OWEN *Vertebrate Animals* I. 132 The squamo-temporal bone and the malar bone of higher animals. 1855 HOLDEN *Human Osteology* 93 The squamous part of the temporal is connected... to the great wing of the sphenoid by the 'squamo-sphenoidal' suture. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 135 Squamo-epithelial cancer extends to the glands, but not generally to the viscera. 1904 DUCKWORTH *Morphol. & Anthropol.* x. 229 The... point of confluence of the lambdoid, squamo-parietal and squamo-occipital sutures.

Squamosal (skwāmō-sāl), *a.* and *sb.* *Anat.* [*f. next + -AL*].

A. adj. 1. *Squamosal bone*, the squamous bone. 1849-52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 940/1 To all the mammalia it articulates... with the squamous element of the temporal—the squamosal bone. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 754/1 The T-shaped squamosal bone... sends a broad, flat process inwards.

2. Of or pertaining to the squamous bone.

1863 HUXLEY *Evid. Man's Place Nat.* III. 142 Notwithstanding the great length of the skull... the squamosal suture is very straight. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 43 The lower jaw articulates directly with the squamosal element of the cranial walls.

B. sb. The squamosal bone or squamous portion of the temporal bone.

1848 OWEN *Homol. Vertebr. Skel.* 146 The chief bulk of this segment of the brain is precluded... by the intercalated squamosals. 1866 HUXLEY *Prehist. Rem. Calthn.* 26 The upper contour of the squamosal is nearly straight. 1884 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 157 The Squamosal... bounds the brain-box laterally.

Squamosæ (skwāmō's), *a.* Also 7-9 *squamosæ*. [ad. *L. squāmōs-us*, *f. squāma* scale.]

1. Covered or furnished with scales; scaly.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Isagoge 3, Fishes, which are... Marine and Fluvial both, and are squamosæ, or scaled. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. 32 The Teeth and Bones of the cartilaginous and squamosæ Fishes. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 221 There always stands a large fleshy and squamosæ apophysis at the top of each of these [fins]. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 274 *Squamosæ*, covered with minute scales. 1854 BANHAM *Halluc.* 259 No fish of the same inches is more broadly squamosæ than the Carp. 1856 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 293 Body depressed, squamosæ, not saltatory, terminated by 3 subequal setæ.

2. *Anat.* = *SQUAMOUS* *a.* 1, 1 b.

1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 142 The Squamosa part of the Temporal Bones was want[ing]. 1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 173 It was in the interior part of the Squamosæ Bone. 1758 J. S. LE DRAN *the Observ. Surg.* (1771) Expl. Fig. 1, The Squamosæ Suture of the Temporal Bones. 1847 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* vi. (1857) 214 It overrode by a squamosæ suture the lower plates with which it came in contact.

3. *Bot.* = *SQUAMOUS* *a.* 3.

1731 P. MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Abies*, Soaking them all Night in Water... will cause their squamosæ Cells to open. 1760 J. LEE *Intro. Bot.* II. xxxi. (1765) 152 *Fritillaria*, with a squamosæ Bulb. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 47 Bulbs are named, according to the character of their leaf-scales, scaly or squamosæ, when these only partially overlap. 1857 M. J. BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* 337 The outer coat assumes various forms, being floccose, furfuraceous, or squamosæ. 1879 A. GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 40 The squamosæ (scale-like) character of this covering.

4. *Path.* = *SQUAMOUS* *a.* 6.

1827-7 Gooch *Study Med.* (1829) V. 547 Hence a great variety of superficial eruptions, papulous, pustulous, and ichorous, squamosæ, or furfuraceous. *Ibid.* 613 Various other species of squamosæ or leprous affections of the skin.

Hence *Squamosely* *adv.*; *Squamoseness*.

1727 BAILEY *Squamoseness*, Scaliness. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Orctol.* 217 Backs squamosely serrated. *Ibid.* 223 Sides squamosely scabrous.

Squamosity, *rare*. [*f. SQUAMOSE* *a.* + -ITY.] The state or character of being covered with scales. 1775 in *ASH*. 1904 *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* Aug. 107 Their series of punctures more regular and distinct, squamosity more iofuscate.

Squamoso- (skwāmō'sō), used as combining form of *SQUAMOSE* *a.*, in the sense 'squamous and—', as *squamoso-dentated*, *-imbricated*, *-radiate*; or in terms of *Anat.* relating to the squamous bones, as *squamoso-maxillary*, *-parietal*, *-temporal*, *-zygomatic*.

1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Orctol.* 217 Ribs carinated, squamoso-decated, rather rough. *Ibid.* 223 With twenty squamoso-imbricated rays. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 263/2 The whorls turbidly convex, squamoso-radiate at the margin. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 874/1 The squamoso-temporal region of the skull.

Squamous (skwē-mās), *a.* Also 6 *seamous*, *squamus*, 8 *squammous*. [ad. *L. squāmōsus*, *f. squāma* SQUAMA. So *It. squamoso*, *Sp. escamoso*, *OFr. seamous*, *scammeux*, *F. squam(m)eux*.]

1. *Anat.* *a.* *Squamous bone*, *part*, *portion*, the thin and scaly part of the temporal bone, situated in the temple.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Divh, Ye bones that are called Petrous... Also they be called Scamous... for they be conjoynte in maner of the scales of a fysshe with the sayde parietales.

1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) I. 345/2 One [part of the bone]... called the squamous, or scaly part. 1808 *Med. Jnl.* XIX. 395 The Squamous portion of the Temporal Bone. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 791/1 The squamous bone or portion has a roundish form. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 16 The skull narrows, leaving... prominent ridges which mark the junction between the squamous and parietal bones.

b. Of a suture: Formed by thin overlapping parts resembling scales.

1709 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 104 From thence it [the *Os Maxilla*] runs obliquely backward, and is articulated with the *Os Palati* by a broad squamous Suture. 1741 A. MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 73 The Squamous Agglutinations or False Sutures are one of each Side, a little above the Ear. 1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* II. 55 The overlapping, or squamous suture by which the Collar is fitted to... the calcareous Sheath of the Siphon. 1866 HUXLEY *Prehist. Rem. Calthn.* 151 The contained cerebral substance could only expand at the sides to the situation of the squamous sutures.

c. (See quot.)

1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 173 In the cod... most of the bones... have what, in anatomy, is called the 'squamous' character and mode of union, being flattened, thinned off at the edge, and overlapping one another.

2. Containing scale-like particles. *rare* -1.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxiii. 23 h. In this matter take good heed that thou do marke a furfurous urine from a squamus water, and a squamus water from a skaly water.

3. *Bot.* Furnished or covered with, composed of, squamæ or scales.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrrus* iii. In the squamous heads of Scabious Knapweed... and in the Scaly composure of the Oak-Rose. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 73 Many squamous shining hollow heads hanging upon slender stalks. 1731 P. MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Virga*, The Calyx (or Flower-cup) is squamous. 1785 MARTYN *Lett. Bot.* (1794) I. 24 (The root) of the Lily is squamous, or composed of scales. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. iii. v. 152 The Squamous Gall, which Reaumur called *Artichoke Gall*, is... found on the English Oak. 1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 182 The bracts are described as *squamous* or *scaly*.

4. = *SQUAMOSE* *a.* 1.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 142 Squamous River Fish. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 461 Others [sc. squares of skin] irregular and rough, and even squamous, like tubercles. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 218 Blue bellied, squamous lizards, several varieties. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestrid* II. 84 The brawny Tritons, with their weedy hair, their squamous tails, and slimy shoulders hare. 1854 S. P. WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 281 The lower valves of some Spondyli are squamous or spiny... the upper, plain.

5. Of substances: Composed of scales.

a 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* I. 57 The squamous or foliaceous Talc and Mica. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 208/2 He considers each little band as being composed of two substances, one fleshy, which contracts upon drying, the other squamous. 1860 TANNER *Pregnancy* II. 79 The epithelium of the mucous coat... is of the tessellated or squamous variety. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* xii. 275 Squamous epithelium generally consists of many layers of cells, one over the other.

6. *Path.* Of skin-diseases: Characterized by the development of scales or laminae of skin.

1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xx. 247 note, A copious eruption often combining the lichenous and the squamous forms. 1875 B. MEADOWS *Clin. Observ.* 60 A squamous eruption, not confined to any particular part, but especially affecting the chest. 1876 DUNING *Dis. Skin* 164 Squamous eczema may be... merely an ephemeral stage of the disease.

Comb. 1891 MOULIN *Surg.* 239 The fatty change is common... in squamous-called epitheliomata.

7. Of armor: Scaly, scaled; laminated.

1845 C. H. SMITH in *Kitto Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* s.v. *Arms*, The term... 'scales', in the case of Goliath's armour, denotes the squamous kind. 1858 KITTO *Daily Bible Illustr.* III. 225 The squamous arrangement of the pieces of metal.

Hence *Squamosely* *adv.*; *Squamousness*.

1775 *ASH*, *Squamousness*, the state of being squamous. 1822 PARKINSON *Outl. Orctol.* 223 *Pecten scabrellus*: sub-orbicular... squamosely denticulated.

|| *Squamula* (skwē-miālā). *Zool., Ent., and Bot.* [*L.*, dim. of *squāma* scale.] A small scale; a squamule.

1754 *Dict. Arts & Sci.* s.v. *Lepidoptera*, Four wings, which are covered with imbricated squamulae. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Orctol.* 15 The central part assumes the figure of a squamula. 1830 LINOLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 294 In certain other genera, as *Bambusa*, and *Stipa*, a third squamula exists.

Squamulation. [*f. prec. or next.*] An arrangement of small scales.

1886 P. L. SCLATER *Catal. Birds Brit.* Mus. XI. 122 Neck- and breast-feathers black edged with green or blue, forming squamulations.

Squamule (skwē-miāl). *Zool. and Bot.* [Anglicized *f. SQUAMULA*.] = *SQUAMULA*.

1858 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 71 Skin naked in the interstices, rough with small dispersed squamules. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Disconyctes* 23 Stem... granular with minute squamules.

Squamuliform, *a.* [ad. mod. *L. squāmuli-formis*: see *SQUAMULA* and -FORM.] Having the shape or character of a squamula.

1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 561/1 *Thallus*... squamuliform or granulose with the gonimia subsolitary.

Squamulose, *a.* *Bot.* Also *squamm-*. [ad. mod. *L. squāmulos-us*: see *SQUAMULA* and -OSE.] Furnished or covered with small scales.

1846 *Proc. Beru. Nat. Club* II. 174 Veil... thickly covered with the same powder as the pileus, but more distinctly squamulose. 1857 M. J. BENKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* 418

Many other forms are assumed by the crusts of Lichens; the squamulose form an analogous hypertrophy. 1887 V. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 3 Stem. soft, white, squamulose on the surface.

†**Squamy**, *a.* Obs. rare. [*f.* *L. squama* SQUAMA.] Covered with scales; scaly.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 28 b. A Dragon, her squamy hide trailing upon the flowered pavement. 1599 NASIE *Lenten Stuff* 27 This captain of the squamy cattell [i.e. the herring]. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* ii. vi. 1. 97 The dreadful Howls Of ravening Wolf, and Hissing terrible Of squamy Serpent.

Squander (skwŏndŏr), *sb.* [*f.* next.] The act of squandering; extravagant expenditure; an instance of this. Also *fig.*

1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1736) I. 27 Will lie one Day set it all at Stake upon a Royal Cast, an Imperial Squander? Or descend to his Grave, choak'd with greediness of Gain? *Ibid.* IV. 136 He... did not care to make an ostentatious Squander of his own Person and Valour, and therefore would be manag'd. 1806 *Ing. St. Nation* 92 (Todd), The waste of our resources, and the squander of our opportunities. 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 27 He is a prodigal paymaster, and in the school of squander, completely takes the shine out of the 'Britishers'. 1893 F. F. MOORE *Gray Eye or So* II. 118 There's not much of a squander in the deal when I get value for it.

Squander (skwŏndŏr), *v.* [Of obscure origin.]

1. *trans.* In pa. pple. *a.* [Of things:] To be scattered over a comparatively wide surface or area.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. i. iii. 22 He hath a third [ship] at Mexico, a fourth for England, and other ventures he hath, squandered abroad. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 267 The present condition of the Jews, now grown contemptible, and strangely squandered up and down the world. *Ibid.* II. 20 In many thousand Islands that lye squandered in the vast Ocean. 1847 HALLIWELL *s.v.*, 'His family are all grown up, and squandered about the country,' i.e. settled in different places. 1882 C. ELTON *Orig. Eng. Hist.* ix. 223 The fallen timber obstructed the streams, the rivers were squandered in the reedy morasses.

b. Brought to disintegration or dissolution.

1610 Gaultier's *Radomantides* D j h. She shall no sooner be false downe there, but she shall be squandered into dust & powder. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. vii. § 4 And so they would rot upon the Ground before they be spent, or he squander'd away in a moment of Time.

2. To drive off in various directions; to cause to scatter or disperse.

1657 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1674) 37 To tend his Forces.. against the strongest Troops of the enemy; and to squander and break through the thickest ranks. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* lxvii. They charge, recharge, and all along the sea They drive and squander the huge Belgian fleet. 1697 — *Æneid* II. 571 The troops we squander'd first, again appear From sev'ral quarters, and inclose the rear. 1818 WILBRHAM *Chesh. Gloss.* s.v., To squander a covey of partridges. 1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant-killers* 96 The stones that had been laid in course, had been squandered about aoyhow.

b. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-m.* 233 *Squander*, to heat or kill (extinguish) an underground fire.

3. To spend (money, goods, etc.) recklessly, prodigally, or lavishly; to expend extravagantly, profusely, or wastefully. Also const. *on*.

The most common usage. *Freq.* since 1810.

1593 NASIE *Christ's P.* 45 Fooles shall squander in an houre, all the avarice of their ambitious wise Ancesters. 1623 COCKERAM *I.* *Squander*, lavishly to consume one's estate. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1638 The cruel wretch, Who.. has squandered vile, Upon his scoundrel train, what might have cheer'd A drooping family of modest worth. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Afr. India* Wks. 1842 II. 33 The cultivators.. would squander part of the money, and not be able to complete their engagements to the full. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 1. 323 Of the great sums.. part had been embezzled by cunning politicians, and part squandered on buffoons and foreign courtesans. 1881 W. G. MARSHALL *Through Amer.* i. 10 Millions of dollars.. have been squandered over the work.

absol. 1710 SWIFT *Change in Queen Anne's Ministry* Wks. 1841 I. 283 He was grown needy by squandering upon his vices. 1893 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* ix. To squander with one hand till they have been fain to beg with the other.

b. With away.

1612 COTGR. *Frischer*, to spend, or squander all away. 1661 Verney *Memo.* (1907) II. 170, I have no great mind to squander away £100. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* I. 264 Don Philippo.. soon squandered away two or three Thousand Crowns, that were lent him. c 1763 W. KING *Polit. & Lit. Anecd.* (1819) 17 The public money is squandered away in pensions. 1789 J. WILLIAMS *Min. Kings* I. 204 Our schemes.. will.. squander away the public money upon unnecessary projects. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 489 Neale.. after squandering away two fortunes, had been glad to become groom porter at the palace. 1885 MISS BRADDON *Wyndham's Weir* I. 1. 19 He squandered every shilling of his small patrimony away.

4. To spend or employ (time) wastefully; to waste. Also with away.

1693 STILLINGF. *Serm.* (1698) III. x. 409 How much time is squandered away in Vanity and Folly? a 1721 PRIOR *Vicar of Bray & Sir T. Moor* 232 Alas how we squander away our Days without doing our Duty. 1757 CHESTERF. *Lett.* cccxiii. (1792) IV. 99 Have I employed my time, or have I squandered it? 1842 BROWNE *Bible in Spain* i. They considered the time occupied in learning as so much squandered away. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. 120 Such time I've squandered o'er the history.

5. To spend profusely, without securing adequate return; to use in a wasteful manner.

1716-7 BENTLEY *Serm.* xi. 389 If he squander his Talents in Luxury. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 1. ¶ 11 No words are to be squandered in declaration of esteem, or confessions of inability. 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* (1892) 89 If they were to seed us far from the aid of our King.. to squander us

oway in the most pestilential climates. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* xlvii. The extraordinary capers Tom cut on the occasion, and the unheard-of lies he squandered. 1859 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. xl. 625 The resources of the country were squandered to an unprecedented extent. 1900 G. T. STOKES *Worthies Irish Church* xii. 232 Much valuable enthusiasm was squandered.

6. *intr.* To roam about; to wander.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 131/2 But at last (I squandering up and downe). I happened into a Cause. 1850 BENTLEY *Misc.* Jan. 37 The way they squander about in pairs and single ones is edifying.

7. To disperse in various directions; to scatter.

1823 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 367 Each shifted for himself, and left his brethren to squander and do the same as they could. 1827 SCOTT in *Croker Papers* (1884) I. xi. 319 The disposition seems as if some Yankee general had given the command, 'Split and Squander'. 1861 METCALFE *Oceanian in Iceland* 156 His reverence continues his mad career among the horses, who squander right and left in alarm.

Squandered, *ppl. a.* [*f.* prec.]

1. Dispersed; scattered.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 329 This once select nation of God.. is become now a scorned squandered people all the earth over. 1681 DRYDEN *Span. Friar* I. i. Upon the Skirts Of Arragon our squander'd Troops he rallies. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. 231 'Tis necessary that these squander'd Atoms should convene and unite. 1810 CLARE *Rural Life* (ed. 2) 118 Beckoning hints. That guide the squander'd covey home. 1883 PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream of Leicester* 236 Six men were a quarter of a mile to the good of their squandered field.

2. Spent profusely or extravagantly.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* I. xxxii. What was to him the squander'd wealth? 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* x. 195 He sees what he might have done with the squandered resources. *transf.* 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Sept. 2/3 Squandered love was never blessed.

Squanderer (skwŏndŏrŏr), [*f.* as prec.] One who squanders or spends extravagantly.

1612 COTGR. *Sacra*, a spendall, vthfrist, squanderer. 1656 EARL MONM. *tr. Boccacini's Adols. fr. Parnass.* I. xix. (1674) 20 By giving past number or measure, they deserve rather to be esteemed foolish squanderers, than virtuously Liberal. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 369 This would.. instruct him.. to avoid being a Squanderer or Waster. 1791 COWPER *Ode* xiv. 117 Witness how fast the squanderers use his wine. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvi. 406 Squanderers and gamblers have no sense of justice.

transf. c 1830 LONDON *Prose Pieces* Wks. 1846 II. 465 Far differently ought we to estimate the squanderers of human blood, and the sorners of human tears.

Squandering, *vbl. sb.* [*f.* as prec.] The action of spending lavishly or prodigally. Also with away.

1632 SHERWOOD, A squandering, bobance, bobans. 1677 MICEG *Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., A Squandering away. 1721 BAILEY, *Profuseness*, a.. lavishness or squandering of Money. 1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 791 Our granting of a subsidy.. would be worse than squandering. 1817-8 COBBETT *Resid. U.S.* (1822) 228 This squandering causes heavy taxes. 1859 HOLLAND *Gold* *fol.* xxvi. 316 The squandering of precious means by orgaized bands of sane business men.

transf. and *fig.* 1763 D. ARNOT in *Life M. Bruce* (1914) vii. 100 Nothing is more shameful than the squandering away of time. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Chron. Wolfert's Roost* (1855) 65 He had experienced.. its dissipation of the spirits, and squanderings of the heart.

Squandering, *ppl. a.* [*f.* as prec.]

1. *a.* Of persons: Given to squander; spending lavishly or extravagantly.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vi. xxx. 134 My wife.. Shall not ywis be bused by the squandering Pollo so. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. i. § 5. 42 Transcendental relations of Action.. Squandering, lavish, profuse. 1708 KING *Cookery Wks.* 1776 III. 78 Squandering of wealth, impatient of advice. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 33 All was certain.. the oaks [had not] to tremble at the axe of the squandering heir.

b. Of conduct, etc.: Characterized by extravagant expenditure.

1726 BOLINGBROKE *Study Hist.* viii. Wks. 1754 II. 472 The reign of false and squandering policy.. will finally compleat our ruin. 1849 CRAIG, *Squanderingly*, in a squandering manner.

2. Straying, straggling; spreading abroad. Now *dial.*

1600 SHAKS. *A. P. L.* II. vii. 57 The Wise-mans folly is anathomiz'd Euen by the squandering glances of the foote. 1854 in *dial. glossaries* (Nhp., Leics., Rutland). 1866 N. & Q. 3rd Ser. X. 27 It's a squandering farm; a field here and a field there; it don't lie together. 1885 S. W. Linc. *Gloss.* 140 It's a very squandering place.

Hence **Squanderingly** *adv.*

1847 in WEBSTER.

†**Squanguing**, *ppl. a.* Obs.—? Sweeping.

1688 HOLME *Armeny* II. 115/5 Swash Letters, are Italick Capitalls, which have generally long dashing squanguing strokes in them, either at the head or foot.

†**Squanter-squash**, *U.S. Obs. rare.* Also 7 *isquouter*, *isquonter*. [*ad.* Narragansett Indian *asquutasquash*; see *SQUASH sb.*] A squash.

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Profr.* 67 In Summer, when their [i.e. the Indians'] come is spent, Isquouter squashes is their best bread, a fruit like a young Pumpkin. 1762 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Ravities* 57 Squashes, but more truly Squanter-squashes, a kind of Mellon, or rather Gourd. 1795 R. BEVERLEY *Virginia* II. iv. (1722) 124 'The Clypeate are sometimes call'd Cynnels.. from the Lenten Cake of that Name, which many of them very much resemble. Squash, or Squanter-squash, is their Name among the Northern Indians, and so they are call'd in New-York and New-England.

Squappe, obs. variant of **SWAF** *v.*

Squarable (skwŏrăb'l), *a.* and *sb.* [*f.* **SQUARE** *v.*] *a.* *adj.* Capable of being squared. *b.* *sb.* A person who can be 'squared'.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) *v. Contradictory Opposition*, The Circle is squarable, The Circle is not squarable. 1840 RINDLE *Hutton's Recreat.* 169 This would be true, even if the figure A B C F A were not absolutely squarable. 1898 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 200 The receiver would be known by every promoting gang, as one of the 'squareables'.

Square (skwŏr), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 4 *sqwy*

(*sqwyer*), 4-6 *sqwyre*, 4-7 *squiere* (4 *suiro*), 5 *squair*, *sqwyre*, *sqwyre*, *sqwyre*, 5-6 *squyer*, 6 *sqwier*, 6-7 *squier*; 6 *sqwre*. *b.* 5 *skwar*, *sqvar*, *sqware*, 6 *squair*(e), 5- *square*. [*ad.* OF. *esquire* (*esquiere*) and *esquare* (*es-*, *equarre*, also *escuerre*, *equerre*, mod.F. *equerre*):—pop.L. **exquadrā* (see **QUADRA**), whence also *It. squadra*, Pg. *esquadra*, Sp. *escuadra*. Also (in sense 16) *f.* **SQUARE** *a.* The early form *squire* is chiefly employed in senses 1 and 3.]

1. An implement or tool for determining, measuring, or setting out right angles, or for testing the exactness of artificers' work, usually consisting of two pieces or arms set at right angles to each other, but sometimes with the arms or sides hinged or pivoted so as to measure any angle; esp. one used by carpenters or joiners. *Freq.* without article in phr. *by square*.

Bevel, mitre, set, T. or tee, trial, or try-square: see these words.

a. 1330 *Cursor M.* 2231 Do we wel and make a toure Wit suire [i.e. squire, squyre] and scantion sa even, Pat may seche heghur þan heuen. c 1393 CHAUCER *Asol.* I. § 12 Next the forside cerle of the A. h.c. is Marked the skale, in Maner of a Squyres. 1426 LYOC. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 496 Fyrst ye shal a squyre take, A Squyre off a carpenter; And ye shal vse thys maner. c 1449 PECKOK *Refr.* II. i. 145 This werk is to be mad by compas, and thys werk.. bi squyer and suche other. 1474 CAXTON *Cheste* III. ii. (1883) 86 The carpenters hen signified by the dolahre or squyer. 1553 in *Archeol.* (1796) XII. 341 John Keyme, smith, for 40 socketts, 8 squyres, with the other necessities. 1599 T. M[OORE] *Silkwormes* 35 Holding his file in right hand hansomly, In left his paire of compasses and squyre. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 373 Take a Turreted Lamp of Tinne, made in the forme of a Squyre. 1656 W. DU GARIN *tr. Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* 155 They search out.. the straightness of a line, with a squyre.

b. 1582 STANNHURST *Æneid* Ep. Ded. (Ath.) § Hauiog no English writer before me in this kind of poetrye with whose squyre I should leaue my syllables. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. l. 58 But temperance.. with golden squyre betwixt them both can measure out a meane. 1620 QUARLES *Feast of Wormes* (1698) 29 Fate.. tels when dayes, and moneths, and termes expire, Measuring the lives of Mortals hy her squyre.

b. 1412 *York Fabric Rolls* (Surtees) 421/2 Pro levels, Squares, et reules, xxxd. a 1564 in *New Antiq. Misc.* II. 5 A square and a compass. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Ath.) 57 This inforchett Magistrate.. with vnskillful Carpenters, to vse the Square and the compasse.. not to bulde, but to ouerthrow. 1618 BARNES *Asol.* E a h, I heeseeh you, that the stone is to be fitted to the square, not the square to the stone. 1660 BARROW *Eucled.* prop. 12 The practice of this and the following is easily performed by the help of a square. a 1763 SUMSTONE *Elgies* x. 35 The poor mechanic wanders home, Collects the square, the level, and the line. 1781 C. COOPER *Centur.* 789 A poet does not work by square or line, As smiths and joiners perfect a design. 1865 *Art. Breuing* (ed. 2) 196 When you have made the face of the roller as true as a square, the square and the chisel can render it. 1874-4 JEFFERIES *Towers of Field* (1892) 173 A somewhat superior description is built in the shape of a carpenter's 'square'.

†*b.* *fig.* In phr. *by the square*, with extreme accuracy or exactness; precisely, exactly. *Obs.*

1570 T. NORTON *tr. Nouvel's Catech.* 51 h, He will not deale with vs after extremitie of lawe, nor call our doings to exacte accompt, nor trie them as it were by the squyre. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 475 Do not you know my Ladies foot by th' squyre? 1633 B. JONSON *Tale Tub* iv. ii. Why you can tell us by the squyre, neighbour, Whence he is call'd a constable.

†*c.* As a heraldic bearing. Also *per square*, used to denote that a shield is divided by a line in the form of a carpenter's square. *Obs.*

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armoirie* II. 117 He heareth Sable, a Squire direct from the chiefe, to the dexter parte of the shield de Argent. *Ibid.*, Note also, that there may be vsed partition per Square, although it be rare seene. 1610 GUILLIM *Her.* 208 He heareth Argent, a Cheueron betwene three Carpenters Squires, Sable.

†*d.* A piece of ironwork, etc., having the form of a carpenter's square. *Obs.*

1530-1 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 354 Paid to the Smyth for a dogg of Iron for þe Roodloft... Paid for a Squyer for the same. 1555-2 in *Feuillart Revels* *Edw. VI* (1914) 77, ij longe plates and two squyers for a gebolt.

2. *fig.* A canon, criterion, or standard; a rule or guiding principle; a pattern or example. (Very common c 1550-1650.) *a.* Const. *of* (the thing serving as a standard, etc.). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1549 E. ALLEN *Par. Leo Tude* Rev. 9 As the Christen religion shalbe restored and reformed after the rule and square of holy scripture. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fann. Lere*, Bij, Judge all thioiges according to the ballance of equitye. 1604 *ad.* trying square or measure line of righteousnes. by the T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. iii. 13 To gouerne the soules square of prudence, and rule of reason. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 24 Let thy Actions be justified by the Square of Religion and Justice. 1688 BUNYAN *Jerusalem Sinner Saved* (1826) 75 Upon the square, as I may call it, of the

worthiness of the blood of Christ, grace acts. 1710 *Humourist* 64 My Countrymen must excuse me, if I say, upon the Square of right Reason we make as ill a Figure as they do in Italy or Asia. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* x. viii. (Rtdg.) 357 They would not deal with Antiochia upon the square of modern law and gospel.

† b. Const. of (the thing regulated or judged).

1567 *JEWEL Def. Apol.* v. 556 Syluester Prierias saith, that the Romish Church is the Squier, and Rule of Truith, 1594 *West and Pl. Symbol.* Chancerie § 23 Lawes appointed to be rules and squares of mens actions. 1677 *COLLINS Def. Bp. Ely* ii. viii. 322 The square of our faith is the Scripture, not the Fathers. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* iii. xxv. 233 Is merit everywhere else made the exact square of preferment? † a 1684 *LEIGHTON Sermon* Wks. (1868) 678 It is not the way to advance their Master's Kingdom, which end should be the Square of all their Contrivances.

† c. Without contrivance. Obs.

1550 *ROLLAND Cril. Venus* iii. 536 For in sicluif is nother reull nor squair... Bot blindid lufe. 1571 *GOLDING Calvin* on Ps. i. 6 Whose duetye it is to settle the state of the world according to the right squyre. 1603 *DANIEL Panegyric Congratulatory* xxviii. Wks. (Grosart) I. 152 And all will seeme compos'd by that same square By which they see the best and greatest are. 1616 *BRETTON Good & Badde, Worthy Judge* Wks. (Grosart) II. 71 His study is a square for the keeping of proportion betwixt command and obedience. 1640 *CAREW Poems* Wks. (1824) 84 A life so straight, as it should shame the square Left in the rules of Katherine or Clare.

† d. Const. of (the person, etc., setting the standard). Also with possessives. Obs.

1601-3 *DANIEL Musophilus* 101 Wks. (Grosart) I. 228 Ignorance will lue By others square, as by example lost. 1607 *J. DAVIES* (Heref.) *Summa Totalis* Wks. (Grosart) I. 81 This Truth is not squar'd by Platoes squire. 1643 *W. STAMPE Sermon*, 18 Apr. 18 The naturall square of the very Indians, is enough to condemne our want of obedience.

† 3. *Geom.* a. A plane figure having the form of a carpenter's square. Obs.

1551 *RECORDE Pathw. Knowl.* i. No. 21 When any two quadrates be set forth, bowe to make a square about the one quadrate, whiche shall be equal to the other quadrate. *Ibid.* Defin. A syseangle... whose vse cometh often in Geometry, and is called a squire, is made of two long squares ioynd together, as this example sheweth.

† b. In a square, at right angles. Obs.

1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* i. xviii. Fj, E is the fourth staffe running sydewise orthogonally or in a squire from the third.

II. † 4. Rectangular or square shape or form. Chiefly without article in prep. phrases, as *in* or *to* square. Obs.

1382 *WYCLIF Ezek.* xlviii. 20 Alle the premisses of fyue and twenty thousandis, by fyue and twenty thousandis in square [L. in quadrum], shuln be departid in to primisses of the sayntuarie. a 1513 *FANVAN Chron.* Prolog. 3 The Prentyshe that hewyth the rowgth stone, And bryngheth it to square, with harde strokes and many. 1591 *SPENSER Visions Bellay* iii. Then did a sbarped spyre of Diamond bright, Ten fette each way in square, appeare to mee. 1615 *TOMKIS Alibumazar* ii. iii. I haue a parler Of a great square and beight, as you desire it. 1663 *GERBIER Counsel* 77 The sawing, and bringing of the Timber to a square.

† b. *fig.* In phrases with preps. or verbs.

In some cases not clearly distinct from sense 2.

1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 91 Such be the present troubles and turnioyes, that nothing is left in iust square. 1597 *BRETTON Wits Treuchmour* Wks. (Grosart) II. 191 Her thoughts keepe the square of such discretion, that no idle humour dare enter the list of her conceit. 1606 *SHAKS. Aut. & Cl.* ii. iii. 7, I haue not kept my square, but that to come Shall he dooe by th' Rule. 1610 *HEALEY St. Aug. Cite of God* ii. 80 Buduaz... was neuer drawne from his true square with any profit or study to augment his estate. a 1641 *BR. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* (1642) 111 They haue a Rule which will not bold square with his Position.

5. † a. A side of a square, rectangle, or polygon; a face of a cube. Obs.

c 1400 *MAUNOEVE* (Roxb.) vi. 21 It was made four square, and ilka square counten sex myle or more. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 91 Pis wose of wretche is four-square: o square of wretche is a-gens god. *Ibid.*, An-ober square of wretche is agens bi-self. *Ibid.*, Pe iij. square of wretche is agens bi-meyne. 1593 *Rites Durham* (1903) 22 A four square stonn... in euery square a faire large Image. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* i. 86 It is built four square, each square containing forty foot. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 112 The Sepulchre... is of four Equilaterall squares. 1666 *HEVLIN Surv. France* 196 The figure of it [a tower] is six square, every square of it being nine paces in length. 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* iii. xxxiv. (1762) I. 157 This city is inclosed within a wall above a mile to each square.

b. The measurement of each side of a square object. *rare*—1.

1771 *LUCROMBE Hist. Printing* 294 Four inches... is the square of the Hind-post.

6. A square or quadrilateral space, esp. one of several marked out on a board, paper, or other surface for playing certain games or for purposes of measurement, etc.; a square surface or face.

Magic, Nazik squares: see *Magic* a. 3. *NAZUK. Square of Pegasus*: see *PEGASUS* i. c.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Hist.* ii. 110 An aker lond... therout of may be tolde Of squaris x feet wide, .ccc square of x, and twyes twelue. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 3571 A Square... quadra. 1551 *SIR J. WILLIAMS Accompt* (Abbotts. Cl.) 101 For cutting and sylpyng of two greute sapbures into many squares. 1611 *COTGR.* *Harville*, a square in a cheshe-board. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 393 Rais'd of grassie turf Thir Table was... And on her pample square from side to side All Autumn pill'd. 1694 *MOTTEUX Rakelais* v. xxiv. 108 So that the Golden Kioq was on a White Square, the Silver'd King on a Yellow Square. 1735 *BERTIN Chess* 55 The queen gives a check in the black queen's second square. 1832

L. *HUNT Hero & Leander* ii. 104 The casement, at the dawn of light, Began to show a square of ghastly white. 1847 *TENNISON Princ.* iv. ix, When unto dying eyes The casement slowly grows a glimmering square. 1898 *Eclectic Mag.* LXVII. 653 All white squares... belong to the government, and can be homesteaded.

fig. 1834 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Helen* iv, Whatever I may have been... on the great squares of politics, I believe I never have been accused... of being a manoeuvrier on the small domestic scale.

† b. *fig.* Affairs, events, matters, proceedings. Only in the phr. *how* (the) squares go. Now Obs.

Very common in the 17th c.

1607 *MIDDLETON Fami. Love* i. iii, How goes the squares. 1642 *HOWELL True Informer* 2, I pray be pleased to make me partaker of some forraigne news, and how the squares goe betwixt France and Spaine. 1678 *J. PHILLIPS tr. Tacetuiet's Trav.* v. ii. 203 Sha-Abbas... to know how squares went in his kingdom... oft'n disguis'd himself, and went about the City... to discover whether Merchants x'd false weights. 1692 *R. L'ESTRANGE Josephus, Antiq.* xvi. xvii. (1733) 451 He first gave him an account of what had passed at Berytus; and then ask'd him how Squares went at Rome. 1818 *CARR Craven Gloss.* II. 158 'How gang squares?' a familiar form of salutation, equivalent to 'bow d' ye do'.

7. *Geom.* A plane rectilinear and rectangular figure with four equal sides; † a rectangle with unequal sides (cf. next).

1551 *RECORDE Pathw. Knowl.* ii. No. 36 If a right line be parted into ij. partes... the square that is made of that whole line, is equal to bothe the squares that are made of the same line, and the two partes of it severally. 1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* i. Biiij, If all the sides be equal, and all the angles right, than is that Paralelogramme called a square. 1660 *BARROW Euclid* i. Def. 29 Of Quadrilateral, or four-sided figures, a Square is that whose sides are equal, and angles right. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Geometry*, They observ'd, that God and Nature affect Perpendiculars, Parallels, Circles, Triangles, Squares, and harmonical Proportions. a 1777 *FAWKES Voy. to Planets* 32 An astrologer... decks the wall with triangles and squares. 1815 *J. SMITH Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 713 To obtain the perspective of a circle EFGH... draw round it the square ABCD. Divide the square into small squares. 1854 *Poultry Chron.* II. 151 In shape the body divested of head, tail, and legs should give a square. 1881 *ROUTLEDGE Science* ii. 36 To find... the length of the side of a square which has precisely the same area as the circle.

fig. 1853 *BAILEY Festus* 493 Peace, piety, and innocence, and joy Made up the square of Being.

b. With qualifying term; esp. *long* or *oblong* square, a rectangle. ? Obs.

1551 *RECORDE Pathw. Knowl.* ii. No. 39 Nowe by the theoreme, that longe square F.G.M.O, with the iuste square L.M.O.P, muste be equal to the greute square E.K.Q.L. 1611 *COTGR.* *Paralelogramme*, a Paralelogramme, or long square. 1723 *CHAMBERS tr. Le Clerc's Archit.* i. 105 Windows... are usually long Squares; their height being sometimes double their width, or very nearly so. 1726 *LEONT ALBERTI's Archit.* II. 262 An equilateral and right-angled square. 1791 *NEWTE Tour Eng. & Scot.* 61 This castle formed an oblong square. 1845 *LONDON Suburban Hort.* 159 They are made in frames in the following manner:—An oblong square... is formed of four laths (etc.).

† c. *Geometrical square*: see *QUADRAT* i. b. Obs.

1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* i. xxix. I jh, The other plate wherein youre square Geometrical and Theodelitus was described. *Ibid.* I j, The double scale is compound of two Geometrical squares. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* *Quadrat*, call'd also Geometrical Square and Line of Shadows, is an additional Member on the Face of the common Gunter's and Sutton's Quadrants.

d. *Logic.* A square diagram used to illustrate the four kinds of logical opposition.

1854 *BOWEN Logic* vi. 168 That the various points in the doctrine of this sort of Immediate Inference might be more easily remembered, the old logicians contriv'd... the accompanying ingenious diagram, which may be called the Square of Opposition. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 5 May 21 It is a logical square, and its squareness is supposed to carry some metaphysical virtue.

8. *Arith., Alg., and Geom.* The product of a number multiplied by itself; a second power.

1557 *RECORDE Whetst.* Gijij b, Twoo multiplications doe make a Cubike number. Likewise 3. multiplications doe give a square of squares. 1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* i. xxx. K, Now square 2400 pase, so haue you 5760000, wherevnto yf you adioyne the square of HD the product will amount to 5763600. 1674 *JEAKE Arith.* (1696) 193 Then set down the Square of this Quotient figure. 1725 *Tr. Gregory's Astron. Pref.* (1726) I. p. xii, He understood... that the Gravity of the Planets towards the Sun... were reciprocally as the Squares of their Distances from the Sun. 1764 *J. FERGUSON Lect.* ii. 21 The squares of the times of their going round are as the cubes of their distances from the centers of the circles they describe. 1838 *DE MORGAN Ess. Probab.* 62 Hence it follows, that when the number is large, the preceding fraction... is very nearly one half the square of that number. 1859 *RANKINE Machine & Hand-tools* App. 9 The square of the proof stress, divided by the modulus of elasticity, is called the Modulus of Resilience. 1885 *WATSON & BUREYV Electr. & Magn.* I. 258 The law of the inverse square in electric action.

9. *Mil.* A body of troops drawn up in a square formation, either with solid ranks or leaving an open space in the centre (see b).

1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 1160 To defend and flanke the maiore square. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* iv. ii. 28 Our superfluous Laques, and our Pesants, Who in vnnecessarie action swarme About our Squares of Bataille. 1602 *MARSTON Ant. & Met.* iii. Wks. 1865 I. 33 Huge troops of barbed steeds, Maines squares of pikes, millions of batguebush. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* iii. xl. 40 He alone Dealt on Lieutenantry, and no practise had In the brane squares of Warre. 1770 *LANGHORNE Plutarch* (1851) II. 59912 He drew up the legions in

a close square. 1791 *COWPER Iliad* xv. 751 In even square compact so firm they stood. 1815 *WELLINGTON* in *Gurw. Desp.* (1838) XII. 529, I bad the infantry for some time in squares. 1847 *TENNISON Princ.* v. 236 When we saw the embattled squares, And squadrons of the Prince, trampling the flowers With clamour. 1896 *R. S. BADEN-POWELL Matabele Campaign* vi, The square batted, and each man lay down to sleep just where he stood.

b. *Hollow, solid square* (see quots. 1702, 1802). 1701 *Milit. Dict.* (1704) s.v., *Hollow Square*, a Body of Foot drawn up with an empty space in the middle for the Colours, Drums and Baggage, facing and cover'd by the Pikes every way, to oppose the Horse. 1711 *Loud Gaz.* No. 4817/5 He... form'd the Foot... into hollow Squares. 1802 *JAMES Milit. Dict.* s.v., *Solid Square*, is a body of foot, where both ranks and files are equal. 1845 *Svo. SMITH Wks.* (1859) II. 334 It is... to be discussed in hollow squares, and refuted by battalions four deep. 1876 *VOYLE & STEVENSON Milit. Dict.* 398 The solid square, which faces outwards... to resist cavalry; and the hollow square, in which the men face inwards, for the purpose of hearing orders, &c. read.

c. Without article in phr. *into square*.

1859 *F. A. GRIFFITHS Artill. Man.* (1862) 27 Men are formed into square to resist attacks of cavalry. *Ibid.*, A battalion may be formed into square two deep to protect baggage or treasure against infantry only.

10. † a. A square piece of material covering the bosom; the breast-piece of a dress. Obs.

1579 *HAKES News out of Powles* iv. (1872) Divb, She must haue Partlet, Square & Lace, with Chaine about her neck. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* xii. lxiv, Betweene her breasts the cruell weapon ruiet Her curious square, embost with swelling gold. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* iv. iv. 212. 1614 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. I. 43 As for lace to be a hand and cuffs, and square with long peaks, please your ladyship know that it is not the fashion to wear such now. c 1710 in J. ASHTON *Reign Q. Anne* (1882) I. 173 A round Sable Tippet... with a piece of black Silk in the Square of the neck.

b. An object of a square (or approximately square) form or shape; a square or rectangular piece, block, etc.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 447 Likewise morimals... and those sores which be filthy... are commonly healed with the old squares of the Tunie fish. 1662 *J. DAVIES tr. Maudels's Trav.* 4 The Sepulchre is in a little Chappel built of white marble, upon a high square of free-stonework. 1698 *M. LISTER Journ. Paris* (1699) 124, I saw a Picture here of about 6 inches over, finely painted in Mosaic, the very little squares were scarce visible to the naked Eyes. 1756 *Phil. Trans.* L. 111 Then they cut out the true peat... in long pieces, vulgarly called long squares, about three inches and a half broad every way, and four feet long. 1794 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* xlv, The floor inlaid with small squares of fine marble. 1815 *SCOTT Guy R.* ix, He... bolted his food down his capacious throat in squares of three inches. 1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem.* Org. vi. § 1. 375 The distilled fat is... distributed in layers... upon squares of cocca-nut matting. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 3381/2 The moulds themselves correspond in shape to the familiar tapering form of the 'squares' of salt, as they are called in shops.

† c. A surveying instrument made in the form of a square. Obs. *rare*.

1600 *SURFLET Countre Farme* 655 In this figure you see the Square and the Staffe each of them by themselves. 1711 *J. JAMES tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 82 The Square, or whole Circle... an Instrument much made use of in... Surveying of Land.

d. A rectangular pane of glass.

1687 *MIFER Gl. Fr. Dict.* II. A Square of glass. 1714 *S. SEWALL Diary* 16 July (1882) III. 10 It... lifted up the Sasb window, broke one of the squares. 1775 *W. WILLIAMSON Trials at York* 131 There were two squares of the window broke. 1842 *LONDON Suburban Hort.* 219 Thus directing all the water... down the centre of the squares. 1877 in *Line, Somerset, and Cornw. glossaries* and texts.

11. A square or rectangular area or piece of ground; *spec.* a garden plot of this shape.

1615 *W. LAWSON Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 10 If within one large square the Gardner shall make one-round Labyrinth or Maze. 1623 *MARKHAM Country Housew. Gard.*... iii. i, This is the cause... that Gardners raise their squares... a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 27 Feb. 1644, On one of these walks, within a square of tall trees, is a basilisk of copper. 1706 *LONDON & WISE Retiv'd Gard.* I. t. x, I now want to know how many Dwarfs I ought to have in the Squares of my Garden. 1746 *FRANCIS tr. Horace, Art Poetry* 47 Ooe happier Artist of th' Emilian Square. 1791 *WASHINGTON Lett.* Writ. 1802 XII. 90 It is of great importance... that the city should be laid out into squares and lots. 1800 *WOROSW. Hart-leap Well* 103 It chanced that I saw standing in a dell Three aspens at three corners of a square. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* cxv, Now burgeoes every maze of quick About the flowering squares. 1867 *MORRIS Jason* v. 38 But Jason and his fair folk... Came to a square shaded about by trees.

attrib. 1719 *LONDON & WISE Coupl. Gard.* 28 Sow for the last time, your Square Peas in the middle of July.

12. An open space or area (approximately quadrilateral and rectangular) in a town or city, enclosed by buildings or dwelling-houses, esp. of a superior or residential kind, freq. containing a garden or laid out with trees, etc.; more generally, any open space resembling this, esp. one formed at the meeting or intersection of streets; also, the group of houses surrounding an area of this kind. 1687 *A. LOVELL tr. Thevenot's Trav.* ii. 79 There are many squares in Ispahan, but of all, that which is called the Meidao... is the greatest and finest place in the World. a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 18 Apr. 1680, Goging early from his house in the square of St. James. 1716 *GAY Trivia* l. 9, I... the silent Court, and opening Square explore. 1782 *MISS BUANEY Cecilia* v. vii, She told the coachman, therefore, to drive to the corner of the square. 1816 *SOUTHEY Poet's Pilgr.* iv. liii, Methought

that in a spacious Square. Of some great town the goodly ornament, Three statues I behold. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii. l. 358 We should greatly err if we were to suppose that any of the streets and squares then bore the same aspect as at present. 1886 C. E. Pascoe *Land. of To-day* xxxiv. (ed. 3) 303 There is little to engage the wayfarer's interest westward of the Circus if we except some of the squares... lying on the north side.

attrib. 1883 BESANT *All in Garden Fair* ii. iii. To end as his uncle was ending, with a square bouse and a one-horse carriage! 1893 *Daily News* 12 Jan. 3/4 Square-gardens innumerable will occur to every one—in Bloomsbury, in Mayfair, in Belgravia.

b. A rectangular building or block of buildings; *U.S.* A block of buildings bounded by streets.

a. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 23 May 1645. The house is a square of 4 pavilions. 1725 in *Foley Rec. Eng. Prov. S. 7*. VII. Intro. p. xi. From thence it [the fire] communicated itself to the great square, or new building of the College on both sides. 1867 LATIAM *Black & White* 16 A square at Philadelphia means a solid block of houses, not an open space enclosed by buildings. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., The house is four or five squares further up town.

13. An area of a hundred square feet, forming the measure or standard by which the price of flooring, roofing, tiling, or similar work is reckoned.

1663 GERBER *Counsel* 63 Old Tiling at thirteen shillings four pence a square. New Tiling at 1. pound 5 shillings a square. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Builder* 59 Carpenters do for the most part deal by the square, which is ten foot every way, and an hundred in all. 1703 R. NEVE *City & C. Purchaser* 23, 45. per Square for Sawing the Boards... and... 3s. 6d. per Square for Framing the Carcass. c. 1738 in E. B. Jupp *Carpenters' Co.* (1887) 567 To do the new plain tiling at £1. 6. 0 per square, and the Pan tiling at 18s. per square. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 550 A square of plain tiling will require a bundle of laths. 1883 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 139/1 The deceased had slated seven or eight houses, and had been paid... upon the terms that he was to have 4s. a square. 1894 *Times* 31 May 10/5 The flooring... fetched 5s. 'a square'.

† 14. *Astrol.* and *Astr.* Quartile aspect; quadrature. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 639 Thir planetary motions and aspects In Sextile, Square, and Trine, and Opposite. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* i. xv. 97 Other causes may help to irritate that Passion, which the ☿ In Square to the Sun inclineth to. 1690 LEYBOURN *Civ. Math.* 449 Mars... is observed by Kepler, when in Square with the Sun, to be Dichotomous... at other times, when in Square and Opposition to the Sun to be Gihous.

15. In various special or technical senses:

† a. (See quotes.) *Obs.* † b. *Arch.* A square moulding; an abacus. *Obs.* c. The squared part at the top of an anchor-shank. d. (Miscellaneous uses: see quotes.) e. A thin piece of wood or metal, in the shape of a right-angled triangle, used as a bell-crank or connected with a tracker of an organ. f. *U.S.* A group of bracts surrounding the flower of the cotton-plant. Hence *square-borer* (an insect).

a. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. xviii. (Roxb.) 134/2 The several parts of the Barrel of a Musket. The Barrel. The squares. The mullets. *Ibid.* 135/1 A screwed barrel, is when the bore is of six or eight squares, or tridents, all throughout.

b. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 5 Annuet... 'Tis the same Member as the Sieur Mauciere, from Vitruvius, calls a Fillet, and Brown from Scamozzi a... Square, and Rahit. c. 1839 *Use Dict. Arts* 44 In fig. 7 A is the shank (of the anchor)... E, the square; F, the nut. 1852 BURN *Naval & Mil. Techn. Dict.* ii. s.v., Square of an anchor, *carre de la verge*.

d. 1841 HARTSHORNE *Salop. Ant. Gloss.* Squares, broad hoops of iron which are used to hold coal in 'the Baskets', whilst being drawn up a pit. 1844 PARNELL *Appl. Chem.* II. 65 The furnaces for the melting-pots, and for the pots called the 'squares' or 'cuvettes', are placed in a range along the middle of the room lengthways. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2294/2 Square (Horology), that portion of the arbor on which the winding-key is placed; a similar part on the arbor of the hands of a watch, whereby they are set. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 398/1 The 'square' (the strong iron plate which connects the two parts of the carriage at the headstock).

e. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 74 Backfalls are dispensed with, and squares inserted in their stead. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 834/1 In square and trackerwork... the old squares were made of wood. They resemble in function the squares used for taking bell-wires round a corner.

f. 1805 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1906 E. W. HILGARD *Soils* 503 The writer found a 'patch' of cotton with luxuriant stalks... but almost devoid of 'squares' or blooms. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Dec. 2/1 The devastation caused by... the cotton aphid, the web-worm, and the square-borer.

16. Elliptical uses of the adj.: A square piano; a square dance; a square drink, etc.

1883 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 1/7 A number of superior Secondhand Instruments... including Grand Squares for India. 1893 *Family Herald* 131/1 'Which is the next [dance]?' 'A square, I think.' 1896 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *Fleetsman* xii. 136 The stoutest and most middle-aged civil servant, provided he was single, was accorded a 'square'. 1899 N. & Q. 7 Jan. 8/1 In several parts of Glamorgan 'a square of beer', measuring two-thirds of a pint, is also a favourite drink, so called, I have heard it said, because it is a 'square drink'.

III. † 17. A quarrel, dispute, wrangle; discord, dissension, quarrelling. *Obs.* (Cf. 18 and SQUARE v. 8.)

1545 St. *Papers Hen. VIII.* X. 721 We talked sumwhat vevly, but without any square. 1599-80 *North Plintarch* (1676) 66 Afterwards they fortified to fall at jar one with the other... yet this square bred no violent inconvenience between them. a. 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 434 Thus through a perpetual square and iar, of the voice and of the bari, there can be no musique. 1627 MAGEOGHAN *tr. Ann. Clonmacnois* 39 They did agree without any Square at all.

IV. In various phrases.

To break a square, no square, etc.; see BREAK v. 46.

† 18. At square, in a state of disagreement, discord, or dissension; at variance; esp. to be or to fall at (a) square, to quarrel, differ, or wrangle. *Obs.*

Freq. from c. 1545 to c. 1600.

(a) 1545 St. *Papers Hen. VIII.* X. 724 The Scottes, with whom they had amitye... and never... but twyse wer at any square togethers. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, Malin vi. My yongest brother... Whose hauty minde and mine were still at square. 1566 STAPLETON *Rel. Untr. Jewel* ii. 47 M. Jewell is so at square with all Writers. a. 1602 *FORNIAI Diary* (Halliwell) 10 Oftentimes they too were also at square, insomuch that twice he had like to have killed him.

(b) a. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VI. 140 Yet their children and cosyns... fell so far at square, that the house of Burgoyne was spoiled of the fairest flower of his garland. 1568 GRAYTON *Chron.* II. 99 The Monkes of Cauntorbury now hauyng the whole election in their owne handes, fell also at square among themselves. 1577-87 *HOLINSHEAD Chron.* I. 40/2 She falling at square with hir husband, married Uellocutus. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1764) 103 She and hers fell at square, which discord... broke forth into a blow. 1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Evmenia* h. 4, What! laid aside thy Compass? ... with the Circle art thou fallen at square?

(c) 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* 1 Leste either sectes or names of countryes put you now at square. 1577-87 *HOLINSHEAD Chron.* II. 54 Duiese in Normandie desired nothing more than to set the two brethren at square.

19. Out of square, out of the true, proper, or normal state or condition; out of (right) order or rule: a. In predicative use.

Very common from c. 1540 to c. 1630.

1544 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 12 Neither shall the sense be out of square, if ye take ye greke vocable *ἀόρως*... for reason. 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 25 h, How great (and how out of square) this error of y^e world is. 1612 *Two Noble K.* IV. iii. 100 This may... reduce what's now out of square in her, into their former law, and regiment. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribes* 224 There are in Porphyrie two sorts of men irregular and out of square in the service of their gods. 1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 129 That which... in him... seemeth *absolutum*, untunable and out of square, and friendly compass. 1850 CARLYLE *Letter-d. Pamph.* viii. (1872) 253 Something must be wrong in the inner man of the world, since its outer man is so terribly out of square!

b. With various verbs. In later use passing into the sense 'in or into disorder, irregularity, or confusion'.

1555 EOEN *Decades* 346 Wherin he speaketh not greatly out of square. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q. v.* Intro. l. 1, Me seemes the world is ruine quite out of square. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* v. (1906) 39 The least disorder or rankness of any one flower, putteth a beautiful bed or well contrived knot out of square. 1650 HOWELL *Graffia's Rev. Naples* 1. 50 Had not a secret Treaty... against Masaniello, and his followers, him discovered, which put all things again out of square. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* iii. l. vii. This shrieking Confusion of a Soldier, which we saw long since fallen all suicidally out of square, in suicidal collision. 1864 — *Frede. G.* IV. 74 All things... much fallen out of square.

c. In literal sense.

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 377 There was nothing in him that was out of square, but every joynt and limbe, both in measure and in place... passing handsome. 1603 FOWLEDS *Homers Battle Frogs & Mice* (1634) D6h, Exceeding were their [crabs'] shoulders out of square.

Square (skwēz), a. Also 4-7 squar, 5 square, squyer, 6 sqaear, Sc. squair, squayr; 4-6 sware (4 suaro, 6 suar). [ad. OF. *esquarré* (*escarré*), pa. pple. of *esquarrer* SQUARE v., assimilated to this and to SQUARE sb.]

I. 1. Having a rectilinear and rectangular form of equal length and breadth; contained by four equal sides at right angles to each other; quadrate.

In early use freq. FOUR-SQUARE a. Cf. also THREE-, SIX-, EIGHT-SQUARE.

13. — E. E. ALLIT. *P. A.* 837 Lesande be boke with leuzersware. *Ibid.* 1386 Be place. Was longe & ful large & euer ilych sware. c. 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* l. 5 13 Thanne hastow a brod Rewle, þat hath on either ende a Square plate perced with a certain bove. c. 1400 *Rom. Note* 4158 Aboute it was founded square, An hundred fademe on every side; It was alle liche longe and wide. c. 1440 *Palladius on Husb.* II. 107 A tabul square an akor long to bolde, Feet scoris nyne in lengthe, as fele in wide. 1509 HAWES *Fast. Pleas.* xxv. 179 On the thirde beand, in a banner square, All of teade was wrytten Discomfort. 1557 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Mary* (1914) 236 A square pece of waynscott. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* ii. xi. (Arb.) 113 It will grow into the figure Trapezion, which is some portion longer then square. 1611 BIBLE 1 Kings vii. 5 And all the doores and postes were square, with the windowes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 1048 To behold... th' Empryal Heav'n, extended wide In circuit, undetermined square or round. 1725 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 447 Because this given Rectangle... wants of a square Figure. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 21 A massy slab, in fashion square or round. 1835 J. DUNCAN *Beetles* (Nat. Lib.) 123 The elytra... approach more to a square shape than is usual among the carabidous tribes. 1859 *Handbk. Turnng* 127 Square patterns require great care in working them. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 489 An apparatus for trimming paper and prints... and enabling the user to be sure that they will be true and square.

transf. 1648 HEXHAM *II. Teerlingh-wijze*, after a Square manner. 1869 RANKINE *Machine & Hand-tools* PL 8 The ordinary methods of hand or square centering now in general use. 1892 *Daily News* 28 July 6/7 The artillery moved up by square movements instead of in line.

b. Square inch, foot, yard, etc., a rectangular space measuring an inch, foot, etc., either way.

In quot. 1667 'square inches' are = 'cubic inches' (cf. 3 b), and in quot. 1715 the sense is 'of 36 square inches'. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geogr. Del.* I. viii. (1635) 200 The product will shew the number of square miles in the face of the

Terrestrial Globe. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Builder* 36 If you would let it hy the square Foot... it is worth twelve pence a Foot per ann. *Ibid.* 165 A Foot solid measure hath seventeen hundred twenty eight square Inches. 1691 T. [HALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 59 To do the Work per Yard square. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 161 There are but few Cavities in this Construction, and those but few Inches square. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 302 A weight of fifteen pounds upon every square inch. 1837 J. T. SMITH *tr. Vicat's Mortars* 92 An absolute resistance of 5 1/2 43 per centimetre square. 1846 BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 437 The result, in square chains and links, is converted into acres by a simple division by ten. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 48 His territories in Asia cover 668,580 English square miles.

c. Square measure, a unit of measurement consisting of a square space; a system of measures based on such units.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Measure*, English Square or Superficial Measures are raised from the Yard of 36 Inches, multiplied into itself. 1854 ORR's *Circle Sci., Math.* 19 Measures of Surface, or Square Measure.

2. Square number, the product of a number multiplied by itself.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* Cij h, Square numbers are those, whiche maie be diuided by some one number, and haue the same number for the quotientie. 1570 BULLINGSTEE *Euclid* vii. ed. 19. 187 It is called a square number, because... it representeth the figure of a square in Geometry. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON *tr. Goullart's Wise Vieillard* 41 Plato judged the year eightie one, which is compounded of nine times nine, to be the Climatrical year... which hee calleth the square number. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. 25 Though it containeth both numbers... 7. and 9. yet neither of them square or quadrate. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 103 Which Square Number set thereunder, and subtract therefrom. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 181 75. I... considered even the square and cubick numbers through the lottery. 1846 DE MORGAN *Arith.* vii. § 161 note, By square number I mean a number which has a square root. Thus 25 is a square number, but 26 is not.

b. Square root, the number or quantity constituting such a base of a given number or quantity as to produce this when multiplied by itself.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* G iv, The roote of a square numbere, is called a Square roote. 1571 DIGGES *Pantolm.* l. xxxiii. K ij h, The roote square of the remaynder ye must compare with the distance of the fyrste shypp. 1623 MASSINGER *Guardian* i. i, They would have me... let him know No more than how to cipherwell, or do His tricks by the square roote. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 103 The Square Root of a Number is extracted commonly thus. 1775 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1776) I. 53 The Celerities of the Bodies are reciprocally as the Square Roots of the Radii. 1812-6 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 105 The area of the orbis multiplied into the square-root of the depth. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 394/1 The rule for the extraction of the square root is a tentative inverse process very much resembling division.

c. Square party, a party of four persons.

In the first quot. after F. *partie carrée*, a party of two men and two women.

1851 WOLFF *Pict. Spanish Life* vi. 176 Remaining a 'square party', we all four embarked in the little boat. 1893 G. ALLEN *Scallywag* I. vi. 79 The square party of pedestrians turned away along the sea-front.

3. Having an equilateral rectangular section.

a. 1300 *Curior M.* 1664 A wessel... sal be wrought o square tre. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 218 Many a harre Of iren greet and squar as enysparre. c. 1407 LYNG. *Nelson & Sens.* 5415 And arwes eke... With which, wher they be square or rounde, He kan hurte. 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 490 Item, ij. grete square spittys. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 121 Wyth bow in hand... And dredefull arowis grundyn scharp and square. 1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* 89 To plow a square forowe, the bredthe and the depenes all one. 1677 [see *square-bore* in 24]. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Stairs*, Square winding Stairs are such as wind round a square Newel, either Solid or open. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 532 Stems square, hairy. 1832 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* viii. 188 One being a square rod, another a bent cylindrical one. 1846 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* II. 824 Square files, are used for small apertures, and those works to which the ordinary flat files are from their greater size less applicable. 1900 *Trul. Sch. Geog.* (U.S.) Jan. 11 A 'square tube' or long narrow box with an inside measurement of one inch square.

fig. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* xxv, The square men in the round holes are pushed into them by their wives. c. 1870 TENNYSON in *Athenæum* 5 Nov. (1892) 631/1, I should but be... the square man in the round hole.

b. Having a form more or less approximating to a cube; rectangular and of three dimensions.

c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 38 Cut [the mallard] in peses, as I be kenne; Square as disses þou shalt hit make. 1600 Sir John Oldcastle iv. 1, Giue vs square dice, weele keepe this courte of guard For al good fellows. 1621 in Foster *Eng. Factories* Intro. (1906) I. 291 The squar baskets are not made all of one hignesse. 1650 BULWER *Anthracomet.* 11 These occidental Indian square Stones, or uneven Albert's Archite. I. 138/2 Whether square Stone, or uneven Scantlings. 1760 R. BROWN *Compl. Farmer* II. 42 Steel-marle, which... is of it self apt to break into square cubical bits. 1832 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xi. 269 A large square chest or box, three feet and a half long, two feet deep, and two and a half high. 1824 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Square Tank* Coil, a condensing coil of rectangular shape.

4. Of limbs, the body, etc.: Approximating to a square section or outline; stoutly and strongly built; solid, sturdy.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruc* iii. 581 Newys that stalwart war & squar. That want to spayn greet sperit war. c. 1400 *Dist. Troy* 367 A hard brest had be buerne, & his back sware. c. 1430 LYNG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 200 Here greet shulderys, square and brood. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneid* v. vii. 107 His lymmys squair, Baith big bonis and brawnis, [he] maid all bair. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Rich. III. 3 b, To him he ioynd one John Dighion... a hygge, bioade, square, &

strong knave. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 44 Quhen Æneas Sylvius walde expreme the conjunction of his memberis, with the Maistie of his persoune, he callis him squair. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. viii. 103 Yet was he of a reasonable square and corpulent body. 1709 *London Gaz.* No. 4536/4 He is a Square well-set Man. 1720 *Ibid.* No. 5898/9 A well built, and square Mare. 1802 MAN. *Engworth Moral T.* (1816) I. x. 76 A square, thick, hard-working man. 1854 *Poultry Chron.* I. 239 What a glorious old hen she was! Large, wide, short-legged, square and compact.

5. Of (a stated) length on each of the four sides forming a square.

Regularly placed after the words giving the measurement. The usage in quot. 1448 is obsolete.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 41 That Tour conteyned gret Cntree in circuyt: For the Tour allone conteyned 10 Myle square. 1448 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 8 The Someres... shall be one side xij inch squar and on the other part xiiij inch squar; and all the Gistes shall be on the one part squar vi inches and on the other part viij inches. 1449 in *Cal. Proc. Chan. Q. Eliz.* (1830) II. Pref. 55 Pe gurdying someres of be same foor shall be xj inches square. 1550 *Droichis Part of Play 44 in Dunbar's Poems* (S.T.S.) 315 His teith was ten myle squair. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 41 h. In the midst there was an other place made of Carpenters worke, and was large a hundred foote square, which is fower hundred foote round. 1699 in *Foster Eng. Factories Ind.* (1906) I. 163 Those peeces which content 30 ells square fall out but 20 covados square. 1659 LEAK *Waterwks.* 18 A straight Altree of wood, a foot square, and 60-foot high. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Diamond*, A Hole is made in a Wall, a foot-square. 1790 W. WRIGHT *Grotesque Archit.* 4 An hermit's cell, eight feet square in the inside. 1842 LONDON *Suburban Hort.* 427 This block, which may be six inches square, need not rise more than an inch above the surface. 1854 *Poultry Chron.* II. 142 The whole were reared in a back-yard not ten feet square. 1900 [see 3].

6. \dagger a. Of an angle: Right. *Obs.*

1551 RECORNE *Pathw. Knowl.* i. Def. A blunt or brode corner, is greater then is a square angle, and his lines do parte more in sonder then in a right angle.

b. At right angles; rectangular in position or direction; perpendicular (to something).

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* i. i. C. Thus drawe your plumb or square line FCG. *Ibid.* xxii. Gijj, Drawe foure lines perpendicular or square the one to the other. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purche. Path.* (1676) B viii h. In the square meeting of the Table. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 86 Whose sides are all square to one another. *Ibid.* Draw HP square or perpendicular to GHA. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780). Square, a term peculiarly appropriated to the yards and their sails, implying that they hang at right angles with the mast or keel. 1797 J. CURR *Coal Viewer* 11 In the main roads underground... square turns are not necessary. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xv. (1842) 379 A long low vessel, with immensely square yards. 1833 *Regul. & Instr. Cavalry* 1. 49 Bodies to be quite square to the front. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav. ii.* 40 The Bakwains have a curious inability to make or put things square. 1868 AIREY *Pop. Astron.* i. 15 note, When the expression perpendicular to the surface of the glass is used, it means what a workman would probably call square to the surface of the glass.

\dagger c. *fig.* Diverging or deviating from something.

1549 L. COXE *Erasm. Par. Titus* 28 Teaching shameful things and far square from the veritie of the gospell.

7. Even, straight, level. Also const. *with.*

1814 D. H. O'BRIAN *Captivity & Escape* 7 On our arrival on board, the water was nearly square with the combings of the lower deck. 1854 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 201 Brass surfaces are...rubbed square with blue stone.

b. *fig.* On equal terms; with all accounts settled. *Freq. const. with.*

1859 *Slang Dict.* 100 'To be square with a man', to be revenged. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barsel* I. xxxvii. 326 He's only going to give me my little bit of money... and then he and I will be all square. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 358 Acred squires, who lay their heads... on their pillows with self-approval that they are square with the world. 1892 'R. BOLDBREW' *Nevermore* 111. 68 I've got square with you so far, and... I'll be more than even with you yet.

c. *Golfing.* Having equal scores.

1887 in *Jameson's Sc. Dict.* Suppl. 227/1. 1898 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 9/4 They were all square at the 18th, and no fewer than five extra holes had to be played before the Hiddersfield man could claim a victory.

II. 8. Of actions: Just or equitable; fair, honest, honourable, straightforward: a. In the phrases square play or dealing, the square thing.

(a) 1591 GREENE *Conny Catch.* (1850) 7 For feare of trouble I was faine to try my good hap at square play. 1604 TERILO *Fr. Bacon's Proph.* 214 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 276 And faire square plaie with yee and nefe, Who lost the game would quickly paie. 1677 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* i. 1. Why, don't yon know, that telling truth is a quality as prejudicial to a man that would thrive in the World, as square Play to a Cheat? 1708 *Brit. Apollo* Supern. Paper No. 4. 1/2 Venturing my Money in any sort of Traffick, is much the same, as at Square Play.

(b) 1633 GERARD *Descr. Somerset* (1900) 115 This comes as neere unto them as possibly with square dealing they can. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* i. 38 Would there then be kept that square-dealing in such a monstrous den of Thieves? 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 56/2 Reputation for integrity and square dealing.

(c) c 1850 MRS. SPORFORD in *Casquet of Literature* IV. 25/1 He had come to question... whether it was just the square thing to... shut her up all by herself. 1890 *Cent. Mag.* Feb. 52/7 You know I've tried to do the square thing by you.

b. In general use. (Cf. FAIR AND SQUARE a.) 1666 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* ii. ii. 190 She's a most triumphant Lady, if report be square to her. 1697 — *Timon* v. iv. 36 For those that were, it is not square to take On those that are, Reueoge. 1699 HARRY *Key Script.* ii. 27 Much more

must his Antitype... be far from giving or receiving any right Counsel, and from all practice of Square Right. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v. 1885 *American IX.* 278 A desire to do something which, as they think, will be square all around. 1892 'R. BOLDBREW' *Nevermore* xi, I may have doubted whether everything was quite square about him [a horse]; but I never thought for a moment that he was stolen.

9. Of persons: \dagger a. Not readily moved or shaken in purpose, etc.; solid, steady, reliable. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* II. xiiij. (Arh.) 113 [Aristotle] termeth a constant minded man... a square man. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 7 This doctrine sheweth what a square and furnished man he had need he, who must stand vnder such a hurden as this is. 1635 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. 111. 283 To make sure to keepe my self close and square in all to his Ma^{ty} service. 1730 S. SEWALL *Diary* 3 Apr. I did not think him so square and stable a man.

\dagger b. Solid or steady (at eating or drinking). *Obs.*

1611 COTGR. *Vn serial beuour*, a square drinker, a faithful drunkard; one that will take his liquor soundly. a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* II. iii. By—square eaters. More meat I say... how terribly they charge upon their victuals.

c. Honest or straightforward in dealing with others; honourable, upright.

1646 QUARLES *Judgem. & Mercy Wks.* (Grosart) I. 93/2 Mistaking a lying or censuring knave for a square or honest man. 1667 TEMPLE *Lett. Ld. Arlington Wks.* 1720 II. 49, I found him as plain, as direct, and square in the course of this Business, as any Man could be. a 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 165 When he sees that those Christians with whom he trades, are not... so square and honest in their Dealings. 1811 *Lexicon-Balatonium*, Square, honest, not roguish. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* i. 2 I've trusted him, since then, with everything I have—money, house, horses,—... and I always found him true and square in everything. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* ix, He amuses me, and he is very square on settling days.

10. \dagger a. Precise, prim, solemn. *Obs.*

c 1590 *Sir T. More* (Malone Soc.) 1425 Oh what formalitie, what square obseruance: lines in a little room. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. iii, A serious, solemn, and supercilious face, full of formal and square gravitie. 1601 — *Poetaster* IV. vi, And all their square pretext of grauitie [is] A meere vaine glorie.

\dagger b. Solidly or firmly constituted; free from flaw or defect. *Obs.*

1628 STRAFFORD in *Browning Life* (1891) 293 We must apply a square courage to our proceedings, not fall away as water split upon the ground. 1672 OWEN *Disc. Evang. Love* v, Every undue presumption hath one or other lameness accompanying it: it is truth alone which is square and steady.

c. Precise, exact; \dagger certain.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 129 My conduct [=guide] still deceived me, made it square Another Caravan, O! would come there. *Ibid.* ix. 415 Fit to gouerne others, and to direct him selfe with the square rules of wisdom and iudgement. a 1684 LEIGHTON *Wks.* (1868) 675 Framing them to an external and square carriage whereby the world... is much advantaged. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1871) II. 65 His ideas being square, solid and tangible, and therefore readily grasped and retained. 1884 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* II. 153 This is a square Gospel; it will have all things at right angles.

d. Straight, direct.

1804 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 162 It was... a square fight between the all-important head man of the party and another who ranks as his second. 1873 HALE in *His Name* vi. 57 [He] could not answer the square question put to him. 1896 *Daily News* 11 April 3/5 It may be... foolish of the Transvaal to refuse the opportunity for a square talk, but it is strictly within its rights.

e. Right; in good order; on a proper footing. To call (it) square, to regard as balanced or settled.

1836 MARRVAT *Midsh. Easy* xviii, If she is unhappy for three months, she will be overjoyed for three more when she hears that I am alive, so it will be all square at the end of the six. 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xx, I had confident expectations that things would come round and he all square. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 163 Although he was willing to call it square, in reality he ought to make a claim.

f. Of meals: Full, solid, substantial. Of a drink: Copious; of full measure.

Orig. U.S.; common from about 1880.

1868 *All Year Round* 19 Sept. 354/2 Roadside hotel-keepers... calling the miners' attention to their 'square meals': by which is meant full meals. 1876 *Daily News* 24 Oct. 1/3 This pot simmers from early morn till noon, when the one 'square meal' of the day is eaten. 1884 E. F. KNIGHT *Cruise Falcon* xi. 186 Mr. Wynn... had prepared a good square supper for the travellers. 1899 [see SQUARE 5b. 16].

III. *ellipt.* II. On or upon the square. a. With a square front; face to face; directly, openly. *Now rare.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIII. 138 But when he fell into the strengths the Grecians did maintain, And that they fought upon the square [Gr. *aristoi*], he stood as fetter'd then. 1677 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* iv. i, Prithee bid 'em come up... captain, for now I can talk with her upon the square. 1691 DRYDEN *K. Arthur* v. i, How's this, a sally? Beyond my hopes, to meet them on the square. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus*, Hist. vi. vii. 3 Nor were [they] strong enough to fight with the Romans any longer upon the square. 1821 LAMB *Elia* i. *Old & New Schoolm.* He is awkward, and out of place, in the society of his equals... He cannot meet you on the square.

b. In a fair, honest, or straightforward manner; without artifice, deceit, fraud, or trickery.

Very common from c 1670, freq. with reference to playing or gaming.

(a) 1667-8 DR. NEWCASTLE & DRYDEN *Sir Martin Mar-all* i. i, Scarce one woman in an hundred will play with you upon the square. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamster* (ed. 2) 4

These Rooks can do little harm in the day time at an Ordinary, being forc'd to play upon the Square. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 135, In an Age, wherein it is almost become the Glory of States to circumvent each other, who does not see the Necessity of playing upon the Square? 1748 SMOLLETT *R. Ransom* ix, He had played on the square with them. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xiii, While Lord Glenvarloch chose to play, men played with him regularly, or, according to the phrase, upon the square. 1844 THACKERAY *Barry Lyndon* xiii, No man could play with me through Europe, on the square.

(b) 1667 DRYDEN *Maid. Q.* IV. i, 'Gad, I love upon the square, I can endure no tricks to be used to me. 1689 T. R. *View Govt. Europe* 62 They no longer treated on the square with their people. 1701 [De Foë] *Villany of Stock-Jobbers* (ed. 2) 15 Then we shall Trade upon the square; Honesty and Industry will be the method of Thriving. 1736 LILLO *Fatal Curiosity* I. 1, And he, who deals with mankind on the square... undoes himself. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 75 § 11 The greater part had indeed always professed to court, as it is termed, upon the square. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VIII. xii. § 3, I shall act upon the square with you. 1851 MAYHEW *London Lab.* I. 378 Some of the fraternity... do not always deal 'upon the square'. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 255, I could not help doubting if everything was done on the square, as they say.

\dagger c. Upon terms of equality or friendship with another or others; also, even or 'quits' with another. *Obs.*

1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. People* x. M's Wks. 1811 VIII. 227 They chose rather to be lorded over once more by a Tyrant... than endure their Brethren and Friends to be upon the square with them. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* II. 179 We live not on the Square with such as these: Such are our Betters who can better please. 1797 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 99 No body ventures to say in general, that he's upon the Square with Men of a great Merit. 1799 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1736) III. 30 They are now upon the Square with one another.

d. In predicative use without const.: Free from duplicity or unfairness; honest, straightforward, upright. *Now slang.*

1682 PENN in *Dixon Life* xxiii. (1872) 207 Keep upon the square, for God sees you. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 39 ¶ 20 They us'd Seconds, who were to see that all was upon the Square. 1731 MEOLLE *Kollen's Cape G. Hope* 262 All of them trade... in the most upright and friendly manner... with the Europeans, whenever the latter are upon the square. 1839 in 'Ducange Anglicus' *Vulg. Tongue* (1857) 34 On the square, honest, square. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barsel* I. xxviii. 325 I'm not going to throw you over. I've always been on the square with you. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 53 An unfortunate stowaway, who... was 'peached' on by a steerage passenger who he thought was 'on the square'.

e. To set on or upon the square, to set or put right, or in proper order. *rare.*

1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* 255 Awaiting the great day when all things shall be set on the square. 1860 — *Serm. Westminster Abbey* xxvii. 262 Leaving much... to be redressed and adjusted and balanced, and finally set upon the square, on that great coming day.

f. In literal sense: At right angles; in a square or solid form.

1883 *Specif. Altwick & Cornhill Rwy.* 44 This Bridge is to be built under the Railway, on the square. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 1 Sept. 4/5 The Japanese soldier is never weedy. He is built on the square.

IV. *attrib. and Comb.*

12. In parasynthetic combs., as square-barred, -based, -bladed, -bodied, etc., or with pa. pples., as square-built, -ground, -heven, -made, etc.; also square-looking.

1832 J. RENNIE *Const. Butterf. & M.* 164 *Square-barred Single Dot. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, Org. 605 It is deposited in 'square-based anhydrous octohedra. 1611 COTGR., *Samp. de-des*, little 'square-bladed pocket daggers. 1643 R. BAKER *Chron.* (1653) 580 Sir Francis Drake... a short 'square-bodied man. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 204 The square-bodied Syngnathus. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* II, A tall, powerful, and 'square-browed man. 1687 MIEGE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* II, *Square build, *bâti en carré*. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 191 He stood... regarding his... square-built brother opposite. 1891 *Tablet* 12 Sept. 437 Of contemporaneous design, like a square-built house. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Square-built, the yard-arms of small shipping so made that a sheave-hole can be cut through without weakening the yard. 1731 P. MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Lotus*, Red 'square-codded Birds-Foot Trefoil. 1849 CUPPLES *Green Hand* xix, As 'square-countered and flat-breasted a ten-gun model as ever ran her nose under salt-water. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 540 The 'square-eared wheat is a very productive kind. 1832 *Scoreby Farm Ref.* 9 in *Husb.* (L.U.K.) III, The square-eared, or some other of the coarse descriptions [of barley]. 1611 COTGR., *Escape*, a small 'square-edged circle, or fillet in a pillar, &c. 1850 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* III. 1319 Applying the stone longitudinally upon a square-edged mill. 1792 MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT *Rights Wom.* IV. 145 The 'square-shouldered family drudge. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 108 This 'square-faced boy of mine was more than a match for her. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 460 The face of a Lyon is not round... but rather it is 'square figured. 1879 MRS. A. E. JAMES *Ind. House-Management* II, I actually once saw 'square-fronted night-dresses! c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 18256 A well longe pyk 'Square grounden, sharp, euenlyk. 1899 MARG. BENSON & GOURLAY *Temple of Mat.* i. 2 The 'square-bewn doorways of the tombs hollowed out in the face of the cliff. 1892 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* ix. 117 Two or three 'square-jawed, full-lipped Mormon friends of his. 1833 LONDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 914 They are all to be 'square-jointed at least 2 inches from the face. 1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* 11 A rude 'square-looking country lad. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxxv, Saunders was a short 'square-made fellow. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.*

Brit. II. No. 6963. *Square-monthed travelling bags. 1894 *LYDEKKER Roy. Nat. Hist. II.* 479 The largest of the group is the square-mouthed, or Burchell's rhinoceros (*R. sinuatus*). 1877 *MOXON Mech. Exerc. i.* 5 The "Square Nos'd Hand-Vice. 1892 *GREENE Upst. Courtier* (1871) 31 A "square set fellow, well fed and briskly appareled. 1888 *EGGLSTON Graysons I.* 6 Henry Miller was a square-set young fellow, without a spark of romance in him. 1836 *SCOTT Antig. xvii.* That stretch of wall with "square-shafted windows. 1825 *J. NEAL Bro. Jonathan II.* 108 A dark, tall, "square-shouldered man. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3984/4 A Neat's Leather Saddle, "square Skirted. 1866 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & H. Note-bk.* II. 303 Wig, square-skirted coat... and all the queer costume of the period. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus II.* 71 *H. Nepetoides*, "Square-stalked Hyssop. Stems sharply quadrangular. 1874-4 *JEFFERIES Toilers of Field* (1892) 317 In the ditches the "square-stemmed figwort is conspicuous by its dark green. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Trul. I.* 279/2 The thread of a "square threaded screw. 1848 *RICKMAN Styles Archite.* 49 If it be "square-top, it is called a tower. 1882 *O'DONOVAN Merv Oasis I.* 327 This village... consisting of little more than fifty square-topped huts. 1893 *J. A. GIBBS Cotswold Village 3* A tiny village with its "square-towered Norman church.

b. Square-maker (see quot.).

c. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 151 A square-maker, a shipwright who cuts the butts to receive the oakum, and prepares the work ready for the caulkers.

13. In collolocations used attributively, as square-box hose, square-thread screw, etc.

1819 *SAMUELLE Entomol. Compend.* 421 *Noctua obeliscata*. The square-spot Dart. 1859 *BOYD Necreel. Country Parson v.* 188 The square-box hose comes forward humbly. 1867 *SMITH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Square-Top Sail Sloop*, sloops which carry standing yards. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agric.* (1866) 252 Specimens of square-top Osage thorn. 1869 *RANKINE Machine & Hand-tools Pl.* Q. 6. 2 It is worked... by square-thread screws. 1893 *Times* 14 July 31 The same square-set system of timbering.

14. In special collolocations: square battalion, battle, body (see quot.); † square book, some variety of church song-book; † square-bore (see quot.), bracket (see BRACKET sb. 5), coupling, cut, -face, frame, gin (see quot.); square-header, a square-headed sail; square hit, a hit at right angles to the wicket, esp. to square-leg; square-joint, -knot (see quot.); square-log, the position in the cricket-field to the left of the batsman and nearly in a line with the wicket; the fielder stationed at this point also attrib.; hence square-leg vb.; square main-sail, mark, *Naut.* (see quot.); † square muscle, one of the quadrate muscles of the loins; square-net, a fine net suspended so as to enclose a square, used in trapping hawks; † square-pair, *Mining* (see quot. 1747); square pianoforte, a piano of a rectangular form, now superseded by the upright or cottage piano; square ribbon, -rig, *Naut.* (see quot.); square-rigger, a square-rigged vessel; a sailor on such a vessel; square-roof (see quot.); † square rule, = SQUARE sb. 1; square sets, shoot, staff, -stern, -tailing, timbers, tuck, twelves, work (see quot.); square-wright sc., a carpenter whose work requires much use of the square; also attrib.; square yards, *Naut.* (see quot.).

Some special uses also arise by ellipse, as *square Chaldee* or *Hebrew* (see characters); also *square manuscripts* (i.e. written with these characters).

1710 *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn.* II. *Square Battel or Battalion of Men, is one that hath an equal number of Men in Rank and File. 1770 *LANGHORNE Plutarch* (Ridg.) 259/1 Not... accustomed to draw up in a spiral form, but in the square battalion. 1711 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* A "Square Body; Which has as many Men in File as in Rank, and is equal whatsoever Way it faces. c. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 151 *Square body*, the figure which comprehends all the timbers whose areas or planes are perpendicular to the keel, which is all that portion of a ship between the cant bodies. 1537-8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 398 Pfd., for carolles for cristmas and for v "square bookes. 1538 *Accs. Wells Cath. Chapter* (MS.) 13 May, Libros cantium crispum sive diversorum, vulgariter nuncupatos square books and pricke song bookes. 1677 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 48 The "Square-bore, is a square Steel Point or shank, well temper'd, fitted into a square Socket in an Iron wimble... Its use is to open a Hole [etc.]. 1891 *Daily News* 14 May 5/2 They place notes of interrogation... or notes of exclamation within "square brackets. 1831-3 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 170/1 Even in small machines, the "square coupling has been in many cases supplanted by the cylindrical box. 1855 *OGILVIE Suppl.*, *Square-coupling*, in mill-work, a kind of permanent coupling, of which the coupling-box is made in halves and square. 1890 *HOLTZAPFEL Turning III.* 1323 The "square cut, or trap cut, is the most simple form of cutting facets. 1906 *A. E. KNIGHT Complete Cricketer* ii. 77 Cuts are generally termed forward cuts, late cuts, and square cuts. 1879 *FORBES in Daily News* 13 June 5/5 That potent fluid... that goes by the endearing name of "Squareface", and that in reality is the rankest of schiedam. 1846 *A. Young Naut. Dict.* 294 "Square frames, in ship-building, those trames which are square with the line of the keel, having no heveling upon them. 1888 *CHURCHWARD Blackbirding* 102 What they called the wine of the country — "square gin. 1892 "R. BOLDEWOOD "Nevermore II. xvi. A glass of spirits, be it sound cognac... or... good square gin. 1882 *Standard* 11 Aug. 6/6 Lorna and Chiffy were last, the latter with a large jackyard sail set, the others having working "squareheaders. 1837 *New Sporting Mag.* XI. 106 By swinging the bat nearly in the direction in which the umpire stands, making a "square hit. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 24 June, A square hit for 2 by Grace followed, which made up the century. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2294/2 "Square-

joint, a mode of joining wooden stuff in which the edges are brought squarely together, without rabbeting, tongue, or feather. 1867 *SMITH Sailor's Word-bk.*, "Square-Knot, the same as reef-knot. 1881 *LULLYWHITE Guide Cricketers* 21 The Long Leg for a "square leg hitter" should stand parallel to the wicket. 1873 *Routledge's Young Gentl. Mag.* May 37/1 [He] was very nearly had at square leg the first "slow" he got. 1894 *Times* 28 May 7/3 He made one particularly fine square-leg hit to the boundary. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 8 Sept. (Encycl. Dict.), [He] continued... by "square-legging both bowlers for a couple each time. 1867 *SMITH Sailor's Word-bk.* 462 *Main-sail*. This, in a square-rigged vessel, is distinguished by the so-called "square main-sail. *Ibid.*, "Square or Squaring Marks, marks placed upon the lifts and braces [as guides in squaring the yards]. 1675 *CROOKE Body of Man* 802 The first payte are called *Quadrati* the "square muscles;... they... lie as it were square upon the racks of the loynes. 1856 "STONEHENGE "Brit. Sports 1. iv. 1. 222 Haggards may be trapped in this country with the "square-net, or the bow-net. 1747 *HOOSON Miner's Dict.* Q. 3, *Raising-Pair*. These differ from a "Squarepair in this, that instead of a Collar made on the Forks, we make Tenners, so that the Forks are Tennered at both Ends, and the Sliders are Slotted at both Ends to receive the Forks. 1799 *Young in Phil. Trans.* XC. 135 A "square piano forte. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 139/2 The square piano-forte... was taken from the clavichord, but... retains only its shape. 1875 *STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus.* Terms s.v. *Pianoforte*. Upright pianos have been called giraffes from their tall appearance, and horizontal ones have been called cocked harp, or square pianoforte. 1867 *SMITH Sailor's Word-bk.*, "Square Ribbons, a synonym of horizontal lines, or horizontal ribbons. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, "Square-rig, that rig in which the lower sails are suspended from horizontal yards, as distinguished from fore-and-aft rig. 1886 *Daily Tel.* 23 Apr. 2/3 There are many old "square-riggers... who will be curious to know what there is for Jack on board a steamer to put his hand to. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, "Square-roof, one in which the principal rafters meet at a right angle. 1726 *LEONT Albert's Archit.* I. 38/2 In making these Angles we must use a "Square Rule. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, "Square sets, a kind of timbering used in large spaces. 1842 *GWILT Archit. Gloss.*, "Square Shoot, a wooden trough for discharging water from a building. *Ibid.*, "Square staff, a piece of wood placed at the external angle of a projection in a room to secure the angle. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, "Square-stern, a build in which the wing-transom is at right angles to the stern-post, in contradistinction to round stern. 1881 *Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 62 Every five or six years there was a general muster technically termed "square-tailing... to ascertain the precise number of cattle upon the station. c. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 151 "Square timbers, the timbers which stand square with, or perpendicular to, the keel. 1846 *A. Young Naut. Dict.* 355 When the after part of the ship terminates in a straight plane which is nearly vertical, instead of the plank running up to the counter, she is said to have a "square tuck. 1888 *JACOBI Printer's Vocab.* 130 "Square twelves, twelvemo laid down in imposition the "short" or "square" way, in contradistinction to "long twelves". 1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal-m.* 233 "Square work, an old system of working the Thick coal by getting the upper beds first and then the lower ones. *Ibid.*, *Square work*, a system of working a seam of coal by cutting it up into square blocks or pillars. 1752 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) I. 464 All chests, chairs, stools, spades, staves and other "squarewright work. 1825 *JAMIESON Suppl. Squarewright*, a joiner who works in the finer kinds of furniture. Lanarks. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1760), "Square, a term peculiarly appropriated to the yards and their sails, implying... that they are of greater extent than usual. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 257 "Square. This term is applied to yards that are very long.

b. In specific or distinguishing names of plants, animals, etc., as square barley, dory, -ear, fish, flipper, mussel, etc.

a. 1712 *LISLE Husb.* (1757) 152 "Square-barley, or winter-barley... is commonly sown in the mountainous parts of northern countries. 1731 *P. MILLER Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Hordeum*, Winter or Square Barley, or Bear Barley; by some call'd Big. 1803 *SHAW Gen. Zoöl.* IV. ii. 291 "Square Dory. *Zeus quadratus*, 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 540 The new sorts of wheat in that country are... the "square-ear, and the hoary brown. 1681 *GREW Muszium* i. v. ii. 120 The "Square-Fish, *Piscis quadrangularis*. 1883 *Fischer's Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 173 Hooded or Bladder Nose... "Square Flipper. 1884 *GOODE Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 65 note, The Bay Seal... the Hooded Seal... and the "Square Flipper" (probably *Halichalcus grypus*). 1681 *GREW Muszium* i. vi. ii. 146 The "Square-Muscle. *Concha Rhomboides*. 1548 *TURNER Names Herbes* 22 Bunium... may be called in english "square perseley. *Ibid.* 17 Ascyron... may be called in english "square saint Johans grasse. 1832 *J. RENNIE Comp. Butterf. & Moths* 56 Dahl's "Square Spot... Wings... with a dusky square spot between the stigmata. 1843 *Low Fishes Madeira* 129 *Tetragonurus Atlanticus*... The "Square-tail, or Sea-raven. 1896 *LYDEKKER Roy. Nat. Hist.* v. 398 The curious Mediterranean and Atlantic fish known as Cuvier's square-tail (*Tetragonurus cuvieri*). 1548 *TURNER Names Herbes* 36 Euonymus... may be called in english Spyndle tree or "square tree. 1681 *GREW Muszium* i. vi. i. 130 The "Square-Wilk. *Buccina Rhomboides*.

Square (skwē'z), adv. [f. prec.]

† I. So as to be squared (by multiplication). *Obs.* 1557 *RECORDE Whetst.* E ij, And so moche doth 15 make, being multiplied square.

† 2. Steadily, copiously. *Obs.*

1570 *B. GOOGE Pop. Kingd.* iv. 47 h, Foure dayes long they tittle square, & feede and neuer reast. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* ii. ii. 798 Iosephus reporteth that by making an Ambassador to tittle square whom his enemies had sent into him, he wrested all his secrets out of him. 1608 *ARMIST Nest Ninn.* G. 3, Hee... got downe into the Seller, and fell to it tittle square, till he was lost, and quite drunck.

3. Fairly, honestly, in a straightforward or direct manner. In later use *slang* or *collog.*

1577-82 *BRATTON Toyes of an Idle Head* Wks. (Grosart) I. 29/1 If that Coggers all were bards... And every Gamster would playsquare: Then some men would hope well to fare.

1661 *FELTHAM Resolves* II. xlii. 266 Nature implants a Moral Justice, which, unperturbed, will deal square. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Lab. I.* 324 I never thought of selling anything but tins. How could I, if I wished to do the thing square and proper? 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 27/1 He'll wonder what sort of a beast I be, When I tell him square out how it seemed to me. 1891 *H. HERMAN His Angel* 149, 'I reckon the boy means square', muttered the old man.

Comb. 1891 *C. ROBERTS Adrift Amer.* 8 The old fellows... were what I should call very decent square-dealing men.

b. *collog.* Solidly, without reserve.

1867 *F. W. NEWMAN in Sieveking Menu.* (1909) ix. 198 N. C. comes out "square" for the Republican party.

c. *collog.* Properly, in correct form.

1889 "R. BOLDEWOOD" *Robbery under Arms* xxviii, Here they were married, all square and regular, by the Scotch clergyman.

4. So as to be square; in a rectangular form or position; directly in line or in front.

1631 *CHAPMAN Caesar & Pompey* iii. i, Free minds, like dice, fall square whate'er the cast. 1678 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 66 Two edges of two boards, when thus shot, lie so exactly flat and square upon one another, that light will not be discerned betwixt them. 1683 — *Printing x.* f. 9 The upper-sides of the Holes in the Iron Plates being square Bored. 1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.*, *The Dwarf*, The German stood square in the most unaccommodating posture that can be imagined. 1821 *LAMB Elia I. Old Bencher*, He walked hurly and square. 1852 *HAWTHORNE Blithedale Rom.* xxiv, Logs... piled up square. 1852 *Mrs. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xvi, "Well, cousin, are you ready to go to meeting?" said Miss Ophelia, turning square about on St. Clare.

5. At right angles. *Freq. const.* *to, with*, etc.

1680 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 213 To cut straight down all the way; that is, to cut it square down at right angles with the outside of the Work. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Roof*, Sometimes the roof... instead of terminating in a Ridge or Angle... is cut square off at a certain Height. 1792 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1859) III. 337 In a position square with the streets. 1802 *JAMIES Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Gun*, The carriage... must be cast loose, and trained athwart-ship, square with the ship's sides. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 74 Pivot men... face square into the new direction. 1856 *OLMSTED Slave States* 61 You'll find a path going square off to the right. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* xix. 332 The shadows of objects are distorted when the light does not fall square upon their surfaces.

Square (skwē'z), v. Also 5 squaryn, square, square, 6 squyer. [ad. OF. *esquarrer* (*escarrer*, *equarrer*), = Pg. *esquadrar*, Sp. *esquadrar*, It. *squadrare* = pop. L. **esquadrare*, f. L. *ex* out + *quadra* square. OF. had also *esquarrir* (*escarrir*, etc., mod. F. *équarrir*.)]

I. *trans. l.* To make (a thing) square; to reduce to a square or rectangular form, by cutting or some similar process; to shape by reduction to straight lines and right angles.

Freq. implying the production of a form approaching to a cube.

1328 *WYCLIF 1 Kings v.* 17 The kyng comaundide, that thei shuldten take the greet stonous... and thei shuldten square hem. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xvi. lxvii. (Bodl. MS.), Stones... itake oute of quares and panne pei heu ihewen planed and squared. 1410 *LYNG. Reason & Sens.* 6100 The poyntes [were] squared eke so pleynt that the loynynge was nat sen. c. 1460 *J. RUSSELL Bk. Nurture* 52 The iij. [knife] sharpe & kene to smothe be trenchours and square. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 142 b, The people of Israhel... buylded a solem temple... of stones precyous & quadrat or squared. 1555 *ENSEN Decades* (Arb.) 263 The Rubies... are scoured and made cleane... Yet can they not square and polyste them. 1592 *GREENE Def. Conny Catching* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 72 His beard squared with such Art. 1653 *Apol. for Goodwin* 4 But this Stone is so ill squard, that one way it will be found to narrow, and the other to broad. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2668/4 Crown Window Glass... which may be squared into all Sizes of Sashes for Windows and other Uses. 1754 *Dict. Arts & Sci.* s.v. *Book-binding*, After which the pasteboards are squared. 1801 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1850) I. 169 A square hedge of thicket, squared most trimly by the shears of the garden-harber. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 415 Those who... squared the Portland stone for Saint Paul's.

fig. 1647 *N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. xliiii. (1730) 70 It was a regular frame in every part, squared and made even by Laws.

b. To make (timber, etc.) square or rectangular in cross-section.

1412-20 *LYNG Chron. Troy* iv. 2432 With a spere, squared for to byte... pe mystry duke... Rood lyncerist... To Anthonor. 1503 *Acc. Ld. H. Treas. Scot.* II. 275 To the wrichts that squart the tymir in the Hieland. 1530 *FALSGR 731/1*, I wyl square thyse ookes to make tymber of. 1560 *PILKINGTON Epics. Aggeus* (1562) 59 A carpenter which is not cunning to make the house, yet may be square trees. 1663 *GERBIER Counsel* 78 The Timber being squared before it be brought to London. 1725 *POPE Odys.* v. 316 He smooth'd it, and squar'd 'em [sc. trees], by the rule and line. 1791 *W. BARTON Carolina* 312, I have some men at work squaring Pine and Cypress timber for the West-Indian market. 1810 *SCOTT Lady L.* i. xxvi, [He] Lopp'd off their boughs, their hoar trunks bared, And by the hatchet rudely squared. 1869 *RANKINE Machine & Hand-tools Pl.* H 81 the other end [of the tube] being squared to receive the handle.

c. To mark out as a square or in a rectangular form; to convert into, draw up in, a square; to mark off or out in squares.

c. 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* ii. 109 A tabul square, .. Feet scoris nyne in length, as fete in wide; Let square hit so. 1530 *FALSGR 731/1*, I squyer, I rule with a squyer, as a carpenter doyth bis worke or he sawe it out. *f. equarrir*. 1550 *J. HEVWOOD Spider & Fly* xvii. 27 Welche swyre to shall square me, a scantlin well bent, For a right reule, to show me innocent. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* viii. 232 Squard in full Legion (such command we had) To see that noze

thence issu'd forth a spie. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 392/1 Take also the round aft, and square it down to the pencil line last drawn. 1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 541 The Master General has been pleased to issue his directions for the survey of Devonshire, and as much of Somersetshire and Cornwall as will square the work. 1864 *Lowell Fireside Trav.* 288 What frame...ever enclosed such a picture as is squared within the groundsel, side-posts, and lintel of a barn-door. 1877 *Miss A. B. Edwards's Up Nile* vii. 176 The soil, squared off as usual like a gigantic chess-board.

d. With out (or up), in above senses.

1565 *Cooper's Thesaurus* s.v. *Exasio*. It is rough hewed or squared out, or it is begunne. 1632 *Lithgow Trav.* x. 443 This Pallace standeth alone, and founded vpon the skirt of a hill...squared out from a deualing steepnesse. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* i. ii. lvi. A large green turf squared out, all fresh and fine. 1837 W. B. Adams *Carriages* 96 Two holes are then bored in each mortice in succession, after which they are squared out with proper chisels. 1869 *Rankine Machine & Hand-tools* Pl. Q 16. 2 Mortises are chased, and the ends squared-out. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 58 Take care to square up accurately the boards to form the front, back, and sides.

e. To form by making square; to cut in square or rectangular form. Also with out.

1584 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* ii. 94 Of the body of this thorne they sawe and square out certain hoardest two cuhils longe. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commu.* 133 Of the timber of these trees are squared all necessities, as well for buildings as all other uses. 1606 *Choice, Chance*, etc. (1837) 38 For his proportion he was squared out of a timber logge, which was crooked at both ends. 1833 *Louison Encycl. Archit.* §742 It is not intended that this wood shall be cut out of large trees, but that it shall be squared from young trees or branches.

2. a. To multiply (a number) by itself.

1571 *Diggs Pantom.* i. xxx. Now square 2400 pasc, so haue you 576000. *Ibid.* ii. xii. The number proceeding of the perches squared. 1614 W. Bedwell *Nat. Geom. Numbers* iv. 65, I square the quotient 2, that is, I multiply it by itself. 1674 *Jake Arith.* (1696) 193 Then do I square 6, and it is 36. 1766 *Compl. Farmer's v. Surveying*. To square the diameter, and to multiply that square by 7854. 1804 *Hutton Course Math.* (ed. 4) I. 8, 7th denotes that the number 7 is to be squared. 1894 *Act 57 & 58 Vict.* c. 60 Sch. 2 (2). To half the girth thus taken add half the main breadth; square the sum.

b. To convert (a circle) into an equivalent square; to measure exactly in terms of a square. Also fig.

1624 *Donne Sermon*. 14 Goe not Thou about to Square cyther circle [sc. God or thyself]. 1674 *Boyle Excell. Theol.* i. iii. 104 Mr. Hobbs, after all the ways he has taken, and those he has proposed, to square the circle [etc.]. a 1704 T. Brown *Amusem. Ser. & Com.*, Voy. Wks. 1709 III. 1. 22 You may as soon square the Circle, as reduce the several Branches...under one single Head. 1737 *Prior Alma* iii. 366 Circles to square, and Cubes to double, Would give a Man excessive Trouble. 1798 *Hutton Course Math.* II. 311 To square the circle, or find its area. 1871 C. Davies *Metric Syst.* ii. 68 The legislator...cannot square the circle.

c. To reduce (measurements) to an equivalent square; to calculate in square measure.

1811 P. Kelly *Univ. Cambist* I. 260 In squaring the dimensions of artificers work, the Inch is divided into 12 parts. 1828 *Moore Pract. Navig.* 26 In like manner may any dimensions be squared, and the content be found.

3. a. *Naut.* To lay (the yards) at right angles to the line of the keel by trimming with the braces; to set at right angles to, or parallel with, some other part.

a 1625 *Nomenclator Navalis* (MS. Harl. 2301) s.v. *Yard*. Wee square the Yards, that is make them hang either a Crosse and one Yard-arme not traversed more then th' other. 1669 *Sturmy Mariner's Map*. i. ii. 17 Haul bowe the Top-sail Clue-lines, square the Yeard. 1769 *Falconer Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Lifts*. The yards are said to be squared by the lifts, when they hang at right angles with the mast. 1806 T. Moore *Steersman's Song* iii. But see... All hands are up the yards to square. 1832 *Murray's N. Forster* xii. The Estelle had squared her mainyard as a signal of submission. 1867 *Smith Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Squaring the Dead-Ends*, bringing them to a line parallel to the sheer of the ship. *Ibid.*, *Squaring the Rattles*, seeing that all are horizontal and shipshape. 1894 *Times* 10 July 11/1 Booms were squared off and spinnaker booms rigged.

b. To adjust so as to make rectilinear or rectangular or to set at right angles to something else. Also with up.

1690 in *Inchaffray Reg.* (Bann. Cl.) 140 To divide and appropriate the same...as shall be necessary to square marches amongst the saids adjacent Heritors. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 120 He...gives his words...Halt! Dress! and corrects and squares his division. 1814 *Scott Lord of Isles* vi. xiii. The Monarch rode along the van...His liege to marshal and to range, And ranks to square, and fronts to change. 1837 J. Morier *Abed Allnutt* lvii. The clergyman drew forth his book and squared the table with two candles upon it. 1851 *Mayne Reid Sealp Hunt*. xxiii. 171 Having squared her [sc. the mare's] hips to the camp, he whispered something at her head. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 206 To 'square' a print upon a mount turn it face down.

fig. 1814 *Cary Dante, Parad.* xvii. 25, I feel me on all sides Well squared to fortune's blows.

(b) 1794 *Rigging & Seaman'ship* 10 The batts of the coaks are then squared up. 1883 *Specif. Alcock & Cornhill Rky.* 8 The stones to be roughly squared up in the beds and joints. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 369 This should be a useful appliance for squaring up hand cameras.

c. *Astrol.* To stand in quartile aspect in relation to (another sign).

1697 *Creech Manilius* ii. 70 The Icy Goat, the Crah which square the Scales. 1852 *Zadkiel Grammar Astrol.* 394 [On] June 4th, 1738, Mars was on the cusp of the meridian, squaring the ascendant.

d. To set or place (some part of the body) squarely.

1819 *Scott Ivanhoe* v. The Saxon domestics squared their shoulders. 1824 — *St. Roman's* xxxi. She does so stoop and lollop...so cross her legs and square her arms. 1829 *Lytton Disowned* 149 Square your body a little more to your left. 1881 T. A. M'CARTHY *Calisth. & Drilling* 19 Square the heels and stand perfectly steady.

II. 4. fig. To regulate, frame, arrange, or direct, by, according to, or on some standard or principle of action.

(a) 1531 *Tindale Exp.* 1 *John* (1537) 2 To consent unto y^e law that it is ryghteous, and good;...and to rule and square all thy dedes therhy. 1589 *Nashe Anal. Absurdity* Wks. (Grosart) I. 16 To eschew womens counsaile, and not to square our actions by their direction. 1620 E. Blount *Horz Subs.* 506 The very rules, by which all the actions of our life he squared and disposed. 1673 *Penn Civist. Quaker* vi. 540 A Light within, to know their Duty and Square their Lives by. 1712 *Berkley Pass. Obed.* § 23 He who squares his actions by this rule can never do amiss. 1756 C. Lucas *Est. Waters* I. Ded. He squared all his political conduct by their counsel. 1823 *Scott Quentin* D. xiii. The path of royal policy cannot be always squared...by the abstract maxims of religion and of morality. 1864 *Hawthorne S. Felton* (1883) 418 The habits of Sibyl Dacy were so wayward, and little squared by general rules, that nobody...tried to account for them.

(b) 1603 *Shaks. Meas.* for M. v. i. 487 Thou art said to haue a stubborne soule That apprehends no further then this world, And squar'st thy life according. 1682 *Norris Hierocles* 83 Having his mind always intent upon the Law of God, squares his life accordingly. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 170 According to this Rule, I squared my Conduct in my Judges Office. 1752 *Fielding Amelia* xii. v. The bailiff had squared his conscience exactly according to law. 1809 *Malkin Gil Blas* x. vi. § 13 They...have squared their conduct for a length of time according to the maxims of their order. 1850 W. Irving *Goldsmith* xxiii. 239 Peter was poor but punctilious, squaring his expenses according to his means.

(c) 1818 *Scott Hrt. Midl.* viii. An accommodating conscience of a military stamp, and which squared itself chiefly upon those of the Colonel and paymaster. 1850 W. Irving *Mahomet* II. 104 He had shrewd maxims on which he squared his conduct.

b. To adjust or adapt, to cause to correspond to, or harmonize with, something.

(a) 1583 *Melbancke Philotinus* Civ. If thou canst...square thy life to her direction, she will allowe thee two servants. 1634 *Milton Comus* 329 Eie me, blest Providence, and square my trial to my proportion'd strength. 1682 *Norris Hierocles* Pref. 29 Those Heathens who squared their actions to the law of natural reason. 1747 *Richardson Clarissa* II. 166, I should not know how to square it to my own principles. 1819 *Keats Otho* ii. 1, I cannot square my conduct to time, place, or circumstance. a 1855 J. J. Blunt *On Early Fathers* (1857) vi. 406, I am led to doubt if the testimony of the Fathers can be squared to it.

refl. 1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 169 The same Resolves, most of the Protestant Reformers Abroad, as well as our Protestant Dissenters at Home, thought themselves oblig'd to square themselves to.

(b) 1856 *N. Brit. Rev.* XXVI. 36 Not staying...to square his belief with the stern realities of criticism. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Dec. 8/4 The promoters do not seek...to square their mission with sociological theory. 1904 H. Paul *Hist. Mod. Eng.* II. iv. 61 Evidence was produced which could not be squared with this plea.

c. To arrange, adjust, render appropriate or exact, etc.

1596 *Nashe Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 195 Your hooke heing readie for the Presse, Ile square & set it out in Pages. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1234, I had no thought of squaring the comparison to agree in all circumstances. 1861 *Max Müller Sci. Lang.* Ser. I. (1864) 340 Any attempt at squaring the classification of races and tongues must necessarily fail. 1888 *Bryce Amer. Commu.* i. xi. I. 144 When the majority belongs to the same party as the President, appointments are usually arranged, or to use a familiar expression, 'squared,' between them.

d. With out in above senses.

1578 *Chr. Prayers in Priv. Prayers* (1851) 514 That we...may square out all our doings, words and thoughts, by thee. 1592 *Conspir. Pretended* Ref. 86 Doe not they...exact and seeke to square out...all ciuill policies...vnto the Iudicials of Moyses. 1603 H. Crosse *Vertues Commu.* C 2 h. No man is wise, happy, or any thing worth, if Temperance square not out the course of his life. 1628 *Prynne Love-locks* 21 The rules for naturall, must regulate and square out the length of artificiall Haire. a 1661 *Fuller Worthies* (1662) I. xv. 45, I hope...both being put together, may square out the most eminent of the Antient Gentry, in some tolerable proportion.

5. To bring to an equality on both sides; to make even so as to leave no difference; to balance.

a. With accounts as object. Freq. fig.

1815 *Ann. Reg. Gen. Hist.* 22 For the purpose of squaring the civil list accounts. 1860 *Thackeray Lovel* iv. She would accept benefits...but then she insulted her benefactors, and so squared accounts. 1888 *Symonds Life of B. Cellini* I. Introd. p. xlvii. He left the land of his adoption before he had properly squared accounts with King Francis.

b. With other objects.

1825 *Scott Fm. 7 Dec.*, Square the odds, and good-night Sir Walter about sixty. 1828 *Ibid.* 23 Feb. On squaring his books and making allowance for bad debts [etc.]. 1833 R. S. Surtees *Sponges's Sp. Tour* xviii. 87 If he couldn't square matters at short notice, he would have no better chance with an extension of time. 1868 *Chesney in Wellesley's Desp.* 813 The Directors...still clung to trade as the only means of squaring their balance-sheet.

c. *collog.* To put (a matter) straight; to settle satisfactorily, to compound.

1853 *Dickens Bleak Ho.* xxii. 'I have squared it with the lad,' says Mr. Bucket, returning, 'and it's all right'. 1872

Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann. 615 We always square it with the usher.

d. With up: To settle (a debt, etc.) by means of payment.

1862 Mrs. H. Wood *Mrs. Hallib. Troubl.* iii. xiv, I can square up some of my liabilities here. 1868 *Dickens Lett.* (1880) II. 393 Square up everything whatsoever that it has been necessary to huy.

absol. 1904 *N. & Q.* 10th Ser. I. 62 It was high time for the young gentleman in the parlour to square up or to seek accommodation elsewhere.

6. *slang or colloq.* To conciliate, satisfy, or gain over (a person), esp. by some form of bribery or compensation; to get rid of (one) in this way.

1859 *Slang Dict.* 100 *Squaring his nibs*, giving a policeman money. 1861 *Hughes Tom Brown at Oxf.* xlix, I told him the truth of the...story, and I think he is squared. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Jan. 5/4 Rich offenders...square the reporters' by giving them bribes on condition that their names shall not be printed in the newspapers.

b. To dispose of by murder.

1888 *Churchward Blackbirding* vii. 128 His 'getting square', meant cutting throats; and if he didn't lie, it would have taken a big ship to carry all the people he'd 'squared' up to date.

III. intr. †7. To deviate or diverge, to vary (from something). Obs.

c 1450 in *Aungier Syn* (1840) 294 Soher, demewre, and chereful to speke to...whofse] sadnes is not wonte to suffer them notahly to square in their demenyng. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 93/1 The blessedd Lucyeth...Rightful goyng and deuociou to god with out squaryng out of the way. 1521 *Fisher Sermon* agst. *Luther* iv. Wks. (1876) 337 The prophetes somtyme left vnto themselves dyd square from the trouthe. 1549 *Coverdale*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* 19 Whiche froward minde...synce it squareth from Gods pleasure, cannot be hut against him. 1582 *Stanyhurst Aeneis* To Rdr. (Arh.) 15, I made a prosodia too my selfe squaring soomwhat from thee Latin. 1609 *Holland Amm. Marcell.* 204 Yet there is not a definitive sentence of his touching any controversie known, squaring from the truth.

† b. To digress from one's subject. Obs.

1567 *Maple Fr. Forest* 29 That thereby they might understand...that I had not greatly squared, if I had pursued many moe diuisions. 1570 *Googe Pop. Kingd.* ii. 18 The Preacher...oft leauing it [sc. the Word], doth square And spend the tyme about complaints [etc.].

† c. To fall out of order. Obs.—1

1583 *Stocker Civ. Warres Loue* C. iv. 66 h, The enemye (was)...so handled, as that his Souldiers squared somewhat out of order.

† 8. To fall out, to be at variance or discord, to disagree or quarrel, with a person, etc.

1530 *Palsgr 731/1* Of all the men lyving I love not to square with hym. 1548 *Udall*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* 24 Sence your prohibitions doe viterly square with his commandementes, and that we cannot satisfie both the one and eke the other. 1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* iii. (1577) R viij, See Madam, our enemies begin to breake and to square one with another.

† b. Without const. Obs.

1542 *Udall Erasm. Apoph.* 255 Touchyng the stuffe wherof every of the saied garlandes was made, Cellius & Suetonius dooe square & disagree. 1580 Sir H. Gifford *Poems* (Grosart) 103 When men doe square for euery fly, To make them friends the women runne. 1593 *Nashe Christ's Tears* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 201 Lyke the Geometritians, they square about poynts and lynes, and the viter shew of things. 1607 *Middleton Fam. Love* iv. iii. Answer me roundly to the point, or else I'll square.

† c. To dissent or differ from a person. Obs.—1
1600 *Holland Livy* xxxix. lii. 1056 But I accord neither with them nor with Valerius. From them I square, because I find [etc.].

9. To accord, concur, or correspond, to agree or fit, with something.

1592 *Wyrley Armore* 3 Wherein I may peradventure not square in opinion with some others. 1608 D. T. Ess. *Pol. & Mor.* 118 b, True Vertue is alwaies like herselfe, she squares with euery accident. 1695 *Woodward Nat. Hist. Earth* i. (1723) 42 The present Circumstances of these Marine Bodies do not square with those Opinions. 1745 P. Thomas *Tril. Anson's Voy.* 139 When any other Person's Account happens not to square exactly with what himself has observed. 1781 *Cowper's Charity* 559 All disguises shall be rent away That square not truly with the scripture plan. 1843 *Le Fevre Life Trav. Phys.* II. ii. 18 The apartment which he occupied squared well with its tenant. 1885 *Clood Myths & Dr.* i. iii. 45 The theory may be pushed to extremes in compelling every fact to square with it.

† b. Const. to or unto. Obs.

1593 *Abb. Bancroft Dangerous Pos.* iv. xv. 185 Things had not squared to their likings. 1642 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* 8 There is no Church, whose every part to squares unto my Conscience. a 1691 *Boyle Hist. Air* (1692) 71 These two notions...square to all other the instruments and phenomena in nature. 1724 A. Collins *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 251 Yet cannot this prophesy be made to square to the event.

c. Without const.

1600 W. Watson *Deceatordon* (1602) 29 In matters of life...seeing they both square and differ herein from the Protestants [etc.]. 1687 *Drayden Hind & P.* ii. 178, I set 'em by the rule, and as they square Or deviate from undoubted doctrine there, This Oral fiction, that old Faith declare. 1800 *Coleridge Picocon.* v. ii. A joy it is To exercise the single apprehension Where the sums square in proof. 1849 *Cupples Green Hand* xiii. (1856) 133 Of all things in the world, that is the very thing where your views and mine happen to square.

10. To strut or swagger. Obs. exc. dial. † Also with it and out.

(a) 1590 *Greene Neuer too Late* Wks. (Grosart) VIII. 165 Squaring in the streets when thou shouldst bee meditating in thy chamber. 1591 *Savile Tacitus*, *Hist.* ii. lxxx. 105 The Tribunes also and other captaines in terrible sort, with

multitudes of armed men, went squaring and jettling the streets. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 115 Whereby... those gallants againe, squaring and ruffling thus in their colours, might court faire ladies. 1847—in dial. glossaries (Devon, Lincs., Yorks.).

(b) 1592 *GREENE Upst. Courtier* B 3 b, As quanytlye as if some curious Florentine had trickte them vp to square it vp and downe the streets before his Mistresse. 1626 *BRETON Fantasticks* Wks. (Grosart) II. 11/1 Now plummies and spice, Sugar and Honey, square it among pies and broth.

(c) a 1600 *DELONEY Gentle Craft* II. v, O the passion of my heart, bow the villainie squares it out? 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* (1623) 204 At another time, malapert boldnesse will square it out.

11. To put oneself into a posture of defence; to assume a boxing attitude.

1820 *HOGG Bridal Polymod* vi, He spit upon his hand and squared. 1823 *MRS. SHERWOOD Henry Althorpe* (ed. 2) III. xvi, Then beginning to square (to use an expression of Mr. Claydon's) the enemy took to his heels. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox.* xi, Selecting the one most of his own size, he squared and advanced on him.

b. Const. at or up to (a person). Also fig. 1827 *DE QUINCEY Murder* Wks. 1854 IV. 24 Berkeley, feeling himself nettled by the waspishness of the old Frenchman, squared at him. 1848 in *Bartlett Dict. Amer.* 327 There were Polk and Cass fidgetting and squaring up to Queen Victoria. 1893 *SELOUS Trav. S. E. Africa* 3 He squared up to his adversary and... struck him a heavy blow.

c. To draw oneself up into a more compact attitude.

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Feb. 7/1 Mr. Rhodes... pulled himself together and squared up.

12. a. To measure (so much) on each of four sides forming a square; to yield a square of (the dimensions specified).

1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 20 Spanish Chestnut Trees of a large size (one of them squared upward of two feet). 1792 *Ann. Reg., Nat. Hist.* 386 If it be cut when it squares only six inches, it will be as durable as an oak of six times its size and age. 1807 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* (1813) 255 The alder... frequently squaring a foot for twenty feet in height. 1840 *SCHOMBURGK Brit. Guiana* 93 Some of the blocks would square ten to twelve feet.

b. To increase in amount by squaring; to become square in form.

1854 *Chambers' Jnrl.* II. 280 The extravagant accounts... seem not only to square, but to cube spontaneously. 1902 *RICKART Cypress Swamp* 46 His face had squared and hardened in its lines.

c. Naut. To sail away with the yards squared. 1887 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 422/2 There, he rounds the buoy and squares away. 1899 *F. T. BULLEN Log Sea-Waif* 313 We squared away to a spanking breeze.

13. colloq. With it: To live or act honestly. 1873 in *Taylor Life David* vii. 91 Give a poor fellow a chance to square it for three months.

Square cap. Also square-cap. [SQUARE a.]

1. An academic cap with a square top; a mortar-board, trencher.

1584 *Lily Sappho* i. iii, A square die in a pages pocket, is as decent as a square cap on a Graduates head. 1955 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3049/4 Lost... a Surplice, with a Doctors Hood and Square Cap, in a Past-board-Box. 1720 in *Leyborne-Popham MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 261, I had in 1677 a square cap given me for speaking, and was the first com-moner, I think, that ever wore one in Oxford. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cyclop. s.v. Cap.* Churchmen, and the Members of Universities, Students in Law, Physick, &c., as well as Graduates, wear square Caps. 1778 in *Lett. Radcliffe & James* (O.H.S.) 44 See me strutting in my new robes, with my square cap and tassel. 1796 [see TRENCHER-CAP].

† 2. transf. A University man. Obs.

1642 [H. PRACHAM] (title), Square-Caps turned into Round-Heads: or the Bishops Vindication and the Brownists Conviction. 1651 *CLEVELAND Poems, Square Cap* i, Her suiters are many But she'll have a Square-cap if ere she have any.

Square-cut, a. [SQUARE a. or adv.]

1. Cut to or into a square form. Also fig.

1622 *DRAYTON Poly-olb.* xxiii. 192 Mosses, flets, and fells, .. Whose turf, and square-cut peat, is fuel good enough. 1820 *KEATS Cap & Bells* xvii, There's the square-cut chan-celler, His son shall never touch that hisopric. 1848 *CLOUGH Bothie* i. 22 The grave man, nicknamed Adam, .. with square-cut antique waistcoat. 1879 *Mrs. A. E. JAMES Ind. Househ. Managem.* 14 One good black silk, made with high, low, and square-cut bodices, you will certainly require.

2. absol. A coat with square skirts.

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Dec. 2/1 That one which you are looking at is a George I... it is a true square-cut.

Squared (skwēd), ppl. a. [f. SQUARE v.]

1. Made or fashioned square; reduced to a square form.

1382 *WYCLIF 1 Kings* vi. 35 And alle be couerde with goldyn platys, with squaryd werk at rewle. 1540 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xiv, A grehounde shulde have... be thyres gret and swared [Bodl. MS. squared] as an hare. 1416 *York Memo. Bk.* (Surtees) I. 213 Pur over et faire... flat salere, cowed salere, sward salere. 1520 in *Archaeol.* (1892) LIII. 28 A pyxe of Every... having a squared steple yn the topp. 1577 *B. Gooce Heresbach's Hist.* II. (1586) 106 b, The squared, and the round, or the whole timber. 1656 *Rites of Durh.* (1903) 84 A fair Ivory squared table covered with a green cloth. 1685 *TEMPLE Ess. Her. Virtue* Wks. 1720 I. 211 Another very long and large (highway), paved all with cut or squared Stone. 1707 *SIBBALD Scotland* (1739) I. 28 A Wall of squared and cut Stones. 1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) II. 1389/2 It is all of squared free stone, strong and lofty. 1809 *CAMPBELL Gerl. Wym.* II. xviii, Deep roars the innavigable gulf below Its squared rock. 1869 *RANKINE Machine & Hand-tools* Pl. H. 6, The screw, Z, which is likewise formed with a squared end to receive a winch

bundle or key. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 126 There can be 18 in. of the squared support above the pedestal.

Fig. 1586 *FERNE Blaz. Gentrie* 83 Men seeming of such a squared conscience that they pretend all to run either to maintenance of superstition or vaine glory. 1594 *Selinus Greene's Wks.* (Grosart) XIV. 286 Your squared words And broad-mouth'd tearmes, can neuer conquer vs.

b. Drawn up in a square or squares.

1667 *MILTON P. L.* l. 758 Their summons call'd From every Band and squared Regiment By place or choice the worthiest. 1798 in *Unit. Services Mag.* XIX. 464 They rushed on against our squared battalions. 1807 *J. BARLOW Columb.* III. 581 The troops in squared array Wait the wild hordes loose huddling to the fray. 1812 *CARY Dante, Purg.* xxiv. 64 Like as the birds, that winter near the Nile, In squared regiment direct their course.

c. Marked with squares.

1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 June 3/1 Take on the squared paper two perpendicular lines.

2. Multiplied by itself.

1557 *RECORDE Whetst.* Giv, That roote is called a Squared square roote, which maketh a square of squares in number. 1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* IV. xi. Vii b, For the superficies ye shall augment the squared square of the side by 2. 1613 *TAPP Pathw. Knowl.* 293 A squared square number is the product of any number multiplied 3 times into it selfe. 1664 *E. BUSHNELL Compl. Shipwright* 31, 5 times 5 is a squared number. 1787 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 228 The 4th power, or squared squares of the sines of the latitudes.

3. Adapted, suited. rare.

1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India* p. 122 Such a subtle Genera-tion is this, and so fitly squared a Place is Surat to exercise their Genius in. *Ibid.* 224.

Hence † **Squaredly** adv. Obs. rare.

1613 *TAPP Pathw. Knowl.* 322 Sq. of squ. squaredly square. 1674 *JEAKE Arith.* (1696) 272 A... Square of Squares Squaredly Squared. *Ibid.* 645 The Quotient shall be squaredly Quadratical.

Square-headed, a. [SQUARE a. 12.] Having the head or top fashioned or cut in a square form:

a. Arch. Of doors, windows, etc.

1815 *J. SMITH Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 269 An example of the square-headed door of the Perpendicular style. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnrl.* I. 19/1 Even the arch of the porch is not enclosed by a square-headed label. 1861 *JAS. CAMPBELL Balmerino & its Abbey* II. xii. 154 This apartment was originally lighted by two square-headed windows.

b. Of bolts or nails.

1825 *SCOTT Betrothed* iv, A volley of... square-headed bolts of great size and thickness. 1862 *MISS BRADDON Lady Audley* i, Old oak, studded with great square-headed iron nails.

c. In other applications.

1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* i, They are a square-headed and snake-necked generation. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 450/1 A large square-headed topsail. 1903 *C. F. A. WILLIAMS Notation* 93 The virga had become the square-headed note ♯, and the punctum either a square ■ or a lozenge ♦.

Square-log, a. see SQUARE a. 14.

Squarelike, a. rare. Also 7 squire-. [f. SQUARE sb.] Resembling a square; rectangular.

1557 *RECORDE Whetst.* G j b, Some menne delite more to call them squarlike figures. 1570 *BULINGESLE Euclid* i. def. 31, 5 A figure on the one syde longer, or squarelike, or as some call it, a long square. 1611 *COTGR., Bureau*, a kind of Squire, or Squire-like Instrument... some call it a Bevell.

Squarely (skwēdli), adv. [f. SQUARE a.]

1. So as to be squared (by multiplication).

1557 *RECORDE Whetst.* Dlij, The other sides beyng multiplied squarely (that is, by themselves). 1594 *BLUNEVIL Exerc.* I. (1636) 96 Which Root if you Multiply into it selfe squarely, the Product will be like unto the Number given. 1613 *TAPP Pathw. Knowl.* 303 Multiply the roote nearest found squarely. 1674 *JEAKE Arith.* (1696) 297 Then must to be multiplied Squarely and 8 Cubically.

2. Honestly, fairly, in a straightforward manner.

1564 in *Tyler Hist. Scott.* (1864) III. 138 To speak squarely our opinion, we think you could in fewer lines have comprehended matter more to our contentation. 1624 *SAMSONSON Sermon* I. 247 Let us therefore deal squarely, as wise and honest merchants should. 1640 *HARNSNET Repent.* 166 True it is that many doe carry themselves very squarely and plausibly to the Eye of the World. a 1704 *T. BROWN Decl. Adv.* Wks. 1730 I. 41 If they dealt squarely with me, they'd scarce at all wonder. 1757 *Spirit Public Jnrl.* (1806) IX. 247 Act fairly and squarely... For honesty sure is by far the best policy. 1876 *STODMAN Victorian Poets* 59 The pleasure which comes from being in harness, and from duty squarely performed. 1884 *Chicago Times* 13 Jan., Lord Falmouth, one of the few sportsmen who never bet and who ran his horses squarely.

† 3. Freely, copiously. Obs.—

1611 *COTGR. s.v. Donner*, Il s'en est bien donné, he hath tipped squarely.

† 4. Precisely, exactly. Obs.

1626 *T. HAWKINS Cassin's Holy Cr.* 6 The works are likewise the more feeble, not squarely answering to the modell of knowledge. 1637 *GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Prol. C 2 b, Blindly to follow every opinion which is broached, and squarely to conform unto every custome. 1684 *OTWAY Atheist* I. i, My Orders are to meet her fairly and squarely this Evening at Seven.

5. In a position directly square with, or opposite to, some line or object; in a straight or direct manner.

1802 *JAMES Milit. Dict.* s.v. March, The front-directing serjeant, after having placed himself perfectly and squarely in the rank, must [etc.]. 1883 *B. HARTY Carquines Woods* in the rank, must himself squarely in the eyes without a word. 1894 *Mrs. F. ELLIOT Roman Gossip* iv. 113 He sits squarely on his war-horse.

Fig. 1867 *AUGUSTA WILSON Vassili* xv, She set this con-juncture squarely before her, and forced herself to contem-plate it. 1873 *HALE In His Name* II. 8 They refuted it squarely.

b. At right angles to the length or height.

1873 *Snow Workshop Rec.* Ser. 1. 7/1 The brush requires to be squarely and evenly cut. 1893 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 200/2 We... saw that a bole fully six feet in diameter had broken squarely across.

c. fig. Plainly, unequivocally, firmly, solidly. Chiefly U.S.

1866 in *Thornton Amer. Gloss.* (1912) II. 845 [This] means simply and squarely, that you intend... to rule or ruin this Government. 1885 *Cent. Mag.* XXIX. 511 He stands squarely upon observation, experience, induction. 1900 *LANSLEY Durlham* 44 He... based his demand squarely on his royal power.

6. In a square form; so as to be square.

1828 *W. FIELD Mem. Dr. Parr* II. 355 He was about the middle height, squarely built, of strong athletic frame, not much inclined to corpulency. 1861 *Engl. Wom. Dom. Mag.* III. 219 Holding a squarely-folded note at arm's length before my eyes. 1864 *MISS YONGE Trial* II. 310 The squarely made... handsome Averil Ward. 1882 *Jnrl. Linn. Soc.* XVI. 232 Aperture-papillae large and squarely oval.

Squareman, sc. [SQUARE sb. 1.] A car-penter, stone-cutter, or other workman who regu-larly uses a square for adjusting or testing his work.

c 1790 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 171/2 The incorporated trades [of Dumfries], viz. square-men, smiths [etc.]. 1808 *MAYNE Siller Gun* I. xxvi, The squaremen follow'd i' the raw, And syne the weavers. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* III. v. i, How many hammermen and squaremen, bakers and brewers... must ply their old daily work. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 750/1 There was probably a pass-word, such as the squareman word used in the 'brithering' of the wrights and slaters.

Squareness (skwē-sness). [f. SQUARE a.]

1. The quality of being square in form.

c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) xiv. 159 The Dyamand, be vertu of God, take the squareness. 1474 *CAXTON Chese* iv. i. (1883) 158 The seconde is wherefore the hordour aboute is hyther than the squarenes of the poyntes. 1530 *PALSGR.* 201/1 Brede or squarenesse, *croisure*. 1590 *STOCKWOOD Rules Constr.* 48 The depth, length, thickness, squarenes, roundnes of a thing. 1623 *FUNCHIAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 433 They made a thing being four square, and in height and squareness of a chaire. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* II. xxi. § 14 Liberty being as little applicable to the will, as swiftness of motion is to sleep, or squareness to vertue. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 278 When the wax is new moulded, the squareness it had is totally lost. 1818 *Art Bookbinding* 14 The beauty and squareness of the book greatly depend on having it well backed. 1855 *Poultry Chron.* II. 410 We should like to see amateurs... address great attention to compact squareness of form and shortness of leg. 1897 *Chr. Herald* (N. York) 25 Dec. 970/2 The shoulders had the awful squareness of a skeleton.

transf. 1873 *H. C. BANISTER Music* 175 Such devices serve to avert squareness, or tameness, especially in the development of musical ideas. 1885 *Mag. Art* Sept. 467 The determined character and consistent squareness of the touch.

2. Conformity to good principles.

1642 *QUARLES Obser. Princes & St.* lxiv, Let Princes be very careful in the Choyce of their Counsellors, choosing... by the Squareness of their actions. 1780 *BURKE Corr.* (1841) II. 356, I hope you will... bring the squareness, the manliness, and the decision of a judicial place into the house of parliament. 1817 *KEATS Lett.* Wks. 1889 III. 69, I am sure you are confident of my responsibility, and in the sense of squareness that is always in me.

3. Rectangular position in relation to some line or object.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 11 On this squareness of man and horse both dressing and movement must essentially depend. 1802 *JAMES Milit. Dict.* s.v. March, Regularity of step, squareness of body, and precision of movement. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 3 The equal squareness of the shoulders and body to the front is the first... principle of the position of a soldier. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 41 Plane this level, and then test its squareness to the first.

Squarer (skwē-rar). [f. SQUARE v.]

1. a. One who rednces wood, stone, etc., to a square form.

1423-3 *Foreign Acc. 1 Hen. VI.* i, Carpentarii vocati fellers & squarers. 1440 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 29 Heweris of wode with axe and squarers of tymbr with chippyng axe. 1565 *COOPER Thesaurus, Quadrataris*, a squarer of marble. c 1601 *KEYMER Obser. Dutch Fishing* (1664) 7 She employeth... at Land... also Squarers of Timber, ..Carpenters, Shipwrights, Smiths. 1611 *COTGR., Esquar-rissen*, a squarer of stones, or timber.

b. With out (see quot.).

1611 *FLORIO, Squadra mundi*, a squarer out of worlds, an Astrologer.

c. One who aims at squaring the circle.

1852 *DE MORGAN in Graves Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* (1889) III. 350 A squarer of the circle said to me... about some lines [etc.]. 1865—in *Athenaeum* Oct. 504 The new squarer who advertises... that, having read that the circular ratio was undetermined [etc.]. 1879 *Forin. Rev.* Aug. 293 Mathe-maticians do not stop to argue with squarers of the circle or with reasoners that the earth is flat.

† 2. A contentious or quarrelsome person. Obs.—

1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* I. 1. 82 Is there no young squarer now, that will make a voyage with him to the duell?

3. Sc. 'One who squares his elbows for fighting; a sparrer' (Ogilvie, 1850).

Square-rigged, a. [SQUARE a. 12.]

1. Naut. Having the yards and sails placed across the masts in contrast to fore and aft; † having ex-ceptionally long yards (Falconer).

1759 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. Xebec, The crew of every xebec has... the labour of three square-rigged ships. 1802 *HILL Dock Act* 1503 Capable of containing seventy sail of ships or square-rigged vessels. 1840 *R. H. DANA Bef.* of mast xxiii, [He] was making his first voyage in a square-rigged vessel. 1895 *Oracle Encycl.* I. 503/2 Brig, the

general term for a vessel with two masts, having a boom-mainsail, and otherwise square-rigged.

2. trans. (See quot.)

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab. I.* 251/1 George and his two fellow-labourers were 'square-rigged'—that is, well dressed.

Square sail. [SQUARE a.] a. A four-sided sail supported by a yard slung across the vessel. b. A flying sail set on the fore-mast of a schooner or the mast of a sloop or cutter.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaglio* 309 For which cause they shortened their yards, providing square sails. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 117 As the Cutter was coming up to us, her square sail split. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Scudding*. A ship...scuds with a sail extended on her fore-mast...In sloops and schooners, and other small vessels, the sail employed for this purpose is called the square-sail. 1794 *Rigging & Seaman'ship* 127 The cross-jack, or square-sail. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 37 The harges which navigate the Severn...carry a square-sail, and have a mainmast and topmast. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 604/2 Square sails, those set upon such yards as have lifts and braces, regardless of their proportions.

attrib. 1794 *Rigging & Seaman'ship* 162 The Square-sail-hoom is lashed across the Deck of vessels with one mast, to spread the foot of the square-sail. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* II. s.v. A sloop's or cutter's sail, which hauls out to the lower yard, called the square-sail-yard. 1853 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 109 Cross-jack-yard...in a sloop or schooner also gets the name of the square sail yard. 1861 366 Square sail boom, a boom hooked on to an eye-bolt in the fore part of the foremast in any fore-and-aft-rigged vessel, for the purpose of hoisting out the square-sail, and setting the lower studding-sail.

† **Square-square**, a. and v. *Obs.* [SQUARE a. and v.] a. *adj.* Biquadrate. b. *v. trans.* To biquadrate by multiplication.

1662 HOBBS *Seven Prob. Wks.* 1845 VII. 67 There he some numbers called plane, others solids, others plano-solid, others square, others cubic, others square-square. 1669 NEWTON in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1847) II. 284 To which 6½ square-squared, or multiplied three times into itself, is about equal.

Square-sterned, a. [SQUARE a. 12.] Of vessels: Having a square stern (see quot. c 1850).

1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1130/4 St Teresa of Dunkirk, Burthen 20 Tuns, a square stern'd Sloop with a Deck. 1690 *Ibid.* No. 262/4 The Ship Delight, English Built, Square-sterned, 130 Tuns. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Bastardies*, or *Bastardelles*, square-sterned row-galleys. 1791 W. HUTCHINSON *Pract. Seaman'ship* 27 As square sterned ships...are found to answer all trades and purposes better than round or pink sterned ships. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 151 **Square-sterned**, a term applied to ships whose wing transom is at right angles, or nearly at right angles, with the stern-post...All British ships are now built upon this principle. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 648 **Square-Sterned** and **British Built**, a phrase to express the peculiar excellence of our first-class merchantmen.

Square-tailed, a. [SQUARE a. 12.] Having a square tail: a. Of animals, birds, etc.

1781 PENNANT *Hist. Quadrip.* II. 484 Square-tailed Shrew of a dusky cinereous color. 1839 *Pantologia* s.v. *Sorex*. The white footed, square tailed, carinated, and unicolor shrews. 1827 GRIFFITH tr. *Cuvier V.* 102 *Sorex Tetragonurus* (Square-tailed Shrew). 1891 *Science-Gossip* XXVII. 80/1 The Square-tailed Worm...Among our native worms there is one with a square tail (*Allurion tetradris*, Eisen). 1895 LYDEKKER *Roy. Nat. Hist.* V. 54 The square-tailed bee-eaters (*Melittophagus*) are all of small size.

b. Of a coat.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. VII. ii, Young Valour in square-tailed coat eyes Beauty in Greek sandals.

Square-toe, attrib. = **SQUARE-TOED** a. 1.

1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4257/4 A pair of Square Toe Shoes.

Square-toed, a. [SQUARE a. 12.]

1. Of shoes: Having broad square toes.

1785 GROSSE *Dict. Vulgar T.* s.v. *Square toes*. Square-toed shoes were anciently worn in common, and long retained by old men. 1803 *Censor* 1 Apr. 47 In a superfine coat with waistcoat, and...hessian boots, or square-toed shoes. 1897 'H. S. MERRIMAN' in *Kedar's Tennis* xi, The priest had walked thither, as the dust on his square-toed shoes and black stockings would testify.

2. *fig.* Old-fashioned, formal, precise.

1795 BURKE *Regie. Peace* iv. (C.P.S.) 294 We old people must retain some square-toed predilection for the fashions of our youth. 1803 *PEEGE Acad. Eng. Lang.* 131 Square-toed and old fashioned as it may be, it certainly needs the sense at once of all equivocation. 1846 Mrs. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 127 There are two leading classes of London Bankers—the square-toed and the pointed. 1880 MORLEY in *Daily News* 26 Mar. 2/6 A system of square-toed humdrum.

Hence **Square-toedness**:

1846 Mrs. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 127 As regards this important distinction, however, neither square-toedness nor pointed-toedness is to be relied on.

Square-toes. [SQUARE a.]

1. A precise, formal, old-fashioned person; one having strict or narrow ideas of conduct. *Usu.* qualified by *old*, and with initial capital.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 164, I could hardly keep my gravity on this ludicrous occasion; but old Squaratoes were differently affected. 1785 G. A. BELLAMY *Apology* (ed. 3) I. 195 He was sorry that old Square-toes was obliged...to go out of town immediately. 1819 'RABELAIS THE YOUNGER' *Abillard & H.* 219 Finding old Square-toes in the study Stern, gloomy, sulky, dark, and muddy. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* Pref. p. xvi, Giving the idea that Arnold turned out a set of young square-toes. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of Ballantrae* 99 Even Square-Toes has a certain vivacity when his stake is imperilled.

2. Square-toed shoes.

1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. viii, The Doctor made a low

how...and walked off on his creaking square-toes after his patron.

Squarewise, *adv.* Also square-wise; 6 square-...6-7 squarewise. [f. SQUARE a.]

† 1. After the fashion of a carpenter's square; at right angles, rectangularly. *Obs.*

1546 *State Papers Hen. VIII.* XI. 231, 2 boordes [=tables] being set squarewise. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xviii. Fh. Then go from it Orthogonally or Squarewise...200 foote. 1593 T. FALE *Art of Dialling* 13 Let the line of Contingence be drawn squarewise by the point F. 1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* I. 111 From which point...vnto the great gate at the west end, it would be extended squarewise so much more. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* vii. xxvii. 40 Draw the Line FBA squarewise to the Subtiler Line. 1692 Capt. Smith's *Seaman's Gram.* II. 156 Two Sticks...joyned together, Square-wise. 1725 *Fann. Dict.* s.v. *Cutting*, You must upon some Occasions cut Square-wise, and that is to be done to hushy dwarf Trees.

2. In the form of a square; squarely.

1611 *SPEED Theat. Gl. Brit.* (1614) 125/1 It lieth somewhat square-wise, not much different in length and breadth. 1725 *Fann. Dict.* s.v. *Watering*, You shall...knock four or five strong Stakes into the bottom of the Water, setting them Squarewise. 1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* II. 254 By folding a silk handkerchief square-wise into a broad belt. 1891 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* (1897) XIII. 179 A circle is squarewise contractible into a point.

† **Squarrier**. *Obs. rare.* [f. SQUARE a. or v.]

1. A square; a rule or standard.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Oxon.* Avjh. The right squarier of Christian faith. *Ibid.* 41, If Luthers rule be agreeably apporcioned accordyog to the infallible squarier of that holy standard.

2. A sort of false dice.

1591 GREENE *Conny Catch.* I. (1859) 4 Therefore had I cheates for the very size, of the squariers, langrets, gourd, stoppe-dice, high-men, low-men, and dice barde for all advantages.

Squaring, *vbl. sb.* [f. SQUARE v.]

1. The action of making square or of reducing to a square form.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 471 Squarynge, *quadratio, conquad-ratio*. 1476-7 *Sarum Ch. vii. Accs.* (Swayne, 1896) 363 The felling of ij Elms and swaryng, *ijijid*. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 155/1 Now consider, that ye make him hy & by fall to y^e squaryng of his stones. 1552-3 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 52 Thomas Watson carpender for y^e squaryng, framynge, and settinge up...a wall of...timbre. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 198 Ordnance of brasse...very well proportioned in bore and squaring. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xii. 66 The Squaring the Face and Stems of the Punch. 1725 W. HALFFENNY *Sound Building* 32 Enough for squaring of this Rail. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 125 Squaring by the lifts makes them [sc. yards] horizontal.

attrib. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Squaring Marks**, marks placed upon the lifts and braces [as guides in squaring the yards]. 1890 SAUZAY *Martels Glass-making* 92 This...fragile glass...[is] placed on wheels and rails, which will convey it still unpollished to the squaring room, where it will be examined, classified [and] cut. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 849/2 **Squaring Plow**. For squaring paper in book-work. *Ibid.*, **Squaring Shears**,...a machine for squaring up tinned plate.

b. With off, out, or up. Also attrib.

(a) 1611 COTGR., *Equarrissement*, a measuring, or squaring out, by a Squire.

(b) 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 294 **Squaring-off**, in ship-building, signifies plugging off and otherwise tightening the treenails [etc.]. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Squaring-off Saw**, a circular saw...to square the ends of work.

(c) 1846 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* II. 501 When the works are planed with rebates, grooves, or mouldings, the squaring up of the four sides is always the preliminary step. 1869 RAHINE *Machine & Hand-tools* Pl. Q 16. 1 It is capable of performing...grooving, tonguing, and squaring-up. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2813/2 The squaring-up and facing tables are on the other side.

c. The manner in which a thing is squared or set square.

1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xxxvi, Look at...the squaring of her topsails.

† 2. Dissension, wrangling, contention. *Obs.*

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1599) 197 Hannibal hearing of their iarre and squaring together [etc.]. 1598 FLORIO *Rissa*,...a quarrell, a strife, a squaring. 1600 HOLLAND *Liby* xxiv. ix. 515 All the centuries besides without any squaring and variance elected the very same. 1621 J. REYNOLDS *God's Revenge* I. 153 Hee desired and sought some pretext...to bolster out and apologize his iarring and squaring with his wife.

3. Multiplication of a number by itself.

1599 DIGGES *Stratist.* 52 Multiplication of myotie in itselfe whiche I name Squaring. 1594 [see Biquadrate v.]

4. The process of finding a square equivalent to another magnitude.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., The Quadrature or Squaring of the Circle, is the finding a Square equal to the Area of a Circle. 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 95 It seems intended to make an allowance for the squaring of the tree. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* I. ii. 22 Several articles on angular sections, and the squaring of curves. 1881 ROUTLEDGE *Science* ii. 36 This is the celebrated problem of the Squaring of the Circle.

5. Adaptation, adjustment.

1702 *English Theophrastus* 362 The squaring of a man's thoughts, wishes, and desires to the lot that providence has set out for us, is both a blessing and a duty. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* iii. ii, I do not understand this new-fangled policy—this squaring of measures to please the Opposition.

6. Assumption of a boxing attitude.

1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxviii, He...started...into what is called an attitude of self-defeoce, aod...hegan the operation which is entitled 'squaring'.

Squaring, *pph. a.* [f. SQUARE v.]

† 1. Given to contention or wrangling. *Obs.*

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iii. (1570) Cijh/i If thou be busy or squaring of language Thou mayst peradventure walke in the same passage. 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotinus* Sjb, Nay holla squaring Dick, I am no hut for euerie bout. 1598 FLORIO, *Dissertatio*,...contentious, squaring, quarrelsome.

2. **Squaring band**, *piece* (see quot.).

c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catch.* 74 The topmasts have squaring pieces at the heel, to fit the mast hole. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 390/1 Upon the under side of the carriage there are wheels placed in a horizontal position, round which the 'squaring hands' are passed.

Squarish, a. [f. SQUARE a.] Somewhat, more or less, or approximately, square.

1742 *De Foë's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 313 Ruge-mont-castle...is of a squarish Figure, not very large. 1763 *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 170 The mouth is a foot in width, and of a squarish form. 1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Art* iii. (1848) 141 The dry, lean, and (if such a term be allowable) squarish character and outline. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1816) I. 464 The habitation of a third larva...is composed of squarish pieces of the leaves of grass. 1843 *Florist's Frl.* (1846) IV. 200 The leaves narrow, ovate, with a squarish base, and serrated at the margin. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 2 The rhachis is squarish, and tapers to a point.

Squark (skwārk), *sb.* [Imitative.] A harsh croak; a squawk.

1860 SIMON *Fishing* 244 If...a jay happens to catch sight of you, at his first warning squark every pheasant will...be off instantly. 1894 *Horse & Hound* II. 226 Perhaps the squarks of those young hens frightened that fox.

Squark (skwārk), *v.* [Imitative: cf. prec. and QUARK v.]

1. *intr.* Of birds: To croak harshly; to squawk.

1871 W. MORRIS in *Mackail Life* (1899) I. 235 I heard a heron 'squark' just now. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 236 By no means all the birds here only screech and squark. Several of them have very lovely notes.

2. *trans.* To utter in croaks.

1891 *Chambers' Frl.* 31 Oct. 703 The crows will come and sit round, squarking sarcastic remarks.

Hence **Squarking** *vbl. sb.*

1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 92 Save for this squarking of the parrots the swamps are silent all the day.

† **Squarken**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] *trans.* To burn or scorch.

1530 PALSGR. 731/1, I squarkyn, I hurne the utter part of a thyng agaynst the fyre, or roste mete unkyndly, *je ars. Ibid.*, This mete is nat rosydy, it is squarkynned.

Squarrose (skwə'rōs, skwə'rō's), a. [ad. L. *squarrosus* (rare), scurfy, scabby.]

1. *Bot.* a. Composed of, covered with, scales or other processes standing out at right angles or more widely.

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* I. xi. (1765) 23 **Squarrose**, that is, composed of Scales divaricated on all Sides. 1785 MARTYN *Lett. Bot.* xxvi. (1794) 398 An imbricate calyx, rather squarrose, or having a ragged appearance from the spreading of the tips of the scales. 1866 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 390 Spike ohlong, somewhat decompound, squarrose. 1856 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* (1860) 196 Scales of the hemispherical squarrose many-ranked involucre. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 403 Spikelets few green squarrose.

b. Of scales: Standing out at right angles or to a greater degree.

1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* (1836) 662 Invol[uc]re imbricate, the exterior scales somewhat squarrose. 1866 M. J. BERKELEY in *Intellectual Obs.* No. 50. 96 Covered with rough squarrose scales.

2. *Ent.* (See first quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvii. 296 **Squarrose**, cut into laciniae that are elevated above the plane of the surface. 1846 DAHA *Zooph.* (1848) 452 Margin of the corallum squarrose.

Hence **Squarrosely** *adv.*

1849 CRAIG s.v., **Squarrosely**-imbricated, laid on in a squarrose manner. 1856 HENSLOW *Bot. Terms* 182 The incisions of laciniate and of pinnatifid leaves are squarrosely disposed.

Squarros, combining form of prec., as in **squarroso-dentate** (Worcester, 1860), -*laciniate*, -*pinnatifid*, -*pinnatisect* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866) *adjs.*

Squarros, a. *Bot. rare.* = **SQUARROSE** a. 1.

1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 355 Calyx squarros; spines subulate. 1828-32 WEBSTER, A **squarros** calyx consists of scales very widely divaricating; a **squarros** leaf is divided into shreds or jags, raised above the plane of the leaf.

Squarulo, a. *Bot. rare.* [Dim. of **SQUARROSE** a.] Slightly squarrose.

1857 A. GRAY *First Less. Bot.* (1866) 231.

Squarson (skwā'son). [A jocular combination of **SQUIRE** sb. and **PARSON**.] A clergyman who also holds the position of squire in his parish.

The word is commonly attributed to Bishop Wilberforce (1805-73), but has also been credited to Sydney Smith and others. Cf. L. A. Tollemache *Old & Odd Mem.* (1908) 174. **Squishop**, similarly formed from **squire** and **bishop**, has also had some currency.

1876 FREEMAN in W. R. W. Stephens *Life & Lett.* (1895) II. 141 James Davies, a squirebendary (cf. **squarson** and **squishop**) of Hereford. 1877 *Sat. Rev.* 30 March, A learned Bishop...instead of saying that they were squires and parsons combined was in the habit of joining the two words in one and defining them as squarsons. 1899 ESCOTT *England* I. 14 That combination of minister of the Church of England and territorial potentate which Sidney Smith has called Squarson. 1890 BARING-GOULD *Old Country Life* 136 A certain Bramston Staynes, who was a squarson in Essex.

attrib. 1895 Q. *Rev.* April 554 The average clergyman of the Squarson era.

Hence **Squarsonage**, **Squarsonocracy**.

1886 A. LANG *Mark of Cain* ix. 109 She left the gray old squarsonage and went to town. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 March 1/2 The disestablishment of the Squarsonocracy.

Squary (skwō'ri), *a.* [SQUARE *sb.* + -y.] Square-shaped; squarish.

1602 CAREW *Coriwall* 35 Some gutted and kept in pickle, as the lesser Whittings, Pollocks, Eeles, and Squarie Scads. *Ibid.* 320 Of flat (fish there are) Brets, Turbets, Dories, ... Squary Scad, Seale, Tanoy, and many others. 1822 [G. WILKINS] *Body & Soul* (1824) I. 216 One whose broad and squary form had once ranked him among the strong. 1898 *Leeds Merc.* Suppl. 19 March, A squary piece of wood.

Squasche, *ohs.* form of SWASH (drum).

Squash (skwof), *sb.* 1 [Related to, or directly from, SQUASH *v.* 1]

I. 1. The unripe pod of a pea. Also applied contemptuously to persons. *Obs.* cxc. arch.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iii. i. 191 I pray you commend mee to mistress Squash, your mother, and to master Peasod your father. 1601 — *Twel. N.* v. 166 As a squash is before tis a peascod. 1611 — *Wint. T.* i. ii. 160 This Kernell, This squash, this Gentleman. [1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 34 The whole time...my mind was simply in the state of a squash before 'tis a peascod.]

b. *dial.* (See quot.)

1895 RYE *E. Angl. Gloss.* 210 *Squash*, pea-pods which look full but are really empty.

† 2. *Squash pear*, a variety of pear. *Squash perry*, a beverage made from this. *Obs.*

1678 WORLIDGE *Cyder* 219 Pears that are esteemed for their vinous juice in Worcestershire, and those adjacent parts, are the Red and Green Squash-pears. 1699 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (ed. 9) 170 Pears... Red Squash, Bosbury, Watford, for Perry. 1766 *Compt. Farmer* s.v. *Perry*, Of these the Bosbury pear, the Bareland pear, and the horse pear, are the most esteemed for perry in Worcestershire, and the squash pear, as it is called, in Gloucestershire. 1826 *Art. Brewing* (ed. 2) 267 Squash perry, in ordinary seasons, [sells] from 4s to 4s 8 the hhd.

3. A soft india-rubber ball used in a form of the game of rackets (orig. at Harrow). Also attrib., as *squash-ball*, *court*, *racket(s)*, etc.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 17 May 14/1 The game in question, termed 'squash' rackets at Harrow if my memory serves me... There are the 'squashes'—that is, soft india-rubber balls—to be purchased. 1899 *Miles Lawton* *Temple* 87 Turn that wall into a squash-racket court. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Aug. 8/2 Mr. John Jacob Astor has built a private 'squash' court.

II. 4. a. The act of squashing; the fact or sound of some soft substance being crushed or dispersed.

1611 COTGR., *Escachure*, ... a squash, crush, knock, or squeeze (whereby a thing is flatted, or beaten close together). 1739 R. BULL. tr. *Deakinus* *Grobianus* 249 Aoon, our Hero's Boots, well-soak'd with Wash, At ev'ry Step return'd a dreadful Squash.

b. The shock or impact occasioned by a soft heavy body falling upon a surface; the sound produced by this. Also in *with a squash*.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iii. ii. 74 The place, the fall, the squash, the hugges... did so confound our Votary, that he could not containe. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* ii. xvi. I shall throw down the burden with a squash among them, take it up who dares. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* ii. viii. My fall was stopped by a terrible squash that sounded louder to my ears than the cataract of Niagara. 1821 *Ora & Fictit* III. 131 This uncommon mass of mortality rolled on to a seat next to Zaire, on which she sunk with a mighty squash. 1822 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.*, *The Stranger*, Hearing a squash, he cried, Damn it, what's that?

c. To go to squash, to become squashed or ruined.

1899 *FRONCE Table-L. Shirley* 205 It has all gone to squash.

5. a. *College Football slang*. = SCRIMMAGE *sb.* 4. 1857 SYMONDS *Let.* in H. F. Brown *Life* iii. (1903) 58 A squash is a large collection of boys, about twenty, with the football in the midst of them. 1867 *Knickerbocker's Handbk.* Football 51 A disputed 'touch-down', in consequence of the ball having been carried to by a squash or otherwise.

b. A crush or crowd of persons, etc.; a large number.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 27 May 4 Young Lord Horsewhip-borough is just passing as slowly as the modern squash compels one to progress. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* i. ii. 178 Your father made a will, Only there was not anything to will Except a squash of sermons.

6. Something which is squashed or crushed.

1888 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 80/2 It seemed childish to pass him by without a sign, especially as he took off his squash of a hat to me.

7. Short for *lemon-squash* LEMON *sb.* 1 7.

1894 Mrs. DYAN *Man's Keeping* (1899) 203 A smaller table held ices, squashes, and such. 1904 SLOAN *Lovers Japan* iv. iv. She... kept her mouth intently on the straw in her squash.

Squash (skwof), *sb.* 2 Also 8 squash. [Abbreviation of Narragansett Indian *asquutasquash*, f. *asgraw*, uncooked: cf. SQUANTER-SQUASH. (The -ash is a plural ending, as in *succotash*.)]

1. A gourd produced by one or other of various species of trailing herbaceous annual plants belonging to the genus *Cucurbita* or *N. O. Cucurbitaceæ*, esp. a fruit of the bush gourd, *C. Meloepo*.

1643 R. WILLIAMS *Key Ind. Lang.* 103 *Askutassquash*, their Vine aples, which the English from them call Squashes, about the biggesse of Apples, of severall colours, sweet, light, wholesome, refreshing. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 259 In a weighed quantity of digged earth, he set the seed of a squash. 1721 MORTIMER *Husd.* (ed. 4) II. 174 Squashes are a small sort of Pumpkin lately brought into request. 1764 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. (1768) 35 A

death... caused them to fall upon their pompions, squashes, &c. before they were ripe. 1857 A. GRAY *First Less.* Bot. (1866) 10 If we strip off the coats from the large and flat seed of a Squash or Pumpkin, we find nothing but the embryo within. 1877 W. MATTHEWS *Ethn. & Phil. Hidatsa Ind.* 26 Squashes are cut in thin slices and dried; the dried squash is usually cooked by boiling.

b. Used in sing. with *the*, or without article.

1764 HARNER *Observ.* iv. § xxxii. 205 Dr. Russell tells us that the squash comes in towards the end of September, and continues all the year. 1878 BLACK *Green Pass.* xl. Not at all desirous of eating at one and the same time boiled beans... green corn, squash and sweet potatoes. 1902 *Fortn. Rev.* June 1907 The divine 'sweet corn', and 'squash', and 'sweet potatoes'.

2. One or other species of *Cucurbita* producing the above fruit; the genus as a whole.

1661 BOYLE *Seep.* Chem. II. 107 A selected seed of... Squash, which is an Indian kind of Pompon, that Grows a pace. 1731 P. MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Meloepo*, The Squash. 1766 J. BARTRAM *Tril.* 6 Jan. 26 Here is a native gourd or squash, which runs 20 foot up the trees. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 358/1 *Cucurbita melopepo*, the Squash, forms a bush about 3 ft. high. 1884 *De Candolle's Orig. Cultivated Pl.* 252 The *Cucurbitaceæ* called squash by the Anglo-Americans.

3. With distinguishing terms: (see quotes.)

1731 P. MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Meloepo*, The common or flat Squash... The large white Squash... The Citron-shap'd Squash... The warted Squash. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 137 It is exceedingly curious to behold the Wild Squash climbing over the lofty limbs of the trees. 1845-50 Mrs. LINCOLN *Let.* Bot. App. 95/2 *Cucurbita ovifera*, egg-squash. *Ibid.* 96/1 *C. verrucosa*, club squash. 1846-50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 272 *Cucurbita Meloepo*, Flat Squash. *Ibid.*, *C. verrucosa*, Warted Squash. Club Squash. Crook-neck Squash. 1847 DARLINGTON *Amer. Weeds*, etc. (1860) 142 *Cucurbita Meloepo*... Round Squash. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 359/1 The Custard Marrow Squash, and the improved Custard Marrow or Bush Squash. 1874 *Ibid.* Suppl. 1344/1 Summer Squash, *Cucurbita Pepo*. Winter Squash, *Cucurbita maxima*.

4. attrib., as *squash bed*, *pie*, *seed*, *wine*, etc.; squash-bug, one or other of various insects infesting or injurious to squashes; squash gourd, (-melon) pumpkin, the common house gourd or squash, *Cucurbita Meloepo*.

Also, in recent Amer. Dicts., *squash-beetle*, (-vine) borer, *pea-beetle*, *ladybird*, and *ladybug*, as names of insects infesting squashes.

1849 WEBSTER, 'Squash-bug', the common name of a bug injurious to squashes. 1866 Mrs. S. STOWE *Little Foxes* 124 In the actual gardeo there are... squash-bugs for all the melons. 1874 O. W. HOLMES *Poor Breaks* i. ix, Doo-bugs and squash-bugs and such undesirable objects of affection to all but naturalists. 1883 CRABBE *Technol. Dict.* s.v., 'Squash-gourd, the *Cucurbita melopepo* of Linnaeus. 1842 LONDON *Suburban Hort.* 605 The 'Squash-melon' pumpkin, or bush gourd. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 213/1 Cranberry sauce, and thick 'squash' pies. 1823 SOUTHEY *Let.* (1836) III. 391 With regard to these said squashes (which, I believe, is their name,—first cousins to the 'squash pumpkin'). 1798 S. SEWALL *Diary* 131 Jan., This day Mr. Belcher brings me 'Squash-Seeds from Dedham. 1715 S. WILLIAMS *to Early Rec. Lane, Mass.* (1884) 238 They found 2 wigwags;... they also found a paddle and some 'squash shells' in one of them. 1751 J. BARTRAM *Observ.* *Trans. Pennsylv.*, etc. 62 We dined on Indian corn and 'squash soup, and boiled bread. 1857 A. GRAY *First Less.* Bot. (1866) 39 The Cucurbit and 'Squash tribe. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 137 The 'Squash-vine is long and trailing. 1855 *Poultry Chron.* III. 297 They will nearly get their living on insects without injuring the vegetables. Among squash vines they are indispensable.

† **Squash**, *sb.* 3 *Obs.* [Aphetic f. MUSQUASH.]

The musk-rat or musquash, *Fiber zibethicus*.

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Squash*, a little Creature in some parts of America, somewhat resembling an Ichneumon or Indian Rat. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy. II.* ii. 99 The Squash is a four-footed Beast, bigger than a Cat. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. 380 But the smell of our weasels, and ermioes, and polecats, is fragrant itself when compared to that of the squash and the skiole. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 201 Another stinkard, called the Squash, is said by Buffon to be found in some of the southern states. 1824 [see SKINK *sb.* 5].

Squash (skwof), *v.* 1 [ad. OF. *esquasser* (escasser), *esquacer* (escacir), = *fr.* *squasser*.]—pop. L. **ex-quassare*: see QUASH *v.* In some senses, however, perhaps partly or mainly of imitative origin.]

1. *trans.* To squeeze, press, or crush into a flat mass or pulp; to beat to, or dash in, pieces, etc. Also with preps., as *in*, *to*.

1565 STARPLETON *tr. Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 61 Ye must, I saye, tear them, rent them, and squashe them to peeces. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1895) III. 350 But the top of the gallery fell downe upon the boyes that were left, and squashed them all to death. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 289 The hennes... hide themselves from their males the cocks; for... they would squash their eggs. 1622 MABBE *tr. Alenian's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 277 Squashing and beating them upon some stone... shee made our clothes reasonable white. 1670 EVELYN *Sylvia* (ed. 2) ix. 58 Note, that in sowing the Berry 'tis good to squash and bruse them with fine siefted Mould. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* n. i. One of the reapers... made me apprehend that... I should be squashed to death under his foot. 1806 J. BERSFORD *Mistries Hum. Life* II. xxvi, In shuffling the cards... squashing them together, breaking their edges [etc.]. 1827 HARE *Gleaner* (1899) 144 There have indeed been... men who have piled such a load of books on their heads, their brains have seemed to be squashed by them. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 327 There were eight elephants killed that day, but three burst through everything... squashing two men and a baby.

Fig. 1613 *tr. Mexico's Treas. Anc. & Mod. Times* 24/1 More clearly will we yet recollect their grosse absurditie, and... squash in pieces their unexcusable error. 1863 KINGSLEY

Water-bab. 60 Between crinolines and theories, some of us would get squashed.

b. With advs., as *down*, *up*.

1611 COTGR., *Escasser*, to squash downe, beat flat. 1698 T. FROGER *Voy.* 105 A sort of wrought lime, which being squashed down upon the bridge... has a most terrible effect. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Panmix* II. 320, I was not able to accompany my host, but had to be squashed up in the crowd.

c. To quash; to suppress or put down; to undo or destroy in a complete or summary manner.

Also, in recent colloq. use, to silence, discomfit, or repress (a person) in a very decisive or crushing way.

1762 FOOTE *Omnia* II. I therefore humbly move to squash this indictment. 1850 KINGSLEY *A. Locke* xviii, I, to squash my convictions, to stultify my book for the sake of popularity, money, patronage. 1852 BRISTOL *Five Yrs. Eng. Univ.* (ed. 2) 258 The report spread that I had broken down completely, or, as a Johnian elegantly expressed it, was squashed. 1895 *Law Times* XCIII. 280/2 The Pharmaceutical Society made a strenuous attempt to squash the Stores as vendors of drugs.

† 2. a. To press or squeeze out. *Obs.* rare.

1599 T. MOUNT *Silkwormes* 59 Now squashing out their bellies soft and round. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 372 The battalions troden under foot and their guts squashed out.

† b. To splash or dash (water) upon a person; to wet by splashing. *Obs.* rare.

a 1602-3 Q. ELIZ. in I. H. JAYES *Cat. Charters Berkeley Castle* (1892) 323, I somewhat still doubt that their bath here to create abundance of the same [i.e. water] squashed upon you. a 1845 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* 521 *Squash*, *v.*, to splash; to moisten by plentiful affusion.

3. *intr.* To emit or make a splashing sound; to move, walk, etc., in this way; to splash.

1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* I. iv. 142 *Ascite* is when much Water is heaped up between the Peritoneum and the Bowels, so that when it is struck it doth squash as it were. 1839 HOOO *Ode to St. Swithin* vii, Why upon snow-white table cloths and sheets... Come squashing? 1850 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* I. ii, Once more, the Dover mail struggled on, with the Jack-boots of its passengers squashing along by its side. 1893 *Outing* XXXI. 139/1 Our feet 'squashing' as we step, for our boots are full of rain-water.

4. To be pressed into a flat mass on impact; to flatten out under pressure.

Cf. Florio's use of *squashing* ppl. a. (quot. 1611 below). 1868 GREENER *Gunnery* 121 Some other mixtures... sufficiently strong to resist all tendency to squash; as the softer metals would inevitably do. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 710/5 There must be the most skillful handling, lest the lead 'squash out'.

Hence Squashed ppl. a.; Squash'er; Squash-ing *vbl. sb.* and ppl. a.

1598 FLORIO, *Squaccio*, a squashing, a hauocke. 1611 *Ibid.*, *Squale*,... a kind of soft squashing Hazle-nut. 1611 COTGR., *Quassur*, a squasher, breaker. *Ibid.*, *Escracement*, a crushing flat, a squashing downe. 1857 DICKENS *Dorrit* ix, Such squashed hats and bonnets... never were seen in Rag Fair. 1865 S. FERGUSON *Forging of Anchor* II, A halting fount of fire is struck at every squashing blow.

Squash, *v.* 2 *rar.* [f. SQUASH *sb.* 1 5 h.] *intr.* To frequent crowded assemblies.

1867 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1887) II. 269 How anything can be done in London but breakfast, lunch, dine, and squash, if one really goes in for 'promiscuous Ned', I can't comprehend.

Squash, *adv.* [f. SQUASH *v.* 1] With or as with a squash. Freq. in *to go squash* (also *transf.*).

1766 [ANSTY] *Bath Guide* iv. 55 His Wig had the Luck a Cathartic to meet, And squash went the Gallipot under his Feet. 1859 F. E. PAGER *Curate Underworth* 246 He came down, in less than no time, squash on his nose, and broke it. 1886 G. ALLEN *Kale's Shrine* II, Some cottages may really go squash before long.

Squash, the verbal stem used in combs., in the sense 'having the appearance of being squashed', as *squash hat* (cf. SQUASHED ppl. a.), 1808.

1861 MEREDITH *Evan Harrington* vi, I don't get took in again by a squash hat in a hurry. 1883 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nt.* (1884) 249 Admiring imbecility breathe from his squash nose and slobbering lips. 1900 *Daily News* 30 June 4/6 The million are going in for the broad-brimmed squash hat.

Squashable (skwō'jab'l), *a.* [f. SQUASH *v.* 1] Capable of being squashed. Hence Squashability, capability of being crushed together.

1875 GREEN *Let.* (1901) iv. 416 The wonderful squashability of Roman buildings. 1902 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 502 It might be something squashable in the berry or jelly-fish line.

Squashiness. [f. SQUASHY *a.*] The condition or character of being squashy.

1846 LANOOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. I. 79/2 Give a trifle of strength and austerity to the squashiness of our friend's poetry.

Squash pear: see SQUASH *sb.* 1 2.

† **Squa'shy**, *sb.* *Obs.*—1 [Cf. SQUASH *sb.* 1 i.] (See quot.)

1828 *Life Planter Jamaica* 211 A very small pea denominated by the negroes, okra, a kind of what is called squashes. **Squashy** (skwō'fī), *a.* [f. SQUASH *v.* 1 or *sb.* 1] 1. Of fruit, etc.: Having a soft or pulpy consistency; lacking in firmness.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 130 Having gone near Fifty Miles without eating more than a few squashy Figs. *Ibid.* 182 The Fruit... squashy, of a better Relish than Smell. 1712 J. MORTON *Nat. Hist. Northamptonsh.* 478 The Ear [of wheat] was seemingly full and good; but it prov'd to be squashy, and had no Kernel. 1837 HOOK *Jack Brag* 22, A squashy French pie, made by a Cowes confectioner. 1847 HALLIW. *Squashy*, soft, pulpy, watery. *Warwick*. 1893 MISS WORSWILE *Sissie* xix, Squashy roly-poly pudding, with all the jam boiled out, and the water boiled in. *Fig.* 1859 Geo. ELIOT *A. Bede* xv, Them young gells are

like th' unripe grain; they'll make good meal by-and-by, but they're squashy as yet.

2. Of ground, etc.: Soft with, full of, water; soaking, marshy.

1751 *England's Gazetteer* s.v. *Daventry*, The banks in it resemble those of ponds and canals, with a watry squashy ground between them. 1828 KEATS *Lett. Wks.* 1889 III. 163, I was damped by slipping one leg into a squashy hole. 1822 *Blackiv. Mag.* XII. 335 A squashy knowe in an un-drained quagmire. 1889 *Longman's Mag.* Aug. 379 Away we go again, floundering heavily through the squashy ground.

transf. 1877 W. S. GILBERT *Fogarty's Fairy* (1892) 302 We had a squashy walk over a pathless and fuzzy common.

3. Of the nature of a squash or squashing.

1865 E. BURRITT *Walk to Land's End* 284 That child.. comes down.. in a squashy concussion with its forehead against the floor. 1873 *Spectator* 23 Aug. 1069 Alongside of you comes up an oozy, squashy sound of the advancing tide.

4. Having a squashed or flattened look.

1895 ZANGWILL *Master* II. iv, Matt pointed out that the eyes were wrong, that pupils should be round, not squashy.

† **Squass.** *Obs.*—1 In 6 *sqwasse*. [Related to SQUASH v.1 Cf. It. *squasso* a severe shake.]

Pressure, squeezing.

1528 Bp. CLERK *Lett. to Wolsey* (MS. Cott. Cal. D. x. 227), He cannot ryed, his feet being [not able to] abyde the squasse of the sterpe.

† **Squassation.** *Obs.*—1 [f. It. *squassare* to shake severely: see SQUASH v.1] A severe shaking.

1731 CHANDLER tr. *Limborch's Hist. Inquis.* II. 219 As to Squassation, 'tis thus performed:.. on a sudden he is let down with a Jirk.. by which terrible Shake, his Arms and Legs are all disjointed.

Squat (skwɒt), *sb.*1 Also 4 *squate*, 5, 7 *squatte*, 7 *squatt*, *sqat*, *squot*, 9 *dial. swat*. [f. SQUAT v. Cf. QUAT *sb.*2]

1. A heavy fall or bump; a severe or violent jar or jolt. Now *north. dial.*

c 1350 *Ipomedon* (Kölbing) 4352 Yche myghte se, where he laye. I trowe, here leman had a squate [*prime* that]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Enheid* v. vii. 108 [He] tumblyt from hys bie cart chargit quhar be sat, and on the grund reboundit wyth a squat. 1545 RAYNALD *Byrth Mankynde* Hhij, Thone by a fal from ber horse, the other by a violent thrust and squat on the buttocks upon the hard stones. *Ibid.*, By the force of the fall and squat, the matrice raynes brake. a 1632 G. HERBERT *Wks.* (1829) II. 298 Bruises and squats and falls which often kill others can bring little grief or hurt to those that are temperate. 1675 J. S. [MITH] *Horolog. Dial.* 24 It might be some accidental injury in the conveyance from one place to another, as sometimes happens by jogs or Squats which loosen either pins, wedges or screws. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 46 But ambling round an ugly post, A squat poor Bobby made. 1847—in N. Cy. and Cumblid. glossaries (in form *swat*).

b. A bruise, contusion, or wound, esp. one caused by a fall; a dent or indentation. Now *dial.*

1578 LYTTE *Dodoens* 238 The same berbe.. is good to be layde on with wool upon squats or bruises. a 1691 AUDREY *Wills*. (Royal Soc. MS. p. 127) (Halliwell), In our Western language squat is a bruise. 1697 R. PEARCE *Bath Mem.* I. ix. 186 His Illness first came after a Sgat upon his Hand; to which fell a Humour, and made it a Running Sore. 1775 ASH, *Squatt*,.. a bruise, a hurt by falling; but this is a local sense. 1868—in *dial. glossaries* (Glouc., Som., Wilts., Berks.).

† c. A heavy shower. *Obs.*—1

c 1630 RISPON *Surv. Devon* (1810) 121 Haldon-Hill.., whereof the borderers.. had this adage: When Haldon bath a hat, Let Kentowne beware a squat.

† 2. A company of daubers. *Obs.*—2

Only in lists of 'proper terms'. c 1450 *Porkington MS.* 10 in *Philol. Trans.* (1909) 54 A squat of daverins. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* f.vj b.

† 3. At (the or) a squat, in a squatting or crouching attitude, esp. that assumed by a hare when sitting. *Obs.*

1580 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 421 One runneth so fast you will never catch hir, the other is so at the squat, you can neuer finde hir. 1622 BRETON *Strange Newes* Wks. (Grosart) II. 612 Hunting they vse little, but to finde a Hare at squat. 1670 J. SMITH *Eng. Improv. Reviv'd* 191 You may chance to see.. on the ground a brace or two of Hares at squat. 1693 DRYDEN, etc. *Juvenal* x. (1697) 261 An old Grandam Ape, when, with a Grace, She sits at squat, and scrubs her leathern Face.

fig. 1623 WOTTON *Lett.* (1907) II. 280 The Rhetian business and the League depending thereon, which made so full a cry is, methinks, at a squat. 1732 POPE *Ep. Cobham* 56 And ev'ry child hates Shylock, tho' his soul Still sits at squat, and peeps not from its hole.

4. The act of squatting, crouching, or sitting down close to the ground, *spec.* on the part of a hare.

1584 in Cl. Robinson *Handful Pleas. Delights* (Arb.) 29 To see.. Her [i. e. the hare's] trips and skips, .. With squats and flats, which hath no pere. 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & D.* 208 You are like to the hunted Hare which suddeth bither and thither, and standeth in feare at euerie squat. 1615 MARKHAM *Country Content.* I. 1, The Huntsman cunning to undoe intricate doubles, Skips, Squats and windings. 1806 BLOOMFIELD *Wild Flowers* 43 Grace by the tumbril made a squat. 1838 HOLLOWAY *Prov. Dict.* s.v., A hare is said to Squat or to go to Squat when she lies up in the chase. 1872 C. KING *Sierra Nevada* x. 214, I noticed one mule after another give a little squat.

† 5. a. To take squat, to seek safety by squatting or hiding. *Obs.*

1580-3 GREENE *Manillia* Wks. (Grosart) II. 63 The Foxe seeing his marrow almost kild with the dogges, is a foole, if he take not squat. 1592 — *Philomela* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 138 Though the Hare take squat she is not lost at the first defante.

† b. The place where an animal squats or crouches down in order to escape observation; *spec.* the form or lair of a hare. Also *fig. Obs.*

1590 COKEINE *Treat. Hunt.* Bivb, The Huntsman should blowe a call, that all that be in the field may repayre to him, and beate for the squat of the Hare. 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Annu. Darel* 163 You are to too afraid to tarrie over long in a squatte: the following crie of the Hounds is so hotte in your eares. 1624 QUARLES *Job Militant* xiii, Their deepe-mouth'd Art..ne'r could start.. That Game, from squat, they terme, Felicity. 1673 HICKERINGILL *Greg. F. Greyb.* 8 Thou hadst better have sat For ever on tliy squat.

6. A squatting attitude or posture.

1886 *Bicycling News* 24 Sept. 761/2 The cross-legged 'squat' is as natural an attitude to the sovereign as to the meanest beggar.

7. The fact of settling down in the water.

1905 *Sci. Amer.* 7 Jan. 7/1 To the loaded draft there should be added about four feet for 'squat', when running at full speed.

Squat, *sb.*2 *Corru.* [Perh. the same word as *prec.*] (See *quots.*)

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2098 Squatts are certain distinct places in the earth, not running in veins, differing from Bonny's. In this only that Squatts are flat, Bonny's are roundish. 1778 PAVCE *Min. Cornub.* 8 This kind of Fissure.. is wrongly called by the Tinnars, a Floor or a Squat, which properly speaking is a hole or chasm impregnated with Metal, that makes no continued line of direction, or regular walls. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (ed. 2) 6 *Bunch*, or *Squat of ore*, a quantity of ore of small extent; more than a stone, and not so much as a course.

Squat, *sb.*3 *U.S.* [Of doubtful origiu.] The angel-fish, *Squatina angelus*.

1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 675.

Squat (skwɒt), *pa. pple.* and (*pple.*) *a.* Also 5 *squat* (e, 7, 9 *dial.*, *squot*, 9 *dial. swat*. [Pa. pple. of SQUAT v. Cf. QUAT *a.*]

I. 1. In predicative use: Seated in a squatting or crouching posture; sitting close to the ground.

a. Of a hare or other animal.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiv, If it happe.. bat ony hunter fynde her squat, .. be shall blowe a moot and rebate and stirt her. *Ibid.*, If it happe bat she be swate to fore hem. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1315 So how, .. the bare is squat! 1556 J. HERWOOD *Spider & Fly* xxiv, 26 Neuer was there yet any larke or wat, Before hawke or dog, flatter darde or quat Then by this answer. 1602 ROWLANDS *Greenes Ghost* 43 The tumbler, who lies squat in the brakes till the Conie be come forth out of her burrow. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arith.* vi. 647 A Toad, squat on a Border, spies The Gardner passing by. 1795 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Royal Tour* Wks. 1816 III. 49 Squat on his speckled haunches goes the Toad, And frogs affrighted hop along the road. 1897 *Christian Herald* (N. Y.) 4 Aug. 592/1 Does not the panther, squat in the grass, know a calf when he sees it?

b. Of persons.

In some contexts approaching to an adv. use. 1822 STANVHURST *Aeneis* iii. (Arb.) 73 Then to vs squat grouelling in this wise the oracle answered. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 800 Him there they found Squat like a Toad, close at the eare of Eve. 1675 HOBBS *Odyssey* (1677) 268 Ulysses, to be sure that none remain Alive, and under seats or tables squat, Searcht well the hall. 1730 FIELING *Tom Thumb* II. x, While the two stools her sitting-part confound, Between 'em both [10] fall squat upon the ground. 1748 SMOLLETT *R. Ransom* xxxix, Where I found her sitting squat on ber bams on the floor. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxxi, 235 The earless trapper was sitting upon the prairie, squat on his hams. 1878 P. BAYNE *Purk. Rev.* v. 168 Satan, squat at his ear in the form of a sycophant priest, had told him [etc.].

Comb. 1897 GUNTER *Susan Turnbull* II. 18 The.. Eastern potentate, who sits squat-legged indulging in his nargileb.

c. Of things. *rare.*

1757 Mrs. Montagu's *Lett.* IV. 160 She has made them lie squat with some ivory thimbles. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 76 The shrub lies squat to the ground.

2. *dial.* Hidden from observation; quiet, still.

1842—in various *dial. glossaries* and texts (N. Cy., Yks., Lancs., Notts., E. Anglia, etc.).

II. † 3. Contused, crushed. *Obs.*—1

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Fayrne* II. xliii. 280 This ointment .. is singular good in the curing of.. bruised or squat nailes, wounds old and new [etc.].

4. Short and thick; disproportionately broad or wide; podgy; thick-set: a. Of persons, animals, or their limbs, etc. *Squat lobster* (see *quot.* 1902).

1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commw.* 12 The Tartar is a stubbed squat fellow, hard bred, and such are their horses. 1678 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1308/4 A broad squat white beagle Bitch. 1717 *Prior Alma* I. 16 The Mind.. Throughout the Body squat or tall is, *bona fide*, All in All. 1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 61 She is a broad, squat, pousy, fat thing, quite ugly. 1779 *Mirror* No. 2, A short squat man, with a carbuncled face. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* I, A squat broad Little John sort of figure. 1849 H. MILLER *Footst.* *Crat.* iii. (1874) 34 Squat, robust, strongly-built fishes. 1879 D. M. WALLACE *Australasia* v. 86 The nose.. becomes broader and somewhat squat further down. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 10) XXXII. 112/1 Amongst other crustacea, the squat lobster (*Themis orientalis*) is.. obtained by trawling in the southern waters.

b. In general use.

1684 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1933/4 She is square before, with a square squat Stem. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) I, 333 Little squat bibles clasp'd in brass. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct.* *Bolt.* Explan. Terms 389 *Sessile*, squat, having no Foot-stalk. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Sept. 305 The [printing] type.. is somewhat squat and angular. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Pr.* III. vi, One of those squat, high-shouldered, short-necked glass bottles. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Skippers & Sh.* 103 Wilfrid joined

a squat brig that crossed the Bay. 1891 E. GOSSE *Gossip in Library*. 10 A squat volume published two centuries ago.

c. Of buildings or parts of these.

1687 MIDGE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* II, A squat (or well compacted) House. a 1771 GRAY *Wks.* (1843) V. 329 'The capitals.. are all in general too squat and too gross for the pillars which they are meant to adorn. 1828 DUPPA *Trav. Italy*, etc. 122 The arches are circular, and the columns squat, 1861 BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr.* 1916 C. vi. 224 'The nave.. looks absolutely squat, owing to the lowness of the arcade. 1889 *John Bull* 2 Mar. 147/2 It must either be very low and squat in proportion, or it must be of such a scale in elevation as to rival the Abbey.

5. Characterized by squatness of form or structure.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. 39 From its [sc. the mar-mot's] squat muscular make, it has great strength joined to great agility. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* II. 82 [The palace] presents ideas rather of squat solidity, than of princely magnificence. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* I. 133 'The roof.. gives a very squat aspect to the temple. 1879 GREEN *Readings fr. Eng. Hist.* xxi. 108 Their buildings.. retained their primitive squat, low and meagre proportions.

6. Comb., as *squat-bodied*, *-built*, *-hatted*.

1705 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4137/4 A dapple brown bay squat Bodied Mare. 1873 GREENWOOD *In Strange Company* 202 A sinister-looking, squat-built old gentleman. 1902 'LINESMAN' *Words Eyewitness* 220 A string of cattle.. driven by dark, squat-hatted figures on horseback.

Squat (skwɒt), *v.* Forms: 4-5 *sqwat*, 5 *squate*, 5-6 *squatte*, 6 *squate*, 7 *squatt*, 9 *squot*, 5- *squat*. [ad. OF. *esquater*, *esquater*; f. *es-* EX- + *quatir* QUAT v.1 Cf. the early combs. *out-squat* OUT- 15 and TO-SQUAT v.]

I. 1. *trans.* To crush, flatten, or beat out of shape; to smash or squash; to bruise severely. Now *dial.*

a 1300 E. P. *Salter* cix. 6 Squat sal he heudes, blode and hane, In þe land of mani-ane. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 68 þis soun shall falle on siche men, and squatte bem all to pouder. 1382 — a Sam. xxii. 8 The foundementis of hillis ben togidir smyten and squat. 1570 REYNOLD *Marriage Wit & Scd.* 216 In twenty gobettes I should have squatted them. 1578 LYTTE *Dodoens* 86 The same.. is good for such as are squatte and bruised with falling from above. 1674 RAY *Coll. Words* 77 To Squat, to bruise or make flat by letting fall.. *Sus.* a 1722 LITTLE *Husb.* (1757) 189 Iron-clayed shoes do not well to thresh wheat in, especially if it be new corn; for such shoes squat and bruise it much. *Ibid.* 282 It often happens, that such a cow's knees fall against the side or flank of the cow with calf, and so squat the calf. 1825—in many *dial. glossaries* and texts.

b. To dash down heavily or with some force; also, † to knock (gently). Now *dial.*

a 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 142 But whon þe Roode ros and down was quat, þe nayles renten him bondes and feete. 1519 HORNAM *Pulg.* 178 b, If it he gluishe, .. and squatted on the grounde scatereth nat: it is a token of a fatte grounde. 1538 ELYOT, *Alfido*, to squatte or throw any thing against the grounde or walles. 1599 T. M[OUFFET] *Silkwormes* 59 Now squatching them vpon the floore or ground, Now squashing out their bellies soft and round. 1609 BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* x. Kvj, The Bees being dead, squat the blue softly against the ground. 1828—in Yks. glossaries.

† c. To knock out by smashing. *Obs.*—1

1553 *Respublica* (Brandl) v. vii. 28 Woulde ye have om squatte owt ou braine?

† d. To drive, force, or thrust violently or abruptly. *Obs.*

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* II. 554 He saw the King like to recover, and he squatted his disease.. to his heart by the wet cloth. 1666 P. SPENCE tr. *Varilla's Ho. Medici* 110 The Cardinal-Nephew's continual Riots had squatted him in his Coffin at twenty-eight years old.

† 2. *fig.* To suppress; to repress. *Obs. rare.*

1577 STANVHURST *Descr. Ireland* iii. 11 b/1 In Holmshed, Saying that although lawes were squatted in warre, yet notwithstanding they ought to be reuiued in peace. 1582 — *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 24 His grief deepe squatting, hoap he yeelds with phisnomye checreful.

† 3. *intr.* To fall or dash with some force or violence. *Obs. rare.*

1587 DAVE *Daphnis & Chloe* (1890) 141 The young youth .. shooke the raskall off, and that so rudely, as his pampered drunken carcas squatted against the ground. c 1590 in Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 218 Thou shalt be handled for the nonce, That all thy braynes on the ground shall squat.

II. 4. *refl.* To seat (oneself) upon the hams or haunches; to take one's seat in a crouching attitude or posture.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiv, And if it happe.. bat she squat not her a forne þe boundes. 1737 GRAY *Lett.* in *Poems* (1775) 24 At the foot of one of these squats me I. 1775 MINE D'ARLAV *Early Diary* 6 Dec. The Prince at last squatted himself on the corner of a form. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 29 An old man.. squatted himself near the door. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* xxiii, He followed the cat, and off she went and squatted herself under the hedge.

fig. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxiii. (1632) 59 And seeking to squat himself (*Fr. se desabrer*), hee the more enflamed and called them upon him.

b. Similarly with down. (Cf. 6 b.)

a 1535 MORE *Wks.* 1359/2 When thou hadest letted thy fil, squat the down fair & wel in a chaire. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Dent.* 1050 Yet will they squatte them downe in their filthiness. 1641 SWEETSVINUS *Annu. Humil. Rem.* (1653) Post. 88 The Archbishop of York, striving to sitaboe Canterbury, squatts him down on his lap. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 172 Curtesying so low, that I thought she intended to squat herself down on the floor. 1772-84 *Cool's Voy.* (1909) IV. 1389 At the conclusion of each combat, the victor squatted himself down before the chief. 1806 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* iv. viii, Two friends, perfect strangers to you, squatting themselves down at your right

and left hand. 1852 Mrs. STONE *Uncle Tom's C.* xviii. She set down her basket, [and] squatted herself down.

c. With quasi-reflexive object. Also, to let (the tail) droop or fall.

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxii. 262 As soon as he saw me, he squatted his belly to the ground, and crawled slowly towards me. 1739 R. BULL *tr. Dedeindus Grobianus* 102 When Eloquence your Wrath has overcome, Then offer in a Chair to squat your Bum. 1801 SURREY *Splendid Misery* I. 172 Foul imps of ignominy will squat their loathsome forms on my unbruis'd bones. 1825 *Mirror* V. 30/1 A mad dog, generally goes, in a straight line, and never squats his tail.

5. *intr.* Of hares: To sit close to the ground in a crouching attitude; to crouch or cower down, esp. in order to avoid observation or capture.

c. 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) i. And somtyme [the hare runs] a litle while and then abydyth and squattith, and that done they ofte. 1576 TURNER *Venerie* lix. 163 If she come to the side of any young spring or grouse, she will squat vnder the side thereof. *Ibid.* lxi. 172 Yet they will squatte vpon the outside of the wayes or very neare to them. 1605 TRYALL *Chen.* iii. ii. in Bullen Old Pl. (1884) II. If they were hares as they are men, I should think them squatted. 1660 W. SECKER *Nonsuch Prof.* 56 The fearful Hare squats at every noyse. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 116 ¶ 7 The Hare now, after having squatted two or three Times, and been put up again as often [etc.]. 1732 FIELOING *Grub St. Op.* i. iv. Poor puss's cunning, and shuffling, and shunning! First this way, then that; First a stretch, and then squat. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 196 The coy hare squats nestling in the corn. 1838 [see SQUAT sb. 4].

fig. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas.* I. 248 Two great Favourites though of different Kingdoms could not well squat in one form. 1676 HOBBS *Itad* 333 So scoured Hector was, Nor suffer'd to be double or to squat.

b. Of other animals, birds, etc.

c. 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) ii. Pen he [the hart] maketh a ruse, and here he stalleth or squatteth. 1599 T. MOUNT *Silkworms* 36 Did ever thing do Cupid so much ill As once a Bee which on his hand did squat? 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 262 He [sc. the ram-fish] squatteth close under the shade of biggeships. 1611 COTGER, *Blottr.* to squat, skowke, or ly close to the ground, like a daring Lark. 1665 HOOKER *Micragr.* 184 It [sc. a fly] presently squats down, as it were, that it may be the more ready for its rise. 1826 HOOKE *Irish Schoolm.* vi. Also he schools some tame familiar fowls, Whereof, above his head, some two or three sit darkly squatting. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* v. 306 Then the Crocodiles squat on them till they are drowned. 1895 J. G. MILLAIS *Breath fr. Veldt* (1899) 92 If then suddenly approached with a pointer, they become confused and squat well.

6. Of persons: To sit down with the legs closely drawn up beneath the hams or in front of the body; esp. to sit on the ground in this way or in a crouching attitude. Also jocularly, to sit (down). Freq. const. with preps, esp. on or upon (the ground, hams, etc.).

1573 TUSSEN *Hush.* (1878) 43 Then squatteth the master, or trudgeth away, and after dog runneth as fast as he may. 1784 RUSSELL *Hist. Mod. Europe* (1818) V. 186 Canadians and Indians squatted below bushes, or skulked behind trees. 1795 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 37 Men and women squat down that mat, which is covered with dishes. 1806 J. HERSPORTH *Miseries Hum.* Life x. vi. Squatting plump on an unsuspected cat in your chair. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* viii. 174 The operator squatting, places his great toes on each end to keep all steady. 1878 BOSW. *Smith Carriage* 437 With groups of camels, tended all night long by some swarthy Arab squatting on his haunches. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas.* III. iii. xiv. I crawled under cover of the nearest live-oak, and squatted there.

transf. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* I. viii. 93 The rock that squatted on guard at the mouth of the harbour. 1906 SIR F. TREVES *Highways Dorset* viii. 115 A commonplace town squatting soberly in the meadows.

b. With down. (Cf. a. b.)

1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horn* bk. Wks. (Grosart) II. 207 Teach them both how to squat down to their meat, and how to munch... like Lobbies. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* I. 33 They squat down upon their heels, like Taylors, about the *Soffia*. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 128 She squats down upon a chair. 1812 COMBE *Syntax, Picturesque* III. Down on the grass the Doctor squatted. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiv. The lazy Indians... squatting down upon their hams. 1901 D. B. HALL & L.D. A. OSBORNE *Sunshine & Surf* vi. 60 We would all squat down cross-legged, which is the correct way to sit at a native meal.

fig. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* II. Your gettings should be added to his estate, and my cousin Margery and I squat down together in the comfortable state of matrimony.

c. In pa. pple. used predicatively.

1577 GRANGE *Golden Aphroditis* L. ij b. Thus squatted vpon this pleasant mount from morning to evening they spende their tyme. 1798 O'KEEFE *Wild Oats* v. iv. Leaving me, a chubby little fellow, squatted on a carpet. 1816 TUCKER *Narr. Exped. R. Zaire* iv. (1818) 137 The assembly was composed of about fifty persons squatted in the sand. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* i. 15 The guests being seated, or rather squatted, on the divan. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-farming* 82 Catch the ewe gently with the crook; lay her on her left side, yourself being squatted at her back.

† d. To crouch or lie down (upon the belly).

1650 T. B[AVLEV] *Worcester's Apoph.* 88 As soon as ever he came in sight of the enemy, he squatted upon his belly.

7. *trans.* To cause to squat; to put into, place in, a squatting attitude or posture. *rare*.

1600 BRETTON *Pasquil's Fables* cxlxxvi. Here that squats a Hare within a furrowe, And sees how shee weithin her Muce doth Nuzzle. 1744 GRAY in Gosse *Gray* (1882) 74 He came to meet me... [and] squatted me into a fauteuil. 1850 BENTLEY *Misc.* Nov. 507 They next squatted Sam upon the ground, and began to divest him of the hair of his head.

8. *intr.* † a. *fig.* To sink into (something lower or less important). *Obs.* -1

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* l. vi. The lofty minds... thought it a poor indignity, that the high-sear'd Government of the Church should so on a sudden... squat into a Presbytery.

† b. With *in*: To remain hid; to retire from view. *Obs.*

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xi. (1666) 43/2 Peter, whose grace that squatted in for a while, came forth with such a force [etc.]. *Ibid.* xv. 165/2 It makes all the joy which flush out before, squat in on a sudden.

c. To sink in or down, in various uses.

1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* II. 54 These Borrachios must be wet every half quarter of an hour, for fear they should squat for want of Wine. 1722 LISLE *Hush.* (1757) 80 The inner parts of these lands bind and squat together below the harrow tinnings. 1846 TRUL. R. *Agric. Soc.* VII. ii. 591 The peas soon shake hands across the furrow, and to attempt to hoe after they have done so, or have been squatted, will [etc.].

9. To settle upon new, uncultivated, or unoccupied land without any legal title and without the payment of rent. *Orig. U.S.*

Freq. const. on or upon (land).

1800 *Mississippi Territorial Archives* (1906) 212, I wish also to be instructed for my Conduct towards those people Squatting or establishing themselves upon the Public Lands. 1829 MARRAT *F. Midway* xxi. He was a Kentucky man, of the Ohio, where he had 'squatted', as we say. 1854 THOREAU *Walden* (1863) 70 As for a habitat, if I were not permitted still to squat, I might purchase one acre. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 20 June 6/1 The ancestors of many of the present freeholders began to squat upon the uncultivated slopes of the hills.

transf. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* IV. xxix. 269 Paupers had squatted in many of the towers.

b. *Austr.* To rent or take up government or crown land for pasturage as a squatter.

1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 154 They have therefore... much to gain by new settlers 'squattening' near their locations. 1852 EARL *Gold Col.* 98 The remaining mode of occupying land in New South Wales is to 'squat', i.e. to lease a large tract from the Government for purposes purely pastoral. 1870 *Daily News* 15 Feb. A tract of 160 acres of Government land, on which he 'squatted', with the right to buy it at five English shillings an acre.

Squatarole (skwə'tarəl). *Ornith.* Also -olle. [ad. mod. L. *Squatarola*, a local It. *squatarola*.] The grey or Swiss plover, *Squatarola helvetica*.

1819 STEPHENS in Shaw *Gen. Zool.* XI. 505 Squatarolle with the body grey. 1870 GILMORE *tr. Fiquier's Reptiles & Birds* 348 There are in Europe two species of this genus, the Lapwing and the Swiss Lapwing or Squatarole.

† **Squatch**, v. *Obs.* Also 4squach, swatche. [ad. OF. *esquachier* (*escachier*), to crush, break.]

trans. To squash or smash; to quash or annul.

a. 1325 *MS. Rawl.* B. 520 fo. 55 Lo nou is for te sege of be ansuers ant of excepciouns pat squachez be writ of Mort de auncestre. c. 1380 in Horstmann *Allengl. Leg.* (1875) 224 Heo hab sumwhat squached his tour pat we michte not meue wip no stour. a. 1400 *E. E. Psalter* cix. 7 Sqwat [vrrr. squatche, swatche] sal he hevedes, hode and bane.

Squatty, adv. [fr. SQUAT a.] In a squat manner.

1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* 257 [It] plunged down squatly among the dock-leaves.

Squatment, rare. [fr. SQUAT v. 9.] The act of squatting; land occupied by squatting.

1850 CHAMBERS *tr. Frim.* XIV. 39 The ghost of a squatter might prove a less unpleasant neighbour than the squatter himself, dispossessed of his squattment. 1897 F. W. MANTLAND in H. L. FISHER *Biogr.* Sk. (1910) 41 If ever I saw an untitled squattment it is now.

† **Squatmore**, *Obs.* [fr. SQUAT sb. 1 b + MORE sb. 1] The yellow horned poppy, *Glaucium luteum*.

In 19th c. southern dial. recorded as *squat* (t).

1691 AUBREY in Ray's *Corr.* (1848) 238 By the salt pits at Lynton... grows a plant called Squatmore, of wonderful effect for bruises. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 263 *Papaver Corniculatum* Luteum, or Horned Poppy, with a Yellow Flower, vulgarly called in Hampshire and Dorsetshire, Squatmore, or Bruseroot.

Squatness, [fr. SQUAT a.] The quality of being squat.

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 119 Each of which artificial elevations... served equally to add to the squatness of the real machine. 1837 A. BALFOUR *Stroke of Sword* xv. This same squatness has served you well.

Squattage (skwə'tidz). [fr. SQUAT v. 9.] 1. A holding occupied by a squatter.

1866 G. DUFFY *Land Law Victoria* 10 Those... will necessarily desire to prevent any unfair absorption of the land, which must be speedily replaced out of their own squattages. 1864 W. WESTGATE *Colony of Victoria* 272 The great Riverine district, which is one vast series of squattages. 1891 *Daily News* 11 Sept. 2/4 Their holdings being originally squattages or small enclosures made on commons and waste lands.

2. The occupation of ground, etc., by squatting.

1901 *Pail Mail* G. 1 July 3/1 The Piccadilly news-vendor, whose rights of squattage... that Office had not been prepared to acknowledge.

Squatted (skwə'tid), *ppl. a.* [fr. SQUAT v.] 1. Pressed down, crushed.

a. 1678 MARVELL *Wks.* (1786) III. 215 The nightingale... adorns With music high the squatted thorns.

† 2. *Bot.* = SESSILE a. 1 a. *Obs.*

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* I. xix. (1776) 53 A compound flower is an aggregate one, comprehending many florets that are sessile, squatted, or without peduncles.

3. Settled down in a squatting posture.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 264 To surprise The squatted hare while in half-sleeping fit. 1895 J. G. MILLAIS *Breath fr. Veldt* (1899) 49 A squatted covey, taken by surprise, will often rise singly or in pairs.

Squatter (skwə'tər), sb. 1 [fr. SQUAT v.]

1. U.S. A settler having no formal or legal title to the land occupied by him, esp. one thus occupying land in a district not yet surveyed or apportioned by the government.

1788 J. MAOISON in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 207 Many of them and their constituents are only squatters upon other people's land, and they are afraid of being brought to account. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* III. lxxiv. 160 Upon visiting his lands, he finds... possession taken by a race of men, (the settlers and lumberers) who in this view are called squatters. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sr.* iii. 162 Engelbrecht is what in America would be called a Squatter. He has no land of his own. 1856 WHITTIER *Panorama* 178 The hunted lion tines, And dies o'ertaken by the squatter's fires.

b. An unauthorized occupant of land.

1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 359 At another time an impudent squatter settled himself there, and built a shed for rubbish. 1860 G. H. K. VAC. *Tour* 156 Hundreds of squatters from the neighbouring parts of Sutherland and Ross. 1874 JEFFERIES *Toilers of Field* (1892) 68 Commonly the squatters pitched on a piece of land... running parallel to the highway or lane.

c. In fig. uses.

1821 COLERIDGE in Blackw. *Mag.* X. 250 An intrusive supernumerary or squatter in the same tenement and workshop. 1897 BAILEY *Princ. Fruit-growing* 342 It will... be necessary to begin bunting for borers, and other squatters and campers.

2. *Austr.* One occupying a tract of pastoral land as a tenant of the crown; a grazier or sheep-farmer, esp. on a large scale.

In early Australian use (c. 1835-) the term was employed as in sense 1.

1840 G. ARDEN *Austr. Felix* 109 Under this license the squatter is protected. 1847 LEICHHARDT *Trav.* Introduct. p. xiv. We were received with the greatest kindness by my friends the 'Squatters', a class principally composed of young men of good education, gentlemanly habits, and high principles. 1889 Mrs. C. PRATER *Rom. Station* 12, I am glad to have married a squatter instead of a townsman.

3. A squatting person or animal.

1824 CHALMERS in *Mem.* (1831) III. li. 17 Dr. Haldane was not one of the squatters, but somehow his dusty back got into the view of the audience. 1872 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxviii. 13 Their enemies may have called them squatters among the pots. 1894 *Athenaeum* 3 Feb. 144/1 The portrait of a toad 'from life' is creditable alike to the artist and the sitter—or rather squatter.

b. *Austr.* A variety of pigeon.

1872 C. H. ENES in *Queensland* 122 On the plains you find different kinds of pigeons, the squatters being most common, crouching down to the ground quite motionless as you pass.

a. *attrib.*, as *squatter magistrate*; *squatter pigeon* *Austr.*, = sense 3 b; *squatter sovereignty* U.S., the right claimed by the inhabitants of newly-formed territories to settle for themselves the question of slavery or other institutions; *squatter state* (see quot.).

1894 H. NISSET *Bush Girl's Rbm.* 214 To congratulate the 'squatter magistrate on his good fortune. 1881 *Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 69 For the first time I saw the 'squatter pigeon, a pretty little brown dove, that derives its name from its habit of squatting on the ground. 1854 in *Rep.* 200, *Ho. Representatives* 34th Congr., 1st Sess. 954 We are in favor of bona fide 'squatter sovereignty. 1850 LOWELL *Election in Nov.* Prose Wks. 1890 V. 25 The Pro-Slavery party... here... represents Squatter-Sovereignty, and there the power of Congress over the Territories. 1894 J. FISKE *Hist. Amer.* 342 The doctrine of 'squatter sovereignty'; not Congress, but the 'squatters' were to be the supreme authority on the great question. It was the principle of 'local option' applied to slavery. 1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 659 It [Kansas] appears occasionally as 'Squatter State, from the pertinacity with which the squatter-sovereignty was discussed there.

Squatter, sb. 2 *Sc.* [fr. SQUATTER v.] Sputtering, spatter; a loud fluttering noise.

1792 A. WILSON *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 38 Frae his devilish mouth the froth flew aff wi' squatter. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Hidge* (1899) 415 Such a squatter as a flock of a thousand teal... rose into the air with a loud rushing noise.

Squatter (skwə'tər), v. [Prob. imitative.]

† 1. *intr.* ? To be fussily busy. *Obs.* -1

1593 G. HARVEY *New Letter* Wks. (Grosart) I. 282, I have not bene squattering at my papers for nothing, and... I can dawbe with my inckle like none of the Muses.

† 2. = SQUITTER v. 2. *Obs.* -2

1598 FLORIO *Squaccare*, to squatter, to squirt or lash it out behind after a purgation. 1611 COTGER, *Alter long*, to have a squirt, to squatter out behind.

† 3. *trans.* To scatter, disperse, spill. *Obs.*

1611 COTGER, *Escarter*, to shed, squatter, throw about, or abroad. *Ibid.*, *Esparcher*, to squatter, spill, shed, or pour out disorderedly, or in haste. 1653 URQUHART *Kabala* I. xxvii. To some others he... squattered into pieces the boughts or pestles of their thighs.

4. *intr.* To fly or run, to struggle along, to make one's way, among water or wet with much splashing or flapping. *Const. away, out of, through, etc.*

1785 BURNS *Address to Deil* viii. Awa ye squatter'd, like a drake, On whistling wings. 1790 A. WILSON *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 103 Three years thro' muis an' bogs I've squatter'd. 1824 SCOTT *Lt. in Lockhart* (1839) VII. 354, I climbed Bennary like a wild goat... and squattered through your drains like a wild duck. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxv. A little cloud gossling squattering out of bounds without leave. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* ii. Where the wild ducks squatter up from among the white water lilies. 1886 RUSKIN *Fraterita* I. v. 143 He pitched the boy... into the canal... but I believe the lad had squattered to the bank without help.

b. To flutter, flap, or struggle among water or soft mud.

1808 JAMESON, *To Squatter*, to flutter in water, as a wild duck, &c. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* I. A six-pound shot drove our hoat into staves, and all hands were the next moment squattering in the water. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 259 We... were all soon squattering about on our own account in the elephant bath.

Squa-tter-archy, *Austr.* [f. SQUATTER *sb.* 1. 2.] = SQUATTOCRACY.

1881 Mrs. C. PRAED *Policy & P.* I. 51 The squatterarchy of the Koorong rose up in a body. 1893 — *Outlaw & Law-maker* I. 246, I am not altogether at one with the squatterarchy, as you know.

Squa-tter-dom, *Austr.* [f. SQUATTER *sb.* 1. 2.] The collective body of squatters.

1866 *Political Parody* (Morris). The ranks of squatter-dom. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXII. 701 The enormous domains of the old squatterdom. 1890 *Spectator* 22 Nov. 741/2 The scene is laid in Victoria, and from the picture of squatterdom given by the book [etc.].

Squa-tter-ing, *vbl. sb.* [f. SQUATTER *v.*] The action of the verb, in various senses.

1598 FLORIO, *Squacquerata*,... a squattering, a squirting. 1611 COTGR., *Espanchement*, a disordered, or hasty squattering, spilling, shedding, or pouring out. 1694 MOTTREUX *Rabelais* v. xvi. 68 The Devil of any thing we do, hut fizzling, farting, finking, squattering, dozing. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* xiii. 121 We could hear... multitudinous squatterings in the water as of a thousand wounded wild ducks.

Squa-tter-ing, *pl. a.* [f. as prec.] That squatters, in senses of the verb.

1598 FLORIO, *Squacchera*, a squattering soft turd. 1603 — *Montaigne* II. xvii. (1632) 361 It is a language... squattering, dragging, and filthy. 1694 MOTTREUX *Rabelais* IV. lxxvii. 270 From Eighteen squattering Bonasi. 1865 ALEX. SMITH *Summer in Skye* I. 108 As we approached, a duck burst from its face on 'squattering' wings.

Squa-ttily, *adv.* [f. SQUATTY *a.*] In a squatting manner; somewhat squatly.

1859 MISS CARY *Country Life* (1876) 151 Two clumsy chimneys of stone showed squatly above the steep red gables.

Squa-tt-ing, *vbl. sb.* [f. SQUAT *v.*]

1. The action of crushing or flattening. *rare.* 1400 E. E. *Psalter* cv. 29 Finesse stode and quemed wele, And be scathing (H. swathing, E. swatting; L. *quassatio*) left ilikadele. 1703 R. NEVE *City & C. Purchaser* 161 When 'tis laid on Sand, a very little Squatting, viz. hy jumping upon it with the Heals of ones Shoes will dent it.

2. The action of croning or sitting close to the ground.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiv. So pat... at he laste she be ahyte with houndes notwithstandinge her rusyng, swattinge, and relectyng. 1611 COTGR., *Tapissement*,... a lurking, squatting, lying close. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1775) IV. 17 The hare seems to have more various arts... to escape its pursuers by doubling, squatting, and winding. 1782 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* II. x. 266 The squatting down among the dead bodies till Dolon had passed. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 126 The child in squatting or crawling, begins to lean its weight on its hands.

attrib. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. xxvii. I do not like those squatting unseemly bold postures upon ones tail.

3. The action or fact of occupying land as a squatter.

1832 *New England Mag.* III. 199 Tenants... who occupied the land... under that prescriptive tenure which we quaintly term squatting. 1839 MARRIAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. II. 75 Squatting, that is taking possession of land belonging to government and cultivating it. 1880 *Silver's Handbk. Australia* 146 But Victorian squatting is no occupation for the man of small capital. 1887 JESSOP *Arcaady* Introd. p. xiii. Days when squatting was not unusual.

b. attrib., as *squatting district, life*, etc.

1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* II. ii. (1863) 131 At the beginning of the revolutionary war, Wodgate was a sort of squatting district. 1847 J. D. LANG *Cookland* 168 The large extent of land occupied by each Squatting Station. 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 155 Stations now were very different to what they had been in the early stage of squatting life. 1880 *Genll. Mag.* CCXLI. 64 He... is now largely engaged in squatting pursuits to Queensland.

Squa-tt-ing, *pl. a.* [f. SQUAT *v.*]

1. Occupying land as a squatter or squatters. 1839 W. IRVING *Chron. Wolfer's Root* (1855) 4 The losel Yankees of Connecticut, those swapping, bargaining, squatting enemies of the Manhattos. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 25 Feb. 6/3 The numerous sub-tenants or squatting crofters.

2. Sitting closely to the ground; croning.

1871 *Daily News* 5 Jan., Come nearer and look inside that ring of squatting men. 1883 *Congregationalist* Oct. 848 Further digging uncovered two parts of the statue of a squatting man.

Squa-tt-ingly, *adv.* *rare* =^o. [Cf. prec.] In a squatting posture.

1659 TORRIANO, *Catellone*, squattingly, closely, as a bitch upon her whelp. *Ibid.*, *Coccolone*, squattingly on the ground, as women do on their heels.

Squa-tt-ish, *a.* [f. SQUAT *a.*] Somewhat or slightly squat.

1809 J. A. ANDERSEN *Dane's Excurs.* I. 10 He bent his squattish body into a most graceful curve. 1865 CARLYLE *Fyedd. Gl.* xxi. iv. VI. 449 It is grace in a squattish form.

Squa-tt-le, *v. rare.* [f. SQUAT *v.* + *-LE*.] *a.*

intr. To squat closely; to nestle. *b. trans.* To settle down squatly.

1786 BURKS *To a Louse* iii. Switch, in some beggar's haffet squatle. 1897 BLACKMORE *Daniel* xlvii. As a young cuckoo... squattles his empty body down, and distends himself into one enormous gape.

Squa-tto-cracy, [f. SQUAT *v.* Cf. SQUATTER-ARCHY.] The class of squatters as a body possessed of social and political importance.

1846 C. P. HODGSON *Reminisc. Austr.* 118 Throughout the colony generally, English are the most numerous, then the Scotch, then the Irish, amongst the squattocracy. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Nov. 616 The aristocratic element of a large landed proprietary, which is already designated by the ingenious colonial title of a squattocracy. 1886 Mrs. C. PRAED *Miss Jacobsen* I. 1. 7 Female members of the squattocracy. So *Squa-tto-cratic a.*, of or pertaining to the squattocracy.

1854 *Melbourne Morning Herald* 18 Feb. 4/5 (Morris), Squattocratic Impudence.

Squa-tty (skwōt), *a.* [f. SQUAT *v.*] Somewhat squat; squattish.

1881 BURROUGHS *Pepacton* iii. (1884) 100 A few yards away stood another short, squatly hemlock. 1884 J. G. BOURKE *Snake Dance of Moquis* xxiii. 259 A low squatly plant, with thick, broad, dark-green leaves. 1890 W. R. NICOLL *J. MacDonell* i. 7 Every room in the low squatly Gordon Arms.

Comb. 1888 FENN *Dick o' the Fens* 110 A number of flat-looking squatly-shaped potholes.

Squa-twice, *adv.* [f. SQUAT *a.*] (See quot.)

1778 *Prave Min. Cornub.* 42 Pyrites are to be met with... Squat-wise, or in a horizontal position.

Squa-ute, *pa. t.* of SQUETCH *v. Obs.*

Squa-w (skwō), *sb.* (and *a.*) Also 7-9 *squa*, 8 *squa*. [a. Narragansett Indian *squaw*s, Massachusetts *squa*, woman, with related forms in many other Algonquin dialects.]

1. A North American Indian woman or wife.

1634 W. WOOD *New England's Prosp.* II. xix. If her husband come to seek for his Squaw. 1652 J. WILSON in *Progr. Gosp. among Indians* 18 The *Sanepe* or men by themselves, and the *Squaws* or women by themselves. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 99 The Indian Squa, or Female Indian. 1701 WOLLEY *Jrnl. New York* (1860) 36 Their Squaws or Wives and Female Sex manage their Harvest. 1756 WASHINGTON *Jrnl. Writ.* 1889 I. 401 Capt. Pear is come to town the other day with six Cherokees and two squaws. 1836 *Backwoods Canada* 100 The Indians are very expert in... fishing; the squaws paddling the canoes with admirable skill. 1877 G. GIBBS *Tribes W. Washington* 193 The prairies are dotted over with squaws, each armed with a sharp stake and a basket.

b. Applied by Indians to white women.

1642 LECHFORD *Plain Dealing* 49 And when they [sc. Indians] see any of our English women sewing with their needles, or working quofes, or such things, they will crie out, *Lazie squaw*! 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* 111. 147 They... were especially eloquent about the white squaws.

c. In general use: A wife or spouse. rare.

1823 BYRON *Juan* xxi. lxxix, Mrs. Rabbi, the rich banker's squaw.

2. Used as *adj.* Female. *Obs.* -1

1634 W. WOOD *New England's Prosp.* II. xv. They posted to the English to tell them how the case stood or hung with their squaw horse.

3. *transf.* An effeminate or weak person.

1807 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1820) 20, I directed my interpreter to ask how many scalps they had taken, they replied 'none'; he added they were all squaws, for which I reprimanded him. c 1890 A. WELCKER *Tales West* 24 By way of expressing their utter contempt for him they called him a 'squaw'.

4. *Old squaw*, the long-tailed duck.

1884 E. P. ROX *Nat. Ser. Story* vi. There is the old squaw, or long-tailed duck. 1894 [see OLD WIFE 2].

5. *attrib.*, as *squaw-axe, dance, hitch, mistress*; *squaw-man*, a white (or negro) who marries a North American Indian woman; *†squaw-sachem*, a squaw chief in certain American Indian tribes; *squaw winter*, a short spell of winter-like weather which freq. precedes the Indian summer of Canada and the northern United States.

1896 *Harper's Mag.* XCII. 701/1 Such a settler... watching his chance, fell on his captors... and slew them 'with a 'squaw-axe'. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 87/1 The short, choppy stepping of most 'squaw dances elsewhere. a 1901 A. A. OAKS *Log Cowboy* iii. He showed me what he called a 'squaw hitch, with which you can lash a pack single-handed. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Aug. (Enycl. D.), The 'squaw-man'—the miserable wretch of European blood who marries a Crow or a Blackfoot in order to take up land in the Indian Reservation. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 87/2 A negro squaw-man (that is, one having an Indian wife) who went by the name of 'Smoky'. 1707 in *Sewall Diary* (1879) II. 60^o She sent then unto a French Priest, that he would speak unto her 'Squa Mistress'. 1622 *Relat. Plantation Plymouth, New Eng.* 57 Also the 'Squa Sachim, or Massachusetts Queen was an enemy to him. 1726 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 6 Amongst the rest he sent Six Men to Awashonks Squaw-Sachem of the Sogkonate Indians, to engage her in his interests. 1901 in *Cent. Dict. Suppl.* (1909) 59 *Winter*, 'Squaw winter is giving us a good long visit.

b. In names of plants, as squaw huckleberry, -root, -weed, whortleberry (see quots.).

Also *squaw-berry, -bush, -carpet, -flower, -grass, -mint, -vine*, to recent Amer. Dicts.

1856 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* (1860) 248 *Vaccinium stamineum*, Deerberry. 'Squaw Huckleberry'. 1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 328 'Squaw-root',... a medicinal plant put up by the Shakers. 1856 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* (1860) 280 *Conopholis*, Squaw-root. Cancer-root. 1847 DARLINGTON *Amer. Weeds*, etc. (1860) 103 *Senecio aureus*... Golden Senecio. Golden Ragwort. 'Squaw-weed'. *Ibid.*, The var. *obovatus* (called 'Squaw-weed') has been denounced... as being poisonous to sheep. 1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 62 Squaw Root... and Squaw Weed... hold their place among the medicinal plants of the country, but owe their names to modern, not to Indian, usage. 1845-50 Mrs. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* II. 181/1 *Vaccinium stamineum*, 'squaw whortleberry'.

c. Squaw-fish, a fresh-water cyprinoid fish (*Ptychocheilus Oregonensis*) of the Western U.S.

1888 LEES & CLUTTERBUCK *B. C.* 1887 (1892) xv. 147 We... fished with fair success for the white-fish and squaw-fish which abound in it.

Hence *Squawed pa. pple.*, married to a squaw.

1904 E. ROBINS *Magnetic North* 324 The old miners had nearly all got 'squawed'.

Squawk (skwōk), *sb.* Also *skwawk*. [f. next.]

1. A loud grating call or cry; a hoarse squall.

1850 R. S. HAWKER in C. E. Byles *Life & Lett.* (1905) xiii. 212 There is... the squawk of the demon on every platform. 1863 REANE *Hard Cash* II. 337 At sight of this lowering figure Hannah uttered a squawk, and fled with cheeks red as fire. 1889 CLARK RUSSELL *Marooned* (1890) 283 The harsh squawk of the macaw or some such fowl came like the edge of a saw out of the... forest.

2. *U.S.* (See quot.)

1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 269 *Nyctiardea*, Night Heron. Qua-hird. Squawk.

Squawk (skwōk), *v.* Also *squauk*. [Imitative. Cf. SQUARK *v.*]

1. *intr.* To call or cry with a loud harsh note; to squall or screech hoarsely.

1821 [implied in SQUAWKING *pl. a.*] 1847 HALLIWELL, *Squawk*, to squeak. 1879 MISS YONGE *Magnum Bonum* I. 120 A stately black Spaniard [fowl]... squawking and cackling. 1881 RAE *White Sea Peninsula* v. 56 Clouds of gulls were bovering about... all hungry, some squawking hoarsely.

b. Of things: To give out a discordant sound; to creak or squeak harshly.

1859 Mrs. STOWE *Min. Wooing* xxix. 275 That bedroom door squawks like a cat. 1869 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. Abr.* iv. 29 A disreputable accordion, that had a leak somewhere and breathed louder than it squawked.

2. *trans.* With out: To utter with or as with a squawk.

1856 Mrs. WITCHER *Widow Bedott Papers* 208 (Bartlett), The way she squawked it out was a caution to old gates on a windy day.

Squawk-duck, [f. prec.] (See quot.)

1831 RENNIE *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 493 *Squawk Duck*, a name for the Bimaculated Duck.

Squawker, [f. SQUAWK *v.* + *-ER*.]

1. A toy wind-instrument for producing squawks. 1874 J. W. LONG *Amer. Wild-fowl* ix. 157, I like 'calling by mouth' much better than with a 'squawker', especially if the ducks are passing reasonably close. 1886 *Sci. Amer.* 25 Sept. 199 The small inflatable balloons applied to the toy squawkers.

2. One who squawks.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Squaw-king, *pl. a.* [f. SQUAWK *v.*] That squawks, or utters hoarse squeaks; characterized by squawks or squawking.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minst.* I. 90 Cow-boy's whoops, and squawking hawks, To urge the straggling heifers back. 1847 HALLIW., *Squawking-thrush*, the missel-thrush. *J. Wright*, 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 208 The watch, up to their waists in water, splashed about collecting the squawking chickens.

Squawky, *a.* [f. SQUAWK *sb.* or *v.* + *-Y*.] Of the voice: Loud and harsh; hoarsely squeaky.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 May 1/3 She is to be married... to... a squawky-voiced curate.

Squawly(er), *obs.* forms of SQUALL, SQUALLER.

Squaymose, *obs.* f. SQUEAMOUS *a.* **Squayne**, *obs.* var. SWAIN. **Squdde**, *obs.* f. SOUD *v.*

Squeak (skwōk), *sb.* Also 8 *squeek*. [f. the vb.]

1. The act of squeaking. *† To put to the squeak*, to cause to squeak.

1664 ETHERIDGE *Comical Revenge* tv. iii. (The women shriek within.) Hark! he pots them to the squeak. a 1700 *Songs Lond. Prentices* (Mackay) 92 They took my py-hall'd mare And put the carrion wench to th' squeak.

2. A short or slight sound, of a thin high-pitched character, made by animals or persons.

1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Cuck & Fox* 732 With many a deadly Grunt and doleful Squeak, Poor Swine, as if their pretty Hearts would break. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 157 ¶ 7 With a great many skittish notes, affected squeaks, and studied inconsistencies. 1775 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 14 Dec., We asked if he had been to the Opera? He immediately began a squeak, by way of imitation. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 17 April, Our party was enlivened by the squeaks of the wench. 1866 R. M. BALLANTYNE *Shifting Winds* xxx. (1881) 342 The squeak of the pig caused the rest of the family to turn and fly from the fatal spot.

fig. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* II. x. 252 There is something in the... frivolous and fragile celibacy of his life, which... gives a peculiarly revolting character to the perpetual squeak of his censoriousness.

b. A thin, sharp sound produced by a musical instrument, etc.

1805 H. K. WHITE *Lett.* (1837) 276 The vile squeak of the Italian fiddle. 1832 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* ix. 229 Vibrations of such frequency afford only a shrill squeak or chirp. 1883 J. GILMOUR *Blongols* xxvi. 309 Shrill above the boom of the temple drums... would come the squeak of the *thimbina*.

3. *a.* A slight, narrow, or bare chance for something.

1756 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 303 If we have success, yoo shall... perchance, have a squeak for the renewing a great part, at least, of your old Hereditary Lease. 1737 BRACKEN *Parriery Impr.* (1757) II. 104 To cantioo my Readers, that they do not too hastily condemn what I advance, but to give me a Squeak for my Life (as the Saying is). 1806 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum.* Life xvi. Introd. I will give you—though I'm a fool for my pains—however I will give you one squeak more for your inheritance. 1868

Chambers's Jnl. Oct. 675/2 See all ready with the boat... it may give us a squeak for our lives, if a little one.

b. A narrow escape, o close shave. Usually with qualifying adjs. *narrow, near, tight.* Also const. for (one's life, etc.).

1822 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. xviii. 149, I became extremely feverish myself, and had the disorder not terminated in a general rash... I should have had a squeak for it. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xii. I have had more than one narrow squeak for it. a 1860 ALB. SMITH *Med. Student* (1861) 98, I had a tight squeak for it. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barsel* II. 339 'It was a very narrow squeak,' Mr. Crawley said when his friend congratulated him on his escape. 1889 STEVENSON *Lett.* (1899) II. 136 We had a near squeak, the wind suddenly coming calm.

†4. *Cant.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1795 POTTER *Dict. Cant.* (ed. 2), *Squeak*, a thief, who when taken upon confessions and impeaches the rest of his companions.

5. *attrib.* as *adj.* Squeaky.

1818 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) II. 167 The Duke said, in his high, squeak tone of voice [etc.].

Squeak (skwík), *v.* Also 4-6 squeke, 6-7 squeake, 7 squewke, 7-8 squeek; 6-7 squako. [Imitative. Cf. Sw. *squika* to croak.]

1. *intr.* To emit a short or slight sound of a thin high-pitched character: a. Of persons.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 117 It byfel... þat a duke... passynge perby herde þe childe squeke. 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 116 (Q.), The sheeted dead Did squeak and gibber in the Roman streets. 1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 6 Others... sung, screaming, and squeaking, and straining their voices. 1675 HOBBS *Odyssey* (1677) 219 Ulysses Irus struck just under th' ear... He fell, squeak, shed his teeth. 1733 POPE *Donne's 4th Sat.* 99 He lifts his hands and eyes, Squeaks like a high-stretch'd lute-string, and replies. 1831 TRELAWNY *Ado. Younger Son* I. 240 He never squeaked, or made a wry face. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Aug. 3/1 There are also English girls who croak and squeak and chirp.

b. Of animals or birds.

1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* e viij, His author is bewraied, as a Ratte is by squeaking. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl. Wks.* 1910 II. 147 Since every jangling byrd, Which squeaketh loud, shall never triumph so. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 213 Bats... squeake and call one the other. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 5 Beside, 'tis known he could speak Greek, As naturally as Pigs squeek. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* i. Prol., Pies, Crows, and Daws, Poetick Presents briog: You say they squeak; but they will swear they Sing. 1774 G. WHITE *Selborne* lxi, Several [swifts]... squeaking as they go in a very clamorous manner. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* iv, They loved better to hear the lark sing than the mouse squeak. 1848 DICKENS *Domby* xxiii, Rats began to squeak and scuffle in the night time.

c. Of things.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel. v. Wks.* 1836 I. 59 My voice squeakes like a dry cork shoe. c 1628 DONNE *Sermon*, 576 As a Cart that hath a plentiful full load Squeaks and Whines the more for that Ahuodance. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinolia* I. 323 Shrill Fiddles squeak, Hoarse Bag-pipes roar. 1798 FERRAR *Eng. Historians* 258 Till each attendant baggage squeak'd for fear. 1847 HALLIW. *Squeak*, to creek, as a door, &c. 1876 'L. CARROLL' *Hunting the Snark* v. vii, The sound so exactly recalled to his mind A pencil that squeaks on a slate! 1892 GREENER *Breech Loader* 49 In cocking the locks, one will 'squeak', the other will make no sound.

2. *slang.* To confess; to turn informer; to 'split' or 'peach'. (Cf. SQUEAL *v.* 3.)

1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* iv. i, If he be obstinate, put a civil Question to him upon the Rack, and he squeaks I warrant him. a 1734 NORTH *Examen* i. iii. (1740) 218 In continual Expectation that... some pusillanimous Wretch... would squeak, as they called it, and own the Guilt. 1757 FOOT *Author* I, Don't be afraid; I'll keep council;... when I was in the treasonable way, I never squeak'd. 1805 *European Mag.* XLVII. 122 Unless he had been allowed to squeak, i.e. turn evidence, it had been impossible to take his deposition. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 30 Greenaway... confessed to him... that if any one squeaked he should be banged. 1834 AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. v, Never blow the gab, or squeak. 1874 *Slang Dict.* 307 *Squeak* on a person, to inform against, to peach.

3. *trans.* To utter, sing, or play in a squeaking manner or with a squeaky voice. *Uso.* derisively. *Freq.* with *out*.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 241 For laughter is blame-worthy, if it be... childishly squeaked. 1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* Wks. (Grosart) II. 108 The light unconstant Multitude, that will... prefer a blinde harper that can squeake out a newe horn-pipe. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 97 Ye squeak out your Coziers Catches without any mitigation or remorse of voice. 1687 MIEGE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* II, To squeak out a sermon. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* v, Prophane Musick-meetings where the lewd Trebles squeek nothing but Bawdy, and the Bases roar Blasphemy. 1778 MISS BURNAY *Evelina* xxi, One of these outlandish gentry may... come on, and squeak out a song or two, and then pocket your money without further ceremony. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xix, Fiddles... were squeaking out the tune to staggering feet.

b. With clause as object. Also with *out*.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. i. iv. 54 (Q.), He squakd out aloud, Clarence is come. 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* vii, 'The Provost being himself a nobleman...' squeaked the Pottinger. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxi, 'I will not hear it, I say,' squeaked out Jos at the top of his voice.

†c. To squeak beef: (see quot.) *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, They *Squeek beef* upon us, cry out Highway-men or Thieves after us.

4. To make (way) with squeaking.

1878 MRS. STOWE *Paganuc People* ix, The roads, through which the ox-leds of the farmers crunched and squeaked their way.

VOL. X.

Squeaker (skwfkai). [f. the vb.]

1. a. One who plays on a squeaking instrument.

1641 COWLEY *Guardian* v. xi, Stay at the door, ye sempiternal Squeakers. 1663 - *Cutter Coleman* St. v. vi, Go home?... no, we'll Dance home; afore us Squeakers, that way.

b. One who squeaks.

1671 EICHARD *Obs. Answ. Cont. Clergy* 132 Mimical squeakers and hellowers, and the vain-glorious admirers only of themselves. 1702 MOTTUEX *Prot. to Farquhar's Insistent*, Your rarity for the fair guest to gaze on, Is your nice squeaker, or Italian capon. c 1753 Fox in *Trelvelan* (1880) II. 45, I... found Harry in his nurse's arms... I called him Squeaker. 1823 BYRON *Juan* II. lxxxv, I have seen the country gentlemen turn squeakers.

c. *slang.* (See quot.)

1676 COLES *Dict.*, *Squeaker*, a Barhoy; also a Bastard, or any other child.

2. A bird or animal which squeaks: a. A young pigeon, partridge, etc.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* Notes IV. ii. 179 Thou shalt lie upon thy pallat, and call to thy cook-maid, and say, dresse me that Squeaker for my breakfast. 1694 MOTTUEX *Rabelais* IV. lix. 234 Pigeons, Squobbs, and Squeakers. 1829 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 2, I actually brought home 24 partridges, 20 of which were old ones... and two squeakers. 1854 *Poultry Chron.* I. 263 Squeakers will often return home from long distances though they may have been kept in a considerable time. 1881 GREENER *Guns* 535 Mr. Campbell... succeeded in bagging 220 grouse by evening; every 'squeaker' was, however, counted.

b. *Ornith.* Ooe or other of various birds characterized by their squeaking call.

1817 T. FORSTER *Nat. Hist. Swallow-tribe* (ed. 6) 9 *Hirundo Apus*,... Black Swallow, Squeaker, Screamer, Deviling, or Shriek Owl. 1848 J. GOULD *Birds Australia* II. pl. 45 *Strepera Anaphonensis*, Grey Cow-Shrike;... Squeaker of the Colonists. Its note is a piercing shriek. 1896 A. J. NORTH *List Insectiv. Birds N.S.W.* I. 1 For instance, *Corcorax melanorhampus*, *Xerophila leucopsis*, and *Myzantha garrula* are all locally known in different parts of the Colony by the name of 'Squeaker'.

c. *slang.* A foxhound.

1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 23 He was often alone with the squeakers, and sometimes racing with the leaders.

d. *collog.* A (young) pig.

1861 DICKENS *Gl. Expect.* iv, If you'd been born a Squeaker. 1889 BADEN-POWELL *Pigsticking* 28 At this period of his existence he is called a 'squeaker' and is not ridden.

e. *Zool.* (See quot.) Also *attrib.*

1887 GOODE *Fisheries U.S.* 651 The lady crab, sand crab, or squeaker crab (*Platynichius ocellatus*), occurs on most sandy shores from Cape Cod to Mexico. 1899 D. SHARP *Insects* 209 The adult *Pelobius tardus* is remarkable for its loud stridulation... The insects are called squeakers in the Covent Garden market.

3. a. *slang.* (See quot.)

1796 GROSSE *Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3) s.v., Organ pipes are likewise called squeakers.

b. A device or toy instrument for producing a squeaking sound. Cf. SQUAWKER 1.

1878 GROVE'S *Dict. Music* I. 124 The 'squeaker' which children in the fields fashion out of joints in tall grass. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 March 6/3 A small wooden squeaker... attached to an indiarubber balloon.

4. *collog.* A heavy blow. *rare* -1.

1877 in *Casket of Literature* I. 245/2 We must give him a squeaker quickly or all will go wrong, I tell you.

Squeakery. [f. SQUEAK *v.* + -ERY.] Squeaking character or quality.

1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 377 It was the genuine man of puppets, the true squeakery, the 'real Simon Pure'. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 222 All these virtuosos... were either contraltos of the softest note, or sopranos of the highest squeakery.

Squeaking, *vbl. sb.* [f. SQUEAK *v.*] The action of emitting or producing a squeak or squeaks.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. v. 30 (Q.), When you hear the drumme, And the vile squeaking of the wry-neckt Fife. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xiv. (1712) 130 The squeaking and roaring of tortured beasts. c 1680 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) II. 321 There was fine squeaking and squeeling for a minute or two. 1770 LAMORNE *Plutarch* (1851) I. 336/2 The squeaking of a rat... [was] heard. 1786 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 25 Dec., Now for the fiddlers! I... hear over and over again all that fine squeaking, and then fall asleep. 1850 HAZLITT *Table-T.* xxviii, There is a mighty bustle at the door, a gibbering and squeaking in the lobbies. 1855 *Poultry Chron.* III. 536 It will save an incredible amount of... squeaking, harsh grating, dismal creaking.

Squeaking, *pp. a.* Also 6 squeaking. [f. SQUEAK *v.*]

1. Of the nature of a squeak or squeaks; characterized by squeaking.

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 277 Among these people... one... made a harsh squeaking noise. 1592 CHETTEL *Kind-harts* DR. (1841) 15 The one in a squeaking trelble, the other in an ale-blown base. a 1704 T. BROWN *Prairie Drunkenness* Wks. 1730.1 37 The drunkard's voice is hoarse and manly, not like the squeaking trials of an Eunuch. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Social Aims* Wks. (Bohn) III. 176 It seems to require several generations of education to train a squeaking... habit out of a man.

b. Of the voice: Thin and shrill.

1803 *Med. Jnl.* IX. 563 At an early period the voice was altered, and grew squeaking. 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* viii, Said Dwining, with his squeaking voice. 1878 W. A. WRIGHT *Shaks. Jul. Cesar* Notes 121 That ghosts had thin and squeaking voices was a belief in the time of Homer.

2. That squeaks; uttering squeaks.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl. v.* II. 220 And I shall see Some squeaking Cleopatra Boy my greatness. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* v. viii. (1905) 368 Can squeaking reeds sound forth the organ's full delight. 1882 DRYDEN *Medal* 35 The loudest

happie of the squeaking train. c 1760 SMOLLETT *Burlesque Ode* 26 The squeaking pigs her bonoty own'd. 1763 CHURCHILL *Poems, Apol. Wks.* 1767 I. 57 Italian fathers thus, with barbarous rage, Fit helpless infants for the squeaking stage. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xiii. 106 The sound of a squeaking fiddle. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. iv. vii, A fanfaronading hollow Spectrum and squeaking and gibbering Shadow!

Hence **Squeakingly** *adv.*

1611 COTGER, *Grestlement*,... shrilly, or sq[ueakingly]. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, To *Whine*, to cry squeekingly, as at Conventicles.

Squeaklet. [-LET.] A little squeak.

1831 CARLYLE in *Fraser's Mag.* V. 379 Grating harsh thunder, or vehement shrew-mouse squeaklets.

Squeaky (skwfkí), *a.* [f. SQUEAK *sb.* or *v.*] Characterized by squeaking sounds; tending to squeak.

1862 MISS YONGE *C'est Kate* xii. (1880) 133 The loud squeaky key of the voice... showed that she had worked herself up into a state of excitement. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* I. 219 They sang in nasal and squeaky tones. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 78/1 What a scene of squeaky gossip in the moonlight! 1899 DOYLE *Duet* 238 An excellent piano... it is getting so squeaky to the upper notes.

b. Of the voice: = SQUEAKING *pp. a.* I b.

1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* III. 102 The tiniest, shrillest, squeakiest little voice you ever heard. 1881 MRS. MOLESWORTH *Adv. Herr Baby* 36 My little voice must have sounded very faint and squeaky from out of the trunk.

Hence **Squeakyish** *a.*

1831 WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 865 Performers with... punyish figures that must strut, and squeakyish voices that must crack.

Squeal (skwíl), *sb.* Also 8-9 squeel; *north.* dial. 8-9 swoel, 9 swoeal. [f. the vb.]

1. A more or less prolonged sharp cry; a shrill scream. *Also fig.*

1747 RELPH *Misc. Poems* 2 The shearers aw brast out In sweets of laughter. 1776 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 4) I. 85 It is observable that the male otters never make any noise when taken; but the pregnant females emit a most shrill squeal. 1786 BURNS *Holy Fair* xiii, His lengthen'd chin, his turn'd up snout, His eldritch squeal an' gestures. 1835 MARRIAT *J. Faithful* xix, All of a sudden we heard a rustling in the furze, and then a loud squeal. 1853 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Fozz* ix. 42 Some of the more lively of the horses... evinced their approbation of the move, by sundry squeals and capers. 1894 BIRRELL *Ess.* viii, 82 There is nothing... [they] like better than to hear the squeal of some self-torturing atom of humanity.

b. A sharp shrill sound.

1867 MACCROBB *Voy. Alone* (1868) 16 The shrill squeal of a pulley thrills my ear with pleasure. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 583 The shrill squeal of the wind, the roar of the thunder, and the rush of the rain.

2. *Sc.* A quarrel or broil.

1788 PICKEN *Poems* 65 Ye needna gang sae far afield' To tell how Tea has bred a squeel.

Squeal (skwíl), *v.* Forms: 4-5, 7 squele (*north.* 4 swole, 5 swole), 6 *Sc.* squeil (1, 7-9 squeel; 7 squeale, 7-9 squeal. [Imitative.]

1. *intr.* To utter (or give out) o more or less prolonged loud sharp cry, esp. by reason of pain or sudden alarm; to scream shrilly: a. Of persons.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1344 A new born barn lay in þe crotpe, Par him þoght it lay suelland [Goth. squealand]. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Macbeth*) 145 He... squelyt gret & raryt þarne, as kynd gaf to sic a harnie. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flying w. Dimbar* 39 Baih lohne the Ross and throw sall squeil and skirle. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 525 He ran... Fra place to place... With many shout ays squeilland like a kid. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. ii. 24 Ghosts did shriek and squeale about the streets. 1671 SKINNER, To Squall or Squeal out. 1676 HOBBS *Liad* 339 Enrag'd she... threw it from her, tore her hair, and squeal'd. 1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 235 She... took hold of my Arm, so roughly, and gave me such a Pull, as made me squeal out. 1778 MISS BURNAY *Evelina* xlii, They hide themselves, and run away, and squeal and squall, like any thing mad. 1846 LANDOR *Imag.* *Conc.* Wks. II. 92 He pinched my ear so bitterly, I was fain to squeal. 1851 D. JERROLN *St. Giler* xxv, But for appearances... she'd have squealed no more than a rose-bud pulled from a bush.

b. Of animals or birds.

a 1400-50 [see SQUEALING *vbl. sb.*] 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* VIII. vi. 112 The catell eik... Baih squeil and low in thair ilk plenteus gatis. 1535 [see prec.] 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1903/4 A Blood bay Stone Horse, between 14 and 15 hands high, being much given to hite and strike and squeel. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 134/2 When he sendeth forth his Cry... a Rat Squeeth, or Squaketh. 1798 EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* (1821) II. 450 He bit off the ear of a pig because it squealed when he was ringing it. 1866 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxiii. 290 Tern were very numerous, hundreds of them squealing and screeching in flocks. 1879 BLACK *MacLeod* of D. I. 167 You hear the rabbit squealing with fright long before the weasel is at him.

2. Of things: To emit or produce a shrill or strident sound.

1596 [see SQUEALING *vbl. sb.*] 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* xix. 386 The voice is changed in divers tones, one note is sweet and pleasant, two, squele and jar. 1797 SOMERVILLE *Fables* xiv. i, Here tortur'd cats-gut squeals amain, Guitars in softer notes complain. 1824 HEBER *Jnl.* (1828) I. ix. 239 Different musical instruments were strumming, thumping, squeeling and rattling. 1859 JERMON *Britany* vii. 99 Then the binou or bagpipe squeals and grunts.

3. *slang.* To turn informer; to inform or 'peach' on a person. (Cf. SQUEAK *v.* 2.)

1805 *Slang Dict.* 244 *Squeal*, to inform, peach. A north country variation of squeak. 1802 *Montreal Gaz.* 5 Nov. 8/1 This revelation led Gideon to 'squeal' and he to-day fortified his statement... by much documentary evidence. 1896 *Boston (Mass.) Jnl.* 29 Dec. 2/1 His pal... who is now serving time for counterfeiting, and who squealed on him.

4. *trans.* To utter or produce with a shrill, grating, or squeaking sound. Also with *out*.

1675 COVEL in *Early Voy. Levant* (Hakluyt Soc.) 211 There are trumpets, which come in one by one and then to squeal out a loud note or two. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xii. 'Here, sir,' squealed Timothy. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player* *Eur.* xii. (1894) 294 Pigs...squeal emphatic disapproval of their enforced journey. 1883 L. R. GOWER *My Remin.* I. vii. 130 The fiddle squealed the old dance music of the old-fashioned quadrille.

5. *Quasi-adv.* With a squeal.

1849 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 56 Squeal went the engine; we were off.

Squeal, *a. s.v. dial.* ? *Obs.* [? Related to QUEAL *v.*] Feeble, frail.

1794 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *J. Plongshare's Royal Visit* *Exeter* Wks. x. 126 111. 367 That he was weak, and ould, and squeal, And zeldom made a hearty meal. 1795 — *Pindarian* Ibid. 336 Why should [he] be afraid of horns, Who married a poor squeal, starv'd cat, for money?

Squealer (skwī-lər). [*f.* SQUEAL *v.*]

1. In bird-names: (see *quots.*).

1854 J. WARTER *Last of O. Squires* vi. 66 In the summer nothing broke the silence that reigned around, save the voice of the squealers—the country-name for swifts. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 223 The Swift... This bird's loud piercing cry has obtained for it the name of *squealer*. 1888 G. TRUMBULL *Names Birds* 91 Harlequin Duck... known also as Squealer at Machias Port, Me. *Ibid.* 196 Golden Plover... Mr. Browne records Squealer in his list of gunners' names at Plymouth Bay.

2. One who or that which squeals. Also *transf.*

1865 *Slang Dict.* 244 *Squealer*, an illegitimate baby. 1897 *Daily News* 25 May 2/4 In one village a venerable squealer [a pig] was driven past a whole line of soldiers by a dog.

b. slang. An informer.

1865 in *Slang Dict.* 244. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 17 Sept. 7/2 It will not reap many 'squealers', because the men who might tell things to cause damage will not dare.

c. A complainer.

1889 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch*, In nine cases out of ten, the editor gives the squealer more privileges in the way of reply than he is entitled to by equity.

Squealing, *vbl. sb.* [*f.* SQUEAL *v.*] The action of the verb, in various senses.

c. 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 167 For quen the child es born, sal I Do it of daw sa priuety, That na whit sal the squealing here. *a.* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4112 For with be swelling of þe swyne we sall þaim all void. 1596 *Shaks. Merch. V.* 11. v. 30 The vile squealing of the wry-neckt fife. *c.* 1680 in *Vernie Mem.* (1907) II. 321 There was fine squeaking and squeeling for a minute or two. 1791 HUDESFORD *Saluagundi* 123 Upon a trestle Pig was laid And a sad squealing sure it made. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. ii. 11. ii. The cries, the squealings of children, of infirm persons, and other assistants. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* xvi. They heard the squealing of a young cock outside.

Squealing, *phl. a.* [*f.* as *prec.*]

1. That utters or emits squeals; screaming.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 5626 þe kinges doghter...sagh þe vessel on þe flodd;...A squealand child þer-in sco fand. *c.* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (*Magdalen*) 484 To þis squealand barne ge [suld] spare. 1642 J. BALL *Anst.* to *Can.* i. 143 Cathed. Churches...where...Singing men...Squealing Choristers, Organ-Players...&c. live in great idleness. 1689 R. COX *Hibernia Angl.* i. Apparatus 1 x b. A Bagnipe, which is a squealing Engine, sit only for a Bear-Garden. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 1572 She pinch'd me, and called me squealing Chit. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Sueh* ii. 35 A small squealing black pig. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 586 A terrific rain-storm...accompanied by a squealing, bitter cold wind.

b. Squealing hawk: (see *quot.*).

1884 *Harper's Mag.* March 622 The red-tailed hawk...by some is called the squealing hawk.

2. Of the nature of a squeal.

1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life* 338 Now and then a peculiar squealing sound may be heard proceeding from the grass. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VII. 506 Peculiar squealing cry.

Squeam, *sb. rare.* [Back-formation from SQUEAMISH *a.*] A qualm or scruple (of conscience).

1798 *Geraldine* II. 240 Do not let any squeams of conscience prevent your attentions. 1888 *Interior* (Chicago) 5 Apr. Without squeam or apology...the mutual bearings of truths are to be...unshrinkingly maintained.

† **Squeam**, *v. Obs. rare.* [*f.* as *prec.*, or from SQUEAMOUS *a.*] *intr.* To turn sick or squeamish.

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 363 And as for gaines men diue in every streame, All frowdes he fische, thei stomachs neuer squeame. 1765 C. SMART *Tr. Phadrus* iv. vi. This threat is to the fools, that squeam At every thing of good esteem.

Squeamer, *rare* ¹. [*f.* *prec.*] One who turns squeamish or faint.

1887 W. S. GILBERT *Ruddigore* II. Coward, poltroon, shaker, squeamer.

Squeamish (skwī-mīsh), *a., adv., and sb.* Forms: *a.* 5 squaymysch, 6 -ysh, -ish (e, 6-7 squaimish(e); 6 squieim, squaymish, skeymish(e); 6-7 squamish, *north. dial.* 8-9 swaimish, 9 swamish. *b.* 6-7 squemish(e, 7 squeemish (9 dial. skeemish), 6- squeamish; *north. dial.* 7, 9 sweamish, 9 sweemish. [*var.* of *squaymes*, *squemes* SQUEAMOUS *a.*, by alteration of suffix.]

1. Readily affected with nausea; easily turned sick or faint; physically unable to support or swallow anything disagreeable.

a. Of persons. † Also *const. of.*

c. 1450 *Trevisa's Barth.* De P. R. v. xiv. (Bodl. MS.), And þerefor me schal not be squaymysch of vrine, in many

þinges it is profitable and leefe. 1584 GREENE *Arbusto* Wks. (Grosart) III. 192 Art thou so squeamish that thou canst not see wine but thou must surfeit? 1684 tr. *Bonell's Mere. Compt.* vi. 164 Purging Potions, taken by squeamish Persons...cause a Shivering. 1702 GAY *Achilles* III. She is so squeamish and so frequently out of order. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 3 Wks. 1871 II. 367 For children and squeamish persons it may be made weaker. 1777 COOK *Voy., Pacific* (1784) II. III. x. 186 We found that he was too squeamish to drink turtle's blood.

fig. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 486 Yet am I not so squeamish, that I can well enough digest a good Booke. 1740 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 11 As his patron knew the patient was squeamish, he was inclined to sweeten the medicine to his taste.

transf. *a.* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1686 III. 88 Thou hast a squeamish conscience, which cannot relish this, cannot digest that advantageous course of proceeding.

b. Of the stomach.

1620 VENER *Via Recta* II. 152 It is very good for such as haue squamish & waterie stomachs. *a.* 1707 Br. PATRICK *Comm.* 2 *Sann.* xiii. 5 He would have him pretend that his stomach was so nice and squeamish, that he would like nothing that his servants dressed. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* v. (1876) 318 Their squeamish stomachs sickened at the rough fare.

fig. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. State* v. ii. 363 The stomach of his Holinesse not being so squeamish, but that he would take a good almes from dirty hands. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* iv. xxxii. Nor do I value those who squeamish stomach takes offence at it. 1843 LOWELL *Glance behind the Curtain* 85 But now the uneasy stomach of the time Turns squeamish at them both.

2. Slightly affected with nausea; sickish, qualmish.

1660 PERRY *Diary* 7 April, This day...the wind grew high, and...I began to be dizzy and squeamish. 1689 *Muses Fawc.* *Pope* 81 When Satan was squeamish, and long'd for a Dainty, The Pope Fricassee'd him this New Four-and-twenty. 1756 Mrs. CALDERWOOD in *Coltness Collect.* (Maitland Club) 128 Then down I must go, and into bed as soon as possible, very very squeamish. I could not keep my feet in the cabin. 1817 J. EVANS *Excurs. Windsor*, etc. 485 Passed the North Foreland with a little swell, and most of the passengers were squeamish. 1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 411 You're feeling squeamish, I see, so take my advice and have a brandy-and-soda.

† 3. Apt to produce qualms; = QUALMISH *a.* 3.

a. 1591 JEWEL *Serm.* i. Wks. (1611) 974 When they had manna in their mouths, they thought it a loathsome and a squeamish meat.

4. Characterized by a sickish feeling, *rare.*

1690 COVEL in *Early Voy. Levant* (Hakluyt Soc.) 102 Our Freshmen passengers were all in a miserable, squeamish, and puking condition. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. lxxvii. Fast by her side a listless maiden pin'd, With aching head, and squeamish heart-burnings.

II. † 5. Averse, unwilling, or backward to do something. *Obs.*

1553 *Republica* i. iii. 278, I shall tell Republica ye can beste governe: bee not ye than skeymish to take in hand the stern. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* i. viii. (Arb.) 38 Let none other manner person...be any whit squeimish to let it be publishd under their names, for reason serues it, and modestie doth not repugne.

6. Averse to freedom or familiarity of intercourse; distant, reserved, coy, cold.

Also, in mod. dial., modest, bashful, diffident, shy.

a. 1561 T. HOBY *tr. Castiglione's Courtier* iii. (1577) N vij. This woman ought not therefore...[to] be so squeimish and make wise to abhorre both the company & the talke. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Delitium*, *Delicias sacre*, to make strange and dally, because he would be inintreated: to be squaymish. *a.* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. (1912) 118 Yet for countenance sake, he seemed very squeimish, in respect of the charge he had of the Princess Pamela. 1788— in northern dial. glossaries (in form *swaimish* or *swanish*).

b. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Desdigneux*, squeimish, coy, disdainful. 1584 LYLLY *Sappho* i. iv. 7 Proud self! how squeamish he is become already, vsing both disdainful looks, And imperious words. 1607 DEKKER & MARSTON *Northw. Hoe* iv. D.'s Wks. 1873 III. 59 A comely country mayd, not squeamish nor afraid, To let Gentlemen touch. *c.* 1665 ROXB. *Ball.* (1886) VI. 256 Virgins, take my advice, be not disdainful; Neither be coy and nice, squeimish nor scornful. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 115 A woman of virtue keeps a guard upon her eye, and yet don't affect to look soure, squeamish, and suspicious.

transf. 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotinus* C j b. As for Pallas, she is dainty, but not squemish, hard to be found, but easy to be intreated.

Comb. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. i. (1894) 166 Fair and soft, as squeamish-honest as she seems...conclude not rashly an inviolable chastite to be on your Mistress.

† *b.* *Const. of:* Averse to being free or generous with (something). *Obs.*

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* i. (1569) 195 The more she proved the King inflamed with her love, the more squeymish she was of her beautie. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 37 You haue shewed your selfe...not squeimish or deintie of your singular beneuolence. *a.* 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* v. i. *Petra*. I think 'twere well you would see her. *Revu.* If you please, Sir; I am not squeamish of my visitation.

† *c.* Of actions, etc.: Characterized by coldness or coyness. *Obs.*

1577 STANNVST *Descr. Irel.* Ep. Ded. in *Holinshead*, I was by them weied not to beare my selfe coy, by giuing my entier friends in so reasonable a request a squemish repulse. 1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel. troth* (1876) 119 Some gogle with the eyes, some quint-eyd looke, Someat their fellows, squemish sheepes-eyes cast. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xx. (1632) 42 Their wanton, squemish, quarrellous countenances, which setting us a fire, extinguish us.

7. Readily offended by anything approaching immodesty or indecency; easily shocked; prudish.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1866) 55 Because the sight shoulde not abash her shamefast maydens, neither loth her squaymish sight. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* ii. v. 94 If the good

Man blush'd, he may be pardon'd for this once, being not so squeamish often. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* i. xii. This the maid readily promised to perform...being...not so squeamish as the lady. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* xvi. 'I'm not squeamish, sir,' said Miss Augusta; 'but it's dreadful to be shut up with a man who has no clothes on him'. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* I. 217 As to the nudities... they might well have startled a not very squeamish eye. 1892 BARING-GOULD *Strange Survivals* x. 220 Riddles more or less good, some coarse, and some profane; but the age was not squeamish.

† *b.* Sensitive; shrinking from contact with anything rude or rough. *Obs.*

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 61 Sulphureous Matters that compose the Flowers...are soon devour'd by the open Air, which destroys those frail and squeamish Beauties. 1782 COWPER *Poet. Oyster & Sensit.* Pl. 55 And, as for you, my Lady Squeamish, Who reckon ev'ry touch a blemish. 1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob of Arcot's Debts* Wks. I. 345 The person so squeamish, so timid, so trembling lest the winds of heaven should visit too roughly.

8. Sensitively or excessively fastidious, scrupulous, particular, or punctilious, with regard to standards of action or belief.

1581 T. NEWTON *Seneca's Trag.* Ded. And whereas it is by some squeymish Areopagites sumyzed that the reading of these Tragedies...cannot be digested without great danger [etc.]. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. i. High honour'd blood's too squeimish to assent, And lend a hand to an ignoble act. 1676 W. ALLEN *Addr. Non-Conform.* 135 When they are nice, curious, and squeamish about undetermined circumstances in forms of administration. *c.* 1690 Ld. DELAMER *Disc. Incouragers of Popery* Wks. (1694) 93 Let then the high Church be more charitable, and the Dissenters less stiff and sweamish. 1724 WELTON *Chr. Faith & Pract.* 70 They were so squeamish upon the literal, and so loose and moderate in the moral sense. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 272 Another, who had not the same squeamish disposition, might have found enjoyments enow under general censure...to make life desirable. 1825 A. CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Painters* i. 41 If Laud had not doated on trifles, and the Presbyterians had been squeamish about them. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 274 Where enthusiasts are ready...to be destroyed for trifles magnified into importance by a squeamish conscience. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 144 Some of the early American statesmen, doubtless, were not any too squeamish in their political maneuverings.

Comb. 1581 STUDLEY *Seneca's Agamemnon* A iij, Although as squeimish hearted men those priests in bedlem rage.

b. With preps., as *about*, *as to*, *at*, *of*.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osorius* 417 But I will not be so squeimish about these trifles. 1582 N. T. (Rbm.) p. xx. Why should we be squeamish at newe wordes or phrases in the scripture which are necessarie. *a.* 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) I. 276 Neuer squeimish of any your proceedings. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacra* III. l. 83 Those whose minds are so coy and squeamish as to any thing of Divine revelation. 1865 BRIGHT *Sp. Canada* 67 They are not so squeamish as to what they say about us. 1872 E. YATES *Castaway* II. vii, I don't pretend...to be squeamish about such matters.

c. Marked or characterized by fastidiousness or scrupulousness.

1593 G. HARVEY *Piere's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 158 All restup upon a case of conscience, as nice and squeamish a scruple [etc.]. *a.* 1658 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 99 Your pen is coy, and you ware the Holy Ground and Holy Coyn with a squeamish Pretention. 1776 COWPER *Lett.* Wks. 1837 XV. 36 You perceive I have not made a squeamish use of your obliging offer. 1824 W. IRVING *Tr. Trav.* I. 10 In a bachelor's house...there is no lady to stand upon squeamish points about lodging gentlemen in old holes and corners. 1884 BROWN *Ferishtah* (1885) 73 So, with thy squeamish scruple.

9. Fastidious or dainty with respect to what one handles, uses, or comes in contact with.

1608 TORSSELL *Serpents* 789 If we would...not be so squeamish as to refuse those wholesome medicines which are easie to be had. 1697 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* III. i. I'll warrant it's some squeamish minx as my wife, that's grown so dainty of late, she finds fault with a dirty shirt. 1746 FRANCIS *tr. Hor.*, *Salt.* II. vi. 176 If delicacies could invite My squeamish courtier's appetite, Who turn'd his nose at every dish. 1800 MISS EDGEWORTH *Belinda* xxii. I have heard...that the passion of love, which can endure caprice, vice, [etc.] is notwithstanding so squeamish as to be instantaneously disgusted by the perception of folly in the object beloved. 1860 W. H. G. KINGSTON *Pirate Medit.* I. 12 He's the fellow to make your kid-glove wearing gentlemen dip their hands in the tar-bucket...if he sees they are in any way squeamish about it. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player.* *Eur.* (1894) ix. 206 Our nerves...are unduly delicate, and our tastes too squeamish.

absol. 1828 (*title*), The Adventures of Doctor Comicus...a Comic Satirical Poem, for the Squeamish and the Queer.

† 10. *a.* Having aversion or antipathy *at* or *to* towards something. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answer to Osorius* 249b, Beyng squeimish at Luthers speache. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootom.* 360 Squeimish towards the present, and longing for Innovation.

† *b.* To make squeamish, to hesitate or shrink; to show dislike. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* vii. xliii. § 4. 355 This great Oracle...made it not squeimish to giue them this aduice. *a.* 1617 BAYNE *Lect.* (1634) 197 If he [God] delight in us, what matter if the world make squeimish of us?

Squeamishly, *adv.* [*f.* *prec.*]

† 1. In a reserved or distant manner; coldly, disdainfully. *Obs.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxi. 15 Not to taste Gods goodnes lightly, and as it were squeamishly. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Par Mespris*, disdainfully, squeamishly. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. i. 8 Squeamishly, frowningly, or scornfully shunning the ragged and tattered sleue of any suppliant. 1647 HEXHAM 1, Squaimishly, *verachtelick ofte onuerdighlick*.

2. Fastidiously, delicately, daintily.

1616 B. Jonson *Masques* Wks. 911 Howsoever some may squemishly cry out. a 1670 *HACKET Cent. Serim.* 219 But I marvel at those expositors who are squemishly conceited against that opinion. 1768-74 *Tucker Lt. Nat.* (1834) 11. 498 If the plea of conscience was admitted... we should grow so squemishly conscientious [etc.]. 1782 T. WARTON *Rowley Eng.* 70 The modern delicacy of the writer... who thus squemishly introduces this tale of Saxon perfidy. 1838 DICKENS *Pickwick*, xxi. If she had been less proudly and squemishly brought up. 1845 CAMPBELL *Lives Chancellors* (1857) v. cx. 148 Bolingbroke. squemishly says: 'The first regulation... is decency'.

3. With a tendency to nausea or sickness.

1843 *Le Fèvre Life Trav.* Phys. 111. i. 111. 89, I sought my cot... rolled about for an hour rather squemishly, and then fell asleep.

Squeamishness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The state of being affected with nausea or qualms; sickishness.

a 1586 *Sioney Arcadia* 11. (Sommer) 165 Mopsa... at the first for squemishness going vp & downe, with her head like a boate in a storme. 1655 *CULPEPPER*, etc. tr. *Rivierius* 1. vii. 30 These are forerunners of our Epilepsy; disorder of meat, or immoderate Appetite, Squemishness, heart-burning. 1692 E. WALKER tr. *Epictetus*, Mor. xxiv. You should consider... Whether that Squemishness you can forget, That makes you keep an Almanack for Meat. 1756 C. SMART tr. *Horace*, Sat. 11. ii. (1826) 11. 97 When exercise has worked off your squemishness... then let me see you despise mean viands. 1822-7 *Goon Study Med.* (1829) I. 359 Pains in the stomach, nausea, squemishness. 1878 J. MACGREGOR in F. Balfour *Life* (1912) xi. 331 We had a desperately rough passage, which in spite of one day's squemishness I greatly enjoyed.

b. Const. of (the stomach). Also fig.

1648 *GAGE West Ind.* 102 The women of that City it seems pretend much weakness and squemishness of stomach. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 286 p. 1 A good Constitution appears in the Soundness and Vigour of the Parts, not in the Squemishness of the Stomach. 1715 tr. *Pancirolius Meuror. Things* 1. Pref. 6 A voluminous Paraphrase not agreeing with the squemishness of an Oxford Stomach.

+ 2. a. Disdainfulness; haughty reserve. Obs.

1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* Desdaigne, disdaigne, despite, squemishness. 1611 *CORR. s.v. Boutique*, A proverbe taxing th' envie, or squemishness of cunning Artists, who... conceale from the world their excellent gifts. 1647 *HEXHAM* 1, Squemishness, verachtinge.

+ b. Modest reserve or coyness. Obs.—1

1720 MRS. MANLEY *Power of Love* (1741) l. 41 If her Vertue and Squemishness should reject the Offers of his Heart.

3. The quality or condition of being highly or excessively fastidious or dainty in some respect.

1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 261 It being a Squemishness to forebare satisfying his Appetite... because somewhat may be wanting in some Dishes Preparation. 1693 *Apot. Clergy Scott.* 206 A Fanatic Squemishness that will not allow the Title of Doctor to any Clergy Man. 1711 *Countryman's Lett. Curat.* 58 They address'd His Majesty, and Roundly Condemn'd the Bishops for their Squemishness. 1782 *MISS BURNBY Cecilia* vi. iv. Now pray speak the truth without squemishness. 1839 DICKENS *Nickleby* xvi. I have undergone too much... to feel pride or squemishness now. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 223/2 The squemishness of certain judges has contributed not a little to the result.

Squeamous, a. Now north. dial. Forms:

a. 4 scoymus, 5 -es, -os, -ous; 4-5 squoymous, 6 squymouse; 4-5 scoymus, 4-6 -ous, 4 -os, 5 -es, 6 -ys, -ose, 9 skymous. β. 4-6 squeymous (5 sqwey-), 4 squaymous, 5-6 -ous, 5 squaymes, -os(e), scaymes, skaymous, -ows(e); 5 sweymows, north. dial. 8 swamas, 8-9 swamows, 9 -us, swaim-, swaymows. γ. 5 squemes, 6 -ous. [a. AF. *scoymous*, *escomor*, of obscure origin. Cf. *ESQUAYMOUS* a.]

Forms without initial s also occur, as *quymous* (see *QUEINISH* a.) and *cymous* (see sense 3 β.).

1. = SQUEAMISH a. 1 a.

13. Coer de L. 3485 Was non off hem that cete lystre; Kyng Richard... sayde: Frenches, he nought squymous. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* vii. lxvii. (Hodl. MS.), Pey bat heb y-bete with a wode hounde... dreded water most... and heb agrysed her of fulle sore and scoymos also. 1566 *DRANT Horace*, Sat. iv. G vij b. There must be brothe for squymous folke, and spices all of pleasure. 1882 *Lanc. Gloss.* 243 *Squymous*, squemish, fastidious in eating.

2. Distant, disdainful, fastidious.

c 1325 *Lai le Freine* 62 A proude dame and an envieous, 'Squymous and eke scornig; To ich woman sche hadde envie. 13. E. E. Allit. P. B. 21 Nif he nere scoymus & skyg & noo scape loued, Hit were a meruayl. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 457/2 Skymouse, or swymows... abhominatious. 1847 *HALLIWELL, Squemous*, saucy. *Lanc.* 1886 *Rochdale Gloss.* 80 *Squymous*, squemish; over-nice.

b. north. dial. Modest, shy.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 357/3 Squaymose, veremundus. 1703 *THORNTON Let. to Ray*, Swamows, modest. 1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* (1821) 43 Ise nae way swamas. 1828 *CARR Craven Gloss.* 11. 307 Poor Williams is a swamows, cowardly chap. 1847—in dial. glossaries (Cumb. Yks.).

+ 3. Having or feeling abhorrence, repugnance, or detestation of something. Obs.

a. 13. E. E. Allit. P. B. 598 He is so skymos of bat skape, he scartez hylue. *Ibid.* 1148 So is he scoymos of scape bat scylful is euer. a 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 102 Wickednesse y hadde in hatrede and y was skymos per of. 1495 *TREVISA De P. R.* viii. xii. (W. de W.) 319 They that ben subgette to Satourous... hen not skymos of foole and stynkyng cloythyng.

β. c 1386 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 151 He was somdel squaym-ous [*Canib.* cymous] Of fartying, and of speche dangerous.

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxiii. (Tollem. MS.), Not skymous of foule and stynkyng cloythyng. 15. *Piers of Fulham* 70 in Hazl. E. P. II. 4 Be alway squaymous of suche skhanders.

γ. c 1410 *LOVE Bonavent. Mirr.* vi. (Gibbs' MS.), Pei were not squemes of be stable... nor of heye nor of suche ober abjecte synpyles.

+ 4. = SQUEAMISH a. 5. Obs.

1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 461 Sche... was nougt squaymus to wasche seke menis feet. c 1400 *Prymer* 7 Thou were not squymous to take be maidens wombe to deluere mankynde. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 155 Atte sum tyme she wolde haue... be right scoymos to haue do the service. 1535 in *Lofie Men. Savoy* (1878) 10 Whether he be... loyving to the poore, and not skymos or lothesome to visite theym. c 1550 *BALD K. Jehan* (E.E.D.S.) 184 Thou art not skymose thy fantasy for to tell.

+ **Squean**, v. Obs. rare. [Cf. *SQUINNY* v. 1 and dial. *squine* in the same sense.] *intr.* To look askance, to squint (at one).

1608 *ARMIN Nest Ninn.* (1880) 45 As the Philosopher squened at his curst wife in some feare, because of quiet, 1609 — *Ital. Taylor* (1880) 175 As .. men amaze their sorrow flumes, By squeneing with the eye.

+ **Squeasy**, a. Obs. Forms: 6 squeasye, 6-7 -ie (7 squeasyie), 8 squeasy; 7 squeazy, -ie. [Alteration of *QUEASY* a.]

1. Of times: Troublous; disturbed.

1583 *MELBANCKE Philotimus* D ijh. But now we are come to the last age, which as Ouid deuils it, is y^e 4, and the worst, squeasye & dogged, & wrought of hard iron. a 1662 *HEVLIN Laud* (1668) 256 None of them in those squeasye and unsettled times being questioned for it.

2. Of the stomach: Readily nauseated, easily upset; = **SQUEAMISH** a. 1 b.

1596 *LONGE Wits Miserie* N iijj. He drives him to be dainty of his meats, telling him his stomach is squeasye. 1640 *HOWELL Dolours Gr.* 27, I use to have a squearie stomacke on salt Water. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* vi. 299 My weak and squeazy stomack will hardly digest the wing of a small rabbit or chicken.

fig. 1620 *MASON Newfoundland* 5 Peradventure some squeasye stomake will say, Fishing is a beastly trade and unseemly a Gentleman. 1656 *EARL MONM. tr. Boccacini's Advt. fr. Parnass.* 1. ix. (1674) 11 It proves hard of digestion to the squeasye stomacks of modern weak-wits.

Comb. 1655 *CULPEPPER*, etc. tr. *Rivierius* xiv. l. 372 These Patients are commonly squeazy stomached.

b. Readily unsettled or disturbed.

1611 *Coryat's Crudities, Panegyric Verbes.* The squeazy humour of his braine Before he parted from this maine Neare perished his skull.

3. Sparing of something.

1628 *EARLE Microcosm.* (Arb.) 56 Hee is as squeazy of his commendations as his courtesie.

Hence + **Squeaziness**, squemishness. Obs.

a 1660 *HAMMOND Sermons* viii. Wks. 1684 IV. 614 A squeaziness and rising up of the heart against any mean... condition of men. 1687 T. W. Lett. to Dissenter 6 After the squeaziness of starting at a Surplice, you must be forced to swallow Transubstantiation.

Squebald, variant of **SKWBALD** a.

1884 *Liverpool Echo* 2 May, Thoroughbred Horse... beautifully spotted red roan, squebald and pickabald.

Squechon, obs. form of **SCOUTCHEON** sb. 1

+ **Squeck**, Obs. [? Imitative.] A disease affecting fowls.

1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshach's Husb.* iv. (1586) r67 b. The greatest disease, that they are subiect vnto, as the Pippe and the Squecke, which must be helpen in like sorte as the Henoes.

Squeegee (skwɪdʒ), v. Also 8-9 squeegee.

[Strengthened form of **SQUEEZE** v.]

1. *intr.* To press; to make one's way by pressure.

1782 MRS. H. COWLEY *Which is the Man?* v. ii. Such clattering, and squeegeeing down the gangway staircase. 1852 *HOSKINS Talpa* xxi. Every time I see it [a plough], on stiff land, a-squeegeeing ad pressing, and kneading its way along.

2. *trans.* To compress; to squeeze.

1787 in *GROSE Prov. Gloss.* 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* lii, Can't you be fond of a cove without squeegeeing and thranting of him! 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Lab.* (1801) 11. 530, I went, and I was nearly squeegeed to death.

Squeegee (skwɪdʒ, skwɪdʒɪ), sb. [? f. prec. Cf. **SQUILGEE** sb.]

1. A scraping implement, usually consisting of a straight-edged blade of india-rubber, gntta-percha, or the like, attached to the end of a long handle, for removing water, mud, etc.

1844 MRS. HOUSTON *Yacht Voy. Texas* I. 39 Holy-stoning the decks... is the worst description of nervous torture of which I ever heard, excepting perhaps, the infliction of the squeegee. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* 648 **Squeegee**, an effective swabbing instrument, having a plate of gutta-percha fitted at the end of a broom handle. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* L. 635/2 They had swept mud in a state of batter to the side of a road by means of 'squeegees'.

2. *Photogr.* A strip of rubber mounted on a wooden frame which serves as a handle, for squeezing moisture from a print, pressing a film closer to its mount, etc.; a rubber roller serving this purpose; a squeezer.

1878 *ARNBY Photogr.* 170 The plate is then placed on a small low stool... and the excess of water squeezed out by means of a squeegee. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* 11. 57 Use a Roller Squeegee...—After the print is applied to the mount... gently roll the squeegee over it.

Squeegee, v. [f. the sb.]

1. *trans.* To press, squeeze, or force, with a squeegee.

1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Rec.* ser. iv. 346/2 When cold, squeegee the emulsion... through muslin. *Ibid.* 411/2 A piece of American cloth to protect the print while squeegeeing. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* 11. 49 Take a print, put it face down on the glass and lightly squeegee it until it lies flat.

b. With advs. and preps., as *on*, *out*, *together*. 1883 *Hardwick's Photogr. Chem.* 347 It is then 'squeegeed' down on the glass and developed. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* 11. 324 The two surfaces can be brought into contact and squeegeed together. 1890 *Ibid.* 111. 259 It can be turned over and squeegeed out flat.

2. To scrape with a squeegee; = **SQUILGEE** v.

1886 *All Year Round* 4 Sept. 104 The decks were persistently holystoned, scrubbed, 'squeegeed', and swabbed.

Hence **Squeegeed** ppl. a., **Squeegeeing** vbl. sb. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* 11. 435 The squeegeeing process... is unsuitable for it. 1894 *Brit. Tral. Photogr.* xlii. 11 The squeegeeing is then gone on with. 1904 W. P. DUNN *Peradventures Priv.* *Pagett* to A sloppy road between two squeegeed banks of mud.

Squeezability. [f. next.] The condition or quality of being squeezable.

1882 in *Imperial Dict.* (citing *Spectator*). 1885 *Spectator* 25 July 961/1 There could be no worse policy than to show fresh squeezability in order to prevent being squeezed. 1893 *National Observer* 9 Sept. 1878/2 Experiments on Ministerial squeezability as to Welsh Disestablishment.

Squeezable (skwɪzəb'l), a. [f. **SQUEEZE** v.]

1. Capable of being compressed or squeezed. Also *transf.*

1813 *SIR W. W. PERYS in Roberts Mem. Han. More* (1838) 111. 398 One would like to keep it in squeezable order. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* 111. 1043 They must feel moist and clammy, and be squeezable in the hand.

b. Impressionable; susceptible.

1852 *SAVAGE R. Medico* 1. l. v. 130 You are too versatile and too squeezable... you take impressions too readily.

2. Capable of being constrained or coerced to yield or regret something.

1837 *Ann. Reg.* Hist. 309/1 The ministers, at least, he regarded as squeezable commodities, out of which something good might, by compression, be extracted. 1852 W. JERNAN *Autobiog.* 11. 7 As unlucky and squeezable by their more cunning competitors... as the literary man. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 23 Aug. 5/2 He hoped that China would be squeezable, and that the objects he had in view would be attained without war.

b. esp. From which money may be extracted.

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 243 Not a farthing beyond what they could squeeze from any quarter squeezable. 1880 L. OLIPHANT *Land of Gilead* vi. 190 The result of their industry is only that they become more squeezable for taxes.

3. Capable of being extracted by pressure.

1843 *Tail's Mag.* X. 805 Their necessities compel them to exact the last penny squeezable out of the unfortunate tenantry.

Hence **Squeezableness**, = **SQUEEZABILITY**.

1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LV. 119 The issuing of that order would depend entirely on the strength or the necessity of the Minister; on his 'squeezableness'. 1871 *Standard* 12 Apr. 6 Mr. Gladstone's 'squeezableness'.

Squeeze (skwɪz), sb. [f. **SQUEEZE** v.]

1. An act of squeezing; an application of strong or heavy pressure, or of force sufficient to compress.

1611 *CORR. Ecacure*,... a squash, crush, knock, or squeeze, (wherby a thing is flatted, or beaten close together). 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* 11. 75 Let the tuncful Squeeze Of labouring Elbow rouse them [sc. 'imprison'd winds' of the haggips], when they fly Melodious. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 63 When sufficiently stewed, give it a gentle squeeze. 1835 *SIR J. ROSS Narr.* 2nd Voy. viii. 121 In attempting to pass between two large pieces of ice, they suddenly closed, so as to give us a considerable squeeze, but without any injury. 1843 *HOLTZAFFEL Turning* I. 134 The final squeeze is given by the entire force of three men. 1859 *RANKINE Machine & Hand-tools* PL P 20, The punch;... as it retires, after having given its squeeze, the point is lubricated.

b. In fig. use.

1711 *SWIFT Lett.* (1767) 111. 227 A rogue that writes a newspaper, has reflected on me in one of his papers; but the secretary has taken him up, and he shall have a squeeze extraordinary. 1835 T. MITCHELL *Acharn. of Aristoph.* Introd. p. viii. A squeeze and a gripe too often advertised the towns beneath, that... Athens had as much need of external as of native resources. 1850 *LONGF. Life* (1891) 11. 182 It begins again, the old pressure and squeeze of books and old routine. 1887 *Spectator* 21 May 675/2 A gentle squeeze to the Sultan might effect some improvement.

c. The pressure of a crowd of persons; a crush. 1802 *BEAUFORT Hygeia* v. 55 Tea and coffee... are frequently taken in the very stress and squeeze of a fashionable mob. 1805 *BARONESS BUNSEN in Hare Life* I. iii. 72, I never could have imagined what a real squeeze it was until I found myself in the passage. 1854 *POULTRY Chron.* I. 141, I shall never again believe what ladies say against a mob, after witnessing how many high-born, gentle, and feeble old ladies endured the squeeze at Birmingham.

d. *collog.* A strong financial or commercial demand or pressure.

1890 *Daily News* 26 June 2/2 The middlemen who happened to have provided themselves with money in view of a 'squeeze'. 1894 *Times* 7 Mar. 5/4 The business of the New York Stock Market was marked to-day by a 'squeeze' in Sugar Trust certificates.

2. A strong or firm pressure of the hand as a token of friendship or affection.

In quot. 1736 with allusion to the surreptitious passing of money in order to bribe.

1736 *FIELING Pasquin* r. 3, I never had a civiler squeeze by the hand in my life... Ay, you have squeezed that our pretty well. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) 111. 133 Harry seized him by the hand, and gave him... the squeeze and the look of love. 1897 *BYRON Juan* I. cxi. Yet there's no doubt she only meant to clasp His fingers with a

pure Platonic squeeze. 1841 THACKERAY *Gl. Hoggarty Diamond* iii, Lady Fanny... held me out her little hand, and gave mine such a squeeze. 1888 BURGON *Twelve Good Men* II. 265 Giving him an honest, hearty squeeze of the hand.

b. A close embrace; a hug.

1790 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Epist. J. Bruce* Wks. 1812 II. 354 What made the charming Lady Mary fly Marchesi's squeeze, for Pacchierotti's sigh? 1818 KEATS *Endymion* III. 574 My tenderest squeeze is but a giant's clutch. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xlvii, Drying the tears upon her shrivelled face, and giving him a tender squeeze. 1899 DOYLE *Duet* 207 She threw her arms round his neck and gave him a hearty squeeze.

3. a. (A small) quantity or amount squeezed out; a few drops pressed out by squeezing.

1761 *Ann. Reg., Characters* 4/2 A little pimento, and the squeeze of an orange their only sauce. 1849 MACAULAY in *Trevelyan* xii. (1913) II. 233 They are more than sufficiently eclectic. In both there are squeezes of acid. 1864 Reader 12 Mar. 324/3 It is much relished with a squeeze of lemon-juice. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Apr. 4/2 For the nearer colouring he would still serve himself out a liberal squeeze of burnt-sienna.

b. *techn.* in *Screw-cutting* (see quot.).

1846 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* II. 587 It appears... to be quite impolitic, entirely to expunge the surface-hearing, or squeeze, from the taps and dies, when these are applied to the ductile metals.

c. A forced exaction or impost made by Asiatic officials or servants; a percentage taken upon goods bought or sold; an illegal charge or levy.

1858 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 42 The Transit Levies, or Mandarin 'Squeeze'. *Ibid.* 44 We should get our teas at a duty of... one thirty-fifth part of the present 'squeeze'. 1880 Miss Birk *Japan* I. 51 The practice common among native servants of getting a 'squeeze' out of every money transaction. c. 1890 [A. Murocchi] *Yoshiwara Episode* 30 In his foolishness he was dreaming of 'squeezes', of looting temples, of marrying Japanese Princesses.

d. *collog.* A crowded assembly or social gathering.

1779 Mrs. BARBAUL *Wks.* (1825) II. 22 There is a squeeze, a fuss, a drum, a rout, and lastly a burlesque, when the whole house is full from top to bottom. 1793 [EARL DUNDONALD] *Descr. Estate of Culross* 53 Scots Coal and Wax Tapers forming two of the indispensably necessary attendants of Drums, Routs, and Squeezes. 1808 LADY S. LYTTELTON *Corr.* (1912) I. 13 The weather is getting terribly hot for squeezes. 1818 LAOY MORGAN *Autob.* (1859) 191 Morgan swears I'll suffocate them all, as the French are wholly unused to a squeeze. 1893 F. F. MOORE *1 Forbid Banns* (1899) 149 He said he'd be hanged if he'd go to Madame Darius' squeeze—meaning this joyous entertainment.

5. Coal-mining. a. A gradual coming together of the floor and roof of a gallery or working; a place where this has occurred; a creep or nip.

1789 J. WILLIAMS *Min. Kingd.* I. 348 They are always sure that the vein will open again... when they have cut through that squeeze or twitch. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* Squeeze, the settling, without breaking, of the roof over a considerable area of workings. 1898 *Daily News* 5 July 2/5 Squeezes and falls are taking place in the levels and headings throughout the coalfield.

b. (See quot.)

1882 *Standard* 19 Aug. 3/5 There is no room for doubt that the explosion... was caused by the diffusion of a sudden 'squeeze' or outburst of gas.

6. *slang* or *cant.* a. The neck.

1812 in J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* 1821 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 27 A prime yellow-man round his squeeze. 1828 EGAN *Boxiana* IV. 158 Abbot appeared on the ground, with a blue bird's-eye round his squeeze. c. 1855 in Farmer & Henley s.v. *Squeezer*.

b. Silk; an article made of this, a silk tie.

Also *attrib.*
1839 'DUCANGE ANGLICUS' 34 Squeeze, silk. 1877 *Five Years' Penal Servitude* 240 He'd tog himself up in black, with a white 'squeeze', on a Sunday. 1877 in Farmer & Henley s.v., We got some squeeze dresses, and two sealskin jackets. 1888 *Times* 1 Dec. 4/4 He there saw Fife, who said, 'Did you hear about the load of "squeeze" (meaning silk) that was lost?'

c. (See quot.)

A few other slang uses are given by Farmer & Henley. 1865 *Slang Dict.* 241 'Precious rum squeeze at the spell, i. e. a good evening's work at the theatre.'

7. A moulding or cast of an object obtained by pressing some plastic substance round or over it; *spec. in Archaeol.*, an impression or copy of an inscription, design, etc., taken by applying wet paper or other soft material in this way.

1857 Birch *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 277 Lamps were manufactured by means of moulds, which were modelled from a pattern lamp, in a harder and finer clay than the squeeze or pattern. 1870 Geo. Eliot in *Cross Life* III. 112, I saw squeezes of this [Moahite] stone for the first time. 1884 W. WRIGHT *Hittites* iv. 45 Professor Sayce visited these sculptures. He made careful squeezes and copies of the inscription. 1890 W. J. GORON *Foundry* 213 The wood... is used merely as a source of electrolytes. A squeeze in wax or some such substance is taken from it.

fig. 1894 *Times* 14 Mar. 1/3 Now we know that the policy of Lord Rosebery is the 'squeeze' of the policy of Mr. Gladstone.

8. Without article: The action of squeezing or the fact of being squeezed; pressure; constraint used to obtain a concession, gift, etc.

1862 THACKERAY *Philip* xxvi, After four-and-twenty hours of squeeze in the diligence. 1898 *Westm. Rev.* May 479 It is on the knowledge of this fact that the policy of squeeze is based.

9. *collog.* a. An escape, a 'sneak'.

1875 WOOD & LAPHAM *Waiting for M.* 24 Jack had had..

a still more narrow squeeze, for, had he been one minute sooner at the windlass, nothing could have saved him.

b. *At or upon a squeeze*, at a pinch.

1892 W. S. GILBERT *Mountbanks* I, I assist As soloist, Upon a squeeze. 1897 *Windsor Mag.* Jan. 277/2 The... garden... contains only one... tennis-court, but at a squeeze could almost take in two.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.* in sense 7, as *squeeze impression*, -*taker*; in sense 3 c, as *squeeze system*; *squeeze clout cant* (see quot.); *squeeze room*, a room in which 'squeezes' or assemblies are held.

1795 POTTER *Dict. Cant* (ed. 2), *Squeeze clout*, a neck-cloth. 1850 Mrs. TROLLOPE *Petticoat Gov.* 157 She ventured to whisper as they stood together in the squeeze room. 1871 Q. *Statem. Amer. Palest. Explor. Soc.*, We did not succeed in getting squeeze impressions. 1883 *Quiver* Dec. 89/3 Tourists' fingers, squeeze-takers, and the whole body of destroyers have done their work. 1898 *Morning Post* 9 Nov. 5/5 The official class, which religiously adheres to the time-honoured 'squeeze' system.

Squeeze (skwiz), *v.* Also 7 *squeez*, *squeaze*, *squease*, *squeuse*, 7-8 *squeezes*, [perh. a strengthened form of QUEASE *v.* Cf. also SQUEZE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To press or compress hard, esp. so as to flatten, crush, or force together.

a. 1601 *Pasquil & Kath.* (1878) I. 117, I long not to be squeezed with mine own weight. 1634 BRETTON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 26 The devil... squeezed and bruised his body so as his death was thereby occasioned. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 208 He therefore first among the Swains was found, To... squeeze the Combs with Golden Liquor crown'd. 1727 *Philipp Quarll* (1816) 81 He opened his windpipe by squeezing it the contrary way. c. 1750 COVENTRY *Hist. Pompey* xv, A servant... heard him raving at the landlord because the bur was gone, and there was no lemon ready to squeeze over it. 1823 J. BACOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 30 By your seizing a handful briskly, and squeezing it half a minute, it preserves the form of the cavity of the hand. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 397 Upon squeezing the hall the charge is blown very exactly through the flame.

fig. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XI. cxxviii, A Stone more ponderous he found Squeezing his Soul with full Damnation's Weight. 1681 FLAVEL *Method of Grace* v. 102 An unprincipled professor must be squeezed by some weight of affliction, ere he will yield one tear. 1823 W. CORNBETT *Rural Rides* (1885) I. 320 The six hundred millions of Debt... are now squeezing the borough-mongers. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 312 You know something about somebody; I couldn't squeeze you then, but... I will have it out of you now.

† b. *To squeeze wax*, to impress wax with a seal; to set one's seal to a document. *Obs.*

1658-9 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 133 The people are not like a young heir that hath squeezed wax, by which being once bound, it is too late after him to repent. 1677 WYCHERLEY *P. Dealer* iv. i, *Wid.* When thou'rt of Age, thou wilt sign, seal and deliver too, wilt thou? *Jer.* Yes marry will I... *Wid.* O do not squeeze Wax, Son.

c. With complement: To reduce to, or bring into, a specified condition by pressure. *To squeeze out* (or *† forth*), to drain or exhaust in this way.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godd.* III. xiii. 85 The more Zealous of the people lye in the way to be squeezed to death by the wheels. 1683 SALMON *Dorm Med.* I. 140 The fresh leaves of Asarabacca; bruise them... squeeze them forth strongly, and take it with care. 1697 DAVENPORT *Voy.* I. 79 We caught several great Sharks... and eat them all, boyling and squeezing them dry. 1825 HAZLITT *Spirit of Age* 142 He has ransacked old chronicles... he has squeezed out musty records. 1848 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 3) 180 They have squeezed me black and blue. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* I. v, Even with bandkerchiefs... which were squeezed dry into infants' mouths. 1871 G. W. CURTIS *Poliphar* P. 1, To be squeezed flat against a wall.

fig. 1871 M. COLLINS *Marq. & Merch.* II. x. 293 When the [morning] paper was squeezed dry, the old lady usually settled down to take a nap. 1885 *World* 17 Nov. 14 The writer... says that Archer, by a fine bit of riding, squeezed Childeric bone by a neck.

d. With advs., as *down*, *together*, *up*.

1716 LAOY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cless* Mar 14 Sept., In order to that ceremony, I was squeezed up in a gown. 1833 LARSEN *Manuf. Metal* II. 241 Placing them... between polished pasteboards, and then squeezing them down very closely. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* i. 5 She squeezed up her child in her arms. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 573 They press against the bast-plate, and squeeze it together, displacing and destroying its elements.

e. To press (the hand) in token of friendship or affection.

1637 *Mitge Gl. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., I squeezed her hand. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 191 ¶ 6 Him that had once squeezed her hand. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xiv, The poor youth whose hand he squeezed affectionately. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlv, Becky seized Pitt's hand... 'Thank you,' she said, squeezing it.

2. To force by pressure. With advs. and preps., as *in*, *into*, *out of*, *through*, etc.

1683 K. DIGBY *Chym. Secr.* 67 Mix these two Mercuries together and squeeze them through a feather. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Lady X.* 1 Oct., A man, a little more slender than ordinary, might squeeze in his whole person. 1779 *Mirror* No. 32, Their bosoms... were squeezed up to their throats. 1829 *Chapters Phys. Sci.* 4 Squeezing the air into a small space in the upper part of the goblet. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* I. ix. 62 The half-formed ice is squeezed through a precipitous gorge. 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Myst.* 110 Crowl was squeezed into a corner behind a pillar.

refl. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* ProL. 112 He had climb'd across the spikes, And he had squeezed himself betwixt the bars. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* I. xix. 131 We had to squeeze ourselves through narrow fissures. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Aug. 492 The frightened birds... crouch... so as to squeeze themselves into the smallest compass.

b. In more or less fig. use.

1658-9 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 225 Amidst that debate of Scotland was squeezed out a question about their withdrawing. 1694 in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 230 We shall be able to squeeze it into one [volume]. 1777 F. BURNBY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 210 She immediately complied, and I squeezed in my laughter with great decency. 1828 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 129 This is not so strong as the case of tacking a third incumbent to a first, in order to squeeze out a second. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Ali. Part.* III. clxxvi. 211 It will very likely happen, that those who afterwards join, will squeeze him out of partnership. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 453 In last year's Annual I was just able to squeeze in a notice of this cheap and convenient erection.

c. To force or push (one's way).

1864 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gl. xvi. xiii. (1872) VI. 298 His poor Wife had twice squeezed her way into the Royal Levee at Kensington. 1912 D. CRAWFORD *Thinking Black* II. 18 The terror of mornings is to squeeze your way through this wet, matted tangle.

3. a. To press upon (a person, etc.) so as to exact or extort money; to fleece. Also *const. of*.

Cf. the fig. use illustrated s.v. SPONGE *sb.* 1 g c. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. vi. (1840) 124 He made a new seal, wherewith he squeezed his subjects, and left a deep impression in their purses. 1674 MILTUN *Hist. Moscovia* I. Wks. 1851 VIII. 478 Being well enriched, he is sent at his own charge to the Wars, and there squeezed of his ill got wealth. 1700 J. TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 904 The Church had been so often squeezed by him. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (1742) II. vii. 184 This King Ariobarzanes... had been miserably squeezed and drained by the Roman Generals and Governors. 1879 FROUDE *Cesar* ix. 99 Squeezing the people... of all the wealth that could be drained out of them. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Deserts* S. France II. 193 The old corsair so squeezed these towns as to completely exhaust them.

† b. To subject to severe treatment. *Obs.*—

1691 SIR R. COX in *Sydney Papers* (1746) I. 168, I squeezed them hard, having killed and hang'd not less than 3000 of them.

c. *slang.* To bring into trouble. *Obs.*

1804 *Revol. Plutarch* III. 232 'The snuff-box for which I am now pinched, interrupted my career to the consulate for life, in the same manner as a gold bracelet squeezed me in 1796, and prevented me from being a Director.'

d. To subject to strong constraint or pressure.

1888 *Christian Leader* 28 June 403/2 The sense of being squeezed makes even a pliant man stiffen his back and become obstinate. 1898 *Times* 15 Nov. 9/4 The notion that England can be 'squeezed' indefinitely and will submit to any humiliation.

4. With *out*: To press or force out; to cause to ooze or flow out by the application of pressure.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* ProL., To seize on vice, and... Squeeze out the humour of such spongy souls As lick up every idle vanity. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* IV. Wks. 1851 I. 49 Even this brinish marsh Shall squeeze out teares. 1666 Bp. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* xxvii. (1697) 226 Pure Oyl-olive... not squeezed out by a Press or by a Mill... but... hruised with a Pestle. 1746 FRANCIS *T. flor.* Sat. II. v. 171 Squeeze out some teares. 1789 J. WILLIAMS *Min. Kingd.* I. 64 These troubles sometimes squeeze out one third, and at other times one half or more of the thickness of the coal. 1829 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 4) II. 12 It becomes instantly sensible on the condensation of any material mass, as if then squeezed out from the mass. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xxviii, Lady Kew could... squeeze out a tear over a good novel too. 1892 *Garrett's Encycl. Cookery* II. 40 Squeeze out all the juice from the selected quantity of Seville Oranges.

b. In fig. use.

1641 SIR T. ROE in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1910) Apr. 273 My last remonstrance hath squeezed out an answer both from the emperor and the Spanish ambassador. 1704 SWIFT *Tale Tub* Author's Apol., From whence some have endeavoured to squeeze out a dangerous meaning. 1821 V. KNOX *Spirit of Despotism* (ed. 2) 361/2 note, Speeches in favour of the emperor, which the dread of impending evil squeezed out of many against their will and better judgment. 1835 *Genl. Mag.* Nov. IV. 492 No old maids with their mouths, like purses, squeezing out compliments like curses. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. i. ii, Poverty invades even the Royal Exchequer, and Tax-farming can squeeze out no more.

5. a. To extort or exact, to obtain by force or pressure, *from* or *out of* a person, etc. Also rarely without *const.*

(n) 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. v. Wks. 1856 I. 103 He wring what may be squeeze'd from out his use. 1693 *Hannours Town* 24 The Jilt squeezes out of him a new Petticoat. 1700 Dr. WALLIS *Collect.* (O.H.S.) I. 325 The rest serves... for a pretense to squeeze the more money from the gentleman. 1771 NICHOLLS in *Corr. w. Gray* (1843) 122 In four months I have only been able to squeeze two [letters] from you. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 65 note, The above... was the sum squeezed by the judge out of the clerk. 1848 *Mull. Pol. Econ.* I. v. 89 (1876) 51 Food and necessities, which they either go without, or squeeze by their competition from the shares of other labourers. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. i, When it comes to squeezing a profit out of you.

(b) 1800 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1834) I. 273 The Nizam's horse are going about the country squeezing what they can get. 1898 *Daily News* 15 July 7/7 In cases where holders are pressed concessions can be squeezed.

b. To extract (juice, etc.) by pressure. (Cf. 4.)

1601 COTGER, *Escurager*, to crush, or squeeze out of. 1700 DRYDEN *Flower & Leaf* 419 They squeeze'd the Juice, and cooling ointment made. 1710 AOOISON *Taller* No. 131 ¶ 1 They can squeeze Bourdeaux out of the Sloe. 1758 RECTOR *Macquir's Chym.* I. 136 To squeeze out of them all such parts of their substance as they will... part with. 1845 BUNO *Dis. Liver* 359 From some of them a little pus, as well as bile, could be squeezed. 1891 COORINGTON *Melanesians* xvi. 316 The cream squeezed out from grated cocoa-nut.

c. To put or drop in (a fluid extracted by pressure).

1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Potage*, Squeezing in some Lemon Juice when served up. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exper. Philos.* III. xxxii. 301 A viscous or slimy liquor that is squeezed in, as if from a sponge, between every joint.

d. To succeed in purchasing out of a sum.
1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.*, *Le Dinancho*, He had squeeze'd out of the money, moreover, a new bag and a solitaire.
6. *absol.* a. To press hard; to exert pressure, esp. with the hand.

1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Æsop* li. 55 He [the fox] squeeze'd hard to get out again; but the Hole was too Little for him. 1768 GRAY *Comic* 3 For thee does Powell squeeze, and Marriot count. 1775 (FITZPATRICK) *Dorinda* (ed. 2) 6 And oh! what bliss, when each alike is pleas'd, The hand that squeezes, and the hand that's squeeze'd! 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* xliii. If he offer to struggle or cry out, fail not... to squeeze doubtfully.

b. To take a squeeze or facsimile impression.
1890 *Athenæum* 4 Oct. 455/1 The overhang of the rock makes it extremely difficult to 'squeeze' satisfactorily.

7. *intr.* To yield to pressure; to admit of being squeezed. Also *fig.*

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xi. ¶ 1 Every Joyn't between these are subject to squeeze by the force of a Pull. *Ibid.* xxiv. ¶ 5 Solid Blocks of Wood... will scarce Squeeze by the strength of a Pull. 1771 LUCKONBE *Hist. Print.* 327 Bran squeezes much more—But plaster of Paris not at all. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chaz.* xliii. 'He's the sort of man,' added Mr. Tapley, musing, 'as would squeeze soft, I know'. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.* No. 3 s.v. *Creech*. The tendency of the roof, floor, and sides... in a mine to 'creep, crush, or squeeze' together.

8. To force a way; to press or push; to succeed in passing by means of compression. With advs. and preps. as *in*, *into*, *out* (of), *through*, *up* (to), etc.
1704 NEWTON *Optics* II. iii. prop. 8 (1721) 242 A concave Sphere of Gold filled with Water... has, upon pressing the Sphere with great force, let the Water squeeze through it. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* No. 83. 3/2 We squeeze'd up the Stair-Case. 1738 *Genl. Mag.* VIII. 34/1 There is always a confused Crowd about him... Now and then a Poet squeezes in. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 117 The old duke... squeezing into the circle with a busy face of importance. 1810 LADY S. LYTTLETON *Corr.* (1912) iv. 95 I saw Hartington as we were squeezing out of the theatre. 1831 MACAULAY in *Trevelyan* iv. (1913) I. 235, I contrived to squeeze up to Lord Lansdowne. 1848 L. HUNT *Tar of Honey* iv. 48 Don't stir an inch; and so we'll all squeeze in together. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 255 We squeeze through between the stakes so as not to let the trap off.

Squeeze-, the verbal stem used (transitively) in combs., as squeeze-crab, -grape, -wax (see *quots.*).

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 330 Hee was a notable squeeze-grape, a huge quaffer. 1785 GROSSE *Dict. Vulgar* T, *Squeeze crab*, a sour looking shrivelled diminutive fellow. *Ibid.*, *Squeeze wax*, a good-natured foolish fellow, ready to become security for another, under hand and seal. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Squeeze-crab*, a person of shrunk and withered appearance.

Squeezed (skwizd), *pp. a.* [*f. SQUEEZE v.*]

1. Subjected to pressure or compression.

1598 FLORIO, *Mizzi frulli*, rotten, withered, bruised or squeezed fruites, mellowe. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* iv. 1, His face is like a squeezed orange. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Pyche* xv. lxii, That strange Pressure which the Rebel now Felt sealed sure upon his squeezed Brow. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss. (1708) 99 More sapless than a squeeze'd Lemon. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 672 The theatre too small, shall suffocate Its squeezed contents. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fann.* I. 152 The gentleman was a little thin, squeezed figure, with a pale peaked face. 1822 [see ORANGE sb. 1 b]. 1856 KANE *Arctic Explor.* II. xxiv. 246 There are ridges of squeezed ice between us and it. *transf.* 1828 WALKER *Pron. Dict.* 18/1 The squeezed sound of ee in *seen*.

fig. 1898 *Daily News* 21 Feb. 4/6 British Governments... are squeezable, no doubt. But there comes a point at which even a squeezed Salisbury will turn.

b. With advs., as *in*, *up*.

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* iv. A short, thin, squeezed-up woman. 1889 GUNTER *That Frenchman* xl. 132 One great, black mass of squeezed-in humanity.

2. Extracted or obtained by pressure. Also *fig.*, produced with difficulty, not spontaneous.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* Prol., Take my snakes... and eat, And while the squeeze'd juice flows in your blacke jawes, Helpe me to damne the Authour. 1683 TEMPLE *Memo.* Wks. 1720 I. 471 Much more than any of those squeeze'd or forced Strains of Wit that are in some Places so much in request. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idylls, Pau & Luna* 10 Fresh-squeezed yet fast-thickening poppy-juice.

Squeezekin. [*f. SQUEEZE sb. + KIN.*] A slight squeeze or pressure.

1862 THACKERAY *Philip* xvii. A look or two, a squeezekin, perhaps, of a little handykin.

Squeezer (skwi-zai). [*f. SQUEEZE v.*]

1. One who squeezes, in various senses.

1611 CORG., *Pressoir*, a pressor, strainer, squeezer of iuyce, or liquor, out of things. 1679 T. JORDAN *Lond. in Luster* 16 In that Scene below, I saw a fellow carried in a throng of Squeezers, upon Men's backs like a Pageant for the space of thirty Yards. 1694 MORTUUX *Rabelais* iv. xxiii. (1737) 136 Grinders and Squeezers of Livings. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 518 Item, 7 sitters, or rather squeezers, in the inside. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. 178 'Aye,' rejoined the squeezer of lemons, 'poor Sidney!' 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 466 The moulds... are kept dry... so that the squeezer can often separate his work from them readily. 1894 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 5/4 Though the patrician 'squeezers' of the Coreans cannot apparently be 'mended' [etc.].

2. *† a.* A crowded assembly; a squeeze. *Obs.*—1756 MRS. F. BROOKE *Old Maid* No. 16. 128 The day after

my arrival, I went to the countess of —s Squeezer, where I was sure of meeting her.

b. *slang.* The hangman's rope; the noose.

1836 MASON *Rel. Father Prout* II. 115 For Larry was always the lad, When a friend was condemned to the squeezer.

c. A squeezing pressure.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 101 Give the lemons a squeezer.

3. A mechanical device or apparatus, an implement, by which pressure can be applied. Also *attrib.*

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 133 The squeezing rollers or squeezers, for discharging the greater part of the water from the yarns and goods in the process of bleaching. *Ibid.* 233 The piece is drawn through by a pair of squeezer cylinders at the end of the trough. 1846 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* II. 919 This machine has also two squeezers for moulding pieces of iron when red-hot to the particular forms of the dies. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 327/1 A scraper or 'squeezer', made by securing a slip of india-rubber between two slips of wood.

b. *spec.* An apparatus by which a ball of puddled iron is redned to a compact mass.

1843 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* I. 187 The shingling is sometimes performed by large squeezers, something like huge pliers. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 74 The loupes are then removed successively from the furnace, and placed either under the hammer or squeezer. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 60 Drilling-machines, punchers, squeezers, shearers, all of mighty size.

Squeezibility. *rare*—1. = SQUEEZABILITY.

1848 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 347 The Reform Act increased the squeezibility of the Legislature.

Squeezing, *vbl. sb.* [*f. SQUEEZE v.*]

1. The action of pressing or compressing; the fact of being compressed. Also with *out*.

1611 CORG., *Pressoir*, a pressing, squeezing, thrusting... together. *Pressoir*, a pressing, straining, squeezing out. 1648 WILKINS *Math. Mag.* I. ix. 57 It is chiefly applied to the squeezing or pressing of things downwards. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xi. ¶ 1 The reason... for this coming down, is the squeezing of the several parts in the Press. 1730 BAILEY (fol.), *Ephesians*, a straining, wringing, or squeezing out. 1800 *Med. Jnl.* IV. 330 The oppression and squeezing of the chest he felt during the greater part of the night. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Intel.* II. 5 That the squeezing or pinching of a nerve can produce sensibility is proved in many experiments. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Lenox* 317 There was a great crowding and squeezing, and some children screamed with fright.

fig. a 1700 *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Squeezing of Wax*, being bound for any body; also sealing of Writings.

b. That which is squeezed out.

a 1683 OLINIAUX *Wks. & Rem.* (1686) 25 Heavens just pow'r thought fit To scourge this latter, and more sinful age With all the dregs, and squeezings of his rage. a 1719 ADDISON tr. *Virg. Georg.* iv. Wks. 1721 I. 23 His Bees first swarm'd, and made his vessels foam With the rich squeezing of the juicy comb.

2. The action of oppressing by exactions or extortion; the practice of extorting excessive or illicit gain.

1681 R. L'ESTRANGE *Tully's Offices* 147 Publique Cheats, Oppressions, Squeezing of the people. 1693 *Humours Town* 32 Being better acquainted with the squeezing and harassing of their tenants. 1697 J. COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 74 Let there nothing be said against... Spinning out of Causes, Squeezing of Clients. 1768 FOOTE *Devil* I. Wks. 1799 II. 252 He only suggested their cent. per cent. squeezings, and prompted the various modes of extortion and rapine. 1864 *Athenæum* No. 1923. 293/2 The squeezing, or black mail... of the mandarins. 1892 *Daily News* 26 Oct. 5/7 From the highest official to the lowest all practise a system of unblushing robbery, called 'squeezing'.

3. *attrib.*, as squeezing action, noise, process; squeezing-box (see *quot.* 1875); † squeezing watch, † a repeating watch operated by pressing the mechanism.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 30. 4/2 Lost... a Gold Squeezing-watch, with a Gold Chain to it. *Ibid.* No. 40. 4/2 Lost... a Gold Squeezing Watch. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exped.* xxxiii. (1856) 283 We could hear a squeezing noise among the ice-fields. 1868 *Rep. Munitions War* 285 Close the breech by a squeezing action. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2295/2 *Squeezing-box*, a metallic cylinder having a hole in the bottom, through which clay is pressed for shaping the handles, etc., of earthenware. 1900 *Daily News* 24 Sept. 2/2 Now I hope the squeezing process has come to an end.

Squeezing, *pp. a.* [*f. as prec.*] That squeezes, in various senses; also, indicative of effort.

a 1687 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Poems* (1775) 144 His squeezing looks, his pangs of wit, accuse, The very symptoms of a breeding muse. a 1726 in P. Walker *Life R. Cameron* in *Biogr. Presbyt.* (1827) I. 291 With squeezing Boots malignant Malice sported. 1727 SWIFT *Wonder of Wonders* Wks. 1751 II. n. 52 He hath the reputation to be a close, griping, squeezing fellow. 1839 [see SQUEEZE 3]. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exped.* xxxix. (1856) 358 Followed by the peculiar swash of squeezing ice. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Feb. 3 Would she... remain fixed to be crushed by the squeezing masses?

Squeezy (skwi-zai), *a.* [*f. as prec.*] Suggestive of, characterized by, squeezing; having a compressed or confined character. Also *fig.*

1751 GRAY *Lett.* (1900) I. 216 The Women are few here, squeezey & formal, and little skill'd in amusing themselves or other People. 1759 *Compl. Lett.-writer* (1768) 217 After her... by Way of Contrast, the squeezey Mrs. Ellen Risborough, contracting her Minuteness to a Shadow, with Slay's... pinching her like [a] Pair of Nutcrackers. 1825 I. LUSTER *Granny* xvii. (1836) 110 And then another squeezey quadrille, and so on. 1843 MRS. ROMER *Rhone, Darro*, etc. II. 142 A squeezey little room just large enough to contain my bed. 1866 MISS BRADDON *Lady's Alibi* vi. The deliciously-squeezey little drawing-rooms and ante-chambers... in Mayfair.

Squelch (skwelf, skwelf), *sb.* Also 8 *squelsh* [*Imitative.*]

1. A heavy crushing fall or blow acting on a soft body; the sound produced by this.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. iv. 25 The Stakes fall'd, and I got a good Squelch upon the Ground. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* i. xliii. 59 Giving their Adversaries such deadly squelches as they shall never rise again. 1719 OZELL tr. *Misson's Mem. Trav.* Eng. 25 A Turn of the [Bull's] Horn... puts him in Danger of a damnable Squelch when he comes down. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Foot of Qual.* (1809) II. 18 His shoulders and head came with a squelch to the earth. 1829 MARRIAT F. *Mildmay* xix, I heard a heavy squelch and a howl. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schlus.* xxi. (1858) 467, I heard a peculiar sound,—a squelch, if I may employ such a word.

fig. 1685 F. SPENCE tr. *Varilla's Ho. Medicis* 301 The house of Medici now seem'd humbled by so terrible a squelch, that it could not... get up again.

b. *fig.* A disconcerting surprise.

1815 LAMB *Corr.* 278 Just such a cold squelch as going down a plausible turning and suddenly reading 'No thoroughfare'.

2. A thing or mass that has the appearance of having been squelched or crushed. Also *fig.*

1837 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess.* (1838) V. 195 A mangled squelch of gore, confusion and abomination. 1849 D. G. ROSETTI *Lett. to W. M. Rossetti* 24 Sept., Your surgeon... is a wretched sneak—quite a sniggering squelch of a fellow.

3. The sound made by a liquid when subjected to sudden or intermittent pressure.

1895 SNAITH *Dorothy Marwin* xxviii, 'Twas sickening to feel the squelch of the blood at your sword point. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* III. 176 To the expert physician the sounds are not closely alike; that of gastralgia is a squelch.

Squelch (skwelf, skwelf), *v.* Also 7 *squelche*, 8-9 *squelsh*. [*f. as prec.* Cf. *QUELCH v.*]

1. *trans.* To fall, drop, or stamp upon (something soft) with crushing or squashing force; to crush in this way.

1624 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* v. iii, The Fat Bishop hath so overlaid me, So squelch'd and squeezed me, I've no verjuice left in me! a 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* v. i, Oh 'twas your luck and mine to be squelch'd, Mr. 'Has stamped my very puddings into Pancakes. 1719 BAYNARD *Health* (1740) 30 Besides your guts, if fat, it squelches, And causes fumes, and sour belches. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1198 His left leg stood upon another dog squelched by his weight. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alton Locke* xxxvi. (1879) 377 My cousin, as he turned away, thrust the stone back with his foot, and squelched me flat. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 9 Dec., The smallest of the family of steam hammers will squelch it as thin as a sixpence at a single blow.

refl. 1859 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXXV. 302/1 Each man squelching himself... in the corner that best pleased him.

fig. 1862 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gt. xii. xi. (1872) IV. 250 Ambitious persons often... get squelched to pieces by bringing the Twelve Labours of Hercules on Unhirclean backs.

b. *fig.* To squash or crush; to put down or suppress thoroughly or completely.

1864 *Temperance Spectator* 1 Dec. 184 We readily concede that the doctrine... has been utterly squelched by the Doctor's weighty arguments. 1892 H. W. BEECHER *Chr. World* Pulpit I. 209/3 The time is coming when you cannot squelch a barbarian horde in Pennsylvania without having it known throughout... the world. 1878 HUXLEY in *Life* (1900) I. xxxiii. 488 It would be so nice to squelch that pompous impostor. 1890 *Spectator* 8 Nov., The movement for 'reciprocity' in Canada... will be squelched at once.

2. *intr.* *† a.* To make squelchy sounds. *Obs.*—1

1709 *Brit. Apollo* No. 38. 3/2 Still Coughing or Squelching, ... [She] is in that is ugly and old.

b. To fall with a squelch.

1755 JOHNSON, *To Squab*, v.n., to fall down plump or flat; to squelch or squash. 1825 BRITTON *Beauties Wills* III. 378 *Squelch*, to fall heavily. 1865- in dial. glossaries, etc. (Derby, Warw., Wilts.).

c. To emit a squelch or squelches; to spout in squelches.

1834 J. WILSON *Noctes Ambr.* Wks. 1856 IV. 25 Their sudden corpses squelch in every spang o' the flying dragons. 1892 STEVENSON & OSBOURNE *Wrecker* v. 68 My boots began to squelch and pipe along the restaurant floors. 1905 M. CARTHY *Dryad* 263 Water was squelching and oozing and bubbling over his horse's fetlocks.

d. To walk or tread heavily in water or wet ground, or with water in the shoes, so as to make a splashing sound.

1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Legacy* xxiv. 254 You'd... pass all your time in squelching about soppy fields. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1883) 404 He squelching along all the way, with his india-rubber shoes full of water. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* July 110 In another moment [we] were squelching over the sloppy ground.

Hence *Squelched* *pp. a.*

1837 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1840) V. 98, I behold thee... a squelched Puff-blower, here on London pavements. 1867 F. HARRISON *Autobiogr. Mem.* (1911) I. xviii. 343 Unmistakably... the squelched rais will squeal.

Squelch, *adv.* [*f. as prec.*] With or as with a squelch or heavy squash.

1772 R. GRAVES *Spir. Quix.* (1783) III. 202 When he was got about seven or eight feet high, he made a sudden pause; and, squelch, he came down again. 1820 GLENFERGUS I. iv. 93 The maid lay squelch on the floor, rolled together, and blubbering and howling hideously. 1823- in dial. glossaries (Suffolk, Nip., Leics. Hamps., Warw., Wilts.). 1851 BORROW *Lazarro* lxxviii, He lost his hold, and falling squelch on the ground, do you see, he lost the handle.

Squelcher, *coll.* [*f. SQUELCH v.*] One who, or that which, squelches; a squelching or crushing blow, leading article, etc.

1854 'C. Bede' *Verdant Green* II. iv, There's a squelcher in the head-basket, that'll stop your dancing! 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* xviii, I went back to the editor's room. He was going on again with his usual occupation of manufacturing squelchers. 1893 *Microcosm* (N. Y.) X. 192 He then asserts... that he has demolished our law by an overwhelming 'squelcher'.

Squelching, *vbl. sb.* [f. SQUELCH *v.*] The action of the verb, in various senses.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* No. 38. 3/2 Her Coughing and Squelching, Her F. ting and Belch[ing], Ye Gods, what a Consort is here! 189. KIPLING *Soldiers Three*, Only a Subaltern, There was an undecided squelching of heavy boots.

Squelching, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec.]

1. *dial.* Unusually big; burly.

1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss. s.v.*, A great squelching man, a 1904 to *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (Warw., Hants.).

2. That squelches under treading or pressure; emitting a squelchy sound.

1869 'BRADWOOD' (W. B. Woodgate) *The O. V. H. I.* xii. 210 The soil was rather holding and squelching. 1894 JANE BARLOW *Kerrigan* 110 He stepped up in his squelchy brogues. 1895 K. GRAHAM *Golden Age* 14, I bug glad heels into the squelching soil.

3. Of sounds: Of the nature of a squelch; suggestive of squelching.

1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 177 When removed from the water they emit a peculiar 'squelching' noise. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 5 May 4/2 Portioes are dabbed on the plates with a slapping, squelching sound.

4. Crushing; squashing.

1885 *New Bk. Sports* 123 A straight downward blow, is delivered with a peculiarly 'squelching' effect.

Squelchy (skwē'li, skwē'li), *a.* [f. SQUELCH *sb.* or *v.*]

1. Liable to squelch or to emit a squelching sound. Cf. SQUELCHING *ppl. a.* 2.

1843 [JAMES] *Commissioner* 48 The peer was seen struggling to raise the squelchy rotundity of his abdomen over the wall. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 153 It is to be remembered that the squelchy stomachs, as I have called them... of many neurasthenics may be taken for dilated organs.

2. Of sounds: = SQUELCHING *ppl. a.* 3.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 475 Squelchy sounds on manipulation are not certain signs of ectasis. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Feb. 1/3 At each stamp his shoes had made a squelchy squeak.

Squelery, *obs. form* of SCULLERY.

† **Squelter**, *obs. variant* of SWELTER *v.*

1595 *Loeene* II. vi, The slaughtered Troians, squeltring in their blood. *Ibid.* III. iv, The trecherous Scythians squeltring in their gore.

Squench, *v.* Now *dial.* Also 6 squenche, 9 squinch. [f. QUENCH *v.* with prosthetic *s-*]

1. *trans.* To extinguish, put out (a fire, etc.). Also *absol.*

1535 LAYTON in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. III. 165 The gret dnyng chamhre... was sodenly fiedered by sum fier-bronde... Asson as I hade sett men to squenche and to labor, I went into the Churche. 1541 PAYNELL *Catiline* vii. 11 Rather wyll a womanne squenche flame in a burnyng mouthe than kepe couosayle. 1604 *1st Pt. Contention* G 2 h, London bridge is a fire. Runne to Billingsgate, and fetch pitch and flaxe and squench [1610 quench] it. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 152 One of the Factors... was blown up by a Carriage of Powder, and squenched his Cloathes a-flame in the Ocean. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words, Squench*, to quench—fire or thirst. 1839 TENNYSON *Owd Koa* lix, I'll coom an I'll squench the light.

2. To suppress, put an end to; to quell or stifle.

1577 GRANGE *Golden Aphrod.* Mivh, Our sorowes are squenched, with pleasauit delight. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xv. xcvi. 384 Babel is false, Vr-Caldick squencht, Delphos in no request. c 1610 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. i, They'll flea him, and make Church Buckets on s's skin to squench rebellion.

3. To satisfy (the appetite, etc.); to slake (one's thirst).

1598 T. BASTARD *Chrestoleros* (1820) 53 Whome all the worlde which late they stood vpon Could not content nor squench their appetites. 1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* IV. 50 Forbidding her a dish of tea to squinch her thirst. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lviii, I wouldn't have taken much...—only enough to squench my hunger. 1876—in various dial. glossaries.

4. To slake (lime).

1643 J. STEER tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* vi. 24 Water, wherein Lime hath been squenched, is good for the same purpose.

5. *intr.* To become extinguished.

1643 J. STEER tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* v. 14 Coals doe quickly squench if they are scattered about.

Hence **Squencher**, that which quenches.
1871 BLACK in W. Reid *Bright* (1902) iii. 95 If I had merely takeo a squencher at Simpscoo's in Oxford Street. 1894 HESLOP *Northumberland Gloss.* 682 *Squensher*, an extinguisher for a candle.

Squene, variant of SQUEAN *v.* *Obs.*

† **Squetch**, *obs. variant* of QUETCH *v.*

13. *Sir Benet* 1751 He medwe squauche of [v.r. quakyd with] her dentes, Pe fur flez out, so spark o flotes.

Squeteague (skwet'g). U.S. [Naragansett Indian.] The weak-fish or sea-salmon, *Cynoscion regalis* († *Otolithus regalis*, † *Labrus Cynosceagus*), of the eastern United States. *Spotted squeteague* (see quot. 1884).

1838 to D. H. Storer *Rep. Fishes Mass.* (1835) 33 The squeteague, or weak fish, have disappeared since the return of the blue fish, who are their avowed enemy. 1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 328 *Squeteague*, or *Squette*,... a very common fish in the waters of Long Island Sound and

adjacent bays. 1871 in *Good Amer. Fishes* (1888) 113 Scup have disappeared from Narragansett Bay, but Squeteague have taken their place. 1884 Goode *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 365 The Spotted Squeteague, *Cynoscion maculatum*. This fish is... in every respect very unlike a trout, and the name 'Spotted Squeteague' has been proposed for it.

Squete: (see prec., quot. 1848).

Squib (skwib), *sb.* Forms: 6 squyb(e, sqwybo (skwybe, skuybe, scuibe, skybb), 7 squybb, 6-7 squibb(e (7 squib, squip), 6- squib. [Of obscure origin; perh. intended as imitative of an explosive sound.]

1. A common species of firework, in which the burning of the composition is usually terminated by a slight explosion.

'Squibs are straight cylindrical cases about 6 inches long, firmly closed at one end, tightly packed with a strong composition, and capped with touch-paper' (1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 136).

a 1530 Heywood *Play of Love* 1293 (Stage-dir.), Here the vyse cometh in... with a hye copyn tank on his hed full of squybs fyred. 1551-2 in Feullerat *Revels Edw. VI* (1914) 67 One hollowe clubb to hurne squibbes in. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind.* I. xii. 31 Our meo made them a great feast, with much pastime also of Squibbs, Gunne shot, and great and lowde cryes. 1623 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 160 Every College had a speech and one dish more at supper, and honefires and squibbes in their Courts. 1673 BOYLE *Ess. Effluviis* II. 28 The irregular and wringing motion of those fired squibbs that Boys are wont to make by ramming Gunpowder into Quills. 1721 ASHMEST *Terra Fil.* No. 22 (1726) I. 124 Several squibs were thrown in at the window, which hurt some of their cloaths. 1774 *Ann. Reg.* 151 Several people amused themselves with throwing squibs about the gates of the palace. 1808 *Beverly Lighting Act* 18 Crackers, squibs, serpents, rockets, or other fireworks. 1847 ALN. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* I. (1879) 20 The literary gentleman having finished, like a damp squib with a good hang, resumed his seat. 1873 E. SPOX *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 139/1 For squibs, before filling the case, ram in hard a thimbleful of coarse gunpowder.

b. In fig. context. (Cf. sense 3.)

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* 47 Your bookes [are] but squibs, compounds of gunpowder and plisse. 1623 HEXHAM *Tongue-combat* 50 [It] sets all Christendome in combustion, with a Romish squib of reservation. 1644 QUARLES *Whipper* *Whist* Wks. (Grosart) I. 164/1 If he cast no squibs in a Princes face... they say he hath no holy Fire in him. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. 282, I could then throw my little squibs about me at pleasure; and not fear... the singeing of my own cloaths! a 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 236 He... even threw such squibs at the immortality of the soul, as singed a little the whiskers of Mrs. Tahitha's faith. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Nov. 554 A talker of the highest order ought not to encourage the expectation of squibs and crackers as often as he opens his mouth. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* vi. 68 In 1841 he had thrown a few squibs in the Examiner at Sir Robert Peel and the Tories.

† c. In fig. allusions to the display of such fireworks on a rope or line. *Obs.*

1647 CLEVELAND *Charac. Lond. Diurn.* (1653) 81 But the Squib is run to the end of the Rope. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* To Rdr. 39 Some Squibbs preparing are, the Ropes are laid To entertaine the Gapers. 1679 DRYDEN *Limberham* v. i, Well, the squibs run to the end of the line, and now for the cracker.

2. † a. An explosive device used as a missile or means of attack. *Obs.*

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Pers.* (1590) 7 Not to cast them like squibs & wild fire within your owne hatches. 1591 RALEIGH *Last Fight 'Revenge'* A 3 h, Their Navy... consisting of 240 saile of ships... were... driven with squibs from their anchors. 1598 FLORIO, *Petardo*, a squib or petard of gun powder used to burst vp gates or doores with. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch. iv. iii*, He speaks out of a fortification. 'Pray god, he ha' no squibs in those deepe sets. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 3 The Admiral coming to an Anchor, fir'd several Squibs from his Main-Top-Mast.

b. *slang.* A gun.

1839 G. W. M. REYNOLDS *Pickw. Abroad* xxvi. *Song*, A double-tongued (=double-barrelled) squib to keep in awe The chaps that flout at me.

c. *Mining.* (See quotes.)

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Squib*, a slow-match or safety-fuse, used with a barrel. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-m.* 234 *Squib*, a straw, rush, paper, or quill tube filled with a priming of gunpowder... and ignited by means of a snift.

3. A smart gird or hit; a sharp scoff or sarcasm; a short composition of a satirical and witty character; a lampoon.

c 1525 in *Thoms Anecd.* (Camden) 15 Purposing to put a grave slye squibbe upon him, 'Sir,' says he, 'this does not well.' 1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Conf. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 277 Thou must have one squibbe more at the Devils Orator, ... or thy penoe is not in cleave life. 1607 HIERON *Defence* 1. 224 Observe... his squibb at M. B. for saying Austin not S. Austin. 1654 VILVAIN *Theorem. Theol.* III. 87 'Tis a silly Sophisters squib to say, Bishops are called Elders, and contrarily. 1739 *Port. Let. to Warburton* 4 Jan., I see by certain squibs in the Miscellanies, that [etc.]. 1775 BINDLEY in *J. Granger's Lett.* (1805) 387 The little squib you sent me I thank you for; I think it lively enough. 1844 DISRAELI *Contingency* I. ii, No one was more faithful to his early friends... particularly if they could write a squib. 1882 SERGT. BALLANTINE *Exper.* xiii. 127 His tendency to uphold technical views gave rise to a very clever squib.

4. Applied to persons: † a. A mean, insignificant, or paltry fellow. *Obs.*

1586 ANR. LOFTUS in *Froude Eng.* (1870) XII. 201 *note*, They are all of them but a sort of beggars and squibbes, puppies, dogs, dunghill charlies. 1591 SPENSER *df. Hubberd* 371 Its an hard case, when men of good deservng Must... be... asked for their pas by euerie squib, That list at will them to reuile or snib. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuff* Wks.

(Grosart) V. 288 Out steps me an infant squib of the Innes of Court, a 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* I. 39 Away! Squibbs of Scurrility; 'twas Shame First taught vs cloths.

† b. A subordinate decoy in a gambling-house.

1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 25 A Squib is a Puff of a lower Rank, who serves at half salary.

c. A firer or thrower of squibs. *rare*—1.

1759 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) III. 471 Every squib in town got drunk, and rioted about the streets till morning.

d. *Oxford slang.* (See quot.)

1866 *St. James's Mag.* Oct. 366 The simple seeming 'squib' was... a phrase used... by the privileged Christ Church man to designate any member of the university not a member of the... House. *Ibid.* 367 The supercilious *sen. briquet* of 'squib' is practically extinct.

5. A squirt or syringe. Now *dial.*

1883 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 36 A squirt, or a squibbe, which little children used to squirt out water withall. 1854—in dial. glossaries (Nhp., Leics., Worc., Kent, Glouc., Warw.).

† 6. (See first quot.) *Obs.*

1611 COTGER, *Petreaux*, a little fart, or Squib. 1653 Ue-quhart *Rabelais* I. xxv, Often-times thinking to let a squib, they did all to-besquatter... themselves.

7. a. A small measure or quantity (of strong drink). Now *dial.*

1766 AMOR *Buncle* (1770) III. 208 He got me a good supper of trouts, fine ale, and a squib of punch. 1805 in *Spirit Public Yrnl.* IX. 312 We raised our spirits with a snack of the hacon, and a squib of gin each. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Wand. Highl.* iii. (1855) 52 You... rode your... match without a squib. 1869—in dial. glossaries, etc. (Lancs., Yks., Westm.).

b. *slang.* A head of asparagus.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* I. 93/1, I buy all mine at Covent-garden, where it's sold in hundles... containiog from six to ten dozen squibs (heads).

c. *colloq.* A kind of sweet made up in a form resembling a squib.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* I. 203/2 'Hardbake', 'almond toffy', 'half-penny lollipops', 'black balls', the cheaper 'bull's eyes', and 'squibs' are all made of treacle.

d. *slang.* (See quot.)

1865 *Slang Dict.* 244 *Squibs*, paint-brushes.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (in sense 1) *squib-cracker*, *-light*, *-maker*, *-powder*; (in sense 3) *squib-teller*, *-writer*; † *squib-pear* (see quotes. 1664-76).

c 1610 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* II, They talk of Jupiter, he's hut a squib cracker to her. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Laugh and be Fat* Wks. I. 70 With squib-crack lightning, empty hoghead thundring, To maze the world with terror & with wondring. 1647 (*title*), A Fresh Whip for all scandalous Lyers; or, a true Description of the two eminent Pamphleteers, or Squib-tellers of this Kingdom. 1659 *England's Conf.* 16 Hab. Morley Squib-maker. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* 80 Fruits in Prime, and yet lasting... The Squib-pear, Spindle-pear, Virgin. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 216 Dead mans pear, Bell-pear, the Squib-pear... are all very good winter pears. 1837 W. B. ANAMS *Carriages* II. 47 Their own poet Taylor... now and then assisted by a stray pamphleteer or squib-writer. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Nov. 3/2 A sort of Lord Mayor's Show by torchlight and squib-light.

Squib (skwib), *v.* Also 7 squibb(e. [f. the sb.]

1. *intr.* 1. To use smart or sarcastic language; to utter, write, or publish a squib or squibs. *Freq. const.* *against*, *at*, *on*, *upon*.

1579-80 G. HARVEY *Lett. Wks.* (Grosart) I. 80 For squibbing and declaymiog against many fruitlesse Artes, and Craftes. 1607 HIERON *Defence* I. 224 Why is M. B. squibbed at, who observeth that course? 1682 BUNYAN *Greatness Soul* Wks. 1855 I. 138 It is a sport now to taunt and squib and deride at other men's virtues. 1718 *Entertainer* No. 40. 276 He has a deal of reason to be perpetually squibbing upon the Romish Clergy. 1797 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ode Sir J. Banks* Wks. 1812 III. 454 What a joke! ye certainly are squibbiog. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 312 Now artists and actors the hardling engage To squib in the journals, and write for the stage. 1852 W. JERDAN *Autobiog.* II. iii. 26, I argued, and fought, and squibbed, and abused, with the hottest of my contemporaries.

2. a. To let off squibs; to go on doing this.

In the quot. a stage-direction for thunder.

1691 J. WILSON *Belphegor* I. i, I'd make him know, I fill my Orb my self...—Squib oo—and say [etc.].

b. To fire a gun, etc.; to shoot. Also *fig.*

1831 *Lincoln Herald* 22 July 4/4 To go squibbing about with their guns, and putting in jeopardy the lives of his majesty's subjects. 1839 G. W. M. REYNOLDS *Pickw. Abroad* xxvi. *Song*, And if the swells resist our 'Stand I' We'll squib without a joke.

3. To move about like a squib.

1760-2 GOLDSM. *Cit. World* lxxxviii, A hattered unmarried beau, who squibs about from place to place. 1886 S. W. LINC. *Gloss.* 140 Mary Aon does squib about; she nips about when she is playing.

4. To make a report like that of a squib.

1886 KIPLING *Departm. Ditties*, etc. (1899) 83 A Soider squibbed in the jungle.

II. *trans.* 5. a. To cast or throw forth, off, out

(a remark, quip, etc.) after the manner of a squib. 1595 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 184 Anie Frezeland, Dutch, or Almain scribe... that hath but squibb fourth a Latin *Puerilis* in Print. 1602 DEKKER *Satirom.* Wks. 1873 I. 235, I could make thine eares burne now that thou wouldst never squib out any new Salt-peter jestes against honest Tucca. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Rich. II.* cccxli, The Arch-Bishop still Flirting Divinitie against the Throne...—Squibs the Worme morals, Hope and Patience. 1853 W. JERDAN *Autobiog.* IV. xiii. 237 Hook squibbed off a few pleasantries.

b. To let off (a squib); to fire (a gun, etc.), esp. with the priming or powder only; † to shoot (an arrow).

1693 Sir C. Heydon *Def. Jud. Astrol.* ii. 22 A child quibbles his arrows at random into the air. 1811 *Spirit Public Jyns.* XVI. 5 Squibbed our guns over the bridge. 1829 W. H. Maxwell *Stories Waterloo, F. Kennedy* 223 The customary bows were formally interchanged between the respective belligerents, pistols squibbed, loaded, and delivered to the principals. 1892 B. Hinton *Lord's Return* 194, I shall have all the squibs squibbed if I don't go.

† c. fig. To throw in as a squib. *Obs.*—

1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* 14 When Matthew Parker... reports, how many deserting Oxford removed to Cambridge, he [Twine] squibs in this Parenthesis.

6. To assail or attack (a person) with squibs or witty sarcasm; to lampoon or satirize smartly.

1631 MAY tr. *Barclay's Mirr. Minds* ii. 20 They... are squibbed with jests and taunts, which like little darts, are in daily discourse thrown against them. 1758 J. ADAMS *Diary* 29 Dec. Wks. 1850 II. 53 Lambert will laugh, no doubt, and will tell the story to every man he sees, and will squib me about it whenever he sees me. 1839 *Examiner* 2/1 He suffered himself to be squibbed to death. 1868 GREEN *Lett.* (1901) II. 202 The mendicant parson, whom I am so fond of squibbing. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* xxxiii, There is a cabinet minister;... I have been squibbing him for these two years.

7. To spatter with a squib or squirt.

1840 BARNHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Nurs. Rem.* vi, Billy Hawkins... with his pewter squirt Squib'd my pantaloons and stockings Till they were all over dirt.

† Squibals, *sb. pl.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. med. L. *squibala*, ad. Gr. *σκιβάλα* (sing. *σκιβάλον*).] Hard excrement.

a 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 76 Water vlon & salt boiled togidre and gette in by a clystyre bringe out squiballes. *Ibid.* 77 Pe egestionis, wheyer it be blode or putride flemme &c, or wormes or squiballes indurate.

Squibarchy. [f. SQUIB *sb.* + d.] The predominance of 'squibs'.

1866 St. James's *Mag.* Oct. 366 Professor-canons... who, in their persons, introduced Squibarchy into those sacred precincts.

Squibber. [f. SQUIB *v.*] One who writes or utters squibs.

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 347 Never disturb yourself about little squibs... If you want to annoy the squibber, pretend never to have heard of them. 1863 *Athenum* 11 July 45/3 Of course we speak of Hook the novelist, not of the political squibber of the *John Bull*.

Squibbery (skwi'bəri). [f. SQUIB *sb.* + -ERY.]

1. The writing or production of squibs; satire in the form of squibs.

1820 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) II. 115, I did not go to Reading; the squibbery there was too much to encounter. 1824 *Examiner* 739/1 Some allowable squibbery was delivered in the way of a candid admission of the absence of conveniences for a stud of horses. 1834 MOORE *Memo.* (1856) VII. 59 The verses having been declined in the usual quarter through which I discharged my squibbery.

2. Squibs (*sc.* fireworks) collectively.

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 57 The loyal conflagration of the arch traitor Guy Vaux... accompanied with as much of squibbery and crackery as our boys can beg or borrow.

Squibbing, *vbl. sb.* [f. SQUIB *v.*]

1. The utterance or writing of squibs.

1697 S. COLLINS *Serm.* (1608) 70 Their squibbing at the Prelacie, yea and glancing sometimes at the sovereign authority. a 1849 *Poz Thou art the Man* Wks. 1895 I. 148 Hereupon some little squibbing and hickering occurred among various members of the crowd. 1856 J. W. CHOKER in *C. Papers* (1884) I. i. 5, I was an early dabbler in political squibbing.

2. The action of firing or letting off squibs, shooting with a gun, etc. Also with *off*.

1697 in *14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. II. 592 The Governors of the city have been very diligent to prevent the squibbing. 1729 SWIFT *To Delany* Wks. 1751 III. ii. 228 When with squibbing, flashing, popping, He cannot see one creature dropping. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 108 Nothing is more absurd, if a gun has been washed, than dirtying it long before its time, by what is called 'squibbing'. 1830 *Poor Man's Guardian* 25 Dec. 5/1 The squibbing off a few pistols after the meeting. 1841 *Peter Parley's Annual* II. 63 He was thoughtless enough to go on the Green in the midst of the squibbing, with this large quantity of squibs and crackers about him.

b. In fig. context.

1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. *Doubts & F. vii*, Under the heavy fire of her self-gratulation, supported by the auxiliary squibbing of her dependant. 1840 Mrs. GORE in *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 53 The solemn minute-guns of a quarterly review compared with the squibbings of a daily paper.

Squibbing, *phl. a.* [f. SQUIB *v.*]

1. Uttering or composing squibs; of the nature of a squib or squibs; characterized by smart or satirical remarks.

c 1650 in Langbaine *Acc. Eng. Dram. Poets* (1601) 258 The squibbing Middleton, and Heywood says, Th' Apologetic Atlas of the Stage. a 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 41 But you're incanted, Sir, you're doubly free from the great Guns and Squibbing Poetry. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. *Passion & Princ.* x, A squibbing conversation, which was carrying on between the mother and daughters at the top of the table.

2. Acting as squibs; explosive.

1710 J. DUNTON *Life & Err.* (1818) II. xv. 704 Our squibbing *Boutefeuys*, that fill the Church with endless noise, and heat, and pother.

3. Moving in a jerky irregular manner.

1895 *Outing* XXVII. 295/2 When I tried to take him on with a squibbing pony for half a mile.

Squibbish (skwi'bij), *a.* [f. SQUIB *sb.*] Having something of the character of a squib.

1676 MACC *Musick's Mon.* 129 Tays, or Jiggs, are Light Squibbish Things. 1822 *Examiner* 697/2 The squibbish breadth of humour in the encounter is highly diverting. 1826 DISRAELI *V. Grey* iii. viii, I had expected... something juvenile and squibbish, when lo! I was introduced to a corpulent individual.

† Squibbler. *Obs.*— [Alteration of QUIBBLER, perh. after SQUIB.] A quibbling writer.

1671 EACHARD *Obs. Annu. Cont. Clergy* 4 He must be bound over to Westminster Squibblers, hard Thrusters and Reputation Wounders.

† Squibbling, *phl. a.* *Obs.*— [Cf. prec.] Of the nature of a quibble; equivocal.

1674 BURNAN *Peaceable Princ.* Wks. 1853 II. 649 Your artificial squibbling suggestions to the world about myself.

Squiblet, *rare.* [f. SQUIB *sb.* + -LET.] A little squib; a jeu d'esprit.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 123, I enclose you a squiblet which was written when Sir J. E. Smith... made his grand charge on our Botanical Chair.

Squibling, *rare.*— [LING.] = SQUIBLET.

1884 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Nov. 590/2 A burnt out and by no means clean squibbling like Mr. Thorold Rogers's comparison of the House of Lords to the Cities of the Plain.

† Squibster. *Obs.*— [f. SQUIB *sb.* + -STER.] One who fires or throws squibs.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrimes* ii. 1823 After them came Squibsters, but how many in number I could not understand.

Squich, *obs. f.* SQUITON *v.*; *obs. var.* SUCH *a.*

Squid (skwid), *sb.* Also 7 squids. [Of obscure origin.]

1. One or other of various species of cephalopods belonging to the family *Loliginidae*, *Teuthididae*, or *Sepiidae*, more esp. to the genus *Loligo*; a calamary, cuttle, or pen-fish; *a.* With *a* and *pl.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 747 Smelts and Squids... come on shore in great abundance, fleeing from the devouring cod. 1622 MASON *Newfoundland* 5 What should I speak of... Squides a rare kind of fish at his mouth squitting matter forth like Ink. 1793 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 44, I send you... some of the bills of the fish called Squids (which are supposed to be the food of spermaceti whales). 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXI. 22 Squids, a squidid kind of fish. 1863 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* II. 46 From one example I took two Gobies and a Lance; from another a Squid, (*Loligo media*), five inches in length. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 27 Hunting for crabs, shrimps, squids, and other invertebrate animals.

b. With *the*, in generic use.

1839 T. BEALE *Hist. Sperm Whale* 34 An animal of the cuttle-fish kind, called by sailors the 'squid', and by naturalists the 'sepia octopus'. 1859 HUXLEY in *Mamm. Mag.* I. 145 'Loligo', the squid of modern seas, appears in the lias, or at the bottom of the mesozoic series. 1880 in MORRIS *Austral. Eng.* (1898) 435 The squid (*Sepioteuthis australis*) is highly appreciated.

c. Without article, esp. as a bait or food-stuff.

1865 THOREAU *Cape Cod* vi. 107 Their bait was a bullfrog or several small frogs in a bunch, for want of squid. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* II. 233 These lights are much used in fishing, specially for squid. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* July 469/1 Neat little cuttle-fish... are dried whole, for inland carriage, and others are salted and sold as squid.

2. With distinguishing terms, denoting various species.

1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* I. 269 The flying-squid rose from the sea in large flocks. 1851 S. P. WOODWARD *Mollusca* i. (1856) 73 The sailors call them 'sea-arrows' or 'flying squid' from their habit of leaping out of the water. 1861 *Chambers's Encycl.* II. 724/2 The Hook-squids of the South Seas.

3. *a.* A squid-bill (see quot.).

1822-7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) I. 334 The mass is usually loaded with hard bone fragments, by the seamen called squids, which are the beaks of the cuttle-fish, on which the whale is known to feed.

b. Bone-squid, an artificial bait made to imitate a squid.

1883 *Cent. Mag.* 383 Whether spoon-bait, bone-squid or other like lure.

c. attrib. and Comb., as squid-beak, -bill, -family, -line, -school, -tentacle; squid-catching, -jiggering; squid fish, = sense 1; squid-bound, jig, -jigger, -thrower (see quotes.).

1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 18 "Squid-beaks enough to fill two water-buckets were taken from the stomach. *Ibid.* 11 note, As "squid-bills are sometimes found in the lumps of ambergris, it may be inferred, that ambergris is some of the excrement from squid-food. 1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist. V.* 170 In many stations more than a dozen boats are engaged in "Squid-catching. 1883 in MORRIS *Austral. Eng.* (1898) 435 None of the "Squid family seems to be sought after, although certain kinds are somewhat abundant in our waters. 1725 *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 262 The Sperma Ceti Whale, besides other Fish, feeds much upon a small Fish that has a Bill; our Fishermen call them "Squid Fish. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 11 note, Squid-fish, one of the Newfoundland baits for cod, are some times in Newfoundland cast ashore in quantities. 1822 SOUTHEY *Omniana* I. 274 Accounts of the "Squid-bound from people who have been on the southern whale fishery.

1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 425 The Striped Bass... Large sea-going individuals are sometimes known in New England by the names "Green-head" and "Squid-bound". 1889 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 195 "Squid jigs used by Grand Bank Cod fishermen in the capture of squid for bait. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 295/2 "Squid-jigger, a trolling-hook for catching squids for bait. 1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist. V.* 710 The fishermen go out in punts "Squid-jiggering of an evening, to catch bait required for the next day's fishing.

1867 F. H. LUNLOW *Little Brothers* 96 He can man his main-sheet with one hand, feel his 'squid line' with the other, and tend his tiller between his knees. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 201 The "Squid School" of Nantucket and other parts of the coast. 1897 KIPPLING *Capt. Cour.* 145 A little shiny piece of 'squid-tentacle at the tip of a clam-baited hook. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2295/2 "Squid-thrower, a device... for throwing a fishing-line seaward, carrying the squid-bait.

Hence Squid *v. intr.*, to fish with squid-bait. *U.S.* a 1859 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (1859) 442 The bluefish is taken by squidding in swift tide ways. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 54/4 The fly-fisher scoofs at squidding, trolling, bait-fishing, spearing and at... everything save fly-fishing.

† Squiddle, *v.* *Obs.* = QUIDDLE *v.* I *a.*

1824 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 322, I sat squidding with them for some time. 1834 *Ibid.* II. 157 Mrs. Damer and many others sit and squiddle in the first room.

Squidge (skwidzj). [Imitative. In dial. use also denoting 'a shove' and, as *vb.*, 'to squeeze'.] The sound made by soft mud yielding to sudden pressure.

1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 111 My companion... steers the boat up to it, and jumps out with a squidge into the black slime. 1905 D. BLACKBURN *R. Hartley* xvii, The moment he... heard the squidge of the mud, he realised his position and peril.

Squidgy (skwi'dzi), *a.* [Cf. prec.] Short and plump; podgy. Also Comb.

1892 KIPPLING *Barraclough Room Ball.* 23 You squidgy-nosed old lad. 1893 — *Many Invert.* 131 Come an' look at these squidgy bam-shanked beggars.

Squiere, *obs. ff.* SQUIRE *sb.*, SQUIRE *sb.*

Squierey: see SQUIRY.

† Squiff, *Obs.* [ad. F. *esquif*.] = SKIFF *sb.* I.

1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 81 [Marius] bld himself in the marsh about Minturnes, and went to sea in a squiffe without victuals. 1620 tr. *Boccaccio* 52b, What with the Tempests violence and overloading of the Squiffe, it sunke.

Squiffy (skwi'fi), *a. slang.* [Of faucal formation.] Intoxicated; drunk.

1874 *Slang Dict.* 307 Squiffy, slightly inebriated. 1884 Mrs. C. PRAED *Zéro* viii, At night she is generally a little squiffy. 1894 G. W. APPLETON *Co-Respondent* ii. 42 You're a bit squiffy, aren't you, Dick? No, I'm as sober as a water-spout.

Squiggle, *sb.* [Imitative.] A giggle or sniggle.

1898 B. CAPES *Adv. Comte de la Muette* v. 92, I was betrayed into a squiggle of laughter.

Squiggle (skwi'gl), *sb.* [f. next.] A wriggly twist or curve.

1902 W. W. JACOBS *Lady of Barge* 10 'How does my hair look?' 'All wavy... all little curls and squiggles.'

Squiggle, *v.* Chiefly dial. and *U.S.* [Imitative: cf. SNIFFLE *v.* and WRIGGLE *v.*]

1. *intr.* ? To work wavy or intricate embroidery. Hence Squiggling *vbl. sb.*

1804 in *Francis Lett.* (1901) II. 536 A pink velvet on her head—a good many necklaces—a vast deal of squiggling. *Ibid.* 549 Emily who had before thought her success depended very much on squiggling on a Worked Habit Shirt every afternoon.

2. To writhe about; to squirm or wriggle.

1816 PICKERING *Vocab. U.S.*, To Squiggle, to move about like an eel. 1895-9 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

3. *trans.* To shake about (a liquid).

a 1845-10 dial. glossaries (E. Anglia, Essex, Nhp., Warw.).

Squiggly, *a.* [f. prec.] Wavy, wriggly.

1902 KIPPLING *Just So Stories* 32 The squiggly things on the Parsee's hat are the rays of the sun.

Squillee (skwi'ldzi, skwidzj), *sb.* *Naut.* Also squillage, squillee. [Of obscure origin.]

(See quotes. 1867-75, and cf. SQUEEGEE *sb.* I.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Vocab.* bk. 648 Squillee, or Squillage, a small swab made of untwisted yarns. Figuratively, a lazy mean fellow. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2295/2 Squillee, an instrument like a hoe, covered with leather, to rub the decks after washing. 1890 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* II. xvi. 68 Swabs and squillees had been flung down.

Hence Squillee *v.*, to use a squillee; to swab, clean, press, etc., with a squillee. Also Squilleeing *vbl. sb.*

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiv, The washing, swabbing, squilleeing, etc., etc. lasts... until eight o'clock.

Squilk, variant of SWALK *a.* *Obs.*

Squill (skwil). Also 5 squyille, squyulle, 6 squyll, 7 squille, 6-8 squil. [ad. L. *squilla*, var. *scilla*, a Gr. *σquilla*. So F. *squille*, It. *squilla*, Pg. *esquilla*, Sp. *escila*.]

1. A bulb or root of the sea-onion or other related plant (see 2). Chiefly in pl.

c 1400 *Langfance's Cirurg.* 195 Froting wib squillis is good perfore. *Ibid.* 196 Pou schalt frote wel pe place with squillis in a stewe. 1565 HOLLYBUSH *Hem. Apoth.* 20 Thrust a squill dipped in oyle into his throte, to cause him perbreake.

1600 SUMNER *Countrie Farme* 143 As for cornes and apocotumes they must be killed with strong leavens; onions, lillies, or squils and vineger. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 445 Put them into a Squill, (which is like a great Onion), and they will come up much earlier than in the Earth it self. 1697 DAYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 689 Ad to these... Hellebore, and Squills deep rooted in the Seas. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Venice Treacle*. In the other part of the Wine infuse... green Squills there for some time. 1738 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (1752) s.v. *Scilla*, I here are two kinds of squills, the male and female... also distinguished by the appellations of white squill... and red squills. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græcæ* iii. 211 By squills. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græcæ* iii. 211 By squills. drawing round the person purified a squill, or sea-onion. 1838 THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 716 Macerate dry squills

in alcohol, decant, and distil. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1194/2 It has been supposed that the Red Squills are the produce of another species, *Urginea Pancration*, but this seems doubtful.

b. In the names of various preparations made from these bulbs.

1652 *FRENCH Yorkshire Spa* ix. 82 Let him...take some ease vomit, as of Oxymel, or wine of Squills. 1684 [see OXYMEL]. 1705 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Scillites actum*, Vinegar of Squills. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 172 Galen...gave it to a Dram in Oxymel or Honey of Squills. 1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) I. 311 A solution of gum ammoniac in vinegar of squills. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* vii. 248 A potent thing, 'twas said, to cure the ill of ailing lungs—the oxymel of squills. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 551 Oxymel of squills and compound tinct. of camphor.

c. *Pharm.* Without article, as a substance.

1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v., Vinegar made of Squill or Scillitic Oximel. 1836 *Pharm. R. Coll. Phys.* 56 Squill contains a peculiar vegetable product to which the name of scillitin has been given. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 180 Clinical experience has established the fact that in small repeated doses squill is diuretic as well as expectorant.

2. *Bot.* The bulbous-rooted sea-shore plant *Scilla* (or *Urginea*) *maritima*; the sea-onion; also, any other species of the genus *Scilla*.

1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 856 Eek figtre askis oon on rukul throwth. Another hangth vp or sowith squylle. *Ibid.* iv. 340 To sowe ek squylle is kynde On eury side. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 471/2 Squylle, herbe, cepa maris, bulbis. 1516 *Grete Herball* cccxiii. (1529) Yv. A squyll or see onyon. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* tr. (1568) 62 It is meruelus that channeth unto the Squill or se vnyon & to Narcissus. 1629 PARKINSON *Parad.* xi. 134 The Squill or Sea Onion is wholly used physically with us, because wee can receive no pleasure from the sight of the flowers. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v., Squill is of a sharp and corrosive Nature; they wrap up its Root in Paste or Fullers Earth, and bake it in an Oven. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* App. 328 Squill, *scilla*. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* ii. viii. (ed. 2) 177 The picturesque little squill (*Scilla autumnalis*) will be found on the high ground. 1868 GORRIE *Summers & W. Orkneys* v. 222 The field-gentian, the hind's-eye primrose, and the squill.

b. With distinguishing terms.

1629 PARKINSON *Parad.* (1656) 133 To taste of the red Squill. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Scilla*, Common Red Squill. *Ibid.*, The White Squill. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 338 Autumnal Squill. *Ibid.*, Vernal Squill. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 362 There are two varieties of the official squill, one with a white bulb and the other with a reddish bulb. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 396/2 *Scilla maritima*, the maritime squill, has large roundish ovate bulbs. *Ibid.*, Roxburgh's Indian Squill (*Scilla Indica*). 1848 JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 279 *Scilla autumnalis*, Autumnal Squill, a plant very like the vernal species. 1901 *Speaker* 20 Apr. 86/2 The meagre turf was spangled with the vernal squill.

c. A plant of the sea-onion or related species. Chiefly pl. as a collective term.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 19 These Squilles or Sea-onions grow in exceeding great abundance...throughout all Spaine. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 178 Near the Sea grow Squills, or Sea-Onions. 1718 OZELL tr. *Tournefort's Voy.* t. 152 The rest of the Mountain is spread with Cretan Thyme...Lentiscus, Squills. 1767 ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man own Gardener* (1803) 727/2 Squills, sea onion, or lily hyacinth. 1846 LANDLEY *Veg. Kingsd.* 202 With the *Scilla* or Squills, we reach a division of the Order [etc.]. 1832 *Garden & Mar.* 139/3 The early Squills, too, assert themselves boldly.

3. One or other of certain plants resembling the squill (see quotes).

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* App. 328 Squill, Lesser white, *Pancratium*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1089/2 Chinese Squill, *Barnardina*. *Ibid.*, Roman Squill, *Bellevalia*.

4. *Zool.* The mantis-shrimp, *Squilla mantis*.

1710 SIBBALD *Hist. Fife* 54 The Crustate Animals comprehend under them several Species, such as the Squills, the Crabs, the Lobsters, and the Sea-Vrchin. 1879 E. P. WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 536 Here would be placed the curious Squill, so common in the Mediterranean (*Squilla mantis*).

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *squill bulb*, *pill*, *vinegar*; *squill-like*; + *squill-fish*, = *seuse* 4; + *squill-head* (see *quot.*); + *squill-insect*, = *SQUILLA* 3.

1650 BULWER *Antiquomet*, 7 Sir naming him Joutl-head and Onions head, or as we should say Squill-head. 1681 GREW *Muscum* I. vii. iii. 176 The Squill-Insect...So called from some similitude to the Squill-Fish. 1790 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 622/2 Ammooiac...is an ingredient also in the squill pills. *Ibid.*, A plaster made of it and squill vinegar. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 362 The squill bulb is inodorous. 1822 *Good Study Med.* IV. 402 When mixed, however, with the squill pill...it often succeeds. 1825 *Greenho. Comp.* L. 109 *Lixia scillaris*, squill-like flowers.

|| *Squilla*. Pl. *squillæ*. [L. (see *prec.*)]

+ 1. The squill or sea-onion. *Obs.*

1516 *Grete Herball* cccxiii. Yiv, Squilla hath vertue to deuyde and sprede humours. 1539 *Elvort Cast. Helthe* (1541) 60 Digestives of flume, .. Honey, Gynger, Squilla. 1563 *Hyll Art Garden*. (1593) 30 Certaine rather will, that you sow his hearbe in fashioo to a big Onion, and named of the Apothecaries Squilla in the Garden. 1601 R. CHESTER *Love's Martyr* (1878) 87 Aod Squilla, that keeps men from foule despaire. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Scille*, the Squilla, or sea Onion.

+ b. A plant or bulb of this. *Obs.*

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. (1568) 130 Take the squilla, and cover it round about wyth clay... and put it into an oven.

2. = *prec.* 4.

1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouset's Theat. Insects* II. xxxvii. 1125 They leap quickly ooe upoo the other as the Fishes Squilla doe in coupling. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 28 The Squilla has ten legs, the foremost pair cheliform, or made for pinching and holding things. *Ibid.*, The long-tailed Squilla. 1818 *Scorsay in Life* (1861) vii. 140 The squilla are very abundant in the Greenland Sea. 1839 T. BEALE *Hist. Sperm*

Whale 189 The common black whale's food, that consists of 'squilla' and other small animals.

+ 3. *Zool.* (See *quot.*) *Obs.*

1638 ROWLAND tr. *Mouset's Theat. Insects* II. xxxvii. 1122 The Squilla an Insect differs but little from the fish Squilla, but that it hath the sail-yards much shorter, and a more red colour, or rather a more earthly colour.

+ *Squillatie*, var. of *SQUILLITIO* a. *Obs.*

1516 *Grete Herball* cccxiii. Yiv, Agaynst dropsy drynke oximel squillatyke.

+ *Squillette*. *Obs.* -1 [ad. OF. **escuillette*, = *cueille*, *cueille* CULET 1 and QUELET. Cf. OF. *escueille* = *cueille* to collect.] A collection (of money).

14.. *Forest Laws in MS. Douce* 335, fol. 72h, If ther be any forster or minister of the forest, that maketh any congregacion, skotfalles, squillectes, or extorcion.

+ *Squiller*. *Obs.* Forms: 4 squyler, 5 squyllare, swyllere, 6 squyllare. [a. AF. *sculier* (in the same sense), = OF. *esculier*, *escuille*, *esquellier*, maker or seller of dishes, f. *escuele* (mod. F. *écuelle*): -L. *scutella* salver, dish-stand (whence med. L. *scutellarius*).] A servant having charge of the scullery.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5911 Pe porter... bys merueyle tolde hem alle, How þe squyler of þe kechyn [etc.]. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 471/2 Squyllare, dysche wescheare, lize. 1469 in *Ord. R. Househ.* (1700) 93 The lardener, the squiller. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in W. Wülker 769 *Hic liza*, a swyllere. 1522 *Rutland P.* (Camden) 100 To send thether a purveour for cooles, and all suche other as shall long vnto the squyllere.

Squillerie, obs. form of SCULLERY.

Squillian. [f. *SQUILLA* 3 + -IAN.] A stomapod of the family *Squillidae*; a squill.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 82/2 M. Milne Edwards divides this family into two small tribes, *Erichthians* and *Squillians*.

+ *Squillitic*, a. *Obs.* Forms: 6 squillytke, squillytke, squillitke, -ike, 7-8 -ick. [ad. med. L. *squilliticus*, var. of *scilliticus* *SCILLITIO* a.] Made of squills; containing squill.

1544 PHAER *Regim. Life* (1553) F viii. The paycente must drynke euerie mornynge the syrupe of oximell squillytke.

1576 BAKER *Gesner's Jewell Health* 88 Take of...squillitke vinegar fower partes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 376 A decoction of this kind of wormes soddin in squillitk vinegre. 1610 BARROUGH *Physick* III. xi. (1639) 116 Also squillitk vinegre is good to soupe [in hiccup]. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Honey*, The Anacardine [Honey], made of Anacardins, and the Squillitk made of Squills.

Squilloid, a. and sb. *Zool.* [f. *SQUILLA* 3 + -OID.] a. *adj.* Resembling the *Squilla* or mantis-shrimp.

b. sb. A shrimp resembling the *Squilla*. 1852 DANA *Crust.* t. 613 In the Squilloids, the ophthalmic and two antennary segments are distinctly marked. *Ibid.* 614 There is only a single type, the Squilloid, divisible.

+ *Squimble-squamble*, obs. var. SKIMBLE-SKAMBLE *adv.*

1511 *Cotgr.*, *Griffe graffe*, by hooke or by crooke, squimble squamble, scamblingly, catch that catch may. 1694 MORTIMER *Rabelais* v. xiv. 64 They all began to hestir their Claws, like a parcel of Fiddlers running a Division; and then fell to t, squimble squamble, catch that catch can.]

Squin, local var. of QUIN (scallop).

1864 P. H. GOSSE in *Good Words* 95/1 She had never heard them called by any other name than 'Squins', though she understood they were called Scallops in some places.

+ *Squin*. *Obs.* -1 In 5 skwyn. [Related to SQUINT a.: cf. ASKOYNE *adv.*] Of *squin*, obliquely, slantingly.

1440 *York Myst.* viii. 74 Take high trees and hewe þame cleyne. All be sware and noight of skwyn.

Squincy. Now *dial.* Forms: 3 swinacie, 4 swynacy; 4-5 squynacy (4 -ase), 4 -acie, 5 -ye, squynacye, skwynacy; 5 squinaci, -acye, -aseye, 5, 7 squinacie, -asie, 7, 9 squinacy. [var. of SQUINACY, by early elision of the second n.] = SQUINCY.

c 1250 *Gen. & Exod.* 1188 His wif and oðere biðre heren, ða ðe swinacie gan him numfor deren. c 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2999 Som for gloton si haf þare, Als þe swynacy, þat greves ful sare. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) III. 335 Democenes come forþ wiþ wolle aboute his nekke, and seide þat he hadde the squynacy. c 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* II. iii. in *Anglia* VIII. 157 A ful perlyous yuel, þat is apostome of þe broot, þat is callid þe squynacy. c 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 215 For þe squinacye. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 357/2 þe Squynacy, squinacya, guttura. 1615 H. CROOKE *Body of Man* 766 These inward muscles being iostamed the most acute and sharpe Squinacie is ingendred.

1629 Z. BOYD *Balm of Gilead* 70 There he will set down a squinacie, crowsels, or boils. 1690 T. BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 426 That ooe man dies... of an apoplexy in the head... one of a squinacy in the throat. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* 98 *Squinacy*, a quinsky. a 1904 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

+ *Squinance*. *Obs.* Also 5-6 squynance.

[See next and -ANCE. So older F. (*e*)*squinance* (16th c.). Cf. SQUINCE.] = SQUINCY.

c 1450 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* vii. xxviii. (Bodl. MS.), þere heþ þe manere squynances. 1539 *Elvort Cast. Helthe* II. vii. It helpeth squynances, or quynces in the throte. 1578 *Lyte Dodones* 272 It swageth the squynance. 1584 COGAN *Haven of Health* cxi. 183 They shall be fettered with gowtes...strangled with Squinacies [1596 Squinancies]. 1730 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 451 The first...recorded History I can find of this Operatioo...is in the learned Aotoo. Musa Brasavolus...who performed it in a desperate Squoinance.

Squinancy. Now *rare*. Forms: a. 4 squyn-, 7 squinancy, 5-6 squynancy (5 squyn-, squyn-), 5

-anci, 5-7 -ancie, 6- squinancy. B. 6 squinantie, -tye. [ad. med. L. *squinancia*, -antia, app. formed by confusion of Gr. σκῶν and κῶν γλῆνν CYN-ANCHE, both denoting diseases of the throat. Hence also F. *esquinacie*, + *squinancie*, -tie (MDu. *squinancie*, -tie), It. *squinanzia*, Sp. *esquinancia*, Pg. *esquinencia*.]

1. Quinsky; = SQUINCY I.

a. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* v. xxiv. (Bodl. MS.), þis yuel mater...brethrid squynacy þat sleep in on day. c 1400 in *Rel. Antig.* I. 51 For hym that haves the squynancy. c 1530 *Judic. Urines* I. vii. 30 Humours that torneth in to apostume that is called Squinancia the squinancy. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. (1568) 164 It that is purple in the flour...is good for the squinancy or choukes. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. State* v. xii. 408 A good cure for the squinancy, but no satisfaction for lying. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 692 The Squinancy...frequent there among Children. 1748 tr. *Vegetius Renatus' Distemper of Horses* 70 From which arises a loathing of their Food, suffocation in the Chops, and the Squinancy. 1753 N. TORRANO *Gangrene Sore Throat* 63 John Anthony Soglia...gave his Observations on the gangrenous Squinancy in 1563.

b. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 6/2 A vehemente and great squinantie. *Ibid.* 29 h/2 Shee may be opeed against the Squinatyte.

2. A form or attack of quinsky; = SQUINCY 2.

1596 [see SQUINANCE]. 1611 in *Birch Crt. & Times* 7as. I (1849) I. 134 The lord chamberlain was dangerously sick on the side of a squinancy, or quinsky. 1653 W. RAMESBY *Astrol. Restored* 170 If necessity inforceeth, thou needest not stand to elect a time (as in Apoplexies and Squinancies). 1684 BOYLE *Porous. Anim.* Bod. iii. 29 The same Febril matter...causes in the first case a Pleurisy, in the 2^d, a Squinancy.

3. Special Combs.: squinancy berry, the black currant, *Ribes nigrum*; squinancy-wort (also + woodruff), the quinsky-wort or small woodruff, *Asperula cynanchica*.

1782 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) IX. 6712/1 The fruit [black currant] is often called 'squinity berries'. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.*, *Squinancy berries*, black currants, from their use in the sore throat, *Ribes nigrum*. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) II. 186 *Asperula cynanchica*... 'Squinancy Woodruff'. c 1720 PETIVER *Cat. Ray's Eng. Herbal* § 30, 'Squinancy wort'. 1763 *Museum Rusticum* I. 307 A wild madder that grows in Wales and England on barren grounds, called *Squinancy-wort*; formerly used by the apothecaries, for the cure of a sore throat. 1777 JACOB *Catal. Plants* 98 *Asperula Cynanchica*, Squinancy Wort. 1813 BREWER *Seavights Engl. & Wales* XII. II. 21 The botanist will find here a great quantity of the Squinancy wort, or *Synanchia Lugdunensis*. 1900 W. H. HUDSON *Nature in Downland* 54 Woodruff...curiously named squinancy-wort.

+ *Squinant*. *Bot. Obs.* Also 6 squynant, 6-7 squinanth. [ad. med. L. *squinantius*, -anthus, ad. late Gr. σκῶν + ανθος. So obs. F. *squinant*, It. *squinante*, -antio.] = SORENANTH.

a. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E.D.S.) 145 Juncus odoratus sive rotundus, is called in greeke Schenos, in englishe squinant, in duche Kamelheue. 1562 = *Herbal* II. (1568) 24, I neuer sawe squynant growinge, sauinge only dryed. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* t. xxix. 40 Camels haire is called... In English Camels haire, and Squinant. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Squinant*...the sweet rush, which is very medicinale: Camels meat. a 1693 URQUIART *Rabelais* II. xxvii. 175 There is neither Squinant, Ginger nor Grains in it. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Squinanthus*, Squinant, a sweet-smelling Arabian Plant, otherwise call'd the sweet Rush and Camel's-Hay.

b. 1598 FLORIO, *Squinance*, squinanth, cammels meate, or sweet rush, which is very medicinale. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 101 The medicioable vertues of the sweet Rush called Squinanth...Squinanth is round, of nn hote and fiery taste. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Exp.*, *Squinanth*, a kinde of round rush, which is sweet, and hath flowers very medicinale.

+ *Squinantic*, a. *Obs.* -1 In 6 squynantkye. [ad. med. L. *squinanticus*, f. *squinantia* SQUINANTOY.] That cures or allays the quinsky.

1516 *Grete Herball* ccviii. Herbe or grasse of vyne is otherwyse called herhe squynantkye.

+ *Squince*. *Obs.* Also 6 squynco. [Abbreviated form of SQUINANCE or of *squinace* SQUINACE. Cf. mod. dial. *squinces* and *squinges*.] = SQUINCY.

1538 ELVORT, *Cynanche*, a sykence called the squynce, whiche is in the throte and iawes. 1563 *Hyll Arte Garden*. (1593) 64 The distilled water...aswageth the dangerous swelling of the throte, called the Squince. a 1610 G. BABINGTON *Wks.* (1622) II. 94 Demosthenes...pretended the disease in his throat called the Squince.

Squinch (skwin), sb. 1 *Arch.* [var. SCUNCH sb.]

+ 1. A stone cut to serve as a scaucon. *Obs.*

c 1500-18 *Acc. Building Louth Spire in Archaeol.* (1792) X. 80 Also paid to Nicholas Brancell for 100 foot achlere, and squinches of 18 inches high and 15 at the least.

2. A straight or arched support constructed across an angle in order to carry some superstructure.

It is not clear whether Parker had any authority for this use of the term.

1840 PARKER *Gloss. Arch.* (ed. 3) I. 203. 1850 *Ibid.* (ed. 5) I. 441 Because they have no tendency to expand the walls, which is always to be feared when the arched squinch is used. *Ibid.*, The straight squinch is often employed exteriorly. 1886 *Archaeol. Cant.* XVI. p. lxvii. The squinch in the north-east corner of the tower, supporting the staircase. *attrib.* 1850 PARKER *Gloss. Arch.* (ed. 5) II. 79 In the first example two of the squinch arches for carrying the octagonal faces of the spire are shewn. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 466 The squinch-arch method is more elastic in this respect.

3. A small structure, with two triangular faces, sloping back from an angle of a tower against the snperimposed side of a spire.

1848 RICKMAN *Architecture* p. xxxi. A good specimen of a plain tower, and broad-spire, with squinches and spiral lights. 1849 *Arch. Notes Ch. Archdeaconry Northampton*. 192 [The spire's] great height, the very small size of the squinches connecting it with the square tower [etc.].

Squinch, *sb.*² [Of doubtful origin.]

1. A slit or narrow opening in a building. Cf. **SQUINT** *sb.* 5.

1602-3 in *Hardland Gloss.* (1891) 73 Item pd to Hughe the glazier for glasse for the litle Squinches of the Tower, *xld.* 1848 *Continental Ecclesiology* 95 Some open squinches looking into the synagogue, in three stages, as from the women's galleries. 1879 *Temple Bar Aug.* 470 Many of these little churches...are of very massive construction, with a squinch or hagioscope practised in the thickness of the wall.

2. *dial.* A crevice between floor-boards or the like; a crack.

1837- in Devonshire glossaries, etc.

Squinch, *sb.*³ A strong grip, twist, or wrench. 1893 BARING-GOULD *Cheap Jack Zita II.* 18 That squinch of the wrist you gave me.

Squinch, *v.* U.S. [Cf. *prec.* and **SQUINT** *v.*] *trans.* To screw or distort (the face).

1840 HALIBURTON *Clockwork*. Ser. III. (1862) 443 Lord I how she'll kick and squeal when I spread her out on the close horse. How it will make her squinch her face, won't it?

† **Squincing**, *phl. a.* *Obs.* (Probably a purely fanciful formation without definite meaning.)

1641 COWLEY *Guardian* II. iii. Which of your spruce mincing squincing dames can make bonelace like her?

Squink, *obs. form of SWINK* *v.*

Squink-eyed, variant of **SQUINT-EYED** *a.*

Cf. *'Squink, to squint or wink'*, in *dialect use*.

1632 LITTONOW *Trav.* (1906) 278 Whereat the squink-eyed Gunner perceiving his time drew the string;...off went the piece, and shot the Crocodile.

Squinky, *sb.*¹ ? *Obs.* [Cf. **SQUINNY** *a.*¹] (See *quot. Coll.*)

1716 *Coll. State Songs, Poems, etc.* 19 Soon a Pack was chose. Of Quacks and Squinkys, Rakes and Ninnys, Green and Grized Beaus. 1840 SPURDENS *Suppl. Forby, Squinky*, a cooteniplet fellow.

Squinky, *sb.*² [f. the vb.] A squint, glance. 1881- in *dial. glossaries* (Leic., Notts., Warw.). 1902 *Daily Chron.* 23 Sept. 3/4 Now and then heads were deliberately turned from us, and not a creature gave us more than a side-long squinky.

Squinky (skwi'ni), *a.*¹ [Of obscure origin.] Very thin or slender; lean, meagre; narrow.

a. In the comb. *squinky-gut* (s). Also *Comb.* 1742 FIELDING *Andrews* II. iii. The coachman...was asked...what passengers he had in his coach? A parcel of squinky-gut b... (says he). 1791 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Celestina* (ed. 2) I. 124 Mayn't I talk to a handsome girl I wonder without your putting in your squinkygut opinion? 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words, Squinky-gut*, a thin person. 1886 W. H. LONG *Isle of Wight Gloss.* 73 A regler squinky guts.

b. In general use.

1784 MNE. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary, Lett.* 16 Jan., A German doctor...with a club [of hair] as thick as my two hands, and two squinkyne curls. 1838 [MISS MAITLAND] *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 175, I am very busy now, translating a story with my little squinkyne Moonshine. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 22 Feb. 5/4 The eleven thousand windows want height; they are mostly of 'squinky' proportions. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* iv. Those figures and faces, small, scrofulous, squinky, and haggard, which disgrace the so-called civilization of a British city.

Squinky, *a.*² [Cf. *next.*] Squinting; looking askance; peering.

a. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* 322 We talk also of having 'squinky eyes', and of being 'squinky-eyed'. 1850 *Poor Artist* v. 65 Don't sit all of a shrug up there, peering over with your squinky eyes. 1885 W. B. FORFAR *Poems* 20 We saw the queer Chinese. Their fa-aces are so white as milk, With little squinky eyes.

Squinky (skwi'ni), *v.*¹ Also squiny. [Cf. **SQUIN** *a.*¹]

1. *intr.* To squint, look askance; to peer with partly closed eyes. Also *const. at or to*.

1605 SHAKS. *Learn* IV. VI. 140, I remember thine eyes well enough: dost thou squiny at me? 1608 ARMIN *Nest of Ninnies* (1842) 6 The World, queasie stomach, squinies at this, and looks as one scorning. 1783 MNE. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 4 Jan., Mr. P., at last, spied me out, and came squinying up to me. 1838 MISS MAITLAND *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 201 Squinying cunningly at me the whole time, to see if I look as if I believe them. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss., Squiny*, to look askance.

2. *trans.* To direct (the eyes) obliquely; to close up partly in a short-sighted manner.

a. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* 322 Child, do not squinky your eyes so. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister?* 35 So he 'squinned' up his eyes, and pulled his huge moustaches.

Squinky (skwi'ni), *v.*² [Of obscure origin.] *intr.* To weep or cry; to fret.

1847- in *dial. glossaries* (Hants, I. Wight). 1861 G. MEREDITH *Evan Harrington* xxi. You are crying!... And you show the marks twice as long as any other, you fair women. Squinky like this! 1885 RUNCINIAN *Shippers & Sk.* 245 Who'd have thought of seeing us two squinkyng? Blowed if I didn't cry harder than you.

Squinky-eyed, *a.* Chiefly *dial.* Also squin- (ny)ey-. [f. **SQUINNY** *a.*²] = **SQUINT-EYED** *a.*

a. 1825- in *dial. glossaries* (E. Anglia, Cornwall, Somerset, Devon). 1864 SALA *to Daily Tel.* 2 July, The handy-legged columns...the splay-footed pedestals...the squinky-eyed windows of the Manhattan Hotel de Ville.

Squinsky. Now *dial.* Forms: 5 *sqwynsy*, 6 *sqwynsie*, 6- *sqwynsy*, 6-9 *-sey*, 7 *sqwynsie*,

7-8 *sqwynzie*, 7-zy; 6-8 *sqwynsy*, 6-7 *sqwynsie*. [Reduced form of **SQUINACT**.]

1. *Path.* Quinsy; suppurative tonsillitis.

Silver squinky (fig.): see **SILVER** *sb.* 21.

1499 *Promp. Parv.* (Pynson). Sqwynsy, sekenesse, *sqwynacia*. 1547 BOORDE *Bren. Health* xli. 14 In englyshe it is named the Squinky. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) 2 Walnutes...are good to be laide to the Sqwynsie with rue & oyle. 1606 HOLLAND *Sutton*, 201 Allending for an excuse the Squinsie whereof hee was sicke. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Seriph. Herb.* 223 Wormwood leaves discuss Tumors and Wind particularly in the Squinsie. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v., Squinky, an Inflammation of the Throat. *Ibid.* s.v. *Violet*, A Sovereign Remedy against...the Squinsky. 1869-10 *dial. glossaries* (Lanc., Som., Devon).

2. A form or attack of this.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Diet.*, *Squinancia*,...a squincie. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 301 Aschines, a Physician of Athens, was wont to cure squinkies...with the ashes of a man or woman's body burnt. 1688 ROKEBY *Mem.* (Surtees) 23 My sister Smithson is well recovered of a dangerous Squinky which the doctor was afraid would have choked her. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 280 He'd break your face with laughing if it was hursing itself with a squinsky.

† b. *transf.* A halter; a rope. *Obs.*-1

1629 RANDOLPH *Jealous Lovers* III. xiv, Shall not we be suspected for the Murder, And choke with a hempen Squinky?

Squint (skwint), *sb.* [f. **SQUINT** *a.* or *v.*]

1. A permanent tendency in the eye to look obliquely or askant; defective coincidence of the optic axes; strabismus.

a. 1652 BROME *Queenes Exch.* II. i, The dulnesse of the Eye, which here shews deadly But for a litle squint it has. 1712-3 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 8 Feb., He has favoured her squint admirably; and you know I lov' a cast in the eye. 1764 REID *Inquiry* VI. § 15 In the retina of those who have an involuntary squint. *Ibid.*, In those who have no squint. 1825 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxxiii, A stout handy-legged fellow, with...a most portentous squint of the left eye. 1839 THACKERAY *Fatal Boots* Jan., Nurse said that, when he is older, he will get rid of his squint. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* II. 30 The operation for squint, or 'cross eye', consists in weakeniog the overacting muscle by cutting it.

fig. 1687 MIEGE *Et. Fr. Dict.* II, A disingenious Squint, that looks with an evil eye upon every Thing. 1875 *Galaxy* Apr. 560 Still, sometimes we manage to see things without a party squint, especially after election.

b. *Path.* With distinguishing terms.

1842 PENNY *Cycl.* XXII. 365/2 Inward Squint, or *Strabismus convergens*. *Ibid.*, Outward Squint, or *Strabismus divergens*. 1869 CHAMBERS *Encycl.* I. 605 'The squint is said to be *convergent* when the eye or eyes are directed towards the nose, and *divergent* when they are directed towards the temple, and is termed *single* or *double* according as one eye or both are displaced. 1874 T. BRYANT *Man. Pract. Surg.* (1884) I. 409 Ordinary convergent or 'concomitant' squint has to be distinguished from...paralytic' squint. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 786/1 In periodic squint glasses to correct the hypermetropia ought to be given. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 23 Apr. 874/2 He had a well-marked external squint of the left eye. *Ibid.*, There was a slight internal squint.

c. *attrib.* in *squint-scissors* (used in operating for strabismus).

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 492 The mass was...so tough as to resist the insertion of the point of an ordinary pair of squint-scissors.

2. A directing of the eyes obliquely; a sidelong look or glance; a hasty or casual look; a peep.

1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 14 Lacys best Grimaces were never so Artificial as the Squints of a Humiliation Saint. 1736 SWIFT *Propos. Regul. Quadrille* Wks. 1846 II. 131 To give damages for all opprobrious language, and especially for all hints, squints, innuendoes, leers, and shrugs. 1824 LAOY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 245 He hopes to have another squint at me before I go. 1861 DICKENS *G. Expect.* xxxii, I have been down the road taking a squint at the scene of action. 1894 G. M. FENN *In Alpine Valley* I. 223 Better get back to him as soon as you've had your squint round.

3. An inclination or tendency towards some particular object; a drift or leaning; a covert aim.

1736 WEST *Lett.* in *Gray's Poems* (1775) 15 The prophecy has certainly a squint that way. 1891 EGGLESTON *Faith Doctor* iv. 43 He lost interest even in the dinner parties, with a business squint, that he had been so fond of giving.

1895 FUNK'S *Stand. Dict.* s.v., A squint towards radicalism.

4. An oblique or perverse bent or tendency.

1774 ELIZ. CARTER *Lett.* 30 May (1809) IV. 112 Wit is a squint of the understanding which is mighty apt to set things in a wrong place. 1840 HARE *Vic. Faith* (1847) 45 This warping bent, this squint of our understandings.

5. *Arch.* = HAGIOSCOPE.

1839 [see HAGIOSCOPE]. 1850 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 5) I. 442 There seems to be no good or ancient authority for the name of squint applied to these openings, but it has been long in use. 1879 J. C. COX *Ch. of Derbysh.* IV. 21 At the east end of the south aisle is a genuine squint.

attrib. 1881 MACPHAIL *Relig. Ho. Fluscardyn* xix. 165 The squint window opening into the Lady's Chapel.

b. *transf.* (See *quot.*)

1891 *Science Gossip* XXVII. 39 We placed ourselves at squints, or peeping-holes, formed by thrusting short sticks through the reed fence.

Squint (skwint), *a.* [f. **SQUINT** *adv.*, or by inference from **SQUINT-EYED** *a.*]

1. Of eyes: Looking obliquely; having a cast or squint; affected with strabismus. Now *rare*.

In early *quots.* *imp.* implying envy or malice. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 129 Heardgrome, I fear me, thou have a squint eye. [Gloss, partial judgement.] 1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 68 Zolius with his squint eyes will finde fault with the shape. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 161 He was synnamed already Strabo, for his squint eyes. 1602 *How to Choose a Good Wife* D, Gold can make limping

Vulcan walke vpright, Make squint eyes looke strait. 1658 CRESHALD *Legacy* 15 The Survey and malevolent Aspect of some Squint and Blood-shot Eye. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 437 Hired speakers, who use their squint eyes and forked tongues like the chieftains of the snakes. 1903 LUMHOULTZ *Unknown Mexico* I. 245 Squint-eyes also afford them much amusement.

b. *fig.* (with *eye* = 'look, regard', and usually hyphenated).

1623 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* III, The pleasure I shall live in and the freedom Without the squint-eye of the law upon me. 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 85 He beholds...his inferiors with a squint and supercilious eye of scorn and tyranny. 1715 J. CHAPPELOW *Rt. way Rich* (1717) 142 Now and then casting a squint-eye upon his money-bags. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Dec. 9/2, I...hope to end my days without having used the squint-eye of prejudice in examining any fact whatever.

2. a. Of looks: Characterized by oblique vision.

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Gar*, *Vn regard a gar*, a squint looke. 1626 tr. *Boccalini's New-Found Politicke* 71 Her looke is squint, with which wisely beholding one, she fixedly looketh upon another. 1714 R. SMITH *Poems of Controversy* (1853) 38 *The squint* [sic] looks makes thee miss the mark. 1803 JAMIESON, *Gley*, a squint look.

b. *fig.* Of suspicion. *poet.*

In last *quot.* passing into next.

1624 MILTON *Comus* 413 My nature is That I endline to hope, rather then fear, And gladly banish squint suspicion. 1744 THOMSON *Tancred & Sigismunda* v. 1, Henceforth, noble Osmond, honour more my truth, Nor mark me with an eye of squint suspicion. 1784 COLMAN *Prose on Sen. Occas.* (1787) III. 250 While squint Suspicion holds her treacherous lamp.

c. Of persons: Squinting, squint-eyed.

1643 TRAFF *Comm. Gen.* xxix. 17 Leah was tender-eyed, Purbline or squint, as one interprets it.

† 3. Indirect. *Obs.*

1619 J. DYKE *Counterpoison*, etc. (1620) 50 Out of a squint respect to your owne gaine. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 270 To clear ourselves of these Squint Aspects in our Services of Heaven, is a Perfection too Seraphical for Earth. 1681 *Relig. Cleric* 56 Though 'tis not much to the purpose...yet you may perceive it hears some squint relation to this discourse.

4. a. Characterized by obliquity of action.

c. 1610 DONNE *Lett. to Cress of Bedford Wks.* 1912 I. 189 As although a squint left-handedness Be ungracious, yet we cannot want that hand.

b. Oblique; slanting.

1703 in E. Henderson *Ann. Dunfermline* (1879) 374 One squint cutt on one of the hinder legs. 1724 Sir W. HOPE *Vind. Art Self-defence* 131 The slop or squint motion of your arm near to the body. 1826 BURN *Naval & Mil. Techn. Dict.* II. s.v., Squint-quin, *engnure oblique*. 1858 *Skyrring's Builders' Prices* 66 Squint quins, per foot run.

5. *Squint-minded*, having a perverse or depraved mind.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xxxiv. 220 You and I both are larre more worthy of pardon, then a great rabble of squint-minded fellows, dissembling and counterfeit Saites.

Squint, *adv.* *rare.* [Aphetic for **ASQUINT** *adv.*] With a squint; obliquely, askant. Also in *comb.*

squint-looker.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R. v. vi.* (Tollem. MS.), Naples not every squyntlooker sep so, bey his yen hen uneven. 1621-31 LAUN *Serm.* (1847) 198 If 'justice and judgement' roll this eye aside, they begin to look squint, and in part leave God.

Squint (skwint), *v.* [Aphetically f. **ASQUINT** *adv.* Cf. *prec.* and **SQUINT** *a.*]

1. *intr.* To have the axes of the eyes not coincident, so that one or both habitually look obliquely; to be affected with strabismus.

1611 COTGR., *Louscher*, to squint, sken, or looke askew. 1677 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* II. 1, Can any one be call'd beautiful that mistakes? 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 5, F 2 It is certainly a Mistake...to draw...Love, as a blind Boy; for his real Character is, a little Thief that squints. 1764 REID *Inquiry* VI. § 15 Of those who squint, the far greater part have no distinct vision with one eye. 1808 *Med. Jnl.* XIX. 314 The reason why those persons who squint, generally turn the weak eye towards the nose. 1827 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. vii, My lady's own waiting-woman squinted, and was marked with the smallpox. 1881 H. SMART *Race for Wife* II, I heard one hideous old woman confide...that you squinted.

transf. 1829 *Chapters Phys. Sci.* 335 In this experiment the fingers may in a manner be said to squint.

b. Of the eyes.

1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* vi, One of his assistants had only one eye, the other squinted horribly. 1862 BORROW *Wild Wales* xxxiii, His eyes were grey and looked rather as if they squinted.

2. 'To look with the eyes differently directed; to glance obliquely or in other than the direct line of vision; also, to glance hastily or casually, to peep.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* II. xxvii, He...ever, as he crept, would squint aside, Lest him, perhaps, some Furie had espide. 1640 BROME *Asparagus Gard.* III. iv. 159 He gets a crik in his neck oft-times with squinting up at Wind-doves and Belconies. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com.* Wks. (1709) 89 He drew near...squinting upon the bundle.

1727 SWIFT *Further Acc. E. Curll* Wks. 1751 II. 1, 157 Some turning away their heads...; others squinting with a Some turning away their heads...; others squinting with a

Some turning away their heads...; others squinting with a Some turning away their heads...; others squinting with a

Some turning away their heads...; others squinting with a Some turning away their heads...; others squinting with a

Some turning away their heads...; others squinting with a Some turning away their heads...; others squinting with a

or squint upon both : but directly fix his eyes upon both hee could not. 1768-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1834) I. 106 This we do by the power we have over our ideas to overlook, or, as it were, squint upon some, and hold others in a steadier view.

b. *fig.* To have a private eye to something. Const. at or upon.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxv. 233 Pity but his eyes were out that squints at his own ends in doing Gods work. 1692 SOUTHERNE *Fatal Marriage* I. i. That has a face of good nature, but it squits with both eyes upon your own interest. 1782 COWPER *To Rev. Wm. Bull* 12 Not meaning His pleasure, or his good alone, but squinting partly at my own.

c. *fig.* To glance at, on, or upon (a person or thing) with dislike or disapproval, or by means of some covert allusion, hint, or suggestion.

(a) 1652 BENLOWES *Theophil.* x. xlix. 185 He hates Superiors... Aod on his Fellows squints, that are io joyn Command. 1654 WUTLOCK *Zootomia* 429 They will come to a bad Drake too, in Times that squint on Ingenious Labours. 1706 DRAKE'S *Secr. Mem. Earl of Leicester* Pref. [He] does not in the least squint upon the Earl as guilty of the fact.

(b) a 1732 GAY *Fables* II. iv. In prudence, too, you think my rhymes Should never squint at courtiers' crimes. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* III. x. I hope you have a better opinion of my taste than to apprehend that I squinted at yourself. 1779 LOVELL in J. Adams *Wks.* (1854) IX. 481 R. H. Lee with H. Laurens are squinted at as two monsters... who pursue points in which the Southern States have no interest. 1894 BIRRELL *Ess.* ix. 99 The dramatists he squinted at were worse than they had any need to be.

3. *fig.* To have a side or covert reference, implication, bearing, or aim; to refer or bear indirectly; to incline or tend. Const. with toward(s), that (or this) way, or at.

1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuff* Wks. (Grosart) V. 243 There is a foule fault in the print escapt, that cursly squinteth aod leereeth that way. 1624 MOUNTAGU *New Gasse* 58 What needs I produce authority of Fathers?... Name me but ooe that squinteth that way, 'nedum' that saith it positively. 1644 BULWER *Chiron*. 62 The Rubriques of the Romish Rites, which seeme a little to squint this way, prescribe three formes of Beoediction. 1716 M. DAVIES *Allen. Brit.* III. 54 There he some short Passages in the holy Fathers, that seem to squint towards some of the Articles of Popery. 1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 54 Happened to drop something that squinted towards a reproach to his Lordship. 1895 FUNK'S *Stand. Dict.* s.v. The document squints toward treason. 1898 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 5/5 The President is prepared to veto any clap-net measure which squints at war. 1902 J. F. RUSKING *European Days & Ways* 343 A goodly Wesleyan chapel, not ambitious to be called a church yet, but squinting that way.

4. To move or branch off in an oblique direction. 1721 WODROW *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* (1830) II. 30/2 Dalziel sends out a party of about fifty men to squint along the edge of the hill, and attack their left wing. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 288 That the vein in the inferior stratum of limestone... squints 4 or five yards from the superior vein.

5. *trans.* To give a permanent or temporary cast to (the eye); to canse to look askint or obliquely.

1605 SHAKS. *Learn* III. iv. 22 The foule Flibbertigibbet... giues the Weh and the Pin, squints the eye, and makes the Hare-lippe. 1637 HEYWOOD *Pleas. Dial.* xiii. Wks. 1874 VI. 226 Let him but use An unsway'd eye, not squinted with affections. 1852 R. S. SUTRES *Sponges's Sp.* Four xxxiii. Our friend... was oow squinting his eyes inside out with anger. *fig.* 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* (1876) 166 Perkin... marched to Taunton; beginning already to squint one eye upon the crown, and another upon the sanctuary.

b. To cast or direct (a look, etc.) in a sidelong manner.

1631 CHAPMAN *Cæsar & Pompey* IV. v. What wild looks are squinted at me from men's mere insouciance that I am wild myself. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. xv. Oo others' ways they never squint a frown, Nor heed what haps in hamlet or io town.

6. a. To divert obliquely. 1789 J. PIRKINGTON *Derbyshire* I. 58 In the language of the miners these veins are squinted 4 or 5 yards northwardly from their former direction, that is, they have departed so much from their perpendicular range.

b. To cross (a surface) obliquely.

1834 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 97 We first went along the road and then on the heather 'squinting' the hill.

† Squint-a-pipes. *slang.* Obs. (See quot.)

1788 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 2), *Squint-a-pipes*, a squinting man or woman.

Squinted, *pph.* a. [f. SQUINT sb. or v.] Affected with strabismus or squint.

1591 FLORIO *2nd Fruits* 129 She is... halting of one foote, squinted of one eye, aod the other goggled. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. i. 27 Her face most fowle and filthy was to see, With squinted eyes contrarie wayes intended. 1637 G. DANIEL *Genius of this Isle* 601 Turco in your Squinted Eyes, and Seriousle Learne how to prize the blessing you enjoye.

Squinter (skwintər). [f. SQUINT v.]

1. One who squints. Also *fig.*

1738 *Corr. betw. C'tess Hartford & C'tess Pomfret* (1805) I. 32 He bestows them on such a squinter as thou, and on such a halting cripple as myself. 1771 WATSON *Oxford Newsmen* Poet. Wks. 1802 II. 217 Nor more... The triumphs of the patriot Squinter... Shall crowd each column of our Journal. 1827 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXI. 662, I was now a squinter... I squinted like an owl. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* vi. 280 The son of Triar, or the 'Squinter', as he was sometimes called, one of the best captains of the age.

2. A squint eye.

1873 BLACKMORE *C. Nowell* xliii. (1883) 284 The cunning gleam from the black deep ambushed squinters.

Squint-eye(s). [See SQUINT a. 1.] A person who has squinting eyes.

1653 R. SANOERS *Physiogn.* 173 Beware squint-eyes, for, of a hundred, there are not two faithful. 1637 MURGE II, A

squint-eye, or one that is squint-eyed. 1839 THACKERAY *Fatal Boots* Apr. The men, though they affected to call me a poor little creature, squint-eyes, knock-knees, red-head, and so on, were evidently annoyed by my success.

Squint-eyed (skwint'əd), a. [f. SQUINT adv.]

1. Of persons : Having squint eyes; affected with squint or strabismus.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* x. xiv. (Arb.) 48 He was squint eyed and had a very unpleasant countenance. 1602 BRETON *Wonders Worth Hearing* Wks. (Grosart) II. 8/1 Though she were quite eyeless... wry-bodied, and splay footed. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Adits. fr. Parnass.* II. viii. (1674) 147 Those glass-eyes which squint ey'd-people wore. 1726 LEON *Alberti's Archit.* I. 6/2 People hump-backed, squint-eyed, crooked and lame. 1753 TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 37, I have since learned, that this Patient... became squint ey'd and deformed. 1848 BUCKLEY *Lines* 165 Daughters, halt, and wrinkled, and squint-eyed. 1872 BLACK AD. *Phaeton* xix. 261 That squint-eyed publican who thrashes his wife.

b. In allusive or *fig.* use.

1563 A. NEVILL in Googe *Eglogs* (Arb.) 23 Defye them all, *μυροδωρον* and squinteyed Monsters ryght They are. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur. Pief.*, Euerie blind corner hath a squint eyed Zoilus, that can looke a right vpon no mans doings. 1620-6 QUARLES *Fest for Worms* 855 Wks. (Grosart) II. 17 Others, whom the squint-ey'd world counts holy. *Ibid.* 1482 (p. 22), Heart-gnawing Hatred, and Squint-ey'd Suspicion. 1647 N. WARD *Simple Cocker* 21 All the squint-ey'd, wry-neck'd, and brazen-faced Errors that are... of that litter. 1712 PARNELL *Spect.* No. 460 P. 3 Upon the broad Top of it resided squint-eyed Error, and Popular Opinion with many Heads. 1755 BROWN *Barbarossa* I. i. In these walks... wakeful suspicion dwells, And squint-eyed jealousy.

2. Characterized by squint or oblique vision.

Also *fig.*

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* Sat. II, Who would imagine that such squint-ey'd sight could strike the worlds deformities so right. 1616 R. CARPENTER *Larum Love* 49 That squint-ey'd partialitie, so much condemned by the Apostle. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Pol. Touchstone* 401 A squint-ey'd look, wherewith while she seem to look fixedly upon one, she is very intent on observing another. 1661 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 71 To which squint-ey'd Mode in war Scaoderbeg stands endehted for most of his Victories against the Ottomans.

Hence Squint-eyedness.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Entortadura*,... squinteydness, crookedness.

Squint-hole. [f. SQUINT sb. 5 or v.] (See quot.)

1889 W. RYE *Cromer* 111 A hagiocope or squint-hole. 1890 *Globe, Gloss.* 149 Squint-holes, the long slits in the walls of barns to admit light and air.

† Squintifego. Obs. rare. Also -efuego. [f. SQUINT a. or v.] (See quot. a 1700.)

1693 DRYDEN *Persius* v. 271 The Timbre, and the Squintifego Maid Of Isis, was thee. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Squintifego*, one that Squints very much.

Squinting, *vbl. sb.* [f. SQUINT v.]

1. The action of looking with a squint or side-glance. Also *fig.*

1611 COTGR., *Louchement*, a squinting, or looking askew. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 181 The Physician halfe a Fee; the Mountebanke more than hee asketh, &c. with such like squintings on Desert. a 1721 PRIOR *Dial. Locke & Montaigne* 39 If again your Eyes were continually endeavoring [to] look one upon another, you would only get a habit of Squinting. 1887 *Scottish Leader* 22 Nov. 6/1 A little political squinting might be allowable.

2. *spec.* The eye-disease strabismus; = SQUINT sb. 1.

1626 BACON *Sylva* r 867 Both Eyes will moue Outwards; As affecting to see the Light, aod so induce Squinting. 1763 FOOTE *Mayor of G. I. Wks.* 1799 I. 163 She has been cured of... squinting, by the Chevalier Taylor. 1799 UNDERWOOD *Dis. Childhood* (ed. 4) II. 248 Another, and a very common blemish is that called Squinting. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* III. 237 It is obvious, therefore, that strabismus may have three varieties:... Habitual squinting... Atonic squinting... Organic squinting. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* 595 If, the conformity of the two eyes be restored (as by the operation for the cure of squinting). 1883 MILLINGTON *Are we to read backwards?* 23 Squinting... is usually produced by an abnormally flattened shape of the eyeball.

Squinting, *pph.* a. [f. SQUINT v.]

1. Of persons, the eyes, etc. : Looking obliquely or with a squint; affected with strabismus.

1611 COTGR., *Biglesse*, a squinting wench. 1646 J. HALL *Satire* Poems (1906) 190 What rocks of diamonds presently arise In the soft quagmires of two squinting eyes. 1688 *Lord. Gaz.* No. 2371/4 Sam. Cowling... a squat how-legged squinting Fellow. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD in *Coltress Collet.* (Maitland Club) 201 She was a little squinting beauty, very well painted. 1807 *Med. Trnl.* XVII. 525 The focal points of direct vision do not ever correspond anatomically in squinting persons. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xii. He... saw... squinting faces leering in the squares and diamonds of the floorcloth. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 160/1 The patient again suppresses the image of the squinting eye.

† b. Looking opposite ways. Obs. rare.

1598 MARSTON *Seco. Villanie* I. i. 173 Mylo doth hate Murder, Clodius Cuckolds, Marius the-gate Of squinting Ianus shuts. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 35 As in a picture, where the squinting paint Shews Fiend on this side, and on that side Saint.

2. Of looks, etc. : Characterized or accompanied by a squint or squints; oblique.

1600 MARLOWE *Tr. Lucan* I. 55 Whence thou shouldst view thy Rooome with squinting heams. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 4. They all agreed in a squinting look, or cast of their eyes towards a certain person in a mask. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* II. 332 The eye has a look peculiarly oblique or squinting. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. i. A man with a squinting leer.

3. That squints, in *fig.* senses of the verb.

1648 FANSHAWE *Il Pastor Fido* (1676) 158 With a strait look, a squinting heart; and least Fidelity where greatest was protest. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Scrip.* (1675) 136 Those dark and squinting oracles, that came... from the Prince of darkness and father of lies. 1693 *Humours Town* 74 You are lash'd in a Preface with a squinting Reflection that looks a hundred ways at once. 1826 LAMB *Conf. Drunkard in Elia* (1869) 393 To give pleasure and be paid with squinting malice. So Squintingly adv.

1593 NASHE *Christ's Tears* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 183 O why should I but squintingly glance at these matters, when they are so admirably expatiated by ancient Writers? 1611 COTGR., *Biglesse*, squintingly, skenningly, askew. 1708 SEWEL *Li. Loens*, asquint, squintingly. 1820 HOGG *Adv. Basil Lee* Tales (1866) 264 Her gray eyes softly and squintingly turned on me.

† Squintly, adv. Obs. [f. SQUINT adv. + -ly.]

In a squinting manner. Also *fig.*

1655 EMMOT *Northern Blast* 12 The people who are not of the same opinion with us, we look squintly upon them. a 1677 BARROW *Treat.* (1680) 413 Looking squintly on others, or not well affected to them.

† Squintness. Obs. [f. as next.] Strabismus.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Strabism*, the squintness in the eyes. 1661 R. LOVELL *Hist. Antin. & Min.* 417 The strabisme, or squintness, caused by evil conformation, custome, or disease.

† Squinty, a. Obs. [f. SQUINT a.] Oblique.

1598 FLORIO, *Bisco*, squintie, sidelin, crooked, twart, awrie.

Squip, obs. f. SQUIB sb. Squir, var. SQUIR v.

Squirage (skwoi'rédz). Also squiraage. [f. SQUIRE sb. + -AGE.]

The body of country squires; a book containing a list or account of these.

1837 J. SINCLAIR *Life Sir J. Sinclair* I. 187 Some one asked Mr. Bosville whether he intended purchasing 'the new Baronetage?'—'No,' replied the humourist, 'I am waiting till the *Squiraage* comes out'. 1872 DE MORGAN *Budget of Paradoxes* 46 The old French aristocracy would have been as prosperous at this moment as the English peerage and squiraage.

Squiral (skwoi'rál), a. rare. [f. SQUIRE sb.]

Of or belonging to, befitting, a squire; squirely.

1791 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1817) III. 99 The whole wide expanse is dotted over by white rough-cast cottages, and here and there a village-spire and squiral chateau. 1804 *Ibid.* VI. 198 The residence of squiral opulence.

Squira-lity. rare. — = next (in sense b).

1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. xviii. I would effectually provide... that such weight and influence he put thereby into the hands of the Squira-lity of my kingdom, as should counterpoise what... my Nobility are now taking from them.

Squira-lity (skwoi'ráliti). Also squira-reality.

[f. SQUIRAL a. + -TY.] a. The existence of squires as an institution. b. The body or class of squires.

c. The position or status of a squire.

1856 DENHAM *Tracts* (Folk Lore Soc.) I. 332 It seems to have referred to the golden age of squira-lity. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. xi. 351 As a rule, the best of her [i.e. England's] squira-lity passed necessarily through Christ Church. 1888 P. CUSHING *Blacksmith of Voe* I. v. 144 It... went with the hall, and the crest... and other notes of squira-lity.

Squire (skwoi'r), sb. Forms : a. 3-7 squier

(4 -are, 5 -ore), 3-6 squyer (4 squyer, squyzer, 5 squyzer), 4-5 squyere (4 -eer), squayr; 4-5 squwyer (5 squwyer), squwyar (5 Sc. squwyare), 5-6 squwyere; 4 scwyer, scwiyer, scoyer, skwyer, skwyer (4-5 -ore), 5 skyer; 4 suier, 4-6 swyer, 5 swier(e, -ar. β. 4 squeyer, 4-5 squeer; Sc. 5 squear, squear, square, 6 square. 7. 5 swyr, 6 swyre; 5 squir, 5-6 squyre, 6-squire. 8. 7- 'squire. [ad. OF. *esquier*, *escuyer*, etc., whence also the later form *Esquire* sb. 1.]

1. In the military organization of the later middle ages, a young man of good birth attendant upon a knight (= ESQUIRE 1 a); one ranking next to a knight under the fental system of military service and tenure.

a. c 1290 *Beket* 2427 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 176 For-to honour his holi man per cam folk i-nov3;... Of Eorles and of barones and manie knyghts heom to; Of seriaunz and of squiers. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7801 He let gadery is knyghts & is squiers also. 13... K. ALIS. 6022 The knyghts ost... amounted fyve hundred thousand knyghtis... withoute pages and knyghtis. 13... GAW. & GR. Knt. 824 Knyghtez & swyetez comen down penoe. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 362 Fro þe highest knyghte... to þe lowest squyer þat hy wai of office of his state berih þe swerde. 1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 58/2 The freest Knight or Squyer of the Rewme... may he put in prisoo. c 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* (1896) 8 He had pursued hym of xxxi knyghtes and ix skyers. c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arthur Lgt. Brgt.* 134 He was served richly with many goodly squyers, who dyd nothing elles but... served hym awayes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 296 The Lord James Audley with the ayde of his fourre squiers, fought alwayes in the chiefe of the battayle.

b. a 1400 K. Gloucester's *Chron.* 3878 (Harl. MS. 201), Boþe knynges and dukes, and erles echon, Barons and knyghtes, squeres monyon. c 1440 *Pomoydon* 320 And every man sayd to other there, 'Will ye se þe proude squer, Shall serue my lady of þe wyne?' 1474 *Acc. Ld. H. Treas. Scotl.* I. 69 For certane expensis maid... upon the squere, the were man of the King of Denmark. 1490 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* X. 663 Our traist and velehelovit cosogis and counsailours, cleriks, and squeris.

γ. 1449 *Paston Lett.* I. 87 He harde sey of j. swyr of ij. c. marc þere that [etc.]. c 1450 *Merlin* xiii. 191 They were wele armed, and hadde on hattes of stile as squyres vsed in the dayes. 1535 *Scottish Field* (Chetham) 484 Many swythes full swiffelte were swapped to the deathe. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. IV. 16 h, Owen Glendour a squire of

Wales, perceiving the realm to be quieted, . . . entised and allured the wilde and vndiscrite Welshmen. 1595 SHAKS. *K. John* i. l. 177 Goe, Faulconbridge. . . A landlesse Knight makes thee a landed Squire. 1611—*Cymb.* ii. li. 128 A Hilding for a Liorie, a Squires Cloth, A Pantler. 1682 *BURNER Rights Princes* v. 147 Those of the better sort in the provinces, that were bound to come and serve as Auxiliary Troops, which was the Original of the Titles of Squires and Gentlemen. 1788 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* viii. VI. 65 Each knight was attended to the field by four squires or archers on horseback. 1814 *SCOTT Lord of Isles* i. xxix, Where squire and yeoman, page and groom, Plied their loud revelry. 1859 *TENNYSON Merlin & V.* 322, I once was looking for a magic weed, And found a fair young squire.

† b. Placed after the surname as a designation of rank. *Obs.*

Chiefly in formal documents.

1382 in *Riley Mem. Lond.* (1868) 456 [The said William Soys was attached to make answer to] Walter Begood, Squyer. c. 1440 *Brut* ii. 370 To hym come Iohn Standisch, Squyer. c. 1460 *Eng. Reg. Osney* (1913) 138 Come John Wilcotys, squier, and all his tenants of the moore Barton. 1541 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) i. 8r note, Thomas Middleton, squier, and John Pullayne, gentleman, supervisors. 1586 *Brasenose College Muniments* 22, 7 Richard Pultenham Squier, prisooer in the King his Bench.

c. A personal attendant or servant; a follower. Also *transf.*

1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 148 Pei passen grete men in here gaye pelture. . . & tatri squerers & ohere meyne. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Sonnet*. 533 Now stood the lordes squier at the bord, That carf his mete. c. 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) ii, Somtyme a gret bert hath an other felawe, bat is called his squyer. 1531 *Dial. on Lawe Eng.* O iiiij, The same is to be holden of a Captayne, that he shall be bouode for the offence of hys squyers. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom.* of *Rom.* i. 104 They boorded the Pagans ship all three together, leaving their Squires in guard of their bark. 1831 *MACAULAY Biog.* Johnson (1866) 122 Boswell importuned him to attempt the adventure and offered to be his squire. 1835 W. IRVING *Town Prairies* 35 He must have the young Osage as a companion and squire in his expedition into the wilderness. 1887 *RUSKIN Præterita* II. 192 At Oxford, when it was thought becoming in a gentleman-commoner to have a squire to manage his scout.

† d. In contemptuous use. *Obs.*

Cf. *trencher-squire* s.v. *TRENCHER* 7.
1573 *YUSSER Hush.* (1878) 62 Get trustie to tend them, not lubberlie squire, that all the day long bath his nose at the fire. 1596 *NASHE Saffron Walden Wks.* (Grosart) III. 71 O scabbed scald squire (Scythian Gabriell) as thou art, a 1618 *SILVESTER Tobacco battered* 20 Wks. (Grosart) II. 267 Indian Tobacco, when due cause requires; Not the dry Droppie, of Phantastick Squires.

† e. = APPLE-SQUIRE. *Obs.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch. Prol.* No elime breeds better matter, for your whore, Bawd, squire, impostor. . . Whose manners . . . feed the stage. 1617 *MIDDLETON & ROWLEY Fair Quarrel*. iv. iv, When thou art dead, may twenty whores follow thee, that thou mayst go a squire to thy grave! 1622 *BRETON Strange News* Wks. (Grosart) II. 61/2 Other kinde of close mates there are, . . . and they are called Squires, but they are onely of the order of the Apple.

2. Applied to personages of ancient history or mythology regarded as holding a position or rank similar to that of the mediæval squire.

Freq., esp. in or after Biblical use, with the literal sense 'shield-bearer' or 'armour-bearer'.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6270 King ne knight, suier ne suain, O þam come neuer a fote again. *Ibid.* 7171 Pe suier high abysai, bat to be tent com wit dauir. 1382 *Wyclif Chron.* x. 4 And Saul seyde to his squyer, Drawe out to this swerd. c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 6221 [They] were gouerned by a gome. . . A fyne squier & a fuisse. . . Eufemius he hight. c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacionn* (Roxh.) 132 Ahyalech he . . . saide thus til his swyere. . . out with this swerde good he and slee me hastily. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 65 b/2 And his squyer wente to for hym & cryde anytime of Israhel. 1509 *FISHER 7 Penit.* P. Wks. (1876) 281 A squyer also of kynge Saul. when he sawe his lorde & mayster deed. . . slewe hymselfe. 1582 *STANYHURST Æneis* ii. (Arh.) 46 Then the squire emboldened dreadsles thus coynd an answer. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xx. lxxxi, Bacchus's wrangling Squires, whose strange Contest was, who should prove the best at being Beast. 1692 *DRYDEN St. Eutremont's Ess.* 358 Except Ajax. . . there was no considerable Warriour, that had not his God upon his Chariot, as well as his Squire: the God to conduct his Spear, the Squire for the management of his Horses. 1720 *POPE Iliad* xx. 565 The squire, who saw expiring on the ground his prostrate master.

3. † a. *Squire of (or for) the body (or household)*, an officer charged with personal attendance upon a sovereign, nobleman, or other high dignitary. *Obs.* Cf. *ESQUIRE sb.* 1 c.

Used jestingly by Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV.* i. ii. 27.
1450 *Rolls of Parli.* v. 109/1 John Hampton Squier for oure body. 1477 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* IX. 101 note, Our lovit familiar squire of household Johnne of Ballone. 1536 *M.S. Rawl.* D. 78b fol. 58b, A new key for the squyers of the bodys chambre. 1642 *MILTON Apol. Smet.* Wks. 1851 III. 286 Some Squire of the body to his Prelat, one that serves not at the Altar only, but at the Court cupboard. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Armiger*. . . a Title of Dignity, properly an Armour-bearer to a Knight, an Esquire, a Squire of the Body. 1825 *SCOTT Betrothed* ii, Two squires of his body, who dedicated their whole attention to his service, stood at the Prince's back.

Jig. and transf. 1649 *FULLER Just Man's Funeral* 17 A guiltie conscience, that Squire of the bodie, always officious to attend a malefactor. 1665 R. HEAD *Eng. Rogue* (1874) I. ix. 71 From what Dungle didst thou pick up this Shaker, this Squire of the body?

b. *transf.* In various humorous or jocular phrases.

† *Squire of the gimlet*, a tapster. † *Squire of the pad*: see *PAD sb.* 2. † *Squire of the placket*, a pimp. *Obs.*

1611 *COTGR.*, *Escuyer trenchant*, a carver, or squire of the

mouth. 1636 *DAVENANT Wits* ii, Squires of the placket, wee know you thinke us. 1679 T. JORDAN *Lond. in Luster* 20 And a Drawer that Hath a good Pallat Shall he made Squire of the Gimlet. a 1721 M. PRIOR *Thief & Cordelier* ii, There the 'Squire of the Pad, and the Knight of the Post, Find their Pains no more balk'd, and their Hopes no more crost.

4. A man, esp. a young man, who attends upon, accompanies, or escorts a lady; a gallant or lover.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. l. 22 Archimago. . . eke himselfe had craftily deuised To be her Squire, and do her seruice well agastly. a 1625 *BEAUM. & FL. Wife for a Month* i. 1, Has your young sanctity done railing, Madam, Against your innocent Squire? 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xxii. xlv, Is not brave Phylax forc'd to be her Squire, And dance attendance on that Brat's Desire? 1664 *COTTON Scarron*. iv. (1715) 77 Turning strait his Eyes to Tyre, To look for Dido, and her Squire. 1676 *WYCHERLEY Pl. Dealer* ii. E. iv. b, You are to pretend only to be her Squire, to arm her to her Lawyers Chambers.

b. *Squire of dames or ladies*, one who devotes himself to the service of ladies or pays marked attentions to them. † Also allusively, a pimp or pandar.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. vii. 51 As for my name, it mistreth not to tell; Call me the Squire of Dames, that me besemeth well. 1619 *FLETCHER Mons. Thomas* i. i, Val, What, the old 'squire of Dames still! *Hyl.* Still the admirer of their goodness. 1624 *MASSINGER Par. Love* iv. iii, And how, my honest squire o' dames? 1631—*Emp. East* i. ii, You are the Squire of dames, devoted to the service Of gamesome ladies, . . . their close bawd. 1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* 9 Jan. 31/2 Such attentions as would have been considered marked even in a 'Squire of ladies'. 1900 R. H. SAVAGE *Brought to Bay* vi. 105 It was no light-minded squire of dames who sat alone in the smoking-room.

5. Employed as a title and prefixed to the surname of a country gentleman, freq. forming part of his customary appellation. Now chiefly *collog.*

Orig. applied to those having the rank of a squire in sense 1; (cf. 1 b).

1645 *SVINODS Diary* (Camden) 169 The King lay at Bisbury. . . where Squire Graveoor (as they call him) lives. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Clynn.* 363 That great naturalist, Squire Boyle. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sen* 456 The principal Officers of the three Ships went ashore with 'Squire Holldige'. 1765 *FOOTE Commentary* i. Wks. 1799 II. 14 Our 'Squire' Woud-be violently bent upon matrimony. c. 1795 F. BURNS *Poem on Pastoral Poetry* iv, Squire Pope but husks his skinklin patches O' heathen tatters! 1812 *CARVER Tales* xii. 1 'Squire Thomas flatter'd long a wealthy auot. 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* i, Here. . . lived and stopped at home, Squire Brown, J.P. for the county of Berks. 1882 [see *SQUIRESHIP* 2].

b. A country gentleman or landed proprietor, esp. one who is the principal landowner in a village or district.

Brown-squire 1 see *BROWN sb.* 6.
y. 1676 *WYCHERLEY Plain Dealer* Dramatis Pers. Jerry. Blackacre, a true raw Squire under Age. . . bred to the Law. 1718 *LAW M. W. MONTAGU Lett.* 31 Oct. (1763) 111, 299, I think the honest English squire more happy, who verily believes the Greek wines less delicious than March beer. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* I. 17 And in the meao time I hobbled after the squire. 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* xiv, A bet or two. . . placed me on an easy and familiar footing with all the young squires, except Thorncliff. 1855 *POUNDY Chron.* II. 281/2 It was unanimously decided that 'the squire', who also was member for the borough, should be asked to act as patron. 1875 *HAYWARD Love agst. World* 2 The old squire held his head high among the aristocracy of the county.

6. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 112 ¶7 The Parson is always preaching at the 'Squire, and the 'Squire. . . never comes to Church. 1750 *JONSON Rambler* No. 30 ¶6, I was looked upon to every county parish as a kind of social good between the 'Squire, the parson, and the tenants. 1789 *CRABBE Village* ii. 55 Here too the squire, or squire-like farmer, talk. 1826 in *Sheridaniana* 331 Sheridan was once on a visit to a great Norfolk 'Squire. 1841 E. MIALI *Nonconf.* I. 242 Little ignorant puffy squires propose to blow themselves out to these dimensions.

c. In various slang uses (see *quots.*).

[1688 *SHAWWELL (Hille)*, The Squire of Alsatia.] a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Squire of Alsatia*, a Man of Fortune, drawn in. . . and ruin'd by a pack of poor. . . spunging, bold Fellows that liv'd. in White-Fryers. *Ibid.*, The Squire, a Sir Timothy Treat-all; also, a Sap-pate. . . A fat Squire, a rich Fool. 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulgar T.*, *Squire of Alsatia*, a weak profligate spendthrift; *squire of the company*, one who pays the whole reckoning, or treats the company, calling standing squire. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* iv. ii, I must insist upon standing Squire [later *edd.* Sam] upon the present occasion.

6. U.S. A Justice of the Peace; also, a lawyer or judge.

1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 320 He is not in the least danger of receiving a rude or uncivil answer, even if he should judge himself to a squire (so justices are called). 1882 J. FLINT *Lett. fr. Amer.* 143 Squire, the appellation designating a Justice of the Peace, or Magistrate, is commonly retained for life, although out of office. 1859 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 442 *Squire*, the title of magistrates and lawyers. In New England it is given particularly to justices of the peace and judges. In Pennsylvania, to justices of the peace only.

7. *Austr.* (See *quot.*)

1883 E. P. RAMSAY *Food Fishes N. S. Wales* 10 The carnivorous Sparidae include the Schnapper, *Pagrus unicolor*, the immature young of which are known respectively as the 'squire' and red bream.

8. *attrib. and Comb.* a. Appositive, in early use chiefly in senses related to 3 a, as *squire beadle* (see *BEADLE* 3), *carver, fruiterer, priest, saddler*; in recent use in sense 5 b, as *squire-farmer, -parson, -priest*.

(a) 1601 F. TATE *Housch. Ordin.* *Edw.* II (1876) 13 The squire fruiterer shall receive electuaries, confections, and other spiceries. 1615 *Cantion-Book of Balliol Coll.* (MS.) fol. 11, I John Bell in the University of Oxon Squirehedle. 1618 *Siow's Surv.* 184 M. Thomas Cure, Sadler, and Squire Sadler to Queen Elizabeth. 1643 *Plain English* 14 They. . . have. . . made good Squire Priests prophesie. 1686 tr. *Charadin's Trav.* 227 From whence other Officers carry'd em [sc. dishes] before the Squire-carvers.

(b) 1850 *THACKERAY Pendennis* xxvi, The wine-merchants', . . solicitors', squire-farmers' daughters. 1863 A. BLOMFIELD *Mem. Bp. Blomfield* i. iv. 104 The treatment of the mere curate, . . . and of the independent squire-parson of good family. 1888 *DOWDEN Transcripts* 189 The Chartist-peer, the lord-loving democrat, the squire-priest.

b. *Misc.*, as † *squire-hart* (see *quot.* and sense 1 c, *quot.* c 1410); *squire-errant*, a squire who acts like a knight-errant; hence *squire-errant vb.*, *-errantry*; *squire-trap*, a soft spot or piece of ground into which one may sink while riding after hounds.

1607 *TOPSELL Fourf. Beasts* 135 Vntill he see. . . the great Hart having. . . his little squire-hart to attend him. 1733 *FIELDING Don Quix.* in *Eng.* II. i, The extreme difficulties . . . of knight-errantry. . . and of 'squire-errantry'. *Ibid.* ii. vi, I hate your squire-errants that carry arms about them. *Ibid.* iii. ix, Ah, sir, I have been a squire-errant to some purpose. 1859 G. A. LAWRENCE *Sword & Gown* ii. 14 Old Heathfield, who, when he is up to his girths in a squire-trap, never hallooas 'ware bog', till five or six more are in it. 1861 *WHITTIER Melville Market Harb.* 88 Miss Dove was fast luring him into a country which. . . was very cramped and blind, full of 'doubles', 'squire-traps', and other pit-falls for the unwary.

Squire, *obs.* f. *SQUARE sb.*; var. *SWIRE Obs.*

Squire (skwɪə), v. Forms: 4, 6 *squier*, 5 *squyer* (swyer), *sqwier*, 6 *squyre*, 6- *squire*, 8 'squire. [*f.* *SQUIRE sb.*]

1. *trans.* Of a man: To attend (a lady) as, or after the manner of, a squire; to accompany, conduct, or serve as escort to; to escort. (Freq. in the 17th and 18th c.) a. With adverbs and preps.

c. 1386 *CHAUCER Wife's Prolog.* 305 And for he squiereth me bothe vp and doun, Yet hastow caught a fals suspecion. 1588 E. D. *Xlth Idyl Theocritus* A 4, Wheo I as Vsher, squire you [i. e. Galatea] all the waie. 1606 *DEKKER Seven Deadly Sins* Wks. (Grosart) II. 45 Hee walks vp and doun the streetes squiring old Midwives to anie house. 1668 *SHADWELL Sullen Lovers* v, Will you please to squire me along? 1711 *SWIFT Jernl.* to *Stella* x Oct, I squired his lady out of her chaise to-day, and must visit her in a day or two. 1751 *ELIZA HEYWOOD Betty Thoughtless* l. 56 [She] suffered herself to be. . . squir'd about to all public places, either by the rake, the man of honour, the wit, or the fool. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* iv, Manhood enough to squire a proud dame-citizen to the lecture at Saint Antonin's. 1857 *DICKENS Derriit* ii. vi. 373 Mr. Sparkler humbly offered his arm. Miss Fanny accepting it, was squired up the great staircase. 1866 R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* Ser. ii. 93 He was. . . fond of. . . visits from ladies, whom, he would squire about his garden.

transf. 1686 *GOAD Celest. Bodies* ii. iii. 456 That [star] of 1365. . . was squired in by a Comet.

b. Without const.

1530 *PALSCR* 731, I squire, I wayte upon, *je baille attend.* *Ibid.*, Is he your servant, he can squire you as well as ever you were in your life. 1599 B. JONSON *Er. Man out of Hum.* Dram. Pers. His chiefe exercises are taking the Whiffe, squiring a Cockatrice. 1639 *MAYNE City Match* ii. vi, A Gentleman of valour who has been in Moore-fields often. . . to squire his sisters. a 1662 *SHADWELL Volunteers* ii. l. (1693) 20 Pray if you see my Daughter, do you Squire her. 1717 *SWIFT To Gay* Wks. 1751 IV. l. 168 To 'squire a royal gift of two years old. 1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Pickle* lxxx, Not a lady of fashion in the kingdom scrupled. . . to be squired by him. 1800 A. CARLYLE *Antobio*, 187 Lady Catherine Lyon, whom I squired that night, and with whom I danced. 1855 *KINGSLEY Westw. Ho* i xii, 'Escort me, sir.' 'It is hut too great an honour to squire the Queen of Bideford,' said Cary, offering his hand. 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* I. xii. 254, I have since squired many fairer and younger dames.

transf. 1838 Mrs. BRAY *Trad. Devonsh.* I. 214 Some ladies who are not afraid of singularity, will occasionally squire one another when they are in want of a beau. 1866 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Apr. 5/2 Sir Richard Webster, squired by Mr. Cuffe and Mr. Angus Lewis, made his appearance also in good time.

† c. *transf.* To act or serve as an escort or guard to; to convoy. *Obs.*

a 1578 *LINDSAY (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 366 The king of France. . . gart. . . prepar schips and galleys. . . to squyre the king of Scotland his sone and his douchter throw the sie. 1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuff* Wks. (Grosart) V. 249 Robin hooide and little Iohn. . . are industrious and careful to squire and safe conduct him in. 1632 *HOLLAND Cyropædia* 175 To imagine that we ought to entertaine others for the guard and safetie of our persons, and be not a guard to squire and defend ourselves.

2. *intr.* With *it*: To act as a squire; to play the squire; to rule or domineer over as a country squire.

1672 *MARVELL Rel. Transp.* l. 66 It were a wild thing for me to Squire it after this Knight. 1739 'R. BULL tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 91 Survey the Great, in City, Town, or Court, Who 'squire or lord i o'er the meaner Sort. 3. *trans.* To entitle or call 'Squire' or 'Esquire'.

1832 *TENNYSON* in *Ld. H. Tennyson Mem.* (1897) I. 91 The title-page may be simply 'Poems By Alfred Tennyson' (don't let the prior squire me!).

Squirearch (skwɪə'raɪk), sb. ('and a.). [*Back-formation* from *SQUIREARCHY*, after *monarch*, etc.] A member of the squirearchy; a squire as a local magnate.

1831 *LIVTON E. Arm* ii. ii, The wealthier but less honoured squirearchs of the county. 1848—*Caxtons* i. 11

ix, The proudest of the neighbouring squirearchs always spoke of us as a very ancient family. 1893 *Meredith Lord Ormott* ii. Aldermen not at the feast, squirearchs not in the saddle.

b. *adj.* Squirearchal. *rare.*

1893 *Temple Bar Mag.* XCII. 244 Portly and squirearch was her spouse.

Squirearchal (skwəi'ər-kāl), *a.* Also squirearchal. [*f. prec. + -AL.*] Of or belonging to, characteristic of, the squirearchy or a squirearch.

Clark (1855) gives *squirearchial*, and Worcester (1860, citing Clark) *squirearchal*.

a. 1838 *LYTTON Alice* iv. x. We were all a squirearchal, farming, George the Third kind of people! 1864 *Reader* 8 Oct. 458/2 Deep, indeed, is the satire on the squirearchal administration of justice. 1867 *FITZGERALD 75 Brooke St.* II. 1 Sir John had been carried to his resting-place with all the pomp of squirearchal show.

B. 1830 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) II. 146 A certain fashionable, knowing, half-squirearchal air. 1889 *MISS BETHAM-EDWARDS A. Young* p. xxx, Nothing can be more squirearchal than the well-wooded park. 1897 *H. S. COWPER Register Bk. Hawkshead* p. lxxvi, Many representatives of the squirearchal families.

Squirearchical, *a.* Also squirearchical. [*f. as prec. + -ICAL.*] = *prec.*

1845 *Tail's Mag.* XII. 67 The first move in the last campaign against squirearchical domination. 1855 *Household Words* XII. 172 The class I mean are respectfully descended from old squirearchical families. 1893 *G. ALLEN Scallywag* iii. A large-built, well-dressed man of military bearing and most squirearchical proportions.

Squirearchy (skwəi'ər-ki). Also *a.* 'squirearchy, squire-archy. *β.* squirearchy, 'squirearchy. [*f. SQUIRE sb. after hierarchy, monarchy,* etc. The spelling with *e* has been by far the more usual.]

1. The collective body of squires, landed proprietors, or country gentry; the class to which squires belong, regarded especially in respect of its political or social influence.

a. 1804 *Spirit Public Jnls.* VIII. 55 We look to the admiration and support of the Squirearchy of Old England. 1854 *WARTER Last of O. Squires* xvi. 167 He had lived amongst the old squirearchy of the midland counties. 1899 *BARING-GOULD Bk. of West I.* ii. 40 A very large number of old mansions, belonging to the squirearchy of Elizabethan days, remain.

B. 1819 *Syd. Smith in Edin. Rev.* March 308 The new class of punishments which the Squirearchy have themselves enacted against depredations on game. 1851 *FITZGERALD Lett.* (1889) I. 277 We are split up into the pettiest possible Squirearchy, who want to make the utmost of their little territory.

b. Without article.

1858 *BALLET Age & Law*, army, navy, physic, state and squirearchy. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* 14 Feb. 184/1 Keeping upon good terms with Squirearchy.

c. A class, body, or number of squires.

1830 *Examiner* 789/1 A gorgeous aristocracy, a pampered squirearchy, and a magnificent parson-archy. 1853 *W. JERDAN Autobiog.* IV. 146 The surrounding Cheshire gentry, about the... best informed squirearchy in the kingdom. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* iv. § 2. 167 To check this growth of a squirearchy... the statute provided [etc.].

2. The position or dignity of a squire. *rare.*

1854 *WARTER Last of O. Squires* xii. 118 Always ready to explode when thwarted in his squirearchy, he not only could, but did, look inward continually.

3. Rule or government by a squire or squires.

1861 *Pyrcroft Agony Point* (1862) 127 The form of polity in Brendon was a kind of Squirearchy.

Squirdom (skwəi'ədəm). [*f. SQUIRE sb. + -DOM.* Cf. *ESQUIRESHIP.*]

1. The dignity, position, or status of a squire.

1650 *B. Discolim.* 34 The utmost title we must now expect, is a Gentleman; it may be if we strain hard, we may have to vent a few Squirdomes. 1838 *LYTTON Alice* iv. x. I suppose you have been enjoying the sweet business of a squirdom. 1842 *FITZGERALD Lett.* (1889) I. 88, I always direct to you as 'Mr. Barton' because I know not if Quakers ought to endure Squirdom. 1897 *Ld. H. TENNYSON Mem. Tennyson* I. v. 138 His son Charles Tennyson d'Eyncourt pressed to be installed in the squirdom.

2. The body of squires; squires collectively.

1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 147 Groves, pheasants, pineries, and the other fine things of modern squirdom. 1847 *Ibid.* LXI. 424 He never hunted... with the squirdom of the country. 1874 *LISLE CARR Judith Guyenne* I. i. 17 That tall... man... was an indubitable stranger, far removed from the ranks of ordinary squirdom.

Squireen (skwəi'ən). [*f. SQUIRE sb. + -een,* Ir. Gael. *-in* diminutive suffix.] A petty squire; a small landowner or country gentleman.

The first group of quotes illustrates the orig. Irish usage.

(a) 1809-12 *MAR. EGEWORTH Absentee* vii, Squireens are persons who, with good long leases or valuable farms, possess incomes from three to eight hundred a year, who keep a pack of hounds, take out a commission of the peace [etc.]. 1825 *LOCKHART in Scott's Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. 297 Warned by a Mr. Hutchison (apparently a squireen) not to travel on the Drogheda road after 7 p.m. 1846 *J. KEEGAN Leg. & Poems* (1907) 421, I... said I would no longer be a slave to any squireen of them all. 1893 *S. C. HALL Retrospect* II. 314 The 'half-sirs' or 'squireens', a class peculiar to Ireland, are, I believe, unknown now.

attrib. 1841 *LEVER C. O'Malley* x, There were scores of squireen gentry.

(b) 1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* II. 264 A young lout of a squireen took yesterday, with worms... thirty pound of trout in one rapid. 1878 *tr. Dumas Three Musketeers* ii, A reserve of courage, wit, and shrewdness, which often makes a Gascon squireen better off than the richest gentle-

man of other provinces. 1898 *J. A. GIBBS Cotswold Village* 67 Hunting, shooting, coursing, and sometimes fishing are enjoyed by most of these squireens.

Hence **Squire'ness**, a female squireen.

1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 106 Can we not endeavour to dissociate the Irish nation from those Hibernian squireens and squireenesses?

Squirehood (skwəi'rhud). [*f. SQUIRE sb.*]

1. The position or status of a squire or esquire; squireship. Also used as a title.

a. 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) II. 91 To which Purpose he brings his Squirehood and Groom to vouch. 1721 *SWIFT Lett. King at Arms Wks.* 1841 II. 79/2 If this should be the test of squirehood, it will go hard with a great number of my fraternity. 1802 *Spirit Pub. Jnls.* V. 376 The rage of Squire-hood is now so universal, that one of my humble race, a simple Gent. is hardly to be met with in his Majesty's dominions! 1814 *SCOTT Chivalry* (1874) 34 The sumptuary laws of squirehood were not particularly attended to.

2. The body of squires; the squirearchy.

1792 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) III. 438 In the governing people, the old false principles were quite worn out. In the squirehood, the pretence of them... still existed. 1831 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Excer.* (1842) I. 331 Neither the squirehood nor the priesthood can persuade anybody to prop open his gates, that the pigs may run into his potato-field. 1850 *SCARGILL Eng. Sketch-Bk.* 6 Both these gentlemen had their intimacies among the squirehoods of their respective neighbourhoods.

Squireless (skwəi'rləs), *a.* [*f. SQUIRE sb. + -LESS.*] Unattended by a squire; having no squire or landed proprietor.

1828 *S. ROGERS Italy* ii. 10 And thou, Sir Knight, hadst traversed hill and dale, Squire-less. 1887 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 60 The vicar of a squireless parish denounces Divines with absolute impunity. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Mar. 2/2 Some other school may get less [money] to enable the squireless school to go on.

Squirelet (skwəi'rlét). [*f. as prec. + -LET.*]

A petty squire or small landowner; a squireling.

1832 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) III. 56 A Scottish squirelet, full of gulsity and gignamity. 1862 *— Fredk. Gt.* xii. xiii. (1872) IV. 288 A man born poor: son of some poor Squirelet in the Ruppun Country. 1892 *G. PEACOCK Narcissa Brendon* I. 82 The little squirelets of the county would be proud to know him.

Squire-like, *a.* and *adv.* [*SQUIRE sb.*]

A. adj. Like a squire or that of a squire.

1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* xii. ii, The two squires met, and in all squire-like greeting saluted each other. 1783 *CRABBE Village* ii. 55 Here too the 'squire, or 'squire-like farmer, talk.

B. adv. In the manner of a squire or attendant; humbly, submissively. *rare*—1.

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* ii. iv. 217, I could as well be brought To knee his Throne, and Squire-like pension heg, To keepe base life a foote.

Squireling (skwəi'rlin). [*f. SQUIRE sb.*]

1. A petty squire; a squirelet.

1622 *T. FLATMAN Heraclitus Ridens* No. 80 (1713) II. 242 Great Care is desired in the Matter, because the Squirelings need the Commodity [sc. wit] extremely. 1843 *F. E. PAGER Warden of Berkingholt* 31 The very thing to suit the idle tastes of a shooting, boozing squireling. 1855 *TENNYSON Maud* i. xx. ii, Our ponderous squire will give A grand political dinner To half the squirelings near. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Dec. 789 She succumbed to the blandishments of a pecunious squireling.

2. A young squire.

1834 *Tail's Mag.* I. 439 The country squire... despatches his squireling to a neighbouring grammar-school. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLI. 327 The academie squireling would have been promenaded over half Europe.

Squirely (skwəi'li), *a.* [*f. as prec. + -LY* 1.]

Of, belonging or relating to, a squire or the squirearchy; befitting a squire.

1612 *SHELTON Quix.* i. l. iv, One very fit for this purpose, and Squirely function, belonging to Knighthood. 1620 *Ibid.* ii. l. xxviii. 188 Thou Preuaricator of the Squirely Laws of Knight-Errantry. 1834 *FRASER'S Mag.* X. 126 He looked on the squirely family of Mr. Scott of Harden as the head of his house. 1850 *Tail's Mag.* XVII. 423/2 Some rural squirely squabble. 1892 *Review of Rev.* 15 July 36/2 Estates of squirely magnitude are sought.

Squirely, *adv.* *rare.* [*f. as prec. + -LY* 2.]

In the manner of or befitting a squire.

c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7415 His looking was... meke and feeble. About his necke he bar a Bible, And squirely forth gan he gon.

Squireship (skwəi'zɪp). [*f. SQUIRE sb. + -SHIP.* Cf. *ESQUIRESHIP.*]

1. The state, position, or dignity of a squire or esquire; squirehood.

1613 *OVERBURY Charact., Common Lawyer Wks.* (1856) 85 Then he begins to stick his letters in his ground chamber-window; so that the superscription may make his squire-ship transparent. 1620 *SHELTON Quix.* ii. l. xxxv, What profit hast thou reaped by this thy Squireship? 1698 *FARQUHAR Love & a Bottle* v. iii, I had only a mind to convince you of your squireship. 1730 *SWIFT Lett.* Wks. 1841 II. 633 By the terror of squireship frightening my agent to take what you graciously thought fit to give. 1799 *Spirit Pub. Jnls.* III. 279 Is not this enough to sicken us of Squireship. 1888 *LANIER Poems, Jacques* ii. 137 Thou art first Squire to that most pui-sant knight, Lord Satan, who thy faithful squireship long Hath watched.

b. The estate of a squire.

1824 *R. POLLOCK in D. Pollok Life* 236 He was more like an heir to a country squireship than a student in theology.

2. The personality of a squire. Chiefly with possessive pronouns.

1786 *BURNS On dining with Ld. Daer* ii, When mighty Squireships of the quorum, Their hydra-drouth did sloken!

1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xxiv, And now, Buncle... your valiant squireship knows your charge. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 15 July 6/1 The waggone of Squire Calthorpe... is driven up, hearing his squireship's butler, gardener, and groom.

Squires (skwəi'ez, skwəi'ez's), *sb.* [*f. as prec. + -ESS* 1. Cf. *ESQUIRESS.*] A female squire; the wife of a squire or country gentleman.

Freq. in 19th c., esp. coupled with *squire*.

1833 *T. MOORE Fables Holy Alliance* 176 The Squires and their Squireses all, With young Squiras just come out. 1834 *RITCHIE Wand. Seine* 68 An attorney's wife who suddenly finds herself... the squire and lady of the manor. 1880 *BURTON Twelve Good Men* (1888) II. 35 The squire who was also the Lady-Bountiful of the village.

So **Squires** *v. intr.* (with *it*), to play the squireess, *rare*—1.

1786 *ANNA SEWARD Lett.* (1812) I. 109 Your old acquaintance... who married a Warwickshire squire... squireesses it with much loquacious importance.

Squiret (skwəi'rét). [*f. as prec. + -ET.*] A squirelet, squireling.

1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 372 He had in many a town in England assumed the character of a spruce, knowing squiret. 1841 *J. T. HEWLETT Parish Clerk* I. 82 Whom he... considered perfect models of squirets.

Squire-wise, *obs.* form of *SQUAREWISE adv.*

† **Squiregliting**, *a. Obs.* (Meaning obscure.) 1602 *Contention betw. Lib. & Prod. Prol.* As for the quirks of sage Philosophie, or points of squiregliting scurrillitie.

Squiriferous, *a.* [*Irreg. f. SQUIRE sb.*] Partaking of the character of squires.

1796 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Marchmont* I. 203 Squiriferous Parsons, young men in orders, who shoot, hunt, etc.

Squirillite, *obs.* variant of *SCURILLITY*.

Squirina, *nonce-word.* [*f. SQUIRE sb. + -INA* 1.] The daughter of a squire.

1823 [see *SQUIRES*]

Squirring, *vbl. sb.* [*f. SQUIRE v.*] The action of attending as a squire or escort.

1599 *B. JONSON Cynthia's Rev.* Palinode, From squiring to tilt-yards, play-houses, pageants, and all such publique places. 1639 *MAVNE City-Match* iv. 1, I will cut your wizzel, And spoil your squiring in the dark. 1859 *Athenæum* 12 Mar. 349 Hand-kissings and effeminate squirings of ladies.

Squirish (skwəi'rif), *a.* [*f. SQUIRE sb. + -ISH.*]

† 1. (See quote.) *Obs.*—

a. 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Squirish*, foolish; also one that pretends to Pay all Reckonings, and is not strong enough in the Pocket.

2. Characteristic of or befitting a squire.

1755 *SNOLETT Quix.* Pref. (1803) I. 8 Saneho Panza, in whom I think are united all the squireish graces. 1882 *DUFFIELD Don Quix.* i. exxii, Plain attire and squireish speech.

3. Having the deportment, appearance, or character of a country squire.

1824 in *Parr's Wks.* (1828) VIII. 366 Nothing squirish, though so great a country gentleman. 1826 *Westm. Rev.* VI. 263 When lords were still more lordly, and squireish still more squirish than they are at present. 1833 *R. G. WHITE W. Adams* 67 He's settled down into a mere squire, and has grown burly and squirish.

Comb. 1855 *F. FRANCIS Newton Dogbane* (1888) 260 Various yeoman-like and squirish-looking gentlemen.

Squirism (skwəi'riz'm). [*f. as prec. + -ISM.*] Squireism.

1819 *W. S. ROSE Lett.* I. 97 A trait of genuie squirism in the life of Obizzo. 1843 *J. STERLING in Carlyle Life* (1851) ii. xliii. 327 Squirism had already, in that day, become the *caput mortuum* that it is now.

Squirk. [*Imitative.*] *a.* A half-suppressed laugh. *b.* A sharp squeaking sound.

1882 'F. ANSTEV' *Vice Versa* iv. 64 Little gurgles and 'squirks' of laughter. 1902 *P. FOUNTAIN Mts. & Forests S. Amer.* ix. 260 [A thrush] occasionally uttering a squirk to attract my attention.

† **Squirle**. *Obs.*—1 [A comb. of *lec* *LEEK sb.* (cf. *M.E. garle* garlic), with obscure first element.] A plant of the leek-kind.

a. 1400 *Stockh. Med. MS.* ii. 616 in *Anglia* XVIII. 322 Garlec be ton, lec be tober, Squirle is be greie brober.

Squirm (skwəim), *sb.* [*f. the vb.*] *a.*

a squirming or writhing movement; a wriggle. *b.* *Naut.* A twist in a rope.

1839 *Havana (N. Y.) Republican* 21 Aug. (Thornton), [The whale gave] a squirm, and roll'd over and over. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* 648 *Squirm*, a wriggling motion like that of an eel. Also, a twist in a rope. 1883 *BARING-GOULD J. Herring* II. xxiii. 39 The squirms and languishings of the redeyelashed heifer... were grotesque.

Squirm (skwəim), *v.* [*app. imitative.*]

1. *intr.* To wriggle or writhe: *a.* Of reptiles, etc. Chiefly *U.S.* and *dial.*

1601 *RAY S. & E. C. Words* 115 To *Squirm*, to move very nimbly about, after the manner of an Eel. It is spoken of an Eel. 1743 *CATESBY Nat. Hist.* II. 47 This harmless snake frequents the branches of Trees and very nimbly squirms among the leaves. 1828 *WEBSTER S.V.*, *Squirm*... signifies to move as a worm. 1859 *HAWTHORNE Transform.* (1878) 156 He should press his foot hard down upon the old serpent... feeling him squirm mightily. 1885 *H. C. McCook Tenants Old Farm* 389, I have seen specimens... hanging by a thread and squirming, bending and snapping their bodies in the oddest ways.

Fig. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 5 May 4/1 If you want definite ideas [about vermin] that will squirm in your brain for a lifetime.

b. Of persons.

1756 *CLUBBE Misc. Tracts, Physiognomy* (1770) I. 24 Let

them squirm about as much as they will, and struggle to support their heads from sinking. 1860 HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-l.* 177 They find out the red-handed, undergraduate of bucolic antecedents as he squirms in his corner. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* l. x. 154 At length he could... bear his thirst no longer, and squirming round on the floor, crept softly towards the other end of the loft. 1890 HUXLEY in *19th Cent.* XXVII. 9 These poor little mortals who have not even the capacity to do anything but squirm and squall.

c. Of things.

1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 25/1 If there are a few trees near, and the long leafless twigs of one of them twitters and squirms against the window panes. 1883 ANR. BENSON in *Life* (1899) II. 220 Leighton said he found it vain to try to remember the turns and angles at which these branches squirmed about. 1905 CATHERINE I. DODD *Vagrant Englishwoman* 78 The sausage squirmed, spluttered, and sang as the lively flames leapt around it.

2. To move, proceed, or go with a wriggling or writhing motion. Const. with advs. and preps., as *along, forward, in, out, round, to, up*.

1759 *Compl. Lett. writer* (ed. 6) 224 Mrs. Langford... puddled herself into a minuet, and squirmed round and round the room. 1882 *Cent. Mag.* July 348/1 If you insist upon going to the end... you must squirm along on all fours. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 186/2 The shark squirmed out, thrashing about and snapping its jaws. 1891 C. L. MORGAN *Anim. Sketches* 235 Wriggling and squirming up a dark green vertical wall.

3. *fig.* To be painfully affected or sharply touched by something; to writhe under reproof, sarcasm, or the like.

1804 [see the *vbl. sh.*] 1849 *Kniekerh. Mag.* Jan. 64 The gambler 'squirmed' under the gospel truth; yet... he contrived to sit the sermon out. 1894 G. M. FENN *In Alpine Valley* 1 36 I'll write my Lord... such a letter as shall make him squirm.

4. *trans.* With out: To utter with a squirm.

1889 GUNTER *That Frenchman* xxi. 286 Here Zamaroff squirms out: 'Do I look like a man who would kill anything?'

Hence *Squirming vbl. sh. and ppl. a.*

1804 *Balance* 25 Dec. 410 (Thornton), Some of the late victorious party have discovered 'squirmings of resentment. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-l.* (1883) 96 A terrible squirming and scattering of the... population. 1887 *Spectator* 15 Oct. 1378 The British will, after many delays and much squirming, ultimately pay the money. 1889 HAWTHORNE *Transform.* xv. What a spirit is conveyed into the ugliness of this strong, writhing, 'squirming dragon under the Archangel's foot! 1895 *Cornh. Mag.* July 46 When a great nation... is stirred and shaken... we all know what squirming, slimy things run forth helter-skelter. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 223/2 A squirming alligator some three feet long.

Squirm (skwɜːm), *v.* [f. SQUIRM *v.*]

1. Given to squirming or writhing; wriggly.

1836 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. l. xv. It makes them as squirmy as an eel. 1906 *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 810 You've got to put horrid squirmy things on to hooks.

2. Of the nature of a squirm.

1885 Mrs. C. PRAED *Affinities* l. ii. 29 You can drive away the queer, squirmy sensation that has taken hold of me.

Squirocracy, *rare*. [f. SQUIRE *sb.* + -OCRACY.] = SQUIREARCHY.

1834 *Tail's Mag.* l. 276 How little of community of interest... exists between the people and the Squireocracy. 1890 C. MARYN *W. Phillips* 159 Half a dozen prominent and elderly squires dominated it (Concord, Mass.). 'The squirocracy naturally sympathized with the slavocracy.'

Squirr, *v.* Also *squir*. [var. of SKIRR *v.*] *trans.* To throw or cast with a rapid whirling or skimming motion. Also with *away*.

1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 249 77 Having taken me [ashilling] in his hand, and cursed me, he squirmed me away from him as far as he could fling me. 1711 BUCCLEIGH *Spect.* No. 77 7 I saw him squirm away his Watch a considerable way into the Thames. 1803 COUPER *Tourist's Recollections* l. 102, I squirmed the card into the fire. 1847 HALLIW. *s.v.* Boys squirm pieces of tile or flat stones across ponds or brooks to make what are denominated *Ducks and drakes*. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* 173 *Skew'd*, or *Squirr'd*, whirled away; squandered.

Squirrel (skwiːrəl), *sb.* Forms: a. 5 *squirel*, *squirel*, *squyrel* (l., -elle, -ylle, *squyrelle*, 6 *squirell*, 8 *north. dial. swirrl*; 5 *squyrel*, 6 *-cll*, 6-7 *squyrell* (7 *squyrell*), -ill, -ile, 7 -il, *skuyrrell*, 9 *north. dial. swirrel*; 5- *squirrel*. *β.* 5 *squerel*, 5-6 *-ell(e)*, 5 *squyrylle*, 9 *north. dial. swerill*; 7 *squyrell*, -ell, 9 *dial. squyrril*. 7. 5 *scorel*, *scurelle*, *Sc. skurel* (6 *skarale*). [ad. AF. *esquirel*, OF. *esquireul*, *esquireul*, *ol*, etc. (mod. F. *écureuil*) = Prov. *escurols*, Sp. *esquirol*, med. L. (*scurellus*, *scurellus*, *scurellus*, diminutives from pop. L. *sciūrus*, for L. *sciūrus*, ad. Gr. *σκίουρος*, app. f. *σκιά* shade + *οὐρά* tail.

The pron. (skwiːrəl) is not recognized by the earlier lexicographers of the 19th cent., who vary between (skwɜːrəl) and (skwɜːrəl).]

1. One or other of various species of slender, graceful, agile rodents (characterized by a long bushy tail, furry coat, and bright eyes), belonging to the genus *Sciurus*, or to the widely-distributed sub-family *Sciurina* including this; esp. the common species *Sciurus vulgaris*, native to Britain, Europe, and parts of Asia.

a. 2 a 1366 CHAUCER *Rem. Rose* 1402 There myght nienne does and roes y-se And of squyrels full great plente, From bowe to bowe alwaye lepyng. c. 1381 *Parl. Foules* 196 (Camb.), Squyrelis & bestes smale of gentil kynde. c. 1400 MAUNOEY. (1839) xix. 206 They wolde lepen alle lightly in to Trees... as it were Squyrelles. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 357/2

A Squyrelle... *siregrillus*. 1530 PALSGR. 275/1 Squyrell a beest, *esquirel*, *esquirel*. c. 1592 BRETOS *Cress Pembroke's Passion* xviii. The lambes and rabbits sweetlie rume at base, Whilst highest trees the little squyrelles dme. 1684 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* ii. 27 Their Squyrels some are neare as great as our smallest sort of wilde Rabbits, some blackish or blacke and white, but the most are gray. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Theropithecus* Trav. iii. 12 Its Muzzle is round and of a Flesh-colour, and hath a Tail like a Squirrel. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* iv. i, They climbed high Trees, as nimble as a Squirrel. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 315 The squirrel, slippant, pert, and full of play. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 100 The doves and squirrels would partake from his innocuous hand his bloodless food. 1855 ORR's *Circle Sci. Org. Nat.* III. 467 In the United States of America, Squirrels abound to an extraordinary extent, and often cause great loss to the farmer. c. 1880 CASTELL's *Nat. Hist.* III. 87 Squirrels appear to be strictly monogamous, pairing for life, and constantly inhabiting the same dwelling.

β. 14. *Chaucer's Parl. Foules* 196 (Harl.), Squerellis smale, and bestes of gentil kynde. 1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q. cliv.* The lyttill squerell, full of besynesse. 1555 EDEM *Decades* (Arb.) 215 As it weare a grehousde shulde outeume a squerell. 1598 MARSHWOM *Laines Forest* v. (1615) 49 Any wild beast that is killed by hunting, as a squerell. 1639 HIGGESSON *New Engl. Plantation* B 3 h, Also here are great store of squerells, some greater, and some smaller and lesser. 1860 GEO. ELLIOT *Mill on Fl.* iii. vi. 68 Bob Jakin... as you went after the squerills with. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* 191 *Swerill*, the squirrel.

γ. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 450/2 Scorel, or squerel, beest, *esquirellus*. c. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 759/29 *Hic scurellus*, a scurelle.

b. Without article, in collective sense; also = squirrel-skin, squirrel-fur.

1436 *Libel Eng. Policy in Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 126 Skynnes of otere, squerell... Of shepe, lambe, and fox. 14... in *Sc. Acts Parl.* (1841) l. 667 Of the tymmyr of skurel (l. 1575 *skarale*), *ibid.* Of one hundreth gray gryse and skurel dycht and lethery, viij.

c. Applied to other animals or to persons, usu. with contemptuous force.

c. 1566 *Merie Tales of Skelton* in S's Wks. (1843) l. p. lxvi, Skelton dyd harness the doughtye squyrell (a cobbler). 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent. iv. iv.* 59 I he other Squyrrill was stole from me... And then I offer'd her mine owne, who is a dog As big as ten of yours. 1855 A. SMITH *Summer in Skye* l. 124 Lachlan Roy was a little, cheery, agile, red squirrel of a nian.

2. With *the*, in generalized sense; also, the genus *Sciurus* or the sub-family *Sciurina* to which this belongs.

Many species or varieties are distinguished by specific epithets, as *Alpine*, *Barbary*, *Brazilian*, *Carolina*, etc., *black*, *gray*, *red*, *striped*, etc., *cal.*, *fox*, *falm*, *squirrel*. See also *FLYING SQUIRREL*, *GROUSE SQUIRREL*.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* l. vi. 142 There skips the Squirrel, seeming Weather-wise. 1607 TOSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 636 Of the Squirrel. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 21 *Sciurus*, the Squirrel. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* l. 93 Those vast leaps the squirrel takes from tree to tree. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) II. 72 A few of the numerous varieties of the squirrel. 1801 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* II. l. 136 The Squirrel feeds on the buds and young shoots of trees, and is said to be particularly fond of those of the fir and pine. 1834 M. MURRAY *Civier's Anim. Kingd.* 80 In the Squirrel, properly so called, the hairs of the tail are arranged on the sides, so as to resemble a feather.

b. pl. = *proc.*

1834 M. MURRAY *Civier's Anim. Kingd.* 80 It is probable that we shall have to separate from the Squirrels certain species which have cheek pouches like the Hamsters. 1842 PENNY *Cycl.* XXII. 397/2 The geographic range of the Squirrels is very wide both in the Old and New World. c. 1880 CASTELL's *Nat. Hist.* III. 91 The true Ground Squirrels (*Sciurinae*) are distinguished from the rest of the Squirrels (*Sciurinae*), and approach the Marmots.

c. elipl. A variety of squirrel skin.

1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Dec. 8/2 This Russian squirrel... makes an excellent coat.

3. *U.S.* The prairie dog. *Obs. rare.*

1808 [see *PRairie-dog*]. 1814 BRACKENRIDGE *Vicars of Louisiana* 239, I happened on a village of barking squirrels, or prairie dogs, as they have been called.

4. *Ichth.* One or other of various species of fish belonging to the family *Holocentridae*, esp. *Holocentrus erythraeus* (*Holocentrus sogo*).

1734 Phil. Trans. XXXVIII. 315 *Perca marina rubra*. The Squirrel. It is a good eating Fish. 1876 GOODE *Fishes of Bermudas* 50 Their voracity is very great, and the tyro in angling usually finds his first prize to be a 'Squirrel'.

5. *lechn.* (See quot.)

1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 348 Some cards [for carding cotton] consist entirely of cylinders, the central main cylinder being surrounded by a series of smaller ones called *urichies* or *squirrels*.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Simple attrib., as *squirrel bell*, *gun*, *hole*, *hunn*, etc., or appositive, as *squirrel family*, *tribe*.

1862 *Catal. Internat. Exlib.* Brit. II. N. 6364, Clang bells for cattle; ferret bells; 'squirrel bells. 1864-5 LVEKKE *Roy. Nat. Hist.* III. 70 The 'Squirrel family'... includes the true flying squirrels, ordinary squirrels, marmots, and susliks. 1902 Munsey's *Mag.* XXVI. 513/1 Men armed with 'squirrel guns'... from the back counties of Georgia. 1851 *Zoologist* IX. 329 There is a bird here which lives in the 'squirrel-holes in the ground. 1817 J. BRADSHAW *Trav. Amer.* 289 The Squirrels... are prevented from an inordinate increase by the frequency of 'squirrel' hunts by the riflemen. 1860 MAYNE REID *Hunters' Feast* xix, To make a successful squirrel-hunt two persons at least are necessary. 1901 *Scribner's Mag.* XXIX. 359/1 Garnett himself fell with a bullet from a mountaineer's squirrel rifle. 1844 EMERSON *Est. Ser. II. Experience* (1801) 214 Western roads, which opened stately enough... and ended in a 'squirrel-track. 1860 MAYNE REID *Hunters' Feast* xix, The naturalist stated

many facts in relation to the 'squirrel tribe, that were oew to most of us.

b. In the sense 'made of, obtained from, the squirrel', as *squirrel fur*, *lock*, *pie*, *skin*.

1822 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlew.* 459/1 'Squirrel Fur'... There are seven varieties of this Fur. *Ibid.* 459/2 'Squirrel Lock'... is that portion of the grey squirrels' fur that grows... on the belly. 1788 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) L 419 Dined... on venison steak and 'squirrel pie'; very good dinner. 1883 *Sunday Mag.* Oct. 62/1 Squirrel-pie is a well-known luxury in some parts of England, and is far superior to rabbit-pie. 1869 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2458/4 Stolen... a red and white 'Squirrel-skin' Peticoat. 1710 *Tatler* No. 245 72 A musk-coloured velvet mantle lined with squirrel skins. 1832 McCulloch *Dict. Commerce* (1834) 203 *Calabar Skin*, the Siberian squirrel skin.

c. *Comb.* with *vbl. sbs.*, (*ppl.*) *adjs.*, and *agent nouns*, as *squirrel-coloured*, *-limbed*, *-trimmed*; *squirrel-hunting*, *-shooting*, *-stoning*; *squirrel-hunter*; also *squirrel-like*.

1876 T. HARVEY *Ethelberta* vi, The east gleamed upon Ethelberta's 'squirrel-coloured hair. 1860 MAYNE REID *Hunters' Feast* xix, The height... is one of those marvels witnessed by every 'squirrel-hunter. 1667 CORTON *Scarron* iv. 78 Æneas and the Queen have made... A match to go... Into the Woods a 'Squirrel hunting. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* (1726), *Squirrel-hunting*, The proper time to hunt this little Animal, is at the fall of the Leaf. c. 1790 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 665/1 Squirrel-hunting is a noted diversion in country places [in New England]. 1847 HALLIW. *Squirrel-hunting*, a curious Derbyshire custom [etc.]. 1849 *Sc. Nat. Hist.*, *Mammalia* IV. 22 They lift their food to their mouths while sitting 'squirrel-like. 1882 LYTON *Str. Story* II. 271 The squirrel-like opossums frolicked on the feathery boughs. 1626 B. JONSON *Staple of N. v. iii*, H' has almost kill'd his maid... But that she's Cat-liu'd, and 'Squirrill-limb'd, with throwing bed-staues at her. 1860 MAYNE REID *Hunters' Feast* xix, 'Squirrel-shooting is by no means poor sport.

7. Special combs.: † *squirrel's brains* (see quot. and cf. *squirrel-minded*); *squirrel-cage*, a cylindrical cage in which squirrels are confined, and which revolves as they move; also *transf.* a structure resembling this; *squirrel card* (see quot. and sense 5); *squirrel-dog*, a dog used for hunting squirrels; *squirrel eyes*, sharp eyes like those of a squirrel; *squirrel-fish*, = sense 4 (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); *squirrel-headed*, -minded, shallow-brained.

1647 WARD *Simple Cotter* 26 Having nothing... but a few 'Squirrels brains to help them frisk from one ill-favour'd fashion to another. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilth*, xxxviii, We shall never find them to-night amongst all these... 'Squirrel-cages and rabbit-holes. 1831 *Ann. Reg.* (1832) 323 He had a cage like a squirrel-cage, and two white mice in it. 1835 UKE *Philos. Mus.* 163 Over this casing, a fan is placed... which sucks out the dust through the wire or squirrel cage. 1887 W. CORN *Lett. & Jmbl.* (1897) 526 To a revolving squirrel-cage way. 1851 *Art Jmbl. Illust. Catal.* p. iv**/2 The large card-rum is generally surmounted by urchin or 'squirrel cards instead of tops. 1860 MAYNE REID *Hunters' Feast* xix, A good 'squirrel-dog is a useful animal. 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* ii. 53 With narrow brow, and 'Squyrell eyes, he shows. 1637 J. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* 59 That 'Squirrel-headed young mao, that... would throw the Communion-table out of doores, and build him a close Altar, out of faction and singularity. 1837 SVO. SMITH *Lett. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 176/2 What a strange thing it is that such a man... should be so 'squirrel-minded as to wish for a movement without object or end!

b. Bct., Zool., and *Ichth.*, as *squirrel-corn*, *-cup*, *-fish*, *flying phalanger*, *hake*, *hawk*, *monkey*, *mouse*, *opossum* (see quotes.).

1856 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* (1860) 27 *Dicentra Canadensis*... 'Squirrel-Corn. 1877 BRYANT *Poems*, *Twenty-Seventh of March* 30 The 'squirrel cups [= liverleaf], a graceful companion, Hide in their bells, a soft arctic blue. 1803 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* IV. ii. 439 Squirrel Sparus... Size of a common Perch: native of the American seas, where it is known by the name of the Grunt, or 'Squirrel-fish. 1867 LATHAM *Black & White* 122 Eastard snappers and squirrel-fish, the like of which I had never seen before. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 46 The Squirrel fish, *Serranus fasciolaris*, is a beautifully colored species. c. 1880 CASTELL's *Nat. Hist.* III. 207 The 'Squirrel Flying Phalanger, or *Petaurus sciurus*. *Ibid.* 207 Probably it... has been called the Squirrel Flying Phalanger by mistake. 1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Syn. Fishes N. Amer.* 799 *Phycis tenuis*, Codling; White hake; 'Squirrel-hake. 1884 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 551 *Archibuteo ferrugineus*, California 'Squirrel Hawk. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 219 Of these I noticed the following, viz. the 'Squirrel Monkey [etc.]. 1827 GRIFFITH tr. *Civier* l. 307 The Saimiri, or Squirrel monkey, is a beautiful and elegant little animal found in Brazil, Cayenne, etc. 1879 E. P. WEAVER *Anim. Life* 49 The genus *Saimaris* (Chrysotrich) contains but three species. These Squirrel Monkeys are active little creatnres. 1607 TOSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 533 There is a flying Ponticke or Scythian Mouse, which we may call the broad 'Squerrell-Mouse. 1800 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* l. ii. 443 'Squirrel Opossum. *Didelphis Sciura*. 1827 GRIFFITH tr. *Civier* v. 220 Norfolk Island Squirrel... Squirrel Opossum.

Hence *Squirrelish*, *Squirreline*, *Squirrel* 1-*lian* *adjs.*

1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 363 Timoni, with his prying, squirrelish look, and malicious propensities. 1872 *Ruskin's For. Clars.* xviii, These three moist-throated men and the squirreline boy. 1874 *Ibid.* xiv, This is their work in the world. When they rest from their squirrelian revolutions, these are what will follow them.

† *Squirrel*, *v.* *Obs.* [f. the *sb.*] *a. intr.* To hunt squirrels. Also *fig.* *b. trans.* To hunt or chase like squirrels. Hence † *Squirreling vbl. sh.* and *ppl. a.*

1893 *Livy Paffe v. Hatchet* B ij, Obscenitie? Naie, now

I am too oice, 'squirrelitie were a better word: well, let me alone to squirrel them. 1594 *Livy Mother Bombe* ii. ii. I thinke Lucio be gone a squirrelling, but Ile squirrel him for it. a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 540 Which we might worthily call a phrensie if it had not some support of grauer men, then are those squirrelling Iesuits. 1607 *Corron Scarron*. iv. 83 But young Ascanius, hops o' th' house, Car'd not for Squirrelling a Louse.

Squirrel-tail. Also squirrel's tail.

1. The tail of a squirrel. In quot. collect.

c 1400 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2777 He let him make a garment, . . . And heng theron squirrel taile, A thousand and mo, withouten fail.

2. A species of lob-worm. ? Obs.

Walton's wording is repeated by later writers.

1653 *Walton Angler* 94 There he also of lob-worms, some called squirrel-tails (a worm which has a red head, a streak down the back, and a broad tail). 1787 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 16. 1839 T. C. HOLLAND *Brit. Angler's Man.* ii. (1841) 9.

3. **Squirrel-tail grass**, one or other of various species of grasses belonging to the genus *Hordeum*.

1777 W. CURTIS *Flora Lond.* (1793) II. Pl. 23, We have been informed, . . . that in the Isle of Thanet this grass [*Hordeum murinum*] is well known to the inn-keepers, who call it *Squirrel-tail Grass*. 1796 *Withering Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) II. 172 *Hordeum maritimum*. This is the true Squirrel-tail Grass of the Isle of Thanet, and not as Mr. Curtis says, the *Hordeum murinum*. 1846-50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 620 *Hordeum jubatum*. Squirrel-tail Grass. 1851 *Phytologist* IV. 10 *Hordeum pratense*. . . In the Monckton meadows [near Ryde], the herbage consists mainly of the 'Squirrel-tail grass' [etc.].

b. *ellipt.* = prec.

1796 *Withering Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) II. 172 The stunted habit of the true Squirrel-tail. 1809 *Cumberland Gloss.* 310/2 *Squirrel's tail*, sea barley, *Hordeum maritimum*.

4. **Zool.** (See quot.)

1850 MISS PRATT *Comm. Things of Sea-side* iv. 250 Another [polyp] is called Squirrel's Tail, (*Sertularia argentea*), because it is so like the tail of our woodland animal.

Squirrel-tailed, a. [f. SQUIRREL sb. Cf. prec.]

Having a tail resembling that of the squirrel in form or character.

1840 HODGSON *Hist. Northumb.* III. ii. 361/2 *Leucodon sciurionides*, Squirrel-tailed Leucodon. 1896 'STOKENHOLT' *Brit. Rur. Sports* 236/2 The tail [of the dew-worm] tapers somewhat, but in the squirrel-tailed variety it is flattened. 1894-5 LYDEKKER *Roy. Nat. Hist.* III. 107 Of the European species the largest is the squirrel-tailed dormouse (*Myod. glis*).

Squirrilitie, -ility, obs. varr. SQUIRILLITY.

Squirry, v. rare -t. = SQUIRT v.

1825 *Examiner* 721/2 Mazurier, . . . followed with his impossible contortions; we fully expect some night to see him twitch off one of his legs, and squirry it up into the slips.

Squirt (skwɔɪt), sb. Forms: 5 scqwyrt, 6 skurt, squyrt(e), squerte, squirte, 6-squirt (9 north. dial. swirt). [f. SQUIRT v.]

1. a. **Diarrhœa**; looseness or laxity of the bowels. Now dial. in pl.

c 1260 *Pronp. Parv.* (Winch. MS.), Scqwyrt, *idem* quod flyx, *supra*. 1527 ANDREW BRUNSWYKE'S *Distyll. Waters* K j b, The same is good for the squyrt, a cloute wet in the same and put behynde in the fondament. 1530 *Palsgr.* 371/2 Laxe as one that hath the flyxe or squyrt. a 1600 *DeLoney Gentle Craft* ii. ix. Wks. (1912) 197 If euer I come to giue him Phisicke, if I make him not haue the squirt for fūe dayes, count me the veriest dunce. a 1651 CLEVELAND *Model of New Rel.* 40 A costive Dover gives the Saints the Squirt. 1710 D'URFEE *Pills V.* 311 The Cramp, the Stitch, the Squirt, the Itch. 1883 *Hamshire Gloss.* 88 To haue the squirts. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 707 *squirts*, diarrhœa. Called also *Wild squirts*.

fig. 1639 *Shirley Ball v. i.* Your wit has got the squirt too. 1691 *Wood Ath. Oxon.* I. 356 He would preach and pray extempore, . . . insomuch that many were pleased to say he was troubled with the Divinity squirt.

† b. Thin excrement. Obs.

1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong. Foire*, thin dung, skurt. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Foire*, squirt, thinnie dung; a laske.

c. With a: An attack of diarrhœa.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Alter long*, to haue a squirt, to squatter out behind. 1641 (title), Taylor's Physicke has purged the Diu; or the Diuvel has got a Squirt. By Voluntas Ambulatoria. 1828 *CARR Crauen Gloss.* II. 185 *Squirt*, . . . a diarrhœa.

2. A small tubular instrument by which water may be squirted; a form of syringe.

1530 *PALSGR.* 275/1 Squyrt an instrument, *esguissoreve*. 1552-3 in *Feuillart Revels Edw. VI* (1914) 107, vj great wooden squertes hy him turned and made for the combat of the lorde of misrule. 1632 tr. *Brut's Praxis Med.* 90 If the patient be vnwilling to take any medicines, we must labour to put them into him with a squirt. 1697 J. LEWIS *Memo. Dr. Gloucester* (1786) 57 While we four men were to ply him well, in the Duke's sight, with syringes, and squirts of all sorts. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 175 A little Pnmp or Squirt. 1828 *CARR Crauen Gloss.* II. 185 *Squirt*, a syringe. 1840 *BARHAM Vigil. Leg. Ser. ii. NURS. Rev.* vi, Billy Hawkins Came, and with his pewter squirt Squibb'd my pantalones. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) xiii. 316 To them . . . foaming waterfalls are like streams from penny squirts.

fig. 1730 *Young Pope* 1. 224 But when they have bespatter'd all they may, The statesman throws his filthy squirts away! 1734 *Pope Let. to Swift* 6 Jan, There is a woman's war declared against me by a certain lord; his weapons are, . . . a pin to scratch, and a squirt to bespatter. *transf.* 1855 *CHAMIER My Trav.* I. xviii. 321 The fountains were nothing but squirts. 1890 'R. BOLDEWON' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 81 Casting the revolver away, . . . said, 'Damn the-squirt!'

b. A larger instrument of the same type, used esp. as a fire-extinguisher.

In quot. a 1685 referring to the plunger-pump of Sir Samuel Morland.

1590 *LUCAR Lucar Solace* 157 A squirt which hath been devised to cast much water upon a burning house. 1643 *Seasonable Adv. preventing Fire in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 348 Also it is necessary that every parish should haue hooks, ladders, squirts, buckets, and scoops, in readiness, upon any occasion. 1667 in *Strype's Surv. Lond.* (1754) I. i. xxviii. 291/2 That every Alderman . . . provide four and twenty buckets and one hand squirt of brass. a 1685 *Duke Ep. to Otway*, For once a squirt was rais'd by Windsor wall. 1856 C. F. T. YOUNG *Fires, Fire Engines*, etc. vi. 69 Fire engines, . . . seem to have been altogether forgotten in the 'dark ages'; and 'squirts' or portable syringes appear to have been the only contrivances in use.

† c. A kind of inflater or air-pump. Obs.°

1598 *FLORIO, Gonfiatoio*, . . . a squirt of brass that Baloniers vse to blowe their ballones full of winde.

3. A small quantity of liquid that is squirted; a small jet or spray; an act of squirting.

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 500 The Watring of those Lumps of Dung, with Squirts of an Infusion of the Medijoe in Duged water. 1760 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* iii. xxviii, How different from the rash jerks and hare-brained squirts thou art wont . . . to transact it with in other humours, . . . sporting thy ink about thy table and thy hooks. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* ii. v. iii, And now in these new days such issues do come from a squirt of the pen by some foolish rhyming René. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Note-bks.* I. 96 The water makes but the smallest part—a little squirt or two. 1878 *STEVENSON Inland Voy.* 78 The rain kept coming in squirts and the wind in squalls.

b. *Math.* (See quot.)

1898 W. K. CLIFFORD *Elem. Dynamic, Kinem.* 214 The point s is called a source of strength w when the fluid streams out in all directions; when w is negative, so that the fluid streams inwards, it is called a sink. The whole velocity-system here described may be called a squirt.

4. † a. The squirting or spirting cucumber. Obs.°

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Cucumis*, The wild cucumber, or squirt, called by authors, *cucumis asinus*, or the ass cucumber.

b. *slang.* (See quot.)

1859 *Slang Diet.* 100 *Squirt*, a doctor, or chemist.

c. **Zool.** An ascidian or sea-squirt.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

5. **collog.** A paltry or contemptible person; a whipper-snapper; a fop. (Chiefly U.S. and dial.) a 1848 *Maj. Jones's Courtship* 160 (Bartlett), If they won't keep company with squirts and dandies. 1887 S. *Cheshire Gloss.* 370 What do I care for a little squirt like thee?

6. **U.S.** A display of rhetoric; a piece of fine writing verging on bombast.

1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf. t. ix.* That sounds . . . like what we college boys used to call a 'squirt'. *Ibid.*, I know what you are thinking—you're thinking this is a squirt.

Squirt (skwɔɪt), v. Also 5-6 squyrt, 6 squyrt, squirte, 9 north. dial. swirt. [Of obscure origin. Cf. LG. *swirtjen*, *swirtjen* (also EFriesl. *kwirtjen*) in senses 1 and 2.

For earlier evidence see *SQUIRTING vbl. sb.* In the 14th cent. *Nouniale* (Skeat) 408 the F. *esclavotte* is rendered by 'he-squird', prob. an error for 'he-squirtid'.]

I. *intr.* 1. To eject or spirt out water in a jet or slight stream.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 293 in *Babes Bk.* With your mouthe ye vse nowper to squyrt, nor spowt. 1530 *PALSGR.* 371/2, I holde the a grote that I squyrt over yonder wall with my squyrt. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong. Caner*, to squirt. 1721 *New Map Trav. of High Church Apostle* 7 Two Cierenges hanging at his Saddle, . . . to squirt in the Eyes of his Lowlyers. 1740 *CIBBER Apol.* (1756) I. 35 It generally flew back into their faces as it happens to children when they squirt at their playfellows against the wind. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* i. v. vi, The Firemen are here, squirting with their fire-pumpson the Invalides cannon, to wet the touchholes; they unfortunately cannot squirt so high. 1862 *MISS YONGE Countess Kate* iv, I squirted right through the window.

b. To void thin excrement; to have diarrhœa.

1530 *PALSGR.* 371/2, I squyrt, I have a lax, *jay le va va*. 1598 *FLORIO, Squaccare*, to squatter, to squirt or lash it out behind after a purgation. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Foirer*, to squirt, to shite thinnas in a laske. 1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* i. xxv. 125 For those that are costive, . . . it will make them . . . squirt the length of a Hunters Staffe.

2. To move swiftly or quickly; to dart or frisk. Chiefly with advs., as about, in, up and down, or preps., as among.

1570 *FOXE A. & M.* 1243/1, I thought, . . . to haue made easie journeys, . . . and now come you squyrtyn in post, and trouble all. 1607 *MIDDLETON Fam. Love* iv. 1, Comes master doctor Glistar, as his manner is, squirting in suddenly. a 1652 *BROKE Covent Garden* 226 u. i, Let me see you squyrtyn about without a weapon, . . . and I'll weapon you. 1692 *L'ESTRANGE Fabler* (1694) 251 You are so, . . . given to squyrtyn up and down, and chattering, that the world would be apt to say I had chosen a Jackpudding for a Prime Minister. 1859-76 in *dial. glossaries*, etc. (Westm., Lancs., Yks.).

† b. ? To move jerkily up and down. Obs.

1611 *COTGR.* s.v. *Chevaucher, Cheaucher a la genette*, to sit squirting on horseback with legs drawn vp almost vnto the saddle.

3. To issue or be ejected in a jet-like stream; to spirt or spurt.

1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1872) I. 57 The water squirts out of some fantastic piece of sculpture. 1863 *READE Hard Cash* I. 22 The oars seemed to lash the water savagely, . . . and the spray squirted at each vicious stroke. 1893 W. R. MACKINTOSH *Orkney Peat Fires* (1908) iii. 266 The blood was squirting from his finger-tips.

II. *trans.* 4. To cause (liquid) to issue or stream (out) in a jet from a squirt- or syringe.

1583 *STUBBS Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 36 A squirt, or a squibbe, which little children vsed to squirt out water

withall. 1590 *LUCAR Lucar Solace* iv. x. 157 This kinde of squirt may be . . . made to squirt out his water with great violence upon the fire. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* viii. xxvii. I. 210 This bird having a crooked and hooked bill, useth it in stead of a syringe or pipe, to squirt water into that part. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* i. xvii. 64 This, . . . will sooner quench all the fiery darts of the wicked, then whole pots of Holy-water squirted against him. 1688 *WOOE Life* (O.H.S.) III. 270 Mr. Philip Lewis appeared in the pulpit in the chappell and preached grining and laughing, and [they] had water squirted on them. 1712 *ARBUTHNOT John Bull* (1755) 32 She used to hire fellows to squirt kennel water upon him, as he passed along the streets. 1825 *JAMIESON Suppl.*, To *Shoot*, . . . to squirt any liquid.

b. To eject or propel in a stream from a small orifice, etc. Chiefly with advs. or preps.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 441 The remedie to keepe Wespes from them, is to spurt or squirt oile out of a mans mouth upon them. 1607 *TORSELL Fours. Beasts* 207 They, . . . would through their trunks squirt or cast a little of theu drink upon their attendants. 1742 *YOUNG Nat. Th.* ix. 919 What childish toys, Thy watry columns squirted to the clouds! 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 332 Putting a bit of salt and butter up the cod instead of squirting up a little salt water. 1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lex.* 376 It takes in a portion of water, which it has the power of squirting out again with considerable force. 1849 *CUPPLES Green Hand* i. (1856) 3 'The emphatic way in which, . . . they squirted their tobacco-juice on the deck.

c. In fig. uses.

1606 J. DAY *Life of Gulls* iii. i, I had paraphrasticall admonitions of all sortes, . . . some against couetous Landlads, and that I would squirt amongst beggerlie Tennants. 1678 *ORWAY Friendship in Fashion* iii. i, Comedy! no, I scorn to write comedy. I know several that can squirt comedy. 1702 *BOYER Dict. Royal*, I, *Il chie de peur*, . . . he squirts [his] wits, his heart is sunk into his breech. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 157 Versifiers squirting out careless rhapsodies of harmonious billingsgate. 1781 H. WALPOLE *Let. to H. S. Conway* 6 May, He lifted up his leg, and just squirted contempt on them. 1872 *BLACKIE Lays High* 123 And you, poor shell-fish, squirt your spiteful haw [etc.].

5. To inject (a liquid) by means of a squirt or in a similar manner.

c 1550 H. LLOYD *Treas. Health* Cj, The joyce, . . . put or squyrted into the eye doth put away the hemysshes of the same. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hush* iii. (1586) 122 Some would haue the licour of the lime Bitumen squirted in. 1610 [see SQUIRTFUL]. 1721 *BAILEY, To Syringe*, to squirt Liquors into the Ears, Sores, &c. 1841 *HOOE Tale of Trumpet* 144 The almond-oil she had tried, . . . Dabb'd, and dribbled, and squirted in. 1884 *MARSHALL'S Tennis Cuts* 126 The bystanders took so lively an interest in his matches as to squirt tobacco-juice in his eyes.

6. To moisten or cover (a surface) with liquid by means of spirting or squirting; to bring into a certain state in this way.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster To Rdn.* They know, I dare To spurne, or baffull 'em, or squirt their eyes With inke, or vrine; or I could doe worse. 1610 *MARKHAM Masterp.* ii. xxii. 256 Either wash or squirt the soare place with it. 1709 *Daily Chron.* 1 April 4/4 Your first desire on beholding the outside of the building is to order up a few fire hoses and squirt it clean.

7. To cause to squirt or give out liquid.

1622 *DRAYTON Poly-ob.* xxiii. 262 Quoth warlike War-wickshire, 'I'll bind the sturdy Bear'. Quoth Worstershire again, 'And I will squirt the Pear'.

8. *techn.* To force or press (a viscous or ductile material) through a small orifice; to form or fashion in this manner.

1821 R. W. RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Squirting*, forcing lead by hydraulic pressure into the form of rods or pipes.

Squirt- (skwɔɪt), the verbal stem in combination, chiefly in the sense 'that squirts, capable of squirting', as squirt clam, -fish, -gun, -ring; also † squirt-fire, a musket; squirt-swimming, swimming by propulsion produced by squirting of liquid; † squirt-wit (see quot. and SQUIRT v. 4 c).

Also *squirt-can*, -oilcan, in recent use.

1837 G. B. GOOGE, etc. *Fishes* U.S. II. 581 *Mya arenaria*, . . . In Long Island Sound and at New York it is most spoken of as the 'long clam' and 'squirt clam'. 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* ii. ii. 1269 One single Red-Coat Sentinel, . . . with his 'Squirt-fire', could disperse Whole Troops. 1860 *WRAKALL Life in Sea v.* 110 The Javanese 'Squirt-fish' (*Charodon rostratus*) catches its prey in a similar fashion. 1803 *Poet. Petit. ngst. Tractorising Trumpery* 87 With glyster-pipe and 'squirt-gun' There will be devilish deal of hurt done. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* Nov. 76/2 [He] made squirt-guns of the hollow metal pen-balls. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 494 In the Waterton Collection is a bronze 'squirt-ring'. 1861 P. P. CARPENTER in *Rep. Smithsonian Instit.* 1800 278 The 'squirt-swimming' of the Cuttles. 1632 *HAUSTROE Rival Friends* Pref. A iij b, These 'squirt-wits, who are able only to bring forth a paper of verses in a yeere.

† **Squirtel.** Obs.° In 5 s(q)wyrtyl. [f. SQUIRT v.] A squirt or syringe.

c 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 471/2 Squyrtly, or swyrtly, . . . *siifon*.

Squirtier (skwɔɪtɪə). [f. as prec.]

† 1. One who shoots jerkily with the bow. Obs.°-1 1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* i. Wks. (1904) 59 If he gie it ouer, and not vse to shote, . . . he shal become of a fayre archer, a stark squyrtier and driber.

† 2. One who has or suffers from diarrhœa. Obs. 1600 *SURFLET Countrie Farme* i. iv. 11 It oftentimes causeth bloudie fluxes, . . . if we beleue Galen and them which for this cause call the inhabitants of Paris, squirtiers.

3. One who squirts or plies a squirt. Also *transf.* 1712 *ARBUTHNOT John Bull* iii. vii, The Squirtiers were at it with their kennel water; for they were mad for the loss of their bubble. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf. t. v.* An over-dressed woman . . . at any rate . . . is better than the oil of

vitriol squirter. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* Nov. 76/2 [He] was a mysterious squirter of ink for four days before he was found out.

4. An apparatus for squirting.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 1902 The patent oil squirter for calving the sea proved a failure.

Squirtful. [*f. SQUIRT sb.*] The fill of a squirt. 1610 *MARRHAM Masterp.* l. lxxx. 165 With a large serring or squirt, squirt in three or four squirtful.

Squirtical, a. *nonce-word.* [*f. as prec.*] Concerned with a squirt or syringe.

1760 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* III. viii. Obadiah's was... a mixed case; for it was obstetrical, — scriptural, squirtical, papistical.

Squirting (skwɜːtɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 4 swirting. [*f. SQUIRT v.*] The action of the verb; that which is squirted or spirted. Also *fig.*

1735 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesworth* in Wright *Voc.* 173 *Asset avera de esleatules*, of swirtings. *Ibid.*, *Un garson esleat*, bilagged with swirting. 1598 *FLORIO, Squacquirata*, a dashing or blurring, a squattering, a squirting. 1607 *Topsell Four-f.* *Beasts* 361 Betwixt every squirting, give him liberty to hold downe his head. 1611 *CORNE, Injection*,... a squirting, or conveying of a liquid medicine, by Syringe, &c. into some part of the bodie. 1678 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 4), *Siringe*,... an Instrument for the squirting of liquor into any wound. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 295 Party zeal... makes its last retreat in... occasional squirts of the press.

Squirting (skwɜːtɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [*f. as prec.*]

1. Mean, contemptible, insignificant, trifling.

a. Of persons. Now *dial.*
1592 *NASHE P. Penitence Wks.* (Grosart) II. 92 Our Players are not as the players beyond sea, a sort of squirting bandie Comedians. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return Parnass.* v. iv. 2174 Thou and thy squirting boy Endimion, Lies slaughtering still upon a lawless couch. 1658 *CLEVELAND Cl. Vind.* (1677) 107 Not such a squirting Scrine as this, that's troubled with the Rickets, and makes penny-worths of History. 1739 *BOYER Dict. Royal* II. 4, A squirting (or pitiful) Fellow, *un pauvre homme, un petit genie*. 1803 *T. CREVEVE in C. Papers* (1904) I. 14 Such pitiful, squirting politicians as this accused Apothecary. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.* 370 A little squirtin' bonnithon (=dwarf).

b. Of things. *Obs. rare.*
1589 *LYLY Pappes w. Hatchet* Eb, These fellows can abide no pompe, and yet you see they cannot be without a little squirting plate. 1625 *FLETCHER Love's Pilgr.* I. i, Did I or Mr. Dean of Civil... Ere reach our dignities in *cuervo*, thinkst thou? In squirting hose and doubt? 1628 *WITHER Brit. Remem.* 185 Their nobler mark is dieting a brace Of handsome Nags, to run a squirting race.

2. Issuing in a squirt or jet.

1694 *Urguhart's Rabelais* II. xxv. 211 On condition that he... should instantly with his squirting Spittle illuminate his Mustaches.

3. That ejects a jet-like stream of liquid.
1735 *CLARE Motion Fluids* 63 The common squirting Fire-Engine... is the Frame of a Lifting-pump, wrought by... Leavers. 1744 *DESAGULIERS Exper. Philos.* II. 510 Which sort of Engines throwing the Water by Spirits are commonly, and not improperly, called Squirting Engines. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* xxxviii, We shall never find them to-night amongst all their squirting funnels, squirrel-cages, and rabbit-holes. 1833 *CHALMERS in Hanna Mem.* (1851) III. xix. 375 Princess Victoria... when asked on her visiting Chatsworth some months ago, which of all the things she had seen she liked best... said it was the squirting tree.

4. **Squirting cucumber**, the spirting cucumber, *Echbalium agreste* († *Monardica Elaterium*).
1802 *PINKERTON Mod. Geogr.* I. 278 The Monardica elaterium, squirting cucumber... occurs in a truly wild state... in Provence and Languedoc. 1849 *BALFOUR Man. Bot.* § 72 The Wild or Squirting Cucumber is so called on account of the force with which its seeds are expelled when ripe. 1898 *Rev. Brit. Pharm.* 4 There are other articles in this category—e.g., chalk, cevadilla, and squirting-cucumber.

Squirtish, a. *U.S.* [*f. SQUIRT sb.* 5.] Foppish, dandified.

1847 *ROBB Squatter Life* 73 These squirtish kind a fellows... allers goes in fur aristocracy notions.

† **Squiry, obs.** Forms: 4-6 squerie (4-ye), 5 squrie, 6 squary, 6 squyry. [*ad. OF. escurie, esquire, etc., f. escuyer SQUIRE sb.*] Squires collectively; a body or set of squires.

1737 *Pol. Poems* (Camden) 336 A new taile of squerie is nu in everi town. 1730 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2405 My fader [Lear] in elde dotes To halde swyik a squerie. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xx. 320 With an nobill company Of knyghtis and of squary. 1475 *Rauf Coltegar* 273 The King buskit him sone with scant of Squary. Wachis and Wardroparis all war away. 1525 *L.D. BERNERS Froiss.* II. clxxi. 305 It was needefull for them within to make good defence, for against them was the flour of chyvalry and squyry.

Squish (skwɪʃ), *sb.* [*f. the vb.*]

1. *Univ. slang.* Marmalade.
1874 *Slang Dict.* 307 *Squish*, common term among University men for marmalade. 1900 *G. SWIFT Somerley* 114 That *finale* of all college breakfasts and lunches, 'squish', otherwise known as marmalade.

2. A squishing sound.

1902 *SNAITH Wayfarers* xvi, The only sound from the great darkness that covered the land was the squish of the water under our feet.

Squish (skwɪʃ), *v.* [*Imitative: cf. SQUISH-SQUASH.*] In sense 1 perh. a modified form of *SQUASH v.* or *SQUIZE v.*

1. *trans.* To squeeze, to squash. Now *dial.*
1647 *HEXHAM* 1, To Squise or squish, *wirzen*. 1888—in *dial. glossaries*, etc. (Berks., Glouc., Hamp.).

2. *intr.* Of water, soft mud, etc.: To give out a peculiar gushing or splashing sound when walked in or on; to gush up, squirt out, with such a sound.

1825 *FORDY Voc. E. Anglia* s.v., The water squishes under our feet in the grass, if it be walked on too soon after rain. 1851 *MISS YONGE Young Stepmother* III, She had made but few steps before the water squished under her feet. 1892 'Q' (QUILLER COUCH) I saw three Ships 35 The water in her shoes squishing at every step.

Hence **Squishing vbl. sb.**
1647 *HEXHAM* 1, A squishing or squishing together. *Ibid.*, A squishing or squishing out.

Squishop: see note to *SQUARSON*.

Squish-squash, adv., sb., and v. [*Imitative.*]

A. adv. With the splashing or squashing sound made in walking through water or soft mud.

1789 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Ethelinde* I. 43, I thof of all things we should have been killed... and then squish squash through such a deal of water! 1792 *ELWING* I. 150 Now we may go squish squash in the dark. 1881 in *EVANS Leics. Gloss.*

B. sb. The sound made in this way. Also *attrib.*
1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* I. 23 He heard a squish-squash sound, As when one's shoes the drenching waters fill. 1838 *HOLLOWAY Prov. Dict.*, *Squish-squash* is a term used to express the noise made by the feet in walking over a loose, swampy, piece of ground. 1881 in *EVANS Leics. Gloss.*

C. v. = *SQUIZE v.* 2.

1836 *HALLIBURTON Clockm.* Ser. I. xxiii. (1839) 86 There he stands, all shiverin and shakin, and the water a squish-squashin in his shoes.

Squishy (skwɪʃi), *a.* [*f. SQUIZE v.* + *y.*] Of a soft or wet nature; making, emitting, or characterized by a soft splashing sound or sounds.

1847 *HALLIW.*, *Squishy*, sloppy and dirty. *East.* 1879 *JEFFERIES Wild Life* vii. 147 The ploughing-engine be stuck fast up to the axle, the land be so soft and squishy. 1901 *Prior Forest Folk* xlii. 128 The squishy tread of passing feet on the sodden grass.

† **Squiss, v.** *Obs. rare.* [*Of obscure origin: cf. SQUIZE v. 1 and SQUIZE v.*] *trans.* To squeeze or crush. Hence † *Squissed ppl. a.*

1558 *WARNE Tr. Alexist. Secr.* (1568) 17 When ye have pressed and squissed them well... cast them away. 1629 *Z. Howd Last Battell* 702 My heart within me is so tossed to & fro, that it is come like a squissed egge, whose yolke is mingled with its white.

Squit (skwɪt), *sb.* *dial.* [*perh. related to SQUIT v. Cf. also SKIT sb.* 2.]

1. A diminutive or insignificant person.

1825 *FORDY Voc. E. Anglia* 322 *Squit*, a word of supreme contempt for a very diminutive person. 'A paltry squirt!' 1847 *HALLIW.* s.v., 'A little squirt of a thing' is said disparagingly of a somewhat diminutive and not pleasing young woman. 1889 'F. ANSTEV' *Pariah* III. viii, He's not half a bad little squirt.

2. Stupid or silly talk; nonsense.

1893 *COZENS-HARDY Brd. Norf.* 55 Some people may look upon this correspondence as a lot of squirt and slaver.

Squit (skwɪt), *sb.* 2. *U.S.* [*Shortened form of SQUETEAGUE or SQUEETEE.*] = *SQUETEAGUE*.

1834 *GOODE Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 362. 1902 *D. S. JORDAN & B. W. EVERMANN Amer. Food & Game Fishes* 260 It is done either from a sail-boat or row-boat, and a squirt is a choice bait.

Squit, v. Now *dial.* [*Imitative. Cf. SQUITTER v.*] *trans.* To squirt.

1594 *O. B. Quest. Profl. Concern.* Cijj, I don't not but once in the year you squirt out a commoditie to ingraive upon the Gentlemans necessitie you meane. 1893—in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Squitch (skwɪtʃ), *sb.* [*Altered form of QUITCH sb.* 1. See also *SCUTCH sb.* 3.]

1. Couch-grass, *Trilicium repens*; = *COUCH sb.* 2.
1785 *Young's Annals Agric.* IV. 415 A small close... fuller I think of squitch than any field I had ever seen before. 1805 *DICKSON Pract. Agric.* I. 564 *Couch*, or what in many districts is better known by the name *squitch*, is a weed that is highly injurious to wheat crops. 1851—in *general dial.* use (*E. D. D.*). 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 26 May 5/1 The time to burn rubbish is after the stubbles have been broken up, and the land cleaned of squitch and other weed. *attrib.* 1846 *LANDOR Exam. Shaks.* Wks. II. 265 Two or three crops a year of that rank squitch-grass which it has become the fashion of late to call the people.

2. Applied to other plants of similar growth or habit, esp. to certain species of *Agrostis* (see *quots.*).
1792 *Young's Ann. Agric.* XVII. 38 *Squitch, Agrostis vulgaris*. 1796 *WITHERING Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) II. 731 The 2d. 3d. and 4th [varieties of *Agrostis alba*], constitute the greater part of what is called squitch in light arable lands. In some places it is called white squitch, to distinguish it from the *Agrostis nigra*, and stolonifera, which are called black squitch, or couch. 1856 *Treas. Bot.* 1090/1 *Squitch*,... *Agrostis stolonifera*.

Squitch, v. 1. Now *dial.* Also 6 squich. [*Variant of quitch QUETCH v.*]

1. *intr.* To move suddenly and quickly; to flinch or wince. *Obs.*

1570 *Marr. Wit & Sci. v.* iii, Mark how he from place to place will squitch. 1592 *Soliman & Pers.* IV. ii. 24 They lopt a collop of my tendrest member. But thinke you Basilisco squitch for that?

2. *trans.* To twitch or jerk (away).

1680 *Houist Hodge & Ralph* 23 Dost mind how he squitches the Church of England away too? calling it that Church that is rude to the Saints. 1830 *Corwall Gloss.* 55 *Squitch*, to twitch; to jerk out of one's hand.

† **Squitchin**, *obs.* form of *SCUTCHEON*.

1569 *Reg. Coll. Merton*, 1 June, A grete salte duhle gylte with a cover square havinge a mane holdinge a squitchlin with W. M.

Squitchy, a. *rare.* [*Cf. dial. squich, var. of SQUIZE v.*] = *SQUISHY a.*

1851 *MELVILLE Whale* I. iii. 16 A boggy, soggy, squitchy picture truly, enough to drive a nervous man distracted.

Squitter, sb. Now *dial.* [*f. the vb. Cf. SKITTER sb.*] Diarrhoea. Usually in *pl.*

1664 *COTTON Scarran* I. (1715) 7 It Bounces, Foams, and Froths and Filters, As if 'twere troubled with the Squitters. 1691 *MRS. D'ANVERS Academia* 45 Then, as if troubled with the Squitters, Away they feuge it to St. Peters. 1823 *E. Moor Suffolk Words* 357 *Skutta, Skitta, Squitter*, these words are pretty nearly the same; and imply a lousiness or diarrhoea, especially in a horse or cow. 1841—in *midland and southern dial. glossaries* (in form *squitters*).

Squitter, v. Now *dial.* [*Imitative (cf. SQUIRT v.)*, or alteration of *SKITTER v.*]

1. *trans.* and *intr.* To squirt; to spatter, splutter.

1596 *NASHE Saffron Walden* 102 Inck-squitting and printing against me. 1809 *BACHELOR Anal. Eng. Lang.* 144 *Skwitter*, scatter, or sputter. 1828—in *dial. glossaries* (Yks. and Som.). 1897 *D'ESTERRE-KEELING Return to Nature* viii, Then he said, looking at the squirt, 'This squittered.' 'You didn't make it squirt, did you?'

2. *intr.* To void this excrement.

1611 *FLORIO, Squaccare*, to squatter, to squirt or lash it out behind after a purgation; to squitter. 1671 *SKINNER*, To squitter, *forire*. 1719 *D'URFEY Pills* III. 313 And here the Moh make 'em squitter and tremble. 1719 *BOYER Dict. Royal* 1, *Foirer*,... to squitter. 1885—in *dial. glossaries* (Som., Devon, Derby).

Hence **Squitterer, Squittering vbl. sb.**

In *quot.* 1902 as imitative of a sound.

1611 *FLORIO, Squachera*, a squattering soft turde, a squitting. 1737 *OSWELL Rabelais* I. 255 *note*, The laxative Quality of the White Grape, called for that very Reason *Squirard* (Squitterer). 1902 *SIR H. JOHNSTON Uganda* I. 1. 16 Hissings and squitterings and splashings... of those [birds] who are starting on flight.

† **Squitter**, the verbal stem used in comb., as *squitter-book*, *-pulp*, *-wit*, a scribbler, a copious but worthless writer; *squitter-breech*, one who has or suffers from diarrhoea.

1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 70 The scollasticall 'squitter hooks clout you vp cannopies & foot-clothes of verses. 1600—*Summers Last Will* *Ibid.* VI. 149 All this would not make me a squitter-booke. 1611 *BEAUM. & FL. King & No K.* II. ii, How now, Goodman 'squitter-breech, why do you lean on me? 1607 *Day Parl. Bees* v. Wks. (1888) 235 Some lousy hallad! I cannot choose but laugh At these poor 'squitter-pulps. 1615 *J. H. Worlds Folly* B. iij, Those mercenary 'squitter-wits, mis-called Poets.

Squitting, vbl. sb. [*Variant of SCUTTLING vbl. sb.* 1.] Scuttling; hurried or rapid movement.

1862 *MISS MULLOCK Dom. Stories* 190 Hearing, as I passed the landing, much rustling of dresses and squitting away of little feet.

† **Squize, v.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 squyze, 6-7 squize, 7 squize. [*Of obscure origin: cf. SQUEEZE v., SQUISS v.*] *trans.* To squeeze, in various senses. Common from c. 1560 to c. 1620.

a. 1548 *ELVOT, Presto*,... to presse or thruste together, to squize. 1574 *HELLOWES Guenard's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 146, I began againe to squize the matter. 1582 *STANVURST Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 50 Hee with his hands labored theyre knots too squize. 1614 *GORGES Lucan* iv. 159 Hee... with his teeth the thoroate doth squize, Not where the lurking payson lies. 1647 *HEXHAM* 1, To Squize out, *wt-wirzen*. 1648 *Ibid.* II, *Downen*, to Presse, to Squize.

b. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xviii. xxxi. I. 606 Now when they purposed to squize out the grapes, they laid certain lids or planks thereupon. 1609—*Ann. Marcell.* 178 Some with stones that came tumbling downe upon them, were bruised and sore squized together. 1615 *BRATHWAIT Strappado* (1878) 226 To squize the poore that thow may heiter spend On wanton consorts. 1648 *HEXHAM* II, *Tamen downen*, to Presse, to Straine, Squize, or Wring together.

Hence † *Squized ppl. a.*, † *Squizing vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1595 *COOPER Thesaurus, Collisus*, a squisinge, knocking or thrusting together. *Ibid.*, *Expressio*, a streignyng; a squisog out. 1582 *STANVURST Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 89 Men say that Enceladus... here harbrouth, Dingd with this squising and massive hurthen of Aetna. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* II. ii, 11, Every lover admires his mistress, though... she looks like a squised cat. 1648 *HEXHAM* II, *Een downen*, a Pressing, a Squising.

Squunk, obs. form of *SKUNK sb.*

Squob, obs. or *dial.* *f. SQUAB sb.*, *a.*, *v.*, etc.

Squobble, obs. form of *SQUABBLE v.*

Squonyng, obs. form of *SWOONING*.

Squorge, Squourge, obs. *f. SCOURGE sb.* and *v.*

Squoyale, local var. of *SQUAIL sb.* 3.

1863 *Wise New Forest* xvi. 182 *Squoyale* in the New Forest... properly signifies a short stick loaded at one end with lead... and is distinguished by a 'snog', which is only weighted with wood. 1865 *TYLOR Early Hist. Man.* 186 The throwing cudgel, or as a Hampshire man would call it, the squoyale of the Egyptian fowler. 1881—*Anthrop.* (1889) 193 Even in England the fowler's throwing cudgel is not unknown in country parts, where it is called a squoyale.

Squd, obs. form of *SWORD*.

Squuncke, obs. form of *SKUNK sb.*

Squylery, Squyllary, obs. *f. SCULLERY*.

Squylyon, obs. form of *SCULLION*.

Squyngyl, obs. form of *SWINGLE v.*

Squythe, obs. form of *SWITHE*.

Squytherly, see SWIPPERLY.

Sqw-, occas. *ME.* variant of *SW-*.

Sqwycha, obs. form of *SUCH a.*

Sr-, occas. *ME.* or *dial.* variant of *SH-*.

Sradha, see SHRADHA.

Ss-, freq. *ME.* variant of *SH-*.

St.

St (st), *int.* Also 7 'st. [repr. a checked sibilant, instinctively felt as expressive; less exactly rendered by *HIST*, + *IST* *ints.* Cf. *L. st* (Plautus, Terence, etc.).]

1. An exclamation used to impose silence; = HUSH, WHIST.

1552 HULOET, *St*, a voyce of silence or taciturnitye or thus hushit, or else it maye be sayde st, st, wherby dogges incited or prouoked to fight. 1598 FLORIO, *Zita*, an aduerbe to command or perswade silence, as we say isse, whosht or st. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. i. 14 St, st,—said a second,—hush, quoth a third. 1841 BROWNING *Pippa Passes* 1, St—st!

† b. Used as *adj.* Hushed, silent. Cf. WHIST a. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1653) 69 For three dayes all was so 'st, so calm on both sides.

2. An exclamation used to drive away an animal, or to urge it to attack.

1552 [see 1]. 1841 S. WARREN *Ten Thon, a Year* III. ii. 36 Off! off!.. Go home! ah! ah!.. St! St!

St, 'st: see SHALL v. A 5 B.

1675 COTTON *Steffers Soft* 59 Hee st give me kisses half a score.

St. Abbreviation for various words: a. (with cap.) for SAINT prefixed to a name; b. (with cap. or small initial) for STREET preceded by a defining word, forming the name of a street; c. (chiefly with small initial) in references (a) for STANZA; (b) for STATUTE; d. (with small initial) for STONE (weight).

Staal, obs. var. STALE sb.; obs. pa. t. STEAL v.

Staan, obs. variant of STONE sb. and v.

Staar, obs. variant of STARE, a starling.

Staare, obs. form of STARE v.

Staat, Staately, obs. ff. STATE sb., STATELY.

Stab (stæb), sb.¹ Also 5-7 stabbe, 6 stappe. [Related to STAB v. Cf. mod. Sc. *stab*, a large needle, a prickle.]

The form *stappe* in quot. 1583 may possibly be a distinct word, but has not been found elsewhere.

1. A wound produced by stabbing.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 471/1 Stabbe, or wounde of smytynge, *stigma*. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* ii. iii. 119 His gash'd stabs, look'd like a Breach in Nature, For Ruines wastfull entrance. 1826 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 134 An important punctured wound, such as the stab of a bayonet. 1841 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* vi, You found me with this stab and an ugly bruise or two.

2. An act of stabbing; a thrust dealt with some sharp-pointed instrument producing a wound in the flesh.

1530 PALSGR. *Trvs* 1 Stabbe with a dagger, *corp destoe*. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres* Lowe C. iv. 58 h. After he was dead, the enemy gaue hym many a stappe with his dagger. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iii. iii. 63 The Elements. Of whom your swords are temper'd, may as well... with hemlock-at-Stabs Kill the still closing waters, as [etc.]. 1644 SIR E. DERING *Prof. Sacr.* hiiij b A young fellow... did aim the stabbe of his knife into the Kings belly. 1722 DR. FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 203 A stab that touched the vitals. 1746 HERVEY *Medil.* (1818) 27 A poisonous draught, or a deadly stab. 1830 TENNYSON *Oriana* 50 Oh! deathful stabs were dealt apace. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* iii. (1880) 95 Master Perch... will resent rough... handling by a smart stab or two.

b. fig. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iii. ii. 89 This sudden stab of Ran-cour I misdoubt. 1746 WESLEY *Princ. Methodist* Pref., After many Stabs in the Dark, I was publicly attacked... by my own familiar Friend. 1796 BURKE *Lett. to Mrs. Crewe* Corr. IV. 335 A stab was attempted on my reputation. 1894 WEYMAN *Man in Black* 201 This stab, that a little earlier would have pierced her very heart-strings, did but prick her. 1909 EDITH RICKETT *Beggar in Heart* 24 She remembered, with a stab of pain, the quiver in his voice.

c. The stab: death by stabbing. Also fig. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 124 With too silly arguments goeth about to give them the deadly too. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamie* xx, To kill one [raven] in their presence, is such bad luck that it deserves the stab. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* xxxviii, Life—death—to-morrow; the rudis or the stab? Which shall it be?

d. *transf.* A vigorous thrust as if to stab some one.

1902 MABEL BARNES-GRUNOV *Thames Camf* 196 Sewing is rather restful; and you can give such vent to your feelings with each stab of the needle.

e. fig. A flash of bright colour against dark surroundings.

1894 *Supersif. Woman* (ed. 4) III. 4 The moving stabs of colour in passing trams and other vehicles. 1903 *Speaker* 17 Oct. 64/2 The blackbird in his jet-black dress, the stab of colour of his bill accentuating the hue.

3. *Billiards*. A short, stiff stroke which causes the striker's ball to remain dead or to travel but

slowly after striking the object ball; more fully *stab stroke*; hence *stab cannon*, *screw*, a cannon or screw made with this stroke.

1873 BENNETT & 'CAVENDISH' *Billiards* 192 There is another screw stroke called stah screw... If the striker desires to stop his own ball dead as soon as it strikes the object ball full... the object is to be attained by means of stab. *Ibid.* 281 The best chance left is a stab cannon... The effect of the stab... is to carry the white slowly on to the spot-white. 1885 *Billiards Simplified* (1889) 157 The way to play the stroke is by means of what is known as a stahstroke.

4. *Comb.* stab-awl, a shoemaker's tool used for piercing leather; stab-cannon (see sense 3); stab-culture, a CULTURE (3 c) in which the medion is inoculated by means of a needle thrust deeply into its substance; stab-screw, -stroke (see sense 3); stab-wort, the Wood-sorrel (*Oxalis acetosella*), believed to be so called with reference to its supposed healing properties (also STOBWORT, STUBWORT); stab-wound, a punctured wound produced by an act or the action of stabbing. Also *stab-like adj.*

1840 *Life Adam Clarke* iv. 94 He borrowed a 'stah awl and a hammer from a shoe maker. 1889 *Science* 20 Dec. 418 The mere production of a direct 'stab-culture from one organ, such as the spleen... affords very incomplete... information. 1887 CHRISTINA TYRRELL tr. E. Werner's *Her Son* I. 79 The contemptuous glance of those eyes penetrated with a 'stab-like pain to his heart's core. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 747 We [call it] in English Wood Sorrell... 'Stabbewort. 1665 LOVELL *Herbal* (ed. 2) 419 Stubwort or Stahwort, see Wood sorrell. 1897 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 27 Mar. 774 A 'stab wound in the right loin.

Stab (stæb), sb.² Sc. and dial. [? Sc. variant of STOB sb.; cf. *lap* = top. But cf. also Da., Norw., Sw. dial. *stabb*, mod. Iccl. *stabi* tree-stump, block, Da. dial. *stabb* peg.]

1. A stake, a wooden post.

Stab and rice = *stake and rice*: see STAKE sb.¹ 2 a. *Stab* and *stow*: completely, entirely.

1680 *Invent. in Scott. N. & Q.* IX. 95 Ane wall of stah and ryce... ane chimney of stah and ryce. 1722 W. HAMILTON *Wallace* 259 (Jam.) Who set their lodgings all in a fair low About their ears and burnt them stah and stow. 1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* vi, The plantations supplied him with stahs to make stake and rice between his fields. 1842 J. AITON *Dom. Econ.* (1857) 160 The minister of a village... requested that a wall should be built round his glebe. 'Would stabs and railings not answer the purpose equally well?' asked one present. 1907 EPIE FRAZER *Clodhopper* ii. 8 They've drawn the loosened paling stah.

2. A stump. c. 1800 HOWLETT in *Young's Agric. Essex* (1807) I. 180 As soon as the hedge is cut down, most of which [is] within an inch or two of the old stahh. *Ibid.*, With the young shoots of the parts cut off close to the stahhs.

3. A block (of wood, etc.) used as a seat. 1805 McINROE *Poems* 10 (E.D.D.) The seat, a stah, the heel pins rotten.

Stab (stæb), sb.³ dial. [Of obscure origin.] (See quot. 1838.)

1838 HOLLOWAY *Prov. Diet.*, *Stab*, a hole in the ground, in which the female rabbit secures her litter while they are very young. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss* s.v. *Stalled*, The old dog... found a stab out in the field. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 5 May 530/2 The rat... will draw the young rabbits out of the 'stabs'.

Stab (stæb), sb.⁴ Printers' slang. Also 'stab. [Short for *establishment*.] = ESTABLISHMENT 10. Also attrib.

1865 *Hotten's Slang. Dict.* 244 On the stah. 1875 SOUTHWARD *Dict. Typogr.* s.v., A man who is 'on stah' receives establishment wages. 1888 JACOB *Printers' Vocab.* 130 'Stab', a term applied to establishment hands, i.e. workmen paid by the week and not by piece-work. 1890 *Scott. Leader* 10 June 5 Fleming was known as a stah man, as opposed to a man who was paid by the result of his labours. *Ibid.* 6 When he was dismissed he was a society-man, and was paid a stab wage of £2 3s a week.

Stab (stæb), v. [Related to the synonymous STOB v.]

The vb. has been found before 1530 only in Sc. writers; the related STAB sb.¹ occurs in *Promp. Parv.* (1440.)

1. *trans.* To wound (often to kill) with a thrust of a pointed weapon (chiefly, with a short weapon, as a dagger). Phrase, *to stab to* (†at, into) the heart.

1530 PALSGR. 731/2 He stahbyd hym with a dagger. 1585-7 KYD *Sp. Trag.* iv. i. 125 She... Did stab herself. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. ii. 47 Stab them, or tear them on thy Chariot wheeles. 1605 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 276 A dagger to stabbe and kill Hugh Lenton. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. III. 201 John James... did stab into the breast Peter Heywood Esquire. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 9 Stabbed to the heart by the hand of an obscure villain. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. i. § 100. 463/2 Henry the fourth King of France was stab'd by Ravilliac. 1733

ADDISON *Cato* III. ii, Think, thou seest thy dying brother Stab'd at his heart. 1718 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) VI. 247 A Stag... meeting a Man as he was running along, he stabbed him with his Horns. 1764 *Museum Rust.* IV. 33 Some Remarks on stabbing Cattle hove'd with Clover. 1771 BURROW *King's Bench Rep.* V. 2795 John Taylor instantly... stabbed the said James Smith. 1830 TENNYSON *Oriana* 55 They should have stab'd me where I lay. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* xlv, Scipio... stabbed himself.

† b. To stab (a person) in = sense 1. Obs.

1530 PALSGR. 731/2, I stabbe in with a dagger or any other scharpe wepyen, *je enserre*. 1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Cor. boduciv*, ii. 190 While slumbering on his carefull bed he restes His hart stabbe in with knife is rest of life. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus Confossus*... wounded: stabbe in. 1587 HIGGINS *Mirr. Mag.*, C. I. *Cæsar* xlix, Hee stabbe mee in, and so with daggers did the rest. 1587 GOLOING *De Mornay* xii. (1592) 173 This proud Peacocke [Cæsar]... is in one day stabbed in with infinite wounds.

c. fig.

1686 HORNECKE *Crucif. Jesus* xxiv. 803 If he have often stabbed his neighbours by slanders. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 617 'Tis universal soldiiership has stab'd The heart of merit in the meaner class. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab.* III. 200 He fabricates The sword which stabs his peace. c. 1850 LOWELL *Leg. Britany* II. xxiv, Her silence stabbed his conscience through and through.

d. *transf.* In various occasional uses.

a 1652 BROME *Queen & Conubine* III. viii. (1650) 64 Thou hear'st me say, I dare not speak her name, Yet thou dar'st stah mine Ears again, with it. a 1711 KEN *Poet.* Wks. IV. 234 As the Morning Cloud decays, When stab'd by the encroaching Rays. a 1800 *Dk. Athol's Nurse* xi. in *Child Ballads* IV. 152 O they stabbed the feather-bed all round and round. 1834 MAR. EGGWORTH *Helen* II. ix, When they had stabbed the cushions, and torn the inside of my carriage all to pieces. 1895 *Outing* XXVI. 40/2 Fireflies stabbed the gloom with their darting flame.

† e. *slang.* (See quot.) Obs.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Dorset* (1662) 278 Stab'd with a Byrdport Dagger. That is, hang'd... The best... Hemp... growing about Byrdport.

† f. With obscene reference. Obs.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. i. 15. 1601 — *Jul. C. t.* II. 277.

2. *absol.* and *intr.* To nsc a pointed weapon to wound or kill.

1375 BARBOUR *Brnce* XIX. 545 Than suld the laiff that forouth ar Stah doune with speres sturdely. *Ibid.* 565 Thai stahbit, stekit, and that slew. 1599 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. i. 13 It may chance cost some of vs our liues: he wil stab. 1607 *Lingua* II. i, If they heare my name abused, they stab for my sake. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 509 None shall dare With shortned Sword to stah in closer War. 1819 SHELLEY *Mask* lxxxiv, Let them ride among you there, Slash, and stab, and maim, and hew. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* Concl. 61 The little boys begin to shoot and stah. 1887 GUNTER *Mr. Barnes* xxiii. 178 'My husband's body lies behind those curtains! She stands with uplifted arm a moment, pointing to the draperies through which Tomasso has stabbed.

fig. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* IV. v. 109 Thou hid'st a thousand Daggers in thy thoughts... To stah at halfe an howre of my Life. 1599 — *Much Ado* II. i. 255 Sheespeakes poyndards, and eury word stabbes. 1762 LLOYD *Epist. to Churchill* 14 Critics of old... Boldly pers'd the free decisive task, Nor stah'd, conceal'd beneath a ruffian's mask. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxvi. 122 Suspicion is the foul weapon with which you... stab. 1871 MACDOUGALL *Menu. Patmos* xxi. 290 They stah at their neighbour's good name and reputation. 1833 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 352/2 The haffled sun stabs wildly at the gale.

† b. Sc. To make thrusts with a staff or club.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. x. 6 Poliphemus... A monstir... Wanting his sycht, and com to stab and graip With his burdoun, that was the greit fir tre [orig. *trunca manum pinus regit et vestigia firmat*].

c. To suffer a 'stab' of pain. ? *nonce-use*. 1865 ANNIE THOMAS *On Guard* xxxix, The reels of cotton danced aloud within it, making Stanley's head stah.

d. *nonce-use*. To make a hole through something.

1897 KIPLING *Capt. Cour.* v. 112 The foregaff stabbed and ripped through the staysail.

3. *trans.* To thrust (a weapon) into a person.

c 1610 ROWLANDS *Terrible Batt.* 10, I stab'd my dart, thus deepe into his side. 1639 S. DU VEIGER tr. *Camus Admir. Events* 250 Liberat... gets upon him, stabs his poignard three or four times in his belly. 1912 *1911 Cent.* Dec. 1195 Women stab the daggers to their throats immediately.

4. To prick. Now dial. Cf. STOB v.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 126 To stab, pricke, *pungere, stimulare*. 1864 J. ROGERS *New Rush* II. 33 [He may] stab himself upon a Porcupine.

5. To hammer or pick (a hard snrface) with a sharp tool, to roughen (a wall) with a pick before applying a coat of plaster.

1846 *Penny Cycl. Suppl.* II. 431/1 The surface of the brick-work must be stahed or pick'd over to make it rough.

6. *Bookbinding*. To pierce (a collection of sheets)

in order to make a hole for a binding thread or wire; to fasten the sheets of (a pamphlet, etc.) together in this way instead of by sewing.

1863 *Reader* 21 Nov. 600f. Nor even stitched like a book, but 'stabbed' as an auction catalogue now is. 1888 *Academy's Vocab.* 130 *Stabbed*, a form of stitching by piercing or stabbing, used mostly for cheap pamphlet work. 1901 *19th Cent.* Apr. 662 When enough sheets have been brought together they are stabbed at the open ends and form a volume.

† **Staba-do.** *Obs. rare*¹. In pl. stabadoes.

[f. *STAB* v. + *-ADO*.] A stab.

1607 *WALKING Optic Glass* 47 This is a true wit...hauling a priu coat of pollicy and subtilty to shend it from all the intended stabadoes of any acute obiectiōnist.

|| **Stabat Mater** (stā'bat mā'ter, stā'bat mā'ter). [From the opening words, *L. stabat mater dolorosa*, 'Stood the mother, full of grief'.] A sequence, composed by Jacobus de Benedictis in the 13th c., in commemoration of the sorrows of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Also a musical setting of this sequence.

There are other sequences beginning with the same words: 'Stabat mater regis nostri' (13-14th c.), 'Stabat mater anxiosa' (1519), 'Stabat mater speciosa' (late 15th c.). None of these are in regular liturgical use, but some of them have well-known musical settings.

1867 *LAOY HERBERT Cradle* L. iv. 120 While the low chant of the 'Stabat Mater' echoed through the deserted streets. 1883 *ROCKSTRÖM in Grove's Dict. Mus.* III. 684 The 'Stabat Mater' of Josquin des Prés, founded upon the Canto fermo just mentioned. *Ibid.*, Haydn's 'Stabat Mater' is a treasury of refined and graceful melody.

Stabbed (stæb'd), *pp. a.* [f. *STAB* v. + *-ED*.] 1. Wounded by stabbing.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iv. S'foot, he makes a face like a stab'd Lucrece. 1884 'V. LEE' *C'est Albany* iii. 28 The Pretender's bride must often have met a knot of people conveying a stabbed man...to the nearest barber or apothecary.

Comb. 1612 *CHAPMAN Rev. Bussy d'Ambois* i. ii. 75 These tortur'd fingers and these stabb'd-through arms Keep that law in their wounds yet unobseru'd. And ever shall.

† b. Of a wound: Produced by stabbing. *Obs.* 1653 T. BRUGES *Vade Mecum* (ed. 2) 57 It is good in wounds either incised, contused, or stabbed.

2. Perforated with punctured holes.

1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.*, Brit. II. No. 6384, Stabbed iron for malt-kiln plates.

3. Bookbinding. (See *STAB* v. 6.)

Stabber (stæ'bər), [f. *STAB* v. + *-ER*.] 1. One who stabs.

1889 *Pappe v. Hatchett* in *Lyly's Wks.* 1902 III. 399 One hath been an old stabber at passage. 1682 *OTWAY Venice Preserved* iii. ii. Mix with hired Slaves, Bravoes, and Common stabbers? 1752 *YOUNG Brothers* iii. 1, Blood-thirsty stabbers. 1813 *SCOTT Rokeby* i. xxi, Despite his craft, he heard with awe This ruffian stabber fix the law. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herewi*, i. Whoever called me stabber to you, lies.

b. *transf.* 1834 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Helen* ii. ix. (1838) 249, I set at defiance all the searchers and stabbers and custom-house officers.

c. *fig.*

1603 *DEKKER Wonderf. Yr.* D. 3b, How sudden a stabber this uffianly swaggerer, Death, is. 1737 *Genl. Mag.* VII. 205/1, I leave the Reader to guess what such a Stabber of Reputations would stick to perpetrate. 1859 O. W. HOLMES *Two Arnolds* 23 The bloodless stabber [Death] calls by night. 1872 *SEURGEON Treas. David* Ps. lii. 12 Wretches are persecutors in talk, burners and stabbers with the tongue. 1910 *GOLDW. SMITH Remin.* x. 181 The genius of the political stabber.

2. Something which stabs, a knife, dagger, etc.

1811 *DERRICK Image Irel.* i. Fij, Long stabbers plucke thee forthie, in steede of handsome kniues. 1855 *HIGINS Junius' Nomencl.* 275/1 *Sica*, a priuie or close dagger: a stabber. 1913 *Engl. Rev.* Nov. 516 We've got his stabber and he can't do us any harm.

b. *spec.* (See *quots.*)

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 1. 87 *Holes* in sails are made with an instrument, called a stabber or a pegging-awl. 1858 *SIMONDS Dict. Trade, Stabber*, a marling-spike; a sailmaker's pricker. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Stabber*, 1. (*Leather*). A pegging-awl. A pricker. 2. (*Nautical*). A marlinspike. 3. (*Domestic*). A lady's awl for opening holes for eyelets.

3. (See *quot.*)

1854 *MISS BAKER Northampton Gloss., Stabber*, a person (generally a boy) who is employed to stitch the upper leathers of boots and shoes with an awl. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.*

Stabbing (stæ'bin), *vb. s.* [-ING.] 1. The action or an act of *STAB* v. in various senses.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xvii. 78 (*Edinb. MS.*) Off stahing, [*Cant.* *MS.* stahing], a stabbing, and striking Thar maid that sturdy defending. c. 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* viii. 6534 For his hors rycht weil armyt was, that he here stahing dred weil les. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* iii. iv. 6 He's a Soldier, and for me to say a Souldier lyes, 'tis stahing. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 90, I was obliged to perform the operation of stabbing in three several parts of the belly before the ox was relieved. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. 193 This statute was made on account of the frequent quarrels and stabblings with short daggers.

b. *attrib.*

1837 W. B. ADAMS *Carriages* 152 An awl called a 'stabbing awl'. 1894-5 *KIPPLING 2nd Jungle Bk.* 155 Kadlu...crossed the hut for his 'stabbing-barpoon'. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Stabbing-machine*, a machine for perforating a pile of folded and gathered signatures for the insertion of the stitching-thread. 1858 *SIMONDS Dict. Trade, Stabbing-press*, 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Stabbing-press*, a book-binder's press, in which pointed rods are driven through the folded sheets near the back, to stitch them together. 1892

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RIDER HAGGARD *Nada* 33 Armed with the short 'stabbing-spear'.

† 2. *Dicing.* (See *quot.*) *Obs.*

1680 *COTTON Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) 12 Lastly, by *Stabbing*, that is, baving a Smooth Box, and small in the bottom, you drop in both your Dice in such manner as you would have them sticking therein by reason of its narrowness [etc.].

Stabbing (stæ'bin), *pp. a.* [-ING.] 1. Of a weapon: That stabs.

1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* iv. iv. 748 They often giue vs (Souldiers) the Lye, but wee pay them for it with stamped Coyne, not stabbing Steele. 1813 *SCOTT Rokeby* vi. xxxiii, But still his struggling force he hears, 'Gainst hacking brands and stabbing spears.

b. *fig.*

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* iv. iv. Come, you'll never leave your stabbing smiles. 1682 *ONTRAM Sermon*, 403 That's a black and stabbing thought. 1704 T. BROWN *Let. to Gentl. & Ladies Wks.* 1709 III. ii. 107, I dare trust my self no longer with such stabbing Ideas. 1745 *ELIZA HAYWOOD Female Spect.* No. 13 (1748) III. 15 Instead of reasoning with Zimene, and perswading her to moderation in so stabbing a circumstance.

2. Of pain: Sharp and sudden, characterized by twinges comparable to the effect of a stab.

1763 *COLDROOK in Phil. Trans.* LIII. 347 She complained of most excruciating stabbing pains in both breasts. 1896 *MARY BEAUMONT Joan Seaton* 175 Unconscious of the stabbing pain in his foot.

Hence *Stabbingly* *adv.*

1673 S. PARKER *Reproh. Reh. Transp.* 287 This intimation...is as stabbingly suggested as the story of Sardanapalus.

Stabble (stæ'b'l), *sb. dial.* [f. the verb.] Liquid mud caused by continuous traffic or treading with the feet; also dirty footmarks.

1825 *CORRETT Rur. Rides* 10 The street...has been kept in a sort of stable by the flocks of sheep passing along. 1863 *WISE New Forest Gloss., Stable*, marks, footprints, always used in the plural.

Stabble (stæ'b'l), *v. dial.* [Perhaps a frequentative f. *STAB* v.: see *-LE*.] (For the assumed sense-development cf. *POACH* v. 2, 4, 5; see also *STABLE* v. 3.) a. *trans.* To soil (a place) by treading dirt about. b. *intr.* To tread dirt about. c. *trans.* To reduce (ground) to mire or liquid mud by continual treading.

1838 *HOLLOWAY Provinc.*, To *stabble*, to dirty any place, by walking on it with wet and filthy shoes. *Hants.* 1856 *MISS YONGE Daisy Chain* xv. 148 The woman said she would not take half-a-crown a week to have a lot of children *stabling* about, as she called it. 1858 *HUGHES Seour. White Horse* vii, 'Taint a mossell o' use to bide *stabling* here [Footnote, 'Stabble'—to tread dirt about]. 1893 *Wiltshire Gloss., Stable*, to poach up [ground] by continual treading, as near a field gateway.

Stabile (stæ'bil), *a.* [ad. L. *stabilis*: see *STABLE* a.]

The examples of *stabile*, *stabilis* occurring before English spelling became settled are to be referred to *STABLE* a.)

1. Firmly established, enduring, lasting. *rare.* Used by a few writers to express more unequivocally the etymological sense of *STABLE* a.)

1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIV. 524 That stable conviction, which terminates the sweet toil of investigation. 1814 — in *Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 236/1 The poem is divided into short chapters...it proves the stable popularity of the first crusade. 1826 *LANDOR Imag. Conv.*, Johnson & Tooke *Wks.* 1846 I. 153 Johnson. You reformers will let nothing be great, nothing be stable. 1864 *SWINBURNE Atalanta* 688 There is nothing stable in the world but the gods break it. 1880 — *Songs of Springtides, Thalassius* 71 This poor flash of sense in life...More stable than the world's own heart's root seems, By that strong faith.

2. Fixed in position; *spec.* in *Electro-therapeutics*, held firmly upon one point or over one part (as opposed to *LABILE* a. 4).

1896 *ALBUTT's Syst. Med.* I. 364 An active electrode...is then moved over the affected region (*labile* application) or held firmly over one part (*stabile* method). 1899 *Ibid.* VII. 186 A stable pupil on the same side as the absciss is an important sign.

Stability (stæbi'liti), *v. rare*¹. [f. L. *stabilis* (see *STABLE* a.) + *-TY*.] *trans.* To make stable.

1871 *BROWNING Pr. Hohentiel* 280 To...render solid and stability Mankind.

† **Stabiliment.** *Obs.* In 4 *stabilimentum*. See also *STABILIMENT*. [ad. L. *stabilimentum*, f. *stabilire* to render stable, f. *stabilis*: see *STABLE* a. and *-MENT*. Cf. OF. *establiment*, *establement*.] Something which gives stability or firmness; stay, support. *lit. and fig.*

1398 *TREVIS Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xii. (1495) 768 The thyrde tyme they set more greter matere and thyrcke, and that is the stabylment and fastnyng of the hony combes. 1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* 1. 16 As a ground worke, or stabylment to susteine the whole worke. 1639 *AINSWORTH Annot. Pr.* cv. 125 Staffe or stay, stabylment: so bread is called. 1660 *JER. TAYLOR Duct. Dubit.* iii. rule 14 § 37 Traditions...are no necessary or competent stabylment of doctrine or manners, or if they were, themselves have no stabylment. 1673 *GREW Anat. Plants* i. iii. (1682) 27 In the Trailing of the Trunk, they [the Claspers] serve for stabylment, propagation and shade. 1684 *PELLING Sermon*, 30 Jan. 30 The same laws which are the stabylment of the church.

Stabilimeter (stæbi'līmītr), *Aeronautics.* [f. *STABILIS*-TY + *-METER*.] A contrivance for ascertaining the stability of a model airship or aeroplane.

1907 G. H. BRYAN in *Cornhill Mag.* May 619 A stabilimeter...would enable any experimenter to test the stability

of a complete model of his own flying machine. 1911

Stabilitate (stæbi'litate), *v. rare*. [L. *stabilitas*, ppl. stem of *stabilire*, f. *stabilis* STABILITY.] *trans.* To give stability to.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soni* ii. ii. 43 The soul about it self circumsynges Her various forms, and what she most doth love she off before herself stabilitates. 1667 *BILLINGSLEY Brachy-Martyrol.* xxi. 73 Do you then...still think good For to stabilize your throne with blood? 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 335 These arguments all tend to stabilize his sacrosanct. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 280 Many sacred sympathies that will yet survive all this hubbub, and stabilize the structure of social life. 1860 W. H. RUSSELL *Diary in India* xii. i. 180 The work reserved for him who shall come to stabilize our empire in the East.

Stability (stæbi'liti). *Forms:* a. 4 *stabylyte*, *stabylyte*, 4-5 *stabylyte*, 5 *stabylyte*. b. 5 *stabylyte*, *stabylyte*, 5-6 *stabylyte*, 6-7 *stabylyte* (*Dict. stabylyte*), 7- *stabylyte*. [ME. *stabylyte*, a. OF. *(e)stabylyte*, semi-popular ad. L. *stabilis*, f. *stabilis*-s *STABLE* a.: see *-TY*. The β forms (= F. *stabilité*, from 12th c.) are assimilated to the Latin form.] The quality or condition of being stable.

1. In physical senses. a. Power of remaining erect; freedom from liability to fall or be overthrown.

1426 *LYND. De Guil. Pilgr.* 23472 Thyng that is maad by rule and lyne, In it self hath more beaute tendure, and mor stabilitie. 1691 *RAY Creation* i. (1704) 119 The Roots [of a tree] for its stability and drawing Nourishment from the Earth. 1700 C. NESSE *Antid. Armin.* (1827) 22 The temple stood firmly upon those two pillars, Jachin and Boaz, i. e. stability and strength. 1712 *BLACKMORE Creation* i. 24 These subterranean Walls dispos'd with Art, Such Strength, and such Stability impart, That Storms...and Earthquakes...Break not the Pillars. 1746 *HERVEY Medit.* (1748) 231 The Strength of an Oak, or the Stability of a Pyramid. 1804 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 414 The true function of the root is to give stability to the tree.

fig. 1885 C. FETHERSTONE tr. *Calvin on Acts* xv. 36, 38 There ought nothing...to be more firme, than the spiritual building of faith, whose stabilitie is grounded in the very heauen. 1910 J. W. HARPER *Social Ideal* x. 117 Social jerry-building has no stability.

b. Fixity of position in space; freedom from liability to changes of place.

1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. v. (1635) 115 The stability is an affection of the earth whereby the Terrestrial Sphere is firmly settled in his proper place. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* iii. 168 An Intrinsic Tendency that it [the Magnet] has of its own, to bring all its parts to their right and determinate points, there to remain in a perfect Stability. 1681 *COTTON Wond. Peake* 45 He...began to try this, and that hanging stone's stability, To prove their firmness. 1831 *BREWSTER Newton* x. 136 note, The doctrine of the motion of the earth and the stability of the sun. 1853 *SIR H. DOUGLAS Milit. Bridges* 19 The gradual progress of rivers to their present state of comparative stability.

c. Ability to remain in the same relative place or position in spite of disturbing influences; capacity for resistance to displacement; the condition of being in stable equilibrium, tendency to recover the original position after displacement. Also, of a body in motion: Freedom from oscillation, steadiness.

a. 1542 *WYATT Ps. xxxviii.* 13 Such is thil hand on me, yf in my fleshe for terroure of thy yre Is not on poynt of ferme stabilitie. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* ii. ii. 57 Had they been acquainted with this principle, Anaxagoras, Socrates and Democritus had better made out the ground of this stability...Now whether the earth stand still, or moveth circularly, we may concede this Magnetical stability. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxviii. 162 Our motions...serve...to preserve constant stability amidst a variety of causes which tend to destroy it. 1798 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 52 When a solid body floats...and external force is applied to incline it from its position, the resistance opposed to this inclination is termed the stability of floating. 1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXX. 501 A method...for ascertaining the degree of stability or stiffness of a ship. 1852 D. K. CLARK *Railway Mach.* 165/2 By steadiness or stability is meant the property of moving along the rail without any inclination from the centre-line of progression. 1877 W. H. WHITE *Man. Naval Archit.* iii. 63 The statical stability of a ship may be defined as the effort which she makes when inclined by external forces acting horizontally, and held steadily at that inclination, to return towards her natural position of equilibrium. *Ibid.* iv. 131 On this assumption...dynamical stability may be defined as the 'work' done in heeling the ship from her upright position to any angle of inclination. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 86/2 The spinning motion [of a top] gives a stability to the axis of rotation. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 751/1 (art. *Mechanics*) Safety against displacement by turning is called stability of position; safety against displacement by sliding, stability of friction.

† d. 'Fixedness; not fluidity' (J.). *Obs. rare.*

1661 *BOYLE Physiol. Ess.* (1669) 208 Since fluidness and stability being contrary qualities, are to be apprehended under contrary notions, we may conceive that the firmness or stability of a body consists principally in this, that the particles [etc.].

e. Of a system of bodies: Permanence of arrangement; power of resisting change of structure.

1855 *BREWSTER Newton* i. xiii. 358 This grand discovery...securing the stability of the system, is doubtless one of the nobles in physical astronomy. 1889 *HUXLEY in Scientific Opinion* Apr. 461/2 Whereby all perturbations eventually reduced themselves to oscillations on each side of a mean position, and the stability of the solar system was secured.

f. Of a chemical compound or combination: Capacity to resist decomposition or disruption.

1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* (ed. 2) 41 Such combinations are usually of small stability and are decomposed as rapidly as they are formed. 1877 J. CLERK MAXWELL in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 313 Now if such groups [of molecules] of greater stability are disseminated through the substance [etc.]. 1878 W. H. WARRELL *Explosives* *ibid.* VIII. 803/1 The fulminates are among the most violent of all explosive compounds, their chemical stability being very small.

g. Of a colour: Permanence.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. 1. iii. 45 The stability of colour consists in its power of resisting the action of acids, alkalis, &c.

2. Of an immaterial thing: Immunity from destruction or essential change; enduring quality.

a. of government, institutions, customs, etc.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xx. xviii. 829, I wote wel in me was not alle the stabyltye of this realme. c. 1475 HENRYSON *Poems* III. 171/38 Now is stabillitee fundyn in na stage. Peas is away, all io perplexitee. 1584 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 699 The cuntry here brocht to a greittr stabillitee. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iv. 148 Where there was no honesty... in such a Country... there can bee no stabillitee. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 355 A progresse in the old way workes stabillity. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. to People* 15 The difference in stability of a commerce founded on the necessities or superfluities of life. 1800 MARQ. WELLESLEY in *Owen Desp.* (1877) 732 The stability of our Government will bear a due proportion to its wisdom, liberality, and justice. 1858 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Pers.* Poetry Wks. (Boho) III. 237 Oriental life and society... stand in violent contrast with the... secular stability... of the western nations. 1859 F. W. NEWMAN *Lett.* 5 May in *Sieveling Mem.* (1909) 172 He [Louis Napoleon] covets stability and the glory of liberating Italy. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* xix. (1880) 354 That enterprising and industrious middle class which gives stability to every state. 1873 C. ROBINSON *N. S. Wales* 32 The stability and expansiveness of this industry is proved by its steady and uniformly progressive development. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 123 He [Plato] is deeply struck with the stability of Egyptian institutions. 1882 FREEMAN *Lect. Amer. Audiences* II. v. 396 What I see in England, in America, in Switzerland, is stability, the power to make changes... without pulling the whole political fabric down on the heads of the reformers.

b. of the Divine nature or attributes. ? Obs.

1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* i. iii. § 4 The natural generation and process of all things receyeth order of proceeding from the settled stabilitie of diuine understanding. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* iii. 84 When he compares himself with the central stability and immoveable subsistence of that great and glorious Being.

c. of worldly estate, financial affairs.

a. 1628 PRESTON *New Cov.* (1629) 63 If you looke for stabilitie in your estate, and wonder why a change should come... why didst thou expect stabilitie in that which is subject to vanitie? 1732 *Belle Assemblée* II. 295 Those devoted to Ambition; who seem, methinks, in a continual Whirl, are never in a state of Stability, or perfect Ease. 1824 WORDSW. *Excurs.* iii. 186 [The hermit craving] a life of peace, Stability without regret or fear; That hath been, is, and shall be evermore! 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* v. 69 It is the resource on which the proprietor mainly relies for the stability of his fortune. 1865 LEVER *Luttrell* xl, A great London banking firm was associated with the enterprise, which, of course, gave the air of stability to the operation. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Only a Clod* xv, [He] suspends payment upon the first failure that affects his stability.

d. of a science, theory, covenant, etc.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. ii. (1687) 181/2 Science... hath certitude, and Stability as being conversant in things certain and stable. a. 1687 H. MORE *Def. Cabbala* App. ii. (1713) 119 Which number [eight] being the first cube, is a fit hieroglyphick of the Stability of that Covenant made with the Jews in Circumcision. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 158 ¶ 1 Criticism... has not yet attained the certainty and stability of science. 1751 BR. THOMAS in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. i. 306 The only Thing that could give Stability to their Proceedings. 1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lect.* 208 He will not admit that it shakes the stability of Mr. Knight's theory in the slightest degree. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* iv. 107 The Gospel language throws doubt upon the final stability of much that passes current here with respect to character. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 22 Oct. 5/4 Some of his verses are purely occasional and have no claim to stability.

e. of natural laws or sequences of natural phenomena.

1836 EMERSON *Nature, Idealism* Wks. (Bohn) II. 160 The frivolous make themselves merry with the Ideal theory, as if it affected the stability of nature. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* (Low) iv. 100 The two systems of trade-winds are very unequal both as to force and stability. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 225 The result would be an epoch of exceptional stability of species. 1881 J. HOOKER in *Nature* No. 619. 445 The belief in the stability of climatal conditions during the lifetime of the existog assemblages of animals and plants.

f. Put for: Source or cause of stability. Obs.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 45 The Essential Goodness and Wisdom of the Deity is the only Stability of all things.

g. Something fixed or settled.

1833 CHALMERS *Constit. Man* I. i. § 2. 57 Just as much as the properties of a triangle are the enduring stabilities of mathematical science. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 340 Adaptiveness is the peculiarity of human nature... We are golden averages, volitant stabilities, compensated or periodic errors.

3. Of a person, his character or dispositions: The condition of 'standing fast'; fixity of resolution or purpose; firmness, steadfastness. (The earliest recorded sense.)

13.. in *Hampele's Wks.* I. 75 Ihesu... Take my hert in tili bi haod, sett me in stabyltye. a. 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxxii. 616 In al þe preyers he scholde to be

Nis þer wiþ him [Lecherie] no stabulte. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2940 And alle lovers that wole be feithful, and ful of stabillitee. *Ibid.* 5532 And for nougt ellis wole he flee, If that he love in stabillitee. 1426 *Lyng. De Guil. Pilgr.* 1934 Look that ye in trouthe, and in stablete Yee loue to-gydre. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 537 Tha war... So full of wisdom, gentres, and discretioun, With fredome, faith, and greit stabillitee. 1603 OWEN *Holy Spirit* 71 It is hereon that our stability in Believing doth depend. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 383 His firm stability to what he scorns. 1823 J. JESOO *Lett.* 11 July in C. Forster *Corr. Jobb & Knaz* (1834) II. 142 Whoever truly loves what is stable, will adhere to it with stability of affection. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Character Wks.* (Bohn) II. 63 The stability of England is the security of the modern world. If the English race were as mutable as the French, what reliance?

b. In the Benedictine order (tr. L. *stabilitas*): see QUOTE.

1516 *Rule St. Benet* lviii. F 6h, When she shall be reseyued she must... make a promise of hir stabillitee. 1657 CRESSY *Father Baker's Sancta Sophia* iii. iv. § 18. 187 Let him that is to be received to a Religious Profession, promise... 1. A constant Stability in that state. 2. A conversion of his Manners, and 3. Obedience... And as for Stability, it regards both these [2 and 3], adding to them a perseverance and a continual progresse in both to the end. 1883 R. F. LITTLEDALE in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 704/1 The method adopted [to extirpate irregular and vagrant monks] was the addition of a fourth vow, that of 'stability'... This fourth vow bound the monk to continuance in his profession, and even to residence for life at the monastery in which he was professed.

Stabilizator (stabilizator). *Aeronautics.* Also -isator. [ad. F. *stabilisateur*, f. *stabiliser*: see STABILIZE v. and -ATOR.] = STABILIZER.

1902 SANTOS-DUMONT in *Lond. Mag.* June 461 How much resistance will the guide-rope, which I shall use as a stabilizer, offer as it trails in the water? 1912 T. F. FARMAN in *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 139/2 Securing its horizontal and lateral stability by working the stabilizator and the inechanism for warping the wings.

Stabilize (stabilize), v. [ad. F. *stabiliser*, f. L. *stabilis*: see STABLE a. and -IZE.]

1. trans. To give stability to (a ship).

1862 W. FROUDE *Rolling of Ships* (1862) 14 The ship, whether stabilized by breadth of beam or by deeply stowed ballast, would [etc.].

2. To give a stable character or value to.

1875 WHITNEY *Life & Growth Lang.* ix. 158 Such forces... fairly dominate the history of speech. The language is stabilized. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 7 Jan. 3/7 The Mexican dollar, which formerly varied in value from 35 cents to 50 cents, has been stabilized at 50 cents gold. 1909 [see STABILIZING vbl. sb. below].

Hence STABILIZING vbl. sb.; STABILIZED ppl. a.; STABILIZATION, the action or process of stabilizing.

1887 *Mind* Oct. 602 With this 'fixation of force' goes the 'stabilisation of matter'. Psychologically, what corresponds to 'fixed' force or 'stabilised' matter is [etc.]. 1909 Q. Rev. Oct. 533 The pernicious effects of the fluctuations of exchange demand the stabilising of the gold value of currency.

Stabilizer. [f. STABILIZE v. + -ER.]

1. *Aeronautics.* A stabilizing apparatus or device.

1909 C. C. TURNER *Aerial Navig. To-day* (1910) 315 *Stabilizer*, the tail of a flying-machine. 1910 *Times* 1 Nov. 4/5 The men removed the propellers, the 'stabilizer', and various parts of the fittings.

2. A substance added to an explosive to render it less liable to spontaneous decomposition (Webster, 1911).

Stabilizing (stabilizing), ppl. a. [f. STABILIZE v. + -ING.] That stabilizes or gives stability;

spec. in *Aeronautics*, that gives stability (to an aeroplane, etc.); that acts or may be used as a stabilizer.

1911 *Encycl. Sport* I. 16/2 In the Voisio machine there are vertical panels in the main planes, which... automatically check these oscillations, and a stabilising box at the rear. *Ibid.* 17/2 No really satisfactory stabilising device has yet been invented. 1911 *Daily Mail* 28 Oct. 5/7 A large stabilising vane fixed to the front of his aeroplane.

Stable (stabil), sb.¹ Forms: 4-5 *stabilie*, (5 -yle), 4-5 *stabil*, 5 *stabil*, 6 *stabil*, 6 *stabil*, 5-6 *stabil*, 6 *stabil*, 7 *stabil*, 3- *stable*: pl. 4 *stabilen*, 5 *stabilis*, *stabiliz*, 6 *stabilulys*, *Sc.* *stabil*, *stabiluz*, 6- *stabilen*. [a. OF. *estable* masc. and fem., *stable*, also applied to a cowhouse, pigsty, etc. (mod. F. *stable* fem. cowhouse): -L. *stabulum* (also pop. L. *stabilula* pl. used as fem. sing.) *stable*, stall, enclosure or fold for animals, lit. standing place, f. *sta-* root of *stare* to stand. Cf. Sp. *establo*, Pg. *estabulo* *stable*, It. *stabbio* sheepfold, Rumanian *staul* (whence mod. Gr. *σταύλος*).]

1. A building fitted with stalls, loose-boxes, rack and manger and harness appliances, in which horses are kept. Formerly used in a wider sense: † a building in which domestic animals, as cattle, goats, etc. are kept.

c. 1250 *Out & Night* 629 Vor hors a stable, & oxe a stalle, boþ al þai hom wile þa falle. 1279 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 5669 Aod þe hous of malmesbury. He made hit stable to his hors. 1340 *Ayrenb.* 210 Huo... þet mest heþ hors meste him fayeþe gromes and stablen. c. 1385 CHAUCER *Protr.* 168 Ful many a deyntee hors hadde he in stable. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 153 Also bestes þat were i-woned to lye among men forsoke stable and lewese. 1403 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 152 My mastyre alowyd hys fer-moor... for otyd that he toke to my lordys stable... v. s. x. d. 1511 *Acc. Ltd. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 262 Item, to a ne grume of the stabulz of Falkland... xiiij s. 1538 STARKEY

Dialogue I. iii. (1871) 133 Wher hath byn many housys and churchys... you schal fynd no thyng but schypcotys and stabullys. 1588 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* XXXI. 360 David Murray, one of the kingis majesties maisters of stabill. 1611 *Bible Ezek.* xxv. 5 And I will make Rabbah a stable for camels. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 139 'Twas thought the King distributed the best part of the horses in his stable. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 463 The stable yields a stercoraceous heap. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xviii, I shall choose a better stable for my horse than the Kelpie's quick-sand. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xvi, The whole house hurried away into an empty stable where the show stood. 1864 TENNYSON *Aytmer's P.* 126 When they ran To loose him [a dog] at the stables.

b. See AUGEAN stable.

1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Jan. 9/1 Because the financiers... have set themselves to clear up the stable, and put things upon a more honest and reputable footing. 1909 *Sieveling Mem.* F. W. NEWMAN xiv. 301 Here is indeed the mind of a modern Hercules in its strong rational suggestions as to how this particular 'stable' must be swept out.

c. To talk stable: to talk of 'horsy' matters.

1855 SMOLEY *H. Coverdale* viii, We shall have him on our bands, talking stable, and wishing we were dogs and horses, for a whole week!

2. A collection (of horses) belonging to one stable.

1526 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 373 If you take learning and knowledge from among men, what do you else make of a public body, but a stable of Asses. a. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* Apr. an. 1646, He then shew'd us a stable of brave horses. 1776 in *Peterson Mag.* Jan. 60/1 The Congress seem to stumble at every step. I do not mean one or two of the cattle, but the whole stable.

3. An establishment where race-horses are trained; a racing-stable. Also, the horses belonging to a particular racing-stable; the proprietors and staff of such an establishment.

1810 T. HOLCROFT's *Mem.* xvi. (1856) 62 As the prize to be obtained was great, the whole stable was on the alert. 1865 LEVER *Luttrell* lvi, These were painful reflections, and made him think that very probably he had 'been backing the wrong stable'. 1868 *Field* 11 July 29/2 De Vere disappointed her stable very much by being the first beaten. 1884 H. SMART *Post to Finish* vi, William Greyson's is not a large stable; still he has a tolerable good string.

4. *Mil.* Used in pl. for: Dnty or work in the stables; also the bugle-call for this duty, stable-call.

1885 *Morning Post* 5 Feb. (Cass.), They seem always at stables, on parade, or out doing field-firing. 1908 *Animal Management* (Vet. Departm., War Office) 83 The usual hours for stables at Home are [etc.]. *Ibid.*, As soon as this is done 'Stables' should sound, when every man should be with his horse. *Ibid.* 84 At evening stables the horses are to be watered.

5. attrib. and Comb.: simple attrib., as *stable-bail* (BAIL sb.³ 4), *broom*, *brush*, *bucket*, *chamber*, *-court*, *-door*, *†-fee* (Sc.), *fitlings*, *-fork*, *-gate*, *guard* (Mil.), *-jacket*, *lantern*, *-litter*, *loft*, *management*, *people*, *plank*, *post*, *stuff*, *stall*, *-wrench*, *work*; *stable-like* adj.; locative, as *stable-born*, adj.

1737 HORRUS *Salmon's Country Build. Estim.* (ed. 2) 103 Pins, Hooks, Chains, &c. to *Stable-Bails. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* x. clx, A *stable-horn and manger-cradoed Thing. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* xviii, A bed as hard as a *stable broom. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* Brit. II. No. 4535, *Stable brushes. 1842 *LOVER Handy Andy* i, But that's not nigh the full o' the *stable-hucket! 1852 *Durham Wills* (Surtees) II. 45 In the *stable chamber. In the chamber where the stable; one bedstead [etc.]. 1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. 1. 38 On the right, the chapel, *stable-court, &c. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* iv, Pen... was presently heard riding out of the stable-court. 1529 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1871) 6 At that tak na *stabil fee fra the personis that lugis with thame. 1861 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* Brit. II. No. 6106, *Stable fittings. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. iv. vi, The very Ostlers have *stable-forks and flails. 1602 *Narrissus* (1893) 264 It is too late, When steede is stolne to shutt the *stable gate [cf. STABLE DOOR]. 1908 *Animal Management* (Vet. Departm., War Office) 84 A *stable guard should invariably be posted while the men are away from stables. 1884 H. SMART *Post to Finish* vi, A. lad, attired in a grey tweed *stable-jacket, moleskin trousers, and a tweed cap. 1892 ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* i, The *stable-like doors of the kitchen. 1808 J. C. CURWEN *Econ. Feeding Stock* 242 Fresh *stable-litter being made use of. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 357/2 He allowed me... to sleep in the *stable-loft. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* II. 1. ix. 349 Clothing, Dressing, and *Stable Management. 1800 Mrs. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* IV. 195 He met one of the *stable people. 1595 SHAKS. *John v.* ii. 140 To crouch in litter of your *stable planks. 1781 J. RIPLEY *Sel. Orig. Lett.* 101, I would have... tied both your hands together with a strong halter to one of the *stable-posts. 1551-2 in Aungier *Syon* (1840) 93 And the *stable stuffe and apparell for horses to be delivered to hands of... our... officers of our stable. 1849 *Bentley's Misc.* XXVI. 465 *Stable-boys*, at eight guineas a year, and a *stable-suit. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* I. 223 A plump-arm'd Ostler and a *stable wench came running at the call. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIL 193/1 *Stable work should commence early.

b. Special comb.: *stable-boy*, a hoy or man employed in or about a stable; *stable-call* *Mil.*, a hingle-call to stables (see 4); *stable-cleaner* (see quot.); *stable companion*, a horse from the same stable; *stable-dung*, dung from stables as distinguished from that collected in the fold-yard or in the streets; *stable-fly* (see quot.); *stable groom* = *Groom* sb.¹ 5; *stable-help*, helper = *HELPER* 2 spec.; *stable-horse* (see quot.); *stable hours*, the fixed times for work in the stable; *stable-keeper*, one who keeps a stable; one who provides stable-accommodation

for horses; stable-lad = *stable-boy*; stable-linn-
guage, the parlance of those who have the care
and training of horses; stablemnn, one who is
employed in a stable to groom, feed and otherwise
look after the horses; stable-menl [MAIL 56.2]
Sc., 'the liquor consumed in an inn by farmers by
way of remunerating the innkeeper for accommodat-
ing their horses during the day' (Jamieson,
Suppl.); stable room, accommodation for horses
or a horse in a stable; stabling; stablewdrds
adv., towards the stable or stables; stable-yndr,
the yard attached to a stable. Also STABLE DOOR.

1729 SWIFT *Direct. Serv.* v. (1745) 66 Deliver your Horses
to the 'Stable-boy, and let him gallop them to the next
Pond. 1898 J. Arch *Life* ii. 33 A wealthy banker... took
me into his stables, made me a sort of stable-boy. 1889
Century Mag. Apr. 900 Will you go down to 'stable-call
and pick out a mount? 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 'Stable-
cleaner, a manure-drag for removing used litter from stables.
1868 *Field* 11 July 29/3 Chateleraut, winning... by a head
from his 'stable companion. 1763 *Museum Rust.* I. 257
Lime is a much sweeter manure than 'stable dung. 1842
LONDON *Suburban Hort.* 65 Street manure... has been used
in forcing-gardens as a substitute for tanners bark and
stable-dung. 1862 T. W. HARRIS *Insects Injur. Vegetation*
(ed. 3) 16 The stinging 'stable-flies (*Stomoxys*). 1884-5
Riverside Nat. Hist. (1888) II. 430 A very common and
wide-spread species is the stable-fly, *Stomoxys calcitrans*.
'The larvae live in fresh horse manure. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.*
X. 584/1 The *Stomoxys calcitrans*, or stable-fly;... *Muscia*
stabulorum, another stable-fly. 1748 *Digby Myst.* II. 120
Now, 'stablyll groom, shortly byring forth away The best
horse. 1838 *Foro Lady's Trial* II. ii. And stable-grooms
[have] reach to some fair ones chambers. 1866 HALBURTON
Clockm. Ser. I. xii. (1862) 105 Give up blood horses to
them that can afford to keep 'stable-horses to tend 'em.
1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* III. 30 Mrs. Secondhand...
sent one of the 'stable-helpers to fetch a chair. 1802 C.
JAMES *Milit. Dict.* 'Stable horse, Ind. That part of Tipoo
Sultaun's cavalry, which was best armed, accoutred, and
most regularly disciplined. 1810 T. HOLCROFT'S *Mem.* xii.
(1856) 37 [The groom] was so attentive to 'stable-horses, that
... he was always to be found. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 352
The face, eyes, and nostrils of each horse are to be washed
with a sponge and sea-water, at the regular stable-hours.
1740 *Promp. Parv.* 471/2 'Stabil kepar, or hors kepar,
stabilarius. 1811 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 161 The Hay and
Straw for Horses in Quarters... are furnished by the Stable-
Keepers, &c. on whom they are billeted. 1856 'STON-
NENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* II. i. ix. 352/2 Mischief... if not
prevented will be indulged in by the 'stable-lad towards
his charge. 1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate Coventry* xv.
They were, what is termed in 'stable language, very much
above themselves. 1729 SWIFT *Direct. Serv.* I. (1745) 32
Get the Cook, the House-maid, the 'Stable-men, etc... to
stand in his Way to the Hall in a Line. 1786 BURNS *To*
Auld Mare viii. When thou an' I were young an' skeigh
An' 'stable-meals at fairs were dreigh. 1858 *Kuareb.*
Wills (Surtees) I. 150 To my brother... sufficient hay for his
horse... and 'stable room in my stable. 1753 *Chambers*
Cycl. Suppl. When there is stable-room enough, partitions
are to be made for several horses to stand in. 1838 DICKENS
Nich. Nick. v. [He] then lounged 'stablewards. 1703 *Land.*
Gaz. No. 3899/4 Enquire at the 'Stable Yard in St. Alban's
street. 1857 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxiii. In the vicinity of the
stable-yard... sat Mr. Weller senior.

Stable (ste'b'l), a. Also 3 stabnbl, 3, 5 stabel,
3-6 stabul, stabul, 4, 6 stabile, 4-6 stabyll, 5
stabyl(l), stabull, 5-6 stabill, (stabyll), 5
(Caxton) estable. [a. OF. stable, estable (mod.F.
stable):—L. *stabilem* f. *sta-* root of *stare* to stand:
see -BLE. Cf. Sp. *estable*, Pg. *estavel*, It. *stabile*.

The L. adj. has two primary etymological meanings: (1)
with passive force of the suffix, that a person or thing can
stand upon, firm as a support or foundation; (2) actively,
able to stand, not liable to fall, secure; also (esp. of persons)
standing one's ground, not to be driven back, steadfast.
In figurative uses these senses are often blended. The Eng.
word has most of the meanings of the Latin.]

1. Able to remain erect; secure against falling
or being overthrown.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10121 Do me to passe þe dikes ouer, þar
be castel standes [v.r. stabil, stabul]. a 1501 H.
SMITH *Serv.* (1637) 268 He which is tottering *lays high*,
had neede leanne unto a stable thing. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays High*.
76 The master-builder-bold Who reared this stable pile.
1909 C. C. TURNER *Aerial Navig. of To-day* viii. (1910) 123
The bicycle is not stable. It depends upon motion and the
manipulation of the handles.

fig. 1599 DAVIES *Nosce Teipsum* viii. xxxvii. (1714) 58
The perfect Angels were not stable, But had a firm more
desperate than we. 1869 McLAREN *Serv.* Ser. II. vii. 120
If we are to be stable amidst earthquakes and storms, we
must be built on the Rock and build rock-like upon it.

Comb. 1725 ARMSTRONG *Imit. Shaks.* 185 That rock the
stable-planted towers.

b. Of a support or foundation: Firm, not likely
to give way. *lit. and fig.*

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 587 3e were alle... bred of þat modur
þat is stable to stonde... And þe erpe is called. 1604 EARL
STIRLING *Aurora* Song iii. D 1, Hauging followed over the
stable ground. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. xlix. 364 The
only stable foundation of most of the improvements in social
life is Agriculture. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & P.* III. i. 126 The
ground within hard, stable, and level. 1811 PINKERTON
Petril. II. 338 Such pieces of scoriae as... were capable of
affording a stable support. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic*
Reg. I. 256 It often affords a stable mooring to a ship. 1845
DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* viii. (1879) 144 A government which as
yet has never rested on any stable foundation. 1871 BLACKIE
Four Phases Morals I. 24 A stable physical platform to
stand on.

c. Firm in consistency, solid. Now rare.
1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 76 The Texture, is...

vlesse it be very stable and permanent... very much alter'd.
Ibid. 422 Alterations... mixtures can perform among Bodies,
both of them fluid, as well as among those that were either
both of them stable, or one of them stable and the other
consistent. 1691 RAY *Crayons* I. (1704) 70 Providence hath
given to the solid and stable parts a two-fold Power. 1878
STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 103 The shadows lay as solid on
the swift surface of the stream as on the stable meadows.

2. Stationary, keeping to one place.

a. of persons or their dwellings. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15154 Iesus þam prechad ilk a dai Stable
in temple stod. 131- E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 597 He þat stod þe
long day stable. 1422 *Voxer tr. Secreta Secret.* 215 Sum of
the hoste shall still bene in oone Place. 1687 P. AVES
Lyric Poems, 'Spring' (1906) 311 The stable mother [the
sea] of those straggling sons [the rivers]. 1775 R. CHAMOLER
Trav. Asia M. (1825) I. 136 A people... not forming villages
or towns with stable habitations, but sitting from place to
place.

b. Of material things: Not shifting or fluctu-
ating in position.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxviii. (1856) 353 Some seventy
miles from the nearest stable ice. 1861 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* II.
vii. 368 The surface of our planet, even where it appears
perfectly stable is constantly undergoing most extensive
changes. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 390 It, however, did not
reach north to the Azoe of New York, which was still a
portion of the stable part of the continent.

3. Of a material thing or its condition: Able to
maintain its place or position; presenting resistance
to displacement; not easily shaken or dislodged.
Stable equilibrium: see EQUILIBRIUM 1.

1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Chron.* xvi. 30 Surely the world shall
be stable and not move. 1829 *Nat. Philos., Mechanics* I. iv.
18 (U. K. S.) Of these two positions in which it is possible
for the body to rest, the former is called unstable, and the
latter stable, equilibrium. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* 45 That
the particles may have time to assume their most stable
position. 1889 WELCH *Text Bk. Navat Arch.* II. 19 If a
ship when slightly inclined in any particular direction from
her positioo of rest returns towards that position when the
inclining forces are removed, it is said to be in stable equi-
librium.

b. Of a system of bodies: Having a permanent
structure or constitution; not liable to disintegration.

1839 MOSELEY *Astron.* lxxvii. (1854) 216 The system of
Planets is stable, the System of Comets is unstable. 1845
WHWELL *Judic. Creator* 52 The state of the solar system
is stable.

c. Of a chemical compound or combination:
Not at once decomposing.

Stable dextrin: the fifth or remaining amylin group after
the other four amylin groups in starch have been split off
by the action of diastase.

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Theory* vii. (ed. 2) 190 These com-
pounds are... much less stable, being decomposed by very
slight causes. 1862 SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xiii. § 101
(1875) 293 Stable compounds contain comparatively little
molecular motion. 1900 *Jrnl. Soc. Dyers* XVI. 6 Causing
the indigo white to separate out in a stable condition.

4. Not liable to fail or vary.

a. Of government, institutions, customs, etc.:
Securely established; not liable to destruction or
essential change. Often with fig. notion of 1.

c 1290 *St. Oswald* 5 in *S. Eug. Leg.* 45 For he was king
are cristidom pyrtliche stable were. 1390 GOWER *Conf.*
III. 233 Thei [pity and justice]... ben of vertu most valuable
To make a kinges regne stable. c 1520 NISBET *N. T., Epist.*
O. Test. (S. T. S.) III. 277 And that salhe na mark nor
terme of his kingdom, and he sal mak it stable in the wed of
belue. 1574 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Abnact* lvi. But... as oo state
can stable stande for aye. c 1610 *Women Saints* 37 It was
thought that this new kingdom would not be stable and
firm for long continuance, vlesse they had wiyes of their
owne nation. 1849-50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* I. iv. § 18. 446
Men... deemed present institutions stable, because they had
never seen them shaken. 1856 FROUFE *Hist. Eng.* (1858)
I. v. 412 His kingdom demanded the security of a stable
succession. 1911 SELIGMAN *Veddas* I. 25 Vijaya found
some sort of stable political organization on his arrival in
the island [of Ceylon].

† b. Of a law, covenant, promise, etc.: Firm,
not to be repealed or retracted. Phrases, † to hold
(something) stable, to stand stable. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6430 Pis word was iholde stable &
flokod yow dom. c 1385 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 663 But now
I woot youre lust and what ye wolde Al youre plesance
ferme and stable I holde. c 1450 *Goldstow Reg.* 31 Holdynge
ferme & stable what eyur he wolde do ther-with, & neyur
to haue more clayne, ne eny of bys cyrys, for eyur more.
1464 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 599/2 That almaner Yefes and
Grauntes... made, stand ferme and stable. 1474 CAXTON
Chesse II. i. (1893) 21 Therefore hym ought to saye no thyng
but yf hit were veritable and stable. 1533 *City Land. Let.*
Bk. O ff. 213 In *Picary* *Anat.* (1888) App. xiv. 264 This
present graunte... shall be, be contynued ferme and stable
as concerning the sayde Barbour-surgeons. 1543-4 *Act* 35
Hen. VIII. c. 9 The which order... shall stand firme and
stable, and for a full determinate order. 1759 *to Nairne*
Peerage Edit. (1874) 65 All which I oblige me to hold firme
and stable without revocation.

† c. Of faith, resolve, love, friendship, etc.: Not
changing, constant. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26138 We hope he sal haue for-giuenes,
For þe trouth and stabil þat he was in in his last dai.
c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Treat.* 7 For þe-why I had na stabyll
purpos in gude, na perfitte contrycyone. 1402 HOCLEVE
Let. Cupid 447 In womanen regneth stable constance. c 1450
Mirk's Festial 74 Full contricion with schryff, full charite
without feynynge, and stabull fayth without flaterynge.
1549-62 STERNHOLE & H. Ps. II. 10 (2nd vers.) Within my
bowels Lord, renew a stable spite. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.*

II. 484 There shal be from henceforward... stable friendship,
betwene the same realmes. c 1610 *Women Saints* 51 An
husband immortal, whose death may not grieve me, and
whose love shall be constant and stable.

† d. Of counsel, judgement, intellect: Trust-
worthy, sound. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1245, & as he & is conseil stable
conseil nome þe lettres he sende to luli þe emperour of
rome. *Ibid.* 11489. c 1400 *Destry. Trav.* 1423 Vche wegh
þat is wise & of wit stable. 1477 NORTON *Ordin.* Ache. i.
in Ashm. (1652) 14 For his Trewth, Vertue, and for his
stable Witt.

e. Of a doctrine, theory, conclusion: Securely
established, not likely to be disproved or found
wanting.

1480 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. xiii. 42 Thus ben not the sciences
muable but alloway ben estable and trewe. 1862 RUSKIN
Unto this Last Pref. It was... the first object of these papers
to give an accurate and stable definition of wealth. 1891
Hardwicke's Sci. Gosp. XXVII. 73/1 Even if with further
research it led to oo good and stable result.

† f. Permanent; of durable nature or quality.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26770 Bot þat þi stabil pes mai last To
crisþ þou hald þi penance fast. c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*,
Gov. Lordsh. 57 Gete þe stabyll richesse, a lyf þat may
nought be chaungyd, a kyngdome ay lastand dilatable. *Ibid.*
62 Brekan alliance stabyll for welfare aod profyt of men.
1617 MORVSON *Itin.* III. 123 They bestow their money in
stable things, to serve their posterity. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.*
(1655) I. iv. vii. 172, I am not settled yet in any stable
condition, but I lie Windbound at the Cape of Good Hope.
1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) xiii. 615/1 Someertain
... to... the pleasure which consists in motion; others to felici-
ty itself, (as that of indolence and tranquillity or stable
pleasure). 1683 SNAPE *Anal. Horse* (1686) App. I. i. 11 At
the end of the fourth day, the Stalk tending upwards, (the
outer or Sheath-leaf being loosened) puts forth the Stable-
leaf [*L. folium stabile*] that is green and folded. 1742 YOUNG
Nt. Th. I. 168 How I dreamt Of stable pleasures on the
tossing wave?

† g. Of a language: Having fixed meanings.
Obs. rare.

1679 DRYDEN *Troilus & Cr. Ep. Ded.*, I am often put to a
stand... And have no other way to clear my doubts, but by
translating my English into Latine, and thereby trying what
sense the words will bear in a more stable language.

† h. *Math.* = CONSTANT a. 5. *Obs.*

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Calculus*, Stable Quantities
beio always express'd by the first Letters of the alphabet.

i. Of properties, movements, agencies, etc.:
Persisting without essential or permanent change
of character.

1742 HUMIE *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 115 When the event is
supposed to proceed from certain and stable causes. 1898
TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* vi. § 179. 182 Two kinds, ooe
of which makes use of the stable forces of nature and the
other of the unstable. 1884 *tr. Lotze's Logic* 32 In... metal
where there is no difficulty in regarding the marks of colour,
brilliancy, and hardness as stable properties of that which
they describe.

j. Of animal or vegetable species: Unvarying.

1859 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* (1890) 42 Wild animals
and plants, it is said, are usually stable.

† k. Of look or countenance: Steady, unabashed.
c 1440 *Geierlyde* 1988 Beholding them with countenance
right stabill. c 1475 *Babes Bk.* 65 And yf they speke with
yow at yowre komyng, With stable Eye loke vpon theym
Riht. 1635 R. N. tr. *Camden's Hist. Brit.* II. 329 The
Queen of Scots... with a stable and stedfast countenance...
gave thanks to God.

6. Of persons and their dispositions.

a. Steadfast in purpose or resolution; settled in
character, not fickle, changeable, or frivolous. In
early use also, † Trustworthy, sound in counsel or
judgement. Phrase, † To stand stable.

a 1275 *Prov. Alfred* 673 in *O. E. Misc.*, Ac nim þe to þe
stable mon, þat word and dede bi-sette con. c 1290 *Beket*
240 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 123 Of þe Ercecede Thomas, Men
tolden him some i-nouz, how he was stable Man and wis,
and to alle gudnesse drouz. 1362 LANCEL. P. Pl. A. x. 110
Hold þe stable and studefast And strenghe bi-seluen. 1398
TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* vi. xii. (1495) 196 Men ben more
wyse and witty, more stedfaste and stable than mymmen.
c 1400 *Rule St. Benet, Ord. Nuns* 142 To þam þat... standis
stabil in-to þe purpose þat þa be-gane, it is [etc.]. c 1450
HOLLAND *Howlat* 174 Stable and staidfast, tender and trewe.
1500 *Ortus Vocab.*, *Continentes*, stable or chaste. 1500-20
DUNBAR *Poems* xx. 43 Hald God thi freind, evir stabill be
him stand. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 86 b, Let vs
be stable and neuer loke backwarde agayne to the worlde.
1588 A. KING tr. *Causius Catech.* 46 It is the Apostolick
doctrine, to stand firme, aod stabill in ye traditions also
quhik ar nocht within.

† b. const. of, in (thoughts, purposes, words,
etc.): cf. senses 4 c, 4 d. *Obs.*

c 1290 *St. Michael* 675 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 319 Ho so hath of
þe erbe mest he is slouz as þe Asse... Some oold and nougt
willesoff stable and studefast of mod. c 1320 *Cast. Love*
384 Pou art also so trewe a kyng, Bate heo þe stable in oure
byng. a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 245 Bate heo þe stable in oure
fei aod folowþe wrekes. c 1400 MAUVOYE (Roxh.) xxxi.
139 All gude Crisen men þat er trayle in þe faith, may ga
in to þat valay. c 1400 *Destry. Trav.* 1063/4 Eciour... was sit-
this of stoure... stabill of hert. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 97
Considering the... promesse that he had made with Medea
[Jason] aode ferme and stable in his firste purpos. c 1500
Lancelot 1671 And of the worlds beis trew and stable. 1552
Bk. Com. Prayer, Ordering of Deacons, Continuing evir
stable and strong in thy some Chirche. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.*
I. 34 Things to make me stable In what I have began to take
io hand.

† c. Constant in affection. Const. to. *Obs.*

13... *Cato* 214 in *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon M.S.* 570 Hese
feyneþ him frend-with word And not wip herte stable.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Coupl. Mars* 281 Ye, my ladies, that ben true and stable. c 1386 — *Clerk's T.* 931 And to hire bous-bonde euer meke and stable. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 16 The god of love is favorable To hem that ben of love stable.

† d. In a bad sense: Persistent. Obs.
c 1440 *Proum. Parv.* 471/2 Stable, and a-bydyng yn malice, pericax, pertinax.

† e. Strong, capable of endurance. Obs.
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13 His [sc. King Arthur's] knythes.. Als wawan, cal, and other stabill. 13.. *Evang. Nicod.* 150 (MS. Harley) He had þam tak men more myghty, Strang and stabill of state. c 1430 *Lvdo. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 98 Holy Helyas.. Made stonde in spirite forty dayes went In his journey, the brede made hym so stable. c 1470 *Gov. & Gaw.* 741 Ane sterne knyght, stalwart and stabill.

† f. Of God or a deity: Unchangeable. Obs.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 346 A god ne sholde nat be thus agreued Bot of hys deitee he shal be stable. c 1386 — *Frankl. T.* 143 That semen rather a foul confusion Of werk than any fair creacion Of swich a parfit wys god and a stable. 1700 *Drvoen Pal. & Arc.* III. 1046 He perfect, stable; but imperfect We, Subject to Change, and diff'rent in Degree.

† Stable, v. 1. Obs. Also 3-4 stablen, 3-6 stabill, 3, 5-6 stabul, 4 stabill(e), 4-5 stabel, stabulle, 4-6 stabill, -yl, -yll(e), (stabelyn). [Variant of ESTABLE v., a. OF. *establi*:-L. *stabili*:-f. *stabili*-s STABLE a. Cf. ESTABLISH, STABLISH vbs.]

1. trans. To make stable, in various senses; to strengthen, render firm or fixed; to render steadfast; to bring into a secure or permanent condition; to confirm, ratify.

a 1300 *Birth of Jesus* 110 in Horst. *Alteng. Leg.* (1875) 70 (Ashm. MS.) Vche 3er also ioachim to be temple wende pre siþe, to stable v. r. stablen þis biheste, 3if god him eny sende. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 1262 Cristen kirc þan it bigan, Yeit was it noht stabill [fairly, stabled] þan. 1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1725) 244 Wardynes gode be sette, to stabille þe lond. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* II. 178 Þis bileve shulde stable men to stonde stilly in Goddis cause. c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 1161 (Harl. MS. 1758) Till that your sight stabill [v. r. y-stabill, l-stabill, ysatill] be a while They may full many a sight you be-gile. a 1400-50 *Bk. Curtyse* 169 in *Babes Bk.*, When þou ministris at þe beghe autere, With bothe hondes þou serue þo prest in fere, Pe ton to stabulle þe tober Lest þou fayle, my dere broþer. c 1400 *Beryn* 1076 Sith I the fynde in suche plyte, our bargain for to stabill, Wee woll tofore þe Steward, þere we both shull have rizte. c 1400 *Love Bouvent. Mirr.* (1907) 212 In feithe also he enformed hem and stabled hem more perfitly in byleue of his godbede. c 1440 *Proum. Parv.* 471/2 St(ablyn), or make stable and stede. *stabilio, solido.* c 1450 *Myrr. our Ladye* 297 Forsothe god bathe stabled the erthe, whiche shall not be meued. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) 11. 569 Stabyll your syghes, and look ye not stunt. 1501-2 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 140 To David Grame, to pas to Glasgo to stabill his procuratoris and to mak his expens on his play, lvs. s. 1538 *STARKEY England* I. ii. 42 Many, stablyd and confyrmyd wyth perfayt and sure hope. 1545 *RAYNALD Byrth Mankynde* 148 To stable & stedfast the teathe and to kepe the gums in good case.

b. To base or ground (an argument, etc.) upon.
1521 *FISHER Sermon. agst. Luther* i. Wks. (1876) 313. The fyrst iij. instructyons.. shall vndermyne iij. great groundes wher vpon Martyn doth stable in maner all his articles.

2. To put or set up in a certain position or place, or in a safe or firm place. To *stable up*: to collect and place; pass. to have taken one's stand.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24628 Fra me ne wald þai na wight tuin, Til i com til mit cosin in, Par stabill þai mit stall. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlv. (*Lucy*) 163 My patrimone haf I stabill in sa sekire place quare foule corrupcion neur vns. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 1091 May þou oyt, lede, þe zondren lawe lyft on þi schulder, And stire it oute of þe stede & stable in a-nothre? *Ibid.* 1367 To stable vp a grette strenthe all on store schipis, Hugir be þe halfe dele & biþere þan þe toþire. c 1475 *Hunting Hare* 109 When that ye bin stabill up, I wylle ryde and putt her [the hare] vp.

3. To ordain permanently, establish, fix, institute; to appoint, settle.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25429 Pou þat bas þis werld all wrought, And stabill it in skill. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 1604 Pys [sixth] commandment ys of prys, For hyt was stabill yn paradys. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 54 In septembre yis fraterite is funde & stabled. 1423 *City Lond. Cal. Let. Bk.* I (1909) 294 It is ordeyned and stabled that payement be made anon upon such purveance made. 1516 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 328 Be bit (the ordinance) ordeynyd and stabilld, by þe M. and Wardens. 1538 *STARKEY England* I. i. 16 The same law. ys so stabilld and set, that [etc.]. 1598 *ELYOT Dict., Statute*, to ordayne, to determyne, to set faste, to stable a thinge.

4. To establish, install or secure in a possession; office, or dignity, etc.

1300-1400 R. Glouc. (Rolls) App. xx. 400 þis king duc henri to sone þo nom & stabled him þer his eir of his kinedom. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Ps.* ii. 6. I am stabill kynge (Vulg. *constitutus sum rex*). 1473 *Rental Bk. Cister. Angli.* (1879) I. 190 Gif þe thinks þe ma do better to stabill hym in other placis. 1513 *DOUGLAS Ennis* v. xii. 182 Ane hallowit schaw.. as sanctuar, Plantit þai haif, and stabillit preistis thair.

b. To secure to (a person, or oneself).

1536 *BELLENDEN Cron. Scot.* iii. vii. (1821) I. 87 This Guiderius, seing the realme stabillit to him, thoct hevy, that the Britonis suld teif under servitude of Romanis. *Ibid.* vi. xvii. 238 We mon othir be vincut.. or ellis to be victouris, and stabill oure landis to us with glore, boouere, and permanent eis.

5. ? To hold fast.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxiii. 187 Sir, oure strengtb myght not stabill tham stille. a 1593 *MARLOWE Ovid's Elegies* i. ix. 39 Mars io the deed the black-smithes net did stable.

6. intr. a. To come to a stand, cease from action; to refrain (from tears).

1377 *LANGEL P. Pl. B.* I. 120 Til god of his goodnesse gan stable [v. r. stabillise] and stynte. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 3386 Who might stithly absteyne, or stable of teris, þat prestly were pricket with paynes so fele?

b. To become stable.

1399 *LANGEL Rich. Redeles.* 1. 20 Of aleaunce now lerneth a lesson oþer tweyne Wber-by it standith and stabillthe moste—By drede, or by dynitis or domes vntrewe [etc.]. *Ibid.* iii. 249 Ichce rewme vndir roff of þe reyne-bowe Sholde stable and stonde be þese þre degres.

Stable (stā'b'l), v. 2 Also 5 stabel, 5-6 stabill, (6 stable). [f. STABLE sb. 1 Cf. OF. *establi* (perh. the source); also L. *stabulāre*, -ārī intr.]

1. trans. To put (a horse) into a stable, or into a place which is used as a stable. Formerly also with *up* (rare).

13.. *Coer de L.* 6770 At the gate he sette porters, And stabled up hys desters. c 1380 *Sir Ferunb.* 3753 Wan þay had mad fast aboute & y-stabilld þe stede. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 75 He on a tyme.. stabled his hors in Salomon is Temple. 1513 *DOUGLAS Ennis* vi. iv. 102 The Centawris wer stabillit at this port. 1557 *Tusser 300 Points Husb.* xxxviii, When pasture is gone.. then stable thy plough horse. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii. iv. *Columnes* 461 Stabbling 'Thy smoaking Coursers under th' Earth, to bait.' 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* viii. xliii. 1. 223 Wbersoever they [asses] be stabled, they love to lie at large and have roume ynough. 1688 *CLAYTON in Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 121 They never Shoe them, nor Stable them in general. a 1791 *Lochnaben Harper* iv. in *Child Ballads* IV. 18/2 Gae stable up the harper's mare. 1820 *Scott Monast.* xiv, Art thou there, old Truopenny? here, stable me these steeds, and see them well bedded. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 293 A third could never go into his parish church without being reminded.. that Oliver's redcoats had once stabled their horses there. 1890 R. BOLDREWOOD 'Col. Reformer' (1891) 117 As soon as I have stabled the horses.

b. Of a building: To afford stabling for.

1903 *TALLENTYRE Voltaire* xxxii. (1905) 338 An immense barn which stabled fifty cows and their calves.

2. intr. Of an animal: To live in a stable.

1508 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1869) I. 117 With.. sufficient lokkis.. for thair duris, for the sure keeping of the hors that stabillis with thame. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* iv. xi. I. 78 There, stood the towne Tinda, terrible for the hors of Diomedes that stabled there. 1878 *Bosw. Smith Carthage* xxi. 423 The domestic animals of the Arabs are found stabling in the very buildings which may once, perhaps, have sheltered the Carthaginian Elephants.

b. trans. To live as in a stable.

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. xxx. 239 Forgetting their ancient yoke fellows the rural Peasants, they stable with the King. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 748 In thair Palaces.. Sea-monsters whelp'd And stabled. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 470 All the monsters of the sea stabled in the cavities at the foot the mountain. 1827 *SHELLEY Revolt Islam* ii. iv, Tyrants dwelt side by side, And stabled in our homes. 1909 R. BRIDGES *Ibani Obscure* Poet. Wks. (1913) 449 [*Eneid* vi. 286] And many strange creatures of monstrous form and features Stable about th' entrance.

† 3. To turn into a stable. Obs. rare-1.

1649 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wand. West* ix Exeter.. is a faire sweete City, a goodly Cathedral Church (not yet quite spoiled or stabled).

† Stable, v. 3 Obs. [Perh. f. STABLE a. (in sense 2, stationary); but cf. the later STABLE v., which has some affinity of sense.] *passive* and *refl.* To stick fast in the mind. Also *fig.* Obs.

In quot. 1640 app. associated with STABLE v. 2

1569 *CAMPION Hist. Ire.* i. ix. (1633) 113 This is a doughty kinde of accusation, which they urge against mee, wherein they are stabled and myred at my first denyall. 1598 *FLORIO Dict. Ep.* Ded. 3, I many times in many words have beene so stald & stabled. 1627 *DRAYTON Moon-calf, Batt. Agincourt*, etc. 184 They.. In the stiffe mud are quickly stabled fast. 1629 *GAULIE Holy Madn.* 196 Thoult either jade, or stable thyselfe. 1640 E. DACRES tr. *Machia-velli's Prince* 268 The bottom proving rotten and miry, some of the Horse came over and over on their riders, and many stuck so fast in the mud that they were there stabled.

Stable, obs. form of STABLE.

Stable, variant of STABLE sb. Obs.

† Stabled, ppl. a. 1 Obs. [f. STABLE v. 1 + -ED.] In senses of the verb.

c 1400 *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 66 Wete also þat stabill planetys vnmooable ar a þousand twenty and nyne. c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* ii. iv. 156 For noon such fonnys opinioun.. is eny long before stabillid gouernaunce to be left and to be leid aside. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Auntie* (1879) 25 Then manhood makit a stabled minde, none youthly pranks we haue.

Stabled (stā'b'ld), ppl. a. 2 [f. STABLE sb. or v. 2 + -ED.] Put into a stable, sheltered in a stable.

1634 *MILTON Comus* 534 He and his monstrous rout are heard to howl Like stabl'd wolves. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. iv. iii. Motionless, as the brave stabled steed when conflagration rises.

Stable door. The door of a stable. Prov. to shut (lock, etc.) the stable door when the horse is stolen, to take preventive measures too late.

13.. *Sir Beues* 2152 At stable door to him 3he sede [etc.]. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xxxii, Isidor watched the stable-door constantly.

1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 32 For when the grette Stiede Is siole, thanne he [Negligence] taketh biede, And makith the stable door fast. c 1450 *Ld. & Eng. Prov.* (MS. Douce 52) If. 16 When þe hors is stole stekke þe stabill door. 1509 *WATSON Ship of Fools* xii. (1517) Div. The foole.. shytteth the stable door when the horse is stolen. 1523 *SKELTON Garl. Laurel* 1435 When the stede is stolin, sparr the stable dur, 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* ii. (Globe) 387 It was only shutting

the Stable Door after the Stead was stolin. 1887 D. C. MURRAY *Old Blazer's Hero* iv, To lock the stable-door when the mare is stolen.

Stableful (stā'b'lf'ul), rare. [f. STABLE sb. + -FULL.] As much or as many as fills a stable.

1858 *TROLLOPE Dr. Thorne* v. (1859) 63 The stableful of horses which had belonged to himself.

† Stablehead. Obs. rare-1. [f. STABLE a. + -HEAD.] Stability.

c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* I. 69 Pere is more stabilbede in wordis þat ben seid of Crist.

† Stablenment. Obs. Also 5 stabilement, establement. [a. OF. *establement*, f. *establi*:- see STABLE v. and -MENT. Cf. L. *stabilimentum*.]

a. An ordinance, regulation; = ESTABLISHMENT.

b. Something that establishes or supports.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 55 First souerayny it fallys to a kynge þat he attempte hym with trewe stablements & lawes. 1423 *City Lond. Cal. Let. Bk.* I (1909) 290 And if ony.. wolde take onything ageyn this stablement, no man be bounden to obeye to him. *Ibid.* 291 If any fele bim greved ageyn this stablement. 1481 *Tully of Old Age* (Caxton) i. 1 b (R.). The life to come is the stablement and the propre house of myne undelyd soule. a 1603 T. CARR- WRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 554 The Church of Rome is the pillar and stablement of truth.

Stableness (stā'b'lnes). Now rare. Also 4-5 stablynnesse, 6 stablynnes. [f. STABLE a. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being stable: = STABILITY.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23541 Bot in þat mikel stablises [v. r. stablises, stabulises], Sal nan yerne be bot þat hees. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. vi. 30 At that moeveth in any manere, taketh his causes.. of the stableness of the divyne thocht. c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Prose) lxii. 40 Pe reule of stablises. 1421 *HOCCELYE Coupl.* 9 Stableness in this worlde is there none; there is no thinge but change and variaunce. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* iii. (1577) O iv, I impute it to the surenesse and stableness of the woman, and wauering of the man. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iv. iii. 92. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Covt.* v. 360 He grounds the truth and certainty of the promise upon the stableness of God's counsell. 1702 *EARL OF MARCHMONT in Lond. Gaz.* No. 38193 Her Stableness in, and Fidelity to, the Protestant Religion. 1909 *19th Cent.* Oct. 677 Disconcerting to our sense of stableness and identity.

Stabler (stā'b'lar). Now Sc. Forms: 5 stab- byler, (stabyller), 6 stabulare, stabillar, 7 stabiler. [a. OF. *establier*, f. *estable*:- see STABLE sb. and -ER. Cf. L. *stabularius*.] A stable-keeper.

14.. *Nom.* in Wr. Wülcker 684/42 *Hic stabularius*, a stabler. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 357/2 A Stabyller, *stabularius*. 1508 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1869) I. 117 That all stabulares within this burgh half thair stablises well and sufficientlie furnis with hek [and] mannyer. 1529 *Ibid.* (1871) II. 6 All maner of stabillar within this burgh. 1612 *Extracts Rec. Convent. Burghs Scot.* (1870) II. 317 His maiesties lieges wer grutlie abusit be the stablises. 1676 *Rou Contin. Blair's Autobiog.* ix. (1848) 147 A pursuivant calling to a stabler, to provide against tomorrow morning two horses. 1722 *De Foe Col. Jack* (1840) 109 The stabler, so they call the people at Edinburgh that take in horses to keep. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 331 The humble dwelling of a stabler in the Grassmarket. a 1864 *HAWTHORNE Amer. Note-Bk.* (1879) II. 173 They appear to be busy men, these stablers.

† Stable-stand. [f. stable var. STABLE sb. + STAND v.] See quot.

The word was conjecturally substituted by Hamner (1744) for *stabiles* in *Winter's Tale* ii. i. 134; the passage with Hamner's reading is quoted by Johnson as Shakspeare's.

1598 *MANWOOD Laws of Forest* xviii. § 9. 114 b. By the Assises of the Forrest of Lancaster [*uarigin* Assisa forestæ de Lancast. fol. 63]. Taken with the maner, is when one is found in the kings Forrest in any one of these 4. degrees, viz. Stable stand Dogge drawe Back Beare and Bloudy hand. Stable stande is, when a man is found in any Forrest at his standing, with a Crosse bow bent, ready to shoote at any Deere, or with a Long bow, or els, standing close by a tree with Greyhounds in his lease, ready to let slip.

† Stab'let. Obs.-o [a. OF. *establete*, dim. of *estable*:- see STABLE sb. 1 and -ET.] A small stable, stall, pen.

1585 *HIGINS Yunius Noumeu.* 191/2 Stabulum.. Estable, a stablet, a stal: a place for fodder.

† Stab'ling, vbl. sb. 1 Obs. [f. STABLE v. 1 + -ING.] The action of STABLE v. 1

c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 229 Þei techen opynly for worschipe of god & profit of þe reume and stablynge of þe kyngis pouer & distroyng of synne. c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* i. xvi. 97 The firme stabilling of al the chirche. 1538 *STARKEY England* ii. iii. 209 So the confyrmyng and stablynge of thys celestiall doctryne stondyth cheefly in the offycers therof.

Stabling (stā'b'lin), vbl. sb. 2 [f. STABLE v. 2 (? and sb.) + -ING.] The action of placing or accommodatng (horses) in a stable; stable accom- modation; stable-buildings collectively.

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 322 Item. for the stabilling of iij. cartes iij. d. 1494 in *Augier Syon* (1840) 79 Fyndynge.. to beyen.. mete, drynke, borsmete, loggynge, stableng, and all other thyngs necessary. 1586 *Earsh. Rolls Scot.* XXI. 617 The expensis requisit to his hienes hous and stabling. 1683 *CINAS* II in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 339 For whom our Harhingars are 10 provide lodging and stabling near our Court. 1725 *THOMSON Liberty* iii. 370 A Stabling near for Wolves. 1782 R. CUMBERLAND *Anecd. Emin. Painters* II. 171 His Majesty is now adding wings and a corps of stabling, which are far advanced. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 53 A very beautiful engraving of the Stabling at Errol House. 1841 *DICKENS Bar. Rudge* x, You can give my horse good stabling, can you. 1850 *THACKERAY Pendennis* lxxv, Excellent stabling and loose boxes for horses at the 'Clavering Arms'. 1886 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 10 Apr. 5/2 The chapel, guard-room,

entrance tower, and stables. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 276 The long range of stabling at no inconvenient distance.

attrib. 1899 *Daily News* 23 June, 8/5 Comfortable stabling quarters.

Stabliſh (stæ-blif), *v.* Now *arch.* Forms: 3-5 stablis, 4 stablys, stablisco, 4-5 stablisse, 4, 6 stablische, 4-6 stablissche, 5 stablice, -esshe, -yoh, -ysh, 5-6 stablysohe, -ysshe, 6 stablyshe, -iahe, (stablyszaho), 8-9 'stabliſh, 4-stabliſh; also *pa. l.* and *pa. ppl.* 3-4 stablist, 4 stablyste (*Sc.* stabelasto), 4, 6 stabliste. [Variant of ESTABLISH *v.*] = ESTABLISH *v.* in various senses.

From the 16th c. there seems to have been a tendency to confine the use of the form *stabliſh* to those uses in which the relation of meaning to *stable* adj. is apparent, i.e. where the notion is rather 'to strengthen or support (something existing)' than 'to found or set up'. The modern currency of the word is purely literary, and reminiscent of the Bible or Prayer Book.

1. *trans.* To place or set (a material thing) firmly in position; to station (a person) in a place. *Obs.* *cxc.* in figurative context.

1300 *Cursor M.* 2228 Tuin axils [of an ollogerical 'wain'] certuin lags, i-wiss, ... be carter self is iesus crist, His hodi es yock he has stablist. 1325 *Prose Ps.* xxxij. 10 Ne pou ne shestest me nouȝt in be bondes of byn enemy; pou stablist my fete in large stede. 1450 *Mertin* iii. 59 Ye shall stablisshe the thirde table in the name of the tynite. 1500 *Melusine* i. 17 There the lady Pessyne stablissed a stronge geaunt to the saugarde of the tresoure. 1650 *Sc. Psalm* xciii. 5 The world is also stablisted, that it can not depart. 1845 *Baileys Festus* (ed. 2) 198 Heaven's eternal base, Whereon God's throne is stablissed.

2. To set (a person, etc.) permanently in an office, dignity, or condition.

1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xii. (Mathias) 318 Spedful thinge vare & gud, þat we stablyste ane in þe place, þe quhytle to supple of Iudas. 1439 *Charters*, etc. *Edin.* (1871) 64 We... he thir present lettres makis, stablissis, and ordanis... schir Robert Logane... oure baillie off fee. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* iii. xv. 118 The kyng stablyssed all his knyghtes and gaf them that were of londes not ryche he gaf them londes. 1483 *Caxton G. de la Tour* b. j. b. God chose and stablyssed [c. 1450 lxxxvii. 112 ordeyned] hym [Moses] mayster and gouernour ouer alle his people. 1738 *Wesley Ps.* cxxxiii. iv. 1 I will thy faithful seed increase, And 'stabliſh them on David's Throne. 1805-6 *Cary Dante*, *Inf.* i. 24 Botb which... were ordain'd And stabliſh'd for the holy place, where sits Who to great Peter's sacred chair succeeds.

3. To ordain permanently (a law, rule, etc.).

1388 *Chaucer Knt's T.* 273 That same prince... Hath stablissed in this wreched world adoun Certeyne dayes and duracioun [etc.]. 1387-8 *T. Usk Test. Love* i. v. (Skeat) 58 Wiste thou not wel that al the laws of kynde is my lawe, and by god ordeyned and stablissed to dure by kynde resoun? 1417 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 2232 By soillite Brekynges bondes þat stablissed were Mankynde to profite. 1483 *Liber Niger in Housch. Ord.* (1790) 18 Hardeknoute was the first that began iiii meales stablissed in oon day. 1530 *Palsgr.* 731/2, 1 stablysshe, I make by acte, þe *actif*. 1561 *T. Norton Caton's Inst.* Pref. A v. b. This bound they forgot, when they stablissed... so many maisterly determinations without any word of God. 1625 *Sylvester Job Triumphant* iii. 329 For the raine bee stablist a Decree.

4. To set up or found securely (a government, a condition of things). *Obs.*

1591 *Shaks. 1 Hen. VI.* v. i. 10 And stabliſh quyetnesse on euery side. 1612 *T. Taylor Comm. Titus* iii. 1 We haue stablissed the regal power ouer all persons Ecclesiastical as well as others. 1855 *Singleton Virgil* li. 493 In suchlike words between them stablissed they [*firmitas*] The leagues amid the nobles' view.

5. To bring into settled order (a country, affairs, etc.). *Obs.*

1375 *Barbour Bruce* x. 303 He wex so wiss and awise, That his land first weil stablist he. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* i. vii. 44 Whanne... the kyng had stablissed alle the countreys aboute london. 1600 *E. Blount tr. Conestaglio* 221 He now laboured to stabliſh the affairs.

6. To render indubitable, support by proof or testimony.

1325 *M.S. Rawl. B.* 520 lf. 57 3if he stablisseth bim to he lasse he ne sal noȝt asouerien of an tenement for acheson of possession or of prosperte he he of plener age. 1530 *Palsgr.* 731/2 What so ever he saye, I wyll stablysshe it. 1550 *Cranmer Def. Bath. Doctr.* title-p. A confutation of sundry errors concernyng the same, grounded and stabliſhed upon Goddes holy woode. 1561 *T. Norton Caton's Inst.* iv. 50 That whatsoever they shal determine on the one side or the other, maye be stablissed and certayne to our mindes. 1885-94 *R. Bridges Eras & Psyche* July x. It is true That much hath hapt to stabliſh what ye teach.

7. To make secure, strengthen, reinforce.

1382 *Wyclif Rom.* iii. 31 Therefore distreye we the lawe by the feith? Fer he it; but we stabliſchen [Vulg. *statuimus*] the lawe. 1513 *Fabyan Chron.* i. (1811) 11 When Brute... sawe that he was stablissed in his Realme quyetly, he... commaundyed [etc.]. 1586 *Marlowe 1st Pt. Tamburl.* iv. iv. (ad fin.), When holy Fates shall stabliſh me in strong Egyptia. 1600 *Fairfax Tasso* x. liii. My weake estate to stabliſh come thou art. 1621 *Bible 1 Chron.* xviii. 3 As hee went to stabliſh his dominion. 1667 *Milton P. L.* xii. 347 Remembering... his Cov'nant sworn To David, stabliſh as the dayes of Heav'n. 1696 *Tate & Brady Ps.* xciii. 2 How surely stabliſt is thy Throne! 1820 *Southey K-hama* xviii. vi. Over Earth and Heaven my reign is stabliſh'd. 1869 *M. Arnold Cult. & An.* ii. 92 It is stabliſhing the State on behalf of whatever great changes are needed.

8. To render stable in faith, virtue, etc.

1447 *Bokenham Seyntys, Christina* 77 In þis [sc. faith] me stablych, lorde, I þe preyre. 1535 *Coverdale Ps.* li. 12 O geue me the comfote of thy helpe agayne, and stabliſh me

with thy fre sprete. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* ii. 662 For he himsele, whether he were past all feare, or was not well stablissed in his perfite mind... boldly entred into Englande. 1621 *Bible 1 Thess.* iii. 13 To the end hee may stabliſh your hearts unblameable in holnesse. 1738 *Wesley Ps.* li. xiii. Stabliſh, and keep my faithful Heart. 1784 *Cowper Task* ii. 343 He stabliſhes the strong, restores the weak. 1841 *Emerson Ess.* Ser. x. viii. (1876) 208 Let him go home much, and stabliſh himself in those courses he approves. 1862 *Trench Poems, Justin Martyr* 15, I thought to arm my soul, And stabliſh it in self control.

Hence Stabliſhed *ppl. a.* † Stabliſhing *vbl. sb.* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2715 Wit stabliſhing of hali kirck. 1470 *Tiptot Cesar* v. xiii. (1530) 16 Þi nyghtys were shorter there than they be in the stabliſshed lande [*in continet*]. 1570 *T. Norton tr. Novell's Catech.* 2 b. All these thynges serve... to the orderly stabliſhing of the outward gouernance of the Chirch. 1655 *G. Firmin (title)* Stabliſhing against Shaking, or a Discovery of the Prince of Darknesse. 1709 *Conn Poems* (ed. 2) 5 Those bold Presumption dares transgress Thy stabliſh'd Articles of Peace, Or disobey thy Law? 1885 *R. Bridges Nero* iii. iv. 162 Thou... yet would'st dare... to thwart My stabliſhed purpose?

† Stabliſher. *Obs. rare.* [f. STABLISH *v.* + -ER 1.] One who stabliſhes.

1535 *Coverdale Heb.* vii. 22 Thus is Iesus become a stabliſher of so much a better Testamente. 1545 *Brinklow Compl.* 12 h. Thow art a stabliſher of wicked lawes.

Stabliſhment (stæ-blifmēt), *arch.* [var. of ESTABLISHMENT. Cf. STABLISH *v.* and -MENT.]

1. The action of stabliſhing or establishing; the condition of being established.

1444 *Rolls of Parli.* v. 75/2 For the perpetuell stabliſshement of the same College. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1537) 133 b. So the stabliſshment in vertue, & the delectacyons in good workes... ben the fruytes of the holy goost. 1671 *Huron Penance for Sin* Wks. 1620 li. 268 'Stabliſh mee with Thy free Spirit'. Here two thyngs... First, the particularity of the favour which David craves, stabliſhment, confirmation in good. 1677 *Gale Cr. Gentiles* iv. 1. iv. 144 Not to be punished for sin is the stabliſshement of Sin. 1711 *Ken Hymns* Festive. Poet. Wks. 1722 l. 338 May we... Thy sacred Truth embrace, With strength of Faith, and Stabliſhment in Grace. 1898 *S. Evans Holy Graal* 103 Prayer to God that He would recover back the walls in such stabliſhment as they were aforetime.

b. Confirmed possession.

1606 *Shaks. Ant. & Cl.* iii. vi. 9 Vnto her He gaue the stabliſhment of Egypt.

† 2. Something established, a statute, ordinance.

1387-8 *T. Usk Test. Love* iii. i. (Skeat) 132 Under whiche lawe... hothe... am... bounden... as by knotte of loves statutes and stabliſhment in kynde. 1473 *Rolls of Parli.* vi. 83/1 Any other Acte, Statute, Stabliſshement or Ordeneance, made or to be made in this present Parlemeut.

3. A means of establishing or strengthening.

1533 *More Confit. Tindale* vii. Wks. 665/1 To thetenth that his catholike church may be to euery nian that wil learne therof & giue credence therunto as himself commaundeth euery man to do, a very sure stabliſhment and a stronge pyller of trouthe.

† Stabliſshness. *Obs. rare.* [f. STABLISH *v.* + -NESS.] Stability.

1530 *Palsgr.* 275/1 Stabliſshnesse, *establiſt*.

† Stabliſh, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 4-5 stabliſh. [a. AF. *establie* (Latinized *stabilis*, *stabile*, *stabilis*; see G. J. Turner, *Spl. Seas of Forest*, Gloss.), f. *establiſt* to station, ESTABLISH. Cf. med. L. *stabiliones venationum* (Domesday Book).]

1. Hunting. A besetting of a wood with men, hounds in leash, nets, etc. for the purpose of taking deer, etc.

13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1153 Bot heterly þay were Re-stayed with þe stabliſh, þat stoutly ascried. 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxv. And if þe sette he wyde, þe forseyd forster... shulde warne þe Sherefe of þe Shyre... forto ordeyne stable suffisaunte and kartes eke forto byrynge þe deer þat shulde beslayne. 1425 *Winton Chron.* vi. xlv. 1609 As he past... in til huntynge hym to play... On his gaimyn al thoughty, þe stable [MS. *Wemyss* still] and þe seits set.

2. A stand, halt (of armed men).

1490 *Mertin* xxii. 386 And frolle the Duke of Almayne come oute after and made his stable vpon a litill river that is cleped Aroaise.

† Stabliſh, a. 1. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *establi*, pa. ppl. of *establiſt*; see STABLE, STABLISH, ESTABLE, ESTABLISH *vbl.*] = STABLE a.

13... in *Herrig's Archiv* LXXIX. 448/10 They stoode with stabliſt steven in mayntenance of Moyses law.

Stabliſt (stæ-blī), a. 2. *rare.* Also stabliſt. [f. STABLE *sb.* + -Y.] Characteristic of, having to do with, or pertaining to a stable or stables.

1864 *All Year Round* 30 Jan. 539 The boots... belonged to short-haired stable gentlemen in large white overcoats. 1884 *Yates Recoll.* i. vii. 251 Fresh air... which... seemed to me to have a somewhat stabliſt twang.

Stabliſt (stæ-blī), *adv.* Forms: 3-4 stabliche, 3, 5 stabili, 3-5 stabeliche, 4 stab(e)li, 4-5 stabely, stabilly, stabilli, 5 stabeliche, stabelly, stably, stabully, 6 stabille, 4- stably. [f. STABLE a. + -LY 2.] In a stable manner, firmly, †steadfastly, †constantly.

1297 *R. Glouc. (Rolls)* 2611 þe king... bed hom... þat hii hom vnderstode & stabeliche helde to gadere to sauy þat lond. 1300 *Beket* (Percy Soc.) 2172 Ac bihet hem stabliche [Laud MS. *stufelastliche*] to stonde al at bere rede. 1338 *R. Brunne Chron.* (1725) 126 þat Steuen... sould bere coron & his gyft ceryeio be holden stabliſt. 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 75 A man þat meynceþ goddis lawe paciently & stabliſt. 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Prose) xviii. 37 Sho þat þabbes cumandis his office [of reading] and mekenes sal

sho do it, And stabelike wid-vten pride. 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxvi. And if he se an berte stondynge stabliſt, he muste looke wele what cuntre he shall go to his leyr. 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 140 So shall 3c stabely vnderstande þer mynde and þer mynyng. 1450 *Le Mortre Arth.* 2663 Bytwene you for to make pees Stabliſt euer for to stonde. 1488 *Caxton Chastysing Goddess Chyd.* xi. 28 He only beheldeth hymself and stondeþ stabliſt upon his owne propre wyll. 1563 *Honillies 11. Rogation Week* 1. 236 Consider the huge substance of the earth... How coude it so stonde stabliſt in the place as it doth, yf [etc.]. 1695 *Lo. Preston Boeth.* iv. 103 Those are such thyngs as are stabliſt fixed near to the Divinity. 1895 *Jas. Orr in Advance* (Chicago) 25 Apr. 1066/1 Rome, stabliſt seated on her seven hills. 1907 *Times* 5 Feb. 3/5 The Dean... contends that the teaching... ought to be stabliſt standardized.

Staboy, *v.* U.S. *nonce-wd.* [f. *sta boy* (also *stu boy*, *stuh-boy*), an exclamation addressed to hounds (Amer. *Dial.* Notes 1900-4 II. 347-8); cf. *hist-a-boy*, *HIST int.* 2.] *trans.* To urge on (hounds) with the cry 'sta boy'.

[1848 *Lowell Biglow P.* Ser. 1. *Pious Editor's Creed*, As... feeder of certain theologic dogmas, which, when occasion offers, he unknells with a staboy. 1850 *Lowell Unhappy Lot* Mr. Knott 60 Like dogs let loose upon a bear, Ten emulous stables stabled with care, The whole among them seemed to rear.

Stabularian, *a.* *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *stabulāri-us* (f. *stabul-um*) + -AN-] Belonging to a stable.

1829 *Sport. Mag.* XXIII. 289, I must listen for half an hour to stabularian sibilations before I sit down to my own steak.

† Stabulate, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *stabulāt*, *stabulāre*, -āri, f. *stabulum*; see STABLE *sb.*] *intr.* (See quot.)

1656 *Blount Glossogr.* *Stabulate*, to stand or be as Cattel in a Stable or Stall, to be housed as Beasts are, to keep or stall up ones self.

Stabulation, *rare.* [ad. L. *stabulatiōnem*, f. *stabulāre*, -āri; see prec.] † A harbouring of beasts' (Cockeram 1623). (*obs.*) Also, manner of housing in a stable.

1892 *Baily's Mag.* Apr. 225 The bad habits and vices of the horse... are more or less common and frequent. And many of them are due to, or consequent upon, stabulation.

Stabulist, *rare* 1. [f. L. *stabul-um* STABLE *sb.* + -IST-] ? One learned in stable management.

1826 *Sport. Mag.* XVII. 388 No stabulist taketh ought from it, since all it proves is the necessity of riding well-bred hunters.

Stac, *obs.* var. **STACK** *sb.*; *obs.* pa. t. of **STEEK**, **STICK** *vbs.*

† **Staccado**, *obs.* Also 7-8 stacado. [Incorrectly ad. Sp. *estacado* (whence *F. estacade*, *ESTACADE*), f. *estaca*, of Teut. origin; see **STAKE** *sb.*]

A palisade or fencing of strong stakes, a STOKRADE.

1612 *Shelton Quiz.* ii. v. (1620) 94 He entred into the Fortresse of Chualrie... by leaping ouer the Staccado like a robber and a thiefe. 1688 *Holme Armoury* iii. xvi. (Roxh.) 97/1 Palizados: of which there are two sorts, those for a wall which stand with their sharp ends forwards... These for a gate which stand with the points vpright... Some terme these staccados or pickados erected. 1774 *Goldsm. Hist. Greece* i. 287 Gylippus... not able to return into the staccado, landed. 1777 *Watson Philip II.* xix. (1822) III. 12 This part of the work, called the staccados or estacados.

transf. 1707 *London Gaz.* No. 4399/3 To fortifie the Harbour, by... making in the midst of it a Staccado of Six Me of War of between 70 and 80 Guns.

|| **Staccato** (stāk-āto), *a.* (*adv.*, *sb.*) *Mus.* [It., pa. ppl. of *staccare*, shortened form of *distaccare*; see **DETACH** *v.*] Detached, disconnected, i.e. with breaks between successive notes. Used *adj.* or *adv.* as a direction to a performer to render a passage in this style; also as *sb.*, a succession of disconnected notes. Also *transf.* in all these uses.

1724 *Explic. For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* *Staccato*, or *Staccato*. See the word *Spicato*. 1787 *Beckford Italy*, etc. (1834) II. 40 The monotonous staccato of the guitar. 1806 *J. Ocell Ess.* 146 A certain staccato utterance of the emphatic syllables. 1844 *Hood Moor Hullah-balloo* 54 A van with iron bars to play staccato. 1877 *Morley Crit. Misc.* Ser. ii. 307 Turn to a page of Macaulay, and wince under... its unlovely staccato. 1883 *Black Shandon Bells* xxx. The staccato remarks about the probability of another... war... developed into... abuse of the foreign policy.

b. Path. *Staccato speech*, utterance: see **SCANNING** *ppl. a.* 2.

1898 *Syl. Soc. Lex.* *Staccato utterance*. The same as *Scanning utterance*. 1899 *Allibon's Syst. Med.* VII. 144 The staccato speech.

Hence **Staccato**, *v.* *trans.* To play (a piece of music) in a staccato manner; *Staccato*, *toed*, *ppl. a.*

1814 *J. T. Coleridge in Ld. Coleridge Story Devon.* II. xvi. (1905) 231 It is always as if one should staccato a slow and pathetic air. 1818 *Busby Gram.* Mus. 445 By the intervention of staccated notes or short rests. 1882 *Mrs. A. Edwards Ballroom Repent.* I. 147 The exclamation comes in staccated accents from Mrs. Dormer.

|| **Stachys** (stāk'is), [*L.* *stachys* (Pliny), a. Gr. *στᾶχys* (Dioscorides), a transferred use of *στᾶχys* ear of corn.

The plant called *stachys* by Pliny is described as resembling a leek, with longer and more numerous leaves, a yellowish colour, and an agreeable smell; used as an emmenagogue. The reason for the modern application of the name is obscure.]

† a. In early use app. a name for Clown's

Woundwort, *Stachys palustris*. Obs. b. Bot. A genus of plants of the N.O. Labiatæ, of which there are two British species, *S. palustris* (see a.) and *S. sylvatica*, popularly Hedge Nettle. Also a plant of this genus.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 146 Stachis is a little bushe lyke vnto hore hounde. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* i. 52 A kind of small Stachys, with silver leaves. 1882 *Garden* 28 Oct. 385/3 The only species of Stachys that can really be termed a garden plant. 1876 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 18 Oct. 4/1 These places are where the corn stachys has overspread the ground.

Stationer, -cioun, obs. ff. STATIONER, STATION.

Stack (stæk), sb. Forms: 3, 6 stac, 3-7 stak, (4 stagge), 5 sstakke, 5-6 stakks, stakke, 5-7 stakke, 6 stayke, 4-stack. [a. ON. *stakk-r* hay-stack (MSw. *stakker*, Sw. *stack*, Da. *stak*, Norw. dial. *stakk*). -OEut. type **stakko-2*, prob. -pre-Teut. **stogno-2*: cf. Russian *stog* haystack.]

1. A pile, heap or group of things, esp. such a pile or heap with its constituents arranged in an orderly fashion.

a 1300 *Havelok* 814 He..cast a panier on his bac, With fish gueleed als a stac. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 471/2 Stacke, or heep, agger. Stacke, acerous. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 5/20 A stacke, strues. 1581 LANBARD *Eiren.* i. vii. (1588) 37 Not Loades, but Stacks of Statutes. 1595 NASH *Saffron Walden* 40 A stack of salt fish. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 341 An buddled Stack of Buildings expatiated in a large Square in the middle of the Area. 1724 *Ramsay's Tea-T. Misc.* (ed. 9) l. 76, I ha' a good ha' house, a barn and a byer, A stack afore the door. 1856 KANE *Arctic Expl.* II. xiii. 132 Stacks of jointed meat are piled upon the ice-foot. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 131 Stacks, paper or printed work arranged in 'stacks'.

b. fig. A quantity, a 'pile'.

1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets* 64 His uncle had left him a stack of money. 1896 MRS. CAFFYN *Quaker Grandmother* 126 You're a stack of conventions.

2. A pile of grain in the sheaf, of hay, straw, fodder, etc., gathered into a circular or rectangular form, and usually with a sloping thatched top to protect it from the weather.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6760 If fire be kyndeld and ouertak Thoru feld, or roll, or mou, or stak. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* Waec (Rolls) 14690 In euses bey crepte, & in be bakkes, & in hey & in corn stakkes. c 1400 *Rol. Scii.* 212 Be Scottes sette in fire iij stakkes of hey. 1426 *Lynd. Di. Guil. Pilgr.* 17475, I resemble vn-to that hound Wych lygeth in a stak off hay, Groyngyne all the longe day. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 471/2 Stacke, arconius. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* II. viii. 103 The corne grainings, and standand stakks off hay. 1546-7 *Test. Ebor.* VI. 254 The pese stacke that I have bought. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 495 The corne reaped and gathered into shokes or stackes. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 51 While the Cock.. to the stack, or the Barn dore, Stoutly struts his Dames before. 1795 COWPER *Needless Alarm* 23 But corn was hous'd, and beans were in the stack. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 624 The stacks should not be thatched till they have had about a week or a fortnight to settle. 1867 J. HATTON *Tallants* xv. The big yellow stacks peered out amongst the trees.

3. A pile of sticks, faggots, firewood, poles, etc. 1390 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 66/9 Pro j stak focalis. c 1460 *Brut* ccli. 507 This same yere also, on New-yere day, at Bayard castell, fill downe A stakke of wod sodenly at afternone. 1523-34 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 131 When thou shalt bring them home to make a stacke of them [faggots], set the nethermost course vpon the endes. 1625 BACON *Ess.* Custom & Educ. (Arb.) 569 The Indians (I meane the Sect of their Wise Men) laye Themselves quietly upon a Stack of Wood, and so Sacrifice themselves by Fire. a 1693 *Uryghart's Rabelais* III. lii. 427 A..Stack of Timber. 1711 *MS. Sessions Roll Durham* Oct. 2 Duas Strigas Ericarum anglie Stacks of Whinnis. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 300 The stacks are generally built on the slope of a hill, so that the tar is easily collected, and put into barrels. 1838 JAMES *Robber* i. vi. On the edge of the moor was a low shed and a stack of fern. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Techn.* (ed. 2) l. 11 An ordinary stack or pile of American wood. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 8 Jan. 6/2 The stacks of timber, which are in close proximity, being saved from destruction.

† b. A pyre or burial pile. Obs.

a 1547 *SURREY Eneis* IV. 866 She rusheth in, and clam vp, as distraught, The buriall stack.

c. A measure of volume for wood and coal, usually 4 cubic yds. (108 cubic feet).

1651 *Publ. Gen. Acts* 1326 Such..of the said Coals as have been, or usually are sold by the Stack, Ruck, Fathom, or other uncertain Denomination. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Stack of Wood*, in Essex, is fourteen foot in length, three foot in height, and three in breadth. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Stack of Wood*, (among Husband-men) a pile of Wood 3 Foot long, as many broad, and 12 Foot high. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 92 Twenty one Stack of Fire-wood Billet, nine Stack of Roots. 1858 SISONDS *Dielt. Trade* s. v., A stack of wood is 108 cubic feet.

4. Brickmaking. = CLAMP sb. 3 I.

1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 186 The stacks or clamps are built of the bricks themselves.

5. A number of chimneys, flues, or pipes, standing together in one group.

1667 *Perry's Diary* 29 Nov., She..heard a noise in the great stack of chimnies that goes from Sir J. Minnes's through our house. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 26 A stack of chimneys may tumble into the street, and crush the unwary passenger. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 434 When walls contain a great number of flues, they are called stacks of chimnies. 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort.* 197 It occupied a smaller space in the centre of the floor, with a

stack of flues rising over it. 1882 *Worc. Exhib. Catal.* III. 5 One coil-end for stack of 2-in. pipes.

b. A chimney of a house, factory, etc.; the chimney or funnel of a locomotive or steamship; also, = stack-furnace. Cf. STALK sb. 1

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 357 In smelting by the reverberatory-furnace..the flame passes over the hearth, and enters into an oblique chimney, which terminates in a perpendicular one, called a stack, of considerable height. 1908 MISS ROBINS *Come & Find Me* 294 The big yellow stack belched out clouds of smoke.

† 6. A set (of corn mills). Obs.

1772 *Jackson's Oxf. Frml.* 24 Oct., To be let—A compleat Stack of Corn Mills.

7. dial. [Cf. *Færoese stakkur* 'high solitary rock in the sea'.] A columnar mass of rock, detached by the agency of water and weather from the main part of a cliff, and rising precipitously out of the sea.

1701 J. BRAND *Descr. Orkney* etc. viii. (1883) 164 At a little distance from Papa Stour, lyes a Rock encompassed with the Sea called *Frawa-Stack*, which is a Danish word, and signifieth, *our Lady's Rock*. 1769 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* (1771) 152 Great insulated columns, called here Stacks. 1822 HUBERT *Descr. Shetl.* Isl. 568 After many unsuccessful attempts to bring the boat close in to the stack the unfortunate wight was left to his fate. 1851 STERNBERG *Northampton Gloss.* s. v., In Pembrokeshire the insular rocks of the coast are locally termed 'stacks'. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 168 (Rocks) completely isolated in the form of 'needles', 'stacks', and 'skerries'. 1889 *Hardwicke's Sei. Gossip* XXV. 205 On the coast [of Sutherland] the sea has deeply eroded and tunneled into the land..leaving.. numerous stacks, islets, and spiry rocks.

8. attrib. and Comb. a. Obvious combs.: simple attrib., as (sense 2) *stack-cloth*, -cover, -fire, (sense 4 b) *stack-pipe*, -process; objective, as *stack-firer*, -firing; also *stack-wise* adv.

1832 *Boston Herald* 31 July 1 *Stack-Cloths of the same highly-approved description. 1799 *Null Advertiser* 12 Oct. 2/1 Mill sails, waggon, cart, and *stack covers. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Sept. 7/3 *Stack fires and the demolition of cottages owing to the thatch firing. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 29 July 4/1 Sergeant Wilde has absolutely defended the magistracy against the bellowing of the *stack-firers. 1887 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 6 Sept. 6/2 A man..was charged yesterday at Arrington, Cambs, with *stack firing. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 854 To put 3 inches lead rain-water *stack pipes, with cistern heads to bring the water to the ground in the angle of the north front. 1849 *Ecclesiologist* IX. 356 The stack-pipes will communicate with these main drains. 1884 *Chamb. Frml.* 8 Mar. 185/2 The old 'stack' process of white-lead manufacture. 1881 R. BUCHANAN *God & Man* III. 41 This [turk] I arranged *stack-wise.

b. Special comb.: *stack-bar*, a hurdle for fencing a stack (sense 2) standing in an open field; *stack-furnace*, a tall circular blast-furnace for smelting; *stack-guard* (see quot. 1875); *stack-pole*, 7a pole round which sheaves are piled to form a stack; *stack-room*, a room in which books are stacked; *stack-stand* (see quot. 1875); *stack-wood*, a faggot, usually *collect. sing.* a load of firewood; also attrib.; *stack-yard*, a rick-yard.

1657 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) II. 223, 5 *stackbarrs. 1788 W. H. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 355 *Stackbarrs*, large hurdles with which hay stacks in the field are generally fenced. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 289, 1 slag-furnace, and 2 *stack-furnaces. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Stack-guard, a temporary roof capable of elevation, and designed to protect a stack or rick of hay or grain in process of formation. 1816 U. S. *Coast Survey*, Deb. in Congress (1818) 2456, I began by erecting a signal..in form of a tripod, made of a ladder and two *stack-poles. 1893 OMIE *Read Emmell Bonlere* 343 He was almost as high as a stackpole, an 'so slim. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 828/1 The *stack-rooms, in which the body of the collection..is packed. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Stack-stand, a device for supporting a stack of hay or grain at a sufficient distance above the ground to preserve it dry beneath and prevent the ravages of vermin. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 101 A round hole, which is to be formed in working up the *stack-wood, for a tunnel. 1785 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Navig.* 17 Stack-wood, for the London bakers. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 33 To teind, gadder, leid and place the saidis teind schaves in the *stak yaird. 1788 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VI. 82 Exposed to view in barns and stackyards. 1887 *Jessop Arcady* 11 All that this good man could make out of his stackyard in the best years.

Stack (stæk), v. 1 Forms: see the sb. [f. STACK sb.]

1. trans. To pile (corn, fodder, etc.) into a stack; to make a stack of, to pile (something) up in the form of a stack.

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 154 [*Dehors la grange vos blez tasses glosed*] stacke thi corn. c 1460 *Promp. Parv.* (Winch.) 461 Stakkyrn, arconisa. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 358/2 To Stakke. arconicare. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 132 Stack pease vpon bouell abroad in the yard. 1592 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 74 Stackinge turfies towe dayes iij⁴. 1657 BILLINGSLEY *Brachy-Martyrol.* II. viii. 211 Being in Harvest stacking of his corn. 1797 J. CURR *Coal Viewer* 11, I have adopted this mode of conveying coals above the ground also for stacking them. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 99, I do not think it proceeds from the crop yielding beyond what it had the appearance of when stacked. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 1584 The boards to be prepared and stacked (hoisted) by the 1st of September. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* vi, At the far end, fleeces of wool stacked up. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* x, The port which Tom employed the first hour after his return in stacking carefully away in his cellar. 1894 *Fenn Real Gold* 314 Something serious was evidently going on by the spot where the packages had been stacked.

2. absol. and intrans. To put corn or hay into stacks; to make a stack or stacks.

a 1722 FOUNTAINHALL *Decis.* I. 548 The Lords found little matter of riot in the master's hindering his tenant to stack in that barn-yard. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 479 Some loss has occurred, from stacking too hastily. 1883 M. P. BALE *Saw-Mills* 237 If it [timber] is to be used for fencing posts and rails, &c., split at once and stack where there is a free circulation of air. 1894 HALL *Caine Maxman* III. v. 137 It was her father stacking in the haggard.

3. trans. To make a pile of (weapons, etc.) by leaning one against another. (Cf. PILE v. 2 1 b.)

1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* xx. (1844) l. 144 The leader of the party with his arms stacked behind him. 1887 *Times* 9 Apr. 5/5 The men [military cyclists], having dismounted and stacked their machines.

4. To stack up: to pile materials on, to make up (a fire).

1892 RIDER HAGGARD *Nada* ix. 67 We stacked up the fire. 5. To fill with stacks of.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* vi. xxvi, Whose Hands did stack The studded Orbs with Stars. 1913 *19th Cent.* Jan. 67 Calcutta was stacked with the rupees of 1907 still unused.

Stack (stæk), v. 2 *Coal-mining*. [f. LG. *stack* dam.] trans. See quot. 1883. (Chiefly with out.)

1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* iv. 62 There is much labour in..stacking and loading the mine. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 234 *Stack out*, to dam off or shut up the entrance to a goaf by building a wall of stone or coal in front of it.

Stack: see STICK v., STAKE.

† **Stackage**. Obs. rare. [f. STACK sb. + AGE.] A tax levied on stacks.

1587 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) 113 His Prædia in like manner were tributes, tolles, ..stackage.. & such like.

Stacked (stækt), ppl. a. [f. STACK v. + -ED.]

1. Piled together.

1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Stacked*, horsed. 1870 STANFORD 12 Dec., Those battalions that still remained and paced briskly to and fro by their stacked arms to warn themselves. 1905 TREVES *Other Side of Lantern* II. vii. (1906) 65 A place for stacked spears.

2. Piled into a 'stack' (senses 2, 3).

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Dec. 2/1 Clearings with stacked-up wood. 1908 MARY JOHNSTON *Lewis Rand* i. 10 Stretches of stacked corn appeared like tented plains.

3. Piled with goods.

1908 *Academy* 8 Feb. 441/2 A stacked trolley obsessed the tram-lines.

Stacken-cloud. [App. arbitrarily f. STACK sb. + -EN.] A cloud which appears as though composed of piled up masses, a CUMULUS.

1823 J. FORSTER *Res. Atmosphæric Phenomena* i. § 3 (ed. 3) 9 Of the Cumulus or Stackencloud. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 246 Why the heap should be called the *stacken-cloud*..is byno means obvious. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Stacken Cloud*, the same as *cumulus*.

Stacker (stæ'kər), sb. 1 [f. STACK v. 1 + -ER 1.]

1. One who builds up a stack or pile.

1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lell. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 249, I am, at present, sitting in the midst of a large field of barley, which I reaped the other day, and am taking care of the binders and stackers. 1834 *Brill. Husb.* I. 494 The common number of workpeople is five hay-makers to each mower, including tedders, loaders, pitchers, and stackers. 1880 *New Virginians* I. 180 None of the Virginians working for him were good stackers. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 234 *Stacker*, one who stacks coals, etc.

2. (See quot. 1875.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Stacker*, a machine adapted for delivering straw from the threshing machine on to the stack, or lay from a waggon on to a stack or into a loft. 1887 *Sci. Amer.* 14 May 314/1 A hay stacker and loader. 1905 *Coutemp. Rev.* July 98 There..the thresher and stacker has its home and works with long surges of droning sound which I love to hear.

Stacker (stæ'kər), sb. 2 dial. Also 7 pl. stakers, 9 stacher. [f. STACKER v.]

1. pl. = *staggerers*: see STAGGER sb. 1 2.

1610 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 188 For letting the grissell mare blade for the stakers and giving her a drinke, xliij⁴. 1828 [CARR] *Craven Gloss.*, *Stackers*, the staggerers, a disease in horses, etc.

2. A reeling or tottering movement of the body, = STAGGER sb.

1870 J. K. HUNTER *Life Studies* xlv. 271 An attempt to ease the foot produced a stacher. 1877 *Saxon's Galloway Gossip* 358 He gied a great stacher and fell spraucheling on the floor.

Stacker (stæ'kər), v. Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 3-6 staker, 4-6 stakker, 5 staknr, (stakeryn), stakyr, 5-6 stakir, 6 stakkir, 5-7, 9 (dial.) stacker (Sc. dial. 8-9 stacher, 9 stacher). [a. ON. *stakra* to stagger; freq. of *staka* to push, to stagger. The Sc. form *stacher* (stæ'xər) is difficult to account for. STAGGER v. is an altered form of *stacker*.]

1. intrans. To totter, reel in one's gait, to stagger.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2403, I stakerd sua i might not stand. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Waec* (Rolls) 12377 Arthur was stoneyd, stakered, & stynt, But put fel he nought for þat dynt. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2687 She rist 3it vp & stakenth her & ther. c 1400 *Song of Roland* 730 Then eury of them hrest vpon other, that þer desdes stakered right euyrn þer. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 84 For scho may stakir in þe strete But scho stalworthly stonde. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cvi. 27 They stacker like a droncken man. c 1550 BALE *K. Johan* 1997 Of terrible deathe thou wyll stacker in the plashes. 1597 G. HARVEY *Trimming Nashe* Wits. (Grosart) III. 57 He eate the poyson, and presently (drunkard-like) stakered vp and downe, reeling backward and forward.

1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 303, I stakkerit at the windstays. 1785 BUNN *Death & Dr. Hornbook* iii, I stacher d'whyles but yet took tent ay To free the ditches. 1825 BROCKERT *N. C. Gloss*, *Stacker*, to stagger.

b. transf.

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 287 When hee had shipt himselfe, the vessell that bare him, stackered like a drunken man to and fro.

† 2. To stammer, hesitate in speech. *Obs.*

1440 [see STACKERING *vbl. sb.*]. 1538 ELVOT *Dict.*, *Offen-sator*, He that stakereth in redeing, as if he were not perfyte in redeing. *Ibid.*, *Titubo*, To stucker in speking or going, as a man being drunke or sycke.

† 3. *fig. a.* To be insecure or in danger of ruin. *b.* To waver, to hesitate mentally in a state of indecision. *Obs.*

1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 40 Every state stakerth unstable in him selfe. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* iv. 20 He stackered nott at the promes off God thowwe vnbelefe. 1533 MORE *Apol.* xxii. 134 b. Calanuis perceuyng them begyn in the mater somwhat to staker and stayer, perswaded them [etc.]. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par.*, *Jas.* 32 He... whiche stackereth not to auenture in hys onely sonne whome he loued so singularly.

Stackering (stæk'ərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. STACKER *v.* + -ING *1*.] The action of STACKER *v.*

1440 *CAPRAVE Life St. Kath.* v. 1510 Make now noo stakeryng As in this mater. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 471/2 Stakerynge, in mevyng, *vaccillacio*. *Ibid.*, Stakerynge, yn speche (or stamerynge), *litubacio*. 1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facious* tt. x. 229 Then must ye of necessite be redy to do whatsoeuer I commaunde ye... without staieng or stackering.

Stackering (stæk'ərɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. STACKER *v.* + -ING *2*.] = STAGGERING *ppl. a.*

1550 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* tt. 363 Vp he rais into ane stakkerand stait. 1558 G. CAVENTISH *Poems* (1825) II. 170 My quaking hand my penne unnethe can hold, So dombe I ame of doctryne, lame of experience, Stakeryng in style, onsaury of sentence. 1566 DRANT *Horace*, *Sat.* ii. vii. I iv b. Thy stackeringe stumps thy corsey corps at lengthe will hardle beare. 1584 HUOSON *On Bartas' Jewith* v. 51 Then each of them, with stacking stents out went. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 213 O quhat an stakkering stait! c. 1600 Burel's *Pilgr.* in *Watson's Collect.* (1709) ii. 34 Quhat stakren stait was this to me, To be in sick obscuritie? 1872 J. YOUNG *Lochmond* 166 (E.D.D.) When stacherin' fou He fell an' brack his leg.

† **Stacket**, *sb. Sc. Obs.* [a. Du. *staket* (whence G. *staket*); of Fr. origin, though the precise source is uncertain. Cf. OF. *estacade* (see STACADO), also *estachete*, *estagete* cord fencing in the lists, also post, stake.] A palisade.

1637 R. MONRO *Exped.* t. 51 We brake downe the Stacket, and the Towne not walled, we entred the broadside. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* x, I would advise you to fortify the said sconce, not only by a fousie, or graffe, but also by certain stackets, or palisades.

Hence *Stacket v. trans.*, to raise a palisade about.

1637 R. MONRO *Exped.* ii. 8 We did worke all of us night and day, till we had Stacketed the Wall about, the height of a man above the Parapet.

Stackfreed (stæk'frɪd). *Hist.* [Of obscure origin; presumably corrupt Ger. or Du.]

The word appears in the *Encyclopédie* (1765), s. v. *Fusée*, in the form *stackfreed*. Berthoud *Hist. de la Mesure du Temps* (1802) I. 77 has *stackfreed*, and *stackfreed* occurs in a Fr. work of 1811 quoted in *Archæologia* XXXIII. 27 note.] (See quot. 1884.)

1819 REES *Cycl.* VIII. 3 S 1, s. v. *Clock*, This piece of mechanism... was a German invention... and was called *stackfreed*. 1834 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 246 *Stack freed*, an eccentric wheel or cam attached to the barrels of watches before the invention of the fusee in order to equalize the force transmitted.

attrib. 1899 F. J. BRITTON *Old Clocks & Watches* 352 In 1764 Frederick Kehlhoff, of London, patented a centre seconds and going barrel watch with a stackfreed remontoire.

Stackful (stæk'fʊl). [f. STACK *sb.* + -FUL.] As much as is contained in a stack.

1868 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 314 The huge mass of original documents... heaped and huddled in portfolios by the loose stackful.

Stackgarth, *north*. Also 6-9 staggarth; 9 *dial.* staggarth, etc.; see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* [a. ON. *stakkgarð* -r: see STACK *sb.* and GARTH *1*.] A stack-yard, rick-yard.

1293 *Durham Chapter MSS.*, Le Stakgarth in villa nostra de Hemingburgh. 1402-3 *Durham Acc. Rolls*, (Surtees) 182 In alloc Rectori de Hemmyngburgh pro le Stakgarth, 2s. 1470-71 *Durham Chapter MSS.* 643 Circa inclusionem de lez Stakgarthez de Billyngham [etc.], 20 d. 1546 *Yorks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) 339 A stacke garthe, with a lee, [iii]. 1582 *Durham Wills* (Surtees) II. 45 In the staggarth, Sextene thraves of wheate. 1641 *Bess Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 39 Of these [grass cocks] the little Staggarth had seave. *Ibid.* 60. 1842 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* III. 42 note. He may know every part of it, as a farmer knows the corners in his own stack-garth. 1891 ATKINSON *Moorland Par.* (ed. 2) 357 Mighty loads of corn or hay as they are piled up in order to be taken... into the stack-garth.

Stacking (stæk'ɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 6 staghyng. [f. STACK *v.* + -ING *1*.] The action or an act of STACK *v.* in various senses.

1531-2 *Durham Househ. Bk.* (Surtees) 128 Pro le stak-kyng [of corn] ibidem, per 2 dies 16d. 1532-3 *Ibid.* 165 Operantibus in collectione et staghyng decimarum de Harton. 1591 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* XXII. 145 For mawing, wining, leiding, stacking, and howsing of the hay of the new medows of Falkland. 1709 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 66 The Prices of which, and the stacking up of Wood, Roots, stumps of Timber Trees, &c. I shall give you an Account

of hereafter. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 46 Where thrashing machines, and the practice of stacking, are properly held in estimation, large barns are quite unnecessary. 1880 (A. J. MUNBY) *Dorothy* 46 Reaping in harvest time; haymaking, stacking an' all.

b. attrib. stacking-stage, -swivel (see quot.); stacking-elevator = STACKER *sb.* 1 2.

1890 *Unit. Exhib. Guide* June 30/1 A 'Stacking Elevator for straw, hay, sheaf corn, beans, &c., was shown. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 799 It may likewise be useful, in building large corn ricks, to have a 'stacking stage, so contrived as to be capable of standing close to their sides. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Stacking-stage*, a scaffold used in building stacks. *Ibid.*, *Stacking-swivel*, a swivel attached to the upper band of a breech-loading rifle or carbine, to enable stacks to be formed without attaching the bayonet or using the wiper.

Stackless (stæk'ləs), *a.* [f. STACK *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a 'stack' or chimney.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 332/2 Eighteen locomotives [are] kept, and several stackless ones for running into the mines.

† **Stacklet**, *Obs. rare* *1*. [f. STACK *sb.* + -LET.] A small stack (of wheat, etc.).

1796 W. H. MARSHALL *West Eng.* II. 9 About Bodmin, the Wheat in general seems to be made into 'arrish mows', or field stacklets, of about a load each.

† **Stacke** (stæk'ki). Also 4-5 stacten, 7 stact, 8 stacten. [L. *stactē*, a. Gr. *στακτή* fem. of *στακτός* distilling in drops, f. *σταγ-*, *στάζειν* to drop. The form *stacken* represents the accus., treated in med. L. as indeclinable. (So G. *stacken*.)]

a. A fragrant spice referred to by ancient writers; properly, the finest kind of myrrh, the exudation of the living tree (Pliny *N. H.* xii. xxxv), but the name was also applied to a mixture of storax with fat. In the Bible used (after LXX and Vulgate) as the translation of Heb. *nūlāph*, one of the ingredients of the incense prescribed for the Tabernacle worship, variously conjectured to be opobalsamum, myrrh, storax, or tragacanth. † *b. Pharmacy*. Formerly applied arbitrarily to LIQUIDAMBAR and perh. other preparations (the meaning in quot. 1715 is obscure).

1382 WYCLIF *Exot.* xxx. 34 Tak to this swete smellyng thinges, stacken [1535 COVERDALE *stackel* and onycha, galbanum of good smel [etc.]. 1483 CAXTON *Golden Leg.* *Joseph* 51 b. And gyue ye & presente to that man yestes, a lityl reysyns & honey, Storax, scacten [*read* stacken], therebinthe & dates. 1600 B. JOSSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iv, Stacke, opobalsamum, amomum, storax. 1631 WINDOWES *Nat. Philos.* 33 The distilled liquor of fresh Myrrh was once called Stack, but now it is named Storax. 1715 LADY G. BAILLIE *Househ. Bk.* (1911) 98 For stackens drops 2s. 1844 HOBLBY *Dict. Terms Med.* (ed. 2) *Stacke*, Also, a more liquid kind of amber than is generally met with in the shops. 1887 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 506 The Stacke or Liquid Myrrh of the ancients.

Stackometer (stæk'tɒmɪtər). Also stakto-. [f. Gr. *στακτός* (see prec.) + -METER.] (See quot.)

1842 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XII. 251 (*Hydrodynamics*), Brewster's Stackometer. The Stackometer, or drop-measurer, is a glass vessel four or five inches long, having a hollow bulb about half an inch in diameter. The instrument is filled by suction... The fluid is then allowed to discharge itself... by drops, and the number of them is counted till the surface of the fluid descends to another fixed point.

Stackoner, *obs. form of STATIONER.*

† **Stad** (stat). *S. Africa*. Also stadt. [Du.] A town or village.

1865 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 5/3 The principal Stadt is in flames. 1900 *Ibid.* 23 May 5/6 Three hundred of the enemy entered and set fire to the native stad. 1906 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 390/2 The chief stad—as the native villages are curiously enough called in this country.

Stad, *obs. variant of STAAD* *v.*

Stad (d, *obs. pa. pple. of STAAD* *v.*

Stadda (stæ'də). Also 7 staddow. [Of obscure origin.] (See quot. 1846.)

1688 HOLME *Armoury* tt. 383/2 Two Tools belonging to a Comb-maker, viz., the Turn-File, and the Staddow. 1846 HOLZAPFEL *Turning* II. 723 The comb-cutter's double saw... is called a 'stadda', and has two blades so contrived as to give, with great facility and exactness, the intervals between the teeth of combs. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Staddle (stæ'd'l), *sb.* Forms: 1 staðol, -ul, steaðel, 1-3 staðel, 6 stathell(e), staddell, 7 staðel(l), 6, 8-9 staðle, 8-9 stathel, 9 stathle, steddle, staðel, staidel, etc. (for other *dial.* forms see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*), 6- staddle. Also 8 stavel (whence STAFFOLD). [OE. *staðol* masc., foundation, base, support, trunk of a tree, also fixed position or state, corresponds formally to OFris. *-stathul* masc. foundation (WFr. *stail*, NFr. *stail*), OS. *staðal* standing (MLG. *staðel*), OHG. *staðal* barn (MHG., mod. G. *dial.* *staðel* barn, storehouse, ON. *sigðull* masc., milking-place (Norw. *stef*) : -Otent. **stapho-* : -Prent. **stalo-* s. f. *sta-* to STAND + *-lo-* instrumental suffix.]

† 1. A foundation. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.* Very common in OE.: see examples in Bosworth-Toller. a. 900 *tr. Bede's Eccl. Hist.* ii. xxiii. (E.E.T.S.) 230 Se Drithnes we... in bare stowe þa stadoles sette þæs mynsters. a. 1000 *Voc.* in *W. Wulker* 247/2 *Fundamentum uel fundamen. s. dictum quod fundus sit domus, staðol.* c. 1225 *Juliana* 72, & bulded ouer boldes uppon treowe staðele.

2. A young tree left standing when others are cut down. Also *dial.* the root or stump of a tree that has been felled.

1559 *Boke Presidentes* 56 He... shal leaue standing in and vpon the foresaid landes... competent and sufficient staddelles and storers. 1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* (1878) 105 Leaue growing for staddles the liket and best. 1574 in Lipscomb *Hist. Bucks* (1847) III. 206 [Q. Elizabeth revised to Paul Wentworth] parcel of the monastery of Burnham except the great trees and staddell sufficient in every acre. 1577 HARRISON *England* ii. xvi. 91 b. Those yong staddles which we leaue standing. 1612 BACON *Ess.*, *Greatness Kingdoms* (Arb.) 476 Like as it is in copices, where if you leaue your staddels too thick, you shal neuer haue cleane vnderwood, but shrubbes and bushes. 1669 WORTLIGE *Syst. Agric.* 275 *Staddles*,... Trees reserved at the Felling of Woods, for growth of Timber. 1733 *Lease in N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (1877) s. v. *Steddle*, Reserving all timber trees... and also sufficient staddles in every acre of the said woodlands. c. 1763 in *Century Mag.* (1884) Jan. 448/1 To stubb all staddles. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s. v., *Staddles*,... also signifies a tree suffered to grow for coarse and common uses, as posts or rails. 1845 JUDY *Margaret* ii. v. At the edge of the woods, a rude structure had been thrown up, of staddles interlaced with boughs. 1863 *Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.* II. 187 *Staddles*, the stump left by the wood cutters for the next crop of underwood to grow from. *appos.* 1548 *Merton Coll. Rec.* No. 1071, All suche standers or stathell okes.

† *b.* ? A tree-trunk, ? a staff. *Obs. rare* *1*.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. vi. 14 His weak steps gouerning, And aged limbs on Cypress staddle stout.

† c. *fig.*

1612 SPEED *Hist. Ct. Brit.* ix. xx. § 66 Concerning his courtes holden with his wifes kindred, (the laterall issues and staddles of the Plantagenets) it fell thus out.

3. *a.* The lower part of a stack of corn, hay, etc. [Cf. *STALL* *sb.* ?] also the following passage, where the word means the underside of a turf:—

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 398 Ænim feower tyrf. Nim el... and drype on ðooce staðol ðara turf.

1581 *Durham Wills* (Surtees) II. 28 A stadle of ottes... covered with peasee 24s. 1513 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* ii. ii. vii. (1635) 73 The best [manure] is the rotten staddel of bottomes of Haystacks. 1623 - *Eng. Housew.* v. [ii, vii] 216 Some being old Come, some new Come, some of the heart of the stacke, and some of the staddle. 1641 *Bess Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 35 One goinge afore with a forke and makinge the staddle, and the other cominge beinde with a rake. 1828 [CARR] *Craven Gloss.*, *Staddel*, the bottom of a stack. 1894 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Steddle*, *Styddel*, a portion of a stack begun and left unfinished on account of wet or other causes; or the part left standing after a portion has been carried into the barn.

b. A platform of timber, stone, etc. on which a stack or rick is placed. Also, in some districts, one of the stones with tapering tops and round flat under-surfaces, a number of which are placed on posts beneath ricks and granaries to raise them from the earth and keep rats out; also called *staddle-stones* or *rick-staddles*.

1729 P. WALKDEN *Diary* (1866) 30, I sodded the turfstack top, and dressed the mull from beside it, and from the staddle of our old one. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* ii. 56 His Barns are stor'd, And groaning Staddles bend beneath their Load. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 52 The farmers have their stacks built upon stathels laid on pillars of stone or wood. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 67 It will be necessary to have proper stands or staddles provided for securing the corn. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* II. 177 To protect the [hay] stacks, they are either built upon high ground, or, if in the marshes, upon staddles or piles. 1833 LOVVOON *Encycl. Archit.* § 1149 Two open lodges... with stackstaddles over their flat stone roofs. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 155 Stack-stools, or stathels, or staddles, as they are variously called, are sometimes made of cast-iron. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. i. ix. 112 Lonesome ex steddles on a mash without no hay-ricks on. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. 11. 392 Few of the Lincolnshire ricks are built upon frames—a layer of straw being the usual 'steddle' or foundation. 1862 *Ibid.* XXXIII. 215 Prepare your staddles (or stathels or brandriths, brandreys, or by whatever name the place for the stack is called) in the field. 1874 HARDY *Far. Jr. Mad.* *Crowd* vi. The corn stood on stone staddles.

c. gen. A supporting framework.

a. 1800 PEGGE *Suppl. Grose*, *Staddell*, anything that supports another is a staddle. 1823 E. MOOR *Shuffolk Words*, *Staddle*, what any thing stands on... the horse for casks, etc. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss.* *Coal-mining* 234 *Staddle*, the foundation of a pack in iron-stone workings.

d. *Agric.* (see quot.) *dial.*

1749-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* (E.D.D.), We pot it [the grass] into staddles, load it and carry it away into a barn. 1798 J. MIDDLETON *View Agric. Middlesex* 239 The grass-cocks are to be well shaken out into staddles (or separate platls of five or six yards diameter. 1881 *Leicestersh. Words* s. v. When hay-cocks are spread out and turned, the hay is said to be thrown into staddle.

† 4. An upright timber, a post. *Obs.*

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 66 The Carpenter had set vp 17. ground timbers, and 34. Staddles.

† 5. 'A building of timber standing on legs or steddles, to raise it out of the mud' (*Kent. Gloss.* 1887). *Obs.*

c. 1563 in *Archæol. Cant.* (1874) IX. 115 De viginti sex domibus que vulgariter vocantur the old staddles or six and twentie houses.

6. *dial.* (See quot.)

1691 RAY *N. C. Words* 68 A *Staddle*: a mark or impression made on any thing by somewhat lying upon it. So scars or marks of the Small-Pox are called *Staddles*. 1825 BROCKERT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Staddles*, a mark left in the grass by the long continuance of the hay in bad weather. 1828 [CARR] *Craven Gloss.*, *Staddles*, the marks or scars left by the small-pox. 1847 HALLIWELL *Staddles*, the stain left on metal after the rust is removed. *West.* 1856 F. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston*

725 The mark of anything remaining after the thing itself has been removed, is called its steddle.

† 7. 'A place marked out on the surface of a field by a groove or course of sods' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*). *Obs.*

1770-1803 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* I. 385 Mark out a steddle, in proportion to the quantity of mud taken out.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as 'steddle barn, granary, a barn supported on steddles; steddle-burnt, -mark, -roof, -row, -stand (see *quots.*); steddlestead, † (a) the place where a stack or shock has stood; (b) *dial.* a mark, stain or blemish; steddlestones, the stones on which a steddle or stack-frame is supported.

1794 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wiltsh.* 6 A "stavel barn" for wheat, built on stone pillars, to keep out rats and mice. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, "Steddle-burnt", said of the seat of a haycock which has remained so long covered that the grass has dried or become bleached. 1886 *Ann. Reg.*, *Chron.* 165/1 The lioness, on hearing the voice of the keeper retired underneath a "steddle granary." 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Steddle*, an impression left on a surface by any object, the print being often called a "steddle-mark." 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, "Steddle-roof, a protection for a stack." 1847 HALLIWELL, "Steddle-row, a large row of dried grass ready for quilling or carrying. *Derby.*" 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, "Steddle-stand, a stack stand." 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 51 They gather together, that which is left in the steddlestead where the stooke stode. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Steddlestead*. 1875 *Jackson's Oxf. Jnl.* 5 Feb. 3/4 A Stump of Hay, Sets of "Steddle Stones," and sundry other Articles. 1881 *Leicestersh. Words.*

Steddle (stɛd'li), *v. dial.* Also *stadd*, *sted(d)le*. [*f.* STADDLE *sb.* Cf. STATHIEL *v.*, to found, establish (*Obs.* after early M.E.).]

† 1. *trans.* (See *quots.*) *Obs.*

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 105 First see it well fenced or hedges begin, then see it well staddled, without and within. *Ibid.* *inarg.*, *Stadling* of woods. 1879 *Grosv. Prov. Gloss.*, *To staddle a wood*; i. e. in cutting a wood, to leave at certain distances a sufficient number of young plants to replenish it.

2. To stain, mark, leave an impression on.

1828 [CARR] *Craven Gloss. s. v.*, A person's face is said to be staddled with measles. 1866 BROGGER *Prov. Lincs.* 196 Don't steddle the cloth... How steddled my dress looks! 1892 M. C. F. MORRIS *Yorksh. Folk-Talk* 377 Interior 'blue' is said to go staddled upon the linen.

Stadling (stæd'liŋ). Now *dial.* Forms: 5 *stadelyng*, -*ing*, 9-*staddling*; also 9 *staidlin*, *staddlin*, *stadelin*, *stadlin*(g), *steadlin*, *steddling*, etc. (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*). [*f.* STADDLE *sb.* + -ING¹. OE. *hadstohlung*, -*ing*, vbl. sb. *f.* *stabilon* STATHIEL *v.*]

† 1. The stalling or pier of a bridge. *Obs. rare.*

1461 in C. Welch *Tower Bridge* (1894) 89 For fishing next the stadelinges. 1481 *City Lond. Letter Bk.* L. II. 163 b, By casting of ankers in the Goles and Stadelinges vnder þe brygge. 1482 in C. Welch *Tower Bridge* (1894) 89 Stadelinges and ground workys of the same brygge.

2. The materials used to form a foundation for a stack; the stand or foundation of a stack. Also (see *quot.* 1825).

1700 in Hodgson *Waler Mellock* (1885) 33 (E.D.D.) None shall grave any turves for stadeling. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words*, *Staidlin*, a part of a corn stack left standing. 1848 W. BARNES *Penns Rural Life* (ed. 2) 390 *Staddlen*, *Staddling*, stuff to make a steddle. 1866 BROGGER *Prov. Lincs.* 194 *Staddling*, the bed or foundation upon which stacks of agricultural produce is placed.

Staddow, *obs.* form of STADIA.

Stade (stæd), [Anglicized form of STADIUM. Cf. *F. stade* and STADIE; also STAGE *sb.*]

1. a. An ancient measure of length; = STADIUM I. c. 1537 PAYNEL in De Benese *Measurage Lande* Pref. + *ijij*, Famous quantites, as a fygner, a paise, a perche, a stade and a myle. 1554 W. PRATTE *Aphrique* D viij b, Mercoe... is an llonde in forme of a tryangle... and dothe extende almost three thousand Stades. 1600 J. MELVILL *Autobiog. & Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 420 A mightie earthquake... reared the half of the montean Eroge... and caried it four stades, that is, half a myll. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. App. 41 Distances... such as were of yore, Measur d by leagues, miles, stades. 1800 RENNELL *Geogr. Syst. Herodotus* ii. 13 In common acceptance we find a stade commensurate to a furlong. *Ibid.*, The Grecian itinary stade. 1838 LEAKE in *Jrnl. R. Geog. Soc.* IX. 1 On the Stade, as a Linear Measure. 1869 TOZER *HIGHL. Turkey* II. 128 Strabo says that the ruins... were situated above Demetrius, at seven stades distance from it. 1885-94 R. BRIGGS *Eros & Psyche* Jan. xxix, On the eastern coast, some forty stades, There stood a temple of her goddess foe.

b. A stadium or course for foot-racing. Also *attrib. rare.*

1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 16 When he had run life's proper race and worked Quite to the stade's end. *Ibid.* 18 He... Turned stade-point but to face Activity.

† 2. a. A stage in a journey. b. A stage in the progress of a disease: = STADIUM 3. *Obs.*

1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sgr.'s T.* VI. 91 Post horse he laid at everie fittinge stade. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extens.* 274 Such a Consumption as is not yet gone beyond its first Stade.

† **Stade** 2. *Obs.* [*ad. Sp.* *estado*:—*L.* *status* standing: see STATE *sb.*] A fathom.

1604 E. GRIMSTONE tr. *Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xxi. 187 Of fifteen stades deepe, (which is the height of a man or more). *Ibid.* IV. vi. 223.

† **Stade** 3. *Obs. rare*—1. [*a. Du.* *stad* (MDu. *stat*, inflected *stade*).] Chief town.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* i. (Arh.) 5 The lyon... wolde in the holy dayes of thys feeste holden on open Court at stade.

† **Stade** 4. *Obs.* [*f. Stade*, name of a town in Hanover.] Some textile fabric.

1714 French *Bk. Rates* 82 Stuffs Stades per Piece of 18 Ells 08 00.

Stadholder, stadtholder (stæd'hôldə). *Hist.* Forms: 6-8 *statholder*, 7 *state-holder*, (8 *stadhouder*), 7-*stadtholder*, 8-*stadholder*. [*ad. Du.* *stadhouder* (= *G.* *statthaller*) one who occupies another's place, a 'locum tenens', lieutenant, *f.* *stad* place (= *G.* *statt*; in Du. the word survives only in the sense 'city', = *G.* *stadt*, which is a mere graphic variant of *stat*) + *holder* HOLDER.]

† 1. The governor of a fortress. *Obs. rare*—1.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 190 The centinell brought me to the statholder or listenant of the castell.

2. *Netherlands Hist.* a. Originally, a viceroy or lieutenant governor of a province or provinces. b. The title borne by the chief magistrate of the Dutch republic.

In the latter use, the title was first conferred by the States-General on William of Orange in 1580, and implied a nominal recognition of the sovereignty of the king of Spain. When the independence of the republic was acknowledged, the title of the office (hereditary in the house of Orange) remained unchanged. The stadholdership was abolished in 1802.

1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 226/4 Zealand and Friesland are as yet for his admission as Stadholder. 1673 H. STUBBS *Further Vind. Dutch War* To Rdr. xi. Twice we find the State-holders to have acted Authoritatively. 1701 GREW *Cosmol. Sacra* III. i. 90 The United Provinces with their Statholder, and the Venetians, with their Doge. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* II. i. ix. (1762) 49 William, surnamed the great, was the first statholder, and may be properly called the founder of the republic. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Milton* (1850) I. 21 (Cromwell) demanded indeed the first place in the Commonwealth; but with powers scarcely so great as those of a Dutch stadholder or an American president. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* xxii. II. 36 The friends of the stadholder asserted sovereignty for the states-general.

3. Used to render the etymologically equivalent *G.* *statthaller*, *Da.* *statholder*, lieutenant-governor, viceroy.

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4015/2 The Emperor has Appointed the Count de Louvenstein... to be Stadholder of the Upper Palatinate. 1886 T. MITCHELL *Scot. Exped. Norway* in 1812 I. vii. 52 The Norwegian Stadholder.

Hence *Stadholderess*, a female stadholder; the wife of a stadholder.

1737 [G. SMITH] *Cur. Relat.* I. 141 A free Pardon from Queen Mary, Sister to the Emperor Charles, then Stadholderess.

Stadholderate. Also *stadth-*. [*+ -ATE* 1.]

1. The office or dignity of stadholder. 1786 *Ann. Reg.*, *St. Papers* 67/1 The Stadholderate became extinct by the death of William III of England. 1825 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1839 I. 75 He would take no part in the quarrel, unless an entire abolition of the Stadholderate should be attempted. 1880 GREEN *Hist. Eng. People* IV. ix. iii. 300 The restoration of the Dutch Stadholderate.

2. A state ruled by a stadholder, or by a chief with the status and powers of a stadholder.

1889 *Academy* 20 July 32/1 Making the revolted colonies into a stadholderate under the Count of Broglie.

† **Stadholderian**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [*f.* STADHOLDER + -IAN.] *a. adj.* Pertaining to a stadholder or to the office of stadholder; attached to the party of the stadholder. *b. sb.* A partisan of the stadholder.

1784-5 *Ann. Reg.*, *Hist. Europe* 102/1 The hereditary enemies of the stadholderian system of government. 1871 *Ibid.*, *Chron.* 225/2 The houses of the Stadholders were not exempt from ravage. 1796 *Ibid.*, *St. Papers* 194 The Netherlands were no longer under the stadholderian yoke.

Stadholdership. [*f.* STADHOLDER + -SHIP.]

1. The office or dignity of a stadholder. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 238/3 The Deputies from the States General sent into Vriesland about the business of the Stateholdership. 1673 H. STUBBS *Further Vind. Dutch War* To Rdr. 7 The Election of Great Maurice to the said Stateholdership was purely a provincial act. 1715 BURNETT *Own Time* (1724) I. 273 To try what offices the King would do in order to his advancement to the Stadholdership. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6153/4 The Stadholdership of that Province. 1837 *Foreign Q. Rev.* XIX. 173 The maintenance of the stadholdership in the Netherlands. 1913 WILLCOCK *Sir H. Vane* xii. 203 During the time of his minority the Stadholdership was in abeyance.

† 2. A district ruled by a stadholder. *Obs.*

1811 PINKERTON *Mod. Geog.* (ed. 3) 142 Of these twenty-two provinces [of Russia], forty-two stadholderships were formed.

Stadia (stæ'di-ä). [*Of obscure history; prob. derived from STADIUM, and perhaps from the plural stadia. Cf. F. stadia* (Littré *Suppl.*, with *quot.* of 1876).

It is doubtful in what country the word originated; the statement in the first *quot.* below lacks confirmation.]

An apparatus for measuring distance by optical means. *a. Mil.* An instrument consisting of a glass plate, or a brass plate with an opening of the form of an isosceles triangle, marked with figures showing the distance at which a foot- or horse-soldier will be when his image covers a certain height on the instrument held at arm's length.

b. Surveying. An apparatus consisting of a rod or staff placed at one end of the distance to be measured and a pair of horizontal lines, hairs or wires on the diaphragm of a telescope placed at the other end. Also *attrib.* as in *stadia hairs, lines, measurement, method, -rod, -surveying, telescope.*

By British surveyors *stadia* is commonly used as equivalent to 'stadia rod'; in the U.S. this use appears to be rare. The 'stadia method' has two varieties: in the one the staff is graduated and the telescope hairs fixed at a known distance apart; in the other the staff is of known length and the hairs are movable.

1865 MAYER in *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* Jan. 4 The idea to measure the distances by a scale and the micrometer of a telescope was proposed by an Italian engineer about 45 years ago, and the name of Stadia (scale) was given by him to that kind of measure. *Ibid.* 5 Construction of a Stadia. *Ibid.*, To compute the error of the reading on the Stadia scale. 1865 S. W. ROBINSON *Ibid.* Feb. 74 The error of the stadia measurement has been found to be about one foot in 200 or 300. *Ibid.* 75 A much more convenient arrangement than the rod and targets, is a flat surface of three or four inches width and the required length, painted in such a manner that the distance can be read to a foot by the observer himself. By the French this is called a *stadia*. 1871 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Min. Engin.* I. 377 An extra pair of hairs for stadia purposes. 1890 W. F. STANLEY *Surv. Instrum.* 321 For convenience the tangent is more generally taken upon a graduated stadia or staff which is erected for measurement perpendicularly to the horizon. 1899 W. G. BUSH *Notes Instrum. Engin. Field-work* 122 The telescope fitted with stadia lines on a stop glass. *Ibid.* 124 Stadia hairs are horizontal lines, either hairs fixed to the diaphragm or else marked on a stop glass. 1900 H. M. WILSON *Topogr. Surveying* xii. 238 The stadia is a device for determining the distance of a point by means of a graduated rod, and the distance subtended on it by auxiliary wires in the telescope of a transit or alidade. *Ibid.*, The term *stadia surveying* is used to include not only the measurement of the horizontal distance, but also the determination of heights by means of vertical angles observed to a fixed point on the rod.

Stadia: pl. of STADIUM.

† **Stadial**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [*ad. L. stadiāl-is*, *f.* *stadi-um*: see STADIUM and -AL.] Pertaining to a stadium in length.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxix. (1495) 937 The Stadiāl felde conteyneth syxe score pace and fyue.

Stadic (stæ'dik), *a. rare.* [*f.* STAD-IA + -IC.] Pertaining to a stadia.

1901 A. P. DAVIS *Elevation and Stadic Tables in Nature* (1901) 28 Mar. 514/1 [Tables] for obtaining differences of altitude for all angles and distances, horizontal distances in stadic work, &c.

† **Stadie**. *Obs. rare*—1. [Anglicized form of STADIUM. Cf. STADE 1.] = STADIUM 2.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. iii. (1868) 119 Yif a man rennep in þe stadie or in þe forlonge for þe corone, þan lēp þe mede in þe corone for whiche he rennep.

Stadiometer (stæd'i-om-ē-tər). [*f.* Gr. *στάδιον* STADIUM + -METER. Cf. *F. stadiomètre*, according to Bouillet (1896) an improved stadia invented in 1861 by Dupuy de Podio.]

a. *Mil.* = STADIA a. b. (See *quot.* 1884.) c. *U.S. Surveying.* 'A modified theodolite in which the directions are not read off, but marked upon a small sheet, which is changed at each station' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

1862 *Catal. Internal. Exhib.* II. xi. 8 The stadiometer, for judging distance, has been adopted by Government. 1871 HEATHER *Math. Instrum.* III. 84 Edgeworth's Stadiometer or surveying instrument. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. s. v., The geographic stadiometer... is designed to show at a single reading the measure of any line, right, curved, or broken, on maps or charts executed on any scale.

† **Stadionicest**. *Obs. rare*—1. [*irreg. f.* Gr. *στάδιον* STADIUM + *νικᾶν* to conquer.] A winner in the stadium or foot-race.

a. 1566 USSHER *Ann.* (1653) 90 The Catalogue of the Stadionicests.

|| **Stadium** (slæ'di-əm). Pl. *stadia* (stæ'di-ä); also 6 *stadias*, *stadios*, 8 *stadia's*, 7 *stadiums*, *stadium's*. [*L.*, *ad. Gr.* *στάδιον*.]

A plural form *stadii* (after Gr. *στάδιον*, *L.* accus. *stadios*) used by Byron *Sardanapalus* v. i, has been corrected in posthumous editions to *stadia*.]

1. An ancient Greek and Roman measure of length, varying according to time and place, but most commonly equal to 600 Greek or Roman feet, or one-eighth of a Roman mile. (In the English Bible rendered by *furlong*.)

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxix. (1495) 937 The Stadium is the eyghte parte of a myle. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* IV. xxix. 151 Amicle, distant twentie stadia from Lacedemon. 1600 PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* Introd. 11 Mercoe... in length three thousand stadios or furlongs. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. xxiii. I. 14 A Stadium or Furlong maketh of our paces 125... Posidonius saith, That from the earth it is no lesse than fortie stadia to that height... wherein... clouds doe engender. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. i. (1624) 357 Two Palme trees... where barren... till they came to see one another by growing vp higher, though many Stadiums under. 1657 G. THORNTON *Daphnis & Chloe* 82 When he had born off to see about ten stadium's. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 325 The Circus... was three Stadia's in length.

2. A race-course for foot-racing, originally a stadium in length; hence *occas.* foot-racing as an exercise. In mod. use often in extended sense, a place for athletic exercises.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* Explan. Words, *Stadium*, a race

or space of ground, containing 625. foote. 1766 H. VERNON in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 579 There is the stadium yet to be seen. 1749 G. WEST *Pindar's Odes, Diss. Olympic Games* i. (1753) II. to Homer... introduces his greatest Heroes contending in the very same kind of Exercises, with those practised in the Stadium of Olympia. *Ibid.* vii. 61 The simple Foot-Race, named the Stadium, from the Length of the Course. 1833 SIR H. ELLIS *Elgin Marbles* i. 26 One of the greatest of the public works of Athens was the stadium of Herodes Atticus. 1834 BARON BERENGER (*little*) Particulars and Recommendations of the Stadium, or British National Arena for Manly and Defensive Exercises, Equestrian, Chivalric and Aquatic Games, at the Residence of the late Lord Cremorne. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xviii. IV. 96 Kylon... had gained the prize in the Olympic stadium. 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* II. 51 We always think of the oracles of the gods as dropping in grove and grotto, not in street and stadium. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Feb. 8/2 The stadium for sports, covering ten acres, is one of the chief features of the [Pan-American] Exposition [at Buffalo].

3. A stage of a process, disease, etc.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrog. Chym.* 190 The several Stadiums of this Salt gives the various appearances of growth, maturity, and old age of Plants. 1725 *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 391 Hence those Deliriums, Comas, &c. so frequently threatening at this Stadium of the Disease. 1822-29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) IV. 77 Hence different stages of life seem to exercise some control [over insanity]. 1860 GEO. ELIOT in *Cross Life* (1885) II. 282 We are still far off our last stadium of development. 1876 BARTHOLOMEW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 176 Its good effects are limited, however, to that stadium of these maladies in which the morbid action is confined to the nasal passages. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 36 A new stadium in the advance of the revolutionary idea commenced. 1888 J. MARTINEAU *Study Relig.* II. ii. 26 As the later stadia of her [Nature's] developments rise above the earlier. 1895 D. SHARP *Insects* i. 158 The intervals between the ecdyses are called stadia, the first stadium being the period between hatching and the first ecdysis.

4. Surveying. (See QUOTE.) Cf. STADIA.

1861 in *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Opt. etc. Instrum.* (1875) 363 An improved stadium or telemeter. 1871 HEATHEN *Math. Instrum.* II. 79 The Stadium for measuring distances in rifle practice. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Suppl.* Stadium, the leveling rod of a surveyor.

Stad, variant of STAD.

|| Stadthaus (stat'haus). [G., f. *stadt* town + *haus* HOUSE sb.] A German town-hall. Cf. STADTHOUSE.

1839 BARRAN *Ingold. Leg., St. Goughplus*, They stuck up placards on the walls of the Stadthaus. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* XIII, Georgy Osborne... came to the Stadthaus' ball in company of his uncle's courier.

Stadholder, variant of STADHOLDER.

Stadthouse (sta'thaus). Also: 7 stad-, 8 stadhouse. [ad. G. *stadthaus* and Du. *stadhuis*, f. G. *stadt*, Du. *stad* town + G. *haus*, Du. *huis* HOUSE sb.] A town-hall, esp. one in a Dutch town (or Dutch colony).

1646 HOWELL *Lewis XIII*, II. 42 A Stad-House in Delph in Holland, which had him burnt to like manner and reedified. 1673 TEMPLE *Observ. United Prov.* II. 86 The Magnificence of their Public Buildings, as Stadhouse and Arsenal. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4077/3 Having shewn his Grace their Famous Stadhouse. 1766 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 94/1 A most terrible fire at Muskau in Upper Lusatia, which reduced to ashes, two churches, the stadhouse [etc.]. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 131 A great banquet was served up in the stadhouse. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 550 The Stadhouse of Amsterdam.

Stag, obs. form of STAG sb.¹

+ Stafador. *Obs. rare*-. [ad. Sp. *estafador*, agent-n. f. *estafar* to swindle.] An impostor.

1638 W. M. *Garci's Sonnet Rogue* 246 For the first are the Robbers, next the Stafadours, then the Grumets, after these the Hohgoblios. *Ibid.* 249 A Robber, Stafador or Grumet.

Stafesagre, obs. form of STAVESAGRE.

Staff (staf), sb.¹ Pl. staves (stävz), staffs (stofs). Forms: 1 staff, (stab-, steb-), 1-2 staf, 1-4 staf, 1-6 staf, 3 oblique stave, stave, 3-4 oblique stave, 4-7 staf, 4-8, (9 arch.) staffe, 5-6 oblique stave, 4-7 staf, 4-8, (9 arch.) staffe, 4-7 genit. sing. staves, 3- staff; pl. 1 stafas, 2 stafen, 2-5 stafes, 3 staven, *Ormin* stafess, 4 stafes, staves, (stavenes), 4-5 stafis, stawis, 4-6 stavis, -ys, 5-6 stafes, 6 stavez, Sc. stafis, sta(I)ffis, 3-9 staves, 8- staffs. [Com. Tent.: OE. *staf* masc. corresponds to OFris. *stef*, OS. *-staf* (MLG., MDn., Dn. *staf*), OHG. *staf*, genit. *stafes* (mod. G. *staf*), ON. *staf-r* (Sw. *staf*, Da. *stav*) :- OTent. **stabo-z*; a variant type **stabi-* appears in Goth. **staf-s* (in dat. pl. *stabin*) rendering στανειον element; a third type, possibly ancient, is represented by early mod. Du. *stave*, now *staaf* fem., bar. Other probable derivatives from the Tent. **stab-* (? to be firm or fixed) are Da. *stabbe* (Icel. *stabbi*) STAB sb.¹; ON. *stef* neut. (-: **stafjon-*) set or recurring time, refrain, *stefja* (-: **stafjon-*) to prevent, *stefna* fem. appointed time (-: **stafjon-*), STEVEN sb.; OHG. *staben* (MHG. *staben*) to become stiff. The pre-Tent. type might be either **stapo-* (? f. **stā-* to stand, with suffix of causative import as in Sk. *sihāpāyati* makes to stand), or **staho-*.

The plural form *staves* is now somewhat archaic, exc. in certain senses in which a sing. form STAVE has been developed from it; but it is still preferred in those senses that are confined to literary use.]

I. 1. A stick carried in the hand as an aid in walking or climbing. Now chiefly literary (e. g. in reference to 'pilgrims').

1725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1441 *Olastrum*: stach. c. 888 ELFREDO Boeth. xxxvi. § 6 Da cild ridað on hiora stafum. c. 897 - Gregory's *Past.* C. xvii. 126 Mid gieder mon bið besungen, and mid stafe he hið awreded. c. 1205 LAV. 30754 Jene staf le nom an honde and ferde our þan londe. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3149 Stondende, and staf on hood. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. xviii. 36 þe gome þat goth with o staf, he semeth in greter he þan he þat goth with two staves to syfte of vs alle. a 1533 BERNERS *Huon* cxvii. 545 Huon... aparelyd hymselfe lyke a pylgryme, with a stafe, and a bagge about his necke. c. 1539 in Augier *Syon* (1840) 131 They have small staves in their hands to lepe over the watery playshes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 30 An old old man... That on a staffe his feeble steps did frame. 1666 *Ferry Diary* 20 July, He did present me with a varnished stafe, very fine and light to walk with. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 139 With their stafs in their hands. 1803 JANE PONTRE *Thaddeus* i, When we possessed no other property than the stafs which we hold in our hands. 1860 *Thyrald Glac.* I. xiv. 95, I... dug my staf deeply into the snow. 1857 J. G. HOLLAND *Bay Path* vi. 78 Two or three pedestrians... swinging their sturdy staves. 1907 *Verney Mem.* I. 50 A curious pilgrim's staff.

b. jocularly as a type of thinness or leanness.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 592 Ful longe were his legges and ful lene, Ylyk a staf, ther was no calf yscne. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. i. 71 If I were saw'd into Quantities, I should make four dozen of such hearded Hermites staves, as Master Shallow.

c. Applied to a crutch. Obs.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 432/2 He coude out goo ne stande withoute he had two crutches or staves under hys armes.

† d. A stick or rod, esp. one with a hooked end, used for tending sheep; a shepherd's crook. Obs.

For shepherd's staff used as a plant-name, after L. *virga pastoris*, see SHEPHERD sb. 7 d.

1475 *Pitt. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 814 *Hoc pedum*, a shepherdes staff. 1530 PALSCOR. 266/2 Schepherdes stafe, *houlette*. 1538 ELVOT *Dict.*, *Acolum*, a stafe to drye cattell with. 1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. 141 They must be well ware in the dryinge of them... that they guide them with their voyce, and shaking of their stafe.

e. A rod or wand used as an instrument of magic or divination.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. 54 I'll breake my stafe. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Don Zara* 67 Her Rod, Staff, and other implements of Sorcery stood by her on a Table of Abstersive Ebony. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch*, *Camillus* (Rildg.) 109/2 They discovered under a great heap of ashes the augural staff of Romulus. This staff is crooked at one end, and called *lituus*. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* xiv. II. 109 Diviners... who drew their knowledge of the future from the position of staves thrown on the ground.

f. By staff and baton: a formula of Scots Law, used when the vassal resigns his fen into the hands of his superior. (Cf. *Rod sb.* 1 c.)

1499 *Reg. Privy Seal Scot.* I. 43/2 Resignit he his procuratours in our soverane lordis haodis... be staf and bastoun. 1596 in T. Morris *Provosts of Melkne* (1875) 86 Thair in my name... he staff and hastoun, as vse is, to resigne... iour said Souverane lordis handis... my mansion. 1762 in *Nairne Peerage Evid.* (1894) 92 To resign surrender overgive and deliver duely and lawfully by staff and baton as use is all and hail the foresaid parts and portions of his haronies.

2. A stick, pole or club used as a weapon. (Cf. QUARTERSTAFF.)

The constable's staff (quot. 1583, etc.) is at once a weapon and a badge of office: see sense 7 and TUSTAF. c. 1200 *Bevis Gram.* ix. (24) 55 *Fustis* sazol 988e staf. c. 1250 Owl & Night. 1267 Her wore hit is þat me þe shunþ, & þe to-torueþ & to-hunþ Mid stafe & stone & turf & clute. c. 1290 St. Lawrence 114 in S. Eng. Leg. 343 He heot hem with grette staves leggen on him to grounde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7528 His arms fra him did he sulog, And tok bot a staf and a sling. 1340 *Aenb.* 156 þe pergons... oome staves and hyete þane asse rigit to þe uolle. 1382 Wyclif *Mark* xiv. 48 As to a þef þe han gon out with swerdis and staves, for to take me. 1386 CHAUCER *Kut.* s. T. 1652 Yemen on footen and communen many on With short staves. 1411 *Cor. Lett. Bk.* 28 That no bocher... ber no hillys, ne gysarnez, ne no grett stauys within the Cite... Saue lescful be hit to every bocher and other man... comyng to market to dryve hur beestis with smale stauys aod non othur. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. ix. 47 Thenoe the comyns of Carlyon aroos with clubbis and stauys and slewe many knyghtes. 1583 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 201, xxx. Constable stave at xvd. a pece. 1663 KILLIGREAV *Parson's Wedd.* iv. i. Constables staff, and Lantborn. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1223 I only with an Oak'n staff will meet thee. 1742 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 621 The Constables interposing with their Staves for some time kept off the Rioters. 1778 *Learning at a Loss* I. 103 In his Hand (was) a very inimical Oak staff of at least two Inches diameter. 1821 COMBER SYNTAX, *Wife L.* (1869) 267 But warrants, staves and mastiffs wait To guard the approaches to his gate. 1847 Mrs. A. KERR tr. *Ranke's Hist. Servia* 32 We fiod them armed only with long staves.

Fig. 1541 CROME in *Styrye Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. xi. 104 But, alas! this bold Beggar's Staf hath this Beggar of Rome left here behind him. Which Staf beate both the Bodies and Souls of Men. 1577 F. de Lisle's *Legendarie* G vij, She looked to fode io him a new stafe wherewith to suppress the Guisians.

3. a. The staff of a spear or lance. arch. † b. A spear, lance, or similar armed weapon. To break a staff, to tilt or contend with (an antagonist). Obs. c. 1205 LAV. 4255 Euelin... mid þan staeu to-draf, and smat Herigal a þon ribben þat þe staf to-bræc amidden. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14806 Eyþer þorow pleyñ bataille in feld, Or wyþ chaompon staf & scheld. c. 1400 *Brut* cccxlii. 276 He fonde in a chambre above v C of grette staves [CAXTON staves] of fyne oke, with longe pikes of yren and of stele. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 157 Ther was

...many an arowe shotte and many a stafe aod guysarme broken. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. xl. 45 Twa javilling speris, or than gyssam stavis. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 6 There were broken many staves and great praise geuen to the twoo straungers. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. 1. 20 Their armed staves in charge, their Beavers downe. 1599, 1624 [see JAINT V. A. 5 bl. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* viii. vii. 285 Wit thou then... break a stafe with me in the meane time. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. iii. 48 Come, put mine Armour on: giue me my Staffe. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xvii. 7 The staffe of his speare was like a weavers beame. 1611 CORG. s. v. *Manche*, *Le manche d'un espieu*, the staffe of a Bore-speare. 1688 MORRIS *Earthly Par.*, Man born to be King 1226 Who wore armed staves and coats of fence.

† c. with defining word, indicating some kind of spear or javelin, as horseman's, hunter's, hunting, Jedburgh (Jedworth, Jedwood etc.) staff. Obs.

1515-6 *Eschequer Rolls Scot.* XIV. 141 Halbertis, Leith axis, et Jedworth stavis [printed stavis]. 1538 ELVOT *Dict.*, *Verabulum*, a huntynge stafe. a 1547 *Surrey Envid* iv. 167 The hunting staves with their brod heads of Steele. 1560 WHITEHORN *Ord. Souldiours* xl. 45 Howe to make certayn fyreworke to tye at the pointes of pykes or horsemenstaves. 1651 in *Maitland Club Misc.* III. 278 And for ye sam caws of set purpos ye person had Jedwod staffis in ye quetyr. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 578 Stryking and shewing of culverins and Jedburgh staffis. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch*, *Pelopidas* (1595) 303 Taking honndes with them, and hunters staves to their handes. 1611 CORG. s. v. *Espeu*, a Boare-speare; a hunting stafe, or Iauelin. a 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Liut.* I. 1, And on Our Horsemen's Staves, Death looks as grimly as on your keene-edgd Swords. 1680 *Levon Office Register of Arms* (MS.), A kynde of Lance (called the Jedburgh staff). 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. ix. (1737) 35 Troutstaves, and Hunting Staffs.

† d. Judas staff [cf. Mark vi. 43] = JUDAS 2. 1488 in *Archæologia* XLV. 119 Ther hith vi Judas Staves for torches pynted.

4. fig. Something which serves as a support or stay.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 145 Theroft the Jelous katb non hiede, Bot as a man to leue unkinde, He cast bis staf, as doth the blinde, And fnt defaulte where is non. a 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardin* 213 And is she gon, the comfort of my youth, the stafe of my age. a 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 496 Take heed is a good stafe to stay upon. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. ii. 70 The boy was the verie stafe of my age, my verie prop. 1606 - *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 68 It much would please him, That of his Fortunes you should make a stafe To leane vpon. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* 54 v. xiv. 475 Having lost his own legs, he relies on the staff of his kined. 1721 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 256 They were the staff of the party. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 223 They had one son, who had grown up to be the staff and pride of their age. 1830 SCOTT *Introd. Last Minstrel* 13, I determined that literature should be my staff, but not my crutch. 1876 HARVEY *Eschbert* xiii, Long before he adopted music as the staff of his pilgrimage.

b. In the Biblical phr. to break the staff of bread (literally from Heb. *matze' le-xem*, Vulg. *baculum panis*), to diminish or cut off the supply of food.

1382, 1388 WYCLIF *Lev.* cxvi. 26. 1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Lev.* xxvi. 26. Ps. cv. 16. *Ezek.* iv. 16. [And so 1611.] c. 1586 CRESS PEMBREKE *Ps.* cv. iv, Scarse had he spoken, When famine came, the staff of bread was broken. 1596 BARLOW *Three Serm.* i. 121 God in his lawe threatneth that he will breake the staffe of bread, that is, bread shall not nourish them that ate it.

c. Hence the staff of life = bread (or similar staple food).

1638 PENCKETHMAN *Artack.* A j h, Bread is worth all, being the Staffe of life. 1656 J. HAMMOND *Leah & Rachel* (1848) 9 Corn (the main staff of life). 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 35 For Corn, they have Rice the Staff of the Land. 1850 *All Year Round* No. 45, 440 Barley bannocks and oat cake long remained the staff of life in villages in Scotland. 1901 D. SLOAN *In Sicily* I. 372 Broad beans form one of the staves of life in Sicily.

d. Staff and staple: the chief elements or ingredients.

1859 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* II. 171 Events of this sort though neglected by ordinary historians are amoug the staff and staple of history.

5. In proverbs and proverbial phrases. † a. Various phrases of obvious meaning. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7322 Pat þai desire þai sal it haue, To þair un heued a stave. 1444 LYNG. in *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 219 Whoa haib noon hors oon a stafe may ride. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* xv. 21 And sum said it hadd be beter for ber to holde her pees... and that she had bette her self with ber owne stafe. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariti Wemen* 384 All thus enforst he bis fa And maid a stalwart staff to strik him selfe doune. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 21 The walking stafe bath caught warmth in your hand. 1579 FULKE *Heskine's Parl.* 519 These be all as good reassoonas y^e comoo iest: The stafe standeth in the corner, therfore y^e good man is not at home. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* III. 1. 171 A Staffe is quickly found to beat a Dogge. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 27, I warrant you are made while you lue, you neede not care which wale your stafe fallles. 1659 N. R. *Prov.*, *Eng. Fr.*, etc. 67 If you would know a knave give him a staff. *Ibid.* 74 Lean not to a broken staff. 1681 FOULIS *Rom. Treasons* 82 And though the Rule be but obscure, they are apt to take the staff by the wrong end, and apply it to their own pleasures.

† b. At (the) staves end or staff-end: at a distance, away from close quarters or familiarity, on unfriendly terms. Chiefly in phr. to keep or hold (a person) at staves end, to stand at staves end with (a person). (Cf. at arm's end, *Ann* sb.¹ 2 b.) Obs.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Anal. & Arc.* 184 (Fairf. MS.) His new lady holdeth him vp so narowe vp by the bridil at the staves ende, That eury worde he dred hit as an arowe. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* I. xi. (1867) 34 And now without them, I lue here at staves end. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 175 So that

wee both keepe Satān at the staues end, and also much sinne out of our soules. 1607 SHAKS. *Twel. N. v. 292*. 1640 HARNET *God's Summons Repentance* 218 Hee keeps them a-while at the staues end, and speaks harshly unto them. 1650 I. AMBROSE *Ultima* (1654) 193 Whosoever they are that stand at the staues end, he desires them to lay aside their weapons and come in. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* ii. 322 Vaine and wicked thoughts... will presse... into the heart, but a good heart will not owne them... but stands at staues end with them. 1680 BUNYAN *Mr. Badman* (1905) 66 Had I been his Father, I would have held him a little at staues end, till I had had far better proof of his manners to be good. 1780 SHIRRES *Poems* (1790) 215 Fowls that ha'e power to mak' an' men, Soud keep sic lads at the staff'en'. 1826 SCOTT *Antig.* xvi. I expect him here one of these days; but I will keep him at staff's end, I promise you.

† c. To have, get, etc., the better (or worse) end of the staff: to come off best (or worst) in a contest, disputation, etc.; to have the advantage or the contrary. *Obs.* (Now STICK sb.)

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Aposh.* 306 As often as thei see them selves to have the worse end of the staffe in their cause. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* ii. iii. (1867) 48 Who had the wurs end of the staffe (quoth I) now? 1616 in *Cal. Colon. Papers, E. Ind.* 463 If others will be so foolish to cut their bellies for love (or rather lust) after whores, the worst end of the staff will be their own. 1626 JACKSON *Creed* viii. viii. 71 He having gotten (as we say) the better end of the staffe, did wrest our wills at his pleasure. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. ii. 20 He was sure to keep the better end of the staff still to himself. 1688 BUNYAN *Christ as Advocate* 94, I am ashamed my self of mine own doings, and have given mine Enemy the best end of the Staff. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1754) II. ii. 12 Miss Byron, I have had the better end of the staff, I believe?

† d. To set down (the or one's) staff: to take up a fixed or settled position; to abide steadfastly by an opinion, decision, etc.; similarly to fix the staff (obs.). To set up (or + in) one's staff (of rest): to settle down in a place, take up one's abode.

1584 GREENE *Arbasio Wks.* (Grosart) III. 217 Setting downe the staf therefore on this secure peritury thus it fell out. 1610 HEALEY *Epictetus* (1636) 61 But sette downe thy staffe at this, whatever the end bee, it noway concerneth thee. 1642 D. ROGERS *Nauman* 175 Yet till she rests there, and sets downe her staffe upon the promise, shee shall have no rest. 1667 O. HEYWOOD *Heart-Treasure* xiv. 165 A sober solid wel-taught Christian hath fixt the Staffe, and you know where to finde him, and he knows where to finde his own Principles. 1828 [CARR] *Craven Gloss.* s. v., 'To put down one's staff in a place', to settle or take up his residence in it.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iii. i. 51 Haue at you with a prouerbe, Shall I set in my staffe. 1594 NASHIE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 46 Here I was in good hope to set vp my staffe for some reasonable time. 1609 BODLEY *Life* (1647) 15, I concluded at the last to set up my Staffe at the Library doore in Oxford. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Pool of Qual.* (1792) III. 71 This gentleman who has done us the honour to set up his staff of rest in our house. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Earl Stafford* 3 Sept., The Countesses of Carlisle and Berkeley... will set up their staves there [in Paris] for some time. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xix. Here, then, Manneering resolved, for some time at least, to set up the staff of his rest. 1840 DICKENS *Nk. Yng. Coules* 75 Old Mrs. Chopper, when her daughter married... set up her staff of rest with Mr. and Mrs. Merrywinkle. 1860 TROLOPE *Framley P.* xlviii. They appeared in London and there set up their staff.

† e. (One's) staff stands next the door: it is (one's) turn next. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.*, 3 Hen. VII. (1550) 13 The Prouerbe that sayth, when thy neighbours house is a fyre, thy staffe standeth nexte the doore. 1577-87 HARRISON *England* II. iii. 152/2 in *Holiness*. For when the lands of colleges be gone, it shall be hard to saie, whose staffe shall stand next the doore.

† f. To argue from the staff to the corner: to shift a discussion to another issue. *Obs.*

1656 BRAMHALL *Replie.* ii. § 9, 107 This is an argument from the Staffe to the Corner. I speak of a succession of holy Orders, and he of a succession of Opinions.

g. To have the staff in (one's) own hand: see quot. 1828.

1828 [CARR] *Craven Gloss.* s. v., 'To have the staff in one's own hand', to keep possession of his property, and, of consequence, to retain authority and obedience. 'To part with one's staff', the very reverse of the former phrase. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xviii. And, of course, they know the staff is in their own hands. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.* s. v., To keep the staff in your own hand.

6. (Cf. sense 1 c.) Part of the insignia of the episcopal office, consisting of a rod or pole of wood, metal or ivory supporting a crook, or, in the case of metropolitans, a cross. See CROSE, CROSIER, CROSS-STAFF 1, and cf. PASTORAL a. 3.

The staff represents the possession of jurisdiction and was one of the insignia connected with Investiture.

a. 1222 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1047 Vif hiscop com þær to, and for neah man sceolde tobrecan his stef. *Ibid.* an. 1102, Manigze Francisce & Englice þær beora stafas & rice for luron. c. 1205 LAV. 22105 Pene ærcebisceops staf þær be Píram 23af. c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 56 Prelats, wip þer stafis & oþer ornaments. 1535 STEWART *Chron. Scot.* II. 424 How the Bischopis Staff tooke Neidfre. 1535 BR. HILSEY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 352 Yff hyt may please your Mastershypp to be soe good unto me as to geve my predeceussors Myttre, Staff, and Seale. 1643 BAKER *Chron., Hen. I.* 55 That the King should receive homage of Bishops elect; but should not invest them by Staffe and Ring. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guiddi Wind.* i. 1006 With his pastoral ring and staff.

7. A rod or wand, of wood or ivory, borne as an emblem of office or authority; *spec.* as the badge of certain chief officers of the Crown.

Cf. leading-staff s. v. LEADING vbl. sb. 1.

1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xix. xi Hir stalkes were so stronge, that men might haue made staues therof for officers. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* ii. ii. 59 The Earle of Worcester Hath broke his staffe, resign'd his Stewardship. 1695 1st Pt. *Jerónimo* i. i. 8 For honering me... With this high staffe of office. a. 1618 RALEIGH *Prerog. Part. 3* In his fifth yeare was the Treasurer againe changed, and the Staffe giuen to Segraue, and the Lord Chancellour was also changed, and the staffe giuen to the Lord Scroope. 1640 in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 80/2 Mr. Treasurer would not accept of the secretary's place until he was assured of holding his white staff also. 1642 G. MOUNTAGU in *Buckdench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 299 These Lords, Holland and Essex, accordingly delivered their key and staff respectively to the Lord Falkland. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 31 May, I was bit about the two staves, for there is no new officer made to-day. 1716 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) V. 283 By this Resignation of the... place... of Beadle... I kept Possession of the Library, laying down the Staff before I went out. 1813 Geo. [IV] in *Gurw. Wellington Desp.* (1838) X. 552 You have sent me... the Staff of a French Marshal, and I send you in return that of England. 1827 HALLAM *Consol. Hist.* (1876) I. iv. 204 He kept the white staff of treasurer down to his death. 1843 PUGIN *Apol. Rev. Chr. Archit.* 52 A verge or cantor's staff. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* iii. vii. 694 Lord Godolphin, the Earl of Oxford, and the Duke of Shrewsbury successively received the Treasurer's staff.

8. A pole from which a flag is flown.

a. 1613 [see FLAG-STAFF]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 535 Who forthwith from the glittering Staff unfurled Th' Imperial Ensign. 1702 [see JACK sb. 1]. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) *Staff*, a light pole erected in different parts of a ship, whereon to hoist and display the colours. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 39 Setting perpendicular in a level Ground three Poles, or Staves, between four and five Feet high, with Flags flying at each, so as to form a Triangle. 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* xi, The banners droop'd along their staves. 1836 W. INVING *Astoria* III. 228 They would willingly have nailed their colours to the staff, and defied the frigate. 1894 *Pl. staves* [see JACK sb. 1].

b. A rod or pole on which a processional cross was borne.

1431 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 27, ij staues [printed staves] for þe principall crosses. a. 1529 SKELTON *Ware the Hauke* 114 Cros, staffe, lectryne, and banner.

† 9. A strong stick, pole, bar, rod or stake used for various purposes; e. g. for carrying burdens, to support a canopy, the stems of plants, etc. *Obs.*

c. 1000 Lamb. *Psalter* cv. 16 *Vectes ferreos confregit, stafas vel sahlas isenne tobrec.* 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2677 Ac some þat ofscapede... mid staves of hegges defended hom aboute. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxv. 13 And thou shalt make berynge staues of the trees of Syclim. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 294 Doun goth the corde into the pet, To which he hath at ende knet A staf, wherby, he seide, he wolde That Adrian him scholde holde. 1485 in *Rutland Papers* (Camden) 5 A seale of cloth of gold haudekyn with iij staves gilte, to be borne alweis by iij noble knights. 1523-34 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 21 Than muste ye haue n wedyng-e-hoke with a socket set vpon a lyttel staffe of a yarde longe. 1530 PALSGR. 275/1 Staffe to heare two peyles on, as they do in Fraunce, *une cource*. 1538 ELYOT *Dict.* *Phalange*, staues, whereon men doo carye packes, playne staues. 1552 in *Daniel-Tyssen Invent. Ch. Goods Surrey* (1869) 14 Item a canype with iij staves. 1572 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* (1592) 13 How ro set small staues by, to strengthen your Cions. 1643 BAKER *Chron., Rich. II.* 1 To heare the Kings Canopy, upon four staves of silver, over the Kings head. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 320/1 A Bearing Staff by which empty Barrells are carried by Servants from place to place. 1708 *Constit. Watermen's Co.* xxv, No Waterman... shall stick up and lay his Boat at his Staff, so as to hinder... due and orderly passing... but shall... stick up their said Staves clear of the said Stairs or Landing-places.

† b. A CHURN-STAFF; also = pump-staff (see PUMP sb. 1 6). *Obs.*

1559 in *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 134 A chirm with a staf. 1593 [see SHOE sb. 5]. 1609 *Balliol Coll. Acc.* (MS.), Item, staffe for mending the quadrangle pumpe.

† c. = PLOUGH-STAFF. *Obs.*

1538 ELYOT *Dict.* *Rulla*, the staffe, wherwith the ploughman clenseth his culter. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Rallum*, the staffe wherewith plough men in tilling put the earth from their share. 1577 GOSSE *Hereshach's Husb.* i. 21 With the Rodde or Staffe well poynted, the plowman maketh cleane his Coulter.

† d. = BOWSTAFF. *Obs.*

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arth.) 116 The boole of ye tree is... best for a bow, yf the staues be euen clouen. 1583 *Rates Custom Ho.* A vj. Bowstaues the bundel containing xvi staues v. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 105/2 A Staff, the first cleaving out of the Timber, to make the Shaft. 1868 KIRK *Charles the Bold* III. iv. viii. 136 And 'bowlers' [were ordered] to make their staves into bows with all possible base.

e. ? Each of two sticks fastened to the extremities of a fishing-net.

1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* xxiii, Benjamin prided himself greatly on his skill in throwing the 'staff', or 'stretcher'. *Ibid.*, 'I see the "staffs"', shouted Mr. Jones; 'gather in, boys, and away with it'... Elizabeth strained her eyes and saw the ends of the two sticks on the seine.

10. Surveying. A rod for measuring distances and heights. Cf. JACOB'S STAFF 2 b; also levelling staff s. v. LEVELLING vbl. sb. 4.

[1538 ELYOT *Dict.* *Pertica*, a staffe, a cogell, a perche or polle, wherwith grounde is mette.] 1555 DICGES *Tecton.* (1592) title-p, An Instrument called the profitable Staffe. 1571 = *Pantom.* i. xiv. Div b, Heightes are ingeniously searched out by a staffe. 1590 BLAGRAVE (title) *Baculum Familiare*, Catholicon siue Generale. A Booke of the making and vse of a Staffe, newly invented by the Author, called the Familiar Staffe. As well for that it may be made usually and familiarly to walke with, as for that it per-

formeth the Geometrical mensurations of all Altitudes, Longitudes, Latitudes, Distances and Profundities. 1610 A. HORTON (title) *Baculum Geodeticum*, siue Viaticum. Or The Geodeticall Staffe. 1753 *Chambers Cycl. Suppl., Staff.* This is used as an instrument for taking accessible, or inaccessible heights. *Ibid.* s. v., *Station-Staff*, in surveying. 1835 *Lond. Jrnl. Arts & Sci. Conj. Ser.* VI. 330 The graduated staffs or measuring rods being thus placed at the stations. 1880 L. D'A. JACKSON *Aids Surv.-Practice* 11 Telemetrical observation on graduated staves. A graduated staff is held vertically at the required distant point [etc.].

† b. (See quot. and cf. JACOB'S STAFF 2 c.) For other uses see BACKSTAFF, CROSS-STAFF 2, FORE-STAFF, JACON'S STAFF 2 a.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Staff*, in Surveying, a kind of Stand, whereon to mount a Theodolite, Circumferentor, plain Table, or the like, for use. It consists of Three Legs of Wood, joyned together at one End, whereon the Instrument is placed; and made pecked at the other, to enter the Ground.

† c. = half-breadth staff (see HALF-II. f). 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 407/1 The half breadth staff may be one inch square, and of any convenient length. Two sides of the staff are marked half breadths, and the other two sides heights of the sheer.

d. The gnomon of a sun-dial.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* vi. iii. 123 The shadow being 83, the Gnomon or Staff 100. 1829 *Chambers Phys. Sci.* ix. 89 The sun dial, which marks the time by the shadow of a stile or staff.

11. Her. A representation of a stick, stake, bar, etc.; *spec.* = BATON 3, FISSURE sb. 2 c. See also RAGGED STAFF 1.

1486 *Ek. St. Albans, Her.* e vij b, Ther be fyssuris or staups playn ingradyt inueckyt and fussyllat. 1874 PAPWORTH & MORANT *Dict. Coats of Arms* s. v. *Staff*, Arg. a hawk ppr. standing on a staff couped and raguled vert. *Ibid.*, Az. eight staves fretty and raguly or.

12. Surg. † a. The piston of a syringe. *Obs.*

1653 T. BRUGIS *Vade Mecum* (ed. 2) 148 In dangerous fluxes when we give comfortable Clysters, we oftentimes force them up as far as we can, I mean the Liquor by thrusting the staffe harder.

b. A grooved steel instrument used to guide the knife in lithotomy.

1698 LISTER *Journ. Paris* (1699) 233 He holdly thrusts in a broad Lancet... till he joins the Catheter or Staff, or the Stone betwixt his Fingers. 1720 J. DOUGLAS *Lithotomia Douglas* 14 That [operation] which Surgeons call Cutting on the Staffe, i. e. when a furrow'd Probe is pass'd into the Bladder, upon which they afterwards Cut. 1726 = *Hist. Lateral Operation* 30 The Instruments he made Use of were first a Catheter or Staff. 1839 HOOPER's *Lex. Med.* (ed. 7) 1216. 1895 *Arnold & Sons' Catal. Surg. Instrum.* 572 Stricture Staff (Syme's). *Ibid.* 625 Lithotomy Instruments... Six Staffs, grooved.

13. Arch. a. = RUDETURE.

1817 RICHMAN *Styles Archit.* 95 The square pedestal of the pinnacle being set with an angle to the front, is continued down, and on each side is set a small buttress of a smaller face than this pedestal, thus leaving a small staff between them... this small staff at each set-off has the moulding to it.

b. (See quot. 1812.)

1812 P. NICOLSON *Mech. Exerc.* 202 *Staff*, a piece of wood fixed to the external angle of the two upright sides of a wall for floating the plaster to, and for defending the angle against accidents. 1902 STURGIS *Dict. Archit.* III. 593

14. a. A rung of a ladder. ? *Obs.* Cf. STAVE.

c. 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in *Wright Voc.* 168 (Camb. MS.) [En les reideles vont les roillous glossed] staves. a. 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 1438 On ilka staffe of a staire stike wald a cluster. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xli. 367 The goldyn laddere; of the which the fyrste staffe is contricion of herte. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 68 b, Saynt Bernarde compareth them to a ladder of vii staves. 1563 *Homilies* 11. *Repentance* 11. 279 The first staffe or steppe of this ladder. a. 1657 R. LOVEAOY *Lett.* (1663) 273 How many mount Fortunes ladder, and break the staves as they go up. 1657 J. WATTS *Scribe, Pharisee*, etc. iii. 99 They fall off the Ladder at the lower staffe or step again. 1850 G. L. BANKS (title) *Staves for the Human Ladder*. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade*. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

b. A round cross-bar connecting the handles or stils of a plough, or the legs of a chair; = ROUND sb. 1 3 d. Also, each of the handles of a plough. *Obs.* or dial. Cf. STAVE.

1523-34 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 3 There be two roughe staues in euery ploughe in the hynder ende, set a-slope betwene the ploughe-tayle and the stilt, to holde out and kepe the plough abrode in the hynder ende, and the one longer than the other. 1652 BLITH *Eng. Improver Improv.* II. xxviii. (1653) 190 But for the Plough-handles, some call them... Hales, and some Staves. 1851 STERNBERG *Northampton Gloss., Staff*, the spar or 'round' of a chair.

† c. A spoke of a wheel. *Obs.* exc. *Her.* (also applied to the 'rays' of a carbuncle).

1642 D. ROGERS *Nauman* 296 As then the spokes and staves cannot be wanting to a wheele. 1754 BOYER *Gl. Thral. Honour* (ed. 2) 216 Staves (is said of the Rays of the Carbuncle), *Rais, ou Edons d'Escarioncle*. 1847 *Gloss. Heraldry* 294 *Staff*, a word applied by some to the rays of an escarbuncle, and the spokes of a wheel.

† d. Weaving. = LAM sb. 2

1238 in *Dugdale Monasticon* (1819) II. 585/2 Item pro weblores emptis x^s. Et pro staves ad easdem vij^d. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 835/1 The lams... or, as they are called in some parts of Scotland, the hiddles, and in others the staves.

† e. A bar or rail used in the construction of a gridiron, gate, cart, cage, etc. *Obs.*

1499 *Paston Lett.* 1. 468, j. roste iren with vij. staves. 1523-34 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 5 The bodye of the wayne of oke, the staues... the keys and pikstaues. *Ibid.* § 70 Make

standynge cratches, to caste theyr fodder in, and the staues set nyghe ynough together, for pullynge theyr fodder to hastily out. *Ibid.* § 141 If any gate be broken down, or want any staues. 1596 MASCALL *Cattle, Horses* 120 When thou dost take any journey, with thy horse and cart, thou must... see the rath staues and struts be whole and sound & wel furnished, with staues of good strong holly, hassell, or oak. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxx. x. II. 388 The staues and windings, whereof the said cages are made.

† f. Each of the thin narrow pieces which compose a cask, barrel, tub, etc. *Obs.* (Now STAVE *s.*) The sing. has always been rare; for examples of pl. from 1398 onwards, see STAVE *s.*

1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 4 § 8 If any personne... do mynyshe... any manner of barrill... by reason of... takinge oute of any Staffe out or frome any suche vessell. 1599 DALLAN in *Early Voy. Levant* (Hakl. Soc.) 35 Ther weare marvalus greate peccis that weare made of hammered Iron, everie stafe at the leaste 3 inches square, and houped aboute lyke a barrill.

† g. The shank of an anchor. *Obs.* rare-1.

1611 CORN., *Stangue d'un ancre*, the staffe of an Anchor.

h. Mech. Each of the cylindrical bars forming the teeth of a trundle or lantern; cf. STAVE *s.*

1659, 1812-16 [see LANTERN *s.* 7 d]. 1764, 1805 [see ROUNO *s.* 13 d]. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 24 The semi-diameter of a staff of the trundle.

i. Watchmaking. An arbor or axle.

1860 E. B. DENISON *Clocks & Watches* (ed. 4) 285 The staff or arbor of the balance. 1885 *Lock Workshop Rec.* Ser. IV. 339/1 Centre the point so that the body of the staff runs perfectly true. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 13 May 10/5 All Jobbers requiring pivots, staffs, cylinders, and complicated watch repairs.

† 15. A pair (of cocks), a set of three (bawks).

1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 252/2 Four staves of Cocks (or 16 Cocks). *Ibid.* 311/1 Three a staff of Hawks. 1691 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 115 A Staffe of Cocks, a pair of Cocks. 1790 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2), A staffe of cocks; a pair of cocks.

16. A bundle of 50 bunches of the heads of the teasel (*Dipsacus fullonum*) used for teasing cloth. (See also STAVES *s.*, which occurs in Mortimer 1707.)

1794 GRIGGS *Agric. Essex* 19 These heads [of teasel] are... bound up in small bunches, or gleams, of five and twenty heads each; the like number of which bunches, or gleams, constitute half a staff; which, after a few days sun, to harden and dry them, are tied together upon a stick or staff, of two feet and a half long, and in this form, carried to market. 1856 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 116/2 Staff of teasels (Essex), 50 bunches, or gleams of 25 each = 1250.

17. a. An enclosure or plot of pasture ground.

b. A measure of nine feet.

1786 *Jackson's Oxf. Jnl.* 3 June 1/3 A Ham or Staff of rich Meadow Ground, in Kilmessock, containing ten Acres and a Half. 1796 W. H. MARSHALL *West Eng. I.* 330 Staff: a measure of nine feet; half a customary rod.

II. Letter, verse, musical staff.

These senses are here placed together because of their similarity of application, but it is doubtful whether they have any immediate connexion.

† 18. A written character, a letter. *Obs.* Cf. BOGSTAFF, RUNE-STAVE.

c 888 *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xix, Hwæt is heora nu to lafe, butan... se nama mid feaum stafum awriten? c 1000 *ÆLFRED Gram.* II. (2) 4 Littera is staf on englisce. c 1200 ORMIN 16403-5 & off patt name toc Drihtin An staff Alffa zebaten, To timmbreon till be firste mann Hiss name off staffes fowwe.

† b. A mark made by, or as by writing. *Obs.* c 1050 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 346/27 *Aphibius*, stafum. c 1205 *LAV.* 21154 Per was innen igrauen mid rede golde staufen an on-licnes deore of drihtenes moder.

19. † a. A line of verse. *Obs.*

c 1450 in *Herrig's Archiv* CIV. 309 All be it the frensch in four staves be. The ynglissh seyn kepith in degree. c 1475 *Partenay* 6555 As ny as metre can conclude sentence, Cereatly by rew in it baue I go. Nerehand stafe by staf. *Ibid.* 6581 Als the frensch staffes sialled be More breueloker and shorter also Then is the englissh lines. c 1540 *Pilgrims T.* 739 in Thyone *Animadv.* (1875) App. I. 98 Thes vi stauis... which be chaucers own hand work.

† b. A stanza or set of lines. *Obs.* Cf. BASTON 2.

[There is no ground for the common statement that this is from ON. *stef* set or recurring time, refrain of a poem.]

a 1530 J. HEYWOOD *Weather* (Brandl) 179 At the ende of this staf the god hath a song played in bis trone. a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Certaine Notes* F 14 Wks. 1907 I. 471 Rhythme royall is a verse of teones sillables, and seven such verses make a staffe. *Ibid.* The firste twelve do ryme in staves of four lines by crosse metre. 1582 T. WATSON *Hekatompath.* lxxxviii. (Arb.) 124 The two first staffes (excepting oonly the two first verses of all). 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 59 Some of many rymes in one staffe (as they call it). *Ibid.* 62 The diuersities of the staues (which are the number of verses contained with the diuisions or partitioes of a ditty). 1607 R. CLAREWILL *Tr. Estienne's World of Wonders* 109 marg., A staffe of eight verses. 1656 COWLEY *Pindaric Odes*, To Dr. Scarborough Note II, lo the ninth staffe of the Nemean Ode. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* Ded. (f) 1 b, Mr. Cowley had found out that oo kind of Staff is proper for a Heroick Poem; as being all too lirical.

c. A 'verse' or stanza of a song. Now STAVE. 1598 YONG *Diana* 257 These two last staffes [sic] so liuely touched Parthenius that sung them. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* x. xxix. I. 286 Yee shall have them listen attentively to the old birds when they sing, and to take out lessons as it were from them, whom they will ables, and to imitate staffe by staffe. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* II. ii, I can sing but one staffe of the dittie neither. 1667 C. SIMPSON *Compend.* Mus. 21 The second Staff or Stanza is the same as the first; only it is broken into Crochets.

20. Mus. A set of horizontal lines (now five in number) on which, and in the spaces between, notes

are placed so as to indicate pitch. Also STAVE.

In harmonic or concerted music two or more staves are used together, connected by a brace.

1662 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. 1. 4 But [for all] Lessons for the Organ, Virginals, or Harp, two staves of six lines together are required. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 157/1 [Follows Playford and adds:] They are called a Staffer Stansa. 1776 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) II. 87 The regular staff of four lines. 1806 CALCOTT *Mus. Gram.* I. The lines and spaces of the Staff are counted upwards. 1842 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 34 note. There is a schism among musicians, whether this should be *staff* or *stave*, pronounced by some *staff*. Authorities are mostly in favour of 'stave' but custom may be pleaded for 'staff' and 'staves' in the plural. 1873 H. C. BANISTER *Mus.* 2 Musical characters are written upon a series of parallel lines, termed a Stave or Staff.

attrib. 1881 BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoustics* 365 The ordinary musical notation, or, as it is called, the staff notation.

III. (Pl. always staffs.)

21. Mil. A body of officers appointed to assist a general, or other commanding officer, in the control of an army, brigade, regiment, etc., or in performing special duties (as the medical staff).

General staff, a body of officers controlling an army from headquarters under the commander-in-chief. [App. of continental Tent. origin. Cf. the like use of G. *stab* (also *generalstab*, *regimentsstab*, etc.), Dn. *staf*; prob. developed from the sense 'baton' (= 7 above).]

[1700 J. A. ASSTRY *Tr. Saavedra Faxardo* II. 249 The Germans call a Regiment, and all that belongs to it, the Colonel's Staff, (den Regiment oder Colonelstab), for with that Soldiers are to be ruled.]

1781 SIMES *Milit. Guide* (ed. 3) 7 Staff of the Army. *Ibid.* The Staff properly exists only in the time of war. 1790 *Debates in Congress* 18 Jan. (1834) 2146 The legionary staff... the brigade staff... the regimental staff. *Ibid.* 2152 The United States to make an adequate provision... for the following general staff. 1795 in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 328 My destiny is finally to act on the staff in the island of Corsica. 1801 *Med. Jnl.* V. 185 The Medical Staff of the Armies acting in the West Indies. 1844 *Queen's Regul. Army* 5 Any Officer of the Regimental Staff. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 112 Several conferences ensued, not only with the Governor-General, but with members both of his civil and military staff. 1871 *Ann. Reg.* II. 93 The Duke of Cambridge, with his staff and the foreign officers attending the manoeuvres, looked on from Bisleigh Common. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 577 Officers for the General Staff are selected exclusively from the regular army, and except in cases of proved abilities in the field, must have passed through the Staff College... Officers appointed to the Personal Staff are not required to pass through the Staff College.

22. gen. A body of persons employed, under the direction of a manager or chief, in the work of an establishment or the execution of some undertaking (e.g. a newspaper, hospital, government survey).

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. v. Subterranean Rivalro has Fifteen Hundred Men in King's pay...; what he calls 'a staff of genius': Paragraph-writers, Placard Journalists... one of the strangest Staffs ever commanded by mao. 1849 J. J. BLUNT *Four Serms.* III. (1850) 84 With what a staff would our colleges be furnished to carry on the same work! 1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* xliii. Those caterers for our morning repast, the staff of the Jupiter. 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* III. 58 One of the explorers on the staff of the Survey. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess.* 152 The teaching staff have to furnish guarantees of their capacity to teach the matters of instruction confided to them. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 26 Sept. 13/1 Besides their staff of clerks, book-keepers, &c., they employed about 300 ordinary hands. 1894 CONAN DOYLE *Mem. S. Holmes* 149 A coachman and two maids form the staff of servants.

23. Staff (of Government): in the Isle of Man, a court of justice presided over by the governor; since 1883 a Division of the High Court.

a 1700 34th *Customary Law* in Keble *Life Bp. Wilson* xvi. 11. No appeal shall be made from Church censures to the Staff, and none to be privileged from them. 1900 A. W. MOORE *Hist. Isle of Man* 836 The courts existing prior to 1883, viz. the Staff of Government, Chancery, Exchequer, [etc.] were united and formed into 'Divisions' of the 'High Court of Justice of the Isle of Man'. The 'Staff of Government Division' was deprived of all its original jurisdiction, and is now solely an appellate court.

IV. attrib. and Comb.

24. Objective, as staff-bearer, -holder, -maker; instrumental, as staff-supported adj.

1553 to Kempe *Losely MSS.* (1836) 44 Touching the staff-maker. I will see bym contented. 1611 CORGE, *Bostonier*, a staff-bearer, or Vergier. 1814 WORDSW. *White Doe* I. 217 That bearded, staff-supported Sire. 1880 L. D'A. JACKSON *Aids Surg.* Pract. 93 The staff-holders must... be capable of holding the staff truly vertical.

25. In sense 'of or belonging to a military staff' (see 21), as staff appointment, duty, parade, pay, surgeon, uniform; staff cap, a flat-topped cap with a peak, such as forms part of various uniforms: staff college, a school in which officers are trained for staff appointments; staff corps, a body of officers and men organized to assist the commanding officer and his staff in various special departments; in India, a corps formed in each of the three presidencies to supply officers for service; staff-ride (see quot. 1902); hence staff-rider; staff sergeant (see quot. 1876). Also STAFF OFFICER.

1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. *Passion & Princ.* III. II. 303 The Captain, habilitated to India, 'held on', with 'staff appointments, as long as he could. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 577/2 Staff appointments are held for five years only. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 June 8/2 His Majesty... with hand raised

to 'staff-cap, in military salute. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 23 Aug. 8/1 The woman who depends upon a motor-car for recreation... wears a staff-cap just as much as she who goes yachting. 1888 *Queen's Regul. Army* § 220 No Officer will be appointed to the Staff, who shall not have passed the final examination of the 'Staff College. 1811 *Regul. Army* 121 The Royal 'Staff Corps. 1873 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disf.* (1838) XI. 122, I have therefore had cut out the sheets, containing the maps of the country immediately in my front, which I have had pasted upon lined by the Staff corps. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 241 Two companies of the Staff Corps were accordingly sent, with a strong working party, to Baragona, to make a bridge across the Tietar. 1880 GEN. ADYE in *10th Cent.* No. 38. 698 All officers now seeking what is called an Indian career in any capacity—regimental, staff, or civil—must enter one of the three Staff Corps. 1909 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 568/2 The adjutant inspected the 'Staff parade. 1896 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 401/1 'Staff Pay, pay given to officers and soldiers in the government service, who perform duties either on the permanent staff of an army or in regimental or departmental employment. 1898 E. S. MAY *Field Artillery* 25 We have done the same sort of thing in this country in the form of 'staff-rides'. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 10) XXXIII. 7/1 'Staff-rides', as exercises on the ground without troops have come to be called, are just as effective a means of teaching strategy as field days are of teaching tactics. 1910 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 46 No one had seen the alleged 'staff riders. 1811 *Regul. Army* 147 'Staff Sergeants. 1851 *Ord. Royal Engin.* § 26. 121 On no account is any Non-Commissioned Officer acting as a Staff-Sergeant to be employed as a Pay-Sergeant. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 401/1 Staff Sergeants, non-commissioned officers employed on the staff of a regiment, district, or division. 1794 *Genl. Mag.* Nov. 995/2 Whilst the regimental surgeons are thus engaged in the field of battle... the new 'staff-surgeons... are to be found at the general hospital, perhaps... 20 or 30 miles... from the scene of action. 1803 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disf.* (1844) I. 539 Mr. Gilmour, the Staff surgeon with this division of the army. 1809 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lxiii. note, I was dressed in a full suit of 'staff uniform.

b. In the Navy used to designate a senior grade of officers, as staff captain, commander, surgeon.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* Staff-Captain, a designation conferred in 1863 upon masters of the fleet. *Ibid.*, Staff-Commanders, a designation conferred in 1863 on masters of fifteen years' seniority. 1875 *Forbes's Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 150 note, Staff-Commander Thomas A. Hull, R.N. 1913 *Times* 13 Aug. 4/1 The first paper... was read by Staff-Surgeon Stewart, R.N.

c. In sense 'belonging to the staff of a hospital, hotel, or other large establishment' (see 22).

1888 HONOR MORTEN *St. Hosp. Life* 6 An intelligent and capable woman can expect to rise by gradations from 'staff-nurse' to 'sister'. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 13 May 10/7 Woman (Strong, active) as staff maid... Apply Housekeeper, Hotel Windsor.

26. Special comb. (see also 25): staff-angle, -head = 13 b (cf. *angle-staff*, *angle-head* s.v. ANGLE *s.* 2, 8); hence staff-beaded a; staff-bismar, a kind of steelyard; † staff-drive v. = *staff-herd*; staff-head, the upper end of a staff, carved, tipped with metal, etc.; the top of the tripod which supports a theodolite or other measuring-instrument; staff-herd v. *trans.*, to depasture sheep in charge of a shepherd upon common or forest land; staff-hook, a sharp hook fastened to a long handle to cut peas and beans and to trim hedges' (*f.* of *Wight Gloss.* 1881); staff-land *Isle of Man* [= med. L. *terra de baculo*], certain land in the parish of St. Maughold, also formerly in that of St. Patrick, the holder of which had the custody of the patron saint's pastoral staff; staff-man † (a) a man who wields a staff or cudgel; (b) a workman employed in silk-throwing (Simmonds *Dict. Trade Suppl.* 1883); † staff-shide, a billet of wood for fuel; † staff-striker, a sturdy beggar, tramp; † staff-torch, a tall thick candle used for ceremonial purposes; staff-tree, the genus *Celastrus*; staff-vine, *Celastrus scandens* of U.S.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Staff-angle. 1833 LONDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 239 The angles of the chimney breasts to have proper 'staff heads. 1842 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, Angle Bead, or Staff Bead. 1833 LONDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 1598 Fix 2-inch deal tongued and shelled and 'staff-beaded linings to three windows. a 1733 *Shetland Acts* 31 in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* (1892) XXVI. 200 That none use 'staff bismers, nor any other save such as are adjusted and marked to buy and sell on. 1566 in Hyslop *Ch. Stretton* (1904) II. 178 [John Nichols, who had taken cattle] cum baculis, videlicet, 'Staff-dryve [over Whittington Heath to the injury of the township]. 1506 *Act. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 355, xij 'staff hedus. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s. v. *Surveying* 7 1 1/2 Turn about the table upon the staff-head. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib. Brit.* II. No. 2947 (Theodolite) The tripod and its staff-head. 1888 in *Archæologia* (litt.) The tripod and its staff-head and gilded. 1563 LI. 373 A staff-bead of wood, coloured and gilded. 1818 If it shall happen the Cattel or Sheep of the use Realm to be 'staffed, herded, or to remain depasturing upon the ground of the opposite Realm. *Ibid.*, marg. Staff-herding of Cattel. 1595 in C. W. Hatfield *Hist. Notices Doncaster* (1866) I. 163 Doncaster time out of mind have made drives... and staff headed upon the moor. 1828 [CARR] *Craven Gloss.*, Staff herd, to have sheep under the care of a shepherd. 1523 FRZERNER, *Hush.* § 29 Pees and benes be... reped or mowen some with sickles, some with hokes, and some with 'staffe hokes. 1890 A. W. MOORE *Surnames* etc. *Isle of Man* 122 hokes. 'Staff lands. 1659 TORRIANO, *Bastoniere*, also a cudgeler, a 'staff-man. 1411 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 665/2 Tout le maresme & fualle, autrement appelé 'Staffes-lindes [sic] & Kides. 1376 *Ibid.* II. 340/2 Et plusieurs de eux deveoent

*staffs. 1468 Maldon (Essex) *Liber B.* ff. 12 b, Nyght-walkers, staffs (sic), and evesdroppers. 1532-3 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 361 Item, paid for iij staff torches of wax, to hold at the levacion ijs vid. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (Camden) 54, ij C. powre men in blacke gownes holdyng staffe torches. 1580-1 *Act 23 Eliz.* c. 8 § 3 Wares wrought with Waxe, as in Lightes, Stafftorches. 1633 *Johnson Gerard's Herbal* App. 1600 *Celastrus Theophrasti*. The 'staff tree'. 1771 J. R. FORSTER *Flora Amur. Septentr.* 11 *Celastrus bullatus*. Staff tree, elegant. Virginia. 1884 W. MILLER *Plant-n.* 130 *Staff-vine, *Celastrus scandens*.

Staff (staf), *sb.* 2 [Of obscure origin.] A building material consisting of plaster mixed with fibre, used for temporary ornamental work.

1892 *Advance* (Chicago) May 19 When mixed the staff is rolled out into slabs to be nailed to the sides of buildiogs, or made up in blocks. . for statues, friezes or cornices. 1892 *Times* (weekly ed.) 21 Oct. 10/1 They [the Exhibition buildings at Chicago] are covered with the composition of plaster, cement, and bemp, or similar fibre, known as 'Staff'. *Ibid.*, The sculpture and decorations on the buildings are also chiefly of 'staff', being first modelled in clay. 1893 *Offic. Guide World's Columbian Expos.* 21 Staff was invented in France about 1876, and was first used in the buildings of the Paris Exposition in 1878.

Staff (staf), *v.* [f. STAFF sb. 1] *trans.* To provide with a staff of officers, teachers, servants, etc. 1859 *Times* 20 Aug. 7/6 We end by being efficiently and sensibly equipped, commanded and staffed. 1881 *19th Cent.* Apr. 656 Two or three such women, a care-taker, and a cook would adequately staff each home. 1888 *Mrs. H. WARD R. Estmere* v. xxiii, A powerful church of the new type, staffed by friends and pupils of Pusey. 1895 *Naturalist* 132 It is a satisfaction to note how well the museum is staffed. 1904 *Catholic Times* 1 Jan. 8/3 To furnish and staff some three or four first class day schools for boys.

Hence **Staffing** *vbl. sb.*
1882 *19th Cent.* Nov. 788 The Board schools. have many advantages, derived from . their superior staffing, and more highly paid teachers. 1901 *Scotsman* 30 Oct. 12/4 The staffing of the offices at Castle Terrace.

|| **Staffage** (sta'fāz). [Ger.: a pseudo-Fr. formation after G. *staffiren* to fit out, garnish, believed to be corruptly ad. OF. *estoffer*, f. *estoffe* STUFF sb.] The accessories of a picture. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1872 B. TAYLOR in *Life & Lett.* (1884) II. 594 A forge where he [Schiller] studied the staffage for his ballad of 'Fridolin'. 1887 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 22 Nov. 3/1 The staffage to the little love-story is a fertile little oasis in the wide, bleak Cossack steppes. 1906 *Academy* 10 Nov. 480/1 But the seated figure is a needless piece of staffage. 1903 A. M. HIND *Short Hist. Engraving* 230 The staffage of some of Piranesi's dullest subjects. . discloses an irrepressible instinct for life.

Staffage, *Sc.* variant of STAFFISH a. *Obs.*

Staffed (staf), *pph. a.* [f. STAFF sb. 1 + ED 2.] In *Her.* (see quot. and STAFF sb. 1 11).

1891 *Century Dict.* s. v. An amulet staffed, a ring from which staffs or scepters radiate.

† **Staffer**. *Obs. rare* 1. [? f. STAFF sb. 1 + ER 1.] ? A kind of peashooter.

1688 *HOLME Armoury* iii. xvi. (Roxb.) 82/2 Playes with Instruments. . Shooting in a trunk staffer or spitter.

Staffette (stafet). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 7 staffett, staffeto. [ad. It. *staffetta*, dim. of *staffa*, stirrup. Cf. ESTAFETTE.] A mounted courier.

1545 Wotton in *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* X. 487, I have written thysse to you, twyse by the ordinarye staffette that goth weeklye to Andwerpe. 1633 *Cal. St. Papers, Dom.* 28 Jan. 521 [Orders. . to erect] staffette [or packet posts at fit stages]. *Ibid.* Apr. 39 [That letters should be sent by] staffeto. 1635 in *Rep. Secret Comm. Post-Office* App. (1844) 55 A Proposition for setting of Staffets or packet posts betwixt London and all parts of his Maiesties dominions. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5263/2 We have Advices from Vienna which say, that a Staffette was arrived there with Letters from Constantinople. 1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* iv. v. (1865) I. 307 Brief weekly report to his Majesty will be expected; staffettes, should cases of hot haste occur.

† **Staff-full**, a. *Obs.* [? f. STAFF sb. 1 + FULL a.] The original notion was perh. 'full to the brim but not heaped up', as when a staff has been passed across the brim. But cf. *Norw. stafffull* crammed full (Aasen), f. *stappa* to stamp, crush.]

Quite full.
13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Cant.* 494 Now ar pay stoken of sturne werk staff-ful her hond. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 1543 A Mitre. . Stijf staffful of stanes pat strait out bemes. c 1420 *Liber Corum* 34 And do hit in a barel penne; Be barel staff ful as I be kenne.

Staffan, a. *nance-wd.* [f. STAFF sb. 1 + IAN.] Suited for making staffs.

1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 35 (1822) I. 279 The ash. . hath been famous, time immemorial, for its staffian qualities.

† **Staffier**. *Obs.* Forms: 6 staffyre, 7-8 staffer. [ad. It. *staffiero*, -ere, f. *staffa* stirrup, a. OHG. *stapho* : see STEP v. Cf. F. *estafier*.] 'A lacquey, that attends the stirrup' (Blount *Glossogr.*, 1674); a footman. Chiefly with reference to Italy.

1532 *BONER in St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VII. 396 The said old Abbot of Ferfa. . hath ben of late at Rome with 3 score in companye, besides 20 staffyres. 1664 *BUTLER Hud.* II. ii. 650 Before the Dame, and round about, March'd Whifflers, and Staffiers on foot. a 1668 *LASSELS Voy. Italy* l. (1670) 12 The Italians. . value no bravery but that of Coach and Horses and Staffiers. 1673 *RAY Journ. Low C.*, *Charac. Italians* 396 The Nobility. . chuse. . to spend their revenues in . keeping coaches and horses and a great retinue of servants and staffiers. a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* III. vii. § 89. 574 These figures were brought by the Mob in grand Procession, from the further End of London, with honourable Attendance of Staffiers and Link-Boys.

† **Staffish**, a. *Obs.* Also 6-9 *Sc. staffage*. [f. STAFF sb. 1 + ISH.] a. Rigid, stiff, hard. b. *fig.* Stubborn, unmanageable.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lx. 17 Staffettis, strekouris, and staffische stummellis. 1513 *DOUGLAS Ennis* XII. vi. 134 Thymetes, a man of full gret fors, Castyn from hys staffage, skeich and hedstrang hors. 1545 *ASCHAM Toxophil.* II. (Arb.) 118 An unfitt and staffish bow. a 1568 - *Scholeim.* I. (Arb.) 34 A witte in youth, that is not ouer dulle, heaue, knottie and lumpishe, but hard, rough, and though somewhat staffishe. a 1568 A. SCOTT *Poems* xxi. 17, I fand hir of ane staffage kynd, Bath staitly, strange, and he. 1802 J. SIBBALO *Chron. Scot. Poetry* IV. Gloss., *Staffage*, *Staffisch*, obstinate, obdurate, dry in the mouth, or not easily swallowed, like pease meal bannocks.

Staffless, a. *rare.* Without a staff.
a 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Kent* (1662) 67 Heret the Queen in some passion snatching the staff out of his hand. . The Lord waited Staffless almost a day. . before the same was conferred upon him.

† **Staffly**, a. *Obs.* [OE. *stafflic* : see STAFF sb. 1 and -LY 1. Cf. ON. *staffligr*.] Literal. So † **Staffly** *adv.* [see -LY 2], literally.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Saints' Lives* xxv. 73 Hi. nellað understandan butan þæt stafflice [w. r. stafflice] and gyt. c 1200 *ORMIN* 11117 Forr to drinnkenn gastliß witt Ut off stafflike feless. *Ibid.* 14419 A33 whil þæt menn þurh flæshliß witt Stafflike it unnderstodenn. *Ibid.* 15055 Pa takessu tu gastlike witt off staffliß witeþunne.

Staff officer.

† 1. A high officer of the royal household, or minister of state, bearing a white staff. See STAFF sb. 1 7. *Obs.*

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3864/1 The Duke of Ormond, being the Staff-Officer in waiting. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Officer*, *Staff Officers* are such as in the King's Presence bear a white Staff; and at other times, going abroad, have a white Staff borne before them by a Footman bare-headed. Such are the Lord Steward, Lord Chamberlain, Lord Treasurer, &c.

2. *Mil.* † a. A non-commissioned officer. *Obs.*
1702 *Milit. Dict.* (1704) s. v. *Officer*, *Warrant*, and *Staff Officers*, those who have not the King's Commission, but are appointed by the Colonels and Captains, as Quarter-masters, Sergeants, Corporals, [ed. 4, 1711, adds: and in the same Number are included Chaplains and Surgeons]. 1706 *FARQUHAR Recruiting Officer* v. v, *Kite*. [A sergeant, addressing a constable] and then we are both staff-officers. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4590/3 Forty-four Staff-Officers. 1727 H. BLAND *Milit. Disciph.* v. 61 The Staff-Officers, viz. Chaplain, Adjutant, Quarter-Master, Surgeon and Mate.

b. An officer doing duty with the general or departmental staff of an army, division, or brigade. Cf. G. *stabsoffizier*.

1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scand.* IV. i. Why then, he shall have him for ten pounds, and I'm sure that's not dear for a staff officer. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* Fff 3/1 No officer must ride between the divisions on a march, except General and Staff officers. 1811 *Regul. & Orders Army* 29 Aides-de-camp, Brigade-Majors, and other Staff Officers. 1864 [see SASHES]. 1912 *TRAVELMAN Geo. III & Fox* I. iii. 112 When he was a young staff officer on active service.

c. In the United States navy, an officer not exercising military command. 1891 in *Century Dict.* **Staffold**, *dia.* [Corrupt form (? after scaffold) of STAVEL STADLE sb.] = STADLE sb.

a 1722 *LISLE Hush.* (1757) 182 This method is not to be used where the wheat is designed for a staffold. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. 221 Your said correspondent justly recommends the reek stall, or staffold, a frame of wood for the mow, placed on stones.

Stafford (stæ'fɔd). The name of a town in England (the county town of Staffordshire); also a surname derived from this. Used *attrib.* as in † Stafford blue, some kind of blue cloth; Stafford (b) knot *Her.*, a knot used as a badge of the Stafford family; hence, a form of knot resembling this; † Stafford law, 'club law', with pun on staff; so † Stafford court. Also used for STAFFORDSHIRE, as in Stafford brick (see quot. 1908).

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 200 Thou were worthi he cled In 'stafford blew; for thou art way adred. 1908 *Animal Management* (Vet. Departm., War Office) 48 'Candy', 'blue Stafford', 'Dutch', and 'adamantine clinkers' being the names of familiar varieties [of vitrified bricks]. 1611 *CORON. s. v. Festin*, *Il a esté au festin de Martin baston*. He hath had a trial in 'Stafford Court. 1552 *Inuent. Ch. Goods York*, etc. (Surtees) 49, iij sewtes of vestmentes with 'Stafford' knotes. 1828-40 *BERRY Encycl. Her.* I, *Stafford Knot*, a badge used by the family of Stafford. 1847 *Gloss. Heraldry* 197 *Stafford's Knot*. 1868 *WALCOTT Sacred Archæol.* 507 A true-love-knot. . was the well-known Stafford knot. 1889 *Hay any Work Aij*, I threatened him with blowes, and to deale by 'stafford law. 1599 *BRERON Will of Wit*, etc. (Grosart) 29/1 And among souldiours Stafford law, martiall law, killing or hanging is soone learned. 1615 *BEDWELL Mohau.* *Impt.* I § 26 The Alkoran of Mohammed established by Stafford law. 1647 M. CORBET *Sp.* 31 July 5 We have unlawfully erected Marshall Law, Club Law, Stafford Law, and such lawless Laws as make most for Treason.

Staffordshire (stæ'fɔdʃɜ). The name of a county of England, used *attrib.* as Staffordshire coke, slack (see quot.); Staffordshire ware, earthenware and porcelain made in Staffordshire, hence *Staffordshire ware*houseman. Also Staffordshire knot [? error for Stafford knot], 'a knot used to ligature the pedicle in ovariectomy' (*Syd. Soc. Lett.* 1898).

1784 H. WALPOLE *Descr. Strawberry H.* Wks. 1793 II.

414 Four green leaves of Staffordshire-ware. *Ibid.* 501 A Staffordshire Etruscan vase. 1813 *Examiner* 22 Feb. 179/1 J. Clarke, Tottenham-court-road, Staffordshire ware-houseman. 1827 *FARAOAY Chem. Manuf.* iv. (1842) 99 Of this kind is the Staffordshire coke, which may be obtained at some of the wharfs on the canals near London. 1857 J. MARRVAT *Pottery & Porcelain* (ed. 2) 149 The earliest specimens extant of the Staffordshire ware are the 'Butter-pots', and the Tygs or Tiggs. 1869 *DAY Puddling* 4 in Rankine *Machine & Hand-tools*, The thick coal called 'Staffordshire slack'.

b. *ellipt.* = Staffordshire ware. Also sb. *pl.* = Staffordshire bricks.

1898 *Daily News* 8 Feb. 3/5 Little stacks of various kinds of bricks—from London stocks to Staffordshires. 1908 *Daily Report* 25 Aug. 8/3 The 'Fitz-Gerald' sale of Staffordshire ware. . came as a revelation, both as to the quality of old Staffordshire and the prices it now obtains.

Staff-sling. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [f. STAFF sb. 1 + SLING sb. 1 Cf. OHG. *stapaslīnga*, G. *stabschlinge*.] A sling (SLING sb. 1) the cords or strings of which are attached to the end of a staff, used for hurling larger stones than the ordinary 'cord-sling'.

13.. *Coer de L.* 5226 (WV), With staffe-slynges that smyte wel. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xvii. 344 Instruments. As scaffatis, ledders. . Pykis, howis, and ek staff-slyngis. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 118 This geant at hym stones caste Out of a fel staf slyng. 1432-50 *Tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 297 Vsege dantes and crosse bawes or staffe slynges. 1530 *PALSGR.* 275/1 Staffe slyng made of a clyffte tycke, ruant. c 1550 *ROLLAND Crt. Venus* II. 226 Alswe he slew the Giant Golyas. In the foirheid with ane stane and staffsling. 1557-8 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Scot. X. 336 To big dikis and fowels and to have stafe slyngis in the reddines to the portis thairfor. 1825 *FOSBROKE Encycl. Antig.* 780 The Staff-sling, the Classical *Futibulum*.

Hence † **Staff-slinger**.

13.. *Coer de L.* 4454 (WV), Foremoste he sette hys arwe-blasters. And aftry that hys good archeres And aftry hys staff-slyngeres And othir with scheeldes and with speeres.

† **Staff-sword**. *Obs.* [Cf. OHG. *stapaswert*, MHG. *stab- stapswert*, Du. *stafswaerd* (Kilian), etc.] A sword-slick.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Voc.* in Wr. Wülfker 143/21 *Dolones* staf-sweord. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* III. 178 With a staff suerd Boyd stekit him that tyde. *Ibid.* vi. 737 With a staff suerd off steill. a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N.* 7. (1618) 543 Neither Aristotles. . one shooe for both feet, nor Platoes staff-sword.

Staffsagre, *obs. form* of STAVESACRE.

Stag (stæg), *sb.* 1 Forms: a. ? 2 accus. staggon, 4-7 stagee, (4 stageh), 6-8 stage, 4- stage. β. 5-7 stage; also (sense 2 only) 6 north. staige, 7 staeg, 5- Sc. staig. [Prob. repr. OE. *staga (staggā) wk. masc.; cf. various other names of animals, *dogga* dog, *froega* frog, **piega* pig, *wiega* beetle. The word seems to have meant properly a male animal in its prime; cf. the various senses below and the cognate ON. *steggi*, *stegg-r* (Norw. *stegg*) male bird, mod. Icel. *stegg-r* tom-cat, formerly also male fox: see *STEG sb.*

There is no ground for the current statement that *stag* is of Scandinavian origin, though some of the senses below may be due to confusion with *STAG*.]

1. The male of a deer, esp. of the red deer; spec. a hart or male deer of the fifth year. (In the 15th c. † *stag of a hart*.)

a. c 1185 *PSEUDO-CRIST Constit. de Foresta* xxiv. in Liebermann *Gesetze der Ags.* (1903) I. 624 (Stowe MS., late 16th c.) Regalem feram, quam Angli a staggon [Camb. MS. c 1570 Astaggon, Harrison 1577 staggon] appellat. c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) ii, þe first yere þat the [harts] be calfed, þei be ycalfe a calfe þe second yere a bulloke. . þe thred yere a broket, þe iiiij. yere a stagard, þe v. yere a stagge, þe vi. yere an lierte of x. 14. *Chaucer's Sgr.'s T.* heading of Part II, MSS. *Petworth & Corpus*, The Stag of an hert. 1473 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 98/2 Oure Graunte. . of a Tonne Wyne, and a Stagge of an Hert. 1576 *TURBENV. Veneris* xxii. (1908) 62 If you find together the footing of two stagges. *Ibid.* lxxix. 237 An Hart is called the firste yere a Calfe. . the fourth a Staggar, the fifth a Stagge, and. . the sixth. . an Hart. 1584 *POWELL Lloyd's Cambria* 157 William Rufus was slaine by an Arrowe shot at a Stagge. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* Induct. II. 50 Thy gray-hounds are as swift as breathed Stags I flecter then the Roe. 1613 *DRAVON Poly-olb.* xii. 523 Those fallow Deere, and huge-hancht Stags that graze vpon her shaggy Heaths. c 1643 *LD. HERBERT Autobiog.* (1824) 88 Forests and Chases which were well stored with wild Boar and Stag. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vii. 469 The swift Stag from under ground Bore up his branching head. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chaser* I. 283 [The] stately Stag, that o'er the Woodland reigns. 1821 *SHELLEY Hellas* 537 The tiger leagues not with the stag at bay Against the hunter. 1863 *LYELL Antig. Man* 23 Venison, or the flesh of the stag and roe, was more eaten. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 23/2 The Red Deer or Stag. . the largest of the British deer, is a native of the temperate regions of Europe and Northern Asia. 1908 *Blackw. Mag.* July 105/2 A herd of fourteen reindeer was seen. . The horns of the entire band — for the hinds carry them as well as the stags — were still in velvet.

β. 1546 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 250, I must. . ride to Tankerslay. . & se a shouw at a stage, as myr keeper hath sent me word. c 1550 *Battle of Otterburn* iii. in Child *Ballads* III. 295/1 Vpon Grene Lynton they lyghted down, Stryande many a stage [prime crage].

b. *fig.* Also in phrases † *To go in stag*: To go naked. † *To make* (a husband) *a stag*, to make to wear the stag's crest = to cuckold. (*Obs.*)

1591 *FLORIO and Frutes* 143 What dooth she make him weare the stagges crest then? 1602 *DEKKER Satiro.* F 3. No, come my little Cuck, doe not scorne mee because I goe

in Stag, in Buffe, heer's velvet too. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* i. ii. *Dap.* Yes, but I'd ha' you Vse M^r Doctor, with some more respect. *Fac.* Hang him proud Stag, with his broad velvet head. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puer.* 30 Paulina her first husband made a Stag.

c. In the names of various species of the genus *Cervus*, as *Axis Stag*, an Indian deer (*C. axis*), *Carolina Stag*, the North American Wapiti (*C. canadensis*); see also quot. 1896.

1859 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* i. 693 The Wapiti or Carolina Stag. 1895 *Outing* Apr. 4/2 An axis stag glanced across the nala. 1896 LYOEKER *Brit. Mammals* 242 Of the allied species, we may mention by name the... Thian Shan Stag (*C. eustephanus*), the Kashmir Stag (*C. cashmirianus*)... and the Lhasa Stag (*C. thorsoldi*).

d. The flesh of the stag; venison. *rare*—1.
1787 A. C. BORRER *Diaries & Corr.* (1903) 71 He has given us twice Stag since I have been here.

e. The horn of the stag, as a material for handles of cutlery. Also attrib.

1876 CALLIS *Cutlery* (Brit. Manuf. Industr.) 173 Scales of wood and composition, pressed to imitate stag and buffalo, have been introduced for common goods.

f. trans. *Flying stag*, the STAG-BEETLE. *Obs.*
1658 MOUFET *Theat. Ins.* i. xxi. 1005 The *platyterus*, or Harris horn Beetle... Some call it the Bull, others the flying Stag... The French, *Cervus volant*; the English, Stag-fly, or Flying-fly.

2. north. and Sc. A young horse, esp. one unbroken.
a. 1318 *Durham Ac. Rolls* (Surtees) 373 In primis sunt... 2 stagges masculi, 1 pullanus masculus. 1346-7 in *Finchale Priory Charters*, etc. (Surtees) p. xxvi. Item unus stagguus masculi uolus anni. 1363 *Ibid.* p. lxi. ij staghes setatis duorum annorum. 1439-40 *Durham Ac. Rolls* (Surtees) 409 Item 1 equa cum 1 stag iij annorum. 1460 *Towneley Mss.* xxx. 227 Vnyethes may I wag, man, for wery in youre stailib Whiles I set my stag, man. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 358h A stagge, fullus. 1514 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 60 To Thomas, my sone, 2 stagges to make hym an horse off. 1522 *Will. & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) l. 106 To John Conwinton... a colt stagge. 1565 *Ibid.* 245 Item 1 gyue to thomas pereson my graye fillie stage. 1584 MERRITT *Prairie Ale* (1688) 105 A Stag is a young Colt. 1778 J. MILL *Diary* (S. H. S. 1889) 55 [The losses of horses and cattle] were soon supplied by the purchase of three cows and two pretty young staggs. 1788 W. H. MARSHALL *Versh.* II. 355 Stag; a young horse. B. 1478 in *Acta Audit.* (1839) 241 For a meire & a staig xl s. 1540 N. C. *Wills* (Surtees) 170 To Mathew Hynde, xl s., a fey stage. 1558 in J. Croft *Excerpta Anat.* (1797) 28 Item, a Day Staged Staige. 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Plying co.* Folwart 395 Some [witches], on steid of a staig, ouer a starke monke stralde. 1617 in *Extracts Rec. Convent. Burgis* Scot. (1878) III. 47 Ilk ox, kow, horse, steir, meir, staig. 1654 *Ibid.* III. 388 Item, of ilk hors, moir or stage, going to the mercat, 2s. 1792 BURNS *Kelvinbrae* v. 18 Its neither your stot nor your staig I shall crave. But gie me your wife, man. 1812 CHALMERS *Let. in Life* (1851) l. 309 The staigs were returned to the glebe.

Proverbs. 1857 J. MILLER *Alcohol* (1858) 123 Keep strong drink from the lad and the hoy, 'Corn is not for staggs'. 1899 J. SPENCE *Shells. Folklore* 228 There's aye watter whaar the staig smores.

3. An animal castrated when full grown. a. A bull; more fully bull stag. Now dial., Sc. and Australian.
a. 1680, 1776 Bull stag [see BULLS b. 11]. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 284 A dairyman's six heavy bull staggs... broke over a well secured fence into my field of wheat. 1884 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Meib. Mem.* xvii. 123, I just recollect that blue stag... Was he in the moh you saw? 1886 W. SOMERSET *Word-bk.* Stag, a castrated bull. The term is applied to any animal emasculated after maturity. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 354 They require work-steads to do their ploughing and Mr. Bell has brought up half a dozen old 'staggs'.

b. 1818 SCOTT *Hr. Midl.* xiv. He returned... muttering that he thought he heard the 'young staig loose in the hyre'. 1822 — *Pirate* xxx. The air and hearing of a bull-dog, which I have seen loosed at a fair upon a mad staig. 1856 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 726 In Scot., Staig. Bull-staig is a castrated bull.

b. A boar, hog, or ram. *dial.*
1784 [cf. stag-hog in 8b]. 1811 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wills* 260 Boar stag, a castrated boar. 1851 STERNBERG *Northampton Gloss.* Stag, an old boar. 1863 W. BARNES *Dorset Gloss.* Stag, a castrated male animal; as, a ram-stag, a boar-stag, a bull-stag.

4. Applied to the male of various birds. (Cf. STAG.) a. A cock. *dial.* Also *spec.* in *Cockfighting*; a cock less than one year old.
1730 CHENEY *Hist. List Horse-matches*, etc. 168 Each side shew'd some Cocks and some Staggs. 1758 [cf. stag-match in 9]. 1770 *Newcastle Chron.* Advt. To be fought for... on the 31st of December, Fifty pounds by cocks and staggs, 3lbs. 1402. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 59 The practice of running staggs with cocks is unavoidable. 1823 'JON BEE' *Dict. Turf.* s. v. A young game cock—is a stag. 1886 *Live Stock Jnl.* 23 July 99/1 [Letter from Devonshire] Many people who keep hens for their eggs alone do not allow a stag with them. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Kitty Alone* l. 96 Bramber learned that day that a cock in Devonshire is entitled stag. 1902 *Lindsey & Lincolnsh. Star* 29 Nov. 5/2 Fowl stealing... In one case a fine buff Orpington stag has been taken.

b. A turkey-cock of two years and upwards.
1819 W. & H. RAINBRO *Agric. Suff.* (1849) 300 (E. D. D.) 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia.* Stag, a cock turkey, killed for the table in his second year. 1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Jd.* (1855) 165 note, When a cock turkey arrives at the age of two years, he is called a 'stag'.

c. A young swan. *Obs.* (Cf. STAG-SWAN.)
1544 *Will. R. North* (Somerset Ho.), My Swanne marke w² all the Swannes Stagges & Signettes callid the Crow-fote.

5. *dial.* The wren.
a. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia.* Stag, a wren. 1885 SWAINSON *Proc. Names Birds* 35 Wren (*Troglodytes parvulus*),

Stag, Tope (Norfolk; Cornwall). 1893 in COZENS-HARDY *Broad Norfolk* 51, Stag, Common Wren.

6. *slang.* [Prob. from sense 1; but the reason for the use is obscure.] a. An informer; esp. in phrase to turn stag. Also see quot. 1725.

1725 *New Canting Dict.* Stag, as, I spy a Stag, used by... Shepherd, lately executed, when he first saw the Turnkey of Newgate, who pursu'd and took him. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar* T. Stag, to turn stag, a rogue who impeaches his confederates. 1826 J. HOLT *Mem.* (1838) II. 52 We had two disturbers of the harmony of the ship: I mean two staggs or informers. 1834 AINSWORTH *Rockwood* l. viii. 217 As to clapping him in quod, he might prattle—might turn stag. 1846 J. KEEGAN *Leg. & Poems* (1907) 367 My father... became a deserter, but he was not a coward, nor... a stag.

b. (See quot.)
1823 'JON BEE' *Dict. Turf.* s. v. Queer bail are 'stag': those men who being hired at a guinea or two per oath, to swear they are worth vast sums, stand about judges' chambers in term-time. 1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 329 In the New York courts, a stag is the technical name for a man who is always ready to aid in proving an alibi, of course 'for a consideration'.

c. (See quot. 1857.)
1857 *Slang Dict.* 20 Stag, shilling. 1887 HENLEY *Villon's Straight Tip* 15 You cannot bank a single stag.

7. *Comm. slang.* A person who applies for an allocation of shares in a joint-stock concern solely with a view to selling immediately at a profit.

1845 THACKERAY in *Punch* IX. 191 All the Stags in Capel Court. 1846 *Punch* X. 139 The bubble has in the mean time burst, the deposit is not paid, and the Stag... gives himself no more trouble about the scheme. 1857 SMILES *Stenograph* xxx. 408 Noble lords were pointed at as 'staggs'... in the share markets. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Apr. 9/1 Another point in the prospectus is the attempt to discriminate between the stag and the bona-fide investor.

b. (See quot.)
1854 H. AYLES *Penn's Eng. & For. Funds* 109 A Stag is one who is not a Member of the Stock Exchange, but deals outside, and is sometimes called an 'Outsider'.

8. attrib. and Comb. a. similitative, as STAG-EYED, -necked, -sure adjs.

1826 HOOO *Slag-Eyed Lady* 42 Therefore he chose a lady for his love, Singling from out the herd one stag-eyed dear. 1793 HOLT *Latent's Physiogn.* i. 213 The stag-eyed horse. 1896 N. MUNRO *Lost Pibroch* 63 Girls... not with a flat slouching foot on the soil, but high in the instep, bounding and stag-sure.

b. quasi-adj. (a) = male, as stag-bird, harte-beest, -hog, -moose, -swan, -turkey. Also in sense 2, as stag-bay, -foal, -horse.

1606 N. RIDING *Rec.* (1883) l. 55 Unum equum testiculatum, anglice a stoned 'stag' hay. 1886 W. SOMERSET *Word-bk.* s. v. Stag, When applied to poultry 'stag-hird' is the usual term for a male kept for breeding purposes. 1883 R. M. FERGUSON *Ramb. Sk. Far North* xv. 97 May a your mares be well to foal. An' every an he a 'staig foal. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life* S. Afr. (ed. 2) l. 138 He had observed an old 'stag hartebeest' standing in the shade of some tall green bushes. 1784 *Young Ann. Agric.* l. 124 in *Britten Old Country Words* (1880) 110 'Stag-hog', a boar. Suff. 1857 *Borrow Romany Rye* l. xi. 166, I goes into a field, suppose by night, where there is a very fine 'stag' horse. 1721 DUDLEY *Moose-Deer in Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 166 Our Hunters have found a Duck, or 'Stagg-Moose', of fourteen Spans in height from the Withers. 1892 TENNYSON *Church-Warden* vii. An' e torn'd as red as a 'stag-turkey's wattles.

c. U.S. slang. = pertaining to or composed of males only, as stag-dance, devilry, -dinner, -party. 1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 330 'Stag-dance', a dance performed by males only, in bar-rooms, &c. 1873 JOAQUIN MILLER *Life among Modors* viii. 94 In one of the saloons... men were wont to... have stag-dances. 1911 H. S. HARRISON *Qued* xv. 185 Buck Klinker, returning from some 'stag devilry at the hour of two a.m. 1889 THOMPSON *St. Poker Club* 59 Mr. Tooter Williams had been to a 'stag dinner in the early evening. 1856 KNICKERBOCKER *Mag.* Apr. 407 (Thompson *Amer. Gloss.*) A party of old bricks (read bucks), who, under pretence of looking at the picture, are keeping up a small 'stag-party at the end of the room.

9. Special comb.: stag-book *Comm. slang*, a book in which was entered the names of the staggs or bogus shareholders (see 7); stag-cart = deer-cart, DEER 4 b; †stag-chase = stag-hunting; stag-evil, -fever (see quot.); †stag-fly, the stag-beetle; stag-hafted, -handled adjs., furnished with a haft or handle of stag-horn; stag-hog = BABIROUSSA; stag-hunt, the chasing of a stag as a sport; stag-hunter, one who hunts the stag; also, a horse used in stag-hunting; stag-hunting, the sport of chasing the stag; an instance of this; stag-like a., resembling a stag or that of a stag; †stag-match COCK-fighting, a match for young cocks (see 4 a); †stag-skin, the prepared hide of a stag; †stag-snake = ELAPS; †stag-worm (see quot.).

1854 *Housh. Words* VII. 40 You allotted to a great many stags, sir... Didn't you have any 'stag-books' when you allotted? 1894 *Daily News* 8 Feb. 2/6 A 'stag-cart' of the Mid-Kent stag-hounds. 1725 *Portland Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 87 This [park] the Duke designed as the chief nursery for his 'stag-chase. 1717 SOLLEYSELL *Compl. Horsem.* 'Stag's Evil. 1759 WALLIS *Farrer's Dict.* s. v. *Connivitions*, Solleysell calls this malady the stag's evil, or palsy in the jaws. 1823 PURSGLOVE *Pract. Farriery* 82. convulsions, or stag evil, the horse appears full of spirit. 1911 B. HOLLAND *Life Dk. Devonshire* n. xxiv. 237 He is said to have suffered at critical moments of the sport from the excitement known as 'stag fever. 1634 MOUFET *Instet.*

Theatrum i. xxi. 134 Anglis 'Stag-fie. 1693 DALE *Pharmacol.* 528 *Scarabaeus cornutus*, Schrod... The Stag-fly, 1797 J. ROBINSON *Directory of Sheffield* 45 'Stag-hafted penknife cutler. 1827 GRIFFITH *tr. Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* III. 332 The Babiroussa, or 'Stag Hog. 1842 LOWER *Hunt. Andyl.* Eng. xx. IV. 401 Without exposing himself to any risk greater than that of a stag-hunt at Fontainebleau. 1799 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4540/8 Stoin or strayed... a Bay Gelding, hath been a known and constant 'Stag-Hunter in the Forest of Sherwood for 2 or 3 years past. 1722 *Ibid.* No. 6112/1 There was a general 'Stag hunting. 1845 YOUATT *Dog* iii. 86 Since the death of George III... stag-hunting has rapidly declined. 1627 *May Lucan* i. D r h, Along the hauens 'stage-like Hornes they runne Swiftly to shore. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* i. i, The small erect head and stag-like throat. 1758 *Lond. Chron.* 29 June 614/2 The 'Stag Match between Sir Henry Grey, Bart., and Jenkinson Shafto, Esq. 1657 THORNLEY *Longus's Daphnis & Chloe* (1893) 60 She gave him a new Scrip of 'Stag-skin. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 32 *Elaps*... the 'Stag-Snake. 1753 *Chambers's Cycl. Suppl.* 'Stag-worms... a name given to a species of worms produced of the eggs of a fly, and lodged... behind, and under the palate of the stag.

b. In the names of plants: stag bush (see quot.); stag fern = staghorn fern (see STAG-HORN 2 c); †stag's garlic (see GALLIC i b).

1834 SARGENT *Rep. Forests* N. Amer. 94 *Viburnum prunifolium*... Black Haw. 'Stag Bush. 1884 *Missiary Chron.* Apr. 102 Huge 'stag ferns of fantastic shapes.

Stag (stag), sb. 2 variant of STAGK sb. 6.
1775 *Ann. Reg.* Chron. 185 The Abhy... having lately gone to pieces on the Stags near Kenrule, in Ireland, the captain, mate, and two common men... were cast upon the lower stags. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* Stag, a name given to a rock... as off the Lizard, Castlehaven, &c.

Stag (stag), sb. 3 [variant of STAKE sb. 1]
1. A stake, pile. (Cf. STAG v. 2) *dial.*

1881 *Leicester's Gloss.* Stag, var. pron. of 'stake'. 1887 *Jamieson's Sc. Dict.* Suppl. 227/1 Stag, a stake, pile, fixed or for fixing in the ground. West of S., Aberdeens.

2. A timman's tool = STAGK sb. 1 a.

1688 HOLME *Armeny* iii. xxii. (Roxh.) 269/2 He heareth Azure, a Small Stag, or a Round Stag, Argent. This... is for the raising of round fillets in Tyo for the Adornment of their Works. The second thing in this square is called a Cresing Stag.

† Stag, a. *Obs.* Also stagge (e, stage. [Of obscure origin.] Of furs: Raw, unseasoned.

1545 *Rates Custom Ho.* a vij b, Callahre staggs. 1545 *Ibid.* h ij b, Foyne staggs. *Ibid.* d ij, Stage the thousande. Stage the hundreth. 1583 *Ibid.* A vij, Callahre stage. a 1618 *Rates of Merchandises* G 2 h, Foynes wombes seasoned... Foynes wombes stage. 1640 in *Entick London* II. 177 Coney skins grey, tawed, seasoned or stag.

Stag, v. 1 Also 9 stag. [Prob. related to STAGGER v. Cf. ON. staka to push, stagger (whence stakra STAGGER v.). The identity of the word in the various senses below is uncertain.]

† 1. intr. To stagger, waver. *Obs.*
1601 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iii. ix. 156 b, For even the Prophete confesseth that his fete staggered.

b. ? To flinch, yield, give way. *rare.*
1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 652 The House of Lords... are now making a loud clattering of their determination to stand against the bill—but it is no go. I lay you the long odds, that their Lordships stag.

2. To walk with long strides. Hence staggered-up, tired out with walking. *Sc. and dial.*

1823 MACTAGGART *Galloo. Encycl.* 311 His ghaist... was seen by many staggering about the estate. 1866 E. WAUGH *Ben an' th' Bantam* 66 Aw let on her [a traveller] o' tober side Yeale Ho'; quite staggered up. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* Stag, to walk quickly. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-hags* xix, Auld Anton went staggie over the hills, till I was fain drive out of my breath.

† Stag, v. 2 *Sc. Obs. rare*—1. [? f. STAG sb. 3; or var. of STAKE v.] *trans.* To support with piles.
1610 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1848) II. 300 The said brig to be staggit and branderit sufficiently in deipnes vnder the channel, to mak a sufficient ground to big vpon.

Stag (stag), v. 3 [f. STAG sb. 1]
1. *slang. a. trans.* To observe; to take particular notice of; to watch; also, to find out or discover by observation, to detect. Also *absol.* or *intr.*

1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar* T. (ed. 3), To Stag, to find, discover, observe. 1806 *Surr Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) II. 120, I shall soon stag who they are. 1823 'JON BEE' *Dict. Turf.* s. v. To 'stag' a thief, to look on, and spoil his sport: 'What's that cov a staggering ther for? Down him, Billy'. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.* s. v. When workmen are taking her clandestinely, one of them keeps on the look out, to watch or 'stag the master'. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *Geoffrey Hamlyn* v. So you've been stagging this gentleman and me, and listening, have you? 1897 G. BARNHAM *People of Copton* v. 130 Who set ye on to watch me?... And at last... he admitted that Master John had told him to keep an eye on me and Jenny—to 'stag' us if he saw us oot together—and to get a witness to what went on between us.

b. (See quot.)
1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 11 'I staggered him my Lord'—'Staggered him, what do you mean by staggered him?'

'Why, my Lord, I mean I was down upon him'. 1870 *Daily News* 13 July, In the event of a man refusing or sloping, as it was termed, his line was what was called 'stagged', and when he went for an advance it was resolutely refused.

c. *intr.* To turn informer; to inform against.
1839 W. CARLETON *Fardoroglia* xi. (1848) 161 But to stag against his companion and accomplice... this was looked upon as a crime. 1846 J. KEEGAN *Leg. & Poems* (1907) 380 She imagines that I played foul at New Ross,—that I staggered and betrayed as well as deserted.

d. (See quot.)

1860 *Hotten's Slang Dict.*, Stag, to demand money, to 'cadge' it. Also, to dun, or demand payment.

2. *Comm. slang.* To deal in shares as a stag (see STAG sb. 1 7).

1845 THACKERAY in *Punch* IX. 191 What! are ladies tagging it? 1845 — [Implied in the *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*]

3. *dial.* (See quot. Cf. STAG-HEADED a.)

1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.*, Stag, to take off the top of a hedge without laying it down.

Hence Stagging *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1845 THACKERAY in *Punch* IX. 191 Her appearance created quite a sensation among the tagging gents. 1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* ii, The Stock-Exchange and railway tagging... and the frantic Mammon-hunting. 1905 A. J. SHAW *Days of Past* ix. 162 Everything went automatically to a premium, and systematic tagging was a profitable business. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 13 July 5/6 A peculiarity of the applications is the enormous number of them for £100. A great many of these are obviously of the 'tagging' order.

Stag, Stagard: see STAG, STAGGARD.

Stagarth: see STACK-GARTH.

Stag-beetle. [STAG sb. 1] A beetle of the genus *Lucanus*, the males of which have large denticulated mandibles resembling the horns of a stag; esp. *L. cervus*, and, in U.S., *L. elaphus*.

1681 GREW *Museum* i. § vii. 11. 163 The Stag-Beetle... hath his Name from his two Horns, which are branched like those of a Stag. 1816 KIRBY & SE. *Entomol.* xxi. (1818) II. 224 The terrific and protended jaws of the stag-beetle (*Lucanus cervus*, L.) in Europe. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Species* iv. 88 Male stag-beetles often bear wounds from the huge mandibles of other males. 1896 LYOEKER *Roy. Nat. Hist.* VI. 141 The common stag-beetle (*Lucanus cervus*), one of the largest of European beetles.

Stage (stædz), sb. Also 6 north. *stage*, *Sc. stage*; pl. *stagies*. [ad. OF. *estage* masc. (mod.F. *étage*) = Pr. *estage* (also *estatga* fem.), It. *staggio* station, dwelling (obs.), support for a net, side of a ladder, etc. — popular L. **staticum*, f. L. *stare* to stand (OF. *ester*, Prov. *estar*). From the etymological meaning standing, station, standing place, were developed in OF. many special senses, which passed into ME.; the only senses that have survived into mod.Fr. are 'story of a building' (= 1 a) and certain fig. applications of this. Mod.F. *stage*, the 'terms' to be kept before admission to certain professions, is ad. med.L. *stadium*, ad. OF. *estage*. In OF. *estage* was taken as the etymological equivalent of L. *stadium*, and used to render that word as denoting an ancient measure of distance (hence sense 7 below). Branch IV represents an English development of meaning, which seems to have begun about 1600, and for which it is not easy precisely to account. It may in some degree have been influenced by the notion of an etymological connexion of the word with L. *stadium*; at any rate this notion is distinctly traceable in the medical use 11 b.]

I. Standing-place; something to stand upon.

1. Each of the portions into which the height of a structure is divided; a horizontal partition.

a. A story or floor of a building.

1300 *Cursor M.* 1679 It [the ark] sal be made wit stages sere, Ilkon to sere o pair mistere. *Ibid.* 1691 In be ouer-most stage bi self sal he. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4579 He... diide hym make a merueyllous tour... Selcoube stages ar per-yenne. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* x. 9 He led by sleep fel down fro the thridde stage [Vulg. *de tertio cenaculo*]. 1440 *York Myst.* vii. 127 Dyuerse stages must be he [in the ark]. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 101 b, The ladies and Damoysselles mounted & wente vpon the hygh stages of the palays. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. Prol. 47 And ilke fair cite, Siude paynrit, euery fyall, fane, and stage, Apon the plane grund, by thar awin vmbrage. 1828 DUFFY *Trav. Italy*, etc. 88 The Temple appears to have been divided into three stories or stages. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 65 The lowest stage of a tower raised for the benefit of seafarers. 1884 W. ARMSTRONG tr. *G. Perrot & C. Chippes' Hist. Art Chaldea & Assyria* I. iv. 386 Nothing but the first two stages... now remain at Nimroud of... the chief temple of Calah.

† b. *Hall of stage*: an upper chamber. *Obs.*

1485 in *Descr. Cal. Anc. Deeds* (1890) I. 358 A mancion with a hall of stage. 1493 *Festiuall* W. de W. 1515 44 [The apostles] wente in to the cyte of Jerusalem and there they were in an halie of stage.

c. *Arch.* (See quot. 1836.)

1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 4897 þe windows on þe selfe wyse [of gold]. And þai ware coruen full clene & clustred with gemmes, Stijt stafful of stanes stagis & othire. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* 4146 þe preste, graped felgyld vysage, As he saide, thurgh a wyndowe stage. 1450 *Robin Hood & the Monk* xxxix. in *Child Ballads* III. 93/2 Litul John stode at a wyndow in be mornyng, And lokid forþ at a stage. 1817 RICKMAN *Styles Archæol.* 94 These [buttresses] differ very little from those of the last style, except that triangular heads to the stages are much less used. 1836 PARKER *Gloss. Archæol.* (1850) I. 443 *Stage*,... the term is particularly applied to the spaces or divisions between the set-offs of buttresses in Gothic architecture, and to the horizontal divisions of windows which are intersected by transoms. 1891 FREEMAN *Sk. Fr. Travel* 268 A single corner buttress, finished with an oddly corbelled stage.

† d. A 'bank' or tier of rowers. *Obs. rare*—1.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxiii. 21 Ne the grete ship of thre stagis [L. *trieris*] shal not ouergon it.

† e. One of a series of levels rising stepwise one above the other; a step. *Obs.*

1500 *Assembly of Ladies* 477 And there I saw... A chayne set... And fyve stages it was set fro the ground. 1533 BELLENDEN *Liuy* I. xv. (S. T. S.) I. 85 The ymage... was sett... risand on certane stagis [L. in *gradibus* *ipsis*] toward þe left hand of þe counsel hous.

† f. A shelf or one of a series of shelves or horizontal divisions in a cupboard, etc.

1465, 1472 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 243, 245 Item j armorium cum sex stagis [1465 is doubtfully read stage-rum] duplicatis [= lined] pro cartis et monumentis conservandis. 1505 in *Kingsford Chron. Lond.* (1905) 250 A cupboard of 6 stages height... garnysshed w^t gilt plate. 1540 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 94 One gret arke with a stage in the middle thereof. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VIII 96 A Cupperd of xii stages, all sei with greate mighte plate al of golde. 1551 in *Rep. Comm. Publ. Rec. Ire.* (1815) 38 note, [That [in the said Library] Presses or Stages, and all other necessaries shall be provided [for the Records and Muniments]. 1817 J. BRAUNRY *Trav.* 139 The stages whereon they deposit the bodies of their dead.

g. A tier of shelves or platform for plants, esp. in a greenhouse; hence, a display of flowers on such a stage.

1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Dun Wks.* 1848 IV. 412 He sat down upon the corner of a stage of flowers [in Covent Garden]. 1824 LUVON *Encycl. Gardening* § 6166 In the interior of the greenhouse the principal object demanding attention is the stage, or platform for the plants. 1850 GLENNY *Handbk. Flower Garden* 8 A stage of these flowers is a beautiful sight. 1881 F. YOUNG *Ev. Man his own Mech.* § 930 The simple stage (for flower-pots) of three, four, or more straight shelves rising one above another is easily made.

h. One of a series of layers or shelves of any material.

1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lex.* 212 If you take a parcel of oranges, and place upon your table a first stage of six... and over that a second stage, and over that a third stage. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 981 Another method of working coal of uncommon thickness, is by scaffolds or stages of coals. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xii. 151 Waterfalls bounding from one rocky stage to another.

1. *Geol.* (Variously used: see quot. 1881, 1910.) 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Species* ix. 308 M. Barrande has lately added another and lower stage to the Silurian system, abounding with new and peculiar species. 1881 *Q. J. Geol. Soc.* XXXVIII. Proc. 3 The conclusions arrived at [by the International Commission for the Unification of Geological Nomenclature, 1880] were... that the term Group should be applied to the largest geological division of rocks... Series to the third in order of magnitude, Stage to the fourth. 1910 GEIKIE *Geol. in Encycl. Brit.* XI. 668/1 Two or more sets of beds or assises similarly related form a group or stage; a number of groups or stages make a series.

j. *U.S.* A level (of water).

1814 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* 43 There is a surprising difference in the navigation of this river. In the ordinary stages of water and during the floods. 1846 J. C. FREMONT *Narr. Explor. Exped. Rocky Mts.* 56 Even at its low stages, this river cannot be crossed at random. 1890 *Times* 14 Mar. 5/2 The Government officials report... that the stage of the Mississippi river from Cairo to Vicksburg... will be one of the highest known.

† 2. Station, position, seat, esp. with reference to relative height; each of a number of positions or stations one above the other. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 122 And al also ase ine heuene heþ bristages of uolke ase zayl saynt denys huer- of þe on is hegere be oþer men þe bridde loost. 1384 CHAUCER *I. Fame* 122 In whicher they were moost ymages Of golde stondynge in sondry stages. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 109 The Mones cerle so lowe is, Whereof the Sonne out of his stage Ne seth him noght with full visage. 1423 JAS. I *Kings Quair* lxxix, Me thocht I sawe... martris and confessoris, Ech in his stage. *Ibid.* lxxxiii, A voce... said... zonder thou sei the highest stage and gree Of agit folk. 1451 CAPREVA *Life St. Kath.* v. xx. 1151 Ye may haue wurship, ye may be sette in stage Ryght as a goddess. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1874) II. 262 Yet at the table another vse we se Whiche... ought nat vsed be That folys at the horde haue oft the hyst stage. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. xii. 20 Bot he, lyke to a ferm rouk... dois hym self defend... Remanand onremoynt ferm in his stage. 1536 *Primer Engl. & Lat.* (Rouen) 80 The father... In this worlde gyues them wages, And a place in y^e heuently stages. In the kyngdome of excellence. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Viciss. Things* (Arb.) 573 The Changes and Vicissitude in Warres are many: But chiefly in three Things; In the Seats or Stages of the Warre [etc.].

† 3. A degree or step in the 'ladder' of virtue, honour, etc.; a 'step' on Fortune's wheel. *Obs.*

1300 *Cursor M.* 25973 Thirfalid aght þis soruing he, for it es sett in stages thre Bitter, bitterer, alþer-bitterest. 1360 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* xxiii. 704 In to heuene vs up liftyng þorw^t vertus, stage vp stage. 1500-20 *Dunbar Poems* xxxv. 18 Vp-on my [Dame Fortune's] stagis or that thow ascend, Trest wel thy truble nere it at ane end. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. v. 152 Bot Turnus hardy, stalwart, hie currag, For all this feyr demynist nevyr a stage. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Warwick* I, Among the heauy heape of happy knyghtes, Whom Fortune stalde vpon her stailles stage [etc.]. 1622-24 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* x. (1906) 78 From the highest Stage of Honour, to the lowest stage of disgrace.

† b. A grade in rank. *Obs. rare*—1.

1801 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) I. 348 He had thought it advisable to delay... to recommend any stage in the peerage to Lord Nelson.

4. A raised floor, platform, scaffold. a. A floor raised above the level of the ground for the exhibition of something to be viewed by spectators. Now *rare* or *Obs.* Cf. 5 a.

13... *K. Alis.* 5569 (Laud MS.), And þer hij founden... two grette ymages In þe Cee stonden on braseo stages. 1400 MAUNOEY (Roxb.) xi. 42 Ymddex of þe temple es a stage of xxxiii. grece hie. 1536-7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 373

Item, paid to Wolston flor making of y^e stages flor y^e prophettes vj d. 1553 *EOEN Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 30 They founde certayne lowe cotages made of trees, lyke vnto stages. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 389 Giue order that these bodies High on a stage be placed to the view. 1610 HOLLAND *Candell's Brit.* (1637) 297 Athelstan, Edwin, and Etheldred were crowned kings upon an open stage in the market place. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 240 ¶ 8, I have seen the whole front of a Mountebank's stage... faced with patents, certificates, medals, and Great Seals.

† b. A scaffold for execution or exposure in the pillory. *Obs.*

1400 *Brut* 240 He was draw and hongede on a stage made in mydes þe forsaide Sir Hughes galwes. 1586 *Verses of Praise of Joy, Kyd's Wks.* (1901) 341 For chaire of state, a stage of shame, and crows for crowns they haue. 1760 H. WALPOLE *Lett. G. Montagu* 6 May (1857) III. 303 Lord Ferrers... was executed yesterday... There was no contrivance for sinking the stage under him. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 556 Leuconomus... Stood pilloried on infamy's high stage.

† c. fig. To bring to, keep on the stage: cf. STAGE v. 4. *Sc. Obs.*

1681 in J. H. THOMSON *Cloud of Witnesses* (1871) 127, I... being sentenced to die... thought fit to set down, the causes wherefore I suffer... I have never gotten the certainty of what hath brought me to the stage. 1725 in *Portland Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 116 This staging process is made use of against any of the ministry... when... there is a *Fama Clamora* against any person... and as the Kirk may be moved thereunto, he may be kept on the stage a year or more longer.

† d. Applied to a pulpit. *Obs. rare*—1.

1483 *Wardr. Acc.* in *Grose Antig. Repert.* (1807) I. 34 The stage otherwise called the pulpit in Westminster.

e. A scaffold for workmen and their tools, materials, etc.; also (after sense 1) each of the levels of scaffolding.

1440 *Promp. Part.* 471/2 Stage, or stondynge vp on (v. stage to stond on), *fala, machinalis, machinis*. 1535 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 453 Item to... carpenters... and laborers for sytting vp the stage xxiiij s^d. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* ii. (Globe) 524 Our Men who were at Work on her Bottom, with Stages. 1739 LABLAVEY *Short Acc. Piers Westminster Bridge* 18 Ballast was stow'd to make the Engine and its floating Stage as steady as possible. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* viii. 18 The outside is painted by lowering stages over the side hyposes. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midd. Railw.* 341 The gigantic travelling scaffold... made in 3 divisions, so that each part of either stage could be moved separately. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Sept. 5/1 Two Blondin stages... have been erected to transport blocks of concrete.

f. An erection at a fishing station consisting of a platform and other apparatus for drying fish.

1535 in Weaver *Wells Wells* (1890) 132 Wm Yonge... stages of fysshynge with liij netts to them belongynge. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 25 Those which have had stages and make fishing voyages into those parts. 1658 *Act 10 Will. III.* c. 14 § 1 [With] Liberty to goe on Shore on any part of Newfoundland... to cut downe Wood and Trees there for building... Stages Shiprooms [etc.]. 1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 218 The Cod and Ling... might be dried on our Beeches and Stages. 1820 SCORREY *Acc. Arctic Regions* II. 175 Two men... then carried it [hubber] piece by piece to a stage or platform erected by the side of the works, where a man, denominated a 'stage cutter', sliced it into pieces. 1899 *19th Cent.* Aug. 236 Stages being used simply for the drying of cod-fish.

g. A platform used as a gangway, landing place, support or stand for materials, etc.

1773 *Cook's 1st Voy.* III. iii. vii. 58 The bank so steep... that a ship may lie... so near the shore as to reach it with a stage. 1793 *Act 33 Geo. III.* c. 96 § 81 To be... unloaded without a Stage being laid upon the Gunwale of such... Vessel to the Bank of the said Canal. 1836 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 234 *Stage*, 1. A platform upon which trans stand. 2. The pit bank. 1888 *Jaconi Printers' Vocab.* 131 *Stage*, a wooden platform a few inches high used for building stacks of paper or printed work on.

h. A raised plate, ledge, or shelf to support an object, slide, etc. in a microscope or other instrument.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 711/2 The magnifier... may be easily made to traverse over any part of the object that lies on the stage or plate B. 1849 NOAO *Electricity* 60 To the knob of a large jar A... screw a small metallic stage C, on which place a small jar B. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Pract. Biol.* (1879) 23 Place on the hot stage, and gradually warm up to 50° C. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 535 By means of a double changing stage, working vertically, any framed slides... can be shown.

5. The platform in a theatre upon which spectacles, plays, etc. are exhibited; esp. a raised platform with its scenery and other apparatus upon which a theatrical performance takes place.

To take the stage (Theatr.): of an actor, to walk with dignity across the stage after concluding an impressive speech.

1551 R. ROBINSON: tr. *More's Utopia* 1. (1895) 98 Whyles a commodie of Plautus is playynge... yf yowe shoulde sodenlye come vpon the stage in a philosophers apparrell. 1553 *EOEN Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 16 The Romaynes... were wont to put them [Rhinceros and Elephants] together vpon the theater or stage for a spectacle. 1567 R. EOWARDS *Damon & Pithias* (1906) 19 Pythagoras said, that this world was like a stage Whereon many play their paris. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* i. xvii (Arb.) 51 When Tragicides came vp they deused to present them upon scaffolds or stages of timber. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. ii. 24. 1623 B. JONSON in *Shaks. Wks.* A. 4, To heare thy Buskin read, And shake a Stage. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 131 Then to the well-trod stage anon, If Jonsons learned Sock be on. 1774 GOLDSM. *Retaliation* 101 On the stage, he was natural, simple, affecting; 'Twas only that when he was off, he was acting. 1858 [H. Atter] *Rita* I. x. 229 And having done

what this virtuous woman considered to be her duty, she 'took the stage', as actors say, and swept to the further end of the room, with an air that said [etc.]. 1867 D. COOK *Nts. at the Play* (1883) I. 7 Miss Fanny Kemble used to rush from the back of the stage to the proscenium, as though driving the apparition before her. 1905 *Grand Mag.* Oct. 463 What we call 'taking the stage' on a heroic line is certain to induce a burst of applause; but if one takes but one step too far down the stage, the applause will not be forthcoming.

b. In generalized use, e.g. *To go on the stage*, i.e. to take up the profession of an actor. Hence (chiefly with *the*), the theatre, the acted drama, the dramatic profession.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poets* i. xi. (Arb.) 41 There were also Poets that wrote only for the stage, I mean plays and interludes. 1623 B. JONSON in *Shaks. Wks.* A 4 b. Shine forth, thou Starre of Poets, and with rage, Or influence, chide, or cheer the drooping Stage. 1693 DRYDEN *Jurinal* (1697) Ded. 3 Shakespear, who created the Stage among us. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* i. 109 Bays, form'd by nature Stage and Town to please, And act, and be, a Coxcomb with success. *Ibid.* iii. 142 And a new Cihber shall the stage adorn. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 685 Books. In which the stage gives vice a blow. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *On Artifice.* Comedy, The artificial Comedy, or Comedy of manners, is quite extinct on our stage. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* iv. The stage had its traditional jewels as the Crown and all great families have. 1886 ANGL. SERGEANT *No Saint* I. xii. 229 If he had gone on the stage he would have been a good actor.

c. *To bring* (a person) on to the stage: to present (him) as a character in a play; to represent dramatically. *To bring*, put (an opera, a tragedy, etc.) on the stage: to produce (it) in public.

1601 B. JONSON *Postlaster* II. iv. I hear, you'll bring mee o' the stage there; you'll play mee, they say: I shall be presented by a sorte of Copper-lac'd Scoundrels of you. 1602 DEKKER *Satirom.* C. 2, They swear they'll bring your life and death vpon'th stage like a Bricklayer in a play. *Ibid.* I 3 b. What could I doe, out of a time reuenge, But bring them to the Stage? 1721 *London Gaz.* No. 6025/1 A new Opera... will be brought upon the publick Stage here. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 74 A dramatist would scarcely venture to bring on the stage a grave prince, in the decline of life, ready to sacrifice his crown [etc.].

† d. The scene in which a play is set or the locality in which its events were supposed to have occurred. *Obs. rare.*

1639 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Conc. betw. B. T. & W. D. Wks.* (1712) 224 [Ben Jonson] had also a design to write a Fisher or pastoral play, and make the stage of it in the Lomond lake.

e. *fig.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* v. 14-16 Ye haue a parte to play in the stage of the whole world. 1581 MURCATER *Positiones* xxxix. (1887) 191, I do take publike [schools] to be simply the better: as being more vpon the stage, where faultes be more seene. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 139 All the world's a stage, And all the men and women, merely Players. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 72 We are now to present you vpon the Asiaticque stage, various scenes compos'd of a miscellany of subjects. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 38 A plain field near the Sea, which is said to be the Stage on which St. George duell'd and kill'd the Dragon. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Error* 23 Plac'd for his trial on this hustling stage. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D. I.* Actions for which his happier native country afforded no free stage. 1861 BRIGHT *Spl. Amer.* 4 Dec. (1876) 88 There is no greater object of ambition on the political stage on which men are permitted to move. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Sect.* VI. lxx. 186 The stage on which this scene was enacted was the Greysfriars' Churchyard.

† II. 6. A period of time; a fixed or appointed date. *Obs.*

1300 CURSOR *Alt.* 7339 Pat jai wit-in a tuel-moth stage, War put vie o' pair heritage. *Ibid.* 21609. 13235 in Horst. *Alteng.* Leg. (1878) 143 Afterward a gret stage in his visage it was yene. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 164 Isaac will not grante, to oblige him to be. No to... 3eld at terme & stage sent mykelle no lie. *Ibid.* 324. 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxiii. 641 Glotmye deseyuep hym in luytel stage. 1400 *Young's Care.* 1068 Iot i have a weile rinaid page, Will stitth thider right in a stage. *Ibid.* 2501. 1400 in Horst. *Alteng.* Leg. (1881) 419 As they that gan approchen to the stage Off decerpins.

† III. 7. = STADIUM I. *Obs. rare.*

1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (Magdalene) 815 A cawe... bat twelfe stage was fra be place... & ilke stage... Is of a myle be auchtand parte. 1552 LYNDSEY *Monarchie* 2725 One hundreth and fyfetye stagys That Citie weis of lenth. *Ibid.* 2731 The wallis... Four hundreth stagis and four score in circuit.

IV. Division of a journey or process.

8. A place in which rest is taken on a journey; a roadside inn for the accommodation of travellers riding post or by stage-coach; esp. a regular stopping place on a stage-coach route where horses are changed and travellers taken up and set down.

1603 in *Rep. Secret Comm. Post-Office App.* (1844) 38 That the postmasters of every stage be aided... with fresh and able horses. *Ibid.* 39 Nor [to] ride them [sc. horses] further then the next immediate stage without changing, without the knowledge and consent of the Post of the stage. 1623 MASSINGER *Dr. Milan* iv. ii. He, that at euerie stage keeps liverye Mistresses. 1635 in *Rep. Secret Comm. Post-Office App.* (1844) 56 The 5th Portmante is to goe from Stage to Stage, night and day, till it shall come to Edinburgh. 1687 LOVELL *Tr. Thevenot's Trav.* i. 172 We... came to rest... at the place which we had made our first Stage, when we came from Suez. 1746 FRANCIS *Tr. Horace, Epist.* i. xv. 22 The Road we now must alter, and engage Th' unwilling Horse to pass his usual Stage. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xiv. About three pounds of cold roast mutton which he had discussed at his mid-day stage. 1890 'R. BOLDRWOOD *Col. Reformer*

(1891) 273 He discovered that there was no other stage available without over-riding Osmund.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1770 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 132 If any desire to know the motions and stages of the press, which printed these books; know, it was first set up at Moulsey... thence conveyed to Fawley, [etc.]. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothd* xxv. A small level plain, forming a sort of stage, or resting-place, between two very rough paths. 1851 T. T. LYXCH *Let. to Scattered* (1872) 143 Our Sundays are resting stages in the journey of life.

9. As much of a journey as is performed without stopping for rest, a change of horses, etc.; each of the several portions into which a road is divided for coaching or posting purposes; the distance travelled between two places of rest on a road.

1603 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* 162 They returne back againe towards the south (where they continue all the winter) by 10 miles a stage. 1622 MABEE *tr. Aleman's Gucman d'Alf.* i. 48 Like your Post-horses when they baue runne their stage. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 2 Our whole Stage this day was about five hours. 1792 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 5 Oct. Bradford Hall... was but one stage of nineteen miles distant. 1828 SCOTT *Tapest. Chamb.* (init.). In the conclusion of a morning stage, he found himself in the vicinity of a small country town. 1836 RUSKIN *Præterita* i. vi. 183 Horses at each post-house... ready waiting, so that no time might be lost between stages. 1896 BARNES-POWELL *Matabele Campaign* xiii. Leaving Poore and the patrol... to follow on by slow stages. 1898 J. B. CROZIER *My Inner Life* i. 6 We proceeded leisurely and by easy stages. 1907 Verney *Mem.* i. 465 He... had ridden a stage with Sir Henry on his journey back to Paris.

b. *transf.*

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* xvii. 109 We were quickly hindred from accurately marking the Stages made by the Mercury in its descent, because it soon sunk below the top of the Receiver. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 10 A Wood-Louse... has a swift motion and runs by starts or stages. 1687 NORRIS *Misc.* 71. I cannot like the Sun each day the self same stage, and still unwearied, run. 1880 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* s. *Staff. terms.* Stage, a particular distance that a horse travels along the gate-road and where candles are regularly placed.

c. Short for STAGE-COACH. Also 'U.S. an omnibus' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1671 in *Wood's Life* (O.H.S.) II. 221 The Stage begins Munday next. 1747 B. HOAGLY *Suspicious Husb.* i. iii. It looks better than being drag'd to Town in the Stage. 1781 COWPER *Convers.* 305 'Tis like a parcel sent you by the stage. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xli. The London lamps flashed joyfully as the stage rolled into Piccadilly. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 179 The first of the two stages swooped upon the Toll House... in a cloud of dust.

10. A period of a journey through a subject, life, course of action, etc.

1608 SHAKS. *Per. iv.* 9 To teach you, The stages of our storie. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON *tr. Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 24 God hath appointed euery mans race of life how long it shall be, and the stages hee must passe before he come to the end of it, whereof old age is the last stage of all. 1648 W. JUXON in *Chas. I's Wks.* (1662) I. 456 There is but one Stage more, yet... it will carry you from Earth to Heaven. 1692 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* iii. v. 355 Having travelled through the several stages of the Subject. 1742 YOUNG *Nl. Th. ix.* 694 In thy nocturnal rove, one moment halt, Twixt stage and stage, of riot and cabal. 1782 COWPER *Mut. Forebearance* 49 The love that cheers life's latest stage.

11. A period of development, a degree of progress, a step in a process.

1818 HALLAM *Midd. Ages* (1872) I. 146 Such as travellers have found among nations in the same stage of manners throughout the world. 1852 THACKERAY *Emmond* i. xii. 'Tis not to be imagined that Harry Emmond had all this experience at this early stage of his life. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 327 At every stage in the growth of that debt it has been seriously asserted by wise men that bankruptcy and ruin were at hand. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) 135 It is difficult to prevent the oxidation from going a stage further. 1863 B. Cox *Instit.* i. vi. 43 It is necessary that at some stage of the Bill the consent of the Crown should be signified. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 12 The distinction... belongs to a stage of philosophy which has passed away. 1889 BROWNING *La. Sainas* 49 as in one or other stage Of a torture writhe they. 1889 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 16 Oct. 1/2 Gradual development by stages, not complete transformation at a bound, is the law in the political, as in the natural, world.

b. *Med.* A definite period in the development of a disease, marked by a specific group of symptoms. = STADIUM 3.

1747 *tr. Astruc's Fevers* 281 This stage holds from the fourth, and sometimes from the eighth day after the eruption, till the tenth or twelfth day. 1780 *Mirror No.* 70. I found him in the last stage of a dropsy. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 65 In the advanced stage of this disease. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Med.* x. 113 During the stage of rigor. 1898 L. P. MEREETH *Teth* 154 The pulps of the teeth would... be exposed in the early stages of the disease.

c. *Biol.* Each of the several periods in the development and growth of animals and plants, frequently with qualifying word prefixed.

1882 C. ALLEN in *Nature* 17 Aug. 371 The flowers of gymnosperms (in their blossoming stage) are mostly composed of green scales or leaves. 1899 E. A. MILLS *Wild Life Rockies* 186 When this forest is in a sapling stage.

12. attrib. and Comb. : a. obvious combinations (senses 5, 5 b) 'pertaining to the stage', as stage-action, apparatus, -attire, boards, business, carpenter, -clothes, -curtain, -hand, legend, machine, novel, -performer, performance, -piece, -poet, -poetry, -sentiment, -side, -tradition, -trap, -trotter, -walker, -wardrobe, -writing, etc.; that

is seen on the stage or represented in drama as distinguished from what is seen in real life, as stage death, distraction, fighting, -gesture, hero, heroine, libertine, -lion, murderer, -villain, -whisper, etc. Also rarely with adjs., as stage-mad.

1697 DRYDEN *Eneid* Ded. (a) 2. There is no absolute necessity that the time of a 'Stage-Action' should so strictly be confin'd to Twenty Four Hours. 1780 T. DAVIES *Garrick* (1781) I. xiv. 168 The second music... put him [an actor] in mind, that it was time to think of the 'stage-apparatus'. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. ii. 13 Poets have borrowed their best 'stage-attire from the glorious Wardrobe of Israel. 1831 LAMB *Elia* Ser. ii. *Ellistonia*, That harmonious fusion of the manners of the player into those of everyday life, which brought the 'stage boards into streets and dining-parlours. 1825 *Ibid.*, *Stage Illusion*, In tragedy... this undivided attention to his 'stage business' seems indispensable. 1866 DICKENS *Let.* (1880) L. 459 'Stage-carpenters. 1830 'Stage-clothes [see STAGER 3]. 1659 *Lady Alimony* i. ii. Be your 'Stage-curtains artificially drawn. 1807 *Month* Apr. 353 If the death of Cæsar is but 'stage-death, the murderer of Cæsar is but a stage-murderer. 1804 *European Mag.* XLV. 58/2 The youth... flogging how he is abused, exhibits all the usual 'stage distraction on the occasion. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* v. 73 Like the dialogues in a book, where, after much 'stage-fighting, the author's opinion is always made to prevail. 1774 GOLDSM. in *Hawkins Life Johnson* (1787) 418 Sheridan the player, in order to improve himself in 'stage-gestures, had looking-glasses... hung about his room. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Feb. 7/2 As the accredited representatives of the artists, 'stage-hands, and musicians. 1751 WARBURTON *Note Pope's Wks.* (1751) IV. 165 (Jod.), Ranting, the common vice of 'stage heroes. 1844 MARG. FULLER *Wom.* 194 C. (1862) 45 She had not the air and tone of a 'stage-heroine. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* iv. He was attired in the tight pantaloons and Hessian boots which the 'stage legerd has given to that injured man. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *On Artifice.* Comedy, We see a 'stage libertine playing his loose pranks of two hours' duration. 1862 MEREDITH *Mod. Love* xv. Wks. (1912) 139 The Poet's black 'stage-loion of wrooged love. 1693 DRYDEN *Jurinal* iv. (1697) 86 So did [he] the Scenes and 'Stage Machines admire. 1778 *Theat. Rev.* 5 This 'stage-mad age. 1897 'Stage-murderer [see stage-death]. 1816 SHERIDAN *Rivals* Pref. Dram. Wks. 1902 I. 291. I... might... have boasted that it [this comedy] had done more real service in its failure than the successful morality of a thousand 'stage-novels will ever effect. 1714 FIDDES *Pract. Disc.* II. 379 Our 'stage-performances, comedies especially... have tended... to corrupt... the bravest nation under heaven. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* iii. v. 179. I may here mention a 'stage-performer whose show is usually enlivened with mimicry, music, and tumbling; I mean the mountebank. 1912 F. HARRISON in *Engl. Rev.* Apr. 34 All this is enough to spoil any 'stage-piece. 1858 SIR A. COKAIN *Poems* 186 Here Lies the 'Stage-Poet Philip Massinger. 1693 DRYDEN *Jurinal* (1697) Ded. 10 [As the age] of Euripides... [was noted] for 'Stage-Poetry amongst the Greeks. 1829 CARLYLE *Crit. & Misc. Ess.* (1840) II. 93 It is fair, well-ordered 'stage-sentiment this of his. 1758 JOHNSON in *Boswell Life* (1909) I. 217 Doddy... went every night to the 'stage-side, and cried at the distress of poor Cleopæ. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxvi. note. This gesture... is also by 'stage-tradition a distinction of Shakespeare's Richard III. 1852 MUNDY *Our Antipodes* (1857) 94 The 'poor ghosts' who... sink pale and silent through the 'stage-trap of the cabin-stairs. 1614 R. TAYLOR *Hag hath lost Pearl* i. i. B 3. *Player*. Nay, I pray sir he not angry; for as I am a true 'stage-trotter, I mean honestly. 1896 *Peterson Mag.* Jan. 103/2 With a 'stage-villain glance at the speaker. 1602 DEKKER *Satirom.* 13 b. These part-takers... [Players I mean] Theatricals pouch-mouth 'Stage-walkers. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. i. 11. He has... his very Troop of Players, with their... 'stage-wardrobes [etc.]. 1778 THEOBALD *Shaks. Wks.* VIII. 558 note. I never heard it so much as intimated, that he had turned his genius to 'stage-writing before he associated with the players.

b. (sense 9, 9 c), as stage-boat, -carriage, -cart, -fly, -horn, -line, post, -road, -route, -track, vehicle; objective, as stage-driver, -robber.

1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. i. 46 These 'stage-boats are extremely commodious. 1839 V. PENNIFRETH *Act* 7 Sept. in R. Braithwaite *Life* (1878) 79 The 'stage car [Ireland] proceeded slowly. 1832 *Act* 2 & 3 *Will.* IV. c. 120 § 5 That every Carriage used... for conveying Passengers for Hire... and which shall travel at the Rate of Three Miles or more in the Hour, shall be deemed and taken to be a 'Stage Carriage within the meaning of this Act. 1837-8 *Act* 2 & 2 *Vict.* c. 79 § 1 And the Words 'Metropolitan Stage Carriage' shall include [etc.]. 1812-15 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* i. 374 The London common 'stage-carts have large wheels. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 36 Hourra! 'stage-driver's blowin' away like fun. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 656 In going in the 'stage-fly from my own parish to Kilmartin. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 112 A sound, like that of a 'stage-horn, arose from the valley. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 341 The route of the Butterfield 'stage-line... was through it. 1832 L. D'A. JACKSON *Mod. Metrol.* 43 The German 'stage-miles do not follow this type. 1690 *London Gaz.* No. 2601/4 Late Servant at the Crane Inn at Edgworth... and riding the 'Stage Post between that Town and London. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 11 A distance of 42 miles by 'stage-road. 1907 *Putnam's Monthly* July 166/1 Money... that was taken from Heinz by the 'Stage-robber. 1874 RAYMOND *6th Rep. Mines* 307 This valley is located on the 'stage-route from Denver to Fair Play. 1890 L. C. D'OWLE *Notches* fr. Crossing the river at the old 'stage-track. 1808 HAN. MORE *Celebs* I. xxiii. 338 An over stuffed 'stage vehicle.

c. (sense 4 h), as stage condenser, forceps, microscope, plate.

1856 W. B. CARPENTER *Microscope* § 66. 143 Every Microscope should be furnished with a pair of Stage-forceps for holding minute objects beneath the object-glass. *Ibid.* § 66. 144 Glass Stage-Plate. 1857 BEALE *How to Work with Microscope* 22 Placing... the stage micrometer... under the object-glass. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* Brit. II. No. 2947, Stage forceps... stage condenser. 1864 *Chamb. Encycl.*

VI. 443/1 Stage-plate, on which the object is placed [in a microscope].

13. Special comb.: †stage-blanks, dramatic blank verse (see *BLANK* *sb.* 8); stage-box, each of the boxes over the proscenium of a theatre; †stage cloth, a carpet for the 'stage' or platform of an altar; stage-craft, that part of the art of dramatic composition which is concerned with the conditions of representation on the stage; stage critic, a critic of the drama; †stage-cutter (see quot. 1820 in sense 4f); stage direction, a direction inserted in a written or printed play where it is thought necessary to indicate the appropriate action, etc.; †stage-dooctor, a quack doctor who practised on a stage (see 4a) in public; stage-door, the entrance to that part of a theatre used by the players as distinguished from the public entrance; also *attrib.*; stage-effect, (a) effect on the spectators of what is shown on the stage; also *fig.*; (b) a spectacular effect exhibited on the stage; stage-fever, †(a) = *stage-fright* (*obs.*); (b) an intense desire to adopt the stage as a profession; stage-fright, nervousness experienced by an actor when appearing before an audience, esp. on his first appearance; stage-gangway (see quot.); stage-head, the head of a fishing stage (see 4f); stage-house, †(a) a play-house, theatre (*obs.*); (b) U.S. a house of accommodation used as a regular stopping place for stage-coaches; †stage-keeper, (a) one who keeps or carries on a theatre; (b) a servant in a theatre employed to keep the stage in order; stage-kiln (see quot.); stage-land, the 'world' of the stage and its occupants; stage-like *a.*, resembling that of drama or the stage; theatrical; stageman, †(a) an actor (*obs.*); (b) a workman engaged about the stage; stagemanship *nonce-ud.*, the profession of a stage-coachman; stage-name, a professional name assumed by an actor; stage-place, the place where a play is acted (*obs.* or *arch.*); stage-property = *PROPERTY* *sb.* 3, also *attrib.*; stage pumping (see quot.); stage-right (see quot.); stage-room, the locality or setting of a play; stage-scene, †(a) the scenery of a stage (*obs.*); (b) a scene in a play; stage-setter, a practitioner of the art of stage-setting; stage-setting, the disposition of the persons of a play and the accessories on the stage; †stage-smitten *a.* = *stage-struck*; stage-stand U.S., a place on a stage-coach route where horses are changed; stage-stricken *a.*, *rare* = next; stage-struck *a.*, smitten with love for the stage or drama or with the desire to become an actor; †stage-wagon, one of the wagons belonging to an organized system of conveyance for heavy goods and passengers by road; stage-wait, a delay or hitch in the course of a theatrical performance; stage-whisper, a conventional whisper used on the stage, purposely made audible to the spectators; stage-work, †(a) 'play-acting', histrionic ceremony (*obs.*); (b) the work of an actor or of a theatrical company; dramatic representation; also, a dramatic work; (c) the framework of a stage; (d) stage-coach work; stage working (see quot.); stage-worthy *a.*, worthy of representation on the stage; stage-wright, a dramatist, playwright.

1635 MASSINGER *On death Chas. I.* *Ld. Herbert*, I. i. bit my star-crossed pen. Too busy in 'stage-blanks and trifling rhyme. 1739 CIBBER *Appl.* (1880) II. xii. 85 The former lower Doors of Entrance for the Actors were brought down between the... Pillasters; in the Place of which Doors now the two 'Stage-Boxes are fixt. 1553 in *Archæologia* XLIII. 236, vj 'stage clothes for the autler, iij of blew, j of redd, vj of whight. 1882 *Society* 7 Oct. 12/1 Their ingenuity and knowledge of 'stagecraft is wonderful. 1780 T. DAVIES *Garrick* (1781) I. i. 17 That gross illiberality which often disgraces the instructions of modern 'stage critics. 1790 MALONE *Pref.* to *Shaks.* I. p. lviii. The very few 'stage directions which the old copies exhibit. 1858 THACKERAY *Virgin*. I. xvii. 130 But Lady Castelwood could not operate upon the said eyes then and there, like the barbarous monsters in the stage-direction in *King Lear*. 1774 ADAM SMITH *Let.* 20 Sept. in J. Thomson *Life* V. Cullen I. 476 'Stage-doctors do not much excite the indignation of the faculty; more reputable quacks do. 1778 JOHNSON *L. P.* *Fenton* (1781) III. 114 They determined all to see the Merry Wives of Windsor...; and Fenton, as a dramatic poet, took them to the 'stage door. 1885 JEROME *On the Stage* 26 The mere announcement of my name had no visible effect upon the stage-door keeper. 1795 S. ROGERS *Words to be Spoken by Mrs. Siddons* 20 Every Woman studies 'stage-effect. 1835 T. MITCHELL *Acharn* of *Aristoph.* 164 note, The *Σκηνάριον* are here evidently introduced on the stage, as mutes, characteristically habited. The same stage-effect occurs in the *Equites*, 1387-1395. 1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 142/1 Some of the young chaps... get the 'stage-fever and knocking in the knees. We've had to shove them on to the scene. 1882 ASHTON *Soc. Life* Q. Anne II. 21 He caught stage fever, ran away from school... and joined the theatre at Dublin. 1878 MRS. COWDEN CLARKE *Recoll. Writers* 300 It proved to them that I was not liable to 'stage-fright. 1885 JEROME *On the Stage* viii. 72 Strange to say, I never experienced stage-fright at any time. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Brown*,

A 'stage-gangway for the accommodation of the shipwrights, in conveying... articles on board. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. (1865) 46 Coming too near the 'Stage head, they presently found themselves in danger of a surprisal. 1638 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 55 'Tales for y^e new 'Stagehouse. 1788 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 431 Put up my horse at the stage-house in the street leading from Ordway's Market to Powles Hook Ferry. 1786 SNEYAPOL *Poetria* (Arb.) 44 Perchance it is the Comick, whom naughty Play-makers and 'Stage-keepers, have justly made odious. 1637 SHIRLEY *Example* Prol., They... on whom, i^e the Roman state, Some ill-looking stage-keepers, like fictitious, wait, With pipes for fasses. 1910 *Enyel. Brit.* V. 655/1 (*Cenient*) There are also 'stage kilns... which consist of two vertical shafts, one above the other... connected by a horizontal channel. 1885 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 15 May 5/1 Mr. Jerome [in *On the stage—and off*] describes from a humorous point of view those lower levels of 'stageland. 1893 *N. Amer. Rev.* Aug. 168 She had the convulsions which stageland arsenic brings on. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. 105 Leauing 'stagelike pomps, which dasell the eyes of the simple. 1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* xiv. 466 A strange kind of humiliation, that... does indeed look too Stage-like to be thought real by any discerning man. 1859 BRABINE in *Greene's Menaphon* In praise of Author, You witts that... strive to thunder from a 'Stage-mans throat. 1887 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 9 Sept. 2/1 The class of stagemen employed in such places as these [theatres]. 1845 TALFOUR *Vocat. Rambles* I. 67 The departing race of English stage-coachmen, who shed a half-genteel grace on the last days of English 'stagemanship. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* (1876) 298 Lavinia Fenton sounds like a 'stage-name. 1764 BECON *Articles Chr. Relig.* xiv. Wks. II. 143 b, When they Theatre or 'stage place be once dissolved, then is there nomore deservyng of Crownes. 1902 SIR E. ARNOLD *Nativity* xiv. in *Delinctor* LX. 657 This Was scene and stage-place of the immortal story. 1850 DYCE *Marlowe's Wks.* I. Intro. 17 note, Among the 'stage-properties of the Lord Admiral's men we find 'j. dragon in fustes'. 1863 LE FANU *Ho. by Churchoyard* I. x. 108 [He] viewed the wiglet with the eye of a stage-property man. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 234 'Stage Pumping, draining a mine by means of two or more pumps placed at different levels. 1860 READE *8th Commandment*, 61 The copy-rights only of French authors, not the 'stage-rights, were to be protected. Copyright is the sole and exclusive right of printing. Stage-right the sole and exclusive right of representation on a public stage. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* 10 Whom no lesse then almost halfe the world could serve for 'stage room to play the Mime in. 1814 SCOTT *Let. in Lockhart* (1837) III. ix. 293 Reducing the knowledge I have acquired of the localities of the islands into scenery and stage-room for the 'Lord of the Isles'. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 18 Outside Fallacies; like our 'Stage-scenes, or Perspectives, that shew things inwards, when they are but superficial paintings. 1822 SHELLEY *Chas. I.* 1. 35 That stage-scene in which thou art Not a spectator but an actor. 1865 KINGSLAY *Hereward* xxvi. [A fire] breaking the bones of its prey with a horrible cracking uglier than all stage-scene glares. 1888 *Century Mag.* Feb. 544/2 M. Sardou is a born 'stage-setter. 1905 C. F. KEARY in *Author* 1 Feb. 145 There is no harm in M. Antoine's realism of 'stage-setting. 1882 MRS. BEHN *City Heiress* 8 Our 'Stage-smitten Youth fall in love with a woman for Acting finely. 1856 MRS. STOWE *Dr. II.* xii. 127 He pushed forward... and, at the first 'stage-stand, changed him [the horse] for a fresh one. 1838 DICKENS *Memo. Grimaldi* I. The 'stage-stricken young gentlemen who... long to embrace the theatrical profession. 1813 SCOTT *Trium.* II. ii. Or 'stage-struck Juliet may presume To choose this bower for tiring-room. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* Chron. 184 For robbing the Bath 'stage-wagon on the highway. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 1. 376 Heavy articles were, in the time of Charles the Second, generally conveyed from place to place by stage waggon. 1865 MISS BRADDOCK *Only a Clad* II. 1. 23 There were the usual number of dead pauses in the drama, technically known as 'stage-waits'. 1865 HOTTEN'S *Slang Dict.* 244 'Stage-whisper. 1883 HOWELLS *Register* II. in *Harper's Mag.*, Dec. 79/2 Miss Reed, in a stage-whisper. 1849 MILTON *Eikon* xix. 172 But the King and his Party... Canonize one another into Heav'n;... but, as was said before, 'Stage-work will not do it. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 194 The antediluvian principle of 'any thing's good enough for stage-work'. 1898 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 8/5 Two large joists... had been placed in position in the stage-work. 1906 *Macm.* Mag. June 595 The musical comedy... has wrought grave injury to all intelligent stage-work. 1913 *Illustr. Lond. News* 22 Feb. 230/2 That happiest and liveliest of all Oscar Wilde's stage-works. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 235 'Stage working, a system of working minerals by open hole in which the various beds are removed in steps or stages. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Pal. Pref.* Were I capable of writing a play which could be deemed 'stage-worthy. 1630 'Stage-wright (see *STAGER* 3). 1897 *Tablet* 18 Sept. 457 [Shakespeare] our greatest stage-wright and philosopher.

Stage (stædz), *v.* [*f.* *STAGE* *sb.*]

†1. *trans.* To erect, build. *Obs. rare*—

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3090 Brugges our wares dide be stage.

2. To furnish with a stage or staging; in quots. with *about*. Now *rare* or *Obs.* †Also *absol.* or *intr.*, to set up a platform or scaffolding.

1506 *Justs of May & June* in Hazl. *E. P. P.* (1865) II. 114 A lady fayre... With seruantes foure brought was into a place Staged about Whereon stode lordes and ladyes a grete route. 1526 *Dunmow Churchw.* MS. ff. 5 To purvey syce stoffe as the workemen shoulde neede, and to sett them a-work, and helpe to stage. 1598 STOW *Surv.* 388 The great Hall... was richly hanged with Arras, and Staged about on both sides. 1899 J. D. LONG *Virgil's Aeneid* ix. 690 A far-outlooking tower, staged high about, Stood in the way.

3. To pnt (a person) into a play; to satirize in drama; to represent (a character, an incident) on the stage. Sometimes in phr. *to stage to the crowd* or *show*.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. iv, Death of Pluto, and you Stage mee, Stinkard; your Mansions shall sweate for't.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 30 Hye hattel'd Cæsar will... he Stag'd to th'show Against a Sword. *Ibid.* v. ii. 217 The quicke Comedians. Extemporally will stage us. 1607 MIDDLETON *Five Gall.* IV. viii. H 3, *Gold.* What if we fue presented our full shapen In a... maske? *Frip.* Some Poet must assist vs. *Go. Poet?* Youle take the direct line to haue vs stage'd? 1621 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Superbia* *Flagellum* C 6 b, Cudgeld and hastinadod at the Court, And Comically stage'd to make men sport. 1721 SOUTHERNE *Disappointment* III. i, O! may I be that hateful thing I scorn! The common, ridden cuckold of the Town, Stag'd to the crowd on publick theatres. 1879 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* (1880) 273 The next two scenes, in which the battle of Poliers is so inadequately 'staged to the show'. 1893 G. WYNOHAM *Poems Shaks.* Intro. 61 Jonson staged Marston in Every Man out of His Humour (1599), as Carlo Buffone: 'a public, scurrilous and profane jester'.

b. fig.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. i. 69 Ile priuily away; I loue the people, But doe not like to stage me to their eyes. 1784 BAGE *Barham Downs* II. 4 Too long I had staged me to their eyes in these my true habiliments.

c. To pnt (a play, etc.) upon the stage.

1879 *Theatre* Nov. 209 If an... author... permits a play of his to be mounted and staged without his permission. 1887 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 12 Sept. 5/2 As pretty a pastoral scene as has ever been staged, even at the Lyceum. 1894 *Times* 20 Sept. 10/3 The piece is staged in the most sumptuous manner imaginable.

†4. *Sc.* To bring (a person) to trial for an offence (esp. before the ecclesiastical courts). Cf. *STAGE* *sb.* 4 c. Const. *for*, with (an offence). Also *fig. Obs.*

1671 [R. MacWARR] *True Nonconf.* 223 All the regard to the powers, whereof... you... boast, doth not here in the least restrain you from staging these two Kings with us, as Monstrous imposers. 1681 in J. H. THOMSON *Cloud of Witnesses* (1871) 119, [Isobel Alison: see quot. 1722] told them, If they had staged me, they might remember my name. 1682 FOUNTAINALL *Diary Aug.*, in *Law's Memoir.* (1818) 236 note, Keppermishoo accused him of perjury. He was also staged with bribery. 1722 WOODROW *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1830) III. III. v. 275/2 Upon the 17th of January, I find Isobel Alison... and Marian Harvey... staged for their lives before the justiciary. 1729 in *Wedrow's Corr.* (1843) III. 429 He thought Mr Simon was staged for heretical opinions.

5. To put (plants) on a stage; to exhibit (plants or other objects) at a show. Also *absol.*

1850 Beck's *Florist* 249 There were several useful flowers staged, but few novelties. 1881 F. YOUNG *Ev. Man his own Mech.* 930 For staging auriculas the distance between the rows of shelves need not be so great as for pelargoniums. 1883 *Goole Weekly Times* 7 Sept. 8/2 With polychums, he has taken first and second prizes every time he has staged them. 1897 C. T. C. *Monthly Gaz.* Jan. 24 A few silver-plated models were staged.

6. *intr.* To travel by stage or stage-coach; to travel by stages; to journey over hy stages; also *to stage* it.

1695 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 144 This way... we assented to, as more eligible, than... to wander so far out of the Road, to have the same Ground to stage over again the next morning. 1698 FEVER *Acc. E. India* & P. 34 A Set of these Rascals [Coolies]... halt them generously shall stage it a Month together. 1713 [W. DARRELL] *Gentil. Instr.* III. vi. (ed. 5) 420 [A traveller]... learns the great Mystery of Foreign Governments... he stages (if I may say so) into Politics, and rides Post into Business. 1819 COLERIDGE *Let. Convers.*, etc. I. 19 Riding, driving, or staging to London. 1840 MRS. TROLLOPE *Widow Married* xv, I wonder how the old lady came, whether she staged it, or posted? 1882 D. PROCTOR *Engineer's Holiday* I. 228, I staged three miles from its terminus to Leadville.

Stage, variant of *STAG* *a. Obs.*

Stageable (stæ'dzæb'l), *a. rare.* [*f.* *STAGE* *v.* + *-ABLE*.] That can be put upon the stage. Hence **Stageability**.

1907 *Mod. Lang. Notes* XXII. 225 (*title*) The stageability of Garnier's Tragedies. *Ibid.* 226 The play is stageable.

†**Stagean**, *a. nonce-ud.* [*f.* *STAGE* *sb.* + *-AN.*] Appropriate to the stage.

1600 W. WATSON *Deccardion* (1602) 15 A stagean countenance, as actors in the Pageant of a play.

Stage-coach. [*STAGE* *sb.* 9.] A coach that runs daily or on specified days between two places for the conveyance of passengers, parcels, etc.

1658 *Mercurius Politicus* 1 Apr. 433 From the 26 day of April 1658, there will continue to go Stage Coaches from the George Inn. 1666 *Perry's Diary* 26 Feb. Kate Joyce, in a stage-coach going towards London, called to me. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 492 And, if a shower approach, You find safe shelter in the next stage-coach. 1812 *Examiner* 28 Dec. 82/2 A stage-coach... usually carries six inside passengers, and is drawn by four horses. 1881 DESANT & RICE *Chapf. of Fl.* (1883) I. iii. 17 We came to the roadside inn where the stage-coach changed horses.

b. U.S. ? The name of a game in which the players scramble for new places.

1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 24 Nov. 397/3 What happened on the demise of the Grand Victory resembled a game of 'stage-coach', with swords thrown in.

c. *attrib.*

1791 O'KEEFFE *Wild Oats* II. iii, They've got your name down to the 'stage-coach hook. 1803 *Censor* 1 Mar. 27 A 'stage-coach conveyance. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xlv, They allowed me... outside 'stage-coach hire all the way. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 309/1 The horse of quick work, the 'stage-coach horse and the poster. 1749 SMOLETT *Gil Blas* II. iii. 2 The clerk of a 'stage-coach office registers those who take places.

Hence **Stage-coaching** *vb.* *sb.*, the running or driving of stage-coaches (also *attrib.*); travelling by stage-coach. **Stage-coachman**, the driver (also †the proprietor) of a stage-coach.

1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 349 The *vetturini*, or stage-coachman, must...not go out of the country without a pass. 1757 Lo. MANSFIELD in *Burrow Settlement Cases* (1768) II. 424 This...is no more than the Case of the Oxford Stage-Coachman's Servant who gained a Settlement in Chipping-Wicombe. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* IV. They...wore as many clothes as possible, which is...a stage-coachman's idea of full dress. 1844 - *Mari.* *Chur.* XIII. A large stage-coaching establishment. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* ix. 547 Partly by rail and partly by rapidstage-coaching...I crossed the State. 1884 *SALA Journ.* South (1887) I. viii. 103 The virtual state of perfection to which English stage-coaching had attained.

Staged (stādʒd), *pph.* a. [f. STAGE sb. and v. + -ED.]

1. † a. That acts on or as on a stage. *Obs.*
1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* xxi. 32 b. [This Historical Rhetorick] is yet observed of some staged Freers [a scenicis aliquot fraterculis]. 1586 J. Hooker *Giraldus' Hist. Irel. Pref.*, in *Hollinshed*. But yet as a staged man can not always dissemble and cloke himself, so this man, who [etc.].

b. Of a play : That is pnt upon the stage.
1904 N. HOWARD *Saxonarola Scenes*. The Author has...permitted himself a fuller development, both of Theme and Character, than the staged Drama would require.

2. Of a building : Having a series of floors or stories one above another.

1884 W. ARMSTRONG tr. *G. Perrot & C. Chipiez' Hist. Art Chaldaea & Assyria* I. iv. 369 Herodotus declares plainly that it [i.e. the temple of Bel] was a staged tower. 1885 *Athenaeum* 21 Mar. 381/3 The lofty, staged towers of the Euphrates valley...must have been glorious to behold.

3. Of feathers : ? Arranged in order of length.
1828 STARR *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 208 Wings with the five first feathers staged; the sixth or seventh longest.

† **Stagely**, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. STAGE sb. + -LY.] Resembling (that of) the stage.

1656 *Artif. Handson.* 168 Nor may this be called an histrionike parada, or stagely visard and hypocrisie.

Stage-manager. One whose office it is to superintend the production and performance of a play, and to regulate the arrangements of the stage. Also fig.

1817 J. A. WILLIAMS *Mem. Kemble* 21 His appointment to the situation of stage-manager...in 1788. 1837 CANLYN *Fr. Rev.* I. iii. vii. The World shall see one other Historical Scene; and so singular a man as Loménie de Brienne still the Stage-manager there. 1885 JEROME *On the Stage* 35, I don't know why stage managers are always surly, but they are.

Hence **Stage-managership**, the post of stage-manager. So **Stage-management**, the business of a stage-manager. **Stage-manage v. trans.** to arrange with a view to stage effect.

1817 COLERIDGE *Lett. to J. Murray Lett.* (1895) 667 Mr. Diddin...was likewise removed from the stage-managership. 1879 *Theatre Nov.* 209, I have never seen them stage-manage a play. *Ibid.*, Stage-management. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 8 May 5/1 The meeting was well stage-managed, care being taken to fill the front part of the hall with ticket-holders.

Stage play. A dramatic performance; also, a dramatic composition adapted for representation on the stage. (Cf. *PLAY* sb. 15.)

1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1883) 79 And in a stage play all the people know right well that he that playeth the sowdayne, is percase a sowter. 1605-6 *Act 3 Jas. I.* c. 21 For the preventing and avoyding of the greete Abuse of the Holy Name of God in Stageplayes...and such like. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* (1697) Ded. 79 Stage-Plays, which are all of one Action, and one continu'd Series of Action. 1843 *Act 6 & 7 Vict.* c. 68 § 23 The Word 'Stage-Play' shall be taken to include every Tragedy, Comedy, Farce, Opera, Burletta, Interlude, Melodrama, Pantomime, or other Entertainment of the Stage, or any Part thereof.

b. Dramatic acting, play-acting.
1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 9 The contest was real, and not our present pantomimic stage-play.

c. *allrib.*
1819 KEATS *Otho* I. ii. I do not personate The stage-play emperor to entrap applause. 1908 *Stage Year Bk.* 26 Many provincial theatres also have...a stage play licence and a music and dancing licence.

Stage-player. = *PLAYER* 4.
1556 HOBY *Courtier* II. (1561) M b. A noble Stageplayer...that...would alwaies be the first to come furth to playe his parte. 1677 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 8 Rude Stage players, who...spend more time in putting on their apparell, then in acting their Comedy. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 624 Tasks...which seem needful only to qualify them for stage players.

fig. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 150 In what point therefore will these stageplayers [ces bastelours] say that they follow the Apostles.

Stage-playing. Playing on the stage as an actor; play-acting.

1597 in *Engl. Studien* XLIII. 345 Wheras y^o highnes said Subiectes...haue of longe tyme used and professed the Arte of Stageplayinge. 1643 BAKER *Chron.*, *Jas. I.* 151 Edward Allin...having gotten his wealth by Stage-playing, converted it to this pious use. 1823 J. GILLES tr. *Aristotle's Rhet.* III. i. 366 Stage-playing and rhetorical elocution are things highly natural.

Stager (stādʒər). [f. STAGE sb. + -ER.]

It is not wholly impossible that in the expression *old stager* (sense 1 below) the word may be ad. OF. *estager* an inhabitant, resident (cf. *estage* STAGE sb.), or med. L. *stagatarius* (see STACIARUS) which is used in English monastic records (e.g. *Cust. St. Augustine's, Canterbury*, Henry Bradshaw Soc. Publ. XXIII) for an aged monk who was lodged permanently in the infirmary. Derivation from STAGE sb. is, however, more probable, but the precise etiology

seems difficult to determine. The usual explanation that the theatrical stage is alluded to ('one who has been long on the stage of life') finds no support in the 16th and 17th c. examples; the primary sense may be that indicated in the definition of sense 2, but this is supported only by a single quotation.]

1. **Old stager**: one who has become graduated or qualified by long experience; one who has been long employed in an office, a profession, course of life, etc.; a veteran, an old hand. Also occas. of animals.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* III. 1756/1 [They] betooke them to theyr legges...resembling in some part a spectacle not much unlike to the old stagers of Oxford, worse feared the more, when as the Church there was noysed to be on fier. 1577 GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. 181 They...doo...disdayne y^e gouvrenment...of the old Bee...when the swarmes he great and lusty, and that the old stagers [orig. L. *veteres*] are disposed to send abroad their Colonies. 1648 HEVLIN *Relat. & Obser.* I. 10 It was worth observing to see how officiously some of the old Stagers took leave of the Publicke Purse, before it came into Hucksers hands. 1665 M. NEOMIAN *Med. Medicinæ* 284 The next Digestion...the old Stagers will needs have to be in the Veines of the Mesenterie. 1669 *Hist. Pope's Nephews* II. (1673) 135 'Tis a tedious thing to Princes Ministers, who are old Stagers in Councils and Affairs, to have to do with raw, unexperienced Persons. 1734 NORTH *Life Ld. Keeper Guilford* (1742) 146 Some of the old Stagers of his Party told him plainly, he might take his Ease. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Infr.* (1756) I. 17 A young Horse, though he be more subject to Diseases than an old hardened Stager. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* clxxii. (1799) II. 137 But here let me, as an old stager upon the theatre of the world, suggest one consideration to you. 1786-89 BENTHAM *Princ. Internat. Law Wks.* 1843 II. 549 True—but there are young beginners as well as old stagers. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxv. You never come down to see your old acquaintance...you would find most of the old stagers still stationary there. 1833 MARRVAT *P. Simple* xxx. I'm an old stager in the West Indies, and I'll let you into a secret. 1841 PHENSCOTT in *Life Longford* (1891) I. 417, I do not know that an old stager in authorship, like you, cares for anybody's opinion. 1895 SCULLY *Kafir Stories* 169 My horse was a steady old stager, not at all given to shying.

b. Hence *stager* simply, and with other adjs., as *cunning, sh.* Also (rarely) *young stager*, one of small experience, a beginner.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. 1. 297 Quoth She, I've heard old cunning Stagers Say, Fools for Arguments use wagers. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 497 'Tis true, some stagers of the wiser sort Made all these idle wonderments their sport. 1692 L'ESTRANGE *Fables* lxxxii. 79 At last, One Experienced Stager [a mouse] that had Baffled Twenty Traps and Tricks Before, Discover'd the Plot. 1709 SWIFT *Project Adv. Relig.* Misc. (1713) 190 The pert Pragmatick Demeanor of several young Stagers in Divinity. 1836 J. STRUTHERS *Dychnant* IV. Poet. Wks. (1850) II. 101 Where's the sly stager Gizzy Rags?

† 2. One who has attained a definite stage or rank in his profession. *Obs. rare.*

1585 *Execution for Treason* 4 And them to send...under secret masks...with titles of Seminaries for some of the meaner sort, and of Jesuites for the stagers and ranker sort.

3. A stage-player. *Obs. exc. arch.*

1580 and 3rd *Blast Plays & Theatres* 121 As for those stagers...are they not commonie such kind of men in their conversation, as they are in profession? 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* I. ii. What? shall I have my son a Stager now? An Engle for Players? a Gull? or a Rooke? or a Shot-clog? *Ibid.* III. iv. Suffer him not to droop, in prospect of a Player, a Rogue, a Stager. 1602 DEKKER *Satirion.* D 1 b. Thou horrowdest a gowne of Roscius the Stager...and senist it home lowsie. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* (1631) H 2 (*Just Indign. Author*). And safe in your stage-clothes, Dare quit, vpon your oaths, The stagers, and the stage-wrights too (your peeres) Of larding your large eares. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-exp.* 1264 Sganarelle...the stager in the saint's correct costume.

† 4. One who runs a stage or course. *Obs.*

1638 BRATHWAT *Barnabes's Trnl.* III. T 4. Thence to Towlerton, where those Stagers [Stadiodromi] Or Horse-courers run for wagers. 1687 NORRIS *Misc.* 138 The Ancient Stager of the Day Has run his minutes out, and number'd all his way.

b. A stage-coach or stage-coach horse.

1852 *Tait's Mag.* XIX. 656 The shock was so violeot that the crazy stage, its conductor, its two horses and a single passenger rolled pell-mell in the road. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Stager*, a horse running in a stage carriage.

Hence † **Stageress** *Obs. rare*—a play-actress.

1633 PHRYNE *Histrio-m.* 649 Hee who hath married a trumpet, or a woman-actor or stageresse, cannot be an Elder, a Bishop, or Deacon.

† **Stagerite**, *locular. nonce-wd.* [f. STAGER + -ITE; possibly with allusion to STAGIRITE.] An inhabitant of 'Stageland'.

1602 DEKKER *Satirion.* G 4. Thou hast forgot how thou...took'st mad Ieronimos part, to get service among the Mimicks; and when the Stagerites banisht thee into the Ile of Dogs thou turn'dst Ban-dog.

Stagery (stādʒəri). [f. STAGE sb. + -ERY.] Exhibition on the stage; stage arrangements or contrivances.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* 9 [He] likening those grave controversies to a piece of Stagery, or Scene-work where his owne Remonstrant whether in Buskin or Sock must of all right be counted the chiefe Player. 1885 HARDY *Mayor Casterbr.* I. i. 22 To watch it, was like looking at some grand feat of stagery from a darkened auditorium.

Stagess (stādʒəz). [f. STAGE sb. + -ESE.] The 'dialect' peculiar to the stage.

1876 *Times* 6 Jan. 11/3 Such phrases as...I would have speech with thee...may...be described as accepted stagess. 1882 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 6 Dec. 4 The rest mopping and mowing in what was not to be called English but rather stagess.

Stagey, Stageyness: see STAGY, STAGINESS.
Staggard (stægəd). *arch.* Also 5 *staggard*, 6-7 *staggerd*, 7 *staggarde*, 9 *staggart*. [f. STAG sb. 1 + -ARD.]

1. A stag in its fourth year.

1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) ii. Ye first yere pat thei be calfeide, þei he ycalle a calfe...þe iii. yere a stagard. *Ibid.* xxii. An hynde commonlyche hathe hir traces more holowe þenne a staggard or a stagge. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 235 An hart is called the first yere a Calfe, the seconde a Brocket, the thirde a spayde, the fourth a Stagard the fifth a stagge. 1782 ELKINGTON *Martial* I. II. xxxi. 26 The staggard [L. *cerui*] champs the golden hit. 1847 MARRVAT *Childr. N. Forest* IV. A stag is called a brocket until he is three years old; at four years he is a staggard. 1899 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. 517/2 At this stage he [i.e. the deer] is styled a 'staggard'. 1891 CONAN DOYLE *White Company* III. A lordly red staggard walked daintily out from among the tree-trunks.

† 2. A swan (? above one year old). *Obs. rare*—
1619 in *Coates Reading* (1802) 59 Swans...the signetts at 45. 6d. a-piece, and the staggars at 6s. a-piece.

Staggard, -arth, dial. var. ff. STAGG-GARTH.

Staggd (stægd), a. [f. STAG sb. + -ED 2.]

= STAG-HEADED a. 2.

1891 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 30 Oct. 613 One or two 'old staggers' are no doubt decent, but inasmuch as none are 'stagged' in the branches, their vitality cannot be seriously impaired.

Staggeen (stægʷɪn). *Anglo-Irish.* [f. STAG sb. 1 (sense 2) + Irish -in dim. suffix.] A colt.

1899 SOMERVILLE & ROSS *Irish R. M.* 113 Is it that little staggeen from the mountains?

Stagger (stægər), sb. 1 [f. STAGGER v.]

1. An act of staggering; a tottering or reeling motion of the body as if about to fall, as through feebleness, tripping, giddiness or intoxication.

1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* II. 8 Thus doth Sir Launcelot in his drunken stagger, Swear, curse, & raille, threaten, protest, and swagger. 1615 T. ADAMS *Sacrif. Thank.* 26 Their trepidations are more shanking then cold Ague-fittes; their staggers worse then a Drunkards. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* Pref. (ed. 5138 This throne has tumbled down like rotten wood under her stagger and fall. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* v. Making a sloping stagger towards the wall, [he] contrived by its support to scramble his way to the door. 1862 *SALA Ship-Chandler* IV. 72 The individual...advanced with a motion that alternated between a reel and a stagger, far more resembling that of a drunken man than of a labouring ship.

transf. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iv. He hobbles too much...This call'd your court-staggers, sir.

b. fig. (Cf. STAGGER v. 2.)

1601 SNAKE. *All's Well* II. iii. 170, I will throw thee from my care for ever into the staggers, and the careless lapse Of youth and ignorance. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 133 The ignorance of this causes the soule to bee in as deep a stagger after Christ is revealed, as it was before. 1782 PAINE *Lett. Abbe Raynal* (1791) 55 Without shewing the least stagger in their fortune. 1859 J. EADIE *Galat.* 70 The unbelief ascribed to Peter and Thomas was a momentary stagger.

2. pl. (const. as *sing.*) Used as a name for various diseases affecting domestic animals, of which a staggering gait is a symptom. Also with various defining words, indicating the characteristics or the supposed cause of the disease, e.g. *blind, grass, mad, sleepy, stomiach staggers*. Cf. STAYER sb.

The staggers in sheep is caused by the presence of a hydatid (*Cenurus*, the larva of a tapeworm) in the brain.

1577 GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. 134 [If a bullock] have the staggers, he wyl looke very red about the eyes. 1596 MASCALL *Ek. Cattell.* *Hogges* 277 For the staggers in a hog. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Remem.* VIII. 820 Some sheep...get the staggers; some the scab. 1669 PERYS *Diary* 18 Aug. One of our coach-horses fell sick of the staggers, so as he was ready to fall down. 1722 LESTER *Husb.* (1757) 113 The long-legged hoggs, as it were double-jointed at the knee, are of a breed subject to the staggers. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Infr.* (1757) II. 279 A sort of frenzy, resembling the Mad-staggers. 1753 BARTLETT *Genl. Farriery* ix. 77 Farriers generally include all distempers of the head under two general denominations, viz. Staggers, and Convulsions. 1831 YOUNG *Horse* VI. (1847) 123 This attack is usually sudden—the horse is dull, lethargic, and almost as comatose as in stomach-staggers. 1843 LEFEVRE *Life Trav.* Phvs. II. I. xv. 72 Three of them [horses] were seized with the staggers, and...fell down dead. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *Or* 130/5 Inflammation of the brain, phrensy, mad staggers or sough (phrenitis), and apoplexy. 1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 41 A correspondent in the London Agricultural Gazette...admits, that...he had 'never brought up but two to be almost hens', and that they took the megrims (staggers), and died. 1858 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. iii. (ed. 3) 441 If a lamb is the subject of a feeding experiment with *Tenia serrata*, within a fortnight symptoms of a disease known as 'staggers' are manifested. 1860 E. MAYHEW *Horse Doctor* 7 Sleepy staggers. 1888 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 41 Blind staggers has been somewhat fatal in the south and west. 1893 W. ROBERTSON *Equine Med.* 382 Grass staggers. 1897 *All-but's Syst. Med.* II. 1106 The allied organism *Cenurus*, which produces the 'gid' or 'staggers'.

b. *allusively.* (To have) the staggers: inability to walk steadily.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom.* *Abington* (Percy Soc.) 44 He (the butler) hath got a horses disease, namely the staggers. 1603 DEKKER *Wonderf. Yr. Wks.* (Grosart) I. 136 This setter-yp of Malt-men, being troubled with the staggers, fell into the selfe-same grave. 1608 HEVWOOD *Lucrece* I. i. Heere's a giddle world, it Reeles, it hath got the staggers. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. v. 237. 1620 *Hic Mulier* (title-p.) Being a Medicine to cure the Colish Disease of the Staggers in the Masculine Femines of our Times. 1621 J. TAYLOR in the *Masculine Femines* of our Times. 1621 J. TAYLOR (Water) *21 Malt* 44, Some with the staggers, cannot stand vp-right. 1688 BUNYAN *Disc. Build.* Ho. God Wks. stand vp-right. 1688 BUNYAN *Disc. Build.* Ho. God Wks. stand vp-right. 1688 BUNYAN *Disc. Build.* Ho. God Wks. stand vp-right.

1853 II. 582/1 Let them but feel your pulse, and they will tell you quickly whether you are sick or well. Have you the staggers? They can help you there. 1801 SIR T. MUNRO in *Gleig Life* ix. (1849) 165 It has given me the staggers, for I often reel when I get up as if I were drunk. 1837 TENNYSON in *Ld. Tennyson Mem.* (1897) I. 159 A nervous, morbidly-irritable man, stark-spoiled with the staggers of a mismanaged imagination.

3. *dial.* and *slang.* (See quot.)

1880 *Austrin & Down Gloss.*, *Stagger*, an attempt. 1887 I. K. FUNK in *N. Y. Voice* (Extra) 1 Sept. It is a temperance party between drinks, and it makes a stagger at temperance reform. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Stagger* (Telegrapher's Slang), a guess at an illegible word in a telegram. 1900 A. MILLER in *By Lane Craig-Linnie Burn* iii. 30 They gave their consent to the marriage, remarking to the neighbours that 'Oor Bessie's makin' a wunnerful stagger'.

4. *attrib.* *stagger-bush* U.S., the shrub *Andromeda mariana*, supposed to give the staggers to sheep; *stagger-grass*, 'the atamasco-lily, *Zephyranthes atamasco*: so called as supposed to cause staggers in horses' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); *stagger-juice* *Austral. slang*, strong drink; *stagger-weed* (see quot.); *staggerwort*, the ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea*, supposed to cure staggers in horses.

1847 DARLINGTON *Amer. Weeds* (1860) 213 *Andromeda Mariana*. . . Stagger-bush. . . The farmers. . . allege that it is injurious to sheep, when the leaves are eaten by them, — producing a disease called the staggers. 1907 A. MACDONALD in *Land of Pearl & Gold* 22 Lor! Boss! if we didn't drink the 'stagger-juice' no one would. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, 'Staggerweed, *Delphinium*. 1897 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. xxvi. 219 The country people do call it [*Jacobaea*] 'Stagger wort', and Stauerwort, and also Rag-wort. 1665 LOWELL *Herbal* (ed. 2) 415 Stagger wort or Stanner wort, see Rag wort.

† *Stagger*, sb. 2 *dial. Obs.* [? Connected with STAKE sb. 1; but cf. STAYER.] (See quot. 1879.)

1739 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husband* i. (1762) 5 note, This Witch Elm is a very old decay'd Stump, which is here called a Stagger. 1793 *Baillif's Diary* 13 Dec. in Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 408 Began to repair our fences, which is much wanted. Bought a load of staggers from Nuttree Bank to put in barren gapes. 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Staggers*, strong, well-grown thorn-bushes, holly-bushes, &c., — cropped for hedgerow purposes — taken up by the roots and replanted, sometimes to make a new fence, but more frequently to fill up gaps in an old one.

Stagger, sb. 3 [I. STAG sb. 1 + -ER 1.] One who hunts stag; pl. a pack of staghounds.

1865 *Dublin Univ. Mag.* II. 19 To wind up the season with a day or two after the 'staggers', 1894 ASTLEY 50 *Years Life* i. 113 The 'Surrey staggers' always met within easy reach.

Stagger, sb. 4 *slang.* [I. STAG v. 3 + -ER 1.]

1859 *Hotten's Slang Dict.*, *Stagger*, one who looks out, or watches.

Stagger (stæ'gər), v. Also 6 stagar, 6-7 stager, staggar, (8 staggar). [Altered form of STACKER v. Cf. early mod. Flem. *staggeren* (Kilian), Du. *staggelen* to stagger, G. *staggeln* to stagger.]

I. Intransitive uses.

1. Of a person or animal: To sway involuntarily from side to side when trying to stand or walk erect; to totter or reel as if about to fall; to walk with a swaying movement of the body and unsteady and devious steps, as from weakness, giddiness, intoxication, or the carrying of a heavy burden. Often with adv. or phrase indicating the direction of movement.

In mod. use always implying more or less movement from the spot; formerly this notion was sometimes absent: cf. sense 3.

1530 PALSGR. 732/1 Ar you nat a shamed to stagger thus as you go by the stetes. 1598 R. BERNARD in *Tercius, Eunuch*, ii. iii. 333 He comes running to me, very crooked, staggering and stammering for age. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xii. lxxx, Thither he staggered, reeling to and fro. 1612 BIBLE *Job* xii. 25 He maketh them to stagger like a drunken man. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* [1614] 282 A wounded and half-dead Soldier, coming staggering as it were to beg his life. 1621 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise of Beggary* C x b, Drink that neuer makes men stagger, reele and winke. 1730 RAMSAY *Vision* xix, Staggarirand, and swaggarirand, They stoyter bame to sleip. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* i. 286 The tripping sailor, staggering home. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xxv. 191 He, staggered like a drunken man, and fell upon the snow. 1886 G. R. SIMS *Ring o' Bells* Prol. 3 A young woman, staggered towards the landlady, and then fell down in a swoon.

b. said of the legs or feet.

1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* iv. xviii. (1848) 277 My Head began to grow giddy, and my Legs to stagger towards the River. 1828 LYTTON *Pelham* lxi, His feet staggered as he approached us.

c. In figurative context.

1579 J. FIELD in *Calvin's 4 Serms.* i. 10b, For without this, man cannot come directly to God: but they stagger & reele, not knowing which way to turne themselves. 1598 FLORIO *Dict. Ep. Ded.* 3, I haue seen the best, yea naturall Italians, not onely stagger, but euen sticke fast in the myre. 1652 BR. HALL *Height Eloquence* p. xix, Great minds in their inclination stagger into Fabling. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. v, The thing which the King's Government did do was to stagger distractedly from contradiction to contradiction. 1860 EMERSON *Concl. Life, Worship* Wks. (Bohn) II. 397 The churches stagger backward to the mummeries of the dark ages. 1887 L. J. JENNINGS *Gladstone* iii. 93 The 'greatest of orators' had once more staggered into a war which he was impotent to conduct.

d. As the result of a blow or encounter, or of carrying a heavy load. Const. *under. lit.* and *fig.*

1547 BOOROE *Brev. Health* ii. (1557) 6 b, Gyue that knaue or drabbe a phylp with a cluh that they do stagger at it. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 49 b, The duke, with the but ende of the spere strake the Almayne that he staggered. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 164 For the grace, the benefit, was sudden, glorious, and so big, that they were not able without staggering to stand up under it. 1707 ADDISON *Pres. State War* 7 14 The enemy staggers; if you follow your blow, he falls at your feet; but if you allow him respite, he will recover his strength. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* 44 Without use and experience, the strongest minds and bodies both will stagger under a weight which habit might render easy and even contemptible. 1759 *Ann. Reg.* 48/1 This stroke, under which he was yet staggering. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* lxxi. (1806) V. 299 The King, who was already staggering with the violent shocks which he had received. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* x, The first impulse of his surprise was to free his harquebuss by a violent exertion, which made the King stagger backward into the hall. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 62/2 The eland staggered for a moment, and subsided in the dust. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* (1880) II. ii. 25 He had staggered under the weight of the thrust. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. x. 368 The bearers stagger under the heavy coffin and cry for help. 1896 BADEN-POWELL *Matabele Campaign* xii, Finding that their horses were but staggering on under them.

e. *transf.* Of a ship: To move unsteadily and with difficulty; esp. under a press of sail.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxv, With as much sail as she could stagger under. 1853 KANE *Grimmell Exp.* xxiii. (1856) 184 We are staggering along under all sail. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Staggering under it*, a ship's labouring under as much canvas as she can bear. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 9 The wherry staggered through the fretted deep. 1890 CONAN DOYLE *White Company* xvii, The cog, battered and torn and well-nigh water-logged, staggered in for this haven of refuge.

f. Of the senses: To become unsteady. *rare.*

1826 HOON *Fairy Tale* 117 The change was quite amazing; It made her senses stagger for a minute. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.*, *Galileo, Milton & Dominican* (1891) IV. 384 My sight staggers; the walls shake; he must be — do angels ever come hither?

† g. To 'stumble' or blunder into (a place).

1803 J. BRISTOE *Pedestrian Tour* II. 518 The lady soon gave us to understand, that we had staggered into a bagnio.

2. *fig.* To begin to doubt or waver in an argument, opinion, or purpose; to become less confident or determined; to hesitate or waver at. *Now rare.*

1533 MORE *Ansu. Poisoned Bk.* iv. viii. Wks. 1112/1 Then the disciples and apostles, must needs haue woondered, stonned, and staggered, and haue been more inquisitive therein then they were. 1582 N. T. (Rheims) *Matt.* xxi. 21 If you shal haue faith, and stagger not. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 96 They, caused the strong to stagger at the truth of Paul's doctrine. 1628 PAYNE *Cens. Cozens* 40 We need not outdort nor stagger at this Conclusion. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 158 Mahomet promised them his second glorious coming after a thousand years, which they seriously lately looking for, and seeing themselves guld by such credulity began to stagger. 1738 J. FISHER *Inestimable Value Dm. Truth* (1803) 46 They who once begin to stagger are at the next Door to Apostasy. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iv. i, They stagger at the Double Representation, at the Vote by Head. 1883 J. GILMOUR *Mongols* xvii. 202 A Buddhist, seems to stagger at the idea of a hell to the duration of which no period is assigned.

† b. const. *in. about.* Also with clause. *Obs.*

1555 BONNER *Honillies* 62 No appearance of reason to y^e contrarie thereof, shoulde cause vs once to doute or stagger in any part of the same. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 486 Of latter years there had beene some strong opposition, and seeing that now at thisday some doe incline, and others doe stagger therein, I [etc.]. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* i. ii. 169 Whether the Tyranny be in his place, Or in his Eminence that fills it vp I stagger in. 1606 WOTTON in *Life & Lett.* (1907) I. 333 A. letter, which I dare not adventure by the ordinary post; and I must confess I am at the present somewhat staggering whether I shall send it by an especial messenger. 1619 HIERON *Penance for Sin* xii. Wks. II. 194 To stagger about either of which, is no little sinne. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 6, I stagger much about this opinion. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* i. The people should not stagger in anylawfull doubts. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyma* 100 They began to stagger in their Anwers.

c. of purpose, opinion, faith, etc.

1617 MORISON *Hit.* ii. 64 Seeing no reason, why the Counsels of the warre should stagger upon his wel or ill doing. 1675 *Machiavelli's Prince* vi. (Ritldg.) 40 Their faith begins to stagger. 1800 Mrs. HENVEY *Mourtray Fan.* IV. 204 Lady Binglefield's opinion staggered — she felt quite bewildered. 1813 SHELLEY *J. Mab* i. 267 At whose immensity Even soaring fancy staggers.

3. Of an army, line of battle, etc.: To waver, become unsteady, give way.

1544 BETHAM *Precepts War* i. lxxv. Divh, To succour those companies y^e begynne to stagger and faynte. 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Ire.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) I. 155 Causinge the bould enemy to stagger. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* tr. (Globe) 568 The Chineses, our Guard on the Front, who had talk'd so big the Day before, began to stagger. 1829 [implied in STAGGERED *pl.* a.]

4. Of a material thing: To sway or rock from side to side; to shake, rock, or swing violently; to totter.

1530 PALSGR. 731/2 This house staggarreth with every wynde. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xcix. 1 He sitteth between the Cherubims, let the earth be mooued [*uarg.* Hebr. stagger]. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Ist.* iv. vii, Hersteddyrace Staggers awhile, at length flies backe againe. 1652 CRASHAW *Carmen Deo Nostro* Wks. (1904) 252 When stares themselves shall stagger. 1681 WHITTE *Surv. Heavens* 11 The Earth is so firmly establish'd, in its proper place, that it cannot stagger. 1851 LONGF. *Golden Leg.* i, Beneath me I can feel The great earth stagger and reel.

† 5. To stammer or falter in speaking. (Cf. STACKER v. 2.) *Obs.*

1565-98 [see STAGGERING *vbl.* sb. 1]

II. Transitive uses.

6. To cause (a person or animal) to reel or totter, esp. from a blow.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. v. 110 That hand shall burne in neuer-quenching fire, That staggers thus my person. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Ilad* v. 299 It staggered him vpon his knees, and made th' Heroe stay His strooke-blind temples on his hand, his elbow on the earth. 1749 FIELLON *Tom Jones* xvi. x, Jones was a little staggered by the blow, which came somewhat unexpectedly. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 474 Eustace de Ribamont, staggered him twice with the force of his blows. 1836 MARRVAT *Japhet* xlv, I received a blow on the head from behind, which staggered me. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* viii. 331 My second barrel staggered him, and in fifty yards he fell. 1872 TENNYSON *Careth & Lynette* 530, I have stagger'd thy strong Gawain in a tilt For pastime. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Ceylon* (1886) 114 It was a furious windy morning, and I wandered into dinner, sorely staggered and heated up by the gale.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iv. i, I could not thus run mad, As one confounded in a maze of mischief, Staggered, starke feld with brusing stroke of chance. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astro.* To Rdr. 1 That year which afflicts me will stagger a Monarch and Kingdome. a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 327 Both with like sensual Pleasure eat their Fill, Intoxicating Mind, and staggering Will. 1822 SHELLEY *Tri. Life* 197 Then like one who with the weight Of his own words is staggered, wearily He paused. 1872 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxv. 6 That cup of spiced wine of vengeance, one draft of which shall stagger all his foes.

7. *fig. a.* To bewilder, perplex, nonplus; to render helpless by a shock of amazement (or *occas.* horror).

In *passive*, to be perplexed or astonished at. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Sp. & Flie* lxi. 81 Spiders harts it so perst, That it stagard and stonde all that hole bend. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* ii. iv. 212 The question did at first so stagger me, that [etc.]. 1653 RAMESEY *Astrol. Restored* 108 It hath staggered the learnedst Writers in Divinity. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 6 Dec. 1680, The consideration of this and some other circumstances began to stagger me. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 117 p. 8 Sir Roger was several times staggered with the Reports that had been brought him concerning this old Woman. 1737 FIELDING *Hist. Reg.* i. i, I am a little stagger'd at the name of your piece. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 38 This last argument staggered me. 1787 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 16 Feb, He was staggered by this question. 1815 J. CORNACK *Abol. Fem. Infanticide Guzerat* viii. 121 The first aspect of the difficulties, was such as might be allowed to stagger the stoutest heart. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. viii, 'Well!' said Mr. Boffin a little staggered. 1883 SIR T. MARTIN *Ld. Lyndhurst* xi. 298 The Ministry were for the moment staggered by the magnitude of their defeat. 1913 SIR T. BARLOW in *Times* 7 Aug. 8/2 We are staggered by the calculated audacity of our brethren when sinuses of the skull are drained, cerebral abscesses evacuated, [etc.].

b. To shake the stability of (a country, a condition of things).

1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 198 The report of Roberts returning from the Holy warres, might be noysed abroad to stagger the State. 1656 HEYLIN *Two Journ. France* 75 She will rather choose to leave her fine house uninhabited, then give the least opportunity to stagger her greatness. 1659 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) 11. 41 Nor would I have any man's estate to be staggered or shaken by it. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. P.* III. viii. 70 Such events, soon occurred, as staggered the credit which the Protestants had given to the Emperor's declarations. 1884 N. Amer. Rev. Dec. 515 Then strikes and lock-outs occur, which stagger the prosperity, not of the business merely, but of the state. 1889 STEVENSON *Edinburgh* 19 A dash that staggered Scotland to the heart.

c. Phrase. To stagger belief: to be incredible.

1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 30 Which shocks our humanity, and almost staggers our belief. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 758 A scene of barbarity, which shocks the human mind and almost staggers belief. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 555 note, The technical system presents, enough to stagger belief. 1837 WHITTAKER *Bk. Trades* (1842) 409 (Soap Boiler) Such matters have been introduced to the Boilers as almost 'staggered' belief.

d. To shake, unsettle, cause to waver or falter (a person's faith, opinion, purpose, etc.).

1617 FLETCHER *Valentinian* iii. i, *Aeneas*. I have seen enough to stagger my obedience. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Collect.* I. 140 The notice of a sharp Petition against Popish Recusants, did a little stagger his Resolution. 1704 TRAPP *Abra-Mule* iii. i. 1194 Your good Opinion of my Truth was stagger'd E'er you knewall. 1732 HERKELEY *Serm.* S. P. G. Wks. III. 246 The prevailing torrent of Infidelity, which staggers the faith of some. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxi, His courage was not staggered, even for an instant. 1857 MAURICE *Epist. St. John* xiii. 204 Do not let this stagger your faith.

e. To cause (a person) to falter or waver (in his faith or purpose).

1627 in *Cr. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 268 My Lord of Holland, hath been a little staggered in the resolution of his journey. 1645 CHAS. I in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III. 318 It nowais staggers me in that good opinion which I have ever had of you. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 26 Mar. The Judge did stagger us in our hopes, so as to make us despair of the success. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 108 p. 4 The son, began to establish a new religion in the family, in which he succeeded so well, that he had, staggered his eldest sister. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Sat.* ii. v. 128 Whom all the Suitors amorously strove, In vain, to stagger in her plighted Love. 1791 'GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* ix. (1809) 205, I am a good deal stagger'd in my belief, and dare not, at present, make public my opinion. 1825 SCOTT *Talium* xv, Richard, was once more staggered in his purpose by the dauntless determination of the criminal. 1848 GALEENGA

Italy (1851) 271 The king and his advisers were not staggered in their warlike resolution. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vi. 11. 92 One of his parishioners who had been staggered by the arguments of Roman Catholic theologians.

† f. To cause to waver or fall from or into. *Obs.* 1658 *WOMOCK Exau. Titulus* 14 And if they be not drunk with strong drink, they think 'tis no matter though the spirit of pride and disobedience stagger them into any schisme or heresie. 1679 *Established Test* 7 Many were recalled whom the fear of Persecution had staggered from the Romish Religion.

† g. To throw doubt upon (a doctrine). *Obs.* 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep. l. x.* 42 He staggereth the immortality of the soul. 1833 *LAMIE Etia Ser.* 11. *Barrenness Mod. Art.* The paintings of a modern artist, have been urged as objections to the theory of our motto. They are of a character, we confess, to stagger it.

† h. To bring to nought, confound (plots, counsels). *Obs.*

1629 N. CARPENTER *Achitophel* 11. (1640) 69 They would have heard the Lord often threatening to stagger the counsell of the wicked. 1683 *Long. Gaz.* 1856/5 Hereby the Machivian contrivances of imblitter'd, envenom'd Mal-Contents... are Providentially detected, stagger'd, [etc.].

8. To cause to waver, throw into confusion (a line or body of troops).

1721 *DE FOE Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 178 He broke through the first line, and staggered the second. 1726 *SHELVOCKE Voy. round World* 262 This unexpected warm reception staggered a great many of my men. 1775 *Ann. Reg. Hist. Europe* 134 The king's forces seem to have been unusually staggered in this attack. 1778 *Cook 3rd Voy.* iv. iii. (1784) 11. 331 At this they were so much staggered, that they plainly discovered their ignorance of the effect of fire-arms.

9. *Mech.* To arrange in zig-zag order, or in positions alternately on the one side and the other of a median line. (See also quot. 1902.)

1856 *Patent Office Specif. No.* 1560 The other wheel on the shaft in question (staggered with the relation to the first wheel) closes a circuit through one of the two pairs of electro-magnets which work the indicator. 1875 *KNIGHT Diet. Mech.*, Stagger, to set spokes in a hub so that they are alternately on the respective sides of a median line, in order to give them a broader base, and a consequently greater stiffness to the wheel against lateral strain. 1902 *Sturgis Dict. Archit.* III. 532 Stagger (v.), to arrange in alternate order... By extension, to dispose floors so that each one is not continuous throughout the building, but so that they are arranged in two or more vertical series, each with its own independent system of heights. 1913 J. B. BISHOP *Panama Gateway* v. vi. 381 The lamps are staggered so as to illuminate both lock chambers.

Hence Staggered *ppl. a.* in senses of the verb.

1622 *MALYNE Anc. Law-Merch.* 134 Some cannot choose to become weak in faith, stagger or desperate, when there is no man to speak a word of comfort in due season. 1829 *SCOTT Anne of G.* xxxvi. A stately form, conspicuous in the front of the staggered column, raised up the fallen banner. 1875 *KNIGHT Diet. Mech.*, Staggered Wheel, one whose spokes are set in and out alternately where they enter the hub. 1905 J. H. HORNOR *Tools Engineers* 143 The tool is of the notched, or staggered type. 1911 *Blackw. Mag.* July 1912 There was a staggered silence.

Staggered, *obs. form* of STAGGARD.

Staggerer (stæ'gə-rə). [*f.* STAGGER *v.* + -ER *1.*]

1. One who staggers. *lit.* and *fig.*

1552 *HULOET Staggerer, titubator.* 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 17 These staggerers... do call Gods providence and his regiment over all into question. a 1633 G. HERBERT *Jacula Prudentum* 517 The lame goes as far as your staggerer. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 92 Let me abhorre to play the timeserver, staggerer, and revolter from Gods way.

2. Something that causes one to stagger; *fig.* a disconcerting incident, an argument admitting of no reply, etc.

1832 *MARRIAT N. Förster* xlvii. That broadside was a staggerer. 1872 C. KING *Sierra Nevada* v. 98 This was something of a staggerer to Susan and her father. 1874 *HARVEY Far fr. Mad. Crowd* v. He knew to a hair's breadth the rate of trotting hack from the ewes' tails that each call involved, if a staggerer with the sheep-crook was to be escaped. 1909 *Truth* Christmas No. 22/2 Still staggerer followed uttering on staggerer.

Staggering (stæ'gə-rin), *abl. sb.* [-ING *1.*]

1. In intransitive senses of STAGGER *v.* a. Reeling, tottering, etc.

1590 *PALSGR.* 275/1 Stageryng or leanyng of an house, *brausle*. 1580 *BLUNDEVIL Horsemanship, Horses* Dis. xxi. 10 h. Dimness of sight the reeling and staggering of the Horses. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* iii. iii. 12 Without aoy pause or staggering take the basket on your shoulders. 1628 *DUDLEY L.D. CARLETON in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. III. 256 In his staggering he turn'd about, uttering onely this word 'Villaine'! 1732 *ARBUOTHNOT Rules of Diet* iii. (1736) 370 The immediate Forerunners of an Apoplexy are commonly a Vertigo, Staggering, Loss of Memory [etc.]. 1867 *RUSKIN Sesame* ix. § 47 The howlings and staggerings of men... in intoxication.

† b. Stammering, faltering in speech. *Obs. rare.* 1565 *COOPER Thesaurus, Volubilitas lingue*, round or quick speaking, without impediment or staggerynge. 1575 R. B. *Apus & Virginia* Civ. And angrily to me (quoth he) wher hast thou ben walking. Without any staggerynge, I had ready my lye. 1598 *GREENEVEY Tacitus, Ann.* (1603) 99 Thierus... cunningly premeditating his words, and with staggering and stammering deliverig his minde.

c. *fig.* Wavering, vacillating; † a state of wavering or uncertainty.

1555 *HARFIELD Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 235 Mr. Rowland... being in a great dump and staggering, came to the King. 1565 *JEWEL Repl. Harding* (1611) 279, I think it best... they be tormented, and put away without scruple or staggering. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* 66 If the misis of

raine or sand, do never so much obscure the way from the rider, yet doeth shee remember the same without all staggering. 1681 *FLAVEL Meth. Grace* vi. 140, I have many staggerings and doubtings about the certainty and reality of these things. 1756 *BURKE Subl. & B. Wks.* I. 195 In this staggering and hurry of the mind. 1874 T. TAYLOR *Leic. Square* ii. 35 [He] complains of the staggering and irresolution of his nature.

2. In transitive senses.

a. Causing to totter or waver; unsettling. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* i. xvii. (1662) 51 The same Name hath been so often disguised unto the Staggering of many, who have mistook them for different. 1675 J. OWEN *Indwelling Sin* xvi. (1732) 223 The Power that the Holy Ghost puts forth by the Word, in the staggering and conviction of Sinners. 1686 F. SPENCE *tr. Varilla's Ho. Medicis* 26 The only persons from whom he need fear a second staggering of his fortune.

b. See STAGGER *v.* 9. Comb. *staggering-tool*. 1905 J. HORNOR *Tools Engineers* 73 The staggering of teeth is variously done. 1905 *Athenaeum* 26 Aug. 280/1 His [i.e. J. Hornor's] section on chisels... leads us... to the Fox-trimmer... and other shearing and staggering tools.

Staggering, *ppl. a.* [-ING *2.*]

1. That staggers, in intransitive senses of the verb.

a. *lit.* Reeling, tottering, etc. 1575 *GASCOIGNE Posies, Flowers* (1907) 43 My stagring steppes eke tell the truth, that natore fadeth fast. 1614 *GORGES Lucan* ii. 73 Not trusting to his staggering troopes. 1684 *DUNYAN Pilgr.* ii. Intro. 118 For Young, for Old, for Stagring, and for Stable. 1797 *DOWNING Disord. Horned Cattle* 11 This giddiness and swimming in the head... gives a wavering and staggering motion of the body. 1818 *SHELLEY Homer's Hymn Castor & P.* 16 The staggering ship. 1839 *THACKERAY Fatal Boots* vi. We heard a heavy staggering step on the flags. 1895 *SCULLY Kafir Stories* 118 A disorganised mob of staggering men.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* In early use often, † Hesitating, undecided.

1576 *GASCOIGNE Kenelworth Castle Wks.* 1910 II. 115 To prop up so thy staggering mind, Which in these sorrowes slides. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 18 These new Saduces with there staggering disciples. 1614 *EARL STIRLING Downside* l. lxxxv. A staggering counrage, mine still succeeds. 1657 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 14 Their staggering irresolution. 1654 *io Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 128 Our friends are very staggering till remedy in this point confirme them. 1678 *CUNWORTH Intell. Syst.* 745 St. Austine himself, is sometimes Staggering in this Point. 1742 *RICHARDSON Pamela* IV. 95 The staggering Doubts and Distress of Hermione, after she had engaged Orestes in the Murder of Pyrrhus. 1838 *LOCKHART Scott* lxxix. VII. 235 Except the staggering penmanship... there was scarcely any thing to indicate decayed vigour. 1867 *SMILES Huguenots* Eng. v. (1880) 84 The sack of Antwerp... gave the last blow to the staggering industry of that great city.

† c. Characterized by staggering. *Obs. rare-1.* 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 29 A kind of palsy... or sum the like quivering and staggering diseases.

d. Staggering Bob *dial.* (see quot.)

1776 *YOUNG Tour Irel.* (1780) II. 274 Vast numbers of calves are killed at two or three days old for an execrable veal they call staggering boh, I suppose from the animal not being old enough to stand steady on its legs. 1818 *WILBRAHAM Chesh. Gloss.*, Staggering Bob, or Yellow Slippers, names given by butchers to very young calves.

2. In transitive senses: Causing to reel or totter; confounding, perplexing.

1565 J. PHILLIPS *Patient Grisell* (Malone Soc.) l. 63 The wandering Booke by staggering strocke, of launch from bloody hoe... hath caught the over throw. 1769 *BURKE Corr.* (1841) i. 176 In this staggering situation... I imagine they [the ministers] would derive great comfort... by findiog [etc.]. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 73 The remark... is rather staggering, and is calculated to throw the veil of doubt over all the rest. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Rees* xlii. By noon we had a staggering breeze. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* xlii. He found himself reconciled with two staggering friends. 1894 *JEFFERSON Recoll.* II. 28 This rumour was a painful and staggering surprise. 1900 P. C. SIMPSON *Fact of Christ* iv. (1901) 115 The idea is utterly staggering and overwhelming.

Staggeringly, *adv.* [*f.* STAGGERING *ppl. a.* + -LY *2.*] In a staggering manner; unsteadily, totteringly; also (rarely) so as to stagger or shock.

1575 *GASCOIGNE Posies, Jostia* iii. 3. To stay our state that staggering doth stand. 1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Chr. Mor.* xxx. (1716) 36 While we are but staggeringly evil, we are not left without... merciful interventions, to recal us unto our selves. 1878 'QUIDA' *Friendship* ii. Staggeringly and audaciously impossible. 1898 B. GREGORY *Side Lights* 489 We bore up staggeringly against wind and tide.

Staggery (stæ'gəri), *a. colloq.* [*f.* STAGGER *sb.* and *v.* + -Y.] a. Of an animal: Affected with staggers.

b. Liable to stagger; unsteady. 1778 [W. H. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 15 Oct. 1776, I found an exceedingly foe breed [of swine] upon the Farm... But they were staggersy. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xvi. If I felt less like a walking brandy-bottle, I shouldn't be quite so staggersy this mornin'. 1892 J. WILKINS *Autobiog. Gamekeeper* 225 Before he has got a hundred yards he [the dog] begins to feel very queer and staggersy. 1907 C. D. STEWART *Partners of Providence* xxiv. 436 A tired-out-looking frame building that was as staggersy as its shed.

Staggon: see STAG *sb.* I and STAGON.

Staggy (stæ'gi). *Sc.* In 8-9 staggie, staggie.

[*dim.* of STAG *sb.* I + -IE, -Y.] *a. coll.*

1786 *BURNS To Auld Mare* i. Thou couldst hae gaen like ony staggie Out owre the frae. 1792 G. GALLOWAY *Poems* 42 Guide honest John ride frae Kilgibbie, Upon a bonny dappil staggie. 1803 [SIR A. BOSWELL] *Songs* 13 When ilka hit laddie maun hae 'e his hit staggie. 1910 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 203/1 Ooe of them is only a wee hit staggie.

Stagie, *obs. form* of STAG *sb.* I

Stag head, stag's head. [STAG *sb.* I]

1. The head or skull and antlers of a stag. 1812 *CRABBE Tales* iv. 176 A stag's-head crest adorn'd the pictured case. 1908 *HARPER Rambles in Galloway* II. 28 Large stag heads... have been found to the bed of the loch.

2. Stag-head or stag's head moss = stag-horn moss (see STAG-HORN *2 b.*)

1865 W. CORY *Lett. & Tracts* (1897) 266 Picking staghead moss and flowers. 1885 *LADY BRASSEY The Trades* 234 On the banks... daisies and buttercups... stag's-head moss, and all kinds of familiar wild flowers flourished.

Stag-headed, a.

1. Of an animal: Having a head shaped somewhat like that of a stag.

1683 *Long. Gaz.* No. 1802/4 A Chesnut Nag, 14 hands high... Stag-headed. 18... *Young's Annals Agric.* XXX. 333 In Britten *Old Country Words* (1880) 110 The horn is found neither drooping too low, nor rising too high, nor with points inverted, called here [Somerset] stag-headed.

2. Of a tree or forest of trees: Having the top-most branches bare and withered.

1769 *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 28 This grove of chesnuts... begin to decay very much at the tops, being what the woodwards term stag-headed. 1790 W. H. MARSHALL *Midland Counties* II. 441 Stagheaded, as an old overgrown oak; having the stumps of boughs standing out of its top. 1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. ii. 356 Sometimes trees, which at first were good bearers, become stag-headed and unfruitful. 1882 *Garden* 14 Jan. 27/3 Some oaks are old and stag-headed at 100 years, while others are vigorous at 300 years.

Stag-horn. Also stag's horn. [STAG *sb.* I]

1. a. In *ppl.* The horns of a stag. b. In *sing.* The horn of a stag, as a material.

1663 *BOYLE Consid. Usef. Nat. Philos.* 11. App. 356 In case Stags Horns cannot be procured for the preparation. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 499 Stag's horn and ivory are nearly the same as bone. 1843 *HOUTZAPPEL Tursing* l. 121 When short pieces of stag-horn are used entire, as for the handles of table-knives, the hollow cellular part is concealed. 1864 J. HUNT *tr. Vogt's Lect. Man* x. 263 When the articles became scarce they protected themselves with wadded stag-horns.

attrib. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Stag-horn cutter*, a worker up of deer horn for knife handles, etc.

c. *transf.* in *ppl.* The bare upper branches of a tree. *nonce-us.* Cf. STAG-HEADED *a.* 2.

1879 *Browning Ned Bratts* 172 That tree art thou!... Thy stag-horns fright the sky, thy snake-roots sting the turf!

2. In the names of plants. a. The American or Virginian sumach, *Rhus typhina*. More fully *stag's horn tree, sumach*.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl. App.* Stag's horn-tree, a name sometimes given to the *rhus*, or sumach. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 228/1 The young branches [of the Virginian sumach] are covered with a soft velvet-like down... from whence the common people have given it the appellation of stag's horn. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 209 Stag-horn sumach (*Rhus typhina*). 1882 *Garden* 19 Aug. 163/3 The Stag's-horn Sumach... has a very singular appearance just as the flower-spikes become prominent.

b. A kind of moss, esp. *Lycopodium clavatum*. More fully *stag's horn* (also *stag-horn*) moss.

1741 *DILLENIUS Hist. Muscorum* 310 Hypnum cupressiforme vulgare, foliis obtusis. The blunt Cypress-like Hypnum... Hisque notus est nomine Stags-Horn Moss. 1800 *Wordsw. Idle Shepherd-boys* 19 Or with that plant which in our dale We call stag-horn, or fox's tail, their rusty hats they trim. 1844 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Ferns* etc. 353 The Common Club-moss, Wolf's-claw, or Stag's-horn, is the only species of Lycopodium that can be spoken of as abundant in Britain. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Tristram & Iselt* III. 24 Their little hands Are busy gathering... streams Of stag-horn for their hats. 1882 *Good Words* 165 Stag-horn Moss.

c. A fern of the genus *Platycerium*. (In full *stag-horn fern*.)

1882 J. SMITH *Dict. Pop. Names Plants* 390 Stag-horn Fern is represented by several species of *Platycerium*. 1893 *Mrs. C. PRAED Outlaw & Lawmaker* II. 32 It was covered with a wonderful growth of ferns, birdsoests, and stag-horns, with branching, antler-like froods.

d. (See quot.)

1884 W. MILLER *Plant-n.* 122 Stag's-horn Saxifrage, *Saxifraga ceratophylla*.

3. In the names of insects, etc. (See quot.)

1816 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* xxi. (1818) II. 225 The stag-horn capricorn beetle (*Prionus cervicornis*, F.) in America. 1884 *GOODE Nat. Hist. Aquatic Animals* 841 Among the tree stooy corals are the Stag-horn Corals (*Madrepora cervicornis, prolifera*, and *palinata*). 1866 *LYDEKKE Roy. Nat. Hist.* VI. 72 A curious representative from the Malay Archipelago, known as the stag-horn-fly (*Elaphomyia*), takes its name from the development of the sides of the head into large branching horns.

Hence Stag-horned *a.* Epithet of a beetle (cf. prec. 3). b. = STAG-HEADED *a.* 2.

1855 *Mrs. GORE Dean's Daughter* III. i. 6 The oldest of the trees... its branches, staghorned at the summit. 1867 R. S. HAWKER *Wks.* (1893) 127 A solemn grove of stag-horned trees. 1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist. V.* Plate 59 The Stag-horned Longicorn (*Acanthophorus serraticornis*).

Stag-hound (stæ'ghound). [*f.* STAG *sb.* I + HOUND *sb.*] = DEER-HOUND.

1707 *Long. Gaz.* No. 432/14 Lost... a Couple of young Stag-hounds. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of Lake* II. vi. With... his dark stag-hounds by his side. 1893 *LYDEKKE Roy. Nat. Hist.* I. 532 The true English stag-hound was a considerably larger animal than the fox-hound.

Stagiary (stæ'dziəri), *sb.* 1. *Eccl. Hist.* [ad. med. L. *stagiarius*, i. *stagium* term of residence of a canon, ad. OF. *estage*: see STAGE *sb.*] A canon residentiary.

1893 *MILMAN St. Paul's* vii. 145 Still more important to

the Revenues of the Dean and Stagiaries, so the Residentiaries were called. 1877 W. J. LOTTIE *London* vii. (1892) 154 The 'stagiaries' or resident canons conducted the services of the church. 1881 *8th Rpt. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 634/1, 45 Edw. III. Compotus of dom. Amand Fithing, canon and stagiary of the church of St. Paul, London... of moneys received from the box.

Stagiary (stæ'dziəri) *sb.* 2 and *a.* [ad. *F. stagiare*, *f.* (after med. *L. stagiarius*: see *prec.*) stage period of probation, esp. terms to be kept by a student before admission to the bar, ad. med. *L. stagium*, ad. OF. *estage*: see *STAGE sb.*] *a. sb.* A French law student (see *quot.* 1836). *b. adj.* In *stagiary school*, a school in which, according to the French law of 1850, assistants could be employed who had no certificate of capacity, but only a certificate of three years' service (*F. stage*).

1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 592 The Stagiaries form societies of their own body, under the title of conferences, in which they exercise themselves in pleading imaginary cases, and in discussing questions of law. 1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* 143 Few departmental councils consented to authorise any stagiary schools at all.

Stagily (stæ'dzili), *adv.* [*f.* STAGY *a.* + *LY* 2.] In a stagiary manner.

1867 *Athenæum* 26 Oct. 542/1 Weak, because stagily antipathetic, is the figure of the mother who places her child's body among the branches of a tree. 1900 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 13 Nov. 4/2 The rather perfunctory and stagily improbable rescue of Lance Carlyn from a watery grave.

Staginess (stæ'dzines). Also stageyness. [*f.* STAGY *a.* + *NESS*.]

1. Stagy character or style; the quality of being stagy; theatrical mannerism.

1854 *Reader* 7 May 598 There is not a trace of staginess to be detected. 1898 JEVONS *Methods Soc. Reform* 10 The crudeness and staginess of the play need to be subdued. 1832 A. W. WARD *Dickens* vii. 206 In his earlier writings... there is much staginess.

2. Of a seal or its skin (see STAGY *a.* 2).

1887 H. W. ELLIOTT in G. B. GOODE *Fish. Industr. U. S.* v. II. 488 These [sea-otter] skins... never show at any season those signs of shedding and staginess so marked in the seal. 1898 D. S. JORDAN *Fish. Seals* i. 66 The trouble here arises from a misunderstanding of what is meant by 'staginess'. It does not designate any marked difference in quantity of the fur.

Staging (stæ'dziŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also *g* stageing. [*f.* STAGE *sb.* and *v.* + *ING* 1.]

1. *concr. a.* A temporary platform or structure of posts and boards for support; scaffolding.

1323-4 *Ely Sac. Rols* (1907) II. 47 In xxiiij arboribus de sapin empt. pro stageing 21. 8s. od. 1390-1 in W. HUDSON *Leet Jurist. Norwiche* (Selden Soc.) 70 Rogerus Smyth de prebavit latitiss de Hervey Scott et marem et stageing murorum Civitatis. 1821 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 122 For a beme and stageing in y^e chyrche, vij s. 1835-6 P. BARLOW in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 87/1 A stageing is erected about seven feet above the deck. 1842 *Niles' Reg.* LXIII. 169/2 Governor Metcalfe appeared upon a staging erected upon the capitol steps, and returned his thanks. 1883 *Lav. Rep.* 12 Q. B. Div. 503 He supplied and put up the staging necessary to enable the outside of the vessel to be painted and repaired when in the dock. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Oct. 5/1 At the mass meetings... two of the stagings gave way.

attrib. 1535 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 453 Oon load of stageing tymbre. 1912 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 354/2 The slow waters of the river, purring around the stays and stageing-piles.

b. Arch. The stages of a buttress collectively. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1942. 57/3 Mediaeval buttresses with their stagings.

2. *† a.* The action of mounting a stage. *Obs.* 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 39 If getting into the pulpit were a kind of staging, where nothing was to be considered; but how much the sermon takes, and how much star'd at.

b. The action, process, or art of putting a play on the stage; stage-setting.

1884 *Stat. Rev.* 12 July 48 *Twelfth Night*... was as brilliant and well ordered a piece of staging. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 26 Sept. 6/1 The staging of a play is in itself a work of true art. 1901 SKRINE *Life Sir W. W. Hunter* xviii. 380 He did full justice to the staging [of 'Faust'], which was then unsurpassed in London.

3. The business of running or managing stage-coaches; the action of travelling by stage-coach or by stages. Also *attrib.* (Chiefly *Anglo-Indian*). 1850 OCLIVE. 1854 *Househ. Words* VIII. 367/2 A Dawk bungalow, or, as it is called officially, a staging hungalow. 1896 SIR R. TEMPLE *Story My Life* I. 29 Halting in the hot hours of daylight, generally in the solitude of staging rest-houses. 1912 *Chamb. Jnrl.* Christmas No. 18/2, I jolted along in an old *dak ghari* (staging-carriage).

† Stagirian, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs. rare.* In 6 Stagiria. [*f.* *L. Stagira*: see next and *-IAN*.]

a. adj. Of or pertaining to Stagira or to Aristotle. *b. sb.* = STAGIRITE.

1851 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iii. 360 The Stagirian Sage. *Ibid.* t. vii. 651 For house-hold Rules, read not the learned Writs Of the Stagirian (glory of good Wits). 1618 — *Sonn.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 122/1 Little needs Hee the Stagirian's store.

Stagirite (stæ'dziroit). Also 8-9 *erron.* Stagiritæ. [*ad. L. Stagiritēs* (also *Stagiritēs*), *ad. Gr. Σταγίριτης*, *f. Σταγίρειος*, also *Σταγίρεια* (*L. Stagiria*) neut. pl.: see *-ITE*.] A native or inhabitant of Stagira, a city of Macedonia; *spec.* the philosopher Aristotle, who was born there.

c 1620 T. ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* 630 Y^e Stagirite by water came. 1856 COWLEY *Motto* 27 Welcome, great Stagi-

rite, and teach me now All I was born to know. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 215 The Stagirite, unable to expound The Euripus, leapt into it, and was drown'd. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 280. 1824 BYRON *Yuan* xv. xxv, No lofty wing, Plumed by Longinus or the Stagirite.

attrib. or adj. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. i. iii, The *Antre de Procope* has now other questions than the Three Stagirite Unities to settle.

† b. Used for: ? An authority on poetics (compared to Aristotle). *rare* 1.

1834 CAMPBELL *Life Mrs. Siddons* II. ix. 219 The stagirite, Augustus Wilhelm Schlegel, wrote this diatribe on Kotzebue.

Hence **Stagirism**, the philosophy of Aristotle; *† Stagiritic a.*, of or pertaining to Aristotle.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnother* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 302 A sage... Who stagiritic Errors had imbib'd, And to the World Eternity ascrib'd. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 466/2 But in those times of false Aristotelianism the *Stagiritism* of Paracelsus was pitted against the *Stagiritism* of Aristotle.

Stagma, *rare* 0. [*mod. L. a. Gr. στάγμα*, *f. σταγ-, stágev* to drop, distil.] (See *quots.*)

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Stagmas*, the mixtures of metals, or other chymical things set together to ferment and operate one upon the other. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Stagma*, Juices of Plants mixt together in order to Distillation. 1820 R. HOOPER *Lex. Med.* (ed. 4) 838 *Stagma*, any distilled liquor. The vitriolic acid.

Stagmoid (stæ'gmoid), *a. rare* 0. [*f. Gr. στάγμα drop* (STAGMA) + *-OID*.] (See *quot.*)

1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Stagmoides*,... resembling a drop; stagmoid.

Stagnal (stæ'gnäl), *a. Nat. Hist.* [*f. mod. L. stagnalis*, *f. L. stagn-um* STAGNE, STAGNUM + *-AL*.]

'Living, growing, or delighting in a pond, marsh, or fen' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1859).

Stagnance, *rare*. [see *-ANCE*.] = next.

1850 S. DOBELL *Roman* vii. Poet. Wks. 1875 I. 122 The stagnance of the fosse.

Stagnancy (stæ'gnänsi). [*f. STAGNANT a.*: see *-ANCY*.]

1. The condition of being stagnant or without motion, flow, or circulation.

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps. ex. 7* The stagnancy or standing still of these waters. 1665 NEOHAM *Med. Medicinæ* 410 The blood should be preserved from Stagnancy. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* III. i. § 47. 31 We would not wantonly... stay the mountain winds into pestilential stagnancy. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* I. vii. 263 Suddenly heated stagnancies of the blood. 1885 J. PAX *Luck Darrells* II. xxiv. 161 The sleepy moat, preserved from stagnancy by a thread of running stream.

b. transf. and fig.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. v, When the long-enthralled soul, from amid its chains and squalid stagnancy, arises. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. i. II. (1866) 19 It stirs the stagnancy of our existence. 1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Human Personality* I. 6 That unseen world appeared... as a realm of law; a region not of mere emotional vagueness or stagnancy of adoration, but of definite progress.

2. Anything stagnant.

1681 COTTON *Wound. Peak* 55 For, though the Country People are so wise To call these Rivers, they'r but Stagnancies, Left by the flood. 1699 L. WAFER *Poy.* (1729) 310 The Stagnancies and Declivities of the ground, and the very droppings of the trees, in the wet season, afford water enough. 1818 COLCOTCHE *Let. to Mrs. Gillman* Lett. (1895) 692 The number of unnecessary fish ponds and other stagnancies immediately around the house.

b. transf. and fig.

1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle Lett.* I. 247 Those sad currents and sad stagnancies of thought. 1902 [see *Pec. CANCEY* 1].

Stagnant (stæ'gnänt), *a.* [*ad. L. stagnant-em* pres. pple. of *stagnare*: see STAGNATE *v.* Cf. *F. stagnant* (1611 Cotgr.), *It. stagnante*.]

† 1. Of a fluid: That is at rest in a vessel. *Obs.*

1656 BOYLE *Orig. Fornes & Qual.* 32 A parcel of Stagnant Quicksilver. 1729 F. HAUKEBERG *Phys. Mech. Exper.* v. (ed. 2) 101 The Office of that shorter Leg of such a Tube, must always be at least as far below the Surface of the stagnant Fluid, as that Height amounts to. 1721 *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 206 The Needle so touch'd, being laid gently on the Surface of a stagnant Water, floated.

2. Not flowing or running, of water, air, etc.; without motion or current, as a pool. Often involving unwholesomeness.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 326 Oaken vessels... if the water... were stagnant, could not move thereon half so well. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. t. iii. 82 Alligators... remain here till the Water drains off from the Land; and then confine themselves to the stagnant Ponds. 1773 COOK's 1st *Voy.* iii. xii. in Hawkesw. *Voy.* III. 723 All but Tupia fell a sacrifice to the unwholesome, stagnant, putrid air of the country. 1862 MISS BRAODON *Lady Audley's*, The stagnant well. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 308 Experience teaches that in a small level the air and powder-smoke lie stagnant. 1880 W. MACCORMAC *Antiseptic Surg.* 100 A stagnant and impure atmosphere and other such things were observed to influence their progress.

b. Applied to earth holding standing water. 1851 GLENNY *Handbk. Fl. Gard.* 10 These plants [Hepatica] require a well-drained border, and never succeed well in moist or stagnant earth.

3. *fig.* Void of activity, excitement, or interest.

1749 JOHNSON *Irene* iii. viii, Immur'd, and buried in perpetual Sloth, That gloomy Slumber of the stagnant Soul. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* xxi. 274 To me refer the choice [of books], and you shall find 'T' the light break in upon your stagnant mind! 1827 POLLOCK *Course of Time* vi. 204 The stagnant, dull, predestinated fool. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. ii, Trade is stagnant. 1833 HARVEY *Dorsetsh. Labourer*

in *Longin. Mag.* July 263 It is too much to expect them to remain stagnant and old-fashioned.

4. *Comb.*

1843 DICKENS *Chr. Carol* iii. 82 The very gold and silver fish... though members of a dull and stagnant-blooded race. 1857 GRINON *Life* xx. (ed. 2) 250 New doctrines always displace the small and stagnant-souled.

Hence **Stag'nantly adv.**

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. i. ii, To pine stag'nantly in thick obscurity, in squalid destitution and obstruction. 1847 WEBSTER, *Stag'nantly*, in a still, motionless, inactive manner.

† **Stagnate**, *a. Obs.* [*ad. L. stagnāt-us*: see STAGNATE *v.* and *-ATE* 2.] = STAGNANT *a.*

1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* v. 13 The Stagnate Vapours of the Flood. *Ibid.* 30 When... the Stagnate Brain Resolves on Death, our Application's vain. 1731 T. GORON *Tacitus, Agricola* II. 360 This Sea [the Orkneys] they report to be slow and stagnate. 1761 *Ann. Reg., Charac.* 415 The air becomes grosser and grosser until it becomes torpid and stagnate. 1794 MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT *View Fr. Rev.* I. 520 Lazy friars are driven out of their cells as stagnate bodies that corrupt society. 1813 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Journ.* (ed. 2) 683 The ancient port of Troas, a small circular basin, half choked up and stagnate. 1818 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 550 A large pool of stagnate water. a 1845 HOOO *Lamia* vii. 4 Such a calm As a shipmate curses on the stagnate sea Under the torrid zone.

Stagnate (stæ'gnēt), *v.* [*f. L. stagnāt- ppl.* stem of *stagnāre* to stagnate, to be overflowed, *f. stagn-um* pool: see *-ATE* 3.]

1. *intr.* To be or become stagnant; to cease to flow, to stand without motion or current.

a. of water, air, etc.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 326 Motion keeps water from stagnating. 1681 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* t. iii. § 1 (1634) 55 Their unexercised Reason will... like standing water, stagnate and gather mire. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* v. 453 We past by a Fountain, that presently seems to stagnate into the Lake of Marathon. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1701) 88 The Air that stagnated in the Shafi. 1769 E. BAKER *Guiana* 20 The water... stagnates and corrupts during those months in which the rains intermit. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 77 Wherever air stagnates long, it becomes unwholesome. 1805-6 CARY *Dante, Inf.* ix. 111 Where Rhone stagnates on the plains of Arles. a 1845 BARNHAM *Engl. Leg. House-warming*, The valley, where stagnates Fleet Ditch. *transf.* 1783 CRABBE *Village* 271 Or wipes the tear that stagnates in his eyes. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 137 The tea stagnating on a small table.

b. of the blood or other liquids of the body.

a 1687 COTTON *Anacrotic Poems* (1688) 88, I am fifty Winters old, Blood then stagnates and grows cold. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). To *Stagnate*, to lie still after such a manner, to want a free Course, as the Blood does, when grown too thick. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 125 By stagnating in the bladder it [urine] becomes thicker. 1818 SCOTT *Fr. Mtd.* t. Nursing their revengeful passions just to keep their blood from stagnating. 1845 BURN *Dh. Liver* 281 When it... causes the bile to stagnate in it, by narrowing the cystic or the common duct. 1878 BRITSON *Th. & Pract. Med.* 115 The blood tends to accumulate and to stagnate in the capillaries and veins.

2. *fig.* and in figurative context.

1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 68 ¶ 1 Without this Impulse to Fame and Reputation, our Industry would stagnate. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* I. xix, Nothing tends more to the corruption of science than to suffer it to stagnate. 1799 H. LEE *Canterb. T.*, *Frenchm. T.* (ed. 2) 1. 312 The stream of life now seemed to stagnate. 1818 BYRON *Juan* Ded. xv, Its very courage stagnates to a vice. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxvii. 11, I envy not... The heart that never plighted troth But stagnates in the weeds of sloth. 1866 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 16 Dialects may stagnate for centuries, or may rapidly change, according to circumstances. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* viii. 517 The faith of the Church would have stagnated.

b. Of a person or people: To subside into a stagnant mode of existence.

1774 NICHOLLS *Lett. in Gray's Wks.* (1843) V. 175, I wish at my return very much to run down to you before I sit down to stagnate on the bank of my lake. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* Pref. (1846) I. 15 Better he hurried forward for a season on the wings of the tempest, than stagnate in a death-like calm. 1878 LIOON in J. O. JOHNSTON *Life* viii. (1904) 222 Mahomedanism condemns the races which it curses to stagnate in evil. 1911 MARETT *Anthropol.* iv. 120 The net result was that, despite a very fair environment... man [in Australia] to the whole stagnated.

c. nonce-uses. To be delayed in transit; to pass sluggishly along.

1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 255, I have sometimes suspected that my letters stagnate in the post-offices. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. vii. xi, [The procession] slow; stagnating along, like a shoreless Lake, yet with a noise like Niagara, Like Babel and Bedlam.

3. *trans.* To cause to be or become stagnant.

1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* I. 134 Whence gushed out an Inundation of Water, that is here stagnated, and become a filthy Lake. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 89. 2/2 The Blood is in a Manner stagnated. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jnrl. Assen's Voy.* 9 The Country being so very woody that the Air must needs be stagnated. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 3 We have neither bogs nor marshes to stagnate our waters. 1801 SOUTHEY *Let. to Lieut. Southey* 28 Mar. in C. C. SOUTHEY *Life* (1850) II. 130 The one river with its rush almost stagnates the other. 1806 *Med. Jnrl.* XV. 476 In which blood... remaining stagnated in its proper vessels, did not coagulate. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 954 Cruel god, Desist! or my offended mistress' nod Will stagnate all thy fountains. 1842 LOVON *Stubb.* Hort. 68 The power which these bodies have of stopping the transmission of heat depends on the air which is stagnated in their vacuities.

b. transf. and fig.

1745 DE FOE's *Eng. Tradesman* vii. (1840) I. 47 His credit, the life and blood of his trade, is stagnated. 1756 WASHINGTON

TON *Lett. Writ.* (1889) I. 337, I am so weak-handed here, that I could not, without stagnating the public works, spare a man to these people's assistance. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 18 Oct. 47 There is a tendency for age to stagnate a man's initiative, invention and energy.

4. To astonish, stagger, dial. and U.S.

1784 BELKNAP *Tour to White Mts.* (1876) 16 note, The most romantic imagination here finds itself surprised and stagnated. 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Stagnate*, to astonish. 'I'll stagnate her wif my story'. 1884 J. C. ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* 198 It was Bob's turn to be stagnated now.

Stagnated (stæ'gnæted), *pph.* a. [f. STAGNATE v. + -ED.] Rendered stagnant.

1703 R. NEVE *City & C. Purchaser* 58 A stagnated Pool. 1733 W. ELLIS *Children & Vale Farm*, 235 They can emit a stagnated pestiferous Vapour. 1746 W. THOMSON *R. N. Adv.* (1757) 41 So hanging them up to be ready for salting, with the stagnated... Blood for the Salt to purge out. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 183 Tainted or stagnated air... is often produced by the continuance of great heats. 1805 LOUVOIN *Improv. Hot-Houses* 74 Heat passes... through wool or stagnated air more slowly than through any other body. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 75 This method sets the stagnated bed in a fermentation, which makes the moisture run out of it. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 103 Owing to the escape of the free carbonic acid... from the stagnated fluids of the part, the calcium salt is precipitated.

Stagnatile, a. ? Obs. rare. [ad. late L. *stagnatilis* (Plinius Valerianus), f. L. *stagnum* pool.] Of a bird: Stagnicolous.

1829 GRIFFITH *Tr. Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* VIII. 387 Stagnatile Snipe... *Totanus Stagnatilis*.

Stagnating (stæ'gnætiŋ), *pph.* a. [f. STAGNATE v. + -ING.] Becoming or remaining stagnant.

1678-9 NEWTON *Lett.* 28 Feb. in *Birch Life Boyle* (1744) 235 The cause of filtration, and of the rising of water in small glass pipes above the surface of the stagnating water they are dipped into. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 16 It gives that motion to the stagnating Blood which shakes the Artery and distends it. 1725 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 136 The... unwholesomeness of stagnating and vitiated Air. 1891 *Nature* 20 Aug. 370/2 A moory soil with stagnating and high-standing ground water. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 35 In stagnating bile the bile salts were apt to undergo decomposition.

b. *fig.*
1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. 1. 1, Some sharpness of temper, spurting at times from a stagnating character. 1848 GALLEN *Italy* I. p. xxiii, The stagnating age that preceded the French revolution. 1905 A. J. SHAND *Days of Past* III. 37 The dead-alive towns of stagnating Germany.

Stagnation (stæ'gnætiŋ), [f. STAGNATE v. : see -ATION.]

1. The condition of being stagnant; an instance of this. a. of water or air.

1665 NEDHAM *Med. Medicinæ* 267 The Liquor is vindicated from Putrefaction, and Stagnation, that is to say, defect of motion. 1671 BOYLE *Three Tracts* III. 16 Sometimes at the Bottom of the Deep waters there seem'd to be a stagnation of the Sea for a great depth. 1677 BARNOW *Serm.* Wks. 1666 III. 205 If the water runneth, it holdeth clear, sweet, and fresh; but stagnation turneth it into a noisome puddle. 1702 SAVERY *Miner's Fr.* 74 Stagnation of air is the sole cause of this Inconvenience in Mines. 1783 JUSTAMOND *tr. Raynal's Hist. Indies* VIII. 82 A plain parcelled out and cut into channels by the stagnations of a small gulph, upon the slope of a low land. 1797 R. HERON *Scotland Descr.* 5 Some of them [i.e. the lakes] are formed by the stagnation of rivers in particular parts of their course. 1829 *Chapman's Phys. Sci.* xiv. 147 Hydrostatics... denotes that science which treats of the mechanical properties of all fluids, considered more especially in a state of stagnation. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 518 The chief injury now sustained by the soil of Scotland arises from the stagnation of rain-water upon an impervious subsoil.

transf. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xlvii, There appeared a total stagnation in the elements. 1913 *Times* 7 Aug. 8/4 The chances of the stagnation among the teeth of cereal food are enormous... Where coarse stagnation only was possible caries was far less frequent.

b. *Phys.* of blood, sap, etc. in a living body.
1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 65 They are subject to a Stagnation of Blood. 1816 T. A. KNIGHT in *Trans. Horticult. Soc.* II. 200 The stagnation in the branches and stock of a portion of that sap, which [etc.]. 1876 *tr. Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 193 The causes of thrombosis consist either in stagnation of the blood, or in changes in the wall of the vessel.

attrib. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 167 Thrombi attributed to slowing of the blood current... are called stagnation-thrombi.

2. *fig.* Unhealthy absence of activity, energy, etc.
1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 260 P 1 The Decay of my Faculties is a Stagnation of my Life. 1732 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 1. 249 There will be a kind of Stagnation of all Business. 1798 SOPHIA LEE *Cauter. T.*, *Yng. Lady's T.* II. 448 Such a collection of books as secured the mind from stagnation. 1869 *Tozer Highl. Turkey* I. 359 In an empire like Turkey... we see everywhere... neglect, stagnation, and decay. 1907 *Vernoy Mem.* I. 447 The dulness and stagnation of a French country town.

Stagnator, *nonce-wd.* [f. STAGNATE v. + -OR.] One who denies the motion (of the earth). 1865 DE MORGAN in *Athenæum* 10 Oct. 467/3 Any squarer of the circle... constructor of perpetual motion, subverter of gravitation, stagnator of the Earth, builder of the universe, &c.

Stagnatory (stæ'gnæ-tōri), a. *Path.* [f. STAGNATE v. : see -ORY.] Produced by stagnation of the circulation.
1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 461 Hyperæmia is divided into two classes, congestive hyperæmia or erythema, and stagnatory hyperæmia or cyanosis. *Ibid.* 663 Unna... classifies it [i.e. fæcal ichthyosis] among 'stagnatory tumours'.

Stagnature, *nonce-wd.* [f. STAGNATE v. + -URE.] The state or condition of being stagnant.

1837 LOFFT *Self-formation* I. 122 You will find... his paper covered... with scratches, and blotches, and ink-puddles, signifying, by no obscure type, the coagulation and stagnature of his thoughts. *Ibid.* II. 106 Albeit the spirit may drag back and sink in stagnature.

† **Stagne**, *sb.* Obs. [a refashioning of *stang*, STANK *sb.*, after L. *stagnum* pond. Cf. OF. *stagne* (one example in Godef.).] A pond, esp. a fish-pond; also, a weir or dam. = STANK *sb.*

c. 1470 HAROING *Chron.* iv. iii, They gatte eche daye with nettes... The fische in stagnes. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 38 Menerue... shewid her self in this tyme by the stagne or riuier callid trier by the gretenes and subtilite of her engyne. 1483 - *Golden Leg.*, St. Andrew 83 h/2 After thys he called them the seconde tyme by the stagne of genezeareth, whyche is named the see of galylee. 1512 *Helias* in *Thoms Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 50 Hearied nigh to a stagne or ponde where as he sawe vi. fayre swannes. 1562 Act 5 *Edic.* c. 21 § 1 Noblemen... have... made... Pooles, Stagnes, Stewis, Motes, Pittes or Pondes for thoneleye encrease of Fische. 1627 H. BURTON *Baiting of Pope's Bull* To Rdr. 4 Becoming as a stagne or pond, not stirring, for feare of discovering mine owne filth. 1636 5th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 419/2 Bulkley... and Chedale... have stayed and diuerted the said river by means of a stagne, placed across and athwart the stream. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Stagnes*, a statute term for pools of standing water.

† **Stagne**, *v.* Obs. rare¹. [ad. L. *stagnare* to STAGNATE.] *intr.* To form a pool.

a. 1552 LELAND *Itin.* (1769) V. 90 Thes Pooles for the most part in Morisch Groundes... dreane the moist Places about them, and so having no Place to issue out stagne there.

Stagnicolous (stæ'gnikōlūs), a. [f. mod. L. *stagnicolus* (f. L. *stagnum* pool + *col-ere* to inhabit) + -OUS.] Of a bird: Living in or inhabiting stagnant water.

1891 in *Century Dict.*; and in later Dicts.

† **Stagnize**, *v.* Obs. rare¹. [f. L. *stagnum* pool: see -IZE.] *trans.* To render stagnant: = STAGNATE v. 3.

1694 I. TURNER in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 16 The Blood in the Abdominal Vessels, had been stagniz'd for sometime past.

|| **Stagnum**, *Obs.* rare. [mod. L. use of L. *stagnum* pool.] The mercury-cistern of a barometer. 1705 ADDISON *Italy, Antig.* near Naples 232, I borrow'd a Weather-glass, and so fix'd it in the Grotto, that the *Stagnum* was wholly cover'd with the vapour. a. 1734 NORTH *Life Led. Keeper Guilford* (1742) 293 This must draw down the Tube into the *Stagnum*, till so much of the Glass Tube is immersed, as shall answer that Encrease of Weight.

† **Stagon**, *staggon*, *Obs.* rare. [a. late OE. *staggon* (12th c.) accusative of **staga* STAG *sb.* 1 Treated as mod. Eng. by Harrison and later writers.] A stag or stagard.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. vii. 103 h/1 in *Holmshed*, The male of the red Deare was sometime called among the Saxons a staggon. 1587 *Ibid.* II. iv. 226/1 In examining the condition of our red deere, I find that the young male is called in the first yeere a calfe... the fourth a stagion or stag.

Stagship, *nonce-wd.* [f. STAG *sb.* 1 + -SHIP.] The condition, dignity or state of being a stag.

1899 *Academy* 7 Oct. 375/2 From his [a red deer's] baby calfood up to the later years of the proud stagship.

Stagy, *stagey* (stæ'dʒi), a. [f. STAGE *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Of or pertaining to the stage; theatrical in appearance, manner, style, etc. (Chiefly in a depreciatory sense.) a. Resembling that used on the stage; dramatically artificial or exaggerated.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 71. 496 The foot-light air and stagey look which clings to the person of even the first tenor. 1862 F. W. ROBINSON *Owen* I. iii. 74 The woman... came hastily forth, and flung up both arms in rather a stagy manner. 1865 MENEITH *Rhoda Fleming* xiii, He fooled and frowned like a stage hero in stagey heroics. 1882 J. C. MORISON *Macaulay* iv. 118 The stagey declamation which Macaulay has put into the mouth of Virginia.

b. Of a person: Given to the use or affectation of theatrical mannerisms in everyday affairs.

1864 F. W. ROBINSON *Matthe* III. 230 The Italian doctor was a man with a love of effect, one of those stagy beings whom we meet... more often on the Continent. 1870 LONGER in *Life* (1891) III. 144 Lunched with Fields, to meet Fechter, the tragedian... an agreeable man, and not at all stagy.

c. Of or pertaining to the stage. rare.

1895 MARIE CORELLI *Sorrows of Satan* xxx, Your place was the stage, Madam!... You would have... had as many lovers, stagey and private as you pleased.

2. Of a seal or its skin: Out of condition from undergoing the change of coat.

1885 *Times* 22 May 3/3, 183 Japanese 'stagey' or immature seal skins. 1893 D. S. JORDAN *Fur Seals* I. 65 The stagy season. Between the middle of August and the middle of October the adult animals shed their hair and get a new coat. During this season the skins of seals are said to be stagy, and they are not taken on land... It has been held by those interested that no stagy seals were found at sea.

Stagyrite, erroneous form of STAGIRITE.

Stahlian (stæ'liän), a. and sb. [f. the name of G. E. Stahl, a German chemist 1660-1734 + -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to Stahl or his doctrines.

a. 1790 CULLEN *Wks.* (1827) I. 405 The Stahlian principle. *Ibid.* 406 The Stahlian system. 1822-9 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) II. 71 Hoffman... omitted the metaphysical part of the Stahlian hypothesis. 1832 J. THOMSON *Life etc.* Cullen I. 179 The Stahlian practice.

B. *sb.* A follower of Stahl; an animist.

a. 1790 CULLEN *Wks.* (1827) I. 22, I am equally remote from the materialists on the one hand, and the Stahlians on the other. 1835 *Hooper's Lex. Med.* (ed. 7) 1217 The Stahlians are also called Animists, and their school is called the Dynamic school. 1876 F. H. BUTLER in *Enycl. Brit.* V. 461/1 The Stahlians, however, met the difficulty by declaring that substance [phlogiston] to be the principle of levity or negative weight.

Stahlianism (stæ'liäniz'm), *rare.* [f. prec. + -ISM.] The theory of vital action and of disease propounded by Stahl, animism.

1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Stahlianism*, the doctrine of Stahl, which considered every vital action under the direction and presidency of the soul.

Stahlism (stæ'li'z'm), *rare.* [f. Stahl (see STABLIAN) + -ISM.] = prec. 1891 in *Century Dict.*

Staid (stæ'd), a. Forms: 6 sta(1)de, (stayed), 6-7 staided, staidy, 6-9 staid, staided. [Adjectival use of *stayed*, pa. pple. of STAY v.]

1. Of beliefs, institutions, etc.: Fixed, permanent; settled, unchanging. Of a person's gaze: Fixed, set. Now rare.

1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.* Qiv, Than beholde... his [the lazar's] loke he steyed and horribly [orig. *aspectus fixus & horribilis*]. 1559 FECKNAM in *Strype Ann. Ref. App.* ix. (1769) I. 24 Your Honours must observe which of bothe these is the most staid Religion, and always forthe one, and agreeable with it self. 1584 POWELL *Lloyd's Cambria* 20 This was a troublesome time and as yet no staid government established in Wales. 1611 *Speed's Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. § 2 The variable inclination of his owne mind carryed his actions past the limits of any stayed compass. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvi. 393 His staid opinion. 1867 MACGREGOR *Voy. Alone* (1868) 38 That staid glazy eye which a hard-worked seaman generally has.

b. Of persons: Settled in faith, purpose, etc.

? Obs.
1631 WEEVER *Ans. Funerall Mon.* 104 So stayed in sacred resolutions as was Henry the fourth. 1812 CARY DANTE, *Parad.* v. 73 Be ye more staid, O Christians! not like feather, by each wind Removable.

2. Settled in character; of grave or sedate deportment; dignified and serious in demeanour or conduct; free from flightiness or caprice.

a. of a person, his actions, attributes, etc.

1557 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr. Ded.* A j, By his stayed life God hath bene glorified. 1574 HULLOWES *Guevara's Faint. Epist.* (1577) 285 A physician that is learned, wise, stayed, and of experience. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* June 38 But ruder age such pleasures doth reprove, My fancy eke from former follies mee To stayed steps. 1620 SHELTON *Don Quixote* II. xlii. 273 Hee... with a stayed voyce [orig. *con repassada voz*] said: I giue infinite thanks, friend Sancho, that [etc.]. 1638 Bp. MOUNTAGUE *Art. Eng. Norwich* B 1 h, For his person and deportment, is he [your Minister] stayed, grave, humble, modest [etc.]? 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 61 P 4 Not that she is against a more stay'd Conduct in others. 1756 WESLEY *V. Wks.* (1872) II. 360 The whole congregation appeared stayed and solid. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 58 On widow fair and staid, He fixed his eye. a. 1834 LANE *Good Clerk Misc. Wks.* (1871) 366 His whole deportment is staid, modest, and civil. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Arden* 112 A grave and staid God-fearing man.

Comb. 1872 C. GIBSON *For King* III, There spoke a lover, and not a staid-minded husband.

b. of things personified, their attributes, etc.

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxii. 18 Ouzie haueing Ouleneey past, From her first stayder course immediately doth gad. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 16 Ore laid with black staid Withdams hue. a. 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 355 Staid Order, gentle Peace, Twin-born of Justice, smiled.

c. of animals.

1618 BARET *Horsemanship* v. 13 There must be a time to reforme the will of the Horse, and after that to giue him a stayed body, and an euen carriage of the same. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. 289 Thus husbandmen couple young colts with staid horses, that both together may draw the better. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* ix, A staid and quiet palfrey.

d. Characterized by or indicating steadiness.

1567 DRANT *Horace, Art. Poetry* A viij h, The staid Spondeus foote [spondeus stabilis]. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 19 Prudence... Humanized into Pru. We suspect that these prodigiously staid names are apt to overshoot themselves, and disgust the possessor. 1865 LE FANU *Guy Deverell* xl. II. 169 Monsieur Varbarriere entered the staid mansion.

3. Of the intellect and intellectual operations: Sober, steady, well-regulated; free from extravagance or caprice.

1555 HOOPER in Coverdale *Lett. Martyrs* (1564) 160 Such as be of a right and stayed judgement. a. 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 120 This exercise may bring moch profite to ripe heads, and stayed iudgements. 1664 FLECKNOE *Discourse Engl. Stage* G 6, Wit being an exuberant thing... hut Judgement a stayed, and reposed thing. a. 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 57 Deliberation; a staid and attentive consideration of things to be known. 1879 J. BEUCE *Gideon* xiv. 246 A staid and considerate understanding.

Staid, *sb.* f. STADE; pa. t. and pple. of STAY v.

Staidlin, variant of STADDLING dial.

Staidly (stæ'dli), *adv.* rare. [f. STAID a. + -LY 2.] In a staid manner; + constantly, fixedly

(obs.); sedately, soberly.

1571 GOLDING *Catrin on Ps.* xxiii. 1. 85 Scarce the hundreth man keepeth himself staidly in the feare of God. 1620 SHELTON *Don Quixote* II. xlii. 279 Walke softly, and speak staidly. 1621 FLETCHER *Wild-Goose Chase* iv. ii, Let staidly. 'Tis well ye have manners: That look's too light, and hold your Countenance staidly; That look's too light, and hold your Countenance staidly; That look's too light, and hold your Countenance staidly.

Staidness (stæ'dnēs), [f. STAID a. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being staid (see the *adj.*)

1. Stability, permanence, constancy.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* i. (1558) 57 b. Whereof comes a great presumption that they have no staidesse.
1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* ii. (1586) 95 b. Her staynesse in sticking to her friends. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* ii. 135 This facultie of the fantasie is . . . so farre from staynesse, that even in the time of sleep it hardly taketh any rest. 1613 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Muse's Tears Wks.* (Grosart) I. 13/2 Good Kiogs are least alone, whoe most alone; For stillnesse is the staidesse of their Throne. 1631 LENTON *Charact.* G 12. He is a man of no staidesse, for he leaues a Rocke to build vpon the Sand. 1661 GLANVILLE *Van. Dogn.* 111 That serenity and fixed staynesse, which is necessary to so seuer an intentness. 1710 PRIOR *Orig. Tithes App. Reasons for Bill* 8 Before they have . . . staynesse of Mind to withstand Temptations.

2. Sobriety of character, manner, or conduct.

1561 Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* V 4 b. Staidesse, noble colour [etc.]. 1571 GOULDING *Calvin on Ps.* xviii. 26. 62 His accustomed staynesse. 1626 MIDDLETON *Anything for Quiet Life* i. 1. 46 A matron's sober staidesse in her eye. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Wars* i. 19 His dexterity of wit, and staidesse of judgement, far riper then his years. 1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nee* i. 5 Will you never learn staidesse and gravity? 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. 11 Endued with a gravity and staidesse of mind, that is seldom seen in children. 1825 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Old Times* i. 11 It compelled her to observe a staynesse of manner. 1842 BROWNING *In Gondola* 132 Where's a trace Of the staidesse and reserve. . . In the same child's playing-face? 1884 MAY CROSMELIN *Brown-Eyes* iv. 42 A sweet staidesse noticeable in all the women of Marken.

Staine, obs. form of STAY sb. and v.

Staig, staige, Sc. and north. forms of STAG sb. 1

Staigh(e), obs. forms of STAY sb.

Stalk, Sc. form of STAKE sb. and v.

Stail(e), variant forms of STALE sb. dial. handle.

Stail(l), Sc. variant forms of STALE sb. and v.

Stail, Sc. var. STALL sb. 4, obs. Sc. f. STALL v.

Stain (stēn), sb. Also 6-7 staine, stayne, 7 steine, steigne. [f. STAIN v.]

†1. The action of staining; pollution, disgrace.

1563 GOOGE *Cupido Eglogs* etc. (Arh.) 114 Vnhappy wretche that wolde Haue forced the Ladye of this forte with stayne of Royaltie To haue consented to his wyll in fylthe Lechery. 1587 GREENE *Euphones Wks.* (Grosart) VI. 174 The stayne of the one did ad a disgrace to the glorie of the other. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. 1. 176 Giuing our holy Virgins to the stayne Of contumelious, heastly . . . warre.

2. A discoloration produced by absorption of or contact with foreign matter; usually, one that penetrates below the surface and is not easily removable.

1583 L. M[ASCALL] *Prof. Bk.* 22 A good way to helpe all staynes in thinne silkes and woollen clothe. 1592 ARDEN *of Feuersham* ii. 11. 113 Seest thou this goare that cleaueth to my face? From hence nere will I wash this bloody staine, Till Ardens hart be panting in my hand. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* ii. 111. 75 Lo here vpon thy cheeke the staine doth sit, Of an old teare that is not washt off yet. c. 1610 BEAUV. & F. *Philaster* v. i. [iii]. May their false lights . . . discover presses, holes, stains, and oldness in their Stuffs. 1687 A. LOVELL *Theophil's Trav.* i. 53 If by mischance Wine should be shed vpon their cloaths, the greatest Drunkard that is, endeavours to get out the stain. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* iii. 57 He should produce the portrait . . . with all the stains and mouldiness of the last century. 1849 CUFFLES *Green Hand* xx. (1856) 103 Rusty stains at her hawse-holes. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* i. l. i. § 4. 4/2 The coops ought to be moved daily, as the stain of the birds is injurious to them. 1877 'RITA' *Vivienne* ii. 111, I have not even waited to remove the stains and dust of my long journey before coming to see you.

b. A mark or discoloration on the skin; a blotch or sore.

1595 SHAKS. *John* iii. i. 45 If thou . . . wert grim Vgly . . . Full of vnpleshing blot, and sightlesse staines. . . Patch'd with foule Moles. . . I would not care. 1611 — *Cymb.* ii. iv. 139 You do remember This staine [a mole] vpon her? 1829 SHELLEY *Cenci* iv. i. 130 Let her food be Poison, until she be encrusted round With leprous stains! 1845 BUNO *Dis. Liver* 144 This [jaundice] had lessened a good deal, but there was still a light yellow stain of the skin. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* IX. 334, I make him undress, and find him covered on limbs and trunk with blotches and papules and stains.

c. Agric. A spot (in an ear of corn) produced by mildew or damp.

1731 in *6th Rep. Dep. Kpr. Publ. Rec. App.* ii. 119 A new Machine for cleaning Wheat. . . contrived to take away the stains, smut hags, and other trumpery.

d. transf. A spot or patch of colour different from the ground. Common in *Nat. Hist.*

In fine stain: said of garden flowers with the characteristic markings finely shown.
1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 145 Swift trouts, diversified with crimson stains. 1712 ANTONSON *Spect.* No. 412 ¶ 5 Those different Stains of Light that shew themselves in Clouds of a different Situation. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 241 Not a flower But shows some touch, in freckle, streak, or stain. Of his univall'd pencil. 1842 FLORIST'S *Jrnl.* (1846) III. 130 In the hed were several Claudians in very fine stain. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* vi. x. § 25 V. 103 The gathering orange stain upon the edge of yonder western peak. 1890 R. BRIDGES *Shorter Poems v. Larks*, They In sunlight swim; above the furthest stain Of cloud attain.

† e. fig. A slight trace or tinge of. Obs.

1601 SHAKS. *Alt's Well* i. l. 123 You haue some staine of souldier in yon. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* i. ii. 27.

f. Hunting. = FOIL sb. 4 (cf. STAIN v. 4 d.).

1832 O. Rev. XLVII. 238 A short check from the stain of sheep makes everything comfortable; and the Squire having hit off his fox like a workman, thirteen men [etc.].

3. fig. (Often in phrases like *to wash, purge a stain*.) a. A morally defiling effect on the cha-

acter or conscience; a grave blemish on a person's reputation; a mark of infamy or disgrace, a stigma.

1591 SHAKS. x *Hen. VI.* iv. v. 42 Thy Fathers charge shal cleare thee from y^e stain. 1593 — *Luer.* 1701 How may this forced staine be wip'd from me? 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Phormio* v. ii. Studying to avoid the staine of nigardlines. 1630 HOLLAND *Caenden's Brit.* (1637) 525 A right ancient race of the Digbyes, which . . . hath now caught a deepesteine by Sir Everard Digby drawne into that cursed crew. c. 1631 *Women Saints* 55 Washing away the staynes of secular pleasures with floods of teares. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 26 His daughter she (in Saturns reign, Such mixture was not held a stain). 1641 NABBS *Unfort. Mother* iv. G 1. A truth cleare as the innocence Of habes: after the holy ceremony Hath purg'd th' original staine. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 74 Till penitence had purg'd the public stain. 1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T. Pruss. Vase* (1816) I. 224 No stain affixes to his honour from the accusation. 1838 JAMES *Robber* v. He would never speak so holdly and so tenderly of his mother, if there were any stain vpon her name. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 143 The probable stain on their birth could hardly be thrown in their teeth in the days of William the harsard. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 484 But the stain of blood could not be washed out.

b. A person or thing that causes disgrace. Now rare or Obs.

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 35 To send them to some other mechanick Arte, that they might not thus be the staine of Arte. 1591 SHAKS. x *Hen. VI.* iv. i. 45 Staine to thy countrymen, thou hear'st thy doom. 1598 BRANDON *Octavia* ii. C 5. Staine of thy sexe, thy poisoned speech surcease. 1602 FULEECKE *Pandectes* vi. 31 b. Antiphon that vicious varlet, and steigne of Athens. 1649 DAVENANT *Love & Hon.* iii. ii. 85 Hence from my sight, Thou birth ill gotten, and my marriage stain. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xviii. 4 A surly vagrant. . . The stain of manhood.

† c. One who eclipses or casts into the shade.

a. 1586 SINNEY *Aradia* i. xiv. (1912) 95 Hereby I will . . . lead her that is the prayse, and yet the stayne of all womankind. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 9 Staine to all Nymphs, more lovely then a man. 1605 EARL STIRLING *Alex. Trag.* iii. ii. My sonne that was the glorie of his time, Staioe of times past, and light of times to come.

† 4. Her. (See quot.; and see STAINAND a.) Obs.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* i. 163 Notwithstanding I do with the french men, condemne the two last colours: that is to say, Tawney and sanguine, as oo colours. But we will vouchsafe, to haue them called stains.

5. Glass-painting. (See quot. 1832.)

1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* xiv. 298 There are only three colours . . . which can be floated on, and which are called stains to distinguish them from others which must be laid on by the strokes of a brush. These stains are orange, red, and lemon-yellow. *Ibid.*, Orange stain. . . In floating this stain upon the glass, a large camel-hair pencil . . . must be used. 1838 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* i. 156/1 The stains are then put in, with the lights and shadows in enamel, and again passed through the fire.

6. A dye or colouring matter used in staining. a. A liquid preparation used to colour wood, etc., differing from paint in being thinner, and in being absorbed into the pores of the material instead of forming a coating. (See also quot. 1880.)

1758 [Dossie] *Handmaid Arts* 435 A bright red stain for wood. 1785 E. A. DAVIDSON *House-painting*, etc. 364 The stain is to be applied with a sponge or large brush. 1880 COOLEY'S *Cycl. Pract. Receipts* (ed. 6) II. 1552 Stains, Confectioner's. *Ibid.* These stains are also used for cakes and pastry. 1895 ELEANOR ROWE *Chip Carving* 73 Should a very large quantity of the stain be required it would be cheaper to purchase the colours in powders. *Ibid.* 74 French polish must be used for oil-stains, but for water-stains . . . wax and turpentine are simpler.

b. A dye or pigment used to render minute and transparent structures visible, or to differentiate tissue elements by colouring, for microscopic observations; or to produce specific microchemical reactions.

1880 GIBBS *Histol.* 23 Some tissues take in the stain very rapidly, others slowly. 1881 W. B. CARPENTER *Microscope* § 202 (ed. 6) 248 A good blue stain . . . is also given by the substance termed Indigo-Carmine. 1900-13 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 7) 833/2 Anilin blue-black, an anilin dye used as a stain for the study of the central nervous system.

7. attrib. and Comb. as in stain reaction, -spot; stain-bemoaned adj.; † stain-cloth = STAINED cloth.

a. 1711 KEN *Hymnary* Ann. Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 79 Before the Judge enthron'd, Plead my Guilt, self-condemn'd, and 'stain-bemoan'd'. 1547 in *Archzol. Cant.* (1874) IX. 226 Item rec. of James Lake for a 'stayne clothe that he bought, xvjd. Item rec. of John Sharpe for iij stayne clothes that he bought, xviij. 1553-4 in *Swayne Sarum Churchv. Acc.* (1896) 98 Mr. Shorie flor a stayne cloth iijij^s. 1839 PENNY *Cycl.* XV. 428/2 The effect of it [mosaic] may be obtained, and the beauty of its patterns produced, in stain-cloth flooring. 1898 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* V. 413 'Stain reactions of the blood in diabetes. a. 1670 HACKET *Life Abb. Wil. liams* (1693) i. 159 But rip up all his Actions. . . shew any 'Stain-Spot in his Fidelity.

Stain (stēn), v. Forms: 4-6 steyne, 5-6 steyn, stene, 6 steane, 6-7 stane, 7 stein; 5 stenyyn, 6 Sr. stenzie, stainye, steinzie, steingye, staingze, stenzie; 5-6 stayne, 6 staine, 6-stain. [aphetic a. OF. *destaign*, *desteindre* (mod. F. *déteindre*), f. DES- + *teindre* to dye: see DISTAIN v., which appears in our quots. at the same time as the aphetic form. The vb. in Fr. and in the other Rom. langs. has only its etymological sense 'to remove the dye from', intr. 'to lose colour, fade, be washed out'. Some of the Eng. senses, both of *stain* and *distain*, are difficult

to account for; it is possible that in AF. the prefix *des-* in *desteindre* may sometimes have been taken in the sense 'diversely, differently'; it is also possible that the verb of Fr. origin may have coalesced with an adoption of ON. *steina* to paint, f. *stein-n* paint, prob. identical with *steinn* stone.]

† 1. trans. To deprive of colour. Obs.

[1390 GOWER *Conf.* l. 65 Whan his visage is sodesteigned.] c. 1477 CAXTON *Yason* 42 b. I haue a seknes and maladye right recte which shal first see me er my face may be stayned or discoloured. 1530 PALSGR. 734/1. I stayne a thyng, I marre the colour, or glosse of it, *je destayne*. 1589 LONGE *Scillaes Metam.* E 2 b. Whereas vermilion bue Is staine in sight.

† b. Of the sun, etc.: To deprive (feeblly luminaries) of their lustre. Also fig. of a person or thing: To throw into the shade by superior beauty or excellence; to eclipse. Obs. (Very common in the 16th c.)

1557 Tottel's *Misc.* (Arh.) 163 For here at hande approacheth one Whose face will stayne you all. a. 1586 SINNEY *Aradia* iii. (1598) 344 O voice that doth the Thrush in shrillness staine. c. 1586 C. TESS PEMBROKE *P. LXXII.* viii. The sunne . . . all lights shall stayne. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 94 In largenesse of body and greatnes of his hart. . . he staineeth all the rest. 1630 *Histrio-mastix* ii. 137 This those excels as farre As glorious Tytan stains a silly Starre. 1633 Heywood *Bras. Age* ii. ii. How hath thy valour with thy fortune loyn'd, To make thee staine the generall fortune Of all the Princes we deriue from Greece. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. iv. ix. 282 He staine all other mens lives with the cleanness of his own. a. 1649 CRASHAW *Carmen Deo Nostro* Wks. (1904) 254 Thy Son Whose blush the moon beauteously mates And staines the tumerous light of stares.

† c. To obscure the lustre of. lit. and fig. Obs.

1589 GREENE *Menaphor* (Arh.) 81 Sweete Natures pompe, if my deficient phrase Hath staine thy glories by too little skill, Yeeld pardon. 1594 J. DICKENSON *Arishar* (1878) 41 A small cloude in a cleare day may somewhat stayne, not wholly stop the Sunnes light. 1596 DALRYMPLE *Leslie's Hist.* Scot. II. 45 O Detestable personis, quha sa bricht a lycht hlew out, stinzeit sa honorable an ornament! 1634 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* i. (1606) 10 Thirdly, whether Poverty impeacheth or staineeth Nobility. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* ii. To Rdr., God. . . is pleased to staine the pride of men.

† 2. intr. To lose colour or lustre. Obs.

1387 TRIVISA *Hiden* (Rolls) II. 15 ¶e redenesse þerof is wonder fyn and stable, and steyneþ neuere wiþ colde ne with hete. a. 1568 Sat. *Poems Reform.* xlviii. 15 My clayth will noch stenzie, Suppois se weit it nycht and day. 1579 LVLV *Euphones* (Arh.) 82. I fode it nowe for a settled truth. . . that the purple dye will neuer staine, that the pure Cywet will neuer loose his sauour [etc.]. a. 1609 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxviii. Suns of the world may staine when heuens sun staineeth. 1614 T. GENTLEMAN *England's Way* 42 Wet and cold can not make them shrinke nor staine, that the North-seas. . . haue dyed in graine, for such purposes.

3. Of something dyed or coloured: To impart its colour to (something in contact). Also in wider use (e.g. said of a chemical reagent), to alter the colour of (something to which it is applied).

[Cf. F. *déteindre* sur quelque chose.]

c. 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 473/2 Steynyn, or stenyyn, as clothe þat lesyeth the hys colour, *fuo, proþis in tertia persona tantum*. 1553 ELEN *Treat.* New Ind. (Arh.) 22 *Lacha*, *Laca* or *Lacta*, which steyneth silke and cloth in high redde or crimson colour. 1566 DRANT *Horace*, Sat. ii. iv. H j h. To rubbe thynges with thy purple cloth, I wis it would them steane. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 37 Celedonie is an Herbe . . . whose flower. . . dyeth and stayneth the gatherers hande. 1576 FLEMING *Paupol. Epist.* 382 His lippes are alwayes staynd with the Juice of Bacchus his berries. 1583 L. M[ASCALL] *Prof. Bk.* 24 Against clothes staynde with wine or vineger. 1750 LEONARDUS *Mirr. Stones* 145 It staine the encircling air with its greenness. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 990 Sap of the *mussa paradivica*, stains linen. 1844 G. BURN *Urin. Deposits* (1857) 188 Several calculi . . . with layers of urate of ammonia deeply stained with purpurine. 1901 TROWBRIDGE *Let. her Mother to Eliz.* ii. 5 The rouge o her neck had staine her collar. *absol.* 1805 WITHERING tr. *Werner's Ext. Char. Fossils* 191 Solid fossils that stain are not very common. 1887 'MARK RUTHERFORD' *Keopl. Tanner's Lane* ii. (ed. 8) 31 Tea doesn't stain; I hope it has not gone on your coat.

b. with complement denoting colour.

1750 *Apol. Life B. M. Carew* xi. (ed. 2) 132 They paint themselves with a Pecore-Root, which stains them of a reddish Colour. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xii (1842) 280 Paper stained yellow by rhubarb. 1844 G. BURN *Urin. Deposits* (1857) 443 Urates, stained pink with purpurine. 1863 LVELL *Antiq. Manx* xi. 203 There were many human bones, in old indian graves in the same district, stained of as black a dye. 1900-13 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 7) s. v. *Stains*, Ehrlich's triacid stain . . . stains erythrocytes orange. 1912 W. G. SMITH in *Man* XLI. 197 It [the flint] is white in colour, but in parts very slightly stained ferruginous from adjacent red clay.

c. transf. Of the blood: To snuffse with colour. Also in passive, to be (naturally) spotted or streaked with colour.

1557 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arh.) 6. I know how that the blood forsakes the face for dred: And how by shame it staines againe the chekes with flaming red. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 76 He is spotted and stayned diversely with diuers colours in a manner like ye Libard. 1768 GREENE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 81 (Passport), That, which stains thy face with crimson, to copy in even thy study. 1831 JAMES *Phil. Augustus* I. iv. His blue eyes would have been fine, had they not been . . . stained, as it were on the very iris, by some hazel spots in the midst of the blue.

d. intr. To absorb colouring matter, take a stain.

1877 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* 8 The protoplasm

stains brown; the rest of the cell remains unstained. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 691 They were of a very faintly granular appearance, staining feebly with log-wood. 1880 *Gibbs Histol.* 23 When the sections appear to have stained thoroughly remove them.

4. *trans.* To damage or hlemish the appearance of (something) by colouring a part of its surface; to discolour by spots or streaks of blood, dirt, or other foreign matter not easily removed. In poetic use occasionally: To colour, defile (a river) with blood.

1382 *Wyclif Gen.* xxxvii. 31 Thei token the coote of hym, and in the blode of a kyde that he haddn slayn steyned [Vulg. *tinxerunt*]. 1450 *Martin* xvii. 554 He and his horse were steyned with blode as he hadde fallen in a bloody river. 1513 *Douglas Aeneis* iii. l. 55 The blak droppis of bluide Distillit thairfra, that all the erd quhar it stuide Was spottit of the filth, and stenynt, nlaik. 1535 *Coverdale Isa.* lxiii. 3 And their bloude sprange ypon my clothes, &c. 1508 *Spenser F. Q.* iii. iii. 22 Those same antique Peres. Which Greeke and Asian riuers stained with their blood. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iii. 742 Scarcely the Knife was redded'n with his Gore, Or the black Poison stain'd the sandy Floor. 1718 *Rowe tr. Lucan* i. 550 See what Reward the grateful Senate yield, For the lost Blood which stains yon Northern Field. 1774 *J. Bryant Mythol.* II. 214 The birds were found to return with their feet stained with soil. 1791 *Mrs. Radcliffe Rom. Forest* vii. Upon a closer view it was spotted and stained with rust. 1839 *Dickens Nick. Nick.* viii. The walls were stained and discoloured. 1879 *Farrar St. Paul* (1883) 402 That bent and weary Jew. so stained with the dust of travel.

† b. To spoil (hay, grain) with damp. *Obs.* 1787 *Winter Syst. Husb.* 229 My barley, which was stained by the inclemency of the season in 1785, I had ground. 1830 *Glouc. Farm Rep.* 15 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl.*, *Husb.* III. The hay that has got stained.

† c. To spoil by intermixture. *Obs.* 1575 *Gascoigne Glasne Gort.* II. Chor., Wks. 1910 II. 43 Such wicked means, malicious men can make The fruitful seede, with worthless weedes to stayne.

d. *Hunting.* = *KILL* v. 1. 2. 1798 *Spouting Mag.* XI. 87 The ground so stained by running the foil that the scent lay with no certainty. 1807 *Encycl. Sport* I. 583/1 Stained, injured as regards scent by the previous passage of bounds, horses, or of cattle, &c.

5. *fig. a.* To defile or corrupt morally; to taint with guilt or vice.

1446 *Lydg. Nightingale P.* l. 287 Moch people viciously Were in this age... though their vice destreied sore & steyned. 1570 *Googe Pop. Kingd.* I. 8 b. Lest that he should be peritured calde, and staynde with heresie. 1657 *Attest. Innocency Zach. Croston* 14 A Master of a family this twelve year, or thereabouts, never stained with the least disorder or incivility. 1777 *W. Cameron in Sc. Paraphr.* xvii. vii. Though your guilty souls are stain'd with sins of crimson dye. 1847 *Yeowell Anc. Brit. Ch. x.* 204 The British kings were stained with every vice. 1841 *Elphinstone Hist. India* II. 649 Intrigues and combinations, which were stained with treachery and assassinations.

† b. To impair the beauty or excellence of. *Obs.* 1575-85 *Abp. Sannys Serm.* xiii. 219 Ought not we to doe the best we can to cast out all that steyneith and marreth the perfect beaultie of his Church? 1584 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 702 To blott and staine the gude word of God. 1633 *P. Fletcher Purple Isl.* ii. xv. Which my rude pencil will in limning stain.

c. To be or inflict a permanent reproach to or stigma upon; to blemish, soil (a person's reputation, honour, conscience, etc.); † to charge with something disgraceful. Also *intr.* of the conscience: † To suffer stain.

1513 *More Rich. III.* (1883) 76 With which infami he wold not have his honour stayoed for anye crowne. 1540-1 *Elvort Image Gov.* 32 If a knight... had used any unseemly thyng, appairing or steyninge the estimacion of the degree, whiche he represented. 1577 *Kendall Flowers of Epigr.* 102 They would not have y^e Popedome staynde, with any more Pope Iones. 1605 *Montgomery Misc. Poems* ii. 5 Conscience stenyies if he steill. 1610 *Holland Camden's Brit.* (1637) 545 Shee that by her light behavioure had not a little steined her good name. 1678 *Dryden All for L.* iii. i. 44. I have... stain'd the glory of my Royal House. 1682 *Fountainhall Hist. Observes.* (Bannatyne Club) 80 It was also at this tyme... designed to stain him with bribery. 1700 *Evelyn Diary* 17 Oct. 1644. This beautiful City [Genoa] is more stayn'd with such horrid acts of revenge... than any one place in Europ. 1763 *W. King Polit. & Lit. Anecd.* (1819) 166 The bloody executions which he [Augustus] ordered... must stain his memory as long as his name shall be remembered. 1797 *Mrs. Radcliffe Italian* iii. One who did not scruple to stain the name of the innocent. 1869 *Farrar Fam. Speech* i. 28 One of the most infamous and arbitrary acts which stain the name of Napoleon. 1879 *Froude Caesar* vii. 63 He won for himself a reputation which his later cruelties might stain, but could not efface.

d. Often used with double metaphor, esp. with reference to 'blood' = bloodguiltiness.

1577-87 *Harrison England* ii. xxi. (1877) L 335. I held it unworthie that anie good man should staine his paper with such frivolous matters. 1615 *Mure Wks.* I. 23 O spair In guiltes blood thy hands to stayne! 1700 *Prior Carmen Sec. iii.* Holding his Faces stain'd with Filial Blood. 1865 *Kingsley Herew.* xxxiii. 'Heaven forbid,' he said, 'that the Church should stain her hands with the blood of the worst of sinners.' 1868 *J. H. Blunt Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 365 After Wolsey's fall, every work of Henry's reign was stained with the blood of his subjects.

† e. To stain (a person's) blood: (a) to prove (him) of base descent; (b) to cause 'corruption of blood' (see *CORRUPTION* 2 b). *Obs.*

1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 530 If he sayde contrarie, he... slaudered his mother, sbamed himselfe, and steyned his blood. 1628 [see *CORRUPT* v. 1 b]. 1679 [see *ATTAINT* v. 6]. 1766 *Blackstone Comm.* II. xv. 252 The doctrine of escheat upon attainder... is this: that the blood of the tenant, by the commission of any felony... is corrupted and stained.

† f. To vilify in words, abuse. *Obs.* 1450 *Conv. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 385 Thorow here fayre speche our lawys they steyn. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* II. l. ii. 41 The busie soule thus doth her reason strain To write or speak what envious tongue may never stain. 1691 *d'Emilian's Frauds Rom. Monks* 63 The Officer very dexterously and freely stain'd the Priest with his Tongue.

† g. To 'obfuscate', make tipsy. *Obs.* 1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* i. iii. Why? we were all a little stain'd last night, sprinkled with a cup or two.

† h. To ornament with coloured designs or patterns. *Obs.*

1426-7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 64 Payd for betyng & steynyng of pe same penouns, vjs. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 473/2 Steynyn, as steynyowrys, polo. 1466 in *Archaeologia* L. 42 Item J. Rydyl steyned w^t a chalice and the figur of the sacrament on hyt and j angell. 1482 *Cely Pipers* (Camden) 118 The cortens be stayned bot on the ton syde. 1488 in *Archaeologia* XLV. 117 Item, jf clothes for the sepulchre, oon with the Passon and the other steyned full of whyte leves. 1506 in G. Oliver *Lives Bps. Exeter*, etc. (1861) 359. 1 front de lineo, steyned cum scriptura 'Honor Deo'. 1 front cum tuello annexo, steyned cum Crucifixo, Maria et Johanne, Petro et Paulo. 1555 in *Feuillerat Revels Q. Mary* (1914) 187. v longe garments the vpper Bodies vpper baces of white cloth of syluer steyned with Colours. 1615 G. Sannys *Trav.* 133 The breasts of divers [mummies] being stained with Hieroglyphical characters.

absol. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 225. I wol me noght therof excuse, That I with such colour ne steyne.

† b. To depict in colour. *Obs.* 1519 *Registr. Aberdeen.* (Maitland Club) II. 171 Ane grite arres bed... with be kingis armes and bischope Willem Elphinstone's steynjet be [blank]. 1642 *Kynaston Ledline & Syde*. 1820 A carpet. On which the hyacinth and narcissus blue So naturally were stain'd, as if they grew.

fig. 1569 G. B. Shippe *Safegarde D vij b.* A follie therefore were it here for me, To touch that he with pencell once did staine.

7. To colour (esp. textile fabrics, paper, wood, stone) by the application of pigment that more or less penetrates the substance instead of forming a coating on the surface, or by means of chemical reagents. In microscopical and histological research: To colour (tissues, etc.) with some pigment so as to render the structure clearly visible.

1655 *Terry Voy. India* iii. 125 That pretty art of staining, or printing and fixing those variety of Colours in that white Cloth, the People of Asia have engrossed to themselves. 1660 F. Brooke *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 44 There are also made Calicoes, stained of divers colours. 1675 *Covel in Early Voy. Levant* (Hakl. Soc.) 236 Her nails were stein'd (as the custome is here) with aleanna of a golden red. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5018/4 Any Person who... shall Print, Paint, or Stain, any Paper to serve for Hangings. 1721 *Ibid.* No. 5025/2 Any Person who shall Print, Paint, Stain or Dye any Calicoes, Silks or Stuffs. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 338 An artificial marble formed by staining white marble with corrosive tincture. 1799 *Med. Jnrl.* I. 204 Experiments, made by Professor Beckmann, on staining wood. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 398 Magistery of bismuth is sometimes mixed with pomatum for the purpose of staining the hair of a dark colour. 1873 J. Matthews *T. Davis's Prepar. Microsc.* Obj. (ed. 2) 8 The tissue may be subsequently stained with iodine. 1881 *Young Eng. Man own Mechanic* § 1638. 731 Let us see what wallpaper is and how it is painted or technically speaking 'stained'. 1891 *Farrar Darkn. & Dawn* vii. There were rolls of vellum or papyrus, stained saffron-colour at the back. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 455 Finished in an altogether superior style... and the whole stained and varnished in imitation mahogany, 21/-.

b. To colour (glass) with transparent colours. Also rarely to depict in stained glass.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VII. 779/1 The first thing to be done, in order to paint or stain glass... is to design... the whole subject on paper. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 757 Of the Colours used in staining Glass. 1832 G. R. Porter *Porcelain & Gl.* xiv. 289 The invention of the art of painting on and staining glass... is known to have existed for many centuries. 1893 *Kath. L. Bates Engl. Relig. Drama* 26 Some Christian hero, whose martyrdom was stained in window, carved in canopy.

Stain, *obs.* form of STONE.

Stainable (stē'nā'bl), a. [f. STAIN v. + -ABLE.]

Capable of being stained. Hence Stainability.

1884 *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXIII. 59 Two substances, one readily stainable, and one staining with difficulty. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 833/1 A very simple homogeneous corpuscle or vesicle of more readily stainable protoplasm. 1890 *Lond. Med. Recorder* 20 Apr. 144/2 Sometimes they appear in greater numbers within the nuclei, which thereby are puffed up and lose their stainability. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* viii. 148 Those [plague bacilli] occurring in the blood... are stainable by Gram's method.

† Stainand, a. *Her. Obs.* Also 6 staynand, 7 staynant, 7, 9 stainant. [app. a pres. pple. of STAIN v. (either northern ME. or repr. OF. *des-teignant*).] An epithet of certain colours.

The precise sense and correct application are very doubtful, most of the successive writers having apparently copied from their predecessors with little understanding. The Book of St. Albans (quot. 1486 s.v. STAINING *ppl.* a.) seems to use 'staining colour' for any tincture (whether 'colour' or 'metal') which presents a uniform tint in contradistinction to spots, etc.; according to this authority the 'staining' colours are the only ones that may appear on the shield of a gentleman. On the other hand, according to Legh (1562), 'staynande' colours are those which may not be used in

armory; *tawny* or *tenné*, being the 'surest' of all the mixed colours, is the only one of them that is not 'staynande'; we may perhaps hence infer that Legh took the adj. to mean 'fugitive' (cf. STAIN v. 2), or rather 'indeterminate'. Guillim (1610) says that some heralds disallow the use of *tawny* and *murrey* (or *sanguine*) for fields, regarding them as 'staynande' (Ferrie in 1566 speaks of these two as 'stains', not colours), but it is not clear how he interpreted the adj. The later notion that *staynand* means 'disgraceful', designating tinctures that are used for the purpose of 'abatement', appears to be entirely unfounded.

1562 *Legh Armory* 19 Tawney, ... blazed by thys worde, Tenne. It is a worshipfull colour... But very fewe Englishe men beare the same. Yet it is armorye, and so are all colours, that are not staynandes. *Ibid.* 19 h. Tenne... is the surest colour... beeyng composed. For it is made of two bryght colours, whiche is Redde, and Yellowe. And ye shall not have any colour so made amongst all y^e may be deuysed, and not to be staynande. 1610 *Guillim Heraldry* i. lii. 11 [Copies Legh and continues thus:] The last of the seven mixed colours, we doe commonly call Murrey, but in Blazon, Sanguine, and is (as most truly saith Leigh) a Princely Colour, being indeede one of the colours appertaining of ancient time to the Prince of Wales... Some Herald of approved iudgement doe hardly admit these two last mentioned for Colours of Fields, in regard they are reckoned Staynand Colours. 1658 *Phillips, Stainant-colours*, in *Heraldry* are tawney and murrey. 1673 A. Walker *Leece Lachrym.* 25 Though a rough Herald would have found blots enough in Abner's Scutcheon, and a rude Pench would have painted it with staynant Colours, or a Scotch Coal. 1689 *Smithurst Britain's Glory* 167 Tenne, Orange Colour; a Colour Stainant. 1845 *Lower Curios. Heraldry* 213 The stainant or disgraceful colours, tenné and sanguine.

Stainch, *obs.* Sc. form of STANCH v.

Stainchell, *obs.* Sc. form of STANCHEL 1.

Staincher, var. STANCHER 2.

Staine, *obs.* form of STONE.

Stained (stē'nd), *ppl. a.* [f. STAIN v. + -ED 1.]

1. Discoloured with blood, dirt, etc.; having stains or blemishes. Also *fig.*, tainted with guilt, disgraced, etc. Often in comb. with a prefixed sb., as BLOOD-STAINED, EARTH-STAINED, GUILT-STAINED, TRAVEL-STAINED, etc.

1382 *Wyclif Isa.* lxiii. 2 Who is this that cam fro Edom, with steyned clothes from Bosra? 1538 *Elvort Dict.*, *Infectus*, infected, dyed, steyned, poisoned. 1592 *Arden or Feversham* iii. vi. 85 Then softly drawes she forth her handkercher, And modestly she wyppes her teare staind face. 1607 *Lever Cruetix* (Grosart) 49 O what is man whome Thou regardest so! A stayned cloth, a beauty withered. 1628 F. Grevil *Monarchy cecelxiv.* Let Princes... Reform that common stained Discipline, Which is the Base of unprosperity. 1889 *Hardwicke's Sci. Gloss* XXV. 228/2 The chalk is full of iron-stained fissures. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 701 Patches of stained skin may be due to various local irritants.

† 2. Ornamented with pictures or designs in colour: esp. in stained cloth. *Obs.*

1397 in *Finchale Priory Charters* etc. (Surtees) p. cxvii. Item j lectus steynyd cum tapete. 1413-14 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 22 Cum 2 steyned clothes emptis pro dicta capella. 1449 *Pecock Repr.* ii. xviii. 258 In this steyned cloth King Herri leteb a sege to Harlew. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 23 The steynd cloth of the Coronacion of oure lady. 1474 *Invent. in Paston Lett.* III. 407 Item, vi. steyned paperis, xij d. 25... in *Northumbld. House. Bk.* (1770) 40. 1. Steyned Cloth of the Ymage of St. Nicholas. 1552 in Daniel-Tyssen *Invent. Ch. Goods Surrey* (1869) 15 Item one roode cloth of steyned canvas. 1607 *Br. Hall Charac. Virtues & Vices* i. 181 He can make his cottage a Mannor... his staid-cloth Arras. 1696 *MSS. Ho. Lords* (N.S.) II. 238 The wearing of wrought Silks, Bengals, and dyed, printed, or stained Calicoes, imported into the kingdom.

† b. Comb. (cf. PAINTER-STAINER). *Obs.* 1618 J. Davies (Heref.) *Wit's Pilgr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 26/2 Beauty... is the Signe where Grace dothe use to lie But if thrust out, the Inne is most amisse... And hath but meerely stained-painted Walls.

3. Coloured with liquid pigments that penetrate below the surface.

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 179 Walles, Som seeld... som painted, som stained. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5025/2 Such Printed, Painted, Stained or Dyed Silks. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 38 The stained leather is then taken to the drying-rooms [in glove-manufacture].

b. Prepared with a staining preparation, esp. for microscopic observation.

1889 *Hardwicke's Sci. Gloss* XXV. 31/2 A double stained-section of the plane wood. 1890 *Ibid.* XXVI. 101/2 Stained human muscle. 1899 *tr. Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vii. (ed. 4) 407 Such forms [of microbe] are to be discriminated by the behaviour of stained preparations in the presence of alcohol.

4. Stained glass: transparent coloured glass, formed into decorative mosaics, used in windows (esp. of churches). Also, less correctly, glass which has been decorated with vitrified pigments. So also stained window.

1791 *Mrs. Radcliffe Rom. Forest* ii. Whose pointed arches still exhibited fragments of stained glass. 1834 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Seine* 159 The stained window is very beautiful. 1859 *Gullick & Times Painting* 135 Stained glass must not be confounded with painted glass. In stained glass the colouring is not superficial, but pervades the substance of the glass. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 142 The making of stained windows.

fig. 1909 J. Wells *Stewart of Ledwade* iii. 38 Though a zealous idealist, he did not look at present things through the stained glass of the imagination. *attrib.* 1838 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jnrl.* I. 155/2 The present want of encouragement to the stained glass artist. 1839 *Use Dict. Arts* 159 Stained-glass pigments. 1849 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* i. v. (1903) 1. 220 Our stained-glass windows. 1881 W. S. Gilbert *Patience* ii. (*Song*, *Enn-*

thorne), I am not fond of uttering platitudes In stained-glass attitudes.

Stainer (stā'nai). Forms: 4-6 steynour, 5 stynour, stener, stenyoure, 6 steyner, 6-7 stayner, 6- stainer. [agent-n. f. STAIN v.: see -OR 2 b, -ER 1.]

1. One whose employment is staining; one who colours wood, etc. with pigments which penetrate below the surface; † a worker of 'stained cloths' (see STAINED *ppl.* a. 2). See also PAINTER-STAINER, PAPER-STAINER.

1388 Wyclif *Exod.* xxxv. 35 That thei make the werkis of carpenter, of steynour [Vulg. *polymilarii*], and of hroiderere. c1430 Lyoc. *Alin. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 81 Peyntour, steynour, mason, nor carpentere. 1471 Little Red Bk. *Bristol* (1900) II. 131 John Sutton, Goldsmith, and John Body, Steynour. 1489 *Acc. in Sharp Cos. Myst.* (1825) 196 Paid to the stener for workmanship ther-off (huckram for standards), x s. viij d. a 1513 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. 364 The taylours helde y^e craft of stayners. 1538 Elyot *Dict.*, *Rhypparagrophus*, a paynter of tryles, a Stayner. 1589 Looge *Scyllas Metam.* Ep. Ded., From the shop of the Painter, shee isalne into the hands of the stainer. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5087/4 All Printers, Painters and Stainers of Paper. *Ibid.* No. 5025/2 Silks, Calicoes, Linens and Stuffs which shall... be in the Possession of any private Painter, Stainer or Dyer to be printed.

2. One who or something which stains or calumniates.

1647 J. Norris (*title*) A Lash for a Lyar; Or, The Stayner Stayned, Being An Answer to a false and scandalous Pamphlet.

3. A tincture of coloring matter used in staining. 1891 in *Century Dict.*

Hence † **Staineress**, a female stainer.

c1430 Pilgr. *Lyf. Manhode* iii. xxvii. (1869) 150 þis hand is a steynowresse of corteynes and a makere. [A mistranslation; the orig. has *estendresse* stretcher.]

Stainful, *a. rare*¹. [f. STAIN *sb.* or *v.* + -FUL.] Polluting, disgraceful.

1765 J. Brown *Chr. Tril.* 55 Where the thoughtless fops keep their stainful plays.

Staining (stā'ning), *vbl. sb.* [f. STAIN *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb STAIN, in various senses; also *concr.* a result of this action.

1382 Wyclif *Job* xxviii. 19 Ne ther shal be maad euene to it topasie of ethiope, ne to the most cleine steynynge [Vulg. *tinctura mundissima*] shal be comparisoun. 1530 Rastell *Bk. Purgat.* iii. viii. 2 The spottes and tokens of the steynynge which remayne he than a great deformyte and eye sore. c1586 Cress Pembroke *P. L.* i. Clense still my spottes, still wash awaie my staynings. 1630 R. Johnson's *Kingd. & Commu.* 598 Their Painting is meere steynynge or trowelling in respect of ours. 1652 Culverwel *Lt. Nature* xv. (1661) 128 Far he it from me to drop one word, that should tend to the staining, and eclipsing of that just glory. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* II. 79 This method of using water-colours is called painting; the other is called washing; or staining (*i.e.* tinting). 1845 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 753 The colouring of maps is in fact only a species of staining. 1842 Louison *Suburban Hort.* 529 The wood... is well adapted... for staining. 1871 Amer. *Encycl. Printing* (ed. Ringwald), *Staining*, in bookbinding, the coloring of the edges, fly-leaves, and backs of books, either in solid shades, or in the process styled marbling. 1881 W. B. Carpenter *Microscope* § 202 (ed. 6) 247 For blue and green staining, the various Aniline dyes are principally used. 1907 J. A. Hooes *Eleni. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 70 A more or less deep staining of the film results.

† **b.** A pigment used for staining. *Obs.*

1541 Aberdeen *Reg.* (1844) I. 175 Item, ane galkoit of stenyng, the price x s.

c. attrb.

1870 Power *tr. Stricker's Man. Histol.* I. Intro. p. xxxiii, The staining fluid. 1880 Gibbs *Histol.* 22 Of the staining agents, logwood is the most useful. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 38 Photograph No. 3 shows the men at work at the staining tables, and a portion of the staining room (glove-manufacture).

Staining (stā'ning), *ppl. a. rare*. [f. STAIN *v.* + -ING 2.] That stains, in senses of the verb.

For the use in quot. 1486 see STAINING *ppl. a.*

1486 Bk. St. Albans, *Her.* b iij b, A gentilman mai not wear tokynys of armys bot of steining colowre; that is to say his cotarmure yoyat or ellis y geratt with precieus stonys. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* iii. vii. 7, I... would not put my reputation now in any staining act. 1789 J. Williams *Min. Kingd.* I. 386 The better species of iron ores are generally accompanied with red staining soft soil, by which they are easily distinguished. 1880 Merrioth *Tragic Com.* (1881) 281 She had no feminine horror of the staining epithet for that sex.

Stainless (stā'nless), *a.* [f. STAIN *sb.* + -LESS.] Without stain, spot, or blemish. *a. lit.*

a 1586 Sioyner *Acadia* II. xi. (1912) 221 The Phoenix wings are not so rare For faultless length, and stainlesse heve. 1613-16 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* II. iii. 61 The Hare-bell for her stainlesse azur'd hue, Claims to be worne of none but those are true. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* vi. 7 The stainless-mirror of the lake Re-images the eastern gloom. 1867 Augusta Wilson *Vashti* xxxv, Robed in a soft stainless white muslin.

b. fig.

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. ii. 13 Learne me how to loose a winning match, Plaid for a pair of stainless Maidenhoods. 1601 - *Tuel. N.* i. v. 278 Of fresh and stainless youth. 1743 Francis *tr. Hor.* *Odes* iii. 17 With stainless Lustre Virtue shines. 1814 Byron *Lara* II. viii, But that long absence from his native clime Had left him stainless of oppression's crime. 1819 Crabbe *Tales of Hall* viii. 231 The very care he took to keep his name stainless. 1889 Barrie *Window in Thrums* 176 Lecky, that stainless young woman. 1893 *Cath. News* xi Nov. 2/3 The stainless Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Hence **Stainlessly adv.**, **Stainlessness.**

1862 *Edin. Rev.* CXVI. 200 When the divorce was threatened, she again avowed her affection for Königsmark, and offered to take the sacrament on its stainlessness. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* I. 106 To represent the Christian Church as ideally pure, as stainlessly excellent and perfect, would be altogether a mistake. 1887 *Academy* 1 Jan. 16/3 Purity of heart, absolute stainlessness of soul.

Stainy (stā'ni), *a. rare*. [f. STAIN *sb.* + -Y.] Like a stain or something stained. Hence **Staininess.**

1864 Mrs. A. Gatty *Parab. Nature* Ser. IV. 23 The bees had an odd stainy look. 1905 HOLMAN-HUNT *Pre-Raph.* I. 276 To correct the qualities of thinness and staininess which, over a dry ground, transparent colours would exhibit.

Stainyell, *Sc. var. STANIEL* (bird).

Stair (stē-j), *sb.* Forms: 1 stæger, 2-5 steire, 4-5 steier (5 steiar), 4 steygere, 4-6 (9 dial.) steyre, 5-6 steyr, 4-6 steyer, 6 steare, stare, (7 starre), 6-7 steer(e, 4-8 stayer (6 staigher, stayer, 7 stayer), 4-7 stayre, 5-7 stayr, 6 staier, 5-7 staire, 6- staire. [OE. *stæger* stem. -O. Teut. type **staigrī*, f. **staig-*: **stīg-* to climb: see STY *v.* Cf. (M)Du. *steiger* (Wflem. *steiger* staircase), LG. *steiger*, *steiger* masc., scaffolding, landing-stage.]

1. An ascending series or 'flight' of steps leading from one level to another, esp. from one floor to another in a house; a staircase.

Still the ordinary use in Scotland, where 'up the stair', 'down the stair' are the usual equivalents for *upstairs*, *downstairs*, and 'to go up' six stairs' means what in England would be expressed by 'six flights of stairs'. (The whole series of steps between two successive floors counts, however, as a single 'stair', even when it consists of two or more 'flights' or portions separated by a landing.) In England the sing. in this sense is now very rare, exc. in phr. on the stair, which is itself slightly archaic.

c1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in W. Wülker 126/9 *Ascensionum*, stæger. c1000 - *Saints' Lives* (Skeat) v. 438 Sebastianus... astah þa up to þære stæge þe stod wiþ ðæs caseres hoth. *Ibid.* xviii. 232 He feoll of anre stæge, and forþy zelæg. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 165 þis holie maiden... þo he was þreo zier heold, [steh] biforen þe temple on þe steire of fiftene stoopes... wiðute mannes helpe. c1374 Chaucer *Troilus* II. 813 Adoun þe steire a-noon right þo she wente. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 115 (Tarquinus) brewre hym downe of a staire [L. *per gradus*]. 1427 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 66 For a mason & his man a day to make a stayer with iij stappes, xij d ob. 1449 in *Cal. Proc. Chan.* Q. Eliz. (1830) II. Pref. 54 To the seid hous shullen he ij covenable steiers, þe on ledyng up from the ground in to be furst flore, and that other [etc.]. c1490 Henry Wallace vi. 248 The scherand suerd glaid til his coler bayne, Out our the stayer among thaim is he gayne. a 1490 Bottoner *Itin.* (1778) 176 A hygh grese called a steyr of xxxii steppys. a 1500 Chaucer's *Dreme* 1311, I... walkt... Til I a winding staire found. 1503 Hawes *Examp. Virt.* vi. cl, Than hardynes and fortune wente downe the stayer. 1551 Aschan *Lel.* 23 Feb. Wks. 1865 I. ii. 280 The houses be eight or nine staires high, that a wonderful number of people may look out of windows. 1597 Drayton *Heroic. Epist.* Q. Isab. to Mortimer 39 Forth from my Pallace by a secret staire, I steale to Thames. 1632 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 480 The stayer of [the] little gate, and the stayer on the north syde of the grate gate. 1730 A. Gorouon *Naffet's Amphit.* 290 A Stair of 20 Steps. 1755 Johnson *s.v.*, Stair was anciently used for the whole order of steps; but stair now, if it be used at all, signifies, as in Milton, only one flight of steps. 1771 Smollett *Humph.* Cl. i July, There were two staires in the house. 1781 J. Moore *View Soc. Italy* (1790) I. v. 53 The principal entrance is by a spacious stair called the Giant's stair. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 441 A stair contained within a circular or elliptical wall is called a winding stair. 1831 Scott *Cast. Dang.* xvii, At length she became sensible that be descended by the regular steps of a stair. 1832 Macgillivray *Trans. Humboldt* xxiv. 372 A great stair of 57 steps conducts to the truncated summit. 1849 M. Arnold *Sick King Bokhara* 20 While I speak, O King, I hear the bearers on the stair. 1859 Tennyson *Marr. Geraint* 320 High above a piece of turret stair... wound. 1907 Verney *Mem.* I. 3 A concealed door leading to a small private stair.

† **b.** Vaguely used for: Something on which one ascends. *Obs.*

13. - *Disput. Mary & the Cross* 77 in *Min. Poems* Vernon MS. 614 Cros I he stikeþ nou on þi steir, Naked aȝein þe wyld wynde.

† **c.** A ladder. *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 1438 Sum stepis vp on sties to þe stone wallis. On ilka staffe of a staire stike wald a cluster. 1567-9 Jewel *Def. Apol.* iv. vii. § 3 (1611) 376 Cum Papa per Scalam ascendit, &c. When the Pope taketh his staires to mount on Horsebacke.

† **d.** fig. A means of ascending in rank, power, moral excellence, etc.

1570-6 LAMARDE *Peramb.* Kent (1826) 422 Now hath he climbed the seconde steppe of this staire to the crowne. 1621 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Superbie Flagellum* D 6 Humility is a most heavenly gift. The Staire that doth (to Glory) men vp lift. 1627 E. F. Hist. *Edw.* II (1680) 9 Caring not what succeeds, so he may make it the Stair of his Preferment. 1677 Gilpin *Demoull.* (1867) 397 Pride was the stair by which he knew they must ascend to it.

† **e.** An ascending series, scale. *Obs.*

1643 Sir T. Browne *Reliq. Med.* I. § 33, 73 There is in this Universe a Staire, or manifest Scale of creatures, rising not disorderly... but with a comely method and proportion.

2. One of a succession of steps leading from one floor of a building to another.

Occurring earliest in figurative uses: see d.

1530 Palsgr. 275/5 Stayer or grece, *degré*. 1555 Eoan *Decades* V. Ind. iii. xi. 150 To the fyrste porches of their houses... they ascended by ten or twelue staires. 1619 Morvson *Itin.* I. 145, I ascended the same by two hundred and

forty staires of marhle. 1624 Wotton *Archit.* I. 57 That the breadth of euery single Step or Staire bee neuer lesse then one foote. 1846 Dickens *Pict. Italy*, Rome 224 This man touched every stair with his forehead. 1856 *J. Nettler's Athens* 8 The roof [of the Propylaea] is in ruins... the staires are scattered about in isolated fragments.

† **b.** A step of a ladder. *Obs. rare.*

13. - *E. E. A. lit.* P. C. 513 Wyymen vnwyttē þat... Bitwene þe stede and þe stayer disseme noȝt cunen.

† **c.** Applied to a step cut in rock, to one of the successive levels in the ascent of a pyramid, etc.

1471 Caxton *Recuyell* (Sommer) 330 They fonde a rooche entailed and cutte in to steyers or grees... hewyd out with chyselles. 1584 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* II. 104 They deuised certayne engines... to heaue vp stones from the grounde to the fyrst stayer. 1600 Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* v. 240 They descend by certayne staires hewen out of the roche.

† **d.** fig. A step or degree in a (metaphorical) ascent or in a scale of dignity. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 284 Polemodnesse... haueþ þreo steiren - heie, & herre, & alre heist, & next þe heie heouene. 1549 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Edu.* VI (Arh.) 67 The thyrd stayer is thus. How shal they beleue in hym of whom they neuer heard? 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Child*, The elder he growes, hee is a stayer lower from God. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* (1 Cor. xi. 21) 27 So Summa hilaritas, is *Inaebrietas*, the highest staire of mirth, is the lowest step of drunkenness.

† **e.** A high position. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 23 My dearest Lord fell from high honours staire Into the hands of his accursed fone. 1637 MAY *Lucan* v. 441 And... yields at the peoples prayer To be dictator, honour's highest staire.

† **f.** A degree of a circle. *Obs.*

c1374 Chaucer *Compl. Mars* 129 He passeth but a steyre in dayes two.

3. *collective plural* (of sense 2). = sense 1. Also, in generalized sense, the steps of staircases. (In the latter use, the plural of sense 2 coincides in application with that of sense 1, and in many examples it is difficult to determine which of the two was intended by the writer.)

Pair, flight of stairs: see PAIR *sb.* 6 h, FLIGHT *sb.* 17. *Back stairs*: see BACKSTAIRS. *Above, below stairs*: see the preps. *Down, up stairs*: see DOWNSTAIRS, UPSTAIRS.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxv. (1495) 710 Thina ben certen trees... and therof Salomon made steyres and grece [Vulg. *gradus* 2 Chron. ix. xi] and postys [Vulg. *fulera* 3 Kings x. xi] in the house of our lorde. c1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xlvii. 180 [They] brought her down the staires of the paleys. 1556 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 247 The Coroners wer not thrust downe the staires. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Coniecto*, Sub scalas taberna librarie se coniferet, to hyde him selfe vnder the staires. 1577-82 BRETON *Flourish upon Fancie* (Grosart) 215 Why didst thou throw him downe the Steares in such a sorte? 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* iv. § 15. 395 The whole garret... and top of staires were as full as could be. 1660 F. Brooke *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 313 Not able to rest for rattlings and jinglings, both upon the staires and in the Chamber. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 237 At the bottom of the Stayers. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 65 In lieu of such Stairs most Shlans... have only Ladders. 1712 J. JAMES *tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 126 The first Figure is the great Stairs in the Garden... at S. Cloud. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 44 (Address) The secretary look'd towards the staires, as if he was about to leave me. 1825 T. Hook *Sayings Ser.* II *Passion & Princ.* ix. III. 134 At the foot of the staires, the company was joined by Mr. Rodney. 1839 LAMARINE *Trav.* 116/1 Not far from the entrance of the temple, we found large openings and subterranean staires which led us into lower constructions.

transf. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 510 The Stairs were such as whereon Jacob saw Angels ascending and descending.

† **b.** construed as *sing.* A flight of steps, a staircase. *Obs.*

1536 MS. *Rauld.* D. 780 If. 62 Makynge of a new stayer for the Colehouse. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Gradus*,... a griese or steppe: a stayer. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 23 The composing of a fit and easy Staires being a Masterpiece. 1697 EVELYN *Architects & Archit.* Misc. Wks. (1825) 378 The perpendicular post of a winding staire. 1776 S. J. PRATT *Pupil of Pheas.* II. 142 It is a good way to any bed-chamber, and the staires is steep. 1830 JAMES *Darnley* xxvi, He led the way up a little narrow staire.

c. fig. and in fig. context; esp. applied to the means by which a person rises in rank or power. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* 16 Which... make my backe, a ladder for their feete, By slaundrous steppes and stayeres of tickle talke, To clyme the throne, wherein my selfe should sitte. 1600 Heywood *If you know not me* (1605) A 3 h, The suffolke men my Lord, was to the Queene The stayeres, by which she did ascend. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 397 Tyrants very often beue downe the staires and steps whereby they ascended. 1631 R. BOLTON *Conf. Affl.* *Consc.* xiv. (1635) 299 In a word to climbe up more merily those staires of joy which are prest upon by the holy Prophet. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. iv. iii. 249 By the staires of a Paragonage or two he climbed up at last into the notice of Fox, Bishop of Winchester. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* viii. cxxxvii, By Virtue's daily Progress they shall build Up to the gate of Bliss their mystick staires.

† **d.** Dutch stairs: app. a light winding staircase. *Obs.*

1649 in *Archæologia* X. 411 A roome within the turret of the west stayeres, having a payre of round Dutch stayeres, arising into the very middle of it. 1701 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* II. i, My bones ache this morning as if I had lain all night on a pair of Dutch staires.

† **e.** Applied to the outside steps leading to the door of a building. *Obs.*

c1481 Caxton *Dialogues* 14/32 So goo to the halle Which is in the market; So goo vpon the stayeres [Fr. *sy montes les*

degrez; There shall ye find the clothes. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Acts* xxi. 31-6 As Paule came to the stayghers of the castell. *Ibid.*, The multitude followed, euen to the veray stayghers of the castell.

4. *pl.* (rarely *†sing.*). a. A landing-stage, esp. on the Thames in and near London.

1517 in *Archæologia* XLVII. 312 For makynge of an upright steyer of assheer from the Themys as high as the grounde afore the wachehouse. 1555-6 in Feuilleant *Revels* Q. Mary (1914) 202 The blacke fryers steyre. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Epist.*, El. Cabhan to Duke Humph. 54 When my barge was launched from the steyre. 1643 BAKER *Chron.*, Hen. III. 125 He commanded to be set ashore at the next Staires. 1687 LOVELL *Thevenot's Trav.* i. 20 This Town hath two and twenty Gates, five on the streight of the Propontis, having all their landing Places and Stairs. 1698-9 *Act 11 Will. III.* c. 21 § 4 The said Rulers...shall...appoint the Watermen...Stairs and Places of plying...between Gravesend and Windsor. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* ii. 71 A vessel is moored at a distance from the stairs. 1904 A. GRIFFITHS *50 Yrs. Publ. Serv.* xiv. 205 Just opposite, on the riverside, were the Millbank stairs.

b. A flight of stone steps, or a steep lane² or alley with steps at intervals, forming a passage from one street to another at a different level.

1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* iv. xv. 129b, You doe descend by a faire staire, about 3. quarters of a myle. 1649 W. G. SURR. *Newcastle* 20 Neer this Street is two wayes which goes down into the Close, the long Staires and Tuddill Staires.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib. as *stair-arch*, *-baluster*, *-carpet*, *-carpeting*, *-door*, *-newel*, *-rail*, *-top*, etc.; *stair-like* adj.; *stair-wise* adv.; *stair-builder*, *-building*, *-climbing*. (Rarely *stairs-*.)

1883 *Good Words* July 422/1 Marvellous 'bits' of broken **stair-arches*. 1898 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Stair-baluster manufacturer*. 1899 EASTERBROOK & MONCKTON (*title*) American **Stair Builder*. 1892 *Nation* (N.Y.) 11 Aug. 99/2 Two stair-builders from Boston. 1900 W. A. MOWAT (*title*) A Treatise on **Stairbuilding* and *Handrailing*. 1834 DICKENS *Sk. Boz*, *Boasting-ho.* ii. Mending a piece of **stair-carpet* off the first landing. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.*, Brit. II. No. 4237 Twilled **stairs carpeting*. 1874 H. H. COLE *Catal. Ind. Art S. Kensington*, Mus. 249 Piece of *stair-carpeting*. 1898 *Albion's Syst. Med.* v. 893 All **stair-climbing* being strictly forbidden. 1891 MEREDITH *One of our Comp.* xxv. A slam of the kitchen **stair-door* restored her. 1896 A. MORRISON *Child Jingo* i. 9 [He] climbed and reckoned his way up the first **stair-flight*. 1848 RICKMAN *Archit.* 154 Windows in staircases, or **stair-lights*, are also of a distinct character in all styles. 1863-65 J. THOMSON *Sunday at Hampstead* vii. Broad terrace-gardens **stairlike* sank away. 1876 HARDY *Ethelberta* xx. She leant against the **stair-newel*. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lvi. The narrow **stair* passage. 1846 DICKENS *Crocket on Heath* i. Deal doors, dressers, **stair-rails*, bedposts. 1802 G. COLMAN *Br. Grius, Elder Bro.* (1819) 125 Being much nearer the **stair top*. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 50 b. The places, where open fights were exhibited, were made circlewise round about with settles or benches of marble, **stair* wise one above another. 1871 W. KAY *Psalm* 103 The rhythmic structure of these Psalms [cxxx. to cxxxiv] (in which one line is built up upon another *stair-wise*).

b. Special comb.: *stair-beak*, a Brazilian bird of the genus *Xenops*; *stair-cloth*, a fabric for covering stairs; *stair-maid*, a maid-servant employed about the staircase in an hotel; *stair-pit* *Mining* (see quot. 1883); *stair-rod* (see quot. 1858); **stair-shell* ? = *staircase-shell*; **stair-shide*, ? a side-piece for a *stair-case*; *stair-step sb.*, one of the steps in a flight of stairs, also *attrib.* in *stair-step curve*; *stair-step v.*, to furnish with a range of steps; *stair-tower*, a *stair-turret*; *stair-tree*, *†(a)* the sloping timber on or in which the ends of the steps of a wooden *stair-case* are fixed; *†(b)* (see quot. 1688); *†(c)* a tree with steps in it to serve as a *staircase*; *stair-turret*, a turret with a *staircase* in it; *stair-wire*, a slender *stair-rod* of metal; *stair-work*, work made or done on or in connexion with stairs. See also *STAIRCASE*, *STAIR-FOOT*, *STAIR-HEAD*, *STAIRWAY*.

1869-73 T. R. JONES *Cassell's Br. Birds* III. 19 The **Stair-beaks* (*Xenops*) are a group of Brazilian birds. 1771 Mrs. HAYWOOD *New Present* 254 If hair **stair-cloths* are used. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.*, Brit. II. No. 4247, Floor-cloths, table-coverings, and *stair-cloths*. 1895 *Daily News* 13 Feb. 10/7 Basementmaid or **Stairmaid*. In hotel or business house. 1833 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, **Stairpit*, a shallow shaft or staple in a mine fitted with a ladder or steps. 1887 McNEILL *Blavatsky* 95 We descended a *stair-pit* and breathed the peculiar air of the mines. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Stair-rods*, metal rods, usually of brass, fixed in eyes, to secure and keep a *stair-carpet* smooth in the bend of each step. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 298/2 *Stair rods* are of solid iron, plated. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VII. 10 The **Stair-shell*. 1477-9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 85 For ij pennis for **Stair shides*, vj d. 1833 LONDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 1089 Soles and linds, **stair-steps*, ciron-steps. 1904 *Brit. Med. J.* 10 Sept. 568/1 The neutralization, instead of the *stair-step curve*, as used by Ehrlich in his spectrum, could be represented by a very regular curve. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. 1. xi. Then our huge pyramidal Fatherland's Altar, *Autel de la Patrie*, in the centre, also to be raised and **stair-stepped*. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* iv. 32 The key of the **stair-tower* at the far end of the house. 1374 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 238 Ac etiam *staires* et **steyretres*. 1688 HOSIUS *Arctory* iii. 340/2 The *Stair Tree* is the Post on which the Wheel [of the windmill] turns. 1848 tr. Hoffmeister's *Trav. Ceylon* etc. xi. 437 The houses rest on basements of masonry, and the ascent to the low door-way is by means of a *stair-tree*. 1834 PETIT *Archit. Stud. France* 73 The western piers are carried up and form **stair-turrets*. 1834

DICKENS *Sk. Boz*, *Boasting-ho.* i. The very **stair-wires* made your eyes wink, they were so glittering. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iii. 75 This [child] has been some **stair-work*, some *Trunke-work*, some *belinde-door-work*. 1903 *Daily Mail* 11 Sept. 217 Many wives stay indoors more than they would through being tired by *stair work*.

† *Stair*, a. *Obs.* cxc. *dial.* In 4 *stayre*, 4-5 *stairo*, 9 *dial.* *stair*, *steeer*, etc.: (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*) [OE. **stäger* (in comb. *wider-stäger* 'pre-rupt', *Voc.* c 1030 in *Wr.-Wülcker* 470):—OTeut. type **stairgo*, f. **stairg*: see *STAIR sb.*] Sleep.

a 1175 Twelfth Cent. Hom. (E.E.T.S.) 110 *pe waz 3 is swide beah & swide stager* *pe ledeþ us to heofene*. 13.. E. E. Alt. P. A. 1022 *Pise twelue de-gres wern brode & staire*. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 428 Till he was comen till a cliffe at to be cloudis samed, *Pat was so staire & so stepe* *pe store me tellis*. 16.. *As it befell one Saturday* 26 in *Percy Fol. MS.* (1867) l. 244 As I went vp Kelsall wood, & vp that banke that was soe staire, I looked ouer my left sholder where I was wont to see my deere.

† *Stair*, v. 1 *Obs.* rare. [perh. f. *STAIR sb.*]

1. *trans.* To ascend.

a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 3223 *Stayrand on þe stauinke þe stour to asail*. *Ibid.* 4834 With þat staisir he forth þe stye þat strejt to be est.

2. *trans.* To make in the form of stairs.

¶ a 1412 LVDC. *Two Merchants* 635 Thoug to richesse ther be no grees **steyred* *Tascenden* vp.

† *Stair*, v. 2 *Obs.* rare. north. and Sc. [? a. ON.

**steyra* (mod. Norw. *steyra* to prick), f. *staur*-stake.] *trans.* To thrust (a person) through; to thrust (a weapon, etc.) into a person or thing.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7667 *Dauid him gleud wit his harp, þe king þan hent a sper scarp* To *stair* him thoru vnto þe wau. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* iii. 46 All hair full preualie their swerdis in thai stair. *Ibid.* xii. v. 197 On an altar a birand schyde hes bynt, And gan it rycht amyd his vissage stair, That blisit vp his lang berd of hair.

Stair, obs. form of *STAR sb.*

Staircase (stē'kās). [*f. STAIR sb.* + *CASE sb.*]

1. Originally, 'The inclosure of a pair of Stairs, whether it be with Walls, or with Walls and Railes and Bannisters, &c.' (Moxon *Mech. Exera.*, 1679, p. 172); now usually a flight (or sometimes a whole series of flights) of stairs with their supporting framework, balusters, etc.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* i. 57 Of *stair-cases*. 1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetnam Soc.) 32 Here is a dainty *stair-case*, there being two pair of stairs which come out of the hall. 1726 LEONI *Albert's Archit.* i. 17 b. *Stair-cases* therefore are of two sorts, that which has no Steps, but is mounted by a Sloping Ascent, and the other is that which is mounted by Steps. 1762 J. WESLEY *Trav.* 29 Mar. Who lived in the same *staircase* with me at Christchurch. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* II. vii. 297 The ascent to it was by a *stair-case* of a hundred and fourteen steps. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 184 The wall which supports the ends of the steps is called the *stair-case*. 1826 LAMB *Elia Ser.* ii. *Pop. Fallacies* xi. The true Lady Marys and Lady Bettys...are consigned to the *staircase* and the lumber-room. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xliii. Florence...crept down the *staircase*. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 15 Till the landing on the *staircase* saw escape the latest spark.

b. *transf.*

a 1668 LASSERS *Voy. Italy* (1698) l. 46 When we came to Mount Sampion, one of the great *stair-cases* of Italy, we were forced...to go afoot. 1687 LOVELL *Therquo's Trav.* i. 140 This *stair-case* bath been made very easie to go down and up, for the convenience of the Oxen that go down to labour. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xix. II. 156 A secret...*staircase*, scooped out of the rock that hangs over the stream of the Tigris. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xi. 290, I therefore took my axe, and cut an oblique *staircase* up the wall of ice.

c. *fig.*

1641 BAKER *Apol.* 19 Doth not the whole *stair case* by which all Learning...is ascended up by, Iye opeo before them? 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv. i. 17 Climax the mountain... whose figure like that figure in Rhetorick ascends like a *stair-case* by degrees.

† 2. = *staircase-shell* (in 4). *Obs.*

1713 PETIVER *Aquat. Anim.* *Ambouix* Tab. ii, *Buccinum scalare verum*...Royal *Stair-Case*. *Ibid.* Tab. xiii, *Buccinum scalare*...Small *Stair-case*. 1815 S. BROOKES *Conchol.* 157 *Staircase*. Trochus perspectivus.

3. *Phys.* A continuous series of responses to nerve intensity, varying from a minimal to a maximal intensity. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* citing Romanes.)

[1871 BOWDITCH in *Ber. d. k. Sachs. Gesellsch. d. Wissensch.*, *Math.-Phys.* XXXIII. 669 *Wir wollen eine so beschaffene Reihe von Zuckungen unter dem Namen einer Treppe zusammenfassen*.] 1882 GASKELL in *Frut. Physiol.* IV. 106 In both the strip from the tortoise's auricle and the frog's ventricle...a series of single stimulations produces a *'stair-case'*. 1885 McWILLIAM *Ibid.* VI. 209 This phenomenon has been termed a *'staircase'* of beats (*aufsteigende Treppe*).

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: *staircase-gallery*, *-head*, *-like* adj.; *staircase-shell*, a shell of the genus *Solarium*, any member of the family *Solariidae*.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xlvii. She paced her own room, opened the door and paced the *'staircase-gallery'* outside. 1802 G. COLMAN *Br. Grius, Elder Bro.* (1819) 123 Crowd, in the dark, now, reached the *'stair-case head'*. 1881 Mrs. HOLMAN *Hunt Child.* *Jerus.* 102 They made their way up and down such *'staircase-like rocks'* as in England would seem impossible. 1830 SAV *Amer. Conchol.* Pl. 27 *Scalariæ*..., a genus of very pretty shells, known by the name of *'staircase shells'* by some collectors. 1896 LVDEKER *Key. Nat. Hist.* VI. 337 The so-called *staircase-shells* (*Solariidae*).

Hence *Staircased a.*, furnished with a *stair-case*; *Staircasing vbl. sb.*, supplying or providing with a *staircase* or *vbl. sb.*

1729 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 563 At a Congregation...agreed to proceed in Covering flooring sashing staircasing of the new Building. 1909 *Engl. Rev.* Jan. 223 Each of the two balconied and staircased bellfries.

Staired (stē'rd), a. rare. [*f. STAIR sb.* + *-ED*.] Arranged like stairs, with one step above another; supplied with stairs or stairways.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. v. 126 Our guesse is seconded by plenty of *Graded montes*, *Staired mountains*, which goe up by degrees. 1804 COLERIDGE *Leit.* (1895) 482 Many of them [the streets of Malta] very steep—a few staired all across, and almost all...having the footway on each side so staired.

† *Stairer*. [*f. STAIR sb.* + *-ER*.] The keeper of the stairs (of a public building.)

1695 WOOD LIFE (O.H.S.) III. 496 Some rabble and townsmen that had got in by the connivance of the stairers.

Stair-foot. Also rarely *stairs*, *stair's*. The foot of a staircase; the level space in front of the lowest step of a flight of stairs.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xviii. vii. 736 The oth knight wente streyghte to the steyer foote where sat Kyng Arthur. 1513 MORE in *Grafton's Chron.* (1568) II. 804 He caused ye murderers to bury them at the steyre foote. 1598 B. JOYSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iii. iii. Or sit in the cold at the steyre-foot for her. 1667 DRYDEN & DR. NEWCASTLE *Sir M. Mar-all* v. i. The gentle Guinea...which us'd as duly to steal into our hands at the Stair-foot, as into Mr. Doctor's at parting. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* xv. I waited on her then to the stairfoot. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xliii. He had led her back to the stair-foot.

a 1562 G. CAVENISH *Wolsey* (1893) 261 Whome they brought on his mewle to the steyers foote of his chamber, and ther lighted. 1757 *Hist. a Mod. Adventurers* II. 196 Wadding to the Stairs-foot; 'Moll, Moll', said she. 1868 'HOLME LEE' *Basil Godfrey* v. She did not bear her mother call from the stair's-foot.

b. *attrib.*

1573-5 GASCIGNE *Ferd. Jeronimu* Wks. 1907 l. 407 He having a large base court to passe over before he could recover his staire foote dore. 1607 TOWNEUR *Rev. Trag.* 11. iii. 10 He and the Duchesse By night meete to their linnen, they haue heene scene By staire-foote pandars! 1695 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) II. 45 For a key to the stairefoot door, &c.

Stair-head, stairhead. Also formerly rarely *stairs*. The level space at the top of a staircase or flight of stairs.

1534-5 *MS. Rawl. D. 777* ff. 72 The Stayer hede goyng to the Queen's Juell hous. 1569 *Inu. Linc. & Chesh. Wills* (Chetnam Soc.) 36 In the chamber at the stear head. 1607 WOTTON in *Life & Lett.* (1907) I. 379 [The Doge of Venice] brought him afterwards down to the last stairhead of the place. 1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetnam Soc.) 32 Here is a dainty *stair-case*, there being two pair of stairs which come out of the hall, and land both at one stair-head, and lead into the best rooms. 1702 SAVERY *Miner's Friend* 43 This Pipe...must be long enough to reach from the Landing-place or Stair-head. 1820 KEATS *Cap & Belle* lxx, He...scarce upright could reach The stair-head. 1849 CUPPLES *Green Hand* xiv. (1856) 152 She stood with one little foot on the stair-head behind me. 1894 HALL *Caine* *Manxman* v. iv. 294 He...crept out on to the stairhead, and listened.

1551-60 in H. Hall *Soc. Eliz. Age* (1886) 150 An olde cubbord standing at the Stayers headd. 1588 PARKE *tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* 126 The first hall of the palace which is at the staires heade. 1655 *tr. Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* xii. 22 They took their ready way to the stais head. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VI. 258 She shot to the stais-head to receive him.

attrib. 1851 MAYHEW *Loud. Labour* (1861) II. 378/2, I pay him 2s. 9d. a week for a little stair-head place with a bed in it. 1910 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 385 She was not a mere stairhead hostess.

Stairless (stē'rlēs), a. rare. [*f. STAIR sb.* +

-LESS.] Having no stairs.

1868 MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 283 Out at his eyes it would go, traverse the dim stairless space, and sport with the wind-blown monster. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 422 The population...has been...employed in hauling and hoisting the furniture on to the stairless verandah.

Stairway (stē'wai). [*f. STAIR sb.* + *WAY*

sb.] A way up a flight of stairs, a staircase.

1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* (1793) II. iv. 387 Officers had planted themselves at the head of the stair-way with loaded carbines. 1847 PRESCOTT *Peru* iv. v. (1850) II. 339 Running down to the first landing on the stairway. 1872 M. COLLINS *Pess. Clarice* II. 92 He walked up the grim stairway of the hotel. 1894 BOYLE *County of Durham* 261 They were reached by a stairway from the triforium. 1906 MARJ. BOWEN *Piper of Milan* xx. It [the door] opened immediately on a black marble stairway.

b. *transf.*

c 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy, Jovasse* (1838) 23 His ancient carbine from his shoulder slung, His axe to hew a stair-way in the ice. 1894 *Weston. Gaz.* 1 Jan 2/1 Here the old Duke of Bridgewater's canal makes junction with the Ship Canal by two long stairways of locks.

c. *fig.*

1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* viii. (1881) 229 Make golden stairways of your weakness. 1886 C. A. BRIGGS *Messianic Proph.* i. 26 The prophets as an order of...teachers constitute a grand stairway. 1909 *Edin. Rev.* July 40 Thus the soul ranges up and down the stairway of existence.

† *Stairy*, a. *Obs.* rare. [*f. STAIR sb.* + *-Y*.]

Ascending or mounting like a flight of stairs.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 13 With wooden galleries in the Church that they haue, and stairy degrees of seats in them. 1602 [see CLIMACTICAL a. 1.]

Stait (e, obs. forms of *STATE sb.*

Staithe (stād), sb. Now local. Forms: 1 *stap* (*dat. stape*, *stapep*), 2 *step*, 3 *stape*, 5-8 (9 *Dicts.*) *stathe*, 6 *stath*, 7 *stath*, 8 *steath* (e, 6-9 *stath*, 6- *stathe*; also 9 *dial.* *steeth*, *stay*, etc.: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* [In sense 1, repr. OE. *stap* neut.

(? once masc.) = OS. *stað* bank, shore, OHG. *stad* masc., neut. (MHG. *stat*, inflected *stad-*, mod.G. dial. *staa*), Goth. *stapa* dat. (masc. or neut.): OTent. **stapo*-f. **sta*:- see STAND v. In senses 2 and 3, which are not evidenced in OE. and are current only in districts where Scandinavian influence is strong, the word prob. represents (or has coalesced with) the cognate ON. *stað* (fem.): **stapud* landing-stage (Norw. *stad*). Cf. also OHG. *stado* vvk. masc. (MHG. *stade*, mod.G. dial. *staden*) and MHG. *gstāt* neut. (mod.G. *gestade*) landing-place.]

† 1. The land bordering on water, a bank, shore. c893 ÆLFRED *Oros*. i. i. c. 22 Of ðam mere ðe Truso standeð in staðe. O. E. *Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 894, (Æt) Butting tune on Sæferne staþe. a 1000 *Riddes* iii. 6 (Gr.) Streamas staþu heaðað. *Ibid.* xxiii. 39 Brohte hwæpre beornas ofer hurnan & hyra hloancan mid stæðe heaem. c 1050 *Suppl. Ælfrie's Gloss.* in W.-Wülcker 177 *Ripa*, staþ. [i. i. *Ibid.* 546 staþ.] c 1205 *LAV.* 7 He wonede at Enleje. vppen Seuarne staþe.

2. A landing-stage, wharf; esp. a waterside depôt for coals brought from the collieries for shipment, furnished with staging and shoots for loading vessels.

1338 *Orig. Calendar of Tinnmouth Monastery* 172 in *Brand Hist. Newcastle* (1780) II. 255 Domus quam predictus prior et suus conventus. habent in predicta villa Novi Castri super le Staþes. c 1390 in *Gross Gild Merch.* II. 169 [Lynn Regis] *Unam communem placeam vocatam le common staþ cum pertinenciis.* 1420 *Eng. Misc.* (Surtees) 17 We, serchours of the masons and wryghtes of the cite of York. aware and deme y^a lyne be drawn straight fra ye corner of ye staþe of ye chauntery. un to ye nexte corner of ye staþe of ye common place. c 1440 *Pronch. Parv.* 473/1 Staþe, waterys syde, stacio. 1539 in *Archæologia* XXV. 418 For caryng of y^e same ij cadis [of Red Heryngs] to y^e Common Staþe, ij d. 1653 *Lithuan. Tryed & Cast* 4 [He] sold a thousand pounds worth of Coales that were upon the Staithes. 1667 *PRIMATT City & C. Build.* 26 You may consider what Stayths or Wharfs there be upon the River. 1708 *J. C. Comp. Collier* (1845) 49 The Rivers are not Navigable for Ships, so high as they Keys or Coal-Staiths. 1833 *Hr. MARTINEAU Tale of Tyne* i. 1 Train after train of coal-waggons slid by on the rail-road from the pit to the staiths. 1862 *SMILES Engineers* III. 11 Arrived at the staiths, the waggons are emptied at once into the ships waiting alongside for cargo. 1905 *Times* 4 Mar. 9/6 At midnight last night the River Tyne Commissioners' new staiths... were totally destroyed by fire.

3. An embankment.

1698 *DE LA PRYNE Diary* (Surtees) 185 Their tyde.. is fenced out with huge staiths, for if all the water might be suffered to come in that would, it would.. dround.. the whole Levels. 1830 *STONEHOUSE Axholme* 52 The fertility of the soil.. would induce the inhabitants.. by means of staiths and embankments, to reclaim the land thus formed. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. *Steath*, *Staiths*, masonry to prevent the ground as a foundation from being washed away.

Staithe (stæð), *v. dial.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To furnish with a staithe; to embank.

1830 *STONEHOUSE Axholme* 20 Considerable attempts must have been made, even at this early period to staithe and embank the Trent. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. *Steath*, It was well steath'd; i.e. strengthened by masonry.

Staithman (stæðmæn). Also staithsman. [i. STAITH sb. + MAN sb.] (See quot.)

1667 *PRIMATT City & C. Build.* 27 By the Staithsmens accmpts.. you may find what quantity of Coles there hath been wrought. 1720 *Act v Anne* c. 28 § 9 No Coal-Owner.. or his.. Overman or Overmen, Staithman [etc.]. 1893-4 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Staithman*, *staithman*, the man who overlooks the shipping of coals.

Staitly, obs. Sc. form of STALELY.

Staive, **Staiver**: see STAVE, STAYER vbs.

Stak, obs. f. STACK sb.; obs. pa. t. of STICK v.

Stake (stæik), sb. 1. Forms: 1 *staca*, 5, 7 *stak*, 5-6 *st.* and *north. stak* (6 *steyk*, 6 *stack*, 6-7 *stacke*, 3- *stake*. [OE. *staca* wk. masc. corresponds to OFris. MDu. *stake* masc. and fem. (Du. *staak* masc.), (M)LG. *stake* (whence MHG., mod.G. *stake*, *staken*, and prob. MSw. *staki*, Sw., Norw. *stake*, Da. *stage*), f. **stak*- ablaut-var. of **stek*- to pierce, thrust in: see STEKE, STICK vbs. The Teut. word was adopted in Rom. as Pr., Sp., Pg. *estaca*, OF. *estaque*, *estache*, It. *stacca*: see STAKOET, ESTACADE.]

1. A stout stick or post, usually of wood, with a pointed end for driving into the ground; used e.g. to mark a boundary or site, to support a plant, to secure an animal, to form one of the component parts of a fence, hedge, or the like.

c893 ÆLFRED *Oros*. v. v. Ac þære ilcan niht be mon on dæx bæfde þa burg mid stacum gemearcod, swa [etc.]. c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 395, & sleah ænne stacan on middan þam ymbhæran & læge þone stan on uppan þam stacum. c 1340 *Nominate* (Skeat) 338 On a stake of pere-tre. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 83 A tente of cloth with corde and stake He sette up first. c 1420 *Avon. Arth.* xvii. The hed of that hardy, He sette on a stake. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 120 Syxty stedus he wan, And brouȝt to stak. c 1440 [see STAKING vbl. sb. bl. 1523 *Act 14 & 15 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 Dyvers newe Weris, Gores, Stakes and Engyns have bene levyd and enhauncid; By reason wherof, the said Haven is greatly decayed ageyn. 1534 in J. Croft *Excerpta Ant.* (1797) 17 For a Steyk of vj Nyks for Stayps to a Grese, ij d. 1667 *PRIMATT City & C. Build.* 93 The Ground is not firm to build on, but doth require stakes to be droven. a 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* xv. § 444 The man was drawn by a horse to the gallows.. and buried under it, with a stake driven through him, as is usual in the

case of self-murderers. 1719 *DE Foe Crusoe* I. (Globe) 117, I set my Dog to guard it in the Night, tying him up to a Stake at the Gate. 1784 *COWER Task* iv. 437 The farmer's hedge, Plash'd neatly, and secur'd with driven stakes Deep in the loamy bank. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 255 We find it completely fenced across with stout stakes.

fig. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* 186 O cankerit carionnis, and o ye rottin stakis. 1594 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* Pref. ii. § 3 As the truth is, their ministers forrein estimation hitherto hath bene the best stake in their hedge. 1630 *PAYNE Anti-Armin.* 123 Thus to plucke vp all the stakes, the bounds of Gods eternal Decrees.

Proverbial usage. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7526 Bot þar he stod als still os stake. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 8, I for hire go Ne mai, bot as it were a stake, I stonde. 1546 *J. HEYWOOD Prov.* (1867) 29 For any great courtesie he doth make, It seemth the gentill man hath eaten a stake. a 1637 *B. JONSON Underwoods, Celebr. Charis* ix, Dressed, you still for man should take him! And not think h' had eat a stake.

b. A post upon which persons were bound for execution, esp. by burning. Hence the stake is used as a name for the punishment of death by burning.

c 1205 *LAV.* 16684 Samuel nom Agag þene king.. & lette hine swiðe sterke to a stake binde. c 1386 *CHAUCER Kn't's T.* 1694 And he that is at meschief shal be take And noght slayn hut he throt in to the stake That shal hen ordeyned. c 1400 *MAUNDREY* (Roxh.) ix. 35 Scho was.. bun by a stake and tagotes of thornes.. laide aboute hir. 1563-83 *Foxe A. & M.* II. 1623 When they came to the stake in Smith-fielde to be burned, M. Bradford lying prostrate on the one side of the stake, and.. John Leafe on the other side. 1591 *SHAKS.* 1 *Hen. VI.* v. iii. 44 Curse Miscalent, when thou comst to the stake. 1600 *ABERDEEN Reg.* (1848) II. 209 The persoun convict thairfor.. sall be hund to a ne stake, within the flood merke during the space of three hours, quhill the water flow round about him. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* ii. xix. 125 When Religion is at the stake, there must be no lookers on. 1722 *DE Foe Holt Flanders* (1840) 277 To be burnt to death at a stake. 1829 *HOOD Eugene Aram* 204 And my red right hand grows raging hot, Like Cranmer's at the stake. 1852 *THACKERAY Esmond* i. v. 'I know I would go to the stake for you,' said Harry. 1872 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 7 When.. the fortunes of the fight do not hurry the combatant to dungeon or stake.

c. The post to which a bull or bear was fastened to be baited.

1546 *J. HEYWOOD Prov.* i. ix. (1867) 17 With as good will as a heare goth to the stake. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* iv. i. 48 *Octa.* Let vs do so: for we are at the stake, And bayed about with many Enemies. 1616 *W. BROWNE Brit. Past.* ii. iv. 98 Saw you a lusty Mastiue at the stake Thrown from a cunning Bull.

d. A post pointed at both ends for use in military defensive work (see quot. 1876).

1297 *R. GLOUCE Chron.* (Rolls) 1171 Stakes of ire monion he piȝte in temese grounde Aboute esarre & kene inou hine grete & rounde. c 1450 *Brut* ii. ccxlii. 378 He hade every man to orden hym a stake of tre, and sharp both endis, bat þe stake myȝt be pyȝt yn the erthe a-slop, bat hir enymyer schulde not ouyr-ryde hem. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 491 Com not too neer, you fall on iron stakes else. 1876 *VOYLE & STEVENSON Milit. Dict.*, *Stakes*, small pieces of wood.. used as an obstacle against the advance of an attacking force, being sharply pointed and driven into the ground until only 1 foot or 2 feet project.

e. Phrases. (U.S.) To pull up, move stakes: to move one's habitation. Similarly to drive stakes, to stick one's stakes: to pitch one's camp or tent, to settle.

1830 *Massachusetts Spy* 15 Dec. (Thornton *Amer. Gloss.* s.v. *Pull*), Our departed emigrants pulled up stakes, and returned post haste to the good old town of Springfield. 1869 *BRET HARTE Luck of Roaring Camp* 178 He built the shanty.. lest titles should fall through, and we'd have to get up and move stakes farther down. 1872 *DE VEEE Americanism* 184 Where he settles, there be stakes or sticks his stakes. 1906 *Outing* (U.S.) Feb. 605/2 After drifting about several years I finally drove stakes on the Spokane River.

2. collect. sing. Stakes used as a framework or support in fencing and hedging; esp. as a basis for the intertwining, wattling, or plashing of brush-wood or other materials.

a. Stake (earlier † stakes) and rice (RICE 1 2) Sc. and north.: a fence, hurdle, or partition made with these materials; also attrib.

1457 *Sc. Acts Jas. II.* § 30 (1814) II. 512 p^r man mak gardes nor heggis of dry stakis na Rys or stykis. 1471-2 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 644 Pro posicione del stakex et ryss. 1536 *BELLENDEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 260 To big the wal betwix Abircorne and Dunbritane, with stak and rise. 1584 *HUNSON Du Barlas' Judith* iv, On stake and ryce hee knits the crooked vines, And snoddes their bowes. 1799 *J. ROBERTSON Agric. Perth* 278 Hurdles, (vulgarly called stake and rice) may be made round the links. 1821 [see STAB sb. 1.] 1858 *R. S. SURTEES Ask Mamma* lxx. 295 Giving his horse a good dig with his spurs, he lifted him over a stiff stake-and-rice fence.

b. Stake and band, bond, bound: see quot. 1805. 1805 *R. W. DICKSON Pract. Agric.* I. Plate xxxiii, The form of dead hedge usually termed stake and band, and sometimes stake and rise. In it the dead materials are wattled in between strong stakes. *Ibid.* 141 A stake and band hedge. 1857 *G. A. LAWRENCE Guy Livingstone* iv, Instead of taking the stake-and-bound at the weakest place, he rode at the strongest. 1902 *CORNISH Naturalist on Thames* 161 This is the universal 'stake and bond' hedge of the shires, impenetrable to cattle.

c. Stake and rider (see RIDER 12 d), a fence made of stakes with a top bar; also attrib.; hence stake-and-ridered adj. U.S. and Colonial.

1829 *Massachusetts Spy* 11 Feb. (Thornton *Amer. Gloss.*), [He met] a man in a lane with a stake-and-rider fence on each side. 1859 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 443 Stake

and rider, a species of fence higher and stronger than a 'worm fence'. 1895 *Century Mag.* Aug. 625/2 The stake-and-ridered fences everywhere.

† 3. A rung (of a ladder). Obs. rare.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* xxxiii. 215 He sytteth on þe netherest stake of þis laddere in helle. *Ibid.*, lche of hem sytteth a-houyn ober on þis leddere on dyuers stakis.

† 4. ? A stick (of a fan). Obs. rare.

1640-1 *Kirkcudbright War-Comm. Minute Bk.* (1855) 44 Delyverit..ane silver coupe, ane stak of ane fann, [etc.].

5. Technical uses.

a. A small anvil used by metal-workers, esp. one with a tang for fitting into a socket on a bench. Also, a tool used by watchmakers and jewellers (see quot. 1884).

1660 in *Archæologia* XI. 101 Armorsers Tooles..Tramping Stakes. Round stake. Welting stakes. 1677 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* ii. 20 The Stake is a small Anvil..which either stands upon a broad Iron foot..on the work-bench..or else it hath a strong Iron spike at bottom, which..is let into, the work-bench. 1843 *HOLTAPPEL Turning* I. 386 The smaller anvils, which are called stakes..are of progressively smaller sizes. 1884 *F. J. BRITTON Watch & Clockm.* 214 *Polishing Stake*, a square polished surface of steel on which rest-stuff and other polishing material is mixed. It is usually enclosed in a box. *Ibid.* 228 *Riveting Stake*, a cube of steel..pierced with a series of different sized holes for the reception of arbors..A jointed stake..hinged at one end..is handy in some cases. *Ibid.* 246 A stake with a beak to it.., a form much used by jewellers.

b. Leather-manuf. (See quot. 1897.)

1853 *URE Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) II. 63 The workman holding the extremities of the skin with both hands, pulls it in all directions..against the smoothing 'stake'. 1897 *C. T. DAVIS Manuf. Leather* xx. (ed. 2) 274 The hand stake..was an upright wooden stake, some two feet in length and eight inches in width into the tapering top of which was fixed a broad steel blade. The skin was drawn across this blade.

c. Each of the stanchions or posts which fit into sockets or staples on a trolley, wagon or boat to prevent the load from slipping off.

1875-84 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

d. Basket-making. Each of the longest foundation-rods of a basket or the like. (Webster, 1911.)

6. In the Mormon Church: A territorial division; the see or jurisdiction of a Mormon bishop. [? Suggested by Isa. liv. 2, 3.]

1833 *J. SMITH in Linn Story of Mormons* (1902) 120 It is expedient in me that this Stake that I have set for the strength of Zion be made strong. 1839 *Ibid.*, I have other places which I will appoint unto them, and they shall be called Stakes for the curtains, or the strength of Zion. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1578 Every city, or 'stake', including a chief town and surrounding towns. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 828 The [Mormon] church is made up of 23 stakes, each having a president.

7. attrib. and Comb., as stake-beetle (BEETLE sb. 1

1), -hedge, -pole, -rest; stake-boat, a boat moored or otherwise fixed to serve as a starting-point or mark for racing boats; stake-driver U.S., the bittorn, *Botaurus mugilans*; stake-fellow, a fellow-sufferer at the stake; stake-hang-dial, stake-head (see quots.); stake-iron, (a) a nail-maker's stake (sense 5 a); (b) = sense 5 c; † stake nail (see quot.); stake-net, a fishing net usually set between tide-marks or in shallow water, secured in a vertical position by means of stakes; stake-pocket, a socket for a stake of a platform car (Cent. Dict. 1891); stake-presidency, the presidency of a Mormon stake (see sense 6); † stake-stubber, one who removes (boundary) stakes; † stake-stuck a., that stands like a stake; † stake willow, a kind of willow used for the making of stakes.

1638-40 *Min. Archdeaconry of Essex* (MS.) 140b, He took two stakes and knockt them in with a 'stake beetle'. 1884 *Patt Mill Gaz.* 4 Apr. 8 The Cambridge crew..paddled the away..to their 'stake-boat on the Middlesex side of the river. 1872 *COUES N. Amer. Birds* 269 *Botaurus*. Bittorn.. 'Stake-driver. 1889 *H. SAUNDERS Brit. Birds* 374 The note of the male..is..like the noise made by driving a stake in boggy soil, whence its common name of 'Stake-' or 'Post-driver'. 1577-87 *HOLNISHED Chron.* III. 1148/1 [He] bad his bedfellow and sworne 'stakefellow..maister Saunders farwell. 1825 *J. JENNINGS Observ. Dial. W. Eng.* 141 A know'd all about tha 'stake-bangs Tha salmon vor ta catch. *Ibid.* *Gloss.*, *Stake-hang*..a kind of circular hedge made of stakes, forced into the sea-shore..for the purpose of catching salmon, and other fish. 1828-32 *WEBSTER*, 'Stake-head, in rope-making, a stake with wooden pins in the upper side to keep the strands apart. 1854 *MISS BAKER Northampton Gloss.*, 'Stake-hedge, one made of thorns or wood..wattled or ethered from three to four feet high. 1832 *BABBAGE Econ. Manuf.* i. 14 He puts this [piece of red-hot iron] into a hole in a small 'stake' iron immediately under a hammer connected with a treadle. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Stake-iron Bender*, a machine for bendiog stake-irons for the bolsters of wagons. 1888 *HOLME Armoury* iii. 300/1 'Stake Nails, or Sadlers Tacks. 1836 *YARRELL Brit. Fishes* II. 23 It is not unusual to have 'stake-nets placed in the reverse position, with the courts open to the ebb-tide. 1883 *MOLONEY W. Afr. Fisheries* (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) 24 These baskets are secured to 'stake-poles or sticks, laid out in parallel lines. 1909 *Century Dict. Suppl.*, 'Stake-presidency. 1891 *Century Dict.*, 'Stake-rest, on a railway platform-car, a device for supporting a stake when turned down horizontally. 1562 *J. HEYWOOD Prov.* (1867) 261 But if 'stake stoobers will not let stakis stand, Blame not the stake. 1741 in C. Whibley *In Cap & Gown* (1898) 37 Ev'n 'stake-stuck Clarians strove to stoop. 1577 *GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* ii. 103b, The other kinde [of

willow, serving for staves to Vines, or stakes of Hedges, and is called 'stake Wyllowe [*L. quæ fertilis dicitur*].'
Stake (stāk), *sb.* ² [Of uncertain etymology.]

Perb. f. STAKE v. On the alternative supposition that the sb. is the source of the vb., the former may be the same word as **STAKE sb.** The peculiar use might have been developed from the phrase on the stake, which may originally have referred to a custom of placing on a 'stake' or post the object (an article of clothing or the like) hazarded on the event of a game or contest. There is, however, no evidence of the existence of such a custom; and in our quotes, the first example of the phrase is dated 1592, while the use of the sb. to denote the money risked on a game of dice is more than half a century older.]

1. That which is placed at hazard; esp. a sum of money or other valuable commodity deposited or guaranteed, to be taken by the winner of a game, race, contest, etc.

1540 **PALSGR.** *Acolastus* iv. iii. T. J. All the stakes and set-tynges that he sette within the dyce borde, whiche lye on lyltell heapes. 1611 **SHAKS.** *Wind. T.* i. ii. 249 A Foole, That seest a Game play'd home, the rich Stake drawne, And tak'st it all for least. 1630 **R. Johnson's Kingd. & Comm.** 41 He that winnes the game, gets not only the maine Stake, but all the Bets by follow the fortune of his hand. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Rel.* 88 Let who will be the gamsters, he is sure to sweep the stakes. 1808 **SCOTT** *Marmion* i. xxii. Full well at tables can he play And sweep at bowls the stake away. 1821 — *Kenilw.* ii. Our landlord here shall hold stakes. 1878 H. GIBBS *Ombyre* 9 Even at low stakes one may lose or gain enough to give interest to the game. 1884 **TENNISON** *Cript.* i. iii. 79 [I] am no such gamster As, having won the stake, would dare the chance Of double or losing all.

b. *fig.* and in figurative context.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Ansv. Osor.* 403 b. Upon what grew this inequallitie and parcialitie of dispensation [of pardons], if there were no stakes layed doune for the game? 1601 L. MOUNTJOY in *Moryson's Itin.* (1617) ii. 245 For now *facta est alia* between England and Spaine and we that doe play the game have least interest in the stake. 1681 **DROVEN** *Abt. & Achit.* i. 457 The Sword, Which for no less a Stake than Life you Draw. 1784 **COWPER** *Tiroc.* 863 Can'st thou... Lay such a stake upon the losing side, Merely to gratify so blind a guide? 1857 **HALLAM** *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. x. 278 The royalists in England, who played so deep a stake on the king's account. 1878 **BOSW.** *Smith's Carthage* 121 The prize was small... and the stake large, but they staked and lost it.

c. *fig.* To have a stake in (an event, a concern, etc.): to have something to gain or lose by the turn of events, to have an interest in; esp. in to have a stake in the country (said of those who hold landed property).

1784 **SIR A. DICK** in *Dorwell's Johnson* (1904) II. 526 With my most affectionate wishes for Dr. Johnson's recovery, in which his friends, his country, and all mankind have so deep a stake. 1807 **WINDHAM** *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 22 July in *Hansard* IX. 897 Those entrusted with arms... should be persons of some substance and stake in the country. 1865 **LIVINGSTONE** *Zambesi* Intro. 8 And will probably always have the largest commercial stake in the African continent. 1911 H. BROWN *Hist. Scot.* i. iv. viii. 281 Scotland came to have a stake in this struggle.

d. Phrases. † To part stakes: see PART v. 10 b. Similarly † to share, divide stakes. To draw stakes, to withdraw what is staked as a wager, etc.

1554 **PHILPOT** in *Coverdale Lett. Martyrs* (1564) 246 Communicate your necessities to me, and to others of his people, and God will make vs to deuide stakes. 1594 J. DICKENSON *Aristas* (1878) 56 But helike the god himselfe ment to share stakes. 1653 W. RAMESSEY *Astrol. Restored* 186 But after a tedious dispute they shall leave off and draw stakes. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 300 The King of Persia farms out the Mint to private Persons, who gain most by it, and share stakes with the money-changers. 1708 [see DRAW v. 37]. 1758 **GOLDSM.** *Memo. Protestant* (1895) I. 43 After two or three Conferences, he drew Stakes and declined the Dispute.

2. In certain phrases: The condition of being staked. *lit.* and *fig.*

In some of the early quotes, the sb. in these phrases is taken (either by misapprehension or conscious word-play) as **STAKE sb.** 1 b.

† a. To be, lie at or on the stake, to put, lay, lay down or set (a thing) at stake or at the stake.

1592 **GRENE** *Conny Catch.* 7 So they vie and reue it some ten shillings be on the stake. 1601 **SHAKS.** *All's Well* ii. iii. 156 King. My honor's at the stake. 1601 — *Twel. N.* iii. i. 129 Have you not set mine Honor at the stake, And baited it with all th' vnmuzzed thoughts That tyrannous heart can think. 1604 — *Off. iv.* ii. 13 *Emil.* I durst (my Lord) to wager, she is honest: Lay downe my Soule at stake. 1622 **BACON** *Hou. VII* (1876) 34 He... saw plainly that his kingdom must again be put to the stake, and that he must fight for it. a 1650 *Contemp. Hist. Ir.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) III. 9 All that is deere unto us and our posteritie is oow at the last fallall stake. 1663 **BUTLER** *Hud.* i. l. 735 Are not our Liberties, our Lives, The Laws, Religion, and our Wives Enough at once to lye at stake? 1697 **DROVEN** *Virg. Past.* iii. 40 My Brinded Heifer to the Stake I lay... Now back your Singing with an equal Stake.

b. *fig.* (To be) at stake, to have at stake.

1606 **SHAKS.** *Tr. & Cr.* iii. iii. 227. I see my reputation is at stake My fame is shrowdly gored. 1722 **STEELE** *Const. Lovers* ii. i. I have more than Life at stake on your Fidelity. 1851 **DIXON** *W. Penn.* x. (1872) 85 His private case was nothing, while so great a principle was at stake. 1875 **JOWETT** *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 227 He may be fairly appealed to, when the honour of his master is at stake.

3. pl. in Horse-racing, Coursing, etc., the sums of money staked or subscribed by the owners who enter horses or dogs for a contest, the whole to be received as the prize by the owner of the winner or

divided among the owners of the animals 'placed', as declared in the conditions of the contest. Hence in *sing.* (cf. **SWEETSTAKE**) a race for money thus staked or subscribed. Also in pl. with defining words as the designation of particular races or classes of races in which the sum of money staked is the prize as distinguished from a Plate (see **PLATE sb.** 17), Cnp, or the like.

Produce stakes: (a) in Horse-racing, a race in which the runners must be the offspring of horses named and described at the time of entry; a produce race; (b) in Coursing, a race for puppies, i.e. for dogs of from one to two years of age; also called **Puppy stakes**. **Sapling stakes:** in Coursing, a race for saplings, i.e. dogs of less than one year old (see **SAPLING sb.**). **Subscription stakes:** in Horse-racing, a race for which subscribers of a fixed amount annually have the right to enter one or more horses.

1696 **Lond. Gaz.** No. 3175/4 Strangers for the 30 l. Plate are to put in 4 l. and for the 20 l. Plate, 2 l. The Stakes are to go to the 2d Horse. 1730 J. CENNY *List Horse-Matches* 86 On... the following Day was a Purse of 20 l. Sterling... en. 2 Guineas. Stakes 10 Guineas. 1734 *Ibid.* 1 The following five Year Olds started for a Purse of 600 Guineas, call'd the Wallacey Stakes. 1778 in J. S. FLETCHER *Hist. St. Leger Stakes* ii. 40 Tuesday, September 22.—The St. Leger Stakes of 25 g. each, for three-year olds. 1833 **ARWELLY** *Turf* (1852) 124 The system lately adopted of produce-stakes for half-bred horses. *Ibid.* 129 There are upwards of a hundred horses besides himself named for the stake [i.e. the Derby]. 18... *Turf Expositor* in *Blaine Encycl. Rural Sports* (1840) § 1268. 364 Cocktails are horses which appear as racers, but are understood not to be thorough-bred... They run for hunters' stakes, and also for what are called half-bred stakes. 1840 **BLAINE** *Ibid.* § 1283. 369 By the winning of stakes alone, if honesty did but conduct the race, much money might be won, so as to remunerate... the vast sums which are expended in breeding, rearing, and training the best blood. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* i. iii. viii. 205/2 Puppy Stakes... In all produce stakes, the description of the puppy to contain its name, age, and pedigree [etc.]. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Nov. 7/2 The cost [of horse-racing] is positively frightful in these days of heavy subscription stakes. 1898 *Encycl. Sport* i. 201/2 (Coursing). It was in the year 1836 that the proprietor of the Waterloo Hotel in Liverpool improvised an eight-dog stake, which he styled the Waterloo Cup.

4. *slang.* (See quot. 1812.)

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v. A booty acquired by robbery, or a sum of money won at play, is called a stake, and if considerable, a *prime stake*, a *heavy stake*; a person alluding to any thing difficult to be procured... would say, I consider it a stake to get it at all. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 114 He had made a pretty good stake, and wanted to go east for the winter.

5. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *stake-money*; *stakeholder*, one who holds the stake or stakes of a wager, etc.; also *transf.* (quot. 1858).

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 55. 2/1 Which will oblige Your Humble Servant *Stakeholder. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 231 A Bank of England note, which was lodged in the hands of a stakeholder as a deposit. 1858 **LD. ST. LEONARDS** *Handy-bk. Prop. Law* iv. 20 Where the deposit is directed to be paid to the auctioneer, he is entitled to retain it until the contract is completed... because he is considered as a stakeholder or depositary. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 123 He fought Dutch Sam for his own 'stake money'.

Stake (stāk), *v.* ¹ [f. **STAKE sb.** 1 MDu. (mod. Dn. dial., Wflem.), G. *staken*.]

1. *trans.* To mark (land) with stakes.

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 182 *pey.* measured lond & dide hit stake bat ilkon dide his owen knowe. 1338 — *Chron.* (1810) 309 [They] bat porgh pe reame suld go, he boundes forto stake. 1523 **FITZGER.** *Surr.* 41 [Meadows] ought to be well staked bytwene euery mannes dode. 1715 *Maryland Latw* vi. (1723) 20 The Surveyor... shall have... Fees and Rewards of laying out and staking the Towns and Lots. 1716 in *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* (1875) 139 Each man's several quantities being set out and staked.

b. with advs. *off*, *out*; esp. to mark out (land, a building site, etc.) with stakes or pegs. Also *fig.*

1445 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) II. 404 The enlarging of garit hostell, as hit is now staked out. 1624 **CAPT. SMITH** *Hist. Virginia* vi. 232 We went to measure out the grounds: and so we cast lots where euery man should lie, which we staked out. 1710 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 49 Thomas... has survey'd and stak'd out the same. 1876 R. BRIDGES *Growth of Love* viii. Poet. Wks. (1912) 191 And against her shames Imagination stakes out heavenly claims. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 May 4/7 It will only remain to stake off the boundary through the intermediate districts.

2. To protect, support, or obstruct with stakes.

a 1500 *Bale's Chron.* in *Fleney Six Town Chron.* (1912) 130 And they hadde meruelously staked all beed aboute beym that no power of horsmen shuld com and ouerride theym. 1530 **PALSGR.** 732/r. I stake a hedge, je mets des espieux en une haye. 1576 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 382 The water course going to the howse of offyce... shalbe staked and stopp'd uppe. 1591 **SAVILLE** *Tacitus*, *Hist.* ii. xix. 63 Order was giuen that the camp should be entrenched and staked. 1602 **LD. MOUNTJOY** in *Moryson's Itin.* (1617) ii. 213 Long trauerses... staked on both sides with pallisades walled.

b. with advs. To close *up* or *in*, to keep out, to shut off with a barrier of stakes.

1597 **R. HALL** *Sat.* v. iii. 73. I shall praise thee all the while So be, thou stake out vpon the common stile: So be thou hedge in nougth, but what's thine owne. 1627 **DRAVON** *Agnesourt* 19 The Duke of Gloucester... Then caus'd his Ships the river vp to Stake, That none with Victuall should the Towne relieue. 1644 **MILTON** *Divorce* ii. xvi. 62 No marvell any thing if letters must be turn'd into pallisades to stake out all requisite sense from entering to their due enlargement. 1861 **DICKENS** *GA. Expect.* iii. On the bank of loose stones above the mud and stakes that staked the tide out. 1883 H. DAUM-

MONO Nat. Law in *Spir. W.* (ed. 2) 71 This world of natural men is staked off from the spiritual World by barriers which have never yet been crossed from within.

c. To put stakes or a stake to (a plant). 1664 **EVELYN** *Kal. Hort.* Mar. (1679) 13 Stake and hiod up your weakest Plants and Flowers against the Winds. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 90 They staked each Tree with four Poles, of about ten Foot long. 1812 **SIR J. SINCLAIR** *Syst. Husb. Scot.* i. 255 Beans answer excellently to stake the tares intended for seed. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 200 All open standards should be staked as soon as planted.

3. To secure with or as with a stake. a. To hind or tie up (an animal) to a stake; to hind (a person) to the stake for execution. Also with *out*.

1544 in I. S. LEADAM *Sel. Cases Cr. Requests* (1898) 79 His seruantes dyd tedre and stak thar horses vpon vj hawyns of Stokelys. 1772 T. SIMPSON *Vermis-Killer* 22 The only method that can be taken is, by staking a chicken by the leg. 1845 **DARWIN** *Voy. Nat.* iv. 74 He ordered two soldiers to catch and stake me... This is a very severe punishment; four posts are driven into the ground, and the man is extended by his arms and legs horizontally, and there left to stretch for several hours. 1851 **MAYNE** *Reid Scalp Hunt.* xlii. 328 Our horses were unsaddled and staked on the open plain. 1885 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 403/1 We rode up as far toward the top of the ridge as we dared go and then staked out the ponies.

fig. 1846 **LANDOR** *Imag. Conn.*, *Southey & Landor* Wks. 1853 II. 156/1 The poet is staked and faggoted by his surrounding brethren.

b. To fasten (a thing) down, on with a stake or with stakes.

1621 **MARSHAM** *Fowling* 114 These Nets being thus stak't doune with strong stakes. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falcoir Valley Indus* viii. 80 Strong fishing-nets, carefully staked down. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 41 In fixing the wheels and pulleys upon a shaft, which is mostly done by driving wedges in the bush of the wheel or pulley, called staking them on.

† c. *fig.* To fasten securely as by a stake. Chiefly with *down*. *Obs.*

1592 **SHAKS.** *Rom.* & *Jul.* i. iv. 16. I have a soale of Lead So stakes me to the ground, I cannot moue. 1596 **NASHE** *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 195 Nere tell me of this or that he says I spake or did, except be particularize and stake doune the verie words. 1691 **NORRIS** *Pract. Disc.* 12 Men... that seem to be staked down and nailed fast to the earth. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* ii. vii. (1852) 147. I know not whether the terrors of my dreadful voyage hither might not be ordered by the Divine Providence to stake me in this land. a 1734 **NORTH** *Life Ld. Keeper Guilford* (1742) 14 His Mind was so airy and volatile, he could not have kept his Chamber, if he must needs be there staked down purely to the Drudgery of the Law.

4. To impale (a person) on a stake. Also with *up*. Also, to transfix and fasten down (a person) with a stake.

1577 **HOLINSHED** *Hist. Scot.* 203/2 *marg.* The procurers of the murder were staked. a 1593 **MARLOWE** & **NASHE** *Dido* iv. i. That with the sharpnes of my edged sting, I might haue stak't them both vnto the earth. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Euang.* T. i. 24 Others [Nero] staked through, rosin'd and waxen over their bodies, and so set them lighted up, as torches. 1657 **BILLINGSLEY** *Brachy-Martyrolog.* vii. 26 Seven sons she had, all stak'd, rack'd and at last Thrust through, were into a deep pit cast. 1680 **ORWAY** *Catus Marius* i. Stake me, ye Gods, with thunder to the earth. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1867) II. 129 His body being staked up, his head cut off, and a hog's head set in the room. 1786 **WOLCOT** (P. Pindar) *Odes to R.A.'s* i. l. Wks. 1821 I. 128 Stak'd through the body like a paltry Thief.

b. *pass.* Of a horse, etc.: To be injured by impalement on a hedge or fence stake. Also *refl.*; hence *trans.*, to cause a horse to stake himself.

1687 **Lond. Gaz.** No. 2281/4 A bright bay Gelding... Scar on the far side near the Flank, (where he had been stak'd). 1791 *Confl. Fam. Piece* ii. l. 326 If any of these Dogs should happen to stake themselves, by brushing through Hedges. 1834 *Law Times* LXXXVIII. 100/1 The animals... attempted to jump a fence. The foal was staked and bad to be killed.

† b. To drive *in* (a pile, etc.). *Obs. rare* 1.

1612 **SIR D. CARLETON** *Let.* 13 Apr. in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 1. 572 Hee hath pulled up the piles, that y^e Ferraresi had staked in.

6. *Leather-mamf.* (See quot. 1853.)

1686 **Lond. Gaz.** No. 2124/4 Stolen... about 350 of the best Kids, some ready pared, and some in the Crust not staked. 1853 *URE Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) II. 63 The tawed skins, when dry, are 'staked', that is stretched, scraped, and smoothed by friction against the blunt edge of a semi-circular knife.

7. To push with a stake or a pole, as a railroad car' (Wehster, 1911). ? U.S.

† **Stake**, *v.* ² *Sc. Obs. rare* 1. [? Cf. (M)Du. *staken* to fix, place, prob. related to OFris. *stak* stiff, firm.] *trans.* To place.

1513 **DOUGLAS** *Enchir.* xii. iii. 72 And glaidly eik hane I nocht stak't the Intill a party of the hevin alsua? [*L. scis ut le. exili libens in parte locarim*].

Stake (stāk), *v.* ³ [Of uncertain origin.]

The verb appears in our quotes a little earlier than the related **STAKE sb.**, and may be its source. On this view it may be a MDu. *staken* to fix, place (see prec.). On the other hand, it is possible that the vb. may be f. the sb.]

1. *intr.* To wager, hazard money, oo the event of a game or contest. Now apprehended as absol. use of *seose* 3.

1530 **PALSGR.** 732/r. I stake in a play, je bouste. I wyll nat play, except euery mans take. 1591 [see 3]. 1631 **HAUSTEO** *Rival Friends* ii. v. *Wrs.* What shall we play for? *Mer.* Two pinnes a game. *Vrs.* Stake then. 1708 **YORKSHIRE** *Racers* to And Tandem stakes both for himself and friend.

1856 *Spectator* 10 Oct. 480/1 As a rule a woman who plays cards for money feels like the cashier who is staking out of his master's till.

2. trans. To stake down: to deposit (a sum of money) as a wager or stake on the result of a game or contest. Also absol.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, s. v. *Contendere*, *Pignore aliquo contendere*, to gage or stake downe somewhat and pay for it. 1596 SHAKS. *Mereh.* V. iii. il. 218 *Gra.* Weele play... for a thousand ducats. *Ner.* What and stake downe? 1622 MALVINE *Ans. Law-Mereh.* 198 So Wagers made by lookers on vpon other mens games are disallowed, which is the cause that Stipulations are made, putting the pawne or money downe, which is called, to stake downe. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 294 And if you doubt it to be true I'll stake myself down against you 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* II. Our landlord here shall hold stakes, and I will stake down gold till I send the linen.

3. To put at hazard (a sum of money, an article of value, etc.) upon the cast of dice, the result of a competition or game, the event of a contingency, etc.; to wager.

1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* 25 T. Let vs keepe the lawes of the court. G. That is, stake money vnder the line... H. Here is my monie, now stake you. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 188 He.. No lesse of her Honour confident.. stakes this Ring. 1754 JOHNSON *Connoisseur* No. 44 1 Other Ladies of the family are staking their half-pence at Put or All-Fours in the kitchen. 1802 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Moral T.*, *Forester*, *Bez.* Sir Philip staked his handsome horse Sawney against Archibald's sorry pony. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* Prol. 168 I'll stake my ruby ring upon it you did. 1885 *Spectator* 25 July 977/2 The believer had the courage of his opinions and staked ten dollars on a magician whom he knew.

4. fig. To risk the loss of, to hazard.

1670 COTTON *Esperion* I. iv. 147 Men of Quality, who had generously stak'd their persons for the good of their fellow Citizens. 1766 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* v. (1782) I. 148 They had staked their lives against the chance of empire. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abbey* iv. 248 On it the sculptor Gibbs staked his immortality. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 4 (1882) 378 Mary had staked all on her union with Darnley.

† Stake, v. ¹ *Sc. Obs.* Also stakik. [Of obscure origin; cf. STOCK v., which has a similar sense, though etymological connexion is inadmissible.] trans. To supply the needs of; to stock or furnish sufficiently with something.

1547 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 80 And ordains the said Abbot and his convent religious men be honestlie stakik and furnist. 1565-6 *Ibid.* 426 That thai, on na wayis, sell ony part.. of the samyn wyntis.. unto the tyme their Hienessis, the prelatiss.. and baronis be first stakik of their necessaris thairfor. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 162 Quik number [of preachers].. is sa small The Kirkis can not be stakik all. a 1578 LINDSEY *[Pittscottie] Chron. Sept.* (S.T.S.) II. 319 Collectouris maid in everie towne quhair salt was maid to take vp sa mikill as to stakik the cuntre. 1838 *Leg. Ep. St. Andros* 170 in *Satir. Poems Reform.*, Perceiving weil St Andros vaikit and syne how sone the knave was stakik. 1641 D. FERGUSON *Sc. Prov.* (1785) 16 He's weil stakik there-ben, that will neither borrow nor len.

b. Of a thing: To supply the wants of, to be sufficient for, to satisfy.

1550 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spalding Club 1903) I. 104 It salbe lessum to skynneris to pull samone voll skynnis as will stakik tham to mak vart of within thair bothis. 1563 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 539/1 That thay that ar appointit.. have the principall mans.. or samekik thairfor as salbe fundin sufficient for stakik of thame. a 1568 A. SCOTT *Poems* xi. 32 3e suld considir or 3e taik thame [i.e. lovers] That littill scheruice will not stakik thame. 1859 R. BRUCE *Serm. Sacrament* II. (1590) G 2, Be the naked and simple preaching of the wordes 3e get faith; sa the simple word may stakik 3ou. c. intr. To suffice.

1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxx. 213 This Tragedie may stakik, to tell the Lordis.. The thrid of marche was worthy Methwen slane. 1838 *Leg. Ep. St. Andros* 642 in *Sal. Poems Reform.*, To London Lowrie tukes the geat, With traine my stakik for his estate. 1835 *Jas. I. Est. Poiesie* (Arh.) 31 Abusers, stakikes it not to lurk in Just, Without [etc.]. Hence Stak'ing vbl. sb., (one's) fill.

1577-95 *Descr. Isles Scot.* in W. F. Skene *Celtic Scot.* (1880) III. *Ap.* 431 [They] saltis na fishes, but eitthis thair stakik and castis the rest on the land.

Stake, obs. form of STEAK.

Stake, obs. pa. t. of STEEK, STICK vbs.

Staked (stækt), ppl. a. [f. STAKE v.1 + -ED.] In senses of the verb. Staked-and-bound: cf. STAKE sb.1 2 b.

1531 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 37 Item, a stakyd forme vjd. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponges Sp. Tour* (1893) 375 Now for the wall! It's five feet high.. in the staked-out part. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* xxv. The last obstacle.. consists of two ditches and a strong staked-and-bound fence on a bank. 1853 LVELL *Antiq. Man* 30 A staked inclosure had been raised round the cabin. 1865 A. SMITH *Summer in Skye* I. 135 Women in white caps.. sat beside a staked cow or pony.

Staker¹ (stæ'kər), [f. STAKE v.1 + -ER.] One who drives in a stake; one who uses a stake.

1485 [see SENTRE]. 1897 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Leather* xx. (ed. 2) 274 Should this occur, the staker's balance would be lost, and he would be in danger of being impaled upon his stake.

† b. (See quot.) Obs.

1683 HOLME *Armoury* III. 261/1 Terms of Art used by Brick-Makers.. Staker, is him that puts the Clay off the Ground, upon the Board.

Staker² (stæ'kər), [f. STAKE v.3 + -ER.] One who stakes or wagers money, etc.

1660 HEXHAM, *Ecu wedder*, A Wagerer, or a Staker. In mod. Dicts.

. Staker: see STACKER sb.2 and v.

Staking (stæ'kɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. STAKE v.1 + -ING.] The action of driving in a stake; the action of piercing with or impaling on a stake.

1... *Poenit. Egberti* iv. 17 in Thorpe *Ag. Laws* (1840) II. 208 And gif se man for þære stacunge deað hiþ þonne fæste he wil gear. 1420 in *For. Acc.* 3 Hen. VI. H. In diuersis pectis mæremit et ferri emptis..et expenditis circa stakung, Pyling et shoying diuersorum pilorum in portu. 1630 LENNARD tr. *Charrois' Wisd.* I. xlii. (1670) 156 Those tortures of the wheel, and staking of men alive, came from the North. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 12 To leave nothing omitted which may contribute to the stability of our Transplanted Trees, something is to be premis'd concerning their staking. 1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* (1721) II. 7 They will neither require staking nor watering. 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort.* 637 Very abundant crops of the scarlet runner are obtained without staking. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 137/2 If you coves'll lend me a hand at the 'staking', as he termed the fence building.

† b. A stake. Obs. rare¹.

c 1440 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* iv. 82 A sadder vyne a bigger stake olofte Mot holde; a lighter vyne is with a lesse Stakynge vpholde.

c. Leather-manuf. The action or process of drawing skins over the stake.

1852 MORRIS *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 411 The tanned skins.. are subjected to what is technically termed staking.

d. Comb.: staking-iron, a leather-dresser's stake (*Cent. Dict.* Snppl. 1909); staking jaws, the jaws of a staking-machine; staking-machine, a machine for softening leather by means of a blade drawn backwards and forwards over the skin. 1897 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Leather* xx. (ed. 2) 273 Staking machines.. In addition they have two other sets of staking jaws, all different and giving different results.

Stakker, obs. form of STACKER v.

Staktometer: see STACTOMETER.

Stal, obs. f. STALL; obs. pa. t. of STEAL v.

Stalactic (stæl'ktik), a. [ad. Gr. σταλακτικός, dropping, dripping, f. σταλακ-, σταλάσσειν to let drop, intr. to drop, drip.] Deposited by dripping water; pertaining to or consisting of stalactites. Cf. STALACTITIC a.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1789) 26 Most of the hills.. are chiefly composed of stalactic matter. 1828-32 WEBSTER. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Sept. 4/2 Arrays of stalactic forms.

Stalactical (stæl'ktikəl), a. Now rare. [Formed as prec. + -AL.] Of the nature of a stalactite; resembling or pertaining to stalactites.

1714 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* II. i. (ed. 2) 64 A Cave, which was lined with those Stalactical Stones. *Ibid.*, This Sparry, Stalactical Substance. 1755 AMORY *Mem.* (1766) II. 212 The most elegant and beautiful stalactical figures the water has made. 1802 ACERBI *Trav.* I. 42 Stalactical ornaments of the same kind [sc. icicles].. were also attached to his nose and mouth. 1805 SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 132 Natural caverns.. whose stalactical grottoes are great objects of curiosity to.. visitors. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuvius* v. 149 Salts of different kinds hang in stalactical shapes from the caverns.

Stalactiform (stæl'ktifɔrm), a. [f. STALACTITE + (-I)FORM.] Having the form of a stalactite.

1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. ix. 262 The siliceous matter having infiltrated while in solution into cavities, and being there deposited in a stalactiform manner. 1853 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xlix. 168 Stalactiform chalcodones.

Stalactical (stæl'ktikəl), a. Also 8 errors. stall-. [f. STALACTITE + -AL.] = STALACTITIC.

1789 J. WILLIAMS *Min. Kingd.* II. 378 Some of the stalactical productions. 1857 BAILEY *Univ. Hymn* 12 Huge halls Where stalactical mountains hang. 1874 *Hartwig's Aerial World* x. 154 The most magnificent stalactical grotto.

Stalactite (stæl'ktait, stæl'ktɔit), Also 9 stalactyle. [Anglicized form of STALACTITES. Cf. F. *stalactil* (1752 in Hatz.-Darm.), G. *stalaktit*. Here and in STALAGMITE the U.S. Dicts. recognize only the second of the two pronunciations given.]

1. An icicle-like formation of calcium carbonate, depending from the roof or sides of a cavern and produced by the dropping of waters which have percolated through, and partially dissolved, the overlying limestone. 1677 PIOT *Oxfordsh.* 96 Such are the stones made of nothing but such water, as it drops from the roofs and caverns of the Rocks, and therefore called Stalactites. 1789 MILLS in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 93 Some calcareous stalactites pendent from the roof. 1793 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 405 In one of them rises a stalactite of uncommon bigness. 1819 SHELLEY *Ode to Heaven* 31 Like weak insects in a cave, Lighted up by stalactites. 1847 DISRAELI *Tauern* v. v. With pendants of daring grace hanging like stalactites from some sparry cavern. 1877 W. BLACK *Green Past.* xxxvii. 295 They seem to be a stupendous semicircular wall of solid and motionless stalactites.

b. A similar formation of other material.

1801 J. BARROW *Trav. S. Africa* I. 164 From the under surfaces of the.. rotten sand-stone were suspended a great quantity of saline stalactites. 1802 ACERBI *Trav.* I. 44 All the rooms.. were embellished by long stalactites of multifarious shapes.. composed of the treacle and congealed water. 1850 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 77 A vertical precipice, from the coping of which vast stalactites of ice depended. 1890 E. S. DANA in *J. Dana's Charac. Volcanoes* 322 The delicate stalactites and stalagmites of lava which occur in the caverns. 1902 CORNISH *Naturalist on Thames* 101 Stalactites of finest meal-dust hung from every nail.. on the walls.

2. A general term for limestone found in this formation.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 88 Stalactite, alabaster, sinter. 1823 BUCKLAND *Reliq. Diluv.* 10 The roof and sides were found to be partially studded and cased over with a coating of stalactite. 1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. xlii. 423 More or less filled by loam, sand, or stalactite. 1908 *Blackw. Mag.* July 1902/1 White crusts of stalactite.

3. Arch. (See quot. 1895.)

1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Stalactite*... A downward-projecting ornament of a vaulted surface.

4. attrib. and Comb.: stalactite-work Arch. (see quot. 1902.)

1864 J. HUNT tr. *Vogel's Lect. Man* ix. 247 A stalactite roof. 1881-2 CLARA BELL tr. *Ebers' Egypt* I. 227 The stalactite ornament, as it has been called—from a false idea that it was an imitation of those fantastical natural formations which [etc.]. *Ibid.* 228 Perso-Turkish Stalactite Capital [figured]. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 798 Small stalactite-like projections. 1897 W. MILLAR *Plastering* 422 A stalactite-shaped cornice. *Ibid.* 425 Other mosques, palaces, and monuments with stalactite domes and cornices. 1902 STURGIS *Dict. Archit.* III. 612 *Stalactite work*, a system of corbeling of peculiar form or the imitation of such corbeling in wood and plaster.

Stalactited (stæl'ktɔitɪd), a. [f. STALACTITE + -ED.] a. Covered or filled with stalactites.

b. Formed in more or less semblance of stalactites' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1891 TALMAGE in *Voice* (N.Y.) Jan. 1, From cellar of stalactited cave, clear up to the silvery rafters of the starlit dome. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Stalactited*, 2. Ornamented in imitation of icicles: said of masonry.

Stalactites (stæl'ktɔitɪz), Now rare. Pl. stalactitēs (-tɪ). [mod.L. (Olaus Wormius a 1654), f. Gr. σταλακτ-ός dropping, dripping (vbl. adj. f. σταλακ-, σταλάσσειν to let drip, intr. to drip), after names of stones in -itēs: see -ITE¹.] = STALACTITE.

[a 1654 O. WORMIUS *Mus.* I. II. vi. (1655) 50 De Stalactite, Stalagmite, Osteocolla, &c. Ad mollurum lapidum classsem referimus Stalactitem, Norvegis Berg-drab]. 1681 GREW *Musæum* III. § i. v. 301 The Larger Hollow Stalactites, or Water-Pipe. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. 202 Sometimes Spar, and other crasser Minerals, are thus mounted up, and.. form Stalactites, or Sparry Iceicles hanging down from the Arches of the Grotto's. 1794 R. J. SULIVAN *Viv. Nat.* I. 421 In caverns and fissures, stalactitæ, and other substances, crystallize in various forms.

Stalactitic (stæl'ktɔitɪk), a. [f. STALACTITE + -ITIC.]

1. Having the form or structure of a stalactite, resembling or pertaining to stalactites.

1778 *Ann. Reg., Nat. Hist.* 103/1 A kind of sparry stalactitic shell. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 127 Stalactitic concretions of modern formation. 1823 BUCKLAND *Reliq. Diluv.* 49 A hollow stalactitic tube. 1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 384 It is of a hard stalactitic nature. 1877 *Erichsen's Surg.* (ed. 7) II. 228 Stalactitic masses of bone. 1886 G. P. MERRILL in *Ann. Rep. Smithsonian Inst.* II. (1889) 525 *Stalactitic marble*.. is a marble which is formed by the deposit of lime carbonates from waters percolating into cavities or caves.

2. Covered with, containing or consisting of stalactites.

1845 HIRST *Poems* 67 Stalactitic islands ever rise from out the waves of sound. a 1849 H. COLEHIDGE *Ess.* (1851) I. 253 Stalactitic caves. 1849 DANA *Geol.* 272 The roof was very rough, though not stalactitic. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Re. Rocks* ix. 351 A thin stalactitic floor, the results of the droppings of water.

Stalactical (stæl'ktikəl), a. [f. STALACTITE + -IC + -AL.] = prec.

1770 LLOYD in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 253 Some small stalactical drops hanging from the roof. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XLI. 72/2 Stalactical gypsum. *Gypsum* snipe. 1833-4 J. PHILLIPS *Geol. in Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 767/2 Calcedony.. sometimes appears in a stalactical form hanging downwards. 1869 — *Vesuvius* III. 65 With a chanoelled surface and stalactical shapes.

Hence Stalactically adv.

1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 384 From whence calcareous particles may be deposited stalactically.

Stalactitiform (stæl'ktɔitɪfɔrm), a. rare. [f. STALACTITE + (-I)FORM.] = STALACTIFORM.

1805 WITHERING tr. *Werner's Ext. Char. Fossils* 255 Stalactitiform (tropfsteinartig). 1823 W. PHILLIPS *Introd. Min.* (ed. 3) p. xcv. Stalactitiform minerals greatly resemble icicles in shape.

Stalactitious (stæl'ktɔitɪʃəs), a. rare¹. [f. STALACTITE + -IOUS.] Containing stalactites.

1799 COLERIDGE in *New Monthly Mag.* (1835) XLV. 213 An enormous cavern.. dripping, stalactitious.

Stalage, variant of STALAGGE.

Stalagma (stæl'gma), [mod.L., a. Gr. στάλαγμα, drop, drip, f. σταλακ-, σταλάσσειν: see STALACTIC a.]

1. A distilled liquor. rare⁰.

1693 tr. *Blancart's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Stalagma*, that which is Distilled from *Stagma*. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Stalagma*, stagma.

2. = STALAGMITE 2.

1903 R. BRIDGES *Poems Class. Prosody* 1. 358 Caves.. abandoned Ages since to the drift and the drip, the cementing accretions Whence we now separate his bones buried in the stalagma.

Stalagmite (stæl'gmait, stæl'gmait), Also 7 stalagmites. [a. mod.L. *stalagmitēs* (Olaus Wormius: see STALACTITES), f. Gr. στάλαγμα STALAGMA or σταλαγμός a dropping, f. σταλακ-, σταλάσσειν: see STALACTIC a. Cf. F. *stalagmite*.]

1. An incrustation or deposit, more or less like an inverted stalactite, on the floor of a cavern, formed by the dropping from the roof of some material in solution.

1681 GREW *Musæum* i. v. 295 The Cluster'd Stalagmites, 1758 PLATT in *Phil. Trans.* L. 527 The stalactites and stalagmites, of which there is great variety. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. iii. 148 The rich stalagmites that grew up from the bottom reflected a golden light through the water. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* viii. 122 As the stalagmite grows in height, it approaches the stalactite above which continues to grow downward.

2. Limestone deposited in this manner.

1815 Aikin *Mit.* (ed. 2) 150 Stalagmite occurs mammillated. 1823 BUCKLAND *Reliq. Diluv.* 12 The effect of the loam and stalagmite in preserving the bones from decomposition... has been very remarkable. 1882 GRICKE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. vi. 123 The crust-like deposit known as stalagmite.

3. *attrib.* Stalagmite marble, onyx marble. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. iv. 122 Extinct fauna buried beneath its stalagmite flooring. 1864 J. HUNT *Tr. Vogt's Lect. Man* ix. 237 The stalagmite crust. 1895 *Punk's Stand. Dict.*, Stalagmite marble.

Stalagmitic (stal'gmit'ik), *a.* [f. STALAGMITE + -IC. Cf. F. *stalagmitique*.] Formed in the same way as a stalagmite, composed of stalagmites or having their form or character.

1772 BANKS in *Pennant's Tour Scot.* (1774) 302 A yellow stalagmitic matter has exuded. 1811 PINKERTON *Petril.* II. 501 More commonly this calcareous substance lines the cavities under the stalagmitic form. 1834 *Ann. Reg.* 238* A stalagmitic incrustation. 1862 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* iii. 46 A thick stalagmitic flooring. 1883 RUDLER in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 529 Stalagmitic marbles.

Stalagmitical (stal'gmit'ikäl), *a.* [f. STALAGMITE + -ICAL = *prec.*

1809 J. KIDD *Mit.* I. 15 Stalagmitical Marble. *Ibid.* 46 Stalagmitical positions constituted the alabaster of the ancients. 1833-4 J. PHILLIPS *Geol. in Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 695/2 Stalagmitical carbonate of lime.

Hence **Stalagmitically** *adv.*

1823 BUCKLAND *Reliq. Diluv.* 111 Ochreous concretions, formed stalagmitically.

Stalagmometer. [f. Gr. *σταλαγμός* (see STALAGMITE) + -METER.] An apparatus for measuring drops. So **Stalagmoscope**, [-SCOPE], an instrument for viewing drops.

1864 GUTHRIE in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XIII. 477 In the cases of the still more proximate identity of isomeric bodies mentioned above... the stalagmometer may be used rather as a stalagmoscope, to render evident rather than to measure a difference of drop-size.

Stalant, *stala(u)nt*, *obs.* forms of STALLION.

Stalboot, *obs.* form of STALLBOAT.

† **Stalch.** *Mining. Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] A piece of ground left uncut though all around has been worked.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* T. 4. *Stalch*, a Piece of Wholes that is left uncut, yet we know it to be cut over the Top of it, and under, and at both Ends.

Stald, *var. staled*, *stalled*: see STALE, STALL *vb.*

Stalder (stäl'der). Also 7 staulder. [app. f. *stal*- root of OE. *stellan* to place.]

† 1. (See quot. 1611.) *Obs.*

1611 CORNAR, *Buchier*, a staulder, wood-house, or wood-pile. *Ibid.*, *Chantier de bois*, a staulder, woodstack, pile of wood.

2. *dial.* A 'horse' or frame for casks to stand on. 1736 J. LEWIS *L. of Tenet* (ed. 2) 39 *Stalder*, a Stilling, or Frame to put Barrels on. 1853 W. D. COOPER *Sussex Gloss.* (ed. 2) 78. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Stalding, *erron.* form of SCALDING *sb.* 2

1577 HOLMES *Chron.* II. 835/2 Pollardes, Crocardes, Staldinges, Egles.

† **Stale**, *sb.* 1 *Obs.* Forms: 1 *stalu*, *Northumb.* *stalo*, 2 *stala*, 2-4 *stale*. [OE. *stali* str. fem. = OHG. *stala* fem. (mod.G. *-stahl* in *diebstahl* masc., theft), f. OTeut. **stal*-: **stel*-: see STEAL *v.*]

1. Theft, stealing.

c 950 Lindisf. *Gosp.* Matt. xix. 28 Ne doe ðu ðiofonto vel stalo. 971 *Blickling Hom.* 75 Pis þu cwist for þinne zitsunge & for þinne stalo. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Stala and steorla swiðe eow scal hene. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 253 Pa... þe luueden tening [w. reuing] and stalo. 1340 *Aeyenb.* 9 Ine þise heste is vorbode roberie, þieffe, stalo, and gavel.

2. *By stale* = by stealth.

a 1240 *Sawles Warde in Cott. Hom.* 249 Hire wune is to cumen bi stale... þwen me leaust cweðeð.

Stale (stäl), *sb.* 2 Now *dial.* Forms: 1 *stalu*, 7 *stale*, *staly*, 7, 9 *stall*, 3- *stale*. See also STEAL *sb.* 1 [OE. *stalu* str. fem., related by ablaut to the synonymous *stela* STEAL *sb.* 1 Cf. MFlem. *stacl* (Kilian), WFlem. *staal* (De Bo), NFris. *stal*, *staal* masc., handle, WFris. *ställe*. The words *stale* and *steal* cannot be completely separated, as the spellings *stale*, *stail* may represent a dialectal pronunciation of *steal*, and on the other hand the sound which would be given in some dialects to *stale* would naturally be written *steal* by outsiders. For convenience, the examples with the spelling *staike* *stale* are placed here, and those with the spelling *steal*, *steale*, etc. under STEAL *sb.* 1]

† 1. Each of the two upright sides of a ladder (*obs.*). Also (now *dial.*), a rung or step of a ladder. Cf. the stave of a rack in a stable.

Al. OE. *hearpastala* 'ceminigi' (a 1000 in Wr. Wülcker 203/36), *perh.* the side-pieces of a harp.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 354 Scheome and pine... heoð þe two leddre stalen þeð beoð upriht to þe heouene, and bitweonen þeos stalen heoð þe tines invested of alle gode þeawas, bi hwuche me climbed to þe blisse of heouene. c 1315 SHORHAM *Poenis* I. 49 Pis ilke laddre is charite, þe stales gode þeawas. 1714 SAVAGE *Art. Prudence* 172 The first Stale of this Ladder of Fortune. 1889 *Kent. Gloss.*, *Stales*, the staves, or risings of a ladder, or the staves of a rack in a stable. 1892 *Daily News* 13 Apr. 6/3 [Letter from a former labourer in Kent.] Give the labourer easy access to the land, and thereby put the stails very close together in the bottom of the social ladder.

† b. *fig.* Position in a series. *Obs. rare*—1.

[This may *perh.* belong to *Instal* *sb.*]

1. E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 1002 *Insser* 3e fyrst gemme... Sniffer helde þe secunde stalo.

2. A handle, esp. a long, slender handle, as the handle of a rake, etc. Also, the stem of a pipe, etc. a 1200 *Sidonius Glosses* in *Anecd. Oxon.* I. v. 59/22 *Ansae* et *ansulae* allicuius rei sunt illa eminentia in illa re per quam capi possit i. 'stale'. c 1393 LANGE *P. Pl. C.* xxii. 279 (Vesp. MS.) And lered men a ladel bygge with a long stalo [w. stele]. 1547 *MS. Harl.* 1419 ff. 145 b, Two forks of metall guile, the stales being of glasse. 1624 in *Simpkinson Washington* (1860) p. lvi, Pitch forke stales. 1649-53 *Burns Eng. Improv. Impr.* (ed. 3) 71 Thy Stail need not be so long as a natural Spade-stail. a 1652 *Broms Corant Gard.* I. i. stage-dir., A Table hottle, light, and Tobacco stales. 1675 *Worldice Syst. Agric.* (ed. 2) 251 Which Net you hold strongly against the place, by the help of a Stail or handle that is fixed athwart the Bow. 1688 *Holme Armoiry* iii. 343/1 The Mallet when it is large, and a long Stail or Handle, is termed a Maul by Wood Men. *Ibid.* iii. xxi. (Roxb.) 253/2 He beareth Sable a Dung fork... Argent, the shank or stail. 1742 *Land. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 61 In Case your Cask is a Butt, have ready boiling Water, which put in, and with a long Stale and a little Birch fastened to its End, scrub the Bottom. 1828 *Mech. Mag.* IX. 238 They are set like unto a hoe for a stroke with a straight stail (handle). 1890 *Manch. Guardian* 4 Feb. 12/3 You came to me with the axe head in one hand and the stalo in the other.

3. A stalk or stem.

c 1440 *Pallad.* on *Hubd.* xi. 194 And theryn do pistacis iij by tale. And of hem all vp wol ther ryse a stalo [germen]. 1854 *Miss Baken Northampton Gloss.*, *Stail*, the stalk of a flower or fruit.

4. The stem of an arrow or spear.

1553 *BRANDOR Q. Curtius* ix. 192 The Surgians cut of the stalo of that shaft in such a way, that they moved not the hende that was within the fleshe. 1585 *Hutins Junius Noumenel*, 276/1 *Hasille*, a speare staffe or the shaft and stalo of a faulxine. c 1611 *CHAPMAN* *Iliad* iv. 173 Seeing th'arrows stalo without.

Stale (stäl), *sb.* 3 [Prob. a. AF. *estale*, *estal* (only in Bozon, 13th c.), applied to a pigeon used to entice a hawk into the net; that this word is not an adoption from English is rendered probable by the occurrence of the extended form *estalon* in continental Fr. with the same sense (Cotgrave 1611; Godefroy gives earlier instances spelt *estolon*, *etelon*). Of Tent. origin; cf. OE. *stælhran* decoy reindeer, *stælo* (Northumbrian) catching (of fish), prob. from the root of *steall* place (STALL *sb.* 1) *stellan* to place; for the sense cf. the rendering of *stale* by 'stationaria' in the *Promptorium*, and G. *stellvogel* decoy-bird. It has been usual to regard the *stal* in *stælhran* as identical with the combining form of *stalu* theft (as in *stalgist* predatory guest, *staliere* plundering army); but the difference of meaning renders this unlikely; and the current identification of Northumb. *stælo* with *stalu* seems inadmissible on grounds both of form and sense.]

1. A decoy-bird; a living bird used to entice other birds of its own species, or birds of prey, into a snare or net. Also, a stuffed bird or figure of a bird used for the same purpose. *Obs.* (f. exc. *dial.*) c 1440 *Proup. Puvr.* 477/1 Stale, of fowlwyne or byrds takynge, stationaria. a 1542 *SURREY SONGS*, 'Echt beest can close' in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 220 As a faucon ferre... Which... for no stalo doth care. 1552 *Huloort*, Stale that fowlers vse, *incitabluu*, *mentila* *ans.* 1579-80 *NORTH PLUMER, Sylla* (1595) 515 Like unto the fowlers, that by their stales draw other birdes into their nets. 1608 [Torte] *Aristo's* *st.* iv. (1611) 52 A wife that's more then faire like a stalo, Or chanting whistle which brings birds to thrall. 1621 *MARKHAM Fowling* 31 You shal stalo downe here and there a lue stalo, being either a Mallard, or a Widgon, or a Tayle. 1624 *QUARLES Job Militant* v. med. xxv, As the treacherous Fowler... doth first deuise to make a Bird his stalo, at whose false Call, Others may chance into the selfsame Thral. 1675 *WORLDICE Syst. Agric.* (ed. 2) 322 *Stale*, a living Fowl, put in any place to allure other Fowl, where they may be taken. 1681 *FLAVEL Meth. Grace* xxv. 588 'Tis the living bird that makes the best stalo to draw others into the net. 1768 *PENNANT Brit. Zool.* I. 365 The birds, enticed by a stalo or stuffed bird, come under the nets. 1888 *FENN DICK* *of the Fens* 53 If my live birds aren't all drowned and my stales spoiled.

attrib. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Day-net*, When you have placed... your Gigs and Stales, go to the further End of your long Drawing-lines and Stale-lines, and [etc.].

b. in figurative context.

1579 *STUBBS* *Discon. Gaping Gulf* B 4 b, Her daughter Margerit was the stalo to lure... them that otherwise flew by her... and could not be gotten. 1584 *STAFFORD in Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1913) Jan. 44 *note*, I am more than half afraid that he [Sidney] is made but a stalo to take a bird withal. 1614 *JACKSON Creed* iii. ix. 97 Bellarmine's distinctions... may hence be described to be but mere stales to catch gulls. 1645 *F. THORPE in Full Lett.* (1886) 120 But five years experience hath taught English men another lesson than to be Caught twice with one Stale.

† 2. *transf.* and *fig.* A deceptive means of allure-ment; a person or thing held out as a lure or bait to entrap a person. *Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *E. Ruymyng* 324 It was a stalo to take the deuyll in a brake. 1530 *TINOCLE Princ. Prelates* B ij, The cheifest stalo wherwith the cardinal caught the kynges grace. 1577 *HOLMES* *Hist. Eng.* I. 79/2 The Britaynes would oftentimes... lay their Cattell... in places conueniente, to bee as a stalo to the Romaynes, and when the Romaynes should make to them to fetch the same away... they would fall vpon them. 1620 *SHAKS, Temp.* iv. i. 187 The trumpety in my house, goe bring it hither For stalo to catch these theuees. 1625 *G. SANOVY Trav.* i. 65 Beautiful boyes, who serve as stales to procure them customers. 1670 *EACHARD Cent. Clergy* 88 Six-pence or a shilling to put into the Box, for a stalo to decoy in the rest of the Parish. 1692 [J. WILSON] *India. Carol.* xxvi. 132 Which yet they made use of but as a Stalo to the Faction.

† 3. A person who acts as a decoy; esp. the accomplice of a thief or sharper. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 119 Theyr mynstres be false bretherne or false systernes, stales of y^e deuyll. 1579 *GOSSON Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 36 Every Vawter in one blinde fauerne or other, is Tenant at will... and plays the stalo to vter their viciualls. 1591 *GREENE Conny Catching* i. Wks. (Grosart) X. 38 He that faceth the man, the Stale. 1620 *ROWLAND M. Mark-all* G 2, [He] was faine to lue among the wicked... a stalo for a foyst. 1622 *J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Water-Courant* D 2 b, He... Can play the Foist, the Nip, the Stale. 1633 *MARMION Fine Companion* iii. iv, This is Captain Whibble, the Towne stalo, For all cheating employments.

† 4. More fully *common stalo*: a prostitute of the lowest class, employed as a decoy by thieves. Often (? associated with STALE *a.*) used *gen.* as a term of contempt for an unchaste woman. *Obs.*

1593 *Tell-Trothe's N. Y. Gift* (1876) 35 Can women want wit to frustrate a common stalo. 1599 *SHAKS, Much Ado* ii. 2. 26 Spare not to tell him, that hee hath wronged his Honor in marrying the renowned Claudio, to a contaminated stalo. *Ibid.* iv. i. 66, I stand disonour'd that haue gone about, To linke my deare friend to a common stalo. 1606 *DANIEL QUEEN'S Arcadia* ii. i, But to be least for such a one as she, The stalo of all, which will folke thinke of me? a 1641 *PE. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* (1642) 265 Detesting as he said the insatiable reformity of a prostitute Stale. *fig.* 1641 *MILTON Reform.* i. 10 The Bishops... suffer'd themselves to be the common stales to countenance with their prostituted Gravities every Politick Fetch that was then on foot.

† 5. A person or thing made use of as a means or tool for inducing some result, as a pretext for some action, or as a cover for sinister designs. Cf. STALKING-HORSE. *Obs.*

1580 *GRINDAL in Strype Life* (1710) 252 That of the two nominated, one should be an unfit Man, and as it were a Stale, to bring the Office to the other. 1593 *SHAKS, 3 Hen. VI.* iii. iii. 260 Had he none else to make a stalo but me? 1598-9 *B. JONSON Case Altered* v. iii, Was this your drift? to vse Fernezes name? Was he your fittest stalo? 1606 *HIERON Truth's Purch.* ii. 45 Not to be (as it were) a stalo, vnder the shadow whereof we may the more boldly giue our selues ouer to vngodlinesse. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* iv. iii. § 29. Eurydice... meaning nothing lesse than to let her husband serue as a Stale, keeping the throne warme, till another were growne old enough to sit in it. 1620-6 *QUARLES Feast for Worms* 158 Lawyers arise, make not your righteous Lawes, A stalo for Bribes. 1624 [SCOTT] *2nd Pt. Vox Populi* 14 Spaine bath... vsed their alliance and friendship but as a stalo or stalking-horse ouer their backs to shoote at others. 1640 *SUCKLING Breinorall* ii. i, Her health, is a stalo, And helps us to make us drinke on. 1652 *PEYTON Cutsiter. Ho. Stuarts* (1731) 11 Giving it out for a Stale, that the Earl, with others, would have killed him. 1711 *PUCKLE Club* (1817) 20 A pretence of kindness is the universal stalo to all base projects. 1774 *Ann. Reg., Hist. Europe* 201 Those people were only used as a stalo for ambition and rapacity.

† 6. A lover or mistress whose devotion is turned into ridicule for the amusement of a rival or rivals. Some examples suggest allusion to some unknown sense relating to death.

1579 *LILLY Euphues* (Arb.) 96, I perceiue Lucilla (said he) that I haue made thy stalo, and Philautus thy laughing stocke. 1588 *T. HUGHES Arthur* i. ii. 3 Was I then chose and wedded for his stalo? 1590 *SHAKS Com. Err.* ii. i. 101 [A neglected wife says:] But too vnruly Deere, he breakes the pale And feedes from home; where I am but his stalo. 1611 *MIDDLETON & DEKLER Raring Girl* iv. i. 154 Did I for this lose all my friends... to be made a Stalo to a common whore? a 1616 *BRAMM & FL. Little Fr. Lawyer* iii. i, This comes of rutting; Are we made stales to one another? 1635 *RUTTER Sheph. Holyday* v. ii. G 1 b, She would say, You haue another mistress, go to her, I will not be her stalo.

† **Stale**, *sb.* 4 *Obs.* Also 4-6 *stail*, 6 *stayll*, *stail(e)*, *steill*, (6-7 *stall*, 7 *stal*). [a. OF. *estal*, used in many specific applications of the senses (1) place, position, (2) something placed or fixed (mod.F. *etal* butcher's stall), a. OHG. *stal*: see STALL *sb.* 1]

1. A fixed position or station. To hold or keep (*one's*) *stale* [= OF. *tenir* (son) *estal*]: to maintain one's position in battle.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xvii. 97 [Thai] ordanit, that the mast party Of their men suld gang saraly With thar lordis, and hold a stail. c 1450 in *Kingsford Chron. London* (1905) 123 And at pavelen... Erle of Dorset helde is stalo, and þat he toke prisoners. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* v. xi. 179 And syr Florence with his C knyghtes alwey kepte the stalo and foughte manly.

2. An ambush. In *stale*: in ambush. c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* ix. viii. 811 And he in stalo howyd al stail. 1513 *DOUGLAS Enier* xi. x. 96 It is a stalling place and sovair harbyr, Quhar ost in stail or embuschment may ly. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. vi.* (1809) 43 While he stode in a stalo to lie in wait [1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 439 He lay in stalo to wait for the relef that myght come from Caleis. 1557 *EDGEWORTH Sermon* 231 God badde him [Joshua]

Pone insidias urbi post eam, laye a stale behynde the cite. 1577 *HOLINSHED Hist. Eng. II.* 1479/2 The erle of Essex...with ii. C. speares was layde in a stale, if the Frenchmen had come neerer. 1627 *Taking of Ship 'St. Esprit'* in *Harl. Misc.* (1810) V. 111 Which two noblemen...were drawn within danger by a stale made by twenty common soldiers.

3. A body of armed men posted in a particular place for ambush or otherwise, or detached for reconnoitring or other special service. Also (? chiefly Sc.) the main body of an army.

c 1350 in *Nicolas Hist. Royal Navy* (1847) II. 401 [Every time that it shall be ordered, that armed men...shall land on the enemy's coast to seek victuals...then there shall be ordained a sufficient 'stale' of armed men and archers who shall wait together on the land until the 'forreigners' return to them]. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Sautis* xl. (Ninian) 1096 Brocht [par praxi] nere to bar stale par bar abad noch ful lang. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1355 [Gawayne] sterries owte to hys stede, and with his stale wendes. c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 9647 Thei of Grece were gadered alle With-out the diche before the walle, In-myddis the feld ther standis her stale. 14... in *Nicolas Hist. Royal Navy* (1847) II. 401 That no maner man goe for no forage, but he with a stale, the whiche shall forthw twice a weeke. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* v. 32 Schyr Garrat Herroun in the staill can abide. 1513 Lo. DACRE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 94 And I come with a stale to a place called the Dungeny. 1530 *PALSGR.* 275/1 Stale of horsmen in a felde, *gucteurs*. 1532 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* v. 626 Nevereles I knaw aswell by Englysmen as Scottisshmen that their stale was no les then three thousand men. 1543 *Ibid.* v. 315 Little regarding the service done by the foote men remainyng in the staill, but attributing all the prayse to them selves. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 127 Sir Willyam FitzWillyam...in great baste sent for his stale of horsmen that he had left covered. 1565 *GOLDING Caesar* v. 118 For they neuer fought in great companies...but scatteringe...and had stales lying in diuers places one to serue anothers turne. 1577 *HOLINSHED Hist. Scot.* 471/2 The lard of Drunlanrig lying al thys while in ambush...forhore to breake out to gyue any charge vpon his enimies, doubting lest the Earle of Lennox hadde kept a stale behynde. a 1578 *LINCOLN (Pittsottie) Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 74 George Earl of Ormond was in the staill him self. 1579 *CHURCHYARO Gen. Rehearsal Wars* I, He remained with the whole power of footemen nere the Blacke Neastes, as a stale to annoyne the enemy.

b. In stale: in battle array.

1513 *DOUGLAS Ennis* v. viii. 123 King Pentheus, in his wode rage dotand, Thocht he beheld grete rowtis stand in staill Of the Ewmenydes.

c. Flying stale: a body of troops ordered to move rapidly to any part of the field in which help is required.

a 1500 *Harding's Chron.* cxxl. add. *Harl. MS.* (1812) 417 With fotemen in the two erldomes with fleyng stales to releue them. 1532 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 628 And I did send for there strenght my cousyn Sir Arthur Daicy, heing accompanied with 6 hundreth and above in a fleyng stale.

d. transf. A band of hunters.

c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* vi. 1669 (Wemyss MS.) As be past upon a dayn In till his hunting him to play...The staill and be setys set. 1536 *BELLENDEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 298 The staill past throw the wod with sic noyis...that all the bestis wer rasit for their dennis.

Stale (stäl), sb.⁵ Also 7 stall. [? f. STALE v. But cf. Du. *stalle*, MLG. *stal*, G. *stall*.]

1. Urine; now only of horses and cattle.

a 1400 *Stockh. Medical MS.* in *Anglia XVIII.* 299 In werd hen men & women...bat her stale mown not holde. 1530 *PALSGR.* 275/1 Stale pysses, *esclop*. 1535 *COVERDALE Isa.* xxxvi. 12 That they he not compelled to eate their owne donge, and drinke their owne stale with you? 1548 *RECORDE Urin. Physick* xi. 89 The stale of Camels and Goats...is good for them that have the dropsie. 1583 *MELBANCKE Philotinus* O üj b. Or annoint thy selfe with the stale of a mule. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* i. iv. 62 Thou didst drinke the stale of Horses. 1662 *GERBIER Principles* 34 That his Stall doth not remain under him. 1668 *FRYER Acc. E. India* & P. 242 Mice and Weasels by their poysonous Stale infect the Trees so that they produce Worms. 1733 *W. ELLIS Children & Vale Farn.* 122 Sheep, whose Dung and Stale is of most Virtue in the Nourishment of all Trees. 1805 *R. W. DICKSON Pract. Agric.* I. 51 The stale of mares.

b. To have a rod in stale (? Anglo-Irish) = to have a rod in pickle: see PICKLE sb.¹ I have a rod in stale for him ever since the night he offended me at the wake.

2. Blood-stale, stale-foul a disease (see quot.).

1816 *TOWNE Farmer & Grazier's Guide* 21 The Blood-Stale in Horses, the Stale-foul, in Oxen, and the Red Water in Sheep, are Diseases...derived from very similar causes.

Stale (stäl), sb.⁶ Chess. [a. AF. *estale*, perh. vbl. n. f. *estaler* Stale v.³] = STALEMATE.

1423 *JAS. I Kingis Q. clix.* 'Off mate?' quod sche... 'thou has fundin stale This money day'. c 1470 *MS. Ashmole* 344 ff. 18h, pan draw thie fers in to e & pi other fers in to fas nye thie knyght as thou mayst sayng stale. 1591 *FLORIO 2d Fruites* 75 It is no check-mate, but a stale. 1625 *BACON Ess.* Of Boldness (Arh.) 519 They stand at a stay; Like a Stale at Chess, where it is no Mate, but yet the Game cannot stirre. 1647 *WARD Simple Cobler* 57 When the Parliament shall give you a mate, though but a Stale. 1656 *BEALE Bichino's Roy. Game Chess-play* 13 A stale is given when one King hath lost all his men and hath but one place left to fly into, if then the adversary bar him of that place without checking him, so that he being now out of check cannot remove hut into check, it is then a stale, and he that giveth it to the distressed King loseib the Game.

Stale (stäl), a.¹ [Of obscure history, but prob. ultimately f. the Tent. root *sta- to STAND. Cf. Flem. *stel* in the same sense, said of beer and wine (Kilian); still used in WFlem., see De Bo.]]

† 1. Of malt liquor, mead, wine: That has stood

long enough to clear; freed from dregs or lees; hence, old and strong. Obs.

c 1300 *K. Horn* 383 (Laud) Bi born be king abenche Red win to schenche And after mete stale Bope win and ale. c 1386 *CHAUCER Sir Thopas* 52 Notemuge to putte in ale, Whether it be moyste or stale. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xix. lvi. (1495) 896 Yf meth is well sod and stale it is lykynge to the taste. a 1400 *Stockh. Medical MS.* in *Anglia XVIII.* 310 Good reed wyn pat be stale. 1421 *Cov. Lett Bk.* (1907) 25 When bit [ale] is good and stale. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 358/1 Stale As Ale, *defecatus*. a 1529 *SKELTON E. Runnyng* 357 And ye will gyve me a syppet Of your stale ale. a 1553 *UNALL Rayster D.* i. iii. (Arh.) 19 Where good stale ale is well drinke no water I trust. 1586 *COGAN Haven Health* cxxviii. 221 Good ale...must he...made of good corne, well sodden, stale and well purged. 1709 *ADDISON Teller* No. 162 P. 1, I daily live in a very comfortable Affluence of Wine, Stale Beer, Hungary Water, Beef, Books, and Marrow-Bones. 1743 *Land. & Country Brew.* IV. (ed. 2) 204 To turn Ale into stale Beer presently.

fig. 1709 *O. DYKES Eng. Prov. & Refl.* (ed. 2) Pref. 16 Proverbs scatter'd through all the Works of the Learned, like Salt, to give them a Relish, and to make them keep stale.

2. That has lost its freshness; altered by keeping.

a. of food or drink.

Usually in disparaging sense; but when said of bread it is the ordinary opposite of *new*, without necessarily implying inferiority.

1530 *PALSGR.* 325/2 Stale as breed or drinke is, *rassis*. Stale as meate is that begyneth to savoure, *viel*. c 1550 *Wyll of Deuill* (c 1825) C 2 b, New freshe blood to ouersprinkle their stale mete that it may seme...newly kylled. 1580 *LYLY Euphues* (Arh.) 386 Gestes and fish...are ever stale within three dayes. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* v. iv. 11 That stale [read stale] old Mouse-eaten dry cheese, Nestor. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* ii. v. To let out the Water when it began to grow stale. 1727 - *Past. Dial. Richm. Hill* 53 To cry the Bread was stale, and mutter Complaints against the Royal Butter. 1759 *R. BROWN Coupl. Farmer* 78 [A chicken will be] tender and green in the vent if stale. 1829 *CHAPLAIN Phys. Sci.* 251 The egg becomes stale or addled. 1845 *JAMES AYRAH Neil* ii, I would as soon...eat stale cabbage. 1878 *M. L. HOLBROOK Hygiene Brain* 61 The bread should be stale. 1888 *F. HUME Mme. Midas* I Prol. His companion collected the stale biscuits which had fallen out of the bag.

b. of urine, manure, straw, etc.

1577 *GOODE Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 83 Stale vrine. 1765 *MUSEUM Rust.* IV. 255 Where dung is made use of, it must be very stale and rotten. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* iii. xi, An early public-house, haunted by unsavoury smells of musty hay and stale straw.

† c. of wounds. Obs.

1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* 495 A very excellent remedy for the curing of wounds which are old and stale, and ful of putrefaction.

d. Agric.

a 1722 *LISLE Husb.* (1757) *Gloss.*, *Fallows-stale*, ground that has been ploughed some time, and lies in fallow. 1764 *MUSEUM Rust.* II. 306 Lime would do very little or no good on stale ploughed lands. 1805 *R. W. DICKSON Pract. Agric.* II. 590 So that the crop may be put in upon a stale furrow.

3. fig. Of an immaterial thing: That has lost its freshness, novelty, or interest; hackneyed, worn out, out of date; effete. (Frequent in SHAKS.)

1562 *J. HEYWOOD Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 95 Better is...he it new or stale, A harmesle lie, than a harmefull true tale. 1579 *G. HARVEY Letter-bk.* (Camden) 60 Doist thou smyle to reade this stale and beggarly stuffe. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* ii. v. 55 A prouher neurer stale in thrifite minde. 1602 - *Hant. i.* ii. 133 How weary, stale, flat, and vnprofitable Seemes to me all the vses of this world? 1638 *BAKER tr. Balsaz's Lett.* (vol. II) 16 A novelty that will quickly grow stale. 1716 *AOSIOX Freeholder* No. 9 P. 11 The Parliament of Great Britain, against whom you bring a stale accusation which has been used by every minority in the memory of man. 1780 *MME. D'ARLAY Lett.* June, I hardly know what to tell you that won't be stale news. 1822 *LAMB Elia i. Distant Corresp.*, A two-days-old newspaper. You resent the stale thing as an affront. 1874 *L. STEPHEN Hours in Libr.* (1892) i. iii. 200 The commonplaces in which Pope takes such infinite delight have become very stale for ns. 1880 *MACM. Mag.* No. 246 518 She thought her chances of marriage at home were grown rather stale. 1908 *Outlook* 14 Nov. 651/1 When the memory of the last few weeks has grown stale.

b. *Law*. Of a claim or demand: That has been allowed to lie dormant for an unreasonable time.

1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* iv. xv. 211 The jury will rarely give credit to a stale complaint. 1884 *LAW Rep.* 26 CHANC. Div. 119 The claims of the Plaintiffs had been barred...by the rules against stale claims. *Ibid.* 27 CHANC. Div. 530 Obligations...which he would never have incurred if he had any reason to believe that this stale claim would be prosecuted.

† 4. Of persons: Past the prime of life; having lost the vigour or attractiveness of youth. Of a bachelor or spinster: Past the fitting season for marriage. Obs.

c 1580 *JEFFERIE Bugbears* i. ii. 108 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* XCXIII. 309 Rosimunda...hath an vncke a stale hatcher. 1885 *HIGINS Junius' Nomencl.* 191 *Virgo exoleta*, an old stale maid past marriage. 1589 *NASHE Martin Marprelate* Wks. (Grosart) i. 108 Therein they are like to a stale Curtizan. 1598 *HAKLUYT Voy.* i. 99 Sometimes their maids are very stale before they be married: for their parents alwaies keep them till they can sel them. 1609 *ROWLANDS Dr. Merrie-man* I An old stale Widdower, quite past the best. a 1643 *CARTWRIGHT Siege* i. iv, I'm for your tender Maidenheads: I would not Venture my self with a stale Virgin, or a season'd Widow for a Kingdom. 1711 *RAMSAY On Magesy Johnston* xiv, She was...Right free of care, or toil, or strife, Till she was stale. 1742 *SHORT Dropsy* in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 226 In barren Women, and stale Maids, Tapping should be very cautiously undertaken. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Random* I. (1760) II. 136, I talked in rap-

tures to the stale governante. 1858 *HOGG Life Shelley* I. 176, I found only two stale women; a stale middle-aged woman who acted as waiter and chambermaid, and an older and still staler woman, the landlady.

† b. of attributes. Obs.

1612 *Two Noble K.* v. i. 91 That may'st...induce Stale gravitie to daunce. 1771 *SMOLLETT Hunth.* Cl. 5 May (1815) 63 The rancour of stale maidenhood.

5. Sport. Of an athlete, a racing animal, etc.: Out of condition through over-severe training or exertion too long continued. Phr. to go stale.

1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* ii. i. vi. § 7. 335 By this means the [horse's] legs are not made more stale than necessary. 1868 *Field* 4 July 15/1 In the third heat [rowing], Mair of Magdalen, easily beat Willan of Exeter, who seemed stale and gone off. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 853/2 Dame Agnes will probably be stale after her exertions in the Derby. 1889 *D. C. MURRAY Dang. Catshaw* 38 William, though a little stale, turned out to be a past master in the art.

transf. 1894 *Nation* (N. Y.) 22 Mar. 209/1 It sometimes happens that, in the strain of this part of the race [for Cambridge honours], the hoy outgrows the brilliant precocity which put him ahead of his rivals, and emerges merely an ordinary young man with no further possibilities of use. This disaster is technically known as 'going stale'. 1903 *W. T. STEAD in Rev. of Rev.* May 574 (Cent. Suppl.) In 1892, the Unionist administration having gone stale, it was turned out.

b. Of a bird: See quot.

1807 *Encycl. Sport.* I. 301/1 (Decoys) *Stale birds*, fowl that have frequently visited the decoy, but have lost interest in the actions of the dog.

6. Comb.

1823 *EAGAN Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* s. v. [A person is said to be 'stale drunk' when they feel languid after a night's debauch. 1641 *MILTON Annad.* Wks. 1851 III. 234 O *stale-grownie piety! O Gosple rated as cheap as thy Master, at thirteency. 1819 *SHELLEY Cenci* iii. i. 159 Lay all here So that my unpolluted fame should be With vilest gossips a 'stale nouthed story. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T. Wks.* (Grosart) IV. 92 Often reiterating hys 'stale-wome note.

† Stale, a.² Chess. Obs. [f. STALE sb.⁶] Stale-mated.

c 1470 *MS. Ashmole* 344 ff. 21 b. Then drawth he & is stale. Stale (stäl), v.¹ Obs. exc. arch. and dial. Also 5 Sc. stal, 6 staaale, Sc. stal; 7-9 rare stall. [Proximate source uncertain; perh. a. OF. *estaler* (once in Godef., with erroneous explanation) = *It. stallare*; either adopted from, or the source of, the Teut. word which appears as Du., LG., HG. *stallen* (MHG. in 14th c.), Sw. *stalla*, Da. *stalle*, to make water (said of horses).

Attempts have been made to identify the Teut. word with G. (Du., etc.) *stallen* to place in a stall, he lodged in a stall, also to come to a stand (see *STALL* sb. and v.). For objections to these explanations see Grimm s. v. *stallen*.]

1. intr. To urinate, said esp. of horses or cattle. 14... *Lewis Gild* x. in *Anc. Laws Scot.* (Burgh Rec. Soc.) 68 Gif ony stal in the yet of the gilde...he sall gif iijjd. to the mendis. c 1450 *Merlin* xxvii. 526 He turned he-side the wey to make his horse stale. 1530 *PALSGR.* 732/1 Tary a while, your hors wyll stale. 1596 *NASHE Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 206 Bringing in his great horse...into his Banqueting-house; to dung and stale amongst his guests. 1614 *B. JONSON Bart. Fair* i. iv, Why a pox o' your hoze, once again: let your little wife stale in it, and she will. c 1630 in *Law's Memor.* (1818) *Introd.* p. lv, He should pluck up a nettle by the root...and stale upon it three severall mornings. 1663 *KILLIGREW Parson's Wedd.* i. iii, I wonder he [the knight's son] doth not go on all four too, and hold up his Leg when he stales. 1735 *BURTON Pocket-Farrier* 22 Sometimes a Horse cannot stall, and will be in great Pain. 1795 *T. MAURICE Hindostan* i. ix (1820) I. 285 Observing the haboon to stale twelve times in the day. 1812 *SKELLET in H. Stephens Bk. Farn.* (1844) II. 477 She will be frequently dunging, stalling, and blaring. 1886 *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, Stale, to void urine--of horses only. 1891 *HAROT Test* lii, While the horses stood to stale and breathe themselves. 1903 *KIRLING 5 Nations* (1903) 350 Cattle-dung where fuel failed; Water where the mules had staled; And sackcloth for their raiment.

† 2. trans. To pass (blood) in the urine. Obs.

1a 1550 *Dreichis Part of Play* 62 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S.T.S.) 316 Scho tuke the gravall and staild Craig Gorth. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* 132 Anatolius approued beane meale sifted and sod with Harts marrow to be given to a horse which stalleth blood. 1647 *J. CLEVELAND Char. Lond.-Diurn.* 2 For it casts the water of the Stale, ever since it staled blood.

Stale (stäl), v.² Also 6 Sc. stal, (7 staaale). [f. STALE a.¹]

1. trans. To render (beer or ale) 'stale'.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 472/1 Stalyn, or make stale drynke, *defecto*. 1616 *B. JONSON Devil an Ass* i. i, You have some plot, now, Vpon a tonning of Ale, to stale the yest. 1743 *Land. & Country Brew.* iv. (ed. 2) 294 Like old October Beer staled through Time. 1826 *Art. of Brewing* (ed. 2) 106 A stock of old porter should be kept, sufficient for staling the consumption of twelve months.

b. intr. Of beer: to become 'stale' or old. 1742 *Land. & Country Brew.* i. (ed. 4) 64 The Drink from that Time flattens and stales. 1743 *Ibid.* iv. (ed. 2) 303 Secure a Butt of Beer from staling too soon.

2. trans. To render stale, out of date or uninteresting; to diminish interest in. 1599 *B. JONSON Cynthia's Rev. Induct.*, Ile goe tell all the argument of his play aforehand, and so stale his inuention to the auditoire before it come forth. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* iv. 1. 38 Which out of vse, and stal'd by other men, Begin his fashion. 1606 - *Ant. & Cl.* ii. ii. 240 Age cannot wither her, nor custome stale Her infinite variety. a 1616 *BEAUM. & FL. C. Corinth* i. iii, Ile not stale them By giving up their

characters, but leave you To make your own discoveries. 1768 *Woman of Honor* 1. 10 Shame, that great engine of education, she employed with attention not to stale its effect. 1822 *LAMB Elia Ser.* 11. *Detached Thoughts*, It may be, that the latter [names, Milton and Shakespeare] are more staled and rung upon in common discourse. 1863 *W. W. STORY Roba at Rome* 1. 7 Pictures and statues have been staled by copy and description. 1914 *MARTIN in Edin. Rev.* Apr. 397 Perhaps Dr. Frazer's theories have become for himself a little staled by dint of repetition.

† **b.** To lower (oneself, one's dignity) in estimation by excessive familiarity. *Obs.*

1598 *B. JONSON Ev. Man in Hum.* 1. i. 57 Not content To stale himself in all societies. He makes my house here common as a mart. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* 11. iii. 201 This, right valiant Lord, must not so stale his Palme. 1843 *LYTTON Last Bar.* 11. ii, Henry the Fourth staled not his majesty to consultations with the mayor of his city.

c. intr. To grow stale; get out of fashion, become uninteresting.

1897 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 10 Nov. 2/3 The malicious tit-bit which he was treasuring with such eager anticipation would only stale by further delay. 1893 *Q. (Quiller-Couch) Detect. Ducky* 325 Philanthropy was beginning to stale.

† **3. Sr.** To affect with loathing or satiety. [Perh. another word: cf. *STALL v.*]

1709 *WOODROW Corr.* (1842) 1. 49 The abjuration oath.. will.. stale a great many that we might otherwise have depended upon as friendly parties to us. 1717 *E. ERSKINE Sermon.* Wks. (1791) 59/1 They have got so much of Christ as to be staled of his company.

Stale, v. 3 Chess. rare. Also 6 Sr. stall. [Perh. a. *AF. estaler*, ? of English origin: cf. *STALL v.*]

a. trans. = *STALEMATE v.*

c 1470 *M.S. Ashmole 344 ff. 7* He shall stale be black kyng in the pointe per the crosse standith. *Ibid.* ff. 17 Dra thou ther as thy pon stode, and stale hym. 1903 *H. J. R. MURRAY in Brit. Chess Mag.* 283 In China, however, a player who stales his opponent's King, wins the game.

b. intr. To undergo stalemate.

a 1585 *MONTGOMERY Cherrie & Stae* 21c For vnder cure I gat sik cheik, Quhilik I micht noch remif nor nek, Bot eyther stall or mait.

† **Stale, v. 4 Obs. rare-1.** [f. *STALE sb. 2*] *trans.* To put rungs in (a ladder).

1492 in *Archæol. Cant.* XVI. 304 For stalyng of the ladders of the Church xx d.

† **Stale, v. 5 Obs. rare.** [f. *STALE sb. 3*] *trans.* To decoy, lure.

1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arh.) 198 The eye.. Doth serve to stale her here and there where she doth come and go.

Stale: see *STALL sb. 1, 4*; *obs. pa. t.* of *STEAL*.

Staled (stæld), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. *STALE v. 1 + -ED.*] Rendered stale.

1862 *EARL LYTTON in Lady B. Balfour L's Lett.* (1906) 1. 127 The staled and the spoiled experience. 1888 *STEVENSON Across the Plains, Beggars* 111. The rant and cant of the staled beggar. 1897 *F. THOMPSON New Poems* 168 Once more A dull, new, staled amaz!

Stalely, adv. rare. [f. *STALE a. 1 + -LY*] In a stale, commonplace or hackneyed manner.

1598-9 *B. JONSON Case Altered* 11. iii, I will not sue stally to be your servant, But a new teame, will you be my refuge? 1611 — *Catiline* 11. iii, Tut, all your promis'd Mountains, And Seas, I am so stally acquainted with.

Stalemate (stældmæt), *sb. Chess.* [f. *STALE sb. 5 + MATE sb. 1*]

Strictly a misnomer, as the 'stale' (so called until 18th c.) is not really a mate.]

A position in which the player whose turn it is to move has no allowable move open to him, but has not his king in check.

According to modern rules, the game which ends in stalemate is drawn. In England from the 17th c. to the beginning of the 19th c. the player who received stalemate won the game. Various other rules have been in vogue at different times; sometimes the player giving stalemate won, either wholly or to the extent of half the stake; sometimes the last few moves had to be played over again until a mate resulted; sometimes the piece causing the obstruction was removed.

1765 *LAMBE Hist. Chess* 91 When the King has no man whom he can play, and is not in check, yet is so blocked up, that he cannot move without going into check, this position is called a stale-mate, or Pat, in this case the King who is stale-mated wins the game. 1847 *STAUNTON Chess-Player's Handbk.* 33 He places the adverse King in the position.. of stalemate.

b. fig.

1885 *Times* 15 Dec. 5 The Prince.. will not.. consent to the stalemate of mutual evacuation proposed by Serbia.

1912 *Standard* 20 Sept. 6/4 So far as the public can see the match [between the two armies] ended in stalemate.

c. attrib.

1886 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 444 It would be disgraceful indeed if a great country like Russia should have run herself into such a stale-mate position. 1903 *H. J. R. MURRAY in Brit. Chess Mag.* 285 Several medieval problems involve the condition that the one player forfeits his power of moving when his King is in a stalemate position.

Stalemate (stældmæt), *v. Chess.* [f. *STALEMATE sb.*] *trans.* To subject to a stalemate.

1795 *LAMBE Hist. Chess* 91 In this case the King who is stalemated wins the game. 1813 *SARRATT Wks. Daniano* etc. 235 White cannot take the Rook without stalemating his adversary. 1879 *MEREDITH Egoist* xlvii, At the game of Chess it is the dishonour of our adversary when we are stale-mated.

fig. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf.* xli, You never saw a fellow look more puzzled, I had regularly stale-mated him. 1872 *Geo. Eliot Middlem.* 1. xii, He spoke rather sulkily, feeling himself stale-mated. 1910 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 65 Pitt undertook o stalemate the French fleet.

Hence **Stale-mated** *ppl. a.*

1903 *H. J. R. MURRAY in Brit. Chess Mag.* 282 Here [in Indian Rule] then we have the earliest convention: the stale-mated King wins.

Staleness (stældnēs), [f. *STALE a. 1 + -NESS*]

The condition of being stale, in any sense of the adj.

1552 *HULOET, Stalenes, vetustas.* 1577-87 *HOLLINSHED Hist. Eng.* 1. 53/2 So that more than necessity compelled him he could not eat, by reason that the staleness took away the pleasant taste thereof, and lesse provoked his appetite. 1602 *J. PHELIPES in St. Papers, Dom.* 1601-3 (1870) 227, I shall send you what [report] comes to hand, if staleness make it not like Rye fish, unfit for market.

1608 *SHAKS. Per. v.* 1. 58. 1620 *VENNER Via Recta* 11. 39 If it [beer] be kept untouched, till that it hath gotten a sufficient staleness. 1844 *H. STEPHENS Bk. Farm* 11. 725 Failures in hatching arise from want of impregnation in the egg—from age, commonly called staleness. 1868 *Field* 4 July 14/2 Probably his continued rowing at Oxford nearly the whole year through may have tended to produce staleness. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 127/2 The defence based on the staleness of the claim could not.. prevail.

† **b. pl. quasi-concr.** Stale remarks or arguments.

1617 *COLLINS Def. Bp. Ely* 11. vi. 227 He is not ashamed to renew such motheaten stalenesses.

Stalenge, var. STALLENGE dial.

Stalewarde, Staleword: see *STALWART*.

† **Stal'ing, sb. Obs. rare-1.** [f. *STALE sb. 3 + -ING*] = *STALE sb. 3*.

1601 *DEACON & WALKER Spirits & Devils* 230 [Like to] the craftie bird-catcher: who (while the silfe poore birdes sit prying at, and playing with the whirlingig, or staling before them) doth cunningly call them.. in his net.

Staling (stæld'lin), *vbl. sb.* [f. *STALE v. 1 + -ING*] The action of urinating; † *concr.* urine, esp. of horses or cattle.

c 1420 *Prose Life Alexander* (1913) 68 Sum ware at so grete meschepe bat pay dranke baire awen stalyng. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* viii. xlii. 1. 222 Their [mares'] staling is no hindrance to their pace in running their carriere, as it doth the horse who must needs then stand still. 1613 *PURCIAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 311 A fountain of water, which they say, sprang up of the staling of Chederles horse. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 185 That the staling of them [cattle] may not waste in its course. 1846 *J. BAXTER Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) 1. 327 Mix a small quantity of salt with the food when feeding on furze, particularly for horses, as it.. will sometimes affect their staling, which the salt will counteract. *attrib.* 1759 *Brit. Chron.* 14 Sept. 261 The prisoner.. has for many years been noted for begging at the staling-place for horses [*Ann. Reg.* (1759) 117/1 staling places].

Stalk (støk), *sb. 1* Also 4-7 stalks, 7 stalk, 8 stalk, 8 stalk. [ME. (14th c.) *stake*, app. a dim. with *k* suffix f. *stal* in *STALE sb. 2* (? OE. *stah*). The exact formal equivalent does not occur in the other Teut. langs., but a parallel formation from the ablaut-variant *stel-* (in OE. *stela* *STEAL sb.*, stem, handle, etc.) is found in NFris. *stêlk*, MSw. *stälke*, *stälker* (mod.Sw. *stjälk*, *stjälk*), Norw. *stjlk*, *stilk*, *stilk*, *stalk*, *Da. stilk*, mod.Icel. *stälk-vr.* Cf. Eng. dial. *stelch*, post. *stake*.]

1. The main stem of a herbaceous plant, bearing the flowers and leaves; also, a scape or flower-stem rising directly from the root.

a 1366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 1701 The stalke [Fr. *la cœ*] was as ryssh right And theron stode the knoppe vpright. 1382 *WYCLIF Hosea* viii. 7 A stondynge stalk [Vulg. *culmus stans*] is not in hem. 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxvi. (1493) 711 The myddyl stalke of an herbe or of a tree highte Tirus. 1412-20 *LYDG. Troy Bk.* 1. 3106 Floures.. Vp-on her stalke gan spiaie her levis wyde. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 359/1 A Stalke, *calamus*. 1538 *ELYOT Dict.*, *Fruite*, that which hath a great stalke and yet it is no tree, as fenelle. 1577 *GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* 1. 33 Beanes.. both the Coddes and the stalke, is a foodde that catel muche delighes in. 1591 *SPENSER Bellary's Ruines Rome* xxx, Like as the seedd field.. from greene grasse into a stalke dothe gerarde, And from a stalke into an eare forth-growes. 1597 *SPERARD Herbal* 11. ii. 269 Dwale, or sleeping Nightshade bath round blackish stalks sixe foote high. 1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* 11. 28 Every stalke of their come commonly heareth two eares. 1640 *T. BUCCH Marrow Physicke* 11. 147 To dry Lettec stalkes, Artichoke stalkes, or Cabbage stalkes. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 480 So from the root Springs lighter the green stalk, from thence the leaves More aerie. c 1680 *BEVERIDGE Seren.* (1729) 1. 548 Having filled a sponge with vinegar.. they put it upon a stalk of hyssop. c 1730 *RANSAY To D. Malloch* vii, Misty minds that plod And thresh for thought, but ne'er advance Their stawk aboon their clod. 1776 *J. LEE Introduct. Bot. Expl.* Terms 378 Scapus, a Stalk, elevating the Fructification and not the Leaves. 1779 *COWPER Olney H. L.* lxxxv, We find a tall and sickly stalk But not the fruitful ear. 1833 *H. MARTINEAU Briery Creek* iv. 92 The stalk of flax that waves in my field. 1839 *FR. A. KEMBLE Resid. Georgia* (1863) 87 It is a long green reed, like the stalk of the maize. 1910 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 263/2, I looked through the rough tangle of stalks and stems.

2. The woody core of hemp and flax.

1577 *GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* 1. 39b, The Shales or Stalkes [of hemp] serve for the heating of Ovens. 1838 [*see BOON sb. 2*].

† **c. ? nonce-use.** A bit of straw, a 'mote'.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Reeve's Prolog.* 65 He kan wel in myn eye seen a stalke But in his owne he kan nat seen a balke.

3. The comparatively slender connecting part by which a vegetable organ is attached to the plant; the petiole of a leaf, the peduncle or pedicel of a flower, fruit, or inflorescence, the stipe of an ovary, or the like.

c 1235 *Gloss. IV. de Bibberw.* in Wright *Voc.* 150 Outez

l'estiche et la parure [gloss the stalk and the paring], E lour donez la morsure [gloss the body of the appell]. c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* 1. met. vi. (1868) 26 Ye stalkes of be vine [*L. palmities*]. 1530 *PALSGR* 275/1 Stalke of any frute, *queve*. 1538 *ELYOT Dict.*, *Pedicularis*, the stalke of an apple or pear, or other frute. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* 111. 82 They gather a darke or blackish kind of cherry, and casting away the stalkes, put them into a great cauldron. 1632 *MARMION Holland's Leaguer* 11. v, Have my love Shak'd off because 'tis ripe, but let me hang by The stalk of your mercy. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* 111. xvii, I on its stalk had left the rose. 1866 *Treat. Bot.* 1090/2 Stalk, the stem or support to an organ; as the petiole of a leaf, the peduncle or pedicel of a flower, &c. 1884 *BOWER & SCOTT De Bary's Phaner.* 105 The half-spindle-shaped ones [*sc. cystoliths of Acanthaceae*] are attached by a very thin short stalk. 1909 *G. K. CHESTERTON Orthodoxy* iv. 89 The man of science says: Cut this stalk and the apple will fall.

b. A similar slender connecting part by which an animal organ or structure is attached or supported.

1826 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* III. xxviii. 337 *Stipes* (the Stalk). The cornuous base of the Maxilla, below the Palpus. 1866 *TATE Brit. Mollusks* 11. 47 The head bears two.. tentacles.. with the stalks bearing the eyes attached to them on the outside. 1899 *D. SHARP Insects* 11. 317 When a portion of a nerve beyond the basal or primary portion serves as a common piece to two forked parts external to it, it is called a stalk. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 824 The 'stalk' of the tumour.

† **3.** The SHANK of a hawk. *Obs.*

c 1575 *Perf. Bk. Keping Sparhawkes* (1886) 5 Tokens of a good Hawke.. stalke short and bygg; foot large, wyde, [etc.] 1812 31 Good for any swelling in fote or stalke.

4. Applied to various erect slender objects.

† **a.** The upright of a ladder: = *STALE sb. 2*.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 439 His owne hand made ladders thre To clymbyn by the rones and the stalkes In to the tubbes hangynge in the halkes.

b. The shaft of a chimney. Cf. *STACK sb. 5 b.*

1821 *SCOTT Keniluk* 111, Twisted stalks of chimneys of heavy stone-work. 1838 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jnl.* 1. 406/2 Vast improvements have been made.. in building stalks for steam boilers and chemical furnaces. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 280 To.. increase the solidity of an insulated stalk of this kind, it is built with three or more successive plinths, or recedures. 1885 *R. L. & F. STEVENSON Dynamo-meter* 134 A great stalk of chimneys.

c. A columnar rock; = *STACK sb. 7. local.*

1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 149 The Stalks of Dungishay, as they are called, are two pyramidal pillars, of naked free-stone rock.

5. The main part of anything long and slender, as distinguished from the extremities.

1530 *PALSGR* 275/1 Stalke of a shafte, *foest*. 1607 *Torrell Fourf. Beasts* 221 The tops of the hair appear blacke, the foot and stalke being white.

† **b.** The shaft of a quill; a quill. *Obs.*

c 1440 *LYDG. Hors. Shepe & G.* 183 Men plukke stalkes out of my weengis tweyn, Some to portraye, somme to noote & write. 1665 *Hooker Itinerary* 172, I tried it by fixing the leggs of a Fly upon the top of the stalk of a feather. 1681 *GREW Museum* 1. § 2. it. 22 The Plume or Stalk of a Quill.

† **c.** The stem of a fork or spoon. *Obs.*

a 1423 in *Archæologia* LXI. 173, j fork of silver w^t a Dragounes hede holding up the stalk for grenynges. 1496 *Will of Dynham* (Somerset Ho.), A forke of silver with a stalke of corall for grene geryng. 1522 *Will of P. Baynard* (ibid.), A doseyen sponys where p is in the meter.

d. The tube or stem of a thermometer.

1833 *N. ANNOT Physics* (ed. 5) 11. 111 It is easy to proportion the bulb and the stalk to each other, so that [etc.].

6. A slender upright support; the stem of a wine-glass.

a 1864 *HAWTHORNE Amer. Note-Bks.* (1879) 11. 88 Old drinking-glasses, with tall stalks. 1882 *J. G. PHILLIP in L. Shaw's Hist. Moray* 1. 202 It is a chalice or cup [of the Bronze Period].. its great peculiarity was that it had neither handle nor stalk. 1884 *F. J. BRITTON Watch & Clockm.* 72 The teeth rise on stalks from the body of the escape wheel.

† **7.** *Sc.* Some appendage to a halter. *Obs.*

1497 *Act. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* 1. 328 Item, for one doubl helter with tun stalkis. 1501 *Ibid.* 11. 29, ij.. heltilr stalkis.

8. Ironfounding. (See quot.)

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Stalk*, an iron rod armed with spikes, forming the nucleus of a core.

9. Arch. (See quot.)

1842 *Gwilt Archit.* Gloss., *Stalk*, an ornament in the Corinthian capital, which is sometimes fluted, and resembles the stalk of a plant; from it spring the volutes and helices.

10. attrib. as *stalk-like* adj.; stalk-borer *U.S.*, the larva of a moth, *Gortyna nitela*, destructive to plants; stalk-cutter *U.S.*, an implement for cutting old maize stalks in the ground; stalk-eyed *a.*, having the eye at the end of a stalk; podophthalmate; stalk-fruited *a.* = *PEDUNCULATE a.*;

† stalk-legged *a.*, long-legged, spindle-shanked; stalk-puller, an implement for pulling cotton and hemp stalks from the ground.

1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) 11. 451 The 'stalk-borer'. 1895 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, 'Stalk-cutter'. 1853 *T. BELL (title)* A history of the British 'stalk-eyed crustacea'. 1869 *RANKINE Machine & Hand-tools* App. 68 The old English Oak, or 'Stalk-fruited Oak' (*Quercus robur* or *Quercus pedunculata*), in which the acorns grow on stalks. 1659 *TORRANO Fuscello*, a spindle-shank, or 'stalk-legged fellow'. 1839-40 *Toon Cycl. Anat.* 111. 678/1 The crura cerebri are seen.. to enter 'stalk-like, into the inferior surface of the cerebral hemispheres. 1883 *RUTLEY Rock-forming Min.*

184 Stalk-like or reedy forms are likewise of frequent occurrence. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Stalk-puller.

Stalk (stōk), *sb.*² Also 5-7 stalke, 7 stauk. [f. STALK *v.*]

1. An act of stalking game.

c.1450 in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* (1909) III. 53 A Stalke of fosteresse. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xviii. xxi. 764 They were shoters and coude wel kyle a dere bothe at the stalke & at the trest. 1621 MARKHAM *Fowling* viii. 53 Also you must obserue in the Stalke to turne that side [of the stalking-horse] euer vpon the Fowle which is plaine without splents. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* x. 83 A careful stalk might have brought a shooter within shot. 1885 W. H. RUSSELL in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 1770/1 There may be a deer drive or a stalk at Glenmuick. 1907 J. H. PATTERSON *Man-Eaters of Tsavo* xx. 225 My stalk was crowned with success, the beautiful animal being bagged without much trouble.

b. attrib., as † stalk-hound.

1663 KILLIGREW *Pars. Wedd.* iv. i. A pox upon them for a couple of Stalk-hounds; have they killed at last?

2. A striding gait; a stately or pompous mode of walking.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 26 An vgly feend, .. The which with monstrous stalke behind him stept, And euer as he went, dew watch vpon him kept. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iv. Leave him not so much as a looke, an eye, a stalke, or an imperfect oth, to expresse himselfe by. 1604 ADDISON *Greatest Brit. Poets* 56 Milton next, with high and haughty stalke, Unfetter'd in majestic numbers walks. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 179 r. 4 The sprightly trip, the stately stalk, and the lofty mien. 1787-89 WORSWORTHY *Evening Walk* 242 Theo issuing often with unwieldy stalk, They [the swans] crush with broad black feet their flowery walk. 1869 LOWELL *Study Wind*, *Gard. Acquaint.* (1871) 11 Their [the crow-blackbirds'] port is grave, and their stalk across the turf as martial as that of a second-rate ghost in Hamlet.

Stalk (stōk), *v.*¹ Also 4-7 stalke, 6 stawk, 7 stauke, 7, 9 dial. stauk. [ME. *stalke*: -OE. **stealcian* (implied in *bistalcian* = sense 1 and *stealcung* STALKING *vbl. sb.*) :- prehistoric **stalkōjan*, frequentative f. **stal-* (: **stel-*, see STEAL *v.*). Sense 4, which first appears in the 16th c., is, perh. due to association with STALK *sb.*¹; cf. Florio 1611, 'Fuscello, a stub, a sprig, a stalk .. also spindle shankers or stalking legges'; also Norw. *stolk*, Icel. *stolkur*, a long-legged bird, the redshank.]

†1. *intr.* To walk softly, cautiously, or stealthily.

Quot. a 1300 either *reft*, or with dative of the subject. [c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* xxii. 40 Hingwar farlices swa swa wulf on lande bestaleode and þa leode sloh. c. 1000: see STALKING *vbl. sb.*] a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3601 Esau. Ga lok þi tacle be puruad, And faand to stalk þe sa nere þat pou mai drep me sum dere. c. 1300 K. Horn 1129 (Laud) He lokede in eche halke; Sey he nowere stalke Ayol hys trewe felawe. c. 1320 *Sir Tristrem* 2578 Tristrem and þe quen Stalked to her play. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2728 Pan hiden þei hem to be hauen. And stalkeden ful stilly þe hizeden fele schippes. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 519 Tho gan I stalke softly hym by-hynde. c. 1375 *How to hear Mass* 530 in *Minor Poems* fr. Vernon MS. 507 Whon he [sc. the priest] hap waschen. Priuelicche and stille he stalkes To his Auter aseyne. c. 1380 *Eufrosyne* 390 in Horstmann. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 178, I stunte, I stonde, vntabili I stalke. c. 1400 *Beryn* 282 Madam I wol ye stalk pryuely into the garden to see the herbis grow. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 471: Stalkyn ..serpo. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vii. xix. 243 He cam stilly stalkyn behynde the dwert and plucked hym fast vnder his arme. c. 1530 *Crt. of Love* 1030 And stalking soft with easy pace, I saw about the king ther stondeo environ, Attendauce, Diligence, ..and many oon. 1587 TURBEV. *Trag. Tales* (1837) 30 There stalke he on, as softe as foote could tread.

† b. said of an animal. Obs.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law of Arms* (S.T.S.) 234 Quhen he herd any wilde heste staukand hesyde him.

2. † To go stealthily to, towards (an animal) for the purpose of killing or capturing it (*obs.*). Hence, to pursue game by the method of stealthy approach, esp. by the use of a stalking-horse or of some device for concealing oneself from the view of the hunted animal.

c. 1400 *King & Hermit* 321 Now, Crystes blyssing haue sych a frere, That þu canne ordeyn our soper, And stalke vnder þe wode bowe. c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 21 His howe he toke in hand toward þe deere to stalke. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 11 That no person from hensforth stauke or cause any other person to stalke with eny boush or hestys to eny Deere. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 16/13 To stalke, *venari*. 1575 TURBEV. *Faulconrie* 193 Lette him ..carrie his hawke unhooded ..stauking towards them untill he have gotten reasonably neare them. 1621 MARKHAM *Fowling* 55 To stalke with a Horse where no Horses liue or are bred ..is absurde and losse of labor. 1622 DRYDEN *Poly-olh.* xxv. 141 One vnderneath his Horse, to get a shoot doth stalke. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 32 Thus shrowding his body to the skinn [of a deer] by stalking, he approacheth the Deere. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xiii. Awhile their route they silent made, As men who stalk for mountain-deer. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* V. 118 A gamekeeper, who may be stalking, which is going behind a horse, whose head is kept down that he may appear to be grazing. 1863 W. C. BALOWIN *Afr. Hunting* III. 77, I came up with the troop, stalked in upon them, and shot a fine young bull. 1907 J. H. PATTERSON *Man-Eaters of Tsavo* vi. 67 The roars completely ceased, and we knew that they [the lions] were stalking for their prey.

fig. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 96 O I, stalke on, stalke on, the foule sties. I did ouer thioke that Lady would haue loued any man. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* II. ii. His franke tongue Being lent the raines, will take away all thought Of malice, in your course against the rest. We must keepe him to stalke with. 1647 J. CLEVELAND *Char. Lond.-Diurn.* 5 He stalkes with Essex, and shoots vnder his belly. 1662

STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacre* III. i. § 9 As well then may an Atheist say ..that religion is nothing but a design, because men may make it stalke to their private ends. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus*, *Antiq.* xvii. vii. (1733) 462 To get the Reputation of a tender and dutiful Son ..and so, to stalk under that Cloak, up to the King himself.

† b. *trans.* ? To involve by cunning devices, inveigle. *Obs. rare*¹.

1626 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 269 By the Artifices of the said Duke of Buckingham ..the said Earl hath been insensibly involved and stalked into the troubles he is now in.

3. *trans. a.* To pursue (game) by stealthy approach. To stalk down: to follow or track (an animal) stealthily until one comes within range.

1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxv. And for shooting him from behind a wall, it is cruelly like to stalking a deer. 1845 *Zoologist* III. 971 He immediately proposed to a friend to get a horse and stalk them [wild swans]. 1847 MARRVAT *Childr. New Forest* iv. I intend to buy you a gun, that you may learn to stalk deer yourself. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vii. (1873) 178 No animal is more difficult to stalk than the giraffe. 1907 J. H. PATTERSON *Man-Eaters of Tsavo* II. 25 Lions always stalk their prey in complete silence. *Ibid.* xxvii. 309 We dismounted and stalked them [the eland] carefully through the long grass.

transf. and fig. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 68 As he was pursuing the deer, she stalked his lordship. 1861 — Philip ix. Mrs. Matcham's girl fished for Captain Woolcomb last year in Scotland, ..and stalked him to Paris. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 13 Nov. 5/2 Their [sc. torpedo boats'] special function is to stalk ironclads at night time. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 188 One would hardly care to make a study of animal photography with a larger-sized apparatus than 1/4 plate. To stalk a flock of sheep with a 15x12 ..would ..be worse than futile. 1903 MORLEY *Gladstone* (1905) I. III. viii. 435 Whigs and Peelites ..were all ready at last to stalk down their crafty quarry.

b. To go through (a tract of country) stalking game.

1860 G. H. K. in Galton *Vac. Tour.* (1861) 122 The hills I am going to stalk are under sheep. 1890 'R. BOLDEWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 211 The troopers, deciding to stalk the hush on foot, ..passed ..silently through the trees.

4. *intr.* To walk with stiff, high, unmeasured steps, like a long-legged bird. Usually with disparaging notion, implying haughtiness, sullenness, indifference to one's surroundings, or the like. Also † to stalk it.

In dialect use, the predominant notion is often that of ungainliness.

1530 PALSGR. 732/1, I stalke, I go softly and make great strides, *je vas a grant pas*. He stalketh lyke a crane. c. 1535 REDFORD *Play Wit & Sci.* (1848) 8 Yt is he playne That thus bold doth make him Wythout my lycence To stalke by my doore. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl. Epil.* 21 The elder sorte, go stately stalking on. 1591 H. SMITH *Pride Nabuch.* 4 Theo was hee stalking in his galleries, and thinking what sinne should be next. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* IV. i. Others that will stalker! their gait like an Estrich. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 491 Who stalking high upon stilts, apply their minds to grasing, fishing and fowling. 1612 *Benvenuto's Passenger* I. iv. 317 He replied that it was they, which there stalked it, ..with Ruffes, and blacke apparrell. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 402 About them round a Lion now he [Satan] stalkes with fierie glare. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* viii. 656 Like one of Anak's mighty Sons he stalk'd. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* June 1645, The noblemen stalking with their lads on *choppines*. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* III. x. 540 A soldier of unusual size, ..stalked about on the parapet. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* I. xxxix. The whistling ploughman stalks afield. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* L 31, Cambridgeshire camels. ..Some have supposed this term to have originated from the Fen-men, stalking through the marshes on their stilts. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* viii. The Dominic ..might he seen stalking about with a mathematical problem in his head, and his eye upon a child of five years old. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. 343 It was remembered but too well how the dragons had stalked into the peasant's cottage, cursing and damning him, themselves, and each other at every second word. 1862 C. C. ROBINSON *Dial. Leeds* 421 Stalk, to walk in an awkward manner, unmindful of appearances. 1906 SIR F. TREVINS *Highways Dorset* xi. 169 Is arched doorway, where pikemen stalked on guard.

fig. 1710 ADDISON *Whig Exam.* No. 4 P 5 It stalks upon hard words and rattles through polysyllables. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Grandfather's Chair* II. iii. (1879) 85 One urchin shall hereafter ..stalk gravely through life. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Ser. Stor.* 264 Why should my fancy go stalking through that great Rubens Museum?

b. said of a bird or animal.

1600 *Maydes Metam.* I. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1882) I. 113 Marke the Deere how they begin to stalke; When each .. Pricks vp his head and bears a Princely minde. 1601 HOTLAND *Pliny* x. xxiii. I. 281 These Cranes ..will ..run the round with their long shanks stalking full untowardly. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 283 The Mother Lion ..Scours o'er the Plain; ..Demanding Rites of Love; she sternly stalks. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 195 A vagrant deer stalking like a shadow across the opening. 1825 SCOTT *Detrouthed* xxiii. No heron was seen stalking on the usual haunts of the bird. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* iv. 99 The stately stepping Marabout stalks slowly along the almost stagnant chacons.

c. often said of ghosts, and fig. of quasi-personified maleficent agencies, as pestilence, famine, etc. a 1593 MARLOWE *1st Bk. Lucan* 570 Fowle Erininis stalkt about the wals, Shaking her snake haire and crooke pine With flaming Toppe. 1656 COWLEY *Misc.*, *On death W. Hervey* 22 As sullen Ghosts stalk speechless by Where their hid Treasures ly. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* I. i. Illustrious shades! who nightly stalk around The tyrant's couch. a 1756 BURNS *Tam Glen* vii. The last Halloween I was waukin My drouket sack-sleeve, as ye ken; His likeness cam up the house-staukin —The very grey brecks o' Tam Glen! 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* I. ix. That wild spirit of speculation which is now stalking abroad. 1846 MULL *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) II. 306

Ate ..is represented as a gigantic figure, who stalks forth furiously, diffusing ruin. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* xiii. None so self-devoted as Hester, when pestilence stalked through the town. 1889 JESSOP *Coming of Friars* v. 226 The plague was stalking grimly up and down the land.

d. *trans.* To march proudly through (a country, etc.). Also quasi-*trans.* with advb. accusative.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri.* I. xlvii. Two bloody sunnes stalking the duskie sphere. 1612 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Sculler* D 4 h, With stately gait the peopled Burse he stalks. 1742 COLLINS *Ode to Fear* 12 Danger. Who stalks his round, an hideous form! 1841 W. H. AINSWORTH *Old St. Paul* 11 i, Like a hideous phantom stalking the streets at noon-day.

Stalk (stōk), *v.*² [f. STALK *sb.*¹]

1. *intr.* To put forth stalks. *rare*¹.

1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribbee Isles* 5 There is not strength enough left in the root to force it to stalk and knit in the ear.

2. *trans.* To remove the stalks from (fruit).

1902 *Daily Chron.* 5 July 8/4 Stalk three-quarters of a pound of fine fresh fruit, rub them through a hair sieve [etc.] **Stalkable** (stōk'ab'l), *a.* [f. STALK *v.*¹ + -ABLE.] That may be stalked; admitting of stalking.

1893 EARL DUNMORE *Panmix* II. 68, I observed two lots of Ovis Poli. in a fairly stalkable place. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 186/2 They seemed in a kind of stalkable place. 1905 A. J. R. GLASFORD *Rifle in Ind. Jungle* 307 Our game may have shifted into some more stalkable position.

Stalked (stōkt), *a.* [f. STALK *sb.*¹ + -ED².] Having a stalk or stalks; in *Nat. Hist.*, *Pathology*, etc. opposed to *sessile*. Also in parasynthetic combs., *long-stalked*, *red-stalked*, etc. (see the first element); in some of these some writers have ignorantly substituted an adv. for the first element, as *firmitly*, *shortly* stalked.

1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Aloe*, The African stalk'd Aloe. 1806 J. GRAHAM *Birds Scot.* 19 A flower ..firmly stalked, of form Pyramidal. 1840 PEREIRA *Elem. Nat. Med.* II. 1266 *Sinapis nigra* ..Lower leaves lyrate; ..stalked. 1847 STEELE *Fild Bot.* 123 Flowers in stalked clusters. 1857 T. MOORE *Handbk. Brit. Ferns* (ed. 3) 68 Pinnae opposite, the lower pair largest, obliquely triangular, shortly stalked. 1863 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 648 One species of Stalked Barnacle. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. Metam. Insects* III. 59 The stalked Crinoids. 1883 *Engyel, Brit. XVI.* 669/2 The suckers are stalked and strengthened by a horny ring. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 955 Frequently they [i.e. islets of mucous membrane caused by ulceration] are more or less stalked because of the ulceration which undermines them.

b. *Her.* Of a plant: Having the stalk of a specified tincture.

1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xix. (ed. 3) 304 A rose on stalked ppr.

c. *Comb.*: stalked-eyed *a.* = *stalk-eyed* (see STALK *sb.*¹ g).

1882 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* VI. 206 Many species, both of the *Podophthalmia* (or stalked-eyed) and *Edriophthalmia* (or sessile-eyed) Crustacea.

Stalker (stōk'ar), [f. STALK *v.*¹ + -ER¹.]

The identity of the word in sense 1 is questionable.]

†1. A kind of net used by poachers. Also *stalker net. Obs.*

1380 *Act 13 Rich. II.* Stat. I. c. 19 § 1 Oe null peschof ..ne mette ..en les ewes de Tharnise ..ascuns rees appelez stalkers ..par les quelles le frie ..des salmons ..purra ..pris ou destruit. 1584 [see TRINK *sb.*¹ d]. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 183/4 [They] did no more hurt then only by the taking up some few Stalkers or Nets laid for Lobsters.

†2. One who prowls about for purposes of theft. 1508 DUNBAR *Flying* 156 And lyk twa stalkaris steills in cokis and hennis, Thow plukkis the pultre, and scho pulls off the pennis.

3. One who stalks game. In early use only *Sc.* one who stalks game illegally, a poacher (cf. sense 1). Also *fig.*

1424 *Sc. Acts 2 Jas. I.* § 13 (1814) II. 7 It is ordandy þat þe Justice clerk shal inquire of stalkaris þat slais dere .. And alsone as any stalkar may be conuict of slaughter of der he sal pay to þe king xli s. c. 1575 in *Edinburg's Practicks* (1754) 542 Stalkers that slayis hart, bind, dae, iae. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. App.* I. 21 Had it [the World] wanted the eye of Theology, a cunning Stalker might possibly have caught it on its blind side. 1790 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2) Suppl., *Stalker*, a Fowler. 1872 *Daily News* 8 Oct. 3 The assembled stalkers and gillies. 1902 *Times* 13 Nov. 13/6 Self-denying stalkers ..have devoted several seasons to ..sparing the better class animals.

4. One who walks with long measured steps.

1875 HIGINS *Funnis Nomencl.* 522 *Grallator* ..a stalker: a goer upon stilts or crutches. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. iv. You, player, rogue, stalker, come backe here. 1604 *Meeting Gallants at Ordinarie* C 1 b, Away he went with himselfe as coragiously, as the best stalker in Europe. 1691 ANCHORAN *Comenius Gate Tongues* 215 *Grallator* ..A stalker makes great long strides with scatches or stilts and crouches. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. ix, The stately stalker stalked back.

b. † Used as the name of a bird found in N.W. Africa (*obs.*). Also in *Ornithology*, as the rendering of mod. L. *Gradatores*, an order of birds in certain now disused systems of classification.

Macgillivray (*Brit. Birds*, 1852) adopted the word as the rendering of *Aucupatores* (the name of an order in his own system), evidently associating it with sense 3.

1623 JOHNSON *Golden Trade* 154 The greatest bird or fowle we see, is called a Stalker; who by reason of his long legs and necke, when he stands upright, is in height taller then a man. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 240 The birds stand in wait, or stalk stealthily along; hence they are sometimes called *Gradatores* (stalkers).

Stalking (stō'kin), *vbl. sb.* [f. STALK *v.*¹ + -ING¹.] The action of STALK *v.*¹; † stealthy

movement (obs.); pursuit of game by the method of stealthy approach.

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* (Th.) II. 138 On sumere nihte hlosnode sum oðer minuc his færelde and mid sleaccre stalcunge his fotswadum fligde. 1398 *Trivisa Barth. De P. R.* II. xix. (1495) 46 Yf the fende maye not dysceyue wyth stalyng he puttyth to ferful gastness and drede. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 472/1 Stalyng, or soft and sly gongye, *serptura*. *c* 1460 *Pork Myst.* xxx. 157 With no stalyng nor no striffe he ye stressed. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 11 The grettest destruction of Reed Deere and Falowe..is with Netitis.. and stalyng with beestis. 1533 in *Archæologia XXV.* 522 Item delivred to myr hoshond..when he went a stalyngye for master tresurer. 1553 *Respublica* i. iii. 160 There was..such herkenyng, suche stalyng, suche watching, such spyng. 1853 *Kane Grinnell Exped.* xii. (1856) 86 The Esquimaux..by a patient process of stalking, succeed in getting within rifle shot.

b. attrib. as stalking engine, gelding, -ground, -ox, -shoe, -system. Also STALKING-HOUSE.

1531 *Priny Purse Exp. Hen. VIII* (1827) 112 Paied to a servant of my lorde lises in Rewarde for bringng of the Stalking Ox, x. s. *Ibid.* 132 For the mete of the kingis white stalyng gelding. 1621 *MARKHAM Fowling* x. 64 The last of these stalyng Engines is the dead hedge of two or three yards long. 1850 *R. G. Cumming Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 77/2 I resolved to try the stalyng-system with these, and to hunt the troop of bulls with dogs and horses. 1850 *G. H. K. in Galton Vac. Tour.* (1861) 116 When we reach the stalyng-ground. 1900 *POLLON & TUOM Sports Burma* 253 My stalyng shoes.

Stalking (stō'kin), *ppl. a.* [*f.* STALK *v.* 1 + -ING 2.] That stalks.

† 1. Stalchly. Obs.

a 1400 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 254 [Death is] Stille and eke stalyng.

2. Walking with great strides.

1560 *Phaer Aeneid* ix. (1562) Fijh. With stalyng doubtful steps. 1581 *A. HALL Iliad* iii. 45 Paris with stalyng pace aduance himself to the Greekes warde. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. vii. 10 His [the giant Orgoglio's] stalyng steps are stayde vpon a snaggy Oke. 1607 *Puritan* iii. v. 84 Haue you neuer seene a stalyng-stamping Player. 1700 *DRAYDEN Ovid's Met.* xiii. *Aels, Pol. & Gal.* 44 Thus, warn'd in vain, with stalyng pace he strode. 1757 *SHOULTER Reprisal* i. vi. 18 That proud, stalyng Highlander. 1909 *CROCKETT My Two Edinburghs*. A long-legged, stalyng, wonder-stricken boy of fifteen.

b. said of long-legged birds.

1697 *DRAYDEN Virg. Georg.* x. 413 That's the proper Time for stalyng Cranes to set the guileful Snare. 1847 *Gloss. Heraldry* 294 Stalyng, walking: a term applied to long-legged birds.

c. of ghosts. Also *fig. of baleful agencies.*
1607 *DRAYDEN Virg. Past.* viii. 12 To call from tonibs the stalyng Ghosts. 1792 *MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT Rights Wom.* vi. 266 Like some other stalyng mischiefs. 1831 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Exorc.* (1842) i. 363 The graud stalyng wrong, that was at the bottom of the well or ill directed resistance of the community.

† *d. fig. of style, etc.*: Pompous, grandiloquent. Obs.

1601 *B. JONSON Poetaster* iii. iv. Goe, he pens high, loftie, in a new stalyng straine. 1806 *W. TAYLOR in Ann. Rev.* IV. 612 The stalyng pomp of theatrical declamation.

Hence STALKINGLY *adv.*

1891 *MEREITH One of Cong.* II. v. 124 Contempt of any supposed affectation, which was not ostentatiously, stalyngly practised to subdue the sex.

Stalking-horse. [*STALKING vbl. sb.*]

1. A horse trained to allow a fowler to conceal himself behind it or under its coverings in order to get within easy range of the game without alarming it. Hence, a portable screen of canvas or other light material, made in the figure of a horse (or sometimes of other animals), similarly used for concealment in pursing game.

1529 in *Archæologia XXV.* 420 Item pⁱ for Shoyng of Thomas Lawes Stawkyng horse. 112 d. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* 133 This is a beast standing amazed at euey strange sight, euen at the hunters bow and Arrowe, comming behynd a stalyng Horse. 1611 *COTGREVE, Tonnelle*, a Tunnell, or stalyng horse for Partridges. 1621 *MARKHAM Fowling* viii. 47, 49-50 The Stalyng-Horse..is any old lade trayed vp for that vse, which..will gently..walke vp and downe in the water..; and then..you shall shelter your selfe and your Peice behynd his fore shoulder. Now forasmuch as these Stalyng horses..are not euer in readinesse..in this case he may take any pieces of oulde Canasse, and hauing made it in the shape or proportion of a Horse..let it be painted as neere the colour of a Horse as you can deuise. 1621 *BURTON Anal. Mel.* II. ii. iv. (1624) 226 Fowling.., be it with guns, lime, nets, glades..stawking horses, setting-dogges, &c. *a* 1698 *BLUNDELL Cavalier's Note Bk.* (1880) 106 The use of stalyng-horses is great..Horses are easily taught. Some do use to have a painted horse carried upon a frame. 1705 *Art Painting* (1744) 134 Giovanni d'Udine..is thought to have been the inventor of the stalyng-horse, which poachers now use. 1780 *PITT Let. in Stanhope Life* (1863) i. i. 36 Your moor must be in the perfection of winter beauty; but I suppose with hardly any cattle upon it, except stalyng horses. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* i. 1. i. § 5 He is enabled to drop his net over the place without the trouble of using the stalyng-horse. 1902 *CORNISH Naturalist Thames* 7 The flats of the Upper Thames, where..the wild duck are stalked with the stalyng-horse, as of old.

2. *fig. a.* A person whose agency or participation in a proceeding is made use of to prevent its real design from being suspected. ? Obs.

1612 *WEBSTER White Devil* ix. 1. 41 You..were made his engine, and his stalyng horse. To undo my sister. 1693 *CONGREVE Double Dealer* ii. iv. Do you think her fit for nothing but to be a Stalyng-Horse to stand before you,

while you take aim at my Wife? *a* 1763 *SHEENSTONE Progr. Taste* i. 78 Let me provide some human form to grace my side: At hand..An useful, plant, stalyng-horse!

b. An underhand means or expedient for making an attack or attaining some sinister object; usually, a pretext put forward for this purpose.

1579 *W. WILKINSON Confut. Fam. Love* 70 h. Abusing the pretence of the Gospel as a stalyng horse to leuell at others by. 1594 *Order for Prayer* To Rdr. A. 4. Certaine others..scue themselves of that idolatrous Romish religion, as of a Maske and stalyng horse, therewith to couer the vnstatable ambition..of vsurping the kingdoms of other Princes. 1600 *SHAKES. A. Y. L. v. iv.* 112 He uses his folly like a stalyng-horse. 1624 *GEE New Shreds of Old Snare* 14 They made Religion a stalyng horse to intend their own profit. 1792 *L. O. AUCLAND in Corr.* (1861) II. 423 The cause of Poland..is..thought a good *mot de guerre*; and under that stalyng-horse, the dissenters and levellers are preparing to attack us. 1827 *SCOTT Napoleon Introd.* Wks. 1870 VIII. 207 His..popularity had..been the stalyng-horse, through means of which, men..had takeo aim at their own objects. 1835 *SIR W. HAMILTON Discuss.* (1852) 520 Their conscience is merely a stalyng-horse, moved by their interest, and to conceal it. 1865 *DICKENS Lett.* (1880) II. 240 The cattle plague is the butcher's stalyng-horse. 1880 *L. STEPHEN Pope* ii. 55 His [Pope's] indefensible use of Addison's fame as a stalyng-horse in the attack upon Dennis.

Stalkless (stō'klēs), *a.* [*f.* STALK *sb.* 1 + -LESS.] Having no stalk; chiefly of vegetable organs, sessile.

1698 *PERIVIER in Phil. Trans.* XX. 400 They [the leaves] are sharp at each end and stalkless. 1711 *Geophyl.* x. 59 Broad-leaved stalkless Dwarf-Moss. 1894 *Persian Dict.* 47 Stalkless jessamine blossoms.

Stalklet (stō'klēt), [*f.* STALK *sb.* 1 + -LET.] A small stalk; in *Bot.* = PEDICEL.

1835 *LINCOLN Introd. Bot.* (1848) i. 272 Sometimes the leaflets themselves are subdivided. In this case, the small supports of the leaflets themselves [are called] stalklets. 1883 *NASSMYTH Antobing.* xviii. 343 To see all the delicate veins and stalklets thus brought to light again.

Stalko. *Anglo-Irish. ? Obs.* [*a.* Irish *stóeach* idler.] (See quot.)

1802 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Rosanna* iii. (1832) 332 Soft Simon had reduced himself to the lowest class of stalkers or walking gentlemen, as they are termed; men who have othing to do, and no fortune to support them. 1817 *— Ormond* i. Wks. 1848 IX. 231.

Stalky (stō'ki), *a.* [*f.* STALK *sb.* 1 + -Y.] Consisting of or abounding in stalks; of the nature of a stalk or stalks; long and slender like a stalk.

1552 *HUOET, Stalky* or stemmye herbes which he no trees and yet growe in height, as cawles, fenel, holiockes, humlockes and suche like. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* 13 The *Bacchar* or Satyres [are pictured] shaking together their staulke lauelies and Paulmiers. 1658 *SIR T. BROWNE Gard. Cyrus* iii. *Hydriot*, etc. 125 The folious and stalky emission distinguisheth herbs and trees. 1731 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Aloe*, The African stalky Aloe. 1825 *E. HEWLETT Cottage Comforts* viii. 104 Any pinks or carnations growing old and shabby, showing their brown stalky roots above the ground. 1887 *Daily News* 1 Dec. 3/8, Penang [see, clove],..midding stalky at 11/2 to 11/3. 1891 *HARVEY Tess* v. Tess..marching oo upon long stalky legs.

Stall (stōl), *sb.* 1. Forms: 1 steall, steal, stal, 3-7 stal, stalle, 3 steal, 3-4 stal, 4-6 stale, (5 staley, stawil), 6 stauil, stawile, stawyll, 6-7 stauile, 7 staul, 6-9 *St. staw*, 3- stall. [*Com. Tent.* (wanting in Gothic): OE. *stall* masc.

standing, state, place, stall for cattle, corresponds to OFris. *stal* (WFr. *stal*, NFr. *stal*, *stall*), MDa., mod. Dn. *stal* masc., MLG. *stal* masc., neut. stall for cattle, OHG., MHG. *stal* masc., neut. place, dwelling, stall for cattle (mod. G. *stall* masc.), ON. *stall-r* masc. supporting block or slab, pedestal, stall for horse (MSw. *staldar*, Sw. *stall*, Da. *stald* stable); -OETut. *stallo*. The word passed into Romanic: It. *stallo* place, *stalla* stable, OF. *estal* place, position, stall for merchandise, etc. (mod. F. *stal* butcher's stall). Several of the English senses were probably adopted from Anglo-French, but this is not absolutely certain.

The OETut. **stallo*, according to the now prevailing view, represents an older **stallō*, f. root **sta-* 10 STANO. The pre-Tut. form of the suffix may have been either *-dilo-* or *-llo-*; on the former supposition the word would correspond formally to L. *stabilum* STABLE *sb.* 1, on the latter it would be a variant of **staplo*. STADOLE *sb.*]

† 1. *gen.* Standing-place, place, position; place in a series, degree of rank; in OE. occas. state, condition. Obs.

In *stead* and *stall* (corruptly in *street* and *stall*), everywhere, continually (see STENO *sb.*).
c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in Wt. Walcker 150 *Carceres*, horsa stal. 1024, c. 1220 (see STENO *sb.*). *c* 1200 *ORMIN* 2145 Patt stant wipþ hie sune 1 stall þær he ghestes is in beofine. *Ibid.* 11854 To heon aþennu oþr menn 1 stallas & 1 settes. 1230 *Halt Mid.* 6 Of se swiþe oþr stal, of se muche dige nete, ..as hit is to beo godes spuse. *a* 1240 *Samles Warde* 275 In heit I wote mon be my stall. 1281 *CANTON Godfrey* 1803 The noble Godfrey of Boloyne whiche..was stalled in the thyrd stalle of the moost worthy of Cristen men. *a* 1618 *SILVESTER tr. Panaretus* 1206 He found her out in a hot-bumid Cell..The Angell..Made little stay in this uholesome Stall.

† 2. Phrases. *a.* [*Cf.* OF. phrases with *estal*: see Godef.] To bring to stall: to bring to a stand, to fix, settle. To hold one's stall: to stand firm, keep one's position. To make, take, etc., stall, to keep at stall: to make a stand, take up a position, stop. To take (a tree) to stall: to take up one's position (there). Obs.

c 1205 *LAV. 1671* Pa Freinsce weoren isturmede & oððe-las he stal makeden. *Ibid.* 12294 Whar Colgrim at-stod & æc stal wrohte. *c* 1230 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5077 For eche man tok a tre to stal, As tristi as a castel wall. *Ibid.* 14144 Temese & Londone he passed al, At Wynchestre þer tok he stal. 1338 *— Chron.* (1725) 146 Now has he brought to stalle, his lond stabled redy. *Ibid.* 156, I salle bring him to stalle, hot he mak me acquaintance. *c* 1450 *MELIN* xviii. 286 Galerhis with his warde..kepte at stall a longe while, but in the fyn he mote yeve grounde a litiil. 1523 *BERNERS Froiss.* I. lxxxii. 42 h/2 Y englyssmen drew sagesly to y^e dykes, and ther made a stall tyll all their men wer in sauegard.

† *b.* [Perh. a distinct word (? OE. *stæl*): cf. OE. *on nānum stale bēon* to be no help (to), *Ælfred Orosius* v. ix.] To stand (much, great, etc.) stall, to stand much in stall: to afford great help, be of use or service (const. *dative* of person). Obs.

c 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1632 Ah þu neuer mon to gode Lyues ne depes stal ne stode. *a* 1272 *Luue Ron* 200 in *O. E. Mitt.* 99 Hwo so cube hit to þan end hit wolde him stonde muchel stal. 13.. *K. Alis.* 2748 (Laud MS.) It was no wonder gret stal he stood Anonge hem alle was non so good. *c* 1315 *SHOREHAM Poems* i. 746 Pe bone þat swych prest þer byst No stel ne schel him stonde. 1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) i. 365 The bag is ful of rotoo corne. So long ykep hit is forlorne, hit wille stonde no stalle. *c* 1420 *SIR Auadace* (Camden) xxxix. A mon that hase alle way bynne lynde, Sum curtas mon sette may he fynde, That mekilke may stonde in stalle. *c* 1440 *Ps. Penit.* (1804) 22 Envyte and wrahte of herte..Schul stonde a man yn lytly stal, Whan he is clothed yn a clowt, To wone withynne a wormes wal.

3. [*Cf.* mod. F. *stalle*.] A standing-place for horses or cattle; a stable or cattle-shed; also each division for the accommodation of one animal in a stable, cattle-shed or cow-house; also, a manger.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) S 512 *Stabulum*, stal. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 113 On [stirde he makede] of heuene into he maidenes innebe, Oðer þenne in to þe stalle. *c* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 629 For hors a stable & oxe a stalle. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 1885 For Allisandre..Heom to sakin he gon calle. So hoher the hog in stalle. *c* 1390 *CHAUCER Truth* 18 Forþe, þylgryme, forþe, forþe beste out of þi stal. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 447 His stede was some stabledde, and lede to be stalle. *c* 1440 *Ps. Penit.* (1894) 27 But soth the flesch lord was perceyved, Ther hit was leid ful streit yn stalle Was ther no synful man deceyved That wolde to thy mercy calle. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 472/1 Stalle, of heestys stondyng, *boscus, presep.* 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxi. 33 Great court hors puttis me fra the staw, To fang the fog be firth and fald. 1550 *SHAKES. Tam. Shr.* ii. i. 360, I haue..Sixe-score fat Oxen standing in my stalls. 1615 *CHARMAN Odys.* xiv. 156 Then fed he here, Eleuen fair stales of Goats. 1697 *DRAYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 331 The youthful Bull must wander in the Wood; Or, in the Stall at home his Fodder find. 1728 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 370 At the west end is a stall for one horse. 1785 *FROUOE Hist. Eng.* i. 1. 23 The art of fattening cattle in the stall was imperfectly understood. 1870 *ROSSERTI Poems, Stratton Water* ix, The Kine were in the byre that day, The Nags were in the stall.

fig. 1601 *B. JONSON Poetaster* iii. i. 114 This tyranoie Is strange, to take mine eares vp by commissiō, (Whether I will or no) and make them stals To his lewd solecismes, and worded trash.

b. transf. U.S. (See quot.)

1890 *T. M. Cooley's Railway, Amer.* 232 The earlier locomotives, like horses, were given proper names..the compartments in the round-houses for sheltering locomotives are termed stalls.

† 4. [*So* OF. *estal*.] A seat of office or dignity.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8582 Þar was he set in king stall. 1399 *GOWER Praise of Peace* 383 Sette ek the rightful Pope upon his stalle. 14.. *SIR BENES (C.)* 1283 He broght hym yn to the halle And set hym at mete yn knyghtes stalle. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 663 He was set to the sure stal, stable throne, and vnmoueable Chayre of the crowne of his realme. 1638 *W. LISLE Heliodorus* x. 167 Persia [the Queen]..(rising from her stall) Entreats the King.

fig. *a* 1586 *STONEVE Astroph. & Stella* lxxx, Sweet-swelling lip, Nature's praise, Vertue's stall; Cupid's cold fire, Whence words, not words but heav'nly graces slide.

† *b.* Assigned quarters, privilege of residence (in an almshouse). Obs.

1595 in *Maitt. Club Misc.* (1832) i. 75 That gif evir heire-after David Moreson or Johnne Wilson sall injure be wordis Sir Bartilmo Simson (the Master), thay salbe deposid fra thair stails in the almshous of Glasgw.

5. [*Cf.* med. L. *stallus*, *stalla*, OF. *estal*(e, mod. F. *stalle*).] A fixed seat enclosed, either wholly or partially, at the back and sides, esp. each of a row of seats in the choir of a church for the use of the clergy or religions, and, in a chapter-house, for the canons; also, each of the seats appropriated to knights of the higher orders of chivalry (e.g. the Knights of the Garter in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, the Knights of the Bath in Henry VII's Chapel, Westminster). Hence occas. the office, status, dignity or emolument connected with the occupancy of a (cathedral) stall; a canoery or the like.

a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 4543 Þe kirke of cupido is clenly a-rayed, þe stallis & in all stedis strowid with Rose. *c* 1400 *Vesp. Ritual Ord. Nuns in Rule St. Benet* 145 Att þe bygyn-

nyng of he mese be madyn þat salbe mayde nun sal sit in þe quere a-pon a stole be-for þe priores staley. c. 1450 in *Maitl. Club Misc.* III. 201 Item ane salter before the Licentiatist stall strenyeit. 1522 [see STALLATION]. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (Camdeo) 61 In the quere in the byshoppes stalle that he was wonte to be stallyd in. 1571 *GRINDAL Injunct.* B ij b. Where the Churches are very small, it shall suffice that the Minister stande in his accustomed stall in the Quere. 1691 *Wood Ath. Oxon.* I. 269 He was made Canon or Prebendary of the twelfth and last Stall in the collegiate Ch. at Westminster. 1756-7 tr. *Keyster's Trav.* (1760) IV. 84 The stalls of the monks in the choir are admirably carved. 1781 *COWPER Truth* 120 Though plac'd in golden Durham's second stall. 1788 *New Lond. Mag.* May 279/2 The eleven vacant stalls of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath. 1842 *TENNISON Galahad* 31, I hear a voice, but none are there; The stalls are void, the doors are wide, The tapers burn'd fair. 1873 *DIXON Two Queens* xix. ii. IV. 11 But Wolsey was not satisfied... with six prebendary stalls.

b. A long seat or doorless pew in a church; also a 'sitting'.

1580 *Churchw. Acc. Pittington*, etc. (Surtees) 119 Item of John Carter for a stalle for himselfe, iiij d. 1584 *Ibid.* 15 Item for George Tayler, James Huntlye, John Wilkinson, and Jarrat Swallowe, the shorte stall on the north side of the quere doore. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) III. lxiii. 366, I have not been at church a great while; we shall sit in different stalls. 1788 W. H. MARSHALL *Porksh. II. 355 Stall*; a doorless pew of a church. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* iii. 28 Of the pews. Note. I am quite aware that this word is dreadfully 'incorrect'... The 'correct' word is stalls, but unfortunately nave seats never are stalls.

c. [After F. stalle, It. stallo.] Each of the chair-like seats arranged in rows in front of the pit in a theatre; also each of the corresponding seats in other places of entertainment.

1828 in *Sal's Jnl.* (1892) 30 Apr. 22 An orchestra has been constructed [at the Lyceum]: that is, a separation of the best part of the pit to the extent of about one-third; each row divided into 'stalls' or single seats at half-a-guinea each. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* lxii. From our places in the stalls we could see our four friends. In the loge. 1892 *KIPLING Barrack-room Ballads*, Tommy 12 They sent me to the gallery, or round the music-halls. But when it comes to fightin', Lord! they'll shove me in the stalls! 1901 *TROWBRIDGE Lett. her Mother to Eliz.* xviii. 89 The boxes were empty, and only a few of the orchestra stalls were taken.

d. [Cf. OF. *estal* (mod. F. *étal*), Flemish *stal*.] A bench, table, board or the like, esp. one in front of a shop, upon which goods are exposed for sale; a booth or covered stand for the sale of wares at a market, fair, or in the open street; a stand at a Fancy Fair.

1377 *LANG. P. Pl. B.* xvi. 128 And knokked on hem with a corde and caste adown her stalles. c. 1400 in *Engl. Gilds* (1870) 353 Also, no wollemongere, ne no man, ne may habbe no stal in þe heye-stret... hote be do war-fare. c. 1400 *Dest. Tray* 1580 There were stallis by þe stete stondyng for peopull, Werkmen into won, and paire wares shewe. c. 1450 *Godslow Reg.* 412 John Curcy of Oxenford yaf... to hugh hore of Oxenford, mercer, a selde, with the stalle afore and a Celer vndir. 1581 *FULKE in Confer.* iii. (1584) X iiij, I heard you at Garbraiges stalle in Oxenford aske for *Irenzus* Epistles. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q. I. v.* 49 All these together in one heape were throwne, Like carcases of beasts in butchers stall. 1592 *Alden of Feversham* ii. *Prentise.* This vterlate; I were best shute vp my stall. 1644 *DICWY Nat. Bodies* xix. (1658) 202, I have oftentimes seen in a Mercers shop, a great heap of massie gold lace lie upon their stall. 1714 *GAY Sheph. Week, Saturday* 73 How pedlar's stalls with glittering toys are laid, The various fairings of the country maid. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Verine's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 124 The pocket-books were lost, but seven of them a friend of Vertue's met with on a stall, bought, and lent to him. 1822 *SCOTT Nigel* xiv. Though I was bred at a fletcher's stall, I have not through my life had a constant intimacy with collops. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* lxvii. She is always having stalls at Fancy Fairs for the benefit of these hapless beings. 1894 *HALL CAINE Manxman* v. 1, The market-place was covered with the carts and stalls of the country people.

1 *Proverbial phrase.* 1697 *Verdicts conc. Virgil & Homer* i. 1 Sublime Notions, which are not to be found in every Stall, are the Patterns to be employ'd there [i. e. in an Heroic Poem].

† b. The booth or shed to shelter a cobbler at his work. *Obs.*

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* II. cccci. 376 A Cobler turn'd Doctor... What was it but the Brazen Face of the Quack... that Advanc'd this Upstart from the Stall to the Stage? 1760-2 *GOLDSM. Cit. W.* lxxv. A poor cobbler sat in his stall by the way-side.

† 7. A stand for a cask. (Cf. STALLAGE 2 b. STELL sb.) 1538 in *Archæologia XLIII.* 226 The Buttery... j bread huche; j stalle to ley drynke on. 1630 *Mallon* (Essex) *Docum.* Bundle 217 No. 22, In the buttry, j beer stalle.

8. Applied to a sheath or receptacle of various kinds. a. Each of the several compartments or sheaths for the fingers in a glove.

1483- [cf. FINGER-STALL]. 1568 *Jacob & Esau* iv. viii. [Rebecca to Jacob] I have brought sleeves of kid... They be made gloulike, and for eche finger a stall.

† b. Hammer stall: see *quots.* *Obs.*

1802 C. James *Milit. Dict.* s. v. *Stall, Hammer stall*, a piece of leather, which is made to cover the upper part of the lock belonging to a musket. It is useful in wet weather. 1876 *JAS. GRANT Hist. India* I. lxxv. 332/2 They had French firelocks, with a leather cover for the lock, known then, in our service, as a 'hammer-stall'.

c. Each of a set of cases for holding cartridges, attached to a tunic or waistcoat.

1906 *Adot.*, Automatic Stall Cartridge Holder... Each stall holds three cartridges, and the usual number of stalls on a coat or waistcoat is eight.

† 9. Each of a series of 'screen' book-cases set at right angles to the walls of a library, each pair forming a bay or an alcove. *Obs.*

1709 *HEARNE Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 318 All y^e Inner Part of y^e Library [of Exeter College] was quite destroy'd [by fire] & only one stall of Books or thereabouts secur'd. 1886 *WILLIS & CLARK Cambridge II.* 97 The Library... had seven 'stalls' or bookcases. We may assume that these were set at right angles to the walls... with a window between each pair of cases.

10. Metallurgy. A 'walled area' or compartment between low walls in which ores are roasted.

1887 *RÖHRIG Technol. Wörterbuch* I. 586/1, Röst-stadel (Metz.), stall, mound, walled-in area. 1891 *Century Dict.* 1911 WEBSTER.

11. [? A distinct word; cf. G. *stollen* (perh. the source).] Coal-mining. (See *quot.* 1883.)

Pillar and stall: see *PILLAR sb.* 7. *Post and stall*: see *Post sb.* 7 d. So also *stall and room*.

1665 D. DUDLEY *Metallum Maris* (1851) 36 When they have wrought the Crutes or Staules, (as some Colliers call them) as broad and as far in under the ground, as they think fit. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* iii. 148 In this Level He had five wallings or Staules, out of which they dug the coal in great blocks. *Ibid.* Staules. 1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal-mining* 237 *Stall*, a working place in a mine, varying in length from a few feet to 80 yards or more, according to the thickness of the seam and system of working adopted. *Stall and Room work*, working the coal in compartments, or in isolated chambers or pillars.

12. [f. STALL v. 1 14.] Sc. A surfeit, disrelish.

1782 *SIR J. SINCLAIR Observ. Sc. Dial.* 129 A staw. 1895 *CROCKETT Men Moss-Hags* v. He had gotten a staw of the red soldiers.

13. attrib. and Comb. a. simple attrib., as stall-back, -collar, -drain, -elbow, -end, post, -produce, -ring, -woman; stall-like adj.

1895 M. R. JAMES *Abbey St. Edmund* 131 The legends of saints are painted upon the wooden 'stall-backs'. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. § 31. 127 Each horse should be bound to his stall with a leather 'stall-collar'. Iron chains make the strongest stall-collar-shanks. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 51 The main drain, into which all the 'stall-drains' should empty themselves. 1882 *Archæol. Cant.* XIV. 115 Remnants of two 'stall-elbows'. 1512 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 37 My body to be buried in the middle alley [of the church], at my 'stale end'. 1895 C. HOLLAND *My Japanese Wife* vii. The shops... have 'stall-like' extensions, encroaching upon the roadway. 1828 *DARVILLE Race Horse* I. 31 Each 'stall-post' behind the horse's quarters should be placed at a distance from the north wall of the building... of ten feet, which will form the length of the stall. 1887 *Dict. Archit.* (Archit. Publ. Soc.) *Stall post*, or hindpost of a stall. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xxxviii. His grandpapa... promised... not to give the child any cakes, lollipops, or 'stall-produce' whatever. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. § 31. 127 The best hempen cords... are... soon apt to wear out in running through the smoothest 'stall-rings'. c. 1811 *FUSSELL Lect. Art* iv. (1848) 441 The child had seen many 'stall and market' women.

b. Special comb.: stall-board, (a) the board in front of or behind a shop-window upon which goods are exposed for sale; (b) a hat-maker's ironing-board; (c) (see *quot.* 1875); (d) (see *quot.* 1887); stall-edition, a cheap edition of a work offered for sale on the bookstalls (cf. *stall-literature*); † stall-epistle (nonce-use), an 'open letter' or pamphlet sold on the stalls; stall gate, the road from a stall to the main road in a coal-mine; stall-holder, (a) the holder of an ecclesiastical stall; (b) one who is in charge of a stall at a bazaar, etc.; stall keeper, † (a) one who provides stable accommodation for horses; † (b) (see *quot.* 1868); (c) one who keeps a stall for sale of goods; † stall-learning, learning acquired by the perusal of books on a bookstall; stall-literature, the cheap literature of the bookstalls (cf. *stall-edition*); stall-man, (a) a keeper of a book-stall; (b) a man who contracts for and works a stall in a coal-mine; also each of a company of men associated for that purpose; † stall-master [= G. *stallmeister*], a master of the horse; stall-plate = garter-plate (see *GARTER sb.* 8 and cf. *quot.* 1522 in *STALLATION*); stall-reader, one who peruses the books on a bookstall; stall vicar, † a resident canon who also performed parochial duties, as distinguished from a parochial vicar; stall-wages, the payment due by a canon to the vicar who took charge of his parish during his term of residence; stall-whimper *slang* (see *quot.*); stall-work (a) the construction of choir stalls; (b) the working of coal in stalls.

1598 *Stow Surv.* 278 Before this Mountgodard streete, 'stall boards' were set up by the Butchers, to shewe and to sell their flesh meate vpon. 1666 *Adt* 18 & 19 *Chas. II.* c. 8 § 12 It shall be lawful for the Inhabitantes to suffer their Stall boards (when their Shop windows are set open) to... extend eleven inches and noe more. 1745 *De Coetlogon's Hist. Arts & Sci.* II. 107/2 When steamed sufficiently and dried, we'll put it again off the Block, brush it, and iron it on our Stall-board. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* *Stall-boards*, a series of floors on to which soil or ore is pitched successively in excavating. 1887 *Dict. Archit.* (Archit. Publ. Soc.) *Stall board*, the division between the housing places in a stable. 1898 *FLETCHER Carpentry & Joinery* xx. 222 [A ventilator] to prevent the condensation of the atmosphere against the glass, which would prevent the goods or articles on the stall-board being seen. 1854 H.

MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* iii. (1857) 40 A common 'stall-edition of Blind Harry's 'Wallace'. 1642 *MILTON Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 297 So just is it in the language of 'stall epistle' non sense, that if [etc.]. 1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal-mining* 237 'Stall gate'. 1881 *LADY M. E. HERBERT Edith* vi. The 'stallholders' [of the bazaar] were presented. 1895 *Dublin Rev.* July 217 The secular canons did not displace the ancient stall-holders before 1309. 1591 *PERCIVAL Sp. Dict.*, *Establierizo*, a horsekeeper, a 'stall keeper', *Stallarius*. 1865 J. B. HARWOOD *Lady Flavia* xvi. Tiresome men, they declared, expected stall-keepers [at a fancy fair]... to smile incessantly at every coxcomb who might affect to cheapen a penwiper. 1868 *WALCOTT Sacred Archæol.* 560 At Lincoln they [the snobsacrists] were called stall-keepers. 1914 *Daily News* 29 July 5 In several markets stall-keepers were assaulted. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 76 How well they have behav'd themselves... let... the Avenue-Readers, the Wall-Observers, and those that are acquainted with 'Stall-Learning'... testify. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* ii. iii. My very copper pocket-money I laid out on 'stall-literature'. 1761 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* III. xxxv. There are not three *Bruscumbilles* in *Christendom*... said the 'stall-man'. a. 1608 *DER Relat. Spir.* I. (1691) 230 Octavius Spinola, Chamberlain and 'Stall-master'. 1829 *SCOTT Anne of G. xi.* [They] scarce wondered at the fears of Caspar, the stall-master, when he found such a person in the stable. 1895 *FRANKS in Archæologia XXXVI.* 214 The 'Stall-plate' of Sir William Parr. 1864 *BOURELL Her. Hist. & Pop.* xiii. (ed. 3) 129 The Stall-Plates of the Garter are amongst the most interesting... of Historical records. c. 1645 *MILTON Sonn.* xi, A Book was writ of late call'd Tetrachordon;... Cries the 'stall-reader', bless us! what a word on A title page is this! 1876 *HARVEY Ethelberta* xi. Regarding her as a stall-reader regards the brilliant book he cannot afford to buy. 1898 A. F. LEACH *Beverley Acc. Bk.* (Surtees) I. Chapter Act Book 77 Though the parish was very large and many places in it very far off no regular vicarages had been instituted... though 'stall Vicars' could not properly attend to them. 1868 *WALCOTT Sacred Archæol.* 330 At Hereford, where the Miserere was always sung after the investiture [of a canon]; and a bond to pay 'stall-wages to his vicar was signed. 1676 *COLES Dict.*, 'Stall-whimper', a bastard. 1811 *MILNER Eccl. Archit. Eng.* Pref. 16 An... arcade of the most elegant 'stall-work'. 1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal-mining* 237 *Stall work*. 1886 *WILLIS & CLARK Cambridge I.* 521 No attempt was made to complete the stall-work until the reign of Charles I.

Stall (stɔl), sb. 2 Also 6 staul (e, 7 stal. [a. AF. *estal*, var. of *estale*: see *STALE sb.* 3]

† 1. A decoy-bird. Chiefly fig. *Obs.*

151500 *Chester Pl.* 102 (MSS. B. W. h) Send forth women of this country, namely those that beautiful he, and to the Enemies lett them draw nye, as stales to stand them before. 1577 *KNEWSTUB Confut.* (1579) 8 b. They seduce some goodly and zealous men... placing them at the porch of their Synagogue... to stand there as baites and stales to deceive others. 1584-7 *GREENE Carde of Fancie* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 91 Did I disdaine to looke at the lure, and shall I now stoop without stall? 1592 — *Disput. He & She* *Catchers* F. 2, Sitting or standing at the doore [of a whore house] like a stiale, to allure or draw in wanton passengers.

2. A pickpocket's helper who distracts the attention of the victim whose pocket is being rifled; also the action or an act of stalling (see *STALL v.* 21). 1591 *GREENE Conny Catching* II. Wks. (Grosart) X. 103 They see him drawe his purse, then spying in what place he puts it yppe, the stall or the shadowe beeing with the Foist or Nip, meets the man at some straight turne and iustles him. 1607 *DEKKER & WILKINS Jests* D's Wks. (Grosart) II. 328 The stall... gets before you, &... raggles himself too & fro, while the foyst dooing as much behind, they both disquiet you, & the one picks your pocket. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Stall*, a violent pressure in a crowd, made by pickpockets. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 30 Dec. I saw a woman... put her purse in her gown pocket, so I said to my pal, 'Chuck me a stall, and I'll have that.' *Ibid.*, They go out with the clever ones, and do the 'stall' business for them.

3. *slang*. A pretext or something used as a pretext for thieving or imposition.

1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 254/1 He induced a woman to let him have a halfpenny for a 'stall', that is, as a pretext to which to enter a shop for the purpose of stealing. 1889 'R. BOLEROWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xli. Well, but how did they know it was true? It might have been only a stall.

4. *Stall off*: an act of stalling off (see *STALL v.* 2 2); an evasive story or trick. *slang.*

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Stall off*, generally it means a pretence, excuse, or prevarication—as a person... entering into some plausible story, to excuse himself, his hearers or accusers would say, O yes, that's a good stall off. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 424/1 Women [fortune-tellers] who go about with a basket and a bit of driss (dace) in it, gammy lace, for a stall-off (a blind), in case they meet the master.

† **Stall**, sb. 3 *dialect. Obs.* [Perh. a dialectal variant of *stavel*, *STADDE sb.*

Cf. *Sc. stalle*, *stall*, bottom of a stack (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*), which is prob. a. ON. *stād* (Norw. *staal*) inside of a stack (? ultimately cogn. w. *STADOLE sb.*)]

(See *quot.*)

1688 *HOLME Armoury* III. 72/2 Terms used by the Mower and Haymaker... Raking the Bottom Stall, is to rake up all the scattered Hay about the Cocks, and cast it thereon.

Stall (stɔl), sb. 4 Forms: a. *north* and *St. G.* 9 stale, 9 stail; b. 6-8 stall, 6-7 stal. [Prob. related to *STADDE sb.*] A hive of bees; a 'stock' of bees in or for a hive; also, a bee-hive. (Cf. *STALLER* 3.)

a. 1505 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 159 Item, to the gardinar of Linlithgow to buy vij stales of bees, vij ffranch cronis. 1588 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II. 312, ij wynter stales of bees, and the planck, 12s and empty byves 4d. 1808 *JAMIESON, s. v. Stale, stall*, or adj. *stall skēp* of bees, S. denominated perhaps as being the principal skēp

or mother-hive. 1824 MACTAGGART *Galloway. Euclyd.* 94 A bee-man lang the chief had been, Keep'd mony a winter stale.

B. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* (1534) 7 h. For if the bees may issue out of their stables, with out peryl of raine. in the mornynge erely he callethe them. 1531 in *Weaver Wells Wills* 139 A stall of heyres. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fenn. Man.* iii. § 23 Mow the them not without urgent occasion: for often lifting vp the hime, doth discourage the stall. 1670 J. SMITH *Eng. Improv.* *Reviv'd* 180 On or at the North-west side of the Physick-garden. is built a Bee-house to contain 200 Stalls, Stools, or Hives of Bees. 1743 WESTLEY in *Vks.* (1872) XIII. 179 They destroyed five stalls of bees.

† **Stall**, a. *Obs. rare.* [cogn. w. **STALL sb.**1] Stubborn, resolute.

c1205 LAV. 184: Mid stocken & mid stanen stal [c1275 strang] feht heu makeden. *Ibid.* 4143. *Ibid.* 10163 Heo nomen her uerden & comen to stal fehte. c1405 *Destr.* *Troy* 978 Noght stird him by so stith in his stalle liert.

Stall (stōl), v.1 Forms: 3-6 stall, (5 stol), 4-6 stalle, 6-7 stawle (e, staulo, 3- stall. [Several distinct formations appear to have coalesced. The vb. partly represents a ME. adoption of OF. *estaller, estaler* (see **STALE v.**), ultimately f. Teut. **stalla*-**STALL sb.**1, and partly an English formation on **STALL sb.**1. It is probable also that in some uses it was a back-formation from ME. *i-stall*, pa. pple. of *stellen* to place (see **STELL v.**), OE. *stellan*, f. Teut. **stallo*-**STALL sb.**1, and in others a shortening of **INSTALL** and **FORESTALL** (OE. had *forpsteallian* intr., to take place, but the simple vb. is not recorded.)]

I. To place.

1. *intr.* To have one's abode, dwell. *Obs. exc. dial.* in *To stall with*, to tolerate the presence of (another), to get on with.

c1375 SHOREHAM *Poems* iii. 30 þat hys be blyssde of heuene above, þur holi soulen stalle. 1605 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl. v.* i. 39 Caesar Oh Anthony. I must perforce Hauve shewne to thee such a declining day. Or looke on thine: we could not stall together. In the whole world. 1897 J. GONON *Village & Doctor* (iv.) 138 Varney wondered whether the pious farmer was the mother or daughter. 'Depend on it,' he said to me one day, 'it is the young 'un; 'e never could stall with the old cat.'

2. *trans.* To assign a particular place to (a person or thing); to place.

1415 HOCLEVE *Hen. V. & Knts. Garter* 32 Dooth so and god in glorie shall yow stalle. 1423 JAS. I *Kings Q.* 170 [Thow that] has all thing within thy hert(e) stallit, That may thy youth oppresen or defade. 14... LVGD. *Order of Fools* 116 in *Q. Elia. Atad.* (1866) 83 Who... lowde lawghys whan he dothe mome, Amonge foles of riht he may be stallid. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxi. 202 Shall I neuer ete bred to that he be stald in the fyrst place of the moost noble, beste and worthyle of the cristen men. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneid* x. iv. 124 The mekle hok hym hayr was Tryoun callit; For in hir foirstam was the monstre stallit. 1557 PHARR *Eneid* vi. (1558) R j h, All her sisters out she calles, Infernall hideous hages, and to their turmentes them she stalles. *Ibid.* vii. T j, Now hie in heuene he sits, and on the golden starrs is stalde. 1581 DERRICKE *Image* Irel. v. F j h, In highest place of all: The Cheefstaine then this traitorous knaue, like honest man doeth stall. 1594 R. C[AREW] *Tasso* iii. 134 To Dudon. A Sepulchre of Cipresse sweete they stall, Their Barricados oere.

† 3. To fix, appoint beforehand. *Obs.*

14... Beryn 2610 For hir lawis been so streyt, & peynous ordinance Is stallid (but perh. read stahlid) for hir falshede. 1532 *Dice Play* (Percy Soc.) 5 As I roamed in the Church of Pauls... looking for certain my companions, that hither might have stalled a meeting. 1555 GARDINER in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 739, I know your Grace cannot stave these matters so soderly, and I esteeme it a great matter that they be stauld hetherto thus.

† 4. To agree to the payment of (a debt) by instalments; to fix (days) for payment by instalments. Cf. **ESTALL v. Obs.**

1491 in *Studer Oak Bk.* *S'hampton* (1910) 1. 153 That... no Meire, ne Auditoris shall stall' no dayes with no persone, withoute graunte of comune Assemble. 1525 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* vi. 462 marg. They be also sufficiently instructed, howe they shal orde themselves for stalling of dayes for part of the money due by th'Emperour. 1558-9 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 484 The summe of sixe score eight pounds, eleven shillings, seven pence, stallid as a debt to this cite. 1585-6 EARL LEYCESTER *Corr.* (Camden) 45 Her majesty refusethe to pardon hym... or to stall his dett. c1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeley* (1889) 1. 107 And the residue of his debts... were stalled to be payd by this lord at fower-score pounds a yeare. c1670 J. HACKET *Abp. Williams* i. (1693) 128 He petition'd, that His Majesty would stall his Fine, and take it up as his Estate would bear it, by a Thousand Pounds a yeare.

fig. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1245 And his false counsellor... [he chose] To damne to death, or dole perpetual, From whence he neuer should be quit, nor stald. c1631 DONNE *Serms.* Wks. 1839 IV. 154 Thou canst never promise thyself to sin... thrifly, and stall the fine; for thy soul, that is the price, is indivisible, and perishes entirely; and eternally at one payment.

† 5. To stall forth, out: to display or expose to view. *Obs. rare.*

1547 *Bk. Merchantes* c v b, They go fro town to town... to make their mustres and stall their marchandise. 1580 HOLMAN *Treat. Fr. Tong.* *Estaler*, to stalle out, or shew wares. 1608 D. TIVILLI *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 101 Desirous (as it were) to stall forth her treasures.

† 6. To strengthen, establish. *Obs.*

c1400 *Destr.* *Troy* 5186 We mightily to Messam our men

send, To fecche vs som fode... And abundantly broght with buernes betwene For to stall our astate and our strenght hold.

II. To place in a 'stall'.

† 7. To induct formally into a seat of rule or dignity; to enthrone (a king, a bishop, etc.); *spec.* to induct (a canon, a knight of the Garter or Bath) into his 'stall'. Hence, to place in a high office or dignity. = **INSTALL v. I. Obs.**

13... E. E. *Allit.* P. B. 1334 þat þenne þe bolde Baltazar, þat was his barn aldste, He was stalled in his stud, & stabled þe renge. c1404 CHAUCER *II. Fame* 1364 But al on hye, above a dees, Sitte in a see imperial... Y saugh perpetually y-stalled A femynyne creature. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 183 He was i-stalled at Lyncoln by þe archidecon. c1407 LVGD. *Reson & Sens.* 253 For this is she that is stallid And the quene of kynde called. c1440 *Brut* 466 Sir Robert Fitzhugh was stalled Bishop of London in the see of Saint Pauls. 1522 *Stat. Order Garter* xlii. in Ashmole *Inst.* etc. (1672) App. g2/b And that all such strangers... shall sende... a sufficient Deputie... to be stalled in his place. c1562 G. CAVENISH *Volsey* (1893) 97 They had a speccall commissyon to creat and stalle the Kyng's Majestie in the Royall Order of Fraunce. 1565 JEWELL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 473 He... that being a wretched sinfull man, hath stalled himself in the place of God. c1591 H. SMITH *Six Serms.* (1625) 91 When one stalleth vp another into Moses chaire, not hauing Moses Rod, nor Moses Spirit. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. iii. 206 Long may'st thou lue... And see another, as I see thee now, Deck'd in thy Right, as thou art stall'd in mine. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* vi. 189 Where Kings were stall'd, disthron'd... and crown'd. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* iv. iii. 40 This favour is done and shewed in them which may not well come in their proper persons that they might be stalled by attorneys.

† b. *Canit.* esp. in *to stall* (a beggar) to the rogue.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* ii. (1869) 34 And if he mete any beger... he wyll demaund of him, whether euer he was stalled to the roge or no. If he saye he was, he wyll know... his name that stalled hym. 1600 ROWLAND *Martin Mark-* all F 4, He ordered, that euery one... taking vpon him the occupation of begging, shall be stalled to the order of rogues. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggars Bush* iii. iii. *Higgen* [a beggar]. I... stall thee by the Salmon into the clowes, To mand on the pad.

8. To put (an animal) in a stall; to keep or confine in a stall, esp. for fattening; also *to stall* (a particular kind of food), *to stall* up.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 124 A Monthe, which... The Plowed Oxe in wynter stalleth; And fyr into the halle he bringeth. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxi. 28 (*Pettit. Gray Horse*) I wald of Soule he housit and stald. 1530 PALSGR. 732/v. I stall an ox to fede him fatte; *je mets en estal.* 1583 KYD *Houzel.* *Philos.* Wks. (1901) 246 The flesh of wild Beasts... is not so soone puffed vp and fattened as those Beasts that commonly are stald and foddered. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* 7. ut. 205 So farre from... stalling the Oxe and Lyon together. 1764 *Museum Rust.* III. 7 As to oxen, we have them to the full as good, when stalled to turneps, carrots, etc. as if they were fed in the finest fattening grounds. 1837 FLEMISH *Husb.* 62 in *Litt. Usef. Kn.* *Husb.* III. An ox kept stalled up for six or eight months and well fed, will double his original weight. 1890 *Fru. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. 1. 89, I much prefer penning to stalling the sheep. 1894 K. GRAHAM *Pagan Papers* 79 On the other hand, can you stall the wild ass of the desert?

trans. and *fig.* 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arh.) 30 *marg.* Young men stalled to be made fatte. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* vi. (1837) 41 Olde Asclepiades is by Galene confuted, and stawled for an asse. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. iii. 131 Praie you leaue mee, stall this in your bosome, and I thank you for your honest care. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 61, I saw the sun-god stall his flaming steeds in customary splendour.

b. *intr.* Of cattle: To be lodged in stalls.

1805-6 CARY *Dante, Inf.* xxv. 28 He [Cacus]... here must tread A different journey, for his fraudful theft Of the great herd that near him stall'd.

III. To come or bring to a stand.

† 9. *intr.* a. Of a beast of the chase: To come to a stand. b. Of an army: To take up a position for combat. *Obs.*

c1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) ii, And þen he maketh a ruse in some side and here he stalleth or squatteth. *Ibid.* xxvi, Sometime an herte wille stalle and looke aboute a gret while. c1450 *Mertin* x. 161 And ther he stalledd and foughten the ton vpon the tother. c1562 G. CAVENISH *Volsey* (1893) 89 The boore issued out of his denne, chased with an hound in to the playn, and beyng there, stalled a while gasynge vpon the people.

† 10. *trans.* To bring (a hunted animal) to a stand. Also *transf.* (Cf. **FORESTALL v. I.**) *Obs.*

13... E. E. *Allit.* P. A. 188, I dred... Lest ho me eschaped þat I þer chos, Er I at steuen hir most stalle. 1599 SHAKS., etc. *Past. Pilgr.* xix, When as thine eye hath chose the dame, And stall'd the deer that thou shouldst strike.

† 11. To bring to a standstill, render unable to proceed. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

c1591 *Epit. Sidney* 2 in R. S. *Phoenix Nest* (1993) 10 Stald are my thoughts, which lo'd, and lost, the wonder of our age. 1598 FLOREN *Ital. Dict.* Ep. Ded. 4, If I, who many yeeres haue made profession of this toong... in many wordes haue beene so stald, and stabled, as such sticking made me blushinglike confesse my Ignorance [etc.] 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* iii. i. 393 [Silvius stabs himself] *Tit.* We are not pleased in this sad accident that thus hath stalled, and abus'd our mercy. 1650 MAY *Old Couple* iii. (1658) 24 'The time will be too short' To get a pardon, specially as I have lay'd some friends to stall it underhand. 1656 BAXTER *Reformed Pastor* vii. 465 See that you preach to such auditors as these, some higher points, that stall their understandings, and feed them not all with milk, but something with stronger meat. 1675 - *Cath. Theol.* ii. 98 And he that is stalled with the question, 'Can a Sinner leaue his Sin, and love goodness?' would easily answer, [sc. if he wo-

derstood the question to mean] 'Whether he be willing to do it?' Yea.

b. esp. in *pass.* To become stuck (in mud, mire, a snowdrift, etc.). Now only *U.S.* or *dial.*

c1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 523 These floodis ar gone fader, behold... As still as a stone ore ship is stold. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* ii. i. 1. i. 291 Like him in *Æsopo*, when his cart was stalled, lay flat on his backe and cryed aloud helpe Hercules. 1790 W. H. MARSHALL *Midlands* II. 443 To be stalled; to be set fast in a slough, or bad road. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* xiv, He knew no troubles waggons have known, Of getting stall'd, and such diasters drear. 1864 LOWELL *McClellan's Rep.* *Prose* Wks. 1890 V. 100 He plunged into that Dismal Swamp of constitutional hermenautics, in which the wheels of government were stalled at the outbreak of our rebellion. 1897 H. PORTER *Campaign.* *Grant* x. 164 A teamster whose waggon was stalled in a place where it was somewhat swampy.

c. *Mech.* (See quot.)

1914 HAMEL & TURNER *Flying x.* 198 He permitted the machine to lose speed until it had become what is known as 'stalled';—that momentary pause before the machine turns over on its side or nose and falls.

12. To take away (a person's) appetite; to satiate, surfeit with, of. Now *dial.* and *Sc.*

Prob. sometimes associated with sense 8; cf. the definition 'Stall, to over-feed, to make fat, to stuff, etc.' (Dyche & Pardon, 1735).

1583 MELBANCORE *Philotimus* M j h, Sith... you were staued with yester dayes Disputation, I will prescribe you certayne Inductions to be performed at the Vniuersitie. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 139, I can never be stalled with that delight. 1787 BURNS *To Haggis* v, Is there that owre his french ragout, Or olio that wad staw a sow. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* i, Which of them would sit six hours on a wet hill-side to hear a godly sermon? I trow an hour o't wad staw them. 1875 W. D. PARISH *Sussex Gloss.* s. v. *Stalled*, Aint you fairly stalled of waiting?

b. To cause aversion in, cause to turn away; also with *off.* Now *rare.*

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* ii. vii. 74 Mathematicks he moderately studieth to his great contentment. Using it as ballast for his soul, yet to fix it not to stall it. 1866 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) 1. 448 It conveyed... an idea of incompleteness... and is likely to stall some readers off. 1874 SLANG *Dict.* 308 *Stall*, to frighten or discourage.

† 13. = **FORESTALL v. 2 b. Obs.**

1474 *Coventry Lett.* 401 That no maner of man nor woman schall not stalle nor Regrate no market.

IV. 14. To furnish (a choir, chancel) with stalls as seats.

1516 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 243 The Qwyer... shall be double stalled. 1857 *Yorksh. Archaeol. Jnrl.* XV. 490 The chancel is stalled.

Stall (stōl), v.2 *slang.* [f. **STALL sb.**2 Cf. **STALE v.**]

1. *trans.* To screen (a pickpocket or his operations) from observation; also with *off.* Also, to close up or surround and hustle (a person who is to be robbed).

1592 GREENE *Disput. Conny-Catcher* Wks. (Grosart) X. 210, I either nip or foyst, or els stalle an other while hee hath stroken, dispatchit, and gone. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s. v., *Stall off*, I wish you'd stall me off from that crib, meaning, walk in such a way as to cover or obscure me from notice. *Ibid.* s. v., *Stall up*, To stall a person up, (a term used by pickpockets) is to surround him... and by violence force his arms up, and keep them in that position while others of the gang rifle his pockets at pleasure. 1839 in 'Ducange Anglicus' *Vulgar T.* (1857) 34 *To stall*, to screen a robbery while it is being perpetrated.

2. *To stall off.* a. To get rid of by evasive tactics, a trick, plausible tale or the like; also, in sporting parlance, to keep the upper hand of (a competitor).

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s. v., To avoid or escape any impending evil or punishment by means of artifice, submission, bribe, or otherwise, is also called stalling it off. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* VIII. 151 The hardy mountaineer would not be stalled off. 1862 SALA *Seven Sons* III. viii. 157 [He] did his best... to stall off the awful truth with discreet shreds and simpers. 1883 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 6/1 To-day she ran very fast, but could not stall off the challenge by Florence, who won very easily at last. 1905 *Athenum* 7 Oct. 461/2 His very preface should have stalled off denunciations of this kind.

b. To get off or extricate (a person) by artifice.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s. v., To extricate a person from any dilemma or save him from disgrace, is called stalling him off. 1828 LYTTON *Pelham* lxxviii, Plant your stumps, Master Guinea Pig; you are going to stall off the Daw's baby in prime time, eh?

Stall, obs. pa. t. of **STEAL v.**

Stallage (stōlédz). Also 4 stalage, 6 stallege. [ad. Anglo-L. *stallagium*, A.F. *estilage* (mod.F. *étalage*), f. *estal* **STALL sb.**1 In sense 3 formed on **STALL sb.**1 + *-AGE*.]

1. A tax or toll levied for the liberty of erecting a stall in a fair or market; also attrib., as *stallage rent*.

c1250 *Faringdon Acc.* (MS. Balow 49 [2] ff. 29), *Reddit compotum*... de vjs. viij d. de tolneio stallagiorum.] 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 97 Stallage, custom for stouyng in stretes in feyre tyme. c1450 *Godstow Rog.* 665 And they should be quyte burgh all Ingelond by wair fro tol and passage and pountage and stallage and lorge and of all other customs. 1516 *Chureh Ac.* *St. Marg.* *Westm.* (Nichols 1797) 8 Paid... for 24 ton of barnstone, with the pylage ankarage stallage custom and water carriage. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) L. 28 Ye Toll and Stallage of Swyndon Market. 1763 in Ficton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 232 Rents, Dues and Stallage... And that all per-

sons erecting stalls... do pay the customary stallage rents to the Corporation. 1774 *Ibid.* 227 The stallage Rents and other reversionary interest. 1833 *Boston (Linc.) Herald* 5 Feb. 4/2 The right of the Lessee of the Corporation of this Borough, to his charge of one penny per foot for Stallage, upon all persons except freemen occupying ground with stalls in the Market-place... is at length decided.

2. [Cf. *Du. stallage*, scaffold, stage.] † a. A stand, stage. *Obs. rare.* b. *dial.* A stand or support for a cask. (Cf. *STALL sb.* 1, 7, *STALLAGE*.) 1500 *Melusine* xvii. 54 And thence the spouse & many other ladies were set upon the scaffold or stallage. 1541 in W. H. Turner *Seclat. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 164 The houses, shoppys, stallys, stallages, and standings now made... for the said fayre. 1838 *HOLLOWAY Prov. Diet.*, Stallage, a wooden trough, on which casks are placed, for the purpose of letting beer work. 1875 W. D. PARSON *Sussex Gloss.* *Stalder*, the stool on which casks are placed in a cellar. *Stallage*. (Same as *Stalder*.)

3. Accommodation for stalling (horses). *rare*—1. 1861 *WYNTER Soc. Bees* 216 There are two of these [stables], containing stallage for 130 horses.

Stalland, stallant; obs. forms of STALLION.

Stallange; see STALLINGER.

Stallar, stallary. 1. *Scottish Eccl. Hist.* Also *staller*. [ad. med.L. *stallarius*, f. *stallum*, *stalla* *STALL sb.* 1.] (See *quots.*)

1561-2 in G. Chalmers *Caledonia* (1824) III. vi. viii. 664 [Out of this revenue, he had to pay a vicar pensioner, who did the parochial duty, and a stallar [or vicar, who served for him in the choir of the cathedral]. 1861 C. INNES *Sc. Early Sc. Hist.* 82 The bishop and dignitaries were bound to provide priests as their cathedral vicars or stallers. 1875 A. SMITH *Hist. Aberdeensh.* i. 607 In 1437, the prebendary of Philorth was required to find a sub-deacon as his vicar, or 'stallar', to serve in the cathedral. 1886 R. NAISMITH *Stonehouse* 110 The 'stallars' or prebendaries of Bothwell, 1920 J. DOWDEN *Medieval Ch. Scot.* iv. 66 This deputy, was known as the canon's 'Vicar of the Choir', or 'Vicar Choral'. Another name frequently applied to this official is 'stallary' (*stallarius*), that is, vicar attached to the canon's stall in the cathedral, as distinguished from the vicar in charge of the canon's parish.

† **Stallary** 2. *Sc. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *stallaria*, f. *stallarius*; see *prec.*] The office or position of a stall-vicar.

1612 *Sc. Acts Fac. VI* (1816) IV. 481/2 With... right of patronage of all benefices Chaplains and Stallaries foundit and lyand within the boundis of Orkney and Zetland. 1624 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 238/2 Cum... vicariis, capellanis, prebendis, altaribus et sic stallaries, decimis garbalibus, aliis decimis [etc.].

† **Stallation.** *Obs.* Also -cion, -tious. Aphetic form of *INSTALLATION*.

1447 *Shillingford Lett.* (Camden) 95 Byfore the stallacion of Leofric in the said Cathedral Chirch. 1522 *Stat. Order Garter* xxv. in Ashmole *Inst.* etc. (1672) App. h 1/2 Every Knyght within the yere of his stallacion shall cause to be made a Scouchon of his armes, and hachements in a plate of metall... and that it be surely sett upon the hachke of his stall. 1537 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Scot. VI. 315 The tyme he was in Ingland for stallacion of the Kingis grace in the orduir of the garter. 1661 *MORGAN Sph. Gentry* iv. iii. 44 In case that the said Sovereign be out in the country, to the which he cannot in proper person do that shall appertain to the Stallation, he may give power... to two of the fellows... to exercise it in his name. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* xii. 54/1 The same Admission and Ceremonies shall be used at the Stallation of the said Noble Order to every Knight.

† **Stall boat.** *Obs.* In 5 stallbote, 6 stalboat, 7 stale-boat, 8 (*Dict.*) stall-boat. [Prob. f. *STALL sb.* 1, in the sense of 'fixed station'.] A kind of fishing-boat, placed at anchor at the mouth of a river.

1328-9 *Exch. K. R. Memor.* m. 125 Quolibet piscante cum batello vocato stalbot. 1488 *Act 4 Hen. VII.* c. 22 § 2 For a singular covetise and lucre in takyng of a fewe grete fysshes certeyne persones have used to set and ordeyne certeyne botes called Stallbotes festened with ankres. 1558 *Act 1 Eliz.* c. 17 § 1 No person... with any... Trimmeret, Trymebot, Stalbote, Weblyster... shall take... Spawne or Frye of Eeles, Salmon, Pyke or Pyckrel. 1584-5 *Act 27 Eliz.* c. 21 By the contynewall standinge of the said Stalbotes & usinge of the said Nettes... the said Haven and Gull... are become of muche lesse depthe. 1614 T. GENTLEMAN *England's Way* 19 These men... do set forth stale-boates, amongst the sands in the Thames mouth, for to take sprats, with great stale-nets. *Ibid.* 21 If that these men will needs vse their stale-boates and nets, let them go where the good Sprats be. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Stall-boat*, a kind of Fisher's Boat. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* i. 1. xv. 71/1 The Stal-boats, which are wont to belong to the Constable; and as yet do belong... [margin] Ex Rotul. Claus. 9 R. II.]

Stalle, *obs.* pa. t. of *STEAL v.*

Stalled (*stōld*), *pph.* a. [f. *STALL sb.* 1 and *v.* 1 + -ED.]

† 1. Payable at fixed periods. Cf. *STALL v.* 1 4. 1553 *Act 7 Edw. VI.* c. 1 § 8 Collectours of Customes, or certeyne and stalled Subsidies within any Porte [etc.].

2. Of a person: Endowed with or occupying a (chnrch) stall. ? *Obs.*

1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commw.* 388 Certaine select & stalled persons. 1742 *Young Nl. Th.* iv. 74 Was I as plump, as stall'd theology. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* x. 262 Infidelity aggravated by stalled hypocrisy.

3. Of an animal: Confined to a stall; fattened in a stall for killing. *lit. and fig.*

1560 *BIBLE* (Geneva) *Prov.* xv. 17 Better is a dinner of grene herbes where loue is, then a stalled oxe and hatred therewith. 1638 PENKETHMAN *Artachthos* I 3 b, A fat stalled cow. 1725 *Tr. Rollin's Ana. Hist.* xvii. ii. (1763) V. 511 To die a death worthy of Sparta, and not to wait as stalled victims, till it was thought proper to sacrifice

them. 1886 STEVENSON *Prince Otto* i. iv. 56 About the stable all else was silent but the stamping of stalled horses. 1895 SIR H. MAXWELL *Dk. of Britain* xv, Stalled venison braised with prunels.

4. Divided into stalls or compartments for animals.

1825 HAZLITT *Spirit of Age* 6 He proposed at one time... to make Milton's house... a thoroughfare, like a three-stalled stable. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 139 Through the foul-stalled stable of this world. 1898 J. K. FOWLER *Rec. Old Times* 108 The stables were stalled.

5. Of a vehicle, etc.: That has stuck fast.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 335 It is they Who set their shoulders to the stalled world's wheel And give it a hitch forwards. 1851 MAYNE *Red Scalp-Hunt.* iii. 24 Now and then we were halted to help a 'stalled' wagon from its miry bed.

6. Glutted, satiated.

1740 DRYDEN & PARDON *Dict.* (ed. 3), *Stalled*,... also surfeited, or made to loath any particular food, by eating too much often of it. 1788 W. H. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 355 *Stalled*; satiated with eating. 1798 ROSCOE *tr. Tanisillo's Nurse* i. (1800) 33 Heedless what venom taints the stream she gives, So your stall'd offspring vegetates and lives.

† **Stallenge, stallange.** *Sc. Obs.* [Alteration of *STALLAGE*, after *STALLINGER*.] The fee, tax or toll paid by a *STALLINGER* = *STALLAGE* 1.

1599 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* (1882) 712/2 Et 3 merc[ant]is antiqu[is] ext[ra]nt[is] de Thanyfay... cum le Stallangis edificiorum deditis terris de Lokanis in publica existent[is] (thibis). 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* (1641) s. v. *Stallangiores*, And in the auld forme of customes, it is called, the stallenge of the mercat. 1605 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* (1890) 596/2 Unam croftam... cum the stallange for brewing.

Stallenger. *Sc. and north.* *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 4 stallengear, 5 stallangar, 7 stall-langer; 5-7, 9 *Hist.* stallenger; 6 stallinger, 6, 9 *Hist.* stallinger. [Alteration of **stalager* (with inserted *n* as in *passenger*) a. OF. *estalagier*, f. *estallage* *STALLAGE*. (In *Sc. Law-Latin* *stallangarius*, *stallangator*.)] A stall-keeper, a petty trader who paid to the burgh a small sum for the privilege of setting up his stall in fair or market; also, a person not a freeman who paid a small sum to the corporation for the privilege of carrying on his business for one year. Also *attrib.*

1400 *Burgh Laws* xxxvii. (*Sc. Stat.* i), Of stallengearis and mercaris tol. Ilke stallangear sall mak fyne with be borow greffis eifryr as þai may accord or ellis he sall keyf a halpenny ilke marcate day. 1433 *Stell of Cans*, Edin. 2d May, MS. (Jam.) Giue he heis sufficient of his craft, and not of power to mak his expensis haistellie wpon his fredome, he sall bruik the privilegie of a stallenger for ane yeir. 1523 *Morpeth Rec. in Archæol. Eliana* (1889) XIII. 214 And if it fortune anye stallinger to maik a fraye within the said burrough, that then the officers aforesaid shall sett the same offenders in the Stox. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* (1641) *Stallangiores*, à stallo, Cremers, or Fournie marchandes, quha within Burgh, in the time of Faire or Mercat, payis certaine dewty for their stal or stand, in the quhilk place they sel their merchandise: For it is ordained, that ilk stallanger sal either agree with the Provost of the Burgh, in the best forme as he may; or else ilk mercat-day, sal pay to him ane halfe-pennie. 1857 *Gentl. Mag.* i. 351/1 [Sunderland.] It appears... that one of the duties of the 'Grassmen', who were generally two or three of the defunct body of freemen and stallingers, was anciently to look after the hedges.

attrib. 1478-9 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1866) I. 36 Ill: stallenger puir body that occupis the fredome of the towne... and all stallangers that may be hurges. 1481 *Ibid.* 40 Stallangers. 1598 *Aberd. Reg.* (Jam.) To pound all vnfreemen for their stallinger sylver.

Staller 1 (*stō-lar*). *Hist.* [ad. late OE. *stallere*, **steallere* (in genit. contracted *stealres*, *stealres*), prob. f. *steall* *STALL sb.* 1, in imitation of *Ln. stabularius*. Cf. ON. *stallari*, the title of a Norwegian court officer from the 10th c.] The title of a high officer in the reign of Edward the Confessor, equivalent to *CONSTABLE* 1.

1100 O. E. Chron. an 1047 (MS. D.) Her man utlagode Osgod stallere. 11... Charter in Kemble *Ch. Dipl.* IV. 291 On Esgeres stalres, and on Rauffes stalres... gewitnesse on Lincolne. 11200 in Michel *Chron. Anglo-Norm.* ii. 234 Esegaur regie procurator aule, qui et anglice dictus stallere, i. e. regni vexillifer. 1610 HOLLAND *Canden's Brit.* 1439 Wee read in the private historie of the place, The Kings Staller, that is, Standard Bearer... first founded it. 1875 STRUBS *Const. Hist.* xi. (1897) I. 383 The constable... succeeded to the duties of the Anglo-Saxon staller.

† Used vaguely for: Officer.

1638 H. SHIRLEY *Martyr'd Soldier* ii. iii. Sit downe by me your Official: Or to come nearer to the efficacy of the word, Your undermost Iaylor, or staller; The word is Lordly and significant.

Hence *Stalliership*, the office of a 'staller'.

1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1866) II. App. 684 A mere lad would hardly have been invested with a stalliership.

Staller 2 (*stō-lar*). *slang.* [f. *STALL v.* 2 + -ER 1.] *Staller up*: one who 'stalls up' or acts as confederate to a pickpocket (see *STALL v.* 2 1).

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s. v. *Stall*, The stallers up are gratified with such part of the gains acquired as the liberality of the knuckling gentlemen may prompt them to bestow.

† **Staller** 3. *Obs.* [f. *STALL sb.* 4 + -ER 1.] = *STALL sb.* 4

1713 J. WARDER *True Amazons* iii. (1742) 44 In the Staller are left old sufficient Warriors to train up and discipline the young Amazons. *Ibid.* xiv. 135 You had better chuse a Staller of two Years old, than a light Swarm.

Staller; see STALLAR.

Stall-fed, a. Also 6 staulfed, stalfed, (7 stale feed). [f. *STALL sb.* 1 + *FED a.*] Of an animal to be fattened: Kept and fed in a stall.

1554 J. BRADFORD *Lett. in Coverdale Lett. Martyrs* (1564) 326 If you were for the Faire, you shoulde bee staulfed and wante no weale. 1557 TUSSEY *100 Points Hush.* xxxiii. For Easter, at Martilmas hang vp a hiefe: for pease fed and stall fed, play pickpurse the thief. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xiv. 161 One beast, (the most fat, and best Of all the Stall-fed). 1688 HOLME *Armoury* ii. 173/2 We call a fat Ox, a stale feed Ox. 1777 *Mass. Statute* 25 Jan., Stall-fed beef, well fattened, at fourpence a pound. 1890 *Farmer's Gaz.* 4 Jan. 1/1 Stall-fed cattle will now be on full keep.

b. *transf.* Of a person.

1589 GREENE *Maguerrado Wks.* (Grosart) V. 243 Monkes, Friers... stall-fed with ease, and gluttony. 1626 B. JONSON *Staple of News* i. vi, You shall haue stall-fed Doctors, cram'd Diuines Make loue to her. 1635 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 51 We saw a man... so stall-fed as that his legs were not able to support and carry his body. 1895 W. JAMES in *Will to believe*, etc. (1904) 43 Times... when stall-fed officials of an established church could prove by the valves in the heart [etc.].

Stall-feed, v. [f. *STALL sb.* 1 + *FEED v.*]

1. *trans.* To feed (an animal) in a stall.

1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* III. 173 [The crop] will be sufficient to stall-feed four bullocks during the three winter months. 1861 *WYNTER Soc. Bees* 143 We stall-feed milch cows in upper stories in London houses.

2. Of an animal: To undergo feeding or fattening in a stall.

1766 *Complete Farmer* s. v. *Turnep* 7 Q 2/a, I have now two bullocks which are stall-feeding upon turnips.

Hence *Stall-feeding vbl. sb.*

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 1045 This... is less advantageous in the point of fattening than that of wholly confining them to the stalls, or what is usually termed stall-feeding. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* iv, The building of a shed for winter stall-feeding.

Stalling (*stō-lin*), *vbl. sb.* [f. *STALL v.* 1 + -ING 1.]

† 1. Induction into a stall; installation. *Obs.*

1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 183 When he was i-stalled at Lyncoln by þe archedecon, he axede an hors oper a kow for his stallymge. c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 60 This archedekyn was made bisshopp and made a grette este at his stallying. c. 1535 in *Gutch Coll. Cnr.* (1781) I. 207 Unto the first stalling of the Dean and Canons in the said College.

† 2. The action of agreeing for the payment of a debt by instalments, or of fixing dates for payment; also, an instance of this. (See *STALL v.* 1 4.) *Obs.*

1525 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VI. 462 They be also sufficiently instructed, howe they shal ordey themselves for stalling of days for part of the money due by the Emperour. 1563 *Reper. City Lond.* XV. f. 258 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1900) July 451 My lord mayor &... justices... shall... meete here for the stallyinge & ratynge of the wages of artificers & laborers according to the Acte. 1631 DOWNE *Serm.* Wks. 1839 V. 522 Yea it is not here only that they shall perish, in the future; that were a prelieve; it were astalling of a debt. c. 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeley* (1883) I. 130 Of another debt... [he] could obayne noe more, then the stallage thereof to be payd by twenty marks a yeare.

3. The action or process of furnishing (a place) with stalls as seats; also *concr.*, stall-work.

c. 1515 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 482 The said work is... accomplished, except the paynging, and stallying and glasyng of the same. 1519 in *Fabrie Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 272 Our wher stallying is defectiue in gronsoll. Our wher paynging is fawty in stone.

4. Stall-accommodation (of or for an animal).

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* lxx. 11 Saron shalbe a shepfold, and the valley of Achor shal geue stallinge for the cattell of my people, that feare me. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* i. i. 11 Call you that keeping for a gentleman of my birth, that differs not from the stalling of an Oxe? 1859 TEMNISON *Cervant & Enid* 238 But hire us some fair chamber for the night, And stalling for the horses.

† **Stalling-ken.** *Thieves' cant.* *Obs.* Also 6 staulwinge, staulinge-, 7 staulwing-, stuling-. [f. *stalling*, *vbl. sb.* f. *STALL v.* 2 + *KEN sb.*] (See *quots.*)

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 32 Whych [pigs or poultry] they bryng to their staulwinge kens, which is their typplying houses. *Ibid.* 83 A staulwinge ken, a house that wyll recieve stolen ware. 1621 B. JONSON *Maguerrado Gypsies* (1640) 48 Till... he be able to beate it on the hooft to the bene house, or the stauling Ken. 1624 Br. MOUNTAGU *Gagge Pref.* 17 They and their Trulls may meet at their staulwinge kenns with such clapper dogeons as your selfe. 1696 COLES *Dict.*, *Stalling-ken*, a brokers, or any house that receives stolen goods. c. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Stalling-ken*. *Ibid.*, *Stuling-ken*. Also in later *Dicts.*

Stallion (*stō-lion*). Forms: a. 4 stalun, 4-5 staloun, 4-6 stalun, (5 stalan, stolon, 6 *erron.* stalume), 6 stallon (e); b. 6 stal(1)ant, stalland(e), staulande, stalaunt; c. 7. (5 stalyon), 6-7 stallion, (7 stallian, stallyon), 6-stallion. [a. OF. *estalon* (mod. *Étalon*), whence Anglo-L. *stalunus*; corresp. to *It. stallone*—popular *Ln. *stallōnem*, f. Teut. **stallo*—stable, *STALL sb.* 1. The β forms appear to be due to confusion of the ending with the ppl. suffix -ANT (cf. *gallande*, *gallante* *GALLON*); the influence which produced the γ forms is obscure.]

1. A male horse not castrated, an entire horse, esp. one kept for the purpose of serving mares.

a. 1328 WYCLIF *Eccl.* xxxiii. 6 An hors a staloun, so and a frend a scornere, neizeth vundur ech sittynge aboue. *Ibid.*

Jer. v. 8 Thei be maad horsis, and stalouns, louteris to wymmch. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 280 Bot as a cock among the Hennes, Or as a Stalon in the Fennes, which goth amoges al the Stod. c1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 799 Fed stalons fiat goth now to gentyll manis. *Ibid.* 802 Let enery stolon have as he is abul. 1540 *Nom.* in Wr-Wilcker 697/40 *Hic emissarius*, a stalon. 1540 *Palsgr.* 275/1 Stalume horse, *haras*. 1537 *Darcy in Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 158 For serry the hreed of Gervayses for horses was the tryed breed in the north, the stallones, and mares well soortyd. *β.* 1549 *Hovman Vulg.* 176, I wyl not sylle my stallon. 1530 *Palsgr.* 275/1 Stallant a horse, *haras*. 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 Nobles, having parkes, should kepe mares, and finde staulandes for breed and encrease of horses. 1592 *Timme Ten Eng. Levers* 13, In the desire of unclean lust, they are become like unto stallandes.

γ. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 172/1 Stalyone, hors, *emissarius*. 1577 *Gooce Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 126 The stallion that you meane to have for your race of moiles, must be as faire as you can get. 1607 *Torsell Four-f. Beasts* 297 The King of Babilon... had eight hundredth Stallions, which were admitted to cover five thousand Mares. 1607 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* III. 118 The Colt that for a Stallion is design'd, By sure Presages shows his generous Kind. 1774 *Goloson Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 352 March, at which time the mares are given to the stallion. 1842 *Longf. Slave's Dream* iv, At each leap he could feel his scabbard of steel smiting his stallion's flank. 1861 *Times* 11 July, The first and highest legitimate vocation of a thorough-bred stallion is as a sire.

b. *transf.* Applied to a male dog or sheep with reference to its use for breeding.

1802 *Daniel Rur. Sports* II. 490 Dash [a dog]... had the misfortune to break his leg, and was sent to Col. T. who... considered him in that state a great acquisition as a stallion to breed from. 1842 [see *stallion-breeder* in 5].

c. As the name of a plant (see quot.). 1878 *Britten & Holland Plant-n.*, Stallions (Yks. W. Riding), or Stallions and Mares. Yks. (Wensleydale). *Arum maculatum*, L.

2. Applied to a person. †a. A begetter. *Obs.* 1305 *Land Cokayne* 167 pe monke þat wol be stalun gode... He schal hab withe danger. xii. wiuces euche jere. 1621 *Burton Anat. Mel.* t. II. c. vi. 85 When no choice is had, but still the eldest must marry, as so many stallions of the Race.

†b. A man of lascivious life; in later use, a woman's hired paramour. *Obs.*

1553 *tr. Gardiner's De Vera Obed.* To Rdr. B.j, [They] think it more mete for wanton wagtail weston to be turned out for a stalunt, than to use any kinde of communion among worthe ladies. 1623 *MALASSINGER De. Milan* iv. ii. He, that at euerie stage keeps liuerie Mistresses, The stallion of the State! 1676 *SHAWDILL Virgilio* iv, What are you, her Stallion, and her Bravo too? 1680 R. MANSELL *Narr. Popish Plot* 93 Her Mistress had got an ill Repute, by keeping Willoughby for her Stallion. 1714 T. LUCAS *Mem. Gamblers* (ed. 2) 193 A Marchioness in Naples... kept him as her Stallion. 1755 *Monitor* I. No. 129 It was a complaint in our wars with Holland, that our losses were owing to the stallions and bastards of lewd women, who had interest at court. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar* T. (ed. 3), Stallion, a man kept by an old lady for secret services.

†3. A courtesan. *Obs.* [Perh. another word: cf. F. *estalon* (Coigr.) a decoy; also STALE sb. 4.]

1575 *LANEHAM Let.* (1871) 24 Then followed the worshipfull Bride... But a stale stallion... God wot, and an ill smelling, waz she. 1584 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* II. 102 h. Willing her... to abandon chastity for the time, making herself a common stalant for all that would come. *Ibid.* 107. 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 616 (2nd Q.) That I... Must like a whore vnpacke my hart with words, And fall a cursing like a very drabbe; a stallion, he vppont, foh. [1603, 1st Q. reads a scallion. Cf. read scullion.] 1635 *Life Long Mel of Westminster* III. (1816) 6 Marry Master Vicar, quoth Meg, just five shillings and three pence. Five shillings and three pence, quoth he; why I tell thee foule Stallion, I owe hut three shillings and a penny. a 1670 *HACKETT Cent. Seru.* (1675) 600 Doth the Adulterer look for impunity that he walks to his stallion by twilight?

4. ? A stand for showing goods. [Possibly a distinct word, connected with STALL sb. 1 or OF. *estaler* to display. But cf. HORSE sb. 7.]

1752 *Gentil Mag.* XXII. 348 Plate. The Porcelain Manufactory at Worcester. 10. (6). The eight windows in two large chambers, in which the ware is placed on stallions.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, chiefly appositive, as *stallion ass*, *horse*, *hound*, *pen* (fig.), *seed*; objective, as *stallion-breeder*; simulative, as *stallion-like* adv.; †stallion teeth, the eye-teeth of a horse.

1607 *Torsell Four-f. Beasts* 538 It is most commodious and necessary to gett such a *Stallion Ass to the procreation of Mules. 1842 *Bischoff Woollen Manuf.* (1862) II. 385 There are a great many tup or *stallion-breeders too ready to omit this essential ceremony of inspection. 1889 T. T. STODART *Angling Songs* 272 A merry fish on a *stallion hair 'Tis a pleasant thing to lead on May-days. 1607 *Torsell Four-f. Beasts* 297 Therefore it behooveth that a *Stallion Horse be not vnder three years old when he couereth a Mare. 1826 J. COOK *Fox-hunting* 10 A word now on the subject of *Stallion-hounds. 1904 J. A. THOMSON *Eighty Years Remin.* II. 134 A hound show took place at Haddington in July, 1876. In the class for... stallion hounds, Five were first with 'Woodman'. 1605 *SILVESTER Du Bartas* II. III. 1 *Vocation* 155 Those... Stallion-like, after their beauties neigh'd. 1737 M. GREEN *Spleen* 347 Nor, h'rd to praise with 'stallion pen, Serve the ear-lechery of men. 1597 *BP. HALL Sat.* IV. l. 112 Some snout-fayre stripping... Whom staked vp like to some *stallion-steed They keepe with Eggs and Oysters for the hreed. 1607 *Torsell Four-f. Beasts* 235 It is a hard thing for a Horse to haue a good mouth, except his *stallion teeth be pulled out, for when he is chafed or heated, he cannot be helde backe by his rider.

†Stallionize, v. *Obs. rare.* [cf. STALLION + -IZE.] To stallionize it, to act the stallion.

1694 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* v. viii 38 Don't you [horses] Stallionize it sometimes here among your meta'd Fillies?

Stallite (stō'loit). [cf. STALL sb. 1 + -ITE.] One who occupies a theatre-stall.

1887 *Sat. Rev.* 18 June 1866/2 A rush from the dress-circle down these stairs would meet the rush of stallites.

†Stall net. *Obs.* In 3 stallnet, 6 stalnet, 7 stale-net, stall nett. [Prob. f. STALL sb. 1; cf. STALL-BOAT.] A stationary net laid across a river, esp. for sprat-fishing.

1246 *Charter Roll* 31 *Hen. III.* m. 13 in *Cal.* (1903) 310 [To fish in] heinn, dreynett, flodnett et stalnett. 1552 *Huloet*, Stalnette, *semiplagium*. 1674 T. GENTLEMAN *England's Way* 19 These men... do set forth stale-boates, amongst the sands in the Theames mouth, for to take sprats, with great stale-nets, with a great poake. 1642 Sir W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* vi. (1704) 524/2 They are... entrapped by the Stale Nets, that use to take the Sprats. 1688 *Holme Armerie* III. xxii. (Roxh.) 276/2 The Fourth... is termed a Stall Nett; these are nets of great length and breadth which are generally layd cross a River.

†Stallon. *Obs. rare* 1. [?Misspelling of STOLON.] A slip, scion.

In the alleged earlier example from Palladius given in some Dicts. for *stalon* read *scalon* SCALLION.

1587 *HARRISON England* II. xix. [xx.] 210/2 in *Holinshead*, Such a one [i. e. 1056] was to be seene in Antwarpe 1585... and I know who might have had a slip or stallon thereof, if he would haue ventured ten pounds.

Stalloy (stā'loi). [App. arbitrarily f. ST(EEL) + ALLOY.] (See quotes.)

1906 *Daily Chron.* 8 Dec. 3/5 The remarkable new steel alloy called 'stalloy'. 1911 J. A. FLEMING in *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII. 173/2 [The iron] must possess extremely small lysteris loss, and various trade names, such as 'stalloy', 'lohy's', are in use to describe certain brands.

Stallworthe, var. form of STALWORTH a.

†Stalment. *Obs.* Also stallment. [a. AF. *estallment* (Anglo-L. *stallamentum*), f. *estaller* STALL v. 1 (sense 4); see -MENT. Cf. ESTALLMENT.] The action of fixing terms of payment by instalments. Also, an instalment.

1841 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 81 No person acceptable, ne other persone being in dette to the king, [shall] have any respect, stalment, or favor in the said court. 1491 in *Studer Oak Bk. Shampton* (1910) I. 153 *marg.*, Townes mynye in the Coffers and no stalment butt by comon Assentte. 1550 *Patent Roll* 4 *Edw. VI.* v. membr. 34 [Sir Philip Hobyhe and Sir Thomas Speake stand bound in the sum of 200 mks. for surety of payment of 100l. part of 1100l. due] upon the stalment of the debts of the said Sir Philip, to be paid [at Michaelmas]. 1657 *HOWELL Londinop.* 371 He (the Kings Remembrancer) taketh the stalment of Dehts, and entreth them. 1721 *STRYPE Eccl. Mem.* II. i. xxxiii. 277 All which the King now forgave him... acquitting... him, his heirs... and divers others standing bound with him for 1100l. due to the King for stalment of his debts.

b. *fig.* Apportionment. 1581 W. I. in *Rich's Farew. Milit. Profession* Cij b, Who seeks by Ladie fame to reape renoune, Must aske consent of worthe vertues grace: To her belongs the staulement of the crowne.

Stalon, obs. form of STALLION.

†Stalp. *Sb. Obs.* 1. [cf. WFRIS. *stap* trap, and STAMP sb. 5] ? Some kind of trap.

1505 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 171 Item, for bigging of the deir fald in Faulkland, xvij s. Item, for making of one stalp and the iron graith to the samyo, to sla foxes in the park of Faulkland, vjs. vjd.

Stalth(e, obs. forms of STEALTH.

†Staltic, a. *Obs. rare* 1. [ad. late L. *stalticus* (Du Cange), a. Gr. *σταλτικός* capable of contracting, f. *σταλ-, στᾶλιν* in sense to bring together, gather np, make to shrink.] Styptic.

1748 tr. *Vegetius' Distempers Horas* 166 The Wounds, may be thoroughly cured with Staltick Medicines.

Stalume, obs. erron. form of STALLION.

Stalwart (stō'lwart, stō'lwärt), a. Now *literary*. Forms: 4 stalouart, -wart, (stalwouart), stalawrt, 4-5 stalwart, 5 stal(1)uart, stalwert, 4-6, 9 stalwart. [A 16th c. Sc. form of STALWORTH a., brought into Eng. use by Scott.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of persons (and animals): Strongly and stontly built, sturdy, robust.

c1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 697 The Stork, stalwart and styth. c1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 555 On stedis stalwart and strang. 1825 *BROCKETT N. C. Glass.* Stalwart, stout, strong, hale. 1837 *LOCKHART Scott* IV. vi. 189 A tall and stalwart bagpiper. 1856 *MISS MUTOCK f. Halifax* i. 2 What would I oot have given to have been so stalwart and so tall.

2. Of inanimate things: Firmly made or established, strong. Now *rare*.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* III. 732 A rycht stalwart castell. *Ibid.* XLII. 14 With wapnyis stalwart of steill Thai dang on thame with all that mycht. c1470 *HENRY Wallace* v. 1136 The warke that hryn't. Wallis hink down that stalwart war off stanyis. 1508 *DUNBAR Twa marit women* 384 He... maid a stalwart stal to strik him selfe down.

1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Frnts.* II. 80 Its old walls, however, are stalwart enough to outlast another set of frescos.

3. Of persons, their attributes, etc.: Resolute, unbending, determined. Chiefly *modern*.

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* I. (Katherine) 695 Bad hir be of stalwart will.

1840 *BARHAM Ingol. Leg.* Black Mousquetaire, The form whose stalwart pride But yester-morn was by his side.

1903 *MORLEY Gladstone* I. 69 The duke made his stalwart declaration in the House of Lords against all parliamentary reform. 1905 E. CLOOO *Animism* § 17. 99 The stalwart opponents of superstition refused his request.

†b. Of a fight: Stoutly contested, severe. *Obs.* 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* I. 68 The Machabys, That... Faucht into myno stallwart stour, For to delyver thair countre. c1420 *WYNTOUN Cron.* VIII. xxxiii. 826 He fande þar hard [v. r. stalwart] barganyng. 1513 *DOUGLAS Enich* v. 164 The tyme of bataile redde is at hand, Qubar strenth beis schawyn in stalwart stour to stand.

4. Valiant in fight, brave, courageous.

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxix. (Placidus) 250 For þimon þu, as stalwart knyght, to resist hym mak þe bown. c1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 353 Wondir staluart and strang, to struie in ane stour. 15550 *Freiris Berwik* 507 in *Dunbar's Poems* II. 302 Sumthing effrayit, thoctht stalwart was his hart.

1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* I. xxviii, Whose stalwart arm might brook to wield A blade like this in battle-field. 1859 *TENNISON Paven* 332 But afterwards He made a stalwart knight.

†5. Of a storm, weather: Violent, tempestuous. 1528 *LYNDESAY Dreine* 80 With stalwart stormes hir sweiten was suppit. 1827 *TENNANT Papistry Storm* d. vi. 187 Siccan stalwart weather.

6. *Comb.* 1848 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.*, *Kuts.* IV. i, The stalwart-fathered goddess. 1871 *PALGRAVE Lyr. Poems* 51 Red-faced and stalwart-fashioned Point-blank they came on their foes.

B. *sb.*

1. A strong and valiant man. Now only as nonce-use, after 2.

c1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 642 Thair was na staluart vnstonait, so sterne was the stound. *Ibid.* 767 Thair with the stalwarts in stour can stotin and synt. 1891 *Academy* 3 Jan. 7/2 Emin's 'stalwarts'... proving to be for the most part brutal ruffians and abject cravens to the presence of danger.

2. A sturdy uncompromising partisan; esp. as a political designation.

In U.S. politics 1877 and subsequently, an extremist of the Republican party.

1881 *Nation* (N.Y.) XXXII. 415 The epithet 'Stalwart' as applied to a class of politicians was first used by Mr. Blaine in 1877 to designate those Republicans who were unwilling to give up hostility and distrust of the South as a political motive. 1890 *Times* 11 July 9/3 The 'stalwarts' of the Radical party, supported the resolution.

attrib. 1888 *Brace Amer. Commw.* II. xlii. 11. 203 The 'Stalwart' and 'Half-breed' sections of the Republican party. 1907 *National Church* 15 Oct. 262/1 The 'stalwart' section of militant Dissent.

b. One who is disposed to take an uncompromising position with regard to political, religious, and social questions in general; a 'doctrinaire'. *rare.*

1899 *PATTEN Developm. Engl. Thought* i. 27, I shall call them stalwarts from their love of doctrines, dogmas, and creeds, and from their inclination to subordinate policy to principle. *Ibid.* 28 Stalwarts are always impressed by ideals that are clear and simple, by principles that are bold and definite, by creeds that are rigid and exact, and by platforms that are plain and unmisistakable.

Stalwartism (stō'lwartiz'm). [cf. STALWART + -ISM.] The principles or policy of the 'stalwarts'; the disposition characteristic of a 'stalwart' (see STALWART sb. 2, 2 h).

1879 *Nation* (N.Y.) 27 Nov. 355 (Cent.) Stalwartism. 1899 *PATTEN Developm. Engl. Thought* i. 29 In the eighteenth century, stalwartism became a political force through the democratic ideals which developed in harmony with frugal ideas.

Stalwartize (stō'lwartiz), v. *nonce-word.* [cf. STALWART + -IZE.] *trans.* To turn (a political party) into 'stalwarts' (see STALWART sb. 2).

1882 *N. Y. Tribune* 12 Apr., An attempt is being made... to stalwartize the Republican party... to convert its majority against its will from Garfield to Stalwart Republicanism.

Stalwartly, *adv.* Now *rare.* [cf. STALWART a. + -LY.] In a stalwart manner, strongly, bravely.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* II. 66 [The king] swour In Ire, full stalwartly, That he suld drawyn and hangit be. c1400 *Dest. Troy* 6873 yn gen rid he grekys with a grette wyll, Restore þe stithe fight stalwartly þeo. c1475 *Rauf Colkear* 32 His steid aganis the storme stalwartly straid. 1887 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* and in later Dicts.

Stalwartness (stō'lwartnēs). *rare.* [cf. STALWART a. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being stalwart; robustness, strength.

1859 *GEO. ELIOT Adam Bede* t. i, lo his tall stalwartness Adam Bede was a Saxon. 1888 *Athenaeum* 14 Jan. 57/1 The glossy, well-filled skin of the cart-horse, his stalwartness and vigour.

Stalworth. a. and sb. *Obs. exc. arch.* Forms: a. 1 stālwerðe, -wyrdē, 2 stēle-, 3 stēalewurdē; 3 stalwarpe, 5- warth; 3 stēalewurdē; 3-4 stalwrtē; 3-5 stalworpe, 4-6 -wrtē, (5 stalworth), 6 stalworth; 4-5 stalwrtē, stalwarpe, -wrtē, (5 stalwort), 4-7, 9 arch. stalworth. *β.* 3-5 stalword(e). γ. 3-5 stalwarde, 3 stēalewarde, 4, 6, 8 Sc. stalward. (See also STALWART a.) δ. 3 stēalewurdē. [OE. *stālwerðe*, f. *stāl* place + *wierde* WORTH a.]

The length of the vowel in the first syllable seems to be authenticated by some of the early M.E. forms; the shortening of *ā* to *e* in the first element of a compound is normal. The OE. *stāl* (the quantity of which is certain from the three occurrences in poetry) appears not to be immediately connected with the synonymous *stēal* with short vowel (dat. *stēale*); according to some scholars it represents a contraction of OE. *stāhl* or *stād*, the relation of OE. *stāl* to *stād* foundation (see STADOLE sb.) being considered

parallel with that of *mael* speech to the synonymous *maedel*. The 13th c. form *staedelwurdē*, occurring only once (see 3 b) strongly confirms this view.

The early ME. forms with medial *c*, *stete*, *steale*, *stalewurdē* are difficult to account for.]

A. adj.

†1. (OE.) Of things: Serviceable. *Obs.*

O. E. *Chron.* an. 895, Pa [scip] he þær stalwurdē wæron binnan Lunden byrig [his] gebrohten. c. 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* c. xvii. (1871) 115 Se ðe geornlice conn onstætan ðæt he of him gadrige ðat him stalwierðe sie [L. *quod aduati*]. a. 1000 Ælfred's *Blooms* in Cockayne *Shrine* (1864) 192 He ȝyðð..gooda ȝifa on þissa wurld peah hi eca ne sien hi beoð peah stalwyrða þa hwile þe we on on þisse wurle beoð.

2. Of persons, and animals: Strongly and stoutly built, sturdy, robust.

a. c. 1175 *Laub. Hom.* 25 He..þenbet ic em hal and fere and strong and stælewurdē get ic mei longe libben and alle mine sunne timliche ibeten. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1950 Alle on stalworth stedes stouliche i-horsed. 13. *Gau. & Gr. Kut.* 846. On stal-ward schonkez. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 263 Forþe þey haueþ stalworþe children and stronge. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* v. lxxii. (1811) 50 Maximian..was stalworth and mighty of his handes. 1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* i. (1593) 25 A stalworth stripping strong and stout. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* vii. xxvii, His stalworth steed the cbampion stout bestrode.

1847 *LONGF. Evang.* i. 43 Stalworth and stately in form was the man of seventy winters. 1864 *LE FANU Uncle Silas* i. xv. 168 The stalworth lady. 1890 D. C. MURRAY *John Vane* xxiv, We're a pretty stalworth set o' people.

8. 1275 *BARBOUR Bruce* xviii. 310 Apon a stalward hors he raid.

3. Of persons, their actions, etc.: Brave, courageous, valiant, mighty.

a. a. 1225 *Juliana* 44 Peo ilke þat beoð stalewurdē [*MS. Bodl.* stalewurdē]. a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 702 A stalewurdē deð. c. 1300 *Havelok* 25 He was þe stalworþeste man at nede, þat may ride on ani stede. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9833 þat blessing..makeþ vs stalwurþe yn batayle whan þe fende wyl vs assyle. c. 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Verse) 276 For god makes þam so mekeli of mayne and stalworth to stand him [þe deuel] a-gayne. c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 365 Mony stalworth in stoure. 1577 *HOLINSHED Hist. Eng.* i. 286/1 Harolde answered, that they were not Priests, but stalworth and hardie Souldiours. c. 1650 *Turke & Gowin* 25 in *Percy Fol. MS.* (1867) i. 91 Giue thou be neuer soe stalworth of hand I shall bring thee to the ground.

1808 *SCOTT Marm.* i. v. He was a stalworth knight, and keen. 1853 *ROCK Ch. Fathers* i. ix. (1903) III. 251 England's most stalworth knights.

8. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3960 Þe knyghte þe stalworeð & þe betere in hor dede. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xv. lxxxvi. (1495) 522 The men..ben stalword men, stronge werryours and fyers. a. 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 3937 Pa foule Backes, Als store & as stalward as þire sedill dowis.

γ. a. 1225 *Ancren R.* 272 Hwon hit unstrēdēð, þet schulde beon monlich & stæleward & kene ine treowe bi-leaue. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 428 Vor godes loue stalwarde men armieþ 30w vaste. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xvi. 256 Till withstandment that thame soucht with stalward hand. 1595 J. DAVIDSON in C. ROGERS *Three Sc. Reform.* (1874) 104 John Knox that valyant Conqueror, That stood in many stalward stour. c. 1750 D. GRAHAM *Hist. Rebell.* iii. Writ. 1883 i. 102 That stalward Duke.

8. a. 1225 *Ancren R.* 272 (Cleop. MS.) Staðelwurdē [cf. γ].

†4. = STRONG in various applications. *Obs.*

a. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 17312 Pat ledd ioseph..To prisun in a stalward hald. a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Ps.* ii. 9 þis wand..stalworth & lastand. 1340-70 *Alisander* 1230 Pat stalworthe sted [Constantinople]. c. 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Le-dsh.* 68 Whanne a stomake ȝs hoot, stalworthe, and good.

γ. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* x. 491 Douglas the castell sesit all, At than was closit with stalward wall. c. 1750 D. GRAHAM *Hist. Rebell.* ix. Writ. 1883 i. 158 Spey..That rapid river and stalward stream.

†B. sb. A strong and valiant man. *Obs.*

13. *Gau. & Gr. Kut.* 1659 Wyth stille stollen countenance þat stalworth to please. γ. a. 1500 *Chastell Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 41 Suche a stalwarde before me never stood So stowte and stearne is be.

†Stalworthhead. *Obs.* In 3 stalwardhede.

[f. STALWORTH a. + HEAD.] Stalwartness, courage. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4337 þu hit to be king come & sseweð hor stalwardhe. *Ibid.* 5318. *Ibid.* 5937.

†Stalworthly, adv. *Obs.* [+LY 2.]

1. Stoutly, strongly, etc.

c. 1200 *ORMIS* 5320 To fihhtenn stallwurdli Onnæn þe flæshes lustess. a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Ps.* xxvi. 22 With þe while I cryd till þe stalworthly. a. 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 1140 It was..sa strang & stalworthly wallid. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 85 Scho may stakir in þe strete But scho stalworthly stand. 1508 *DUNBAR Tua mariit wemen* 485 Sum stalwardly steppis ben, with a stout curage.

†2. γ Misused (through association with STALE sb.) for: Clandestinely, secretly.

The interpretation is not quite certain: the sense may be 'rigorously', 'resolutely' (in the second quot. designedly substituted for the 'secretly' of the older texts).

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4310 Quen þou seið him busk to þe, þou do þe stalworthli to flei. c. 1375 *Ibid.* 2517 [Ælf.] He dide to-gedder samyn his men..and stalworli [v. 77. Cott. d. n. l. k.; G. t. t. p. u. i. l.] he made him bide, til agayne þe euen-tide. c. 1550 *Batt. Otterburn* vi. in Child *Ballads* III. 295/2, I rede we ryde to Newe Castell, So styll and stalworthlye.

†Stalworthnes. *Obs.* [f. STALWORTH a.

+NESS.] The quality of being 'stalworth'.

a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Ps.* xvii. 40 Ay waxand in stalworthnes. 1382 *WYCLIF Jer.* xvi. 19 Lord, my strength and my stalworthnesse. c. 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* (1896) 52 Geraud & Alexander..throgk kynd stalwardnesse hertly smytten out to the forrest, & many dydden to deth.

†Stalworthy, a. *Obs.* [Altered from STALWORTH a. after WORTHY a.] = STALWORTH a.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 864 Dre hundred men..Alle stalwurdli and witter of fist. c. 1300 *Havelok* 24 Haulok, A stalworthli man in a flok. c. 1400 *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 71 Þanne ȝs þe stomak inad stalworthly to defyte mete. c. 1440 *Trump. Paro.* 472/1 *Stalworthly*, idem quod stronge, infra. 1522 *World & Child* 239, I am lorde bothe stalworthly and stoute. c. 1522 *SKELTON Why not to Court?* 346 A stalworthly strypling.

Hence †Stalworthly adv., †Stalworthiness.

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) III. 289 Rigtwisnesse stalworþnesse and temperure. *Ibid.* V. 331 To fihhte stalworthliche in batayle.

†Stam, sb. *Obs.* Also 4 stampne, stamyn(e). [ME. *stammē, a. ON. *stamm* stem, prow (also applied to the poop); for the ulterior etymology see *STEM sb.* Cf. *FORESTAM.*] The stem or prow of a ship. Also attrib. in *stampneloker* (? *LOCKER sb.* 1.)

1336-7 *Acc. Exch. K. R.* 19/31 m. 5 Et in vno ligno empto pro. 1. Stampneloker. *Ibid.* In ij leopardis emptis..cum putacione eorundem positus super, les stampnes. 13.. *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 486 On stamyn ho stod. γ. a. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3659 [They] Standis styffe one the stamynē, steris one aftyre. *Ibid.* 3664 So stowtly þe forsterne one þe stam hyttis. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* viii. xii. 22 A crovne wyth stammys sik as schippis beris [L. *tempora navali fulgent rostrata coronat*].

Stam (stæm), sb. *2 dial.* [Belongs to STAM v.; possibly cogn. w. OE. *stamm* adj., stammering: see *STAMMER v.*] A state of bewilderment.

1638 W. LASLE *Heliodorus* II. 32 O, then in what a stam Was theuwith, barbrous, loue-sicke, angrie minde, That how to wreak his wrath could no way finde. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Seto.* 143 To break off from this so great a stamme to the mind. a. 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia.*

Stam (stæm), sb. *3 dial.* Also stom, staum. [Related to *STEM sb.*] A stem or stalk; a trunk or stump of a tree.

1839 *SIR G. C. LEWIS Heref. Gloss.*, Stam, or Stom, a stem. 1854 *MISS BAKER Northampton Gloss.*, The bean stams run in my hand. 1892 'SON OF THE MARSHES' *Within Hour of Lond.* xi. 203 No moss grows on their trunks, or 'stams', as they are generally called in woodland dialect.

b. attrib. stam-wood, the roots of trees removed from the earth.

1681 *WORLDICE Syst. Agric.* (ed. 3) 332 *Stamwood*, the Roots of Trees grubbed up. 1851 *STERNBERG Dial. North. angl.* 104.

Stam (stæm), v. *dial.* [See *STAM sb.* 2.] *trans.* To astonish; to overcome with amazement.

Hence *Stamming ppl. a.*, fine, excellent; *Stammingly adv.*, extremely, excellently.

1578 *In Prayse rare beauty* in T. Proctor *Gorg. Gallery* H. iij, They with their Muses could not haue pronounst the fame, Of D. faire Dame, lo, a staming stock, the cheefe of natures frame. a. 1800 *PEACOCK Suppl. Gloss. Stam'd*, amazed. *Norfolk* and *Suff.* 1814 in *Glyde New Suffolk Gart.* (1866) 271 How stammin cou'd 'tis now-a-days. *Ibid.*, We're all stammin set up about that there corn bill. a. 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia* s. v. *Stam*, It is a stamming story indeed! 1893 in *COZENS-HARDY Broad Norfolk* 7 Her wise husband would perhaps be stammed that she should be so careless.

Stamber, obs. form of *STAMMER*.

†Stam-book. *Obs. rare-1.* [ad. G. *stamm-buch*, orig. a family register, f. *stamm* *STEM sb.* + *buch* *BOOK sb.*] A memorandum book.

1662 *GERBER Princ.* 10 The German Travellers..did put in their Stam-books the Dimensions of..the Amphitheatres.

Stambouline (stembulīn), a. and sb. (Also Stamboline, Stamboulina.) [f. *Stamboul*, Turkish name of Constantinople + -INE.] a. adj.

(with capital.) Of or pertaining to Stamboul.

b. sb. A long frock-coat worn by Turkish officials. 1811 *BYRON Ch. Har.* ii. App. D. ii. note, Any of his Stamboline acquaintance. 1884 *Graphic* 4 Oct. 358/2 The ordinary Turkish or Stamboulina dress. 1885 *Pail Mail Gaz.* 22 Sept. 13/2 The gentry, dressed in coloured stamboulines or black caftans and fez, occupied the pit. 1900 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 254 The stambouline..is a queer single-breasted frock-coat, designed for all state occasions.

†Stambuck. *Obs. rare-1.* [n. F. *stambouc* (*stambouque*, Cotgr.), ad. G. *steinbock*, f. *stein* *STONE sb.* + *bock* *Buck sb.*] A wild goat.

1501 *FLORIO and Fruits* 143 What matter is it for him then to bee a goat, or a stambuck [It. *stambecco*], a kid or a chamoise. 1654 *MORTEUX Rabelais* iv. xxxii, He..caught there..Stamboucs [Fr. *Stamboucs*].

Stamle, -ell: see *STAMMEL*.

Stamen (stā-mēn). Pl. stamens; also (now rarely) *stamina* (stā-minā). [a. L. *stāmen*, neut. (pl. *stāmina*) 'the warp in the upright loom of the ancients' (L. & Sh.), a thread of the warp, a thread or fibre in general, also (Pliny) applied to the stamens of the lily; corresponding formally to Gr. *στῆμων* mase. warp, *στῆμα* neut., some part of a plant (Hesychius). Goth. *stōma* wk. mase., Skr. *sthāman* station, place, also strength - Indo-germanic *st(h)āmon-, -en-, f. *st(h)ā- to STAND. Cf. It. *stame*, f. *stamine* (1690 in *Hatz.-Darm.*; repr. L. pl. *stamina*), Sp. *estambre*, Pg. *estame*.]

†1. The warp of a textile fabric. Also *transf.* *Obs. rare.*

1650 *FULLER Pisgah* II. vi. i. 190 As in a web, the stamen, or Warp, is fast fixed, through which the woof is cast, or woven. 1681 *GREW Muscum* s. i. 6 Those whitest Fibers which..make the stamen or warp of every Muscule.

†2. a. The thread spun by the Fates at a person's birth, on the length of which the duration of his life was supposed to depend. Hence, in popular physiology, the measure of vital impulse or capacity which it was supposed that each person possessed at birth, and on which the length of his life, unless cut short by violence or disease, was supposed to depend. b. The supposed germinal principle or impulse in which the future characteristics of any nascent existence are implicit. c. The fundamental or essential element of a thing. *Obs.* Cf. *STAMINA*.

a. 1701 C. WOLLEY *Yrnt. New York* (1860) 26 A person seemingly of a weakly Stamen and a valetudinary Constitution. 1709 *Tatler* No. 15 ¶ 1 All, who enter into human life, have a certain date in Stamen given to their being, which they only who die of age may be said to have arrived at. a. 1745 J. RICHARDSON *Note on Milton's Lycidas* 75 Of the three fatal sisters the first prepar'd the flax upon the distaff, the stamen of human life. 1753 L. M. *Accompl. Woman* I. 246 Bad example hath not less influence upon education than a bad stamen upon the constitution.

b. 1718 *CHAMBERLAYNE Relig. Philos.* I. xvi. § 9. 306 All the Great Naturalists..have been convinced..that the Beginning of all Creatures consist in a Stamen. 1725 J. KEYNOLDS *View Death* 16 note, Some suppose, that the soul takes away with it, the animal spirits, as the stamen, or ground of the vehicle, it is to assume.

c. 1758 *BORLASE Nat. Hist. Cornu.* 61 Earth is the general food and stamen of all bodies. 1794 R. J. SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 305 Philosophers..looked upon water as the elemental matter, or stamen of all things.

3. *Bot.* The male or fertilizing organ of a flowering plant, consisting of two parts, the *anther*, which is a double-celled sac containing the pollen, and the *filament*, a slender footstalk supporting the anther.

Although the L. *stamen* was applied by Pliny to the stamens of the lily, the technical use of the word in botany app. began with Spigelius (Adriaan van den Spiegel, died 1625), who defines *stamina* as 'partes oblongae tenues veluti capillamenta...quæ stylum (partem similiter oblongam sed paulo crassiorē)...ambiunt' (*Isagoge in Rem Herbariam*, ed. 1633, i. vi. p. 37).

a. *sing.*

1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* II. vi. 170 [Parts of the flower.] Stamen, tuft. 1764 *BENKENHOUT Clavis Angl. Bot. s. n.*, Each Stamen consists of two distinct parts, viz. the *Filamentum*, and the *Anthera*. 1845 *LINDLEY Sch. Bot.* i. (1858) 15 The Stamen is one of the parts which stand next the corolla in the inside.

β. plural *stamina*.

1668 [see STAMINEOUS a.]. 1683 *RAY Corr.* (1848) 131 A thrum of small flowers, which are vulgarly mistaken for stamina. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* i. iv. (1765) 10 The Stamina are the Male Part of the Flower. 1868 *BACUR-WILL Life Linnaus* 25 A close examination of the stamina and pistils. 1899 J. GRANT in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 95/1 He showed that the *stamina*, or dust-threads, were the male..parts of the plants.

γ. plural *stamina*.

1785 *MARTYN tr. Rousseau's Bot.* i. 25 Between the pistil and the corol [of a Lily] you find six other bodies..called the Stamens. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 470 Class 2. *Monocia*. Stamens and Pistils in separate flowers, but both growing on the same individual plant. 1875 *BENNETT & DYER tr. Sachs' Bot.* 791 The stamens of *Verberis*..lose their irritability *in vacuo*.

b. *Comb.*

1821 S. F. GRAY *Brit. Plants* I. 159 Gynophore...Stamen-bearing. γ. Supporting the stamens also. 1829 T. CASTLE *Introduct. Bot.* 170 The barren or stamen-bearing flowers. 1877 *HUXLEY & MARTIN Eten. Biol.* 84 The union of the filaments for three-fourths of their length to form the stamen-tube.

Stamened (stā-mēnd), a. [f. *STAMEN* + -ED 2.] Having stamens. (In recent Dicts.)

[1840 *Florist's Yrnt.* (1846) I. 124 All the florist's geraniums are perlargoniums having seven stamened flowers.]

Stameniferous, variant of *STAMINIFEROUS*.

†**Stamin.** *Obs.* Forms: 3-7 stamin, 4-5 stamyn, 5-6 stamyne, 6 -yng, 6-7 en, 7-8 stamine, 6-7 stamyne, 6-7 sc. stem(m)yng, -ing, stemnyn, 7 sc. steimmg. See also *ESTAMIN*, *ETAMINE*, *TAMIN*. [Early ME. *stamin* (= Anglo-Latin *staminum*) a. OF. *estamin* (not in Godef. before 16thc.), parallel with *estamine* (12thc.; hence mod. F. *stamine*), app. a derivative (with suffix -in, -ine) of *estame* = L. *stāmina* pl., warp threads (see *STAMEN*). The other Rom. langs. have in the same sense a cognate word of differing formation: Pr., Pg. *estamenha*, Sp. *estameña*, Cat. *estamenya* = L. *stāmina* fem. of *stāminius* adj., f. *stāmin* = *STAMEN*. Med. I. had *stāminica*, -enm, *stāmen*, a rough woollen undergarment worn by monks.]

1. a. A coarse cloth of worsted; in earliest use usually an under garment made of this worn by ascetics. Cf. *STAMMEL* 1.

a. 1225 *Ancren R.* 418 Stamin hadde hwose wule. c. 1290 *Beket* 2204 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 169 [Beket wore] Monkene Abite with Inne..boþe Covele and stamin. c. 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 2360 She hadde I-wouyn in a stamin lare. How she was brought from Athenys in a Barge. c. 1386 - *Paro.* T. 1052 In werynge of heyres or of stamyn, or of haubergeons on hire naked flessch. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 307 Þey wereþ nevere linnen clooth, noþer stamyn [L. *stamin*], but þe heer next þe flessche. *Ibid.* 401 Þei schal were no..wollen þat is smal and softe as stamyn [L. *subtile quale est staminum*]. c. 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* i. xi. in *Anglia* VIII. 147 She vied not next hir flessche a linnen smok, but an harde sakke, þat is callid in open

tunge stamene. 1483 Caxton *Golden Leg.* 432 b/2 He.. ware for a shyrie a stamyn or streynre clothe.

b. In later use, a kind of woollen or worsted cloth, for outer garments, curtains, etc. for which Norfolk was formerly noted: = TAMIN, TAMMY.

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 4721. Stamyn, clothe, stamyna. 1493 *Will in Cullum Hawt.* (1784) 118 My payer of stamyns. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 11 § 2 Ther shuld no man take upon hym to ther Worstedes, called then yerdas Stamyns ne any other Worstedes. 1496-7 *Act 12 Hen. VII.* c. 1 The due occupation of makynge of Worstedyes Sayes and Stamyns. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 § 2 Any worstedes stamens or sayes. 1535 *Acc. L. High Treas.* Scot. VI. 246 Ane pair of hois, yv quarteris quhitie steming. 1540 in *Archologia* XLVI. 216 For stamyn & thred & gerdels v.d.ob. 1579 *Extrails Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1872) IV. 117 Thre elnes of blak Inglis stemynge to be thair hois. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* ii. xxi. 58 b, Hee hath well soaped and rubbed your bodie. wyth a purse of Stammin, or Chamblet. 1594 *BLUNDELL Exerc.* v. iv. (1696) 539 The Merchandises sent from England... are these, broad Clothes, Carseys, Stamines. 1603 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* 520 Fusteanis, stemingsis, groganins and other kynde of stuffe. 1621 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 669/2 All Cloth steming stuffes and Stokkings maid in þe said burgh. 1657 *HOWELL Londinop.* 60 Woolsteades, Jayes, Stamyns. 1708 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4482/4 For Sale.... 50 Pieces of Norwich Capes... 11 Pieces of Stamines. 1775 *Asst. Stamyn, Stamyn* (obsolete) [wrongly explained]. 17818 in Toon; and in mod. Dicts.] attrib. 1525 Dr. NORFOLK in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 379 The living of the them of the Cite of [or Norwich] was moste by worsted and stamen making. 1553 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 77 My blew stamyng jacket. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 69 My Stemming Sark & Rokket was laid down. 1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 374 Ane hors laid of Inglis steming clath. 1580 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1848) II. 36 Thrie pair of steming breikis, ane blak, ane gray, ane browne. 1585 CHAPMAN etc. *Eastward Hoe* t. 8.4, Your Stamen petticoate with two guardes. 1624 in *Archologia* XLVIII. 144 A whole pece of 35 yardes and a halfe of stamen Carsey for a bed. 1664 in *Maitl. Club Miscell.* (1840) II. 509, 2 steming petticoates.

2. Used to render *F. stamine*, a strainer.

1725 *Bradley's Faux. Dict.* s. v. *Blanc-manger*, You must pour it into a Stamine or thick Linnen-cloth.

Stamina (stæ'minā), *a. L. stāmīna*, pl. of *stāmen*: see **STAMEN** 2. For *stamina* = stamens (*Bot.*) see **STAMEN** 3.

The senses explained below arise partly by direct metaphor from the original Latin sense 'warp of cloth', and partly from the frequent classical application of the word to the threads spun by the Fates (see **STAMEN** 2a). In some examples the two notions appear to be blended.]

†1. (As *plural*.) The native or original (as distinguished from the adventitious) elements and constitution of anything; the nature, structure and qualities of an organism, as existing potentially in its nascent state; the rudiments or germs from which living beings or their organs are developed. a 1676 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* 294 The greater and more comprehensive Rudiments and Stamina are laid... before the lesser and derivative parts are formed and completed; as we shall have occasion to observe when we come to consider the *processus generationalis* of Man and Beutes. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* i. 191 Others have thought that the long lives of those men of the old world proceeded from the strength of their stamina, or first principles of their bodies. 1692 BENTLEY *Doyle Lect.* v. 20 They must have had some rude kind of Organical Bodies, some *Stamina* of Life, though never so clumsy. 1718 CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* I. xvi. § 10. 308 In almost all kinds of Plants and Living Creatures... the former have their Origin in a Seed, and the latter in *Stamina*. 1741 A. MONRO *Aual.* (ed. 3) 156 Different *Stamina* or Rudiments of Teeth are to be observed. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 68 Every third man a pigmy... from the first rudiments and *stamina* of their existence, never meant to grow higher. 1772 FLETCHER *Appeal* Wks. 1795 I. 14 Original sin... is as old as the first *stamina* of our frame. 1774 COOPER in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 320 It... probably has its existence... originating... in the first *stamina* of the embryo. 1801 *Med. Trans.* V. 568 The *stamina* of the teeth... are situated in the alveoli.

†b. *transf.* and *fig. Obs.*

1691 BAXTER *Nat. Ch. Pref.* A 2, They may yet become the Agents and *stamina* of a happy concordant Reformation. 1724 WATERLAND *Althan. Creed* xi. 158 Some few of the main *Stamina*, or chief Lines, were taken care of from the first, and made up the first Creeds; particularly the Doctrine of the Trinity wholly hinted. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 530 Job's whole dramatic life lies here in its *Stamina*. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* ix. v. I am convinced there are good *Stamina* in the Nature of this very Man. 1779 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1791) II. 300 Pope may have had from Bolingbroke the philosophic *stamina* of his Essay. 1795 BURKE *Reg. Peace* iv. (1822) 333 Enmity to us... is wrought into the very *stamina* of his constitution. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* June 430 One [charity], whose growth, from its god-like *stamina*, has been gigantic... This is the orphan-house. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVII. 295 In this group we do not see any thing very good... except certain hints, happy passages, and the *stamina* of possibly better pictures. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Elym.* 238 He had the *stamina* of a good writer as well as sound thinker.

†c. *humorously. Obs.*

1824 LAMB *Elia Ser.* II. *Capt. Jackson*, A hare scrag... carving could not lessen, nor helping diminish it—the *stamina* were left—the elemental bone still flourished.

†2. (As *plural*; rarely as *sing.*) The congenital vital capacities of a person or animal, on which (other things being equal) the duration of life was supposed to depend; natural constitution as affecting the duration of life or the power of resisting debilitating influences. *Obs.*

In 1663 Dr. R. Willis, 'being called to consult for one of

his [the Duke of York's] sons, gave his opinion in these words, *mala stamina vita*, which gave such offence, that he was never called for afterwards' (Bp. Burnet, *Hist. Own Time*, ed. 1823 I. ii. 228). Cf. the following:—

1542 LELAND *Nacinae* A v b, Atropos has illi laudes inuidit acerba, Infestaque manu vitāla stamina rupit. 1701 C. WOLLEY *Jrnl. New York* (1860) 60 Such as have the natural *Stamina* of a consumptive propagation in them. 1771 FOOTE *Maid of Bath* iii. Wks. 1799 II. 230 Men have survived many years such disproportionate marriages as these... But then their *stamina* must be prodigiously strong. 1782 H. WALPOLE *Let. Cress Osory* 11 July, Though the relapse will be much more dangerous to Mr. Fox than to Mr. Fitzpatrick, whose *stamina* are of stouter texture. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson an.* 1770, I. 344 He said... it was the bad *stamina* of the mind, which, like those of the body, were never rectified. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 302 Persons with strong... constitutions... are much more slowly acted upon by medicine than those with weakly constitutions... This patient being of the former *stamina*, may [etc.]. 1823 GILCHRIST *Aristotle's Rhel.* 1. v. 180 If the *stamina* are not sound, disease will soon ensue.

†b. *transf.* and *fig. Obs.*

1775 A. BURNANY *Trav.* 91 The northern colonies are of a stronger *stamina*. 1812 *Ann. Reg., Gen. Hist.* 107 Expressing his conviction that the *stamina* of the nation were still unimpaired. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 3) p. xxv, Here thrive, beyond parallel, by means solely of the popular *stamina*, institutions for... improving the condition of mankind. 1862 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* lxviii. (1865) VII. 359 The *stamina* of ancient life were healthier and stronger.

3. (Orig. as *plural*; now chiefly as *sing.*) Vigour of bodily constitution; power of sustaining fatigue or privation, of recovery from illness, and of resistance to debilitating influences; staying power.

1726 SWIFT *Let. Sheridan* 27 July Wks. 1841 II. 588/1, I indeed think her *stamina* could not last much longer when I saw she could take no nourishment. 1777 SHERIDAN *Scandal* i. i, Who avoid the least breath of air, and supply their want of *stamina* by care and circumspection. 1828 BYRON *Juan* t. cxxv, Some old lady or gentleman... 'Who've made' us youth' wait... For an estate... Still breaking but with *stamina* so steady that all the Israelites are fit to mob its next owner for their... post-obits. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise* *Midge* viii, Why, Sir Oliver, the man is exceedingly willing... but his *stamina* is gone entirely. 1853 ROBERTSON *Sermon* Ser. iv. xviii. (1896) 105 Those whose constitutions had less *stamina* than our own. 1805 DICKENS *Dr. Marigold* viii, Advising him to spend his legacy in getting up his *stamina*. 1880 COLBONNE *Ficks Pasha* 181 Had been possessed of less *stamina* and less vitality he must have succumbed. 1880 W. DAY *Racehorse in Training* 225 Has he deteriorated in speed, size, or *stamina*? 1884 *Times* 28 Apr. 4/2 Lord Falmouth's horses seemed to possess more speed than *stamina*.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* In various applications: Intellectual or moral robustness and vigour; capacity for perseverance or endurance; also (of things, institutions, etc.) capacity for permanence.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 452 Productions, which have scarcely *stamina* to subsist until their fruitful parent has furnished us with a new litter. 1828 ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 33, I have no *stamina* as yet of religious principle. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1230 The *stamina* of the soil... is... its power of endurance under any system of cropping. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White, V. Gihore* iv. (1861) 121, I can't quarrel... I haven't *stamina* enough. 1861 T. A. TROLOPE *La Beata* xiv. II. 252 Not... calculated to encourage the growth of intellectual *stamina*. 1865 C. REV. CXVII. 549 The British Constitution has considerable *stamina*. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* vi. 63 It requires some *stamina* of character to feel this moral esteem for anyone. 1895 W. B. THOMSON *Remin. Med. Mission Work* xvii. 157 The *stamina* of the people was tested by a persecution that lasted for thirty years.

†4. (As *plur.* and *sing.*) Source of strength, main support, 'backbone'. *Obs.*

1779 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 577 The *stamina* of their military establishment are in this country. 1781 E. RUTLEDGE in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) III. 389 The Continentals, whom I consider as the *stamina* of the army. 1792 MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT *Vind. Rights Wom.* 110 The *stamina* of immortality, if I may be allowed the phrase, is the perfectibility of human reason. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 450 The soil is the public stock, the great capital, the *stamina* of the nation.

Staminal (stæ'mināl), *a. [f. L. stāmīn-* STAMEN, *STAMINA* + *-AL*.]

1. †a. Forming part of the 'stamina' or original structure of the body. *Obs.*

1785 CULLEN *Instit. Med.* t. (ed. 3) 230 The gluten of the blood... is thus conveyed to every staminal fibre of the system.

b. Belonging to the stamina or natural constitution of a person or thing.

1798 J. BARRY *Let. Dilettanti Soc.* 32 The absurdity... of magnifying its accidental casual connexion with patronage, into something staminal and essential to its growth and perfection. 1805 SOUTHEY in *Roberts's Men.* IV. Taylor II. 77, I know myself to be free from these staminal defects. 1824-9 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) V. 137 Where the intercourse has been so incessantly repeated as to break down the staminal strength. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 738 The staminal principles or constituents of food may be further arranged as proposed by Liebig, according to the uses for which they are destined in the animal economy.

c. Constituting the 'stamina' or main outlines of a subject.

1845 J. MARTINEAU *Misc.* (1852) 92 An exposition of his staminal ideas on this subject.

†d. As the trade designation of a class of prepared foods recommended as giving 'stamina' or bodily vigour.

1896 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 2/3 The supplies remaining over

from the expedition, and consisting chiefly of large quantities of provisions, vegetables, staminal foods, and pemmican, will be sold... on Monday.

†2. Pertaining to the fibrils of muscle. *Obs.*

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 78 This last power also receives the names of fibrillar or staminal contractility, and tonicity.

3. *Bot.* Pertaining to or consisting of stamens.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* viii. (1858) 136 b, Staminal scales oblong-lanceolate acuminate. 1877 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* 70 Each of which (flowers) consists of a calyx, a corolla, a staminal tube and a central pistil. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 426 A leaf which bears pollen-sacs may be termed a Staminal Leaf or Stamen.

Staminate (stæ'minēt), *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *stāmīnātus* consisting of threads (mod. L. furnished with stamens), *f. stāmīn-, stāmīn-*: see **STAMEN** and *-ATE* 2.] Furnished with or producing stamens. Of certain flowers: Having stamens but no pistils.

1845-50 Mrs. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot. Vocab.* *Staminate*, having stamens without pistils. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 413 *Monocot.*, with staminate, pistillate, and hermaphrodite flowers on the same plant. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1885) 141 There are staminate plants in literature, that make no fine show of fruit. 1883 *Science* I. 432/2 Staminate and pistillate flowers maturing at the same time.

†**Staminate**, *v. Obs. rare* 1. [f. L. *stāmīn-*, *STAMEN* + *-ATE* 2.] *trans.* To imbue with 'stamina' or vital force.

1720 S. PARKER *Biblioth. Biblica* I. 258 Persons... form'd and staminated, by the immediate band of God, with peculiar Principles of Vitality.

Staminal (stāmī'nāl), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *stāmīnātus* (see next) + *-AL*.] (See **QUOT.**)

1856 HENSLOW *Bot. Ternis*, *Staminal*, having some marked reference to the stamens. As where the stamens are very prominent; or where perfect, and the corolla wanting. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Ternis*.

Stamineous (stāmī'nūs), *a. [f. L. stāmīnē-us*, consisting of threads, *f. stāmīn-*: see **STAMEN** and *-EUS*.]

†1. (See **QUOT.**) *Obs.*

1661 BLOUNT *Glossary* (ed. 2), *Stamineous* (*stamineus*) pertaining to hemp or flax, or that hath shreds in it.

2. *Bot.* Consisting of, bearing, or pertaining to a stamen or stamens. Also of a flower: = **STAMINEAL** a.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. § 4. 81 [Herbs] *Stamineous*; whose flower doth consist of threddy filaments or *Stamina*. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, The Botanists call that a *Stamineous Flower*, which is so far imperfect, as to want... *Petals*, and consist only of the *Stylus* and *Stamina*. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 128 They discover innumerable small pale yellow stamineous flowers. 1760 J. *Leech. Intro. Bot.* i. xii. (1765) 30 *Stamineous Nectarina*, such as attend the *stamina*. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 174/1 *Stamineous* crown 5-leaved, with the leaflets compressed laterally.

†**Staminidium** (stāmīnī'diŭm), *Bot.* pl. -ia. [mod. L., *f. L. stāmīn-*, *STAMEN* + *Gr. -idiŭn* dimin. ending.] The antheridium of cryptogamic plants, corresponding to a stamen.

1839 LINOLEY *Intro. Bot.* (ed. 3) 266 At the summit of some of the branches of many species are seated certain organs, which are called male flowers, but the true nature of which is not understood... By Hedwig they were called *spermogostidia*; by others *staminidia* or *antheridia*. 1856 HENSLOW *Bot. Ternis*, *Staminidium*, organs in some cryptogamous plants, which have been considered analogous to the anthers of Phanerogamic species.

Staminiferous (stāmīnī'fērus), *a. Bot.* Also **staminiferous**. [f. L. *stāmīn-* STAMEN; see *-FEROUS*.] Having or bearing stamens, applied to a flower having stamens but no pistils; also applied to a nectary having stamens growing on it.

1761 STILES in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 264 If the flowers of these plants be hermaphroditic, the staminiferous part doubtless falls off as soon as the impregnation is over. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* ix. (1794) 95, I beg leave to coin two words, and to call those which have only the stamens staminiferous. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 371 The section of a staminiferous flower cut through perpendicularly. 1829 LOVON *Encycl. Plants* 300 Nectary [8]-valved, staminiferous. 1889 *Hardwicke's Sci. Gloss.* XXV. 130/2 The number of bees on staminiferous and pistilliferous plants.

Staminigerous (stāmīnī'džērus), *a. Bot.* [Formed as *prec.*: see *-GEROUS*.] = *prec.*

1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

Staminode (stæ'minōd), *Bot.* Anglicized form of next.

1857 HENFREY *Bot. Index*, *Staminode*, 113 [*text staminodia*]. 1865 *Treas. Bot.* *Staminode*. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 350 *Stratiotes*, *Water Soldier*. Female. *Staminodes* many, a few *antheriferous*. 1896 G. HENSLOW *Wild Flowers* 36 It is represented without anthers or staminodes in some other members of the primrose family.

Staminodium (stāmīnō'diŭm), *Bot.* [mod. L., *f. L. stāmīn-* STAMEN + *mod. L. -diŭm* (see *-ODE*).]

a. A sterile or abortive stamen, or an organ resembling an abortive stamen, without its anther. 1821 S. F. GRAY *Brit. Plants* I. 158 *Staminodium*, appendages which appear to be abortive anthers. 1829 CLINTON tr. *A. Richard's Elem. Bot.* (ed. 4) 297 In general, these *stamina* are replaced by appendages which have the name of *staminodia*. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field* received the name of *staminodia*, entire. 1859 MAYNE *Bot.* 142 *Staminodium* *rostratum*, Term by L. C. Richard for appendages of the *gynostemium* of the *Orchidea*, which appear to be the rudiments of aborted stamens.

b. The antheridium of a cryptogam.

1848 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* p. xxxvi, [Jackson].

Staminody (stæ'minodī). *Bot.* [*f. L. stāmin-STAMEN*, after *PHYLLODY*.] The metamorphosis of other organs into stamens.

1869 M. T. MASTERS *Veget. Teratol.* 298 Staminody of the bracts... Staminody of the sepals and petals. 1880 A. GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 435 *Staminody*, name for the metamorphosis of other floral organs into stamens.

Staminose (stæ'minōs), *a. Bot.* [*ad. mod. L. stāminōsus, f. L. stāmin-* STAMEN; sec. -OSE.] Applied to a flower 'when the stamens form a marked feature of the flower' (B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 1900). = STAMINEAL *a.*

†**Staminous**, *a. Bot. Obs. rare*-. [*ad. mod. L. stāminōsus*; sec. prec. and -OUS.] = prec. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist., Arrangem.* 35 Staminous, or long staminated.

Stammel¹ (stæ'mēl). Now only *arch.* or *Hist.* Also 6 stamele, -ill, *erron.* stanel (1, 6-7 stamel (1, stammell. [Corresponds to *F. estamel* (1611 in Godef.), *mod. dial. estamelle*, either *f. estame + -el, -elle*, or *f. estamine* STAMIN, by substitution of suffix; cf. the OF. synonyms *estamel, estamat*, formed with other dim. suffixes. The Eng. word may be *a. F. estamel(le)* (though recorded earlier), but it may be an independent alteration of STAMIN.]

1. A coarse woollen cloth, or linsey-woolsey, usually dyed red; an under-garment of this material, worn by ascetics. Cf. STAMIN.

1530 PALSGR. 275/1 Stamel fyne worstede, *estamine*. 1534 in *Lett. Supplic. Monasteries* (Camden) 16 Another that had betyn hym zelfe so with ruddes that his stamel was hody. 1542 BOOROE *Dyetary* viii. (1870) 249 In sommer use to were a skarlet petycoet made of stamelle or linsye-woolsey. 1552 *Invent. Churches Surrey* 58 Item one cope of red stamill. 1606 CHAPMAN *Mons. D'Olive* II. i. Changeable creatures... now in Satten, To morrow next in Stammel. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* xii. (1626) 239 Like a hull... Whose dreadful hornes the stammel, which prouokes His furie, tosse with still deluded strokes. 1623 COCKERAM *Dict.* III. *Entcheoneale*,... wherewith Stammel is died. 1665 BRATHWAITE *Comm. Chaucer* 10 His Tabbie with Stammel, or some other Carpet, (was) neatly covered.

fig. 1631 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Sudden Turn Fortune's Wheel* Advt. to Rdr, Knowinge the cause to be good, I adventured to piece a skarlet robe with my coarse stammel; and though my lines are farr short of the other in elocution and ornate, still yet mine are more in number.

2. More fully *stammel colour*: the shade of red in which the cloth was commonly dyed. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.* (Sometimes vaguely = 'red'.)

In the 17th c. often spoken of as cheaper than 'scarlet'. 1567 *Wills & Inv. M. C.* (Surtees) I. 273 Two petticoats thone of skerlet th'other of stammel xxxv. 1578 LYTE *Dodecns* II. iv. 151 The floures he... sometimes Carnation, Stammel, or Scarlet colour. 1585 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1914) XXIX. 518 Stanel Redes and lustie gallantes. *Ibid.* 519 You must have light skye collors... fyne Redes and Stannels. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 612 The Violet's purple, the sweet Rose's stammel. 1598 FLORIO, *Scarlato*, the colour we call stammel red. 1633 B. JONSON *King's Entert. Welbeck* (1640) 276 Red-hood the first that doth appeare in Stammel. *Acc.* Scarlet is too deare. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xii. 296 As if the scarlet robes of their honour had a stain of the stammel die in them. 1657 LIGON *Barbadoes* 70 The body of a mixt red, partly Crimson, partly Stammel. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 84 With breaks of Scarlet, or Stammel-colour. 1674 MILTON *Hist. Moscovia* IV. Wks. 185r VIII. 493 They were spread under-foot with Cloth of Gold... the Bridges with Scarlet and Stammel-cloth. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 51 Anoto-Berries dye a very fyne Stammel colour. 1890 A. PRINCE *Palomide* 40 Comes a knight On lusty stammel steed. 1893 *Athenaeum* 18 Nov. 706/2 Miss Gertrude Kingston, whose stammel tresses... are unbecoming and out of harmony with her face.

3. *attrib.* 'Of stammel', as *stammel-weaver*; 'made of stammel', as *stammel breeches, cloak, petticoat* (but here often referring to the colour; see 2).

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 197 The ambassador... with his 30 men lioved in stammel cloakes. 1596 *Unton Invent.* (1847) 3 Five stammel cotes. 1607 MARSTON *Jack Drums Entert.* II. C2, Mistress Snuffe... hath newly put on her stammel petticoat. 1612 R. DABORNE *Christian turn'd Turke* 2143 That fellow in the stammel hose is one of them. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* I. 48 The skirts of their coates... are gathered within long stammel hroges. 1620 FLETCHER *Fr. Lawyer* I. i. But I'll not quarrell with this Gentleman For wearing stammel Breeches. 1634 EARL OF CORK *Diary in Lismore Papers* Ser. I. (1886) IV. 11 One whole peece... of very choice stammel cloth. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xix, She has a stammel waistcoat.

†**Stammel**². *slang. Obs.* [In the first quot. perh. a use of prec. (with sense 'wearer of a stammel petticoat'); but cf. STRAMMEL.] (See quotes.)

1597 DELONEY *Gentle Craft* II. Wks. (1912) 150 Unt vpon her foule stammel (quoth she) he that takes her to his wife shall be sure of flesh enough. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Stammel*, a brawny, lusty, strapping Wench. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Stammel* or *Stammel-fade*, a great flouncing Mare; an over-grown bounding Wench. 1735 DYCE & PARDON *Dict.*, *Stammel* or *Stammel*, a large flouncing Mare, or overgrown robust Wench.

Stammer (stæ'mær), *sb.* [*f. STAMMER* v.] A stammering mode of utterance.

1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Cong.* II. i. This stammer in my address... can never permit me to soar above the reach of a milliner's pretence. 1835 DICKENS *Sc. Bos. Parish* I, The beadle... states the case without a single stammer. 1842 PENNY CYC. XXII. 129/1 Stammer with this spasm distorts the utterance by an involuntary extension of some part of

the syllable. *Ibid.*, In the looseness of language... all kinds of difficult and defective utterance are misnamed stammer... 1895 R. H. SHEPHERD in *N. & Q. Ser.* VII. 503 Lanib... made the... witty retort, conveyed in his usual roll of stammers: 'I n-never-heard-you-do-anything else'.

transf. 1898 KIPLING *Fleet in Being* IV. 45 The little demon [a Maxim gun] set up the 'initiating stammer' that the nine point two gun found so objectionable.

Stammer (stæ'mær), *v.* Forms: *a. 1 stamerian*, stomrian, 2 stamerie, 4-5 stamere, 5 stammery, *Sc. stamer*, stummer, 4-7 stamer, 5-stammer. *B. 6 stamb(b)re*, stambur, 6-7 stamber. [*OE. stamerian, stomrian* = *WFr. stammerje*, *NFris. stamere*, (*M*)*LG.*, (*M*)*Du. stameren*; -*WGer. *stamrōjan*, *f. *stamro*-*OE. stamior* *adj.*, *NFris. stamer* stammering] *f. *stam-* (see STAM *a.*). A parallel formation with suffix *in* instead of *ris* found in (*M*)*LG.*, (*M*)*Du. stamelen*, *OHG. stamialōn* (*mod.G. stammeln*) to stammer, *f. WGer. *stamilō* *adj.* (*OHG. stamal*), stammering. Other synonymous verbs from the same root are *OHG. stamm(en)en*, *ON. stama*, *OE. stammellan*.]

1. *intr.* To falter or stumble in one's speech; *esp.* to make one or more involuntary repetitions of a consonant or vowel before being able to pass from it to the following sound. Cf. STUTTER *v.*

Stammering may be the result of indecision, or of sudden emotion (as fear, anger, delight, or grief), or may proceed from pathological conditions of the organs of speech or of the nervous system.

a. c. 1000 Prudentius Glosses in Germania N. S. XI. 392/2 *Balbutit*, stamabar. 11200 *Sidonius Glosses in Anecd. Oxon.* I. v. 43/15 *Balbutire* .i. stamerie. 11330 *Arth. & Merl.* 285/4 Ac. he stamered a litel wigt. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R. v. xxi.* (1495) 128 Dronken men stamere when they ben tomoche in moysture in the brayne. 1412-20 *Lyng. Chron. Troy* II. 648 Neptolionius... in speche stamered when he spak. 14... *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in *W. Wülcker* 567/19 *Balbutio*, to stamery. 1522 *World & Child* 231, I shall myghtly make hym to stamer and stowpe. 1525 SKELTON *E. Rymnyng* 339 Her felder did stammer and stut. 1530 PALSGR. 732/1 It is a wonder to here hym stammer when he is angry. 1574 A. L. CALVIN'S *Serm.* II. DIII, When he stammereth so in himself that he cannot draw forth one only word. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 315 They... going about to tell a tale doe nothing but stutte and stammer. 1654 H. LESTRANGE *Cas. I.* 1 His vocall impediment... was... to wise men an index of his wisdom:... since there was never, or very rarely, known a fool that stammered. 1770 STEELE *Tatler* No. 244 P. 2 A Man that stammers, if he has Understanding, is to be attended with Patience. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. cxlii, He stood in act to speak, or rather stammer, stopped, and sat down. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xli, Stammering and blushing, Mr. Toots affects amazement. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xviii. 305 The eloquent tongue forgot its office. Cicero stammered, blundered, and sat down.

B. c. 1500 Col. Blawbol's Test. 332 in *Harl. E.E.P.* I. 106 Beer... Whiche makyth oft tymes men to stambur. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* vii. 32 They brought unto him won that was deffe, and stambred [1557, *Genev.*, stambred] in hysspeche. 1570 LEVINS *Maup.* 79/6 To stamber, titubare.

b. fig. Also † to stammer it out. 1616 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Comm.* 61 Neither doth he [sc. the Grand Seigneur] stammer in his comparison of twenty Bashawes within his conquests (*i.e.* does not hesitate to assert each of them to be greater than our king). 1653 L. VAUX *tr. Godeau's St. Paul* 351 Although in his rapture he had seen the most profound mysteries of God, yet he accommodated himself to the weakness of his disciples, and stammered it out with them. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 134 That I may dare, in waylaring, To stammer where old Chaucer used to sing. 1822 BYRON *Viz. Judgem.* lvii, The grammar Of the last phrase, which makes the stanza stammer. 1837 EMERSON *Address Amer. Schol.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 183 Long he must stammer in his speech; or often forego the living for the dead.

C. said of the tongue. 11050 *Malchus* in *Assmann Agt. Hom.* xviii. 380 Me pinced, bat me sio tunge stomige. 14... *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 253, & his Tonge shal stameren oþer famelen. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Remem.* viii. 2545 The tongue, that stammers now, shall then speak plain. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. vi. ix, The new strong wine of love, That made my tongue so stammer and trip.

d. Path. (See STAMMERING *vbl. sb.* 2.)

2. *trans.* To utter or say with a stammer.

a. 1820 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. x, Childhood's babbling trail Of curses stammer'd slow. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. *Passion & Princ.* vii. III. 83 He stammered a few words which were as unintelligible as unmeaning, and resumed his chair. 1897 FERGUSON *Queen of Jesters* III. 118 The halflit stammered an answer.

B. 1608 ARJUN *Nest Ninn.* (1880) 52 Playes on thoughts as girls with beads, When their masse they stamber.

b. with quoted words or clause as object. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* III. 190, I stammer'd that I knew him. 1859 — *Elaine* 419 [It] Ahash'd Lavaine... But left him leave to stammer, 'Is it indeed?' 1897 'O. RHOSCOMVL' *White Rose Arno* 12 'Why-no', stammered the young man. 'I—that is, sir—'

C. with forth, out. Also *fig.*

1587 HIGGINS *Mirr. Mag.*, *Pimar* Lenuoye II, If hee vnstatelike stammer out the same, With staylesse staggering footed verse, by ame. 1782 MISS BURNES *Cecilia* VIII. i, Cecilia... stammered out, 'No, no—'. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 17 The judges... had roared down the arguments feebly stammered forth by the prisoners. 1874 BURNARD *My time* viii. 68, I was about to stammer out an excuse. 1902 VIOLET JACOB *Sheep-Stealers* x, 'I was—I mean—I have been trying to get introduced to you for ever so long', he stammered out at last.

transf. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Superannuated Man*, I stammered out a how, and... went home.

3. *intr.* To stagger in walking; said especially of horses. Now *di.*

c. 1400 Anturs Arth. 109 Hit stemered, hit stonayde, hit stode as a stone. *c. 1440* [implied in STAMMERING *vbl. sb.* 1]. *c. 1470 Gol. & Gau.* 624 Thair stedis stakkerit in the stour, and stude stummerand. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* IV. (1617) 27 Giue him a good chocke in the mouth, that you may make him stammer and shuffle his legs confusedly together. 1707 J. STEVENS *tr. Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 380 My Legs naturally stammer. 1774 R. FERGUSON *Hallowfair Poems* (1845) 16 But if a hirkie's ourr weel sair'd [*i.e.* served with drink] It gars him often stammer To plays that bring to the Guard And eke the Council Chammer. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Stammer*, to stagger. 1831 BLAKE *Free Will* 62 The shot plied like hailstones round the old veteran... But he had the good fortune to escape unhurt, and when he was stammering back the Russians gave him three cheers.

†4. *trans.* To nonplus; = STAGGER *v.* 7. *Obs.* 1640 SANDERSON *Serm. Ad Aulam* xii. (1660) 232 If they should take away his life, that were indeed a sure course; but Nicodemus had stammered them all... when he told them that they could not do it by law.

Hence *Stammered ppl. a.*

a. 1858 BRYANT *Burial of Love* vi, We shall... miss. The patter of his little feet, Sweet frowns and stammer'd phrases sweet. 1913 QUILLER-COUCH *Hetty Wesley* III. iii. 297 He would rammer from the table on some stammered excuse.

Stammerer¹ (stæ'mærær), [*f. STAMMER* *v.* + -ER *1*.] One who stammers.

a. c. 1513 Fabian's Chron. vi. clxxxii. (1811) 170 Lodowycus Balbus, which is to meane Lewis y^e Stameier. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* xli. 21 If it [*i.e.* stuttering] do come with beyng in the company of a stutler or stamerer, a man must refrayne the company of a stutler. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxxii. 4. *a. 1637 B. JONSON* *Discoveries, De vita humana* (1640) 105 Like Children, that imitate the vices of Stammerers so long, till at last they become such. 1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 35/1 A Stammerer is generally of a Fiery Temper. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 212 Cardiac defects are frequent in stammerers.

B. 1552 HULOET, *Stambhr*, *titubator*. *Stambhr* in readynge, *offensator*.

b. fig. 1580 G. HARVEY *Three Proper Lett.* III. 45 A fewe suche stammerers as haue not the masterie of their owne Tongues. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zoolonia* 150 What mighty lines hath Isiah?... read, and confesse Demosthenes and Cicero, but Stammerers at Eloquence. 1780 *Mirror* No. 97 She... is a very stammerer in infidelity. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Span. Gipsy* I. 135 Poor eager hope is but a stammerer.

†**Stammerer**². *Sc. Obs.* [Of obscure origin; cf. northern *Sc. stammerel* 'friable stone' (*Jam.*)] *pl.* Detached pieces of limestone.

1793 *Ure Rutherglen* 259 Besides the regular strata, a great number of detached pieces, called Stammerers, are, in many places of the parish, found imbedded in clay. 1800 HEAROCK in *Comm. Board Agric.* II. 256 There are, however, water-worn limestones scattered here and there through land, called stammerers.

Stammering (stæ'mærɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING *1*.]

1. The action of the verb STAMMER; hesitation and involuntary repetition in speech; also (now *di.*) staggering and stumbling in gait. Also *fig.*

1337 *Lay Folks Catech.* (T.) 541 For idleness is enmy to cristen man saule Stepmidder and stameryng agayne gode thewes. 1440 *Prout. Parv.* 472/1 Stamerynge, yn speche. *Ibid.*, Stamerynge, in goyng. 1584 LYTE *Campespe* Epil. at Blacke Fryers, As Demosthenes with often breathing vp the hill amended his stammering. 1589 R. BRUCE *Serm. Sacr.* v. (1843) 148 He forgives their doutings, he forgives their stammerings. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* IV. (1617) 49 When you have brought him to the perfinces of his pace, so that he will doe it... without anie stammering or straining of his tramels. 1621 — *Fowling* 270 That then presently be [the dog] doe the same, without any stamering, stay, or amazement. 1790 GOUV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 15 There is also a confusion of language which resembles the stammering of one who endeavours to excuse a misdeed which he resolves to commit. 1856 SIR B. BROOKE *Psychol. Ing.* I. ii. 53 Cases of stammering, in which... the organ of speech is more or less imperfect.

2. *transf.* in certain Pathological uses.

1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, Stammering of the Fingers. 1868 PAGET in *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 24 Oct. 437/1 The stammering with the bladder occurs in just the same conditions as the stammering speech. *Ibid.* 437/2 The characters of stammering with the organs of deglutition may... be recognised by their likeness to those of urinary stammering.

Stammering (stæ'mærɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING *2*.] That stammers. Often *transf.* and *fig.*

Stammering micturition; see STAMMERING *vbl. sb.* 2.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R. v. xxi.* (1495) 128 Kyndly stamerynge men stamere for tomoche moisture of the brayne other of the tongue. *a. 1529 SKELTON* *P. Parrot* 212 Parrot is no stameryng stare, that men call a starlyng. 1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Isa.* xxviii. 11 A stammering tongue. 1579 G. HARVEY *Lett. bk.* (Camden) 74 Lett this stammeringe letter suffice for a dutifull sollicitour. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2453/4 He had a Scar in his left Cheek, and stammering Speech. 1704 STEELE *Tender Husband* I. ii, I saw you... prompt a stammering witness in Westminster Hall. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 273 Those maulding, stammering effusions which they call speeches. 1868 PAGET in *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 24 Oct. 437/1 Stammering urinary organs. 1888 CHENE in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 191 The condition termed by Sir James Paget stammering micturition. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 419 There may be a sort of stammering articulation for days.

Hence *Stammeringly adv.*, *Stammeringness.*

1545 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Titubanter*, stammeringly. 1637 LO. WARISTON *Diary* (1911) 276 Lord, thou knouest the stammeringness, or rather the unskraiped overheastings of my tongue. 1785 MME. D'ARLBY *Diary* 16 Dec., I stammeringly answered—'I thought—sir—it would look very well in print!' 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* x. 53 Then one...

Spoke as he dared, set stammering forth...How nowise lacked there precedent for this.

† **Stammet.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 *Sc.* stommet(t), 7 *stamm*(t)ett. [a. OF. *estamel*, f. *estame* + *-et* DIM. suffix; see STAMMEL. Cf. Dn. *stamel*, woollen yarn.] Some woollen fabric.

1531 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 20. Ane pair of hois... of... broune stemmet. 1532 *Ibid.* 24. vij quartair blak stemmet. 1578 in Foster *Eng. Factories Ind.* (1906) I. 43 Six pees of stemmets. 1627 *Ibid.* 111. 180 Most stemmets [reds].

|| **Stannos** (stēmōns). *Gr. Antiq.* [Gr. *στάννος*, f. *στα-*, *στάνω* to cause to stand.] A vessel resembling a hydria, but with a shorter neck.

1845 Birch in *Classical Museum* III. 418 On a stannos of the more finished class, Medea appears as before, holding up her hand. 1839 *Athenæum* 28 Sept. 424/2 A large double-handled vase, not unlike the shape of a stannos.

Stamock (6, obs. forms of STOMACH.

† **Stamp**, sb.¹ *Obs. rare.* Also 4 *stampa*.

[ad. OF. *estampie*, corresp. to Pr., Sp., Pg. *estampida*, It. *stampa* song with accompaniment, also noun, f. Pr. *estampir* to resound, perh. cogn. v. Pr. *estampar* STAMP v.] Some kind of dance-music.

13.. *Sir Beues* 3008 The badde lerne of minstrelce, A fipele for to play Stampes, notes, garbles gay. 1407 *Lyng. Reson & Sens.* 5573 For ther ver... Songs, stampes, and eke daunces, Dyuers plente of plesances.

† **Stamp**, sb.² *Obs. rare*—1. [Altered form of STANK sb.] A stank, pool (of water).

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 288 Sir James of Beauchamp... In a water stampe he was dronkled feand.

Stamp (stamp), sb.³ [Partly f. STAMP v., and partly ad. MF. *estampe* (mod. F. *estampe*, *l'ampè*), vbl. n. f. *estamper*: see STAMP v.]

I. An act of stamping.

1. A forcible downward blow with the foot.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 25 So at his sight, away his fellows flye, And at our stampes, here ore and ore one falls.

1626 MIDDLETON *Women Beware Women* v. 1, When thou hearst me give a stamp, down with't. 1778 *Free-thinker* No. 17. 126 She rises with a Stamp and a loud Crack of her Fan. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lannet*, xxv. The repeated stamps of the heel of his heavy boot. 1827 HONE *Every day* Bk. II. 467 The 'tipsy toss' of that actor's head, his rollocking look, his stamps... were worth the entirety of the drama. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 481 A dance... which consists of a wriggle and a stamp.

b. *Fencing.*

1705 H. BLACKWELL *Engl. Fencing-Master* 16 For every Longe that is made, the Right Foot comes with a Stamp. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 100 Observe, that in making the appel or stamp, that it should be done upon a firm, steady position of the guard.

† 2. A blow with the pestle in pounding. *Obs.*

1598 *Epulario* D j, Put it into a mortar to heat, but giue it but two stampes.

3. *Dicing.* (See quot. 1777.)

1772 FOOTE *Nabob* II. (1778) 28 Seven, Sir, is better nicked by a stamp... When you want to throw six and four... you must take the long gallery, and whirl the dice to the end of the table. 1777 [T. SWIFT] *Gambler's* 22 note, The Stamp is, when the caster, with a certain elastic spring of the wrist, rappeth the cornet or box with vehemence on the table, the dice not as yet appearing from under the box.

4. A place where horses stand (cf. *stamping ground*: STAMPING vbl. sb.). *U.S. rare.*

1791 W. BARTHAM *Carolina* 355 A grand forest... which we penetrated on foot a little distance to a horse-stamp.

II. An instrument for stamping.

5. An instrument for making impressions, marks, or imprints, on other bodies; a stamping-tool, an engraved block or die for impressing a mark, figure, design or the like, upon a softer material.

In quot. 1465 perh. = a branding-iron.

1465 *Pinchale Priory Charters* etc. (Surtees) p. ccxcix, j hewyryn, j stampe, ij porchoncz [etc.]. 1548 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IX. 281 Item for ane stampe maid to my lorde governour. 1564 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1875) III. 187 That thair he maid ane stampe and the tounis armis thairapoun [for stamping cloth]. 1644 *Doeg. Lett. Pat. at Ox.* (1837) 123 To make and engrave Ings and Stampes with his Majestys Effigies... and therewith to instampe and inprint all such Ingott Bullion and plate of Gold. 1751 *Act 24 Geo. II.* c. 31. § 21 Every Makler and Cutter of Stampes or Seals of any Kind for stamping of Cloth. 1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dau.* v. No, no—my old silver stamp, with the double G upon it, will serve my turn. 1837 R. HILL *Post Office Reform* 35 The marks being given by a tell-tale stamp, which would count the letters. *Ibid.* 58 It would be quite practicable to construct a stamp which at one blow should impress both the date and the required charge [etc.]. 1891 SLOANE *Rubber Hand Stamp* xiv. (1900) 113 Stampes made from a mixture of glue, glycerine, and molasses... are adopted by the United States government for making dating stampes for use in the Post Office Department. 1904 BUOGE 3rd & 4th *Egypt. Rooms Brit. Mus.* 109 A collection of wooden stampes used by plasterers and brickmakers.

b. *esp.* A die or the apparatus used in stamping a device upon a coin, token, medal or the like.

1572-3 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 287 Altering of the stampe and striking of y^e tokens gd. 1575 FEXTON *Gold. Epist.* (1582) 280 In it was always kept the stampe or minte of all the monie that served the province. 1600 [see SEAL sb.² 3]. 1614 CAMDEN *Rem.* (ed. 2) 203 Mendesham in Suffolke, held in fee to make the coining stampes serving for all England. 1668 *Perry's Diary* 21 Nov., Mr. Slingsby did show the King... the stampes of the new money that is now to be made by Blondeau's fashion.

c. *Transf. and fig.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. ii. 111 His sword, Deaths stampe, Where it did marke, it tooke from face to foot. 1645 WALLER

Loving at first sight Poems 82 Some other Nymph with colours faint And pencil slow may Cupid paint...; She has a stamp and prints the Boy.

d. *Printers' slang.* (See quot.)

1875 *SOUTHWARD Dict. Typogr.*, *Stamp*, a colloquial synonym for types. *Stamp*, types. A common expression in the printing-office is 'picking up stamps', i.e. composing. 1888 in JACOB *Printers' Vocab.*

† 6. f. A printing press. To put (a book) to stamp: to print (it). *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VIII. 156b, It will never be better as long as they have the letters and stampes, therefore it wer best for their lordshippe to bye the stampes to. *Ibid.* 221b, A greute boke... In a faire hand, redy to hee a copie to the printer, when the safed boke should be put to stampe.

1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* L 4b, The Doctor had some ierking Hexameters, or other shortly after to passe the stampe. 1603 DANIEL *Def. Ryne* G 3, That mightie confluence of Learning... which... here meeting then with the new inuented stampe of Printing, spread it selfe [etc.].

7. A bookbinder's tool for embossing bindings. Also *transf.* an ornament produced by this.

1811 *Art Bookbinding* 40 A tool, or stamp, may be added between the hands, emblematic of the subject. 1818 *Ibid.* 2 Brass tools... Ornamental stamps and volume stamps. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

8. A machine for shaping articles made of sheet-metal; a drop-hammer, stamping-machine.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 999 Every one [of the shaped vessels of plated metal] of simple form is now made in dies struck with a drop-hammer or stamp. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 263/1 It will be long before the 'old process of casting' is superseded by the stamp and die.

9. An iron-shod pestle of a mill for crushing ores, esp. each of the several pestles, usually five in number, forming the battery of a stamp-mill; chiefly in pl., a battery of stamps, a stamp-mill.

1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Smelting Silver* 116 The slags or cinders of the first smelting they beat small with great stampes lifted up by a wheel moved with water, and falling by their own weight. 1875 J. H. COLLINS *Princ. Metal Mining* 107, The ore being broken down about the size of road stone, is now in a fit state for the action of the 'stampes'.

1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 661/2 A quartz mill... with varying number of stamps—beams of iron, that are lifted and let fall in a sort of long mortar, in which are thrown the ore, water, and quicksilver.

10. A machine for pounding hides to soften them. (Cf. STAMPER 3 a.) 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

11. *slang.* pl. (See quotes.)

1667 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 82 Stampes, legges. 1609 DEKKER *Lanth. & Candle* I. c. iij h, He swears To put our stampes in the Harman. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.*, *Stamp*, legs. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Stamp*, shoes.

III. The result of stamping.

12. The mark, impression, or imprint made with an engraved block or die.

a. An impressed mark used to certify or give validity to a document; an official mark certifying the quality or genuineness of goods.

1542 *Acts Privy Council* (1837) VII. 324 A letter was sent under the stampe to the President and Councell in the north for the giving to Sir Richard Long his oth. 1545 in RYMER *Fœderis* XV. 81/2 *Quo Warrants* as our said Council... shall under our Stamp being sealed with our Signet, make [etc.]. 1578 *Extracts Rec. Council, Burghs Scot.* (1870) I. 76 Thair wechtis... to be maid of bras, and markit with the townis stamp. 1621 in Foster *Eng. Factories India* (1906) I. 263, I having first told over all the bars of lead and carefully taken the contents of each bar according to the stampe marked on them. 1713 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. iv, He sold goods, that were not marketable without the stamp. 1726 *Act 13 Geo. I.* c. 26. § 19 It shall... be lawful to... the said Trustees [for the Linen Manufacture]... from Time to Time to direct such Stamp or Stampes to be made use of, as they shall think proper. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. (1820) 234 The King had... affixed his stamp and given it currency among his subjects. 1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chem.* II. 126 The refiner has to deliver his opinion on a large mass of silver, and to attest its quality by a stamp. 1875 FORTNUM *Maifolia* I. 10 Remains of furnaces and fragments of Roman time and tiles with the stamp of Theodorici.

b. The design or combination of marks stamped by authority on a piece of metal in the process of minting or coining into money; the impressed design characteristic of a particular issue of coins of a certain value.

1555 EDEM *Decades* (Arh.) 211 The double ducades... are diminished of the goodness of their golde, with the stampe of yourre maiesty changed. 1585 HIGINS *Junius Nomencl.* 322/2 To coyne monie: to giue it the stampe. *Ibid.* 330/1 A crosse penie, so called of the stampe which it bare, being a crosse. 1628 in Foster *Eng. Factories Ind.* (1909) III. 241 All rup(ees) of Noor Jehann Begam's stampe are called in and not to be uttered. 1660 F. BROOKER *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* A 2, A Patron... whose Name in the Front, like a Princes stamp upon Lead, might give authority and make it currant coyne. 1665 GLANVILLE *Septs Sci.* xxiii. 139 The Stamp of Authority can make Leather as currant as Gold.

1696 B. KENNETT *Rome Antig.* *Notitia* II. v. xiii. (1717) 272 Afterwards it had on one side the Beak of a Ship, on the other a Janus, and such were the Stampes of the 6s. 1712 J. MORTON *Nat. Hist. Northampton*, 300 Eight or Nine (coins) of this very Prince of different Stampes. 1871 C. DAVIES *Metric Syst.* III. 150 The dollar, under its new stamp, has preserved its name and circulation. 1883 *Engel. Brit.* XVI. 721/2 There are two distinct stages in the introduction of coining.

In the first, only the quality or fineness of the metal is denoted by the stamp... In other words, the stamp acts as a kind of hall-mark... The second step is to certify the weight as well as the fineness of the metal.

in figurative context. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* iv. i. 4 Such attribution should the Dowglas haue, As not a Souldiour of this seasons stampe, Should go so general current

through the world. 1603 — *Meas. for II.* II. iv. 46. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. xl. (1695) 293 For Words... being no Man's private possession, but the common measure of Commerce and Communication, 'tis not for any one, at pleasure, to change the Stamp they are current in. 1781 COWPER *Anti-Teulph.* 156 Vice passing current by the stamp of law. 1795 BURNS *For A' that* i, The rank is but the guinea's stamp—the man's the gowd for a' that.

c. *gen.* Applied, e.g., to a postmark.

1661 H. BISSOP in HENDY *Hist. Postmarks* (1905) Intro. 3 A stamp is invented, that is put upon every letter showing the day of the month that every letter comes to the office. 1867 AUGUSTA WILSON *Vask!* xxix, My letters always came back unopened, and bearing the London stamp.

13. In various figurative applications. a. A certifying or distinguishing mark or imprint.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 366 *Cym.* Guiderius had Vpon his necke a Mole... *Bel.* This is he, Who hath vpon him still that naturall stampe. a 1646 BURROUGHS *Exp. Hosea* viii. (1652) 289 When God hath set his stamp upon any thing, we must take heed we presume not to set our own stamp. 1781 COWPER *Exp. Post.* 635 Blessings... giv'n Mark'd with the signature and stamp of heav'n, The word of prophesy. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* 1060 Truth its radiant stamp has fix'd... Upon her children's brow. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vi. 227 Conventional custom sets its stamp upon spoken speech.

b. The imprint or sign (of what is specified).

1596 SHAKS. *Mereh.* V. II. ix. 39 For who shall goe about To cosen Fortune, and be honourable Without the stamp of merit. 1609 Heywood *Troia Brit.* XII. I. 34 Great Hector... falls vpon the next Greeke that he finds, And prints on him the bloody stamp of death. a 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* 1 *Pet. I.* 10-12 (1693) 113 It carries the lively stamp of divine Inspiration. 1781 COWPER *Hosea* 153 Hope sets the stamp of vanity on all That men have deem'd substantial since the fall. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. lii. 271 In its leading outlines it bears the stamp of truth. 1891 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) LII. 297/2 Everything that had passed before me bore, to my apprehension, the stamp of intellectual obliquity.

c. 'Value derived from suffrage or attestation; authority, currency' (J.).

1632 LUTIGOW *Trav. Ded.*, Your auspicious Fauour, shall leave a greater stampe to the Worke. 1686 W. HOPKINS *tr. Ratramus* Dissert. III. (1688) 53 Paschasius his Doctrine had not received as yet the stamp of publick Authority. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* Intro. 13 There is not one single witty Phrase... which hath not received the Stamp and Approbation of at least one hundred Years. 1803 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1839) I. 19/1 The uproar even, and the confusion and the clamour of a popular election in England have their use; they give a stamp to the names, Liberty, Constitution, and People.

d. *simply*: Imprint, impression, mark.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sci. Disc.* iv. 69 They are apt to acquire such deep stamps of material phantasms to themselves, that they cannot imagine their own being to be any other than material and divisible. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* IV. i, You aggravate my griefs, and print them deeper In new and heavier stamps. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* v. vii. 2 The dead, who leave the stamp of Ever-hungry thoughts on many a page. 1822 — *Triumph Lett.* 409 The wolf... Leaves his stamp visibly upon the shore. 1838 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) IV. 206 Rahel Varnhagen von Ense... did not write... She left no stamp of herself on paper. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1872) II. 29 The stamp of each new impression helps to obliterate a former one.

e. Character, kind; fashion, make; cast, type.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 9, I cannot tell how many mo of this stamp frivolous and dogged sets. 1595 GASCOIGNE *Glass of Govt.* Wks. 1910 II. 37 Is shee of the right stampe? 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 13 When the above named Radulphus happened to be at Rome, he found all the bookes to be new (of the new stampe). 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Legend. Ep.* II. iii. 69 But certainly false it is what is commonly affirmed [etc.]. Of the same stampe is that which is obruded upon us by Authors... that an Adamant [etc.]. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Fornus & Qual.* 44, I would be understood to mean by it [Fornus], not a real Substance distinct from Matter, but only the Matter it selfe of a Natural Body, consider'd with its peculiar manner of Existence, which... may... be call'd... if you would have me expresse it in one word, its Stamp. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* 1 Sept. (O.H.S.) II. 247 'Tis likely he is of the true Stamp for Principles. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Cong.* I. i, His acquaintance give him a very different character among creatures of another stamp. 1796 BURKE *Lett. to Dudley North* Corr. IV. 551 He was exactly what we conceive of an English nobleman of the old stamp. 1831 D. E. WILLIAMS *Life & Corr. Sir T. Lawrence* II. 382 Men whose different stamps of genius and characters of intellect, were more singularly calculated to view their subjects through curious and diversified media. 1856 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. i. 161 Men of the stamp of a Washington or a Hampden. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carriage* 322 He struck a blow which showed that a general of a new stamp had appeared upon the scene.

f. Physical or outward form, cast.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1598) 343 A yong maid, truly of the finest stamp of beautie. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. vi. 23 *Com.* Whose yonder. That doe's appeare as he were Flead? O Gods, He has the stampe of Marius. a 1704 T. BROWN *1st Sat.* *Persius* Wks. (1709) I. 53 A strange... birth: A glimpse of human stamp it has, the rest is serpent fish and bird. 1877 MISS A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxi. 630 These early European settlers are seen with the Asiatic stamp of features.

14. An embossed or impressed mark placed by a government office on paper or parchment to certify that the duty chargeable in respect of what is thereon written or printed has been paid. Hence also, in recent times, an adhesive label (printed with a distinctive device) which is issued by the government for a fixed amount, and which when affixed to a document or other datable object serves the same purpose as an impressed stamp.

1604 *Act 5 & 6 Will. 4 Mary* c. 21. § 5 [Stamp Act] And

the said Commissioners shall... provide Six several Marks or Stamps... for the several and respective duties hereby granted with which several Marks or Stamps all Velum Paper and Parchment upon which any of the several and respective things herein before charged shall be ingrossed or written shall be stamped and impressed. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 445 ¶ 1, I am afraid that few of our weekly historians... will be able to subsist under the weight of a stamp. 1712 SWIFT *Trul.* to Stella 7 Aug., Have you seen the red stamp the papers are marked with? Methinks the stamping is worth a halfpenny. 1713 — *Imit. Hor. Ep.* 1. vii. 43 Of late indeed the Paper-Stamp Did very much his Genius cramp. 1802 *Med. Trul.* VIII. 136, I question whether an apothecary, who should make up parcels of ingredients... would not render himself liable to a confiscation... for selling them without stamps. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 886 It was held that it [sc. a marine insurance policy] might be rectified by inserting the true name, without a fresh stamp. 1841 THACKERAY *Gl. Hoggarly Diamond* II, Twenty-one pun five, Roundland, and nothing for the stamp! There it is, sir, re-ceived. 1846 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 4/1 The stamp on newspapers is not like the stamp on Universal Medicine-Bottles, which licenses anything, however false and monstrous. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. Fleet* l. xiii, Your marriage is entered in my Register; I have the lines on a five-shilling stamp! 1911 *Act x & 2 Geo. V.* c. 55, § 7 Subject to the provisions of this [National Insurance] Act, the Insurance Commissioners may make regulations providing for... payment of contributions whether by means of adhesive or other stamps affixed to or impressed upon books or cards, or otherwise.

b. The Stamps = the Stamp Office. ? Obs.

1820 BYRON *Blues* II. 59 *Sir Rich.* But this place —... *Lady Blum.* Excuse me — 'tis one in the 'Stamps': He is made a collector. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 2 January 1. A close holiday at all public offices except the Excise, Customs, and Stamps.

c. spec. = POSTAGE STAMP.

1837 R. HILL in *Life* (1880) I. 271 Perhaps the difficulty [of the sender being unable to re-address the stamped cover purchased by him at the Post Office] might be obviated by using a bit of paper just large enough to bear the stamp, and covered at the back with a glutinous wash, which the bringer might... attach to the back of the letter. 1839 — (*title*) On the Collection of Postage by means of Stamps. 1850 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 105, I have little to tell you worth even a penny stamp. 1863 *Stamp-Collector's Mag.* I. 3/1 We cannot congratulate the designer of our penny and twopenny stamps on the display of any taste. 1896 *Punch* 7 Mar. 112/3, I have been writing letters broadcast. I prefer stamps to post-cards.

d. pl. (U.S. slang.) Money (properly, paper money).

1872 DE VERR *Americanisms* 296 Among the less generally known terms [for 'money'] are... *dyestuffs*, *charms*, and also the more modern designation of *stamps*. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* x, 'But no Hand, dead or alive, shall ever get hold of my stamps.' 'Your stamps?' 'My stamps, sir; my greenbacks, my dollars.' 1885 R. L. & F. STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 125, I have neglected to supply myself with funds;... and without what is coarsely if vigorously called stamps... it is impossible for me to pass the ocean.

†15. Something marked with a device; a coin, medal. Obs.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* III. iv. 16, I found thee of more value Than stamps in Gold, or summes in sealed bagges. 1605 — *Alab.* IV. iii. 153 People... The meere dispaire of Surgery, he cures, Hanging a golden stampe about their neckes. 1608-9 MIDDLETON *Widow* II. i, I will consume my self to the last stamp, Before thou gett'st me.

fig. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. ii. 69 Here is the haire as loathsome as a toad... The Emperesse sends it thee, thy stampe, thy seale. 1594 — *Rich. III.* I. iii. 256 *Queene Mother.* Peace Master Marquess, you are malapert, Your fire-new stamp of Honor is scarce current. 1633 G. HERBERT *Teniple, Ch. Porch* lxiv, Man is Gods image; but a poore man is Christs stamp to boot; both images regard.

†16. A picture produced by printing from an engraved plate, an engraving, print. In stamp: by means of engraving. [After It. *stampa*, F. *estampe*.] Obs.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. ii. (1614) 463 He that will not only read, but in manner see... may resort to Theodoricke and Israel de Bry, who have in liuely stamper expressed these Navigations. 1662 EVERY *Sculptura* I. 1.9 The French call it [Etching] in particular *Taille d'once*. The Italians *Intaglia*, or stamp, without Adjunct. *Ibid.* I. iv. 47 Ugo de Carpi did things in stamp, which appear'd as tender as any Drawings. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 88 When I was at Venice they were putting out very curious Stamps of the several Edifices that are most famous for their Beauty. 1720 PRIOR in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. xi Richardson... has made an excellent picture of me; from whence lord Harley (whose it is) has a stamp taken by Vertue. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Italy* III. 26 At Rome, all sorts of fine stamps or prints, as of antiquities, palaces, plans of towns, &c. 1780 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 380 It is a description and a copper-plate of all the engravings upon precious stones... The stamps are extremely beautiful, and are representations of the gods and heroes of antiquity.

17. Mining. (See quotes.)

1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms, Northumb. & Durh.* 50 *Stamp*, a hole made with a pick in the coal, in which to place a wedge. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (ed. 2) 20 (*S. Staffordsh. Terms*), *Stamp*, a mark cut in the roof or sides of the mine, as a point of reference, to show the amount of work done.

18. Metallurgy. (See quotes.)

1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 319 (*Iron*) The first rough forged slabs are cut into pieces termed 'stamps', which are then reheated. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Stamps*, S. Wales. The pieces into which the rough bars shingled from the fiery ball are broken, to be piled for subsequent rolling into sheet-iron.

IV. attrib. and Comb.

19. Obvious combinations, as *stamp-mark*, -*seal*; objective, as *stamp-maker*; *stamp-selling* adj. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Stamp-maker*, a die-sinker; a manufacturer of adhesive receipt or postage stamps. 1853 SHELLEY *Q. Mabiv.* 230 Red glows the tyrants *stamp-mark on its loom. *Ibid.* v. 188 A public mart Of undisguising selfishness, that sets On each its price, the stamp-mark of her reign. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan. regul. Marine Syst.* 3 Let her be provided with a screw *stamp-seal, having a device thereon. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 18 Apr. 4/6 An automatic *stamp-selling machine.

20. Special comb.: Stamp Act, each of the various Acts of Parliament for regulating the stamp duties; esp. that of 1765 (5 Geo. III. c. 12) for levying stamp duties in the American colonies; also, that of 1712 (10 Anne, c. 19, § 101) imposing a stamp duty on newspapers; stamp-album, a book for the orderly arrangement and preservation of a collection of postage stamps; stamp-battery, a series of stamps in a stamp-mill; stamp-bed, the bed or bottom of a stamping machine upon which the lower die is placed; Stamp-Bill, a bill for imposing or regulating stamp duties; stamp book = *stamp-album*; stamp-box (a) a receptacle for unused postage stamps; (b) the box in which the ore is pounded in a stamp-mill; stamp-collecting (a) sb. = PHILATELY; (b) adj., that practises philately; stamp-collector, (a) a collector or receiver of stamp duties; (b) a PHILATELIST; stamp copper, copper ore which is to be or has been crushed by stamping (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895); stamp-cutter (see quot.); stamp-dealer, a dealer in postage stamps for collectors; stamp-distributor, an official who issues or sells government stamps; hence *stamp-distributorship*; stamp duty, any of the duties collected by means of stamps impressed on or affixed to the articles taxed; stamp gold, gold ore for stamping; stamp-hammer, the hammer of a stamping machine; stamp-head (a) the head of a pestle of a stamp-mill; (b) the head of a cask upon which the brands are made (*Funk's Stand. Dict.*); †stamp-house, a house containing machinery for crnshing ore; stamp-machine *Paper-manuf.*, a machine for pulping rags (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); †stamp-man = *stamp-collector* (a); stamp-man, one who helps to work an ore-crushing stamp-mill; stamp-master, (a) an official appointed by the Trustees for the linen manufacture in Ireland (see quot. 1726); (b) an official appointed to administer the Stamp Act; stamp-mill (a) the apparatus used to crush ores by means of a pestle or series of pestles operated by machinery, also attrib.; (b) an oil-crushing mill of similar construction; stamp note, a permit from a Custom House official granting permission for the loading of goods on board ship; stamp office, an office where government stamps are issued and where stamp duties are received; stamp officer, one appointed to administer the Stamp Act; stamp paper (a) paper having the government revenue stamp impressed on or affixed to it; (b) the marginal paper of a sheet of postage stamps (often used as sticking plaster, etc.); stamp-press (see quot.); stamp rock, ore suitable for treatment by stamping; stamp-stem, the stem of the pestle of a stamp-mill; stamp-tax, a tax imposed by a stamp act; stamp-work (see quot.).

1765 J. ADAMS *Diary* 18 Dec., Wks. 1850 II. 154 That enormous engine, fabricated by the British Parliament, for beating down all the rights and liberties of America, I mean the *Stamp Act. 1793 *Blackstone's Comm.* (ed. 12) I. 324 note, If each stamp-act declared the whole amount of the stamp at the time, it would prevent much confusion. 1862 *All Year Round* July 447/1 My *stamp album is worth twenty pounds. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Stamp-battery*. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 451 The... advantage in substituting a systematic crushing by steel rolls for stamp-batteries. 1899 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 263/1 This block the stamper lays on the *stamp-hed, immediately under the descending hammer. 1765 J. INGERSOLL *Lett. Stamp. Act* (1766) 11 The *Stamp-Bill that has been preparing to lay before Parliament for taxing America. 1864 F. BOOBY *Stamp Coll. Guide* Introduct., The 'stamp book'... has also its utilitarian side. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.*, Brit. II. No. 5825, Match-box, *stamp-box, and paper-knife, all in suite. 1872 W. W. SMYTH *Mining Statistics* 65 The amalgam obtained inside and outside the stamp boxes. 1862 F. BOOBY *Stamp Coll. Guide* Introduct., It is curious to see how much public opinion has been modified lately, upon the subject of 'stamp collecting'. 1867 *Philatelist* I. 1/2 Not only in England, but in other *stamp-collecting countries. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4673/3 All such Indentures... to be sent... either to the head Stamp-Office, or to some of the *Stamp Collectors. 1863 (*title*) The Stamp-Collector's Magazine. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Stamp-cutter*, an engraver of dies on wood, stone, or metal. 1863 *Stamp-Collector's Mag.* I. 39/2 The *stamp dealers of Paris. 1765 *Universal Mag.* XXXVII. Suppl. 377/1 The *stamp distributor, or informer, may unrighteously get, from his Majesty's good American subjects, more than his Majesty, upon a balance, may get by the

stamps. 1904 SPENCER *Autobiog.* II. 39 Of all posts likely to answer my purpose, that of stamp-distributor was the most promising. *Ibid.*, The *stamp-distributorship for Derby fell vacant, and I made an effort to obtain it. 1704 EVELYN *Diary* 16 Jan., The Lord Treasurer gave my grandson the office of Treasurer of the *Stamp duties. 1765 J. INGERSOLL *Lett. Stamp. Act* (1766) 28 'Tis said that it is intended to give the Business of collecting and paying the Stamp-Duty, to Americans. 1894 *Act 57-8 Vict.* c. 30, § 6(1) Estate duty shall be a stamp duty collected and recovered as hereinafter mentioned. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 711/2 The death duties, the corporation duty, the duties on patent medicines and playing cards, and postage duties, are also technically 'stamp duties'; but in ordinary use the expression is limited to those imposed on the various classes of legal instruments, such as conveyances, leases, &c., on bills of exchange, &c., bills of lading, and a few other documents. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 293 The Quartz Hill mines have furnished during the year about one-third of the *stamp-gold product of the county. 1837 HUERT *Engin. & Mech. Encycl.* II. 190 By means of a blow from the *stamp-hammer, the two needles between the dies are exactly impressed on both sides with the grooves. 1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornw.* 178 The lifters... are armed at the bottom with large masses of iron... called *Stamp-heads. 1890 *Goldf. Victoria* 15 A battery of 26 stamp-heads. 1684 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 745 Several persons were employed to bring the Refuse [copper ore] to the *Stamp-house, where it was stamped. 1765 *Universal Mag.* XXXVII. 217/1 The *Stampman for that colony had appointed his Deputies. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* III. xxx. 532 In Boston, the people dealt first with Andrew Oliver, who had received his commission as stamp-man. 1891 J. H. PEARCE *Esther Penitential* I. 1, The news of the accident spread like wildfire among... the *stamps'-men and spallers. 1712 in D. D. BLACK *Hist. Brechin* (1839) 125 [They were appointed by the council] to be *stamp-masters of this burgh for stamping all linen cloth. 1726 *Act 13 Geo. I.* c. 26, § 20 All Dealers in Linen Cloth, before... they shall sell... any Linen Cloth... shall carry the same... to the Place where such Lapper or Stamp-master... shall reside, there to be inspected, marked, lapped up and stamped by him. 1749 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 226 After this Preparation it is brought to the *Stamp-mills. 1874 RAYMOND *6th Rep. Mines* 292 The stamp-mill ore is passed through the mill belonging to the mine. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Stamp-note. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4673/3 All such Indentures... to be sent... to the head *Stamp-Office. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 555 ¶ 5, The tax on each half-sheet has brought into the stamp-office one week with another above 20 l. 1765 *Universal Mag.* Oct. 218/2 His son, then in London, was appointed a *Stamp Officer for the said province. 1765 *Ibid.* XXXVII. Suppl. 378/2 A design... to promote the taking of the *stamp-papers. 1814 *Scott War.* lxi, It certainly related to stamp-paper and parchment. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 61 Get some gummed stamp paper, and punch through six or eight thicknesses at a time. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Stamp-press*, one for attaching stamps to letters, envelopes, or other articles. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 314 The *stamp-rock, it is said, yields about one ounce of retorted amalgam per ton. 1882 *Rep. Precious Metals* U.S. 572 There is a momentum given to the stamp, *stamp-stem, and piston. 1845 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 160 We rose up as one man, against a paltry *stamp-tax. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Stamp-work*, Lake Superior. Rock containing disseminated native copper.

† Stamp, sb.4 Obs. rare-^t, [Of obscure origin; cf. ON. *stamp-r* large tub, LG. *stampe* drinking-glass with a thick stem, G. *stamff* mortar, also still-tub.] Some kind of vessel for oil.

1552 *Ivrent. Ch. Goods* (Surtees) 65, ij pyper of everye, one with little silver, the ole and creme in a stampe of latten, and the oymnt in a boke [read box] covered with lether.

Stamp (stamp), sb.5 dial. [Of obscure origin; cf. STAMP.] A trap.

1788 PICKEN *Poems* 53 Mony a trap, an' stamp, an' snare, They haer their prey to catch in. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 111 Some people catch foxes in stamps, and say it is done accidentally.

Stamp (stamp), v. Also 3-7 stamps, 4-5 staumpe, 6 stamp. [Early ME. *stampen* (? OE. **stampian*) = (M)LG., (M)D., WFr. *stamp*, NFr. *stamp* to stamp with the foot, to pound, OHG. *stampfen* to pound (only once), cf. *communiter*; MHG., mod.G. *stampfen* to stamp with the foot, to pound, bray in a mortar, ON. *stappa* (=: **stampa*) to stamp with the foot, to bray in a mortar, (M)Sw. *stampa*, (M)Da. *stampe* (=: OTeut. **stampjan*, f. **stamp* = masc., pestle, mortar (MLG. *stamp*, OHG. MHG., mod.G. *stampf* masc.) A parallel formation from the same base is OE. *stempian* to bray in a mortar (occurring only once; cf. d-stempan to stamp with a die, *stemping-ferm stamping-iron*) = MLG. *stempen*, WFr. *stampe*, NFr. *stemp*, MHG., mod.G. (? obs.) *stempfen* (=: OTeut. type **stampjan*; cf. MLG., mod.G. *stempel*, MHG. *stempel* stamp, die. The Teut. **stamp-* is the source of the Com. Rom. verb represented by It. *stampare* to tread, press, print, Pr., Sp., Pg. *estampar* to stamp, print, OF. *estamper* (mod.F. *estamper*, in some technical senses *stamp*) to stamp; whence the verbal noun It. *stampa* press, printing-press, Sp., Pg. *estampa*, F. *estampe* engraving, *estampe*, *étampe* stamp, die.

The view stated above seems on the whole more likely than the alternative supposition that the verb did not exist in OE., but is solely an adoption of OF. *estamper* (see above). At the same time there can be little doubt that the sense-development of the Eng. verb has been influenced by the uses of its Fr. cognate.

The Teut. root **stamp-* is prob. a nasalized form of **stap-* to tread; if so the primary sense of the verb would seem to be that of branch II below, from which the other senses

genuineness, quality, or official inspection and approval; to impress (a device, etc.) on merchandise, weights or measures, or the like, for this purpose.

1564 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1875) III. 187 Quha.. all stamp samekill [cloth] as beis sufficient thairfor with the said stamp in leid. 1631 *Letters patent Sir W. Russell etc.* That a stamp.. to be engraven with a Rose and Crown shall be stamped, sealed or marked on all the soapes.. the better to distinguish the said soape from all counterfeit soape. 1638 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 315/1 To mark and stamp all flrotits, peckis, pund-wechtis, staine-wechtis, elnewandis [etc.]. 1795 FRANKLAND in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 296 The Sheffield artists, who stamp much low-priced work with the title of cast steel. 1846 *Greener Sci. Gunners* 209 Such barrels are, of course, sent back unmarked. Those that are found satisfactory are duly stamped and taken home. 1885 KAY in *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 490/2 The words.. were never stamped on goods, or advertised as a trade mark. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. Advt. p. cxxi, Messrs. — warn customers before purchasing to see that every Lens is stamped with their Trade Mark.

7. To impress with an official stamp or mark indicating that a duty or tax has been paid. In later use also, to attach an adhesive 'stamp' to.

1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. viii. 313 A fifth branch of the perpetual revenue consists in the stamp duties.. These imposts are very various, according to the nature of the thing stamped. 1837 R. HILL *Post Office Reform* 19 The duties of the Clerks in the London Office.. are.. to stamp the letters; to assort them for delivery [etc.]. 1854 *Poultry Chron.* II. 147 If you need a reply, send.. an envelope directed and stamped. 1885 'Mrs. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* iii, He wrote a hasty line to the effect that [etc.].. When this had been sealed, stamped, and directed to Lambeth, he rang and ordered his bill. 1892 HOLYOAKE *60 Yrs. Agitator's Life* I. liii. 287 Mr. Lloyd.. was at once told he must stop or stamp. He stamped, raised his paper to twopence, and lost his circulation. I neither stopped nor stamped. 1907 G. JOHN *Voice from China* xi. 240 We.. made another attempt to get the deed stamped.

8. In various uses, orig. figurative of senses 4-6. †a. To fabricate (an inference) out of something. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Astro. Osor.* 82 b, Out of these two monstrous falsely forged propositions, he stampeth a conclusion.. no lesse false then malicious. *Ibid.* 152, I awayte what this choppelockie will stamp out hereof.

b. To declare or show to be of a certain quality or nature; sometimes in bad sense, to stigmatize.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* i. ii. 7 *Leopoldo* Are they [sc. the newes] good? *Old [Man]*. As the events stamps them, but they have a good cover. a 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1722) I. Pref. 3 Their Fear of doing or omitting anything which they judged would displease God, often hath been stamp with the odious Denomination of Stubbornness. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* xix. 339 Their literal accomplishment.. stamped them as sure decrees for Jerusalem and for every other city of the earth in all generations to come. 1853 M. HOWITT *tr. Bremer's Greece* II. xii. 22 And this stamps them really as Greek islands. 1891 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 137 The death of Socrates must be stamped by the impartial historian as a great social crime. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 837/1 Not to like the picture is to stamp oneself as being no judge of painting.

c. To give a mark of authoritative approval to; † to convert by authorization into.

1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 450 By his own inherent Authority, as he was a King, he stamped those Doctrines into Laws which he taught and delivered as a Prophet. 1688 COMBER *Comp. Temple* (ed. 3) Pref. 2 Having.. undervalued these Devotions stamped by publick Authority. 1778 MISE *D'ARLAY Diary* Sept., The sanction of his good opinion.. would in a manner stamp the success of my book. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 268 Time has stampd his reputation. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlviii. No lady.. can possess this desideratum, until she.. has been presented to her Sovereign at Court. From that august interview they come out stamped as honest women. 1852 — *Ennond* II. v, The famous Mr. Congreve had stamped with his high approval.. this delightful person. a 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. xxi. 273 He has been stamped by his master's eulogy.

d. To impress with some permanent and conspicuous characteristic.

1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legish.* xiii. § 4. 6 Falsehood stamps a character with a deep and degrading stain. 1836 J. MARTIN *Discourses* xv. 302 The Jewish priesthood must have seemed stamped by God with something of the mystery of His own nature. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* i. li, Its beauty was singularly stamped with a grave and stately sadness. 1838 — *Alice* ii. i, The book that Evelyn could admire was sure to be stamped with the impress of the noble, the lovely, or the true!

e. To be a distinctive mark of; to characterize. 1833 TENNYSON *Lady Clara* 40 Her manners had not that repose which stamps the caste of Vere de Vere. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. iii. i, With that frankness of speech which stamps the independent man.

f. To impress or fix permanently (an idea, etc.) on the mind or memory.

1562 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacra* iii. i. § 10 If God hath stamped an universal character of himself upon the minds of men. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* i. ii. § 1 It is an established Opinion.. That there are.. some primary Notions.. Characters; as it were stamped upon the Mind of Man. 1725 WATTS *Logic* iv. ii. (1726) 353 Give all Diligence.. that your Words, as fast as you utter them, may stamp your own Ideas exactly on the Mind of the Hearer. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. xviii, And Otway, Radcliffe, Schiller, Shakspeare's art, Had stamp'd her image in me. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) x A new type of belief.. was stamped by the impression of his character and work into the intelligence and feeling of his own and the following times. 1885 'Mrs. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* vi, The picture of the streets through which he was conducted.. remained forever stamped upon his memory.

g. To impose permanently (an immaterial mark or sign); to impress the signs or traces of (some quality, event, etc.) on a person or thing; to place permanently on a record or the like.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* iii. 211 The character of Antiquity, that is now stamped upon them. 1684 *Contempl. St. Man.* vi. (1699) 191 This Infamy, by some Mark of Ugliness and Deformity, shall be stamped upon their Faces and Bodies. 1756 C. SMART *tr. Horace, Epist.* ii. i. (1826) II. 275 If length of time makes poems better, as it does wine, I would fain know how many years will stamp a value upon writings. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* i. xi. 249 Conquerors, statesmen, and kings live but by their names stamped on the page of history. 1826 DISRAELI *Vivian Grey* v. x, Despair was stamped on his distracted features. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN in *W. Ward Life* (1912) I. 240, I believe those long years of anxiety have stamped themselves on my face. 1850 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* (1855) I. i. 3 The native ferocity of the people is stamped upon its earliest traditions. 1867 J. H. PARKER *Introduct. Gothic Archit.* (ed. 3) 256 The character of each century is stamped upon its architecture.

Stampable (stæmp'əbəl), a. [f. STAMP v. + -ABLE.] That may be stamped; (of goods) liable to stamp duty.

1803 *Med. Jnrl.* X. 168 Numbers of people.. sold.. stampable articles without stamps or licence.

Stampage (stæmp'edʒ), s. [f. STAMP v. + -AGE. Cf. *F. estampage, étampage.*]

1. The crushing (of tin-ore).

1920 *Cal. Close Rolls* an. 1365, 113, 1,000 marks every year to be taken of the issue of the stampage of tin in Cornwall.

2. A copy or impression (of an inscription) made by stamping.

1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 118/2 No copy was obtained [of the rock inscription] until October 1838, when the traveller Masson.. made a calico stampage and an eye copy.

3. The amount charged or paid for the stamp or stamps of a postal packet; postage.

1887 *Taken-in* 88, I must not forget the stampage expenses.. two miles out of Christ Church, your letter will be 2d.

1888 *Athenæum* 16 June 762/1 It.. costs.. two or three times the amount of stampage for parcel post.

Stamp and go. *Naut. phr.* [The vbs. in imperative.] An order given to sailors for the performance of certain duties (see quot. 1867); also, the action of performing such duties.

1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xix, To stop my ears against the infernal stamp-and-go of the marines and after-guards, over my head. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Stamp and Go! the order to step out at the capstan, or with hawsers, topsail-hallards, &c., generally to the life or fiddle.

transf. 1899 KIPPLING *Stalky* 38 The floor shook to the stamp-and-go of the ballet.

Stampant a. [formed after *rampant*.] Stamping. c 1730 RAMSAY *Vision* v, A stampant, and rampant, Ferss Lyon in his hand.

Stamped (stæmpt), ppl. a. [f. STAMP v. + -ED.]

1. Crushed by stamping; pounded with pestle and mortar; crushed or pounded in a stamp-mill; trodden hard with the feet.

1600 DEKKER *Shoemakers Holy-day* (1610) Cj b, Rose.. No doue was euer halfe so mild as he. *Sibyl.* Mild? yea as a bushel of stamp crabs [sc. apples]. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 768 Putting it into great Jars of Stone, and Stirring it about with a few Stamped Almonds. 1778 PRYCE *Mfin. Cornub.* 238 Halvans stamped small, and then washed.. Is termed Stamp Ore. 1888 GERARD *Land beyond Forest* iv. 356 A heap of grey wood-ashes in the centre of the stamped earth floor.

2. Marked with a stamp or device. a. Of coin.

1581 *Cal. Laing Charters* (1809) 254 Stampit penneis and plakis being exceptit. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 747 They often give vs (Souldiers) the Lye, but wee pay them for it with stamped Coyne, not stabbing Steele. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxii. IV. 705 Nor did all the newly stamped silver pass into circulation.

b. Of paper: Furnished with a government revenue stamp; spec. in slang stamped paper = promissory notes. Of a National Health Insurance card: Having the required stamps affixed.

1720 SWIFT *Jnrl. Stella* 3 Oct., He is discovered to have counterfeited stamp paper, in which he was a commissioner. 1765 *Universal Mag.* XXXVII. Suppl. 375/2 A gallows was erected; on one end of which was suspended the effigy.. in his right hand he held a stamped bill of lading. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introduct. Trade* 5 Bills of Exchange.. must be written on stamped paper. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxx, But since I'm married.. I've not touched a bit of stamped paper. 1855 *Literary Gaz.* 6 Jan. 1 heading, Price Fourpence. Stamped Edition, Fivepence. 1864 *Once a Week* 25 June 5/1 The money was paid, and the stamped warranty was given. 1913 *Times* 7 Aug. 3/5 They had become mere agents of the State for the receipt of stamped contribution cards.

c. Of an envelope or other postal wrapper: Having a postage stamp embossed or printed upon it (or in later use) attached to it.

1837 R. HILL in G. B. HILL *Life* (1880) I. 270 Let stamped covers and sheets of paper be supplied to the public from the Stamp Office or Post Office.. and sold at such a price as to include the postage. 1839 — *On the Collection of Postage by means of Stamps* *ibid.* 346 Small stamped detached labels—say about an inch square—which, if prepared with a glutinous wash on the back, may be attached without a wafer. 1852 *U.S. Stat.* X. 141 margin, Stamped letter envelopes to be printed. *Ibid.* X. 256 Stamped envelope.. stamped or printed envelopes.. stamped letter envelope. 1854 *Poultry Chron.* II. 242 All letters requiring a reply, must contain a stamped envelope.

d. Of notepaper: Having a device printed or embossed upon it.

1907 GALSWORTHY *Country Ho.* i. i. 1 A half-sheet of stamped and crested notepaper.

3. Ornamented with an embossed pattern or design. *Stamped leather:* an expensive kind of wall-hanging used in the 16th-17th c. consisting of leather covered with silver leaf, varnished with a yellow lacquer to represent gold, and embossed with figures, a pattern, etc., and painted.

1756 Mrs. CALDERWOOD in *Coltress Collect.* (Mail. Club) 264 The curtain.. is made of a red stamped English stuff. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxvi, The inferior landholders and clergy, who usually ornamented their state apartments with hangings of a sort of stamped leather, manufactured in the Netherlands, garnished with trees and animals executed in copper foil. 1865 WAY *Promp. Parv.* Pref. p. li, This MS. is in the original stamped binding with hoards, probably of oak. 1874 H. H. COLE *Catal. Ind. Art S. Kem.* Mus. 150 Sword, iron hilted, with stamped leather scabbard. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARO *Dict. Needlework* 459/2 Stamped Velvet is employed for the making of dress bodices and trimmings. *Ibid.*, Stamped velvet work, a modern Embroidery that is both effective and easy.

4. Of a device, name, etc.: Impressed by means of a stamp.

1865 ANNIE THOMAS *On Guard* xxxv, Thinking the seal or stamped monogram would tell from whom it came. 1881-6 GROSART in *Green's Wks.* V. Note to title of *Planetomachia*, Our text of 'Planetomachia' is from that in the Bodleian, which bears the well-known stamped name of 'George Stevens'.

5. Of metal-ware: Pressed into shape by means of a stamping machine.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 263/1 The introduction of stamped brass-foundry created a new era in the trade.

Stampede (stæmp'əd), sb. Also † stampedo. [Originally U.S.; ad. Mexican *Sp. estampida*, a peculiar use of *Sp. estampida*, also *estampido* crash, uproar: see STAMP sb. 1.] A sudden rush and flight of a body of panic-stricken cattle.

a. 1834 *U. S. Exec. Docum.* 2nd Sess., 23rd Congr. I. 74 (Stanford) A stupid sentinel last night.. alarmed the camp and sent off in a stampede the rest of the horses. 1835 W. IRVING *Town Fairies* xxvi. 230 About two hours before day there was a stampede, or sudden rush of horses, along the purlieu of the camp. 1867 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* III. xxxi. 276 These visitations produced a serious practical result in a stampede of horses.

b. 1844 G. W. KENDALL *Narr. Texan Santa Fé Exped.* I. 96 'A stampede!' shouted some of the old campaigners.. running towards their frightened animals. a 1864 HAWTHORNE *Dr. Grimshawe* xviii. (1891) 227 Then, tossing their horns, they [the deer] set off on a stampede. 1884 *Times* 3 Mar. 5/1 The shells.. fortunately doing no damage, only causing a stampede among the mules and horses.

b. *transf.* A sudden or unreasoning rush or flight of persons in a body or mass; in American politics, a sudden unconcerted rush of a political convention for a candidate who seems likely to win.

a. 1862 T. A. TROLLOPE *Leiten Journ. Umbria* i. 4 The great lines, trodden smooth by the annual stampede of northern travellers.

b. 1846 LONGF. *Life* (1891) II. 69 There is a great 'stampede' on Parnassus at the present moment. 1859 K. CORNWALLIS *Panorama New World* I. 352 A sort of stampede or unreasoning rush of about twelve thousand men, principally from Victoria, was the speedy consequence. 1883 LORD R. GOWER *Reminisc.* I. xiii. 236 We were stopped by a stampede of peasants, some on foot, others in carts and on horseback. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commun.* II. lxx. 568 [When the break comes, i.e. when the weaker factions, perceiving that the men of their first preference cannot succeed, transfer their votes to.. one.. likely to succeed].. battalion after battalion goes over to the victors.. In the picturesquely technical language of politicians, it is a Stampede. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 24 Aug. 140/3 Ward did not share the sanguine expectations of those converts who looked for an Anglican stampede into the Roman Church.

Stampede (stæmp'əd), v. Also † stampedo (rare). [f. STAMPEDE sb.]

1. *trans.* To cause a stampede amongst (cattle); to cause a stampede of (a person's) cattle.

a. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 593 The Chases [i.e. a family named Chasel].. were stampeded upon the waters of the Platte.

b. 1847 RUXTON *Adv. Mexico* xxii. 187 During the night our mulada, which was grazing at large in the prairie, was stampeded by the Indians. 1896 GEN. H. PORTER in *Century Mag.* Nov. 23 The mules, stampeded by the sound of battle raging about them, had broken loose.. and run away. 1897 *Cavalry Tactics* 139 Against cavalry in bivouacs.. the party should be divided, some being told off to stampede the horses.

b. *transf. and fig.* To cause (a body of persons) to fly or rush away through fear or common impulse; in American politics, to induce (a political convention) to vote suddenly in a body (for a particular candidate). Cf. STAMPEDE sb. b.

1868 VICT. STRANGFORD *Select.* (1869) I. 204 The aforesaid people are as likely as not to go by default and be stampeded into rebellion. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commun.* II. lxx. 568 To stampede a convention is the steadily contemplated aim of every manager who knows he cannot win on the first ballot. 1889 *Boston (Mass.) Jnrl.* 7 Mar. 2/4 Efforts of the Bears to Stampede the New York Market. 1898 *Educ. Rev.* XV. 412 The crazes by which teachers are periodically stampeded.

2. *intr.* Of a herd of cattle: To become panic-stricken and take to flight.

1859 MARCY *Prairie Trav.* xi. 69 My entire herd of about two hundred horses and mules all stampeded in the night. 1879 *Daily News* 1 Mar., If the Zulus attack they always try to make the cattle within the park stampede.

b. Of a company of persons: To rush with common impulse.

1849 *N. Y. Tribune* 12 June (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*). The Virginia Legislature, becoming frightened at the approach of the cholera, have finally stamped toward the White Sulphur Springs. 1884 A. FORBES *Chinese Gorilla* xi. 108 The new regiment broke, stamped into the other, and threw it into confusion.

Hence **Stampee** *dppl. a.*; **Stampe'ding** *vbl. sb.* and *dppl. a.* Also **Stampe'der**.

1884 *STANWOOD Hist. Presid. Elections* xxiv. 315 Another rule of the Republican convention of 1876 put an end to the practice of 'stamping'. 1885 *Siakin* ix. 216 The enemy were still pursuing the stamped camels. 1885 *Full Mail Gaz.* 4 Nov. 4/2 He was nearly forced over a precipice by a stampeding herd of wild horses. 1891 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 5/1 In a short time we shall learn how many of Tuesday's stampedeers found room in the new region.

† **Stampee**. *Obs.* [? Corruptly a. F. *estampille* stamp, seal, a. Sp. *estampilla* dim. of *estampa* STAMP *sb.*] A counterfeit coin formerly circulated in the West Indies.

1795 W. BULLOCK in *Naval Chron.* IX. 457 You was to have the stamps at 25. per gross. 1797 *Ibid.* X. 128 Negro money called stampees, or black dogs.

Stamper (*stæm'pɔr*), *sb.* [*f.* STAMP *v.* + *-ER* 1.]

1. One who stamps with the feet; + one who treads (grapes). Also with *out* (cf. STAMP *v.* 3 d).

1388 *Wyclif Amos* ix. 13 And the stampere [1388 treader] of grape schal take the man sowynge seed. 1913 E. C. BENTLEY *Trent's Last Case* 6 He stood in every eye as the unquestioned guardian of stability, the stampere-out of manipulated crises. 1914 J. H. SKRINE *Pastor Futurus* xxii. 180 Breaker of bruised reeds and stampere on smoking flax.

b. *Med.* (See *quat.*)

1901 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 2) *Stamper*, a person affected with locomotor ataxia; so called because of the peculiar stamping gait of that disease.

c. *Ornith.* (See *quat.*)

1874 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 240 Forced to rise by stamping with the feet on the ground; from this latter circumstance, the birds have been named *Calcatorpes* (stampers).

2. One who uses a stamp or works a stamping machine; + one who marks an impression (on something) with a stamp. (In several trades the designation of a special class of workmen.) Also *fig.*

1556 *Charter Stationers' Co.* in *Entick London* (1766) IV. 227 Any stamp, printer, binder or seller of any manner of books. 1621 J. ARCHBOLD *Beauty of Holiness* 6 The Holy Ghost, as the immediate stampere of this impression of holiness in the spirits of men. 1735 J. CHAMBERLAIN *Pres. St. Gl. Brit.* ii. 111. (ed. 3) 90 [Officers for the Stamp Duties.] The Names of the Thirty-Nine Stampers. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib. Brit.* II. No. 6449. The stampers [in needle manufacture] make a perforation partly through the wires. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 263/2 The early stampers were timid, and used only shallow dies.

b. A postal employé who applies the postmark and obliterates the postage stamps on letters and postal packets.

1850 OGILVIE *s.v.*, In the Glasgow post-office there are four stampers. 1901 *Scottsman* 26 Dec. 8/1 The swiftest stamper in the office... has obliterated [with the machine] the stamps of 268 faced letters in a minute.

3. An instrument used in stamping.

a. A pestle, rammer.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* f.ij. He... took a stamper and brake the two legges of his wyf. 1600 *SURELET Country Farm* ut. lii. 55 Lay nutmegs on heapes, bray them with a wooden stamper. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.* *s.v.* *Beetle*. For the military use, beetles, called also stampers, are thick round pieces of wood... Their use is for beating or settling the earth of a parapet. 1869 A. R. WALLACE *Malay Archip.* vi. (1874) 92 [The Dyak woman] has an hour's work every evening to pound the rice with a heavy wooden stamper.

b. (Chiefly *pl.*) The pestle or each of several pestles in a crushing or pounding machine, esp. in a stamping mill = STAMP *sb.* 3 g.

1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 12 Of late times they mostly vse wet stampers, and so have no need of the crazing mills for their best stuffe. 1674 *PETTY Dipl. Proportion* 64 Water gushing out upon the floats of Under-shot Mills; as may be seen in the Stampers of Paper-Mills. 1792 *SMEATON Edystone L.* (1793) § 201 It is beat by iron-headed Stampers upon an iron bed. 1872 W. W. SMYTH *Mining Statist.* 52 The crushing machine has 48 stampers, in twelve batteries of four stampers each. Each stamper weighs 6 cwt.

c. A hat-maker's tool: See *quots.*

1688 *HOLME Armoury* iii. 386/2 The Felt-makers, [or more generally termed Hat-makers] Instrument called a Stamper. 1745 *De Coetlogon's Hist. Arts & Sci.* II. 106/2 A Stamper... is a Piece of Iron or Copper, bent. *Ibid.* 107/2 We'll proceed to give it the proper Form, by laying the conical Cap on a wooden Block of the intended Size of the Crown of the Hat; and thus tie it round with the Commander, which we'll beat and gradually drive all round with the Stamper. 1837 *WHITLOCK Bk. Trades* (1842) 295 (Hatter). These inequalities are reduced... in which the assistance of a copper instrument called a 'stamper' is found available.

d. An instrument for beating leather. (Cf. STAMP *sb.* 3 i.)

1852 *MORFIT Tanning & Currying* (1853) 227 The stamper leaves the surface of the leather [etc.].

4. *slang. pl.* Shoes; feet. ? *Obs.*

1567 *HARMAN Caveat* (1869) 83 Stampers, shoes. 1652 *BROME Joviall Crew* i. Wks. III. 366 Strike up Piper a merry merry dance That we on our stampers may foot it and prance. 1673 R. HEAD *Canonic Acad.* 20 From thy stampers then remove Thy Drawers [i.e. stockings]. 1676 *COLES Dict.* Stampers, shoes or carriers. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Deuseville-Stampers*, County-Carriers. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* V. 123 Coster-mongers, in all their gradations, down to the Stampers. 1828 *EGAN Bosnian* IV. 164 The leaky stampers gave symptoms of aque touches to

their miserable owners, who had not better soles for the trying occasion.

5. *Conch.* In book-names of certain shells. ? *Obs.* c 1711 *PERVIER Gazophyl.* x. 98 Marbled Luzone Stamper, with a flesh-coloured and black Mouth. 1713 — *Aqual. Anim.* *Amboin* Tab. ii. *Cylindrus*... Prince Stamper. *Voluta Muscularis*... Horn-Book Stamper.

6. *attrib.*, as *stamper battery*, *box*, *press*.

1890 *Full Mail Gaz.* 21 May 2/2 In a 'stamper battery' the stone is thrown into an oblong iron box, in which five bars of iron... are made to rise and fall alternately. 1872 W. W. SMYTH *Mining Statist.* 52 The 'stamper boxes' are fitted with false bottoms. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 'Stamper-press', a press for stamping sheet metal. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 471/2 The Dutch or stamper press, invented in Holland in the 17th century, was up to the early years of the 19th century almost exclusively employed in Europe for pressing oil-seeds.

† **Stamper**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [? var. of STAMMER *v.*] *intr.* To waver.

c 1425 *St. Eli.* of *Spalbeck* in *Anglia* VIII. 114/28 Țit stumbliþ sche neuere ne stamperþe ne waggiþ.

Stampian (*stæm'piən*), *a. Geol.* [*f.* *med. L.* *Stamp* + *Étampes* (France).] = RUPELIAN *a.*

1893 *GEIKIE Text-Book Geol.* (ed. 3) 98 Above it comes the Stampian [group]. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 670 Oligocene... In continental Europe the following subdivisions have been established in descending order: (1) Aquitanian, (2) Stampian (Rupelian), (3) Tongrian (Sannoisian).

† **Stampine**. An alleged name of a bird.

1579 *HASE Neues out of Fowles* iv. (1872) D iij b, Stent, Stockard, Stampioe, Tanteruale, and Wigson of the best.

Stamping (*stæm'pɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [*-ING* 1.]

1. The action of STAMP *v.*, in various senses.

1375 *BARDOUR Bruce* vii. 269 Bot he had schort quhill at the met Sittyn, quhen he herd gret stampynge About the hous. 1440-50 *Wars Alex.* 781 Quat of stamping of stedis & stering of bernies. All dymed be dale & be dust ryces. 1550 *Edw. VI. Yrnl.* in *Burnet Hist. Ref.* II. 11. 11. (1681) 35 The Lords at London having tryed all kinds of Stampynge... proved that without any loss, but sufferable, the Coin might be brought to eleven ounces fine. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Common.* 598 (China) Their Printing is but stamping, like our great Letters or Gaies cut in wood; for they cut many words in one peece, and then stampe it off in paper. 1720 *SWIFT Poems, Irish Feast*, A mercy the ground Did not burst with their stamping. 1882 *CAULFIELD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework, Stampin*... is a method adopted for producing a pattern on cotton, silk, or woollen stuffs, having a stiff raised pile on the face. 1897 *FLANNERY Harvard Epistodes* 184 Such a cruel stamping out of youth and strength and happiness at the very beginning.

† The imposition of a stamp tax (on a country).

1766 *FRANKLIN Exam. Wks.* 1887 III. 450 While the stamping of America under consideration, and before the bill was brought in.

2. *concr. a. pl.* The materials pounded or crushed.

1594 *Plat. Jewell-ho.* 71 Take the stampings of Crabs after the verjuice is expressed. 1678 *Evelyn's Papiana* (ed. 5) 403 For Water-cider, take your stampings when you press them from the first liquor, and put them into tubs. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 707 The balls [of iron] are first worked under the forge-hammer and these stampings being afterwards heated... are passed through the roughing rollers.

b. An article fashioned by stamping.

1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib. Brit.* II. No. 6185, Stampings and pressings of iron and steel for a variety of purposes. 1893 *Daily News* 30 Apr. 6/4 There is a brisk business... in large stampings in the shape of bowls, lard tins, &c.

c. Ornamentation produced by stamping; stamped work.

1889 *Amer. Publ. Weekly* 30 Mar. 489 The Work is... elegantly bound in imported cloth, gilt edge, with rich stamping in gold and silver. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 283 The fancy stamping all over the brasswork adding also considerably to a handsome appearance.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *stamping-die*, *-engine*, *hammer*, *-house*, *-iron* (= pestle), *-machine*, *-mill*, *-press*, *-rod*; *stamping ground* U.S., an animal's habitual place of resort; also *transf.*; *stamping shop*, the 'shop' in a needle-factory containing machinery for punching the eyes of needles.

With *stamping-iron* cf. *OE. stampingstern* 'celon' (Wt.-Wülcker 203).

1845 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. I. 221/2 Above is a press, to the lower end of which is attached the 'stamping-die or device, face downwards. 1840 *Mechanics' Mag.* XXXIII. 504/1 On the 'Stamping Engines in Cornwall. 1839 [H. R. HOWARD] *Hist. Virgil A. Stewart* 70 (R. H. Thornton *Amer. Gloss.*) I made my way from Milledgeville to Williamson County, the old 'stamping-ground. 1883 W. M. BAKER *New Timothy* 176 (Cent.) It's with them fellows as it is with wild animals. You can just keep clear of them if you want, stay far out of their stamping-ground. 1834-6 *BARLOW in Encycl. Metrop.* VIII. 676/2 All but the very largest [utensils] are raised or sunk by the 'stamping hammer. 1706 J. STEVENS *Span.-Eng. Dict.* *s.v.* *Plata*, [The silver] is cast into Bars, and carry'd to the King's 'Stamping-house, where it is try'd, and the Mark set upon it according to its Fineness. 1552 in P. H. HORE *Wexford* (1901) [II.] 243, 4 'Stamping Irons for the stamping mill. 1778 *PREVCE Min. Cornub.* 284 The Tin is... cool enough to sustain the stamping iron. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1162 A 'stamping-machine with dies. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* Suppl. *Stamping Machine*, for stamping the soles of boots and shoes with monogram or trade-mark. 1552 in P. H. HORE *Wexford* (1901) [II.] 243, 2 gret pieces of Iron for the 'stamping myll.

1855 J. R. LEITCH *Cornwall* 27 A stamping mill, worked by steam, was erected at the very bottom of the excavation. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, 'Stamping-press, a press for imprinting, by a sunken die, bills of lading, notes, envelopes, drafts, etc.; [also] a crushing mill for ores. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 55 The rags, after macerating for many days... were beaten by means of 'stamplog-rods shod with

iron...; these worked in strong oak or stone mortars. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib. Brit.* II. No. 6449. The wires are taken to the 'stamping shop', where the first germ of an eye is given to each half of every wire.

Stamping (*stæm'pɪŋ*), *dppl. a.* [*-ING* 2.] That stamps with the feet; characterized by stamping with the feet. Hence **Stampingly** *adv.*

1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* E. 2. One as if he had ben playing a clay flore stampingly trode the stage so harde with his feete, that [etc.]. 1596 — *Saffron Walden* O. 2. Hee cald all the World asses... with the stampingsting cursing and tearing he could viter it. 1599 *BRETTON Will of Wit* (Grosart) 18/2 The gallant shewe of stamping steeds. 1709 *STERLE Teller* No. 166 R 8 The Stamping Dances of the West-Indians or Hottentots. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 876 A stamping movement of the foot. 1903 *KIRLING Five Nations, White Horses* vi. By day with stamping squadrons... Creep up the wise White Horses.

Stampomania. The mania for collecting postage stamps. Hence **Stampomaniac**.

1865 *Morning Star* 28 Aug. A few years ago, grey-haired people, as well as little children, were seized with the stampomania. 1885 *Daily News* 9 Dec. 5/2 In the other branches... the collector may be eager... for good things, but he can never know the passion of the stampomania.

Stam-wood: see STAM *sb.* 3 b.

Stan, *obs.* and *dial.* form of STAND *sb.* and *v.*; *obs.* var. STONE *sb.* and *v.* and STEND *sb.* (*dial.*).

Stancarian (*stænkjō-riən*). *Hist.* [*f.* *Stancarus* (see below) + *-IAN*]. One of those Protestants in the 16th c. who adopted the opinion of Stancarus (Francesco Stancari of Mantua, 1501-74) that the Atonement of Christ was wrought by His human nature only. Also *attrib.* or *adj.* (Cf. OSIANDRIAN.)

1565 *HARING Confut. Apol.* iii. iv. 141 b. The Osiandrians teach that Christ justifieth a man by his divine nature only. The Stancarians... by his humane nature only. 1655 J. OWEN *Vind. Evang.* Pref. 11, I do plainly Detest every Heretical blasphemy... whether it be Arian, Servetian, Eunomian or Stancarian [*sic*].

So **Stancarist**.

1882-3 *SCHIAFF Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* III. 2235 [Stancaro] gathered some pupils, called 'Stancarists'.

† **Stance**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 5 stawnce, 6-7 stawnce. [Aphetic form of DISTANCE *sb.*] Dissension, dispute: = DISTANCE *sb.* 1. *Withouten stance*: without dispute, undoubtedly.

1411 *Merrill Missa* 121 in *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 152 Charlys wane all fraunce, And cristenide spayne with-owtyn stawnce. 1566 *GASCOIGNE Stippes* ii. iv. I will set such a stawnce [i.e. *tantia discordia*] between him and Pasiphilo that all this towne shall not make them friends. 1566 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xxxix. 11 Beginning of their comenissin arose, Wherein they argue and fell at arguing stance.

Stance (*stons*), *sb.* 2 Also 6 stance (sense 4), 7 stance, 9 stance (sense 1 c). Now chiefly *Sc.* and *north.* [a. F. *stance* (now only in the sense 'stanza': see 4), ad. It. *stanza* station, stopping place, room, etc.: see STANZA.]

1. A standing-place, station, position.

1532 *Boxer to St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VII. 396 Beyng at a stance, where on way turneth to the Popes lodging, and the other the Emperours, the Pope departed from the Emperour. a 1616 *SYLVESTER Panaretus* 473 If in Earth see yet have any Stance, 'Tis with the Cynos, Turkes, or Scythians. 1640 R. BAILLI *Canterb. Selfconuict.* 108 Yet now in our hook it must change the place, and be brought to its owne old stance. 1826 *Scott Antiq.* iv. From this stance it is probable, that Julius Agricola beheld what our Beaumont has so admirably described! 1822 *GALT Provost* xxvii. Getting out the fire-engine from its stance under the stair. 1862 *BEVERIDGE Hist. India* iv. iv. 11. 143 One chapter is devoted to... stances for delices. 1891 *ATKINSON Moorland Par.* 319 One of my lads... shot fifteen of these depredators from one stance. 1895 *CROCKETT Sweetheart Trav.* 259 An empty stoop-breaker's stance cut deep into the edge of the wood.

† b. *At a stance*: at a standstill. So *to put to a stance. Obs.*

c 1678 in *Kirkton's Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1817) 388 note, It seems your French trade, sir, is at a stance. 1697 W. CLELAND *Poems* 11 (Jam.) But here my fancie's at a stance. 1722 W. HAMILTON *Wallace* 167 (Jam.) Their sad misfortunes, and unlucky chance... Had put their measures to a stance.

c. A platform for a workman to stand on.

1811 *Naval Chron.* XXV. 219 With a stance six feet wide on the top, for the workmen to stand upon. 1886 *BARROWMAN Sc. Mining Terms* 63 Stance, a platform on which the men stand when working the lever in mineral boring.

d. In *Golf* and other games: The position of the player's feet in playing a stroke.

1897 *Outing* XXX. 426/1 The stance, the grip, the swing, that together make up, what they call a good style. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 473/2 (Golf). 1913 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 832/2 When Jessop does not come off in batting, the peculiarities of his style and stance are calculated to accentuate the failure.

† 2. A room, cell, cabinet. Also, a compartment in a shield. *Obs.* (Cf. STANZA 2.)

1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* x. 462 The Corregidor came out of his adorning stance. *Ibid.* 476 The young English Priest entered my melancholly stance. *Ibid.* 502 The third ioynd Stance denotes to me a Galley.

3. A site; esp. an area for building upon. Also *building-stance*.

1631 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 633/1 Molendinum... lie... wattir-gang et stance ejusdem. 1649 *Presbyt. Rec.* in *Campbell Ch. & Par. Kirkcaldy* (1904) 161 The stance of the Kirk intendit to be built. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VIII. 253 Every man had a dry gravelish stance whereon to found his house. 1823 *Scott Peevish* xi. The higher part of the level

ground afforded a stance for an old house. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 972 A large oblong hay-stack should be built in this way: "The stance should be raised 1 foot above the ground. 1884 *North Brit. Daily Mail* 5 Aug. 6/5 Paisley Race Meeting... A few stances of Ground for Tents are still to let.

†4. = STANZA I. *Obs. rare.*

1596 HARRINGTON *Apol. Ajax* Cc 6 h. They had quoted a stance in Hary Osto beginning thus [etc.]. 1598 FLORIO, *Stance*... a stance or staffe of verses or songs. 1613 CHAPMAN *Maske luns of Court* D 3, The Phœbades sing the first Stance of the second song.

Stance (stanz), *v. Sc.* [f. STANCE sb.2] *trans.* To place or station; to pen (cattle) for sale.

17... *Sheriff Muir in Ritson's Sc. Songs* (1794) II. 66 He ne'er advanc'd from the place he was stanch'd. 1887 *Scott. Leader* 19 Oct. 4 Three thousand head of cattle of all breeds were stanch'd at Dalkeith yesterday. a 1893 in R. Ford *Harp Perthsh.* 371 The fiddler loon... Was cannily stanch'd in his seat on a bill.

Stanch, staunch (stanz, stōnz), *sb.* Also 8 *Sc. stench.* [f. STANCH *v.*, or ad, the equivalent *F. estanche* (Cotgr. 1611; now *étanche*), which prob. existed in OF.]

†1. That which stops or allays, also a stopping.

a 1400-50 *Stockh. Mel.* MS. 28 Stanch of lechery. 1557 GRIMALOE in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 110 O friendship... O sacred bond of blissful peace, the stalworth stanch of strife. 1567 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatney Club) 110 It was rather done for the stanche of the mouths of the peopill. 1613 JACKSON *Creat.* i. x. § 3 As it were, an ebbe or stanch in the affairs of the Kingdom of Israel. 1790 D. MORISON *Poems* 18 (E. D. D.) E'er their cravings got a stench, His pulse fu' sair was beatin'.

2. Something used for stanching blood, a styptic. †a. (Application uncertain). b. *dial.* Selenite or powdered gypsum. [Cf. *F. pierre d'estanche*, 'the blood-stone' (Cotgr.).] c. *Anglo-Irish.* The leguminous plant *Anthyllus vulneraria*.

a. 1392 *Earl Derly's Exped.* (Camden) 164 Johanni leche pro camfor et stanchie.

b. 1712 J. MORTON *Nat. Hist. Northamptonsh.* 178 Its Use in stopping excessive Bleeding has been try'd with very good Success at Kettering; on which Account it [sc. a variety of selenite] has there the Name of Stanch. 1748 *Hill Hist. Fossils* 129.

c. 1725 THRELKELD *Synopsis Stirp. Hibern.* A 6 b, *Anthyllus Leguminosus*... is sold in our Markets by the Name of Stanch, being astringent, as most of the Pulse Kind are.

†3. †Drying effect (of fire). *Obs. rare*—1. 1643 STEER tr. *Fabricius' Exper. Chirurg.* iii. 8 Sore by reason of the stretching of the skin, which is stretched and drawne together by the stanch of the fire.

4. A kind of after-damp in mines, etc. 1693 G. POOLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 674 In ancient Works... Damps and Staunches sometimes arise. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Staunches*, damps or offensive vapours arising in underground works, mines, &c.

5. *Comb.*: stanch-air = sense 4; stanch-grass *Sc. yarrow, Achillea Millefolium*.

1768 ROSS *Henore* 9 A' her washing cud na stench the bleed. In haste then Nory for the stanch-grass yeed. 1874 R. BUCHANAN *Poet. Wks.* I. 196 No stanchgrass ever heal'd a wound so deep. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 237 Stanch-air.

Stanch, staunch (stanz, stōnz), *sb.* 2 [a. OF. *estanche*, related to *estanc* STANK sb.] A lock or dam in a river.

1767 *Hull Navig. Act* 1054 Bridges, sluices, stanches, locks. 1866 BROGREN *Prov. Lincs.*, *Stanch*, a lock or stop for water, much used in the fen districts. 1879 *Edin. Rev.* CL. 447 Rude temporary stanches, or flush-weirs, 1890 *Fishing Gaz.* 8 Nov. 242/3 This rather fast-running and weedy river—the stanchweirs were up. *Ibid.* The swims at the first and second stanch.

Comb. 1794 RENNIE *Rep. Surv. Thames* 10 All the old stanch locks should be purchased, and proper gauge or pen wiers substituted in their place.

Stanch, a.: see STAUNCH *a.* (the usual form).

Stanch, staunch (stanz, stōnz), *v.* Forms: 4-6 *stanche*, *stanchie*, 4-5 *stawnche*, *stanch*, 5 *staunge*, 6 *stainch*, *staynche*, *stenche*, *stinch*, 6-7 *stench*, 4- *stanch*, *staunch*. [ad. OF. *estanchier* (mod. *f. élanche*) to stop the flow of (water), *stanch* (blood), stop up (a leak), make (a vessel) watertight, to quench (thirst), corresponding to Fr., Sp., Pg. *estancar* in similar senses (Pg. also to exhaust, weary), It. *stancare* to weary:—Com. Rom. **stancare*, according to some scholars a contraction of popular L. **stagnicare*, f. *stagnum* pool, pond (whence STAGNATE *v.*, STAGNANT *a.*)

1. *trans.* To stop the flow of (water, etc.). Now only poet. (*rare*). Also, †to dam up.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xxv. 118 Thus groweth the rayne And when it is alle fallen to therthe & the grete moisture is staunched the clowde hatht lost his broun colour. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxxi. 15, I will staunch his floudes. 1576 FLEMING *Paraph. Epist.* 26 Those things, which could staunce the streames of my teares. 1642 BRIDGE *Wound. Cons.* Cured ii. 19 That Justice... may run down like water which hath been stanch'd up. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erectheus* 426 A living well of life nor stanch'd nor stained.

†b. *fig.* To dry up the springs of; to exhaust (one's credit). *Obs.*

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 197 For to stanch his foysoun homward I ment. 1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (L) 1390 Vdylynesse is... stoppynge and staunchynge grace and good thewes. 1568 FULVET *Like will to Like* E ij, My credit also is now quite staunched.

†c. *intr.* for *refl.* To cease flowing. *Obs.*

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 90 Water ys ouercomand in Planetyes, and staunches noght but by dounshedyn. 1588 A. KING *Canisins' Catech.* in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 187 The raine stancheth the 40 day after Noa enterit in the ark.

2. *trans.* To stop the flow of (blood or other issue from the body); to stop the flow of blood from (a wound).

In the first two quotes, possibly *intr.* for *refl.*: see c.

13... *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1136 For al that hener he mighte do, His menesoun might noug staunche thou. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2577 For alle þe barbouris of Breitayne salle noghte thy blode stawnech! 14... *Sir Beues* (M.) 534 To the freshe erth he laid hym flat, For to staunche his woundis with that. a 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 47 Pe fluxe or þe rynnynge þer y-dried, or stopped, or staunched, þai dye sone after. 1599 BRITON *Will of Wit*, etc. (Grosart) 391 First the blood must be stinched. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict. Earth* lix. *Ode*. Not all the skill his wounds can stench. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* II. 379 The flux could be stench'd by no other Remedies. 1718 POPE *Iliad* iv. 229 Now seek some skilful Hand, whose powful Art May stanch th' Effusion, and extract the Dart. a 1721 PRIOR *Dial. Locke & Montaigne* 657 A Colicwell is good... to... stanch cut thumbs. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 322 [To] stanch the bleedings of a broken heart. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxvii, The bleeding was stanch'd, the wound was closed. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 519 Then came the hermit out and... stanch'd his wound. 1872 DIXON *Swissers* xxxi. 315 They learn to stanch the flow of blood. 1890 R. BRIGGS *Shorier Poems* I. *Elgy* vii, The branches... bleed from unseen wounds that no sun stanches.

†b. To stop the bleeding or diarrhoea of (a person). *Obs.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xvii. xi. 706 Two felawes... lyfte her vp and staunched her but she had bled so moche that she myght not lyue. 1530 PALSGR. 732/2 He fell a bledynge, but none coulede stanchie hym tyll he was dede. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 35 But if the siege be by reason a man hath eaten ought that is unwholsom, then ought he not to be staunched so sone.

c. *intr.* for *refl.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 57 Whiche corps neuer staunched of bledynge by the space of viii. myles. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* viii. 44 Immediately her issue off blood staunched. 1655 CULPEPER, etc. *Rivertus* iv. vii. 118 Presently the blood stanch'd. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabriel's Bk. Physicke* 317/1 Strew of this poultre thereon, and keepe it alwayes on the wounde; if with the first time it will not stanch, applye it thereon the seconde time. 1850 ROBERTSON *Sermon*. Ser. ii. (iii.) 1864 43 The heart will bleed, and stanch when it has bled enough.

†3. *trans.* To quench, allay, satisfy (thirst, hunger, desire, etc.); also, to repress, extinguish (appetite, hatred, anger, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* II. 96 Ine hys pyne hys stronge hers Stanchede hy wyb zalle. c 1374 CHAUCEUR *Boeth.* II. pr. ii. (1868) 34 Pe couetyse of men þat may not be staunched [L. *inextincta cupiditas*]. c 1375 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 183 If be staunched his love and seie to his þing þat he wole not love it so myche. c 1430 LVG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 14 The wyne of Mercy staunchithe be nature The greedy thristis of cruelle hastynes. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. lxxxiii. (1866) 48 Fulfill it and saule it and staunche it [his desire] might not al the world. 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law of Arms* (S. T. S.) 27 An unfillable greedy appetite... [that] never may be stanchit. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. vi. 9, Stanch zour wraith for schame, or all is lorn! 1532 *Psalter of Jesus* 44 i, The desyre of my vnsable herte in tyme of prayer staunche I beseeche the. 1581 N. BURSSE *Disput.* 143 b, This naist honest refusal could rather stench his lust nor ambition. c 1610 *Women Saints* 80 Stanching hir hunger with herbes and barlie bredd, and her thirst with onelie water. 1679 DRYDEN *Ædipus* I. 1, So will I seize and stanch The hunger of my love on this proud beauty. 1755 R. FORBES *Ajax's Sp.*, *Shop Bill* 39 Perhaps I may their greening stench, ere I hae done.

†b. To satisfy the appetite of. Also, to appease or cure (a person) of a desire or passion. *Obs.*

1340 *Alex. & Dind.* 938 Pannu wol he... were wilde of his wil & wikke to staunche. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 11 For tastynge is defended me, And I can noght miselven stanche. 1440 SHIRLEY *Deihe K. James* (1818) 7 The... kyng... noght stanchid of his unseasonable and gredi avarice, ordeyned that tallage... upon his people, greiter... then ever... afore. c 1450 *Bk. Curlysse* 273 in *Babes Bk.*, Helpe to staunche hom of malice. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Hawking* c j b, Take hede the first day of to moch cetying unto tyme that she be stawchid.

4. To quench (a fire). *arch.*

c 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* liii. 279 God with hym schal senden his grace, and In this diche stawchen this feer. a 1513 *Fabyan's Chron.* vii. (1811) 512 Whiche fyre was scanty stenchid in .viii. dayes after. 1860 M. ARNOLD *St. Brigidan* 69, I stanch with ice my burning breast.

5. To arrest the progress of (a disease); to allay (pain); to relieve (a person) of pain.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlv. (Lucy) 20 Na scho mycht get na medecyne, þat cutt hire stanche of pat pyne. 1398 *Trivisa Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxxxii. (1495) 723 Grene grapes hawe the vertue to hinde and to staunche Coleryk perbrakynge. a 1400 in *Rel. Aut.* (1841) I. 190 Fro basyllica... A branche veyn spryngeth. The cardiacle he wol stanche. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. B vj, Aloe... stancheth the heade ake. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 212 The patriot's sword may cut off the Hydra's head; but he possesses no hand to stanch the active corruption of the body. 1862 GOULBURN *Perf. Relig.* III. i. (1873) 155 Unless the moral malady be stanch'd in us by the Blood and Grace of Christ... salvation is for us out of the question. 1863 D. G. MITCHELL *My Farm of Edgewood* 52, I have sometimes availed myself of a curious bit of old narrative to stanch the pain of a sting.

†6. To put an end to (strife, enmity, rebellion, or any mischievous agency or condition). *Obs.*

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 253 If... holy kirke wild stanche sibred hitwex þam tuo. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*

xxvi. (Nicholas) 329 Sic were to gere stanchit be, þe emperoure send princes there. c 1400 26 *Pol. Poems* iv. 17 Men may not staunche a comoun noys. 1409 *Exch. Rolls* Scot. IV. p. cxx, Gif thar happynnis ony discorde... [thai] sal lilly do thair power on anythir part to ger it be stanchit in lufely manere. c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (Roxb.) 5 He staunged soo by hys manly and vertuose gouernance þat rebelloun, 1473 4 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Scot. I. 51 Lettres... to stanche thare gadering for the court of Forfear. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. 164 The ire of goddis mon be first stanche þe said pest. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 40 [He] cam dounne himself... to stanche this strife. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xiii, Their feud would be stanch'd by the death of one, or probably both, of the villains.

†b. To restrain from turbulence or violence; to put down, suppress (rebels, lawbreakers). *Sc.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. ii. 21 The hie fadir Galf thame [sc. the winds] and kyng, quhilk as thar lord and juge, At certane tyme thame stanching and withhald. 1547 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Scot. IX. 75 With charges to the Maister of Maxwell... to remane in Moffet ane moneth for stanching of thevis. 1559 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1875) III. 50 All actis [etc.]... set furth for stanching of sturdy beggers. a 1578 LIMONSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron.* Scot. (S. T. S.) I. 92 This wickit man that could na wayis be stenchit fra reffe and oppressioun. *Ibid.* 196 The king wescht out... to stanche thir twa lordis of their combat and tuilzie. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 10 Quha nathir in peace or weire can be stanchit from taking the pray. *Ibid.* 172 He stanchet all seditious personnes.

†c. *intr.* for *refl.* Of storm, war, dissension: To come to an end, be allayed. Of persons: To cease from violence. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Chron. Wlode*. 4549 And þe wynde stonched & blew nomore. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flying w. Dunbar* 543 Strand the pois of hell, et newir stanchis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. v. 110 The cruell tyme sone therewith sall ceis, And weris stanch, all sal be rest and pece. c 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 96 The first to spend he neuer stanches.

7. To stop up, to render water-tight or weather-proof. [After *F. étanche*.]

1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 34 We got our Dam staunched as before mentioned. 1847 EMERSON *Poems*, *Threnody* 84 The gathered sticks to stanch the wall Of the snow-tower, when snow should fall. a 1862 O'CURRY *Manners Anc. Irish* (1873) III. 32, I cannot say how they stanch'd the walls... whether with clay, moss, or skin. 1892 P. H. EMERSON *Son of Pens* xiv. 112 We'll go put the other board in now. I think we're stanch'd one.

8. *Comb.* †stanch-blood (*a*) a blood-stone; (*b*) yarrow, *Achillea Millefolium*.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 7 b, Ematites... is called of some stanch blood. 1601 HOLLAND *Pilry* xxvi. xii. II. 163 *marg.*, Stanch-blood, a kind of Yarrow.

Hence Stanch'd ppl. a. (in first quot = ? cured of passion: see *vb.* 3 b), Stanching ppl. a.

1682 H. MORE *Annal. Glauvill's Lux* O. xiv. 147 It is unbecoming either a sober and stanch'd man or a good Christian. 1852 WIGGINS *Embanking* 19 Pent or bog is also a good material for a sea-bank, not only by reason of its stanching but also its adhesive qualities when packed. *Ibid.* 22 Such a material may also be... very hard and stanching when dry. 1895 A. SMITH *Summer th' Skye* L. 318 When the stanch'd rain-clouds were burning into a sullen red at sunset.

Stanch, variant of STANCE sb.2

Stanchel (stanzel). *Sc.* and *north.* ? *Obs.* Also 5 *stanchal*, 6 *sta(i)ncchel*, 9 *dial.* *stanchil*. [An unexplained variant of STANIEL:—OE. *stāngella*.] The Staniel or Kestrel, *Tinnunculus alaudarius*.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 652 The hobby... Stanchalis, stepropis. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 82 The tarsall gail him tug for tug, A stanchell hang in ilka jug, 1585 JAS. I. *Ex. Poetrie* (Arb.) 46 The Raulin, the Stanchell, and the Gled. ? c 1730 in Maidment N. C. Garland (1824) 52 O Sir, ye're but a stanchel or else a ring-tail'd kite. 1818 HOCCE *Broomist of Bodstock* I. xi. 208 That ever I sude hae lived to see... the stanchel and the merlin chatterin' frae the cushat's nest!

Stanchel (stanzel). Now only *Sc.* Forms: 6 *stanchell*, (stanchel), 7 *stanchail*, 8-9, 1 *dial.* *stanchil*, *staneschel*, 7, 9 *stanchel*. [? a. OF. *estanchele*, *estanchele* (dim. of *estanche* prop), recorded as the name of an object, variously of wood or iron, used in some game.] = STANCHION sb.

1586 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 95 [They] hes brokin doun and distroyit the hail corbellis, gessits and stanchellis of the rest of thair houssis. 1592 GREENE *Def. Comy Catch.* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 60 She nayled one eare fast to the ing window, and the other to the stanchel. 1658 in Campbell *Balmerino* (1899) 410 Ane new cupill... half-doore... east-boords, and thereon stanchells. 1687 G. CLERKE *Spot-dial* 13 For the Length of the Frame and Glass that must be as the Jaume of the Window and Stanchel will give leave. 1727 P. WALKER *Life Cameron* Biog. Presbyt. (1827) I. 300 Hanging some of them at the Stanchells of Windows. 1817 TENNANT *Papistry Storm* 53 Some grippet... Great iron stanchels in their wraith. 1900 R. GUTHRIE *Kitty Fagan* 48 Meg was still at the door, half-leaning on the stanchel.

† Misused for: A large nail.

1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cout. Countries* I. 235 An old gate studded with stanchels.

Stancher 1 (stanzel). [f. STANCH *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which stanches.

1453 in 14th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. III. 9 Reddaris and stancheris of euill and debat. 1611 COTGR., *Estancheur*, a stancher. 1658 A. FOX tr. *Wurtz's Surg.* iv. iv. 320 This is the first and chiefest Blood stancher. a 1849 MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 80 Friendship, stancher of our wounds and sorrows.

† **Stancher** 2. *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 5 *stanssour*, 6 *stanch(e)o(u)r*, 7-8 *stancher*, 9 *stancher*. [? altered form of STANCHION sb. Cf. STANCHEL 2.]

1. = STANCHION sb. 1.

c1470 HENRY Wallace iv. 507 Out off wyndowis stanchours all thair drew. 1559 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1873) III. 78 To put in greit stanchours in time in all the wyndois. 1667 *Rec. Justiciary Crim. Edin.* (S. H. S.) I. 214 The stanchers of the windowis. 1792 G. GALLOWAY *Poems* 52 For stanchin' good for Willie Baird, He whistles through the stanchers, In Jail this day. 1823 GALT *Gilchrist* iii. A wicket was opened in the doors, ribbed with iron stanchers on the outside.

2. = STANCHION sb. 2.

a 1500 *Medulla Gram., Calamariuni*, an ynk horne or a stancher.

† **Stanchgrain.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 stauncho greine, 6 grayne, stouchegrey, 7 stanchgraine. [f. STANCH sb. 1 + GRAIN sb. 1] a. A composition used in preparing the smooth surface of parchment. b. ? *erron.* (see quot. 1530).

c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 472/2 Stauchegreyne, for wrytarys, *plavula*. a 1500 *Sloane MS.* 25841f. 10 (Prompt. Parv. note) For to make stauchegreyne. 1530 *Palscr.* 275/2 Stauchegreyne, an herbe. 1610 *FOLKINGHAM Art of Surg.* ii. vi. 58 It shal not be amisse to pouce the ground with a Staish-graine of burnt Allione and a double quantity of pounded Rossin both finely seared, thereby to preserve the Paper or Parchment from thowre-piercing with the Colours.

† **Stanchier.** *Obs.* In 5 stanchier. [? Anglo-Fr., f. OF. *estanchier* STANCH v.] ? An extinguisher. 1432 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 130 Torches, tortes, stanchiers, priketes et pierchiers.

† **Stanching** (stanch'ing), *vbl. sb.* [-ING.] The action of the vb. STANCH in various senses.

1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* iii. i. (Skeat) 50 It is nedeful and noble in stanching of blood, there els to moche wolde out renne. c1400 *Brul* lxxv. (1906) i. 74 Iffis brep shal bene stanchyn of herst to ham bat bene abrete. 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law of Armys* (S. T. S.) 19 There is two maner of fontaynis of the cristyn faith, one is cummand fra God him self, that is but stanching. 1520 in *Charters*, ed. *Edin.* (1871) 204 For stanching of trouble hereafter. 1553 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 149 For... stanching of malefactors and ordoring of the Bordours. 1621 N. WARD in *14th Reg. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. ii. 14 The keeper... att the stanching of the blood, dyed. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* ix. To... drink a blithe cup of kindness... to the stanching of feud, and perpetuation of amity. 1845-6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. ii. vi. 234 A landing up of hurts, a stanching of wounds.

Comb. 1658 A. Fox *tr. Wurtz Surg.* iv. 321 Then another broad and thin piece must be laid on the wound, or else Cotton wool, mingled with a little of stanching powder. [orig. Ger. *Pulver von Blutstillung*.]

Stanchion (stanch'ion), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 stanchon (5 stancon), 6 stancon; 5-6 stauncheon (5 stauncyon, -son, stawncon), 9 stauncheon, -ion (St. -en); 6 stancion, -eyon, 6 stanchinge, 7-9 stancon, 9 stanchient, stanchient, 8-9 dial. stancon; 7 St. stanchen, 8, 9 stanchion, 7- stanchion. [a. OF. *estanchon*, *estanco* (mod. F. *étançon*), f. *estance* prop.: popular L. **stantia*; see STANCE sb.]

1. An upright bar, stay, prop or support. a. *gen.* 1343 in *Archaeologia* LXIV. 148 In ij hominibus facientibus lach' et stanchons ad idem. 1433-4 in *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 53 Et ij pccis pro stancones. 1530 *Palscr.* 275/2 Stauncheon a proppe, *estanco*. 1532 in *Bayley Tower Lond.* i. App. p. xxij, A larder hous, w planks townde by the walls, and stanchons w pyns and boks to hange the flessie on. 1553 BROWNE *Q. Curtius* A iij, Least the earth washed upon with the raine might fall altogether, there were stanchings of timbre putte betwixte to staie the whole worke. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 181 The posts or stanchions by which the building is supported. 1792 SWEATON *Edystone L.* (1793) § 97 The iron stanchions and particularities of each step. 1865 *Mori. Star* 3 Feb., Huge piles of balks were lurled with terrific violence from the stanchions which supported and held them in their places. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Stanchion*. 2. (Machinery) a principal post of a frame; especially one giving lateral support.

b. *spec.* of a window. Also see quot. 1836.

1472-3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 247 Pro factura vij stancones ferri pro nova fenestra ad scaccarium Elemos., vijd. 1530 in J. Croft *Excerpta Ant.* (1797) 16, vi Stancons for a bay Window. 1565 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 178, j stancon of iron and a barre. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 Kings i. 2 Ochozias fel through the stanchions of his upper chamber. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxxiii. The stanchions on the window of the strong room... are wasted to pieces. 1836 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (1850) L. 444 *Stanchion*, the upright iron bar between the mullions of a window, screen, &c. The name is also sometimes applied to mullions, and apparently to the quarters or studs of wooden partitions. 1840 BARNHAM *Inglol. Leg. Pref.*, An antiquated Manor house of Elizabethan architecture, with its gable ends, stone stanchions [etc.].

c. *Shipbuilding.*

1591 *Horsey Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 186 Everie shipe carries... stancons for fights. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 32 The Roufe-trees... are supported by Stanctions that rest upon the Decke. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. i. 19 To keep the Boat thus with the Head to the Shore... there are two strong Stanctions set up in the Boat. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Stanchion*, a sort of small pillar of wood or iron used for various purposes in a ship; as to support the decks, the quarter-rails, the nettings, the awnings, &c. 1805 *Shipwright's Vade-M.* 134 Stancons or Stanctions. 1835 MARKVAT *Jacob Faithful* ix. At last the captain crawled up, and clung by the stanchions. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 152 Stanchions or Stanchions.

d. *Mining.*

1855 LEITCH *Coal-mining* 154 An upper joist... resting on two lateral upright posts, or stanchions. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 237.

e. (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Stanchion*. 5. The vertical bars of a stall for cattle.

† 2. A case for an inkhorn. *Obs.*

1404-5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 400 Pro j stanchon' pro incauto pro scaccario, 8d. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 473/1 Stanchion, to set yn an ynke horne, *forulus*.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: as *stanchion-bar*, -*post*, -*rope*, -*waste* (= *rope waste*); *stanchion-gun*, a gun mounted in a boat for wild-fowl shooting.

1833 LONDON *Enyel. Archit.* § 239 Window frames... with one-inch iron 'stanchion bars. 1835 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 140 Building a new canoe and 'stanchion gun. 1889 A. CHAPMAN *Bird-Life Borders* Pref., A long apprenticeship to 10d, fowling-piece and stanchion-gun. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Stanchion*. 5. The vertical bars of a stall for cattle. In the example, the 'stanchion-post is pivoted so as to swing horizontally. 1750 BLACKLEY *Naval Expos.* 136 'Stanchion Ropes reeved through the Eyes of the Stations. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 131 Ropes... 'Stanchion Waste, worn.

Stanchion (stanch'ion), *v.* [f. STANCHION sb.]

1. *trans.* To provide with stanchions, strengthen or support with stanchions.

1528 [see *vbl. sb.*] 1802 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XX. 289 The thwarts are firmly stanchioned. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. vi. § 90. 202 Cramped and stanchioned into such weight of grisly wall, as might... beat back the utmost sort of battle. 1871 BROWNING *Pr. Holenst.* 1335 And see his system that's all true, except The one weak place that's stanchioned by a lie! 1907 H. TRENCH *New Poems* 4. I think some arm of the sea-gods Framed us her stormy frame, And ribbed and beamed and stanchioned her.

2. To fasten to, or by a stanchion.

1884 ALLEN *New Amer. Farm* 86, 380 The cows tied, or stanchioned, as in their winter feeding.

Hence *Stanchioning* *vbl. sb.*

1528 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canter.*, Paid to a tyler for stanchioning dobyng & vnderpynnyng of the store house.

Stanchioned (stanch'ion), *ppl. a.* [f. STANCHION sb. or v. + -ED.] Provided with stanchions.

1839 W. CHAMBERS *Tour Rhine* 59/1 Most of the best houses have strongly stanchioned windows. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* ii. 1, Leaning against the great stanchioned door which the jailer had just closed upon them. 1914 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 358 The stanchioned under-story.

Stanchless (stanch'less), *a.* Also 9 stanch-.

[f. STANCH v. + -LESS.] That may not be stanchied.

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* iv. iii. 78 A stanchlesse Auarice. 1622 DRYDEN *Polyolb.* i. 379 Where stanchlesse forie rap't The Grecians in so fast, that scarcely one escap't. 1820 WIFFEN *Avonian Hours* (ed. 2) 82 We... cannot heal the stanchless wound. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsy.* 320 Each word would be The key of stanchless tears.

Stand (stand), *sb.* 1 Also 4-5 stonde, 6 arch.

stand, 7 stande. [f. STAND v.]

OE. had *stānd* masc., *stāndo* (fem.), delay (only once, see sense 1); equivalent formations, with the general sense 'standing, station, state', are LG., Du. *stand* masc. (in MLG. neut.), OHG. *-stand* in compounds (MHG., mod. G. *stand* masc.), Da., Norw., Icel. *stand*, Sw. *stånd* neut.].

I. Action or condition of standing.

† 1. A pause, delay. (OE. *rare*-.)

c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark vi. 35 Midðy... stando monigo was [L. *cum... iura* (had reading for *hora*) *multa fieret*]. c975 *Rushw. Gosp.* ibid., Midðy... stondas monige werun [L. *cum... hora multa fieret*].

2. The action or an act of standing or coming to a position of rest; a pause, halt, esp. in the phrases to make a stand (rarely to make stand). † *Fight of stand*, a hand-to-hand encounter (nonce-use: cf. *stand-fight* in 32 b). Now *rare* or *Obs.* (cf. 4).

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* i. v. 52 The measure done, He watch her place of stand. 1596 - *Mereh.* v. ii. vi. 2 This is the penthouse vnder which Lorenzo desired vs to make a stand. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* 1, Being entered, they make a stand in divided foyles. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iii. iii. 252 Why he stalkes vp and downe like a Peacock, a stride and a stand. c1612 CHAPMAN *Ilud* xxi. 290 Teucer... is greatin fights of stand [Gr. *ἐν ὀρέῃ πολεῖν*]. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggars Bush* iv. v. Why dost thou make These often stands? thou saidst thou knewest the way. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* v. iii. § 4. 172 To make stands (which some call Altoes or Halts)... whereby the souldier may be refresh. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* v. liii. The idle Sunne stood still... And pale-faced Cynthia at her word made stand. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* 121 At ev'ry Turn she made a little Stand, And thrust among the Thorns her Lilly hand To draw the Rose. 1787 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornibook* viii. It seem'd to make a kind o' stan', But naething spak. 1807-8 WORDSW. *White Doe* vi. 29 He... made a sudden stand. 1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 208 He made a stand at one of them, and appeared to deposit something.

b. *fig.* A stop or pause (in speech, action, etc.). 1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. ii. 39 And we are all well pleas'd, Since all, and every part of what we would Doth make a stand, at what your Highness will. a 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 536 Had these narrators made a stand here... they had found no contradiction nor discommendation. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 33 § 7 But by Heaven, and all that's Sacred! If you could... Here he made a full Stand. 1726 BUTLER *Serm. Rolls Chapel* vii. 127 He run on headlong in Vice and Folly, without ever making a stand to ask himself what he was doing.

† c. ? A stage in a statement or argument. *Obs.* 1616 Bp. ANDREWES *Serm. Holy Ghost* ix. *Serm.* (1629) 689, I proceed now to the second Combination, of breath, and the Holy Ghost... (I make two stands of it:) Breath and the Spirit: Christ's breath and the Holy Spirit. 1674 [see *Tew sb.* 2].

† d. = EPODE 2. *Obs. rare*-1.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Pindaric Ode Mem. Sir L. Cary*, The Turne... The Counter-turne... The Stand.

e. *Theatr.* Each of the halts made on a tour to give performances.

1896 *Petersen Mag.* N.S. VI. 273/2 Her managers, only

depend on the one-night 'stands' to recoup their losses in the larger towns. One-night-stand audiences are not critical. 1900 *Free Lance* 6 Oct. 20, 1 (Farmer) This year I'm going with Grady-north and south-right through the big two week stands. 1910 *Stage Year Bk.* 49 In New Zealand, it may here be mentioned, the actor must be prepared for a number of one-night stands.

† 3. A standing in ambush or in cover. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iii. 1. 3 For through this Laund anon the Deere will come, And in this covert will we make our Stand. 1616 B. JONSON *Poetaster* Apol. Dial., Thefts, notable As Ocean pyracies, or high-way stands. 1621 MARKHAM *Poem.* 66 Now for these deade Engines [such as trees, bushes, hedges] which carry not the shape of any living creature, they are not altogether so necessary for the Stalke as the Stand. *Ibid.*, You must be careful not to moove them at all but to lye at the stand watching behinde them.

4. A holding one's ground against an opponent or enemy; a halt (of moving troops) to give battle or repel an attack; esp. in the phrase to make a (or one's) stand.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. xi. 15 On th'other side, th'assiged Castles ward Their steadfast stonds did mightily maintaine. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* i. vi. 2 Wel fought, we are come off, Like Romans, neither foolish in our stands, Nor Cowardly in retyre. 1609 HOLLAND *Annu. Marcell.* xviii. xi. 118 We... made a stand, and cast our selves into a round ring, as thinking it our safest way, neither to flye... nor to joyne battaile with them. 1736 *Milit. Hist. Pr. Eugene & Marlborough* I. 85 Instead of making any Stand they retreated continually. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* i. 269 He had raised a breast-work at a narrow pass, behind which he resolved to make his stand. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. vii. 613 After a slight stand at the outer intrenchment, the enemy fled through the fort. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. xlvii. 115 The besieged made a short stand in the market-place. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xii. 239 His last stand was made at Dinan.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* 1, Take spirit!... make a firme stand. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 22 Dec. (1870) 158 Mr. Hampden, to whose brave stand against the illegal demand of ship-money, we owe our present liberties. 1815 MME. D'ARLEY *Diary* (1876) IV. lxiii. 286 He hoped a stand would be made against any obstinate revolt. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* i. 13 We at once determined to make a stand against oppression. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 668 Now, if ever, we ought to be able to appreciate the whole importance of the stand which was made by our forefathers against the House of Stuart. 1879 CASSIDY *Techn. Educ.* IV. 131/2 Endeavouring... to make a public stand against it.

c. *Sporting.* A prolonged resistance. In *Cricket*, a prolonged stay at the wicket.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 187 [The pugilist] having made some good stands against first-raters. 1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 60 The longest stand ever made by two batsmen.

5. A state of checked or arrested movement; a standstill; spec., the rigid attitude assumed by a dog on finding game. Chiefly in the phrases to be at a stand, to come to a stand, to bring or put to a stand.

1618 W. LAWSON *New Orch. & Garden* (1623) 20 At the fall of the leafe... about that time is y^e greatest stand (but not descent) of sap. 1649 CROSWELL in Carlyle *Lett. & Sp.* (1850) II. 243 He could reach them with nothing but his horse, hoping to put them to a stand until his foot came up. 1668 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 10 The Winds shrank upon us from off the Coast of Ginea... and had left us at a stand. a 1774 GOSSET. *Hist. Greece* I. 139 Nor could he ever be persuaded to believe... that at the first pass he came to, his whole army would be put to a stand. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. iv. vii. For five-and-thirty minutes... the Berlin is at a dead stand. 1856 STONEHOUSE *Brit. Rural Sports* i. iii. 33 By increasing the encouragement in proportion to the increased length of stand, the dog becomes hourly improved. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xvii. 310 We were... brought to a stand on this very plain by severe fever. 1883 *Century Mag.* Aug. 492 On our approach to the field, the dogs quartered it, but they did not come to a stand.

b. *Hunting phrase.* U.S.

1885 T. ROOSEVELT *Hunting Trips* 274 (Cent.) Occasionally these panic fits... make them [buffalo] run together and stand still in a stupid, frightened manner... When they are made to act thus it is called in hunters' parlance getting a stand on them.

6. A state of being unable to proceed in thought, speech, or action; a state of perplexity or nonplus. Nearly always in the phrases to be at a stand, to put to a stand, to set (a person) in a stand (rare-1).

1599 SANDVUS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 71 Friars... being men of great make... drew theyr Convents... with them; and thereby set the rest in such an amazement and stand, that the Pope grew in a generally great jealousy of them all. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Truth* (Arh.) 499 One of the later Schoole of the Grecians, examineth the matter, and is at a stand, to thinke what should be in it, that men should loue Lies. 1656 G. HERBERT *Priest to Temple* xxii. (1671) 73 The Country Parson being to administer the Sacraments, is at a stand with himself, how or what behaviour to assume for so holy things. 1657 E. D'OYLEY in *Thurloe Papers* VI. 834 The prints telling me, that the heads of their people are... accounted conspirators... hath put me to some stand how to carry myself towards them. 1734 tr. *Kallin's Anc. Hist.* IV. ix. 321 There is one point however that puts me to a stand. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Sel. Wks. 1808 II. 276 It remains only to consider the proofs of financial ability... Here I am a little at a stand; for credit, properly speaking, is a little at a stand; and many of his household suspect foul practice. 1821 SHELLEY *Boat on Serchio* 85 With a bottle in one hand, As if his very soul were at a stand, Lionel stood.

7. A state of arrested progress (of affairs, institutions, natural processes or the like). Chiefly in the

phrases to be at a stand, to come to a stand; also to put (a hawk) unto a stand (rare-1). Cf. STOND sb.

1614 LATHAM *Falconry* i. xi. 41 You shall find it will suddenly put the soundest hawk that is vnto a stand, and by this onlie means, surfeited and spoiled manie a hawk. 1625 BACON *Ess. Of Usury* (Arb.) 543 The Greatest Part of Trade, is driven by Young Merchants, vpon Borrowing at Interest: So as if the Vsurer, either call in, or keepe backe his Money, there will ensue presently a great Stand of Trade. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) l. 385 Nor did the pure Latin tongue continue long at a stand of perfection in Rome..but she received changes and corruption. 1664 FLECKNOE *Discourse Engl. Stage* G 4 h, We began before them [the French], and if since they seem to have out-strip us, 'tis because our Stage ha's stood at a stand this many years. a. 1722 LISLE *Hush.* (1757) l. 141 My wheat, for want of rain, was at a stand in it's growth. 1780 *Ann. Reg.*, Hist. 10 Public business was at a stand. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* l. 324 The effect [of attempting by law to regulate prices] was, a momentary apparent stand in the price of articles. 1814 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* 255 In the northern winter, not only vegetable life, but likewise vegetable decay must be at a stand. 1833 NYREN *Ing. Cricketer's Tutor* (1902) 107 Then there was a dead stand for some time, and no runs were made. 1842 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1868) II. 143 Vegetation has quite come to a stand.

8. Manner of standing (of a thing). Now only technical.

a. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 23 July 1679, The stande [of the house], somewhat like Frascati as to its front. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 190/1 To ensure the correct 'stand' of the timbers in relation to the keel.

9. A standing or upright posture (as distinguished from a crouching attitude). *rare.* 1893 *Outing* May 154/1 In the present season, scarcely a sprinter is to be found who runs from a stand.

10. Leather-manuf. (See quot.)

1883 R. HALOANE *Workshop Rec. Ser.* ii. 372/1 The leather may have the quality known as Stand, that is to say, may be strongly stretched in either length or breadth without springing back.

II. Place of standing.

11. A place of standing, position, station; also in phr. to take one's stand, poet. to take stand.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1694 Siben efter alpernest hand þe meke heistes sal haue þair stand. c. 1450 *Mirke's Festial* 249 Come now wyth me, and stond on þondyr stonde before þe and lode downward. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. 56 The stand [i.e. competitors in a foot-race] leif, and flaw furth with a crack As windis blast. 1592 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 697/1 Cum area angularum et loco ejusdem (lie eill-ark and stande thairroff). 1599 DANIEL *Amophilus* 212 As if themselves had fortunately found Some stand from off the earth beyond our sight. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* ii. iv. 25 For Is Cæsar yet gone to the Capitoll? Sooth. Madam, not yet, I go to take my stand, To see him passe. 1603 — *Meas. for Me.* iv. vi. 10 Come, I haue found you out a stand most fit, Where you may haue such vantage on the Duke He shall not passe you. 1657 MURTON *P.* l. v. 395 Then from his lofty stand at that high Tree Down he alights. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 498 Watchful Herons leave their watry Stand. 1704 POPE *Windsor Forest* 137 Beneath the quivering shade, .. The patient fisher takes his silent stand. 1714 PANKYNS *Imu-Play* (ed. 2) 48 Shift your stand a little towards your Left. 1781 COWEN *Retirem.* 434 [He] begins a long look-out for distant land, Nor quits, till ev'ning watch, his giddy stand. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* i, The low stands of the spectators exaggerated the distances. 1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dau.* iii, He saw from his lofty stand all the dumb show of gallantry. 1885-94 R. BACON *Eros & Psyche* Mar. xxiii, She pass'd, and taking stand Upon its taper horn of furthest land, Lookt left and right.

b. fig.

1595 S. DANIEL *Civ. Wars* iii. cxxv. 66 Nay father since your fortune did attaine So bye a stand: I meane not to descend, Replies the Prince. 1648 G. DANIEL *Ode upon Lirick Poetic of G. Herbert* 32 Wks. (Grosart) l. 214 This Stand, of Liricks, Hee, the vntmost Fame Has gain'd. 1819 SIR J. MACKINTOSH *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 2 Mar., in Hansard *Parl. Deb.* 782 Accepting...the noble lord's concession, ..here I might take my stand, and challenge him to drive me from this ground. 1850 *Tail's Mag.* XVII. 428/2 Their opponents take their stand on a quibble. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 4. 375 He [Phillip] was preparing...to take a new political stand as the patron of Catholicism throughout the world.

† c. Through lands and stands: through many countries. *Obs.*

1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 27 þei schulen go þoru list of þin arrowis þat is, of þi þurlinge wordis, þoru londis and stondeis.

d. The resting place of a salmon.

1886 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 359 note, A salmon is said to be swimming when he is moving up the river from pool to pool. At other times he is usually resting in his 'stand' or 'lie'.

12. The post or station of a soldier, sentinel, watchman, or the like.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. xi. 1 Endlang the wallis kynnellis euery stand, The bruyt and clamour rais fra hand to hand. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iv. iii. 1 Watch. Come on my Masters, each man take his stand. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* ii. 37 At every halfe houre one from the Corps at gard doth hollow... vnto whom every Sentinell doth answer round from his stand. 1760 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 95 r. 12 He...comes home...with such thunders at the door as have more than once brought the watchmen from their stands.

13. The standing-place from which a hunter or sportsman may shoot game; also in phr. to take a or one's stand.

c. 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxv, And þanne þe mayster forster or parker oweth to shewe hym þe kynges stonde. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. i. 10 For. Hereby vpon

the edge of yonder Coppice, A Stand where you may make the fairest shoote. 1611 — *Cymb.* iii. iv. 111 Why hast thou gone so farre To be vn-bent? when thou hast tane thy stand, Th' elected Deere before thee? 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iii. xxii (1640) 148 Using Dogs cause us hunters do a stand, in it the more covertly to shoot at what game they please. 1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 165 Ad stabiliuntum pro ventione capienda. For driving Deer to a stand in order to shooting them. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xv. (1840) 257 Like an old decayed oak... where the keepers in England take a stand, as they call it, to shoot a deer. 1797 W. GILPIN *Forest Scenery* II. 24 Here too, he had a haquetting-room built, like a stand, in a large tree. 1876 *Field* 9 Dec. in Greener *Breath-Loader* (1892) 270 My usual practice in grouse driving is to take two guns into the 'stands' (called by some butts). 1913 *Times* 12 Sept. 12/6 Equalization of sport by the drawing of numbers for each gun's stand.

† 14. Hawking. An elevated resting place of a hawk; spec. as a 'fault', a position of rest from flight, esp. in the phrases to take stand, go to stand, to settle. *Obs.*

1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 80 Lucilla...fearing he would take stand if the lure were not cast out, toke him by the hand, and...began thus to comfort him. 1611 MARKHAM *Country Contentm.* i. viii. (1615) 93 If your long-winged hawk flying...in champagne fields vye to take stand which is a foule fault you shal...shonne flying neere trees or covert: ..when the hawk offers to goe to the stand, let him which is next her cast out his traine. *Ibid.*, i. uargin, Helps for faults in long winged hawks, and first of the stand. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornithol.* 409.

15. A stall or booth.

1508 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1869) l. 114 [The fleshers] sell half their stall and standis weill tentit with fair canves. 1568 *Sat. Poems Reform.* xlviii. 88 To pay my huth mail and my stand. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* v. vi, The Gas was beginning to glare in shops...and the paper lanterns to adorn the stall and the stand. 1857 J. K. HUNTER *Retrospect Artist's Life* xxxi. (1912) 333 The shoe stands being erected in the Kirkyard.

b. A street-vendor's habitual station or pitch.

1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 361 If I see them [beggars] often...and so much in the same place, as if they were as tenacious of their Stand, as others of their Freehold.

16. a. U.S. A position, site or building for a business.

1877 *Maryland Yrnl.* 25 Dec. (Thornton *Amer. Gloss.*), A Bargain will be given in that excellent stand now occupied by Mr. Mark Pringle. 1888 *Ibid.* 25 July (ibid.), [Notice] to those who would wish for the best Stand for a Dry or Wet Store. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Trails, Land Wks.* (Bohn) II. 17 The shoekeeping nation, to use a shop word, has a good stand. 1867 LOWELL *Study Wind.* G. *Publ. Char.* (1871) 64 Their historians...have succeeded to the good-will as well as to the long-established stand, of the shop of glory.

b. S. Afr. A plot of land, a site (see quot. 1896). 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Sept. 6/1 It is announced by the British South Africa Company that the annual sale of stands in Rhodesia has now been completed. Township stands...realised a total of £204,280. 1896 *Mélor Eng. Fr. Dict. Terms Finance*, etc. 222 In the Transvaal, a stand is a portion of any land measuring 150 x 150 feet, sold or let. 1914 *19th Cent.* Sept. 592 As far back as the year 1886 a township was surveyed and laid out in stands by the Government of that day.

17. A station for a row of vehicles plying for hire; also, the row of vehicles occupying a station.

1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 411 A lieutenant of the marine regiment quarrelling with a coachman in the stand. 1768 *Act 8 Geo. III.* c. 21 § 25 It shall...be lawful...for the said [Paving] Commissioners...to direct...how many Coaches shall be plied at each Stand. 1820 SHELLEY *Lett. Maria Gisborne* 265 But what see you beside?—a shabby stand Of Hackney coaches. 1833 *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV.* c. 46 § 115 Rules...regulating the said hackney coaches...and for fixing and altering their stands. 1841 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xvi, Long stands of hackney-chairs and groups of chairmen...obstructed the way. 1895 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chase* (1830) II. 8 The just price of a cab at a stand involves an allowance to the cabman for having stood there.

18. A raised platform for spectators at open-air sports as race-meetings, football matches and the like, or for a company of musicians or performers. *Band stand*: see BAND sb. 3 7. *Grand stand*: see GRAND a. 12.

1615 in W. SHEARDON *Doncaster Races, Hist. Notices* (1861) 4 It is agreed that the stand and the stoopes shall be pulled up and imploied to some better purpose; and the race to be discontinued. a. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 20 July, 1654, Neere this is a pergola or stand, built to view the sports. 1842 *Niles' Reg.* 15 Oct. LXIII. 103/3 From a stand erected on Main Cross street, Mr. Clay...reviewed a part of the procession. 1876 O. W. HOLMES *Howd' Horse won the Bel* 110 As...The old horse nears the judges' stand. 1884 YATES *Recoll.* x. II. 47 Her Majesty then took up her station in the royal stand...and the entire mass of Volunteers marched past.

19. An elevated platform or standing place for a speaker; a rostrum, pulpit; U.S. the place where a witness stands to testify in court, more fully witness-stand.

1840 *Niles' Reg.* 26 Sept. LIX. 56/2 Upon the stand, general Harrison was welcomed to Dayton, on behalf of the citizens...by Judge Crane. 1843 *Ibid.* 18 Nov. LXV. 184/2 Dr. Davis then again took the stand [at a barbecue in Indiana], and stated that [etc.]. 1865 LOWELL *Study Wind.*, *Thoreau* (1871) 156 He had watched Nature like a detective who is to go upon the stand. 1885 W. WILSON *Congressional Govt.* II. 128 Members [of the French Chamber] do not speak from their seats...but from the 'tribune'...a box-like stand.

† 20. The landing of a staircase. *Obs. rare-1.*

1709 STEELE & ADISON *Tatler* No. 86 r. 3 The simple Esquire made a sudden start to follow; but the Justice of the Quorum whipp'd between upon the Stand of the Stairs.

III. An appliance to stand something on.

21. A base, bracket, stool or the like upon which a utensil, ornament, or exhibit may be set; the base upon which an instrument is set up for use.

1664 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) II. 211 Be pleased to by a tabel and stands of the same color. 1686 tr. Chardin's *Coronat. Solyman* 39 As we set our Candelsticks upon Tables or Stands. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. 316/1 An Oven...having...a stay or stand on the left side of it, to rest or set any thing out of the Oven thereon. *Ibid.* 316/1 He beareth Sable on a round foot or stand of two heights Ardent, a pair of Broad Yarrigle Blades. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Stand*...a Frame to set a Candle-stick, ora Vessel in a Cellar, &c. 1727 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesm.* (1841) l. xxii. 207, 12 large high stands of rings, to place small dishes for tarts, jellies, at a feast. 1797 Ht. LEE *Canterb. T.*, *Frenchm.* T. (1799) l. 229 Stands for flowers were fixed on each side the dressing table. 1829 FARADAY *Chem. Manuf.* xiii. (1842) 295 Stands of common earthenware are sold with crucibles; or the stand may be a small crucible about one inch and a half high, turned upside down. 1851 BUTLER *Wine-dealer* etc. 9 In storing wine, the casks should be placed on stands. 1895 *Poultry Chron.* III. 206 Hives last several years; the same of covers and stands. 1898 ABBEY *Photogr.* xxx. 220 The essentials of a stand for landscape work consist of rigidity, lightness, and compactness when folded up. 1894 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Stand*, 1. For holding materials for drawing or painting...2. (*Microscopy*.) The framework of a microscope, usually implying all save the object glasses and the accessory apparatus.

b. dial. (See quot.)

1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.*, *Stand*, a small round pillar-and-claw table. 1862 C. C. ROBINSON *Dial. Leeds* 420.

22. A frame or piece of furniture upon which to stand or hang articles.

1692 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* Life 10 After Supper, a Stand was brought in with a brass Vessel full of Wine, two silver Pots, ...a few silver Cups. 1822 [M. A. KELLY] *Diamond* l. 256 Ornamented...with stands of flowers and plants. 1823 J. BACOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 200 A wooden stand, which has several ribs across to sustain the tobacco. 1839 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* x, Some dresses, were arranged on stands. 1867 AUGUSTA WILSON *Vashti* xviii, She slowly descended the stairs, and took her hat from the stand in the hall. 1869 DICKENS *Mill. Fr.* iii. iv, There were shelves and stands of books. 1875 SOUTHWARD *Dict. Typogr.*, *Stand*, otherwise frame. 1882 C. PERCIVAL *Eng. Journalism* xxii. 167 The *Times*...and the *Daily Telegraph* are...read at a stand in a club.

IV. Something which stands.

23. A complete set (of things).

a. Sc. (and Anglo-Irish). A set (of vestments, armour, or utensils); a suit (of clothes).

c. 1450 *Reg. Vestments* etc. St. Andrews in *Maitland Club Misc.* III. 195 Of hail standis. Item in the first of rede claitch of gold, 1 stand. *Ibid.* 196 Of syngill standis. *Ibid.* Item for lentryn iij singill standis of fustian. 1471 in *Acts Audit.* (1839) 12/2 The complete stand of harnes quhilk he horrowit. 1516 in 3rd *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 418/2 All the hail stand of the Mess except the Book. 1534 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 185 To one stand of bellis for the Kingis son, xxs. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 425 And vestimentis of many sindrie stand. 1578 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) l. 367 He...gait cheise out many standis of harnaise that was dowbill overgilt. 1597 *Compt. Buik D. Wedderburne* (S. H. S.) l. 164, 42 stand of gad iron. 1615 in *Reg. Privy Seal*, *Scot.* LXXXV. fol. 124 in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* (1806) XXX. 56 Ane honest stand of Cleithing gairlie. 1642 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. i. 51 And trefwli for the present we hau not on stand of good curtains. 1827 SCOTT *Chron. Canongate* vi, A full stand, as it is called in Scotland, of garments of a dark colour. 1880 *Autrim & Down Gloss.* s.v., Four knitting needles are a stand. 1896 CROCKETT *Grey Man* xvi. 127, I judged he wore a stand of chain mail underneath. 1898 J. PATON *Castlebraes* 302 They wummit a staun' o' new Cairt rapis aneath his oxters, an' pood him oot.

b. Mil. A set (of arms, colours).

Sometimes unchanged in plural (after numerals). 1721 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 160 He had...not a stand of arms. 1746 M. HUGHES *Jrnl. Late Rebel.* 14 'They came riding into Edinburgh with the Stands of Cope's colours flying. 1794 Lb. HOOD in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) l. 401 note, By the first Ship...I shall have the honour of sending the several stand of colours taken at Bastia. 1800 WELINGTON in *Guw. Desp.* (1837) I. 84, I will write to the Military Board, and recommend that I may be permitted to issue to Purnell 1000 stand of the repairable arms. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. i. 1, Beaumarchais...has commissioned sixty thousand stand of good arms out of Holland. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.*, *Stand of Arms*, a single rifle or musket with bayonet complete. 1878 BOWEN *Smith Carriage* 389 Long lines of waggons brought to the consuls...two hundred thousand stands of arms.

24. *Stand of pikes*: a compact group of pikemen. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 63 Any troupe of shot, hauing no stand of pikes to succour them. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vii. § 89 Major general Chudleigh...himself advanced, with a good stand of pikes, upon that party which was led by sir John Berkely. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* xiv, And, comrade, you will be sure to keep your musketeers in advance of your stand of pikes.

transf. 1598 SYLVESTER *On Bantas* i. iii. 843 The seed, to shut the wastefull Sparrows out, (In Harveit) hath a stand of Pikes about. c. 1650 DENHAM *Of Old Age* iii. 118 Drawn up in ranks, and files, the bearded spikes Guard it from birds as with a stand of pikes.

25. A drove or stud (of horses). ? *Obs.*

1711 P. H. View 2 late *Parlts.* 256 A milk-white virgin Palfrey was chosen out of the best Stands, to mount this Undefined Propbet on.

26. *Sporting*. An assemblage or group (of certain game birds).

1881 J. P. MAHAFFY in *Academy* 20 Aug. 133/3 But the

bird is then always solitary...and never in stands, as sportsmen call them. 1882 *Black Shandon Bells* iii, Fitzgerald knew a great deal...about the habits of a 'stand' of golden plover.

†27. *slang*. A thief's assistant who stands on watch. *Obs.*

1591 *Greene Conny Catching* ii. Wks. (Grosart) X. 128 The Black Arte is picking of Lockes, and to this busie trade two persons are required, the Charme and the Stand: the Charme is he that doth the feate, and the Stand is he that watcheth. *Ibid.* iii. 157 A game, qd. he to his fellows, make the stand. 1621 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Water-Courant* D 2 h, He...Lives like a Gentleman, by sleight of hand; Can play the Foist, the Nip, the Stale, the Stand.

28. A young tree left standing for timber.

1787 W. H. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 389 *Stands*. Young Timber-trees under six inches timber girth, or twenty-four inches in circumference. 1823 E. Moor *Suffolk Words*, *Stand* is also a young tree, unpolled.

29. U.S. A standing growth or crop (of wheat, cotton, etc.).

1868 *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 414 In the gullies and clayey places the stand (of wheat) was injured. 1887 *Century Mag.* Nov. 11/2 By the middle of April there should be a good 'stand' of the young sprouts (of sugar cane). 1904 *Daily Record & Mail* 11 May 5 Reports of poor stands in the early planted cotton continue.

†30. A standing water. *Obs. rare*—

[Possibly an error for, or etymologizing corruption of, *stang*, STANK sb.]

1612 *Benvenuto's Passenger* i. ii. 201 Not corrupted by the fogs, nor vapours of lakes, stands, marshes [It. *laghi*, *stagni*, *e paludi*], causes, durt, nor dust.

31. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: a. simple attrib., as *standholder*, *stand man*, *stairs*, *ticket*.

1887 *Daily News* 29 June 2/7 The London Grocery and Provision Exchange...There are already 140 'standholders'. 1860 MAYNE REID *Hunters' Feast* xxiii. The 'stand men' remain quiet, with their guns in readiness. 1824 R. S. SURTEES *Sponges' Sp. Tour* (1893) 375 He swung down the 'stand stairs', rushed to his horse, and...struck across country. 1874 J. A. THOMSON *Revinu*. (1904) II. iv. 105 As to the stand at Ascot...you can have the satisfaction of giving me a 'stand-ticket'.

b. Special comb., some of which may be combinations of the verb-stem: †stand bed, = *standing bed* (see STANDING *phl. a.*); †stand board *Sc.*, a standing table, as opposed to a folding one (Jam.); stand camera, a camera for use on a tripod or other stand, as distinguished from a hand camera; stand cask U.S., a cask for spirits to be set up and drawn from on the premises of a liquor dealer (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895); stand cook = STAND-PIPE; stand development *Photogr.* (see quot.); †stand-fight (*nonce-wd.*), a hand-to-hand encounter (cf. *fight of stand* in sense 1 above); stand-hand, in the card-game of Napoleon, the player who 'stands' (see STAND *v.* 13) or declares how many tricks he will play for; stand hawk *dial.* (see quot.); stand-heck *Sc.* and *north.* = HECK sb. 1 3; stand-house, the grand stand of a race-course with the buildings attached to it; †stand ladder, a step ladder; †stand mail *Sc.*, rent paid for a stand in a market; †stand measure *Sc.*, standard measure; stand-rest (see quot.); †stand watch, a guard of sentries. Also STAND-PIPE.

1489 *Acta Audit.* (1839) 121/1 For the w'halidin fra him of a hors & harness...a 'stand bed, a pot [etc.]. 1658 *Knarsb. Wills* (Surtees) II. 243, x stand bed which I lye in. 1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 320 In the hall, three 'stand burdissett on brandirs with their fumes. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 280 Hand cameras...have appeared in battalions, although there is but little change to report in 'stand cameras. 1844 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jnrl.* VII. 86/1 The first experiment took place...by having lengths of...hose...attached to 6 'standcocks, placed into plugs. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 June 14/2 'Stand development, a method by which, say, a dozen plates may be developed together. Stand development is usually associated with the use of very dilute solutions, and subjecting the plates to these for an increased time. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* III. 258 Castor, the skillfull knight on horse, and Pollux, vncontroll for all 'stand fights, and force of hand. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 229/1 If the 'stand-hand succeeds in making at least the number of tricks he stood for he wins. 1885 SWAINSON *Province. Names Birds* 140 Kestrel (*Tinnunculus alaudarius*)...From its well-known habit of...hovering and poising itself over a particular spot, are derived the names 'Stand hawk (West Riding) [etc.]. 1570 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 229 One 'stand hecke. 1576 *Ibid.* (Surtees) 260, ij stand hecke. 1620 [see HECK sb. 1 3]. 1731 *Inventory of G. Bamforth, Sheffield*, Stand hecks. 1856 *Morton Cycl. Agric.* II. 126/1 Stand-heck (Yorks.), a rack for straw in a farm-yard. 1859 *Lever Day*, Dunn Ivi, You must be declared winner at the 'stand-house before you have been seen on the ground. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 29 Apr. 7/1 Charles II...built a stand house, or what we should now call a grand stand [at Newmarket]. 1721 *Mortimer Husb.* (ed. 2) I. 194 If they [hop-hind-] forsake the Poles, a 'Stand-Ladder is very useful in tying them up again. 1603 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 515/1 With...standmaill's baith of the land mercat, meill merket and clayth merket, with all other custumes. 1654 *Extracts Rec. Convent. Burghs Scot.* (1878) III. 388 For ilk stand mail of one daill length one thair weiklie merkat dayes, twelue penyes. 1586 *Ibid.* (1882) IV. 475 As agreed to the awld and greitt 'stand mesure of this burgh. 1882 *Onitv.*, 'Stand-rest, a kind of stool which supports a person behind while standing almost in an upright position at a desk, an easel, &c. 1579 *Diggs Stratiotics* 100 It were requisite that a 'stande watch be maintained within and about the Ordinance.

VOL. X.

Stand (stænd), sb.² *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 3-5 stonde, 4-5 stoond(o), 6 stände (6 pl. stannes). [a. or cognate with (M)LG. *stande*, Flem. *stande* (16th c. in Kilian; mod. Wflem. in De Bo) = OHG. *stanta*, *standa* wk. fem. (MHG., mod. G. *dial. stände* fem.); f. the root of STAND *v.*]

1. An open tub; a barrel set on end.

c.1150 *Death* 120 in O. E. *Misc.* 174 Hwer is þi hred and þin ale, þi tunne and þine stonde. a.1390 *Wyclif Jer.* lii. 19 Stondis [1382 stenes, 1388 waitr pottis, Vulg. *hydrias*]. c.1440 *Pallad.* on Husb. i. 2051 Or make an hyue of boordis lyk a stonde [L. *more cuparium*]. c.1440 *Promp. Parv.* 477/1 Stonde vessel (v. r. ston vessel, stonde vessel), *fulula*, *cupula* etc. c.1490 *5th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 445/2 Two stonds full of ale each of them conteyning 13 galons. 1559 in Nichols *Progr. Eliz.* (1823) I. 71 Item, for a stonde of small ale 2s. od. 1581 *Inventory R. Best in Best's Farm.* Bks. (Surtees) 172 One galfatte, 3 stannes 32. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arh.) 38 At length sir Jeffere bethought him of a feat whereby he might both visit the alestond and also keepe his othe. 1594 *Livy Mother Beubie* vi. v, My wng-halter...shall learne the oddes betwene a stand and a hog's-head. 1603 *DEKKER Wonderf. Ycare* Wks. (Grosart) I. 124 The Tapster...rapping out five or sixe plaine Country oaths, that hee would drowne himselfe in a most villanous Stand of Ale. 1673 *SHADWELL Epson-Wells* l. 8, I have the rarest stand of Ale to drink out in the neighbourhood, with three or four honest Country fellows. 1679 *Lett. Gentil. Romish Rel. to his Brother* 28 That he may have leave to meet some few Neighbours to dust a stand of Ale. 1775 *ASAIR Amer. Ind.* 295 All his war store of provisions consisted in three stands of harbi-cued venison. a.1791 *Tom Line* xxiv. In Child *Ballads* I. 344 First dip me in a stand o' milk, And then a stand o' water. 1854 *MISS BAKER Northampton. Gloss.*, *Stand*, a large barrel set on end under a spout for the purpose of receiving rain-water. 1899 *DICKENSON & PREVOST Connell. Gloss.*, *Stand*, the large washing tub in which the dolly is worked.

b. Comb.: †standfat = prec.

1593 *Wills & Inv. M. C. (Surtees)* II. 229 In the new house. One leade, ij standfates, ij troughte.

2. A certain weight (of pitch, coal).

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Stand of Burgundy-Pitch*, (in Merchandise) a quantity from two and a half to three Hundred Weight. 1729 *SWIFT Lett. Irish Coal* 4 Aug. Wks. 1824 VII. 222 The common rate of the Kilkenny coal, at the pits, is sixteen pence the stand; the stand is five hundred, one quarter weight. 1858 *SIMMONS Diet. Trade, Stand*,...a weight for pitch of 25 to 3 cwt.

Stand (stænd), *v.* Forms: see below. [A Com. Teut. strong verb, in most of the Teut. langs. more or less defective, certain parts being supplied by a synonymous defective verb from the same ultimate root (see below). The OE. *standan* (*stendān*), pa. t. *stōd*, *stōdon*, pa. pple. *gestanden*, corresponds to OFris. *stōnda*, pa. t. pl. *stōdon*, pa. pple. *stenden*; OS. *standan*, pa. t. *stōd* (*stiod*), *stōdun* (*stiodun*), pa. pple. *-standan*; MLG. imp. *stant*, pa. t. *stōt*, *stōden*, also nasalized *stunt*, *stunden* (mod. LG. pa. t. *stund*, *stunden*); MDu. *standen*, pa. t. *stond*, *stonden*, Flem. *stoot*, *stoden*, pa. pple. †*gestanden* (mod. Du. pa. t. *stond*, *stonden*); OHG. *stantan*, pa. t. *stionit*, pl. *stionum*, *-stionun*, pa. pple. *-stantan* (MHG. inf. rare *standen*, pa. t. *stionit*, pa. pple. *gestanden*; mod. G. imp. †*stand*, pa. t. *staud*, pl. *standen*, earlier †*stund* (e.g. etc.), pl. †*stunden* etc., pa. pple. *gestanden*); ON. *standa*, pa. t. *stōþ*, pl. *stōþom*, pa. pple. *stāþom* (Norw. *standa*, pa. t. *stod*, pa. pple. *staadet*, *stande* etc.); MSw. *standa*, pa. t. *stōþ*, pl. *stōþo*, pa. pple. *standin*; also *stāþin*; mod. Sw. pa. t. *stod*, pl. *stodo*, pa. pple. *stānden*; Da. †*stande*, *stode*, pa. t. *stod*, pl. *stode*, pa. pple. †*standet*); Goth. *standan*, pa. t. *stōþ*, pl. *stōþum* (pa. pple. unrecorded).

In OTeut. the forms of the verb were probably as follows: pres.-stem *stand-*, perfect sing. *stōþ*, plural *stōd*; formed, with suffix *-nd-* (=-pre-Teut. *-nt-*) in the present-stem, and *-þ*, *ð* (=-pre-Teut. *-t-*) in the perfect stem, on the root **sta-*: *stō-*—Indogermanic **st(h)₂-*: *st(h)₂ā*, found in all branches of the family exc. Armenian and Albanian with the senses 'to stand', 'to canst to stand': cf. Skr. *sthā* (pres. ind. *sthāhi*, inf. *sthātum*), Avestic *hstaiti*, Gr. *isthai*, L. *stare*, *sistere*, Lith. *stojū* I set myself, OSI. *stojati*, *stati*, Olrish *tdū*, *tdū* I am (=-Oceltic **stōd*). In Ger. and Dn. the *n* of the present stem has within historical times passed into the pa. t. The pa. pple., which this vb. prob. did not possess in OTeut., has been variously supplied in the different langs.: the type **stadono*, which conforms to the general rule of the *a, ō* conjugation, is represented in ON., Norw., MSw.; the other Teut. langs., so far as they do not take their pa. pple. from the shorter form of the verb (see below) have a formation based on the present stem, as in OE. (ge)*stan-*. In English the regular form of the pa. pple., *standen* (with the variants *stānde*, etc.) continued until the 16th c., when its place was taken by *stood* from the pa. t. A few examples of a weak form *standed* occur in writings of the 16th c.; in compounds (*understanded*, *withstanded*) this formation was less rare, and survived into the 17th c.

In all the Teut. langs. exc. English, Gothic, and Old Norse, the present stem has a shorter form, the OTeut. type of which varies between **stai-* and **stē-* (WGer. **stā-*); in some of the langs. this is used exclusively, and in others along with the longer form **stand-*. In some of the languages the earlier form of pa. pple. has been wholly or partially superseded by a new formation from the shorter present stem. The dialectal range of the shorter type will appear from the following list of typical forms (minor variations being omitted): OS. inf. *stān* (rare); MLG. inf. *stān*, pa. pple. *gestān*; mod. LG. inf. *staān*, pa. pple. *staān*, Olow Frisian inf. *stān* (MDu. inf. *staen*, 3 pres. ind. *staet*, *steet*, pa. pple. *gestaen*; mod. Du. inf. *staān*, pa. pple. *gestaen*); OFris. inf. *stān*, *stēn*, 3 pres. ind. *steet*, pa. pple. *stāt* (WFr. inf. *stān*, 3 pres. ind. *steant*); OHG. inf. *stān*, *stēn* (MHG. inf. *stān*, *stēn*, mod. G. *stehen*, *stehn*); MSw. inf. *stā* (mod. Sw. *stā*, pa. pple. wk. *stōdd*); Da. inf. *staa*, pa. pple. *staadet*; Norw. inf. *staa*, pres. *staar*, *stær*.

The remarkable parallel between the verbal stems **stā-*, *stai-*, *stand-* and *gā-*, *gai-*, *gang-* (see GO, GANG *vbs.*) strongly suggests that one of the two series has been assimilated to the other. The relation between the two, however, and the precise mode of formation of the shorter verbal stems from the roots, is very uncertain. For an outline of the different views, with references, see *Deutsches Wb.* ('Grimm') X. ii. 1433.

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. *Infinitive* (and Present stem). a. 1-2 *standan*, 3 *Orm. standenn*, 3-5 (7 *arch.*) *standen*, 4 *stan*, *standd*, 4-6 *stande*, (mod. *dial. stan*), 4-stand.

c.888 *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxvi. § 3 Her ic wille nu standan faeste. c.1220 *Bestiary* 655 Hoped he sal him don ut standen. a.1300 *Cursor M.* 10956 He...sagh an angel be him stand (*Goth.* stand). *Ibid.* 23043 Þe forstaur rau sal stand him nere. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. t. iii. 20 What things decay and cannot stand sure.

B. 1 *standan*, 2-5 *stonden*, (4-5 -yn), 2-6 *stonde*, 4-5 *stonnd* (e, *stood* (en, 5 *ston*, *stone*, 4-7 *stond*.

c.825 *Vesp. Psalter* xvii. 39 Ne hie ma3un standan. c.1120 *Bestiary* 621 In water 3e sal standen. 1381 *Wyclif Gen.* xxi. 29 The which thou hast maid stand (*1388 stonde*) asyde. a.1400-50 *Wars Alexander* 681 (Duhl.) As be by hym stonndes. c.1449 *Peccock Repr.* ii. xvii. 394 Alle the peple stonnd in casis of the firste trouthe. 1468 *Conf. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 329 The wiche [covenants] shall stonnd ferme and stable. 1469 *Yatton Church-v. Acc.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 105 Received of a chapman to ston in the Orcherche. 1543 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc.) II. 261 Others...doyd refuse to stand to part of the covenantes. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. App. 54 A peck of peasen rudely poured out...To sight do as in seemly order stonnd.

2. *Pres. Indic.* (special forms). a. 2nd sing. 3 *stōnat*, *stōndes*, 4 *stāndes*, 6 *Sc. (ervon.) stant*. a.1225 *Anc. R.* 236 18et tentaciu þet tu stonst a3ean. c.1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2782 Du stondest selde stede up-on. a.1300 *Cursor M.* 903 And þou, womman, þat standes her. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxxviii. 11 Imperiall as thou stant (*prime Troynouant*).

b. 3rd sing. (contr.). 1-5 *stōnt*, 1, 3-5 *stōnd*, 2-4 *stand*, 2-5 *stont*, 3 *stānt*, *stēnd*, *steond*, *stunt*, 3-6 *stant*, (3 *Orm. stannnt*), 4 *standt*, 4-5 *stante*, *stante*, *stonte*, *stōnde*, 6 *standth*.

c.888 *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxix. § 2 Sio unselð stent on yfela monna geamunga. c.1000 *Sax. Leech.* III. 32 Stōnd heo widdre. c.1100 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 175 He...ne stont neure on one stede. c.1205 *LAV.* 4330 Nu stōnd þe 12nd stōnd lōnd a Ballene a3ere bond. *Ibid.* 15623 stunt. 1361 *LAUCH. P. Pl. A. x.* 129 Þow wedlic be world stōnd. 1382 *Wyclif Rom.* v. 18 Wianne the womman stōndith (*erv.* stōnt), stōndel in the syst of the Lord. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 340 Or elles time com no3ht yit, Which standt upon thī destine. c.1420 *Chron. Vitod.* 3548 Ryt as hit stōnte 3et in to his same day. 1426 *Lynd. Di. Gull. Pilgr.* 4956 In the corner that stent lowe. 1471 *CAXTON Recuyll* (Sommer) 177 In the place where now standt the capytyle of rome. c.1555 *ABV. PARKER Pr.* xlv. 132 As mete it stant. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 184 He standth well in his owne conceyte.

3. *Past Indic.* a. sing. 1 *stōde*, 2-5 *stod*, 3 *stot*, 4 *stōed*, 4-6 *stode*, *stōdde*, 5 *stodde*, 6 *stode*, *stoud*, 3- *stood*; *north.* and *Sc.* 4-9 *stud* (e, 5-9 *stuid*, 6 *studd*, *stuide*.

Beowulf 329 Leoth inne stod. c.1100 *ORMIN* 3340 þatt enngell com & stod hemm hi. c.1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 432 Wið deðd him stod hinke and a3e. a.1300 *Cursor M.* 1352 Þe strete it stod (*Goth.* stod, standt) at still in an. c.1386 *CHAUCER* *Pro.* 555 A werte, and ther on stood a touf of herys. a.1400 *St. Alexius* 439 (Laud 463) Out of his mouþ he stode a leom. c.1400 *Chron. Vitod.* 2160 Hurre modur stōdde styde. 1503 *DUNBAR Thistle & Rose* 97 On feild of gold he stude full mychtely. 1576 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent.* 92 While Priams stode, and kingdom wpright stode. 1595 in *Call. Rec. Soc. Publ.* v. 289 [He] stood it to manfully. 1611 *Sir W. MURK Misc. Poems* ii. 11, I stuid astonish'd. 1789 *BURNS Laddies by Banks o' Nith* ii, The day he stude his country's friend.

b. pl. 1 *stōdun*, -on, 1-2 -an, 2-5 *stoden*, 3 *Orm. stōdenn*, 3-6 *stode*, 4-5 *stōdyn*, *stōdden*, *stod*, 4-6 *stoude*, 4-7 *stōode*, 7 *stowed* (sense B. 36), 4- *stoud*; *north.* and *Sc.* as sing. *Beowulf* 328 Garas stodon. a.1000 *Guthlac* 666 Seawre stodun hæftas hearseum. c.1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2033 As ha stodun & seten þer ahten. c.1250 *Cursor M.* 1352 Þe stoden in hor syde stode [v. r. stoden] euere a3en vaste. Þe saxons in hor syde stode [v. r. stoden] euere a3en vaste. 1375 *HABOURN Erne* xiv. 174 That stude with baneris all displayit. c.1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's T.* 2049 Of hem þat stōoden [v. r. stoden, stōdyn] hire bisyde. 1557 in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* Var. Coll. IV. 223 The said writings obligatory wher in they stoude bounden. a.1578 *LIMESAY (Pitcottie) Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 111 Thir men that stand about him. 1633 [see B. 36].

4. *Present Participle*. 1 standende, 1-4 stonde, 3 stonde, 5-and(e); *north.* and *Sc.* 4 stan(n)and, 4-5 standande, 4-6 standand, 5 standand, 6 standant; 4-5 stondeyng(e), 5-eng, 4-6 standyng(e), standing, stonyng(e), 6 standeng, 4- standing.

c 900 *Beda's Hist.* iv. 1. 571 Pa stonde dan munecas þær. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* xx. 6 He.. funde oþre standende. a 1225 *Stondeinde* [see B.]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4062 Hys hreþer schauhe he sagh lutanð Til his allan þat was standand. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (Paul) 1034, & fand a multytud wele greit of Iowis, stanand at his yhat. 1382 *Wyclif Ecclius.* l. 13 And he stondeinde biside the auter. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 389 He contynued iij yere in his prayers, and all-way standand. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* i. 20 At this tyme there is nocht ane stane standand on ane viher. a 1578 *LINDSAY (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) l. 188 Thair they fand the doore standand oppin.

5. *Past Participle*. 1-6 standen, 1-5 stonden, 2-5 istonde, 3 istonden, 3-5 ystonde, 4-5 istounde, standyn(e), 4-6 stand(e), stonde(e), 5-6 stondyn; 6 standed, stode, stode (Sc. and *north. dial.* stoden, studden), 6- stood.

a 1222 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1070 In þære cyrce... þæt ær hæfde standan full seofenfor for utan ælcas cyrcas riht. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 47 þa he befede þær ane hwile istonde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9193 þe tunc o minie... þat standen [vrrr] stonden, stonden had... Fourten hundret yere. c 1386 *CHAUCER Merch. T.* 250, I have stonden in ful greet degree. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1533) 178 Hath standed & stedfastly persecuted therein. c 1530 *Judic. Urines* l. ii. 3 When it hath well rested & stonden. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* cv. 23 Had not Moses.. stonde before him. 1577 *GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 184 b, The waxe will be verie white after it hath stand in the sunne. 1579 *Stode* [see B. 72 d]. 1579 J. FIELD tr. *Catvini's & Serni.* l. 6 This article is much stode vpon. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* l. vi. 310 Because stoultie they had stande with him in his defence.

B. Signification and uses.

I. Of persons and animals, in lit. and fig. senses.

1. *intr.* To assume or maintain an erect attitude on one's feet (with distinction, expressed or understood, from *sit*, *lie*, *kneel*, etc.).

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xx. 14 *Videt Iesum stantem* gesæh ðone hælend stonde. c 1205 *LAV.* 563 Lited of cove blanken and stonde on cove sconken. a 1225 *Ancr.* R. 34 Siggeð stondeinde þeme psalm. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3149 Sod and girt, stonde, and staf on hond. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9276 Arthour, he seyð, þi kinde it nis To stonde o fot. 1382 *Wyclif 2 Kings* xlii. 21 The man quykend aȝeyn, and stode vpon his feet. c 1400 *Ryle St. Benet* (Prose) 16 Standande alle for þe onur of the holy trinitet. *Ibid.*, Pan sal alle stande for þeuerence. 1529 *RASTELL Pastymyng* (1821) 43 He ordeynid that men shuld stand while the gospell was reding. 1577 *GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* 141 The shepheard... must be well ware in the deiuing of them, that they neyther lye, nor sitte: for yf they goe not forwarde, they must stand. 1594 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* iv. xiii. § 7 On all the Sundayes... their manner was to stand [sc. instead of kneeling] at prayer. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* iii. ii. 47 Kneele, and repeat it, I will stand, and so shall Trinculo. 1629 *WADSWORTH Pilgr.* i. 16 When they have ended the meale, the Rector... stands and sayes Grace. 1830 *FORRESTER II.* 111 Sit down, Ellen... see, you are keeping Lord Borrodale and Mr. Beamish standing. 1862 *C. KNIGHT Pop. Hist. Eng.* VIII. xvi. 299 He kept the two peers standing, contrary to usage, during their audience.

b. said of the feet.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter cxxl.* 2 Stondeinde werun foet ure in ceafurtunum ðinum. c 1391 *CHAUCER Astrol.* ii. § 42 a. 57 When þou seest þe top of þe tour, sett a prikke þere-as þi foot stont. c 1430 *Pymmer* (1895) 45 We schulen worschepe in þe place where hise feet stoden. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* cxxl. 2 Oure fete shal stonde in thy gates, O Jerusalem.

c. To stand to, up to, & in to the knees (or other specified part): to stand in water, mud, etc. which reaches to the knees (or other part).

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5195 In blod he stode... Of hors & man in to be anclowe. c 1425 *AUDELEY Pains of Hell* 68 in *O. E. Misc.* 212 Sum stod up to þe kne, And sum to þe armes a lytil lagghere, And sum to þe lippis moche deppere. 1590 *Sir J. SNEYDE Disc. Weapons* Ded. 10b, Where their souldors in their watches and centinels stode to the mid legges in dirt and myre.

d. With predicate: To be of a (specified) height when holding oneself upright. Said also of quadrupeds, etc.

1831 *YOUATT Horse* ii. 10 The Dongola horses stand full sixteen hands high. 1835 *DICKENS Sk. Box, Mr. Watkins Tottle* i, He... stood four feet six inches and three-quarters in his socks. 1855 *TENNISON Maud* l. xiii. 1, Six foot two, as I think, he stands. 1884 *Graphic* 30 Aug. 219/2 He [the elephant] only stands five feet high. 1889 *F. C. PHILIPS & WILLS Fatal Phryne* l. 4 He only stood five feet ten in his stockings.

2. Used *fig.* in many phrases with literal wording; as to stand on one's own feet or legs upon a (specified) foot or footing, not to have a leg to stand on, to stand in a person's or one's own light (see *LIGHT sb. 1 g*), in (another person's) shoes (see *SHOE sb. 2 k*), in the way (of a person or thing: see *WAY sb.*).

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9271 Al þat in his way stode, He bi-headed hem & lete hem blode. 1c 1450 *LYDG. Pl. Courtiers* 85 The whiche twylene ay stondeþ in my way Maliciously. a 1568 *ASCHAN Scholern.* l. (Arh.) 34 [They] stand by other mens feet, and not by their own. 1623 *MASSINGER Dk. Milan* ii. 1, The Duke stands now on his owne legs, and needs No nurse to leade him. 1666, 1818 [see *LEG sb. 2 c*]. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* Intro. 66 Upon what Foot I stood with the present chief reigning Wits. 1767 [see *SHOE sb. 2 k*]. 1831 *SCOTT Nigel* Intro. d, The footing on which

the bullies and thieves of the Sanctuary stood with their neighbours. 1872 *H. KINGSLEY Hornby Mills*, etc. l. 65 I cannot at present see that we have a leg to stand on. 1893 *Law Jurl.* 4 Feb. 88/1 Courts of equity would not grant relief to under lessees unless they consented to stand in the shoes of the original lessees. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 7 Oct. 529/2 Cricket and football stand not upon the same footing.

3. Of a horse: To be kept in a stable or stall. Phr. To stand at livery (see *LIVERY 1 c* and *fig.*).

1405 *Paston Lett.* II. 254 As touching a stable, Sir John Sparham and I have gote yow on their your horse stode the last tyme ye were in this town. 1482 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 122 Lette hym [a horse] ron-in a parke tyll Hallowtyd and then take hym wpe and ser hym and lette hym stand in the dede of whyntyn. 1538 *ELVOT Dict., Stabulo*, to stande as cattayle dothe in a stable. 1577 *GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* 120 Laying fresh litter, so as they stand hard. 1607 *TORSELL Fourf. Beasts* 374 Bring him into the stable, and ther let him stand on the bit... the space of two hours. 1676 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 1072/4 Gentlemens Accounts, for Horses standing in the Kings Head near Charing-cross. 1828 *DARVILL Race Horse* l. x. 240 The race-course, at Richmond... is the most convenient for horses which stand in the town to sweat over. 1892 *Field* 2 April 469/3 A horse standing at livery would always have the best of food.

4. To remain motionless on one's feet; to cease walking or moving on. More explicitly to stand fast, still, etc.: see esp. *STILL adv.*

c 888 *ELFRID Boeth.* xxxv. § 7 Wildu dior ðær woldon to irnan & stondean swilce hi tamu weren. *Ibid.* xxxvi. § 3 Her ic wille nu standan faste; nelle ic nu næfre hionon. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17131 Duell a quile and fond to stan, Bi-hald mi fote, bi-hald mi hand. c 1300 *K. Horn* 745 (Laud MS.) Ne stod he nowt to longe And ȝyede forþ rihte To reymyld þe hricte. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* iv. 143 [They] streden for studding and stodeen as Bestes. c 1475 *Rauf Coilyear* 121 Quhen thay come to the dure, the King begouth to stand. 1611 *BIBLE Eccl.* i. 21, 24 When those went, these went, and when those stood, these stood. 1615 *CHAPMAN Odyss.* VI. 202 All hut Nausicaa fled; but she fast stood. 1842 *BROWNING Pled Piper* xiii, The Mayor was dumb, and the Council stood As if they were changed into blocks of wood, Unable to move a step.

b. In imper., a command to come to a halt, e.g. as a sentry's challenge, a command to a horse, a highwayman's order to his victim (also *stand and deliver*!).

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* viii. iii. 38 To tham he callis: Stand, ȝing men, How! 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* iv. i. 3 Stand sir, and throw vs that you have about'ye. 1592 *Ven. & Ad.* 284 What recketh he his riders angrie sturte, His flattering holla, or his stand, I say? 1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* tv. i. 103 Neither Capitaine, Alferes, nor any other officer to passe the word, stand... vnlesse the necessitie he so vrgent [etc.]. 1635 *Long Meg of Westminster* ix. (1816) 17 One of the theuees with a good sword and huckler stait before, and said, Stand. 1714 *A. SMITH Lives Highwaymen* (ed. 2) l. 38 He order'd him to Stand and Deliver. 1727 *H. BLAND Milit. Discipl.* xii. 175 The Centinel... when he is answer'd by the Sergeant who attends the Round... is to say, Stand Round... No Round is to advance after the Centinel has Challeng'd and order'd them to stand. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* v. xviii, 'Stand, Bayard, stand!'—the steed obeyed. 1821—*Kenilw.* xxiv, Are we commanded to stand and deliver on the King's highway? 1897 *Encycl. Sport* l. 610/1 (Lacrosse) The ball is dead when the referee calls 'stand'.

c. *Hunting*. Of a dog: To point. Const. upon (game).

1823 *'Jon Bee' Dict. Turf* s.v., To Stand is also the position of pointers when they perceive their game. 1898 *Lewis in Poulton's Dog* (N.Y.) ii. 53 He [the dog] might have been tutored... even sufficiently well to stand upon game.

5. With predicative extension: To remain erect on one's feet in a specified place, occupation, position, condition, etc.

For many phrases, e.g. stand at attention, at ease, at gaze, on one's own bottom, (ou) tiptoe, perdu, upright, see the various words.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 3 He geseah oþre on strate idele standan. c 1200 *ORNN* 141 & all þe folc þær ute stod þatt while onn heore bene. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* 6816 A wisesoneday as seint edward at is masse stod. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* 111. 297 A Fishere... sih a man ther naked stonde. 1530 *PALSCOR* 732/2, I Stande a strydyng with my legges abroad. 1554 *MACHYN Diary* (Camden) 75 The xxiiij day of November was a man and a woman stode on the pelery. 1678 *J. S. Unerrable Church* 327 When you stand with one foot in the grave. 1711 *N. BLUNNELL Diary* (1895) 93, I saw Peter Slinthead stand in y^e Pillery at Leverpool. 1786 *tr. Beckford's Vathek* (1883) 118 The woodmen... stood aghast at the command of Carathis to set forward. 1878 *BROWNING La Saisiaz* 5 At last I stand upon the summit.

b. With inf. expressing the proposed or accompanying action.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark xi. 25 Þonne ȝe standað eow to gebiddenne. c 1200 *ORNN* 3894 Enngless standenn ȝ33 ooc a33 To loffenn Godd & wurppenn. 1591 *NASHE Prognost.* D. 2, Diverse spiritres in white sheetes shal stand in Poules... to make their confessions. 1630 in *Binnell Descr. Thames* (1758) 72 No Trinck shall stand to fish above nine Tides in the week. 1643 in *Fasti Aberd.* (1854) 422 [The college porter] shall suffer no children... to stand neir the yeat to mack urine. 1742 *GRAY Elton* 58 Ab, shew them where in ambush stand To seize their prey the murtherous band! 1813 *SCOTT Triern.* l. xiii, Upon the watch-towers airy round No warden stood his born to sound. 1850 *'Bat' Cricket Man.* 44 Long Leg... usually stands to save four runs. 1891 *HARDY Tess* li, While the horses stood to stale and breathe themselves.

c. The accompanying action is often expressed by a verb in co-ordination, to stand and (do something).

So in many Bible passages, rendered literally from the Vulgate or the original.

c 1000 *ÆLFRED Exod.* xiv. 13 Standað and geseoð drihtnes mærcan. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1019 Abraham stod and quamed hem wel. 1426 *LYDG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 4407 As a chaumberere, The syxte gate i stonde & kepe. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* iv. iii. 249 So please you, we will stand, And watch your pleasure. c 1655 *MILTON Sonn.* xvi, They also serve who only stand and waite. 1842 *TENNISON St. Sim.* Styl. 34, I... sometimes saw An angel stand and watch me, as I sang. 1905 *R. BACOT Passport* ii. 7 Don Agosinostood and gazed.

d. With pres. pple. as predicate.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 743 Heo stod hercende. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* ix. xxvii. 381 They stode thus talkyng at a bay wyndowe. 1566 *Passyng in Traunce* 83 After I had stande a whyle diligently beholding such as entred in. 1667 *Dryden Virg. Past.* viii. 4 The salvage Linxes listing stood. 1737 (S. BERINGTON) *G. de Luca's Mem.* (1738) 32 It was a Shame to stand all Day firing at five Men. 1842 *MACAULAY Horatius* ix, Friends and foes in dumb surprise... Stood gazing where he sank.

e. With sb. as predicate, e.g. to stand sentinel, sentry (see *SENTINEL sb. 1*, *SENTRY sb. 1 2*), unspire. To stand model, to pose to artists. To stand pad: see *PAD sb. 2*

1866 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 322 [He] had consented to stand unspire. 1890 *Coruhill Mag.* Sept. 253 She has stood model to her mother's lodgers. 1890 *Universal Rev.* 15 Nov. 452 I've stood model in all the studios worth naming in London. 1898 *J. A. GIBBS Cotswold Village* xi. 229 His eldest son, Toni... generally stands unspire.

6. In various specific uses, contextual or arising from ellipsis:

a. To take up a position for fishing (for). In full, to stand to fish (cf. 5 b).

1630 in *Binnell Descr. Thames* (1758) 72 No Trincker shall stand for Smelts till the 21st Day of October... In Lent Time, they may stand every Day.

b. *Cricket* and other games: To act as umpire in the field. (Cf. 5 e.)

1846 *W. DENISON Sk. Players* Ded. 5 In almost every [cricket] match... where the Mary-le-bone, or equally... impartial umpires do not stand. 1906 *A. E. KNIGHT Compl. Cricketer* vi. 195 No umpire who is the nominee of a particular county is eligible to stand in a game in which that county figures.

7. With an adverb or advb. phr. implying change of place, distance, or the like, there often enters in the notion of movement as a preliminary to the static position; e.g. in to stand aside, back, down, forward, off, out, out of, up (see branch VII).

c 1520 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 763 Gye this gentylman rome, syts, stonde vitter l. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen.* IV. iv. 116 Stand from him, give him ayre. 1691 *Humble Addr. Publicans New Eng.* in *Andros Tracts* (1866) II. 236 [At end of Proem] Stand clear, here comes the Address. 1737-8 *SWIFT Pl. Conversat.* 39 Come, pray, stand out of my spitting Place. a 1814 *Fair. Politics* v. iii in *New Brit. Theatre* II. 217 Stand out of the way, Miss. 1852 *BURN NAS & Milit. Dict.* II. s.v., Stand clear of the cable l. 1867 *SMITH Saller's Word-bk.* Stand from under l. a notice given to those below to keep out of the way of anything being lowered down, or let fall from above.

8. To stand on one's head: to take up an acrobatic position, with the crown of the head on the ground and heels in air; also *fig.* (to be ready) to do this as a sign of extreme delight. Not to know whether one is standing on one's head or one's heels: to be in a state of utter bewilderment.

1617 *MORISON Itin.* l. 22 A Tumbler came in, and... stood upon his head. 1816 *M. G. LEWIS Jurl. W. Ind.* (1834) 127 Cubina... having never heard a harsh word from me before, scarcely knew whether he stood upon his head or his heels. 1833 *NYREN Eng. Cricketer's Tutor* (1902) 58 The glory of this reward made me scarcely to know whether I stood on my head or my heels. 1885 *MISS BROUGHTON Dr. Cupid* II. iv. 103 Two years ago he would have stood on his head with joy at having the chance of going.

9. To remain firm or steady in an upright position, to support oneself erect on one's feet. Often in negative contexts. Also with adj. or adv., as fast, firm, stiff.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xvii. 39 Ic swencu hio ne hie magun stondean. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24618 On fote vnethes mocht i stand, sua lam in lime and lith. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* v. 196 He hedde no strengte to stonde til he his staf hedde. *Ibid.* A. ix. 28 For stonde he neuere so stif he stumbleþ in þe waggyng [of the hoat]. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* x. xxxvi. 472 This Malgryne... wounded hym wonderly sore that it was merueyile that euer he myghte stonde. 1530 *PALSCOR* 733/1 Stande fast, for and you fall you ar hut gone. 1592 in *J. Morris Troubles Cath. Forefathers* Ser. iii. (1877) 17 The old man... hy cold taken at that being in the hole, was never after able to go or stand. 1681 *PRIDEAUX Lett.* (Camden) 102 When they came unto him for their answer he could scarce speake or stand. 1897 *A. E. HOUGHTON Gilbert Murray* iv. 230 His feet touched the floor before he knew, and to his amazement he found that he could stand.

b. *fig.* To remain steadfast, firm, secure, or the like. Also with adj. or adv.

c 1200 *Moral Ode* 316 in *Trin. Coll. Hon.* 229 For hit is strong te stonde longe and liht hit is to falle. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1261 Beo stalwurdig & stond wel. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* ix. 42 He strengþeþ þe to stonde, he stureþ þi soule. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* II. 111, 345 þes monkes stoden awbile, and turneden souner to coitevite. c 1422 *26 Pol. Poems* xxi. 67 In goddis dome he stondis stable, þat wrekip not all his owen wronges. 1552 *HILDEY, Stände stille or wilfull in opinion, obituare.* c 1588 in *J. Morris Troubles Cath. Forefathers* Ser. iii. (1875) 318 Having heard moch of the present... persecution of England and martyrdoms of such as have stood. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* i. iii. § 6 If they stand in seditions and violent alterations. 1657 *BILLINGSBY Brachy-Martyrol.* xi. 35 Though some thus fell away,

others stood fast, Remaining glorious Martyrs to the last. 1667 MILTON P. L. iii. 99, I made him just and right, Sufficient to have stood, though free to fall. 1670 DROVEN *Ded. Æneid* (e) 4 They had great success at their first appearance; but, not being of God (as a Wit said formerly), they could not stand. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 53 If it had seemed certain that William would stand, they would all have been for William. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 29 June 8/1 They had stood true to the honour of Ireland. 1890 TOUR *Hist. Eng. fr. 1689*, 164 Eldon exhorted the king to stand firm.

c. *To stand or fall*: often used *fig.* of a person or thing, to indicate that his or its fate is contingent on the fate of another person or thing, or must be governed by some event or rule. Const. *with* (a person or thing), *together*, also *by* (a rule, an uncertain event).

1663 D. A. Art *Converse* Pref. It shall stand as a rule by your Verdict. 1743 BULKELEY & CUNNING *Voy. S. Seas* 87 To be governed by the Rules of the Navy, and to stand or fall by them. 1771 *Junius* *Lett. lit.* 308, I know we must stand or fall together. 1818 CAUSE *Digest* Tit. xxxviii. vi. § 37 The original and duplicate being one will, they must stand or fall together. 1832 *Examiner* 28/1 We have Lord Grey's pledge to stand or fall with the bill. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) 1. 402 The pre-existence of the soul stands or falls with the doctrine of ideas. 1885 *Law Times* Rep. LIII. 481/2 In my opinion...the solicitors must stand or fall by the bills they have sent in.

10. To take up an offensive or defensive position against an enemy; to present a firm front; to await an onset and keep one's ground without budging. Of soldiers: To be drawn up in battle array.

Chiefly contextual or with predicative extension, as *to stand and fight*; *to stand fast*, *firm*, *adversary*; *to stand at bay*, *at defiance*, *in the breach*, *in* (that, for) *defence*, *on* or *upon* one's guard, *on* or *upon* the defensive or offensive. See also *stand against* (67), *stand before* (66).

971 *Bleek. Hom.* 225 I mid pinum wæpnum getrymed on pinum seþan fæste stænde. c. 1205 LAY. 1601 Nes þer nan swa stædeli þat lengore mihte stonde. 13. *Guy Warw.* 6751 Per be [the boat] stood at a bay. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 1339 Ye Archiwyues, stondeþ at defense. c. 1470 *Gol. & Gau.* 575 Thought that war astronaut, in that stout stithly that stude. 1530 PALSGR. 732/2 Let them come, I shall stand at my defence. 1533 BILLENDEN *Liuy* ii. xx. (S.T.S.) I. 270 Incontinent þir twa fabis ruschit fordward on þe first man þat stude aduersers to þame. 1577, 1620 [see GUARO sb. 53]. 1587 GOLOING *De Morany* i. (1592) 11 Whosoever shoulde tell thee to the contrary, thou wouldest stand at defiance against him. 1621 [see BREACH sb. 7 c]. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 32 [Queen Normal] immediately put into Battaglia, and stood in her own defence. a. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 24 June 1690, It seems the Irish in K. James's army would not stand, but the English-Irish and French made greater resistance. 1759 *Ann. Reg.* 52 M. Confians had two choices, either to fly, or to stand and fight it out. 1793 R. HALL *Apol. Freedom Press* 43 They stood firm against a host of opponents. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xliii. Bidding foemen on the farther side stand at defiance. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. v. 9, Hearing of which the Felons at the Châtelet...stand on the offensive. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) 1. 92 The Lacedæmonians...are said not to have been willing to stand and fight, and to have fled. 1890 TOUR *Hist. Eng. fr. 1689*, 8 The last Irish army stood at bay at Linerick.

11. a. *To stand upon one's trial*, *to stand in doom or judgement*: to submit to judicial trial or sentence. See also *stand at* 68 a, *stand to* 76 a. *To stand to the bar*: of an accused person, to stand up and come forward to hear the verdict of the court.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 9492 Ne in na curt aght thral be herd, Ne stand in dom to be answered. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* i. 9r Howso thou be to wyte Of Branchus deth, men schal respite As now to take vengeance. Be so thou stonde in judgement Upon certain condicioun. 14... *Burgh Lewis* xxxi. in *Anc. Laws Scot.* (Burgh Rec. Sec.) 16 like spousyt man may ansuer for his spousyt wyff and stonde in lugeмент [*let stare in iudicio*] and do for hir all thyng at the court demys hym. a. 1596 *Sir T. More* i. ii. 158 Lifter, stand to the barre: The jurie have returned thee guiltie. 1771 E. LONG in *Hone's Everyday Bk.* II. 202 The prisoner...stands upon his trial.

þ. *To stand (in judgement)*, said of the judge or court: To hold session. Obs.

1560 DAUS tr. *Steidau's Comm.* 7b, That he [God] stand not in judgement against us lest we be damned. c. 1800 *Laird o' Logie* xiv. in *Child Ballads* III. 453 The mom the Justice Court to stand.

12. To appear as a candidate, to offer oneself as a candidate. Const. *for* (a post, office, a university degree); *to be* (an office-holder); *against* (a rival candidate). *þ* In early use *to stand for the election* (of), *to stand in election* (for), *stand to be elected*; also *to stand candidate*.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* ii. iii. (1895) 136 Owe of the .iiii. quarters of the citie there be .iiii. chosen...to stande for the election. 1566 in W. H. TUMER *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 291 The two fyrste persons...shall stonde. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* ii. i. 248 Were be to stand for Consul. *Ibid.* ii. ii. 2 How many stand for Consulships? 1632 WEEVER *Anc. Faint. Mon.* 540 Who stood in election for the Popedom. c. 1635 NAUNTON *Pragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 54 None durst appear to stand for the place. 1674 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) II. 279 Thomas Thyn chose hurgler for Oxon...Sir Ch. When stood against him. *Ibid.* Sir George Croke stood but he had very few votes. 1678 WALPOLE *Lt. Sanderson* b. 2, In the year 1614, he stood to be elected one of the Proctors...They persuaded him, that if he would but stand for Proctor...he would infallibly carry it against any Opposers. 1690 LOCKE *3rd Let. Toleration* i. (1692) 25 Had you stood to be Constable of your Parish. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 6 Oct. (O.H.S.) 1. 52 Mr. Ellison stands Candidate for Fellow. *Ibid.* 7 Nov. 85 Dr. Hudson stood to be Library-Keeper... 1709 *Ibid.*

27 Oct. II. 293 [He] stood for ye Degree of Master of Arts. 1720 OZELL *Perrot's Rom. Rep.* II. xiii. 278 Those that stood Candidates brought their money openly to the Place of Election. 1803 GRADUS *ad Cantab.* 131 To stand for an honour. 1879 FROUDE *Casari* iv. 39 Marius began to be spoken of as a possible candidate. Marius consented to stand. 1890 BLACKIE, *Mag.* CXLVIII. 589/2 He did not stand for a fellowship.

b. *To stand for a constituency or for Parliament*: to offer oneself for election as the representative of a constituency in the House of Commons; originally *to stand for burgess*, etc. (obs.). *þ* *To stand double*: of two candidates, to contest an election (obs.).

1676 LO. ROOS in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 35 My uncle Mr. John Grey standing for Burgess for Leicester. 1690 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 16 We hear from all parts the great contests that are about the election of parliament men, that there is hardly any county or town but they stand double. 1713 *Guardian* No. 58 ¶ 5, I design to stand for our Borough the next Election. 1714 LAOY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to W. Montagu* (1887) I. 80, I agree with you of the necessity of your standing this Parliament. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* iv. xi, Tadpole wants me to stand for Birmingham. 1867 TROLLOPE *Last Chron. Barset* i. viii. 68 Dr. Thorne intended to stand for the county on the next vacancy. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 3 May 576/2 Sir Charles...had never stood for Parliament.

13. *Card-playing*. To be willing, or announce one's willingness, to play with one's hand as dealt. Opposed to *pass*.

1824 MACTAGART *Gallivod. Encycl.* 36 When one of the gamblers stands, that is to say, will, play. 1879 H. JONES ('Cavendish') *Card Ess.* 58 [In the game of Prime.] Each then examined his hand and either stood or passed.

14. *U.S.* To stand pat: (a) [Cf. *prec.* and *pat* hand s.v. PAT adv. and a. 3 b.] In *Poker*, to play, or declare one's intention of playing, one's hand just as it has been dealt, without drawing other cards. (b) *transf.* To adhere to an existing state of things or to an avowed policy (esp. a high tariff), refusing to consider proposals for change or reform. Hence *Stand-pat sb.* and *a.*; *Stand-patter*, *Stand-pattism*.

1882 *Poker*; *how to play it* 12 The gentleman...failed to better his hand. The other stood pat. 1903 M. A. HANNA *Sp. at Akron, Ohio*, Now I say, Stand pat, you are not on the defensive. 1903 *Public Opin.* (U.S.) 8 Oct. 451/2 The Republican platform is principally noteworthy for the vehemence with which its framers 'stand pat' upon the tariff. The father of 'stand pattism' himself could not find fault with the declaration that no revision is needed now. 1904 *Evening Transcript* (Boston, Mass.) 16 Feb. 11/2 He...was an avowed stand-patter on the tariff. 1910 *Ibid.* 18 Aug. 10/5 The standpats in Iowa have been licked, and hereafter will either vote with the standpat Democrats or change their views.

15. Uses in which the force of the verb is weakened and approaches that of a copula, the stress being on the complement or predicative extension. a. With sb. as complement: To take or hold the office, position, responsibility, etc. indicated by the sb.; to act as; e.g. *to stand security*, *surety*; *þ* formerly, *to stand captain*, *king*, *officer*, etc. Also, to be ranked or regarded as, to have legal status as. Occas. with *as* before the sb.

1429 in *Cat. Pat. Rolls* 8 Hen. VI. 31 Non of the xxxiiij aldermeo xal...concentyn to be chosen or standen as an arbitrou...aghens any of the said xxxiiij aldermen. 1442 in *Proc. King's Council* (Rolls) 275 For the tyme that they have stonde your officers there. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* v. 308/2 All the tyme that the seid Duke stode Capitayn. c. 1470 HAROING *Chron.* xxxi. vii, When he had stode so kyng by fortye yere. 1681 DROVEN *Ab. & Achil.* 776 Then Kings are Slaves to those whom they command, and Tenants to their Peoples pleasure stand. a. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 1 May 1680, This year I would stand one of the collectors of their reots, to give example to others. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 5, 31 The Pretender stands to our Law a Traytor to this Nation. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 22/1 If I can get any one else to stand my security. 1857 J. W. DONALDSON *Chr. Orthod.* 116 Christianity stands surety for the divine origin of all that is spiritual in the creed of Moses. 1884 PIRKIS *Judith Wynne* III. xx. 238 Oscar...in the event of Wolf's decease, stood next heir. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 199 The future hope of standing an honest man.

b. *To stand godfather, godmother, sponsor*; also *to stand as* or *for godfather*, etc.; also simply *to stand* = to act as sponsor (for a child).

Sometimes *þ* to be proxy for another person as sponsor. 1676 LAOY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 28 Mr. Hide is going...to Poland to stand for our King at the King's child's cristening. 1706 N. BLUNOELL *Diary* (1895) 44 My Daughter Frances was Christened, Collo[nel] Butler stood Godfather for my Brother Lang. and Mrs. Mills stood for my Lady Gerard. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4560/2 The King of Denmark and King Augustus stood as Godfathers to a Son of the Velt-Marshall. 1710-11 SWIFT *Fant. to Stella* 16 Jan. A girl...and died in a week...and was poor Stella forced to stand for godmother? 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 142 The Earl and Countess of C...and Lord and Lady Davers, are here, to stand in Person at the Christening. 1765 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xx, To stand godfather to all the butler's children. 1809 MALIN *Gil Blas* xi. i. (Rldg.) 392 The governor's lady...stood for Scipio's daughter. 1846 D. JERROLD *Mrs. Candide* xvi, Then she'd no right to stand for the child. 1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* i. viii, Richard hoped they would find sponsors by that time; and there Mrs. Taylor gave little hope;...there was no one she liked to ask to stand. 1877 — *Cameos* Ser. iii. xv. 132 Edward...stood as the godfather.

c. *To stand one's friend*, to act the part of a

friend to another. *þ* Formerly in other similar phrases, as *to stand good prince* (to), *to stand* (one's) *good lord*.

1461 *Mem. Hexham* (Surtees) I. Illustr. Docum. p. ci, Supposyng...that...Humfray bade stonde trewliegeant to Kyng Edward. 1473 in *Acts Parlt. Scot.* (1875) XII. 32/1 That his bienez sal stand in tyme to cum gude & gracious prince to him. 1538 LONDON in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 277 Doctor Baskerville, to whom I do humbly besek your lordeschippe to stonde gudde lorde. 1571 in Feuillet *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 408 May it please your honour...to stand my good Lorde for the obtaining of the sayd office. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Phormio* v. iii, I pray thee stand my friend, and lend me a little money once againe. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* ii. i. 42 Coniuring the Moore To stand auspicious Mistris. 1607 — *Cor.* ii. iii. 198 Standing your friendly Lord. 1662 HIBBERT *Body Divinity* II. 7 He stood our friend without flinching. 1677 DUGDALE *to Hatten Corr.* (Camden) 149 To intreat that you will please to stand my friend to his Maie. 1714 TYLDESLEY *Diary* (1873) 148 But honest Dick and Ben stud my freind. 1890 TOUR *Hist. Eng. fr. 1689*, 209 George II. and Queen Caroline stood his firm friends. 1890 *Murray's Mag.* Dec. 824 I'll stand your friend, and see you through it.

d. With pa. pple. as complement: To be or remain in the specified condition; e.g. *to stand committed*, *indebted*, *pledged*. Also with adj. of state or condition, e.g. *to stand free*, *to stand alone* (in an opinion, a contest, course of action, etc.); *to stand mute* (see MUTE a. 1).

Usually with reference to a condition resulting from an engagement or a decision, or ascertained by survey of a situation. *I stand corrected*: I accept or acknowledge the correction; so *I stand reprov'd*.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 557 An emperours daughter stant allone. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 317 Thus stant this lady justified. c. 1400 BERYN 2636 So stonde I clene desperat, but ye can help out. 1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* v. 57/2 Tenement that they stode enfeffed yone. 1537 in *Archologia* XXV. 506 A certain obligacyon wheryn my husband...stode hownde. 1590 Knaresb. *Wills* (Surtees) I. 168, 20 marks which he standeth indebted unto me. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* i. iii. 60 And how stand you affected to his wish? a. 1593 MARLOWE *Edw. IV.* iv. i, Stand gracious gloomy night to his device. 1643 H. LESLIE *Serm. St. Mary's, Oxford* 9 Feb. 26 Of all these crimes they stand idolied by the Prophets. 1668 DROVEN *Maiden Queen* v. i, I stand corrected, and myself reprove. 1717 in *Nairne Peerage Evid.* (1874) 29 He had been and stood attainted of high treason. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* 109 To Him the very Angels owe...what ever Excellencies and perfections they stand possess'd of. 1829 *Examiner* 756/1 We stand almost alone in this expression of taste. 1849 GROVE *Greece* ii. iv. (1862) V. 30 Alkibiades stood distinguished for personal bravery. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 147 Let the meeting stand adjourned. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. iii. iv. 37 Gloucester seems to have stood free from all suspicion. 1881 GARNOIER & MULLINGER *Study Eng. Hist.* i. vi. 122 The Catholics stood alone in looking for direction to the head beyond the seas. 1891 *Murray's Mag.* Apr. 423 The delegates...stood pledged to a series of resolutions.

e. With adv. or advh. phrase: To be, to continue or remain in a specified state, position, etc. e.g. *to stand in doubt*, *danger*; *to stand in* (a certain) *office*, *relation*; *to stand well* or *high* (= to be in high favour or esteem) *with* a person; *to stand fair* (= to be favourably situated, to have good chances) for something or to do something; *how do you stand* (financially)? For *to stand in awe* see 45.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Profr.* 88 In hope to stodeen in his lady grace. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 147 The more he caste his wit aboute, The more he stant therof in doute. c. 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 23 If bit be cleer and hood, stonde out of fere. 1453 *Cov. Lett Bk.* 275 Dureng the tyme that ye stonde in the seide offices. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 20 b, Than the brother demanded of hym in what case he stode. 1530 PALSGR. 733/1, I stande in dowt of a thyng, je me doute. a. 1578 LINDSAY (Pittscott) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) i. 84 He stude noch lang in this credit. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 329 Hee never stood in feare of them. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 112 They stood faire to become Master of the Island. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Rom. Subj.* ii. (1703) 117 Men naturally desire to stand fair in the opinion of others. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6125/1 Baron Lagerberg...seems to stand fairest for that important Post. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 128, I stood at a high reot. 1823 BYRON *Juan* xlii. xxiv, Juan stood well, both with Ios and Outs. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xxi, I stand remarkably well for the Derby. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxi, Old Osborne stood in secret terror of his soo. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xi. 111, 14 The relation to which the King stood to his Parliament and to his ministers. 1856 *Titan Mag.* Dec. 551/2, I stood very high with him; he was as food of me as a son. 1890 COSMAN DOYLE *Firm of Girdlestone* x. 78 How do you stand for money? 1893 *Ludgate Monthly* Jan. 244/2 Nobody quite knew how he stood financially; he might be rich or he might be poor.

16. Various figurative uses with *to* and infinitive. *þ* a. In a negative clause (or with *if*, etc.): To stay, stop, wait (in order to do something); to make a point of, insist upon (doing something).

1563 *Honillies* II. *Passion* II. 199 b, A thousande such examples are to be founde in Scripture, yf a man woulde stande to seeke them out. 1597 BEAUMONT *Theatre Fran.* *Judgem.* (1612) 46 The truth of which storie, though I will not stand to auow, yet I doubt not but it might be true. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xxii. § 8 The reason whereof we cannot nowe stande to discusse. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* x. 261, I should swell this Volume much too much, if I stood to relate the particulars. a. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* i. 30, I do not stand to Sir W. Strickland rel. to *Coal Trade* 28 How rare a thing was it to hear of any body who stood to talk about the Price before-hand at all? 1766 *Cam. plete Farmer* s. v. *Swearing*, Which we cannot stand here

to treat of. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.* s. v., 'I never stand to do it': i. e. I do not take the trouble, I am not so particular.

†b. In a negative clause: To hesitate, scruple, refuse, be slow (to do something). *Obs.* (chiefly Sc.). 1553 J. DAVISON in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 211, I will not stand to give Mr. Quintine the First part of this reason grantit. 1698 *Season. Admou. Gen. Assembly* (1699) 11 Mr. John Hepburn standeth not to say, that some of them make a mock of serious Persons. 1712 *Caldwell Papers* (Maitl. Club) I. 229 He promised, that, he would not stand to help him to purchase a place. 1728 RAMSAY *Lure* 61 T oblige ye, Friend, I winna stand. a 1800 *Dr. Athole's Nurse* xi. in *Child Ballads* IV. 152 And the curtains they neer stood to tear them.

†c. To have opportunity (to do something). Said of persons and things. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* II. i. (Arb.) 78 That all things stand by proportion, and that without it nothing could stand to be good or beautiful. 1605 DANIEL *Philotas* I. i. Seeing your owne designs not stand to square With your desires. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* x. (1627) 158 Orations, wherein Schollers stand to shew most art.

d. In betting, commercial speculation, etc.: To be in the position of being reasonably certain to (win or lose something or a specified amount); to have to (win or lose a certain amount in a specified contingency).

1861 *Temple Bar* II. 150 He stands to lose twenty thousand. 1871 *Punch* 19 Aug. 67/1 So hedging your bets... that you stand to win sufficient gloves to last you the whole season. 1880 MISS LYNN *Linton Rebel of Family* i. She stood to lose all round. 1891 *Chamb. Jnl.* 27 June 40/1 He stands to win either way. 1892 *Ibid.* 8 Oct. 64/1 If a man were reckless... he stood to dismast his ship and hopelessly ruin his chances of a smart passage.

II. Of things.

* To be set upright, to be in a definite position, etc.

17. To be in an upright position with the lower part resting on or fixed in the ground or other support; opposed to *lie*. *Const. on, upon* (the ground, a base, etc.). *Cf.* sense 1.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 239 He þær geseah swer standan. c 1200 ORMIN 14412 Pa sexe waterfretless þat stoden wiþ þat water þær. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 135 Quhan that the baner saw synipplyt Swa standand. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* vi. 21 Thes thinges do to me God, and thes thingis adde, 3if the beued of Helisee, the sone of Saphath, schulde stondeu vpon hym to day. (Similarly 1611, 1884; lit. from Hebrew.) c 1385 CHAUCER *Munk's T.* 419 But litel out of Pize stand to a tour. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xvii. 62 One of the castels that stondeyn in the forest of Sherwood. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* vi. x. 57 Thair speris stikking in the erd did stand. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* II. ix. 59/1 How longe that ymage bad stande in that olde tabernacle that coude no man tell. 1585 HIGINS *Junius Nouenel*. 183/2 *Textrina*,... a weavers shop or workehouse where his loomes stand. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* E 4b, Wks. 1904 II. 256 Her house stood vpon vaultes. 1694 *Acc. Ser. Late Voy.* II. 22 When the Skies are not very clear, the Mountains stand, to about the middle, in the Clouds. 1770 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 42 It [a volume] stands 4^{to} T. 14. Art. 735 JOHNSON *Lob's Abyssinia* Descr. x. 103 Two rows of sharp Teeth, standing wide from each other. 1790 GRAY *Long Story* 2 In Britain's Isle, no matter where, An ancient pile of buildings stands. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin* D. v. A flagon of champagne stood before them. 1886 MISS SERGEANT *No Saint* I. i. 16 Behind the town-hall, stood the parish church. 1889 *Century Mag.* June 177/2 One of its [the prison's] longer sides stands flush with the line of the street.

b. Of plants: To grow erect. Also with complement, to stand high, thick, thin, etc. Said esp. of grass, corn, etc. when left uncut to ripen.

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxv. 57/21 Swa bið eac þam treowum þe him geycnde bið up heah to standane. c 1205 LAY. 26058 And sturte him bihaften an treo þe her stod [c 1275 stot] aneoust. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* 187/508 A fair herbe, þat men cleopeth letuse, heo i-saið stonde bi þe weize. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxii. 6 If fyer... cacche... the corn stondyng in feeldis. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 79 Such fewell as standing a late ye haue bought, now fell it. 1585 HIGINS *Junius Nouenel*. 107/1 *Seges*,... come standing and vncut downe. 1618 W. LAWSON *New Orch.* & *Gard.* viii. (1623) 22, I haue seene many trees stand so thicke, that one could not thrue for the throng of his neighbours. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.*, *Act* & *Galatea* 110 Red Strawberries, in shades, expecting stand. 1765 *Blueskin Rusl.* IV. 216 If the corn on this good land stood thin, we may safely conclude, that it was sown thin. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. i. ii, The blossom of French Royalty... was still standing with all its petals. 1842 LONDON *Suburban Hort.* 313 If the tree is to stand four or more years. 1847 *Jnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. 1 75 White wheats should stand somewhat longer. 1858 *Ibid.* XIX. 1. 189 A piece of clover which was first mown and then allowed to stand for seed.

c. Hence, by hypallage, of land, To stand thick with or deep in: To be covered with a rich standing crop. (*Cf.* 27 b.)

1535 COVEAULE *Ps.* lxxv. (lxxv.) 13 The valleys stonde so thicke with corne [Luther *stehen dick mit Korn*] yf they laugh and synge. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. iii. 214 The lands stand thick with corn. 1890 MANG. BENSON & GOURLAY *Temple of Mud* i. 3 The fields... stand deep in corn.

d. Of the hair: To grow stiff and erect like bristles. To stand on end, up, upright: to rise up on the head as a result of fright or astonishment.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 555 Ther on stood a toft of berys Reed as the bristles of a sowes crys. 1530 FALSGR 733/2 Whan I passed by the churchie yarde my heares stode up right for feare. 1547 BOOROE *Brev. Health* (1870) 75 The... 183 Chapter dothe shewe of standyng vp of mannes heare. 1592 GREENE *Defence Conny-catching* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 72 His mustaches... standing as stiffe as if he wore a Xuler in his mouth. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliaid* v. 593 This sight, when

great Tydides saw, his haire stood vp on end. a 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 174 Their Horses Hair stood upright, like Bristles, with the vehement Cold. 1776 MISS BURNEY *Exellium* (1791) I. xl. 200 As for the particulars, I'm sure they'd make your hair stand on end to hear them. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 249 When I speak of horrors, my hair stands on end. e. To project in relief. (*Cf.* stand out, 99 i.)

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xiii. ¶ 4 [He] Sculps out the Steel between the... Marks... on the Face of the Punch, and leaves the Marks standing on the Face.

18. More loosely: To be set, placed or fixed; to rest, lie (with more or less notion of firmness and steadiness). Of a dish or its contents: To rest flat or on a flat base.

c 1200 ORMIN 1030, & bi þatt allerr stoden æ3 þatt folcless halidromes, þatt wæren inn an arke þær Wel & wurplice 3emmede. c 1420 ? LYON. *Assembly of Gods* 357 A gymlot and a fauset theropon stood. 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 490 Item, iij. pyllowes stondyng on the autre off rede felwet. 1551 SIR J. WILLIAMS *Accompie* (Abbotts. Club) 24 Two colletes of golde, wherin standeth two course emeraldes. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 200 Milk must not stand on the table with flesh, nor touch it. 1681 GREW *Muscuum* I. § 5. i. 100 At the top of his Head, just under the Horn, stand his Eyes. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvii. Some food stood on the table. 1902 R. BAGOT *Donna Diana* v. 42 On which [table] stood an inkstand. 1908 [MISS E. FOWLER] *Betw. Trent & Ancholme* 2 A dial, of wood, stands upon an old hewn stone in the middle.

19. Of a place, country, piece of ground, dwelling, etc.: To be situated in a specified position or aspect. Now chiefly of a town or village (? as consisting of erect edifices).

c 893 ÆLFRED *Oros.* (1883) 19 He seigde on dif fazan to þæm portre þe mon hæst at Hæþum; se sentet heth Winedum & Seaxum & Angles. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 77 Gaf on þa wic þe beforan ic stondeð. c 1205 LAY. 125 Ful neh þan ilke stude þar Rome nou stondeð. 1297 R. GLOUC. 3 Pe see geh him al aboute, he [England] stond [v. r. stont, stant] as in an yle. 13... K. ALIS. 3269 Theo cite upon the see stod. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 114 Panne he farus to a feld... Pat stod on an he stede. 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 28 Ek se thy londe be fertile, and commodiously stonde. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 188 She and her sisters sojourned in a cyte whiche stode on the ryuage. 1548 HALL *Croun.* *Edw.* IV. 233 b. The toun standeth lowe, and the Ryver passeth thorough. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 208 A Marchaunte... Returned to his contrey, whiche in Europe standes. 1607 W. S. *Puritan* III. iv. 36 *Put.* O, it [a room] stands very pleasantly for a Scholler. 1614 COVERT *Voy.* 11 This place of our then anoring standeth in the height of five Degrees and 20. minutes. c 1701 MAUNDRELL *Journ.* *Jerus.* (1732) 7 The City stands Northerly. 1792 T. TWINING *Recreat.* (1882) 160 The village stands pleasantly. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. i. 336 Large as Bristol might then appear, it occupied but a very small portion of the area on which it now stands. 1854 THACKERAY *Ennord* I. iii. A large pleasant green flat, where the village of Castlewood stood, and stands.

20. With predicative extension or complement, indicating the manner or condition, the verb retaining more or less of its proper force (senses 17-19): e. g. to stand high, firm, open, ajar.

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* C. Pref. 5 Hu ða ciricean... stodon madma & boca gefyrdle. c 1205 LAY. 5352 Al þat liggende lond þat lifin to Rome... þe nu stondeð riche. a 1250 *Out & Night.* 623 Myn bus stont bryht & grene. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vi. 77 He saw the brayis hie standand. c 1400, a 1513, 1786 [see AJAR adv.]. 1477-9 *Kec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 84 A tenement... standyng void by the terme of Estir, Midsomer, and Mighelmasse. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* vi. li. 104 The blak jetis of Pluto, and that dirk way Standis evir oppyne and patent nycht and day. 1675 J. S[MITHE] *Horolog.* *Dial.* 35 Fasten it [the clock] with another nail or two, that it may stand firm and not shake. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 499 And open let thy Stacks all Winter stand. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 194 ¶ 5 The Gate stood open. 1735 JOHNSON *Lob's Abyssinia* Descr. xi. 111 A large stone House... which had stood uninhabited so long, that great Numbers of red Ants had taken Possession of it. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ.* Art. II. § 77, I have seen the hail fall in Italy till the forest branches stood stripped and bare. 1866... *Crown of Wild Olive* § 57 Myeye caught the title of a book standing open in a bookseller's window. 1894 *Amer. Dict. Printing*, *Stand* high. In printing, type or blocks which are higher than other types or than the normal height. 1910 HOGARTH in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 248/2 The main chamber... stands free, isolated from the rest of the plan by corridors. 1912 H. L. CANNON in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Oct. 661 The 'cog'... was lightly laden, and so stood high out of the water.

b. Of a house, etc., As it stands: with all its furniture, decoration, etc.

1527 in *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 14, I will a bouse to my wif in Scrayngnam, and hir chamer as it standis. 1668 in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* Var. Coll. (1907) IV. 245 The bricks and materials, or the house itself as it stands, to be sold.

†c. To be fixed or set or turned in a specified direction. *Obs.*

1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 409 His sayll that stode ouer ende by force of the wynde, was smyten full of hooles. a 1637 B. JORSON *Goodwife's Ale in Athenaeum* (1904) 1 Oct. 447/2 My mouth did stand awry, just as it were Labouring to whisper somewhat in mine Eare. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Theophilus Trav.* II. 6 Its tail stands another way than the Tails of other fish which are forked upwards and downwards. 1694 *Acc. Ser. Late Voy.* II. 150 All the other Long-boats row out before, and take notice which way the Line doth stand.

21. To be inscribed, drawn, painted, etc. (in a list, sheet, or the like). Hence of words or literary matter: To be set down, recorded, composed in a (specified) context or form.

871-89 *Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 452/43 Deos foresprec & þas gewriou, fe herbeufan awreotene stondað. c 1200

ORMIN 315 All iss þewert ut soþ. þatt stanndehþ o þe Godd-spellhoc. *Ibid.* 4986 þatt bocstaf... þatt uppo Crissene name stannt Rihtl allre nestt to firtte. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* 1. 48 And he asked of hem, of whom spac þe lettre, And whom þe ymage was lyk þat þer-Inne stod. a 1400-50 *Warrs Alex.* 279 In þe first compas... Stude þe xij vnderstandings stoutly engrauen. c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 45 Then, for þe 3ere ys rewlet and gounet by þe kalender, and þis day stondeþ yn þe begynnnyng herof, hit ys callet 3eres-day. 1593 [see RUBRIC 3b. 3]. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 40 To fine the faults, whose fine stands in record. 1605... *Macb.* IV. i. 134 Let this pernicious boare Standaye accused in the Kalender. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. ix. 251 These Words stand towards the Close of St. John's Gospel. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. i. 44 The victories they obtained over their enemies... stand upon record in the histories of this country. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. x. I will not say but my name may stand on the list. 1832 *Examiner* 370/2 Mr. E. L. Bulwer's motion... stands for Thursday next. 1850 *Harper's Mag.* June 44/2 Richard Garrard Fenwick... his name stood on the club list. 1911 JACQUES in *36th Prov. Mtg. Law Soc.* 269 Her husband of course has no vote as the house does not stand in his name.

b. esp. of numerical figures: To be set down or entered in a list, account, ledger, or the like. Hence of a sum, price, score; also of the game or player whose score is recorded. *Const.* at (a certain figure).

1537 *N. Country Wills* (Surtees) 153 That Roger Shawes sonne be forgiven the odde money that standith in my boke more than lxvj s. viij d. 1579 DIGGES *Stratton*. I. xvi. 26 Which all standeth thus 24/120. 1830 *Examiner* 538/2 At the close of the poll the numbers stood thus. 1878 R. H. HUTTON *Scott* xv. 158 On the 17th of December, 1830, the liabilities stood at 54,000 l. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 26 Apr. 526/3 The prisoner had standing to his credit 157, 1890 *Field* 10 May 672/3 Streatfield... played a very sound game, and stood at twenty-two when he lost his partner. *Ibid.* 673/1 The score standing at 123 for five wickets. 1891 *Chamb. Jnl.* 1 Oct. 625/2 If a bank's shares stand at a good premium. 1913 *Oxf. Univ. Gaz.* 19 Feb. 493/2 The balance at the Bank stands... at £50.

c. Of an account: To show (a specified) position of the parties with regard to debit and credit. Also, to continue on the books unsettled. *Also fig.*

1710-12 SWIFT *Jnl. to Stella* 16 Jan., Let me know how accounts stand, that you may have your money betimes. 1776 *Pennsylv. Even. Post* 10 Aug. 398/1 Those whose accounts have stood beyond the customary time of payment, will please to take notice, that unless they are speedily discharged, I shall sue for the same. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xxx, I will not accept favours from him in prosperity, who, in adversity, refused me his hand—our account stands yet open. *Mod.* At present, the account stands greatly in my favour.

d. Of a word, clause, etc.: To occupy a specified place in a verse or context, to be used in a specified inflexion or construction.

1693 DRYDEN *Persius* vi. note 8 But the word *Empress* would not stand in that Verse: For which reason I Adjourn'd it to another. 1836 J. R. MAJOR *Guide Kirk. Trag.* 120 The rhythm is violated... when the three last syllables of a word, which are capable of standing in the verse as an anapaest, are divided between a dactyl and the following foot. 1860 GOODWIN *Gk. Moods & Tenses* 287 The Participles of impersonal Verbs stand in the Accusative Absolute, when other Participles would stand in the Genitive Absolute. 1861 PALEY *Æschylus* (ed. 2) *Pers.* 618 note, In fact, *xepotiv* could not possibly stand in this place.

22. Of level, etc.: To have the surface at a specified level. Of the mercury (or other liquid) in a thermometer, barometer, etc.: To reach to a certain height; hence said of the instrument itself.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 590 Fowerti dais and fowerti nist, So wex water wid mæsti miht... And oðer fowerti ðore-to, Dais and nistes stode so. 1686 HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 104 The Barometer standing at 30 Inches. *Ibid.* 110 In calm frosty weather the Mercury generally stands high. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Infr.* 47 The Thermometer stands at the same height in deep Cellars at both Seasons. 1853 *Jnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. 1. 165 The water in the sluice stands at 9 ft. 1890 CONSTANCE SMITH *Riddle of Hamlet* II. vi. iv. 241 The glass stood at sea fair. 1891 *National Rev.* Jan. 656 The thermometer now stood at 20 Fahr.

** With the notion of permanence, stability, etc.

23. Of an edifice, or the like: To remain erect and entire; to resist destruction or decay. Also with predicative adj. or adv., as *whole, sound, fast, stable*.

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xii. Ne mæg hus naht lange standan on þain hean munie 3if hit full ungemetlic wind 3estent. a 1122 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1009 & oft hi on þa burh Lund-ne gefuhtan. Ac si Gode lof bet heo 321 gesund stent. c 1205 LAY. 15532 Penne mihte he [the wall] stonde to here worlde longe. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* 160/189 Ich habbe a luytel Coffre þat standt hol and sount. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10121 þar þe castel standes stable. c 1400 *Brut* li. 55 How Vorrieger... biganne þere a castel, þat wolde nougt stande wiþouten morre tempredre wiþ mannes blode. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 281 b. The trenches and bulwerkes of his enemies campe was standing whole. 1562 PILKINGTON *Expos. Aduyas* Pref. 8 The winds blow boustously, yet stand faste the low bushes when the great ookes are overthrown. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 211 Had not 3our self begun the weis, 3our steepillis had bene standand 3it. 1610 HOLLAND *Canden's Brit.* (1637) 636 Faire wallies, which are partly yet standing. 1758 *Ann. Reg.* 100 Her masts [are] very much wounded: it is surprising how they stood home. 1794-5 in B. Ward *Dawn Cath. Revival* (1909) II. 129 The rigging was damaged; but the vessel stood. 1798 in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. p. clvi. She had only a foremast standing at day-light. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ.* Art. II. § 74 The marble would have stood its two thousand years as well in the polished statue as in the Parian cliff. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Eng. Hist.* x. 93 In that climate buildings

stand much longer than they do in England. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 237 *Stand*, does not break down or require timbering. A rock or coal roof generally stands better than one composed of shale or clay.

fig. 1805 WORSW. *Prelude* II. 280 The props of my affections were removed, And yet the building stood, as if sustained by its own spirit! 1834 J. WILSON *Noctes Ambros.* xxviii. Wks. 1836 IV. 198 The Church deserves to stand when sin's atrocities are rife beneath its shelter.

b. Of the world: To exist; to remain stable, last. Chiefly in phrase: cf. quot. 1256.

c 1205 LAY. 18350 *Pe wile þe his world stent* [c 1275 steond] illesten lacy is worðmunt. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1490 Of þat breستان a temple, þet schal aa stonden, hwil þet to world stont. 1340-70 *Alex. & Diind.* 587 *Se were alle..bred of þat modur Pat is stable to stonde.* 1256 *Tinoale & Cor.* viii. 13 Whill the worlde stondeþ [So 1611; *R. cis rōv aiōwa*]. 1598 R. BERNARD *tr. Terence, Adelphi* 1. ii. Neuer was there since the world stood, any thing more unreasonable.

c. Of any mechanism or contrivance: To hold together, resist wear or damage, keep its place.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.*, *The Wig*, But I fear, friend I said I, this buckle won't stand.

24. *Naut.* To let all stand: To leave a ship fully rigged. *All standing*, i.e. without dismantling or unrigging; *transf.* with one's clothes on, dressed. *To be paid off, brought up all standing*: see quot. 1867.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* L. 17 Shall we get down our Top-masts? No, let all stand. 1791 SNEYTON *Edystone L.* (1793) § 239 We began to leave in our ground chain... and, it being nine P.M., concluded to let all stand till the next morning... Found all standing as we had left it. 1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 172 The Fiscard... was paid off all standing, directly recommissioned. 1867 *Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *All, To be brought up all standing*, is to be suddenly checked or stopped, without any preparation. *Paid off all standing*, without unrigging or waiting to return stores; perhaps recommissioned the next day or hour. 1893 DUNMORE *Pamirs* II. 62, I dined, and after smoking a pipe, turned in all standing for the night.

25. Of a pigment or dye: To keep its colour; also, not to blot or run.

1811 *Self Instructor* 531 All these three colours stand. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 731 Vermilion... Stands tolerably well if perfectly pure. 1783 R. HALLAM *Workshop Rec.* Ser. II. 326 Most of the black Indian ink... blots when a damp brush is passed over it; or, as draughtsmen say, 'it does not stand'.

28. *Ferriery.* Of the eye: To preserve its sight, to keep good sight.

1737 BRACKEN *Ferriery Impr.* (1757) II. 13, I must return to a Description of the Eye that I think most likely to stand (as we term it).

*** To be still or stationary.

27. Of liquids: To cease flowing; *esp.* of water, to collect and remain motionless, be stagnant (cf. *STANDING* *phl. a.*). (See also *STILL* *adv.*)

c 883 *ELFRIC Boeth.* xxxv. § 7 *Se hearpere* (se. Orpheus)... hearpede ðæt.. þa ær stodon. 1282 *Wyclif Luke* viii. 44 And anon the fix of his blood stood (*v. r.* ceased). 1538 *Elvot Diet.*, *Stagnia*, properly of water is to stande and not to flowe. 1836 *Higgins Junius' Nomencl.* 101/2 *Lacuna*, a ditch wherein water standeth. 1607 *Dryden Fies* vii. 1093 Where Ufens glides along the lowly Lands, Or the black Water of Pomptina stands. 1827 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. 1. 80 The stagnant water being permitted year after year to stand on the surface during the winter. 1832 *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 44. The water appeared to stand here some time, judging by the presence of many water weeds.

transf. 1899 Mrs. E. CORRE *Path of Star* xv. 160 The garden where heavy scents stood in the sun.

fig. 1842 TENNYSON *Sir Galahad* 10 When the tide of combat stands.

b. Of land, a ditch, etc.: To stand with, to be full of (stagnant water). (Cf. 17 c.)

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* vi. xxvii. l. 138 The country Elemais is so fenzie, and standeth with water so wet, that there is no way through it to Persis. 1718 *HEARNE Collect.* (O.H.S.) VI. 229 The Ditch about the Camp stands with water, except in a dry time. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. l. 242 It is not at all uncommon to see a clay pit stand with water.

28. Of tears: To remain collected (in the eyes) without falling. Of a humour, esp. perspiration: To remain in drops (on the skin, etc.).

1530 *PALSGR* 733/1 He dyd nat wepe that I sawe, but the water stode in his eyes. 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* vi. 119 She smides therewith, yet in hir eyes the water ful doth stand. 1627 *MAY Lucan* vi. L. 3, She... gathers poisonous filth, and slime that stands On the cold ioynts. 1675 *HANNAH WOOLLEY Gentlew. Comp.* 71 Do not venture to eat Spoon-meat so hot, that the tears stand in your eyes. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* I. (Globe) 230 This he spoke so earnestly, that I saw Tears stand in his Eyes. 1841 *LONGF. Excelsior* v. A tear stood in his bright blue eye. 1849 *Tail's Mag.* XVI. 226/1 Cold drops stood on my brow. 1891 *Strand Mag.* II. 509/2 The sweat stood in heads on his forehead.

þ. Of the eyes, To stand a-water: to be filled with tears. *Obs.*

1605 *CHAPMAN, etc. Eastw. Hoc* II. C. 3 b, *Gyr.* Gods my digitie I as I am a Lady, if he did not make me blush so that mine eyes stood a-water.

29. Of a liquid, etc.: To be kept in a vessel without shaking.

c 1467 *Noble Bk. Cookry* (1882) 101 *Sye it throughe a clethe and let yt stond and setle.* c 1550 *LLOYD Treas. Health* liii. R.ij, Such thynges are neuer mynstred excepte they be kepte [1585 N.ij b, stood] settled a good while after commixtion. 1675 *HANNAH WOOLLEY Gentlew. Comp.* 136 Strain it [the Jelly], and so let it stand for your use. 1827 *FARADAY Chem. Manip.* xii. (1842) 275 The whole is to be closed up, and suffered to stand until cold. 1852 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. l. 37 The first milk is set.. to stand for

cream. 1862 *MILLER Organ. Chem.* (ed. 2) 165 The liquid portion is removed by pressure, and after standing over chloride of calcium is rectified.

+ 80. Of a mixture or confection: To be stiff, have a firm consistence. (Cf. *STANDING* *phl. a.* 8 b.) c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 88 Loke that hit stonde well, with Gynger, Sugur. *Ibid.* 109.

31. Of a star: To appear fixed in the heavens. Of the sun or a planet: To be seen apparently motionless at any point of its course.

1382 *WYCLIF Joh.* x. 13 And the sunne and the mone stoden, to the tyme that [etc.]. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxi. (1495) 331 Stelle ben callyd sterres and hawe that name of stando, stouyng, for though they moue alwaye, alwaye it seemyth that they stonde. 1577 *KENDALL Flowers of Epigr.* 86 In heuen where starres do stand. 1629 *MILTON Nativity* 70 The Stars with deep amaze Stand fixt in sted-fast gaze. 1833 *TENNYSON Lotus-Eaters* 7 Full-faced above the valley stood the moon.

32. Of a piece of machinery, an implement, a vehicle, etc.: To remain still or motionless; not to move or be operated; to cease moving, working, turning, etc. Of a timepiece: To cease going, to have stopped. Now somewhat rare. Cf. to stand still: see *STILL* *adv.*

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* vii. 105 At heiz prime perkyem lette þe plouz stonde. c 1386 *CHAUCER Friar's T.* 243 Deepe we the wey, for which the Carte stode. c 1400 *Annots of Arth.* 266 Maye no mane stere hym of strengthe, whilles þe whele standis. 1549 *LATIMER Ploughers* (Arth.) 25 The plough standeth, there is no worke done. a 1606 P. HENRY in *M. Henry Life* x. (1825) 247 When the weight is off, the clock stands. 1772 *FOOTE Nabob* I. (1778) 22, I.. told him, the dog was mad, the parrot dead, and the clock stood. 1820 *SCORESBY Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 476 During an hour.. the pumps were allowed to stand. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* viii, Before his astonished companion could reply he was beside the vehicle, which was still standing.

b. Of a ship: To ride at anchor.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1021 He let his schupstonde, & redeto londre. *Ibid.* 1437 His schup stod vnder tre. c 1350 *Vill. Palerne* 2728 Pan hieþ þe hem to þe hauen.. þer stoden fele schippes.

c. Of a vehicle: To remain in a customary place waiting for a fare or for the time to start.

1665 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) II. 241 The Black Swan in Holborn where the Alsbury and other coaches stand. 1676 in *J. Playford Vade Mecum* (1679) 197 All Merchants.. may chuse what Carr they please, except such as stand for Wharf-work [etc.].. which are to be taken in turn.

d. Of a mine, factory, etc., also of the men employed: To stop working; to be at a standstill.

1733 *N. Riding Rec.* VIII. 202 The Treasurer to pay £22.15 for the Milne standing ten weeks. 1789 J. WILLIAMS *Mlin. Kingd.* I. 170 Several Cornish mines are now standing.. because they cannot be carried on with profit while coal is so dear. 1892 *Black & White* 12 Mar. 331/1 If they [the colliers] stand for a fortnight. 1892 *Standard* 28 Apr. 7/5 Works which stood all last week for holidays being now re-started.

*** With some notion of motion or direction in a fixed or steady course.

+ 33. Of light (also rarely of vapour): To issue in a beam or shaft. *Obs.*

Beowulf 726 Him of eazum stod.. leoth unfeger. c 900 *Bede's Hist.* v. xxiii. (1890) 476 Stod se leoma him of, swilce fytnebece. c 1000 *ELFRIC Hom.* (Th.) I. 86 Him stod stincende steam of ðam mude. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8160 A lem fra þe wandesstode. c 1300 *Harlell* 501 Of his mouth it stod a stem, Als it were a sunnebeim. c 1400 *St. Alexius* 439 (Laud 463) Out of his moup þer stoed a leom Brighter þan þe sonne beom.

+ 34. Of a weapon: To be fixed at or on the place to which it penetrates in wounding; to penetrate through, into. Said also of the stroke or 'dint'. *Obs.*

Beowulf 1434 Sunne ðeata leod of flannþorn seores ætweðfe.. þæt him on aldre stod herestald hearda. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12371 *Pe suerd a som thord hir stode.* *Ibid.* 24366 *Pe nails þæt him fest on rode, thoru mi hend and fete þæt stode.* 1371 *King Alis.* 3709 *Hesmot anothir.. That he clef his harness.* At his chym stod the dunt. c 1330 *Arth. & Mer.* 8134 King Malgair on þe heued he gert þæt dent stode at þe hert. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 268 With his swerd droppende of blod, The which withinne his doughter stod.

35. Of the wind: To blow from a quarter indicated; also simply, to blow favourably, to continue to blow. Similarly of the weather. ? *Obs.* (Cf. *SIT* v. 13 d.)

c 1205 LAY. 1780 Wind stod on willen. *Ibid.* 25337 *Weder stod on wille, wind wec an honde.* c 1300 *Cursor M.* 24834 Forþ þai floted on þat flode, For al to will þair þam stode. c 1300 *K. Horn* 784 (Laud MS.), *Pe whyzt him gan stonde And drof tyl hirelode.* 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 145 *Pe next Marche folowand He suld take þat way, if wynde wuld with him stand, At Marsille to aryue.* 1412-20 *LYDG. Chron.* *Troy* I. 4392 *Whan þei seye þæt þe wedir stood, Þe wynde also at her lust þei hadde, Þei gan to saille.* 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Provr.* (1867) 56 *If the winde stande in þat doore, it standeth awy.* 1635 *BRERETON Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 77 The wind stood most easterly. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 26 The Wind is fair, though but little; he comes well, as if he would stand. 1699 *DAMPIER Voy.* II. i. 155 *If þe galestod.* 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4417/2 [They] will sail for the River, as soon as the Wind stands fair.

36. *Naut.* Of a vessel (hence of the commander, sailors, etc.): To sail, steer, direct one's course (in a specified direction, to sea, into harbour, etc.).

See also *stand along*, *away*, etc. in branch VII; also *stand for* 71 *cat stand with* 79 d. (Note the pa. l. *stowed* in the 17th c., prob. due to misapprehension.)

1627 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Famous Fight* Wks. (1650) III.

39/1 We gaue him a whole broad-side..tacking forthwith, and standing after him. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 18 *Wee stowed alongist it* [floating ice], hoping to weather it. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. x. 189 The Spanish fleet..standing to the Northward. a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 16 Oct. 1644, The weather being still so fowle that for two hours at least we durst not stand into the haven. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4312/1 They stood to Sea. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 280 *We immediately..stood towards her, and I believe if she had..stood from us, we should have found it very difficult to have come up with her.* 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ix. 386 This entrance he proposed to stand through next day. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) D 4 h, *We discovered a fleet..standing athwart us, i. e. steering across our way.* 1823 W. SCORESBY *Jrnl.* 2 *We took sail, and stood into the river.* a 1860 in *Temple Bar* LVI. 353 *We passed the hank, stood round the light, and sailed away to sea.* 1867 *Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Stand in Shore*, to sail directly for the land. 1878 *Bosw. Smyth Carriage* 107 The Roman fleet.. stood right across the Mediterranean to the nearest point of Africa. 1892 *Black & White* 16 Jan. 78/1 The whole fleet put on good speed, and stood nearly due west.

With cognate object. 1705 *tr. Bosman's Guinea* 13 The Ship..being bound to..touch at Curacao before it stands its course homewards.

b. transf. Of a person: To go, proceed (in a specified direction).

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1179 *I fond horn child stonde To schopeward in londre.* 1820 *SHUFF Mem.* II. 87 They bowed a hundred times.. then stood towards their village.

37. *Archery.* Of an arrow (see quot.).

1801 T. ROBERTS *Eng. Bowman* 294 An arrow is said to stand (or to stand to) a bow, when it flies from it steadily, and without shaking or flitting. *Ibid.*, To Stand in the wind, to stand across the wind.

**** Of immaterial things.

38. With *adv.*, *advb.*, *phr.*, or *adj.* predicate: To be or remain in a specified condition, relation, situation, etc.

a 1122 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1093 *Þæt arceþrice on Cantwar-hyriz, þe ær on his ægner hand stod.* c 1315 *SHOREHAM Poems* I. 231 *For 3et þæt wair his kende lest, Þæt cristning stant te deale.* 14.. 26 *Pol. Poems* 20/194 *A cheuentyen may fyete o thaly, þe victorye wylþ hym stande.* c 1420 *LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 1887 *Thy wytt stant a crooke.* c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 1056 *Ane sair stonayand stour at thair hartis standis.* 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Hen. IV.* 12 h, *My life stoode in leoparde.* 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* v. l. 208 *His Integrity stands without blemish.* 1888 *Lett. conc. Pres. State Italy* 170 The greatest part of the Revenue of this State stands engaged for the Interest that they pay. 1870 *ROGERS Hist. Gleam.* Ser. II. 102 *No reputation stood higher than that of Selden.* 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 8 *He cannot tell the relation in which abstract ideas stand to one another.* 1891 *Standard* 16 June 3/2 *Mr. Balfour's plan stands condemned in his eyes.*

b. With a relative or demonstrative *adv.* as predicate; e.g. the case stands thus, as things or matters stand (= under present circumstances). Also impersonally, as it stands well, how stands it, how does it stand? (with, *þy*, *þ* of a person or thing; *þ* also with *dat.*, *him* stands well).

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* i. 28 *Stod þrage on ðam.* c 1300 *Wyclif Eccl. Wks.* III. 346 *And þus it stondiþ in þe Chirche of þes newe seruauntis jat ben broþer.* c 1368 *CHAUCER Shipman's T.* 114 *It stant not so with me.* c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) vi. 1505 *Sister! how standes with you?* a 1578 *LINCOLN (Piscotie) Chron.* *Scot.* II. 25 *The erle of glencaine returne.. to the erle of lennox and schew him how all stude.* 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* II. v. 21 *Spee.* *Why then, how stands the matter with them?* *Lau.* *Marry then, what it stands well with him, it stands well with her.* 1600 *Wheate goeth to Wall* h. 3, *My Lord of Bulloigne, then theo stands my case.* 1612 *Benvenuto's Passenger* I. ii. 137 *Sure sir, if it stood with you as he pleased, you should be in an euill case.* 1672 *PETTY Pol. Anat.* (1691) 68 *As things now stand.* 1709 *BERKELEY Ess. Vision* § 45 *The truth of the matter, I find, stands thus.* 1826 *LAMIN Pop. Fallacies* xi, *A hare, as the law now stands, makes many friends.* 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* III. vii. viii, *It stands it with me if I have spoken falsely.* 1862 *Temple Bar* VI. 40 *How does it stand with your.. studies?* 1898 *MERRIAM's Roder's Corner* vii. 75 *People did not know how matters stood between Joan Ferrish and Tony Cornish.*

+ 39. *a.* With dative of person: To exist, be present (to one); e.g. *me stondeþ rape* = I am in haste. Chiefly in (*me*, etc.) stands awe, need: see 45, 46. *Obs.*

a 1300 *K. Horn* 554 *For þi me stondeþ þe more rape.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24220 *Queen þe sagh his murning make, sumthing to þe iwiss þe spak if him stode an steuen.*

þ b. impers. To be the case (that). *It cannot stand but,* it cannot but be that.. *Obs.*

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xiv. 251 *A strawe for þe stwies I it stode dougt.* I trowe, Had þei no fyng but of pore men, her houses were vntyled. 1561 *Rdg. Priory Council* *Scot.* I. 173 *It mycht stand that I had reuassut sum of the guldil libellit fra the thrid hand.* 1644 *MAXWELL Provr.* *Chr.* *Kings* ix. 99 *It cannot stand but.. the like should hold.*

c. impers. To behove (a person) to do (something). *rare.*

? A cutting down, or confused recollection, of *stand* (one) in hand (see 47) or *stand* (one) upon (see 78 q).

1871 *TOLLIVER Barchester* T. xlii, *He knew that it depended solely on his own wit whether or no he could throw the joke back upon the lady.* *He knew that it stood him to do so if he possibly could, but he had not a word..* 1912 *WEBSTER* s.v. 19. *To concern;* to be of interest or advantage (to); as, it stood him to leave the country for a time.

40. Of a condition, process, or the like: To remain stationary or unchanged, neither progressing nor receding; to be at a standstill.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Merch.* T. 519 (Harl.), *Now wolde God that it were woxe night, And that the night wold stonde*

[v. r. lasten] évermo. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 202 For whiche they muste dresse hem to pease in haste, Or ellis there thrifte to standen and to waste. c 1530 *Judic. Urines* II. xii. 40 But comynly in Homothena, the sekeneis is stondyng tyll the seke man passe othe to deth or to lyfe. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* v. 27 Every houre addes unto that current Arithmetique, which scarce stands one moment. 1723 *Swift Poems*, *Pethox* 52 And while his Fate is in thy Hands, The Busness of the Nation stands.

41. To endure, last; to continue unimpaired; to flourish.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 26 Hu mæz þonne hys rice standan. c 1200 *ORNUIN* 18190 þatt zet ta stod stafflike witt Amang Judisskenn þede Off Moysesess lazhleob. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 9221 Pair kingrik... þat had four hundred yeir stand. 1399 *LANGL. Rich. Redels* III. 249 Iche rewme... Sholde stable and stonde he þese þre degres. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1560) 28 II in other thynges we should be as negligente, this Realme could not long stande. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* II. 60 Work done after men have reached this platform is classical; and that is the only work which, in the long run, can stand. *Ibid.* VII. 223 How little either of his poetry, or of his criticism, or of his philosophy, can we expect permanently to stand!

42. To be or remain valid or of force, hold good.

c 888 *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxi. þa zesetennesse þa he læt standan þa hwile þe he wile. a 1220 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 656 Ic hidde ealle þa ða æfter me cumen... þæt ure yfe mote standan. c 1275 *LAV.* 397 After þan he þene lawe þat stod in þan ilke dawe. c 1315 *SUOREHAM Poems* I. 238 For hote þat water his kende hawe, þat cristnyngne may naust stonde. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xv. 573 Owe lorde wrote it [the Law] hym-selue, in ston, for it styddast was and stonde sholde eue. c 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) I. xxx. (1850) 34 Yf he byquethe al his good to his owne lord, standyng the testament? 1544 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 39 The last deuyse and wyl made by him shal stande and abyde. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 100 The younger sort which had chosen Reigned their Subprior, would have that election to stande. a 1578 *LYNDSEY (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* I. 343 Gif al promiseis had stand quithless was maid he the king of scotland. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* II. (Globe) 432 A written Contract... would stand. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* Intro. 19 The promise yet stands. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 212 No English Parliament... would permit such laws as were now passing through the Irish Parliament to stand. 1879 *Nature* 20 Nov. 62/2 This result is so utterly opposed to fact that a theory which leads to it cannot stand for a moment. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 625/1, I think... that the nonsuit ought not to stand. 1894 *HALL CAINE Maxmilian* II. xiii. 172 It was taken for granted that the old relations would stand.

b. With complement or predicative extension, as to stand good, in force, († for) law, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6746 Qua stelis scēp, or ox, or cu... Oxen fue for an he pal, For a scēp four, it stand for lai. 1581 *ALLEN Apol.* 42 No statute then that stood in force. 1586 in J. Morris *Troubles Cath. Forefathers* Ser. III. (1877) 87 Which common presumption always standeth good by their own law until the contrary be plainly and evidently proved. 1633 *BR. HALL Hard Texts, Rom.* ix. 11 That the decree and purpose of God... might stand in force. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 602 Hear my Decree, which unrevok't shall stand. 1747 in *Nairne Peerage Evid.* (1874) 148 The said obligation was... to stand in full force and virtue. 1890 *Chanb. Jrm.* 27 Dec. 826/3 That charge of murder will not stand law. 1893 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Feb. 164/1 The chapter on planting... stands good for all time.

43. Of a ceremony: To be performed, take place. *Sc. ? Obs.*

1649 *LANGLON Diary* (Maitl. Club) 5 The marriage feast stode at the place of the Weyms in Fyfe. 1828 *Burd Isabel* ix. in *Child Ballads* IV. 420 Her kirkling and her fair wedding Shall haith stand on aeday. a 1868 *Earl of Errol* I. *ibid.* V. 269 An they hae made a marriage o' it, It stood at Earlstoun, O.

III. 44. To cost. (Cf. *L. stare, constare.*)

a. To stand (one) high, to cost a high price. (Cf. *G. einem hoch zu stehen kommen.*) *rare.*

c 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. III. 49 We han a wyndow in working wyl stonden [B. text sitten] vs ful heize. 1864 *CARLYLE Fredk.* IX. xviii. IV. 41 His father and he have stood these Bavarian Countries very high. *Ibid.* xx. x. VI. 243 Carlos's War of ten months had stood him uncommonly high.

† b. To stand (one) on, upon, to (a price). *Obs.*

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 38 þe seid stondyng þe on fj. s., þe rente stante þe on vj. d., þe gaderyng & þe repyng standyng þe on xij. d. 1471 *Paston Lett.* III. 31 The fence must stand yow over on xij. mark by the lest wey. 1641 *Best Farm Bks.* (Surtees) 76 Sheepe that are fedde all the summer longe in our closes stande us to three shillings... a pece. 1764 *Museum Rust.* III. 11 His stakes will not stand him, besides his labour, to more than half a farthing each.

c. To stand (one) in (a price, etc.). The ordinary construction; now restricted in currency, being partly fashionable slang, partly dialectal.

Also to stand (a person) in at (an amount).

c 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lini. Mon.* vi. (1885) 122 Yet his lordes schall þan haue therefore a bouite his persone... lordes, knyghtes, and squiers... to his charges peraduentur also gretly, as his houshold well ruled was wonned to stonde hym inne. 1488-9 *Act. & Hen. VII.* c. 9 Where an hatte standeth not theym in xvjd. they willsell it for iij. s. or xl d. 1544 in *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII* (1903) XIX. l. 445 Here they shall stand the King not in one penny. 1551 *Rominson tr. More's Utopia* II. iv. (1895) 150 The same standeth them in muche lesse coste. 1625 in *Cosin's Corr.* (Surtees) I. 71 Boording and breakfast will stand him in 16^d per annum. 1651 H. L'ESTRANGE *Answe. Mrq. Worcester Ep.* Ded. It will be in some sort an Answer to God for the time it stood me in. 1713 *Guardian* No. 84 p. 2 It has not stood me in above a Button. 1772 *Mme. D'ARBLAY Early Diary* (1889) I. 160 Do you know, it stands me in a hundred a year for chaisses? 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xli. It'll stand you in a pound a week. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xiii. It stands me in eight shillings a bottle. 1875 *MISS BRADDOON Hostages to Fortune* II. viii. 168 It only stands me in seven and sixpence. 1886 *Mrs. RANOLPH Mostly Fools* III. iv. 126 His town house... stood him in at fifteen hundred a year.

d. With prep. as in b or c, but without indirect obj. of person. *rare.*

1457 *Paston Lett.* I. 414 That my maister shud be lerned whate hys housold standyng uppon yerlye. 1546 *JOHNSON in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. 11. 174 They stand in above 411 sterling a peise. 1583 *Strunnes Anal. Abus.* I. (1877) 61, I haue knowne the very neddle work of some one payre of these bootehoose to stand, some in iiii pound, vj. pound, and some in x. pound a pece. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 167 This Ball would stand in five or six Shillings a Day. 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. II. 526 This concern stands in 701.

e. Without prep. before the word which denotes the price or cost. *rare.*

1542 in J. H. Glover *Kingsthorpiana* (1883) 82 An acre of lande sown in reye stonde the tenant in sowing vii shillings at the lest. 1671 *LAMONT Diary* (Maitl. Club) 224 The new hake howse... stood in workmanship, dales, ironworke, and nays, above 300 merks Scots. 1710 *LUTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 545 The company [were] ordered to bring in a modest computation of what their forts and castles have stood them. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5137/10 The first... will stand the Importer near 9s. and 6d. the Gallon. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 110 Good soup is delivered out at 1d. per quart, which stands the subscribers 2d. 1808 *JAMIESON, To Stand one, to cost; as, It stood me a groat, it cost fourpence.* 1872 S. DE VERE *Americanisms* 552 This horse stands me two hundred dollars at least.

IV. Phrases and idiomatic uses.

45. To stand in awe.

† a. Orig. 'awe' was the nominative and the person affected in the dative: *him (them, men, etc.) stands awe*; const. *of*, also *from*, *to*, *with* (the object of dread). Occas. with some other sb. of kindred meaning, as *doubt*. *Obs.*

c 1000 *ÆLFRED Hem.* (Th.) I. 64 Swa micel ege stod deofum fram eow. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 73 Per hem stod eie, þer hem ne sholde, þat is of idele þing. c 1205, c 1250 [see Awe sb.] 4 a. α. β. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14805 Of him þam stod selcut gret agh. c 1320, c 1380 [see Awe sb.] 4 a. β. α.

13... K. *Alis.* 3426 (Laud MS.), At þat half stant hem no doute Of Alisaunder ne al his route. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1341 þat hem no stondeþ no doute Of þe payens no of her route.

† b. By inversion of const. the dative of the person became the subject and 'awe' the object of the verb: *to stand awe* (of, also *to do something*). Similarly *to stand dread*. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 39 He þat is recheles and non eise ne stand of louerde. *Ibid.* 139 And te king stod eie of him for his holinesse. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12091 Pan suld þou sett him to sum scule, þar he moght lere o man stand agh. 1330, c 1460 [see Awe sb.] 4 a. α. β. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* ix. 851 The Scottis defens so sykkyr was and keyn, Sotheroun stud aw to enter thaim amang. 1535 *LYNDSEY Satyre* 2520 Of na man we sould stand aw. 1597 *MONTGOMERIE Cherie & Sine* 1053 Of vs 3e stand na aw.

14... 26 *Pol. Poems* 19/140 Holy chirche stant of hem drede.

c. The modern const., *to stand in awe*. Similarly *to stand in dread, fear, etc.*

1413 [see Awe sb.] 4 a. β. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 12091 (Trin.) þou most do sett him to be scole. For to lerne & stonde in awe. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* xcvi. 6 Let the whole earth stonde in awe of him. 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* iv. 70 Of whom stand you in awe? 1771 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) I. 325 He stood in some awe, though in no sort of fear of you. 1885 *Mrs. LYNN-LINTON Christ. Kirkland* I. x. 271, I stood in whole some awe of him.

14... 26 *Pol. Poems* xiii. 6 Falsed stondis ay in drede. 1701 W. WORTON *Hist. Rome* 302 The Brothers stood in fear of their Lives. 1885 J. PAYN *Luck of Darrells* I. xiv. 246 His aunt stands rather in fear of him.

46. To stand in need.

† a. Orig. in the form (*me, him, etc.*) *stands need* = I (etc.) have need. Const. *til*, to (the thing required). (Corresponds to *need is, is need*: see *NEED* sb. 4, 5.) *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23983 Wede o welth wil i namar, Clathing wil i me tak o care, þar-till [Fair. þer-to] me standes nede. a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 184 A maydene scho tute hir withalle, That scho myzte appone calle, Whenne that hir nede stode.

b. In inverted const. (cf. 45 b), of a person, *to stand need* = to be in need (of, to do something). *Obs. exc. dial.*

1551 *CROWLEY Pleas. & Payne Wks.* 109 For aye, when I Stode nede of meate, ye gaue me fode. 1578 T. LUTTON *All for Money* 699 Yf you stode nede of me you should finde me your friende. 1627 R. SIBTHORPE *Apostol. Obed.* 28 These, I say, and infinite others, neither will time permit, nor doth your experience stand need. 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispatch* 160 Though we have better grounds then to stand need to build upon it. 1664 *MARVELL Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 180 If I stood need of witnesses, I would cite only Your own merits. 1877 N. W. Linc. *Gloss. Stan' need*, stand in need of, ought [to do something]. 1886 S. W. Linc. *Gloss.* s. v. One stands need to tak' care of one's lasses now-a-days.

c. Now (cf. 45 c), *to stand in need*. Const. *of*, *† to do*.

1530 *PALSGR.* 733/2 If you stande in nede of me you shall fynde I am your frende. 1597 *HOOKER Ecl. Pol.* v. xlviii. § 2 Petitionarie prayer helongeth only to such as... stand in need of reliefe from others. 1600 J. FORY tr. *Leo's Africa* vi. 277 Their fields stand in neede of continuall watering. 1630 W. T. *Justif. Relig. now Professed* ix. 66 Who themselves stand in neede to be saued. 1701 W. WORTON *Hist. Rome* I. 15 His Mind truly stood in need of Instruction. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* x. II. 658 A realm of which these were the fundamental laws stood in no need of a new constitution. 1887 *WESTALL Capt. Trafalgar* xix. 245, I felt very tired and stood much in need of sleep.

47. To stand (one) in († on) hand. Now *dial.* Cf. the phrases *to lie (one) upon hand, in hand*: see *HAND* sb. 32a, quot. 1548, 29 d quot. 1627.

a. Of the wind: To be favourable. *rare* -1.

c 1205 *LAV.* 22313 Wind heom stod an honde.

b. To behave, concern; to be needful or necessary to; to be of importance or advantage to. Chiefly *impers.* with it and inf.

c 1400 *Beryn* 3773, I take no reward of othir mennys case, But onicly of myne own, that stont me most an hond. 1470 *Paston Lett.* II. 400 Look that ye spare for no cost to do serche for itt, for it wyll stand yow on hand. 1523 *BERNERS Froiss.* I. ccxvii. 289 [They] fought valiantly, the which stode them well in hand to do, for y^e naueroysse had caused them somewhat to recule. 1587 *GOLDING De Moruay* I. 9 To lay forth the proofes... it would stand me in hand to ransacke the whole world. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* I (1656) 89 The King... conceived it stood him in hand to stand upon his guard. 1667 O. HEYWOOD *Heart-Tras.* vii. 54 It stands us all in hand to try our selves. 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia* s. v., 'To stand in hand', to concern, behave, or interest. Ex. 'It stands you in hand to look to that'. 1848 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.*, *To stand in hand*, to concern, to behoove... This phrase is a colloquial one to New England. Ex. 'It stands you in hand to attend to your business'.

48. To stand in stead.

† a. To be of use or advantage, to be serviceable or profitable. Also with adj. qualifying *stead*, to be of (little, no, good) avail or service. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26312 It sal stand in sted sumquar. 13... *Ibid.* 4114 (Götl.) Lat vs do him to dredi dede, Loke quat his drem sal stand in sted. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 3648 His help thurgh hym-selfe standes in nastede, For he es als a lym þat es dede. 1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 365 The husch is bare and waxus ere, Hit may no langur leues here; now stont hit in no syde. c 1430 *Freemasonry* (Halliwell) 1840/679 They schul he told to stonde yn stede, When thou hast therto gret nede. 1544 *BETHAM Precepts War* I. xcxi. I iv h, But yf we must warre in playne and champion countries, then horsemen be moost necessarye. For fotemen wyll stande in lytle stede and vse. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) III. 12 If Love be fire, to light this Indian weed, The Donor's Love of fire may stand in sted. 1659 *HAMMOND On Ps.* lxiii. 9 It standeth in no stead, and so disappoints those that depend on it. 1772 *WHITEFIELD Serm.* xxxii. Wks. VI. 11 Thy wealth and grandeur will stand in no stead.

b. More usually with indirect obj. († rarely with *to*). *To stand (one) in stead, in (good, etc.) stead*: to be of service or benefit to; to help or avail. Now only with adj. (*good, etc.*), and that in literary rather than familiar use.

When without epithet, *in stead* was sometimes written or printed as one word.

1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 267 But for it stood hem but litel in stede [orig. *sed quia parum profecerunt*]. c 1440 *Sir Gower* 658 He... stode poure men in stede. 1513 *More in Grafton's Chron.* (1568) II. 785 Suche as they thought... able to stande them in stead, eyther hy power or by policie. 1577 *KENDALL Flowers of Egbur.* Trifles 5 The weakie may stand the strong in sted. 1603-26 *BRETON Poste Mad Lett.* (Grosart) 39/1 Your kind promise vpon any urgent occasion to stand me instead. 1662 *GERBIER Principles* 1 Some Principles thereon, which may stand the lovers of it instead. 1730 *Lett. to Sir W. Strickland rel. to Coal Trade* 25 It will therefore stand them in stead to consider, whether they be likely to gain anything by the Exchange. 1802 *MAN. EDGEWORTH Mornl T.* Forester (The Beth), That excuse shadn't stand you in stead. 1860 *DISRAELI Viv. Grey* III. v. Your boasted knowledge of human nature shall not again stand you in stead.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 202 Better is hody bede of man þat right lyues, & standes vs in more stede, þan alle þe gode he gyues. 13... *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* 674/90 Strengþe stont vs in no stide. c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* v. vi. 514 If thilk gouernance... stondesth to him in miche goostli stide. 1539 *WROTHESLEY in St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VIII. 160 Soo that his aduise therein could stande them in small stede. 1577 *HAMMER Anc. Ecl. Hist.* Euseb. III. ix. (1583) 44 Josephus him selfe, that hath stode vs in so great stead, for the furnishing of this our present history. 1665 *Extr. St. Papers rel. Friends* Ser. III. (1912) 241 Our good intentions stand us in little stead. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* v. viii. It is then he will find in what mighty stead that heathen goddess... will stand him. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* liv, A Johnson's Dictionary, which stood them in much stead. 1887 *WESTALL Capt. Trafalgar* I. 13 Continual practice stood me in better stead than whole volumes of theory. 1891 *Temple Bar* Oct. 177 His early training... stood him in good stead.

† c. Similarly *to stand (one) to (good) stead*.

Also without prep., *to stand (one) stead*. *Obs. rare.* 1549 *CHALONER Erasm. Praise Folly* Bj. If ye aske me, what these stonde me to? I nusneawer [etc.]. 1577 *STANVHURST Descr. Irel.* 1/2 in *Holinshead*, Theristes, being in outwarde feature so deformed, and in inward conditions so crooked, as he seemed to stande to no better steele, then to leade Apes in hell. 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* v. 95 What stead canst thou the Trojans stand?

† d. In various other phrases of like meaning, as *to stand (a person) in force, in profit, in vail, at or to avail*. *To stand stall, in stall*: see *STALL* sb. 1, 2 b. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) I. xiii. (1850) 9 It maye hym stande nought in profite ne at none auail. 1428 in *Engl. Misc.* (Surtees 1890) 7 For y^e v^r praiers suld stand John Lyllyng to auail. c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 76 What maner vertu þat a man baue, but yf he be yn charyte, hit stondys hym in no vaille. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Passion* II. 201 b, So the death of Chrbst shall stand vs in no force, vnlesse we applye it to our selues in suche sort, as God hath appoynted.

49. To stand in stead of, to take the place of, represent, do duty for; also *instead of, in the stead of, in lieu of*. Also with indirect object.

a 1500 *Gest of Robyn Hode* lxxxi. in Child *Ballads* III. 60 In a yeman's stede he may the stande, If thou grente ned haue. 1530 *PALGR.* 733/2 Syns my lorde can nat be here him selfe to day, who shall stande in his stede. 1583 *MURBANKES Philolitus* Fiv b. Their hanquet was ready. and Parmenio & Antigone stode in stede of sewer and scrutours. 1612 *Benvenuto's Passenger* u. i. 395 Will stand instead of power, where we cannot performe. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* II. To stand in the stead of a parent to a strange child she could not love. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 58/1 Chemistry does not stand a man instead of dinner. 1870 *DICKENS E. Drap* xvii. I have undergone some mental distress... which has stood me in the stead of illness. 1882 *STEVENSON Fam. Stud.* 283 The rigidity of intricate metrical forms stood him in lieu of precise thought. 1893 *Temple Bar* XCIX. 63 A down-drawing of the corners of her mouth that stood her instead of a smile.

50. To let... stand. a. *lit.* To leave (a person or thing) undisturbed in an erect position. b. *fig.* To leave for the time without notice or discussion; to leave in abeyance, let alone.

For other literal examples, see 29, 32, 32 b. c 1205 *LAV. 27159* An his riht honde he lette Lengres stonde. 1297 R. GLOUC. 1276 Pe king be wule londone hisegede uaste .. Ac bo he hurde bat be romieins icome were to his londe. To hom he wende basteliche & let londone stonde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1960f Lat we nu be prechurs stand. For to speke of a warraiaund. a 1300 *Harrow.* 136 Ich lete hem (the gates of Hell) stonden and renne away. 1377 *LANG. P. Pl.* B. xx. 101 Deth cam dryuende after and al to doulst passhed .. Lered ne lewed, he let no man stonde. c 1400 *Beryn* 157 Pese, quod the host of Southwerk, let stond be wyndow glased. 1535 *COVERABLE 1 Sam.* xxiii. 13 When it was tolde Saul that David was escaped from Cegia, he let his iourney stonde. a 1810 *TANNHILL Poems* (1846) 25 She has my vows, but aye I let her stan, In hopes to win that bonnie lassie's han'. 1883 *Times* (weekly ed.) 22 June 13/3 To ask the Court to let the case stand. 1889 *CONAN DOYLE Micah Clarke* xi. 97 For my own claim, I let it stand for some time. 1898 H. NEWBOLT *He fell among Thistles* ii. Let the reckoning stand till day.

† 51. The pres. pple. standing, placed before a sb. with which it agrees, or before a clause, has been used in certain 'absolute' constructions (cf. *during, pending*). a. = While (so-and-so) snb-sists, is retained, remains what it was. *Obs.*

c 1280 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 115 He [Christ] becom man, stondyng his godhed, bat he mygt not lese. c 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) l. xlii. (1859) 9 Yet ouer this will I [Satan] preue by reson, that standing this filthe and dishoneste of synne with which he is entychyd, this laure rather causeth hym to be juged to oure company. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* v. xlii. 554 Not eny yuel, which mai not cessile he remedied, stondeing al the good which hifore is reherced to come bi the same bildingis. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 205 b. For otherwise (standyng) the ordynat iustyce of god he myght neuer haue.. gotten by meryt suche hye.. dignitie. 1569 *ABE. PARKER in Corr.* (1853) 353. I think he should do this thing.. better cheap than they may be bought from beyond the seas, standyng the paper and goodness of his print.

† b. = While (so-and-so) lasts; during. *Obs.* c 1500 *MEDWALL Nature* l. 323 (Brand) Standyng the non-age of this gentylman. 1512 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) l. 609 Duryng the contynuaunce of the seid werkes and standyng the lyft and helth of the said John Vastell.

† c. = When (so-and-so) is taken into account; considering, in view of. (The examples might be referred to a; and cf. d.) *Obs.*

c 1528 *WOLSEY in Burnet's Hist. Ref.* (1699) I. Rec. 11, 32 Which I suppose neither his Holiness nor any true Christian Man can do, standing the manifest occasions, presumptions, and apparent evidences to the contrary. 1532 *More Confut. Tindale Wks.* 720/1. I can not.. perceyue what counsaile Tyndall can geue any manne toward saluacion, standyng his frantike heresies agaynst free will.

† d. As the first word of a clause (with or without *that*): The fact being that, considering *that*, since. c 1450 *COV. Myst.* 190 Stondyng that 3e he so wyttly and wyse, Can 3e owth tellyn how this werde was wrought? *Ibid.* 218 Stondyng 3e wyll not graunte me grace, But for my synne that I xal dye, I pray 3ow kyll me here in this place. 1513 *MORE Rich.* III Wks. 59/1 And y^e he could not well otherwise do, standyng that y^e Earle of warwik had so far moued already. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 17 Thynkyng that it was impossible for him to optayne and wyne the sayd lande, standyng that the people were so myghty and stronge.

V. Transitive senses.

* Originating from the conversion of an indirect into a direct object, from the omission of a prep., or from intrans. uses with cognate object.

52. To confront, face, oppose, encounter; to resist, withstand, bear the brunt of.

† a. an opponent. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 72 (Ritson) Yef the word of the sponge That eny mon the stode so longe.. Al thyn honour were leid adoun. c 1435 *Torre Portugal* 8f Full Euyll thow dourst hymne stonde. c 1450 *HOLLAND Houlat* 50 Was name so stur in the steid micht stand him a start. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* x. lxxiv. 543 There myghte none stande hym a stroke. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* i. 123 Hundreds he sent to Hell, and none durst stand him. c 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xxi. 508 This last heart, made him bold, To stand Achilles. 1615 — *Odys.* vi. 205 All but Nausicaa fled; but she fast stood. And still she stood him, as resolved to know What man he was. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* II. (Globe) 393 They resolved to stand them there. 1770 *LANGHORNE Plutarch, Crassus* (Ritldg.) 385/2 The young man cried out, 'They dare not stand us', and followed at full speed.

b. a blow or stroke, shot, attack, assault, siege, or the like; also laughter, raillery, indignation, etc. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9282 Non no mygt stond his deot. 15.. *Adant Bel* 145 There myght oo man stoad hys stroke.

1505 *SHAKS. Lear* iii. vii. 54, I am tyed to th' Stake, And I must stand the Course. 1625 *MASSINGER New Way* iv. i. 1, that haue liud a Souldier, And stood the enemies violent charge vndaunted. a 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Dog of War* B 2 b. He durst th' haue stood sterne Ajax frowne. 1670 *DRAYTON 2nd Pt. Cong. Granada* iii. i. The shock of such a curse I dare not stand. 1712 *TICKELL Spect.* No. 410 P 4 My good Friend could not well stand the Raillery which was rising upon him. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xiv. 286 Supposing that the troops.. should.. resolve to stand a general assault. 1803 *Pic Nic* No. 9 (1806) II. 87 Cecilia had stood a siege more than half as long as that of Troy. 1823 *BYRON Age of Bronze* xi. What is the simple standing of a shot, To listening long, and interrupting not? 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. vi. i. He busy meanwhile training a few thousands to stand fire and be soldiers. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 13 Sept. 331/1 These virgin walls have stood unmoved a hundred assaults. 1891 *Murray's Mag.* Sept. 382 She was ready to stand fire rather than retreat.

† c. To be exposed to (stress of weather, or the like). *Obs.*

1583 *SHAKS. Anat. Abus.* II. 41 If the poore come to their houses, their gates be shut against them, where they standyng frost and snow, haile, wind or raine whatsoever, are forced to tary two houres. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* v. iii. 74 Like a great Sea-marke standing eueryflaw. 1726 *LEONARDI Archib.* I. 45 n. Those parts.. which stand all the changes of Weather.. very soon decay.

53. To endure, undergo, be submitted to (a trial, test, ordeal, or the like). Usually (cf. sense 54), to come through or sustain successfully, (be able) to bear (a test, etc.). Said also of things.

1605 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* I. iii. 74 And giue true evidence to his Loue, which stands An honourable Triall. 1610 — *Temp.* iv. i. 7 All thy vexations Were but my trials of thy loue, and thou hast strangely stood the test. 1712 *ANNISON Spect.* No. 409 P 4 The celebrated Works of Antiquity, which haue stood the Test of so many different Ages and Countries. 1742 *BLAIR Grave* 666 Pure as Silver from the Crucible, That twice has stood the Torture of the Fire And Inquisition of the Forge. 1814 *MRS. J. WEST Alicia de Lacy* IV. 217 'Of what shall we hereafter stand question?' said the Earl of Hereford. 1822 *LAMB Elia* Ser. I. *Artif Comedy* (init). The business of their dramatic characters will not stand the moral test. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 201 He has stood the ordeal of a London audience. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVIII. 749/1 It would not be easy to get up a grievance which would stand a rigid examination.

b. spec. To stand one's trial: to be tried by a court for an offence. Also slang, in the same sense, to stand the patter. † To stand suit: to allow oneself to be sued.

1607 *PRYNS Diary* 27 Aug., Desiring that he may stand his trial in Parliament, if they will accuse him of any thing. 1685 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 344 Hee.. sayes, hee wil stand suit, which if hee do, I know who wil get the better. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* i. vii. I sometimes thought of standing my trial. 1812 [see PATTER 56.1 b]. 1891 *Chamb. Jrl.* 5 Sept. 571/1 He was obliged to stand his trial for forgery.

c. To submit to, offer to abide by (a judgment, decision, vote); to expose oneself to the chances of (a contested election: cf. 12).

a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 30 Nov. 1682, I was exceedingly indanger'd and importun'd to stand the election [for President of the R. S.]. 1713 *ADDITIONAL Calou.* ii. Bid him.. Submit his actions to the publick censure, And stand the judgment of a Roman Senate. 1754 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jrl.* No. 86 P 10 They would not be at a Loss for a proper Representative.. whenever the Author of the *Polynclis* should be willing to stand the Poll. 1774 *JOHNSON Let. to G. Slevens* 21 Feb. in *Boswell*, I am desirous of nominating you, if you care to stand the ballot. 1789 *MRS. PIOZZI Journi. France* I. Pref. § [11] induces authors to venture forth, and stand a public decision. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 122 He who claims by the law, must stand the judgment of the law. 1889 *GRETTON Memory's Harbark* 244, I thought that the Prince Consort was lowering his position by standing a contest for the office. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* CL. 147/1 All through his career he never stood a contested election.

d. To stand one's chance: to take one's chance, submit to what may befall one.

1796-7 *JANE AUSTEN Pride & Prej.* ii. Mrs. Long and her nieces must stand their chance.

† e. To abide by, obey, remain loyal to (an ordinance, etc.). *Obs. rare.*

c 1450 *Merlin* vi. 99 The wise men and the high barouns .. a-corded to stonde the ordenance of the archbishop. 1573 *Reg. Privy Council* Scot. II. 265 Obleissis thame to stand and fulfill the injunctiouns and articles qobillk wer aggreit be thame.

54. To face, encounter without flinching or retreating (an issue, hazard, etc.). Also in weaker sense, to be exposed or liable to (hazard, fortunes). (Cf. *stand to* 76 f.)

1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III v. iv. 10 Slane, I haue set my life vpon a cast, And I will stand the hazard of the Dye. 1607 — *Timon* v. ii. 5 We stand much hazard, if they briog not Timon. a 1619 *FLETCHER Knt. Malta* iv. ii. I am sorry ye are so poore, so weak a Gentleman, Able to stand no fortune. 1667 *PERRY'S Diary* 2 Sept., He that serves a Prince must expect, and be contented to stand, all fortunes. 1705 *COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj.* iii. *Pain* 16 Twas a noble Act of Faith to throw themselves upon Providence, to stand the Event, and face Death under the most frightful Form. 1792 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Desmond* I. 255 A gallant fellow, who had been in the former wars with the English, and stood the hazards of many a bloody day.

† 55. To withstand, disobey, hold out against (a command). *Obs. rare.*

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* v. i. 71 (Qo.) The superfluous and lust-dol'd man That stands [for, slaves] your ordinance. c 1800 *Bel Norice* vii. in Child *Ballad* II. 269 How dour you stand my biddlog, Sir, When I bid you to flee?

56. To stand one's ground: to maintain one's position against attack or opposition. Also *fig.*

1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 99 Thou .. wilt not from thy coullers flee, But stand thy ground courageously. 1688 *Letts. conc. Pres. State* Italy 116 He could not have stood his ground in the Dispute. 1785 *JEFFERSON Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 379, I have now no further fears of that Arret's standing its ground. 1804 *NICHOLL in Owen Wellesley Despatches* (1877) 550, I directed the picquets to stand their ground. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vi. 11. 115 He could not stand his ground against competitors who were willing to pay such a price for the favour of the court. 1891 *Strand Mag.* Jan. 77/1 The donkey.. bravely stood his ground.

57. To stand a chance (also a good, poor, small, etc. chance; some, little, no chance): to be likely to meet with some (specified or implied) piece of fortune, some danger, some good or ill luck. Const. of (something, doing something), for.

1725 *New Cant. Dict.* s. v. Lay, He stands a queer Lay; He stands an odd chance, or is in great Danger. 1736 *LENIARD Life of Marlborough* I. 319 The Duke stood a very ticklish Chance. 1803 *Pic Nic* No. 13 (1806) II. 211 They stood a fair chance of going to hell. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 18 Under such circumstances an obnoxious criminal stood.. small chance of justice. 1848 *Jrl. R. Agric.* Soc. IX. 11. 281 He would have stood a fair chance for a prize. 1861 *Temple Bar* II. 539 Grey will stand no chance. 1889 F. C. PHILLIPS *Amulet's Courtship* I. vii. 100 He would stand no chance over the snow against your snow-shoes.

58. To endure (a physical trial, hardship, etc.) without hurt or damage, without succumbing or giving way: a. of persons and animals.

1839 T. MITCHELL *Frogs of Aristoph.* 73 note, A trumpet.. by which horses are proved, as to whether they will stand noises. 1853 *LYTTON My Novel* I. ix. 'But this climate—she could never stand it,' said Riccabocca. 1887 J. COLEMAN's *Cattle* etc. *Gl. Brit.* 349 The Shropshire is a hardy sheep.. standing moisture better than severe cold. 1891 *Chamb. Jrl.* 19 Sept. 608/1 Drivers have to stand all weathers. 1903 *SIR M. G. GERARD Leaves fr. Diaries* ii. 47 The great heat renders the tiger comparatively helpless—as he cannot stand the sun.

b. of things.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 56 Common glass stands the utmost degree of fire without waste. 1777 (W. MARSHALL) *Minutes Agric.* 28 Apr., The green-cole and brown-cole stood the winter very well. 1864 *Jrl. R. Agric.* Soc. XXV. 11. 350 Turnips will stand almost any amount of frost. 1875 F. J. BIRD *Dyer's Hand-bk.* 45 Very fine shades of blue that will stand soaping. 1890 *Temple Bar* July 420 These dyes will not stand water.

Fig. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 July 5/3 These luxuriant growths of Liberal aspirations will stand pruning. 1885 *Law Times* Rep. LIII. 480/2 To avoid.. the consequences of having sent in a bill which would not stand taxation.

59. To put up with, tolerate; (to be able or willing) to endure.

1626 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* x. 198 A Stag.. who.. well pleas'd would stand The gentle strokings of a stranger's haod. 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 225 P 2 It is often said, such an one cannot stand the Mention of such a Circumstance. 1750 *CHESTERF. Lett.* III. ccxxxvii. 76 Till I am satisfied in these particulars, you and I must by no means meet: I could not possibly stand it. 1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* xlv. Weel, I thought there was naething but what your honour could haue studden in the way o' agreeable conversation. 1821 [see NONSENSE 1 c]. 1831 *PALMERSTON in Bulwer Life* II. viii. 93 England never would stand the occupation of the Tagus by the French. 1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl.* II. iv. (1891) I. 66 Baern .. could not stand to be halcked after twenty-years possession. 1869 *TROLOPE He Knew*, etc. lxx. (1878) 361 She.. declared that she was not going to stand that kind of thio. 1891 *19th Cent.* Dec. 859 The Court cannot and will not stand.. journalistic personalities as its members.

b. Familiarly in more trivial sense (with negative expressed or implied): To reconcile oneself to, be favourably disposed to, feel any liking for (a repugnant or distasteful object).

1899 *MRS. OLIPHANT Within Precincts* xx. II. 60 She could not stand that Manager fellow. I could not stand him myself.

60. To stand watch, to stand a or one's watch: to keep watch, perform the duty of a watch. Now chiefly *Naut.*, to take part in the duty of a 'watch' during a prescribed time.

1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* v. v. 33 As I did stand my watch vpon the Hill. c 1730 *RANSAY Vision* iv. My wakryfe mynd.. still stude watch. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 911/1 Fenton stood the first watch. 1890 *Chamb. Jrl.* 21 June 329/1 He's the ship's carpenter, and stands watch as second officer.

61. colloq. To stand shot (to), rarely to stand the shot: to meet the expenses, pay the bill (for all): see SHOT 56.1 23. Similarly to stand Sam, treat: see SAM 56.1 1, TREAT 56.1 4 d. Also to stand one's hand (to).

1821 [see SHOT 56.1 23]. 1823-1887 [see SAM 56.1 1]. 1837-1885 [see TREAT 56.1 4 d]. 1883 J. PURVES in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 356 At the one year's end and the beginning of the other, he must stand his hand like the rest. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 3 May 61/2 Mr. Lowther.. requested that his speech might be published.. offering to take the consequences and stand the shot. 1892 H. NISBET *Bushranger's Sweetheart* vii. 58, I used to see her.. 'standing her hand' liberally to all who happened to be in the bar.

b. To bear the expense of, make a present of, pay for (a treat). Const. to or dative of the recipient. *collog.*

1835 *DICKENS Sk. Box, Dancing Academy*, Mr. Augustus Cooper.. 'stood' considerable quantities of spirits-and-water. 1840 *THACKERAY Shabby-genteel Story* ii. III stand glasses I round to his jolly good health! 1848 — *Van. Fair* xiii, I

know my father will stand something handsome. 1890 *Lippincott's Mag.* May 633 I'll stand you a dinner. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Apr. 482/1 They stood drinks promiscuously to all-comers.

c. With indirect obj. only = to stand drink for (a person or persons). *colloq.*

1894 Mrs. DYAN *All in Man's Keeping* (1899) 173 Sit down here, and I'll stand you both.

62. To stand the market: to attend market in order to sell goods or to hire oneself out. *dial.*

Cf. to overstand one's market s. v. MARKET sb. 6.

1866 W. DONSON *Diary of P. Walkden* 42 note. It was customary for caris with cannon to 'stand the market'. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.* s. v., Farmers' wives call it standing the market when they sell their butter, eggs, &c., in the open market instead of taking them to shops or from house to house. 1886 *Ripon Chron.* 4 Sept. 3/5 The first harvest hirings were held at Malton on Saturday, when there was a good number of men 'standing the market'.

63. Racing, etc. a. To bet, wager (a sum of money) on or about a result. ? *Obs.*

1804 CHIFFNEY *Genius Genuine* 155 The fellow had asked him to stand fifty guineas with him on the match. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 375 Made up my mind, to stand something about the double event, if I could get any thing worth baving.

b. To bet on the success of, 'back' (a horse).

1890 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 3/7 Backers were also well on the mark in standing Alfred for the Park selling Hurdle. 1891 *Standard* 9 Mar. 3/7, I shall stand Flower of the Forest for the 'Hunters' Steeplechase. 1892 *Ibid.* 25 July 2/5, I shall stand him to carry his 12lb. penalty successfully.

64. Hunting. Of a dog: To set (game). Cf. a. c.

1853 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* viii. 333 Juno returns and stands them one after another. 1892 *Field* 7 May 671/3 He finds his birds, and stands them well.

** *Cansative.*

65. To cause to stand; to place or leave standing; to set (a thing) upright; to place firmly or steadily in a specified position. Also with advs., as *up*. Only *colloq.* or in familiar writing.

1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xvii. The pretty housemaid had stood the candle on the floor. 1848 — *Domby* ii. A pump and apple-faced boy, whom he stood down on the floor. 1848 *Fruit R. Agric. Soc.* IX. 11. 560 Sharpen the pole... and stand it in the ground. 1850 DICKENS *David Copperfield* xxxii. A low iron [fender], with two flat bars at top to stand plates upon. 1873 M. COLLINS *Squire Silchester* I. i. 37 She would stand her in a corner if she gave herself airs. 1878 *Scribner's Monthly* XV. 763/1, I stood my rifle against a tree. 1889 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *Crooked Path* I. v. 153 I've stood them [a chest of drawers] open all last night. 1892 *Illustr. Sporting & Dram. News* 17 Dec. 494/3 We recommend the driver to stand his horse in running water. 1894 *Fruit R. Agric. Soc.* June 230 Owners were compelled to resort to the fields near the borough to stand their horses. 1905 VASTELL & BAYLEY *Hand Camera* 126 The negatives... may be stood up to dry... They must not be stood close together in a rack.

b. *refl. rare.*
1848 DICKENS *Domby* xxv. The Captain then stood himself up in a corner, against the wall.

VI. With prepositions. (The more literal and obvious meanings are left to be inferred from the simple senses above and those of the various prepositions.)

66. Stand about —

a. *lit.* To surround; = *L. circumstare.*

c 1368 CHAUCER *Compl. Pity* 36 Aboute hir herse there stoden lustely. . . Bounte parfyf [etc.]. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxix. 4 When my housholde folkes stode aboute me. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Sick King Bokhara* 105 They who stood about the King.

† b. *fig.* To spend time upon, stay to consider, wait for (something to be done). *Obs.*

c 1555 TOWNSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) II. xi. 30 As for their arrows, I have not as yet seene any of them, for they had wrapped them up close, and because I was busie I could not stand about it, to have them open them. 1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastell* 708, I will not stand about this trifling cauil.

67. Stand against, † again(s) —

a. To stand and face (an antagonist, etc.); to withstand, oppose, resist. Also, to resist successfully, hold one's ground against. Said also of things. (Cf. 10 and AGAIN-STAND v.)

a 1122 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1048 Pæh him lād wære þæt hi onȝean heora cyne-hlaforð stanðan sceodan. c 1200 ORMIN 2785 He ma33 stanðenn wel onȝan þe deofol wiþ swille wæpenn. a 1300 *Cursor Il.* 406 þi hod i aȝht noght to stand agayn. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 482 Armes non, ywrouȝt wiþ hond, Oȝain his dent no miȝt stonð. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 1322 Was nane sa stiffe in þat stoure miȝt stand him agayn. c 1450 *Merlin* I. Our strengthes.. may nought.. again him stonde in no diffence. 1593 *ABR. BANCROFT Dang. Posit.* iv. xii. 173 That the people are inflamed with zeale, and that it is impossible to stand against it. 1687 BURNET *Contin. Reply to Varillas* 102 He finding that he was not able to stand against so strong a Party, submitted himself to them. 1820 SCOTT *Monast. Introd.* Ep., I haefuod something now that stands again! the spade, as if he were neither earth nor stone. 1833 NYREN *Eng. Cricketer's Tutor* 114 He [Aylward] had to stand against the finest bowling of the day—that of Lumphy. 1881 Mrs. LYNN LINTON *My Love* II. viii. 156, I will not stand against your happiness. 1890 CONAN DOYLE *Firm of Girdlestone* xi. 85 No firm could stand against such a run of bad luck..

† b. To feel repugnance for. *Obs.*

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* i. (1805) 36 [Ought I to advance myself] to a welthyer condition.. by that means that my mynde standethe cleane agaynst [a qua abhorret animus]?

68. Stand at —

† a. To abide by, obey (a decree, etc.) (Cf. stand to 76 a.) *Obs.*

c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* 160/1874 Pat heo don sikernesne for-to stonde at holi church lawe And to be lokinge of holi church. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 778 And if yow lyketh alle, by oon assent, flor to stonden at my Iuggement. c 1480 HENRYSON *Fables, Fox, Wolf & Husbandman* 81 3e sall be sworne to stand at my decreit. 1581 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* XXI. 551 Bayth the saidis parties oblißis thame to stand and abyld thairat hot any reclaiming.

† b. To assist or be present at. *Obs. rare*—

1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 79, I.. must stand at the dissolution of all terrestrial things, and be an attendant on the burial of nature.

c. To stick, hesitate or scruple at; to allow oneself to be deterred, impeded or checked by.

1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 2 Men of large fortunes stand at no price for Swiss cattle. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXXII. 122 We don't stand at a trifle. 1837 CARLYLE *Jr. Rev.* III. v. v. To stand at no obstacles; to heed no considerations, human or divine. 1890 F. C. PHILIPS & WILLS *Sybil Ross* xx. 147 He is not a man who stands at trifles.

69. Stand before —

a. To continue in the presence of, attend upon (a lord). Chiefly *Biblical*: see concordances.

c 1200 ORMIN 206 Witt to þatt icc amm Gabrial þatt æfre & æfre stannde Biforenn Godd, to lutenn himm. c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Prose) 19 Loke ye do yure seruise als ye stode by-for god almiȝht. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlviii. 211 (Addit. MS.) [He] stode atte borde before the Erle, and served him curtesly [Harl. gentlemanly stode afore him].

b. To come or be brought into the presence of, to confront (a person or assembly, a king, judge, tribunal, etc.).

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 632 Hwen 3e stondeð biforen kinges & corles, ne þenche 3e neauer hwet ne hu 3e schulen seggen. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B. Prolog.* 183 A mous..Stroke forth sternly and stode bifore hem alle. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 520 For as the lomb toward his deeth is brought So stant this Innocent bifore the kyng. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* i. xxiv. 32 In all þinges beholde þe ende, & how þou shalt stonde before þe rightwys Juge. 1526 TINOLOE *Rev.* xx. 12 And I sawe the deed, both grett and smale stonde before God. 1819 S. ROGERS *Human Life* 586 Alone before his judges in array [He] Stands for his life.

c. To confront (an adversary). Usually with *can* etc. negatively or interrogatively: To maintain one's ground against. (Cf. 10.)

For Bible examples (lit. from Heb.), see concordances.

c 1205 *LAV.* 2377 Her stondeð us huoreu vñ ifan alle icoren. 1652 NEQUHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 51 None was able to stand before him either by Sea or Land. 1721 *De Foe Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 87 Nothing could stand before them; the Spanish army.. was everywhere defeated. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xlviii. 485 The Cavaliers could not stand before them.

† d. To protect, shield (a person) by placing oneself in front of him. *Obs. rare.*

c 1205 *LAV.* 25938 For ȝif he cumeð a-bolȝen mid his balu ræsen, nes he neuere iboren þe mægen stonden þe biuoren.

e. *Hunting.* Of a fox: To hold out when pursued by (hounds). Cf. stand up 103 h.

1892 *Illustr. Sporting & Dram. News* 26 Nov. 400/3 A bag fox stood before hounds for two hours and a quarter till the pack were called off.

70. Stand by —

a. *lit.* To station oneself or remain stationed beside (a person); usually as a helper, advocate, sympathizer, or the like (passing into sense c).

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3666 Ches de nu her seuenti Wise men to stonden de hi. c 1275 *Passion of our Lord* 163 in O. E. *Mise.* 42 Per com of heuene on engel and stod hym vaste by. 14.. 26 *Pol. Poems* 53/77 And euee by troupe stondes wreche. For wreche is goddis champion. 1611 *BIBLE Zech.* iv. 14 These are the two anointed ones, that stand by the Lord of the whole earth. a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 7 Dec. 1680, He had likewise the assistance of what Counsel he would, to direct him in his plea, who stood by him. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 666 His son and daughter stood by him at the bar.

b. *Naut.* To prepare to work (a gun, rope, etc.).

1669 *NAUTY Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 46 When they be required to stand by a great Gun in time of Fight. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, To stand by a rope, is to take hold of it; the anchor, prepare to let go. 1897 *ANSTED Dict. Sea Terms.* Stand by.—An order to be ready to do something; as 'Stand by the anchor', i.e. make ready to let go the anchor.

c. *fig.* (cf. a). To support, assist, protect, defend (a person, a cause, etc.); to uphold the interests of, take the side of, be faithful or loyal to.

1530 *PALSGR.* 733/1, I stande by, or I assyste a man in an acte, ȝe assiste. Go to it, man, be nat a frayde, I will stande by the who so ever come. a 1586 *SIDNEY Ps.* x. vii. Lift up thy heav'nly hand, And by the silly stand. 1681 *NEVILLE Plato Rediv.* 263 That if they could make an honest Government, they should be stood by (as the Word then was) by the Army. 1687 *Jas. II in Mand. Coll.* (O. H. S.) 218, I will stand by them who stand by me. 1768 *BOSWELL Corsica* ii. 100 The house of Matra in Corsica, which stood by the republic. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 51 To stand by the liberties of England and the Protestant religion, and, if necessary, to die for them. 1855 *TROLLOPE Warden* iii. Surely he was bound to stand by his order. 1874 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* I. x. 316 The clergy stood by the king in his struggle with the feudatories.

† Of a thing. a 1770 *JORTIN Serm.* (1787) IV. 35 This amiable quality will stand by him, will be a protector and benefactor to him in all stations.

d. To adhere to, maintain, abide by (a statement, agreement or the like).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 159 Thy lyf is sauf, for I wol stond therhy, Vp-on my lyf, the queene wol seye as I. c 1400 *Brut* 329, & þese þingz þey profered hem self, if þe King wolde, certey[n]ly to preue & stonde by. 1693 in *Picton L'pool. Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 300 Whatever Aldm Clayton shall do.. y^e town will confirme and stand-by. 1849 *Tail's Mag.* XVI. 158/1 We mean to stand by the assertion. 1891 *Review of Rev.* 15 Sept. 229/2 The Queen has..avowed her serious purpose to stand by her oath.

† e. To rest or depend upon; to be caused by, derived from, or owing to. *Obs.*

1471 *Paston Lett.* III. 31 And ther ayenst ye shold loose iij li. of the ferme of the maner yerly, whych standyth by undyr word. 1477 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 188/1 The defense of this Lond stondeð moche by Archers. 1530 *PALSGR.* 733/1 This towne standeth by artificers: ceste ville se mayn. tient par gens mecaniques. 1547 *BOOROK Introd. Knowl.* iv. (1870) 137 Muche of their lyving standeth by stelyng and robbing. 1589 *PURTEMAN Eng. Poetic* tl. i. (Arb.) 78 It is said by such as professe the Mathematicall sciences, that all things stand by proportion.

† f. To approach in character or quality; to be nearly related to. *Obs. rare.*

c 1530 *Judic. Urines* ii. vii. 26 b, Vryne that is Ielowe and standet most by whyttenes. *Ibid.* ii. viii. 32 b, Color Citrine standeth by color rubea & by fleume, but more by color rubea than by fleume.

71. Stand for —

a. To uphold, defend (a cause, etc.); to support, take the part of (a person). Also, † to stand hard for.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18933 To stand ai stitil for þe fai, And thral preche al crist lai. c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 24 For to meyntene goddis lawe and stond for his worschipe. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 142 For Christis word se 3e stand for it. 1593 *ABR. BANCROFT Dang. Posit.* iv. xiv. 179 Certaine..men..would shortly take vpon them the defence of the cause, which he and his brethren in prison stood for. 1642 *Prince Rupert his Declaration* 6 The Lord prosper the worke of their hands who stand for God and King Charles. 1711 *ANDERSON Spect.* No. 34 ¶ To Every Man at first stood hard for his Friend. 1842 *BROWNING Cavalier Times* i. i, Kentish Sir Byng stood for his King. 1847 *TENNISON Princess* v. 169, I beheld her, when she rose.. and storming in extremes, stood for her cause.

† b. To insist on, urge (a view, proposal, etc.); to support, maintain (a theory, thesis); to strive for, try to obtain or bring about, insist on baving. Also, † to stand hard for. To stand for't, ? to defend one's claim as against others. *Obs.*

1531 *ABST. Protocols Town Clerks of Glasgow* (1897) IV. 39 Gaef sa heis that ther he only mair ANDERSON tane nor yf crownis..the sayd Robert or his airis sall pas to the toder part and stand for raleyf of the samyne. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* i. vi. 36 All that pretend, to stand for't 'o the Stage. 1618 *BOLTON Florist* iii. xii. (1636) 212 What cause was there why the People of Rome stood hard so hard for fields or food [agros et cibaria flagitare]? 1643 *TRAPP Contin. Gen.* xlviii. 19 The Jewish converts stood hard for a mixture of Christ and Moses. 1696 H. MORE *Remarks* Contents b v, That Experiment of Regius..can be no instance of such an Attraction and Rarefaction as this Author stands for. 1690 *NORRIS Seattitudes* (1694) I. 41 But that which I stand for is this, That we ought not [etc.]. 1726 *SHELVOCKE Voy. round World* 165 He stands more for his honour than any money.

† c. I stand for it (written also *foird*, *forde*), as parenthesis = I warrant, I'll go bail for it. *Sc.*

c 1480 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* III. (*Cock & Fox*) xxiv, Than will thay stint, I stand for it, and not steir. 1535 *LYNDESAY Satyre* 3982 Thou art an immer, I stand foird. 1570 *Sottir. Poems Reform.* xiv. 103, I stand forde.

† d. To stand in wax for: to be legal security for (another). *Obs.*

1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* i, He has consumed al, pawnd his lands, and made his unversitie brother stand in waxe for him—Thers a fine phrase for a scrivener.

† e. Of custom, sentiments: To be on the side of. *Obs.*

1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xxxviii. (1887) 168 Seeing my countrie giues me leaue, and her custome standes for me. 1788 *New London Mag.* 428 The King's affections standing for this disposition of the crown, he was gained at last to overlook his sisters and break through his father's will.

f. To be reckoned or alleged for; to be counted or considered as; to serve in lieu of. To stand for nothing, to be worthless, of no avail; to stand for something, to have some value or importance. Also with dative of person.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9972 It es vs sett als in þe marche, And standes vs for seicld and targe Agains all vre wylperwys. *Ibid.* 26601 And for þe scam man thinc scriuand, It sal for part o penance stand. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. pr. ii. (1868) 112 Yif power fayleþ he wille nis but in ydel and stant for nauȝt. 1563 *BECON Reliquies of Rome* 211 b, For that daye y^e heareth a masse..if a nian die: it shall stand hym for bys boussell. 1579 *GOSSON Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 51 Iupiter himself shall stand for example. 1659 N. R. *Prov.*, *Eng. Fr.* etc. 54 He stands for a C'phier. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 23 The two Audiences which he had receiv'd should stand for nothing. 1863 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Salom Chapel* ii. 28 He began to divine faintly..that external circumstances do stand for something.

† g. Of a money-payment: To be reckoned sufficient for, to free from obligation. *Obs.*

1389 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 30 And ȝif þe man wil haue his wyf a suster, þan schal þ^e paiement stonde for hem bothe.

h. To represent, be in the place of, take the place of, do duty for.

1567 *SANNERS Rocks of Church* ii. 31 According to the

tackle or *tackling*: see TACKLE *s.b.* 4 h, TACKLING 3.

a 1548, 1679 [see TACKLING 3]. 1581 J. BELL Haddon's *Answ. Usor*. 404 But y^e Carmelites standing hard to theyr tackle, recovered the victory at the last. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Wars Lowe C.* iv. 55 The reste stoode stoutly to theyr tackle, so that...the trouble...was suppressed. 1644 PRYNNE & WALKER *Fiennes Trial* App. 26 Gentlemen, under paine of death stand to your Armes. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 6 p. 11 The Intendant had ordered some Companies of Marines...to stand to their Arms to protect him from Violence. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xlii. But Mr. Sampson stood to his guns. 1844 *Queen's Regul. Army* 364 In case of Alarm, the Guard is immediately to stand to their Arms. 1890 CONAN DOYLE *Firm of Girdleston* xxxi. 244 Kate stood firmly to her colours. 1891 *Longman's Mag.* Oct. 598 They stood to their guns till their powder was all gone. 1893 *Law Times* XCIV. 599/1 Mr. Cayzer will have nothing more to do with the Bill... But the other nine supporters of the Bill stand to their guns.

e. To confront, present a bold front to (an enemy). (Cf. *stand forth* 93 a, *stand up* 103 p.) Now rare.

1562 MOUNTGOMERY in *Archæologia* XLVII. 240 The worthy souldier, that shall stand to the face of thenimye and abyde the threateninge of the canon. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 220 The Salamander...is an audacious and bold creature, standing to his adversary, and not flying the sight of a man. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* 1166/1, I fear he will not be able to stand to him: *Metuo, ut substet.* 1844 THACKERAY *Barry Lyndon* ii. I never yet knew the man who stood to Captain Quin.

f. To confront and take the consequences of (a chance, hazard, peril); to abide by (the issue or consequences of an event). Cf. sense 54. Obs.

a 1300 [see CHANCE 5b. 11]. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6409 note. He seide he wolde assaye [Petyl MS. wild stand to] be chauce. c 1400 *Brut* 257 pat pai shulde nougt feist oppon be Scottes... and if pai dede, pat pai shulde stande to [i.e. vnto] her owen peril. 14.. 26 *Poems* 8/47, I glosier wil stande to my chauce. 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law of Arms* (S. T. S.) 141 As men of were, thai mon stand to thair fortune. *Ibid.* 182 Lat him stand till his hap. 1579 [see CHANCE 5b. 11, 12]. 1610 J. MORE in *Bucclueh MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 87 Let all alone, and stand to all adventures. 1712 ADONSON *Spect.* No. 286 p. 6 It is very dangerous for a Nation to stand to its Chance, or to have its publick Happiness or Misery depend on the Virtues or Vices of a single Person. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Diet.* s.v. *Horse-racing* p. 2 Without such Trials we must stand to the Hazard, and be at no Certainty to meet with good ones [i.e. horses]. 1785 R. GRAVES *Engenius* I. xvii. 117 The old lady...said she would make the governess produce her daughter, or stand to the consequences.

g. To endure, bear, put up with (harm, pain); to make good, bear the expensc of (damage, loss); to defray, be answerable for (expenses); to accept liability for (a tribute or tax). Obs. (Cf. 57; 58.)

c 1286 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 644 But stonde he moste vn to his owene harm. 1540 PALSGR. *Aeolastus* ii. iv. Mij h, He that putteth oone in truste, shall be fayne to stande to his owne harmes, if he be begyled. 1540 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 409 No person...shall not detainee nor keape any thinge of the comon rente for...detheas that the costome owth to any of them, but shall...stande to the costome of their own goodes. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 80 The inhabitants...made humblesupplication to the Admirall that they myght stande to their tribute. 1622 MABBE *tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* ii. 150, I shall be content to stand to any losse that you shall suffer thereby. a 1633 G. HERBERT *Priest to Temple* xxvii. Rem. (1652) 211 Many think they are at more liberty then they are, as if they were Masters of their health, and so [i.e. provided that] they will stand to the pain, all is well. But to eat to ones hurt, comprehends, besides the hurt, an act against reason. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 150 He was obliged to defray all the charges my Patient had been at, and to stand to all damages. 1789 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) X. 128 The author's having three-fourths of the net profits... (the standing as before to the expense). 1809 E. S. BARRETT *Setting Sun* III. 90 If any of them decamp...the parish stands to the loss. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* iii. x. p. 5 Husband-like lovers, who expect to engross all the pleasures of a house, because they stand to the expenses.

h. To side with, help, back, support (a person); to maintain, uphold (a cause, interest, etc.); to remain faithful or loyal to.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. 1. 70 Good my Lord he good to mee. I beseech you stand to me. 1607 — *Cor.* iii. i. 208 Or let vs stand to our Authoritie. Or let vs lose it. 1652 WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain* 258 They desired, that Valladolid would assist and stand to them, as they had promised. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 72 The gunner was forced to fly with about twenty two men that stood to him. 1850 *Tail's Mag.* XVII. 489/1 We stood to our fellow student right loyally. 1887 MRS. C. PRAED *Bond of Wedlock* II. ix. 217 If he had the money he would always stand to a fellow.

i. To adhere to, abide by, carry out (a promise, vow, bargain, compact, etc.).

a 1547 SURREY *Eneid* ii. 203 Kepe faith with me, and stand to thy hehest. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 19 The one will make his fellowe to stande to the bargain, though it he to his neighbors vndoing. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 252 She, having already obtained her desire, refused to stand to her promise. 1714 BUDGELL tr. *Theophrastus* vi. 23 He is always up to the Ears in Law...some of his Suits he is forced to stand to, and works himself out of others by Perjury. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 243 No wise prince will ever refuse to stand to a lawful contract. 1775 *Tender Father* I. 202, I am not one of those who make proposals which they never mean to stand to. 1860 READE *Clister & H.* lvi. (1896) 169 When they have made a bad bargain drunk, they stand to it sober. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Jan. 8/2 He did not venture to stand to the promise he bad given.

j. (a) To adhere to (a statement, etc.); to persist

in affirming or asserting. † Rarely with *that* and clause. (b) To stand to it: to insist upon or maintain a statement or assertion; to often with *that* and clause (sometimes without *that*).

(a) 1562 *Child-Marriages* 119 Whether the said Margaret wold stand to the wordes she had spoken he said Katherine. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 24 Let vs...to the deathe stand to, that Christ hath the substants of God and the substants of man. a 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (1687) 249 They...stood to the canonicalness of the former decision. 1688 *Leit. conc. Pres. State Italy* 184 He stood to his denial, and said, he knew nothing. 1737 [S. BERINGTON] *G. de Luca's Mem.* (1738) To Rdr. 9 The Man stands to the Truth of it with a Steadfastness that is surprizing. 1893 *Strand Mag.* VI. 176/1 You will stand to the confession you have just made?

(b) 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* iv. 71, I dare auouch, and stand to't to your face. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* i. ii. 69 Now Ile stand to it, the Pancakes were naught. 1612 FIELD *Woman a Weathercock* ii. i. Lay the child to him—Stand stiffly to it, is an Interpretation they cannot confute. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 171 p. 8 He would stand to it, that it was full Four Miles. 1887 JESSOP *Arcady* ii. 36 They will stand to it that the present generation know nothing of the hard life their grandsires had experience of. 1889 ADEL SERGEANT *Deverill's Diamond* III. viii. 170 He stood to it at first that he knew nothing.

† k. To stand to its duty: to perform its work or function without giving way. Obs.

1726 LEONT *Alberti's Archit.* I. 53 b The...wedges also in...the Arch, being justly counterpoised, will surely stand to their duty.

† l. Of desire, appetite, etc.: To be inclined to, hanker after. Obs.

c 1400 *Sir Cleges* 408 Wattsooeuer thou wolt haue, I will the graunte... That thine hart standyth to. 1551 R. ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* ii. iv. (1895) 141 Yf a mans mind stonde to anny other [occupation]. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoll.* 22b, Then let hym eate that wherto his minde standeth hest. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxiii. vi. II. 164 When their stomackes stand to coles, chake, and such like stuffe. 1641 J. SNUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 150 Their hearts stood most to this. 1694 G. STANHOPE *Epictetus's Morals* Ep. Ded. A 2 h, Without these Qualifications...a Man's Palate can never stand to the following Reflections.

† m. To result or issue in, lead to, amount to.

To stand to a person's pleasure: to be allowed or approved by him. Obs.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 86 Ful sore it stant to my grevance. a 1555 LATIMER in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 1309/2 Also I sayd y^e certayne Scriptures standeth some thyng to the same, vlesse they he y^e more warely understood and taken. 1558 Q. KENNEDY in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 135 As may stand to the weill of the Congregation. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Mart.* iv. ii, So it stand To great Cesareaes Governours high pleasure.

n. It stands to reason (formerly also † to good, great reason; dial. to sense): it is reasonable, it may reasonably be inferred or expected, it is natural, evident or certain (that). (Cf. 79 c.)

1620 ALURED in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 173 Which stands to reason, and agrees with nature. 1632 [see REASON 5b. 12 h]. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacra* ii. i. § 1 It stands to the greatest reason that such a revelation should be so propounded. 1705 H. BLACKWELL *Engl. Fencing-Master* 34 *Schol.* What you say stands to a great deal of Reason, and I will observe your Directions. 1768-74 TUCKER *L. Nat.* (1834) II. 154 When we say a thing stands to reason, or is discordant from it. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art.* i. § 24 It stands to reason that a young man's work cannot be perfect. 1859 [see SENSE 5b. 28]. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xxvii. 320 It stands to reason that in some things I must have had more experience than you. 1901 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 357 It 'stands to sense', as they say in the North of England, that [etc.].

o. To be related to.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 54 Nor has bulk voideness or thinckness but as it stands to body. 1856 *Titan Mag.* Dec. 551/2 He stood to me as a father. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xii. 178 It would be hard to find any wife among the princely houses who did not stand to him within the forbidden degrees. 1890 *Longman's Mag.* Oct. 657 The Wantum...stood to Rutupia as the Solent stands to Portsmouth.

† p. To face, be built opposite to. Obs.

1726 LEONT *Alberti's Archit.* I. 16 a We shou'd also observe what Suns our House stands to.

q. Of a mare: To admit or 'take' (the horse); to conceive after (horsing). ? Obs.

1759 BROWN *Compl. Farmer* 4 By which means they can see whether the mare will stand to the horse or not. *Ibid.*, When the stallion is dismounted, they commonly throw a pail of cold water on the mare, which they think makes her stand better to her horsing.

r. To stand to the hood (said of a hawk): to submit to being hooded.

1828 SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT *Hawking* 20 To accustom him to stand to the hood.

77. Stand under —

† a. To be ranged under (a lord, his banner).

c 1450 HOLLAND *Houlat* 133 The Pape commandit...to wryte in all landis...For all status of kirk that wnder Crist standis To semble to his summondis. 1570 *Homilies* II. *Agst. Rebellion* vi. (1574) 609 Woulde they haue sworne fidelitie to the Dolphin of France...and haue stande vnder the Dolphins banner?

b. To be exposed or subject or obnoxious to; to undergo, bear the burden or weight or incidence of; (to be able) to sustain (a charge, etc.).

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* ii. 52 Shall Rome stand vnder one mans awe? 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* iii. 3 If you will now vnite in your Complaints, And force them with a Constancy

the Cardinal Cannot stand vnder them. *Ibid.* v. i. 113 There's none stands vnder more calumnious tongues, Then I my selfe, poore man. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 454 For now My earthly hy his Heav'nly overpowerd, Which it had long stood under, streind to the highth In that celestial Colloquie sublime, Dazld and spent, sunk down. 1891 in *Century Diet.* s.v., I stand under heavy obligations.

c. Naut. To make sail with (a specified display of canvas).

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4380/2 The Commadore made a Signal for the Line a-breast, standing under a pair of Topsails. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Nidge* i. I soon saw a large vessel, standing under easy sail, on the same tack.

d. Mil. To stand under arms, to be ready for action (Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* 1876).

67. Stand until, unto —: see stand to 76.

78. Stand upon —. (Cf. stand on 74.)

a. In fig. phrases of which the wording is literal. † To stand upon one's pantofles, slippers: to give oneself airs. † To stand upon stepping-stones: to make gradual and cautious advances. To stand upon thorns: see THORN 5b. 2.

1540 PALSGR. *Aeolastus* i. iii. G j b, I see how thou standest vpon thornes. 1561 [see THORN 5b. 2]. 1579 [cf. stand on 74a]. 1591, 1685 [see PANTOFLE 5b]. a 1604 HAMNER *Chron. Irel.* (1809) 334 They would talke and bragge of service...stand upon the pantofles of their reputation. 1606 S. GARONER *Bk. Angling* 36 The Donatists in Africa stood vpon their slippers. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* lxxxi. (1862) I. 205, I see that Christ will not prig with me nor stand upon stepping stones: but cometh in at the broadsides without ceremonies.

68. To stand upon the defensive, upon one's guard, etc.: see sense 10.

† b. To stand upon no ground: of a horse, to rear, caper. Obs.

1590 PEELE *Polyhymnia* (Ritldg.) 572/1 The next came Nedham in on lusty horse, That, angry with delay, at trumpet's sound Would snort, and stamp, and stand upon no ground. 1594 LYTLY *Mother Bombie* iv. ii, It was as lustie a nag as anie in Rochester, and one that would stand vpon no ground.

c. To rely upon, depend on, trust to. Obs. exc. in the sense: To take one's stand upon an argument, argumentative position or the like.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 151 He...seith that he wol undertake Upon hire wordes forto stonde. 1565 ALLEN *Def. Purg.* i. vi. (1886) 79 Because we will not stand upon conjectures in so necessary a point. 1640 *Wits Recreat.* K. 7, The Text which saith that man and wife are one, Was the chief argument they stood upon. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* i. v, The Emperor, standing upon the aduantage he had got by the seizure of their fleet, obliged them to deliver their credentials. 1854 *Poultry Chron.* II. 206 'Faint heart ne'er won fair lady' is a good motto to stand upon.

d. Of an immaterial thing (also impersonal): To be grounded or based upon. † Also, to be dependent or contingent upon, hinge upon; to arise from, consist in.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 11 The cherche keye in aventure Of armes and of brygantaille Stod nothing thanne upon bataille. c 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* I. ii. 12 No thing is ground and fundamente of eny treuthe or conclusion...saue it upon which alioon al the gouernance, trouthe, or vertu stonith. 1460 FORTESCUE *Abis. & Lim. Mon.* xii. (1885) 137 The reume of England, wherof the myght stonith most vpon archers. c 1500 *Lancelot* 1089 It stant upon thi will For to omend thi puple; or to spill. 1567 ALLEN *Def. Priesthood* Pref. The dishonour and the derogation...standeth vpon vnfaithfulness, mistrust of Gods promise. 1577 HARRISON *England* iii. iii. ix. 99 b, in *Holmshed*, The Common Lawe standeth vpon Sundrye Maximes or Princples, and yeares or tearmes. c 1580 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1914) July 320 Their trade standes upon woade and the same englishe comodities that sarveth for the one, sarveth for the other. 1596 SHAKS. *Mereh.* V. iii. ii. 203 Your fortune stood vpon the caskets there. 1602 — *Ham.* i. i. 119 (1604 Qo.) The moist starre vpon whose influence Neptunes Emper stands. 1608 T. MORTON *Preamble to Incounter* 40 Science standeth vpon demonstrable principles.

† e. Of a material thing: To consist of, be composed of; also, to contain as an ingredient.

1563 [cf. 74 d]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxxi. vi. II. 417 Those waters which stand upon himstone, hee good for the sinews. 1620 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 4 The Druids chose...such Groves for their diuine Service, as stood only upon Oaks.

f. To stand upon terms: (a) to be on a specified footing or in a specified situation or condition; (b) to insist upon conditions; also, to stand upon conditions; (c) to take a high line, to hold one's own, refuse to knuckle under.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. i. 165 Hath the Prince John a full Commission...To heare, and absolutely to determine Of what Conditions wee shall stand vpon? 1608 — *Per.* iv. ii. 38 Besides the sore tearmes we stand vpon with the gods, wilhe strong with vs for giuing ore. 1611 [see TERM 5b. 8 b 6]. 1661-2 *Perrys Diary* 24 Jan. My uncle Thomas, who I hear by him do stand upon very high terms. 1673 DRYDEN *Mary. a-la-Mode* iii. i. 32 Since we must live together, and both of us stand upon our terms. 1716 [see TERM 5b. 8 b 6]. 1721 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 36 They...hung back and stood upon terms.

g. To be careful or scrupulous in regard to (forms, ceremonies, nice points of behaviour); to be attentive to or observant of; to allow oneself to be unduly influenced or impeded by.

Now rare exc. in negative contexts.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. Praise Poly* F ij b, Staodyng euer vpon narrow poyntes of wysedome. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iii. iv. 119 Stand not vpon the order of your going, But go at once. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* Ep. Ded. 2

Therefore I will not stand upon any mans abjections. *c* 1661 in *Verny Mem.* (1907) II. 219 These punctillios are not to be stood upon by younger brothers. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth.* Grace viii. 177 You stand upon trifles with him, and yet call him your best and dearest friend. 1774 BUNGELL tr. *Theophrastus xxi.* 57 He does not stand upon Decency in Conversation. 1752 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) VII. xli. 250 There is no occasion to stand upon Complaisance and ceremony with persons who have done so much mischief. 1828 LYTON *Pelham lxxvi.* Lady Glanville was a woman of the good old school, and stood somewhat upon forms and ceremonies. 1889 'M. GRAY' *Reproach of Annettes* I. ii. 1. 145 You stand upon a fanciful punctilio. 1889 F. BARRETT *Under Strange Mask* II. x. 2 We were real friends, and only stood upon ceremony in our business relations.

† h. To hesitate at (expense), be sparing of (money). *Obs.*

1653 H. COGAN *Scarlet Gown* 162 When he was young, he delighted in taking all the pleasure that possibly he could, never standing upon money. 1655 M. CASAUBON *Enthus.* iv. (1656) 242 There was a way of painting... very frequent among ancient Romans, who stood not upon any cost, either for pomp or pleasure.

† i. To pride or value oneself upon; to urge, assert, make the most of, claim respect or consideration for, insist on the recognition of (one's) qualities, rank, rights, possessions, dignity, etc.).

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* ii. iii. 124 This minion stood upon her chastity. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 321 The Pharisee that stood upon his works. 1625 FLETCHER *Wit without Money* II. ii. This widow is the strangest thing, the stateliest, and stands so much upon her excellencies! 1683 KENNETT *Erasm.* on *Folly* 69 The Venetians stand upon their birth and Pedigree. 1840 THACKERAY *Shabby-genteel Story* i. She stood upon her rank. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 75 There are few things in social life more contemptible than a rich man who stands upon his riches. 1885 J. PAYN *Luck of Darrells* III. xxi. 8 Langton would stand, and very properly, upon his legal rights. 1898 'MERRIAM' *Rodens Corner* vi. 60 Men who stand much upon their dignity have not, as a rule, much else to stand upon.

† j. To attach importance to, treat as important, give prominence or weight to; to value, set store by. *Obs.*

1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Andria* iii. ii. The matter I stand most upon, is the promise which my sonne himselfe made unto me. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iv. vi. 96 You, that stood so much upon the voyce of occupation, and the breath of Garlick-eaters. 1629 BURTON *Babel ne Bethel* 300 Shee stands not upon inward holines, but is all for outward glory. 1651 *Father Serpi* (1696) 15 The Dignities among Religious Men, being considered either by their profit, or their splendour, are not things to be stood upon. 1680 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* iii. viii. 471 We stand not greatly upon it, by which of these names they are termed. 1701 SWIFT *Poems*, Mrs. Harris's *Pettit*. 42 'Is not that I value the Money. But the thing I stand upon, is the Credit of the House. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Excurs.* (1842) 1. 305 Free men do not stand upon family differences, when the object is to oppose a common despotism.

† k. To dwell with emphasis or at length upon (a topic, argument, etc.); to treat with insistence, urge; to discourse or dilate upon. *Obs.*

1565 ALLEN *Def. Purg.* Pref. (1886) 17 But I cannot now stand upon these points. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. l. 3 As for the third point, it deserveth to be a little stood upon, and not to be lightly passed over. 1608 DON & CLEAVE *Expos. Prov.* xi-xii. 165 We purpose... to stand more largely upon it in the fifteenth chapter. 1638 JUNIUS *Art. Ancients* 39 Seeing then that this is a main point of Paint, wee have also stood a little longer upon it. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* iii. (1724) 1. 407 But he stood much upon this; that having once engaged with France in the war, he could not with honour turn against France, till it was at an end. 1732 BERKELEY *Minule Philos.* I. 66, I observe, said he, that you stand much upon the dignity of Human Nature.

† l. To stand upon it; to insist, maintain persistently (*that*). *Obs.*

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* *Constable* (Arb.) 40 A Constable is a Vice-roy in the street and no man stands more upon't than he is the Kings Officer. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1897) I. 320 The prebiterians... stood upon it, that a law which excluded all that did not kneel from the sacrament was unlawful. *Ibid.* 362 Yet he always stood upon it, that he had the king's order by word of mouth for what he had done.

† m. To insist upon, treat or regard as necessary or indispensable, press for, demand. To stand upon it to have; to insist on having. *Obs.*

1624 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 29 Had he stood upon his Justification at the Court. 1653 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* i. (1657) 67 Concerning Order in setting Trees, though it be not essentially... yet if men stand upon it, they may measure out [etc.]. 1675 BROOKS *Gold Key* Wks. 1867 V. 351 God the Father, in order to man's redemption and salvation, stands stiffly and peremptorily upon complete satisfaction. 1706 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Basset-Table* II. 18, I must say that of you Women of Quality, if there is but Money enough, you stand not upon Birth or Reputation, in either Sex. 1712 J. JAMES *Gardening* 17 Many stand upon it to have Palaces.

† n. Of the heart or inclination: To be bent or set on (some activity). (Cf. *stand* to 76 l.) *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 244 Tho Whos herte stood upon knyghthode.

† o. To be snbjected to, submit to (amendment). 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 6 This bok, upon amendment To stonde at his commandement... I sende unto myn oghne lord. *Ibid.* 179 If that it be thille To stonde upon amendment.

† p. *impers.* = It is a question of, it concerns, affects, involves. Similarly *the matter stands upon*.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 220 Knyghthode mot be take on honde, Whan that it stande upon the neede. 1553 UDALL *Register D.* iii. iii. 105 But now the matter standeth upon

your mariage, Ye must now take vntn you a lustie courage. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. i. 63 Consider how it stands vpon my credit. 1626 B. JOHNSON *Devil an Ass* iii. iii. 60 It stands vpon his being invested In a new office. 1625 FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* v. i. It stands upon my utter overthrow. 1630 J. ROGERS in *Winthrop's Hist. New Eng.* (1853) 1. 56 In which I pray God move your heart to be very careful, for it stands upon their lives.

† q. *impers.* (It) concerns, behoves, is incumbent upon, is the duty of, is to the interest of, is urgent or necessary for (a person); occas. also with obj. a thing (one's credit, etc.). Const. to (do something). Usually in the form it stands (one) upon = one ought, one must needs. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1538 ELVOT *Dict. Addit.* *Abtestat*, it standeth vppon the or lyeth in the. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xii. lxxiv. (1612) 306 For much it stood vpon Their Credits to be cautious. 1611 3rd *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 58/2 It stands upon my reputation, being Governor of James-town, to keep a daily table for gentlemen of fashion about me. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biand's Danish Virg.* 163, I know it stands upon us to wend us hence assonne as we conveniently can. 1720-1 *Lett. Mist's Jm.* (1722) I. 260 It stands upon us to take off so heinous a Charge. 1749 BERKELEY *Word to Wise Wks.* III. 449 It stands upon you to act with vigour in this cause.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm.* *Praise Folly* Rjb, My faire broode of doctours dn enterprise to nippe de here and there snure or fue wordes of the whale... (if it stande them vpon). 1557 TUSSEUR *100 Points Husb.* xciii. (Such season may hap, it shall stande the vpon; to till it againe, or the somer be gone. 1577 HALLSIED *Chron.* II. 306/1 Now perceiving that it stoode them vpon, either to vanquish or to fall into viter ruine. 1603 KOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1142 It now stood the great Turke upon to send another great armie to the aid of Mahomet. 1637 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1637) II. 91 He that would live a contented life... it standeth him upon to be frugal. 1690 LOCKE *Huon. Und.* iv. xxi. 810 Does it not then stand them upon, to examine on what grounds they presume it to be a Revelation from God. 1887 S. CHESHIRE *Gloss.* *Stand on, Stand upon*, to be incumbent on. 'It'll stand 'em upon to be moor careful another time.' The accusative of the person is always placed between the verb and the preposition.

79. Stand with —.

† a. To strive with, withstand (an adversary). Later, to contend with in argument, dispute with (also with *that* and clause); to haggle, make terms with (for something). *Obs.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xciii. 16 Hwec stondeð mid meec wið wircendum unreht! *c* 1205 LAY. 23127 3if þe king me stont wið. *c* 1320 *Castle of Love* 101 Neuer schal so him stonde wið. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 473, I might stande with him, that this is no interpretation. 1580 G. HARVEY in *Three Proper Lett.* 50 But I will not stand greatly with you in your owne matters. 1616 MARLOWE's *Faustus* (Brooke) 218 Well, I will not stand with thee, glue me the money. 1680 DRYDEN *Span. Fryar* i. i. However, I will not stand with you for a Sample. (*Lift up her Veil*). 1691 R. MERKE *Diary* 3 Apr. (1874) 38, I do not usually stand with any for their wages. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. iii. 223 Whoever grants these two propositions... cannot stand with me about the consequence of our argument.

† b. To range oneself with (another), contend side by side with; to side with, make common cause with. *Obs.*

13... *Cursor M.* 15499 (Gütt.) Elleuen er we 3eit to stand wið þe [Cott. to withstand wið þe], all redi þun. 14... 26 *Pol. Poems* xii. 8 Stonde wið þe kyng, mayntene þe crown. 1422-20 *Lydg.* *Troy Ek.* iv. 1691 To be willy, þorus his chivalrie, With hem to stonde as he þah do to-for. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 310 Because stoutlie they had stonde with him in his defence against his ennemys. 1601 SHAKS. *Jus. C.* ii. i. 142, I think he will stand very strong with vs. 1605 — *Macb.* iii. iii. 4 But who did bid thee ioyne with vs? Then stand with vs. 1654 BRANHAM *Just Vind.* iv. 82 They... disavowed the Popes incroachments and offered the King to stand with him in these and all other cases touching his Crown.

† c. To stay with, be busied or converse with (a person). *Obs.*

1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Justine* XLII. 132 He would stand still as though he had stood with him [con illo loqui, cur illo considerat]. 1621 DEKKER *Match mee* 3 A Barber stood with her on Saturday night very late... and as I think, came to trimme her.

† d. *Naut.* To sail in the same direction as (another ship). (Cf. 36.) *Obs.*

1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 10 Wee might perceave a small saile to stande with us, and standinge in for the islands wee did. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Mediterr.* (Camden) 21 Wee descryed a sayle standing with vs.

† e. To be consistent or consonant with, agree or accord with. *Obs. exc. arch.*

To stand with (good) reason: cf. *stand* to (76 n) and REASON 26.1. 12 b.

12380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 385 þe whiche stondip not wið þe plente of cristis perfeccion in prestis. 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* iii. iv. 304 It foloweth that it stondith weel with the procces of Poull in this present processe, that a bishoppe have endowing of vnmoche possessions. 1533 MORE *Rich. III.* Wks. 491/ If it might stand with your pleasure to be in such place as might stande with their honour. 1535 *Star Chamber-Cases* (Selden Soc.) II. 94 Whether their byiog and selling... doo stonde with the Common Weale, or noo. 1603 KOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 337 (Mahomet III) kept no league, promise, or oath, longer than stood with his profit or pleasure. 1650 FULLER *Physik.* 2. iii. 8 Because it stands not with the State of a Prince to be with stood with his profit. 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* iii. (1673) 59 It will seem a paradox that I shall speak unto you, yet will it stand with very good reason. 1720 O. SAKSUNA *Acc. Life* 39, I desired him, if it stood with his Freedom, to have a Meeting there that Evening. 1772 JUNIUS *Lett.* lxxviii. How an evasive, indirect reply will stand with your reputation... is worth your

consideration. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xxvii. Would it stand with your pleasure that I prick forward?

† f. To co-exist with, go along with. *Obs.*

1396-7 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1907) XXII. 296 He and his noble 3ifits may not stonde with dedly synne in no manere persone. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 30.1 All these may stande with dedly synne. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes* II. 11 Bycause great rarefaction standeth with great heate.

† g. Of printing-type: To range with.

1770 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 223 The Letter of it would Stand with another Fount of the same Body.

VII. With adverbs.

67. Stand aback: see 88.

80. Stand about.

a. Of a number of persons: To stand here and there, in casual positions or groups. Of an individual: To remain standing in a place without a fixed position or definite object.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 337 And there in open Audience Of hem that stoden thanne aboute, He tolde hem [etc.]. 1847 C. BRONTE *Jane Eyre* xix, They stood about here and there in groups, their plates and glasses in their hands. 1872 *Punch* 30 Mar. 136 Wet transers are unpleasant to stand about in. 1883 MRS. F. MANN *Parish of Hilby* xxv. 329 I've been standing about all day.

† b. To go about, endeavour to (do something).

Cf. ABOUT A 10. *Obs.*

1549 LATIMER *4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 126 When we... acknowledge our faultes, and stand not about to defend them.

† 81. Stand again. To offer resistance or opposition. (Cf. 10.) *Obs.*

a 1122 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1010 ƿa stod Granta-brycgscir fastlice ongezæn. 12105 LAY. 26614 ƿa Bruttes auoten waste aȝain stoden. 12150 GEN. & EX. 2543 Aaron and vr stoden a-ȝen, And boden hem swiðe ȝhowtes leten. 1250 *Out & Night*, 1788, & if he þinkþ þat ic mis-rempe, þu stonde aȝeyn and do me cremenpe. 1300 *Cursor M.* 18090 Forces yow wit might and main Stalworthli to stand a-gain.

82. Stand along. *Naut.* (See sense 36.) To sail in a given direction. Hence *gen.*, to proceed on a journey.

1653 *Fight Legorn-Road* 18 Supposing Captain Badilly to have stood along to the relief of our Squadron. 1710 S. SEWALL *Diary* 27 Mar. (1897) II. 276 The Sun breaking out, I stood along about 30 m. 1714 *Ibid.* 12 Apr. 438 It began to Rain, [so] that I would have had the Horses up again. But Mr. Thaxter and Mr. Denison were for standing along.

83. Stand aloof. To stand away at, or withdraw to, some distance (*from*), keep away (*from*). *Also fig.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. ii. 42 Nerryssa and the rest, stand all aloofe. 1602, 1612, etc. [See ALONG adv. 5, 3]. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn.* i. l. 242 Loue's not loue When it is mingled with regards, that stands Aloofe from th'intire point. 1704 SWIFT *P. T.* i. 45 Our nearest Friends begin to stand aloof, as if they were half ashamed to own Us. 1881 GARNER & MULLINGER *Study Eng. Hist.* I. v. 95 He himself stood aloof from such doctrines. 1893 LINCOLN *Life Pusey* I. xi. 262 He stood somewhat aloof from the Movement in his later years.

84. Stand apart. To stand separate or at a distance (*from* another or others). *Also fig.*

1538 ELVOT *Dict.*, *Distito*, to stande aparte, or be dystant one from an other. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 363 b. They were commaunded to stand apart. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 364 Stay, stand apart, I know not which is which. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 345/1 The plants [should be] thinned out by the hoe, so as to stand a foot or 15 inches apart. 1886 SHELTON tr. *Flaubert's Salammbô* 8 One of these slaves remained standing apart from the others. 1906 PETRIE *Relig. Anc. Egypt* viii. 58 Besides the classes of gods already described there are others who stand apart in their character, as embodying abstract ideas.

85. Stand aside. To draw back or retire and stand apart from the general company or from what is going on. (See sense 7.)

14100, 1596 [See ASSIDE adv. 9]. 1525 COVERDALE *Acts* iv. 15 Then commaunded they them to stonde asyde out of y^e Councell. 1703 CIBBER *She won't* etc. iv. 50 Stand aside, till I call for you. 1839 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* liv, Stand aside, every one of you.

† 86. Stand astrut. See A-STRUT.

1540 PALSGR. *Acrostus* i. iv. G iij b, See howe my gyrdell swelleth i. standeth a styrt. *Ibid.* iv. iv. Tiv, Seest thou not my purses or haggas howe they be swollen or stande a stroute with moche golde?

87. Stand away.

a. To withdraw to some distance. (See sense 7.) 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. viii. 14 Stand away Capitaine Gower. 1601 — *All's Well* v. ii. 17 Foh, prethee stand away.

b. *Naut.* To sail or steer away (from some coast, quarter, enemy, etc.). (See sense 36.)

1632 T. JAMES *Voy.* 18 The winde larged, and wee stowed away S.S.W. 1680 *London Gaz.* No. 1551/4 They no sooner discovered the Guernsey to be a Man of War, but they Tacked and stood away with all the Sail they could make. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 9 We resolved to stand away from the Canaries to the coast of Brazil. 1845 J. COULTER *Adv. in Pacific* xi. 140 In two days more we left this anchorage, and stood away towards the north-east.

88. Stand back. Also † stand aback.

To withdraw and take up a position farther away from the front. (See sense 7.) *Also fig.*

a 1400 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* xxxiii. 195 He had him stonde bac... þat he mibte sustene fat synk. 1500 *Robin Hood & Gyt of Gish.* I stand abacke! stand abacke! Robin: Why draw you mee soe neere? 1554 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. ii. 38 My Lord stand backe, and let the Coffin passe. 1637 [See ABACK adv. 2]. 1684 BUNYAN *Seasonable Counsel* 227 He saith... to all that are forward to revenge

themselves; Give place, stand back, let me come. 1909 MAX BEERHOHM *Yet Again* 23 'Stand back, please'. 'The train was about to start, and I waved farewell to my friend.

89. Stand behind. In literal senses (e.g. of one who waits at table). Used by Wyclif as an equivalent for 'apostatize'.

1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 431 And 3if apostasie is stond- yng bihynde, hou myche stondib bihynde ilche siche pat shal be dampned? *Ibid.* 438 For bei stonden bihynde, and fytzen not wip be fend. 14. 26 *Pol. Poems* 78/171 When mede hap leue to stande bihynde, Panne trewe loue his erande may speide. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 392 Enid... spread the board, And stood behind, and waited on the three.

90. Stand beside. To stand by a person's side, as a looker-on, helper, etc.

14. 26 *Pol. Poems* xviii. 91 Suche towches.. Wolde.. Jeue opere cause, pat stonde bihynde, To wene it were a bargayn of synne. c 1520 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1467, I can do nothyng but he stonde besyde.

91. Stand by.

a. To stand near at hand; to be present. Now chiefly, to be present as an unconcerned spectator, without interfering or protesting.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xi. (Simon & Jude) 84 His fygyr.. In pat clath mycht be sene clere, as he has standyne hymselfe by. c 1500 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc.) I. 105 Without that oone of the seid Erles seruantes shuld stand by and bere what shuld he said. 1551 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utopia* i. (1895) 73 There chaunced to stond by a certain iesting parasite. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iii. iii. 16 Now Margarets Curse is false vpon our Heads.. For standing by, when Richard stab'd her Sonne. 1659 [H. NEVILLE] *Gaue Pickquet* 6, Isball disturby you in the game if I stand by. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* i. (1900) 89 The Jury (who all this while stood by, to hear and observe). 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* vi. A professor, who always standeth by on those occasions. 1831 SCOTT *Cl. Robt.* xviii. The most despicable of animals stands not by tamely and sees another assail his mate. 1861 *Temple Bar* II. 214 It did Philip good to stand by, and watch her animated face. 1876 MRS. OLIPHANT *Curate in Charge* vi. Must we stand by and see all manner of wrong done and.. think we.. cannot help it?

b. = stand aside 85. Also fig., to refrain from action.

1839 R. HARVEY *Pl. Pere.* 5 Stand by a trice, but looke you depart not the court. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. iii. 94 Stand by, or I shall gaul you Faulconbridge. 1647 WARD *Simple Coder* (1843) 5 He.. takes his Scepter out of his hand, and bids him stand by. 1764 FOOTE *Patron* iii. Wks. 1799 I. 357 Rascals, stand by! I must, I will see him. 1836 MRS. SHAWWOOD *Henry Milner* iii. v. He was interrupted by the sound of horses' hoofs.. followed by a shout of 'stand by, stand by there!' 1896 *Lav Times* C. 357/1 To consider whether the beneficiary had stood by too long before he sought redress.

c. To be excluded from. *Obs. rare*—1.

1603 in *Buceluch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 48 He had been before, and stood then by from being Jurate for his misbehaviour.

d. Of a thing: To be laid aside; fig., 'to be put aside with disregard' (J.).

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* iv. 51 We make all our addresses to the promises, hug and caress them, and in the interim let the commands stand by neglected. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* i. Printing xxii. 77 The Wrought off Form is Strip.. and stands by to Distribute. 1893 *Sketch* 15 Feb. 179/2 And now everything stands by for the discussion of Home Rule.

e. *Naut.* To hold oneself in readiness, be prepared (for something, to do something). Often in imperative = be ready! Also *gen.*

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. ii. 17 Come, stand by, take in our Top-sails. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 17 He that stood by to clear it away, stopt the Line. 1759 *Ann. Reg.* Chron. 62/1, I called to my people to stand by and do their duty. 1831 *Examiner* 178/2 Open the safety-valve, or stand by for the explosion. 1840 R. H. DANA *Def. Mast* xxv. 'The starboard watch.. left the ship to us for a couple of hours, yet with orders to stand by for a call. 1890 *Chamb. Jnl.* 7 June 356/2 Bring the boat close under, my lads, and stand by to receive the lady.

92. Stand down.

a. Of a witness: To step down and leave the box after giving evidence. (Cf. sense 7.)

1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 74 Mr. Ser. Jeff. You say well, stand down. 1831 *Examiner* 732/2 Bench: Stand down. —Defendant: No, I shan't stand down, for you. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxiii. I will not trouble the court by asking him any more questions. Stand down, Sir.

b. *Sport.* To withdraw from a game, match, or race; to give up one's place in a team, crew, or 'side'.

1890 *Field* 31 May 790/2 Charlton also stood down, and the vacant places were given to.. Barrett and Trumble. *Ibid.* 15 Nov. 744/1 On the University side, Shields stood down in favour of G. S. Thorn. 1912 *Throne* 7 Aug. 234/2 The first news was that Wootton had to stand down for the whole of August.

c. *Naut.* To sail with the wind or tide. (Cf. sense 36.)

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* i. May I therefore request the favour of your standing down to ber. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 2 Oct. 14/4 Fishing boats.. standing down with the ebb in midstream.

93. Stand forth.

a. To step forward (in order to do something, make a speech, face a company, etc.); to come boldly or resolutely to the front or centre. (Cf. sense 7.) + To stand forth to, to confront.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10231 Joachim son forth can stand, And mad him bun wit his offrand. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. ii. 57 Now Simone and Siuyle stondeð forþ boþe. c 1425? *Levd.*

Assembly of Gods 442 He stodeð forth boldly with grym countenance. 1526 *TINDALE Luke* vi. 8 Ryse vp and stonde forth in the myddes. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* iv. iv. Now he treats of you, stand forth to him, faire. 1780 *Mirror* No. 68 In such a cause every man would stand forth. 1872 C. E. MAURICE *Stephen Langton* i. 28 The prophet who had stood forth to denounce the awful corruption. 1879 MORLEY *Burke* iv. 76 It needs valour and integrity to stand forth against a wrong to which our best friends are.. committed.

† b. To persist in (a course of action). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3547 To stonde forth in such duresse.

c. To make a conspicuous appearance, be prominent.

a 1764 LLOYD *Dial. Author & Friend* 17 Yes—[his book] stands forth to public view. 1856 *N. Brit. Rev.* XXXVI. 138 Sober, industrious, intellectual.. he stands forth as one of the model workmen of Europe. 1862 *Temple Bar* VI. 356 No buildings are allowed to touch it, and thus it stands forth in its native gigantesque proportions.

94. Stand forward. = stand forth 93 a.

1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T., Prussian Vase*, I applaud him, for standing forward in defence of his friend. 1820 MILNER *Suppl. Mem. Eng. Cath.* 313 Summoning all those who had signed the Protestation to stand forward in defence of its errors.

95. Stand in.

† a. To strive, continue insistently to (do something). (Cf. *L. instare* and 98 a.) *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 2149 Iwhille an Cristene mann.. Birþ stannenn inn affter his mihht To folghenn hire bisne. *Ibid.* 2017 Ye deofel, Patt æfre & æfre stannedþ inn To scrennenn ure sawless.

† b. To impend, be imminent. (Rendering *L. instare*. Cf. 98 b.) *Obs.*

a 1390 Wyclif's Bible, *Jerem.* Prol. 343 Bifor that the tyme of destruccoun shulde stonden in (antequam depopulationis tempus instaret).

† c. To join issue with (others in a dispute); to take part in (a controversy). *Obs.*

c 1540 R. MORICE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 24 He never shrank from the fact he stowle stode in with them in disputation. 1555 RINLEY *Treat. agst. Transubst.* E vij b. The controuersie.. (wherein anye meane learned man either olde or newe doth stand in). [1865 *Hotten's Slang Dict.*, 'Stand in'.. to take a side in a dispute.]

d. 'To make one of a party in a bet or other speculation' (*Slang Dict.* 1865). Usually const. with: To go shares with, join, be a partner with; in wider sense, to have a friendly or profitable understanding with, be in league with, be on good terms with. Also, to share chances with others for (a speculative event).

1857 A. MAYHEW *Paved with Gold* iii. xx. The policeman who 'stood in' for this robbery saw the rogues depart with their plunder. 1860 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* xv. The valet.. who.. made a point of 'standing in' with all the upper servants, treated the stud-groom with considerable deference. 1865 LEVER *Luttrell* xxvi. 261 If I was quite sure that 'I stood in' for the double event.. I almost think I'd do it. 1898 BESANT *Orange Girl* ii. xii. The job was easy and should be done, but he should expect to stand in. 1898 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 160 The policy of standing-in with both parties was the ruling idea of his political career.

e. *Naut.* To direct one's course towards the shore. (See sense 36.)

c 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. IV. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 10 Wee might perceive a small saile.. standing in for the islands as wee did. 1670-1 *MARBOURGH Voy.* i. (1694) 181: We stood in for the Land. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xix. (1856) 141 Wishing to fill up with water.. we stood close in. 1892 *Chamb. Jnl.* 27 Feb. 133/2 The captain.. noticing something strange, stood in to discover its meaning.

96. Stand off.

a. To remain at or retire to a distance; to draw back, go farther away. Chiefly in commands.

1631 B. JONSON *New Inn* iv. iii. *Fra.* She is some Giantsd! He stand off. For feare she swallow me. 1717 *Pope* *Iliad* x. 93 Stand off, approach not, but thy Purpose tell. 1828 *Ann. Reg.* 26/2 Our party said, 'Stand off, or we will shoot you'. 1890 *Graphic* Summer No. 14/2 The rider.. told him with a curse to stand off.

† b. Of a thing: To remain apart or separate or at a distance (from some object). Also fig., to be separated in quality, differ. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* ii. iii. 127 Strange is it that our bloods Of colour, waight, and beat, pour'd all together, Would quite confound distinction: yet stands off In differences so mightie. 1644 J. GOODWIN *Danger of Fighting agst. God* 52 Your judgements stand off from the cause.. and you can see nothing of God in it. 1795 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* iii. *Pair* 16 The Flames being observ'd to stand off, and not touch his body.

c. fig. To hold aloof (from an offer or appeal, friendship, intercourse, sympathy, or the like); to be 'distant', uncompromising or unaccommodating.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* ii. ii. 34 Stand no more off, But give thy selfe vnto my sickle desires. 1622 MABEY *tr. Aleman's Guesard* d. *Alf.* u. 265, I did not stand off, but gaue him all that he had giuen me. 1676 PHILLIPS *Purchasers Pattern* B 6 b, If any Tenant.. would have a longer lease.. I would not wish the Landlord to stand off. 1679 C. NESSE *Antichrist* 224 Aidanus, our own countryman, who stood off not only from Romish primacy but from prelacy. 1705 *tr. Bosman's Guinea* 175 Though I desired nothing more, yet I stood off as though I was not to be persuaded to that. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* xviii. I entreated him to stand off, telling him fairly how deeply I was 'compromised'. 1888 FLOR. WARDEN *Woman's Face* III. xxviii. 170 Stony eyes that bade sympathy stand off and be silent. 1889 *Univ. Rev.* Sept. 32 He has politely stood off from her appeals.

d. Of a thing: To project, protrude, jut out

(from a surface, etc.). Of a picture: To appear as if in relief. Also fig., to be conspicuous or prominent. (Cf. *stand out* 99 i-k.)

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* ii. ii. 103 'Tis so strange, That though the truth of it stands off as grosse As blacke and white, my eye will scarcely see it. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* ii. 84 Picture is best when it standeth off, as if it were carued. 1737 BRACKEN *Ferriery Inpr.* (1757) II. 32 The farther the Black Sineu stands off from the Bone, the better it is. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 157 A little, meagre, black-looking man, with a grizzled wig that was too wide, and stood off from each ear. 1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. n. 471 The times stand off from the beam so as to work to the depth of about 5 inches from the furrow-slice last turned.

e. *Naut.* To sail away from the shore. (Cf. *stand out* 99 h.)

1625 J. GLANVILLE *Voy. Cadiz* (Camden) 117 We tackled about againe and stood off to Sea. 1764 J. BYRON in *Hanley's Voy.* I. 13 Having stood off in the night, we now were and stood in again. 1891 *Langman's Mag.* Oct. 591 Howard.. had to tack and stand off to sea.

f. *trans.* To keep off, keep at a distance; to repel, hold at bay; to put off, evade (a questioner, dun, etc.). *U.S. colloq.*

1887 F. FRANCIS Jun. *Saddle & Moccasin* 181 Loop-holed! Well, the men who built this place expected occasionally to have to 'stand off' irate Mexicans. 1889 *Advance* (Chicago) 19 Dec., Standing off the hungry wolf from the door of the college. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 391/1 Thankful to have stood her off, I asked how Reuben was looking.

97. Stand off and on. *Naut.* (See quot. 1846.)

1666 [see OFF AND ON 2]. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* i. vi. 58 The weather made it dangerous to supply their ships by standing off and on. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 295 *Stand off and on*, alternately to recede from and approach the land while sailing by the wind.

transf. 1806-7 J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum.* Life (1826) iv. xviii, Standing off and on in the street.. while the friend with whom you are walking talks to his friend.

98. Stand on.

† a. To be urgent or insistent to (do something). (Cf. *stand in* 95 a.) *Obs.*

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* t. 71 Coloured, stond not on to bislyl To se thy lond, but rather fatte and swete.

† b. To impend, be imminent. (Cf. *stand in* 95 b.)

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xxi. 15 Fro the face of the sword stonde ende on [a facie gladii imminet]. a 1390 — *Jerem.* Prol. 343 Now the caiffite stod on [jam captiuitas imminet].

c. *Naut.* (See sense 36.) To keep one's course, continue on the same tack. To stand on and off (rare) = 97.

1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 60/3 The whole Line tacked in the wake of him, and stood on till.. the Prince thought fit to keep the wind. a 1779 *Cook 3rd Voy.* iii. xi. (1784) II. 197 While the boats were occupied in examining the coast, we stood on and off with the ships, waiting for their return. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* i. 112 The Admiral continued, with a press of sail, standing on close to the wind. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* iii. (ed. 2) 64 Is A to stand on; and if not, why not?

99. Stand out.

a. To move away (from a company, shelter, etc.) and stand apart or in open view. (See sense 7.)

In first quot. ? = stand up.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 655 Danne cumeð ðer on gangande, hopðð be sal him [a fallen elephant] don ut stunden. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* i. xiv. 86 To stand out to receive.. the first motions to an address of this awful nature. 1842 MACAULAY *Horatius* li. Yet one man for one moment stood out before the crowd. 1849 JAMES WOODMAN iii. Stand out, and tell us who you are, creeping along there under the boughs. 1892 *Graphic* 17 Dec. 743/3 The master prefers.. to order the wrongdoer to 'stand out'.

b. Not to take part in (an undertaking, joint action, etc.); to refuse to come in or join others; to hold aloof († from doing something); now esp. not to take part in a match, game or dance (cf. 92 b.).

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* i. iv. Though I affect not popularity, yet I would be lothe to stand out to any, whom you shall vouchsafe to call friend. 1601 SHAKS. *Farl. N.* iii. iii. 35 It might haue since bene answer'd in repaying What we took from them, which for Traffiques sake Most of our City did. Only my selfe stood out. 1609 B. JONSON *Epitaph* i. 4. Marry, the Chinney-sweepers will not be drawne in. *Cle.* No, nor the Droomer-men: They stand out stiffly. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 61 As for these that hee neither subscrivrit nor will cum in stand out, they are to be fynyed. 1671 SHAWOELL *Hunourists* v. I am resolved to play at a small game, rather than stand out; they are to be fynyed. 1877 FISHER being the only man that stood out a while, but even he at last concurred with the rest. 1890 LUTTRELL *Brit. Rel.* II. 6 Dr. Timothy Hall, bishop of Oxon., has lately taken the oaths to their majesties, which he has stood out from doing till the utmost time was come. 1890 *Field* 10 May 673/1 The captain and the secretary stood out on this occasion, but arranged twelve Seniors a-side. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 7 Oct. 535/2 The ladies proposed a dance.. The Captain himself stood out.

c. To resist, persist in opposition or resistance, refuse to yield or comply, hold out. Const. against (an opponent, proposal, etc.), with (an opponent).

1595 SHAKS. *John v.* ii. 71 His spirit is come in. That so stood out against the holy Church. 1601 BARLOW *Serm. Paules Crosse* 37 Nor will I mention his esp. standing out but ber if he were thwarted. 1608 FRYER *Acc. E. India* p. v. The Mountains in all Conquests the last that stand out. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Leet. Hist. Eng.* xxviii. 237 The Commons threw away their humility, and stood out boldly. 1887 *Sims Mary Jane's Mem.* 295, I have had to stand out with my editor once or twice on that.. point. 1891 *Chamb. Jnl.* 19 Sept. 594/2 It requires exceptional courage to stand out against a popular cry.

transf. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) x. lxi. The pullics resolutely standing out against all your efforts to turn them.

d. *To stand it out* = *prec.*

1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 571 When the fight is once begunne, there is none of both that may runne awaie, but standeth it out until one or both of them hee slaine to the ground. a 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* xxxv. (1742) 111. 17 He is in good earnest, and will execute these threatenings upon them if they will obstinately stand it out with him. 1718 OCKLEY *Saracens* (1848) 219 Knowing very well how hard it would go with them if they should stand it out obstinately to the last, and be taken by storm. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. vii. xi, He, tough as tanned leather... will stand it out for another year. 1866 RUSKIN *Crown of Wild Olive* iv. § 148, I... stood it out to the end, and helped to carry four of my fellow students, down stairs.

e. *To stand out for*: to declare oneself for, contend on behalf of.

a 1600 *Raid of Redswire* xviii. in Scott *Border Minstrelsy* (1869) 74 None stoutlier stood out for their laird, Nor did the lads of Liddisdail. 1633 Bp. HALL *Hard Texts* Hos. v. 13 When Ahaz... was in distress, he sends to Tiglath Pileser, that should stand out for him. 1891 *Chamb. Jnrl.* 29 Sept. 593/2 He has not grit enough to stand out for justice and honesty.

f. *To haggie, make difficulties about striking a bargain; to make an obstinate demand for* (certain terms).

1766 GOLOS. *Vic. W.* xii. He always stands out and higgles. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxiv. 'If the secret were mine, said the mendicant, "I was stand out for a half." 1889 RIMER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* xliii. 325, I am not going to stand out about the price. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Sept. 337/1 They stood out partly for more wages.

† g. *Of a bill, debt, etc.*: To remain unsettled or unpaid. (Cf. *OUTSTANDING* *ppl. a.* 4.) *Obs.*

1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6183/2 Exchequer Bills (which are all that are now standing out and undischarged). 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 563/1 An Account of all the publick Debts... due or standing out at Christmas, 1735.

h. *Naut.* (See sense 36.) To sail in a direction away from the shore. Usually to stand out to sea. Hence *gone*, to start on a journey.

1718 ROWE *Lucan* iv. 717 note, Octavius stood out to sea. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midway* vi. The signal to weigh and stand out, sir. 1885 *Times* 18 Sept. 131/2 We stood out through the thickening rain. 1891 *Longman's Mag.* Oct. 596 They cut their cables... and stood out into the Channel.

i. To jut out, project, protrude (*from a surface*); to be prominent.

1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* II. i. H ij h, My chynne standynge out lyke as aged folkes lypnes do, that be totheles. 1558 PHAER *Aeneid* viii. (1562) C ij b, Agrippa loffie prince whose pendaunt streamers proud stand out. 1560 BIBLE (Geneva) Ps. lxxiii. 7 Their eyes stand out for fumes. 1585 HIGGINS *Junius Nomencl.* 206/1 *Sirix*... those partes in furrowed pillers which stand out and swell as it were. 15643 Lp. HERNERT *Antiblog.* (1824) 10 The Pier of Dover, which stands out in the Sea. 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* xi. 202 The work... is required to stand out free from the outer flat of the Cheeks of the Coller. 1742 BLAIR *Grave* 274 Oh! how his Eyes stand out, and stare full ghastly! 1889 Mrs. LYNN LINTON *Thro' Long Night* I. i. xlii. 207 Her ears stood out from her head like jug-handles. 1890 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* I. i. 6 The veins stood out like whipcord.

j. To be conspicuous; to be seen in contrast or relief against a dark object or background. Of figures in painting: To appear as if in relief.

1866 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate Coventry* ix, Lucy's white face stood out in the lamplight. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 29 Aug. 14/1 The white houses, sparkling in the sunshine, stood out against the dark background of woods. 1889 Mrs. E. KENNARD *Landing a Prize* II. iv. 65 Red flannel shirts... stood out in the distance as a brilliant spot of colour.

k. *fig.* To be prominent or conspicuous to the mental gaze.

1826 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Gentle Style in Writing*, The man of rank is discernible in both writers; but in the one it is only insinuated gracefully, in the other it stands out offensively. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 6. 518 John Pym... stands out for all after time as the embodiment of law. 1891 *Chamb. Jnrl.* 7 Feb. 81/1 Two facts stand out in bold relief.

l. *trans.* To remain standing throughout (a performance). Also *Naut.* To 'stand watch' (see sense 60) during (a specified time).

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* vii, We were then divided into three watches, and thus stood out the remainder of the night. 1890 CONSTANCE SMITH *Riddle Laur. Haviland* II. iii. iv. 90 He propped himself in an angle of the doorway, and prepared to stand out the performance.

m. To endure to the end, hold out under or against (a trial, ordeal, severe weather, etc.); to last out (a period of time).

1623 SHAKS. *Wks.* To Rdrs., These Playes have their triall already, and stood out all Appelles. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* I. Ad Sec. vi. 105 Jesus fled from the persecution; as he did not stand it out, so he did not stand against it. 1676 PHILLIPS *Purchasers Pattern* 18 Houses... many times cannot well stand out a long Lease. 1821 SCOTT *Kentiv.* vii. It is a sunburnt beauty... well qualified to stand out rain and wind. 1827 — *Jnrl.* 28 Mar., I... went out in as rough weather as I have seen, and stood out several snow blasts. 1855 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE in Sir E. Cook *Life* (1913) I. 283, I am ready to stand out the War with any man.

n. With object-clause: To maintain, insist, persist in asserting (*that*). Also to stand it out (*that*): cf. d.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* I. xiii. 42 They... will stand it out as stoutly for their justification, as these professors of Christianity that they are no Idolaters. 1726 BERKELEY *Let.* Wks. 1871 IV. 120 The latter still stands out. that she

never received... any of Mrs. Mary's money. 1863 Mrs. GASKELL *Sylvia's Lovers* xxxix, I were only yesterday at e'en she were standing out that he liked her better than you. 1898 BESANT *Orange Girl* II. xii, He... stoutly stood it out that he was a gentleman of Cumberland.

o. *Sport.* To stick to (a bet) without hedging. (Cf. sense 63.)

1892 *Illustr. Sporting & Dram. News* 28 May 382/2 Personally I would not take 100 to 1, to stand it out. *Ibid.* 406/3 Still, mark my words, he will stand that bet out, if only for Julia's sake.

p. *dial.* To force or try to force (a person) by pertinacious assertion to believe or admit (the fact expressed by an object-clause).

1895 ALICIA A. LEITCH *Plant of Lemon Verbena* v. 105 He tried 't stand me out 'twas a white calf or a cow I'd zeen. 1895 JANE BARLOW *Strangers at Lisconnel* II. 26, I question would any reasonable body stand me out I don't own her be rights.

100. Stand over.

a. *Naut.* (See sense 36.) To leave one shore and sail towards another.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. 171 Yet we did not stand over towards Sumatra, but coasted along nearest the Malacca shore. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 604 He now stood over to the English shore.

b. To be left or reserved for treatment, consideration or settlement at a later date. (See *OVEN ADV.* 9.)

1824 *Examiner* 6/1 [He] directed the trial to stand over until the next morning. 1853 *Jnrl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. 1. 30 Many acres... are left unsown, and must stand over for Lent corn. 1884 *Law Rep.* 25 Chanc. Div. 707 The motion was ordered to stand over for a fortnight. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Aug. 219/1 His accounts are balanced at the close of each season, and no bad debts are allowed to stand over.

101. Stand to.

† a. To be present, 'assist'. *Obs.*

1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* Peroration Bb iij h, You al... whiche stand to here i. all you, whiche stand here at this present tyme.

† b. To set to work, fall to; *esp.* to begin eating. (See *To ADV.* 6.) *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 38. 1611 — *Temp.* III. iii. 49. 52, I will stand to, and feede... my Lord, the Duke, Stand too, and doe as we.

102. Stand together.

† a. To agree, be consistent, harmonize. *Obs.*

1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* III. ix. (Skeat) I. 26 As I was lerned how goddes before-wetyn and free choice of wil mowe stonden togidre. c 1449 *Peacock Repr.* II. xvi. 246 And so these ij. thingis whiche Scripture seith of ydolaters stonden to gidre and ben trewe. 1565 HARNING *Anst.* *Twelve's Challenge* 137 Sith both these verities may well stande togidre. 1629 BURTON *Babel no Bethel* 96 The Arke and Dagon cannot stand together. 1721 FELTON *Dis.* *Classics* (1718) 9 Sprightly Youth and close Application will hardly stand together.

† b. To consist in, of. (Rendering *L. constare* with ablative.) *Obs.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 47 We... striue to proue þe sacrifice of þe kirk to gidre in two þingis, and to þe maad in two þingis to gidre... as þe persoun of Crist stondþ to gidre of God and man.

103. Stand up.

a. To assume an erect position; to rise, get up on one's feet.

a 1122 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 656 Pa stod se kyning up toforen ealle his ðaegna & cwæd lound stefne [etc.]. c 1200 ORMIN 16138 Hat lufess firr... Iss kinndled I þatt hertte Patt... standedþ upp biforenn folle... To nibrenn woh wipþ all hiss mahht. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16415 Pilate stode vp on his fete mid-ward þat gret gadring. 1535 COVERDALE *Song Sol.* v. 5, I stode vp to open vnto my beloved. 1667 *Song.* to *Quest.* out of *North* 12 If any person coming to Church... do not Stand Up at the Creed. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 112 P 3 He... sometimes stands up when every Body else is upon their Knees. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 34 The standing up in your stirrups, whilst trotting... has a most elegant and genteel effect. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. III. xxxvi. 391 He stood up in the wagon and began to sing.

b. To remain erect and firm under (a crushing weight, or the like). (Cf. 77 b.)

1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 164 For the grace, the benefit, the pardon, was sudden, glorious, and so big, that they were not able without staggering to stand up under it.

c. To take part in a dance; to dance with (a partner).

1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxi, We were here interrupted by a servant who came to ask the Squire in to stand up at country-dances. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* xviii. In vain did she entreat him to stand up with somebody else. 1804 — *Watsons* (1879) 328, I thought you were to stand up with Mr. Tomlinson the two last dances.

d. To take up one's position to play an athletic game.

1884 *J. Marshall's Tennis Cnts* 169 He had a twist in his spine, which rendered him physically incapable of standing up to play more than one game a day. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* xxvii, Is football playing... With lads to chase the leather, Now I stand up no more?

e. *dial.* (See quotes.)

1886 W. SOMERSET *Word-bk.* *Stand up for*, to undertake the office of God-parent at a baptism. 1891 *Century Dict.* *To stand up with*, to act as groomsmen or bridesmaid to: as, I stood up with him at his wedding. (Colloq.)

f. *colloq. and dial.* To take shelter from rain.

1887 'MARK RUTHERFORD' *Revol. Tanner's Lane* xviii. (ed. 8) 271 Thomas, however... proposed that they should stand up in a shed which had been used for faggot-making. The rain, which now came down heavily, enforced his argu-

ments. 1893 in Cozens-Hardy *Broad Norf.* 13 Let us stand up out of the wet. 1908 G. K. CHESTERTON *Man who was Thursday* 126 Hoping... that the snow-shower might be slight, he stepped back... and stood up under the doorway of a... shop.

g. *colloq.* To stand up in, to be actually wearing. (Cf. *stand in* 72 a.)

1901 ALLBRIIDGE *Sherry* xxvii. 309 The boat returned... bringing down Miss Mullen with only such things as she stood up in.

h. Of an animal: To hold out, endure (in a race or chase). † Also in *imper.* as a cry to urge on a horse.

1656 EARL MORN. tr. *Boccacini's Advs. fr. Parnass.* I. xxxi. (1674) 36 Coach-men, whipping their Horses, and... crying, Stand up. 1891 *Field* 7 Nov. 695/3 A baker's dozen struggled on to the finish... but if our deer had stood up for another mile or two, the number would have been still further reduced. 1893 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Jan. 161/1 A dog who would lap after a course would have no chance of standing up in subsequent rounds.

i. Of things: To be set upright; to be or become erect. Of hair, spines, etc.: cf. sense 17 d.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3779 In slepe he sagh stand vp a sti, Fra his heued right to þe ski. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxlii. 232 Vp with the tymbre fast on ende l. A, it standys vp lyke a mast. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xii. 102 And ane vthir speyr set & hundynd a thort betuix the tua speyris that stude vp fra the eyrd h-yik-ane gallus. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 321 Up stood the comie Reed Embattell'd in her field. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 182 Its apex rests upon the point of a steel pin standing up in the centre of the box. 1889 G. GINSING *Neither World* III. xii. 253 His hair stood up like stubble. 1896 tr. *Boat Text-bk. Zool.* 391 The Sea Hedgehog (*Diadema*) is beset with hony spines, which stand up when the animal puffs itself out.

† j. Of flame, vapour: To rise up, issue upwards. (Cf. sense 33.) *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 234/501 Þe leige stod op on heiz ase þei it a wal were. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1818 Þe stem stod vp, so þey hlew.

† k. Of a door: To remain open. *Obs.*

1550 CROWLEY *Egip.* 118 In service tyme no dore standeth up, Where such men were wonte to fyll can and cuppe.

† l. *Naut.* Of a number of ships: To form np, assemble together in a given place or position. *Obs.*

1285 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iv. xv. 130 The Cicians... heeing acquainted with the seas... Courasiers, and Skummers of the sea, stood vp in so great number, [etc.]. 1623 *Cal. St. Papers*, Col. 1622-4, 213 [The ships] Stood up altogether [in the road of Swally].

m. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Standing up*, a ship in good trim, and well attended to, is said to stand well up to her canvass.

n. To hold oneself boldly erect to confront an opponent; to make a stand against. *lit. and fig.*

1602 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 167 We all stand vp against the spirit of Caesar. 1605 — *Learn* III. vii, So Glue me thy Sword. A pezzant stand vp thus! 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 506 With the same spirit with which he had stood up against the Stuarts he had stood up against the Cromwells. 1890 *Four Hist. Eng. fr.* 1689 156 Lord Liverpool was not strong enough to stand up against Canning. 1897 A. E. HOUGHTON *Gilbert Murray* xvii. 273 The smaller boy, who, though still standing up pluckily, was getting decidedly the worst of it.

o. *To stand up for*: to defend, support, take the part of, champion (a person, a cause, etc.).

1605 SHAKS. *Learn* I. ii. 22 Now Gods, stand vp for Bastards. 1645 T. COLEMAN *Hopes Deferred* 30 His subjects stood up for their liberties. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 317 They... stand up for the honour of the nation. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xvi. 136, I liked her for standing up for her husband. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xxi. 208 All swore that they would stand up for their rights.

p. *To stand up to*: to confront or encounter boldly. Also U.S., 'to meet fairly and fully (an obligation, one's word or promise)' (Webster, 1911).

1624 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* III. i, He stood up to me And mated my commands. 1823 'JON BEG' *Dict. Turf* s.v., 'Stand up to him' (ring): do not flinch from the blows. 1827 SCOTT *Two Drovers* i, He found few antagonists able to stand up to him in the boxing ring. 1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 321 *To stand up to the rack*, a metaphorical expression of the same meaning as the like choice phrases, 'to come to the scratch', 'to toe the mark'. 1889 'M. GRAY' *Reproach of Annetley* I. i. vi. 126 How pluckily he stood up to the kicking horse! 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* CL. 102/1 Few men... ventured to stand up holdly to such terrific bowling. 1894 *Speaker* 9 June 640/1 He knuckled under to any one who chose to stand up to him.

VIII. 104. Comb. in phrases used subst. or attrib., as stand-easy, an assumption of the attitude directed by the command 'stand easy'; *fig.* a period of relaxation; also attrib.; † stand far (or further) off, a kind of cloth (see quotes.); stand-over, a plant that has been left standing beyond the normal time; stand-to-arms, the action of standing to arms. — Also STAND-BY, STANDFAST, STAND-OFF, STAND OUT, STAND-STILL, STAND-UP.

1613 J. TAYLOR (Waier P.) *Eighth Wond.* Wks. (1630) II. 62 Certain sonnets... fashioned of diuers stuffs, as mockado, fustian, stand-further-off, and Moily. 1659 — *Kicksey* *Winey* B 8 b, I muse of what stuffe these men framed be, Most of them seeme Muckado vnto me: Some are Stand-further off, for they endueer. Neuer to see me, a 1661 FULLER *Worthies*, *Norwich* (1662) 274 In my child-hood there was one [stuff] called *Stand-far-off*, which seemed pretty at competent distance, but discovered its coarseness,

when nearer to the eye. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* III. vii. iii. Whereupon also, on the Republican side, there will be rapid stand-to-arms. 1847 *Simmonds's Colon. Mag.* Dec. 374 Old standover rattoons. *Ibid.* 375 The crop of sugar from these standovers is entirely lost for at least two years. 1898 *Daily News* 15 Feb. 8/3 The blue-jackets had by no means been idle in their 'stand easy' moments. 1899 *F. M. HOLMES Firemen* 97 Allowing for a 'stand easy' of fifteen minutes at eleven. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 14 July 6/2 They need holidays far more than civilians... A 'stand-easy' is necessary to everyone.

Key to phrases, etc.

Followed by an inf. s, 12, 16; to let stand 50; to let all stand, all standing 24; as it stands 20h; as things stand 38 b; how do you stand (financially)? 15e; standing 5r. Stand aback 88; s about (*prep.*) 166, (*adv.*) 80; s again 8z; s against 12, 67; s ajar 20; s alone 15 d; s along 82; s aloof 83; s and (do something) 5 c; s and deliver 1 b; s and fight 10; s apart 84; s aside 85; s astrut 86; s at 68; s at (a figure or amount) 21 b; s at (a level or height) 22; s at attention 5z; s at avail 48 d; s at bay, at defiance 20; s at ease, at gaze 5; s at lively 3; s a-water 28 b; s away 87; s awe 45 b; s back 88; s before 69; s behind 89; s beside 90; s by (*prep.*) 70, (*adv.*) 91; s candidate 12; s captain 15 a; s a chance 57; s one's chance 53 d; s committed, corrected 15 d; s deep in 17 c; s double 12 b; s down 92; s dread 45 b; s fair (for, to do) 15 e; s fast 4, 9, 10, 23; s fire 52 b; s firm 9, 10, 20; s for 71; s (as fish) for 6 a; s for (an office, a constituency, etc.) 12, 12 b; s for law 42 b; s forth 93; s forward 94; s free 15 d; s (one's) friend 15 c; s godfather 15 h; s good 42 b; s (one's) good lord, prince 15 c; s one's ground 56; s one's hand 61; s a hazard 54; s high 17 b, 20; s (one's) high 44 a; s high with 15 e; s in (*prep.*) 72, (*adv.*) 95; s (one) in (a price) 44 c, d; s in awe 45; s in the breach 20; s in danger 15 e; s in defence 10; s in doom 11 a; s in doubt 15 e; s in dread, in fear 45 c; s in force 42 b, 48 d; s (one's) hand 47; s in judgement 11 a, b; s in lieu of 49; s in one's light 2; s in need 46; s in profit 48 d; s in (a certain) relation 15 e, 38; s in (another's) shoes 2; s in stall 48 d; s in stand 38; s in stead of 49; s in vail 48 d; s in the way 2; s indebted 15 d; s instead of 49; s king 15 a; s law 42 b; s the market 62; s model 5 e; s mute 15 d; s (= consist) of 73; s off 96; s off and on 97; s officer 15 a; s on (*prep.*) 17, 74, (*adv.*) 98; s (one) on (a price) 44 b; s on one's own bottom 5; s on the defensive 10; s on end 17 d; s on one's own feet, on (upon) a foot, footing 2; s on one's guard 10; s (one) on hand 47; s on one's head 8; s on one's own legs 2; s on the offensive 10; s open 20; s or fall 9 c; s out 99; s over (*prep.*) 75, (*adv.*) 100; s pad 5 e; s pat 14; s the patter 53 b; s perdu 5; s pledged, reproved 15 d; s Sam 61; s security 15 a; s sentinel, sentry 5 e; s shot 52 b, 61; s sound 23; s sponsor 15 b; s stable 23; s stall 48 d; s stiff 9; s still 4, 29, 32; s suit 53 b; s surety 15 a; s thick 17 b, c; s till 76; s 10 (*prep.*) 76, (*adv.*) 101; s to (the knees, etc.) in 1 c; s (one) to (a price) 44 b; s to avail 48 d; s to the bar 11 a; s to lose, win 16 d; s together 102; s treat 61; s one's trial 53 b; s umpire 5 e; s under 77; s until, upon 76; s up 17 d, 103; s up to (the knees, etc.) in 1 c; s upon 17, 78; s (one) upon (a price) 44 b; s upon game 4 c; s upon one's trial 11 a; s upright 5, 17 d; s (a) watch 60; s well 15 e, 38 b; s whole 23; s with 79; s with water 27 b.

Standage (stændəʒ). In 6 stannago. [*f.* STAND V. + -AGE.]

1. Arrangements or accommodation for standing. Also, a charge for permission to stand.

1777 *Barmby Inlets. Act* 10 Settling the standage for the crops. 1848 *Irish R. Agric. Soc.* IX. 1. 120 The object is to give a firm standage for cattle drinking at the pond. 1895 *Times* 18 Dec. 13/5 The action was to recover... in respect of sidage or standage charged upon trucks, which remained more than four days upon... sidings. 1907 *Advt.* [Northumbld.], Standage for Motors and Cycles.

† b. A standing, stall. *Obs.*

1600 S. FORMAL *Antibogier*. (1845) 8 They kept a stannage at our Ladie fairer, and ther were many knavishe boies which were at play behinde the stannage, and often thruste downe their ware.

2. Mining. An underground reservoir for water. 1842 *1st Rep. Comm. Employnt. Childr. Mines* 59, 15 fatboms lower being sunk for 'standage', or for a reservoir of water. 1875 J. H. COLLINS *Princ. Metal Mining* 53 The space underneath serves as a water channel and standage or sump. 1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal-mining* 237.

Standage, obs. variant of STANDISH.

Standard (stændərd), sb. Also 4-6 standard, 4-5 standard, 4-6 standarder, 4-7 standarder, (6 standard), 4-7, 8 rare standart, 5-6 standert (5 estandert, 6 standert), standart (e (5 stondert), 6 stander, 7 Sc. stender. See also ESTANDARD. [aphetic a. OF. *estandard*, -art, -estendard, -art (mod. F. *étendard*) = med. L. *standardum*, -us, *standardium*, etc., fr. *Pr. standard*, -art, Sp. *estandarte*; It. *standardo*; according to most scholars f. com. Rom. *extendere* (L. *extendere* to stretch out: see EXTEND v.) + -ARD; a parallel synonymy formation with different suffix is It. *stendale*, late OF. *estandale*, -deille (med. L. *standale*, -alis). The Fr. word has passed into all the living Teut. langs.: MHG. *stanthart* (by popular etymology, as if 'stand hard'), later *standart*, *standert* (mod. G. *standarte*), MDu. *standaert* (mod. Dn. *standaard*, *standerd*), Da. *standart*, Sw. *standar*.

The origin of sense 9 ('standard of measure or weight'), whence the other senses in branch II are derived, is somewhat obscure. It appears in AF. (*estandard*) and Anglo-L. (*standardis*) in the 13th c., two centuries earlier than our earliest vernacular instance. It has not been found in continental OF.; the use of Du. *standaert* in this sense is believed to be imitated from English. It

is noteworthy that in early instances the standard of measure is always either expressly or by implication called 'the king's standard', an expression which belongs to the older sense 1. It seems probable that sense 9 is a fig. use of sense 1; the king's standard being the point of reunion of the army, and the centre from which commands are issued.

The senses grouped as branch III are of doubtful, probably of various and in some instances of mixed origin. The notion of 'something conspicuously erected', involved in sense 1, would account for several of them; others may be referred to the idea of 'something permanent, fixed, or stationary', generalized from sense 9. Etymological association with STAND v. has, however, certainly affected the whole group, and it is possible that in some uses the word should be regarded as an alteration of STANDER. The senses of this branch are almost confined to English: OF. has *estandard* some kind of torch (*rare*), and WFlem. has *standaert* mill-post (De Bo; *standaert*, Kilian); but the relation of these to the English uses is obscure.]

I. A military or naval ensign.

1. A flag, sculptured figure, or other conspicuous object, raised on a pole to indicate the rallying-point of an army (or fleet), or of one of its component portions; the distinctive ensign of a king, great noble, or commander, or of a nation or city.

† *Standard-general*: the principal standard of an army. In Eng. the word appears first with reference to the 'Battle of the Standard' in 1138. A contemporary writer, Richard of Hexham, relating the story of the battle, describes the 'standard' there used as a mast of a ship, with flags at the top, mounted in the middle of a machine which was brought into the field. He quotes a Latin couplet written on the occasion, which says that the standard was so called from 'stand', because 'it was there that valour took its stand to conquer or die'.

1540 O. E. Chron. (Laud MS.) Jan. 1138, Him [sc. king David of Scotland] com to gænes Willelm eorl of Alhamar... mid fæu men &... flemden þe king æt to standard. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6175 Edmond digne to standard ware he sodele him sulue abide. 13... K. Alis. 2377 (Laud MS.), To ymagu hij turneden pas þe kynges standard was. 1338 R. Brunne Chron. (1725) 115 þise men lift their standard, that stoute was & grim Ageyn David wandelard, & disconite him. c. 1425? Lvog. *Assembly of Gods* 825 All these seuyne capteynes had standares of pryce. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 359/1 A standarder or bekyn, statela. 1548 HALL Chron. Hen. V. 64 b, Banners, standers and penons of the kynges armes. 1588 PARKER tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 165 A watch towre... who had discovered our shippe, and knew the standard or flagge to bee the kings. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. iii. 263 Then in the name of God and all these rights, Advance your Standards, draw your willing Swords. 1609 HOLLAND *Annu. Marcell.* xv. vii. 43 An high banke above which stood the maine standers of Eagles and other ensignes. 1609 BUNKE (Douay) *Jer. vi.* 1 In Thecua sownd with the trumpet, and over Bethacarem lift up the standard. 1611 BIBLE Num. ii. 3. 1630 R. Johnson's *Kingd. & Commu.* 314 Every Citie hath his principall Standard, with their peculiar armes and devices therein, to distinguish one people from another. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hb.* ii. xxv. 252 The Burgeses... came to the Lord President, 10 bescech him to render unto them their Charter, Seale, Mace, and Standard. 1656 EART. MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parvans.* i. lxxxv. (1674) 112 Francisco Pico... was made Standard-bearer; and, in his Standard-General, bore the famous Ensign of an open Book. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 45 *Vexilla* properly signifies the Standers of Kings and Chiefs. 1737 POPE *Hor. Ep. II.* ii. 41 He... Tore down a standard, took the Fort and all. 1781 COWPER *Table T.* 454 The standards of all nations are unfurld. 1804 *Med. Jnrl.* XII. 46 The late dispute respecting the capture of the standard of the *Invincibles* before Alexandria. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* ii. App. 23 They gave up the Spanish flag, and we had the pleasure to see the American Standard hoisted in its stead. 1831-3 E. BURTON *Ecl. Hist.* xxx. (1845) 643 From this time the imperial standards bore a device, which was composed of the two first letters of the name of Christ in Greek. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 114 The black eagle is the standard of Prussia. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* iii. The tents and standards of the soldiers had been struck with fire from heaven.

transf. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* Char. 8/2 Every raja... appears... mounted on an elephant, and is at once the general and ensign, or standard of that corps, who keep their eyes constantly on him.

b. In many phrases used with pregnant sense, the standard being taken as typifying the army or its leaders; e.g. to raise one's standard, take up arms; under the standard of, serving in the army of; so to join the standard of; and the like.

c. 1500 *Melusine* xxiv. 164 Your vassall & seruaunt sbal I ever be under the standart of your gouernance. 1667 MITTON P. L. vii. 297 As Armies at the call Of Trumpet... Troop to their Standard. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 102 With hoarse alarms the hollow Camprebound, ... Then to their common Standard they repair. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* 1. 155 They with dread Will shrink before your standards. 1838-43 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II. xxxvii. 48x All the nations of southern Italy... were ready to join his standard. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lvi. 241 In a short time he... had a body of more than 2000 horse under his standard. 1842 W. C. TAYLOR *Anc. Hist.* xvii. § 2 (ed. 3) 500 Worned by the tyranny of Domitian, Lucius Antonius... raised the standard of revolt in his province. 1845 JAMES *Arrah Neil* vi. He would raise his standard at once, and march to London. 1852 SIR J. GRAHAM in C. S. PARKER *Life & Lett.* (1907) II. 149 The rival camps under hostile standards will thus be pitched.

G. fig.

1532 *More Confut. Tindale* ii. 105 Some that were here tytyques in dede, and wolde... auauance theyr owne heresyse forwarde vnder the name and standard of his [Origen's] famous authority. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1674) 87 No cruetie or sacrilege against God, or man, so irreligious... but Religion was pretended to be the cause, and have the Standard to Destruction. 1688 JAS. II in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 339, I tell you this is a Standard of Rebellion: I never saw such an address! 1836 N. Brit. Rev. XXVI. 1250 [They] if they did not vote against him, at least deserted their standard, and did not vote at all. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commu.* II. lxx. 566 The gain of even twenty or thirty votes... is so likely to bring fresh recruits to his standard.

2. In a more restricted sense, a military or naval flag of some particular kind.

Ordinarily, the standard is understood to be distinguished from a banner by being long and tapering instead of square, and from a pennon by its greater breadth. The British royal standard, however, which is flown when the king or a member of the royal family is present, is now a square flag (thus technically a 'banner'), divided into four compartments bearing the emblems of England (twice), Scotland, and Ireland. In the British army, the regimental flags of the cavalry are called standards, those of the infantry being 'colours'. In the U.S. army the flag of a cavalry regiment is called its standard.

1375 BARBOUR *Brice* xl. 465 Tbai saw so fde browdyn baneris, Standardis, pennownis apou speris. 1471 CAXTON *Reuey* (Sommer) 199 And than made dysplaye bayners, standardis & penons. 1523 BERNERS *Foris.* I. xviii. 21 Euery man mounted, and the baners and standers folwed this new made knyght. 1548 HALL Chron. Hen. VII 53b, Barges garnished with standardes, stremeris and penons. 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commu.* Eng. i. xviii. (1589) 33 Knights bannerets are made in the field, with the ceremone of cutting off the poynt of his standert, and making it as it were a baner. 1644 [WALSINGHAM] *Effigies True Fortitude* 12 His Majesties Banner Royall, vulgarly called the Standard. 1700 TYNRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 765 The Victors carried off his Standard Royall. 1811 *Regul. & Orders Army* II A Field Marshal is to be saluted with the Colours and Standards of all the Forces. 1814 WELLINGTON in *Curw. Dup.* (1838) XII. 75 A request... that the brigade of cavalry consisting of the 5th dragoon guards, the 3rd and 4th dragons... should be permitted to bear the word 'Salamanca' on their Standards. c. 1850 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 12 Who attends the standard? 1858 *Queen's Regul. Army* § 6 The Standards of Regiments of Dragoon Guards are to be of silk damask.

† b. In certain occasional uses. *Standard of trade*: a merchant ensign. *Standard of truce*: a flag of truce hoisted on a pole. *Obs.*

1449 *Paston Lett.* I. 85 Then they lonchyd a bote, and sette up a stondert of truesse. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xvii. 59 A Standard of Trade hung out... to the end they might be taken for Merchants.

3. = STANDARD-BEARER.

13... K. Alis. 1995 Sendith Ymagu, youre standard, And Archibail in the furst ward! c. 1400 *Soudoune Bab* 2717 'Go forth' quod the stondart, 'thou getist noon here'. 1481 CAXTON *Goofrey* xcix. 150 They estandard had ben longe seke by thoccession of his hurte. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. ii. 19 Thou shalt bee my Lieutenant Monster, or my Standard. 1796 *Cavalry Instr.* (1833) 14 The standard must take care never to oblige the wheeling man to exceed a moderate gallop. 1832 *Prof. Reg. Instr. Cavalry* III. 101 The Standard and his Coverer resume their posts.

† 4. A body of troops kept in reserve in the earlier part of an engagement. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8252 þes tuyeie adde þe meste ost, þat as standard was þere Vor to helpe þor felawes, wanne hit weri were.

† 5. A company of cavalry. *Obs.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Vne Cornette de chevalliers*, a cornet or standard of horsemen. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1313/3 The French have received a reinforcement of 15 Standards.

† 6. Head-quarters. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xviii. 106 There [in helle] dech holdeth bis standard whiche sendeth out thurgh all the world for to fetch them that ben his.

7. Bot. The uppermost petal of a papilionaceous corolla: = VEXILLUM.

1776 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* (ed. 3) 396 Papilionacea, butterfly shaped... Vexillum, the Standard, or upper Petal ascending. 1785 MARRYN *Lett. Bot.* III. (1794) 35 A large petal, covering the others, and occupying the upper part of the corolla [of a pea-blossom]; it is called the standard or banner. 1868 J. GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 329 Legumes sessile... standard vilous. 1870 HOOKER *Stn. Flora* 103 *Lathyrus hirsutus*... Flowers 4 in.; standard crimson.

8. Ornith. Each of the two lengthened wing-feathers characteristic of certain birds. Cf. STANDARD-WING.

1859 G. R. GRAY in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* xxvii. 130 It has, springing from the lesser coverts of each wing, two long shafts, both of which are webbed on each side at the apex. It is the possession of these peculiar winged standards that induces me to propose for it the subgeneric appellation of *Standardoptera*. 1862 — in *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* Ser. III. X. 445 The ninth feather (or, as it has been termed, 'standard feather') is the longest of all. 1864 P. L. SCLATER in *Ibis* VI. 115 The long 'standard feather'. 1903 W. L. SCLATER *Stark's Birds S. Africa* III. 42 The ninth [primary] is prolonged to about three times the length of the first and forms the so-called streamer or standard.

II. Exemplar of measure or weight.

9. The authorized exemplar of a unit of measure or weight; e.g. a measuring rod of unit length; a vessel of unit capacity, or a mass of metal of unit weight, preserved in the custody of public officers as a permanent evidence of the legally prescribed magnitude of the unit.

Original standard: the standard of which the others are copies, and to which the ultimate appeal must be made.

1499 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 349/1 Weights... according to ye standard of ye Chequer. c 1450 *Eng. Misc.* (Surtees) 61 The sayd Burghes shall have y^e standard, that is to say, the buschell, half a buschell [etc.], the quwhyche mesures schuld agre with the kynges standard. 1530 PALSGR. 276/2 Standart to mesure by, *maistresse mesure*. 1588 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* iv. 456 If they of the towne where the kings Standard is appointed to remaine, have not their common weights and mesures signed. 1622 BACON *Hen.* VII 101 There was also a Statute, for the dispersing of the Standard of the Exchequer, throughout England; thereby to size Weights and Measures. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* iii. iv, Let but any Indifferent gamester measure vs by inch, by inch, Or weigh vs by the standard, I may passe I have heene proud againe, true metall. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Standard...* also the standing measure of the King, or State, to which all other mesures are framed. 1681 *Peace & Truth* 'Tis equally Treason to serve a Usurper, and to Usurp the Regality of the Lawful Prince by forging new Standards of Commerce. 1694 J. SMITH *Horolog. Disquisit.* 45 A Royal Pendulum already Rectified, for a Standard to Adjust other Clocks by. 1728 CHANDLER *Cycl.* s.v. *Measure*. The sealed Gallon at Guildhall, which is the standard for Wines, Spirits, Oils, &c. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 244 The statute for ascertaining the measure of ale quarts and pints according to the standard, is seldom put in execution. 1856 W. H. MILLER in *Phil. Trans.* CXLVI. 753 History of the Standards of English Weight. 1870 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 2 Sept. 5 The annual report of the Warden of the Standards lately issued. 1871 C. DAVIES *Metric System* iii. 101 These standards were kept in the royal exchequer.

fig. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* ii. viii. 399 An original standard of right and wrong in actions.

b. In abstract sense: The legal magnitude of a unit of measure or weight.

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 § 2 Every handfull to containe .iiii. inches of the standerde. 1609 *Ev. Woun. in Hum.* i. C. *City wife*. I have a Ruffe is a quarter deepe, measured by the yard. *Hostis*. Indeede by the yard! *City w.* By the standard.

c. A normal uniform size or amount; a prescribed minimum size or amount.

1625 BACON *Ess.* *Greatness Kingd.* (Arb.) 477 Making Farmes, and houses of Husbandry, of a Standard; That is, maintained with such a Proportion of Land unto them, as may breed a Subject, to live in Convenient Plenty. 1694 FALKE *Jersey* iii. 68 Almost all our Trees are Pollards;... The Husbandman being obliged to bring his Trees to a Standard, by Lopping of those... Luxuriant branches which... would cover his little Plots.

d. A unit of measurement. *Obs. rare.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. iii. 284 As for the divisions of the yeare, and the quartering out this remarkable standard of time, there have passed especially two distinctions. 1830 HERSCHTEL *Study Nat. Phil.* 125 As a first preliminary towards effecting this, we fix on convenient standards of weight, dimension, time, &c.

e. Sometimes misused for: Actual stature.

1833 NYREN *Yng. Cricketer's Tutor* (1892) 135 John was a stoutly-made man; his standard about five feet ten inches.

f. The substance or thing which is chosen to afford the unit measure of any physical quantity, such as specific gravity.

1805 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (1817) 266 Water is the standard with which all other bodies are compared. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 486 Water... is employed as the standard of comparison in all tables of specific gravities. 1859 C. H. GILL *Chem. for Sch.* xxii. 274 Dalton... adopted it [sc. hydrogen] as the unit or standard of atomic weight.

g. *Bowls.* A light reed or cane used to measure the distance of rival howls from the jack.

1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 180/2. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 123/2.

10. (Originally fig. from 9.) An authoritative or recognized exemplar of correctness, perfection, or some definite degree of any quality.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch. Proem.* in Ashm. (1652) 9 This Boke; Named of Alkmy the Ordinall, The Crede mihi, the Standard perpetuall. 1655 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* v. v. (1848) 316 Men will be asham'd to be unlike those, whose Customs and Deportments pass for the Standards, by which those of other Men are to be measur'd. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* i. 304 He was exhibited, as the common standard and pattern of a Christian's condition. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. cvii, These Draughts of the Rivers serving as the Standards by which all future Enlargements or Diminutions... may be guided. 1709 FELTON *Disr. Classics* (1718) 147 Among the Romans, Horace is the Standard of Lyric, and Virgil of Epic Poetry. 1720 *Caldwell Papers* (Maitl. Club) I. 219 They [at Hanover] believe themselves a standard that mankind should be guided by. 1742 WEST *Lett. in Gray's Poems* (1775) 136 [Racine's] language is the language of the times, and that of the purest sort; so that his French is reckoned a standard. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Poems*, etc. Pref. 14 We always return to the writings of the ancients, as the standard of true taste. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 139 Let us learn better than to set up self, whether nation or individual, as a standard to which all others must be reduced. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. vii. § 11, 299 The Academy rendered this dictionary the most received standard of the French language.

b. A rule, principle, or means of judgement or estimation; a criterion, measure.

1563 WINZER *Bk. 83 Quest.* Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 53 At Pasche... thair... ministrare the sacraments til ws on the Catholik manere; and be Wisdonday thair change thair standart in our plane contrare. 1673 DRYDEN *Amboyna* Ep. Ded. A 3 b, You have serv'd Him... making His Greatness, and the true Interest of your Country, the standard and measure of your actions. 1891 — *Abt. & Achil.* 785 Nor is the people's judgment always true... What standard is there in a fickle rout, Which, flowing to the mark, runs faster out? 1779 *Mirror* No. 30 § 8 Let them [the inexperienced] not

believe that the scale of fortune is the standard of happiness. 1781 GIBSON *Deed. & F.* xx. (1787) II. 201 Personal interest is often the standard of our belief, as well as of our practice. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 61 The degree of estimation in which any profession is held becomes the standard of the estimation in which the professors hold themselves. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atomem.* ii. (1852) 37 Without a prior standard somewhere presupposed, who shall ascertain the quality of what is willed? 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* II. iii. 86 Scott had by no means measured... the character... of great public functionaries, by the standard with which observation and experience subsequently furnished him. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Contum.* I. x. 126 The English reader must be cautioned against applying his English standards to the examination of the American system.

c. pl. The books or documents accepted by a church as the authoritative statement of its creed. Hence *occas.* in sing.

1841 PENNY *Cycl.* XXI. 175/1 All the divisions of the Seceders... agree in adopting as their standards, in addition to the Westminster Confession of Faith [certain works of their founders]. 1848 G. STRATHERS *Hist. Relief Ch.* 293 These considerations... induced them simply to proclaim their adherence to the Westminster standards. 1881 J. MACRICHSON *Westm. Confess. of Faith* (1882) 1 A Confession of Faith... is accepted by members of churches acknowledging it, simply as a subordinate standard.

11. Legal rate of intrinsic value for coins; also, the prescribed degree of fineness for gold or silver.

1463 *Fr. Acts*, 3 *Edw. IV.* c. 32 Forasmuche as the said monies of silver may not continually be made according to his right estimation. 1551 SIR J. WILLIAMS *Accompt.* (Abbotsf. Club) 91 Golde... coyned into crownes of vs a peece, according to the standerde apperteyning to the mynte. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 121 At this tyme was used to be coyned that standard and finnesse that was called sterling money. 1601 in *Stafford's Pac. Hib.* II. iv. (1633) 149 Being merely dependant on our Prerogative to alter the Standard of our Monies at our pleasure. 1638 *Charter Goldsm.* Co. in A. Ryland *Assay Gold & Silver* (1852) 28 The standards for gold are 22 and 18 carats of pure metal in every ounce... The coinage is of the higher standard... The lower standard is used for all manufacturing purposes... The standards for silver are 11 oz. 10 dwt., and 11 oz. 2 dwt. of pure metal in every pound troy... The higher standard is never used. 1691 LOCKE *Consid. Raising Value Money* Wks. 1714 II. 68 That precise Weight and Fineness, by Law appropriated to the Pieces of each Denomination, is called the Standard. a 1700 *Evelyns Diary* 19 Sept. 1683, He said it must be finer than the standard, such as was old angel gold. 1702 *Long. Gaz.* No. 363/4 *Lost...* a wrought Silver-Candlestick, old Standard. 1722 *De Foe's Col. Jack* (1840) 78 Good tower standard. 1757 HARRIS *Money & Coins* 36 Trade requires... an indelible standard of money. 1772-3 *Act 13 Geo. III.* c. 52 § 4 Plate, being of the standard of eleven ounces ten pennyweight of fine silver per pound troy [shall be marked with] the figure of... Britannia.

fig. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 271 The wit of France and England... hath at all times gone much after the same current Rate and Standard.

b. (Originally, *† standard of commerce*.) A commodity, the value of which is treated as invariable, in order that it may serve as a measure of value for all other commodities.

1683 *Brit. Spec.* 47 Some one or other Commodity was every where found out to be the Standard of Commerce and Traffick. 1757 HARRIS *Money & Coins* 84 In these parts of the world, silver is, and time immemorial hath been, the money standard. 1776 ANAN SMITH *W. N. L.* v. 43 Labour... is... the only standard by which we can compare the values of different commodities at all times and at all places. 1825 McCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* I. 25 Having been used... as standards whereby to measure the relative value of different commodities.

12. A definite level of excellence, attainment, wealth, or the like, or a definite degree of any quality, viewed as a prescribed object of endeavour or as the measure of what is adequate for some purpose.

Standard of living, of comfort: the view prevailing in a community or class with regard to the minimum of material comfort with which it is reasonable to be content.

1711 SHAFESBURY *Charact.* (1732) III. 138 'Twas thus they [the Greeks] brought their beautiful and comprehensive Language to a just Standard... The Standard was in the same proportion carry'd into other Arts. 1748 MELMOTH *Fitzosborne Lett.* ivii. (1749) II. 86 For may not publick happiness be estimated by the same standard as that of private? 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Young Women* (1767) I. i. 11 Act up to the best standard of your sex. 1780 *Mirror* No. 79 § 18 We are told that those manners should be painted, not as they are found in nature, but according to an ideal standard of perfection in what is called the golden age. c 1800 PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* (1803) 38 During his translation of Quintus Curtius... it [sc. the French language] had varied so much that he was obliged to correct the former part of the work to bring it to the standard of the other. 1827 LYTTON *Falkland* I. 45 Neither in person nor in character was he much beneath or above the ordinary standard of men. 1903 A. McNEILL *Eggregious English* xx. 186 The standard of living in England is an... artificial standard. Practically every Englishman lives, or longs to live, beyond his means.

b. In British elementary schools: Each of the recognized degrees of proficiency, as tested by examination, according to which school children are classified.

The sixth is the highest standard which children are ordinarily required to pass, the seventh being intended mainly for those who are to become teachers.

1876 LUNBCK *Elementary Educ. in Contemp. Rev.* June 79 The classes from which the children are examined in Standards II-VI. 1894 *Times* 22 Mar. 4/6 He... was in the class of which defendant was teacher—viz., the seventh standard. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 204 In some schools there is a standard o... for dull or backward children.

1902 VIOLET JACOB *Sheep-Stealers* xv, When the village urchins... are still wrestling with the fourth 'standard'.

attrib. 1891 HARDY *Tess* xix, She was expressing in her own native phrases—assisted a little by her Sixth Standard training—feelings which [etc.]. 1903 A. McNEILL *Eggregious English* 159 Nature, like the seventh-standard boy in a board school, 'can get no higher'.

c. *Sporting.* (See quot.)

1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 62 1/2 (Athletics) *Standard*, the time or distance assigned to each event at a championship meeting, by beating which a competitor becomes entitled to a medal.

13. † a. Some fixed numerical quantity. († A quarter hundred, 25.) *Obs.*

1545 *Rates Custom Ho.* h vj, Knyues of collyayne the groce xxx.s. Knyues of roue the standerde v.s.

b. A definite quantity of timber, differing in different countries. (Cf. *standard deal*, B 1 c.)

1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Standard...*, a solid measure by which hewn timber is estimated, varying in different timber countries. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 17 Aug. A 'Petersburg Standard'... consists of 120 deals of 12 feet long by 11 inches wide and 1 1/2 inch thick. [This = 165 cubic feet.] 1891 *Law Times* XCf. 192 1/2 The vessel contained about 1000 standards... A standard was 165 cubic feet of timber.

† 14. A kind of arrow (distinguished from 'bearing arrow' and 'flight'). *Obs.*

Perh. short for 'standard arrow', which occurs in later citations of 16th c. documents. See quot. 1465.

[1465 *Fr. Acts*, 5 *Edw. IV.* c. 4 (1766) I. 29 It is ordeyned... That every Englishman... shall have an English bow... with twelve shafts of the length of three quarters of the standard.] 1557 *City of Lond. Jnrl.* 17 ll. 46 in *Vicary's Anal.* (1888) App. iii. 177-8 Who will come... and take a longe bowe in his hande—having the standerde therein therefore prouyded... shall have for the best game a Crown of golde... And for the best game of the bearing arrowe, he shall have [etc.]. And for the best game of the flight, he shall have [etc.]. And... there shalbe a trumpet blowne at euerye shot, aswell of the standerde, as of the arrowe or flight. 1598 *Stow Surv. Lond.* 77 Of old time... the Officers of the Citie... were challengers of all men... to shoote the Standerde, broad arrow, and flight, for games. [1682 W. M. (W. Wood) *Remembr. Show & Shooting*, 1833, 51 Then came the Duke... hearing a Standard Arrow in his hand.]

15. The market price per ton of copper in the ore.

1855 LEITCH *Cornwall* 233 The term 'standard of copper'... denotes the estimated value of the fine copper per ton, considered from the various assays to be in the ore sold; less a fixed sum per ton... deducted for the cost of smelting... When I began this book the standard of copper was £ 125. 5s., but it has since varied considerably. 1913 *Times* 13 Sept. 18/5 London, Sept. 12.—Copper... Standard continued its advance on Monday.

16. Short for: a. *standard book* (see STANDARD a. 3 h); b. (*Dyeing*) *standard solution* (see STANDARD a. 1 h).

1882 CROOKES *Dyeing & Tissue-Printing* 379 A set of so-called 'standards'. These are mixtures of colouring matters and mordants not liable to undergo change or decomposition, and which merely require the addition of a thickener... to be ready for printing. 1889 *Amer. Publ. Weekly* 30 Mar. 462 The old-fashioned book-store, with its supply of standards on the shelves tempting a customer to increase his library.

III. Senses associated with the verb *stand*.

† 17. A lofty erection of timber or stone, containing a vertical conduit pipe with spouts and taps, for the supply of water to the public. *Obs.*

'The Standard in Cornhill' continued as the name of a point from which distances were measured, long after the 'standard' had disappeared.

1434 *Cov. Lett* Bk. 157 Pat be dondard of be cundyte in be Smythth-strete... shall not be dond awaye. 1517 *Chron. Grey Friars* (Camden) 30 At the standert in Cheppe. 1580 *Memoriall W. Lumbe* c. ij, A standert with one cocke at Holborne bridge. 1598 *Stow Surv. Lond.* 216 A standert of timber with a cocke or cockes, deliuering fayre spring water to the inhabitants. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* i. i, I will fetch thee a leape From the top of Pauls-steeple, to the Standard in Cheppe. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 164 Towers, most of which are terraced near the top like the Standard in Cheap-side. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomen* ii, This paradise, five miles from the standard at Cornhill.

18. A tall candlestick. Now *spec.* a tall candlestick (or, in recent use, an upright gas candelabrum) rising directly from the floor of a church.

a 1420 *Aunters of Arthur* 451 (Thornton MS.) Sythene he... clothes gune calle, Sanapes and salers... Preketes and broketes, and standertes [Douce standards, *Irel.* standartis] hy-twene. 1488 in *Archæologia* XLV. 116 A payre of Candelsteyckes, greute standarts for grete tapers, of tynne. 1538 *Ibid.* XLIII. 218, ij greute standers of laten; ij lampes. 1553 in Daniel-Tyssen *Surrey Ch. Goods* (1869) 97 Item ij standardes of lattytt. 1605 TRESWELL *Journ.* *Earl Nottingham* 51 The roome was garnished with three hundred and twenty lights of wax, al set in standers of siluer, of diuers fashions. 1851 PUGH *Chancel Screens* 23 This screen is surmounted by standards for wax tapers. 1860 *Ecclesiologist* XXI. 72 The church is lighted with brass gas standards.

† b. (See quot.) Cf. *OF. estandard*, a kind of torch. *Obs.*

1611 FLORIO, *Doppione*, a great torch of waxe, which we call a standard or a quarrier.

19. An upright timber, bar, or rod; e.g. † a tall pole erected for display on an occasion of rejoicing or festivity (*obs.*); an upright scaffold pole; an upright bar for a window; an upright support or pedestal in various machines. In recent use often, a slender and lofty iron pillar carrying an electric or gas lamp, overhead electric wires, or the like.

c 1450 *Brut* 487 At the Ledenhall in Cornhill... a standard of tre was set in myddys of the pavement fast in the ground,

nailed with bolme and Ive, for disport of Cristmasse to be peple of the Cite. 1477-9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 85 For xxv foote of Elmyr borde, for steppes and standards for the same steyre, vjd. 1486 *Nottingham Rec.* 111. 257 To ij, sawers for sawing of be standers of the chymney. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz.* York (1830) 25 Item .to John Coneway smyth for four transoms and iij standers. 1580 in *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 118 For helping to carry into the wryghte house standers, powles and boordes. 1587 *MASCALL Cattle* (1596) 72 Their standarts and posts to fasten them [oxen] by, would be round and smoothe. 1609 *HOLLAND Ann. Marcell.* xxiii. 222 Whereupon the standart [of a ballista: L. stilius] being now at libertie with that quicke stroke...hurleth out the stone. 1627 in *Maitl. Club Misc.* 111. 369 note, For gilding the Cok and thanis and culling of the same yellow with the glob and standart and stanes above the steiple beid. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 251 Fir Poles, of several lengths for Standarts and Ladders for Scaffolding. 1813 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXIII. 227/2 The pyramidal iron lamp standarts in the outer court. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 593 Standarts; the upright poles used in scaffolding. In joinery, the upright pieces of a plate-rack. 1839 *Urr. Dict. Arts* 268 An apparatus with cutters attached to a standart. 1840 F. WHISHAW *Railw. Gt. Brit. & Irel.* 128 The mile-standarts are of wood...and are placed at intervals of a quarter of a mile. *Ibid.* 391 The distances are marked from either end of the line on stone standarts. 1856 *HUKLSTONE & GORDON Exch. Rep.* XI. 183 The wires...for the...use of the railway company rest upon all the posts or standarts in the respondent's township. 1859 *RANKINE Machine & Hand-tools* Pl. D. 5. The same turning table also carries the standart, F, which supports the main gearing. 1883 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 139/1 The scaffolding in front was constructed of five standarts or uprights and one ledger. 1885 *Art 48 & 49 Vict.* c. 50 § 4 (iv). The purchase and erection of lamp standarts. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, Standarts, two standarts, i.e., two wooden legs with feet, which are often used instead of four legs to support the top frame of a table. 1907 H. WYNDHAM *Flare of Footlights* xxxiii. At intervals [along the Embankment] rose the tall standarts of the electric lights.

b. *Naut.* An inverted knee-timber, having the vertical portion turned upwards.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. iv. 158 Two standarts were broken. 1750 *BLANCHLEY Nav. Expositor*, Standarts are a Sort of Knees fay'd from the Deck to the Sides of the Ship within-board, to strengthen her in the same Manner as Knees, but are bigger. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Architecture D.* The standart of the head which fastens it to the stem. 1874 *THEARLE Naval Archit.* iii. xiii. 222 Standarts are knees for connecting the stern posts to the deck beams of screw ships...Standarts were fitted in sailing ships connecting the fore side of inner post with the after end of the keelson.

†c. *Coachmaking.* ? Each of the four corner posts of a coach. *Obs.*

1659 *Perrys Diary* 26 Apr. I...do resolve upon having the standarts of my coach gilt with this new sort of varnish. *Ibid.* 1 May. We went alone through the town with our new liveries...and the standarts thus gilt with varnish.

d. In a plough: = *SHEATH sb.*

1654 *BLITHE Eng. Improver Impr.* ii. xxix. (1653) 205 By a Standart put into the end of it [i.e. the plough-beam]. 1727 R. BRADLEY *Compl. Body Husb.* 43 in *Compl. Farmer* (1766) s.v. *Plough*, CC are the sheaths or standarts.

e. *Figure-weaving.* (See quot.)

1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 284 The leaves [of heddles in a gauze loom] numbered 1 and 2 which are called standarts.

f. (See quot.)

1856 J. H. PARKER *Concise Gloss. Terms Archit.* 251 *Standart*...was also applied to the ends of the oak benches in churches, and that is the common use of the term now.

20. a. *Forestry.* A tree or shoot from a stump left standing when a coppice is cut down.

1473 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* 111. 86 That the standartes off such mesur as he and I comonyd off maye also be reservyd. I suppose it was xxx. inch, about a yerde from the grownde. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 95 b, I sette them on the outside of my Orchard, as standarts to defend their fellows from tempest and weather. 1669 *WORTHOGE Syst. Agric.* vi. 94 Felling of Coppices...Trimming up such as you spare for standarts, as you go. 1677 *Flor Oxfordsh.* 206 That ancient Standart in the high-Park, known of all by the name of the Kings Oak. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 238 If the advantage of the copse alone is attended to, no standart should be left, except such seedlings as appear necessary to renew the stocks. 1832 *Planting 91 in Husbandry (Libr. Usef. Knowl.)* 111, *Standart*...The shoots of a coppice stool, selected from those cut down as underwood to remain for large poles or timber-trees. *transf.* 1778 (W. MARSHALL) *Minutes Agric.* 31 July 1775, This pulled up the running weeds; the standarts left, were readily drawn by hand.

b. *Gardening.* A tree or shrub growing on an erect stem of full height, not dwarfed or trained on a wall or espalier.

1625 *BACON Ess. Gardens* (Arb.) 562 Part of which Heapes, to be with Standarts, of little Bushes, prickt upon their Top...The Standarts to be Roses; Juniper; Holly [etc.]. 1685 *TEMPLE Gardening Wks.* 1770 111. 218 (Gardens) part laid out for flowers, others for fruits; some standarts, some against walls or palisades. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* ii. 86/2 Standarts are trees staodng of themselves, not on Wall sides. 1713 *Guardian No.* 173 (1756) 11. 359 The trees, which were standarts, and suffered to grow to their full height. 1846 *BAXTER Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 261 The fig-tree may be grown either as a standart, espalier, or against a wall. 1903 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 400 The only material difference between the experiments on dwarfs and standarts respectively is that [etc.].

†21. A kind of collar of mail or plate armour. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

[1371-3 *Acc. Exch. K. R.* 397/10 m. 3 Cxliij standarts pro lonics.] 1465 *Will of T. Packet in Fairholt's Costume* (1885) 11. 379 A standart of gesserant garnished with silver. 1465 *MARG. PASTON in P. Lett.* 11. 190 Sertyn

harnys. . . Inprimis; . . a standart of mayle [etc.]. c 1490 in *5th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 445/1 Fowler standarts with two gossetts of mayle. 1530 *PALSGR.* 275/2 Standart of mayle, *gorgerin*. 1885 *Fairholt's Costume* (ed. 3) I. 205 [On monuments 1391 and 1412] the camail is replaced by, or covered over with, a standart of plate.

†22. Some kind of service-book. *Obs.*

c 1400 in *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 244 Super librum vocatum standart. 1409 *Ibid.* 245 Standartes, ac eciam libri processionales, [etc.]. 1503 *Visit. Southwell* (Camden) 11 Libri in choro vulgariter vocati le Standartbells.

†23. A large packing-case or chest. *Obs.*

1371-3 *Acc. Exch. K. R.* 397/10 m. 3, j. standart magn[um] ferro ligatum, vj. Ciste magne ferro ligate. 1464 *Inu.* in T. H. Turner's *Dom. Archit.* (1859) 111. 113 A square standarte, & covered with blaak letther, & bowden with yrne, with 2 lokys...A grete red standart, full of stuff. . . A grete standart of the chapel, bounde with ierne, with 2 lokks. 1530 *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VIII* (1827) 43 For ij standartes for to carry plate fro yorke place to hampton court. a 1562 G. CAVENISH *Walsey* (1823) 183 The kyng caused to be sent hymne iij or iii cartloads of stuffe, and most parte thereof was lokked in great standers. 1663 *Cheque Bk. Chapel Royal* (Camden) 83 The Sergeant shall . . deliver the Gentlemen their surplices out of the standart. *Ibid.* 93 Item, three standarts, whereof one is for the song books of our sayd Chapell.

†24. *Coining.* ? = *PILE sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1473 *Chancery Enrolments, Durham* 3/49 m. 6 (P.R.O.), We . . haue . . licencid . . William Omorighe . . to make graue and prynte ij dosen Trussellys and j dosen Standerdys for penys and . . iij. Standerdys and viij. Trussellys for half penys. 1477 *Ibid.* 3/32 m. 4 (P.R.O.), To make . . iij. dosen Trussells and . . ij. dosen Standerdys for penys, and . . ij. dosen trussells and . . j. dosen Standerdys for halypenys.

25. s.w. dial. 'A large standing tub used for washing purposes, for containing salted meat, etc.' (Eng. Dial. Dict.).

1535 in *Weaver Wells Wills* (1890) 116, ii. vates, a standerde, a barell and a kole.

26. †a. Something permanent; something that has lasted a long time. In *plural*, Permanent or necessary furniture or apparatus (of a household, etc.). *Obs.*

1492 *Deed A.* 8331 in *Catal. Anc. Deeds P. R. O.* (1902) IV. 292 [She to have all the goods and chattels of the said Sir William] except the standardys of howseholde [and all his growing corn, etc.]. 1506 *Will of Cornwallis in Privy Purse Exp. Eliz.* York (1830) 224/2 All the brewing vessels and standarts in the brewhouse and bakehouse. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* i. xxiii. (1640) 35 The mountains . . are standarts too great . . for either time or warre to remove.

1650 — *Plighe v.* 291 So there are certain standarts in all visions, being the materiall and corporall ground-work, for a spiritual flourish . . to improve itself thereupon. 1655 H. L'ESTRANGE *Reign K. Charles* 137 The Queen was loath to proscribe so long a standart as Episcopacy, to entertain such an upstart in-mate as Presbytery.

b. One who has been long in a position; an old resident, official, servant, etc. Now only *old standart* (rare exc. dial.).

a 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Gen. xi.* (1662) 1. 38 The Fickleness and Fugitiveness of such Servants, justly addeth a valuation to their Constancy, who are Standarts in a Family. 1665 *Wood Life* (O.H.S.) II. 45 This Dr. was an old standart . . and at leisure times he would entertaine A. W. with old stories relating to the universitie. 1768 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 1. 410, I believe [the new Cabinet will harmonize] well . . the old standarts are usefull & I think makes every office better.

†27. *Cookery.* (Of somewhat obscure meaning; usually explained as 'principal or standing dish'.)

1513 *Bk. Kerynge in Babes Bk.* 157 For standarte, venyson roste, kydde, fawne & cony [etc.]. *Ibid.* 166 The seconde course. Gelly whyte and rede . . samon, dorrey, brytte, turbot, halybut; for standarte, base, trout [etc.]. 1526 in J. Croft *Excerpta Ant.* (1797) 79 Item, a Roe roasted for Standart. *Ibid.* 80 Item, for a Standart Cranes, two of a Dish.

†28. A suit (of clothes): = *STAND sb.* 1 23 a. *Obs.*

1630 B. JONSON *New Inn*, Arg. ii. The Lady had commanded a standart of her owne best apparell to bee brought downe. *Ibid.* ii. ij. We ha' brought a standart of apparell, downe, Because this Taylor faylt vs i' the maine.

†b. †A set (of p[er]fumes). *Obs.*

1578 *Invent. R. Wardr.* (1815) 238 Foure standers of fedders for the toppis of beddis.

IV. *attrib. and Comb.*

29. Simple attrib. a. in sense 1, as *standart-car, -flag, -guard, half-squadron, -pole, -shaft, -sheet, -spear, -staff.*

1848 W. Hewingburgh's *Chronicon* I. 59 note, The carroccio, or great 'standart-car, is said to have been invented . . in the year 1035. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 106 When potent nature her 'standart-flag rears. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 6 A soldier being confin'd to a tent call'd the 'standart-guard. 1796 *Cavalry Instr.* (1813) 227 The commanding officer in the rear of the 'standart half squadron. a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 23 Nov. 1644, The ropes and cables which support the 'standart-pole. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1866) 89 'Standart shaftes. 1799 *CAMPBELL Pleas Hope* ii. 180 The stormy showers. Freeze every 'standart-sheet. 1825 *Scott Talism.* xi. [He] laid his hand on the 'standart-spear, as if to pluck it from the ground. 1560 *Phaer Aeneid* ix. (1562) Ee iij, His frysmoking bronds on 'staodard-staff Mezentius shooke. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Sot*, a machine . . fixed near the stirrup, to receive the end of the standart staff. 1855 *KINGSLEY Westw. Hol* xx, His left hand on the standart-staff, his sword pointed in his right.

b. in sense 9, as *standart mark.*

1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Standard-mark*, a legal assay mark for gold of 22 carats fine, and for silver of 21 oz. 2 dwts. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 126 The Standard Mark of the London Hall is a lion passant for

sterling silver. 1889 *GRETTON Memory's Harkback* 73 In stature and in grasp of mind rather below standard-mark.

c. in sense 12 b.

1828 S. C. BUXTON in *19th Cent.* Nov. 792 The standard subjects are the three R's, while the class subjects include English grammar, geography . . and needlework.

30. Special comb.: *standard-bred a.*, of horses, etc., bred up to the standard of excellence prescribed by some authority; *standard-high a.*, of the height of a standard shrub (see B. 5); *standard lamp*, a lamp with a tall standard resting on the floor (either moveable, as a lamp for domestic use, or fixed, as in churches).

1891 *Century Dict.*, 'Standard-bred. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Sept. 4/3 The standard-bred mare. 1842 *LOVON Suburban Hort.* 555 Standard cherry trees are generally budded 'standard high, on free stocks of three years' growth from the seed. 1900 G. SWIFT *Somerley* 124 [He] came and stood with me under the light of the tall 'standard-lamp.

b. *adj.* [Attributive use of the sb.]

I. 1. Serving as a standard of measurement, weight or value; conformed to the official standard of a unit of measure or weight.

1622 *MALYNES Anc. Law-Merch.* 306 If it bee appointed of make a Standart peece of tenne ounces fine. 1669 *BEALE in Phil. Trans.* IV. 1113 A measure, taken exactly from the standard-foot of London. 1827 *FARADAY Chem. Manuf.* iii. (1842) 67 The standard or imperial pint now to be used is larger than the wine pint. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* ii. vi. § 61 (1875) 192 a. From the standard-measure preserved at Westminster, are derived the measures for trigonometrical surveys. 1870 *JEVONS Elem. Logic* xxxiii. 290 A yard or foot has no meaning unless there be a definite standard yard or foot which fixes the meaning. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* (ed. 2) § 25 The difference between mercurial and the standard air thermometer becomes very considerable at high temperatures. 1873 J. C. MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* (1881) 11. 322 When it is intended to measure a current [electric] with the greatest accuracy in terms of standard units, it is called a Standard Galvanometer. 1878 *JEVONS Primer Pol. Econ.* 108 In the English system of money, gold is the standard money and the legal tender. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 175 The unit of calculation adopted in practice is a sperm candle one-sixth of a pound in weight and burning 20 grains per hour; this is called a 'standard candle'; and the 'standard burner' in use in London is Sugg's London Argand, Number 1. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Standard Battery* (Electricity). One to be used as a standard, having a perfectly constant electro-motive force.

b. Having the prescribed or normal size, amount, power, degree of quality, etc.

Standard gauge (Railways): see quot. 1884; also *attrib.* 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 2) 163 He calculated, that the increase of density, on mixing different quantities of standard acid and water, was [etc.]. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lecl. Inflam.* 113 In hectic fever the temperature seldom rises two or three degrees above the natural or standard temperature. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 550 The standard thickness of a brick wall is 1½ brick laid lengthwise. . . A rod of standard brick-work . . will require 4500 bricks. 1826 *Art of Brewing* (ed. 2) 27 To . . evaporate the unnecessary quantity to a standard gravity. 1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem.*, Org. 60 For the preparation of the standard copper solutions. 1878 *STEWART & TAIT Unseen Univ.* iii. § 107. 120 That of boiling water under the standard pressure is 374°. 1881 *Chicago Times* 12 Mar., A standard-gauge railroad. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl.* s.v., 'Standard gauge' means '4 84" between centers of rails. 1889 *Hardwick's Science-Gossip* XXV. 184/2 They are rectangular in shape, and are made of one standard size. 1900 P. N. HASLICK *Model Engin. Handybk.* 43 All the small parts . . would be made to some standard measurement. 1904 D. J. SHACKLETON *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 23 Mar. in *Hansard* 553 In using the words standard rate of wages in his Resolution, he desired the House to understand that he meant the trade union rate. *Ibid.* 557 That this House is of opinion that the wages paid to the unskilled workers in Government factories . . should be not less than the standard rate of wages.

c. *Standard deal*: see quot.

1834 *McCulloch Dict. Comm.* (ed. 2) 1150, 364 Russian standard deals 12 ft. long, 1½ inch thick, 11 inch broad, make 1 load timber. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Standard-Deals*, those planks of the pine or fir above 7 inches wide and 6 feet long.

d. *Of bread* (see quot.).

1821 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 178 Previously to 1815 bakers were restricted . . to the baking of three kinds of bread—wheaten, standard wheaten, and household. The wheaten was made of the best flour, the standard wheaten of the different kinds of flour mixed together.

2. Of precious metals, coins: Conforming to the legal standard of fineness or intrinsic value. Also said of value or fineness.

1677 W. B. TOWHEST *Gold & Silver* (title-p.), Discovering . . how to know Adulterated Wares from those made of the True Standard Alloy. 1691 *LOCKE Consid. Raising Value Money Wks.* 1714 11. 68 The Fineness of Standard Silver, in England is eleven parts Silver, and one part Copper, in 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Jacobus* . . a Gold-coin . . of two sorts, viz. the Broad Piece of Twenty Shillings Standard-value . . and the 22s. Broad-Piece. 1790 *KEIR in Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 370, I added 144 grains of standard silver. 1809 L. LANGFORD *Introduct. Trade* 38 Standard Gold contains 11 parts of pure Gold, and 1 part of alloy. Standard Silver contains 37 parts of pure Silver, and 3 parts of alloy. 1866 *CRUMP Banking* x. 230 The standard purity of the sovereign underwent many changes. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 308/2 Standard gold which implies the quality used for coinage . . is . . what is called twenty-two carat.

3. Serving or fitted to serve as a standard of comparison or judgement.

1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 103 It seems incredible, that Origen . . and other Christians of his time . . should receive an Old Testament (and that with the greatest applause for its integrity, and as a standard Text) from enemies.

1776 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* I. 276 note, We may suppose this sound to be the standard pitch, and fundamental note of the Mercurian lyre. 1845 DE MORGAN *Globes* 95 One hundred of these [i.e. the fixed stars] are selected, among which are the standard stars, as they are called, being those which are best known and best adapted for the most accurate use.

b. Of a book, an author: That has a permanent rank as an authority, or as an exemplar of excellence.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 180 But Erasmus, who for having writ an excellent Treatise of Divorce, was wrote against by some hurly standard Divine, ... defends his former work. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* v. 123 Let standard-authors, thus, like trophies born, appear more glorious as more hack'd and torn. 1759 GOLDSM. *Bee* No. 8 Acc. *Augustan Age* 75 That he [L'Estrange] was a standard writer cannot be disowned, because a great many very eminent authors formed their style by his. 1783 H. BLAIR *Lect. Rhet.* xx. 403 The good sense, and good writing, ... render it [Addison's Spectator] one of those standard books which have done the greatest honour to the English nation. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 531/1 A 'History of Chemistry', which ... has rapidly won its way into recognition in scientific circles as a standard book on the subject.

c. Of a law: That has the chief authority with reference to a particular subject.

1752 C. LOUVIAN *Forin Process* Scot. 162 The Standard-law in England, concerning High Treason, is the Statute of the 25th of Edward III. cap. 2.

d. Of a maxim, etc.: Constantly repeated, standing, 'stock'.

1805 FOSTER *Ess.* III. i. 30 A standard expression of contemptuous dispatch. 1870 M. ARNOLD *St. Paul & Protest.* (1875) Pref. 36 Mr Miall's standard-maxim: The Dissidence of Dissent, and the Protestantism of the Protestant religion. 1885 *Spectator* 25 July 977/1 [He] has his oft-repeated little standard jokes.

II. 4. Upright, set up on end, or vertically.

Standard-knee = STANDARD sb. 19 b.
1538 in *Let. Supplic. Monasteries* (Camden) 276 Item, ij standert candlesticks. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* II. 14 All the heames to be bound with two knees at each end, and a standard knee at every heame end vpon the Orlope. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 318 Its Standard Iron Pin is twenty inches long and one Inch Diameter. 1833 LONDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 981 Each fireplace to have ... standard grates (kitchen grates supporting themselves by feet in front). 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 295 *Standard-knees*. 1855 *Morning Star* 27 Feb. The illumination is produced almost entirely by standard gas-burners. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Standard-piles*, in a coffer-dam. Piles placed at regular intervals apart and connected by runners. 1901 *J. Black's Carp. & Builder, Scaffolding* 21 Each side of the inner square was divided into two by two upright poles, so that there were thirty-six standard poles on the outside, and sixteen on the inside.

5. Of a tree or shrub: Grown as a 'standard', not dwarfed or trained on a wall.

1685 TEMPLE *Ess. Gardens* Wks. 1731 I. 185 The Border is set with Standard Laurels. 1716 *London Gaz.* No. 5488/8 Standard Trees of Cherries, Apples, &c. 1798 *Times* 28 June 4/2 Large walled garden, stocked with standard and wall fruit trees. 1842 *Florist's Frl.* (1846) II. 87 The habit ... does not make it answer so well as a standard rose. 1908 EUZ. FOWLER *Betw. Trent & Ancholme* 17 A tall standard Rose.

Standard (stæ'ndærd), v. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.*
a. To ascertain the fineness of (precious metal).
b. To establish or deposit as a standard of measure or weight.

1606 *Ord. Coun.* 24 Sept. in *London Gaz.* No. 3222/1 The said Rate ... upon the Receiving, Melting and Standarding of the said Plate. 1817 HASSLER in J. Q. ADAMS *Rep. Weights & Measures* (1821) 154 An iron metre standardised at Paris in 1799. 1820 G. G. CAREY *Guide to Funds* 198 Method of standardising coins and bullion.

Standard-bearer.

1. An officer or soldier who bears the standard.
c1450 *Brut* 538 In his reteneue ... v standard berers. 1538 in P. H. HORE *Hist. Wexford* (1900) I. 237 Watkyn and his followers did meth with Cahir McArtes Standard-bearer. 1544 BERNAM *Precepts War* I. cxxxv. H. viij b. Plucke the standard from the standard bearer. 1613 BLAKE *Isa.* x. 18 They shall see as when a standard bearer fainteth. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxix. III. 129 As Mascezel advanced ... he encountered one of the foremost standard-bearers of the Africans. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xvii. 278 The standard-bearer ... reached the fosse, flung the eagle over the rampart, [etc.].

b. As the title of an office of dignity. *Hist.*

1829 HEATH *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 3 Lord Fitzwalter, hereditary chastein hannerer or standard-bearer of London. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* I. ii. 71 A charter granted by Archibald Earl of Douglas ... to Henry de Halihurton, whom he designates as his standard-bearer.

c. One who carries a banner in a procession.

1495 Acc. in Sharp *Cov. Myst.* (1825) 196 Paid to the standard-beyres, & for poyntes xjd. 1844 tr. M. T. Asmar's *Mem. Babyl.* P. 11. 72 Accompanied by standard-bearers, carrying banners of various colours. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Standard-bearer*, an officer who carries a banner or colours in a procession.

2. *fig.* Chiefly, a conspicuous advocate of a cause; one who is in the forefront of a political or religious party.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. 7 They that are bolder than other, and as it were standard bearers to make any departing from the Church. 1594 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* II. 543 Epicurus himselfe, the captain and standard-bearer of all atheists and epicures. 1608 TORSSELL *Serpents* 65 Very seldom ... they [male bees, drones] stir out of doores, as those whom nature had pointed out to be the fittest to be standard-bearers, and to carry ancients in the camp of Venus. 1611 BIBLE *Can.* v. 10 My beloved is ... the chiefest [margin, a standard-bearer] among ten thousand. 1710 M. HENRY

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Christianity no Sect Wks. 1857 II. 449/1 Marvel not if the standard-bearers be most struck at. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* vii. You, whom men call the standard-bearer of the true Protestant faith. 1900 G. C. BRODRICK *Mem.* 408 As though I had any claim to be treated as a standard-bearer of the party.

Hence **Standardbearership.**

1865 J. M. LUNLOW *Pop. Epics* II. 201 Aragon promises the standard-bearership of his kingdom to whosoever will take William.

Standardism. rare. [-ISM.] The system of educational 'standards' (see STANDARD sb. 12 b).

1898 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 33 Ultra-centralising educationists with competition and standardism as whole code of youth's effort.

Standardization (stæ'ndærdə'zɪʃən). [f. STANDARDIZE v. + -ATION.] The action of standardizing.

1896 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* I. 226 The process of 'standardization' which has been already adopted in two instances in the British Pharmacopoeia. 1900 M. CRACKANTHORPE in *19th Cent.* Jan. 104 The 'standardization' of punishment is not the same as its 'equalisation'. 1901 *Cyclists' Touring Club Gaz.* July 298/1 By all means, let us have standardization of nuts and bolts. 1904 *Times* 20 Dec. 15/3 Standardization of waterpipes and fittings.

attrib. 1902 *Times* 31 Dec. 13/1, I know ... other standardization devices. 1908 *Brit. Pharmacop. Rep.* in *Chem. & Druggist* (1909) 20 Feb. 292/2 Standardisation experiments are in progress.

Standardize (stæ'ndærdə'z), v. [f. STANDARD sb. and a. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To bring to a standard or uniform size, strength, form of construction, proportion of ingredients, or the like.

1873 C. H. RALFE *Outl. Physiol. Chem.* 225 This solution must be standardized. 1889 *Daily News* 20 June 6/3 The supply of electrical energy under statutory powers could not be effectively carried out unless there was some method of standardising the meters and other instruments. 1904 *Brit. Med. Frl.* 10 Sept. 564 The emulsion was always made up to a uniform strength ... by standardizing it against an arbitrarily-chosen standard bacterial suspension. 1907 [see STABLEY *adv.*]

b. *trans.*

1900 M. CRACKANTHORPE in *19th Cent.* Jan. 103 (*titl.*) Can sentences be standardized? 1906 *19th Cent.* June 990 Legislation is, to use an engineering expression, being standardised. 1911 F. HARRISON *Autobiog. Mem.* II. xxxvii. 314 Life and Society have been standardized.

2. To test by a standard.

1831 *Nature* 3 Nov. 17/2 This other mode of measurement should be standardised ... by comparison with Mr. Harcourt's air-gas flame, which should alone be taken as the official standard. 1898 *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 69 To standardise the poisonous principle contained in it [eel's blood].

3. (See quot. 1890.)

1889 *Tablet* 2 Nov. 688 For each instrument two plates will be standardised. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 158 The Lick observatory plates were 'standardized'. That is, a portion of each plate was impressed with the light from a standard lamp shining for a known time through a small hole at a known distance.

Hence **Standardized ppl. a.; Standardizing vbl. sb.** (also *attrib.*).

1884 *Times* 14 Aug. 3 Standardized laudanum. 1889 *Daily News* 20 June 4/7 To advocate the establishment of an electrical standardizing laboratory. 1892 *Ibid.* 31 Mar. 6/8 The Electric Standardising, Testing, and Training Institution. 1913 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 76 Standardised voting cards are provided by the respective candidates.

Standardizer. [f. STANDARDIZE v. + -ER.]

a. One who standardizes. b. An apparatus for standardizing.

1889 *Land. Edin. & Dublin Philos. Mag.* Feb. 86 The absolute values of the polarization ... should ... have been identical, but according to the standardizer they were always markedly different. [1884 *Times* 14 Aug. 3 A serious error in analysis might lead to greater variations in strength than the pre-standardizers ever dream of.]

Standard-wing. [STANDARD sb. 8.]

1. A species of bird of Paradise (*Semioptera wallacei*) discovered by Wallace in the island of Batchian.

1859 GOULD *Birds Austral.* Suppl. Pl. 52 *Semioptera wallacei*, G. R. Gray. Standard-wing, 1894-5 LYONCKER *Roy. Nat. Hist.* III. 338 The standard-wing ... is characterised by ... the presence of two long projecting feathers from each wing. 1895 *Ibid.* IV. 43 Standard-winged Nightjar.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.* = STANDARD-WINGED.

1872 J. H. GURNEY *Anderson's Birds Damara Land* 45 *Cosmetornis vexillarius* (Gould). Standard-winged Goat-sucker. 1903 W. L. SCLATER *Stark's Birds S. Africa* III. 42 *Cosmetornis vexillarius*. Standard-wing Nightjar.

Standard-winged, a. Ornith. [STANDARD sb. 8.]

Of certain birds: Characterized by the possession of 'standards'.

1875-84 R. B. SHARPE *Layard's Birds S. Africa* 89 *Cosmetornis vexillarius*. Standard-winged Nightjar.

Stand-by. [f. vbl. phr. stand-by: see STAND v. 70, 91.]

1. *Naut.* a. A vessel kept in attendance for emergencies.

1796 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. p. xci, Meleager [a ship] is my only stand-by and every week I must send something to Genoa for news.

attrib. 1882 *Fall Mall Gaz.* 21 June 5/1 To the 150 passengers was given the smaller 'stand-by' steamer.

b. An order or signal for a boat to stand by (see STAND v. 91 c); *attrib.* in *stand-by bell*, the ringing of a bell in the engine-room of a vessel as a signal to stop the engines.

1896 KIPLING *Seven Seas* 46 (McAndrew's Hymn) Losh! Yon's the 'Stand-by' bell. Pilot so soon?

2. One who stands by another to render assistance; esp. *fig.* one who upholds or seconds another; a staunch adherent or partisan.

1801 C. GADSDEN in *J. Adams' Wks.* (1854) IX. 578 But my duty to my country and to our old standbys ... compelled me in our late election to take up my feeble pen again. 1857 LADY CANNING in *Hare Two Noble Lives* (1893) II. 238 Neil is made a General, and joins General Havelock, and a capital stand-by he is. 1887 BARING-GOULD *Golden Feather* viii. His mother had always been his stand-by against the severity of his father. 1883 MRS. OLIPHANT *Sheridan* i. 34 The respectable handy-merchant had been the family stand-by.

attrib. 1891 CONSTANCE MAC EWEN *Three Women in Boat* ix. She is a capital stand-by woman, holding her nerves as some people hold money—wisely and well. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Dec. 5/3 Eight ordinary winches, each manœuvred by four men with 'stand by' labour at their elbow.

3. Something upon which one can rely; a main support; a chief resource.

1861 C. P. HODGSON *Resid. Nagasaki* iii. 70 We had that famous stand-by [*sic*], a good ham, three fowls, sardines, bread and tea. 1882 STEVENSON *Let.* 22 Feb. Art and marriage are two very good stand-bys. 1891 E. KINGLAKE *Australians at H.* 47 Old ladies are the great stand-by of the long established medicos.

attrib. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 24 May 8/3 In Paris every summer foulard frocks re-appear with perennial freshness, and are made the stand-by gown of the woman of wisdom.

Standee (stændē). U.S. [f. STAND v. + -EE.]

1. (See quot.)

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 446 *Standee*, a standing bed-place in a steamer.

2. One who is compelled to stand.

1880 WEBSTER, *Standee*, one who is obliged to stand at a place of public amusement. (*Cont.*) (U.S.) 1901 POND *Eccentric. Genius* 313 Mr. Irving ... having been one of the standees on that occasion.

Standel (stændel). Forms: 6 standill, 7 -dell, 8 -dal, -dall, 7-8 -dil, 7-8 standle, 7, 9 standel. [? f. STAND v. + -EL.] In sense 1 perh. an alteration of STADDELE influenced by STAND v. With sense 2 cf. MHG. *stendel*, early mod. G. *standel*.]

1. A young tree left standing for timber. (Cf. STANDER 8, STANDARD sb. 20 a.)

1543 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 17 § 1 (1544) Dvj. There shalbe left standing ... for every acre of wood ... xii standillies or storeys of oke, [or] of elme, ashe, or beche ... the same stathillies or storeys to be of such standillies or storeys, as have been left there standing at any the felling ... in time past. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 1. 21 The statute Standels commonly called Hawketrees. 1708 in LYON *Chron. Finch-ampted* (1893) 271 Provided always that sufficient Trees be left for standalls according to the Statutes in that case made. 1725 BRADLEY'S *Fam. Dict.* *Hayes*, young Timber-trees that are usually left for Standills in the felling of Coppices. 1762 in *Frls. Ho. Comm.* 13 Feb. 1792, 254/1 Leaving sufficient Standalls or Stocks. 1792 W. H. MARRSHALL *W. Eng.* (1796) II. 337 The purchaser to be allowed ... a quarter of a perch, for each standle of the last cutting. 1884 *Lease in W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v. All pollards and other trees, slips, saplings and standels.

fig. a 1661 *Fulper Worthies, Northumbld.* (1662) 310 The Commissioners of this County ... presenting no underwood, yea no standels, but only timber-oaks, men of great wealth.

† 2. ? = STANDER 5.

1596 *Unton Inventories* 2 Two standells, and one joynd stoele.

† **Standelwelks.** Obs. Also standweks.

? Blundered form of next.

a 1500 *M.S. Bodl.* 536 ff. 36, Saturation ... standweks. a 1500 *M.S. Laud* 553 ff. 18 b. Saturation maior is an herbe þæt me clepup 3ekes or standelwelkes [margin, Standelwelkes]. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal Suppl.* Standelwelks is Satyrion.

† **Standelwort.** Obs. Also 7 standle, 9 (*Dicts.*) stander-. [a. MLG. *standel*, *stendelwort* = MHG. *standel*, *stendelwurz*, f. *standel*, *stendel* of the same meaning (f. root of STAND v.) + LG. *wort*, HG. *wurz* WORT sb.] = STANDERGRASS.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lvi. 217 Of Standelworte or Standergrasse. There are diuers sortes of Standergrasse called in Greeke Orchis. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. Table, Serapias, a kind of Orchis or Standelwort. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1009/2 Standerwort, *Orchis mascula*.

Standenguss. Now dial. (Som.) [? f. *standen* pa. pple. (? or *standend* pres. pple.) of STAND v. + *guss* a. F. *gousse* pod. Cf. Eng. dial. *gussels*, the *Orchis mascula*.] = STANDERGRASS. (In the 15th c. applied also erroneously to other plants.)

c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 140, 158 Stodengousse (*cor. gosse*) [glosses *pa vituli*, *fig. niti*, *satiem*]. [1881 *Handwörterb. Sci. Gossif* Nov. 258/1, 1. showed them a flower. 'Oh', said they, 'we call them stannen-gusses.']

Stander (stændæ). [f. STAND v. + -ER.] One who or something which stands.

1. One who stands, in the senses of the verb. Constr. with preps., as *before*, *on*.

In quot. 1423 used appositively, expressing the notion that the elephant was incapable of lying down.

1423 JAS. I *King's Q.* clvi. The standar oliphant. c 1550 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 309 Four copes of crimson velvet ... for standers. 1602 *Narratius* (1693) 491 O, the haies a lusty stander, Follow apace. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 84. 1635-56 COWLEY *Davidis* I. Note 28 One, for *immemor*, of the standers before God. 1657 J. WATTS *Scribe, Pharise* etc. i. 13 Loyterers, and standers idle. 1788 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 2 Feb. 'Tis indeed, to us standers, an amazing addition to fatigue to keep still and 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 124 The crowd of sitters and

standers gradually increases. 1850 *Tail's Mag.* XVII. 716/1 The most obstinate stander on old ways.

b. with advs.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Mark* xiv. 47 And one certain man of the standers about... smote the servant of the chiefe priest. 1591 H. SMITH *Exam. Usurie* i. 13 The standers about said one to another, See how he loved him. a 1716 *SOUTH. SERM.* (1727) VI. 124 Publick Spirits, Standers-up for their Country. 1885 *LEFROY Echoes fr. Theocritus* etc. ii. xxix, And six tall lads break through the standers-round.

† c. slang. (See quotes.) Obs.

1610 ROWLANDS *M. Mark-all* (1874) 41 A Stander, he that stands sentinel upon the Pad or high-way to robbe. *Ibid.* 53 [He] was faine to live... a stander for the padder.

2. Stander-by. a. One who stands by; one who looks on and abstains from interfering; one who stands aside from or has no concern in (a game, a quarrel, etc.); occas. a casual spectator or auditor, a bystander. Now rare.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 120 This kynde of breakynge is mooste perillous for the standers by. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. iii. 210 Rivers and Dorset, you were standers by... when my Sonne was stab'd. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* iv. v. 190 That I have said vnto my standers by, Loe Iupiter is yonder, dealing life. 1612 NAUNTON in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) L 113 Hereupon some standers by are apt to conceive that the King meth[neth] to keep these places in suspense. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* v. § 15 It was thought strangely ridiculous by standers by that [etc.]. 1659 [H. NEVILLE] *Game at Picket* 4, I shall be a kind of stander-by this time. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 26 ¶ 8 If a Stander-by sees ooe at Play cheat, he has Right to come in for Shares. 1771 *Act 12 Geo. III.* c. 45 § 29 In Default of a sufficient Number of Persons so impannelled, the said Sheriff shall return other hooest and indifferent Men of the Standers-by. 1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dau.* iv. Will you, that are a stander-by, tell us, who are the unlucky players, what you think of this game of ours? 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 278 From off the poplar-block white chips would fly 'Neath some deft hand, watched of the standers-by.

Proverb. 1613 *Unceasing of Machiav.* 18 Standers by discern more than gamsters can. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 303 It is commonly said that a stander-by sees more of the game than he that plays.

† b. *Naut.* A gunner's assistant. (Cf. *stand by* = STAND v. 70 b, 91 c.) Obs.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 69 Standers by, or Matrosses. *Ibid.* 72 The standers by raise the British with Crows. *Ibid.* v. xxx. 44 Let a stander by stop on the Glass a Thred.

¶ 3. Misused for CONSISTENT sb. 2. rare.

1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 486 They are first defined in an epistle ascribed to Gregory Thaumaturgus about the year 258, and are as under: (1) Weepers...; (2) Hearers...; (3) Kneelers...; (4) Standers, who might remain throughout the entire rite, but were not suffered to communicate.

4. A person of long standing (in a profession, or place) as distinguished from a novice or newcomer; an old hand, an old resident. Only in *old, ancient, long standing*. (Cf. STANDARD sb. 26 b; also STAGER i.) ? Obs.

1859 R. HARVEY *Plain Perc.* 2 It moves me as much as the fatherly reuke of an old stander moude that vniuersity post, which seemed to take the wall of a Senior. 1591 GREENE *Conny Catching* 11. Wks. (Grosart) X. 174 Which did so much content him, as that he had beguiled so ancient a stander in that profession. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Relat. Ceylon* iv. xiii. 176 We begin with the Portuguese, who deserve the first place, being the oldest Standers there. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. iii. 49 [The Dutch] are the longest standers here by many years. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* II. § 7 Our young proficient in the minute philosophy... do far outgo the old standers and professors of the sect. 1801 C. GADSDEN in *J. Adams' Wks.* (1854) IX. 579 Our old-standers and independent men of long well-tried patriotism, sound understanding, and good property. 1832 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1854) II. 486 It seems as if all the old standers of the city had called on me.

transf. 1646 W. HARRINGTON in J. Hall *Poems*, A Genethliacon to the Infant Muse of his dearest Friend, A 6, Thus thy luxuriant Laurel-sprout As soon as it hath its head put out, O'er tops old standers!

II. Something upright.

5. A pan or barrel set on end. *dial.* = STANDARD sb. 25. In quot. 1459 used positively. 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 490 Item, iij. grete standere pannes, j. hochers axe. 1882 FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Crit. Inquir.* Sc. Lang. 427 *Stander*, a barrel set on end for containing water or salted meat.

† 6. An upright support; a supporting pillar, stem, and the like; also, a candlestick. (Cf. STANDARD sb. 17-19.)

1552 *Berksh. Ch. Goods* 29 A payre of grete Candylstyckes called Standers. 1605 in R. Welford *Hist. Newcastle* (1885) III. 170 [He] shall so work the mines as he leave standers for the upholding of the grounds thereof. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 149 [The idols] are placed upon standers gilded or painted, to be carried in procession upon mens shoulders. 1677 *Pior Oxfordsh.* 257 To preserve their Ricks of Corn... they commonly place them in this Country, on standers and caps of stooce; the standers being four Obelisks about two foot high. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 164 Standers; Knees fitted upon any of the Decks; also Pieces placed to raise Stages or Scaffolds. 1860 *Song of Solomon in Lowland Scotch* v. 15 (E.D.D.) His shanks are as standers of merbel set on sockets o' fine gowd.

† b. See quot. Cf. ORLOP 2. Obs.

1703 R. NEVE *City & C. Purch.* (1736) s.v. Lead § 7 Of laying on Sheet-lead... They bend up the edge of the Sheet, both for the Stander and Orlop... They bring them together, and proceed to make a Seam of them, by first turning the Orlop... over the Stander.

† 7. Something which remains in a fixed position; a fixture. Obs. rare.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. iv. 62 Though be useth barbarous School-terms, which like standers are fixt to the controuersie, yet in his moveable Latine... his style is pure. 1647 — *Good Th. in Worse T.* 164 Mixt-Prayers... Wherchin the Standers... remaine alwayes unaltered. Whilst the moveable petitions... are added... as Gods Spirit adviseth. 1666 J. SMITH *Solomon's Portr. Old Age* 76 There is necessary both these, viz. the firm stander, and the strong mover; the upper and the nether milstone.

† 8. A tree left standing for timber (= STANDEL 1, STANDARD sb. 20 a.) Obs.

1548 [see STADOLE 1 *appos.*] a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 135 The fairest standers of all, were rooted vp, and cast into the fire. 1612 COTGR., *Balliveaux*, standers, or trees left standing after a wood sale. 1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* 427, I resolved to cut a Cart-way... to carry off both my Wood and Timber, which saved my Standers and Wood too very much. 1712 J. JAMES *Tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 50 The old Standers left at the other Cuttings.

b. = STANDARD sb. 20 b.

1685 PENN *Further Acc. Pennsylv.* 8 All sorts of English fruits... take mighty well for the time: The Peach Excellent, on standers.

† III. 9. Device on a coin, 'image and superscription'. Obs. rare-1.

1579 FENTON *Guineyard* vii. 375 He defaced out of their monies and coynes their ancient stamps, causing them for afterwards to beare his standers and stamp [It has merely *il segno suo*] in signe of absolute superiority.

Stander: see STANDARD sb.

Standergrass (stændəgras). Forms: 6 standard, 7-stander grass. [*i. stander* (alteration of *standel* in STANDELWORT) + GRASS sb.] A name applied to *Orchis mascula* and allied plants.

1578 [see STANDELWORT] 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* 450 *Orchis*, or Standard grasse. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. cii. 169 The first is called in Latine *Testiculus Odoratus*; in English... sweete Cullions and Standergrasse. 1610 FLETCHER *Faithful Sheph.* II. i. Therefore foule Standergrasse, from me and mine I hanish thee, with lustful Turpentine. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.*, Standerwort, or Standergrass... *Orchis mascula*.

Standfast (stændfəst), a. and sb. rare. [*i. STAND v.* (see 9 b, 23) + FAST adv. Cf. HOLDFAST.] A. adj. Stiff in opinion.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 369 Witness our own W. W. who sometimes seems very positive, and a standfast stickler for his Arrianism even to Martyrdom.

B. sb. A fixed or stable position.

1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* II. ix. 162 It seems as if the whole world, both morally and physically, were detached from its old standfasts, and set in rapid motion.

† Stand-fra, a. Obs. In 5 standfray, 7 standfra. [*i. STAND v. + fra, fray, FRO adv.* Cf. STAND-OFF.] Inclined to stand aloof; refractory, rebellious; reserved, hanghty.

1840 HENRYSON *Fables, Trial of Fox* 137 (Charteris) Angrie, austerne, and also vnmyabbill To all that standfray ar to myne estait. 1683 *Purke's Dialogue* 9 Be deet Stanfra, but Loving and kind.

† Standful. Obs. [*i. STAND sb. 2*] A tubful, 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 88 Thay... kepptit standfuls [of water] at the sklatis thair in. 1612 COTGR., *Tinté*, a Stand-full, or Soe-full.

Standgale, perverted form of STANIEL.

1834 MUDIE *Feathered Tribes* I. 93 'Stanoel', or 'stand-gall', as it is sometimes pronounced, is 'stand-gale', and 'wind-hover' is 'hoverer in the wind', both of which express that wonderful power of poising... itself over a particular spot, despite the wind, which the kestrel possesses. 1865 *Cornhill Mag.* July 41 With it may be compared another local name, 'stand-gale', and also 'crutch-tail', formerly applied to a kite.

Standing (stænding), vbl. sb. [*i. STAND v. + -ING 1*]

1. The action of the vb. STAND, in various senses; an instance of this.

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xxvii. 15 The myche swering speche shal sette standing [1382 schal make stondeyng up] of heer, for fer, to the hed [Vulg. *horripilationem capiti statum*]. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. de P. R.* xiii. ii. (1495) 440 Pytte water is thickest and worst to defeye... for stondeyng of the water. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 477/1 Stondynge, noper syttinge ne walkynge, status. 1450 [see SITTING vbl. sb. 1] c 1530 *Judic. Urines* II. iii. 48 b. The standing long tyme of y^e burlis in y^e vinal sheweth that y^e sekene hath long tyme contynued. 1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* v. ii. 27 One sort that saw the dangerous successe Of stubborne standing in rebellious warre. 1678 WALTON *Life Sanderson* h 4, His former standing for a Proctors place, and being disappointed, must prove much displeasing. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 382/1 A long piece of Copper... having the ends bent down... and then hent out again for its more steady standing. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch, Marcus Crassus* (Ridg.) 385/1 When they saw the depth of the Roman battalions... and the firmness of their standing, they drew back. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg. Jackd. Rheims*, He cursed him in sitting, in standing, in lying.

attrib. 1900 H. LAWSON *On Track* 38 Another timber, much inferior in grain and 'standing' quality, was plentiful. b. With advs. (See STAND v. IV.) Standing out: † *concr.* a projection. (Obs.)

1608 TORSSELL *Serpents* 247 About the mouth there appeare and seeme to bud forth three emenities or standings out. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 191 Poore Trespasses, More moostrous standing by. 1616 LANE *Contin. Spr.'s Tale* x. 599 Other ancients it [this towne] Rosalia call; others, the standing vp of them which fall. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggars Bush* v. iii. And since the standing out of Bruges, where Hemskirk had hid her, till she was near lost. 1683 Moxon *Mich. Exerc.* *Printing* xvii. 3 They raise a Bur on the Face... to keep the Matrice off the Carriages and Bodies... But... the bollow standing off of the Face of the

Matrice from the Carriages and Bodies, subjects the Mettal to run between them. 1884 *Law Rep.* 26 Chanc. Div. 790 In order to shew acquiescence he must shew a standing by with full knowledge of what was being done. *Winchester School.* 1903 C. COLERIDGE *Life C. M. Yonge* iii. 98 It was the week before the 'Standing up' i.e. the repetition of an incredible number of lines of Latin or Greek Poetry.

c. The state of being without movement either progressive or retrogressive; the condition of being at a standstill. Also *standing still*. † *Standing of the sun* = SOLSTICE 1.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* vii. 71 Brasike is sowe at stondeyng of the sonne. c 1530 *Judic. Urines* II. vi. 26 b, Yf the vryne come out in lesse quantyte... than it dede in the standing or in the encreasing, or... in the begynnynge of the age. 1552 HULOET s.v. *Heale, Solstitium*... is sometime more aptlye taken for the staye or standynge of the sunne, whyche is twice in the yeare. 1648 HEXHAM *II. Den stil-stand der Zonne*, the Solstice, or the Standing still of the Sunne.

d. Erect position; condition of not falling or being overthrown. *lit.* and *fig.* Now rare or Obs. 1709 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* IV. 283 They... not only recover their Standing, but even profit themselves of their Fall. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 556/2 He kick'd every one of them out of Office... except Buckingham, and he ow'd his Standing to the Prince. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit. & Contempl.* (1818) 73 Afraid to plunge into the abyss of eternity, yet utterly unable to maintain their standing on the verge of life.

e. Phr. To be in good standing with = to stand well with, be in favour with: cf. STAND v. 15 c.

1912 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Oct. 652 For a number of years after this Eustace was in good standing with the English king.

† 2. Manner of standing. a. Relative position (of a number of persons or things, or of one with reference to others.) b. Situation, site, aspect (of a building, etc.) c. Posture, attitude (of a person); position (of a thing) as erect, horizontal, etc. Obs.

a. c 1407 *LVOC. Reas. & Sens.* 6591 Y Hauue declared... The maner and the ordynance Of ther [i.e. the queen's pawns] stondeyng. 1591 SAVILE *Tactics*, *Hist.* II. xxii. 127 The order and standing of the Vitellian army I dare not for certaine auouch. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* III. xlv. 510 That you may fully appoint the standings of trees. 1711 J. JAMES *Tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 84 If the Eye be applied too near the Stick, a Defect in the standing of the others can't be so well perceived. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chillem & Vale Farm*, 350 The double Rows were apt to heat each other by their close standing.

b. 1538 *Elvot Dict. Sittu*... also the settinge or standing of a place, which is now called the syte. 1561 T. NORWICH *Calvin's Inst.* I. xiv. (1634) 73 To set and fasten some of them [sc. stars] in their standings, and to othersome, to grant a free course. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 8 They... resolved that the standing of the communion-table in all churches should be altered. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1671) 83 *Barock* is visible by reason of her high standing a good way distant. 1682 'R. BURTON' *Admir. Curios.* 67 Yet is the Structure better than the standing thereof, as being somewhat low on the one side.

c. 1540 MORVINE *tr. Vives' Introd. Wind.* A vij b, A ryght gentyll man is he, whom nature hath fashioned and set, as it were in a standing for the recepte of vertue. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 147 The fyrste poynte is... to take suche footing and standing as shal be... cumlye to the eye. 1611 *Second Maillens' Trags.* 1041 (Malone Soc.) I like the standing of my head too well to haue it mended. 1883 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xxiv. 2 [They] try whether the Stone lye truly Horizontal, which they know by the standing of the Water: For if the Water delate itself equally about the middle of the Stone, the Stone lies Horizontal. 1801 T. ROBERTS *Engl. Bowman* 294 The Standing, the posture in which an archer stands, when he shoots.

† d. The position of the indicator of a graduated instrument. Obs.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. xiii. 82 Keeping in memory such standing of the Staff, I take off the one Cross, and set the Staff again. 1676 H. MORE *Remarks* Contents h 4 b, The various standing of the Mercury in the Tube, according to the change of weather. a 1734 NORTH *Life Ld. Keeper Guilford* (1742) 293 The standing of the Mercury, in the Tube, is always taken upon the Distance of the upper from the lower Superficies.

3. An act of standing erect on one's feet; a period during which one keeps a standing position.

1653 WALTON *Angler* ix. [xii.] 181 They may be at one standing, all catch'd one after another. 1850 LADY SALEM LYTTELTON *Corr.* xvi. (1912) 407, I never was more knocked up than last night, by... several long standings with Her Majesty. 1904 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 112 The gentleman in Horace who could reel you off two hundred verses at a standing.

4. A standing-place, station; standing-room. a. The place in or upon which a person stands. Phrases to take, keep one's standing. ? Obs. Also, accommodation for one person to stand (at a show or the like); standing-room. Cf. STAND sb. 11.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxii. 19 And I shal putte thee out fro thi standing, and fro thi seruyse I shal depose thee. 1541 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 34 h, Thei must take standings in Shoters Hill, in Newmarket Heath, and in Stangate Hulen. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xii. D ii, The Base being euen with your standing. *Ibid.*, The distance betweene the two standings is vndoubtedly the lengthe. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* I. ii, Keep all your standings and no stir a foot. 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 59 Himselfe took his standinge on the open deck. 1598 R. BERNARD *tr. Terence* (1607) *Andria* II. ii, I got me vpon a high standing, and looked round about me. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xxiv. x. 255 The rest of the souldiors... gained the passing high and difficult bankes, and firmly kept their standing. a 1616 MUNDLETON *Women Beware Women* I. iii, Now they come I.. You, sirrah, get a

breadth of a plank or two, rising from the keele, before they come to the floare timbers.

c. *Standing pillars*: the door posts of a carriage. 1837 W. B. ADAMS *Carriages* 88 In the central portion of the bottom sides are framed the door posts, called 'standing pillars'. 1912 H. J. BUTLER *Motor Bodies* 14 The toe of the front standing pillar.

d. Remaining erect; not fallen or overthrown. † Also, Already erected.

a. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 24 May 1695, We made a report of the state of Greenwich House, and how the standing part might be made serviceable at present for £6,000 and what ground would be requisite for the whole design. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D. v.* [All] were killed in defending the castle; and there is not a burning hearth or a standing stone in all Glen-houlakin. 1892 P. LINOLEY *Tourist-Guide to Continent* (new ed.) 36 Broken flights of steps ascend... into yet standing fragments of the keep.

4. Having a foot or feet, a base, or a stem and base upon which to stand, esp. in *standing bowl*, *cup*, *nut* (see NUT sb.¹ 2), *piece* (of plate). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1420 in E. E. WILLS (1882) 46 A stonydyng cuppe of seluer y-clepyd a chales cuppe. 1424 *Ibid.* 57 Also I will bat Anneys my daughter have be standing pece bat was my faders, keured. 1450 *Paston Lett.* I. 470 Item, ij. stonydyng candlesticks. *Ibid.* 486 Item, ij. staundyng aundryis. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Gl.* (1598) D 3 b, Fetch me that sweet wine... Powre it into a standing bowle of gold. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxxiii. xii. II. 483 A broad goblet or standing pece there was of his making. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* ii. iii. 65 Say wee drinke this standing boule of wine to him. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxiv. There was neither mazer-dish nor standing-cup upon the little table. 1843 PUGH *Apol. Rev. Chr. Arch.* 81 b. On the step, two high standing candlesticks. *Ibid.* A standing altar cross. 1871 A. NESBITT *Catal. Slade Coll. Glass* 70 Blue Standing Cup.

5. Of a piece of furniture: that rests upon its base when set up for use (as distinguished from 'hanging' or 'leaning'). *Standing ladder* = step-ladder.

1485 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 29 A grete, new, standingy almyrre with iij levys. 1503 *Maldon* (Essex) *Court Rolls* (Bundle 62, no. 7), 1 standingy cupbord. 1527 in *Archæologia* XXXVI. 223 Item too standingy desks, too reide lessons off. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. vii. A kind of wooden machine, formed like a standing ladder. 1805 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xx. ii. A standing screen which perpetually belies its name. 1834 MARRIAT *P. Simple* iii. I miss my regular watch very much... and I don't much fancy a standing bed-place... Nothing like a hammock, after all.

† b. *Standing bed* (or *bedstead*): a high bedstead, as distinguished from a truckle-bed. *Obs.*

1485 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 28 In the Cheffe-Chambre a standingy bed, made with estrychbord. 1588 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) II. 75 The great standinge bedd with the wheele hedd under yt in the greute chamber. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. v. 7. 1624 in *Archæologia* XLV. II. 138 In the childrens chamber, a standing and a trundle heddested.

6. *Naval Arch.* Of a bevel or bevelling: Forming an angle greater than a right angle; obtuse.

1754 M. MURRAY *Shipbuilding* in *Falconer Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Bevelling*. But if the timber is not hewed square... [and] if a square be applied to it, there will be wood wanting either at the upper or lower side... When the wood is deficient at the under-side, it is called under-bevelling; and when it is deficient in the upper side, it is called standing-bevelling. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Arch.* i. iv. § 44. 53 Their bevellings are always standing, or greater than a right angle.

II. That remains at rest or in a fixed position.

7. Of water, a piece of water: Still, not ebbing or flowing, stagnant; also rarely of air.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xiv. liv. (1495) 487 In dyches is, bothe rennyng and stonyndyng waier. c. 1400 *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 79 Pay ar vnhellful, as bes stonyndyng waters. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 285/2 Lake, or stonyndyng watur, lacus. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. ii. Noisome parbreak of the Stygian snakes, which fills the nooks of hell with standing air. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* i. 1: 89 There are a sort of men, whose vices do creame and mantle like a standing pond. 1681 DRYDEN *Abt. & Achit.* i. 137 The standing Lake soon floats into a Flood. 1707 *BEST Angling* (ed. 2) 5 But eels never breed in standing waters that are without springs. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* iv. 33 If we suppose the surface BB' to be that of standing water, placed horizontally.

Fig. 1602 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* i. v. 168 Tis with him in standing water, between hoy and man: 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. iii. 71 Coleridge... threw a great stone into the standing pool of contemporary thought.

b. *Mining.* (See quotes.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 238 *Standing fire*, a fire in a mine continuing to smoulder for a long time. *Ibid.* *Standing gas*, a body of fire-damp known to exist in a mine, though fenced off.

† 8. Stiff, rigid. a. Of a limb or member of the body. Also rarely of the eyes: Projecting.

[? After L. *stantes oculi*, Ovid *Fasti* vi. 133.] *Obs.* 1340 *Ayenb.* 216 Ase hyeh be fole wyfmen bet quop mid stondeinde nheike. c. 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xv. [Good wolf-hounds should have] stonyndyng eeres and sharpe aboue. 1649 BR. REYNOLDS *Hosea* iv. 79 A hollow and standing eye.

† b. *Cookery.* Of a stiff consistency (as distinguished from 'running'). *Obs.*

c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 14 But loke pat hit he not to byn. But stondand. c. 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 431 Thyeck hit with flour of rys, that hit he welte stonyndyng.

9. Of a thing: At a standstill. Of a machine, tool, or the like: Not in operation.

1585 HIGINS *Junius Nomenclator* 337 *Æquilibrium*,...

standing weight: even weight. 1597 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 695 Ixion... leans attentive on his standing Wheel. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 237 *Standing*, not at work, not going forward, idle. *Ibid.*, *Standing bobby*, an exploded sbot which rips the coal hut does not blow the stemming out.

† b. *Standing quoin.* (See quotes.) *Obs.*

1626 [see CANTING *apl.* a. 1. 2.] 1696 PHILLIPS s.v. *Coin*, Standing Coins are Billets or Pipe-Slave to make the Cask fast that they cannot stir nor give way. 1711 *Mitt. & Sea Dict.*, s.v. *Quoin*, The standing Quoyns, made of Barrel-Boards, about four Fingers broad.

10. That is used in a fixed position.

1634 *Ir. Act to Chas. I.* c. 14 § 1 Setting of stop-Nets, Still-Nets, or standing-Nets fixed upon posts. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 749 The pieces of ore are sometimes merely stirred about with a shovel, in a trough filled with water. This is called a standing buddle. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Standing-vise. 1895 G. J. BURNS *Gloss. Arch.* etc., *Standing waste*, an overflow pipe fixed to the bottom of a cistern.

† b. *Standing prick*, a fixed archery target. *Obs.*

1468, 1541-2 [see ROVER ¹ 1].

11. That remains in one spot; that is not moved or carried from place to place; stationary. *Obs.* exc. *Mil.* in *standing camp*.

1469 in *Househ. Ord.* (1750) 98 The estate, rule & governance of the said Prince in his riding, beinge departed from his standing householde. a. 1500 in *Kingsford Chron. London* (1905) 189 They were servid well, and aswell seasoned mete as it had been dressed in a stonyndyng place. 1553-5 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1871) II. 289 The sowme... debusit be the farmarors of the commonn mynlis... upon the standing grayth thairrof. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 2 b, The standing watch (as we were wont to terme it) they now call after the French, or Wallons, *Corps de gard.* 1598 STOW *Surv.* 75 Besides the standing watches all in bright harness in eurywarde... there was also a marching watch, that passed through the principall streetes thereof. 1603 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 161 Townes they plant uone, nor other standing buildings, but have moouing houses. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xxiv. xii. 258 We trusted upon our standing campe. 1642 *Docq. Lett. Pat.* at *Oxf.* (1837) 336 The Office of Keeper of his Majesties standinge Wardrobe within the Castle of Windsor. 1684 WOOO *Life July* (O. H. S.) III. 102 Ralph Sheldon... spared not any money to set up a standing library in his house at Weston. 1896 BADEN-POWELL *Malabete Campaign* ix, We got back to our standing camp outside the hills about mid-day.

† b. *Standing house, standing mansion-house*: a permanent or fixed dwelling-house; to keep, (take up one's) standing house, to abstain from journeying. *Obs.*

1586 HARRISON *England* ii. vi. 167/2 The beere that is vsed at noble mens tables in their fixed and standing houses, is commonlie of a yeare old. 1589 *Mar-Martine* A. 2, Abbots were fat... The whoresons lovde their ease, Yet standing house by them was kept. 1596 NOROEN *Progr. Piety* (1847) 161 Having thus far proceeded... we must be forced to take up our standing house, and for a time abide in the earthly mansions of our bodies. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* i. iv. xviii. (1890) 234 That your Grace would settle a standig Mansion-house and Family, that Suitors may know whither to repair constantly. 1671 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* i. xiii. 203 The Yeomen of the Guard... Their Office is to wait upon the King in his standing Houses.

† c. Taken 'as it stands'. *Obs.*

1788 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1853) II. 407 He rented a house with standing furniture, such as tables, chairs, presses, &c., and brought all other necessities.

d. *Printing.* (See quotes.)

1770 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 227 Irregular Bodied Letter of the smaller sizes sometimes serves the ends of proprietors of standing and selling Copies. 1888 JACOB *Printers' Vocab.* 131 *Formes* not distributed after printing are said to be 'standing'.

12. That remains stationary while another part, or other parts, move.

1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 219 Then remove the standing-point of the Compasses to either of the next Divisions... and in like manner describe another Circle. 1832 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* ii. 27 The rotation should be effected round a standing axis by wheels and pinions. 1832 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* ii. 11 Dressing is to the 'wheeling' flank, and distance of files is preserved from the 'standing' flank. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 266 Which process brings the breech ends of barrels nearer to the face of the standing-breech.

b. *Naut.* Chiefly in special collocations, as standing rigging, the fixed part of a vessel's rigging which serves as a support for the masts and is not hauled upon, as distinguished from the running rigging; standing ropes *pl.*, the ropes composing the standing rigging; so also in the names of various ropes and appliances, as *standing backstay*, *block*, *bowsprit*, etc.; standing part (of a rope, sheet, etc.), that end of a thing which is made fast as distinguished from the end, hauled upon.

a. 1625 *Nomenclator Navalis* (Harl. MS. 2301), Standing ropes. 1642 H. BOND *Boatswain's Art* 3, 2 Lanniards of the Spritsaile standing Lifts. 1644 MANWYNGER *Seamans Dict.* s.v., The standing parts are those parts of running ropes (or rather that end of a running rope) which is made fast to any part of the ship, to distinguish it from the other part, whereon we use to hale. *Ibid.*, *Standing ropes*, are counted all those ropes... which are not used to be removed, or to run in any blocks. 1745 *Observ. Conc. Navy* 64 Every Ship should have her standing Masts constantly in and rigg'd, with her Booms and Stores aboard, sufficient to compleat her other Rigging. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* i. v. 56 The other ships of the squadron fixed newstanding rigging. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* (1793) § 143 We fixed the standing block to the stern timbers of our vessel... bringing the chain along the deck to the moveable standing block. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 25 Ropes extended from the... mast

heads, to the after part of each channel for the support of these masts. They are distinguished by the name of Standing-Backstays. *Ibid.* 173 A large sail extended on the jib-stay to the extremity of, the jib-boom... It gets the name of the standing-jib, in contradistinction to the flying-jib. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Standing bowsprit*, one that is fixed permanently in its place, not the running-in bowsprit of a cutter. 1874 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vi. (1875) 214 Sling a dipping lug to from the foremost yard-arm; standing lug.

III. That stands or continues.

13. Continuing without diminution or change; constant, permanent. Of colours: Permanent, unfading.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints i.* (Peter) 22 Peter of 'petra' may be tane... for men may a stane neur how... and his petr, a-beove be lafe, a stannand luf to criste can hale. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 292 Pitching our Tents beside a source or standing Well. 1646 JENKYN *Remora* 16 A transient thought, becomes not a standing and a permanent mercy. 1716 ADONIS *Free-holder* No. 22 72 The Landlord... worked up his complexion to a standing crimson by his zeal for the prosperity of the church. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. ii. iv. 200 This ground being a standing dye is not removed by the proof. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* i. iii. His age, which was of that standing middle sort you could only guess at. 1900 R. GUTHRIE *Kitty Fagan* 183 Broom an' black, good stan'in' colours!

† b. *Math.* = CONSTANT a. 5. *Obs.*

1743 W. EMERSON *Fluxions* 4 The first Letters of the Alphabet, a, b, c, &c. are put for standing Quantities; and the last, x, y, z, &c. for variable or flowing Quantities.

† c. Of a work of art or literature: Enduring, 'standard'. *Obs.*

1698 W. WORTON in *Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) III. 372, I had almost forgotten to thank you for your honourable mention of my poor performances in so standing a work. 1710 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. iv. iii. 144 The standing Pieces of good Artists must be form'd after a more uniform way.

† d. *Standing measure*: a standard of measurement. *Obs.*

1668 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poetic* 8 It was necessary, before they proceeded further, to take a standing measure of their Controversie. 1691 LOCKE *Lowering of Interest* Wks. 1714 II. 20 The value of any thing, compar'd with its self, or with a standing Measure, that is, that there is constantly the same Quantity of it in Proportion to its vent.

14. a. Of employment, income, wages, prices, etc.: Fixed, settled, not casual, fluctuating, or occasional.

1473 *Rental Bk. Cupar Angus* (1879) I. 190 He payand... aeryly to ws of standand male xlb of vsuale mone. 1530 J. HEYWOOD *Play Weather* (1533) D ij b, I know not what god geueth in standynges fees [read with ed. 1565 standyng fees] But the deuyls seruantes haue caswelltes A hundred tymes mo then goddes seruantes haue. 1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 5 Many of them [sc. artificers] lue as well as they that haue standyng liuings. 1622 *Purcell Hist. Lazarillo* (1692) T 3, 'To hear her... threaten with such arrogancy, a man would have thought she had given me... thirty duckets a year standing wages. 1670 K. MONTAGU in *Buckelech MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 468 My standing allowance from Michaelmas last till Christmas. 1730 *Lett. to Sir W. Strickland rel. Coal Trade* 29 Keeping a Fleet in standing Pay. 1901 *Miner. Mag.* Apr. 455/1 There are some booksellers who have no standing-price for their wares, but rate them according to what they think each customer will give.

b. of attributes.

1640 BR. REYNOLDS *Passions* ii. Wks. (1658) 899 The Bias of Mens desires are often turned, by reason of some sudden or emergent Occurrences, contrary to the standing temper and complexion of the body. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* ii. (1709) 125 'Tis true, a Man cannot command the standing Features and Complexion; but the Diversities of Passion are under Disposal. 1835 STERLING in *Carlyle Life* ii. ii. (1872) 98 Under this head, of language, may be mentioned... two standing characteristics of the Professor's style.

15. That continues in existence or operation; that continues to be (what the noun specifies); that does not pass away.

Standing order (Parliament): see quot. 1844. *Standing*

order, rule (Mil.): see quot. 1802. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacra* ii. v. § 3 He layes this down as a standing rule among them. 1686 HORNECK *Cruel. Jesus* xiv. 326 The very Heathens... made it a standing maxim. That the Gods sold all their gifts for labour and industry. 1682 SHAWWELL *Medal John Boyes* 3 Thou never mak'st, hut art a standing Jest. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithe* ii. 42 The Decisions of Judges... are made the standing Rules. 1737 *Cent. Mag.* VII. 583 The standing Order of the House, made Jan. 16, 1735, for restraining the Counsel at the Bar of that House... from offering Evidence. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) i. x. 275 These are the standing Proofs of the Being and Goodness of God. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xix. § 15 It is a standing topic of complaint. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 110 Then God's own image on the soul impress'd Becomes a mockery, and a standing jest. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *March* Ffl 3/1 It is a standing rule in column, that every regiment should march with the same front, that the regiment does which precedes it. *Ibid.* s.v. *Order, Standing Orders*, certain general rules and instructions which are to be invariably followed, and are not subject to the temporary intervention of rank. 1844 *May Part.* ii. vii. 131 Both houses have agreed, at various times, to standing orders, for the permanent guidance and order of their proceedings; which, if not vacated or rescinded, endure from one Parliament to another, and are of equal force in all. 1859 *Mitt. Liberty* ii. 40 'The beliefs... have no safeguard to rest on, but a standing invitation to the whole world to prove them unfounded. 1864 C. KNIGHT *Passag. Work. Life* I. i. 109 This is the standing joke nightly repeated. 1869 TYNOLL in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 237 The two great standing enigmas of meteorology—the colour of the sky, and the polarization of its light. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. ii. 39 Burke was... a standing

of Midle. de Morell. 1858 H. SPENCER *Ess.* i. 169 His stand-point is far remote from the one usually regarded as scientific. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) i. iii. 100; I am content to look at it for the time from Pope's stand-point. 1884 H. JENNINGS *Phall.* xiv. 150 He deals with the subject simply from the orthodox and academic standpoint. 1894 DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 12 The whole mistake of naturalism has been to interpret Nature from the standpoint of the atom.

3. A position in life or in the world. *rare*!

1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* iii. 54 They direct all, or the greatest part of, their efforts to insure a most favourable standpoint for their children.

• **Stand-still, standstill, sb. and a.** [f. vbl. phrase to stand still: see STILL a.] A. sb.

1. A state of cessation of movement; a halt, pause. *lit.* and *fig.* Chiefly in *to come, bring to a standstill, to be at a standstill.*

1702 C. MATTHEW *Magn. Chr.* vii. App. (1852) 597 We will here... come to a little stand still, and with mournful hearts look upon the condition of the captives. 1786 MME. D'ARLWAY *Diary* 23 Dec. I had advanced straight forward...; a matter contrary to all etiquette, which exacts a dead stand-still, and retiring to the side of the walls or houses, when any of the Royal Family appear. 1809 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) IV. 346 If the army was not most successful this very circumstance would probably bring us to a stand-still. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. i. iv. (1866) 66 The business would be at a standstill. 1852 C. W. HOSKINS *Talpa* i. (1854) 3 The plough comes to a standstill. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 47 Those stand-stills of the air... forebode a change of weather. 1878 M. FOSTER *Physiol.* iii. v. § 2. 479 Stimulation with a strong constant current causes a stand-still in diastole. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 875 The growth of the motile zone is by no means at a standstill when the flowers are not performing any movements. 1890 A. W. DU BRAY *Upland Shooting* 433 When the shooter is at a standstill—be it in a blind, boat or on a pass.

2. The state of being unable to proceed, owing to exhaustion; in phrases to *ride (a horse) to a standstill, to row (a competitor) to a standstill, and the like.*

1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 168 Osbaldeston rode his horse to a stand-still. 1912 *Throne* 7 Aug. 227/1 Barry... rowed the New Zealand to a standstill a hundred yards from the winning post.

B. *adj.* That stands still; that is deficient in advancement or progress.

1856 MISS WARNER *Hills Shalimar* xii. Taint a stand-still world, this; what's up to-day is down to-morrow. 1876 J. PARKER *Parad.* ii. Epil. 387 A standstill policy is in its very essence a blunder and a crime. 1876 Geo. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xlii. They are a stand-still people.

Hence **Stand-stillism.** (*nonce-wd.*)

1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* xxiv. 560 The stupid stand-stillism of the Cabinet.

• **Stand-up, a. and sb.** [f. vbl. phrase stand up: see STAND v. 103.] A. *adj.*

1. That stands erect; esp. of a collar, upright as distinguished from one folded over or turned down.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 167 The stand-up Infantry Feather. 1813 in R. J. Macdonald *Hist. Dress R. A.* (1899) 48 A false stand-up collar of Belgian fashion. 1890 M. S. WILLIAMS *Leaves of Life* II. xviii. 160 He wore a low stand-up collar and a dark cravat. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Dec. 4/1 A whole series of fanciful 'stand-up' cards.

b. Of a person: Standing up boldly. Also *transf.* (jocular) of beer. *rare.*

1841 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxix. He was... one of the finest, stand-up men, you ever see. 1844 — *Martin Chuz.* xxv. An atmosphere of steak, and strong, stout, stand-up English beer.

c. Projecting; spec. in *Book-binding* (see quot.). 1818 *Art Bookbinding* 2 *Stand-up-bands*, the bands that the sheets are sewed too, projecting from the back.

2. Performed in a standing posture. Of a meal or other refreshment: Taken standing.

1862 *Macm. Mag.* May 28 Generally, the receptions end with stand-up suppers. 1899 *Daily News* 10 Jan. 2/7 The encouragement of hurried, stand-up drinking at a counter. 1900 *Ibid.* 1 Sept. 5/1 Double Canadian canoe race, stand-up canoe race.

b. Of a vehicle: Having standing accommodation only.

1840 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jyrl.* III. 39/1 The fare for travelling in the stand-up-carriages amounts only to one penny a mile.

3. *Pugilism.* Of a contest: In which the combatants stand up fairly to one another without wrestling, flinching or evasion; esp. in (*a fair, square, etc.*) *stand-up fight.*

1812 [see SPARRING vbl. sb. 1]. 1860 Lo. W. LENNOX *Pict. Sporting Life* II. 7 A regular slashing mill... no manoeuvring—no dodging...; a real stand-up affair—foot to foot—front to front. 1881 *Sportsman's Year-bk.* 310 Rules for Boxing. The match to be a fair stand-up boxing match, in a 24-ft. ring. 1898 W. H. BULLOCK *Hall Romans on Riviera* v. 46 In a stand-up fight a Ligurian was considered a match for a Gaul twice his size.

fig. 1849 STROVER *Cannoe's Necess.* 90 The conflict of the Puritans became a direct stand-up fight with legalized... episcopal domination. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Peel at Breakfast*. 1. His face marked with strong manly furrows, records of hard thinking and square stand-up fights with life.

B. *sb.*

+ L. *pl.* ? Long boots. (Cf. STARTUP.) *Obs.*

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) O 1. His holy day roaches went on, his standups new black, his cap faire brusht.

2. A dance. (Cf. STAND v. 103 c.) *vulgar.*

1861 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* III. 202/1 It was a penny a dance for each of 'em as danced, and each stand-up took a quarter of an hour.

3. A stand-up fight.

1867 J. K. HUNTER *Retrospect. Artist's Life* xi. (1912) 112 A stand-up of one round was commenced, in which Tam got two blue een.

4. A function or meal at which one stands.

1834 HAWKINS *Musical Life* i. iii. 80 Whewell's evening parties—called by the freshmen Whewell's 'Stand-ups', because undergraduates were not supposed to 'sit' on these solemn occasions. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 June 1/1 Luncheon is to be provided... and there will also be a 'stand up' at the buffet.

5. Short for *stand-up collar*.

1905 'H. HALBURTON' *Excurs.* 36 Starched stand-ups.

Stane, obs. form of STONE sb. and v.

Stanene, variant of STONEN a. *Obs.*

Staneraw (stā'n-rō), sb. and a. *Sc.* Also 9 stani-, steinraw. [f. stane STONE sb. + raw:—OE. ragu lichen. Cf. *Sc. aikraw* lichen (f. aik = oak).] A. sb. The stone-lichen *Parmelia saxatilis*, used for dyeing (see quot. 1861).

1777 J. LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* II. 216 Lichen saxatilis.. Staneraw. 1805 P. NEILL *Tour Orkneys* etc. 50 Lichen saxatilis... throughout the north of Scotland called Steinraw. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 118 The common stone lichen... is still collected abundantly by the Scottish peasantry, under the name of staneraw, to dye woollen stuff of a dirty purple or reddish-brown colour.

B. *adj.* Dyed reddish-brown with staneraw.

1820 HOGG *Winter Tales* I. 316 (Jam) The staniraw stockings and red garters, in his hurry, be took in his teeth. Stanerie, obs. form of STANNERY a. *Sc.*

Stanery, obs. form of STANNARY.

Stang (stæg), sb. *1 dial.* Forms: 3 stong, (7 stonge), 4-7 stango, 6-7 stangue, 8 steng, 3-stang. [a. ON. *steng* fem., genit. *stangar* (Sw. *stäng*, Da. *stang*), cogn. v. OE. *stang*, *steng* masc., pole (see STING sb. 1), OS. *stanga* fem. (MLG. *stange*), MDu. *stanghe* fem. (mod. Du. *stang*; also *steng*, earlier *stenge* fem.), OHG. *stanga* fem. (MHG., mod. G. *stange*); the OEut. types are **staysg*, **staysg* fem., **staysg*-z masc., f. the root **steyg*-to pierce: see STING v.]

The It. *stanga* bar (whence Fr. *stangue* shaft of an anchor) is an adoption of the Teut. word.]

1. A pole or stake, a wooden bar or beam. Also in various specific uses (see quots.).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24029 Pái draf him forth wit staf and stong. 13. *Ibid.* 21144 (Gott.) A wicked iuu... Smaite him wid a walker stang [i.e. Fair]. a saa stang. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1614, & syben on a stiff stange stoutly hein henges. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 102 To hy stanges for my Lord xvj. d. 1599 *Firch in Hakluyt Voy.* II. i. 258 A kind of Coches... carried upon a stang between 3, or 4 men. 1613 *MARKHAM Eng. Husb.* i. ii. ix. (1655) 167 In those large baskets... carry them [apples] upon cole-staves, or stangs, betwixt two men. 1709 in *D. Beveridge's Culross & Tulliallan* (1885) II. 52 Four pounds Scotts to be payed to Alexr. Birnay, wright, for erecting the stang for the scollers in August last. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss. 96 *Stangs*, the shafts of a cart. 1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* xxvi. He has baw broad sbouters, and I just took the measure o' them wi' the stang. 1824 [CARR] *Craven Gloss.*, *Stang*, a pole applied as a lever to press on a cart wheel, to prevent too great a velocity in rapid descents. 1828 *Ibid.*, *Stang*, a strong piece of wood on which the carcasses of beasts are suspended by the sinews of the hind legs. 1900 C. MURRAY *Hamewith* 73 This is the ferry, an' I'm the lord An' king o' the hoat an' stang.

b. To ride the stang: to be mounted astride of a pole borne on the shoulders of two men, and carried through the streets for the derision of the spectators.

In some places in Scotland and the north of England, one who has in certain ways incurred the indignation of his or her fellow-villagers is compelled to 'ride the stang' (either personally, in effigy, or by proxy), accompanied by a jeering crowd and sometimes 'rough music'. There is also a New Year's day custom by which every one met by the mob has either to 'ride the stang' or pay a forfeit.

1728 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* Gr. iii. xviii. Ane mounted wi' a hang, Betwixt twa's shoulders... and rade the stang On her that day. 1740 in *Cramond Ann. Buiff* (1891) I. 152 Sundry riotous persons fin'd for carrying Ann Miln from her own house and causing her to ride the stang. 1782 CALLANOE *Two Ant. Scott. Poems* 154 When they cannot lay hold of the culprit himself, they put some young fellow on the stang or pole, who proclaims that it is not on his own account that he is thus treated, but on that of another person, whom he names. 1865 *Athenaeum* 2 Sept. 313/3 An attempt was recently made, in Barnsley, to revive the old custom of 'riding the stang'. That is, hoisting an offending man on to a staff, or a woman into a basket, and carrying them till the victims ransom themselves by paying a fine, spent in 'drink'. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Oct. 5/2 On Thursday night the villagers expressed their indignation by the ceremony known as 'riding the stang'. This consists of carrying an effigy of the person in question round the village. 1895 *DITCHFIELD Old Eng. Crst.* 181 All who were found at work on the day of the feast had to ride the stang or pay a forfeit.

+ 2. A measure of land. a. = ROOD sb. 8. b. In Wales, an acre. *Obs.*

[1249 in *Cal. Charter Rolls* (1903) I. 343 Tres stangas.] 1265 *Black Bk. St. David's* (1901) 18 Philippus Curteys tenet j acram terre et stang et reddit per annum ijd. 1570 in *11th Rep. Dep. Kpr. Rec. Ire.* 233 A stang called Noman's land, and 1 acre called Bodysngs acre. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 133, 8 poles in breadth and xx in length or 4 in breadth and 40 in length maketh a stang. 1652 in *Gentl. Mag.* (1861) Nov. 507, 32 acres and three stonge of beanes and pease. 1682 *PIERS Descr. W. Meath* (1770) 116 They divide usually one field into acres, half-acres, stangs,

that is roods. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* l. ii. These fields were intermingled with woods of half a stang. 1777 *Tunstall Inlet. Act* 10 Five acres and three stangs of land in the said East Field.

3. (See quot.)

1734 in D. D. BLACK *Hist. Brechin* vii. (1839) 140 [The price of the] stang or standing stone for the top of the cross.

4. *Comb.*, as stang-ball, a variety of bar-shot. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Diet.* s. v. Ball, Stang Balls.

Stang (stæg), sb. *2 Obs. exc. Sc. and north.* Also 4-5 stong(e). [f. STANG v.]

1. A sting.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18115 To ded i said, 'quar es bi stang?' *Ibid.* 20960 Þe nedder... wit hir stang. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezed.* xxiii. 28 Synggyngye flies, that ben sprungun of deed bodies, hauyngye the stonges enuemynd. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxviii. 10 The cressall serpent with the mortal stang. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lvi. 34 Should it not sting him like stang of an adder? 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* 108 Thow sall stampe on the edderis stang. 1851 *Cumberl. Glou.*

b. The punctured wound caused by a sting.

c 1800 Ye hae tien a' wrang in Burns' Poems, But in her rying o' a bee byke, I'm rad ye've got a stang.

c. A sharp pain such as is caused by a sting.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xi. ix. 18 The greif and ire dyd fast habound, Rasit wyth breithful stangs full ousound. 1545 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 260 b, Remember here also the sharpe stanges & pangas that our lorde suffred for our synnes. 1550 LYONS *Essay Test. Papyng* 1140 It was to lang to mak narratioun Off sychis sore, with mony stang and stound. 1789 BURNS *Addr. Toothache* i My curse upon thy venom'd sting, That shoots my tortur'd gums along. 1821 GALT *Provost* xxxvii. Such a stang as I got on entering the house, when I heard his mother wailing that he was dead. 1891 R. FORD *Thistle-down* xvi. 299 My conscience yet gies nie sair stangs when I think about her.

2. A name for certain fishes: a. The pipe-fish, *Syngnathus acus*; b. the lesser weever, *Trachinus vipera*.

1803 *Sibbald's Fife & Kinross* 127 note, Syngnathus acus, Shorter Pipe-fish; our fishers call it the Stang or Sting. 1880 *DAY Fishes Gl. Brit.* I. 82 Little- or lesser-weever... Stangster or Stang, Moray Firth.

3. An eel-spear. Also *Comb.* stong-gad.

1847 HALLIWELL *Stang*, an eel-spear. *North.* 1866 BROCKEN *Prov. Lines.* 1888 FENN *Dick o' the Fens* xli. 189 Mester Hickathrift has got the stong-gad to mend. One of the lines is off, and it wants a noo ash pole.

4. *Sc.* The awn or beard of grain.

1808 JAMIESON.

5. The tongue of a 'trump' or jews harp; also *fig.* (see quot. 1808).

1808 JAMIESON, *Stang of the trump*, a proverbial phrase, used to denote one who is preferred to others viewed collectively; as the best member of a family. 1909 C. MURRAY *Hamewith* (ed. 2) 21 Trumps wi' double stang.

6. *Comb.*, as stang-fish (cf. sense 2 and STING-FISH).

1838 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. vi. 170 Lesser Weaver, Yarr. Stang-fish, *Prov.*

Stang (stæg), v. *1 Also 3-4 stango, (4 stayng), 9 dial.* steng. [a. ON. *stanga* to prick, goad, 10 spear (fish), to butt with the horns, f. *stang*; *stng* stake: see STANG sb. 1]

1. + *trans.* Topierce (a person) with a weapon. *Obs.* c 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5293 þe spere... þat staynged [v.r. stanged] Crist until þe hit rote. c 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) ii. 7 þe schaft of þe spere with whilk Criste was stanged to be hert.

b. *dial.* To spear (eels).

1856 P. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* 725 *Stang*, an instrument to catch eels with, by 'stanging'.

2. To sting. *lit.* and *fig.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22014 Dane... neder in strete, waitand hors to stang in fete. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. [Mary of Egypt] 427 Ane edit þat wald hym stang. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiii. 426 If thou wilt my harte stang. 1724 RAMSAY *Royal Archers Shooting* i. Serpents that wad stang the hand that gies them food. 1862 C. C. ROBINSON *Dial. Leeds* 421 It'll steng thah if thah touches it.

b. *absol.*

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 24357 (Fairf.) Pæt stokid him wiþ a spere wiþ stange þat þoru mi hert i felde hit stange. c 1475 HENRYSON *Orpheus & Euryd.* 324 The serpent stangs that is dedely syn. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* lii. But for how lang the slye may stang, Let inclination law that. 1788 — *Epil.* to Major Logan vi. As the clegs o' feeling stang.

3. *intr.* To shoot or throb with pain. *dial.*

1788 W. H. MARSHALL *Yorksh. II.* 355. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* 1856 P. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* 725.

Hence Stanged *ppl. a.*; Sta'nging *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21688 Quen þe stanged men moght se þe nedder on þe tre þat hang, Pæt war all warist of þair stang. *Ibid.* 24540 In sterin stanging was i stadd. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxi. 11 We haue had for the mekill hart stangyng. 1508 DUNBAR *Two Marit Women* 266 With a terribill tail be stangand as edderis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. xii. 121 Their wraith and venom could he dant and meys And heil thair stanging. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnassus* Prolog. 33 Its a Christmas too indeede, as good a conceit as stanging hotcockles, or blinde-man buffe. 1863 *Specim. Yorksh. Dial.* I had such a stanging pain from the tooth-ache. 1881 J. MURRAY in *Mod. Sc. Poets* III. 154 The doctors pondered lang and sair To rid me o' the stangin' o' t.

Stang (stæg), v. *2 [f. STANG sb. 1]*

+ 1. *trans.* To fasten with a 'stang', to bar.

1508 FLORIO, *Stangare*, to barre, to sprang, to stang a dore.

+ 2. To cause to ride the stang. Cf. STANG sb. 1 b.

1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 44 This Word is still used in some Colleges in... Cambridge; to stang Scholars in Christmas,

being to cause them to ride on a colt-stuff, or pole, for missing of Chappel. 1777 BRANN *Pop. Antiq.* App. 410.

3. To carry (produce) on stangs.

1829 GLOVER *Hist. Derby* i. 203 In very steep or small inclosures, hay continues here to be carried to the stack, by a method called stanging... Corn crops from similar situations are also stanged.

Stang, pa. t. (ohs.) of STING v.

Stang(e, ohs. ff. STANK sb.
Stangster (stæ'ngstær). *dia.* [f. STANG sb. 2 + -STER.] = STANG sb. 2 b. 1880 [see STANG sb. 2].

Stanhope (stæ'nhoep, stæ'nəp). [f. the proper name Stanhope (see below).]

1. A light open one-seated vehicle, formerly made with two wheels, but now commonly with four. First made for the Hon. and Rev. Fitzroy Stanhope (1787-1864). Often written with small initial. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Engl. Spy* i. 86 Or in a stanhope come it stong. 1837 W. B. ADAMS *Carriages* 128 The two-wheeled carriage called a Stanhope is suspended on four of these springs. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xl. 'The vehicle was not exactly a gig, neither was it a stanhope. 1891 J. S. WINTER *Lumley* 13 They found the Stanhope drawn by a big grey awaiting them.

b. *Comb.*: stanhope horse, one suitable for a stanhope; stanhope phaeton, a variety of the stanhope.

1836 SIR G. STEPHEN *Search of Horse* ix. (1841) 137, I would suggest that the form of a stanhope horse be carefully considered. 1901 SKIRN *Life Sir W. Hunter* xiii. 245 He had purchased a Stanhope phaeton.

2. Stanhope lens, a lens of small diameter with two convex faces of different radii, inclosed in a metallic tube (Knight). Invented by Charles 3rd Earl Stanhope (1753-1816).

1850 W. KING *Permian Fossils* 143 In others... they [the punctures] cannot be detected so readily without a Stanhope lens. 1862 F. WYLD *Circ. Sel.* i. 65/1 A Stanhope lens of the ordinary form.

3. Stanhope press, a hand printing-press invented by the 3rd Earl Stanhope (1753-1816).

c. 1805 EARL STANHOPE in *Collect. Ser. III* (O.H.S.) 400 The high price of the Stanhope press (compared with that of the common wooden ones) has, by many, been considered as likely to check the sale of them. 1841 PENNY *Cycl.* XIX. 18/1 The accompanying diagram of the Stanhope press.

So Stanhope plan a.

1808 STOWER *Printer's Gram.* 54 Judging from former times, when ligatures... were used, and abolished because they encumbered the compositor, we much fear the Stanhopean introduction of an, in, of, &c. will not be found to meet with a much more favourable reception. *Ibid.* 302, 306.

Stanhoscope (stæ'nðskōp). [f. the name Stanhope (in Stanhope lens) + -SCOPE.] A magnifying lens like the Stanhope lens, but plane on the side farther from the eye.

1866 Q. *Fruit Microsc. Sci.* VI. 263 These Stanhoscopes... are, of course, not in every instance so perfect optically as is desirable. 1868 W. B. CARPENTER *Microscope* (ed. 4) 22 A modified form of the 'Stanhope' lens... has been brought out in France under the name of 'Stanhoscope'.

Staniel, stannel (stæ'nyel, stæ'næl). Forms: a. 1 stāneggella, stāneggella, -gilla, -gylla, 5 stan-yel, 7-8 staniel, 7 stanniell, 9 dial. stanniel, 7-9 Sc. stainyell; also corruptly 7 stallion. b. 7 stannell, 7-9 stannell. See also STANCHER, STONEGALL. [OE. *stāneggella*, *stāneggella*, lit. 'stone-yeller' f. *stān* STONE sb. + *gella* agent-n. f. *gellan* to YELL (in OE. poetry used of the cry of the hawk).]

The corrupt form *stallion* (quot. 1601 in 1a) may have had dialectal currency; cf. the converse mispronunciation *staniel* for *stallion*, which is common in rustic speech. The spurious forms *stāneggella*, *galla*, given in some recent dictionaries, are evolved from the etymologizing conjecture 'stand-in-gale' (Swainson, *Prov. Names of Birds*). The alleged Ger. synonym *stainell*, commonly cited by etymologists as cognate, is of doubtful genuineness. The 19th c. lexicographers seem to have obtained it, directly or indirectly, from the *Vocabula* of Peucer and Eber (1549). But although in this glossary the word is treated as German, its source appears to be William Turner's *Avium Historia* (Cologne 1544), where *stainell* is said to be the English word for *tinnunculus*. Turner's *stainell* prob. represents **stainell*; Gesner (1555) says that it is northern English. The English ornithologists of the 17th c., following Gesner, give *stainell* as an English name of the bird; Willughby's *stone-gall* is an etymologizing alteration of this.]

The kestrel, *Tinnunculus alaudarius*. Also applied contemptuously to a person, in allusion to the uselessness of the kestrel for the purposes of falconry. (Cf. KESTREL b.)

In OE. a mistranslation of *L. pellicanus* (pelecanus) pelican.

a. c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ci. 7 *Belic* geworden ic eam stane-zellan [L. *pellicanus*] in woestene. a. 1200 *Ag. Voc.* in Wt. Wülker 287/10 *Pellicanus*, stāneggella and wanfota. c. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* *ibid.* 758/32 *Hic odorinucius*, a stānyel. 1500 BUREL *Pilgr.* in Watson's *Collect.* (1709) 11. 28 The Stainzell and the Schakerstane. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel.* II. v. 124 And with what will the stallion checkes at it? 1630 BRATSWAY *Engl. Gentlem.* (1641) 178 Owles, cuckowes, staniels and Popinjayes. 1659 *Lady Alimony* i. iii. B. 7, This Musseus is a Martiiallist; and if I had not held him a feverish white-liver'd staniel... that Knight of the Sun, who imploy'd me should have done his errand himself. 1838 HOLLOWAY *Prov. Dict.*, *Stanniel*, a hawk.

b. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* x. xxxvii. l. 291 A Kestrell, or Stannell. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornithol.* 84 The Kestrel, Stannell, or Stonegall. 1688 CLAYTON *Virginia* iv. in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 989 There are several sorts of the lesser kind

of Stannells. 1863 H. G. ADAMS *Birds of Prey* 47 The Kestrel, Stonegall, Steingall or Stannell.

Comb. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* i. 36 The Kestrel... Stannell Hawk.

Hence **Stanielty*, staniel-like cowardice.

1659 *Lady Alimony* v. ii. 14, All that Puny-pen feather'd Army of Buzardisme and Stanielty.

[[*Stanitza* (stæ'nitzā). Also 7 staniza. [Russian СТАНИЦА, dim. of СТАН station, district.] A Cossack community or township.

1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius's Voy. Ambass.* 420 There went away n Staniza or Caravan, of about 200 persons. 1799 [see STONICK]. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 79/2 Each [Cossack] regiment is drawn from one or more stanitzas or districts. 1895 *Daily News* 13 June 5/4 They were well, too, that a large number of Cossack stanitzas should be intermingled with the new colonists.

Stank (stæ'ŋk), sb. Forms: a. 4 stanc, 4, 7 stanok(e, 4-5 staunk(e, (5 stonke), 5, 7 stanke, (7 St. stunk), 9 dial. stong, 3- stank. b. 3-6 stang, 5-6 stango, (6 staung). [a. OF. *estanc* (mod. F. *stanc*) = Pr. *estanc* = Sp. *estancue*, Pg. *estancue*, *estanco* = Com. Rom. **stanco*, proh. vhl. noun to **stancare* to dam up (=popular L. **stagināre* f. *stagnum* pond): see STANCH v.]

1. A pond or pool. Also a ditch or dyke of slowly-moving water, a moat. Now Sc. and dial.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 5922 On stank and burn and well. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 68 *pei* lighted & abiden beside a water stank [prime lang]. 13... E. E. *Altit.* P. B. 1018 A stynkande stanc. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xix. 209 Bestes, taughte of men to gon in to Watres... and in to depe Stankes, for to take Fysche. 1450 *Paston Lett.* i. 170 Sir John Bukk... physshed my stankys at Dedham, and help brake my damme. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2982 In an Ile he duelt. 'Whar pan was a grete stauk; / Of derwent water pare is be hede. 1535 STEWART *Chron. Scot.* (Rolls) i. 208 Ane nobill toun... That wallit was about with lyme and stone, With dowbill stank and fowssels mony one. 1603 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Microcosmos* Wks. (Grosart) i. 32/1 Stankes, Moores, and Lakes that never ryn. c. 1630 in *Macfarlane's Geogr. Collect.* (1907) II. 165 It is now one little Loch being but ane stank before when the Illand was in the midst of it. c. 1650 in *Reich. Ball.* (1888) VI. 616 O'er ditch and stank, he staik among them a' then. 1785 BURNS *Auld Mair* iii. 'Thou ane... could have flown out owre a stank, Like onie bird. 1809 *Stacc Poems* 3 'Whup an' spur, thro' stenk an' stoore, [they] Set off, a jolly party. 1825 CARVILLE *Let.* in *Froude Life* (1882) i. 296 If he... is made to plash and sprawl, through every stank to which their love of provant leads them. 1891 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1873) 35, I b'lieve ye he'll no loup the stank so easy wi' Maister Sauners.

b. 1300 *Cursor M.* 8936 Ilk dai. Par lighted dun of heuen tre Angels. For to stir be stang bidene. c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. cxliii.* 8 That turnys the stans in stangis of waters. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* v. x. A stange or pond where as was a fayr mylle. c. 1530 BERNERS *Arth. Lyt.* *Bryt.* (1814) 7 The stang or ponde of the forest. 1588 PARKE *tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* 225 They have their stanges for the most part full of fish. c. 1595 NORMEN *Spec. Brit.*, *Corru.* (1728) 71 The stancheth a Stange or Poole of water.

transf. 13... *Cursor M.* 3191 (Gütt.) Sathanas... sal casten be... a stinkand stank of fire. c. 1386 CHAUCEER *Pars.* 7, 841 Saint John seith that Auowiters shullen been in helle, in a stank brennyng of fyre and of Dymstoun.

2. A dam to hold back water, a weir or flood-gate. Now dial. and techn.

1604 *Fruit. Ho. Comm.* 23 June, All Weres, Kiddells, Stanks, and other Obstructions in... navigable Rivers. 1610 VAUGHAN in *J. Davies' Wks.* (Grosart) II. 4/1 The Brookes runne murmuring by their parched Bricks, and chide against the Stanks. 1633 in *N. Riding Rec.* (1885) III. 11. 347 Att the stanche or damm of the abovenamed mill. 1656 R. FLETCHER *Martial's Epigr.* etc. 167 An inundation that ore-brears the banks and bounds of all religion; If some stanks Shew their emergent heads? Like Seth's fan'd sione, Thare monuments of thy devotion gone! 1763 in J. Lloyd *Old S. Wales Iron Works* (1906) 73 To make such... channels... pondheads, stanks, and wears as they shall think fit. 1855 GAWTHORP *Fraser's Guide to L'pool* 235 Crossing the stank, or bar, between Seacombe and Woodside. 1865 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. i. 277 The cutting through one of these subterranean stanks or ridges will often lay a large tract immediately dry. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss.* *Coal-mining* 238 Stank, a water-tight stopping; generally a well built brick wall.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as stank-head, -side; stank-brae, the edge of a stank; stank-hen, the moorhen, *Gallinula chloropus*; stank-meadow, a meadow containing a pool.

1579 in *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 1581, 73/1 The *stank bra on the east syde. c. 1680 J. RUSSELL in *Kirkton's Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1817) 443 Presently Clavers advanced all in a body to the stank bree. 1412-13 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 610 Pro repacione de le *Stankhede apud Ketton, 4s. 1766 REID *Let. Wks.* I. 47/2 A bird called a 'stankhen'. It is a water fowl, less than a duck [etc.]. 1831 *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 188 Gallinule. Provincial. -Moorehen. *Stank-hen. 1358 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 561 In diversis foveis et gutturis factis in le 'Staukmedee de Pitnyngton, 12s. rd. 14... *Proc. Life Alexander* 71 Pay... went to be *stankye & drewre fishes & elez out of be water, & etc. pam. 1903 A. WHITE *Apostle Paul* x. 111 It is then that I sit down at a stank-side with poor Lord Brodie.

4. *Stank*, a. *Obs. rare* = In 6 stank, stanke. [ad. It. *stanco* = OF. *estanc*, related to It. *stancare*, OF. *estancher*: see STANCH v.] Weary, faint, exhausted.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 47, I am so stiffe, and so stank [gloss. wearie or faint]. 1598 FLORIO, *Stanco*, wearie, tired, faint, overlaboured, stanke.

Stank (stæ'ŋk), v. *dia.* and *techn.* [f. STANK

sb.] *trans.* a. To dam or strengthen the banks of a stream. Also to stank back, up (water). †b. To surround with a moat. *Obs.*

a. 1656 R. FLETCHER *Martial's Epigr.* etc. 154 I'll... stank up the salt Conducts of mine eyes To watch thy shame, and weep mine obsequies. 1829 in Ashbee *Last Rec. Cotswold Community* (1904) 6 Jno. Steel stanking the water and mounding in meadow. o. 1. 6. 1839 SIR G. C. LEWIS *Gloss. Heref.* s.v., A man shutting down a floodgate would stank back the water. 1881 CUSSANS *Hist. Hertfordsh.*, *Cashio* 321 Water-courses are stanked where they take a sharp turn. b. a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Clas.* I (Bannatyne Club) II. 315 Sir William Forbes... plantis sum soldioris thairin, being stankit about and of good defens.

Hence Stanking vbl. sb. = STANK sb. 2.

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 238 Stanking. †*Stanmarch*. *Hist.* Forms: 1 stānmerce, 4-6 stanmarche, 5-6 ?*erron*. stanmarche, 5 stanmercho, -mers(e)h, 5- stanmarch. [OE. *stanmerce*, f. *stān* STONE sb. + *merce* MARCH sb.] The umbelliferous plant *Smyrniolum Olusatrum*, also called alexanders and horse-parsley.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wt. Wülker 134/36 *Petroselinum*, stanmerce. a. 1387 *Simon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 10 *Alexandria*, i. stanmarche. c. 1450 M. E. *Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 196 Tak morel, stanmerche, smalache, & malewces. c. 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 5 Alexander uel olikatrum... anglice stanmerch. 1516 Gt. *Herbal* viii. (1529) A i v h. De Apio, Smalache or stanmarche. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* Suppl., Stanmarch is Alisander. 1666 LOVELL *Herbal* (ed. 2) 415 Stan march. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.*

attrib. c. 1500 Arnold's *Chron.* (1811) 172 Stanmarch seede.

Stannary (stæ'nārī). Forms: 5-7 stannarte, 6 stannery, steinery, stoenery, 7 stannery, (stannary), 7- stannary. See also STANNER. [ad. med. L. *stannaria* (1198 in G. R. Lewis *Stannaries* App. 233), f. L. *stannum* tin: see -ARY. An AF. form *este(g)uerie* (whence some of the forms above) occurs 1328 in *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 19.]

1. The Stannaries: The districts comprising the tin mines and smelting works of Cornwall and Devon formerly under the jurisdiction of the Stannary courts; also, the customs and privileges attached to the mines.

1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 293/2 Delyvered to the said Prynce... the said Duchie of Cornewall, and all... Cunage of Tyne, Stannaries, Marlettes, [etc.]. 1485 *Ibid.* VI. 382/1 The Office of Wardeyn of the Stannaries in the said Countie of Devynshire. c. 1630 RISSON *Surv.* *Devon* § 91 (1810) 88 Steward of the Stanneries. 1670 PETTUS *Fodine* *Reg.* 12 The King for advancement of the Stannaries in Cornwall frees the Tinners from all pleas of the Natives touching the Court. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. L.* i. xi. 180 Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xx, He came as captain of a gang from one of the Cornish stannaries. 1908 J. MARTINEAU *Life H. Pelham* x. 330 In February 1862, the office of Lord Warden of the Stannaries was conferred upon him.

b. *sing.* (a) *collect.* = pl.; (b) *rarely*, an individual district in the Stannaries.

1467-8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 610 Th'office of Baillif of oure Stannarie of Penwith and Kerye. 1514 FITZHERN. *Justice of Peace* (1538) 140 b, Yf any person be indyctyd... in hys tyn workes goodes or cattels by any minister of the court of Stannery. 1564 T. HARDING *Annu. Jewel's Challenge* xiii. 139 They may not vnfitly be likened to a Judge of the Steimerie [? read Steinerie] at Lidford in Deunonshire, who [etc.]. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xvi. § 95 The title of Duke of Cornwalle, is reputed unto the Kings eldest sonne... he... hauing his royalties in the Stannarie, Wrackes at Sea, Customs &c.

2. Tin; tin-ware; a locality in a mart or fair appropriated to the sale of tin-ware. *Obs. exc. Hist.* 1568 WILKINS *Recl. Char.* II. iii. 65 Tinn, Stannery. 1864 *Times* 16 Sept. 8/4 The fair formed a kind of temporary city... consisting of whole streets appropriate to the sale of particular commodities, and distinguished... as the drapery, the pottery, the spicery, the stannary, &c. *Ibid.*, In the reign of Henry VI. this celebrated mart appeared to be on the decline, the lands appropriated to those who brought articles of stannary from Cornwall not being fully occupied.

3. *attrib.*, as stannary artillery, castle, cause, charter, district, law, man, parliament, town, troop, weight.

1812 *Examiner* 7 Sept. 570/1 Lieut. Moyle, of the Royal *Stannary Artillery. 1810 *Risdon's Surv.* *Devon* 405 The *Stannary Castle, containing the room where the courts were held... is at Lydford. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* t. 18 The Gayle for *stannary causes is kept at Lostwithiel. 1856 J. ALLEN *Hist. Liskeard* iii. 32 Many of the old *stannary charters were destroyed in the revolutionary war. 1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornw.* 193 The four principal towns of the *stannary districts. 1899 BARING-GOULD *Bk. West* II. v. 59 The Danish freeholders... carried fire and sword through the stannary districts of Devon. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Pet.* II. 3. 470 That old scandal of the *Stanneries Law; that hanged a man in the forenoon, & sate in judgement on him in the afternoon. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 103 Those tin-works are under... the stannary laws. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 196 The stannary men of Cornwall and Devonshire. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 426/1 The last Cornish *stannary parliament was held at Truro in 1752. 1795 *Add. Lostwithiel* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4087/1 We are Members of Your Majesty's Ancient and Chiefest *Stannary Town. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2579/3 The Lord Lansdowne... came hither on the 25th with the *Stannary Troop. 1793 *Ibid.* No. 3951/1 Her Majesty is... pleased to offer... to take Sixteen hundred Tuns of Tinn at the Price of Three Pounds Ten Shillings per Cent. *Stannary Weight.

b. *Stannary courts*: The courts of law for the administration of justice in the Stannaries. *Stannaria curia* occurs 1337 in a charter of Edward III:

see Du Cange. By the Stannaries Courts Abolition Act of 1896 the jurisdiction of these courts was transferred to the County Court.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* i. 18 They are termed Stannary Courts, of the latine word *Stannum*, in English Tynne. 1641 (*title*) An Act against diverse Incroachments and Oppressions in the Stannarie Courts. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. vi. 80 The stannary courts in Devonshire and Cornwall for the administration of justice among the tinners therein, are also courts of record. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 426/1 By ancient charters, the tinners of Cornwall were exempt from all other jurisdiction than that of the stannary courts, except in cases affecting land, life, and limb.

Stannate (stæ'net). *Chem.* [f. STANN-UM + -ATE.] A salt of stannic acid.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 608 By the second [agent], stannate of potash forms. 1841 BRANCOE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 781 The compounds of peroxide of tin with bases have sometimes been called stannates.

Stannator (stæn'dat). [ad. med.L. *stannator* (*stagnator*) 1198 in G. R. Lewis *Stannaries* App. 233] irreg. f. late L. *stannum* (*stagnum*) tin.] A member of the Stannary convocation or parliament.

1686 in *Cal. Treas. Papers* (1868) I. 19 Precepts to the four Cornish Mayors, for meeting at Lostwithyde, to choose their respective stannators. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3951/1 Her Majesty having been pleased to grant Her Commission to the Rt. Hon. the Lord Granville, Lord Warden of the Stannaries, to hold a Convocation, or Parliament of the Stannators, according to ancient Custom. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 426/1 Twenty-four stannators were returned for the whole of Cornwall. Their meeting was termed a parliament, and when they assembled they chose a speaker.

Stannel: see STANIEL.

Stanners (stæn'snz), *sb. pl. Sc.* Also 6 stannirs, 8 staners. [App. a derivative of OE. *stān* STONE *sb.*; cf. ONorthumb. *stēner* (inflected *stēnere*, *stēnoro*), rendering *petrosa* stony places, Matt. xiii. 5, 20 and Mark iv. 5, 16.] 'The small stones and gravel on the margin of a river or lake, or forming a sea-beach; applied also to those within the channel of a river, which are occasionally dry' (Jam.).

1508 DUNNAN *Gold. Targe* 36 The bruke was full of bremys, The stanniers clere as stern in frosty nyght. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. Prol. 66 The new colour alycnyng all the landis, Forgan the stannyris schane the heryll strandis. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. (1873) 39 Than vndir ane hingand heuch, I herd mony hurils of stanniers & stanes that tumilt doune viiht the land rusche. a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (Spalding Club) i. 174 Dugar... carries over his men to the Staners whilk is in the mid of the water of Spey. 1802 JAMESON *Water-Kelpie* xxi, Yestreen the water was in spate, The stannars awer war cur'd. 1805 *State, Leslie of Powis*, etc. 94 (Jam.) At low water the net comes ashore on the stannars, and at high water on the grass. 1867 G. W. DONALD *Poems* (1879) 3/1 Sae lang's the tide shall ehh or jaw Upo' the stannars.

Stannery (stæn'eri), *a.* Now *Sc.* Forms: (5) stannry, 6 *Sc.* stannerie, (stendirrie), 8-stannery. [f. *stannary*, STANNERS + -Y.] = STONY *a.* c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 708 A stannry pere [*L. lapidosi generis pyra*] is seyd to change his mete in esy lond ygrafted yf he be. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* ii. xlii. The beriall stremis rinnand our stannarie greis Made sober noyis. 1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 123 The ground... is sandy and stannerie. 1795 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XV. 316 One meets with boggy, stannery, croft, and clay ground, almost in every farm. 1805 *State, Leslie of Powis*, etc. 109 (Jam.) The said dike... lies upon a stannery and sandy bed.

fig. 1563 WINZET *Wks.* II. 54 Ar thai ony found... of sa stannerie stubburnes, quha suld not submit thame selfis to sa gret plentifulousnes of hir heuillie wordis. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 261 Perceiung in how dangerous ane state now the Realme was, how Scopolous, stendirrie, or stanie, was the stedd, quhairon thay than stude.

Stannic (stæn'ik), *a. Chem.* [f. STANN-UM + -IC.] Of a compound: Containing tin as a quadrivalent element. Cf. STANNOUS.

1790 KERR *tr. Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* xvii. 166 Stannic [acid]. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 240 Bin oxide of tin... is known, also, as the stannic oxide, and generally as the peroxide. 1868: see STANNO, STANNOUS. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 593 Stannic Ethide... is produced by the action of zinc ethide on stannic chloride.

Stannicle, dial. var. STANSTICKLE.

+Stannide. *Chem. Obs.* [f. STANN-UM + -IDE.] A primary combination of an element with tin.

1852 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* (ed. 2) 221 Stannide of sodium.

+Stannier. *Obs.* [ad. (? through some AF. form) of mod.L. *stannaria* STANNARY.] = STANNARY; only in the title *Warden of the Stanniers*.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 185 A warden called L. Warden of the Stanniers [*marginal* L. Warden of the Stannary]. 1611 SPERO *Theat. Gl. Brit.* xi. (1614) 21/1 The Common-weale of Tinne-workes from one body was divided into foure, and a Lord Warden of the Stanniers appointed their Judge.

Stanniferous (stæn'i-fēras), *a.* [f. late L. *stannum* tin + -FEROUS.] Producing tin. ¶ Also incorrectly applied to designate enamels or glazes containing tin, and pottery treated with these.

1823 J. J. CONVBARE *Geol. Devon & Cornwall* in *Ann. Philos.* N.S. V. 185, I venture to propose the following division of the principal rock masses. 1. Granite... 2. Metalliferous, or more strictly, cupriferous and stanniferous slate... 3. Slate [etc.]. 1855 J. R. LEIFCHILD *Cornwall* 25 The St. Austell mining district is principally stanniferous. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Painting* 132 An opaque stanniferous enamel was

known to the Arabs of Spain. 1875 FORTNUM *Maiolica* i. 4 Stanniferous or tin-glazed wares.

Stannified, *pph. a. rare* -1. [f. late L. *stannum* tin + -(I)FY + -ED.] Impregnated with tin.

1855 J. R. LEIFCHILD *Cornwall* 38 The term stannified granite was applied to it—which the plain reader may call tinified granite.

Stannine (stæn'in). *Min.* [f. STANN-UM + -INE.] Native sulphide of tin.

1843 CHAPMAN *Pract. Min.* 146 Stannine. 1871 *tr. Hartwig's Subterr. World* xviii. 335 There are only two ores of tin—the peroxide, or tinstone, and the pyrites, or stannine.

Stannite (stæn'it). [f. STANN-UM + -ITE.]

1. *Chem.* A salt of stannous acid.

1851 WATTS *tr. Gmelin's Hist. Chem.* V. 95 Stannite of Potash. *Ibid.* 98 Stannite of Soda. 1853 *URE Dict. Arts* 11. 711 Stannates and stannites of alkalis are valuable mordants in calico printing.

2. *Min.* Sulphide of tin, copper, iron and zinc, found in steel-grey masses.

1866 CHESTER *Dict. Min.* 1900 L. FLETCHER in *Brit. Mus. Return* 156 Complex twinned crystals of the very rarely crystallised mineral Stannite... have been investigated.

Stanno- (stæno), before a vowel also stann-, used as combining form of late L. *stannum* tin, in *Chem.*, as stannamyl, a compound produced by the action of amyllic iodide on an alloy of sodium and tin; stannethyl, a compound of ethyl and tin; stannofluoride (see quot. 1868).

1857 WATTS *tr. Gmelin's Hist. Chem.* XI. 131 'Stannamyl. C10H11Sn. [1852 E. FRANKLAND in *Phil. Trans.* CXLII. 422 'Stannethylum.] 1854 FOWNES' *Chem.* (ed. 5) 446 Stannethyl. A series of substances have been lately described by Frankland and by Loewig, which contain the elements of ethyl, associated with the metal tin. 1880 CLEMMINSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. Theory* 271 Stannethyl has just as much claim to be considered as a radical as stannous iodide. 1868 FOWNES' *Chem.* (ed. 10) 446 Stannic fluoride, Sn F4... unites with other metallic fluorides, forming crystalline compounds called 'stannofluorides or fluostannates.'

+Stannolite (stæn'olit). *Min. Obs.* [f. late L. *stannum* tin + -LITE.] = CASSITERITE.

1843 CHAPMAN *Pract. Min.* 111 Cassiterite... Stannolite.

Stannoso- (stæn'so), *Chem.*, used as combining form of mod.L. *stannosus* STANNOUS.

1868 FOWNES' *Chem.* (ed. 10) 445 Tin... forms two well-defined classes of compounds, namely, the stannous compounds, in which it is bivalent... and the stannic compounds, in which it is quadrivalent...; also a few compounds called stannoso-stannic compounds, of intermediate composition. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 444 Stannous Chloride unites with the chlorides of the alkali-metals forming crystallisable double salts... called Stannosochlorides.

Stannotype (stæn'toip). [f. late L. *stannum* tin + Gr. *τύπος* impression, print, TYPE.] A simplified form of the Woodbury process of photo-mechanical engraving in which a mould obtained from a positive instead of a negative is coated with tinfoil. Also attrib.

1883 T. F. HARDWICH' *Photogr. Chem.* (ed. 9) 360 The Stannotype... is the invention of Mr. Woodbury. 1891 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr.* 666 The object of the stannotype process was to do away with all this costly machinery (i.e. the hydraulic press of the Woodbury process).

Stannous (stæn'us), *a. Chem.* [f. STANN-UM + -OUS.] Of a compound: Containing tin as a bivalent element. Cf. STANNIC *a.*

1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 239 This oxide [hydrated protoxide of tin] is in many works distinguished as the stannous oxide. 1868 FOWNES' *Chem.* (ed. 10) 445 The dichloride, or Stannous chloride, Sn Cl2. 1868 Stannous compound: see STANNOUS.

Stannum (stæn'um). *Chem. rare* in Eng. context. [mod.L. use of late L. *stannum* tin, in earlier use an alloy of silver and lead; app. an altered form of the synonymous *stagnum*, whence the Rom. forms, It. *stagno*, Sp. *estaño*, Pg. *estanho*, Pr. *estanh*-s, OF. *estain* (mod.F. *étain*), tin.] The chemical Latin name for tin. (Hence the symbol Sn.)

1783 WITHERING *tr. Bergmann's Outl. Min.* 98 Stannum or Tin. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 379 Tin or Stannum.

Stanpie (c)he, obs. ff. STONE-pitch.

Stansel, obs. form of STENCIL *v.*

Stansour, variant of STANCHER. 2 *Sc. Obs.*

Stanstickle (stæn'stik'l). *dial.* Also stannicle. [Alteration of BANSTICKLE, due to alliteration association with STONE *sb.*] = STICKLEBACK.

c 1620 *New Metamorphosis* (MS.) (Nares), To stanstickles he did them all transforme, A fische noe bigger then a pretty worme. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia.* 1893 in COZENS-HARDY *Broad Norf.* 35 The stickleback is a stannicle.

Stant, variant of STENT.

Stantient, -ion, var. ff. STANCHION.

+Stanty. *Obs.* Forms: 5 stantyl, 7 stant(e)y. [Late ME. *stantyl*, ad. med.L. *stantivus* standing erect, f. *stant-em* pr. pp. of *stare* to stand: see -IVE.] *Stanty* hedge: a stake-and-ribe fence.

1446 *Cri. Roll Gl. Waltham Manor, Essex* 9 June, Thomas Gossy propriavit de regia via... unam peciam... super quam posuit unum stantylhegge ad nocumentum. 1659 GARDEN *Tears Ch.* iv. vii. 438 A setting up a stanty hedge, instead of a good quick-set or a brick-wall, for the fence of Christs vineyard. 1664 SPELMAN *Gloss. s.v. Assis*, Quoad sepe stantariam, nos... A stanty hedge, vocamus, quod non e sursilis vivis, sed e peticis & viminibus componitur, absque fossa.

Stanza (stæn'zā). Forms: a: 6-7 stanze, (6

stands); B. 6-7 stanzo; γ. 6- stanza. See also STANOE *sb.* 2. 4. [a. It. *stanza* standing, stopping place, room, stanza, corresp. to Sp. Pg. *estancia* dwelling, room, Pr. *estansa* position, OF. *estance* (mod.F. *étance*) stay, support:—popular L. **stantia*, f. L. *stant-em* pr. pp. of *stare* to stand. The It. word was adapted in Fr. as *stanze*; whence STANZE *sb.* 2; also in Ger. as *stanze*.]

1. *Versification*. A group of lines of verse (usually not less than four), arranged according to a definite scheme which regulates the number of lines, the metre, and (in rhymed poetry) the sequence of rhymes; normally forming a division of a song or poem consisting of a series of such groups constructed according to the same scheme. Also, any of the particular types of structure according to which stanzas are framed.

a. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. ii. 107 Let me heare a staffe, a stanze, a verse, *Legge domine*. 1596 LOOGE *Margarete of Amer.* K.4, The first stands is the complaint, the second the counsel. 1605 CHAPMAN etc. *Eastward Hoe* v. H 3 b This Stanze now following alludes to the storie of Mannington.

β. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon To Gentlm.* Stud. (Arb.) 13 Euerie stanzo they pen after dinner, is full poynted with a stabbe. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* ii. v. 18 Come, more, another stanzo: Cal you'em stanzo's? 1609 Heywood *Brit. Troy* iii. 108 From Calliope hie Stanzoes flow. 1611 COTER, *Sestine*, a Sestine, or stanzo of six verses. 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 144 The musick changes to a very solemn hase, with certain stanzoes sung in praise of their deceased Ancestors.

γ. [1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* ii. ii. (Arb.) 79 Staffe in our vulgare Poesie I know not why it should be so called... The Italian called it *Stanza*, as if we should say a resting place.] 1595 E. C. ENARICDULFE *Sonn.* xxxix. in *Lamport Carl.* (Roxb.), Thy name, thy honour, and lous panie, With Stanzas, Lays and Hymnes Ile stellifie. 1603 DRAVON *Bar. Wars* To Rdr., Therefore... I chose Ariostos stanza of all other the most complete and best proportioned, consisting of eight, six interwoven, and a couplet in base. 1612 *Benvenuto's Passenger* ii. i. 417 In euery corner they recite the pleasant Stanzas of the gentle Furioso. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON *tr. Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 89, I will hereunto add further this Stanza of verses of the same quill. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* i. ii. 35 The double Bars are set to divide the several Strains or Stanzaes of the Songs and Lessons. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* (1697) Ded. p. lxxvii, The *Secchia Rapita* is an Italian Poem... 'Tis written in the Stanza of Eight. 1706 CONGREVE *Piudarique Ode* Disc. A 1 h, The Poet having made choice of a certain Number of Verses to constitute his Strophe, or first Stanza, was oblig'd to observe the same in his Anti-strophe, or second Stanza. 1741 *Pope's Ess.* Crit. 423 And each exalted stanza teems with thought! 1837 SHELLEY *Rev. Islant* Pref., I have adopted the stanza of Spenser (a measure inexpressibly beautiful). 1842 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* 135 She came... And sang to me the whole Of those three stanzas that you made About my 'giant hole'. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, Lit. Wks. (Bohn) II. 115 A stanza of the song of nature the Oxonian has no ear for.

2. In Italy, an apartment, chamber, room; *spec.* in pl. || *stanze* (sta'ntse), applied to certain rooms in the Vatican.

1648 J. RAYMOND *Voy. Italy* 34 At the right hand of this gallerie are several stanzas full of Curiosities. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. iii. 79 The Agents of Serene Princes... have half a Stanza [in the Vatican]. 1823 LAOY MORGAN *Salvator Rosa* (1824) I. iii. 90 A certain sympathy... between the brothers-in-law frequently carried the subject of the stanza or work-room of Francesco. *Ibid.* 95 Having... studied or worked in the galleries, churches, or stanzas of the eminent masters in Rome. 1878 MRS. JOS. BUTLER *Catharine of Siena* vii. 200 It forms the subject of a fresco in one of the stanzas of the Vatican.

+3. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1675 COVEL in *Early Voy. Levant* (Hakluyt Soc.) 219 Upon every stanza [*i.e.* 'branch' of an acrobat's pole] he would set a cup of water; then raising it, he would dance with all these in like manner without spilling one drop.

Hence STANZAED *a.* (in parasynthetic derivatives), having (a specified number of) stanzas; *Stanza v. (notice-vd) trans.*, to write stanzas upon.

1755 J. SNEEBEARE *Lydia* (1769) II. 78 He... hit off an epigram or a three stanzaed song with some reputation. 1795 LAMB *Final Mem.* i. 199 (To Coleridge) Dyer stanza'd him in one of the papers t'other day. 1868 *Chronicle* No. 43: 67/1 The nine-stanzaed hymn.

Stanzaic (stæn'zai'ik), *a.* [f. STANZA *sb.* + -IC.] Of, belonging to or of the nature of poetry composed in the form of stanzas.

1816 *Q. Rev.* XIV. 403 Thus the Lady of the Lake has stanzaic introductions. 1869 *Athenæum* 24 July 108/2 Even those odes which are manifestly stanzaic are not printed in stanzas. 1891 E. GOSSE *Gossip in Lib.* xx. 261 The stanzaic form in which the two pieces are written is identical.

So Stanzaical *a.* Hence Stanzaically *adv.* 1883 HALL CAINE in *Academy* 1 Sept. 138 The printer has been instructed to make a stanzaical division for the eye. 1883 *Athenæum* 17 Nov. 628/2 Work produced in any of the more stringent metres or stanzaical structures. 1908 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 362 The 'long measure' is not even treated stanzaically, but presents to the eye a series of dull-looking columns of verse.

Stanzic, *a. rare*. = STANZAIO.

1869 E. WADHAM *Eng. Versif.* xii. 92 The Lay. In one stanzic measure the rhymes are allowed to assume every possible variation of arrangement.

Stap (stæp), *sb. Sc. and north.* Forms: 6 steppe, 9 stau, stawp, step, stap. [Of obscure origin.] A stave of a tub or cask. Chiefly in fig. phrases: see quot.

1587 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 522/1 Pat be steppis of he said first be of he auld proportion, in thiknes of bayth the burdis, an insche and an half. 1808 JAMESON, *Stap*, *Stappe*, a stave. *I'll tak a stap out of your cong.* S. Prov. *I'll put you on shorter allowance.* 1821 *Blackiv. Mag.* VIII. 432 But stoups are needed, tubs, and pails, and knaps. For all the old are 'gisand' into staps. 1825 JAMESON s.v., *To fa' a stap*, to become extremely debilitated, *[quasi]* in fall to pieces, like a vessel made of staves. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Stap*, the stave of a tub. 1829 HOGG *Sheph. Cal. I.* vi. 270 Else I should take a stap out o' their punch cogs the night. 1846 BROCKETT's *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 3) s.v., *To take a stap out of your bicker* means to humiliate you. 1891 H. JOHNSON *Kilmallie* I. 96 It behaved me and the likes o' me to keep a calm sough, if we didna want a stap taen out o' our cog.

Stap, affected pronunciation of *Stop* v., in the phrase *Stap my vitals*, used as an exclamation of surpris, anger, etc., or as an asseveration.

Prob. the first quot. is the source of the phrase. Lord Foppington, the speaker, pronounces a for o throughout. Cf. GAD. EGAD, and the pronunciations 'Laard', 'plaat' (for Lord, plot) attributed to Titus Oates.

1695 VANBRUGH *Relapse* t. iii. Well, 'tis Ten Thousand Pawnd well given—stap my Vitals. 1736-20 *Lett. Mist's Jnl.* (1732) L. 50 Thou art one of the most comical Dogs, stap my Vitals! that ever set Pen to Paper. 1739 FLEMING *Author's Farce* III. 31 My Life went out in a Hiss—Stap my Breath. *Ibid.* 46 And so all my Puns, and Quibbles, and Conundrums are quite forgotten, stap my Vitals. 1839 THACKERAY *Catherine* i. Stap my vitals, my dear, but there was a lady... who had a hoop as big as a tent. 1901 *Graphic* Christmas No. 24/2 'Tis a trick of theirs. Stap me, we shall have 'em yet.

Stap, *Sc. form* of *Stop* sb. and v.

Stape (stāp). *s. w. dial.* [Altered form of **STAPLE**] = **STAPLE** sb. 1

1512 Stratton (Cornw.) *Churches. Acc.* in *Archæologia* XLVI. 201 Paid to wylliam Jule for a stape to the stepyll dore iij d. 1629-30 *Harland Church Acc.* in *Harland (Devon) Gloss.* (1891) s.v., Pd Charles Baghill for 2 stapes of iron to make fast y^e leads ag^t the Tower iij d. 1891 *Harland (Devon) Gloss.*, *Stape*, a staple. (Always.)

Stapedectomy (stāpēd'ektōmī). *Surg.* [f. mod.L. *staped-* STAPES + *ECTOMY*.] Excision of the stapes.

1894 J. C. GOROON in *Amer. Annals of Deaf* Oct. 265 While stapedial may be rarely resorted to.

Stapedial (stāpēdiāl). *a. Anat.* [f. mod.L. *stapedi-* (see **STAPEDIUS**) + *-AL*.] Pertaining to the stapes.

1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 757/1 The posterior... branch of the seventh nerve passes back, above the stapedial ligament. 1884 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 154 This stapedial cartilage. *Ibid.* 186 A extremely delicate rod, stepped into the fenestra ovalis by its foot... and hearing... its hammer-like... stapedial elements.

Stapediform (stāpēdīfōrm). *a. Anat.* [f. *staped-* STAPES + *-(I)FORM*.] Stirrup-shaped.

1856 W. CLARK *Van der Horst's Zool.* I. 200 Two stapediform maxillæ, with teeth transversely incumbent.

Stapedius (stāpēdiūs). *Anat.* [mod.L., elliptical use of *stapedius* adj. (see *musculus*)]. *f. staped-STAPES*.] (More fully *stapedius muscle*.) The small muscle attached to the neck of the stapes.

1788 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 764 Little muscle, the stapedius [sic]. 1808 *Med. Jnl.* XLIX. 398 The muscle usually called Stapedius [sic]. 1844 HOEYEN *Dict. Terms Med.* (ed. 2), Stapedius. 1847 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 106 The facial nerve gives off the following branches... 2. A twig to the stapedius muscle. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 41 Spasm of the stapedius.

Stapelia (stāpēliā). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnæus 1737) f. name of Jan Bode van Stapel, a Dutch botanist (died 1636): see *-IA*.] A South African genus of apocynaceous plants, remarkable for the fetid smell of the flowers, whence one species (*S. hirsuta*) is called Carrion-flower. Also, a plant of this genus.

1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. (1794) 217 *Stapelia*... has a very large wheel-shaped corolla. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 440/2 The leafless succulent stapelias. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 63, 235 The Carrion-scented flowers of stapelias.

Comb. 1842 *Florist's Jnl.* (1846) III. 76 *Maxillaria stapeliflora*, stapelia-flowered.

Stapes (stāpēz). [mod.L. use of med.L. *stapēs* (*staped-*) stirrup. Cf. *It. stapede* (sense 1).]

In the 16th c. *stapes* was regarded as the standard Latin word for stirrup (for which there was no word in classical Latin, as stirrups were not used by the ancients); it is in Estienne, Cooper, and two Latin-Ger. dictionaries cited by Diefenbach. Du Cange has one example of *stapes*, and one each of *stapedium* (1314), *stapeda*, and *stapēs*. The word may perh. be an alteration of med.L. *stapla*, *stapla* (= *It. staffa* stirrup), after *L. stare* to stand and *ped-* *pes* foot.)

1. The innermost of the three ossicles in the tympanum of the ear in mammals; named from its stirrup-like shape.

The Sicilian anatomist J. Ph. Ingrassia (died 1580), in his posthumous notes to Galen *De Ossibus* (1603), claims the discovery of this bone, and says that he called it *stapla*, but others, more solicitous about Latinity, preferred *stapēs* or *stapeda*. In 1564 Eustachius (*De Auditibus Organis*, Opus. Anat. 153) asserts that he made the discovery before Ingrassia did; and states that some call the ossicle *staffa* or *stapla*.

1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2060 The Stapes of the Ear. 1705 *Ibid.* XXV. 1083 The Sides or Branches of the Stapes are furrowed on the inside. 1877 *Burnett Ear* 75 The smallest bone in the body... is the stapes or stirrup.

2. *Surg.* (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Stapes*, a bandage for the foot, making a figure-of-8 round the ankle.

Staphisacre, -ager, -agria: see STAVESACRE.

Staphisagriated (stāfīsāgrī'atēd). *phl. a. Pharm.* [f. mod.L. *staphisagria* (see next) + *-ATE* 3 + *-ED* 1.] Impregnated with the juice of stavesacre seeds: said of lard used in an ointment for destroying animal parasites. 1898 *Rev. Brit. Pharm.* 39.

Staphisagrine (stāfīsāgrī'n). *Chem.* Also -in. [f. mod.L. *staphisagria* STAVESACRE + *-INE*.] (Substituted for the earlier STAPHISAGINE, which is abnormally formed.) One of the alkaloids found in the seeds of stavesacre (*Delphinium Staphisagria*).

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 406.

Staphisaïne (stāfīsāzī'n). *Chem.* Also -nin. [ad. *f. staphisain* (Conerbe 1833, *Ann. de Chimie et de Physique* LII. 363), *f. staphisaigre* STAVESACRE: see *-INE*.] = STAPHISAORINE.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 445/1 Staphisaïne. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 769 The seeds also contain a second alkaloid called staphisaïne.

Staphyle (stāfīlī). *Anat.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *σταφυλή* bunch of grapes, also the uvula when swollen by disease.] A rare synonym for *UVULA*.

1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 506 When the mouth is opened, it is seen extending from right to left in the form of an arch, with the staphyle or uvula suspended to the middle. 1890 G. M. GOULD *New Med. Dict.*

Staphylene (stāfīlīn). *a.* [ad. late Gr. *σταφυλινος*, pertaining to a bunch of grapes, *f. σταφυλή*: see *prec.*]

1. *Min.* Having the form of a bunch of grapes; = BOTRYOIDAL *a.*

1820 MOUTS *Char. Min.* 46 Staphylene-Malachite. 1837 DANA *Syst. Min.* 238 Uncleavable Staphylene-Malachite.

2. *Anat.* 'Pertaining to the uvula or the whole palate'. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex. s.v. Staphylinus*.

Staphylinid (stāfīlīn'id). *sb.* and *a. Ent.* [ad. mod.L. *Staphylinidæ*, *f. Staphylin-us* a. Gr. *σταφυλινος* a kind of insect (Aristotle), prob. *f. σταφυλή* bunch of grapes: see *-ID*.] *a. sb.* An insect belonging to the *Staphylinidæ* or rove-beetles, a coleopterous order of which the typical genus is *Staphylinus*. *b. adj.* Belonging to the *Staphylinidæ*. Also *Staphylinidæous* *a.*

1848 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 6, 336 A *Staphylinidæous* insect. 1891 *Century Dict.*, *Staphylinid*.

Staphylococcus (stāfīlōk'kōs). *Bacteriology.* Pl. -cocci (-kōksī). [mod.L., *f. Gr. σταφυλή* bunch of grapes + *κόκκος* berry.] A form of pus-producing bacteria composed of cocci grouped in irregular masses.

1887 GARNSEY & BALFOUR *De Bary's Lect. Bacteria* 168 In the others the cells separate from the rows after division, and form aggregations which Ogstoo has compared with a bunch of grapes, and he has expressed the resemblance by the name *Staphylococcus*. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Feb. 513 Organisms, such as... staphylococci. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc. IX.* 191 A bacteriological examination... showed the staphylococcus in pure culture.

Attrib. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 575 It is usually distinguishable from staphylococcus pus. 1901 OSLER *Princ. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 4) 162 The common streptococcus and staphylococcus infection is as a rule first local.

Hence **Staphylococcal** (-kōksīl), -cocci (-kōksīk) *adjs.*, pertaining to or produced by staphylococcus.

1900 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 5 May 72 Injections of staphylococcal toxins. 1904 *Ibid.* 10 Sept. 582 The pus from staphylococcus or tuberculous abscesses.

Staphylolysin (stāfīlō'lisin). *Bacteriology.* [f. *staphylo-* (in **STAPHYLOCOCCUS**) + *LYSIN*.] The hæmolysin of staphylococcus toxin.

1904 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 10 Sept. 571 Walburn and I have examined the neutralization curves of several other bodies and their antibodies: the rennet..., the vibriolysin, the staphylolysin, and the streptolysin.

Staphyloma (stāfīlō'mā). *Path.* In 6 anglicized staphylome. [mod.L., a. Gr. *σταφύλωμα*, 'a disease in the eye inside the cornea' (L. & Sc.), *f. σταφυλή* bunch of grapes.] Protrusion of the cornea or sclera, resulting from inflammation. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* Cijh/1 The protuberance of an eye, wherein is presented a Staphylome. 1676 J. COOKE *Marrow Chirurg.* 713 In its progress it receives several Names... If the protuberance be great, 'tis called Staphyloma, because like a Grape-Stone. 1797 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 22 In the substance of the cornea, round the basis of the staphyloma, I have frequently seen vessels carrying red blood. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 320 Staphyloma may be met with in the ciliary region. 1879 P. SMITH *Glaucoma* 19 The very frequent association of glaucomatous tension with corneal staphyloma.

Hence **Staphylo-matous** *a.*, of the nature of or pertaining to staphyloma.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.*, s.v. *Mylon*, Tumours of the staphylomatous kind. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 354 Staphylomatous enlargement of the sclerotics.

Staphyloplasty (stāfīlōplā'stī). [f. Gr. *σταφυλή* (see **STAPHYLE**) + *-PLASTY*.] (See quot. 1890.) So **STAPHYLOPLASTIC *a.***

1846 (see **STAPHYLORRHAPHY**). 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Staphyloplastic*, an epithet applied to the operation for replacing the soft palate, when it has been lost. 1890 G. M.

GOULD *New Med. Dict.*, *Staphyloplasty*, a plastic operation for the closure of cleft palate.

Staphylorrhaphy (stāfīlōrrā'fī). *Surg.* Also -o(r)raphy. [ad. assumed Gr. *σταφυλορραφία, *f. σταφυλή* (see **STAPHYLE**) + *ράφω* sewing, suture.] The surgical closure of a cleft palate.

1846 BRITANN *Tr. Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 363 When there is only a narrow fissure in the velum, we have staphylorrhaphy, properly so called; when this cleft, very much separated, simulates a loss of substance, staphyloplasty. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Staphylorrhaphy*, consists in paring the edges of the cleft; passing ligatures through them, and bringing them together. 1878 L. P. MEKEORIN *Teeth* 242 The operation of staphylorrhaphy. 1898 ROSE & CARLESS *Man. Surg.* 722 In dealing with clefts of the soft palate alone, a modification of the above operation may be performed, called staphylorrhaphy.

Attrib. 1895 *Arnold & Sons' Catal. Surg. Instrum.* 232 Suture Needles for Staphylorrhaphy operations.

Hence **Staphylorrhaphic** *a.*, pertaining to or used in staphylorrhaphy.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Staphylorrhaphic Instruments*.

Staphylotome, rare-^o. [ad. Gr. *σταφυλότομος* knife for cutting the uvula, *f. σταφυλή* (see **STAPHYLE**) + *-τόμος* that cuts.] See quot.

The explanation in *Dunglison Med. Lex.* 1876, 'A knife adapted to the operation for staphyloma', appears to be unfounded.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Staphylotome*, a knife for operating upon the uvula or palate.

Staphylo-tomy, *Surg.* rare-^o. [ad. mod.L. *staphylo-tomia*, as if a. Gr. *σταφυλοτομία *f. σταφυλή* STAPHYLE + *-τομία* cutting.]

1. Amputation of the uvula.

1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1890 G. M. GOULD *New Med. Dict.*

2. 'The removal of a staphyloma by cutting' (*Dorland Med. Dict.* 1913).

Staphylo-toxin (stāfīlōtōksīn). *Bacteriology.* [f. *staphylo-* (in **STAPHYLOCOCCUS**) + *TOXIN*.] A toxin occurring in cultures of staphylococci.

1902 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 12 Apr. 920 M. Neisser, and Wechsberg [have studied] staphylo-toxin.

Staple (stāp'l). *sb.* 1. Forms: 1, 4 stapol, 1-5 stapul, stapel, 3 stapil, stapple, 5 stapill, stappyl, 6 stappyle, 5-6 stappille, 6 stappil, 4, 7 stable, 7 *Sc.* staple, 4- staple. [*OE. stapel* str. masc. (a wk. form *stapole* is doubtful) corresponds to OFris. *stapul*, *stapel* stem or visible part of a tooth, also block for executions (WFr. *stapel*, NFr. *stapel* heap), OS. *stapal*, *stapel*, candle, small tuh (MLG. *stapel* pillar, post, candle, block for executions, platform, stocks for shipbuilding, heap; hence MHG. and mod.G. *stapel* stake, beam, stocks for shipbuilding, and prob. Sw. *stapel*, Da. *stapel* in the same senses), MDu. *stapel* foundation, snppot, stem of a plant, heap (mod.Du. *stapel* leg of a chair, stocks, heap), OHG. *stapal* (gl. 'basis'; the fem. *stapala*, mod.G. *stapfel* step, rung of a ladder, is prob. a separate formation), ON. *stapull* steeple, tower, once pillar:—*OTeut. *stapulo-*.]

The various applications of the word in the Teut. langs. seem traceable to a general sense of 'something supporting'; the root **stap-* is prob. identical with that of *stap* sb. and v.

In addition to the sense 1 below, *OE.* seems to have had those of foundation (gl. *basis*, prob. error for *basis*) and steps or raised platform in front of an outer door (see *Beowulf* 926 and the gloss 'stapel, *patronus*, prob. for *patronus*: cf. *E. patron*), but these did not survive into ME. Sense 2 is not found in continental Teut., and its evolution is not easy to explain; the identity of the word is not certain.]

†1. A post, pillar, column (of wood, stone, metal). *Obs.*

Beowulf 728 Pa stan hogan stapulum fæste. c.950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Mat.* xxi. 12 Stiaplas [glosses *columbas* mistaken for *coluninas*]. a.1000 *Andreas* 1062 Oð ðæt he gemette... standan strate neah stapul ærenne. a.1000 *Gloss.* in *W. Wülcker* 205/5 *Cione*, staple. a.1300 *Cursor M.* 8228 Vnder þis tre... A stapul was o marhul grai. 13... *Seunyn Sages* (W.) 201 Leues thai tok, sextene, Ol iuy... Under ech stapel of his bed... four thai hid. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) V. 273 But Edol, duke of Gloucestre, cauzte a stable, [i.e. *arreplo palo*: v. rr. pale, stake] and defended hym manliche.

†2. Used for **STEEPLE**. *Obs. rare-¹*.

Perh. an error; but cf. ON. *stapull*.

1470-3 in *Oxf. Stud. Soc. & Legal Hist.* (1914) IV. 225 In Byldying of the Chyrche Stapill in the Town of Latton.

c. *Mining*. A pillar of coal left as a temporary support for a superincumbent mass.

1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* etc. 979 As a further precaution staples of coal, about 10 inches square, are left.

2. A short rod or bar of iron or other metal bent into the form of a U or of three sides of a rectangle, and pointed at the ends, to be driven into a post, plank, wall, or other surface, in order to serve as a hold for a hasp, hook, or bolt to secure a door or box, or as an attachment for a rope or the like. Also applied to other contrivances of similar shape or function, as the box or case into which the bolt of a lock is shot.

For *hasp* and *staple* (Law), see *HASP* sb. 1 d. 1295 *MS. Acc. Exch. K. R.* 5/8 m. 10 Et. ij. a. ix. d. in sti-pendis Hugonis Fabri pro stapples et hespes fabricandis. c.1340 *Nominate* (Skead 467 *Et grafs et appendiz* Stapul et haspe. *Ibid.* 471 *Sere tereu et cerrure* Barre slot and stapul. 1344-5 *MS. Acc. Exch. K. R.* 492/24 Facienius

unum haspe et unum stapel pro hostio stabuli. c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb*. 2181 Pe henges hope barste & be stapel par-with out sprong. a. 1400-50 *Wars Alex*. 1081 Offilka hild, ... harred was be zatis, Stoken stilly with-out with stapls & cheynes. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 472/2 Stapulle of a schytynge (v.r. stapul), *stapellum*. 1485 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 231 A newe staple of iren to be same yeate. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1806) 150 Staples & clampes of yron for a carre. 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 § 3 The Sergeant... shall bringe to the saide place of execution a blocke with a hettill a staple and cordes to hynde the saide hande vpon the blocke. a. 1552 *LELAND Itin.* VII. 56 Men alwyhe have sene Rynges and Staples yn the Wallas as yt had hene Stayes or Holdes for Shyppes. 1560 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 96 A stapulle and a haspe for the... chest. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr. Prol.* 17 With massie Staples And correspoune and fulfilling Bolts. 1616 *CART. SMITH Accid. Yng. Seamen* 12 Grummetts, and staples for all yeards. 1643 *LIGHTFOOT Glean. Exod.* 41 Staples of Gold were fastned in every planke. 1660 *Boyle New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* Proem 14 A small Iron nut, ... which is fastened by two staples... to the under side of the board. 1677 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* ii. 28 You must with square Staples, just fit to contain the Bolt with an easie play, fasten these staples, by rivetting them with the Bolt within them... to the Main-plate. 1683 *Holme Armoury itn.* 462/1 The Crown Stable, that to which the Clapper [of the Bell] is hung. *Ibid.* iv. v. (Roxb.) 309/2 A demy Ape... holding a stable by the tanges with both hands, Sable. 1691 *T. HALE Acc. New Invent.* 46 Her Rudder-Irons Stirrups, Staples, etc. 1725 *Pope Odyss.* xxi. 48 The holt... Forsakes the staple as she pulls the ring. 1746 *WATSON in Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 714 Cork'd, with a Staple of small Wire running through each Cork into the Water. 1810 *SHELLEY Zastrozzi* i. Pr. Wks. (1888) 1. 5 His limbs... were fixed by immense staples to the flinty floor. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 152 Staples, crooked fastenings made of copper, from 6 to 12 inches long, with a jagged hook at each end. 1863 *Geo. Elliot Romola* i. xvi, Fastening the old bridle... to an iron staple in the wall. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Oct. 5/4 The deceased was drawing the staples by which the ladders were held. 1898 *M. H. WELLET Forest Lovers* xxx, A girdle made of bright steel in which was a staple.

Fig. 1809-10 *COLERIDGE Friend* (ed. 3) III. 118 The uneducated... talker overlooks all mental relations... Hence the nearer the... incidents in time and place, the more distant, disjointed [etc.]... will they appear in his narrative... and this from the want of a staple or starting-post in the narrator himself. 1847 *HARE Guesses* Ser. II. (1873) 324 A philosopher... must be a staple firmly and deeply fix'd—in the adamantine walls of Truth.

†b. A clasp or fastening for armour. *Obs.*

[Cf. STAPLED *pf.* a. quot. 13...]

a. 1420 *Aunters of Arthur* 591 (Douce MS.) Stipe staples (v.r. stapuls) of steele bey strike done stipe. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1888) I. 582 Thair freikis fell with mony forcie flap, Cuhill ruvis raif and steill stapillis out lap.

c. A snout-ring.

1688 *Holme Armoury* II. 181/2 Rings, or Staples to put into their [swine's] Noses to keep them from Rooting. 1875 [see snout-ring, snout sh. 7].

3. The upright body of a hand printing press.

1833 *J. HOLLAND Manuf. Metal* II. 208 A is the upright body of the press, called the staple.

4. attrib. and Comb. (sense 2), as staple-driver, -fastener, -pin, -punch; staple-headed, -shaped adjs.; staple-fashion, -wise advs.; also †staple-bar, †a bar to which a staple is fixed; staple isinglass, isinglass in staple-shaped pieces; staple-knee *Naut.* (see quot.); staple-ring = sense 2 c; staple-vice, a bench-vice.

1330-40 *Ely Sacrist Rolls* (1907) II. 96 Item solut. Johanni Amyot pro *stapularibus fabricandis de liijii* pecis ferri Dni. pro pec. liij. d. 11. os. 3d. 1399 *MS. Acc. Exch. K. R.* 473/11 m. 3 Pro. viij. Soudettes. ij. Stapulbarres pro fenestris eiusdem nune domus. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Staple-driver*, an instrument for driving the staples in window-blinds. 1859 *E. J. REEP Shipbuilding* ii. 42 The angle-iron on the upper edge are forged *staple fashion*. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Staple Fastener*, a spring punch for driving and clinching a staple against an anvil block beneath. 1819 *FORSBERG Hist. Glouc.* 119 Massy round Columns, with *staple-headed arches*. 1879 *SIMMONDS Commerce. Products* Sea 243 Isinglass, ... drawn out in a serpentine manner into the form of a heart, horseshoe, or lyre (long and short *staple*) between three pegs. 1883 *R. HALDANE Workshop Rec.* Ser. II. 355/1 The isinglass comes into commerce under the names of... 'staple', 'hook', 'pipe', ... and other designations, according to its form. 1846 *A. YOUNG Naut. Dict.* 295 *Standard-knees*... These... are also called *Staple-knees*, or Staple-lodging knees. 1835 *URE Philo. Manuf.* 245 It has a *staple pin* at its inner end. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. s.v.*, The *staple-punch* has two points, and is used to prick blind-rods and slats for the reception of the staples which connect them. 1907 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4377/4 A black Mare..., wring'd with a *staple Ring*. 1874 *THEATRE Naval-Archit.* § 258. 273 An intercostal *staple-shaped angle-iron*. 1881 *Young Ev. Man his own Mech.* § 280 The best black *staple vices* are sold, according to weight, at 7d per lb. *Mod. Tool-maker's Price-list*, Vices. Staple Leg Vices. 1596 *MASCALL Bk. Cattle*, Hogs 275 Make it sharpe at both ends, and bow it *staple-wise* with two corners nigh an inch wide.

Staple (stā'p'l), *sb.* 2 Also 5-6 *stapull*, *stapyll*, 6 *stapell*, 5-6 *stapill*, 8 *stapelle*. Also 5 *estapell*, *estaple*. [a. OF. *estaple* fem. *emporium*, *mart* (mod.F. *staple* halting-place):—med.L. *stapula*, also *staplus*, ad. MLG. *stapol*, *stapel*: see STAPLE *sb.* 1]

The (M)LG., (M)Du. *stapel*, and hence the G. and Sw. *stapel*, Da. *stabel*, have the sense 'emporium, mart', in addition to the senses mentioned under the preceding *sb.* It is, however, uncertain whether this sense was developed in MLG., or whether it originated in OF., and was thence adopted into MLG. The precise relation of this sense to the other senses of the Teut. word is also uncertain. It

has been usually held to have been developed from the sense 'heap, pile'. This is not impossible; but, on the other hand, in the Frankish laws *regis stapulus* meant the place where the king or his representative administered judgement; the original notion may have been that of 'raised platform'. The transition would be easy from the Frankish sense of *regis stapulus* to that of the 'king's staple' for the collection of duties on merchandise.]

1. A town or place, appointed by royal authority, in which was a body of merchants having the exclusive right of purchase of certain classes of goods destined for export; also, the body of merchants so privileged. Now only *Hist.*

The English word has not been found earlier than 1423; the AF. *estaple* and the Anglo-L. *stapula*, however, occur in statutes and official documents from the reign of Edw. II onwards, and these contain evidence that the institution of the staple was of older date. Each staple had a mayor and constables, appointed by the king, and in early times distinct from the municipal authorities, though latterly the mayor of some boroughs was *ex officio* mayor of the staple. At various times the chief staple was overseas, usually at Bruges or Calais; from about 1390 to 1358 it was at Calais, which is often called 'The Staple'. There were also staples in many important towns of England, Wales, and Ireland, the list of which varied greatly at different periods. *Statute of the Staple*: the ordinance 27 Edw. III (1353), which established staples in various English towns, and at Carmarthen, Dublin, Waterford, Cork, and Drogheda, and contained regulations for their form of government and the conduct of their business. (For *statute of the staple* in another application, see STAPULE *STAPLE*.)

1423 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 2491 They may hey Wolle...atte the Stapull of Calais. 1423 *Ibid.* IV. 359/2 And yat ye Maire of ye Staple for the tyme beyng, have power... to make due serch. 1450 *Ibid.* V. 289/1 Nygh to oure Staple there [sc. the Palace at Westminster]. 1450 *Brut* cccxix. 305 In þe same 3ere þe Kyng reuked... þe staple of wolles out of Flaunders into Engeland. 1473 *Pastell Lett.* III. 97 To the Mayre, Lieutenant, and felaship of the staple. 1480 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 33 George Cely merchand of the estapell at Calleys. 1481 *Ibid.* 63 Merchant of the estaple. 1482 *Ibid.* 130 Brynglyng my ij oblygacyons of the Stapyll to Cales. 1525 *BENNETT Froiss.* II. xx. 18 The kyng... gaue hym an hundred marke sterlyng, yerely he payed out of the Staple of the wolles in London. 1538 *STARKE Eng.* II. i. 173 The caryage out of wolle to the stapul ys a grete burte to the pepul of Englund. a. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 131 Ther [in Ghent] was the staple of woolles, tynne, leade and other merchaundise. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 169 In the xix yere of this king, the staple of woolles was kept at Sandwiche, which afterwarde was kept at Caleys as long as it was Englishe, but now it is holden at Bridges in Flaunders. 1577 *HOLMES Hist. Eng.* II. 519/2 He had borrowed a great summe of monie of the Marchants of the Staple. *Ibid.* 1771/1 Edmonde Hall one of the Conestables of the Staple. 1599 *N. C. Wills* (Surtees) II. 185 The worshipfull companie of marchantes of the staple of Engelande. 1610 *HOLLAND Cauden's Brit.* (1637) 500 The Staple, as they terme it, that is, the Mart, of Wool, Leather, Lead, etc. 1615 *BRATHWAIT Strapado* (1878) 106 You ayme at no Monopolly, no priuate statutes, but desire to sell... Your Ware in publique places. 1617 *MORISON Itin.* i. 50 This City is the Staple of all Merchandise, excepting Rhenish wine, for which by old privilege Dorte is the Staple. 1621 *ELING Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 110 *Hodie 2 vice lecta Billa* for the merchantes of the Staple. 1650 *JER. TAYLOR Serm.* for Yr. 165 By weight and measure of the staple. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 411 The system of the staple was... a combination of the principle of the guild and of the royal privilege of establishing fairs and markets. 1890 *GROSS Gold Merch.* I. 144 It is evident that the staple was primarily a fiscal organ of the crown, facilitating the collection of the royal customs. It also ensured the quality of the goods exported by providing a machinery for viewing and marking them.

b. †(a) A town or country which is the principal market or entrepôt for some particular class of merchandise (*obs.*). (b) A commercial centre, a chief place of business in a country or district. (Now somewhat arch.)

1436 *Libel Eng. Policy in Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 160 Saffron, quiksilver... Is into Flaunders shippyd fulle craftylye, Unto Bruges, as to here staple fayre. *Ibid.* 162 The lyttell londe of Flaunders Is But a staple to other londes... And alle that groweth in Flaunders... May not a moneth synde hem meile of brede. c. 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Ath.) Introd. p. xxix/1 [Punctuation corrected.] There groeth much peper, and the properest stapell thereof, that kingdom of Colen, is xxiiij myles from there. 1612 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1914) Apr. 251 In time this Kingdom will become the staple of those easterne commodities, from whence they may be dispersed into France, Germaine, [etc.]. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commu.* 224 They enjoy also Malacca, which... is... the staple of the Traffique... of the East Ocean. c. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* iv. i. (1693) I. 167 The Spaniards notwithstanding they are the Masters of the Staple of Jewels, stood astonish'd at the beauty of these. 1650 *FULLER Pisgah* III. i. 315 God intended not Jerusalem for a staple of trade but for a Royal Exchange of Religion. 1723 *Pres. State Russia* I. 117 Novgorod... was comprehended in the League of the Hans-Towns, and was the Staple of the inferior Towns. 1737 *C. SMITH Cur. Relat.* I. i. 81 The rest is sold to the People or Merchants at Uciengen, this being the greatest Staple for Porcelain in all China. 1776 *GIBSON Dict. & F.* xiii. I. 380 That the city of Nisibis might be established for the place of mutual exchange, or, as we should formerly have termed it, for the staple of trade, between the two empires. 1836 *THIRLWALL Greece* II. xii. 202 The position... was well adapted for a great staple of commerce between the Thracian tribes, and the Greek cities. 1850 *W. IRVING Mahomet* III. (1853) 10 Its seaports... were the staples of an opulent and widely extended Commerce. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. G.* vii. v. II. 293 Old Nürnberg... Trading Staple of the German world in old days.

c. *fig.*

1594 *Livy Mother Bombe* II. v. A tauerne is the Rande-uou, the Exchange, the staple for good fellows. 1621

DONNE Serm. xv. (1640) 152 There is a Trade driven, a Staple established betwene Heaven and earth... Thither have we sent our flesh, and either hath he sent his Spirit. 1626 *B. JONSON Staple of N. i. ii. Tho.* O Sir, a staple of news! Or the New Staple, which you please. *P. Iv.* What's that! *Far. An.* Office set vp... *P. Iv.* For what? *How.* To enter all the Newses, Sir, of the time. c. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* I. v. (1693) I. 9 This City of Amsterdam, though she be a great Staple of Newses, yet I can impart none unto you at this time. 1647 *WARD Simple Collier* 9 That Country which hath been the Staple of Truth to all Christendome. 1699 *T. CLOCKMAN tr. Tully's Offices* (1706) 236 Since you are gone as 'twere to a Staple and Mart of good Literature, a 1718 *Prior Engl. Padlock* 62 A Staple of Romance and Lies. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. I. 366 Whitehall naturally became the chief staple of news.

†d. A 'factory' or authorized place of trade for merchants of a foreign country. *Obs.*

1617 *MORISON Itin.* i. 61 Meluin is a little and faire City, ... and at this time grew rich by the English Merchants having their staple in the same. 1634 *W. HAIC Lett.* in *J. Russell Haigs* (1881) 468 Mr. John Forbes, a minister... of the English that are about their staple in that place. 1668 *Sir W. Temple Lett.* I. (1699) 8 Attempts of removing the Scotch Staple from 'Tweed to Dort. 1698 *FAYER Acc. E. India & P.* 25 The English Factory... being under the Tutelage of the Natives, as also are the Portugals and Flemmings (who each have here their Staples). 1861 *M. PARTISON Ess.* (1880) I. 41 This original factory and staple of the German merchants, vulgarly called 'The Steelyard' (*Stahlhof*) still stands on the banks of the Thames. 1892 *COCHRAN-PATRICK Medieval Scot.* vii. 133 The establishment of the Scottish staple at Middleburgh in 1347 was followed by more cordial relations between Scotland and England.

†2. A dépôt or storehouse for provisions, war material, etc. *Obs.*

1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VI. 171 The Kinges Grace hatbe prepared the power of the north parties to a great number, whiche... may... either invade or defende, as they shal be commaunded, and vittailles ordred in staples for that purpose. 1552 *Edw. VI. Jnl. Lit. Rem.* (Roxb.) II. 421 Duke Maurice toke... 50 peeces of ordinance, which he conveyed to Auspurg, for that toun he fortified and made it his staple of provision. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* III. xix. (Roxb.) 201/1 There must be choise made of some place, City or Towne, to make the Staple of Ammunition.

†b. A stock, quantity of provisions or material stored up. *Obs.*

1549 *THOMAS Hist. Italie* 75 Hauyng suche a staple of tymber (whiche in the water within Th arsenalen hath lien a seasonyng, some .20. yere, some .40. some an .100. and some I wote not how longe). 1586 *HOOKER Holiness's Chron.* 1761. 165/2 That a storehouse he provided alwaies in the towne for a staple of vittels to be kept there at all times. 1603 *R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commu.* 118 In their Arsenal they continually maintaine two hundred gallies, and such a staple of timber, that for every day in the yere, they are able to builde a newe galley.

3. [Short for *staple-ware*, etc. (see 4), and elliptical use of STAPLE a.] A staple commodity.

†a. An article of merchandise the trade in which is subjected to the regulations of the Staple. *Obs.*

1690 *CHILD Disc. Trade* (1698) 161 Except such species only as his Majesty and the Parliament shall thinke fit to make Staples, as suppose Colchester Bayes, Perpetuances, Cheanyes, ... to be allowed the honour of a publick Seal, by which to be bought and sold here, and beyond seas, as if it were upon the publick faith of England.

b. A principal industrial product of a country, town, or district; occas. the commodity principally dealt in by a person or class of persons.

1616 *CAPT. SMITH Descr. New Eng.* 30 The maine Staple... is fish. 1640 *HOWELL Dodona's Grove* v. Corne, Wine, and Salt, her three rich staples doe so abound in her. 1733 *P. LINOSAY Interest Scot.* 143 Linen is our Staple, &c. but it has been woefully neglected. 1789 *Ann. Reg.*, *Brit. & For. Hist.* 167 Mr. Pitt introduced it [the subject] by observing that tobacco was now to be considered as the smuggler's staple. 1805 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 323 The manufacture of cotton... has long been the staple of this country. 1834 *H. MARTINEAU Demerara* III. 42 Sugar is our staple and sugar we must grow. 1840 *HOOD Up Rhine* 163 Villages... built by some speculating timber-merchant, who found his staple quite a drug in the market. 1843 *PRESCOTT Mexico* vii. ii. (1864) 424 The sugar-cane... formed a more desirable staple for the colony than its precious metals. 1883 *Century Mag.* Oct. 818/1 Barley is always a staple, and averages twenty bushels to the acre. 1883 *STUBBS Merc. Circular* 8 Nov. 982/2 Grey shirtings show a falling-off, and... it is to be feared that the trade in this once flourishing staple will continue to decrease. 1912 *Times* 19 Dec. 19/2 Good returns should also be obtained from the cultivation of maize (which was the staple of Rhodesia).

c. *transf.* and *fig.* The thing chiefly 'dealt in'; the principal object of employment, thought, or discourse. Sometimes (2) with mixture of STAPLE *sb.* 3, sense 2) used for: The chief component element, the 'substance', 'bulk'.

1826 *SVN. SMITH Wks.* (1859) II. 74/1 An unconquerable aversion to... that train of meteorological questions and answers which forms the great staple of polite English conversation. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chuz.* xvi. The poultry... may perhaps be considered to have formed the staple of the entertainment. 1849 *W. IRVING Goldsmith* xviii. 205 Conversation was the great staple there. 1857 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* I. x. 616 Events of this sort, though neglected by ordinary historians, are among the staff and staple of history. 1865 *TYLER Early Hist. Man.* iv. 63 It may be said that action... forms the staple of that part of the gesture-language. 1907 *C. HILL-Tout Brit. N. Amer., Far West* v. 100 These staples were everywhere supplemented by the flesh of other animals which varied with the habitat.

4. attrib. (Cf. STAPLE a.) 'of or pertaining to the Staple' (sense 1), as *staple-court*, -register,

-roll, seal; 'that is a staple' (senses 1, 1 b), as *staple place, port, town*; †*staple-good* = *staple-ware*; †*staple-hand* *Sc.* (sense obscure: *mercantile of staple-hand* = 'markets of staple-ware'); *staple-house*, a warehouse where commodities chargeable with export duties were stored; †*staple-merchandise* = *staple-ware*; †*staple rate*, a price fixed by the Staple, a monopoly price; in quot. *fig.*; †*staple-traffic*, an organized branch of trade (*fig.*); †*staple-ware(s)*, such goods as were the monopoly of the Staple (in England wool, wool-fells, leather, lead, and tin).

1433 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v.* 296 In defiance of the courts... of Watford, or of the 'staple court' of the Kyng. 1574 *Ibid.* 335 The Sergeants may arrest any challenged in the Staple-court. 1455 in *Charters* etc. *Edin.* (1871) 80 On any merchandise that is 'staple gude. 1482 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1866) 1. 46 That na maner of staple gudis of strangeris remane... langare in Leyth... than it may be cartit and brocht to the town. 1593 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 797/2 *Cum libertate*... de lie paking, peilling, loising or laiding be sey of stapill gudis or wairis. 1811 P. KELLY *Univ. Cambist* II. 310 *Staple goods*, such as are sold at a staple. The term is however mostly applied to goods that are not of a perishable nature, as wool, lead, &c. 1264 in *Reg. Episc. Brechinensis* (Bannatyne Club) II. 280 An Inhibition for hallding off mercats of 'Stapillhand at Brechine and Fordounne. 1876 F. MARTIN *Hist. Lloyds* 1. 2 In their large 'staple-house on the Thames... were stored the collections of raw produce... which England sent away to foreign countries. 1721 *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. 259 Paying no more... than for so much Goods of 'Staple Merchandise as they shall... transport unto the Staple of Calais. 1650 *Fuller Plagat* III. 322 Indeed 'Tyre... was the 'staple place which furnished it with fish. 1838 *Murray's Handbk. N. Germ.* 247 Coblenz... forms the natural staple place of the Rhine and Mosel wines. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Act. E. Ind.* I. vi. 53 It [Aden] continued many Years after the 'Staple Port for the Red Sea Commerce. 1730 A. Goudon *Malet's Amphit.* 378 The Staple-Port for Merchandise of the East. a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Cælia* lxxviii. So States proue sicke, where toys bare 'Staple-ware. 1483-4 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 147 Thys entercourse yis entryd in the 'stapill Register of old tyme. 1890 *Gross Gl. Merch.* I. 144 The 'Staple Rolls in the Record Office. 1482 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 114 Ther shall be made vj obligacions under the 'stapill seal. 1617 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 355 The matter of making this towne a 'staple towne. 1736 NUGENT tr. *Montesquieu's Spirit Laws* xxi. xi. (1758) II. 51 The barbarians obliged the Romans to establish staple-towns. 1908 *Athenæum* 14 Nov. 610/3 The Statute of the Staple, 1353... established a number of Staple towns where the wools, &c., were to be weighed and sealed, the duty paid [etc.]. a 1618 SYLVESTER *All's not gold* xii. Wks. (Grosart) II. 251 That Ignatius-Latian Colledge, Where... They study State and Stratagems; Making a 'Staple-Traffic of it... To murder Kings, and mangle Realms. 1432 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 417/2 Grete substance of marchaundises, nat 'Staple ware, but other. 1587 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 237 To transporte thair guidis and staple wairis to uithuris towins. 1720 *Strype Stow's Surv.* I. xxi. 1. 306/1 King James... incorporated himself into the Clothworkers: as men dealing in the Principal and Noblest Staple Wares of all these Islands, viz. Woollen Cloths.

Staple (stā'pl), *sb.* 3 Also 7 *staple*. [Of uncertain origin; perh. a back-formation from *STAPLE v.* or *STAPLER*, the sorting of wool according to quality being part of the business of the stapler.]

1. The fibre of any particular variety or sample of wool (in later use also of cotton, flax, or other material for textile processes) considered with regard to its length and fineness; a particular length and degree of fineness in the fibre of wool, cotton, etc.

1481 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 66 They causyd me to kep hyt [your new wool] iiii or v dayes and then the sayd the staple therof was to schoorte. c 1350 in *Eug. Hist. Rev.* (1914) July 523 They woollies beinge of so course a staple that it will not ronne in threde unles they mingle our woollies withall. 1596 *MASCALL Bk. Cattle, Sheep* (1627) 200 Ye must see that ye buy no Ram nor any other Sheepe that hath a thin staple, or small store of wooll. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* viii. xlviii. 1. 227 The wooll of Apulia is of a short staple, and specially in request for cloakes and mantles, and nothing else. 1610 *FOLKINGHAM Fledg.* 9 Lemster Ore merits the prebeminence (though it be short) for a purely-fine, soft and crisped Staple. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 5 To cutt of all the shaggy hairy woll... by which meanes they make them seeme more snodde and of a better staple. 1675 *Grew Anat. Plants* (1682) 140 The Qualities... of the best Tow... are, that the Staple be long, small, tough, and white. 1754 in *6th Rep. Dep. Agr. Publ. Rec. App.* II. 128 An Engine... which will... lay the Harle or Staple of the Wool more straight and close than any Yarn yet produced. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 389 Some difficulty might be expected to occur in adapting the rollers to different staples. 1861 *Times* 27 Sept. That straight staple and open fleece which the Lincoln long-wool grazier avoids. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 261/2 The staple of mohair is from five to six inches long. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 180 It is essential to the character of a good wool, that there should be evenness of staple. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY IV. Africa* 323 The fibre from which these nets are made has a long staple.

b. A lock of wool.

1805 *Luccock Nat. Wool* 124 In such coats the... staples separate easily from each other, and the wool dies in the bowl. 1884 *McLAREN Spinning* (ed. 2) 15 This can be done... by pulling a staple out of the fleece. If it be a wether, the staple will come clean out without interfering to any extent with the surrounding staples; but if it be a hog, some of the fibres of the other staples will adhere to the bottom of the one being pulled. 1885 F. H. POWMAN *Struct. Wool Gloss.*, *Staple*, the lock of wool or hair which is formed by the aggregation of fibres in the fleece.

c. Unmanufactured wool.

1885 *Wool Trade Circular Jan.*, The situation as regards cross-bred staple has proved somewhat exceptional. 1897 *Ibid.*, Jan., Though crossbreds were somewhat neglected, prices for merino staple rose 75 per cent. *Ibid.*, All grades of staple fell 50 per cent. in value.

2. The fibre of which a thread or a textile fabric is composed. Hence *gen.* the material of which anything is made. Also *fig.*

1588 *SHAKS. L. L. v. i.* 19 He draweth out the thred of his verbesite finer then the Staple of his argument. 1682 *Grew Anat. Plants* Ep. Ded. 2 The Staple of the Stuff is so exquisitely fine, that no Silk-worm is able to draw any thing near so small a Thred. 1755 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 208 The substance [sc. a kind of paper]... appears to be of a coarser grain, a shorter staple, and of a much looser texture. 1814 *JOHNSON Typogr.* II. 644 Producing a good paper in appearance, from an inferior staple. 1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 206 Even when the injury occurring to the staple of the thread is less apparent. 1846-6 *TAKEN Hulsean Lect. Ser. I. ii.* 34 The staple out of which its whole web is woven. 1850 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* xxii. (1865) III. 40 Lucilius himself could not refrain from interweaving Greek words with the homely staple of his Latin style. 1882 *ANNIE EDWARDS Ballroom Refert.* I. 227 The coaching that teaches you how to find staple for conversation out of the slightest materials.

3. The stratum of vegetable mould overlying the rock; a particular depth or quality of this.

a 1722 *LIVE Husb.* (1757) 70 A shallow grete or staple. *Ibid.* 263 The tops of such grass will be coarse and sour, as running to a length beyond what the staple of the ground can well carry. 1771 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) I. 265 The general objection of farmers against ploughing up the dead earth, or going beyond what is called the staple; that is, that body of dark-coloured mould, which seems to be in part formed of rotten vegetables and animal substances. 1793 A. YOUNG *Agric. Sussex* 20 Advancing down the hills, the soil becomes of a deeper staple. 1802 K. BROOKES *Gazetteer* (ed. 12) s. v. *Rutlandshire*, The E and SE parts are of a shallow staple upon limestone rock. 1813 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* 29 The country through Ashton... consists of a brown tender mould of a good staple on a Dunstone rubble. 1861 *Times* 11 July, In a clover-ley field, where plenty of stone showed itself at 6 inches or 7 inches depth, under a hard and tough staple.

4. *altrih.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *staple-end*; also *staple-rope* (see quot. 1794); *staple-soil* = sense 3; *staple-threaded a.*, composed of thread of selected staple.

1824 *McLAREN Spinning* (ed. 2) 15 By examining the 'staple ends to see whether they are pointed or thick. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 57 'Staple-rope, a term for ropes made of hemp not inferior to clean Petersburgh. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. II. 317 This is chiefly a deep 'staple soil. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 20 His practice never advanced further than to lay bare the subsoil in the intervals by gathering the staple-soil into the wheat ridges. 1896 *Daily News* 9 Apr. 6/5 Woven with a double warp and a 'staple-threaded weft of the strongest wools.

Staple (stā'pl), *sb.* 4 *north.* Also *staple*. [Of obscure origin.] (See quots.) Also *staple-pit*.

1818 J. ADLEY *Coal Trade* 8 With sinking staples and driving drifts You're often put to all your shifts. 1849 *GREENWELL Gloss. Tenuis Coal Trade* (1851) 51 *Staple*, a small pit, sunk upwards or downwards from one seam to another underground. 1852 *Times* 28 Jan. A 'staple', or narrow shaft communicating with the upper seam. 1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal-mining* 238 *Staple* or *Staple pit*, a shallow shaft within a mine. 1885 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 733, I was near done when I got out, and then had to travel round and get out by a staple. 1887 P. McNEILL *Blawearie* 131 Boh Pringle has fa'en into a staple full of water in the great-seam waste. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 714 Into all of these operations—cutting the coal by machinery... hoisting trams up small 'staple' pits from one seam to another... electricity now enters very largely.

Staple (stā'pl), *a.* [From the attributive use of *STAPLE sb.* 2, as in *staple-ware*.]

1. Originally, qualifying commodity or words of similar meaning: Having a foremost place among the products exported by a country or place. Hence, in wider sense: Having the chief place among the articles of production or consumption, the industries, employments, etc. of a place, a people, or an individual, or among the constituent elements of anything.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 221 The staple commodities are cotton woollies... chaniolets, salt and sope-ashes. 1633 Sir J. BOROUGHS *Sev. Brit. Seas* (1651) 150 Wee may as easily grow expert in the Art of Fishing, and in time make it a staple commodity of our owne. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Glouc.* (1662) 351 The staple use of Sider is at Sea, where it queneth thirst better than other liquor. 1699 Sir W. TEMPLE *Ess. Pop. Discont.* Wks. 1731 I. 263 Woollen manufacture... ought to be ever the Staple Trade of England, as that of Linnen ought to be of Ireland. 1715 *BENTLEY Sermon* x. 371 Nothing but Mass-books and Rosaries... shall then be the staple commodities, even in an University. 1795 *Museum Rust.* IV. 201 Agriculture is... that art... from which the most staple commodities must proceed, to wit, corn and wool. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* (1864) 25 We confined ourselves to tea, because it is the staple drink. 1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* xi. (1879) 236 The only country in the world where a cryptogamic plant affords a staple article of food. 1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ.* II. 44 Woollen cloth, which the King sought to make the staple manufacture of his own dominions. 1875 *WHITNEY Life Lang.* vii. 112 Their staple subjects of thought. 1872 *JENKINSON Engl. Lake Distr.* (1879) 129 The staple trade of Keswick. 1900 *ELWORTHY Horns of Honour* II. 89 The staple accusation made by these wretches against their victims [witches] was that of being in compact with the devil.

† b. Of a book, an author: Standard. *Obs.*

1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. State* III. xviii. 200 Proportion an heures meditation to an heures reading of a staple Authour. a 1730 *FENTON Poems, To Knt. Sable Shield* 28 And while each little author struts to calves-skin gilt, adorn'd with cuts; I, vouching, pass 'em off as dear As any staple-classic ware. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 223 The Chinese... say by heart all their Staple Books without Hesitation.

† c. Home-grown, native; characteristic of the country. *Obs.*

[1648 *Art. Peace* xiv. in *Milton's Wks.* (1851) IV. 519 Certain Articles added to the same Act, all concerning staple or native Commodities of this Kingdom, shall be repealed.] 1771 *Junius Lett.* lvii. 295 Pernicious influence... banishes the staple virtues of the Country.

† 2. (? Confused with *STABLE a.*) Permanent, stable. *Obs.*

1621 Br. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 536 The Athenians gaue the Tenth, not onely of spoiles for once, and no more, but of land, to be a standing staple Title for euer. a 1641 — *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 11 For sacrifice, in shedding of blood, was the principall staple, standing Service of God in Nature. [Often in Mountagu.] a 1642 Sir W. MONSON *Naval Tracts v.* (1704) 454/1 [He] will be sure to make his Foundation firm and staple. 1794 G. AOAMS *Nat. & Exper. Phil.* III. xxix. 196 Time cannot be applied to any being of staple and permanent duration.

† 3. In *STATUTE STAPLE* the adj. replaces the phrase of the *Staple*, on the analogy of *statute merchant* (see *STATUTE sb.*); hence also in *recognition staple*, a recognisance taken before the mayor of the staple. *Obs.*

1586 *HOOKER Holinshed's Chron. Irel.* 139/2 They haue a maior and officers of the staple... who haue the liberties for taking of statutes and recognisances staple, not onely within their owne towne... but also of sundrie towines in Leinster and Mounster, and the counties of Waterford, Kilkennie, Wexford, and Tipperarie.

Staple (stā'pl), *v.* 1 [*f.* *STAPLE sb.* 1] *trans.* † a. To clasp, fasten (a helmet): cf. *STAPLE sb.* 1 c. *Obs.* b. To secure with or as with a staple.

13.. *Gaw & Gr. Knt.* 606 Penne benthes he be belme... hat was stapled stilly, & stoffed with-inne. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* i. 125 [He] Brocht it till Scwne, and stapill maid it thar, Quhar kingis was cround wiij hundyr 3er and mar, Befor the tyme at king Eduard it fand. 1742 *WOODROOFE in Hanway's Trav.* (1762) I. II. xxiii. 98 They cover them with canvass well tarred, and lay battins over it every three or four inches, stapling them fast with a kind of crooked nail. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Random* I. xxix. 190, I was loaded with irons and stapled to the deck. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 2 An iron ring that was stapled into a post. 1866 *STAND. MAG.* XII. 232/2 The standing ways are securely stapled to heavy cross-blocks of timber.

Staple (stā'pl), *v.* 2 *Obs. exc. Hist.* [*f.* *STAPLE sb.* 2]

1. *trans.* To receive (export goods) at a staple; to cause to be weighed, inspected, and sealed in accordance with the regulations of the staple.

1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 59/2 That all the Wolles... be shipt and conveyed to the said Staple at Calays ad there to be stapled. 1601 J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 14 The Company settled themselves in the Towne of Bridges, and stapled their commodities there.

2. *intr.* To establish a staple.

1580 *HAKLUYT Voy.* (1599) I. 437 It were good that we did seeke out some small Island... where we might plant, fortifie, and staple safely, from whence... wee might feed those heathen nations with our commodities.

Hence *Stapling vbl. sb.* (in quot. *altrih.*)

1908 *ATTON & HOLLAND King's Customs* 26 To gain possession of the stapling privilege.

Stapled (stā'pld), *a.* 1 [*f.* *STAPLE sb.* 3 + *-ED* 2] Having a staple (of a certain kind). Chiefly in parasynthetic formations, as in *long-, short-stapled; thin-stapled*; also *well-stapled*.

a. Of wool, sheep; also of cotton, silk, etc.: see *STAPLE sb.* 3 1.

1594 *GREENE Friar Bacon* 1514 My flockes, Yeelding forth fleeces stapled with such wooll, As Lempster cannot yeelde more finer stuffe. 1805 *Luccock Nat. Wool* 346 Of the fifteen millions of short stapled ones [sc. fleeces], which the kingdom produces, there are not five hundred thousand which even border upon perfection. 1851 *Art. Jrnl. Illustr. Catal.* p. iv*. Coarser and shorter stapled cottons. 1865 *Reader* 8 July 47/1 He had himself seen, in Pekin, warehouses stored with... fine tobacco, short-stapled silk, paper [etc.].

b. Of soil: see *STAPLE sb.* 3 3.

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 130 Taking away small stones and flints is detrimental to... this stapled light lands, and to all lands of a binding nature. 1795 *VANCOUVER Agric. Ess.* 27 A well stapled gravelly land. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. 1. 17 The thin-stapled lands of this district.

Stapled (stā'pld), *a.* 2 [*f.* *STAPLE sb.* 1 + *-ED* 2] Furnished with a staple or staples (*STAPLE sb.* 1 2). 1845 *BROWNING Confessional* xii, That horrible black scaffold dressed, That stapled block... God sink the rest! 1868 J. GREENWOOD in *Morn. Star* 3 Feb., It is two years and a week or so since I applied at that stapled knocker and traversed the chaste hall.

† **Staple fish.** *Obs.* [*f.* *STAPLE sb.* 2; but the precise reference is not clear.] Fish not thoroughly cured; = *GREEN-FISH* 1.

1477 *Pat. Roll* 16 *Edw. IV.* II. 17 d. Nauis... le Jacob de Hamburgh... cum viginti et sex Milibus Stokfishis duobus Milibus Stapfishis et nouem dolis de Trane ad valenciam Sexcentarum librarum in partibus Islandie onusta. 1545 *Rates Custom Ho. c. vi.* Staple fysshes. 1563 *Norwich De. Rates* Custom Ho. c. vi. Staple fyssh, and 600 staplefish, shipped postil. (1905) 72 A firkin of eels, and 600 staplefish, shipped

at Amsterdam: a 1661 FULLER *Worthies*, Gen. viii. 23. As for Staple or Salt-Fish, there are those... who will maintain, that it will... set up the Fishery as high as ever it was, if every one in England able to dispense a Hundred Pounds per annum, were enjoined to lay out Twenty Shillings a Year, in staple-fish. c 1682 J. COLLINS *Alking Salt Eng.* go Green-Fish (alias Staple Fish as they call it) cured with a good Salt, proves excellent.

Stapler (stā'plər). Also 6 stapeler, stapuller. [f. STAPLE sb. 2 + ER¹. Cf. med. L. *stapularius*.]

1. (More fully *merchant stapler*.) A merchant of the Staple. (See quot. 1908.)

c 1513 FABIAN *Chron.* (1811) 465 In the whiche [parliament]... was graunted, to the mayntenance of his warres, i. s. of a sak of woll, for the terme of .vi. yeris; but it contynued longer, though the marchauntes staplers ther at grudgyd. *Ibid.* 652 Whan kyng Edward was thus stablyssed in this realme, great sute and labour was made to hym for the repayment of the foresayd. xviii. M. li. to hym and other dyleueryd by the staplers. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 659 The Lordes borrowed of the Marchantes of the Staple .xviij. thousand pund, the which money the Staplers did nowse use for vnto Kynge Edward to be repayed vnto them. 1585-6 LEYCESTER *Corr.* (Camden) 398 Our staplers of late complayned for the burden layd upon their wares at Middleborough. 1601 J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 82 The Staplers Companie have drawne the trade of English Woll into their owne hands onely. 1607 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* I. iii. 84 Yon merchants were wont to be merchant staplers. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* vi. iii. (1655) I. 242 They... so divided themselves (though they be now but one) to Staplers and Merchant-Adventurers. *Ibid.* iii. 298 The Staplers of Ham-borough and Rotterdam. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. II. vii. (1739) 44 Nor doth it appear to me that the Staplers in these times used such a course, or were other than mere Officers for the regulating of the Staple. 1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* I. 140 The staplers were merchants who had the monopoly of exporting the principal raw commodities of the realm. 1893 *Dict. Nat. Biogr.* XXXIV. 125 McBride, John, was admitted a free stapler of Belfast on 8 April 1644. 1908 H. O. MEREDITH *Econom. Hist. Eng.* 253 During the first half of the fifteenth century the Merchant Staplers were a powerful company, whose members lived either in English ports or in Calais, who directed the export trade of the country. 1912 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Oct. 811 This strengthens the hypothesis that the staplers and the adventurers sprang from a common root.

† b. A dealer in 'staple-ware'. *Obs.*

1532-3 in E. Law *Hampton Crt. Pal.* (1885) 347 Payd to Thomas Ostley, stapuller, for 18 fother, 12 cwt. 3 qrs. 21 lb. of leade to cover the Kynges New Hall. 1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* I. 148 The staplers, who dealt in certain raw materials.

2. A trader who buys wool from the grower to sell to the manufacturer: = WOOLSTAPLER.

a 1552 LELAND *Itin.* (1769) IV. 113 Norton is a pretty uplandish Towne in Worcestershire, and there be fayre Houses in it of Staplers, that use to buy Woll. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy, Topogr. Rome* 1376 Aequimelum is betweene Vclabrum and the Capitoll, neere to the staplers wools shops. 1667 O. HEYWOOD *Heart Treas.* II. 9 Every Tradesman lays up that which is fit for his Calling; Clothiers, Staplers, Tanners, Hushandmen, have all their peculiar provisions, suited to their vocations. 1707 *London Gaz.* No. 4341/4 George Wagstaffe, of Glossop... Stapler. 1805 LUCCOCK *Nat. Woll* 133 If the opinion of staplers be correct, the sheep in extreme old age appears to lose the faculty of producing a valuable wool. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* III. vi. (1876) 367 The Leeds manufacturer, who purchases wool from the stapler, pays for it by a cheque. 1881 *Daily News* 29 Aug. 3/6 Spinners buy with hesitation and caution... Staplers, however, maintain quotations with a tolerable degree of firmness. 1885 F. H. BOWMAN *Struct. Woll Gloss.*, Stapler, a merchant who buys wool from the farmer and sorts it into its various qualities for the manufacturer.

Stappe, obs. f. STEP sb. and v.

Staple, obs. pa. t. of STEP v.

Star (stār), sb.¹ Forms: 1 steorra, stiorra, Northumb. stearra, sterra, 2-3 steore, storre, 2-4 steorre, 2-6 sterre, 3 stor, sturre, 4-6 stere, 5-7 stare, 6 ster, 6-7 starr(e), 6- star. [Com. WGer.: OE. *steorra* wk. masc. corresponds to OFris. *stera* (Nfris. *stear*, *stear*, *stiar*), OS. *sterro* (MLG. *sterre*), MDu. *sterre*, *starre* (mod. Du. *ster*, *starfem.*), OHG. *sterro* (MHG. *sterre*) = OTeut. type **sterron*, f. **ster-* cogn. w. L. *stella* (= **ster-la*), Gr. *ἀστρον*, *ἀστήρ*, *ἀστρον*, Cornish, Bret. *stere*, Welsh *seren* (pl. *ser*), Skt. *star*, Zend *stare*. A parallel OTeut. formation, **sternōn*-fem. (also -non- masc.), with suffix as in **sunnon*- SUN sb., is represented in several Teut. langs., and was adopted from ON. into northern Eng. and Sc. dialects: see STERN sb.²]

1. Any one of the many celestial bodies appearing as luminous points in the night sky. Now usually restricted (in scientific and to some extent in popular language), to the fixed stars as distinguished from planets (exc. in EVENING-STAR, MORNING STAR), comets, and meteors (exc. in FALLING STAR, SHOOTING STAR). See also SEVEN STARS.

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* cxlviii. 5 Herzad hine alle steorran & leht. O. E. *Chron.* an. 892, þy ilcan gear... æteowde se steorra be mon on boclaeden hæc cometa, same men cwæp on Englisc þæt hit se feaxede steorra. c 1200 *Moral Ode* 279 (Trin. Coll. MS.) Nafre sunne þar ne sined ne mone ne storre. c 1205 LAV. 17870 þe steorre is ihate a latin comete. c 1340 *Ayenb.* 164 And þus him þingþ al þe worlde lite, ase a sterre hit þingþ to us. c 1385 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 268 His eyen twynkled in his heed aȝyht As doon the sterres in the frosty nyght. c 1449 PECOKE *Repr.* II. xvi. 242 The vij.

planetis, and, the fix steris. 1588 KYD *Housh. Philos.* Wks. (1907) 262 Euen as the Moone and the Starres receiue light by participation with the sunne. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 158 And tell us whence the stars; why some are fix'd, And planetary some. 1813 W. BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 432 It is well known to astronomers, that new stars have suddenly appeared with a brilliancy exceeding that of Jupiter. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 447/1 We distinguish the stars from the planets in much the same way as our ancestors did before us. 1892 TENNYSON *Death Cennet* 82 And the dream Wail'd in her, when she woke beneath the stars.

b. In proverbial phrases, similes, etc.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* I. 164 Deos wyrt sined on nihte swilce steorra on heofone. c 1200 Trin. *Coll. Hom.* 153 No man hit ne mihte tellen, nan more bene men muzen tellen þe sterres on heuene. a 1245 St. *Marher.* 9 Ant his twa chnen steapre þene steorren. c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Fowles* 595 There ben mo steris god wot than a payre. c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 17 And at yche 'Aue' scho set a rose yn þe garland þat schon as bryght as a sterre. 1513 MORE *Rich. III in Grafton's Chron.* (1568) 807 They extolled and prayesd him farre aboue the starres. 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* II. 18 Casting how he Achilles fame vnto the starres might raise. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. xi. 53 More eath it were for mortall wight To tell the sands, or count the starres on hye. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* VII. iii. 11 Since she has already one foot among the stars, and can look down with pity, on all those who [etc.]. 1782 Mrs. H. COWLEY *Bold Stroke for Husband* II. ii. To take up all the fine apartments, and send poor little Livy to lodge next the stars. 1799 WORDSW. 'She dwelt' 7 Fair as a star, when only one is shining in the sky. 1802 — *Sonn.* to Liberty I. xiv. 9 Thy soul was like a Star, and dwelt apart.

c. With reference to the pagan belief that the souls of illustrious persons after death appear as new stars in the heavens.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 599 For Ioues ys not ther aboute To make of the as yet a sterre. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* I. i. 55 A farre more glorious Starre thy Soule will make, Then Iulius Cesar. 1608 — *Per.* v. iii. 79 Heuenues make a Starre of him! 1598 T. ROGERS *Celest. Elegies* C 4 in *Lamport Garl.* (Roxh.), She to a starre is metamorphosed And with the golden Twins in heauen enstald.

d. poet. = LODESTAR, POLE-STAR.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. iv. 58 Well, and you be not turn'd Turke, there's no more saying by the starre. c 1600 — *Sonn.* cxvii. 7 Loue... is the star to euery wandering barke. 1663 ROWLEY *Ess.* vii. Wks. (1906) 441 [Gold] The Ensign 'tis at Land, and 'tis the Seamans Star.

e. *transf.* (Chiefly in *colloq. phrase*: see quot. 1891.)

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* VII. lxxv. 157 Those that but late incompast him about, And with their Steele strooke Stars out of his Crest. 1891 *Century Dict.* s.v. *Star*, To see stars, to have a sensation as of flashes of light, produced by a sudden jarring of the head, as by a direct blow. 1894 Sir J. ASTLEY *Fifty Yrs. Life* I. 142 Quicker than thought, in comes his right, and if you only see stars you are pretty lucky.

2. In extended sense, any one of the heavenly bodies, including the sun and moon; sometimes in pl. as a vague designation for the abode of departed spirits; so occas. *this star*, the earth regarded along with other 'stars' as a place of habitation. Chiefly poet.; cf. L. *sidus*.

Diurnal star, star of day, of noon: the sun.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 714, & mid tet like step up, & steah to þe steorren. a 1240 *Ureisin in Lamb. Hom.* 187 Ne wene na mon to stihen wið este to þe steorren. c 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* xxxi. (*Eugenius*) 252 þai... sad þat goddis had hir tane & ymang þe steris with hir gane. 1602 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 799 There are some [trees] which naturally follow the Sunne... hauing a sympathy and secret inclination to this Starre. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* (1871) 113 The blazing bright heam'd starre, Sol. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 1071 Ere this diurnal Star Leave cold the Night. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 118 Providence has left us no Means to know what is done in the Moon, or other Stars. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 63/1 As He adds, that they see the Sun at Midnight... And as that Star [etc.]. 1742 YOUNG *N. Th.* IX. 1683 Worlds conceal'd by day Behind the proud and envious star of noon! 1808 MACAULAY in *Travels in Life & Lett.* (1880) I. 32 The star of day had reached the West. 1841 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ix, Perhaps she wondered what star was destined for her habitation when she had run her little course below. 1870 R. S. HAWKER in C. E. Byles *Life* (1905) 588 No, my fate is fixed. Here on this Star nothing of any palm: it is reserved for another Sphere, a far-away world.

3. In Astrology, used of the planets and zodiacal constellations as supposed to influence human affairs. *One's star* or *stars*: the planet or constellation which, by its position at the moment of a man's birth, sways his destinies, moulds his temperament, etc. Now often in metaphorical quasi-adoption of astrological beliefs.

c 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1321 Hwat constu, wreche þing, of storce? 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* IV. 675 As it was vunderfull, þerfay, How ony man throu steris may Knaw the thingis that al to cum. 14... *Life St. Bridget in Myrr.* *our Ladye* p. xlix. The sykenes of this childe is nat of the sterres. 1542 BOORKE *Dyetary* iii. (1870) 236 Many thynges doth infect... the ayre, as the influence of sondry sterres. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 205 You were borne vnder a charitable starre. 1601 — *Jul. C.* II. ii. 140 The fault (deere Brutus) is not in our Starres, But in our Selues, that we are vnderlings. 1686 tr. *Charvillat's Trav. Persia* 29 What unlucky Star brought him to Constantinople. 1698 [W. KING] *Servier's Journ.* Lond. 25 There are people that can pick Pockels, and afterwards by Consulting the Stars, tell you who it was that did it. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. i, My good star would have it that he appeared pleased with my voice. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 113 But happy they... Whom gentler stars unite. 1831 LYTTON *Godolphin* xxvi, In a word, he was a reader of the stars. *Ibid.*, As the stars (which

night had been spent in reading) began to wink and fade, 1845 SARAH AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 477 Suleiman recognized the ascendancy of the star of his rival. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. x. 308 Another segment of my learning... might have had better consequence than ever came of it, had the stars so pleased. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Comm.* lxxx. III. 51 It is natural for them to believe in their star.

b. In phrases and adjurations, as *to thank, bless, curse one's stars; my stars!* usually a trivial expression of astonishment; also *good stars!* and *locally my stars and garters!* (cf. 8).

a 1593 MARLOWE *Edw. II.* IV. vi. O my stars! Why do you lowre vnkindly on a king? 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* I. iii, I thank my Starres for it. 1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horn-bk.* v. 23 That you are (thanks to your starres) in mightie credit. 1686 W. DE BRITAIN *Hum. Prud.* xxii. 105, I am not (I bless my Stars) disturbed at any thing. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 37 He has oftentimes thank'd his good Stars for it. 1711 M. HENRY *Hope & Fear* 16 Then 'twill be folly to curse your Stars (as some profanely speak). 1728 VANBR. & Cib. *Prov. Husb.* III. I. 51 My Stars! and you would really live in London half the Year, to be sober in it? 1760 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 24 May, It costs, the stars know what! 1782 MISS BURNBY *Cecilia* VII. ix, 'Your dog!' cried Morrice, looking aghast, 'good stars! I never thought of him!' 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* I. (1860) 19, I... blessed my stars that I was a bachelor. 1841 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxii, My stars, Simmun! You frighten me to death! 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 213 My stars and garters! what sort of man is this? 1865 J. HARTON *Bitter-Sweets* xvi, You may thank your stars, my lad, that I followed Master Barns to-night.

c. *transf.* A person's fortune, rank, or destiny, disposition or temperament, viewed as determined by the stars.

1601 SHAKS. *Truel. N.* II. v. 156 In my stars I am about thee, but not afraid of greatness. 1602 — *Ham.* II. ii. 141 Lord Hamlet is a Prince out of thy Starre. 1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 13, I was not borne unto riches, neither is it I think my Starre to be wealthy. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III.* I. 4 Geoffrey Plantagenet... had so amorous a Star, That Philippe le Grosse... suspected him for too familiar commerce with his bed.

4. In various figurative and similitive contexts.

Star of the sea = *Stella maris*, a title given to the Virgin Mary: cf. SEA-STAR.

a 1230 *Alb. Meid.* 12 Meidenhad is te steorre þat, beo ha canes of þe east igan adun to þe west, neauer eft ne arised ha. a 1200 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 735/1 Heil, sterre of þe see so bryht! 1238 STARKEY *England* I. 12 Where fyrst we schal se the gudly cytes, castells, and townys... pleasantly set as they were sterres upon erthe. 1631 T. ADAMS in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 148 Our learned and bright shining star Mr. Holwsworth. 1653 *Apul. for Goodwin* 5 The light of Nature in his Astronomy, is a Star of the first magnitude. 1697 DRYDEN *Eneis* Ded. (b) 1 b, These are the single Stars which are sprinkled through the Æneis: But there are whole Constellations of them in the Fifth Book. 1769 *Grand Installation Ode* 93 The Star of Brunswick smiles serene, And gilds the horrors of the deep. 1833 LAMB *Elia Ser.* II. *Imagin. Faculty*, Quixote—theerrant Star of Knighthood, more tender by eclipse. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* vii. (ed. 2) 174 Education is the star of their hope and their guidance. That star is fixed. 1889 GRETTON *Memory's Harbours* 129, I suppose he was not reckoned among the stars of greater magnitude, but he was very full of light.

5. *fig.* A person of brilliant reputation or talents.

a. *Theat.* An actor, singer, etc. of exceptional celebrity, or one whose name is prominently advertised as a special attraction to the public.

1779 WARNER in *Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) IV. 30 The little stars, who hid their diminished rays in his [Garrick's] presence, begin to abuse him. 1824 *Compl. Hist. Murder Mr. Weare* 219 Carter... was at a loss for a star in the pugilistic hemisphere to produce him a crowded house. 1827 *Edin. Weekly Fril.* 28 Feb. in *Scott's Chron. Canon-gate* *Introd.* App. He had hitherto been speaking of what, in theatrical language, was called stars. 1833 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. ii. 31 The great tragedy star of Berlin and of Germany, Livien, is dead. 1864 C. KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* I. v. 218 Our theatre was... commodious; but the manager could not draw audiences without stars. 1883 *Athenæum* 8 Sept. 313/1 A ballad concert in which the 'stars' took part.

b. *gen.* (Chiefly *colloq.*) One who 'shines' in society, or is distinguished in some branch of art, industry, science, etc.

1850 S. G. OSBORNE *Glean.* 228, I have attended many such meetings in England, to meet English Agricultural stars. 1876 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) 266 The historian, the poet, the great social star. 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Second Thoughts* II. vii, A tiny foreign princekin who is the star and lion of the evening.

6. An image or figure of a star.

It is conventionally represented by a number of rays diverging from a central point or circle; or by a geometrical figure of five or more radiating points, such as is formed by producing the sides of a pentagon, hexagon, etc.

13... *King Alis.* 134 Of gold he made a table, Al ful of steorren, saun fable. c 1400 *Wycheffite Bible* Lev. xi. 30 *narg.*, *Stellio*, that is, a worme payntid as with steris. 1431 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 26 A hole vestement of blu velvet with sterres & mones of golde. 1538 in *Archæologia* XLIII. 215, i cope of olde redd velvet spotted with steris. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* III. vii. 74 The Armour that I saw in your Tent to night, are those Starres or Sunnes upon it? 1705 ANDISON *Italy, Ferrara* 124, A Circle of Stars glew'd to the Canvas over the Head of the Figure [of the Virgin]. 1795 DENNE in *Archæologia* XII. 114 A star of eight points within a double circle, the device of John Tate, supposed to have been the first Paper-maker in England. 1818 *Art Bookbinding* 31 Stamped with a star or any device, to fancy. 1846 *Soyce Cookery* 424 When partly set form a rosette or star upon each, with fillets of hard-boiled white of

of this great Star-master, how it comes to pass, that [etc.] 1708 *Swift Poems*, *Grub St. Eliza* Epitaph, A cobbler, starmonger, and quack. 1821 *Bvrons Sandanap*. II. i. 12 The star-read Chaldean. 1836 R. FURNESS *Astraloger* II. Wks. (1858) 149 Which brought the star-man to the realms below. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* II. iii. 134 Hast thou in star-lore any power? 1871 TAYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. 402 Our astronomers may only find in the starcraft of the lower races an unconstructive combination of myth and common-place.

b. With reference to 'nebular' or other theories of the formation of the stars.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 516 Then there came A voice, as of a star-cloud in the sky. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* xii. 287 The region where those nebulae appear has been drained of star-material, so to speak, in order to form them. 1870 — *Pleas, Ways Sci.* (1879) 145 Star-mist, under which head I include all orders of nebulae. 1885 PATER *Marinus* (1910) I. v. 6 Apuleius had gathered into it the floating star-matter of many a delightful story. 1899 C. F. O'ARCY *Idealism & Theol.* i. 50 From star-cloud to civilisation, all is the result of slow development. 1900 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 462 The 'lucid matter' of space is neither more nor less than star-spawn. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* July 66 What force could twist a great mass of star-stuff—we have no better name for it—into the form of a spiral. 1905 AGNES CLERKE *Mod. Cosmogonies* 54 If space contained only full-grown stars and no stars in the making—no star-spawn, no star-protoplasm.

17. With the sense 'shaped like a conventional star', 'arranged in the form of a star', 'ornamented with stars' (see 6).

1590 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary XXXII*. 374, ii. dosse great star buttons. 1613 in *Heriot's Mem.* App. vii. (1822) 220 A starre pendant set with diamonds. 1681 GREW *Museum* iii. § i. iii. 281 A Piece of Fungites with Great Star-Work. 1822 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 168 A cocked hat with a star-loop. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Venice* I. App. 8. 364 The salt sea winds have eaten away the fair shafting of its star window into a skeleton of crumbling rays. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 30 Double Stitch... is also known by the name of 'star stitch'. *Ibid.* 460 *Star Braid*, a kind of Braid... made in blue and red, and having a white star. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 238 *Starreamer*, a tool for regulating the diameter of or straightening a borehole, made star-shaped at the base. 1895 ELEANOR ROWE *Chip Carving* 69 A small star punch was used instead of the single-pointed one.

18. With the sense 'marked or distinguished by a star or asterisk'. In *Prison slang*, with reference to the badge worn by 'first offenders'.

1814 *Hist. Univ. Oxford* II. 259 This is the dress of business; it is used... in the morning at church, excepting star days. 1882 *Daily News* 6 Feb. 3/5 The new category to be distinguished by the title of 'Star-class Prisoners'. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXII. 783/2 The 'star-rousters'... gave rise to... great scandals. 1890 C. L. NORTON *Polit. Americanism* 108 *Star Routes*... are post-office routes which are not self-supporting, and are designated by asterisks in the 'Postal Guide'. 1892 *Pall Mall Mag.* Nov. 454 'Star-prisoners' are generally, but not always, first offenders. 1903 Ld. W. NEVILLE *Penal Serv.* vi. 66 There were only five parties in which 'star' men were allowed to work.

19. In sense 5 a, b.

1849 *Athenæum* 30 June 677/2 Mr. Lumley, resolute in star-chasing, has absolutely succeeded in luring Madame Rossi back. 1864 *Reader* 19 Nov. 650/3 Mlle. Nilsson, the new star-soprano at this theatre. 1904 MRS. ALEC TWEDDIE *Behind Footlights* vi. 123 She... has played many star parts in the provinces. 1905 VACHELL *Hill Vill.* It's a star-performance, I tell you. 1905 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Oct. 545 He finds himself now spectator instead of star performer.

20. Special comb.: †star-blasting, the pernicious influence of malign stars; star-catalogue, a list of stars, with their position, magnitude, etc.; star-chart, a chart which shows the stars in a certain portion of the sky; star-clock, a sidereal clock; star-cluster, a number of stars closely grouped together; †star-cross, -crossed *adjs.*, thwarted by a malign star; star-cut *a.*, of a diamond, cut with star-facets; *sb.*, this style of cutting; star-drift, a proper motion common to a group of stars; star-facet, one of the eight small triangular facets which surround the table of a brilliant; †star-fashion *a.* (of a flower), star-shaped; †star-flint, ?cf. STAR-STONE; star-fort, a small fort having alternate salient and re-entrant angles; star fracture *Med.*, a fracture with radiating fissures; star-gauge, (a) a determination by the average of a number of observations of the number of stars visible in a given portion of the heavens; (b) a gauge with radiating steel points for measuring the bore of a cannon at any part of its length; star-gauging = *prec.* (a); †star-gem, ? the cat's-eye; star-glint (see quot.); star-god, a star or planet worshipped as a deity (cf. *star-worship*); star lot, an item in a sale catalogue added after the numbering is completed, and therefore designated by a starred number; star-map, a projection of the whole or part of the heavens, showing the position of the stars; star-pagoda, an Indian gold coin (cf. PAGODA 3); star-proof *a.*, impervious to starlight; also *transf.*; star-pulley = star-wheel (b); star-queen *poet.*, the moon; †star-real, -rial = SPUR-RIAL; †star-redoubt, -sconce = star-fort; star-shake, a shake in timber consisting of radial fissures; star-shell *Mil.*, a shell which on bursting releases a shower of stars, to illuminate the enemy's position at night; star-ship, the

Southern constellation Argo Navis; star-shooter, -shooting, jocularly used with reference to taking the altitude of stars; star-shower, a shower of falling meteors; †star-staring *pres. ppl.* and *ppl. a.* = STAR-GAZING; star-stroke (see quot.); star-trap *Theatr.*, a trap in the stage-floor consisting of five or more wedge-shaped pieces which part when pressure is applied to the centre, used for the sudden appearance or disappearance of a gymnastic performer; star-wheel, †(a) a firework combining the shapes of a wheel and a star; (b) a wheel with radial projections or teeth, used in winding-machines, clockwork, etc.; star-worship = SABATISM; hence star-worshipper; †star-ypointing *ppl. a.* [erroneously formed], pointing to the stars.

1605 SHAKES. *Lear* iii. iv. 60 Blisse thee from Whirlwinds, 'Starre-blasting, and taking. 1830 CARLYLE *Richter & De Staël Ess.* 1840 II. 405 A lively people... can at least use 'star-catalogues, and some planisphere thereof. 1866 PROCTOR *Handbk. Stars* 44 Aided by well-constructed 'star-charts. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xx. 341, 23 hours, 56 minutes, and 4 seconds would be a day by the 'star-clock'. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* xii. 288 In fact, each of the Nebulae is at once a 'star-cluster and a cluster of nebulae. 1608 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* iv. ii. G. r. Since these projects have had so 'star-croce events. 1592 SHAKES. *Rom. & Jul.* Pro. 6 A pair of 'starre-croce lovers, take their life. 1600 DEKKER *Fortunatus H.* The star-croce sonne of Fortunatus. 1704 *London.* G. no. 4046/4 Another [Ring] with 3 Diamonds, 'Star-cut. 1850 HOLTZAPPEL *Turning* III. 1331 Generally the trap cut, or the star cut, is employed on the hack, and the stone is then said to have a 'star-cut back. 1870 PROCTOR in *Proc. Roy. Soc. XVIII.* 169 When the proper motions are indicated in maps... the 'star-drift (as the phenomenon may be termed) becomes very evident. 1751 'Star facets [see SKILL sb.] 91. 1833 MAWE *Diamonds* (1823) 79 The triangles on the bezel, adjacent to the girdle, are called skill facets, and those which join the table, star facets. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. cxv. 393 Stalks... whereupon do grow faire yellow flowers, 'star fashion. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 132 The flower is purple, starre fashion, and yellow in the middle. c. 1711 PETIVER *Gnaphal.* vii. lxviii. Wiltshire 'Star-flint... This Fossil is represented, as cut, polished, and designed for a Snuff-box. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* i. 'Star-fort. 1783 JUSTAMOND in *Raynal's Hist. Indes* VI. 117 Fort Lewis... is but a wretched star-fort, incapable of much resistance. 1834-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Forts*, (1851) 20 Star forts are usually constructed either on a triangle or on a square. 1892 *Daily News* 27 May 3/4 There was a mark on the right temple... and from this point a fracture of the skull started. This ran round to the left side, where there was a 'star fracture. 1784 SIR W. HERSCHEL *Sci. Papers* (1912) I. 162, I call it *Gaging the Heavens*, or the 'Star-Gage. It consists in repeatedly taking the number of stars in ten fields of view of my reflector very near each other, and by adding their sums, and cutting off one decimal on the right. 1847 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Astron. Observ. Cape* 373 A system of star-gauges was set on foot. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Aeth.* 2310/2 *Star-Gage* (Ordnance). 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* Pref. 8 The fact that Sir William Herschel adopted an erroneous hypothesis as the basis of his system of 'star-gauging. 1693 DALL *Pharmacol.* 100 Asteria gemma, *Offic.* The Eastard-Opal or 'Star-Gem. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Workbk.*, 'Star-Glint, a meteorite. 1879 PROCTOR *Flowers of Sky* II. 24 note, The worship of 'star-gods. 1905 BUNGE *Egypt. Heaven & Hell* II. 263 Three bearded beings, the 'Star-gods'. 1854 *Poultry Chron.* I. 80/r Two young Brahma Pootra fowls, not included in the catalogue (introduced as 'star lots). 1866 PROCTOR *Handbk. Stars* 11 The projection and construction of 'star-maps. 1900 W. B. BLANCH *(title)* Monthly Star Maps for the Year 1900. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 21 Dec. 4/1 The prize fund amounted... to 'star pagodas 25 lakcs 34,804. 1858 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* II. vi. 711 One lac of star pagodas (4,00,000). a 1645 MILTON *Areades* 89 Under the shady roof of branching Elm 'Star-proof. 1871 SWINBURNE *Songs bef. Sunrise* Prelude 102 Star-proof trees. 1873 LYTTON *Ken. Chillingly* i. xi, To all female fascinations he had been hitherto star-proof. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 1109 The 'star pulleys, c. cf. 1818 KEATS *Endymion* iv. 589 The 'Star-Queen's crescent [cf. *Horace Carm. Saec.* 33 *siderum regina bicornis*]. 1580 FERRO *Acc. in Archæol. Frl.* (1831) VII. 185 It. rec. of old gold, one 'stau [sic] ryall, a duckett [etc.]. 1606 HOLLAND *Sneton*. Annot. 34 Our olde Edward Star-Reals, or fifteen shilling peeces. 1704 *Milit. Dict.* (1704) 'Star-Redoute, of four, of five, of six, or of more points, otherwise call'd an *Etoile*. 1632 *Sued. Intelligencer* i. 112 The great 'Starre-Sconce or Tollhouse by the old Elue. 1875 LASLETT *Timber* 178 The chief defect in Mexican Mabogany is the prevalence of 'star-shake. 1883 M. P. BAILE *Saw-Mills* 336 *Star shake*, consists of clefts which radiate from the pith or centre of the tree towards the circumference or bark. 1876 WILL & DALTON *Artill. Handbk.* Ref. 224 The 'star shell... The interior is filled with 13 stars. The stars are paper cylinders filled with a composition which burns about 18 seconds and gives a brilliant light. 1899 *Daily News* 1 Dec. 3/4 There is also on board a large quantity of star shell. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. 1. *Trophies* 216 'Twixt Eridanus and th' Heav'nly 'Star-Ship. 1849 CURRIES *Green Hand* xviii. (1856) 178 The great starship down in the south. 1863 *Athenæum* 21 Nov. 63 When navigators first began to make observations with instruments on deck, the self-sufficient called them 'star-shooters and when the star's altitude was taken would ask if they had hit it. 1898 *Daily News* 14 Apr. 2/3 After a good deal of 'star-shooting and other scientific operations. 1818 SHELLEY *Stanzas Written in Delect.* ii. I see the waves upon the shore, Like light dissolved in 'star-showers, thrown. 1869 DUNKIN *Midnight Sky* 137 The memorable star-showers of November 1866, 1867, and 1868. 1621 BRATWALT *Nat. Embassy* (1877) 20 'Star-staring earthing, puff'd with insolence. 1651 FULLER *Worthies, Warr.* (1662) 182 They saw You gone, but whether could not tell, Star-staring, though they ask'd both Heaven and Hell. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Coup de Soleil*,... Stroke of the sun, Egyptian 'Starstroke or

Sunstroke. 1873 ROUTLEDGE'S *Young Gentl. Mag.* 279/1 A 'star trap is circular in form. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XV. 716/1 The 'Star-wheel illuminated. 1848 *Archæologia XXXIII*. 32 The wheel B carries 6 pins, which act upon the star-wheel C of 12 rays, and cause it to revolve in 48 hours. 1876 PERCEC & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegony* 117 They admit the teeth of a little star wheel. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Prop.* 243 That favourite study of the Chaldeans, astrology, 'the mysteries', 'star-worship. *Ibid.* 447 The milder form of idolatry, the 'star-worshippers. 1630 MILTON *Shaks.* 4 Under a 'Star-ypointing Pyramid.

21. In names of animals: star-buzzard, an American hawk of the genus *Asturina*; †star-cake, ? some flattish species of sea-urchin; star-coral, a coral of the family *Astræidæ*; star-cowry (see quot.); star-finch, the redstart; †star-hawk, a goshawk (*Astur*); †star-lizard, a lizard of the genus *Stellio*; star-mouthed, epithet of the family *Strongylidæ* of nematoid worms; star-nose, -nosed, epithet of certain moles, esp. *Condylura cristata*; †star-spider, the *asterion* of Pliny; star-tail, the tropic bird; star-throat, a hummingbird of the genus *Helimaster*; also star-throated. See also STAR-FISH.

1884 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 551 *Asturina*, 'Star Buzzards. 1713 PETIVER *Aquat. Anim.* *Amboine* Tab. 1, *Echinus planus*. Wrinkled 'Star-cake. 1856 PAGE *Adv. Tech. Geol.* xiv. (1876) 245 'Star-corals. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 841 The Star Corals (*Orbicella annularis* and *cavernosa*). 1815 S. BROOKES *Conch.* 157 'Star Cowry, *Cyprea Helvola*. 1752 HILL *Hist. Anim.* 507 Authors call it the Ruticilla and Phœnicurus; we, the Fire-tail, the 'Star-finch, and the Red-start. 1868 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 64 *Acipiter Asterias*, *Astur*... the 'Star-hawk, or Egret. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxix. iv. 11. 36r Our Stelliens or 'Star-lizards here in Italie. 1854 A. AGAMS *etc. Man. Nat. Hist.* 350 'Star-mouthed Worms (*Strongylidæ*). 1837 PENNY *Cycl.* VII. 443/1 *Condylura macronyx* (Harlan). Thick-tailed, 'star-nose. 1859 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* I. 429 Radiated Mole, or 'Star-nosed Mole, *Astronyx cristatus*. 1608 TORSELL *Serpents* 250 Of the wounding of the 'Starre-Spyder feedlines and weakens followeth. 1862 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* II. 756 They also call it [sc. the Tropic Bird] by the name of 'Startail, on account of the long projecting tail-feathers. 1862 *Ibid.* 243 The 'Star-throats. *Ibid.* The 'Star-throated Humming-birds.

22. In names of plants: star-anemone, *Anemone stellata* (or *hortensis*); star-anise, *Illicium anisatum* or its fruit (from the stellate arrangement of the carpels); star-bush (see quot.); star-cucumber, *Sicyos angulatus* of N. America; star-fruit, *Damsonium stellatum*; star-hyacinth, *Scilla amœna*; star-pepper, *Xanthoxylon Daniellii* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); star-plum (see quot.); star-primula, *Primula stellata*. See also STAR-APPLE, -FLOWER, -GRASS, -HEAD, -THISTLE, -WORT. 1822 *New Bot. Gard.* I. 28 The best 'Star-Anemones are said to come from Brittany. 1882 *Garden* 14 Jan. 14/2 The Star Anemone in some of its more distinct colours should be freely grown. 1838 PENNY *Cycl.* XII. 445/1 *Illicium anisatum*, of which the fruit is exported from Canton, and well known in commerce by the name of 'Star-anise. 1884 W. MILLER *Plant.* 201 *Grewia occidentalis*, African 'Star-bush. 1856 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* 138 *Sicyos* L. One-seeded 'Star-Cucumber. 1857 MISS PRATT *Flowering Pl.* v. 397 *Actinocarpus* ('Star-fruit), 1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Corn.* 233 Lesser autumnal 'star-hyacinth. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 446 'Star-plum (*Chrysophyllum monneyrum*). A kind of star-apple, also called a Barbadoes Damson plum. 1904 *Nature* 25 Aug. 408/2 The graceful 'Star Primula.

b. In names for nomenclature (as supposed to be shed from the stars): star-jelly, -slime, -slough, -slubber, -slutch: also star-fallen, -falling, and STAR-SHOT. c. 1440 *Promp.* Parv. 471/2 *Sterre slyme, assub.* 1552 *Elyot's Dict.*, *Aporrhoea*, certayne impressions in the ayer, which we call starre falling, because it so appereth to our sightes. 1712 J. MORTON *Nat. Hist. Northamptonsh.* 353 That gelatinous Body call'd Star-Gelly, Star-shot, or Star-fall'n, so named because vulgarly believ'd to fall from a Star. 1756 W. WATSON *Leicestersh. Plants in Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 860 Our country people call it Tar-slough [read Star-slough] and some of them, as it is principally seen after rain, suppose... that it drops from the clouds. 1766 Star Gelly [see *ELV sb.* 2 h]. 1779 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIX. 489 Dr. Lister conceived that star-slime is nothing but frogs dissolved and purified in the air. 1781 J. HURTON *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss. 96 *Starslubber*, frog spawn. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. 1. 407 *Tremella Nostock*... is in that county [Cheshire] called star-slutch. 1796 WITMERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 80 *Star-slough*, 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, Star-slime. 1882 J. SMITH *Dict. Pop. Names Plants* 391 Star Jelly, *Nostoc commune* and *N. edule*, gelatinous cryptogams... springing up often on gravel walks after rain in round patches.

c. Star of Bethlehem (also † *Bethlem star*), the genns *Ornithogalum*, esp. *O. umbellatum* abundant in Palestine, with white stellate flowers; applied also to *Stellaria Holostea*, *Hypoxis decumbens*, and other plants; star of the earth, *Plantago Coronopus*; star of Jerusalem, *Tragopogon pratensis* or *T. porrifolius*; star of night, *Clusia rosea* (Grisebach *Flora W. Ind.* 1864, 788). 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 96 Star of Bethlehem. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* v. lxxxiij. 131 There he sundrie sorts of wilde field-onions called Star of Bethlehem. 1678 SALMON *Pharm.* Lond. 84 Bethlehem star, temperate: It is not much used in Physick, but the Root serves for meat or food being roasted in Embers, mixt with honey. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 407 The *Ornithogalum*, or stars of Bethlehem. a 1806 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Flora's Horologe* vii, Pale as a pensive cloistered nun, The Bethlehem star her face unveils. 1845 S. JUDG *Margaret* i. xiv, She got hunch-berries, and star-of-

Bethlehems. 1847 JERDON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. v. 212, I beg to send you... two specimens of the Yellow Star of Bethlehem (*Ornithogalum luteum*, Lin.). 1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W. Ind. Islands* 788 Star-of-Bethlehem, *Hypoxis decumbens*.

1851 T. DE GREY *Campb. Horsman* (1656) 160 A third Cure (for the bite of a mad dog)... Take the Hearbe which groweth in dry and barren hills, called *The Starre of the earth*. 1671-2 *Ray, Soc. Jruul. bks.* in *Phil. Trans.* (1736) XXXIX. 360 Sir Robert Moray mentioned that a whole Kennel of Dogs, belonging to his Royal Highness, were bitten by a mad Dog, and had been lately cured by a certain Herb called *Stellaria*, or Star of the Earth. 1738 STEWARD in *Phil. Trans.* XL. 458 In Norfolk, my native County... the *Coronopus* is called *the Star of the Earth*.

1753 FUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 96 Star of Jerusalem. 1866 LOVELL *Herbal* (ed. 2) 415 Starres of Jerusalem, see Josephs-flower.

23. *Min.* In names of precious stones which exhibit asterism, as *star diamond*, *quartz*, *ruby*, *sapphire*; *STAR-STONE*.

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* 256 Star-sapphire. 1829 CRAWFORD *Jruul. Emb. Art.* of *Ava* (1834) II. 201 The star ruby. 1897 *Castell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Star-diamond*. 1896 CHESTER *Dict. Min.*, *Star-quartz*, a var. of quartz which exhibits asterism.

Star, *sb.* 2 Now dial. Forms: 4-5 *starre*, (? 5 *stair*), 5, 9 *stare*, 8-9 *starr*, 4- *star*. [*a. ON. stirr* fem. (gen. *starrar*; Norw. *storr*, Sw. *starr*, Da. *ster*).] A name given locally to various coarse seaside grasses and sedges, as *Psamma arenaria* and *Carex arenaria*. Also *star-grass*.

1730 *Havelok* 939 He bar be turnes, he bar be star. 1322 *Bolton Priory Compotus* 445 (455) Pro star empt et cariat ad grangiam de Penisthorpe vs. 1419 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 147 Et in iiii caret. de Star empt. cum car. ejusdem. 1540 *Promp. Paro.* 642 Cegge, or star (*Winch. starre*), *carix*. a 1550 in *Archologia* I. 175 Item in Marisco potest Dominus habere *stair*, pro coopertura domorum. 1712 N. BLUNDELL *Diary* (1895) 100 As I was going to my Settlers of Star to hinder y^e Sand from reeking up my Grand Water-course. 1722 *Ibid.* 186 For Cutting the Starr. 1742 *Act* 15 *Geo. II. c.* 33 § 6 A certain Rush or Shrub called *Starr* or *Bent*. 1792 *Lightfoot Flora Scot.* II. 560 Turfy-pink-leaved *Carex*. *Anglia*. *Starr*. *Scotts*. 1823 *Moore Suffolk Words* s. v. *Bent*, *Bent* or *Starr*. 1881 GREGOR *Folk-Lore* ix. 51 A bunch of stars or bruckles to redd the tobacco pipes. 1895 M. E. FRANCIS *Friesz & Fustian* 284 It is on the sand-bills that I generally find him, bundles of blue-green star-grass, ready to be planted, lying about him. a 1897 J. MACDONALD *Place Names W. Aberd.* (1899) 308 In this part of the country the name *Starrs* is applied to rushes.

† **Star**, *sb.* 3 Obs. [Of obscure origin.]

a. ? A crack or fissure in the skin. b. ? A swelling or tumour in horses.

1607 *Torsell Fourf. Beasts* 28 If any be hurt by the starres, wash them in asses tale mingled with Spiknard. *Ibid.* 654 The dust of lambs bones is very much... used for Vicers which have no chops or stars in them. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4768/4 A Star or Bunch, with no Hair on it, on the far Leg behind.

Star (*stā*), *v.* [*f. STAR sb.* 1]

† 1. *intr.* Of a planet: To be in the ascendant. 1592 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* vii. xxvii. (1612) 172 Dull mal-contented Saturne rulede the houre when I was borne. Had Iupiter then start'd I had not lived now forlorne.

2. *trans.* (*poet. nonce-uses*.) To fix as a star in the heavens; to transform (a person) into a star. Also *fig.*

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri.* II. xxvii. The seeling gay, Starred aloft the gilded knohs embrace. 1634 [see STARRED *phl. a.* 5]. 1819 *VIVIAN Aonian Hours* (1820) 96 His love he told, A feeling pity in her eyes was starred.

3. To mark (a horse) with a star. (See *STAR sb.* 1 g.)

1592 *GREENE Conny Catch.* II. 4 They will straight spot him by sundry pollicies, and in a blacke horse, marke saddle spoits, or star him in the forehead.

4. To adorn with an ornament likened to a star or a number of stars; to bespangle as with stars. Also with *over*, *round*.

The verb is perhaps implied at an earlier date in some of the instances of *STARRED phl. a.* q. v.

1718 *POPE Iliad* I. 326 His Sceptre starr'd with golden Studs around. 1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* ix. 562 Like a sable curtain starr'd with gold. 1777 *POTTER Eschylus*, *Suppliants* 88 An herdsman... starr'd round with eyes... The earth-born Argus. 1820 *SHELLEY Prom. Unb.* III. iii. 138 Blooms Which star the winds with points of coloured light. 1884 A. LANG in *Century Mag.* Jan. 340/2 The primroses starred the hanks. 1885 B. HARTE *Maruja* iii. Pretty women, with roses starring their dark hair.

b. To decorate with the star of an order.

1845 *DISRAELI Sybil* iv. xi. And now he is a quasi amhasador, and ribboned, and starred to the chin.

5. To make a radiating crack or fracture in (a surface of glass, ice, etc.). Cf. *STAR sb.* 1 i.

To star the glass (Thieves' slang): see quot. 1788.

1788 *GROSE Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 2), To star the Glaze, to break and rob a jeweller's show glass. *Cont.* 1813 Mrs. Piozzi in *Fruits & Corr. Whalley* (1869) II. 364 The ice is starred, as skaters call it, by the fall of the French in Spain. 1824 *Mechanic's Mag.* No. 19. 300 A pane of window-glass, perforated completely through... without the glass being, as it is technically called, starred. 1873 *Chamb. Jruul.* 30 Aug. 547/2 The next (pebble)... not only hit the window, but starred one of the panes with a loud crash. 1884 *March. Exam.* 19 Dec. 5/2 As the granite around the hole is starred in all directions, it is Major Majendie's opinion that a large quantity of dynamite was used.

b. *intr.* To become fractured in this way.

1842 *Civ. Engin. & Arch. Jruul.* V. 368/1 The iron of which vessels is composed has been found to become brittle in the

course of years, so that... it will... star like glass when struck by a hard and sharp body. 1894 *Athenum* 3 Mar. 281/1 Sir J. Evans suggested that the meaning of this was 'I will not star', or crack, like a glass bottle.

c. *trans.* (*Geol.*) To diversify (strata) by cracks or veins radiating from a centre.

1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* t. xx. 261 The highly inclined and dislocated strata of purple schist and sandstone... are starred through in many directions by veins of white crystallized quartz. 1842 *SEDCWICK in Hudson's Guide Lakes* (1843) 227 In the progress of elevation, mountain masses were torn asunder and starred by diverging lines of fault.

6. a. *trans.* To produce the 'stars' on (antimony) in the process of refining. Cf. *STAR sb.* 9 d. b. *intr.* Of antimony: To form 'stars' when solidifying. (Webster 1911.)

1839 *BERINGER Text-bk. Assaying* 186 Briefly, the process consists of the three ordinary operations of—(a) Singling or removing most of the antimony from the ore; (b) Doubling; (c) Refining or 'starring'.

7. To distinguish (a written or printed word, name, etc.) by an affixed star or asterisk. Hence, to single out for special notice or recommendation.

1897 *Daily News* 29 July 3/1 He maintained that... if the Government meant to proceed with these Bills they ought to have 'starred' them, meaning that an asterisk should be placed by them on the Order Paper, as is the case with Bills in charge of Ministers. 1897 *Ibid.* 4 Nov. 7/1 The defendant complained that his name was not starred on the play bills and programmes. 1898 *Q. Rev.* July 192 This recommendation amounts to 'starring' the several codices, just as individual charters have been 'starred' by the editor of our first 'Codex'. 1913 J. M. JONES *Welsh Gram.* p. xxvii. The form need not have been starred.

8. *intr.* Of an actor, singer, etc.: To appear as a 'star', perform the leading part (see *STAR sb.* 1 5 a); to make a tour in the provinces as the 'star' of a dramatic company. Also to star *it*. Also quasi-*trans.* to star *the provinces*. Chiefly in *phl. a.* and *gerund*.

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 36 The great actors, who came down starring... from London. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 393 Mr. Fitzwilliam is 'starring' it among them. 1850 *THACKERAY Penderennis* xix. She... had starred the provinces with great éclat. 1891 R. FORD *Thistle-down* xvi. 298 He attaches himself to a band of strolling players, and 'stars' it through part of the county of Fife.

b. said of any notable or distinguished personage when appearing in public. Also jocularly (see quot. 1852).

1852 *MOTLEY Corr.* (1889) I. v. 129, I don't know where he [the sun] is, probably engaged elsewhere, starring it in some more profitable regio. 1887 *HUXLEY in L. Huxley Life* (1900) II. 151, I have been 'starring' at the Mansion House. 1893 *BOOKMAN* June 86/1 This Russian baroness... starring it in Russian embassies and Paris salons.

c. *trans.* To furnish with 'stars', provide a run of 'stars' for.

1831 *Lincoln Herald* 7 Oct. 4 We were extremely sorry to see so thin a house: sad encouragement for the manager in starring the season.

9. *Billiards*. In the game of Pool, to buy an additional life or lives (see *STAR sb.* 1 13). Similarly in *Dominos*. Also quasi-*trans.*

1850 *Bohn's Handbk. Games* (1869) 609 (Rules of Pool) If the first person on refuse to star the second person may do it... and so on, until only two persons are left in the pool, in which case the privilege of starring ceases. 1870 *HARVY & WARE Mod. Hoyle*, *Dominos* 100 He who 'stars' re-commences at the number which the player holds who is in the worst position. 1875 G. F. BAXTON in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 677/1 The first player who loses all his three lives can 'star'; that is, by paying into the pool a sum equal to his original stake, he is entitled to as many lives as the lowest number on the marking board. Thus if the lowest number he two, he stars two; if one, he stars one.

Star, *obs.* form of *TARRAGON* (sense 1).

1765 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* VIII. xii. 'Tis all pepper, garlic, starren, [etc.].

Star-apple (*stā-rā-pl*). The fruit of any tree of the genus *Chrysophyllum*; the tree itself (also *star-apple tree*).

The fruit is the size of a large apple, and when cut across shows ten cells forming a star-like figure.

1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* I. 204 The Star Apple Tree grows much like the Quince Tree, but much bigger. 1725 *SLOANE Jamaica* II. 170 Star-Apple-Tree... If the fruit be cut athwart the Places where the Seeds were lodg'd will represent a Star. 1823 *SABINE Edible Fruits Sierra Leone in Trans. Hort. Soc.* (1824) V. 458 Long-leaved Star-Apple. *Chrysophyllum macrophyllum*. *Ibid.* Obovate-leaved Star-Apple. *Chrysophyllum obovatum*. 1887 *Standard* 16 Sept. 5/3 How many... Brions have eaten... of the star-apple?

Star-beam. Chiefly *poet.* A ray of starlight. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 11425 (Trin.) *Pei* followed on by sterre bene (*earlier texts* o his stern pe leme) Til *pei* coom to Jerusalem. 1700 *BLACKMORE Job* 11 Shut every Starbeam out from mortals sight. 1794 *COLERIDGE Monody on Death of Chatterton* 120 Like star-beam on the slow sequester'd tide Lone-glittering. 1817 *BYRON Manfred* I. i. 57 On a star-beam I have ridden. 1874 *REYNOLDS John Bapt.* i. 21 The immeasurable difference between the star-beam and the noon-tide splendour. 1884 *BROWNING Ferishtah's Fancies* 87 How twink's thine eye, my Love, *Shine* as yon star-beam.

Starboard (*stā-rōd*, *-bōd*), *sb.* (and *a.*) *Naut.* Forms: 1 *stēorbord*, 4 *stere-b(o)urde*, 5 *sterbord(e)*, 6 *steerebord*, *-bord*, *stēirbord* (*Sc.*), *starboard*, (7 *stereboard*), 6-7 *starboard*, *starrebord* (e, 7 *starr-boord*, *-board*, *starbord*, (*starbur*), 7- *starboard*. [*OE. stēorbord*, *f. stēor*

steering paddle, rudder, *STEER sb.* + *bord* BOARD *sb.* Equivalent compounds (some of which do not strictly correspond in form) are MDn. *stierbord*, *stuyrbord* (Du. *stuurbord*), MHG. *stuirbord* (mod.G. *steuerbord*), Olcel., mod.Icel. *stjörnborði* (now pronounced *stjórborði*), Sw., Da. *styrbord*. The Rom. langs. have adopted the word from one or other of the Teut. langs.: OF. *estribord* (mod.F. *tribord*), Sp. *estribor* (d, Pg. *estribordo*, usually *estibordo*, It. *stribordo*).

The etymological sense of the word refers to the mode of steering the early Teutonic ships, by means of a paddle worked over the right side of the vessel. The left or larboard side, to which the steersman turned his back, was in several Teut. langs. called 'back-board', whence F. *bâbord*: see BABORD.]

A. *sb.* The right-hand side of a ship, as distinguished from the *LARBOARD* or *PORT* side; the side upon which in early types of ships the steering apparatus was worked. (See *LARBOARD note*.) Often in the phrases *† a, on, upon, to starboard*.

c 893 *ÆLFRED Oros.* i. i. § 14 Let him enlne wec hæst weste land on ðæt stēorbord, & þa wissad on ðæt bæcþord þrie dages. *Ibid.*, Ac him was ealne wec weste land on þæt stēorbord, & him was a wissad on ðæt bæcþord. 1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 745 Frekes... Standez appone stere-bourde. *Ibid.* 3665 So stowtly the forsterne one the stam byttis, That stokes of the stere-burde strykkys in pees! 1495, 1591, 1598, 1698 [see *LARBOARD*]. 1568 *Satir. Poems Kc. Jorin.* xlv. 6 Se that hir hatches be handlit richt, Wth stēirburd, baburd, luf and lie. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 83 He commanded him at the helme, to put it close a starboard. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hih.* III. viii. 312 He... ordered it so, that with two takes he might steere the Hoy either to Starboard, or to Port. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* I. 16 When we were got out to Sea, we bore away to the starboard. 1762 *FALCONER Shipw.* II. 819 Brace fore and aft to starboard every yard. 1833 *TENNYSON Lotus-Enters* viii. 7 We, Roll'd to starboard, roll'd to larboard, when the surge was seething free. 1874 *BENFORD Sailor's Pocket Bk.* II. 48 If to your starboard red appear, It is your duty to keep clear. 1891 *FARRAR Darkn. & Dawn* xxv. Those who had not been warned... rushed to the starboard.

b. *as adv.* To or on the starboard side.

1634-5 *BRERETON Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 169 Starboard, that is to the right hand. 1644 *MANWYNGING Seaman's Dict.* 28 Then he who conds uses these termes to him at the helme, star-board, larboard, the helme a mid-ships, 1647, 1666 [see *LARBOARD*]. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 20 Give fire Starboard. 1883 *BURTON & CAMERON Gold Coast* I. i. 4 Starboard rose black Ithaca, fronting the black mountain of Cephalonia.

B. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* Of, belonging to or situated on the right side of a boat or vessel.

1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 192 Sterborde Bowers—j, Latheborde Bowers—j. 1538 *Admiralty Crl. Exam.* 28 May 2 The Thomas with the lorchore buttock touched the fore parte of the shippe... at a place allyed the starrebord luffe. 1540 *Sel. Pleas Crl. Admiralty* (Selden Soc.) I. 91 The said shippe... dydd hange... 500 violente upon starrebord sydd of the said shippe... that the cable, dydd breake. 1594 *NASHE Terrors Nt. Wks.* (Grosart) III. 270 Fellowes... that... knew... what belongs to haling of bolings yare, and falling on the star-board buttocke. 1626 P. NICHOLS *Drake Revived* (1628) 21 One [pinnacle] on the starboard bough, the other on the starboard quarter... forthwith hoarded ber. 1627 *CAPT. SMITH Sea Gram.* ix. 42 Hale off your star-board sheats. 1635 J. HAYWARD *tr. Blount's Banck'd Virgin* 156 Causing him to be at the selfe same time boarded on both the Starhur and Larbur-sides. 1644 *MANWYNGING Seaman's Dict.* 114 The ships company is divided into two parts, the one called the Star-board-watch, the other the Lar-board-watch. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 20 Give him our Starboard Broad-side. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* I. 452 The fury of the Wind... took the Ship on the Starboard bow with such violence, that it snapt off the Boltsprit. 1747 *Centl. Mag.* VII. 247/1 We... began to form the line on the starboard tack. 1798 in *Nicholas Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. p. clii. We were gradually round... till we brought the wind on the starboard beam. 1833 *MARRYAT P. Simple* iii. He flogged the whole starboard watch. *Ibid.* xii. 'Sail on the starboard-bow!' cried the look-out man. 1874 *BEFORD Sailor's Pocket Bk.* i. 18 The Starboard Columns of a formation [of ships] are the alternate Columns, commencing from the right. 1877 *BLACK GREEN Past.* xxvii. Who gave us that piece of advice about choosing a starboard berth.

Starboard (*stā-rōd*, *-bōd*), *v.* *Naut.* [*f. STARBOARD sb.*] *trans.* To put over or turn (the helm) to the starboard side of the ship. Chiefly in the command *Starboard (the helm)*!

1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. i. iii. *Furies* 43 He hails us threatfally, Star-hoord our helm. 1627 *CAPT. SMITH Sea Gram.* ix. 37 Starboard the Helme, is to put the Starboard a Starboard, then the ship will goe to the Larboard. 1759 *Ann. Rep.*, *Chron.* 121/1 We then immediately star-boarded our helm, and ran right down upon her. 1888 *Times* 23 Aug. 8/6 A red light is always a signal not to starboard the helm.

1811 *1669 STURMY Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 19 Starboard, the Chase pays away more room, Starboard hard... Starboard hard. 1673 *HACKINGILL Gregory* 141 Look to your Ship then, hard at Helme, Starboard, or else we overwhelm. 1762 *FALCONER Shipw.* III. 69 'Starboard again!' the watchful pilot cries. 1884 *CAPT. POLLARD in Western Morn. News* 2 Aug. 8/1 The course which the Valiant was steering before starboarding was south-west.

Hence *Star-boarding vbl. sb.*

1902 *Daily Chron.* 18 June 10/1 The starboarding of the Cambridge in the circumstances of the case was wrong.

Starbolins (*stā-rōlins*), *sb. pl. Naut.* Also *starbolwines*. [*For 'starboardings', f. STARBOARD sb.* + *LING* 1. Cf. *LARBOLINS*.] (See *quots.*)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* II. (1776), *Tribordais*, star-bowlines; a cant term for the starboard watch. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast*. v. 10 The cry of 'All starbowlines ahoy!' summoned our watch on deck. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Star-bolins*, the old familiar term for the men of the starboard watch.

Star-bright, *a.* Chiefly poet. Bright as a star; bright with stars.

1560 PHAER *Æneid* x. 1562 Ff iij, The father of gods.. him selfe doth councell call into the starbright seat. 1561 NUCE *Seneca's Octavia* II. ii. E. j. So is Augustus prince and father call, Of country first, in starbright throne ystaid. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. ii. *Magnificence* 840 Their star-bright eye seems vaill'd. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 450 At last as from a Cloud his fulgent head And shape Starr-bright appeer'd. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* I. xviii, Loosening her star-bright robe and shadowy hair. 1828 COLERIDGE *Gard. Boccaccio* 77 Florence I.. Thoub brightest star of star-bright Italy!

b. *technical.*

1833 LOUGHOON *Encycl. Archil.* § 1324 When it [cider] has remained a short time quiet, .. if not perfectly star-bright, which it seldom is, it should be fined with isinglass.

Starch (stärč), *sb.* Forms: 5-6 sterc(e), 5-7 starche, 7 starch, 6- starch. [In 15th c. *sterche*, *f. sterche* STARCH *v.* to stiffen. Cf. MDu. *stercke*, MHG. *sterke* (once, 13th c.), mod.G. *stärke* starch (from 17th c.), also in the same sense MHG. (13th c.) *sterch-chlei* (= **sterk-khle*), early mod.G. *starkmel* 'amidum' (Diefenbach).]

1. A substance obtained from flour by removing some of its constituents (now also from other vegetable sources containing 'starch' in sense 2), used, in the form of a gummy liquid or paste made with water, to stiffen linen or cotton fabrics in the process of laundry-work, to give a finish to the surface of textile materials, to size paper, and for various other purposes. Also, the gummy liquid or paste made from this substance to prepare it for use.

Starch in its solid form is a white or yellowish white powder (often aggregated in shapeless granules or lumps), odourless, tasteless, and soft to the touch.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 472/2 Starche, for kyrcbeys, *stibium*, *gersa*. 14.. *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in Wr.. Wülcker 568/48 *Brella*, *sterche*. 1530 TINDALE *Answ. More's Dial.* Wks. (1573) 324/1 About which was no smale question in Oxforde .. whether it were bread or none: some affirming that the flour with long lying in water was turned to starch, and had lost his nature. 1530 PALSER. 275/2 Starche for lawne, *folle fleur*. 1549 *Act 3 & 4 Edu. VI. c. 2* § 6 Noe person.. shall.. put any flocks, chalke, flower or sterche.. upon any sett Clothe. 1583 STRUBBS *Anat. Abs.* D viij, A certaine kinde of liquide matter which they call starch, wherein the deuil bath willed them to wash and dye his ruffes wel. 1591 GREENE *Conny Catch.* (1593) 16 Ruffs of the largest size, quarter and halfe deep, gloried richly with blew starch. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 188 Doe you not see how paste, a glutinous matter, and starch also, are made onely with flower and water? 1612 PEACOCK *Med. Exerc.* I. xxv. 94 With starch thinn laid on, and the skinn well stretched, .. prepare your ground or tablet (for a picture). 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II. iv, A delicate hallad of the Ferret and the Coney.. Another of Goose-green-starch, and the Deuill. c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1655) I. i. ii. A Mistris Turner, the first inventress of yellow-starch. 1683 PERVS *Diary at Tangier in Life* (1841) I. 422 Conge.. which is like our water-starch. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 17. 113 Queen Elizabeth was a mortal Enemy to the Use of blue Starch in making up Linnen. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* viii, Mr. Dombey stiff with starch and arrogance. 1855 T. F. HAROWICH *Man. Photogr. Chem.* II. v. 277 The French [photographic papers] are sized with starch. 1882 L. CAMPBELL *Life Clerk Maxwell* v. 105 He had a rooted objection to the vanities of starch and gloves. 1893 *Laundry Management* ix. 61 Indian corn or maize is now much used for procuring laundry starches. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Aug. 3/2 For things that need a very slight stiffening there is what is called ecru starch. 1913 E. THORPE *Dict. Applied Chem.* V. 174/1 The starch [from potatoes] dried in this manner (*i.e.* on shelves made of bars of wood) is known as 'hurdle starch'.

2. *Chem.* An organic compound found in plant-cells (a member of the amylose group of carbohydrates) being the chief constituent of 'starch' as described under sense 1.

1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 610 The lime tending to hasten the ripening of the seed, and to convert mucilage into starch. 1839 URK *Dict. Arts* 1163 Three kinds of starch have been distinguished by chemists; that of wheat, that called *inuline*, and lichen starch. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 17 Starch exists in the form of granules, which are minute cells, .. in which nutritious matter is stored up. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 139 Starch is turned blue by iodine, an excellent test for detecting its presence in plants. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 56 Starch always appears in an organised form as solid grains having a concentrically stratified structure, which arise at first as minute dots in the protoplasm, and continue to grow while lying in it.

3. *transf.* A glutinous mass or substance. *†a.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

a 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* III. i, I'm but froath; .. or come. More nearer sir, Y'ave seen a Cluster of Frog-spawns in April, E'ne such a starche am I.

b. *dial.* The jelly-fish. More fully *starch-fish*. 1850 MISS PRATT *Comm. Things of Sea-side* v. 326 At Dover they (jelly-fishes) are very generally called Starch-fishes. 1887 KENT *Gloss.*, *Sea starch*, jelly-fish. Dover. 1889 *Hardwicke's Sci.-Gossip* XXV. 71 Wanted, British and foreign sponges... Also starches (genuine); large spines of echinodermata.

4. *fig.* Stiffness; esp. of manner or conduct; stiffening.

1705 J. DUNTON *Life & Err.* 461 His Language is always Neat and Fine, but unaffected, free from Starch, or Intricacy. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 305 P 14 This Professor is to give the Society their Stiffening, and infuse into their Manners that beautiful Political Starch, which may qualifie them for Levees, Conferences, Visits. 1846 PUNCH X. 139 The panic has begun to take the starch out of the provisional committee-man. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. iv, Her quick mind had taken readily that strong starch of unexplained rules and disconnected facts which saves ignorance from any painful sense of limppness.

5. *attrib. and Comb.* *a.* simple attrib., as *starch box*, *liquid*, *-mush* (see *MUSH sb.* 1), *pan*, *paste*, *-powder*, *-works*, *†-yard*; objective and obj. genitive, as *starchmaker*, *starchmaking* *vbl. sb.*, *starch-producing* *adj.*; instrumental, as *starch-sized* *adj.*; similitive, as *starch-like* *adj.*

1617 SHUTTEWORTH'S *Acc.* (Cetham Soc.) 213 For the 'starche boxe vj 4. 1809 CAGNEY *Tr. Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* iv. (ed. 4) 123 'Starch-like formations. 1893 *Laundry Management* ix. 66 If a large quantity of 'starch liquid is used in a machine. 1886 *St. Papers Eliz.*, *Dom.* 372 (Richard Young to Walsingham.. sends an account of proceedings against the 'starch-makers.] 1663 *Canterb. Marriage Licences* (MS.). John Loft of All Saints, Canterbury, starch-maker. 1775 ASH, **Starchmaking*, the act or process of making starch. 1894 *Nation* (U.S.) 14 June LVIII. 451/3 To become proficient in the art of shooting fish, Indians have to live an entire month solely on 'starch-mush. 1504 *Will of Goodyer* (Somerset Ho.), A 'starche panne. 1857 MILLER *Elen. Chem.*, *Org.* 74 The 'starch paste.. does not, when evaporated, recover its former insolubility. 1886 (see MOUNTANT). 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxii. xxv. II. 140 As touching Amylum or 'starch powder, it dimmeth the eyesight. 1736 *Cal. Treas. Books & Papers* 160 Those.. who make wigs only and use starch powder, must pray an abatement of duty on starch. 1846 *Soyer Cookery* 483 Have an equal quantity of starch-powder, and powdered sugar. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* xvi, The 'starch-producing plants of the West Indies. 1851-3 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Usef. Arts* (1867) II. 298/1 The 'starch-sized paper is generally thought to be preferable to the other kind. 1885 *March. Exam.* 11 June 4/6 A destructive fire occurred.. in the 'starchworks. 1706 *Cal. Gaz. No.* 4216/4 The White Lead-House at Kotherhili.. fit for a Deal-yard, 'Starch-yard, or Brew-house, to be Let.

b. Special comb.: starch bandage, a bandage rubbed with starch paste, to serve as a splint; also *attrib.*; starch bath, a medicinal bath or lotion made with starch; starch blue, cellulose (see quot.); starch-oorn = SPELT *sb.* 1; starch fish, a jelly-fish (see 3 b); † starch-flour, starch in its solid form (see sense 1 note); starch glaze, a preparation for producing a glossy surface on starched goods; starch grain, granule, each of the grains or granules of which starch consists; starch-gum = DEXTRIN; starch hyacinth (see quot.); starch iodide, a compound of iodine and starch; starch jelly = starch mucilage; † starchman, a starch manufacturer; starch mucilage, a paste made of wheat starch, used alone or as a vehicle in pharmacy; starch root (see quot., cf. *starchwort*); † starch-ruffed *a.*, that wears a starched ruff; starch splint, a splint made with a starch bandage (q.v.); starch sugar = DEXTROSE; starch-water, a solution of starch and water; † starch wench, a young woman employed as a starcher; † starchwoman, a woman who sells starch; starchwort (see quot.).

1846 *Lancet* 28 Feb. 240/1 The *appareil amidonné*, or 'starch bandage. 1895 *Arnold & Sons' Catal. Surg. Instrum.* 684 Starch Bandage Shears.. Starch Bandage Cutter. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 605 In very acute cases [of lichen]. Vidal recommends a litre of vinegar in a 'starch bath. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 797/2 Azure is employed to colour starch; hence it has also been called 'starch-blue. 1880 BESSEY *Bot.* § 90 From two to six per cent of the whole [starch] grain.. bears some resemblance to cellulose; it is distinguished as 'starch-cellulose. 1597 *GEAROE Herbal* v. xliii. 63 Triticum Amyleum. 'Starche corne. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1092/2 Starch-corn, *Triticum Spelta*. 1540 MSS. *Duke Rutland* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) IV. 301 Payd for 'sterche flour, *ijd.* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xviii. vii. 562 Touching Starch-flower called Amylum, it may be made of all kinds of wheat. 1893 *Laundry Management* ix. 64 Some 'starch glazes are sold as powders, others as paste. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* 8 Cell of Potato, containing striated 'starch grains. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 683 'Starch-granules.. occur either singly or collected in masses of definite shape. 1854 *tr. Pereira's Polarized Light* (ed. 2) 278 The substance called dextrine is 'starch-gum. 1829 LOUGHOON *Encycl. Plants* (1836) 284 *Muscari racemosum*, 'starch [hyacinth]. 1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* xxi. 151 A dark blue colour due to 'starch iodide. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 520 'Starch jelly is used for similar purposes. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v. Starch*, Such as require very fine Starch, don't content themselves, like the 'Starch-men, with the Refuse of Wheat, but use the finest grain. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 241 A tea-spoonful of oil of turpentine suspended in two ounces of 'starch mucilage. 1853 T. B. GROVES in *Pharm. Jnl.* XIII. 60 The *Arum maculatum* is commonly called arrow-root or 'starch root [Isle of Portland]. 1783 COLMAN *Captious Lady Epil.*, in *Prose on Sev. Occas.* (1787) II. 237 The 'Starch-Ruff'd Maidens of Queen Bess's reign. 1859 B. HILL *Essent. Bandaging* iii. 85 In six weeks the 'starch splint may usually be discarded. 1844 'Starch sugar [see GLUCOSE]. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 1166 The starch thus obtained.. may be used.. in the moist state.. for the preparation of dextrine, and 'starch syrup. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 347 This reel is sometimes placed.. in a tub containing 'starch-water; 1893 *Laundry Management* ix. 66 Muslins ought merely to

be dipped in very weak starch water. a 1626 BRETON *Figure of Four* II. (Grosart) 6/2 A needle wench, and a 'starch wench. 1604 MIDDLETON *Father Hubbard's T. E.* 4 Trulls passing too and fro in the wash-shape of Laundresses, as your Bowdes about London in the manner of 'Starch-women. 1597 *GEAROE Herbal* II. ccxc. 685 The common Cockow pint is called in Latin *Arum*.. in English Cockow pint, .. and of some 'Starchwort. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1092/2 *Starchwort*, *Arum maculatum*.

Starch (stärč), *a.* Somewhat arch. [*f.* STARCH *sb.* A supposed 13th c. instance of this word, in the form *sterch* (*Long Life* in *O.E. Misc.* 156) quoted in some *Dicts.*, is illusory; the scribe makes mistakes like *drinche* for *drinke*, and the other texts read *starc*, *sterk*.]

Of a person, his bearing, etc.: Stiff, unbending; formal.

1717 J. KILLINGBECK *18 Ser.* xi. 230 'Tis but misrepresenting Sobriety as a Starch and Formal, and Virtue as a Laborious and Slavish thing. a 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Duckham) *Wks.* (1753) I. 146 Then Ph... ps came forth, as starch as a quaker, Whose simple profession's a pastoral-maker. 1721 RAMSAV *Tartaria* 249 Lest, O fair nymphs, you should our patience tire, And starch reserve extinguish generous fire. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 1 Holbein and the Flemish masters, who.. saw nothing but the starch and unpliant habits of the times. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* vi. i. 12 A man who puts on all the starch formalities of an inveterate religionist. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Some old Actors*, [Bensley as Malvolio] was starch, spruce, opinionated, but his superstructure of pride seemed bottomed upon a sense of worth. 1837 *DISRAELI Venetia* I. xi, His housekeeper, as precise and starch as an old picture. 1904 H. PAUL *Hist. Mod. Eng.* II. x. 261 That stiff and starch publicist Vattel.

Starch (stärč), *v.* Forms: 5 sterc(e), starche, (7 starche, stars), 7- starch. [*ME. sterche* :- *OE. *stercan* to make rigid (the pa. ppl. is found in *stercedferh* *adj.*, fixed or resolute of mind), *f. stearc* stiff, rigid: see STARK *a.* The mod.G. *stärken* to starch is known no earlier than the 17th c.; Sw. has *stärka* to starch (app. already in 14th c.), and the derivative *stärkelse* starch (= Wflem. *sterksel*, a kind of starch used by weavers). The formally equivalent OHG. *sterchen* (MHG. *sterken*, mod.G. *stärken*), OS. *sterkian* (MLG. *sterken*), (MDu. *sterken*, (M)Sw. (from LG.) *stärku*, have the sense 'to strengthen'.]

† *1. trans.* To stiffen, make rigid; to compose (one's countenance) to a severe or formal expression. *Obs.*

1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 50 Who tytheth bot 3e the anet and the mente, stercing 3our faces [cf. *Matt.* vi. 26, *extermiant v. tr. demoluntur facies suas*], to be holden holl. ? c 1600 *Distr. Enguror* III. i. in *Bullen Old Pl.* (1884) III. 209 Dothe not fawne, Nor crouthe, nor crynge, nor starche his countenance.

2. To stiffen (linen, etc.) with starch.

14.. *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in Wr.. Wülcker 613/31 *Stibio*, to starche. c 1450 in *Aungier Syon* (1840) 367 Whan thes exteyn .. hath wasche the corpors ones, sche.. schal wasche them, sterche them, drye them. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* IV. 1 And aske you, where you bought your lawne? And.. who starches you? c 1625 in *Songs & Poems Costume* (Percy Soc.) 111 About his neck a flaunting ruff, .. Starched with white and blew. 1698 (see CONJEL). 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 28. 197 A Milliner in the Neighbourhood.. Starches his Ruffs. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Flea* I. iv, White bands, clean and freshly starched, and a very full wig. *absol.* 1614 *Stow Ann.* 869/1 [They] made them cambrick Ruffes, and sent them to Mist. Dinghen, to starch.. And then they began to send their Daughters.. to learne how to starch. 1624 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Pratte Cl. Linnen* Wks. (1630) II. 169/1 She wrings, she folds, she pleits, she smoothes, she starches.

†b. with object the beard or moustache. *Obs.* 1589 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 10 Sufficeth them.. hauing starched their bearded most curiously, to make a peripatetic path into the inner parts of the Cite. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* v. 68 If the one hath a Fancy to stars his mustachos. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 171 It [your beard] does your visage more adorn, Than if 'twere prund, and starched, and lander'd, And cut square by the Russian Standard. 1731 MRS. ELIZ. THOMAS *Life Corinna* p. xxi, His Valet being some Hours every Morning, in Starching his Beard, and Curling his Whiskers.

† *c. fig.* To make rigid, formal, or precise; to frame (a discourse) in formal or pretentious terms. Also with *up*. *Obs.*

1615 A. NICCOLLES *Disc. Marriage & Wiving* vii. 21 But as to please woman hath much starched up man from his slouenry, so to delight man.. hath the woman thus increased in prides. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 64 How to be wisht were such an obedient unanimity as this, what a fine conformity would it starch us all into? 1677 GILPIN *Demonst.* (1867) 161 A quaint discourse starched up in the dress of common rhetoric. 1680 C. NESSE *Ch. Hist.* 141 Hushai.. did defeat his counsel.. by starching an oration every way accommodated to Ashaloms ambitious humour. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 495 'Tho' with prudish airs she starch her, Still she longs. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humphrey* Cl. 12 Sept, She starched up her behaviour with a double portion of reserve. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* I. ix. 180 Starched up into seeming piety, but with heads full of something very different. *absol.* 1698 M. HENRY *Life P. Henry* viii. (1699) 117 He us'd to say, he could not Starch in his Preaching.. knowing where the Language.. is stiff, and forced, and fine (as they call it) it doth not reach the greatest part of the Hearers.

3. † *a.* To fasten or stick with starch paste; also with *on*, *up*. *Obs.*

1602 DRKKER *Satiro-m.* E 3, I have a set of letters readie starcht to my hands. 1673 HICKERINGILL *Gregory* 28 Some of the Common Herd of mankind.. would quietly.. pass by this Title-Page, (when starch'd up with the Play-house Bills). 1676 T. MILLER *Modelist* 4 In starching three or four sheets of paper together. 1717 S. SEWALL *Diary*

8 Jan. (1882) III. 116 A virulent Libel was starch'd on upon the Three Doors of the Meeting House. *a 1721 Prior Sat. Poets* 66 And find'st thy Picture starch'd 'gainst Suburb Wall.

b. To apply a starch paste monntant to (a photographic print).

1852 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 53 The print should be mounted dry, by starching the back and allowing it to dry and moistening the mount.

Star-chamber, +starred chamber. Also (nonce-form) chamber of stars. [f. STAR sb¹, STARRED a.; rendering Anglo-L. *camera stellata* (14th c.), AF. *chambre d'estoiles, des esteilles, esteille* (14th c.).

The conjecture of Sir T. Smith (*Commonw. Eng.* III. iv, a 1577) that the chamber was so called 'because at the first all the roof thereof was decked with images of starres gilted', appears to have no confirmatory evidence, but is highly probable. The notion, made popular by Blackstone, that the chamber had been the depository of 'starres' or Jewish bonds (see STARR) has no claim to consideration.

1. The appellation of an apartment in the royal palace at Westminster, in which during the 14th and the 15th c. the chancellor, treasurer, justices, and other members of the king's council sat to exercise jurisdiction.

a. 1398 *Acc. Exch. K. R.* 470/17 m. 3 Circa reparationem tecture domus vocate Sterred chambrre infra palacium predicatum. 1426 *Rolls of Parli. V.* 409/2 In the Sterred Chambrre at Westmynstre, it was said and declared unto my Lorde of Bedford [etc.]. 1433 *Ibid.* IV. 424/2 Lorde of ye Kyngs Counsell, beyng assembled in ye Sterrid Chambrre. 1505 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc.) I. 225 The king our soverain Lorde most honorable and most discrete Counsell in the starryd Chambrre. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII. c. 1* § 2 To appere before the kynges Highnes, and the Lordis of hys most honorable Counsell in the Sterred Chambrre at Westmynstre.

β. 1422 *Close Roll 1 Hen. VI.* m. 21 b. In quadam camera vocata le Sterne-chambrre infra palacium domini Regis Westm. 1427 *Rolls of Parli. IV.* 334/2 En presence des plousours Seigneurs du Conseil nostre dit Sr. le Roi...esteantz en le Sterre chambrre de Westm'. 1450 *Ibid.* V. 179/1 Sittyng in your Counsell in the Sterre Chambrre, in your Paleis. a 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. VI.* 157 b. The same Duke sayde openly in the starre chamber before the lordes of the Counsell, that [etc.]. 1560 *Præd. in Cardwell Docum. Ann.* (1839) I. 260 To certify her majesty's privy council, or the council in the star chamber at Westminster. 1591 *LAMBARDE Archaion* (1635) 148 So the Counsell-Chamber n^t that Palace...hath bene of long time called the Star-Chamber.

2. (More fully *Court of Star-chamber*.) A court, chiefly of criminal jurisdiction, developed in the 15th c. from the judicial sittings of the King's Council in the Star Chamber at Westminster. The judges were the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper, the Lord Treasurer, the Lord Privy Seal, and any peers that chose to attend. The rules of procedure of the court rendered it a powerful instrument in the hands of a sovereign or a ministry desirous of using it for purposes of tyranny, and the abuse of it under James I and Charles I have made it a proverbial type of an arbitrary and oppressive tribunal. It was abolished by an Act of the Long Parliament in 1641.

1487 *Act 3 Hen. VII. c. 1* Pro Camera Stellata. An Acte geving the Court of Star-chamber Authority to punnysh the Mydemeanors [sic]. 1522 *SKELTON Why not to Court* 185 In the Chambrre of Starres All matters there he matres. 1534 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc.) II. 315 A bille agaynst the seid mulsho in the kynges most honorable Courte of Sterred Chambrre. 1604 *BACON Apol.* 47. I was absent that day at the Starre-chamber. 1622 — *Hen. VII.* 64 As the Chancery had the Pretorian power for Equite; So the Star-chamber had the Censorian power for Offences, vnder the degree of Capitall. 1637 *(title)* A Decree of Starre-Chambrre, concerning Printing. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ix. 187 The most sturdy and refractory Non-conformists (especially if they had any visible Estates) were brought into the Star-Chamber, the power whereof was above dispute. 1692 [J. WILSON] *Vindict. Carol.* 21 The taking away the several Courts of the Star-Chamber. 1764 *CHURCHILL Gotham* II. 490 Curs'd Star-Chambers made, or ruf'd the law.

b. *transf.* (allusively.) 1596 *Edu. III.* II. ii. 165 When to the great Starre-chamber ore our heads The vniuersell Sessions calls to count This packing euill, we both shall tremble for it. a 1625 *WEBSTER Appius & Virg.* I. iii. (1654) 7 This three months did we never house ore heads, but in yon great star-chamber. a 1633 *AUSTIN Medit.* (1635) 194 Sent, as Messengers from the Star-chamber of heaven.

c. *attrib.* 1595 *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camd.) 95 The last starrchamber day of this terme. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry IV.* I. i. 2 Sir Hugh, persuade me not: I will make a Star-Chamber matter of it. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* III. § 211 The two bills for the taking away the Star Chamber court and the High Commission. 1659 *RUSHW. Hist. Coll.* I. 671 To acknowledge his offence at the Council-board, the Star-Chamber-Bar, and Exchange. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg. II.* St. Papers etc. 82/2 They would steadily oppose the reviving of a nefarious star-chamber process. 1822 *SCOTT Nigel* xvi. Are you aware this is a Star Chamber business, young gentleman? *transf.* 1883 *Daily News* 23 June 6/2 The defendants' solicitor was furnished...with the transcript of the shorthand writer's notes, taken at a 'Star Chamber' inquiry of four of the witnesses examined.

Hence (nonce-wd.) **Star-chamber v.** *trans.* to bring before the Star-chamber.

1640 *SHIRLEY Constant Maid* v. 13. You have conspired to rob, cheat, and undo me - I'll have you all Star-chamber'd.

VOL. X.

Starched (stā'tʃtʃ), *pph.* a. [f. STARCH v. + -ED.]

1. Stiffened with or as with starch. a. of linen, etc. Also with *outl.* Hence, of a person.

1617 B. RICH *Irish Dublin* 9 Wee have converted the collar of Steele to a yellow-starched-band. 1707 J. STEVENS *tr. Quævæ's Com. Wks.* (1709) 223 My curious starch'd Band. 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* i. The ex-minister, as bolt upright as a starched ruff and laced cassock could make him. 1862 Mrs. H. WOOD *Channings xxxvi*, Martha wore a crinoline, and a starched-out muslin gown over it. 1891 *HARDY Tess* xxv. A broad-brimmed hat and highly-starched cambric morning-gown.

† b. of the beard or hair. *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* IV. iv. Who? this i' the starched beard? 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VII. 71 Some with black terrors his faint conscience baited, That wide he star'd, and starched hair did stand.

2. *fig.* Stiff, formal, precise. a. of a person, his countenance, behaviour, etc.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* I. ii. And when you come to Playes, be humorous, looke with a good starcht face and ruffle your brow like a new boot. 1607 *Puritan* I. iv. 54 Good Cockscombe! what makes that pure, starch'd foole here? 1626 *SHIRLEY Brothers* v. i. One boisterous fellow, With a starched voice and a worse vizard...quoted me Into the coach again. 1661 *WOOD Life* 3 May (O.H.S.) I. 295 John Haselwood, a proud, starch'd, formal and sycophantizing clisterpipe. 1662 E. HOPKINS *Serm. Funerall A. Greil* (1663) 35 This taught him to outstrip in true wisdom, temperance and fortitude... whatsoever those starch't and formal moralists did. 1708 *SWIFT Abol. Chr. Misc.* (1711) 172 Does the Gospel any where prescribe a starched squeezed Countenance, a Stiff formal Gate. 1749 *SMOLLETT Gil Blas* VIII. ix. (1782) III. 192 A parcel of insolent fellows, with their self-sufficient starched airs l 1771 — *Humphry C.* 2 Apr. A maiden of forty-five, exceedingly starched, vain, and ridiculous. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* xxvi. 235 Mrs. Hannah moved about with starched dignity among the rustics. 1857 *DICKENS Pickw.* xxvii. His looks were starched, but his white neckerchief was not. 1862 *SALA Accepted Addr.* 5. I was seriously afraid that I should be married to some starched old maid.

b. of an oration, ceremony.

1599 *WOOD Life* Dec. (O.H.S.) I. 300 And 'scandalous' it was to have a formal starcht prayer before it. 1672 *GALE Cril. Gentiles* I. III. x. (ed. 2) 108 Aristotle tells us, that it [an oration] must be natural, not feigned, artificial or starched. 1693 *HUMPHREY Town* 31 Syllogising, that damn'd starch'd method of the Schools. a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* II. v. § 133 (1740) 398 And they wrote it as he spoke it, which useth not to be in any starched Method. 1792 *MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT Rights Wom.* v. 217 A cultivated understanding and an affectionate heart will never want starched rules of decorum. 1883 R. RITCHIE *Bk. Style* i. 28 A contrast to prim, starched scholastic life. 1884 *Christian World* 10 June 463/4 The stiff starched 'order of service', the rented pews, with the odious distinction of free seats.

Hence **Starchedly adv.**, **Starchedness.**

1671 L. ADDISON *West Barbary* 105 Don Diego de Palma...chancing to smile at the Moors Deportment, as not answering the starch'dness of his own Nation. 1702 C. MATHER *Magis Chr.* VII. ii. (1832) 496 The fierceness of his talking in public, and the starchtiness of his living in private. 1705 J. DUNTON *Life* 145 'Twas the Vitals of Religion that she minded, and not Forms and Modes; and...she did not think her self oblig'd to such a Starch'dness of Carriage as is usual amongst the Bostonians. 1873 *BROWNING Red Clo.* *Nt.-Cap* 379 See, the church With its white steeple... Starchedly warrants all beneath is matched By all above, one snowily innocence!

Starcher (stā'tʃər). [f. STARCH v. and sb. + -ER.]

1. One whose employment or trade is to starch linen.

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 20 Butlers, starchers, and musterde makers. 1598 *FLORIO, Amilatrice*, a starcher. 1614 *STOW Ann.* 869/1 [In 1564] Mistris Dinghen...came to London...and there professed herselfe a starcher. 1669 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. State Eng.* I. xiv. 302 Of the Queen Consorts Court...A Laundress, a Semstress, a Starcher. 1725 *Bradley's Family Dict.* s.v. *Clear Starching*, Most Starchers boil their Muslins, which they should not by reason it wears them out. 1893 *Laundry Management* ix. 63 People of inventive turns of mind have stepped in the breach to help the starchers, offering them prepared glazes.

2. A starched neckcloth; also *attrib.*

1818 *(title)* Neckclothitania; or, Tietania: being an Essay on Starchers. *Ibid.* 38 If this be true...a furious effort must be made unanimously by all starcher-wearers, to stop it in its birth. 1852 R. S. SURTES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* i. 3 If [he wore] a striped waistcoat, then the starcher would be imbued with somewhat of the same colour and pattern.

3. A starching machine.

1893 *Laundry Management* ix. 65 In machine starching, the liquid starch is poured into a dash-wheel revolving washer or special starcher. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 3 Sept. 6/6 Contents of Laundry, 6 washing machines, two starchers.

Starching (stā'tʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. STARCH v. + -ING.]

1. The action of the verb STARCH.

1390-1 *Norwich Sacrist's Roll* (MS). Vestiarium. Pro Coole pro starching, vijid. 1444 *Compota Domest.* (Abbotsf. Club) 73 Furfur... Liberantur lotrici de camera pro starching velaminum domine et generosorum suarum hoc anno... quarterium. 1529-30 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 350 Paid for washynge & starchynge of be pxclothe ij d. 1671 *Drayton Assign.* III. i. A Waiting-woman...with mighty Golls, rough-Grain'd, and red with Starching. 1837 *Whitlock Bk. Trades* (1842) 32 (Bleacher) The next process is 'starching and bluing'. 1893 *Laundry Management* ix. 65 Starching may be done either by hand or by machine.

b. *attrib.*

1583 *STRUBBS Anal. Abus.* II. 35 They haue their starching houses...the better to trimme and dresse their ruffles.

1688 *HOLME Armoury* III. 348/1 The Weavers Starching Brush, is a long square Bristle Brush; with it he Starcheth the Yarn. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1167 Starching and Steam-drying Apparatus. *Ibid.* 1163 C. is the cloth-beam, from which the starching roller draws forward the goods. 1875 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 817/2 [Bleaching.] The starching mangle and drying-machine are seen together in fig. 10. 1893 *Laundry Management* xviii. 152 Starching machines are virtually the same as the above [bleuing machines].

† 2. *concr.* Starch. *Obs.*

1612 *WOODALL Surg. Male Wks.* (1633) 201 The excrements being of a yellowish colour in young men [like their starching now adays]. 1775 *ASH, Starching*,...the starch put in cloaths to make them stiff.

Starchly (stā'tʃli), *adv.* [f. STARCH a. + -LY.]

In a stiff, formal or precise manner.

1704 *SWIFT Let. Tisdall* 20 Apr., Wks. 1841 II. 439/2 In answer to all this, I might with good pretence enough talk starchly, and affect ignorance of what you would be at. 1755 *JOHNSON, Starchly*, stiffly, precisely.

Starchness (stā'tʃnəs). [f. STARCH a. + -NESS.]

Stiffness of manner, formality, preciseness. 1683 J. H. tr. *10th Sat. Juv.* Ep. Ded. 1 Without any manner of Starchness or Ceremony, I may write what I please to you with the greatest freedom and liberty that can be. 1723 *Guardian* No. 29 p. 4 The Coquet in her turn laughs at the Starchness and awkward Affectation of the Prude. 1860 A. L. WINSTON *Ethica* vii. 382 That academical starchness and that academical affectation which dons and tutors love to see in their undergraduates.

Starchy (stā'tʃi), a. [f. STARCH sb. + -Y.]

1. Of or belonging to starch; resembling that of starch.

1802 *COLERIDGE Lett. To W. Sothely* (1895) 384 This [cloud] is of a starchy grey. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Land. Disp.* (1818) 406 The pieces...break with a short starchy fracture.

2. Of the nature of starch; composed of or containing starch-grains.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 667 The solution of diastase...separates amidin from all starchy substances containing it. 1861 *BENTLEY Bot.* 343 The alumen is described as mealy, starchy, or farinaceous, when its cells are filled with starch-grains. 1867 *Chamb. Encycl.* IX. 161/1 Limit the diet of the patient, to a purely starchy diet, such as arrowroot. 1913 E. THORPE *Dict. Applied Chem.* V. 172/2 The starchy liquor as it comes from the sieves generally contains some sand.

3. Of linen, etc.: Stiffened with starch.

1865 [Implied in *starchiness*: see below.]

4. *fig.* Of a person: Stiff, formal, precise.

1828-32 *WEBSTER, Starchy*, stiff, precise. 1859 *Hotten's Slang Dict.* 101 *Starchy*, stuck-up, high-noted, showily dressed, disdainful, cross. 1864 F. W. ROBINSON *Mattie* II. 286 He was the poor relation, he fancied, and some of these starchy beings scented his poverty by instinct. 1880 'OUION' *Moths* xiv. London had got so much nicer, she said, so much less starchy. 1897 W. C. HAZLITT *Four Generations* II. iv. vii. 149 My father...got into trouble by asking some rather starchy people to meet them at dinner.

Hence **Starchily adv.**, **Starchiness.**

1859 F. FRANCIS *Newton Dogeane* III. ii. 51 Ned rode after her, rather piqued at what he termed 'his sisters' starchiness'. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 6 May. The night-dress...had all the freshness and starchiness of one which had only just been taken for use. 1876 *Geo. Elliot Dan. Der.* I. iii. There were no distinctively clerical lines in the face...no tricks of starchiness or of affected ease. 1882 *OSWALVE, Starchy*. 1885 G. R. SIMS *Ring o' Bells* 98 Primness and starchiness are not always the signs of a bad heart.

Starek, *obs.* form of STARK.

Stardom, *nonce-wd.* [-DOM.] The world or status of 'star' actors.

1865 *Times* 6 Sept. 12 The theatres of New York differ from each other in their power of giving lustre to Stardom.

Star-dust.

1. *Astr.* Innumerable minute stars, likened, as seen in the telescope, to particles of dust.

1844 *SMYTH Cycle Celestial Obj.* I. 307 In some straggling clusters the components are nearly of the same magnitude, but in others they are extremely different, the brighter individuals being apparently on a ground, as it were, of star dust, really 'powdered with stars'. 1890 *Nichol. Archil.* *Heavens* 52 Masses still farther off may best be likened to a handful of golden sand, or, as it is aptly termed, *stardust*. 1878 *Newcomen Pop. Astron.* IV. I. 443 Many of these [clusters] are so distant that the most powerful telescopes...show them only as a patch of star-dust.

2. Meteoric matter in fine particles supposed to fall upon the earth from space; 'cosmic dust'.

1879 A. GEMKE *Geol. Sk.* xiii. (1882) 323 Mud gashers on the floor of these abysses [of the ocean]...so slowly that the very star-dust which falls from outer space forms an appreciable part of it.

Stare (stē'r), sb¹ Now *arch.* and *dia.* Forms:

1 *stēr*, (stear, star), 5 *staar*, 6 *star*, *staare*, 7 *steare*, 8 *stear*, 4-*stare*. [OE. *stēr* masc. = MLG. *star* masc., OHG. *star* masc., *stara* fem. (mod.G. *star*, also written *staar, stahr*). OEcl. *stent* (Edda *starōn*, cogn. w. L. *sturnus* of the same meaning.) A bird of the genus *sturnus* = STARLING.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.*, *sturnus*, *stær*. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* x. 29 Tuoece *starns* vel *hronsparns*. c 1381 *CHAUCER Parl. Fowles* 318 The *stare* that the counsell can bewreye. c 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1423) v. v. (1859) 76 Thenne I betoughme hem vponn the hyrdes as thrushes, and thrushels, and *stares*. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* I vi b. A Murmuracion of *stares*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 275/2 *Siare* a byrde, *estourneaux*. c 1532 *Du Wes Introd. Fr.* *ihid.* 072 The *star, les trochen*. 1542 *Boorde Dyetary* xv. (1870) 271 *Rasis* and *Isaac* prayeth

yonge staars. 1639 SIR R. GORDON *Gen. Hist. Earldom Sutherland* 3 Staars or stirlings... and all other kinds of wildfowl and birds. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* iii. i. He taught a prating Stare to speak my name. a 1721 PRIOR *Poems, Turtle & Sparrow* 356 An honest Rook Told it a Snipe, who told a Stare Who told it those, who told it her. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* i. 231 The Stare breeds in hollow trees, eaves of houses &c. 1845 *New Stat. Acc. Scot.* XIV. 189 (Ross & Cromarty) The Stare is also a rare bird. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* i. 1. 167 And plovers cry about the meads, And the staars chatter. 1910 *Spectator* 26 Mar. 506/1 Whitethroat and willow-wren and whistling star singing together.

D. Ornith. With prefixed word, denoting some particular species of the genus *Sturnus*.

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* ii. xix. 196 Bontius his Indian Stare. (Willughby *Sturnus Indicus Bontii*.) 1787 LATHAM *Suppl. Gen. Syn. Birds* i. 137 Common Stare, *Sturnus vulgaris*. Silk Stare. Length eight inches. 1829 GRIFFITH *tr. Cuvier Vol. II.* 173 Cape Stare, *Sturnus Capensis*.

Stare (stē'ar), *sb.*² Also 5-6 *Sc.* stair. [*f.* STARE *v.*]

†1. Power of seeing. *Obs. rare*—1.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 583 He þat stykked vche a stare in vche steppe 372.

†2. A condition of amazement, horror, admiration, etc., indicated by staring. *Obs.*

c 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fables* iv. (For's Confess.) xviii. Astonist all still into ane stair be stude. 1573 DOUGLAS *Enchiridion* iv. ii. 58 Sche... in a stair behadis hym for joy. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iii. iii. 94 Why stand you In this strange stare? 1904 M. HEWLETT *Queen's Quair* iii. iv, She was in a stare. 'I am going to the King'.

3. An act or a habit of staring; a fixed gaze with the eyes wide open.

1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* in. 43 He look'd a Lion with a gloomy Stare. 1778 MISS BURNAY *Euclina* (1791) II. 112 She cast her languishing eyes round the room with a vacant stare. 1796 *Plain Sense* III. 78 With a broad stare of incomprehension, she was answered. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* ii. After bestowing a stare and a frown on me. 1855 TENNYSON *Maid* i. xiii. 22 [He] gorgonised me from head to foot with a stony British stare. 1911 GALSWORTHY *Patriotic* ii. ii. 179 Unmoved by the stares of the audience, Barbara sat absorbed in moody thoughts.

b. generalized use. *rare*.

1785 COWPER *Task* ii. 430 Avault all attitude, and stare, And start theatric, practised at the glass!

G. To make a stare: to make people stare, excite astonishment. †To be on the stare: to be staring. 1804 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Epist. to Ld. Mayor* Wks. 1812 V. 203 We have been upon the stare For your Address. 1808 — *One More Peep at A. Reed.* *Ibid.* 359 A vulgar World delights in glare Adores whatever makes a stare.

d. Used for: The object stared at.

1753 E. Mook in *World* No. 43 ¶ 8 She never hears the word Infidel mentioned from the pulpit, without fancying herself the stare of the whole rabble of believers.

†Stare, *sb.*³ *Obs.* Also 7 starre. [*ad. It.* †stara, staro (also stao); the med.L. forms are stara, stariun, stariun; perh. shortened from L. sextarius: see SESTER, SEXTAR, SEXTARY.] An Italian measure of grain, etc., corresponding to the bushel, but varying according to locality or the kind of substance measured. Also as a weight (see quot. 1622).

1540 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VIII. 235 The Emperour hath given this Stare licence to draw out of the realm of Naples about 80000 staries of wete. 1622 MALYNE *Anc. Law.* *Merch.* 26 Italie. They doe also weigh... by staire of 220 lb. weight. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 286 Ashes drawn from a Stare and a half of Bran, burnt... in the Furnace with Sulphur. [1811 P. KELLY *Univ. Cambist* i. 312 Modena... Corn is measured by the Stare or Staja, 4 of which are nearly equivalent to an English Quarter.]

Stare (stē'ar), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. ppl. stared (stē'ard). Also 6 stayer, staar. [*OE.* starian, corresp. to (M)LG., Du. staren, OHG. starēn (MHG. starn), ON. stara (Norw. stara), f. OTeut. *staro- (see STAREBLIND *a.*)]

In mod.Ger. the vb. has disappeared, being merged in the cognate vb. starren (OHG. starrēn) to be rigid; the sense 'to look fixedly, stare' being capable of being regarded as a particular application of the general meaning. A vb. of identical meaning, and prob. cognate, though the phonological relation is obscure, exists in several Teut. langs.: ON. stira (Da. stire, Sw. stira), mod.G. stieren.]

L. *intr.* To gaze fixedly and with eyes wide open. Said also of the eyes. Const. in mod. use chiefly at (also in indirect passive), in (a person's face), and occas. after, into, through; formerly (now arch.) on, upon. Also with advs. about, around, or advb. phr. denoting direction.

In modern use the verb ordinarily implies rudeness, or is otherwise disparaging; hence many of the older examples would now be differently expressed.

Beowulf 1781 þæt ic on þone bælstan heorodreorigne... eagam starige. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Lives Saints* xv. 199 Forðan be se earn... mæz swyðost starian on þære sunnan leoman. a 1300 *Cursor* II. 13557 Quen men bim sagh þat kneu bim are, Fast þai can on him to stare. c 1340 *Nominal* (Skeat) 176 *Homme doile guenyle*, M. with ec starih. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 149 Abowte me con i stote & stare To fynde a forþe. 13.. *Ibid.* B. 389 Summe styge to a stud & stared to be heuen. 1352 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* xii. 61, I stode stille in a stodie and stared a-bowte. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* ii. 1142 This Pandarus gan on here for to stare. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 263 He in his sege leneð In stody still as a stane, & starih in hire face. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 857 He stode þus in stid, starih hym vpon. 1422 *Lydg.* *Troy Bk.* 1337 Þei wern so rude to staren and to gase To gape & loke,

as it wer on a mase. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 37 Summe staren broode & moun not se. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 472/2 Staryn, wythe brode eye, patentiōis oculis respiciere. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 241 For had he come in golden garments bright, Or so as men mought have starde on the sight. 1570 LEYNS *Manib.* 252/45 To stayer, aspiciere, contemplare. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. xiii. 4 Standing upon his tip-toes, and staring as though he would have a mote pulled out of his eye. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Engl. Poessie* iii. xxiv. (Arb.) 300 King Henry th' eight... could not abide to have any man stare in his face. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iv. iii, Her bright eyes gan ope. And starde upon him. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* vi. 34 He stares around, with stupid Eyes. *Ibid.*, *Georg.* iv. 370 With hagg'd Eyes they stare, Lean are their Looks, and shagg'd is their Hair. 1703 CIBBER *She would etc.* v. 68 How shall I be star'd at when I give an Account of this to my Father, or your Friends in Sevil? 1806 H. SIDMONS *Maid, Wife, & Widow* i. 95, I sat for hours together staring on the fire. 1817 KEATS *Sonn.* xi, Like stout Cortez when with eagle eyes He stard at the Pacific. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midd.* ix, There was... scarce a maiden on whom he did not stare. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* i. 73 They... stared at him with fixed statue-like gaze. 1835 MARRIAT *Jacob Faithful* xii, She'd a roguish eye, and liked to be stared at, as most pretty women do, because it flatters their vanities. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iv, By having stared for three or four days successively through every optical instrument in liushop. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 267 Two wild men supporters of a shield, Painted, who stare at open space. 1859 FITZGERALD *Omoo* xiv, Alike for those who for To-day prepare, And those that after a To-morrow stare. 1855 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xvi, 326 They (the hippopotami) stare with peculiar stolid looks. 1878 MISS BRADDON *Eleonor's Vict.* i. 4, A few hurried off to the Market-place, to stare at the Cathedral Church of Saint Jacques. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* i. 21 And be kind enough not to stand here and stare; everybody is listening. 1907 J. A. HODGES *Elem. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 119 The sitter should never be allowed to stare into the lens.

b. colloquial phrases.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. ix. 41 Panurge star'd at him like a dead Pig. 1714 GAY *What d'ye call it?* i. i, His loving mother left him to my care Fine child, as like his dad as he could stare. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* xiii, Oh! yes; and as like him as she can stare. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* x. (Ridg.) 373 He stared like a stuck pig at my equipment!

†C. In poetry used (on account of rhyme or alliteration) for: To look. *Obs.* Cf. STARE *sb.*² 1.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 7 Whanne I mai upon hire stare, ... Myn herte is full of such gladnesse. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 551 Wo so staris on his stoyr, or stodis perin, Take hede on þe barnys & the hard lures.

d. *transf.* and *fig.* Of things: To be obtrusively conspicuous. Also in obvious transferred uses with comparison of lights or windows to eyes.

1657 BILLINGSLEY *Brachy-Martyr.* iii. 12 So said, thus rack'd, into a fire he's thrown, And now his wasting bowels stared on The Tyrants face. 1825 LAMB *Ela Ser.* ii. *Barbara* S... And then came staring upon her the figures of her little stockinged and shoeless sisters. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* iii. 84 Their subtleties of character stare out like the bones of a starved beast. 1895 P. HENNINGWAY *Out of Egypt* ii. 175 One evening, as I stood watching a vessel in the harbour, that stared towards with a hundred round unblinking eyes. 1909 BRIDGES *Paraphr. En.* vi. *Poems* (1913) 457 Right i' the front stareth the columnar gate adamantine.

2. quasi-trans. with complement.

a. With adv., adj., or phrase expressing the result of staring at a person or thing; esp. in to stare (a person) out of countenance (see COUNTENANCE *sb.* 6 b).

1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* iv. i. (Arb.) 103 Who e'er to gulp one drop of this darsk intell' stare away his very pow'r to drink. 1719 D'UREY *Pills* III. 319 The... Stone... stares Deucalions... Boys, into... Pebbles. 1833 LYTTON *Godolphin* xxiii, She did not stare young men out of countenance. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Poems, Dead Pan* x, Thou art staring the stars pale. 1857 [see COUNTENANCE *sb.* 6 b].

b. To stare (a person) in the face [after the older phrase in LOOK *v.* 1 c]: to stare at (his) face; also *fig.* of a thing, to be glaringly obvious to, to force itself on the notice of.

1600 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* i. iii. § 13 Whether it be possible, for People... to offend against a Law... that stares them in the Face, whilst they are breaking it? 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cclxxx. 245 But to come now to the Ungrateful Point, the Bare Innendo of it would stare so many People in the Face, that [etc.]. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 9 They staring one in the Face, and in the mean time... steal a Handkerchief. 1727 BOLINGBROKE *Occas. Writer* ii. 44 This terrible Object stares our speculative Enquirer in the Face, and disturbs his Head. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xix. 82 The contradiction was unexpectedly urged and stared him in the face. 1790 BUCHAN *Donn. Med.* 569 Few people will submit to the extirpation till death stares them in the face. 1817 LD. ELLENBOROUGH in *Mauie & Selwyn's Rep.* VI. 316 When he knew himself insolvent, and when ruin and bankruptcy were staring him in the face. 1846 GREENER *Sci. Gunnery* 98 The mock sales... that stare us in the face at every turning. 1855 AN. THOMSON *Laws of Thought* § 46 A man stares his friend in the face without recognising him. 1912 *Throne* 7 Aug. 205/1 To minimise the severity of the defeat which Ministers see staring them in the face.

c. To stare (a person) up and down: to survey with a stare from head to foot.

1829 MAY CROMMELIN & J. M. BROWN *Violet Vyvian* III. i. 6 She always stares me up and down at the meetings. 1891 H. S. MERRIAM *Prisoners & Captives* II. 78 They are staring me up and down like a wild animal.

3. Used with implication of a mental state.

†a. To open the eyes wide in madness or fury; to glare. Often in alliterative phrases, e.g. *sow!*

and stare; stamp and stare (see STAMP *v.* 2 c), swear and stare, denoting the indications of uncontrolled rage. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Death* 234 in O. E. Misc., He [sc. the Devil] 3eoneþ mid his muþe and stareþ mid his e3e. c 1250 *Owl & Night.* 77 Þu starest so þu wile abyten. a 1300 *Havelok* 508 Starinde als he were wod. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 223 Als were lyons that [the devils] sal than fare, And raumpen on hym, and skoul and stare. c 1360 *Song of Yesterday* 53 in E. E. P. (1862) 134 Nis... non so styf to stunt ne stare... þat he nah warynges to be ware. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 63 He gan to fare into the field and loke and stare, As be which feigneth to be wod. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* iii. 189 This makyth men... to stroute and to stare and stryue 3eyen vertu. a 1400 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* xxix. ii. 75 Þe leuh bi-gon to stare and swere And seide þer com non such child þere. 1530 PALSGR. 733/2, I stare, as a mans eyes such for anger. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 131 h, Lorde how the Fleminges bragged... that Calice should be wonne... swearing and staryng, that they would have it, within three daies at the moste. 1579 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 8 If he can swear and stare they say he hath a stout courage. 1590 SPRINGER *F. Q.* i. iv. 33 His eies... stared sterne on all that him beheld. *Ibid.* iii. vii. 39 Her fire eyes with furious sparkes did stare. 1625 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Taylor's Rev. Wks.* (1630) ii. 145/2 Some laugh, some swore, some star'd and stamp'd and curst. 1667 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* Friendly Advt. (1669) c 3 b, They... will swear and stare, crack and boast, That they have done all things according to Art. 1837 A. TENNENT *Force of Imag.* 64 His eye-halls stared with vicious scowl.

b. To open the eyes wide in astonishment; hence, to be amazed.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* ii. 8 Some stode astonyed and stared for drede. c 1400 Rowland & O. 551 Drondale felle so sadde and sare þat he Sarazene bi-gane to stare. a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 285 (MS. Phillips) Tho criede þat ferly [read freely] fode: 'Whyspillist þou innocent blode?' And all þei starid [vrr. stotedy, stynted, were a-stonyed] and stode. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* i. iii. 12, I was yesterday at the French Church, and stared very much at their manner of service. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 194 Said John, It is my wedding day And all the world would stare If wife should dine at Edmonton And I should dine at Ware! 1789 PITT in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) i. 98 You will stare a good deal at the circumstance which makes me write this letter. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* lviii, Mac-Morlan will stare when he sees the bill. 1820 BYRON *Juan* iii. lxxxi, Even good men like to make the public stare. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 194 Mordaunt wanted merely to enjoy the excitement of conflict, and to make men stare. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 129 To produce such illusions as make the vulgar stare. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 605 The other councillors stared, but remained silent. 1902 VIOLET JACOB *Sheep-Stealers* viii, Bumpett stared blankly. For once in his life he was quite taken aback.

†4. To shine. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 116 As stremande sternez... Staren in welkyn in wynter ny3t. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crade* 553 Þei ben y-sewed wiþ whist silk... Y-stongen wiþ stiches þat stareþ as siluer. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 376 As al stremand sternes stared all þaire wedis. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 7349 The sternes full stithly starond o loffe. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 472/2 Staryn, or schynyn, and glyderyn, *utro, rutilo*.

5. Of hair, a horse's coat, feathers, fibres of any kind: To stand on end. [So mod.G. starren.] Now chiefly technical. Also, 3 to spread out.

1523-34 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 56 Loke well, that the heare stare uot. 1560 PHAER *Enchirid.* iv. (1562) Dd iij, Thou sawest... how his helmet crest did streaming stare? 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Coma*, *Horror* *comas erezili*, *fear* made his heare to stare. 1590 COCKAINE *Treat. Hunting* D j, His coat also will stare and frise so vpon him, as you may easely knowe him thereby. 1603 OWEN *Pan-brokershire* (1892) 127 The here of the seale stareth as his face South winde. 1614 *Life & Death* *Geninges* 55 His face glowed, and as he thought his hayre stared. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iv. iij. 195 There was such an hideous noyse... that their hayre stared for feare. 1676 DUFFY *Madam Fickle* iii. iij, See how his Perriwig stares with his wild passion. a 1722 Lisle *Husb.* (1757) 319 Their skins would turn scurfy and starchy, and their wool stare and grow thin. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VI. 157 Four old turkey-worked chairs, bursten-bottomed, the stuffing staring out. 1753 BARTLET *Genil. Farriery* xxxvi. 278 So that the hair stares up, and is what some term pen-feathered. 1788 *New Lond. Mag.* 624 When the whole is dry, dress the feathers round the outline that may chance to stare a little. 1806-7 J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum.* *Life* (1826) x. § 69 Its few remaining hairs [said of an old toothbrush] staring off horizontally on all sides. 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* ii. xxvii, The locks that wont her brow to shade, Star'd up erectly from her head. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 49. 531 One drink of hard water would put the favourite horse out of condition, make his coat 'stare'. 1888 *Lancet* 14 Jan. 96/1 The affected cows were restless and irritable; their coats 'stared'. 1891 *Labour Commission* *Gloss.* s. v. *Nap*, [Filaments of cotton yarn] are very sensitive to electrical conditions, hence the importance of means to make them lie as smooth as possible, otherwise they polarise in all directions, that is 'stare'.

6. Comb. †stare-about, one who stares about; stare-cat U.S. (see quot.).

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* iii. v, They stick not the Stare-about's purses to take. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 448 *Stare-cat*, a woman or girl who amuses herself with gazing at her neighbors.

Stare, *obs.* f. STAR *sb.*¹, var. STAR *sb.*²

†Stareblind, *a.* *Obs.* [*OE.* star(e)blind = OFris. staru-, stare-, starblind, MDu. staerblind (mod.Du. staarblind), OHG. staraplint (MHG. starblint, mod.G. staar-, star-, starblind), ON. starblind-r (Sw. starblind, Da. starblind); f. OTeut. *staro- found as MDu. star rigidity (of the eyes in death), mod.G. staar, star, Du. staar, Sw.

starr, Da. *stær* catamar in the eyes; app. cogn. w. OHG. *starrēn* (mod.G. *starren*) to be stiff or rigid, MHG. *stärre*, *sterre* (mod.G. *starr*) stiff, rigid.] ? Blind without perceptible lesion of the eyes.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* s. 134 *Scotomatus*, staerblind. c 1000 in Cockayne *Shrine* (1864) 187 *Syl* he eny3 wih gescon mæ3, hutoh he starr blind st. *blind*, Some beo3 starr blinde. c 1250 *Orul & Night*, 241 Bi daye bu art star-blynd.

Staree (stær). *notice*-*wd.* [f. STARE v. + -EE.] The person stared at.

1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* iii, We were mutually agreeable in each other—I as starrer, and she as staree.

Starer (stær). [f. STARE v. + -ER.]

1. A person who stares.

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* l. v. 116 The vulgar astonishment of an unlettered Starer. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 20 ¶ 2 A kind of Men, whom I choose to call Starers, that without any Regard to Time, Place, or Modesty, disturb a large Company with their impertinent Eyes. 1767 S. PATTERSON *Another Trav.* l. 338 Exhibiting their numerities...to thousands of stupid starers. 1796 MISE. D'AROLAY *Camilla* IV. 218 They regularly drew forth either the master or the man to make another starer at their singular proceedings. 1805 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* l. 140 We passed down the street, lined with starers at the King and us. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idyls* Ser. II. *Clive* 154 I'll engage no glance was sent that way by a single starer.

2. *pl.* Eye-glasses with a long handle. *colloq.*

1904 MRS. A. SUDGOWICH *Scenes Jewish Life* 135 His mother put up her 'starers', and addressed Eva in French. 1905 MISS BROUGHTON *Wail's Progr.* xi. 128 She sat with the 'starers' she had taken off lying in her lap.

Starf, obs. *pa. t.* of STARVE v.

Star-fish, starfish (stær-fish). *Pl. -fish, -fishes.* [cf. SEA-STAR 2.]

1. Any echinoderm of the genus *Asterias* or of the class *Asteroidea*, having a flattened body, normally consisting of lobes or rays (usually five), radiating from a central disc. These rays are sometimes very short or altogether absent, the body having the form of a pentagonal disc. The common star-fish is *Asterias (Asteracanthion) rubens*.

1538 ELVOT *Dict.*, *Stella*, a sterre, also a sterrefyshe. 1611 CORGER, *Arbre marin*,... the greatest of Starre-fishes. 1672 W. HUGHES *Amer. Physiol.* 9 of the Sea-Star-Fish, or by some called the Sea-Star. 1672 JOSSELYN *New-Eng. Rarities* 95 The Star Fish, having five points like a Star, the whole Fish no bigger than the Palm of a Mans hand. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VIII. 174. 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 341 The star-fish has the power of slowly moving its rays. 1896 LYEKKER *Rey. Nat. Hist.* VI. 305 Star-fish are sluggish animals.

attrib. 1808 M. W. TAYLOR in *Trans. Camb. & Westm. Antig. & Archæol. Soc.* l. 166 Imparting... a kind of starfish appearance to the structure. 1895 — *Ibid.* VIII. 337 The White Raise or Star-fish cairn.

2. *transf.* A name for certain species of *Stapelia*. 1841 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, Star-fish, *Stapelia Asterias*. 1894 W. MILLER *Plant-u.* 130 Star-fish-flower, *Stapelia Asterias* and other species.

Hence **Star-fishy** *a. (nonce-wd.)*. 1875 RUSKIN *Forr. Clav.* xi, A population mostly of... bagmen, nothing else but bags—sloppy, star-fishy, seven-suckered stomachs of indiscriminate covetousness.

Star-flower.

1. A name given to a number of plants with bright stellate flowers, as *Ornithogalum umbellatum* and other species, (in U.S.) *Trientalis americana*, etc. Also as a hook-name for *Stellaria* and *Aster*.

1629 PARKINSON *Paradysus* 134 The Kindes of Starre-flowers, or Starres of Bethlehem, as they are called. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort. May* (1679) 17 Stock-gilly-flowers, Spanish Nut, Star-flower [etc.]. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (c 721) II. 236 Star-Flowers are of several sorts, as the Star-Flower of Arabia, the great white Star-Flower of Bethlehem [etc.]. 1711 PETER *Geophyl.* ix. lxxxv, Blush Cape Star-flower. 1771 J. R. FORSTER *Flora Amer. Septentr.* 15 Hypoxis erecta. Bastard star-flower, upright. Virginia. 1845-50 MRS. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* 181 The star-flower, (Aster). 1856 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* 277 *Trientalis Americana*, Star-flower. 1890 *Sarum Dioec. Gaz.* Jan. 6/1 'Star-flower' prettily describes the golden spangles of the Tormentil.

† 2. *Zool.*

a 1776 J. ELLIS *Zoophytes* (1786) 3 *Aetinia gemmacea*. Studded Sea Star-flower. *Ibid.* 6 *Aetinia Aster*. Sea Star-flower with a smooth stem.

Starful, *a. poet. rare.* Full of stars.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iii. l. *Vocation* 889 Heav'n's starfull Canapey. a 1631 DONNE *Progr. Soule*, 2nd *Anno*. 80 The starfull Northern pole. 1850 LYNCH *Theoph. Trinol* viii. 141 So Time the wave, Eternity the deep, Shines starful.

Star-gaze, v. [Back-formation from next or STAR-GAZING.] *intr.* To gaze at or study the stars. Also *transf.* and *fig.*; esp. to gaze intently at something compared to a star.

1626 SHIRLEY *Idylls* Rev. i. l. (1639) B 4 h. How now Antonio, ... Struck dead with Ladies eyes—I could star-gaze For ever thus. 1640 — *Arcaidia* i. l. B 4. Her eyes are fixt upon't, and my pore soule could heere Star-gaze for ever. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* clxxxix. 159 The Mischief, that we are... star-gazing after Futurities; when in truth, our Bus'ness lies just under our Noses. a 1704 T. BROWN *IVks.* (1713) IV. 210 Madam, while I was star-gazing 't'other Night at your Window. 1778 *Hist. Eliza Warwick* II. 101 He could not remove his eyes from my face. Lady Norfolk, observing it, asked him whether he intended to sup, or to star-gaze all night? 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* iv. 179 The sky prospect from her apartment being rather limited, she used... to come star-gazing to mine. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* ii. iii, 'Very odd birds, kestrels', said East, looking waggishly at his victim, who was still star-gazing.

† b. with indirect question depending on the vb. 1691 d'Emilia's *Frauds Rom. Monks* 226 The Abbot himself went out after Supper, to Star-gaze what Weather they were like to have the next day.

c. quasi-*refl.* with complementary phrase.

1678 T. PORTER *Fr. Conjuror* III. 15 He has talkt and star-gazed himself into... favour with my Master. 1871 RUSKIN *Forr. Clav.* i, Their present eagerness for instruction in painting and astronomy proceeds from an impression in their minds that, somehow, they may paint or star-gaze themselves into clothes and victuals.

Star-gazer.

1. One who gazes at the stars. Often used as a familiar or contemptuous substitute for *astrologer* or *astronomer*.

1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Isa.* xlvii. 13 Let now the astrologers, the starre gazers & pronosticators stand vp. 1583 STUBOES *Anat. Alus.* i. 62 These star-gazers, who teach that man is drawne in good or euill by the... influence of stars. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* vi. viii. § 5. 72 His Astrologers and Star-gazers forwarding him with their vaine predictions. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 29 Apr. 1652, Knavish and ignorant star-gazers. 1727 DE FOE *Mag. i.* iii. (1840) 73 As the eminent Dr. H— may be called the king's astronomer, or as the more eminent Flamstead usually called himself, the king's star-gazer. 1842 EMERSON *Transcendentalist* Wks. (Bohio) II. 230 The materialist... mocks at... star-gazers and dreamers. 1876 CHAMBERS *Astron.* p. v, The mere star-gazer who is an Astronomer simply in the respect that he is the owner of a telescope.

2. The fish *Uranoscopus scaber*, which has eyes set on the top of the head and directed vertically; also, any fish of this genus or of the family *Uranoscopidae*.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 225 Starre-gazer. *Uranoscopus*. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* v. lxxviii. 189 The Star-Gazer... is often taken in the Mediterranean Sea. 1881 CASSELL'S *Nat. Hist.* V. 92 The best known genus, *Uranoscopus*, comprises about ten species, which are familiarly termed star-gazers. 1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Syn. Fishes N. Amer.* 627 *Uranoscopidae* (The Star Gazers).

b. Applied to other fishes: see *quots.*

1853 WOOL *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 330 Star-gazer, *Anableps tetraphthalmus*. *Ibid.* 331 The Star-gazer is a native of Surinam. 1878 A. M. ROSS *Catal. Mammals etc. Canada* 11/1 *Uranidea gracilis*, Little Star Gazer.

3. *slang.* (See *quots.*)

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.*, Star-gazer, a horse who throws up his head. 1831 YOUTART *Horse* ix. 156 The back of the head being thus pulled back, the horse... will become what is technically called a star-gazer.

4. *Naut.* (See *quots.*)

1857 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 630 *Sky-scraper*, a triangular sail set above the skysail; if square it would be a moon-sail, and if set above that, a star-gazer, &c. 1883 CLARK *Russell Sailors' Lang.* 137 *Star-gazer*, an imaginary sail, like sky-scraper.

Star-gazing, *vb. l. sb.* The action of gazing at or studying the stars.

1576 FLEMING *Panopli. Epist.* 205 At such time as he went out a star-gazing. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 63 One beginning of Idolatrie did arise of this curious and superstitious Starre-gazing. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Little Bartas* 381 Wks. (Grosart) II. 88 Wnn, by Star-gazing, or ought else below, Dare arrogate the Future to foreknow. 1878 LOCKYER (*title*) *Star-gazing*, past and present. 1884 F. HARRISON in *19th Cent. Mar.* 501 Religion is not a thing of star-gazing and starning.

Star-gazing, *pp. a.* That gazes at the stars; given to study of the stars.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 19 h. All the starre-gazing Townes. 1596 BR. W. BARLOW *Three Serms.* l. 10 The like predictions of starre-gazing diuiners. 1669 SURRY *Mariner's Mag.* II. 45 Perhaps you'll say, 'Tis a Star-gazing Age. 1708 PARNLEY *Bickerstaff detected* 4 A certain Star-gazing Squire. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxviii, The quick-salving, word-mongering, star-gazing, lie-coining impostor.

Starge, obs. (*error.*) *Sc. var.* of STARK *a.*

Star-grass. [STAR sb. 1. Cf. star-grass in STAR sb. 2.] A name for various grass-like plants with stellate flowers or stellate arrangement of leaves; as *Aletris farinosa*, *Callitriche verna* and *C. aquatica*, *Hypoxis erecta*, *Rhynchospora Vahlana*, etc.

1827 CLAYTON *Virginia in Phil. Trans.* XLI. 158 There is another Root of the Species of Hyacinths, the Leaves whereof are grass-like... and spread like a Star upon the Ground... Same call it Ague-grass, others Ague-root, others Star-grass. 1795 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 5 *Callitriche verna*. Vernal Stargrass. Water Starwort. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 117 Mealy-star-wort. Star-grass. *Aletris farinosa*. 1845-50 MRS. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* 39 The water star-grass, *Callitriche aquatica*. *Ibid.* App. 113/2 *Hypoxis erecta*, (star-grass). 1854 GRISEBACH *Flora V. Ind. Islands* 788 Star-grass, *Rhynchospora Vahlana*. 1866 TREAS. Bot. 35/2 *Aletris farinosa*, called Colic root and Star grass.

Star-head.

† 1. *Zool.* A species of *Echinus*. *Obs.*

1713 PETER *Aquat. Anim. Ambotina* i, *Echinus sulateus*.

.. See FURNED Star-head.

2. *Bot.* The genus *Asteroccephalus*.

1852 G. W. JOHNSON *Cottage Gard. Dict.* 1856 TREAS. Bot.

Star-headed, a.

Headed with a star; having a head like a star;

spec. as an epithet of certain stellate flowers.

c 1710 PETER *Catal. Ray's Eng. Herbs* 42 Bnr and Star-headed Plants. 1777 JACOB *Catal. Plants* 111 *Callitriche verna*, Star-headed Chickweed. 1814 ROXBORGH *Hort. Bengal* 58 *Trifolium stellatum*. Star-headed trefoil. 1855 BAILEY *Myrtic* 39 Aiming star-headed arrow winged with light.

Staring (stær'ing), *vb. l. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb STARE; gazing fixedly with eyes wide open, standing up (of hair), etc.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 472-2 Starynge, brode lokyng, *fatentatio oculorum*. c 1535 COCKE *Lovell's B.* 13 They songe and daunced full merely, With swerynges, and starynge heuen hye. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 50 h, We foned the body of the sayde Hun... w^t his eye & mouth fayre closed, withoute any staryng, gapyng or frownyng. 1549 UNALL *etc. Erasmi. Par. i* Thess. ii. 1-8 We came not vnto you, with bragging and staryng. 1563 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr. Mag.* xxiv, His cap borne vp with staryng of his heare. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 168 [One that is given] to drinkings and swearings, and starings. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* Pref. 32 A resolution of all our faculties into sweetesses, affections and starings upon the Divine beauty. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s. v. *Roup*, Roup, the name of a filthy disease in poultry... known by the staryng, or turning back of the feathers. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* lxxxii, Could staryng win a woman, this had won her. 1897 ALLBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* II. 689 In cattle these [symptoms] are slight dullness, shivering, ... staryng of the coat, and stiffness in movement.

Staring (stær'ing), *pp. a.* [f. STARE v. + -ING 2.] That stares, in senses of the verb.

1. That looks fixedly with wide open eyes.

a 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 17 He cast on me a staring loke, with colour pale and ded. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 927 Then nightly sighs the staring Owle, Tu-whit to who. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. vii. 37 Their stariogeyes sparkling with feruent fire And vgly shapes did digh the man dismay. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 1149 The staring ruffian shall it keepe in quiet. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* ii. 17 With hollow Cheeks, and staring Eyes she view'd him. 1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) i. xvi. 102 The man is a very confident, he is a very bold, staryng man! 1809 *Med. Jmnl.* XXI. 221 The countenance is wild, the eyes red and staring. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxvii, 'How came the fellow here?—Speak, you staring fool!' he heeded. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* iv. i, I have sent his vulgar wife and great staring daughter a card for next Wednesday! 1849 TENNYSON *Marr. Geraint* 256 Turn, turn thy wheel about the staring crowd. 1861 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 152 They were an intent and staring audience. 1899 ALLBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* VI. 120 Powell describes a slightly stariog, suffused, and anxious expression of countenance as most common.

transf. 1646 CRASHAW *Sophtio d' Herode* vii, Such his fell glances as the fatal light Of staring Comets, that looke Kingdomes dead.

† b. Frantic, wild. *Obs.*

c 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* iii. xiv. 371 In wantowne and nyse disgisiof of arales (and so forth of many other [staryng added by a later hand] gouernancis, semyng summe wylde woode). 1607 WALKINGTON *Optic Glass* iii. 21 Who knows not that... goggle eyes [denote] a starker-staring fool? 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 3) 309 The staring madness when we wake and find that what we have loved... is not that we meant to love.

c. *Proverbs.* (App. often used with no definite meaning; perh. orig. ellipt. for the combs. in 5.)

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Proc.* (1567) 67 The difference betwene staryng and starke blynde The wise man at all tymes to folow can fynde. 1559 LUTY *Euphysis* (Arb.) 154 Descende into your owne consciences, consider with your selues the great difference betwene stariog and starke blynde, witte and wisdomed, loue and lust. 1629 FORD *Lover's Met.* ii. *Mel.* Am I starke mad? *Trill.* No, no, you are but a little staryng—there's a difference betwene staryng and starke mad. 1738 SWIFT *Pel. Conversat.* 200 There's a Difference betwene staryng and stark mad. 1787 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ode upon Ode* Wks. 1812 l. 440 There's odds 'twixt staryng and stark mad.

† 2. Shining; bright-coloured. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3037 Shynyng full shene as þe shire sternys, Or any staryng stone. 1400-50 *Wars Ar.* 2880 He... Strad vp him selfe on a stede, in starand wedis. *Ibid.* 3616 He standis vp in his steryers in starand mayles. *Ibid.* 3596 He saye a dym cloude full of starand sternes. 1425 *Ord. Whittington's Alms-house* in *Entick London* (1766) IV. 354 That the overcloathing... be dark and brown of colour, and not staryng ne blaisio. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 472/2 Starynge, or schynnyng, as gaye thyngys, *rutilans, rutilus, nitidus*. c 1495 *Epistole* etc. in *Skellon's Wks.* (1843) II. 391 His staryng standarde... move set is on a wall. c 1500 MENWALL *Nature* (Brandl) l. 749 A staryng colour of scarlet red.

3. Of hair, feathers, etc.: Standing up, bristling. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Proc.* & *Epigr.* (1867) 182 Vncomde staryng heades. 1578 LYTE *Dodens* v. xvi. 569 It layeth downe the staryng heares of the eyehrowes. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fenn. Mon.* iii. (1623) F 1, Take away all those staryng straws, twigs, and other offensive jagges that are fast in the Hues. 1674 SCHEFFER'S *Lapland* 136 Mountain Mice... which Wormius describes with short tails and staryng hair. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 813 The Water-Snake... With staryng Scales lyes poysond in his Bed. 1730 BURDOW *Pocket Parrier* (1735) 63 If your Horse is brought to you with a staryng Coat and hollow Flank. 1860 E. MAYHEW *Horse Doctor* 17 The eye is closed; the skin cold, and the coat staryng. 1859 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 66 Grooms object to give hard water to their horses, on the ground that it makes the coat staryng and rough.

4. That obtrudes itself on the view or attention; glaringly conspicuous.

a 1513 FARVAN *Chron.* vi. clxx. (1811) 149 At these dayes io France was vsyd of prestes, and men of the Church, precious and shewyng vesture, and gouldyn and ryche staryng gyrdelles, with rynges, and other ornaments of golde. 1542 UNALL *Erasmi. Apoph.* 254 She... perceived his yies to be oft offended with hir ouer waterson and staryng arale. 1709 BERKELEY *Ess. Vision* § 125 Made up of manifold staryng contradictions. 1719 DE FOE *Crispus* l. (Globe) 258 staryng contradictions. 1719 DE FOE *Conquer* ii. And at last as I did. 1773 GOLDSM. *Sloops to Conquer*, of Madam, will you blurt out the broad staryng question of Madam, will you marry me? 1849 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* iv, A modest build-marry... with great staryng windows. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* 11. 8 Not to mention the staryng absurdity of the idea. 1859 JEPHSON *Britany* ii. 15 The staryng modern chapels. 1880

MRS. J. H. RINDELL *Palace Gard.* ii. 20 A staring new terrace built on the ground which the old house covered. 1894 BRIDGES *Shorter Poems* v. xv. (1912) 316 That sickly, staring shore. 1902 O. WISTER *Virginia* xxxv. The rustlers... were a staring menace to Wyoming.

† b. Of a story: 'Sensational'. *Obs.*
1753 *Scots Mag.* Oct. 492/1. I... could... tell a staring story, and humbug with... skill. 1781 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Aug. He told us a thousand strange staring stories. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *France & Italy* II. 144 One must not judge from staring stories told one.

5. quasi-adv. as in *staring blind*, *mad* (cf. I c), *plain*, *sobor*. Usually *stark staring*: see STARK adv. 2 b. [1546, 1579: see I c.] 1589 *Wip for Ape* A 4. I am a rimer of the Irish race, And have already rimde thee staring mad. a 1861 T. WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady, Storm* iv. Familiar things, that staring plain had been. Fade into mists away. 1886 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* iii. At one look the rum went out of him, and left him staring sober.

Staringly (stē-rinlī), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. With a stare or open-eyed fixed gaze.
1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* Errailler les yeux... to open ones eyes wide, staringly. 1598 FLORIO, *Rabbiffare*,... to looke staringly as a mad man. 1602 MANNINGHAM *Diary* (Camden) 53 That long swaggerer... staringly denouncing what he ment... said the gent., 'I took you for a May pole'. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 545 Like as when we would open the eye more staringly the muscles of the forehead do much helpe vs. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 805/1 [They] heard my questions staringly.

† 2. Wildly, frantically. *Obs.*
1657 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* iii. xvii. (1713) 218 So staringly mad that the eye of Reason seems to have quite started out of their head. 1670 EACHARR *Cont. Clergy* 43 Not by talking staringly, and casting a mist before the peoples eyes.
3. In a manner that 'stares one in the face'; glaringly.
1817-18 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* 316 There is in this statement something... so ridiculously and staringly untrue, that [etc.]. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 293 The veil is now... staringly, and strikingly transparent. 1833 COBBETT *Eng. Gram.* xviii. § 221 These are staringly absurd. 1879 STEVENSON *Lay Morals* (1911) 7 The universe... is plain, patent and staringly comprehensible.

† Stark, sb.¹ *St. Obs.* [? Corrupt form of STAKE sb.¹ (sense 5 b; in our quot. not before 1853).] Some implement used in dressing leather.
1541 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1841) I. 176 Item, ane stark to york the ledder vpoun, with thair feytt.

† Stark, sb.² *Obs.* -o. [? Corruption of *start* in REDSTART.] The redstart.
1611 CORN., *Rossignol de muraille*, a Starke, a Red-tayle. Stark (stārk), a. and adv. Forms: 1-2 *stearc*, 1 *starc*, 2-3 *sterc*, 2-6 *sterke*, 3 *stærc*, *starc*, *Ormin sterc* (*pl.* *starkke*), 3-4 *starek*, 3-6 *sterk*, (3steroch, 6St. stargas), 4-7 *starcok*, *starko*, 3- *stark*. [Com. Teut.: OE. *stearc* corresponds to OFris. *sterk* (Wfris. *sterk*, Nfris. *stark*), OS. *stark* (MLG. *stark*, *sterk*), OHG. *stark*, *starch* (MHG. *stark*, *starch*, mod.G. *stark*), ON. *sterk-r* (Da. *sterk*), OSw. *stark-er* (Sw. *stark*): -OTeut. **starku-*; the declension is attested by the fluctuation between umlaut and non-umlaut forms. The weak grade of the root (OTeut. **starku-*) is found in Goth. *gastaurknan*, OHG. *kistorchanēn* to grow rigid, Icel. *storkna* to coagulate, ON. *styrk-r* strength, *styrk-r* strong. Outside Teut., probable cognates are Lith. *stregti* to become frozen, mod. Pers. *sulturg* strong.

Some of the cognates suggest that the sense 'stiff, rigid', which is rare exc. in English, may be more original than the sense 'strong', which prevails in the other Teut. langs.]

A. adj.
1. Hard, unyielding.
† a. Of a material substance: Hard, rigid. *Obs.*
c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* I. 196 Stanas mazon hnenian and þæt stark isen on leades gelycnysas. c 1200 ORMIN 999 & oþer stund it bakenn was Full hard & starrc inn ofne.
b. Of a person, his heart, etc.: Hard, obdurate. Also in good sense, firm, unyielding. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*
a 900 CYNEWULF *Elene* 565 (Gr.) Heo wæron stærce, stane heardran, noldon þæt geryne ribte cyðan. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Ne beo þu þereore prud ne wilde ne sterc ne wemod ne ouer modi. c 1200 ORMIN 1596, & 216 þi heorrie iss harrd & starrc, & stedelast o Criste. c 1205 LAV. 23678 Strong mon was Frole and sterc mon on mode. c 1400 *Cato's Morals* in *Cursor M.* App. iv. 33. 1666 If richesse come þe rife... be not stark to freindis, spende þou fulle hertli... bi gift wipþe weindis. c 1440 *Ps. Penit.* (1894) 43 Crist ihesu... was nothur stark ne stef, But ever was louly in word and chere. 1589 R. BAUCE *Serm.* (1909) S 5, Swa then, wald thou knaw, quithiber thy faith be strong or not, quithiber thy perswasion of Gods mercie, be stark or not? 1836 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 91 Against Tallow-plots, however, the Whig government was stark.

† c. Of a judgement: Stern, inflexible. *Obs.*
c 1200 ORMIN 8802 He gifþþ himm... witt & mihht to drædenn Godd & hise starkie domess. a 1225 *Anec. R.* 144 þe sterkie domd of domesdei

† d. Sc. Of a question, a science: Hard, difficult. *Obs.*
1456 SIR G. HAYE *Bk. Gov. Princes* (S.T.S.) xxi No traist nocht in ignorant mennis wordis that sais... that the science of thaim [sc. the stars] is sa stark that nane may knaw it. *Ibid.* 140 Here speris the doctour a stark question.

2. Violent, harsh, severe.
† a. Of natural agencies: Fierce or violent in operation; hard, harsh, rough, severe.

a 1000 Colloq. Ælfrie in Wr. Wüleker go Nys hyt swa stearc winter [aspera hyems] þæt ic durre lutan æt ham. a 1225 *St. Mark.* 9 Ant al wærd þæt stude of strong and starrc stench. a 1225 *Juliana* 78 Per arisen stormes starcke & stronge & breken þe schipes bord. a 1240 *Lofsong in Cott. Hom.* 211 Þeo sterkie stremes and þet floð þet fleaw of þine wunden moncun uor to helen. c 1250 *Owl & Night.* 524 Ac hwenne nyhtes cumeþ longe, & hryngeþ forstes starcke & stronge. c 1320 *Seign Sag.* (W.) 2123 The clerkes to the stage stalle, And het a fir strong and sterk. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 174 Þe hungre was so grete, & þe cold so stark. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1766 A fere stark and store Was lyght and brende bright. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Snee* 1529 The streim is thair sae stark... It suld he idle wark. 1606 A. CRAIG *Amor. Songs* (1872) 133 And though the streams be stark, I through the waltring waues shall swim.

† b. Of persons: Stern, harsh, severe. (Cf. sense 1 b.) *Obs.* exc. *arch.* in echoes of quot. a 1122. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 362 He [John Baptist] ða heard heortan Iudeiscr deode mid stearc ðeale and störe mynunge to lifes wege gebigde. a 1222 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1086, He was... offer call gemett stearc þam mannun þe wiðcwædon his willan. c 1205 LAV. 9197 Ah he was swiðe sturne & stærc wið þene folke. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xii. 183 William was already beginning to show himself... beyond measure stark to all who withstood his will. 1876 TENNYSON *Harold* II. ii. For he is only deonar to those that follow where he leads, but stark as death To those that cross him. 1891 Q. Rev. July 190 This great Emperor was stark to all the opponents of Christianity.

† c. Of living, treatment, circumstances, etc.: Attended with hardship, harsh, severe. Of a wound: Severe. *Obs.*
c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 148 He nolde awendan his ge-wunelician bigleofan... ac ða stidnyssa his stearcan bigleofan... on his life gehæold. c 1200 *St. Sebastian* 48 in S. Eng. Leg. 179 With quareles and with Arewene: heo mæden him woundes starcke. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 21 Tille Elfride oure kyng com tipinges starcke. *Ibid.* 99 Bot Henry þink it stark, þæt he is charged so.

† d. Of an instrument of torture or punishment: Inflicting severe pain, cruel. *Obs.*
c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 428 ða het he hine wædum bereafian, and mid stearcum stengum beatan. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 127 Weste was his wununge and stark haire of oluente his wæde. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1925, & let þurhdrucn þrefier þe spæken & te felien mid imene gadien; swa þæt te pikes & te imene preones se scarpe & se starkie borien þurh. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2118 Furst sce tokout þe croune sterk; þæt crist on is heued let. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiv. 77 God, that eoir I chaip, Nor ane stark widdy gar me gaip, Bot I in hell for geir wald be. 1508 KENNEDEY *Flying W.* Dunbar 413 A stark gallowis, ane wedy, and a pyn. The hede poynt of thine eldis armis ar. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* iii. 28 Than the father takis ane batton or sum vthir sterk vappin to punaise his sonne.

† e. Of fighting or contention: Vehement, fierce. *Obs.*
c 1205 LAV. 4171 Þæt fæht wes swiðe strong & swiðe stær [c 1275 stary] & swiðe longe. *Ibid.* 4036 Sterce weren þe reames mid stronge raskake. c 1250 *Owl & Night.* 5 (Jesus MS.) þæt playd was stiff & stark & strong. *Ibid.* 1176 Þe vie... yef answer stark & stronge. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3241 þan at þe furste þe Assaut by-gan sterk & strait to be. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 121 He wist wele, and he had capit, he wald nocht have cessit to mak him starkare were than before.

† f. Of climate or weather: Harsh, inclement. (See quot. 1878.) Now dial.
1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* I. i. Cat. The North is not so starke, and cold. 1878 DICKINSON *Cumuld. Gloss.*, Stark weather, continued dry and cold north and east winds. 1923 *Daily Graphic* 24 Mar. 12/1 This season is early, the weather stark and unpromising.

† g. Stark at the rent (see quot.). dial. *Obs.*
1683 G. M[ERITON] *Praise of Ale* 51 And yet you say your Farme is starke at th' Rent [ed. 1685 starke oth Rent; but *Gloss.* has Stark at the Rent, is very dear at the Rent.]

3. Strong, stout, powerful.
† a. Of a structure or material: Strong, substantial. *Obs.*
c 1205 LAV. 189 He makede enne stronge castel mid starke ston walle. c 1290 *St. Brendan* 124 in S. Eng. Leg. 223 þis, hound ladde þis holi man to an balles... Gret & starrc. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlv. (Christina) 10 He mad a toure of lyme & siane, a starkare mocht be fundine nan. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 710 Tbanne sawe they yn a park A castell stout and stark. 1529 *Registr. Aberdeen.* (Mailand Club) I. 395 To big agan þe said brig... als stark and substantial as we resawe þe samyn. 1535 *Stewart Cron.* Scot. II. 683 Anwik castell that was starge and strang. a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 177 [He] cryed, 'Fyre, fyre, (for the door was veray stark). 1609 *Extracts Rec. Convent. Burghs Scot.* (1870) II. 284 All cowperis sall mak their hering barrellis tight, stark, and sufficient trevis. 1755 R. FORBES *Ajant Sp.* Shop Bill vii. Fare may be bad... The starkest hose that can be made. 1794 [W. ANDERSON] *Piper of Peebles* 6 (E.D.D.) The sarks were few, An' very stark, but no that saft.

† b. Of a weapon: Strong, massive, stout. *arch.*
c 1205 LAV. 21227 Arður þe reie Ron [i.e. his spear] nom an honde he stratche scaft stærce stidmōden king. a 1300 *Havelok* 380 In his hand a spere stark. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xix. (Christopher) 339 Quhen þat cristofore his prayere had mad... his staf, þæt was sture & stark, was cled with lewis, & with bark. 1805 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-Hags* vi. 47 The crossbar and simple Italian guard of Wat Gordon's lighter weapon seemed as if it must instantly be beaten down by the starker weapon of the dragoon.

† c. Physically strong or powerful; Insty, robust, sturdy, vigorous; occas. † strong (of sight). *arch.*
c 1250 *Long Life* in O. E. *Misc.*, Nis non so strong ne sterch [v. r. sterk] ne kene þat mai ago deapes wijer-blench. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric* P. xxx. 87 Ne is no quene so stark ne stour... that ded ne sbal by-glyde. 13... K. Alis. 527 Ich wil thee yue of golde a mark, And a stede strong and stark.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 545 Me caryinge in his clawes starke. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 24 Lat nocht the sterk man glorie in his strenth. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* iii. xix. (Arch.) 249 There he some fowles of sight so proud and starke, As can behold the sunne, and neuer shrinkie. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 19 Throwe... your lambes oute of the penne, for feare that your starke sheepe treade them under foote. 1721 RAMSAY *Prospect of Plenty* 183 A nation, healthfu' wise, and stark. 1787 BURNS *Old Farmer's Saint. Mare* iv. He gied me thee... An' fifty mark; Tho' it was sma' twas weel-won gear, An' thow was stark. 1805 SCOTT *Lat Minstr.* I. xxi, A stark moss-trooping Scott was he. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* (1849) 158 The loss of two stark hunters and prime rifleman was a serious affair to the party. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-Hags* xxv. The dragoons were stark fellows and had seen service.

† d. Strong in authority, dominion, rule, arms; powerful, mighty. *Obs.*
a 1300 *Havelok* 341 In þat time... Was in þe lon[d] of Dene-mark, A riche king, and swyþe stark. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6840 He was bysshope and patyauke Of Constanyne, noble starke. 1338 — *Chron.* (1725) 45 Now rises Eilred, & gadres oste stark. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 13 The man miraclis, the starkar was haly kirk. For ay the faith grewe starkar and stakare. *Ibid.* 28 For the office of knyghtehede suld have stark place in governaunce. 1543 *St. Pafers Hen.* VIII. V. 588 All that he His Highnes scrvauntes and frendes must make them stark, and to make the most frendes they can. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 138 Frome yrland he sayles to Scotland, w' a strang and starke amie. 1807 J. BARLOW *Colymb.* vii. 339 Now roll, with kindling haste, the long stark lines, From wing to wing the sounding battle joins.

† e. Of a cause of wonder, also (Sc.) of a reason: Strong. *Obs.*
c 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1473 Wunder me þinkþ stark & sor [MS. Coll. stark & stor] Hw enymon [etc.]. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 120 And 3it ane othir mare stark resoun is for the decreis sais that [etc.]. 1587-8 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 242 Upoun bettir avisement and starkare resonis. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 50 Of quhilke a stark rasone they vse to collecte, that in... rueris in Irland, quhilkes... ar bath maist cleir, and maist pure, Salomonte in gretter number thair ar takne.

† f. Of action: Vigorous. *Sc. Obs.*
a 1557 *Dinnr. Occur.* (Bannatyne Club) 11 And in this mene tyme was stark watching in Edin^h about the kingis game. a 1578 LINDSEAY (Pittscotie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 195 That nycht the towne of Edinburgh keptit ane stark watch in the towne.

g. Of liquor, † poison: Strong, potent. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.*
1542 UOALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 103 b. Cantharis is a little lile vermyn... but hauyng in it starke poyson. a 1578 LINDSEAY (Pittscotie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 186 The Duk of Albanie send his... servand... for the wyne and prayit him to send of the best and starkest. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggars Bush* iii. 1. [Second Boor] Stark heer boy, stout and strong beer. 1633 *Orkney Witeh Trial* in Dalryll *Darker Superst.* Scot. (1834) 153 Becaus the oyle was not stark enuch, he gat some aquavite to make it starker. 1870 J. K. HUNTER *Life Studies of Char.* vi. 40 The gudeman and his wife had several tastings till it came to the right thing, the wife remarking that it was a stark dram [of whisky]. 1898 CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* xiv. Doon at the clachans the stark Holands flowed like water in a running spate.

† h. Of colour: Strong, dark. *Obs.*
1547 RECOROR *Urinal Physick* 67 Greene is a compowde colour of blew and yellow... and the right greene have I in this booke called a starke greene.

4. Rigid, stiff, incapable of movement.
a. Of the (muscles of the) body or limbs: Lacking suppleness and pliability (through weakness or over-exertion, fear, age, cold, or the like); † also, of the senses, the blood, the eyes (*obs.*).
c 1300-20 *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* (1903) 243 Stark waren his armes Hi-spreð upon þe rode. c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 148 De genuler seroynt trop redt [gloss stiff v. r., MS. Camb. starker]. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter, Canticles* (1884) 506 Obgrunerunt omnes habitatores chanaan... All be woners of chanaan wex starke... þai sall wax stark for drede & wa. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxviii. 295 [Soldier.] I myght not stande, so was I stark [with fright]. c 1460 *Towneley.* Myst. iii. 268 My bonys ar so stark, No wonder if they wark, for I am full old. c 1520 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 48r A knoklybonyarde wyll counterfeit a clarkie: He wolde trotte gentilly, but he is to starke. 1542 BOORNE *Dyetary* viii. (1870) 247, I do aduertysse you not to... syt by the fyre... for fyre... doth make sterke the synewes & ioyntes of man. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 44 And downe did lay His heauie bead... Whose senses all were straight benumbed and starke. 1607 TORSILL *Four-f. Beasts* 402 [The Mal-lander] will make a horse go stark, and stumble much. 1647 H. MORRIS *Cupid's Conflict* lxxvii, The clearest truths so may well seem dark When shoalful men have eyes so dimme and stark. 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trac.* 334 We had not strength to make another [bridge of planks] we were so num'd and stark [frighted stark] with the cold. a 1800 PEGGE *Suppl. Grose, Stark*, stiff, from too much exercise, or from the rheumatism, &c. 1847 SHELLEY *Revolt Islam* iii. xviii, I sought to close mine eyes, But like the balls, their lids were stiff and stark. 1838 BARNHAM *Ingol. Leg. Ser. I. Nurse's Story*, But, ere he can vent one inquisitive sniff, That little pug-dog stands stark and stiff. 1886 S. W. LINC. *Gloss.* s. v., The rheumatism bas left my leg a hit stark.

† b. Rigid, stiff (in death).
1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iv. i. 103 Each part deipi'd of supple government, Shall stiffe and starke, and cold appeare like death. 1611 — *Cymb.* iv. ii. 209 [Enter Amirages, with Inogen dead.] Bel. How found you him? Anri. Starke, as you see. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* 135 The bodies of the Persians slaine, waxe drie and starke as stakes. 1830 LONGF. *Wreck Ifeepser* xiii, A frozen corpse was he. Lashed to the helm all stiff and stark. 1865 KINGSLY *Herew.* vi, They left nought behind them save stark corpses

1205 Leam. viij. Nu fusen we hom to, & starcliehe lē1275
starclike hoem leggen on. a. xzxx *Leam. Kath. viij* Peos mede
...sod, burh beos steuene starcliehe strenget. c. x375 *Leam. viij*
Leam. Saints xxiii. *(Seven Sleepers)* x28, & bal can be in entent
to ma bame stark, confort to get to jathen & to lēxxvii *Leam. Test.*
bal starklyare to thes be torment. c. 1480 *Leam. Test.*
Cress. 280, I say this by hone wyrtchreft & pressed, The quhik
...Me and my Mother starklye can reffuse. 1220 *My Nisaxit*
...N. T. *Scotts Acts* xix. 20 So starkly the wife of God was
and was conformy. 1230 *Leam. LINESAUS (Pisciteus) Chron.*
Leam. (S.T.S.) l. 281 *Be* starkly, his freindis advertissit thairof
watchtir starklye that night. 1296 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's*
Scott. Hist. Scott. II. 205 The Castel of Dunbar starklye, and
starklye could be defendet with the firenche wapenrye. 166 The
1202 *James Telfer* xxviii. in Scott *Almshusely* l. 86 The
Scotts they rade, the Scotts they ran, Sae starklye and sae
steadlye. 1816 *Scott Old Mort.* xix, was ever night so

hym stærke blynde. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isl.* 251

starkly made But time and years would overthrow? 1900 C. MURRAY *Hauwilt* 51 An' starkly did he gie him 't back.

2. Stiffly, rigidly.

1523-34 FITZGERALD *Husb.* § 65 There be heastes, that wyll haue the goute... in the hynder fete, and it wyll cause them to halt, and go starkly. 1557 PHAER *Æneid* vii. (1558) V ij. And every feeld with swordes vpright, As stubble starkly stands. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. ii. 70 Pro. Where's Barnardine. *Cl.* As fast lock'd vp in sleepe, as guiltles labour, When it lies starkly in the Trauellers bones. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.*, *Starkly*, stiffly. 1870 B. HARTE *Luck of Roaring Camp* § The low bunk... on which the figure of the mother was starkly outlined below the blankets. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxxvii. 6 A corpse out-stretch'd starkly.

b. Tightly, firmly.

1818 BYRON *Mazeppa* xvi. With feeble effort still I tried To rend the bonds so starkly tied. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Merc.* lxx. The withy hands, though starkly interknit, Fell at the feet of the immortal child.

3. Barely, nakedly.

1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* iv. (1865) VII. 49 Many noble trees were stripped of their branches under the Caesars as starkly as the Caesars themselves. 1913 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 309/2 The place was starkly furnished.

Stark naked, a. (and sb.) [f. STARK *adv.* 2; altered from the earlier STAR-NAKED.]

1. Of a person: Absolutely without clothing.

1530 PALSGR. 842/1 Starke bely naked, *tout fin mere nud.* Starke naked, *tout fin nud.* 1560 DAUS tr. *Steidane's Comm.* 356 They left them starke naked. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 59 Rather on Nylus mudde Lay mestark-nak'd. 1771 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. 474 Both sexes go stark-naked. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xvi. 44 The little children were running about among the huts, stark naked. 1913 SIR H. JOHNSTON *Pioneers Australia* vii. 227 These stark-naked savages.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iii. iv. 274 Therefore on, or strippes your sword starke naked. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 268 ¶ 9, I came to my Mistress's Toilet this Morning, for I am admitted when her Face is stark naked. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Miss A.* Pitt 25 Dec. The rest of the room is stark naked. 1779 WARNER in *Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) IV. 246 A great stark-naked new house on an eminence, without a morsel of anything green about it. 1881 *Athenæum* 27 Aug. 267/2 This is the essential difficulty, stated in its simplest and stark-naked form. 1895 *Dialect Notes* (Amer. Dial. Soc. 1896) i. viii. 379 *Naked, stark-naked*: of tea without milk or sugar—pure, undiluted.

2. *sb.* Unadulterated spirit; esp. raw gin. *slang.*

1820 J. H. REYNOLDS *Fancy* (1906) 83 To take of Deady's bright stark naked A glass or so. 1830 LYTTON *Paul Clifford* iv. His 'hingo' was unexceptionable; and as for his stark-naked, it was voted the most brilliant thing in nature. 1860 *Hotten's Slang Dict.* 227 *Stark-naked*, raw gin.

Stark naught, a. Now rare or arch. [STARK *adv.* 2.] Utterly worthless or valueless; † utterly bad, vicious, hurtful, etc. (see NAUGHT a.).

a 1543 BECON *David's Harp* Wks. 1564 I. 150 h. He is none of those, that say all is well, when altogether is starke nought. 1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 20 b. But long use of it, in the ende brings the grounde to be starke nought. 1607 *Lingua* II. i. Ah heres a youth starke naught at a trench, but old dog at a trencher. 1647 FULLER *Good Th.* in *Worse* T. 78 No man can be starke naught at once. Let us stop the progresse of sin in our Soule at the first Stage. 1658 A. Fox tr. *Wurtz's Surg.* iii. xiii. 258 This abuse is partly committed, by stitching, which is stark nought to be used here. 1738 SWIFT *Poet. Conversat.* II. 163. I have heard 'em say, that too good is stark naught. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 213 But both [Letters] are stark naught, abominably bad. *Ibid.* II. 76 No, said he, I have been stark naught, and it is she, I hope, will be very forgiving. 1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 48 The self-same mode of procedure or... the self-same courts, are stark naught for a debt of *gl.* 18. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk. Bk.* (1869) 43 All the good its students have done, as students, it is stark naught. 1882 *Times* 6 Feb. But these influences... are stark naught to those [etc.].

† b. as *sb.* Something utterly worthless. *Obs.*

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 105 But they [*sc.* plums] that ar little ones and harde adde harsh tarte ar sterk noughts.

Starkness (stärk-nēs). [f. STARK a. + -NESS.]

1. Rigidity, stiffness (of the body or limbs).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 472/2 Starkenesse (or styfnesse) *rigor, rigiditas, ariditas.* 1544 PHAER *Regius. Life* (1560) R v j b. Of the stifnes or starkerkes of limmes. 1627 [R. BERNARD] *Guide to Grand Jury Men* i. ii. 17 With a generall starknesse and stiffnesse. 1846 TREWCH *Mirac.* xxvii. (1862) 368 *note.* The stiffness and starkness, the unnatural rigidity of the limbs in the accesses of the disorder. a 1893 CHRISTINA ROSSETTI *Verses* 133 Night for the dead in their stiffness and starkness!

† 2. ? 'Stark' or utter privation. *Obs.*

1544 BETHAM *Precepts War* i. lxxvii. E j h. His souldiours... were wyllinge to fyght, fasting, and undyned: wherby the mooste parte of them clunged for colde, was rather by starknesse of meat, than by y^e violence of theyr coemies slayne. 1616 J. LANE *Contr. Spr.* s. T. v. l. 86 So tooke hee order how his campe and shippes should bee reuictualld, ear them starnes nippes.

3. Sternness, harshness. *arch.* (see STARK a. 2 b.) 1884 M. CREIGHTON *Hist. Ess.* viii. (1902) 248 He [William I] let men feel his starkness by his remorseless harrying of the north.

4. Absoluteness, utterness.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 220 How should wee have yielded to his heavenly call, had wee been taken, as they were, in the starkness of our ignorance. 1849 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) III. 252 Those legislative pedants... who would propose to give New Zealanders and Hottentots to the starkness of their savage ignorance, the complex forms of the British Constitution.

5. Barenness, nakedness.

a 1849 MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 415 The rocks with their

steepness, And the earth with its starkness. 1896 Mrs. CAFFRY *Quaker Grandmother* 101 It would go hard with her before that thought, with anything of the starkness of fact about it, could so much as enter into her mind.

Starky (stärki), a. *dial.* [f. STARK a. + -y.]

Stiff and hard; not pliable or workable.

1697 R. PIERCE *Bath Mem.* II. v. 312 His Hands would be as hard, dry and starky, as if he had wrought for his Living, at Cleaving of Wood. a 1722 LASSIE *Husb.* (1757) 50 If the ground be dry and starky... so much the better. *Ibid.* 426 Wool... when three years old... grows starkey and dry, and will not lie smooth in the spinning. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Starky*, dry, shrivelled up. 1863 WISE *New Forest* 287 Gloss., *Starky*, used particularly of land which is stiff or unworkable, especially after rain.

† **Starle, starll.** *Obs.* [? Dim. of STARE *sb.* 1 Cf. G. *dial.* *stärli*, *stärli*.] A starling.

1555 GESNER *Hist. Anim.* III. 715 *Sturnus* auis... Angilicum a sterlyng, a starll, a stare. 1562 WITHALS *Dict.* 5/1 A stare or starle, *sturnus*.

Starless (stär-lēs), a. [-LESS.]

1. Destitute of stars or starlight; having no stars visible.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 119 This Bole is ek with sterres set, Thurgh whiche he hath hise hornes knet Unto the tail of Aries, So he ne hoght ther sterreles. 1638 COWLEY *Love's Riddle* I, Though I were blacker then a starlesse night. 1697 MILTON P. L. III. 425. 1728 MALLETT *Excursion* I. 288 Night by Night, beneath the starless Dusk. 1818 BYRON *Mazeppa* v. With starless skies my canopy. 1877 'RITA' *Vivienne* III. ix. The sky was black and starless.

2. In nonce-uses. a. Having no star or badge of honour on the breast. b. Not made into a star, having no star named after oneself. c. Not born under a good or favourable star, luckless.

1814 BYRON *Frag. Ep. T. Moore*, The Czar... wore hut a starless blue coat. 1853 D. JERROLD *Chron. Cloverhook* Wks. 1864 IV. 403 Bacchus... with all his great bounty, is starless and unhonoured. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. Pref., Two crowned and starless women.

Hence **Starlessly** *adv.*, **Starlessness**.

1842 *Tail's Mag.* IX. 726 Night sternly and starlessly appears. 1888 MEREDITH *Poems*, *Hard Weather* 103 Nor in her starlessness of night Peruse her with the craven nerve.

Starlet (stär-lēt). [-LET.]

1. A small star. Also *transf.* of a flower.

1830 CARLYLE *Richter Again* Ess. 1840 II. 363 The evening-star... hovers... above the rosy red, and, modest as a bride, deprives no single starlet of its light. 1863 H. SPENCER *Ess.* II. 8 Nehulä may be comparatively near, though the starlets of which they are made up appear extremely minute. 1881 BLACKIE *Lay Serm.* vii. 224 The smallest yellow starlet that peeps out from a grassy carpet in the spring.

2. A star-fish of the genus *Asterina*.

1854 A. ADAMS etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 325 Full grown Starlets (*Asterina*). 1863 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 732 Gibbous Starlet, *Asterina gibbosa*.

Star-light, starlight, sb. and a.

1. The light of the stars; occas. the time when the stars shine.

c 1374 CHAUCEUR *Boeth.* II. met. iii. (1868) 39 Pan be sterre ydimmyd paleh hir white cheres, by he flamus of be sonne bat ouer come be sterre lyt. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 259 Upon a nyht, When ther was noght bot sterrelit. 1565 COOPER *Treasure*, s. v. *Tenebrae*, The sterre light did put away darkenesse. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 29 By fountaine cleere, or spangled star-light sheene. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 308 In such a scant allowance of Star-light. a 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* II. iii. A Gypsy Ladie... Wrought it by Moone-shine for mee, and Star-light. 1670 ECHAROT *Cont. Clergy* 90 An hardy and labouring clergy... that can foot it five or six miles in the dirt, and preach till star-light for as many shillings. 1799 H. T. LEE *Canterb. T.* *Old Woman's T.* (ed. 2) I. 387 They at length emerged to star-light and the open country. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxix. 99 At work from the grey of the morning till starlight. 1914 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 197/2 He went all night to the southward by starlight only.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1530 TINDALE *ProL. Levit.*, And though also that all the ceremonies and sacrifices haue as it were a sterrelyght of Christ, yet some there he that haue as it were the lighte of the brode daye a litle before the sonne risinge. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* IX. lxxvii. He saw waxe dim the starre-light of his eyes.

2. A cluster of artificial lights arranged in the form of a star.

1884 BAPTIST *Yr.-Bk.* 357 Star-lights and brackets supply good artificial lighting.

3. *attrib.* and *adj.* Of or pertaining to starlight; bright as the stars; appearing or accompanied by starlight; lighted by the stars. [? Partly f. LIGHT a. 2.]

1585 HIGINS *Synon. Nomencl.* 375/2 A cleare and starre-light night. 1655 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 174 It is due North from Spahawn, as we observed in our star-light travel. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 548 A Star-light Evening, and a Morning fair. 1803 VISCT. STRANGFORD *Poems of Camoens, Madrigal* (1810) 41 Starlight eyes, and heaving snows. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. clxxviii. The silent ocean, and the starlight bay. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xvii. 163 The night was clear starlight. 1869 DUNKIN *Midnight Sky* 22 These two stars being never absent from our view on starlight nights.

Star-lighted, ppl. a. [f. STAR *sb.* + LIGHTED *ppl. a.* after STAR-LIGHT *sb.*] Star-lit.

1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 30 They run about laughing and shouting in the star-lighted wood. 1855 DICKENS *Holly Tree* Christm. Stor. (1874) 22 The bleak, star-lighted sky. 1895 KIPLING *2nd Jungle Bk.* 213 His voice could be heard in all sorts of wet star-lighted blossoming places.

Star-like, a. and adv. *A. adj.*

1. Resembling a star; shining like a star.

1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xxxv. ii. Those two starlike

eyn. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Estaille*, *Pierre d'estailles*, a. Car. huncle, wherein... many golden, sparkling, and starre-like drops may be discerned. 1652 [see SKY-LIKE]. 1860 PIERSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 3 This touch-wood... will shine with a star-like light. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* xvi. 173 The breastplate of the swift Eacides With star-like points.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. i. 66 What, to you, Whose Starre-like Noblenesse gaue life and influence To their whole being? 1833 TENNYSON *Dreams* *Pain* Wom. xiii. She turning on my face The star-like sorrows of immortal eyes. 1883 Mrs. CARLYLE's *Let.* II. 274 With a certain star-like radiance and grace. 1884 *Christian World* 21 Feb. 139/5 This star-like serenity in all the tumult of his stormy life.

c. Countless as the stars. *nonce-use.*

1630 [see sand-like s. v. SANO *sb.* 2 g c].

2. Shaped like a conventional star; stellate, radiate.

1611 COTGR., *Estaille*, the Lizard Stellio, whose necke is full of starre-like spots. 1633 JOHNSON *Gerard's Heraldry* xcvi. (1656) 418 At the top whereof stand many pretty starre-like skinny seed-vessels. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Suppl. s. v. *Hair*, The quills of the hedge-hog and porcupine haue somewhat of a pith in a starlike form. 1847 C. BROSTE *Jane Eyre* xxiv. A soft turf... spangled with a star-like yellow blossom. 1906 HICKSON in *Hartog's Protozoa* etc. (Camb. Nat. Hist.) 332 The position of the zooids in the colony is indicated only by star-like holes.

b. *adv.* Like a star.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. v. 47 So shall she leaue her Blessednesse to One... Who, from the sacred Ashes of her Honour Shall Star-like rise, a 1678 CHALKHILL *Thealma & Clearellus* 104 So Star-like bright they shone. 1725 BRADLEY's *Family Dict.* s. v. *Saffron* (*Bastard*), This Plant produces staring Heads... with some Leaves, opening underneath Star-like. 1842 TENNYSON *Sir Galahad* 48 As down dark tides the glory slides, And star-like mingles with the stars.

Starling 1 (stär-lin). Forms: 1 *stärline*, 4-5 *sterling(e)*, -*ynge* (e, 5-6 *sterlinge*, 5-6, 7-8 *stirling*, 6 *starlyng*, S. *stirline*, *stirling*, 7 *sterling*, 4- *starling*. Also *dial.* STARKEL. [OE. *stärline*, f. *stär* STARE *sb.* 1: see -LING 1.]

1. Any bird of the passerine genus *Sturnus*, esp. *S. vulgaris*. Now also applied in wider sense to any bird of the family *Sturnidae*.

a 1050 *Gloss.* (MS. Harl. 107) in *Zeitschr. für deutsche Alterth.* XXXIII. 241 *Starling*, *sturnus*. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1789 *Pe* sparhawk flough he be sterling [Goth. *stärline*]. c 1325 *Gloss.* W. de *Bibber*, in Wright *Voc.* 151 Soundre porks et d'estourneus [Glossed *sterlinge*]. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 713 The Mavvis and the Merle syngis, Osillis and Stirlingis. c 1450 *Merlin* ix. 135 The smote in a-monge hem as faucons amonge starlings. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* xii. *ProL.* 238 The styrlyng changis diuers steyrnynys nys. 1549 *Comp. Scot.* vi. (1873) 39 The garruling of the stirlene gart the sparrow cheip. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* i. iii. 224 He haue a Starling shall be taught to speake Nothing but 'Mortimer'. 1667-8 *Perrys Diary* 1 Mar. A starling which... do whistle and talk the most and best that ever I heard anything in my life. 1670 ECHAROT *Cont. Clergy* 86 Then, after all this, came the Jackdaws and sterlings (idle birds that they are). 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-l. Misc.* (1733) II. 137 Of all the birds... I far prefer the stirling's notes. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 25 (Hotel at Paris), 'I can't get out', said the stirling. 1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 103 The Starlings are found only in the Old World, where they form a very large and natural Group. 1880 W. CARNEGIE *Pract. Trapping* 40 It is not generally known what a delicious bird the stirling is to eat. 1894-5 LYDEKKER *Roy. Nat. Hist.* III. 343 *Starlings*... all agree in possessing a wing with five primary quills, and twelve tail-feathers.

b. With prefixed word designating a particular species, genus, or group belonging to the family *Sturnidae*.

1734 ALBIN *Nat. Hist. Birds* II. 38 The yellow Starling from Bengall. 1743 G. EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* I. 19 The Chinese Starling or Black-Rose. 1821 BEWICK *Birds* Suppl. 1. 14 The Rose Coloured Starling. 1829 GRIFFITH tr. *Cuvier* VII. 37 The... collared stare, Persian starling, and Alpine warbler. 1869-73 T. R. JONES *Cassell's Bk. Birds* I. 227 The Sardinian Starling (*Sturnus unicolor*). *Ibid.* The Rose Starling or Shepherd-bird (*Pastor helveticus*). *Ibid.* 232 The Glossy Starlings (*Lamprolornethes*). *Ibid.* 234 The True Glossy Starlings (*Lamprolornethes*). 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 435 The Shining Starling, *Calornis melanotos*.

c. Applied to birds of the American family *Icteridae*.

1731 CATESBY *Nat. Hist. Carolina* (1754) I. 13 The red-winged Starling. 1839 AUDUBON *Ornith. Biog.* V. 487 Red-winged Starling, *Icterus phœniceus*. 1869-73 T. R. JONES *Cassell's Bk. Birds* I. 215 The Yellow or Golden Starlings.

2. A kind of pigeon. Also *starling-pigeon*.

1867 TEGEMEIER *Pigeons* xxi. 174 The Starlings are dark-coloured birds, white barred, with a speckled, crescent-shaped band across the crop. 1881 LVELL *Pigeons* 97 The Starling pigeon is a Continental variety, and in Germany it goes by the name of Der Staarenhals, or the starling neck. *Ibid.* 98 With age the starling often loses its marking to a great extent.

3. (See quot.)

1844 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 267 *Boregala* (*Hexagrammus Stelleri*)... The name 'Starling' is applied to some fish, supposed by us to be this species, in the Straits of Fuca.

4. *slang.* (See quot.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Brother-starling*, that Lies with the same Woman.

5. *Comb.* as *starling-breasted*, -like, *adjs.*

1855 *Poultry Chron.* III. 272 The starling-breasted pigeon. 1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 101 The first family of the starling-like perching birds. The Weaver Birds (*Flaccida*).

Starling 2 (stär-lin). Forms: 8 *sterling*, *stirling*, 8-9 *sterling*, 7- *starling*. [Possibly a

corruption of STADDLING.] An outwork of piles, projecting in front of the lower part of the pier of a bridge, so as to form a protection for the pier against the force of the stream or to secure it from damage by the impact of vessels or floating objects.

c 1684 *Old Ballads Gl. Frost* (Percy Soc.) 29 And on the starlings [was] kept the brandy trade. 1714 *MacKay Journ. Eng.* l. xiii. 192 Archies. fenced with large starlings for the keeping off the force of the tide. 1724 *Dr. For. Jour. Gl. Brit.* l. iii. 124 The Islands of Scilly, are plac'd like Outworks to resist the first Assaults of this Enemy [the ocean]... as the Piles or Starlings (as they are call'd) are plac'd before the solid Stone-work of London-bridge, to fence off the Force, either of the Water or Ice, or [etc.]. 1739 *LABELY Short Acc. Piers Westminster Bridge* 42 There must be... a necessity of building Starlings to preserve the Piers. 1773 *Noorthouck Hist. Lond.* 56 The passage under the arches [of old London Bridge] was contracted by enormous platforms, built round the decaying piers, called starlings. 1776 *G. SEMPLER Building in Water* 49 We laid three Beams stretching the whole Length of the Pier from Sterling to Sterling. 1778 *H. BOWMAN Trav.* 337 The stream still more strengthened by starlings filled with large stones placed round the bottoms of the piers. 1840 *Civil Engin. & Arch.* *Jrnl.* III. 105/2 Piers and... points or chests... made salient at each end like the starlings of a bridge. 1878 *STEVENSSON Inland Voy.* 17 They perched upon starlings and buttresses. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 405 The starling is that portion of the pier which faces the direction of the stream, and acts like the cutwater of a ship.

Starling (stā'lin). *noun-rod.* [f. STAR sb.1 + -LING.] An inhabitant of a star.

1839 *BAILEY Festus* xiv. (1848) 150 Thou shouldst have been a starling, friend, and not an earthing.

Starling, obs. form of STERLING.

Star-lit, **starlit** (stā'lit). *pph. a.* [LIT *pph. a.*] Lit up or lighted by the stars.

1827-35 *N. P. WILLIS Confessional* 66 The bewitch'd caïque, that o'er the star-lit waters flew. 1852 *M. ARNOLD Poems, Future* 47 When he lay in the night by his flock O the starlit Arabian waste. 1870 *Proctor Other Worlds* xii. 273 The whole of the star-lit sky.

Star-litten, *pph. a.* [LITTEN *pph. a.*] = prec. 1895 *KIRLING 2nd Jungle Bk.* 150 That dim, star-litteen sky. **Starn**, var. STERN sb.2 *Obs.* and *dial.*, star.

Starnel (stā'nēl). *dial.* [A metathetic form of STARLING¹. Not from OE. *stearn* some bird, perh. the starling (gl. *beacita*, *sturnus*).] A starling. a 1800 *PEPPER Suppl. Grose, Starnel*, a starling. North. 1856 *P. THOMPSON Hist. Boston* 75. 1888 *Fenns Dick o' the Fens* 158 Look at the starnels satling down on the reeds.

Starnie. *Sc.* [f. *starn*, STERN sb.2 + -IE.] A little star.

a 1774 *FERGUSSON Hallowfair Poems* (1845) 13 At Hallowmas when nights grow long And starnies shine fu' clear. 1790 *BURNS 'O death! thou tyrant'* xiv. Ye twinkling starnies bright. 1815 *G. BEATTIE John o' Arnha* (1826) 12 Or modern Dux, wi' noddin' crest, An' starnies glancin' on his breast. 1833 *Chanin. Jrnl.* No. 69. 136 In nights when the starnies were brooding wi' frost.

Starosta (star'ostā). *Pl.* starostei. Also anglicized 6 starust, 8 stahrost, 7-9 starost(e). [Russian *starosta*, Polish *starosta*, lit. 'elder'.]

1. In Russia, the head man of a village community.

1591 *G. FLETCHER Russe Commw.* x. 33 Besides these... there are *Starusts* or Aldermen for euerie seuerall companie. 1795 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 84 One family, whose chief... performs the functions of staroste, or magistrate of the village. 1799 *W. TOOKE View Russ. Emp.* I. 460 Their elders, whom they still... style *Russ.* 1810 *E. D. CLARKE Trav. Russia* (1839) 371 Any person arriving in a town or village, must produce his [passport] to the starosta. 1833 *R. PINKERTON Russia* 281 They... are governed by their own elders or starosti. 1901 *Scotsman* 5 Apr. 7/2 At Nijni Novgorod... the starosta, or chief of the village artel, comes to buy the supply of material.

2. In the former kingdom of Poland, a noble holding a castle and domain bestowed by the Crown.

1670 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 531/1 Major-General Bokumbs... has been lately killed by a Peasant, who was hired to commit the murder by a Staroste. 1827 *BOWRING Specim. Polish Poets* 137 His father was the starost of Korytnik. 1896 *Cosmopolitan* XX. 445 *She assures us that she and her sisters have the bearing 'becoming young ladies of high station, and daughters of a Staroste'.*

Starosty (star'osty). Also 8 starostie, 9 starostee. [ad. *G. starostei* or *F. starostie*, f. *starost* STAROSTA. The Polish word is *starostwo*.] In the former kingdom of Poland, the domain of a starosta.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 465/2 They write from Wilda... that the Chanceller Dewitz had taken Possession of the Starostie of Orsla. 1768 *Ann. Reg.* 19 Whole starosties, districts, towns, villages, were sacked and burnt. 1774 *Ibid.* 20 She bestows upon him, in hereditary possession four starosties (which are governments of castles with the districts belonging to them). 1775 *WRAXALL Jour. N. Europe* 378, I saw an original charter of Sigismund Augustus, dated in 1507, which grants it as a royal starosty to Andreas Gorsley. 1795 *Ann. Reg.* 6 The starosties, the name given to those lands and estates bestowed by the Crown upon individuals, for their public services or expenses. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 325/2 Starosts without jurisdiction, who were only holders of starosties, or crown estates.

Starr. *Hist.* Also 7 starre, star. [ad. med. L. *starrum*, ad. late Heb. שָׂרָר *sh'ār* a writing.] A Jewish deed or bond, esp. one of release or acquittance of debt.

1614 *SELDEN Titles Honor* 328 Whence the word *Starrum* or *Starre* for Acquittances or written testimonies of Contracts is vsd. 1617 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* II. x. § 7 (ed. 3) 172 Any such *Starr*es or Deeds. 1656 *PEYKNE 2nd Pl. Short Demurrer* *Jes* 11 All their Deeds, Obligations, and Releases were usually called *Stars*, and *Starra*, *Starrum*, *Starre*. 1875 *J. T. FOWLER in Yorks. Archæol. Jrnl.* III. 57 *Stars* were written in Hebrew, Latin, or French. 1902 *J. M. RIGG Sel. Pleas*, etc. *Jes* Introd. p. xix. A star of acquittance entitled the debtor to cancellation and delivery of the duplicate or 'foot' (pes) of the chirograph.

Starre, variant forms of STAR sb. and v.

Starred, variant of STARE sb.3 *Obs.*

Starred (stārd), *pph. a.* Forms: 3 stirred, 4 starred, 4-5 sterred, 5 sterid, -yd, 6 stored, *St. sterit*, 6- starred. [f. STAR sb.1 and v. + -ED.]

1. Of the heavens, the sky, etc.: Studded with stars, starry.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 22 *Pe gast anan iht sieh up in to þe stirrede bur bliðe to heuene.* 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 375 Enclosed in a sterred sky. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* l. 397 From the sterred hevyn, lord, thu list come down. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* I. v. 55 The sterred sky. 1610 *BOLTON Elem. Armoies* 150 Azure being the colour of the sterred heauen. 1794-6 *COLORIDGE Relig. Musings* 19 Nor the sterred azure, nor the sovran sun. 1820 *KEATS Hyperion* l. 118 Upon all space: space star'd, and lorn of light. 1883 *MEEROTH Lucifer in Starlight* I On a starred night, Prince Lucifer uprose.

2. Marked with the representation or figure of a star; studded or adorned with star-like figures. Of a horse or cow: Having a star on the forehead (see STAR sb.1 9 b).

13. *E. E. ALLIT. P. B.* 1506 Nov is alle þis guere geten gloutoune to serue; Stad in a rychechal & starred ful byrty. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3987 Hastelich agen on y's stede he wond, þe sterrede he takeþ on y's hound, & letþ hem boþe renne. 1570 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 156 One blacke sterred hecforde of the age of two yeres. 1681 *GREW Musæum* III. § i. v. 305 The Starred-Stone. *Astraites*. So called, for that being tabulated, or polished to a plain, it appears adorned with little Stars. 1688 *HOLMES Armoies* II. 351/1 A Starred Ray... the fins and body is adorned with painted Stars. 1831 *GRIFFITH Tr. Cuvier* IX. Syn. 4 Starred Tortoise, *Testudo Stellata*. 1854 *A. ADAMS etc. Man. Nat. Hist.* 356 Starred Corals (Caryophyllidae).

† b. **Starred Chamber**: see STAR-CHAMBER.

† c. Epithet of an order of monks or friars.

Cf. *CORAN. Estollins*, an Order of Friars, that wear starres on the breasts of their gownes.

1537 *Orig. & Sprynge of Sectes* 33 The order of Starred monks... They wear an honest blacke garment with a starre sewed thereon, whereby they may be known. *Ibid.* Starred freres. 1653-83 *Foxe A. & M.* 154/2 Some Flagellants...: some starred Monkes.

d. Decorated with the star of an order. 1826 *DISRAELI Vito. Grey* II. xii, Gartered peers, and starred ambassadors. 1856 *LEVER Martins of Cro' M.* xxiv. 263 Your starred and cordoned agitator of the Bourse. 1900 *E. WALLACE Writ in Barracks* 113 O the starred and gartered Leeve!

e. Marked or distinguished with an asterisk. 1893 *Daily News* 20 Dec. 5/7 Does the right hon. gentleman expect candidates to count 1,169 starred voters?

f. Of glass or ice: see quot. and STAR v. 5. Similarly of a radiating 'splash' of liquid.

1849 *CRAIG, Starred*,... cracked in the form of a star, as a starred bottle, or pane of glass. 1856 *J. CONRAD Outcast of the Islands* IV. iii. A single big drop of rain... struck loudly the dry ground between them in a starred splash.

3. Star-shaped; arranged in the form of a star; stellate. Chiefly *Bot.*

1725 *Bradley's Family Dict.* s.v. *Narcissus*, The most common in France are... the crennell'd, the yellow, the star'd wild [etc.]. 1821 *S. F. GRAY Brit. Plants* I. 88 Hairs... Starred, stellate. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* III. iv. 268 The first starred yellow blossoms of the spring. 1874 *LADY HERBERT Tr. Habner's Ramble* II. iv. (1878) 324 Maples with their fine starred leaves.

† b. **Starred wheel** = *star-wheel* (b), STAR sb.1 20. 1696 *MANDEY & MOXON Mech. Powers* I. i. (1699) 176 A Starred Wheel is that whose Circumference is furnished with three sided Prisms having each side equal.

4. Influenced by the stars; born under a (lucky or unlucky) star. Only with defining adv., or in parasynthetic comb. with adj. (as ILL-STARRED).

1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* II. ii. 100 My third comfort (Star'd most vnluckily). 1786 *BURNS To Mountain-Daisy* vii, Such is the fate of simple Bard, On Life's rough ocean luckless star'd! 1824 *Hood Ode on Clapham Academy* 67 Some brightly star'd, - some evil born. 1855 *SINGLETON Virgil* II. 434 O nations, bappy starred.

5. Of a person: Made into a star or constellation; elevated to the region of the stars. (Cf. STAR v. 2.)

1632 *MILTON Penserose* 19 That Starr'd Ethiopie Queen [Cassiopeia]. 1832 *LYTTON Eugene Aram* v. vi, The confession... of a starred soul that had wandered from how proud an orbit. 1896 *MEEROTH Odes Fr. Hist.* 79 In the ranks of the starred, she is one.

6. Placed in or allocated to a star. *nonce-nse.*

1742 *YOUNG Ml. Th.* ix. 777 Ye Starr'd, and Planeted, Inhabitants!

Starrer (stā'rər). *local.* [f. STAR v. + -ER¹.] One who marks a material with stars.

1870 *Inquiry, Yorksh. Deaf & Dumb* 16 She is employed as a starrer, that is putting the roses in the corner of the blankets.

† **Starrify**, v. *Obs. rare.* [f. STAR sb.1 + -IFY. Cf. STELLIFY v.] *trans. a.* To mark with a star, decorate with stars. *b.* To make (a person) into a star or constellation.

1593 *SYLVESTER Du. Barlas* II. i. iv. *Handicrafts* 413 [Description of a horse] his fore-head starr'd. 1675 *T. JORDAN Triumphs of London* 11 A skie-colour'd Mantle starr'd with Gold. 1681 *W. ROBERTSON Phrasol. Gen.* 1160/1 Amalthæa... put it to Jupiter's mouth, for which he starr'd his nurse.

Starrily (stā'rili), *adv. rare.* [-LY².] In a starry manner.

c 1825 *DEEDDOES Bridal Serenade Poems* 180 Starrily clothed in a garment white. a 1849 *MANGAN Poems* (1859) 361 Garments so starrily shining.

Starriness, *rare.* [-NESS.] *Starry quality.*

1727 *BAILEY vol. II, Starriness*, Fullness of Stars. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 1. 848 Let the heaven of thy imagination be spanned in its starriness by that most celestial Evanesence. 1879 *MEEROTH Egolif* v, She had money and health and beauty, the trine of perfect starriness, which makes all menastronomers. 1910 *BRIGGS Later Poems* No. 8 As she drifteth free between the starriness of the air And the starry lea.

Starring (stā'rin), *vbl. sb.* [-ING¹.] The action of the verb STAR; *spec.* the acting or touring of a 'star' performer (in quot. *attrib.*).

1859 *F. FOWLER Southern Lights* 36, I heard that Mr. Brooke had netted upwards of 30,000, during his 'starring' career in the colony. 1864 *DASENT Test & Earnest* (1873) 1. 180 In London, where the starring system prevails to a stifling extent, we have sometimes one good actor, supported, like a sweet pea, by sticks. 1868 *MISS BRADDOCK Dead Sea Fr.* xxvi. 11. 287 He was the enchantress's alter ego... arranging her starring engagements. 1882-3 *CHAFF. Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1358 He made a second starring-tour as rhetorician.

† **Starrulet**, *Obs. rare¹.* [irreg. f. STAR sb.1, after *annulet*, *rivulet*.] A little star.

1610 *BOLTON Elem. Armoies* 123 But why have you ooted some with Asterisks or Starrulets? 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Starrulet*, a little Star.

Starry (stā'ri), *a.* Forms: 4-5 sterry, 5 sterri, 6 sterrie, staryre, 6-7 starrie, 6- staryr. [f. STAR sb.1 + -Y.]

1. Of the sky, night, etc.: Full of stars, spangled or lit up with stars.

The phrases *starry heaven*, *sphere*, etc. were formerly used *spec.* = the 'sphere' of the fixed stars.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* II. met. II. (Camb. MS.) (1866) 24 As many rycheesses as their shynyn bryghte sterres in heuene on the sterry nyghtes. c 1403 *LYOD. Temple of Glas* 1100 Nou blisful goddes, doun fro þi sterre ste, Vs to fortune, caste 3our stremes shede. 1551 *RECORDE Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 7 The Firmament... hath to it an infinite numbre of starres, wherof it is called the *Starry skie*. 1590 *SHAKS. Mid. N.* II. ii. 355 The starrie Welkin coverd thou anon With drooping fogge. 1617 *MORVSON Him.* l. 208 Many times we lay in the field under the starry canopy. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. v. 992 The Starre Cope Of Heav'n. 1684 *Contempr. St. Man* II. t. (1699) 137 The only thickness of the starry Sphere is said to contain as much as the whole space betwixt that and the Earth. 1709 *ADDISON Tatler* No. 119 p. 2 While you are admiring the Sky in a Starry Night. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 417 The starry heaven which we behold.

Fig. 1657 *J. WATTS Scrite, Pharisee* etc. II. 51 Those stary times of the Apostles, and those Sunshining dayes of Christ Jesus. 1804 *SWINBURNE Atalanta* 1077 Shall they... like flowers Be shed and shine before the starriest hours...?

2. Of or relating to the stars; consisting of stars.

1594 *BARNFIELD Affect. Sheph.* II. ix, By the bright glimmering of the Starrie light. 1645 *W. LILLY (title)* The Starry Messenger. 1651 *DAVENANT Condiibert* III. vi. 31 Night had puttall her Starry Jewels on. 1700 *MOXON Math. Dict.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Solar*, The Sideral or Starry year, is the space wherein the Sun comes back to any particular fixed Star. 1805 *HERSCHEL in Phil. Trans.* XCV. 58, I saw the asteroid, which in its true starry place has left the place where I saw it Sept. 26th. 1826 *DISRAELI Vito. Grey* II. vi, The bright moon with her starry court. 1878 *NEWCOMB Pop. Astron.* IV. ii. 461 The stary system.

b. Relating to, or caused by, the 'influence' of the stars.

1831 *LYTTON Godolphin* xxvii, We must do our best to contradict the stary evils by our own internal philosophy.

c. applied to an astronomer. *nonce-use.*

1818 *BYRON Ch. Har.* IV. liv, The stary Galileo.

3. Shining like a star or like stars, bright as a star, star-like.

1608 *D. TIUVILL Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 101 Captivated by the powerful attraction of their [sc. women's] stary looks. c 1630 *MILTON Passion* 18 His stary front low-roof'd beneath the skies. 1636 *SHIRLEY Duke's Mistr.* IV. i. (1638) H 1 b, Bright in thy sorowes, on whom every teare Sits like a wealdy Diamond, and inherits A Starry lustre from the eye that shed it. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* VII. 446 And th'other whose gay Train Adorns him, colour'd with the Florid hue Of Rainbows and Starrie Eyes. 1757 *GRAY Bard* 112 Sublime their stary fronts they rear. 1856 *LYTTON Lost Tales of Aland* 10 *Oread's* Son xvi. 96 The fountain stirred, And from it rose a mist of stary spray. 1867 *AUGUSTA Wilson Vastly* xxv, There was a dangerous, stary sparkle in her eyes.

Fig. c 1610 *Women Saints* 103 The Saints contrie. 1840 *fig.* long be taken from vs into the Saints contrie. 1840 *BROWNING Sordello* l. 282 Rather, test qualities to heart's content; Summon them, thrice selected, near and far; Compress the starrist into one star. 1862 *SWINBURNE Sonnet* to *J. Nichol* 13 The stary spirit of Dobell.

4. Shaped like the conventional figure of a star with rays projecting from a centre; arranged in the form of a star; in *Bot.* = STELLATE.

1606 *SYLVESTER Du. Barlas* II. iv. 11 *Maquis*, 662 The stary flowers. 1629 *PARKINSON Paradisus* 131 The early-blew stary leachins. 1755 *J. ELLIS Corallines* Introd. 12 Till the Polypes had extended themselves out of their stary Cells. 1781 *COWPER Charity* 552 Guns, halberts, swords, and pistols, great and small, In stary forms dispos'd upon the wall. 1794 *KIRWAN Min.* (ed. 2) I. 88 The stary, diverging as from a

common center, or starry. 1873 LIVINGSTONE in Blaikie *Life* xxii. (1881) 440 Grasses with white starry seed-vessels.

5. Sprinkled or studded with star-like forms. Chiefly *Nat. Hist.*

† *Starry coral, stone* = STAR-STONE 2.
1631 COTGER, *Raye estelle*, the starlike Skate, the rugged Ray.
1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 56 If [this line of the Head] be starry towards the plain of Mars. 1661 BOYLE *Cert. Physiol. Ess.* (1669) 56 Eminent Chymists... have often failed in their endeavours to make the Starry Regulus of Mars and Antimony. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 87 *Astroites* or starry-stones, such as in bulk are irregular, but adorned all over with many stars. 1681 GREW *Muscu* 1. § ii. iii. 45 Stellio, or the Starry-Lizard. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iv. 177 The *Astroites*, or Starry-Stone, as well that sort with the Prominent, as that with the Concave Stars. 1712 J. MORTON *Nat. Hist. Northamptonsh.* 183 Some Sorts of Starry Coral. 1781 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* 1. v. 79 Starry Falcon... marked with spots resembling stars. 1835 JENYNS *Man. Brit. Verteb.* 517 *Raia radiata*, Don. (Starry Ray). 1861 *All Year Round* 1 June 237 Spring meadows starry with primroses. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 184 The Starry Flounder, *Pleuronectes stellatus*. 1884 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 465 *Stellula*, Starry Hummers.

6. Comb.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* 1. iv. 201 His azure wings, and Starry-golden tail. 1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* ii. xcvi. (1636) 417 Starry-headed small Water Plantain. 1652 GAULE *Magastron.* 66 The night... not cloudy, but starry-bright. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Thistle*, The Calceitrapa, or starry-headed Thistle. 1834 SIR W. HERSCHEL *Sci. Papers* (1912) II. 526 Starry-nebulous patches.

Star-shine, star'shine. = STAR-LIGHT.

1581 DEE *Diary* (Camden) 12 All the skye clere about, and fayre starshyne. 1830 TENNYSON *Oriana* 24 By star-shine and by moonlight. 1855 BROWNING *Last Ride* iii. Cloud, sunset, moonrise, star-shine too. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 39 A faint, diffused starshine came into the room like mist. *Attrib.* 1591 FLORIO *and Fruites* 165 This wilbe a faire moone and starre-shine night.

Star-shot. In 7 -shoot, -shut. [SHOT sb.1] With sense 1 cf. WFRIS. *stjerreskot*, MDu. *sterrenschot* (Kilian), Du. *sterreschot*, Sw. *stjärnskott*, Da. *stjernesud*. Gavin Douglas (1513) has 'sterne schot' = shooting star: see STERN sb.2]

1. A popular name for noster, which is supposed to fall from the stars, or to be the remains of a shooting star. ? *Obs.* (For other names see STAR sb.1 22 b.)

1653 GONGHE'S *Queen* 1. B 3 h. Why, look, look ye, we are all made, or let me be stew'd in Star-shut. 1661 BOYLE *Cert. Physiol. Ess.* (1669) 175 That jelly that is sometimes found on the ground, and by the vulgar call'd a Star-shoot, as if it remain'd upon the extinction of a falling Star. 1701-2 Star Shot Gelly [see NOSTOC]. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* II. 424. 1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* II. 211. 1866 BROGDEN *Prov. Lines*.

† 2. A kind of chain-shot. *Obs.*

1769 FALCONER *Diet. Marine* (1789) Mm 2 [described].
Star-spangled, ppl. a. Spangled with stars. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* 1. ii. 1172 Above the Heaven's Star-spangled Canopy. a 1593 MARLOWE *Ovid's Elegies* III. ix. [x.] 21 He who rules the worlds star-spangled towers. 1647 C. HARVEY *Solohu Cordis* xxxiii. 12 This piercing eye Whose light outvie the star-spangled skie. 1777 POTTER *Æschylus, Agamem.* 234 Heaven's star-spangled plain. 1824 F. S. KEY (*title of song*) The Star-spangled Banner. 1895 BAOKEN-POWELL *Matable Campaign* vi. And then you take a last look at the glorious star-spangled ceiling overhead.

Star-stone. [STAR sb.1]

1. A name for the pentagonal or star-shaped vertebral joints of pentacrinates.

1658 RAY *Itin.* Sel. Rem. (1760) 107 Hereabout [Shuckborough, Warw.] are found Star-Stones. 1666 MERRETT *Pinax* 211 *Astroites*, the Star-stone. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 116 Those they call Star-Stones (because they run out into five Angles like so many Rays as they use to picture Stars with). 1748 J. HILL *Hist. Fossils* 553 Nearly allied to the Entrochi and Volvulae, are the Asteria or Star-stones, well known in most of the Northern counties of England. 1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* (1837) I. 435 All the joints of the [vertebral] column [of Pentacrinates], when seen transversely, present various modifications of pentagonal star-like forms; hence their name of Asteria, or star-stones. 1908 [MISS E. FOWLER] *Betr. Trent & Ancholme* 36 We used to gather 'star stones', pentacrinates.

† 2. A fossil coral studded with star-like forms. (Cf. STARRY a. 5.)

1668 CHARLETON *Onomast* 262 *Astroites, Lapis Stellaris*, Germanis *Sternestein*; the Star-stone (quia stellulis undiqueque insignitus nigricantibus). 1748 J. HILL *Hist. Fossils* 641 The *Astroites* or Star-Stone is ally'd also to these [corals]. 1755 J. ELUS *Corallines* 102 The Polypes inhabiting the Corallines, Corals, Star-Stones, and the like.

3. A precious stone which exhibits asterism; a star-sapphire or star-ruby.

1798 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 448 When the reflection is compounded of rays which intersect each other, and appear to diverge from a common centre, I call them star-stones, as red, blue, or greyish star-stones, or star-sapphires. 1802 *Ibid.* XCII. 273 That beautiful reflection of light, in the form of a star with six rays, which is frequently given, by cutting, to oriental rubies, sapphires, &c. and which causes those stones to be then called by the name of star-stones. 1879 CASSELL'S *Techn. Educ.* II. 123/2 Star-stones. These gems are essentially crystallised alumina, and are known as star or asterias rubies or sapphires, according to their colour.

Start (stārt), sb.1 Forms: 1 steort, (3 steort-in comb.), 3-7 stert, 7 stirt, 4-6 sterte, 5 storte, 6 starte, 6- start. [Com. Tenc. OE. *steort* masc. corresponds to OFris. *stert*, *stirt* (WFRis. *stirt*,

NFris. *stört*), (M)LG. *stert*, MDu. *staert* (mod. Du. *staart*), OHG., mod. G. *stern*, ON. *stert-r* (Sw. Da. *stjert*) = OTeut. **sterto-z*.]

† 1. The tail of an animal. *Obs.*

The explanation 'tail' is given in many dictionaries from the 17th c. onwards, and in many modern dialect glossaries, but app. only as an assumed general or primary meaning accounting for the specific senses and the use in *redstart*. Evidence of any modern currency of sense 1 is wanting.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* C 196 *Cauda*, *steort*. c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. § 7 Cernuus...ongan onfægning mid his steorte & plegian wip hine. c 1220 *Bestiary* 9 De leun...Draged dust wip his stert. c 1300 *Havelok* 2823 Demden him to hiden faste Vp on an asse...His nose went unto þe stert.

2. A handle (of a vessel, handbell, broom, etc.).

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 168 *Le manuel e le tenoun*, [glossed] the handle and the sterte. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 474/2 *Stert*, of a handle of a vessel, *ansa*, 1512 in *Archæologia* XL. 344 For...mending y^e start of y^e sanctus bell ix d. 1521 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 129 To ychon of my broder sons a sylver spoyn with cuttid startis. 1562 in J. R. BOYLE *Hedon* (1875) App. 206 An olde panne with a start and a candlestick. 1566 *Engl. Ch. Furniture* (Peacock 1866) 33 Item one handbell broken the start of yt and sold to Johnne Chamberlaine and he haith made a morter thereof. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 483 A Pottenger... whereunto a long start...is suffixed. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.*, *Start*, a handle, as 'heesom start'. 1862 C. C. ROBINSON *Dial. Leeds* 420 *Start*, the handle of a vessel. 'Pot-start.'

† b. The tail of a plough: = PLOUGH-START.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 474/2 *Stert*, of a plow (or plowstert), *stina* [printed *stina*]. 1530 PALSGR. 276/1 *Stert* of a plow, *queue de la charene*.

† 3. The footstalk of a fruit. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 474/2 *Stert*, of an appull or oþer frute, *pediculus*. c 1440 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* v. 387 Or make a oiche in long, and take a rynde as long as hit; in that the storte [i.e. stortes] doo Of pomangart. 1530 PALSGR. 276/1 *Stert* of frute, *queue de fruit*. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* III. l. 543 Chooe the fairest sowre cherries...cutting off their starts at the halfe, and afterward hoile them. 1672 HOOLE *Comenius' Vis. World* xiv. 30 The Cherry hangeth by a long start [*pedicelo*].

† b. The stalk of a plant. *Obs. rare.*

1523-34 FITZGER. *Hush.* § 20 Dernolde groweth vp streyght lyke an hye grasse, and bath longe sedes on eyther syde the sterte.

† c. The stem (of a candlestick). *Obs.*

1696 PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* xxv. (1697) 502 Here is nothing said of the foot of it [i.e. the candlestick]...Nor doth he mention the length of the start or trunk.

† 4. An outgrowth, a projecting point or spur; esp. a point of a stag's horn. *Obs.*

Perhaps this may belong to START sb.2
1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 283 The second...shall serue to cawterise y^e nares without danger or hurt to y^e little stert y^e growth vp in the middle of the nares. 1578 LYTE *Dodoes* l. lxix. 93 The first Crowfoote...bringeth forth vpon each side of the leafe thre or foure shote stortes or branches. 1623 COCKERAM, 1. s.v. *Pollard*, Beame is that whereon the starts of the head growes. 1633 GERARD *Part. Descr. Somers* (1690) 222 Ingotts of copper...rudely cast having on y^e backe side some 5 sterts or points, some fewer. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Torch-Royal*,...the next start in a Stag's head growing above the Royal. 1721 BAILEY, *Brown-Antler*, the first Start that grows on the head of a Stag.

5. *Mech.* a. The innermost segment of the bucket of a water-wheel.

1547 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spalding Club 1903) I. 90 He cuttit thwa starts to an mylln quhyll. 1611 COTGER, *Les poyeres d'un moulin à eau*, the armes, or starts of the wheele of a water-mill. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 904/2 The bucket consists of a start AB, an arm BC, and a wrest CD, concentric with the rim. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 75 The partitions, which determine the form of the buckets, consist of three different planes or boards...We have heard them called the start or shoulder, the arm, and the wrest. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* 1. *Mech.* (U.K.S.) I. v. 20 This bucket is formed of three planes; AB is in the direction of the radius of the wheel, and is called the start, or shoulder.

b. The shaft or lever of a horse-mill.
1771 *Gentil. Mag.* XLI. 57 The upper end or spindle of the shaft...with a square tenon fixes into a mortice in the start or lever...very securely by a crank of iron which is screwed upon this start. 1821 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Hush.* Scot. I. 75 A piece of wood was fixed to the beam, or what is commonly called the start of the mill, and the oxen were yoked to it by chains. 1822 HOGSON in *Raine Mem.* (1857) I. 101 The starts or shafts of the gin. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 238 *Start*, a lever for working a gin to which the horse is attached.

6. Comb. † start-pan, a pan with a handle; start-post, the arm carrying the float of a scoop-wheel used in draining; † start-rope (meaning obscure).

1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 489 Item, j. lytyll *stert panne of sylver. 1838 W. H. WHEELER *Drainage Fens & Low Lands* v. 73 The rim is cast with sockets, in which are fixed with pins, oak arms, or *start posts'. To the start posts are bolted boards. 1356 in *Pipe Roll* 32 *Edu. III* m. 34/1 Reddit compositum...de x *stertropes, xliij vptieghes, xliij bowlynes [etc.]. *Ibid* m. 34/2, j copula de baksteys, i stertropes.

Start (stārt), sb.2 Forms: ? 3, 4-6 stert(e, 5 sterte, stirt, 6 stytz, 5-6 styrtz, starte, 6 startte, 6- start. [f. START v.]

† 1. A short space of time, a moment. Often used adverbially. *Obs.*

[1225: see *start-while* in 12.] c 1300 *Cursor M.* 14298 Iesus biheid þan hir stert, And had get reuthnes in his hert. c 1375 *Sc. Troy-Be.* (Horst.) 1. 64 All wrath ande angry ine hys hert Stude studeande a litill stert. 14... *Erthe upon Erthe* (1911) 24 Man, amende þe betyme, þi lyfe ys but a starte. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 476/1 *Styrt*, or

lytyl whyle, *momentum*. c 1450 St. *Cuthbert* (Surtees) 694 In þat place duelt cuthbert With religious men a stert. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 500 Was nane so stur in the steid might stand him a start. c 1470 *Rauf Colihear* 892 This wickit world is bot ane start. 1530 PALSGR. 854/1 A prety start a go, *une petite espace de temps*. a 1552 LELAND *Itin.* 1. 119 An old manor place, wher in tymes paste sum of the Moulbrays lay for a starte. 1620 E. BLOUNT *Ep. Ded.* in *Shelton's Quixote* II, His study heing to sweeten those short starts of your retirement from publique affairs.

† 2. A (short or long) distance. *Obs.*

a 1552 LELAND *Itin.* III. 31 First I markid a litte start aboue the haven month on the west side of it, a creeke caullid Stoken Teigne Hed. a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* IV. v. (Arb.) 67 Indeede he dwelleth hence a good stert I confesse. 1580 LVLV *Enphues Eng.* To Gentl. Rdrs. (Arb.) 223 Secondly, being a great start from Athens to England, he thought to stave for the advantage of a Leape yeare.

2. A sudden and transient effort of movement; in early use, † a leap, a rush. † *At a start*: with a bound, in an instant.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 847 This duc his courser with his spores smoot And at a stert he was hitwix hem two. c 1412 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1109 And at a stirt, withouten tarrying, Vn-to his cofre he dressith hym in hye. c 1440 *Geuerydes* 6699 Vnto hir chaunber sone he made a stert, And curtesly of hir leve he toke. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 476/1 *Styrtz*, or *skyppe*, *saltus*. *Ibid.* *Styrtz*, of sodeyne mevyng, *assultus*. 1530 PALSGR. 276/2 *Styrt* a lepe, *course*. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 1. 10 A Wood-Louse...has a swift motion, and runs by starts or stages. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* i. (1852) 16 The animals move with the narrow apex forwards by the aid of their vibratory ciliae, and generally by rapid starts.

b. Sc. *Start and overloup*: the leaping of cattle over a fence into an adjoining pasture.

1707 FOUNTAINHALL *Decis.* (1761) II. 408 If they [cattle], in their transient passage, do any skaitch by start and overloup. 1827 SCOTT *Two Drovers* ii. The cattle...derived their subsistence...sometimes by the tempting opportunity of a start and overloup, or invasion of the neighbouring pasture.

† c. A sudden journey; a sudden flight, invasion, etc. *To take the start*: to decamp, run away. *Obs.*

'The Start', applied by historians to the flight from Perth of Charles II in 1650, is derived from quot. 1650, whereover the use of the word is not in any way special.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* v. viii. 45 Wer't not a shame, that...The fearful French...Should make a start ore-seas, and vanquish you? 1596 — *Mereh. V.* ii. ii. 6 The fiend...tempts me, saying to me, Iohhe...use your legs, take the start, run awaie. 1650 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Fmils.* (Bannatyne Club) III. 117 The King...did willingly returne, exceedinglie confounded and dejected for that ill-advised start. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIII. § 48 It was indeed a very empty and unprepared design...and might well have ruined the King, and was afterwards called the Start. 1804 M. LAING *Hist. Scot.* III. 437 This incident was termed the Start. 1894 GARDINER *Concurre*, & *Protectorate* I. 376 Such was Charles's escapade, to which Scottish writers give the name of 'The Start'.

d. A sudden acceleration of progress or growth.

1817 MALTHUS *Popul.* I. 365 The population of Norway...has made a start within the last ten or fifteen years. 1877 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* (ed. 3) 37 Of late years the study of the sun has taken a remarkable start.

3. A sudden involuntary movement of the body, occasioned by surprise, terror, joy or grief, or the recollection of something forgotten. Phrase, *to give a start*.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 254 And ther-with-al his body sholde sterte, and wip þe stert al sodeynlych a-wake. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. iv. 63 O, these fables and starts...would well become A woman's story. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Art.* 1. 555 The fright awaken'd Arcite with a start. 1750 JOHNSON *Kamblar* No. 109 ¶ 2, I imagine the start of attention awakened. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* x. vi. (Ritldg.) 351 He assumed the start of a man who all at once hits upon a circumstance which had hitherto escaped his recollection. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* Introduct., In the general start and exclamation which followed this annunciation, Mr. Oldbuck dropped his snuff-box. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. xxiv. He gave a start of astonishment, and stood still. 1897 A. E. HOUGHTON *Gilbert Murray* xix. 291 His eyes wandered to the ring. What a start he gave! 1902 R. BAGOT *Donna Diana* xvi. 196 One or two old men were dozing upon their chairs, waking up every now and then with a start.

with adv. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* III. 638 Thus do I interpret the significance Of the hard's start aside and look askance.

b. *To give* (a person) a start: to startle.

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxix. What for did ye come creepin' to your ain house as if ye had been an unco body, to gie poor auld Allie sic a start?

4. A starting into activity; a sudden and transient effort or display of energy.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* i. i. 304 Such vnconstant starts are we like to have from him, as this of Kents banishment. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* l. 53 A gentleman of broken means...but given to starts and bursts Of revel. 1849 MACALLAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 1. 205 He continued to the very last to show, by occasional starts and struggles, his impatience of the French yoke.

b. *By starts*, † *at starts*, later chiefly † *by starts* and *fits*, now *by fits* and *starts* (see FIT sb.2 4 c): intermittently, not continuously or with sustained effort.

The earliest examples may be referred to sense 1.
1421-2 HOCLEVE *Dialog* 505 By stirtes when þat a fresh lust me takith, Wole I me hisye now and now a lyte. 1515 BARCLAY *Eglog* ii. (1570) B ij, To hir mayst thou come but only nowe and then, By stealth and startes as priuily as thoo can. 1530 PALSGR. 858/1 At startes, *par foyz*. 1557 P. HOBY in *Burton's Life Gresham* (1839) I. 225 But you come so by sterts, as to-night you are bere, and to-morrow you are gone. 1586 HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Hotinshed* II.

83/2 They [sc. the Irish]...performed by starts (as their manner is) the duties of good subjects. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 51 This little Treatise...being gathered and compiled by starts, as my leysure would serve. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON *Tr. Goulart's Wise Veillard* A 2 h. I took vp my Pen againe, and at starts and tymes finished it. 1630 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 53 So we at starts do assent to the sweet and precious promises. 1640 WILKINS *New Planet viii.* (1707) 223 The Motion of the Earth is always equal and like it self; not by starts and fits. 1681 DRYDEN *Abt. & Achit.* 5. 58 Was Every thing by starts, and Nothing long. 1728 EARL OF AILESBUURY *Memo.* (1890) 261 But I knew he had by starts great notions of generosity. 1747 COLLINS *Ole Passions* 28 'Twas sad by fits, by starts 'twas wild. 1799 H. LEE *Canterb. Tales, Frenchin. Tale* (ed. 2) I. 239 The letters he daily received...induced him, by starts, to betray [etc.]. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biogr. Lit.* II. xxii. 131 Let it likewise be shown how far the influence has acted; whether diffusively, or only by starts. 1841 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxi. He...had watched with little intermission for some weeks past, sleeping only in the day by starts and snatches.

† c. On the start: ? suddenly, without warning. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. ii. 52, I have felt so many quirks of joy and griefe, That the first face of neither on the start can woman me vntoo't. a 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Shepherd* III. iv. My men shall hunt you too upon the start, And course you soundly.

d. A sudden fit of passion, grief, joy, madness, etc.; an outburst, sally, or flight of wit, humour, or fancy. Now rare or Obs.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* III. ii. 125 Thou, that art like enough, through...the start of spleene, To fight against me. a 1652 BROME *Queen & Conqueror* i. iii. (1659) 7 This is one of his un-to-be-examin'd hasty Humours, one of his starts. 1682 DRYDEN *Duke of Guise* I. i. I've heard you say, You'd arm against the League; why do you not? 'The thoughts of such as you, are starts divine. 1692 L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cclxiii. 230 There are several Starts of Fancy, that Off-hand look well enough; but [etc.]. 1713 *Guardian* No. 103 p. 6 We were well enough pleased with this Start of Thought. 1772 MISS BURNEY *Early Diary* (1829) I. 143 In defiance of the gloom his misfortunes have cast over him, some starts of his former, his native vivacity break out. 1790 COVER *In Mem. F. Thornton* 41 Such was thy Charity; no sudden start, After long sleep of passion in the heart, But steadfast principle. 1802 H. MARTIN *Islen of Gleanost* II. 134 Did you then know your sister liable to occasional starts of the infirmity that afterwards became rooted and declared incurable? 1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* iv. 131 A passionate start Of tears and kindness. 1823 J. SIMPSON *Ricardo the Out-law* II. 29 It was not a start of momentary passion, but an oath calmly, and deliberately taken.

e. A sudden broken nterance or burst of sound.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. ii. 12 Me thought her eyes had lost her tongue, For she did speake in starts distractedly. 1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* i. 103 Another start of trumpets, with reply. 1878 GILDER *Poet & Master* 57 Where he might listen to the starts and thrills Of birds that sang and rustled in the trees.

5. A beginning to move; a setting out on a journey or a race; the beginning of a career, of a course of action, a series of events, etc.

False start: In Racing, a wrong start, necessitating return to the starting-point; hence *gen.* an unsuccessful attempt to begin something (e.g. a speech, a song, a business).

1566 GRESHAM in *Burton Life* (1839) II. 109 Being within xliii mile of my house of Rinxall, (whereas I make all my provision for my timber for the Burse,) I was so bolde [as] to make a starte to vewe the same. c 1586 CRESS *Pem-broke's* LXXXIX. x. While circling time, still ending and beginning, Shall runne the race where stopp nor start appears. 1693 PRIOR *Leit.* (Camden) 165 We have a young nobleman of our country that now makes his first start in London. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 109 A great number of genteel folks attended the start. 1834 MARRIAT *P. Simple* xxi. The new moon's quartered in with foul weather; if it holds, prepare for a start. 1845 FORO *Handbk. Spain* i. 63 There is nothing in life like making a good start. 1850 SMOLEY *Frank Fairleigh* xxxi. 260 Pilkington...was partly coaxed, partly coerced into attempting the only song he knew...in which performance, after making four false starts...he contrived...to get as far as the words [etc.]. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 370 If any jockey is evidently and wilfully the cause of a false start, the starter reports the same to the stewards, who have power to fine him. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Semi.* iv. (1877) 87 In the eyes of others too, his goodness would appear to have taken a fresh start. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Ger. Lit.* 167 We found ourselves at the start in a rough land of mountains. 1911 G. P. GOUGH *Hist. Our Time* x. 234 Women have voted in County Council elections from the start.

b. Phr. From start to finish.

1868 *Field* 4 July 14/3 A slashing race was rowed from start to finish between the two former [boats]. 1894 *Illustr. Lond. News* Christmas No. 22/3 The whole thing was unusual, from start to finish. 1896 *Spectator* 25 Apr. 580 The plot interest...is sustained from start to finish.

† c. To strain or draw on the start: of hounds, to strain on the leash. Obs.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* III. i. 35 I see you stand like Greyhounds in the slips, Straying (Rowe straining) vpon the Start. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxiii. 338 And whilst the eager dogs vpon the Start doe draw, Shee riseth from her seat.

d. An act of setting in motion; an impulse to movement; a signal for starting in a race, etc.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. vii. 194 How much I had to doe to calme his rage? Now feare I this will giue it start againe. c 1612 in *Hor's Hist. Newmarket* (1885) I. 331 Lastlie, for giving of the starte, either Mr. Sheriffs for the time being, or whom Mr. Maior will appointe. 1891 N. GOULD *Double Event* xvii. 123 The six starters were now at the post, and at the second attempt Mr. Watson let the flag go to one of his best starts. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 273 I plates are slightly larger than ordinary, they may be slow in moving, and it might be necessary to tap the camera to effect the start. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 65/1 [In the Tug-of-War] The start

shall be by word of mouth. 1904 E. H. COLERIDGE *Life Lit. Coleridge* II. 107 If...Keble's sermon on 'National Apostasy'...was the start or set-off of the Catholic Revival.

e. An opportunity or an assistance given for starting or entering on a career or course of action. Often a start in life.

1849 H. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* IV. x. (1877) III. 75 All were to have a fresh start—to be allowed the free use of their best powers. 1871 FREEMAN *Norw. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 171 The Norman Conquest may very well have given the native element a fresh start. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commu.* lviii. II. 405 Nobody can get an easier and easy start on the strength of his name and connections. 1902 ELIZ. BANKS *Newsp. Girl* xxviii. 320 Then, as I was not to be turned back, he took me on and gave me my start—a better start...than falls to the lot of many girls who begin the life journey. 1907 *Verny Mem.* I. 95 He was given a fresh start by his long-suffering father. 1908 *Times* 20 July 19/4 It does not affect the special funds...for helping towards the education or start in life of clergy children.

f. The starting-point (of a journey). 1881 in *J. Hutton's New Ceylon* vi. 166 From the morning's start, the rapids, we only covered six miles.

6. Advantage gained by starting first in a race or on a journey; in wider sense, position in advance of competitors whether obtained at the beginning or in the course of a race, etc. Hence *gen.* priority or position in advance of others in any competitive undertaking. Chiefly in to get, have, † take the start (of a competitor); also with words indicating the amount in time or distance of the advantage, as in ten minutes start, ten yards start.

1580 LVLV *Enphus* (Arh.) 418 Those, who hauing gotten the starte in a race, thinke none to be neere their heeles. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 171 You have the start of me. 1601 — *Jul. C.* II. i. 130 It doth amaze me, A man of such a feeble temper should so get the start of the Maiesticke world. 1608 D. TIVILL *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 45 b. As they haue the start of all men in the one: so loue they not to see out-strip by any in the other. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xv. v. 39 But for all the running hast we made, a certaine wandering and flying fame had gotten the start of us. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. viii. 2. 131 Hauing withall the start of 130 yeares, to raise themselves without controlemant. 1665 BUNYAN *Holy Cille* (1666) 98 The Twelve will haue the start of him; for they both had the Spirit as he, and more then he. 1682 KEN *Serm.* Wks. (1838) 127 We were all travelling the same way, as pilgrims towards our heavenly country, she has only got the start of us, is gone before, and is happy first. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* vi. (1840) 108 Having...about three hundred yards the start of the lion. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. i. Our men had the start of him half a league. 1732 KAMES *Decls. Cr. Sess.* 1730-52 (1799) 11 Several of these creditors, taking the start, laid arrestments in the hands of the acceptors of these bills. 1733 W. ELLIS *Children & Vale Farm.* 278 Twitch-grass and other Weeds...got the start of the St. Foyn and kill'd it. 1746 FRANCIS *Tr. Ilor.* Sat. II. vi. 50 Be nimble to perform your part, Lest any rival get the start. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* x. vi. (Rtdg.) 351, I remained motionless for some seconds, which gave him time to get the start of me. 1812 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1836) II. 309, I have got start enough with Ballantyne to lay the Debates aside, and take a spell at Abella's documents. 1826 LAMB *Pub. Fallacies* xiv. It is flattering to get the start of a lazy world. 1841 THACKERAY *Ch. Hogarty Diamond* iv. I did not go to the office till half an hour after opening time...I was not sorry to let Hoskins have the start of me, and tell the chaps what had taken place. 1861 K. H. DIGBY *Chapel of St. John* (1866) 169 She never suffered her imagination to get the start of her judgment. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* v. The hopelessness of the search in the face of nearly twenty-four hours' start. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 258 Ngouta and the Ajumba used to sit down...and I also, for a few minutes...and then I would go on alone, thus getting a good start.

† b. In early use sometimes loosely: Superiority.

1621 B. JONSON *Catiline* II. ii. Here is a Lady, that hath got the start in piety, of vs all. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. v. xxvii. 164, I have bin shewn for Irish and Basconce Imperfect rules couched in an Accidence: But I find none of these can take the start Of Davies. *Ibid.* I. vi. xxxv. 224 Dr. Jordan hath got the start of any that ever wrote of this subject.

† 7. A starting aside; a deviation or digression. 1534 WHITTON *Tullies Offices* I. B. 2, For all the laude of vertue standeth in effectually exersyce, fro the whiche not withstandinge a sterte or pause maye be made [a qua tamen saepe fit intermissio]. 1576 FLEMING *Tr. Caius' Engl. Dogges* v. (1880) 37 A starte to outlandish Dogges in this conclusion, not impertinent to the Authors purpose.

8. Mining. = LEAP sb. 1 G.

1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 106 The most considerable disorder which Lodes are liable to...is what is termed a Start, a Leap. 1789 J. WILLIAMS *Alin. Kingd.* I. 354 The horizontal start or joint which cuts off the vein as they go down in it, does not cut it off in the true horizontal line, but leans or declines a little some way. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 407 Sometimes a vein will suddenly disappear without giving any warning by becoming narrower or of worse quality; which by the miners is called a start or leap.

† 9. U.S. The name of some game. Obs.

1788 J. Q. ADAMS *Diary* (1903) 9 Afterwards play'd a number of very amusing sports, such as start.

10. Whaling. (See quot.)

Cf. sense 1 h; but direct connexion seems very unlikely. 1836 *Uncle Philip's Corners. Whale Fishery* 48 When the fish rises within two hundred yards of [the boat, it],...is then said to 'come up within a start'. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 146 The boats meanwhile separate...in order that one at least may be within 'a start'—that is, about two hundred yards from the point of its rising.

11. slang. a. A prison, esp. Newgate.

1756 J. COX *Narr. Thief-taker* 66 The Prisoner replied,

that he was going to the Start for nimming a Cull in his Eye. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), *Start*, or the *Old Start*, Newgate. 1823 'JON BEN' *Dict. Turf's v.*, *The Start*. Newgate is thus termed, *par excellence*. But every felon-prison would be equally a start.

b. The Start: a vagrants' name for London.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 312 All the 'regular bang-up fakes' are manufactured in the 'Start' (metropolis). 1860 *Hotten's Slang Dict.* 227 'The start', London,—the great starting-point for beggars and tramps. 1862 *Cornhill Mag.* Nov. 648, I will send a few thickuns to bring you and your tamtant up to Start.

c. A proceeding or incident that causes surprise; = Go sb. 3.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxii. What with your mother-in-law a worrying me to go, and what with my looking for'ard to seein' some queer starts if I did, I put my name down for a ticket. 1853 — *Bleak Ho.* xi. Being asked what he thinks of the proceedings, [Little Swills] characterises them (his strength lying in a singular direction) as 'a rummy start'. 1857 A. MAYHEW *Parad. with Gold* III. xiv. Here's a start! a 1867 *Law* twice! 1880 PAIN *Confid.* Agent I. 138 That's the rummest start I ever knew. 1905 VACHELL *Hill* vi. 136 Of all the queer starts I—

12. Comb.: † start-hole, the hole in which an animal takes shelter; = STARTING-HOLE; start-point rare = *starting-point*; † start-while = sense 1.

1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* I. iii. in *Bullen Old Plays* IV. 125 France shall not containe them But I will finde there 'start-holes. 1876 RUSKIN *For. Clas.* lxii. 59, I find myself...without any 'startpoint for attempt to understand them. a 1225 *Aner.* R. 336 Pe beof o be rode...in one 'sterthwale befele of him milce.

† Start, sb. 3. Obs. rare. Also stert. [Perh. a. Du. *staart*, tail, in allusion to the old accusation that Englishmen had tails. Bnt cf. W.Flemish *drilsteert*, *plaaagstaert*, a bore, *vraagsteert* a prying person.] A supposed Dutch term of contempt for an Englishman.

1673 DRYDEN *Amboyne* I. i. 3 Hang 'em base English steris. *Ibid.* v. i. (end) Then in full Romers, and with joyful Hearts We'll drink confusion to all English Starts.

Start (stär), v. Pa. t. and pa. pples. started. Forms: (? 1 north. pr. pple. sturteude), 3-6 sterte, 3-storte, (3 3rd sing. pres. start, stard), 4-6 styrt, 4-7 stirt(e), (5 3rd sing. pres. stirt), 4-7 sturt(e), stert, starte, 6 Sc. stairst, 4-start. Pa. t. 3-5 sturte, stirt(e), 3 storte, 3-6 sterte, 4-5 sturt, 4-6 stert, 4-7 stert(e), styrt(e), 6 stertt, styrtt, steart; 5 stirted, 6 sterted, 6-started. Pa. pple. 4 stirt, styrt, 4-6 stert(e), 5 stirt(e), 6-7 sturt; 6-started. [App. two formations representing different ablant-grades of the Teut. root *stert- (:start-): sturt-]. The OE. *styrtan* (only once, in pres. ppl. *styrrende*, miswritten *stortende*) corresponds formally to (M)LG. *störten*, (M)Du. *storten*, WFr. *stoarte*, NFr. *stört*, OHG. *stürzen* (MHG., mod. G. *stürzen*), MSw. *styrta*, *störta*, (mod.Sw. *störta*, Da. *styrte*) = OTeut. *sturtjan. The verb in continental Teut. has the senses: To overthrow, precipitate, overturn; to empty by overturning, to pour out; also intr. to rush, to fall headlong, to gush out. (The mod. Fris. forms are certainly from Du. and LG.; the word may possibly be native in Scandinavian, but the senses in Sw. and Da. are largely adopted from Ger.)

The ME. *sterle* (whence mod. Eng. *start*) is, so far as it is a southern form, explicable as the Kentish representative of OE. *styrtan*, whence in other ME. dialects *sturte*, *stirte*, etc. Bnt the occurrence of *sterle* in early northern English, and of its normal phonetic descendants in mod. Sc. and northern dialects, points to the existence of a form (? OE. *steortian, ? *stiertian) corresponding to MHG. *sterzen* (also *starzen*) trans. and intr. to set up (or stand) stiffly, to move briskly.

Other derivatives of the root are Start sb. 1 (f. *stert-), OE. *stearthian* (f. *stert-): to stumble: see STARTLE v. No cognates outside Teut. are known.]

I. Intransitive uses.

† 1. To leap, jump, caper; also, to leap or spring upon a horse, into water, etc. Obs.

a 1000 Rlt. *Dumet.* 57/27 *Exiliens elaudus stetit stvrt-ende se halta zistod.* c 1240 *Cuckoo Song*, Bulluc sterteþ. c 1250 *Owl & Night*. 379 He [sc. the hare] hupþ & start [Colt. stard] swiþe cove & seþþe papes to þe groud. a 1356 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 344 Him luste not to play ne sterte Ne for to dauncen, ne to synge. 1375 BARBOUR *Brave* viii. 471 In gret by thair hors hant thail, And stert apoun thair sturdly. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 597 And with that word naked with ful good herte Amonge the serpentis in the pit sche styrtte. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) VI. 35 Panne þe camel...gan to lepe and [to] stert. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxx. xio (Harl. MS.) Abowte the sydes of þe dicke were iiii froggess sterting. c 1440 *Prerog.* *Parv.* 476/1 *Styrtyn*, or skypyn, *salt.* 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xvi. xv. 684 Therfore starte vpon thy hors. 1480 *Robt. Dreyll* 813 in Hazl. E. P. I. 250 So daunced and leapt [he], and aboute 80 starte. c 1500 *Lancelot* 94 He, to whom the presone hath hen smart, With glaid desir apone his coursour start. 1566 *Gude & Godlie B.* 109 Quhat gar 30w montanis lyke rammis stert & stend?

2. To move with a bound or sudden violent impulse from a position of rest; to come suddenly from, out of a place of concealment. Also with out. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 86/91 He stunte out of his deope

Roche. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12527 A nedder stert vte of be sand. *a* 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 457 (Camh. MS.) Into be cupe he sterte azen. And wip he flures he huddle him. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* viii. (Philip) 1 A fel dragone, lyk to be wod, come startand owt al sudanly. *c* 1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 1826 Out of the ground a furie infernal sterte. *c* 1386 — *Merch.* T. 909 This Danyan thanne hath opened the wyket And In he sterte. *c* 1412 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 131 He sterte unto me, and seide, 'Slepest thou, man?' *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 4761/1 Styrtyn, or sodenly meyn, *impeto.* 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* i. xx. 66 There with he sterte vnto the kynges hors and mounted in to the sadel. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 83/1 Tenne Vago. wente into the tabernacle of Judith and fonde her not and sterte out to the peple. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 338 With those wordes he had thought to haue lepte agayne to his horse, but he fayled of the styrop, and the horse sterte away. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 12 Dizzie-ey'd Furie. Suddenly made him from my side to start into the clustyring Battaile of the French. 1623 J. MEAOR in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III. 119 The King awakened with this noise, start out of his bed, and cryed 'Treason, Treason!'. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* iv. 449 Out of the wood he starts in wonted shape. 1697 *DRAYEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 496 Starting at once from their green Seats, they rise; Fear in their Heart, Amazement in their Eyes. *a* 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 11 May 1652, At a place call'd the Procession Oake, two cut-throates started out. 1815 *SCOTT Guy R. M.* x. She had seen Meg Merrilies... start suddenly out of a thicket. 1829 *Chapman Phys. Sci.* 22 If a horse that was standing still suddenly starts forward. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. iii. For one moment... he starts aloft... to sink then for evermore! 1859 *TENNISON Enid* 1331 Who saw the chargers... Start from their fallen lords, and wildly fly.

b. To spring on, upon one's feet.
c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10977 And ho stithly in the stoure start vpon fote. *c* 1420 *Lyoc. Assembly of Gods* 566 Than Phebe styt vpon her fete And seyde [etc.]. *a* 1505 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* xxxiii. 21 Vpon nyfete incontinent Istart. 1847 *TENNISON Princess* i. 59 He started on bis feet.

c. To make a sudden attack (upon). *Obs.*
c 1440 *P. Penit.* (1894) 16 Lat never the fend. Sterte upon me with no stethes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 4761/1 Styrtyn, or brunton, or sodenly comyn a-zen a enmy, *insulto, irrito.*

d. To awake suddenly from, out of, tout (sleep, reverie).

c 1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's T.* 1004 She ferde, as she had stert out of a sleepe. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 68 And for the fere that the Ermitte hadde, he sterte and waked out of his aulsony. *c* 1565 *Merle Tales of Skelton* in *S's Wks.* (1843) I. p. lxxx. The preest, hearing the hell tolle, starte out of his sleepe. 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* x. 176 He starteth out his sleepe, and vp to them he thus hegan. 1591 *GREENE Maiden's Dream* in *Shaks. Soc. Papers* (1845) II. 145 The people shouted such a scream, That I awooke, and start out of my dreame. *c* 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xxiv. 612 This said, the king (affraid) Start from his sleepe. 1737 [S. BRINGTON] *G. de Luca's Mem.* (1738) 51, I started out of my Reveries as if I had awak'd from a real Dream. 1770 M. BRUCE in J. Mackenzie *Life & Wks.* (1914) 173 Strait all the chattering tribe obey; Start from their trance and wing away. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* i. iv. Let Paris court a little fever-sleep, or from time to time start awake, and look out, palpitating, in its nightcap. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* vii, 'Yes', he exclaimed, starting from his thoughts, 'I have heard, hut... not taken to the sense of what you have been saying.' 1906 E. A. ABBOTT *Silvanus* iv. 41, The cock was still crowing when I started out of my dream.

e. To move suddenly from one's place, as to avoid a danger; hence *fig.* to flinch or recoil from something in alarm or repugnance. Chiefly with adv., back (ton back, aback), aside.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8901 Pe tre sco stert al gloppend fra. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 226 And anon be fend was alerd, and starte on bakke. *c* 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xiv. 328 He toke a staff, & caste it after Estorlawde but Estorlawd sterte from his place. 1508 *DUNBAR Tua Mariti Venen* 234 Scho suld not stert for his strailk a stray breed of erd. 1530 *PALSGR.* 733/2, I starte asyde, as one dothe that shrinketh with his bodye when he seeth a daunger towarde. *a* 1550 *Frederic Berwick* 568 in *Dunbar's Poems* 304 With that Freir Robert stert abak and saw [etc.]. 1657 *BILLINGSLY Brachy-Martyrol.* ii. vii. 177 By God's grace, I will nothing start aside. 1679 *DRAYEN Oedipus* i. 1. 5 Nature her self start back when thou wert born. 1698 *CHILCOT Evil Thoughts* iv. 96 Like a Man that accidentally treads upon an Adder, starts back immediately, and strives to make no more approaches to it. 1701 *NORRIS Ideal World* i. ii. 17 Even the men that talk at this rate shall presently start from it as from a bugbear or apparition. 1831 *SCOTT Cast. Dang.* xiv. The horse, too, upon which the lady rode, started back. 1861 Mrs. H. Wood *Shadow of Ashlydyat* i. ii. There ensued a proposal to knight him. He started from it with aversion. 1867 *TROLLOPE Chron. Barsel* i. xiii. 113 [He] started back, appalled at the energy of the words used to him.

f. In various figurative uses: To come suddenly into a condition; to go out of (one's wits); to burst into (anger); to emerge suddenly into (life, activity, etc.).

c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 660 And for dispeyt out of his wit he sterte. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8871 He, stithly astony, stert into yre. *a* 1600 *Kyo Sp. Trag.* iii. xii. 1948 Starting in a rage. 1784 *COWPER Task* vi. 199 When all creation started into birth. *Ibid.* 550 His horse... Snorting, and starting into sudden rage. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xlvii. I have sometimes known her argue... with acuteness, and then in a moment start off into madness. 1802 *Noble Wanderers* i. 51 When kindred minds meet... they instantly start into amity, and become incorporated in affection. 1816 *BYRON Ch. Har.* iii. lxxxvii. At intervals, some bird from out the brakes Starts into voice a moment, then is still. 1863 *COWDEN CLARKE Shaks. Char.* ix. 217 The characters start into light, life, and identity.

g. Of an inanimate thing: To issue suddenly and violently, to fly, flow, or be projected by a sudden impulse. Of tears: To burst out suddenly; to rise suddenly to the eyes.

c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1301 Therwith hise false terys out they sterte. *Ibid.* 851 The blod out of the wounde as brode sterte As watyr when the condit brokyn is. *c* 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iii. viii. 55 They made them for to hurlen ageyn a pyler, so that... hit semed as they brayne sturt oute. *a* 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula* etc. 77 In gettyng in be lioure of be clistery be lioure alonse stirt out vpon be handez of be leche. 1508 *DUNBAR Tua Mariti Venen* 339 Than with a stew stert out the stoppell of my hals. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyché* vii. clxxxix, She Seemd in that breast he suck'd alone to live: For thither leap'd her soul, and scarce could stop It self from sturting out with every drop. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* ii. ix. (1696) 198 The Clawing of an Itch till the Blood starts. 1739 *LABELY Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 46 Some Springs unclinkly starting in their Foundation, which they... could neither stop nor master. 1757 W. WILKIE *Epigoniad* v. 154 A flood of sorrow started to his eyes. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* i. vi. 'Tis said, at times the sullen tear would start, But Pride congeal'd the drop within his ee. 1831 *JAMES Phil. Augustus* i. iii. Over one edge thereof poured a small hut beautiful cascade, starting from mass to mass of volcanic rock. 1832 *BREWSTER Nat. Magic* ii. 35 This chip of wax... had started into my eye when breaking the seal of a letter.

b. Of the eyes: To burst out, escape from their sockets. Chiefly in hyperbolic use, expressing the effect of horror or fury.

1526 *WHYTFORD Maritlog* 76 Of some theyr tongues rotted, & of some the eyes stert out of theyr hedes. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* i. v. 17, I could a Tale unfold, whose lightest word Would... Make thy two eyes like Stars, start from their Spheres. 1605 — *Macb.* iv. i. 116 Why do you shew me this?—A fourth? Start eyes! 1828 *Ann. Reg.* 375/2 The eyes [of the murdered woman] were not started, nor did the tongue hang out. 1863 Mrs. H. Wood *Verner's Pride* xvi. His eyes were starting... and his hair rose up on end. 1894 *HALL CAINE Manxman* v. vii. 304 Philip's blood-shot eyes seemed to be starting from his head.

c. Start out: to project; to become visible or conspicuous, burst into view.

1825 R. CHAMBERS *Tradit. Edin.* I. 236 The pin... was formed of a small rod of iron, twisted or notched, which was placed perpendicularly, starting out a little from the door, and bore a small ring of the same metal. 1831 *JAMES Phil. Augustus* i. ii. The road... now showed, now concealed, the abrupt mountain-peaks starting out from their thick vesture of wood. 1863 J. HUGHES *Pract. Photogr.* (1866) 21 If it [the image] start out at once, directly the developer has flowed over the plate, the exposure has been too long.

d. Of a plant: To spring up suddenly. *rare.*

1720 *RANSAY Prosp. Plenty* 225 A' the beauties o' the year Which start wi' ease frae the obedient soil. 1820 *SHELLEY Sensit. Pl.* ii. 62 And agaries and fungi... Started like mist from the wet ground old.

e. In figurative uses: cf. *f.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 425 Dremys... been but as glasyng glemys Pat yn be boust stertys & lepyss. *c* 1480 *HENRYSON Test. Cressid* 538 Quhen Cressid vnderstude that it was he, Stiffer than steill thair stert ane hither stound. 1683 *DRAYEN De Guise* i. i. 5 My Blood stands still. My Spirits start an end for Guise's Fate. 1764 *GOLDSM. Trav.* 389 Fear, pity, justice, indignation start. 1817 *KEATS I stood tip-toe* 26, I was light-hearted, And many pleasures to my vision started. 1833 *NEWMAN Ariens* v. ii. (1876) 374 Theological subtleties were for ever starting into existence among the Greek Christians. 1842 *LOUOON Suburban Hort.* 447 When they are wanted to start into fruit, expected to be matured by June 1, we begin by [etc.].

f. Of a commodity: To rise suddenly in price.

a 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Essex* (1662) 318 No commodity starteth so soon and sinketh so suddenly in the price. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* (1795) II. ii. 174 The extravagant price to which provisions had started.

g. To go or come swiftly or hastily; to rush, hasten. In ME. verse occas. = to go. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8629 Vntil hir fere sco stert [Gott, stirt] in bij. *c* 1350 *Will. Palsgr.* 3600 He dede ben his stef stede stert a god spece. *c* 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* ii. 1094 This Pandarus tok be lettre and pat by tyme A morwe and to his Noces paleys sterte. 1393 *LARGE. P. Pl.* c. xx. 297 Pre bynges her beop bat dop a man to sterte Out of his owene hounes. *a* 1400 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* xlix. 39 Ofte to church loke pouw sterte. *a* 1400 *Festivals of Ch.* 124 in *Leg. Road App.* 214 To poure in prison pou schalt sterte. *c* 1420 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxiv. And when she hath be wele ychased... so pat... she be ahyte with boundes... who so is nexte shulde sterte to geete her hoole fro hem. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 8 He sterte to be bord, and tooke a faire gilt cowpe. *c* 1475 *Babes Bk.* 61 Stert nat Rudely; komme Inne an esy pace. 15. *Adam Bel* 321 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* II. 152 Wyllyam sterte to an officer of y^e towne, Hys axe out of hys hande he wronge. 1575 *Gammer Gurton* iv. ii. 26 When ich saw this, ich was wrothe, see now, And start betwene them twaine, see now. 1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1664) 198 O how joyfull would my soul be to hear you start to the gate, and contend for the crown.

h. with advs., as away, forth, in, to. In ME. sometimes with dative of reflexive pronoun. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4311 pe romeyns sterte [for sterte] to anon hor prince vnto arere. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15782 Pai stert pan forth ilkan. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 873 Havelok... sterte forth to be kok. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2977 As ganhardin stert away, His heued he brac bo, As he fleighe. 1382 *Wyclif 1 Kings* ii. 46 The kyng comaundeid to Banayee... the which stert to [Vulg. egressus], smoot hym, and he is dede. *a* 1400 *St. Alexius* 410 (Vernon MS.) Eufemian sturte him forpas it. 1481 *CAXTON Reynard* xxx. (Arb.) 75 The man sterte awaye and was a ferde. 1518 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc.) II. 140 And then styrt forth John powur Water Baker [etc.]... the whyche seyde to me [etc.]. *a* 1529 *SKELTON E. Rymnyng* 412 Than sterte in mad Kyt, That had lylte vyt. 1538 *ELIOT Diet. Fugitiarius*, startyng away, flytyng. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* i. iii. 216 You start away, And lend no eare vnto my purposes.

i. To start abroad, astray: to desert one's place. *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1716 He blenchd azayn bylyue, & stithly start onstray. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6258 If any stert vpon stray, strike hym to deth. *c* 1470 *Col. & Gaw.* 19 Mony sterte out the streit stertis on stray. 1488 *CAXTON Chast. Goddess Chyldern* 18 Somtyme sharply he smytetb to kepe in his chylidren that they shold not sterte abrode for the scole.

† d. To start to (a weapon): to seize it hastily. *c* 1400 *Alex. & Dind.* 127 Panne [buskede] a bold knit & to a bow sterte. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 331 And Rowland styte pan to a brande And hastily hent it owe of a saracen hande. 1567 *Sat. Poems Reform.* iii. 163 For the Quibik cause vnto ane brand shou start, And slew bir self.

† e. Of immaterial things: To depart, pass away. *Obs.*

c 1386 *CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 237 The lyf shal rather out of my body sterte 'han Makometes lawe out of myn lierte. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* i. iv. (1867) 9 Who hopeh in Gods helpe, his helpe can not starte. 1558 *BULLEIN Gen. Health* A v b, Apoplexia and Vertigo, will neuer from the starte, Vntill the vital blode, be killed in the harte. *c* 1560 *PULLAIN Ps.* cxlix. in *Farr S. P. Ells.* (1845) II. 495 The Lord's pleasure is in them that are his, Not willing to start; But all meanes do seke to succour the meke. 1577 *KENDALL Flowers of Epigr.* 29 b, Leude is the loue that doeth not last, but startyng, taketh end.

5. To undergo a sudden involuntary movement of the body, resulting from surprise, fright, sudden pain, etc. Hence occas. to feel startled.

a 1529 *SKELTON Bouge of Court* 502 Thenne I, astonyed of that sodeyne fraye, Sterte all at ones. 1530 *PALSGR.* 735/1, I sterte, I styrt, as one dothe for feare. 1590 *Tarlton's News Purgatory* To Rdss., So fareth it with mee, for neuer before beeing in print I start at the sight of the Presse. *a* 1592 T. WATSON *Poems* (Arb.) 201 Which hauing scene as one agast shee start. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* v. v. 90 If he chaste, the flame will... turne him to no paine; but if he start, it is the flesh of a corrupted hart. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* iii. ii. 113 Some strange commotion is in his braine: He bites his lip, and starts. 1695 *BLACKMORE Fr. Arth.* ii. 456 He starts at every Noise. 1735 *JOHNSON Lobo's Abyssinia* Voy. ii. 13, I started, and ask'd what he wanted? he told me to bleed me. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* 20 Hold up your Head, Girl; (Miss starts). 1742 *BLAIR Grace* 693 Then why, like ill-condition'd Children, Start we at transient Hardships? 1818 *SCOTT Br. Lannin* xix. You are no fool to start at shadows. 1829 — *Ann of G. xxix.* It is by giving fair names to foul actions, that those who would start at real vice are led to practise its lessons. 1865 *TROLLOPE Belton Est.* xiv. 162 Will Belton started so violently, and assumed on a sudden so manifest a look of anger, [etc.]. 1906 *CHARL. MASS-FIELD Girl & Gods* xi, Margaret started guiltily as though detected in an indecency. 1908 R. BAGOT A. *Cuthbert* vii. 68 Jim started. 'How did you know my name?' he asked.

b. said of a horse. Also, to start aside, to swerve suddenly from its course.

1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* iii. iv. 87 Three times to-day my Foot-Cloth-Horse did stumbl, And started, when he look'd vpon the Tower. 1638 *JUNIUS Paint. Antients* 136 In the heat of the fight they [sc. the horses] should start aside, & frighted. 1690 R. MEEKE *Diary* 17 Nov. (1874) 31 As I rode home my horse starting at a stoop in the way, gave me a fall. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* i. iii, The horses... were no longer shy; but would come up to my very feet without starting. 1847 *LEVER Knt. Gwynne* xlvii, He [a horse] starts, or shies, or something of that sort—don't he? 1870 *BRYANT Iliad* v. 360 His fiery steeds started aside with fright.

† b. To escape. Cf. *ASTART v. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7168 Vte o pair handes son he stert. *c* 1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 1592 (Camh. MS.) Pow jat I no wepene haue in his place But out of prison am styrt [for, asterte, I-stert] by grace. *c* 1403 *LYOC Temple of Glas* 584 Fro be dep, I trow, I mai not stert. *c* 1430 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 209 On doomyday pou schalt not starte. *a* 1542 *WYATT Poems, Go burning Sighs* 7 Take with the payn... And eke the flame from which I cannot stert. 1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Water-Cormorant* E 2, And thence [sc. from the jail] he gets not, there he shall not start, Till the last drop of blood's wrong from his heart.

† 7. To desert or revolt from (a leader, a party; to swerve from (a course, purpose, principle); to withdraw from (a promise, a treaty). Also with *aside, back. Obs.*

1542 *LD. LISLE Lct.* in *Tytler Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 5 note, He durst not move the matter as yet to none of them; for if he shuld, he is sure they wolde start from them. 1556 *OLIV. Antichrist* 199 b, He commaundeeth us... not to starte from them [the scriptures] one ynche. 1570 J. PHILLIPS *Friendly Larum* in *Farr S. P. Ells.* (1845) II. 531 That from thy truth and testament No daunger cause us start. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 114 Neither wil I yeald so farre to the inuasions of feare, as to revolt and start back from my professed humanitie. 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* iv. 67 That we abate the Troyan glorious pride, By which, and by their arrogance from stricken pact they start. 1597 *BEAUF Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 501 Francis Pizarre, interrupted all their agreements by starting from his promises, and rekindled the halfe quenched fire of warre by his owne ambition. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* iii. xxv. 76 But here Baronius, who hitherto had leaped on Tyrius his authority, now starteth from it. 1652 *NEDHAM tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* title-p., Go on (great State) and make it known Thou never wilt forsake thine own, nor from thy purpose start. 1663 *PATRICK Pilgr.* xviii. (1687) 175 The greedy humour of the world, who catch at all that presents it self, though they start out of their way to get it. 1781 *COWPER Conversat.* 452 No—nature unsophisticate by man, Starts not aside from her Creator's plan.

8. Of a material thing: To break away from its place; to be displaced by pressure or shrinkage; to get loose. Chiefly in technical uses.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 274 b, The hopes kepeth fast the bordes of the vessell, y^e the disseuer not, & holdeth in y^e endes that they start not. 1570 *LEVIUS Manif.* 31/35 To starte, dissilire. 1631 B. JONSON *New Inn* ii. vi, The best how may start, And th' hand may vary. 1683 *MOXON*

Mech. Exerc., Printing xxiv. 18 Drawing and straining the Skin tighter, he drives in...Nails...to keep the Skin from starting as it Dries. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. 11. 317 A but-end or a plank might start, and we might go down immediately. 1758 *BORLASE Nat. Hist. Cornwall*. 64 This ruddle...made a very good red...and...would not start, nor alter its colour. a 1779 *COOK 3rd Voy.* ii. xi. (1754) II. 219 About seven o'clock...the anchor of the Resolution started, and she drove off the bank. 1793 *SNEATON Edystone L.* § 318 The mortar in the joints had started. 1818 *Art Bookbinding* 12 The hook must not be put to the fire to dry, as that would cause the foldings to start. 1859 *Sir E. J. RERO Shipbuilding*. i. 11 Just as the ship floated several rivets started again. 1888 *JACOBI Printers' Vocab.* 131 Start, leaves of books are said to 'start' when the sewing is defective, and the leaves are loose. 1894 *HALL CANINE Manxman* iii. xi. 168 I've summered and wintered the man, haven't I? He's timber that doesn't start. 1912 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Apr. 1912 The force of the shock was so tremendous that the 'Titanic' started in every joint.

9. Of a beast of the chase: To leave its lair; to be 'started'. (Cf. sense 17.)

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiii. To se if he deer is herbowrede wolde sterte and steale away or be lymmer moved hym. 1576 *TURNER Venetie* lix. 164 As soon as euer she [the hare] heard the hore, she starte. 1714 *TYNDALE'S Diary* (1873) 172 Mopey scated us a hare wth bect us flor 3 bowt, but a fresh on started and sav'd her life.

10. 'To set out from the barrier at a race' (J.). Also in figurative context.

To start fair: to start on equal terms in a race, etc. 1645 *WALLER Poems, To a Friend* 3 Faire course of Passion, where two Lovers start And run together, heart still yoked in heart! 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 165 When from the Goal they start, The Youthful Charioteers with beating Heart, Rush to the Race. 1704 *CLOSER Careless Hush*. iii. 1. 24 Nay, Madam, let's start fair. 1727 *BOYER Eng. Fr. Dict.* To start (or begin to run) Partir. 1730 *CHENEY List Horse-Matches* 5 The following four Year olds started for a Prize of 800 Guineas. 1870 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 23 Sept. 9/1 Hendre Claiming Stakes... Four started... County Members' Plate... Three started.

Fig. 1780 *Mirror* No. 82 The King of Prussia [as the sign of an inn] began to give place a little to two popular favourites, who started at the same time, I mean Prince Ferdinand, and the Marquis of Granby.

11. To set out, to begin a journey; to begin to move, to leave the point of departure in any kind of progression. Said of a person or animal; also of a vehicle, ship, etc. Also with *off*, rarely *away*.

1821 *SCOTT Kemble*. xxiv. 'To-morrow, madam,' he said to his charge, 'we will, with your leave, again start early.' 1827 — *Surg. Dav.* i. The good-daughter of Peg Thomson started off with an activity worthy of her mother-in-law. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* i. i. iv. These, with torches, start from Versailles on the second evening, with their leaden bier. 1843 *DICKENS Chr. Carol* ii. 60 New top couple starting off again, as soon as they got there. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xiv. 413 In February 1693, near four hundred ships were ready to start. 1858 *McCOMBIE Hist. Victoria* xv. 234 Immigrants who had not means to start for the diggings. 1860 *TYNALL Glac.* i. iii. 23 Next morning I started with this man up the valley. 1885 *Law Rep., Weekly Notes* 145/1 The ship loaded the coals...and...started on her voyage to Bombay. 1896 *BAOEN-POWELL Malakale Campaign* x, Ridley's column started to-day for the Shangani. 1898 *FLOR. MONTGOMERY Tory* 13 Mother! do just get in with me for a few minutes till the train starts. 1901 *ALLBRIDGE Sherbro* xxiii. 242 A pilot was provided for me...and the next morning at 6.30 I started away.

b. To begin one's journey in or from a certain place.

1879 *R. K. DOUGLAS Confucianism* iii. 90 A mountaineer...in order to reach the top of the peak, has to start from the foot. 1912 *J. L. MYRES Daxin Hist.* ix. 191 The grassland heart of Asia Minor...is in fact as open as Hungary...to intruders who started in Turkestan.

12. To begin a career, course of action, process, etc. Also of a process: To begin.

1798 *WORSW. Peter Bell* l. 200 Who Peter was, let that be told, And start from the beginning. 1801 *FARMER'S Mag.* Jan. 85 Wheat started at 48s and 50s per boll, and has now got up to 63s. 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* viii. The high tone with which the tune started, died away in a quaver of consternation. 1868 *Field* 4 July 9/2 Each bowler started with a maiden. 1874 *L. STEPHEN Hours in Library* (1892) i. iii. 102 A modern essayist starts where Addison or Johnson left off.

b. With reference to reasoning. To start from or with: to assume as one's point of departure.

1870 *NEWMAN Gram. Assent* ii. x. 408 They and I start from the same principles, and what is proof to me is a proof to them. 1871 *R. H. HUTTON Ess.* (1877) i. 5 The Darwinian theory starts from the assumption of organic types competent to reproduce themselves.

c. Of a trader, a trading firm or company: To begin one's career. More fully to start in business.

1872 *R. B. SMYTH Min. & Min. Statist.* 59 The Majestic Company was formed in February, 1861, from the previous company, known as Sim and Company, who started in 1857. 1875 *H. J. BYRON Our Boys* i. When I first started in business I'd the finest stock in Lambeth. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 62/2 He started in business on his own account.

d. With adverbs. To start in (U.S. colloq.): to begin. To start out: to set oneself, begin to do something.

1872 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. at Home* ii. (1882) 270 So when some roughs jumped the Catholic bone-yard and started in to stake out town lots in it, he went for 'em. 1885 *Lisbon (Dakota) Star* 2 Jan. 7/1 The United States commissioner for Dakota...started in to give the world a comprehensive idea of the resources...of the territory. 1897 *Sat. Rev.* 19 June 597/1 If Mr. Clive Holland started out to write this story without knowing [etc.]. 1902 *WISTER Virginian* xxix, I was starting in to die when she found me.

e. To start with (advb. phr.): = 'to begin with'; at the beginning.

1866 *Mrs. OLIPHANT Agnes* i. xxii. 280 Her mind...was of a much higher order than his to start with.

13. Start up. a. To rise suddenly; to spring to an erect position (in ME. occas. + with dative of refl. pron.); also fig. to arise suddenly from inaction, bestir oneself.

c 1205 *LAV 2391* Par Bruttes wolden ouer water buzen 3if Ardur up ne sturte [c 1275 storte] sterliche sone. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2931 And pharaon sturte up a-non, And for-bed his folc to gon. 1297 *R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 6581 Pis grete loudur sturte him vp bo he oþer ne sey. a 1330 *Roland & V.* 816 When rouland herd þat steuen He sturte him vp ful euen & fauzt wip hert fe. c 1386 *CHAUCER Pard.* T. 377 And vp they sturte, and dronken in this rage. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 83 Pis cokk sturte vpp with his fedurs on, & clapped samen his wengis & krew. 1526 *TINOCLE Acts* xiv. 10 And he stert vpps, and walked. 1530 *PALSGR 735/1* I sterte up sodainly out of my bedde. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* iii. iii. 100 Shee...now fals on her bed, and then starts vp. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 48 Androocimus...in great rage start up and said. 1653 *DOROTHY OSBORNE Lett.* (1888) 176, I, that had not said a word all night, started up at that, and desired they would say a little more on't, for I had not marked the beginning. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 813 Up they started and surpris'd. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xxxviii, 'The devil, woman!' exclaimed Cuddie, starting up, 'trow ye that I am blind?' 1840 *THACKERAY Shabby-genteel* Story iii, 'This is too bad!' said Mrs. G. starting up. 1849-50 *ALISON Hist. Europe* viii. ix. 31 Prussia...would start up the moment that a serious reverse befell their [Austria's] eagles. 1875 *JOWETT Plat.* (ed. 2) L. 9 Chacerephon...started up and ran to me, seizing my hand.

b. Of the hair: To stand suddenly on end.

1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iii. iv. 122 Your bedded hair. Start vp, and stand an end. 1660 *F. BROOKE tr. L. Blanc's Trav.* 249 The hair of my head so started up, that it threw my cap on the ground.

c. To rise suddenly to power or importance; to become suddenly conspicuous.

1556 *OLME Antichrist* 51 Anon Boniface of Rome the thrid of that name start up. 1592 *TIMME Ten Eng. Letters* B. 3 b. There hath start up fals Christs. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 22 Up start the Turks, a vagrant, fierce, and cruel people.

d. Of things: To come suddenly into being or notice, to spring up.

1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* l. 77 Little all little their forces beginning to florise weirs of new startis vpe. 1596 *BACON Use Com. Law* (1635) 47 Since...these notable Statutes...there is start up a device called Perpetuity. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* iv. xlviii. 386 So did the Papacy start up on a sudden out of the Ruines. 1693 *CAVE Prim. Chr.* i. ii. 18 You are wont to object to us...that our Religion is novel, start up not many days ago. 1775 *EARL CARLISLE in Jesse, Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) III. 132, I am surrounded by difficulties, and as fast as I get the better of one another starts up. 1780 *Mirror* No. 102 Half a dozen societies have started up this winter, in which female speakers exercise their powers of elocution. 1836 [MRS. TRAILL] *Backw. Canada* 257 A village has started up where formerly a thick pine-wood covered the ground.

e. Of children: To grow up rapidly. Obs.

1650 *FULLER Pigshe* iv. vi. 103 From a child he starts up a youth, and becomes a stripling. 1753 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1754) II. viii. 51 Girls will start up, and look up, and parents cannot help it.

f. Of a hill: To rise abruptly from the ground.

1820 *SCOTT Monast.* ii. A beautiful green knoll, which started up suddenly in the very throat of a...narrow glen.

II. Transitive uses.

14. To escape. (Cf. sense 6.) Obs. rare.

1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 113 Atte the drefdful day he wolde axe acomptes where as there shalle none sterte to yelde ansuere. c 1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 292 Lord, þi iugement we may not sterte.

15. To canse to start or flinch; to startle. Obs.

c 1440 *Pr. Penit.* (1894) 31 Ther was no scorn, spotal, ne suchche, Despit, ne stroke, that him sterte. 1456 *Sir G. HAYE Law Armes* (S.T.S.) 256 Quhen a man or beste is sudainly stert, thair nature is incinacioun gevis thame of thair complexion to a brethe. 1597 *J. KING On Jonas* (1618) 91 So to tary to be startled with the shrillest trumpet that euer blew? 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* v. iii. 233 You boggle shrewdly, eueri feather starts you. 1604 — *Oth.* i. i. 101 And now...dost thou come To start my quiet. 1625 *B. JOXSON Staple of N. iii. iv.* Stage-dir., He is startled with Broker's coming back. 1706 *ESTCOURT Fair Example* iv. i. 43 'Twill heighten my Revenge, when she thinks I come to make fresh Offers of my Love, to start her with Neglect and Scorn. 1755 *Mrs. CALDERWOOD in Coltness Collect.* (Maitl. Club) 225 What startled me most was the hare plaister wall. 1822 *SCOTT Peveril* xxv, If my news have not frightened away Lance Outram too, whom they used to say nothing could start. 1871 *R. ELLIS Catullus* lxx. 22 Soon as a mother's step starts her.

b. To awaken out of sleep.

1753 *MISS COLLIER Art Torment.* x. l. (1811) 33 She made such a noise as to start up suddenly out of your sleep. 1799 *CAMPBELL Pleas.* Howell ii. 349 How can thy words from halmy slumber start Reposing Virtue, pillow'd on the heart!

16. To ride (a horse) at full speed. Obs.

c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* v. 251 Till him he stert the courser wondry wicht, Drew out a sned, so maid [him] for to lycht.

17. Hunting. To force (an animal, esp. a hare) to leave its lair, form, or resting-place. + Also with *out*.

c 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fane* 681 But as a blende man stert an hare. c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiv, And whenne she [the hare] is founde and sett, he shall blowe a moot and rechate. 1473 *Faustor Lett.* (1897) III. 83 Raif Blaudebasset wer a name to styrte an hare. I warrant ther shall come no such name in owr bokys, ner in owr house; it myght per case styrte xx^{iv} harys at onys. 1519

HORMAN Vulg. 283 b, I haue nede of a feret, to let into this beery to styrte out the conies: that they may be take aboue ground. 1576 *TURNER Venetie* xxxvii. 100 An Hare started and a Fox ynkennelled. 1595 *Loeche* v. iv. 31 What is the tigre started from his caue? 1659 *N. R. Prov.*, *Eng. Fr.* etc. 77 Little dogs start the hare, the great one gets her. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* vii. iii, The squire, however, sent after his sister the same holla which attends the departure of a hare, when she is first started before the hounds. 1769 *E. BANCROFT Guiana* 177 They...when started, fly with a loud noise. 1817 *SELYN Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 833 If A start a hare in the ground of B, and hunt and kill it there. 1850 *R. G. CUMMING Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 224 Shortly before outspanning we started three leopards that were consuming a duiker. 1883 *Century Mag.* Oct. 923/2 For a week or two at a time, the meadows may be worked over without starting a bird.

b. transf.

1593 *MARLOWE Edw. II.* 1848 They shalbe started thence I doubt it not. 1595 *SHAKS. John* v. ii. 167 Do but start An eccho with the clamor of thy drumme. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 100 If we be not altogether ignorant of our selves, and willfully blinde...we can not choose but start and finde out a flatterer. 1716 *B. CHURCH Philip's War* (1865) 43 They had not March'd above a quarter of a Mile before they started Three of the Enemy. 1852 *Mrs. Stowe Uncle Tom's C.* xix, The dogs bayed and howled, and we rode and scampered, and finally we started him [sc. a bunted negro].

+ c. fig.

a 1763 *SHENSTONE Elegies* xi. 58 We start false joys, and urge the devious race. 1781 *COWPER Retirement* 693 Learn'd philologists, who chase A paning syllable through time and space, Start it at home, and hunt it in the dark.

+ d. To start up (fig.): to track to its hiding-place. Also, to discover suddenly. Obs.

1566 *DRANT Horace, Sat. l. v. c. 4*. To sterte vp in astrologie the casualls of men. a 1652 *J. SMITH Sel. Disc.* viii. i. (1821) 378 The minds of men...are ever and anon roving after religion; and as they casually and fortuitously start up any models and ideas of it, they are presently prone to believe themselves to have found out this only pearl of price. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) i. 203 Now that this is almost consented to...a Patent of St Thomas Armstrong's is started up to obstruct it. [Quot. 1674 may belong to 13 d.]

18. To propound (a question, an objection); to introduce (a subject of discussion).

1643 *SIR T. BROWNE Relig. Med.* ii. iii, For then reason, like a bad hound, spends upon a false sent, and forsakes the question first started. 1656 *H. PHILLIPS Pureh. Pattern* (1676) 13, I start this question. 1763 *HICKERINGILL Greg. Father Greyb.* 230 Methinks I bear the proverb started. 1698 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* 231 This Paradox, was both late started amongst the Greeks, and quickly cried down by the Succession of their Philosophers. 1710 *PRIORAEUX Orig. Titles* ii. 112 From what I last said another objection lies very obvious to be started. 1719 *De For Crisoe* (1840) II. vi. 155 Will you give me liberty to start one difficulty here? 1786 *MME D'ARBLAY Diary* Aug., Having...explained herself, she finished the subject, and has never started it since. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xxviii, He prepared to apply himself...to his food, without starting another topic. a 1853 *ROBERTSON Serm.* Ser. iii. xiii. 160 Many difficulties arose; such for instance as the one here started. 1877 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* i. App. 604 The charter of 934 starts a point of quite another kind.

+ 19. To start out: to put forth (a projection) abruptly. Obs.

1662 *J. DAVIES tr. Mandelslo's Trav.* 260 It is somewhat strange, that at so great a distance from the Continent, the Sea should start out an Island about 7. Leagues in compass.

20. To discharge the contents of, empty (a vessel); to pour or shoot (liquids, coal, etc.) from one vessel into another.

a 1700 *B. E. Diet. Cant. Crew, Start.* (Drink) Brewers emptying several Barrels into a great Tub; and thence conveying it through a Leather-pipe down the Cellar into the Butts. 1729 *CART. W. WIGLESWORTH MS. Log-bk. of the 'Lyell'* 27 Oct., Took in 15 Puncheons of Water and started them into the Empty Butts in the Hold. 1743 *BURKELEY & CUMMINS Voy. S. Seas* 88 The Captain told him not to start the Powder...without his Orders. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 16 Mar. 4/2 Every exertion was...made to lighten the ship, by starting the water. 1820 *SCORESBY Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 399 Which fenk-hack is sometimes provided with a clough. For 'starting' the fenks into a barge or lighter placed below. 1823 *J. BAOCOCK Dom. Amusem.* 24 Charcoal might be started at once from its charring place to close vessels. *Ibid.* 102 The wine was anciently started into lead cisterns. 1826 *Art of Brewing* (ed. 2) 65 A stock of old beer can thus be increased expeditiously: start half of one full vat, when it is getting a little age, into another, and fill up both with new beer. 1830 *MARRYAT King's Own* xvi, 'The cocoa was in the tub...but they started it all in the lee-scuppers. c 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 118 A small place...wherein the powder is started.

fig. 1879 *L. STEPHEN Hours in Libr.* Ser. iii. 273 When the cares of life begin to press, they start their cargo of classical lumber and fill the void with law or politics.

b. *Naut.* (See quot. 1846.)

1744 *J. PHILLIPS Tral. Exped. Anson* 152 At Daylight observing our Ship had started her Anchors, we lowered our Yards. 1846 *A. YOUNG Naut. Dict.* 256 Start an Anchor, to make it lose its hold of the ground...Start a tack, or a sheet, to slack it off a little.

21. To cause (a material thing) to 'start' or break away from its place; to displace by pressure or strain. Of a ship: To suffer the starting or giving way of (a plank, etc.).

1676 *WISERMAN Chirurg. Treat.* vii. iv. 485 Another having by accident of a Fall in wrestling started the end of the Clavicle from the Sternum. 1711 *W. SUTHERLAND Ship-build.* Assist. 46 Which may be of dangerous consequence...in starting the But. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* i. iii. (ed. 4) 33 The ship in rolling...started the butt ends of her planking. 1753 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 91 A plank of this door was started, and beat in. 1839 *MARRYAT Phant. Ship* xii, She

had started one of her planks, and filled. 1840 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jnrl.* III. 137/2 The damage she sustained was trifling, . . . not a rivet was started.

b. *Mining.* To displace (a vein) horizontally: said of another vein intersecting it.

1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* 157 Guessing then from their experience in like cases that the lode is heaved, or more properly speaking started.

22. To cause (a person, an animal, a vehicle) to start or set out in a race, on a journey; to cause to begin moving in any kind of progression. Also with *off*.

1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Horse-racing*, Start him off roundly, and run him to the very top of what he can do. 1850 *Scoreby Cheever's Whaler. Adv.* i. (1858) 7 Her unprecedented success started numbers on her track. 1865 *Carlyle Fredk. Gl. xxi. vi. VI.* 597 Draught-horses, whom . . . you would see spring at the ropes, thirty of them to a gun, when started and gee-ho'd to. 1885 *Law Rep.* 10 Proh. Div. 100 The vessel was started again on her voyage with the machinery unaltered. 1890 *Mrs. Kingscote Tales of Suu* x. 125 She gave to the brothers to eat on their way, and started them off to the woods.

fig. 1781 *Cowper Charity* 565 So self starts nothing but what tends apace Home to the goal where it began the race.

b. To enter (a horse) for a race.

1885 *Truth* 28 May 853/2 The Payne Stakes, for which Lord Hastings very wisely started Melton.

23. To cause to begin to act or operate. a. To cause or enable (a person) to start or enter on some course of action; to set up or establish in business:

1735 *DYCHE & PARDON Dict.*, *Start*, in the Brewers Trade, 'tis to supply a Customer with a Cellar of Beer, Ale, &c. in order to keep, settle, and refine some Months before it be drawn, &c. 1757 *Foot's Author* i. Wks. 1799 I. 138, I intend giving him the run of Jonathan's for three months to understand trade and the funds; and then I'll start him. 1854 *Poultry Chron.* I. 69 The plan for starting the cottager in business . . . may appear tardy in its results.

b. To set on foot, initiate, be the first to move in (a business); to set (a rumour) in circulation; to originate, be the first to practise (an art).

1665 *Perrys Diary* 21 June, He started a discourse of a talk he hears about the town. 1699 *Bentley Phalaris* 237 Allowing then, that this Epigenes, started Tragedy before Thespis; still [etc.]. 1723 *Waterland and Wind. Christ's Divin.* 95 Before the Arian Controversy was started. 1777 *Burke Lett. to E. Perry Wks.* 1842 II. 405 The fair part, which the Whigs had acted in a business, which, though first started by them, was supposed equally acceptable to all sides. 1782 *Priestley's Corrupt. Chr.* I. iv. 380 The Canons of Lyons started the opinion. 1902 R. BAGOT *Donna Diana* xx. 242 No doubt it is honourable—according to the conception of honour existing among those who have started the story.

c. To set going, cause to begin to operate; to set (machinery) in motion. Also with complementary infinitive or gerund.

1841 in *Loudon's Suburban Hort.* (1842) 511 Cucumbers will succeed beautifully, trained against a south wall, if planted in a little good soil to start them. 1846 *Soyer Cookery* 330 Start it to boil over the fire. 1850 *Mech. Mag.* 20 Apr. 315 At the slightest tap of one of these bells, these enormous engines are stopped, or started or reversed. 1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 36. 419 By the time I had started my fire. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 521 The small quantity of . . . black smoke necessary to start the fires. 1901 *Daily Express* 28 Feb. 5/1 The private member . . . started the hall rolling by attacking the government [etc.].

d. To set (a person) going in conversation, to induce to begin to talk on some subject.

1877 *Mrs. Argles Phyllis* xx, I would hack mamma, once started, to hold her own against any of those Billingsgate ladies one hears of. 1885 'Mrs. ALEXANDER' *Valerie's Fate* ii, Miss Riddell, . . . by a judicious question or two, started the old gentleman on one of his favorite topics.

e. To set on foot (an institution), establish.

1859 *Lever Dav. Dunn* lxxvi. 653 What a head it must have been that . . . started companies, opened banks, worked mines, [etc.]. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 27 Aug. 237/1 The list of possible religions is closed in France, and no one is permitted to start a new one. 1874 R. T. *Tyrwhitt Sketch Club* 2 Nothing is easier than to start an art-club. 1884 E. YATES *Recoll.* II. 322 You don't mean to say . . . that you actually mean to start a paper of the kind set forth?

f. To begin to keep as part of one's establishment; to 'set up' (e.g. a horse, a carriage).

1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* viii. 78 His wife suggested he should forthwith start a horse and very genteel cart. 1866 *ANNIE THOMAS Walter Goring* I. xvii. 251, I often thought it a pity that your uncle did not keep up the kennels. I wish you'd start them again! 1873 *Black Pr. Thule* xxv. 415 He is sure to start a yacht for one thing.

24. To begin (some action or operation). Often with *obj.* a gerund; also with infinitive. Also said of a thing.

1833 *NEWMAN Lett.* (1891) I. 434, I had before this written to Rose how we had best start agitating. 1873 *Black Pr. Thule* i. 10 The young fellow . . . started another ballad. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 20 May 5/2 He started business on a capital which he would now-a-days consider ridiculously small. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Drift Amer.* 181 There would be no chance of crossing it [the river] for some days. . . . even if it started to go down at once. 1902 W. W. JACOBS *Lady of Barge* (1908) 10 Miss Harris . . . waved the amorous Ted on deck, and started work on her disarranged hair. 1914 R. CUPLE *Life a Dream* 256 It was most unfortunate that at that instant the outer door bell of his flat should start ringing.

† 25. ? To provide, supply. *Obs.*

1825 H. N. COLERIDGE *Six Months W. Indies* 27 They start you an exquisite luncheon . . . at each [country residence].

26. *slang.* (See quot.)

1825 *Genl. Mag.* XCV. i. 397, 'I started him.' To start is to apply a smart word to an idle or forgetful person.

† 27. *Naut.* To flog with a rope's end. *Obs.*

[1801: see STARTING *vb.* sb. 1.] 1813 SIR F. BURDETT in *Hansard's Parl. Deb.* XXV. 390 To . . . make him sweep the ship, and if he did not, to get him well started (beaten with a rope's end). 1824 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 33 The charge of severely starting marines and seamen, and flogging others on their breech. 1836 'JACK NASTY-FACE' *Naut. Econ.* 119 Upwards of three hundred men had been flogged or started.

III. 28. The verb-stem in combination: start-away, †(a) a renegade, deserter (*obs.*); (b) a starting away, sudden deviation from a course; start-back, †(a) a deserter (*obs.*); (b) an act of starting back.

1578 *Timine Calvin on Gen.* xv. 318 Being degenerate and 'start-away' from the faith of their fathers. 1840 *BROWNING Sordello* iii. 632 Some slight weariness, some looking-off or start-away. 1600 *HOLLAND Liny* xliii. xviii. 486 These 'start-backs' had no other place of haunt to lurk in, but Capua. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 179 So we see in Strings; the more they are wound up, and strained; (And thereby give a more quick start-back); the more Treble is the Sound.

Hence Started, *pp.* a., in senses of the verb; also with *adv.* as *started-up*.

1646 *CRASHAW Steps to Temple* 43 Why hlusht the day? Why ran the started aire trembling away? 1679 *LONGUEVILLE in Hailton Corr.* (Camden) I. 181 This new started question about their Speaker. 1764 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* iv. (1765) 166 Whoever weds Isabella, it shall not be Father Falconara's started up son. They start up, said the Friar, who are suddenly hehled in the seat of lawful Princes. 1902 S. SHELTON & H. MASON *Altern.-Current Machines* 23 Magnetic Energy of a Started Current.

† Started, a. *Obs.* [*START* sb. 1 + -ED 2.] Having a 'start', handle, or stalk. Also in parasynthetic formation *short-started*.

1468 *Will in Ripon Chapter Acts* (Surtees) 137 Unam ollam enniam steritydd. 1600 *SURFLET Country Farm* i. xii. 56 To eat one or two short started apples.

Starter (stā'tar). Also 6 sterter, startar.

[*START* v. + -ER 1.] One who or something which starts. I. In intransitive senses of the verb.

† 1. One who 'starts' or goes away. Chiefly in *phr.* to be no starter. a. A deserter from a principle or cause; one who is given to 'starting', from or abandoning his purposes; a fickle or inconstant person. b. One given to wandering; one that cannot abide long in one spot. c. One who runs away, a flincher, coward, shirker. *Obs.*

a. 1536 *STARKE Lett. in Life & Lett.* (1871) p. xxxix, From thys trithe you schal fynd me my lord to be no sterter, wauerar nor hengar in the wynd. 1561 T. HONY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* iv. (1577) Y ij h, I reckon him a wauyng starter. 1609 *HOLLAND Annu. Marcell.* xxix. v. 373 He advised the General, who of his owne disposition was no starter, but constant and resolute, That [etc.]. 1680 *Reflect. late Libel on Curse-ye-Meroz* 28 The Author had (in all probability) been Lecturer there at this day, (for he is no Starter, nor Shifter, nor Swapper of Livings). a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Fr. King Wks.* 1730 I. 59 Were I thy confessor, . . . Dost think that I'd allow thee any quarter? No—thou should'st find what 'tis to be a starter.

b. 1579 *LIVY Euphues* (Arb.) 57 Canst thou prefer a stranger before thy countryman? a starter before thy companion? 1600 *HEWWOOD If you know not me* (1605) C 4 b, Nay, nay, you need not bolt & Locke so fast, She is no starter. c 1613 *MIDDLETON No Wit like Woman's* v. i. 226 My miseries are no starters; when they come, Stick longer by me. 1621 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Beggery* C 3 h, A Lowse, . . . She's not a starter like the dust-hred-Flea. 1705 *DUNTON Life & Errors* (1818) i. vii. 244 He was no starter, having lived forty years in the same house.

c. 1620 *FLETCHER & MASS. Double Marr.* ii. i, We'll spare her our main top-sail, He shall not look us long, we are no starters. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* i. iii. 606 I'll sooner Stand to it boldly, and take quarter, To let them see I am no starter. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v., I am no Starter; I shan't flinch, or cry to go Home. 1731 C. D'ANVERS *Pacification* 26 Poems 6 St. Dunstan's Clock struck One, And all the sober Cuffs were gone; The rest . . . Call'd for a Bottle and to pay; The Doctor and the Bard made two, Who are no Starters; you all know.

d. With *advb.*

1538 *ELVOR Dict., Errores*, startars asyde, vagahundes. 2. One who starts or sets out in a race, on a journey; esp. a person, animal, yacht, etc. that is to start or has started in a race.

1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* xxxv, We are early starters in the dawn, even when we have the luck to have good beds to sleep in. 1825 — *Fam. Lett.* 18 July (1804) II. 310, I speak for security, for ladies are rarely early starters. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 July 23/1 Yachts that would take up their station as starters. 1881 *Daily News* 5 Aug. 6/4 In the Yawl Race the starters were Fleur de Lys, Curlew, Opal, Lizzie, Raven, and Arethusa. 1891 N. GOULD *Double Event* xvii. 122 These [horses] comprised the six starters. fig. 1860 *HUGHES Tom Brown* Oxf. xxiv, The private tutors [compared to Newmarket trainers] watch the examiners. . . . to see what line they take. . . . that they may handle the rest of their starters accordingly.

II. In transitive senses.

3. A person or animal that starts game.

1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* 217 Strabo . . . speaking of the Conies of Spaine, and of their hunters and starters out of their holes. 1829 [J. L. Knap] *Jnrl. Nat.* (ed. 2) 247 In the evening . . . the wagtail resorts to the pastures, feeding under the very . . . noses of the cattle, who now become the starters of his game.

b. A dog trained for starting game. Also *fig.*

1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 267 In short, Bel-ford, thou wert an excellent starter and setter. 1754 *DELANAY Observ. Ld. Orrey's Kenn. Swift* 109 If he [Sheridan] was not the staunchest hound in the pack, he was at least the best starter. 1768 *PENNAUT Brit. Zool.* I. 54 There were two

varieties of this kind [of dog], the first used in lawking, to spring the game, which are the same with our starters.

4. The person who starts or initiates something.

1699 *BENTLEY Phal. Pref.* 19 The Starters of this Calumny. 1729 *SWIFT Lett. on M'Culla's Project* Wks. 1905 VII. 184 Mr. M'Culla, as being the first starter of the scheme, might be . . . rewarded by such a society. 1893 H. T. FISHER in *King's Business* 385 An untold number of starters or converts of revivals.

5. One who gives the signal to start (in a race). Also, an official who gives the signal to start a train.

1622 in *Hore's Hist. Newmarket* (1885) I. 347 John Wagget onely the starter. 1852 *Bentley's Misc.* XXXI. 120 The starter . . . drops his flag with the word 'Go!' 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Haulmy* xv, 'Back, Velocipede; back, Lara!' says the starter; I down goes the flag, they start away, [etc.]. 1860 *L.D. W. LEXSON Pict. Sporting Life* II. 23, 'I shall give the words, One, two, three, and away', said the starter, placing me ten yards in advance. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Apr. 5/1 On a well-managed line there are starters and station officials to give the word of command.

6. An apparatus for starting a machine.

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2310. 1909 *Stage Year Bk.* 56 The motor is controlled by a Siemens ironclad automatic starter.

7. (See quot.)

1908 J. P. SHELTON *Farm & Dairy* (ed. 4) 76 The modern . . . method is to ripen the cream artificially by means of a pure culture of the lactic acid bacillus, technically called a 'starter'.

Hence Starter-ship.

1839 *Star* 10 Jan. 3/5 When the vacancy for the starter-ship to the Jockey Club occurred, Lord Marcus Beresford was appointed to succeed the late Mr. McGeorge.

Startful (stā'tifl), a. [*START* sb. or v. + -FUL.]

a. Apt to start, easily startled, timorous.

b. Proceeding by starts, fitful.

1790 *Wolcott (P. Pindar), Rowland for Oliver* Wks. 1812 II. 310 Say, Virgin, where dost thou delight to dwell? With Maids of Honour, startful Virgin? Tell. 1796 *COLERIDGE Destiny of Nations* 255 The Maid Brooded with moving lips, mute, startful, dark! 1837 C. LOEFF *Self-formation* I. 226 The growth of each is capricious and startful, often making a sudden push from no apparent motive.

Hence Startfulness.

1803 *BEAUFORT Hygeia* ix. 141 Palpitations, startfulness, disposition to be terrified, exist more or less strongly.

Star-thistle. [*STAR* sb. 1; cf. *G. sterdistil*.]

A name for the weed *Centaurea Calcitrapa*, the flowers of which are surrounded by radiating spines; also for *C. solstitialis*, and as a book-name for the whole genus.

1578 *LYTE Dodoens* iv. lix. 521 This herbe is nowe called in Latine *Carduus stellatus*, and *Stellaria*, also *Calcitrapa*: . . . they call it . . . in base Almaine, Sterre distel: in English Starre Thistle or Caltrop. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. ccccxxx. 1003 The Star Thistle, called *Carduus stellatus*, hath many soft frized leaves. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl. App.*, *Star-thistle*, the English name of a species of centaury, called by some *calcitrapa*. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 418 *Solstitialis*. St. Barnaby's Star Thistle. 1863 *Prior Plant-n.*, *Star-thistle*, from its spiny involucre, resembling the weapon called a morning star, *Centaurea solstitialis*.

Starting, *vb.* sb. [*START* v. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb in various senses.

† *Starting of the navel*: umbilical rupture.

1398 *REYISA Barth. de P.* R. xviii. xxx. [1495] 793 A hart . . . lepyth thwart ouer wayes . . . and stertyth with contrary lepynges and stertynges. c 1430 *Syr Geur.* (Roxb.) 7317 [Generides] stert a-side thoo; In the sterting the knife was nigh. 1602 *Archpriest Controv.* (Camden) II. 221 Which action, without wavering or starting, I did earnestly prosecute. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 713 Starting is both an Apprehension of the Thing feared; . . . And likewise an Inquisition, in the beginning, what the Matter should be. a 1653 *Jez. Taylor Sermon* i. i. 8 Thy falshood to God and starters from thy holy promises . . . shall be laid open before all the world. 1664 J. PITCHER *Coupl. Herbal* 164 The Starting of the Navel has been cured in many Children, with a Cataplasm made with [etc.]. 1798 R. JACKSON *Hist. & Cure Fever* 239 Tremors, starters, and the various irregular motions, which often appear in fever, are undoubtedly dangerous. 1801 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 44 [He] called to the boatswain to bring a point (a rope doubled with knots at the end), and give the plaintiff a 'starting'. 1828 A. B. GRANVILLE *St. Petersburg* II. 454 There is, moreover, another species of corporal punishment in the British navy. . . . It is vulgarly called 'starting', or the 'rope's end'. 1850 *NEWMAN Difficulties Anglicans* i. ii. (1891) I. 59 They . . . relieve their feelings by gestures and cries, and starters to and fro. 1885 *PATER Maritus* iv. xx. II. 100 Those noises in the house all supper-time . . . were they only starters in the old rascals?

b. Phrase, at starting: *lit.* at the beginning of a race or journey; *fig.* at the outset.

1656 *EARL MONM. tr. Boccacini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* l. xxxi. (1674) 35 Many Charets appearing at the first starting with new Wheeles well greased. 1834 *NEWMAN Par. Sermon* I. ix. 134 It is given you in order that you may find it easy to obey at starting. 1861 *REANE Cloister & H. i.* Let me remind him that even Christians loved one another at first starting. 1868 *Field* 18 July 49/1 The favourite, taking a clear lead at starting, made all the running, and won in a canter by a couple of lengths. 1880 *SWINBURNE Stud. Shaks.* 103 None of these had better luck in that line at starting than *Kine Henry IV.* 1883 *ANNIE THOMAS Mod. Housew.* 144 At starting let me say that [etc.].

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Simple attrib., as *starting-bar*, *-gear*, *-handle*, *panel*, *platform*, *-valve*, *-wheel*; relating to the starting of horses in a race, as *starting-gate*, *-list*, *-machine*, *-stop*; relating to the starting of railway trains, as *starting-signal*.

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, 'Starting-bar, a hand-lever for

starting the valve-gear of a steam-engine. 1898 T. HAYDON *Sporting Reminisc.* 29 There is another Australian invention... the Starting Gear. 1867 BURGH *Mod. Marine Engin.* 235 *Starting Gear. 1876 PREECE & SIVELWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 131 The receiver has also a switch in connection with the starting handle. 1898 *Encycl. Sport* II. 190/1 (Racing) The Starter's duties are at present threatened with supersession by the introduction of the "starting machine", a colonial invention. 1923 J. B. BISHOP *Panama Gateway* v. v. 376 A starting panel containing contractors by which current is applied to the motor. 1885 RANKINE *Machine & Hand-tools* Pl. F. 5. The hammer can be regulated and easily worked by one man, at the lever, *v.* on the "starting platform." 1889 G. FINOLAY *Eng. Railway* 68 *Starting signals are usually placed at the end of the platform at a station... and they indicate to the driver when he may start his train. 1708 *London Gaz.* No. 4450/4 The Horses to be enter'd at the "Starting-Stop" 10 days before the Race. 1865 BOURNE *Rec. Improv. Steam Eng.* 35 In 1852 I introduced "starting valves." 1867 BURGH *Mod. Marine Engin.* 55 The correct locality of the "starting wheel."

b. Special comb.: starting-back *Whaling* [BAOK sb. 2] (see quot.); *starting-beer, beer used for the purpose of starting or reviving stale beer; starting-bolt *Naut.* (see quot.); starting-ground, a basis from which an argument or a development starts; starting-note *Sc.*, an extra note or anacrusis at the beginning of a melody, preceding an accented note; also *fig.*; starting-place, the place occupied at starting by a competitor in a race; the place from which a person or thing starts; starting-point, the point from which a person or thing starts; a point of departure in a journey, argument, narration, development, etc.; starting-post, a post which marks the place from which the competitors in a race should start; also *fig.*; starting powder *Fireworks* (see quot.); starting-price, (a) the price at which the bidding at an auction is started; (b) *Racing*, the final odds on a horse at the time of starting; also *attrib.* See also STARTING-HOLE.

1820 SCORSEBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 393 An oblong wooden cistern, called the "starting-back", is usually erected, for containing blubber. 1742 *London & Country Brew.* i. (ed. 4) 23 For brewing common brown Ale and *Starting-beer, 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Starting-Bolt, or Drift-bolt, a bolt used to drive out another; it is usually a trifle smaller. 1859 DIR. of ARCTIC PRINCEMAN *Man* IV. 145 Man... must always have had instincts which afford all that is required as a "starting-ground for advance in the mechanical arts." 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 63 The more we meditate on this starting-ground of theirs, the more we shall find that there is solidity in it. 1793 BURNS *Lett. to Thomson* Sept. (Globe) 536 The old way, and the way to give most effect, is to have no "starting-note," as the fiddlers call it, but to burst at once into the pathos. 1829 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Painters* I. 275 Most of the songs of Burns... are constructed on the stray verse or vagrant line of some forgotten bard. But then the poet only employed those as the starting notes to his own inimitable strains. 1656 EARL MONM. *tr. Boccacini's Advs. fr. Parnass.* i. xxxi. (1674) 36 Injustice was used in the inequality of the "starting-places." 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. vi. iii. Paris and every City of these starting-places, course, and goal of said sacrilegious forced march, shall [etc.]. 1874 MARQ. DUFFERIN in Sir A. Lyall *Life* (1906) I. 238 Our original starting-place was Quebec. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 510 Runners, who run well from the starting-place to the goal. 1840 MILL *Coleridge* Diss. 1859 I. 403 Every consistent scheme of philosophy requires as its "starting-point," a theory [etc.]. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* xvii. Here we met in the wilderness at about half-way from our respective starting-points. 1848 R. I. WILDERPENCE *Doctr. Incarnation* i. (1854) 20 Rationalism makes the individual the starting-point of all improvement, whereas the Church's starting-point is Christ. 1858 LAOY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) Pref. 8 My original intention was to publish an autobiography from my starting-point on a certain Christmas Day. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* II. 5. 1. 60 The countries of Scandinavia which had so long been the mere starting-points of the pirate-hands. 1899 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* VII. 502 A neuro-paralytic hyperæmia... is sometimes the starting-point of eczema. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 6 7 8 Let an equestrian statue of this heroine be erected near the "starting post on the heath of Newmarket." 1819 BYRON *Juan* iii. xxi. All feelings which o'erleap the years long lost, And bring our hearts back to their starting-post. 1852 J. F. BATEMAN *Aquatic Notes* 41 The starting-posts were 140 feet apart. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 46 It is as true in metaphysics as it is in physics that the goal of yesterday is the starting-post of to-day. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 422/1 Such are the "starting-powder," which first catches fire, the hursting powder which causes the final explosion, and the quick-match [of a firework]. 1854 *Poultry Chron.* II. 127 A great number of the lots were claimed at the "starting price." 1891 *Daily News* 17 Nov. 7/1 The plaintiff was a starting-price bookmaker. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Nov. 7/3 Mr. Hawke promises to bring very telling testimony... before the Select Committee... particularly with regard to starting-price betting.

Starting (stā'ting), *ppl. a.* [f. START *v.* + -ING 2] That starts, in various senses of the verb: †leaping, bounding, hence full of energy; making sudden movements; suffering displacement or disintegration, etc.

c 1220 *Anturs of Arthur* xi. (Thornton MS.) One a stirt-and stede he strykes one straye. 1545 JOVE *Exp. Dan.* vii. P. viij. The scole doctors of diuinite... what new strange starting-terms they haue inuented. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxophil.* ii. (Arb.) 125 Againe Hulder, black thorne, Serues tre [etc.] make holow, starting, studding, gaddying shafes. 1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* G. 4. [Henri IV.] his nature stirring and full of life, like a true French man. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 2 With starting courage, Giue with thy Trumpet a loud note

to Troy. 1608 DEKKER *Dead Term Wks.* (Grosart) IV. 44 The eyes of euery Straunger, and of euery starting Passenger he cast vp vpon mee. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolues* i. x. 26 What feares and cares affright the starting sleepers of the countess? 1648 HEXHAM II. *Een schonw-peerd*, a starting Horse. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 398 ¶ 6 Your starting Manner of Writing... has in it something very unaccountable. 1718 ROWE *tr. Lucan* l. 364 Stiff rose his starting hair, he stood dismay'd. 1757 W. WILKIE *Epigonad* III. 72 Behind his ear the starting weapon shone. 1789 POLWHELE *Engl. Orator* II. 209 When now the starting Fear of filial Duty trembles. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* xi. viii. But still there clung one hope, like a keen sword on starting threads uphung. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 89 The starting timbers of the unseasoned wood of which the ships were built.

Hence **Startingly** *adv.*, with a start; by starts; †impetuously, fitfully.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iv. 79 Why do you speake so startingly and rash? 1636 FEATLY *Serm.* in *Strict. Lyndom.* (1639) II. 174 In a Fever. [It the pulse] benteth unevenly and startingly. a 1693 *Urquhart's Kabeleis* III. xiv. 119 You startingly awak'd. 1827 MOORE *Alciphron* III. 127 As startingly her eyes she rais'd. 1821 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 315 Then startingly the pheasant springeth forth.

† **Starting-hole.** *Obs.* [f. STARTING *vbl. sb.* (cf. START *v.* 6).]

1. A hole in which a hunted animal takes refuge; *transf.* a place in which a criminal or a hunted enemy finds refuge.

1530 PALSGR. 276/1 Stertyng hole, *ung. taphnet, lieu de refuge.* 1537 LANTON in *Lett. Supplic. Monasteries* (Camden) 76 Lyke a cony clapper fulle of starting holles. 1559 AVLIER *Harbourove* F. j. Least the contrary side might haue their refuge and starting hole there. 1565 STAPLETON *tr. Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 99 To erect a monastery in the high and desert mountains. Where before that time were rather starting holes for theues and deones for wilde bestes, then mete mansion places for men. 1577-87 HOLINSHEW *Chron.* III. 257/1 The Welshmen... hrake vpon him out of their starting-holes and places of refuge through the marshes. a 1593 MARLOWE *Edm.* II. 1436 Aduaunce your standard Edward in the field, And marche to fire them from their starting holes. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XVII. xvi. 103 The others to avoid the danger were driven to flye for refuge into their starting holes among the blind marshes. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. v. 105 'Th' insnared fish... with his franticke fits so scares the shole, That each one takes his hyde, or starting hole. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* II. 272 He had razed Hen. Ovingtons Castle, and Mac Hughes lland, which both had been neasts and starting holes for theeves. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* II. iii. (1636) 8 'The Decceates... thus for a long time shifted for themselves by advantage of their woods, wayes, and starting holes.

2. *fig.* A means of evasion; a loophole.

Extraordinarily frequent in the 16th and 17th c. 1531 ELVOT *Governor* II. ix. (1880) II. 100 Peraventure some, which seke for sterling holes to mainteine their vices, will obiecte. a 1533 FRITH *Ausur. Rastell* Wks. (1573) 25/1 If they would he fayne a glose (as their manner is) when they are in a straite euer to seke a starting hole. 1592 GREENE *Conny Catching* II. Wks. (Grosart) X. 78 There is no Act, Statute, nor Lawe so strickt conueyed, that there be straight found starting holes to auoide it. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* II. iv. 290. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 147 He thought that Harold thereby sought starting holes for to hide his perjurie. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart.* *Hist.* (ed. 2) 46 That the poor Jansenists might have no starting hole, by slipping into which to avoid the force of this condemnation. 1688 BUSY *Heavenly Footman* (1886) 120 Because they are not willing how many shifts and starting-holes will they haue. 1696 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (1697) 260, I see the Starting-hole that they haue left, I have before Quoted. 1801 W. HUNT *Isoton God Guardian of Poor Deaf* 6 And dry forms of devotion... are no better than... a starting hole to shun the cross.

Startish (stā'tish), *a. rare.* [f. START *v.* + -ISH.] Apt to start or jib.

1730 BAILEY (fol.) *Startish, Startly*, apt to start as some Horses, &c. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 203 Sometimes he [the horse] may prove startish or restive, turning out of the way, or running into a pond to drink. 1791 NAIRNE *Poems* 79 The startish beast took fright, and flop The mad-brain'd rider tumbled, ock and crop!

Startle (stā'tl), *sb.* [f. STARTLE *v.*]

1. An experience of being startled; a start or shock of surprise or alarm. Also (predicatively), something that startles.

1714 *Spect.* No. 599 ¶ 4 After having recovered myself from my first Startle, I was very well pleas'd at the Accident which had befallen me. 1823 BYRON *Juan* x. i. Newton... found in that slight startle from his contemplation. A mode of proving that [etc.]. 1836 R. H. FROUDE *Rev.* (1839) I. 426 Burton's death... was quite a startle to me. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 102 [The colt] bearing, without a startle, the fall of the pole-handle, [etc.]. 1834 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 166 This gave me a great startle.

b. *nonce-use.* A startling perception of something. 1854 LOWELL *Frail Italy* Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 191 You receive hints and startles of it through the senses first.

2. A sudden rush (of water).

1912 MASEFIELD in *Engl. Rev.* Oct. 369 Startles of water made the swing ports gush.

† **Startle**, *a. Obs. rare.* In 5 styrtyl, -el. [f. START *v.* + -LE.] Actuated by sudden impulse.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 447/1 Schytyle, styrtyl [Wolfe, styrtyl, or hasty, precept. *Ibid.* 476/1 Schytyle, or hasty, precept.]

Startle (stā'tl), *v.* Also 1 startlian, 4 stertel, 4, 6, 9 *dial.* stertle, 5 stertylle, 6 stertell, -yll, 6-7 stertel, 9 *dial.* sturtle. [OE. *startlian* = *startlianjan, f. *start- (-: *stert- = *sturt-) see START *v.* The ME. *sterile* (whence the mod. word) may however be a new formation on *stert-START* *v.*]

† 1. *intr.* In OE.: To kick, struggle. *Obs.*

a 1100 *Aldhelm Gloss* in Napier OE. *Glosses* i. 2438 *Ut non calcitres* (i. ut non pugnes) hæst þu ne spear[n]last, startlast. *Ibid.* ii. 82 (*Sanne lemma*) hæst þu ne startlige.

2. To rush, move swiftly; to caper. Now *dial.* In mod. dialects chiefly said of cows rushing wildly about under a burning sun: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

a 1300 *Body & Soul* in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 335 Thou art unsemly for to se... Thou ne havest ferd that ne wolde fle, come thou stertle in the strete. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1741 (Seld. MS.) Hir husband Colatyn or sche was of him war com stertling In. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 55 Þer yenne [sc. on a carved casket] it semeth þat geantes fighen, bestes stertelleþ [L. *gestus animalium... conspicuitur*], foules fleep. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. cix. (1495) 851 When a cove is stonge wyth a grete flye thenne she... stertelyth as she were wood abowte felde and playnes. 1483 *Cath. Augl.* 563/1 To Stertyle, *extirre, prostrare* c 1520 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 751, I make them to startyll and sparkyll lyke a bronde. 1526 TYNDALE *Mark* v. 13 And the heerd startled [Ch. *ōpungon*], and ran hedyling into the see. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. (1873) 37, I beheld the pretty fishes vantly stertland vith their red vermell fynnis. 1555 WATHEMAN *Fardle Facions* i. iv. 40 Among their prietes, lode whome they sawe startle aboute as haulfe wood, him did they judge of all other mooste holy. 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotinus* Sijj. The Leopard pursues his pray leaping and startling. 1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sqr.* 17. iv. 312 Then the horse gann startle, tripp, and goe. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1664) 66 We see oxen goe to the shambls leaping and startling. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 163 He... down Italian Vistas starts [rhyme myrles].

3. † a. To start, to undergo a sudden involuntary movement of the body, caused by surprise, alarm, acute pain, etc. Of a horse: To shy. *Obs.* b. To feel sudden astonishment or alarm; to take fright, be shocked at something. Now *rare* or *Obs.* (superseced by passive of sense 5).

1520 PALSGR. 734/1, I startell, as a man dothe that is acolas sodaynly, or that hath some inward colde. 1540 — *Aemulatus* B. iv. Thou begynnest to wynech or to startle on this facion. 1562 COOPER *Ausur. Def. Truth* Pref., And in dede... a man maye thinke they had good cause to startle at the matter. 1591 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* II. lxxiii. 95 Oftentimes as hee [Vespasian] was named, Vitellius would startle. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iv. iii. 13 Patience her selfe would startle at this letter, And play the swaggere. 1603 HARNETT *Poph. Impost.* 136 To teach her... gnash her teeth, startle with her body, [etc.]. 1614 WITHER *Sat. to King* Juvenalis (1633) 326 Make them, when their Villanies are blazed, Shudder and startle as men halfe amazed. 1629 GAULE *Howl Madn.* 206 His Head startles, Haires bristle, Browes wrinkle. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 98 His panted horse startled at him. 1641 *Vind. Smeelymynus* 31 Our loyall hearts startle to think of a repetition of the words. 1660 T. M. C. WALKER's *Hist. Indpendency* iv. 12 But the Dutch [denied],... to vail to the English because they were the younger State... hereat the English (though yet but an Embrio) begin to startle. a 1704 T. BROWN *Char. Jacobite Clergy* Wks. 1711 IV. 269 You must either leave them, or else after the squeamishness of startling at a Surplice, be fore'd to swallow Transubstantiation. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* II. i. Yet to ask it Has something shocking to a generous mind; At least Alonzo's spirit startles at it. 1723 *London Mag.* I. 240 Like Moon-blind horses are apt to startle at every object. 1785 MISS FIELING *Ophelia* xxx. She... startled at me, as if I had been a monster. 1792 WORDSW. *Deser.* 58. 60 The cloister startles at the gleam of arms. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 614 The horses... crowded close to us, startling with great surprise. 1826 LAMB *Lett. to B. Barton* 20 Mar., A good lady, a friend's wife, whom I really love (don't startle, I mean in a licit way). 1835 TALFOURD *Ien* III. ii, Which the pirates' nest... would startle at!

† const. *into*. 1645 LOVELOCK *Lucasta* 72 The Robber and the Murderer in 'spite Of his red spots shal startle into White.

† c. *indirect passive.* *Obs.*

1665 NEOMAH *Med. Medicinæ* 215 Oure Dogmatical Methodists can now vouchsafe to use such Medicaments as were started at before. 1673 *Lady's Calling* II. § 17 18 The liberties that are taken now, would then have been started at.

† d. To awake with a start; to start up suddenly; to move as if surprised or frightened. To startle back: to recoil, move backwards in terror.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Phitome* Wks. 1910 II. 189 And stertling from her rauoce, I will revenge (quoth she). 1608 H. CLAPHAM *Error Left Hand* 56 Why startlest thou back? why looks thou agast? 1613 HEYWOOD *Brazen Age* I. 1, My father... startles vp to thunder-strike the lad, And lets me fall. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* iv. § 8. 385 De not so affrighted... as upon the sight of painted fire to startle backe into true burning fire. 1798 COLERIDGE *Leviti* 8 The river-swans have heard my tread, And startle from their reedy bed. 1823 SCOTT *Triern.* III. xxxix, Gyneth starts from her sleep. 1847 JAMES *Castle of Ehrenstein* XII. III. 198 The Count of Ehrenstein startled up and laid his hand upon his sword.

e. Of inanimate things: To move or change suddenly as if startled.

1812 CRABBE *Tales* vii. 107 Aod sordid pictures from the fancy pass, As the hreath startles from the polish'd glass. 1815 SHELLEY *Atlast* 476 The grass that spruog Startled and glanc'd and trembled even to feel An unaccustomed presence. 1888 LOWELL *Poems* *Broken Trypt* 5 If a dead leaf startle behind me, I think 'tis your garment's hem.

† f. Of the eyes: To 'start from their sockets', 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 463 Now mine eyes begun to startle, my mouth to foame and froath, and my teeth to chatter.

† 4. To swerve, deviate from a purpose: = START *v.* 7. *Obs.*

1649 MILTON *Tenure Kings* 4, I shall... exhort them not to startle from the just and pious resolution of adhering with all their assistance to the present Parliament and Army.

5. *trans.* To cause to start; to frighten; to surprise greatly; † to give offence to, to shock.

1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. ii. 25 It makes the course of thoughts

to fetch about, Startles, and frights consideration. 1608 — *Per. v. 1*. 147 'Thou little knowest how thou dost startle me to call thy selfe Marina. 1598 CHAPMAN *Blind Beggs. Alexandria f. 3* h, How now my Lords doth beauty startle you. *c. 1611 — liad xvi*. 437 His ruine startl'd th' other steeds. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 210 These thoughts may startle well, but not astound the virtuous mind. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iii. 108 Not long after, he was arraigned again at the Kings Bench, the news whereof so startled the Clergie, that [etc.]. 1710 TATLER No. 237 ¶ 2, I was startled with a Flourish of many Musical Instruments. 1817 KEATS *Sonn.*, 'O Solitude', Where the deer's swift leap Startles the wild hee from the fox-glove bell. 1818 — *Isabella v*, If looks speak love-laws, I will drink her tears, And at the least 'twill startle off her cares. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xiv, The shrill neigh with which she startled the female inmates of the parlour. 1828 LYTTON *Pelham* xlii, There was a . . . licentiousness in his opinions, which startled even me (used as I had been to rakes of all schools). 1829 W. IRVING *Granada* I. v. 35 The garrison, startled from sleep, found the enemy already masters of the towers. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1853) I. ii. 93 On the return of a settled government, they were startled for a moment in their security. 1879 MC CARTHY *Own Times* xx. 11. 76 Such an act as that done by the Pope might have startled them back to their old attitude. 1903 A. WHYTE *Apostle Paul* i. 21 It startles and staggers us to hear it. *fig.* 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 42 To hear the Lark . . . singing startle the dull night. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1, *Praise Chimmey-stv*, Hundreds of grinning teeth startled the night with their brightness. 1849 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* (1887) 36 Grateful, in her deep silence, one loud thrush Startled the air with song. 1862 B. TAYLOR *Poet's Jrril*. (1866) 39 And the drowsy air is startled.

† b. To startle out: to cause sudden shedding of (blood). *Obs.* (? nonce-use.)

1605 1st Pt. *Gerontius* i. 1. 79 He wake the Court, or startle out some blood.

† 6. To cause to waver; to shake (a person, his resolution, faith, etc.). *Obs.*

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 21 I have perused them all, and can discover nothing that may startle a discreet heliefe. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* iv. § 293 His known affections to the King's service, from which it was not possible to remove or startle him. 1687 LOVELL *It. There. not's Trav.* i. 2 He explained the . . . Old Testament with so much advantage to our Faith, . . . that I dare be hold to say, he startled and shook most of them. *a. 1701* MAUNORELL *Journ. Jerris*. (1732) 65 It almost startles their Faith. 1710 O. SANSON *Acc. Life* 52 When he saw them [the Neighbours] flock in, he in his rage (thinking to startle me) asked me before them, Whether [etc.]. 1784 P. WRIGHT *New Bk. Martyrs* 798/2 At Axminster one also was executed, . . . he had great resolution, and at not all startled with the fear of death.

† 7. To rouse, excite. *Obs.*

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* iv. v, What, doe we nod, fellow Gods? sound musicke, and let us startle our spirits with a song.

8. Comb. † startle-brain, something that upsets the brain.

1653 BROME *Damoiselle* i. i, The care of children's such a Startle-braine.

Startled (stär'tl'd), *pph. a.* [f. STARTLE v. + -ED.] In senses of the verb.

c. 1611 CHAPMAN *liad* xvii. 269 The same hand giuing wing To marshall Phorci-startled soule. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* ix. xlvii, All upright staring stand her startled Hairs Of one another's touch in jealous dread. 1764 *Oxf. Sausage* 59 Whether the plaintive Voice Of Laundress shrill awake my startled Ear; Or [etc.]. 1808 SCOTT *Marion* iv. Intro. 43 The startled quarry bounds amain. 1856 TYNALL *Glac.* i. xi. 84 Uttering a startled shout as he went down the declivity. 1885 'Mrs. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* vi, He woke with a startled sense of wrong-doing.

Startler (stär'tlär), [f. STARTLE v. + -ER.] One who or something which startles.

† 1. One who takes offence at something; one who awakes with a start. *Obs.*

1671 [R. MACWARD] *True Non-Conf.* 268 None, but such phantastick Formalists as will prove startlers at this sure and acceptable simplicity. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* ii. xxi, When, dazzled by the eastern glow, Such startler cast his glance below.

2. One who does startling things.

1873 LELAND *Egypt. Sketch-Bk.* 309 Let us suppose that an artist—like many great modern startlers in paint—simply attempts to [etc.].

3. Something which startles; a startling thing. 1854 'ARTEMUS WARD' *Among Mormons* v. Wks. (1871) 205 This careless manner of carting off solid silver is rather of a startler. 1889 JEROME *Idle Thoughts* 63 A subject the discussion of which will come upon the world in the nature of a startler. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 88x He heads the article in question appropriately, 'An Optical Startler'.

† **Startless**, *a. Obs.*—1. [f. STARTLE v. + -LESS.] Without a start; giving no start.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 12. 837 The Horse is valiant, startles at the drumme.

Startling (stär'tlīg), *vbl. sb.* [f. STARTLE v. + -ING.] The action of the verb STARTLE.

† 1. A moving about; a rushing about. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iii. 704 A gret startling he mycht haiff seyne Off schippys. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 307 Pat bole heet Apis, pat was i-woned to . . . warne by his pleyence and startlengye what was to come. *a. 1523* Fabyan's *Chron.* vii. ccxxviii. (1811) 277 Sterlyngye of beestys.

† 2. The action of starting suddenly through surprise, alarm, etc.; an instance of this, a sudden start. *Obs.*

1624 DONNE *Sermon*. xix. (1640) 188 It is rather a startling in our sleep, then any awaking at all, to have a sudden remorse, . . . and no constant perseverance. 1652 KIRKMAN *Clerio & Lodia* 34 Her trembling body, her unaccustomed startlings and disquietness. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 193 Custom doth by degrees take off the startling of conscience. 1825

WARMAN *Tremaine* III. xvii. 317 Why . . . this shrinking of the soul back on herself, this startling at destruction?

3. The action of causing surprise or sudden fear.

1797 COLERIDGE *Remorse* i. ii. 329 If . . . our rude startling Drove you to this, your not ungentle, wildness. 1880 MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 244 She has a turn for startling.

Startling, *pph. a.* [f. STARTLE v. + -ING.]

† 1. Capering, prancing. *Obs.*

The phrase *startling steed* was apparently interpreted by Dryden in sense 3.

[c. 1385] CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1204 Vp on a courser stertelynge as the fyr. . . Sit Enyas. c. 1450 *Merlin* xvi. 257 With vij hundred Knightys vponstartelgedestes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* iv. iv. 56 The child, amyd the planis, Joyus and blyth his stertling steid to assay. 1566 GASCOIGNE *Jocasta* v. ii. 104 Downc our duke dismountes From of his startling steede. [1700] DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* iii. 701 The startling Steed was seiz'd with sudden Fright.]

† 2. Fickle, irresolute. Cf. STARTLE v. 4. *Obs.*

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* 25 Unless wee imagine Moses weaker then every negligent and startling Politician.

3. Starting with terror; easily terrified or shocked; timorous. *Obs.*

1599 T. M[OURFET] *Silkwormes* 2 That we resembled melancholique hares Or startling staggies, whom euerie shadow scares. *a. 1718* PATOR *Poems*, *Power* 824 In broken Rest, and startling sleep to mourn. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* i. 44 Oft, fancy-led, at midnight's fearful hour, With startling step we scaled the lonely tower. 1810 T. L. PEACOCK *Genius of Thames* p. vi, When in the startling grove The battle-blast was blown. 1813 SUELLY *Q. Mab* ix. 175 'Tis but . . . The transient gulf-dream of a startling sleep. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 121 The startling peewits . . . Scream joyous whirling over-head.

† 4. Of eyes: 'Starting from their sockets', protruding. *Obs.*

1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 173 His look was grim with a wrinkled forehead, and broad startling eyes.

5. That causes a shock of surprise; that suddenly and forcibly compels attention.

1714 T. LUCAS *Mem. Gamesters* (ed. 2) 275 He receiv'd the startling News, that his Lady was gone to London with the Lord M.—n. 1826 LAMB *Pop. Fallacies* ix, If by worst be only meant the most far-fetched and startling, we agree to it. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* i. 30 The statement is as false as it is startling. 1884 *Punch* 27 Dec. 305/2 Read the startlingst of tracts! Get 'The Truth about the Navy'. 1911 H. BROWN *Hist. Scot.* I. iv. vii. 244 Some of their tenets were certainly startling.

Hence **Startlingly** *adv.*, **Startlingness**.

1840 L. BLANCHARD in *New Monthly Mag.* LXIX. 413 So strangely, so startlingly like. 1859 MEREDITH *R. Peveril* xxxviii, She could make you forget she was a woman, and then bring the fact startlingly home to you. 1871 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon*. v. (1875) 97 We have suddenly become alive to the strangeness and startlingness of the fact. 1886 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 26, I rapped at the door somewhat startlingly.

Startlish (stär'tlīš), *a.* [f. STARTLE v. + -ISH.] Easily startled; apt to take fright; esp. said of a horse. Hence **Startlishness**.

1740 DRYDEN & PARDON *Dict.* (ed. 3). *Startlish* (ed. 1735 *Startlish*) or *Startly*. 1807 SOUTHEY *Esprilla's Lett.* (1814) II. 273 Both were spirited beasts. . . —both were startlish, and the mare vicious. *Ibid.* III. 339 All night I remained wakeful—not in that state of feverish startlishness which the expectation of an early call occasions, but [etc.]. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 618 The cab-horse had exhibited symptoms of startlishness. 1863 Mrs. H. WOOD *Vernier's Pride* xlv, The sudden entrance startled her, albeit she was not of a startlish temperament.

Startly (stär'tli), *a.* [f. STARTLE v. + -Y.] = STARTLISH.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Startly*, apt to start. 1735 DRYDEN & PARDON *Dict.*, *Startly* or *Startly*, fearful, timorous, apt to jump, leap, &c. upon every Noise, &c. 1840 CARD. MANNING *Lett.* in *Purcell Life* (1895) I. 167 Don't be so startly, or you will frighten me. 1889 GRETTON *Memory's Harkback* 148, I soon found that she [a mare] was scared and startly.

† **Startmeal**, *a. Obs.* rare—1. In 5 stirte-meel. [f. START sb. 2 + -MEAL.] By starts.

c. 1425 HOCLEVE *Learn to Die* 660 Stirte-meel gooth my pows.

Start naked, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 3 steortnaket, steor(t)naked, stert naked, (4) star naked, 4, 9 *dial.* start naked. [App. f. START sb. 1 + NAKED a.]

The literal sense would seem to be 'naked even to the tail'. Start has not been found in Eng. with the sense 'buttocks' (= TAIL sb. 1), but the MDu. and Ger. equivalents are so used.]

Entirely naked; = STARK-NAKED a.

a. 1225 Juliana 16 (Roy. MS.), & he bet hatterliche strupen hire steortnaket [Bodl. MS. steort naket]. *a. 1225* Ancr. R. 148 Heo haueð bipiled mine figer. despoiled hire stert [printed stert] naked, & iworpen awei [etc.]. *Ibid.* 316 Bicleope pine sunne steornaked; þet is, ne hele þu nowiht of al þet liþ þe abuten. 13. *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 336 Sholde he for eueri fals ut lese kintel or kote. . . He sholde stonde start [printed stert] naked tweye o day or eue. c. 1320 *Cast. Love* 431 in *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* xxxviii, And I-strupt him al start-naked. c. 1335 in *Horst. Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 140 Þai lay þerin all star naked. 1892 *Dialect Notes* (Amer. Dial. Soc. 1896) I. v. 234 *Start-naked*: stark naked. 'He is a start-naked villain.' Mr. A. W. Long, of North Carolina, reports that he never heard any other form than *start-naked* used in conversation in that state; and that two of his friends—one from Virginia, and the other from South Carolina—make the same statement for those two states. 1896 *Warwicksh. Gloss.*

Startup (stär'tŭp), *sb.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* and *Hist.* Also 6 *startop* (p), -uppe, stertup, 6-7 *startop*. Also *pl.* 6 *stertops*, stert-, startuppes, styrtoppes, stertyppes. [f. vbl. phr. *start up* (see

START v. 13); as if 'a shoe that starts up to the middle of the leg'.] Originally, a kind of 'high-low' or boot, worn by rustics; in later use, a kind of gaiter or legging. Chiefly in *plural*.

1517 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 83, j par sotularium quaz dicuntur stertuppes. 1530 PALSGR. 251/1 Payre of stertoppes, houssettes. 1551-2 *Act 5 & 6 Edu.* VI c. 15 § 5. Any Shoes, Boots, Buskyns, Styrtoppes or Slippers. 1558 in *Feuillet Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 35 Imploied into edging of Stertyppes for the Patriarkes. 1572 *Ibid.* 159, viii payer of white stertops of cloth of sylver. 1573 BARET *Alv.* S. 328 A high shoob of raw leather called a stertyp, *pero*. 1574 *Willshals Dict.* 54 h, In a manner all husbände men doe weare stertups. 1591 GREENE *Farew. Follie* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 265 His pompes were a little too heauie, being trimmed start-vps made of a paire of hootie legges. 1600 *Pory Leo's Africa* iii. 156 The streetes are so mirie, that you cannot walk in them without stertups. c. 1605 DRAVTON *Pastorals*, *Ecl.* ix. 9 (1619) 467 When not a Shepheard any thing that could, But greazd his start-ups black as Autumns Sloe. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iv. *Decay* 114 Her neat sit, Startups of green Velvet bee, Flourisht with silver. *a. 1626* MORYSON *Itin.* iv. (1903) 451 [Italian] Gentlemen . . . weare high Startups or Pantofles of wood, so as they cannot goe without helpe. 1667 CORRON *Scarron*. iv. 124 Yet she made shift to stuff each start-up, And tie 'um to the rest on 's Wardope. 1688 HOLME *Armory* iv. vii. (Roxh.) 325/2 Star-tops or hose fouled downe belowe the knecs. 1777 *Horw. Subsec.* [MS., Devon dialect] 411 (E.D.D.) *Start-ups*, a kind of button'd huskins. Not high shoes as Littleton represents them. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxiv, This was a stupid lout, . . . with . . . his shoe about his heels, and huge startups upon his feet. 1836 R. FURNESS *Astrologer* i. Wks. (1858) 137 'Thor's knitted cap, suspended on a wire, and hoddin start-ups warm'd above the fire. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.*, *Start-ups*, short gaiters: long ones being styled leggings.

† **Start-up**, *pph. a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [f. *start* p. pple. of START v. + UP *adv.*: see START v. 13.]

A. *pph. a.* That has suddenly 'started up' into existence, notice, or importance; upstart, parvenu.

a. With *adv.*, *newly*, *freshly*, *late*, *first*.

1557 TRAHERON *Expos. S. John* title-p, The wicked enterprises of new sterte vp Arians in Englande. 1573-80 G. HARVEY *Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 125 To sende . . . my lord Ritches players, or sum other freshe startuppe comedians unto me. 1628 in *Cath. Tract.* (S.T.S.) 275 These first start-up apostats and runnagats redacted it [Abbihrölli] to such desolation & ruines, as may be scene. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 139 Shewing no more . . . heautie then neighbouring and late start-up townes about her. 1687 [SHIELS] *Hind let loose* 176 A newly start up opinion. 1762 WARBURTON *Doct. Grace* iii. Wks. 1788 IV. 686 A new Start-up Sect.

b. *simply*.

1567 DRANT *Horace*, *Ep.* ii. i. G iijj, Eche man is burning hote To be a startevp wyrier straighte. 1597 *Return fr. Parnass.* iv. i. 1340 Each start-up clowne. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* ii. xlii. (1631) 197 Like start-up Gentlemen, Gentlemen without a pedigree. 1616 J. LANE *Contm. Spr.* 7. ix. p. 139 note, Wheare prowd Freigle lies with all her start vp statelie palaces. 1704 SWIFT *Tabl. i.* 43 Two Junior start-up Societies. 1801 ELIZ. HELME *St. Marg. Cave* (1810) II. xii. 219 A start-up baron of yesterday.

B. *sb.*

1. An upstart; a low-born person who has risen to wealth or power.

1599 JAS. I. *Basil. Doron* ii. (1603) 70 Delight to be serued with nien of the noblest hlood . . . for besides that their seruice shall breede you great good-will and least enuey, contrary to that of start-ups; yee shall oft finde vertue follow noble race. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ad.* i. iii. 69 That young start-up hath all the glorie of my overthrow. 1652 BROME *Queen & Concubine* ii. i. (1659) 24 His Marriage with that Start-up.

2. [A distinct word; subst. use of phrase to *start up*.] An instance of 'starting up'.

1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* iv. xlii, I am used to these start-ups.

Starty (stär'ti), *a. dial.* [f. START v. + -Y.] Apt to start, easily frightened.

1864 *Realm* 2 Mar. 1 'Tis feared their political creed might be somewhat too skittish and starty.

Starvation (stär'vā-jən), [f. STARVE v. + -ATION. Except *starvation* (1718), this is the oldest of the many sbs. in -ation formed on native Eng. vbs.]

App. first used with reference to the bill of 1775 for restraining Trade and Commerce with the New England Colonies, which the Opposition denounced as intended to combat the rebellion by producing a famine in which the innocent would suffer equally with the guilty. The remark of Mr. Dundas (*Hansard's Deb.*, 6 March 1775), that he was 'afraid' that the famine spoken of 'would not be produced by this Act', excited great indignation, and in 1781-2 Walpole and Mason call him by the nicknames 'Starvation Dundas' and 'Starvation'. The statement of Mitford (*Corr. Walpole & Mason*, 1851, II. 396) that Dundas himself used the word is in itself not improbable, but appears to lack confirmation. The verb *starue* occurs several times in the reports of speeches on the bill, but the sb. does not appear.]

1. The action of starving or subjecting to famine.

1778 LADY CRAVEN in *Ann. Reg.*, *Characters* etc. 204 Behold, our ministers . . . Who talk of peace, of taxes, and starvation. 1782 W. MASON in *Corr. Walpole & Mason* (1851) II. 310 If it be true that Jenkinson has been closeted . . . and if he comes into any ostensible office, I shall not wait for the advent of *Starvation* from Edinburgh to settle my judgment. 1791-3 in *Spirit Publ. Jrrils*. (1799) I. 260 *Starvation*. A curious experiment, which, after being tried in America and France, has succeeded tolerably well at home. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* II. 395 Some what later he alludes to the starvation of Rome.

attrib. 1802 in *Spirit Publ. Jrrils*. VI. 371, I have a long catalogue to offer to your choice. . . 7. The Starvation War. 8. The Financial War [etc.].

2. The condition of being starved or having too little food to sustain life or health.

1802 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 292 Here are no symptoms of

8. To produce atrophy in (a plant, an animal or vegetable organ, a morbid growth) by withholding

nutriment. Also *fig.* with immaterial object. So to *starve out*, to destroy by absorbing all the available nutriment.

1633 Br. HALL *Occas. Medit.* xi. 26, I do not love to see an Infancy over-hopeful; in these pregnant beginnings, one facultie starves another, and, at last, leaves the minde saplesse, and barren. 1682 Sir T. Browne *Misc. Tracts* i. (1683) 76 This, in the Pathology of Plants, may be the Disease of...superfoliation...whereby the fructifying Juice is starved by the excess of Leaves. 1709 SHAFESBURY *Moralists* ii. iv. 178 The Anatomy of the Creature shews it...to be, as it were, all Wing...these Parts of theirs being made in such superior proportion, as in a manner to starve their Companions. 1766 H. WALFOL *Let. to Mannig Sept.*, Our harvest...turns out ill, the preceding rains having starved it with weeds. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 44 Invetrate habits...Their fibres...draining its nutritious powrs to feed their noxious growth, starve ev'ry better seed. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* ii. 11. (1864) 474 The whole soul, passing into one sense, aggrandizes that sense and starves the rest. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Jrnl.* (1873) i. 19 Where bamboos prevail they have starved out the woody trees. 1899 ALLIBUTT *Syst. Med.* VIII. 780 To endeavour to starve the growth by coagulating the blood-vessels at the base.

9. To cause to die of cold, to kill with cold; also hyperbolically, to benumb with cold; more emphatically to *starve to death*. Chiefly *pass. Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1600 HOLLAND *Liuy* xxi. lvi. 427 Many a man and beast, and seven Elephants...were starved and perished [owing to the intolerable cold]. 1636 COWLEY *Sylvia* 486 No flower or herbe is neere it found, but a perpetual winter starves the ground. 1639 CARW *Poems, To Saxham* 11 The cold and frozen ayr had sterv'd Much poore, if not by thee preserv'd. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 37 Their cloaths being all wet about them, most of them would have been starv'd to death in the snow. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 600 Thither...the damnd Are brought...From Beds of raging Fire to starve in Ice Thir soft Ethereal warmth. 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. ix. (1677) 208 The Winter cold, which starves very many, either for want of heat or food. 1697 CLESS *D'Anney's Trav.* (1706) 57 What occasion was there...to put me into such an open place to starve me? 1770 LADY MARY COKE *Jrnl.* 12 Jan. (1892) III. 203 There is not a window or door that shuts; I am starved to death at my fire side. 1891 LEADS *Mercury* 14 Dec. 5/6 A man starved to death at Farsley. 1893 J. K. SNOWDEN *Tales Yorksh. Wolds* 158 Willie was rubbing his hands slowly before the roaring fire. 'I'm fearful starved', he said.

b. (See quot. 1886.)

1766 MUSEUM *Rust.* VI. 84 Considerable parts of each land, towards each furrow, are starved by the coldness of the water dripping from the higher parts of the lands. 1885 CHESH. *Gloss.* s. v., Land is also said to be starved when it is cold for want of drainage.

10. Comb.: *starve-acre sb.* (see quot. 1886); *a.*, that produces poor crops; *†starve-crow*, *†starve-yoad dial.* [YAUD, horse] formerly used as field-names; *†starve-gutted a.*, famished.

1672 EACHARD *Hobbes' St. Nat. Consid.* 112 Because Jonas Moore is not as yet come to divide, and set out the ground, and to call this piece *starve-crow*, and t'other long acre. 1726 DISS. *Dimpling* 22 The Enemies of good Eating, the *Starve-gutted* Authors of *Grub-street*. 1755 in *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. (1886) II. 408 1/2 Monkhouse has been at Newton, to have t'other view of *Starve-yoad*. 1886 BRITEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, *Starveacre*. *Ranunculus arvensis*, L. 1891 HARVEY *Tess* xlii, 'Tis a *starve-acre* place. Corn and swedes are all they grow.

Starved (stārvd), *pp.* a. [*f.* STARVE *v.* + *-ED*.]

1. Of a plant-stem, branch of a tree: Dead, dry, withered. *Obs.* exc. *Her.*

1580 R. PARSONS *Reas. Catholiques refuse Church* 50 b, As dead...as a starved stake in the hedge, from bearing of flowers. [1585: cf. STARVING *pp.* a. 3.] 1610 GUILLIM *Her.* iii. vii. 106 He beareth Argent, three sterved branches, slipped Sable...This Example is of different nature...being mortified and vneusted of the verdour which sometimes it had. 1754 BOYER *Gt. Theat. Honour* (ed. 2) x16 *Starved*, Adj. (or dead, speaking of Branches of Trees without Leaves, *Mori*, Sec. 1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I, *Starved*, a term used by heralds to denote a branch of a tree when stripped of all its leaves.

2. That suffers want of food or the necessities of life; famished; poverty-stricken. *Starved out*: driven out by poverty.

1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, Owen Glendour i, My body and fame she [sc. Fortune] hath made leane and slender, For I poore wretch am sterved Owen Glendour. 1596 SHAKS. *Arch.* V. v. i. 295 Faire Ladies you drop Manna in the way Of starved people. 1673 K. STAPILTON *Juvenal* Sat. xiv. 168 And thy sterv'd doves, thou send'st into his Corn. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 419 What woful stuff this madrigal would be, In some starv'd hackney sonneteer, or me? 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* ii, This youth will do as much honour to it as a starved mouse to a housewife's cheese. 1878 J. DAVISON *Inverurie & Earld. Garloch* v. 155 Leslie...was occupied in 1600 by William Forbes, the starved-out minister of Kintore.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. 34 And the greene grasse, that growth, they shall bren, That even the wild beast shall dy in starved den. 1826 LAMB *Elia*, *Pop. Fatia* xii, For a starved grate, and a scanty firing...he finds [at the alehouse] in the depths of winter always a blazing hearth. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* i. viii. 81 Scanty as this starved flora may seem to the botanists of more favored zones. 1912 J. S. BLACK & G. CHRYSTAL *Life W. R. Smith* xii. 505 Here and there were a few meagre patches of starved wheat or barley.

c. *Atrophied*.

1832 LINOLEV *Introd. Bot.* 419 Starved (*depanperatus*); when some part is less perfectly developed than is usual with plants of the same family. Thus, when the lower scales of a head of a Cyperaceous plant produce no flowers, these scales are said to be starved. 1856 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms*. 1899 ALLIBUTT *Syst. Med.* VIII. 816 Essentially the same

formation as a small starved wart upon the horny finger of a workman.

3. Emaciated with or as with want of food, lean, thin.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 327 This same starv'd Justice [Shallow]. 1637 B. JOSSON *Sad Shepherd* i. vii, A starv'd Muttons carcase Would better fit their palates. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 35 They are puffed up, not stately; starved, not delicate. 1819 KEATS *La belle Dame sans Merci* xi, I saw their starved lips in the gloam, With horrid warning gaped wide. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) V. 81 The American Pika, or 'Little Chief' Hare (*Lagomys princeps*)...The miners and hunters in the West know these oddities as 'conies' and 'starved rats'.

b. *transf. and fig.* Meagre, poor, jejune.

1747 WESLEY *Char. Methodist* 6 May the Lord God of my Fathers preserve me, from such a poor, starved Religion as This! 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 34 A nave...with a small, stiff, starved tower. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 130 Logs [of wood] tortured into the forms of starved masonry. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* v. 134 Mr. Müller Strübing shows...how wretchedly poor and starved are the allusions of Thucydides.

c. Of soil: Poor in fertilizing elements.

1591 H. SMITH 2nd *Serm. Jonah's Punishm.* (1675) 624 Say not, I have a stony, or a starved, or a thorny ground. 1763 MUSEUM *Rust.* (ed. 2) I. 93 We are obliged to dig deep for a poorer or more starved kind [of gravel].

4. Perished with cold, now chiefly *dial.* and *poet.*

1518 STONEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 68 So is that honny-flowing Matron Eloquence, appalled...with figures and flowers, extreame winter-starved. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iii. i. 232 Alas poore hart that kisse is comfortlesse, As frozen water to a starved snake. 1593 — 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. i. 343, I feare me, you but warme the starved Snake. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 769 [The] Serenate, which the starv'd Lover sings To his proud fair. 1847 C. BRONTE *Jane Eyre* vii, Behind them the younger children crouched in groups, wrapping their starved arms in their pinafores. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* Prol. 1 Such a starved bank of moss Till that May-morn Blue ran the flash across: Violets were born! 1894 BRIDGES *Palm Willow* i, See, whirling snow sprinkles the starved fields. 1898 J. HURCHINSON *Archives Surg.* IX. 302 When I get a cold I never shew it, but only feel chilly and starved.

5. Comb., as *starved-looking* adj.; *†starved-gut a.*, famished.

1653 Gough's *Queen* 1. 131 (Bang) *Muret*. You are a stinking starv'd-gut star-gazer. 1888 E. GERARD *Land beyond Forest* II. xlvii, 255 Starved-looking daisies, and spiritless, emaciated camomiles, are all the flowers to be seen. 1895 W. C. SKULLY *Kafir Stories* 23 His dog, Sibi—a starved-looking mongrel greyhound.

Hence *Starvedly adv.*

1606 Br. HALL *Medit.* & *Vows* III. § 24, 54 Like some boasting housekeeper, which keepeth open doors for one day with much cheer, & lues sturdily all the year after. 1805 *Athenum* 28 Jan. 122 1/2 But our lively lady...is 'driven wild' by the sight of hepatics in myriads, which only grow at home starvedly.

Starveling (stārvīn), *sb.* and *a.* [*f.* STARVE *v.* + *-LING*.]

A. *sb.* A starved person or animal; one who habitually starves or is stinted of food; one who is emaciated for lack of nutriment.

1546 *Supplic. Poore Common* (1871) 64 If none should be allowed meat in your Highnes house, but suche as were clothed in velvet...What stervelinges would your seruantes be about all other? 1557 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 226 The few [swine] that she kepe, much the better shal bee: of all thing, one good is worth stervelinges three. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* ii. i. 76 If I hang, Ile make a fat payre of Gallowes. For, if I hang, old sir Iohn hangs with mee, and thou know'st bee's no Starveling. 1674 MARVELL *Ree. Transf.* ii. 49 But the more hungrey starvelings generally look'd upon it as an immediate Call to a Benefice. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Don. Econ.* II. 119 Some [hogs] will fatten where others would remain starvelings. 1854 Mrs. GASKELL *North & S.* xxii, And now they've frightened these poor Irish starvelings so with their threats. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. i. iii. 47 What will the lean fool do? Has he, so dry a sterveling, humour?

b. *transf. of a plant, etc.*

1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* iii. xvi. 453 You may graft...two or three scutcheons, provided that they be all of one side: for they would not be equally set together in beight, because that so they might all become starvelings. 1664 EVELYN *Sylvia* xxi. § 3 (1679) 92 Some of the outward skirts [of the wood] were nothing save shrubs and miserable stervlings. 1709 SHAFESBURY *Moralists* ii. iv. 118 What think you of the Brain in this Partition? Is it not like to prove a Starveling?

c. *fig.*

1579 TOMSON *Catwin's Serm.* Tim. 610/2 Therefore as oft as we play the hogieres, & cold stervelings...let vs take this Exhortation. 1652 J. SMITH *Disc.* v. 157 As if rather some blind fortune had bestowed her blessings carelessly till she had no more left, and thereby made so many starvelings. 1861 J. G. HOLLAND *Lessons in Life* xxiii. 331 An irreligious man...is always a starveling.

B. *adj.*

1. That lacks a sufficiency of food; hence, lean and weak for want of nutriment; ill-fed, hungry.

1597 Br. HALL *Sat.* ii. i, So lauiou ope-tyde causeth fasting-lents, And starveling Famine comes of large expence. 1627 MORVSON *Itin.* 1. 239 Starveling fishes sucke much more, then those that are fully gorged. 1666 *Contemp. Hist. Ire.* (Ir. Archaeol. Soc.) i. 152 The poore starveling soldiery, after their longe and tedious marche, fell eagerly to eate and drinke. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 175 If any Trees...have all their Leaves lesser, and more starveling than they should be. 1787 BECKFORD *Lett. Italy.* etc. II. 263 The stems of starveling plants. 1850 S. DOBELL *Roman vi.* The very meanest starveling hound. 1883 SYMONOS *Ital. Byways* iii. 61 The palace has become a granary for country produce in a starveling land. 1912 MILTON *Apol. Snect.* Wks. 1811 III. 325 Sending

heards of souls starveling to Hell, while they feast and riot upon the labours of hireling Curats. 1675 J. OWEN *Indwelling Sin* xv. (1732) 199 They...perform Duties with as much constancy as ever they did, but yet have poor lean starveling Souls.

2. Poverty-stricken. Of circumstances, etc.: Characterized by or exhibiting poverty.

1638 FEATLY *Transubst.* 9 To another a Cardinals hat was given, but with so thinne lining...that he was commonly called the starveling Cardinal. 1728 POPE *Dunciad* ii. 36 No meagre, muse-ridd mope, adust and thin...But such a bulk as no twelve bards could raise, Twelve starveling bards of these degenerate days. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* xxii. 188 [He] then cast a glance upon his own threadbare and starveling condition. 1850 — *Goldsm.* vi. 89 The book-sellers, who gave him occasional, though starveling, employment. 1874 F. C. BURNARD *My time* xxxi. 309 There was a starveling air about the place.

fig. 1847-9 J. C. HARE *Par. Serm.* II. 190 Our hearts are too poor and starveling...to find food and room for all these thoughts and feelings.

3. Perishing (with cold and exposure). *rare.*

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 498 In this wet starveling plight we spent the tedious night. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* iv. 26 And babes in wet and starveling plight; Which once, le weather as it met, Had still a nest within a nest.

4. *fig.* Poor in quality or quantity, lean, thin, meagre, scanty.

1641 Br. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 117 It is a starveling conceit of Innovating brain-pans. 1665 J. GOODWIN *Being filled with the Spirit* (1670) 79 The expressions of such a man, whether by words or actions, will be lean and starveling. 1768-78 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 484 We talk...of a meagre and starveling style, of crudities in expressions. 1816 COLERIDGE *Statesman's Man.* 36 A hunger-bitten and idea-less philosophy naturally produces a starveling and comfortless religion. 1843 GLADSTONE *in For. & Col. O. Rev.* II. 566 They are so much at variance with the fixed formularies of the Church, from the narrow and starveling form of their doctrine, that they [etc.]. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 195 Beyond Uyoogo is Usange, a starveling settlement of Wanyamwezi. 1889 C. EDWARDS *Sardinia* 299 A starveling little group of pines.

5. Comb.: *†starveling-brained adj.*

1638 FORD *Ladies Trial* i. ii, Leave such poore outside helps to puling lovers, Such as Fulgoso your weakie rival is. That starveling brain-companion.

Starven (stārv'n), *pp.* a. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6-7 *sterven*. [Irregular str. pa. pp. of STARVE *v.* Cf. STORVEN *pp.* a.]

1. = STARVED *pp.* a. in various uses.

1533-98 [see *hunger-starven* s. v. HUNGER-STARVE *v.*] 1563 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr. Mag.* li, Shee [Famine] laye would so sustayne Her starven curies. 1592 ARDEN *of Fear-sham* ii. 118 But, giue me...Such mercy as the starven Lyones, When she is dry suckt of her eager young. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 170 Those sterven Egyptians beholding Josephs store of come. 1653 AUSTEN *Prinl. Tree* ii. (1654) 60 Their starven love to the saints, and their...serious pursuit of their owne interests, in things of the world...prove their Earthly mindedness. 1666 PLOT *Stajfordsh.* 204 It advances all starven weak Cattle above any thing yet known. 1857 S. CHESHIRE *Gloss.*, *Starven*, sensitive to cold. 'Tis a nesh, starven little thing.' 1893 S.-E. *Worwester Gloss.*

†2. Of cattle: That have died of disease. *Obs.*

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* vi. iv. 95 [He] bargained...for all their hides which were of Sterven cattle.

Starver (stārvə), [*f.* STARVE *v.* + *-ER*.] One who or that which starves, in the senses of the verb.

a. One who causes starvation. b. One who suffers starvation. c. Something that kills or numbs with cold.

a. 1709 SHAFESBURY *Moralists* ii. iv. 118 The Brain certainly is a great Starver, where it abounds. *Ibid.* 119 What shall we say of our...Dancers, Tennis-players, and such like? 'Tis the Body surely is the Starver here: and if the Brain were such a terrible Devourer in the other way [etc.]. 1859 MUI. *Liberty* iii. 100 An opinion that corn-dealers are starvers of the poor...may justly incur punishment when delivered orally to an excited mob. 1870 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 5 Dec. 2 Should the Germans be hemmed in and their communications cut, the starver may become the starved.

b. 1839 HOOO *Fugitive Lines on Pawning Watch* vii, as a long I have wander'd a starver, I'm getting as keen as a hawk. 1897 BLACKMORE *Daniel* xlvii, The unfortunate starver...tore the cake from Cator.

c. 1844 HOOD *Forge* i. viii, Flapping his arms to keep him warm, For the breeze from the North is a regular starver.

Starving (stārvīn), *vb.* [*f.* STARVE *v.* + *-ING*.] The action of STARVE *v.*

†1. Dying, death. *Obs.*

1300 E. P. *Psallor* cvi. 20 He sent his worde, and heled ham, And fra þar stervinges he pam nam. 1340 *Ayenb.* 73 Voryet þi body ones a day, guo in-to helle ine þine libbinde: þet þou ne guo ine þine stervinge. *Ibid.* 165 Ase zaiþ þe sauter ydelness he stervinge. 1440 *Prompt. Par.* 475 1/2 Stervyng, or desyng, mors, exstiracio.

2. The condition of suffering privation of food.

1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 34 The pore...who in a common scarcitie, lyeth most scarcely, and feeletly quickt in the sharpness of starving. 1737 POPE *Sat. Donne* ii. 10, I grant that Poetry's a crying sin...Catch'd like the Plague, the Lord knows how, But that the cure is starving, all allow. 1820 SHELLEY *Edipus* ii. ii. 6 We call thee Famine! Goddess of fasts and feasts, starving and cramming. 1842 F. TROLLOPE *Viz. Italy* II. ix. 163 Our starvings, &c. did not begin...till after we had quitted the beaten track.

almsively. 1844 W. PENNEFATHER *in Life & Lett.* (1879) 171, I have been offered a pretty little living...its value is 492 per annum...my father will call it a *starving*. 1861 PIERCE *Ways & Words* 274 It is not a living a man can earn there; it is a starving.

b. *attrib.*

1843 S. C. HALL *Ireland* III. 354 Particular periods of the year which may be rightly termed 'starving seasons'. 1905

scientific instruments, *aerostat*, *neustat*, *hydrostat*, *klinostat*, *thermostat*. The earliest example of this formation is *heliostat*, ad. mod.L. *hēliostata* ('s Gravesande *a* 1742), app. repr. an assumed Gr. type **ἡλιοστάτης* (cf. *ὑποστάτης* hydrostatic balance), intended to mean an instrument for causing the sun to appear stationary, f. *ἥλιος* son

Anglo-Norm. 1255 *Ancre.* R. 204 þet is riht religion, þet euerich, efter
 this stat, þorwite et tisse urakle worlde, so lutel so heo euer
 cniht. c1100 *MAUNOE.* (Roxb.) v. 21 þat þe schuld bring
 t [the Euphrates] to swilke a state þat wynnem schuld
 now wade ouer and nott we be þaire kneese. c1450 *Rg.*
Godstow Nunery (1912) 415 That the forsaid ser þomas
 schold susteyne the forsaid halle..in all so good a state or
 bold than that he receiued hit. c1460 *Osneyr Key.* 161 That
 we waye Bitwene þe londe of þe same Roger and my londe
 ..be in þe same state in þe which it whas I-purseye. *Penn.*
 the tyme of thethealde of Bray. 1500-20 *DUNBAR.* *Poem.*
 xxiii. 130 To keip the house in sicker stat. 1500-20 *SHAKS.*
Donn. xxix. 2, I all alone beweepe my nyght last state. 1735
 I. WALPOLE *Lett. 5 Sept. in 18th C. Hist. MSS.* *Comm.*
 pp. 1. 253 *Y.* violent & desperate state of their affairs. 1750
Johnson Rambler No. 28 ¶ 13 Adversity has ever been

considered as the state in which a man most easily becomes acquainted with himself. 1791 COWPER *Lett. to Lady Hesketh* 26 June, Olney is also itself in a state of beautification. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 524 Concerning the State and Condition of the Edystone Lighthouse. 1809 *Lond. Chron.* 1 July 4/2 He...saw the young lady opposite to him...in a state of nature, quite naked. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 833 The changes which it exhibits according to the state of the weather. 1843 WORDSWORTH in *Chr. Wordsw. Mem.* (1851) I. 97 A successful play would in the then state of my finances have been a most welcome piece of good fortune. 1847 TENNYSON in *Ld. Tennyson Mem.* (1897) I. xi. 244 My pen is...in a state of hopeless splittance and divarication. 1848, 1873 [see SIEGE *sb.* 6 b]. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 190/2 International law regards the states of the world as being either in a state of war or in a state of peace. 1890 *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 766/2 Owing to the crowded state of the port. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 411/2 Allowing a foundry and other property to fall into...a state of disrepair.

b. in regard to welfare or prosperity (worldly, moral or spiritual). Now somewhat rare.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5059 'How fars', he said, 'our fadir state?' 13... *Sir Beues* 1990 Pai kiste hem anon wip bat And aþer askede of operes stat. c1325 *Poem temp. Eduw. II* (Percy) vii, Enchebisshopes and byshopes, That schuld trewly enquire Of al men of holy cherche In what stat they were. c1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 572 Algate he wayted so in his Achaat That he was ay biforen and in good staat. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Honour* II. iii, If we come off, It is not amisse, if not, my state is settl'd. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 425 The great criterion of the state of the common people is the amount of their wages.

†c. For the state of = for the welfare of (a person prayed for). *Obs.* Cf. 27.

1395 E. E. *Wills* 8 To preye for my lordes soule...and for the stat of my sone forseid. [1399 GOWER *Eng. Wks.* (Macaulay) II. 492 Et nunc sequitur epistola in qua idem Ioannes pro statu et salute dicti domini sui apud altissimum deuocius exorat.] c1460 *Oseney Reg.* 70 For þe stabulnesse of all þe beame and state and welth of our Kyng ande quene.

d. as regards health of mind and body.

†State of mortality: a fatal epidemic.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28496 Woman ner hir chilytyng state. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xli. (Agnes) 71 His fadir send...medicinaris, his stat to se. 1538 STANKE *England* 35 Yet yf hyt be deformed...the body hath not hys perlyst state and vertue. 1597 SAVILE *Tactus, Hist.* II. xciii. 108 The Germans and Frenchmen lying by the Tiber...utterly ouerthrew the state of their body with too much swimming in the river and impatience of heate. c1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxviii. 11 And brought to medicine a healthfull state. 1700 in *Jrnl. Friends' Hist. Soc.* (1914) Oct. 180 A letter...from my sister...who...advices of a state of mortality in their Country attended with a sort of feauer. 1813 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1884) II. 202 It is but roughish weather for any one in a tender state. 1854 J. C. BUCKNILL *Unsoundness of Mind* 89 He was fully conscious of his state, and had great hopes of being cured in the asylum. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 492 Urticaria occurs as a premonitory...or concomitant phenomenon in a great number of morbid states. 1908 R. BACOT *A. Cuthbert* xxviii. 370 It was in vain that he attempted to deceive his patient as to her state.

†e. as regards means of livelihood, riches or possessions. *Obs.* Cf. sense 36 and ESTATE *sb.* 2.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 20 If any brother or sister falle in pouert...his state shal bene holpen, of euery brother and sister of ye gilde, wþ a fertyng in ye woke. c1425 tr. *Ardenne's Treat. Fisula*, etc. (1910) 5 þan after þat þe state of þe patient askep aske he holdy more or lesse. c1430 *How Good Wife taught Dau.* 149 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* I. 190 like a man after his state, and þeue the pouere atte nedde. 1557 F. SEAGR *Sch. Vertue* 1088 in *Babes Bk.*, Ye that are pouere, with your state be contente. c1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* 588 Ile giue Liuing and lands to strength thy colledge state. 1611 *Tourneur Ath. Trag.* II. i, Yow shall doe well if yow be sicke to set your state in present order. 1753 CHURCHILL *Conference* 109 My Credit at last gasp, my State undone.

f. *collog.* Used for 'a dreadful state' (of dirt, untidiness, etc.). Cf. 2 c.

1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Concord Conc.* II. vii, Just look what a [dirty] state I am in!

2. A condition (of mind or feeling); the mental or emotional condition in which a person finds himself at a particular time.

1538 STANKE *England* 43 When prosperite ys wel vsyd, hyt ys a mean to set mannys mynd in that state, wherby he schal attayne hyar felycyte. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Antients* 292 The motions of the countenance doe best expresse the state of the mind. 1728 LAW *Serious Call* ix, Covetousness...supposes a foolish and unreasonable state of mind. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 255 ¶ 2 It seems generally believed, that, as the eye cannot see itself, the mind has no faculties by which it can contemplate its own state. 1820 SOUTHEY *Wesley* I. 329 England was but in too apt a state for receiving the poison. 1848 THACKERAY *Vau. Fair* lviii, He...brought Mr. Jos...to a very good state of feeling regarding his relatives in Europe. 1885 RUSKIN *Sesame* i. § 31 No reading is possible for a people with its mind in this state. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xx. 149 The whole country was in a state of white heat about the Roman Catholic claims. 1890 tr. *Moll's Hypnotism* 48 From the above examples it appears that the various hypnotic states differ much from one another.

b. as a technical term of psychology; esp. in state of mind, state of consciousness.

1749 D. HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. Introd. p. iii, The Will is that State of Mind, which is immediately previous to, and causes, those express Acts of Memory, Fancy, and bodily Motion, which are termed voluntary. c1790 REID *Lett. to Gregory* Wks. (1846) 85 The reason why madness, idiotism, &c., are called states of mind, while its acts and operations are not, is because mankind have always conceived the mind to be passive in the former and active in the latter. c1810 T. BROWN *Lect. Philos. Hum. Mind* (1820) I. 245 To the whole series of states of the mind, then,

whatever the individual momentary successive states may be, I give the name of our consciousness. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Lect. Metaphysics* (1859) I. 203 We are conscious of one mental state only as we contradicting it from another. c1837 — *Reid's Wks.* (1846) 85 note, The term State has, more especially of late years, and principally by Necessitarian philosophers, been applied to all modifications of mind indifferently. 1862 SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iii. § 29. (1875) 61 It is...beyond question that our states of consciousness occur in succession. 1866 [see CONSCIOUSNESS 4].

c. Used *collog.* for: An agitated or excited state of mind or feeling. Cf. 1 f.

1837 MARRIAT *Pere. Keene* xxii, Lord, what a state I shall be in till I know what has taken place. 1890-91 BOSTON (Mass.) *Jrnl.*, There is no concealing the fact that English printers and publishers are in a state of mind over the International Copyright bill. 1902 VIOLET JACOB *Sheep-Stealers* xiv, Don't you remember when she went away, what a state you were in and how you raged?

†d. Condition of mind or feeling as displayed in one's manner or behaviour. *Obs.*

13... *Bonaventura's Medit.* 391 Pan cryst answered, with mylde state. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vii. 128 Thai changit contenanans and late, And held nocht in the first stat.. For thai var fayis to the kyng.

3. The mode of existence of a spiritual being; a particular mode or phase of (spiritual) existence.

Future state: see FUTURE a. 1 b.

a 1300 S. *Eng. Leg.* 439/275 (Harl. MS.) Of þe pure stat of crist & of his mageste. *Ibid.* 281 Þe gretteste clerkes.. Ne þogte þat eni wrþlich man so furfor mygte go Ne wite so moche of godes stat hote hit angel were. c1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* I. 132 Þis angel..telleþ hem how now Crist is sittynge in hevene, for his staat here in erþe is fulli performed. c1400 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* xxiii. 958 Beo we translated in to blis Of wel better state. 1533 MORE *Confut. Tindale* vii. Wks. 720/1 The state of this present life. 1565 ALLEN *Def. Purg.* xvi. 280 All that passe hense in the happy state of grace. c1667 [see NATURE *sb.* 14]. 1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 61 Is not the State of Hell in Scripture called the Second Death? 1684 NORRIS *Poems*, etc. 70 Are we afraid of making too high advances to the State of Angels? 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 443 It is a clear Evidence of God, and of a future State. a 1805 PALEY *Serm. Ser. Subj.* v. 635/1 Our new bodies will be infinitely superior to those which we carry about with us in our present state. 1850 TENNYSON in *Mem.* lxxxii. 6 From state to state the spirit walks. *Ibid.* lxxxv. 22 The great Intelligences fair That range above our mortal state. 1883 [see FUTURE a. 1 b]. 1907 F. WESTON *The One Christ* 53 First, the Incarnation involved a state of being that is quite inferior to the divine state.

4. Physical condition as regards internal make or constitution, molecular form or structure, and the like. Also, one of several forms or conditions in which an object—animal, vegetable, or mineral—is found to exist; a phase or stage of existence.

c1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* 239/701 Þe eyr was euere in o stat, napur to hot ne to cold. c1300 *Leg. Rod* II. 100 Þo hi were iwoxe to be lenghe of an elne ich wene In hulke stat hi stode longe and euermore grene. 1340 *Ayeb.* 28 Þanne by þe godspelle þet corn heþ þri stas, uor hit is uerst ase ine gersse, efterward ine yere, efterward is uol of frut. 1545 ELYOT *Dict., Amphitryon*, Is the state of the moone, as wel when he is somewhat increased...as also when he is in the wane. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc.* Wks. Nat. 156, I have found it a little difficult to bring Water and Pepper into a right State of yielding these Insects. a 1805 PALEY *Serm. Ser. Subj.* v. 634/1 When an animal changes its state, it changes its body. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 243 Water, in the state of vapour. 1823 SCORSEBY *Jrnl.* 411, I do not consider it different from a dwarf state of V. uliginosum. 1849 J. F. WOOD *Midland Florist* iii. 222 Bulbs in a breeder state throw up stronger and bolder flowers than when in colour. 1859 RUSKIN *Two Paths* iv. § 143 The most perfect and useful state of [iron] is that of ochreous stain. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sci.* ix. 219 Some black body...which may be either in a solid or in a liquid state, —possibly even in the state of extremely compressed gas.

5. a. The (or a) state of things or affairs: the way in which events or circumstances stand disposed (at a particular time or within a particular sphere).

Cf. L. *status rerum*, in reference to public or political affairs; and quot. 1387 in b.

1555 EÖEN *Decades* (Arb.) x14 Thalteracion of the state of thynges in Vraha. 1580 CAMPION in *Allen Martyrdom* (1908) 21, I thought it good to give you intelligence...of the present state of things here. 1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy d'Ambois* I. i. 1 Fortune, not Reason, rules the state of things. 1794 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 253 This is an unfortunate state of things; but it is your state, and you must conform to it. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. 1. 87 We have seen a state of things in which the principles of political economy were...contradicted. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV. xvii. (1876) 64 In Herefordshire and on the Welsh border the state of things was very unsettled.

†b. A dispensation or system of divine government during a particular era. Also, state of things.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* I. 31 Descriptions of places, states of thynges, disinction of tymes. *Ibid.* Touchynge þe secounde take hede of twice states, oon from þe bysnyngne of þe world to Criste, and is i-cleped þe staat of mys-goyngne; the secounde staat from Criste to þe worldes end, and is i-cleped þe state of grace and of mercy.

†c. State of time or times: a juncture or posture of affairs. *Obs.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* IV. iv. 416 Vrge the Necessity and state of times. 1596 — *1 Hen. IV.* iv. 1. 25, I would the state of time had first bene whole, Ere he by sickness had bene visited. 1662 STYLINGFL. *Orig. Sacra* II. i. § 5 How can we conceive the Nation of the Jews would have ever embraced such a Law, had it not been of Moses his enacting among them in that state of time when he did?

d. The state of the case: the facts and circumstances of a particular affair, question, etc.

1729 BUTLER *Serm. Wks.* 1850 II. Pref. p. xvii, The taking in this consideration totally changes the whole state of the case. 1848 THACKERAY *Vau. Fair* xiii, And the real state of the case would never have been known at all in the regiment but for Captain Dohbin's indiscretion. a 1873 *Deutsch Lit. Rem.* (1874) 365 This is the simple state of the case.

†6. With contextual implication: a. Original, proper or normal condition; a sound, healthy, flourishing, prosperous condition. (Cf. ESTATE *sb.* 1 d.) Chiefly in phrases, as to be (or stand) in state: to be firmly established or flourishing; to be intact; also, to remain 'in statu quo'. To bring in, to (one's) state: to reinstate, restore. To put off, out of state, to deprive of one's position or status, disinherit, degrade. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 254 Atte laste þo he in stat was & him þogte þat is per in þe world nas. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9219 Þe lues now er put o state, And þair kingrik translate. *Ibid.* 20958 To halt o ganging gaf he stat. c1320 *Cast. Loue* 1206 Þorw whom þe fend was al mat, And þe world for þousht and brought in stat. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 686 A 50þ god...þat haþ þe stomak in stat sify to kepe. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 297 Bot wonderly hard thing is fell till him, or he till state was brocht. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* III. 165 þat Tarquinius schulde be brocht to his state and in to be cite agien. c1470 HENRY WALLACE v. 340 He had thaim þe place stud in stat; Tharoff to her he had full giff desyr, Be caus he thoht that it was all in fyr. 1531 in *Archæologia* XLVII. 62 Sharing some dishe from thyne own bord and likewise from thy channons till tyme thou bring thy said house in state agayne. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 1 To scandalize and deprave that which retaineth the state and vertue, by taking aduantage vpon that which is corrupt and degenerate. *Ibid.* II. xxi. § 2 To preserve in state is the lesse, to preserve with aduancement is the greater. 1638 EARL MARCH in *Buckeluch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 278 Things here rest as yet in state as they were.

†b. Fixed or stable condition. *Obs.*

1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Evil* ix. ¶ 1 In the fauours of others or the good windes of fortune we haue no state or certainty, in our endeuours or abilities we haue. 1605 — *Adv. Learn.* II. xxi. § 1 If wee mought haue a perpetuity and Certainty in our pleasures, the State of them would aduance their price.

†7. The height or chief stage of a process; the condition of full vigour. Chiefly *Path.*, the crisis or 'acme' of disease. *Obs.* Cf. STATUS 1.

1607 TOSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 342 To euery disease or malady, belongeth foure severall times, that is to say, the beginning, the increasing, the state, and declination. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Catastasis*, the third part of a Comedy, and signifies the state and full vigour of it. 1656 RIVCLY *Pract. Physick* 257 In the augmentation and the state, Cordials and such things as expel. 1665 G. HARVEY *Adv. agst. Plague* 11 At present it is in the Augment, and likely to attain to a state about the latter end of August. 1717 J. KEILL *Anim. Ocean.* (1738) 189 When all the peccant matter is thrown out, the disease generally proceeds to its state without any ill accident. 1913 DORLAND *Med. Dict.*, State...the crisis or turning-point of an attack of disease.

†8. Existence. To hold state, to continue or persist in being; to hold in state, to maintain in existence. To have state, to consist in (something).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 314 His sun his wisdom es, þat wat all þinges, þat haldes stat [Göth. For all þe be weold he holdis in state]. c1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* xii. 599, xliij is thridde, and firthe in x hath state. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seynts, Magd.* 756 If...god also my state so longe, Tyl yt be doon, vouchsaf to prolong. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* II. 333 If dead I heare him, nor of more state [cf. *de ke rebvnytos akoiwos* 148' tr. *id.*].

†b. ? A possibility, possible means. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14149 Quen þai sagh þat þar was nanoper Stat o couering o pair broþer.

†9. Stature, bodily form or contour. *Obs. rare.* (So L. *status*, OF. *estat* in *Codefroy*.)

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 223 Þere is no fairnesse of body wherþe it be in state [v. r. staat] of body as in schap of lengþe and brede [sic in statu corporis consistat, sicut et figura], oper in meoyunge as in song, but suche as þe inwite of man demech. 1538 ELYOT *Dict., Habitus*, the fourme or state of the body. 1623 FLETCHER & ROWLEY *Maid in Mill* v. ii, If't please ye (Madam) let me see the state of your body; I'll fit you instantly.

†b. A person's proper form, shape or nature. *Obs. rare.*

c1330 *Arthur & Merl.* 2584 Þe king wip water þer þe vesche, His owen stat he hadde, ywis. 14550 *Frans Berwick* 175 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 301 Him lo translat or ellis dissagyiss Fra his awin kynd in ane vnder stat.

†10. A kind, sort or species. *Obs. rare*—

a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 5646 Pan with stanes of ilka state wall [read was] þe stoure clustrid.

b. Bot. 'A form or phase of a particular plant' (Cent. Dict.).

1872 THACKERMAN *Genera Lichenum* 35 (Cent.) *Sticta linita*...was recognized as occurring in the United States by Delise, and Dr. Nylander (Syn. p. 353) speaks of a state from Arctic America. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, State, the most trivial variation from the type.

11. Phrases. †a. To hold no state of: to disregard, have no respect for. (Cf. *F. faire état de*, to set store by.) *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13584 O godd him semes ha na perti þat haldes of hall-dai na stat.

†b. To make state (to do something): to expect (to do), count (on doing). [A mere Gallicism.] 1601 d'Emilian's *Frauds Rom. Monks* 56 Telling him, That he was an Abbot accus'd of God; that Damnation would be his portion, and that all those who lived under his Conduct, might make State to go to Hell with him.

†c. In state, later in a state (now in a fit state)

followed by infinitive: fit, likely, ready to do or be something. Cf. F. *en état* (de).

a 1562 Lo. VAUX *Instab. Youth* iv, Thou that didst saue the theefe in state to sterue. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* i. xv, 16 Hee had two faire daughters then beyng in state to tell it out. 1776 *Trial of Nundecomar* 231 He has not for a long time been in a state able to go out of the house. 1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ethelinde* IV. 192 She had a good deal of fever, and was not in a state to be removed. 1835 J. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* vi. 244 To assume...that the political rulers of the body were still in a state to be spoiled. 1857 THORLOPE *Barchester* IV. xxiv, He...went on thinking of her till he was almost in a state to drown himself in the little brook.

†12. *Rhet.* (after L. *status*). The point in question or debate between contending parties, as it emerges from their pleadings; the issue or main question. In full state of the cause, of the plea. Obs.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 266 The circumstance and the stait all couth that argewe. c 1530 COX *Rhet.* (1899) 71 In these [judicial] orations the fyrste is to fynde out the state of the cause, whiche is a short proposition conteynynge the hole effect of all the controuersies. *Ibid.* 72 The state of the plea. 1549 LATIMER *5th Sermon* bef. Edw. VI. (Arb.) 134 *margin*. The scope or state of the boke, tendes to dysuade the kinge from hys supremacye. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 47 h, Of the foundation, or rather principall pointe in euery debated matter, called of the Rhetoricians the State, or constitution of the Cause. *Ibid.* 48 b, A State therefore in matters of iudgement is that thyng whiche doeth arise vpon the first demaunde and denial made betwixt men...I cannot better terme it in Englishe than by the name of an issue. 1609 R. BARNARD *Faithful Ghost*, 20 The scope or principall intendo of the Holy Ghost in that place; from which scope ariseth the principall proposition, called of Rhetoricians the State, of Lawyers the Issue. 1611 CORGER, *Estat.* the state, head, issue, knot, principall point of a matter in controuersie. 1776 B. MARTIN *Bibl. Technol.* (ed. 4) 129 *margin*, 'The several states of the cause.

13. *Gram.* a. [= mod. L. *status*]. In the grammar of the Semitic langs., a noun is said to be in the *construct state* (or *state of construction*) when it governs a following genitive, and in the *absolute state* when it does not; the two 'states' being usually distinguished flexionally. In Aramaic grammar, a noun is in the *emphatic* (or, in some recent books, the *definite*) state when it has the suffix which originally served the purpose of a definite article, but in Syriac became unmeaning.

1752 P. PETIT *Hebr. Guide. Vieux Chaldaïe* 4 Nouns in an absolute state are sometimes found in the construct form, and *vice versa*, as in Hebrew. 1837 G. PHILLIPS *Syriac Gram.* 24 To the absolute and constructive state of nouns, which the Hebrews have, the Syrians add a third, the Definite. 1853 P. H. MASON & BERNARD *Hebr. Gram.* I. 100 A Noun in the State of Construction. 1874 A. B. DAVIDSON *Introd. Hebr. Gram.* 35.

†b. By some English grammarians of the 18th c., *foregoing* or *leading state* and *following state* were used for the nominative and objective cases respectively, the term case being regarded as inapplicable to English. Obs.

1711 J. GREENWOOD *Ess. Pract. Eng. Gram.* 104 The Pronouns have a twofold State...The first State we shall call the *Foregoing State*, as I, We; the second State we shall call the *Following State*, as Me, Us. 1809 LINDLEY MURRAY *Examined* 5 What has, for ages, been called the *nominative case*, is by one Grammarian called the *leading state*.

c. *Positive state* is used by Lindley Murray for 'positive degree'

1800 L. MURRAY *Engl. Gram.* (ed. 6) 48.

14. *Engraving*. An impression taken from a plate at a particular stage of its progress and recognizable by special marks.

1874 RUSKIN *Stones Venice* I. Pref. p. ix, The present edition...containing the best states of the old plates now procurable. 1899 E. F. BENSON *Mammot* & Co. vii. 97 Mrs. Siddons was a first state from the coveted blotted edge.

II. *Status*; high rank; pomp.

†15. A person's condition or position in life; a person's natural, social or legal status, profession or calling, rank or degree. Obs.

c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. 93/212 Pench op-on þi noble stat, of alle Maidenens þow art flour. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Symne* 1679 3yf...þou art yn state of prest. c 1330—*Chron.* 1146 (Rolls) 11202 Wyf hym, of Rome can be legat; And oþer bischopes of mener stat. 1399 LANGL. R. *Redeles* iii. 174 3it blame I no burne to be, as him ouȝte, In comliche cloþinge as his stat axith. 1450 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 211/2 Any person, beyng under state of Lorde. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE vi. 588 Quha best did than, he had the best stat. 1538 STARKEY *England* 55 What so euer state, offyce, or degre, any man beof. 1549 Bk. *Comm. Prayer, Catechism*. To doe myn duteie in that state of life: vnto which it shal please God to cal me. 1601 BARLOW *Serm. Paulus Crosse* 35 Could he...haue bene contented with his great state. 1616 BEAUMONT To B. *Jonson*, 'Tis that which keeps our minds fit for our states. 1630 PAGITT *Christianogr.* i. li. (1636) 85 He...freed these Indians from slavery and gave them the state of free men. 1741 KAMES *Decis. Cr. Sess.* 1730—52 (1799) 37 Having died in the state of apparancy.

†b. A person's condition or status as determined by his years. *Man's state* = manhood; cf. ESTATE sb. 1 b and L. phr. *ad statum suum pervenire*.

c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* i. 15 And hundred winter 3ef a leueþe, þat his lyf mid þe lengeste. Onneþe cressit any þat stat. 1460—70 Bk. *Quintessence* 15 Wipinne a fewe dayes he schal so hoþ þat he schal fele him self of þe stat and þe strenkþe of xl 3eer; and he schal haue greet ioie þat he is

come to þe stat of 3ongþe. c 1475 HENRYSON *Poems* III. 108 The state of youth I repute for na gude, For in that state sik perilis now I see. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 118 When they come to mans state. 1579—80 NORTH *Plutarch, Theseus* (1593) 3 The yong men after their...growth to mans state.

c. *Condition or status as married or single*.

c 1380 WELSH *Sel. Wks.* III. 184 And to þes þrechen þre oþer, comyn and leufel bi Goddis lawe—state of virgyns, and state of wedtoke, and þe state of widewis. 1712 STEELE *Tatler* No. 278 ¶ = When I enter into a married State. 1812, 1836 [see SINGLE a. 8 b].

†16. *contextually*. A high rank or exalted position; an office of power or importance. Obs.

c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. 133/920 He...wole...bi-nime þe bi stat and perantur bringe þe out of londe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1261 Per vore ich hidde þat ich mowe mi stat holde þoru þe. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 73 Þe archbishop Stigand, of Ingland primate, þat tyme was suspended, þe pape refit him þe state. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 260 And thus the man and noht the stat The Frensche schopen be her miht to grieve. 1544 BETHAM *Precepts War* ii. xvi. Kij, That fault is augmented by the state and honour of the capitayne. a 1586 SINNEY *Aradia* iv. (1598) 40 The Queene, to whom besides the obedient duteie they ow'd to her state, they had alwayes caried a singular loue. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. To the King & i. The businesse of your Crowne and State. 1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Thief Wks.* (1630) ii. 117/2 And many a mitred Pope and Cardinal this way haue got their state Pontifical. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 29 Forgetting his state, and being at the curtesie of the Prophet for his cure.

†b. In generalized sense: High rank, greatness, power. Obs.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9099 Prinses, That most were of might & of mayn stat. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE x. 274 We will nocht stryff for stayt. c 1590 GREENE *Pr. Bacon* v. iii. 2027 Great Potentates, earths miracles for state. c 1590 MARLOWE *Fastus* Chorus 4 In courts of Kings where state is ouerturned. 1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Consol.* i. 114 You make all state before utterly obsolete. 1630 WADSWORTH *Pres. Estate Spain* 33 Don Alphonso...did Conquer Toledo...and was the first King that established this Arch-Bishoprick, in this great state and estate. c 1640 SNIRLEY *Cont. Ajax & Ulysses* (1659) 127 The glories of our blood and state.

†c. To bear (great) state, to hold (high) office; fig. (of a thing), to be of importance, involve great consequences. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6949 Bot quen aaron was ded, þe priste, His sun eliaaz was neist, And bar state of his fader-hade. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* i. 883 Emperour, kyng, duke, ne caysere, Ne oþer þat hers gret state here. 1613 SNAKS. *Hen. VIII.* ii. iv. 213 The question did at first so stagger me, Bearing a State of mighty moment in't, And consequence of dread.

†d. *Man of state*: one of high rank or dignity.

cf. ESTATE sb. 3. Obs.

13.. *Guy Warw.* (1891) 420 A man y was of state sum stounde, & holden a lurd of gret mound. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 258 Sir Hugh was man of state, he said as Ialle rede. 1832 STANNYURST *Æneis* etc. (Arb.) 129 Thee Prophet layeth downe an exhortation too these men of state.

17. Costly and imposing display, such as befits persons of rank and wealth; splendor, magnificence (in manner of life, clothing, furniture, buildings, retinence, etc.); 'solemn pomp, appearance of greatness' (J.).

c 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1906 That riche douke...As a prince serued he wes, With riche coupes of gold: And that brought him to that state Stode hischer, withouten the gate, Wel sore of-hungred and cold. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxh.) vi. 22 Of his state and mageste I think to speke afterwards. 1596 SNAKS. *Mereh.* v. v. 1. 95 A substitute shines brightly as a King Vntill a King be by, and then his state Emplies it self, as doth an inland brooke Into the maine of waters. 1616—17 in *Crt. & Times* Jas. I. (1848) I. 466 Our new lord keeper goes with great state, having a world of followers put upon him. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Maques* (Arb.) 50 Double Masques, one of Men, another of Ladies, addeeth State, and Variety. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. vii. (1640) 182 Richard fortified Askelon...not only to strength but state, with marble pillars and statues. a 1661—*Worthes.* Gen. ix. 24 The Brasen-Andirons stand only for state, to entertain the Eye. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 22 July 1670, It does only well in very small and trifling rooms, but takes from the state of greater. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* vi. 46 In pomp ride forth; for pomp becomes the great, And Majesty derives a grace from State. 1728 LAW *Serious Call* ii. (1732) 20 Or remove him from a shop, to a life of state and pleasure. 1755—7 *Kyrtel's Trav.* (1760) IV. 468 The former duke...had fifty gentlemen of the bed-chamber; however that state could not have been kept up, had the salaries been on the same extravagant footing as in other courts. 1842 TENNYSON *Lt. of Burleigh* 32 Ancient homes of lord and lady, Built for pleasure and for state. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iii. It was a house of dismal state. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 354 The gilded coach, indeed, which is now annually admired by the crowd, was not yet a part of his state. 1915 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 168 The royal vault where he [Charles I.] had been laid with so little state after his execution.

b. Phr. of state; as in bed or chair of state. Otherwise expressed by the attributive nse (see 39); thus *bed, rooms of state* are = state-bed, state-rooms.

1503 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 213 The Quenis gret bed of stait. 1593 SNAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* i. 1. 51 My Lords, looke where the sturdie Rebell sits, Enen in the Chayre of State. 1667 MILTON P. L. n. i. High on a Throne of Royal State. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 16 Oct. 1671, The chambers and rooms of a state. 1786 ABIGAIL ADAMS *Lett.* (1848) 256 Here, upon a superb bed of state, lay the remains of his Grace. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hereward*, xiv, The queen-countess sat in her chair of state in the midst. 1903 A. SUTCLIFF *Men of Covenant* xix. 222 He rode in his carriage of state drawn by six horses. *transf.* 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 146 And his trees of state in compass townd.

c. *In state*: with great pomp and solemnity; with a great train; with splendid or honorific trappings and insignia.

To lie in state: of a dead body, to be ceremoniously exposed to view before interment.

1592 SNAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* i. iv. 70 And in this state she gallops night by night. 1689 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* i. 86 The Grand Signior...resolved to go through the City in State. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 93 See a Consult of them marching in State to a Patient. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4066/2 Her Majesty is to lie in State at Hanover. 1847 C. BRONTE *Jane Eyre* ii, It was in this chamber he breathed his last; here he lay in state. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. l. 76 Abroad the ambassadors of Elizabeth and James went in state to the very worship which Elizabeth and James persecuted at home. 1883 J. GILMOUR *Mongols* xxiv. 295 Lamas in state coming to the temple.

18. Dignity of demeanour or presence; dignified appearance, stateliness of bearing. Now rare.

a 1586 SIONEY *Astroph. & Stella* Song i. ii, Who hath the eyes which marrie state with pleasure! 1609 B. JONSON *Epitane* ii. i, This is not, only, fit modestie in a Seruant, but good state, and discretion in a Master. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iii. vi. 164 True, there is a state sometimes in decent plainnesse. 1754 GRAY *Progr. Poesy* 39 In gliding state she wins her easy way. 1763 CUNNINGHAM *Poems, Night* 141 How many from appearance borrow state. 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* v. xxxi, The Abbess, seeing strife was vain, Assumed her wonted state again—For much of state she had. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *Dream-Children*, A great sulky pike hanging mid-way down the water in silent state. 1875 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* 356 A sketch of Lucretia seated with legs bare, perfect in shapeliness and state.

†b. Dignified observance of form or ceremony.

1604 E. GRIMSTONEJ *D'Acosta's Hist. Indiv.* vi. xii. 455 They observed one custome very great & full of state. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* i. vii. 17 The lion out of state will not run whilst any one looks upon him. 1654 — *Two Serms.* 52 He [God] reciteth downe mens Actions, not out of any necessitie to helpe himselfe to remember them, but partly out of State (as Ioseph made use of an Interpreter though understanding his Brothers language). 1671 tr. *Frejus Voy. Mauritania* 82 Although the King very well understood the interpretation of my Discourse given by Jacob Pariente, nevertheless, as a piece of State, Cheq Amar...repeated unto him the words.

19. Phrases. a. *To keep state, one's state*: to observe the pomp and ceremony befitting a high position; to keep one's dignity, behave in a dignified manner. Now rare.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* ii. iii, The worst in her is want of keeping state, and to much descending into inferior and base offices. 1601 SNAKS. *Jul. C.* i. li. 160 There was a Brutus once, that would haue brook't 'Till eternall Duell to keepe his State in Rome, As easily as a King. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N. m.* i. 1, Keep your state, stoupe only to the Infants. 1652 NEWMAN tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 82 Andronicus Palæologus, one that kept the State of an Emperor. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xviii, But keep your ain state w' them...they will think the mair o' ye. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* iii. 213 O Vashit, noble Vashit! Summon'd out She kept her state.

†b. *To take state upon one*: to assume an appearance of grandeur or dignity; to affect superiority, give oneself airs; to be reserved and haughty. Obs.

1608 DON & CLEAVER *Expos. Prov.* ix-x. 37 And yet she goeth not as an ordinarie strumpet...but taketh state upon her like a courtizan. 1612 CORGER. s. v. *Haultain, Faire le haultain*, to be high in th' instup...take state vpon him. a 1635 SINIBES *Breathing after God* (1639) 28 It is the nature of excellent things, except we desire them in the chiefe place, they take state upon them. 1660 F. BACON tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 29 A Portugall, who took state upon him, his man still carrying after him a guilt sword. 1767 *Woman of Fashion* II. 43 Now the pretty Fool takes State upon her, forsooth.

c. *To hold one's state*, to appear in pomp and splendour. arch. or Obs.

1613 SNAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. ii. 24 The high promotion of his Grace of Canterbury, Who holds his State at dore 'mongst Pursuantes, Pages, and Foot-boys. a 1806 H. K. WHITE *To Morning v.* The mists which on old Night await, Far to the west they hold their state. 1852 'F. G. TRAFFORD' *City & Sub.* iv, The Earls of Oxford had once held state [there].

†20. A raised chair with a canopy, etc.; a throne; = *chair of state* in 17 b. (cf. ESTATE sb. 4 d.) Obs.

1421 *Order of Guests in Q. Eliz. Acad.* 89 The kyng off Scottes yn A State. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1729 In to a state they hym brought. 1596 SNAKS. i. *Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 416 This Chayre shall be my State. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 4 May 1645, The Pope, sitting on an elevated state or throne. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iii. l. 7 As she affected not the Grandeur of a State with a Canopy, she thought there was no Offence in an Elbow-Chair.

†b. A canopy. Obs.

a 1626 BACON *New Atl.* 19 Over the Chair is a state made round or oval. 1648 HERRICK *Heper.*, *Parl. Routs*, Over the which a State was drawne Of Tiffanie, or Cob-wet Lawne. 1656 HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 121 At the upper end hangs a rich State overshadowing the greater part of a large Throne. 1667 MILTON P. L. x. 445—The cushioned F. M. Perith ix, The King had moved...to the cushioned chair, which, under a state or canopy, stood prepared for his accommodation.

III. A class, rank; a person of rank.

†21. A class, rank, order, sort or body of persons; a 'condition', profession, or occupation; the members of a class or profession collectively. cf. ESTATE sb. 5 and F. *état*. Obs.

1340 *Ayen.* 122 Also ase ine heuene þeþ þri stages of uolke...In þo manere...þeþ he þri states of godes zone ine

erpe. c 1380 Wyckliff *Wks.* (1880) 25 Generally hypocrite regneþ among alle statis of cristen men. c 1425 *Cast. Perso.* 3616 Lytlyl & mekyl, þe more & þe les, all þe statis of þe world is at myn renoun. a 1568 A. Scott *Poems* i. 170 Caus everye stait to pair vocatioun go. 1589 *Whip for Ape* A 2, This iesting Jacke. With his Asse heeles presumeþ alle States to strike. 1596 *Shirburn Ballads* lx. 3 They comforted our ould men; they spared our feeble women; noe state they did abuse. 1625 Bacon *Ess.*, *Greatness Kingd.* (Arb.) 477 Neither is that State [*illa pars populi*]... to be passed over; I mean the State of Free Seruants and Attendants vpon Noblemen and Gentlemen.

† 22. An order or class of persons regarded as part of the body politic and as participating in the government; an ESTATE of the realm. *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyckliff *Sol. Wks.* III. 184 Per hen in þe Chirche þre statis þat God hæbe ordeyned; state of prestis, and state of knyghtis, and þe þridde is staat of comunys. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 379 Ther ys no staat in his degree That noughte to desire pes. 1399 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 451 Salvation and seurete of other States of the Reaume. c 1450 HOLLAND *Houlat* 283 So that the Spirituale stait, And the secular consait, Mycht all gang in a gait. 1553 Q. JANE in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. ii. 4 This our most lawfull Possession of the Crown, with the free Consent of the Nobility of our Realm and other the States of the same. 1562 WYCKLIF *Wks.* I. 5 The maist part of vs of the Ecclesiastical Stait. 1625 Bacon *Ess.*, *Empire* (Arb.) 305 For their Prelates. The danger is not from that State, but where it hath a dependance of forraigne Authority. 1641 W. HAKEWILL *Libertie Subj.* 23 In full assembly of the three States. 1657-84 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* i. 241 All the subjects of England are divided into Clergy and Laity, the Laity subdivided into Nobility and Commonalty. These are called *Ordines Regni*, or the Three States. 1639 *Acts Parli. Scotl.* (1875) XII. 71/1 The vote þen stated whether ane or more of every state should be sent with the offer of the Crown and carried for one of every state. 1700 Sir D. HUME *Diary Parli. Scot.* (Bannatyne Club) 3 Proceeded to chuse 9 of every State to the Committee of Security.

23. *pl.* (= *F. d'ats*, *Du. staaten*, etc.) The 'estates of the realm' met to form a constitutional assembly; the princes, dukes, nobles, etc., together with the delegates or representatives of the several ranks, orders, chief cities, etc. of a country, assembled in a parliament or diet; e.g. in the United Netherlands (and the several provinces), France before the Revolution, Scotland before the Union, the Holy Roman Empire (and its several members), Hungary, Poland. Now only *Hist.*, exc. as the title of the legislatures of Jersey and Guernsey. See also ESTATE *sb.* 6 b and STATES GENERAL.

In 16-17th c. 'the States' often means: the men at the head of affairs in the United Netherlands; the Dutch government as a European power.

1399 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 451/2 Byfore the Kyng and all the States in this present Parliament. 1560 DAVIS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 109 Letters written to the states of this Empyre. *Ibid.* 183 b. The XXI. day of July the Princes and states [*principes ac ordines*] all go to temperoure. 1560 GRESHAM in *Burton Life* (1839) I. 298 They say playne here, that the States of the lande [the Low Countries] will never consent to have war with England. 1578 *Cecil Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) II. 180 To remembre unto the States [*sc.* of the Netherlands] what aydes the Queen's Majesty hath already given them. 1587 *Acts Privy Coun.* (N.S.) XIV. 306 An agreement made between the Earle of Leicester and the Deputies of the States of the United Provinces. 1618 in *Falle's Jersey* (1674) 194 There shall be no Assembly of the States without the consent of the Governor. 1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 2 Who are the Dutch States? They who govern Trade in the United Netherlands. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xii. § 23 The States, especially those of Holland, let fall somewhat every day in their counsils and consultations, that the King's residing in the Hague would be very inconvenient to them. 1682 WARBURTON *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 77 The assembly of the States is composed of the bailiff and jurats, the ministers of each parish, and the constables, who represent the rest of the inhabitants of their parish. 1763 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 55 (*The Squire*) When the states were assembled at Rennes. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 105 To... appeal to the King to dissolve the states. 1804 M. LAING *Hist. Scot.* III. 437 note, Had the committee of states [in Scotland, 1650] known the extent of the conspiracy, ... it is not probable that they would have so easily forgiven the State. 1823 TYLLER *Hist. Scot.* I. 63 The States of Scotland undertook, before receiving their queen, to find security to the King of England, that the said lady should not marry without his counsel and consent. 1844 Lb. BROUCHAM *Brit. Const.* iii. (1852) 54 The French States: at no time attained the regularity of the English Parliament. 1845 SARAH AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 133 The States of the empire gradually assembled in Lindau. 1852 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* iv. xxiii. 526 In Jersey, besides the Royal Court, there is only one Assembly. It is called the States. In Guernsey, ... the States consist of two bodies, one called the Elective and the other the Deliberative States. 1925 F. M. HUEFFER *When Blood is Arg.* i. 25 The Elector Frederick William III in 1701, in an assembly of the States, was accorded the title of King in Prussia.

† b. Delegates or members of the Dutch government as individuals. (Cf. 24, 25.) *Obs.*

1590 Sir R. WILLIAMS *Disc. Warre* 55 Although our masters the States be for the most part honest and virtuous personages. 1607 J. CHAMBERLAYNE in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 63 The States took their leave yesterday, and shall be presented with chains of five or six hundred crowns a-piece. 1618 Sir D. CARLETON *Lett.* (1775) 259 For his adjuncts... he will have four of the states, whereof two shall be of Holland, ... one of Zealand, and one of Friesland. 1653 in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 8, I have spoken with several of the States here touching their expediting an Ambassador into Germany. 1705 DUNTON *Life & Errors* (1818) I. 149 When there is any Synod called, two of the States are always present, to watch them that they may not

meddle with the Government; and if the Clergy do but drop a word that has any reference that way, the States immediately cry, 'Ho, la, Miin Heeren Predicanten!' 1708 SEWEL *Dic. Eng. Dict.*, *Staat*... One of the States, a Representative of the Country. 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 103 [Public canal-barge from Ostend to Bruges]. The cabin in the stern is always reserved for the states of the province and is therefore called the States-cabin.

† 24. A person of standing, importance or high rank; a great man, personage, dignitary; a noble, lord, prince. (Cf. ESTATE *sb.* 3 c.) *Obs.*

c 1400 Beryon 404 The statiss þat wer a-bowe had of þe feyrest endreyte. c 1400 *Song of Roland* 22 With-in xvj days thedur he wille hym hye, and all the hethyn statiss in his company. a 1450 *Cov. Myst.* 384 Owre worthy prynsis... That are statiss of this lond, hye men of degre. c 1490 CAXTON *Rule St. Benet* 126 Yf we shulde make any suggestion to a state temporall, we wolde not presume to doo it but with mekenes & reuerence. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Follys* (1570) 19 Some thinkes him selfe a gentleman or state Though he a knaue, catiff, and bonde churle be. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 69 The gruttest stait that wes in all that stound, In his bodie huir mony deddile wound. 1549 LATIMER *4th Serm. bef. Edu. VI* (Arb.) 126 Thys fayth is a great state, a Ladye, a Dutches. 1562 J. HEWWOOD *Prose & Epigr.* (1867) 192 In sommer when states sit from fire in the coole. c 1620 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* iii. i, Our great Admirall With other States, being invited ghests. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 387 The bold design Pleas'd highly those infernal States.

† 25. *pl.* The magnates, dignitaries or authorities of a town or district. *Obs.*

1421 *Coventry Lett Bk.* 35 To the reuerent and wurschippfull states that her hyyn, and to all worthy men of this grett Lete. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. 3 When þe Meyre and þe statys sawe þis doying. c 1450 *Reg. Godstow Nunnery* 659 To all statiss and to the bailiffs of Gloucestre. 1517 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 397 After the election of the Maior a Michalmas daye... all the statiss and worshipful shall folowe the Mayor to his doore. 1609 HOLLAND *Annu. Marcell.* xxviii. vi. 315 He had given commendement that the States [*unarg.* or principall Burgesses *Ordines*, or Senators] of three townes should be massacred.

† 26. *collect. sing.* a. The rulers, nobles, or great men of a realm; the government, ruling body, grand council, or court. *Obs.*

1581 A. HALL *Iliad* iv. 64, I know ere long Troy shal to wracke, & Priam with his state Shal passe the sword. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. ii. 142 Our Coronation done, we will accite... all our State. 1604 — *Orth.* i. ii. 96 The Duke himselfe, Or any of my Brothers of the State. 1605 — *Tr. & Cr.* iv. ii. 69 *Troy.* Is it concluded so? *Aene.* By Priam, and the generall state of Troy. They are at hand, and ready to effect it. 1612 BACON *Ess.*, *Judicature* (Arb.) 458 It is an happy thing in a State, when Kings and States doe often consult with Judges; and againe, when Judges doe often consult with the King and State. 1617 MORISON *Ilin.* ii. 8 That Kingdome was... peaceable and quiet, (so as any the greatest Lord called by letter or messenger, readily came to the State there. *Ibid.* 12 Sir Henrie Bagnoll, Marshall of Ireland, had formerly exhibited to the State diuers articles of treason practised by the Earle of Tyrone, who now would not come to the State without a protection.

† b. The governing body of a town; the city magnates collectively. (Cf. sense 25.) *Obs.*

1516 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 396 Every of the statte of this town, when they are warnid to come to the courthe-house, shall sit every man according his degre and callinge. 1575 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 377 Dysobedience w^{ch} they have commytted agaynst Mr. Mayor and the state of thys Cytie. 1582 *Burgh Rec.* in Campbell *Kirk & Par. Kirckaldy* (1904) 63 Yat ye kirk dykes be putt up and keepit at ye syt of ye seat and ye assemblye. c 1648-50 BRATHWAITE *Barnabes Rn.* iii. (1818) 143 Thence to Kendall, pure her state is, Prudent how her magistrat is.

IV. 'Common weal'; commonwealth, polity.

† 27. The condition of the Church, a country, realm, etc. in regard to its welfare and polity. Sometimes, a condition of prosperity, of order and settled government. *Obs.* with any specific force.

So L. *status rei publice, status civitatis, status ecclesie.* c 1290 S. Eng. *Leg.* 280/92, 93 He bouste þat be stat of holi church swaype i-felbed were And þat cristine-dome in Manie studes in riȝt guod stat it nere. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10380 Po þe kink adde normandie in god stat throust al. c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 361 Lord, þenk on þo state of holi kirk. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 299 Pis Gracianus, whan he sigh þat be staat of þe empere was almost afalle [*L. statum rei publice pæne collapsum*]. 1389 in Eng. *Gills* (1870) 71 Yei shul haue ye preyurs for ye pees and ye state of holi church. c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 11 And also 3e schull pray for þe state of all holi church. c 1450 *Reg. Godstow Nunnery* 535 For the helth of the sowles of her lord Geffrey... and her, and for the state of the kyngdome of Englonde. c 1460 *Osney Reg.* 25 For þe state and welfare of all þe realme. 1549 Bk. *Com. Prayer, Commun.*, 127 b, Let us praie for the whole state of Christes church. 1573 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 271 And sall do nor attempt na thing... aganis the stait of the Christiane religioun publictliche precheit and establishit within this realme. 1587 R. CROMPTON *Short Decl. End Traytors* Eij, Ye great benefis & profittes which growe by y^e same i^e law and justice to the Common weal & state of euery kingdome. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iv. 1 225 These greivous Crymes, Committed by your Person, and your followers, Against the State, and Profit of this Land. 1594 Kvd *Comedie Arg.*, Caesar faster he had ordred the affayres of Egypt and the state of Rome. a 1600 HONKER *Ecl. Pol.* vii. vi. § 8 As now the state of the Church doth stand. 1611 HOBBS *Leviathan* iv. xlv. 365 He [Romulus] would be propitious to the state of their new City.

† 28. A particular form of polity or government. The state, the form of government and constitution established in a country; e.g. the popular state, democracy (cf. *F. d'at populaire*). State royal: a monarchy. *Obs.*

1538 STANKEY *England* 56 Ther ys the veray and true comunyn wele; ther ys the most prosperouse and perfayst state, that in any cuntrye, cyte, or towne, by pollicy and wysdom, may be stablyschyd and set. *Ibid.* 67 They... dow not only saue other wyche be vnder the same gouernance and state, but also themselves. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Merr's Utopia* (1895) 13 (*titile*) A frutefull and pleasaunt woike of the beste state of a publyque weale. 1555 RIOLEY *Err. Transubst.* (1556) 55 Yt begganne to subuerbe Christes gospell, and to turne the state that Christ and his Apostles sett in the church, vpside down. 1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* i. xviii. (1670) 66 We may compare man to a Common-weal, and the state of the soul to a state-royal. a 1680 BUTLER *Char., Republican* (1908) 24 And therefore 'tis probable, the State of Venice would be no more the same in any other Country, if introduced, than their Trade of Glass-making. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Common* ii. Misc. (1711) 19 Theseus is the first who is Recorded... to have establish'd the Popular State in Athens.

† b. A republic, non-monarchical commonwealth. *Obs.*

1656 WALLER *To Evelyn* 2 Lucretius, with a stork-like fate, Born and translated in a State, Comes to proclaim in English verse No Monarch rules the universe. 1661 HORACE *Leviathan* iv. xlv. 365 When Augustus Caesar changed the State into a Monarchy. 1673 DRYDEN *Amboyne* ProL 22 Well, Monarchys may own Religions name, But States are Atheists in their very frame.

† c. *transf.* Applied to a University. *Obs.*

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* i. ii. 177 Now Maisters of our Academicke State, That rule in Oxford Vizroies in your place.

29. The state: the body politic as organized for supreme civil rule and government; the political organization which is the basis of civil government (either generally and abstractly, or in a particular country); hence, the supreme civil power and government vested in a country or nation.

1538 STANKEY *England* 48 The kyng, prynces, and ruler of the state... The gouernance of the commonalty and polityke state... He or they wyche haue authoritye apone the hole state, *Ibid.* 53 Whether the state of the commonalty be gouerned by a prynces, by certayn wyse men, or by the hole multitude. 1590 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ. V.* 179 For the better understanding of the trowth of matters agens her Maieste and the Statte. 1594 [see PILLAR *sb.* 3 b]. 1617 MORISON *Ilin.* ii. 17 Which may concerne the good of the State. a 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 2 State is the frame or set order of a Common-wealth, or of the Gouernours that rule the same, especially of the chief and Sovereign Gouernour that commandeth the rest. The State or Sovereignty consisteth in five points. 1. Making or annulling of Laws. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 8 As one that hauing bene sometimes an Enemie to the whole State, and a Proscribed person. 1628 DRYDEN *Abd. & Achil.* i. 174 Resolv'd to Ruine or to Rule the State. 1697 — *Virg. Georg.* iv. 229 All is the State's, the State provides for all. 1834 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life* (1844) I. vii. 377 The State, being the only power sovereign over human life, has for its legitimate object the happiness of its people. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Democracy* Mixed Ess. 42 The State is properly... the nation in its collective and corporate capacity. 1884 SPENCER (*little*) *The Man versus the State.* 1891 C. LOWE in *19th Cent.* Dec. 858 The railways... in Prussia are now all in the hands of the State.

fig. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* v. v. 245 In Loue, the heavens themselves do guide the state.

b. distinguished from 'the church' or ecclesiastical organization and authority. In the phr. church and state the article is dropped.

1589 *Whip for Ape* A 3 b, That is, destroy both Church, and State, and all. 1650 in Sir J. Balfour's *Ann.* (1625) IV. 146 At last, quhen nather kike nor staitte did giue ther concurrence therin, he deserted the counsaillies of the kingdome. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xii. § 27 To preserve and maintain the government of Church and State in that kingdome as it is established by the laws thereof. 1761 GRAY *Sketch* 6 He... left Church and State to Charles Townsend and Squire. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax.* Ch. (1858) I. ii. 37 In addition to the rank and rights which the bishop held in the church, he also derived... important privileges from the state. 1854 TENNYSON *North. Farmer, Old Style* iv, I hallas voated wi' 'Squire an' choorch an' staitte.

30. A body of people occupying a defined territory and organized under a sovereign government. Hence *occas.* the territory occupied by such a body.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 760 Such a pestilent Serpent is ambition... which among states where he once entereth, creepeth so farre forth, till with diuision and variance he turneth all to mischiefe. 1587 R. CROMPTON *Short Decl. End Traytors* Eij, For there is no Common wealthe, state, or societe of man kind, that can continue, where there is not superiority or preheminence in gouernment. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Greatness Kingd.* (Arb.) 481 Never any State was... so open to receive Strangers into their Body, as were the Romans. 1673 TEMPLE *Observ.* *United Prov.* li. 75 Each of these Provinces is likewise composed of many little States or Cities, which have several marks of Sovereignty within themselves, and are not subject to the Sovereignty of their Province. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* Pref., Lassels may be useful in giving us the Names of such Writers as haue treated of the several States through which he pass'd. 1766 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* v. iii. Wks. 1851 III. 523 The Italian states were no less desirous of peace than the pope. 1781 Sir W. JONES *Ode in Init. Alcaeus* 1 What constitutes a State! 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy* III. 351 The state of Parma, formed of the three duchies of Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla, is divided into five provinces. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 438 Those compacts which had been formed by the English... with the independent native States. 1880 ENCYCL. *Brit.* XIII. 190/2 The theory of international law contemplates the world as divided into independent states... States are sovereign within their own territories, independent of other states, and equal as between themselves.

† b. Used (from similarity of sound) to render G. *stadl*, city.

1800 COLERIDGE *Death Wallenstein* iii. vii. 69 Say, shall we have the State illuminated in honour of the Swede?

31. a. The territory, or one of the territories, ruled by a particular sovereign. *Hereditary states*: spec. (= *Erbsstaaten*) the kingdoms or principalities held hereditarily by any head of the Holy Roman Empire.

1602 CHURCHILL *Hoffman* iv. (1631) H 4. Since neyther Ferdinand, nor Saxony, Haue any heires, to sway their seuerall states; Ie work what lies in me to make the Duke. 1845 SARAH AUSTIN *Rankin's Hist. Ref.* I. 89 The emperor was driven out of his hereditary states, and wandered about the other parts of the empire as a fugitive.

b. pl. (Hist.) Applied (after *It. stati*) to the cities and territories included in an Italian principality or republic, esp. the grand-duchy of Tuscany and the republic of Venice. Also in *States of the Church*, *Papal States* (also sing.), titles of the former temporal dominions in Italy of the Holy See.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) xv. 381 *Pope's Dominions*, or *Ecclesiastical States*, a country of Italy, bounded on the north by the gulph of Venice [etc.]. 1828 [H. BURY] *Italy as it is* 357 Less persecution has taken place in the States of the Church than in any other state. 1831 J. CONDER *Italy* I. 19 note, The states of Parma consist of the duchy of that name and the territories of Placentia and Guastalla. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* xvii. 195 *Papal State*, *Stato Pontificio*, called also *Stato della Chiesa*. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* 1. 1062 Which... our Florence in her prime Turned boldly on all comers to her states. 1857 J. BRIGHT in G. M. Trevelyan *Life* (1913) 257, I would rather spend three months in the United States of America than in the States of the Church.

c. One of a number of polities, each more or less sovereign and independent in regard to internal affairs, which together make up a supreme federal government; as in the modern German Empire, the United States of America, the Commonwealth of Australia.

1774 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1892) I. 420 A proper device (instead of arms) for the American states united would be the Father presenting the bundle of rods to his son. 1776 ABIGAIL ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 204 This ends royal authority in this State (Massachusetts). 1777 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) vii. 487 A treaty... between the Court of France and the States of America. 1826 WHEATON *Cases Supreme Ct. U. S.* I. 91 A citizen of a territory cannot sue a citizen of a state, in the courts of the United States. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn.* xxi. (1872) 183 This colony was the beginning of a state. 1901 *Empire Rev.* I. 443 The governors of Australian colonies, or states as they are now called.

d. *The States*: the United States of America. 1777 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 301 The enemy are in possession of the Head of Elk... in which they found a quantity of corn and oats belonging to the States. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh v. Delia Dobbs*, the lecturer from 'the States' Upon the 'Woman's Question'. 1890 A. LANG *Sir Stafford Northcote* II. 25 He thus found himself a prophet in the States, if not in his own country.

32. (Without article.) All that concerns the government or ruling power of a country; the sphere of supreme political power and administration. The adjectival phr. of *state* (= *F. d'état*, *It. di stato*) is otherwise expressed by the attributive use (see 38). † *In state*, in the sphere of government or politics.

Reason of State: see REASON sb. 1 b. *Secretary of State* (Gt. Britain and U. S.): see SECRETARY sb. 1. *Department of State* (U. S.): see DEPARTMENT 3 b; formerly † *Office of State*.

1582 ALLEN *Martyrdom Campion* (1908) 9 To alter the question from controversy in religion to the cause of the Prince and matter of state. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orlando Apol. Poetrie* Fvij, How much good matter, yea and matter of state, is there in that Comedie call'd the play of the Cards? 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Comestaglio* 6 According unto reason of State. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* ii. v. 164 Let thy tongue tang arguments of state. 1612 BACON *Ess.*, *Reg. Henric* (Arb.) 59 It is a secret both in nature and state, that it is safer to change many things than one. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geogr. Delin.* ii. xiv. (1635) 243, I speake here onely of matters of state and policy. 1651 HOBBS *Leviathan* iv. xlv. 365 The Supreme Power both in State, and Religion. 1673 TEMPLE *Observ. United Prov.* ii. 101 The Council of State is composed of Deputies from the several Provinces. 1694 (title) Letters of State, written by Mr. John Milton to most of the Sovereign Princes and Republics of Europe. 1708 SWIFT *Sentim. Ch. Eng. Man* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 72, I believe it may pass for a maxim in state, that the administration cannot be placed in too few hands, nor the legislature in too many. 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Sel. Wks. III. 344 The Ministers of State and the Judges of the Bench. *Ibid.* 345 They were made an affair of state. 1796 WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* (1892) xiii. 213 From the office of State you will receive every thing that relates to business. 1845 DISRAELI *Sibyl* v. viii, She was on her way to Bow Street to be examined as a prisoner of state. 1878 BEACONSFIELD in *Times* 11 Nov. 1904 My Lord Mayor, I have observed that the month of October is often rife with high secrets of State.

33. Short for *state-letter* (see 41). † *Obs.*

a 1879 SIR R. HILL *Life* (1880) II. 107 Sorting out the letters for Government and foreign ambassadors resident in London, letters technically called 'States'.

V. Interest in property; possessions.

† 34. *Law*. The interest which any one has in a property; right or title to property; = ESTATE 11. 1439 E. WILLS (1882) 115, I... bequeath... to be said John my wife, the terms and state coming of & in all the tennement. c 1450 *Reg. Godstow Nunnery* 613 Alce wynnyngne... surrendered to be Abbas & couent of Godestowe all be state, but she had of the same Abbas & couent. 1402 *Will of J. Hutton* (Somerset Ho.) Lond., in the which I haue a state. 1523 FRITZBERG *Surv.* 15 h, Where they haue no state of in-

herytaunce. 1596 SPENSER *J. Q. v. xi.* 3 Hc., bad Deliuier him his owne... To which they had no right, nor any wrongfull state. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* iii. v. v. (1624) 455 States of liues in copyholds. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 25 *Do or Dedit*, to A. and the heires of his body lawfully begotten... creates a state liue.

fig. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* lxx, He makes a state in life, that can employ it.

† b. To make a state (of property) to (a person): to give a legal right or title to. Also (without of): to make a (specified or understood) gift, grant or settlement. (Cf. ESTATE sb. 11 b.)

1445 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 155, I require my seid feffes... that they make a state of the Maner of Kirklington vnto Elizabeth Chaworth. c 1445 in *Off. Stud. Soc. & Legal Hist.* (1914) IV. 194 Without any state made to the said persones so named Feffes of the said landez and tennement. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 306/1 Eny Advousors or Patronages in which eny persone or persones... have enfeoffed us, or yerof made eny Graunte or state vnto us. 1521 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 5 That my said feffes make a state to the said William Vesey of all my landes in Catehy. 1541 *Ibid.* 135, I will that my heres make alway a newe state at the ende of xxj yerres agayne to ane honeste preste to singe [etc.]. 1559 *Bok Presidents* 53 b, There is no manner of states made of free lande by pol dede, or dede indented, but ther may be made the same of copylandes by copy. 1606 CHAMMAN *Gentil. Usher* iii. ii. 40 What state hath your lord made you for your service?

† 35. *Law*. Possession (of property); as to give, deliver, receive state and seisin. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.*

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 83 Kyng Steuen... bat without reson Of his land had be state, & conquered he coron. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 37 That when I com homwar I mygh mak seisin and stat to be take whil I wer ther. 1501 *Reg. Privy Seal Scot.* I. 107/2 Quhill the lauchful or ar seis... recover lauchfull state, seising and possession. 1520 *Perth Hammermen Bk.* (1889) 13 Item till Constantine Arthur for the staitis gifft of the annuells and for his trauell to Sanct Androis at the command of the Craft. 1524 Q. MARGARET in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 112 To schawe His Grace how and in quhat maner We had done in this Parliament, and yat ye Kyng my sone is put to his stait and governans be all his Lordis and Barrowis wyth his Prelattis and Commouns. 1666 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 662/2, I will and chaigis yow... ye deliver stait and seising [etc.]. 1710 in *Nairne Peerage Edit.* (1874) 45 And there give and deliver heritable state and seisin actual real and corporall possession of the foresaid. 1765-8 *ERSKINE Inst. Law Scot.* ii. iii. § 35 Lastly, The vassal... takes instruments in the hand of the notary, before witnesses, that he hat received state and seisin of the lands in due form.

† b. To put in state: to put (a person) in possession (of). To be in state, to be seised (of).

1474 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 4 To put his sone and ayre in state of his landis. 1531 *Abstr. Protocols Town Clerks Glasgow* (1897) IV. 28 George Elquhistoun, beand in stait of the said land.

† c. In state: held in (a person's) ownership or possession. *Obs.*

1592 *Arden of Feversham* 1. 467 The lands are his in state. *Ibid.* 484 So as he shall wishe the Abhy lands Had rested still within their former state.

† 36. Property, possessions; one's private means; = ESTATE sb. 12. *Obs.*

1311 *Sir Beves* 1283 Now hab Beuesal is stat. c 1430 LYDO. *Alin. Poems* 212 Ne were the plough no staat myght endure, The large feeldys shulde he hereyn. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lvi. 37 The temporal stait to gryp and gather, The sone dishers wald the father. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* iii. iv. 5 My state being gall'd with my spence. 1612 BACON *Ess.*, *Riches* (Arb.) 240 A great state left to an heir, is as a lure to all the birds of prey round about, to seise on him. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Pros.* (1865) 61 There are some noble spirits that devote their staites, and ther persons, to the common good of their king and country. 1684 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) III. 448 He kept his coach and horses, and had no visible state. 1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westm. Dial.* 75 Yee kna heens a Staat, an aae dauk will be for a girt Portion. 1899 *Cumberd. Gloss.*, 'State, the land or property of a statesman.

VI. A statement. (Partly from STATE v.)

† 37. A statement, account, description, report (of a transaction, events, a legal case, etc.). *Obs.* in general use (partly superseded by STATEMENT).

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliaid* xv. 33 This frighted the offending Queene, who, with this state, excuse Her kind unkindness. c 1643 in *13th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. iv. 281 [Notes on the] State of the Tynefarmers' Case. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* ii. § 123 The next error to this was, that at the meeting of the Great Council at York... there was not a state made, and information given, of the whole proceedings in Scotland. 1657 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 62 You have had a fair state of the case by this honourable person. 1751 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1822) I. 55 Sir Henry Erskine then presented his charge against General Anstruther, which he wrote only a state of his own case. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 76 He wrote a long state of the whole transaction... to the court of Petersburg. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) III. 425 His state of the evidence as to the ghost did not satisfy me. 1802 MARIA EDGEWORTH *Moral T.*, *Forester* xii, Convinced of the woman's innocence, he had drawn up a state of her case. 1806 (title) *State, Leslie of Powis*, &c. 1844 SCOTT *Wau.* ii, Waverley therefore wrote a short state of what had happened, to his uncle and father.

† b. A detailed enumeration or report of particulars or items; esp. a statement of items of cost or outlay, of actual or estimated expenses. (Cf. STATE v. 7 d.) *Obs.*

1671 R. MONTAGU in *Buccheleugh MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 505 The King committ[ed] M^r. de Louvois to make a state of the expense of the war. 1673 TEMPLE *Observ. United Prov.* II. 102 Towards the end of every year, this Council forms a state of the Expense they conceive will be necessary for the year ensuing. 1691 T. HALE *Acc. New Invent.* 28 A more strict and Annual State to be had of all

their respective Hulls, Masts, and Yards. 1701 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Jan., I laid before the Speaker the state of what had been receiv'd and paid towards the building of Greenwich Hospital. 1717 (W. PULTENEY) (title) A state of the national debt as it stood Dec. 24. 1716. 1765 BURKE *Sp. Nobob of Arcot's Debts* Wks. 1842 1. 342 Possibly at the time of the chairman's state they might have been as high. 1786 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1895) II. 61 They... have asked me to procure a state of the advantages of that place. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F. Lx. VI.* 173 note, We are indebted to him [Ramusio] for a correct state of the [Venetian] fleet. 1805 FORSTH *Beauties Scot.* III. 281 That the commerce has... been gradually increasing here [Glasgow], will appear from the following states. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxiv, He... state down to examine Mr. Owen's states, which the other thought it most prudent to communicate to him without reserve.

c. *Mil.* A report of the numbers of a corps, regiment, etc. in the field, with details of casualties.

1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s. v., A weekly state of a regiment... The difference between the state of a corps or detachment, and a mere return of the same, consists in this, that the former comprehends the specific casualties, &c. that have occurred. 1813 WELLINGTON in *Gurwood Desp.* (1838) X. 569 If your Lordship will do me the favor... to look over the morning states which I send every week to the Secretary of State. 1854 BENNETT in *Kinglake's Crimea* (1877) VI. App. 499 The officer whose duty it was to make out the duty 'States'. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 237 note, The 'morning state'... gives as present under arms (without including the cavalry, of which there was no 'state') a total of 26,004 officers and men. 1889 *Infantry Drill* 451 The commander-in-chief... will himself deliver a state of the troops to that Royal Personage. 1915 *Times* 5 Apr. 4/2 The parade state showed that 61 officers and 975 rank and file took part in the march.

† d. *State of a vote*: the framing or putting a question in the form in which it is to be voted upon. (Cf. STATE v. 7 e.) *Sc. Obs.*

1701 SIR D. HUME *Diary Parlt. Scot.* (Bannatyne Club) 44 After a long debate about these two states, moved it might be put to the vote, Which of these two should be the vote. 1703 *Ibid.* 101 Then Salton proposed the state of a vote, Whether to give the Act for the Cess a first reading, or to proceed to make Acts for the Security of our Religion, Liberties, and some added, Trade. 1758 SMOLLETT *Hist. Eng.* (1759) IX. 315.

VII. *Attrib. and Comb.*

38. Attributive uses of senses 29-32. a. in sense: Of or belonging to the State, body politic, or civil government; made by, issuing from the State; employed by, in the service of, the State; recognized, supported or enforced by the State. Often equivalent to 'of state' (sense 32).

1491 *Cartular. S. Nich. Aberdeen.* (New Spalding Club) I. 255 Gife yai he... occupiet in Stet erandis. 1605 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 190 Pleece it your Grace, on to the State Affairs. 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Polyolb.* xvi. 253 Such as were receivd into State-favour and friendship by the Roman. 1634 FORD *Perk. Warbeck* II. ii, A State-Informers Character. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 775 They... expatiate and confer Their State affairs. 1690 SIR W. TEMPLE *Misc.* II. *Ess. Poetrie* 58 So many Pretenders to Business and State-Impleyments. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 24 Apr. This weeke there was a greete change of State Officers. 1755 JOHNSON, s.v. *Pension*, In England it is generally understood to mean pay given to a state hiring for treason to his country. 1775 *Lond. Chron.* 23-25 May 1755/1 In the last State Lottery there were only 81 prizes above 100 l. 1828 [H. BEST] *Italy as it is* 477 The supporters of state religions are shrewdly suspected, too, of holding that one religion is as good as another. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* xvi. III. 390 On his return to Catania he found there the state-galley, the Salamina. 1859 MILL *Liberty* 190 The objections which are urged with reason against state education. 1860 PUSEY *Alin. Proph.* 34 Jeroham made a state-worship at Bethel. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 241/1 The State Railways of India. 1892 *Bk. Comm. Prayer* 1662, Publ. Pref. 8 The titles of... the three State Services [etc. those for 5 Nov., 30 Jan., 29 May]. 1905 *Act 5 Edw. VII.* c. 19 (title) The construction... of Railways in India, by State Agency, or through the Agency of Companies.

b. In a wider or generalized sense: Relating to politics or the art of government; concerned with or depending on political considerations.

Very common in the 17th c.; sometimes with unfavourable implication, e.g. of crafty or tortuous or time-serving policy. c 1610 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* I. 1, My ignorance in state policy. 1623 DONNE *Serm.* xviii. (1640) 177 State Divinity, that obeys affections of persons. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 399 It seemeth to be als well aganis State-wisdom as it is evidentially aganis religion. 1649 MITON *Eikon* xv. 142 Had he as well known how to distinguish between... the wholesome heat of well Governing, and the feverous rage of Tyrannizing, his judgment in State-physic, had bin of more autoritie. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. 181 The State Historian. 1661 R. DAVENPORT *City Nightcap* iii. 29 My Lord would have made an excellent state-sophister. 1678 CUPWORTH *Intell.* *Syst.* I. v. 602 That Religion is nothing but a meer State-juggle and political imposture. 1680 BURLER *Rev.* (1759) II. 59 A State-Quack, that... vapours what Cures he could do on the Body politic. c 1681 DUKE *Review* 83 That new state-maxim he invented first a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 2 Oct. 1683, Upon some politic and state reasons. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 11 ¶ 3 Mr. D... y generally writes State-Plays. 1711 ANISON *Spect.* No. 105 ¶ 6 The State-Pedant is wapt up in News, and lost in Politics. 1712 YOUNG *Mt. Th.* viii. 344 How curious to contemplate two state-rooks, Studious their nests to feather in a trice. 1755 *Dict. Arts & Sci.* s.v. *Sibyl*, it is the opinion of Prideaux, that the story of the three books of the sibyls, sold to Tarquin, was a state-trick or feich of politics. 1757 *Monitor* No. 79. II. 265 The languid commonwealth... which has been almost brought to its last gasp, under the cruel hands of our late state-quacks. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 131 The venerable state-moralist. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 198 Our state-quacks of late years have thought

fit to style themselves Radical Reformers. 1832 J. A. HERAUD *Voy. & Mem. Midshipman* iii. (1837) 52 No doubt a state-necessity, or a state-expediency, might be made out, for the purpose of producing an apparent uniformity in religious worship. 1909 *Hilbert Frail*. Jan. 434 The statecraft and state-morality of China and Japan.

† c. with reference to affected solemnity of countenance, as of one ostensibly burdened by secrets of state. *Obs.*

1611 B. JONSON *Challenge at Tilt* Wks. (1616) 998 There shall not the greatest pretender, to a state-face, lying, put on a more supercilious look than I will do upon you. 1639 GLAPHORNE *Wallenstein* ii. ii. You must not then accost her... in the Spanish garbe, with a state face. 1728 SWIFT *Dial. Mod. Mullinix & Timothy* 50 Thy screw'd-up front, thy state-grimace.

d. with reference to offences against the State and their punishment; as *state-crime*, *-criminal*, *-offence*, *-offender*, *-prisoner*, *-trial*.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St. v. ix*. 391 This State-sinner Jehu must commit to maintain his kingdom. 1682 DRYDEN *Duke of Guise* v. i. Where no ambition, nor state-crime, the happier spirits prove. 1692 SIR B. SHOWER *Reasons New Bill Rights* 6 What Harm can accrue to the Publick... that in Case of State Treason Council should be allowed to the Accused. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* i. vii. Having in my life perused many state-trials, which I ever observed to terminate as the judges thought fit to direct. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav. II*. 227 The Isles Marguerites, where state-prisoners are confined. 1798 HELEN M. WILLIAMS *Tour Switz*. I. 122 A castle, which is the northern bastille of the canton of Berne for state-offenders. 1837 CARLVE *Fr. Rev.* III. i. vi. As for the Orleans Prisoners, they are State Criminals. 1839 LYTTON *Richelieu* ii. i. 70 Who ever Heard of its being a state-offence to kiss the hand of one's own wife. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *Lond. 70-day xxvii*. (ed. 3) 255 The little Chapel... was long used by the state prisoners in the Tower. 1893 BADDELEY *Joanna I of Naples* 4 His just indignation at this state-crime.

e. U.S. Of or belonging to a State of the Union. 1780 ABIGAIL ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 388 Our State affairs are thus. 1784 *Acts & Laws Connecticut* 219 The Law relating to the gathering and collecting the State Rates. 1790 M. CUTLER in *Life, Frail. & Corr.* (1888) I. 460 Congress are still on the question, whether the State debts shall be assumed. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commu.* II. xlv. 153 As the frame of a State government generally resembles the National government, so a State legislature resembles Congress.

39. (Attributive use of sense 17.) Belonging to, employed on, reserved for, occasions of state or ceremony; accompanied with pomp and ceremony; richly or splendidly decorated, furnished, etc. (Equivalent to 'of state'; see 17 b). Also STATE-ROOM.

1549 LATIMER *4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 126 As Chryste when he counterfayted a state going to Hierusalem. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* i. vi. 472 Under stary State-Clothes. 1609 MARKHAM *Famous Wh.* (1868) 22 State-chambers richly deckt and furnished. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* iv. 171 She took her State-chaire. 1664-5 PEPYS *Diary* 21 Mar. A couple of state cups, very large, coming, I suppose, each to about £6 a piece. 1704 ACC. *Imov. Abp. Dublin* 17 The Governments Chaplains always Preach'd upon State-days. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 602 Their Majesties last, in the old state-coach. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.*, *Macbeth Trav.* (1852) 173 King Duncan, in grand majesty, Has got my state-bed for a snore. 1835 DICKENS *Sk. Bos.*, *Mr. Watkins Tottle* ii. Referring to the gold watch, which was wound up on state occasions, whether it required it or not. 1843 FAIRHOLT *Ld. Mayors Pageants* 152 These courts were held in the state barge. 1846 DICKENS *Pict. Italy* 74 A public promenade, where... the Genoese nobility ride round, and round, and round, in state-clothes and coaches. 1846 MRS. GORE *Engl. Char.* (1852) xix A state-coachman is one of the most prominent emblems of national character in the metropolis. 1855 TIMBS *Curios. Lond.* 686 The State Carriage now used by the sovereign. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, State-bed*, an elaborately carved or decorated bed. 1883 MRS. ARMYTAGE *Old Court Customs* 178 Court or state halls are given during the season. 1915 *Times* 26 Mar. 11/4 Lord Wimborne has fixed April 14 for his State entry into Dublin.

40. Objective and instrumental uses of sense 29.

a. objective. 1598 T. ROGERS *Crest. Elegies D 2 in Lamport Garl.* (Roxb.). To royal princes and State-ruling peers. 1600 W. WATSON *Deceadon* (1602) 152 Knowing themselves most innocent of all state-medlings. 1601 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parvass*. iii. i. Such busie state-prying fellows. 1627 MAY *Lucan* i. B. 1. State-changing comets dire. 1629 H. BURTON *Babel* no *Belhel* Ded. 5. Imposters, state-treachers, troublers, and betrayers. 1657 FLATMAN *Cordial* 11. I care not what your state confounders do. 1735 THOMSON *Liberty* iii. 468 All the state wedding magick of his tongue. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1813) I. 391 The state-ending citizen. 1792 L. O. WESTMORLAND in *Lecky's Hist. Eng. 18th C.* (1887) VI. 531 The present Statemaking mania of the world. 1913 *Engl. Rev.* Jan. 284 The Mongols are not state-builders.

b. instrumental, chiefly with pa. pples. 1616 J. LANE *Contu. Spr.'s T. ix*. 288 Th' prize of state-caused strife. 1650 B. *Discollimium* 8 They have gotten some years on their back, and are able to make a profession of some State-establishment. 1842 MIALI in *Nonconf.* II. 193 An authorised, a state-provisioned clergy. 1872 YEATS *Growth Commu.* 58 The poor citizens... became state-fed paupers. 1882 M. ARNOLD *Irish Ess.* 97 State-aided elementary schools. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Sept. 8/1 The very atmosphere of State-ridden Germany is fast becoming unbearable to English lungs. 1912 W. B. SELBIE *Nonconformity* xii. 226 The principle of the State establishment of religion.

41. Special comb.: state-cabin = STATE-ROOM 2, 3 (cf. *states-cabin*, quot. 1767, 23 b); state-church, a church established by the state; hence state-churchism, -churchman; † state-fallen

a., fallen from high estate; state-letter, a letter written officially by a secretary of state; † state-like a., stately, magnificent; † state-making, conveyance of an estate (see 34 b); state-paper, an official document in which some matter concerning the government or the nation is published or expounded; also *attrib.* in *State Paper Office*; state-prayers, the prayers for the king and royal family in the order for morning and evening prayer; state-prison, (a) a prison for political offenders (cf. 38 d); (b) U.S. and Austral., a prison maintained by a State for the penal confinement of criminals; in U.S. also *state's prison*; state-quake *jocular*, a convulsion of the state; State rights, the rights and powers vested in the separate States under the Federal constitution of the U.S.A.; also States rights; also *attrib.*; state secret, a matter kept secret by the government; *jocularly*, an important secret; state-statue *nonce-wd.*, a mere image of a statesman; † state-ward, one's post as 'watchman for the state'; † statewise *adv.*, in regard to the State.

1760-72 H. BROOKE *Foot of Qual.* (1809) III. 85 Going down to the 'state-cabin. 1838 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Frail.* I. 167/2 Each side of the saloon is occupied with State cabins. 1726 THOMPSON *Pope's* 1. 63 They call our church and Religion, a 'State-Church, and Religion. 1888 SCHAFF *Hist. Chr. Ch. Mod. Chr.* i. 83 Christianity flourishes best without a state-church. 1862 R. VAUGHAN *Nonconformity* 391 'State-churchism in any form was not in logical accordance with the leading principle of its polity. 1845 MIALI in *Nonconf.* V. 397 Government officials, who, of course, will be 'state-churchmen to a man. 1845 E. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* II. 287 Every thing about this 'state-fallen prince were an appearance of poverty and sadness. 1692 *Post Office patent to T. Neale* 17 Feb. (MS.) All letters commonly called 'State letters which are usually carried Postage free here in England shall pass free thorow all our Plantations and Iselands. 1738 BIRCH *Life Milton* Wks. 1738 I. 59 Besides the Works already mentioned, he was prevail'd upon... to get his State-Letters transcrib'd. 1659 W. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pharronida* 1. 38 A majestic Vest Of 'statelike red. 1487 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 394/1 By means of any Feoffment, 'State making or Relees. 1740 S. HAYNES (title) A Collection of 'State Papers. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. 1. 172 No man wrote abler state papers. 1915 H. JENKINSON *Palaeogr.* 4 Almost at the same time (*scilicet* Hen. VIII) appears a new class of Administration... the Department, the Office of the Secretary of State; whose Records are State Papers, with, very soon, a special home of their own in the State Paper Office. 1831 W. L. BOWLES *Life Bp. Ken* II. 246 Even at Long-Leat, the 'state-prayers, as they were called, disturbed his mind, so as to prevent his attending the chapel. 1723 BLACKMORE *Alfred* x. 365 Judg'd Guilty and condemn'd they were convey'd To the 'State Prisons. 1828-32 WESTER S. V. *Prison*. We have state-prisons, for the confinement of criminals by way of punishment. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 158 Out in the lake is a state-prison called the Wellenberg. 1867 C. H. PEARSON in *Brodrick Ess. Reform* 193 They... are filling the State prisons in Victoria and New South Wales. 1645 'State-quake (see CHURCH-QUAKE). 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. 130 Until it hath vented itself with a State-quake of those countries. 1766 H. WALFOL *Lett. to G. Montagu* 12 Dec. We have had... many grumbles of a state-quake. 1798 *Debates in Congress* 21 June (1852) 2022 The powers of our general Government are checked by 'State rights. 1846 S. M. MAURY *Statesmen Amer.* 370 The struggle which ended in the triumph of the State rights party. 1858 HAMILTON *Sp.* 27 Oct. (Bartlett), Having been all my life... an ardent 'States-rights' man. 1890 C. L. NORTON *Polit. Americanism* 109 *State Rights*. The political creed which favours the retention of independent powers by individual States as opposed to 'Centralization'. 1822 GALT *Promost* xlvii. I told it to Mrs. Pawkie as a 'state secret. 1831 SCOTT *Cl. Robt.* xxix. It was considered as a state secret of the greatest importance. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* i. ii. 88 If we shall stand still, In feare our motion will be mock'd, or carp'd at, We should take roote here, where we sit, or sit 'State-States only. 1625 FLETCHER *Bloody Bro.* iv. 1. I, ist so? at your 'stateward, sir? [*Q.* *Infra*, A watchman for the State]. 1642 BMDGE *Wound. Consc.* Cured § 2. 17 It is lawful for the Subjects considered 'statewise to raise an army to defend themselves.

b. Combinations of the genitive or pl.: State's attorney U.S., a lawyer commissioned to represent the State in the courts, esp. in criminal actions; states-folk, † (a) persons of (great) estate or position; (b) dial. yeomen-farmers, owners of small estates (cf. *STATESMAN* 1 2); states-people dial. = prec. (b); States-rights (see *State-rights* in 41); states-system (tr. G. *staaten-system*), the federation of a number of states with the object of preserving the actual balance of power.

1809 KENDALL *Trav.* III. 251 There is in Vermont... an attorney-general, or, as it is called, a 'states attorney, for each particular county. 1906 W. WALKER *Calvin* iii. 335 The prosecution now fell into the charge of the states-attorney of the city, Claude Rigot, a friend of Calvin. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver, Let. Capt. Gulliver*. I see myself accused of reflecting upon great 'States-Folk. 1902 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept. 53 The statesfolk too, and the townsfolk—true, a worshipping company! 1887 CAINE *Deemster* iii. The obstinate 'states-people from twenty miles around. 1834 tr. *Heeren's Man. Hist. Polit. Syst. Europe* I. Pref. p. vii. The history of any particular 'states-system (by which we mean the union of several contiguous states, resembling each other in their manners, religion, and degree of social improvement, and cemented together by a reciprocity of interests). 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xix. (1876) 340 The Peace of Westphalia is the first... of those attempts to reconstruct by diplo-

macy the European states-system which have played so large a part in modern history.

† State, a. 1 *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *status*, pa. pple. of *stare* to place, set.] = STATED pph. a.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 313 Neither doe we enforce any person to state tymes of the year [orig. *ne statis temporum præscripts quengnam astringimus*]. *Ibid.* 323 The long processe therefore that you made of state feasts, and other gadding holidayes in y^e year [Quæ igitur de consecratis anni temporibus, & festorum distributione hactenus commemorasti].

† State, a. 2 or quasi-adv. *Obs. rare*—1. [After *State sb. attrib.*] (See quot.)

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal. Sept.* 45 They... hearken the cragge so stiffe and so state [*gloss*, stoutly].

State (stēt), v. Also 7 *Sc. stent*. [f. *STATE sb.*]

1. trans. To place, station. *rare*.

c 1590 MARLOWE *Few of Malta* 11, The Christian Ile of Rhodes, from whence you came, Was lately lost, and you were stated here To beat deadlyenmity with Turkes. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* iii. vii. § 8 (1740) 510 The capital Practitioner the Court of King's Bench, wherein he was stated before he had any Preferment. 1742 *De For's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 129 As the Court is now stated, all the Offices and Places for Business are scatter'd about, here and there. 1845 BAILEY *Festus* i. (ed. 2) 5 Some vast temptation calmly comes and states itself before it, like the sun Low looming in the west.

† b. In *passive*, of a quality: To reside, inhere in a subject. *Obs.*

1678 BARCLAY *Apol.* vii. vii. 216 The Adjective [just], signifies a Man... in whom this Quality of Justice is stated.

† 2. To give a certain rank or position to, to rank; also in *pass.*, to have a position, to be ranked. *Obs.*

1592 *Arden of Feversham* iii. v. 84, I have neglected matters of import That would have stated me about thy state. 1631 K. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creation* Ep. Ded. Some of you are in a high manner, and all of you in some sort seated and stated. 1632 HEYWOOD 2nd Pt. *Iron Age* iv. 1, Shall hee injoy my birth-right, or inherit Where I am heire apparant?.. ix. § 31 (1857) 122 The aspiring fallen angels, that affected to be greater and better than they were made and stated by the great Lord of all. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* ii. xiii. (1900) II. 214 The two religions, popish and protestant, were so equally stated in his mind, that a few grains of loyalty... turned the balance with him.

† b. ? To assign a value to, have an opinion upon. *Obs.*

1671 MILTON *Samson* 424 Thou didst plead Divine impulsion prompting how thou might'st Find some occasion to infest our Foes. I state not that; this I am sure, our Foes Found soon occasion [etc.].

† c. With complement: To constitute, to give (a person) the status of. *Sc. Obs.*

1689 in *Sc. Acts* (1875) XII. 88/2 That... The clerks should not be allowed to call the Earle of Selkirk before him least but myght steat him ane petitorie.

† 3. To place in a specified condition; in early use chiefly to settle, place in safety or quiet. *Obs.*

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* iii. ix. On which [violence done to his parent] the Law should take sufficient hold, And you be stated in a double hope. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolutes* ii. li. 152 Then, the soule stated in a deepe repose, bewayred her true affections. 1640 SHIRLEY *Constant Maid* ii. ii. My next work Shall be... To state her body in that modest temper She was possessed of. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* ii. x. go An excellent Chirurgion he was at joynting of a broken soul, and at stating of a doubtful conscience. 1644 H. L'ESTRANGE *Char. I.* (1655) 53 This answer of the Duke to his impeachment... seemed to state him in impunity. 1681 T. HUNT *Def. Charter Lond.* 37 Which put many thousand Persons well stated to starving. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* 1. 495, I see nowhere... a house more nobly and constantly maintain'd than his, happy in this to have stated his affairs to so just a proportion, that his estate is sufficient to do it without his care or trouble. 1722 DE FOR *Plague* (1758) 142, I mean especially, as you and I are stated, without a Dwelling-House of our own. 1786 A. GIN *Sacred Contempl.* 1. iv. 147 His will was stated in a wicked contradiction to the authority and will of God.

† b. To bring about (a state of things). *Obs.*

1654 J. OWEN *Saints Persec.* viii. § 16, 197 Take a Cylon... hind it on as close as possible, yet 'tis not united to the Tree, untill the Sappe... be communicated to it, which communication states the union.

4. To place, install in a dignity, office, right, etc.

1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quarell* i. i. Heere you boaste to mee Of a great reuenew, a large substance wherein you would endow & state my daughter. 1625 GILL *Sacred Philos.* iv. 35 In which right, If He had not fully stated man-kind, then had the benefit of His purchase bene utterly lost. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* ix. xcix. No Proxy He, nor stated in his Might Barcly by Patent, but by Native Right. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 14 Either members must be baptized at their admission, or else after they are stated in the Church. 1654 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 81 To state him in the right of disposing of the forces.

† b. To confer or settle (a possession, right, etc.) upon, vest in a person, etc. *Obs.*

1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts* Eph. i. 14 Untill that purchased possession of eternall life may be fully accomplished and stated upon us. 1638 BRATHWAITE *Barnabees Frail.* iii. (1818) 101 These [i.e. the Little Gidding community] hold and walke together wholly, And state their lands on uses holy. 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 107 The Scepter... was not stated upon them of the Tribe of Judah. 1678 SANDERSON *9 Cases* 104, I acknowledge the Sovereign Power of this Nation... to be rightly stated in the House of Commons.

† 5. To set in state, to treat with ceremony of state. *Obs.*

1613 HEYWOOD *Braz. Age* ii. ii. Oh you Gods! or make her mine, Stated with vs for the Calidonian Queene. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 80 For shee was not onely publicly con-

tracted, but stated as a Bride, and solemnly Bedded. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* iii. i. 'Twill be rarely strange To see him stated thus, as though he went A sbroving through the City.

† *b*. To state it: to affect the attributes of frank; to go or live in state. *Obs.*

1631 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Sudden Turn Fortunes Wheel* (1848) 23 Nassau... you did gather The fearful rebels into warlike bands, Who now do state it in the Netherlands. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. xvi. 178 Wolsey began to state it at York as high as ever before. 1663 KILLGREW *Para. Wedding* iii. v. These Gentlemen are quickly satisf'd; what an ugly Woe they have got! how she states it!

† *c*. To settle, or regulate, by authority. *Obs.*

1647 WARO *Simp. Cobler* 28, I seriously feare, if the pious Parliament doe not finde a time to state fashions... God will hardly finde a time to state Religion or Peace. 1699 *Plea agst. Price of Corn* 16 Suppose, for instance in the Southern parts of England... Corn were stated at 5s. per Bushel for Wheat. 1714 in *Hist. Northfield* (Mass.) (1875) 133 The said Committee are further impowered to state the place of the town upon small lots so as it may be made defensible.

† *b*. To fix, make dependent upon. *Obs.*

1671 J. LIVINGSTONE *Let. 7 Oct. in Sel. Biogr.* (Wodrow Soc. 1845) I. 242 Persecution [is] bended againe all who go not alongs in that apostacie and perjury; and is not, then, suffering stated on as important a quarrel as ever was since the foundation of the world? 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 14 One of the grand duties of which [sc. Religion] is stated upon Repentance.

† To set out (a question, problem, etc.) in proper form; spec. in *Logic*.

a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 110 First the question is not rightly stated in the Conclusion. 1662 JEN. TAYLOR *Via Intell.* 8 We find by a sad experience, that few Questions are well stated. 1680 DRYDEN *Ovid's* *Exp. Pref.* To state it fairly; imitation of another is the most advantageous way for a translator to show himself, [etc.]. 1795 *Edinb. Mag.* LXXV. ii. 543/2 Permit me to state a few queries to your Correspondents in general. 1826 WHATELY *Logic* i. i. § 2 (1827) 24 An argument thus stated regularly and at full length, is called a Syllogism. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 6 A problem must be stated in order to be solved. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 22 Oct. 5/3 The question is surely one which, stated in this way, needs no answer.

b. *Arithmetic.* (See quot. 1740.)

1740 DUCHE & PARON *Diet.* (ed. 3), *State v.* in Arithmetic, it is the arranging numbers in such order, that the question may be truly answered. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 302 (*Compound Proportion*). The above question may therefore be stated and wrought as follows: Men 18:24::6 bolts [etc.]. In general, state the several particulars on which the question depends, as so many simple proportions, [etc.].

c. To state a case: to set out the facts of a matter or pleading for consideration by a court. Said of a pleader or advocate; also of a court when allowing an appeal from its own judgement; also *gen.*

1692 CAL. *Treas. Papers* 265 Mr. Lowndes to state his case to be laid before the King. 1720 ADOLPHUS *White Exam.* No. 57 *p.* 1, I must observe, that the Advocates for this doctrine have stated the case in the softest and most palatable terms that it will bear. 1857 *Act* 20 & 21 Viet. c. 43 § 4 If the... justices be of opinion that the application is merely frivolous... they may refuse to state a case. 1879 *Act* 42 & 43 Viet. c. 49 § 33 Any person aggrieved who desires to question a conviction... of a court of summary jurisdiction... may apply to such court to state a special case.

d. To state an account or accounts: to set down formally the debits and credits arising in a course of business transactions. Also *fig.*

1648 HEVLIN *Relat. & Observ.* i. 83 About the beginning of March, was given to Col. Sydenham and Col. Bingham 1000l. apiece, as part of their Arrears; their Accounts not yet stated. 1685 CAL. *Treas. Papers* 16 To be referred to Mr. Surveyor to state y^e account and examine y^e bills and report it to y^e Lords Commissioners. 1690 *Frits. Ho. Lords* XIV. 606/1 An Act for appointing and enabling Commissioners to examine, take, and state, the Public Accounts of the Kingdom. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* i. xi, John spent several Weeks in looking over his Bills, and by comparing and stating his Accounts he discovered, that... he had been egregiously Cheated. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 33 *p.* 9 After this, when he finds himself most in Temper, let him coolly state the Accounts of his Love, by computing... the Profits and the Losses, arising from it.

† *e*. To state a vote, a question: to frame a question in the form in which it is intended to vote upon it. *Sc.* 1700 SIR D. HUME *Diary Parl. Scot.* (Bannatyne Club) 9 And then the vote came to be stated, Whether the Parliament should proceed to the Sheriff's procedure, or the Lords' their coming in, under these words Lords or Sheriff, Carried by one vote Sheriffs. *Ibid.* 33 Then the question was to be stated To allow the exportation, or Not. *a* 1712 FOUNTAINHALL *Decis.* (1759) II. 420 Then the vote was stated, If Sir Andrew Kennedy's taking Conservator dues... was relevant to infer deprivation.

f. To declare in words; to represent (a matter) in all the circumstances of modification; to set out fully or in a definite form.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 34 Whereupon it was thought fit that the whole affair... should be stated and enlarged upon in a conference between the two Houses. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (ed. 2) 332 Themes, where the names that are of very common and necessary use have [yet] their significations very little stated or agreed upon. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 361 Yet think not, thus when Freedom's ills I state, I mean to flatter kings, or court the great. 1781 COWPER *Convers.* 816 It has indeed been told me [with what weight, How credible, 'tis hard for me to state] That [etc.]. 1802 MARIA EDGEWORTH *Mor. Tales, Forester* xii. (1848) 57 The facts were so plainly and forcibly stated, that his hopes even from law began to falter. 1820 SCOTT *Let. in Lockhart* (1837) II. viii. 284 The only purpose which I suppose Lord Lauderdale had in view was to state charges which could

neither be understood nor refuted. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. i. 224 It will not be a useless labour... to state... our present views of light and heat. 1862 KALISCH *Hebr. Gram.* i. 19 Exercise vii. State the reasons why metheg is employed in the following words. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 463/1 The contents of the deed were falsely stated.

b. Const. (*a*) with a clause (introduced by *that*) as object; (*b*) with object followed by the inf., chiefly *pass.*

(*a*) 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Apr. 137 It has already been stated, that 3,000,000 of acres are required to be in wheat. 1850 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) II. 123 We may state that his father was known... to be a man of extreme opinions. 1866 THIRLWALL *Left.* (1881) II. 77 Diego then stated that he was going to the university of Salamanca.

(*b*) 1838 LINOLEY *Flora Med.* 57 Conium is stated by Aretæus to be anti-phrodisiac. 1839 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 13 Upon an English lady's stating it to be her intention to visit these persons. 1846 *Penny Cycl. Suppl.* II. 502/2 The inhabitants, whose number is stated not to exceed a thousand. 1857 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) VI. 89 It is sometimes stated to have been owing to accident.

c. To specify (a number, price, etc.).

1789 *New Lond. Mag.* July 370/2 Fifteen thousand men effective are stated. 1823 SOUTHEY *Penins. War* I. 373 The numbers of the Spanish army have been variously stated from 14,000 to 40,000. 1824 BISCHOFF *Woolen Manuf.* (1862) II. 169 To enable the manufacturers to afford the cloths at the prices I have stated. 1854 *Poultry Chron.* II. 147 State your profession, especially if a clergyman. 1859 RANKINE *Steam Engine* etc. 423 The vacuum in the condenser being often measured by a mercurial gauge, is sometimes stated in inches of mercury.

Stateable: see STATABLE.

Statecraft (stā'tkroft). [*f*. STATE *sb.* + CRAFT.]

The art of conducting state affairs; statesmanship. Sometimes with sinister implication: Crafty or overreaching statesmanship.

1641 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. v. 263 Some plead that dissembling is Lawfull in the State-craft, upon the presupposition that men must meet with others which dissemble. 1719 OLDISWORTH *Callipedia* iv. 582 Well versed in State-Craft, the mysterious Trade, They know to gild and paint a pious Fraud. 1745 FIELDING *True Patriot* No. 9 *p.* 16 Nor can I help observing... another piece of state craft... for while we sent for this troop of singers into England, we left several troops of our soldiers abroad. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* v. 352 To avoid a civil, wage a foreign war, is an old adage of profligate state-craft. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 163 A double treason, such as would have been thought a masterpiece of statecraft by the great Italian politicians of the fifteenth century. 1861 TULLOCH *Engl. Purit.* I. 2 The English Reformation... was also the creature of statecraft, and royal policy. 1867 SYMONS *Grk. Poets* i. 16 The men who rose to the greatest eminence in statecraft are to be reckoned among the primitive philosophers of Greece. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Jan. 5/5 It savours more of statecraft than of statesmanship. 1887 LOWELL *Democracy* etc. 34 Statecraft is no longer looked upon as a mystery, but as a business.

So State-craftsman, an expert in statecraft.

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* II. 185 Whatever study or doctrine bears upon... a certain Phantom of a State in toto, which is every where and no where, this shall be deemed most useful and wise; and all else is the state-craftsman's scorn. 1914 WELLS in *Engl. Rev.* Jan. 202 State-craftsmen sat with their historical candles burning.

Stated (stā'ted), *pp.* *a*. [*f*. STATE *v.* + -ED 1. In early use perh. rather *f*. L. *stat-us* appointed, fixed, regular (see STATE *a.*) + -ED 1.]

† 1. Fixed, regular in operation or occurrence; not occasional or fluctuating. *Obs.*

a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 124 Extraordinary singular courses, sometimes intercurrent in natural processes, alter not the generally, stated, habitual course of nature. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. (Globe) 162 That altho' there were no stated Inhabitants who liv'd on the Spot; yet that there might sometimes come Boats off from the Shore. 1754 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 188 *p.* 2 The pleasure which men are able to give in conversation, holds no stated proportion to their knowledge or their virtue. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Serv. Exper. Philos.* II. 134 Thus every four-and-twenty hours they have two regular and stated winds.

2. Of times, amounts, etc.: Fixed or settled by authority, agreement, custom, promise, or prearrangement.

1667 O. HEYWOOD *Heart-Treas.* xi. 129 'Tis good for a Christian to keep up set and stated times of prayer. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* i. 30 If a low stated Interest by Law be the cause of Riches, no Country would be poor... all baving it in their power to state their Interest as low as they please by Law. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* IV. 341 None but men already possessed of a stated fortune, were allowed a privilege of carrying a gun. 1784 COWPER *Troce.* 606 'Tis not enough that Greek and Roman page, At stated hours, his freakish thoughts engage. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* (1823) 30 [He] Opens the book, and reverentially The stated portion reads. 1821 BAYLEY *Tower Lond.* i. 194 A keeper, appointed by the king's letters patent, with a stated salary. 1823 SOUTHEY *Penins. War* I. 387 All the French troops in Andalusia were to proceed by stated journeys. 1884 E. YATES *Recoll.* II. 202, I should get rid of the long familiar life of the Office, with its stated hours of attendance.

b. Of an action, ceremony, observance, etc.: Having its fixed time and manner; 'set', not casual.

Stated meeting, one of the regular periodical meetings (of a society, an Oxford College) as distinguished from meetings occasionally called.

1697 *(Hile)*, Stated Christian Conference asserted to be a Christian duty, or a plea for stated Conference. 1698 M. HENRY *Life P. Henry* x. (1699) 165 It is of use in stated Prayer, ordinarily to observe a Method, according to the several Parts of Prayer. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Jur.* (1789)

49 When a whole family sits down together, to make a regular and stated meal. 1856 *N. Brit. Rev.* XXVI. 61 This... is the proper course to be taken by ordinary Christian teachers, in their stated expositions of Scripture. 1867 RUSKIN *Time & Tide* iii. § 12 Invite trustworthy persons of other classes to join your council; appoint time and place for its stated sittings. 1907 *Colonial Soc. Massachusetts* Apr. 280 A Stated Meeting of the Society was held... on Thursday. *Ibid.*, The Records of the last Stated Meeting were read and approved. 1915 (16 June) in *Oxf. Univ. Gaz.*, At a Stated General Meeting held to-day the College [Brasenose] made a grant of £100 to the General Fund of the University.

c. Of a functionary, an employment: Recognized, regular, official.

1752 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 251 W. Harding who... was a stated Preacher. 1808 W. WILSON *Dissenting Churches* II. 23 The relish of his labour excited a desire after a stated ministry. 1861 *Contrib. Eccl. Hist. Connecticut* 222 There is a disposition to supersede this ministry of pastors, by a ministry of stated supplies;—men employed to perform the duties of a pastor, but not inducted, in any appropriate way into the pastoral office. 1911 WEBSTER *s.v.*, *Stated clerk*, in the Presbyterian churches of the United States, the secretary of a court.

† *d*. Definitely recognizable, decided; declared, avowed. *Obs.*

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 82 If Holiness of state here be a stated separation of the person from the world, to God. 1680 *Spirit of Popery* 51 He... saith, That the King Erects a Papacy in himself more absurdly than the Pope did; and saith, That he is a stated Antichrist. 1687 [SHIELDS] *Hind let loose* 411 Nay, we are by this obliged, if ever we be in case, to bring these stated Enemies to God and the Country to condign punishment. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. (Globe) 225 To carry me directly on to... Repentance... and... to a stated Reformation.

3. (In senses 7, 8 of the *vb.*) *a*. Of a law, rule, penalty: Formulated, explicitly set forth.

1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 461 Now the Law obliges us under a certain stated Penalty to do and forbear what it commands and forbids. 1694 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Sufy.* i. (1709) 133 Particular Satisfaction for every Affront in Conversation cannot be Awarded by Stated Laws. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. 92 What equity is, and how impossible in it's very essence to be reduced to stated rules, hath been shewn. *Ibid.* 238 [Oppressions springing from sovereign power] must necessarily be out of the reach of any stated rule, or express legal provision. 1768 *Ibid.* III. xxvii. 435 A penalty in the nature of stated damages; as a rent of 5 l. an acre for ploughing up antient meadow.

b. Narrated, alleged as fact.

1789 POLWHELE *Engl. Orator* ii. 239 Adhere To stated Facts. 1909 *Spectator* 25 Dec. 1093/1 In poetry, history, biography, and even in Holy Writ, we continually find the page... drawing its light and meaning from the stated words of quite unknown speakers.

c. Stated account: a statement of account that has been agreed to by the parties to a suit.

1765 J. T. ATKINS *Chanc. Rep.* (1781) II. 1 When the defendant sets forth a stated account he shall not be obliged to go on upon a general one, because very often a stated account would unravel a perplexed affair. 1787 J. MIRROR *Plead. Suits Chanc.* (ed. 2) 208 A plea of a stated account is a good bar to a bill for an account. 1862 WATSON *Man. Commerce* 303 *Stated Account*, in the English law of accounts, is an account settled whether it be signed or not.

d. Law. Stated case, case stated: A summary of the points in dispute, drawn up by agreement of the parties to an action, to be presented to a court or an arbitrator in order to facilitate a speedy decision.

1809 *Daily News* 15 May 11/2 We [a firm of solicitors] take the liberty of sending you a print of a stated case bereof, and of the decision of the Court of Session thereon.

Statedly (stā'tēdlī), *adv.* [*f*. STATED *pp.* *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. With regularity, as a regular practice, constantly, not occasionally or spasmodically.

1670 BAXTER *Chanc. Divisions* 52 The Profession it self, or open covenanting with God is the thing statedly necessary to the being of visible Christianity. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* viii. 216 That profession of faith in Jesus Christ, which is made at baptism, is statedly renewed at the Lord's supper. 1799 UNDERWOOD *Treat. Dis. Childhood* (ed. 4) I. 55 note, Numerous children... from their infancy have been for several days without a motion; nor would any gentle means procure it statedly. 1828 W. FIELO *Mem. Dr. Parr* I. 120 It will long be remembered by those who were statedly or occasionally his hearers. 1855 BROWNING *Bp. Blougram's Apol.* 945 You, Gigadiths, who, thirty years of age, Write statedly for Blackwood's Magazine. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 25 Men... who met statedly for their diets of worship.

2. According to what is stated or alleged.

1867 RUSKIN *Time & Tide* § 37. viii. (1904) 46 A passage from the steadily authoritative portions of the Bible.

Stateful (stā'tfūl), *a*. Now rare or *Obs.* [*f*. STATE *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of state or dignity, stately.

1591 SYLVESTER *De Barlas* i. vi. 342 To humble suiters neither stern nor statefull. 1624 T. GORIN *Medit. Lord's Prayer* in *Farr Sel. Poetry Jas.* I. (1848) 324 Thou lookest down from heaven, thy stateful throne.

Hence Statefully *adv.*, Statefulness.

1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* 79 It is not worthy to carry the books after Oxford Library for the statefulness of the Edifice. 1891 SARA J. DUNCAN *American Girl in Lond.* 68, I was rolling up Regent Street statefully in the carriage of Mrs. Torquillin.

Statehood (stā'thūd). [*f*. STATE *sb.* + -HOOD.]

The condition or status of a political state (see STATE *sb.* 30, 31). Chiefly with reference to the U.S. 1868 *New York Times* 6 June, Why indeed should the Federal Senate be organized on the basis of an extinct state-

hood? 1887 J. Davis *Rise & Fall Confed. Govt.* I. 291 The comparative claims of Statehood and Union. 1906 *Outlook* 29 Dec. 819/1 That indiscriminate turmoil through which Russia has yet to fight her way to coherent statehood. 1911 *Times* 19 Apr. 8/4 Utah was admitted to Statehood in 1896. **State-house**. [f. STATE sb. + HOUSE sb. Prob. suggested by Du. *stathuis* (now *stadhuis*) STADT-HOUSE.]

† 1. a. A house of state; a building appropriated to state-ceremonies. b. = SENATE HOUSE I. *Obs.* 1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* 65 b. Humaine writers haue theyr vse of reprocuing vices, as well as the Scriptures. It is an easie matter to prayse God, in that wherein hee hath placed the speciall state-house of his praises. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* II. xxiii. § 4. 574 Pacuius in Capua...lockt the Senators vp within the State-house, and offered their lyes to the Peoples merce.

† 2. A town hall; = STADTHOUSE. *Obs.* 1627 *Br. Hall Apol. agst. Brownists* § 9 Wks. (1628) 578 Is it no Citie, if there be mud-walles halfe-broken, low Cottages vnequally built, no State-house? 1634 *BRERETON Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 19 Delph hath...the finest state-house said to be in all the seventeen provinces. 1686 *Col. Lawr N. York* I. 182 The City Hall or State House with the Ground thereunto belonging. 1756 *MRS. CALDERWOOD Lett. & Trils.* (1884) 112 The State-house [at Amsterdam] you have seen a print of.

3. a. In some of the North American colonies before 1776, the building in which the public affairs of the colony or province were transacted. Also applied to the building used by an Indian tribe for its deliberative assemblies. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1639 in *Virginia Mag.* III. 30 A Levye...is raised for the building of a State house at James Cittie. 1654 E. JOHNSON *Wonder-working Provid.* 109 The Indian King...gathered together his chiefe Counsellors, and...afterward gave them Audience, in a State-house, round, about fifty foot wide, made of long poles stuck in the ground. 1662 *Archives of Maryland* I. 434 The Ypper howse took into Consideracion the place for the Seating of the State howse. 1709 J. LAWSON *New Voy. Carolina* 37 In these [Indian] State-Houses is transacted all Publick and Private Business, relating to the Affairs of the Government. 1725 *New Hampshire. St. Papers* XVIII. 1 The s^d Dishonour and Inconveniencie have both been remedied by building a State house for holding the s^d General Assent and Courts. 1770 J. ADAMS *Diary* 13 July, Wks. 1850 II. 247 This Tilton's is just behind the State House.

b. U.S. The building in which the legislature of a State of the Union has its sessions; a State capitol.

1786 E. WATSON *Men & T. Revolution* (1861) 282 The State House, the Capitol of Maryland. 1821 T. DWIGHT *Trav.* I. 495 The State-house [at Boston, Mass.], has a most noble and commanding position. 1908 W. CHURCHILL *Mr. Crewe's Career* ix. 134 I'll call in on you at the State-house day after to-morrow.

c. *altrib.* 1671 *Rec. N. Amsterdam* VI. 308 The Stone Well in the State-House-Yard. 1830 O. W. HOLMES *Dorchester Giant* 10 Then he brought them a pudding...As big as the State-House dome. 1908 W. CHURCHILL *Mr. Crewe's Career* xi. 167 Austen took his way slowly across the State house park.

Stateless (stāt'less), a. [f. STATE sb. + -LESS.] a. Without a state or political community. b. Destitute of state or ceremonial dignity.

† *Stateless state*: a state not worthy of the name. 1609 F. GREVILLE *Mistapha* v. iij, What soule then... Would hold a life of such a statelesse State. 1611 SPEER *Hist. Gl. Brit.* vii. xl. § 3, 346 The Northumbrians expelling their statelesse Hericus...so pacified the King, that [etc.]. 1638 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 169 Cast not your selves into a voluntary Servitude; turn not your selves into a statelesse State. 1843 D. JERROLD *Punch's Lett.* Ded., Wks. 1864 III. 450 Ye who have...with kindly conjurations given state to statelesse Kings. 1902 B. KIOO *Princ. Western Civiliz.* x. 343 In the section of which England is the centre we catch sight...of a conception round which a practical system of world-politics...is actually slowly beginning to centre; namely, the ideal of a stateless competition of all the individuals of every land.

Statelet (stāt'let), [f. STATE sb. + -LET.] A small state.

1865 *Morn. Star* 14 Nov., The innumerable currencies [in Germany twenty-five years ago], each Statelet having a little system of its own. 1900 CROCKETT *Joan of Sward Hand* i. 7 That cluster of hill states which is called collectively Masurenland.

† **Statelich**, *adv.* *Obs. rare*-. [G. *statlich* (now *statlich*: see STATELY). The folio (1616) has the word in black letter as foreign.] In a statelly manner.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iv, *Sub.* Dol, my Lord Whachums Sister, you must now Beare your selfe statelich. *Dol.* O, let me alone...I'll keep my distance, laugh, and talke aloud; Haue all the trickes of a proud scurvy Lady.

Statelihood. [See -HOOD.] Stateliness. 1845 *Tail's Mag.* XII. 205 With solemn statelihood, the camel's head o'erlooks the press. 1905 S. W. MITCHELL *Pearl* 27 In statelihood of mighty place She stood.

† **Statelike**, *adv.* *Obs. rare*. [f. STATE sb. + -LIKE.] In a statelly manner.

1456 *SIR G. HAYE Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 302 Quhen he writis, his writis suld be wele and statelike devisit and dyit. 1639 Du VERGER tr. *Camus' Admnr. Events* 62 He caused them to carry him...into a chamber most state-like furnished.

Statelily (stāt'li), *adv.* Now rare. [f. STATELY a. + -LY 2.] In a statelly manner.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Sublimement*, loftily, highly, haughtily, statelily. 1672 *EACHARD Hobbes' State Nat.* 18 It sounds, I must confess, somewhat statelily. 1796 *Mod. Gulliver* 16

Walking in statelily himself, he heckoned me to follow. 1859 TENNYSON *Marr. Geraint* 175 She, Sweetly and statelily, and with all grace Of womanhood and queenhood, answer'd him. 1903 KIRLING in *Windsor Mag.* Sept. 370/1 The Head Chief bowed solemnly and statelily before Taffy. **Stateliness** (stāt'lines). [f. STATELY a. + -NESS.]

† 1. Haughtiness, arrogance. *Obs.* 1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Folly* 90 Suche as foloweth shamefull wantonnes, Ungoodly luste, and statelynes of mynde. 1513 *BRANDISH St. Werburge* I. 1660 Pryde, statelenes, and sensuallte Were not in her founde. 1530 *PALSGR.* 275/2 Statelynesse, *arrogance, bourgeois*. 1582 *BENTLEY Mon. Matrones* 96 Thou hast meekened me...to put from me all manner of presumption, and statelynesse of hart. 1644 *MILTON Arcep.* (Arb.) 33 Did they hut know how much better I find ye esteem it to imitate the old and elegant humanity of Greece, then the barbarick pride of a Hunnish and Norwegian stateliness.

2. Lofty dignity of manner or behavior. Sometimes with unfavourable notion: Repellent dignity, stiffness or formality of manners.

a 1586 *SINNEY Arcadia* II. ii. (Sommer) 103 b. It pleased the Princesse (in whom indeede statelines shines through courtesie) to let fall some gracious looke vpon me. 1654 *COKEANE Dianea* I. 19 Her entreaties were delivered with such an inbred stateliness, that they seemed rather commands then prayers. a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 14 Jan. 1682, He told him likewise of his stateliness and difficulty of access. 1740 *RICHARDSON Pamela* II. 310 They rallied him on the Stateliness of his Temper. 1828 *D'ISRAELI Chas. I.* III. ii. 17 There was a cold reserve in his speech, and a stateliness in his habits. 1879 *MORLEY Burke* I. 9 A certain inborn stateliness of nature, which made him unwilling to waste thoughts on the less dignified parts of life.

† 3. Loftiness of position or rank. Also, as a title of dignity. *Obs.*

1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 332 For some haue beene advanced to degrees of stateliness, through the nobleness of their hyrth. 1638 W. LISLE *Heliodorus* vii. 112 And when he came her Stateliness [the Princess] before, They wold him, yet he would not her adore.

4. Nobleness of proportion or design; grandeur, magnificence.

1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 431/1 The said dukes house of the Savoie, to the which in heautie and stateliness of building...there was not any other in the realme comparable. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* I. 31 Mosaicke painting...composed of litle square pieces of marble; gilded and coloured...which set together, as if imbossed, present an vnexpressible stateliness. 1748 *AUSON'S Voy.* III. ii. 313 The stateliness, freshness, and fragrance of its woods. 1869 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xii. 236 Its walls indeed crown...a height great enough to give the minster yet further stateliness in the view from the lower ground. 1914 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 243/2 A monument of amazing stateliness.

5. Imposing dignity of personal aspect or carriage.

a 1667 *COWLEY Ess.*, *Of Greatness* (1906) 429 Like a daughter of great Jupiter for the stateliness and largeness of her person. 1784 *COWPER Task* v. 76 The cock foregoes His wonted strut; and...seems to resent his alter'd gait and stateliness retrench'd. 1833 TENNYSON *Eleanore* iv, How many measured words adore The full-flowing harmony Of thy swan-like stateliness Eleanore? 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Mar. 8/6 His hearing had always a kind of stateliness, utterly free from pomp or pretence.

6. Loftiness of diction, dignity of style in speech or writing.

1591 *HARRINGTON Orl. Fur.* Pref. 7 iij b, Heroicall Poesie, that with her sweet stateliness doth erect the mind. 1649 F. ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 404 The Princely stateliness of his stile hath inclined some to believe that he [Isaiah] was of the blood-Royal. 1789 *BELSHAM Ess.* I. xii. 231 The Spenserian stanza must be allowed to exhibit a certain air of stateliness. 1884 R. W. CUNNEN *Bacon* ix. 222 The stateliness and dignity of the Latin corresponded to the proud claims which he made for his conception of the knowledge which was to be.

Statelly (stāt'li), a. and adv. Forms: 4-8 statily, 5-7 statilie, 5-6 -lye, 5-7 Sc. statilly, 5-stately. [f. STATE sb. + -LY. Cf. the equivalent ESTATELY a. and adv. in 14-15th c.]

The G. *staatlich* of identical formation has now in the literary language only the sense 'pertaining to a (political) state or to the State'. In dialects, however, and in early mod. German, it has the meanings of the Eng. word, which in standard German have been transferred to *statlich*, f. *statt* = *STEAD* sb. Cf. Du. *statelijk*, Sw. *statlig*, statelly, magnificent.

A. *adj.*

1. Of personal appearance or demeanour, and of persons with reference to these. In early use, Befitting or indicating high estate, princely, noble, majestic. In later use, Imposingly dignified. (Occasionally said of animals: cf. 4 b.)

c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1372 Thou reyle of false lovers, duk Iasoun I...Thow madist thyn reche mynyng & thyn liris To ladyis of thyn statly apparence. c 1430 *LYOC. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 11 Sapience, To fore whose face, most statly and halle, Were the vij. science callyd libealle. *Ibid.* 213 This statelly fowle most imperial... Callid in Scripture the fowle celestial. 1724 *RANSAY Vision* xi, He, with...statelly air, did me rebuke. 1877 *MISS VOYCE Cameos Ser.* III. xi. 94 She was a good, sensible, and learned woman, but the stateliet of dames.

absol. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 172 That council-hall Where sit the best and stateliet of the land.

b. Of movement, a person or animal in movement: Dignified, deliberate.

1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* v. ii. 10 Bullingbrooke, Mounted vpon a hot and fierie Steed...With slow, but statelly pace, kept on his course. 1826 *DISRAELI Vis. Grey* vi. ii, A whole

flock of statelly geese issued in solemn pomp from another gate.

2. Of persons, their dispositions or actions.

† a. Haughty, domineering, arrogant. *Obs.* c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* lxxx. 62 And sho was a passand fayr mayden emang all ober, & with hat sho was passand statelie & prowde; & thoght skorn be evur ilk common man. *Ibid.* dcxlii. 428 He was neuer prowde nor statelly. c 1450 in *Aungier Spyn* (1840) 361 For often tymes statily and unreligious porte causeth murmur and grudgyng to other. 1544 *BETHAM Proceps War* I. clxx. Hwij b. The multitude neuer iustly ne egally can beare rule and offyce thorough theyr arrogante, stuhburne, and statelly conditions. 1577 *HANMER Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 180 He presumed to waxe statelly against his fellow Emperours. 1599 *HAYWARD 1st Pl. Life & Reign Hen. IV* 4 Neither did the continuance of his Raigne bring him to a proude port and statelly esteeming of himselfe, hut in his latter yeares he remained so gentle and faire in carriage, that [etc.]. 1607 *TORSSELL Fourty Beasts* 63 Such is the statelly mind of this litle Beast, that while her limbes and strength lasteth, she tarieth & saueth her self in the tops of tal trees.

b. In milder sense: Showing a sense of superiority; repelently dignified; not affable or approachable. In recent use a euphemistic application of sense 1.

a 1625 *FLETCHER Wit without M.* II. ii, This widow is the strangest thing, the stateliet, and stands so much upon her excellencies. 1688 *PENTON Guardian's Instr.* 22 When I say I would have my eldest son a litle statelly: I do not mean any degree of that gross imperious Pride which God and Man hates. 1712 *SWIFT Let. to D'Ess of Ormond* 20 Dec, [Your grace's picture] will set me labouring upon majestic, stunkle ideas...; and will make those who come to visit me think I am grown on the sudden wonderful statelly and reserved. 1841 *JAMES Brigand* vii, When we did meet, he was distant and statelly in his manner. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xlix, Their ladyships made three statelly curtsies. *absol.* 1707 *Refl. Ridicule* 88 There are Women who think to act the Statelly by affronting every body.

3. Of things: Appertaining to or befitting a person of high estate; magnificent, splendid.

c 1430 *LYOC. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 3 In statelly wise when they were met, Eche one welle horsed, made no delay. But with her mayer rood forth in her way. 1433-*S. Edmund* I. 134 The statly royal date When I first gan on this translacioun. 1447 *BOKEMAN Saints, Magd.* 870 Thou lyist here in a statelly place, Bewrappyd in clothyis of sylk & gold. 1555 *Act 2 & 3 Phil. & Mar.* c. 20 § 1: The Duchie of Lancastree, being one of the most famous Prince-liest & Stateliet peeces of our said Sovereigne Ladie the Quenes aunceunt Enheritance. 1583 *STUBBES Anat. Abs.* (1585) 65 Golde silke or silver lace of statelly price. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* ix. xii. 188 [Lewis the ninth] arrived in Cyprus; where Alexius Lusignan King of the Island entertained him according to the stateliet hospitality. 1766 *NUGENT Gr. Tour, Germany* II. 256 In winter they have races in statelly sledges, besides masquerading and splendid balls. 1842 TENNYSON *Ld. of Burleigh* 43 A gateway she discerns With armorial hearings statelly.

b. of ceremonies, etc.

1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* v. vii. 43 That we spend the time With statelly Triumphes, mirthfull Comickes shewes. 1648 *GAGG West Ind.* 16 The Dominicans...invited all the Jesuites...to a statelly dinner both of Fish and Flesh. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 53 The most statelly ritual that can be devised. 1899 A. C. BENSON *Life E. W. Benson* I. xvii. 635 The circumstances of his life placed him in statelly spheres of activity. 1911 W. W. FOWLER *Relig. Exp. Rom. People* ix. 218 Meaningless as they were, the statelly processions remained.

4. Imposing or majestic in size and proportions.

a. of inanimate things, a building, town, tree, mountain, etc. Also of a ship, now usually with some reference to its motion: see I b.

c 1450 in *Kingsford Chron. London* (1905) 142 And many moo good townys and statelly villagis. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 23 Woods high and decked with statelly trees. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* i. vi. 21 A statelly Pyram to her lie yeare, Then Rhodophes or Memphis ever was. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. 1. 10 Or the Nymph of Kent, That statelly Ships to sea hath ever sent. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* I. 25 This Province is mainly watered through the middle with statelly Po. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* IV. 142 And as the ranks ascend Shade above shade, a woodie Theatre Of statelly view. 1700 R. CROMWELL in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1893) XIII. 116 A statelly chine, accompanied with a fatt Turkey. 1784 *JOHNSON in Boswell* (1904) II. 569 When somebody talked of being imposed on in the purchase of tea and sugar, and such articles: 'That will not be the case,' said he, 'if you go to a statelly shop, as I always do.' 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 37 Many an evening by the waters did we watch the statelly ships. 1914 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 301/1 From the walls of statelly cathedrals and monuments, they being dead may yet speak.

b. of a person or animal. (Cf. I b.)

1653 *WALTON Angler* I. ix, The Carp is the Queen of Rivers: a statelly, a good, and a very subtle Fish. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 148 After them, came...at length the Basha himself, mounted on a statelly Horse. 1815 *BYRON Hebr. Mel. Wild Gazelle* II, The Cedars wave on Lebanon, But Judah's stateliet maids are gone! 1825 *SCOTT Betrothed* xiii, Fourscore yeares had not quenched the brightness of her eyes, or bent an inch of her statelly height. 1849 W. E. AVROU *Lays Scott. Cavaliers* 133 When they scent the statelly deer. 1851 TENNYSON *Sonn. Macready*, Garrick and stateliet Kemble, and the rest Who made a nation purer through their art. 1863 *Geo. Eliot Romola* I. xix, She looked up with one of her happy, loving smiles at the statelly old man. 1907 *Verney Rem.* II. 423 A tall, dignified woman...and the mode in which her black hair towered above her forehead made her stateliet still.

c. Of sound: Impressive, majestic.

1655 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* II. (1687) 102/2 Good Heavens, what voice is this, how strange and statelly! a 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Cermu.* (1662) 156 The hall (rising above the

rest) yieldeth a stately sound as onc entereth it. 1850 *KINGSLEY Misc.* (1860) l. 228 The stately calmness of the wood-dove's note.

5. Of speech or writing or its style; hence of a speaker or writer: Elevated in thought or expression, dignified, majestic.

1579 *LONGE Def. Poetry* 23 Yf you had wanted your Mysteries of nature, & your stately stories, your booke would haue scarce bene fedde wyth matter. 1583 *MILNANCE Philotinus* E ij, He might tricke his speech with a few superficial colours, but all his stately style were not worth a strawe. 1685 *DRYDEN Sylvar. A6*, Virgil, maintains Majesty in the midst of plainness; . . . and is stately without ambition, which is the vice of Lucan. 1802 *WORSW. Resolution & Indef.* 96 Choic word and measured phrase, above the reach of ordinary men; a stately speech. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii. l. 404 That deficiency he did his best to conceal, . . . by stately declamation.

absol. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* xi. v. (Rtldg.) 404 He preferred the stately, or rather the grotesque in writing.

b. of a subject.
1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* x. lx. 266 Of which [Fleets and their commerce] shall be digested here the Progresse, . . . Though stately be the Subject, and to slender be our Arte. 1644 *MILTON Educ.* 5 Then will the choise Histories, . . . and Attic tragedies of statliest, and most regal argument, offer themselves.

†6. Powerful, effectual. *Obs.*
With quot. 1662 cf. *G. statilich*, in early mod. G. said of medicines (Grimm s. v., II. 1. c).

1587 *TURBERV. Trag. Tales* 142 b, So statelie is the stroke of Cupids bow. 1662 R. *MATHEW Unl. Aleh.* 78 Make a Lixivium or stronge lye of *Chalkes vice*, or White-lime for this is most stately, and operates very potently. *Ibid.* 177 One of the most potent, stateliest Medicines that I think is attainable in the World.

†7. Pertaining to the state or body politic. (*notice-use*). *Obs.*

1641 *MILTON Reform.* 73 What a perverseness would he be in of all others to retain forcibly a kind of imperious, and stately Election in our Church?

8. *Comb.*
a 1618 *SYLVESTER Woodman's Bear* xli, Shee was Strait proportion'd, stately-paced. 1777 T. *WARTON Poems* 79 What'er adorns the stately-storied hall.

b. *Adv.* In a stately manner. *Now rare.*

†1. With splendid ceremonial or surroundings; in state. *Obs.*

c 1407 *LYNG. Reson & Sens.* 2662 Where that love, as I ha tolde, Stately holdeth his household With his myne in gladnesse. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 378 The King sitting in a Paulion stately apperelled. 1648 *GAGE West Ind.* 84 Spaniards who thought nothing too good for us, and would entertain us stately.

†2. In a domineering or arrogant manner. *Obs.*
1449 *Paston Lett.* (1900) Suppl. 24 And ther to Mariot seyde stately, that myght not be performed. 1538 *ELVOR Dict.*, Imperiose, stately, rigorously. 1539 Br. *TONSTALL Sermon. Palm Sunday* (1823) 33 Whyles a noble manne, dyd prostrate hym selfe, . . . and kyssed his shoo, whyche he stately suffered to be doone, as of dueite.

†3. In a noble or dignified form or style; so as to have a stately appearance. *Obs.*

1582 *STANBYURST Aeneis* l. (Arb.) 17 Martyred in battayls, ere towne could statelie be huylded, Or Gods theare settled. 1625 *BACON Ess.*, *Gardens* (Arb.) 555 When Ages grow to Ciuility and Elegancie, Men come to Build Stately, sooner then to Garden Finely. 1633 Br. *HALL Hard Texts*, Ps. cxvii. 3 Jerusalem is stately built. 1640 tr. *Verderer's Rom.* of *Rom.* III. 50 He met with a house very stately built.

4. With stately or dignified bearing, movement, or expression.

1584 *LYNY Campaspe* III. iv, How stately she passeth bye, Yet how soberly. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* i. ii. 202 A figure Appears before them, and with sollemne march Goes slow and stately. 1794 Mrs. *RACLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* xvi, A tall signor, who walks so stately. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilworth*, vi, Both Earls moved slowly and stately towards the entrance. 1858 G. *MACDONALD Phantasies* iii, Tiny, gaily decorated forms, . . . moving stately on.

†5. In a fitting manner, properly. *Obs.*
c 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 82 We! bare sir, he skelpete oute of score [of money-changers in the Temple] pat stately stode selland per store. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge in Babes Bk.* (1868) 269 And yf ye wyll wrappe your soueraynes brede stately, ye must square and proporcyon your brede.

6. *Comb.*
1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* i. v. 891 The fair Peacock, . . . Proud, portly-strouting, stately-grave. 1592 *Kyo Sp. Trag.* iv. i. 158 But to present a Kingly troupe withall, Giue me a stately written Tragedie. 1648 J. *BEAUMONT Psyche* vi. lxxxix, The Glass, weep'd to see its stately-beautiful face Dissolv'd by one short Touch. 1728 *THOMPSON Spring* 777 The stately-sailing swan.

Statement (stāt'mēt). [*f.* STATE *v.* + -MENT.]
1. The action or an act of stating, alleging, or enunciating; the manner in which something is stated.

1789 *Polit. Geog.*; *Introd. Statist. Tables Europe* 7 Not from an imaginary picture, . . . but exhibited in the sober garb of exact statement, backed with the irresistible force of arithmetical demonstration. 1841 *MACAULAY Ess.*, *Ld. Holland* (1897) 600 In statement, the late Lord Holland was not successful; his chief excellence lay in reply. 1895 *PEARSON in Law Ref.* 29 Chanc. Div. 558, I think Mr. Farwell's statement of the law is correct. *Mod.* The book is a model of cautious and accurate statement.

b. *Mus.* A presentation of a subject or theme in a composition.

1883 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* III. 568/2 Occasionally the middle repeats [of the theme] are variations, and the first and last statements simple and identical. 1889 *Daily News* 22 Nov. 3/2 The Overture, . . . is very brief, and bears few signs of

maturity, although in the first statement of the second subject . . . occur some charming examples of [etc.].

2. Something that is stated; an allegation, declaration.

1775 *ASH Suppl. Statement*, the thing stated. 1787 *MALONE Diss.* *Three Pts. K. Hen. VI.* 37 This statement was taken from the old quarto play; and, from carelessness, was adopted by Shakspeare without any material alteration. 1796 *JANE AUSTEN Pride & Prej.* xxxvi. (1906) 176 She put down the letter, weighed every circumstance, . . . deliberated on the probability of each statement—but with little success. 1833 *CRUSE Eusebius* l. vii. 32 Neither of the gospels has made a false statement. 1838 *Civ. Engin. & Arch. Jnrl.* I. 239/1 There is much useful matter . . . to be culled from the statements of both parties. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 258 The moderns have certainly no reason to acquiesce in the statement, that truth is appearance only. 1905 J. B. *BURY Life St. Patrick* App. 279 The statement that he was ordained in his twenty-fifth year seems to stand alone.

3. A written or oral communication setting forth facts, arguments, demands, or the like.

1787 *MALONE Diss.* *Three Pts. K. Hen. VI.* 15 A correct statement of the issue of King Edward the Third, . . . is given in *The First part of K. Henry VI.* 1863 H. *COX Instit.* III. vii. 696 His annual statement to the House of Commons of the financial condition of the Kingdom. 1891 S. C. *SCRIVENER Our Fields & Cities* 43 Some of the farmers avoid paying taxes; they make a 'statement' instead. 1898 W. J. *GREENWOOD Commerce. Corresp.* (ed. 2) 155, I have decided to call a meeting of my creditors, . . . when I shall submit to them a statement of my affairs. 1912 *Times* 19 Dec. 2/5 The plaintiff alleged by his statement of claim that [etc.].

b. *Comm.* (More fully *statement of account*): a document setting out the items of debit and credit between two parties.

1897 F. *HOOPER & J. GRAHAM Mod. Business Methods* 38 The next step is to send in what is called a Statement. This, as its name implies, is a short statement of account between the parties. 1910 *FIELDHOUSE Business Methods* 115 It is customary for the Creditor . . . to send to the Debtor . . . a statement, which is an account, rendered at certain periods, . . . giving dates and amounts only (no details) of each delivery of goods since the last Statement or balancing.

4. *Comm.* In certain branches of industry, a document periodically issued, setting forth the prices to be paid to workmen for various kinds of piece-work. Also *attrib.* as *statement price, wages*. 1889 D. F. *SCHLOSS in Charity Org. Rev.* Jan. 7 These workmen receive a rate of wages fixed by the Union and embodied in a 'statement'. 1897 *Daily News* 12 Apr. 2/5 In several cases manufacturers have offered . . . an increase of ten per cent. above statement wages. 1900 C. *RUSSELL & H. S. LEWIS Tevin in Lond.* 79 (In the boot and shoe trade) the better class of work is still done by Englishmen under 'statement' prices.

State-monger, states-monger. *Obs. exc. arch.* [*See MONGER*.] A contemptuous designation for: A projector of political constitutions; a pretender to political science.

1616 J. *LANE Contin. Spr.* t. iv. 375 Some mocked at somme, for state-mongers absurd, till scarce one of them all had one wise word. 1622 Lp. *KEEFEER WILLIAMS Lett.* 17 Sept., in *Cabala* (1654) 111, I would therefore see the most subtle State-monger in the world chalk out a way for his Majesty to mediate for Grace, and favour for the Protestants. 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* III. ii. 999 This said; the impatient States-monger Could now contain himself no longer. 1682 D'URFEE *Butler's Ghost* 125 He finding that the warpt State-monger Would preach his Canting Treason longer, Resolv'd [etc.]. 1816 *SOUTHEY Ess.* (1832) I. 347 The old balsam of memory should be prescribed for such state-mongers. [1844 *DISRAELI Coningsby* II. 1, The Arch-Medocrity, . . . though not a statesman, might be classed among those whom the Lord Keeper Williams used to call 'statesmongers'.]

† **Stater**¹ (stāt'ar). *Antig.* [*a.* L. *stater*, a. Gr. *στατήρ*, f. *στα-*, *ιστάρι* (see *STAND* *v.*) in the sense 'to weigh'.]

1. An ancient weight.

According to *Isidore Etym.* xvi. xxv. it was half an ounce. In antiquity it was variously 2, 3, and 4 drachmæ. 1382 *WYCLIF Ezek.* iv. 10 Thi meet. . . shal be in weizt twenti stateris [1612 shekels (lit. from Heb.), LXX. *σικλούς*, Vulg. *stateres*] that is ten uncies. 1631 *ANCHORAN Comenius' Gate Tongues* 170 A stater [L. *statera*] is a wæuers or clothers pound to be carried.

2. A name of various ancient coins.

The gold coins so called were the Persian stater or DARIC, worth about £1 rs. 3d., the Athenian stater, the Cypriene stater. The name was also applied to various silver coins; in Roman times chiefly to the TETRAOGRACHM, as in *Matt.* xvii. 27.

1382 *WYCLIF Math.* xvii. 27 His [sc. the fish's] mouth openyd, thou shalt fynde stater, that is, a certeyn of moneye. 1483 *CAXTON Golden Leg.* 202/4 He found the Stater or piece of money in the fishes mouth. 1646 Sir T. *BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* l. viii. 32 Antoninus, whose apprehensions so honoured his Poems, that, . . . for every verse, he assigned him a Stater of gold. 1771 M. *RAPER Anc. Money in Phil. Trans.* LXI. 480 The silver Stater, or Tetradrachm, is the most common Attic coin now remaining. 1854 J. D. *BURNS Vis. Prophecy* 49 A fish to Peter's hook the Stater brings. 1881 *JOWETT Thucyd.* I. 216 The penalty was fixed at a stater. *Note.* If the gold stater, about 16s.; if the silver Athenian stater, about 3s. 3d.; if the silver Corinthian stater (ten Aeginetan obols), about 2s. 2d.

† **Stater**² (stāt'ar). [*f.* STATE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who states. *Average stater* = average-adjuster: see *AVERAGE* *sb.* 2 b.

1702 3rd *Let. to Gentl.* in *Country* 21 The Stater of the Case, . . . makes me to affirm the Former. 1702 R. *CROSFIELD Affection of People* 6 Those Gentlemen that were then the Publick Staters of Accounts. 1820 *LADY GRANVILLE Lett.* 6 Sept., Lett. (1894) I. 179 It is of no use what is stated when people are resolved not to believe the staters. 1884 *Times*

5 Apr. 5 Mr. Smith, . . . for many years carried on business at Glasgow as an average stater.

† **Statera.** *Obs.* Pl. -æ. [*L. statera*, prob. a. Gr. *στατήρα*, accus. of *στατήρ* STATER¹, in the unrecorded (but etymologically probable) sense of 'balance'. Cf. *It. stadera*.] A steelyard.

1669 *BOYLE Contin. New Exp.* 1. 23 The Weight, . . . being taken off, and weighed in a Statera amounted to about 28 Pounds. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VII. 563 The instruments they have for the purpose of weighing, are a kind of statera or steelyards. 1822 *HAISON Sci. & Art* I. 35 The Statera, or Roman steel-yard, is a lever of the first kind.

State-room.

1. A state apartment; a room in a palace, great house, hotel, etc., splendidly decorated and furnished, and used only on ceremonial occasions.

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3943/4 Several Tables were plentifully covered in the State-Room, and in the Guildhall. 1742 *YOUNG Love of Fame* l. 170 When lo! my Lord to some small corner runs, And leaves state-rooms to strangers and to duns. 1853 *FELTON Fam. Lett.* vi. (1865) 49, I have seen but few places yet; but have passed through the state-rooms of the Tuileries. 1886 *RUSKIN Præterita* l. x. 308 A grand military dinner in the state room of the Sussex, at Tunbridge Wells. 1912 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 501/2 Prince Arthur, . . . stayed twice in the College, probably in the Founder's state-rooms.

fig. 1817 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* II. 79 *note*, The mechanical system of philosophy, . . . leaves the idea of omnipresence a mere abstract notion to the state room of our reason.

2. A captain's or superior officer's room on board ship. (*Cf. state-cabin, STATE sb.* 41.)

1660 *PERVY Diary* 24 Apr., Very pleasant we were on board the London which hath a state-room much bigger than the *Nazby*, but not so rich. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2982/3 The Yacht having lost in this Encounter but 3 men, who were killed by one great Shot in the State-Room. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Random* xxxv, A cabin was made for him contiguous to the state-room, where Whiffle slept. 1834 M. *SCOTT Cruise Midge* xvii, The cabin had two state-rooms, as they are called in merchantmen, opening off it. 1836 *MARRYAT Midst. Easy* xiv, In the captain's state-room they had found fourteen thousand dollars in bags.

3. U.S. A sleeping apartment with one or two berths on a passenger steamer.

1837 H. *MARTINEAU Soc. Amer.* III. 152 On board steam-boats which have not separate state-rooms, there are no means of preserving sufficient cleanliness and health. 1842 *DICKENS Amer. Notes* (1850) 1/2 This state-room had been specially engaged for 'Charles Dickens, Esquire, and Lady'. 1852 Mrs. *STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xv, There she is, sitting now in her state room, surrounded by a little bed of carpet-bags, boxes, baskets. 1873 *MENLEY Autumn Tour U.S. & Canada* v. 77 On the middle deck [of the steamer] is a splendid saloon, . . . with most comfortable sleeping cabins on both sides, which, by the way, are always called 'State-rooms'.

b. A private compartment in a railway train.

1865 W. H. *DIXON New Amer.* II. 291 On the Pennsylvania central line, a lady entered into my state-room. 1874 *DE YERE Americanism* 359 In the new Palace Cars they pay more, if they engage a state-room. 1884 E. *YATES Recoll.* II. 264, I used to engage a 'state-room', i.e. a private compartment, on the train.

4. *Boating.* (*See quot.*)

1857 P. *COLQUHOUN Comp. Oarsman's Guide* 29 Seats termed 'thwarts', forward, midship, after, and backward thwart; the state-room being the space between the back-board or after, and the midship thwart.

† **Stater-y.** *Obs. rare*¹. In 7 statirie. [*See -RY*.] Affairs of state.

1606 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xiv. lxxxii. 345 The Stories Nationall of Picts and Scots, once Kingdomes twaine With in the same, . . . Of Picts, Scots, Welsh be now abridg'd, such Turnes as times did see, Howbeit little Statire.

States General. *Hist.* Also 6 general states. [= *F. États généraux*, Du. *staaten generaal*.] A legislative assembly representing the three estates, viz. clergy, nobles, and commons or burghers of a whole realm, principality, or commonwealth (distinguished from *states provincial*): a. in France before the Revolution; b. in the Netherlands from the 15th c. to 1796.

1585 J. *NORRIS in Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1903) Apr. 317 The Council established in this towne for the general states. *Ibid.* 318, I have deferred to send . . . mynding to morrow, . . . to repaire to the states general in Hollande. 1646 *HOWELL Lewis XIII.* ii. 40 The Assembly of the States General. 1673 *TEMPLE Observ. United Prov.* ii. 75 As the States-General cannot make War or Peace, without the consent of every Province; so cannot the States-Provincial conclude any of those points without the consent of each of the Cities. 1677 *DRYDEN State Inuoc.* l. i, Most high and mighty Lords, who better fell from Heav'n, to rise States-General of Hell. 1680 *BUTLER Rev.* (1759) II. 345 A Rabble Is a Congregation, or Assembly of the States-General sent from their several and respective Shops, Stalls, and Garrets. 1792 A. *YOUNG Trav. France* 108 They . . . assert that his letting the king go to the states-general, before their powers were verified, . . . was madness. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* II. xv. 265 The States General answer to the parliament of the three estates. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U.S.* I. viii. 240 Under the command of the stadholder and the states-general.

Statesman¹ (stāt'smān). [*f. stāt's* genitive of STATE *sb.* + MAN *sb.*, after *F. homme d'état*. Cf. *G. staatsmann*, Du. *staatsman*, Sw. *statsman*, Da. *statsmand*. In sense 2, a separate formation on STATE *sb.* 34.]

1. One who takes a leading part in the affairs of a state or body politic; esp. one who is skilled in the management of public affairs.

1592 *No-body & Someb.* A 3 b, Your words are dangerous,

good honest subject, Old reuerent states-man, faithful seruitor. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* ii. vi. For that were to affirme, that a man writing of Nero, should meane all Emperours: or speaking of Machiavel, comprehend all States-men. 1600 W. WATSON *Decadion* (1602) 222 A gentlewoman...saide to a secular priest...if you once become statesmen, and haue dealings with the Lords of the Counsell...then I haue done with you. 1638 *Diary of Ld. Warriston* (S. H. S.) 295 Thou prayest earnestly for the Lords direction...about...the hol' buisnes to be trusted to the statesmen. A 1651 FULLER *Worthies, Gen. vi.* (1662) 16 The word Statesmen is of great Latinitie, sometimes signifying such who are able to manage Offices of State, though never actually called thereunto. 1681 *Drayden Abs. & Achit.* i. 550 He...in the course of one revolving Moon, Was Chymist, Fidler, States-man, and Buffoon. c 1730 RAMSAY *Some of the Contents* iv. Lethington the statesman courts the Nine. 1774 GOLDSM. *Retal.* 38 'Too nice for a statesman, too proud for a wit. 1839 LYTTON *Richieu* i. ii. 213 Where the lion's skin fell short, he eked it out with the fox's! A great statesman, Joseph, That same Lysander. 1891 *Times* 9 Dec. 5 [Lord Dufferin's] wide and varied training had made him not a politician but a statesman able to take Imperial views. 1912 J. H. ROSE in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Oct. 702 The optimism which was the glory of Pitt as a man, but not seldom his weakness as a statesman.

attrib. 1728 SWIFT *Dial. Mad Mullinix & Timothy* 17 An able statesman-bishop. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Wellington* 25 The statesman-warrior, moderate, resolute. 1906 E. G. SANDFORD *Mem. Abp. Temple* i. 260 He is also the greatest of the statesmen-bishops of Exeter.

b. humorously.

1718 *Freethinker* No. 8 (1733) I. 31 Numbers, who were present at his Tryal and Execution (not excepting our News-Writers and Garret-Statesmen) have not been able to agree about him. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 223 Where village statesmen talked with looks profound, And news much older than their ale went round.

2. dial. (See quot.) Cf. ESTATESMAN.

A doubtful instance of this sense, much earlier than our quot., is found in a letter dated Oxford 16 July 1695 from James Fleming to his brother Robert Fleming ('att Rydall'), which begins 'Quondam Staats Man', and concludes 'I am Your affectionate Staats Man'.

1787 W. H. MARSHALL *Norfolk* II. 389 *Statesmen*. Yeomen; small owners. 1794 A. PRINGLE *Agrie. Westmorland* 30 The great number of small land-holders, or statesmen above-mentioned...doing the work upon their own estates, with their own hands and those of their families. 1794 T. BROWN *Agrie. Derby* 14 The smaller landowners, provincially statesmen. 1813 MARY LEADBEATER *Ann. Ballitore* (1852) 339 A statesman, which means in Cumberland phrase one who owns the fee-simple of his land, but works on it himself. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Statesman*, the proprietor of an estate. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 27 What in this part of the world [Durham] is called a Statesman—Anglice, a Yeoman. 1856 BROODEN *Prov. Lines*. 1890 *Leeds Mercury* 21 Feb. At Westmoreland Assizes...yesterday. John Metcalfe, the son of a farmer and 'statesman' residing at Longmarton, was charged with [etc.].

† **Statesman** *sb.* *Obs.* [f. *States* (see *STATE sb.* 23) + *-MAN*.] A subject of the States of Holland. 1665 MANLEY *Gratus's Low C. Warres* 679 The Enemies Horse...violently falling into the Flank of the Statesmen, made a great slaughter.

Statesmancraft. *rare*! [See *CRAFT sb.*] The art of statesmanship.

a 1894 SIR A. H. LAYARD *Autobiogr.* (1903) II. iv. 93 He had qualities fitting him for practical statesmancraft.

Statesmanlike. *a.* [f. *STATESMAN* + *-LIKE*.] Having the qualities characteristic of a statesman; befitting or worthy of a statesman.

1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 588 The admirable statesmanlike pamphlet of the Earl of Liverpool. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* xvi. A statesmanlike habit of keeping his feelings under control. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 31 The orator who took the most statesmanlike view of the subject was old Maynard. 1885 *Public Opin.* 9 Jan. 34 1/2 Mr. Chamberlain...spoke with statesmanlike prudence and emphasis.

Statesmanly. *a.* [f. *STATESMAN* + *-LY*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a statesman; befitting a statesman.

1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* v. (ed. 2) 95 There are patriots, statesmanly and philosophic, who would not for a moment touch that right. 1848 HARE *Guesses* Ser. ii. 215 This is one of the main elements of the historical genius, as it is of the statesmanly. 1898 B. GREGORY *Side Lights* 497 A sagacious and statesmanly stroke.

Statesmanship. [*-SHIP*.] The activity or skill of a statesman; skilful management of public affairs.

1764 CHURCHILL *Candidate* 286 We saw Thee nimble vault...into the seat of pow'r, at one hold leap, A perfect Connoisseur in Statesmanship. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 417 The whole history of ancient and of modern times records no other such triumph of statesmanship. 1905 Lb. E. FITZMAURICE *Life Ld. Granville* i. xiv. 402 British Statesmanship had lost all reliance on the good intentions of the French Emperor. 1906 F. S. OLIVER *Alex. Hamilton* iii. vi. 240 His idea of good statesmanship was good stewardship.

Stateswoman (*stā'tswumān*). *Pl.* *-women* (*-wimēn*). [f. *state's* genitive of *STATE sb.* + *WOMAN*, after *STATESMAN*.] A woman who takes part in the conduct of public affairs; a woman with statesmanlike ability.

1609 B. JONSON *Epitane* ii. ii. So she may...he a Stateswoman, know all the Newes, [etc.]. 1715 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 45 p. 9 Of this kind are the Passions of our Stateswomen, and the Reasonings of our Fox-hunters. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* ii. xi. Lady Firebrace, a great stateswoman among the Tories. 1885 *Society in Lond.* vii. 164 The Queen is a theologian as well as a stateswoman. 1912 E. RUSSELL *Maitland of Lethington* i. 14 The politic Regent...was stateswoman enough to appreciate these qualities.

transf. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* II. 88 She was...a perfect stateswoman; wound the whole school round her finger; and wanted nothing of art but the art to conceal it. **Stath(e)**: see *STATHIE*.

† **Stathe**, *v.* *Obs. rare*! [a. ON. **staðwa* (Icel. *stǫðva*, MSw. *staþva*, Norw. *stødva*, *stada*), f. OTeut. **stað-*: see *STAND v.*] *trans.* To put an end to, stop, still.

c 1200 *Triu. Coll. Hom.* 147 Hem was staðed wop, and turnden here wop to blisse.

† **Stathel**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 (3e)-*staðolian*, (3e)-*staðelian*, 2 (i)-*staðel(e)*. [OE. (3e)-*staðolian*, f. *staðol* foundation: see *STADDLE sb.*] *trans.* To place on a foundation (*lit.* and *fig.*); to establish.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 111, Pone rihtan zelefan feste staðelian on urum heortum. c 1175 *Laub. Hom.* 113 Des kingges riht-wisnesse arederd his kine sette and his soðnesse staðeleð þes folkes stene. c 1200 *Triu. Coll. Hom.* 127 He makede his wuninge in þe wildeerne and staðelede his liflode on fode and on shrude swo þat he was bicumelich to his wuninge. c 1205 *LAV.* 6777 Þis lond wes staðeleð, & stod i þon ilke fulle ten zere. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* viii. 4 (Egerton MS.). The mone and sternes...þat þou staðeleð to þe [Harl. þat þou staðeleð swa; *Vesp.* þat þou grounded to be swa]. *Ibid.* xx. 12 Þai þought reðes þat staðel þai ne might.

Stathel, *e.* *obs.* and *dial.* forms of *STADDLE sb.*

† **Stathelfast**, *a.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 *staðelfest*, 3 *staðelvæst*, -*fest*. [OE. *staðelfest*, f. *staðol* foundation (see *STADDLE sb.*) + *fast* FAST *a.*] Firm, steadfast.

c 888 *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxv. § 3 He is ana staðelfæst wealdend & stōra. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* Pref. (1887) 5/15 Cirica...ofer staðelfæst stan...zeseðes is. c 1205 *LAV.* 9819 Þu hauest mucle treow-scipe treowde staðelwæste. a 1225 *Lg. Kath.* 71 In þis ilke burh wes wuniede a meiden...stedelfest wiðwinnen, of treowe bileawe.

† **Stathelness.** *Obs.* [f. *STATHEL v.* + *-NESS*.] Solidity, firmness.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxviii. 3, I am festened in slime depe esse, And es þare na stathelness. *Ibid.* cxxxviii. 15 And þe staðeles ofe me In netherst ofe erthe to he.

† **Stathely**, *a.* *Obs.* [OE. **staðolig*, f. *staðol* foundation: see *STADDLE sb.* and *-Y*.] Stendfast, firm. c 1205 *LAV.* 1600 Nes þer nan swa staðeli þat lengore mihte stondeu.

Stathmograph (*stæ'pmōgrāf*). *rare*! [f. Gr. *stathmōs* in the sense 'day's journey, stage' + *-GRAPH*.] (See quot.)

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* *Stathmograph*, an instrument invented by Dato, of Cassel, for recording the velocity of railway trains.

Static (*stæ'tik*), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7-8 *statiq*, 7 *statique*. [ad. mod.L. *staticus*, a. Gr. *statikos* causing to stand, also pertaining to or skilled in weighing, f. *sta-*, *istānai* to cause to stand, to weigh. The sb. (= F. *statique*, It. *statica*) is ad. mod.L. *statica*, ad. Gr. *statiqē* (sc. *réxhēn*) the art of weighing, ellipt. use of the adj.] *A. adj.*

+ *l.* Of or pertaining to weighing or the use of the balance: = *STATICAL a. 1. Obs.*

Static barometer = *statical baroscope*: see *STATICAL 1. Static chair*: the Sanctorian weighing chair (see *SANCTORIAN a.*) for determining the amount of insensible perspiration by weighing the body; *static medicine*, the branch of medical science concerned with the study of the variations of insensible perspiration as thus determined.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. vii. 196 In the middle of summer...a man weigheth some pounds lesse then in the height of winter, according to...the statick aphorismes of Sanctorius. 1676 J. DAVIES *in. Sanctorius Med. Statica*, Acc. Weighing Chair A 6, That perspiration which is commodiously weigh'd by the Chair, any one may easily understand by our Book of Statick Medicine. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeling Husb.* ii. 26 Sanctorius...by his Statick-Chair, found Five Eights of the Nourishment...pass off by insensible Perspiration. a 1734 NORTH *Life Ld. Keeper Guilford* (1742) 293 About this Time [c 1675], Sir Samuel Moreland publish'd a Piece, containing a Device...This he call'd a statick Barometer.

† 2. Pertaining to the effect of weight or the conditions of the equilibrium of weight: often said of experiments for determining specific gravity. Of a power or principle: Operative in the production of equilibrium; also *fig.* *Obs.*

1638 WILKINS *New World* i. (1624) 170 And that upon this Statick Principle; any Brass or Iron Vessel...whose Substance is much Heavier than that of the Water, yet being Filled with the Lighter Air, it will...not Sink. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* iii. iii. § 10. 361 If we consider the nature of the Windes, the nature of these Vehicles, & the Statick power of the Soule. 1664 *Power Exp. Philos.* ii. 105 After a few vibrations up and down (as is Observable in all Statick Experiments) they arrive at a Counterpoise. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* i. 3 He...subjoyns some account of himself, in this his closure of the Psalm: *As for me*, Here he is at his staticque point. *Ibid.* viii. 145 And if Philosophy and...Christianity, Reason and Faith have that staticque power, can so compose the soul...in the midst of storms and tempests: how [etc.]. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* ii. vii. § 9 Wks. 1718 I. 444 Our City-Companies...still retain the same Laws and Charters, which are the staticque Principles or Forms that individuate them, and keep them still the same. 1775 SIR E. BARRY *Observ. Vines* 391 It is very evident from Static experiments, that [etc.].

+ *b.* Of a mental condition: Balanced, stable. *Obs. rare.*

1652 EVELYN *St. France* Pref. Let. B, It is...a thing extremely difficult to be at all times, and in all places thus reserved, and as it were obliged to Temper so Statick and exact among all conversations.

3. Pertaining to forces in equilibrium, or to bodies at rest: opposed to *dynamic*.

1850 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 2) 74, I have used...the terms dynamic and static to represent the different states of magnetism. 1857 *Educ. Rev.* July 36 The Voltaic battery reproduces the tension, and the earth repeats the neutralisation, and so the force which was static in the wire is rendered dynamic. a 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) 11. 303 Thus, purely trabecated architecture sleeps in safety, while arcuated architecture never ceases to exert force. The one is static, the other a dynamic style—only becoming static when its abutments are of undoubted sufficiency. 1881 O. J. LONGE in *Nature* XXI. 303 Electrical energy may exist in...the static form, when [etc.].

+ *b.* Applied *spec.* to designate frictional as opposed to voltaic electricity. Cf. *STATICAL a. 4 b.*

1839 FARADAY *Exp. Res. Electr.* I. 534 heading, Theory of static induction. 1876 F. GUTHRIE *Magnetism & Electr.* (title of Book i), Frictional or Static Electricity. 1883 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Jan. 2/1 A static current, such as produced by the Holtz machine, will be sent over the wires. 1890 G. M. GOULD *New Med. Dict.* s. v., *Static Breeze*, a method of administration of static electricity.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* = *STATICAL a. 5.*

1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* iii. § 1. 129 Causation may be viewed either as static or dynamic. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Critical Method* 5 It was very natural that the fresh mediæval intelligence, to which the recovered past came as a splendid treasure-trove, should...set up the old standards of static criticism, to last till the influx of new knowledge...wrought [etc.]. 1897 A. B. WALKLEY *Maeterlinck's 1712. Innubel* Introd. 13 M. Maeterlinck boldly asks whether a 'static' theatre is impossible, a theatre of mood not of movement. 1904 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 307 By a 'static' character we mean one that is a fixed quantity in the play; essentially the same force in magnitude and direction from the rise to the fall of the curtain. 1907 J. B. CLARK *Essent. Economic Theory* viii. 128 The Sign of a Static State.—The sign of the existence of a static condition is, therefore, that labor and capital, though they are perfectly free to move from one employment to another...still do not move. *Ibid.* 131 Influences that disturb the Static Equilibrium. 1909 W. R. INCE *Faith* vii. 122 Revelation, like inspiration, is a process, not a static condition.

+ *b.* *Gram.* Expressive of a state as distinguished from an action or process.

1871 B. H. KENNEDY *Publ. Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 127 Many Static Verbs take the cause or motive of the state as an Object, and so become Transitive.

5. *Path.* and *Phys.* in various applications.

a. (See quot.) *rare*!.

1855 DUNCLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Static*, an epithet applied to the physical phenomena presented by organized bodies in contradistinction to the organic or vital.

+ *b.* Structural or organic as opposed to functional.

1855 J. R. REYNOLDS *Diagn. Dis. Brain* ii. ix. 126 Al-though post mortem examination can reveal no static (anatomical) change, the simple fact of convulsion is proof of dynamic (functional) disease. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* II. 639 We must avoid any confusion between the static results of past peritonitis and the slowly progressive changes of the chronic disease. 1899 *Ibid.* VII. 238 One of those anomalous fatal instances in which the medulla has been found apparently free from static disease.

+ *c.* Of a disease, etc.: Characterized by STASIS. 1898 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* (1884) I. 92 Static or venous gangrene includes those [cases] in which stagnation of blood is caused by the mechanical arrest of the circulation through the veins.

+ *d.* Of or pertaining to a standing posture.

1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Static ataxia*, the failure of muscular coordination in standing still, or in any fixed position of the limbs. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VII. 600 Salutory spasm. Syn.—Saltatoric spasm; Static reflex spasm.

+ *e.* (See quot.)

1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VI. 829 There is no mental stimulus to the combination of the retinal images, and the eyes remain in their static or resting position.

+ *f.* Tending to maintain equilibrium.

1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VII. 372 The cerebellum normally exerts on the apparatus of movement, a sthenic, tonic and static influence.

6. *Machinery.* *a.* (See quot.)

1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 237/1 [Power transmission (Electr.)] Such disturbances [as minor surges] when trivial are commonly referred to as 'static'.

+ *b.* Of an electric transformer or generator:

Having all its parts stationary, non-rotary. 1903 *Nature* 15 Jan. 248/1 The Hewitt Mercury Lamp and Static Converter. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII. 173/1 [In a continuous current transformer] some part of the machine must revolve, whereas in the alternating current transformer all parts...are stationary; hence the former is generally called a rotary transformer, and the latter a static transformer.

+ *b.* *sb.*

1. = *STATICS*. Now *rare*.

1870 DEE *Math. Prof.* b.iii, *Statique*, is an Arte Mathematica, which demonstrateth the causes of heauynes, and lightnes of all thinges; and of motions and properties, to heauynes and lightnes, belonging. 1578 W. BOURNE *Treat. Trav.* iv. 2 The which Art or Science, called Statique, dooth shewe the heauinesse or lightnesse of any thing. a 1583 in Halliwell *Rara Mathem.* (1841) 33 Your Honour had some speeche with mee, as touching measuring the moulde of a shipp. Which gave mee occasion to wryte a litle Boke of Statique. 1873 [see *DYNAMIC sb.*]

2. The metrology of weights. *Obs. rare.*

1699 BENTLEY *Phalaris* 456 Talent originally is a word of Static [printed *Statics*, but see *Errata*], and means 1x pound weight of any thing.

† 3. (See quot.) *Obs.*—

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Statics*, *Statici*, in Medicine, a kind of Epileptics, or Persons seiz'd with Epilepsies. The Statics differ from the Cataleptics, in that, these last [etc.].

Statical (stæ'tikāl), *a.* Also 6 -all. [formed as prec. + -al.]

†1. Pertaining to the action or process of weighing: = **STATIO** *a.* 1. *Obs.*

Statical baroscope: a baroscope in which the varying weight of the air was rendered observable by the movements of a balance; so **statical hygroscope**. **Statical chair** = **static chair**; see **STATIC** *a.* 1.

1570 **DEE Math. Pref.** c j b marg., The practise Statically, to know the proportion, betwene the Cube, and the Sphere. 1578 **W. BOURNE Treas. Trav.** iv. 6, I will shew vnto you a more pleasaunter . . . waye (by the Arte Statically), . . . for to know the true wayghte of any Shyp. 1666 **BOYLE in Phil. Trans.** I. 233 So that I had oftentimes the satisfaction by looking first upon the Statical Baroscope (as for distinctions sake it may be call'd) to foretell, whether in the Mercurial Baroscope the Liquor were high or low. 1669 **Phil. Trans.** IV. 877 The Ingenious Sanctorius hath not exhausted all the results of Statical Indications. 1673 **BOYLE (title)** A Statical Hygroscope Proposed to be further tryed. 1732 **ARBUUTHNOT Rules of Diet in Aliments**, etc. 1. 401 If such a body as a statical Engine could regulate his insensible perspiration . . . he might often . . . shorten his life. 1753 **Chambers' Cyel. Suppl.**, **Statical** is sometimes applied in a peculiar sense to the experiments made as to the quantity of perspiration and other exertions of the human body. 1779 **J. ADAMS IVrs.** (1854) IX. 508 Suppose you should make a statical chair, and try whether perspiration is most copious in a warm bed, or stark naked in the open air. 1780 **Mirror** No. 79 To devise . . . some statical balance which should show the difference of weight and solidity of such objects as have a similar appearance.

2. Of or pertaining to **STATICS**.

1660 **BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.** xxxvi. 299 The Atmosphere may . . . for ought can be determin'd by our Statical and Mechanical Experiments, rise to the height of Five and twenty German Leagues. 1685 - **Free Eng.** 253 This Ascension is made . . . by the Pressure of the Atmosphere, acting upon the Water, according to Statical Rules. 1820 **SHELLEY Let. Maria Gisborne** B3 Then comes a range of mathematical Instruments, for plans nautical and statical. a 1878 **SIR G. SCOTT Lect. Archit.** (1879) I. 61 A careful study of the monuments in which it (the pointed arch) is first systematically used clearly shows that its introduction was from statical, and neither geometrical nor merely æsthetical motives. 1880 **Nature** XXI. 369 Any true theory of the constitution of the ether would be something totally different from statical theories of this kind.

†b. ? *transf.* (Sense obscure.) *Obs. rare.*

a 1665 **HALES Gold. Rem.** (1673) 271 There are in Story two things especially considerable. First, the Order of the Story it self; and secondly, Moral, or Statical observations, for common life and practise.

†3. Pertaining to weight or the equilibrium of weight. *Obs.*

1714 **PARKYNS Inn-Play** (ed. 2) 23 For all other Statical Motions of humane Bodies, such as are curious may find them abridg'd, from Alphonsus Borellus [Quotation follows].

†b. Of analysis, etc.: **Gravimetical**. *Obs.*

1727 **S. HALES Statical Ess.** Intro. (1731) 2 The most considerable and rational accounts of it [the animal economy] have been chiefly owing to the statical examination of its fluids. 1784 **J. RICHARDSON (title)** Statical Estimates of the materials of Brewing. 1813 **SIR H. DAVY Agric. Chem.** i. (1814) 14 The true statical analysis of the atmosphere is comparatively a recent labour.

c. Pertaining to the metrology of weight. Cf. **STATIO** *sb.* 2.

1846 **GROTE Greece** II. iv. II. 425 The . . . information contained in M. Boeckh's recent publication on Metrology has thrown new light upon these monetary and statical scales.

4. Of or pertaining to forces in equilibrium or the condition of rest in bodies. Of forces: Operating to produce or maintain equilibrium.

1802 **PLAYFAIR Illustr. Huttonian Theory** 43 Whenever, therefore, we meet with rocks, disposed in layers quite parallel to one another, we may rest assured, that . . . no cause has interrupted the statical tendency above explained.

1830 **LYELL Princ. Geol.** II. xviii. (1835) II. 352 Let us, however, concede that the statical figure (of the earth) may be a modification of some other pre-existing form. 1837 **WHEWELL Hist. Induct. Sci.** (1837) II. 13 This includes the principle of the Composition of Statical Forces. 1839 **G. ROBERTS Dict. Geol., Statical Figure**, . . . the figure which results from the equilibrium of forces. 1857 **THOMSON & TAIT Treat. Nat. Philos.** I. § 451. 340 This, which is called Statical Friction, is thus capable of opposing a tangential resistance to motion which may be of any requisite amount up to μR . 1868 **H. SPENCER Princ. Psychol.** (1879) II. vi. xi. 141 The statical attributes shape, size and position. 1869 **J. MARTINEAU Ess.** II. 167 All forces . . . are dynamical, till . . . they become statical. 1871 **B. STEWART Heat** § 193 The equilibrium suggested by Prevost is not therefore a statical or tensional equilibrium . . . but it is essentially an equilibrium of action. 1889 **WELCH Text Bk. Naval Archit.** II. 22 This effort of the ship to right herself when inclined at any angle, is called her statical stability at that angle.

b. Applied to frictional electricity: = **STATIO** *a.* 3 b.

1837 **FARADAY in Phil. Trans.** CXXVIII. 20 Inductive effects produced by electricity, not in currents, but in its statical state. 1845 **Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.** IV. 208 Statical induction takes place at great distances. 1849 **Noao Electricity** (ed. 3) 187 The intensity of voltaic Electricity, as compared with statical, is exceedingly low. 1870 **R. M. FERGUSON Electricity** 107 Galvanic electricity . . . can be made to manifest the attractions and repulsions of statical electricity.

c. **Statical chemistry**; see **quót.**

1866 **COOLING Anim. Chem.** i. (heading) Statical chemistry concerned only with the composition of parts. . . Dynamical chemistry concerned with the changes of composition undergone by various parts from time to time.

5. *transf.* and *fig.* Of or pertaining to a fixed or stable condition, as distinguished from a state of progress or change.

1855 **G. BRIMLEY Ess.** (1858) 196 Of all science viewed in its statical aspect, apart from the experience of change and the idea of cause, this classification, naming, and definition are the ultimate processes. 1874 **FISKE Cosmic Philos.** II. 371 The crude philosophies current . . . take what we may call a statical view of things. Hence they suppose that God created the world a few thousand years ago in nearly the same condition in which we now behold it. 1886 **MAINE Pop. Govt.** 47 The fund by which the life of the human race . . . is sustained, is never in a statical condition.

6. **Math.** Concerned with magnitude alone, without regard to direction. *rare.*

1859 **A. J. ELLIS in Proc. R. Soc. X.** 87 The object of the statical algebra of fractions is to reduce all combinations of numerical fractions to numerical fractions. . . This algebra applied to geometry allows of the investigation of all statical relations.

7. **Med.** Structural, organic.

1856 **Allbutt's Syst. Med.** I. 236 In most cases, however, our power to remove a cause by drugs ceases as soon as it consists of definite statical tissue change. 1898 **Ibid.** V. 481 We have in this chapter to deal with anæmia in its dynamical rather than in its statical aspects.

Statically (stæ'tikāl), *adv.* [f. **STATICAL** *a.* + -ly 2.] With reference to statical conditions; by means of statical electricity.

1854 **FARADAY Exp. Res. Electr.** (1855) III. 511 The copper wire becomes charged statically with that electricity which the pole of the battery connected with it can supply. 1859 **A. J. ELLIS in Proc. R. Soc. X.** 86 The problem of mathematics is, first, to discover the laws of these successions as respects results (that is, statically), by means of considerations drawn from contemplating operations (that is, dynamically). 1862 **MAXWELL Sci. Papers** (1890) I. 498 Now let η_1 and η_2 be the same quantities of electricity measured statically. 1867 **Contemp. Rev.** VI. 410 Both [Catholicism and Feudalism] worked for good equally by their organization and by their action, or to use more convenient technical words, statically and dynamically. 1870 **R. M. FERGUSON Electricity** 244 A telegraphic line may be charged statically. 1873 **MAXWELL Electr. & Magn.** II. xi. § 641. 254 The force arising from a system of stress of which these are the components will be statically equivalent, in its effects on each element of the body, with the forces arising from the magnetization and electric currents.

Comb. 1881 **Nature** XXIV. 616/1 According to this theory the earth-current consists in the return currents produced by the statically-induced change on the surface of the earth.

†**Státice** (stæ'tisi). [L. *státice*, a Gr. *στατική*, orig. fem. of *στατικός* causing to stand still (see **STATIO** *a.*) in the specific sense 'stopping flow of blood'.] A genus of herbaceous perennial plants, typical of the tribe *Staticeæ*, N.O. *Plumbaginaceæ*; a plant of this genus, esp. Sea Lavender.

1731 **MILLER Gard. Dict., Statice**; Thrift or Sea Pink. 1745 **R. JAMES Med. Dict.** III. s. v., Dodonæus pretends that the *Statice* is of no Use in Medicine, but that the Flowers are beautiful enough in Garlands. 1837 **P. KERR Bot. Lec.** 166 In some plants a single flower produces only a single seed, as in *Statice* or Thrift. 1873 **TRISTRAM Moab** xviii. 353 Now pale lilac from a *statice*, now as softly red from the sorrel in flower. 1881 **Encycl. Brit.** XII. 262/1 [Greenhouse Plants.] *Statice* includes some very highly ornamental plants. 1882 **Garden** 22 July 64/3 The *Statice* is a cloud of bluish grey.

Statics (stæ'tiks). [Alteration of **STATIO** *sb.*, after names of sciences in -ics.] Originally, the science relating to weight and its mechanical effects, and to the conditions of equilibrium as resulting from the distribution of weight. In modern use, the branch of physical science concerned with the action of forces in producing equilibrium or relative rest, in contradistinction to *Dynamics* in its older sense as the science of the action of forces in producing motion. In recent terminology, *Statics* and *Kinetics* (= the older *Dynamics*) are the two branches of *Dynamics*.

1656 **BLOUNT Glossogr., Statics** (Gr.) the science of weights and measures; a species of Mechanicks. 1664 **BUTLER Hud.** II. iii. 206 He had been long t'wards Mathematics, Opticks, Philosophy, and Statics. 1681 **COLVIL Whigs Suppl.** (1751) 83 Like some attempting tricks in Statics, Not vers'd in Euclid's mathematics. 1691 **NORRIS Pract. Disc.** 24 There is more Force and Virtue in one Single Now, than in many *Hereafters*. 'Tis not in the Moral as in Physical Statics; . . . here the nearer the Weight, the stronger is its Power. 1692 **BENTLEY Confut. Atheism** II. 11 Now this is a Catholick Rule of Statics; That if any Body he hulk for hulk heavier than a Fluid, it will sink to the bottom of that Fluid. 1700 **MOXON Math. Diet., Statics**, the Science of Weights and Measures, a Species of the Mechanicks, shewing the Properties and Motion of Ponderosity, or Heaviness and Lightness of Bodies, &c. 1837 **WHEWELL Hist. Induct. Sci.** (1837) I. 73 The mechanical doctrine of Equilibrium, is Statics. 1857 **THOMSON & TAIT Treat. Nat. Philos.** I. § 454. 342 We naturally divide Statics into two parts—the equilibrium of a particle, and that of a rigid or elastic body or system of particles. 1882 **G. M. MINCHIN Unif. Kinemat.** 201 There are methods in Statics for calculating the resultant attraction of matter, or its components, without finding the potential.

b. with qualifying word. **Chemical statics**, the statics of chemical bodies or systems of bodies. **Graphic(al) statics**, the investigation of statical problems by means of drawings made to scale. †**Vegetable statics**, the study of the laws of the circulation of the fluids in plants.

1727 **S. HALES (title)** Statical Essays: containing Vegetable Statics; Or, An Account of some Statical Experiments on the Sap in Vegetables. 1780 **M. CUTLER in Life, Trils. & Corr.** (1888) I. 80 The Doctor's discoveries in his vegetable statics . . . must be very useful in the culture and improvement of vegetables and fruit trees. 1876 **MAXWELL Sci. Papers** (1890) II. 492 On Bow's method of drawing

diagrams in graphical statics. 1910 **Encycl. Brit.** VIII. 147/2 The most useful of these applications, collectively termed Graphic Statics, relates to the equilibrium of plane framed structures.

c. *transf.*; esp. in *social statics* (see *quots.* 1843, 1851).

1843 **MILL Logic** vi. x. § 5 [With Comte] Social Dynamics is the theory of Society considered in a state of progressive movement; while Social Statics is the theory of the *consensus* already spoken of as existing among the different parts of the social organism. 1845 **GRAVES Roman Law in Encycl. Metaph.** II. 768/1 Gaius . . . treats rather of the dynamics than of the statics of law—rather of those events or forces by which classes of rights exist, are modified or terminate, than of those rights and duties which accompany a given stationary legal relation. 1851 **SPENCER Soc. Stat.** xxx. § 1 Social philosophy may he aptly divided . . . into statics and dynamics; the first treating of the equilibrium of a perfect society, the second of the forces by which society is advanced towards perfection.

Stating (stæ'ting), *vb.* *sb.* [f. **STATE** *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb **STATE**.

1652 in **Verney Mem.** (1904) I. 519 W. R. had done nothing in order to *st*ating of the accounts. 1652 **NEOHAM tr. Selden's Mare Cl.** 167 The Ancient Orators, . . . whilst they allege Examples about the stating of Questions in pleading, do mingle [etc.]. 1654 **HAMMOND Of Fundamentals** ix. § 9. 9 Many other inconveniences there are consequent to this stating of the question. 1662 **JER. TAYLOR Via Intell.** 8 Many of our Controversies and peevish wranglings are kept up by the ill stating of the Question. 1780 **BURKE Corr.** (1844) II. 333 When any new propositions are made without their explanations, their qualifications, and a full stating of their grounds. 1798 **HUTTON Course Math.** I. 49 Compound Proportion teaches how to resolve such questions as require two or more statings by Simple Proportion.

Stating (stæ'ting), *pp.* *a.* [f. **STATE** *v.* + -ING 2.] That states; *spec.* in *Law* (see *quots.*).

1787 **J. MITFORD Plead. Suits Chanc.** (ed. 2) 42 The third part contains the case of the plaintiffs, and is commonly called the stating part of the bill. 1796 **C. BARTON Suit Equity** 27 The Premises, or, as more usually stiled, the Stating Part of the Bill. 1838 **J. STORY Comm. Equity Plead.** § 27. 20.

Station (stæ'tjən), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 **stacio** (u)n, 5 **stacon**, **stacyoun**, **stacyoun**, 5-6 **stacyon**, 6 **statyon**, 6- **station**. [a. F. *station* (12th c.) ad. L. *statiō-em*, noun of action f. *sta-*, *stāre* to stand. Cf. Sp. *estacion*, Pg. *estação*, It. *stazione*, and the popular form It. *stagione* season.]

1. Action or condition of standing.

1. The action or posture of standing on the feet; manner of standing. Now only in scientific and technical uses: see *quots.* 1891 and 1913.

Bipedal, quadrupedal station (Zool.) [= F. *station bipède, quadrupède*]: the having two or four feet respectively.

1526 **Pilgr. Pers.** (W. de W. 1531) 65 These ceremonies that this doctour calleth but small thynges, I suppose they he as stacyons, inchnacyons, gestures . . . & suche other. 1599 **B. JOHNSON Cynthia's Rev.** II. v. If [she he] regardant, then maintaine your station, . . . shew the supple motion of your pliant hoid. 1602 **SHAKS. Ham.** III. iv. 58 A Station, like the Herald Mercurie New lighted on a heaven kissing hill. 1650 **BULWER Anthropol.** xxi. 234 Nature . . . allows us two feet for the firmer station. 1861 **HULME tr. Moqim-Tandon** I. iii. 20 The quadrupedal station. 1891 **Century Dict., Station**, . . . the manner of standing or the attitude of live stock, particularly of exhibition gamefowls: as, a ducking game-cock of standard high station. 1913 **DORLAND Med. Dict.** (ed. 7) 901 *Station*, the manner of standing; in ataxic conditions it is sometimes pathognomonic.

2. The condition or fact of standing still; assumption of or continuance in a stationary condition: opposed to *motion*. *Now rare.*

1605 **SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.** III. iii. 22 Her motion, and her station are as one. She shewes a body, rather than a life. a 1610 **FOTHERBY Atheon.** II. xi. § 3 (1622) 210 The vacuity of both Heaviness and Lightness . . . is rather the principle of station, then of Motion. 1643 **SIR T. BROWNE Relig. Med.** 22 The natural motion of the Sun made them more admire him, than his supernatural station did the Children of Israel. 1658 **OWEN Temptation** iii. 53 If it [peace] he lost for a season, it may be obtained againe; I will not sollicite its station any more; . . . and a thousand such pleas there are. 1660 **STANLEY Hist. Philos.** XIII. iv. (1667) 910/1 That Pleasure, wherein Felicity consists, is of the first kind, the stable, or that which is in station. 1841 **EMERSON Ess., Compensation** 122 His life is a progress, and not a station.

3. A halt; a stand. *Now rare or Obs.*

1604 **E. G[RIMSTONE] D'Acosta's Hist. Indies** v. xxiv. 394 Presently they went from thence with like diligence, to go to a place . . . where they made their second station. 1609 **J. DAVIES Holy Roode** F 3 h, But now, my Soule, here let vs make a Station, To view perspicuously this sad aspect. 1657 **HEVLIN Eccl. Viud.** II. ii. 117 A portable Temple . . . the which might he carried and removed, according to the stations and removes of Israel. 1845 **J. COVLETT Adv. in Pacific** viii. 100 After having enjoyed my first station here, I prepared my morning meal of terrapin, . . . and . . . I again commenced my march.

†4. An act of a pageant or a mystery play. *Obs.* 1474 **Cor. Lett. Bk.** 391 And at Bahlake yate there ordeyned a station, therein beyng kyng Richard with xiiij other arrayed lyke as Dukes, Markises, Eries [etc.]. c 1485 **Digby Myst.** (1882) II. 155 Fynally of this stacon thus we mak a conclusion.

†b. In Ireland: *Some municipal ceremony. Obs.* [1560: see *station-day* in 29.]

5. *Aslr.* The apparent standing still of a planet at its apogee and perigee.

1412-20 **LYNG. Troy** Bk. iv. 3366 When be shene sonne In he Crabbe had his cours I ronne To be higest of his ascen-cioun, Whiche called is be some stacyoun. 1551 **RECORDE Cast. Knowl.** (1556) 279 The progression, retrogradation, and

station of the Planets. 1647 CUNWORTH *Serm.* 1 *Joh* ii. 3-4. 56 Those upper Planets in the Heaven... have their Stations and Retrogradations, as well as their Direct Motions. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 563 The Planets in their stations list'ning stood. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* 1, *Points of Station*, in Astronomy, are those Degrees of the Zodiac, in which a Planet seems to stand quite still, and not to move at all. 1812 WOOLHOUSE *Astron.* xxiii. 249 In speaking of the stations and retrogradations of the planets. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astron.* 379 *Stations*, those parts in the orbit of a planet where it becomes either retrograde or direct, because it remains for a while there stationary before it changes its course.

† 6. *Path*. The stationary point, crisis, a height (of a disease). Cf. STATE *sb.* 7, STATUS 1. *Obs.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 437 Of the times of diseases, of the beginning, less considerable injury of action. ... In the augmentation worse. ... In the station worst. ... In the declination better.

II. Standing-place, position.

* In literal applications.

7. A place to stand in; *esp.* a position assigned to a man on duty, or in games.

1556 N. SMYTH *Herodian* 1. 20, Yea, and the footmen whyche had stations within the cyte, came to rescue the people against the borsemen. 1601 MOUNTJOY in *Moryson's Itin.* (1617) ii. 157 The weather is so extreme, that many times we bring our Sentinels dead from the stations. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* ii. i. 231 Seld-showne Flamins Doe presse among the popular Throgs and puffs To winne a vulgar station. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxv. 135 Able Seconds at Tennis play, placed in their proper stations. 1655 MANLEY *Grotius Low C. Wars* 251 Armed men stood round about in the Station, at the top of the Mast. 1679 M. RUSSEN *Further Discov. Bees* 93 Every particular Bee taketh notice of his Station. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 29 Jan. 1639, I got a station... at the doore of the lobby to the House, and heard much of the debate. 1760-2 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lix, I placed myself on my former station in hopes of a repeated visit. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 624 A man o' th' town dines late, but soon enough... Tensure a side-box station at half price. 1833 NYREN *Yng. Cricketer's Tutor* (1902) 11 The... description of their different stations in the field, and of the importance of each in his station, will convince the young practitioner that [etc.]. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., In most merchantmen the cry of 'Every man to his station, and the cook to the fore-sheet', is calling the hands and the idlers. *Ibid.*, *Stations for Stays!* repair to your posts to tack ship.

In fig. context. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* viii. civ, It were a Cowards part, to fly Now from my Holde... It being the Station of my life, where I Am set to serve, and stand as Sentinel. a 1659 DENHAM *Cata Major, Of Old Age* iv. 79 Pythagoras bids us in our station stand, Till God, our general, shall us dishand.

b. Phrases, to take (up), keep one's station.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. Arg't., The Cherubim taking their Stations to guard the Place. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. iv. 91 They kept their station for a while. 1797 MRS. RANCLIFFE *Italian* i, They took their station under a balcony that overhung the lattice. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xvi, Even when she... sat pensively waiting for their friend, she took her station where she could still look upon them. 1849 HELPS *Friends in C.* ii. i. (1854) I. 258 A gorgeous peacock that took his station on the low wall bounding the lawn. 1882 E. O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* xiv. 11. 249 One of our companions took his station as sentinel upon the tomb of the little mosque.

c. A point at which one stands or may stand to obtain a view.

1822 'BARRY CORNWALL' *Poems, Flood of Thessaly* 1. 138 From that high station Jove doth watch the world its happiness and woe. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1872) I. 50 Seven different views of the city, from as many stations. 1872 JENKINSON *Engl. Lake Distr.* (1899) 13 The three best stations are, at the foot of the lake, on its eastern side, and from near Tarn Hows. 1878 BROWNING *La Saïsiaz* 11 Can there be a lovelier station than this spot where now we stand?

d. In wider sense: Position occupied (in other postures than standing). *rare.*

1667 KATH. PHILIPS *Lucasia & Rosania* Poems 127 I'd dwell within thine arms Could I my station chuse. 1770 W. SURLY *Hymn, 'Sweet the Moments'*, Truly blessed is this station, Low before his cross to lie. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xii, The two friends, being seated in the most honourable station at the board.

e. *Boat-racing*. The position (at one side or the other of the river) occupied by a competing crew at starting.

1864 *Field* 2 July 2/1 The Oxford boat had the better station, and twice led by a length. 1858 *Ibid.* 4 July 14/3 University had the best or Berkshire station. *Ibid.*, A change of station might have altered the result.

f. The correct position of a vessel in a squadron. (*Cf. station-keeping* in 29.) 1911 WEBSTER.

8. *Surveying*, etc. Each of the selected points at which observations are taken. Formerly also *place, point of station*.

1571 DIGGES *Pantometria* i. xvii. E iv, And thus proceede from station to station. *Ibid.* i. xxv. H j, A the toppe of the hill, B the foote, C my station or the place of mine etc. 1590 BLAKEY *Baculum Fam.* xviii. 27 Marke that station on the ground... Then measure exactly the distance between those two stations. 1610 HORTON *Baculum Geod.* iii. vii. 68 Appoint thy first station, and there place thy staffe, and take the angle of altitude, [etc.]. 1722 J. JAMESTR. *Le Blond's Gardening* 118 Station, is the Place where the Level is set for performing the Work of Leveling, so that one Cast of the Level is contained between two Stations. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Marit. Surv.* 19 Draw out the Line C D, and it will cut the Circle in S, the Point of Station required. 1799 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VII. 641/2 Drawn from two points A and B, to the place of station C. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 367 s. v. *Barometer*, The heights read off from the

pressures should be corrected for observations of temperature carefully taken at the upper and lower stations. 1880 L. D'A. JACKSON *Aids Surv.-Pract.* 112 A base line is measured, ... and a network of triangles conveniently arranged by choosing suitable positions for stations.

9. The place in which a thing stands or is appointed to stand. *Now rare or Obs.*

12440 *Pallad. on Husb.* xii. 18 Vipike and oynouns in their station To growe. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yug. Seamen* 11 The gunwale, stations for the nettings, a chaine through the stations, or breast-ropes. 1669 J. ROSE *Eng. Vineyard Viind.* (1675) 25 This will likewise maintain them cold and fresh in summer, till they have struck and taken hold of their stations. 1687 DRYDEN *Song St. Cecilia's Day* 9 Then cold, and hot, and moist, and dry, In order to their Stations leap, And Musick's pow'r obey. 1693 EVELYN *De La Quint. Compl. Gard.* *Cult. Orange Trees* 19 As soon therefore as you bring forth your Trees, and have Rang'd them in the Stations where they are to continue, bestow upon them as plentiful a Watering as [etc.]. 1701 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 78 Whether they were cut out of the Rock, ... or whether they were brought, and fix'd in their station like other doors. 1711 ADDISON *Spectator* No. 98 75 The Head has the most beautiful Appearance, as well as the highest Station, in a human Figure. 1792 *Baron Munchausen* xii. 39 With this balloon, I played many tricks, such as taking one house from its station, and placing another in its stead. 1831 SCOTT *Cash. Dang.* ii, Groups of alder-trees... which had maintained their stations in the recesses of the valley.

† b. The height at which the barometer stands. 1666 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* I. 237 When the Mercury... is either very high, or very low, or at a middle station between its greatest and least height. 1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 16/2 [Barometer] Common station 30 1/10.

† c. *Arith.* = PLACE *sb.* 10. *Obs.* 1709-29 V. MANDEV *Syst. Math., Arith.* 17 The Divisor being removed one station, repeat this Process, until all the figures of the Dividend be wasted.

d. *Biol.* The kind of place in which an animal or a plant is fitted to live, the nature or essential characteristics of its habitat.

1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 49 Which is the same case with that which I have mention'd to be natural to Plants, which are each of them confin'd to their several Stations. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 69 Station indicates the peculiar nature of the locality where each species is accustomed to grow, and has reference to climate, soil, humidity, light, elevation above the sea, and other analogous circumstances; whereas by habitation is meant a general indication of the country where a plant grows wild. 1854 STARK *Brit. Mosses* 59 Giving such explanation of the terms as will enable the tyro Muscologist... to assign their proper station and name to the mosses he may pick up. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. xi. 403 Males and females of the same species of hutterly are known in several cases to inhabit different stations.

e. *Shipbuilding*. (See quot. 1913.) 1869 E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* li. 29 An elevation of this Keel is given in Fig. 27... The stations are drawn in dotted lines. 1913 *Board of Trade Instr. Tonnage Measurement*, Rule 13. Points of division of length, or stations of the transverse areas.

10. *Naut. a.* More fully *naval station*. In early use, a port, harbour, or roadstead for ships. In modern use, a place at which ships of the Navy are regularly stationed.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xlix. 13 Zahulon in the brynke of the see shal dwelle, and in the station of shippes. 1615 G. SANNYS *Trav.* 22 The ruins [of Troy]... are... too neare the navall station to afford a field for such dispersed encounters. *Ibid.* 38 At the West end thereof the Grand Signiors Gallies have a dry station. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Station, a standing place, a Bay or Rode for ships to rest in. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 608 A large Recesse... A Station safe for Ships, when Tempests roar. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 10 Sept. 1677, Then we saw the Haven... The tide runs out every day, but the bedding being soft mud it is safe for shipping and a station. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* i. i. iii. (1743) 15 At Chatham is a Station for the Navy Royal. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 534/1 *Portsmouth*, a municipal and parliamentary borough, seaport, and naval station of Hampshire.

† b. A place in a harbour for the reception of a vessel. *Obs.*

1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Comw.* 561 The Turkish Arsenals for shipping are foure; the first... containeth three and thirty docks or stations for so many Gallies.

c. A place or region to which a government ship or fleet is assigned for duty.

1666 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) II. 350 We shall have but 80 sayle this summer to fight the Dutch, the rest are designed for the western station. 1669 STURAB *Mariner's Mag.* i. ii. 18 Now we are in our Station, and a good Latitude. 1775 *London Chron.* 14-16 Mar. 254/2 His Majesty's ship Coventry... is under sailing orders for the East Indies, with dispatches for the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships on that station. 1813 SIR J. GRAHAM in C. S. PARKER *Life & Lett.* (1907) I. 32, I hear from all the captains on the station that there cannot be a more promising youngster. 1912 *Times* 19 Dec. 12/1 She was fit for service on the Australasian Station.

d. The period for which a vessel is appointed to a particular station.

1784 NELSON in *Mahan Life* (1899) 54 To the end of the station his order was never repealed.

11. *Mil.* A place where soldiers are garrisoned, a military post.

In the first quot. (tr. L. statio) the body of men garrisoned. [1828 WYCLIF i. Sam. xiii. 23 The station of Philistim wente out [Vulg. egressa est statio Philisthim].] 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xvi. i. 55 Marcellus General of the Horse, who abode then but in the next stations, drove off to aid him. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius Low C. Wars* 253 Prince Manrice... built a continuing Station for his Camp.

1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) III. 295 Between Hornby Castle and Kirkby-Lonsdale... stands Overborough, ... which was a famous Station of Antoninus, called Brementonacum. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Post*, in war, a military station; any sort of ground, fortified or not, where a body of men can be in a condition of resisting the enemy. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 402/1 *Station, Military*, a locality chosen for the garrisoning of troops.

b. In India, a place where the English officials of a district, or the officers of a garrison (not in a fortress) reside. Also the aggregate society of such a place.

1860 W. H. RUSSELL *Diary India* I. xii. 194 The small and great pecuniary relations between the station and the bazaar. 1866 TRAVELIAN *Dauk Bungalow* i. in *Fraser's Mag.* LXXIII. 231 Who asked the Station to dinner, and allowed only one glass of simkin to each guest? 1914 in *Cornhill Mag.* Dec. 81 The ordinary desultory after-dinner conversation of a small mofussil station.

12. The locality to which an official is appointed for the exercise of his functions.

1632 LITWOG *Trav.* iii. 116 Their... Priests are bred here, and from hence dispersed to their several stations. 1669 *Perry's Diary* 14 June, I am glad my station is to be here, near my own home. 1788 *Massachusetts Spy* 31 July 3/2 The 12th of March, Col. James Robertson's son... was killed at a sugar camp, within a few hundred yards of his father's station. 1802 J. BENSON in J. MACDONALD *Mem.* (1822) 374 We have spent the four last days in preparing a draught of the stations of the Preachers. 1893 D. DAVINSON *Mem. Long Life* viii. (ed. 2) 198 Tanna was his judicial station.

b. *pl.* The annual list of appointments of Methodist ministers.

1885 *Minutes Wesleyan Conf.* 43 Each of the places mentioned in these Stations... is the head of a Circuit.

13. A place where men are stationed and apparatus set up for some particular kind of industrial work, scientific research, or the like. Often with defining word, as *fishing, seismological, telegraph, zoological station*.

1823 W. SCORSEBY *Jrnl.* p. xi, This colony, which subsequently increased to a number of stations, has been continued. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 154/1 Any means of telegraphic communication which depends upon the deciphering of signals exhibited at a distant station is necessarily dependent upon contingencies of weather. 1865 MRS. MEREDITH *Over the Straits* i. 7 At Maria Island, the rocky hills and other so-called 'probation-stations'... the prisoners were used in tens and twenties. 1870 HUXLEY in L. HUXLEY *Life & Lett.* (1900) I. 332 How glad I shall be to see your plan for 'Stations' carried into effect. Nothing could have a greater influence upon the progress of zoology. 1883 GOODE *Fish. Industr. U.S.A.* (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) 68 The following is a list of the hatching stations operated by the United States Fish Commission in 1883. 1885 W. K. BROOKS in *Mem. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* III. 367 Their fruitful harvest furnishes one with the earliest evidences of the value of marine zoological stations. 1912 *Standard* 20 Sept. 6/7 It has been decided... to establish a wireless telegraph station at Barfleur. 1913 *Nature* 14 Aug. 69/1 Milne's aim was to secure a great number of seismological stations, scattered as widely as possible over the globe.

b. = POLICE-STATION.

1889 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 4 Nov. 3/1 Proceeding to Leman-street police station... Mr. Davis found the entrance to the station barricaded with several crossings of red tape. 1907 MAYN L. HENNEZ tr. C. WAGNER *Simple Life* v. 65 The officer, though he finally collar the thief, can only conduct him to the station, not along the right road.

c. *Sc.* = PREACHING STATION.

1904 R. SMALL *Hist. U. P. Congreg.* II. 402 The station was opened... on the first Sabbath of November.

14. *Australia*. (See quot. 1898.)

1833 STURT *S. Australia* i. Introd. p. 1, They... will only be occupied as distant Stock Stations. 1840 *Sydney Herald* 3 Jan. 1/7 My Station on the Lachlan River... was robbed by three armed Bushrangers. 1873 *Holobolins* 31 The impenetrable woods disappeared and they were soon in sight of the home Station. 1891 E. KINGLAKE *Australian* 116 His holding is called a 'station', never a sheep farm or cattle ranch, in spite of the English novelists. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 436 Station, originally the house with the necessary buildings and home premises of a sheep-run, and still used in that sense; but now more generally signifying the run and all that goes with it.

** In figurative applications.

15. *gen.* A metaphorical standing-place or position, e.g. in a class or enumeration, in a scale of estimation or dignity; and the like.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iii. i. 102 If you have a station in the file, Not 't' worst ranke of Manhood. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxii. 19, I will drive thee from thy station, and from thy state shall be pulled thee downe. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 224 The Apostles were placed in a higher Station than any of the rest, as being authorized by Christ to superintend and preside over them. 1772 MACKENZIE *Man of World* i. iv. (1823) 430 And he shortly attained the station of experienced vice. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 356 He... wins on the mankind, as his attempts prevail, A prouder station on the mankind. 1848 DE QUINCEY *Poetry of Pope Wks.* 1890 gen. 1. 53 For not only is much that takes a station in looks XI. 53 For not only is much that takes a station in looks not literature; but inversely, much that really is literature never reaches a station in books. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crima* (1876) I. 5 The invasion of the Crimea so tried... the enduring power of the nations engaged, that... their relative stations in Europe were changed. 1874 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.* (Cent.), Given as a tonic, but not worthy an official station.

16. A person's position in the world; a state of life as determined by outward circumstances or conditions; *spec.* a calling, office, employment. *Now rare or Obs. exc. in private station*, an unofficial position.

1675 OWEN *Indwelling Sin* vii. (1732) 70 When any Lust grows high and prevailing... it is from the peculiar Advantage

that it hath in the natural Constitution, or the Station or Condition of the Person in the World. 1697 G. DALLAS *Syst. Stiles* i. Ded., Being persuaded by some persons of the greatest Quality in the Kingdom, and others in Publick Stations. *Ibid.* (89) King Charles... most deservedly Conferred upon your Lordship, not only Titles of Honour, but also several Eminent Stations. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 4 Feb. 1685, A Proclamation order'd to be publish'd, that all Officers should continue in their stations. 1704 T. BROWN *Satire Marriage* Wks. 1730 i. 58 This pagan confinement, this damnable station, Suits no order, nor age, nor degree in thy nation. 1713 ANTHONY *Cato* iv. iv. When vice prevails, and impious men bear sway The post of honour is a private station. 1725 DE FOE *Foy. round World* (1840) 276 It is easy to be placed in a station of life, where... gold... would be of no value. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* i. vi. They believe that the common Size of Human Understandings is fitted to some Station or other. 1784 J. POTTER *Virtuous Vill.* II. 71 His sermon on Sunday se'night is to consist of some general observations concerning the marriage station. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 79 The soldiers and sailors employed, are unproductive branches of the community; and the stations formerly occupied by them, must one way or other be filled up by others. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 82 The station of groom to a lanky-eared Neddy. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell* 3rd vi. xii. It is a dangerous invasion When poets criticize; their station is to delight, not pose. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel x*, George Heriot, with the formality belonging to his station, observed, that [etc.]. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Vanderput* ix. 134 God appoints his servants their station. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. ii. v. Great in a private station, Necker looks on from the distance; abiding his time. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* iv. (1850) 472 It is their station to work. And they do work.

17. Position in the social scale, as higher or lower.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. xxvii. Content may dwell in all Stations. 1693 EVELYN *De La Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 12 Not affecting to be dress'd or adorn'd above the common Station of a Gard'ner. 1742 SHERLOCK *Let. in G. Harris Life* *Ld. Hardwicke* (1847) II. 27 Your lordship's great character & station place you out of the reach of any little service I am able to do. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Affairs of India* Wks. 1842 II. 45 The reasons, assigned by Mr. Barwell... seem to your committee to be... not very fit to be urged by a man in his station. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 289 We are well off to have got so much from a man of this Lord's station, who does not live in a garret, but 'has the sway' of Newstead Abbey. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* I. v. 256 If the club consisted chiefly of persons... somewhat inferior to Scott in birth and station. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 197 These were the highest in station among the proselytes of James. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* xiv. (1872) 121 A young girl of great beauty and spirit... and of his own station in society. 1862 STANLEY *Jewish Ch.* (1877) I. vii. 137 The prophets... were confined to no family or caste, station or sex.

b. spec. Elevated position, high social rank.

1731 SWIFT *On Death of Dr. Swift* 32 He never courted men in station. 1781 COWPER *Table Talk* 354 Such men are rais'd to station and command, When Providence means mercy to a land. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* (1848) 181 The villains could not sympathize with the delicate feelings of a man in station. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Ireland* vi. 97 Many other gentlemen of station and fortune. 1861 BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xx. 384 The army is officered by men of station and influence in the country.

III. A stopping-place.

18. A stopping place on a journey; a place of temporary abode in a course of migration.

1285 FETTERSTONE tr. *Calvin on Acts* xiii. 23, 299 Here is set downe another of Paul's stations. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* xxviii. xv. 349 Thinking with himselfe, what a deale of criminal matters he had brewed, in a certain station [marg. or baiting towne]. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Study Nat.* (1799) II. 500 My landlord, in another of my stations, has lived a very different life. 1825 SCOTT *Talisman*, i. He joyfully hailed the sight of two or three palm-trees, which arose beside the well which was assigned for his mid-day station. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. vi. iii. They roll through the streets, with stern-sounding music... pausing at set stations.

19. A regular stopping place on a road. Chiefly U.S., a place on a coach route where a stop is made for change of horses and for meals.

1797 F. BAILEY *Tour* (1859) 193 About half past nine we came to Graham station on the Kentucky shore; it may contain about twenty houses. 1834 J. HALL *Kentucky* II. 3 And every where and there a station—a rude block-house, surrounded with palisades, afforded shelter to the traveller, and refuge, in time of danger, to all within its reach. 1867 A. D. RICHARDSON *Beyond Mississippi* xxviii. 330 (Funk) The ranches forty or fifty miles apart where passengers take meals, are termed 'home stations'; those where the coach only stops to exchange teams, 'swing stations'. 1872 MARK TWAIN *Roughing It* iv. (1882) 28 Then the rattling of the coach... awoke to a louder and stronger emphasis, and we went sweeping down on the station at our smartest speed.

b. transf.

1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VI. 808 Many of these nuclei are stations in long commissural fibre systems.

20. (More explicitly railway station.) A place where railway trains regularly stop for taking up and setting down passengers or for receiving goods for transport. Also, and more frequently, a building or group of buildings erected at such a place for purposes connected with the transport of passengers and goods. Also with defining word, passenger, goods station.

In English the word is applied not only to an intermediate stopping-place (like the *fr. station*), but also to a terminus (= *fr. gare*). In recent use stopping-place not provided with buildings is called a 'halt'.

1830 BOOTH *L'pool & Manch. Railw.* 46 This Railway will cost above £800,000 including the charge for stations and depots at each end. 1838 *Times* 5 June 5/4 Here there is a 'station' for supplying coals, water, &c. to the engine, and for the embarkings and disembarkings of passengers.

1840 F. WHITSHAW *Railw. Gl. Brit. & Irel.* 128 [Grand Junction Railway]. Besides the terminal stations, there are the following intermediate stations. 1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* I. iii. 33 As Milverton was driving me from the station through Durdley Wood, there was [etc.]. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 234/2 Railway stations are either 'terminal' or 'intermediate'. A terminal station embraces (1) the passenger station; (2) the goods station. 1891 MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* xxv. The former was requested to meet her at Penshurst station at noon.

b. Station-to-station attrib. phr., used with reference to traffic between neighbouring stations.

1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Mid. Railw.* 424 A piece of ground... has been laid out for a stone, mineral, and station-to-station traffic. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 18 Dec. 6/3 They were asking Parliament to abolish some of the low station-to-station rates.

IV. Ecclesiastical uses.

21. Hist. A service at which the clergy of the city of Rome assembled at one of a certain number of churches within the city, each of which had its fixed day in the year for this celebration.

c. 1410 *LDG. Lys Our Lady* lxii. (1484) i v j b, In a chierche whiche men of custome calle Sancta sanctorum. The same day there the prestys alle Solempnely make a station. 1483 CAXTON *Golden Leg.* 143 b/1 The pope ordeyned a station in that chierche everye yere on ester day. 1502 in *Arnolde's Chron.* (1811) 154 In the circumsion of our Lorde is stations to Saint Mari Transithierne.

22. Each of a number of holy places visited by pilgrims in fixed succession; esp. each of those churches in the city of Rome at which 'stations' (see 21) were held, and to the visiting of which on certain days indulgences were attached. Also, a visit to such a holy place, or an assembly held there for purposes of devotion on the appointed day.

c. 1280 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 80 þei techen men þat for stations of rome... þei schullen haue þousandis of 3eris of pardon. 1400 *Stac. Rome* (Vernon MS.) 230 And pardon in Rome þat is grete. þe Stacions þer men hit clepe Pope Bonifaces conferred alle. 1450 *MS. Ashm.* 61 ff. 128 The stacions of Jerusalem. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburg* 2. 242 So dyd Offa... Deuoutly to vysyte all the hole stacions of the cytee of Rome. 1528 *Roy Redeme* (Arb.) 106 Hath England soche stacions Of deuoute peregrinations As are in France and Italy? 1516 LANGLEY tr. *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* viii. l. 147 Gregory... named the pompous sacrifices stations because they wer celebrated on certain daies limited and prescribed by statute. 1547 BOORNE *Introd. Knorol.* xxxix. (1870) 220 Forasmuch as there be many that bath wrytting of the Holy Lande, of the stacions, & of the Turney or way. 1825 T. COLEMAN *Indulgences etc. Order Mt. Carmel* 18 When... we give the name of Stations to the visits we pay the churches or other places appointed by the Popes to pray there, we understand so many intervals of rest to gain the indulgences granted to those places. 1826 [J. R. BEST] *Transalpine Mem.* I. 130, I shall now transcribe... the account given in the 'Diario Romano'... of the ceremonies to be performed in Holy week... April 11th. Palm Sunday. Station at S. Gio. In Laterano.

23. Stations (of the Cross): the series of images or pictures (usually fourteen in number) representing successive incidents of the Passion, placed in a church (or sometimes in the open air) to be visited in order for meditation and prayer; the series of devotional exercises appointed to be used on this occasion.

1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 185 h, Pope Alexander the sixt assigned the Iubile and Stations to be had in sundrie prouinces and countreis. 1837 J. E. MURRAY *Summer in Pyrenes* II. 113 Numbers of devotees may be seen... kneeling and repeating the prescribed Pater and Ave at the various stations, or chapels. 1863 [MARG. ROBERTS] *Denise* I. 141 A station (one of those little chapels commemorating the different incidents of the Passion of our Lord). 1881 *Parochial Hymn-bk.* [R. C.] § xxxvii. 701 The Franciscan Fathers erected Calvaries... surrounded them with Stations (or pictures representing the chief circumstances of our Lord's last painful journey)... The Sovereign Pontiff, who had already granted... Indulgences to the real Stations of our Lord's Passion, did not hesitate to extend the same to these representations of them.

24. Phrases. To go, make, perform one's (or the) stations, to go on, or for stations: to perform the prescribed acts of devotion in succession at certain holy places, or at the Stations of the Cross.

a. 1445? GASCOIGN *Life St. Bridget in Myrr. our Ladye* (1873) p. lii. When she was at Rome... she wente euery daye the Stacions ordeyned by the churche. c. 1461 *Bale's Chron.* in *Town Chron.* (1911) 141 A general remission and pardon to assollie all þoo that hadde made any auyowe to goo the Stacions of Jerusalem or to Room. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1211, I have gon þe stacions by and by. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Sermon*. *C'tess. Richmond Wks.* (1876) 295 After dyner full truly she wolde goo þe Stacions, to thre Aulters dayly. 1540 J. HERWOOD *Four P. A. J.* Yet haue I been at Rome also And gone the stations all arowe. 1574 HELLOWES *Guernsey's Epist.* (1584) 173 There was alwaies in the temple one priest alone... and those that went thither on stations, they might only kisse y^e walls. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 182 They made us perform the Stations at three Altars. 1702 MARWOOD *Diary in Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* VII. 119 Mond. 23 [Jan.]. In Classe the Esq^t was a little indisposed but stay'd it out, & held well all day after, but did not go for his Stations. *Ibid.* Wed. 25. He went his Stations in ye Morn... Thursd. 26... We were at my L^d W. [aldergrave] & at even made Station with him. 1753 CIALTONER *Cath. Chr. Instr.* 220 And where there are many Churches the Faithful make their Stations to visit our Lord in these Sepulchres, and meditate on the different Stages of his Passion. 1815 MRS. SCHMIDTKEPENNICK *Denol. Port Royal* III. 283 When he had finished his stations, he returned to his beloved solitude.

25. A special service held at a holy place.

1447 BOKENAM *Seyntys*, *Elisabeth* 335 And eek at sta-

cywons wher sermons shuld be. She nold hen among þe statys hy. But among þe wummen of poest degre She alwey wold syttyn. 1554 tr. *Doctr. Masse Bk.* B vij h. The halowing of the fyre on Easter Euen. ¶ This wyse let there be a station vnto the fyre. Let the priest stand by the fyre... and let y^e deacon stand on his left hand, [etc.]. a. 1843 in *Southey's Comm. pl. Bk.* Ser. 11. (1849) 8, I attended the stations that are performed in the chapels on Sunday evenings. *Ibid.* 9, I went to the Lough, and performed the station according to order, but found no ease to my troubled mind thereby. 1847 W. REEVES *Ecel. Antiq.* 301 A holy well where the Roman Catholics of old held stations at midsummer. 1890 J. HEALY *Insula Sancta*. 210 The Wedder's well... is still regarded as a holy well by the people who hold a station there on the feast of Brendan.

26. Hist. The bi-weekly fast (on Wednesday and Friday) anciently observed.

1537 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* iii. iv. 78 No man taketh the Stations to have been occasional, but only set fasts. 1673 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. vii. 180 These fasts [weekly fasts kept on Wednesdays and Fridays] they called their stations—not because they stood all the while but by an allusion to the Military Stations and Keeping their Guards. 1711 KEN *Urania* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 451 She sacred Fasts and Stations strictly keeps, And for the publick Provocations weeps. 1909 C. BIGG *Orig. Chr.* xv. 191 They fasted commonly upon the 'Stations', that is to say, on all Wednesdays and Fridays.

27. Ireland. A visit of a Roman Catholic parish priest and his cnrate to the house of a parishioner on a weekday, to give to those living in the neighbourhood the opportunity of confession.

1830 CARLETON *Tracts in Peasantry* (1843) I. 145 [The parish priest says] 'Take notice, that the Stations for the following week will be held as follows:—On Monday, in Jack Gallagher's; [etc.]. 1844 *Nin. Proc. & Evid. Athlone Election Petit.* 26 What do you mean by a station?—The priest goes to the house to hear the family their duties and confessions.

V. Combinations.

28. Obvious combinations: in sense 20, as station-building, -clerk, -door, -foreman, hotel, † -keeper, -platform, -porter, -yard; in sense 14, as station hack, property, stock; station-bred adj.; in sense 19, as station-boss, -building; in senses 23–26, as station-chapel, -vigil.

1872 MARK TWAIN *Roughing It* iv. (1882) 22 The *station-boss stopped dead still, and glared at me, speechless. 1890 'R. BOLDEWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 223 Quiet *station-bred cattle. 1892 MARK TWAIN *Roughing It* iv. (1882) 19 The *station buildings were long low huts, made of sundried, mud-coloured bricks. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XXVI. 77 One range of station buildings suffices for the travellers by all the trains. 1890 A. J. C. HARRIS *E. France* 575 Seven *station-chapels rise... amongst the wormwood and lavender on the tufa rocks. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade*, *Station-clerk, a railway clerk. 1860 W. COLLINS *Woman in White* xiv. She set them down outside the *station-door. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Dec. 7/2 *Station foreman. 1890 'R. BOLDEWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 101 The ordinary *station-hacks. 1862 *Batley's Mag.* Sept. 156 Never for many years had York been so full before; and at the *station hotels Lords were as plentiful as partridges in Norfolk. 1846 *Commerce Mag.* Oct. 134 He quitted the first-class carriage on reaching Rugby... desiring the *station-keeper to inform the directors, that [etc.]. 1897 J. H. PATTERSON *Man-Eaters of Tsavo* vii. 75 The 'boy' informed me that... an enormous lion was standing on the *station platform. 1886 W. J. TURNER *E. Europe* 384 The station-master... filling the posts as he did of *station-porter, station-master, and chief of the postal and telegraphic department. 1890 *Golden South* 186 We invested ours in a large *station property. 1880 *Town & Country* 791. (N. S. W.) 14 Feb. 314/4 The *station stock seldom feed near the road. 1858 BAYLY tr. *Batiffoll's Hist. Rom. Breviary* 14 Sunday vigils *station vigils, vigils in cemeteries, each comprising a triple office. 1854 MRS. SKEW *Sunny Mem.* II. 184 We made n descent like an avalanche into the *station yard. 1886 *Engel. Brit.* XX. 234/4 In laying out the approaches and station-yard of passenger stations ample width and space should be provided.

29. Special combinations: station-bill *Naut.* (see quot.); station-day † (a) in Ireland, the day of some municipal ceremony (sense 4 b); (b) *Ecel.* the day of a station or special service (see 21, 25); also, the day of the ancient bi-weekly fast (see 22); station-distance *Surveying* (see quot.); station-finder = station-pointer; station-hand *Australian*, a man employed on a station; station hospital, a hospital attached to a military station; station-indicator (see quot. 1884); station-jack *Australian*, a kind of meat pudding used in the bush; station-keeping *Naut.*, the maintenance of the proper relative position of ships in a moving squadron; station-line, (a) *Perspective*, the vertical line drawn through the point of sight (see also quot. 1704); (b) *Surveying* (see quot. 1875); station meter *Gas-making* (see quot. 1844); station-point, (a) *Perspective* (see quot. 1859); (b) *Surveying*, a station or the point on a plan corresponding to a station; station-pole *Surveying*, a pole set up at a station; station-rod = station-staff; station-sergeant, the police-sergeant in charge of a station; † station ship, a patrol vessel appointed to a particular station; station-staff *Surveying* (see quot. 1701); station time *Ecel.*, the time when a station is celebrated. 1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), *Station Bill* (*role de postes*, Fr.) a list containing the appointed posts of

the ship's company, when navigating the ship. 1560 in Sir J. T. Gilbert *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1891) II. 9 Fremmen . . . shall attende upon the Maior . . . at all station daies, and not to depart tyll the station be done. 1563-83 Foxe *A. & M.* 1402/1 (Canon of Mass). In the city of Rome they sayd them [see collects] over the people collected together in the station day. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. iv. 78 Their set dayes of 150 fasting, which were called Station dayes. 1808 W. BRIGHT *Some Aspects Prim. Ch. Life* III. 118 Wednesdays and Fridays [were] called 'Station-days' apparently by adaptation of a term used for military duty. 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1807) II. 67 Measure the distances from station to station. . . And in measuring any of these *station-distances, mark accurately where [etc.]. 1875 W. PATERSON *Notes Milit. Surv.* (ed. 3) 38 *Station-Distance*, measurements entered in the centre column of the field-book which are taken upon the station-lines from each station. 1888 W. H. RICHARDS *Milit. Topogr.* 115 The problem is seldom used except for finding a ship's place with regard to points on the coast, which are shown on the chart; an instrument called a '*station finder' is generally used for the purpose. 1885 RAE *Chirps Austral. Sparrow* 99 Some '*station hands had been in jail. 1804 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* xxix. 271 The station hands, who have to go out at daybreak, generally have their main feed then. 1901 *Empire Rev.* I. 435 The details of management of *station hospitals. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 853 '*Station indicator, an indicator operating in connection with the driving-wheels to exhibit automatically the name of the station or street immediately preparatory to arrival. 1895 *Daily News* 28 Nov. 5/4 The station indicator has been in experimental running on this Company's Hounslow branch for many months past. 1853 *Emigrant's Guide Australia* 112 Take . . . the flour and work it into a paste; then put the beef into it, boil it, and you will have a very nice pudding, known in the bush as '*Station-jack'. 1885 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 19 Aug. 2/1 Giving me my first introduction to the mysteries of 'station-keeping'. 1898 Kipling in *Morn. Post* 5 Nov. 5/1 The ships haven't worked together, and station-keeping isn't as easy as it looks. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. '*Station-Line. See *Line of Station*. *Line of Station*, in Perspective, according to some Writers, is the common Section of the Vertical and Geometrical Planes. Others, as Lamy, mean by it the perpendicular Height of the Eye above the Geometrick Plane. Others, a Line drawn on that Plane, and perpendicular to the Line expressing the Height of the Eye. c. 1791 *Euclyd. Brit.* (ed. 3) VII. 679/1 The distances taken by the off-set staff, on either side of the station-line, are to be entered into columns on either side of the middle column. 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1828) II. 63 As you go along any main station-line, take offsets to the ends of all hedges [etc.]. 1859 RUSKIN *Perspective* Intro. 9 From S let fall a perpendicular line SR, to the bottom of the paper, and call this line the Station-line. This represents the line on which the observer stands at a greater or less distance from the picture. 1875 W. PATERSON *Notes Milit. Surv.* (ed. 3) 38 *Station-line*, the one the surveyor walks along in measuring from one station to another, and from which he takes his angles, distances, and offsets. 1844 E. A. PARNELL'S *Appl. Chem.* I. 145 A large meter, called the '*station meter, is placed at the gas-works between the purifier and the gasometers, to ascertain at pleasure the quantity of gas made during any given period. 1859 RUSKIN *Perspective* Intro. 10 On this line [the Station-line] mark the distance ST, at your pleasure, for the distance at which you wish your picture to be seen, and call the point T the '*Station-point'. 1830 L. D'A. JACKSON *Aids Surv. Pract.* 96 Some recorders use alphabetical letters to designate station-points. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Marit. Surv.* 24 Such an instrument as this may be called a '*Station-pointer. 1804 NICHOLSON'S *Jrnl.* VII. 1 Description and Use of the Station Pointer; an Instrument for readily ascertaining the Situation of the Observer after having determined the angular Position of three known Objects. 1876 *Catal. Loan Collect. Sci. Apparatus S. Kensington Mus.* (1877) 733 Station Pointer, 6-inch. For placing the observer's position on the chart from angles taken between three objects, the relative positions of which are known. 1830 L. D'A. JACKSON *Aids Surv. Pract.* 112 The '*station poles used as survey marks. 1835 *Land. Jrnl. Arts & Sci. Conj. Ser.* VI. 329 The graduated '*station rods or staffs, placed perpendicularly . . . the glass vessel at the lower station must be slid up its rod [etc.]. 1890 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 7/1 The old term '*station-sergeant will be substituted in lieu of sub-inspector. The pay of station-sergeants will commence at 45s. per week, as at present. 1901 *Essex Weekly News* 13 Sept. 6/5 Station-Sergeant George Card was found in the station shot through the heart. 1758 *Memoirs of Last War* 20 Being favoured therein by the casual Absence of the Canso *Station Ship, omitted to be sent that Year, as was likewise the usual Station Ship to Boston. 1658 PHILLIPS, '*Station-staff, an instrument used in Surveying, being a straight pole divided into feet, inches, and parts of inches, from the bottom upward. 1701 MOXON *Math. Instr.* 19 *Station-staff*, made of 2 Rulers that slide to ten Feet, divided into Feet and Inches, with a moving Vein or sight, two of which are used with a Level, and on the edges we divide the Links of Gunter's Chain: used in Surveying for the more easie taking off Sets. 1708 *Brit. Apollo No.* 32. 2/1, 2 Station-Staves, with Moveable Vanes. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 359/2 Direct the object-end of the telescope successively to the station-staves held up on the different pickets. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 77 pere be pope syngep be masse pre Sondayes in fe jere in fe *stationium. 1643 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 494 We . . . doe order that all Assemblies and station tymes that all the aforesaid persons respectivelie shall take their places as is aforesaid sett downe.

Station (stā'shən), v. [f. STATION sb. Cf. F. *stationner* (1606 in Hatz.-Darm.), Pg. *estacionar*.]

1. *trans.* To assign a post, position or station to (a person, troops, ships, etc.); to place or post (a sentinel, etc.) in a station.

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxix, I was not a white more exposed than those who were stationed about me. 1760 *Inform. Dk. Gordon v. Earls Murray & Fife* 11 The bay which the river forms at its mouth in which ships are stationed. a 1781 WATSON *Philip III* (1839) 91 Some companies

of Scotch troops, which had been stationed in Cadsant. 1788 BURNS *Tam Samson* iv, Wha will they [the Curriers] station at the cock, Tam Samson's dead? 1809 *Land. Chron.* 29 July 101/2 Some sheep, which he had stationed upon a very deep declivity near the rocks. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xvii, Upon knocking gently at the gate, a brother, considerably stationed for that purpose by the Prior, opened it. 1842 LD. ALDERDEN in *Excheq. Rep.* II. 182 The laudable practice of stationing cruisers off slave-factory stations. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 142 The troops stationed near London. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Stationing a Ship's Company*, arranging the crew for the ready execution of the evolutionary duties of a ship. 1892 BIERCE *In Midst of Life* 108 Before stationing his men the young officer . . . bad [etc.]. 1903 *Union Mag.* Jan. 16/1 He was at that time 'stationed' in the Brixton Hill circuit in London.

transf. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltravers* 2 i, He kept his eyes stationed on the door.

b. To place in a certain position in a list. 1865 *Nat. Hist. Rev.* 313 At the head of the order Dr. Günther stations the Typhlopidae, Torricidae, [etc.].

c. *refl.* To take up one's station, post oneself. Also in *passive* with reflexive notion. Said occas. of a thing.

1780 *Mirror* No. 103 There is a . . . merry-looking dog of a sailor, stationed at the corner of the street where I live. 1826 F. RYLANDS *Life & T. II.* 56 Stationing himself at the side, . . . he said, 'There!' 1829 *Chapters Phys. Sci.* 343 According to the motions which the object makes, the image touches it or stations itself by its side. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* i. viii, Lady Vargrave was stationed by the open window. 1839 W. LOCKHART *Ch. Scot.* 13th C. vii. 79 'T he bishop stationed himself at the left corner of the church towards the east.

d. In *passive*, of a plant: To have a certain station or position of growth.

1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lex.* 323 Such species as have their barren and fertile flowers on distinct plants, do not perfect their fruit except where individuals of both sorts are stationed in the vicinity of one another.

2. *Shipbuilding.* To determine the proper position for (timbers).

1797 *Euclyd. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 406/2 In stationing the timbers upon the keel for a boat, there must [etc.]. 1869 E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* viii. 148 There was no necessity for stationing every beam at a frame.

Stational (stā'shənāl), a. [ad. L. *stationālis*, f. *station-em* STATION sb.: see -AL. Cf. F. *stationnal* (in eccl. sense), Sp. *estacional* seasonable.] Of or pertaining to a station or stations, in any sense of the sb. *Stational mass*: see quot. 1905.

1620 FOLKINGHAM *Feudiger* II. vi. 57 Now describe a Circle upon this stationall point. 1620 — *Brachiger*, iv, The Puncts in the Parallels imply the five Vowels respectively suitable to their stationall Regions and priorities in vulgar enumeration. 1826 T. COLEMAN *Indulgences, etc. Order Mt. Carmel* 49 It is to be observed, that except on the above named days, there is no Stational Indulgence at Rome. 1863 FLO. NIGHTINGALE (title), The stationall reports . . . on the Sanitary State of the Army in India. 1902 J. K. MANN *Hist. Popes* I. 1. 284 This part gives the ceremonies to be observed in the celebration of a stationall Mass by the Pope. 1905 ARCHLEY *Ordo Rom. Primus* 32 A stationall mass or station was one whereat the whole local Church was present (or represented), from the Lishop to the layfolk. *Ibid.* 33 Preceded . . . by the stationall cross. *Ibid.* 119 The stationall church.

Stationar (stā'shənār), Eccl. [ad. med. L. use of late L. *stationarius*: see STATIONARY sb.]

† 1. Used to render G. *stationirer*, mendicant friar. c. 1640 H. BELL *Luther's Collog. Mens.* (1652) 285 It will ere long com to that pass in Germanie (said Luther) as it is in Spain and in France, where no Preachers are, but onely Runners up and down, as in former time with us the Stationars were.

2. (See quot.)

1868 WALCOTT *Sacred Arehol.* 554 The Roman churches in which the Pontiff officiates on stated days are called churches of the stations or mansionary, and the assistant clergy are spoken of as stationars.

Stationarily (stā'shənārī), adv. [f. STATIONARY a. + -LY 2.] In a stationary manner.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric. Observ.* 158 note, The Barometer remaining stationarily heavy. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Ch. Bells Devon*, etc. 535 The usual way of mounting this 'chime' is to make the tenor swing, for occasional ringing, all the others being stationarily hung from trusses.

Stationariness (stā'shənārīnēs), [f. -NESS.] The condition or quality of being stationary.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Stationariness*, Settledness in a Place. 1797 GOOVIN *Enquirer* II. v. 231 All, depended upon the perennial stationariness of his understanding. 1803 MALTHUS *Popul.* III. II. (1806) II. 119 On this happiness or degree of misery depends principally the increase, stationariness, or decrease of population. 1832 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 9 When once settled in that city, St. James, with the natural stationariness of the Oriental, seems never to have left it.

Stationarity (stā'shənārītī), [f. STATIONARY a. + -ITY.] The condition of stationarity motion.

1901 *Nature* 11 Apr. 573/2 Signor Levi-Civita . . . is of opinion that Routh's definition of stationarity should be completed by adding the proviso that [etc.].

Stationary (stā'shənārī), a. and sb. Also 5 *stationarye*, Sc. *stationeir*, 6 *stationarie*. [ad. L. *stationarius*, in classical Latin 'belonging to a military station', f. *station-em* STATION sb.: see -ARY. Cf. F. *stationnaire*, It. *stazionario*, Sp. *estacionario*.] A. adj.

1. Having a fixed station or place.

a. Residing or established in one place; not itinerant or migratory.

1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 15 As sundry Laws provided against wandering Beggars . . . so this Law provides for, and relieves stationary Beggars. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III.

iv. 38 The court being thus rendered fixed and stationary. 1796 MME. D'ARLAY *Camilla* I. 1, A passion for field sports bad, with equal constancy, kept his brother stationary. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* xxxvi, She has now been a longer time stationary there than she ever was before. 1821 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* II, We . . . scorn to be chased from our supper, or cheated out of our share of it by a dozen Scotchmen, whether stationary or strollers. 1851 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* I. 338 The stationary lace sellers, for the most part, display their goods on stalls. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *P. Holt* II. i. 67, I suppose I know the state of Europe as well as if I'd been stationary at Little Treby for the last fifteen years. 1870 SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* I. IV. v. 437 Instead of a stationary creature, suppose the creature contemplated to be one that habitually moves about in the water. 1900 *Daily News* 17 May 3/2 A field hospital is a very different affair from a stationary base hospital.

b. Standing still; not moving. *Stationary air*, the amount of air which remains constantly in the lungs in ordinary respiration.

1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 147 No stationary steeds Cough their own knell. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxviii, It was still stationary, and she began to doubt, whether it was really animated. 1826 *Art of Breeding* (ed. 2) 48 1 he thermometer was stationary more than 30 hours. 1832 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* IV. 65 So that the image may remain stationary. 1839 DICKENS *Nick. II*, The clerk calmly remained in a stationary position. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1871) I. xi. 211 The sun, being stationary, could not be said to stand still or to move. 1878 H. N. MARTIN in *Jrnl. Physiol.* I. 149 When . . . the lungs are emptied, some of this pure air must be left in the mouth, and, in the immediately succeeding inspiration, will be sent into the lungs as a sort of 'tidal air' with some of the air just expelled from them, which will correspond to the 'stationary air' of the mammal.

c. *Astr.* Said of planets at the portions of their orbits in which they have no apparent motion. (Cf. STATION sb. 5.) Hence *stationary point* = 'point of station'.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 12353 And cause hem [the Planets] in the fyrmament Therabyde stationarye. c. 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* IV. (Fox's *Confess.*) II, The planetis . . . Sum retrograde, and sum stationeir. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 105 The star becomes stationary. 1700 MOXON *Math. Dict.* (1705) s.v., Hence a Planet is said to be Stationary, when he is about either of these his Stations. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xxiii. 249 When a planet is stationary, the fact of observation is, that [etc.]. 1852 HIND *Astron. Vocab.*, *Stationary Points* of a planet's orbit are those in which as viewed from the earth, it appears to have no motion amongst the stars. 1901 *Athenum* 27 July 131/2 Jupiter and Saturn . . . are approaching their stationary points.

d. Having a fixed position; not movable. Of a machine or part of a machine: That remains in one spot when in operation.

1648 WILKINS *Math. Magic* II. iv. 172 Thus much of those Automata, which were said to be fixed and stationary. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 115 The forcing pump is furnished with two valves, which are both stationary. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing*, etc. II. 96 By making everything in the scenery whether stationary or adventitious, darker than any part of the sky. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 661 The low pressure engines used in vessels, which are made twice as strong as stationary engines. 1840 H. S. TANKER *Canals & Rail Roads U. S.* 260 *Stationary engines* are used for effecting the ascent and descent of carriages along inclined planes. *Stationary plane*, a plane worked by a stationary engine and rope. 1869 RANKINE *Machin. & Hand-tools* Pl. P. 5, Looking on the stationary-river end of the machine. 1881 *Nature* 29 Sept. 514/2 The instrument thus provides a stationary solar star-disk for continuous observation. 1889 G. FINLAY *Eng. Railway* 5 Steam [in 1804] . . . had been applied to the working of stationary engines.

e. *Stationary motion*: see quot. 1870.

1870 tr. *Clausius in Lond. etc. Philos. Mag.* Aug. 123 By stationary motion I mean one in which the points do not continually remove further and further from their original position, and the velocities do not alter continuously in the same direction, but the points move within a limited space, and the velocities only fluctuate within certain limits. 1877 E. J. ROUTH *Dynamics Rigid Bodies* (ed. 3) 283 The first result is clear, since in stationary motion $\Sigma \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ &c.

f. Of a battle: Fought without change of place. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus II. Jew. War* vi. ii. 927 This fight was, for the most part, a stationary one.

2. *transf.* Remaining unchanged in condition, quality, or quantity; neither advancing nor retrograding.

1628 WOTTON *Let. Reliq.* W. (1689) 565 Mine own businesses stand as they did: And, they are rather stationary then retrograde. 1646 SIR I. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xi. then retrograde. 1646 SIR I. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xi. By this way likewise the Moores escape the curse of 332 By this way likewise the Moores escape the curse of deformity, there concurring no stationary colour, and some times not any unto Beauty. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. viii. 1. 27 Though the wealth of a country should be very great, yet if it has been long stationary, we must not expect to find in the wages of labour very high in it. 1789 A. CRAWFORD in *Med. Commun.* II. 336 The ulcer . . . appeared to become stationary. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 64 He was discharged as cured by his physician, even at a time when his emaciation was stationary. 1848 *Milit. Pol. Econ.* IV. vi. 1 (1876) 452 At the end of what they term the progressive state lies the stationary state . . . all progress in wealth is but a postponement of this. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1883) I. i. 53 Such laws could be enforced only . . . when production and population remained . . . nearly stationary. 1858 LD. ACTON in *Gasquet Ld. Acton & his Circle* (1906) 25 Theology is not a stationary science. 1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 212 As a rule a stationary state is by far the most frequent condition of man. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 288 A revelation which deals with man not as a stationary being but as advancing with a continuous growth. 1898 'MERKMAN' *Rodet's Corner* II. 16 It would never do if the world remained stationary.

† 3. Standing, in contradistinction to sitting. *Obs.* 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 120 The stationary posture is most significant.

4. Of or belonging to a station or stations.

† a. *Surveying*. (Cf. *station-distance*, -*line*.)

1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* i. xxiii. G. iij h, Draw an arcke rising from the same line that representeth your stationarie distance. 1610 *HORROR Baculum Geodet.* ii. f. 19 That your stationarie line, or line that you measure, be not too short.

† b. Of or pertaining to a military post. *Obs.*

1609 *HOLLAND Annus. Marcell.* 179 The stationarie or garrison souldiers. 1691 *NORRIS Pract. Disc.* 331 The Stationary Angels that wait upon the throne of God. 1781 *GUNNON Decl. & F.* xviii. II. 105 The stationary troops of Singara retired on the approach of Sapor.

c. *Eccl.*

1626 *DONNE Sermon.* lxviii. (1640) 688 When we shut our doores, and observe our stationarie hours for private prayer in our Chamber. 1693 *W. [WOTTON] Dupin's Hist. Eccl. Writers* i. ii. 94 The Stationary days, that is to say, those days when several of the Faithful continued in Prayer and Fasting till Three a Clock in the Afternoon. 1872 *SUFFLEY Gloss. Eccl. Terms* s.v. *Acolyte*. In Rome acolytes were of four kinds: 1. Palatial... 2. Stationary, who served in the church where a station was made.

5. *Stationary fever*: see quot. 1855.

A rendering of mod. L. *febris stationaria* (Sydenham). 1695 *PECHER Sydenham's Wks.* i. ii. (1729) 5 Therefore I call these Fevers Stationary. 1742 *J. SWAN Sydenham's Wks.* i. ii. (1755) 5 *marg.* Stationary fevers defined. 1855 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.* *Stationary*, a name given by Sydenham and Stoll to certain diseases, which depend upon a particular state of the atmosphere; and which prevail in a district for a certain number of years, and then give way to others.

† 6. 'Belonging to a stationer' (T.). *Obs.*

In the first quot. with reference to exposure in the shop of a 'stationer' or bookseller.

1630 *I. CRAVEN God's Tribunal* (1631) Ep. Ded. A 2, Conscience of mine owne meaneesse and withall the great disparity twixt a lively voice, and breathlesse lines, have easily dissuaded me hitherto from appearing in Stationary view. 1679-88, 1689, 1716, etc. [see STATIONERY 2].

B. sb.

† 1. App. the title of an officer of the royal household: cf. STATIONER 1. *Obs.*

1485 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 375/2 Lettres Patents made under our greute Seale to Piers Actores, of the Office of our Stationary.

2. = STATIONARY 2.

1698 *WALCOTT Sacred Archæol.* 58 [Three orders of acolytes] Palatines, 1 stationaries, those connected with the arrangement of stations and processions; and regionaries.

3. Elliptical uses of the adj.

† a. A planet when stationary. *Obs. rare*¹.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* ii. xvi. f. 11 As also, that then they [the planets] are Stationaries in their houses which is in the middle points of the latitudes, which they call eclipticks.

† b. An indulgence for attending a station. *Obs. rare*¹. [See note under MANUARY sb.]

1537 *tr. Latimer's Sermon. Convoc.* ii. D. jh, How some brought forth... pardons, & these of wonderful varietie, some Stationaries, some Lubularies.

c. One of a force of permanent or stationary troops. *Obs. exc. Rom. Hist.* (= L. *stationarius*), a member of a kind of military constabulary.

1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 359 Besides 80000 Stationaries to and again in Garisons. 1727 *H. HERBERT tr. Fleury's Eccl. Hist.* i. 544, I will read the information given in by the Stationary concerning these persons here present. *Ibid.* 545 Since... you have not obeyed the stationaries and chief soldiers who solicited you to renounce Jesus Christ in writing. 1853 *KINGSLEY Hypatia* xx, The stationaries are mine already. So are the soldiery all the way up the Nile.

d. A politician hostile to progress. Also *transf.*

(*nonce-use*), one who does not wish to go forward. 1831 *Examiner* 225/1 'The lame and impotent conclusion' which the Stationaries are desirous of putting to the Revolution of July. 1852 *Mrs. P. SINNETT tr. Huc's Trav.* xv. 234 The caravan became henceforth divided between the party of movement and that of resistance—the progressives and the stationaries.

Stationed (stā'jənd), ppl. a. [f. STATION v. + -ED.] In senses of the vb.

1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* iii. 438 'T'employ his station'd Legions in the Works of Peace. 1791 *Ann. Reg.*, *Hist.* 187 Firing their broadsides on each hand with great spirit and effect upon the stationed ships. 1811 in *Rep. Comm. Publ. Rec. Irel.* (1815) 68 The two stationed copying Clerks. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* i. li, The station'd bands, the never-vacant watch. 1900 *G. J. HOLYOAKE Sixty Yrs. Agitator's Life* i. xxi. 111 While I was a stationed lecturer in Sheffield, he lived in my house.

Stationer¹ (stā'jənə). Also 4 statiner, 5 staycyener, staycyonere, 5-6 stationer, 6 staycyoner. [ad. L. *stationarius* (see STATIONARY), in med. L. used subst. for a tradesman (chiefly, a bookseller) who has a station or shop, as distinguished from an itinerant vendor. Cf. early Sp. *estacionario* bookseller, It. *stazioniere* shopkeeper.

The direct adoption of the Latin word is accounted for by the fact that in the Middle Ages booksellers with a regular 'station' or shop were rare except at the universities; the typical example of such a trader was the *stationarius* licensed and controlled by the academic authorities, whom he was sworn to obey.]

1. † a. A bookseller; in wider sense, one engaged in any of the trades connected with books (cf. quot. 1625). *Obs.*

† *Flying, running stationer*: see the ppl. adjs. 1262 *Memoranda Roll* 45 & 46 *Hen. III.* m. 9 b, Mandatum est vicecomiti quod veniret [faciat]. Reginaldum stationarium Oxoniensem ad respondendum Ricardo Brun de Rowell, clericum de scaccario, de 1 codice precii xx. s. quem ei debet, et iniuste detinet, vt dicit. 1393-4 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 326/2 Stationers & Bokehunders del dit Universite [of

Cambridge]. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 27 And alle þo, þat makyn statutys agens þe freedom of holy chereh, & alle wyrtres of swyche statutres, & stationers. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 471/2 Stationere, or he þat sellythe bokys, stationarius, *bihiopola*. 1479-81 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 101 Item, payd to a Stationer for the grete Antyphoner, and for a quayer of clete stuffe sette into the same [etc.], xxij s. ij d. 1496-7 *Ibid.* 226 Item, to the Stationer for setting of all the new festes in to the bookes that lakked them. 1529 *J. TAVERNER in Arber Transcr. Stationers' Reg.* (1875) f. 11 Item I gyve and bequeth unto my crafte of Stationers vjs. viij d. 1560 *Daus tr. Stridane's Comm.* 33 b, He commaundeth also his Bokeshoulders be brent, appoyntyng a grete penaltie herafter for the Stationers [orig. *librariis*]. 1572 in *Feuillerat Revels Q. Eliz.* (1903) 161 To the stationer for a ligger booke. 1612 *ROWLANDS Knaue of Harls* 29, I grieue thou hast a groate to buy this Booke: I hate the Printer if he have done well, And Stationer, that doth these humours sell. 1625 *WITHER Scholars' Purg.* 116 An honest Stationer is he that exercizeth his Mystery (whether it be in printing, bynding or selling of Bookes) with more respect to the glory of God, then to his owne commodity. 1626 *F. MORVSON Shakespeare's Europe* v. i. (1903) 429 This one Unversity [sc. Bologna] indeede hath two Academies, one of the nations beyonde the mountaynes, the other of those on that syde the Alpes... The Stationers are Chosen by three Cit. Servants, and three Vitramontans. 1679-88 *Money's Ser. Serv. Chas. II & Jas. II* (Camden) 98 To Anne, relict and extrix of Samuel Mearne, dece'd, King Charles the 2^d's stationer, in part of 862 1/2 3^d 4^d for Church Bibles, Com'on Prayer Bookes, and other bookes... 1715 to a c. 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) i. 90 Thy Works... never have been known to stand in need of Stationer to sell, or sot to read. 1705 *DUNTON Life & Err.* (1818) l. vii, 254 He was the first stationer I ever dealt with. 1717 *Swift Poisoning of E. Churchill Misc.* 1732 III. 19 Yet was it plain by the Pangs this unhappy Stationer felt soon after, that some poisonous Drug had been secretly infused therein. 1805 *RASHOALT Univ. Europe* i. iv. § 4. 191 [Bologna] The Stationer's primary business was to let out books on hire to scholars. *Ibid.* i. v. § 3. 416 [Paris] All Stationers and Booksellers were sworn to obey the University and were required to give security.

† b. A publishing bookseller, publisher. *Obs.*

1547 *COPLAND Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.* To Rdr's, A certayne yonge gentyll man... moued the ryght honest persone Henry Dabbe byhiopolyst & staycyoner to haue it translated in to englysshe. 1615 *W. LAWSON New Orchard Pref.* (1623), The Stationer hath... bestowed much cost and care in hauiug the Knots and Models by the best Artizan cut in great varietie. 1657 *Brome's Queens Exch.*, The Stationer to the Readers. 1659 *Br. WALTON Consid.* 21 The Prolegomena... came to his hands after he had finished his Treatise of the Scripture, and was ready to give it to the Stationer. 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Gen.* xxv. (1662) 74, I have passed my promise... to my former Stationer, that I will write nothing for the future, which was in my former Books, so considerable, as may make them interfere one with another to his Prejudice. 1673 *OLEV Jackson's Wks.* i. Pref. (d) x, I... here set down all such particulars as may... contribute to the benefit... of the Reader, to the credit or caution of the Stationer.

† c. A scribe, copyist. *Obs. rare.*

1583 *FULLER Def. iv.* 138 The other translators... left out that title altogether, as being no part of the text and word of God, but an addition of the stationers or writers.

d. A tradesman who sells writing materials and similar articles. Cf. LAW-STATIONER.

The sale of parchment, paper, pens, ink, etc. was originally a regular branch of the business of the 'stationer' or bookseller. The restriction of the term *stationer* to the dealer in these articles is first evidenced in quot. 1656; it had probably been in vogue in accurate mercantile parlance some time before, but was not established in ordinary use until the 18th century. Phillips (ed. Kersey 1706) s.v. *Stationers*, has the term *paper-stationer*.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Stationer*, is often confounded with Book-seller, and sometimes with Book-binder; whereas they are three several Trades; the Stationer sells Paper and Paper-Books, Ink, Wax, etc. the Book-seller deals only in printed Books, ready bound; and the Book-binder binds them, but sells not. Yet all three are of the Company of Stationers. 1755 *JOHNSON, Stationer*, 2. A seller of paper. 1796 *PRIGGE Anonym.* (1809) 125 A Stationer is now one that sells writing paper, pens, &c. but formerly meant any one that kept a station or shop. 1812 *H. & J. SMITH Horace in Lond.* 164 My paper boasts no edge of gold; my stationer is Henry Hase. 1859 (*title*) The Stationers' Hand-book; and Guide to the Paper Trade. 1880 *Print. Trades Jnl.* xxx. 35 The exhibition... will be intended more particularly for Printers, Paper Makers, Stationers, and kindred traders.

e. Possessive combinations: stationer's knot, stationer's rule (see quots.).

1870 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 601 The model tie of tradesmen is the Stationer's Knot. 1866 *W. F. STANLEY Math. Instrum.* 211 The Stationer's, or Cutting rule, is a piece of hard wood... with the edges covered with brass.

f. *The Company of Stationers* (or *the Stationers' Company*): one of the Livery Companies of the City of London, founded in 1556, comprising booksellers, printers, bookbinders, and dealers in writing materials, etc. *Stationers' Hall*: the hall of the Stationers' Company, at which a register of copyrights is kept. (The Copyright Act of 1842 provided that no action for breach of copyright could be brought unless the work had been entered in this register. The Copyright Act of 1911 abolished this rule.)

The charter of 1556 (ed. 1741, p. 6) is thus worded: 'Volumus, damus, et concedimus... Thomæ Dockwray, [names of the Wardens and Freemen] Liberis Hominibus Misteris sive Artis Stationarii Civitatis Nostræ Londinensis... quod de cetero sint... Unum Corpus de se in perpetuum [etc.]'

An earlier guild of stationers is said to have been established in London in 1403; see quot. 1529 in *1566 Star Chamber Decree* in *Arber Transcr. Stationers'*

Reg. (1875) l. 322 All Bookes to be so forfeited, shall be brought into the Stationers hall in London. 1709 *Act 8 Anne c. 21 § 2* Before such Publication be entered in the Register Book of the Company of Stationers. 1765 *Bickerstaff's Maid of Mill Advt.*, This Opera is entered at Stationers Hall, and whoever presumes to Print the Songs, or any Part of them, will be prosecuted by the Proprietors. 1790 *J. FISHER Poems*, hack of title, Entered in Stationers' Hall, according to Act of Parliament. 1859 *Stationers' Hand-bk.* back of title, Entered at Stationers' Hall. 1864 *Chamb. Jnl.* 19 Nov. 748/2 'Almanac-day' at Stationers' Hall.

† 2. One who has a stall at a market. *Obs. rare.* 1616 *SHELDON Surv. Miracles Ch. Rome* 174 Standing Stationers and Assistants at your miracle markets and miracle forges, are for most part of lowliest life.

Stationer² (stā'jənəri). *Naut. rare*¹. [f. STATION sb. + -ER 1.] (See quot.)

1857 *SWYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Stationer*, one who has had experience, or who has been some time on a particular station.

Stationery (stā'jənəri). Also 8-9 -ary. [f. STATIONER 1 + -y.]

The word seems to have been evolved from or suggested by combinations like *stationary ware*, where the first word was originally adj. (see STATIONARY a. 6), but was naturally taken as a sb. used attributively.]

1. The articles sold by a stationer; writing materials, writing-table appurtenances, etc. (see quot. 1887). (Not in Johnson or in Todd 1818.)

1727 *BAILEY vol. II*, *Stationary*, Stationers Wares. 1809 *Parl. Paper (title)*, An Estimate of the Charge for Printing, Stationary etc., for Dublin Castle. 1828-32 *WEBSTER*, 1837 *HALLAM Lit. Europe* i. i. iii. § 145 They sold parchment and other materials of writing, which with us have retained the name of stationery. 1857 *DICKENS Dorrit* ii. viii, To make a curious calculation of the amount of stationery consumed in it [i.e. the Circumlocution Office]. 1880 *Print. Trades Jnl.* xxx. 35 A special exhibition of Printing Machinery, Paper, and Stationery is to be held. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 460/2 Under the name of stationery are embraced all writing materials and implements, together with the numerous appliances of the desk and of mercantile and commercial offices. In addition to these, the term fancy stationery covers a miscellaneous assemblage of leather and other goods, such as pocket books, purses, bags, card-cases [etc.]. 1894 *J. RUSSELL Remin. Yarrow* v. 125 A rush was generally made to the desk where the stationery was kept.

2. *attrib.* as in *stationery business*, *trade*, *ware*; stationery literature, ballads, chap-books, etc., hawked about the streets; Stationery Office, an office in London through which government offices are supplied with stationery, and which issues the reports, etc. published by the government.

1679-88 *Money's Ser. Serv. Chas. II & Jas. II* (Camden) 153 To Marg^t Royston... in satisfaction of so much money due to her for stationery wares supplied by her husband to the Earle of Middleton... 1733 11 0. 1689 *Order in Council* 24 Oct. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2500/1 Stationary Ware. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5438/3 Proposals... for furnishing the Custom-House with Stationary Wares. 1798 *Rep. Comm. Ho. Comm.* (1803) X11. 427 Stationary Office. 'This Office was established in 1786... with a view to the saving of Expenses... and to guard against Abuses in the application of the Stationary necessary for carrying on the business of Government. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* i. 205 The street trade in stationery literature. 1859 *Stationers' Hand-bk.* i The Stationery trade. *Ibid.* 2 A stationery business.

Stationette (stā'sjənət). [f. STATION sb. + -ETTE.] A small station.

1893 *BURRELL & CUTHELL Indian Mem.* 213 A... railway... conveys the traveller... to a stationette at the very foot of the mighty mountains.

Station-house.

1. The house provided for a coastguardsman at his station. *rare.*

1833 *Ht. MARTINEAU Loom & Lugg* i. v. 89 If they sent an order to all us Preventive people to vacate our station-bouses and march off.

2. The lock-up attached to a police-station. 1836 *DICKENS Sk. Box, Visit to Newgate*, Tell them of hunger and the streets... the station-house, and the pawnbroker's, and they will understand you. 1854 *John Bull* 1 July 411 Whalley was actually taken by a policeman to the station-house, the real criminal accompanying them, as witness. 1867 *AUGUSTA WILSON Vaskit* xxvii, Watchman McDonough... picked up, on the sidewalk, the incoherent body of Maurice Carlyle, who showed some signs of returning animation after his removal to Station House No. —.

3. A railway station; now only, a small country station.

1838 *Times* 5 June 5/1 The station-house close to Maidenhead shows the terminus. 1846 *Mrs. GORE Engl. Char.* 320 How different from the flashy gaudiness of a station-house albergo! 1850 *HAWTHORNE Amer. Note-bks.* (1868) 11. 199 It [the train] dashes along in front of the station-house, and comes to a pause. 1891 'J. S. WINTER' *Lumley* ii, When Jock Airie and the painter came out of the little station-house, they found [etc.].

4. A building at which travellers halt in crossing the desert. ? *nonce-use*.

1856 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) One solitary station-house and fort marks this wilderness [the Desert of the Th.]

5. *Australian*. The house belonging to a station. 1894 *H. NISBET Bush Girl's Rom.* 234 Uncle Timothy, the sole representative of the nobler sex who could keep these ladies company at the deserted station-house.

Stationing (stā'jənɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. STATION v. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. STATION.

1801 *J. BEXSON in J. Macdonald Mem.* (1821) 366 We have completed... the Plan for the stationing the preachers. a 1821 *KEATS Notes on 'Parad. Lost'* Wks. 1883 III. 28 But in no instance is this sort of perseverance more exemplified, than in what may be called his [Milton's] stationing or statuary.

1851 *Butler, Wine-dealer*, etc. 104 The stationing of many servants for due efficiency without confusion requires much judgment. 1914 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* July 474 Matters having to do principally with the stationing of troops and commanders in the West Indies.

attrib. 1822 J. MACDONALD *Mem. J. Benson* 321 The four following days he was fully engaged as a member of the Stationing Committee. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 4 Aug. 4/2 The Wesleyan Stationing Committee has issued a revised list of ministerial stations.

† **Stationize**, *v.* *Obs.*— [f. *STATION sb.* + *-IZE*.] *trans.* = *STATION v.*

1598 FLORIO, *Instazonare*, to stationize.

Stationmaster (stā'ti-mā'stər). [f. *STATION sb.* (sense 20) + *MASTER sb.*] The official who has the control of a railway station.

1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Seer*, III. vi. Did the station-master issue the tickets for that train? 1866 DICKENS, etc. *Mugby Junction*, No. 5 *Branch Line*. Then the guard's whistle shrilled out, and the station-master made his last how. 1839 G. FINDLAY *Engl. Railway* 15 The 'Station-master', attends to the passenger work.

So **Stationmistress**.

1897 N. & Q. 18 Dec. 485/2 Her husband was killed in the service of the company, and she succeeded as stationmistress. **Statiscopie**, *erron. form* of **STATOSCOPE**.

Statism (stā'tiz'm). *rare*. [f. *STATE sb.* + *-ISM*.]

† 1. Subservience to political expediency in religious matters. *Obs.*

1609 [W. BARLOW] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 370 Religion turned into Statism, will soon prove Atheism. 1626 R. BERNARD *Isle of Man* II. (1627) 137 The Bills of Inditement framed by those false Informers beforementioned, Machiavilian Statism[etc.], against Christian Conference, and the rest. c. 1650 South *Serm.* (1715) 150 Hence it is, that the Enemies of God take Occasion to blaspheme, and call our Religion Statism.

† 2. ? Political science, statecraft. *Obs.*

1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subsec.* 40 Such as profess to read Theorie of Statism.

3. Government of a country by the state, as opposed to anarchy.

1880 *Echo* 2 Jan. 4/1 The Nihilists do not believe in Communism, which is as bad as Statism, and equally deserving of suppression.

Statist¹ (stā'tist). [f. *L. stat-us* *STATE sb.*: see *-IST*. Cf. It. *statista* (in Florio 1611), F. *statiste* (17th c.), Sp., Pg. *estadista*, G. *statist* (from 17th c.), Sw. *statist*.]

The word probably originated in Italian, though evidence of its earlier currency in that lang. is wanting.]

1. One skilled in state affairs, one having political knowledge, power, or influence; a politician, statesman. Very common in 17th c. Now *arch.*

1584 SIDNEY in A. COLLINS *S. Lett.* (1746) I. 63 When he plays the Statist, wringing very unlikeli some of Machiavels Axioms to serve his Purpos then indeed; then he triumphs. c. 1590 *Sir T. More* (Malone Soc.) 172 Hees great in studie, that the statists grace that gailies more reuerence then the outward place. 1600 W. WATSON *Deacordion* (1602) 222 Thereby shall be seene... whether the seculars or Iesuits are greater statists: that is, intermedlers in state affairs. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 33. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* 10 They suffer'd themselves to be the common states to countenance with their prostituted Gravities every Politick Fetch that was then on foot, as oft as the Potent Statist pleases to employ them. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* II. xiii. Statists that labour to contrive a Commonwealth without poverty, take away the object of charity. 1691 [S. BETHEL] *Provid. God* (1694) 29 This Government of ours has been by our late Kings carried on by Tricks, which our Statists valued themselves upon, as the Effect of their great Wisdom. 1799 VOROSW. *Poet's Epitaph* I Art thou a Statist in the van Of public conflicts trained and bred? 1850 HANNAY *Singleton Fontenay* IV. ii. There was a statist in embryo; there was a leading-article man. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph.* *Apol.* 17 To lift along the athlete and ensure A second wreath, proposed by fools for first, The statist's olive as the poet's bay.

2. One who deals with statistics, a statistician.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 304 If Mr. Cattenau's authority is called in question we are ready to corroborate it by the testimony of more than one dozen German statists. 1846 *Times* 18 Aug. 6/3 A statist is a student of statistics, i. e. a man who computes and analyses everything that relates to the visible state or condition of man. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1860) VI. viii. 181 With these numbers before him; a Statist will quickly educe what he calls the 'percentages'. 1892 *Daily News* 29 Jan. 5/5 The Government Statist of the Colony of Victoria.

† **Statist**². *Obs. rare*—1. [a. G. *statist*, app. f. *L. stat-us* standing (see *STATE sb.*) + *-IST*.] A supernumerary actor on the stage who simply poses or stands by.

1807 Goethe's *Trav. Eng.* 264 The theatre at Paris possesses a far greater number of excellent dancers of both sexes than that of London; and its statists and figurants are comparatively more skilful than on the latter.

† **Statistical**, *a.* *Obs. rare*. [f. *STATIST*¹ + *-(i)AL*.] (But perh. a misprint for **STATISTICAL**, which occurs in the same book.) *Political*.

1600 W. WATSON *Deacordion* (1602) 11 Continually disswading from all such statistical affaires. *Ibid.* 349 Statistical deuses.

Statistic (stā'tistik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. G. *statistik sb.* *statistisch adj.*, F. *statistique adj.* and *fem. sb.*, ad. mod. L. *statisticus*, f. **statista* (It. *statista*) *STATIST*. Cf. It. *statistico adj.*, *statistica sb.*, Sp., Pg. *estadístico adj.*, *estadística sb.*]

The earliest known occurrence of the word seems to be in the title of the satirical work *Microscopium Statisticum*, by

'Helenus Politanus', Frankfurt (?), 1672: Here the sense is prob. 'pertaining to statists or to statecraft' (cf. *STATISTICAL a.*). The earliest use of the *adj.* in anything resembling its present meaning is found in mod. L. *statisticum collegium*, said to have been used by Martin Schmeizel (professor at Jena, died 1747) for a course of lectures on the constitutions, resources, and policy of the various States of the world. The G. *statistik* was used as a name for this department of knowledge by G. Achenwall in his *Vorberetung zur Staatswissenschaft* (1748); the context shows that he did not regard the term as novel. The F. *statistique sb.* is cited by Littré from Bachaumont (died 1771); Fr. writers of the 18th c. refer to Achenwall as having brought the word into use. The sense-development of the word may have been influenced by the notion that it was a direct derivative of L. *status STATE sb.*]

A. adj.

1. = **STATISTICAL 2.** Now *rare*.

1789 *Polit. Geog.*; *Introduct. Statist. Tables Europe* 17 With a view to facilitate the study of the Statistics science. 1802-22 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 597 The sort of collateral use thus capable of being derived from any article of official evidence, may be termed the statistic use. 1851 Mrs. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* 1. 892 The poet who neglects pure truth to prove Statistic fact.

† 2. **Political. Obs. rare.**

1824 SOUTHEY *Bk. Ch.* (1841) 298 The religious and the statistic measures must not be confounded.

3. Of or pertaining to status.

1871 POSTE *tr. Instit. Gains* IV. § 6. Comm. 404 Their title is a breach of contract or the violation of some real right, statistic, primordial, or proprietary.

B. sb.

1. = **STATISTICS 1.** *rare*.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 228 (Germany) Academical sciences... under the name of Technology, Economy, Science of Finances, and Statistic. 1864 KINGSLAY *Rev. & Tent.* ix. 232 Till that point is reached, the history of the masses will be mere statistic concerning their physical well-being or ill-being.

† 2. The alleged sense 'a statistical statement' (*Cent. Dict.*), 'any statistical element' (Webster 1911) seems to be merely inferred from the plural use in **STATISTICS 2.** But cf. **STATISTICS 2 b.**

2. = **STATISTICIAN.**

1804 SOUTHEY *Lett. to W. Taylor* 1 July in Robberds *Mem. Taylor* (1843) I. 503 Henley said you were the best statistic in Europe. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Sept. 3/2 It is the province of the statistic to upset fixed notions, to compare the actual with the accepted.

Statistical (stā'tistikāl), *a.* [Two formations: in sense 1 f. *STATIST* + *-IO* + *-AL*; in senses 2 and 3 f. *STATISTIC* + *-AL*.]

† 1. **Political. Obs. rare.**

1600 W. WATSON *Deacordion* (1602) 228 There are a hundred twice told of the like statistical principles and practises.

2. Of or pertaining to statistics, consisting of or founded on collections of numerical facts, esp. with reference to economic, sanitary, and vital conditions.

1789 *Crit. Rev.* LXIV. 188 The work [by Zimmermann] before us is properly statistical. It consists of different tables, containing a general comparative view of the forces, the government, the extent and population of the different kingdoms of Europe. 1790 Sir J. SINCLAIR *Lett. in Statist. Acc. Scot.* (1798) XX. App. p. xix. In many parts of the Continent, more particularly in Germany, Statistical Inquiries, as they are called, have been carried to a very great extent. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy* I. 75 The most prominent moral and statistical features of the period now to be considered must not... be passed over in silence. 1871 MAXWELL *Theory of Heat* xxii. 288 If however, we adopt a statistical view of the system, and distribute the molecules into groups, according to the velocity with which at a given instant they happen to be moving, we shall observe [etc.].

b. Of a writer, etc.: *Dealing with statistics.*

1787 ZIMMERMANN *Polit. Surv. Europe* Pref. 5 Some respectable statistical writers. 1845 McCulloch *Literature Pol. Econ.* 222 In 1832, a Statistical Department was organised in the Board of Trade for preparing, classifying, and publishing... information respecting the statistics of the United Kingdom and its dependencies, and also respecting foreign states.

† 3. **Gram. Misused for STATIVE a. 3.**

1846 D. FORBES *Hindustan Grammar* 132 From the present participle is formed the compound verb called *statistical*, by using the masculine inflection of the participle together with some verb of motion. *Ibid.* 65 From the present participle are formed... *Statisticals*, *gātē and*, 'to come singing'; *rote dāurnd* 'to run crying'.

Statistically (stā'tistikālī), *adv.* [f. *STATISTICAL a.* + *-LY*.] In a statistical manner, according to or by means of statistics, from a statistical point of view.

1821 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XCV. 18 A considerable condensation might yet be accomplished by mapping the country more statistically. 1860 MORLEY *Netherland* (1868) I. ii. 29 It was what would now be considered statistically speaking, a rather petty power. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* II. 168/2 If it can be proved statistically that [etc.]. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 17 Feb. 4/4 While cotton was firm and statistically strong, the Indian exchanges again came lower. **Statisticalian** (stā'tistikālī-an). [f. *STATISTIO* + *-IAN*; cf. F. *statisticien*.] One versed in or engaged in collecting and tabulating statistics.

1825 McCulloch *Pol. Econ.* I. 59 The object of the statistician is to describe the condition of a particular country at a particular period. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 355/1 The domestic consumption has been estimated by statisticians, at twenty-two pounds per head.

Hence **Statisticalian** *adv.*, in the manner of a statistician.

1882 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 630/2 The vulgar criticism which

concerns itself maliciously, not statistically, with the question of feminine *taille*.

Statisticize (stā'tistisəiz), *v.* [f. *STATISTIC* (8 + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To arrange in the form of statistics. Hence **Statisticized ppl. a.**

1879 St. George's *Hosp. Rep.* IX. 216 The 210 statisticized cases correspond to 202 patients.

Statistics (stā'tistikz). Pl. of **STATISTIC**.

1. Construed as *sing.* In early use, that branch of political science dealing with the collection, classification, and discussion of facts (especially of a numerical kind) bearing on the condition of a state or community. In recent use, the department of study that has for its object the collection and arrangement of numerical facts or data, whether relating to human affairs or to natural phenomena.

1787 ZIMMERMANN *Polit. Surv. Europe* Pref. 2 This science, distinguished by the newly-coined name of Statistics, is become a favourite study in Germany. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 731/2 *Statistics*, a word lately introduced to express a view or survey of any kingdom, county, or parish. 1798 Sir J. SINCLAIR *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XX. App. p. xiii. In 1786, I found, that in Germany they were engaged in a species of political inquiry, to which they had given the name of Statistics; and though I apply a different idea to that word, for by Statistical is meant in Germany, an inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining the political strength of a country, or questions respecting matters of state; whereas, the idea I annex to the term, is an inquiry into the state of a country, for the purpose of ascertaining the quantum of happiness enjoyed by its inhabitants, and the means of its future improvement; yet, as I thought that a new word might attract more public attention, I resolved on adopting it. 1838 *Land. & Watm. Rev.* XXIX. 70 Statistics... is merely a form of knowledge—a mode of arranging and stating facts which belong to various sciences. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* xi. 115 Statistics is a most important science. 1895 MAYO-SMITH *Statist. & Sociol.* 9 Statistics consists in the observation of phenomena which can be counted or expressed in figures.

b. With defining word. Chiefly in *vital statistics*, the collection and arrangement of the numerical data bearing on the varying average duration of human life under various conditions of place, occupation, etc.

1829 F. B. HAWKINS *Elem. Med. Statistics* 2 A combination of these scattered features forms Medical Statistics... We may perhaps define it, in a few words, to be the application of numbers to illustrate the natural history of man in health and disease. 1845 NELSON (*title*) Contributions to Vital Statistics. 1889 A. NEWSHOLME (*title*) The Elements of Vital Statistics.

2. Construed as *plural*. Numerical facts or data collected and classified.

1837 Ht. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 292 There is great virtue in figures, dull as they are to all but the few who love statistics for the sake of what they indicate. 1838 *Land. & Westm. Rev.* XXIX. 58 The valuelessness of all prior statistics of crime. 1844 KINGLAKE *Etthen* Pref. From all useful statistics... the volume is thoroughly free. 1859 *11 Estm. Rev.* Oct. 593 The statistics of suicide are striking. 1868 G. DUFF HOOPER in *Frml. Statist. Soc.* XLIV. 44 We all know what we mean by 'statistics of pig iron', 'statistics of coffee', 'population statistics', or 'revenue statistics'. We mean actual concrete figures relating to a particular set of phenomena. 1903 *Nature* 12 Mar. 453/2 The new Lucasian professor will next term lecture on 'The Theory of Gases and the Molecular Statistics of Energy'.

b. Comb. (in *sing. form*). Cf. **STATISTIC sb.** 1 b. 1855 THACKERAY *Charac. Sk. Capt. Rook*. The statistic-mongers and dealers in geography have calculated to a nicety how many quartern loaves... are consumed. 1902 S. COLENDON *Open Let. to Registrar-General* 6 The imperfections of a mere statistic-collector.

Statistology (stā'tist'olōjī), *rare*. [f. *STATIST* + *-OLOGY*.] 'A discourse on statistics.' (Worcester 1860, citing *West. Rev.*)

Stative (stā'tiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *stativ-us*, f. *stat-* ppl. stem of *stare* to stand. Cf. F. *statif* (16-17th c.), also G. *stativ sb.*, stand for a telescope, etc.] **A. adj.**

1. Stationary, fixed, having a permanent situation, a fixed recurring date, or the like. Now only *Rom. Ant.* in *stative camp*, etc.

a. 1631 [Sir R. COTTON] *Disc. Power Peers*, etc. (1640) 2 In the Rolles of Henry the 3. It [Generale Placitum apud London] is not 'stative, but summoned by Proclamation. 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Subb.* 81 Macrobius saith, there are four kinds of publique holydaies... Stative, Conceptive, [etc.]. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq. Iv.* They are stative forts, whereas this was only an occasional encampment. 1866 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* xlv. (1865) V. 338 Rome was the proper sphere of his business and duty... the stative camp of the warrior nation.

† 2. That stands or continues in a certain state. *Obs.* 1643 R. O. *Man's Mortality* vi. 47 It incur'd this Absurditie, that the Soules of the Damned shall not perish, but stand as well as the Stative Angels.

3. *Hebr. Gram.* Epithet of verbs which express a state or condition. [= mod. L. *verba stativa*.]

1874 A. B. DAVISON *Introduct. Hebr. Gram.* 47 The term stative verbs, i. e. verbs of state, is used by some grammarians. *Ibid.*. The class of stative verbs is very numerous. 1913 C. T. WOOD & LANCASTER *Hebr. Gram.* 69 Stative Verbs are a class of verbs, usually intransitive, which express a state or condition.

B. sb. *Hebr. Gram.* A stative verb.

1874 DRIVER *Tenses Hebr.* 6 11. 12 To the verbs already cited may be added... the following, which are selected from the list given by Böttcher... by this grammarian they are not inaptly termed *verba stativa* or 'statives'. 1913 C. T.

2. attrib. and Comb., as *statue-craft*, *-lantern*, *marble*, *-portrait*; objective and obj. genitive, as

statue-hewing, -maker, -turning, worshipper; instrumental, as *statue-bordered* adj.; similitive, as *statue-blind* adj., *statue-like* adj. and adv.; *statue-dress* *Theat.*, 'a dress for the body and legs, made in one piece, worn in representations of statuary' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Vis. Poets* xxxvi. And Shelley, in his white ideal, All 'statue-blind. 1835 TALFOUR *Ion* iv. iii. These 'statue-border'd walks. 1634 PEACHAM *Compt. Gentl.* xii. (1906) 110 Such as are well seen in 'statue-craft. 1850 C. BRONTE *Prof. to E. Brontë's Wuthering Heights* p. xxiv. It sets to work on 'statue-hewing, and you have a Pluto or a Jove. 1904 R. J. FARRER *Gard. Asia* xiii. 117 From this [court] one passes through others, each forested with high toro or 'statue-lanterns. 1822 BYRON *Juan* vi. lxxviii. A fourth as marble, 'statue-like and still, lay in a breathless, hush'd, and stony sleep. 1828 Miss MERRIFORD *Village* III. 38 Her long straight hair, parted on the forehead and twisted into a thick knot behind, gave a statue-like grace to her head. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* xxviii. II. 233 The elephant, stood statue-like beside the fountain. 1835 JACKSON *Creed* viii. xxvii. 305 The vulgar Latine hath it... *Statuarius*, to the 'Statue-maker. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 170 Frozen under enormous pressure, it resembles, freshly broken 'statue-marble. 1872 HCAN *Sel. Grk. Coins in Electrotype Brit. Mus.* 18 Thistledrums... may give us the traits of the 'statue-portrait by Lysippos, or the gem-portrait by Pyrgoteles. 1832 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xi. 287 The 'statue-turning machine of Mr. Watt. 1878 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* t. iv. 473 The Image and 'Statue-worshippers among the Pagans.

Hence *Statuelessness*.

1850-3 THACKERAY *Round. Papers* xix. 303 In the spirit I am walking... round the Place Vendôme, where the *drapau blanc* is floating from the statueless column.

Statue (stæ'ti'u), *v.* [*f. STATUE sb.*]

1. *trans.* To represent in a statue or in statuary; to honour (a person) by erecting a statue of him. Now also as *noun-use*.

12607 DAY *Parl. Beas* viii. (1641) F 2 h, At the four corners of this Chariot lie have the four winds statue'd. 1611 FLORIO, *Statuare*, to statue, to image. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. xv. 42 He did not fear to lose his head, for if he did, the Athenians would give him one immortal. He should be statue'd, in the treasury of eternal fame. 1672 EACHARD *Hobbes' St. Nat. Const.* 64 It is great pity but that you should be entomb'd at Westminster, and statue'd up at Gresham College for the great moral discoverer of the Age. 1895 W. WRIGHT *Zenobia & Palmyra* x. 107 Another citizen erected seven columns... and he was 'statue'd in March 179 A.D.

2. To turn into a statue. *Obs. rare.*

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. xxvi. 111 The eye is dimme, in the discoloured face; and the whole man becomes as if statue'd into stone and earth.

Statued (stæ'ti'ud), *pp. a.* [*f. STATUE v. and sb. + -ED.*]

1. Furnished or ornamented with statues or statuary.

1806 W. TAYLOR in Rohberds *Mem.* II. 144 The stately yew-hedge walks, and vased and statue'd terraces. 1855 TENNYSON *Daisy* xvi, I stood among the silent statues, And statue'd pinnacles, mute as they. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* lix, An arcadian square flooded with light and resonant with the fall of statue'd fountains.

2. Represented in a statue or in statuary.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 243 The statue'd satyrs seemed to grin and jibber 'neath her eye. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 31 And the statue'd forms that look from their seats With a cold smile serenely. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 338 Free to stand Pedestaled mid the Muses' temple-throng, A statue'd service, laureled, lyre in hand.

3. Statue-like.

1820 J. H. WIFFEN *Aonian Hours* (ed. 2) 108 The statue'd clouds scarce err Over the marbled skies.

Statuefy (stæ'ti'fai), *v. rare.* Also *statufy*. [*f. STATUE sb. + -FY.*] *trans.* a. To turn into a statue. b. To erect a statue to.

1858 HELPS *Realms* viii. 232 There were 27 degrees of frost that day. As we sat on our horses... we were nearly statuefy'd. 1903 PILOT 17 Oct. 372/2 The occasion was the erection of a statue to Verengerotix—statuefy'd everywhere except his native district.

Statuesque (stæ'ti'u'sk), *a.* [*f. STATUE sb. + -ESQUE*, after *picturesque*.] Having the qualities of a statue or of sculpture.

1834 COLERIDGE *Notes & Lect.* (1849) I. 72 Their productions were, if the expression may be allowed, statuesque, whilst those of the moderns are picturesque. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xvii. An image of statuesque piety and rigid devotion. 1855 SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* xlvii, He had always admitted her statuesque grace. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl. v.* ii. (1872) II. 71 Statuesque immovability of posture. 1891 N. & Q. Ser. vii. XII. 99 The more reserved and statuesque formulae of the Western Churches. 1905 SIR F. TREVES *Other Side of Lantern* ii. xxx. (1906) 150 The statuesque native soldiers who stand as sentries.

Hence *Statuesquely adv.*, *Statuesqueness*.

1833 COLERIDGE *Tablet* i. July, Euripides... embraces within the scope of the tragic poet many passions... which Sophocles seems to have considered as incongruous with the ideal statuesqueness of the tragic drama. 1858 BROWNING *Ring & Bell* ix. 202 Hold, as it were, a deprecating hand, Statuesquely, in the Medicen mode. 1885 G. ALLEN *Maimie's Sake* xxiii, He had never before seen her... look so... statuesquely beautiful. 1888 Harper's *Mag.* Aug. 330 Each lithe figure... has a statuesqueness and a luminosity impossible to paint in words.

Statuette (stæ'ti'u'e't), [*a. f. statuette* dim. of *statue*; see *STATUE sb.* and *-ETTE.*] A small statue; a statue less than life-size.

1843 Fraser's *Mag.* XXVIII. 103 In every space... stood

a little statuette of marble. 1863 SIR G. SCOTT GLEAN *Westm. Abb.* (ed. 2) 64 These niches contained thirty statues of different personages. 1906 PETRIE *Relig. Anc. Egypt* xiii. 83 Little statues of gods of glazed pottery, and often of bronze, silver, and even of gold.

attrib. 1866 Reader 19 May 500 'The Chase'... is life size, but 'The Stag at Bay'... is little more than statuette size.

† **Statuist**, *Obs. rare*¹. [*f. STATUE sb. + -IST.*] A statuary, sculptor.

1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Sub.* 365 The most famous Painter and Statuist in the world, Michael Angelo.

Statuit, *obs. form of STATUTE.*

† **Statuize**, *v. noun-use.* [*f. STATUE sb. + -IZE.*] *trans.* To make a statue of, to commemorate by means of a statue.

1719 OZELL tr. *Misson's Trav. Eng.* 309 James II. did also statue himself [orig. *s'est aussi fait Statuier*] in Copper, in one of the Courts of White-hall.

† **Statuinate**, *v. Obs.* [*f. L. statuīnāt-, ppl. stem of statuīnāre, f. statuīn-, statūmen* prop. support, f. *statu-ere* to set up: see *STATUTE.*] *trans.* To support, establish.

1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* i. (1652) 6 Those eminent Plants... which blast, or bite not, but rather statuinate, and refresh the Vines... or whatsoever growth under their shadows. 1631 B. JONSON *New Inn* ii. vi, I will statuinate and underprop thee. 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man* iv. vi. (1677) 316 A miraculous interposition in all the ordinary procedures of things already fully settled and statuinated by the first Divine Efficiency.

Hence † **Statuinated ppl. a.** Also † **Statuination**.

1658 PHILLIPS *Statuination*, an underpropping or setting up. 1674 HALE *Diffic. Nuz.* (1675) 238 The God of Nature, whose standing and statuinated Law Nature is, hath so ordered it.

Statuomania, *noun-use.* [*f. STATUE sb. + -MANIA.*] A mania for the erection of statues.

1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 656 The rage for statues, now being erected all over France, seems to be degenerating into a statuomania.

Statu-quo-ism, *noun-use.* [*f. L. phrase (in) statu quo* (see *IN Latin prep.* 16) + *-ISM.*] Partisanship of the existing condition of things. So also **Statu-quo-ite**, whence **Statuquoitism**.

1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* i, These four persons were, Mr. Foster, the perfectionist; Mr. Escot, the deteriorationist; Mr. Jenkinson, the statu-quo-ite; and the Reverend Doctor Gaster. 1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *Six Months in W. Ind.* (1832) 184 There is so much statuquoitism in the old colonies. 1848 STEINMETZ *Hist. Jesuits* III. 388 Another peculiarity of the Chinese was statu-quo-ism, their imitative faculties having from time immemorial completely palsied the inventive.

Statuural (stæ'ti'ū-rāl), *a. rare*¹. [*f. STATURE sb. + -AL.*] Of or pertaining to stature.

1868 H. BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* xxi. (1872) 126 The human soul is overborne... by the statuural dimensions of God.

Statuure (stæ'ti'ū-r), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 *statuure*, 5 *statuour* (e, 6 *statuure*), 4-*statuure*. [*n. OF. stature, estature* (mod. *F. stature*) ad. *L. statūra f. sta-, stare* to stand: see *-TURE.* Cf. *It. statura*, *Sp., Pg. estatura.*]

1. The height of an animal body in its normal standing position. a. esp. of a human body.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22321 [His king Constans was] a mikel man, o stature heil. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 73 God... man last made 'I'll hys lyknes and semyly stature. 1382 WYCLIF *Isatt.* vi. 27 Sothely who of 300 thekingme may putte to his stature oo cubite? a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 1702 Darius... Askis bam of sir Alexander all at be cuthe, Bathe of his stature & his strenth. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* cccxxii. 258 He was so feblull & of so litte a stature. 1551 T. WILSON *Logic* Cjh, Stature or brodenes cannot be taken from man. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent. iv.* iv. 163 *Sil.* How tall was she? *Jut.* About my stature. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV.* iii. 277 Care I for the Limbe, the Thewes, the stature, bulke, and bigge assemblance of a man? give me the spirit. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geogr. Del.* ii. xiv. (1635) 224 Hippocrates pronounced the people of the North to be... of a small and dwarfish stature. 1710 STREELE *Tattler* No. 75 ¶ 5 He was low of Stature... But he was more prudent than Men of that Height usually are. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xviii. 258 Thy riper days no growing worth impart, A man in stature, still a boy in heart! 1839 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* (1863) 38 Her stature... must have been... five feet seven or eight. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* Prol. 40 Her stature more than mortal in the burst of sunrise. 1860 TYNBALL *Glac.* i. xvi. 104 A remarkable-looking man... of middle stature.

† b. of a beast or a fish. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf. A.* III. 117 The ferste... is cleped Aries, Which lich a wether of stature Resembled is in his figure. a 1505 in *Kingsford Chron. Lond.* (1905) 235 The later end of february was taken... a fishe of great stature. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* ix. 341 It is... shaped like a ramme, and of the stature of an asse. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 216 These [monkeys]... are all small in stature. C. trans. esp. of a tree.

1633 T. JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* ii. clxxxiii. § 2. 593 This [Dwarf Mountain Pink] for his stature may justly take the next place. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 26 In transplanting... be very sparing of the Roots, that is, for such Trees as are of Stature. 1742 SHENSTONE *School-mistress* viii, Their books, of stature small, they take in hand. a 1767 M. BRUCE *Lockeven* 79 Poems (1768) 73 The stately ash Reard' high his nervous stature. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Gardening Contents note*, Those trees, shrubs, and flowers... must be looked for in this Section: where is mentioned their stature... nature, and propagation. 1830 J. G. STURTT *Sylvia Brit.* 89 The lives and stature of trees, like those of animals, must vary with the situations in which they are placed. 1898 'MERRIMAN' *Roden's Corner* vi. 61

There are quiet nooks... where the trees have grown to a quite respectable stature.

d. put for: Standard of height.

1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. (1787) II. 48 Yet, although the stature was lowered... the insurmountable difficulty of procuring a regular... supply of volunteers, obliged the emperors to adopt... more effectual and coercive methods.

e. fig.

1834 NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* I. xii. 186 Not making matters worse than they are, or showing our whole Christian stature... when we need but put out a hand... or give a glance. 1850 S. DONELL *Roman* vii. Poet. Wks. 1875 I. 117 You do mistake The stature of your courtesies for that Of my desert. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Brit.* Poets iv. 125 The language had gradually reached its full stature. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxiii. 530 A leading mark of Raleigh's mental stature. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* (1896) II. xvi. 323 The men are of meaner moral stature.

† 2. Bodily form, build. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2446 And lyk: his fadyr of face & of stature And fals of loue. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 469 þe stature of þe body of mankynde is made of þe elements i-medled to-gidres. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 And aboute y^e myddle he was the moost amiable stature of a man. 1626 T. H. tr. *Cassian's Holy Court* 45 Nicephorus relateth certayne lineaments of his [i.e. Saviour's] stature, colour and proportion of his members, which he drew out of antiquity.

† 3. An effigy, statue. *Obs.* [So *F. stature* in 15th c.] 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 52 And while he slepte, Him thoghte he syh a stature evene. c 1400 *Deut. Troy* 1634 Lelly, the lett, þat vs long taries, Is a stature full strong of a stith god [sc. the Palladium]. *Ibid.* 11698. 1523 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. xv. 3 The people of vdyr realmis... bene moyt expert... To forge and carve lyfelyk staturs of bras. *Ibid.* vii. 17. 31 And Janus statur elik with double face. 1583 MELBANCKE *Philottimus* Kijij, Parrhasius painted an erected statyre, and on the top thereof a Partridge, so liuely that [etc.]. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* ii. iii. 33 The stature of a woman clothed after the Grecian fashion. *Ibid.* ii. xiv. 49 h, The stature of a dragon of the length of 120. foote. 1592 R. JOHNSON *Nine Worthies* C 2, [Fame] vowed to erect his stature where... it should stande immovable. 1596 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xii. lxxxi. (1612) 301 The stature huge, of Porphyrie and costlier matters made. 1633 tr. *Carmen's Nissena* 142 An alter was raised trampled on by a stature of Pallace.

† 4. State, condition. *Obs.*

a 1500 *Chester Plays* i. 86, I haue forbyd that yow re sholde, but kepe yow well in this stature, the same Covenant, I charge yow, hold. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 41 Sic vant of wostouris with hairtis in sinfull stature. Within this land was nevyr hard nor sene.

5. The posture of standing. In quot. *fig. rare.* 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vii. 1441 And what is reason?.. Reason is upright stature in the soul.

Stature (stæ'ti'ū), *v. rare exc. in pa. ppl.*

[*f. STATURE sb.*] *trans.* To give stature to. (Some of the examples quoted may belong to *STATURED*.)

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* xiii. 24 Ypomelides Beth appaltreen... A comyn tre statured doufelles, With whilly flour coloured. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit.* *Troy* xi. xvi, Their growth is strange, whom I compare bright, Vnto the Mushroom, stature'd in a night. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* n. vi, Were thy dimension but a stride, Nay, wert thou stature'd but a span. 1638 MAYNE *Lutetia* (1664) 260 But if they will appear alike statured, the taller is to stoop, and depreesse himselfe. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Essex* (1662) 334, I match him [Tusser] with Thomas Church-yard, they being mark'd alike in their Poetical parts, living in the same time, and stature'd alike in their Estates, both low enough I assure you. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 277 Old Master, reverence thine own heard That... seems Wellnigh as long as thou art statured tall!

Staturred (stæ'ti'ūd), *a.* [*f. STATURE sb. + -ED*²] Having (a certain kind of) stature. Chiefly in parasynthetic formations, as *fair-, low-, full-statured*; also *twell statured*.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* xv. xxiii. 562 As though that we haue no such extraordinary huge statured creatures even in these our times. 1635 [see *Low* a. 21]. 1647 J. HALL *Poems* 93 How doth the Giant Honour seeme Well stature'd in my fond esteeme. 1691, 1844 [see *Full* a. 12]. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* ii. xiii, Man, fair-statured as the stately palm.

Status (stæ'ti'ūs), *Pl. (rare) stature* (stæ'ti'ūs). [*a. L. status* (u stem), f. *sta-* root of *stare* to stand. Cf. the adopted form *STATE sb.*]

1. *Path.* a. The height or acme of a disease: cf. *STATE sb.* 7 and *STATION sb.* 6. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2) *Status Morbi*, see *Acme*. (Cf. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Acme*... among Physicians the height of a Disease.)]

trans. 1871 EVELLY *Let. to Sir T. Clifford* 31 Aug., Diary & Cor. (1906) 646 The third and last period includes the status or height of the war... to the conclusion of it in the Treaty at Breda, 1667.

b. Used (with the sense 'state, condition') in many mod. L. combinations with adj., as *status arthriticus, epilepticus, lymphaticus, nervosus*: see *Dorland's Illustr. Med. Dict.* 1913.

a 1883 FAGGE *Princ. & Pract. Med.* (1886) I. 624 There is... a special modification of the disease in which the fits follow one another in rapid succession... This has by modern French physicians been called the *état de mal epileptique* and in England some writers have made use of the equivalent expression, *status epilepticus*. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Status* (L.),... A stage in which the disease having reached its height, it remains for a time before convalescence begins. 1899 ALLBUTT's *Syst. Med.* VI. 323 Epilepsy with 'status' [*i. status epilepticus*] or complications. 1909 *Daily Mail* 5 Aug. 5/6 'The exact cessation of the status lymphaticus was unknown.'

2. *Law.* The legal standing or position of a

person as determined by his membership of some class of persons legally enjoying certain rights or subject to certain limitations; condition in respect, e.g., of liberty or servitude, marriage or celibacy, infancy or majority.

1792 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1777 (1904) II. 156 To abolish a status, which in all ages God has sanctioned, and man has continued, would... be extreme cruelty to the African Savages. 1833 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. XXII. 24 The forfeiture of condition, or status, is a class of great extent theoretically speaking. 1834 *AUSTIN Jurispr.* (1869) I. Omiloe 41 The rights, duties, capacities, or incapacities, which determine a given person to any of these classes, constitute a condition or status which the person occupies, or with which the person is invested. 1865 H. W. FISHER *Constit. Amer. War* 34 Therefore his status as free or slave depended on the laws of Missouri. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Cornu.* I. xxiv. 351 But the majority of the court... delivered a variety of dicta on various other points touching the legal status of negroes. 1904 TALLENTYRE *Voltaire* II. xliii. 295 The man who for sixty years had not ceased to try to improve the civil status of actors. 1910 M. GASTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 401 The history of the legal status of the Gipsies... would form a remarkable chapter in the history of modern civilization.

attrib. 1910 HADDON *Races of Man* 61 The Mahrattas form the higher status group of this people.

b. transp.

1897 D. W. FORREST *Christ of Hist. & Expt.* 442 Notes. He says that the status and the spirit of sonship 'are not only distinguishable but separable'.

c. In application to things.

1914 *Daily News* 6 Nov. 1 The Sultan of Turkey not having ratified the Convention relating to the status of enemy merchant vessels. 1914 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 729 The status of Egypt cannot continue what it now is.

3. Position or standing in society, a profession, and the like.

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* Intro. Ep. The shopkeeper... stood indeed pretty much at his ease behind his counter... but still he enjoyed his status, as the Bailie calls it, upon condition of tumbling all the wares in his booth over and over, when anyone chose to want a yard of muslin. 1848 *Mill Pol. Econ.* I. 383 The status of a day labourer has no charm for infusing, forethought, frugality or self-restraint into a people devoid of them. 1859 *LEVER Day, Dunn* iv. 35 On the one side he had... a sure status in society. 1873 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* (1876) 60 As, the sect grew in social status as well as in numbers, gradually the miraculous tongues fell into silence. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 248 As an actress, [she] took a professional status amongst the highest.

b. transp. of a thing.

1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Theory* I. i. II. ii. § 8. 201 Of this Ego, or soul, of ours... how is it possible, after thus setting it up as a known separate entity, to cancel its status and hand over its contents to another subject? 1890 *Hardwick's Science-Gossip* XXVI. 154 The medical status of ivory was based on its alkaline properties.

4. Condition of things.

1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* iv. § 236 Diligent, therefore, in their offices must the agents be which have been appointed to maintain the chemical status of the atmosphere. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. Pref. The illustrations give a good idea of the present status of the art in the various methods of printing.

b. Finance. A particular grouping of the conditions bearing on the continuance of an annuity.

1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 190 This status may be simple or complicated... For instance, A is to enjoy an annuity to the end of his life, unless B should die before C, in which case it is to cease. This annuity will be enjoyed as long as either of the following status exist. A, B, and C all living. A and B living, and C dead. A living, and B and C dead. C having died first. 1862 WATERSTON *Manu. Commerce* 303 Status of an annuity, the state of things during the continuance of which the annuity is to be paid. A compound status is one which exists as long as either of two or more status remain.

c. Sc. Comm. Position (of a trader) in respect of solvency and credit. In quot. attrib. 1901 *Scotsman* 8 Mar. 5/6 [Aberdeen] The status enquiries numbered 2054 during the year.

Hence Statusless, a., without status.

1905 W. O'BRIEN *Recoll. ix.* 186 The reporting profession was still in the statusless condition in which [etc.].

|| Status quo (stātūs kwō). [L.: 'state in which'. Cf. in statu quo (see in Latin prep. 16).] The existing state of affairs.

1833 *Edin. Rev.* LVI. 436 The status quo was to be maintained in Luxembourg during negotiations respecting that duchy. 1853 Ld. J. RUSSELL *Lett. to Ld. Cowley* 28 Jan., in H. Paul *Hist. Mod. Eng.* (1904) I. xvii. 301 The Ambassador of France was the first to disturb the status quo. 1864 *Spectator* 439 The country gentlemen can be satisfied with the status quo as a principle. 1877 L. W. M. LOCKHART *Minute is Thine* xxxv. [1879] 300 His autumn plans were in the status quo ante. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 403 The desire to protect that particular status quo on principle against all innovation.

Statutable (stætutāb'l), a. [f. STATUTE sb. + -ABLE.]

1. Prescribed, authorized, or permitted by statute.

1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* viii. 99, I have no commission... to make private search for concealed Idols, or vailed Impudency, or statutable Usurie. 1713 *Guardian* No. 108 ¶ 2 Five Foot... is the statutable Measure of that Club. 1723 *Swift Arg. agst. Power Bishops* Wks. 1761 III. 260 There is but one instance in the memory of man of a bishop's lease being broken upon the plea of not being statutable. 1798 *EVELYN Weights & Meas.* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 167 Although they do not carry with them... any statutable authority. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* xi. 260 How were they in the custody of the Archdeacon, not of the Treasurer, their statutable guardian? 1870 W. R. GREG *Polit. Problems* 299 On an average, the family of the labourer will comprise three members above the statutable age—frequently more.

2. Conformed to the requirements of the statutes as to quality, size, or amount. † Also transp., of regular or standard quality; that will pass muster.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Essex* (1662) 318 Hops... being adjudged wholesome, if Statutable and unmixed with any powder, dust, dross, [etc.]. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* xxviii. § 8 [1691] 149 Statutable Billet should hold three foot in length [etc.]. 1667 *DRYDEN Sir M. Marvell* 6 Pops in the Town more easily will pass; One story makes a statutable Ass: But such in Plays must be much thicker sown. 1676 *MAZE Musick's Mon.* 28 Those Ancient (former denominated) Statutable Wages of 8, 10, or 12 l. a year. 1742-3 Bn. SIERLOCK in *Johnson's Debates* (1787) II. 448 So every part of the kingdom will be equally debauched, and no place will be without a vender of Statutable poison. 1758 *BORLASE Nat. Hist. Cornu.* 88 Twenty bushels of wheat... on one statutable acre of ground. 1762 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* V. xxvii. My father put on his spectacles, looked,—took them off,—put them into the case,—all in less than a statutable minute. 1774 *PENNANT Tour Scot.* in 1772, 321 A Cooper examines if they are statutable and good. 1800 *MARQ. WELLESLEY in Owen Desf.* (1877) 702 The conveyance... of such goods... beyond the amount of the statutable tonnage of 3,000 tons. 1865 *FRUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. 126 Persons... were punishable if they refused to work at the statutable rate of payment.

b. In university use: Satisfying the requirements of the university statutes.

1689 Bn. CARTWRIGHT in *Magd. Coll.* (O.H.S.) 122 Was he a statutable person? a 1715 *BURNET Own Time* iv. (1724) I. 699 The Fellows... did upon this choose Dr. Hough, who... was in all respects a statutable man. 1794 in *Burke's Corr.* (1844) IV. 240 Nothing could be more unseasonable... than to appoint to the provostship any man who is not... a statutable, academical character. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* iv. 88 No college can undertake to say what is or is not now statutable. 1880 *FOWLER Locke* i. 9 The statutable time of taking both degrees was anticipated. 1882 *Nature* XXVII. 47 Mr. Minty... being over the statutable age, was not eligible for a scholarship.

3. Of an offence: Recognized by statute; legally punishable.

1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-On* No. 3 (1794) I. 29 Though non-sense is not statutable among us, yet we are not afraid of its going to any great lengths under the evident disadvantages of order and tranquillity. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 8 June, Hoaxing is not a statutable offence.

Hence Statutableness.

1687 Dr. Hough in *Magd. Coll.* (O.H.S.) 127 The legality and Statutableness of my Election. 1727 *BAILEY* vol. II, Statutableness, the being according to the Statute, relating to the Matter.

Statutable (stætutāb'l), adv. [f. STATUTABLE a. + -ly.] In a statutable manner; by the operation of a statute or statutes; in accordance with the requirements of the statutes.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Westminster* (1662) 243 Benjamin Johnson... was Statutably admitted into Saint Johns' college in Cambridge. a 1683 *OLDMAN Art of Poetry* (1686) 24 Others by this conceit have been misled So much that they're grown statutably mad. 1691 *Case of Exeter Coll.* 30 Unless it was made appear that Mr. Colmer was not Statutably Expell'd. 1705 *HEARNE Collect.* 17 Nov. (O.H.S.) I. 84 He was... statutably qualified. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 546 By courts statutably imposed upon the Establishment. 1899 H. HARCASTLE *Statutory Law* 290 Appendix. Certain words and expressions, used in statutes, which have been judicially or statutably construed. 1885 M. PATTISON *Mem.* 175 Stanley, not being statutably eligible, could not have come in, unless he had been invited to do so.

† Statutary, a. [f. STATUTE sb. + -ARY.] = STATUTORY.

1647 *WARD Simple Coder* 13 That all Christian States, ought to disavow and deny all such Errors, by some peremptory Statutary Act. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N. I.* ix. 110 All these different statutory regulations seem to have been made with great propriety.

Statute (stætūt), sb. Forms: 3, 5-6 statuit, 4 statout, 4-7 statuit, 6 statuytt, 4- statute. (Also ESTATUTE 1514-1610.) Pl. 3-4 statutz (= ts), 4 statutz, 5 statutez, statuitz, 6 statewes, 9 dial. (sense 6) stattoice, statitts. [a. F. statue (OF. also estatut, whence ESTATUTE), ad. late L. statutum decree, decision, law, subst. use of neut. pa. pple. of statuere to set up, establish, decree, f. sta- root of stare to stand. Cf. Pr. statut-s, Sp., Pg. estatuto, It. statuto.]

1. A law or decree made by a sovereign or a legislative authority. Now rare or Obs. in general sense.

a 1290 *Beket* 759 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 128, I not 3wat is þe newe statuit þat þu þencst forth to drawe. 13- *Cursor M.* 13613 (Göt.) þe Iuuss. had mad. A statute again iesus crist, if ani wold him leue or loute, þair synagoge suld be put vte. c 1325 *Song Flemish Insurr.* in *Pol. Songs* (1839) 188 The Kyng of France made statut newe In the lond of Flaunders. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) III. 365 [Aristotle] made statutes to iustefie þe citees of Grece [orig. justifications urbium Greecarum]. c 1391 *CHAUCER Astrol.* i. 10. 6 The names of these Monthes were cleped in Arabycus, somme for þir proprietes, & some by statutz of lordes, some by other lordes of Rome. c 1400 *Pilgr. Southe* iv. xxix. (1859) 61 Ordynances of pryuate lawes in Reames... then cleped statutes, for they sholde be stably kepte. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* iii. 20 b, They made this statute that 2 consules sholde be chosen, and they sholde governe the cyte and the people. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 222 b, To this article also pertyneith the decrees, counseyles & statutes of the chyrche. 1535 COVERDALE *Dan. vi.* 13 Daniel. (O. kynged) regardeth nether the nyth statute, thatthou hast made. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* iv. 123 Al Pompe and Maiesite I cōge forswore: My Acts, Decrees, and Statutes I denie. c 1600 *HOBES Dial. Com. Laws* (1681) 30 The Positive Laws of all places

are Statutes. 1725 *POPE Odys.* ix. 127 By these no statutes and no rights are known. 1764 *GOLDSM. Trav.* 385 When I behold... Each wanton judge new penal statutes draw.

b. Applied to an ordinance or decree of God, a deity, fate, etc.

c 1381 *CHAUCER Parl. Foules* 387 3e knowe wel how seynt volatynus day By nyyn statote... 3e come for to cheese... 3oure makis. c 1393 — *Envoy to Scogan* 1 To-broken ben þe statutis in hevene þat creat were eternally to dure. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* xii. xlii. 72 Qubik, well I wait, is Na wys include in statutis of the fatis. 1535 COVERDALE Ps. cxviii. 12 Praised be thou O Lorde, O teach me thy statutes. a 1631 *DONNE Holy Sonn.* xvi, Men argue yet, Whether a man those statutes can fulfill. 1707 *WATTS Hymns*, 'How honourable is the Place' iii, Enter ye Nations that obey The Statutes of our King.

c. A law made by a guild or corporation for the conduct of its members; a by-law of a borough; a provision in a municipal charter.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870, 100 These ben ye statutz of ye gylde of ye holy prophete Seynt Jon baptist. 1429 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 346/2 In the Statutz of the honourable Ordre of the Garter. 1509 in *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc.) I. 277 They bothe offendid the statute of the Cyte ther vpon made. 1538 *LATIMER in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. III. 204 Hytt were gode you wolde sum tyme sende for Masters of Collegis in Cambruge and Oxforde with there Statutys, ande yf the Statutys be natt god and to the furtherance of god lettes, change them. 1546 in J. Bulloch *Pynours* (1837) 64 Tha chesit Johnne Vodman and Hungre Jok decanis of the said craft to causis this present Statut to be obseruit. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* i. ii. 6 This very day a Syracusan Marchant Is apprehended... And not being able to huyout his life, According to the statute of the towne, Dies ere the wearie sunne set in the West. 1641 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) I. 204 Local statutes to appoint sermons almost every day. 1702 *CHARLETT in Peffys Diary* (1879) VI. 251 At a weekly meeting, which by our statutes is every Monday, consisting of the V.C., Heads of Colleges and Halls, and the two Proctors, I moved [etc.]. 1785 *PALEY Mor. Philos.* iii. l. xxi, The statutes of some colleges forbid the speaking of any language but Latin within the walls. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* ii. xix, The statutes of whose order strict On iron table lay. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Universities* Wks. [Bohn] II. 90 Oxford... is still governed by the statutes of Archbishop Laud.

† d. gen. An authoritative rule or direction.

c 1391 *CHAUCER Astrol.* prol. 3/68 The .v. partie schal ben an introductorie afur the statutz of owne doctours. *Ibid.* ii. 5. 18/10 After the statutz of Astrologers. 1605 A. WARREN *Poor Man's Pass.* B 1 b, And I shall die vnted in my death, Doubting least mine Executors refuse The statute of my Testament to vse.

2. An enactment, containing one or more legislative provisions, made by the legislature of a country at one time, and expressed in a formal document; the document in which such an enactment is expressed.

In England, Scotland, and Ireland, statute is in general synonymous with 'Act of Parliament' (see, however, quot. 1769), but the designation is applied also to certain early enactments by the king and his council before the rise of regular parliaments.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Parl.* 327 Euery statut koodde he pleyn by rote. 1386 *Rolls of Parl.* III. 226/1 The Statut ordeigned and made bi Parlement. 1434 *Ibid.* V. 438/4 Lawes, custumes and Statutes of his Reume. a 1475 *ASHBY Attitve Policy* 522 Afur the statutes authorised by noble Kynges your progenitours. 1532 *Dial. on Lawes* Eng. iv. xlvi. 116 b, Sometime in diuers statutes penalles they y^e be inuornt be excused. 1552 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 142 Y^e booke of y^e Kings Statuts. 1556 *Tr. Act* 3 & 4 Ph. & Mary c. 14 The moost auncyent statuts of this realme. 1597 *HOOKEE Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxx. § 16 A testimonie vpon the eredit whereof sundry statutes of the Realme are built. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1655) IV. xlix. 117 To Dye once is that uncancell'd debt Which Nature claymes, and raiseth by Eschet on All Mankind by an old Statute past Prino Adam. 1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 21 Other dñies by anylaw or statute dne to vs. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. Intro. § 3. 85 note, All the acts of one session of parliament taken together make properly but one statute; and therefore when two sessions have been held in one year, we usually mention stat. 1. or 2. Thus the bill of rights is cited, as 1 W. & M. st. 2. c. 2. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 41 The famous statute, called the Declaration of Right. 1817 *SELWYN Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 41) II. 795 But (after argument) it was holden, that the case was not within the statute. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. [Bohn] II. 43 Their social classes are made by statute. 1858 Ld. St. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xlii. 80 A remedy is afforded by statute. 1871 C. DAVES *Metric Syst.* iii. 116 By this statute the ale gallon was expressly declared to be the eighth part of the measure of the bushel. *Ibid.* 230 Rhode Island has no statute on the subject. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 585 The statute is a law or an amendment of law, enacted by the king in parliament, and enrolled in the statute roll. 1910 J. DOWNEN *Medieval Ch. Scot.* ii. 27 In 1390 another Act was passed by Parliament strengthening the earlier statute.

† b. By (the) statute: according to the measure, price, or rate appointed by statute. Hence, by fixed rule, strictly. Obs.

c 1450 *Bk. Curstsey* 377 in *Babes Bk.*, Be statut he schalle take þat on þe day. 1523-34 *FITZGERBER Husb.* § 12 An acre of ground, by the statute, that is to say xvi. fote and a half to the perche or pole. a 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* tr. 174/2 Hee will pay him by the Statute. 1642 *MILTON Apot. Smet.* 4 One who makes sentences by the Statute, as if all above three inches long were confiscated. 1781 *COWPER Table-T.* 72 Nor judge by statute a believer's hope.

c. With identifying designation. Certain early statutes are currently designated from the place at which the parliament was held, as *Statute of Acton Burnell*, *Statute of Lincoln*, *Statute of Westminster*; etc. Others are named from their subject, as *Statute of Labourers*, of *Limitations*, of *Provisors*, of *Treasons of Uses*, etc. (see those words).

Bloody Statute: a popular name for the Act 31 Hen. VIII. c. 4, called the *Law of the Six Articles*, imposing severe penalties on all who disputed certain articles of faith (see Six a. 1d).

a1325 tr. *Heugham Parva* MS. Rawl. B. 520 ff. 70 b, Seche be auctorite in þe furste statut of Westmunstre. a1648 Lo. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1649) 446 The Six Articles, called by some the Bloody Statute, were also enacted this Parliament [1539]. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xx. 324 The statute of frauds 29 Car. II. 1860 FORSTER *Gr. Remonstr.* 41 The long and remarkable reign of Edward the First's grandson is the date of the Statute of Treasons, one of the greatest gains to constitutional freedom. 1902 W. T. S. HEWITT *Terms & Phr. Eng. Hist.* 34 *Statute of Fines*... (4 Henry VII.) intended to put a check on suits for the recovery of lands... *Statute of Grace*. A Bill of Indemnity for all political offences, passed in 1690 (William and Mary)... *Statute of Kilkenny*. This statute, passed in 1366 (Edward III), forbade the adoption of the Irish language, name or dress by any man of English blood.

3. In international law, [= *F. statut personnel*, *réel*] *Personal statute*: the system of law to which an alien party to a process is personally subject, as distinguished from *real statute*, the system of law to which the particular transaction is otherwise subject.

1907 E. J. SCHUSTER *Princ. Ger. Civ. Law* 26 The question as to what law is to be applied for the determination of any particular crime frequently depends upon the so-called 'personal statute' of one of the parties. 1907 *Parl. Papers, Rep. Egypt & Soudan* 20 The foreigner resident in Egypt is fully entitled to retain his Consular Court as a Court of Personal Statute. 1907 E. H. YOUNG in *Law Q. Rev.* XXIII. 155 The true province of the 'real statute' and of the 'personal statute'.

II. Uses originating in ellipsis.

†4. Applied to certain legal instruments or procedures based on the authority of a statute. a. A STATUTE MERCHANT or STATUTE STAPLE; a bond or recognizance by which the creditor had the power of holding the debtor's lands in case of default. b. *Statute of bankrupt*, *statute of lunacy*: the process by which a person was declared a bankrupt or a lunatic. *Obs.*

a. 1475 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 120/2 By any statut or recovere extended. 1595 BACON *Maxims Com. Law* i. (1636) 2 If I be bound to enter into a statute before the Mayor of the Staple at such a day. 1598 CHAPMAN *Blinde Begger* C3 b. He only did agree that paying him four thousand pound at the day I should receive my statute safely. c1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxxxiv. 9. 1602 — *Hann.* v. l. 113 This fellow might be in's time a great buyer of Land, with his Statutes, his Recognizances, his Fines. a1635 FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* 1. Take up at any Use, give hand, or Land, Or mighty Statutes, able by their strength, To tie up Sampson. 1668 SIR J. DENHAM in *Wills from Doctors' Comm.* (Camden) 121 Three judgments or statutes which I have upon the manor of Thorpe. 1698 BUTLER *Lady's Assu.* 88 What tender Sigh and Tricking-tear, Longs for a Thousand Pound a year. And Languishing Transports, are Fond Of Statute, Mortgage, Bill and Bond. 1701 SEDLEY *Mulberry Gard.* v. 1. He that marries her shall give the other a statute upon his estate for two thousand pounds.

b. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 7 June (O. H. S.) II. 19 A Statute of Bankrupt was out against him. 1742 C. YORKE in G. HARRIS *Life Ld. Hardwicke* (1847) II. 20 Dean Swift has had a statute of lunacy taken out against him.

†5. A kind of cloth, of breadth fixed by statute. Cf. *statute-galloun*, -lace in 8b.

1466 MAUW. & HOUSEH. *Exp.* (Roxb.) 328 For xxij. narrow clothes called statutes. 1545 RATES *Custom Ho.* d. ij. vi. Statutes for a clothe. 1583 *Ibid.* G. ij. Rates for clothes... Statutes. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 196 Certain clothes called Statutes, and others called Cardinal-whites.

6. (*sing.* and *pl.*) [Short for †statute-sessions: see 9.] A fair or gathering held annually in certain towns and villages for the hiring of servants. Also called *statute-fair*, -hiring (see 9).

a1600 DELONEY *Thomas of Reading Wks.* (1912) 223 I hear that at the Statute-folke do come of purpose to hire servants. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Statutes* is also used in our vulgar talk, for the petit Sessions, which are yearly kept for the disposing of Servants in service, by the Statutes of 1, and 5 Eliz. cap. 4. 1668 O. HERWOOD *Diaries* (1883) III. 101, 14 persons were going over the boats to Normanton statutes. 1763 BICKERSTAFF *Love in Village* i. vi. You must know there is a statute, a fair for hiring servants, held upon my green to-day. 1770 C. JENNER *Placid Man* iv. vii. What then are we to hire lovers at a statute? 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 33 Statute and feast his village yearly knew. 1847 T. MILLER *Pict. Country Life* 157 A Country Statute (or 'Stattee', as it is always pronounced by the villagers) is a rural feast or wake, where farmers hire their assistants... held both in villages and small market towns. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* vi. I hired you at Treddleson's statists, without a bit of character. 1897 *Sheffield Chron.* 16 Dec. 9 Ashbourne Statutes.—The Annual Statutes fair for hiring farm servants was held yesterday.

III. 7. Misused for STATUTE sb.

Now only an illiterate blunder; in some early instances the confusion may have been helped by the knowledge of the literal sense of *Lat. statutum*, 'something set up'.

a1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 5641 With ilk a statute þat þe statute stoutely coarmed. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* x. 25 This Virgilie made by his crafte an ymage or a statute. 1615 A. STAFFORD *Heavenly Dogge* 89 Suffer oot sycophants to perswade thee to the erecting of thy statutes. 1649 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 334 A statute of brasse. 1650 EARL MONK tr. *Senault's Man bee Guilty* 345 They... put their trust in Gods made of clay and wood, and consulted with statutes. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) IV. 277 Their statutes with garlands adorning. [1880 TENNYSON *Village Wife* vii. An 'e bowt little statutes all-naakt an' which was a shaame to be seen.]

IV. attrib. and Comb.

8. a. quasi-adj., with the senses 'fixed by statute', 'recognized by statute', 'statutory'. Also *transf.* of what is prescribed by custom.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 46 Not only convincible and statute madness, but also manifest impiety. 1650 BULWER *Anthropol.* 92 These Nations are well ring'd for rooting, and enjoy the Statute beauty of our Swine. a1689 PETTY *Polit. Arith.* (1690) Pref. a. 3. Those who can give good Security, may have Money under the Statute-Interest. 1831 W. L. BOWLES *Life Bp. Ken* II. 229 note, Informator is the statute-ome of the head-master [of Winchester]. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Result Wks.* (Bohn) II. 134 At homethey have a certain statute hospitality.

b. designating a unit of measure or weight as fixed by statute, as in *statute acre*, *mile*, *perch*, *pole*, *ton*; articles of merchandise of size regulated by statute, as †*statute brick*, †*fringe*, †*galloun*, †*lace*, †*yarn*.

1590 LUCAR *Lucarsolace* t. ii. 8 marg. A *statute acar of land doth contain... 4840 square yards. 1861 *Times* 16 Oct. More than 61. per statute acre. 1703 T. N. CITY & C. PURCHASER 43 *Statute-bricks. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 676/1 Statute bricks, or small common bricks. 1594 in *Archaeol. Cant.* (1886) XVI. 191 For 6 oz. and † statute fringe, ijs. ijd. 1882 CAULFELLO & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 460/2 *Statute galloun. These are narrow cotton or silk ribbons, employed for the binding of flannels. 1590 in *Antiquary* XXXII. 118, xij yards *statute lace, xijd. 1592 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II. 211, ij gorse of statute lace 12s. 1612 W. PANKES *Curtaine-Drawer* (1876) 23 A Curtaine... and that a gawdy one, imbrodred with Statute-lace. a1652 BROME *Queen & Concubine* iv. i. (1659) 76 And can you handle the Bobbins well, good Woman? Make statute-lace? 1610 HORTON *Baculum Geodat.* vi. lii. 263 To reduce *Statute measure into customary measure. 1889 SKRINE *Mem. Thirving* 122 The statute measures of things were startlingly discredited. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* i. v. 92 It is about eleven *statute miles in length. 1590 LUCAR *Lucarsolace* t. ii. 8, 5 meating yards and † meating yard make a *statute perch. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Surveying* 7 F 1 b/1 Four *statute-poles or perches. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 457/1, 418 *statute tons. 1598 FLORIO, *Accia*, spinning cruell or *statute yarne.

c. objective, as *statute-breaker*, -drawer.

a1831 BENTHAM *Nomogr.* iii. Wks. 1843 III. 242 The productions of an official statute-drawer. 1909 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 386 A statute-breaker is but little oppressed with a sense of moral guilt.

9. Special comb.: statute-barred a., (of debts, claims) barred by the statute of limitations; † statute-cap, the woollen cap ordered by the Act of 13 Eliz. c. 19 (1571) to be worn on Sundays and holy days by all persons not of a certain social or official rank; † statute congregation, a separatist designation for a congregation of the established church; statute duty = *statute-labour*; statute-execution, the summary execution of a statute-merchant (see 4 a); statute fair, statute hiring = sense 6; † statute hall, a building open at the 'statutes' (see 6) for hiring of servants; statute labour, a definite amount of labour on works of public utility, formerly required by statute to be performed by the residents in the district interested (also *altrib.*); so statute labourer; statute law, a law contained in a statute; also in generalized sense, the system of law contained in statutes, as distinguished from common law; statute money, money paid as commutation for statute labour; † statute-Protestant (see quot. a 1591); statute-roll, the roll on which the statutes are engrossed; often = STATUTE-BOOK 2; † statute-sessions = sense 6 (see quot. 1607); statute-work = *statute labour*.

1905 *Daily Chron.* 8 Aug. 2/7 A desire to liquidate debts that were *statute-barred. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 281 Better wits haue woe plain *statute caps. 1594 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* Pref. viii. § 1 [The separatists say:] we thinke the *statute-congregations in Englande to be oo true Christian Churches. c1830 *Pract. Treat. Roads* 25 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl.*, *Hush.* III. The system of *statute-duty naturally induces a hastie outlay to take place in horse labour, than would otherwise occur. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxxi. 487 It hath also been held, that under a commission of bankrupt, which is in the nature of a *statute-execution, the landlord shall be allowed his arrears of rent... in preference to other creditors. 1826 HOR. SMITH *Tor Hill* (1838) I. 89 The *statute-fair had a few days before completely exhausted their little hoards of halfpence and farthings. 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's Lovers* i. Many a rustic went to a statute fair or 'mop', and never came home to tell of his hiring. 1772 *Town & Country Mag.* 33 She... resolved... to repair to one of the *Statute-halls, in order to obtain a place in quality of servants. 1878 J. H. GRAY *China* t. x. 240 For these servants there are what in England are termed *statute hirings. 1800 *Local Act* 39 & 40 Geo. III. c. xxxii, An Act for levying a Conversion Money in lieu of the *Statute Labour [on roads]. 1845 W. PAGAN *Road Reform* III. 208 There is an excellent statute labour road diverging at Leslie. 1847 *Jrnl. Agric.* 187-99, 65 The 8th and 9th Vict. c. 41 (the general statute labour act), which § 9 enacts [etc.]. 1612 R. DABORNE *Christian Turrid Turke* 886 He would haue me a cuckold by law forsooth, by *statute law. a1637 B. JONSON *Discov.*, *Poesis*, There is no Statute Law of the Kingdome bidds you be a Poet, against your will. a1653 SIR R. FILMER *Patriarcha* III. § 11 (1580) 115 What is hitherto affirmed of the Dependency and Subjection of the Common Law to the Sovereign Prince, the same may be said as well of all Statute Laws. 1828 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* viii. III. (1819) III. 225 Though the statute law is full

of authorities in their favour. 1863 *Cox Instit.* t. ii. 10 The system of jurisprudence... is in a great measure independent of statute-law. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 363 That the commissioners of supply, as public bodies in separate counties... should borrow money, upon the credit of the *statute money. a1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1622) 544 *Statute-Protestants, which goe to the Church and heare an Homily, and receive once a yeere. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* viii. III. (1819) III. 71 These petitions... were... entered upon the *statute-roll. 1875 *Stuns Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 274 His statute-roll contains no acts for securing or increasing public liberties. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.*, *Statute sessions... are a meeting in every hundred... unto the which the constables doe repaire, and others both householders and seruants, for the debating of differences between masters and their seruants, the rating of seruants wages, and the bestowing of such people in seruice, as being fit to serue, either refuse to seeke, or cannot get Masters. 1726 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 63 The roads... cannot be sufficiently repaired by the *statute work. 1807 *Berley & Kexby Road Act* 7 All persons who by law are or shall be liable to do Statute Work.

† *Statute*, v.1 Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Pa. pple. often † *statut(e)* (statuit). [f. *Lat. statut*, ppl. stem of *statuere*: see STATUTE sb.]

1. *trans.* To ordain, decree. Chiefly with clause as obj.

c1435 in *Three 15th Cent. Chron.* (Camden) 91 It was enacted, statuted, and decreed by all the hole counsel of the saide cite. c1470 HENRY WALLACE iv. 133 Than statute thai, in ilk steide of the west, In thar boundis Wallace said haiff no rest. c1500 *Lancelot* 2527 The day that was Y-statut and ordanit for to bee. 1513 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 10 It was enacted, established and statuted. c1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 46 Superiours which haue power to make, or statute, lawes to the inferiours. 1560-1 *1st & 2nd Bks. Discepl. Ch. Scot.* (1621) 18 For better execution of the said Act, It is statute, that [etc.]. 1594 in *Mail. Club Misc.* I. 67 The presbiterie of Glasgow statuts and ordenis, that [etc.]. 1629 *Descr. Shertogenbosch* The Burgers... began to statute Lawes, and to make a Magistrate. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 151 The said Committee of Estates... have, be thair presents, fund and resoluit, statuit and ordainit, that [etc.]. 1661 *Sc. Act Parli.* (1814) VII. 235 It is heirby statute that the Commissioners shall be relieved of the pryces thereof. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Law* Scot. i. xiv. § 6. (1699) 79 Seing this pain is only statuted in the case of Paracide. 1698 in R. M. FERGUSON *Logie* (1905) II. 300 The Session... statuts and appoints all these in the Congregation who hath pipers or fiddlers at their weddings to lose their Dollars. 1730 KAMES *Decis. Cr. Sess.* 1730-52 (1799) 5 An Act... which statutes, That the acting [etc.]. 1756 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) III. 53 He... statuted that men should maintain the dignity of the conjugal state. 1880 SKENE *Celtic Scot.* III. 241 In another law the King statutes that if any [etc.].

2. To appoint (a term, time of payment, etc.).

1557 KNOX *Let. Sel. Writ.* (1845) 350 Statuted it is to all men once to die. 1560 *Mail. Club Misc.* III. 221 In the terme statute to ansuer to the said Williames petitiooun Compered Elizabeth. 1563 *Ibid.* III. 315 The superintendent statuts wednesdaye next to cum to pronunc in presens of Jhon & decernis his summondis to summond Barbara yatta.

3. To set in order (a kingdom, country).

c1470 HENRY WALLACE iv. 13 A grei counsel was sett... Off Inglis lordis, to statute this cuntre. *Ibid.* viii. 1594 *Scot. lande atour*, fra Ross till Soloway sand, He raid it thys, and statut all the land.

Hence *Statuted ppl. a.*, *Statuting vbl. sb.*

1755 AMORY *Memo.* (1766) i. 284 The statuted appointment of mercy rejoices us. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* i. 13 Enforce it by never such statuting, three readings, royal assents... it will not stand. 1891 F. THOMSON *Sister-Song* (1895) 39 [The soul] ripe for kingship, yet must be Captive in statute minority!

† *Statute*, v.2 [f. STATUTE sb.] *trans.* To include in the scope of a 'statute' or bond (see STATUTE sb. 4).

1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 10. (1713) 1. 63 He has nothing to shew for his Money but an Order of a Committee, and that's Statuted too.

Statute-book.

† 1. A book containing an Act of Parliament. *Obs.* 1593 R. HOLBY in J. MORRIS *Troubles Cath. Forefathers* (1877) 223 Some of the jury required the statute book, that they might proceed the more assuredly.

2. The book containing the statutes of a nation or state; usually (*sing.*, occas. *pl.*) the whole series of volumes forming the official record of the statutes. Phrase, *on the statute-book*.

a1648 Lo. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1649) 368 In which many Acts pass'd, the most materiall whereof, I have set down briefly, not always according to the order observed in the Statute-Book, but rather according to the matters handled. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* viii. II. 175 They searched the whole Scripture, read over the Statute-Book, and all the Common Law-Books and Cases, that they could get. 1705 ADDISON *Italy, St. Marino* 323, I saw in their Statute-Book a Law against such a speak disrespectfully of him. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* t. Intro. § 3. 85 The oldest of these now extant, and printed in our statute books, is the famous *magna carta*. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 585 If the game-laws were only a dead letter on our statute books. 1825 SYD. SMITH *Sp. Wks.* 1859 II. 200/2, I should have said, that the disabling laws against the Catholics were a disgrace to the statute-book. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* xvii. (1876) III. 310 We must not look to the statute-book of Scotland for many limitations of monarchy. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. viii. (1876) 223 Our own statute-book proves that the attempt has frequently been made to regulate wages by law. 1871 C. DAVIES *Metric Syst.* II. 85 In England... the statute-books are filled with ineffectual attempts of the legislature to establish uniformity. fig. 1831 CARLYLE *Sartor Res.* III. viii. Those same unalterable rules, forming the complete Statute-Book of Nature

Statute merchant. *Law.* Now only *Hist.* [STATUTE *sb.* + MERCHANT *a.*

An elliptical use of the designation of the *Statute of Merchants* of 1285, (Anglo-L. *statutum de mercatoribus*, also *statutum mercatorum*, Afr. *estatut marchand*) whence the powers of summary execution of this kind of instrument were derived.]

A bond of record, acknowledged before the chief magistrate of a trading town, giving to the obligee power of seizure of the land of the obligor if he failed to pay his debt at the appointed time.

[1347-8 *Rolls of Parli.* II. 211/2 Robert Lok, & Walter de Norton furent tenutz & obliget a dit Everard en centz & vint livrez d'essterlings par Estatu Marchaund a paier a certain jour.] 1442 *Cabotley Charters* (Thoresby Soc. 1904) 253 Walter shall fynd sufficient surety, boundon in statute merchant, in D marc' to the said Sir John. 1456 in *Sel. Cases Chanc.* (Selden Soc.) 139 A statute merchant of ccc.li. specified yn the sayde hylle. 1463 *Mann & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 180 An obligacyon of statew marchend. cc. marke. 1592 *GREENE Black Book's Messenger Wks.* (Grosart) XI. 30 The welthy Gentleman, lends him money, and takes a faire Statute marchant of his Lands before a Judge. 1592 *NASH P. Penitence Wks.* (Grosart) II. 15 The Duell, would let one for a neede, have a thousand poundes vpon a Statute Merchant of his soule. 1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. x. 160 During such time as the creditor so holds the lands, he is tenant by statute merchant or statute staple. 1825 *OWEN & BLAKEWAY Shrewsbury I.* 541 The Clerk of the Statute Merchant. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 211 How much money had proprietors borrowed on mortgage, on statute merchant, on statute staple!

Statute staple. *Law.* Now only *Hist.* Also statute of the staple. [An elliptical use of *statute of the staple* as the name of the ordinance of 1353 (see *STAPLE sb.* 1); cf. *STATUTE MERCHANT*. (The shortened form *statute staple* is on the analogy of *statute merchant*.)] A bond of record, acknowledged before the mayor of the staple, conveying powers similar to those given by the statute merchant.

1444 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 106/2 A reconaissance to him made of the said somme... in a Statute of the Staple. 1472-3 *Ibid.* VI. 6/2 By force of execution, by Statute of Staple, Estatu Marchaunt, or any Jugement yeven in any of the Kynges Courtes. 1592 *GASCOTNE Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 71 To stay their steps by statute Staples stanch. 1581 *LAMARDE Eiren.* II. ii. (1581) 111 Such bonds shall be of the nature of a Statute Staple. 1586 [see *STAPLE a.* 3]. 1587 *FLEMING Contin. Holinshed III.* 1956/2 The Cooke of the Temple was arrested in London, and in execution vpon a statute of the staple. 1592 *GREENE Def. Conny Catellog Wks.* (Grosart) XI. 55 The gentleman, promised to acknowledge a statute staple to him, with letters of defiance. 1607 *MILTON Fam. Love I.* iii. 86 There is not one gentleman amongst twenty but his land be engaged in twenty statutes staple. 1613 *SIR R. BOYLE in Lismore Papers* (1866) I. 21 Cormech McDermott of Blarney forfeited to me his statute staple of 2000*l.* 1726 *AYLFIE Fareyng* 188 Nor can his Body be taken in Execution on a Reconaissance vpon a Statute Staple. 1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. x. 160 The recognizance in the nature of a statute staple.

Statutorily (*stæ'tiutəri*), *adv.* [f. next + *LY* 2.] In a statutory manner; by statutory enactment; in accordance with the provisions of the statutes.

1886 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 12 Apr. 4/2 These rents had been statutorily fixed. 1892 *tr. Schaffie's Impossibility Soc. Democracy* 221 It would be quite possible, if it were not statutorily provided against. 1893 *J. MORLEY in Standard* 11 Mar. 2/3 An increase of the 'free' force was not statutorily possible.

Statutory (*stæ'tiutəri*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. assumed L. type **statutōrius*, f. *statuere* to decree, enact; see *STATUTE sb.* and *-ORY*. In later use f. *STATUTE sb.* + *-ORY*. Cf. *STATUTARY a.* *Adj.*

+1. Of a clause, etc.: Enacting. *Soc. Obs.* 1717 *Wobrow Corr.* (1843) II. 331 The statutory part of that act. 1742 *KAMES Decis. Crim. Sess.* 1730-32 (1799) 56 The statutory clause is in the following words: 'Statutes and ordains, That [etc.]'

2. Pertaining to or consisting in statutes; enacted, appointed, or created by statute; conformable to the provisions of a statute.

1766 *JOHNSON in Boswell* (1790) I. 277 In the formulary and statutory part of law, a plodding block-head may excel. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N. L.* II. 93 All these different statutory regulations. 1808 *TOLLETT Law Titles* ix. (1816) 236 A defendant in such case may set up a customary payment to protect himself against the claim of the statutory tithes. 1818 *SCOTT Br. Lamm*, xxi. The statutory penalties. 1845 *McCulloch Taxation* III. ii. (1852) 447 The statutory rate of interest... was six per cent. 1853 *H. Cox Instit.* I. vi. 33 The prerogative of the Crown... is now subject to statutory and constitutional limitations. 1879 *H. HARDCASTLE Statutory Law* 141 note, A corporation created by statute for a particular purpose is called a statutory corporation, to distinguish it from a corporation at common law. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 267 It is high time that this branch of the law should be thrown into statutory shape. 1911 *Act 1 & 2 Geo. V.* c. 16 § 3 (2) It shall be a statutory condition for the receipt of an old age pension by any person, that [etc.]

b. *Statutory treason*: an offence made treasonable by statute. *Statutory declaration*: a declaration in accordance with the provisions of the Statutory Declaration Act (1835), which substituted simple affirmations for the oaths or solemn affirmations formerly required on certain occasions.

1804 *M. LAING Hist. Scot.* IV. 377 The former iniquitous trials in Scotland appeared indisputably to have proceeded from the accumulation of statutory treasons. 1890 *F. A.*

STRINGER Oaths & Affirm. 76 A statutory declaration cannot be filed in the Supreme Court in lieu of an affidavit or affirmation.

3. *transf.* Obligatory by custom; regular.

1822 *SCOTT Nigel* vi. The board displayed beef and pudding, the statutory dainties of old England.

b. *sb.* A member of the 'statutory' branch of the Indian Civil Service.

1892 *W. DIGBY in Pall Mall Gaz.* 26 Apr. 7/1 In 1886 or 1887 it was discovered that the rules were not working well, and the 'Statutories' (as the nominees under the Act of 1870 were called) were declared not to be a success.

Statuolence (*statiū-völens*). [f. next: see *-ENCE*.] = *STATUOLISM*. 1897 in *Century Dict.*

Statuolent (*statiū-völent*), *a.* [f. L. *stātus* + *STAT* *sb.* + *volent-em*, *volens* pr. pple. of *velle* to will.] Inducing or affected by statuolism.

1897 in *Century Dict.*

Statuolism (*statiū-völiz'm*). [f. *STATUOL-ENT* + *-ISM*.] (See *quots.*) So *Statuolice a.*, pertaining to statuolism; *Statuolize v.*, to produce statuolism in (a patient).

1871 *W. B. FAINESTOCK (iita)* Statuolism; or, artificial somnambulism, hitherto called mesmerism; or animal magnetism, etc. 1881 *MISS C. L. HUNT Priv. Instr. Org. Magnetism* 54 Dr. W. Baker Fabenstock's [sic] system of what he terms Statuolism. *Ibid.* 56 You will recognise that Statuolism is a slow form of Auto-Magnetisation. *Ibid.*, Statuolism would be more easily recognised, as a kind of weak-minded, indolent, though tedious, method of Magnetising by persuasion.

Staulande, obs. form of *STALLION*.

Staul, obs. f. *STALE v.* 2, *STALL sb.* and *v.* 1

Staul, obs. form of *STALL sb.* 1

Staum, variant of *STAM sb.* 3 *dial.*

Staumrel (*stām'rēl*), *a.* and *sb.* *Sc.* Also *staurmal*, (*stām'rēl*). [f. *staurmer*, *dial.* var. of *STAMMER v.* + *-EL*.] *a. adj.* Stupid, half-witted. *b. sb.* A stupid, halfwitted person.

1871 *BURNS Brigs of Ayr* 170 *Staumrel*, corky-banded, graceless Gentry. a 1801 *R. GALL Poems* (1819) 31 Habbay Graeme the basins fool... An 'staurmel' Willy Gray the Smith. 1802 *SIBBALD Chron. Sc. P.* IV. Gloss. *Staumrel*, one who is incapable of expressing his meaning. 1835 *D. WESTER Sc. Rhymes* 163 (E.D.D.) My stupid auld muse often larks of the gait, But goes staurmeling about like a staurmel gawk. 1868 *SHELLEY Flowers* 207 (E.D.D.) The staurmel gaid stampin right through the buss.

Staunch, *stanch* (*stōŋs*, *stans*), *a.* Forms: (5) *stawnche*, *stawnche*, 6-7 *stawnche*, (6) *stantohe*, 5- *stanch*, 7- *staunch*. [a. OF. *estanche* fem. of *estanc* (mod. F. *étanche* of both genders) corresp. to Sp. *estanco*, Pg. *estanco* water-tight, It. *stanco* exhausted, weary, f. Com. Rom. **stancare*: see *STANCH v.*

The spelling *staunch* and the associated pronunciation are in British use much the more common for the *adj.*, while for the related verb the form *STANCH* (*stans*) is preferred.]

1. Impervious to water, not leaking; water-tight. Also occas. air-tight.

1412-20 *LYNG Chron. Troy* I. 652 *De schip*... was so stawnche it mygt no water lade. c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 305 In hechen basketis men saue also this fruyt, so they [with cley] be stawnche ywrie. 1531 *Charterparty* in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crim. Adm.* (1894) 37 The said owner shall warrant the said shipp stronge stawnche well and sufficiently vialled. 1569 *Southampton Court Leet Rec.* (1906-6) I. 57 The seastron in gossling Lane... is not stawnche for that the water breakech oure. 1633 *T. JAMES Voy.* 7 We sawed the pumps, and found her stanch. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xv. 102 What we endeavored in vaine, may be performed by... some other Virtuoso that shall have stancher Vessells then we had. 1687... in *Phil. Trans.* II. 584 We found all bad not continued so stanch, but that some small portion of Air had insinuated it self into the Receiver. 1786 *SWIFT Gulliver* II. i. Our Ship was stanch, and our Crew all in good Health. 1796 *G. SEMPLE Brili- ing in Water* 46 Our Coffier-dam... which we began to despair of ever getting made even tolerably stanch. 1856 *KANE Arctic Expl.* II. xxix. 296 The Mariane, a stanch but antiquated little barque. 1870 *BRYANT Hind I.* III. 82 Crossing the deep in thy stanch ship.

+ b. *fig.* (Cf. the phrase to hold water.)

1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 117 Yet if I knew, What Hoopes should hold vs stanch, I from edge to edge Ath' world I would pursue it. a 1641 *Br. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* (1642) 100 Which [interpretation] cannot hold stanch possibly, as in terms it is proposed by him.

+ 2. Of blood: Not flowing out. *Obs. rare.*

1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6032 The plegdets being then thrown off, the blood continued stanch, and the mouths of the Arteries remained close.

3. Of strong or firm construction, in good or firm condition, substantial.

1455-6 *Cal. Ant. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 290 The sayd Jhon shall repere sayd towyr... and so to kepe hite up styf and stanch during the terme forsayde. 1644 *MILTON Arcop.* (Arb.) 64 Doubtles a stanch and solid pece of framewark, as any January could freeze together. 1692 *RAY Discoveries* I. iii. (1693) 19 The foresaid new-raised Mountain... bath stood firm and stanch, without the least sinking or subsidence, for above an hundred and fifty years. a 1706 *EVELYN Diary* 23 July 1699. The house a stanch good old building. *Ibid.*, One of the closets is parquetted with plaine deale, set in diamond, exceeding stanch and pretty. 1854 *SEATON, Ulland's Poems* 357 'Gainst whom is shivered the stanchest brand. 1890 *HAWTHORNE Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 36 The wall of the tower is still stanch and strong.

+ 4. Restrained in behaviour, guarded, reserved. [1623: see *STANCHNESS*.] a 1677 *BARROW Sermon* (1687) I. xiii. 186 Commonly such as are greatly stanch in other

enjoyments of pleasure, are enormously intemperate in speaking, and very incontinent of their Tongue. *Ibid.* I. xxi. 226 It is good to be very stanch and cautious of talking about other men and their concerns.

+ b. *quasi-adv.* ? Strictly. *Obs.*

1693 *LOCKE Educ.* § 107 (1699) 186 This is to be kept very stanch, and carefully to be watched.

5. Of a sporting dog: That may be trusted to find or follow the scent, or to mark the game; dependable.

1576 *TURBERV. Venerie* xl. (1902) 112 Vntill they haue rowed or founde him againe with their bloudhonde, or with some other stanche old hounde of the kennell. 1616 *BULLOKAR, Stanchhound*, an old hound well experienced. 1668 *DAYENANT Rivals* IV. The Dogs... by that silence soon their fault confess'd, Most of e'm were Stanch-Hounds. 1677 *N. Cox Gentl. Recreat.* (ed. 2) 110 Let such as you cast off at first be old stanch-Hounds, which are sure. 1735 *SONERVILLE Chase* IV. 125 With these consort The stanch and steddies Sages of thy Pack. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* I. vii. For, scarce a spear's length from his haunch, Vindicative toild the bloodhounds stanch. 1824 *J. WILSON Chr. North* (1857) I. 151 Two excellent double-barrelled guns, and three stanch pointers. 1883 *Century Mag.* Aug. 492 A dog that... is stanch on a covey.

transf. 1686 *BLONIE Gentl. Recreat.* II. 29 Old stanch Hawks should have more rest. 1835 *W. IRVING Tour Prairies* 290 Our half-breeds displayed that quickness of eye, in following up a track, for which Indians are so noted. Beate, especially, was stanch as a veteran hound.

6. Of a person: Standing firm and true to one's principles or purpose, not to be turned aside, determined.

1623 *MASSINGER Bondman* I. iii. Yet, tho' he observe, and waste his state vpon vs, If he be stanch and did not for the stocke That we were borne to traffick with; the truth is We care not for his company. 1678 *DRYDEN All for Love* III. i. O, he's the coolest Murderer, so stanch, He kills, and keeps his temper. 1678 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 4), s. v. So a man of Credit and Reputation, and well to pass in the World, is usually called a Stanch-man. 1689 *Prior Ep. Fleetwood Shephard* 133 In Politicks, I hear, you're stanch. 1710 *HEARNE Collect.* 24 Feb. (O.H.S.) II. 348 He is a stanch Whigg. 1742 *BLAIR Grace* 364 The Foe, Like a stanch Murth're ready to his Purpose, Pursues her close through ev'ry Lane of Life. 1784 *COWPER Tiroc.* 492 And you are stanch indeed in learning's cause. 1824 *W. IRVING T. Trav.* II. vii. (1848) 143 He was stanch, however, to church and king. a 1839 *PRÆD Poems* (1864) 11 My tried stanch friend, Sir Matthew Chase. 1841 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* vi. You, who from a girl have had a strong mind and a stanch heart. 1868 *E. EDWARDS Raleigh* I. x. 182 The toil... began... to wear down the strength if not the spirit of the stanchest. 1879 *FROUDE Caesar* xv. 249 Those who ought to have been stanch have fallen away.

b. Of personal qualities, actions, etc.: Showing determination or resolution, unwavering.

1690 *R. LUCAS Humane Life* 239 Ripper years... should bring on naturally wiser and stancher thoughts. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* vii. The vengeance they had prosecuted with such stanch and sagacious activity. 1823 - *Q. Durward* xxxvii. De la Marck might have effected his escape... but for the stanch pursuit of Quentin. 1883 *A. FORBES in 19th Cent.* Oct. 720 Their devotion to their sovereign is stanch.

7. *Comb.*, as *staunch-hearted adj.*

1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* iii. There ain't a stancher-hearted gal.

Hence *Stanchly*, *Stanchly adv.*; *Stanchness*, *Stanchness*.

1825 *COBBETT Rur. Rides* 291, I had him a puppy, and he never had any breaking, but he pointed stanchly at once. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* xx. There never was a man who stood by a friend more stanchly than the Major. 1862 *THORNBURY Turner* II. 142 The terms once made, he was true, undeviating, and stanchly honest. 1899 *F. T. BULLEN Log Sea-waif* 252 She must have been stanchly built.

1623 *CONWAY in Hackel's Life Adp. Williams* (1693) I. 157 His Majesty would not that you should press him for a Note of his Hand for Secresie and Stanchness. 1669 *BOYLE Contin. New Exp.* I. 2. 3 Having once, to try the stanchness of the viol, blown in so much Air... that [etc.]. 1702 *S. PARKER in Cicero's De Finibus* I. 11 As to the Truth and Stanchness of his Affections I cannot suppose you'll pretend to dispute it. 1776 *G. SEMPLE Building in Water* 46 We made the first Trial of our Coffier-dam... and proved its Stanchness several Times. 1816 in *Sheridanianus* 308 The extraordinary stanchness of a cross-bred steer. 1856 *M. ARNOLD Est. Crit.* IV. (1875) 165 The stanchness which the religious aspirant needs.

Staunch, *sb.* and *v.*: see *STANCH*.

Stauncheon, -(i)on, var. ff. *STANCHION*.

Staunge, *staunk*(e), obs. ff. *STANK*, *STANCH*.

Staup (*stōp*), *sb.* *north.* [f. *STAUP v.*] (See *quot.* 1835.)

1825 *JAMIESON Suppl.*, *Staup* 1. A loog awkward step, Roxb. 2. A tall awkward person; as 'Haud aff me, ye muckle lang staup'; *ibid.* 1897 *E. W. HAMILTON Outlaws of Marches* xvii. 155, I was... Never a happier-hippit staup of a thing like yourself.

Staup (*stōp*), *v.* *north.* Also *stoep*. [? Altered from *STEP v.* with vowel symbolic of awkward movement.] (See *quot.* 1788.)

1788 *W. H. MARSHALL Yorksh.* II. 356 To *Staup*; to lift the feet high, and tread heavily in walking. a 1857 *J. RAYSON Misc. Poems* (1858) 55 They stoep i' their walking, leyke steigs among heather.

Staup, variant of *STAP sb.* *stave of a cask.*

Staupings (*stōp'ings*), *sb.* *pl.* *north.* [? f. *STAUP v.* + *-ING* 1.] (See *quot.* 1847.)

1847 *HALLIWELL Staupings*, the holes made by the feet of horses and cattle in miry highways, and other places. *North.* 1857 *C. B. ROBINSON Best's Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) Gloss. Saddened. Dried or hardened. Otherwise the action of the feet on the wet ground would make 'staupings'.

Stauracin. *Antiq. rare*. [ad. late L. *stauracinus* (also *stauracium* and *stauracin* indecl.).

According to Du Cange s. v. *Storax*, the correct form is *stauracinus*, an adj. meaning 'of the colour of storax'; see the quot. from Papias (11th c.) *ibid*. The explanation cited below, based on a supposed derivation from Gr. *σταυράκιον* dim. of *σταυρός* cross, was proposed by the Bollandists, but rejected by the Benedictine editors of Du Cange.

The word has app. no real existence in English, but an attempt has been made to thrust it into the text of Marlowe *Faustus* 369 (iv. 17) as an 'emendation' for *stauus acre*. 'A silken stuff figured with small crosses.'

1876 *Rock Textile Fabrics* v. 36.

Stauro- (stō'ro, stō'p), before a vowel *staur-*, combining form of Gr. *σταυρός* cross, employed in several terms, chiefly scientific. **Stauractin** (e) [Gr. *ἀκτίς*, *aktis* ray], 'hexactinellid spicules of the dermal sponge-layer in which two of the arms are atrophied, leaving the remaining four in the form of a cross' (*Cent. Dict. Suppl.* 1909). **Staurobazyle Min.**, an obsolete synonym of *HARMOTOME* (Chester *Dict. Min.* 1896). **Staurolology** *nonce-wd.*, a science or doctrine of the cross. **Stauro-microscope** (see quot.). **Staurotypousa Min.** [Gr. *τύπος* TYPE *sb.*; cf. eccl. Gr. *σταυρότυπος* marked with the sign of the cross], 'having mackles or spots in the form of a cross' (Ogilvie 1850).

1905 *Frim. R. Micros. Soc. Apr.* 190 The earliest regular form of spicule was the 'stauractine'. 1893 C. T. CRUTTWELL *Hist. Early Christianity* I. 53 Justin, who presses nearly every allusion to a tree or a piece of wood into the service of a mechanical 'Staurolology'. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* ix. 75 For the purpose of investigating the optical properties of minerals various instruments, such as the stauroscope, Rosenbusch's 'stauro-microscope, &c.', have from time to time been devised. 1843 CHAPMAN *Pract. Min.* 190 'Staurotypous kousphone spar.'

† **Staurolatry.** *Obs. rare*. [ad. late L. *staurolatria* (Tertullian), f. Gr. *σταυρός* cross + *λατρεία* worship; see -LATRY.] The worship of the Cross. Hence † *Staurolatريان*, one who worships the Cross.

1600 O. E. [M. SUTCLIFFE] *Repl. Libel* i. v. 100 With the Staurolatrians they worship the crosse, & crucifixe, giuing to the same diuine worship. 1649 J. OWEN *Shaking Heaven & Earth* 26 They... will not hearken to the Angels preaching the everlasting Gospel, that men should worship... the God of heaven... in opposition to all their Iconolatry... Staurolatry, and Masse abominations. 1884 L. MATHER *Ess. Rec. Providences* vii. 272 Satans design in advancing staurolatry to the destruction of thousands of Souls.

Staurolite (stō'rolīt). *Min.* [a. F. *staurolite* (Delametherie 1792): see STAURO- and -LITE.] † 1. = *HARMOTOME. Obs.*

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 282 Staurolite, or cross stone of St. Andreasberg in the Hartz. 1837 DANA *Min.* 277 *Harmotome, Vulkanus gemellus*,... Staurolite. 2. Silicate of aluminium and iron, of yellowish brown to dark brown colour, found frequently in cruciform twins.

1825 AIKIN *Min.* (ed. 2) 189. 1888 RUTLEY *Rock-Forming Min.* 163 Staurolite occurs chiefly in the crystalline schists. *attrib.* and *Comb.* 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xiv. 292 Staurolite slate is a dark micaceous slate containing crystals of staurolite. 1888 — *Rock-forming Min.* 201 The staurolite-bearing schists of Brittany.

Hence *Staurolitic a.* 1830 DANA *Min. Geol.* (ed. 3) 237 Staurolitic mica schist. **Staurolith** (stō'rolīth). *Min.* [f. STAURO- + -LITH.] = STAUROLITE 2. 1815 AIKIN *Min.* (ed. 2) 189.

Stauroscope (stō'roskōp). [f. Gr. *σταυρός* cross (see STAURO-) + -SCOPE.] An instrument used for the microscopic examination of rocks (see quot. 1879). Also *attrib.*

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1877 *Catal. Special Collect. Sci. Apparatus S. Kens. Mus.* (ed. 3) 220 Stauroscope, according to the design of F. von Kobell, executed by Wiedemann. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* ix. 81 The determination of the crystallographic system to which a mineral belongs, and the exact position of the planes of vibration and of the axes of elasticity, are best effected by means of the stauroscope. 1888 — *Rock-forming Min.* 48 The most perfect arrangement yet devised for this purpose is Bertrand's stauroscope eye-piece.

Hence *Stauroscopic a.*, of, pertaining to or made by means of the stauroscope. *Stauroscopically adv.*, by means of the stauroscope.

1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* vii. 56 A small plate of calcspar for making stauroscopic measurements. *Ibid.* ix. 81 The stauroscopic examination of thin sections of minerals. *Ibid.* ix. 84 The different crystallographic systems may be determined stauroscopically in the following way.

Staurolite (stō'rolīt). *Min.* [a. F. *staurolite* (Haüy 1801), app. f. Gr. *σταυρός* cruciform, f. *σταυρός* cross.] = STAUROLITE 2.

1802 T. THOMSON *Syst. Chem.* III. 459 Granatite. Staurolite of Haüy. 1804 R. JAMESON *Min.* I. 76 Grenatite... Staurolite. 1837 DANA *Min.* 356 Staurolite is very abundant throughout the mica slate of New England. 1831 *Church Times* 669/2 Staurolites, cruciform crystals of basalt probably supposed to bring good to the possessor.

Stauroliferous. [-FEROUS.] Containing staurolite. 1863 DANA *Min. Geol.* 71.

† **Staurus** (stō'rūs). *Zool.* [mod. L., ad. Gr. *σταυρός* cross.] A type of sponge spicule of the form of a cross.

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 417/1 (*Sponge*) The suppression of both proximal and distal rays [of a sexradiate spicule] gives the staurus.

Staval (l, stavel, dial. ff. STADDLE *sb.* 3 b). 1669 Reek-staval (see RICK *sb.* 1 2 b). 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 246 AS for the making of Stavalls, Graneries, Barns, &c... I have already given you directions how to make them. 1794 Stavel barn (see STADDLE *sb.* 8).

Stave (stāv), *sb.* 1 [A back-formation from *staves pl.* of STAFF *sb.*]

I. A stick of wood (and senses thence derived).

1. Each of the thin, narrow, shaped pieces of wood which, when placed together side by side and hooped, collectively form the side of a cask, tub or similar vessel. (Cf. STAFF *sb.* 1 1 4 f.)

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXVIII. (1495) 934 A tonne is an bolowe vessel made of many hordes and tonne staves craftly bouode togder. c1580 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* July (1914) 518 For... pipestaves and hoghead staves. 1633 Sir R. Boyle in *Limore Papers* (1886) I. 26 Butt staves and hoghead staves. 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 79 All sorts of Timber, Plank, and Staves for Cask. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Nat. Hist. Guiana* 85 This quality renders it suitable for staves for sugar hogheads. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. i. i. One Citizen has wrought out the scheme of a wooden cannon... It is to be made of staves, by the coopers. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* III. 900 [The milking-pail] is made light, of thin oak staves bound with iron hoops. 1906 T. SINTON *Poetry of Badenoch* 21 Presenting him with the milk-cow, she assured him that so long as a stave of it remained [etc.].

b. Phrases. *To ding in staves:* to break in pieces. *To fall into staves:* to fall to pieces. *To take a stave out of one's cog* (cf. COGUE 1).

1786 Burns *Author's Cry* ix. To see his poor, auld Mither's pot, Thus dung in staves. 1889 H. JOHNSTON *Chron. Glenbuckie* xvi. 179, I must either get my income augmented or take a 'stave out of my cog', as the saying is. 1895 W. C. FRASER *Whaups of Durdie* ii. 17 'A dune man', the villagers said, 'fa'in into staves', and become quite unable to control a herd of boisterous children.

2. A rod, bar, pole or the like.

a. A rung (of a ladder); a cross-bar to the legs of a chair. Now dial. (Cf. STAFF *sb.* 1 1 4 a, b.) c1175 *Twelfth Cent. Hom.* (E.E.T.S.) 80 He bið ilic þam men þe... astiðh... upon þære laddrestafas... & wule þoone stiȝan ufor butan stafas [= *Ælfric's Saints' Lives* I. 12 Be þære hláddre stapum... huton stapum]. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Stave*, a step or round of a ladder.

† b. A pump-rod. (Cf. STAFF *sb.* 1 9 b.) *Obs.* 1750 BLANCHET *Naval Expos.* 124 Stave or Spear (Pump Hand) is a long Rod of Iron with an Eye at the upper End, which Hooks to the Brake.

c. A bar or pin (of a trundle). 1834-6 BARLOW in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 102/1 The teeth of pinions are also distinguished by the term leaves, and those of the trundle by staves or rounds. *Ibid.* 102/2 The centre of the stave A... half the diameter of the stave. 1869 RANKINE *Machinery & Millwork* 137 When two wheels gear together, and one of them has cylindrical pins (called staves) for teeth. *Ibid.*, Draw curves parallel to and within the epicycloids, at a distance from them equal to the radius of a stave.

d. (See quot.) 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 372 The laths [for plastering] generally used in London are made of fir, imported from Norway, the Baltic, and America, in pieces, called staves.

e. A graduated rod used in levelling. (Cf. STAFF *sb.* 1 10.)

1838 *Rep. 8th Meeting of Brit. Assoc.* Notices 154 Description of an Improved Leveling Stave, for Subterranean as well as Surface Levelling. By Thomas Sopwith. † f. U.S. † A pig (of lead).

1864 C. H. HUNT *Life E. Livingston* i. 7 [For land purchased from the Indians R. Livingston agreed] to pay to the said Owners these following Goods... Six Guns, fifty pounds of Powder, Fifty staves of Lead [etc.].

g. The shaft of a lance: = STAFF *sb.* 1 3 a. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* III. xiii. viii. 43 Stave after stave was broken, but the unknown knights still challenged every one to ride his best.

h. = BOWSTAFF. *arch.* 1891 DOYLE *White Company* xv. 'Tis the master-bowyer's rede... Every stave well nocked. Every string well locked.

II. A bundle (of certain things).

3. A bundle of teasel-heads. = STAFF *sb.* 1 16. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 147 The common Produce is about 160 Bundles or Staves upon an Acre, which they sell for about one Shilling a Stave. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 785 By some, before forming them into packs, they are done up into what are termed staves, by means of split sticks.

4. ? *Anglo-Irish.* (See quot.) *rare*. 1861 O'CURRY *Lect. MS. Materials* 13 The next book... is that called *Cin Droma Snechta*... The word *Cin*... is explained in our ancient Glossaries as signifying a stave of five sheets of vellum. *Ibid.* 196 The workmen... carried off several loose leaves, and even whole staves of the book.

III. (Cf. STAFF *sb.* II.)

5. A 'verse' or stanza of a poem, song, etc. = STAFF *sb.* 1 19 c.

1659 J. CARLYLE *Peter's Pattern* (1680) 3 After they had sang the two first Staves of the Tenth Hymn of Larners Twelve Songs of Sion. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* 24 Dec. (O.H.S.) II. 331 In most of the Churches... the 3 first Staves of the 64th Psalm were sung. 1759 Mrs. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) IV. 233 That Posterity may bless us, should be one of the Staves of the Litany. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 662 The simple clerk, but loyal, did announce. And eke did roar right merrily, two staves, Sung to the praise and glory of King George! 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* v. end, Last,

o'er the warrior's closing grave, Rung the full choir in choral stave. 1823 BYRON *Island* ii. v. One long-cherish'd ballad's simple stave. 1841 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxix, 'Cheer up, captain! cried Hugh, when they had roared themselves out of breath. 'Another stave!' 1858 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. lii. 285 Britannicus chanted a lyric stave on the sorrows of the discredited and disinherited. 1875 LOWELL *Spenser Prose* Wks. 1890 IV. 305 *note*, Spenser's innovation lies... in valuing the stave more than any of the single verses that compose it.

b. Phrase. *To tip (one) a stave:* to sing a song to (one); *jocularly*, to send a line to. Cf. TIP *v.* 4 1.

1838 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. II. xxiii, Jist tip a stave to the Governor of Nova Scotia, order him to Inquire out the author. 1886 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl. it. x*, 'Now, Barbecue, tip us a stave', cried one voice.

6. *Mus.* A set of lines for musical notation: = STAFF *sb.* 1 20.

c1800 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (1812). 1842, 1873 [see STAFF *sb.* 1 20]. 1875 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*.

7. *quasi-arch.* An alphabetic letter. (Cf. RUSE-STAVE and STAFF *sb.* 1 18.)

1866-7 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. Introd. p. x, Many staves are more or less the same in both [Runic and Roman]. 1896 A. AUSTIN *Eng. Darling* iv. 1, Ask them that read the staves. This crimson-dawn, The heechen slips oo the white cloth spelled out The runes of death.

IV. 8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: a. simple attrib., as *stave-hole*, *teeth*; *stave-wise adv.*; b. objective, as *stave-cutting*, *-making*; c. special comb.: *stave bolt*, a log for cutting into staves; *stave-rime* [cf. G. *stabreim*], alliteration; an alliterating word in a line of alliterative poetry; *staverow rare*, an alphabet; *stavesman*, an official bearing a stave or wand; *stave-tankard*, an antique tankard formed of staves of wood (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); *stave-wood*, a name given to several trees furnishing wood suitable for cask-staves (see quot.).

1878 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 26 Jan., Large quantities of 'stave bolts' are being hauled in. 1840 *Mechanics' Mag.* XXXIII. 497 Taylor's Improved 'Stave-cutting Machine. 1901 J. Black's *Carp. & Builder, Scaffolding* 34 The sides... in which the points for centre of 'stave-holes [of a ladder] are shown. 1874 *Spens' Dict. Engin.* viii. 2917 'Stave-making and Cask Machinery. 1888 *Academy* 14 Jan. 271 The law of the alliterative verse does not require us to adopt the reading of the Dublin MS., as three 'stave-rimes' are a sufficient number for a line. 1866-7 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. Introd. p. x, These particular staves died out, and assumed other forms in the later Runic 'staverow'. 1786 J. SMITH in *Mem. J. E. Smith* (1832) I. 172 The area of the square [on election-day] was crowded with 'stavesmen and spectators: the candidates rode as usual. 1834-6 BARLOW in *Engl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 102/2 Draw the line AB, joining the centres of the 'stave teeth. 1659 TORRIANO *Dict. Ital. & Eng.* A *fussine*, adv., made 'stave-wise. 1778 W. WRIGHT in *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin.* (1790) II. 76 *Quassia Sinaruba*... This tree is known in Jamaica by the names of Mountain Damsen, Bitter Damsen and 'Stave-wood. 1864 GRISBACH *Flora IV. Ind. Islands* 788 Stave-wood, *Sinaruba amara*. 1889 MAIDEN *Usef. Pl. Austral.* 542 *Flindersia Schottiana*... Stave-wood. 1889 *Century Dict.*, *Stave-wood*,... a tall stout tree, *Sterculia fatida*, of the East Indies, eastern Africa, and Australia.

† *Stave, sb.* 2 *Obs. rare*. 1. [? For *staven*, var. of STAM *sb.* 1] ? The stem of a ship.

13. *Coer de L.* 64 All it [a ship] was whyt of huel-bon, And every nayl with gold begrave; Off pure gold was the stave.

Stave (stāv), *sb.* 3 *north.* [f. STAVE *v.* 1]

1. A crushing blow, a heavy stroke.

1819 [RENNIE] *St. Patrick* I. xv. 220 Our bit curragh's no that rackle sin it got a stave... on the Partan-rock. 1867 [J. P. MORRIS] *T Lebbey Beck Dobby* 5 (E.D.D.) T'roof fair rang again wi' sic like staves as thissan.

2. A sprain. *Sc.*

1900 *Brit. Med. J.* 5 May 1076/2 The so-called 'stave of thumb', or Bennett's fracture.

Stave (stāv), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. *staved*; also (chiefly *Naul.*), 8-9 *stove*. [f. STAVE *sb.* 1]

1. *trans.* To break up (a cask) into staves; to break into and let out the contents.

c1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 10 A bark... beinge forst to cast overboard all... their fish and to stave their cask in the whiche their fresh water was. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Sea Gram.* ii. 9 They... stave the Cask to make more room. 1679 *London Gaz.* No. 1433/4 Yesterday 7 Hogheads of French wine... were publicly staved by the Officers of the Custom House. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph.* Cl. 8 June, In an action at law, laid against a carman for having staved a cask of port. 1841 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxvii, They... could see them... hroaching the casks, staving the great vats... and lying down to drink at the channels of strong spirits.

b. *To stave (wine, etc.)* by breaking up the cask. 1635 G. SANVOY *Trav.* I. (1621) 66 Diuers times all the wine in the Citie hath bene staved. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 32 I made all the water in hold to be staved; and set some to the pumpes to pumpe it out. 1694 ECHARD *Plantus* 663 He's a plaguy hard custom-master, and staves all prohibited goods. 1733 P. LIMOSAY *Interest Scot.* 139 That all said brandies should be either staved or exported. 1758 *Ann. Reg.* Chron. 85/1 They... stave all the beer in the cellar. 1768 *Ibid.*, *Hist. Europe* 33/1 Wine was forbid... and all those who were possessed of any quantities of it were obliged to stave it. 1827 *Southern Hist. Penins.* War II. 310 They had... staved all the liquor which they could not drink. 1790 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref. *A 2, If the Searchers find any [irreverent expressions, etc.] in the Cargo, let them be staved or forfeited, like Counterband Goods.

c. *intr.* Of a barrel: To fall to pieces. *rare*.

1797 Mrs. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 20 One fair day the old barrel staved, over her poor dear tipped, and broke his neck.

2. *trans.* To break a hole in (a boat); to break to pieces; also, to break (a hole in a boat). To stave in, to crush inwards, make a hole in.

1628 DUBOY *Voy. Méditerran.* (Camden) 65 The manswimming well he saved himself with much difficulty, the boat being staved in many pieces. 1668 *London Gaz.* No. 341/2 The 17th instant was driven on shore... a vessel... where by the violence of the winds and waves, she was staved to pieces. 1719 *De For Cruise* i. (Globe) 263 The first Thing we had to do, was to stave the Boat... and... leave her so far useless as not to be fit to swim. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* i. viii. 81 A sea... stove in the quarter gallery, and rushed into the ship like a deluge. *Ibid.* iii. v. 334 The loss of our long-boat, which was staved against our poop... put us to great inconveniences. a 1779 *Cook Voy. Pacific* (1784) I. ii. 174 The attempt could not be made... unless at the risk of having our boats... staved to pieces. 1819 *Byron Juan* ii. xlviii. The other boats, the yawl and pinnace, had been stove in the beginning of the gale. 1823 *Scot's Voy.* 458 Our ship was driven against the corner of a shoal, and her starboard-bow completely stove. 1834 *MARRYAT P. Simple* xi. He was forced to place sentries in the chains with cold shot, to stave the boats if they came alongside. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Oct. 5/1 The captain... ordered the boats to be lowered, but the sea stove to two of them. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 496 C... fetches up on a floating stump in the river, and staves a hole you could put your head in, in the bow of the said canoe.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* of a boat: To break up; hence *trans.* to break a hole in.

1743 *BULKELEY & CUMMINS Voy. S. Seas* 147 Otherwise she must have stove to pieces, the Ground being very foul. 1794 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* 71 During the storm, one of the Indian canoes stove, and became unfit for service. 1820 *J. OXLEY Jrnl. Exped. N. S. Wales* 225 The large boat struck on a sharp rock, and with such violence as to stave her bottom. 1839 *LONGER. Hesperus* xix. Like a vessel of glass, she stove and sank. 1856 *KANE Arctic Expl.* II. xxvi. 264 The Hope stove her bottom.

3. *trans.* To burst in, crush inwards. Chiefly with *in*.

1716 *CHURCH Philip's War* (1865) i. 24 There Philip had staved all his Drums, and conveyed all his Canoes to the East-side of Metapoiset-River. 1753 *Scots Hist.* Mar. 109/1 To break open and stave trunks and chests. 1822 A. CLARKE in *Life* x. (1834) 253, I found two of the maids... pushing... against the shutters, as the windows themselves had been stove in by the tempest. 1862 *TROLOPE Orley Farm* xxix. He had... broken his right arm, which had been twisted under him as the horse rolled, and two of his ribs had been staved in by the pommel of his saddle. 1866 *BURTON H. Hunter* (1865) 327 The doors staved in, the wainscoting pulled down. 1879 *J. LONG Virgil's Æneid* x. 557 He staves The face of Thoas with a rock—a mass Of bones and blood and brains outspattering.

4. To renew the staves of (a bucket); to put together the staves of (a cask, etc.).

1627 *CAPT. SMITH Sea Gram.* viii. 36 The Cooper is... to stave or repaire the buckets. 1842 *BROWNING Pied Piper* vii. A hinkly sugar-punchoon, All ready staved.

5. To fit with a staff or handle.

1542 in *Rutland MSS.* (1905) IV. 335 Item payd... for the macking off leyden mallets for archers, the yerne warcke, the lede and casting, with the staving off them at [blank] the pece. 1611 *FLORIO, Alderdr.*... to shaft or stave any weapon as a halberd.

6. To drive off or beat with a staff or stave; esp. in to stave off, to beat off (a dog in Bear- or Bull-baiting; also *trans.* a human combatant); to keep back (a crowd). Now only *arch.*

1624 *DEKKER etc. Witte Edmonion* v. i. But you must play fair, you should be stav'd off else. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 4. 521 He is like an old bitten curre, that being fleshed to the game, will not be stav'd off. 1658 *USSHER Ann.* 717 He went abroad with the rods... and staving the young gamsters when they had contended as long as he thought good, parted them. 1671 *FRÉJUS Voy. Mauritanie* 73 Others, who with Clubs, and other weapons in their hands, staved off the Crowd of People. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* xxxvii. 'Stave the miller off his mill,' said Murray, 'or he will worry him dead.' 1878 *TENNISON Q. Mary* i. iii. Stave off the crowd upon the Spaniard there.

b. *fig.* and in *fig.* context.

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Woman* iii. i. For gods sake, let's goe stave her off him [*i.e.* Mistress Otter from Captain Otter, who are quarrelling]. 1621 *BEAUM. & FL. Tril. Time* i. i. found him in a young Lovers ear so busie... I pulled him...; spoke unto him, His answer still was, By the Lord, sweet Lord... Nothing could stave him off. 1627 *SANDERSON Sermon.* ad *Magistr.* i. § 25 (1632) 275 And as for Courage to execute justice... whether it be... that a faire word whistle him off; or that a great mans letter stave him off;... sure we are, the Magistrate too often letteth the wicked carry away the spoyle, without breaking a law of him. 1647 *TRAPP Comm.* i. *Thers.* iii. 6 God stints him his power. 1649 *EARL MONM. tr. Senault's Use Passions* vi. iii. 467 Other Passions are in a perpetuall motion; and... they never fix themselves so strongly on an Object, but they may be staved off. 1884 *TENNISON Becket* Prolog. And this Becket, her father's friend, like enough staved us from her.

c. *Phrase.* To stave and tail: see *TAIL* v. 1. 2. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1663 [see *TAIL* v. 1. 2]. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Viz. Quev.* (1708) 68 As they were Staving and Tayling, you might have had more Manners (cry'd one) than to give such Language to your Betters. a 1607 J. AUBREY *Courtney Revell* ii. iii. in *Brief Lives* (1893) II. 334 Yesterday we Cheshire gentlemen mett at a barrill of ale at the hull-ring where we sufficiently bayted both hull and barrill; and having well dranke there, staved aod tayed. *Ibid.* 335 The Justice and I... parted em, and, with something more trouble then staving and taying dog aod hull. 1823 *SCOTT Quentin D.* xxxiii.

They seized him, pulled him down, and would probably soon have throttled him, had not the Duke called out—'Stave and tail!—stave and tail!—Take them off him!' 1829—*Let.* 30 Jan. in *Croker Papers* (1884) II. 31 Jamie then set to staving and taying between his father and the philosopher, and... reduced the debate to more order.

d. (See quot.)

1867 *SAYRN Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., To stave off, to boom off; to push anything off with a pole.

7. *fig.* Chiefly to stave off.

† a. To keep (a person) away or at a distance;

to repel. *Obs.*

1631 *LENTON Charact.* C 8b, Hee aspiers sometimes to his Masters daughter, but being stand'd off there, hee chopps vpon the Chambermaid, and there stickes fast. 1636 *REV. J. M. Sabbath* ii. vi. 185 To allure the people thither, being before staved off by a former Synod, it was provided that [etc.]. 1641 *Lo. Brooke Disc. Nat. Episc.* ii. vi. 88 Heresies distract our soules, dismember our Churches, stave off Iew and Gentile, who know not whether part to believe. 1667 *SOUTH 12 Sermon.* (1697) II. 60 The Condition of a Servant staves him off to a distance; but the Gospel speaks nothing but Allurement.

† b. To keep (a person) from (doing something); to divert from (an object, practice, or course of action). *Obs.*

1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Comm.* 329 This makes them... to put themselves under the protection of the Spaniard, the feare of whose power staves off the Duke from attempting upon that State. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov. Nil gratius*, How can they escape the contagion of the Writings, whom the virulency of the calumnies hath not stav'd off from reading? 1641 *QUAPLES Enchyridion* iii. xvii. (Grosart) 31/2 Divert the course of the vulgar humor, by devulging... some... novelty, which may... stave their tongues from off thy worried name. *Ibid.* iii. xxviii. 31/2 If he be given to lavish Company, endeavour to stave him with lawful Recreations. 1646 *GAULE Cases Cause*, 86 And there's no staving them off their owne conceited way of Tryall. 1652 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. vi. (1739) 27 It was the policy of these times... to carry a benign Aspect to the Pope, so far only as to stave him off from being an enemy. 1654 *OWEN Doctr. Saints' Perser.* xii. § 39. 297 This dread and terrour [used] for the hedging up their wayes from folly, and staving them off from any Actual evil. 1658 *HEYLIN Stumbling-block* iii. § 4. 81 Enough of conscience to have staved them from the prosecution, but that they had it in design, and resolved to carry it. 1668 *OWEN Expos. 130th Ps.* 111 What staves off these hungry creatures [sc. souls] from their proper food? 1684 H. MORE *Answer* xiii. 95 By this sharp reproof they may be the more effectually staved off from committing Idolatry.

c. To put off as impertinent or inopportune; to treat with evasion.

1646 J. HALL *Horz Vac.* 4 Columbus... had been stav'd off by several Christian Princes, yet... He gained the assistance of the King and Queen of Castile. a 1656 *HALLS Gold. Rem.* L (1673) 43 God himself in the Book of Psalms, staves them off with a *Quid tu tu enarras mea* etc. 1680 N. LEE *Cæsar Borgia* iii. i. But speak, thou stav'st me off. 1723 *WATERLAND and Vind. Christ's Divin.* ii. 66 But it is high Time now to come to Antiquity; which has been so long staved off, and yet must make a great part of our Discourse. 1843 A. BETHUNE *Scott. Peasants' Fireside* 79 The poor lad was staved off from time to time, wth an excuse after another, till he grew impatient. 1887 *HAGGARD Jits* xxiv. This staved the fellows off for a while.

d. To ward off (something undesirable or hurtful); to prevent the occurrence or event of; to keep back, delay. Also (rarely), to stave away.

1662 J. WILSON *Cheats* v. iii. Had you but mist me now, I should have ventur'd that, and perhaps stav'd, That misery, which always follows rashness. 1664 — A. *Commenius* ii. iii. This seal'd, and done: Nor shall the fate, or fortune of the Empire Stave it off longer. 1684 *tr. Bonet's Mera. Compt.* vi. 170 The Powder being given again, the fit is staved off. 1691 *d'Emilia's Frauds Rom. Monks* 397 They... earnestly entreated him, to make use of all his Credit with the Pope, to stave off this fatal Blow from them. 1759 *Ann. Reg.* 6/2 New methods were devised, which might stave off the entire ruin of his finances. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. vi. i. Insurance will come; but likewise will it not be met? Staved off, one may hope, till Brussels arrive! 1849 W. LIVINGSTONE *Goldsmith* xxiii. 278 He had obtained an advance of money from Newbery to stave off some pressing debts. 1859 *TENNISON Grains & End* 352 But Enid... answer'd with such craft as women use, Guilty or guiltless, to stave off a chance That breaks upon them perilously. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredth. Gt.* xx. vii. IX. 120 One huge peril handsomely staved away, though so many others impend. 1879 *DIXON Windsor* III. xxiii. 231 A little fish sufficed to stave off hunger. 1884 *CHURCH Bacon* vi. 129 The proposed conference was staved off by management for a day or two; but it could not be averted.

e. *intr.* To fight with staves.

1663 *BUTLER Hud.* i. iii. 83 He... stav'd it oot, Disdaining to lay down his arms.

9. *trans.* To drive with a heavy blow. *U.S.*

1837 *Knickerbocker Mag.* Nov. X. 403 (Thornton *Amer. Gloss.*) [He had] stove two of his front teeth down his throat. 1837 J. C. NEAL *Charcoal Sketches* (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*) I'll stave my fist right through you, and carry you by my elbow, as easily as if you were an empty market-basket.

10. *intr.* To go with a rush or dash; to 'drive'.

Sc. and U.S.

1819 [RENNIE] *St. Patrick* III. xi. 265 The pair lads... ha'e been a night stavin' at a neather and stravin' i' the dark. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. xxiii. 303 'Hold in!'—cried along a slab-sided Virginian, so adventurous went staving through Broadway, in Mr. Ashley's go-cart. 1836 *Public Ledger* 5 Oct. (Thornton *Amer. Gloss.*) He stave about in every direction, like a mad bull. 1880 M. MARK TWAIN *Tramp Abroad* ii. Other pedestrians went staving by us with vigorous strides. 1886 *STEVENSSON Kidnapped* xxvi. If we seek to creep round... it's... there that they'll be look-

ing to lay hands on us. But if we stave on straight to the aid Brig of Stirling, I'll lay my sword they let us pass unchallenged. 1804 P. H. HUNTER *James Inwick* iii. (1900) 37 He was staving doon the street.

11. *Forging.* To thicken (bar-iron) by heating and hammering, to URSET; also to stave up. Also *absol.* b. *intr.* Of the iron: To undergo staving; also to stave up.

1906 J. WATSON *Tables for Blacksm. & Forgers* Pref., The information required is generally about allowances for staving and drawing down. *Ibid.* 9 To stave up out of a bar 6" wide by 4" thick a part 7" wide by 4½" thick by 9" long. *Ibid.*, So that 12" long of 6" wide by 4" thick staves up to 9" long of 7" wide by 4½" thick. *Ibid.* 15 A 4" diameter bar is to have a length of 2½" at 5" diameter staved on one end, and a part drawn down to 3½" diameter by 10" long. *Ibid.* 23 A bar 1½" round is to be staved to 1½" square by 1½" long: what length of 1½" round is required?

b. *transf.* (See quot.)

1850 *OGILVIE, Stave*, v. 6. To make firm by compression. The term is applied to the compressing of lead by a hammer or a blunt chisel, after it has been run in to secure a joining, such as the socket joints of pipes.

12. To sprain (one's thumb, etc.). *Sc.*

1887 *JAMIESON'S Sc. Dict.* Suppl. 228/1 He staved his wrist and staved my thumb.

Stave, variant of STREEVE v. *Naut.*

Staved (stāv'd), *pph.* a. [*f.* STAVE v. + -ED.]

In some uses prob. *f.* STAVE sb.¹ or staves pl. of STAFF sb.¹

1. Furnished with a stave or staves. † a. Having a handle or a supporting stem. *Obs.*

1481-90 *Howard Hench. Bks.* (Roxb.) 333 My Lord paid to L. Gravelle upon vi. hylles staved, and v. unstaved iij.s. iij.d. 1599 in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 72 Wadd-hoakes staved, twelve. 1628 *FELTHAM Resolves* ii. xv. 45 The same fire may be in the waxen Taper, which is in the staved Torch, but 'tis not equal either in quantity, or advancement.

b. Of a ladder: Furnished with rungs.

1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 635 But climbing too fast op the evil staved ladder of ambition, suddenly fell. 1769 *Ann. Reg., Nat. Hist.* 101/1 You pass thirty ladders, some half broken, others not half staved.

c. *Arch.* Of a column: Having a round convex moulding or bead in the lower part of the fluting. (*Cf.* CABLE v. 2 and RUDEMENTURE.)

1664 *EVELYN Frear's Archit.* 130 Sometimes we find the Striges [by our Workmen call'd Flutings and Groves] to be fill'd up with a swelling, a third part from the Base, and these we call stav'd, or Cab'd Columns.

† 2. Bented with a stave or staff. *Obs.*

a 1625 *FLETCHER Knt. Malta* iv. ii. Thou art a dogge, I will make thee sweare, a dog stav'd.

3. Broken; also staved in.

1699 *GARTH Dispensary* v. (1730) 53 Each Combatant his Adversary mauls, With batter'd Bed-pans, and stav'd Urinals. 1727 *BAILEY vol. II.* Staved (of the Staves of a Cask), beat to Pieces. 1913 *Daily News* 4 Feb. 21 The staved-in barrels, and the lidless boxes that everywhere met the eye.

4. *Forging.* Thickened by hammering.

1906 J. WATSON *Tables for Blacksm. & Forgers* 15 The staved part [of an iron bar].

Staveless (stāv'less), a. [*f.* STAVE sb.¹ + -LESS.]

a. Of a rune: Having no upright stem. *rare.*

b. Of a barrel: Having no staves.

1866-7 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. Introd. 135 We may even have the side-stroke alone, the stave being absent; thus 'is a in the staveless Helsing-runes. 1802 *Daily News* 6 Aug. 6/2 His system of making staveless barrels from one sheet of wood, instead of from a number of staves.

Staver (stāv'v), sb.¹ *dial.* and *Sc.* In 6 stavir.

[*f.* STAVE sb.¹]

1. A rung (of a ladder). Also, 'one of the bars of a hay-rack' (*N.W. Linc. Gloss.*); 'a stake for a hedge, etc.' (*Sheffield Gloss.*).

1534 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (Peacock 1866) 190 Item in the white chamber a ladder of viij stavirs. 1856 *BROOKER Prov. Lincs.* Stavirs, the staves or rungs of a ladder.

2. A stave (of a cask).

1801 'HUGH HALIBURTON' (J. L. Robertson) *Ochil Idylls* 89

Maist like an auld cask dung to stavirs.

Staver (stāv'v), sb.² *dial.* and *U.S.* [*f.* STAVE v. + -ER.]

One who is continually 'staving'

about; an active, energetic person.

1860 J. C. HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert's Career* xii. (1881) 146 Oh! she's right, I tell you, and she's got one of the mothers—regular staver. 1869 *Mrs. Stowe Oldtown Folks* x (1870) 105 She was spoken of with applause under such titles as 'a staver', 'a pealer', 'a roarer to work'. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.* Staver, a fussy, ooisy person. 'She's a regular staver; she staves about from morning to night.'

Staver (stāv'v), sb.³ [*f.* STAVE v.] In pl.

(const. as sing.) The stagers = STAGGER sb.¹ 2. 1597 [implied in *stagerwort*: see below]. 1639 *DE GRAY Compl. Horsem.* 30 This preventeth yellows, stavers, and soch like diseases. c 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* ii. xv. 173/2 56 That Distemper which Farriers call the Stavers, or Stagers. 1749 *London Mag.* 277 A disease called the stagers, or stavers, in horses.

b. Comb.: staverwort, the plant *Senecio*

Jacobaea, ragwort.

1597 *GERARDE Herbal* ii. xxvi. 219 *Jacobaea*... The country people do call it Stagger wort, and Stauerwort... a handfull. *MORTIMER Herb.* 187 Take [off] Staverwort... a handfull. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1093/2 Staverwort, *Senecio Jacobaea*.

Staver (stāv'v), v. Chiefly *Sc.* Also 9 staver.

[? Alteration of STAGGER v., after daver.] *intr.* a.

to stagger (*intr.* and *fig.*). b. To wander about aim-

lessly or in a restless manner.

b. *fig.* A thing or a person that affords support;
an object of reliance.

Exceedingly common in the second half of the 16th century. In modern use the word, though not uncommon even colloquially, has often a suggestion of archaism.
 a 1542 WYATT Ps. cxxx. 24 The holy word oft eterne excellence this mercys promesse... have bene my stay my pillar & pretence. 1553 *Respublica* 457 What marvaile then yf I, wanting a perfecte staigh from mooste flourishing welth bee fallen in decaye? 1560 BIBLE (Geneva) 2 Sam. xxii. 19 The Lord was my stay. *Ibid.* Isa. iii. 1 For lo, the Lord God of hostes will take away from Jerusalem and from Iudah the stay and the strength: euen all the stay of bread, and all the stay of water. 1563 *Homilies* II. xviii. *Matrimony* XXXIv. For there is no stronger defence and staye in oill our lyfe, then is prayer. 1583 STRUBBS *Anat.* Abus. II. (1882) 27 Commons and moores which were wont to be the onely state of the poore. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. III. 190 Surely that is a very airy soule, whose chiefe rest and stay is not his Religion. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. 1. 7 She was... the stay of all my affairs. 1802 WOROSW. *Resolution & Judee* 139 'God,' said I, 'he my help and stay secure.' 1821 SCOTT *Kenilworth*. viii. His daughter, who should be the stay of his age. 1836 T. KELLY *Hymns*, 'Speed thy Servants' II. As their stay thy promise taking. 1849 C. BROWNE *Shirley* xli. She was still such a stay, such a counsellor. 1851 READE *Choister & H.* iv. (1896) 21 From that hour Gerard was looked upon as the stay of the family. 1884 *Congregational Year Bk.* 70 Make a legal statute the stay of religion, and you repeal religion. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* vii. His finery, however, was no stay to his self-esteem, for his... face had an uneasy, crestfallen expression. 1909 *Expositor* Jan. 55 The Temple was in his experience the centre and stay of Hebrew worship.

c. In abstract sense: Support. Also, † reliance.
 † To make stay upon: to rely on.

e 1530 COX *Rhet.* (1899) 77 That what maketh for the accuser, euermore the contrary is sure staye for the defender. 1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* Erasmus. Pref. We putte not our whole trust and staigh in thynges external. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Honn. Apoth.* 44h, Let him walke... wyth the staye of other. 1593 CHURCHYARD *Shore's Wife* liv. When weake Shore's wife had lost her staffe of stay. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* iv. 171 She tooke her State-chaire; and a foot-stoolles stay Had for her feete. 1628 in Foster *Eng. Factories India* (1906) 7, I am very glad of your stay and allowance. 1648 W. MOUNTAGU in *Buckleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 309 The sad news of my mother's death is to me a very great affliction, that had so great a stay by her. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Reliq.* II. 44 The Popes not erring was but an opinion of policy, and not of Theologie; to give stay to the Laity. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (1905) 324 But for that you must wholly and solely have recourse to, and make stay upon his Doctrine, that is your teacher after the first order. 1866 SKEELE *Ecce Homo* II. (ed. 8) 11 We see the good man... deprived of the stay of all precedent or example.

2. *spec. a.* A support for a climbing plant. ? Obs.

1577 GOOGE *Herbert's Husb.* I. (1586) 33 This amongst all other Pulse groweth in height without any stay. 1601 HOLLAND *Phny* xvii. xxiii. I. 538 If a Vine bee to climbe trees that are of any great height, there would bee staies and appies set to it, whereupon it may take hold. a 1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Tracts* I. (1683) 33 In many places out of Italy Vines do grow without any stay or support. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* III. 116 When I... Cut Micon's tender Vines, and stole the Staies. 1705 ANONIM *Italy, Brescia* 60 The Trees themselves serve, at the same time, as so many Staies for their Vines.

† b. The arm or back of a chair. Obs.

1560 BIBLE (Geneva) 1 *Kings* x. 19 There were staies on either side on the place of the throne. 1566 W. DU GARD tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat.* und. § 470. 135 For the more commodious sitting are stools and chairs, with staies (*cumfukris*).

† c. = *stay-bar* (see 5 b (b)). Obs.

1669 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 558 There shall be... iron Staies for all the said casements.

† d. One of the strings holding up the brim of a shovel-hat. Also a cap-string passing under the chin. Obs.

With regard to the sense in quot. 1601 of Cooper 1565: 'Spire... a bande or lace about a cappe, or batte.'

1601 HOLLAND *Phny* xxviii. iii. I. 462 But say that women may be allowed to wear as much gold as they will... in carkanets about their necks, in earings pendant at their ears, in staies, wreaths, & chinbands [*l. collo, auribus, spiris*]. 1720 SWIFT *Right of Freed. betw. Physicians & Civilians* 21, I know no Reason... that a White Wig should lower to hoary Hair, or a brush'd Beaver strike to a Carolina-Hat with Staies. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* (1825) II. 156 The head-dress is a skull-cap, red or green, with pearls; a stay under the chin.

e. *Weaving*. = THRUW sb. 1.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 381 Then, Weavers, stretch your Staies upon the Welt [*orig. licia tela addere*].

f. A transverse piece in a link of a chain.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 185 Any advantage supposed to be derived from staies or bars inserted in the direction of the shorter axis of the link. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 310 The stay across the link of a chain increases its strength about one-sixth.

† g. A maulstick. Obs.

1672 [see MAULSTICK].

h. In various applications: see quotes.

1841 W. TEMPLETON *Locomot. Engine* 13 The staies... are generally of 2½ round copper... being for the purpose of rendering the flat surfaces of the fire-box capable of withstanding the force of the steam. 1850 *Engl. & For. Mining Gloss.* (ed. 2) 44 Staies, pieces of wood to secure the pumps in the engine-shaft. 1857 SWINCH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Stay* of a steamer, an iron bar between the two knees which secure the paddle-beams. 1871 WIGRAM *Change-Ringing* 2 From the top of the stock there rises a strong, upright piece of wood, or sometimes of iron, called the 'stay'; and immediately below the bell's mouth, fixed to the frame, is the 'slider', or sliding-rest... by which the stay is caught when the bell is thrown mouth uppermost. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2317 *Stay* (steam), a. a rod, bar, bolt, or gusset in a boiler, to hold two parts together against the pressure of steam... b. sling-

rods (sling-stays) connecting the locomotive boiler to its frame. c. Rods beneath the boiler supporting the inside bearings of the crank-axle of an English locomotive.

i. ? A gate-post. ? *Id.*

1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* II, I leaned back on the stay of the gate.

3. *pl.* (Also a pair of staies.) A laced under-bodice, stiffened by the insertion of strips of whalebone (sometimes of metal or wood) worn by women (sometimes by men) to give shape and support to the figure: = CORSET 2.

The use of the plural is due to the fact that staies were originally (as they still are usually) made in two pieces laced together.

1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to catch Old One* I. i. 50 Stay (a thing few women can do... therefore they had need wear staies). 1682 *London Gaz.* No. 1762/4 A pair of hair-coloured Satin Staies. 1697 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* II. i. With nothing on but her Staies, and her under scanty quilted Petticoat. 1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* III. i. Come unlace your Staies. 1713 GAY *Poems*, *Araviuita* 18 The rich Staies her Taper Shape confine. 1831 *Ann. Reg.* Chron. 26 Apr. 671 The Jury... returned a verdict, 'that the deceased died of apoplexy, produced by her staies being too tightly laced.' 1843 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 231 Her improved appearance in a pair of staies and a gown. 1846 FAIRHOLT *Costume* 267 The men's custom of sometimes wearing staies. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iii, Susan... had suddenly become so very upright that she seemed to have put an additional bone in her staies. 1867 J. HATTON *Tallants* iv, His enemies said he wore staies and slept in gloves. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 850/2 The staies... displace the bust, pushing the bosom up almost to the neck.

in figurative context. 1824 BYRON *Juan* xv. lxxxv, But Virtue's self, with all her tightest laces, Has not the natural staies of strict old age. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 28 Oct. Beauvais is called the *Pucelle*, yet... she wears no staies—I mean, has no fortifications. 1842 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* 60 The slight she-slips of loyal blood... Strait-laced, but all-too-full in bud For puritanic staies.

b. *sing.* rare.

1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 289 The stay he has an invincible aversion to, as giving a stiffness that is void of all grace. 1795 VOLCOFF (P. Pindar) *Pindariana* Wks. 1812 IV. 183 Long, very long, was Mistress Dinah's waist; The stiff stay high before. 1848 THACKERAY *Pan. Fair* iii, He had tried, in order to give himself a waist, every girth, stay, and waistband then invented. 1871 *Figure Training* 97 My figure when unlaced would scarcely betray the fact that I had ever worn a stay.

† c. (See quot.) Obs.

1688 HOLME *Anatomy* III. 94/1 In a Womans Gown there are... the Staies, which is the body of the Gown before the Sleeves are put too, or covered with the outward stuff.

† d. ? A bag for applying a poultice. Obs.

1685 J. COOKE *Narrow Chirurg.* vi. § 2, ix. (ed. 4) 215 As for the Throat, a Saffron-Stay, or a *Milipedes* sowed up in a Stay, which is reputed excellent. 1728 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 2) 249 A Stay to prevent a sore Throat... Take Rue... mix it with Honey [etc.]... sew it up in a Linen Stay, and apply it.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Obvious combinations, as (sense 3) *stay-binding*, *-bush*, *-cord*, *-maker*, *-making*, *-stitcher*, *-wearer*, *-worker*.

1822 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 460 'Stay Bindings... are of twilled cotton, and may be had in white, grey, drab... and buff colour. 1828 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, 'Stay-bush, a stiff piece of wood, steel, or whalebone for the front support of a woman's staies. 1828 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 460 'Stay Cord... is to be had made of cotton and of linen, for the purpose of lacing staies. 1730 BERKELEY *Lett.* Wks. 1871 IV. 172 Ooe of Mrs. Van Homrigh's creditors (I think a 'stay-maker') was in France. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1737, At the house of Mr. Norris, a staymaker. 1864 D. ALLAN *Hist. Sk. Kilticranich* 13 He also wove cloth for staymakers. 1868 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 4 June 10/1 The parties conducted a large 'stay-making and ladies' underclothing business. 1723 *London Gaz.* No. 6969/9 Elizabeth Beker... 'Stay-stitcher'. 1871 *Figure Training* 51 A 'stay-wearer' of a quarter of a century, you will, perhaps, allow me to [etc.]. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 141 'Stay-worker.

b. Special comb.: *stay-band* *St.*, an iron rod serving to keep one leaf of a folding door in position; *stay-bar*, (a) *Arch.* (see quot. 1836); (b) a bar for keeping a casement window open at a certain angle; (c) = *stay-rod*; † *stay-bobbin*, cord used for lacing staies; *stay-bolt*, a bolt connecting plates of a boiler, to secure them against internal pressure; † *stay-braid*, a kind of braid used in ornamenting staies (1775 in Ash); *stay-end* (see quot.); *stay-goods*, the materials of which staies are made (Ash); *stayhold* *nonce-word*, a firm foothold; *stay-hook*, (see quot. 1860); *stay-irons*, (a) (see quot. 1833); (b) (see quot. 1876); *stay-rod*, a rod serving to give support, or to connect two parts of a machine or structure to prevent displacement; *stay-rlot* *Sc.*, a diagonal bar of a hurdle; *stay-tube*, in a multitubular boiler, each of a number of tubes that are made stronger than the rest, and fitted with nuts so as to serve as staies between the tube-plate and the front of the boiler; *stay-word* *rare*, a saying or maxim that gives support.

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 199 The upper-barn door, of two vertical leaves, requires an iron 'stay-band' to fasten it with. 1399 *MS. Acc. Exch. K. R.* 173/1 m. 2. 1. 'staybarre v. transobbarre. 1505-4 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 252 Paid for a stay bar of yerryn to stay the New pews [i. = pews] in to the ravite. 1532-3 in E. Law *Hauington Cr. Pal.* (1883) 348 Paid to John d. Gyllders, smythe, for 170 lockkettis, 25 staybarres. 1836 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (1850) I. 445 *Stay*

bar: the horizontal iron bar which extends in one piece along the top of the mullions of a tracered window. 1839 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 361/1 One of the most universally useful of these is a window fastening, or staybar. 1846 [see *stay-rod*]. 1775 ASH, 'Stay-bobbin, a kind of bobbin used for staies. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 118 Strong 'stay bolts, rivetted at each end, secure the flues to each other, and to the sides of the boiler. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., 'Stay end, the end of a hack-stay in a carriage. Stay-ends are sold separately as pieces of carriage hardware. 1851 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 619 He was sliding down a precipice seeming to offer some narrow ridge giving 'stayhold to his feet. 1743 *Boston Gaz.* in *Alice M. Earle's Costume Col. Times* (1894) 240 Silver'd 'Stayhooks. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humphry Cl.* 21 Apr. (1815) 29 She pretended she was cheapening a stay-hook. 1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume* (ed. 2) 591 *Stay-hook*, a small hook stuck in front of the bodice for hanging a watch or etui upon. 1833 LOUON *Encycl. Archit.* § 84 Cast-iron casements, made to open with strong hinges, latches and spring 'stay-irons (irons to keep the window open). 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 402/1 *Stay-irons*, in artillery carriages, the iron rods which connect the ends of the axle to the splinter-bar. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 542 Two iron 'stay-irons pass from the end frames to the shafts as an additional support to the latter. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 310 Each engine has two of these frames, the whole supported by strong malleable iron stay-bars or stay-irons. a 1844 MAN in *H. Stephens' Bk. Farm* II. 70 The 2 'stay-slots are cut with a bend at the bottom, and rather sharply pointed. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 109/1 (*Steam-Engine*). There are 127 tubes at each end, 46 of which are 'stay-tubes. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 June 10/1 The Prince of Wales naturally finds in the motto of his crest a 'stayword. *Stay* (*stai*), sb.³ Also to *stey*, *staie*, *staye*. [I. STAY 2.1]

1. The action of stopping or bringing to a stand or pause; the fact of being brought to a stand or delayed; a stoppage, arrest, or suspension of action; a check, set-back.

1537 HEN. VIII in *St. Papers* (1834) II. 423 Sithens the first stay of the violence of the late rebellion of the said Thomas Fitzgerald. 1550 CROWELEY *Last Trunphet* 283 As men that would never fynde stay, Tyll all the earth were in their heayd. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* II. vi. (1895) 214 In lesse than iii yeares space their was ootling to the Grek tonge that they lackede. They were able to reade good authors without anny staye [*l. iussione*]. 1594 SPENSER *Epithal.* 250 Pourre out the wine without restraint or stay. 1594 Kyn *Cornelia* II. 351 Fraile men... Had neuer power to practise staies Of this celestiall influence. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Viciissitude* (Arb.) 572 As farre, as the Weaknesse of Humane Iudgement, can giue staies to so great Reuolutions. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Mediterr.* (Camden) 2 To protect the skipper from a like stay againe if he should meete with other men of warre in his forney to London. 1640 in Rushworth *Hist. Coll.* II. (1692) I. 164 That there be staies of committing any waste in the felling of any Wood. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. xxi, Whose fiery steeds ill brooked the stay Of the steep street and crowded way. 1842 MACAULAY *Horatius* lixii, But for this stay, ere close of day We should have sacked the town. 1852 BORROW *Wild Wales* III. 99 A conqueror who no stay will brook. 1886 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 9 Sept. 12/1 It is hard to see what decent case Mr. Parnell will be able to make out for that stay upon the right of eviction which forms a provision of his bill. 1898 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 4/3 Our Special Correspondent suggests as a practicable minimum the stay of armaments for five years.

b. *Law*. Suspension of a judicial proceeding.

1542 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. III. i. 125 The Wardens of the Surgeons... to be here the next Court day... for the Stay of their sute in the Eschequer. c 1590 Sir T. More (Malocoe Soc.) 603 Some of the Benche Sir, think it very fit that stay be made, and giue it out abroad the execution is deferred till morning. 1617 EART. of WORCESTER in *Buckleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 208 There was a letter... for the stay of a suit depending in the Chancery. 1621 ELSING *Debate Ho. Lords* (Camden) 21 Whether Veltverton made a stay of the last patent, and the reason why he past yt? 1743 KAMES *Dict. Cr. Sess.* 1730-52 (1799) 67 This... makes it necessary for the charger to get the stay to his diligence removed. 1752 J. LOUTHAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 214 And then asks her, What she can say for herself in stay of Execution. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. viii. 115 To obtain any stay of proceedings, other than by arrest of judgment or writ of error... is likewise *præsumitur*. 1856 *Ann. Reg.* Chron. 65/2 The prisoner's counsel then moved for a stay of execution. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Instit.* x. 281 The Distress when seized was in certain cases liable to a Stay.

† c. To make stay of: to put a stop to (an action); to arrest (a person); to intercept (goods, etc.) in transit; to stop the circulation of (a book).

1572 in 13th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. iv. 12 To make staie of such frebutters, rovers and men of warre with their shipes and boates. 1856 F. GREVILLE *Lett. in Arber Garner* I. 488, I think fit there be made stay of that mercenary book. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. xxi. 110 Whereupon hee wrote unto the Lord Deputie this ensuing Letter, making stay of the Lord Audley untill he should recieve answer thereof. 1642 *Declar. Lds. & Comm. enee. Necess. Kingd.* 7 Jan. 3 Stay is made of their Cole-ships. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parli.* II. iv. 73 They should take special care to make stay of all Arms and Ammunition carrying towards York. 1648 HEVLIN *Relat. & Observ.* I. 121 Major General Lambert had made stay of a Scottish Gentleman. 1654 E. JOHNSON *Wonder-working Provid.* 12 He will ease you of your burden by making stay of any further resort unto you.

† d. *concr.* An appliance for stopping. Obs.

1523-34 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 3 The plough-fote... is a staie to order of what depenes the plough shall go.

† e. Control; restraint; self-control. Obs.

1556 J. HEVWON *Spider & F.* xiii. 15 Stay in him self hee toke. 1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gordouce* I. ii. 307 That they, restreyned by the awe of you, May lye in compassse of well tempered staie. 1566 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 218 Yet was it much that hee had such stay of himselfe. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 14 Well shewing and fore-tokening the wisdoms stay, and moderation of the Kings spirit of Government.

3. A coming to a stand; a cessation of progress or action; a stop, pause, halt. *Phr. to make (a) stay.* c1530 *Jyl of Brenford's Test.* (1871) 14 Now hold your hand, and make a stay there. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* iii. viii. 82 b, Trauailing both day and night without any rest or stay. 1586 *Let. to Earl Leicester* 6 She might by the stay thereof, procure the heauie displeasure of Almightie God. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. v. i.* 428 Tripaway, make no stay. 1598 FLORIO, *Falchi*, are staves when a horse doth rest vpon his hinder parts. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 262 Among whome there was now no hoe nor stay at all of their hands. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Josh. x. 12 marg.*, Josue did thinke if the moone moued the sunne also must necessarily moue so he obtained the stay of both. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* (1871) 76 Yet found man Runnes in this gulfe of sinne without all stay. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Pulley ii.*, When almost all was out, God made a stay. 1637 SPOTTISWOODE *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1851) II. 62 It was night before they came thither.. because of the staves she made by the way. 1641 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Last Voy.* A 6, With many stops, staves, and taking leaves, wee gat to Oatlands at night. 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 43 At last he commands a stay. 1659 HAMMOND *On Psalms* cx. 7. 566 Souldiers.. that are thirsty, but will not make stay at an Inne. 1721 PRIOR *Epigr. Bp. Atterbury i.* Without stop or stay.. make the best of your way. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner i.* 36 And up the craggy hill ascending Many astop and stay he makes. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Painters i.* II. iii. i. § 8 We can plunge far and farther, and without stay or end, into the profundity of space.

†b. A cessation of hostility or dissension. Also, a means of reconciliation. *Obs.*

1563 *Homilies II. xii. Nativity* Aaaa j. A Messias, or mediatur, .. whiche shoulde make intercession, and put him selfe as a stave betwene both partes, to pacifie the wrath and indignation conceaued agaynst sinne, and [etc.]. 1599 SANDVIS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 172 If any stay or agreement could be taken with the Turke, all Germany were in daunger to be in apore within it selfe by intestine dissension.

†c. Astr. *Stay of the sun = SOLSTICE. Obs.*

1538 ELVOR *Dict.*, *Solstitium*, the stay of the sonne, when he can not beeyther hygher or lower. 1555 EDEN *Decades i.* II. (Arb.) 72 In no place towards the stay of the sonne (cauled *Solstitium*) can the night be equal with the day.

†d. Mus. = PAUSE sb. 3 b. *Obs.*

1667 C. SIMPSON *Compend. Pract. Mus.* 25 This Mark or Arch .. is also set .. over certain particular Notes in the middle of Songs, when (for humour) we are to insist or stay a little upon the said Notes; and thereupon it is called a *Stay*, or *Hold*.

†e. A stop, sign in punctuation; the pause indicated by a stop. *Obs.*

1596 COOTE *Engl. School-m. v.* (1607) 26 Those which we do call points or staves in writing, as this marke (.) .. noth a small stay; two pricks thus (:) makes a longer stay; and one prick thus (:) is put for a full stay.

†4. Delay, postponement, waiting. *To make stay of:* to withhold for a time; to postpone. *Obs.*

1530 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 329 Your chancelour shall do the semblable in another request made by his Maiesite unto him without stave tract or further stuyking. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary i.* (1625) 103 If it shall notwithstanding seeme further convenient unto your L. to make stay of his acceptance. 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV.* iv. v. 1998, I like no stay; go write, and I will signe. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev. v.* iii (viii), Bounty forbids to paull our thanks with stay. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools v.* i. H 4, Hast, for the matter will abide no stay. 1611 SIR P. BARRY in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 103 To make stay of the money lately agreed to he paid. 1627 J. WARE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 135, I have now, after almost a yeare's stay, returned unto you (by this bearer) the MS. Life of St. Modwen. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib. i.* viii. 56 Her cause of stay was, the danger of the way. 1650 S. CLARKE *Ecol. Hist. i.* (1654) 50 Peace will come, albeit there be a little stay for a while. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1536 A little stay will bring some notice hither. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 423 There is no Stock you can have Money in that will turn to better account, tho' you stay long for it; nor any thing that it can be better secured in, which I think will make amends for the Stay.

†5. A cause of stoppage; an obstacle, hindrance.

1533 BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) T vij h, I shall not drede the staves of Fortune. 1548 ULL *Erasm. Par. Matt.* iii. 7-10 That mennis prontie to naughtynes, heynge compassed in with these staves, myght be refreyned from fallying into farther inconuenyence. 1551 ROBINSON *Mores Utopia* Ep. to P. Giles (1895) 3 Seynge all theyes cares, staves and lettes were taken away. 1563 GOOGE *Eglogs*, etc. (Arb.) 129 Whom yf your Grace do not repuls and fynde some present stay, Vndoubtedly he wyll wynn this Realme and take vs all away. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel. Wks.* (Globe) 666 The presence of the Governour is.. a great stay and bridle unto them that are ill disposed. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Andria* vi. i, *In noia illi est*, Hee is a stay, hindrance, or let to him. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows i.* § 20. 26 Good Iosiah was a stay of those judgements which God had threatned. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* iii, Not grudging, that thy lust hath bounds and staves. 1665 DRYDEN *Ind. Queen* iv. i, My Rage, like dam'd-up Streams swell'd by some stay, Shall from this Opposition get new force.

†b. A demur, hesitation, scruple. *Obs.*

1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 1254 We counte hym not wyse, That seeketh not by all means that he canne devise To take offes together withoute any stave. 1556 FECKENHAM (*title*) The declaration of suche Scruples, and staves of Conscience, touching the Othe of the Supremacy. 1567 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* 72 If they be al Heretiques, and Schismatiques, and Despisers of Christe, .. that make stave at it, or cannot receiue it, then [etc.].

6. The action or fact of staying or remaining in a place, continued presence; an instance of this, a period of temporary residence or continuance in a place, a sojourn.

1538 LONDON in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* III. III. 215 We went to every place of them, and toke suche a vew and stay among them as the tyme wolde permytt. 1577-87 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 120 As a testimonium of his presence and staves from time to time as he did trauell. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 328 Till I come againe, No bed shall ere be guilty of my stay. 1601 MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 165 Daughter, lay your expresse commandement vpon the stay of Master Mamon. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxxi. iii. 1. 408 Low grounds where there is a settling or stay of raine water fallen from higher places. 1619 in *Foster Eng. Factories India* (1906) 143 Having.. lymited the commander 15 dayes stay there. 1635 in *Vernice Mem.* (1907) I. 86, I do not intend to make a long stay there. 1664 D. FLEMING in *Extr. St. Papers rel. Friends* Ser. II. (1911) 191 The Trainhand horse.. are to continue here dureing the Judges stay. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 898 Let him surer barr His Iron Gates, if he intends our stay in that dark durance. 1670 W. CLARKE *Nat. Hist. Nitre* 34 Lots Wife was only by looking Back, so small a stay, overtaken by this Artillery of Heaven. 1755 CNATHAN *Lett. to Nephew T. Pitt* xiii. (1805) 72, I have delayed writing to you in expectation of hearing farther from you upon the subject of your stay at college. 1789 Mrs. Ptozzi *Journ. France* I. 7 Her stay in London was longer than mine in Paris. 1797 Hr. LEE *Canterb. T. Old Woman's T.* (1799) I. 370 St. Aubert.. strenuously urged his stay. 1845 BUND *Dis. Liver* 270 Because the bile, during its stay in the bladder, becomes concentrated. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 108 As though their stay was not going to be a short one. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* viii. 206 It was one of man's first duties to arrange for his stay on earth according to the real laws which he could find out if he only sought for them. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Sept. 3/1 Every year has added to the stay of children at school.

†b. A place of sojourn; a fixed abode. *Obs.*

1566 DRANT *Hor. Sat. i.* v. Di b, As nowe I am, I coulde not wyshe almoste a better stave. 1586 CRESS PEMBROKE *Ps. lxxx. iv.* O God, retorne, and from thy stary stay Review this vyne. 1592 KYD *Sol. & Pers.* II. i. 256 Whether shall I go? If into any stay adioyning Rhodes, They will betray me. 1894 A. LAING *Misc. Poems* 108 (E.D.D.) If we sud hae nae ither stay 'Than heil beyond the tomb.

†c. Continuance in a state, duration. *Obs.*

1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 98 Record to vs that louely lay againe! The stave thereof shall nought these eares annoy. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xv. 9 When I consider euery thing that growes Holds in perfection but a little moment.. Then the conceit of this inconstant stay Sets you most rich in youth before my sight. 1680 GLANVILL *Saducismus* i. (1682) 122 For there can be no perception of the external Object, unless the Object that is to be perceived act with some stay upon that which perceiveth. 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 675 Alas, what stay is there in human state.

d. Staying power; power of endurance; strength; power of resistance. Now somewhat rare.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 49 Prudence, Magnanimite, and Justice are ankers of greatest stay. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q. v.* xi. 25 But Thame was stronger, and of better stay. 1890 SPURGEON in *Voice* (N.Y.) 21 Aug. 7/2 Some men are always great at beginnings; but they have no stay in them.

7. A stationary condition, a standstill; a state of neither advance nor retrogression. Chiefly in phrases, *at or in a one stay*, rarely *at stay*.

Now somewhat arch., chiefly in echoes of the Prayer-book phrase in quot. 1549.

1545 BERNERS *Froiss. II. cxxxvi.* [cxxxvii.] 379 Then the duke stode in a stave, and toke counsaile what was heste to do. 1542 in *Tytler's Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 6 note, This busyness.. whiche, at this present, is at such a stave, that [etc.]. 1546 PRAER *Bk. Childr.* (1553) T vij b, The pulse is incertayn, and neuer at one stay. 1549 Bk. *Comm. Prayer, Burial of Dead*, Man that is borne of a woman.. neuer continueth in one stave. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* u. 9 b, The king in y^e meane season stode at a stave. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* ix. 36 Here stode they both, a while in silent stay. 1560 GRESHAM in *Burgon Life* (1839) I. 292 So that now the Quene's Majestie's credit ys at a whole stave. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 159 Then is he at a stave, he can go no further. 1595 HUNNUS *Life & Death Joseph* 54 But Jacob yet amased was, and stood in doubtful stay. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Phormio* v. viii, I am brought to such a stay that I knowe not what to doe with him. 1600 SURREY *Country Farm* vii. xviii. 830 [Oaks have] one hundred years to growe, one hundred to staode at a stave, and one hundred to decline and fall away. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xiii. 5 And beholde, if the plague in his sight be at a stave, and the plague spread not in the skinne, then [etc.]. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* 1168/2, I am brought to that stay, that [etc.]. 1758 BINNELL *Descr. Thames* 181 A River Pike grows fast till he arrives at twenty-four.. Inches in length; then he stands a little more at stay. 1851 MEREDITH *Love in Valley* ii, Swifler she seems in her stay than in her flight. 1875 MANNING *Mission Holy Ghost* iv. 106 We are never in one stay. 1876 BRIDGES *Growth of Love* xxvi, True only should the swift life stand at stay. 1880 FROUDE *Buryan* ix. 151 In this world of change the point of view alters fast, and never continues in one stay.

†b. A permanent state or condition. Chiefly in phrase in good (*quiet*, etc.) stay. *Obs.*

1536 in *Furnivall Bullads fr. MSS.* I. 311 Then they together xuld, or this tyme, a brought Ingland in-to a better stavey then it is now. 1542 Lam. & Piteous *Treat.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1745) IV. 505/2 All Thynges beyng in good Ordre and Stave. 1544 BETHAM *Precepts War* i. civ. F ij, My counsaile is, to set all thynges in quoyet stave, and bryng them [soldiers at variance] agayne to conorde. 1553 *Respublica* 733 Ye know it is no small weake from so greate decala.. to sett all in good staighte. 1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* 824/1 Moreover.. the world nowe was at another stay, then when the beleuers were all of one hart and soule. 1566 CNAMBRELAYNE in *Stryke's Ann. Ref.* (1700) I. 489 Where he, with his Father and Mother.. had larely repaired unto him; and were in some good stay. 1570 BUCHANAN *Chamuelon Wks.* (1892) 49 Be ye diligence and wisdom of ye regent the cuntre wes brocht to sum stay. 1575 GAMMER *Gurton* i. i, Aske them what they ayle, or who brought

them in this stave? 1580-3 GREENE *Mamillia Wks.* (Grosart) II. 207 Hath she not promised to chaunge.. the state of a Curtizan unto the state of a matron. 1616 HEALEY tr. *Theophrastus* 90 The State is at an euill stay, where more then one the Scepter staye.

†c. *To set in or al stay:* to rednce to order or quiet; to settle. Also *to set a stay*, *to set stave*; to settle matters. *Obs.*

1538 in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 193 But in all thes playcs I have sett staves by indenturys making, and the common seales sequestering, so that [etc.]. 1542 Lam. & Piteous *Treat.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1745) IV. 505/2 Themporeur heyng in Allmeigne, to thient to appease and set a stave in the Controuersyes and Dyscencyons, which are amonge the Allmeignes in Matters of Religion. 1555 PRAER *Enid* 1. (1558) A ij b, But first is hest the fluddes to set in stave [L. *sed motus praestat componere fluctus*]. 1561 NORRIS & SACKV. *Gorboduc* III. 1. 56 So shall you force Them to agree, and holde the lande in stave. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 8 He would first set such a stave in his Duchy of Normandie, that [etc.]. 1575 CNURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 187 Such fals-hood raignde, and ragged in the land.. But by my friends, I set these thinges in stave. 1615 *Liber Depor. Arch. Colch.* (MS.) 74 Finding him very weake and sicke, he asked him [the said Testator] whether he had sett things at a stave.

8. Combinations: stay-law U.S. a legislative enactment establishing a general moratorium; †stay-liquor *Salt-making*, sea-water left by the tide, exposed in feeding-ponds for partial evaporation; stay-maker *nonce-wd.*, one who makes a long stay; †stay-rig *Sc.* (see quot.).

1880 T. M. COOLEY *Const. Law U. S. A.* 311 The withdrawal of the remedy for a time by 'stay laws is an impairment of the obligation of contracts. 1682 J. COLLINS *Salt & Fishery* 19 This Liquor.. is called 'Stay-Liquor. 1807 W. C. HAZLITT *Four Generations* II. 145 Meadows was a desperate 'staymaker. 1891 in *A. Maxwell's Hist. Old Dundee* (1894) 242 At the tails of all their rigs to make ane 'stayrig upon the auld bounds of the said acres [footn. A cross ridge to stay the plough].

Stay (stā), v.1 Pa. t. and pa. pples. stayed (stād). Forms: 5 steeyn, 6 stee, stai, 6-7 stave, stave, stoy(e, 7 steaye, 5- stay. Pa. t. and pples. 5-8 staved, 6 Sc. stait, -et, steyit, 6-7 staved, staid, staid, 6-9 staid, 6- staved. [Prob. a. OF. (e)stai-, (e)stei-, flexional stem of *ester* (—L. *stāre*) to stand. Cf. the earlier REBTAY v.]

In AF. the regular form of the pres. ing. indic. was *estait*, *estait*; an inf. **estair*, **estair* may have existed in colloquial use, but has not been found; the gerund *estaint* (three syllables) occurs in *Boece de Haumtoun* (ed. Stimming) 2244. Eastern and North-eastern dialects of OF. have an inf. form *estair*. Other North-eastern forms cited by Godfrey are *staitis* (2 pl. pres.), *staitour* (3 pl. fut.).

The view adopted by Skeat, that the original sense was to support (see *Stay* v.2), and that from this the other senses were developed in the order 'to hold, retain, delay, abide', cannot be said to involve any abstract improbability, but the chronology of the appearance of the senses in English is strongly unfavourable to it.]

I. *intr.* *To cease moving, halt.

†1. To cease going forward; to stop, halt; to arrest one's course and stand still. *Obs.* (exc. as in b.)

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 473/1 Steeyn or steppyn of gale (v. r. stoppyn), *restito, obsto.* 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomane* (Arb.) 90 She came apace, and stately did she stay. 1578 LYTE *Doctores* III. xxxix. 372 Whosoever hath received of this seede [stavesacre], must walke without staying. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. ii. 33 Stay you that heare the Coarse, & set it down. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* viii. x. L 219 The dogges which be neere unto Nilus, lap of the river, running still and never stay while they are drinking, because they will give no vantage at all to be a prey unto the preebie Crocodiles. 1611 BIBLE *Josh. x.* 13 And the Sunne stood still, and the Moone stayed, untill the people had augmented themselves vpon their enemies. 1640 tr. *Verder's Rom. of Rom.* i. xxii. 96 Their Bark staying at an Island.. they went on shore. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Caissa* 135 With radiant feet he pierc'd the clouds nor stay'd Till in the woods he saw the beauteous maid.

b. To stop, halt, pause and (do somewhat), or in order to (do something). Now somewhat rare.

1577 HARRISON *England* III. iv. 103 in *Holmsted*, His gromes and gentlemen passed by it as disdainling to stoop & take vp such a trifle: but he knowing y^e owner commaunded one of them to stave & take it vp. 1600 SHAKS. *A. V. L.* II. i. 54 Anon a careless Heard.. jumps along by him And neuer staves to greet him. 1570 *Gray Long Story* 55 The Heroines.. Rap'd at the door, nor stay'd to ask, But bounce into the parlour enter'd. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxviii, Emily scarcely staying to thank him for it. 1855 VISCT. MILTON & W. B. CUKADE *N. W. Passage by Land* viii. (1867) 120 When we stayed to camp, [we] shivered and shook as we essayed to light a fire.

2. To cease or desist from some specified activity. *Const. from. Obs. or arch.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopol. Epist.* 86 This is the purpose and meaning of them all, in general: not to stay, till they have procured the slaughter of Cesar. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q. i.* vii. 15 He hearkned, and did stay from further harmes. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* xiii. 18 And he smote thrise, and stayed. 1611 B. JONSON *Cailline* I. i, He that, building, staves at one Floore, or the second, hath erected none. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* 77 In Etymologies we must not go on without End, but must stay in some that is first. 1864 ANELIA B. EDWARDS *Barbara's Hist.* lix, I wept, and could not stay from weeping.

†b. To cease speaking, break off one's discourse; to pause, stop or hesitate before speaking. Said also of a discourse. *Obs.*

1551 T. WILSON *Logic* II. Kij, Aesope coulde not viter his minde at large, but dyd stammer, and stave muche in his speche. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 286 And here stayng

a while, he began to speake ageyne and sayde. 1571 GRINDAL *Injunct.* B iv. b. Nor the Minister shall pause or stay between the morning prayer, Letanie and Communion. 1600 *Chester Pl.* Proem 163 And after those ended, yet doth not the storie staye. 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 25, I cannot here stay... to examine the particular Reasons of it. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 485 So talk'd he, while the Son of God went on And staid not, but in brief him answer'd thus.

c. In *imper.* used as an injunction to pause, arrest one's course, not to go on doing something. Hence often = give me time to consider, decide, etc.; wait for me to make some remark or give some order.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 361 Stay, stand apart, I know not which is which. 1598 *Merry W.* v. v. 84 But stay, I smell a man of middle earth. 1598 L. JONSON *Ev. Mas* in *Hum.* (1601) L 4, *Cit.* Stay now let me see, oh signior Snow-liver I had almost forgotten him. 1749 FIELING *Tom Jones* xiv. vii. If you knew my father, you would never think of obtaining his consent—Stay, there is one way. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxviii. And begone—Yet stay. 1873 B. HARTZ *Caldwell of Springfield in Fiddle-ton*, etc. 83 Nothing more did I say? Stay one moment; you've heard [etc.].

3. Of an action, activity, process, etc.: To be arrested, to stop or cease at a certain point, not to progress or go forward. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1563 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1828) App. iii. 164 The same court... shall stay & cease vntill the xv. day of September next commynge. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 291 Neither did the matter stay here. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* ii. iv. 76 And please your Grace, here my Commission stays. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 421 Nor yet staid the terror there. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* i. 295 Therefore the operations of the dawn stay'd in their birth.

† b. Of a line: To cease being prolonged, to terminate (at a point). *Obs.*

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* D jh. The ypright line, which staith at the ouertwark line. 1666 H. BLOOME *Archit.* D d 1. Turne another halfe Circle, which shall stay at the place.

** To remain stationary.

4. To remain in a place or in others' company (as opposed to going on or going away).

1575 GASCOIGNE *Glass* Goot. v. ii. Wks. 1910 IL 74 *Fidus*. Stay a while good fellow... *Nuntius*. Yes but I may not long tarry. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* ii. vii. 62 If you think so, then stay at home, and go not. 1600 PORY *tr. Leo's Africa* i. 334 In raime weather it so increaseth, that travellers... are constrained to state two or three daies by the rivers side till it be decreased. 1615 HUYWOOD *Four Prentises* t. B 3 b. If I knew where to go to warre, I would not stay in London one houre longer. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser.* & *Com.* 19 Those that won't take the Pains to follow us, may stay where they are. 1702 STR D. HUME *Diary Parl. Scot.* (Bannatyne Club) 82 As to the transporting the Forces, she [the Queen] signifies her inclinations it be done, unless there be an absolute necessity for their staying. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* i. 1, I grew weary of the sea, and intended to stay at home with my wife and family. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1754) i. l. 398 He comes for half an hour, and stays an hour. 1757 GRAY *Bard* i. 101 Stay, oh stay! oor thus forlorn Leave me unbles'd. 1834 H. MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* i. 18 His wife seemed utterly indifferent whether she went or staid. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Forsaken* *Merman* 20 Mother dear, we cannot stay! 1897 HALL *Caine Christian* x. If you're badly bored we'll not stay long.

b. contextually. To be allowed to remain; to be left in (undisturbed) residence or tenancy.

1765 DICKERSTAFF *Maid of Mill* ii. ii. 27, I am determined farmer Giles shall not stay a moment on my estate, after next quarter day.

c. To remain and (do something).

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* v. iv. 47 Stay, and breathe awhile. 1601 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Paruass* v. iv. 2237 Nay stay a while and helpe me to content. 1833 T. HOOK *Farron's Dau.* i. ii. You will stay and take some tea, Mr. Sheringham, said Lovell. 1885 *Mrs. Alexanor's Valerie's Fate* v. 'I need not go, I suppose?' 'No! I wish you would stay and talk.'

d. With inf.: To remain or tarry in order to (do something). Also to stay to (dinner, etc.).

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. iv. 66 Away, I say: stayest thou to vex me here. 1663 PATRICK *Pilgrim* xii. (1687) 229 If you mean to finish your journey, stay not to listen to their tales. 1706 E. WAKO *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 31 The Ale-Wives tickle him in the Gills with the Title of Captain, which makes him oft-times stay to get drunk in their Houses, out of pure Joy and Gratitude. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* n. xcv. Thou hast ceased to be! Nor stay'd to welcome here thy wanderer home. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxvii. Some biding fellow he must be, who dared not stay to assert his claim to the tourney prize which chance had assigned him. 1908 S. E. WHITE *Riverman* viii. Your friend seems a nice-looking young man... Wouldn't he be stay to dinner?

e. with advs., as to stay away, behind, down, in, out, up.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. ii. ii. 154 Towards Ludlow then, for we will not stay behind. 1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Shilling B.* 5, Whilst all the Drawers must stay vp and waite Vpoo these fellows be it ne're so late. 1664 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) II. 236 My father stays so long a wae. 1711 AINSWORTH *Spect.* No. 120 P. 14 In Winter... she grows more assiduous in her Attendance, and stays away but half the Time. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* ProL 176 We seven stay'd at Christmas up to read. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) i. 341 They might come if they liked, and they might stay away if they liked. 1883 BRINSLEY-RICHARDS *Seven Years at Elton* x. 98 Sometimes Blazes had a lazy fit, and put himself on the sick list for a day. This was called 'stay-out', for the reason that one had to stay in. *Ibid.*, One day it happened that I was 'staying out' on the same day as Blazes. 1888 *Mrs. Alexanor's Valerie's Fate* vi. I must go with you. I feel as if I could not bear to stay behind! 1901 *Athenaeum* 27 July 1217, The habit of frequent 'staying out', Etonian for staying in, on the score of feeble health. 1904 E. H. COLERIDGE

Life & Corr. Ld. Coleridge i. iv. 58 Friends... who wrote to him during the vacations and when he was obliged to 'stay down', owing to prolonged ill-health. 1911 A. PLUMMER *Churches Brit.* *Inf.* A.D. 1090 i. iv. 122 Wilfrid made the grave mistake of staying on in Gaul.

f. U.S. (See quot.)

1889 FARMER *Americanisms* s.v., *Lovers stay with one another wheo courting.*

5. Of a thing: To remain (in a place or position); to remain (as opposed to being lost, changing its nature, etc.). Now somewhat rare.

1593 *Tell-Trothes N. Y. Gift* (1876) 5 A lesson learned with strokes, stais with the scholler. 1599 G. PLATTES *Discov. Subterr. Treas.* 29 No royall Metall will stay in the Cloder, but sinke down into the Lead, through an attractive vertue betwixt them. 1663 PATRICK *Pilgrim* xxviii. P 1 Having at last overcome the excess of it [sc. his joy], and dissembled it also while it staid as well as he could. 1827 WORDSW. *Sonnamb.* 62 Delightful blossoms for the May Of absence! but they will not stay, Born only to depart.

b. Of food, etc.: To be retained by the stomach after swallowing. Also (U.S. colloq.) to give lasting satisfaction to hunger.

1643 STRETT *tr. Exp. Chyrurg.* ix. 43 By reason of the Childs unpatience I could not make the Medicine stay. 1779 Dr. FOR CRUSAE *tr.* (Globe) 472, I took a Draught of Water without Sugar, and that stay'd with me. 1894 FISKE *Holiday Stor.* (1900) 128 'No,' replied the boy... 'No; stews a good, but they don't stay wid yer. Kin I have something solid?'

† c. To remain adhering to. *Obs.* rare!

1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exer.* 45 We apply'd it to several pieces of Straw, which in the Descent of the Mercury stay'd to the sides of the Glass.

6. With predicative extension: To remain in the specified condition.

1573-80 TUSSEY *Hush.* (1875) 12 To stais amis, not having this. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iii. ii. 348 He tel you... who Time gallops withal, and who he stands still withall... Who stais it still withal? 1600 PORY *tr. Leo's Africa* i. 20 That this their meate may not stay long undigested in their stomakes, they sup off the foresaid broth. 1640 SUCKLING *Ballade upon Wedding* 38 Her finger was so small, the Ring Would not stay on which he did bring, It was too wide a Peck. 1855 LYNCH *Rivulet* LVII. vi. No heart that desponds Desponding need stay. 1865 RUSKIN *Eth. Dust* iv. (1833) 70, I can bend them up and down and they stay bent. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. ii. iii. 121 She grows not old, stays ever young and warm.

b. To stay put; to remain where or as placed; to remain fixed or steady; also fig. (of persons, etc.). U.S. colloq.

1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer. s.v. Put*, To stay put, to remain in order; not to be disturbed. A vulgar expression. 1864 MARIA S. CUMMINS *Haunted Hearts* i. iv. 46 This curl sticks right out straight; couldn't you put this pin in for me, so that it would stay put? 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*. 248 He has a prodigious talent, to use our Yankee phrase, of staying put.

† c. To remain without specific definition in a general class. *Obs.* (nonce-use.)

1592 WEST 1st Pt. *Symbol.* i. xii. (1594) A 3 b. Named Contracts, be those which have a cause by law defoed, and they are called by proper names. The same also be termed certain... Besides these all the reste are vncertaine, as staying in that their generall appellation or name.

7. With emphasis or contextual colouring: a. To tarry or linger where one is; to delay (as opposed to going on). Chiefly with negative. Cf. sense 4 d.

1a 1500 *London Lyckpenny* ii. (MS. Harl. 367) Yet for all that I stay'd not longe, Tyll to the kynges bench I was come. 1585 WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* i. vi. 4 b, [He] was again sent... to the King to advertise him of our arrival, who stayed not, but straightwayes there came with him diuers other Chiaus, captains and Ianissaries to recieve the Ambassador. 1611 JAMES *Jesh.* x. 19 And stay you not, but pursue after your enemies. *Ibid.*, i Sam. xx. 38 And Jonathan cryed after the ladde, Make speed, haste, stay not. 1616 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* ii. v. 112 His eye decanted mingles his colours wrong. There strikes too little, and here stais too long. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxi. 196 Husband, stay not [*Jam licet venis*]: a bride within Coucheth ready.

b. To stand one's ground, stand firm (as opposed to fleeing or budging). Now rare.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* ii. iii. 50 And give them leae to flye, that will not stay. 1597 LOK *Sundry Chr. Pass.* L. liii. But yet (in hope of grace from thee) I stay, And do not yeeld, although my courage qualle. 1851 Mrs. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* i. 1082 Who, born the fair side of the Alps, will budge, When Dante stais, when Ariosto stais, When Petrarch stais for ever?

† c. Of a thing To linger, be long in coming or beginning. *Obs.*

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iv. iii. Why stais the doome of death? 1639 DU VERGER *tr. Camus' Admir. Events* 355 If the good theues helpe had stay'd a little longer, it is likely that it had come too late.

8. To reside or sojourn in a place for a longer or shorter period; to sojourn or put up with a person as his guest.

1554 in *Tyler Eng. Edu.* VI & *Mary* (1839) II. 470 From Villa Franca out St. James... where he stayeth about two daies. 1617 *Acet. Bk. W. Wraym Antiquary* XXXII. i. 214 He stayed at Rippone ooe night. 1666 H. JACKSON in *Extr. S. p. rel. Friends* Ser. iii. (1912) 248, I travell'd house, to-miles that morning, and then stayed at a friends house, intending in a short time, to have passed on my journey. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) i. 258, I will come over post and stay a month with Essex. 1823 A. CLARKE *Mem. Wesley Fam.* 514 While she staid with her uocle. 1831 *Society* i. 287 She had hoped a very lovely girl staying in the house, would be a counter-charm to the other. 1847 HELPS *Friends*

in C. i. viii. 121 It was arranged... that Ellesmere should come and stay a day or two with me. 1883 *Ruskin Art of Eng.* 24 Two English ladies... were staying at the same hotel. 1905 ELIN. GLYN *Viciss.* *Evangeline* 162, I don't think Park Street is the place for you to stay.

b. To dwell, lodge, reside (permanently or regularly). *Sc.* and *colonial.*

1754 E. BURT *Let. N. Scot.* (1818) I. 20, I was told that I must... inquire for such a launde (or building), where the gentleman staid, at the third stair, that is, three stories high. 1800 *Monthly Mag.* i. 322 [Scotticisms]. He stays in the Canonage, means, Helives in that suburb. *Med.* (St.) Mr. A. moved last Whitsunday; I don't know where he stays now. *Mod.* (Cape Colony: communicated.) *Englishman*. Who lived to that bouse last? *Colonial*. Oh, Mr. Brown stayed there.

c. To come to stay: To become permanent or established, to come into regular use or recognition; to assume a secure position in public favour or as meeting a public need. *Colloq.*

1863 A. LINCOLN *Let. to Countess* 26 Aug. in E. McPherson *Polit. Hist. U.S. Rebell.* (1864) 336, I hope it [sc. peace] will come soon, and come to stay. 1884 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 May 2/1 Those dreadful [advertisement] boards... their dimensions are 18 ft. by 6 ft.—have, as the Yankees put it, 'come to stay'. 1902 *Athenaeum* 12 Apr. 4557 The issue... of Byron's letters will have very little doubt... that Lord Byron as a letter-writer has 'come to stay'.

d. To remain inactive or quiet; to wait (without doing anything or making progress); to put off action (until). Cf. stay for, 14 b. 2 *Obs.*

1550 *Image Iphor.* ii. 27 in *Skellon's Wkr.* (1843) II. 433 Some be still and staid, And hope to haue a daye. 1560 DAUS *tr. Suidant's Comm.* xvi. 216 All the which things they haue euer to theys powers resisted, and ofte desired the Archbishop, that he woulde stais vntill the counsell. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* i. ii. 331 Madam, dinner is ready, and your father stais. 1621 *ELsing Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 125 The booke of the Collections of the prelats not yett bounde. Whether you will use the booke as yt is, or stais untill to-morrow? 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Delays*. Fortune is like the Market; where many times if you can stay a little, the Price will fall. 1640 SUCKLING *Let. Fragm.* Aug. 1643 91 Nor must she stay to act till his people desire. 1703 BUNNET *On N. T.* *Luke* ii. 28 Though God stais long before he fulfils his promises, he certainly comes at last with a double reward for our expectation. 1705 *Chestnut Lett.* III. ccliv. 166, I told you in a former letter, that I should stay till I received the patterns pitched upon by your ladies.

† 10. Of a business or other matter: To be deferred or postponed for a season; to be kept waiting, be allowed to wait. *Obs.*

1642 *tr. Perkins Prof. Ek.* v. 3 335. 143 Execution shall stay during the Terme of yeares. 1680 ORWAY *Orphan* i. iv. The time has been When business might have stay'd and I been heard. 1728 SWIFT *Tril Modern Lady* 93 The footman, in his usual phrase, Comes up with 'Madam, dinner stais.'

† 11. a. To scruple, be in doubt, raise difficulties (at). b. To delay in (doing something). c. To hesitate, delay, be slow, scruple to (do something). d. To refrain from. *Obs.*

1533 MORE *Apok.* xii. 135 b. At some of them [prelates] proposed to be replaced by laymen] they staid and staked. 1539 CROMWELL in *Merriman Lett. & Lett.* (1902) II. 174 It is not to be doubted, but wheene all the rest should be agreed, no man wold stike oor stais for any parte concerning her beaute and goodnes but rather haue more then contentement. 1551 R. ROBINSON *tr. More's Utopia* i. (1839) 83 Whyles they all stais at the chiefeste dowte of all, what to doo to the meane tyme with England. 1551 BROWNE *Q. Curious* ix. 102 Whye dost thou stais in riddng me quickelye out of this payne? 1583 BARNSTON *Commandm.* (1590) 287 Their bolde speaking is not euer sounde prouing, and therefore we stais to beleuee them. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingl.* (1841) 24 *Mal.* Do you heare, mother? would you stais from pleasure When yer haue minde to it? *Mal. Bar.* Well, lustie guts, I meane to make ye stais, And set some rubbes in your mindes smothest way. c 1605 ROWLEY *Birth Merl.* v. ii. 45 Why do we stais to binde those Princely browes With this Imperial Honor? 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 31 Which though I stais not to confesse ere any aske.

12. Sport. To last, hold out, exhibit powers of endurance in a race or run. Also, to hold out for (a specified distance). [? Derived from sense 7 b.]

1834 DARVILL *Race Horse* (1846) II. 44 If he finds that his horses can go faster and stay longer at the pace by being drawn fine. 1860 ROUS in *Baily's Mag.* i. 18 There is another popular notion that our horses cannot now stay four miles. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mag. & Merch.* III. iv. 114 Such a galloper—and can't be stay! 1874 *Slang Dict.* 309 *Stay*, to exhibit powers of endurance at walking, running, rowing, etc. 1889 *The Pauline VIII.* 39 The Indian Civil boat made a good race of it for half the course but could not stay. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* II. 841 [Alcohol] may enable a man 'to spurt' but not 'to stay'.

b. To keep up with (a competitor in a game, a race, etc.). U.S. colloq.

1837 F. FRANCIS *Jun. Saddle & Moccasin* 145 Sam'l 'I stay with em as long as he's got a check. *Ibid.* 177 But they couldn't bluff the old man off; he stayed with them. 1894 *Outing* XLIV. 342/2, I determined upon a course which would in the end enable me to score my elk, and that was simply to 'stay with it'.

13. Poker. To come in when no ante has been raised' (Cent. Dict.); also to stay in. To stay out, to go out of the game.

1832 *Poker: How to play it* 8 If a number of players have gone in, it is best generally for the ante-man to make good and go in, even with a poor hand, because half his stake is already up, and he can therefore stay in for half as much as the others have had to put up. *Ibid.* 12 Everybody stayed

out except one man. 1897 R. F. FOSTER *Compl. Hoyle* 183 (Poker) Suppose there has been no straddle, and that all conclude to stay, as it is called.

14. To stay for— a. To remain or wait in a place for (a person or thing); to remain and take part in or witness (a meal, ceremony, etc.); to await the coming of.

1554 in Tytler *Eng. Edw. VI & Mary* (1839) II. 410 And so to the Groyne... where he will stay only for a good wind. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent. iii. i.* 382 Thy Master staves for thee at the North gate. 1628 DIGBY *Poy. Mediterr.* (Camden) 9 But they stayed for us and made ready for fight. 1763 BICKERSTAFF *Love in Village* II. ix, Well, sir, will you read this letter... it is just brought by a servant, who stays for an answer. 1796 Mrs. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* I. 270 We shall stay for you in the wilderness. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Daul* II. ix, 'Come, Doctor,' said Lady Frances, 'stay for coffee.'

† b. To wait or tarry for (a person or thing) before doing or beginning to do something. Sometimes contextually, to be compelled to wait for. *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W. i. i.* 314 Come, gentle M. Slender, come; we stay for you. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Truth* (Arh.) 499 What is Truth; said jesting Pilate; and would not stay for an Answer. 1651 HOBBS *Leviathan* II. xxvii. 150 The Civil Law takes away that Liberty, in all cases where the protection of the Law may be safely stayed for. 1704 CIBBER *Careless Husband* II. i. 22 Dinner's serv'd, and the Ladies stay for us. 1705 H. BLACKWELL *Engl. Fencing-Master* 16 If the Hand stays for the Foot, the Thrust is much slower. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 126 You see, sir John, we stay'd for you, as one Horse does for another.

† c. contextually. (To be forced) to wait for (something one wishes or hopes to get). *Obs.*

1592 MURTH *J. Breuen in Kyd's Wks.* (1901) 288 [He] requested that he might have his gifts againe, to whom disdainfully she made answer that he should stay for it. 1780 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 10 July, For all this I must stay, but life will not stay.

† d. said of a thing. *Obs.*

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* II. ii. Wks. (1616) 291 There's a slight banquet staves within for you. 1603 DEKKER *Wonderf. Yeare* F. 4, Another poore wretch... throwne... into a graue vpon a heape of carcases, that stay'd for their complement. 1662 J. DIXON in *Extr. S. P. rel. Friends* Ser. ii. (1911) 144 You are desired to send your Collection y^t was for London with speed for it staves for youres and mosdals.

† 15. To stay of— To be delayed by, be kept waiting by, have to wait for (a person or thing). *Obs.* [Cf. midl. dial. 'to wait of' = to wait for.]

1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasel. Gen.* 1168-2, I stay of this; *Hoc militi moræ est.* *Ibid.*, Fetch the Midwife that we may not stay of her; *Obstetricem accere, me in mora nobis fiet.* *Ibid.* 1669/1, I will tell them they shall not stay of us; *Illis dicam nullum esse in nobis moram.*

16. To stay on, upon— † a. To wait for (a person); to await, await the issue of (an event, circumstance); to attend on, be subject to (a person's will or pleasure, etc.). *Obs.*

1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* Ep. to King hiiij, Where as nowe the scholars... haue no maner remedy, but vterly and holly to staye vpon theyr maysters mouth. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 20 You haue done wrong to this my honest friend, Who but for staying on our Controuersie, Had holsted saile, and put to sea to day. 1601 — *All's Well* III. v. 48, I thank you, and will stay vpon your leisure. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* IV. i. 47, I haue a Seruant comes with me along That staves vpon me. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIV. 308 We little need to stay On his assistance, if we would our owne strengths call to field.

† b. To dwell npon (a topic, snbject); to sustain or stress (a note in singing). Of the eye: To rest upon, be arrested by (an object of vision). *Obs.*

c 1580 LONGE *Repl. Gosson's Sch. Abuse* 24 But other matter call [sic] me and I must not staye vpon this onely. 1601 SHAKS. *Truel. N. II. iv.* 24 My life vpon't, yong though thou art, thine eye Hath staid vpon some fauour that it loues. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 22. 97, I haue staid the longer vpon this precept... because it is a maine part by it selfe. 1667 [see STAY sb.² 3d].

II. quasi-trans. and trans. uses derived from I. 17. quasi-trans. To remain for, to remain and participate in or assist at (a meal, ceremony, prayers, etc.); to remain throughout or during (a period of time). = stay for, 14 a.

1570 in Kempe *Losely MSS.* (1836) 234 At the tyme poynted he cam and stayd the service, from the beginning to th'end. 1599 HAYWARD *1st Pt. Life Hen. IV.* 26 The rest of the lords departed, except the Earle of Darby, who stayed supper with the King. 1661 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 85, I stay'd y^e sermon. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 29 Nov. 1661, My Lord Mordaunt, with whom I staid the night. 1778 MISS BURNAY *Evelina* (1791) I. xx. 87 We intended to stay the farce. 1786 — *Diary* 27 July (1842-6) III. 37 At the dessert I was very agreeably surprised by the entrance of Sir Richard Jebb, who stayed coffee. 1808 JANE AUSTEN *Let.* (1884) I. 357 She stayed the Sacrament, I remember, the last time that I and I did. 1832 MOORE *Mem.* (1854) VI. 244 Went to Bowood, and stayed prayers. 1862 CARLYLE *Frederick* GL. XI. iii. (1872) IV. 51 A certain Colonel... contrives to get invited to stay dinner. 1883 G. GISSING *Life's Morning* II. xi. 135 I'm obliged to ask them to stay tea.

18. quasi-trans. with out. a. To remain to the end of; to remain and witness the end of. Also, to remain beyond the limit of, onstay.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xxi. 206 By this time Lewis in Syria had stayed out the death and huriall of all his hopes to receive succour from his own country. 1758 LADY M. COKE *Frail.* 27 Feb., Went to the new Opera... upon the whole dull—not that I staid it out. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1892) I. 2. It seemed as if we had stayed our English welcome out.

b. To remain longer than (another), outstay. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII. iv, The company had now staid so long, that Mrs. Fitzpatrick plainly perceived they all designed to stay out each other.

19. trans. To wait for, await (a person, his coming, an event, etc.); to wait upon, serve (a person's leisure); to abide, nsustain (a question, onset). Now arch. (= stay for 14 a, b, stay upon 16 a).

a 1585 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. xviii. § 6 Never staying either judge, trumpet, or his owne launce, [he] drew out his sword. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv. 40 Ne thou for better hope, if thou his presence stay. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. II. i.* 235, I will not stay thy questions, let me go. 1592 — *Ven. & Ad.* 894 They basely flie and dare not stay the field. a 1625 FLETCHER *Elder Bro. II. i.* Like a blushing Rose that staves the pulling. a 1625 — *M. Thomas* v. ii, Get you afore and stay me at the Chapel. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 22 Neither doe they stay our leisure to let us take a full view of them. 1705 tr. Bosman's *Guinea* 472, I was... desired to stay the arrival of their King. 1811 *Spirit Publ. Jnrls.* (1813) XVI. 7 They would not stay our arrival; for, the moment they saw us, they made off. 1864 *Kealm* 8 June 1 The overhurry of the messenger (who had stayed no question) induced suspicion. 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* 6 There is a fight toward... and my lord stays a reinforcement

b. = to stay to make or offer. *poet.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 193, I cannot stay thanks giving. *Ibid.* IV. ii. 147 Stay not thy complement, I forgiue thy dnetie, adue.

III. trans. To stop, arrest, check.

20. To detain, hold back, stop (a person or thing); to check or arrest the progress of, bring to a halt; to hinder from going on or going away; to keep in a fixed place or position. Now only literary.

[c 1440 ? see 1.] 1532 CROWWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 351 Ye lytell Regarding the kynges auctoryte and Commyssyon haue stayed dyuers masons and workmen abowe you. 1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Job* xxxviii. 11 And here shal it stave thy proud waues. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 136 Than the tounes men... stayed the reste that would lykewise haue invaded. 1562 GRESHAM in Burgon *Life* (1839) II. 9 To wryte me your pleasure whether I shall send you Doctor Mount's letters in post, or to stay them hyme till the ordinary post goeth. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 310 A running streame is stayed by weedes and shallownesse. 1627 *Lixander & Calista* II. 31 While the rain staves you here. 1635 R. N. Camden's *Hist. Eliz.* 1. 20 An infinite masse of money being stayed at home, which was wont to be exported daily to Rome. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* II. (1661) 25 They... are like men running down a steep hill that cannot stay themselves. 1686 tr. Chardin's *Trav. Persia* 255 He stay'd me to dine with him. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 14 Nov. 1672, This businesse staid me in London almost a weeke. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.*, *Fille de Chambre* (1778) II. 3 As I had nothing to stay me in the shop, we both walk'd out. 1782 COWPER *John Gilpin* 37 So three doors off the chaise was stay'd. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xiv, The plough was in mid-sowrow staid. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 96 Thou shalt not wander hence to-night, I'll stay thee with my kisses. 1873 HELPS *Anim. & Mast.* VI. 152 Among the reeds, where, at the moment, we had stayed the boat. 1902 MUNSEY *Mag.* XXVI. 566/1 Attacking and withdrawing again before any force could be mobilized to stay him.

b. const. from.

1591 H. SMITH *Serm., Resitut. Nebuchad.* 15 Therefore when he knew this, nothing could stay him from his kingdom, no more then they could stay him in his kingdom before. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 7. 32 h, They are indeed but *Remoraes* and hinderances to stay and slugge the Shippe from furdur sayling. 1618 W. LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* i. (1623) 4 Make Trenches by degrees... so as the Water may be staid from passage. 1703 EVELYN *Diary* 21 Nov., The wet and uncomfortable weather staying us from church this morning. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxiii, O sweet new-year delaying long... What stays thee from the clouded noons?

† c. refl. To abide (in a place); to take up a settled residence. Similarly in *passive*. *Obs.*

1568 PHAER *Æneid* viii. (1562) Bb iiiij, Than at Etruria sore affright did settling them selves, & in y^e field their camp haue pight. 1563 HOMILIES II. *Place & Time of Prayer* I. 139 b, They were not stayed in any place, but were in a continual peregrination and wandering. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Romulus* (1595) 20 Some thinke that the Pelasgians... in the end did stay themselves in that place where it [Rome] was new builded. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 67 For nothing would she longer there be stay'd, Where so loose life was vsd of Knights and Ladies seeming gent.

d. *poet.* To take prisoner; to hold in confinement or captivity.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 40 And captiues to redeeme with price of bras From Torkes and Sarazins, which them had stay'd. 1874 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 600 Three knights Defend the passings... and a fourth... holds her stay'd in her own castle.

21. To render motionless or keep immovable; to fix, hold fast.

1627 MAY LUCAN II. (1631) C8, Each Galley doe foure anchors stay. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 8 Bring the Index of the Moon to the West-by-North point, staying it there. 1822 WORDSW. *Misc. Sonn.* I. ix. 1 Praised be the Art whose subtle power could stay Von cloud, and fix it in that glorious shape. 1855 TENNYSON *Daivy* 23 Till, in a narrow street and dim, I stay'd the wheels at Cogoleto. 1868 — *Lucretius* 257 My golden work in which I told a truth That stays the rolling Ixionian wheel.

† b. To cause to rest or remain on something; to rest or fix (the eyes) on an object. *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Pr.* xxx. xi, Lord, heare, lett mercy thine be staid On me. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Elixer* III, A man that looks on glasse, On it may stay his eye; Or if he pleaseth, through it passe, And then the heav'n espie. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* II. 102 Your second and third Fingers staid vpon the Hair, by which you may poise and keep up your Bow.

22. a. To detain or delay (a reader).

1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen.* 261 To the end the disordered division of the Chapters may not trouble or stay the readers. 1653 H. MORR *Conject. Cabbal.* 93 Not to stay you with too tedious a Prologue to the matter in hand. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. v. § 16, I was willing to stay my Reader on an Argument, that appears to me new.

b. To arrest (the attention).

1639 DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 193 His consideration was no lesse stayed by her vertue, then his senses charmed by her beauty.

† c. To stop the course of, terminate (a line). 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* cliij, The vpright line... which stayeth that lyne which is drawn ouerthwart the pillar.

23. To prevent, hinder, stop (a person or thing) from doing something; to check, restrain. Const. from, † of a course of action, etc.; † to (with inf.) † but that. Now rare or *poet.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 123 h, Kynge Ferdinando... commanded the lawe to cease... but that would not staye them. 1562 T. COOPER *Answer. Def. Truth* xii. 85 b, If that would haue stayed you from wrytinge. 1565 *Acts Gre. Assemb. Kirk Scot.* (Maitland Club) I. 86 Diuers of our dearest brethren... by you are stayed to promote the kingdom of Chryst. 1594 A. L. CALVIN's *Four Serms.* I, Nothing staid him but that he set up the true and pure religion. 1594 in *Maitl. Club Misc.* I. 104 Sene the tyme that thair was steyt of thair said pretencid marriage. 1585 HAGIUS *Junius Nomencl.* 191/2 *Rephugium*... the barre which staideth horses from running. 1611 BIBLE *Haggai* I. 10 Therefore the heaven ouer you is stayed from dew, and the earth is staid from her fruite. a 1628 PRESTON *New Court.* (1630) 87 When he stayed himselfe, and did it not, how did the Lord bring it to passe with out him? 1630 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1655) 73 This made St. Augustine... to write his bookes... to stay his countenien from Idolatrie. 1846 H. G. ROBINSON *Obs of Horace* II. viii, Lest your hewitching air should stay Their husbands from their duty. 1852 M. ARNOLO *Empedocle* I. ii. 125 Rivers are dried, winds stay'd.

† b. refl. To check oneself; to desist from something one is doing or intending to do; to cease speaking, writing, etc. *Obs.*

1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Haggai* I. 10 Therefore the heaven ouer you staid it self from dewe. 1561 CLOUGH in Burgon *Life Gresham* (1839) I. 410 Herein I am somewhat tedious; desyring you to pardone me, for heing owne entred into the matter, I could not stee myselfe. 1598 R. BENJAMIN *Terence, Adelph.* IV. iv, Nevertheless I staid my selfe, least I should vter any thing of my brother to that habite.

c. with object a limb or activity of the body, a weapon, etc.; esp. to stay (one's own or another's) hand (chiefly fig.), to cease or cause to cease from attack or working). Now somewhat arch.

1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Dan.* IV. 35 And none can stay his hand, nor say vnto him, What doest thou? 1579 GOSSEY *Apol. Sch. Abuse* (Arh.) 75 But I stay my handes till I see his booke. 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* IV. 65 The golden buckle of my helt... hath surely staid the blow. 1591 SHAKS. *I Hen. VI.* I. 104 Stay, stay thy hands, thou art an Amazon. a 1600 FLODEN *F.* III. (1664) 25 Himself set forth in seemly aray, And neither stint nor staid his foot. 1800 WORDSW. *Pit Lamb* 16 But ere ten yards were gone her footsteps did the stay. 1877 TYNOALL in *Daily News* 2 Oct. 2/5 That power did not work with delusions, nor will it stay its hand when such are removed. 1880 R. G. WHITE *Every-Day Eng.* xx. 303 My tongue is tied and my hand is stayed.

† d. To cause (a bell) to cease ringing. *Obs.*

a 1593 MARLOWE *Massacre at Paris* 452 And now stay That bel that to yo deuils mattins rings. 1655 F. RAWORTH *Jacob's Ladder* 35 But Satan, stay the bells.

24. † a. Law. To hold back, refuse to release or cancel (a bond). *Obs.*

1578 WHETSTONE *2nd Pt. Promes & Cass.* II. v, Naymar, the same I would gladly pay, But my bonde for the forfeyt he doth stay.

† b. To keep back or withhold (a person) temporarily from (something due). *Obs.*

1643 BAKER *Chron.*, *Hen. VII.* 153 His brother Henry Duke of Yorke was stayed from the title of Prince of Wales, the space of halfe a yeer, till to women it might appeare, whether the Lady Katherine, the Relict of Prince Arthur, were with childe, or no.

25. To stop, arrest, delay, prevent (an action or process, something which is begun or intended). Freq. in legal parlance.

1545 ST. PAPERS *Hen. VIII.* VI. 513 On the morrow... Your Highnes letters... arrayd here, whiche stayde our goyng to th'Emperour, unto we had perused them orer. 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 27 § 114 Item that no execution of any iudgement geuen... be staid or deferred. 1579 LVLV *Enphues* (Arh.) 214 Neither lette rayne nor thunder... stay thy journey. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* IV. iii. 78 Retreat is made, and Execution stay'd. 1665 HOWARD & DRYDEN *Ind. Quen* III. i, If you would have this sentence staid. 1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* IV. i, You had best stay dioner, till he has proved himself to be Amphitryon in form of law. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xiv. 227 The courts of equity... will grant an ioinction or order to stay waste, until the defendant shall have put in his answer. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* I. Wks. 1808 VIII. 186 When a neighbour sees a new erection, in the nature of a nuisance, set up at his door... the judge... has a right to order the work to be staid. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. ix. 141 He marched against the Turks and stayed the tide of Ottoman inroad in Hungary. 1856 in *Hurlstone & Norman's Exh. Rep.* (1857) I. 494, I do order... that until such indemnity be given all further proceedings be stayed. 1861 GEN. P. THOMSON *Andri* Act. III. cxliij. 179 To stay printing, therefore, is the object of all who object to the knowledge it is to dispense. 1913 D. BRAY *Life-Hat. Brant* IV. 53 A death in the household... will stay a wedding forty days.

b. To arrest the course or growth of (a disease, something noxious or destructive).

1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* I. i. 1 We stave by them [sc. medi-

young gentlemen would... go forth to find us stay-at-homes new markers for our ware.

So also (nonce-words) **Stay-at-homeativeness**, **-itiveness** (mimicking phrenological terms), **Stay-at-homeishness**.

1818 T. L. PEACOCK *Maid Marian* i, Domesticity, or as learned doctors call it—the faculty of stayathomeativeness. 1826 *Westm. Rev.* VI. 327 Their un-Italianized countrymen, who are endowed with Spurzheim's bump, denominated stayathomeativeness. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 22 Sept., Our national tendency towards 'stay-at-homeishness'.

Stayed (staid), *a.* [f. STAY sb. 2 + -ED.] Provided with stays. Also Stayed-up.

1819 *Metropolis* III. 174 A fourth stayed, and, perhaps, painted, male, smiles. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 16 Feb. 5/1 A stayed-up woman affected their impressionable and well-educated eyes as something monstrously ugly and absurd. Japanese dress is beautiful and so easy.

Stayed (staid), *ppl. a. 1 rare.* [f. STAY v. 1 + -ED.] In senses of the verb.

c 1586 CRESS PEMBROKE Ps. LXXVIII. ix, The raked sparkes in flame began t'appare, And staid choller fresh again to move.

Stayed (staid), *ppl. a. 2* See also STAM *a.* [f. STAY v. 2 + -ED.] In senses of the verb. Hence **Stayedness** (staidness).

1845 J. J. GURNEY in *Memo.* (1854) II. 455 The soul is stayed on him, and finds a sure shelter. Somewhat of this blessed stayedness, this sweet shelter, has, I hope, been experienced. 1850 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 416 Since this stayedness of faith is in everything the source of the life of the righteous.

Stayer (stai-er), [f. STAY v. 1 + -ER.]

1. One who stays or remains. Chiefly with advb. phrase, as in *stayer at home*.

1591 R. TURKILL *St. James* 121 He that meeteth a way-fairing man, farre from all path or highway, wandring; and saith, go right: yet teacheth not which hand he must turne on, helpeth the stayer nothing towards his proposed journey. 1729 SWIFT *Direct. Serv.*, Gen. (1745) 11 The Stayer at home may be comforted by a Visit from a Sweet-heart. 1788 COWPER *Lett. to Mrs. King* 28 Aug. I found you out to be sedentary, at least much a stayer within doors. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Robbers' Mem.* (1813) II. 72 My father is not very fond of long stayers, and I have more than once been obliged to interrupt the visits of friends of mine. 1851 HAZLIT *Comp. Solit.* viii. (1874) 144 A dignity such as the stayers at home never attained. 1853 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 235 He seemed to think that, being a stayer, he was a superior being to the mere dinner-comers.

b. **Sport.** A person or animal having great 'staying power'.

1862 *Sporting Mag.* May 381 Asteroid proved to be another of the Stockwell stayers. 1874 *Slang Dict.* 309 *Stayer*, one likely to persevere, one not easily discouraged. 1887 SHEARMAN *Athletics* 137 He could have beaten the [walking] record for seven miles, as he was a fine stayer.

2. One who or something which stops or restrains. 1597 MONTGOMERY *Cherrie & Stae* 697 For they ar the stayer Of vs, alsweil as he. c 1610 SIR J. MELVILL *Memo.* (Bannatyne Club) 359 Sa that they wha past between mycht appear to be... stayers of bludshedding. 1722, 1840 [see STAYER* b]. 1876 MORRIS *Signard* 17. 378 No stirrer nor stayer of strife.

Stayer 2 (stai-er), [f. STAY v. 2 + -ER.] One who stays or supports.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Theseus* (1595) 20 Zoioculus.. by interpretation doth signifie... the stayer of the earth.

b. With reference to the title of Jupiter Stator.

In quotes, 1722 and 1840 interpreted as STAYER 1. 1611 B. JONSON *Cailline* iv. ii, Thou Jupiter, whom we do call the Stayer Both of this Citie, and this Empire. 1722 A. PHILLIPS *Briton* i. i, May Jove, the Guardian of the Capitol, He, the great Stayer of our Troops in Rout, Fulfill your Hopes. 1840 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* xxxiii. II. 349 The consul vowed to build a temple to Jove the stayer of flight.] **Stayer**, obs. form of STAIR.

Stayer, obs. pl. form of STAIR.

1613 [STANNISH] *New Direct. Planting* 16 Especially in the River of Owe, where the maintaining of Stayer and Bankes, costeth the Bishops of Durham at least a hundred Marke a yeare.

Staying (stai-ing), *vbl. sb. 1* [f. STAY v. 1 + -ING.] The action of STAY v. 1.

1. In various intransitive senses: Coming to a stand, waiting, continuing in a place or a condition; † hesitating, delaying.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Provs.* ii. viii. (1867) 73 Whiche foreseene in this woman wisely wayting, That meete was to staid some-what for hir stayting. 1576 FLEMING *Paraph. Epist.* Aij, There is a degree in growing, a stint or staying, and a dimini-bing. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hem. VI.* iv. viii. 62 Heere is no staying. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* ii. 52 In the time of my five dayes staying there. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* ii. vi. 109 The cause of his staying behind. 1786 G. FRAZER *Dove's Flight* 59 It is our perverse wills that are the cause of our staying away from Christ. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Mar. 383/1 *Staying* may merely mean, as it sometimes does on the Turf, not being able to go fast enough to tire themselves.

† b. **Staying of the sun**: = SOLSTICE. Cf. STAY sb. 3 c. Obs.

[1552] HULOT, Stayinge course or standinge of the sunne ar the highest and lowest.] 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 167 The stayings & comersons of the soonne (cauled Solstitia).

c. **Holding on in a race, etc.** 1862 H. H. DIXON *Scott & Sebright* iii. 207 His staying arose rather from the fact that his speed was so tremendous that no horse could get him out, than from innate gameness.

2. **Stopping, arresting, preventing.** 1553 in *Vicary's Anal.* (1853) App. iii. 165 The proclamation devysed for the stayinge of ihoweroes of thinfected mansyon howses... from the lettynge of the same. 1620 in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. i. 45, I fear it prouffe ane inproffitable worrk... but there is no staying of him. 1654

J. OWEN *Doctr. Saints Perseu.* xii. 287 The staying of the Mariners from going out of the ship, was a meanes that Paul was kept a live.

3. **attrib. and Comb., as staying-place**; staying power, in a race or other contest (hence also *gen.*), power to 'stay' or continue in action for a long time; power of persistent effort; so **staying qualities**.

1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. vi. 16 No middle, no beginning, and no end; no 'staying place'. 1850 H. H. DIXON *Silk & Scarlet* iii. 250 His stock.. rather inherit his fine dash of speed, than his 'staying powers'. 1875 *Punch* 13 Mar. 115/2 Steddie has deteriorated, but his back is fairly straight, and his staying power is good. 1880 G. DUFF in 19th Cent. No. 38. 661 The Greek is no doubt the higher civilisation, but the Bulgarian has more 'staying power'. 1887 SHEARMAN *Athletics* 112 The good steeplechaser must, of course, be a long distance runner, as no one without staying powers can hope to last the distance. 1856 H. H. DIXON *Post & Pad-dock* ii. 38 The 'staying qualities of the Helmans'. 1883 BRUCE *Amer. Commur.* III. lxxxix. 218 Its candidates, when elected, often betrayed it and went over to the regulars, who, they foresaw, had more staying qualities.

Staying (stai-ing), *vbl. sb. 2* [f. STAY v. 2 + -ING.] The action of STAY v. 2; propping up, supporting. Also, † supporting oneself, leaning.

1428-9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 70 For iron werk & nayles for stayng of he crosse iijij jd. 1580-1 *Fabrie Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 118 For two longe yron gaddes for stayng of a pynacle of the church, 11s. 1648 HEXHAM *Ben lettinge*, a Leaning or a Staying against any place.

b. **attrib.** † staying staff, a staff to lean upon.

1563 CHURCHYARD *Mirr. Mag.*, *Shore's Wife* lxxiii, A staying staffe and walter therewithall I hare about as witness of my fall. 1577 KENDALL *Flowers of Epigr.* 68 b, A sachell and a staying staffe.. Were acceptable to the life, of wise Diogenes.

Staying (stai-ing), *vbl. sb. 3* [f. STAY v. 3 + -ING.] The action of STAY v. 3.

a 1618 RALEIGH *Invent. Shipping* 29 Which may be chosen... by reason of their ready staying and turning. c 1635 CAPT. N. BOTELER *Dialogues Sea Services* (1685), Staying of masts. 1830 MARRVAT *King's Own* xxiv, A boat.. had been lowered down, to examine the staying of the masts.

Staying (stai-ing), *ppl. a.* [f. STAY v. 1 + -ING.] That stays.

1. In intransitive senses. † a. With complement, as *staying silent*. Obs. b. Continuing in a place.

1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* ii. (Arb.) 115 Those that haue ye inuentione heades... and roundest tonges.. (except they learne and vse this good lesson of *Epilome*) commit commonlie greater fautes, than dull, staying sill men do. 1853 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xli. (1893) 217 The staying guests could not do much for the good things set out. 1865 FLOR. MARRVAT *Love's Conflict* i. xiv. 225 In some cases it is not the staying horse who wins.

2. In transitive senses: Arresting.

1502 *Daily Chron.* 2 Sept. 5/1 There is yet time for a staying hand, which would preserve some plain brickwork in the interior.

Hence **Stayingly** adv. rare-.

1648 HEXHAM *ii, Blifordick*, Durahle, or Stayingly.

Staylace (stai-las), *sb.* [f. STAY sb. 2 + LACE sb.] A lace or cord used to draw together a woman's stays or bodice.

1720 SWIFT *Proposal Use Irish Mannf.* Misc. 1735 V. 204, I should rejoice to see a Stay-Lace from England he thought scandalous, and become a Topick for Censure. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* i. 323 Pins and needles, stay-laces, and such small articles as are light to carry. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 460a *Stay laces*.. are otherwise called Stay-cord, and are made of both cotton and linen.

Comb. 1889 HARDY *Mayor Casterbr.* i, A buxom staylace dealer.

Staylace, *v.* [f. STAYLACE sb.] *trans.* To lace up with staylaces. Hence **Staylaced** *ppl. a.*

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 368 The stay-laced dandy. 1832 J. C. H[ARE] in *Philol. Mus.* I. 678 Every departure from idiom, every attempt to staylace the language of polisht conversation, renders our phraseology inelegant and clumsy.

Stayle, obs. form of STALL sb. 1.

Stayless (stai-las), *a. 1* Also 6 stailles, 6-7 stailles. [f. STAY sb. 3 + -LESS.]

1. Not to be stayed or stopped, ever-moving, unceasing, ceaseless.

1578 BLENYERHAST *Mirr. Mag.*, *Caranus* ix, They fled the fildes: They made me muse, to see how fast they stride. With staylesse steppes, eche one his life to shielde. 1590 CRESS PEMBROKE *Antonie* 468 And neuer can our weaknes turne awry The stailles course of powerfull destenie. 1621 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Sea. Polly* cxlvii. (Grosart) 25 That's staylesse time, which he doth precious hold. 1825 HOGG *Q. Hynde* 24 Onward he drove with stayless shock. a 1851 MOIR *Poet. Wks.* (1852) II. 341 Though years in stayless current roll. 1867 G. MACDONALD *Poems* 109 Stayless of foot, he turned not from the sea.

2. Without stay or permanence, ever-changing, unsettled.

c 1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruites Warre* lxxiii, In meane while yer hopeth to aduance His staylesse state, by swordes, by speare, by shielde. c 1586 CRESS PEMBROKE Ps. lxxviii. iv, A waiward, stubborn, staillesse, faithlesse race. 1590 L. ANOREWS *90 Serms.*, *Lent* ii. (1629) 277 We are hot let see the wandring and staylesse estate we were in, till God vouchsafed to send us this gracious conduct. 1823 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 290 She leaoed to the lee, and she girdled the wave; Aloft on the stayless verge she hung. 1882 G. MACDONALD *Mary Marston* II. 20 The bond between them was an eternal one, yet were they separated by a gulf of unrelaion. Not a mountain range, but a stayless nothingness stayed them.

Stayless, *a. 2* [f. STAY sb. 2 + -LESS.]

1. Without stay or support, unsupported.

1587 HIGGINS *Mirr. Mag.*, *Pinnar* Lenuoye ii, If hee vn-staylelike stammer out the same, With staylesse staggering footed verse, by ame. c 1590 *Faire Em* i. ii. 33 Although our outward pomp he thus abased, And thralde to drudging, staylesse of the world. 1590 LONCE *Enphues Gold. Leg.* F 2 b, Oh staylesse youth, by error so misguided. 1607 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Summa Totalis* (Grosart) 19/2 It was his will, That man, made staillesse, so should fall, and rise. c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* I. 291 Left helpless and stayless.

2. Unsupported by stays or corsets.

1830 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Rebel of Family* iii, The girl's slender, loose and stayless waist. 1883 *Philad. Press* 7 June 9 A stayless waist with divided underskirts.

Hence **Staylessness**.

1883 *Philad. Press* 7 June 9 Staylessness.. is not by itself sufficient unto salvation in this matter, nor is the divided skirt by itself sufficient.

Staysail (stai-sail, stai-s'l), *Naut.* [f. STAY sb.] A triangular sail hoisted upon a stay. Often with defining word prefixed.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. ii. 18 Hoise up Main Staysail, and Mizen Stay-sail. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* ii. iv. 163 Their top-gallant sails and stay-sails all fluttering in the wind. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Life Nelson* 124 The Foudroyant's stay-sails.. were all in tatters. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Leg Sea-waif* 46 Some of the fore and afters had actually got staysails set, with the sheets hauled flat aft.

b. **attrib.**

1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 300 The staysail sheet is let go. 1863 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 369 *Staysail-netting*, the netting above a vessel's bowsprit, for stowing away the fore-topmast staysail. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Staysail-stay*, the stay on which a staysail is set.

Stay-ship (stai-ship), [f. STAY v. 1] = REMORA.

1567, 1601 [see REMORA 1]. 1585 HIGGINS *Junius Nomencl.* 66 *Echeneis, remora*.. a stay ship, because it will cleare close and fast to the keele of y^e ship, and hinder it in course. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 355 Several species of 'stay-ships' or 'remoras' occur on our coast.

Stay-tape (stai-tep), [f. STAY sb. 2] A stay-lace, often used by tailors, etc. as a binding to a fabric. † Also *slang* (see quot. 1785).

1698 E. WARD *Lond. Spy* iv. (1706) 51 To find Cannas Stay-Tape, and Buckram in a Taylors Bill. 1709 (W. KIRK) *Usef. Trans. Philos.* Jan. & Feb. 24, I discours'd to him of the Nature.. of Staytape, Stiffening, and Program. 1765 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar* 1, *Staytape*, a tailor; from that article and its coadjutor buckram, which makes no small figure in the bills of those knights of the needle. 1801 it, *Gabrielli's Mysterious Husb.* II. 72 The coat alone had cost upwards of eight-and-twenty shillings, what with stay-tape, and buckram, and the other et ceteras. 1817 COLEMAN *Biog. Lit.* II. xxi. 130 The pin-papers, and stay-tapes, which might have been among the wares of his pack. 1822 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 461 *Stay Tape*.. is more properly called *Stay Binding*.

|| **Stchi** (stch), Also o tschee, stchio, stchee. [Russian стч кай.] Cabbage soup.

1833 R. PINKERTON *Russia* 71 A favourite and common dish among them is a kind of broth, called *stche*. 1855 *Englishwoman in Russia* 46 We get plenty of black bread and salt, and very often stchie. 1904 *Daily News* 11 Apr. 5/3 We won Poltava on stchi (cabbage soup), and beat Napoleon with kasha (buckwheat gruel). 1905 *Daily Chron.* 28 Aug. 3/1 The fare is disgusting, the 'stchee' unpalatable.

Stead (sted), *sb.* Forms: 1 stede, styd(d), styde, steyde, 2-6 stede, 2-5 stude, 4-5 stnd, stide, stad, 3, 6 stidde, 3-7, 8 arch. sted, 3, 5-6 stedd, 6 stedde, 4 stedeo, stode, stede, (stayd), 4-7 Sc. steid, 4, 6 styde, (5 steyde), 6 Sc. stiede, steyd, 4-5, 8 stid, 5 styd, stydd, stydde, 7 stidd, 4-7 stedeo, 6-7 steed, stede, 5-stead. [Com. Teut.: OE. *stede* masc., corresp. to OFris. *stede*, *stidi* (Nfris. *stüd*, Wfris. *stéd* town), OS. *stad* (?), *stedi* masc. and fem., place (MLG. *stad*, *stede* fem., place, town), MDu. *stad*, *stede* fem., place, town (mod. Du. *stad* fem., town, *stede*, *stede* place), OHG. *stat* fem., place (MHG. *stat*, *stede* fem., place, town, mod. G. *statt* place, stead, *stätt* place, site, *stadt* town), ON. *staf-r* masc., place (Sw., Da. *stad*, with the sense 'town' from G.), Goth. *staf-s* masc., place: -OTeut. **stadi-s* = -pre-Teut. **stall-s* (cf. Skr. *sthit* standing, position, Gr. *státi* standing, stoppage, L. *statim* advb. accns. immediately, *statio* STATION sb.), f. wk.-grade of **stā* to STAND.

A parallel form, OTeut. **stadiō* (v)-fem., occurs in OHG. *stata* condition, opportunity, proper time or place (MLG. *stade*, mod. G. *stait* in certain uses), MLG. Du. *stade* opportunity, help, ON. *stafa* standing, position, condition. Some of the uses of *stead* closely approach those of MLG. *stade*, and may possibly be due to influence from MLG.]

† 1. Standing still, as opposed to movement; stoppage, delay. Obs. rare.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 156 Hwæt is þæs Hælendes stede, oððe hwæt is his stef? 1161. i. 490 Scæwadið eac æfter ðæm, þær nan stede nis ares lichaman: cildhad gewit to cnihtad, and cnihtad to gedennung wæstmæ. c 1400 *Deut. Tray* 4654 All turny þaire tale with trussing of sailes. And stid hom full streight withouten stad more Into Awlida þe yle.

II. A point or tract in space. Cf. PLACE sb. 1. † 2. A particular part of the earth's surface, or of space generally, considered as defined by its situation; a locality: = PLACE sb. 3. Obs.

† a. With descriptive ad. Obs.

c 975 *Rushw. Gorp.* Mark I. 35 Dena eode in westice stowe 2el steyde & ðær gebed. c 1050 *Suppl. Ælfrie's Gloss.* in W. Winkler *Trin. Circumlocutio* locus, mid wæter mynbyrd stede. c 1200 *Trin. Cell. Hom.* 83 Denne þe tuele gost..

wandred ouer al, fro drie stede to oder sechende reste. c. 1290 *St. Michel* 599 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 316 Nowpe is bare uppe in be ufte a swypp cold stude, i-wis. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 388 Now se, mi sone, which a sinne is Sacrilege in holy stede. c. 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* lviii. 79 Pat wyn hows grape, growys in playn and moyst valeys, and steds shadwyd. 1567 *Drant Horace Ep.*, *Art. Poet.* B. ij. Of hills and dales and secret stedes he feanes him to be fayne. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* i. xi. 46 Great God it planted in that blessed sted With his almightie hand.

† b. defined by dependent genitive, or by relative clause. Obs.

c. 1000 *Ælfric Joshua* v. 16 For þam þe se stede ys halig, þe þu on stent. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2263 þe stede o dome quar all sal mete. 13. K. *Alis.* 2548 (Laud MS.), Hii wendeþ to be batailes stede And fyndeb north bot bodies dede. c. 1470 *Harrold Chron.* cxxi. iii. 6 Welche Abbaye is in Sursex, in that stede Where the batayle was. 1483 *Caxton Golden Leg.* 160/1 And al sodeynly the stones opened and shewed to alle the peple the place and stede where the holy body restyd. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* ii. xii. 30 And now they nigh approched to the sted, Where as those Mermayds dwelt: it was a still And calmy bay. 1596 *Dalrymple tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. v. 261 Perciueing, how Scopolous, stendirrie, or stanie, was the stedd, quhairon thay than stude.

† c. indeterminate. Often coupled with *time*. In every stede: everywhere; similarly in any, no stede. Obs.

c. 1067 *Charter of Eadweard* in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* IV. 209 Wiðinne burhe and wiðuten and on ælce styde, he lande and be strande. c. 1225 *Ancre R.* 376 Abuten sunne ligged six þinges þet hit helied i. persone, stude, time, manere, tale, cause. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 22 Filh. þe stude & te time, þe mahten bringe þe on mis for donne. 1303 R. *BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 2029 Yn steds sere. 1340 *Hampole Pr. Consc.* 1707 For dedely syn and be deuell and he in a stede may oght to gyder he. c. 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1850) 318 So þise ordis holden not cristis rewe neþer in tyme ne in stide for crist preyede. bi hym self vnder the cope of heuene. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 359 This Piloor, a famous man in sondri stede Was of the werkes which he dede. c. 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* xlvii. 75 Slepyng aftir eiting vpon soft beddes & wele sauourand, in steydes & tymes couenable. c. 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) viii. 9 Seche a stinke as I had there. had I neyur be No quere in no stid. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* i. 38 Waters, that so wyde ben spred, he gedered to gedre in to oost stede. 1513 *Douglas Æneis* xii. 39 Or quoth the schole lillies in oost stede vnder puldrit with the vermeil rosis reid. 1524-31 in *Feuillerat Rerels Edu.* VI (1914) 109 As the same was needfully behouable to be occupied from tyme to tyme at sondry stedes. 1557 *North Guevara's Diall* Pr. 122 Ought I, by wyse, to live in any stede But clode with him together in the grave? 1566 *Drant Horace, Wall. Hieremie* li. K. ij. b. Ofte cryed they, Lyke wounded wightes throughout the streetes, they sounden in eche stede. 1595 *Spenser F. Q.* vi. i. 42 Next that ye Ladies ayde in euery stede and stound.

† d. The place designated by the context. In, on (the, that) stede, on the spot, there. Obs.

c. 1000 *Ælfric Joshua* x. 12 Ne silra þu sunne of þam stede furðor onægan Gabao. *Ibid.* x. 13 Pa stid seo sunne on þam stede faste. c. 1175 in *Napier Holm-Tree* 22 Ne mihte heom nan mon of þam stede awægan. c. 1205 *Lav.* 6370 A-nan se he was wrað wið eni i þam stede he hine wolde slæn. c. 1220 *Bestiary* 404 [The fox] goð o felde to a furz and... Ne stered 3e nojt of þe stede a god stund deies. c. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2453, 1 þat ilike stede, anan, iwurðen twa wundes. 13. Bonaventura's *Medit.* 135 To a loher place þey guone þat to go... He made hem sytte downe yn þat stede. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 272 Bot the goddesse... appiereth in the stede, And hath... forðede That the children noch ne sle. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8627 He stede þus in stid, startit hym vpon. c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 1759 This hors and the two men than vamynt out of the stede. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* ii. 21 He ran vnto that stede, their strife to vnderstond.

† e. On, in, stead and stall: see *STALL* sb. 1 note. 1049 in *Thorpe Charters* (1866) 348 Nu biðde ic ealle Godes freed. þæt hi for Godes eige nafre ne beun on stede ne on stealle þær eft undon worde þæt... we nu gunneos habben into þæt halige minstre. c. 1220 *Bestiary* 489 Dis wirm bi-tokeð ðe man þat oðer biwiskeð on stede er oo stalle. c. 1440 *Rule St. Benet* (Verse) Prol. 146 þat to hys neyhurs dose no noy in stede ne stail, þaire staitte to stroy.

† f. To give stead = to give place: see *PLACE* sb. 23, GIVE v. 47 a, b. Obs.

c. 1340 *Hampole Prose* Tr. 19 Bot if he pioke it oþer-wyse, or elles any oþer man sauour by grace þe contrarye here-to, I leue þe sayyng and gyfte stede to hym. c. 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* iv. (Jacobus) 267 And þe stane, quhen he lad was þer, wex nesch as it wax war, and gaf sic stede to hat body, as if a grave had bene, in hy. 138. *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* i. 41 Sitte not in þe first place, lest... he lord of þe feste biðde þer þiue þis man stede. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 322 Waylynge gyeth stede to ioye. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 155/2 To Giffeste, cedere, locum dare.

† g. abstr. Situation. Obs. rare. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 329 Perfore first me schall telle of [the] place and stede of þat lond [i. de situ terra localit], how greet and what manere lood it is.

† 8. An inhabited place; a city, town, village, hamlet, etc.; occas. a country, land. Obs.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 112 For men for sinne un-kinde deden, so for sanc and brente ðat steden [Sodom]. 1297 R. *GLOUCE* (Rolls) 1520, & heiduc of al þulke stede he clupede þen town iwis Aftir his name glocestre. c. 1300 *Havelok* 144 And for þat Grim þat place aute, þe stede of Grim i emme laute. c. 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1163 A winde to wilm him here To a stede þer him was houn Neize hand: Deluelin hist he toun. c. 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* iii. (Andrew) 253 He met men bringand of þe stede a 3onge man, þat wes ded. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9712 His body to britton, & his burgh take; All his stid to distroy, and his stith holdis. 1577 *HARRISON England* ii. i. [in vi.] 95/2 In *Hollinshed*, These 2. [drinks] are very common in Kent, Worcester, & other stedes, where these kindes of fruites doe abounde.

† b. The Steads [= MLG. *de Steden*]: 'the Cities' of the Hansatic League; the Hanse Towns. Also, the corporation of Hanse merchants in London. Obs.

15. *Droichis Part of Play* 106 in *Dunbar's Poems* 318 Swa-drink, Denmark, and Norway, Norin the Steidid Idarnocht 5. 1533 *St. Peppers Hen*, viii. 1. 414 The Cytees of Lubeke, Danske, Hamburg, Bromeswyke, and all other the Steides of the Hauuse Tutyok. 1552 in *Acts Privy Coun.* (N.S.) IV. 141 The Merchantes of the Steedes, commonly called the Merchantes of the Stillarde. 1557 *Ibid.* VI. 73 The said Merchantes... have alleaged... that the Steades have byn so letted by grete husyness as they could not sende thiere Agents for the going forwarde with the said Diet. 1558 *Ibid.* 375 The returne home into their cuntreys of the lxxvi hulke of the Steades presently at Portesmouthe. 1558 *GRESHAM* in *Burgon Leg.* (1839) I. 484 Thatt you neavir restore the steydes called the Stillarde againe to their privelyge.

† 4. A definite spot on a surface, esp. on the snafce of the body. Obs.

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 74 Lecege on ðooe stede þe se spring on gesaiten wolde. c. 1225 *Ancre R.* 136 Bihold ofte þeron (th crucifix) & cus þe wunde stude. c. 1300 *Seyn Julian* 57 (Ashm. MS.) Fram þe necke to be for sch stude it þoruz souþe. c. 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 578 [He] wolde ha striken Seraphe at a stude derne, vppoon an hole of his helm. c. 1440 *Fallad* on *Hush.* i. 204 Thy wyne in oon stede alway, thou ne hynde. 1470-85 *Matory Arthur* vii. xii. 230 Thus they fought two houres... & in many steds they were wounded.

b. Sc. A mark, imprint, vestige. Chiefly pl. 1513 *Douglas Æneis* iii. iv. 71 The pray half etin behind thame lat thay ly, With fute stedis vile and laith to se. 1596 *Dalrymple tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. ii. 170 The reliques or stedis thair of [Adrian's Wall] this ear seine, 3t oamed the Vale of Adrian. 1710 *Ruddiman Gloss. Virgil's Æneis* s. v. *Stede*, *Fute stedis*, foot steps, tract or print of the feet: For *Stead Scot.* is commonly taken for the foundation or ground on which a house or such like stands, or the tract or impression made in the Earth, and appearing when they are taken away. 1826 *GALT Last of Lairds* iv. 32 He nippit my twa lugs till he eft the stedd o' his fingers as plainly upon them as [etc.]. 1896 *CROCKETT Grey Man* v. 35 On the trampled clay and mod, there were the steds of naked feet.

5. Chiefly with possessive. a. The place assigned to, belonging to, or normally occupied by a thing; appointed or natural place. Obs. ex. arch.

c. 888 *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxiii. 5 Ac þæs fytcs agen stede is ofer eallum woruld gesceallum gesewenlicum. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 117 God bi-quoad wates here stede. c. 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* 737 Thou wost... That eury kyndely thyng that is Hath a kyndely stede there he may best in hyt conserved he. c. 1450 *MIRK's Festial* 2 The first day, as Saynt Jermyn sayth, þe se schall arysen vp yn hyr stid. 1887 *MORRIS Odeys.* xii. 402 The mast in its stede we 'stablished and bawled the sails in air.

† b. A space or place assigned to or occupied by a person; a seat. Obs.

c. 960 *Rule St. Benet* xliii. 68 (Schröer) Ne stande he on chore on his stede and endebyrðnesse, ac stande he calra ytemest. 1303 R. *BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 1418 Pe soþe myght y neuer wytte, who shuld yn þo steds kyte. c. 1400 *Love Bonavent.* *Mirr.* (1907) 106 Sitte and take thy stede in the lowest place. c. 1400 *Gamelyn* 851 Whan Gamelyn was i-set in the justices stede. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* i. ix. 41 The soldier may not moue from watchful stede, 1225 *Leue his stand*, vntill his Capitaine bed. 1633 P. *FLETCHER Purple Isl.* vii. iii. Where glorious Cities stood... Their shrieking Satyres fill the peoples empty stedes. 1753 G. *West End.* xci. Fir'd with 'th Idea of her future Fame She rose majestic from her lowly stede.

† c. The place where a body of soldiers is stationed, a military position. Obs.

c. 1330 R. *BRUNNE Chron.* *Wace* (Rolls) 5085 He did sette in wardes [i. o. stedes] seers, Knyghts to wachen, & squiers. 1597 *HOLMES Hist. Eng.* I. 391 Being returned into Gallia, [he] placed his soldiers in steds to sojourne there for the winter season. *Ibid.* 491 Plautius placed garrisons in stedes, where neede required, to keepe those places which he had gotten. 1627 *Drayton Agincourt* 53 A vast Route... Had for their safety. Got in their flight into so strong a stede, So fortif'd by nature... They might not thence, but with much blood be brought.

6. A property or estate in land; a farm; also † a portion of an estate.

1338 R. *BRUNNE Chron.* (1725) 247 Pe dettes þat men þam auit, þer stedes & þer wooyng, Wer taxed. 1452 in P. F. *Tyler Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 387 All the tenants... except them that occupies the grangis and steds whilk war in the hands of the said Earle William. 1487 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* IX. 470 note, All and hale our stedis of Catslak [etc.] with aucht hundreith scheip... upon the said stedis. 1508 *KENNEDIE Flyting* v. *Dunbar* 365 Thow has a tome þurs, I have stedis aod takkis. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 532 And mony ane out of his awin hows chaist, And mony stid wnepleneit lyand waist. 1590 *Spenser Sheph. Cal.* May 43 Thilke same hene shepheards for the Deuils stede. 1594-5 *Durham Wills* (Surtees) II. 255 A ferme or stead, worthe 20 l. 1825 *BROCKETT N. C. Gloss.*, *Stead*, *Sted*, *Stid*, a place, a farm house and offices. 1887 *STOKES tr. Tripartite Life of Patrick* 135 On the water is a stead, Buale Patraic (Patrick's Byre) is his name. 1889 *ROGER HAGGARD Allan's Wife* vii. I took a Hottentot... who lived on the stead, into my confidence.

7. A site for a building; the land on which a building stands; also, an enclosure attached to a building, a yard. (Cf. *farmstead*, *homestead*, *moorstead*.)

1246-68 *Cockersand Chartul.* (Chetham) III. 1. 843 Quamdam partem terræ in Caton facientem subitus le Walkemilne-stede infra has diuissas scilicet [etc.]. 1534 *Munim. de Melros* (Bannatyne Club) 629 Giff it sall happyn wy... till byz... ane walk myn on þe said myll stid with þe saidis landis. 1546 *Yorkshire Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) 181 A bame stede i garden stede. 1610 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 80 Lie teneid-barne gate teind-barne yaird, cum lre peñions-sted. 1634 *Ibid.* 103, 2 terras husb. et 3 terras cott. et lre grasteid. 1773 *East Cottingwith Incl.* Act 7 Messuage steds aod cottage steds.

1894 R. S. *FERGUSON Hist. Westmorland* 165 The 'steads' or sites of many disused 'walk mills' or 'fulling mills'.

† 8. The framework which supports the bedding of a bed. Obs. Cf. *BEDSTEAD*.

c. 1400-50 *Bk. Curiaze* 517 in *Babes Bk.*, Pen... the vssher... Brynges hym in bed where he shalle wyke: In strong styd on palet he lay. 1625 *Quarles Sion's Sonn.* iii. iii. The Bridall bed of Princely Solomoon... Was hut of Cedar: and her Sted of gold. 1697 *DAVENY Virg. Georg.* ii. 726 With Wars and Taxes others waste their own... To all on Couches, rich with Cytron steds. 1799 E. *De Bois Place Family Biog.* III. 102 The valance or curtain that hangs round the tester and stead of the bed. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, *Stead*, the frame of a bed.

III. Metaphorical and idiomatic uses.

† 9. In various rare or occasional uses. a. Abiding-place (of hope, passions, etc.). b. To take stead: to take effect. c. In good (etc.) stead: in good (etc.) circumstances. d. A space of time. Obs.

a. c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 95 De faste hope half hire stede up an heih. 1395 *HYLTON Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) 1. lxx. In thyn herte where the stede of loue is thou sholdst mow have parte of suche loue to thyn euen crysten. c. 1412 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 3403 Wengeance, io þis god lord, hadde no stide.

b. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 10101 Hiss spell tocmikell stede i þa Patt herrendenn wath he se3de. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 19266 And custom it es... Quen lagh es mad hituix þam oeu At be beginning for to be redd, þat dred mai do be lagh ta sted. *Ibid.* 29274 On þam þis cursing stede first takes.

c. 13. R. *GLOUCE* (Rolls) App. H. 30 Whanne he was out of wrapbe and was in god stad. c. 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* xxviii. (Margaret) 91 3et, þo scho wes in pour stede & nochit with hyr fadir cane be fede, nochit-bane [etc.]. 1596 *Spenser F. Q.* v. xii. 23 With the souse theore full sore aghast, He staggered to and fro in doubtful sted.

d. 1596 *Spenser F. Q.* vi. vii. 40 [He] though she were with wearisome nigh dead, Yet would not let her lite, nor rest a little stead.

† 10. a. A place or passage in Scripture or other writing. b. A point in order of progression. Obs.

a. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 73 On oðder stede of rihte illeuespec þe apostle and seid. *Impossible* [etc.]. c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 81 An oðder stede he seid, godd: *Vequi ridetis* [etc.]. c. 1225 *Ancre R.* 144 Wer wecche is ine holi write i monie studen ipreised. *Ibid.* 470, I-written on oðder stede. 1377 *LANGEL P. Pl.* B. xiv. 137 As dauid seith in þe sauter... And in an oðder stede also *velud* [etc.]. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 264 Ful many an oðer thing sche dede, Which is nocht writen in this stede. c. 1350 M. *NISBET N. T. in Scots Acts* xiii. 35 And tharfor on o vthir stede he sais, Thou sal nocht geue thi hali to se corruption. 1557 *CARD. POLE* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1822) III. ii. App. lxviii. 507 And what is the benedictyon of this stede of almesse, the prophete Esaias shewethe in that same place.

b. c. 1370 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 454 When þou has made þi orison, þen shal þow with deuocion Make þi prayeres in þat stede for alle þi frendes, þat are dede.

† 11. An office or position assigned to or held by a person. Obs.

c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* in *Sweet Sel. Hom. Ælfr.* 9 þu ge-earnast... þone stede þe se deofol of æoll þurh ungehyrsumoyss. c. 1200 *LAV.* 239 Asscanius he kene þe wes i kinges stede four & þriti winter he hold þat lond. c. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 3 Constantin & Maxence weren, on ane time, as in kesses stede hehest i Rome. c. 1300 *Fall & Passiun* 17, 48 in *E. P.* (1862) 13 Har [Lucifer & his angels] stides for to ful fille þat wer i-falle for prude an hore, god makid adam to is wille to fille har stides þat wer ior. c. 1450 in *Aungier Synon* (1840) 262 When... any is absente, they that he present schal fyllure thier stedes. c. 1600 in *Trans. Roy. Hist. Soc.* (1902) XVI. 46 [They] shall continue in the said office place Rooome and Stead of Assistants till [etc.].

12. The place, 'room', 'lieu', or function (of a person or thing) as held by a substitute or a successor. Only in certain phrases.

† a. To keep (a person's) stead: to be (his) deputy, act on (his) behalf. So to commit one's stead to (another). Obs.

c. 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 72 He committid his stede to eueriche of hem, with þe powere of lawful constraining. *Ibid.* 137 Whenne Ralph, prior of wirceter, kepide þe stede of Roger, bisshope of wirceter. *Ibid.* 350 A-for þe prior of walingeforde, principall iugge, & the chaunter of walingeforde, kepynge the steds of the abbotes of Abendon & of dorchester.

b. To † do (obs.), fill, serve, supply the stead of, to serve as a substitute for. Now rare.

1558 B. *WATSON Sec. Sacram.* iii. 13 Martyrdome... dothe supplye the stede of Baptyisme... when only necessitie... excludeth the Sacrament. 1601 *DANIEL Ctr. Wars* vii. lviii, Conducting their fresh troops against their King (Who leaves a woman to supply his stead). 1611 W. *SLATER Key* (1629) 244 Suffering sometimes doth the stead of haptime. 1837 C. *LOPFF Self-form.* I. 199 They may serve the stead of presence of mind, to a certain point at least. 1838 *GOODE Amer. Fishes* 2 The allied *Percichthys* replaces it in temperate South America... while in northern China *Siniperca* fills its stead.

c. In the stead of: (a) in the room of, in succession to (one who has died, has retired from or is superseded in an office); † (b) as the deputy or representative of (obs.); † (c) in lieu of, instead of (a person or thing that might more naturally have been chosen, have happened, etc.) (obs.); (d) in lieu of, in exchange for (something given up); (e) predicatively, to be in the stead of (also, † noncense, † to be in stead for), to make up for the want of. Now somewhat arch.

(a) c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 425 Ðan þor ghe seht in ðe stede Of caym þat abel for-dede. 1558 *Cat. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1839) 481 Mr. Thomas Fynewen is elected Alderman in the

stye of Mr. John Nangle. 1784 *Acts & Laws Connecticut* 159 Such Select-men and Committees as shall from Time to Time succeed, and come in the Room and Stead of others removed by Death. 1786 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip III* (1839) 255 Matthias II. being raised to the imperial throne in the stead of his deceased brother.

(b) c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 55 Sip prelati & prestis ordeyned of good comen in bestede of possis & disciples, þei ben alle bounden...to preche þus be gospel.

(c) c1400 *Apol. Loll.* 6 Pat þe peple...worship not...þe fend in þe sted of Crist. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secreta*, *Priv. Priv.* xviii. 146, I putte lateyn in the styde of Englyshe. 1460-70 *Bk. Invention* ii. 16 If 3e haue non prepare redy...þanne take in þe stide þerof þyn brennyng watir. 1544 *BETHAM Precepts War* i. xxv. Cij b. For whych cause a capytayne...wyl cause false tales...to be sparled abroad, in the stede and place of true tydynges. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Justine* xx. 289 They brought home comfort to their distressed Army in the stead of help. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Jew.* (1789) 35 Sometimes they shew a painted idol in the stead of him [God].

(d) a1761 *LAW Conf. Wzary Pilgrim* (1809) 101 It was human nature...that had lost its first heavenly life and got a bestial, diabolical life in the stead of it. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* x. § 3. 775 A Constitution...was accepted by Lewis the Sixteenth in the stead of his old despotic power.

(e) 1595 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. vii. 7 A tall young oake he bore, Whose knotte snags were sharpened all afore, And heath'd in fire for Steele to be in sted. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes Wks.* 1862 II. 193 This pleasure was to him in the stead of many libraries.

d. In his stead (or with any other possessive): (a) as a successor in his room (cf. 12 c (a)); (b) as his deputy or representative (arch.), also † *predicatively*; † (c) as a substitute in the place occupied by him (obs.); (d) instead of him (cf. 12 c (c)).

Now only literary. Formerly the plural *steads* was often used when preceded by a plural possessive.

(a) c1320 *Seunyn Sag.* (W.) 1207 That aschal...Put the out of thy kynges sete, And sette him stede inne thee. 1362 LANGE *P. Pl.* A. v. 39 Leste þe kyng and his Counsel for Comunes apere, And beo stward in oure stude. c1375 *Leg. Saints* Prolog. 161 Mathias wes chosio in his stede. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 4862 Whanne fader or moder arm in grave, Hir children shulde...Ful diligent beo, in her stede. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* ii. (1891) 31 Chancerye and Eschequer were cleene abolished...and newe Courtes erected in their steads by the saied Statute. 1695 *Churchw. Acc. Pitlington*, etc. (Surtees) 260 A new saxton to be chosen in his room or sted.

(b) c1400 *Rite St. Benet* (Prose) lxxiii. 41 Þabbesse, for shos in gods stede, sal he callid 'dame'. 1471 in *Proc. Privy Council* (1831) II. 238 Charing the captens and custnables to take other in her styddes. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xliii. 27 Send in your stede, 3our ladelis grathit vp gay. 1560 *BIBLE* (Geneva) Gen. xxx. 2 Am I in Gods stede, which hath withholden from thee the frute of the wombe? 1577 HAMMER *Ans. Ecl. Hist.*, *Socrates* ii. xxvi. 288 In their stede which were absent, their readers and Deacons subscribed. a1629 *HIMOE J. Bruen* vii. (1641) 24 Acknowledg-iog that he was unto him in Gods stede.

(c) 1590 *GREENE Never too late* ii. (1600) Q4. The seedes of shame I from my hart remoue, And in their steads I set downe plants of grace. 1612 *COVERTE Voy.* 5 Which sheepe we tooke with vs and left sixe beasts or bullocks in their steads. 1676 *HALE Contempl.* i. 109 Thou...wert willing to put thy soul in our souls stede. 1728 *PORE Dunc.* i. 283 Or quite unravel all the reasning thread, And hang some curious cobweb in its stede. 1774 *CHESTERF. Lett.* i. viii. 21 Diana put a hind in her [Phigeneia's] stede. 1823 *SCOTT Peveril* xlix, Zarah...admitted that she had deranged the project...by placing the dwarf in her own stede.

(d) c1230 *Hali Meid.* 10 For under weole, i wunnes stude þu hauest þer ofte belle. 1589 *PURCELLIAN Eng. Poetie* iii. x. (Arh.) 172 Some husie carpers will scorn at my new deuised termes: *auricular* and *sensable*, saying that I might with better warrant haue used in their steds these words, *orthographiaical* or *syntactiaical*. 1735 *Pore Prolog.* Sat. 304 A lach like mine no honest man shall dread, But all such babbling blockheads in his stede. 1784 *COWPER Task* iii. 769 Down falls the venerable pile...Springs a palace in its stede But in a distant spot. 1813 *SCOTT Rokeby* i. iii, Terror reigns in sorrow's stede. 1834 H. ROGERS *Eclipse of Faith* (1862) 210 Each seemed to substitute in its stede something he liked better. 1856 *LONGER Golden Leg.* 14, Gottlieb. Or unless some maiden...Offers her life for that of her lord, And is willing to die in his stede. 1871 *MISS YONCE Cameos* II. viii. 103 He begged the King to choose in his stede, one of the numerous royal princes.

† e. In stead of: see INSTEAD. Obs.

f. Stead of = instead of. (See INSTEAD.) Now only dial.

1430-40 *LYDC. Bochas* ix. xxix. (1494) G ij, Sabath desyrous to succede Stede of his brother the kingdom to possede. 14... *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 76 The whyche...Songe a balad stede of the masse. 1612 R. DABORNE *Chr. turnd Turke* 1180 [He] who adiu'dged to death By his head's losse, should craue (stead of one stroke) To dye a lingering tormet on the racke. 1791 *NAIRNE Poems* 131 And backwards, 'stead of forwards, walk. 1818 *SCOTT Br. Lamm.* ix, Or if, sted o' that, ye wad but dine wi' them at the change-house.

† g. In the stead: instead of it, as a substitute. c1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 777 He couth cary the cowpe of the kyngs dess, Syne leue in the sted Bot a blak bunwed. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Bull.* 145 All Ire and malice thou put vs fra, Thy seruandis goerne in the steid. 1615 *HEYWOOD Four Prentises* i. 1 z b, Stage-dir., Guy and Eustace...beate the Pagans, take away the Crownes on their heads and in the stead bang vp the contrary Shields. 1708 *SWIFT Abol. Chr. Wks.* 1755 II. i. 93 Altering the constitution of the church established, and setting up presbytery in the stead.

h. To stand in stead of, instead of, in the stead of: see STAND v. 49.

c1350 *WILL. Palerne* 3521 He...seide to be quene, þat...he wold in hire sones stede stand euer at nede.

IV. 13. Advantage, avail, profit, service, sup-

port; esp. in to stand in stead, also † to stand to stead, † to stand stead (see STAND v. 48); to do, † make, † render stead. Now only arch.

a1300 [see STAND v. 48]. c1425 tr. *Ardenne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 66 Bot þis haþe no stede hot to so streyt a wounde þat be been may take within his extremiteþ he extremiteþ of þe wounde. 1513 *DOUGLAS Eneis* x. vi. 61 The giltyn mailþeis makis hym na steyd, For io the coist he tholis dynt of deyd. 1524 *Reg. Aberdeen*. (Maitland Club) I. 389 Ane precept of seysing without charter or any other evident followand þerapoune suld do nane stede nor he of effect. 1524 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 112 To rendre all hert, lefull service, stede, and pleasure, that lyeth in our power. 1524 *WOLSEY Ibid.* iv. 139 [They] may and shal do grete stede in aduertising the Kinges Grace from tyme to tyme...of the proceedings. 1542 *Ibid.* XI. 272 And now last of all what a stede His Highnes entryng in to the warre was to Him. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* i. 47 Thai ar contentit to do stede and service to the said Schir Neill. 1551 *PICKESS MARY* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. II. 165 Of my good wyll and prayour to do you stede or pleasur, you shalbe ever duryng my lief assured. 1625 in *Foster Eng. Factories India* (1909) III. 113 He...assured him by passed experience what stead your language was to us in the time of our imprisonment. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 612 But here thy sword can do thee little stead. 1643 *Orkney Witch Trial* in *Abbotsford Club Misc.* I. 175, I was about the loch with Jonet Sklaters...but it is for no stead, it will never mend bir. a1670 *SPALDING Transb. Chas.* I (Bannatyne Club) I. 294 And sic [beasts] as wold not call thy hocht and slew, that they suld never mak stead. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words, Stead*, aid, assistance, usefulness. 1873 *BROWNING Red Clot. M.-cap* C. 32r The two grey points that did him stead And passed their eagle-owner to the front.

† b. To serve (one) in some, no stead, to be of some, no advantage or profit to (one). Obs.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* vii. xv. 1. 200 His bornes bend so inward...that they serve him in no stead at all for fight. 1662 [see SERVE v. 19]. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 170 What stead would the Queens word then serve me in. 1680 *BURNET Rochester* (1692) 46, I told him all his speculations of Philosophy would not serve him in any stead. 1712 *ARBUTHNOT John Bull* iv. vii, I am glad I have made the Experiment, it may serve me in some stead.

V. 14. Comb. † steads bearing, † stead holder [cf. STADHOLDER], † stead-holding Sc., a 'locum tenens', substitute, deputy; stead-horse dial. (see quot. 1894); † stead-man = steadward; steadsman dial., a substitute, deputy; † stead mother nonce-wd. (see quot.); † stead-stathel-fastness = STEADFASTNESS; † steadward (see quot.).

c1460 *Osney Reg.* 92 By þe vicare of Cudelynton or his 'stedys' beryng [orig. *zel eins vices gerentem*]. 1456 Sir G. HAVE *Law Arnis* (S.T.S.) 111 Verray vicare and 'stede' haldare till our lord Jhesu Crist. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xii. (Clement) 647 Bot opunyons were sere, quethyr þire twa papis were, or þe papis 'sted-hald-ande. 1708 J. C. COMPT. *Collier* (1843) 37 The Bank's Man...leads his 'Stead-Horse away with the Loaden Corfe. 1894 *Northumb. Gloss.* s.v. *Stead*, A 'stead (or stead) horse' is a horse employed upon a pit heap-stead. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Steward*, 'stead-man, the keeper of the place. 1897 F. S. ELLIS *Reynard* 283 A farm in old speech was a stead, And to the stead-man's name oft wed. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, 'Steadsman, a substitute for another person. 1591 H. SMITH *Prepar. Marriage* 106 A stepmother dooth signifie a 'stedmother, that is, one mother dyeth, and another cometh in her stead. a1225 *Ancren R.* 6 Non aocre hi mine read oe schal...bihothen...bute þreo þingis, þet is, obedience, cbastete, & 'stedustabulnesse. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, 'Steadward, the keeper of the stede or place; a steward. Old local custom.

Stead (sted), v. Forms: 2 stude, 4 stede, 5 stedde, 6-7 steed(e), Sc. steid, 6-7 sted, 7-stead. Pa. t. and pa. pple. 3 stedde, 4 stedd, 3-5 stad, 4 stadd, stadd, 3-6 staid, 4-8 sted, 6-9 stedy; 4 stedyd, Sc. -it, -yt, 4-5 stede(d), ede, (4 stadd), 7 steeded, 7-9 staded. [Early ME. stude (ü), stede, f. stude, stede STEAD sb. The pa. t. and pa. pple. form stad is a. ON. stadd (pa. t.), stadd-r (pa. pple.) of stedyfa vb. to make to stand, stop, place, f. stad-r = OE. stede STEAD sb. The ON. verb is 'little used exc. in pa. pple.' (Vigfusson); the pres-stem was therefore not adopted in Eng., its place being taken by the pres-stem of the cognate native verb. The form stad of the pa. t. and pa. pple. is almost confined to the senses of Scandinavian origin (branch II); for an exception see quot. c1400 io r a.]

I. To stand in stead.

1. trans. (The obj. was prob. orig. dative.) a. impers. or with subj. a clause, inf., or noun of action: To avail, profit, be of use to (a person); † to help (a person) to do something. Also absol. Now arch.

c1175 *Langb. Hom.* 77 Men þet...nulleþ beore sunnen forleten boþ on þe doules on-walde, and þet hwile ne studeð hom nawit þe bo singe pater noster. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 481 Fai with stode hom a stoure, and it stad litle. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. ix. 9 Perhaps my succour, or aduizement mette Moie stead you much your purpose to subdew. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* ii. i. 119 So it steed you, I will write. A thousand times as much. 1592 — *Rom. & Jul.* ii. iii. 54 (and Qu.) My intercession likewise steads my foe. 1619 *DRAYTON Idea* xv. Minor Poems (1909) 52 Since to obtaine thee nothing me will sted, I have a Med'cine that shall cure my Looe. 1661 *GLANVILL Van. Dogm.* 31 The cooession of which will only sted us as a Refuge for Ignorance. 1835 *MISSE MITFORD* in T. A. Trollope *What I Remember* (1897) II. 339 Your answering these questions will sted me much. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* i. iii. ix, It stands not the doomed man that he have interviews with the King.

1838 *EMERSON Adir. Lit. Ethics Wks.* (Bohn) II. 212 Translate, collate, distil all the systems, it steads you nothing. 1879 E. ARNOLO *Lt. Asia* iv. 274 How hath it steaded man to pray.

b. Of a thing: To be useful or advantageous to. Also absol. Now arch. (rare.)

1594 *DANIEL Compl. Rosamond* (ed. 2) lxxxvii, All these teares you shed will nothing stead. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Barlas* ii. ii. iv. *Columnes* 236 Here-by, a Crane shall steed in building more Then hundred Porters' busie pains before. 1598 *GRENEWAY Tacitus*, *Ann.* vi. viii. (1604) 134 The Sarmates laying aside their bowes which steaded them but a short time, ran in to the enemie with their swords and launces. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* ix. xxiv. 331 The place will steed you, I know. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* v. iii. 87 Had you that craft to reauce her Of what should stead her most! 1610 — *Temp.* i. ii. 165 Rich garments, linnens, stuffs, and necessities Which since have steaded much. 1608 *TOWSEL Serpents* 273 It is cleare that they [spiders] were made to seue and stead vs to many excellent vices. 1623 *WHITPOURNE Newfoundland* 54 Which fish is in all those parts in great request, and steeds them greatly. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 79 Arrows, speares, and javelings to steede them in occasions of boording. 1841 *BROWNING Pippa Passes* iii. Poems (1905) 182 But guess not how the qualities required For such an office...Would little stead me, otherwise employed. 1891 M. MURIEL *Dowie Girl's Karp.* 254 No adjectives would stead me.

c. With subj. a person: To succour, help, render service to. Now rare.

1582 T. MATHEW in *Nicolas Mem. Sir C. Hatton* (1841) 300 Knowing how much you have steaded me therein from time to time. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxii. xxxii. 452 If they could have bethought themselves of any other means besides, wherein they might stead and befriend them. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* i. iii. 344, I could neuer better steed thee then now. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* Concl. § 2 They [the Britons] steaded the Romanes in most of their Conquests. 1625 W. B. *True Sch. Warre* 15 The Sea of Rome in times past was for the most part wont to steede it selfe with the endeaours of the Minor obseruant Fryers. c1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1635) II. xxxiii. 44, I shall be glad to steed you in any thing that may tend to your advantage. 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* xxiii, It's like I may pleasure you, and stead your sather in his extremity. 1834 Sir H. TAYLOR *Arcturion* iii. iii, Alas! Would I could stead you more than with the prayers Of such a sinful creature! 1888 G. GISSING *Life's Morning* II. 147 The consciousness of what was before her killed her power to stead him in his misery.

† d. To serve (one's turn), minister to (necessities, desires). Obs.

1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* lxxii. 1. 269 If kings had ynough in themselves too steede their turnes withall. 1573 — *Calvin on Job* xxxi. 26-23. 535 True it is that we cannot steade all the necessities that we see. 1603-26 *BRETTON Mad World* (Grosart) 91 If in either my aduise or better meanes, I may stead your desire, you shall [etc.]. 1605 A. WARREN *Poor Man's Pass.* etc. E 4 b, So Competeoe Necessities may steade.

† e. To supply with something helpful. Also const. of. Obs.

1589 *GOLDING De Mornay* xxxiii. 552 He sendeth vs par-done, and steadeþ vs of a Suretie that is able to pay our debts: this Surety is the Messias. 1592 *BADINGTON Nede Gen.* ii. 9 The great power of God to furnish and steede himselfe euer with meanes to effect his wyll. 1648 *Dr. HALL Select Th.* lxxii. 207 Thou...thoughtst fit to stead him with such a society as might make his life comfortable to him.

† f. To suffice for, serve the needs of. Also absol. Sc. Obs.

1497 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 335 Item...for ane cabill tou to stede the well of Dunbar quhen it was red. *Ibid.* 357 Item, to Schir Andro, to steid the pur lach for vij oviokis, xxi lib. 1519 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1869) I. 190 That na maner of persons...by any meill in greit, mair nor will steid bis awin hows honestly quhill Michaelmes nixtocum. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 711 Victuall als to steid for fourtie daies. 1557 *TUSSEY 100 Points Hush.* xix, Thy saffron plot...shal stede both thine own house, and next neighbour too.

g. dial. In passive: see quotes. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words, Steaded*, suited—engaged. 'I can't git no work—the farmers are all steaded.' a1653 *Forby Voc. E. Anglia, Stead*, to supply a place left vacant. 'I am at last steaded with a servant.'

† 2. To serve (a person) for. Obs. 1563 *WINGET tr. Vincent Lirin. Ded.*, Wks. (S.T.S.) II. 6 A litle...instrument that may suffice ws. for a speir or a spade...and with that also may sted for a bricht lantern. a1652 *BROME Queens's Ech.* iv. i. You have yet a Brother May stead you for a Father, Husband, Friend.

† 3. To stand up: to fulfil in the stead of another. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* iii. i. 260 Wee shall aduise this wronged maid to steed vp your appointment, goe in your place.

II. To place.

4. To establish, fix, place. Chiefly passive, to be situated, stand. Obs.

c1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxviii. 8 Over me es þi wreth stedeð [Vulg. *confirmata*]. a1300 *Cursor M.* 1015 Now es adam in erth stad [Götl. stad, *Pairf.* stadd]. *Ibid.* 1447 He moght wel thine his stom to strang þat in fat sted ware staid sa lang. c1325 *Poem temp. Edw. II* (Percy) 6 When the 30ng person is stedyd in hys cherch. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Const.* v. 6790 And whan saw we þe seke and in prison sted. 13... *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 983 Ones ho bluschet to þe hurze, bot hod ho no longer, þat ho nas stadd a stifte ston. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (Baptist) 585 Þe quhill rancte teele with hir tute...& stedit it honorably in þe kirk of martyrtay. c1400 *St. Trojan War* ii. 508 A brassyng horse...In whome may weille a thousande knyghtes [þey] steddede. c1400 *Sege Jerusalem* (E.E.T.S.) 33/589 Þey broten þe bishop & alle his bew clerkes þer þe standard stode & stadded hem þer. 14... *Sir Amadace* (Robson) xlii. 9 In sted quere thou art. c1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 23 That...stedde yone sterne to stand stone stille.

a 1450 *Bk. Curlesye* 231 in *Babes Bk.*, 31f þou be stad io strange counte, Enserche no fyr þen fallies to the. 1473 *Rental Bk. Cupar-Angus* (1879) 1 177 31f tha thynk that tha ma sted than bettyr in vthir places tha sal haue our fre licens. 1500 *Caldwell Papers* (Maitland Club) 1. 52 The quhilk tenandys ye said lord erie promitte to steid in uthir place. 1618 W. LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* ix. (1623) 25 Stead them on the North side of your other Apples. 1821 KEATS *Isabella* xx, 'But it is done... To honour thee... To stand there as a verse in English tongue.

† 5. To put into a certain condition, to settle. *Obs.* c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* ix. 1893 For thai traistyt, and Scotland war weil stad, Wallace wald cum, as he thaim promyst had. *Ibid.* x. 748 Thus io gud pece Scotland with rycht be stad.

† b. *refl.* To apply oneself. *Obs.* c 1425 *Non-Cycle Myst. Plays* (1909) 47 Onto my warke I must me stede.

† c. To treat, deal with. *Obs.* c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 614 in *Babes Bk.*, The hak of þe Criseve, þus he must be sted: array hym as ye dothe þe crabbe.

† 6. *pass.* To be placed in a certain (evil or difficult) plight or condition; to be burdened with (sickness), beset with (enemies, etc.). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 674 In mikul blis þan was he stad. *Ibid.* 13787 Bot sua wit seekenes am i stadd þat i ne mai to water win. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (Paul) 26 And sailand in Italy In parelis was he stad sindry. 14... *Burgh Lawis* xcv. in *Anc. Laws Scot.* (Burgh Rec. Soc.) 46 Gif... and eftirwart he that tuk the lande in nede is stadd io to sell. c 1440 *York Myst.* xlviii. 28 In harde presce whan I was stedde, Of my paynes þe hadde pite. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 558 In sorow was he stadd. c 1470 *Raif Coil-* 324r 136 Sa troublit with stormis was I neuer stad. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* ix. 901 Sen he ar stad with enemys on ilk syde. c 1480 *HENRYSON Test. Criss.* 542 Now is my heirst with stormie stoundit stad. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 47 Honorious of Rome the empioure, That tyme with seiknes staid wes in ane stour.

† b. With adverb, To be hard (straitly, stiffly, etc.) stad: to be hard put to it, to be beset with difficulties or perils. Cf. *BESTEN* *fa. pple.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3470 Þe leudei was ful ferli drad Als woman þat ful hard was stad. 1375 *Barnour Bruce* III. 204 Men redys of mony men that war fer hardar stad then we yhet ar. *Ibid.* VI. 664 They wend I was straly stad. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (James Les) 650 Full hard in þat towne þat war stad. c 1400 *Rouland & O.* 2528 There were oure folkes full stiffly stadde. c 1440 *Sir Iglam.* 459 Thou haste hym steddle stiffly. c 1440 *York Myst.* xlv. 137 Men þat are steddle stiffly in stormes or in see. a 1450 *LYDO.* *To Son. Lady* 109 Therefore I love no labour that ye lese I than, in longing, sorest ye be stadde. c 1470 *What shall I do?* 10 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 86 Thus am I sted ful heuely. a 1500 *Ralis Raving* 1. 461 Quhen þow art stad ocht narrowly with irows wyl and glutny. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* III. 125 He circult his son efter at ane seig, Into ane place quhair he was sted rycht hard. 1605 *1st Pl. Ferrouin* III. II. 91 O me, ilk steid, valliant Rogero slaine. 1818 *Scott Hrt. Mith.* xix. O father, we are cruelly sted between God's laws and man's laws.

† 7. *intr.* a. To stay, tarry. b. To stop, come to a stand. c. To stand, consist. *Obs.*

13... *K. Alis.* 1146 Alisaunder to him cometh, and nought stet. c 1420 *Azov. Arth.* xliii. 13 The knyght stedit and stode. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxxii. 4 (Ireland MS.) Tell me... Quy thou stedis in that stid, and stendus so stille? c 1440 *York Myst.* xlv. 94, I schall not stede in no stede but in stoll and in surete. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* vii. 206 For soth, my lord, I shall not stet til I haue them theder led. c 1500 *Sc. Poem on Her.* 170 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 100 In quhat metallis or colours that that stede.

Hence † *Stead* *ddp. a.*, † placed in position. *Obs.* 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* II. C4, Let your faire hand be beame vnto the ballance, And with a steddled peyre, lift vp that beame.

Stead, *obs.* form of *STEED*.

† *Steadable*, *a. Sc. Obs.* Also 5-7 *stedable*, 6 *stedabyl*, *steddabill*, 7 *stedibill*, *steddeable*, *stedoidable*, *stedible*. [f. *STEAD* v. + *-ABLE*.] Serviceable, helpful.

1467 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 27 The saide Thomas sall be stedable to the saide William in all things that he has ad. 1524 *Q. Mary.* in *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 116 This wilbe...steddabill to His Grace. 1624 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1848) II. 394 The bigging of ane brig ower the water of Bogy... wilbe most stedibill to the haill cuntry. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 113 The taking it away would prove a service very steddeable to Bramac. 1637 *WARRISTON Diary* (S.H.S.) 287 On that feareth the Lord and may be steddeable to me. 1648 *CHAS. I Let.* 28 Oct. in *Carte Collect.* Lett. (1735) II. 589, I am sure, all things considered, it is fittest for my service, and I am confident will prove as steddeable to him. 1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* i. xi, He sho'd the Geese, kept a self-tickling to make himself laugh, and was very steddeable in the Kitchen. 1656 J. FERGUSSON *On Coloss.* 120 The meanest haue somewhat wherby they may prove steddeable to the best.

Stede, *obs.* form of *STEED*.

Steadfast (ste'dfast), *a. (adv.) and sb.* Forms: 1, 3 *stedefest*, 1 *stedefest*, 2-5 *stedefast* (3 *Ormin* -fast), 3 *stedevast*, 4 *stedefaste*, 3-4 *stedefast*, 3 *stedevast*, -vest, 4 *studfaste*, 4-5 *stid(e)fast*, *stydfast* (e, 4 *stedfast*, 5 *stedde-faste*), 5-6 *Sc. steidfast*, 6-7 *stedfast*, 4-6 *stedfaste*, (5 *stedfast*), 4-9 *stedfast*, 8-*steadfast*. [OE. *stedfast*, f. *stede* (see *STEAD* sb.) + *fast* FAST a. Cf. *MLG. steidvast* (mod.G. † *stall-fest*), *ON. stafsfast-r.*] A. adj.

1. Fixed or secure in position. a. Of a person, esp. a soldier in battle: Maintaining his ground. VOL. X.

(Now with mixture of sense 2.) † Also, of a battle: Fought without change of position.

993 *Battle of Maldon* 107 (Gr.) Stodonstedefaste: stihite þi Byrthood. *Ibid.* 249 Ne þurfon me embe Sturmere stedefaste haled wordum ætwinan. 1523 *BINGHAM Anaphora* 67 Armed... sufficiently io skip vp and downe, and run away, but not to come to hands in a stedfast fight. 1821 *SHELLEY Hellas* 375 Victor myriads, formed in hollow square With rough and steadfast front.

† b. Fixed in abode. *Obs. rare.*

a 1272 *Lune Ron* 18 in *O. E. Misc.*, Nis oo mon iboreo o lyue, þat herer þat been been studeest.

c. Of a thing, e.g. a pillar, a foundation: Firmly fixed, not to be moved or displaced. Also in fig. context. *Obs.* exc. in rhetorical language (of the earth, etc.).

c 1000 *Instit. Polity* x. in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* (1840) II. 318 note, Wislic wæscipe & stede-fast [sic (MS. G. stede)] mod-staðol... þiþ wienia zehwilum weordfice micle. a 1225 *St. Juliana* 75 (Hodl. MS.) Lohk þet heouenliche lauerd beo grund wal of al þat ze wurchen, for þat stont studeest, falle þat falle. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 843 Stedfast stode þe marbel stan on ferr þe golden letters scan. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 1562 (Rolls) 1562 Manie skilles þere were cast, How hit [River Douglas] mighte he mad stedfast. c 1480 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* II. (Toun & C. Mouse) vi, Ane sillie scheyll vnder ane stedfaststane. 1577 *Goode Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 148 Into that vessel they poured in milke, and set it where it might stande stedfast. 1590 *BARROWE Meth. Physick* II. x. (1639) 87 Let them sit in open aire, having a stedfast bed, and of a good height. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geogr. Del.* I. vii. (1635) 179 The finding out of the Centers where the stedfast foot of the compass ought to be fixed in drawing of each circle. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. 927 These Elements In mutinie had from þer Axle torn The stedfast Earth. *Ibid.* VI. 833 Under his burning Wheels The stedfast Empyrean shook thorough. 1781 *COWPER Retirement* 534 The rising waves... Thunder and flash upon the stedfast shores. 1822-56 *DE QUINCEY Conf. Wks.* 1822 L. 102 What was it?... Earthquake was it? convulsion of the stedfast earth?

† d. Of the hands: Steady, not tremulous. Also of shooting: Steady. *Obs.*

1535 *COVROALE Exord.* xvii. 12 So his handes were stedfast. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest.* Chirurg. B.ij, A stedfast hande without shakynge. 1545 *ASCHAM Exoph.* II. (Arb.) 127 To make the ende compasse heauy with the fethers in flyng, for the stedfaster shotyng.

† e. Of a pain: Not changing its position. *Obs.* 1398 *TREVISA Barth.* De P. R. vii. Iv. (1495) 258 The ache of the reyes is stable and stedfaste.

† f. Solid, firm in substance. *Obs.*

1477 *NORTON Ord. Aleh.* iv. in Ashm. (1652) 47 Stedfast to stedfast wil itselfe comblinde. 1545 *RAYNALDE Byrth Manhynde* I. xv. (1552) 43 The sede is of a more faste, compacie, and stedfaste substance.

† g. Unshaken in health. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1024 He suld in eild be ai stedfast, Sekenes suld he neuer dre. 1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) IV. 167 He... faust wiþ hem sonytyme forto make his body stedfast hy use in trasuallyle forto dure.

† h. *Steadfast land:* the mainland, as opposed to an island. *Obs.* [Cf. *G. festland*.]

a 1470 *TITMOT Cesar's Comm.* i. (1530) 2 They also of the Isle of Britayn had no knowledge of no parte of the stedfaste londe.

2. Of persons: Unshaken, immovable in faith, resolution, friendship, etc. Also said of belief, purpose or affection. *Occas. const. 10.*

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 135 Nis þe herte nauht 3iet stedfast. c 1200 *ORMIN* 1597 3iff þi heorte is hard & starre, & stedfast o Criste. c 1220 *Beilary* 374 Oc ewrlic luuen ocht, beke he were his broder, Wurden stedfast his wine. c 1290 *Beket* 171 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 111 Pare was i-sene þat heo was treowe and of studefast mod. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Conc.* 2139 To serve hym and his werkis to wyrt in stedfast trouthe of haly kyrk. c 1369 *CHAUCER Delite Blanche* 1227 And swore and gan hir hertely hete Ever to be stedfast and trewe. c 1450 *LOVELLICH Merlín* 12321 Stedfastsche was to hire lord. 1472-3 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 32/2 Your true Liegeman and moost obseisant and stedfast Subgiect. 1525 *P. lger. Fers.* (W. de W. 1531) 8b, Stande stedfast in the fayth & hope of god. 1535 *COVROALE Prov.* xii. 4 A stedfast woman is a crowne vnto hir husbonde. 1549 *Bk. Comm. Prayer.* *Commun.* Collect, Whom thou dost bryng vp in thy stedfast loue. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* I. 58 Huge affliction and dismay Mixt with obdurate pride and stedfast hate. 1693 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 405 You shall alwayes find me stedfast to what I promise you. 1738 *WESLEY Psalms* xxxvi. iii, Above the Clouds thy Mercies rise, Stedfast thy Truth and Faithfulness. 1837-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* II. ii. § 2. 59 It would have required all their stedfast faith in the arm of Providence to anticipate. 1867 *SMILKS Huguenots* Eng. vi. (1880) 106 Elizabeth... proved herself the stedfast friend and protector of the Protestant exiles. 1895 *DENNEY Stud. Theol.* vi. (ed. 3) 144 It is His stedfast faithful purpose freely to impart His own character to men.

† b. Applied to God: Unchanging. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Relig. Pieces* fr. Thornton *MS.* 3 The toberes, þat hege fladir of Heuen es stedfaste and sotheofste Godde Almyghthy. c 1440 *Lay-Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. E.) 180 In þe name of the fadir and he sonne and he holy goste, On stidfast [other texts sohtfast] god. 1611 *BAX Dn.* vi. 26 For be is the liuing God, and stedfast for euer.

† c. In bad sense: Confirmed, incorrigible. *Obs.* 1644 *MILTON Areop.* (Arb.) 58 To be a common stedfast dunce will be the only pleasant life.

3. Of a law, a treaty, an institution, a condition of things: Firmly settled, established, unchangeable.

1228 *Proclam. Hen. III* (Ellis) 19 Stedefast and bestinde in alle þinge abuten ænde. c 1290 *St. Dunstan* 47 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 20 Some he was Abbot of he hous... He madeke þare godes seruise stedfast and stable i-novs. 1387 *TREVISA*

Higden (Rolls) IV. 333 Þe dome of hem schulde stonde stedfast and nougt be i-changed. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 115 Seid is that he bath his aspect Upon the holi lond so cast, That there is no pes stedfast. c 1460 *Osney Reg.* 109 This my siffe that hit þe mour surer and stedfaster hereafter may be, I made hit in þe presente of lorde John of Constances, Archidecan. 1535 *COVROALE Heb.* II. 2 For yf the worde which was spoken by angels, was stedfast, [etc.] 1607 *DEKKER Sir J. Wyatt* F. 3 A stedfast silence doth possess the place. 1741 *GRAY Propertius* II. 17 Who taught this vast machine its steadfast laws. 1877 L. R. CONGER *Basis Faith* iv. 188 The stedfast regularity of phenomena tells with no doubtful significance of a corresponding permanence of the causes on which they depend.

† b. Of a language: Settled. *Obs.* 1222 *YONGE tr. Secreta Secret.* 146 Lateyn is the moste stydfaste laogage.

4. Of sight, the eye (occas. of the mind): Steadily directed.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27993 If þon... woud hir wit wordes slight, Or loked wiþ ouer stedfast sight [read with *MS. Galba* sleghre, eghle]. c 1430 *Prynner* (1895) 38 Y schal make stidefast myn iȝht on þee. c 1593 *MARLOWE Edw. III.* v. v. 2526 That euen then when I shall lose my life, My minde may be more stedfast on my God. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 1339 The homelic villaine... blushing on her with a stedfast eye, Receaues the scroll without or yea or no. 1629 *MILTON Hymn Nativ.* 70 18 The Stars with dread amaze Stund fixt in stedfast gaze. 1817 *SHELLEY Rev. Islant.* I. ix, The [serpent's] neck... Sustained a crested head, which warily Shifted and glanced before the Eagle's steafast eye.

† 5. *adv.* = *STEADFASTLY*. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2874 If þou a brand þar-in [sc. into the Dead Sea] wil cast I f fire it haldes þar stedfast. 13... *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* xlix. 87 In herte lode þou holde stedfast þe benet [at þou ones hast. 1398 *TREVISA Barth.* De P. R. v. xxxvi. (Bodl. MS.), Blood is ipist in þe lunges, but he is more stedfast iȝht in þe herte. c 1580 *Sal. I oems Reform.* xlv. 92 Saithan led men steid fast be the mane. 1756 *TOLDERVY Hist.* 2 *Orphans* IV. 21 Duroy now looking more stedfast found this to be the very identical only son of Sir Gilbert Goosley. 1887 *MORRIS Oayss.* xii. 437 So I held on stedfast [to the tree].

† B. sb. The castor-oil plant, *Ricinus communis*.

1597 *GERAROE Herbal Suppl.* Stedfast is *Palma Christi*. 1665 *LOVELL Herbal* (ed. 2) 416 Sted fast, see *Palma Christi*.

† *Steadfast*, *v. Obs.* Forms: 5 *stedfast*, 5-6 *stedfast(e)*. [f. *STEADFAST* a. Cf. *ON. stadfast* to give a fixed abode to (Sw. *stadfästa*, Da. *stadfæste* to confirm, establish.)] *trans.* To make stedfast; to confirm, establish.

c 1450 *Brut* II. (1008) 266 King Edward... ordeyned & stedfasty e day of þe forsake Roonde Table to he holde þer at Wyndissore in Whitesen-wike euermore after erly. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xv. (1693) 84 He... þat stedfastly [firmly] all his hope io god. 1545 *RAYNALDE Byrth Manhynde* III. i. 110 To coconfirm, stedfaste, and to dedede the body from noysome thynges.

† *Steadfasthead*. *Obs. rare*¹. [*HEAD*.] *Steadfastness*.

c 1400 *Solomon's Bk. Wisdom* 286 Many men schullen turne to yuel, men may drede, for oo crfe men may se to liber stedfast head.

Steadfastly (ste'dfastli), *adv.* [f. *STEADFAST* a. + *-LY*.]

1. In physical sense: Steadily, firmly, so as not to be shaken or displaced. *rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6430 Vr held vp, and als aaron, His handes... Vnder alþer hand was an þat held þam stedfastli als stan. 1635 *HEYWOOD Hierarchy* 177 To whom his father [Neptune] gave that vertue, to walk as stedfastly vpon the sea, as the land. 1817 *SHELLEY Marianne's Dream* vii, Each mighty rock stood on its basis stedfastly.

† 2. With reference to a command or bequest: Securely, bindingly. *Obs.*

a 1200 *Charter of Athelstan A.D.* 939 in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* V. 236 And ich stedeuastliche hote and bebede in Gode almyghtis hege name... [etc.] 1388 *Wyclif 1 Sam.* xxx. 25 *warg.* This was ordeyned stidefastlike bi Dauidh... that it schulde he kept afterward outlyr. c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 343 This yife of hym I-made stedfastly he had, and with his seale impressed, conformed.

3. Constantly, persistently; with firm resolve, fidelity, belief, etc.

a 1225 *Ancren R.* 162 Beo stille, & wune studeuestliche i sume stude, ut of moine shice. c 1250 *Kent. Sermon* in *O. E. Misc.* 28 Be-leue we stede-fastliche [et he is fader and suoc and holy gost. 1258 *Proclam. Hen. III* (Ellis) 19 þat heo stedfastliche healden & swerien to bealden and to werten þo isetnesses þat heon imakede. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 213 Stedfastly þey preyed a-none Ty! þat vowe were alle gone. 1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's T.* 1058 Your woful mooder wende stedfastly That cruel honours or som foul vermyne Haude eten yow. c 1450 *Merlín* I. 706 Of him that in hym stedfastly beleue. 1558 *CHAUCER Chron.* II. 706 He stedfastly blamed and accused her painfull labor. 1631 *GOUGH God's Arrows* III. § 80. 333 We are wont to believe more stedfastly than which is confirmed by an oait. 1772 *STEELE Spect.* No. 427 2 You will be very stedfastly my Rival. 1867 *RUSKIN Time & Tide* iii. § 12 That is what I would stedfastly say again. 1877 C. GENIE *Christ* I vii. (1899) 691 They stedfastly refused to accept him.

4. With steadfast gaze.

13... *K. Alis.* 219 (Laud MS.) In hir be loked stedfastlyk. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour Landry* (1868) 58 Thefor, dougltres, he ware of youre lokes, wheroun yis sette hem stedfastly so 1592 *SHAKS. 1 en. & Ad.* 1065 Vpon his hurt he looks so stedfastly, That her sight dazling, makes the wound seem stedfastly on the nonodays Tauer IIII i. xv, He di-cern what it is. 1875 *AINSWORTH Tauer IIII* i. xv, He gazed at her stedfastly for a moment, bowed, and retired.

Steadfastness (ste'dfastnes), [*f. STEADFAST* a. + *-NESS*.] The quality of being steadfast.

1. Constancy or fixity in purpose, belief, fidelity, affection, etc.

a 1000 *Rit. Duellm.* (Surtees) 50 *Virtute constantia*, magne styfnessis. c1220 *Bestiary* 182 Feste de of stedfastnesse, and ful of dewes. c1397 CHAUCER *Lack Stead*. 7 Al is loste for lac of stedfastnesse. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold Targe* 164 Scholed wyth his Nurture and Lawlynes, Contentence, Pacionce Gude Fame and Stedfastnes. 1526 TINDALE 2 *Pet.* iii. 17 Beware lest ye... fall from youre owne stedfastnes. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* iii. § 23. 225 He would with the best stedfastnesse of faith that he could pray for them. 1707 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 4308/1 His Stedfastnes in their Interest might be depended on. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 389 Middleton adhered to the cause of hereditary monarchy with a stedfastness which [etc.]. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dan.* x. II. 21 The man who is without stedfastness will neither do good to others nor to himself.

† 2. Established or permanent condition. *Obs.*

c1450 *Godstow Reg.* 343 We, graunting and in stedfastnesse havyng, and our forseid present writyng of witnesse, conferme and strengthe the yifte which we have I-made. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 819 The Duke and the Bishop declared what thing was deuised... for to set the realme in a quiet stedfastnesse.

3. In physical sense: Fixity in position. *arch.*

a 1542 WYATT *Ps.* xxxviii. 14 Nor in my bonis there is no stedfastnes. 1787 SNEYTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 320 A stand of such solidity and stedfastness that the telescope might preserve the position in which it was placed. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 65 The stedfastness of the plants, in consequence of their fastenings... almost precluded contingency. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 1. 267 And forward did the mighty waters press As though they loved the green earth's stedfastness.

4. Steadiness or fixity (of gaze).

1567 MAPLET *For. Forest* 84 Hee taketh his yong when as they he yong and tender, and have not ful stedfastnesse in their eies. 1647 FULLER *Good Yk. Worse T.* 50 For our Saviour glancing his Eyes at the Peoples instruction, did no whit hinder the stedfastnesse of his looke, lifted up to his Father. 1847 C. BRONTE *Jane Eyre* xxx. There was... a decided stedfastness in his gaze now.

† *Steadfastship*. *Obs.* [-SHIP.] = *prec.*

c1320 *Cast. Love* 282 Of on wille heo weoren bo, And of on stedfastschipe also.

† *Steadful*, a. *Sc.* and *north.* *Obs. rare.* [*f.* *STEAD sb.* + *-FUL*.] Serviceable.

1585-6 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 52 The settling of a steidfull and continuing order of the ministeris stipendis. a 1600 *Flodden F.* vii. (1654) 67 Yet they such steidfull faiths did bear.

† *Steadful*, v. *Obs. rare*¹. [*f.* *STEAD sb.* + *FULL a.*] *trans.* (An etymological rendering of *locupletare* to enrich.)

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxiv. 10 þou soght þe land, and dronkened it white; þou mani-falded to stedful ite [*Vulg. multiplicasti locupletare*].

Steadie: see *STRITH* anvil.

Steadier (ste'diə). [*f.* *STEADY v.* + *-ER*¹.] Something which steadies.

1854 *Reader* 5 Mar. 301/1 The peroneus longus muscle [in the chimpanzee], instead of being a steadier of the leg from a fixed point below, becomes [etc.]. 1899 E. PHILLIPPS *Human Boy* 23 Mathers... fancied tobacco was probably a fine steadier for the nerves before a football match.

Steadily (ste'dili), *adv.* [*f.* *STEADY a.* + *-LY*².]

In a steady manner (see senses of the adj.); firmly, unwaveringly, steadfastly, uniformly, etc.

1540 *PALSGR. Acolastus* iii. iii. Pij, Seyng that she [fortune] is but a wanderer, that strayeth from place to place like a vacabunde i. dothe nothing stedyly or certainly. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Pressus*, *Presso gradu incedere*, to goe stedyly and surely. 1698 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* i. (ed. 2) 202 The remembrance... made their hand shake; by means of which impediment, they could not look stedyly through the Glass. 1794 MRS. RAOLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* iii. Dorothee, however, stedyly refused to do this. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manuf.* iii. (1842) 81 When the jars to be graduated are such as cannot stand stedyly upon their own bases. 1836 *Pict.* 4 Sept. 347/2 The pack, working stedyly on his [the stag's] line, ran right up to him. 1909 J. McCABE *Decay Ch. Rome* xii. 268 The Catholics have stedyly lost ground.

Comb. 1891 *Hartwick's Science-Glossary* XXVI. 1/2 A small but stedyly-increasing distance.

Steadiment (ste'dimēt). *rare.* [*f.* *STEADY v.* + *-MENT*.] A means of steadying; also, the condition of being steadied.

1870 BENTHAM *Offic. Apl. Maximized, Def. Econ.* (1830) 67 Instrument attempted to be made for the 'fixing himself in power', Burke's East India Bill: a steadiment, containing in it a sort of pump, contrived for drawing from the East Indies the matter of wealth... His grand instrument of steadiment and 'fixation' having failed. 1898 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. vi. 227 Its footing on the capital... requires as much steadiment as possible. *Ibid.* To give greater steadiment to the foot of the arch. 1894 *Asm. Ellior in Morn. Post* 15 May, 'The wonderful steadiment produced by the clutch of the side keels of Hodgetts' patent form of vessel.'

Steadiness (ste'dines). [*f.* *STEADY a.* + *-NESS*.]

† 1. The condition or quality of standing fast, permanence, stability. *Obs.*

1530 *PALSGR.* 275/2 *Stedynesse, estabteit, permanabteit.* 1653 H. MORE *Def. Cabbala* App. viii. (1713) 184 Which word *μειν* he often uses in setting out the stedness and immutableness of the Matter.

2. Freedom from rocking, swaying, tottering, or other irregular movement.

a 1585 *SIDNEY Arcadia* II. (Sommer) 122 Himself [*sc.* a horseman] shewing at one instant both stedness & nimbleness. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* L. x. 41 Like the stedness of a Ship laden with Merchandise. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 167 The breadth of the wheels gives a stedness to the whole machine. 1872 TYNDALL *Forms of Water* § 17 p. 136 Here perfect stedness of foot is necessary—a slip would be death.

1910 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 271/1 To allow for the superior centering of the shot... Bashforth introduces a factor σ, called the coefficient of stedness. This stedness may vary during the flight of the projectile.

3. Freedom from wavering or indecision; constancy or persistence in resolve, attachment, or conduct.

1663 *PATRICK Pilgrim* xxiii. (1687) 248 So you will be conducted... in paths... of settledness and stedness of mind. a 1715 *BURNETT Own Time* II. iv. (1897) I. 266 The presbyterians, who were quite dispirited by the stedness of his conduct, would take heart again. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* iii. § 7. 149 There is the same stedness of will and purpose in his patriotism. 1893 *Speaker* 20 May 553/1 The stedness with which all sections of the Ministerialists have clung to their posts.

b. Freedom from perturbation in mind or demeanour. ? *Obs.*

1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* iv. xvi. 323 It is inconsistent with the stedness of his gravity that he started with a wonder. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* I. § 46 He answered the articles with great stedness and unconcernedness.

c. Of troops: Firmness in moral.

1666 *DK. ORMOND in 11th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 13 It has given me good proof of the stedness of the Regiment. a 1850 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxi. v. 13 Everything must then be staked on the stedness of the militia.

d. Of a horse: Freedom from skittishness or nervousness.

1835 [SIR G. STEPHEN] *Adv. in Search of Horse* ix. 125 Steadiness is a great virtue in a gig-horse.

4. Uniformity of action, maintenance of an even rate of progress or level of quality, amount, and the like.

1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* I. v. § 4. 74 The learned... understand the reason of Art, the unlearned feeble the pleasure... softness doth take them both, and forthlikeness doth stir them both alike; both approve of stedness... and loathe all manner of excessiveness. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N. I.* i. xi. 263 The durability of metals is the foundation of this extraordinary stedness of price. 1882 *Jrnl. Fabrics* 12 Feb. 68/2 Linen... Trade has presented a fair degree of stedness during the whole month. 1884 *Lancet* Times 13 Sept. 331/2 The electric light was turned on, but refused to burn with any kind of stedness.

5. Sobriety or regularity of living.

1864 *SMILES Stephenson* iii. 32 He had contrived, by thrift, stedness, and industry to save... money.

Steading (ste'ding). *Sc.* and *north.* Also 6 *steding, stedding, steiding, steden.* [*f.* *STEAD sb.* + *-ING*¹.]

1. A farm-house and outbuildings; often, the outbuildings in contrast to the farm-house.

1472 *Munim. de Melros* (Bannatyne Club) 591 Thare Kirkis takkis teyndis steddingis maligis manaris [etc.]. 1541 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VII. 31 Item, gevin to Alexander Kempt to help him to playns an stedding... xli. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* xv. 123, I am exillit fra my takkis and fra my steddingis. 1555 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 146, I geue to my son Thomas Rede all my steden in the hould toun. 1638 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1684/1 [The Earl of Argyll] to have forfault [printed for Fault]... all and Sundry his lands... laces, Steddings [etc.], to our Sovereign Lord. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 182 Here is the most elegant and the most compleat stedding of offices in that part at least of the county. 1818 *SCOTT in Lockhart Life* (1839) V. 289, I should like to convert the present stedding at Beechland into a little hamlet of labourers. 1861 STEPHENS & BURN *Farm-buildings* 5 The farmhouse should be situated so as to command a view of the fields of the farm, and also be near the stedding. 1901 *Scotsman* 28 Feb. 6/2 The stedding at the farm... was completely destroyed by fire.

2. A site for a building.

1822 *GALT Provost* vi. 40 His wife's brother, with whom he had entered into a plea, concerning the moiety of a stedding at the town-head. 1824 *MACTAGGART Galtoitid. Encycl.* s. v. *Sted, Stedding o' houses*, the ground on which an onset is built.

† *Steadless*, a. *Obs. rare.* [*f.* *STEAD sb.* + *-LESS*.] OE. had *stedellas* without support, unsteady. Having no place or position in space.

c1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* v. 5249 Pe dewill said...; Sa, gwhar was God. Befor þat hewyn and erde was wrought? Sancte Serf said: In hym self steddles, Hys godheide hamprede neur wes.

† *Steadship*. *Obs. rare*¹. In 4 *stedship*.

[*f.* *STEAD sb.* + *-SHIP*.] ? Security of position.

1387 *T. Usk Test. Love* I. iv. (Skeat) 49 In vayne travayle men to cacche any stedship, but-if ye lady, first the locke unshet.

Steady (ste'di), *sb.* [*f.* *STEADY a.* and *v.*]

1. [absol. use of the adj.] Something which is steady.

1792 G. CARTWRIGHT *Jrnl. Labrador* I. Gloss. p. xv, *Steady in a River*, a part where the bed widens, inclining to a pond, and there is no perceptible stream.

2. [From the vb.] Something which steadies.

1899 M. COBBETT *Bottled Holidays* viii. 121 Two officials fulfilled the awkward duties of being rounding posts [in a skating match], the competitors generally catching hold of them for a steady as they made the turns.

b. *spec.* A device for holding steady an object in process of being fashioned. (Cf. *Steady-rest*, *STEADY a. g. b.*)

1835 [HORNEM] *Pattern Making* 106 Make a steady, shaped roughly to fit the bed of the lathe and to take the diameter of the pipe. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII. 261/1 [Lathes.] Of devices for this purpose... some are fixed... and others are bolted to the carriage of the slide-rest and move along with it—travelling steadies.

Steady (ste'di), a. (and *adv.*) Forms: 6 *stedy(e)*, 6-7 *steddie*, *steddie*, *steadie*, 6-8

stedy, 7 *stydie*, -y, *study*, *studdle* (*Sc.*); *steedy*, 7- *steady*. [First in Palsgrave 1530; app. f. *STEAD sb.* + *-Y*.]

Perh. the formation may have been suggested by *MLG.* *MDu. städig, stätig, steady*, stable, constant = OHG. *stättic* (MHG. *stättig*, mod.G. *stetig* constant, perpetual) = WGer. *städige*. f. the synonymous *stättig* (*MLG.* *MDu. städig, städic*, OHG. *stättic*, MHG. *stättic*, mod.G. *stetig*), f. *Otlet* *stättic* (sist.) root of *STANO v.*

Closely similar in meaning, and from the same ultimate root, are ON. *stödugr* steady, stable (Norw. *stodug*), and OE. *stæddig, gestæddig*, grave, serious. OE. *stæddig* (app. f. *stede* *STRAN sb.*) with the sense 'harren', corresponding to G. *stättig*, in dial. use 'barren' (said of animals), in general use 'restive, stubborn' (= LG. *stedich*, Du. *stedig*, *steedig*).

A. *adj.*

† 1. Fixed or immovable in position; not liable to give way or become displaced. Also *fig. Obs.*

1530 *PALSGR.* 325/2 *Stedye* *stedfast, ferme.* 1540 *Acolastus* I. i. Civ, Whereof I myght promise to my selfe an euerlasting and very stedy ioye [L. *gaudium perpetuum & bene stabile*]. 1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* I. vii. 95 The dull Earth's propless massie Ball Stands stedy still. 1594 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* II. 566 For if we would move one of our feete, the other must abide steddie and firme. a 1677 *BARROW Sermon*. Wks. 1716 I. 3 The fool building his choice... not upon the stedy warrant of good reason. 1680 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* x. 175 Any Substance... pitch stedy upon two points... and moved about on the 4 Axis... And an Edg-tool set stedy to that part. a 1683 *SIDNEY Disc. Govt.* iii. § 30. (1704) 362 This being built upon the stedy Foundation of Law, History, and Reason, is not to be remov'd.

b. Of affairs: Stable. Of a rule, etc.: Settled, established. ? *Obs.*

1571 *CAMPION Hist. Irel.* I. xi. (1633) 34 From this time forward the amity waxed stedy. 1627 *DRAYTON Agincourt* 2 When presenly a Parliament is call'd To set things stedy. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* II. xxviii [xxix]. § 10. 165 By what has been said, we may observe how much Names, as supposed stedy signs of things... are the occasion of denominating Ideas distinct or confused. 1704 *HEARNE Dict. Hist.* (1714) I. 13 It was a stedy Rule, that the Moon wherein the Vernal Equinox happens should be the Month Nisan. 1818 *SCOTT Hist. Mith.* ix. It became at length understood... that their union should be deferred no longer than until Butler should obtain some stedy means of support.

2. Firm in standing or movement; not tottering, rocking, or shaking; that is in stable equilibrium.

1574 *HULL Art Gard.* *Ord. Bees, Husb. Confect.* I. 48 If any washeth the handes with snowe, it doth then make them steddie. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* v. vii. 101 *Cade*. Nay, he noddas at vs, as who should say, He be euen with you. He see if his head will stand steddier on a pole, or no. 1611 *SANDERSON Sermon, Ad Pop.* iv. § 3. (1631) 356 Othersome... like a young unbrokeen thing that hath mettall... would be... guided with a stedy and skillfull hand. 1624 *Ibid.* v. § 23. 434 The colours... are yet so thin: that a stedy eye, not bleered by prejudice, may discern the lye through them. 1770 *LUCKOMBE Hist. Printing* 319 Justifiers of wood... to wedge it tight and stedy in its place. 1783 *BURNS Jolly Beggars* Air II. vi. But whilst with both hands I can hold the glass steady Here's to thee, my hero, my sodger laddie! 1851 *BUTLER, Wine-dealer*, etc. *9* The stands [for casks] should be fixed perfectly stedy. 1865 J. B. HARWOOD *Lady Flavia* xiv. The hand that held the candle was as stedy as a rock. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 471 The bottom of the lamp being loaded, it is perfectly stedy.

b. Said of things held with a firm hand.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. xi. 16 The knight gan fairly couch his stedy spear. 1711 *SHAFTESB. Misc. Refl. Charac.* III. 37 So this high and noble affection... requires a stedy rein and strict hand over it.

c. Of movements or actions: Free from tremulousness or faltering.

1777 *POTTER Eschylus, Agamem.* 281 With stedy step I trace foot deeds that, small above the earth. 1845 J. COULTER *Ado. in Pacific* xiii. 182, I determined to do justice to the gun, took a stedy aim, and broke the pearl shell to pieces.

3. Of a person or his mind: Not easily perturbed or discomposed; balanced. Of the head: Free from giddiness. Of the eye: Not diverted from its object; unwavering.

1602 *MARSTON Ant. & Met.* I. B. 4 h. Give me a husband... Of steddie iudgement, quicke and nimble sense. 1643 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* iv. v. 264 They need to have stedy heads who can dive into these gulfs of policy. 1671-5 *CONBER Comp. Temple* (1702) 19 No man can pray with a truly devout and stedy mind, without a known form. a 1710 *Dr. BULL Sermon*. (1713) I. v. 210 Few Men have such stedy Heads as to be able to stand upon the Spires and Pinnacles of Glory without Giddiness. 1819 *SIDNEY Mark of Anarchy* 344 With folded arms and stedy eyes.

b. Of troops, their attributes or actions: Firm, disciplined; not liable to panic or loss of self-control. Also *ellipt.* = 'be steady'.

1670 *MILTON Hist. Eng.* II. 37 Whereby at length all the Foot... with a more stedy charge put the Britans to flight. 1759 *GARRICK Song, Hearts of Oak* refrain, Steady, boys, steady! We'll fight and we'll conquer again and again. 1760 *ROBERTSON Chas. V.* vii. III. 32 The stedy and disciplined valour of the Spanish infantry. 1821 *BYRON Sardanap.* III. i. 115 Our troops were stedy. 1823 *SCOTT Quentin D.* xxx. The knaves are nume ous and stedy—Can they not hold out their town against him? 1837 *LEVER H. Lorrainer* i. *Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 252 But they [soldiers] were as stedy as clocks and chirpy as crickets.

c. Of a hound: Not easily diverted from the scent. Of a horse: Not nervous, skittish, or excitable; also (cf. 4), that travels at a moderate and even pace.

Steady from hare: (of a foxhound) trained to disregard a hare. Cf. quot. 1901 in STEADY v. 2c.

1735 SONNEVILLE *Chase* iv. 125 With these consort The Stanch, and steady Sages of thy Pack. 1826 J. COOK *Fox-hunting* 107 And to do him [the hound] justice, he was a good finder, steady from hare. 1835 [SIR G. STEPHEN] *Adv. in Search of Horse* ix. 129 They [mares] may be temperate and steady for months, and yet when the season arrives, will kick your chaise to pieces. 1854 BURN *Naval & Mil. Techn.* dict. ii. (1863) s. v., Horse steady to fire, *cheval fait, dressé, sage au feu*. 1886 RUSKIN *Preterita* i. vi. 182 As a rule, there were four steady horses and a good driver, rarely drunk.

4. Regular in operation or intensity; that is maintained at an even rate of action, output, or the like; uniform, equable.

1548 Elyot's *Dict.* s. v. *Pressus, Presso gradu incedere*, to go a rounde and steady pace. 1644 MILTON *Educa.* 6 In which methodical course... they must proceed by the steady pace of learning onward. 1766 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1791) i. 271 Dryden's horses are either galloping or stumbling; Pope's go at a steady even trot. 1817 SUTCLIFF *Rev. Islam* ii. xii. My spirit onward past Beneath truth's steady beams upon its tumult cast. 1836 MARRVAT *Midsh. Easy* xliii. A steady pull, my lads, and not too much exertion. 1855 *Poultry Chron.* III. 421 There was a steady trade in all descriptions of barley. 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* (1881) i. 327 The most convenient method of producing a steady current is by means of the Voltaic Battery. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 3. 20 The steady rise in the price of wool was... giving a fresh impulse to the agrarian changes.

b. *Spec. Steady motion* (see quot.). 1877 E. J. ROUTH *Stabil. Given State of Motion* 2 We may therefore define a steady motion to be such that the same change of motion follows from the same initial disturbance at whatever instant the disturbance is communicated to the system. 1882 G. M. MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 140 If... all the particles... pass through it with the same velocities and accelerations (both in magnitude and in direction), the record of the motion at *P* becomes constant, and there is said to be *steady motion* at *P*.

c. Of wind, a gale: That blows equably in force and direction.

1612 COVETTE *Voy.* 7 From the 22. day... we could have no steady gale of wind to carry us forward, until the 25. day. 1726 SHREVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 255 Whilst you are in this road, it is impossible you should have the wind steady in any quarter. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Steady-Gale*, a fresh breeze pretty uniform in force and direction.

d. Of weather, temperature: Free from sudden changes, settled. Of climate: Having little variation of temperature. Hence said of an instrument for recording variations of weather.

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* July 1691. Glorious steady weather. 1806 G. PINCKARD *West Indies* III. xiv. 176 This climate is perhaps one of the most steady in the world, the range of the thermometer, being only from 11 to 15 degrees. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iii. 94 The barometer during all the eruption was steady.

e. *Commerce.* Of prices: Free from sudden rise or fall; hence of the market, goods, shares, etc.

1839 *Textile News* 29 Mar. 1/2 Subsequently the market became quieter and then declined, prices remaining steady. 1896 *Daily News* 9 Dec. 10/7 Corn opened steady and unchanged. 1898 H. S. MERRIMAN *Roden's Corner* vii. 68 The paper markets of the world began to settle down again, and steadier prices ruled. 1912 *Times* 19 Dec. 16/5 Rubber shares were comparatively steady.

5. *Naut.* Of a ship: That moves without deviation (in her course); hence, applied to the helm and the steersman.

1625 CAPT. SMYTH *Acid. Yng. Seamen* 18 He stands right a-head; up with all your sayles, a stady man to the helme, sit close to keep her stydie. 1815 SUTCLIFF *Alastor* 333 The Poet sate Holding the steady helm.

6. Persistent, unwavering in resolution, attachment, or in a course of action; persistently devoted to a cause, resolution, etc.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iv. v. 1 b. We must be stiffe and steddie in resolute. 1669 DAVENANT *Envid Postscript*. 621 Yet steady to my Principles, and not dispirited with my Afflictions, I have... overcome all difficulties. 1749 SMOLETT *Regicide* iii. viii. A trusty counsellor and steady friend. 1797 H. LEE *Catherin. T. Frenchin. T.* (1799) i. 274 Steady to honour and to feeling, there was yet one point on which his reason obstinately wandered. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Monstrae* Introd., He was a steady Jacobite. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. i. 182 It was only in retirement that any person could long keep the character of a steady royalist or of a steady republican. *Ibid.* vii. II. 226 The influence of the Hampdens... kept him steady to the cause of the constitution. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* cii. 2 A friend whose soul steady to honour abides.

b. of attributes, actions, etc.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vi. § 407 His person was not less acceptable to those of steady and uncorrupted principles than to those of depraved inclinations. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 377 Now clear I understand what. No oft my steddier thoughts have searcht in vain. 1668 NOWRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 51 The steady View, or rather Possession they have of the other World gives them... a daily Triumph over this. 1720 SHAFESPEARE *Solitogny* ii. ii. 81 The mean genius... endeavours by the best outward Gloss and dazling Shew, to turn the Eye from a direct and steady Survey of his Piece. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) i. vii. 225 A constant and steady Belief... in the Resurrection of the Dead. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* viii. iii. (1819) III. 235 Their own energies and steady attachment to the laws. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 96/4 A convict who gains by steady industry the maximum number of marks.

7. Not given to frivolity; staid.

1759 FRANKLIN *Ess. Wks.* 1840 III. 236 They were too wise and too steady to be amused. 1818 T. MOORE *Diary* 26 Oct. *Mem.* (1853) II. 175 Which disconcerted the latter

(who, strange to say, is a very grave, steady person) considerably.

8. Regular in habits; not given to dissipation or looseness in conduct.

1832 H. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* vi. 79, I wondered... what made Robertson steal away into the wood so often, so steady a workman as he is. 1857 SMILES *Stephenson* iv. 24 At Callerton, Stephenson—habitually sober and steady—was a standing example of character to the other workmen. 1859 R. BOLDRWOOD *Robbery under Arms* xlviii. He'd always been as steady as a rock.

9. Comb., as *steady-looking* adj.; parasynthetic, as *steady-eyed*, *-footed*, *-handed*, *-headed*, *-minded*, *-nerved* adjs.

1901 FRANCES CAMPBELL *Love* 307 'Steady-eyed, muscular men. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Ferré a glace*, 'Steadie-footed, sure of foot. *Ibid.* s. v. *Main, Avoir la main seure*, to be 'steadie handed. 1897 SARAH TYTLER *Lady Jean's Son* xv. 258 'Steady-headed as the young man was. 1826 MRS. ANNE GRANT *Mem. & Corr.* (1841) III. 105 A plain, 'steady-looking man who... is soher and regular. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xliii. Whatever David felt, he was too proud and too 'steady-minded to show any unpleasant surprise. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk to Land's End* 4 Even men called brave and 'steady-nerved waited for company to make the journey.

b. Special combinations and collocations: *steady-fast* (see quot.); *steady pin*, a pin or each of several pins used to secure the relative positions of two adjoining surfaces or to prevent them from sliding upon each other; *steady quaker*, a kind of moth (see quot.); *steady-rest Turnings*, = *back rest*, BACK-IV B.

1865 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, 'Steady-Fast, a hawser carried out to some fixed object to keep a vessel steady in a tide-way, or in preparation for making sail from a fast. 1791 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 229 The Lewis Holes, each being filled with an extuberation of mortar, which, when hard, would in effect become a 'steady pin. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 513 The piece... is screwed to the side of the plate... and made firm by small pins... these pins are called steady-pins. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Steady-pin* 1. (*Founding*) One of the pins—generally three or four, in one flask—which, by fitting into holes in the lugs of another, enable the two parts to be restored to their original position after the pattern is drawn. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 247 *Steady Pin*, a pin used to secure the relative positions of two pieces of metal. 1832 J. RENNIE *Consp. Butterf. & Motils* 58 The 'Steady Quaker (*Orthosia stabilis*, Ochsenheimer). 1882 OGDEN, 'Steady-rest. Same as *Back-rest*. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl.

B. *adv.* In a steady manner, steadily. Chiefly *Naut.*: See A 5.

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xlviii. 151 Steir studdie, mate. 1666 CAPT. SMYTH *Acid. Yng. Seamen* 27 Steare study before the wind. 1639 FULLER *Wit War* ii. vii. (1647) 52 Learning doth accomplish a Prince, and maketh him sway his sceptre the steadier. 1653 T. BUCVET *Vade Mecum* (ed. 2) 157 With... your little finger leaning upon the arme, to rest your whole hand the more steddier, gently thrust in your Lancet. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxiii. Ay, but I have a notion that I could make you go steady about, and try the old course again. 1822 COBBETT's *Weekly Reg.* 9 Mar. 634 The Yankee Captain... stood upon the deck, calling out, 'Steady she goes, my boys!

b. *ellipt.* Chiefly *Naut.* = 'steer steady': cf. STEADY v. 3. Also *Sporting* (see quot. 1895).

1620 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Hemp-seed* (1623) 12 Cleere, cleere the boighorse, stedy, well steer'd, so. 1669 STURMY *Marine's Mag.* i. ii. 17 The Ship wears bravely, study, she is before it. a 1699 TEMPLE *Mem.* 1672-9 Wks. 1770 II. 462 The prince... said... Will the King never learn a word that I shall never forget since my last passage, when... the captain was all night crying out to the man at the helm, Steady, Steady, Steady? 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Steady*, the command given by the pilot, &c. to the helmsman... to steer the ship accordingly to the line on which she advances at that instant. 1836 MARRVAT *Midsh. Easy* xix, Steady—port it is—port—Steer small, for your life, Easy. Steady now. 1895 MANSON *Sporting Dict.*, *Steady*, the order to dogs at work to be cautious. 1900 G. SWIFT *Somerley* 87 Women are jolly ready to slop men who they're going too far... but, if a man says 'steady' to a girl, she thinks she's been insulted.

c. Comb. as *steady-goe*; *steady-going* adj.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xviii. Always the way with these here old uns hows'ever, as is such 'steady goers to look at. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. ii. *Sutherl.* 1. 4 The 'steady-going devotion which he paid to Miss Grace Lazenby. 1889 J. S. WINTER *Alrs. Bob* i. Those who do stay are the steady-going unambitious ones of the flock.

Steady (ste'di), v. [f. STEADY a. OE. *hast gesegean* (once) to bring to a standstill.]

1. *trans.* To keep from rocking, shaking, tottering, or similar movement.

1530 PALSCR. 734/1, I stedye, I sattell, or set faste a thing, *Je me arrête*. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* L j. And vnder them is the boue of the hele, of the whiche all the fore is stedyed. 1745 P. THOMAS *Frnt. Anson's Voy.* 156 They... carried out a Cable and Anchor to stedy the Ship. 1791 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 226 These stones being fixed... by a pair of wedges on each side... and still further stedyed by joint wedges at the head of the dovetails. 1828-32 WEBSTER *s.v.*, *Steady* my hand. 1850 *New Monthly Mag.* Aug. 420 He... brought him again to the surface, turning him on his back... and stedying the floating body with one band. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 26 The chronic drunkard, who takes a glass of spirits to 'stedy the hand'. 1901 T. J. ALLDRIDGE *Sherbro* xx. 202 So strained do one's muscles become that one's legs shake violently, and it is impossible to steady them.

b. To support upon the feet, to keep from falling.

1848 *New Monthly Mag.* Oct. 159 Steadyiog her between

us... we handed her along as well as we could to the platform. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* i. 12 A little child, too, who not long had been by mother's finger steadied on his feet.

refl. 1853 MRS. GASKELL *Ruth* xxiv. They walked apart, he back to the inn... she to steady herself along till she reached the little path. 1914 W. W. JACOBS *Night Watches* 113 Then, stedying herself by the wall, she tottered into the front room.

c. *intr.* for *refl.*

1849 FROUDE *Nemesis of Faith* 163 If he could only have been permitted some few months or years of further silent commuioing with himself, the reeling rocking body might have steadied into a more constant motion. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 271/1 The shot may be unsteady for some distance after leaving the muzzle, afterwards stedying down, like a spinning-top.

2. *trans.* To settle (one's mind, thoughts, etc.).

1530 PALSCR. 734/1, I love nat this waveringe mynde of yours, I wolde have you stedye your mynde upon somwhat. 1866 R. W. DALE *Disc. Spec. Occas.* i. 3 It is hard to steady our thoughts.

b. To bring (troops) to a steady condition.

1901 'LINESMAN' *Words by Eyewitness* viii. 169 The Wakestroom commando... stayed the demoralised... men... and a formidable force was soon steadied on the already prepared position.

c. To make (hounds) steady from hare, etc. (Cf. STEADY a. 3c.)

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Jan. 4/3 The eighteenth century was well advanced before hounds were finally steadied from deer or hare and trained to hunt fox.

3. *Naut.* To keep (a vessel) to the direct line of her course. Also *absol.* (From the word of command *Steady!* See STEADY *adv.* b.)

1827 CAPT. SMYTH *Sea Gram.* ix. 37 Steady, that is, to keep her right upon that point you steare by. 1858 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 82 The Corsair... put her helm to port, and then steadied. 1875 F. T. BUCKLAND *Log-Book* 348 The bow of the boat well steadied towards the advancing wave.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mariner* iii. v. She doth not tack from side to side... Withouten wind, withouten tide She steddies with upright keel.

c. To steady the helm: to keep it in the position in which it has been put.

1875 BENFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* x. (ed. 2) 354 Steady the helm.

4. 'To cause to go at a less impetuous pace; to bring to a more regular rate of progress. Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 267 All horses in their career require to be steadied by a pull. 1849 CUPPLES *Green Hand* xvi. (1866) 157 As the tide steadied, this said creek proved to be a smaller river. 1861 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* II. x. 75 He turned his horse, and without giving the least time to steady himself he rammed him at the fence. 1892 RIDER HAGGARD *Nada* 210 See I he steadies his pace, he gathers himself together, and now he leaps!

5. To keep (a person) from irregularity of conduct; to make sober in habit. Also *intr.* for *refl.*, also with *down*.

1848 Q. Rev. Sept. 360 He breaks off... from folly... he steadies down... and lives in usefulness and repute. 1861 PYCROFT *Agony Point* xviii. L 283 He was being steadied by increasing responsibilities. 1877 *Chamb. Jnl.* 21 Apr. 241/1 But though his wife was a quiet and respectable young woman, his marriage does not appear to have steadied him. 1898 SUSAN PHILLIPS *On Seaboard* 34 But she steadied when she married Bill.

6. *Comm.* *intr.* To become more free from fluctuation; also with *up*.

1913 *Times* 9 Aug. 19/5 Wheat... after fluctuating narrowly, but with a downward tendency, steadied up slightly near the end.

Hence *Steadying vbl. sb.* (also *concr.* and *attrib.*); *Steadying*, *Steadied ppl. adjs.*

1736 HAWKINS *Loud. Bridge* 12 For placing the Grand Pier in the Middle of London-Bridge... I am of Opinion, he did it... To be a Steadying for the whole Machine. 1827 FARAOY *Chem. Manip.* xix. (1842) 525 Placing a block... at such a distance... that the back of the blow-pipe may bear slightly against it. If these steadying-blocks be formed [etc.]. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catch.* 7 See the... steadying lines fast. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xi. 25 The sling is attached to the scroll or steadying-piece placed behind the guard. 1876 HARDY *Ethelberta* xvii. 1. 176 My dear mother, you will be necessary as a steadying power—a flywheel, in short, to the concern. 1883 *Manch. Guardian* 22 Oct. 5/3 It has worked... with a steadying influence on the balance of political power. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 10 May 6/2 Look for instance at the gulls... how those that are going into the picture, battle against the breeze, while those that come out sweep on with steadied wings. 1899 GLOSTONE in *Morley's Life* x. iv. (1903) III. 422 I derived from him what I thought very valuable and steadying knowledge. 1905 *Daily News* 10 Oct. 2/4 Gold shares displayed some irregularity... but showed finally a more favourable disposition, which produced a steadying effect on markets generally.

Steady: see STITHY *anvil*.

Steadyish (ste'di'f), a. [f. STEADY a. + -ISH.]

Moderately or fairly steady.

1833 T. HOOK *Pardon's Dau.* iii. ii. He... stepped out with a steadyish step, but a fluttering heart.

Steak (stāk). Forms: 5 *steike*, *steyke*, *styeke*, 5-6 *steke*, 6 *steake*, 7-8 *stake*, 7- *steak*. [a. ON. *steik* fem. (Sw. *stek*, Da. *steg*), cogn. w. *staikeja* to roast on a spit, *stikna* to be roasted.]

1. A thick slice or strip of meat cut for roasting by grilling or frying, sometimes used in a pie or pudding; esp. a piece cut from the hind quarters

of the animal; when used without qualification = BEEF-STEAK; also with qualifying word indicating the part from which it is cut, as *rump, sirloin steak*.

14. *King & Hermit* 373 in Hazlitt *E. P. P.* (1864) I. 27 Fyll this eft, and late us lyke, And between rost us a styke. c1420 *Two Cookery Bks.* 3 To make stykes of venysoun or beef. 1426 *Lydg. De Guil. Pilgr.* 12802 Now to frye, now stykes make. And many other sotetes. c1450 *Douce MS.* 55 xvij. Take feyre moton of the huttes & kutt it in maner of stykes. 1530 *Palsgr.* 275/2 Steke of fleshe, charbonnee. 1646 *Quarles Sheph. Oracles* iv. 39 You can convert a dish Of Steakes to Roots. 1735 *Dyche & Parron Dict.*, *Stake*, ... a small Slice of Meat to be broiled before or on the Fire, when a Person cannot or will not stay till a regular Joint is boiled or roasted, &c. 1747 *Mrs. Glasse Cookery* i. 6 To Broil Steaks... Take fine Rump Steaks about Half an Inch thick [etc.]. *Ibid.*, As to Mutton and Pork Steaks, you must keep them turning quick on the Gridiron. *Ibid.* ii. 16 Cut a Neck of Veal into Steaks. 1824 *Tennyson Will Waterproof* 148 How out of place she makes The violet of a legend blow Among the chops and steaks! 1848 *Dickens Dombey* iv. Uncle Sol and his nephew were speedily engaged on a fried sole with a prospect of steak to follow.

b. A thick slice (of cod, salmon, halibut, or hake).

1893 *Standard* 30 Nov. 2/2 'G. S. C.'s' Fishmonger charged 20d. per lb. for his best cod steaks.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* Now rare or Obs.

1607 *MILTON Lett. Gallants* iv. v. F 4b. *Bun.* You must not thinke to tread ath ground when you come there.—*Go.* No, how then? *Bun.* Why vpon paths made of fig-frayles, & white handkerchiefs cut out in steaks. 1607—*Phenix* i. v. C 3h. Is that your Lackey yonder, in thesteakes of velvet. a 1616 *BAUM.* & *L. Maid in Mill* iv. ii. *Bust.* Safe? do you hear? take notice what plight you find me in, if there want but a collop or steak o' me, look to't. 1642 *Milton Reform* ii. 44 Their Malvezzi that can cut Tacitus into slivers and steaks. 1694 *Mortueux Rabelais* v. xvi. 73 With this be lugg'd out his slashing Cutlase. to cut the couseing Varlets into Steaks.

2. Similitive uses.

a. *Sea steak.* (See quot.) Obs. [Cf. *STICK sb.*] 1798 *Rep. Herring Fisheries in Rep. Committees Ho. Comm.* (1803) X. 215/2 Sea Steaks, which mean Herrings in their first state of being barrelled.

b. *Two-eyed steak* slang: see quot. 1894.

1893 *FARMER Slang*, s.v. *Glasgow Magistrate*, Two-eye'd steak. 1894 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 5/2 Mr. George Augustus Sala writes to say 'a two-eyed steak' is a red herring or bloater cut open—otherwise a 'kippered' herring.

c. *Hamburg steak*: a dish composed of flat balls of meat like fillets, made of chopped lean beef, mixed with beaten eggs, chopped onions and seasoning, and fried.

1892 *Encycl. Cookery* I. 117/2 Fried Hamburg Steak served with Russian Sauce.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *steak-meat, pie, piece, pudding*; in names of implements for beating raw steak to make it tender, as *steak-beater* (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858), *crusher, masher* (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); *steak broiler* (see quot.); *steak fish*, cod of a size suitable for cutting into steaks; *steak-tongs* (see quot.).

1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, *'Steak-broiler*, a gridiron which catches the gravy from the steak. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIII. 404/1 'Steak fish are cod measuring twenty-two inches or more in length. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Dec. 2/3 We bought... a pound of beef (it must be 'steak meat') for our black eyes. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 171 The plan of cutting the line between... the rump and aitch-bone in the hind quarter, lays open the 'steak-pieces' to better advantage. 1747 *Mrs. Glasse Cookery* vi. 69 A 'Stake-Pudding'. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, *'Steak-tongs*, small tongs for turning chops or steaks when broiling on a gridiron.

Steak (s): see STEEK v. 1 and v. 2

Steak raid. *Sc. Hist.* Also 3 stike. [repr. Gael. *staoig rathaid* (*staoig* collop, a. Eng. *steak* or ON. *steik*; *rathaid* genit. of *rathad* road.) (See quot.)]

1775 L. SHAW *Hist. Moray* 219 MacIntosh, then [an. 1454] residing in the Island of Moy, sent to ask a Stike Raide, or Stike Crieche, i.e. a Road Collop; a custom among the Highlanders, that when a party drove any spoil of cattle through a Gentleman's land, they should give him part of the spoil. 1814 *Scott Wuv.* xxiii. I take what the people of old used to call 'a steakraid', that is, a 'collop of the foray', or, in plain words, a portion of the robber's booty, paid by him to the Laird, or Chief, through whose grounds he drove his prey.

Steal (stīl), sb.¹ Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 1 stela, steola, stōla, 4-7, 9 stelo, 5-6 stīle, 5, 7 steele, 6 style, 6-7 steile, 6-9 steals, 7, 9 steal, 9 stēil, 8-9 stēil, 8-9 stēil, 8-9 stēil. [OE. *stela* wk. masc., f. OTent. *stel- (cf. Gr. *στελεος*, -bv handle), ablaut-var. of *stal- whence STALE sb.² (The OHG. *stīl*, mod.G. *stiel*, handle, is prob. unconnected).

For the difficulty of distinguishing the forms of the synonymous *steal* and *stale*, see STALE sb.²

1. The stalk or stem of a plant, leaf, flower or fruit.

c700 *Epinal Gloss.* 215 *Canlem*, stela. c1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 154 *Mædere*... bið gefæstewud mid fewer readm stelum [v. r. stelum, L. *cauliculus*]. 13. *Liber regum Anglie* (Anchinleck MS.) in Scott *Ministry* (1810) II. 261 Dansimond 3ede and gaderd fruit, For sothe were plommes white, The steles he puld out everichon. Pnison be dede therin anon, And sett the steles al ogen, That the gile schuld nought be sen. 13. *Propr. Sancti* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv. Stud. neu.* Sfr. LXXXI. 83 vs whence corn... bat furst stod on a Inytel stele. c1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* xii. 77 But forto hede

hem gret, trede down the stele [*Si capitulum facere volueris, ubi caperit caulis prodire, proculca*]. 1562 *TURNER Herbal* II. 23 h. The floures, stand, vpon theyr stiles or foot stalkes. 1577 *GOUGE Heresbach's Husb.* 1. 28 Rye... The stalk or steale thereof, is smaller then the Wheate stalk. 1602 *HOLLAND Pliny* xiii. vi. 1. 389 The steles of the leaves grow contrarie one against the other. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Queue*,... the stalk, or steale, of fruits. 1630 *HORN & ROB. Gale Lang. Unl.* ll. 119 Acherry hangeth by somewhat a long stalk, a bullace on somewhat a short stele. 1818 *WILBRAHAM Chesh. Gloss.*, *Stele*, or *Steal*, the stalk of a flower. 1865 *BANKS Prov. Words* Wakefield 68 A 'musheram steil'.

† b. ? The trunk of a tree. Obs.

c1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 770 There is also grassyng in trees seer, As... asshes, quynce; & punyk, cleef his syile [*et punico, sed fixo ligno*].

† 2. A supporting post or pillar. Obs.

c1000 *ÆLFRIC De Novo Testamento* 20 (Gr.) Se cinestol stynt on bism prim stelum: *laboratores, bellatores, oratores*. 1547-8 in *Swayne Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 275 For breakynge downe of the steles of the ymages in the church, xxij d.

† 3. An upright side of a ladder; in later use, a rung or step of a ladder: = STALE sb.² 1. Obs.

13... *E. Allit. P. C.* 523 Wymmen vnywytte bat wale ne coupe bat on hande for bat oper, for alle his byge worlde, Bitwene be stele & be styre disserne noyt cuen. 1395 *HYLTON Scala Pers.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xvii. A man that woll clymbe vpon a ladder hye & setteth his fote vpon the lowest stele. c1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Prose) vii. 11 Pe stige haui: tua tres... Ve stile hytuzie hitalikes oure gude dedis. c1440 *York Myst.* xxxiv. 91 Sties... With stalworthe steeles... Bothe some schorte and some lang. 1621 J. MAYER *Engl. Catech.* 364 Every steale of the ladder [is] a part of the ladder.

4. The handle of a tool or utensil (e.g. a hammer, axe, pot, spoon).

13... *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 2230 Pe gome... Sette pe stele to the stone, & stalked bysyde. 1377 *LANGEL. P. Pl.* B. xix. 274 Lerne men a ladel hugge with a longe stele. c1386 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 599 And caughte the kultour by the colde stele. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 473/2 Stele, or stert of a vesselle, *ausa*. 1498 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 365 A posnet with a stele and brooke fete. c1520 in *Gutch Collect. Cur.* (1731) II. 297 Item oone Sponne with a flat Steyle. 1570-80 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees Soc.) 117 For mendinge the mason's towles in their worke and for style to them, 4s. 3d. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* v. xii. 14 An huge Polaxe... Whose steale was yron studded, but not long. 1625 in *Rymer Fadera* XVII. 239/2 Item a Lookinge Glass sett in Goulde... the Steele of Aggott. 1631 *GOUGE God's Arrows* i. § 25. 35 The Censer was... made... of gold... with a steele or handle to hold it by. 1788 *VALLANCEY Poc. Bargie in Trans. R. Irish Acad.* II. 33 *Stell*, the handle of a thing. 1802 *SIMMOND Chron. Sc. P.* IV. Gloss. s.v., *Steils* of a barrow or plough, the handles. 1894 *Northumb. Gloss.* s.v., The tiller or handle of a rudder was formerly called a *steel* or 'start'.

Proverb. plur. 1402 *HOCCEVE Lett. Cupid* 50 And whann this man the pot bath be the stele, and fully is in his possession. c1412—*De Reg. Princ.* 5247 Thei hadden bi pe stele Prosperite.

b. *esp.* A long straight handle, e.g. of a rake or broom.

c1386, c1440 *Rake stele* [see *RAKE sb.* 4]. 1523-24 *FITZGER. Husb.* § 24 If the rake he made of grene woode, the heed wyll not abyde vpon the stele. 1597 *PE. HALL Sat.* III. vii. 65 Like a broad shak-forke with a slender steale. 1765 *Lond. Chron.* 6 July 18 He then went into the pond with a rake-stele in his hand. 1795 (R. WALKER) *Plebeian Politics* (1801) 5 Hee took 't mop stele, an 'heet it eawt again. 1839 *Sir G. C. LEWIS Gloss. Heref.*, *Stele*, the wooden handle of a rake or pitchfork. 1879 *JEFFERIES Wild Life in S. Co.* 70 The peculiar broad-headed nail which fastens the mop to the stout ashen 'steale' or handle.

† c. The shank of a candlestick; the long neck of a mattress or retort. Obs.

1585 *HIGINS Junius Nomencl.* 215/2 *Candelabri scapus*,... the shanke or stele of the candlestick. 1594 *PLAT Jewell.* II. 44 A holt glasse, having a long steale.

d. The stem of a tobacco-pipe.

1672 *JOSSelyn New-Eng. Rarities* 72 The Roots are, of the bigness of the stele of Tobacco pipe. 1856 (R. HALLAM) *Wadstey Jack* xi. (E.D.D.), [He] shew'd a poipe steil f't foire.

† 5. The shaft or stem of an arrow or spear; = STALE sb.² 4. Obs.

1530 *Palsgr.* 275/2 Steale of a shaft, *sust.* *Ibid.* 518/2, I fether a shafte, I put fethers upon a steale, *jempenne*. 1545 *ASCHAM Toroph.* II. (Arb.) 123 A shaft haib three principall partes, the stele, the fethers, and the head. 1609 *HOLLAND Annis. Marcell.* xxiii. iii. 223 An arrow made of a cane, betwixt the head and the steile. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Fust*,... the steale of a dart, or iavelin.

Steal (stīl), sb.² [f. STEAL v.]

1. The act, or an act, of stealing; a theft; the thing stolen or purloined. Chiefly U.S. collq.

[In the first quot. the word is prob. of different formation; if not an error for or variant of STALE sb.¹, it may represent an OE. *stīl f. OTent. *stīl- ablaut-var. of *stel- STALE v.]

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Ham.* 73 Gif be unfele man... tēd him to unwrenches, to stele, ofer refoce, ower swikedom [etc.]. 1825 *JAMIESON, Steal*, 1. A theft. *Aberd.* 2. The thiof stolen. *Ibid.* 1890 *Stat. Rev.* 26 July 1101/1 This is an audacious steal from 'In a Gondola'. 1891 *KIRLING Light that failed* iii. 'Yes, it is rather a cold-blooded steal,' said Torpeohow critically.

b. *U.S. and colonial.* A piece of dishonesty or fraud on a large scale; a corrupt or fraudulent transaction in politics.

1884 *Reading (Pa.) Morn. Herald* 15 Apr. When the makers of the constitution of the United States put in that apparently harmless clause giving Congress the power to legislate for the 'general welfare', they little thought what jobs and steals it would ultimately he made the excuse for.

1888 *BRYCE Amer. Commu.* III. lxiv. II. 471 Rings are the cause of both peculation and jobbery, although St. Louis has had no 'big steal'. 1891 *Weekly Empire* (Toronto) 3 Sept. 4/2 The late gigantic steal.

† 2. An act of going furtively. Obs. rare-1.

1590 *Tarlton's New Purgatory* 29 The vickar... forbad it openly: yet it was not so deeply inveighed against, but that diuise Sundayes they would make a steale thither to breakfast.

3. a. *Golf.* (see quot. 1897.) b. *Base-ball.* A stolen run from one base to another.

1842 G. F. CARNEGIE *Golfiana in Golfiana Misc.* (1883) 81 A most disgusting steal. 1867 *Poems on Golf* 53 Though such long steals are now but rarely done. 1891 *N. CRANK Base-ball* iv. 36 The runner... must, therefore, look out for an exceptional chance to make the steal. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 473/2 (Golf) *Steal*, a long putt holed unexpectedly.

Steal (stīl), v.¹ Forms: 1 (3s) stelan, 3 stelin, steolin, 3-4 stelen, 3-7 stele, 4 stel(e), stēl, 4-5 steole, 4-6 Sc. steile, steyle, 5 stēlyn, stēyl, 5-6 Sc. steill, 6 steale, steel, stēl, 6-7 steale, Sc. steil, 6-steel. *Pa. t.* 1-2 stēl, (*pl.* stēlon), 3 *pl.* stelen, 3-4 stēl, 3-6 stal, 4 *pl.* stēlyn, stēlon, 4-5 staal(e), 4-6 stall, 4-7 stale, 4-8 Sc. staw, 5 staall(e), stele, Sc. sta, stawe, 6 stalle, Sc. staill, 4- stole. Also (weak forms) 7, 9 *dial.* stealed, 6 stollid, 9 *dial.* stoalt. *Pa. ppl.* 1 (3e) stōlen, 1 istolen, 3-4 i-stole, 4 stollun, stoolen, ystole, Sc. stowine, 4-5 stoll(e), stōlyn, 4-7 stollen, stōlne, 4-8 stole, stōln, 5 ystolne, Sc. stone, stōwn, 5-7 stollin, stōlyne, -yng, Sc. stoune, stōwin, stōwne, 6 north. stowen, 8 Sc. staēn, 8-9 Sc. and *dial.* stōwn, 3- stōlen. Also (weak forms) 6 stollid, stollid, 6, 9 *dial.* stealed. [A Com. Teut. strong verb: OE. *stelan*, *pa. t.* *stēl*, *pl.* *stēlon*, *pa. ppl.* *stolen*, corresponds to OFris. *stela*, OS. *stelan*, Du. *stelen*, OHG. *stelan* (MHG. *stēlen*, mod.G. *stehlen*), ON. *stela* (Sw. *stjälta*, Da. *stjæle*), Goth. *stilan*, f. OTeut. *stel- (-: stal-: stāl-: stul-). On-side Teut. no certain cognates are known.

In the 14th c. the regular form *stal* of the *pa. t.* began to be superseded by *stole* (after the *pa. ppl.*), which has been the accepted form since the 17th c. The Bible of 1611 has in two places *stale* (but mod. reprints *stole*), and in four places *stole*. The weak forms *stealed*, and the mixed forms *stollid*, *stoalt*, appear in the 16th c. and in modern dialects, but have never been general.]

I. To take dishonestly or secretly.

1. *trans.* To take away dishonestly (portable property, cattle, etc., belonging to another); esp. to do this secretly or unobserved by the owner or the person in charge. Const. from (earlier *dativ.*).

The notion of secrecy (cf. *STALTI*) seems to be part of the original meaning of the vb., which, however, is also employed in a generic sense applicable to open as well as secret acts of theft. In mod. use it takes the place of REAVE v.¹ 5, ROE v.¹ 5, and of combinations like 'to steal and reave'.

c1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* xlv. 8 Wenst þu, þæt we i nes blafordes gold oððe his seolfor stælon? a 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* B. 66 He wote stelin þin haite & keren, & listliche onseueren. c1290 *Beket* 816 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 130 'Bel aml, þou hast quad þe king: 'I stole me micheel guod'. a 1300 *Cursor* 4936 Quils i sald þam o mi sede þai stal mi cupe a-wai to lede. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 77 þe Normans did it alle in þe guysse of theft, þe godes þerof stal. c1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xxiii. (*Seven Sleepers*) 311 Be lauty þu tellis us now. quhare þat þu has stowine his tresoure ore reft. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 66 Oon of his secounde Richard his knyghtes stal a spon, and leyde it to wedde among oþer binges. 1400 in *Roy. & Hist. Lett. Hen. IV* (Rolls) 23 Thū knowlechest... that thy men hath stollē our horsen out of our park. c1450 *Mirk's Festial* 14 When ijs Jew was comen home and foode his good ystolne, he was wod wroth wif Saynt Nycholas. a 1500 *Bernard. de cura rei far.* (E.E.T.S.) iii. 3 Now has a boy stowen þe brydylle of his blonke hede, agayne he huske shulde. a 1500 *Katis Raring* III. 302 He is a thief rycht as he stal. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Provs.* 2. xi. (1867) 35 As dyd the pure penitent that stole a goose And stode downe a fether. 1598 W. [ARNER] *Placid Menacium* v. (1779) 141 Even now thou deniest that thou stolest it [the cloak] from me, and now thou bringest it home openly in my sight. 1677 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 37 Some mischievous persons to dishonour my Lord Chancellor crept through a window of his house... and stole the Mace and the two purses. 1787 *WESLEY Wks.* (1852) I. 121 Both my books were stole. 1787 *BURNS Banks & Dorr* v. And my fause luvver stal the rose, But left the thorn wne. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 512 He who steals a little steals with the same wish as he who steals much. 1891 *FARRAR Darkn. & Dawn* xlviii 57 I stole moony from Philomona, my beloved master. 1909 J. G. FRAZER *Psychic's Task* iii. 73 Whoever steals sticks from the fence will have a swollen head.

† b. with of used paritively. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4504 He þat has yow don soch stōl have yee of his tresur. c1400 *Rule St. Benet* 569 Of oþer mens we sal not stēl Ne couet here no worldly wele. 1433 *CAXTON Golden Leg.* 112/2 Judas... bare the purse... and stole of that whiche was gyuen to cryst.

c. with away, t out, t over.

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 448 Þefis... in þe circl þane but out 3ed, for to steile þe catel owte. 1471 *CAXTON Recnyell* (Sommer) 440 How Cacus stole away the Oxen & kyeen longyng to hercules. 1530 *Palsgr.* 734/2, I steale awaye a thing by thefte, *je emble*. 1565 *JEWEL Refly Hardyn* (1611) 370 The people of Israel, by his Commaundement, stole away the Egyptians goods, without breach of the Law. 1576 J. DER. *En. & Ray. Memor.* 23 *mure* Though of Late in the... Low Country Troublesome disorders

Some Few (by Stealing ouer of vittayles, and other things, from this Common Wealth) haue made them selues priuately rich. *c 1610 Women Saints* 48 They stole away the coffins and reliques. *1711 Steele Spect.* No. 78 *p 5* A Pickpocket, who during his kissing her stole away all his Money. *1883 Tylor in Encycl. Brit.* XV. 199/2 The sorcerer has other means of attacking his victim... he can steal away his kidney fat.

d. In wider sense: To take or appropriate dishonestly (anything belonging to another, whether material or immaterial).

c 1275 Sinners Beware! 153 in *O. E. Misc.* 77 In helle he may adrynke If he steleþ cristes theofingne. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 3516 How yonger o þir tua þe blissing stal his broþer fra. *Ibid.* 3938, 1 stal him fra his benisun. *1340 Aenb.* 26 þo hyeþ yporites, steleþ þe dingnetes and þe baylyes. *1477 Norton Ord. Aleh.* ii. in Ashm. (1652) 34 For when I had my warke well wrought, Such stole it away and left me nought. *1643 Baker Chron.* Hen. VI. 67 Affirming that deceitfully, he had stolne many Cities and places of importance belonging to the Crown of England. *a 1704 T. Brown Dial. Dead, Belgic Hero Wks.* 1711 IV. 67 By which [treaty] he was obliged to vomit up numbreless Provinces and Towns, which he had dishonourably stolen from their true Proprietors. *1824 Scott's Roman's* xxvii, You not only steal my ideas... but [etc.]. No man like you for stealing other men's inventions.

e. esp. To plagiarize; to pass off (another's work) as one's own; to 'borrow' improperly (words, expressions). Also *absol.*

1544 Betham Precepts War Ep. Ded. A vjh, All translaours ought to vse the vsual termes of our englyshe tounge... and not to breke... in to the boundes of the latyn tounge, to steale termes of it. *1590 Pavillon's News Purgatory* 21 His Motto is stolne out of Tully, *Non solum pro nobis.* *1620 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Praise Hempseed* (1623) 36, I haue not stolne a Syllable, or Letter From any man, to make my bookesseemehetter. *1655 Stanley Hist. Philos.* Xenophon vii. (1687) 115/2 When he might haue stolen the writings of Thucydides... he chose rather to publish them with honour. *1716 Hearn Collect.* (O.H.S.) V. 331 He steals unmercifully, and amongst the Rest from Nauntoos'. *1841 W. Spalding Italy & It. Isl.* I. 201 It was stolen as genius steals from genius, it was stolen as Phidias stole from Homer.

f. To derive obscurely and dishonourably. *nonce-usage.*

1693 STEPHEN in Dryden's Juvenal viii. (1697) 193 Who know not from what Corner of the Earth The obscure Wretch, who got you, stole his Birth.

2. absol. and intr. To commit or practise theft.

† Const. dat. of person.

c 975 Corpus Gloss. C 839 *Compilat.* stilith. *c 950 Lindisf. Gosp.* John x. 10 Deaf he cymes hute bæte æstele & eted & losað. *a 1000 Laus of Æthelth.* ix, ðif frizman freum stelþ. *c 1175 Lamb. Hom.* 31 Seodðan hisehen milce et þan like monne þe he hæuod er istolen oder oðer-weis wa idon. *a 1200 Vies & Virtues* 67 Ne sleih, ne ne stell, ne reauce. *c 1375 Se. Leg. Saints* xii. (*Matthias*) 246 þo he wes thefe & a ywald steyle. *1390 Gower Conf.* II. 134 For every thef upon richesse Awailteþ forto rothe and stele. *1483 Caxton Golden Leg.* 286/3 Ther was a thef that ofte stole. *1563 Grafton Chron.* II. 45 The Souldiours the stole, extorted, and spoyled vpon both parties. *1610 SHAKS. Temp.* iv. 239 We steale by lyne and leuell. *c 1660 in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. iv. 100 About 80 torres... doe continually rothe and stele. *1684 BURNET tr. More's Utopia* 16 By which every Man might... so be preserved from the fatal necessity of stealing. *1815 ELPHINSTONE Acc. Canbul* (1842) II. 53 They plunder weak travellers, and steal from those who are too strong to be plundered. *1871 R. W. DALE Commandant.* viii. 208 To give short weight or measure, is to steal.

3. trans. To take away by stratagem or by eluding observation (something that is in the possession or keeping of another).

c 950 Lindisf. Gosp. Matt. xxviii. 13 Cuodða zle bætte ðegnas on naest cuomun &... stelende weron hine. *13.. Seign Sag.* (W.) 2652 He priked to the galewes with his sole, And fond that a thef was i-stole. *c 1440 Alphabet of Tales* 281 þe aungell stole þe syluer copp at þar drank of. *c 1450 CARPRAVE St. Augustine* 14 þei pulled up sail & stole þe schip from hir. *1638 Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 14 Lyons, (which usually steale Beefe out of the water when Ships are here). *1749 LAVINGTON Enthous. Meth. & Papiists* ii. (1754) Pref. p. xxi, You haue climbed up and stole the Sacred Fire from Heaven. *1830 TENNYSON Ode to Afem.* i. Thou who stealest fire From the fountains of the past.

b. with away; rarely with other advs., as **† down, † over.**

c 1375 Se. Leg. Saints ii. (*Paul*) 40r Men... stall a-way he mycht þe twa lodis of mekill mycht of petr and paul, fra qubare þai pay. *1470-85 Malory Arthur* iv. xiv. 137 She alyghte of her hors & thoughte for to stele away Excalibur his swerd. *1535 W. STEWART Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 392 Quetlie awa the held tha stall. *a 1586 SIONEV Astroph.* & Stella xiv, Vpon whose breast a fiercer Gripe doth the then did on him who first stole down the fire. *1587 HIGGINS Mirr. Mag.* Nero xii, (Letter) And had them say, that his disciples stole his corps away. *1602 CHETTEL Hoffmann* I. (1631) B 2 h, This is Hannie Hoffmanns sonne, that stole down his fathers Anatomy from the gallows. *1609 Ford Lover's Mel.* ii. E. 4, Shall I fetch a Barbour to steale away his rough beard, whiles he sleeps? *1816 J. WILSON City of Plague* ii. iv. 160 Many look With tears of sorrow on a mortal creature Whom death may steal away.

c. Of an impersonal agent.

1844 A. B. WELBY Poems (1867) 60 The wind I that for no creature careth, Yet stealeth sweets from every thing. *1878 HUXLEY Physiogr.* 72 The heat of the sun which quietly steals vapour from every exposed piece of water.

d. To carry off (young animals) from the dam.

13.. K. Alis. 1890 The tiger, that fynt y-stole Hire weolp from hire hole. *c 1386 CHAUCER Knt.* T. 1769 Ther nas no Tygre... Whan þat hir whelpes stole whan it is lite So cruel on the hunte as is Arcite. *1398 TREvisa Barth.* De P. R. xviii. cxlii. (1495) 854 The female beer is moost cruell beast

whanoe her whelpys ben stolen. *c 1480 HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* Fox & Wolf 738 Fra the Gait he stall ane lytil Kid.

e. To carry off, abduct, kidnap (a person) secretly. Now *rare.*

c 1386 CHAUCER Doctor's T. 184 My seruant... Which fro myn hous was stole vp-on a nyght. *c 1400 Distr. Troy* 13197 Pat onene in the nyght, þat noble he stole Fro the souerain hir Syre. *c 1475 HENRYSON Poems, Bludy Serk* 19 Stollin he hes the lady zing. *1523 DOUGLAS Æneis* i. x. 45 Him sall I sownd slepand stalle away. *1560 PHAER Æneid* x. (1562) F (iii), Was it by my conduct, thaduouert stole the Sparta queene? *1592 Soliman & l'ers.* xv. ii. 72 O wicked Turke, for to steale her hence. *a 1700 EVELYN Diary* 26 Dec. 1690, Executed... for being an accomplice with Campbell... in stealing a young heire. *1720 W. KING Heathen Gods & Heroes* xv. (1722) 63 She [Proserpine] was stole away by Aidoneus. *1769 BLACKSTONE Comm.* iv. xv. 208 Their forcible abduction and marriage; which is vulgarly called stealing an heire. *1788 Mrs. INCHEBOLD Child Nat.* iv. ii. 51 Amanthis is lost, gone, stole from me I. *1815 Scott Guy M.* xi, The young Laird was stown away by a randy gipsy woman. *1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. iii. v, Intent on stealing Majesty to Metz.

† f. To capture (a fortress, a military position) by snprize. *Obs.*

13.. E. E. Allit. P. B. 1778 þay... Lyfte laddres ful longe & vpon lofte wnen, Stelen styly þe toun er any steuen ryssed. *c 1450 Brut* ii. 424 This Erle of Gascoigne... come he nyght, and stalle the toun of Pountesye of the Frensshe men, and drof hem out. *1623 BINGHAM Xenophon* 73 It is better therefore to endeavour priuily, to steale, if we can, and to lay hold of... a peece of the void mountaine, than [etc.].

g. dial. To catch (wild-fowl). *† Obs.*

1698 M. MARTIN Voy. St. Kilda (1749) 57 Some thousands being catched, or, as they term it, Stolen every March.

4. In various applications with immaterial obj.

a. To cause the loss of, take away (something valued, e.g. happiness, a person's life, etc.).

c 1374 CHAUCER Troylus iii. 1451 O cruel day accusour of þe Ioye That nyght and loue han stole and faste y-wryen. *1590 Sal. Poems Reform.* xxi. 18 They Renigats... Hes stollin our Regentis life. *1631 MILTON Son.* ii. 2 How soon hath Time the subtle thief of Youth Stolen on his wing my three and twentieth year! *c 1722 Prior Pastoral to Dr. Turner* 4 Why dost thou... steal from life the needful hours of rest? *1777 Sir W. JONES Palace Fortune* 24 A sudden cloud his senses stole. *1793 Burns Bonnie Jean* iii, Her heart was tint, her peace was stown. *1806 G. PINCHARD Notes W. Indies* III. 269 Which... frequently causes us to steal another hour from the already too shortened day.

b. To take without permission (esp. a kiss).

† Also (cf. sense 6) to give (a kiss) to a person.

1390 GOWER Conf. II. 348 If thou hast stolen eny cuss Or other thing which therto longeth. *a 1400-50 Wals. Alex.* 5385 Scho... stells to him cussis. *1584 Lodge Forb. & Tris.* (Shaks. Soc.) 99 Her pleasant kissee where she might steale a touch. *1592 SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 726 Lest she should steale a kissee and die forsworne. *1598 BASTARD Chrestol.* ii. ii. 28 And yet a second course he undertakes. And stealing leaue for gayne which is so deare, A third and fourth adventure yet he makes. *a 1796 Burns Delta* 15 O let me steal one liquid kiss! *1838 Times* 14 Apr. 7/3 Mr. John Cunningham... appeared to answer the charge of stealing a sly kiss from the lips of... the pretty wife of a young tonsor.

† c. To conceal improperly. (Cf. 5.) *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne 369r No pryde ne may be stole, No yn shyfte be forhole.

† d. To gain by secret or noobtrusive means. *Obs.*

1426 AUOELAY Poems 53 Sum men ther ben that stolon heuen, With penans, prayers, and povertie. *1605 CHAPMAN At Poles* ii. l. 371, 378 That hath stolne By his meere industry, and that by spurs Such qualities as no wit else can match With plodding at perfection every house... I meane, besides his dycing and his wenching, He has stolne languages, th' Italian, Spanish, [etc.].

e. To take (time) by contrivance from its ordinary employment, sleep, etc. to devote to some other purpose.

1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 59 Be euer diligent... whan thou hast done all thy duties... to stele time wherein thou mayst giue thy selfe all hoolly to prayer. *1712 SWIFT Frl. to Stella* 18 Nov., This makes me sometimes steal a week from the exactness I used to write to MD. *1758 S. HAYWARD Serin.* xvii. 515 They must frequently steal an hour to converse with him [Christ] whom they love. *1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii. l. 409 Both Chief Justice Hale and Lord Keeper Guildford stole some hours from the business of their courts to write on hydrostatics.

f. To gain possession of, or to eotice away from another (a person's heart, affections, etc.).

1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 34 b, Wherhy he steleth many a soule fro god. *1587 D. FENNER Song of Songs* iv. 9 Sister, my spouse, my hart thou hast stole with one eye Myne hart thou hast stole, with one chayne which on thy necke doeth lye. *1590 SPENSER F. Q.* iii. l. 37 So did she steale his heedlesse hart away. *1596 Sir J. DAVIES Orchestra* lxxxvi, And they who first Religion did ordaine, By dauncing first the peoples harts did steale. *1605 1st Pt. Teronino* iii. v. 40 in *Kyd's Wks.* (1901) 322 Intending, as it seemed, by that sly shift, To steale away her troth. *1667 FLAVEL Saint Ined* (1754) 146 Take heed... lest thy shop steal away thy heart from thy closet. *a 1678 CHALKHILL Thealma & Clearchus* 108 Or hath some worthier Love Stole your Affections? *1720 OZELL tr. Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. viii. 28 His expression [was], so moving, that he stole away the Assent of all that heard him. *1720 J. WELWOOD Pref. to Rowe's Lucan* p. xxxix, The Muses had stolon away his heart from his infancy. *a 1797 Burns Song, 'Hark the Mavis'* v, Thou hast stown my very heart. *1835 JAMES Gipsy* i, How many would steal from one the affection of one's mistress or wife!

† g. To adopt or 'borrow' (what belongs to another art). *Obs.*

1581 SIONEV Apol. Poetrie (Arb.) 22 Both he [sc. Herodotus] and all the rest that followed him, either stole or

vsurped of Poetrie, their passionate describing of passions [etc.].

5. To effect or accomplish clandestinely or unperceived; to get opportunity for (ao action) by contrivance.

1625 BACON Ess. Of *Gt. Place* (Arb.) 289 Alwayes, when thou chaghest thine Opinion, or Course, professe it plainly and declare it... And doe not thinke to steale it. *1682 H. MORE Expos. Dan.* 53 He might spring up with them and amongst them, but in such an occult manner, and so unawares, as if he had stolon his growth behind them. *1682 N. O. Bailean's Lutrin* iv. 31 What a mad coil you keep here, That people cannot steal a Nap, or sleep here? *1758 Mrs. LENOX Henrietta* v. ix. (1761) II. 267, I will make you no apology for stealing a visit to her. *1826 Hood Recipe for Civility* 26 When their force Can't take a town by open courage They steal an entry with its forage. *1857 J. HAMILTON Less. Gt. Biog.* 264 He did not steal an interview [with Jesus], nor come, like Nicodemus, disguised.

† b. With complementary adj., or adv. *To steal oneself drunk:* to get drunk secretly. *To steal down* (Sc.): to canse to fall, ruin, by secret means.

1570 Sat. Poems Reform. xvii. 101 Thy poysond mind dooun steil not only him quhom wofully thou woundit; Bot [etc.]. *1596 DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. vii. 22 Machabe deuyes to cal Bancho and Flench... till a banket, that be sik a trayne quyetlie he may steil thame doune. *1670 T. BROOKS Wks.* (1867) VI. 67 So accordingly he stole himself drunk. *1719 LONDON & Wise Compl. Gard.* 41 The difference of hot or cold Summers does steal more considerably forward, or set back the same Fruits, of one and the same Climate and Season.

c. To direct (a look), breathe (a sigh) furtively.

a 1586 SIONEV Arcadia I. (Sommer) 62 h, As I, stalle a looke on her. *1697 Dryden Alexander's Feast* 87 And, now and then, a sigh he stole. *1711 ADOISON Spect.* No. 106 *p 1*, I have observed them stealing a Sight of me over an Hedge. *1794 Mrs. RAOLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* xxxi, She stole a glance at Anne. *1866 G. MACDONALD Ann. Q. Neighb.* iii. (1878) 33 He stole a shy pleased look at me.

† d. To steal a marriage: to get married secretly. *Obs.* [*Cf. Gr. γάμον κλέπτειν.*]

c 1450 Merlin ii. 363 This marriage wolde he haue stole hadde no Merlin I-be. *1562 Child-Marr.* 189 They did steale a marriage without banes askinge. *1711 STEELE Spect.* No. 133 *p 7* A story I had heard of his intending to steal a marriage without the privacy of us his intimate friends. *1731-8 Swift Pol. Conversat.* 130 You have stolen a Wedding it seems... How does your Lady unknowo? *1782 Miss BURNBY Cecilia* x. vi, 'Your daughter... has made a little change in her situation, which she was anxious you should hear from myself.' 'Ha! ha! I stolen a match upon you I warrant!' cried the facetious Mr. Hobson. *a 1797 H. WALPOLE Mem. Keign Geo.* III. (1845) III. x. 326 He... had stolen a marriage with an idiot sister of the Spanish Charles Townshend. *c 1820 S. ROGERS Italy, Marguerite de Tours* 45 They stole a match and fled.

e. To steal a march: in military sense, to succeed in moving troops without the knowledge of the enemy; hence *gen.* to get a secret advantage over a rival or opponent. *Const. on, upon, † of.*

1716 Addr. Edinb. 27 Mar. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5422/2 We saw him... steal a March for our Preservation. *1740 CIBBER Apol.* (1750) l. 143 After we had stolen some few days march upon them. *1771 SNOLLETT Humph.* Cl. 6 May (1815) 733 She yesterday wanted to steal a march of poor Liddy. *1874 MARRIAT P. Simple* xxiii, We must be off early to-morrow, while these good people are in bed, and steal a long march upon them. *1885 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 519 Those who had intended to gain the victory by stealing a march now disclaimed that intention. *1886 REAOE Never too Late* xxii, Happening to awake earlier than usual, he stole a march on his nurses, and... walked out and tottered into the jail. *1885 'F. ANSTEV' Tinted Venus* 100 He shan't have the chance: we'll steal a march on him this time.

† f. To get a hasty glance at. *Obs.*

1721 FIELDING Letter Writers i. ii. 7 Will you go steal an Act or two of the new Tragedy? *Rak.* Not I—I go to no Tragedy.

g. In various games, esp. Cricket, Golf, and Baseball: see *quots.* Also *intr.* (in Baseball), esp. in *to steal home.*

1857 HUGHES Tom Brown ii. viii, He has stolen three hys in the first ten minutes. *1874 CHAOWICK Base Ball Man.* 47 If he [the batsman] steal home on the catcher or pitcher. *1881 FORGAN Gaffer's Handbk.* 35 *Steal*, to hole an unlikely 'put' from a distance. *1882 Daily Tel.* 24 June, He next took Ramsay round to the leg boundary, and shortly stole a single off him also. *1891 N. CRANE Baseball* iv. 32 His antics in trying to deceive the fielders and steal a base excite great amusement among the... spectators. *1895 MANSON Sporting Dict.* *Stealing a Base*, When a base runner makes his next base by leading off and then running while the ball is being thrown by the pitcher to the catcher. *1895 Times* 19 Feb. 11/4 The Englishmen were able to steal many runs. *1897 Encycl. Sport* I. 247/1 (Cricket) *Steal runs*, to get a run for a hit, when no run seems reasonably possible.

6. To place, move, or coovey stealthily. Now somewhat *rare.* **† To steal on:** to pot on (one's clothes, etc.) hastily, so as not to be observed (*obs.*). *To steal* (some one or something) *in:* to smuggle in, procure secret entrance for.

a 1300 Cursor M. 3872 Bot þar [Laban] did a trecheri, For þan [Jacob] had may rachel wedd, Lia he stall vn-til his bed. *c 1555 J. BACONORO in Coverdale Godly Lett.* his bed. *a 1600 Pray Walke* to steale you in, as I hope he will doe. *a 1600 WEBSTER Apollus & Virg.* iv. 1, Thy violent Lust shall like the biting of the inuenvom'd Aspick, steal thee to hell. *1633 G. HERBERT Temple, Love unknown* 42, I bath'd it often, ev'n with holyhould, Which at a board, while many drunk base wine, A friend did steal into my cup for good. *1648 J. BEAUMONT Pyrrhe* vi. xvi, Know'st thou why He gathers up his Tail's ashamed Train, And

steals it round about his scaly thigh? 1649 DAVENANT *Love & Honour*, iv. i. 65 Steale on this funeral habit. 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthenon*, (1676) 641, I stole the Letter into Momy-ma's hand. a 1685 R. NORTH *Autobiog.* i. (1887) 3 But there was another use made of this bottle, for our Mother would steal into it slices of Rubarb, and...this way, it was stole upon us, and not tainted with aversions. 1710 [BEDFORD] *Vind. Ch. Eng.* 179 The Words...were...stolen into the Article. a 1712 FOUNTAINSHALL *Decis.* (1759) I. 292 The Merchants did undersell them, by stealing in English cloth that was prohibitory. 1712 STEELE *Spectator* No. 354 ¶ 3 The Prentice speaks his Disrespect by an extended Finger, and the Porter by stealing out his Tongue. 1718 *Prior Solomon* ii. 428, I, from beneath his Head, at dawning Day, With softest Care have stol'n my Arm away. 1730 RAMSAY *For Sake Somebody* iii, I'll...steal on linens fair and clean. 1752 H. WALFORD *Lett. to Mann* 28 Oct., [Lord Coventry] couched his wife round the table, on suspecting that she had stolen on a little red, seized her, scrubbed it off by force with a napkin, and then told her, that [etc.]. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Pool of Quat.* (1809) III. 17 He stole a bill for 160 l. into his hand, saying...there is what I owe you. 1770 JOHNSON *L. P.* *Savage* III. 367 Nor [did he] ever read his verses without stealing his eyes from the page, to discover, in the faces of his audience, how they were affected. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* ii. 10 Whose constant vigils chase the chilling damp Oblivion steals upon her vestal lamp. 1817 MOORE *Lalla Rookh* (ed. 2) 165 If the sweet hours of intercourse so imprudently allowed them should have stolen into his heart the same fatal fascination as into hers. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Mill.* xxx, The hag...now unclosed her hand, stole it away from the weapon, and suffered it to fall by her side. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Ministr.* I. 199 Silly steal thy bonnet on, ... And wander out with me. 1824 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 397 It may amuse you, to show when, and by what means, they stole this law in upon us. 1883 D. C. MURRAY *Joseph's Coat* xxiv, It was noticed that the silent two had stolen each a hand towards the other's and thus...they sat handed.

† b. To fire (a gun) stealthily. *Obs.*

1794 NELSON in *Sotbey's Catal.* (1900) 26 Feb. 218 Except one general discharge and a gun now and then stole at us, we have had no opposition.

c. Of a hen: To make (her nest) in a concealed place. Also U.S. of a ewe: To bring forth (lambs) out of season.

1854 *Poultry Chron.* I. 436 Turkey hens generally steal their nests, but do not readily forsake them, unless scared. 1859 ALLEN *New Amer. Farm Bk.* (1883) 417 If young ewes have stolen lambs, they should be taken away from them immediately after yearning. 1881 YOUNG *Eng. Man his own Mechanic* § 979, 466 When laying every hen likes extreme privacy. This is why fowls when at liberty 'steal' their nests as it is called.

7. *techn.* To omit or suppress (some out of a usual number of parts of a structure). a. *Naut.* (See quot.) b. *Netting.* (? Implied in *STOLEN ppl. a.*)

1712 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 47 It's therefore very customary in many Ships to drop, or steal, as they term it, some Strakes short of the Stern.

II. To go secretly or quietly.

† 8. *refl.* To withdraw oneself secretly or quietly. Chiefly with *away*. *Obs. rare.*

[So ON. *stela-sk.* For the development of meaning cf. F. *dérober* to steal, *se dérober* to hide oneself.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2918 Laban o leue pam nicked nai, And þat bi night þam stal a way. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard T.* 282 For which as soon as it myghte be He stal hym hoom agayn to his contree. c 1480 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aynon* xvi. 381 When the spy had wel vnderstonde all the conclusion, he stele himself for the company. *Ibid.* xxviii. 590 Alas, ye stalle awaye yourself by nyghte. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xi. 165 So peaceful shalt thou end thy blissful days, And steal thy self from life, by slow decays.

9. *intr.* To depart or withdraw secretly or surreptitiously from a place. Chiefly with *adv.*, as *away*, *forth*, *off*, *out*, or const. *from*, *out of*.

1254 O. E. *Chron. an.* 1140, & te æorl stal ut & ferde efter Rodbert eorl of Gloucester. c 1205 LAV. 15039 Heo swiþe stille stelen ut of burruwe. c 1290 *Magdalen* 540 in S. E. *Leg.* 477 Marie...stal a-way from her kenne. 1487 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 271 Diverse of them stelyth dayly awaye and goyth to Myddelborow. 1530 PALSGR. 734/2, I stalle awaye, I conveye my selfe prively out of syght, or out of company. 1535 W. STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 178 How Wortigerne for Dreid of Hungest staw in the Valis. 1561 NORRIS & SACKV. *Gorboduc* v. ii. 40 And other sort...Stale home by silence of the secret night. a 1578 LINDSAY (Pitt-scott) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 291 The Earle of Angus was stowin quytill out of his ludding. 1580 STOW *Chron.* 533 (an. 1399), But when they saw the King came not, they staled away, and left the Earle of Salisburie in manner alone. 1595 in *Spalding Club Misc.* I. 86 Thow was apprehendit...steilling furth of the said...Adam Mairis yard, at twa hours in the morning, greyn growand bear. 1617 MORRISON *Itin.* ii. 57 The Lord Deputie...received advertisement...that Tyronne...was stolne out of Mounster with sixe hundred in his company. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iii. xvi. (1640) 135 Other Captains secretly stole home. 1667 DRYDEN *Ind. Emperor* iv. iv. The gods are good; I'll leave her to their care, Steal from my Post, and in the Plunder share. 1704 CIBBER *Careless Husb.* v. 47 My Lady Graveyards had an Eye upon me, as I stole off. 1761 HUMPH. *Hist. Eng.* xxvii. II. 121 Many of them had stolen from the camp, and retired homewards. a 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) II. 251 She had stole out in order to acquaint me with this. 1786 MME. D'ARRELL *Diary* 18 July, The sub-governess stole from her charges, and came to the window. 1867 MORRIS *Tyson* ii. 583 But made him think of some beast from his lair Stolen forth at the beginning of the night. 1869 TOZER *Hight. Turkey* II. 267 Maria stole off to the honey. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 232 The inhabitants had stolen away and taken up a position on the top of the hills.

b. with *adv.* accusative, to steal one's way († in early use = to steal away). Now *rare*.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2174 He...as a traytour stal his wey. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 101 That Edricus seenge the Danes to be inclynede, stalle his weye from the hoste. c 1500 *Three Kings' Son* 152 Some stalle their wey, and lefte the places allone. 1847 MRS. A. KERR tr. *Ranke's Hist. Servia* 182 During the night, he, with his Monkes, stole his way into the midst of their camp. 1884 W. COLLINS *I say No* ix, Steal your way into that poor little fool's heart.

c. Hunting. To steal away. Of a hunted animal: To leave its lair unperceived and gain a start of the pursuers.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Delthe Blanche* 381 And so, at the laste, This hert Rused and stalle away Fro alle the houndes a prey way. c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiii, To se if he deer pat is herbowrede wilde sterte and steele away or be lymer meved hym. 1711 BUNCELL *Spect.* No. 116 ¶ 5 That 'twas a Wonder they had not lost all their Sport for want of the silent Gentleman's crying Stole Away. 1756 FOOTE *Engl. fr. Paris* ii. Wks. 1799 I. 111 Hola, Sir Toby, Stole away! 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vi, I...soon heard, far behind, the 'hey whoop' stole away! stole away! of my haffled pursuers. 1872 T. PEARCE *Idstone Papers* ii. 19 Just then...there was a rustle amongst the long grass, and a fine dog fox...stole away.

† d. *fig.* of things. *Obs.* (Distinct from II.)

a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 371 The tyme that...steleth from vs so prively. c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 5248 But it [prosperity] a-way gan steele Whan þei him drough to profyte singuler.

10. To go or come secretly or stealthily; to walk or creep softly so as to avoid observation.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12524 Iosep...sent him to be yerd...For to gedir þam sum cale; And iesus still him efter stal. c 1374 CHAUCER *Trayns* i. 81 And to be Grekes ost ful pryely He stal a noon. c 1475 HENRYSON *Orpheus* 142 And Orpheus atour his [sc. Cerberus] wame in stall, And nethir mare he went. 1544 BETHAM *Precepts War* ii. vii. Kij, Yf he stalle into the campe, by walles or ditches, dryen hy no great feare, he is worthy the same punyshment. 1577-87 HARRISON *England* ii. xiii. (1877) 246 Such of Belgie as stalle over hither from the maine. a 1586 SIBNEY *Arcaida* iii. i. (1922) 356 [He] stalle up into Pamelaes chamber. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 39 Affection is like the Snyale, which stealeth to the top of the lance by minutes. 1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* 4 The same evening there stalle also aboard vs in a small Canoa two Indians. 1640 SUCKLING *Ballade upon Wedding* 44 Her feet beneath her Petticott, Like little nice stole in and out. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arthur* ii. 917 The timorous Hare steals from the brakes. 1720 SWIFT *Frl. to Stella* 2 Sept., I have stole here again to finish this letter. 1778 MISS BURNBY *Evellina* (1791) I. xxxiii. 168 Madame Duval, stalle softly down stairs, desiring me to follow her. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* i. 325 On Erie's banks, where tigers steal along. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* iii. 33 They steal to one another's houses when they think we are asleep. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iii. iii, At nightfall, President Lamoinignon steals over to the Controller's. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxvii, There were...soft whisperings and foot-falls in the chamber, as one after another stole in, to look at the dead. 1859 FITZGERALD *Omar* xlii, And Intely...Came stealing through the Dusk an Angel Shape Bearing a Vessel on his Shoulder. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* ii, The Lady Sylvia...dressed and stole noiselessly down the stairs.

b. *fig.*

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* C 4, Such vpstarts...wil at last stalle by degrees into some credit by their double diligence. 1599 SANDYS *Europe's Spec.* Pref. (1632) 3 Yet, nevertheless, since that time; there hath bene another Impression of the same stole into the world. 1679 C. NESSE *Antichrist* 213 It stole into the world...unsensibly, and at unawares. 1732 CHURCHILL *Night* 183 Calm, independent, let me steal thro' life. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 342 The child of which he is the father, if it steals into life.

† c. With to *adv.* *Obs.*

c 1250 *Ovid & Night.* 1432 An go to him bi daies lihte þat er stal to bi þeostre nihte. c 1290 *Barnabas* 98 in S. *Eng. Leg.* 29 Ake cristine Men þat weren bi-side stelen to bi nigte.

d. To come stealthily on or upon a person for the purpose of attack or injury.

131... *King Allis*. (Laud MS.) 389 For þou hast demed þi self here þoo þou...stalle byhynden on oure kyng. c 1369 CHAUCER *Delthe Blanche* 654 At the chesse...She stalle on me and toke my fers. 1393 LANGF. P. Pl. C. vii. 106 'Ich am wrathe', quap þat wyf, 'wol gladliche smyte þoþe with ston and with staf, and stede vp-on myn enemy'. 1399 — *K. Reddes* iii. 21 þo schrewed wormes, þat steteleþ on be stedis to stynghe hem to deeth. c 1450 *Brut* ii. 379 And afir come þer tydynges...þat þere was a new Batayle of Frenchmen ordeyned, redy to stete on hem, and comyn towarde hym. 1508 STANNIDGE *Vulgaria* (W. de W.) B iij h, He came stelyng vpon me, *Adortus* est me. 1530 PALSGR. 734/2, I stalle upon one, I come prively upon hym, *Je viens a lembler*. 1577 Gooce *Hereshach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 156 h, The catte...stealing suddenly and swiftly vpon the mouse. 1598 T. ROGERS *Celest. Elegies* C 4 b in *Lampart Gart.* (Roxb.), Death stole vpon her with his Ehen darte. 1680 *Debates Ho. Commons* (1681) 125, I believe it was only to quiet our Thoughts, while Popery steals on upon us. 1684 *Contempt. St. Man* i. vii. (1697) 77 Death steals treacherously upon us, when we least look for it. 1704 ROWE *Ulysses* ii. i. 569 The God of Sleep Insensible and soft, had stole upon me. 1788 BURNS *Bonnie Moor-hen* Chorus, Tak' some on the wing, and some as they spring, But cannily steal on a bonie moor-hen. 1821 SCOTT *Kennilure* xxix, With the stealthy step...of the cat that steals on her prey.

11. Of things. a. Of time (with *on*, *away*): to come or go unobserved.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. i. 52 The houre stales on, I pray you sir dispatch. 1592 KYD *Span. Trag.* iii. xi. 46 Then time stales on, And steales, and steales. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaglio* 39 But in the meane space time steales away. 1773 HAN. MORE *Search Hagb.* ii. 143 No plan e'er mark'd the duties of the day, Which stole in tasteless apathy away. 1835 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *At Day* xi, As years stole on, and he didn't care to move about much.

b. Of a condition, esp. sleep, insensibility, infirmities, etc.: To come insensibly over or on a person.

14... *Pot. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 279 3if any sterynge on me stete. 1562 WINSTON *Cert. Tractates* iii. Wks. (S.T.S.) II. 27 That be the proces of tyme vntankfull for forgetfulness steil not vpon us. 1660 DRYDEN *Astræa Redux* 129 So on us stole our blessed change; while we Th' effect did feel but scarce the manner see. 1807-8 IRVING *Saluag.* (1824) 332 Infirmities had stolen upon him. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* xix. 166 He began to feel some self-approval on his homosom steal. 1827-54 DR. QUINCY *Last Days* Cant. Wks. III. 123 The infirmities of age now began to steal upon Kant. 1834 *Life Adm. Clarke* iv. 10 Mr. Clarke...began to feel a sense of drowsiness steal over him. 1847 C. BRONTE *Jane Eyre* xxviii, A kind of pleasant stupor was stealing over me.

c. Of a stream, tears, a body of vapour, a ship, etc.: To glide, or move gently and almost imperceptibly. Also with *adv.*, *along*, *on*, *out*.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 919 The Vapour of Char-Coale...is the more dangerous, because it cometh without any ill Smell; But stealeth on by little and little. a 1678 CHALKHILL *Theatralia & Cl.* 93 Anon she drops a tear That stole along her cheeks. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 379 Now sighs steal out, and tears begin to flow. 1737 [S. BERKINGTON] *G. de Luca's Mem.* (1738) 62 With Tears stealing down his Cheeks. 1785 BURNS *Vision* i. xiv, Auld, hermit Aire staw thro' his woods, On to the shore. 1840 HELPS *Friends in C.* ii. ii. (1841) l. 253 Look at that unguiny puppy trying to catch the thistle-down as it steals up the hill. 1874 LADY BARKER *Station Life N. Zealand* xvii. 125 The faint wreath of smoke steal ing up through the calm air. 1896 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *Plotsam* i. 1 The Hooghly was stealing past the quiet bungalow built on the bank. 1898 BRIDGES *Hymn Nat. Poems* (1912) 404 The white ships swim, And steal to havens far.

d. Of sound, fragrance, light: To become gradually perceptible. Const. *on*, *upon* (the sense).

1634 MILTON *Comus* 557 At last a soft and solemn breath ing sound Rose like a steam of rich distill'd Perfumes, And stole upon the Air, that even Silence Was took e'er she was ware. 1777 POTTER *Æschylus, Prometheus, Chained* d 12 Ab me! what sound, what softly-breathing odour Steals on my sense? 1785 BURNS *Winter* Nt. 36 When on my ear this plaintive strain, Slow, solemn, stole. c 1790 W. L. POWERS *Sonn.*, 'As one who long', With such delight, o'er all my heart I feel, Sweet Hope! thy fragrance pure and healing incense steal. 1822 LAMB *Elia Ser.* i. *Some old Actors*, You could see the first dawn of an idea stealing slowly over his countenance.

† e. To insinuate itself, find acceptance in disguise. Also, to gain influence by imperceptible degrees. Const. *on*. *Obs.*

1581 SIBNEY *Apoll. Poetrie* (Arb.) 35 Whose pretty Allegories, stealing vnder the formal tales of Beastes, make many...begin to hear the sound of vertue. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Pysche* xxi. cclxxvi, The Art of charming stings can steal upon The coldest bosom. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Brecknock* (1662) 23 With a smooth stream...his matter by a lawful and laudable felony, did steal secretly into the hearts of his hearers. 1805 EMILY CLARK *Banks of Douro* l. 129 The society of Montague...insensibly stole on her esteem.

† f. To operate by insensible degrees upon. *Obs.* 1639 G. PLATTES *Discov. Subterr. Treas.* 19 When you use them [sc. the new pots] set them in the fire at the first kindling; and so let the Fire steale upon them till they be red hot.

† g. To steal off: to diverge in an inconspicuous way. *nonce-use.*

1793 [EARL DUNDONALD] *Descr. Est. Cultros* 30 From the main lay of the Coal...a leader of Coal steals off as it were.

† h. To develop by insensible degrees from; to pass or change insensibly into, to something else. 1660 DRYDEN *Astræa Redux* 127 As wise Artists mix their Colours so 'That by degrees they from each other go, Black steals unheeded from the neighb'ring white. a 1759 COLLINS *Epist. to Hammer* 114 Chaste and subdued the modest lights decay, Steal into shades, and mildly melt away. 1811 CLARE *Vill. Ministr.* II. 34 Buds to blossoms softly steal. 1885 DISRAELI *V. Grey* v. iii, A bright sun-shiny afternoon was stealing into twilight.

i. Of an event, a proposal: To come upon a person without attracting attention.

1798 SOPHIA LEE *Canterb. T.* *Young Lady's T.* II. 395 Day had unobserved stolen upon them. 1819 J. MARSHALL *Constit. Opin.* (1839) 161 The bill...did not steal upon an unsuspecting legislature.

III. 12. The verb-stem in combination: steal-clothes, steal-coat (see quot.); † steal-counter, † a gamester who cheats by stealing counters (in quot. *fig.*); † steal-placard, one who has stolen a 'placard' or begging licence; † steal-truth, a heresy.

1809 *Edin. Rev.* XIV. 143 'Wadd's' This youthful amusement...is called, on the Borders, by the very appropriate name of *Scotch and English*. In the south of England, it has the blunter appellation of 'steal-clothes'. [1845 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, 'Steal-clothes, or Watch-words, a game.']. 1816 *Gentl. Mag.* July 36/1 In Lancashire we have a game, for which I can procure no other name than 'Steal Coat'. 1828 *Hay any Work* 6 That olde 'stealecounter masse priest, John O Glosseter. 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Answ. Davi* 79 You are now (like a steal-counter) thus covertly creeping vnto their supposed dispossessions by prayer and fasting. 1592 NASH *Saffron-Walden* N x b, Pigmye Dicke is such another Veorian 'steale Placard as Iohn was. 1621 H. LYNDSE *Via tuta* 48 By which publike notice, the 'steale-truth was discovered.

Steal (stīl), v. 2 Now *dial.* [*I. STEAL stīl*] *trans.* To furnish with a handle.

1543 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 356 Paid to vij masons, every of them, for stelyng of ther gear, 12d. Toij For prentice for ther stelyng sylver, 2s. 1570-80 *Ibid.* 117 For mendinge and stelyng four chesells. 1573 in *Rep. MSS*

Ld. Middleton (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 434 For stealing an axe for John Dnne...xij d. 1580 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 194 For mending and stelyng of a pycke iij s. vj d.

Steal, obs. form of *STAIL sb.*

Stealable (stf'lab'l), a. [f. *STEAL v.* + -ABLE.] That can be stolen.

1827 *Hone's Every-day Bk.* II. 814 The fruit...is not yet stealable...by boys. 1885 *Church Times* 3 July 512/2 If all the stealable property of the Church were stolen.

Stealage (stf'ledz), [f. *STEAL v.* + -AGE.] a. Losses due to stealing. b. *nonce-use*. The right of stealing.

1865 S. HUGHES *Gas-works* (ed. 2) 249 Mr. Croll...estimated that one-sixth of the whole gas sent out would be absorbed by leakage and stealage. 1884 H. GEORGE *Soc. Probl.* II. 25 [A man] who would administer the government of these municipalities for fifty per cent. of present waste and stealage! 1888 J. A. MORGAN *Bankside Shaks.* I. Intro. 16 Did Shakspeare sell the stealage as well the stage-right of his plays?

Stealed, a. [f. *STEAL sb.* + -ED.] Having a 'steal' or handle. Only in *long-stealed*.

1530 PALSGR. 756/1, I throw a darte or any longe stealed weapon, *Je dardo*.

†Stealed, ppl. a. Obs. rare. [f. *STEAL v.* + -ED.] = *STOLEN*.

1577 GRANGE *Golden Aphrod.* etc. R, I stryde the streetes both long and wyde, A stealed sight of hir to haue. 1883 C. STEWART *Davitt Blythe* 22 Vattie...saw his ain stealed beast quietly grazing close at hand.

Stealer (stf'la), [f. *STEAL v.* + -ER.] One who steals; a thief; now only, one who steals something specified.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvii. 11 Off stomok steillaris and clayth takkaris, A graceless garison. 1508 *Reg. Privy Seal Scot.* I. 239/1 He dredis that the stelaris of it [a seal] hes fenzeit and maid fals lettez...on his behalf. 1547-64 ELVOT *Dict.* *Plagiarius*, also a stealer of books. 1547-64 BALWIN *Mor. Philos.* 60 Cut off stealers hands. Hang up theeves and robbers. 1585 BASINGTON *Commandm.* 338 The cause why the stealer stole was want of labouring in his calling. 1585 HIGINS *Junius Nomencl.* 528/1 *Mango*,...a stealer away of mens children or servants that sellethe and buyeth them. 1649 J. OWEN *Serm. H. of C.* Of Toleration 44 If so, why doe Adulterers unmolested, behold the violent death of Stealers. 1769 COOK *at Voy.* I. xv. in *Hawkesw. Voy.* (1773) II. 157 A Chief, whose father's name was Pahairedo, the stealer of boats. 1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Pedit.* 29 The authority, from which the power was thus filched, was...that of some judge or judges, co-ordinate with that of the stealers. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Pr. Denikation* t. v. 45 Older than thou, the stealer of the fire!

b. slang. *The ten stealers* by the fingers. [1603 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 349 By these pickers and stealers.] 1639 R. DAVENPORT *K. John & Matilda* III. 1, Since they have neither eaten bit nor drunk drop, nor by these ten stealers shall not, till I hear againe from my Lord.

Stealer (stf'la), *Naut.* Also *steeler*. [The same word as prec.: cf. *STEAL v.* 7.] (See quotes.)

1805 *Shipwright's Vade-M.* 201 It is therefore customary to work, in the bow of such ships, a steeler next under the wale. 1835 *Falconer's Dict.* *Marine* (ed. Burney), *Steeler*, in ship-building, the foremost or aftmost plank in a strake, which is dropped short of the stem or stern-post. 1854 FINCHAM *Ship Build.* II. (ed. 3) 26 These planks are called stealers. 1874 THEARLE *Naut. Archit.* 50 The last plank of the strake which does not extend right forward or aft, as the case may be, is termed a 'stealer'.

Stealwurte, variant of *STALWORTH a.*

Stealing (stf'lin), *vbl. sb.* [-ING¹] The action of *STEAL v.* in its various senses. Also *Comb.* with advs., as *stealing-forth*, -in.

13... *Sewyn Sages* (W.) 1275 Thief of steling wil nowt hlinne Til he bonne bi the chinne. 1568 *Pilgr. Pepp.* (W. de W.) 151/1 238 By rape, pyking, excoeryon, sacrilege, or any other manner of stelyng. 1668 GUARION *Chron.* II. 170 By the strength of these Castelles, they were kept from their olde accustomed raynnes and stealings. 1581 A. HALL *Hiad* ix. 165 No groome perceives my stealing forth, nor tooketh thereof regards. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 97 Be steling and reif, thay rayer seik their meit. 1613 BRISLEY *Lat. Lit.* 155 For preventing of stealing, or any helpe by the Latine booke...you may both cause them to write in your presence, and also make choise of such places which they know not where to find. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* 4. 171 But the Stealing in of any Air, before the water was let in, is mentioned but as a Suspicion. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxvii [xxviii], § 16 Thus the taking from another what is his, without his Knowledge or Allowance, is properly called Stealing. 1837 BROWNING *Parleyings*, B. de Mandeville v. 37 If, at first stealing-forth of life in stalk and leaflet-promise, quick His spud should baulk Evil from budding foliage, bearing fruit.

b. *concr.* in plural. Gains made by stealing. 1839 MARRIAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. t. I. 195, I asked how much his office was worth, and his answer was six hundred dollars, besides stealings.

Stealing (stf'lin), ppl. a. [f. *STEAL v.* + -ING².] That steals or moves stealthily; that eludes observation; that glides or creeps softly along; that comes on imperceptibly. Early use chiefly in *stealing step*, *pace* (very common in the 16th c.; now rare).

1574 HIGGINS *Mirr. Mag.*, Q. Cordila xxxv, Eke nearer still to mee with stealing steps she drew. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Stale Gl.* (Arb.) 69 Nor heare the trampling of his stealing steppes. 1617 HIERON *Penance* *Six* xxvii. Wks. 1619 II. 180 Sinne...maketh boldnesse and security in a stealing and dangerous manner to encrease. 1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 324 With a leering Look, stealing Pace, squeaking Voice. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Is.* vi. lxxvii, But see, the stealing night with softly pace...creeps up the East. 1748 COLLINS *Ode Death Thomson* 2 In yonder grave a Druid lies Where

slowly winds the stealing wave! 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxxiii, He turned to the light, and proceeded with the same stealing steps towards Emily's apartment. 1813 BYRON *Corair* i. vii, They watch his glance with many a stealing look. 1833 R. S. SURTES *Spang's Sp. Tour* (1893) 60 His [a horse's] easy stealing way of going, compared to the bounding elasticity of Hercules. 1829 *Welsh Rev.* I. 767, I...followed her silently until we stood face to face in the stealing darkness. 1897 W. J. COURTNEY *Longest Reign* iii, Not...for These bath stealing Age, Sovereign Lady...Dimmed the glory of Thy golden prime.

b. *Comb.*, as *stealing-wise* adv.; *stealing-strake Naut.* = *STEALER*.

1633 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Eromena* 4 Seeing the fierce beast make stealing-wise towards him. 1830 HENNEAWICK *Mar. Archit.* 120 *Stealing-strake* or *plank*, one that does not run all the way to the stem or stern post.

Hence *Stealingly* adv., stealthily, furtively, so as to elude observation. (Very common in the 16th and 17th c.; now rare.)

13... *K. Alis.* 5080 Many of his men...Agein kyng Ali-saunders bestes, Stelendelich dronken of this lake. 1400 *Ragman Roll* 62 in *Harl. E. P. P.* (1864) I. 72 And now cometh age, too to your beauté, And stelyngly it wastyth stownde-mele. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 473/2 Stelyngly, or theefly, *furtive*, *intracalcant*. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) 1506 iv. ix. 121 When any clerke receyvethe holy ordres stelyngly. 1596 R. UINCHIE *Diella* (1877) 81 And stealingly there glides with beauty pace A Riuolet of Pearle along her face. 1603 DEKKER *etc. Patient Grisill* IV. i. 1710 Enter Grisill, stealingly. 1630 LERNARD *tr. Charon's Wind* III. iii. 37 (1670) 360 And in this case likewise he must proceed as it were stealingly, sweetly and slowly, by little and little, and almost insensibly. 1693 IV. BATES *Serm.* viii. 278 A Disease neglected at first, that stealingly slips into the Habit of the Body...becomes at last uncontrollable and incurable. 1843 SOURNAY *in Fraser's Mag.* (1868) LXXVII. 731 The means wherewith he would stealingly attempt this change.

Stealth (stf'lp). Forms: 3-4 *stalthe*, 4-6 *stelthe*, 4-7 *stelt*, 5 *stalt*, 6 *stilt*, 6-*stealth*. [Early ME. *stalthe*, *stelt*; the fluctuation of vowel points to an OE. **stēlp*, f. OTeut. **stēlp*-ablaut-var. of **stēl*-: see *STEAL v.* and -TH. Cf. ON. *stulþ-r*, Icel. *stuld-r*, theft, *STOUT*, from the weak-grade of the same root.]

†1. The action or practice of stealing or taking secretly and wrongfully; theft. Obs.

1350 *Gen. & Ex.* 1767 *Stalthe* ic forsake. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* T. 513 Als be sacrilege, or he symonie, *Stalt*he, falschede, o. ether. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 346 With Covetise yit I finde A Servant of the same kinde, Which *Stelt*he is hote. 1414 HOCLEVLE *De Reg. Princ.* 1809 And stelteth [printed stelles] guerdon is swich paiement, Pat neuer thynke I his wages disserve. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Rogat. Wk.* II. 240 The man in his neede, woulde not relieue his want by stealth. 1599 R. GREENHAM *Short Form Catech.* 416 Thou shalt not steal. How many evils are herein forbidden? 1 First, all those outward acts are forbidden, whereby stealth is committed...all inward stealings of the heart is forbidden. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. iv. 27. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 407 The stealing of men...that kind of stealth. 1638 STR. T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 163 Safeguarded from sand and stealth, by a defensive wall. 1639 *Act in Arch. Maryland* (1883) I. 71 Stealth of ones self which is the unlawful departure of a Servant out of service or out of the Colony. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 159 This day was published their majesties proclamation for the preventing of the stealth and imbezilment of their majesties stores of war. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 371 A despot big with pow'r obtain'd by wealth, And that obtain'd by rapine and by stealth.

†2. Contrasted with *force* or *violence*. Obs.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 157 If...he take the food by force, or stealth, which he cannot obtaine for money, [etc.] 1779 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Pope Wks.* 1789 IV. 16 Lord Petre cut off a lock of Mrs. Arabella Fermor's hair. This, whether stealth or violence, was so much resented [etc.].

†b. An instance of stealing; a theft. Obs.

1402 HOCLEVLE *Let. Cupid* 362 And thus was mannes helthe heraft him by the fende ryght in a steltche. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 107/1 No such steltche nor felony was committed. 1550 *For Populi Vox* Det. iii. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 403 Vnto a comonwealthe This ys a very stealthe. 1596 SPENSER *State Ir.* Wks. (Globe) 620/1 A stealth being made bya rehell...the stolen goodes are conveyed to some husbandman. 1613 T. CAMPION *Relat. Ld. Knowles' Enterit.* C. 3, [Prometheus] These heau'n borne Starres, Who by my stealth are become Sublunars. 1648 *Art. Peace Ir.* xxxii. in *Milton's Wks.* (1851) IV. 540 To hear and determin all Murders, Manslaughters, Rapes, Stealths...and other Offences. 1694 *London Gaz.* No. 3058/3 Whereas Dermot Leary, and divers others...have committed several Murders, Burglaries, Robberies, and Stealths. 1701 SENLEY *And. & Cl.* iv. 14, *Lovers*, like misers, cannot bear the stealth Of the least trifle from their endless wealth. 1704 T. BROWNE *Sat.* on Quack Wks. 1730 I. 63 I th' face of day, thou robbst us of our health, And yet art never question'd for the stealth. 1797 SHERIDAN *Pizarro* II. 1, A mother's love for her sweet babe is not a stealth from the dear father's store.

†c. Plagiarism. Obs.

1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 122 For the matter, it is whole Aristotles...both Catulus and Crassus do oft and pleasantly lay that steth to Antonius charge. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 29 One collected his [Virgil's] faults, avoier his stealths, as Donatus in his life hath observed. 1637 SUCKLING *Acc. Relig.* *Frang.* Aurea (1648) 107 For all before were but little stealths from Moses words. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. 1851 V. 367 The unskillful and im-metodical teaching of their Pastor, teaching...as random...as his ease or fawning, and oft-times as his stealth guides him.

†d. Cunning thievishness. Obs.

1605 SHAKS. *Learn* III. iv. 96 Hog in sloth, Foxe in stealth, Wolfe in greediness.

†2. Something stolen; something to steal; plunder. Obs.

1426 *Lydg. De Guil. Pilgr.* 13252 Forth with hym bys stelte he har. 1560 PHAER *Æneid* ix. (1562) C liij, Aye stealing lyke some Wolfe, y^e. about mens deiries houlung troits at midnight seking stealth. 1596 SPENSER *State Ir.* Wks. (Globe) 620/1 By which means the theeves are greatly encouraged to steal, and they mayntayners emboldened to receive their stealths. 1617 MORSKIN *Itin.* II. 9 That none of the Countrey receive any stealths from Neighbour-Countreys. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 503, I came not here...to pursue the stealth Of pilfering Woolfe. 1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 344 Next morning he was apprehended with his stealths about him. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VII. 419 More were concealed by parties not detectable, so cunningly they carried their stealths.

fig. 1567 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* II. 407 Ye I say, that pursue the secrete stealths of loue.

†3. The action of stealing or going furtively into or out of a place; the action of stealing or gliding along unperceived. Obs.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 310, I told him of your stealth vnto this wood. 1600 — *Sonn.* lxxvii, Thou by thy dyals shady stealth must know, Times theuish progress to eternitie. 1601 — *Twel.* N. I. v. 316 Methinkes I see the youths perfections With an insubtle, and subtle stealth To creepe in at mine eyes. 1624 RALEGH *Hist. World* II. xxviii. § 6. 650 By this secret subterranean vault Zedechias making his stealth, recovered...the plaines or deserts of Iericho. 1638 JUNIUS *Paucit.* *Ancient* 281 A quiet and insensible induction, deceiving the eye with a strange stealth of change. 1788 T. WARTON *On H. M. Birth-day* 51 And many a fane he heard, that still sublime In massy pomp has mock'd the stealth of time.

†b. A stealing or coming by surprise upon a person. Obs.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. (1623) 698 Skulking surprises and vnder-hand stealths. 1614 RALEGH *Hist. World* I. viii. § 4. 166 So doe I thinke, that neither the Sabai on the Red Sea, nor those toward the Persian Sea, could by any meanes execute the stealth vpon Job.

†4. Furtive or underhand action, an act accomplished by eluding observation or discovery. Obs.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4057 Vor hii ne mowe not segge bat wib treson ober stalt it were ydo. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas.* for M. I. ii. 158 The stealth of our most mutuall entertainment With Character too grosse, is writ on Iuliet. 1605 — *Learn* t. ii. 11 Base, Base? Who in the lustie stealth of Nature, take more composition, and fierce quality, Than [etc.]. 1615 Daniel *Hymen's Tr.* I. i, And hence it grew that gaue us both our fears, That made our Meeting Stealth, our Parting Tears. 1621 G. SANVOY *Ovid's Met.* t. (1626) 16 Iuno. For her mist Husband searcheth Heaven: as one, To whom his stealths so often had bene knowne. 1668 P. M. CHARLETON *Ephe.* & *Cimm.* *Matrons* II. 23 No eye can...be able to trace them in their amorous stealths. 1797 COLERIDGE *Christabel* I. 120 But we will move as if in stealth.

5. *By stealth*. †a. With reference to taking or appropriating: By an act of theft; secretly and without right or permission. Also, in wider sense, with reference to wrongful or forbidden acts generally. Obs. b. In modern use, the phrase has ordinarily no conscious association with *steal vb.* or sense 1 of the sb., and has the neutral sense: Secretly, clandestinely.

1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 63 [He] hath his purpos ofte achieved...of wordes welthe, And taketh it, as who selth, he steltche. 1398 TREVISAR *Barth.* *De P. R.* XVII. lv. (1495) 814 The dranes...vneth they ben suffryd to eate of ony, but as moche as they eate it by steltche. 1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 274/2 Grete habundance of Wolles as welte by staltch as by licence is uttred into the parties beyond the See. 1480 *Cor. Lett.* Bk. (1908) 459 [They] fysshen he nyght & day the seild pole...be staltch. 1530 *Cr.* of *Love* 1362 And who come late, he pressed in by steltch. 1598 *Arden of Feversham* I. 138 And, Moshie, thou that comes to me by steltch, Shalt [etc.]. 1611 BALEZ *2 Sam.* xix. 3 The people gate them by steltch that day into this cite, as people being ashamed steale away when they flee in battell. 1617 MORSKIN *Itin.* III. 134 The English bring into France, sheep skinner, and by stealth, other Hides, forbidden to be exported. 1697 *Dunbar's Virg.* *Georg.* IV. 352 Lurking Lizards often loden by Stealth, Within the Suburbs, and purloin their Wealth. 1738 *Popul. Egil.* *Sat.* t. 136 Let humble Allen...Do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame. 1764-71 H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd.* *Paint.* (1786) V. 251 He had been privately engaged to draw by stealth the portrait of old Mr. Thomas Baker. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* Wks. (1841) 248 Marcus Antoninus...still persisted in...committing his thoughts to writing, during moments gained by stealth from the hurry of courts and campaigns. 1784 COWPER *Tasit* vi. 995 So life glides smoothly and by stealth away. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VII. II. 220 Congregations which had hitherto met only by stealth and in darkness. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 135 He did enter by stealth into the common workshop of Athens and Hephaestus.

†c. *Comb.* (nonce-words) as *stealth-like* adj., *stealth-wise* adv., *stealth-won* adj.

1800 COLERIDGE *Death Wallenstein* I. xii, What import these silent nods and gestures Which stealthwise thou exchangedst with her? 1807 WORSW. *White Doe* *vbl.* 160 A little while it stayed...And then advanced with stealth. 1803 F. THOMPSON *Poems* 3 As lovers, banished from their lady's face...Fondly adore Some stealth-won cast attire she wore, A kerchief, or a glove.

Stealthful (stf'lpf'ul), a. poet. [f. *STEALTH* + -FUL.] Stealthy. Hence *Stealthfully* adv.; †*Stealthfulness*. Obs. rare.

1624 CHAPMAN *Hymn to Hermes* 378 And no such stealth-ful fill her light bath shovne me. 1796 J. BIOLAKI *in New Ann. Reg.* 155 *Almeria*, wip'd in haste, a stealthful tear unseen. 1823 MILLMAN *Ann. of Antich* 26 Evening darkens round my stealthful steps. 1828 WEBSTER, *Stealthful*, darkens round my stealthful steps. 1838 A. LAING in D. H. EDWARDS *fully*, *Stealthfulness*. 1838 A. LAING in D. H. EDWARDS

Edzell & Glenesk (1908) 59 Till Peathaugh, stealthfully, Hamstrung McGregor unawares.

Stealthily (stē'li), *adv.* [f. STEALTHY *a.* + -LY *2*.] In a stealthy manner.

1806-31 *A. Knox Rem.* (1844) I. 59 They effected this, without doubt, stealthily, and to appearance, by the minutest alteration. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 261 The enemy crept stealthily along under cover of the river bank. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxiv. They went upstairs quietly, Mr. Bullock accompanying them stealthily on his creaking shoes. 1890 BRIDGES *Land. Snow Poems* (1912) 265 Stealthily and perpetually settling and loosely lying.

Comb. 1855 KANE *Arctic Expl.* II. vi. 74 He appeared troubled, and had several stealthily-whispered interviews with John. 1897 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise 'Cachalot'* xxv. (1901) 333, I was watching a few stealthily-gliding harra-couta sneaking about over the plainly visible bottom.

Stealthily (stē'li), *a.* [f. STEALTH + -Y.] Of movement or action: Taking place by stealth; calculated to elude observation; proceeding by imperceptible degrees; furtive. Of persons or things: Moving or acting by stealth or secretly; furtive in movement or action; stealing on by imperceptible degrees.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. i. 54 Wither'd Murder. With his stealthy pace, towards his designe Moues like a Ghost. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 689 With stealthy wing. Amid a neighbouring hush they silent drop. 1841 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxxi. There was much stealthy going in and out. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. 240 The stealthy evil crept on irresistibly. 1855 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xiii. Casting stealthy glances at the fen, to see if the mysterious mare was still there. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. xxiv. 461 A series of gradual and stealthy encroachments on the rights of the people. 1907 J. H. PATTERSON *Man-Eaters of Tsavo* xv. 169, I saw a jackal come up on its trail... not even rustling a fallen leaf in its stealthy advance on the poor little antelope. 1910 *Solitary Summer* 76 Turning my head to watch a stealthy cat.

Comb. 1839-52 BAILEY *Festus* 320 The dashing dog, and stealthy-stepping cat.

Hence **Stealthiness**.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. i. vii. Dumouriez... started from briefslumber at Sedan... with stealthiness, with promptitude, audacity. 1869 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Pk. x. 9 I. 126 The cunning of the lion, and of the huntsman, as well as the stealthiness of the robber.

Steam (stēm), *sb.* Forms: 1 stēam, stēm, stēm, 4 stēm, 4-5 stēame, 5-7 stēame, 5-8 stēm, 6-7 stēame, 7- stēm. [OE. *stēam* = W.Fris. *steam*, Du. *stoom* :- O.Tent. type **staumo-*, of obscure origin.]

1. A vapour or fume given out by a substance when heated or burned.

In this and following senses the word was freq. used in the pl. down to c.1800.

c.1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 284 Man pintreow bærne to gle-dum... and onfo dam stēme. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xi. 80 'The stifling steams of the Coals. 1668 CUTPETER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. ix. 119 The steam of newly whited Walls. 1669 BEALE in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1113 The steams of the Mercury in some hot Summer. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gynin.* (1705) 165 The Steam of their inflammable Parts is of Use. 1794 McPHAIL *Treat. Cucumber* 92 The heat of the cucumber had begun to rise; a little air was given to it to let the steam pass off. 1845 G. MILLS *Treat. Cucumber* (ed. 2) 29 The steam which arose from the well-prepared manure of the bed. 1839 TENNYSON *Enid* 1451 And all the hall was dim with steam of flesh.

b. spec. An odorous exhalation or fume.

a.1000 *Panther* 45 (Gr.) After here stefne stenc ut cymeð of bam wongstede, wynsumra steam swetra & swipra swæcca zehwylcum. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arh.) 87 Thy breath is like the steeme of apple pies. 1608 MIDDLETON *Five Gallants* iv. viii. A fellow of several scents and steams. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* v. vii. Fough! what a steeme of himstone Is here? 1644 JESSOR *Angel of Ephesus* 27, I will not cause the Reader to stop his nose at those putrid steemes which would arise if that puddle were stirred. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 442 His Offring soon propitious Fire from Heav'n Consum'd with nimble glances, and grateful steame. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 262 [Tobacco] Thy thirst-creating steams. 1827 T. HAMILTON *Cyrt Thornton* (1845) 75 The savoury steams of roast and stew... pervaded the mansion. 1835 WILLIS *Pencilings* I. 61 The steams of sulphur, as we approached the summit, were all but intolerable.

fig. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* I. iii. I do neither see, nor feele, nor taste, nor savour the least steame, or fume of a reason, that should invite this foolish fastidious Nymph, so peevishly to abandon me.

†2. A vapour or exhalation produced as an 'excrement' of the body, e.g. hot breath, perspiration, the infectious effluvia of a disease. *Obs.*

c.1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 86 Him stod stincende steam of ðam muðe. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 256 þe stēme stode out of hys muþ brennand. 1330 — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1818 Of aboute ilk oþer brew, þe stein stod vp, so þey blew. c.1400 *Song Rowland* 836 Kene knyghtis cry and cressen helmes... out flow the stēmes. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 63 Panting he lies, and breatheth in her face. She feedeth on the steame, as on a pray. 1670 COVERI in *Early Voy. Leant* (Hakl. Soc.) 116 These [insects] never stir out of their holes and lurking-places till the steam and perspiration of your bodies invite them. 1722 Dr Foe *Plague* (1884) 160 The Effluvia or Infectious Steams of Bodies infected. 1731 SWIFT *Strephon & Chloe* ix No humours gross, or frowzy steams... Could from her taintless body flow.

†b. A noxious vapour generated in the digestive system; the 'fume' supposed to ascend to the brain as a result of drinking alcoholic liquor. *Obs.*

c.1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 226 Fleo þa mettas þa þe him dylsta & forbernunga & stēm on Innan wyrren. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. iii, Pieros lips reake steame of

wine. 1605 *Trag. End Sir Y. Fites* (1860) 12 She avoyded further perill of death, which hee in his steame of wine, had him likely to have offered to her.

c. Close and hot air arising from persons crowded together. *arch.*

1609 HOLLAND *Anim. Marcell.* xxix. ii. 352 When as neither the common goales... nor privat mens houses could now hold the number of them that were committed to ward, as being thronged and thrust close together with a hot steame among them. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Masques*, Some Sweet Odours, suddenly coming forth, without any drops falling, are, in such a Company, as there is Steame and Heate, Things of great Pleasure and Refreshment. 1793 T. BENOUS *Observ.*, *Calculus*, etc. 141 The steams abounding in [a crowded] room... may be injurious to consumptive persons. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxix. 8 The dust and din and steam of town.

†d. *fig. Obs.*

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iii. v, Looke how I smoake in blood, reeking the steame of foming vengeance. 1672 OWEN *Disc. Evang. Love* I. 39 For the most part they [the outeries on account of schism] are nothing but the steam of Interest and Party. 1677 GULPIN *Damonol.* (1867) 46 Sometimes he reaps a large harvest where he had sown little, and from one temptation not only wounds the soul of him that committed it, but endeavours to diffuse the venom and poisonous steam of it to the infection of others.

†3. A ray or beam of light; a flame. *Obs.*

c.1300 *Havelok* 591 Of hisse mouth it stod a stem, Als it were a sunnebeem. c.1440 *Promp. Parv.* 473/2 Steem, or lowe of fyre, flamma.

4. An exhalation or watery vapour rising from the earth or sea.

1612 DRAVTON *Poly-olb.* vii. 104 It is your foggie steame The powerfull Sunne exhales. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1702) 209 The Steams and Damps of Mines are detrimental to Health. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* II. v. 183 The equality and duration of the tropical heat contribute to impregnate the air with a multitude of steams and vapours from the soil and water. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 371 The assemblage of the rays darting upon the water... will cause it to rise in a light thin steam above the surface. 1850 TENNYSON *Guinev.* 593 She saw, Wet with the mists and smitten by the lights, The Dragon of the great Pen-dragonship Blaze, making all the night a steam of fire. 1906 'BARONESS OUCZY' *Son of People* xvi. (1908) 175 [The sun's] noonday rays drew a warm steam from the wet earth.

†5. Used as a scientific term for: Matter in the state of gas or vapour; any impalpable emanation or effluvia. *Obs.*

1662 BOYLE *Def. Doctr. Spring of Air* II. xviii. 81 Glass... is impervious to the subtlest steams that are. 1670 BEALE in *Phil. Trans.* V. 1154 The changes of Heat and Cold, with other unknown Steames. 1684 K. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 18 The Liquor... will fall down... like Dew separated from that fine steame of Air contained in the froth. 1794 LOCKE *Elem. Nat. Phil.* vi. (1754) 21 Besides the springy particles of pure air, the atmosphere is made up of several steams or minute particles of several sorts, rising from the earth and the waters, and floating in the air.

6. The vapour into which water is converted when heated. In popular language, applied to the visible vapour which floats in the air in the form of a white cloud or mist, and which consists of minute globules or vesicles of liquid water suspended in a mixture of gaseous water and air. (Also sometimes applied to the vapour arising from other liquids when heated.) In modern scientific and technical language, applied only to water in the form of an invisible gas.

The invisible 'steam', in the modern scientific sense, is, when its temperature is lowered, converted into the white vapour called 'steam' in popular language, and this under continued cooling, becomes 'water' in the liquid form.

Dry steam, in Steam-engine working, steam containing no suspended vesicles of water: opposed to *wet steam*.

c.1440 *Promp. Parv.* 473/2 Steem [Winch. MS. Steeme] of the lyceure, vapor. 1631 B. JONSON *New Inn* II. vi. We shall... send you downe to the dresser, and the dishes... Pray Commit you to the steem! *Lad. [Lady F.]* Or els condemn you to the bottles. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1683) 113 The steam or vapour of artificial and natural baths. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 480 They cover the mouth of the Pot with leaves, to keep in the steam, while it boils. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 403 P. 3 A Knot of Theorists, who sat in the inner Room, within the Steams of the Coffee-Pot. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xviii. 11. 85 The adulteress was suffocated by the steam of a bath, which, for that purpose, had been heated to an extraordinary degree. 1785 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 305 Having transmitted steam, or the vapour of water, through a copper tube. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 505 The steam of alcohol at 174° is equal to that of water at 212°. 1839 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Tril.* II. 287, 7 lbs. of coal are required to convert 1 cubic foot of water at 40° into atmospheric steam. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* Prolog. 73 A dozen angry models jetted steam. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 39 The steam, or watery vapour, when pure and uncondensed, is... transparent. 1884 DUTTON in *4th Ann. Rep. U.S. Geol. Surv.* 110 Condensed steam floating away in the form of white vapor. 1894 *Times* 15 Aug. 12/2 A boiler which supplies wet steam is a bad boiler, because wet steam is prejudicial to the efficiency of the engine. 1895 *Model Steam Eng.* 51 The purpose of the steam-dome is to collect the steam in as dry a condition as possible.

b. The visible vesicles produced by the condensation of watery vapour, as drops forming on a surface, e.g. a mirror or window-pane.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 88 When a Vessel of boyling water is couered, though the cover be hot, yet the vapour of the water turneth into a steame vpon it, and will stand in drops. 1699 Tr. H. de Blancourt's *Art of Glass* 350 You must keep these [steel] Mirrours from the Moistness of the Air, and Steams.

7. The vapour of boiling water used, by confinement in specially contrived engines, for the generation of mechanical power. Hence, the mechanical power thus generated.

1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 228 [Savery's 'fire-engine']. Two Cocks which convey the Steam by turns, to the Vessels D. 1765 WATT in *Muirhead Invent. Watt* (1854) I. 3 Mine ought to raise water to 44 feet with the same quantity of steam that theirs does to 32. 1788 J. RUMSEY *(Title)* A Short Treatise on Steam, whereby is clearly shewn... that steam may be applied to propel Boats or Vessels of any burthen. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1535 *The Times*... of Tuesday, November the 29th, 1814, was the first newspaper printed by steam. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxv, Do steam, tide, wind, and horses, all abate their speed? 1872 BUCKLE *Misc. Writ.* I. 250 By the application of steam, we have diminished space.

b. *fig.* Energy, 'go', driving power, and the like.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. ii, Has not your Lordship treasure? There is your moral steam which can work the world. 1875 BLAKE-HUMFREY *Edon Boating Bk.* 60 The Etionians had not steam enough. At Hammersmith, Westminster was two lengths ahead. 1898 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 7/3 Corbett now appeared a trifle weary... and was lacking in steam. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Oct. 9/2 All the steam has gone out of American Railroad shares.

c. *Pbr.* By steam, (to travel) by steamer. *Under steam*, worked by steam (as opposed to under sail).

1829 SCOTT *Jrnl.* (1890) II. 305 To-morrow I expect Sophia and her family by steam. 1839 CAND. WISEMAN in W. Ward *Life* (1897) I. ix. 313, I shall travel... by the mail direct to Marseilles... and so by steam to Civita Vecchia. 1875 BROAD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* iii. (ed. 2) 61 In the following Rules every steam ship which is under sail and not under steam, is to be considered a sailing ship.

d. In phrases descriptive of the working of a steam-engine, esp. of a locomotive; often used *fig.*; e.g. (a) *full* (half, etc.) steam; with full or all one's steam on; to have (all, much, etc.) steam on; to get up, put on steam; to blow off, shut off, turn off steam; under steam, with steam up, in steam, with the engine working or ready to start working.

1768 WATT in *Muirhead Invent. Watt* (1854) I. 18, I am now getting an apparatus ready for setting it [the engine] wholly in steam as before. 1824 [see STUR v. 16a]. 1831 *Rep. Sel. Comm. Steam Carriages* 20 Are you frequently obliged to let off steam? 1832-83 [see GET v. 72q]. 1837 [see Blow v. 10]. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick*, xlviii, Get on a little faster; put a little more steam on, ma'am, pray. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. ii, Now jumping the old iron-bound tables... then joining in some chorus of merry voices; in fact, blowing off his steam, as we should now call it. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 216 Orders were given... to let the ship go under easy steam. 1870 *Remin. Amer.* 203 Their steam fire-engines... are always kept in readiness with steam up and the horses harnessed. 1873 *Routledge's Young Gentlem. Mag.* June 392/2 *The Forward* was under steam, ready to seize the first opening to make her exit. 1878 KINGSTON *Three Admirals* xviii. 416 Full steam was put on. *Ibid.* 417 The engineer having thoughtfully turned off the steam to prevent the boilers from exploding. 1881 M. REYNOLDS *Engine-driving Life* 112 Of course his engine is in steam. All is done for him. 1887 F. FRANCIS Jun. *Saddle & Moccasin* 107 'And he [the bull] came for you! When he'd got up steam he did.' 1894 ASTLEY *50 Years' Life* I. 82, I naturally went to grass through having too much steam on to be able to pull up in time. 1895 KIRKING *Seven Seas, Three Sealers* ad fin., Half-steam ahead by guess and lead, for the sun is mostly veiled. 1899 *Altbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 147 A result of some previous shutting off of nervous steam.

8. Short for steam-coal (see 17).

1897 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 9/3 Best qualities steam are now up to 11s 3d per ton. 1903 *Times* 1 Dec. 3/5 Steams remain dull and generally slow of sale, owing to the poor trade prevailing among steam users generally.

9. [f. STEAM v.] A trip by steamer. *collog.*

1854 KINGSLEY in *Life* (1877) I. 419 Had a charming steam across the Firth of Forth. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 16 Sept. 4/4 He saw before him a few hours' steam to Caen.

10. [f. STEAM v.] A dish cooked by steaming. *collog.*

1900 *Soc. Life Brit. Army* 98 Apart from soup, the cooking arrangements will only allow of Tommy being given his choice between a bake and a steam. A steam resembles what we have been taught to call Irish stew.

II. *attrib. and Comb.*

11. simple *attrib.* = of or pertaining to steam; consisting of steam.

1831 *Rep. Sel. Comm. Steam Carriages* 25 The comparative expense between Horse and Steam Power for drawing Carriages on common roads. 1838 TREPCOLD *Steam Eng.* 416 The force of the draught produced by the steam-blast is so great that cinders are drawn through the tubes. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 145 The moving agent here is the force of the steam-jet. 1879 GRO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* II. 49 The white steam-pennon flies along it. 1881 JORD *Volcanoes* 23 The roaring of the steam-jets may be heard for many miles around. 1897 GEIKIE *Anc. Volcanoes Gt. Brit.* I. 16 The steam-cavities of lavas.

12. With reference to heating, cooking, or washing by steam, and in the names of implements and apparatus used in these processes, as steam-bath, -box, -chamber, -chest, -coil, -heat, -heating, -kilt, -kitchen, -laundry, -oven, -pan, -pipe, -pot, -table, -tank, -tube, etc.

1725 *Bradley's Family Dict.* s.v. Gooseberry-wind, When it is thoroughly cold it is put into a Steam-Pot. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 772/2 Steam-Kitchen. 1827-7 *Good Study Med.* (1829) II. 594 The extract of hemlock or of hyoscyamus, prepared in a steam-bath. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* iv. (1842) 134 The figure represents an

1737-45 THOMSON *Autumn* 514 The mighty bowl, Swelled
 with steamy fery vapours grosse enough to cloud the Sun,
 1737-45 THOMSON *Autumn* 514 The mighty bowl, Swelled
 with fery juice, steams liberal round A potent gale,
 1833 TENNYSON *Pat. Art* 39 Tossing up A cloud of incense
 Of all odour steam'd From outa golden cup. 1864 DICKENS
Somebody's Lugeaze, *Hills* 140 *Cambrilla* 14/a The gingham
 article that lay open on a golden cup, steaming away its moisture.
 1891 G. M. *More to the Point* 11 *Songs* 1, *Wks. Fancy & Imag.*,
 1891 *Imag.* 39 The moorland pond is steaming A mist of gray and

† b. fig. (Cf. *evaporate*.)

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. vi. 27 How ill did him besee me In slouthfull sleepe his molten hart to steme.

9. To apply steam to, expose to the action of steam; to treat with steam for the purpose of softening, cooking, heating, disinfecting, etc.

1798 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVI. 208 Potatoes that are either boiled or steamed. 1840 *Mechanics' Mag.* XXXIII. 498/1 The wood to be operated on, is first steamed, until it acquires such softness and pliancy, that it can be cut or blocked... into the different forms required. 1842 *Louison Suburban Hort.* 210 A pipe... by which, whenever the water boils, the house may be steamed. 1844 *E. A. Parnell's Appl. Chem.* I. 370 [Calico-printing.] The cotton requires to be steamed about thirty minutes. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 757 It is usually recommended to steam the face over hot water.

b. To expose (a gummed packet) to the action of steam in order to soften the gum. To steam open, to open by this method.

1899 *BURGIN Bread of Tears* i. ii. 35 He had steamed it over a jar of hot water, read the contents, and reclosed the letter. 1911 *MAX BEERHOUM Zuleika Dobson* xiv. 212 She might easily steam open the envelope and master its contents.

c. To fill with 'steam' or warm odour.

1861 *Two Cosmos* v. viii. II. 291 Chops, steaks, toasted cheese, and almost all descriptions of drink steamed the whole apartment.

d. To bedew (a surface) with vesicles of condensed vapour.

1850 *All Year Round* No. 42. 362 Glass, already opaquely steamed with youthful breath.

e. Calico-printing. To fix (colours) by the steam-process.

1864 C. O'NEILL *Dict. Calico Printing* s. v. *Steam colours*, The process of steaming colours.

10. To convey on a steam-vessel. colloq.

1891 *CONST. MACLEWEN Three Women One Boat* xv. 215 We will just... let him steam us back.

Hence *Steamed ppl.* a.

1802 *WILLICH Dom. Encycl.* II. 133 Steamed potatoes are always more wholesome and nutritious than such as are boiled in water. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 427 The horses... receive four quarts of corn each per day, sprinkled on the steamed food. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 601/2 The waggons for receiving the steamed fabrics.

Steamboat. A boat propelled by steam; esp. a coasting or river steamer of considerable size, carrying either passengers or goods. Also attrib.

1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 399 In all probability, steamboats will be found to do infinite service in all our extensive river navigation. 1814 *Scott's Diary* 8 Sept. in *Lockhart*, Embarked in the steam-boat for Glasgow. 1817-8 *CONWAY Resid.* U. S. (1822) 268 We are now frequently met and passed by large, fine steam-boats, plying up and down the river. 1866 *LOWELL Study Wind*, *Swainburn's Trag.* (1871) 162 A Mississippi steamboat captain. 1906 *Tribune* 5 Dec. 6/3 The Thames steamboat service.

b. fig.

1823 *BYRON Juan* tx. lxxiv. I needs must rhyme with dove, That good old steam-boat which keeps verses moving 'Gainst reason. 1854 *Mrs. Stowe Sunny Men.* i. xvi. 256 If he [Abp. Whately] had been born in our latitude... the natives would have said he was a real steamboat on an argument. 1859 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 449 *Steamboat*, a term used at the West to denote a dashing, go-a-head character.

Hence *Steamboating vbl. sb.* a. travelling by steamboat; the business of working on or operating a steamboat; b. fig. (see quotes. 1875, 1891).

1834 *LADY GRANVILLE Lett.* 9 Sept. (1894) II. 162 Having enjoyed our steamboating on the Rhone so much. 1856 *LEVER Martins of Cro' M.* lxx. 601 That rattling, noisy steam-boating up the Rhine. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Steamboating* (bookbinding), cutting simultaneously a pile of books which are as yet uncovered, that is, are out of boards. 1883 *Athenaeum* 2 June 694/3 They treat of a time when steamboating was a great industry [on the Mississippi]. 1891 *Century Dict.*, *Steamboating* 2. Undue hurrying and slighting of work. (Colloq.)

Steam-engine. An engine in which the mechanical force of steam is made available as a motive power for driving machinery, etc.

Earlier names were *fire-engine* (see *FIRE-ENGINE* 2) and *atmospheric engine* (Newcomen). The ordinary (stationary) engine is due to James Watt (patented 1769).

1751 F. BLAKE in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 197 The fire-engine, or (to term it more properly) the steam-engine, for draining of mines, is a master-piece of machinery. 1757 K. FITZGERALD *Ibid.* L. 54 A small boiler... made in the shape of those commonly used in steam-engines. 1766 W. ARTHUR in *Smith's Invent. Watt* (1854) I. 14, I have thought on a simpler circular steam-engine than what I mentioned to you. 1821 *SCOTT Pirate* xvii. The monster... blew with a noise resembling the explosion of a steam-engine, a huge shower of water into the air. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits* v. The rapid doubling of the population dates from Watt's steam-engine.

b. A locomotive engine.

1815 [see *LOCOMOTIVE* A. 2 d]. 1821 T. GRAY *Observ. Iron Rwy.* i. 12 The canal boats might be towed by steam-engines running on a rail-way along the canal. 1823 *BYRON Juan* x. ii. Full soon Steam-engines will conduct him to the moon.

c. Often in hyperbolic or jocular comparisons.

1833 *NYREN Yng. Cricketer's Tutor* (1902) 101 Neither he nor Quiddington ever had to stand against such steam-engine bowling as Brett's. 1840 *SVO. SMITH* in *Lady Holland Mem.* (1859) I. 267 Daniel Webster struck me much like a steam-engine in trousers. 1865 M. AKKOLD *Ess. Crit.* i. 15 When your party talks this language like a steam engine.

Hence *Steamengineering vbl. sb.* (nonce-wd.).

1839 *CARLYLE Chartism* viii. (1840) 87 The Saxon kindred burst forth into... steamengineering, railwaying, commercing.

Steamer (stī'mar). [f. *STEAM* v. and *sb.* + -ER.]

1. One who steams; a person employed in some process of steaming.

1832 *Min. Evid. Comm. Factories Bill* 27 You say you were taken to be a steamer: are not very stout and healthy youths usually selected for that purpose?—Yes. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 64 Woollen Cloth Manuf., Steamer. *Ibid.* 69 Calico, Steamer. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 15 Feb. 380/1 Hatting Operatives... Proofers, including 'stovers'... and 'steamers'.

2. An apparatus for steaming (in various technical processes); a vessel in which articles are subjected to the action of steam, as in washing, cookery, etc.

1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 275 Stew-pans, hot dressers, steamers, digesters. 1846 *Sover Cookery* 605 Place them in a vegetable steamer, and steam them well for half an hour. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 177 Kiln, Stove, or Steamer. 1858 *SIMMONDS Diet. Trade, Steamer*, a spare top fitting on a saucepan, with holes at the bottom, for cooking potatoes by steam. 1895 *Arnold & Sons' Catal. Surg. Instrum.* 777 Steamer, Copper, with spirit lamp and tray, for softening poroplastic jackets, etc. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 551 If bales of dry wools and hairs were placed in steamers—as is done in the melange printing process.

b. Applied to a boiler in respect to its power of generating steam.

1891 *Century Dict.* s. v., The boiler is an excellent steamer. † 3. *slang.* A tobacco-pipe. *Obs.*

1811 *Lex. Balair, Steamer*, a pipe. A swell steamer; a long pipe, such as is used by gentlemen to smoke. 1823 'JON BEE' *Dict. Turf* s. v., 'Keep up the steam or steamer, to smoke indefatigably.

† 4. *Austral.* A dish of stewed kangaroo. *Obs.*

1820 C. JEFFREYS *Van Dieman's Land* 70. 1827 P. CUNNINGHAM *Two Yrs. New South Wales* I. 309. 1861 *WHYTE MELVILLE Good for Nothing* xxvi.

5. A vessel propelled by steam; a steamboat, steamship.

1825 T. HOOK *Sayings Ser.* II. *Man of Many Fr.* II. 46 The Brighton 'Steamer' to Dieppe. 1828 *SCOTT Lett.* 18 July in *Mrs. Hughes Lett. & Recoll.* vii, Though not afraid of a breeze in a good sea-boat I should not relish it much in a steamer, for if any part of the machinery goes wrong [etc.]. 1847 *BENTINCK in Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxv. 143 We had five war steamers lying in the Tagus and Douro. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* xiv, A stately ocean steamer. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 5/3 The word 'steamer' still suggests to most people a vessel with a pair of funnels and a pair of paddles.

b. attrib.: steamer-chair, a lounge-chair such as is used on the deck of a steamer.

1839 [MISS MATLAND] *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 283, I have a whole steamer-load of things to say, and I scarcely know where to begin. 1886 *Mrs. BURNETT Little Ld. Fanny* lxxvii, The people who had been sea-sick had... come on deck to recline in their steamer-chairs and enjoy themselves. 1895 R. W. CHAMBERS *King in Yellow, Street of Our Lady of Fields* ii, He... had not yet unpacked his steamer-trunk.

6. a. A steam-propelled road-locomotive, traction-engine or the like. *rare.* b. In recent use, a motor-car driven by steam.

1837 W. B. ADAMS *Carriages* 202 The steamers on the rail-road can carry their own materials, while the steamers on common roads cannot so conveniently do. 1870 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 9 Aug. 4 The reports on Thomson's 'road steamer' made to the War Department. 1900 *Daily News* 14 Nov. 6/3 Trevithick constructed a road steamer that made its appearance upon the Cornish highways on the Christmas Eve of 1801. 1901 *Morn. Leader* 18 Dec. 6/4 The War Office has again been testing motor transport vehicles, mostly steamers.

7. a. A fire-engine the pumps of which are worked by steam.

1876 E. M. SHAW *Fire Protection* 63 The proper course would be... to remove the hose to the steamer, and attach the steamer's suction-pipe to the hydrant. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 8 Jan. 6/1 Steamers and manuals from all parts of the metropolis arrived at the fire.

b. A steam thrashing-machine.

1898 *RIDER HAGGARD Farmer's Yr. Feb.* (1899) 104 The steamer began to work at the All Hallows Farm on the little stack of barley. 1900 'H. LAWSON' *On Track* 75 He reaped it by hand, had it thrashed by travelling 'steamer' (portable steam engine and machine).

8. (transf. from sense 5.) The duck *Tachyeres* (or *Micropterus*) *cinerens* (or *brachypterus*) of the Falkland Islands; the loggerhead or race-horse. Also *steamer-duck*.

1827 P. P. KING *Voy. Adventure & Beagle* I. 35 Here we saw, for the first time, that most remarkable bird the Steamer-duck. *Ibid.* 36, I am averse to altering names...; but in this case I do think the name of 'steamer' much more appropriate and descriptive of the swift paddling motion of these birds, than that of 'race-horse'. 1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* ix. (1872) 200 These ducks from their extraordinary manner of paddling and splashing upon the water... are now called steamers. 1895 *LYDEKKER Roy. Nat. Hist.* IV. 357 The steamer-duck (*Tachyeres cinerens*) of the Falkland Islands and Patagonia.

9. *local.* (See quot.)

1865 J. T. F. TURNER *Slate Quarries* 8 If the stone to be raised be large, a chain with hooks is sent down in lieu of the wagon, and the stone is named a 'steamer'.

Hence *Steamer v.* to travel by steamboat; so *Steaming vbl. sb.* *Steamerful*, a steamboat-load. *Steamerless a.*, without a steamer or steamers.

1866 R. W. CHURCH *Lett.* 21 Sept. in *Life* (1894) 175 Tuesday we steamed up the lake to Villeneuve. 1883 *CARLYLE in Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* I. 95 This autumn [1838], after lectures... I steamed to Kirkcaldy. 1886 *FROUDE Oceana* 316 On certain days he threw open house and grounds to

excursion parties from Auckland. A steamerful would come. 1895 *Punch* 28 Sept. 148/1 Capital boating and fishing—likewise plenty of steaming. 1900 *Truth* 3 May 1057 A steamerless Thames.

Steamily, Steaminess: see after *STEAMY* a.

Steaming (stī'min), *vbl. sb.* [-ING.] The action of the verb *STEAM*, in various senses.

1. † a. The exhaling of odour. † b. The glowing of flame. c. Emission of vapour, fuming (in quotes. fig.).

a 1100 *Aldhelm Glosses* 3490 (Napier) *Fragrantiam* i. odorem, steaminge. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 474/1 Stemyng, or leemyng of fyrr, *flammatio*. 1675 J. OWEN *Indwelling Sin* vii. (1732) 77 It [sin] darkens the Mind... through the steaming of the Affections, beated with the noisom Lusts that have laid hold on them. 1819 R. L. SHUTE *Evadne* iv. ii. 64 You wonder That tears are dropping from my flaming eyelids, But 'tis the steaming of a burning heart.

2. The process of subjecting to the action of steam.

1812 *SIR J. SINCLAIR Syst. Husb. Scot.* t. 117 The practice of steaming [potatoes] was not known in those days. 1851 C. O'NEILL *Dict. Calico Printing* s. v. *Steam colours*, The damper the steam the sooner will the steaming be done. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 427 Steaming is done only twice a week, the food keeping warm three or four days in the box.

attrib. 1745 *De Coetlogon's Hist. Arts & Sci.* II. 106/2 A Steaming-Bason [used in hat-making]. 1832 *Min. Evid. Comm. Factories Bill* 27 They all had 4s. that worked at Mr. Noble's steaming-mill.

3. The production of steam in a boiler. Also attrib.

1874 *RAYMOND 6th Rep. Mines* 39 The Mount Diablo coal is used to a very great extent for steaming. 1875 *Bedford Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 146 Whether wood can be produced in quantity sufficient for steaming purposes.

4. Travelling by steamboat or steamship.

1853 *HAWTHORNE Eng. Note-Bks.* (1883) I. 416, I went over to the Royal Rock Hotel, about fifteen or twenty minutes' steaming from this side of the river. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* viii, Miss Skeat also thought sailing much more poetic than steaming. 1913 J. H. MORRISON *On Track Pioneers* xxi. 98 Eight hundred miles of swift steaming down the Coromandel Coast brings us to Madras.

attrib. 1889 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 9 May 5/1 *The City of Paris*... arrived at New York yesterday, her steaming time from Queenstown to Sandy Hook being 5 days 23 hours 7 minutes.

Steaming, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That steams.

† 1. Glowing, flaming. *Obs.*

a 1541 *WYATT Of meane & sure Estate* 53 Under a stole she spied two steaming eyes In a rounde head. 1583 *MELBANCKE Philotimus* 66 A cat in seing with her steaming eies.

2. That emits steam or vapour.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Praises Country Life* 66 To view... The wealthy household swarms of bondmen met, And 'bout the steaming Chimney set 1 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 186 Ye Mist and Exhalations that now rise From Hill or steaming Lake. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 68 Nor near the steaming Stench of muddy Ground. 1735 *SONNEVILLE Chase* t. 321 Soon the sagacious Brute... the steaming Vapour snuffs Inquisitive. 1799 *WORDSW. Two Apr. Mornings* 10 Through the grass, And by the steaming rills. 1860 *DICKENS, etc. Message fr. Sea* iii. *Christm. Stor.* (1874) 164 At the upper end of this room stood long stoves like metal counters, laden with steaming pans. 1865 *LE FANU Guy Devrell* vii. l. 63 He... pulled up his steaming horse by the station. 1883 *STEVENSON Treas. Isl.* xiv, The sun still shining mercilessly on the steaming marsh. 1899 E. PHILLIPOTS *Human Boy* 28 A steaming glass of hot grog is what you want.

b. quasi-adv. in phr. *steaming hot*.

1686 E. VERNEY in *V. Mem.* (1899) IV. 381 For fear... you should catch harm, for as I did once coming out of the Theatre at a public Act when it was very full and steaming-hot [sic], and walk in a Broad in the cold. 1815 *SCOTT Lett.* of *Isles* v. xxxiii, Then on the board his sword he tossed, Yet steaming hot. 1907 J. H. PATTERSON *Man-Eaters of Tibet* xiii. 150 A cup of steaming hot coffee.

Steam-roller. A heavy locomotive engine with wide wheels used for crushing road-metal and levelling roads.

1866 *Engineering* 18 May 318/3 The Ballast steam roller... may now be seen at all hours of the day crushing smooth the granite of the new boulevards of Paris. 1877 *PHILLIPSON in Q. Rev.* CXLIV. 424 There, too, six-horse rollers are found to do the work of setting a roadway far more effectually than our steam-rollers.

b. fig. (colloq.) A crushing power or force. Also attrib.

1902 *Munsey's Mag.* XXVI. 489/1 She [Russia] sought to achieve her end by means of the 'steam roller' of the concert of Europe. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 731/1 At last the Kitchener... set his steam-roller in motion and rolled the enemy flat. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 June 15/1 In the Caucasus, as in Finland, she [Russia] has adopted the steam-roller policy, and by crushing national aspirations has estranged possible loyalists.

Hence *Steam-roller v. trans.*, to crush or level with a steam-roller; *Steam-rolling vbl. sb.*

1879 T. CODRINGTON *Macadamised Roads* 99 The cost of steam rolling, when there is constant work for the machine, is far less than that of horse rolling. 1900 *Daily News* 26 Dec. 6/3 The usual plan... is to finish off the laid road metal with gravel, which is well watered and steam rolled.

Steamship. A ship propelled by steam. Also attrib.

1819 *SHELLEY Lett. Prose Wks.* 1838 II. 311 Every body here is talking of a steam-ship which is building at Leghorn. 1821 *SCOTT Fam. Lett.* 6 July (1894) II. xvii. 121 We can now make the journey in the steamship within sixty hours. 1901 *HALL & OSBORNE Sunshine & Surf* i. 1 You were just now bewailing... that there was such a heavily sameness about steamship travelling. 1909 *Gl. Central Rwy. Ref.* 6 Aug. 5 Steamship receipts show a heavy decline.

fed. Electr. 55 Generators of fat, called "steatogene poisons."

1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 741 The *steatogenous functions of the sweat-glands. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Steatolysis*, the emulsifying process by means of which fats are prepared for absorption and assimilation. 1897 W. D. HALLIBURTON *Text-Book Chem. Physiol.* 158 Steatolytic [ferments]: those which split fats into fatty acids and glycerine. 1876 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Steatopathic*. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Stearorrhæa*. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 759 The name *seborrhæa* (more correctly *seatorrhæa*) is not a satisfactory one.

Steatoid (stē-ā-oid). *Min.* [Named by E. F. Glocker 1839, from its resemblance to *STEATITE*: see -OID.] A name given to the serpentine pseudomorphs found at Snarum, in Norway.

1877 *Watts' Dict. Chem.* V. 426.

|| **Steatoma** (stē-ā-tō-mā). *Path.* Also anglicized *steatom(e)*. [L. *steatōma*, a. Gr. *στεάτωμα*, f. *στεαίνω* to be converted into fat, f. *στέαρ*, *stēar* fat, tallow. Cf. F. *stéatome*.] An encysted fatty tumour.

α. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physike* 184 The vicerion *Steatoma*, a kinde of fatte matter, like suet. 1674 tr. *Barbette's Chirurg.* (ed. 2) 323 *Steatoma's* and other Abscesses, are often generated in the Caul. 1763 *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 233 The glands of the mesentery... represented small and distinct *steatomas*. 1854 C. H. JONES *Path. Anat.* iv. 166 A *steatoma*... is a fatty tumour, with a preponderating excess of areolar tissue.

β. 1737 JAMESON in *Med. Ess. Edinb.* (ed. 2) III. 354 A large *Steatoma* passing with the Oesophagus from the Thorax into the Abdomen. 1829 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) V. 324 The *steatoma* grows to a larger size, than any of the rest. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 63/2 Small *steatomas* are not unfrequent in the eyelids and in the scalp.

Steatomatous (stē-ā-tō-mā-tūs). *a. Path.* [f. Gr. *στεατωματ-, στεάτωμα* (see prec.) + -OUS.] Of the nature of or resembling a *steatoma*.

1681 E. TYSON in *Phil. Coll.* No. 2. 14 In a thin pale Lympha or Serum, there did swim in several... pieces a *steatomatous* or cruddy Matter. 1772 *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 131 [A] *Steatomatous Tumour*. 1849-52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1355/2 The limbs [of the Hottentot] are slight; the buttocks, however, frequently present a *steatomatous* appearance.

|| **Steatopygia** (stē-ā-tō-pī-gā). *Phys.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *στέαρ*, *stēar* fat, tallow + *πύγῃ* rump, buttocks.] A protuberance of the buttocks, due to an abnormal accumulation of fat in and behind the hips and thighs, found (more markedly in women than in men) as a racial characteristic of certain peoples, esp. the Hottentot Bushmen of South Africa.

1822 W. J. BURCHELL *Trans. S. Afr. I.* xi. 216 note. It is not a fact, that the whole of the Hottentot race are thus formed; neither is there any particular tribe to which this *steatopygia*, as it may be called, is peculiar. 1873 ELLER E. FRENCH tr. *Schweinfurth's Heart of Africa* I. vii. 296 Shapes developed to this magnitude... I saw... among the Bongo, and they may well demand to be technically described as 'Steatopygia'.

So || **Steatopygia** (-pī-dziā), anglicized *Steatopygy* (stē-ā-tō-pī-dji), the condition of having a *steatopygia*. Also *Steatopygous* (stē-ā-tō-pī-gūs), *stēatōpī-gūs* a., pertaining to or characterized by a *steatopygia*. *Steatopygic* a. = prec.

1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xix. 345 With many Hottentot women the posterior part of the body projects in a wonderful manner; they are *steatopygic*. 1879 tr. *De Quatrefages' Hum. Species* 52 This *steatopygia* reappears however in certain tribes situated much further north than the Houzouana races. 1889 *Athenæum* 13 Apr. 175/3 Dr. Topinard has been considering the probable cause of the *steatopygia* of Hottentot women. 1900 DENIKER *Races of Man* ii. (ed. 2) 93 *Steatopygia* is characteristic of the Bushman race. 1912 *1911 Cent.* Dec. 1219 Hideozo autochthonoi of the Upper Nile, whose mis-shapen, *steatopygic* nudity amazed Old Egypt.

|| **Steatornis** (stē-ā-tō-rī-nis). [mod.L. (Humboldt 1814), f. Gr. *στέαρ*, *stēar* fat + *ὄρνις* bird.] A bird of the species *Steatornis caripensis*, the type and only representative of the family *Steatornithidae*; the GUACHARO or oil-bird of South America.

1818 HELEN M. WILLIAMS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* III. iii. vii. 123 The guacharo is of the size of our fowls... I have noted it under the name of *steatornis*. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 776 *Steatornis* breeds by the hundreds in the vast gloomy caves.

|| **Steatosis** (stē-ā-tō-sis). *Path.* [mod.L., ad. assumed Gr. *στεάτωσις*, f. *στεαίνω* to be converted into fat and -OSIS.] Fatty degeneration.

1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1880 *Med. Temp. Jnl.* Oct. 5 They are of two kinds, *steatosis* and *cirrhosis*. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* II. 860 Extensive fatty changes (*steatosis*) are common in drinkers apart from cirrhosis.

Steave, Steaven, var. ff. **STEEVE, STEVEN.**

Steboy, Stecados (see STEEBOT, STECHADOS).

† **Steccado**¹. *Obs.* Also 7 *steccato*, *stecata*. [ad. It. *steccata*, mod. It. *steccata* palisade, lists to fight in: see -ADO.]

1. Lists to fight or joust in.

1600 O. E. [M. SUTCLIFFE] *Repl. Libel Ep.* Ded. 9 It shall not be long, before I come into the *steccato*, and huckle with you againe. *Ibid.* I. vii. 184 A foolish challenger, that even in the midst of danger conceiveth himselfe out of the *steccato*. 1617 *MINSKEV Ductor*. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.*

2. A palisade of stakes, stockade. 1652 EARL MONM. tr. *Benitoglio's Hist. Relat.* 29 He mastered the River of Schelde with his famous *Stecata*. 1654 — tr. *Benitoglio's Wars Flanders* 25 Divers rows of great Pilles of Trees... closed together overbwart with divers others...; they were called *Steccados*... The *Steccado* of Callo advanced about 120 usual paces.

† **Steccado**². *Obs. rare*¹. [erron. form of *STOCCADO*.] A thrust with a rapier.

1600 *Distracted Emph.* iv. ii. in *Bullen Old Pl.* (1883) 111. 233 Favoritys are not without their *steccados*, imbrocados and puntol-reversos.

Stech, stegh (stex), v. *Sc. and north.* [Of obscure origin.] *trans.* To fill (the stomach) to repletion; to cram (food) into (the stomach). Also *fig.* Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1724 *RANSAY Tea-L. Misc.* (1775) II. 131 How sair I sweat, To stegh your guis, ye sot. 1725 — *Gentle Sheph.* iii. iv. His father steght his fortune in his wame. 1774 FERGUSON *Election Wks.* (1807) 293 They stech and connach sae the meat. Their teeth mak mair than tongue haste. 1786 BURNS *Two Dogs* 61 An' tho' the gentry first are steghan, Yet ev'n the ha' folk fill their peghan. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 226 Gae get Deaf Meg and Crookit Mou'; Stech their how hungry stammachs fou.

† **Stechados**. *Obs.* Forms: α. 4, 6 *sticados*, 6 *stycados*, *stichados*; β. 6-7 *stechados*, 7 *stec-*, *stechados*, *stew-*, *stecados*, *stecadosse*; 6 *stechado*, *steckado*, 7 -doe. See also *STICKADOVE*, *STICKADOOR*. [a. med.L. *sticados*, *stecados* etc., corrupt forms of L. *stichados* genit. of *stichas* *STICHAS*.] French *Lavender*, *Lavandula stichas*.

α. 1516 *Gl. Herbal* cccx. (1529) X iv b. *Sticados* citrine is called *barba iouis*... and *hercules grasse*. De *stycados* *Arabyke*. *Sticad* [ols *arabyke* is an herbe that groweth in sharpe places & hylles. 1542 BOOROE *Dyetary* (1870) 288 *Mayden-heere*, and *stycados*. *Ibid.* 289 *Sticados*. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 148 The broth of *stichados*... is profitable and good for the diseases of the heste.

β. 1578 *LYVE Dodones* I. 1x1. 89 *Golde flour* *Motheworte*, or *Golden Stechados*. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Cantuaissa*, *stichada*. 1597, 1611 *Sticad* [see *STICKADOVE*]. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. iv. 1 v. 448 *Camomile*, *Stichados*, &c. to be used after bathing. 1639 O. WOOD *Alph. Bk. Secrets* 3 Wherein infuse some *Stechados*. *Ibid.* 26 The flowers of *Stichados*. *Ibid.* 27 *Stecados*, or French *Lavender*, opens all stoppings in body. 1641 *FRENCH Distill.* ii. (1651) 57 The flowers of *Stechados*.

Stechimetry, *obs.* form of *STOICHIOMETRY*.

Steeck, variant of *STEEL* v.¹

† **Steeckle**. *Obs. rare*. Also 5 *stekill*. [? repr. ONorthnmb. **steel* (:- **steklo-*), f. **stecan* *STEEL* v.¹] The bar of a door.

1300 *Cursor M.* 13414 Bot yee him mist þar alsun, Als your steeckles war vndon. 1500 *Pebbis to the Play* xxii, And our dour he has na stekill.

Sted, Stedame, see *STEAD*, *STEED*, *STEDAME*. **Steddie**, -y, **Stedding**, **Steddle**, **Stede**: see *STEADY*, *STITHY*, *STEADING*, *STADDLE*, *STEAD*, *STEED*.

† **Stedill**, v. *Obs. rare*¹. [f. *stede* *STEAD* sb. Cf. *STATHEL*, *STIGHTLE* vbs.] *trans.* To array (soldiers), draw up in order.

1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 3977 Forþi lat stedill all our stoure & stedd þam esundire.

Stedulle, *obs.* forms of *STUDDLE*.

Stedy (e, *Stee*, var. ff. *STEDDY*, *STITHY*, *STY*.

Steeboy, Steeboy, var. ff. *STABOY* U.S.

1844 [W. T. THOMPSON] *Mag. Jones's Courtship* 55 (Bartlett) 'There it is, Steeboy; catch him!' says he [to the dog]. 1884 A. A. PUTNAM *Ten Yrs. Police Judge* xii. 86 They stand off and say stee-boy to the constables, who are ooly too ready to dog the dog-law breakers.

Steed (stēd). Forms: 1 *stēda*, 2-6 *stede*, 4 *Sc.* 5 *north*, *sted*, 4-6 *steede*, 4-7 *Sc.* *steid*, (4 *stiede*, 6-7 *stead*, 7 *steade*, 'stied'), 5- *steed*. [OE. *stēda* wk. masc., a stud-horse, stallion: -OEnt. type **stōdjon*, f. **stōdō* (OE. *stōd*) *STUD* sb. Cf. ON. *stēdda* mare.

The G. *stute* and Sw. *sto*, mare, seem to be shortened from compounds of OHG. *stut* and Sw. *sto* (MSw. *stōp* = *STUP* sb.) 1. † a. In OE., a stud-horse, stallion. *Obs.* † b. In ME. and early mod. Eng., a high-mettled horse used on state occasions, in war, or in the lists; a great horse, as distinguished from a palfrey. *Obs.* c. From the 16th c. used only poet. or rhetorically for: A horse, usually one for riding; often with eulogistic adjs. (Also sometimes slightly jocular, as being a rather grandiloquent word.)

1900 tr. *Bada's Hist.* II. x. (xiii.) (1890) 138 Ond þone cýning bæd þæt he him wæpen scealde & stodhors... þa... nom his spere on hond & heop on þæs cýninges stēdan [L. *emissarium*]. c. 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 210 Ne het Crist him to lædan modigne stēdan... ac þene wacan assan he gæceas him to byrdre. c. 1175 *Laub. Hom.* 5 He mihte ridan sif he walde on riche stede and palfreia. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 He... bed him bringen a wig one te riden, noder stede ne palfreia, ne fair mole. c. 1205 *LAY.* 26319 He wende his stede & to him gon ride. *Ibid.* 31405 Nim an hundred steden. c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb*. 3810 An hors þat is worþman a toun, No-war nys such a stede. c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1115 There was courser wel i-brydelid non Ne stede for to iuste wel to gon. c. 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) xxv. 118 Four whyte stede. drawez his chariot. c. 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3992 Here Palfreys tho thei forsake, And io here stedes thei hem toke. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 473/1 *Steeche*, hors, *destrarius*, *gradarius*, *sonipes*. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vii. xv. 236 Thenne they broughte hym a rede spere and a rede stede. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* v. ii. 8 Mounted vpon a hot and fierie Steed. 1623 COKERAM I. *Steed*, a lustie horse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 858 The Fiend replid not... But like a proud Steed rein'd wend haucie on, Chaumpiog his iron curb. *Ibid.* vi. 17 Chariots and flaming Armes, and fierie Steeds Reflecting blaze on blaze. 1733 *POPE Ess. Man* iii. 35 The bounding steed you pompously bestride. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* n. 218 He spur'd his sober Steed,

grizled with Age, And venerably old. 1817 BYRON *Mazeppa* ix, 'Bring forth the horse!'—the horse was brought; in truth, he was a noble steed. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* 111. 14 Mr. Stuart and his little hand mounted their steeds and took a farewell of their fellow travellers. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. vii. 11. 335 There was one steed which he particularly cherished, the finest horse in Spain. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Wellington* 55 And a reverent people behold The towering car, the sable steeds. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Deserts S. France* II. 256 He was fanciful about his steed, and always rode choice horses.

d. *transf.* of other animals used for riding. c. 1500 *Mirour Saluacion* 422 Ane asse on palmesondaye was his stede certeynly. 1900 *POLOK & T'nom Sports Burma* iii. 77 Neither steed [sc. elephant] would hudge an inch.

e. Applied to a bicycle.

1877 H. H. GRIFFIN *Bicycles of the Year* 8 The makers relying on the adopted and favourite types whereon to build a good steed.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *steed-subduing* adj., *stud-like* adj. and adv.; † *steed-back* in phr. on *steed-back*, on horseback; *steed-horse* † (a) *Sc.*, a stud-horse, stallion (*obs.*); (b) ? U.S. a riding-horse; *steid-meir* *Sc.* = *STUD-MARE*; † *steed* shroud, the trappings of a horse; † *steed-yoke*, a two-horsed car or chariot.

c. 1400-25 *LANGEL. P. Ph. C.* vii. 43 (MS. F.) [Strongest vp-on] **steed*-hac. 1766-80 *Hugh Spencer* xxv, in *Child Ballads* 111. 280 Now I am on that steed-hack that I could not ride. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* i. 1030 Pe **steid* hors gais in pasture gude. þe meris ar wipin þar sicht. 1842 J. F. WATSON *Ann. Philad. & Pennsylv.* (1837) I. 275 He mounted a very fine steed horse. 1818 MILMAN *Samor* 238 The proud **steedlike* tossing of his crest. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxvii. (1843) 324 The steed-like world stands ready. Mount for life. 1582 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 127/2 Unius **steid-meir*. 17300 *Cursor M.* 25464 Nu ask i noþer gra ne grene, Ne **steide* scud [a 1300-1400 *Stede* schrud (Gödt.); c. 1375 *portraited stede* (Fairf.)]. 1818 SHELLEY *Homers Castor & Pollux* 6 **Steid*-subduing Castor. 1528 STANVURST *Aeneis* ii. (Arb.) 52 Hector... Harryed in **steedykys* [L. *bigis*] as of east.

Steeded (stē-dēd), a. *nonce-wd.* [f. *STEED* + -ED.] With steeds.

1905 R. GARNETT *Shaks.* 32 Reading to our rapt silence histories Of steedled and steeded war.

Steedless (stē-dles), a. [f. *STEED* + -LESS.] Without a steed.

1795 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) IV. 93 When the horses have drawn us to the ocean's brim, they are taken off, and we pursue our needleworks in the steedless vehicle. 1841 WHITTIER *Norsemen* 20 The... rapid jar Of the fine-winged and steedless car. 1869 *Chronicle* No. 39. 926/1 Heir I linger spearless, steedless.

Hence *Stee'dlessly* adv.

1865 S. EVANS *Bro. Fabian's JIS.* 118 Shiplessly, steedlessly, Takes he his journey.

Steegh, *obs.* form of *STY* v.

† **Steeck**, sb.¹ *Sc. Obs. rare*. Also *steik*. [a. Flemish or LG. *stiek*, *stik* piece (= G. *stuck*).] = *PIECE* sb. in certain commercial uses: a. a cask of wine; b. a coin of specified value; a 'piece' of work (cf. *maisterstik* s.v. *MASTERPIECE*).

1468 *Extraits Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1866) I. 23 Of Rynche wyne becaus of greit steikes of ilk crowne ij^d. 1573 *Sat. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 207 Sum gae thair handfull of thair mairk steikis. 1581 *Ibid.* xlii. 15 That maisters of ane euil steik of wark Sould ay detest the godlie, vpriht lyf.

Steek (stēk), sb.² *Sc.* Also *steik*. [Northern ME. **stik(e)*, **stiek(e)* :- OE. *stīce* masc., *STITCH* sb.]

1. A *STITCH* (in needlework or knitting).

1737 *RANSAY Sc. Prov.* 30 For want of a steek a shoe may be tint. 1786 BURNS *Two Dogs* 57 A homie, silken purse... where thro' the steeks, The yellow letter'd Geordie keeks. 1823 *Galt Entail* I. iv. 31 With the help of a steek or twa of darning... it would do very well. 1900 R. J. MUIR *Myat. Minicraig* 46 Ye maun eidently watch every turn o' the shears and every steek o' the needle.

fig. phrase. 1822 *GALT Sir A. Wylie* ii, I hope ye'll allow me to gie her an opportunity to tak up the steik in her stocking. 1834-5 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xi, When the steek in my father's purse, let down by my mother's spiritual propensities, was taken up.

b. *Every steek*: every 'stitch' (of clothing, etc.). 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* xxxv, They would tirl every steek of claithes from our back. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* x, We could see the king's ship coming... wi' every steek o' canvas set.

c. *Phr.* To keep steeks with; to keep pace or time with.

a. 1801 R. GALL *Tint Quey* 39 Poems (1819) 27 Then wi' her hands her tongue kept steeks. 1896 CROCKETT *Grey Man* vi. 42 The wearers of the butcher's colours bad enough todo to keep steeks with us.

2. A strenuous spell or turn of an occupation. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-Hags* xxv. 185, I had given up all thought of escape, and was putting in hard steeks at the praying. 1912 A. REID *Forfar Worthies* 86 Alf I ran at a fine steek.

Steek (stēk), sb.³ *north.* Also 8 *stick*. [f. *STEEL* v.¹] A strike (of workmen).

a. 1768 *Ann. Reg.* 92/2 The keelmen of Sunderland made a stick, refusing to work. 1825 BROCKETT *M. C. Gloss.* *Stick*, or *Strike*, a stand or combination among workmen.

b. 1844 M. A. RICARSON *Local Hist. Table Bk.* Leg. Div. II. 2 A somewhat serious disagreement between the keelmen of the Tyne and their employers, which ended in a steek of long continuance. 1862 *SMILES Engineers* 111. 10 They were... hard workers, but very wild and uncouth; much given to 'steeks', or strikes.

Steek (stēk), v.¹ Chiefly (now only) *Sc.* and *north.* Forms: 2-5 *steken*, (2 *Ormur* *stekenn*), 4-5 *stekte*, 4-7 *stekte*, (5 *stek*), 5-9 *Sc.* *steik*,

544 *Acc. Ld. High. Treas. Scol.* VIII. 319 Item, for steeking

of ane slang put in the *Lyon* at hir departing witb the ambassatorris, l.vjs.

† 2. *concr.* A fastening, lock. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus minor*) 785 Bot Ihesus . . come bodyly . . & . . al vnsteyning be stekyne of be presone . . owie of be cawe pan can me ta. c 1400 *Sc. Trojan War* ii. 517 They borse . . In be which mayd he sere stekynges.

† *Steeking*, *vbl. sb. 2* *Obs.* [f. *STEEL* v. 2 + -ING.]

The action of the verb; stabbing.

c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* viii. 225 The fers steking, maid mony greuous wound.

Steeking (stē'kin), *vbl. sb. 3* *dial.* [f. *STEEL* v. 3 + -ING.]

1. The action of the verb; stitching; also *concr.* and *attrib.*

1561 *Invent. R. Wardr.* (1815) 140 With a cordon of gold upoun the sticking maid in broderie. 1568 in G. Chalmers *Mary Q. Scots* (1818) I. 285 note, 2 lb. wgt. of fyne steeking silk 12. 16. o. 18. Gay Goss-Hawk xx. in Aytoun *Sc. Ballads* (1858) I. 180 The clait of it was satin fyne, The steeking silken wark.

2. *transf.* in *Mining*. = *STICKING* *vbl. sb.*

1789 J. WILLIAMS *Min. Kingd.* I. 301 A thin strike or seam of clay betwixt the rider and the side or sides of the vein, which miners call a steeking. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Steekin* o' clay, a thin strike or infiltration of clay in a rock fissure.

|| **Steekan** (stē'kæn). Also 8 *stekan*, *stakan*, 8-9 *steekan*, *steokan*, 9 *steokanne*. [Du. *steekkan*, f. *steke-n* to broach, tap (= *STEEL* v. 2) + *kan* CAN *sb.*] A Dutch liquid measure containing half an anker or about 5½ gallons English measure.

1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Measure* 517/1 Dutch Liquid Measures. . . The Mingle is divided into two Pints. . . The Stekan, or Stekamen, contains sixteen Mingles. 1753 *Stakan* [see ANKEN]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 718/2 The aume is reckoned at Amsterdam for 8 steekans. 1834 *McCulloch Dict. Comm.* (ed. 2) 34 s. v. *Amsterdam*, The aam liquid measure = 4 ankens = 8 steekans. 1847-54 in WEBSTER; and in some later Dicts. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, *Steekkan*, *Steekkanne*, a Dutch liquid-measure, the 12th part of a barrel.

Steel (stēl), *sb. 1* *Forms*: 1 *stēli*, *steeli*, *stēli*, *stēle*, 3-4 *stel* (3 *pl. stelen*), 3-5 *stiel*, 3-6 *stole*, 4 *styl*, *Sc. stielo*, 4-5 *stoell*, *style*, 4-6 *stile*, *Sc. stell*, 5 *staille*, *stella*, *steyle*, *stiell*, 5-6 *stell*, *steyll*, *still*, 6 *steelle*, *stēil*, *stiēlo*, (*steiele*), 6-7 *steēle*, 4-*steel*. [OE. *stīle* neut., earlier *stēli* = OS. *stēhli* (Gallée), OFris. **stēl* (whence *stēlen* made of steel; Wfris. *stiel*, Nfris. *stel*, *stīal*) = OTeut. type **staxlō-jm* (literally, something made of steel, but in OE. also used for the metal itself, as in late L. *aciārium* superseded *aciēs*) = f. OTeut. **staxlō* steel, represented by MLG. *sīd*, MDu. *stael* (mod. Du. *staal* neut.), OHG. *stahel* (MHG. *stahel* neut., masc., mod. G. *stahl* masc.), ON. *stā* neut. (Sw. *stål*; Da. *stål*). Outside Teut. no corresponding word has been found; the OPrussian *stakla* steel is prob. adopted from Teut. with sound-substitution. The root appears to be Teut. **stax* : **stag* (: -pre-Teut. **stak*) to be firm or rigid; see *STAY* *sb. 1*]

1. A general name for certain artificially produced varieties of iron, distinguished from those known as 'iron' by certain physical properties, esp. greater hardness and elasticity, which render them suitable as material for cutting instruments, and for various other industrial purposes.

Chemically steel is a nearly pure iron, the proportion of other substances varying from less than 1 to 3 per cent. Formerly 'steel' could be defined as containing more carbon than wrought iron, and less than cast iron; but since about 1860 the name has been extended to certain products containing very little carbon.

Beowulf 985 Was steda nægla gehwylc style gelicost. c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1431 *Oceanium* stēli. c 825 *Epinal Gloss.* 49 *Accerium* stēli. c 1205 *LAV.* 25814 Hælm an his hafde hebbe of stēle. a 1225 *Ankr.* R. 160 Vor be heo neuer so brilt gold, ne seoluer, ne iren, ne stel, bet hi ne schal drawn rust on bet is irusted. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 460/13 Wit stronge dores of ire and stiel. 1a 1366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 946 Iren was ther noon ne steell For al was golde. c 1380 *Sir Ferunib.* 3373 Grete slabbes of styl & yre to be walles þo wern y-sente. 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy in Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 171 Now here and bacon bene þe Fruse froughte Into Ffaundres, . . Osmonde, coppre, bow-staffes, stile, and wex. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 232 b, An hammer of golde is . . more worth than is a hammer of stēle, yet y^e hammer of stēle is more þo-fytable. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VI.* 118 He now doubteth not but to find you . . as sure to hym as the Adamant to the stele. 1549 *Acc. Ed. High Treas.* Scot. IX. 347 Item, for four punde steill deliverit to Schir William Makdough, price of the punde xxd.; summa vjs. viij. 1561 *HOLLIVUS* *Hon. Apoll.* 34 b, Taket two flynst stones and a peece of stile. 1583 *Rates Custome Ho. Dij.* Looking glasses of Steel. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xxxiv. xiv. 11. 514 The purest part thereof [sc. of iron ore] which in Latine is called *Nucleus ferri*, i. the kernell or heart of the yron (and it is that which we call stele). 1611 *Bibl. Yer.* xv. 12 Shall yron breake the Northren yron, and the stele? 1626 *Bacon Sylva* § 874 A Looking-Glasse with the stele beinde, looketh whiter, than Glasse Simple. a 1661 *Fullen Worthies, Glouc.* (1662) 349 Steele. . . is Eldest Brother of Iron, extracted from the same Ore, differing from it not in kind, but degree of purity, as being the first running thereof. It is more hard and brittle (whilst Iron is softer and tougher). 1680 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* x. 179 Its point is made of tempered Steel. 1812 *SIR H. DAVY*

Chem. Philos. 390 Steel is usually made by a process called cementation, which consists in keeping bars of iron in contact with powdered charcoal in a state of ignition for 10 or 12 days. 1823 *W. PHILLIPS Min.* (ed. 3) 214 It is also said that pseudo-volcanic steel. . . was found a league and a half from Neiss. 1870 *YEATS Nat. Hist. Comm.* 355 Spatheose piron can be converted into steel without any intermediate processes. 1890 *Nature* 20 Nov. 51 The old definition of steel, i. e. a compound of iron and carbon, is as true as ever, when applied. . . to tools with cutting edges &c. . . The Bessemer product cannot in this sense be termed steel at all.

b. A particular variety or sort of steel.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 172 The bars are exposed to two or three successive processes of cementation, and are hence said to be twice or thrice converted into steels. 1891 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 2/6 Fair orders for self-hardening and other special steels are coming in. 1898 *Ibid.* 25 Apr. 9/4 A steady business is being done in all kinds of Swedish steels.

c. with deflating attribute: see also BESSEMER-, BLISTER- (*sb. 4*), CAST (*ppl. a. 8*), TOOL- (*sb. 5*) steel; SHEAR-STEEL.

1812 *SIR H. DAVY Chem. Philos.* 390 Cemented steel is made into the substance called cast steel by being fused in a close crucible with a mixture of powdered glass and charcoal. 1822 *IMISON Sci. & Art* II. 107 Steel of cementation. *Ibid.*, Natural steel is made by keeping cast iron in a state of fusion in a furnace. 1858 *GREENER Gunnery* 129 Mr. Armstrong may lay claim to being an originator of wrought steel cannon; . . to Mr. Krupp is due the honour of first introducing cast steel cannon to the notice of our Government. 1876 *VOULE & STEVENSON Millit. Dict.* 406/1 *Firth's Steel*, the steel used in the manufacture of the tube of British rifled guns. 1892 *GREENER Breech-loader* 12 The alloys of iron, manganese steel, nickel steel, aluminium steel, . . are not yet made of such uniform quality as will admit of their adoption by gun-makers of reputation. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 666/1 The use of concrete and of concrete steel for dry-dock work. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 July 8/1 The hull . . is built of chrome steel.

d. Applied (after *It. acciaio*; cf. *STEEL GLASS* 2) to: An alloy of tin and copper used for making optical 'spheres'. *Obs. rare.*

1662 *MERRETT Nerl's Art Glass* cxlii. 166.

2. Similitative and figurative uses, in which steel is taken as the type of hardness.

c 1205 *LAV.* 23879 Pealle þine leomen wule to-drazen þeb þu weore stel al. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 3956 Pey my tonge were of stel, me ssoelde noht dre þer to. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4297 þof his hert al stillen were, Hert o stēle and bodi o brass. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magd.*) 408 Weman. . . with wordis cane rycht wele our-cuik mene hard as stēle. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* iv. iv. 33 Like a man of Steele. 1633 *G. HERBERT Temple, Sacrifice* liii. He would not cease to kneel Till all were melted, though he were all steel. 1772 *Genl. Mag.* Mar. 149/2 A lawless set of Jewellers in the North of Ireland, called *Hearts of Steel*, attacked the house of Richard Johnson, Esq. 1849 *ROBERTSON Sermon*. Ser. i. xiii. (1866) 216 The heart of steel which beat beneath the Roman's robe. 1853 *Ibid.* Ser. iv. xvii. (1876) 222 We have steel and nerve enough in our hearts to dare anything.

b. Phrase, *true as steel* (said of persons, rarely of things, statements, etc.). Also, † *steel to the (very) back* : thoroughly robust; thoroughly trust-worthy.

a 1300 *Siriz* 95 in *Anecd. Lit.* (1844) 5 Oure love is also trewe as stel, Withouten wou. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* 1146 (Rolls) 4864 Tristokler þan any stel. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. V.* 334 That þen as trewe as enier was any stel. 1589 *NASHIE Martin Margrethe* Wks. (Grosart) 1. 174 Report it of my word; for it is as true as Steele. 1599 *PORTER Angry Wom.* Abington (Percy) C. 41, I promise ye, maister Philip, you have spoken as true as Steele. 1705 *DUNTON Life & Err.* 244 He's as true as Steele to his Word. 1862 *MRS. HOUSTON Reconn.* *Mercy* iv. True as steel to the man to whom she had sworn to be faithful unto death. 1888 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* iv. iii. 47 We are. . . No big-bod'd men, fram'd of the Cyclops size, But mettall Marcus, Steele to the very backe. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxix. xl. 1050 His bodie was Steele to the verie backe [L. *ferre prope corporis*]. 1603 *CHITTLE etc. Grissill* ii. C 1 b, Hee's Steele to the backe you see, for he writes Challenges. 1635 *HEYWOOD Philoeth.* 44 One that is Steele to the backe. [Here euphemistically of a drunkard.]

c. *Sport.* Power of endurance or sustained effort.

1850 *SMEOLEY Frank Fairleigh* xxxi. 256 The horses are in first-rate condition. . . till they've done about ten miles; that takes the steel out of them a bit. 1891 *Daily News* 8 July 8/3 The Oxonians struggled on pluckily, but the steel was taken all out of them by this time. 1897 *W. H. THORNTON Reminisc.* *W. Co. Clergyman* vii. 233 All the steel and energy had left me.

3. Steel in the form of weapons or cutting tools (occas. spurs, a trap, etc.). Hence in particularized use, † a sword, lance, bayonet, or the like.

a 1000 *Riddles* xciii. 18 Blod ut ne com, heolfor of hreþre, þeah mec heard bið stideæg style. c 1205 *LAV.* 9799 Helmes þer gullen sterliche to-stopen mid steles ege. *Ibid.* 19503 Mid bitele stele. c 1250 *Orul & Night*. 1030 For heom ne may halter ne bridel Bringre from here wode wyse, Ne mon mid stele ne mid ire. 1581 *A. HALL Itat* viii. 143 He with these weapons doth plucke his bow, & sends his piercing Steele, To Hector straight. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* iii. ii. 59 Every man that Bullingbroke haib prent, To lift shrewd Steele against our Golden Crowne. 1597 *J. PAVNE Royal Exch.* 23 Yt ys as a ruskie cancker eatinge throw without recovery by eyther gentle oyle or the hard stele. 1602 *tr. Guarini's Pastor Fido* iv. iii. L 2 b, Mirtillo. . . throwes his Dair, thinking to wound Nicander: And had the stele hit as he did direct, Nicander had been shaine. 1712 *SHAFTESB. Charac.* (1733) III. 115 But who would dream that out of abundant Charity and Brotherly Love shoud come Steel, Fire, Gibbets, Rods. 1735 *SONEVELLE Chase* ii. 206 By ih' indented Steel With Gripe tenacious held, the Felon gries, And struggles, but in vain. 1764 *Oxf. Sausage* 59 Or Groom invade me. . . whose emaciate Steeds. . . Had panted off beneath my goring Steel. 1784

COWPER Task iii. 414 No meaner hand may discipline the shoots, None but the steel approach them. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L. v. x*, 'Tis stern joy which warriors feel In foe-men worthy of their steel. 1815 *BYRON Hebr. Melodist.* *Song Saul* 4 Bury your steel in the bosoms of Gath! 1822 *KIRLING Barrack-room Ballads* 139 Grapple her stern and bow. They have asked for the steel. They shall have it now; Out cutlasses and board! 1836 *HARPER's Mag.* XCII. 708/1 He trained his soldiers to trust the steel.

b. *Cold steel*: cutting or thrusting weapons.

[Cf. *G. kalter stahl*; also *cold iron* (COLD a. 1 b, IRON sb. 6a) = ON. *kalt járn*.]

1816 [see COLD a. 1 b]. 1896 *BADEN-POWELL Matabele Campaign* vi, Nor do they wait for their bayonets: for though fond of administering cold steel, it is the last thing they wish to meet with themselves.

c. U.S. *To draw one's steel*: to use one's pistol. 1902 *WISTER Virginian* ii, He has banded Trampas the choice to back down or draw his steel.

d. Used for: Steel shot.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 June 5/1 The crews at the port batteries were pumping steel at the enemy.

4. Steel as the material of defensive armour.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 3324 Þai gun hem boþe armi i firen and stiel þat tide. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 1378 Pan Alexander all his ane ane he ascendis, Closid all in clere steel. c 1450 in *Kingsford Chron. London* (1905) 120 Stedes þi stumbelod in þi stownde þi stouff stede stuffed under steel. c 1490 *Gold & Gau.* 200 Weill stuffid in steill, on their stout stedis. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxvii. 81 So stern he wes in steill. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* i. iv. 52 In complete steile. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ii. 569 Or arm th' obdured brest With stubborn patience as with triple steel. 1842 *TENNISON Galahad* 6 The hard brands shiver on the steel.

fig. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 421 She that has that [chastity], is clad in complete steel. 1877 *SHELLEY Rev. Islam* vii. vii. 9 Though truth and virtue arm their hearts with tenfold steel.

5. As a material for plates engraved with drawings or designs to be reproduced by printing. Hence, as a trade term: A steel engraving.

1843 *J. BALLANTINE (title)* The Gabelunzie's Wallet. With numerous illustrations on steel and wood. 1887 *ATHENÆUM* 11 June 779/1 A re-issue of the Examples of the Architecture of Venice. By John Ruskin. . . With the Text, and the 16 Plates (10 Steels and 6 Lithographs) as originally published.

6. Iron as used medicinally; chalybeate medicine.

In early practice iron or steel filings were sometimes administered internally; another mode of exhibition was to give the water in which iron or steel had been quenched when red hot, or had been allowed to remain for some days. The ordinary notion was that 'iron' and 'steel' were different medicines, with similar but not identical therapeutic effect. *Steel* is now used in untechnical lang. for any chalybeate medicine, perb. especially iron chloride.

1647 *HAMMOND Sermon*. x. Wks. 1683 IV. 535 A stronger physick is now necessary, perhaps a whole course of steel: A physick, God knows, that this Kingdom hath been under five or six years. 1675 *G. HARVEY Dis. Lond.* xxiii. 219 Medicines prepared of Steel have their particular uses. 1699 *GARTH Dispens.* iv. 58 Some fell by Laudanum, and some by Steel, And Death in ambush lay in ev'ry Pill. 1707 *J. POCCELL Chalcick* (1714) 159 The only Addition. . . to be made, is the use of gentle Steel. Strong Steel. . . will bent too much. 1704 *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn.* I, *Steel* is not so good as Iron for Medicinal Operation. 1706 *WATTS Horæ Lyricæ* II. 145 When bark and steel play well their game To save our sinking breath. 1712 *SWIFT Frl. to Stella* 18 Sept., The doctor tells me I must go into a course of steel, though I have not the spleen. 1801 *Med. Frut.* V. 212 Dropsy. . . yielded to the stimulus and invigorating powers of steel combined with diuretics. 1866 *PCESS ALICE Mem.* (1884) 158, I. . . am really only kept alive by steel. 1898 *Hutchinson's Arch. Surg.* IX. 303 At first iodide of potassium was given, but subsequently steel.

b. † *Salt of steel*: usually, iron chloride (but used also for the sulphate or other salts of iron).

Flowers of steel: iron chloride prepared by heating steel filings, etc. with sal-ammoniac. † *Sugar of steel*: see *SUGAR* *sb. 3 a*. † *Tincture of steel*: tincture of iron chloride.

1704 *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn.* I, *Vitriol of Mars*, or Salt of Steel, is made by dissolving Steel in some proper Acid Menstruum, then Evaporating [etc.] 1758 [R. DOSSIE] *Laboratory laid open* 201 Ens veneris, or flowers of steel. Take, of washed colcothar of green vitriol, or steel filings, one pound, of sal ammoniacum, two pounds [etc.]. 1758 *E. WRIGHT in Phil. Trans.* L. 598 Salt of steel, taken internally, must retain its astringency until it be precipitated. 1765 *A. DICKSON Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 45 Plants of barley were poisoned. . . by salt of steel. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 465/1 These [crystals] are named *salt of steel*, and are used in medicine; but for the salt made with the pure acid and iron, the common copperas is commonly substituted. 1818 *S. F. GRAY Suppl. Pharmacop.* 267 Tincture of Steel.

7. The steel part of anything.

c 1450 *Merlin* vi. 98 The archbi-shop low-ted to the swerde, and sawgh letteres of golde in the stel. *Ibid.* xiv. 227 The stiel of the spures synte at the baubrekes. 1471 *CANTON Recnyell* (Sommer) 160 Employing the steel of his swerd the most best wysse that in hym was possible. 1561 *EOEN tr. Cortes' Art Navig.* iii. iv. 63 Which shalbe the marke for the seyntynge of the Irens and Stieles [in making a mariner's compass]. 1816 *BYRON Siege Cor.* xxvi, Many a hand's on a richer hit, But none on a steel more ruddily gilt. 1895 *Daily News* 22 Aug. 6/2 It is far longer in the steel than a common salmon hook, and is a double hook.

8. As the name of various instruments made of steel. a. A piece of steel shaped for the purpose of striking fire with a flint. † In a pistol or firelock, the piece of steel which is struck by the 'cock', carrying the flint.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 535 Of ston mid stel in 3e tunder wel to

brennen one's wonder. 1589 [see FLINT sb. 2]. 1590 STR. J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 47 Or upon the hammers or steels, if they be Snap-lances. 1619 H. HUTTON *Follies Anat.* B. 2 b. Where's your Tobacco box, your steel and touch? 1660 Boyle *New Exper. Phys. Mech.* xiv. 89 The Cock falling with its wonted violence upon the Steel. 1701 *London Gaz.* No. 3708/3 The Hammer, a Bag, a Pick-Ax, a false Key, and a Steel, were left by the said Murderers. 1833 *Reg. Instr. Cavalry* 1.99 Bring the Carbine. to the priming position, the thumb before the steel. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. vi. vii. Nor will the steel-and-flint answer, though they try it.

b. A rod of steel, fluted or plain, fitted with a handle, used for sharpening table or butchers' knives.

1547 *Extracts Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 176 The steil to scherp the schawing jme. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. In Fusil.* the stile of a butcher wherewith he whetteth or sharpeneth his knives. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 292 The Butchers Steel. is his only badge of being a Slaughter-Man. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 67 F. 5 A man whose steel by his side declared him a butcher. 1851 MAYHEW *London Labour* I. 177/2 A butcher's knife, &c.; a steel, &c. 1894 HALL *Caine's Maxims* 186 Caesar sharpened the carving-knife on the steel.

† c. A steel mirror. *Obs.* (? nonce-use.)

1643 CARTWRIGHT *Lady Errant* v. iv. The Steels you see your faces in.

d. A flat-iron. *Obs.* exc. dial.

1633 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Bull. Bear & Horse* (1876) 39 One of them having occasion to use a Steele, smoothing Iron, or some such kinde of Laundry Instrument. 1873 *Exhibition* 67 (E.D.D.) With an iron flat, what they do iron cloos weth, called a still.

e. A needle; a knitting-needle. *dial.*

1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 165 The threaded steel. Flies swiftly. 1839 McDOWALL *Poems* 87 (E.D.D.) 'Twere better she had steel'd her gab 'W' steel an' thread. 1901 ZACK *Dunstable Weir* 133 At that mother would pick up her knitting and clack the needles together till the stitches fair tumbled from the steels.

† f. A styllet, a stylus. *Obs.*

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 230 With a pointed steel, or needle, draw or write on it what you please.

g. The steels = skates.

1875 *Ficht* 2 Jan. 1/3 The ladies, whenever they can, are acquiring the use of the steels. 1895 *Outing* XXVII. 202/2 Considerable skill on the steels.

h. Dress. a. A strip of steel used to give stiffness or support, or to expand a dress.

1608 MACINTY *Dumb Kn.* I. i. I have a ruffe is a quarter deep, measured by the yard. . . You have a pretty set too, how big is the steels you set with? 1885 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 11 May 4/1 Creatures with 16-inch waists, and a weight of steels, horse-hair, and drapery depending therefrom. 1891 *Eng. Illustr.* Mag. Dec. 198 A semi-tubular arrangement of steels, that gave a peculiar swinging motion to the train of the dress. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 22 Feb. 5/4, I suppose the bullet must have struck the steels in my corsets.

b. A dress trimming made of steel beads or ornaments.

1899 *Daily News* 26 Jan. 6/3 A trailing skirt embroidered in what is termed fine steel.

10. pl. (Finance.) Shares in steel-manufacturing companies.

1912 *Times* 19 Dec. 19/4 Steels lost 1/4 in the Common and 1 point in the Preferred stock at 351 and 64 respectively. 1913 *Ibid.* 13 Sept. 17/3 Industrials were generally good, with Steels prominent on trade advices.

II. attrib. and Comb.

11. attrib., passing into adj. Made or consisting of steel.

Such combinations are sometimes hyphenated or formed into one word (e.g. *steel-filings*, *steelwork*) in order to indicate their specific character.

c. 1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 4699 Coffres grete with steele barrells. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1806) 108 Steel spades. v. 1537 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 120 My steele pan and my lyltel huche on the sollar. 1542 *Invent. R. Ward.* Scot. (1815) 63 Item a steell mirour set in silver. 1607 B. BARNES *Divine's Charter* v. i. k. 2 He shall have two steels bullets strongly char'd. a. 1618 *Rates of Merchandises* L. 4, Steele Wire. 1681 *Grew Museum* I. 5. 7. ii. 169 The under parts belt, exactly like that colour which Watch-Makers and others give to their Steel-Works. 1697 — *Epsom Waters* 46 Take of Steell-Filings powder'd, ten Grains. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 117 As steel-dust rushes to adamant. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 511/2 A slender sharp-pointed steel-hodkin. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims*, Poet. & Imag. Wks. (Bohn) III. 143 As when a boy finds that his pocket knife will attract steel filings. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 63 All the steelwork of the ship is made in the shop except the fore and aft posts.

d. Often of weapons and armour.

1340-70 *Alisander* 416 Strained in stel ger [MS. stelger] by steedes of might. 1311 *Gesta & Gr. Knt.* 260 By burg & by burnes best ar bolden. Stiffness under stel-ger on stedes to ryde. c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 634 Many stoupe here was stouren vnder stel wedis. c. 1460 *Towneley Myster.* xvi. 107, I shuld with this steyll brand Byrkyrn all his bonys. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xix. 163 In steil iakkis and in cotis of maille. 1552 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* X. 28 My lord goverounr's steill bonett. 1588 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 44 Sixtene hundrethe and a halffe of plates to be a steell cote, &c. 1632 W. LIVINGSTON *Trav.* iii. 89 On his head he wearthe a steell-boote and cush gave way. 1839 — *Ann. of G. xxvi.* I will grasp the mountain-hedgehog, prickles and all, with my steel-gauntlet. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* Man born to be King 1259 Raise up the steel-cap from thioe head.

e. In poetical or rhetorical allusion to the use of steel for armour or weapons.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 231 (Qo.) The tyrant custome. . . Hath made the flinty and Steele Cooch of warre My thrice driven bed of downe. 1815 SCOTT *Field of Waterloo* xi. Steelgleams broke Like lightning through the rollog smoke.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. III. ix. So, however, with steel-besom, Rascality is brushed back into its dim depths.

12. Indicating medicaments, etc. containing iron, as *steel drops*, *lozenge*, *pill*, *water*, *wine*.

1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* x. 92 To mix some Sugar of steel, or steel wine with the first glass. 1675 G. HARVEY *Dis. Lond.* xxiv. 261, I have found a singular Virtue in Steel drops, prepared after my Mode. 1712-13 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 17 Feb., I take some nasty steel drops, and my head has been better. 1733 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 248 Our English Steel-bathers at Tunbridge. a. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. ix. § 7 (1740) 653 Let the Author reflect upon the Need he hath of such a Steel Course as this. 1818 S. F. GRAY *Suppl. Pharmacop.* 308 Steel lozenges. 1858 SIMMONS *Diet. Trade, Steel-wine*, sherry wine in which steel filings have been placed for some time. 1865 *Morn. Star* 23 June, A box of steel pills. 1900 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 620 Cod-liver oil and steel wine are useful in the later stages.

13. Of or belonging to steel as a product or an article of commerce, as *steel mine*, *trade*, *works*.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VII. lvi. 1. 188 The discoverie of the yron and Steele mines. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. v. vi. From their new dungeons at Chantilly, Aristocrats may hear the rustle of our new steel furnace there. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 2/2 The usual operation in large steel-works is first to cut the bar-iron into certain lengths. 1869 RANKINE *Machine & Hand-tools* Pl. E. 2. The Plate represents the steel plant at the Langley Mill Steel and Iron Works. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 111 Let us cross to the steel-sheds again. 1905 F. HARRISON *Chatham* vi. 106 The toilers in those mines and steel-yards [at Pittsburg].

14. = engraved on steel.

1884 *Athenaeum* 19 July 83 The volume will contain a steel portrait of the author.

15. With the sense 'resembling steel' (in colour, hardness, etc.), as *steel glass*; *steel-bright* adj.; esp. with names of colour, as *steel-black*, *-blue*, *-gray*, *-green* adjs. and sbs.

1560 PHAER *Aeneid* x. (1562) G. g. j. Wher neuer cessing soyle doth steelebright stuff send out from mines. 1817 STEPHENS in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* X. 1. 88 Steel-blue Swallow. *Ibid.* 93 Top of the head. shining steel-black. *Ibid.* 97 Upper parts of the plumage black, with a steel gloss. 1833 JARDINE *Humming-Birds* 146 On the throat is a patch of the clearest violet-blue, shading off to steel-blue on the sides. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1849) 273 A steel-gray crust of metallic arsenic. 1884 CROOKES *Dyeing & Tissue-Printing* 197 Dark Steel Greens on Half Woolens. 1899 A. H. EVANS *Birds* 548 *Manucodia atra* is steel-green and black.

b. fig. = as hard as steel, steely.

1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxxiii. 9 Prison my heart in thy steels bones ward. 1602 CRETHER *Hoffman* v. (1632) 13, My heart is steels Nor can it suffer more then it doth feeble. a. 1618 E. BOLTON *Hypercritica* ii. § 3 This steel Rule whosoever honestly follows may perhaps write incontinuously for some momentary Purposes, but [etc.]. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* vi. 215 Not one word? not one? Whence drew you this steel temper? 1899 BIRCHES *Septuagesima* ii. Poems (1912) 340 Steel is the ice.

16. Objective, with agent-nouns, as *steel-maker*, *-worker*; with vbl. sbs. and ppl. adjs., as *steel-making*, *-using*.

1624 CHARLES *Job Millit.* xviii. 58 That Steele-digesting Bird. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 4 The steel-making process. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 1171 G. Is the door by which the steel-maker enters. 1858 SIMMONS *Diet. Trade, Steel-roller*, the cylinder of a mill for rolling out steel into sheets. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 568 The commotion among steel-users caused by the total failure of the steel plates. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 8 Jan. 9/4 A Glasgow telegram states that 2,000 steelworkers. refused to resume work to-day. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 17 Mar. 9/2 An elderly retired steel smelter.

17. Instrumental and pamsynthetic, as *steel-bound*, *-clad*, *-girt*, *-graven*, *-lined*, *-shed*; *steel-coloured*, *-hilted*, *-pointed*, *-tempered*, *-topped*, etc.

a. 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 284, vij steele-graunyn thanyes. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* l. vi. 324 Whose thorny sides are hedged round about With stiff steel-pointed quills. 1596 DRAYTON *Mortimer*. 39 In steels bounde locks he safely lodg'd the Guard. 1597 — *Heroic Ep. Brando to Q. Mary* 143 His steels-temper'd blade. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. iii. 45 Steel-coloured clouds with rattling thunder knocks. 1682 N. O. Boileau's *Lutrin* IV. 183 Come, Girt I Come, my trusty steel-ed'd friend. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2202/4 A little Steel Hilted French Sword. 1751 WARTON *Poems* (1777) 61 Our steel-clad steeds. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* II. ix. A steel-clenched postern door. 1875 J. W. BENSON *Time & T. tellers* (1902) 40 The watch being only silver gilt, and steel-faced. 1900 ELWORTHY *Horns of Honour* II. 124 Steel-framed spectacles.

18. Special comb.: steel bar slang, a needle; † steel beetle, some American beetle; † steel-browed a., shameless; steel engraving, the art of engraving upon a steel plate; a print or impression from such a plate; similarly steel-engraved a., engraver; steel fall local, [FALL sb. 2] = steel trap; steel finch (see quot.); steel grain, a granular texture like that of steel; steel-grained a., having a steel grain; steel-hardened a., case-hardened (in quot. fig.); steel iron, (a) a native iron resembling steel; (b) iron suitable for converting into steel; (c) (see quot. 1883); steel lustre, a composition used for ornamenting pottery; steel marl: see MARL sb. 1 b; steel master, a manufacturer of steel; † steel-nose, app. a slang name for some kind of strong drink; † steel-ore, (a) an ore of lead with a 'steel-grain'; (b) siderite or native ferrous carbonate; † steel saddle, a saddle with a steel frame; steel trap, a trap with jaws and spring of steel; † steel wasp (see quot.).

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Steel bar, a needle; a steel bar fanger, a taylor, staymaker, or any other person, using a needle. c. 1712 PETER GAZPHYL, VIII. LXXI, Small Carolina *Steel-Beetle with a yellow girdled Back and Neck. 1600 O. E. [M. SUTCLIFFE] *Repl. Libel* i. iv. 91 If he had not beene both 'steellbrowed, and beetlebrowed, yea and beetleheaded, he woulde neuer haue beene so bolde. 1813 J. BADCOCK *Dani. Amusem.* 136 *Steel Engraved Bank Note Plates. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 6/2 The early 'steel engravers. 1842 *Engl. Brit. Suppl.* VI. 571/2 'Steel-Engraving. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 6/1 The application of steel engraving to matters of fine art. 1879 (title) The Works of Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A. Illustrated by forty-four steel engravings and about two hundred woodcuts. 1895 P. H. EMERSON *Birds* etc. *Norfolk Broadland* 290 The iniquitous 'steel-fall' or common steel rat-trap. 1869-73 T. R. JONES *Cassell's Bk. Birds* I. 163 The 'Steel Finch (*Hypochaeris ultramarina*) frequents the banks of the Nile. a. 1788 WOODWARD *Fossils* (1799) I. 211 [Lead]-Ore of the finest 'Steel-Grain. *Ibid.*, 'Steel-grain'd Lead-Ore. 1841 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* IV. 262/2 Steel-grained cast-iron, or crude steel. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 255 His muscles were 'steel-hardened by service. 1839 *Ure Dict.* Arts 681 Native 'steel-iron. This substance has all the characters of cast-steel. c. 1840 MUSSET in *Greener's Gunney* (1858) 150 We humbly feel our dependence on two foreign markets for the supply of that steel-iron, without which the beauty, the utility, and extent of our hardware manufactures would be essentially injured and abridged. 1840 — *Papers Iron and Steel* 751 Steel iron and steel have since been manufactured to some extent near Ulverston. 1883 *Science* I. 461/2 M. Keil has succeeded in producing a welded metal which is stated to possess the characters of both iron and steel. . . This so called steel-iron is said to have been prepared in five ways. 1829 S. SNOW *Staffordsh. Potteries* x. 227 The 'Steel Lustre employs oxide of Platinum. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 28 Sept. (Cassell) Iron-masters, 'steel-masters, iron-consumers. 1901 *Daily News* 22 Jan. 10/5 A leading Staffordshire steel master and blast furnace owner. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 459 They can tell you whose Pudding hath Sewet in it, and whose not; who drinks Rot-gut, and who 'Steels-nose. 1661 BOYLE *Ess. Unsuccessf. Exper.* i. (1668) 52 Lead. . . so like Steel and so unlike common Lead-Ore, that the workmen upon that account are pleased to call it 'Steel-Ore. 1789 J. WILLIAMS *Min. Kingd.* I. 410 Steel ore, or steel grained lead ore. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 192 Calcareous, or Sparry Iron Ore. . . affords. . . the best Steel. . . Hence it is generally called Steel Ore. 1803 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 205 Ane haknyan saddle, and a ne 'steell saddle. 1895 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 129 Certane horsis pleasand and fayr with steil saddles. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chas. III.* Arg't, The 'Steel-Trap described. 1775 [see SPRING-GUN I.]. 1817 *Hone's Every-day Bk.* II. 906 The stranger. is in jeopardy of falling into the shangings of a steel-trap. c. 1712 PETER GAZPHYL, VI. LVIII, Flaming Cape 'Steel Wasp. . . The Wings shine like polish Steel.

Steel (stīl), sb. 2 [A shortened form of BASTILE.] (See quots.)

1811 *Lex. Balatr.*, Steel, the house of correction. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, Bastile, generally called for shortness the steel a cant name for the House of Correction, Cold-Bath-Fields, London. 1839 in 'Ducange Anglicus' *Vulgar T.* (1857) 35 The steel, the tread-mill. 1877 *Five Yrs. Penal Serv.* I. 5 A series of rapid inquiries as to who I was, . . . had I ever been in the 'steel, a slang name for one of the large metropolitan prisons, as the 'Gate' is for Newgate.

Steel (stīl), v. Also 3-5 stole, 6-7 steels.

[f. STEEL sb. 1 Cf. MHG. *stählen* (mod.G. *stählen*), ON. *stēla*; also (without umlaut) MLG. *stālen*, Du. *stalen*.]

1. trans. To overlay, point or edge with steel. Often in passive to be (well) steeled.

[a. 900: see STEELED sb. 1.] a. 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Ilon.* 253 Hure hulenant a beoren bare unfrude duntis with menalles isteel. c. 1320 *Cast. Love* 1248 A swerd. . . pat wel i-steled and kene were. a. 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1043 Hys helme shal be wel steled. 1581 A. HALL *Ilion* IV. 63 An arrow he out of his quiver caught, Sure steelde at end with piercing hand. 1650 BULWER *Anthropol.* 215 Performed with a sharp cutting stone, and not with any knife of iron steeld. 1693 LISTER in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 805 With a Guess at the way the Ancients used to Steel their Picks for the cutting up hewing of Porphyry. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 18 The Chissel or Piercer, was well steeled, with a drill Point. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. Plate xxxvii. The teeth are one foot in length. . . steeld at the point. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Mannf. Metal* I. 220 It was the common notion. . . that the art of steeling tools in the highest degree of perfection was certainly lost to the moderns. 1864 G. L. M. STRAUSS *Engl. Workshops* 93 The former process is technically termed steeling in the centre, the latter steeling on the face. 1911 J. WARD *Roman Era Brit.* xi. 195 The face of the hammer was 'steeld' by a plate of steel welded to it.

Fig. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* I. i. 148 He in to wrge his hatred more to Clarence, With Lyes well steeld with weighty Arguments. 1614 W. B. PHILIP *Barquet* (ed. 2) 114 He euer steeld the forefront of his armie with men of hiest spirit. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. Golden-Grove, Summer* xix. 248 When God. draws aside his curtain, and shows his arsenal and his armory, full of arrows steeld with wrath.

† b. To back (a mirror) with steel. *Obs.*

1625 DONNE *Serm.* (1649) II. xxxiii. 302 Nay, a Crystal glasse will not show a man his face, except it be steeld, except it be darkned on the backside. 1630 MASSINGER *Renegado* I. iii. Here is a mirror Steelde so exactly, neither taking from Nor flattering the object it returns in the beholder.

c. To cover (an engraved metal plate) with a film of iron by electrolysis to render it more durable.

1890 HAWERTON *Etching* (ed. 3) 242 note, My large dry-point, . . . called *Two Stumps of Driftwood*, gave 1000 copies (after being steeld) without perceptible wearing. 1887 RUSKIN in *Spielmann Mem.* (1900) 195 Now that everybody can. engrave the photograph, and steel the copper, and print piles and piles of the thing by steam.

2. To canse to resemble steel in some quality. *a. fig.* To make hard, unbending, or strong as steel, to render insensible to impression, to make determined or obdurate, to nerve or strengthen; also to fortify against.

1581 A. HALL *Iliad* vi. 110 But still he was so steelde With heart so good, as victor he dead left them in the field. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 375, 376 Give me my heart. O give it me lest thy hard heart do steel it, and being steel'd, soft sighs can neuer graue it. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 443 With this Position let us, steel'd out Resolves. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Sem.* 97 Let any Man... that... is not steel'd against Conviction, be left to draw the Conclusion. 1796 MNE. D'ARBLAY *Camilla* II. 370 Steel yourself, then, firmly to withstand attacks from the cruel and unfeeling. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 2. *Decay of Beggars*, Is it possible I could have steel'd my purse against him. 1846 SCOTT *Woodst.* v. I. was steel'd by honour against the charms of my friend's Chloe. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 380 The rich experience of a long life steel'd in the victorious struggle with every unchristian element. 1884 *Leisure Hour* Sept. 545/2 The air and exercise had steel'd my nerves completely.

b. To make like steel in appearance. *rare.* 1807 WORSOW. *Sonn. Nat. Indep. & Liberty* II. v. And lo! those waters, steel'd By breezeless air to smoothest polish, yield A vivid repetition of the stars.

† 3. To steel it: ? to use steel, strike with the sword. *Obs. or nonce-use.* (The sense is disputed.) a 1593 MARLOWE *Edw. II.* III. ii. 1333 We have been... Too kinde to them, but now have drawne our sword, And if they send me not my Gauston, Weele steel it on their crest, and powle their tops.

† 4. To impregnate (a liquid) with steel. *Obs.* 1657 J. COOKE *Hall's Cures english* 117 She drunk her drink steel'd, with which she was cured.

5. To convert (iron) into steel: = STEELIFY v. 1853 in *Frail. Franklin Inst.* (1888) CXXX. 303 By passing an electric current thus through the bars the operation of steeling is much hastened.

6. To sharpen (a knife) with the steel. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*

7. *dial.* To iron (clothes). 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* 273 Tha hasn't tha Sense to stile thy own Dressing. 1837 J. F. PALMER *Gloss. to Mrs. Palmer's Devon Dial.* 85.

Steel, *obs.* form of STEAL v., STILE.

† Steelback. *Obs.* [f. STEEL v. + BACK sb.] A name for Alicant wine, from its supposed property of strengthening the back.

[1609 *Pimlico* C 4 h. The fat lecherous Alligant, Whose Juice repairs what Backes do want.] 1633 C. FARRWELL *East-Ind. Colation* 48 Raysin Wine, almost of the colour of Alicant, or steelbacke.

† Steel-bow¹, steel bow. *Obs.* [Bow sb.] 1. ? A stirrup.

c 1205 LAY. 23899 Arðr stop a stel bow: And leap an his blanke. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 778 Ik a bathill to hors hisis him be-loue, Stridis into steele-bowe, stertis apou loft.

2. A bow made of steel; a cross-bow.

[1535 COVERAULT *Jeb* xx. 23 Yf he fle the yron weapens, he shall be shalte with the steele bowe. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arh.) 112 Iron bowes, and style howes, haue bene of longe tyme, and also nowe are used among the Turkes.] 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Sir T. Wyatt* E 2 b, *Norw.* Yonder the Traitor marcheth with a steele-bowe Bent on his Soueraine, and his kingdomes peace. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 305 Steel Bows, and Shafts their arms Of equal dread in flight, or in pursuit.

3. A part of a lathe. *Obs.*

1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* xiv. 236 There is a strong Steel Bow... fastened about its middle part to the further side of the Puppet... And to the ends of this Steel Bow is fastned a strong String of Gut.

Hence † Steelbowman, a crossbowman.

1585 HIGINS *Junius Nomencl.* 484/1 *Balistarij*,... the crossbow or steelbowmen.

Steelbow² (stēlbōw). *Sc. Law. Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 5-6 steel-, 6 stele-, 7 steelbow. [f. STEEL sb.¹ + Bow 3.]

It corresponds to the F. *cheptel de fer* (see LITTRÉ), lit. 'iron farm-stock', and to early mod. G. *stählin rich*, *eisern vieh* (in German Law Latin *pecora chalybea, ferrea*), and obs. Da. *jernfæ*. These terms denote the quantity of live stock which a farming tenant receives from his landlord on entering, under a contract to restore the same quantity and value at the end of his tenancy. This is precisely the sense of *steelbow*, exc. that the Sc. term seems to have been extended to apply to dead as well as live stock. The F. *cheptel de fer* is also used, like *steelbow*, for the species of tenure or contract under which cattle are so held by a tenant. In early mod. Ger. there were other legal terms containing the adjs. *stählin* 'made of steel', *eisern* 'made of iron', in the figurative sense 'rigidly fixed in amount': e.g. *stähline gillt*, a fixed regular payment or income: *stähline pfünde*, a church living subject to no deductions. The figure of speech doubtless comes down from very early Germanic legal formulae; but evidence is wanting. See Schiller *Glossarium*, s.v. *Stal*; also Grimm *Deutsche Rechtsaltertümer* (ed. 4, 1899) II. 131.]

a. A quantity of farming stock, which a tenant received from his landlord on entering, and which he was bound to render up undiminished at the close of his tenancy. Also *attrib.*, as *steelbow goods*. b. The kind of tenancy or contract by which farming stock is hired on the condition that the tenant renders up on the expiration of his tenancy the same quantity and value that he received; esp. in phrase *in steelbow*. Also *attrib.*, as *steelbow lease*, *rent*, *tenant*, *tenancy*.

1434 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* IV. 596 Pro herbagio q^o vacuorum domini regis, locatarum in steelbow infra dominium de Stewartoun. 1797 *Reg. Privy Seal Scot.* I. 221/1 His

ground and Manys of Dunbar, quhill the said reverend fader had in tak and steelebow of his hienes. 1532 in *Pitcairn's Crim. Trials* I. 162 Havand in his possessione ane hundreth pundis worth of gudis, steelebow and ferm of pat ere alanelle except. 1595 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 410 The cornis cattell and gudis being upon the landis of Baddin-haith, steelebow and uthenis. 1566 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 437/1 Prius dicti monast. bonis lie steelebow-gudis occupatas. 1640 in *Black Bk. Taymouth* (Bannatyne Club) 351 Their is presentlie on the landis. of steelebow corne, sexteine chalders small aittis; and of steelebow beir, fyve chalders; and of strenth silver and steelebow hors on the forsaid lands [etc.]. 1733 in W. R. Mackintosh *Glimpses Kirkwall* (1887) 126 And beside there is a steelebow upon the lands of Yauray of horses, oats, and beare. 1754 *ERSKINE Princ. Sc. Law* II. vi. (1870) 173 Steel-bow goods, i.e. corns, straw, cattle, or instruments of tillage, delivered by a landlord to the tenant upon his entry. 1805 *Forsyth Beauties Scot.* II. 443 The rent was frequently paid in kind, or in what was called half-labour, by the steel-bow tenants, like the metayers of France. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1321 In such a case the straw and dung are said to be held in steelbow. 1911 A. W. RENTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 104/2 Up to 1848 or 1850 there existed in Scotland 'Steelbow' leases... the tenant... paying in addition to the ordinary rent a steel-bow rent of 5% on the value of the stock.

Hence Steelbowed *pa. ppl.* 1606 *BIRNIE Kirk-Buriall* Ded. (1833), For as... Gods Altars travels in his own truth ought to be steel-bowed.

Steel boy. *Irish Hist.* A member of a body of insurgents, calling themselves 'The Hearts of Steel', who committed agrarian outrages in 1772-4. See quot. 1772 in STEEL sb.¹ 2; cf. oak-boy, OAK 8.

1772 *Lond. Chron.* 18-21 Apr. 378/1 The Steel Boys came and fired into the house. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* 112 The rising of the steel boys was owing, as they said, to the increase of rents, and complaints of general oppression. 1844 THACKERAY *Barry Lyndon* xvi, The kingdom of Ireland was at this period [c. 1772] ravaged by various parties of handitti... under the name of Whiteboys, Oakboys, Steel-boys.

Steeld (stēld), *ppl. a.* [f. STEEL sb.¹ or v. + -ED.]

1. Made of steel, or with the outer surface, edge or point of steel.

a 900 *Cynewulf's Christ* 679 Sum mæx styled sword wæpen 7ewyrcean. a 1225 *Juliana* 58 Habigon lo broken al as þat isleat in to limele hire. c 1350 *Lybeaus Disc.* (Kaluza) 976 Wib coronals stif and stelde, Eiper smitte oþer in þe scheld, Wip well greet envie. 1420 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 240 Stark strokes thet stryken on a stelyd stokke. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xi. 79 Al instruments of pleuch graith, irmit or stelit. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Ilen. VI.* i. 1. 85 Giue me my steeld Coat. He fight for France. 1639 DU VERGER *Tr. Camus' Admir.* Events 35 He seeks to end his dayes... another time by poison, againe by some steeld weapon. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* E 2 h, This sort will wear a new steel'd pick off in three or four times Sharpening. 1751 LABELYER *Piers Westm. Bridge* 4 Sharp and well steel'd Drills. 1841 *Civil Engin. & Arch.* *Jrnl.* IV. 29/1 By the use of steeld tires these evils are henceforth to be avoided.

b. (See STEEL v. 1 c.)

1890 *Pail Mail Gaz.* 26 Apr. 3/1 Practically all the artist's proofs which find their way into the market are taken from these 'steeld' plates.

2. Of a man, army, etc.: Armed or protected with steel.

1595 *Edw. III.* III. iii. 219 Then thus our steelde Battailles shall be ringed. 1672 *DRYDEN Ist. Pl. Conq. Granada* i. i, On their steel'd Heads their demy-Lances were Small Pennons which their Ladies Colours bore. 1819 KEATS *Otho* I. iii. 67 Amid a camp whose steeld swarms I dar'd But yesterday.

3. Of wine, etc.: Containing an infusion of steel. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 444 Being drunk in steeld or red wine. 1694 SALMON *Bale's Dispens.* (1713) 594/2 The Chalybeated or Steeld Syrup.

4. Wearing a 'steel' for sharpening knives. *nonce-use.*

1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 132 A 'steeld' butcher... carries the flag.

5. Of a person, his attributes, etc.: Hardened like steel, insensible to impression, inflexible.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* II. ii. 35 So service shall with steeld sinewes toyle. 1603 *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 90 This is a gentle Prouest, sildome when the steeld Gaoles is the friend of men. 1624 A. H. in *J. Davies' (Heref.) Scourge Paper-Persecutors* 1. 5 What steeld patience could behold those Dawes Prauaricate the Muses sacred Lawes. 1713 TICKELL *Prosop. Peace* 133 Let the steeld Turk be dead to Matrons Cries. 1810 SHELLEY *Zastrozzi* II. Pr. Wks. 1888 I. 11 His steeld soul persisted in its scheme. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. v, This last specimen of Mrs. Felix Lorraine was somewhat too much even for the steeld nerves of Vivian Grey.

† Steelēn, a. *Obs.* Forms: 1 stýlen, 2 stelen, 2-4 stelenē, (3 -are, stillen), 3-5 stelen, 4-5 -yn, (5 -in, -un, stýlen), 7 steeleēn. [OE. *stýlen* (stelen, *stelen) = OFris. *stelen* (WFrís. *stelen*), MLG. *stelen*, MHG. *stehelin* (mod. G. † *stählen*): WGer. † *stahalin*-, f. OTeut. **stahlo*:- see STEEL sb.¹ The MLG. *stelen*, MDa. *stelen* (mod. Da. *stalen*) are independently f. the sb.]

1. Made of steel; also, having a steel point. a 1175 in Napier *Hoty Road-tree* 26 Da wearð hit swa heard swylce hit stalen wære. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 131 He to-bruste þa stelene gate and to brece þe irene barren of helle. c 1205 *LAY. 763/2* Was þe stelene broad wide brad & swelle long. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3535 Was non so stiff stelen wede þat with-stod his wepen. c 1475 *Partenay* 256 With the stilen swerde there tho made entre. 1629 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* III. 122 With that the little angry god did bend His steelen Bow.

2. Hard as steel, steely.

a 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 504 Ne meahthe ic of ðære beortan heardne aðringan stýlenne stan. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 429 Strength o luu... nan mai stýlen, þof his hert al stillen wære. 1659 *Commun. Ballads* (Percy Soc.) 138 From steelen heros that rule us with rods... Libera nos, Domine.

† Steelet, *Obs. rare*¹. [Anglicized form of F. *stylet*, *stileto*.]

1626 (title) A Proclamation against Steeleets, Pocket Daggers, Pocket Dagges, and Pistols. Steeletto, *obs.* form of STILETTO.

† Steel glass. *Obs.*

1. A mirror made of polished steel, whether an ordinary looking-glass or an optical instrument of some special construction.

1530 [see GLASS sb.¹ 8 h]. 1542 in *Archæol. Trnl.* XVIII. 139 Item one square Loking steele glasse sett in crymes vellat. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 78 h, With that he offered him at his comynge a steele glasse to loke in. 1599 *Ltr. Emphus* (Arb.) 71 A woman... the onely steele glasse for man to beholde hy infirmities, by comparing them with woemens perfections. 1624 *BP. Hall Recoll. Treat.* 901 As some steele-glasses, wherein the Sun looks and shewes his face in the variety of those colours which he hath not. 1677 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* 120 Near which is hung a Mirrou or steel-Glass.

2. (See quot. 1753.)

1662 MERRET *Neri's Art Glass* Notes 342 Cardan. L. 2 [= xi] de variet. c. 57. Glasses call'd Steel-Glasses [orig. *Specula chalybea uocata*] are made of three parts of brass, of one part of Tin and Silver, and an 18th part of Antimony. 1675 *Boyle in Phil. Trans.* X. 348 Those metalline *Specula*, whether plain or concave, that are call'd Steel-glasses. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.*, *Steel glasses*, a name given by some authors to the metalline spheres used in optics.

Steel-head, a. and sb.

A. *adj.* Having a head of steel. *poet.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 40 With that he stiffly shooke his steeld head dart. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit.* *Troy* XI. li. 243 The steel-head Lance.

B. *sb.*

1. The rainbow trout of N. America, *Salmo irideus* or *S. Gairdneri*.

1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Syn. Fishes N. Amer.* 313 *Salmo gairdneri*, Steel-head; Hard-head; Salmon Trout.

2. The ruddy duck, *Eristamora rubida*. U.S. (local). 1891 *Century Dict.*

Steel-headed, a. Having a head, lip or top of steel.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 29 A bow and quiver gay, Stiff with steeld-headed darts. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. 11 *Lagnif.* 1110 Steel-headed Cones. 1825 Scott *Talisman*, i, The long steel-headed lance. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2367 *Steel-headed rail*, a railway rail having an upper surface or tread of steel welded on to a body of iron.

Steel-hearted, a.

1. Stout-hearted, courageous.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* iv. 2. 10 David was not so steeldhearted [L. *ferreus*], but that his aduersitie dyd cast hym intoo piteouse anguish of mynd. 1833 NYSEN *Yng. Cricketer's Tutor* (1902) 78 A handful of steel-hearted soldiers.

2. Hard-hearted; cruel, unfeeling; obdurate, inflexible.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* viii. 3. 23 Against the steeld-hearted despysers of God [L. *contra ferreos Dei contemptores*]. 1692 WASHINGTON *tr. Milton's Def. Epist. Pref.* 11 As for those fierce, those steeld hearted men [L. *uirtutes ferres*]. 1818 CORBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 378 Experienced and well-ried and steeld-hearted men whom they call judges. 1897 E. CONYBEARE *Hist. Cambridge*, 128 Who could be so steeld-hearted that that woman could not bend him to her wishes?

† Steel hemp. *Obs.* [First element uncertain: possibly STEAL sb.¹] ? = CARL HEMP.

a 1618 *Rates of Merchandizes* H 3, Hempe vocat. Cullen and Steele Hemp. 1657 *Acts of Interreg.* (1911) II. 121 Hemp called Cullen and Steel Hemp, and all other sorts of drest Hemp. 1666 MERRET *Pinax* 29 *Cannabis mas*, male or steel hemp. 1667 *Pal. Office* 155, i, Ordering, working, and making 'Certayne sort of Hempe called Steele Hemp'.

Steelification (stēlifikāshn). *rare* [f. STEELIFY v.: see -IFICATION.] The action of the verb STEELIFY; the process of converting iron into steel.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) III. 899 In the production of natural steel, the molecules of metal which compose the mass are per se charged with a certain percentage of carbon necessary for their steelification. 1888 *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* CXXXV. 304 The steelification is so equalized throughout the mass that [etc.].

Steelify (stēlīfai), v. [f. STEEL sb.¹ + (-IFY) v.]

† 1. *trans.* To add steel to, imbue with the properties of steel. *Obs.*

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriol* 227 In the mean time, very many Clusters of Whey steelified, ... were injected, and all in vain.

2. To convert into steel.

1807 G. GREGORY *Dict. Arts & Sci.* I. 344/3 Cast iron contains too great a quantity of carbonaceous substance: it may be called steel too much steelified. 1850 *Refer. Patent*, *Invent.* Apr. 305 A... Process for Cementing, Converting, Refining, Strengthening and Steelifying Iron. 1888 *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* CXXXV. 304 Another process for the formation of steel from iron consists in connecting the mass to be steelified with an electric source.

Hence Steelified *ppl. a.*; Steelifying *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*): Steelifying *ppl. a.*

1843 HOLTZAFFEL *Turning* I. 262 The time occupied in this steelifying process, is sometimes only minutes instead of hours and days. 1860 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 5) III. 751 The workman has to judge... of the amount of carbon which he has retained from the pig iron... if too little, he obtains only a steelified iron. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2367/2 The

substitution of phosphorus for carbon as a 'steelifying agent'.

Steeliness (stē'linēs). [*f.* STEELY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being steely.

1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps. viii. 3.* 23 These oneeyed Gyants...endeuer with their steeliness [*L. sua duritie*] to breake open euen beauen it self. 1675 *J. SMITH Chr. Kelig. Appeal* 70 Their Nurture and Education in the soft and warm bowen of that pacifick Age, had so far temper'd the natural Steeliness of their Metall, as it turn'd Edge. 1856 *Leisure Hour V. 812/1* Demonstrating the goodness or steeliness of our knife-blades. 1909 *RIOER HAGGARD Yellow Gout* 49 There was something in her voice...of steeliness and defiance.

Steeling (stē'lin), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* STEEL *v.* + -ING¹.] †1. The action of stiffening (a bodice, etc.) with steel. *Obs.*

1601 *DENT Plain Man's Pathw.* (1617) 43 It was neuer a good word, since starching and steeling, buskes and whale-bones...came to bee in vse.

2. The giving a steel edge or point to iron, etc. 1819 *REES Cycl.* *Steeling*, in Cutlery, the laying on a piece of steel upon a larger mass of iron, to make that part which is to receive the edge harder than the rest.

3. Conversion into steel.

1860 *Report. Patent Invent.* Oct. 317 These processes offer considerable advantages over those ordinarily employed for effecting the 'steeling' or the conversion of objects made of wrought or of cast iron into steel. *Ibid.* 318 The conversion into steel or the 'steeling' of iron or of cast iron.

4. In *Engraving*, the process of covering a metal plate with steel to render it more durable.

1871 *HANERTON Etcher's Handbk.* 41 Since the invention of steeling (protecting the copper by means of an infinitesimally thin coat of steel applied by galvanism) a dry point will yield larger editions than an etching would formerly. 1887 *Athenaeum* 24 Sept. 412/2 It will be retorted that, in these days of steeling, stamped proofs of etchings, line or mezzotint engravings, are in many cases...little better than ordinary prints.

5. The steel part of a machine.

1869 *RANKINE Machine & Hand-tools* Pl. K. 3, The bottom steeling on which iron is placed when it is being cut (by the shears). *Ibid.* Pl. K. 11, The steelings (of a guillotine plate shears) are 6 feet 6 inches long.

6. *attrib.* †steeling-box, ? a box-iron (cf. STEEL *v.* 7).

a 1680 *GLANVILL Sadducismus* lt. (1682) 152 That she hurt Dorothy the Wife of George Vining, by giving an Iron slate to put into her steeling Box.

Steeling (stē'lin), *ppl. a.* [-ING².] That steels, in quot. hardening, stiffening.

1849 *STOVEL Canne's Necess.* *Introd.* p. x, He had already sustained the steeling influence of 'seventeen years' spent in banishment.

Steeling, *obs. var.* STILLING, stand for a cask.

Steelie, *obs. form* of STEEL.

Steelless (stē'les), *a.* [*f.* STEEL *sb.* + -LESS.] Of an article: Containing no steel.

1831 *J. HOLLAND Manuf. Metal* l. 143 The steelless articles already noticed.

Steel mill.

†1. A device for producing a stream of sparks by the rapid revolution of a steel disc in contact with a flint; used for light in coal-mines before the invention of the safety-lamp. *Obs.*

1772 *PENNANT Tour Scot.* (1774) 49 The colliers...have invented...what they call a steel-mill, consisting of a small wheel and a handle: this they turn with vast rapidity against a flint. 1844 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jnl.* VII. 235/1 A shower of sparks from a steel-mill, turned by a boy, was the only light by which he dare work.

2. A mill or factory where steel is rolled into sheets.

1858 *SIMMONS Dict. Trade, Steel-mill maker*, a manufacturer of forged tilis, or rolling mills, for hammering steel into bars, or rolling it into sheets.

3. (See quot.)

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* *Steel-mill*, a mill with metallic grinding-surfaces, usually of steel...Coffee and spice mills are instances.

Steel pen.

1. A pen made of steel, split at the tip like a quill. (In quot. 1636 *transf.*)

1636 *MASSINGER Bashful Lover* l. i, With this Steel-pen [*sc.* his sword] I'll write on Florence helm, how much I can and dare do for you. 1657 *A Pen* of the steel: see PEN *sb.* 4. 1768 *Hutton Corr.* (Camden) 169 It comes in my mind to ask you if you have, in England, steel pens. 1700-1 *NORTH Lett.* 8 Mar. in *Lives* (1890) III. App. 247 You will hardly tell by what you see, that I write with a steel pen. It is a device come out of France. 1777 *Mme. D'ARLVA Early Diary* Mar., I am now writing with a Steel Pen, which Mr. Cutler...has just sent me. 1834 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* (1883) l. 12, I write with a steel pen.

2. *collog.* Applied to the 'swallow-tail' or evening-dress tail-coat.

1873 *LELANO Egypt. Sketch-Bk.* 257 The steel-pen coat, as Tom Hood, junior, calls it. 1882 *SALA Amer. Reviv.* xiii. (1883) 164 The swallow-tail...from its caudal bisection, is more appropriately designated by Americans the 'claw-hammer' or 'steel-pen' coat.

Steel plate. A plate of steel used for engraving, for the armour of warships, etc. Also *attrib.*

1680 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* xiv. 241 A Steel Plate, about half a quarter of an Inch thick. 1806 *J. PERKINS (title)* The permanent stereotype steel plate. 1824 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. VI. 547/1 *marg.*, Steel-Plate Engraving. *Ibid.* 548/1 Notes, with ornamental borders, printed from steel plates. 1880 *Print. Trades Jnl.* xxx. 34 Copper and steel-plate printing machines.

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Also Steel-plated *a.*, -plater, -plating.

1819 *SCOTT (vanhoe xxxi)*, Histrangular steel-plated shield. 1825 — *Talinn. xx*, A broad pavesse, or buckler, covered with steel-plating. 1882 *Standard* 15 Oct. 2/3 The dispute originated with the frame benders and steel platers. 1898 *Daily News* 19 Oct. 5/6 Five steel-plated vessels.

Steel spring. A spring made of steel (see SPRING *sb.* 22). Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1680 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* xiv. 242 Two strong Steel Springs. 1855 *GEO. ELIOT Ess.* (1884) 194 All these natural muscles and fibres are to be torn away and replaced by a patent steel-spring, anxiety for the 'glory of God'. 1899 *WERNER Captain of Locusts* 3 Even as you looked, those wonderful steel-springs [a locust's hind legs] would bend, and send the creature forward.

Hence **Steel-spring** *v. trans.*, to fit with a steel spring.

1778 *MICKLE tr. Camoens' Lusid* ix. (ed. 2) 392 Some stole the quiver, some steel-spring the bow.

Steely (stē'li), *a.* Also 6 *stely*. [*f.* STEEL *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Of or belonging to steel, made or consisting of steel.

c 1586 *CYSS PEMBROKE Pr. cv. v*, His soule was clog'd with steely boules of care. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* l. xi. 22 The steely head stucke fast still in his flesh. 1672 *NEWTON in Phil. Trans.* VII. 4032 If the steely matter employed...be more strongly reflective than this which I have used. 1726 *POPE Odys.* xxii. 300 Again the foe discharge the steely show'r. 1765 *A. TUCKER Lett. Nat.* (1834) II. 557 The flowers of rhetoric, when aptly fitted on, like the feathers to an arrow, give force to the steely points of argumentation. 1807 *CRABBE Par. Reg.* l. 748 Steel, through oppoing plates, the magnet draws, And steely atoms culls from dust and straws. 1861 [*LYTTON & FANE*] *Tannhäuser* 58 For every sword flash'd bare upon a sudden; and over these...the sinking sun stream'd lurid, lighting up that steely sea.

†b. Of n blow: Given with a sword or spear.

1562 *UK Armory* (1597) 114 Such as with steelie strokes have established stout stomaches. 1647 *N. WARD Simple Coter* 69 Break not with Steely blows, what oyle should melt.

2. Resembling steel in appearance, colour, hardness, or some other quality.

1596 *Edw. III.* i. v. 68 The boystrous sea Of warres deuouring gulphes and steely rocks. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* i. l. 114 When Vertues steely bones Lookes bleake 17th cold wind. 1824 *HOOE Two Swans* 239 When ferocely drops adown that cruel Snake—His steely scales a fearful rustling make. 1874 *SIMMONS Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) l. i. 21 The hill-tops standing hard against the steely heavens.

b. Of iron: see quotes.

1839 *UK Dict. Arts* 681 Native iron of three kinds: pure, nickerlousen, and steely. 1869 *RANKINE Machine & Hand-tools* App. 57 The term 'steely iron' or 'semi-steel', may be applied to compounds of iron with less than 0.5 per cent. of carbon.

c. Of corn, esp. barley: Very hard and brittle.

1580 *TUSSER Husb.* (1878) 48 Wheat sometime is steelie or burnt as it grows. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brewer* l. (ed. 4) 5 The smooth plump corn imbibing the Water more kindly, when the lean and steely Barley will not naturally. 1817 *KEATINGE Trav.* II. 30 The wheat here is of a very dry quality, nearly approaching to what our millers term steely. 1891 *Times* 27 Oct. 12/2 It was a bit unripe and 'steely', having been probably harvested in too great a hurry. 1897 *Jnl. Roy. Agric. Soc.* Mar. 75 Above all it [this barley] is invariably 'steely', that is to say, when cut transversely it shows a yellow or flinty rather than a white and mealy surface to the fracture.

†3. Of a liquid: Having an infusion of steel. *Obs.*

1580 *FRANÇOIS Monardes' Joyf. News, Dial. Iron* ii. 151 b, Alabas...doeth say that the water that hath quenched hot steele is hot and dry...Auicen...saith that the steelie water doth resolve.

4. Of a person, his qualities, etc.: a. Hard and cold as steel, unimpressionable, inflexible, obdurate.

1509 *FISHER Seven Penit.* P. cii. Wks. (1876) 187 O tough & stely hearts, o herme more hard than flynt or other stone. a 1586 *STONE Ardenia* ii. iii. (1912) 164 That she would unarme her hart of that steely resistance against the sweet blowes of Love. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 398 The steely forehead and flinty heart of such a libertine. 1788 *JOHNSON Lett.* I. cxiv. 239 But you never mind him nor me, till time forces conviction into your steely bosom. 1865 *AMELIA B. EDWARDS Half a Million* xxx, The steely light so rarely seen there, flashed into Abel Keckwith's eyes. 1868 *FARRAR Seekers* l. x. (1875) 115 This awful giant-shape of steely feminine cruelty.

b. In physical sense: Strong as steel.

1648 *J. BEAUMONT Psychex.* xxxiv, Or heau'n-commanding Joshua earth become, Or steely Sampson turn't rotten Clay. 1894 *F. M. CRAWFORD Ralston* (1897) 117 He's handsome, too, and straight, and steely, and formidable. 1898 *H. S. MERRIMAN' Roderic's Corner* xix. 205 He was long and lithe, of a steely strength which he had never tried.

5. *Comb. a.* with names of colours, as *steely-blue*, etc. b. in parasynthetic formations, as *steely-hearted*, †-*stomached*, -*longued* adjs.

1867 *MORRIS Jason* l. 381 The piled up crowd [of clouds] began to turn from 'steely blue to grey. 1878 *SUILES Robt. Dick* iv. 27 The black or steely-blue eyes of the Celts. 1884 *Bazaar* 24 Dec. 675/2 The rest of the plumage is 'steely grey. 1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps. xxx. 12*, 111 He was not so blockish or 'steely hearted [*L. ferreum*], but that he was moored in beauness and sorrow. 1876 *FARRAR Marib.* *Serm.* v. 49 Even the steely-hearted murderess in the splendid tragedy...loves her aged father. 1604 *T. WRIGHT Passions* v. 184 A 'steely stomach boore. 1828 *P. CUNNINGHAM N. S. Wales* II. 9 Some of the most 'steely-tongued will sometimes halloo in at the window. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 25 Nov. 6/6 The flash being 'steely-white and very subdued.

6. *quasi-adv.* In a steely manner.

1621 *BP. MOUNTAGU Diatriba* 147 It is more than stony or steely hard, to say that his substance was at all Tithed. 1871 *G. MACDONALD Songs of Winter Days* ii, Wks. *Fancy & Imag.* 111. 83 Heed not the winds that steely blow.

Steelyard ¹ (stē'lyard). *Hist.* Forms: a. (5) stilyerd, stil-, styliarde, -ierd, -3erd), 6 stiliard, (stuliard, -yard), 6-7 styliard, (6 stwyl-, stylyarde), stilliard, (6, 6 styliarde, 7 styliard, stilliard, stillyart, stillyard), 6-7, 9 styliard (6 -yarde). b. 6 stel(e)yard(e), 6-7, 9 steel-yard, 7-9 steel-yard. [*f.* STEEL *sb.* + YARD *sb.*]; a mistranslation of MLG. *stålhof* (whence *G. stahlhof* in historical use), *f.* *stål* sample, pattern + *hof* courtyard. The word *stål*, pattern, being homophonous with the word for steel, the meaning of the compound was misunderstood.]

1. The place on the north bank of the Thames above London Bridge where the Merchants of the Hanse had their establishment. Also, the merchants collectively.

1394 in *N. & Q. Ser. x.* VI. 413/2 In civitate Londonia...in Curia Calibus. 1474 in *Rymer Foedera* (1710) XI. 796/1 Quondam Curiam Londonie sitam vocatam Staëlboeff alias Stylerd [read Styliard]. 1475 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 123/1 The said Merchantes of the Hanze, shuld have a certeyn place within the Citee of London, called the Stylehof, otherwise called the Stilyerd. *Ibid.* Where the Maïre and Communaltie of the Cite of London, be seased in their demeane as in fee, of the said place called the Stilehof, otherwise called the Stilyerd. 1493 *WROTHESLEY Chron.* (Camden) l. 2 This year was a risinge of yonge men againste the Stiliarde. 1546 *Acts Privy Council* N. S. l. 360 Bernarde Emeke and Symonde Perceval, merchantes of the Stywl-yarde. 1551-2 *Edw. VI. Tral.* (Roxb.) 300 This day the stiliard put in their answers to a certain complaint that they merchauntis adventurers laid against them. 1650 *J. MORE in Bueclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 90 Such...of their goods as remains in the Stiliard and other places of this town. a 1648 *L. O. HERBERT Hen. VIII* (1649) 320 Which Act yet was not extended to the Merchants of the Stiliard. 1752 *CARTER Hist. Eng.* III. 266 The merchants of the Hanse or (as they were commonly called from their house in an open place where steel had been formerly sold) of the steel-yard. 1885 *Fall Mail Gaz.* 13 June 5 To the midst of the present century, when the last stiliard was converted into a London railway terminus.

b. A similar establishment in a provincial town.

1474 in *Rymer Foedera* (1710) XI. 796/1 Item, in Villa de Boson Curiam de Staëlboeff, alias dictam Styliard. 1603 in *P. THOMPSON Hist. Boston* (1856) 247 [An acre of land] at the Steelyards. 1676 *J. LOGAN in Guillim's Her.* (1679) li. 178 Leaving us its large Vaults, Ware-houses, Cellarages, Drapery, Steel-yard, and public Halls, as indications of its [sc. Coventry's] former opulency and splendour. 1856 *P. THOMPSON Hist. Boston* 239 The ancient custom-house at Boston was called the 'Styliard's House'. 1890 *GROSS Gild Merch.* l. 154 note, It is said that there were German Hanse societies or 'steelyards' in Hull, York, Newcastle, Boston, and Lynn.

c. A tavern within the precincts of the Steelyard where 'Rhenish wine' was sold.

1502 *NASHE P. Penitente Supplic.* F. i. Men, when they are idle, and know not what to do, saith one, let vs goe to the Stiliard, and drinke Rhenish wine. 1607 *B. BARNES Divis Charter* iii. v. F. 3, Till they transported...By Cbaron, Ferriman of Black Auerne, Fall Anchor at the Stiliard Tauerne. 1636 *J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Trav. through Signes Zodiack* D. 7, There are foure Houses in London that doe sell Rhenish Wine, inhabited onely by Dutchmen; namely, The Stiliard [etc.].

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* with the sense 'of or pertaining to the Steelyard,' 'produced in or distributed through the Steelyard.'

1551-2 *Edw. VI. Lit. Rem.* (Roxb.) 509 It were good the Stiliard men ware for this time gently answered. a 1552 *LELAND Itin.* viii. 59 The staple and the stiliard houses yet there [*sc.* Boston] remaine. 1593 *A. CHUTE in G. HARVEY's Pierces Super.* G. 2, The Rhenish furie of thy brayne, Incens't with hot fume of a Stiliard Clime. 1593 *G. HARVEY Ibid.* D. d. 1, His Stiliard hatt in his drousie eyes. 1611 *COTGR. s.v. Coquille, Pain coquillé*, a fashion of an hard-crusted loafe, somewhat like our Stiliard Bunne. 1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) l. 181 We make no distinction of Hambrough or stiliard merchants.

Steelyard ² (stē'lyard). Forms: a. 7-8 stiliard, -yard, stiliard, (7 stiliard), 8 stiliard. b. 7 stssleyard, 8- steelyard, steel-yard. [*f.* STEEL *sb.* + YARD *sb.*]; the formation was prob. suggested by the existence of STEELYARD¹.

The following passage has been supposed to be an example of this word:

1531 in *Lett. & Papers For. & Dom. Hen. VIII.* V. 104/2 [The beam of] le Hanzes Hangis, [called] the Stiliardie Beame.

But prob. 'Stiliardie Beame' means the public weighing scales kept at the Steelyard. The relation to the older word STEELER, which rests ultimately on the sole authority of Cotgrave, is obscure.]

A balance consisting of a lever with unequal arms, which moves on a fulcrum; the article to be weighed is suspended from the shorter arm, and a counterpoise is caused to slide upon the longer arm until equilibrium is produced, its place on this arm (which is notched or graduated) showing the weight: = *Roman balance* (ROMAN *a.* l. 15 a). Also *pl.* and a pair of steelyards.

1639 *Act in Arch. Maryland* (1883) l. 79 No more shall be demanded for sealing of a pair of Steelyards...then the fee for sealing of a measure. 1650 *B. Discolimitum* 16 It

must be weighed... at the most just... beam the State hath... not at every Souldiers petty Stilliards. 1682-90 Hooke *Posth. Wks.* (1705) 56 If on a Stilliard a weight of thirty Pound be hung at thirty times the distance from the Center that a weight of nine hundred Pounds is hung, the Stilliard shall remain in æquilibrium. a 1790 WATSON *Procl. Old Winch. Playhouse* 23 Hither your steelyards, Butchers, bring, to weigh The pound of flesh, Antonio's bond must pay! 1849 LONGER *Kavanagh xi. Pr. Wks.* 1886 II. 322 He likewise weighed all the babies. There was hardly a child in town that had not hung beneath his steelyards. 1872 YEATS *Teehn. Hist. Comm.* 349 Railway luggage is weighed by means of a strong iron steelyard.

attrib. 1777 *Birmingham Directory* 5 Beach, Thomas, Stillard maker.

† **Steem**, *sb.* Obs. Also 6 steeme. [Aphetic var. of **ESTEEM** *sb.* Cf. next.]

It is noteworthy that the first two examples are much earlier than any known instance of the fuller form.] Estimation, value.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 98 þat may þou here in sir Tristrem; ouer gestes it has þe steem, Ouer alle that is or was. a 1380 St. *Antrose* 893 in Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 22 þou schuldest þenke bi good steem þou nart but riht as on of hem. 1588 GREENE *Alcida* (1617) E 4, Of little steeme is Crystall being crackt.

† **Steem**, *v.* 1 Obs. [Aphetic var. of **ESTEEM** *v.*] *trans.* To estimate, value.

1590 GREENE *Never too late* 11. Wks. (Grosart) VIII. 120 The more it workes, the quicker is the wit; The more it writes, the better to be steem'd. 1592 DANIEL *Sonn. Delia* iv. Wks. (Grosart) I. 39 These lines I vse, t' vnburthen mine owne bair; My loue affects no fame, nor steemes of Art. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. v. 3 Whilome it was. Dame Venus girdle, by her steemed deare, What time she vsd to lue in wiuely sort. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. ii. 134 Is Honesty in such unruly fit That it's held in no rank? they steem it not awitt.

Steem (*stīm*), *v.* 2 *dial.* (Yorks.) [variant of **STEVEN** *v.*] *trans.* To obtain (goods) on credit; to order in advance, bespeak. Also, to pay a deposit upon goods bought.

1674 in *Depos. York Castle* (Surtees) 210 Thy father went to John Walker's to steeme a pare of shooes, and he would not let him have them without he had money in his hand... Likewise be went to George Copley's to steeme a wastcoat cloth. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words*, To Steem: to bespeak a thing. 1864 C. C. ROBINSON *Dial. Leeds, Steim*, to bespeak 'Steimed a place for t' meeting'.

Steem, obs. form of **STEAM**.

Steem (*stīm*), *v.* Forms: 1 *stēnan*, 2 *stēnen*, 3-5 *stene*, 3 *steanne*, 5 *steyn* (e, 8-9 *steen*, *stein*, 9 *stean*, *steyn* (e). [OE. *stēnan* = OHG. (MHG., mod. G.) *steinen*, Goth. *stainjan*, f. OTeut. **staino*-2 *STONE* *sb.*]

In certain northern dialects this and **STONE** *v.* are formally coincident.]

† 1. *trans.* To stone (a person); to put to death by stoning. Obs.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xxiii. 37 Ðu stēnas [c 975 *Rushw. steneast*] hia ða ðe to ðe zesendet sint. a 1225 *Ambr. R.* 122 Seint Steine þet te stenes þet me stenede him midde [etc.] a 1225 *Juliana* 4 And ich hit am þet makede sein iuhan þe baptise beon heafdes bicoruen & seinte stephene isteanet. 1340 *Aeneid*, 213 God... made aene man to stene to uore al þe uolke uor þet he [etc.] 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) VI. 31 þey schuld þrowe out stones þorow holes of we wallas, as it were for to stene the devel. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 178 Jerusalem l that sleist prophites, & steynist hem that bethe i-sent to the. c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 28 Pay drowen hym out of þe cyte, forto stenen hym to dethe.

2. To line (a well or other excavation) with stone, brick or other material. Also with *up*.

1723 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 192 We... artificially steen'd the whole Depth [of the well] with circular Portland Stone. 1797 *Ibid.* LXXXVII. 325 The well was sunk and steined to the bottom. 1833 LONDON *Enceyl. Archit.* 234 To dig a cesspool... and steen it with four-inch brick-work. 1838 HOLLOWAY *Prov. Dich.* s. v. To line a well with stones or bricks is to stean it. 1839 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jnl.* II. 245/2 The excavation was... steined with 9 inch brickwork in cement. 1877 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 422 The original plan of steyning the banks, or lining them with stones; must... be resorted to. 1886 *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, Steen, to build up without mortar the circular wall of a well... 'I've a-got good stones, I'll steen un up well'. 1891 *Antiquary* Nov. 208 'The lower part of this was steined with oak boards.'

b. *dial.* (See quot.)

1886 *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, Steen, ... 2. To put fresh metal on a road.

Hence **Steened** *ppl. a.* 1721 MORTIMER *Husb.* (ed.) II. 283 He had several times seen at the pulling up of such old [ox] Stalls, some that have had a well steen'd Channel under the Planks, leading to a large steined Receptacle without the Stall. 1863 *Archæol. Cantiana* V. 15, I found another steined grave of Caen stone.

Steen, obs. form of **STEAN**.

† **Steenbok** (*stēnbok*). Also *steenboc* (k, -buck, *steinboc* (k, -bok, -buck, *stembok*. [Du. *steenbok*, f. *steen* *STONE* *sb.* + *bok* *BUCK* *sb.* Cf. **STEINBOCK**.] A small South African antelope, *Raphicerus campestris*.

1775 MASSON *Journ. Cape in Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 295 Some had the skin of a steenbok hung over their breast. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 157/2 Returning... I shot a steenbok. 1893 F. C. SELWY *Trav. S. E. Africa* 431 He has shot every kind of game in Africa, from a steenbok to an elephant. 1894 LYEKKER *Roy. Nat. Hist.* II. 307 Although the name steenbok is properly restricted to a single species of antelope, it will be found [etc.] 1913 C. FETTERMAN *Africanderisms*, Steenbok... *Raphicerus campestris*. The word is frequently corrupted to *Stembok*.

† **Steenbrass** (*stēnbras*). *S. Afr.* Also 8 *steenbras* (s), 9 -brassem, *steembras*. [Cape Du., f. Du. *steen* stone + *brasem* bream.] A sea-bream, *Pagellus lithognathus*.

1791 tr. *Le Vaillant's Trav.* I. 22 There are plenty of fish at the Cape. Among those most valued... are the *rooman*... *steenbrasen*... and some others. 1801 J. BARROW *Trav. S. Afr.* I. i. 30 Next to the Roman are the red and the white *Steenbrasens*. 1910 *Enceyl. Brit.* V. 230/2 [Cape Colony.] The steenbrass and geelbeck are common in the estuaries and bays. 1914 19th Cent. Sept. 591 [Walfish Bay.] Other fish are harders (grey mullet), *steenbras*, and barbers.

Steene, obs. form of **STEAN**.

Steening (*stēnig*), *vb.* Also *steaning*, *steining*. [I. **STEEN** *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. *concr.* The lining of a well or other excavation. 1767 *Ann. Reg.*, *Chron.* 561 The steining [of the well] fell in upon him and inclosed him at the bottom. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 13 A brick steening, of two bricks thick in tarris, [was] raised gradually towards the top of the well. 1898 F. DAVIS *Silchester* 40 They [the wells] were mostly lined with a flint steining as far as the water.

2. *dial.* a. A paved ford across a river.

1838 HOLLOWAY *Prov. Dich.*, *Steaining*. 1887 S. H. A. HERVEY in *Wedmore Chron.* I. 288 (E.D.D.) Here I suppose was once a stream; and they crossed it by a steening.

b. (See quot.)

1886 *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Steening*, ... 2. The metal fresh laid on a road.

Steenkirk, *steinkirk* (*stēnkōrk*). *Hist.* Also 8 *stinkirk*. [a. F. (*cravate* à la) *Steinkerke*, *Steinkerque*, from the victory of Steenkerke (Belgium) gained by the French over the English and their allies on 3 Aug. 1692.]

It has long been common to give the names of victories to new patterns of attire etc. introduced about the time of the battle. It is said that in France the designation à la *Steinkerke* had a great temporary vogue as applied to clothing, jewellery, cosmetics, and the like. According to Voltaire, the original *cravate* à la *Steinkerke* simulated the appearance of negligence, in allusion to the disordered dress of the French nobles when hastily summoned to the battle.]

A kind of neckcloth (worn both by men and women), having long laced ends hanging down or twisted together, and passed through a loop or ring.

1694 D'URFVEY *Don Quixote* 1. Prol. The Modish Spark may Paint, and lie in Paste, Wear a huge Steinkirk twisted to his Waste. a 1695 HALIFAX *Wks.* (1912) 162 If the Judges upon the Bench should... be Cloathed like the Jockeys at New-Market, or wear Jack-Boots and Steenkirks. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* i. xiii. [xiv]. There are huge Proportion of Criticks, with long Wigs, Laced Coats, Steinkirk Cravats, and terrible Faces. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* Pref. **** a. The Beau presses into their Dressing-Room... to adjust his own Steenkirk [sic] and Peruke. 1704 CIBBER *Careless Husb.* v. 54 Stage-dir., Takes her Steinkirk from her Neck, and lays it gently over his Head. 1707 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Platonick Lady* iii. i. *Milliner*. And a long Neck and a hollow Breast, first made use of the Steinkirk. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 128 P 11 A Fashion makes its Progress much slower into Cumberland than into Cornwall... The Steinkirk arrived but two months ago in Newcastle.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxii, I had yielded up my cravat (a smart Steinkirk... and richly laced). 1854 AINSWORTH *Jack Sheppard* iii. xiii. [He wore] a muslin cravat, or steenkirk, as it was termed, edged with the finest point lace. 1869 MRS. PALMER *Lace* xxv. 300 These old-fashioned articles of jewellery were worn to fasten... the lace Steinkirk.

Steep (*stīp*), *sb.* 1 Forms: (5) *steipe*, 6 *steope*, (steippe), 6-7 *steeppe*, (8 *stīp*, *stīep*), 7- *steep*. [f. **STEEP** *v.*]

1. The process of steeping or soaking; the state of being steeped, esp. in phr. (*to lay*) † a *steep* (obs.), † in a *steep* (obs.), † in *steep*.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 1. 16 Take þe brothe, þe pouches & þe lyuerys iver sodowin in, in a siipe or on fayre brede. 1516 G. HERIAL *cccxxviii.* (1529) Y v b. And let the flyng lay a stepe a day and a nyght in vyngyre. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 25 Let all these be beaten together and layed in stepe in Rose water. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxxii. vii. II. 439 The same ought first to be cut or shred small, and then to lie infused or in steepe a whole day and a night in water or vinegre. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 175 Take Plantain, Rue, [etc.]... of each an handful... lay them in steep in a Pint of old wash. 1709 LADY G. BAILLIE *Household Bk.* (1911) 74 For making 2 stip of mallt... 166 o. o. 1765 *Museum Rust.* III. 220 If harley is left too long on the steep in the same water, the water will grow slimy. 1800 *Act 41 Geo. III.* c. 6 (title) For shortening... the Time of keeping in Steep for Malting, Barley damaged by Rain. 1851 A. MARSHALL in H. Schroeder *Ann. Yorksh.* (1851) I. 419 Turning the beets inside out for the second steep. 1876 *Enceyl. Brit.* IV. 267/2, 813 bushels of good dry barley will, after forty-eight hours steep, swell to exactly 100 bushels. 1893 W. R. MACKINTOSH *Around Orkney Peat Fires* II. (1905) 126 A farmer... had just taken his malt out of steep, when two excisemen paid him a visit.

b. *fig.*

1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* 18 b, I haue tearmes (if I be vext) laid in steepe in *Aqua fortis*. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* II. 29 She... sweete sleepe Pow'd on each wooer; which so laid in steepe Their drowsie temples, that each brow did nod. 1647 SANDERSON *Serm. ad Pop.* vi. 21. (1632) 523 He... doth but lay more rods in steepe for his own back. 1895 'IAN MACLAREN' *Briar Bush* 255 Man [doctor], ye 'ill need tae pit yir brains in steep. Is she clean beyond ye?

† 2. The steep: the midday plunge taken by a stag in hot weather.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* e iij b, To the stepe then thay goon yche hote day at noon... The cause of the stepe is to weere hym from the fle. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* xxxvii, 100 A Hart goeth to the stepe at noone in the heate of the day to keepe him from the flye. *Ibid.* 244 He goeth to the Stepe.

† 3. † A steeping vessel. Obs. rare-1.

1614 in W. S. GIBSON *Hist. Monast. Tynemouth* (1846) II. 122 Repaying the Maltbowse, Host and Steep, ix. s. ...

4. The liquid in which a thing is placed to undergo soaking or maceration; a prepared liquor used as a dyeing bath or cleansing wash; in *Agric.* a wash for seeds; often with qualifying word, as *alum*, *brant*, *lime steep*, etc.

1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* 1. xvi. (1762) 102 Steeps were brought very early into use in husbandry. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 446 Steeps or pickles of these kinds appear to have been principally made use of for preparing wheat, in order to prevent it from being affected with disease. 1839 *UNE Dict. Arts* 600 The manufacturer... is... careful to ensure their purification by subjecting them to a weak lime steep. 1882 CROOKES *Dyeing & Tissue-Printing* 134 The second peachwood beck may be saved and used for the first peachwood steep of the next lot. 1897 W. G. SMITH tr. *Von Thun's Dis. Plants* 65 Sterilization of the seed... is chiefly carried out by the use of 'steeps', which kill the smut-spores adherent to the seed.

5. = **RENNET** *sb.* 1

1688 HOLME *Annoury* III. 244/1 Bad Cheese... made of Burnt Milk, and of stinking and bad Runnet or Steep. 1769 MRS. RAFFALL *Eng. Househ.* (1778) 255 To make Cream Cheese. Put one large spoonful of steep to five quarts of afterings. 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. 1. 108 The rennet, or steep as it is commonly called, is next added. 1895 E. RYDINGS *Manx Tales* 65 And, Mrs. Kelly, I'll be sending' you a hoddle of steep.

b. *Sc.* The plant *Ranunculus flammula*.

1894 J. SHAW in R. WALLACE *Country Schoolm.* (1899) 334 Steep, *Ranunculus flammula*, from its acting like rennet.

Steep (*stīp*), *a. sb.* 2 and *adv.* Forms: 1 *steap*, 3 *steap*, *steap*, 3-6 *stepe*, (4 *steippe*), 4-7 *steape*, 5 *steippe*, 6 *steipe*, *steype*, *steipe*, 6-7 *Ste. stīep*, 7 *stīep*, 7- *steep*. [OE. *stīep*, corresp. to OFris. *stīp*, MHG. **stouf* (as *sb.* with the sense 'steep, declivity', in the proper name *Hohenstaufen*); OTeut. type **staufo*-; f. Teut. root **stēup*-: *staufo*-: *stīp*-: see **STOOP** *v.*] A. *adj.*

† 1. Extending to a great height; elevated, lofty. *Beowulf* 222 (Gr.) Beorgas steape. a 1000 *Riddas* iv. 10 (Gr.) Weallas beofað steape ofer stīwium. c 1205 *LAV.* 1915 [They] mid eorðe & mid stānen stepe hul makede. 13... *Li. E.* *Allit. P. B.* 1396, & Baltazar vpon bench was busked to set, Stepe stayed stones of his stoute thron. a 1400-50 *Warr Alex.* 4828 A cliffe at to be cloudis semed, þat was so stāne & so steope. c 1440 *Pronp. Part.* 474/1 Steepe, nowt lowt, *eleuatis, ascendens*. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* I. 200 To atome they came, Steepe, and of state. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* W. 135 Where delicious Paradise... Crowns with her enclosure green, ... the champion head Of a steep wilderness. 1738 WATSEY *Hymn*, 'Eternal Wisdom' ix, Thy Breath can raise the Billows steep, Or sink them to the Sand.

† 2. = 'High' in certain transferred uses. Of warriors or their attributes: Of high courage, noble. Of a voice: High, loud. Obs.

c 1205 *LAV.* 1532 þer was moni steap mon mid stele to-swingen. *Ibid.* 1541 Cuð nu þine strengða & þina stepe main. *Ibid.* 5879 And make we,auer alche hæpe herstepe steapne. 13... *Coer de L.* 5985 Kyng Richard... cryed on bym with voys ful stepe, 'Home, schrewes!'

2. † a. Of eyes: Projecting, prominent (also *steep-out*); staring; glaring with passion.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* I. 456 He hæfð steape eagan [= L. 'oculi grandis', *Pass. S. Bartholomæi*]. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 307 þe keiser bistarede hire wið swiðe steape, ehenen hwil þat ha spec þus. c 1320 *Sir Beues* 685 Wiþ stepe eȝen & rowe bren So lōbeliche he gan on bem sen... þai were alrede. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 201 His heed was balled... His eyeen stepe, and rollyng in his heed. 1397 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* iii. xvii. (1495) 64 Grete and stepe eyen [L. *oculus emittens*]... se not well afferre; but depe eyen se wel afferre. c 1400 *Destor. Troy* 2758 Crispe herit was the kyng... Stokyn ene out stepe with a streight lōke. *Ibid.* 7724 His Ene [were] leuenaund with light as a low fyn, With strems full stīthe in his stepe lōke. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secreti*, *Gen. Lordsh.* 115 He þat hauys steepe-owe eȝhen [L. *oculus extensus*] ys malicious & feloun. a 1450 LOVELICH *Graill* xiii. 651 With grete stepe Eyen In his hed alse. 1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Façons* II. x. 212 The Tartars are very deformed... hauyng great stepe eyen.

† b. Of jewels, eyes, stars: Brilliant. In later use only of eyes, in the poetical phrase *steep and gray*. Obs.

a 1000 *Gnomic Verses* i. 23 (Gr.) ðim sceal on bringe stardan steap & geap. a 1000 *Sal. & Sal.* 284 (Gr.) Ne mæg hit steorra ne stan ne se steapa gimn... white beswain. a 1215 *Leg. Kath.* 1647 A deorewurðe wal, schininde, & schenre, of gimstones steape þen is eni steorre. a 1225 *St. Mark.* 9 His twa ehnen steappe þene steorren ant þene gimstones ant brad as bascins. c 1330 *King of Tars* 15 Eyyen steape and graye. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 583 Þy þenk þe sumtyme, Wheher þe þat stykyled vche a stare in vche stepe 326, 31f hym self be hore blynde hit is a brod wonder. a 1559 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 1014 Her eyen gray and stepe Caueth myne hert to lepe. 1577 GRANGE *Golden Aphrod.* Gij b, Hit twinkling eyne bothe steepe and grey, they seeme like Christall cleare.

3. Of a hill, mountain, cliff: Having an almost perpendicular face or slope, precipitous. Of a gradient or slope, a staircase, etc.: High-pitched.

The sense prob. goes back to OE., but is difficult to authenticate, as when applied to mountains, cliffs, etc. the word prob. expressed a mixed notion of senses 1 and 3. c 1200 ORMIN 1239 & 3et 1e deofel... brohite him on an lawe pat wass well swiþe steap & heh. 13... *A. Allit. 7041* Theo path on mount was narw and steep. In vales, dark and deope. 1533 *ELYOT Cast. Helthe* (1539) 50 b, Stronger or violent exercises be these... clymmyng or walkyng against a siipe vpright hyll. 1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 161, I thynke thesteipe descent of the hill causeth, that they haue not roome enough to make their stretes large. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.*

rv. i. 2 Was that the King that spurd his horse so hard, Against the steepes vprising of the hill? 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iv. 98 These cliffs...are...as it were cut of steep or straight down, from the top to the bottom. 1610 HOLLAND *Cainden's Brit.* 344 A mighty ridge of steepes high Cliffs [*L. cautilium emittentia*], runneth for seven miles or there about, as far as to Dover. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* viii. 32 The whole herd of swine ran violently down a steepse place into the Sea. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 71 The way seems difficult and steep to scale With upright wing against a higher foe. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 28 Aug. 1670, Those huge steepes staying ascending to it. 1718 LANY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Mrs. T.* 25 Sept. The descent is...steep and slippery. 1796 H. HUNTER *Tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) 1. 137 The declivity of the basin of the Sea is much steeper than that of the bounding lands. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* ix. 218 Again the humming wheels inflame The steep descent of Heaven's untrodden way. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* i. 32 The hills of Rome are...low in height but with steep and rocky sides. 1876 MISS BRADDOON *J. Haggard's Dan.* II. 17 The narrow path...had been cut into steps where the slope was steepest. 1884 [see GRADIENT sb. 1].

b. transf. of movement. poet.

1603 DRAYTON *Barons' Wars* vi. xlii, That slippery way Where the most worldly proudmost do slide, Feeling the steepes fall threatening sure decay. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 741 [He] Throws his steep flight in many an Aerie wheele, 1818 SHELLEY *Homers Hymns to Sun* 22 His rapid steeds soon bear him to the West; Where their steep flight his hands divine arrest.

† c. Of a ditch, cave or the like: Having precipitous sides or entrance. Obs.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 574 With divers fortresses in the ditches, which were so broad and so plummie steep that was wonder to behold. 1598 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) 189 His steep trocht and wolt biggit be him. 1601 *Ibid.*, Ane steep troche. 1608 TOSSELL *Serpents* 10 Quid writeth: Longo caput extulit antro Carulicus serpens, ..That is—The greenish Serpent extolld her head from denne so steep.

† d. Of a forehead: Upright, high. Obs. rare¹.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxx. (Percy Soc.) 146 Her forehead steep, with fayre browes ybent.

† e. Of water: Having a headlong course, flowing precipitously. Of rain (Sc.): Pouring. Obs.

c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1450 Her vnder is a zerde depe A water, hope swift & stepe. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 97 And the gilded Car of Day, His glowing Axle doth ally in the steep Atlantick stream. 1655 — *P. xxvii.* 31, I trid thee at the water steep Of Meriba renown'd. 1659 A. HAY *Diary* (S.H.S.) 149 Mr Ro' Broun and I cam away from Lanerick in a very steep raine.

f. Coal-mining. Of a seam or measure: Having a high inclination.

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 239 Steep seams [of coal]. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss. Steep Measures*, a description of the seams of coal on the South crop. In South Wales, which are highly inclined.

4. In occasional figurative uses. (Very common in Milton.) a. Of an aim, an undertaking, etc.: Arduous, full of difficulty, ambitious.

1598 BASTARD *Chrestol.* iv. xli. 85 His heedlesse good and steepe presumptuousnesse. 1816 BYRON *C. Har.* iii. ev. They were gigantic minds, and their steep aim was Titanlike, on daring doubts to pile Thoughts which [etc.].

† b. Of a difficulty: Hard to surmount. Obs.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 32 To which [bound of civill liberty]...wee are already in good part arriv'd, and yet from such a steepe disadvantage of tyranny and superstition grounded into our principles as was [etc.].

† c. = HEADLONG a. 4. Obs.

1616 B. JONSON *Forest* xi. Who...Would, at suggestion of a steepe desire, Cast himselfe from the spire Of all his happinesse. 1649 MILTON *Epikn.* 42 The stay and support of all things from that steep run which he had ought brought them. 1653 — *Ps. vii.* 60 With ruine steep. 1667 — *P. L.* vi. 324 It met The sword of Satan with steep force to smite Descending.

d. Of inequalities, contrasts: Violent, extreme.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Result* Wks. (Bohn) II. 136 The feudal system survives in the steep inequality of property and privilege. *Ibid.*, *Manners* *Ibid.* II. 51 The range of nations from which London draws, and the steep contrasts of condition, create the picturesque in society.

5. slang. Excessive, extravagant, 'stiff', 'tall'. Of a price, an amount: Exorbitant. Of a story, etc.: Exaggerated, incredible.

1866 *Knick. Mag.* Apr. XLVII 362 (Thorntoo *Amer. Gloss.*) He's too steep in his price, anyway. 1857 *Chicago Tribune* 17 Oct. (Bartlett), One hundred and ten Winnebago Indians, wearing their blankets, voted the Democratic ticket; but the agent thought this was rather steep, so he afterwards crossed that number from the list. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Apr. 4/3 This is rather a steep statement, even for a party that exists on credit. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXIV. 411/1 Forty thousand marks...is a pretty steep price even for a royal motor carriage.

6. attrib. and Comb., as steep-grade adj.; chiefly parasynthetic, as steep-backed, -faced, -gabled, -pitched, -pointed, -roofed, -scarped, -sided, -streeted; † steepward adv. ? on a steep slope. Also STEEP-DOWN, STEEP-TO, STEEP-UP, STEEPWISE.

1809 F. COWPER *Captain of Wight* 227 The old man once more turned to climb the 'steep-backed hill. 1894 J. C. ATKINSON *Old Whitby* 60 The 'steep-faced cliff. 1915 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 124/2 A 'steep-gabled house. 1895 *Daily News* 25 Feb. 5/4 The...steep-grade railway. 1885 WARREN & CLEVERLY *Wind. Beetle* 140 We swung under the bridge, and ran in to the 'steep-dipped landing. 1912 'GUY THORNE *Great Acceptance* x. (1915) 255 'Turrets with 'steep-pointed roofs. 1814 SCOTT *Waver.* viii. The house, which seemed to consist of two or three high, narrow, and 'steep-roofed buildings. 1878 *Ramsay Phys. Geog.* xviii. 296 The 'steep-scarped front...faces to the north-west. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* I. ix. 93 Large gorges...generally 'steep-sided.

1872 M. COLLINS *Phloges for Pearl* i. vi. 116 The 'steep-streeted little town of Silveroar. 1588 Kyo *Househ. Philos.* Wks. (1901) 270 Whether it be 'steepward downe the hyls, vnease and painful to be past.

B. sb. 1. The declivity or slope of a mountain, hill, cliff; a steep or precipitous place.

1555 EDEN *Deuades* (Arb.) 133 Ryuers...wherwith all suehe trees as are planted on the stepe or foote of the mountaynes, as vines...are watered. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iii. 69 Why art thou here Come from the farthest stepe [No. 1 steppes] of India? 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 27 Having climbed the mountain stepe towards the sea. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 680 How often from the steep Of Okecho Hill...have we heard Celestiall voices. 1721 DE FOR. *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 76 On the steep of the rock was a bastion. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 341 They then pass on rapidly to a high perpendicular stepe of rocks. 1801 CAMPBELL *Ye Mariners* 22 Britannia needs no bulwarks, No towers along the stepe. 1861 M. ARNOLD *Southern Night* 23 There, where Gibraltar's cannon'd stepe O'erflows the wave. 1883 Mrs. RITCHIE *Bk. Sibyls* i. 2 The old...highroad...winds its way resolutely up the stepe. 1899 *Daily News* 24 Oct. 5/4 He broke and fell back, being driven pell mell over the steeps to the rear of his position.

transf. 1860 DIECKENS etc. *Message fr. Sea* iv. *Christm. Stor.* (1874) 182 Having...launched the boat down the steep of the deck, into the water.

b. poet. Of the sky.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 602 The setting Sun survey, When down the steep of Heav'n he drives the Day. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. ii. i. Behold the new morning glittering down the eastern steepes. 1850 S. DUNNELL *Roman* ii. 26 Let me breathe thee round the base Of the celestial stepe. 1878 JOAQUIN MILLER *Songs of Italy* 87, I have looked to the steepes of the starry sky.

c. fig.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vii. 705 By straining up the stepe of excellence...What gains she? 1780 J. ANANS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 380 Hercules marches here in full view of the steepes of virtue on one hand and the flowery paths of pleasure on the other. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic of Hades* iii. 32 For Knowledge is a steep which few may climb, While Duty is a path which all may tread. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 132 His first wife helped him up the steep, cheered him on the way [etc.]. 1910 W. JAMES *Mein. & Stud.* 275 The notion of a steep's paradise like that revolts, they say, our higher imagination. Where then would be the steep of life?

† 2. A steep (advb. phr.), steeply sloping. Obs.

1573-80 TUSSEY *Hush.* (1878) 98 Some maketh a hollownes, halfe a foot deepe, with fewer sets in it, setslant wise a stepe.

C. adv.

1. With a steep slope, abruptly.

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Diet.* (1550), *Rattessa*, quikeness, or the goying stype vp hyl. 1548 *Eyet's Diet.*, *Prærupte*, stype without any bendyng.

2. To run steep = to run high (HIGH adv. 9).

1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 475/2 Others...are never so happy as when enjoying a glorious thresh to windward, with...the sea running steep.

† 3. With the eyes wide open. Obs.

14... *Guy Warw.* 7730 He lokyd vp steype starande.

4. Comb. with pres. and pa. pples., as steep-ascending, -bending, -cut, -descending, -hanging, -rising, -yawning.

1727-40 THOMSON *Summer* 608 The 'steep-ascending eagle soars With upward pinions through the flood of day. 1738 *Evory Dict.*, *Aechue*, 'stepe bendyng. 1901 *Harper's Mag.* CII. 741/2 They found themselves on top of a 'steep-cut bluff. 1728 THOMSON *Spring* Seasons (1730) 41 The trembling flood...steep-descending stems The headlong Torrents foaming down the Hills. 1591 SILVERSTEIN *Du Bartas* i. vii. 26 Here from a craggy Rock's 'steep-hanging boss...A silver brook to broken streams doth gush. *Ibid.* vii. iii. *Law* 659 Can we (like Birds) with still 'steep-rising flight Surmount these Mountains? 1725 ARMSTRONG *Wks.* 177 Misc. Wks. 1770 I. 157 A gulph that swallows vision, with wide mouth 'steep-yawning to receive them.

Steep (stēp), v. 1. Forms: 5-6 stepe, stipe, 5-7 steeps, 6 steip(e), 5-type, (steyp), pa. pples. stept, 6-7 steap, 6- steep. [Of difficult etymology. On the assumption that (notwithstanding the late date at which it is recorded) the vb. represents an OE. *stēpan, *stēpan, it would be the formal equivalent of Sw. stōpa, Da. stōbe, Norw. stēppa, to steep (seeds, barley for malting):—O Tent. type *staupjan, perhaps f. *staupo-m (OE. stēap, ON. staup, STOUR) vessel for liquor. Cf. Norw. setja horn i staup = to put corn in steep (see STEEP sb. 1). The mod. Scandinavian words cited coincide in form with a verb meaning to cast down, to cast (metals), to run (candles, etc.) into a mould, which descends from ON. stēppa of the same meaning, a causative of ON. stēpa (once), Sw. stēpa to STROP. It is phonologically impossible that, as is usually supposed, the Eng. word can be an ON. stēppa; and even if it be referred to an OE. *stēpan corresponding to the ON. vb., the development of sense appears less natural on this view than on that suggested above.]

1. trans. To soak in water or other liquid; chiefly, to do so for the purpose of softening, altering in properties, cleansing, or the like, or for that of extracting some constituent. Const. in, rarely with.

c. 1400 MAUNOEY. (Roxb.) xviii. 84 pai take alde peper and stepez it and strewez ap to sump of siluer. c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 46 Fyrst sethe hy mustils. In water...Per in poustepe white brede fayre. c. 1440 *Pallad. on Hush.* xii. 545 Elite olyues xl dayes stepe in oil barn. 1530 PALSGR. 734/2, I stepe, I laye in water, or lay a stepe any salte meate to take out the brine, je destrampe. Stepe this salt fysshe. 1533 *Evory Cast. Hille* (1539) 42 Also wyne...wherin rootes of perseye or fenel be stept. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Homes. Apoth.* 34 b, A slyce of bread styed in colde water. 1565

JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 463 The Priests...used to dip or to stipe the Sacred Body of our Lord vnder forme of Bread in the consecrated Blood and so to give it to the people. 1577 HARRISON *England* i. 11. vi. (1877) 156 Our Mault is made of the best Barley, which is steeped in a cysterne...vntyll it be thorowlye soaked. 1587 GREENE *Vritanerom* ii. 1 i b, Hanniball...steeped poyson in a cuppe of drinke. 1594 *Gd. Hurwifes Handmaid* Kitchin 43 Take faire bread and Vinigar, & steep the bread with some of the same brothe. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* ii. 1. 40 There may be in the Cup A Spider steep'd. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* i. 114 Into the foresaid Lake they cast flax, which will be steeped in that water in 14 boures. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 280 Some steep their Seed, and some in Cauldrons kill. 1769 MRS. RAFFAEL *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 69 Steep your ham all night in water. 1800 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) i. 284 The distillers steep their malt a fortnight before they can use it. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 823 When he steeped seeds...in a strong solution of liver of sulphur, he never lost a seed by vermin. 1844 G. DONO *Textile Manuf.* v. 148 The [flax] plants are then...steeped, a very important operation. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 248 Some have advocated a system of steeping seeds and grains in certain solutions before sowing them. 1890 *Hardwicke's Sci.-Gossip* XXVI. 53 The Hotentots...use the leaves steeped in brandy for all sorts of complaints.

b. absol. To soak harley or malt.

1390-1 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 74 Pro ij fattes...pro steepyng yn. 1468 *Cot. Lett.-bk.* 338 Pat noman...fech watir pens to brue nor to stepe with, vp be peyn of iij d.

c. To plunge or bathe (one's face, eyes, limbs, etc.) in water. Somewhat rare.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal. Mar.* 116 But see the Welkio thicks apace, And stooping Phebus steepes his face. 1708 N. BLUNNELL *Diary* (1895) 62, I Steeped my Feet in hot Whey...to make my Cornes come out. 1865 DICKENS *Aut.* Fr. iii. xv, I have steeped my eyes in cold water. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* vii, I sat by the lake side...and there steeped my wrists and laved my temples.

transf. 1817 SHELLEY *Virg. Islam* i. li, The wingless boat paused where an ivory stair Its fretwork in the crystal sea did steep.

d. transf. Of mist, vapour, smoke, light: To 'bathe', envelop like a flood.

1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mariner* vi. xvii, The moonlight steeped in silentness The steady weathercock. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* i. li, Long trains of tremulous mist begot to...steep The orient sun in shadow. 1860 TYNALL *Glac.* i. v. 37 The Glacier...was also steeped for a time in the same purple light. 1887 MISS BRADDOON *Like & Unlike* x, Every room was steeped in tobacco. 1890 BRINGS *Shorter Poems* i. ii. 1 A river-mist is steeping The trees.

2. To soak, saturate, thoroughly moisten. Const. in, rarely with (water, blood, dye, etc.); also simply in passive (now dial.), to be wet through.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. vi. 18 Then she with liquors strong his eyes did steep, That nothing should him hastily awake. *Ibid.* iii. l. 65 Drops of purple blood...Which did her lilly smock with stains of vermill steep. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI.* ii. l. 62 A Napkin, steeped in the harmlesse blood Of sweet young Rutland. 1633 LD. WARRISTON *Diary* (S.H.S.) 185 Evyn so that with tears my napkin was lyk on steeped in water [sic]. 1717 POPE *Had. xli* 729 His Coursers steep'd in Sweat, and stain'd with Gore. 1720 *Ibid.* xvii. 415 A sanguine Torrent steeps the reeking Ground. 1768 STERNES *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 177 (Maria) My handkerchief...was steep'd too much already to be of use. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* i. 303 Oh! must those eyes be steep'd in tears. 1849 AYTON *Lays Scott. Cavaliers* (ed. 2) 20 Never yet was royal banner Steeped in such a costly dye. 1892 VERNEY *Mein.* I. 5 There was probably little or no glass in the house of Henry VII.'s time; linen steeped in oil was the substitute. 1898 *Sheld. News* 27 Aug. (E.D.D.) My claws wis dat wye steep'd 'd at da watter run doon over my hide.

fig. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iii. iv. 147 For he that steeps his safetie in true blood, Shall find but bloodie safety. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Sir T. Wyat* B j b, See, on my knees I humbly take my leave, And steep my words with teares.

b. To soak or imbrue (a weapon, etc.) in blood, poison, etc.

1594 Kyo *Cornelia* ii. 283 Would Death had steep't his dart in Lernas blood. 1594 *Charny Shadow of Nt. Cj.* Nopen can any thing eternal wright, That is not steep in humor of the Night. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* ii. ii. 533 With tongue in Venome steep'd. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* vii. 3, Time, though he wold the darts of death and sleep, And those thrice mortal barbs in his owne poison steep.

c. hyperbolically. To 'soak' in alcoholic liquor: with reference to constant or excessive drinking; chiefly in passive. Also, to deaden, stupefy (one's memory, senses), to drown (grief, etc.) in liquor.

a 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV.* 1735 Our iolly horsekeeper, being well stept in licor, confessed to me the stealling of my maisters writings. 1601 B. JONSON *Postaster* iii. v, And Hue like them, That...every eu'en, with neat wine steeped be. 1649 LOVELAKE *Poems of Whoe* thirsty grieffe in Wine we stepe. 1746 FRANCIS *Tr. Hor.* Sat. ii. l. 10 Swim o'er the Tiber, if you want to sleep, Or the dull Sense in 't other Bottle steep. you want to sleep, Or the dull Sense in 't other Bottle steep. (for I 1821 SCOTT *Kenilbo.* iii, Unless my memory fails me, (for I did steep it somewhat too deeply in the sack-butt). 1839 W. CARLETON *Fardorougha* xiv. 201 'He is as dead if he got drunk that he might n't be able to keep his own secret.' 1856 'Ah, thin be the holy Nelly, well steep him yet.' 1866 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 31 A wealthy, juicy, broad-chested creature, steeped in ale and good cheer. 1866 MISS BRADDOON *Lady Audley* xxxiii, He was steeped to the very lips in alcohol.

d. fig. (jocular) To 'wet', initiate or celebrate by a drink.

1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* viii. xxviii, Here's a crown, corporal, to begin with, to steep thy commisioo.

3. In various metaphorical applications.

a. To 'bathe' (the heart, head, limbs, etc.) in slumber or rest.

1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 245 Sleep; Which...In quiet rest his molted heart did steep. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. vii, 33-2

Is this a time to steep Thy brines in wastfull slumbers?
1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg. IV. 278* When once in Bedst their
weary Limbs they steep. No huzzing Sounds disturb their
Golden Sleep. 1827 *KEULE Chr. Y., Str. of my soul II*, When
the soft dew of kindly sleep My wearied eyelids gently
steep. 1833 *TENNISON Lotus-Eaters* 66 We only toil... Nor
steep our brows in slumber's holy balm.

b. To soak and stupefy or deaden (grief, the
senses) *in* (sleep, etc.).

1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV. III. i. 8* O Sleeper... thou no more
wilt weigh my eye-lids downe, And steepe my Sences in
Forgetfulness. 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev. I. III*, My
sense was steep't in horrid dreames. 1790 *COWPER Mother's
Pict. 19* Fancy... Shall steep me in Elysian reverie. 1822
LAMB Elia Ser. II. Detached Thoughts on Books, She has
snatched an hour... to steep her cares, as in some Lethean
cup, in spelling out their enchanting contents. 1856 *MER-
VALL Rom. Emp. I. V. 534* Messalina... steeped the senses of
her consort in brutal indulgences. 1882 *B. HARTY Flap II*, He
awoke with the aroma of the woods still steeping his senses.

c. To involve deeply in a state or condition; to
imbue or permeate thoroughly (with some quality);
to make profoundly acquainted (with a subject
of study); to absorb *in* (a pursuit). Const. *in*. Chiefly
in *passive*; often, to be steeped to the lips.

1603 *CHETTEL etc. Grisill A. 4*, All his words and deedes
are like his birth, Steept in true honor. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.
IV. II. 50* Had they... Steep'd me in puerility to the very
lips. 1663 *PATRICK Parab. Pilgrim xxvii*, (1687) 293 He
seldom departed from meditation, but... with... his whole
heart steeped in new sweetness. 1833 *TENNISON Two
Voices 47* Thou art so steeped in misery. 1837 *CARLYLE
Fr. Rev. III. II. viii*, Roland, so long steeped to the lips in
disgust and chagrin, sends in his demission. 1850 *W. IRVING
Goldsmith xiv. 172* Langton... was still the... enthusiastic
scholar, steeped to the lips in Greek. 1855 *DICKENS Lett.
(1880) I. 402*, I am steeped in my story. 1856 *KINGSLEY
Misc. (1860) II. 130* But Milton had steeped his whole soul
in romance. 1868 *MORRIS Earthly Par. I. 1. 304* Until the
Golden Age seemed there to be, So steeped the land was in
felicity. 1870 *HUXLEY Lay Sermon vi. (1874) 117* The whole
of modern thought is steeped in science. 1882 *MISS BRA-
DON Mt. Royal III*, She has been steeped to the lips in
worldliness and vanity. 1908 *J. O. DYKES Chr. Minister
xiii. 142* There is a language of devotion in which the min-
ister does well to steep himself.

4. *intr.* To undergo the process of soaking in
liquor.

1612 *HOCLEVE De Reg. Princ. 1126* Men Yerne and
desiren after muk so sorc, yat they good fame han leyd a
watir yore, And rekken neuer how longe it per stipe. 1640
PALLAD. on Husb. II. 281 A day afore her setting hem (sc.
almonds) to stepe In meth is good. 1598 *Euphorio B. ij*,
Lay it to steepe in a little red wine. 1648 *J. BRAUMONT
Psyche II. cvii*, He having steeping, in a box of Jett, a blacker
Liquor. 1769 *Mrs. RAFFALO Eng. Housekeeper (1778) 323* Put
one ounce of isinglass to steep in cyder. 1868 *SCOTT Marm.
I. xxx*, The midnight draught of sleep, Where wine and
spices richly steep, In massive bowl. 1809 *PARKINS Cul-
pepper's Eng. Physician 383* Then let them all steep ten days
in the aquaviva. 1923 *Daily Graphic 24 Mar. 134* Basins
of water in which salt cod was steeping so that it might be
ready for cooking.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1577 *CHANCE Golden Aphrod. E. ij*, As one whose browes
had Morpheus bound and layde to steape over head and
eares in the snowe of Tygetus. 1600 *FARNAX Tasso xx.
cxliii*, The camp was wonne, and all in blood doth steepe.
1849 *CUPPLES Green Hand xvi. (1856) 157* A huge lake,
fringed in by a confused hazy bluish outline steeping in the
heat. 1924 *Blackw. Mag. Feb. 23/1* In a loch at Moy the
stars were steeping.

5. Comb.: chiefly in the names of vessels used
in steeping malt, flesh, etc. (cf. STEEPING *vbl. sb. 1*
4), as steep cistern, *† fat* (FAT *sb. 1* 2), *† lead* (LEAD
sb. 1 5 a), *† stone* (Sc. and north.), *tub*; steep-grass,
-weed, -wort, *Pinguicula vulgaris*, so called from
its property of curdling milk; steep-skin *dial.* (see
quot.); steep-water = STEEP *sb. 1* 4.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts 93* [Malting] More barley is suc-
cessively emptied into the steep cistern. 1843 *Cath. Angl.
361/2* A 'Stepe fatte, pispianarium. 1550 *N. C. Wills
(Surtees 1908) 210* A steppill of ley. 1777 *J. LIGHTFOOT
Flora Scotica II. 1131* *Pinguicula vulgaris*... 'Steep-grass.
1428 *Mem. Riton (Surtees) III. 142* Item 'stepelede 24
1582 *Wills & Inv. N. C. (Surtees 1860) 88* Item in the kilne
a lardge and new steapelede. 1887 *S. CLESH. Gloss., Bag-
skin*, the stomach of a calf salted, so as to be used as rennet
in cheese-making. Also called 'Steep-skin. 1475 *Cath.
Angl. 361/2* (Addit. MS.) A 'Stepstane or fatt. 1599 *Reg.
Mag. Scot. 317/1* Commissis dictis fratribus potestatem
horrea, hortos, lie killis, cobilli, steip-stanis, granaria [etc.].
1627 *CAPT. SMITH Sea Graun. ix. 37* The 'steepes Tubs in
the chains to shift their Beefe, Porke, or Fish in salt water.
1867 *SMITH Sailor's Word-bk., Steeptub*, a large tub in
which salt provisions are soaked previous to being cooked.
1838 *T. THOMSON Chem. Org. Bodies 1012* The 'steep-water
gradually acquires a yellow colour. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.
IV. 267/2* The steep-water should then be changed. 1886
BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-n., Steep-grass, 'Steep-weed, or
'Steep-wort, *Pinguicula vulgaris*, L.

Hence Steeped *pp. a.*

1599 *DRAVTON Heroical Ep. Geraldine to H. Howard*
(ed. 3) 95 b. That honey-steeped gall. We oft are sayd to
bayte our Loues withall. 1637 *T. DE GRAY Compl. Horsem.
348* Give him one of the steeped egges. 1648 *HEXHAM II.
Gerol Vlas*, Rotten or Steeped Flaxe. 1770 *N. BLUNDELL
Diary (1895) 83*, I Rosted my Steeped Wheat to make
Coffy oo.

Steep (stēp), *v. 2* [f. STEEP *a.*]

1. *trans.* To place in a sloping position. Now
only *dial.*, to tilt (a cask). Cf. SPOOF *v.*

1613-16 *W. BROWNE Brit. Past. I. 1. 20* Then did the God
her body forwards steepe, And cast ber for a while into a
sleepe. 1837 *J. F. PALMER Gloss. to Mrs. Palmer's Dialogue*

Devon Dial., To Steep, to tilt or give an inclination to a
barrel which is nearly run out. 1886 *W. SOMERSET Word-bk.*

2. To make a slope on the top or side of (a)
hedge; (b) a stack. (See *quots.*) *dial.*

(a) 1741 in *Harland (Devon) Gloss. s. v. Steep*, Shall not
cut shrid lope or steep any hedge or hedges. 1837 *J. F.
PALMER Gloss. to Mrs. Palmer's Dialogue Devon Dial., To
Steep*... to dress or trim a hedge. 1856 *MORTON Cycl. Agric.
II. 724/1* (Devon), to lade and steep hedges is to lay them
down and bank up with earth.

(b) 1854 *MISS BAKER Northampton Gloss., Steep*, to top up
or make up a rick. 1887 *Kentish Gloss. s. v.*, To steep a
stack, is to make the sides smooth and even, and to slope it
up to the point of the roof.

3. *intr.* Of a cliff: To form a steep; to 'drop'.

Also of the sea: To slope.

1890 *CLARK RUSSELL Ocean Trag. I. iii. 46* He might just
get a glimpse of green shore with a tremble of water... steep-
ing to it. 1911 *Nation 16 Dec. 469/2* A huge hammer
of mountains eight thousand feet high and steeping sheer into
the sea.

Steep-down, *a. Obs. exc. poet.* [f. STEEP *a.* +
DOWN *adv.* Cf. STEEP-UP.] Precipitous.

1530 *PALSGR. 827/1* Stepe downe, *tout bas en drocyte
lygne*. 1545 *ELYOT Dict., Cynosus*... pitching downe, or
stepe doune. 1560 *BIOLE (Geneva) Matt. viii. 32* The whole
herd of swioe was caried with violence from a stepe doune
place into the sea. 1847 *J. GREENE Card of Fancie Wks.
(Grosart) IV. 74* The cliffs so steep-downe and fearful, as
to descend was no lesse danger then death it selfe. 1604
SHAKS. Oth. v. II. 280 Whip me ye Diuels... Wash me in
steeped downe gulles of Liquid fire. 1648 *J. BEAUMONT
Psyche III. xiv*, You see Him till into the steep-down West
He throws his course. 1828 *TENNISON Lover's Tale 390*
Steep-down walls of battlemented rock.

† b. Of a shower. *Obs.*

1601 *W. WATSON Import. Consid. (1831) 30* A steep-down
shower of stormy sorrows.

Steeped (stēpt), *a.* [f. STEEP *v. 2* + -ED.] Of
a rock, rampart: Having a precipitous face or
side. *Obs. exc. in steeped-to* = STEEP-TO.

1596 *SIR F. VERE Comm. II. (1657) 38* A massy rampier,
with two round half bulwarks, not steeped and scarped: so
as it was very mountable. 1686 *PIOT St. Jorjard's*, 173 The
sides steeped and so hanging over, that it sometimes pre-
serves Snow all the Summer. 1858 *Merc. Mar. Mag. V.
361* The islet is... steeped to on all sides.

Steepen (stēpn), *v.* [f. STEEP *a.* + -EN.]

1. *intr.* To become steep or steeper.

1847 *H. MILLER First Impr. ix. 153* As the way steepened
... I could detect... some traces of the old path. 1883 *STEVEN-
SON Treas. Isl. xxxi*, But by little and little the hill began
to steepen.

2. *trans. fig.* To increase, 'pile on', 'heap up';
also with *up*.

1909 *LO. ROSEMARY in Times 11 Sept. 7/5* These death
duties... have been constantly steepened up. 1914 *Q. Rev.
Apr. 458* The financial demands made upon under-writing
members have been very much steepened of recent years.

Hence Steepening *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*

1868 *GLASTONE in Morley Life (1903) II. v. xvi. 256*, I
ascend a steepening path with a burden ever gathering
weight. 1909 *LO. ROSEMARY in Times 11 Sept. 7/5* An argu-
ment for the steepening of the death duties was that [etc.].

Steepier (stēpiə), [f. STEEP *v. 1* + -ER.]

1. One who steeps; *spec.* one who carries out the
operation of steeping flax, wool, etc.

1611 *COTMAN, Trempier*, a dipper;... soaker, steeper. 1837
Flemish Husb. ix. (Libr. Useful Knowl.) 45 The best and
most experienced steepers... prefer the clear soft water of the
river Lys. 1904 *Eng. Dial. Dict., Steeper*, a wool-combing
term: a man who steeps the wool before washing. w. Yks.

2. A vessel used in steeping or infusing; esp. a
vat in which the indigo-plant is macerated.

1737 *MILLER Gard. Dict. (ed. 3) s. v. Anil*, The first, largest,
and highest of these [Indigo] Vats is called the Steeper or
Rot. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts 666* (Indigo) The uppermost is
called the fermenting vat, or the steeper. 1886 *Cornhill
Mag. July 51* The would-be drinker is then expected to seize
the burning hot steeper [for tea].

3. *dial.* A soaking rain; also, a soaking with rain.
1898 *E. WAUGH Hermit Cobbler vii*, I'm a steeper, and
nought else. It's th' wettest back-end we'n had this ten-
year. 1898 *Leeds Merc. Suppl. 7 May (E.D.D.)* 'T'rain com
dahn 'it' buckets an' 'it' gae me a steeper an' 'reight, tu.

Steeper (stēpiə), *dial.* [f. STEEP *v. 2* + -ER.]
(See *quot.* 1837.)

1815 *Sporting Mag. XLV. 110* One may be placed about
one inch above the steepers of a hedge. 1837 *J. F. PALMER
Gloss. to Mrs. Palmer's Dialogue Devon Dial., Steepers*, in
trimming hedges, the central branches, cut half through and
laid lengthways.

† Steepful, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. STEEP *a.* or *sb. 2*
+ -FUL.] Abounding in steepes, steep.

1605 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas II. iii. 1. Vacation 828* Anon
he stalks about a steepfull Rock.

Steepill (l, obs. forms of STEEPLE *sb. 1*)

† Steepiness. *Obs.* [f. STEEP *a.* + -NESS.]

The condition of being 'steepy'; steepness.

Freely used by writers in the 17th c.

1612 *(W. BIONDINI Trav. four English Men 90* The
mountaine... somewhat steepy... we rode so farre as we
could for steepness and then... took uppon vs to clamber up
on foote. 1642 *HOWELL For. Trav. (Arb.) 51* The craggi-
ness and steepness of places up and down is a great advan-
tage to the dwellers. 1771 *GOLOS. Hist. Eng. IV. 398* The
steepness of the ground such as hardly to be surmounted.

Steeping (stēpin), *vbl. sb. 1* [f. STEEP *v. 1* +
-ING.]

1. The action or process of STEEP *v. 1*; an instance
of this.

1440 *Prompt. Parv. 474/2* Stepyngne, yn lycure, infusio,
illiquacio. 14... MS. Sloane 73 ff. 201 Whanne it hap leye
berynne a nyxt on steyping. 1548 *Act 2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 10*
§ 2 That the same [barly malt] shall have in making thereof,
that vs to saye, in the fatt flower steypinge... of the same
Malte, thre weekes at the leste. 1626 *BACON Sylva § 500* The
third [means of making plants medicinale] is, the Steeping
of the Seed or Kernell in some Liquour, wherein the Medi-
cine is infused. 1790 *Act 30 Geo. III. c. 3 § 12* The Produce
of Two or more Steepings of Corn or Grain. 1888 *Daily
News 7 July 2/7* The rains which have recently fallen should
provide in all parts of Ireland ample water for steeping.

2. A liquor in which grain, etc. is steeped.

1885 *HIGINS Junius' Nomencl. 465/2 Infusio*... a steeping
or any liquor wherein graine or such like is layde to steepe.
1626 *BACON Sylva § 402* It may be some Steeping will agree
best with some Seeds. 1842 *LANCE Cottage Farmer 9* Salt-
petre is the best steeping that corn can have.

3. A liquor obtained by steeping; an infusion.
1808 *Westm. Gaz. 27 Jan. 2/1* His drink for the day is
restricted to the milk of eighty cows and the steeping of
seventy-five parcels of tea.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *steeping place*, *pool*; esp.
in the names of utensils (cf. STEEP *v. 1* 5), as *steep-
ing back* (BACK *sb. 2*), *barrel*, *† fat* (FAT *sb. 1*), *lead*
(LEAD *sb. 1* 5), *tub*, *vat*.

1820 *W. SCORESBY Acc. Arctic Reg. II. 400* 'Steeping-
backs. 1480-1 *Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 97* *Larder.
piscium*. Quinque Stepyngtubbez, . . . j Stepyngbatter.
1549-60 *Ibid.* 89 Item in le fleshlarder, . . . v Stepyngfetter.
1574 *Richmond Wills (Surtees) 253* In the kyline, one steep-
ing fat of stone. 1395-6 *Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 136*
In empicone j Stepynglede. 1766 *Complete Farmer s.v.
Hemp 4 A 1/1* To make a small stream of water pass through
the 'steeping places, thereby to change the water. 1871
CARLYLE in Mrs. Carlyle's Lett. (1883) I. 76 Like flax thrown
into the 'steeping pool. 1480-1 'Steptyngtubes [see above].
1633 *T. JAMES Voy. 93* They would steale our meate out of
the steeping tubs. 1731 *MILLER Gard. Dict. s. v. Anil N/2*
The first [fluid] is the Beating the Plant too much in the
'Steeping-Vat. 1861 *Chambl. Encycl. II. 149/2* The cloth is
immersed for about four hours in a steeping vat.

Steeping (stēpin), *vbl. sb. 2* [f. STEEP *v. 2* +
-ING.] The action or process of tilting or giving
an (upward) inclination to the plough in ploughing.
1844 *H. STEPHENS Bk. Farm 1. 400* The remedy for this
error is... to press harder upon the stilts, and... bring the sock
nearer the surface of the ground, and this is called 'steeping'.

Steeping (stēpin), *pp. a. 1* [f. STEEP *v. 1* +
-ING.] That steeps. Of rain: Soaking. *dial.*

1778 *(W. MARSHALL Minutes Agric. 27 July 1774)*, The hay
is not much water for the steeping rain of last night. 1871
N. W. Linc. Gloss. s. v., Well, this hes been a steepin' rain.

Steeping (stēpin), *pp. a. 2* [f. STEEP *v. 2* +
-ING.]

† 1. That slopes precipitously, steep. *Obs.*

1470 *Trotter Caesar v. (1530) 8* Theyr horses ranoe in
playcs slope steepyng. 1587 *FLEMING Contin. Holinshed III.
1018/2* The citie... is set vpon a little hill, and lieth vnto
steeping towards two of the gates.

2. *Naut.* Of the surface of the sea: Sloping to
the horizon.

1890 *CLARK RUSSELL Ocean Trag. II. xv. 45* Never in all
my time did so profound a sense of desolation... possess me
as I stood bringing my eyes from the huge steeping plain of
the sea [etc.].

Steepish (stēpiʃ), *a.* [f. STEEP *a.* + -ISH.]
Somewhat steep, rather precipitous.

1814 *JANE AUSTEN Mansf. Park xxv*, I was suddenly upon
turning the corner of a steepish downy field, in the midst of
a retired little village. 1881 *Tral. Linn. Soc. XV. 422* Outer
lip thin, with a flattened convex curve, which is steepish at
the shoulder. 1890 *R. BOLDREWOOD Robbery under Arms*
168 The driver's walking his horses up a steepish bill.

Steeple (stēpl), *sb. 1* Forms: 1 stēpel, 2 stēpel,
stēpel, 2-5 stēpel, 4-5 stēpyl, 4-7 stēple, 5
steepill, stepil, -yll (e, -ul, stypel, styppyl, 2-6
steppil, -ull (e, -5-7 steppil, 6-steaple, steepell,
steppelle, stēpell, Sc. steppell, -il(l), steiple, 6-7
stiple, 7 Sc. steippell, 6- steapple. [OE. *stēpel*,
stēpel masc. -prehist. *stēppl, f. *stēp- STEEP *a.*]

† 1. A tall tower; a building of great altitude
in proportion to its length and breadth. *Obs.*

1200 *Ag. Gosp. Matt. xxii. 23* [He] zetimbore anne
stypel [L. *turrim edificavit*]. c 1200 *ELFRIC Gen. xi. 5*
Pat he gesawe... fone stypel, f. Adames beam zetimbore.
10... Lambeth Ps. lx. 4 *Turris fortitudinis*, Stēpel stancde.
c 1275 *Lamb. Hom. 93* Eontas walden areran anne burh and
anne stēpel swa hehne, fet [etc.]. c 1290 *St. Michael 539* in
S. Eng. Leg. 315 3if bere were an heiz stēpel; and a man
a-boue sete. 1400 *Morte Arth. 340* Stone [stēpelles]
fule stypel in be stete ligges. a 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Ital.*
(Ir. Archæol. Soc.) I. 60 An culd almost ruyned stēple extant
in the ruynes of the said nunny temple. 1847 *W. REEVS
Ecl. Antig. 63 note*, The noble Round Tower, commonly
called the Steeple [near Antrim].

2. A lofty tower forming part of a church, temple,
or other public edifice (often serving to contain
the bells); such a tower together with the spire or
other superstructure by which it is surmounted.

1154 *O. E. Chron. (C.) an. 1036*, Hine man hyrize... at
bam west-end þam stypel ful gehende. 1297 *R. Glouc.*
(Rolls) 10860 In to be stēpel of oseyne þe legat fleo vor
fere. c 1325 *Laf le Freine 152* A churche, with stēpel fair
and beighes. 1387 *Charlers etc. Edin. (1871) 35* The grete
pyler of the stēpel. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv. 448/2* Fane of a
stēpylle, or ober lyke, *cheruicus*. c 1481 *Caxton Dialogue*
40 Lamfroy the couerour of tyles Couered the stēple [fr.
country le beifray]. 1553 in *Daniel-Tysen Surrey Ch.
Goods (1860) 107* Item in the stēpell ij belles and a luttell bell.
1561 *T. HOVEY R. Castiglione's Courtier II. (1577) M vij b*,
A place where was a steeple that stood by himselfe alone.

seceded from the Church. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 142 Inuisible. As a nose on a man's face, or a Wethercocke on a steeple. c. 1605 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary* XXXII. 212 This year (1593) was the great spere of St. Wilfrides steple, sett on fire. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 395 Thirty Steeples with Spires or square Towers within view at once. 1625 *Peebles Charters* etc. (1672) 414 Gewine to John Frank for schiwing of the tua goineis in the steippell. 1634 SIR T. HEZBERT *Trav.* 155 When they [Persians] heare the Boy cry aloud ypon the Steeple, they fall to prayer. a 1701 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 122 It is thick set with Mosques and Steeples, the usual ornaments of the Turkish Cities. 1765 *Steeple Tr. Shandy* VII. v. The steeple, which has a spire to it, is placed in the middle of the church. 1795 BURNS *Song, 'Does haughty Gaul'* iv, Who will not sing, 'God save the King.' Shall hang as high's the steeple. 1812 EDM. TRENOR *M.S. Let.*, An Elevation of the west end of Great Pontion Church, to show the steeple. [Here a square tower.] 1842 GUILT *Archit. Gloss.* 1037 *Steeple*, a lofty erection attached to a church, chiefly intended to contain its bells. The word... applies to every appendage of this nature, whether tower or spire, or a combination of the two. 1852 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 725 A steeple is the tower of a Church with all its appendages, as turret, octagon, and spire. It is often incorrectly confounded with the spire.

† b. Used by metonymy for church. In nonce-phrases: *The sign of the steeple* (referring to monastic hospitality); *bigamy of steeples*, plurality of church livings. Obs.

1555 EDEM *Decades* (Arb.) 54 Hence the signe of the steeple, the poore man's lute was pulled down in all places. 1641 R. WILSON *Rock Ballads* (1853) VI. 455 Bigamy of Steeples is no laughing matter.

† c. To hunt the steeple: see quot. Obs.

1795 EDM. *Advertiser* 15 Apr. 235 His Lordship and another gentleman determined to hunt the steeple. This is a common amusement among people of fashion, and consists in the horsemen riding helter skelter towards the first steeple that may catch their eye, and he that is first in is the best man.

3. A spire on the top of the tower or roof of a church or similar edifice. Also, more definitely, *spire steeple*, *broach steeple*.

1473-4 in *Swayne Sarum Church. Acc.* (1806) 15 The casting and laying [i.e.] of new and olde Led to the steeple. 1548 *Elyot's Dict. Pyramis*,... a steeple. 1551 TURNER *Herald* I. N. ii. b. The tre... hath the figure of a steeple, that is great beneath, and the hygher vp the smaller it is. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man.* vi. 93 The figure of this [right] auricle is like a pynted steeple pillow or other buildyng, whose broadest part is the bottom. 1582 BATHMAN *Barth. De P. R.* III. xvii. 15 b. Out of the eye cometh a small appearance, that is shapen as a steeple or a top. 1595 DUNCAN *App. Etym.* (E.D.S.), *Pyramis*, a steeple or lyk building. 1607 WALKINGTON *Obs. Glass* 41 His head was made like a broch steeple, sharpe. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 425 A mighty bigge and lofty Towre, upon which stood a Spire Steeple covered with Leade. 1666 EXETER *London* IV. 233 The steeple is a spire... raised upon a solid... tower. 1780 COWPER *Transl. Burns, Jackdaws* 7 Above the steeple shines a plate, That turns and turns, to indicate From what point blows the weather. 1872 DE VEAZ *Americanism* 233 With the Yankee, the meeting-house with its steeple—the word 'spire' is hardly ever heard in America—has found its way to every part of the Union. 1895 SWAYNE *Sarum Church. Acc.* p. xxvi, There were battlements... at the top of the tower, and above rose the steeple.

b. In wider sense (see quots.).

1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 131 Any building above the roof may be called a steeple. 1833 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* viii, The 'steeple' was a little cupola, reared on the very centre of the roof.

† d. A steeple-shaped ornament on the cover of a censer or other vessel. Obs.

1517 *Archaeologia* LXI. 57 A sencer of silver the steppell and the swages gilt.

II. *altrio*. and *Comb.*

5. Obvious combinations: a. simple attributive, as *steeple battlement*, *-bell*, *-chime*, *-clock*, *-door*, *-height*, *-spire*, *-stairs*, *-tower*, *-vane*, *-window*, *-work*. b. objective, as *steeple-climbing*, *-keeper*; also *steeple-loving* adj. c. similitive, as *steeple-form*, *-high*, *-like*, *-shaped* adjs.; also in designations of headgear having a 'steeple-crown' (see 6), as *steeple-cap*, *hat*, *head-dress*, *headgear*, *tire*. d. instrumental, as *steeple-shadowed*, *-studded* adjs.

1525-6 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1903) 332 Paid to a Mason, for a day, to mende þe 'steeple battlement', viij d. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. vi. vi. So go the 'steeple-bells. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. 125 By stealth her 'steeple-cap' she [i.e. Night] doth assay To whelem on th' earth. a 1821 KEATS *Song of Ophelias* 11 Funeral and 'steeple-chime. 1830 CARLYLE *Richter Again* Ess. 1249 II. 372 The down-rolling wheels of the 'steeple-clock, which was striking eleven, had awakened me. 1883 in C. Welch *Church. Acc. All-hallow, Lond. Wall* (1912) 25 Payed for a lokke and a key to the 'Steeple dor, iij s. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* 1. Defn. Cj. Or els it is called a rounde spire, or 'steeple fourme. 1629 GAULLE *Holy Madn.* 329 His 'steeple Hat hath harboured many a Thousand. 1841 T. H. WHITE *Fragm. Italy & Rhineland* 2 The noble countenance of the Spaniard, shadowed by his black steeple hat. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 470 Fig. 39 'Steeple' Head-dress. 1855 MARQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Im.* § 24 To shoot... an hundred pound weight a 'Steeple-height. 1633 T. NASH *Quaternio* 33 Being mounted aloft, 'steeple-high. 1662 [see *Soc. Acad.*] 1663 GERIER *Constit* 11 And 'Steeple-like to hang Bells in. 1800 HURDIS *Fac. Village* 111 Homeward returns the 'steeple-loving daw. 1865 HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* 121, And 'steeple-shadowed slumber The slayers of themselves. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Our Woodlands* 34 (Form of fir-trees.) Conical or 'steeple-shaped. 1664 COTTON *Scaveng.* iv. 103 And if I ever do forget ye... Let me be hang'd as high, or higher Then top of Canthage 'Steeple Spire. 1817 COLE-

RIDGE *Big. Lit., Selstrand's Lett.* I. II. 222 A profusion of steeple-spires. 1559-60 *Ludlow Church. Acc.* (Camden) 97 Paid for the makinge of the 'steeple steyrez, iij d. 1835 A. G. BUTLER in *Harold* etc. (1892) 151 The ghost-like city, 'steeple-studded, slumbering grey in a mist of green. 1603-25 BRETTON *Poet. Mod. Lett.* (Grosart) 417 For your 'steeple fire, it is like the gaud of a Maid-Marion. c 1842 WORSOW. *Ecol. Senn.* III. xvii, Her Spires, her 'Steeple-towers with glittering vane. 1845 HUSSE *Poems* 71 The roof, the spires, the 'steeple-vanes seemed swimming in the silver mist. 1872 in *Archaeologia* XLVI. 203 Paid for the freyhing of the 'Steeple wyndows iij d. 1425 E. E. WILLS (1823) 76 Also I begeth to þe 'steeple werk of saint Alpheies by Cregulgate, x mark.

6. Special comb.: steeple-clocked a., having steeple-shaped clocks (CLOCK sb.² 1); † steeple-cream Confectionery, a cream (CREAM sb.¹ 2) fashioned into a form pointed at the top; steeple-crown, a crown of a hat rising to a point in the middle; also a hat with a steeple-crown; hence steeple-crowned adj.; steeple-cup (see quot.); steeple engine, a kind of steam-engine used on river boats (see quot. 1873); † steeple head, the top of a tower or steeple; steeple-hoofed a., having the hoof too upright; † steeple hunt, hunter, -hunting = STEEPLCHASE sb., -CHASER, -CHASING; steeple jack, a man who climbs steeples or tall chimneys to repair them; † steeple-moulded a., (of a hat) steeple-shaped; † steeple-music = bell-ringing; steeple race, racing, = STEEPLCHASE, -CHASING; steeple-roofed a., having very high roofs; † steeple running = STEEPLCHASE; steeple sugar-loaf, a sugar-loaf shaped like a steeple; steeple-top, (a) the top of a steeple; (b) the bowhead, or great polar whale (*Balaena mysticetus*), so called from the spout-holes terminating in a sort of cone (Cent. Dict. 1891).

1776 ANSTREY *Electum Ballads* (1805) 229 With a shoe like a snice boat and 'steeple-clocked hose. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* 143 To make 'Steeple Cream. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekeeper* (1775) 231 They are pretty with either steeple cream, any kind of flummery, or [etc.]. 1784 *Rock Ballads* (1891) VII. 475 There came up a Lass from a Country Town... In 'steeple-crown hat. 1796 [E. WARD] *Hudibras Rediv.* (Nares). The good old dames... were... dressed in stiffen-body'd russet gowns, And on their heads old steeple-crowns. 1710 TAILOR *No. 237* 3 The most remarkable Parts of her dress were the Beaver with the Steeple Crown, [etc.] 1804 *Eurep. Mag.* XLV. 417 'Steeple-crowned hats. 1900 CROCKETT *Loc. Lytle* (1901) 33 An ancient steeple-crowned Puritan hat. 1909 *Century Dict.*, 'Steeple-cup, a silver standing cup having on its cover a pyramidal, steeple-like crest. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 177 This engine, common on the Clyde, is called a 'steeple engine, but it is unfitted for the open sea. 1873 G. E. WINTER *Steam Eng. & Steam* 187 Steeple Engines derive their name from the high erections on deck required by the guide to the connecting-rod which works the crank. 1872 *Diurn. Occur. Scot.* (Bannatyne Club) 307 The hall artaillerie in Edinburgh, about the walls, on the 'steppill heid of Sanegeill and Kirk of field, were tane to the castell of Edinburgh. 1823 PEARSON *Pract. Farriery* 256 It will give great relief to the animal if his heels are lowered as much as possible, to prevent him from being what is termed 'steeple-hoofed. 1831 YOUTAT *Horse iv.* 57 The 'Steeple Hunt is a relic of ancient foolhardiness and cruelty. 1830 *Examiner* 231/4 She bolts at the object of her aim with the ardour of a 'steeple hunter. 1772 GILPIN *Obser.* *Picturesque Beauty* (1715) II. 231 'Steeple-hunting. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. v. 53, I have known few creatures whom it was more wasteful... to set to steeple-hunting, instead of running on highways! 1831 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1833) 50 Builder... 'Steeple Jack! 1834 *Eye-Gazer* 14 Feb. 277/1 For some time past steeple-jacks have been engaged in repairing the spire. 1710 *Pict. of Malice* 6 The good Women of Derbyshire... ought to appear in the Churches with their 'Steeple-mold Hats, and lay aside their Hats of Straw. 1732 *Tricks of Town* 33 He had... paid the three Guineas for the 'Steeple-Musick. 1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIII. 157 A match... to ride a 'steeple race. 1840 BLAIR *Rural Sports* § 120 The popularity of 'steeple racing from this time increased. c 1870 BROWNING *Mimicry* 2 In the bright Touraine, In a high-turreted, 'steeple-roofed town. 1818 'W. H. SCOTT' *Brit. Field Sports* 229 In 'Steeple Running and matching their Horses to run Train-Scents. 1849 DR. NEWCASTLE *Country Capt.* I. 4 No 'steeple sugar-loaves to sweeten his Neighbours at Christmas. c 1490 *Alphart's Tales* 497 Pe clerk saw þe preste bodie oft sithe þis torn vp to þe 'steeple topp with strength of fendis. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* I. xv, David would hang thee on thy steeple top.

b. In names of plants: steeple bells, steeple bell-flower, *Campanula pyramidalis*; steeple-bush = HARDHACK.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxi. 366 Of Peach bells, and 'Steeple bells. 1612 355 fig. a *Campanula lactescens pyramidalis* Steeple milkie Bell flower. 1611 CORON., *Campanula*,... the Peach-bell, or Steeple-bell flower. 1812 *New Bot. Gard.* I. 121 The plants of the steeple bell flower. 1847 DARLINGTON *Amer. Woods* 120 *Spiraea tomentosa*... Hardhack. 'Steeple Bush.

Steeple (stī'pl), sb.² [Altered form of STAPLE sb.¹, perh. influenced by prec.]

1. = STAPLE sb.¹ 2.

1722 W. HAMILTON *Wallace* 57 Wallace... with a furious shock The Bar and Steeple all in Flinders broke, Then open gave the Gate. 1825 JAMESON *Dict. Steeple*, the staple or bolt of a hinge. *Ety. For.* 1857 J. K. HUNTER *Retrospect Artists' Life* viii (1902) 76 A steeple at the corner. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sanborn* 84 A sharp noise as of one clicking in the 'steeple' or brace of the front door.

2. *Shetland*. [Cf. Du. *stapel* heap.] = PACK sb.¹ 9. 1822 HIBBERT *Dorr. Shetl. Isl.* 519 They [fish] are afterwards built into a large stack named a steeple. 18.. [see Pack sb.¹ 9.]

Steeple (stī'pl), v. [f. STEEPLE sb.¹]

1. *trans.* To place (a bell) in a steeple.

1644 S. KEM *Messengers Preface*. 18 Like a Bell, which whilst it lyeth on the ground, can make no musick; but when steepled, then it sounds loud.

2. To improp in a steeple.

1821 G. MACGREGOR *Hist. Glasgow* xvii. 149 The keeper was forbidden to allow any of those who had been 'steepled' to have other than prison fare.

3. *intr.* To rise or tower like a steeple. Hence Steepling ppl. a. rare.

1892 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 427/1 They have adopted what they call 'the Chicago method' in putting up these steeppling hives.

Steeplechase, sb. [f. STEEPLE sb.¹ + CHASE. Cf. to hunt the steeple, steeple-hunting, STEEPLE sb.¹ c. 6.]

1. A horse-race across country or on a made course with artificial fences, water-jumps, and other obstacles. Formerly, a race having a church steeple in view as goal, in which all intervening obstacles had to be cleared.

1805 *Sporting Mag.* in *Racing & Steeple-chasing* (Badm. Libr. 1900) 225 An Extraordinary Steeple-chase. 1818 'W. H. SCOTT' *Brit. Field Sports* 123 A late Steeple Chase. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xvii, Tom Cinqhairs, who was going to ride the steeplechase. 1824 A. E. T. WATSON in *Longman's Mag.* Apr. 606 In these days steeples had something to do with steeple-chases.

altrio. 1839 *Sporting Mag.* Apr. 472 Men who make a profession of Steeple-chase racing. 1842 473 Ground... called in requisition to form part of the Steeple-chase course. 1823 R. S. STOKES *Sponge's St. Terr* (1823) 54 Calingey, was now based on the renowned steeple-chase horse again. 1855 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.*, Brit. II. No. 4694, Hunting saddles, steeple-chase saddle. 1867 *Badminton Mag.* IV. 293 I won the regimental steeplechase cup with her last April. 1876 c 1855 J. WYLD in *Citr. Sci.* I. 294/2 Expending considerable time in a chemical steeple-chase. 1898 154 *Cent. Afr.* 52 Evidently all that is the result of this steeplechase of colonial aggrandisement.

2. *trans.* A foot-race across country or over a course furnished with hurdles, ditches, and other obstacles.

1854 *Jacken's Oxf. Frel.* 12 Mar. 5/4 Oxford & Cambridge Athletic Sports... Steeple Chase over about two miles of fair hunting country. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 53/1 (Athletics) Steeplechasing. For many years past no athletic sports programme has been considered quite complete without a Steeplechase.

3. A parlour game played on a board representing a steeplechase course, each player having a metal figure of a horse, the movements of which are regulated by the casting of dice and by the nature of the obstacles supposed to be encountered.

1805 *Storer's Price List, Race, or Steeplechase Game* 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 653/2 Steeplechase.

Steeplechase, v. [f. STEEPLCHASE sb.] *intr.*

To ride or run in a steeplechase; to practise riding in steeplechases. Also *trans.* and *fig.* So Steeple-chasing chl. sb.

1816 in *Racing & Steeple-chasing* (Badm. Libr. 1900) 253 Steeple-chasing. 1850 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* II. II. 379 Steeplechasing... This once fashionable amusement was brought into notice about 25 years ago, apparently for [etc.]. 1856 BALLANTINE *Shifting Wind* viii (1851) 74 That is more arduous work than steeple-chasing! 1823 PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Crusoe's Lancelotti*, 233 Over fence after fence they steeplechased. 1829 H. SMART *Cleerly* xxv 21. 66 There's a good deal of uncertainty about steeplechasing. 1837 M. SNEADMAN *Athletics & Football* 114 Steeplechasing is quite unknown at athletic meetings at the Universities. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Nov. 3/5 He has steeplechased for twenty-nine years in England, Ireland, and India. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 16 Feb. 4/1, 1. steeplechased over benches and iron bars, until I reached the best position in the Albert Hall.

Steeplechaser.

1. One who rides in a steeplechase.

1837 SIR G. STEPHEN *Search of Horse* (1841) p. xxvi, I am neither a horse-breaker, nor a steeple-chaser. 1824 G. A. LAWRENCE *Barren Hencur* xix, The great stock-breeder and steeple-chaser. 1905 A. R. WALLACE *My Life* xiv. 215 At fairs they may be seen racing like steeple-chasers.

b. One who runs in a steeplechase.

1827 M. SHEARMAN *Athletics & Football* 112 The good steeplechaser must, of course, be a long-distance runner...; he must be a good jumper as well.

2. A horse trained for steeplechasing.

1839 *Sporting Mag.* Jan. 161 [It] applies as equally to the proprietor of a steeple-chaser as to the owner of a hunter. 1808 T. HAYDON *Sporting Reminisc.* 60 A steeple-chaser called Peter Osbeck, a horse imported from New Zealand, where he had won a few good races.

Steepled (stī'pld), ppl. a. [f. STEEPLE sb.¹ + -ED.]

† 1. Having the form of a steeple. Obs.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tower* ix. viii, A steepled Turbant on her head she wore. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Pastimes* vi. 37 The like I might say of long steepled battes.

2. Of a building: Having a steeple or steeples.

1711 *Dissent. Teachers' Addr. agst. Bill building Fifty new Churches* 10 And shall this be done for a few uncordly steepled edifices? 1824 W. C. SWIFT *Kilminster* I. 10 Why tolls the bell from the steepled kirk?

3. Of a town, etc.: Having many steeples; conspicuous for its steeple or steeples.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. I. 4, On green field and steepled

city, the May sun shines out. 1893 K. L. BATES *Eng. Relig. Drama* 117 This steeped town (Coventry) was famous for its Corpus Christi pageants. 1896 HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xxviii, The bridges from the steeped crest Cross the water east and west.

4. Crowned as if with steeples.

1861 L. L. NOLLE *Icebergs* 223 It was only a fair field for the steeped icebergs, a vast metropolis in ice.

† **Steeple fair.** *Obs.* In sarcastic use, an imaginary fair or market for church livings.

The definition 'a common fair or mart' given in some Dicts. is based on a misunderstanding of quot. 1622.

1597 BR. HALL *Sat.* 11. v. 3 Thou servile Foole: why couldest thou not repair To buy a Benefice at Steeple-Faire? 1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* 1v. ii. 1764 Are not you the yong drouer of livings, .that haunts steeple faires. 1622 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Water-Cormorant* E 2 b, These youths (i.e. the 'penny clerks' of a 'symonical patron'), in Art, purse, and attire most bare Giue their attendance, at each steeple faire. 1624 BR. MOUNTAGU *Immed. Addr.* 44 To buy a Bishopricke, or Office, and dye soone after: or some other Preferment at Steeple-faire.

Steeple-house. A building with a steeple.

1. Used by the early Quakers (and, before them, sometimes by other scrupulous persons) instead of 'church', on the ground that that word ought not to be applied to a building.

1644 QUARLES *Whipper Whipl* Wks. (Grosart) I. 161/2 It was first used when Steeplehouses, or Meeting-places were built, which Papists call Churches. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 161 Steeple houses (as Churches are styled in our new Childrens Dictionary). 1664 G. FOX *For All Bps. & Priests* (1674) 31 Paul... had no Monastery nor Abbey, nor great Steeple house to preach in then. 1710 C. SHADWELL *Fair Quaker Deal* 1. i. 17, I suppose the Fortune my Father left thee will be thrown into the Arms of one of the lewd Pillars of thy Steeple-house. 1735 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar* T. 1, Steeple house, a name given to the church by Dissenters. 1877 WHITTIER *In the Old South* 41 There are steeple-houses on every hand. And pulpits that bless and ban.

attrib. 1681 S. FELL in *Yrnl. Friends' Hist. Soc.* (1912) July 196 Unrighteous demands touchinge the Preists wages, and Steeplehouse Repaires, etc. 1710 O. SANSOM *Acc. Life* 33, I was Excommunicated... for oot Paying the Steeple-house Tax.

2. *gen. ?nonce-use.*

1807 SIR R. C. HOARE *Tour Irrel.* 279 Round Towers... Peter Walsb supposes them to have been erected first by the Danes as watch-towers against the natives, and appropriated afterwards to holy uses, as Steeple-houses, and belfries.

Steepleless (stē'p'lēs), *a. nonce-word.* [*f.* STEEPLE sb.1 + -LESS.] Having no steeple.

1849 THOREAU *Week on Concord Tues.* (1889) 187 The humble village of Litchfield, with its steepleless meeting-house.

Steeplet. *rare* -1. [*ET.*] A small steeple.

1891 R. B. S. KNOWLES *Glenconoge* I. 166, I saw the pretty steeplet of his church.

Steeplewise, *adv.* [*f.* STEEPLE sb.1 + -WISE.] After the manner of a steeple; in a conical or pyramidal form. Also, *†* after a steeple wise.

1545 RAYNALDE *Byrth Mauntynde* 1. ix. 17 [Veins] enlargynge them selfe lytell and lytell steeple wyse not fully rounde but flattysh before and behynde. 1545 ELYOT *Dict.* *Pyramidatus*, made steeple wise brode bench, and small and sharpe vpward. 1582 BATMAN *Barth. de P. R.* 111. xvii. 18 Not onlie the lykenesse of the thinge scene cometh to the sight after a steeple wise [Trevisa shelde wise], but also [etc.]. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dialogues* 11. 26 His crowne Picked, made steeple-wise. a 1662 FULMER *Worthies, Chester* (1662) 192 He erected a seemly Waterwork built Steeplewise at the Bridgegate. 1725 BRADLEY *Family Dict.* s.v. *Pears*, When they serve them up, they range them handsomely upon a Dish Roseways, and mount them one upon another Steeple-wise.

Steeplish (stē'plif), *a. nonce-wd.* [*f.* STEEPLE sb.1 + -ISH.] Somewhat like the form of a steeple.

1836 CHAMB. *Jrnl.* 18 Oct. 251/1 A felt-bat, broadish in the brim, and steeplish in the crown.

† **Steeplly**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. In 6 steeplly. [*f.* STEEPLE sb.1 + -LY.] Having the form of a steeple.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* 1. Nij b, Pliny maketh two kynde of Cypress trees, one wyth sharpe steeplly top, whyche is called the female.

Steeplly (stē'pli), *adv.* [*f.* STEEP a. + -LY 2.] In a steep manner.

1772 PENNANT *Tours Scot.* (1774) 328 An amazing mountain steeply sloping. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* 111. 1v. 2 Many a rock which steeply lowers. 1865 H. F. TOZER in *Galton Vac. Tourists* (1861) 407 We... after ascending steeply through a fine gorge, found ourselves in a green upland valley.

b. quasi-Comb. with adj. or ppl. adj.

1793 AVINA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) 111. 261 That steeply-sloping field at Eyam. 1905 W. J. SOLLAS *Age of Earth* x. 206 The Carboniferous beds... in the steeply-folded form they now present. 1912 KEITH *Human Body* xiv. 221 Hence the races with short feet, high insteps and steeply set heels, have large calves.

Steepness (stē'pnēs), [*f.* STEEP a. + -NESS.]

1. The quality or condition of being steep.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 474/2 Steepnesse, or sydenesse of a roof (P. steepnesse), *elevation*. 1530 PALSGR. 276/1 Steepnesse of a byll, *clivell*. 1538 ELYOT *Dict. Addit.* *Abruptum*, that whiche hath suche a fall or steepnesse downe, that no man maye passe by it, but only fall downe. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* vi. 403 Whose Towres you see ascend To such a steepnesse. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) 1. 29 In a niche in the mountain of Zurl, which also from its perpendicular steepness is called St. Martin's wall. 1861 W. FROUE *Rolling of Ships* (1862) 54 Assuming a smaller degree of steepness in the wave. 1892 K. PEARSON *Gram. Sci.* vi. § 10. 257 If we examine the time-chart we see that there is a considerable difference in its steepness at different points.

2. *concr.* A steep part or slope of a hill, etc.

1885 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 379/2 *Dorsum montis*,... the side, hanging or steepness of an hill. 1602 CHETLER *Hoffman* v. (1631) H 4 b, I did perceiue her... Clambering vpon the steepnesses of the rocke. 1887 HALL *Caine Decemter* xi, A hut built against a steepness of rugged land from which stones had sometimes been quarried. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Aug. 2/1 Under the steepnesses ending in that dolomite crag which [etc.].

Steep-to, a. Naut. [*f.* STEEP a. + To *adv.*] (See quot. 1815.)

1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* 11. iii. 139 The coast was very high and steep to. *Ibid.* 141 This Island towards the harbour is steep to, and has six fathom water close to the shore. 1815 FALCONER'S *Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney) s.v., *A Shore Steep-to*... is said of a shore when it descends almost perpendicularly into the water. 1897 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise of 'Cachalot'* 24 These islands have long been a nursery for whale-fishers, because the cachalot loves their steep-to shores.

Steep-up, a. arch. [*f.* STEEP a. + UP *adv.* Cf. STEEP-DOWN.] Precipitous; perpendicular.

1505 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Assurgit*, *Assurgit clementer & molliter collis*, riseth by littel and littel, and is not stipe vp. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* 1. xxv. H j b, If the hill or turret he steepe vp, so that the foote be visible lying perpendicularly vnder the top. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* vii. 5 And hauning climb'd the steepes-vp heauenly hill. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* 63 The fountain of the moment, playing, now A... steep-up spout whereon the gilded ball Danced like a wisp. 1878 - Q. *Mary* 111. iv. And on the steep-up track of the true faith Your lapses are far seen.

† **Steepwise**, *adv. (and a.)* *Obs.* [*f.* STEEP a. + -WISE.] *a. adv.* In a steep manner, with a steep inclination or slope. *b. adj.* Steep.

1545 ELYOT *Dict.* *Acclive*, steepe wise, bendyng wise. 1572 HULOER (ed. Higgins), *Styppewise*, pitching, or hanging downe, *clivus*. 1577 HANMER *Enc. Eccl. Hist.* 313 His shoulders... lay flatte or stipe wise. *Ibid.* 426 This temple lyeth from Bosphorus litle more then two furlonges situated in a very pleasant soyle, rising vpward steepe wise.

Steepy (stē'pi), *a. Obs. exc. arch.* Also 6 stipee, steipie, 7steepie, 7steppie. [*f.* STEEP a. + -Y.] Steep; full of steep places; precipitous.

1565 STAPLETON tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 147 Stippe and craggie hylles. c 1590 MARLOWE'S *Faustus* (1616) 1268 (Brooke) This Traytor flies vnto some steepie rocke. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Blond's Eromena* 52 A steepie and rockie dale. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* 111. 98 So Ships in Winter-Seas now sliding sink Adown the steepy Wave. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) 1. vi. 30 The banks of rivers, or steepy seashores. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* 11. xxii, Through Calpe's straits survey the steepysore. 1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* (1892) 285 That huge rock, base and steepy flank and crest. *Comb.* 1638 BRATHWAT *Barnabees Jrnl.* 1. (1818) 33 Hence to Kighley, where are mountaines Steepy-threatening. 1672 DRYDEN 2nd Pt. *Cong. Granada* 111. iv. 130, I... found th' eternal fence so steepy high.

b. *fig.*

1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxiii. 5 When his youthfull morne Hath trauid on to Ages steepness. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* 1. xix. 26 The leape from an ill being, vnto a not being is not so dangerous or steepie; as it is from a delightful and flourishing being, vnto a painefull and sorrowfull condition. a 1614 DODDGE *Diabavaro* (1644) 216 Because the limits are obscure, and steepy, and slippery, and narrow. 1616 W. DRUMMOND or HAWTH. *Sonn.* 'Ah burning Thoughts', What though I trace not right Heavens steepie Wayes?

c. of movement.

1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achil.* 860 Now take thy steepy flight from Heav'n, and see If thou canst find on Earth another He. 1697 - *Aeneis* 111. 670 The Night... view'd with equal Face Her steepy rise, and ber declining Race. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 1 Large currents flow from different parts of the main ridge, and continue their winding steepy courses to the sea.

Steer (stēr), sb.1 Forms: 1 stēor, 3 steore; 4, 6 ster, 4-7 stere, steere, 5 steyr, sterre, 6 sterr, styre, stiere, (sthēre), 6-7 steare, 8 stear, 4- steer. [*OE.* *stēor* masc. = MLG. *stēr*, MDu., Du. *stier*, OHG. *stior* (MHG., mod.G. *stier*), Goth. *stīur*:-Oteut. type **steuro-s*:-pre-Teut. **(s)teuro-s*, f. Indogermanic root **st(h)eu-* to be fixed or rigid; the form without s is represented by ON. *þjórr* (Sw. *tyr*, Da. *tyr*).

According to some the word goes back to an Indogermanic **stheuro-* (Skr. *sthavira*) stout. Connexion with Gr. *ταῦρος*, L. *taurus*, and their cognates is doubtful.]

A young ox, esp. one which has been castrated. In the United States and the Colonies applied to male beef-cattle of any age.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 596 *Ludarius*, steer. c 1290 S. *James* 182 in S. *Eng. Leg.* 39 Pe Bollokes and þe youngste steores. c 1340 *Nominal* (Skeat) 723 *Boef* *bonet* *e* *incye*, Oxsteere and hefe. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.* 1. 1291 Aboute his Chaar ther wenten white Alauntz, Twenty and mo, as grete as any steer. 1463-4 *Comptrol. Domest.* (Abbotsford Club 1836) 48 In u bouiculis vocatis steris emptis. 1500 *Ortus Vocab.*, *Buculus*, a stote or sterre. 1549 N. C. WILLS (Surtees 1908) 204 A pied steer of foure yerres. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* 111. xi. 42 And Aeolus faire daughter Arne hight, For whom he turnd him selfe into a Steare. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. ii. 103 Like youthfull Steeres... vnyoak'd. 1638 tr. Bacon's *Hist. Life & D.* (Mosley) 38 Old spent Oxen being put into fresh pastures, recover new tender flesh, and as sweete as if it were of a Steere. c 1722 LITTLE *Husb.* (1757) 222 Steers will not be beef till four or five years old. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* v. iii, Or musing, who would guide his steer To till the fallow land. 1830 *Hobart Town Almanack* 105 Mr. Lord's men... had been compelled to ride after a small herd, and to shoot a steer at random on the plain. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton. Gloss.*, *Steer*, a bullock, after it is one year old, till it enters its fourth year, when it is termed an ox. 1893 RIDER HAGGARD *Farmer's Yr.* (1899) 64 There are four red-poll steers tied up fatting in a shed,

b. *attrib.*

1537 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 132 A rede sterre calfe. 1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* 111. 51 The flesh of Steeres, which we commonly call Steere-heefe. 1676 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1125/4 Stolen or strayed... two Steer Runts. 1817-8 COSSETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 175 Steer-beef is not nearly so good as ox-beef. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) 11. 106 Eight of the best steer calves should be brought into work when three years old.

Steer, sb.2 *Obs. exc. in Comb.* Forms: 1 stēor, stēr, 2 steore, 2-5 ster, 2-6 stere, 4 stiere, 4-6 Sc. steer, 6 Sc. steyr, 6-7 steare, 7 stear, 4-7 steere, 5-7 steer. [*OE.* *stēor* (also *stīr*) str. fem., action of guiding or governing (also, correction, punishment); a neut. **stēor* rudder is inferred from the comb. *stēoresman* STEERSMAN. The immediate Teut. cognates are: Ofris. *stīure*, MLG. *stīure* (whence late MHG. *stīure*, mod.G. *steuer*), MDn. *stīure*, *stiere* (mod.Du. *stuur*), ON. *stīrinent*, rudder, stem (:-Oteut. type **steuro-ni*); OHG. *stīura* str. fem., rudder, stem, also (and prob. originally) staff (:-Oteut. type **steuro-ni*); a different ablativ grade of the root (**stēu-*) is found in ON. *staur-r* pole, stake (cf. Gr. *σταυρός* cross).]

1. The action of directing or governing; guidance, control, rule, government. *Phr. to have, take the steer* (of a country, etc.).

Of the presumed literal sense, action of steering, no example is known. In 15-16th c. senses 1 and 2 are not easy to distinguish.

a 900 *Bada's Hist.* 1v. v. (1890) 278 *Þæt te nænig biþop* *odres hiscopes scire inswoge*, ac *þæt te he þonclif sy steore* [v. r. styre] *bim þæs hībodenan folces* [sed *contenit* in O. E. *Hom.* 1. 304 *Fela beoð stuntnyssa þær nan steor* (1215) *Lamb. Hom.* 117 steore] ne bið. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 348 l. 16 of ðe .v. sterres-men Vnder hem welden in stere tēgen. 1413 *Jas. I Kings* Q. 130 Tak him before In althy governance, That in his hand the stere has of 300 all. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* 11. xii, Calliope... scho of nobill fatis hes thester, To write their worschip, victorie and prowes. 1513 - *Aeneis* 111. viii, 127 My son Pallas... Exhort I wald to tak the steor on hand. 1553 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1813) 111. 21 To have the steer reull and governance of the town. 1556 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* 11. 179 How sure he began to tak the steer of the Realme.

2. A rudder, helm.

Not in OE.; Anglo-Fr. had *estiere*, presumably from English, early in the 13th c. (Marie de France, *Eliuiz* 665). c 1290 S. *Mary Magd.* 175 in S. *Eng. Leg.* 467 *Huy werc* in A. *schip* i-pult with-outen ster and ore. c 1305 *Land Cokayne* 154 *Þe gung nunnes takith a bote* And doth ham forth in that riuer Bothe with the oris and with stere. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. viii. 35 For 3if he ne arise be rather and rauge to þe stiere, þe wynde wolde wiþ þe water þe bote ouerthrowe. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. IV.* 416 And with a wawe brostyn was his stere. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Maunode* 1v. vi. (1866) 178 In swimmyng he strecheth his wynges and malveth þe of a sell and a steere. 1530 PALSGR. 276/1 *Stere* or roder in a shyp, *gouvernail*. a 1568 *Barnaby R.* MS. (Hunter. Club) 290 We sailit in storme, but steir, gyde or glas, To Paradise. a 1625 *Nomenclator Navalis* (Hart. MS. 2301) *Stear*.

b. *fig. or in fig. context.*

c 1200 ORMIN 1528 *Forr it is sett her att te ster* To sterenn baþe þopre. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 735 In hym trieste I, and in his mooder deere, That is to me my seyl, and eek my steere. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* 1. 60 For whanne I may my lady liere, Mi wit with that hath lost his Stiere. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems, Meinheit*, *homo* 45 Thy Ranssoner, with woundis fyve, Mak thy plycht ancr, and thy stieris. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* 1. ii. 11. xv. 183 They commonly respect their own ends, commodity is the steer of all their actions. 1640 REYNOLDS *Passions* xxxix. 516 Judgement is the Ballace to Poise, and the Steere to guide the course.

c. Put by synecdoche for: Ship, boat.

a 1300 K. *Horn* 101 *Þar uore þu most to stere*, To schupe schulle 3e funde. 1812 1733 *Hi comen vt of stere*.

d. *On, in steer*: astern.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 641 Toward my deth with wynd in stere I sayle. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE ix. 110 With out tary than mon yhe stryk on ster.

3. A plough-handle. (Cf. *steer-tree* b.)

1552 HULOT, *Stere* for the plougbe, *trie*.

4. *Comb.*: steer-oar, an oar used at the stern for steering a boat; † steer-staff, a tiller; steer-tree, † (a) a tiller; (b) a plough-handle (now dil.). See also STARBOARD sb., STEER-MAN.

a 802 *Naval Chron.* IX. 293 To take the *steer-oar. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 162 A steer oar must be used to steer the boat. 1882 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxiii. 34 Thou shalt be... as the steris man al forlept, the *steer staf lost (*amissu clauo*). c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 111. 433 Wife, tent the *stere, tre, and I shall away The depes of the sea that we be, if I may. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 361/2 A Stere tre, *stina*, *regimen*. 1564 *Wills & Invent. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 1. 207, x ploughe beads, vj plewe sheares, ij steretres.

† **Steer**, sb.3 *Obs.* Forms: 1 stēora, stīora, stīra, 3-5 stēre, 4-6 steere, 6 Sc. stēir. [*OE.* *stēora* wk. masc. = OHG. *stīuro* (MHG. *stīurt*, *stīre*):-Oteut. type **steuro-ni*, related to prec. sb.] A steersman, helmsman; *transf.* a ruler or controller.

c 897 *Ælfred Gregory's Past.* C. lvi. 431 Swelce se stīora slepe on midre sæ, & forlure ðæt stīorodur. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 417 Al bi ðhusene ðis folc was told, Ic ðhusent adde a meistar wold; And vnder ðis tēgen steres ben, Ic here on hundred to bi-sen. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 350 He that is lord of Fortune be thy steere. c 1500 *Lancellet* 1020 She is here, That of thi lyue and of thi deith is stēre.

α 1568 A. Scott *Poems* xv. 25 Sweit maistres, ...Steir, rewll, and gyder of my sensis rich.

Steer, sb.¹ rare. [Origin unknown; perh. some error.] ? A pile (of wood).

The word is not used in the corresponding passage of the earlier Acts, 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 30 & 17 and 9 Geo. IV. c. 56 § 18. 1837 *Act 1 Vict.* c. 89 § 10 Whoever shall unlawfully and maliciously set fire to any Stack of Corn, Grain, ... Charcoal or Wood, or any Steer of Wood, shall be guilty of Felony. 1861 *Act 24 & 25 Vict.* c. 97 § 17 Any steer of Wood or Bark.

Steer (stīr), a. Obs. exc. Sc. and dial. (see E.D.D.). Forms: 3-5, 9 stera, 4 ster, 2sterre, 5, 9 steer, 7 steare. [App. repr. OE. *stere (EWS. *stere) = OHG. *stūri*, *stūri* strong, proud, MLG. *stārstiff*, severe, stern; -Otent. type **steurjo*, usually referred to the Indogermanic root *st(h)eu- to be fixed or rigid: cf. STEER sb.¹ and sb.²]

1. Strong, stout.

13. *10101* 440 (Vernon MS.) in Horst. *Atengl. Leg.* (1881) 316 Beten wib scourges stronge and ster. c. 1415 *Poems* (Rolls) II. 125 Stedes ther stumblid in that stownde. That stod ster stuffed under stede. c. 1425 *Nov. Cycle Myst. Plays* 19 With storms both stiff and ster. c. 1450 *Guy Warw.* 662 Then came the dewke Rayner, An hardy knyght and a stere. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 51 Where the oates have bene steare, and much scattered.

† 2. ? Staunch, steadfast in affection (to another). α 1300 K. Horn 1344 (Camb.) He luech him so dere, & is him so sterc.

Steer (stīr), v. 1 Forms: 1 stieran, (50) stēōran, stēran, stīōran, stīran, styran, 2 isto-
oran, -en, stieran, 3 ste(o)ren, *Orm.* ste(o)-
renn, 3-7 stere, 4 stiere, (sture), Sc. steyr,
4-5 ster, 4-7 steero, 4-8 Sc. stoir, 5 steare, 5-6
styre, 6 stīr, 6-7 stīrre, stear (6 arch. ysteare),
7 sterre, 5- ster. *Pa. 1.* 2 stierde, 3 steorede,
4 sterd, steryd, 5 stered, Sc. stierit, 6-7 steard,
8 steird. *Pa. pple.* 1 gestoford, 4 stoerid,
sterode, stierd, 4-5 stered, 6 Sc. stoirit. [Com.
Teut.: OE. *stieran* = OFris. *stiura*, MLG. *stūren*,
(M)Du. *sturen*, *stieren*, OHG., MHG. *stiuren*
(mod.G. *steuern*), ON. *stýra* (Sw., Norw. *stýra*,
Da. *styre*). -Otent. **steurjan*, f. **steurd* rudder,
STEER sb.²

A verb of identical form, OTeut. **steurjan* f. **steurjo*-
strong, rigid (see STEER a.), appears in Goth. *stīrjan* to
establish, to affirm. It is possible that the OE. sense 'to
rebuik' may belong to a verb f. the Teut. adj.]

1. *trans.* To guide the course of (a vessel) by
means of a rudder, or of an oar or paddle used
like a rudder.

Now occas. in wider sense, to guide (a vessel) by other
mechanical means, e.g. by a propeller or arrangement of sails.
α 1122 O. E. Chron. (Laud MS.) an. 1046, Up þæs cynges
scipe þe Harold eorl ær steorde. α 1200 *Vices & Virtues*
43 [Noe] hie [sc. ða arche] swa stierde on ðe mucleche wilde
fode...ðat [etc.]. c. 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls)
14099 To þer schipes þey gaf þe sent To sterc þem þofe
fer & hende. 1390 *Gower Conf.* 1. 59 Thei conne noht
here Schipes stiere, So besiliche upon the note Thei
herke. 1400 *26 Polit. Poems* 1. 65 Whanne a fool stiereth
a barge, Hym self and al the folke is sbent. 1598 *Florio*
Ital. Dict. To Rdr. 9 They were many to stiere a
passage-boote. 1647 *Pette in Archaeologia* XII. 268
The ship wrought exceeding well and was so yare of conduct
that a foot of helm would steer her. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii.
v. 342 The proa generally carries six or seven Indians; two
of which are placed in the head and stern, who steer the
vessel alternately with a paddle according to the tack she
goes on. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 183 In
steering a vessel, it has been usual for the helmsman to have
one compass, and the captain in his cabin to have another.
1853 Miss Yonge *Heir of Redclyffe* xxiii, Martin had best
steer it; he knows the rocks. 1909 *Edin. Rev.* July 219 No
less impossible than to steer a boat without taking a seat
in it.

In figurative context. c. 1200 *Ormin* 1529 For itt iss sett
her att te ster To sterrenn bape þofre. 1390 *Gower Conf.*
1. 11 Lo, thus was Peires barge stiered Of hem that thilke
tyme were. α 1549 *Skelton Bouge of Court* 107 Sbe that
stiereth the shyp, make her your frende. 1577 *Gosson in*
Kirton's Mirr. Mans Lyfe Kviij, The prime of youth,
whose greene vnmellowed yerres...sets vp saile, and sternlesse
ships ysteares. c. 1645 *Howell Lett.* (1655) I. vi. 1711, 305
Unless wisdom sit at the Helm and steer the motions of his
Will. 1663 *Butler Hud.* I. 1. 874 For wbatsoere we pe-
perate, We do but row, we are steer'd by Fate. 1911
Sir H. Craik *Life of Clarendon* I. ii. 60 He steered his bark
through the dangerous eddies with consummate skill.

b. *trans.* Of animals.

1398 *Revisia Barth.* De P. R. v. liv. (1495) 171 In foules
wyth clouen fete the fote is nedfull to ledyng, styryng
and rulyng in waters. 1657 tr. *Jonstonus' Wond. Things*
Nat. 233 He [the squirrel] takes the bark of a Tree...and
sets it on the water, sitting in it, and steers it with his Tail
lifted up, and so the wind carries him over. 1873 *Tristram*
Moab vii. 131 Without a perceptible movement of their
wings, only their long tails gently steering them in and out.

c. To guide (a vessel) to a specified point or in
a specified direction.

1470-85 *Malory Arthur* xviii. xix. 760 Lete me be putte
within a bargot & but one man with me suche as ye trust to
stere me thider. 1574 W. Bourne *Regiment for Sea* (1580)
18 Nowe for to set any course to stier the ship vpon any
place appointed. 1781 *Cowper Charity* 25 When Cook...
Steer'd Britan's oak into a world unknown. 1850 *Tennyson*
In Mem. ciii. We steer'd her toward a crimson cloud. 1896
J. G. Holland *Seven Oaks* x. 133 Jim steered his boat
around a little bend and in a moment it was running in
shallow water.

† d. To work (the rudder). *Obs.*

c. 1570 *Sat. Poems Reform.* xxx. 57 In trubulous time yow
might halt stier ye ruther. 1609 *Hollann Anm. Marcell.*
xxvi. 1. 284 For tenne dayes space there was none to steer
the helm of the Empire.

e. To steer a, one's course: (a) *lit.* of a helms-
man or a navigator, to guide a vessel along a certain
course; also of the vessel (cf. 2 d); (b) *transf.*
and *fig.*

1602 *Marston Antonio's Rev.* iv. i, He beares an untuned
saylor with every winde: Blowe east, blowe west, he stirs his
course alike. 1644 in *Verney Mem.* (1901) 1. 325 Those
particulars that first induced me to steer this course. 1650
Hubbart Pitt's Normality 193 If they have not Christ Jesus
for their Pilot to steer their course for them, they must
certainly sink. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 248
Intending to take ship at Alexandria, and steer the course
for Italy. 1709 T. Robinson *Vind. Mosack Syst.* 49 The
Magnet...which guides him to steer his course through
these vast Expansions of Water. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. 1.
302 It blew from the S.W. and consequently was directly
opposed to the course we wanted to steer. 1756 C. Lucas
Ess. Waters III. 174 Let us learn to steer the middle
course. 1764 *Harnier Observ.* ii. 59 Deserts where the Arabs
alone know how to steer their course. 1822 *Hazlitt Men &*
Mann. Ser. II. v. (1866) 113 You must steer a middle course.
1867 *Smith Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Steer her course*, going with
the wind fair enough to lay her course. 1893 *Black Pr.*
Thule xxii. 358 To see that the boat was steering her right
course.

† f. *refl.* = to steer one's course. Also in *passive*,
to be guided (by the compass, etc.) in steering.
1399 *Langl. Rich. Redele* iv. 80 Ne had þei striked a
strake and stierid hem þe better...þey had þe þrowe ouer
þe borde backwarde ichonne. 1651 J. CLEVELAND *Poems*
35 The Card by which the Mariners are steard.

2. *absol.* and *intr.* To guide a vessel by means
of a rudder or the like.

c. 897 *Alfred Gregory's Past.* c. ix. 59 Swiðe eadð mæg
on smyllre sæ unzekerled scipstiera genob ryhte stieran.
1390 *Gower Conf.* 1. 312 He that behinde sat to stiere Mai
noht the forestempe here. c. 1535 *Cooke Lovell's B.* 12
Some stered at the helme beynde, Some whysteled after the
wynde. 1587 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Seuerus* viii, Who takes to raygne
the scepter in his hand, Is like to him, in sterne to stierre
that sits. 1613 *Purchnas Pilgrimage* (1614) 745 Some of
their men were starued, the rest all so weak, that only one
could lie along vpon the Helm and stierre. 1762 *Falconer*
Shipw. II. 395 Two skilful helmsmen on the poop to steer.
1839 *Malcom's Trav.* (1840) 451/2 Boats lie before the town,
literally in thousands...The wife steers, while the husband
rows. 1883 *Century Mag.* Sept. 655 Even the men whose
work lies ashore...can steer and reef on a pinch.

In figurative context. 1596 *Darwin's Lett.* Leslie's *Hist.*
Scot. II. 155 The Prior of S. Andros elected Bishop...
intendis in their contrare to stier and row, with diligens.
1681 *Flavel Right Man's Ref.* 202 Let God steer for you
in a storm.

b. *intr.* in passive sense. Of a ship: To admit
of being steered; to answer the helm (well or ill).
1627 *Capt. Smith Sea Gram.* ix. 40 Foundering is when
she will neither veere nor steare. 1669 *Sturmy Mariner's*
Mag. 1. ii. 18 The Ship will Stear the better when you sit
all quiet. 1692 J. Smith's *Seaman's Gram.* 1. xvi. 83 The
Ship...does not steer steady. 1829 *Ann. Reg.*, *Canton*, 127/1
She pulls six oars; has two lug sails; steers either with
a scull or rudder. 1880 *Times* 25 Dec. 7/4 The ship...steers
well under all circumstances.

c. Of a navigator: To guide a vessel in a certain
direction; to sail or row towards a specified place.
1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 185 Panne wbitil þe weit ou þe
watur sterus, and þe lettrus to þe lord ledus ful sone.
c. 1614 *Sir W. Mure's Wks.* 1. 64 The 11e no sooner to their
eyes appear'd, Till thither Ballinure their pilot steir'd. 1667
Milton P. L. 1. 1020 Or when Ulysses on the Labord
shund Charybdis, and by th' other whirlpool steard. 1669
Sturmy Mariner's Mag. 1. vi. 67 You may estimate the
Min, but you cannot Steer by a whole Deg. 1687 A. Lovell
tr. *Thucyd's Trav.* 1. 270 We steered South-west till Sun-
day. 1743 *Bulkeley & Cummins Voy. S. Seas* 116 We
came to sail, and steir'd out of the Lagoon West. 1781
Gibson Decl. & P. 1. III. 128 They steered by the guidance
of the stars. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 599/2 But fail-
ing of this, they steered to Jamaica. 1799 *Monthly Rev.*
XXX. 134 note, They seized a canoe, and steered along
shore. 1840 *Turkwall Hist. Greece* ix. VII. 325 He set
sail from Ephesus, and steered direct for Athens. 1871
B. Taylor *Faust* II. ii. 111. 146 They have left the place,
Steering away to Samothrace. 1874 *Green Short Hist.* vii.
§ 6. 407 The daring adventurer steered undauntedly for the
Moluccas.

Fig. α 1639 T. Carew *To Herin Absence* to Love is the Pilot,
but o'-come with fear Of your displeasure, dares not home-
wards steer. c. 1655 *Milton and Sonn.* to *Cyrriack Skinner* 8
Yet I...still bear vp and steer Right onward. 1674 *Temple*
Let. Wks. 1731 II. 297, I knew he was a great Man, but
could not tell yet, to what Points of the Compass he in-
tended to steer. 1675 *Ln. Danby in Essex Papers* (Camden)
22 Though itt hee very difficult to steere amongst so many
rocks of faction, without striking upon some.

d. Of a ship: To be guided by the helm in a
certain direction.

1667 *Milton P. L.* ix. 515 As when a Ship...where the
Wind Veres oft, as oft so steers, and shifts her Saile. 1669
Sturmy Mariner's Mag. 1. ii. 18 You have the Ship as at
first, steering under all her Canvass. 1720 *Ramsay's Prosp.*
Plenty 156 Vers'd in the critic seasons of the year, When to
ilk bay the fishing-bush should steer. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii.
x. 247 The galeon...steers for the latitude of 13° or 14°.
1839 *Murray's Phant. Ship* xii, The *Batavia* steered into
the roads. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 661/1 The *Cham*
was steering E. by S., and proceeding at the rate of about
ten knots.

e. To steer large, small: see quot. 1867.

1834 M. Scott *Cruise Midge* ix, The frigate was steering
large, about a mile on our lee-bow. 1846 A. Young *Manit.*
Dict. 319 To steer small, means to steer steadily without
putting the helm too much to either side. To steer large, is

the reverse. 1867 *Smith Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Steer Large*, to
go free, off the wind. Also, to steer loosely. *Ibid.*, *Steer*
Small, to steer well and within small compass, not dragging
the tiller over from side to side.

f. To steer clear of: chiefly *fig.*, to avoid com-
pletely.

1723 *De Foe Col. Jack* (1840) 69 We would have steered
clear of them, and cared not to have them see us, if we could
help it, but they did see us, and cried, Who comes there?
1789 *Belsian Ess.* I. xviii. 338 Of tame acquiescence in
vulgar opinion...Walpole...has steered perfectly clear. 1804
Med. Jnl. XII. 415 It is incumbent on them...whilst they
steer clear of Scylla, to beware they do not fall into Charyb-
dis. 1809 *Malkin's Hist.* 111. vii. 75, I steered clear of
Hortensia. 1838 *Prescott's Ferd. & Is.* I. xviii. (1842) II. 160
Columbus...had been instructed...to steer clear of all Portu-
guese settlements on the African coast. 1884 *Manch.*
Exam. 21 June 5/5 Mr. Marshall spoke with good humour,
and steered clear alike of levity and acerbity. 1893 *Honour*
Elem. Photogr. (1907) 68 Enabling him to steer clear of
some of these [difficulties].

3. *trans.* In extended sense, to guide something
that is in motion. In various applications.

a. To guide (a chariot, a horse, cattle, etc.).

In mod. racing parlance the sense is a new develop-
ment from sense 1.

c. 888 *Alfred Boeth.* xxxvi. § iii, Se stiorð þam hrædwæne
eallra gesceafra. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* vi. 334 That may no
man haf worthy hede, Bot he haf wit to stier his stede.
α 1568 *Wylf of Auchtermuchty* 100 in *Bannatyne MS.*
(Hunter, Club) 345 Scho...stowly stierd the stottis about.
1590 *Spenser F. Q.* iii. viii. 30 His charet swift in haste he
thither steard. 1844 *Kinglake Eothen* xxi, I steered my
dromedary close up alongside of the mounted Bedouin.
1850 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Africa* (1902) 105/2
The native who led the long team...suddenly turned the
leading oxen short towards the river's bank, thus rendering
it impossible for the driver to steer his after-oxen. 1884
Longman's Mag. Apr. 605 It may be that he is going to
steer his own animal in the race for which it is being pre-
pared. 1890 D. Davison *Mem. Long Life* iv. 92 Tapp was
the jockey...and 'steered him to victory'.

b. To guide (a plough).

c. 1480 *Henryson Mor. Fab.* 2224 Thair wes ane Husband,
quhilk bad ane pleuch to stier. 1724 *Ramsay Teal. Misc.*
(1733) I. 29 Two good stills to the plough and ye your sell
maun steer. 1758 *Aikenstone Odes* xi. 1. 9 The conquerors
...fed Calabrian flocks, and steerd the Sabine plough. 1914
Daily News 25 Feb. 2 He feeds the pigs and steers the
plough.

c. To guide the course of (a land carriage, a
balloon, a bicycle, etc.) by mechanical means; to
guide (a floating object) by taking advantage of a
current.

1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 233 These sledges hold
only two, the traveller and the guide, who sits forward steer-
ing with a stick. 1788 *Cowper Dog & Water Lily* 18 With
cane extended far I sought To steer it close to land. 1873
G. C. Davies *Mount. & Mere* xi. 91 A plague of gnats...
doubly unpleasant when steering a bicycle along rutty lanes.
1910 *Encycl. Brit.* 1. 269/2 Santos Dumont...won the
Deutsch prize by steering a balloon from St. Cloud round
the Eiffel Tower and back in half an hour.

d. To guide, lead, 'pilot' (a person) through a
crowd, along an intricate path, etc. Also *absol.*
Also (*U.S. slang*) to manoeuvre or decoy (a person)
to a place, or into doing something.

1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* v. 210 It is the gentleman's
duty to steer, and in crowded rooms nothing is more trying.
1889 *Century Dict.*, *Bunko-steerer*, that one of the swindlers
called hunko-men who allures or steers strangers to the
bunko-joint or rendezvous. 1891 C. Roberts *Drift Amer.*
159, I don't thank you very much for steering me up
against such a job. 1911 C. F. Hamilton in *United Empire*
June 383 There is little or no suggestion that he is sent to
steer us, as an American would say. 1915 *Sketch* 16 June
227/1, I...shook hands with old Lemann, and steered him
into the smoking-room.

4. *intr.* To shape one's course (on land, in the
air). Also *trans.* with cognate object.

c. 1500 *Lancelot* (S.T.S.) 3428 And brandymagus chargit he
to stere Eder byme, within a lylle place. 1619 *Milton*
Ode Nativ. 146 Mercy...With radiant feet the tissued clouds
down steering. 1623 C. Farewell *East-Ind. Colation* 45
[The elephant] steeres like a hulke, stifnecked, almost all
of one peice. 1667 *Milton P. L.* 1. 225 Then with expanded
wings he steers his flight Aloft. *Ibid.* vii. 430 So steers the
prudent Crane Her annual Voilage. 171670 *Hist. Tom Thumb*
iii. 104 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* II. 237 But Tom cry'd in a merry
mood: Unto the King we'll steer. 1700 T. Brown *Amusem.*
Ser. & Com. 11 Let's Steer for the Court, for that's the Region
which will furnish us with the finest Lessons. α 1701 *Maun-*
nrell Journ. Jerus. (1732) 134 Here steering Northerly
directly up the Valley. 1725 *Ramsay's Gentle Sheph.* 1. ii, Driven
frae house and bald, where will ye steer? 1774 *Golosch.*
Nat. Hist. (1776) V. 32 The quails...steer their flight back
to enjoy in Egypt the temperate air. 1792 *Burns My ain*
kind Dearie iii, At noon the fisher seeks the glen, Along the
burn to steer. 1807 *Wornsw. White Doe* v. 32 She...oh her
steps had bither steerd. 1828 *Lytton Pelham* xxi, The
Frenchman...howed, and drew himself aside. Vincent steered
by. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* I. 111 He was bravely
steering his way across the continent. 1887 J. Ball *Nat. in*
S. Amer. 128 Passing the houses, I at once steered for the
rocky slopes behind. 1896 *Baden-Powell's Matabele Cam-*
paign xvi, I steered by moon and time until I thought I was
near Enkeldoorn.

b. Of an inanimate thing: To travel in a set
course.

1692 *Bestley Bayle Lect.* viii. 25 The Winter of the Year,
when the Sun was the nearest of all, and steerd directly
over mens heads. 1830 *Murray's King's Omen* xxii, The
moon...was high in the heavens, steering for the zenith in
all her beauty. 1861 *Clough's Ess. Class. Metres, Elegiac* l. 5
Thou busy sunny river...Through woodlands steering, with
branches waving above thee.

† c. *trans.* To direct one's course towards (a place). *Obs.* (?nonce-use.)

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 328 Satan... Betwixt the Centaure and the Scorpion steering His Zenith.

† 5. To check, restrain, control. In OE. also: To rebuke. (In OE. the obj. is in the dative.) *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark viii. 30 Forhead vel stiorde vel stiorend was him [Vulg. *communitus est eis*]. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 19/5 Seo menig stiorde þam blindan þæt be cleopode. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 192 Wið magan byrne & þurste; wlaço water menge wið þone selestan ele, sele drincan, þæt styrb þam þurste. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 9 þu steordest to sea stream þæt hit fleden ne mot fir þan þu markdest. a 1300 *R. Horn* (Camh. MS.) 434 'Lemman' he sede 'dere, þin herte nu þu stere'. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4295 Thoru strengh o luue þat nan mai stere. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 27 þay ar happen also þat con her bert stere. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 935 And fyr so wod it myte nat heen stiered In al the nohle toure of ylioun. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 122 So that thou myht thi tunge stiere. 1423 *JAS. I Kingis Q.* 194 His tong for to reule[n] and to stiere. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 825 The lady swowned, and was full woo, Ther myght no nian hur stere. a 1500 *Frere & Boy* (c 1512) Aijh. All that may the pype here Shall not themselfe stere But laugh and lepe aboute. c 1640 *R. DAVENPORT Surv. Sci. Wks.* (1890) 325 Rhetorick... whose sweete tongue Can steeer the stubbornst hart.

† 6. To guide (a person, his conduct) by admonition or counsel. *Obs.*

a 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* I. 320 He nolde mid his to-cyme ða synfullan forðeman... ðerst he wolde us mid lidenisse styran [c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 istoreon] þæt he siððan mihte on his dome us gehæaldan. c 1200 *ORMIN* 14705 To wurrþenn herrsum... Till alle þa þæt hærann þe To semenn & to sterrann. a 1225 *Juliana* 30 Festne mi bileaue steor me ant streng me. 12... *Prayer to Virgin* 30 in *O. E. Misc.*, Bricht and scene quene of storre... in þis false fikele word so melod and steore. 1362 *LANGT. P. Pl.* A. ix. 42 He strengþe þe to stonde hestureþ þi soule. 1655 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* III. xvii. (1687) 94/2 Euripides is steer'd by Socrates.

† b. To steer off: to guide away from some opinion. *Obs.*

1662 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* i. i. (1712) 9 The attempt of endeavouring to steer them from from Atheism. 1681 — *Expos. Dan.* Pref. p. xv, When men see so palpable a correspondency... they will be steared off from conceiving any such sense.

† c. To conduct (one's life). Also *refl.*

a 1250 *Prov. Alfrid* 562 3if... þune moze mid strenghe þe selwen steren. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10822 Foti him to be, he sal þelere. Al o þi þu sal stere. 1673 *CAVE Prim. Chr.* i. ix. 271 He... by Letters gave them [his sons] counsels for the steering themselves. 1699 T. [CLOCKMAN] tr. *Tully's Offices* (1706) 117 By whose Counsel and Direction they may steer their Lives.

† d. Of reasons, indications, influences: To guide. *Obs.*

1649 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 135, I am confident... his fathers last desires and commands will steere our yong King right. a 1654 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* I. 21 Their life being steered by nothing else but opinion and imagination. 1653 *Blith Eng.* *Improver Impr.* 63 Therefore in every new work some triall would be made of all materials, and therein thou must be steered by those the very place affords, whether Stone, Chalk, Wood, or Earth, or all. a 1683 *OWEN Holy Spirit* (1693) 262 So as to be steered thereby in his Work.

e. *intr.* To direct one's course of action (by guiding indications). Often, to find a safe course between two evils or two extremes.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 18 If we steer by the conjecture of many and Septuagint expression; some trace thereof [burial of treasures] may be found. 1670 *TEMPLE Leth. Wks.* 1731 II. 224 By his Advice his Highness resolves to steer in the Course of his Affairs and Motions relating to England. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneis* Ded. (c 4 b), I thought fit to steer betwixt the two extremes, of Paraphrase, and literal Translation. a 1718 *Prior Paulo Purg.* 57 Her Prudence did so justly steer between the Gay and the Severe. c 1721 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. I. 198, I have been now two years on this side [of the water] but still steer'd snug and clear that I might preserve my credit and safety at home. 1722 *WOLLASTON Reliq. Nat.* III. 51 Rational animals should use their reason, and steer by it. 1769 *ROBERTSON Chas. V.* III. viii. 193 Now he should steer in that difficult and arduous conjuncture. 1818 *HALLAM Mid. Ages* viii. iii. (1819) III. 294 The rolls of parliament, by whose light we have hitherto steered. 1858 *GREENER Gunnery* 309, I am quite satisfied to steer between extremes.

† 7. To govern, rule. *Obs.* exc. as conscious metaphor (figurative use of sense 1).

To have to steer: to have under one's command. a 900 *Beda's Hist.* IV. xii. (1890) 300 Twegen biscopas [wæron] on his stowe gesette... þæt was Boosa, se styrd [w. r. stiorde] Dera mæzðe, & Eata Beornica. c 1200 *ORMIN* 3679 He þatt all þiss weoreld in shop & alle shafite stierþþ. a 1300 *E. E. Allit. P. C.* II. 9 In yherde irened salt þu stere þa. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* I. 38 Alexander the King... That Scotland hald to steyr and leid. a 1400 *Lainfall* 684 Be god, that all may stere. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 117 Thre thousand knights he had to stere. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* v. 90 Off kyn he was, and Wallace modyr ner, Off Craufurd syd that mydward had to stere. c 1480 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* 1571 To reule and stier the land, and Iustice keip. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xi. 14 All are gone At will of God that all thing stieris. 1601 *LAMBARDE Dict. Angl. Top.* (1730) 42 One of the most wise... Princes that ever stered this common Weale. 1633 *FORD Broken H.* v. ii. K. i. Neuer liu'd Gentleman of greater merit, Hope, or abillment to steere a kingdom. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* 878 Some will from hence be apt to infer, That there is no God at all, but that blind Chance and Fortune steer all.

† b. To manage, administer (government); to conduct (business, negotiations, etc.). *Obs.*

c 888 *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xvii. Þæt ic... gerisenlice mihte steoran & reccan þone anwald þe me befæst was. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 10 Maxence steorede þe refschipe in Rome. 1456 *SIR G. HAVE Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 62 The quihill sterit ane

Emperouris estate in his tyme. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* i. § 157 The great persons who steered the public affairs.

† o. To keep in order (a crowd). *Obs.*

1616 J. LANE *Contn. Spr's T.* xl. 248 For whom large space was made by th' marshallers, gardantes, and tipp staves, which the people steers.

† d. *intr.* To have charge of. *Obs.*

13... *Scuen Sages* 894 In that forest woned an herd, That of bestes loked an sterd.

Steer (stīr), v. 2 *rare*. [*f. STEER sb. 1*] *trans.* To make a steer of, castrate (a calf).

1886 *Daily Tel.* 18 Oct. (Cassell), The male calves are steered and converted to beef.

Steer, *obs.* and *dial.* var. **STAIR**, **STR.**

Steerable (stīrəbəl), *a.* and *sb.* [*f. STEER v. 1* + *-ABLE*].

A. adj. That may be steered or guided, dirigible.

1836 L. HUNT in *New Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 60 Balloons shall be equally safe and guidable, steerable against the wind. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 1 Oct. 7/2 A steerable balloon. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 May 10/2 A steerable torpedo.

B. sb. A dirigible balloon. *rare*.

1908 *Daily News* 25 Dec. 5 Between the German steerable, the 'Zeppelin', and the French craft... there are some important differences.

Hence **Steerability**.

1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Dec. 10/1 'La Patrie', the French airship... gave a marvellous exhibition of its steerability.

Steerage (stīrədʒ). Forms: 5-7 *stearage*, 6-7 *stirrage*, 7 *stearage*, -idge, (styrage, stier-idge), 7-8 *steeridge*, (7 -edge, 8 -adge), 6-*steorage*. [*f. STEER v. 1* + *-AGE*].

1. The action, practice or method of steering a boat or ship; the guidance of a balloon or airship, rarely of a carriage.

c 1450 *Brut* II. 435 The foreseide barge, thorough mys-gouernance of stearge, fill vpon the pilis. 1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* I. 602 The English shippes vsing their prerogative of nimble stearge... came often times very neere vpon the Spaniards. 1654 J. P. *Tyrants & Protectors* 33 These Pilots by their ill steerage did split their Vessels. 1719 *De Fox Crusoe* 1. (Globe) 193 Having a strong Steerage with my Paddle, I went at a great Rate, directly for the Wreck. 1791 *SHEATON Edystone L.* § 93 The carriages... [having] a draught-tree for steorage and yoking the cattle to. 1805 *Lo. COLLINGWOOD* in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 242 Had we to pass them from the leeward, it would have been still more difficult, as it required nice steorage. 1914 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 346 He discussed the problems of the propulsion and the steorage of such a body [sc. a balloon].

b. transif. of an animal or person.

1599 T. [MOUTET] *Silkworms* 73 When afterward... The Flies haue hord a passage through their clewes, Observe their gate and steorage al along. 1774 *Ann. Reg.*, *Misc.* 193/1 If I am not very accurate in my steorage, I am sure to tumble over a pail.

c. Phrase. (To be, stand) at the steorage. *lit.* and *fig.*

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2322/3 The Grand Signior went... in a Barge of 28 Oars... the Bostangi Bachi... being... at the Steorage. 1731 *SWIFT On Death Swift* 413 While they who at the steorage stood, And reap'd the profit, sought his blood. 1733 — *On Poetry* 456 You raise the honour of the peerage, Proud to attend you at the steorage.

d. Of a ship: The action, method or ability of answering to the helm.

1653 *Fight Legorn-Road* 16 Likewise was the Dutch Admiral singled out, and to the weatherward (which was occasioned by loss of her Stearidge, having her Rudder shot, as I heard). 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 146 She... roll'd very much, and made bad Steorage. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1776), *Steorage* is also used to express the effort of the helm; and hence Steorage-way is [etc.].

2. *† a.* Management (of goods). *Obs.*

1487 *Sc. Acts Parlt.* (1814) II. 178/2 Na man sale in the saidis partis in the way of merchandise bot... men halfand... half a last of gudis or samekle in stearage and gouernance.

b. The direction or government of affairs, the State, one's life. (Often with conscious metaphor.)

1592 *SHAKS. Rom.* & *Jul.* I. iv. 112 But he that bath the stearage of my course, Direct my sue [1597 *Q. sailer*]. 1636 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy Ep. Ded.*, Your Grace may doe well to inable your selfe for the service of your Prince and Country, that being cald for into the steorage in turbulent times, not favour onely may give you a place there. 1688 Bp. THOMAS in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 332, I pray God direct and prosper his steorage of the Church of England in these tempestuous times. 1783 *COWPER Let. J. Newton* 15 Dec., Wks. 1837 XV. 142 But now we float... as the wind drives us; for want of... that steorage which invention... may be expected to supply. 1808 *SCOTT Armistion* I. Introd. 116 [He] With dying hand the rudder held, Till, in his fall, with fateful sway, The steorage of therealm gave way! 1831 W. L. BOWLES *Life Bp. Keel* II. xi. 190 Under the firm steorage of Walpole... the vessel of state held its way through all the storms of faction.

c. A course held or steered, esp. a course of conduct.

1716 *WEBSTER & ROWLEY Cure for Cuckold* IV. ii, He bore his steorage true in every part, Led by the Compass of a noble heart. 1645 *MILTON Tetrach.* 41 If we marke the steorage of his words, what course they hold. 1789 *Triumphs Fortitude* L. 45, I would wish always to keep a steorage, rather than to be carried away by the stream of dissipation. 1827 B'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* I. viii. 296 There are no rocks, no shoals, for him whose steorage is ever regulated according to the true compass of the soul.

3. The steering apparatus *a.* of a boat.

1857 P. COLQUHOUN *Comp. Oarsman's Guide* 30 The term steorage includes yoke-lines, yoke, and rudder. 1869 R. H. BLAKE-HUMFREY *Eton Boating Bk.* (1875) 45 note, This year [1845], Silver Oars and Steorage [were given] to the winners of the Pulling.

b. of an agricultural machine. In quot. *attrib.* 1884 *West Sussex Gaz.* 25 Sept., Capital front-steorage 13-coulter seed and corn drill;...steorage horse hoe.

c. *Steorage of his wings:* Dryden's rendering of *L. remigium alarum*, meaning wings viewed as instruments of rowing.

1697 *DRYDEN Æneis* VI. 24 Dedalus... here alighting, built this costly Frame. Inscrub'd to Phæbus, here he hung on high The steorage of his Wings. 1700 — *Ceyx & Alcyon* 351. 1870 *JEAN INGELOW Four Sonnets* IV, When... Down the steep slope of a long sunbeam brought, He [i.e. the eagle] stirs the wheat with the steorage of his wings.

4. That division of the after part of a ship which is immediately in front of the chief cabin; the second cabin. Also called *† steorage room*.

In the 16th and 17th c. this was the place from which the ship was steered. Early in the 18th c. the wheel was placed on the open deck, so that the vessel was no longer steered from the 'steorage', which, however, retained its name.

1612 *COVEYTE Voy.* 24 The Merchants had some 10000 l. lying between the maine Mast and the Stearidge. 1677 *CAPT. SMITH Sea Gram.* II. 11 The Stearage. The Stearage room, is before the great Cabin, where he that steareth the Ship doth alwaies stand. 1644 *MANWYRING Seamen's Dict.* The Stieridge is the place where they Steere, out of which they may see the leech of the sailes. 1726 *SHELVOCKE Voy. round World* 25 This insolence being carried on in the steorage. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780), *Steorage*, an apartment without the great cabin of a ship, from which it is separated by a thin partition. In large ships of war it is used as a hall through which it is necessary to pass, to arrive at, or depart from the great cabin. In merchant-ships it is generally the habitation of the inferior officers and ship's crew. 1834 *MARRVAT P. Simple xvi*, I went down into the most solitary place in the steorage, that I might enjoy it [a letter] without interruption. 1840 R. H. *DANA Bef. Mast* xxiii. 71 The mate came down into the steorage, in fine trim for fun. 1864 *SEMMES Cruise Alabama & Sumter* I. 269 Passing through the ward-room, the visitor entered the gun-room, or 'steorage', allotted on the starboard side to the midshipmen, and on her port to the engineers. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Steorage*,... that part of the ship next below the quarter-deck, immediately before the bulkhead of the great cabin in most ships of war. The portion of the 'tween-decks just before the gun-room bulkhead.

5. The part of a passenger ship allotted to those passengers who travel at the cheapest rate. Also quasi-advb. in to go, travel *steorage*.

The steorage is now usually in the bow and on a lower deck. 1804 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 94 They sleep in the steorage, and leave the cabin to myself. 1816 R. BUCHANAN *Propelling Vessels by Steam* 24 Before the engine is the steorage or second cabin. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. fr. America* 287 There were twelve cabin passengers... and about an equal number of persons in the steorage. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chuz.* xviii, It being necessary for me to observe strict economy, I took my passage in the steorage. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 124 In the steorage we are told the thermometer reaches 109° in the shade. In our saloon 90° to 100° is the highest. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 June 4/2 He travelled steorage with a ship of emigrants.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *steorage door*, *-hole*, *-house*, *passage*, *-power*; *steorage country U.S.*, the open space in the middle of the steorage of a man-of-war, not occupied by berths or state-rooms (*Cent. Dict.*); *steorage mess*, *steorage officer U.S.* (see *quots.*); *steorage-passenger*, one who occupies a berth in the steorage (sense 5) of a passenger-vessel; *† steorage room* = sense 4; *steorage-way*, a way or motion sufficient for the helm to have effect; also *fig.*

a 1625 N. ROBERTS in *Purchas Pilgrims* II. 1578 Putting his foot against the *Steerage door. 1855 *BROWNING Bp. Blougram's Apol.* 357 Though you proved me doomed To a viler berth still, to the 'steorage-hole. 1842 *DICKENS Amer. Notes* xi. (1850) 108/2 There is no visible deck, even: nothing but a long, black, ugly roof... above which tower two iron chimneys... and a glass 'steorage-house. 1891 H. PATTERSON *Naut. Dict.* 364 **Steorage mess*. This mess is composed of midshipmen, ensigns, clerks and mates. *Ibid.* 386 **Steorage Officers*, midshipmen, cadet midshipmen, mates, cadet engineers, and ensigns when they do not perform duty as regular watch officers. 1849 *LEVER Con. Cragan* xix. I. 298, I took a 'steorage passage. 1811 J. FLINT *Lett. fr. America* 91 A 'steorage passenger pays only about half the freight that is charged for a passage in the cabin of a ship. 1840 *HOON Up the Rhine* 50 The deck of a steamer is supposed to be divided amidships by an imaginary line, aft of which the steorage passengers are expected not to intrude. 1869 *Chamh. Fruit.* 29 May 338/1 By making the paddle-wheels revolve in opposite directions... perfect 'steorage-power is obtained. 1646 *CAPT. SMITH Acad. Yng. Seamen* 11 In the 'steorage room, the whip, the bitakell, the trauns board, the Compass. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) 23 h, A... ship... in a very light wind, and scarcely having 'steorage-way. 1868 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. I. *Shaks. once more* (1870) 21 Hamlet... never keeps on one tack long enough to get 'steorage-way.

Steere-board, *-board*, *obs.* ff. **STABBOARD**.

Steerer (stīrər), *Also* 4 styrer, 5 sterer, 6 stirrer, 7 stearer. [*f. STEER v. 1* + *-ER*].

† 1. A rudder. *Obs.*

1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* XII. xi. (1535) 169/2 And in swymynge he [the swan] vseth that one foie in stede of an oore, and the other in stede of a styrer [*pro gubernaculo*], and ruleth hym selfe therwith. 1633 *DRUMM.* of *HAWTH. Entert. K. Chas. Sp.* Caledonia I. 58 Being to themselves Oares, Steerers, ship and all.

b. 'A machine for controlling the rudder of a boat or yacht' (*Cent. Dict. Suppl.* 1909).

c. (See *quat.*)

1895 *HEADLEY Struct. Birds* vi. 153 The large tail feathers are called rectrices or steerers.

2. One who steers, a steersman; a coxswain (of a rowing boat).

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 515/1 *Gubernator*,...the governor, director, or pilot of the ship: the steersman or stirrer. 1675 HOBBS *Odyss.* (1677) 153 A sudden blast... breaks the cordage that upheld the mast; which falling down beats out the steersman's brains. 1858 *Field* 28 Nov. 445/2 Though repeatedly urged by his steersman, he (the oarsman) seemed quite unable to quicken. 1887 J. THOMSON in J. B. THOMSON *Mem. ix.* (1896) 108 But when contrary or violent winds rise then the steersman is helpless.

Fig. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* i. 36 Thus appears the Maker to be the steersman of this great ship (the world). 1730 SWIFT *Ep. Ld. Carteret* 59 There's not a better Steerer in the Realm, I hope, my Lord, you'll call him to the Helm.

3. *U.S. slang.* A swindler whose business it is to lead his victims to the rendezvous. Also, see quot. 1910.

1883 [*cf. bunko-steers* s.v. BUNKO]. 1889 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 6 Sept. The [gambling-] place was full of players, who got there by means of 'steers' sent out for the purpose. 1905 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 137/1 'Steers' and 'boosters' [of gambling-hells] were always on the look-out for 'suckers' whom they encountered at the railway-stations, at the hotels, or even in the streets. 1910 *N. Y. Evening Post* 10 Jan. (Thornton *Amer. Gloss.*), A steersman is the go-between of the shyster and prisoner; by wile and guile he brings clients to the lawyer.

4. That directs its course: a. of a ship with adj. referring to its power of answering to the helm or rudder.

1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Aug. 4/1 The ship is a had steersman and her speed is not very great. 1901 *Daily Tel.* 18 Mar. 7/4 Dr. Warre's model [of a rowing boat]... is also a very quick steersman, for her rudder is not 7 inches long.

b. of a cycle, with prefix indicating the position of its steering-wheel.

1883 *Wheel World* Mar. 185 (Tricycles). Two rear-steersmen. A front-steersman. 1888 *Eucycl. Brit.* XXIII. 559/2.

Steering (stī'ring), *vbl. sb.* [*f. STEER v.1 + -ING*].

1. The action of the verb, in various senses.

c. 1220 *Bestiary* 574 Sipmen here steringe forgotten for hire [the siren's] steininge. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* ix. 510 Thai tua the land had in stering. 1387-8 T. *Usk Test.* *Love* ii. iii. (Skeat) 107 Shal fyr ben blamed for it hrende a foole naturally, by his own stultity wien in steringe? 1599 *Saxons Europe* 54 (1632) 89 The persons defiled with it [were] of so eminent a place in the steering and upholding of their church. 1750 *Falconer Dict. Marine* (1760) s.v., The perfection of steering consists in a vigilant attention to the motion of the ship's head. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 641 But now came a crisis which required the most skillful steering. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 665/1 Steering... is managed by a transverse handle attached to the driving-wheel [of a bicycle]. 1911 *Daily Mail* 19 June 8/4 Major Woodhouse... has been... devising means for the safe steering of the tremendous crowds.

2. Short for *steering-gear*.

1877 H. H. GRIFFIN *Bicycles of the Year* 12 He makes the Eureka, which is a very fair machine (Spider), Stanley steering, cone bearings, &c. *Ibid.* 16 The steering is either the Stanley or Rudder plan.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*: a. simple attrib., as *steering-apparatus*, *fan*, *fork*, *gear*, *handle*.

1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 319 A *Steering Apparatus... consists of an endless screw [etc.]. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Nov. 9/1 There is a propeller in front and a *steering-fan in the rear [of an airship]. 1886 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 375 The vertical *steering-fork of the vehicle [*i.e.* a bicycle]. 1889 *Sir E. REED Iron-Clad Ships* i. 6 The rudder-head and *steering-gear were exposed to shot within thin iron sides. 1907 H. WYNDHAM *Flare of Footlights* ii. The chauffeur... fumbling stupidly with the steering-gear. 1868 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 477 The *Steering-Handle [of a bicycle] may be made of any fancy curve. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 July 8/3 In the collision... the stout steering-handle [of a motor-car] being bent nearly double.

b. Special comb.: steering compass, the compass by which a ship is steered as distinguished from the variation compass (see *COMPASS* sb.1 12 d); steering-lock (a) the turning movement of the wheels of a motor-vehicle (see *LOCK* sb.2 15); (b) an appliance fitted to some bicycles by means of which the front wheel may be prevented from turning from side to side; steering-oar, an oar used as a steering-scnll (q.v.); steering sail *Naut.* = *STUDDING SAIL*; also *attrib.*; †steering scull = *SCULL* sb.1 i a; steering-wheel (a) *Naut.*, a vertical wheel by which motion is communicated to the rudder through the medium of a tiller-rope or other device; (b) a hand-wheel for guiding a traction engine, motor-car or other heavy vehicle; (c) the wheel of a cycle by which steerage is effected.

1669 *Sturmy Mariner's Mag.* ii. vi. 67 To shew you the difference between the true Compass and the *Steering Compass. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* i. 274/1 (Cycling), *Steering Locks are valuable... for preventing the machine from moving when resting against a wall. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* ix. The officer using his utmost strength, with his *steering-oar, to keep her stern on. 1669 *Sturmy Mariner's Mag.* i. ii. 16 The Lee *steering Sails of Main-sail, and Main-top-sail. 1805 in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 144 *note*, Were Ship and made Sail—set the royal and top-sailant steering-sails. 1420 in *For. Acc.* 3 *Item*, V. Fz, j. Remus grossus vocatus *Steryng skulle. 1750 *BLACKLEY Naval Expt.* 160 To guide or govern a Ship by the Helm or *Steering Wheel. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 559/2 In early days the steering wheel [of the tricycle] was made small to save weight.

Steering, *Sc.* variant of *STIRING*.

†**Steerish**, *a. Obs.* [*f. STEER sb.1 + -ISH*].

1. Having the qualities of a steer; brutish.

c. 1411 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 604 The cause why men oghten bider gon, Nat conceyue can his wyld steeriish heed.

2. *dial.* (See quots.)

1789 W. H. MARSHALL *Gloss.* i. 332 *Steerish*: spoke of a young, raw, growing ox; not 'oxey'. 1851 *Gloss. Gloss.*, *Steerish*, young.

†**Steerless**, *a. Obs.* [*OE. stēorlās*: see *STEER sb.2* and *-LESS*].

1. Not amenable to guidance or control, ungovernable, unrestrained.

c. 888 *ÆLFRED Boeth.* v. § 3 þa ðu wendest ðætte stiorleasse men & reccelease wæren ðæcelle & wealdeodas þisse worulde. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 117 Gif þu uuel were iwend þe from uuele þi les þe ðu steorles losie on ende.

2. Without a rudder. *lit.* and *fig.*

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* i. 416 Al sterles with-Inne a bot an l. c. 1385 *Man of Law's T.* 311 In a ship all steereless. 1423 *Jas. I. King's Q.* 15 As the schip that sailith sterles Vpon the rok(k)s most to harmes hye. a. 1547 *SURREY Eccles.* iiii. 1 Like to the sterles boote that swerues with euery wynd. a. 1565 in *J. Ellis Boeth.* App. 156 We men, with Fortunes waves are tossed and cast in sterles Shipp. a. 1639 T. CAREW *Auriv. Ellg. Lett.* 62 A troope of deities came down to guide Our sterrelesse barkes.

Steering (stī'ling). [*f. STEER sb.1 + -ING*]. A young steer.

1648 *HERRICK Hesper.*, *Beucolick* (1915) 244 To get thy Steering once again, I'll play thee such another strain; That [etc.]. 1743 *FRANCIS HORACE, Odes* iv. ii. 54 While I, with pious Care, one Steering feed.

Steering, *obs. form of STARLING* sb.2

Steerman (stī'män). Now *rare*. Forms:

1-2 stēorman, 3 steorman, 5 ster man, stere-man, 6 Sc. steirman, 7 steersman, 7- steerman.

[*f. STEER sb.2 + MAN sb.* Cf. *Du. stuurman*, *MLG. stāreman*, *MHG. stuurman* (mod. G. *steuermann*), *ON. styrmaðr*, (*Sw. styrman*, *Da. styrmand*). The Tent. word was adopted in OF. as *esturman*, *esturmant*.] A steersman.

c. 1000 *ÆLFRED Hom.* II. 360 Hera ðone steorman ac na swa-ðeah æræn ðe he became gesundful to þære hyde. c. 1205 *W. R.* 28436 And non alle þa scipen... and þa steorman alle to þan scipen neede. c. 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* ix. 121 Bathe schip maistr, and the ster man also. In the holl, but had, he gett him go. 1586 *Reg. Privy Council* i. IV. 79 The foilsaid persons furnissh and steirmen thair thameselfis. 1663 *GERBER Counsel* d 4 b, My Steerman found the Ebb and Flood all along the Coast of America. 1725 *Pope Odyss.* xiv. 287 Safe through the level seas we sweep our way; The steerman governs, and the ships obey. 1892 *STEVENSON & L. OSBORNE Wrecker* xii, Suppose the steerman's eye to have wandered.

Fig. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 427 Help, god, in this nede! As thou art steerman... best, as I rede. 1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* i. 117 Their Star the Bible, Steerman's hol' holy Ghost. 1638 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 206 No sooner was old Abbas by bold death struck from the helme of Persia; and young Soffy his Grand-sonne made the royall Steerman, but [etc.].

†**Steermost**, *a. Obs. rare-1*. [*f. STEER sb.2 + -MOST*]. Steermost, rearmost.

1667 *London Gaz.* No. 160/4 The Vice Admiral being steermost of the squadron... intended then to cross the House.

Steerne, *obs. form of STERN* a.

Steersman (stī'zmän). Forms: 1 stēores-

man, 2, 4 stieresman, 3 steores-man, -mon, (*Orminsteoressmann*), 3-5 steresman, 4-6 stersman, 5-6 stersyman(n), 5 stersman, 6 stirsman, 6-7 stear(e)sman, 7 steersman, 6-steersman. [*OE. stēorsman*, *f. stēores*-genit. of *stōr* *STEER sb.2 + MAN sb.* Cf. *STERN*.]

The word was early adopted into Irish in the form *stiuirsman*; an example occurs in 3 *Fragin. Irish Annals* 116 (early 11th c.).

1. One who steers a boat or ship.

c. 1000 *Ag. Laxus, Ethelred* § 4 in *Liebermann* (1895) I. 222/1 Eyr man beo æt his æhtan hereafod, & he wite of hwilcum scipe, ægife steoresman ða æhta. a. 1200 *Vices & Virtus* 43 De gastliche hierdes. folgid Noe ðane gode stieresmann. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 2135 For all swa summe þe steorssmann A33 lokeþ till an steorne. c. 1330 R. *BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13092 Namore þan schip or barge can fleep its course, þere hym wanteþ a steres man. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4723 Pe sterys man toke þe helme in hande. 1577 *BULLINGER Decades* (1592) 638 As a boate destitute of a stirsman, is with contrarie winds tossed to and fro. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 513 As when a Ship by skilful Stearsman wrought... where the Wind Veres oft, as oft so steers, and shifts her Saile. 1791 W. *BARTRAM Trav.* 108 The steersman paddles softly, and proceeds slowly along shore. 1889 *WELCH Text Bk. Naval Archit.* xiii. 140 The steersman moves his wheel in the required direction.

b. *fig.*

a. 1200 *Vices & Virtus* 43 Swa scule ða gastliche stieres-menn steren ða arche of ðe hali cherche. c. 1440 *Towneley Myst.* xxi. 259 Farwell! stersman to theym that ar sted in stormes, or in desese lyse! 1599 W. *WILKINSON Confut. Fann. Love* 10 From them [the Universities] come the most skillfull stearesmen to governe, both the state ecclesiasticall, and ciuill. 1650 H. *BROOKE Conserv. Health* 221 Their Steersman is Reason. 1809-10 *COLERIDGE Friend* (1865) 48 The great merit of Bonaparte has been that of a skilful steersman. a. 1894 *STEVENSON* in G. *Balfour Life* vi. (1911) 74 There stood at the wheel that unknown steersman whom we call God.

c. *transf.* One who drives and guides a machine. 1828 *Sir H. STEUART Planter's Guide* (ed. 2) 250 The Machiner seizes the end of the pole-rope, in order to act as

Steersman [of a machine for transplanting trees]. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 June 5/5 The Hotchkiss... overturned at Saint Calais, but fortunately without injury to the steers-mao [in a motor-car race].

†2. A ruler or governor (of a certain number of people). *Obs. rare.*

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3417 Ilc of ðe .v. steres-men Vnder hem welden io stere igen. *Ibid.* 3429.

Hence **Steersmanship**.

1818 *BENTHAM Ch. Eng.* *Introd.* 187 It is truly edifying to observe the steersmanship displayed by the Reverend Secretary in his passage through these straits. 1840 J. W. *BOWDEN Gregory VII.* II. 43 We feel ourselves unable to save, by any steersmanship, the church, which seems almost foundering before our eyes.

†**Steersmate**. *Obs. rare.* [*f. steers-* in *STEERSMAN + MATE sb.*] A steersman.

a. 1575 *GASCOIGNE Foster* (1907) 356 Aloofe, aloofe, theod cried the Maister out, The Steersmate strives to seode us from the shore. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 1045 What Pilot so expert but needs must wreck Embarq'd with such a Steers-mate at the Helm?

Steerswoman. *rare.* [Formed as *STEERS-MAN + WOMAN sb.*] A woman who steers.

1815 W. H. *IRELAND Scribblemania* 148 As females can manage their lords in this realm, I shall station, as steers-woman, famous Ma'am Helme. 1884 *MAY CROMWELL Brown-Eyes* v. 55 Nooe for her age was so quick and brave a steerswoman.

Steery, *stee'rie*, *sb.* and *a. Sc.* [*f. steer*, *Sc. form of STIR sb. + -Y*].

A. *sb.* A commotion, disturbance, stir.

a. 1776 *Hend's Sc. Songs* II. 217 But when the bedding came at e'en Wow, but the house was in a steery. 1816 *Scott Antiq.* ix. Indeed, brother, amang a' the steery, Maria... set away to the Halket-craig-head.

B. *adj.* Busy, full of bustle and stir.

1866 J. *SMITH Merry Bridal* 190 See ye the toun, a' sae steery an' thrang?

Steeve (stīv), *sb.1 Naut.* Also 8-9 stive, 9 stive. [*f. STEEVE v.1*] (See quot. 1852.)

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* i. 31 The stive of the bowsprit. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXI. 27 The bowsprit... has not so much stive [read stave] as is usual. 1846 A. *YOUNG Naut. Dict.* 320 The Steeve is the angle which it makes with the horizon. 1852 J. *FITCHAM Ship Building* iv. (ed. 3) 110 *Stive*, the angle upwards that any timber, &c. makes with the horizon, or its elevation above a horizontal line, as the stive of the cathead, bowsprit, &c. 1888 W. C. *RUSSELL Death Ship* i. xi. 124 Look hard, and you'll mark the stive of her bowsprit. 1901 *Musey's Mag.* XXIV. 461/1 A gradual diminution of the stive of the bowsprit.

Steeve (stīv), *sb.2 U.S. Naut.* [*f. STEEVE v.2* But cf. *Sp. esteva* of the same meaning.] A long derrick or spar, with a block at one end, used in stowing cargo. (*Cent. Dict.*)

1840 R. H. *DANA Bef. Mast* xxix, Two long, sharp spars, called steeves... were placed with their wedge ends into the inside of the hide.

Steeve (stīv), *a. and adv.* Now *Sc.* and *dial.* Forms: 4 stef (inflected) and as *adv. steeve*), 6, 9 steeve, 6 stief, 7 steeve, 8-9 sti(e)v, 9 steeve, 8- steeve. [*ME. stef* (inflected *steeve*), of uncertain etymology; connexion with the synonymous *STIFF* a. is doubtful. Cf. *Du.* and *LG. stēvig* of the same meaning; by some referred to the root of *STAFF sb.1*] a. *adj.* Firm, unyielding, strong, †rigid, stiff (as in death). b. *adv.* Firmly, unyieldingly.

c. 1300 *Leg. Gregory* (Schulz) 574 Gregorij was feir of tyele, Strong and stef in euery lip. a. 1320 *Sir Trist.* 3079 Bifore was stef oo stede Tristram and ganhardine. a. 1330 *Ottel* 447 Pei riden to gedere wip spere kene, þat were steeve & nougt londe. c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7116 He to grounde plat þere, Al so he stef & stande wed. 13... *Guy Warw.* 438 Loue me doþ to grounde falle, þat y may stond stef wip alle. c. 1350 *Will. Palerme* 2894 Was non so stef him wip-stod so sternli he wrount. *Ibid.* 3600 He dede þen his stef stede stert a god spede. c. 1375 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* i. 286 Bodi of Crist þat was stable and stef in al his temptaciouns. 1382 — *Deut.* ix. 14 Y shal set thee vpon folk that is more and strengre [v.r. stuerer; *Vulg. fortior*] than this. *Ibid.*, *Jer.* xxxi. 9 Y shal lede him hi stef stremes of watris [*Vulg. per torrentes aquarum*]. 1581 *Sat. Poems Reform.* xlv. 177 Vnder the schaddow lat Louson fut it steeve, Scourge of Christ, quibhik is ane odius thing. 1594 A. *HUME Hymnes* iv. 117 The earth, quibhik of it selfe, is stable, firme, and steif. 1637 L. *WARISTON Diary* (S.H.S.) 253 The roots of my haire... stood al steeve. a. 1774 R. *FERGUSON Hallowfair* xii. Wks. (1805) 241 It's gude, as lang's a canoy chiel' Can stann steeve in his shoon. 1786 *BURNS To Auld Mare* iii, A filly hindrily, steeve an' swack. a. 1801 H. *MACNEILL To C. L. Poet.* Wks. II. 46 Wt crack... and joke— and steeve run toddy. 1819 *TENNYN Paphos* *Storm'd* (1827) 119 Doth by this mou' o' m'ice defy The steevest o' your host. 1829 *BROCKERT N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Stive*, strong, muscular. 1870 J. *NICHOLSON Idylls* 114 We're a' grown steeve abstainers noo.

Hence †**Stefthe** [*see HEAD*], firmness; †**Stef-**ness [*see -NESS*], rigidity.

1340 *Aeneid*. 263 Bote yef þe ilke uaderes stefhe his strayn and ordayne. c. 1350 *Judic. Urines* ii. xli Grete swellyng & betyng & stefnes at y^e breste.

Steeve (stīv), *v.1 Naut.* Also 7 steeve, 8 steeve, stive, 9 stave. [*Of obscure origin.*]

Usually explained as *f. STEVE* a., on the ground that a tilted bowsprit is 'steeve' or incapable of motion; but this seems unlikely. A connexion with OF. *stēve* ploughtail (—L. *stēra*) would not be improbable with regard to the sense.]

intr. Of a bowsprit, etc.: To incline upwards to an angle instead of lying horizontally. Also *trans.* to set (a bowsprit) at a certain upward inclination.

1644 MANWAYRING *Seamans Dict.* 102 To *Steeve* or *Steeving*. Wee say the bold-spirit, or beake-head Steves, when it stands too upright, and not straight forward enough. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 74 Cat-heads. To steave in every Foot. 2 inches. *Ibid.* 104 Steaving; when a Part rises from a horizontal Position, as in the Cathead, Bowsprit, and Knee of the Head. 1794 *Act 34 Geo. III.* c. 50 § 7 The said Bowsprit to be steaved or elevated at least two Inches in every Foot from the straight Line of the Range of the Deck. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 31 Set off what the bowsprit steaves. 1839 MARRVAT *Phant. Ship* viii. The bowsprit staved very much, and was to appearance almost as a fourth mast. 1897 KIRLING *Capt. Cour.* iii. That yaller, dirty packt with her bowsprit steaved that way, she's the *Hope of Prague*. *transf.* 1791 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 34 The rock stives from E. to W. 10 feet 11 inches in 24 feet.

Hence *Steeving vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*
1664 E. BUSHNELL *Compl. Shipwright* iii. 8 Then for the steaving of him, and rounding the Knee, a regard must be had to the lying of the Boltspreet. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780). *Steaving*, the elevation of a ship's bowsprit above the stem, or the angle which it makes with the horizon. 1791 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 6 The sloping (or stiving) of the rocks as it is technically called. 1850 *Kudim. Navig.* (Weale) 153 *Stiving*, the elevation of a ship's cathead or bowsprit; or the angle which either makes with the horizon. 1893 F. M. CRAWFORD *Childr. King* I. 6 The martinganes flatten in their jibs along their high steaving bowsprits and jib-booms.

Steeve (stiv), *v.* 2 Chiefly *Naut.* Also 8 steave, *Sc. stieva*, 9 steave. [a. F. *estiver* or its source, *Pr. estibar*, Catal. *stibar*, Sp. *Pg. estivar*, corresp. to It. *stivare* to crowd, pack tightly:—L. *stipare*. Cf. the variant *STIVE v.*] *trans.* To compress and stow (wool, cotton or other cargo) in a ship's hold, etc.; also to pack tightly. Hence *Steeving vbl. sb.*

1483 *Grant* 30 Apr. in *Cal. Patent Rolls* (1901) 300 [An occupation called 'le pressing' or 'stienyng' (read steuyng = steaving) of wools]. 1644 MANWAYRING *Seamans Dict.* 102 Also the Merchants call the stowing of their Cottons (which they force in with skrewes so much that the Decks will rise 6, or 8, inches) Steaving of Cottons. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag., Penalties & Forfeits*. 5 [To] put, press, or steave Wool or Woollen Yarn into any Pipe, But, or Hogshead. 1709 M. BRUCE *Soul Confirm.* 20 (Jam.), I am even like a sojourner with his knapsack on his back... I stieved the knapsack well. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 89 As in Stowing (term'd Steaving) a Ship with Wool. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxix. Each morning we went ashore, and, brought off as many hides as we could steave in the course of the day. *absol.* 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxix. All hands were called aboard to steave.

Steeve (stiv), *v.* 3 *Sc.* In 6 steave, 9 steave. [f. STEEVE *a.*] *trans.* To make 'steave' or firm; to strengthen, fix, secure.

1554 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1871) II. 206 The bigging of the Tolbuth and Steaving of the geists of the over hous thairfor. 1877 W. WATSON *Unco Bitt Want* iii. (Jam. Suppl.) I steave up my temper-string gayly, An' whiles a bit verse I do chant.

Steevely (stivli), *adv.* Now only *Sc.* Forms: see STEEVE *a.* [f. STEEVE *a.* + -LY 2.] Firmly, unyieldingly.

1340 *Ayeneb.* 258 [If] to moche hysy agraypinge ne were zenne: oure thorde ne speke nait zo steiliche in his spelle a-ye be queade riche bet [etc.]. 1c 1450 *Poet. Poems* (Rolls) II. 239 Usure and rapyne stelly dothe stonde. 1647 in D. McNaught *Kilmours* (1912) 152 [He was] stievely and sharplie rebukit. 1684 J. ERSKINE *Yrnl.* (S.H.S.) 29 Mr. Morison... owned the Covenant stievely before the Justice Court. 1790 A. WILSON *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 90 I'm now stievely on my feet. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* i. 'Your father believed it unco stievely, though,' said the old man. 1880 A. RALEIGH *Way to City* xxv. 315 Our firm-set creeds—stievely, staunchly built, like boats with oaken planks—sail the waters in vain. 1899 LUMSDEN *Edin. Poems* 317 And stievely thou thy posts didst fill aye!

Steeven, variant of STEVEN.

Steever (stiv'er), *sb.* Jewish. Also stever, stibbur. [Yiddish pronunciation of LG. *stüver* = G. *stüber*, Du. *stuiver*.] = STIVER.

1892 ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* xxii. A Stibbur (penny) for a poor blind man! *Ibid.*, 'Fourteen Stibbur's a lot of Gelt!' 1899 BINSTED *Honndsditch* 78 'Not a stever', returned the son; 'your money was not on last night'. 1905 *Mop Fair* 91 While one is not winning a single steever.

Stef, obs. form of STEEVE *a.*
Steff(ne, Steffinge): see STEVEN, STEVENING.
Steffhede, Steffens: see after STEEVE *a.*

Steg (steg). Now *dial.* Also 5 stegg(e, 6 steyg, 9 stegg, stag, staig. [a. ON. *steggi*, *stegg-r* masc., male bird (Norw. *stegg*, mod. Icel. *steggur*; in Icel. also tom-cat); prob. cogn. v. *STAG sb.*]

1. A gander; also, a clumsy or stupid person.

For later examples see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*
1483 *Cath. Angl.* 361/1 A Stegge, ancer. 1570 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 229 Inventorie. vii geyse and steggs. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* 69 A Steg; a Gander. 1790 ANN WHEELER *Westmorl. Dial.* ii. 53 Will yee preia sell me a Goos... A fearful fine Steg yea hev for sure. a 1823 in *Macdaggart's Gallovid. Encycl.* 440 Ye come, led by your chosen king, Some champion steg wba heads your string. 1873 HARLAND & WILKINSON *Lanc. Leg.* v. 201 He who will have a full flock Must have an old stagg (gander) and a young cock.

2. Comb.: † *steggander* = sense 1; *steg-month*, = *gander-month* (GANDER *sb.* 4).
1570 LEVINS *Manib.* 53/25 A steggander, anser. 1828 CARR *Craven Glass.* *Steg-month*, the month or period of a woman's confinement. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* s.v. *Parturient*. The period from parturition to perfect recovery, which is usually a month. In the north of England this is called the *steg-month*.

Steganography (stegān'grāfi). *Obs. exc. Hist.* [ad. mod.L. *steganographia* (Trithemius 1500), a. assumed Gr. *στεφανογραφία*, f. *στεφανός* covered + *γραφία* to write: see -GRAPHY. Cf. F. *steganographie* (1567 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The art of secret writing; cryptography. Also, cryptographic script, cipher.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 97 b, *Steganographie* a marvellous kinde of writing but not commonly knowne. 1591 WORTON *Let. to Zouch* Rel. W. (1685) 647 Concerning the *steganographie* I can by none of those means that I advertis'd this last Week of, pass further than I have. 1593 R. HARVEY *Philadelphus* 56 The Histories were written in some strange kind of polygraphy and steganography. 1602 [J. WILLIS] *Art Stenog.* title-p., Whereunto is annexed a very easie direction for *Steganographie*, or Secret Writing. 1677 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 852 *Steganography*, (which word imports the Art of signifying ones mind to another by an occult or secret way of writing). 1780 tr. *Von Troil's Iceland* 299, I afterwards found the same kind of steganography mentioned in a little work ascribed to Rhabanus Maurus. 1813 'S. COLLET' *Relics Lit.* 112 *Steganography*.

So *Steganogram*, a cryptogram; *Steganographor*, *Steganographist*, one expert in steganography, a cryptographer; *Steganographical a.*, pertaining to steganography.

1561 LEIGH *Armory* 227 b, This Herehaught is no *Steganographor*. 1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 29 Whose mightie and wonderfull proceedings no Poligrapher can expresse, or *Steganographor* decipher. *Ibid.* 53 Facing it out with a certaine learned tincture, that should require as well a *Steganographical* decipherer, as a logical, or philosophical interpreter. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Steganographist*, an Artist in private Writing. 1753 CHESTERE in *World* No. 24 I. 213 One of them being already in possession (to speak in their own style) of a more brachygraphical, cryptographical and steganographical secret in writtng their wantons. 1780 tr. *Von Troil's Iceland* 299 Another hand has patched in a steganographical writing. 1904 *Sal. Rev.* 23 July 114/2 Colonel Hime... has elucidated a steganogram contained in his [Roger Bacon's] 'Epistola de secretis operibus' which is decisive.

Steganopod (stegān'opod), *sb.* and *a.* *Ornith.* [ad. mod.L. *Steganopodes*, pl. (Illiger 1811), a. Gr. *στεφανοπός*, -*όπος* (Aristotle), web-footed, f. *στεφανός* covered + *πός*, *πούς* foot.] *a. sb.* A bird belonging to the group *Steganopodes*, which comprises the pelicans, cormorants, frigate-birds, gannets, tropic-birds, and snake birds (Newton *Dict. Ornith.* 904). *b. adj.* Of a bird: Belonging to the group *Steganopodes*.
Somewhat rare, the mod.L. form being usual for the sb. pl. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Steganopods*.

So *Steganopodan*, *Steganopodous adjs.*, belonging to the group *Steganopodes*.
1887 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 188/2 Eggs with the white chalky shell that is so characteristic of most *Steganopodous* birds.

Stegh: see STECH *v.*

Stegh, obs. f. STY, ladder; var. and pa. t. of STY *v.*

† **Stegnotic**, *a.* and *sb.* *Med. Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *stegnōticus*, ad. Gr. *στεγνώτικός*, f. *στεγνόν* to render costive, to stop bleeding, f. *στερεός* water-tight, costive, f. *στερέω* to cover.] *a. adj.* Of a medicine: Adapted to arrest diarrhoea, flow of blood, or other discharges; astringent, styptic. *b. sb.* A 'stegnotic' medicine.

1674 SALMON *Leind. Disp.* (1678) 47/1 Clematis, vinca perivincia... Periwinckle, is Segnotick [sic] and Vulnerary, stops the Bloody Flux. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compit.* iii. 78 Applying Lint dipt in a Segnotick. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 21. 2/2 We hid you consider all matter, either as Lyptynic, Segnotick[sic], or Balsamic. Now... the Segnotic is Styptic... So that... Segnotics may be very proper in the Case. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Stegnotick*, binding, rendering costive.

Stego- (stego), used as combining form of Gr. root *stey-* of *stéyein* to cover, *stétyē* covering, *stétyos* (neut.) roof, in certain modern scientific terms. *Stegocarpous a.* [Gr. *καρπός* fruit], epithet of certain mosses, forming the division *Stegocarpi*, characterized by having an operculate capsule. *Stegocephalian* (-s'teg'aliān) *a.* [Gr. *κεφαλή* head] = STEGOCEPHALOUS; *sb.* a member of the order *Stegocephala* of fossil Batrachians, characterized by having the skull protected by bony plates. *Stegocephalous* (-s'teg'aliūs) *a.*, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of the order *Stegocephala*. *Stegocrotaphous* (-kr'otāfūs) *a.* [Gr. *κρόταφος*, side of the forehead, temple], having the side of the skull protected by bony plates. *Stegodon* (steg'odōn) [Gr. *ὄδων*, *ὄδους* tooth], a fossil genus or subgenus of elephants, having 'ridged' teeth; an elephant of this genus. *Stegodont a.*, belonging to or having the characteristics of the genus *Stegodon*. *Stegosaur*, † *Stegosaurus* [Gr. *σαῦρος* lizard], a genus of dinosaurs, characterized by the completeness of their armour; hence † *Stegosauria pl.*, the order of which this genus is typical; *Stegosaurian a.* and *sb.*

1884 K. E. GOEBEL in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 73/2 The 'stegocarpous Mosses. 1891 *Amer. Naturalist* Dec. 1123 A 'Stegocephalian Skull from the Kilkenny Coal Measures.

1900 *Nature* 12 July 254/2 The extinct labyrinthodonts or stegocephalians. 1895 *Information* 6 July 3/1 The 'Stegocephalous Batrachians (primitive Salamanders) of the coal period. 1901 H. GAOOW *Amphibia* etc. (Camb. Nat. Hist.) 78 The incipient Reptilia which have sprung from some members of this Stegocephalous stock. 1907 WILLISTON in *Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus.* XXXII. 488 The turtles have a 'stegocrotaphous skull. 1857 H. FALCONER in *Q. J. Nat. Geol. Soc.* XIII. 314 To this group we have assigned the subgeneric name of 'Stegodon'. The Stegodons constitute the intermediate group of the Proboscidea from which the other species diverge through their dental characters, on the one side into the Mastodonts, and on the other into the typical Elephants. 1894 LYNDEKER *Roy. Nat. Hist.* II. 555 The so-called 'stegodont elephants. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Oct. 10/2 The 'stegosaurus was the most remarkable of the sauropods. 1877 O. C. MANSU in *Amer. J. Nat. Sci.* Ser. XIV. 573 A new order, which may be termed 'Stegosauria', from the typical genus here described. 1905 A. S. WOODWARD *Guide Fossil Rept.* etc. *Brit. Mus.* (ed. 8) 21 Another Wealden 'Stegosaurian. 1912 *Return Brit. Mus.* 163 The Stegosaurian Dinosaurs. 1891 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 3/6 11 'stegosaurus, a huge torpid reptile about 20 feet in length.

Stegoid (steg'oid), *a.* *Craniometry*. [f. Gr. *stéy-* (see STEGO-) + *-oid*.] (See *Quot.*)

1894 tr. *Sergi's Var. Hum. Species* 52 There are stegoid varieties also, that is, with a roof-like arch, not very high.

Steiar, Steick: see STAIR, STEEK *v.*

Steid, Steier: see STEAD, STEED, STAIR.

Steif, obs. form of STEEVE *a.*

† **Steifkin, stiebkkin**. *Obs. rare*-. [app. meant for G. *stiefchen*, LG. *stöpfen*, dim. of G. *stau*, LG. *stop*, can: see STOUR.] (See *Quot.*)

1617 MORVSON *Itin.* 1. 39 At Breme I paid half a Dollar for dinner, supper and breakfast, and a stiebkkin or measure of wine extraordinary. *Ibid.* 56 At Stode I paid, for a stiebkkin or measure of Rhenish wine, half a dollar.

Steik(e): see STEEK, STICK.

Steil(e), obs. forms of STEAL, STEEL, STILE.

Steimming, variant of STAMIN *Obs.*

Steimy, variant of STYMIE.

† **Stein** (stain). [G. *stein*, lit. 'stone'.] 'An earthenware mug, esp. for beer, commonly holding about a pint; also the quantity of beer which a stein holds' (W.).

1901 W. CHURCHILL *Crisis* n. x. 206 They clattered their steins on the table and sang wonderful Jena songs. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 15 Feb. 4/6 Bismarck... loved to pour into a huge stein a bottle of champagne and then a bottle of porter. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Aug. 13/2 Small earthenware steins with metal tops... not more than 4.80 marks in value.

Stein, rare obs. form of STEAN.

Steinbock (stain'bpk). Also steinbock, (7 steinbock). [a. G. *steinbock* wild goat, f. *stein* STONE *sb.* + *bock* BUCK *sb.* Cf. STEENBOK.] A wild goat of the genus *Ibex*; the Alpine Ibex (*Capra Ibex*).

1683-4 ROBINSON in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 481 In passing the high Alps, I had a View of the Ibex or Steinbock. 1695 tr. *Misson's Voy. to Italy* I. 106 We dined... at Steertingen, where they gave us... some Flesh of a certain Beast called Steinbock. 1775 [see *lux*], 1859 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* I. 668 Of the genus *Capra*,... the Ibex or Steinbock is a familiar... example. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 653/2 The European ibex or steinbock (*Capra Ibex*) abounded during the Middle Ages among the higher mountain ranges of Germany, Switzerland, and the Ural.

Steinbock, -bok, -buok, var. ff. STEENBOK.

Steinck, obs. f. STANCH *v.*

1573-5 GASCOIGNE *Adv. Mr. F. J. Wks.* 1907 1. 391 His bleeding was thoroughly steinched.

† **Steincheck**. *Obs. rare*-. [f. *stein* repr. northern form of STONE *sb.* + *check* *sb.* Cf. STONE-CHACKER, STONECHAT.] A name for the Wheatear or the Stonechat.

1544 TURNER *Avium Praef.* (1903) 52 De Corvleone... Anglice, a clothurd, a smatche, an arlyng, a steincheck.

Steine, obs. form of STAIN.

Steinerian (staini'riān), *a.* and *sb.* *Math.* [f. *Steiner* (see below) + -IAN.] *a. adj.* Pertaining to the discoveries of Jakob Steiner, a German Swiss geometer. *Steinerian polygon*, a figure composed of a number of vertices with connecting lines. *b. sb.* The locus of points whose first polars with respect to a given curve have double points.

1873 SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* (1879) 57 This locus we shall call after the geometer Steiner, the Steinerian of *U*. *Ibid.* 362 To any point *P*, then, on the Steinerian corresponds a point *Q* on the Hessian.

Steing, obs. variant of STING *sb.*

Steingall: see STANIEL etymol. note.

Steining, variant of STEENING.

Steinkirk: see STEENKIRK.

Steinmannite (stain'mannit). *Min.* [Named (steinmannit) by Zippe 1833 after Prof. J. J. Steinmann: see -ITE.] A variety of galenite, containing arsenic and antimony.

1840 J. NICOL *Man. Min.* 483 Steinmannite... occurs at Příbram in Bohemia. 1850 ANSTEO *Elem. Geol.*, *Min.* etc. 214.

Steinzie, obs. Sc. form of STAIN.

Steip, obs. Sc. form of STEEP *a.*

Steipell, -il(l), etc., obs. forms of STEEPLE.

Steir(e), obs. Sc. forms of STEER, STIR *vbs.*

Steirne, obs. form of STERN.

Steiryrr, ? obs. Sc. form of STIRRER.

Stek(e), variant forms of STICK *sb.* 3

Stoke, obs. f. *STICK sb.*²; variant of *STEEL v.*¹
Stekelyng, *Stel*, obs. ff. *STICKLING*, *STALL sb.*¹
 || *Stela* (stī-lā). Pl. *stelae* (stī-lā), rarely *stelas*.
 [L. *stēla*, ad. Gr. *στήλη*: see *STELE*.] = *STELE* 1.
 1776 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* viii, 35 In the courts of the houses lie many round stela, or pillars, once placed on the graves of the Athenians. 1837 WILKINSON *Monum. & Cust. Anc. Egypt* ii. (1841) l. 101 He erected a stela, with an inscription in the sacred character, to commemorate his successes. 1876 S. MANNING *Land of Pharaohs* 203 The upright blocks or stelae are among the most curious parts of the present ruin. 1893 BUDGE *Mummy* 30 Thothmes I. set up two stelae near the Euphrates.

Stelar (stī-lār). a. Bot. [f. mod. L. *stēla* *STELE* 2 + -AR.] Pertaining to a stela or stelcs.

Stele (stīl, || stīl). Antiq. [As a disyllable, repr. Gr. *στήλη* standing block or slab, f. Indo-germanic root **stā-* to stand. As a monosyllable, Anglicized form of the Gr. word; cf. F. *stèle*.]

It is not always possible to decide which of the two pronunciations was intended by a writer using the word. The form *stela* is generally preferred for the singular, and *stelae* (which belongs formally to *stela*) in the plural.]

1. An upright slab bearing sculptured designs or inscriptions. Sometimes loosely applied to any prepared surface on the face of a building, a rock, etc., covered with an inscription.

1820 T. S. HUGHES *Trav. Sicily* i. x, 303 A superior class of members... had their names inscribed upon a marble stēle or column. 1825 FOSBROKE *Encycl. Antiq.* 70 It appears, that when any one of the family died, a stēle to his memory was added to the tomb. 1833 SIR H. ELLIS *Elgin Marbles* (1846) II. 169 A large sepulchral stela. 1847 LEITCH tr. C. O. MILLER'S *Anc. Art* § 224. 193 In Egypt they [obelisks] belonged to the class of stēles (commemorative pillars). 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 168 With inscriptions either on stēles or columns, or on tablets. 1877 MISS A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* vi. 143 Two large hieroglyphed stēles incised upon the face of a projecting mass of boldly rounded cliff. 1884 CHEYNE *Isaiah* xvi. 12 note, The Stēle of Me-sha, was found in a depression between the two hills. 1884 A. LANG *Custom & Myth* 285 The Australian stēle, or grave-pillar.

b. Arch. (See quot.)
 a 1840 HOSKING *Archit.* in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) III. 470 *Stēle*. The ornaments on the ridge of a Greek temple, answering to the antefixae on the summit of the flank entablatures, are thus designated.

2. Bot. The axial cylinder in the stems and roots of vascular plants, developed from the pterome.
 1895 [see *TETRARCH* sb.²]. 1898 H. C. PORTER tr. *Strasburger etc. Text-bk. Bot.* 109 The so-called central cylinder, for which Van Tieghem has proposed the name stēle (column).

Stele, obs. f. *STEAL v.*, *STEEL*, *STILE*.

† **Stelechite**. Obs. [ad. Gr. *στελεχίτης* (sense 1), f. *στέλεχος* crown of a root, trunk: see -ITE.]
 1. Used of the kinds of stōrax enumerated by Dioscorides. In recent Dicts.

2. Used (after Aldrovandus) for *ENTROCHITE*.
 1631 GREW *Museum* III. § i. ii. 270 The Stēlechite. By some, called Stēlechites. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iv. 132 The Selenites, Belemnites, Stēlechites.

† **Stēlentochite**. Obs. [? f. Gr. *στήλη* (see *STELE*) or *στέλεχος* + *ENTROCHITE*.] = prec.

1681 [see *STELECHITE* 2].

† **Stēlaen**, app. a blunder for next.

1653 GAUPEIN *Hierap.* 385 By spiritless Prefacings, to lead on their ruder stēlaeticks and declaimings against the Order... of the Church of England.

Stelitic (stēlitik). rare. [ad. Gr. *στηλιτικός* (sc. λόγος), f. *στήλη* to post or placard publicly; f. *στήλη* one who is placarded as an offender, f. *στήλη*: see *STELE*.] An invective discourse. (Only as the title of certain orations of St. Gregory Nazianzen.)

1751 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* II. (1754) 235 As Gregory Nazianzen hath it in his First Stelitic. 1824 WATT *Bibl. Brit.* II. 835 Savile, Sir Henry. Nazianzen's Stelitics. 1610.

Stell (stel), sb.¹ Sc. and north. Also 2 *stellō*, 4, 7 *stel*, 6-7 *steill*, *staill*, 8 *stale*, 7-9 *stīll*. [app. repr. OE. (Northumb.) *stello* catching of fish, prob. from the root of *steall*. place (*STALL sb.*¹), *stellan* to place.] A place in a river provided with arrangements for spreading salmon-nets. In Cumberland, 'a barrier placed across a river' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

1099-1128 *Charter in Feodarium Prior. Dunelm.* (Surtees) 98 note, And haliware stelle ichabbe gedyfede Sce cubherbit his agen into his cyrce. 1467 *Dunfermline Reg.* (Bannatyne Club) 358 Inquisition... langand be merchis... betwix be fishingis be ad stell pertening to be Abbot... and [etc.]. 1574 *Rec. Monast. Kinslow* (1872) 158 The remanent fishingis of the eyardis and stellis upon the watter of Findorne. 1583 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 186/1 Salmonum piscarias de lie staillis et Yairis super aquam de Fyndborne. 1595 *Ibid.* 77/2 Fretum de Kessock et piscariam ejusdem vocatam the Steill. 1707 *FOUNTAINHALL Decis.* (1755) II. 363 The said stells... are deep ponds, pools and ditches in the river, where the salmon haunting are taken in nets spread beneath them. 1783 *Ann. Reg. Chron.* 215 An action was brought against the corporation of Carlisle, for having a stell across the river Eden. 1794 W. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cumberland* II. 522 The river produces... the excellent salmon (which are taken in draw-nets since the destruction of the stell at King-garth). 1794 A. HISTOR *Scot. Anecd.* 542 A stell means space in which to extend a net, and sweep round with a view to enclose fish.

b. Comb., as *stell* (salmon) *fishery*, *fishing*; *stell-net* [cf. Wflem. *stelnet* and *STELL v.*], (see quot. 1870); † *stell yair*, a 'yair' or fish-lock built at the issue of a 'stell'.

1792 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* III. 4 There is belonging to the public good of Dingwall, a 'stell' salmon fishery on Conan. 1798 *Surv. Moray* 188 Mr. Brodie of Brodie has a still-fishery on the east side of the river. 1797 *FOUNTAINHALL Decis.* (1755) II. 363 Five 'stell' salmon fishings in the river of Findhorn. 1794 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XII. 27 The herrings are the only fish caught in this coast, except a few salmon caught at Stale fishing. 1806 *Monist Decis.* XXXIII. 1428 The stell fishing in the ferry of Kessock... is properly a sea fishing. c 1303 *Reg. Pal. Dunelm.* (Rolls) III. 40 Quatuor 'stelnetes', duo rednettes. 1564 in *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 1384, 213/1 Cum piscationibus salmonum lie stell nettis, in dominio de Lorne. 1602 *Ibid.* 484/2 Piscaciones salmonum vocatas lie Steill-nett of the Priore-schottis on the water mouth of Aw... cum piscatione vocata Staill-nett de Keanochive. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* IV. 557 A still net has been tried on the lake with some success. 1845 *New Statist. Acc. Scot.* XIV. n. 206 Salmon Fishery... The fish are chiefly caught with the stell-net. 1870 *Law Rep., Comm. Pl. v.* 695 A stell net, that is, a net fastened to stakes across the whole bed of the river. 1900 *Law Rep., App. Cases* 406 It is denied that toot and haul nets, or stell nets, or either of them, are fixed engines. 1600 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 341/1 Terras de Culmoir, cum lie 'stell-yair', halecum et salmonum piscationibus [etc.].

† **Stell**, sb.² Obs. [? a. Dn. *stel*.] A stand for a harrel.

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Sing-song* xiv. Poems (1659) 157 Her breasts... Like swelling Buns of lively Vne Upon their ivory stells did shine. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.*, *Stell*, a stand or stall for beer barrels. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.*, *Stell*, a stand or frame to support barrels.

Stell (stel), sb.³ dial. [Of obscure origin: perh. a use of OE. *stēll* (*stiell*, *styll*) a leap, related to *stellan* to leap, jump.] An open ditch or brook.

1651 in *N. Riding Rec. v.* 76 The inhabitants of Pottoe... [are presented] for not scouring their proportion of Traine-ham Stell. c 1783 *Roxb. Ballads* (1890) VII. 94 When fully intending to lead the whole field, A damnd' Stell held 'em both 'till the Fox he was kill'd. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Stell*, a large open drain in a marsh. 1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 14 note, A stell is the Durham name for a brook whose banks are not firm. 1827 *Ibid.* XXI. 33 We shall never get over that stell. 1878 SUSAN PHILLIPS *On Seaboard* 164 Where Tees sweeps into the Northern main, And the glittering 'stells' and the link's long range. 1885 *Manch. City News* 31 Jan. 2/4, I came upon a lane with a tiny brook crossing it, which in Yorkshire is called a stell. 1886 W. H. BURNETT *Old Cleveland* 126 This stable was built on an open stell, which rose and fell with the tide.

Stell (stel), sb.⁴ Sc. [Presumably related to *STELL v.*] An enclosure for giving shelter to sheep or cattle, usually circular, smaller than a 'fold' and with higher walls. Also a ring of trees serving as a shelter for sheep or cattle.

1766 *State of Proc. Dk. Roxburgh v. Pringle* 10 At replacing the Cauld, the Workers did take Stones from a Stell the Deponent had built. 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Stell*, a fold or small enclosure for cattle. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 58 A stell may be formed of planting or high stone-wall. Either will afford shelter. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep Farming* 126 'Stells' were erected at various parts of the hills for sheltering the sheep.

|| **Stell** (stel), sb.⁵ South African. [Dn. *stel*.] A trap for wild animals.

1852 BARTER *Dorp & Veld* viii. 116 As soon as he [the wolf] has seized the bait... he tightens the string, releases the trigger, and if the *stel* is properly set, receives the bullet in his head. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* ix. 377 The lions had killed two zebras... and I set a (spring gun) for them by the remains of one of the zebras. *Ibid.* 38r The Masaras set these spears (stells) for rhinoceros and other game. 1895 J. G. MILLAR *Breath fr. Veldt* (1899) 264 A 'stell'... is formed by two rifles fixed to trees or posts.

† **Stell**, sb.⁶ Obs. rare⁻¹. In 7 pl. stels. [Cf. *STELL v.* 3.] ? An outline.

1657 LIGON *Barbadoes* 82 So as the outmost stels, or profile of the figure, may be perfectly discerned.

[**Stell**, sb.⁷, a spurious word in Nares and subsequent Dicts., explained as 'place, station', is due to a misprint for *castell* (= castle) in Danett tr. *Comines* (ed. 1, 1596), corrected in later ed.]

Stell (stel), v. Forms: 1 *stellan* (3 sing. pres. *stelep*, pa. t. *steldid*, *stelde*, *stelde*), 3 *stellen* (pa. t. *stelde*, *stelde*, pa. pple. *isteald*), 5 *stell*. [OE. *stellan*, *stellan*, *styllan* (also in combs. *ā-stellan* *ASTELL v.*, *on-stellan* *ONSTELL v.*) = OS. *stellian*, (M) Dn. *stellen*, OHG.; MHG., mod. G. *stellen*; -W Ger. **stalljan*, f. O Teut. **stallo*-place, *STALL sb.*]

† **L. trans.** To set (an example); to establish (a law). Obs.

c 893 *ÆLFRED Orosius* II. ii. § 1 Hwælc hisena he ðær stēlende wæs. c 897 - *Gregory's Past.* C. xxviii. 191 Donne he oðrum yfele hisene stēleþ. a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 6 þe vitre riwle... nis for nobing elles istald botes forte serwie fe inre. *Ibid.* 8 Peos... ne beoð nout munnes fundles, ne riwle þæt mon stelde. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 19 Wælad ham ikæpe þæt ilke lahe þæt godd hæuð istald for be unstrone. c 1275 *Serving Christ* 60 in O.E. *Misc.* 92 He wolde þe lawe looflyhe bolde As god... i þis world stelde.

2. Sc. To fix, post, place; chiefly, to station (oneself, troops), to place (cannon) in position.

c 1470 *Henry Wallace* iv. 430 In a dern wood that stellit thair full law. *Ibid.* vii. 258 Heich in Cragmor be maid it [a decapitated head] for to stand, Steid on a stayne for honour of Ireland. 1559 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 327 To

desist and ceiss fra further stelling and stenting of their netts athort the water. 1573 *BIRREL Diary* (1798) 20 The English cannon... began to shout at ye castell of Edinburgh, being stellit at fourse several places, viz. 5 at Eggers hous [etc.]. a 1578 LINDSAY (Pisciculture) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 251 Thair... had with thame twa small cairted peices and stilled thame vpon the craighed abone leith wynd. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 208 The Inglismen... raiset their camp, to stel cannones, and thair felle peices, at the hil of the place namet Pinkincleuch. 17... *Lads of W. am. phray* vii. in *Child Ballads* III. 459 Twixt the Staywood Buss and Langside Hill, They stelled the broked cow and branded hull. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Monrose* x. Yonder round hillock... whereon an enemy might stell such a battery of cannon as would make ye glad to heat a chamade within forty-eight hours. 1901 G. DOUGLAS *Ho. Green Shelters* 7 On the slope the horses were... forced to stell themselves back against the heavy propulsion of the carts behind.

b. To fix (one's eyes). Also *pass*, and *intr.* of the eyes: To have a fixed stare, to set rigidly.

c 1817 *Hogg Tales & Sk.* IV. 57 John's eyes stelled in his head. 1828 A. WARDROE *Poems & Sk.* 201 Dinna stell yer een sae, but jest sit doon there. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 325 He tell't us about the dead maid win the glowerin' e'en they were stell't in his head.

3. To portray, delineate. Obs. exc. arch.

1598 HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* i. 16 Before you begin to Stell, delineate and trike out the proportion of a man [It. *prima che delini, e disegni un' homo*], you ought to know his true quantity and stature. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxiv. Mine eye hath play'd the painter and hath stell'd [i.e. time held] Thy beauties forme in tale of my heart. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* Ded., Rough drawn, and unproportionally stell'd, though it be, I here present it. 1820 BRIGGS *Portr. Grand-father* Poems (1912) 390 If truly A painter had stell'd thee there, with thy lips ready to speak.

Stell, obs. f. *STEAL*, *STEEL*, *STILL*.

|| **Stella** (stē-lā). Pl. *stellae*. [L., lit. star.]

1. a. Zool. A star-shaped projection on the surface of a coralline; also, a star-shaped sponge-spicule. 1828 SPARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 432 Surface rough with elevated pyramidal stellae; stars conical, with a solid central axis.

b. Crystallogr. A stellate crystal.

1844 G. BIRO *Urin. Deposits* (1857) 238 The octahedra of oxalate may be readily detected mixed with the prisms or stellae of the former [sc. phosphate of magnesia and ammonia].

† **Stellaceous**, a. Obs. [f. mod. L. **stellaceus* (f. *stella* star): see -ACEOUS.] Star-shaped.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disps.* 247 Coronated with Flowers... but longer, white and stellaceous.

Stellar (stē-lār), a. [ad. late L. *stellāris*, f. L. *stella* star: see -AR. Cf. F. *stellaire*, It. *stellare*, Sp. *estrellar*.]

1. Pertaining to the stars or a star; of the nature of a star.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Stellar*, starry, pertaining to a star. *Bac.* 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 671 These soft fires... shed down Thir stellar virtue on all kinds that grow On Earth. 1669 FLAMSTEED in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1209 At the middle of this Stellar Eclipse the Moons Centre is but 20 sec. more to the South than the Star. c 1786 BURNS *To Miss Cruickshank* 7 Never haleful stellar lights, Taint thee with untimely blights! 1833 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Treat. Astron.* (1839) 404 They present the appearance of a dull and blotched star, or of a star with a slight hurt round it, in which case they are called stellar nebulæ. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (1841) 165 Not a leaf rotting on the highway but is indissoluble portion of solar and stellar systems. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* 7 Localities somewhere among the planetary and stellar spaces. 1858 ROSEON *Elem. Chem.* 10 Within the last few years the foundations of a solar and stellar chemistry have, however, been laid. 1865 M. PATTERSON *Servu.* (1885) 179 The stellar worlds, this earth included. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vi. 99 A mishap due to a baleful stellar aspect. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 14 Sept. 3/2 This stellar origin of tonism goes far to account for the widespread character of the institution.

2. Star-shaped, stellate. Chiefly of crystals; also Arch. in stellar vault (see quot. 1835), stellar groining.

1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 1199 The Stellar Fish described in Numb. 57. 1835 R. WILLIS *Archit. Mfd.* Ages vii. 85, I would call this class of decorated vaults Stellar vaults, from the regular stellate form they assume on the plan. 1841 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jnrl.* IV. 286/1 The vaulting immediately preceding fan groining... designated as stellar groining. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 383 It may be advisable to make a clump of planting of a stellar form. 1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* (1846) I. 55 Urate of soda, occasionally constitutes a very peculiar stellar form of deposit in the urine. 1851 E. SHARPE *Seven Periods Archt.* 36 The plans of these vaultings are various; some are called Fan-tracery vaults, and others Stellar vaults, terms which explain themselves. 1857 ALBUTT *Syst. Med.* IV. 299 Occasionally stellar phosphate... this is dicalciphosphate - is thrown down when the acidity of the urine is diminished.

|| **Stellaria** (stē-lār-ia). Bot. [mod. L. *stellaria* (1517 in Diefenbach); the present application is due to Linnæus 1753], f. L. *stella* star: see -ARY.] A genus of caryophyllaceous plants, of which several species (known as 'chickweed', 'stitchwort', 'starwort', etc.) are common in Great Britain and the U.S.; also, a plant of this genus.

1785 MARTYN *Let. Bot.* xix. (1794) 273 Arenaria and Stellaria have a capsule of one cell. 1806 *Med. Jnrl.* XV. 264 Common chickweed... This species of stellaria is a notable instance of what is called the sleep of plants. 1863 *Life in South* II. 229 Flights of pigeons were whirling over head, violets and stellarias were sprouting beneath the feet, and such was the January of Savannah.

† **Stellary**, a. Obs. [irreg. ad. late L. *stellāris*: see prec. and -ARY.] = *STELLAR* a.

1623 COCKERAM 1, *Stellary*, starrie. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrrus* iii. 46 Could we have any light, why the stellary part of the first masse, separated into this order, that the Girdle of Orion should ever maintain its line. 1731-9 TULL *Horse-hoing Husb.* (1822) 76 Astronomers take notice of those parts of plants alone which exist within that element where they are accustomed to make their stellary observations. 1763 STURKELEY *Paleogr. Sacra* 43 An infinite infinity of such groups of stellary orbs. 1790 in *Ann. Reg.* 1817, *Chron.* 390 Should you shine throughout the intellectual and stellary universe.

† **Stellascopē** (*stēl'as-kōp*). (*? nonce-wd.*) [*f. L. stella* star + *-SCOPE*. (*? An intentional perversion of telescope.*)] An astronomical telescope.

1661 MORGAN *Sph. Centry* 1. 44 Though the stellascopē doth discover a seeming hole, or spot in the body of the planet Mars.

Stellate (*stē-lēt*), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad. L. stellātus*, *f. stella* star : see -ATE².] *A. adj.*

1. Of the sky : Studded with stars. *poet.*
c. 1500 KENNEDY *Poems* (Schipper) iv. 27 *pe hevny stellat, planetis, montanis and fellis, War fair perchiament, and all as Virgilis dyle.*

† 2. Pertaining to or proceeding from the stars.
1658 FRANKK *North. Mem. Ded. Virtuosos* (1694) p. xi, There you may see the Operation of Elements and stellate Influences.

3. Star-shaped; arranged or grouped in the form of a conventional star or stars; (chiefly in scientific use) radiating from a centre like the rays of a star.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 228 The Stellate Raie is lesse hard . . . than the Smooth. 1661 BOYLE *Cert. Physiol. Ess.* (1669) 56 Several Stellate Reguluses of both Antimony and Mars. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Stellate Plants*, are by the Botanists called such Plants as have their Leaves growing on the Stalks at certain Intervals or Distances, in the form of a Radiant Star. 1752 *Dr. Heister's Surg.* (1768) II. 363 *marg.* The Stellate Bandage. 1755 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 17 The uniform stellate form of snow is very remarkable. 1834 LINCOLN *Introduct. Bot.* I. ii. 40 In many plants the hairs grow in clusters, . . . and are occasionally united at their base : such are called stellate. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* 272 The Sulphate . . . crystallizes in stellate groups of silky needles. 1872 H. A. NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 117 In their form the Star-fishes differ considerably, though in the figure is markedly stellate. 1876 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Stellate Ligament*, a name given to the anterior costo-vertebral ligament, from its shape. 1880 SOLLAS in *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. Ser. V.* 257 The stellate spicules . . . are produced within the interior of cells. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 300 The patches, examined microscopically, are found to consist of embryonic round cells, spindle and stellate cells arranged in layers.

b. Comb.
1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 32 *Draha muralis*, suberect or prostrate, stellate-hispid. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 130 Stellate-branched fibres occur in the foliage-leaf of *Sciadopitys*.

B. sb. A stellate sponge-spicule.
1880 SOLLAS in *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. Ser. V.* 322 *Stellatella*. . . The skeleton consists of long-shafted spicules, minute hair-like spicules, and stellates. 1887 — in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 471/2 (*Sponge*) By reduction of the spire the spiraster passes into the stellate or aster.

Hence **Stellately** *adv.*

1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 106 Leaves plane, lanceolate, stellately hairy. 1848 DANA *Zooph.* 283 Surface lamello-striate, and usually stellately so, stars not circumscribed. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 58 One may, for instance, call the flat horizontal appendages of the *Elaeagneae*, . . . stellately branched, multicellular hairs.

Stellate (*stē-lēt*), *v.* [*f. L. stellāt*, *ppl. stem of stellāre f. stella* star.] *trans.* To make stellate or star-shaped.

1859 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* (1891) IV. 82 Each face is formed by stellating a face of the great dodecahedron.

Stellated (*stē-lēt'ed*), *a.* [*f. STELLATE a. + -ED*.]

1. = STELLATE *a.* 3.

1661 BOYLE *Cert. Physiol. Ess.* (1669) 57 My own Laboratory has afforded me divers such parcels of Regulus without Mars (some of which I have yet by me very fairly stellated). c. 1711 PETIVER *Gazophyl.* ix. xc, Its yellow stellated Flowers adhere to the middle rib of a jagged Membrane. 1785 MARTYN *Lett. Bot.* xv. (1794) 163 This class comprises another natural order of plants, entitled Stellated, from the manner in which the leaves grow upon the stem. 1788 BLAOGEN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 281 When these stellated crystals once began to form. 1804 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* V. 378 Stellated Sturgeon . . . head subtetragonal and roughened with stellated marks and tubercles. 1821 W. P. C. BARTON *Flora N. Amer.* I. 87 Stem and branches . . . densely beset with stellated hairs. 1859 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* (1891) IV. 81 The great stellated dodecahedron. 1892 CROOKES *Wagner's Man. Chem. Technol.* 203 That stellated crystalline surface which is preferred in trade.

2. Studded with stars.

1755 B. MARTYN *Mag. Arts & Sci.* 88 The Stellated Planetarium : showing the Inferior Planets. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* I. 490 The back-ground is black, thickly stellated.

Hence **Stellatedly** *adv.*

1833 HOOKER in *Smith's Eng. Flora* V. 1. 119 Stem . . . stellately branched.

Stellation (*stē-lā-jōn*). [*Noun of action f. L. stellāre* to diversify with stars, to place among the stars, etc., *f. stella* star : see -ATION.]

† 1. Blighting or blasting of trees (attributed to starry influence) : = SIDERATION *i.* *Obs.*

1623 [see SIDERATION *i.*] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Stellation*, a blasting.

† 2. = CONSTELLATION. *Obs. rare*.

a. 1629 T. ADAMS *Serm. Wks.* 158 Some have thought that these Magi, having so profound skill in Astrologie, might by

calculation of times, composition of Starres, and Stellations of the Heavens, foreknow the birth of the Messias.

† 3. Placing among the stars; stellification. *Obs.*
1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarchy* iii. 138 The cause of it's [sc. the Scorpion's] stellation to enquire, . . . Comes next in course.

† 4. (See quot. 1661.) *Obs.*

1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Stellation*, a making star-like, or adorning with stars. 1721 BAILEY, *Stellation*, an Adorning with Stars.

† 5. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1755 JOHNSON *Stellation*, emission of light as from a star. 6. Each of the 'stars' composing a stellate tissue. 1859 TOMES *Dental Surg.* 44 Below the epithelium comes a thick layer of stellate areolar tissue. . . Nuclei are present in the centres of the stellations.

7. The making or being stellate.

1859 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* (1891) IV. 83 On account of the stellation *f* = 2.

Stellato- (*stē-lā-to*). *Biol.* Used as combining form of STELLATE *a.*

1866 TREAS. *Bot.* 1094/1 *Stellato-pilose*, having hairs formed in a stellate manner. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichenifera* 3 Thallus stellato-orbicular. *Ibid.* 5 Thallus minute, stellato-divided. *Ibid.* 10 Perithecia several, stellato-congregate. *Ibid.* 32 Stellato-laciniate.

Stellatour, *obs. Sc. var. STILLATORY.*

† **Stellature**. *Roman Law. Obs.* [*ad. late L. stellātūra*, of uncertain origin.] Some kind of fraud practised by tribunes in the supply of provisions to soldiers.

1668 TOWSELL *Serpents* 277 When the Tribunes did withdraw from the Souldiours their provision of victual and Coroe, it is said, *Tribunas qui per Stellaturas Militibus aliquid abstulissent, capitali pena afficit.* And therefore Budæus relateth a history of two Tribunes, who for this stellature were wortible stoned to death. a. 1629 T. ADAMS *Serm. Wks.* 896 Extortion and Cousenage is prouerbielly called, *Crimen Stellaturæ*, the sinne of Stellature.

Stelle, *obs. f. STEAL v., STEEL, STILL.*

† **Stelled**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*f. L. stella* star + -ED *i.* cf. STELLATE *a.*] *a.* ? Formed into stars; stellar. *b.* Studded with stars, starred.

1605 SNAKS. *Learn.* iii. vii. 61 The Sea. . . . Would have huoy'd vp, And quench'd the stelled fires. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. viii. 18 Open Rehukes are for Magistrates, and Courts of Justice : for Stelled Chambers, and for Scarlets, in the thronged Hall. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Stelled*, full of, or garnished with stars.

† **Stelleer** (*e. Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin. (Cotgr.) is prob. the only real authority for the word.]) A steelyard.

1611 COTGR., *Crochet*, . . . also, a Roman beame, a Stelleere. *Ibid.*, *Romaine*, a Roman beame, a Stelleere. 1678 J. PHILLIPS *Tr. Tavernier's Trav.* ii. 9 Acc. Money of Asia, The Chinese . . . carry their weights always along with them, being like a Roman Beam, or a Stelleer [orig. *une petite romaine*], about eight Inches long, with which they weigh all the Gold and Silver which they receive. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Stelleer*.

Stellenbosch (*stē-lōn-bōsh*), *v. Milit. slang.* [*f. Stellenbosch*, a town and a division of Cape Colony.] (See quot. 1913.)

1900 KIRLING in *Daily Express* 16 June 4/6 'After all', said one cheerily, 'what does it matter, old man? You're bound to be Stellenbosched in three days'. 1900 *Daily Tel.* 2 Oct. 6/1, I heard, that he had been 'Stellenbosched'. . . I must inform the uninitiated that Stellenbosch . . . was formerly the place selected for command by officers who had failed in Kaffir wars; and to he 'Stellenbosched' is the equivalent of being superseded without formal disgrace. 1900 *Ibid.* 20 Oct. 7/1 It is a gross injustice to Stellenbosch any doctor because some nurse does not get her own way, and has influence in high quarters. 1913 PETERMAN *Africanderism* 475 *Stellenbosched* [sic], To be, to be relegated, as the result of incompetence, to a position in which little harm can be done.

Stellerid (*stē-lē-rid*). *Zool.* [*ad. F. stelleride* (Lamarck) app. irreg. *f. L. stella* star. (See -ID³.)] A star-fish. Also **Stelleridan** [see -IDAN], † **Stelleridan**, -ian.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst.* I. vi. 201 Lamarck . . . has divided it [the order of Echinoderms] into three sections, the Stelleridans, Echinidans, and Fistulidans. 1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* (1869) I. 348 No fossil Stelleridans have yet been noticed in strata more ancient than the Muschelkalk. 1837 PENNY *Cycl.* IX. 262/2 Lamarck made his *Radiaires Echinodermes* consist of three sections. 1st, the Stelleridans (star-fishes). 1842 *Ibid.* XXIII. 17/2 Agassiz also divides the Stelleridians into three families. 1882 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* VI. 271 The bases of the lateral tentacular branches which they give off open into large ambulacral vesicles, just as in the Stellerids. 1896 Q. *Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XXXVIII. 389 note, A paper on the 'Organogeny of Stellerids'.

Stellerine (*stē-lē-rin*). [*f. name of G. W. Steller*, a German traveller (died 1745), who first described the species.] The arctic or Steller's sea-cow, *Rhytina stelleri*.

1854 A. ADAMS *etc. Man. Nat. Hist.* 20.

Stelletid (*stē-lēt'id*). *Zool.* [*f. mod. L. Stelletta* + -ID³.] A sponge resembling the genus *Stelletta*. 1883 W. J. SOLLAS in *Challenger Rep.* XXV. p. cxiii, Were it [this spicule] absent the Sponge would become a Stelletid. *Ibid.*, The Stelletid type.

Stelletto, *obs. form of STILETTO.*

† **Stellifer**. *Obs.* [*L., f. stella* star + *-fer* bearing.] A knight or friar of the Teutonic order (*Stellifer Hospitalarii*), who bore a red star above a cross.

a. 1550 *Image Hypocr.* iv. 217 Some be Stellifers.

† **Stelliferal**, *a. Obs. rare*. [*f. L. stellifer* (see prec.) + -AL.] = STELLIFEROUS.

c. 1495 *Epit. Dk. Bedford in Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 396

And than moste craftely dyd combyne Another heuen, called cristalling, So the thyrdy stelliferall to sbyrne About the skye.

† **Stelliferant**, *a. Obs. rare*. [*a. OF. stelliferant, f. L. stellifer* (see prec.).] = next.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. 95 The cours celestiall & region stelliferant.

Stelliferous (*stē-lī-fēr-ōs*), *a.* [*f. L. stellifer* : see STELLIFER and -FEROUS.] Bearing stars. *a.* Said of the vault of heaven; loosely, † of the beams of the sun. *b. Biol.* Having star-shaped markings.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abuses* (1877) 79 The stelliferous heames of the glistering Sun. 1616 J. LAKE *Contm. Spr.* 7. iii. 285 'Th' whole forme to bee as round as globe edight, . . . its vault stelliferous. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Oryctol.* 76 *Agaricia*—A stony polydipyr, . . . the upper surfaces only having stelliferous grooves. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 430 Fixed, stony, developing a free foliaceous membrane, waved and sublobed, with one stelliferous face. 1849 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* iii. (1874) 23 Its true scales . . . were not stelliferous.

Stellification (*stē-lī-fī-kā-jōn*). [*f. med. L. stellificāre* STELLIFY *v.* : see -ATION.] The action of stellifying or placing among the stars.

1650 J. REYNOLDS *Flower Fidelity* 1 The . . . no lesse rejoycing of his . . . joyful Subjects; who in stellification of their young Prince his nativity, so sumptuously solemnized his Birth with Heroical triumphs, that [etc.]. 1660 A. BRETT *Threnodia* 19 Stellification, fancy is, And so is Metempsychosis. 1906 A. CLARK in *Essex Rev.* XV. 50 The conclusion is the stellification of Mansfield's wig: Sudden it mounted to the starry skies. 1907 *Expositor* Apr. 378 The nearest approach to stellification that the somewhat prosaic Northern mythology allows.

Stellified (*stē-lī-fīd*), *ppl. a.* [*f. STELLIFY v. + -ED*.] In senses of the verb.

1611 PENKUN *Ambit. Scourge* C x b, Will not yon christall stellified gale Ope, And with milde aspect adorne my Fate? 1694 SALMON *Bale's Dispens.* (1713) 417/1 Mercury seven times sublimed from the stellified Regulus Martis.

Stelliform (*stē-lī-fōrm*), *a.* [*ad. mod. L. stelliformis, f. L. stella* star : see -FORM. Cf. *F. stelliforme*.] Shaped like a star; existing in the form of star-shaped crystals.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 14 Jargonina . . . forms . . . stelliform crystals. *Ibid.* 102 A radiated stelliform limestone (Sternspath). 1836 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* II. 32/1 They were named stelliform processes by Tiedemann. 1868 tr. *Figuer's Ocean World* vii. 152 The animals belonging to this group, which may be characterised as stelliform or star-like, are very abundant in every sea. 1875 GRINCON *Life* xxv. 327 Radiate flowers, and other stelliform products of plants.

Hence **Stelliformly** *adv.*

1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Oryctol.* 73 The base pointed, the terminating cell stelliformly lamellated.

Stellify (*stē-lī-fī*), *v.* [*a. OF. stellifier*, *ad. med. L. stellificāre, f. stella* star : see -FY.]

l. trans. To transform (a person or thing) into a star or a constellation; to place among the stars. c. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1002 When thou reddest poetrie How goddes gonne stellified Briddes, fisses, best, or him or here. c. 1403 LYDG. *Temple of Glas* 136 Hou bat shee, . . . I weddit was to god of eloquence, . . . And with his song how she was magnified With Iubiter to bein stellified. 1423 JAS. I *Kings* 0. 52 O venus clere I of goddis stellifyit I. 1426 LYNG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 18835 [He] is in heuene stellified, And with seyntis gloriefied. 1530 PALSGR. 734/2 The olde paynmes for a vayne glory dyd stellifye their kynges. a. 1562 G. CAVENISH *Poems* (1825) II. 44 O lady most excellent, by vertue stellified, Assending the hevyns, where thou raynest aye. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1566) 278/2 The bisshop of Rome . . . which for his abhominable pride is fallen from heauen. . . thinketh . . . to stellifye againe himselfe there from whence he fell. a. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Dog of War* C 2 b, Thou shalt be Stellified by me, I'll make the Dog-star wayte on thee, And in his room I'll seate thee. 1873 RUSKIN *Fors. Clav.* xxv. III. 12 The great Charles . . . therefore deserves to be stellified by British astronomers.

† *b. fig.* To extol. *Obs.*

1523 SKELTON *Carl. Laurel* 963, I wyl my selfe applye, . . . Yow for to stellifye. 1595 E. C. *Emaricidulfe* Sonn. xxxix, in *Lampart* Carl. (Roxb.), Thy name, thy honour, and loves puritie, With Stanzas, Layes and Hymnes Ile stellifye. 1644 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *No Mere. Aulicus* 3 You did most audaciously stellifye the head fire-brand of this Kingdome John Pym. 1721 D'URFEE *Operas* etc. 230 This Lady you have stellified, Is my Acquaintance.

† *c.* To compare to stars. *Obs.*

1628 SMIRLEY *Whitty Fair One* i. (1633) B 3 b, I ha' knowne him . . . stellifye their eyes.

† 2. To set with stars, or with something compared to stars. *Obs.*

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 21174 Thys lasse would ys stellified Lych hevne, and as the fyrmament. 1608 PLAR *Gard. Eden* (1653) 173 The physickall use of this fire is to divide a *Celum terre*, and then to stellifye the same with any animal or vegetable starre. 1616 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Sonn.* 'Then is She gone', With Roses here Shee stellified the Ground. 1650 T. BLOUNT *Estienne's Art Devises* etc. 86 Sir James Montgomery . . . had another Devise wherein was depicted the Skie stellified. 1658 PHILLIPS *s. v. Orbe*, That without stars is the Primum Mobile, the other are all stellified, either with fixed Stars or Planets.

Hence **Stellifying** *vbl. sb.*

a. 1611 HARRINGTON *Epigr.* 1. (1633) 68 They cald this sparing diet, Stellifying. 1634 T. CAREW *Caelum Brit.* (1640) 258 In the fyrmament about him, was a troupe of fyfteen stars, expressing the stellifying of our British Herces. 1640 W. CRAWFORD in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 280, I must acknowledge you say more for the stellifying of these Solar Obscurities, than I have beard before.

† **Stelligerate**, *a. Obs. rare*. [*f. L. stelliger*, star-bearing, starry (*f. stella* star + *-ger* bearing) + -ATE.] ? Exalted to the heavens.

also *abstr.*, ancestry, pedigree.

body to the base, and is simple, elongated, shortened, or

variously fashioned. 1883 H. J. POWELL *Princ. Glass-Making* 61 Wine-glasses or goblets are classified by the nature of their stems, or by the nature of their feet. 1890 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 90 The stem [of the font] is composed of a portion of a Saxon cross.

e. *Arch.* (See quot.)

1835 R. WILLIS *Archit. Mtd. Ages* vii. 108 Where a pier is made up of four cylindrical shafts attached to a nucleus or stem, this nucleus and the lateral shafts carry the longitudinal arches.

f. *dial.* (See quot.)

1796 W. H. MARSHALL *W. Eng. I.* 330 Stem, the handle of a fork. 1838 HOLLOWAY *Prov. Dict.*, Stem, a long round shaft used as a handle for various tools.

g. *Watchmaking.* The pendant-shank of a watch.

1866 in *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Watches*, etc. (1871) 157 Instead of the push piece consisting of a rod passing up the centre of the pendant stem. 1871 *Ibid.* 156 The pendant is so arranged that the bow or stem cannot be wrenched off by torsion. 1881 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm. Handbk.* (ed. 4) 73 The part of the winding stem below the bevelled pinion is square. 1885 D. GLASGOW *Watch & Clock Making* 262 The stem is fitted easy in the pendant.

h. THE SHAFT of a hair, of a feather.

1845 *Encycl. Metropol.* VII. 197/2 The Hair-shaft, Stem or Cylinder, *caulis, filamentum, truncus pili*, is that part commonly called the hair. *Ibid.* 205/1 The Shaft or Stem [of a feather], *rachis*, though usually described as distinct, might not improperly be considered as a continuation of the barbel.

5. *Philol.* † a. The primary word from which a derivative is formed. *Obs.*

a 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Hebr.* viii. 6 The noun (αἰσχροπυρία) translated 'ministry' is derived from the same stemme that 'minister' (αἰσχροπύς) was.

b. That part of an inflected word that remains unchanged (except for euphonic variations) in the process of inflexion; the theme of a word (or of a particular group of its cases or tenses), to which the flexional suffixes are attached.

1851 T. H. KEY in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 93 We refer to such stems as *βα and βω* of *βῆμα* and *βαῖμα*. 1865 MALDEN *Ibid.* 169 All first perfects, except those in which the suffix *κα* is attached to a stem ending in a vowel, 1871 [see *present-stem*, *PRESENT* sb. 1] 3c.

c. Applied to a Semitic triliteral 'root'. Also attrib.

1874 DAVIDSON *Hebr. Gram.* xvi. 31 Stems in Hebrew are considered to contain three consonantal letters. The noun may be regarded as expressing the stem idea in rest.

6. Short for stem-stitch (see 8).

1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 461 To work *Beginner's Stem*: This stitch is used to form the stalks of leaves, etc. *Ibid.* Buckle Stem differs from Stem Stitch by being worked with a Plain Edge upon both sides, [etc.].

7. *Attrib. and Comb.* (sense 1) stem-bark, -climber, -fruiting, -growth, -leaf, -like adj., -node, -selecting adj., -sucker, -tendrill, -wood; (sense 2 b) stem-cell, -joint, -process; (sense 5 b) stem-suffix, -vowel.

1832 *Planting* 7 in *Lib. Usef. Kn., Husb.* III. During this conversion of the stem-bark to that of the root the plant advances but little. 1885 A. SEGOVICK tr. *Claus' Textbk.* Zool. II. 79 Ctenostomata. *Stem-cells and root-filaments frequently occur. 1875 *Stem-climbers [see *TENDRIL* sb. 3]. 1821 S. F. GRAY *Brit. Plants* L. 43 *Stem-fruiting, *caulocarpa*. The fruit growing on the stem. 1868 REP. U. S. Commissioner Agric. (1869) 257 When the vertical 'stem-growth is three or more inches in each sapling, the work may be reduced. 1862 W. THOMSON in *Phil. Trans.* CLV. 528 The sheaf-like calcareous cylinders which form the axes of the *stem-joints. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 84 *Stem-Leaves (caulina) such as grow immediately upon the stem, without the intervention of branches. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 32 Stem-leaves broadly ovate. 1611 SPEER *Hist. Gl. Brit.* vii. ix. 238 Whose *stemlike draught annexed, both in the marriages, issues, and collaterals, are therein branched as farre as any warrantable Records affordeth. 1855 ORR's *Circ. Sci., Inorg. Nat.* 87 A singular but very abundant stem-like fossil. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 293 Each leaf begins with a node (the basal node), by which it is united with the *stem-node. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 521 The branches of the *stem process (neuraxon) of a neuron may offer a cross-section 370,000 times greater than that of the parent stem. 1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lex.* 287 The false parasites, or *stem-selecting epiphytes, belong chiefly to the tribe of the Epidendra or Air-plants. 1842 LONDON *Suburban Hort.* 279 The branches of a coniferous plant pegged down to force it to throw up a *stem-sucker as a leader. 1902 GREENOUGH & KITTREDGE *Words* 169 The exact nature of *stem-suffixes is far from certain. 1877 A. W. BENNETT *Thom's Bot.* (1879) 109 According as they belong to the stem... or to the leaf, they are called *stem- or leaf-tendrils. 1852 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* V. 197 The weakening of a strong *stem-vowel by virtue of a weak vowel in the suffix. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 155 The differences between the wood of the root and that of the branches... are as regards the width of the tracheides even greater than in the case of the *stem-wood.

8. *Special comb.*: stem-bed *Geol.*, a stratum containing stems of trees; † stem-book [ad. G. *stammbuch*, Du. *stamboek*], an album; stem-bud *Bot.* (see quot.); stem-building *Gram.* [tr. G. *stammbau*], the formation of stems from roots; stem-clasping a. (see quot.); stem-composition *Philol.*, composition of word-stems, as distinguished from syntactical combination of words; stem-eelworm, a nematoid causing stem-sickness in certain plants; stem-end, that end of a fruit that is next to the stem; stem-father [cf. G. *stammvater*], a tribal ancestor; stem-fly (see

quot.); stem-house *nonce-wd.* [after G. *stammhaus*] the ancestral mansion of a family; stem-line, (a) the upright line (edge of a tablet, etc.) on which the strokes forming the Ogham alphabet are set; (b) a line of genealogical descent; stem-muscle, pessary, sawfly (see quot.); stem-setting a. U.S., (of a watch) that is set by rotation of a stem (1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*); stem-sick a., (of plants) having the stems affected by a malady produced by the eelworm; hence stem-sickness; stem stitch *Needlework* (see quot.); stem-wind a. U.S. = stem-winding a.; stem-winder U.S. (a) a keyless watch; (b) a geared logging locomotive (Webster, 1911); (c) slang, a person or thing that is first-rate; stem-winding sb. (see quot.); stem-winding a. U.S. (of a watch) that is wound up by means of a stem.

1853 J. MORRIS in *Q. J. Geol. Soc.* IX. 338 Clays between the above [oyster-bed and marly rock] and the *stem-bed. 1892 MORVSON *Let. in Lit.* (1617) 138 Desiring to have the name of so famous a Divine, written in my *stemme-hooke, with his Mott, after the Dutch fashion. 1877 A. W. BENNETT *Thom's Bot.* (1879) 71 The *stem-hud, or plumule, is divided from the outset into stem and leaves. 1870 J. F. SMITH *Ewald's Introduct. Hebr. Gram.* 91 *Stem-building I. Of Verbs. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 84 *Stem-clasping (amplexicaulis), embracing the stem. 1866 TREAS. Bot. 109/1 *Stem clasping*, when the base of a leaf surrounds a stem. The same as *Amplexicaul.* 1902 GREENOUGH & KITTREDGE *Words* 177 By this process of *stem-composition a kind of rudimentary syntax arose. 1912 W. H. STEVENSON in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 22 'The Old English dialects adhering to the older (Indo-Germanic) and more proper stem-composition. 1890 MISS ORMEROD *Injur. Insects* (ed. 2) 51 *Stem eelworm. *Tylenchus devastatrix*. 1868 REP. U. S. Commissioner Agric. (1869) 240 Cut, halved lengthwise, then across, *stem end. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 75/1 The Leinster and Meath Fenians, consisting of the *Clanna Baiscén*, from a *stem-father *Baiscén*. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 95r The wheat *stem-fly, *Chlorops pumilionis*,... derives its specific name, in consequence of the effects it produces on the plants it attacks. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 408 Nesselrod, the *stem-house of the ancient noble family of Nesselrod. 1891 J. ANKERSON in J. R. ALLEN *Early Chr. Monum. Scot.* (1903) p. xx, The nose and the fore-leg of the stag cross and interrupt the *stem-line of the ogham inscription. 1914 MUNRO *Prehist. Britain* II. 25 The progress of man's intellectuality, ever since he diverged from the common stem line from which he and the anthropoid apes have descended. 1870 H. A. NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* I. 61 A spiral contractile fibre (in *Vorticella*), which is sometimes called the *stem-muscle. 1876 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex., Pessary*, Intrauterine, *stem pessary, an instrument for rectifying uterine displacements—as [etc.]. 1895 D. SHARP *Insects* I. 504 Cephaede—*Stem Sawflies. 1896 LYEKKER *Roy. Nat. Hist. VI.* 15 Stem Sawflies... pass their lives in the stems of plants or young shoots of trees. 1890 MISS ORMEROD *Injur. Insects* (ed. 2) 54, I have notes of Clover plants *stem-sick from this Eelworm. *Ibid.* 52 *Stem-sickness. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 461 *Stem Stitch... is largely used to form the stems, tendrils, curves, and raised parts in Honiton and other Pillow Lace making. There are three kinds of Stem Stitch—Beginner's Stem, Buckle Stem, and Stem Stitch proper. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Feb. 10/1 1000 *stem-wind, brass, hunting-watch movements. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 237/2 Some of the *stem-winders are so constructed that by pushing in the pendant it is [etc.]. 1892 GUNTER *Miss Divid.* (1893) 68 'Ain't he a stem-winder, though?' goes on the boy. 'He was the most popular man on the line when it was built.' 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 247 *Stem Winding. [is] winding by means of a stem running through the pendant of a watch. The ordinary method of keyless winding. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2373 *Stem-winding Watch.

Stem (stem), sb.² *Naut.* Forms: 1 stefn, stefna or -ne, stemme, 5-6. steme, 6-7 stemme, 7 stemb, 7-8 stemm, 6- stem. [OE. *stemma*, *stefn* str. masc. (also *stefna* wk. masc. or *stefne* wk. fem.), originally a specific application of STEM sb.¹ in the sense 'tree-trunk'. The nautical use occurs (sometimes with differentiated form) in several Teut. langs.: OFris. *stevene* (Vfrs. *stiftun*, Nfrs. *stēven*), Du., LG. *stevan* (whence G. *stevan*; MDn. had also *stevē*), OS. *stamm*, ON. *stafn*, *stamm* masc. (whence ME. *Stam* sb.¹), Da. *stavn*, also (? from LG.) *stavn*, Sw. (? from LG.) *stäf*.

After the OE. period the native word does not occur in our quots. until late in the 15th c., though the 14th and 15th c. have several examples of STAM (from the equivalent ON. form) and of the compound FORESTAM. The native form must of course have been preserved in oral tradition alongside the Scandinavian form, which disappears in the 15th c. A few examples of STEVEN are found in Sc. writers of the 16th c.; whether this descends from OE. *stefn*, or a late adoption from LG. or Du., cannot be determined.

† 1. The timber at either extremity of a vessel, to which the ends of the side-planks were fastened; the 'stem' (in the modern sense) or the stern-post. Hence, either extremity of a vessel, the prow or the stern. *Obs.*

Beowulf 212 Beornas on stefn stigon. a 1000 Andreas 495 Ic æfre ne geseah ænigne mann... he ælcene, steoran ofer stefnan. 10. Voc. in Wt. Wülcker 288/1 *Puppis*, se æftera stemm. 1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 16 A plate of Irne for the steme of the same Cocke. 1497 *Ibid.* 29r The Shippe Kele with the ij stemys belngnyng vnto the same.

2. The curved upright timber or piece of metal at the bow of a vessel, into which the planks of the bow are scarfed; = the earlier FORESTAM. *Falce*

stem: see quot. 1627. *Main stem*: the 'stem' proper as distinguished from the 'false stem'.

1538 ELVOT *Dict., Rostrum*,... also the stemme of a ship or boote. 1587 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* I. ii, Christian Merchants that with Russian stems Plow yphuge furrowes in the Caspian Sea, Shall vail to us. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* vii. lvi. I. 100 Piseus the Tyrrhene... armed the stemme and beake-head of the ship with sharpe tines and pikes of brasse. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Sea Gram.* II. 2 At the one end is skarfed into the Stem, which is a great timber wrought compassing. *Ibid.* ix. 53 If her stem be too flat... fix another stem before it, and that is called a false stem, which will make her rid more way and beare a better saile. 1652 NEOHAM tr. *Selden's Mariæ Ch.* 54 As far as Nereus doth, to Ashur's Land Plow out a passage with his stemm's and oars. 1668 *Land. Gaz.* No. 236/1 But the Flyhoat breaking her Stem, sunk... suddenly. 1748 AUSTON's *Voy.* III. vii. 367 The joining of the stem where it was scarfed. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 377/2 The height and rake of the stem and stempost. 1830 HEDDERWICK *Mar. Archit.* 246 From the foremost perpendicular, set off all the rakes of the stem inside and out. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hereu.* vi. He rode back to the ship... and wondered at her carven stem and stern. 1869 SIR E. REEN *Shipbuild.* III. 48 The stem of an iron ship... is usually a prolongation of the keel. 1889 WELCH *Text Bk. Naval Archit.* vii. 98 The stems of all ships complete, as it were, the framing at the fore part of the vessel.

b. Phrases. *From stem to stern* († from stern to stem, † from post to stem): along the whole length of a ship. *To give* (a ship) *the stem*; to ram. † *Stem for stem*: (of ships) abreast, exactly alongside each other. *Stem on*: so as to strike with the stem. *Stem to stem*: (of ships) with their stems facing each other.

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* (1550) 21 b, Sir Henry Guilford and sir Charles Brandon... beyng in the Souereigne, ... laied stemme to stemme to the Caricke. 1622 SIR R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* xxxiii. 80 Wee had... our shippe Calked from Post to Stemme. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Sea Gram.* II. 2 Pulling it from sterne to stem. a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* vi. (1704) 535/1 The Ship gave Stem to a Whale that lay a sleep...; it was a Stem upon a Whale. 1644 MANWYTHING *Seamans Dict.* 102 To give a ship the Stem, that is to run right upon her with the Stem. 1667 *Land. Gaz.* No. 120/1 Three Ulushing Men of War... immediately came roundly up with us, Stem to Stem. 1670 COVEL in *Early Voy. Levant* (Hakl. Soc.) 129 There were five great ships a Head, coming stem for stem towards us. 1697 DRYDEN *Jenis* I. 164 Orontes Barque... From Stem to Stern, by Waves was overborn. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xxvii. 431 The Athenians... would be forced to meet them *stem to stem. 1842 TENNISON *Morte d'Arthur* 194 Then saw they how there hove a dusky barge, Dark as a funeral scarf from stem to stern. 1842 LEVER *Jack Hinton* II, The sea ran high, and swept the little craft from stem to stern. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 7 Sept., Steer her straight, good captain, stem on to the niark, and wear her round smart. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 24 Nov. 6/1 My little boat... has been driven full tilt, stem on, against a rock in mid-stream. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 21 May 5/3 The cry was, 'Give privateers the stem!' that is, run them down. 1885 *Lawn Times Rep.* LIII. 55/1 The Earl of Beaconsfield struck the *J. M. Stevens* on the port quarter stem on.

3. The prow, bows, or the whole forepart of a vessel.

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arh.) 195 Turnynge the stemmes or forpartes of their shippes agaynst the streame. 1676 WOOD *Jrnl. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 109 So we lay South-south-west with the Stem. 1710 W. KING *Heathen Gods & Heroes* xii. (1722) 49 Ships, which had Stemms and Decks that resembled Towers. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 164. 1833 M. SCOTT *You Cringle* II, The spray from the stem was flashing over me. 1878 *Masque of Poets* 122 While her stem peeled the scum as an apple. 1898 *Encycl. Sport* II. 298/1 (Rowing) *Stem*, the bows of a boat.

4. *Attrib. and Comb.*, as in stem-end, -head; stem-beat adj.; stemwards adv. Also stem-knee (see quot.); † stem-lock (meaning obscure: cf. ON. *stafnlokk* 'the locker in the stem' (Vigf.), and *stampn-locoker* s.v. STAM sb.¹); stem-mould, the mould (MOULD sb.³ 1 b) for shaping the stem of a vessel; stem-piece (see quot.); stem-post = sense 2; † stem-rudder, ? a false stem.

1627 MAY *Lucan* II. D 1 b, The *stemme beat sea with a vast murmur grones. 1611 CORER, *Figurant*,... the oose, beake, or *stem-end of a ship. 1637 HEVWOOD *Royal Ship* 40 Upon the *stemme-head there is Cupid... bestriding, and bridling a Lyon. 1884 *Daily News* 13 Nov. 5/1 They all clung to the stemhead, the only part of the lugger which kept above water. 1863 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 388 *Stem-knees, crooked pieces of timber, the bolting of which connects the keel with the stem. 1532 *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VIII* (1827) 211 Paid to the said Carter for half a steme and for a *steme locke to the bole, iiij s. 1830 HEDDERWICK *Mar. Archit.* 257 Draw the inside and outside of the rabbit fair by the *stem-mould. c 1880 H. STRAAT *Seaman's Catech.* 67 What is the *stemi piece for? It lies between the knight heads, and strengthens that part of the ship which the howspit passes through. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2373 *Stem-piece* (Shipbuilding), a piece in front of the stem, into which the main piece of the head is stepped. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 333/1 At A and B, the extremities of the keel, the stem-post, and *stem-post are set up. 1664 E. BUSHNELL *Shipwright* 60 You may... measure the content of the Keel and Post and *Stem-rudder, all of it that is without the Plank and under the water line. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 45 The mouth of it open from the *stemwards. 1892 *Illustr. Lond. News* 17 Dec. 774/3 His course, whether stemwards or sternwards, was steadily south.

Stem (stem), sb.³ Also 1 stemn, 4 stemme, stempe. [OE. *stemma* str. masc., var. of *stefn* STEVEN sb.²]

† 1. A fixed time; a period of time; a turn, vicissitude. *Obs.* Cf. STEVEN sb.²

O. E. Chron. an. 894. Hie hæfðon þa heora stemn gesetenne... & was se cyng þa hwerdeardes on fære. *a. 1200 Cursor M.* 11225 Wel moht he ger wityven stemme, Maiden her barn wityven wemme. *1387 Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) III. 439 He deled he tymes and stemmes of he myztes among companies of strompettes. *Ibid.* IV. 29 Pey tweyne regned by stemmes. *1398 Barth. De P. R.* II. ii. (1495) 28 In that he is a creature he hath stemmes of chaungynge. *Ibid.* They ben not chaunged by dedely stemmes, nother they have contraryousnesse of passybylite.

2. *Mining.* (See quotes.)

1778 *Præc. Min. Cornub.* 179 Sometimes they are necessitated to work considerably longer than their stated hours; and then they are said to make a stem, or part of a stem, or to work a stem out of core. 1778 *Pennant Tour Wales* (1883) I. 65 The laborers worked by stems, relieving each other at stated times. 1868 *Tregellas Cornish Tales* 191 Gloss., Stem, day's work. 1896 *Daily News* 10 Feb. 3/6 Newport... Stems are numerous at this and the adjoining ports.

attrib. a 1863 *Tregellas Cornish Tales* (1868) 17 And every stem-man lev on come.

3. *Fishing.* (See quotes.)

1701 *Brand Discr. Orkney* etc. (1703) 151 Up the Water they cannot run, because of the larger Net, and neither down can they go, because of the Stem, or Stones laid together in form of a Wall. 1776 *Act 16 Geo. III.* c. 36 § 1 The six several Stems or Stations for taking Fish within the said Bay of Saint Ives. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 254/1 It is divided into six stations or 'stems', by marks or boundaries on the land.

Stem (stem), *sb.* ⁴ *Sc.* [f. *STEM* *v.* ²] Resistance, opposition; a check.

1700 Mrs. Gooat in *Tweedie Sel. Biogr.* (Wodrow Soc.) II. 484 There is something of a stem lately risen in my heart. 1889 H. MORTON in *Life* (1895) 189 The notice gave us a stem... He did not seem to think he was dying.

† **Stem**, *v.* ¹ *Obs.* Also 4 stemm, steme, stemme. [? a. ON. *stemma*, *stefna* to summon, call before a tribunal (whence late OE. *stefnian* in *O. E. Chron.* ann. 1048, 1093), f. *stefna* = OE. *stefn* *STEM* *sb.* ³] a. *trans.* To contend with. b. *intr.* ? To debate with oneself.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2135 þat folk ikk wald oþer stemm (*Gott.* stem). Quia rin moht tist on his hemm. 1300 *Gau. & Gr. Ant.* 290 He stemmed & con studie. Quo walt her most renoun. *Ibid.* 1177 þay stoden, & stemed, & stylyl speken. a 1400-50 *Ware Alex.* 2480 3e suld noy stody ne stem þe sternes for to handill. *Ibid.* 2960 He studis & he styunes, he stemes [*MS. Doubl.* stemmys] with-in. *Ibid.* 3307 þan stemes he with þe stoute kyng, & stiggis with his name.

Stem (stem), *v.* ² Also 4, 7 stemmo. [a. ON. *stemma* (Sw. *stamma*, Da. *stemma*) = OHG., MHG., mod. G. *stemmen* (? Du. *stempen* to stop the flow of) :—O Teut. **stamjan*, f. **stam*- root of *STAMMER* *v.*]

† 1. *intr.* ? To stop, delay. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2437 Speke we wald, might had we nan, For þi we stemmed still als stan. 1300 *E. E. Aitt. P. B.* 905 And lode 3e stemme no stepe, but streche on faste. 1570 *Levins Manip.* 60/2 To stemme, *tutubare* (? for *tutubare*).

2. *trans.* To stop, check; to dam up (a stream, or the like).

When used fig. in phrases like 'to stem the tide', this verb is sometimes confused with *STEM* *v.* ⁴, to make headway against.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4313 þere myght oa thing thaim stem. 1713 *Steele Englishman*, No. 28. 184 They were able to stem the proceedings of the Crown when they pleased. a 1806 H. K. WHITE *To Friend in Distress* 4 When from my downcast eye I chase the tear, and stem the rising sigh. 1840 *Dickens Old C. Shop* xxi, Little Jacob stemmed the course of two tears. 1855 *Palcy Eschylus* (1861) Pref. p. xxiii, Aristophanes evidently saw the tide that was setting strongly in favour of the new candidate for scenic supremacy, and he vainly tried to stem it by the barrier of his ridicule. 1860 *Geo. Eliot Mill on Floss* I. xii, Mr. Glegg... sat down to his milk-porridge, which it was his old frugal habit to stem his morning hunger with. 1883 *Froude in 19th Cent.* XIII. 637 It was the Spanish power indisputably which stemmed the Reformation.

3. To set (one's limbs, hand) firmly.

1827 *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 340 This they do, by stemming themselves with their haunches against the gates. The elephant... stems his knees against the wheels. 1859 *Waxall tr. R. Houdin* II. 9 And he stemmed his fist in his drive while he held his head impudently high.

b. *intr.* *To stem back*: to resist being driven forwards.

1899 *N. B. Daily Mail* 12 Dec. 2 When these hulls reached the threshold of the laughter-house they stem'd back with their fore-feet... What made these hulls stem back?

4. *trans.* *Mining.* To plug or tamp (a hole for blasting).

1791 *Smeaton Edystone L.* c. 223 note. The stemming a hole for blasting rocks with gunpowder. 1875 J. TAYLOR *Poems* etc. 35 Often a good shot of the powder well 'stemmed' would not remove a capful of the rock. 1880 J. LOMAS *Man. Alkali Trade* 273 At the four corners... a diamond is formed, and thoroughly stemmed with dry fireclay just moistened with tar [etc.]. *Ibid.* 305 The cover (of the still) is usually formed of segments of stone, and is let and stemmed into a ledge cut in the side stones.

5. To stop, to staunch (bleeding, etc.). *Sc.*

c 1470 *Henry Wallace* x. 351 Be than he had stemmyt full well his wound. c 1550 *Claridous* i. 1021 He with diverse herbs vertewus Stemt his woundis, and stintit the bleeding. a 1835 *Hogg Tales & Sk.* (1837) VI. 10 John, nevertheless, did all that he could to bind up and stem his cousin's wounds. 1870 J. BRUCE *Gideon* II. 29 So that the bleeding wound should be stemmed and bound up.

b. *intr.* Of bleeding; to become staunch.

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 613 The tail sometimes

bleeds for a long time... though usually the bleeding soon stems.

Stem (stem), *v.* ³ Also 6 steme, stemp, 6-7 stemme. [f. *STEM* *sb.* ²]

1. *trans.* Of a vessel, a navigator: To urge the stem against, make headway against (a tide, current, gale, etc.). Hence of a swimmer, a flying bird, and the like: To make headway against (water or wind), to breast (the waves, the air). Often in figurative context: see note to *STEM* *v.* ² 2.

1593 *Shaks.* 3 *Hen. VI.* II. vi. 36 As doth a Saille, fill'd with a fretting Gust, Command an Argosie to stemme the Waves. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iv. 68 Milke-white Swannes which stem the streames of Poe. 1619 *DRAYTON Heroical Epist.*, *Lady Jane Gray* 77 The true-bred Eagle strongly stems [earlier edd. hears] the Wind. 1654 *Whitlock Zootonia* 27 He that would stemme the Tyde, had need of a good Gale. 1682 *DRYDEN & TATE Abs. & Achit.* II. 1132 This year did Zilohah Rule Jerusalem, And boldly all Sedition's Syrges stem. 1720 *Dr. Fox Capt. Singleton* v. (1840) 80 We stemmed the ebb easily. 1754 *Hume Hist. Gl. Brit.*, *Chas. I.* iv. 249 Charles, in despair of being able to stem the torrent, at last resolved to yield to it. 1764 *GOLDSM. Trav.* 71 The naked negro, panting at the line... Basks in the glare, or stems the tepid wave. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) II. *Eviter à marée*, to stem the tide. *Eviter au vent*, to carry the head to windward, to stem the wind. 1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), *To Stem the Tide*, is to acquire a velocity in sailing against the tide equal to the force of the current. 1816 *TUCKER Narr. Exped. R. Zaire* III. (1818) 78 Though the current was running scarcely three miles an hour, she [the ship] at first barely stemmed it. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xxx. The prudence of Morton found sufficient occupation in stemming the furious current of these contending parties. 1861 *Buckle Civiliz.* (1869) III. v. 298 He opposed the tide which he was unable to stem. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 289 The swift ebb past us... straining our cable out taut as if we were stemming a gale.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To go counter to, make headway against (something compared to a stream); rarely, † to face, defy (a person). 1675 *Orway Alcibiades* I. i. Then... Will bravely stem him, and with this bold Hand Revenge, or fall a Victim to your Flame. 1675 V. ALDER *Anti-Sazo* III. § 2. 161 Never was Man so confuted... as he that stems the Experience of the whole World. 1759 *JOHNSON Rasselas* xvii. Every one is not able to stem the temptations of public life. a 1844 *CAMPBELL Transl. Marital Elong* 23 Leave not our sires to stem th' unequal fight. 1847 *DE QUINCY Joan of Arc* Wks. 1890 V. 412 [This calumny] has a weight of contradicting testimony to stem. a 1853 *ROBERTSON Scrm.* Ser. III. xxi. 272 We are now to ask how he will stem those seductions. 1888 F. COWPER *Cadwalla* 250 At a very slow pace... the grey frocked monks... stemmed the still hurrying bodies of fugitives.

c. *To stem one's course*: to make one's way against difficulties. *rare.*

1826 Mrs. SHELLEY *Last Man* II. 36 Slowly and sadly I stemmed [sic] my course from among the heaps of slain.

d. To direct the head of (a vessel) on a place; to keep (a vessel) on a fixed course. 1594 J. DICKENSON *Aristas* (1878) 85 The Pilot mistaking his course, stemmed the ship on a rock. 1663 *HOLCROFT Procopius, Goth. Wars* I. 31 No wood being able to stemme them up the Stream. 1684 tr. *Corn. Negos* Ded. a 8 He is the Master of true Courage that all the time sedately stemms the Ship.

e. *intr.* Of a vessel or a navigator: To head in a certain direction, keep a certain course.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* v. 25 That na medill had na stane, But rowit alwayis in-till ane, Stemmand alwayis apone the fyre, That thair saw hyrmand. 1595 T. EOWARD *Narcissus* (Roxb.) 53 Then like a cunning pilot making out, To gaine the Oceans current stem I forward. a 1656 *USSNER Ann.* (1658) 153 Upon the sudden Alcibiades came stemming in with 28 fresh ships. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. 642 They on the trading Flood... Ply stemming nightly toward the Pole. 1672 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 680/1 We got up with them on their weather Gage, they and we stemming up S by W. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) II. s. v. *Gouverner*, The order to steer the ship exactly as she stems, or carries her head. 1801 *Naval Chron.* VI. 12 The...squadron... found themselves stemming for the centre of the...fleet. 1863 *COWDEN CLARKE Shaks. Char.* xx. 520 There it was, stemming away against wind and tide. 1908 L. BIRYON *Lond. Visions* 88 Ships oo far tracks are stemming through the night.

f. *intr.* Of a vessel or a navigator: To head in a certain direction, keep a certain course.

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2. To dash against with the stem of a vessel; to ram. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 269 They...stemed the shippes of the sarasins in suche manere that they were sparrylled. 1537 *Adm. Ct. Exemplif.* I. No. 174 [An English ship mistook another for a Spaniard and] stemped the foresaid Thomas. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* IV. II. 16 As when two warlike Brigandines... Doe meete together... They stemme each other with so fell despight, That [etc.]. 1614 *RALSTON Hist. World* III. vi. § 6. 68 Stemming the foremost of their enemies, and chasing the rest. 1619 *FURCHAS Pilgrimage* v. II. (ed. 3) 599 Their three smaller Ships had thought to haue Stemmed the Hope then riding at an Anchor. 1654 H. LESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 95 When suddenly rose a violent storm which drove a greater vessel... so forcibly upon them as stemm'd them. a 1690 *HACKETT Alp. Williams* I. (1693) 132 And like two great Caragues in a foul Sea, they never met in Counsel, but they stemmed one another. 1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIII. 53 A beak of metal was fixed on their prows for the purpose of stemming the enemy's ships.

† b. *transf.* Used of natural agencies. *Obs.*

a 1592 *GREENE & LOOGE Looking Gl.* (1598) F 2 b, Our Barke is battered by incourting stormes, And welny stemd by breaking of the flouds.

† c. To go stemming: to ram a ship. *Obs.*

1644 *MANWYNG Seamans Dict.* 102 To goe Stemming a-board a ship, that is the same, as giving the ship the Stem.

† 3. *intr.* To meet stem to stem with. *Obs.*

1697 *DAMPPIER Voy.* I. 461 We stemm'd right with the middle of it [sc. the shoal], and stood within half a mile of the Rocks, and sounded; but found no ground.

† 4. *trans.* To furnish (a ship) with a stem. *Obs.* 1585 *HIGINS Junius Nomencl.* 219/2 *Navis rostrata*,... a ship stemmed, beaked, or pointed with brasse. c 1590 *GREENE Friar Bacon* 1057 (Grosart), Frigates bottomed with rich Sethin planks... Stemd and incast with burnisht Iuorie.

Stem (stem), *v.* ⁴ Also 6 steam. [f. *STEM* *sb.* ¹] 1. *intr.* To rise erect, mount upwards. Also with *up*. *Obs.*

1577 *STANYNURST Descr. Irel.* III. 14 b in *Holished*, The greater part of the towne [Rosse] is steepe and steaming vpwarde. 1582 — *Aeneis* II. (Arh.) 43 Thee Greekish captainys... Framd a steed of tymber, steaming lyk mounten in hudgeesse. 1609 [W. BARLOW] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 107 Romulus his Iaueling, which hee darting from him, it immediately stemmed vp into a stately Cornell Tree. 1786 G. FRAZER *Dove's Flight* etc. 111 [He] suffered it to stem out until it became a tree of full growth.

† 2. To produce a stem. *Obs.*

1631 *CHAPMAN Caesar & Pompey* III. i. 16 All which harb growne still, as the time increase [sic] In which twas gather'd, and with which it stemm'd. 1787 *Fam. Plants* I. 105 It seems distinguished from Androsace, by the habit, the plant stemming, with simple peduncles.

3. a. *trans.* *Tobacco-manuf.* To remove the stalk and midrib from tobacco-leaf. Cf. *STRIP* *v.*

1844 *Rep. Sel. Comm. Tobacco Trade*, *Min. Evid.* 103 In America, where there is no duty on tobacco, they stem the tobacco in a very rough kind of way, and a great deal of leaf adheres to the stalk. 1859 [see *STEMMERY*]. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 20 Apr. 8/3 The process of stemming or stripping the leaf.

b. To remove the stalk from (a leaf, fruit, etc.). 1507 KATE D. WIGGIN *New Chron. Rebecca* x. 308 Her aunt and her mother were stemming currants on the side porch. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 10 Apr. 7/4 To the chicken add one-half pound of fresh mushrooms, peeled and stemmed.

† **Stem**, *v.* ⁵ *Obs.* (? nonce-*wd.*) [? f. L. *stemma*, garland.] *trans.* To encircle.

1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* VI. x. 12 The whitest the rest them round about did hemme. And like a girlond did in compass stemme.

Stem (stem), *v.* ⁶ *Coal-trade.* [Var. of *STEVEN* *v.*, *STEEM* *v.*] *trans.* (See quote. 1903.)

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Apr. 1/3 Several contracts for boats stemmed on Admiralty orders were cancelled this morning. 1903 *Pitman's Business Man's Guide* 409 To stem a vessel means to load her, or arrange to load her, with coals, within a certain time. 1908 *PAASCH Keel to Truck* 732 *Stem*, (to a vessel). Term frequently used when hooking a vessel for a turn in a dock, dry-dock, etc.

Stemapod (ste'mæpəd). *Ent.* [f. Gr. *στέμμα* filament + *ποδ*, *pod* foot.] One of the caudal filaments of the caterpillars of certain moths.

1893 *DYAR in Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXVI. 158 Stemapods absent, their abbreviated bases rounded and held close together.

Steming, variant of *STAMIN*.

Stemless (ste'mlēs), *a.* ¹ [f. *STEM* *sb.* ¹ + -LESS.] Having no stem.

1796 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 374 The stemless Agrarics and Boleti present similar appearances about the edge. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 386/1 Little stemless herbs. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 379 Convallaria, Lily of the Valley. A stemless herb. 1907 *Attenzun* 20 July 76/3 This handsome heaker, or stemless drinking cup.

Stemless (ste'mlēs), *a.* ² [f. *STEM* *v.* ² + -LESS.] That cannot be stemmed.

a 1822 in H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg. N. Scot.* (1850) 257 Till the life-blood, stemless gushing, Lays the plaided hero low. 1911 *Daily News* 14 Apr. 2 Time is an ebbless Tide, a stemless stream.

Stemlet (ste'mlēt). [f. *STEM* *sb.* ¹ + -LET.] A small stem.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 240/1 The third joint is short, and gives insertion to two multi-articulate stemlets (tigesles). 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 253/1 *Stemlet*, a small stem, as the plumule.

† **Stemlings**, *adv.* *Obs.* Also 7 stemlinge, stemlins, 8 stemlands. [f. *STEM* *sb.* ² + -LINGES.] *To run stemlings*: to run stem on, to stem.

1626 *CARR. SMITH Acid. Yng. Seamen* 19 Lash fast your graplins and sheave off, then run stemlins the mid ships. 1626 *Adm. Ct. Examin.* 46 The Unity fetched up the Butter-flye and ran stemlinge against the luffe beame of the Butterflye. 1712 *Ibid.* 84 f. 534 The Fredrick run stemlands aboard the midships of the Felton.

Stemma (ste'mä). Pl. *stemma* (ste'mätä).

[L., a. Gr. *στέμμα* garland, f. *στέφειν* to crown.] In Latin chiefly a garland placed on an ancestral image, hence ancestry, pedigree, genealogical tree. In the 17th c. a supposed literal sense 'stem of a tree' was often wrongly inferred from the sense 'stem of a family'. 1. a. *Rom. Ant.* The recorded genealogy of a family. b. A diagram showing genetic relationships, a genealogical tree.

1658 *PHILLIPS Stemma*, (Greek) the stalk of any herb or flower; also a stock, lineage or pedigree. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 144/1 In the case of plebeian families (whose stemmata in no case went farther back than 366 B.C.). 1904 W. SANBAY *Crit. Fourth Gosp.* viii. (1905) 239 If we were to construct a stemma, and draw lines from each of the authorities to a point x, representing the archetype, the lines would be long [etc.].

2. *Zool.* A simple eye, or a single facet of the compound eye, in invertebrates.

1816 *KIRBY & ST. Entomol.* III. 504 A kind of auxiliary eyes with which a large portion of them [sc. insects] are

gifted. These Linné, from his regarding them as a kind of coronet, called *Stemmata*. *Ibid.* 505 [Swammerdam] ascertained that the stemmata, as well as the compound eyes, were organs of vision. c 1805 *Wylde's Circ. Sci.* 11. 341/2 Similar to the stemmata of some worms are what are called the simple eyes of insects. 1880 F. P. PASCOE *Zool. Classif.* (ed. 2) 285 *Ocelli* or *stemmata*, simple or supplementary eyes in insects and spiders. 1892 A. B. GRIFFITHS *Physiol. Invertebr.* 355 In the Myriapoda, each stemma has its retinal elements... so disposed... that [etc.].

Stemmatiform (ste'matîfîrm), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *stemmatum*, *STEMMA* + *-FORM*.] Having the form of stemmata.

1839-47 T. R. JONES in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 547/2 Scelopendra. Eyes 4-4, Stemmatiform.

Stemmatous (ste'matôs), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *stemmatum*, *STEMMA* + *-OUS*.] Of the nature of a stemma. (In recent Dicts.)

Stemmed (stemd), *a.* [f. *STEM sb.* + *-ED*.] Having a stem or stems.

1576 NEWTON *Lennie's Complex.* 1. viii. 62 Sondry Plantes and greal stemmed hearbes. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* 1. 151 Tulips tall-stemmed... rise. 1897 A. HARTSHORNE *Old Engl. Glosses* 271 The opaque-twisted stemmed glasses.

Stemmed (stemd) *ppl. a.* [f. *STEM v.* + *-ED*.] Of tobacco leaf: Stripped of its stem.

1844 *Rep. Sel. Comm. Tobacco Trade, Min. Evid.* 234 As stemmed tobacco is only used for this country, if, [etc.]. 1883 KILLEBREW *Rep. Tobacco U.S.* 19 The larger consumption was of strips or stemmed tobacco.

Stemmer¹ (stemj), *a. Mining.* [f. *STEM v.* + *-ER*.] *a.* A metal bar used for stemming; a tamping bar. *b.* (See quot. 1909.)

1860 *Mining Gloss., Derbysh. Terms* 44 Stemmer, a piece of iron with which the clay is rammed into the shot holes to make them water tight. 1909 N. HAWKINS *Mech. Dict.*, Stemmer, in mining, a copper or bronze rod inserted into a powder charge, so as to leave a passage through the tamping for the fuse; a blasting needle.

Stemmer² (stemj), *a.* Also stemmer. [f. *STEM sb.* + *-ER*.] (See quot. 1858.)

1858 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. 1. 193 All trees are here [Sussex] cut down with the saw, and the stump, though quite level with the ground, is called the stem. This stem throws up shoots all round; the strongest is frequently left, and the rest cut off with the bill-hook. In time this shoot becomes a worthless tree, called a 'stemmer'. 1878 [see TILLER sb. 2]. 1895 *Lease* (Surrey), All timber and other trees, tellers, stemmers, already left to stand for timber and saplings.

Stemmer³ (stemj), [f. *STEM v.* + *-ER*.]

1. In *Tobacco manuf.*, the workman who 'stems' tobacco-leaf; a stripper. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

2. A machine for stemming grapes, etc. 1893 *Yearbk. U.S. Dept. Agric.* (1899) 553 Crushers and stemmers capable of working up 300 tons of grapes per day.

Stemmer (stemj), [*f. prec.*: see *-ERY*.] (See quot. 1859.) 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 450 Stemmer, a large building in which tobacco is stemmed, that is, in which the thin part of the leaf is stripped from the fibrous veins that run through it. 1897 KILLEBREW & MYRICK *Tobacco Leaf* 283 The work in the stemmeries goes on from November.. until June.

Stemmet (t), variant forms of *STAMMET*.

Stemminess (stemînes), [f. *STEMMY* + *-NESS*.] The state or condition of being stemmy.

1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* 1. (1848) 328 A striking poverty and stemminess usually offends the eye.

Stemming (stemînj), *vbl. sb.* [f. *STEM v.* + *-ING*.] The action of the vb. *STEM* 4.

1703 *La Fontaine's Voy. N. Amer.* I. 30, I found that the stemming of the Currents whether in towing of the Canoes, or in setting them along with Poles, was equally laborious. 1796 MONSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 403 A current from the Atlantic... and for the stemming of it a brisk gale is required. 1914 *Eng. Hist. Rev. Jan.* 137 The process of feudalization... broke out again with great force under the Carolingians, after a brief stemming-back by the efforts of such princes as Charles Martel [etc.].

Stemming (stemînj), *vbl. sb.* 2 *Mining.* [f. *STEM v.* + *-ING*.] = *TAMPING* 1 b.

1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 223 note, The efficacy of the gunpowder to split the stone, rather than to drive out the stemming or wad, is greatly owing to a further circumstance. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms, Northumb.* § Durh. 51 Stemming, Small coals or stones, with which a hole is tamped. 1898 *Colliery Guardian* 22 July 155 Tubed Cylinder Stemming for Boreholes. *Ibid.*, Clay stemming undoubtedly is the best, as it can be pressed directly upon the primer. 1908 *Times* 24 Mar. 10/3 'The shot did its work, and all the stemming was driven from the stone.

Stemmy, variant of *STAMIN*.

Stemmy (stemî), *a.* [f. *STEM sb.* + *-Y*.]

1. Having long bare stems.

1552 HULOET, Stalkye or stemmye herbes which be no trees and yett growe in height. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 299 Lettieg the principal members of your group be tall and stemmy. 1855 *Reader No.* 122. 477/3 Stemmy herbage and productive trees.

2. Of a root: Long and slender like a stem.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v. Root, Cauliflowers*, i. e. Stemmy or Stalky, which shoot down deep directly, though often sending out Fibres and Striogs from the great Stem.

3. Containing stems.

1863 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIV. 1. 134 The larger stemmy and leafy portions were thus separated. 1892 WALSH *Tea* 182 'Dusky' and 'stemmy' teas in particular.

Stemmyng, variant of *STAMIN*.

Stemplar (stemplj), = next 1.

1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.*, Stemplar, timber to support the roof of a mine.

Stemple (stempl'), *Mining.* Also stempel. [Of obscure origin; = MHG. *stempfel* (Lexer), mod.G. *stempel*; cf. MDu. *stympe* foot of a piece of furniture.]

1. ? A still piece.

1653 [see BUNDING]. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2107 We under-prop our Drifts with Stemples, and Wall-plates, placed much like a Carpenters square, on the one side, and over head. 1778 W. PRICE *Min. Cornub.* 97 The adventurers have been often put to unnecessary expence in stemples and lock-pieces to secure the Mine from falling in. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 453/1 They put in strong pieces of timber from wall to wall, and cover these cross-pieces (stemples, still-pieces) with boards or poles.

2. (See quotes.)

1674 J. RAY *Coll. Words, Of smelting Silver* 118 The transverse pieces of wood they call stemples and upon these catching hold with their Hands and Feet they descend without using any rope. 1875 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 9 The native miners of Chili... continue... to carry the ore to the surface on their backs, mounting the 'stemples' which are driven into the wall of the lode to serve instead of ladders.

Stempne, obs. form of *STEM sb.* 3

Stemson (stem'son), *Naut.* [f. *STEM sb.* 2, after *keelson*, *KELSON*.] (See quot. 1769.)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), Stemson, an arching piece of timber fixed within the apron to reinforce the scart thereof. 1849 LONGF. *Bull. Ship* 118 Stemson and keelson and stemson-knee. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 819/1 The foremost end of the keelson scarp to the stemson.

Stemyng, variant of *STAMIN*.

Stench (stenf), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 1 stenc, stenge, 3-6 stench, 3, 4, 6- stench. 6 staunch, 7-8 stanch. *γ.* 2-4 stunch(e), 3 *Orm.* stinnich, 4, 5-7 stinche, 5-8 stinch, 4-6 stynche(e, (6 stintche, stynche). [The *a* and *β* forms represent OE. *stenc* masc. = OS. *stanc* (LG., Du. *stank*; Sw., Da. *stank* from LG.), OHG. *stanch* (MHG. *stanc*, mod.G. *stank*). -O'ent. types *stankwi-z, -kwo-z, f. *stajkw-ablaut-var. of *stajkw-STINK *v.* The *γ* forms are morphologically a distinct word, repr. OE. *stync = OS. *stinc* masc. -O'ent. type *stynk-wi-z, f. the weak-grade of the same root.]

+1. An odour, a smell (pleasant or unpleasant); also, the sense of smell. OE. only (very common).

a 900 *Beda's Hist.* III. viii. (1890) 174 Swa micel swetniss stenc. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 59 Pa swetan stencas gestincad bara wuduwyrt. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 372/26 Ða fil and gifu liches licham þæt sind gesibb, hlyst, swæcc, stenc, hrepung.

2. A foul, disgusting, or noisome smell, a disagreeable or offensive odour, a stink.

a c 893 ÆLFRED *Oros.* v. 226 Eall forweard... for þæm stence. a 900 *Beda's Hist.* 1. xiii. (1890) 48 Se wolberenda stenc þære lyfte. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 11 His fule stench. a 1240 *Urelin in Coll. Hom.* 193 Per ne schulen heo neuer karien ne swinken, Ne weopen ne murnen ne helle stencas stinken. 1287 TREvisa *Hidden* (Rolls) IV. 119 Wormes come out of his body, and bestenche of hym greved all þe oost. c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 11 Anon þys fende vanechet away with an horrybull stence. 1491 *Chast. Goddess Chyrl.* 18 Wyckid sauours and fowle stences. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* 1. v. 33 So. Dones with noysome stench, Are from their... Housis driuen away. 1699 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* III. 836 Nor cou'd Vulcanian Flame The Stench abolish, or the Savour tame. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chace* III. 158 Plunging he wades hemeard, and fondly hopes In a superior Stench to lose his own. 1828 *COLERIDGE Coleridge* 4 In Köhlin... I counted two and seventy stences, All well defined, and several stinks! 1841 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* 1x, The air was perfumed with the stench of rotten leaves and faded fruit. 1883 *STEVENSSEN Treas. Isl.* xvi, The nasty stench of the place turned me sick.

β. 1652 *FRENCH Yorksh. Spa* xiv. 104, I shall the better make to appear the Cause of its stanch and bitterness. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlix. 190 The great stanch which proceeded from these dead bodies. a 1653 *GOUGE Comm. Heb.* ix. 19 The deer sin is noysome to dunghills... by reason of the stanch in the dunghill. a 1711 *Kerr Urania Poet.* Wks. 1721 IV. 473 Fear not the stanch nice Sense may meet. c 1200 *ORMIN* 1209 Sinness fule stinch. a 1225 *ANCR.* 216, & he schal biden ham & pinen ham mid eche stunche iðe pine of helle. c 1290 *Brendan* 491 in *S. Eng. Lit.* 233 Strong was þe stunch and þe smoke. 1420 *Yonge tr. Secreta Secret.* xlv. 203 By the noosthures we haue knowlech of oduers and stunches. 1477 *NORTON Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 70 Stinch is a Vapour... Of things which of Evil Complexions be. c 1585 [R. BROWNE] *Ans. Cartwright* 6, I maruaile howe his penne coulde droppe downe such poysoun, and he not smell the stinch thereof as he wrote it. 1643 *BAKER Chron.* Hen. I. 60 His Physitian that took out his braines, with the intolerable stinch shortly after died. 1765 J. BROWN *Chr. Jrl.* 226 My candle is near wasted... Now extinguished, it goes out with a stinch.

3. without article. Evil-smelling quality or property, offensive odour, stink.

a. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 167 Þone mihte no man for stence cumen him enden. a 1225 *ANCR.* 216 Stinch stibb uppard. 1340 *Ayemb.* 248 Huerof ne may go out bote uelþeand stench. 1398 *TREvisa Barh. De P. R.* xix. xl. (1495) 884 Stenche may be so stronge that it may be cause of soden deih. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. xl. 13 That all the ayre about with smoke and stench diid fill. 1697 *Dryden Aeneis* VIII. 638 Till choak'd with Stench... The ling'ring Wretches pin'd away, and dy'd. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 317 Acids cause neither stench nor precipitation in the above solution. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* v. I. 652 In the dungeon below all was darkness, stench, lamentation, disease and death. 1859 *DICKENS T. Two Cities* 1. v, A narrow winding street, full of offence and stench.

β. 1592 *DANIEL Epitaphium* Wks. (Grosart) I. 80 Fayre Rosamond... Who whilome sweetest smelt... Doth nowe with deadly stanch infest ye nose.

γ. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Þe siste (þe wes) smorðer þe seofeþe ful stunch. c 1300 *Beket* (Percy Soc.) 2306 Hit stonk so foule... That unethe myste eni man for stinche [S. E. Leg. line 2386 stunch] ne3 him beo. 13.. *Minor Poems of Vernon MS.* xxxvii. 970 Foul he stonk as stunch of helle. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 147 Eueremore he brast out horribly stynche. c 1530 *Judic. Urines* II. xii. 40 W' stynche or els w' euyl saour at y^e nose. 1583 *Strubbes Anat. Abuses* (1877) 42 But inwardly is full of all stinche and lothsomnes. 1646 *EARL MONM.* tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* ix. 227 From Filth and Mire, nothing but Pollution and Stinch can be expected.

4. Something that smells offensively.

1595 *SHAKS. John* III. iv. 26 Thou odoriferous stench, sound rottenness. 1909 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 292 Brayton has long been a stench in the nostrils of all decent citizens.

5. attrib. and Comb., as stench-charged, -involved adjs.; stench-pipe, an extension of a soil-pipe to a point above the roof of a house, to allow foul gases to escape; stench-trap, a device in a drain, etc. to prevent the upward passage of noxious gas; a stink-trap.

1899 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 6/3 A noisome loft, 'stench-charged and drenched with moisture from the rotten.. thatch. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1204 A proud city.. convulsive hurled Sheer from the black foundation, 'stench-involved, Into a gulf of blue sulphureous flame. 1891 *Kuttland Gloss.* s. v. Crookle, What you want is 'stench-pipes. You run 'em up as high as your chimney, and they'll be no eyecore. 1833 *LONDON ENCYCL. Archil.* § 1803 The whole to enter into one drain in each area, where a proper 'stench-trap and grate are to be formed.

Stench (stenf), *v.* Also 6-7 stinch(e, 7 stanch. [OE. *stencan* (Northumbrian) :- prehistoric *stajkwjan, f. *stajkwiz STENCH sb. In the 16th c. (sense 2) prob. a new formation on the sb.]

1. *intr.* To have an ill smell, to stink.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. John* xi. 39 Utuadlice stenceð [Vulg. *felit*]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8401 Þe smoke þer of solde boþe stence & blende. 1570 *LEVINS Maniþ.* 134/36 To stinche, *fater*.

2. *trans.* To cause to emit a stench, to make to stink, to render offensive. Also with *up*, 7 *Obs.*

1577 *GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* iv. 163 h, The Goose.. stencheth the ground with her vnprofitable.. dounching. 1596 *HARINGTON Apol.* Aa 7 b, This same companie hath so stench vp his house, that he must be forced to lye at London tyll his house he made sweeter. a 1631 *DONNE Sermon* (1649) II. 203 But after a Goose that stanches the grasse the [sc. sheep] will not [feed]. 1655 *MOUVER & BENNETT Healths Improv.* iii. 13 Is not Middleborough, Rotterdam, Delft, stinched every day Autumn with infinite swarms of dead frogs, putrifying the aire worse then carrion? 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* 227 'Tis the foulness of the Ponds only that stencheth the Water. 1761 *YOUNG Raign.* 1. 96 Dead Bards stench every Coast. 1801 *FARMER'S Mag. Nov.* 371 Taking the sheep off their feed to lodge in the night, we think of great use, as it prevents dropping their soil on the pasture (what our shepherds here term stenching their food). 1838 *Hoon To Mr. Isaac Walton* 10 'How dare you, says I, 'for to stench the whole house by keeping that stinking liver!'

3. To subject to stences.

1824 *BLACKW. Mag.* XV. 473 The fullest impression that could be purchased by our being parched, passported,.. starved and stenchd, for 1200 miles.

Hence *Stenching ppl. a.*

1654 Z. COKE *Logick* 37 Smel. Simple. Sweet or Stinch. ing. 1694 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* IV. 1, As if. some divine Vertue could lye hid in a stenching ulcerated rotten Shank. 1905 *DUNDIE Advertiser* 1 Mar. 8 The villages are vile and stenching.

Stench, obs. form of *STANCH v.*, *STAUNCH a.*

1659 *Lady Alimony* III. iii. F 4 h, And if thou canst not live so stench But thou must needs enjoy thy Wench.

+ **Stenchall**. *Obs. rare.* Also stainshall. [Of obscure origin.] A tin receptacle containing oil in which painters' brushes are placed to keep them soft and workable.

1688 *HOLME Armoury* III. 145/1 A Stainshall, of some called a Smuch Box. *Ibid.* 369/2 Stenchall.

Stenchall, obs. form of *STANCH v.*

+ **Stenched**, *a. rare.* [? Alteration of *stanchd, f. OF. *estanche* STANCH sb. 2 + *-ED*.] Of a fish: ? Confined in a stank.

1621 *LADY M. WROTH Urania* 257 So little a place as a Garden being like fresh-water, comfortable to stenchd fish: so to this a prisoner.

Stenchel, -en, obs. ff. *STANCH v.*, *STANCHION*.

Stenchor, variant of *STANCHER* 2. *Sc. Obs.*

Stenchful (stenf'ful), *a.* [f. *STENCH sb.* + *-FUL*.] Full of stench, smelling offensively, stinking.

1615 T. ADAMS *Black Devil* 50 The smoake and stenchfull mists ouer some populous Cities. 1628 *FELTHAM Rehears* I. xlvii. 139 The body... must once perish in a stenchfull nastiness. 1872 *TALMAGE Sermon* 140 A sepulchre reeking and stenchful with corruption.

Stenchil, var. *STANCH v.*

1775 L. SHAW *Hist. Moray* III. 167 Hawkes, Gleds, Stenchils,.. Magpies, &c. are numerous.

Stenchy (stenfi), *a.* [f. *STENCH sb.* + *-Y*.] Emitting a stench, foul-smelling.

1757 *DYER Fleece* 1. 661 In dusty towns, Where stenchy vapours often blot the sun. 1819 *Metropolis* II. 133 Gro's and abusive as the stenchy Canonage of his native land. 1892 *MERROITH Empty Purse* 21 No stenchy anathemas cast Upon Providence, women, the world.

Stencil (sten'sil), *sb.* Also 8 stanesile, 9 + stensil. [In 18th c. *stanesile*, app. f. ME. *stansel* vb., to ornament with various colours: see *STENCIL v.* 1.]

1. A thin sheet of metal, cardboard, etc., in which one or more holes have been cut, of such shape that when a brush charged with pigment is passed over the back of the sheet, a desired pattern, letter, or figure is produced on the surface upon which the sheet is laid.

1707 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2398 They colour them [playing cards] by the help of several Patterns or Stencils, as they call them; they are Card Paper cut thro' with a Penknife, for every Colour, as Red, &c. 1816 *Singer Hist. Cards* 73 note, Savary describes the Indian mode of printing cottons, which he says is by means of a perforated pattern, or stencil. 1848 *Chatto Hist. Cards* 89 That those cards were depicted by means of a stencil is evident. 1868 W. SUTHERLAND *Pract. Guide Ho. Decoration* 16 When the pattern is very small and intricate, it is best to cut a separate stencil for each colour. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 583/1 Fig. 6 is a treatment produced by three stencils.

2. A pattern or design produced by stencilling. 1899 *Kipling Stalky* 205 He looked regretfully round the cosy study which M'Turk, had decorated with a dado, a stencil, and cretonne hangings.

3. The colouring matter used in stencilling. Also (*Ceramics*), a composition used in transfer-printing and enamelling, to protect from the oil those portions of the pattern that are to be left uncoloured.

1853 *Ure Dict. Arts* II. 454 s.v. *Porcelain*, The stencil (generally a mixture of rose-pink, sugar, and water) is laid on in the form desired with a pencil. 1859 in *Abridg. Specif. Patents, Printing* 397 The article is then fired with the stencil on. The stencil is rubbed off on its leaving the kiln.

4. attrib. and Comb., as stencil alphabet, design, letter, pattern; stencil-brush, the brush used in stencilling; stencil-outer, (a) a person who makes stencils; (b) a tool for cutting letters, etc. out of stencil-plates (Knight); stencil-painting *vbl. sb.*, decorating by means of stencils; stencil-paper = sense 1; stencil-paste, the composition used in stencilling; stencil-plate = sense 1.

1866 W. F. STANLEY *Math. Instrum.* 227 Plain 'stencil alphabets'. 1868 W. SUTHERLAND *Pract. Guide Ho. Decoration* 15 Now dip the 'stencil brush into colour. 1868 *Six-monos Dict. Trade*, 'Stencil-cutter, a person who pierces patterns, letters, or ornaments, on thin metal plates, or on oil-cloth, etc. for the use of a stenciller. 1888 *Lady* 25 Oct. 374/2 Deepen the tint, and in dark red, wash in the 'stencil designs. 1856 W. F. STANLEY *Math. Instrum.* 227 One of the most imperfect 'stencil letters. 1845 G. DOON *Brit. Manuf.* IV. 333 The method of 'stencil-painting'. 1868 W. SUTHERLAND *Pract. Guide Ho. Decoration* 13 The 'stencil paper being prepared, trace the design upon it. 1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.* 2374/2 The ink used is known as 'stencil-paste, and is essentially a water-color. 1858 W. SUTHERLAND *Pract. Guide Ho. Decoration* 12 'Stencil patterns play a very important part in house decoration. 1816 *Singer Hist. Cards* 178 The artist is using a 'stencil plate and broad flat brush. 1873 *Sron Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 7/1 Copper is much better than brass for stencil plates.

Stencil (stencil), *v.* Also 5 stansel, stencil. [In sense 1, a. OF. *estanceler*, *estenceler*, *i. estenceler* (mod. F. *étinceller*); popular L. 'stencililla metathesis of *scintilla* spark. In sense 2, a late derivative of *STENCIL sb.*, which appears to be f. the verb.]

† 1. *trans.* To ornament with bright colours or pieces of precious metal. *Obs.*

1420 *Amours of Arth.* (Irel. MS.) xxxi. 2 In stele was he stuft, that sterne on his stede, With his sternes of gold, stansel on stray. 14... *Sir Bevis* (S.) 3777+7 Floryschyd [v. r. Stencelled] wip roys off sylur hryt.

2. a. To produce (an inscription, design, etc.) by using a stencil. To stencil out, to blot out by stencilling.

1861 *Sala Dutch Pict.* xiv. 215 His Lordship's invitation... printed upon placards, and stencilled on the walls. 1886 *Art Jnl.* Apr. 107/2 Old English, Arabic, and other inscriptions may be stencilled as friezes in rooms. 1894 *Fiske Holiday Stor.* (1900) 108 The goods are probably shipped West and sold, the dealers' names and numbers being stencilled out.

b. To mark or paint (a surface) with an inscription or design by means of a stencil.

1833 *Louvoen En cycl. Archit.* § 580. 278 A simple... mode of stencilling the walls of plain cottages. 1865 *Reader* 4 Feb. 130/3 The earliest cards were stencilled, the figures being produced by a brush passing over the stencil, in which the outlines were cut through.

Hence *Stencilled ppl. a.* 1853 R. S. SURTESS *Sponge's Sp. Tour* lxiii. 354 A fragment of glass nailed against the stencilled wall. 1881 *Young Ev. Man his own Mechanic* § 1409. 644 A... pale blue ground with a stencilled pattern in darker shades of blue.

Stenciller (stencilar), [*f.* STENCIL *v.* + -ER *1.*] One who stencils or works with a stencil.

1832 *Thackeray Effects Arts etc. on Health* (ed. 2) 55 Stencillers do not appear to suffer from the currents of cold air to which they are exposed by their employment. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 3 Dec. 10/7 [adv.], Colourer, good stenciller, female, wanted.

Stencilling (stencilin), *vbl. sb.* [-ING *1.*] The action of the *vb.* STENCIL. Also attrib.

1781 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) VIII. 585/1 Stencilling is indeed a cheaper method of ridding coarse work than printing. 1865 *Reader* 4 Feb. 131/1 The colouring apparently imparted by the stencilling process. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 583/1 Stencilling is the cheapest kind of decoration.

Stend, *sb. 1.* dial. In 7 stan. [*f.* STEND *v. 1.*] A stick used by butchers to hold open a carcass.

1481 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 97 Slaughterbous... Vol. X.

j fleshaxe, j dresyng-knyfe, iij capistra, v stendex. 1688 *Holme Armory* III. 313/2 Butchers Instruments... A Stan. 1893 *Northumb. Gloss.*, Stend.

Stend (stend), *sb. 2.* Sc. Also 8 sten. [*f.* STEND *v. 2.*] A leap, spring or bound. Also fig.

1425 WYNTOUN *Orig. Cron.* iv. iii. 236 Quhar stend for stend the courser maid. 1513 *Douglas Brevit* x. 2. 72 [The horses] brak away with the cart to the schor, With stendis feyll. 15... *Christ's Kirk* 46 in *Bannatyne MS.* 284 Than Stevin come stoppand io with stendis, No rynt mycht him arrest. 1578 *Ramsay Anst.* to *Somerville* 82 While Sauls stride Warlds at ilka stend. 1788 *Burns* 'O death! thou tyrant' iv, Ye burnies... foaming, strang, wi' hasty stens Frae lio to lin. 1790 — *Tam Glen* 22 My heart to my mou' gied asten. 1816 *Sir A. Boswell Skeldon Haugh's Poet.* Wks. (1851) 167 Forward, ye Crawfords wi' a stend. 1893 *Stevenson Catriona* xv, There gaed a cauld stend o' fear into Tam's heart.

† **Stend**, *v. 1.* *Obs.* [aphetic form of EXTEND *v. 1.*]

1. *trans.* To assess: = EXTEND *v. 1.* 1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 80 Thus prelatiss and persouns afur hir state, ben stended to painen what that nede askith.

2. To erect (a tent). = STENT *v. 1.* 1594 *Batt. Balmriness in Scot. Poems* 16th C. II. 357 Besyd that castell, on a croft They stended pallions ther.

Stend (stend), *v. 2.* Sc. Also 8 sten (9 stenn). [Of obscure origin; perh. identical with prec.] *intr.* To leap, bound, spring up. Of an animal: To rear, be restive.

1550 *Rollano Seven Sages* 296 Incontinent thay stendit on thair steldis. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 109 Qubart gart 30w montanis lyke ramms steri and stend? 1574 *Ramsay's Teal-Misc.* (1729) 16 The Lover he stended up in haste And gript hir hard about the Waste. 1786 *Burns* To *Auld Mare* xiv, Thou never lap, an' stent, an' breastet. 1804 R. COOPER *Poetry* I. 112 Athort the field, wi' wildest pranks, Th' unwieldy ousen stenn. 1824 *Scott Redgauntlet* let. xi, The nag begin to spring, and flee, and stend, that my gude-sire could hardly keep the saddle. 1890 *Service 'Thir Notandums* xix. 124, I was like to reist and to stent' at the doctor's orders.

trans. and fig. 1721 *Ramsay Concl.* 34 My Saul to higher Pitch cou'd stend. 1893 *Stevenson Catriona* xv, The lassies were bits o' young things, wi' the reid life dooling and stending in their members.

Stendrie, *obs. form* of STANNERY *a.*

† **Stendle**, *v. Sc. Obs. rare*°. [Frequentative of STEND *v. 2.*; see -LE.] *intr.* To leap or bound frequently. Hence † *stendling vbl. sb.*

1549 *Compl. Scol.* vi. 66 It was ane celest recreation to behald their lycht lopene, galmondng, stendling bakwart and fordwart.

Stene, *obs. form* of STANE, STONE *v.*

Stenelytrous (stencilitros), *a.* [*f.* mod. L. *Stenelytra* pl. (*f.* Gr. στενός narrow + ελντρον: see ELYTRON) + -ous.] Of or pertaining to the *Stenelytra*, a family of Coleoptera having narrow elytra. So *Stenelytran*, a beetle of this family.

1842 *Brannon Dict. Sci.* etc., Stenelytrous. 1854 A. ADAMS etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 196 Stenelytrous-Beetles.

† **Steneosaurus** (stencil'sōr's). Also anglicized *stoneosaur*. [mod. L., badly formed (after *Teleosaurus*) on Gr. στενός narrow + σαύρος lizard.] A fossil genus of saurians characterized by a narrow beak. Hence *Steneosaurian a.*, belonging to this genus.

1836 *Buckland Geol. & Min. consid.* (1837) I. 252 note, M. Geoffroy St. Hilaire has arranged the fossil Saurians with long and narrow beaks, like that of the Gavial, under the two new genera, *Teleosaurus* and *Steneosaurus*. 1869 *Hulke in Q. Jnl. Geol. Soc.* XXVI. 168 Dr. Rolleston... informs me that these bones are also shown in a cast of the *Honfleur* (Geneva) *Steneosaurus* in the Oxford Museum, and that the relations of the bones in the upper surface of a *Steneosaurus* skull from Shotover exactly correspond with those figured in the 'Ossements Fossiles'. 1866 H. WOODWARD *Guide Fossil Reptiles Brit. Mus.* 6 *Teleosaurus* and *Steneosaurus*.

Steng, *Stengle*: see STANG, STING, STINGLE.

Stenke, *obs. form* of STINK.

Stenlock (stencilok), *Sc. and Anglo-Irish.* Also *stainlock*. [Of doubtful origin; found in recent Gaelic as *stenciloch*.

A Scandinavian fish-name of similar sound is Sw. *stenlake* stickleback, app. *f.* *sten* stone + *lake* eel-pout (also in MSw. and mod. Norw.); cf. Norw. *lakesild* (sild herring) a kind of whitefish. But connexion seems unlikely.]

The Coal-fish or Sillock, *Merlangus carbonarius*. 179. *Agric. Surv. Hebrides* 631 (Jam.) [The inhabitants of Islay] catch a number of stenlock... off the point of the Kinns of Islay. 1863 [W. F. CAMPBELL] *Life in Normandy* I. 283 It was some time before I knew that stenlock, greyfish, and poddly, were all one fish at different ages. 1864 *Rep. Sea Fisheries Comm.* (1865) II. 1190/2 Stenlock are caught in great abundance with the cod-nets.

attrib. 1893 N. MUNRO *Gilian the Dreamer* (1893) 167 A gross of stenlock books to grapple ye. **Stenn**, variant of STEND *v. 2.*

Steno- (steos), combining form of Gr. στενός narrow, occurring in many scientific terms, as *Stenobregmate* (-bregmā), *a. Cranial*. [*f.* Gr. βρεγμα front of the head], having a narrow BREGMA; so *Stenobregmatic a.* (Dorland *Med. Dict.* 1913). || *Stenocardia* (-kārdīā) *Path.* [*f.* Gr. καρδιά heart], contraction of the heart or its orifices; also *angina pectoris* (see ANGINA 2); hence *Stenocardiac*, *Stenocardial* adjs. *Stenocephalic* (-sīfēlik), *a. Cranial*. [*f.* Gr. κεφαλή head], (of a skull) charac-

terized by abnormal or excessive narrowness; so *Stenocephalous* (-se'fālos), *a.* = prec. (Dorland). **Stenocephaly** (-se'fālī), excessive narrowness of the skull. **Stenocorone** (-kōrō'nin), *a.* [*f.* Gr. κόρυς crown], having narrow-crowned molar teeth (see quot.). **Stenocranial (-krā'nīāl), *a. Cranial*. [*f.* Gr. κρανίον, = *stenocephalic*. **Stenocratophy**, -kro'taphy (-krō'tāfi) *Cranial*. [*f.* Gr. κρῶραφος temple], excessive narrowness of the temporal region of the skull. **Stenoderma** (stē'nōdēm), a bat of the genus *Stenoderma* or of the family *Stenodermata*, the members of which are characterized by having a contracted wing-membrane; so *Stenodermatous a.*, belonging to the family *Stenodermata*, resembling a stenoderm. **Stenodermine a. = prec.; *sb.* a stenoderm. **Stenometer** (-p'mī'tēr), [-METER], a distance-measurer consisting of a small telescope with a divided object-glass and a micrometer-screw for moving the half-lenses (*Cent. Dict. Suppl.*). **Stenopetalous** (-petālōs), *a. Bot.* [PETALOUS], having narrow petals (Paxton *Bot. Dict.* 1840). **Stenophyllism** (-fī'liz'm), -phyllous (-fī'lās) *a.* [*f.* Gr. στενόφυλλος, *f.* φύλλον leaf] (see quot.). **Stenorhynchous a. [*f.* Gr. ῥύγχος beak] having a narrow beak. **Stenostomatous a. [*f.* Gr. στόμα month], having a small mouth (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1898). **Stenostomy** (-stōmī), the contraction of any month or aperture (*Ibid.*). **Stenothermal a. [THERMAL], *Zool.* (of an animal) capable of living in only a small range of temperature.**********

1873 *Pritchard Phys. Hist. Man.* (1886) I. ii. iii. 173, I propose to divide the varieties of the skull into three classes... 1. mesobregmate. 2. 'Stenobregmate: the section of the vertex narrowed; the skull having the appearance of lateral compression... 3. Platybregmate. 1857 *Douglas Med. Lex.*, 'Stenocardia. 1858 *Alburt's Synt. Med.* V. 912 note, The symptoms [are] those of increasing 'stenocardia'. 1859 *Ibid.*, VI. 54 'Stenocardiac and cardiac muscle failure'. 1859 *Ibid.*, VII. 74 Morphine may be given, if there is 'stenocardiac pain. 1866 J. A. MEIGS *Cranial Form Anst.* 36 Narrow Oval Form ('Stenoccephalic). 1878 *Baxley tr. Topinard's Anthropol. Index*, 'Stenoccephaly. 1865 H. FALCONER in *Q. Jnl. Geol. Soc.* XXI. 259, I propose therefore to substitute, for the latter [Hypopostylinae type] 'Stenocrone' or narrow-crowned type. 1864 *Biometrika Mar.* & July 240 Brachycranial, 'stenocephalic and chamaecranial. 1884 J. E. LEE tr. *Romer's Bone Caves of Ofen* 32 [In this skull there is some 'stenocrone, of the frontal margins are very smooth. 1871 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* (1896) I. 336 The 'Stenoderms have been divided, into several genera... The Spectacled Stenoderm is one of the best-known species of this group. *Ibid.* 337 The Jamaican Stenoderm is very nearly allied. 1901 *Walcott 22nd Ann. Rep. U.S. Geol. Surv.* I. 168 The rivers were meandered by using a prismatic compass for directions and a 'stenometer for distances. 1904 *Ciccioli & Guillemand tr. Becard's Wand. Forests Borneo* xx. 305 The action of running water... has brought about a special adaptation in the leaves of many fluviatile plants. To the modification thus produced the term 'Stenophyllism, or 'narrow-leavedness, may be conveniently applied. 1880 *Webster Suppl.*, 'Stenophyllous, having narrow leaves. 1904 *Ciccioli & Guillemand tr. Becard's Wand. Forests Borneo* App. 392 *Stenophyllous Plants*... I have adopted this term for certain plants growing on river banks, or in the beds of torrents, which have linear or else very narrow leaves. 1861 R. E. GRANT *Tabular View Rec. Zool.* 14 Yperpeltionida... Anhistophorous, narrow-jawed ('stenorhynchous), long-headed (macrocephalous). 1881 *Senior Anst. Life* 105 *Weshall*. do well, to designate animals, according to Möbius, the former as eurythermal, the latter as 'stenoothermal.

Stenochromy (stē'nōkrōmī). The art or process of printing a design composed of several colours at one impressin. Hence *Stenochromatio a.*, of or pertaining to stenochromy. **Stenochrome**, a print produced by stenochromy.

1876 *Jnl. Soc. Arts* 15 Dec. 68/2 Stenochromy. A New Process for printing a number of Colours at the Same Time. *Ibid.*, Before I show you any specimens produced by the stenochromatic process, I think it will be advisable to give a short outline... of the manner in which stenochromes are produced. *Ibid.* 68/2 Stenochromatic printing.

Stenograph (stē'nōgrāf), *sb.* [*f.* Gr. στενός narrow + -GRAPH. Cf. *f.* *sténographe* stenographer.]

1. A shorthand report. *rare*.

1855 *Emerson Eng. Traits, The Times* Wks. (Bohn) II. 118, I saw the reporters' room, in which they redact their hasty stenographies.

2. A shorthand typewriting machine.

1891 *Century Dict.*, *Stenograph*, .. 2. A stenographic machine.

Stenograph (stē'nōgrāf), *v.* [Back-formation from STENOGRAPHER; perh. after *f.* *sténographe*.] *trans.* To write in shorthand, to represent by stenography; also *absol.* Hence *Stenographed ppl. a.*

1821 *Lives Scott. Poets* I. 62 The contracted, stenographed, blurred, state in which their manuscripts have been consigned... to Printer's Readers. 1865 *Morn. Star* 16 Jan., It is equally possible to stenograph by the pantalegraphic machine with marvellous rapidity. 1872 *Daily News* 31 July, The conversation of M. St. Hilaire might be stenographed straight off. 1903 R. D. SHAW *Pauline Epist.* iv. 439 If Paul dictated the letters, then, to use Renan's phrase, we have a kind of 'stenographed conversation'.

Stenographer (stē'nōgrāfēr), [*f.* STENOGRAPHY + -ER *1.*] A shorthand writer.

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker* vi. ii. (1820) 365 My predecessors, who were furnished, as I am told, with the speeches of all their heroes taken down in shorthand by the most accurate stenographers of the time. 1862 B. TAYLOR *Home & Abroad* 2nd Ser. vii. 449 A practised stenographer... took down many of these communications as they were spoken. 1893 F. M. CRAWFORD *Marion Darche* l. v. 136 John had sent for his stenographer.

Stenographic (stenog'rafik), *a.* [f. STENOGRAPHY: sec -GRAPHIC. Cf. F. *sténographique*.] Of, pertaining to, or expressed in stenography.

1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1710) 14 Greek, Syriack, or Arabick, or Breviations Stenographic. 1775 ASH. 1837 PITMAN (*title*) Stenographic Sound-hand. 1888 STEVENSON *Some Gentlemen in Fiction in Scribner's Mag.* June 1841 [My characters] turned their backs on me and walked off bodily; and from that time, my task was stenographic—it was they who spoke. 1907 G. SALMON *Human Element in Gosp.* 111 It is not imagined that the historian made use of stenographic reports.

Hence **Stenographical** *a.* (in the same sense). **Stenographically** *adv.* by means of shorthand.

1665 S. HOLLAND *Zara* ii. v. 112 Reading his unalterable resolves written (Stenographically) in his face. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 271 But as the Denominations are various, and therefore must be exprest; so the Stenographical Mantles in which they are wrapt up, are... arbitrary. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Stenographical*, pertaining to secret writing. 1824 T. MOLINFUX (*title*) The Stenographical Copy-Book. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 22 Mar. 6/7 The staff that stenographically chronicles the House's doings from day to day.

Stenographist, *rare*. [f. STENOGRAPHY + -IST.] A shorthand writer. = STENOGRAPHER 1. 1850 in OCLIVIE.

Stenography (sténog'rafi). [f. Gr. *στενός* narrow + -GRAPHY. Cf. F. *sténographie* (1812 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The art of writing in shorthand. 1602 [J. WILLIS] (*title*) The Art of Stenographie, teaching... the way of compendious Writing. 1632 BROME *North. Lass* iii. ii. Sure tis Stenography, every Character a word: and here and there one for a whole sentence. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1778, Although I did not write what is called stenography, or short-hand, in appropriated characters devised for the purpose, I had a method of my own of writing half-words, [etc.]. 1838 J. GRANT *Sk. Lond.* 264 A gentleman who was exceedingly fond of stenography previous to the derangement of his intellects... incessantly wrote shorthand to his own dictation, after he was placed in an asylum. 1908 Q. *Rev.* Oct. 528 Stenography has caused reporting to be more professional than in those days.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* 1647 CLEVELAND *Lond. Diurnal & Sel. Poems* 33 Oh the accurst Stenographie of fate! The Princely Eagle shrunke into a Bat. 1664 POWELL *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 8 In these pretty Engines... by an Incomparable Stenography of Providence are lodged all the perfections of the largest Animals. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vii. Mr. Pickwick was sufficiently versed in the stranger's system of stenography to infer from this rapid and disjointed communication that [etc.]. 1902 A. SYMONS in *Academy* 23 Aug. 200/1 A fine play is not the copy of an incident, or the stenography of a character. 1911 Q. *Rev.* July 229 The speech of the stage had become a mere stenography.

Hence † **Stenography** *v.* [cf. STENOGRAPH *v.*]. *trans.*, in quot. *fig.*, to write or express in brief. 1652 E. BENLOWES *Theoph.* To my Fancie, Be Wit Stenography'd, yet free; 'Tis largest in Epitome.

Stenonian (sténō'nian), *a.* *Anat.* [ad. mod. L. (*ductus*) *Stenonian-us*, f. *Stenon-* (*Steno*) or *Stenon-i-us*, latinized name of Nikolans Stensen, Danish anatomist, who first described this structure.] *Stenonian duct*: the parotid duct; also called *Steno's* or *Stensen's duct*. So **Stenonine** [-INE].

1769 CROKER *etc. Dict. Arts & Sci.*, *Stenonian Duct*. 1845 G. J. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anst.* Chem. II. 25 The stenonian duct of a sheep. 1848 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 5) II. 1008 The parotid duct, named also the Stenonian duct, appears at the anterior border of the gland. 1834 COURTS *N. Amer. Birds* 210 In woodpeckers... elaborates special salivary glands occur, having a... special 'stenonine' duct.

Stenopæic (stenop'fik), *a.* *Ophthalmic Surgery.* Also -opaic, -opeic. [f. Gr. *στενός* narrow + *ὀπταί*- or perforated (f. *ὀφθαλμ* opening, hole) + -IC.] Of an eye-piece: Having only a narrow translucent aperture, designed to increase the accuracy of the sight by cutting off all obscurations. Hence of instruments, methods, etc.: Characterized by the use of a stenopæic eye-piece.

1854 W. D. MOORE tr. F. C. Donders *Anomalies in Accommod. & Refraction of the Eye* iv. 128 Stenopæic spectacles, stenopæic lorgnette, stenopæic apparatus. *Ibid.* 129 These reflexions on the injurious effect of obscurations led me to the application of stenopæic remedies. Their object is to cut off the light which should reach the obscurations. 1874 LAWSON *Dis. Eye* 55 Stenopæic spectacles may be tried. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Aug. 470 A most useful appliance for viewing pictures is the so-called stenopæic slit.

Stenosed (sténō'st), *pph. a.* *Path.* [f. STENOSIS + -ED.] Affected with stenosis or stricture.

1837 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 57 The mouth may become extremely stenosed and incapable of being opened. *Ibid.* III. 839 The stenosed bowel has been kinked or acutely bent upon itself and so closed.

|| **Stenosis** (sténō'sis). *Path.* Pl. *stenoses*. [mod. L., a Gr. *στενός* narrowing, f. *στενών* to narrow, f. *στενός* narrow.] The contraction or stricture of a passage, duct or canal.

1856 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 335 In mitral stenosis less blood than normal flows into the left ventricle. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 732 Cicatricial stenoses are

frequent causes of constipation. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* l. 361 An infant... died from acute stenosis of the larynx in about three weeks.

Stenotic (stén'otik), *a.* [f. prec.: see -OTIC.] Pertaining to, characterized by or resulting from stenosis.

1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* III. 539 Some authors speak also of... a stenotic form [of gastric ulcer]. 1899 *Ibid.* VI. 262 Litten found in two cases systolic or systolic and diastolic stenotic murmurs in the first and second intercostal spaces.

Stenotypy (stén'otip). Also -typ. [f. *steno-* in STENOGRAPHY + TYPE.] An ordinary type letter used to denote a shorthand character.

1891 *Century Dict.* (citing Munson *Dict. Phonogr.*).

Stenotypy (stén'otipi). [f. prec.: see -Y.]

1. A method of representing shorthand characters and outlines by ordinary type-letters.

1891 *Century Dict.*

2. *a.* The art of using the stenotype. *b.* Typewritten shorthand.

1899 *Daily News* 19 July 7/3 To read stenotypy the eye must learn a new style of type. 1904 *Daily Record & Mail* 9 May 4 The London Chamber of Commerce (which has included stenotypy in its syllabus as a special subject).

So **Stenotyper**, a shorthand typewriting machine. **Stenotypist**, one skilled in stenotypy.

1898 *Business Lett.* in *Stenotypy* 2 Instructions for using the Stenotyper. *Ibid.* 19 A thoroughly capable Stenotypist and typist.

Stent (stent), *sb.1* *Obs. exc. Sc.* Forms: *a.* 4-5 stente, (6) steynt, 5 *Sc.* stenth, 7 *Sc.* staint, 6- stant. *b.* 5-6 stynte, 6 stynt(t), 6-7 stint. [*a.* OF. *estente*: see EXTENT *sb.* (Cf. STINT *sb.1*, with which this word seems to have been partly confused.)]

1. The valuation or assessment of property formerly made for purposes of taxation; the amount or value assessed, tax, impost, duty. = EXTENT *sb.* 1 *a, b.*

a. 138. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 422 Whanne a prelat djeþ þe pope wole have his stente of alle þat fallip to his hous. c1390-1400 in *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 7678 [MS. C has stentes for rentes in the following passage: þe king willam... Let enqueri þoru al engelonde... þe rentes of ech toun]. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 474/1 Stente, or certeyne of walve, or drede [Winch. dette], and oþer lyke... *taxacio.* 1502 ARNOLOE *Chron.* Contents, The walewe and steynte of the benefice of seint magnus in london. 1535 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 249 Your Counsaill... may foresee a new stent to be made of your renewences. 1557 in Marwick *Edin. Guilds* (1909) 89 That na burges sonn... salbe haldin to pay taxt, stent, walk or waired... nocht haffing stoh nor stak. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* ii. (1876) 35 And so as the pryce of your wares riseth; and yet I doe but keepe my land at the olde stent. 1642 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) Life J. Row 20 The presbiterie had sett down a stent on every kirk. 1657 *Kirk Sess. Rec.* in J. Campbell *Balmerino* (1899) 408 Ane staint of a hunder merks laid upon the heritors. 1786 BURNS *Two Dogs* 51 Our Laird gets in his racked rents, His coals, his kane, an' a' his stents. 1862 G. HENDERSON *S. Matt. in Lowl. Scotch.* ix. 9 (E.D.D.) He saw a man sittin' at the resett o' stent. 1883 W. C. SMITH *N. Country Folk* 103 *Mad Earl* lxvii. And there are three old burghs too, paying him stents and dues.

b. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* i. xxiv. 72, I had leuer than the stynte of my land a yere that he were on lyue. *Ibid.* vii. xxv. 269, I wold not for the stynte of my croune to be causer to withdrawe your liertes. *a.* 1513 FARNYAN *Chron.* vii. (1811) 363 To pay the .v. part of the stynte of theyr landes. 1538 STARKEY *England* ii. i. 175 That all such rentys as be inhauysyd by memory of man shold be rebatyd, and set to the old stynt of that tyme. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 157 Theyshould... pay the fift part of the stint of their laodes. 1577 V. LEICH *Serv. Mij* b. That he maie thereby the better perceiue what eury Tenante commonly paieth for an acre after the stinte of his rente. 1740 *New Hist. Jamaica* 55 The Successors of Columbus... used the utmost Severity in collecting the Stints which they imposed.

† *b.* Valuation. *Obs.* 1460 SIR R. ROS *La Belle Dame* 769 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 108, I can nat se but all is at o stent, þe good, þe yll, þe voyce, and eke weter.

† 2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *stent maker*, *making*; *stent oil*, ? the quantity of oil claimed as duty on the year's produce; *stent-roll*, assessment roll.

1613 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) 337 Sindrie... quha in tyme bygane half blasphemit the 'stent makers. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* l. 683 Anent the assisting, contribution, and 'stent making in tyme pipast. 1614 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 486/1 Payand... for thrie leischepund 18 merk 'stent oyle 5 pundis 2s. 2d. 1633 *Ibid.* 740/2 Reddendo unum lie leispund de lie stent-oyle. 1577 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* v. 126 Item... for non-delivering of their 'stent row ij s. 1657 *Malrose Regality Rec.* (S.H.S.) l. 162 The whole elders of the parish... to collect and deliver to him the stent of their towns conform to the stent-roll produced. 1723 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 44 Some are threatened to have their stent-roll heightened in August next, if they come not in and vote.

† **Stent**, *sb.2* *Sc.* *Obs. rare*. [Of obscure origin; perh. an error.] ? A staple or hole to receive the end of a bar.

c1470 HENRY WALLACE iv. 238 Wallace... Be fors off handis it [a locked bar] raist out off the stent [ed. 1570 sprent].

Stent (stent), *sb.3* *Sc.* [f. STENT *v.1*.] A stake for stretching fishing nets upon in a river. Also *Comb.* *stent-net*.

a 1712 FOUNTAINHALL *Dict.* (1759) I. 293 There were two other points then found irregular in them, viz. their fishing with stent-nets. 2 do, their [etc.]. 1797 in Morison *Decis.*

(1806) XXXIII. 14283 [The Lords... prohibited the defenders] from using stent-nets or hang-nets of any sort. 1863 *MacQueen's Rep.* (1866) IV. 548 The right to put a stake or stents in the *alveus* of the river... and the right to use the stakes when placed there for the purposes of fishing. 1900 L. HALSBURY in *Law Rep., App. Cases* 418 The one end of the stent net being fixed by an anchor in the stream.

Stent (stent), *sb.4* Tin-mining rubble.

1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 133 Care is requisite to throw off the Stent or rubble from the tye to itself. 1902 BARING-GOULD *Book of West* II. v. 63 The rubbish thrown out of a mine is called stent.

Stent (stent), *v.1* *Sc.* Also 5 *stynt*. [? Altered form of STEND *v.1*, due to the influence of the pa. t. and pa. pple. *stent*.]

1. *trans.* To extend, stretch out or set (a tent, sail, curtain, net, etc.) in its proper position.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvi. 282 He... gert ane tent soyne stentit be. c1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. vi. (1869) 177 þe cordes þat þe wyldre heste hadde stented [orig. *teund*] in my wey. 1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* l. 293 Giffin to xij pynouris to stent the Kingis pailounis, vij s. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 236 To schip that went, And swyth vp saile vnto the top that stent. a1510 DOUGLAS *King Hart* 378 The courtinis all of gold about the hed weill stentit was quhair fair Dame Plesance lay. 1513 — *Æneis* iii. iv. 111 The south wyndis stentis furth strait our schete. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Particula*, But of the vulgar people there is but ane forme of metting vsed... to wit... beane string or cord, of sex elnes lang, stented betwixt twa staues. 1651 D. CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 365 An ensigne was caried before her... stented betwixt twa speeres. 1806 MORISON *Decis.* XXXIII. 14280 He... stented his nets across both the head and foot of another pool. 1815 W. FINLAYSON *Sc. Rhymes* 85 (E.D.D.) Your fiddle sweet, stent ilka string, An dinna spare't. 1900 *Law Rep., App. Cases* 409 No net had ever been declared illegal that had not been fixed or stented.

† *b.* *transf.* To set up, erect (a tomb). *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. iv. 120 And in my memor vp a tumbe to stent.

† *c.* To hang with curtains. *Obs.*

1512 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 279 Item... deliverit to Thome of Pebles to stent the wyndois of the Palace of Linlithgow... xxxvij elnis Bertane clait.

† 2. To extend (a person) on, in (an instrument of torture). Also with *out*. *Obs.*

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvii. (Vincent) 155 þar-for in a frame stent hyme in lynth & hrede, lith & lyme. *Ibid.* xlviii. (Juliana) 157 A quhele þan he gert some dycht... & stent hir þar-one but hone with cordis. c1500 KENNEDY *Passion of Christ* 783 Lord, my syn... Garis þe now ly stentit on þe tre. 1728 RAMSAY *Fables, Mises & Mios* 44 Should he... stented he on Ixion's wheel?

† 3. To keep in place, stiffen (garments, etc.). *Obs.*

1488 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* l. 139 Item, for thre elne of rownde braide clayth to stynt the samir thre dowblatis. 1501 *Ibid.* II. 26 Item, for xvij elne cammas to stent the samyn ruif, xvij s. 1504 *Ibid.* 293 Payit... for lymyng clath to stent the said cheshe on, iij s. 1552-3 *Ibid.* x. 161 Item, v. quarteris small canves to stent the same [doublat], iij s. ix d.

4. *transf.* To distend (the stomach). *Obs.*

1801 J. THOMSON *Poems Scot. Dial.* 51 As lang as we get meal and bread, And ither things to stent our wame.

Hence **Stented** *pph. a.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. xi. 7 The quene was set at deis, Vndir hir glorious stentit capitale. 18... BURNS *Mary Morrison* ii. in Whitelaw *Sc. Songs* (1844) 49 Yestreen, when to the stented string The dance gaed through the licht ha'.

† **Stent**, *v.2* Chiefly *Sc.* *Obs.* Also 6 *stynt*, *stinte*. [f. STENT *sb.1*, or aphetic var. of EXTENT *v.* (Cf. STINT *v.*, with which this word seems to have been to some extent confused.)]

1. *trans.* To assess, tax (a person, community, country).

c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 474/1 Stentyd, *taxatus*. a1513 FARNYAN *Chron.* vii. (1812) 448 The warde of Algate was stynted or sessyd at .xxxli. *Ibid.* 522 The lordis and gentylmen were stynted at certeyne men, after the value of theyr landys. 1557-8 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* x. 334 To vesie and consider quha was absent with their oxin stentit to carie the munition of Hume. a1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas.* I (Bannatyne Club) l. 92 Then they begane to stent the king's leidges within the shyre of Angus. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. i. For never did he stent Us in our thriving, wi' a racket rent.

absol. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 12 That thai [our Sovereign Lordis liegis, landit men] convene... and stent and contribute every man according to the avale of their landis.

2. To assess and tax (land, goods).

1548-9 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IX. 278 Charginge the Sherrifis to gif up their retoures of the landis within their sherefordomes and hallieries for stenting of the punde landis, etc. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 18/1 To prescribe hys lawes, to stinte his landes, and such other. 1654 *Kirk Sess. Rec.* in J. Campbell *Balmerino* (1899) 408 [Three elders appointed as] stentours... impartiallie to stent and sie what bolis of viduall everie heretor was. 1848 *Edin. Topogr. & Antiq. Mag.* Dec. 146 The lands and barony of Neva, stented at £5 old, and £20 new extent.

3. To levy (a sum of money) as an assessment; to determine the amount of (an assessment).

1633 in A. McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* (1880) 153 [Parliament passed an Act to establish a school in every parish in Scotland,] upon a sum to be stented upon every plough or husband land. 1689 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spalding Club) I. 341 The Counsell appoyntit Saturday next... for stenting the cess. 1720 in W. Cramond *Ann. Cullen* (1888) 60 For ale and brandy at stenting the Lambas cess 15s.

Hence **Stented** *pph. a.*, **Stenting** *vb. sb.*

c1440 Stented [see sense 1]. 1587 *Sc. Acts* 7as. vi. (1814) III. 508/2 Fra all taxationis... watching warding stenting and vtheris chargis.

† **Stent**, *ppl. a. Sc. Obs.* [Pa. ppl. of **STENT** v.1]. Extended; distended; taut.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. vii. 31 The wod was large, .. Of brevis ful, and thyk thorn ronnis stent. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 120 Until her apron was sae stent [with gathered nuts], The strings in targets, flew. 1886 J. BARROWMAN *Sc. Mining Terms* 64 *Stent*, taut.

Stent (stent), *ppl. a. Sc.* [Pa. ppl. of **STENT** v.1]. Assessed; taxed.

1544 in *Leadam Cr. Requests* (Selden Soc.) 122 The Lordes & ther officers wolde not allow ther yelding stent fynes. 1679 *Spirit of Prophecy* 16, I judge it fit .. to leave my Pestimonia against the stent taxation cess that hath been so unjustly imposed.

Stent, variant of **STINT** *sb.* and *v.*

Stentor (stentor), *sb.* Also 6 *Sc. -ar.* [f. **STENT** v.1 + -ER 1].

† 1. One who sets up (tents). *Sc. Obs.*

1545 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VIII. 406 Jhonoe Aichisoun, .. stentor of the saidis pavillionis.

2. = **TENTER** *sb.* Also *attrib.*

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Stenter*, a tenter; .. common in Scotland and in the North of England. 1880 *Spott's Encycl. Industr. Arts* etc. 11. 504 The piece [of book-muslin] is now taken to be stretched and dried on the stenter frames. 1891 *Century Dict.*, *Stenter*, A machine or apparatus for stretching or stentering muslins and other thin fabrics. Also called *stenter-hook*.

Stenter (stentor), *v.* [f. **STENTER** *sb.*] 'To operate upon (thin cotton fabrics, as book-muslins, etc.) in a manner to impart to them a so-called elastic finish' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891). Cf. **TENTER** *v.* Hence **Stentering** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*)

1880 *Spott's Encycl. Industr. Arts* etc. 11. 504 The continuous clip stentering machine.

Stenting (stenting), *sb.* Also *stenton*. Also *stenton*. [Perh. the same word as next *vbl. sb.*; but the etymological notion is obscure.] (See quot. 1860.)

1812 J. HODGSON in J. RAINE *Memo.* (1857) 1. 95 The single black lines in the walls and stentings represent stoppings. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 987 The pillars or walls of coal, marked c, are called stenting walls. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.*, *Newcastle terms* (ed. 2), *Stenton*, a passage between two winning headways. *Stenton-wall*, the pillar of coal between two winning headways.

Stenting (stenting), *vbl. sb. Sc.* [f. **STENT** v.1 + -ING 1].

1. The action of the verb; extending, etc.

1507 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 397 Item, to Robert Stenele, broudstair, for .. pak thrid for stenting, ix s. x d. 1533 BELLENOEN *Livy* (S.1.5) l. 40 But only stenting of palchouns in the camps [L. non castris positus].

† 2. *concr.* Stiffening for a doublet. *Obs.*

1488 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 164 Item, for flotin and stentin to thir said doubletts xxvj s. viij d. 1647 *Caldwell Papers* (Maitland Club) l. 99 For vi. quarters of stenting at 1055 ye elne. 1658 *Kec. Elgin* (New Spalding Club) l. 305 Tailloirs .. shall neither buy nor sell any merchandise except so much plaiding, .. stenting, bleached or unbleached, three [c].

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1551 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* X. 17 Item, for buttonis and stenting canves to the samyn [doublet], viij s. 1858 *Perthsh. Fril.* 18 June, Muir Commissioners .. The meeting .. agreed to allow Mr. Herdman to remove the wire-fence from the outside of the hedge to the inside of it, with an additional wire and stenting posts. 1886 J. BARROWMAN *Sc. Mining Terms* 64 *Stenting-bogie*, a wheeled waggon or bogie carrying a pulley round which the haulage rope is passed, tension of the haulage rope being secured by [etc.].

Stentmaster (stentmaster), *sb.* [f. **STENT** *sb.* 1] An official appointed to fix the amount of tax payable by the inhabitants of a town or parish.

1624 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) 342 The said .. counsail haif electit Archibald Andersone [and sixteen others] stent maisters for stenting of the inhabitants of this burgh. 1828 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxiii. It might weigh down one provost's .. six deacons', besides stent-masters.

Stentor (stentor), *Sc. Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 6-7 -ar, -er, -our. [f. **STENT** v.2 + -OR.] An assessor of taxes, a **STENTMASTER**.

1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 413 The Provost, Bailies and Counsail .. bes nominat certain persons burgessis of the said burgh, Stentaris, he quhome they have causit taxt and stent the inhabitants thairfor. 1622 in A. MAXWELL *Hist. Old Dundee* (1884) 425 He was stenter for the last taxation. 1624 *Ann. Banff* (New Spalding Club) l. 52 Electit stentaris of the taxation of the four tentis payment. 1659 A. HAY *Diary* (S.H.S.J. 127, 1 went to Skirling .. to stent the parish for a schoole, but .. I could not get a competent number of men to be stentours. 1807 J. WILLOCK *Shel. Minister* 141 (E.D.D.) A quorum of the Heritors, Stentors of the town of Lerwick. 1906 J. PATTERSON *Wamphray* iv. 85 To appoint 'stentors' to lay on a tax to meet repairs where needed.

Stentor (stentor), [Gr. *Στέντωρ*, Hom. *Il.* v. 785.]

1. The name of a Greek warrior in the Trojan war, whose voice was as powerful as fifty voices of other men; applied allusively to a man of powerful voice.

1600 NASH *Summer's Last Will* 3 h. Those mountains are the houses of great Lords, Where Stentor with his hundred voices sounds A hundred trumpets at once with rumor fill. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* iv. ii. Rogues, Hell-bound, Stentors, out of my doores, you sonnes of noyse and tumult. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* To Rd., Brutish noises .. Are bellow'd out, and cracke the barbarous voices Of Turkish Stentors. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* v. [He] bawled out, 'Murder! thieves!' with the voice of a Stentor. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* 1, Laughing like a stentor, Kit gradually backed to the door, and roared himself out. 1870 R. BROUGH *Mar-*

ston Lynch x. 90 She roared the .. words through her haods with the lungs of a stentor.

† 2. [mod.L.] A genus of Protozoa; an individual of this genus, a trumpet-shaped protozoan.

1863 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 766 The second figure represents the Stentor, so called because its general shape bears some resemblance to that of a speaking-trumpet. 1875 *Hardwicke's Sci. Gloss.* XI. 160/2, I found it to consist of an immense assemblage of stentors, apparently *Stentor polymorpha*, imbedded in a mass of dirty-looking jelly.

3. A platyrrhine monkey of the South American genus *Myiodes*. 1891 *Century Dict.*

4. *attrib.* with the meaning 'stentorian'.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* l. iii. iii, Where Mirabeau is now, with stentor-lungs, 'denouncing Agio.' *Ibid.* III. l. iv, 'Legislators!' so speaks the stentor-voice.

Stentorial (stentōriāl), *a.* [Formed as next + (-)AL.] = next.

1754 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Fril.* No. 98 ¶ 6 It is ushered in with a stentorial voice enough to crack the Ceiling. 1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LX. 756 In the course of his stentorial and senatorial career he [John Bright] has more than once [etc.].

Stentorian (stentōriān), *a.* [f. **STENTOR** 2 + -IAN. Cf. Gr. *Στεντοριος*, L. *Stentorius*.]

1. Of the voice: Loud, like that of Stentor (see **STENTOR** 2 1); very loud and far-reaching; hence, of uttered sounds, song, laughter and the like.

1605 SILVESTER *Du Barlas* II. iii. 11. Law 20 My Stentorian Song, .. Shall brim be heard from India even to Spain. 1666 *Ibid.* II. iv. 11. *Magnificence* 264 Whose Stentorian sound Doth far and wide of all the world rebound. 1623 COCKERAM 1, *Stentorian-voice*, a voice so loud and strong, as the voice of one hundred men. 1711 *Countryman's Let. to Curat* 31 The Mighty Talkers, who Conjure down the whole Modest Part of the Creation with a Stentorian noise. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambezi* vii. 169 An uproarious dance follows, accompanied with stentorian song. 1872 C. GIBSON *For the King* xxxviii, 'Hold' exclaimed the general, in stentorian tones.

fig. 1638 FEATLY *Striet*, *Lyndon*, II. 77 What a loud and Stentorian untruth is here uttered by a foule mouthed Jesuit?

2. That utters stentorian sounds.

Stentorian trumpet = STENTORPHONIC trumpet. 1690 *Pagan Prince* xli. 119 Setting a Stentorian Trumpet to his Mouth, [he] call'd out to the Belgians in a most Terrible and Astonishing Tone. 1875 F. T. BUCKLAND *Log-book* 27 An invitation issuing from stentorian lungs to 'Step hirsle and see [etc.]'. 1878 H. W. BATES *Staysfords' Compend. Geog. Central Amer.* etc. 187 Here [Trinidad] we meet, among the monkey tribe, with .. the stentorian Howlers (*Myiodes*).

Hence **Stentorianly** *adv.*

1830 MRS. COMPTON RAE *Brown Hand & White* ix, 'We are going to smoke' [said she] stentorianly.

Stentorian (stentōriān), [f. mod.L. *Stentor* (see **STENTOR** 2) + -IAN.] (See quot.)

1873 RAY LANKESTER in *Q. Fril. Microsc. Sci.* XIII. 139 Blue Stentorian.—The Colouring Matter of Stentor caeruleus. *Ibid.* 140 Comparing the hands of stentorian, as we may term this blue pigment, with those of chlorophyll.

Stentorious (stentōriōs), *a. rare.* Also 6 -eous. [f. **STENTOR** 2 + -IOUS.] = **STENTORIAN**.

15.. BECON *Castle of Comfort* Wks. 1560 II. 104 b. These Papistes, whyche cease not wyth theyr stentoreous voyces to speke euyl of the true preachers of Gods worde. 1622 MABBE tr. *Alemans' Gazman d'Alf.* II. 280 Will you have them with a stentorous voyce to deliver an Oration *ex tempore*. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* x. xvii. 77 They will remember the loudness of his stentorous voice.

Hence **Stentoriously** *adv.*, **Stentoriouslyness**. 1656 FULLER *Notes* *Yonah* i. 2. 11 [They] who change the strength of matter into stentoriouslyness-e of voice. 1685 G. SINCLAIR *Satan's Invis. World* Possever. ¶ 5 A great multitude of People, Stentoriously laughing and Gapping with Tahies of laughter. 1882 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 487 To whose convenient indefinitude the porter stentoriously invites us.

Stentoronic (stentōrōnik), *a. rare.* [irreg. f. **STENTOR** 2.] = **STENTORIAN**.

1762 WARBURTON *Doctr. Grace* II. v. Wks. 1788 IV. 617 For thus he measures out his own Stentoronic voice. 1817 [F. W. ROBINSON] *Under Spell* I. vi. 199, Jenny .. threw open the door and bawled out their names in a stentoronic manner.

Stentorophonic (stentōrōfōnik), *a.* Also 7-8 -ick; blundered forms 7 *stentorophonic*, 7-8 *stentorophonick*, 8 *stentorophononic* (k. [ad. mod.L. *Stentorophonicus* (f. Gr. *Στεντοροφωνος* having the voice of a Stentor, f. *Στεντορ* (*Στέντωρ*) + φωνή voice), in *tuba Stentorophonica*, the name given by Sir S. Morland to the speaking-trumpet invented by him (also called *Stentorophonicon*.)]

† 1. *Stentorophonic horn, trumpet, tube*: a speaking-trumpet. *Obs.*

1671 SIR S. MORLAND (title), A description of the Tuba-stentorophonica. 1683-4 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 481 For if the Stentorophonecon .. does such great feats, what might be done [etc.]. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 95 He has Loud Trumpets made as big, and like our Stentorophonica, or speaking Trumpet.]

1685 *Phil. Trans.* XV. 1285 He writes of .. Stentorophonic Tubes, the invention of which he justly ascribes to Sir Samuel Morland. A 1704 T. BROWN *Walk round Lond.*, *Onaker's Meeting* (1709) 19 The spirit speaks in them, they are but the Stentorophonic Tubes. 1710 STEELE & ANSON *Taller* No. 257 ¶ 2 There was an Organ, .. a Stentorophonic-Trumpet. 1713 DENHAM *Phys. Theol.* iv. iii. 130 Of this Stentorophonic .. Horn of Alexander, there is a Figure preserved in the Vatican. 1800 VINCE *Hydrat.* xi. 1869 113 Sound is conveyed to the greatest distance by a trumpet, called a speaking or stentorophonic trumpet. 1803 CAVALLO *Elem. Nat. Philos.* II. 312 Hence arises the effect of the speaking trumpet, or stentorophonic tube. 1811-31

BENTHAM *Language Wks.* 1843 VIII. 313/2, 1. Instruments whereby increase is given to the diffusion of audible and evanescent signs:—1. Stentorophonic [sic] tubes.

2. † Loud as a speaking-trumpet (*obs.*); in later use (echoed from Hindibars) = **STENTORIAN** *a.* 1.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 252, I heard a Formidable Noise Loud as the Stentorophonic Voice, That Roar'd far off, Despatch and Strip. 1682 T. FLATMAN *Heracitus Rident* No. 72 (1713) II. 193, I heard .. a loud Stentorophonic Bawl, which presently was raised to a high Scream. 1704 D'URVEY *Hell bellow'd Hell* 72 Bawling with stentorophonic might. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* No. 164 ¶ 13, II. 324 A stentorophonic voice is the fundamental excellence of your Fine Man. 1822 T. L. PEACOCK *Maid Marian* xii, Little John read aloud with a stentorophonic voice.

So † **Stentorophonical** *a.* (in the same sense), † **Stentorophonically** *adv.*

1676 SHAWWELL *Virtuoso* II. 36 *Sir Nic.* After dinner we .. will survey my Microscopes, .. Stentorophonic Tubes, and the like. 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxi, A fair White Cock .. crowed Stentorophonically loud.

Stentorship, *nonce-nd.* [f. **STENTOR** 2 + -SHIP.] The function of a stentor.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xxiii. 287 Whatever his sleep might have been his waking was perfectly natural, for lethargy itself could not withstand the scolding stentorship of Mr. Holland, the Prior.

† **Stentour**, *Sc. Obs.* [f. **STENT** v.1 (The suffix is uncertain: see -OR 3 and 4.)] A stiffening for a doublet.

1502 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 289 For iij elne canmes to be stentouris and patronis to him.

† **Stentrel**, *Obs. rare* 1. [ad. Sp. *estanterol*, 'the Mid part of the Galley, where the Captain stands in time of Fight' (Stevens).] ? The centre gangway of a galley.

1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1795) II. i. iv. xii. 189/2 Seizing the captain, who stood upon the stentrel, .. they tossed him forwards from bench to bench.

Steelin, *obs.* form of **STEAL** *v.*

Steore, *obs.* form of **STAR**, **STEER**, **STIR**.

Steorne, **Steorre**, *obs.* forms of **STERN**, **STAR**.

Steovene, *obs.* form of **STEVEN** *sb.* 1

Steowe, *obs.* form of **STOW** *sb.*

Step (step), *sb.* Forms: a. 1 *stæpe*, 1-2 *pl. stæpas*, 3-4 *stæpe*, (3 *pl. stæpan*), 4-5 *stæp* (pe, 6 *stæpp*, *pl. stæpys*, 7 *stæpe*), 9 *Sc. stæp*. β. 1 *stæpe*, 2-3 *stæope*, 3-5 *stæope*. γ. 1 *pl. stæppan*, 3-7 *stæpp* (θ, 6 *pl. stæppen*), 3-*stæp*. [OE. *stæpe*, *stæpe* *st.* masc.:—O. Teut. type **stæpi-s*, f. root **stæp-*: see **STEP** *v.* The precisely equivalent form is not found in continental Teut., but cognate and synonymous sbs. are (M)J.G., (M)Du. *stap* (inflected *stæpp*), OHG. (MHG., rare mod.G.) *stapf*:—O. Teut. type **stæppo-s*; also OHG. *stapfo* wk. masc. (MHG. *stapfe* masc., fem., mod.G. *stapfe* (n. masc., *stapfe* fem.))—O. Teut. type **stæppan*-. The mod. form of the sb. does not directly represent the OE. *stæpe*, *stæpe*, but the rare OMerican *stæppe* or *stæppa*, which is influenced by the verb.]

I. Action of stepping.

1. An act of bodily motion consisting in raising the foot from the ground and bringing it down again in a fresh positon; usually, an act of this kind as constituting by repetition the progressive motion of a human being or animal in walking, running, or climbing.

Falste step: see FALSE 6. *Hof, step, and jump*: see HOR 5b. 2.

a 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* (1883) 302 Ælc þæra stæpa and folstæpa, he was to cyrican weard .. gestæppað. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6942 Hire legges bare bineþe þe kne þat me mihte ecb stæpe isce. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5194 Israel wit his vplepp þat moht noght forwit strid a step. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb*, 3989 He prykeþ hem forþ wyþ such an eyr, þat at eury stæpe sprong out þat fry þat hyr wale þanne. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* VII. 527 (MS. B) 31f heo wole go harfor for bir silf four stæppes and for the bischop fyve stæppes, continually upon nyne solow schares breonyng and fyure bote. 1538 *Elvort Dict.*, *Gradior*, to go by stæppes. 1574-1794 [see **STEALING** *ppl. a.*] 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* l. 22 On this side the City they shew a stone, whence they say, the Saint called Aurelia passed the lake, .. at ooe step. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 648 With wandring steps and slow. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 99 Brushing with hasty steps the dew away. 1784 *Cowper Task* vi. 564 An inadvertent step may crush the snail That crawls at ev'ning in the public path. 1825 SCOTT *Talisman*, ii. What do you in the desert with an animal which sinks over the fetlock at every step? 1829 *Aune of G.* xxix, If you will walk a few steps this way. 1867 AUGUSTA WILSON *Vashti* xxix, To-day her manner was excited, and her steps betrayed very unusual impatience.

b. *contextually*. A footstep or footfall considered in regard to its audibility.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. i. 57 Thou sowre and firme-set Earth! Heare not my steps. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xviii, The steps of travellers seldom broke upon the silence of these regions. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* x, Step after step Love could trace his host's retreat along the various passages. 1879 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 180 There were steps coming down the staircase, and voices talking. *Mod.* How did you know who it was, when you did not turn your head? I knew him by his step.

c. Manner of stepping or treading; one's stride. a 1490 *Riddles* xciii. [lxxxviii.] 10 Strong on stæpe. c 1490 *HERRY Wallace* II. 407 With a rud step Wallace cou'd eftry glide. 1677 N. COX *Gentl. Rec.* 1 (ed. 2) 63 All Haris wou'd have a long step will stand up very long. 1686 BLOUNT

Gentl. Recr. ii. 78/2 When the Huntsman endeavoureth to find a Hart by the Slot, and then mind his Step to know whether he is great or long, then say, He is know by his Gate. 1736 GRAY *Statius* ii. 2 With sturdy step and slow, Hippomedon. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene* A. i. vi. There is no bound in our step. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xii, Tito walked along with a light step. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl* i. 13 His step was steady and his voice firm.

d. *Mil.* One of the various paces taught in drill; as *slow* or *quick* step.

1798 WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* 1893 XIV. 18 To train troops to the 'quick step'. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., *Back Step*, a step taken to the rear from any position without any change of aspect. 1802—: see *QUICK STEP*. 1806—: see *GOOSE-STEP*. 1833 Balance step [see *BALANCE* sb. 22]. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 7 *Slow Step*... The recruit is to be taught to take 75 of these steps in a minute.

e. *Dancing*. Any one of the various paces taught by the master; esp. the gliding movement formerly used in the quadrille and other dances (see *CHASSÉ* sb.). Also, a person's individual manner of pacing in the dance.

1678 GAILHARD *Complete Gentl.* ii. 49 A Master teaches the steps, but the grace, the carriage, and the free motion of the body must chiefly come from us. 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bubble* ii. ii, My Dancing-Master has forbid me any more, lest I should discompose my steps. 1717 LAOY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Pope* 1 Apr., The steps are varied according to the pleasure of her that leads the dance. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxix, I have even taught her some of La Pique's steps. 1859 *Habits of Society* v. 206 'Steps', as the chasser of the quadrille is called, belong to a past age, and even ladies are now content to walk through a quadrille. 1834 'EONA L'VALL' *We Two* ix, Captain Golithigh had the most delicious step imaginable. 1885 W. J. FITZPATRICK *Life T. N. Burke* i. 16 They never saw him dance, though his small feet seemed naturally formed for 'steps'.

2. *pl.* Progress by stepping or treading; a person's movements, his goings and comings, the course which he follows. In many phrases, as *to bend* or *direct* one's steps (to a place, etc.); *to retrace*, *tread back*, one's steps (see *RETRACE* v. 3, 3 b, TREAD v. 2 b); *to conduct*, *guide* a person's steps; *to attend*, *dog* (a person's) steps; all used both *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* xvi. 5 Drihten, minre stepas on þine wegas. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvi. 6 þat my steppis he noht strid. 1a 1500 *London Lyckfenvi* i, To london once my steppis I bent. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. 304 Threefold Vengeance tend upon your steps. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* iii. ii. 124 Were it not that my fellow schoolmaster Doth watch Bianca's steps so narrowly. 1598 BRANCON *Octavia* iv. 5 b, Honour attend thy steps. 1693 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.*, *Acis & Galatea* 56 A Pine... He wielded for a Staff; his steps to guide. 1742 GRAY *Adversity* 29 Wisdom... And Melancholy... Still on thy solemn steps attend. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 46 The river pursues a zig zag course for forty or fifty miles, constantly returning upon its steps. 1842 TENNYSON 'Flow down, cold rivulet' 3 No more by thee my steps shall be. 1856 CAFFERY *Poems* (ed. 2) 151 And may no rude steps intrude On thy happy solitude. 1858 TRELAWNY *Shelley* etc. (1887) 184 Envy, malice and hatred bedogged his steps. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* ii, He directed his steps to the hotel.

3. *fig.* An action or movement which leads towards a result; a particular move or advance in a course of action; one of a series of proceedings or measures.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *John* iii. 12-17 For in dede the hate of the neighbour is a step unto murder. 1602 CHETTLE *Hofman* i. (1631) B 4, The first step to reuenge, this seane is donne. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* i. 1. 231 No vantage action or dishonoured step. 1656 in J. SIMON *Ess. Irish Coins* (1749) 125 The expedients and steps for this worke are many. 1653 PATRICK *Pilgrim* xxiv. (1687) 266 How hard do most Men find the first step to any Science. 1719 DE FOE *Crisoe* ii. (Globe) 395 The Belief that the Savages were all kill'd, made our two Men come boldly out from the Tree before they had charg'd their Guns again, which was a wrong Step. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 171 Every motion and step in life should be conducted by reason. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manuf.* vii. (1842) 200 The best preparatory step is to insure the cleanness and dryness of the retort. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 181/2 That prince deprived the town of its municipal franchises, a step which much depressed it. 1849 R. PATTERSON *(title)* First steps to Zoology. 1850 HOOK *Liver Abps.* ii. ii. 144 The next step was to assert the royal supremacy. 1879 CASSIDY *Techn. Educ.* IV. 273/1 The first step in the preparation of cotton yarn. 1913 *Times* 7 Aug. 8/3 An anatomical prognosis that marked a great step forward.

b. A stage in a gradual process.

1811 PINKERTON *Petrals* i. 151 The first step in the process of crystallisation is the formation of grains; the second is [etc.]. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 14 The regularity with which the steps of the argument succeed one another.

4. In phrases which refer to the action of walking evenly with another, putting the right and left foot alternately forward at the same moment with the corresponding foot of the other person; as *in step* and its opposite *out of step* (*with*); *step for step* (*with*); *to keep step* (*with*); also *to music*, etc.); *+* *to tell steps with*. Also *fig.*

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* i. ii. 43, I... front but in that File Where others tell steps with me. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 18 The shapless pair, As they design'd to mock me, at my side Take step for step. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Rhapsody Life's Progr.* viii, I could walk, step for step, with an angel beside. On the heaven-heights of truth. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* L. V, The officer, who rode alongside him step for step. 1853 LOVEJOY in *Congressional Globe* 18 Feb. 754/2 We hear about keeping step to the music of the Union. 1876-80 BRIDGES *Growth of Love* xxxvi, Wherefore my feet go out of step with time. 1896 HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* lviii, Wheo

I came last to Ludlow... Two friends kept step beside me. 1898 *Weekly Register* 15 Jan., We need not go in step with the Bishops over the whole ground exhaustively surveyed.

b. *Electr.* *In step*: (of two or more alternating currents) having the same frequency and always in the same phase.

1903 W. ROGERS in *Electr. Engin.* 25 Dec. 965/2 The secondary voltages are always in step, owing to the primaries being excited off the same mains.

5. *Step by step*. a: Moving one foot after the other continuously; *fig.* by successive degrees, by gradual and regular progress.

1581 E. CAMPION in *Confer.* xi. (1584) N iiiij, That... bodie... ascended vpward step by steppe. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* i. ii. 26 If a man does but think and reason on from one thing to another, step by step, in a methodical train. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* i. § 16, I have been drawn into it step by step through several preliminaries. 1870 THORNBURY *Tour rd. Eng.* ii. xlii. 110 Step by step Wykeham rose to the highest dignities. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 173 The revolution which human nature desires to effect step by step in many ages. 1885 'F. ANSTEV' *Tinted Venus* iii. 32 He had retired step by step before her.

b. *Keeping pace with another*; at the same rate of progress. (Cf. *step for step* in 4.)

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Confero*, *Gradum conferre*, to goe as faste as an other: to sette steppe by steppe. 1580 THO. M. *Pref. Verses* 29 in *Baret's Aluearie*, Euen step, by step, in following of his feete, In right waies. 1620 SHAKS. *Temp.* iii. iii. 78 Lingring perdition... shall step by step attend You, and your wayes. 1766 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Selwyn* 31 Jan., I go step by step with the British Ambassador. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T. Forester* xiv, Whilst he followed him, step by step, through his instructive narrative. 1893 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 594 It [i.e. diarrhoea] disappeared step by step with the skin-trouble.

c. *attrib.* or *quasi-adj.* = that moves or advances step by step.

1803 G. ELLIS *Lett. in Lockhart Scott* (1837) i. xi. 401, I am unable to guide my elephants in that quiet and decorous step-by-step march which the nature of such animals requires. 1813 *Examiner* 11 Jan. 19/2 We beg the reader to give them a calm... step-by-step perusal. 1889 *Engineering* 4 Oct. 386/2 The step-by-step advance of the platen somewhat resembles that in the Caligraph. 1893 SLOANE *Electr. Dict.*, *Step-by-step Telegraphy*, a system of telegraphy in which in the receiving instrument a hand is made to move step-by-step, with an escape movement around a dial.

6. *To make* or *take* a step. A. To perform the act of moving the foot as in walking or climbing. Cf. *f. faire un pas*.

To make or *take* but one step (from — to —): to pass the interval in a single stride.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* 128 As from y^e shotte of a gonne a man were metely saule, that had ere the gonne were losed, made a steppe asyde. xv. hundred myle from it. 1605 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* ii. iii. 193 Weede consecrate the steps that Ajax makes. When they goe from Achilles. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* i. 43 How many steps have I took in vain. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Theocrit's Triv.* ii. 60 They had hardly made one step, when they returned with all speed. 1746 G. ADAMS *Microgr. Illust.* 142 A general Description of the common Steps a Polype makes in moving from Place to Place. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VI. 349 He had the insolence to lay hands on me; And I made him take but one step from the top of the bottom of a pair of stairs. 1798 SOPHIA LEE *Canterb. T.*, *Young Lady's T.* II. 503 He... made but one step from the door to the bed. 1842 BOWROW *Bible in Spain* xxii, Many is the weary step you will have to make before you reach Gyon and Oviedo. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 399 She stay'd a minute, Then made a sudden step to the gate.

† b. *To make* a short journey to (a place or person). *Obs.*

1670 COTTON *Espernon* i. iv. 144 Making a step into Gascony to Visit Madam de la Valette, his Mother. 1685 EVELYN *Mrs. Godolphin* (1838) 217 Often have I knowne her privately slipp away... to make a step to some miserable poorsick Creature. a 1701 MAUSDELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 1 Intending to make only a short step that Evening. 1733 SWIFT *Lett. to Lady B. Cernian* 8 Jan., I... was resolved to take a step to Paris for my health.

† c. *To perform* a stage in a journey. *Obs.*

1695 tr. *Misson's Voy. Italy* II. 305, I... intend... only to run over the several Steps that we made in our Voyage. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G. xix*, That good Christians may bestow their alms upon him, and so make a step on their road to Heaven.

d. *fig.* *To take* a step or steps: to perform a move or moves in a course of action; to take action or measures towards attaining an end. Similarly *to make* a step or steps (now rare).

To take the necessary steps: often, to take the action prescribed by law as necessary to attain some implied object, e.g. the enforcement of a debt.

a 1628 PRESTON *New Court.* (1634) 55 Thou takest not a steppe into any action... but it is ruled and over-ruled by the Lord. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 150/5 These, Sir, are the principal Steps to be taken in order to reform your State. 1775 SHEPARD *Duenna* iii. i, How shall I eotreat your pardon for the rash step I have taken? 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 44 James now took a step which greatly disconcerted the whole Anglican party. 1867 TROLOPE *Chron. Baret* II. xlvii. 33 He wishes that I should take some step in the matter. 1885 *Law Ref.*, 10 *App. Cases* 286 The owner... has taken no steps to disabuse them of that belief. 1891 *Leeds Mercury* 2 May 6/5 Steps have already been taken to suppress this demoralising traffic.

1675 TEMPLE *Wks.* (1731) II. 340 This must be the first open Step that can be made towards the Peace. a 1725 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 333 To make some steps towards the bringing in of their new religion. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 233 Every step which they made towards union increased the influence of him who was their common head. 1883 FERGUS HUME *Mme. Midas* Prol., Come, let us make the first step towards our wealth.

7. The space traversed by the movement of one foot beyond the other in walking or running; a pace. Hence as a measure of length or distance, sometimes vague, sometimes defined, as *military step* (see quot. 1862).

c 975 *Rushu. Gosp.* Matt. v. 41 *Mille passus*, þusend steppan [c 1000 stapa]. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in *Wt. Wülcker* 147/23 *Passus*, stape. c 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1592 Vych stape hire yink a Mile. a 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (1778) 123 Navis continet 36 steppys meas; et longitudo chori continet circa to steppys. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 41 b, A lyttell brooke, called Sandysforde, whyche is but a mans steppe over. 1663 PATRICK *Pilgrim* (1687) 304, I remember once that I met with a Man that thought he wanted not above two or three steps of the Gate of Jerusalem. 1703 CIBBER *She won't*, etc. iv. 56 Move but a step... this Minute is thy last. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl.* to *Stella* 15 May, It is two good miles, and just five thousand seven hundred and forty-eight steps. 1798 WORSW. *We are seven* 39 Their graves are green, they may be seen... Twelve steps or more from my mother's door. 1862 W. PATERSON *Treat. Milit. Drawing & Surv.* 17 The military step of 30 inches, of which there are 2112 to a mile. 1887 FAURELL *How he died* 39 Not another step, or I'll have to pot you! *fig.* 1880 *Mirror* no. 74 What if I should go a step further, and say [etc.]? 1847 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* iii. 23 Irenæus, who is but one step removed from St. John himself. 1856 N. *Brit. Rev.* XXVI. 49 This course of reasoning... might well have been pursued some steps further. 1859 HUXLEY in *Sci. Opinion* 5 May 505/2 There is a long step from the demonstration of a tendency to the estimation of the practical value of that tendency. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl* II. 147 The son went a step further than this.

b. *With limitation* or *negative* (expressed or implied): A very short distance; (only, even) the smallest distance.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Josh.* x. 12 Ne gang þu mona onzean Achil-alon anne stape furdor. c 1300 *Chorus M.* 17704 Ga þou noht o þi hus a steppe. 1535 COVERDALE i. *Sani.* xx. 3 There is but one steppe betwene me & death. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 22 For within him Hell He brings, and round about him, nor from Hell One step no more then from himself can fly By change of place. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 491 'Tis such an easy walk... A step if fair. 1784 — *Ep. Joseph* III 26 'Tis but a step, sir, just at the street's end. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xii, I'll slip on my hood and patters, and gang to Mr Mac-Morian myself... it's hardly a step. 1831 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 232 There is but one step, said Napoleon, from the sublime to the ridiculous. 1845 LANY DUFFERIN *Irish Emigrant* 17 'Tis but a step down yonder lane, The little Church stands near. 1876 STILES *Sc. Natur.* iv. 61 Edward did not know a step of the road.

c. *A good, tidy, etc. step*: a considerable walking distance. *Idial.*

1758 STERNE *Sent. Journ.*, *Fragm.* II. 128 He had brought the little print of butter... and as... he had a good step to bring it, he had [etc.]. 1859 R. B. PEACOCK *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Step*, a walking distance. 1888 *Berkshire Gloss.* s.v., 'A goodish step' means rather a long distance. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perrygoss* 57 The field was a good step from the village.

† d. *A square on a chess-board.* *Obs. rare.*

1562 ROWBOTHAM *Playe of Cheests* A vjb, The king... hath liberte to assault three rouses or steps as he listeth.

8. [Partly *fig.* use of sense 12.] A degree in an ascending scale; a remove in an upward process; a grade in rank or promotion. *To get* the or one's step (*Mil.*): to be promoted to the next higher grade.

In early writers often used where we should now say *grade* or *degree*.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* v. (Z.) 15 *Positiuus* is se forma stape. c 1000 — *Hom.* II. 70 On Godes gelaðunge synd þry stapas gecorena manna. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29134 Par es steps thrin þat man mai fall wit-all in sin, egging, licing [*Galla* lyking], and consent. 1340 *Ayenb.* 46 Pe lecherie of herte zou heþ your stapes. 1577 HANMER *Eusebius' Anc. Eccl. Hist.* iii. xxxiii. 55 Obtaining the first step of Apostolical succession. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. iv. 301 They are as Children but one steppe below. 1601 BR. W. BARLOW *Serm. Paulus Crosse* 30, I am not either a penny the richer or a steppe the higher for him. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. iii. 168 A gradual expression, growing up to the height of its emphasis by four steps. 1779 *Mirror* No. 25 This contempt of authority, and affectation of fashion, has gone a step lower in my household. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 722 One [friend]. Will stand advanc'd a step above the rest. 1801 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) I. 348 It might be desirable to confer the... step in the peerage on Lord Nelson. 1821 SCOTT *Lett. in Lockhart* (1839) VI. 316, I trusted you would get the step within the twelve months that the corps yet remains in Europe. 1829 J. DONOVAN tr. *Catech. Comp.* Trent II. vii, After first tansure, the next step is to the order of Porter. c 1830 MRS. SHERWOOD *Houlston Tracts* III. lxxxii. 4 The housemaid... had been at the head of the sweeping-department... and by her going Anne was to get a step. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxviii, 'He and I were both shot in the same leg at Talavera.' 'Where you got your step,' said George, with a laugh. 1892 BIERCE *In Mist of Life* 124 Each had taken two steps upward in rank. 1902 S. SHELDOY & H. MASON *Altern-Current Machines* 207 Take readings thus by steps of five degrees throughout one complete cycle.

b. *Mus.* *By step*: by progression through a single degree of the scale (i.e. a tone or semitone).

1889 E. PROUT *Harmony* (ed. 10) vi. § 164 A second inversion may be approached either by leap... or by step... from the root position of another chord.

9. The mark or impression made by the foot on the ground; a footprint.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 6/182 Euerech stape þat we stепен for-barnde onder ore fet... For þe foule sunnes þat we duden ore stapan beoth eude is-sene. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 829 He sey the steppis brode of a lyoun. c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 282) xxiv, He shall say the trace of an herte and eke of þe bukke... and þat of þe styngkyng beestes, þat men calle vermynn, be shall clepe hem steppes. c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 289 Lo her the steppes of his stede, Eryn

unto him that wil the lede. c 145n *Mirk's Festial* 152 And þer [he] laft þe steppus of hys fete þroste downe into þe hard erth, þat euer sythen has ben sen. 1530 PALSGR. 276/1 Steppe a print of ones fote, trake. 1538 ELVOT *Dict.*, *Peda* & *Pedatura*, the steppe or token of a maones fote. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace*, *Epist.* l. i. 105 The Steps, that to thy Den Look forward all, but none return again.

† b. fig. A trace, vestige; a mark or indication left by anything material or immaterial. *Obs.* (Cf. FOOTSTEP 3.)

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* ii. 3 Oure lif shal passe as the step of a cloude. 1388—*Gen.* xli. 21 The secounde sauon no steppe of fullnesse. c 1400 LOVE *Bouvent.* *Mirr.* liiii. (Gibbs MS.) 113 Oure lordes reserued in hys gloriouse body þe steppes of hys woundes. 1432—50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 35 As ȝitte the stappes of that famos dyche remayne. 1565 STAPLETON *Forr.* *Faith* 132 Purgung them from all steppes and tokens of Idolatry. 1578 J. FOXE in *Bk. Chr. Prayers* 26 Vnles among the far Ethiopians some old steps of Christianitie peradventure doe yet remayn.

10. To walk in (or tread) a person's steps, to follow him as he walks; usually fig., follow his example. † Also in phrases of opposite sense, as to *suerue from, shun, refuse one's steps*. The phr. to follow, († sue, † pursue) a person's steps is perhaps to be referred in part to sense 5.

a 124n *Ureisin* in *O.E. Hom.* I. 187 He mot foleȝ þine steppes þurh sar and þurh sorewe. 1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* iv. 12 To hem that suen the steppis [1534 TYNDALE, walke in the steppes] of the feith of our fadir Abraham. 1432—50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 343 Which folowenge the stappes of an oxe made a place, namenge hit Boetia. *Ibid.* V. 431 The doghters of the seide Romilda not foloyng the stappes of theire moder, but lovyng chastyte. c 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Crys.* 17 Thair fadirs steppis iustly to persewe. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* ii. 1508 This Matilde, clerely refusing The steppes of Sara... And other good matrons. 1538 STARKIV *England* 145 In this processe we wyl take nature for our exampl, and, as nere as we can, folow hys steppys. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Coun.* 169 h, Not to swarve from the steppes of the confession at Auspurg. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* 18 A good token is it, of good ground, where the Crowe and the Pye folowe in great number the plowe, scraping in the steppes of the Plowman. 1579—1752 [see TFAO v. 2 b]. a 1586 SINNEY *Ps.* xvii. iv. Ledd by thy word, the ravers steppis I shun. 1695 HICKERINGILL *Lay-Clergy Wks.* 1716 I. 322 Arch-bishop Laud did hut Lackey it alter those, and followed their steps. 1714 *Barrow's Euclid* Pref. 2 Whose Steps I was obliged closely to follow. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lix. VI. 72 The Jackall, is said to follow the steps, and devour the leavings, of the lion. 1881 ILLINGWORTH *Serm.* xi. 149 Thousands upon thousands... have taken courage from their example to follow in their steps.

† 11. The sole of the foot. Only as a rendering of *L. vestigium*. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xiv. 25 Fro the stap of the foot [a *vestigio pedis*] vnto the top, there was not in hym any spot. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Deut.* xxviii. 65 Neither shal there be resting for the steppe of thy fote.

II. Something on which to place the foot in ascending or descending.

12. A flat-topped structure, normally made of stone or wood and some six or seven inches high, used, singly or as one of a series, to facilitate a person's movement from one level to another.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xlii. 9 *A gradibus* burneis, from stepum elpabaunum. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Exod.* xx. 26 Ne ga þu on stapum to minum weofode. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 1058 þu maiden... Was on þis grece... On þe nehermost stepp don. c 1320 *Castl. Love* 740 To þulke... tour þer stont a trone... Seueene steppes þer heof þer-to. 1426—7 *Reg. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 66 For a mason & his man... to make a stayer with iij stappes. 1538 ELVOT *Dict.*, *Scannunna*,... a step or grise, wherby a manne gothe vp vnto a high bedde. 1554 tr. *Doct. Masse Bk.* A iv b, Let there be a benediction of Salt and Water... made by the Priest at the step of the Chancel. 1557—8 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 114 For amending and repaying the greases or stepes before the southe doore, 6s. 1637 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.* For a great stone to make a stayer vii. 1705 [E. WARD] *Hudibras Rediv.* iv. 16 That dwells in Allies, God knows where, Down seven Steps, and up one Stair. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 184 Each riser and tread, when fixed together, is called a step. 1847 C. BRONTE *Jane Eyre* xvii, Adde ad I sat down on the top step of the stairs to listen. 1908 [MISS E. FOWLER] *Betw. Trent & Ancholme* 39 The steps down into the Fellows' garden.

Fig. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. iii. 200 (Qo), Let me... lay a sentence, Which as a greese or step may helpe these lovers Into your fauour. 1605 — *Mach.* i. iv. 48 The Prince of Cumberland! that is a step, On which I must fall downe, or else o're-leape, For in my way it lyes. 1642 FULLER *Noty & Prof. St.* i. xv. 105 Not like those Masters, who making their Colledges as steps to higher advancement will trample on them to raise up themselves.

b. The height or depth of this.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Orlani's Voy. Ambass.* 271 This Hall was rais'd three Steps from the Ground. 1877 JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper at H.* i. (1890) 5 Inside the door the floor of brick is a step below the level of the ground.

c. A foothold cut in a slope of earth or ice.

1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* i. xi. 69 Cutting steps in the ice wherever climbing was necessary. 1871 WHYSTER *Scrambles Alps* x. 230 He cut steps down one side of a *strac*. 1892 DENT *Mountaineering* vii. 175 To cut traversing steps is harder than to cut steps down hill.

d. A flat projecting foot-piece, fixed or made to let down when wanted, for entering or alighting from a vehicle; also, a projecting bracket attached to a bicycle to rest the foot on when mounting.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* iv, The fat hoy... let down the steps, and held the carriage door invitingly open. 1841 THACKERAY *Gr. Hogarty Diamond* iii, The carriage steps being let down. 1847 LEVER *Kitt. Gwynne* xvii, The steps were up,

the door banged to... and the next moment saw the chaise at the end of the street. 1852 THACKERAY *Ennond* i. iv, The young page... riding... on the step of my lady's coach. 1877 H. H. GRIFFIN *Bicycles of Year 8* The step is placed at a convenient distance from the ground, and at the portion of fork best suited to bear the rider's weight. 1882 'ENNA L'ALL *Donorax* xxxi, By the time the newspaper boy had sprung down from the step [of a railway carriage].

e. Fortif. = BANQUETTE 1.

1673 LACY tr. *Tacquet's Milit. Archit.* 18 The Step, or Banquet is built at the foot of all Brestworks on the inside, and is 3 feet thick or broad, and 1½ feet high. 1834—47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 303 To render the steps or traverses... available for the active, as well as passive defence.

13. A rung or stave of a ladder; each of the flat cross-pieces of a step-ladder.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Saints' Lives* i. 22 Þonne bið he þam men zelic þe... stihð be þære hlæddre stapum oððer he to ðæm zende hecume. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 361 He gert Sym of the Ledowes... Of hemþyn rapis ledderis ma, With treyn steppis bundin swa, That vald brek apun na kyn wiss. 1530 PALSGR. 276/1 Steppe or staffe of a lader, *eschellon*. 1548 *Elyot's Dict.*, *Climacter*, the rounde or step of a ladder. 1659 N. R. *Prov.*, *Eng. Fr.* etc. 89 Step after step the Ladder's ascended. 1674 *Churches, Acc. Pittington* etc. (Surtees) 236 A new ladder containing 31 stepps. c 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 153 Steps for the Ship's side. The pieces of quartering, with mouldings, nailed to the sides amidships, about 9 inches asunder, from the wale upwards, for the convenience of persons getting on board. 1902 J. ONAN *Vision & Authority* i. iv. 30 No step of the ladder by which man climbs equals the first.

b. pl. A step-ladder; also a pair or set of steps. *collog.*

1693 EVELYN *De La Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 17 If that Branch be too high, he must get upon something, either a Ladder, or Steps, to the end that he may Cut it with ease. 1730 *Inventory R. Woolley's Goods* (1732) 11 A Pair of wooden Steps. 1855 *Trollope's Warden* xiv. 221 A pretty portable set of steps in ooe corner of the room. 1861 F. W. ROBINSON *No Church* i. l. i. 66 A hammer, and nails, and a pair of steps. *Ibid.* 67 Steps, nails and hammer were quickly at the disposal of the stranger. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Steps, a ladder for in-door use.

III. Transferred uses of sense 12.

14. *Geol.* A fault or dislocation of strata.

1789 J. WILLIAMS *Mtn. Kingd.* I. 23 The single slips, or steps, for they are known by both names, are of various degrees of magnitude. 1824 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* III. ii. § 3. 53 This bed [of coal], when clear of steps and dikes, which frequently occur, at thirty yards' distance, dips one foot to twelve. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 965 Hitches are small and partial slips, where the dislocation does not exceed the thickness of the coal-seam; and they are correctly enough called steps by the miner. 1886 J. BARROWMAN *Sc. Mining Terms* 64 Step, a hitch or dislocation of the strata.

15. An offset or part resembling a step in outline, singly or in a series; e.g. in the bit of a key.

1674 HOOKE *Animad.*, *Machinea Coelestis* etc. 71 Unscrew the Plates, and place them in such order, that the Teeth may gradually follow each other, and with such steps, that the last Tooth of one Degree, may within ooe step answer to the first Tooth of the next Degree. 1808 in *Abridgm. Specif. Patents*, *Locks* etc. (1873) 17 The key... moves the horizontal tumbler or tumblers to certain limit or limits by its step or steps cut in the keynose. 1813 MAWE *Diamonds* (1823) 128 When cut to steps, it [the period] will appear to the greatest advantage. 1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burnes), *Step or Tongue*, for the tar-kettle, in rope-making, is made of three inch oak plank [etc.]. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* Plate (1862) 112 Steps [of a gun-carriage]. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.*, *Brit. II.* No. 6105, The 'bits' or steps on the 'web' of the key, that act on the levers inside the lock.

b. (See quot.)

1909 N. HAWKINS *Mech. Dict.*, *Step of Screw*, the distance between two adjacent threads, more commonly termed the *pitch of the screw*.

16. *Naut.* The block in which is fixed the heel of a mast or capstan.

c 1000 in Cockayne *Shrine* (1864) 35/15 Hig fæstniad bone stepe þurh þa pilloge. c 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 474/2 Step, where a mast stant yn a schyppre, *parasita*. 1530 [see HOUND 26 1]. 1644 MANWYNG *Sennius's Dict.* 102 A Step. They call that peece of timber, which is made fast to the Keelson, wherein the maine-mast doth stand, a Step: Also those places, and timber, wherein the misse-mast, fore-mast, and the capstaine doe stand, are called Steps. 1719 Dr Fox *Cruise* i. (Globe) 139, I fix'd my Umbrella also in a Step at the Stern, like a Mast. c 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 152 Steps for the Capstan. Solid lumps of oak, fixed on the beams, in which the heels of the capstan work. 1912 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 342/2 Our mast suddenly gave nut, and breaking at the top, went overboard.

17. *Mech.* a. The lower bearing or block on which a vertical pivot, shaft or the like rotates.

1814 BUCHANAN *Millwork* (1823) 547 The bearings for pivots, at the lower extremity of upright shafts, are denominated steps. 1825 *Ure Philas. Manuf.* 172 Their lower ends [of the spindles] are pointed conically, and turn in brass sockets called steps. 1841 BREES *Gloss. Civil Engin.*, *Steps or Bearings*, those parts which receive the lower gudgeons of upright shafts. 1850 BURN'S *Gloss. Techn.* Terms 12 Step, a pedestal for carrying the brass or bush in which the lower end of a vertical shaft revolves.

b. The lower brass of a journal-box or pillow-block in which a horizontal shaft revolves; also, see quot. 1887.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1887 D. A. *Low Machine Draw.* 30 The brass bush [of a pillow block]... is in halves, called brasses or steps.

IV. 18. *Comb.*: step-bearing = sense 17; step-board, the tread or flat part of a wooden step; step-cut = TRAP-CUT; also as *adj.*; step-cutter,

cutting (see 12 c); step-dance, a dance intended for the display of special steps by an individual performer; hence step-dancer, -dancing; step-fashion *adv.* = *step-wise*; step-fault *Geol.*, one of a series of parallel faults with successive falls like steps; also, the compound fault comprising such a series; step-girl, a girl who goes out cleaning doorsteps; step-grate, a furnace-grate having the bars arranged step-wise, to promote completeness of combustion; step-like *a.*, like a step or a series of steps; step-plate, (a) *Naut.*, in iron ships, a plate of iron upon which the mast-head rests when fixed in position; (b) *Mech.*, a metal bearing; step-pyramid, a monumental pyramid the faces of which are built so as to form a series of large steps; step-stile, a stile formed by steps projecting from a wall; step-stone, (a) a stepping-stone; now *dial.*; (b) a stone forming a door-step; step-vein (see quot.); † step-ward, the ward of a lock nearest the pin; also, the ward of a key nearest the pin or barrel; step-way, a way up or down a flight of steps; step-wheel, a wheel with an edge formed in twelve steps arranged spirally, used in striking-clocks; step-wise *adv.*, like a series of steps.

1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 149 The 'step-bearings for these machines should be as loog and nearly as large in diameter as the top bearings. 1885 [HORNER] *Pattern Making* 226 The guide-rod plate E, carries the step bearing of the turbine shaft. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 197 Proceed with all the succeeding risers and 'step-boards until the winders are complete. 1865 EMANUEL *Diamonds* 98 The Trap or 'Step Cut. 1905 C. DAVENPORT *Jewellery* i. 19 A 'step-cut diamond, the sides faceted in gradually decreasing sizes. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 10 June 11/2 Kauffman... is, I believe, generally admitted to be the fastest 'step-cutter living. *Ibid.* 17/1 It was a very steep bit of 'step cutting. 1868 *Encycl. Sport* II. 36/1 (Mountaineering) Ice-slopes and Step-cutting. 1886 *St. James's Gaz.* 25 Sept. 6/2 Have they learned 'step-dancing? 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VI. 2 Half a dozen... boys behind him, ranged *gradatim*, or 'step-fashion, according to age and size. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 305/2 Section of strata cut by 'step faults. 1884 PEACH & HORNE *Nature* 13 Nov. 35/1 The very preservation of the Durness Basin is due to two normal step-faults. 1884 *All Yr. Round* 18 Oct. 32/1 It is not a pretty spectacle to see two girls—even 'step-girls—toss off their hats and jackets, and 'go' for each other in pugilistic fashion. 1869 CROOKES & ROHRIG *Kerl's Metallurgy* II. 372 Furnaces with 'Step Gears. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Ureol.* 225 *Ostrea scalarina*... with transverse... 'step-like rugæ. 1855 *Orr's Circ. Sci.*, *Inorg. Nat.* 170 The high step-like terraces, by which one may descend nearly to the water's edge. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* xv. 224 The mast steps of the new Indian troop-ships, in which the 'step-plate has been worked directly upon the inner-skin plating. 1869 RANKINE *Machine & Hand-tools* Pl. 15, The two worms are... each of them provided with a spherically shaped step-plate, to insure a perfect fit on the rubbing surfaces oert to the worms. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 124/1 The 'step-pyramid or cumulative masiaba. 1904 J. DERRY *Across Derby's Moors* xii. (ed. 3) 116 A stone 'step-stile crosses the wall on the right close beyond Stony Ford. 1605 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 169 For xv 'stepstoppens for the staires of the said stable (vñj the steppe) vñj ix'. 1668 M. H. SMITH *Sunsh. & Shadow N.* York 136 Ten men could not put her off that step-stone. 1882 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, 'Step-vein, a vein alternately cutting through the strata of country rock, and running parallel with them. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* ii. 22 In Fig. 3. AAAA the Cover-plate [of a spring-lock]... E the 'Step ward, or Dap ward. In Fig. 4. A the Pin-hole [of a key], B the Step or Dap ward. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 111/2 To the cover-plate along the pin, main-ward, cross-ward, step-ward or dap-ward. 1810 *Hull Improv. Act* 51 Cellular-grate 'step-way or hatch-way. 1908 H. G. WELLS *In Days Comet* i. l. 26 We walked together... up the stepway and the lanes towards Clayton Crest. a 1735 W. DERHAM *Artif. Clockm.* (1750) 7 The Snail or 'Step-Wheel in Repeating-Clocks. 1888 WIDGERY *Teaching Lang.* 53 A note-book cut 'step-wise into an alphabet.

19. Combinations with an *adv.*, as *step-back*, -down, -up = an act of stepping backwards, etc.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ul. xiii. 658, I begin to perceive a dimnes and weakenes in reading... Loc—here a steppe-backe, and that very sensible. 1833 *Reg. Instr. Cavalry* i. 17 The 'Step Back' is performed in the slow time and length of pace, from the halt.

Step (step), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. stepped (step). Forms: a. 1 steppan, *North.* steppa, steppa, 3 steppen, (stepen), 3-7 steppa, 3- step. b. 1 steppan, 3-5 stappe, stap, 4-5 stapp, stape, 7- Sc. stap. Pa. t. a. 1 stóp, pl. stópon, 3-4 stop, pl. stopen. b. 3 step, steap, steop, pl. steppen, 3-4 stepe. 7- 3-5 stap, 5 stappe. d. weak forms. 3-4 stapte, 4-5 stapped, -id, 6 stepte, 7 step'd, 7- stepp'd, 5- stept, stepped. Pa. pple. a. 1 (be)stapen, 4-5 stapen(n. b. 4-5 stapen(n, 6 ystope. 7- 6 step, stepte, 6- stept, stepped. [A Com. WGer. stroog verb, with *j*-present-stem (cf. SHAPE *v.*). The original conjugation (O Teut. type *stapjan, *stóp-, *stapan-) is completely evidenced only in English and Frisian: OE. *steppan*, *steppan*, pa. t. *stóp*, pa. pple. *(be)stapen*, corresponds to OFris. **steppa* (3rd sing. *stept*, *stapht*, subj. *stepte*), pa. t. *stóp*, pa. pple. *stapen*. The present-stem is normally represented also in OHG. *stephen* (MHG. *stepfen*), and WFlam.

steppen; the strong pa. t. in OS. *stōp* and in WFr. *stōp*, which is the only trace of the strong inflexion surviving in any mod. Teut. dialect. The continental WGer. lang. have a synonymous wk. vb. with *pp* and without umlaut, (M)LG., (M)Du. *stappen*, mod. Fris. *stappe*, OHG. *staphōn* (MHG., mod. G. *stappen*):—WGer. **stappōjan*, where the doubled *p* appears to be due to derivation from the sb. WGer. **stappōn*—(see STEP sb.); in LG. and Du., however, the history of the form may be complicated with that of the original *j*-present.

In OE. the normal form *stēpan* was Anglian, while WS. had the form *stappan*, the anomalous vowel of which has not been satisfactorily accounted for. In ME. the forms with *a* are confined to certain southern writers (cf. mod. Somerset *staap*). The present Sc. *stap*, recorded from the 17th c., appears to be a late development.

The normal strong pa. t. and pa. pple. survive into the 14th and 15th centuries, but beside them appear two analogical formations: *steop*, *stēpen*, app. modelled on the reduplicating verbs (cf. the similar development in MDn. *stiep* pa. t.); and *stap*, *stappe* of uncertain origin. Beside the regular *stapen* there is also a new pa. pple. *stopen*. Weak forms are found from the end of the 13th century, and from the 16th century are universal.

The affinities of the Teut. root **stap* are uncertain. On the assumption that the form with single *p* has been altered by some analogy from **stapp*, with *pp* representing Indogermanic *pp*, possible cognates are OSI. (and Russian) *stopa*, step, pace, *stēpen* step, degree.]

I. Intransitive.

1. To lift the foot and set it down again on the ground in a new position; to lift and set down the feet alternately in walking; to pace, tread. With adv.: To use a (specified) gait or motion of the feet (often of a horse: cf. 6).

To *step short* (Mil.): see QUOTS. 1802, 1839. c1000 *Ælfric Gram.* xxix. (Z.) 185 *Gradir*, ic *steppa*. c1205 *LAV.* 18420 *Ac* we scullen steppen [c1275 *stap*] from to, swa we stelen wolden. c1220 *Bestiary* 10 in *O. E. Misc.*, Alle his fet steppes After him he filled, Drazed dust wih his stert der he stepped. 1377 *LANG.* *P.* 14. B. v. 352 *He* nyiste neither steppe [C *teft* *stappe*] ne stonde er he his stafie hadde. c1386 *CHAUCER* *Reeve's T.* 254 Steps on thy feet, com out, man, al atanes! 1398 *TRAVIS* *Barth.* De *P. R.* xviii. xcvi. (1495) 843 Apes may goo and steppe on two fete, for they have sooly in theyr fete as a man hath. 1399 *LANG.* *Riel.* *Redeles* iii. 54 As some as hey styffe and bat hey steppe kunne. 1570 *LEVINS* *Manip.* 70/7 To steppe, *gradir*, *gressis* *ponere*. 1727 *H. BLAND* *Milit. Discip.* 43 Those who faced step with their left feet towards the Rear. 1802 *C. JAMES* *Milit. Dict.*, To *step*, to move forward or backward, by a single change of the place of the foot. To *step short*, is to diminish or slacken your pace. 1821 *CLARE* *Vill. Minstr.* I. 8 Soft would he steplest theyr tread should hear. 1829 *LITTON* *Disowned* xxx, And now tell me all about your horse, does he step well? 1859 *F. A. GRIFFITHS* *Artill. Man.* (1862) 6 In slow or quick time the length of a pace is 30 inches, in 'stepping short' 10.

b. with cognate obj. (*a step*, *stride*, etc.). c1023 *WULFSTAN* *Hom.* viii. (1883) 302/27 *Ælc* þara stapa and foistapa, be we to cyrcian weard. c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 6/182 Euerich stape þat we stepen for-barnde onder ore fete. 1802 *G. COLMAN* *Br. Grins.* *Elder Bro.* (1819) 125 He couldn't help, at every step he stepp'd, Grunting, and grumbling. 1821 *SCOTT* *Kenilw.* iii. Nay, without expecting either pleasure or profit, or both, I had not stepped a stride within this manor. 1893 *KIRLING* *Many Invent.* 209, I rose and stepped three paces into the *rullit*.

c. To move with measured paces in a dance. Also quasi-trans., to go through the steps of, perform (a dance).

1568 *E. WARD* *Lord. Styll.* (1706) 46 A Vintners Daughter, bred at the Dancing School, . . . steps a Minuet finely. 1864 *TENNISON* *Aylmer's F.* 207 A still brocade in which . . . she, Once with this kinsman . . . Stept thro' the stately minuet of those days. 1878 *B. TAYLOR* *Deukalion* iii. 1. 95 Step to the music of the song I gave, My Poet, homeward! 1893 *Chamb. Jrl.* 10 Aug. 518/1 He stepped a minuet gravely and gracefully.

d. Phrase. *As good* (etc.) *a man as ever stepped (in shot-leather)*.

1818 [see SHOE-LEATHER]. 1834 *Westm. Rev.* XX. 495 Major Fancourt, as fine a young aristocrat as steps.

2. To move to a new position by extending the foot to a higher or lower level or across an intervening object or space (e.g. in entering or leaving a carriage or boat, ascending or descending stairs); with adv. or prep., as *across*, *in*, *into*, *off*, *out of*, *on* or *upon*, *over*, *up* (see also branches III and IV).

To *step short*, to make an insufficiently long stride, so that the foot fails to reach the intended position.

897 *ÆLFRED* *Gregory's Past.* C. xiii. 77 Dylas be ofer ðone ðersold his endebyrdnesse stappe. c1205 *LAV.* 32035 He . . . sommede alle þa scipen. . . and þohte mid strengþe steppen to londe. c1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2865 Her hors apolk stap in. c1375 *So. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (George) 259 He one horse gat stape. 1706 *MRS. CENTIVRE* *Love at Venture* i. 1. 3 A Lady designing to Land at White-Hall Stairs, stepping short from the Boat, fell into the Water. 1801 *J. THOMSON* *Poems Scot.* *Dial.* 149 They'll get for crossin' o' a street, Or stappin' up a stair, Five good red guineas at a heat. 1823 *Syd. Smith* *Wks.* (1859) II. 212 A boat from shore reached the ship, and from it stepped a clerk of the Bank of England. 1860 *TYNDALL* *Glac.* I. xi. 70 It was necessary to step

from a projecting end of ice to a mass of soft snow. *Ibid.* xvii. 119 Retaining my boots [I] stepped upon the floating ice. 1886 *C. E. PASCOE* *Land. To-day* xxxiv. (ed. 3) 302 He might . . . get to the Royal Exchange without once stepping off the pavement. 1890 *BRIDGES* *Shorter Poems* iii. vii. And in our boat we stepped and took the stream.

fig. 1715 *Pope* *Iliad* I. Pref. D 3 b, Let them think . . . that they are stepping almost three thousand Years backward into the remotest Antiquity.

b. To *step astray*, *awry*, † *beside*: to move from the straight or proper path (*lit.* and *fig.*). See also *step aside* in IV.

1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 6897 ȝif heo quakieþ out Oþer stepþ beside. 1592 *Ardon of Feversham* i. 373, I cannot speak or cast aside my eye, But he Imagines I have stept awry. 1598 *BASTARD* *Chrestol.* v. xxxiii. 124 He steps awry, and falls in to Ajax. 1666 *DRYDEN* *Ann. Mirab.* cclxv, If my heedless Youth has stept astray.

3. In a more general sense: To go or proceed on foot. Now chiefly, to go a 'step' or short distance for a particular purpose: often in polite formulas of request or direction to another person. The direction, etc. is indicated by an adv. or prepositional phr.: for further illustration of these see branches III and IV.

c900 *tr. Beda's Hist.* iii. xiv. (1890) 196 Se cyning. . . stop ofostlice toforan [ʒam] bisceope & feolt to his fotum. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 6293 Is armes he gan to caste & wip gret ernest step ner & assailed edmond vaste. c1300 *K. Horn* 3302 (Laud MS.) Pe knyht to hem gan steppe. c1420 *Octavian* 1335 Clement ner þe stede stappe. c1400 *Beryn* 192 And sith to the dynerward they gan for to stappe. 1581 *MARBECK* *Bk. Notes* 287 S. Luke had before declared that the Apostles did not step from Hierusalem. 1594 *Kyd* *Cornelia* v. 324, I step to him To haue embrac'd him. 1704 *CIBBER* *Careless* *Husb.* v. 59 Step with this to my Lady Graves. [Seals the Letter and gives it to the Servant.] 1705 [E. WARD] *Hudibras* *Rediv.* iv. 12 Who should step by, but Doctor Trotter. 1709 *STEELE* etc. *Tatler* No. 83 P 12 The Gentlewoman of the next House begged me to step thither. 1722 *Br. Atterbury* *Let. to Pope* 6 Apr., I may step to town to-morrow, to see how the work goes forward. 1794 *MRS. INCHALD* *Wedd. Day* i. ii. 7 Your guardian is just step home, to bring his wife to dine with us. 1835 *LIEBER* *Stranger in Amer.* I. 262 Passengers who have not paid their passage, please to step to the captain's office! 1837 *CARLYLE* *Fr. Rev.* I. v. v. Besenval, before retiring for the night, has step over to old M. de Sombreuil, of the *Hôtel des Invalides* hard by. 1847 *TENNISON* *Princess* vi. (Song), Stole a maiden from her place, lightly to the warrior step. 1857 *W. COLLINS* *Dead Secret* iii. iv, Will you step this way, and see her at once?

fig. 1834 *MRS. OLIPHANT* *Lit. Hist. Eng.* I. 3 All is not absolute good or advantage to the human race; but yet the race is stepping onward.

b. with advb. accusative.

1835-34 *BRIDGES* *Eng. & Psych.* Oct. i, [She] chose to step the most deserted ways. 1892 *MEREDITH* *Sage Enamoured* *Poet.* Wks. (1912) 382 She stepped her way benevolently grave.

c. To *step and* (do something). Now rare.

1704 *CIBBER* *Careless* *Husb.* iv. 46 What say you Ladies, shall we step and see what's done at the Bassett-Table? 1764 *FOOTE* *Patron* iii. Wks. 1799 I. 333 My good girl, will you step, and take care that when any body comes the servants may not be out of the way. 1802 *MRS. E. PARSONS* *Myst. Visit* IV. 3, I shall step and visit my patient. 1853 *DICKENS* *Bleak Ho.* xiv, Would you step and speak to Mr. Jarndyce?

† d. *fig.* To advance, proceed (in an action, argument, etc.). *Obs.*

1599 *HAYWARD* *1st Pl. Life Hen. IV.* 65 In private attempts a man may step and stope when he please. 1611 *G. H. tr. Anti-Coton* 7 In the Chapter following, hee steps yet one degree farther. 1616 *R. Johnson's* *Kingd. & Commu.* 177 Yet are they . . . maintainers of their Honours and Families; wherein they step so far as if true gentrie were incorporat with them. 1620 *E. BLOUNT* *Horre Subs.* 107 Liberality is a Vertue, and so is Parsimony within their several bounds, but the error is, when the one steps, or the other declines too neere the contrary. 1644 *MILTON* *Divorce* ii. xxi. 75 Thus farre by others is already well stept, to inform us that diuorce is not a matter of Law but of Charity.

† e. In past pple. a. (*Well*, *far*, etc.) *stepped in* age, *in* or *into* years: advanced in years, elderly.

c1386 *CHAUCER* *Nun's Pr. T.* 1 A poure wydwe, somdel stape (v. r. stope) in Age. *Ibid.*, *Merch.* T. 270 And trewely it is an heigh corage Of any man that stape (v. r. stopen) is in age To take a yong wyf. 1513 *DOUGLAS* *Æneis* vi. v. 23 Althocht he eldrit was, or step in age. c1530 *Crt. of Love* 281 This old, Thus fer y-steppe in yerres. 1562 *LECH* *Armorie* 69 Certaine knyghtes . . . beyng sore brused, lamed, and well stepte into yerres. 1593 *NASHE* *Four Lett. Conf.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 253 Shores wife is yong, though she be stept in yerres. 1603 *HOLLAND* *Plutarch's Mor.* 493 Helianicus, a man very farre stept in age. 1629 *HOBBS* *Thynck.* 4 Such of the Rich as were any thing stepped into yerres. 1629 *MAXWELL* *tr. Herodian* (1635) 112 He was now well stept in yerres.

† b. *Far stepped*: far advanced in (an action, attainment, etc.). *Obs.*

1594 *CAREW* *Huarte's Exam.* Wils x. (1396) 145 Not so far stept in perfection as the former. 1596 *SHAKS.* *Tam. Shr.* i. ii. 83 Since we are stept thus farre in, I will continue that I broach'd in iest. 1605 — *Alach.* ut iv. 137, I am in blood stept in so farre.

5. *collog.* To go away, make off. Cf. 3 c. Also to *step it*.

c1400 *Beryn* 2433 Beryn gan to stappe, he sparid for no cost. 1851-63 *MAYHEW* *Land. Labour* III. 198/1 After I had been with him about three months more I 'stept it' again. 1859 *Hotten's Slang Dict.* 102 *Step it*, to run away or make off. 1902 *Mimsy's Mag.* XXIV. 851/2 Well, I must be stepping. . . It's getting late.

6. Of a horse: To go at a good pace. Also ocnarily of persons. Cf. *step out*, 26 c.

1856 [H. H. DIXON] *Post & Paddock* x. 176 The gentler sex seem to step along quite as briskly as their companions. 1857 *HUGHES* *Tom Brown* I. iv, How that ere cob did step! 1891 *S. C. SCRIVENER* *Our Fields & Cities* xii. 95 She could 'step' as well as dress herself, and we were very soon on the Hertford road.

7. *Naut.* and *Mech.* Of a mast or other upright: To be fixed *in* its step. Of other parts: To be fixed or jointed *in* or *into* (a groove, etc.); to rest securely on or against (a support).

1791 *SMEATON* *Edystone L.* § 81 The lower end of the shores stepping against some hole or prominence of the rock. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 395/2 The quarter-piece . . . the heel of which must step on the after end of the middle stool. *Ibid.* 403/1 The partners on the lower deck, wherein the capstan steps. c1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 119 *Foot-space* rail, the rail, in which the balusters step. 1869 *SIR E. REED* *Shipbuild.* iv. 61 The outer keel-plate . . . steps up into a rabbet in the side.

8. *collog.* To clean doorsteps.

1884 *All Yr. Round* 18 Oct. 29/2 A housewife . . . who will habitually do her own stepping, sublimely regardless of what Mrs. Grundy may say. *Ibid.* 31/1 Or again . . . they 'step' for houses that are practically in a state of siege.

II. Transitive (causal, or by omission of prep.).

9. To move (the foot) forward or through a specified step. Chiefly with advs., as *down*, *in*, *across*. Phr. to *step foot in* (a place). Now only U.S.

1540 *PALSGR.* *Acolastus* v. v. A a ivh, Steppe not one foote forth of this place. c1547 *SURREY* *Compl. Abs. Lover* 2 in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 19 Good Ladies, . . . Step in your foote, come take a place, and moorne with me a while. 1705 *H. BLACKWELL* *Engl. Fencing-Master* 51 Engage him in Carte, disengage in Tierce, stepping your Right-Foot a-cross at the same time. 1849 *CURLES* *Green Hand* xiii. (1856) 130 Stepping one of his long trowser-legs down from over the quarterdeck awning. 1864 *R. B. KIMBALL* *Was he Successful?* II. i. 182 When Hiram stepped foot in the metropolis. 1880 *S. W. BENJAMIN* *Troy* i. iv. 26 (Funk) Calchas announced that the first man who stepped foot on the enemy's soil was doomed at once to die.

10. To measure (a distance) by stepping over it. Also with *off*, *out*.

1832 *S. WARREN* *Diary Physic.* II. iii. 166 The work of loading being completed, and the distance—six paces—duly stepped out. 1842 *LOVER* *Handy Andy* iii. 1, that have stepped more ground and arranged more affairs [sc. duels] than any man in the country! 1856 *MISS YONGE* *Daisy Chain* ii. xi. 456 'Hardly space enough I should say,' replied Dr. Spencer, stepping it out. 1859 *JERSON* *Brittany* xii. 210, I endeavoured to calculate its size by stepping it, and found that the capping-stone measured twelve of my strides. 1863 *W. C. BALDWIN* *Afr. Hunting* ix. 439 'To give myself a good idea in rifle-shooting at game, I have been for years constantly judging and stepping off distances.

11. *Naut.* and *Mech.* To fix (a mast or other upright) *in* or *into* its step; to fit (a piece) *into* (a groove, etc.); to fix securely on or against (a support).

1712 *W. SUTHERLAND* *Shipbuild.* *Assist.* F 7 The most convenient Place for stepping every Mast. 1742 *WOODROFFE* in *Hamway's Trav.* (1762) I. ii. xvii. 75 We stept our masts and bowsprit. 1815 *FALCONER's* *Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), To *step* a Boat's Mast, is to erect and secure it in readiness for setting sail. 1856 *KANE* *Arct. Expl.* II. xvi. 171 It [the mast] was stepped into an oaken thwart. 1874 *THEARLE* *Naval Archit.* 196 It was customary to dispose the knitted head, stem piece, and hawse timbers in a fore and aft plane, stepping their heels against the foremost canted frame that heeled against the deadwood. 1879 *JEFFERIES* *Wild Life in S. Co.* 195 These sheds are . . . supported . . . by a row of wooden pillars stepped on stones to keep them from rotting. 1892 *Daily News* 24 Oct. 2/6 The new flagstaff . . . at Windsor Castle was successfully stepped . . . on Saturday afternoon.

12. *Mech.* To cut steps in (a key); to arrange (the teeth of a toothed wheel or rack) stepwise.

1856 *G. PRICE* *Depositories, Locks & Keys* 798 Workmen, who have been stepping keys as they thought quite different from each other, have found that the keys passed each others' locks. 1869 *RANKINE* *Machine & Hand-tools* Pl. M 2, To prevent jarring the teeth of the driving wheels . . . are stepped. 1895 *FUNK's* *Stand. Dict.*, *Step*, . . . to cut steps in or adjust tools for cutting steps in (keys or the like).

III. Intransitive uses with prepositions.

13. Step between (or betwixt) —. To come between (two persons, a person and thing, etc.) by way of severance, interruption or interception.

1601 *SHAKS.* *All's Well* v. iii. 319 Deadly diuorce step betweene me and you. 1605 *1st Ph. Jeronimo* iii. ii. 157 O then stept heauen and I betweene the stroke. 1615 *HERWOOD* *Four Prentices* D 4, Stage-dir., *Bell*, Stay Gentlemen. *Shee steps betweene them.* 1742 *GRAY* *Propertius* ii. 12 When . . . Age step twixt love and me, and intercept the joy. 1839 *I. MITCHELL* *Frogs of Aristoph.* 201 note, We will no longer step between the reader and his mirth.

14. Step into —. a. See sense 3 and INTO prep.

c1000 *ÆLFRIC* *Hom.* I. 60 Mid þam ðe se apostol Iohannes stop into ðære byrig Ephesus. c1400 *Beryn* 309 He stapped in-to the tapstry wondir pruely. 1598 *SHAKS.* *Merry W.* iv. ii. 1 Step into th' chamber, Sir John. c1700 *EVELYN* *Diary* 21 Apr. 1657, I step into Bedlam, where I saw several poore miserable creatures in chains. 1732 *SWIFT* etc. *Poisoning* *Curll* *Misc.* III. 26 He desir'd his Wife to step into the Shop for a Common-Prayer-Book. 1765 *BICKERSTAFF* *Maid of Mill* iii. ii. 57 But, stay and take a letter, which I am stepping into my study to write. 1832 *S. WARREN* *Diary Physic.* II. ii. 95 Before leaving the house, I stepped into the parlour, to speak a few words to Miss E—.

b. To walk into (a place on a higher or lower level, e.g. a vehicle) by taking one or more steps up or down.

c1380 *Sir Ferninh.* 5793 If þou wilt ben a crysteman, Mahoun þou most for-sake. . . And suppe stape in-to þis water clere. 1825 *T. HOOK* *Sayings* Ser. ii. *Passion & Princ.* xli

294 The ladies having set all their finery in order, the party stepped into the coach. 1862 *Borrow Wild Wales* II. x. 103 Your honour can...trifle away the minutes over your wine...till seven, when your honour can step into a first-class for Bangor.

c. To obtain possession of (an estate, a place or office) at a single step; to succeed at once to (the place of another person or thing).

1607 *Shaks. Timon* II. ii. 232 By whose death hee's stepp'd into a great estate. 1609 *HOLLAND Annot. Marcell.* xxx. viii. 389 Leo...in case the other, now aloft, should once fall downe from the rocke, was readie to step into his Prefecture. 1671 *TRENCHARD Cap Gray Hairs* (1688) 18 The Discourse of [Religious] Ceremonies hath brought things to this pass, that the Circumstances hath stept into the room of the Substance. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xx, A gentleman in London who had just stepped into taste and a large fortune. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., The guards...have the exclusive privilege of going over this intermediate rank, and stepping into a lieutenant-colonelcy at once. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* IV. xvii. 63 William in short had stepped into the place of those whom he had himself overcome. 1885 C. E. PASCOE *London To-day* xxviii. (ed. 3) 218 Until Buttol's Coffee-house stepped into the place of 'Will's'.

† d. To enter suddenly and incautiously into (a course of action, etc.). *Obs.*

1607 *Shaks. Timon* III. v. 12 A Friend of mine, who in hot blood hath stepped into the Law, which is past death To those that (without heede) do plunge into't. 1648 *FANSHAWE II Pastor Fido*, ed. 304 In pursuance of this fury, about ten years after, Caius Gracchus stept into action (as the Irish call it) to play the second part of his Brother. 1656 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 31, I know no reason for this speed; for we may offend as well in proceeding and sudden stepping into judgments.

15. Step on or upon —. To put the foot down upon; to walk on or over; to tread on (something that lies in the way); *fig.* to come suddenly upon (a person or thing). Also, to set one's foot on (a position) from a higher or lower level or by striding across an intervening space.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 136 Siddan Adam step on grene gras. a 1000 *Riddles* xxvii. 10 Fugles wynn, step eft on mec. c 1205 *LAY.* 23861 He þat scip stronge scaf from þan land and stop uppen þat ætland. a 1290 *S. Eustace* 113 in Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 213 Crist...þaton erpe rod and stop. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6930 Heo stæp vpe his furi yre euerich stæpe al clene. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 639 For stepping on a too of a styncande frene. 1437 *E. E. Wills* 271 That my body be Beryed in the Churchyeh, as men goth ouer into be church at þe South Syde, ry3te as they mowe stæppe on me. 1530 *Palsgr.* 734/2, I stepppe upon a thyng, *je saillz par dessus.* *Ibid.* 735/1, I stepped upon hym or I was wate. 1602 *Shaks. Twel. N.* III. iv. 306 He payes you as surely, as your feete hitte the ground they step on. 1658 *JUNUS Parv.* *Antients* 61 The Poet stepping with Phædon upon the waggon hath noted every particular. 1901 *ASP. TENNIE* in *Sandford Mem.* (1906) II. 702 The moment we begin to assign motives we are stepping on unsafe ground.

16. Step out of —. See simple senses and *OUT OF prep.*

1489 *CAXTON Fayles of A.* I. xxiii. E. iv, Dyuerse rowes...full shortly reinged and not stepping out of place. 1588 *Shaks. Tit. A.* I. i. 391 (Qu.) To step out of these drie dumps. 1691 *HARTCLIFFE Virtues* 45 When we step out of the way of Virtue. 1704 *NORRIS Ideal World* II. v. 279 No sooner do we step out of selves, but we launch out into a vast sea of intelligible objects, where we see no shore. 1785 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* xxviii. (1794) 438 But here we are stepping out of our province.

17. Step over —. To walk or stride across (an intervening space, cavity or obstacle); *fig.* to OVERSTEP, transgress; to 'skip', miss or neglect in passing; also *Mil.* to be promoted to a position above (another who is considered to have a prior claim).

1387 *THEVISA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 527 (MS. B) 3if heo stæpeth harmles over alle these stæppes. c 1440 *Fromp. Parv.* 474/2 Steppyn ovyr a thyng, *clunio.* 15... *Droiclis Part of Play* 86 in *Dunbar's Poems* 317 Or he of aige was seinis thre, He wald step over the oceanie see. 1530 *Palsgr.* 735/1, I wil steppe over this brooke, I holde the a peny. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* I. xl. (1867) 34 Where thou wilt not step over a straw, I thyneke. 1592 *Shaks. Rom. & Jul.* IV. ii. 27 Not stepping ore the bounds of modestie. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 192 You must step over a great many people...lying and tumbling confusedly in the Church. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* I. iv, I step over the great western gate. 1746 *WESLEY Princ. Methodist* 39 Step, Sir. You are stepping over one or two points, which I have not done with. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, To step over, to rise above another...As, young men of interest and connection frequently step over old soldiers. 1872 *EARL OF PEMBROKE & G. H. KINGSLEY S. Sea Bubbles* I. 23 We strolled about the gardens all the evening, stepping over or picking our way between the numerous babies that were scattered about the ground. 1885 E. GOSSE *Shakesp. to Pope* 146 An intellectual and fanciful...element, which really stepped over the Marinists, and linked the Elizabethans with the classical school.

18. Step to —. † To address oneself vigorously (a task, encounter, etc.). *Obs.*

1530 *Palsgr.* 734/2 Step to it, man, *hardyment a cela.* Steppe to it agayne and take better holde. 1540 — *Acolastus* IV. iv. Vj, Let vs goo to it, or steppe to it (lyke men). *Ibid.* v. v. A lij h, What yf I steppe to it, and diuise some humble prayer to my father.

IV. With adverbs.

19. Step aside. *intr.* a. To go a little distance away from one's place or from the path one is following; to withdraw or retire for a short distance; to take one or more steps to one's right or left. Also *fig.*

1530 *Palsgr.* 734/2, I stepppe a syde out of the way, *je me*

desmarche. Let them lay to my charge what they lyst, I will never steppe a syde for it. 1560 *DAUS tr. Seldane's Comm.* 376 b, He steppeth a side into the countrey hy. 1592 *Shaks. Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 162 See where he comes, so please you step aside. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* XI. lxxx, He stept aside the furious blow to shunne. 1770 *LANGHORNE Plutarch, Timoleon* II. 215 Upon which Timoleon stepped aside, and stood weeping. 1859 *Aluskey Instr.* 35 He will leave his rifle on the rest and step aside, in order that the instructor may take his place.

† b. To abscond. *Obs.*

1620 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I.* (1848) II. 210 Sir John Samms is stept aside and gone for Bohemia...being...ready to sink under the burthen of his debts. 1689 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 595 The cook was sent to Newgate, but the lord Griffin himself, hearing of it, is stept aside. a 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1823) II. 153 They did not know whether he might not have stepped aside for debt.

† c. To make a digression in discourse. *Obs.*

1653 *GATAKER Wind. Annot. Jer.* 125 Herodote made his History somewhat the more delightful, by stepping aside to tel a tale or two now and then. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agrie. Perth* 190, I request the indulgence of the reader...while I step aside to give a few directions to the inhabitants of the Highland districts.

d. To deviate from the right path, err, go astray. 1785 *BURNS Addr. to Unco Guid* vii, To step aside is human.

20. Step back. (a) To go back a little distance, to retire or withdraw a short distance to the rear. (b) To go one or more paces backwards without turning the body round. Also *fig.*

1538 *ELVOT Dict., Resulte*, to...to leape or steppe hacke. 1544 *BETHAM Precepts War* I. cxliii. G vij h, Whome we muste inholden...that gladly they will marche forwarde, and not to steppe hacke for anye leopordyes. 1605 *CHAPEMAN All Poes* II. i. E 1 h, I step me backe, and drawing my olde friend here, Made to the midst of them. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* IV. 820 Back stept those two fair Angels hand amaz'd. 1759 *JOHNSON Rasselas* xxxi, The favorite of the Princess, looking into the cavity, stepped back and trembled. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, Step back, *March.*, a word of command which is given when one or more men are ordered to take the back step according to regulation. 1857 *Mrs. GATTY Parah. Nat. Ser.* II. 65 He stepped back again to the path. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 6 In stepping back the pace is 30 inches.

21. Step down. a. To go from a higher level to a lower, esp. by treading on a step or stairway. Also, to go a short distance to a place which is, or is regarded as, lower.

a 1400 *St. Alexius* 503 (Trin.) Of here hedde hy sprong... And hardeliche a downe step, þe folk alle among. 1526 *TIN-OALE John v.* 7 Another stoppeth (read steppe)th) doune before me. 1590 *Tarlton's Scott Br. Lamm.* xxi, Pray, step down to the cellar, and fetch us up a bottle of the Burgundy. 1825 T. Hook *Sayings* Ser. II. *Passion & Prine.* xi. III. 253, I wish, Macadde, that to-morrow morning early, you would step down to the Tower, and see the Colonel. 1842 *TENNISON Beggar Maid* 5 In robe and crown the king stept down.

† b. To plant the foot firmly on the ground at each step. *Obs.*

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 77 Such exercise is not much less salutiferous than riding, if the walker steps down firmly, so as to shake the intestines.

c. *trans.* in *Electr.* To lower the voltage of (a current) by means of a transformer. Hence step-down used attrib. or as adj. designating a transformer that does this.

1893 *SLOANE Electr. Dict.*, Step-down adj...applied to a converter or transformer in the alternating current distribution, indicating that it lowers potential difference and increases current from the secondary. 1903 *Electr. World & Engin.* 8 Aug. 230 (Cent. Suppl.) The...transformers...stept the pressure down to 2,000 volts.

22. Step forth. To advance a short distance from one's place or position; to come out to the front or into the midst, present oneself before the public; to advance with some immediate purpose in view. Also *fig.* of things.

c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* John xi. 44 & sona stop forð se þe dead wes. c 1205 *LAV.* 25819 Forð he gon steppen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10763 Son ilkan wit þair wald forth steppe. 1518 *Sel. Cases Star Chamber* (Selden Soc.) II. 140 When they [jurymen] wer callid and their namys read, steppyd forth one Robert Edward and seyde [etc.]. 1526 *TIN-OALE Acts* v. 20 Goo, steppe forth, and speake to the temple to the people. 1588 *Shaks. L. L.* IV. iii. 151 Now step I forth to whip hypocrisie. 1605 *CHAPEMAN All Poes* II. i. E 1 h, Steps me forth their valiant fore-man, with the word, I rest you. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* VI. 128 From his armed Peers Forth stepping opposite, half way he met His daring foe. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Blith & Selv.* 168 Why might he not 10000 ages before the world was, give it his bidding to step forth? 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* I. III. ix, Not for a century and half had Rascality ventured to step forth in this fashion. 1913 D. BRAY *Life-Hist. Brahut* IV. 62 Then those that can shoot a good shot step forth for a match.

23. Step forward — *prec.*

1793 [JOHNSON] *Consid. Coal in Scot.* 56 The gentlemen who, in this exigency, stepped forward to second the efforts of the Magistrates. 1799 *H. LEE Canterb. T.* *Frenchm. T.* (ed. 2) I. 300 His comrade, stepping forward, remonstrated with somewhat. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, To step forth or forward, to take an active part in any thing. Thus, when the circle was formed, the grenadiers stepped forward to beg off their comrade. 1845 *GLADSTONE Corr. Ch. & Relig.* (1910) I. 349 A rear-rank man step forward when his front-rank man falls in battle. 1855 *Poultry Chron.* III. 162 Any one who could step forward in this time of no reports with a few facts, would be a public benefactor.

† b. To present oneself as the champion of a woman's reputation (with reference to duelling).

1796-7 *JANE AUSTEN Pride & Prej.* xvii, Could he expect that her friends would not step forward? *Ibid.*, Lydia has no brothers to step forward.

c. *Wrestling* = *Step in*, 24 c.

1898 *Encycl. Sport.* II. 547/2 (Wrestling) The hype. After securing a tight grip step forward with the left leg [etc.]

24. Step in. a. To come or go indoors; to enter a house or apartment casually or for a short visit. Also, to enter a boat, vehicle, etc.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Judg.* IV. 21 Seo wifman...step inn digollice. 1534 *TIN-OALE John v.* 4 Whosoever then fyrst after the steringe of the water, stepped in, was made whoale. 1622 *FLETCHER Span. Chr.* IV. vi, Pray ye let's step in, and see a friend of mine. a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 15 Aug. 1641, As we returned, we stepped in to see the Spio-house. 1795 *Mrs. INCUBALIO I'll tell you what* I. i. (1787) 21 Do step in and take your chocolate with her. 1834 *Hr. MARTINEAU Ella of Gar. xi* 138 The little boat pushed off...the three boatmen...having waved their bonnets and cheered before they step in, in honour of the spectators. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* I. v. viii, Such Deputation is on the point of setting out—when lo, his Majesty himself, attended only by his two Brothers, steps in. 1838 *Gins Cotswold Village* III. 50 If he could get you to 'step in', he would offer you gooseberry, ginger, crowslip, and currant wine.

b. To come forward and join in what is going on; to come to close quarters, enter the fray; to intervene in an affair, a dispute, etc. *lit.* and *fig.*

1474 *CAXTON Chesse* III. iii. (1883) 101 His frende...forthwith step in and sayde that he hymself was culpable of the deth of this man. 15... *Christ's Kirk* I. vi, Then Steven cam steppand in with stendis. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* I. iii. (1867) 7 While I at length debate and beate the hush, There shall step in other men, and catch the hurdes. 1604 *Shaks. Oth.* II. iii. 229 This Gentlemen Steppes in to Cassio, ad entreats his pause. 1667 *BULLINGBROOK Martyr.* II. i. 150 While they for the crown contended, In step'd the Romans, so the quarrel ended. 1702 *AOSISON Dial. Medals* i. (1766) 30 It is here therefore...that the old Poets step in to the assistance of the Medallist. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 230 Just when, by long labour, the weasel...had removed the board, the monkey step in, and...fastened it again in its place. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* I. vi. 497 Certain Bishops and other chief men stepped in to preserve peace. 1877 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) II. ix. 497 The three able statesmen who are represented as stepping in *ibid.* 1, 2 intervening between him and his dangerous vassal.

c. In *Wrestling*, to bring one's leg round the opponent's. In *Cricket*, of a batsman: To advance a step to meet a ball.

1714 *PARKYNS Inn-Play* (ed. 2) 55 Step in with your left leg the inside of his Right. *Ibid.* 56 At the same time he steps in with his other leg to turn you. 1837 *New Sporting Mag.* XI. 197 Stepping in to meet the ball...In stepping in the batter must get well over the ball. 1862 *Pycroft Cricket Tutor* 35 As to forward play, with an over-pitched ball every first-rate player knows how to step in.

25. Step off. a. *intr.* To take one or more steps down and away from a higher level.

1833 T. Hook *Parson's Dan.* II. i, He [a would-be visitor at a house] stepped off, and turning down Grosvenor Street [etc.].

b. *Mil.* To begin to march at a prescribed pace. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, To step off, to take a prescribed pace from a halted position, in ordinary or quick time, in conformity to some given word of command or signal...In stepping off to music...the word of command is the signal to lift up the left foot.

c. *trans.* To mark off by successive equal movements of a leg of the compasses. Cf. 26 d.

1895 *ELEANOR ROWE Chip-carving* 21 Divide the circle into three equal sectors, by stepping off the radius six times upon the circumference.

26. Step out. a. *intr.* (Cf. sense 3.) To go or come out from a place, usually for a short distance or for a short time; esp. to leave the house, go out of doors. Also, to leave a boat or vehicle. Also, to move one or more paces away from one's position. a 1533 *BERNERS Huon* CXXXIII. 494 He stepte out aparte to behold the batayle. 1576 *GASCOIGNE Keneiv. Castle Wks.* 1910 II. 91 Sibilla being placed in ao arbor...did step out and pronounced as foloweth. e 1730 *SWIFT Direct. Serv.*, *General Rules*, When your master...wants a servant who happens to be abroad, your answer must be, that he had but just that minutestep out. 1753 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1754) II. 4 Sir Charles, stepping out, brought in with him Miss Jervois. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xiv, 'Never mind', said the one-eyed man, calling after the girl as she left the room. 'I'll step out by and by, Mary.' 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* II. viii, The first half of the over Jack steps out and meets, swiping with all his force. 1880 *Mrs. R. O'REILLY Sussex Stories* I. 276 Mother's stepped out, and I'm alone up here. *fig.* 1602 tr. *Guarin's Pastor Fido* IV. ii. K 4 h, At each of Sitoues acts My soule stept out, push't on with all ber will.

b. *Mil.* To lengthen the pace in marching. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, To step out, to lengthen your pace. 1833 *Reg. Instr. Cavalry* I. 17 On the word *Step out*, the recruit must be taught to lengthen his step to 33 inches.

c. To walk with a vigorous step or stride. Also *transf.* of a ship.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 214/1 The truly-bred Suffolk horses are active in their walk. They step out well. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xxx, Jack or Donald marches away to glory...stepping out briskly to the tune of 'The Girl I left behind me'. 1859 *JEHSON Britanyia* ix. 140, I therefore stepped out hard, and at length...reached a town. 1867 *SWINNE Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Step out*, to move along simultaneously and cheerfully with a tackle-fall, &c. 1884 H. COLLINGWOOD *Under Meteor Flag* 250 It was...the weather in which the little 'Vigilant' stepped out to the greatest advantage.

d. trans. Cf. *step* off 25 c.
1895 ELEANOR ROWE *Chip-carving* 68 Divide the circumference into six parts by stepping out the radius six times round the circumference.

27. *Step together*. †a. Of two or more persons: To meet or engage in conflict. *Obs.* b. Of a pair of horses: To be well matched in pace and action. Also *fig.* of persons, to be in sympathy.

c 1205 LAY. 28408 Heo to gadere stopen and sturnliche fuhren. 1866 ANNIE THOMAS *Walter Goring* I. i. 5 They stepped together well in fact, and so defied censure. 1880 Miss BRANNON *Just as I am* xxi. 'How well Morton and Fan step together!' said Beville, speaking of the dancers as if they were horses.

28. *Step up*. a. *intr.* To go up from a lower position to a higher; to mount, ascend (also *fig.*); *spec.* to go up by treading on a step or stairway. Also, in later use, to go a short distance, or pay a short visit, to a place which is, or is regarded as, higher.

a 1000 *Riddles* xxii. 19 Hy stopan up on oþerne. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 713 & mid tē ilke step up, & steah to be steoren. a 1240 *Lofsong in O.E. Hom.* I. 207 His up ariste do me stepen upward in beie and holi þeawas. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 1437 Sum stepis vp on sties to be stane wallis. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 351 To this souerayne Citie þat yet was olofte, Jason aloynd and his iust fieris, Steppit vp to a streite streight on his gate. 1758 JORTIN *Brasimus* I. 35 He often stepped up to Town.

b. To mount a pulpit, rostrum, or the like.
1535 COVERDALE *Acts* v. 20 Steppe vp and speake in the temple to the people. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Nov. 1644, After him stepp'd up a child of 8 or 9 years old who pronounced an oration. *Ibid.* 4 Dec. 1653, Going this day to our Church I was surpris'd to see a tradesman, a mechanic, step up.

c. To come forward for some purpose; to leave one's place and come close to (a person).

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 6 He... suddenly stepped up to him; and... laid him dead at his feet. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 88 One of our men stepped up to the fellow. 1764 in R. S. *Hawker's Footpr.* Far Cornu. (1870) 62, I made up my mind to... step up and ask his name right out. 1840 THACKERAY *Barber Cox* Jan. 'A mighty wet day, sir,' says I to Mr. Hock, stepping up and making my bow.

†d. *fig.* To arise, come suddenly into prominence.
1577 HANMER *Ang. Eccl. Hist.*, *Socrates* II. xxviii. 279 At Antioche in Syria there stept vp an other hereticke. 1610 KNOLES *Hist. Turks* Induct. to Rdr., There stept vp among the Turks in Bythinia one Osman or Othoman.

e. *Wrestling*. To bring one's leg up (between the opponent's legs).

1714 PARKYNS *Inv. Play* (ed. 2) 51 Step up with your left Leg betwixt his Legs.

f. *trans.* To bank up in steps.

1901 S. B. MILES in *Geogr. Jnrl.* (R.G.S.) XVIII. 480 The terraces being stepped up with revetments wherever the natural features of the ground had not availed, to maintain the earth in position.

g. *Electr.* To increase the voltage of (a current) by means of a transformer. Hence *step-up* used attrib. or as adj. designating a transformer that does this.

1893 SLOANE *Electr. Dict.*, *Step-up* adj., the reverse of step-down. 1902 S. SHELTON & H. MASON *Altern. Current Machines* 154 The autotransformer is used to step-up the voltage... to 500 volts. 1912 *Nature* 21 Nov. 3461 One method to obtain this is to step up by means of an E.H.T. transformer.

Step, var. *STAP* *Sc.* and *north.*, stave of a tub.

Step, OE. *stēp* (earlier *stēp*-, Northumb. *stēp*-), corresponding to OFris. *stiap*-, *stiep*- (Nfris. *stiap*-, *sjap*-, *stip*-, Wfris. *stiep*-), MLG. (irreg.) *stēf*- (mod. LG. *stāf*-), (MDu. (irreg.) *stief*-, OHG. *stuf*- (MHG., mod.G. *stief*-), ON. *stjúp*-, (MSw. *stjup*-, *stjuf*-, mod.Sw. *stjuf*-, *stjuf*-, Da. *stif*-, *stiv*-, now superseded by *sted*-): -OTeut. **steupo*-, a Com. Teut. combining element (not recorded in Gothic), prefixed to terms of relationship (as son, father, brother) to form designations for the degrees of affinity resulting from the remarriage of a widowed parent. The primitive sense of the word is indicated by the use of OE. *stepbearn*, -*cild* (STEPBAIRN, STEPCILD) for 'orphan', and by the cognates, OE. *dstleped* bereaved, OHG. *stiußen* (also *ar*-, *distiußen*) to bereave. Etymologically, *stepfather* (*stepmother*) might be rendered 'one who becomes a father (mother) to an orphan', and *stepson* (*stepdaughter*) 'an orphan who becomes a son (a daughter)' by the marriage of the surviving parent. It is uncertain which of these two applications of the prefix is the original one; all branches of Teut. (exc. Gothic) have both, and also the extended use in *stepbrother*, *stepsister*. ON. had shortened forms, *stjupa* stepmother, *stjup-r* (mod.Icel. *stjúpri*) stepson. In Du. and LG., and in later Scandinavian, the *p* of OTeut. **steupo*- is anomalously represented by *f* instead of *p*. This is prob. not due to HG. influence, but to assimilation to the following *f* in the compound *stepfather* (cf. the early ME. form *steffadyr*). A solitary OE. example of this anomaly occurs in the form *stefdohtor* (quot. 912

s.v. STEPDAUGHTER). Occasional forms of the prefix in ME. are *stip*- (*styp*-), *sti*-, *ste*-, *stap*pe-.

In 1755 Johnson says that *stepmother* is the only one of the compounds of *step*- that has survived in general use. At the present day *stepfather* is hardly less frequently used, and *stepson*, -*daughter*, -*child*, -*brother*, -*sister* are by no means rare, while *stepdame* occurs in somewhat archaic language (chiefly *fig.*). In the 16th and 17th c. a few writers employed the prefix in nonce-formations which would now seem un-English, as *stepdevil*, a term of abhorrence for a stepmother; *step-duchess*, the stepmother of a duke's children; *step-lord*, one who has the position of a lord without the true lord's affection for his subjects; *step-Tully*, one who assumes the function of a Cicero. New formations with the prefix, denoting actual relations of affinity, do not appear earlier than the 19th c.; in the latter part of the century they became somewhat common, chiefly as more or less jocular nonce-words, though one or two of them, as *step-nephew*, -*niece*, have obtained some currency in serious use. The older compounds of *step*- are in this Dictionary treated as main words; the following examples illustrate the extended applications of the prefix from the 16th c. onwards.

1549 LATIMER *1st Sermon*, *Def. Edu.* VI (Arb.) 39 You landlordes, you rentierses, I maye saye you steplordes, you vnnatural lordes, you haue for your possessions yerely to much. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Sufer*. Wks. (Grosart) II. 74 His betters will neuer pen such a peece of Latin, who-soeuer wer the Stepp-Tully. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* I. ii, Was't euer knowne step-Dutchesse was so milde. 1633 *Castile Where* v. iii. in Bullen O. P. IV. 283 Oh she was vertuous... But this step-devill doth promise our fall. 1812 Miss L. M. HAWKINS *Cress & Gertrude* I. 244 Mr. Sterling, the step-uncle to the countess. 1825-9 Mrs. SHERRWOOD *Lady of Manor* V. xxii. 349 'And I am heartily glad of it,' said the old man... 'I am much mistaken, if, after all, the step-lady [sc. a stepmother] will not prove the best friend.' 1839 BURTON *Life Sir T. Gresham* II. vii. 400 Her maternal step-grandmother. 1852 Miss SEWELL *Exp. Life* xi. (1858) 84 She is a step-niece of Major Colston. 1868 L. H. MORGAN *Syst. Consanguinity* (1870) 482 Since the step-relationships are not discriminated. 1876 Mrs. WHITNEY *Sights & Insights* ii, She is also my cousin; that is, my step-cousin. 1895 BLACK *Brists* ii, I never know what that excellent step-papa of mine may be up to. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Sept. 8/2 Mrs. Neale, step-granddaughter of the wife of Lord Nelson. 1900 MARY E. WILKINS *Love of Parson Lord* 40 Richard Pierce, the squire's step-grandson. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Jan. 3/2 The step-sisters and step-aunts. 1905 R. BAGOT *Passport* vii. 69 It had amused him to address no small part of his conversation to his step-niece during these little dinners.

Stepbairn (ste'pbeərjn), sb. [OE. *stēpbearn*: see STEP-. Cf. ON. *stjūpbarn* (Sw. *stjufbarn*, Da. *stjifbarn*) in sense 2.]

†1. An orphan. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* ix. 63 Pæt mann... steophcarum gehelpe. c 1175 Lamb. *Hom.* 115 He scal hwerian widewan and steopbern. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Platter* ix. 38 Til stepbarn þou sall be helperc.

2. *Sc.* A stepson or stepdaughter; = STEPCILD 2. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 402 Suppulis scho was bot hir stephame as than. 1631 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 76 And that if any were a Stepbairn, in respect of comfort and sense, it were rather myself than his poor bairns. 1721 J. KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 328 That's the piece the Stepbairn never got. 1909 R. J. DRUMMOND *Faith's Cert.* 329 There are no step-bairns in the family of God.

Hence †*Stepbairn v. Sc.*, trans. to treat as a step-child.

1605 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 34 Why doe they so partially step-barne the pursse-miserable poore from such a soul-helpe?

Stepbrother (ste'pbrəðə). [See STEP-. Cf. MHG. *stiefbruder* (mod.G. *stiefbruder*)] A son, by a former marriage, of one's stepfather or step-mother.

1440 *Promp. Para.* 474/1 Stepbrother, of the fadyrs syde, *victigenus*. Stepbroder, on the modys syde, *noveratus*. 1530 PALSGR. 276/1 Stepbrother, *devo frere*. 1828 in WEBSTER. 1868 L. H. MORGAN *Syst. Consanguinity* (1870) 482 These are step-brothers and step-sisters to the children of their mother's sisters. 1869 J. EADIE *Gabrians* 89 1f, then, the theory of step-brothers or cousins be surrounded with difficulties. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 510 Whether he [sc. St. James] were a half-brother or only a step-brother of Jesus.

Hence *Stepbrotherhood*.

1869 J. EADIE *Galat.* 78 For the theory of step-brotherhood, there is no explicit evidence in Scripture.

Stepchild (ste'pʃild). [OE. *stēpcild*: see STEP-. Cf. OHG. *stiuſchint* (MHG. *stiefkint*, mod.G. -*kint*).]

†1. An orphan. *Obs.*

971 *Blith. Hom.* 45 Þonne sægde Sanctus Paulus þæt se biscop nære miltsende wedydum, ne steopcildum, ne nanum Godes þearfan. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John xiv. 18 Ne late ic eow steopcild. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xciii. 6 Widow and comeling slogh þai, And stepchilðre þai drupe al dai.

2. A stepson or stepdaughter.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 121 Pan studied sche stifly, as step-moderes wol alle, To do dornly a despit to here stepchil-deren. 1631 [see STEPFATHER]. 1868 L. H. MORGAN *Syst. Consanguinity* (1870) 482 Their children by other wives would be my step-children. 1889 S. WALPOLE *Lt. John Russell* I. xiii. 340 Lord John went down with his children and step-children to Buckhurst.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1407-10 Hoccleve *Mfn. Poems* (1892) 58 Let me no step-child been for I am he That hope haue in yow, comfort & gladnesse. c 1450 Lovelich *Grail* xlviii. 385 Whiles that 3e to God diden take, thanne was he to 3ow fadyr ful kynde... and sethen that stepchilðren that 3e hen, be hath 3ow forȝeten ful Clen. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* V. 266 It parts good friends, the step-child [sc. the young cuckoo] seldom offering any violence to its nurse. 1911 *Q. Rev.*

Jan. 150 The navy has been the step-child of both parliaments.

Stepdame (ste'pdəm). Now *arch.* Also 4 *stedame*. [f. STEP- + DAME (sense 8).] A step-mother.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 273 Vortimerus deide, þoru3 venym of his stedame Rowen. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxv. 120 þai wedd... þaire stedames efter þe deed of þaire faders. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 39 His cruell stedame. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. iv. 279 Where old Cham... Hid Amalthea and her Florid Son, Young Bacchus, from his Stepdame Rhea's eye. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* iii. 48 A Stepdame too I have, a cursed she, Who rules my Hen-peck'd Sir, and orders me. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* ix, Other stepdames have tried less laudable means for clearing the way to the succession of their own children. 1894 LOWELL tr. *Kalevala in Century Mag.* May 27/2 Small and weak my mother left me... In the keeping of the stedame.

b. *fig.*

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 5 Forȝetinges all wey kypinge þe craft of a stedamme, he is enmy of mynde. 1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 137 Negligence is stedame of lernynge. 1447 BOKENAM *Seyntys, Marg.* 942 To eschewyn prolixyte, Stepdam of fauour. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 257/2 The church of Rome, which of a mother is become a stedame. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 131 An ouer commanding mount is a stedame to a fortress. 1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Wars* vi. 8 Vertue the mother of courage... when it meets with desperation the stedame of courage. 1730 T. BOSTON *Mem.* xii. 512 The world hath been a step dame to me. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) I. 219 What a tragic, treacherous stepdame is vulgar Fortune to her children!

c. *attrib.*

1800 CAMPBELL *Lines Græve Suicide* 13 To feel the step-dame buffets of fate. 1871 HEBER *Europe* 99 And dread the step-dame sway of unaccustom'd wad. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. vi. v. Did Nature... fling thee forth, stedame-like, a Distraction into this distracted Eighteenth Century?

Stepdaughter (ste'pdɔ:tə). [OE. *stēpdohtor*: see STEP-. Cf. MLG. *stiefdochter*, Du. *stiefdochter*, MHG., mod.G. *stiefdochter*, ON. *stjūpdohtir* (Sw. *stjufdotter*, Da. *stjifdotter*)] A daughter, by a former marriage, of one's husband or wife.

a 850 *Kentish Glosses* in Wr. Wulcker 88/20 *Filiaster*, *steopdohtor*. 912 MS. *Vesp. D. xiv.* ff. 170 *Prougnia*, *stefdohtor*. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 103 Theodora þe step-doughter [1432-50 tr. *Higden* step-doughter] of Hercules Maximianus. 14... *Lat. Eng. Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 605 *Pri vigne*, a stepdowtur. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* 111. (1786) 121 In families there are... the step Mother, and the steppe Daughter, the Coosins and Allies. 1681 FOUNTAINALL *Hist. Notices* (Bannatyne Club) I. 343 Lady Sophia Lindsay, his stepdaughter. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1776, Next morning he introduced me to Mrs. Lucy Porter, his step-daughter. 1913 C. READ in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 48 Leicester was planning to marry his step-daughter to James.

Hence *Stepdaughtership*.

1876 Mrs. WHITNEY *Sights & Insights* xiii, She was keenly delicate of her step-daughtership.

Step-down attrib. or *adj.*: see STEP v. 21 c.

Steppe, *obs.* form of STEP.

Steppele, *Stepende*: see STEEPLE, STIPEND.

Stepfather (ste'pfəðə). Forms: 1 *stēp-fæder*, *stēpofæder*, 4 *stifader*, -*dre*, *stefader*; 4- *step*- (see FATHER sb.). [OE. *stēpfæder* (see STEP-) = OFris. *stiafader* (Nfris. *stjāfader*, *sjāfader*, Wfris. *stiefader*), MLG. *stēfader*, Du. *stiefvader*, OHG. *stiuſfater* (MHG., mod.G. *stiefvater*), ON. *stjūpfader* (Sw. *stjufader*, Da. *stjifader*). A man who has married one's mother after one's father's death.

c 825 *Epinal Gloss.* 1070 *Vitricius*, *steupfæder*. c 893 ÆLFRED *Oros.* i. viii. 42 *Adipus* [i.e. *Oedipus*], ægþes ofslō 3e... his steopfæder, 3e his steopsunu. 13... *Sir Beues* 464 Beien ichaue me stifade Wiþ me mace. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 93 Medus... folowed þe dedes of lason þat was his owne steplader. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 83 It is no loue of a naturell fader, but it is rigoure of a steplader. 1538 ELYOT *Nat. Hist.*, *Vitricius*, a fader in lawe or steppefather. 1631 ANCHORAN *Comenius' Gate Tongues* 123 A steplather, & stepmother, loue not very well their steppe sonnes, or steppe children. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 30/2, I am not your own Child, but was adopted by one of your former Husbands; who... proved an excellent Step-father to me. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 46 He was the stepfather of Arthur of Brittany.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1325 *Metz. Hom.* 123 Hir [sc. the Church's] steffader cal I the Fend, For ȝaign hir 3e be unhende. 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 335 þis weiard steffadris of mennus soulis. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Remem.* v. 128 Who but Stepfathers to their Poemes be. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest* cr. ii. viii. 86 Kings, if they be Wise for themselves will be Nursing Fathers... not Stepfathers. 1865 KINGSLAY *Herem.* xv, 'Dare we resist the Holy Father?' 'Holy step-father, you mean.' 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commu.* liii. II. 327 [Washington] was commonly called by them 'The stepfather of his country.'

†c. A father-in-law. (f. A conscious misuse.)

a 1625 FLETCHER *Double Marr.* iv. i. Pand. [to Julianna, his daughter-in-law] A word or two of a kind step-father I'll have put in.

Hence *Stepfatherly a.*

1912 *Nation* 23 Mar. 1021/3 His step-fatherly rule does not kill even his own officialism.

|| **Stephane** (ste'fæni). *Antiq.* [Gr. *στέφανος*, related to *στέφανος* crown.] A kind of diadem or coronet, represented in statuary as worn by the goddess Here and other deities; also worn by military commanders.

1847 LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Anc. Art* § 425. 505 The three figures on vases with high stephane (ὄγκος ?) seem to be statues in the stage costume of Hercules, Hermes and a third. 1858 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* I. 407. Here is adorned with the stephane, or diadem. 1875 F. HUEFFER tr. *Gült & Koenig's Life Greeks & Romans* 235 The helmets of the common soldiers were generally without ornaments, those of the officers only being decorated with figures or patterns; the cap, visor, and stephane were frequently covered with these.

Stephanial (stīf'niāl), *a.* [f. STEPHANION + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the stephanion.

1891 *Century Dict.* A stephanial point.

Stephanic (stīf'nik), *a.* *Craniometry.* [f. *stephanique* : see STEPHANION and -IC.] Pertaining to the stephanion.

1878 BARTLEY tr. *Toginard's Anthropol.* II. ii. 249 The superior and maximum frontal or stephanic diameter upon the temporal ridge. 1884 J. G. GANSON in *Jrnl. Anthropol. Inst.* XIV. 129 Viewed from the *norma frontalis*, the arch of the top of the cranium is markedly flat, giving the stephanic region a somewhat angular appearance.

|| **Stephanion** (stīf'niŋ), *Craniometry.* Pl. -ia, -ions. [mod.L. use of Gr. στεφάνιον, dim. of στεφάνος crown.] The point where the coronal suture crosses the temporal ridge.

1878 BARTLEY tr. *Toginard's Anthropol.* II. ii. 248 Whose two measuring points are the stephanions at the union of the temporal ridge and the coronal suture. 1896 A. MACALISTER in *Jrnl. Anthropol. Inst.* XVI. 22 A transverse green band of staining crosses the bone above the frontal eminences from stephanion to stephanion. 1902 DUCKWORTH *Ibid.* XXXII. 142 In the coronal suture on each side at and below the stephanion.

Stephanite (stēfānīt), *Min.* [ad.G. *stephanit* (Haidinger, 1845), named after the Archduke Stephan of Austria : see -ITE.] Sulphantimonide of silver, black in colour and very brittle.

1849 J. NICOL *Man. Min.* 493. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 195 A 50-foot quartz-vein, carrying disseminated stephanite.

Stephanome (stēfānōm), [irreg. f. Gr. στεφάνος crown (taken in the sense of CORONA 1) + -mōs distributor.] An instrument for measuring the angular dimensions of fog-bows, halos, etc.

1889 *Times* 21 Mar. 3/3 The stephanome... is used for measuring the angular size of halos, fog-bows, and glories at the Ben Nevis Observatory. 1890 *Lond. etc. Philos. Mag.* Ser. v. XXIX. 454 note, A stephanome, consists of a graduated bar, at one end of which the eye is placed, and in which slides a cross-bar carrying certain projections. With its aid faint objects, for which a sextant would be useless, may be measured to within 5'.

† **Stephanophore**, *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. Gr. στεφανοφόρος wearing a crown, f. στεφάνος crown + φέρος (related to φέρειν to bear).] (See quot.) 1624 DARCIE *Birth of Heretics* xii. 51 The Herculean Pontifes, called for this reason Stephanophores, as wearing a Crowne upon their heads.

Stephanotis (stēfānō'tis), [mod.L., *a.* Gr. στεφανωτός fem. adj., fit for a crown or wreath, f. στεφάνος crown.]

1. *a.* *Bot.* A genus of tropical asclepiadaceous twining shrubs having fragrant white flowers. *b.* A plant of this genus; a flower of such a plant.

1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xxxi. The voice was as sweet as the stephanotis. 1882 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 390 With a sprig of stephanotis in his buttonhole.

2. A perfume said to be prepared from the flowers of *Stephanotis floribunda*.

1907 H. WYNDHAM *Flare of Footlights* xvii. A sickly odour of stephanotis arose from it [the letter].

Stephne, *obs. form of STEVEN sb.*

Stepill (l), *obs. forms of STEEPLE.*

Stepille, *obs. Sc. form of STAPLE sb.*

1597 in *Spalding Club Misc.* I. Pref. 53 Joggis, Stepillis, and Lockis.

Step-ladder, [STEP sb.] A ladder which has flat steps instead of rungs.

1751 *Hist. Acc. New Forest* etc. 49 Step Ladders were fixed against the Wall of the Park [Richmond] in divers Parts. 1795 HELEN M. WILLIAMS *Lett. France* II. 12 (Jod.) One of the secrets of Robespierre's government was to employ as the step-ladders of his ambition, men whose characters were marked with opprobrium. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* IV. 239 The staircase... is as much like a step-ladder in a dark corner as anything well can be. 1904 MAY SINCLAIR *Div. Fire* 22 Standing on a step-ladder and fumbling in the darkness for a copy of Demosthenes.

b. *attrib.*

1908 *Daily Graphic* 21 Mar. 13/2 The chemist and step-ladder patterns [of sleeve] are the two... most insistent applicants for our favour. *Ibid.*, Step-ladder sleeves are distant relatives of the Kimono.

Steeple, *obs. form of STEEPLE.*

Stepless (stēplēs), *a.* [f. STEP sb. + -LESS.] Having no step or steps.

1827 DARLEY *Sylvia* 20 You might as well climb the stepless air and catch that voice... as overtake my Sylvia.

Steply, variant of STEEPLY *a.*

Stepmother (stēpmōðr), *sb.* Also 1 stēpmōðr, 4 stēpmōðr, *Caxton* styfe- (after Du.). [OE. *stēpmōðer* : see STEP-. Cf. OFris. *stēpmōder* (Nfris. *stijap*, Wfris. *stēp*), MLG. *stēpmōder*, Dn. *stēpmōder*, OHG. *stēpmōder* (MHG. *stēpmōder*, mod.G. -mutter), Sw. *stēpmōder*, Da. *stēpmōder*.]

1. A woman who has married one's father after one's mother's death.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) N 167 *Noverca*, stepmother. c 893 *ALFRED Oros.* III. vii. § 2 Heo was Philippus stepmother. c 1205 LAY. 222 He 3ef heo his stepmother For þon lofe of his broþer. *Ibid.* 14421 Heore stepmother. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* 478 Stepmother is selde gud. c 1305 *St. Swithun* in E. E. P. (1862) 45 Seint Edwardes fader was þat his stepmother a-sloz. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 104 My Stepmother for an hate, Which toward me sche hath begonne, Forschoþ me. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 273 His stepmother. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 83 His stepmother. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 195 Thy fathers second wife, thy stepmother. 1598 BERNARD tr. *Terence's Hecyra* II. i. With one consent all stepmothers hate their daughters in law. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. i. 71 You shall not finde me (Daughter) After the slander of most Step-mothers, Euill-ey'd vnto you. a 1692 SHADWELL *Volunteers* I. ii. What is that Fathers Wife of kin to you? *Clara*. My true Stepmother. 1865 Lr. FANU *Guy Deverell* IV. I. 51 His mother indeed she was not; but only the stepmother of his deceased wife. 1914 J. MACKAY *Ch. in Highlands* II. 49 A man might marry his stepmother.

b. *transf.* Said of a bird that hatches another bird's eggs.

1567 MAPLER *Gr. Forest* 97 h, So soone as those yong can heare but their... Native Dams note, they leaue their Step-mother or Nurses (the Partridge's) foode by and by. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 121 P. 1 The young, upon the sight of a pond, immediately ran into it; while the step-mother, with all imaginable anxiety, hovered about the borders of it. 1815 STEPHENS in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* IX. 1. 76 The bird often proves a mother and step-mother at the same time, by bringing into life the whole brood.

c. *fig.*

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. ix. (Skeat) 86 My dul wit is hindred by stepmother of foryeing. [Cf. *Higden Polychr.* (Rolls) I. 5 *Noverca obliuio*.] 1396-7 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1907) XXII. 296 Qwan he chirche of Yngelond began to dote in temerale astir her stepmodir he grete chirche of Rome. a 1400 *Relig. Pices* fr. *Thornion MS.* (1867) 23 *Vidiles* etc. stepmodir and stamerynce agaynes gude thewes. 1426 LYDC. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 15985 The Step-mother adu vertu. And ful enmy to cryst ihesu, Wych callyd ys 'Prosperite'. 1430-40 - *Bochas* II. ii. (1554) 44 Flattery which is a stepmother called... To all vertue. 1646 J. HALL *Horz Vac.* 15 He seem'd to carry Reason along with him, who called Nature Step-mother, in that she gives us so small a portion of Time. 1659 N. R. *Pross.* *Eng. Fr.* etc. 32 Fortune to one is a mother, another a step-mother. 1664 EVELYN *Sylvia* (1679) 18 All sort of Clay, is held but a step-mother to Treas. c 1695 J. MILLER *Descr. New York* (1843) 10 New York, in these (necessaries), is not unkind; but though a stepmother to those who come from England, yet furnishes them... plentifully. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. v. 56 Happy we, that Her Majesty does not behave Her self like a Step-mother to the Moderate Party. 1913 *Contemp. Rev.* June 827 The monastery had got the credit of founding a school, but had really been a stepmother to it. *quasi-adj.* 1715 CHAPPELWORTH *Right Way to be Rich* (1717) 81 Turn'd naked into a frowning step-mother world.

d. *attrib.* as *stepmother dole*, + *shive* (with reference to the stinginess ascribed to stepmothers). Also *Comb. stepmother-in-law*.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 261/2 A Stepmother schyfe, *coitrida*. 1847 C. BRONTE *Jane Eyre* xxxi. Nature, forgetting her usual stunted stepmother dose of gifts, had endowed this, her darling, with a granddame's bounty. 1904 *Verny Mem.* II. 133 Eleanor, Countess of Warwick... stepmother-in-law to the Protector's daughter.

2. *dial.* *a.* More fully, *stepmother's blessing*: an agnail.

1818 WILBRHAM *Chesh. Gloss.* *Stepmother's Blessing*, a little reverted skin about the nail, often called a back friend. 1862 C. C. ROBINSON *Dial. Leeds* 421 *Stepmothers*, hang-nails.

b. (See quot.)

1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.* *Step-mother*, the name given to the flowers of the violet in general, but more particularly to those of the *violet tricolor*, pansies or hearts-ease, etc.

Hence *Stepmother v. trans.*, (a) to provide with a stepmother; (b) to behave as a stepmother to. *Stepmotherly a.*, pertaining to or characteristic of a stepmother; hence *Stepmotherliness*.

1848 [M. W. SAVAGE] *Bachelor of Albany* 270 [The cook] obliged her barbarous mistress to abandon... her stepmotherly designs. 1860 WRAXALL *Life in Sea* viii. 192 The Acepahla have not been treated by her [Nature] in such a step-motherly fashion as might be supposed from their headless condition. 1887 AUGUSTA WILSON *At Mercy of Tiberius* vii. When I want my children step-mothered I will let you know. 1894 KATE K. IOE in *Advance* (Chicago) 22 Mar. A good grandmother, whose grandchildren had become step-mothered. 1892 JANE BARLOW *Irish Idylls* iii. 41 He knows what ills forthwith await him, what step-motherliness of barren earth. 1896 E. A. KING *Ital. Highways* 63 Alma Mater is but step-motherly to her daughters in our own country.

† **Stepony**, *Obs.* Also 7 stepponi, -ony, stipone, stiponice, stipony, 8 steponey, stepany, steponey. [Of obscure origin; possibly a use of *Stepney*, the name of a parish in the East of London (cf. quot. 1656).] A kind of raisin-wine, made from raisins with lemon-juice and sugar added.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Stipone*, a kind of sweet compound liquor, drunk in some places of London in the summer time. 1664 ETHERIDGE *Comical Rev.* v. iv. Do you not understand the mystery of Stiponice, Jenny? 1669 Sir K. Digby's *Closet Opened* 124 To make Stepponi. 1672 HANNAH WOODLEY *Queen-like Closet* i. (1684) 29 To make Raisin-Wine or Stepony. 1676 *Poor Robin's Intell.* 11-18 Apr. 2/2 Then comes in the faculty of spunging Stepony, and of enflaming the reckoning as occasion shall require. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Steppony*, a decoction of Raisins of the Sun, and Lemons in Conduit-water, sweetned with Sugar and

Bottled up. 1717 *Poor Robin* July B 2 h, They drink... Chocolate... Stepany, Tea. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Wine-Raisin* or Stepony may he thus made [etc.]. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.*, Stepony.

Steppage (stepdʒ). *Path.* [a. F. *steppage* (Charcot), i. *stepper* to step (racing term), ad. E. STEP v. : see -AGE.] A peculiar high-stepping gait characteristic of certain nervous diseases.

1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1900 CHURCH & PETERSON *Nervous & Mental Dis.* (ed. 2) 300.

Steppe (step). Also 7-9 step. [a. Russian степь. Cf. F., G. *steppe*.]

1. One of the vast comparatively level and treeless plains of south-eastern Europe and Siberia.

1671 [S. COLLINS] *Pres. St. Russia* xviii. 87 Going towards the more Southern parts of Syberia, you shall see a Wilderness called the Step. 1770 WHITWORTH *Acc. Russia* (1758) 119 The place being on the step, or desert. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geol.* I. 478 The Steppe, or wide desert plain of Astracan... is a dreary waste. 1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 319 The great steppe of Tartary... is unexplored. 1876 BURNABY *Ride to Khiva* xxvi. 240 The Turkomans and other nomad races in the steppes often attribute a disease or illness to the devil.

2. *transf.* An extensive plain, usually treeless.

1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* (1849) 61 These great steppes, which range along the feet of the Rocky Mountains. 1842 LONDON *Suburban Hort.* 43 *Saline steppes*, where the soil is impregnated with salt, but where the foliage is not influenced by a saline atmosphere. 1878 A. K. JOHNSON *Africa* II. 20 These rocky steppes possess but few streams. 1903 W. R. FISHER tr. *Schimper's Plant Geog.* 551 The steppe of the Hungarian plain exhibits close climatic similarity to that of South Russia.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *steppe bird*, *country*, *district*, *fauna*, *horse*, *lake*, *land*, *travelling*; *steppe cat*, the manul (*Felis manul* or *caudatus*); *steppe-murrain* = RINDERPEST; *steppe rue*, the plant *Peganum Harmala*, the seeds of which are sometimes eaten as a narcotic.

1884 H. SEBENHIM *Hist. Brit. Birds* II. 234 Richard's Pipit is essentially a 'steppe bird'. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) V. 462 The 'Steppe Cat' of Bokhara. 1911 MARETT *Anthropol.* IV. 106 A belt of grassland or 'steppe country'. 1903 W. R. FISHER tr. *Schimper's Plant Geog.* 554 'Steppe districts'. 1898 *Archaeol. Jnl.* Ser. II. V. 284 The Tundra fauna [nada] given place to the 'Steppe fauna'. 1877 C. GEORGE *Christ xvii.* (1879) 272 Their lean and untiring 'steppe horses'. 1901 *Geogr. Jnl.* (R.G.S.) XVIII. 92 A typical 'steppe landscape'. 1901 *Wide World Mag.* VI. 444/1 The 'steppe lands'... in Western Siberia. 1865 *Athenaeum* 7 Oct. 473/2 Pulmonary and 'steppe murrain'. 1881 *Sporn's Encycl. Industr. Arts* etc. IV. 1344 Syrian or 'Steppe Rue'. 1890 R. BOLNDEWON *Col. Reformer* xvi. The monotony of Australian 'steppe-travelling'.

Hence *Steppe-ful nonce-wd.* 1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* 37 [He] could let me have a steppe-ful of horses if I desired.

Steppe : see STEP *a.*, STAP *sb.*

Stepped (step), (*phl.*) *a.* [f. STEP *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.] Having a step or steps; formed in a series of steps (see STEP *v.* 12).

1833 LONDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 1850 In this style we have the simple gable of two lines... and the stepped gable. 1861 BERESF. HOPE *Engl. Cathedr.* v. 155 The more grandiose yet theatrical form of the stepped hema. 1869 RANKINE *Mach. & Millwork* IV. § 150 Stepped Teeth... A wheel with stepped teeth. 1875 McILWRAITH *Guide Wigtonsh.* 62 The stepped path on the cliff. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2376/2 *Stepped Gage*, one having a series of notches which may fit varying sizes of holes. *Ibid.*, The stepped key may fit Rountree's lock, English patent, 1790. 1881 E. WILSON *Egypt of Past & Present* the stepped pyramid. 1892 J. A. R. MUNRO in *Athenaeum* 4 Nov. 636/2 The inscribed field of the architrave... occupies the top of the blocks above a stepped surface. 1898 M. HEWLETT *Forest Lovers* xiv. There are three ravines about it, with a stepped path through each to the Castle.

Stepper (stēpər), [f. STEP *v.* + -ER.]

1. A horse with good paces and showy action.

Often with *adj.*, *good*, *sure*, etc.; cf. HIGH-STEPPER. 1835 Sir G. STEPHEN *Search of Horse* II. 32 If he is 'a beautiful stepper', you will find that he has the action of a peacock. 1850 SIBBLEY *Frank Fairleigh* xl. 330 'By Jove! what splendid steppers! I was Lawless's exclamation, as I drove up. 1908 A. KINROSS *Joan of Garioch* x. (1911) 44 A quiet closed brougham passed by drawn by two fiery Hungarian steppers.

2. *slang.* *a.* The treadmill. *b.* *pl.* The feet. 1851-61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 350 These thoughts used to come over me when I was 'on the stepper', that is, on the wheel. 1853 *Househ. Words* VIII. 75 The feet are steppers. 1874 *Slang Dict.* 200 *Stepper*, the treadmill.

3. *collog.* = *step-girl* (STEP *sb.* 18).

1884 *All Fr. Round* 18 Oct. 29/2 Door-step cleaners—known among themselves and their own class as steppers.

Steppie, *obs.* variant of STEEPY *a.*

Stepping (step'ing), *vb.* *sb.* [f. STEP *v.* + -ING.]

1. The action of STEP *v.*; an instance of this.

c 1394 P. *Pl. Credo* 649 Per is no waspe in his werld bat will willfulker styngen For stapping [v.r. stamping] on a too of a steyncade frere. 1850 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Marchement plus oultre*, stepping forward. 1663 J. SWEENEY *Prodigies* (1665) 130 Nature's voluntary errors and steppings out of her more common road of Operation. 1835 T. M. CUELL *Acham. of Aristoph.* 198 note, The Homeric word μάσσωτο, which in the Odyssey... is applied to the stepping of mules. 1875 M. ARNOLO *God & Bible* 72 Existence, again, means a stepping forth.

† *b.* *pl.* Footsteps, footprints. *Obs.* 1756 GASCOIGNE *Poies.* *Jocasta* v. v. Leade the waye Into the stonie rockes and highest hills, Where fewest tracks of steppings may be spyde. 1853 MELBANCHE

Philotimus T ij. It is a custome of purloining hurglairsers, to strew pepper in the tract of their steppings. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* t. ii. 82 Though short he fall of old Corvino's age. His steppings with the other footsteps fit.

† *c. pl.* Gradual advances. Obs.

1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* (1678) 54 Still the Flood crept by little steppings, and invaded more by his progressions than he lost by his retreat.

d. Places on which to step. *rare*.

1854 MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xvii. (1858) 370 That common sense... which enables men to pick their stepping prudently through the journey of life.

2. *concr.* † *a. pl.* Steps, stairs. Also, stone for making steps. Obs.

1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 453 All steppings vp [to the altar] being forbidden. 1676 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1836) II. 144 Item for Steppings 70 and 1/2 foot at seven shillings per foot.

b. *pl.* = STEPPING-STONES. *dial.*

1796 W. H. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (ed. 2) II. 347.

c. *Naut.* A rabbit taken out of the deadwood, for the heels of the timbers to step on.

1805 *Shipwright's Vade-M.* 135. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 195 At present, however, the canals are heeled against the keel and deadwood without any such stepping.

3. *Surveying.* A method of ascertaining the horizontal measure of a slope by extending the chain horizontally in a series of successive positions resembling a flight of steps.

1888 B. H. BROUGH *Mine-Surv.* 15 The process is called *stepping*, and, on steep ground, may be carried on by half-chains, or even shorter distances.

4. *attrib.*, as *stepping-board*, *-line*, *-piece*, *-place*, *-wheel*; *stepping-off place* *jocular*, the place at the end of the world, whence one steps off into vacancy; *stepping-stile* = *step-stile*.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 1501 The tread-wheel is similar to a common water-wheel. Upon its circumference are *stepping-hoards. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 30 *Bearding-line*,... often called the *stepping-loce. 1893 MRS. CUSTER *Tenting on Plains* 21 In my mind, Texas then seemed the *stepping-off place. 1899 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* III. 83 [Ship-building.] It is usual... to fit a *stepping piece. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* xlii. By knowing exactly where certain *stepping-places and holdfasts were placed. 1791 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Celestina* (ed. 2) II. 209 She then went into the park over the *stepping stile. 1874 JENKINSON *Guide Engl. Lakes* (1879) 143 A stepping-stile leads into the field. 1884 A. GRIFFITHS *Chron. Newcastle* II. iv. 168 The newly-invented tread-wheels, or *stepping wheels, as they were at first called.

Stepping-stone. Also 4 stoppyngston, 7 *Sc.* stopping stane, stopping ston. [STEPPING *vbl. sb.*]

1. A stone for stepping upon. a. A stone placed in the bed of a stream or on muddy or swampy ground, to facilitate crossing on foot. Chiefly *plural*, referring to a row or line of such stones.

c 1235 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesby*, in Wright *Voc.* 159 *Stepping-stones passures*, c 1340 *Nominalia* (Skeat) 515 *Calieu fusil et passuer*. Flynt firehiron stoppyngston. 1550 [see SKERT]. 1579 Nottingham Rec. IV. 189 Steppingstones to be sett be twene Frear Pools. 1603 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 5061/2 Passand to ane grene dyk besouth the stopping stones of the Ile-ark. 1655 LAMONT *Diary* (Maitl. Cluh) 91 The water... ran away some of the stepping stones at Nether Largo. 1682 O. HEYWOOD *Diaries* (1881) II. 303 Going over stepping stones at a brook. 1733 SWIFT *On Poetry* 109 Like stepping stones to save a stride, In Streets where Kennels are too wide. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* viii. Once he [the Dominie] fell into the brook crossing at the stepping-stones. 1833 TENNYSON *Milner's Dau.* 54 The tall flag-flower that sprung Beside the noisy steppingstones. 1854 E. W. BENSON in *Life* (1899) I. lii. 170, I reached the Abbey by the stepping-stones. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 189 Kit crossed the brook at the stepping-stones.

b. A raised stone on which the foot can be placed to facilitate a climb or ascent; *spec.* 'a horse-block' (Halliwell). *rare* in literal sense: see 2.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xviii. The stile... was full three feet high, and had only a couple of stepping-stones. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* xi. He sat down on one of the stepping-stones placed to aid travellers in mounting their horses.

c. *transf.* A place for a break of journey.

1849 NOAO *Electricity* (ed. 3 104) The intermediate clouds serving as intermediate conductors, or stepping-stones as it were for the electric fluid. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* xii. 398 'Chittim' thus became the first stepping-stone to the isles of the West. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 274 Some islands may have intervened between them [the Galapagos] and the coast, and have served as stepping-stones by which the passage to them of various organisms would be greatly facilitated.

2. *fig.* Something that is used as a means of rising in the world, or of making progress towards some object; often, a position, office, or the like, that serves to afford opportunity for further advancement.

1653 BAXTER *Christian Concord* 47 Some Ministers lately put in, are young, weak, and indiscreet, and fit matter for them to condemn, and modestly to make stepping stones to their own reputation. 1715 CHAPPELLOW *Right Way to be Rich* (1717) 165 She has... made them stepping-stones to her own grandeur. 1773 W. EORN in *Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) III. 59 His office... would suit our friend Hare exactly, as an introduction or stepping-stone to something better. 1806 G. ROSE *Darbies* (1860) II. 248 [They] would see through it too clearly to allow themselves to be made stepping-stones for their Lordships to mount into power by. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem. i.* I held it truth... That men may rise on stepping-stones Of their dead selves to higher things. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng. xi.* III. 42 Those obstacles his genius had turned into stepping stones. 1884 H. SWEET in *13th Addr. Philol. Soc.* 83 Such a shorthand would serve as a stepping-stone

from the ordinary Roman alphabet to such a one as Bell's Visible Speech. 1891 *Speaker* 11 July 361 A type of snobbery which regards the established religion as a stepping-stone to respectability. 1898 R. B. O'BRIEN *Parnell* I. viii. 168 Agrarian revolution was to be made the stepping-stone to separation from England.

Steppy, *a. rare*. [f. *STEP sb.* + *-y*.] Full of steps. 1882 MRS. B. M. CROKER *Proper Pride* I. ii. 25 The narrow, sun-scorched, steppy streets of Valetta.

† **Stepstire**. *Obs. rare*. = STEPFATHER.

13. *Sir Beves* 3464 Also glad he was of hire, Of his damme, ase of it stipsire. 1581 STUDLEY *Seneca's Hercules* (Etaus II. 193 b. His former Stepstires stocke heerehy the overthrow shall haue.

Stepsister (step'sistə). [See STEP-. Cf. Du. *stiefzuster*, MHG., mod.G. *stiefschwester*, Sw. *stiefsyster*, Da. *stiefsøster*.] A daughter of one's stepfather or stepmother.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 474/1 Stepstysyr. 1530 PALSGR. 276/1 Step suster, *belle seur*. 1828 in WEBSTER. 1863 [see STEP-BROTHER]. 1883 MISS M. BETHAM-EDWARDS *Disarmed* xxx. Throwing his arms round his step-sister's neck. 1910 C. N. & A. M. WILLIAMSON *Love & Spy* I. i. 10 Di and I are only step-sisters.

Stepson (step'son). Also 1 stéop-, 5 styp-. [OE. *stéopsunu*: see STEP-. Cf. Du. *stiefsohn*, MLG. *stiefsohn*, OHG. *stifsohn* (MHG. *stiefsohn*, G. *-sohn*), ON. *stifjónnir* (Sw. *stefson*, Da. *stifson*).] A son, by a former marriage, of one's husband or wife.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) F 210 *Filistaster*, *steopsunu*. c 893 [see STEPFATHER]. c 1150 *Vio* in Wr.-Wülker 538/5 *Prinivignus* [sic], *stepunc*. c 1205 LAV. 32138 *Yvor* was his step-unc. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1472 *Tibery* is stepson after him com. 14... *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülker 605/4 *Prinivignus*, a stepson. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* lxx. 164 Lauyne... returned... to her stepson ascanius. 1570 LEVINS *Manib.* 164/26 A step son, *prinivignus*. 1631 WEEVER *Ant. Funeral Mon.* 210 This Queene [Joan] endured some troubles in the raigne of her Stepsonne King Henry the fifth. 1797 HOLCROFT tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. xlvii. 119 The stepson of Sylla. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Comp.* (ed. 2) I. vi. 452 Where his banished step-sons were being brought up as his possible rivals. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* 2 Calvin, again, like some stern and austere step-son of the Christian God.

Stepull (e), *stepyl* (e), *obs. ff.* STEEPLE *sb.*

Step-up *attrib.* or *adj.*: see STEP *v.* 28 g.

Stēr, *obs. form* of STARK, STEER, STIR.

-ster, *suffix*. (Forms: 1 -istēr, -estēre, later -ystre, -istre, 2-4 -estēre, 4-5 -estir, 5 -ister, 4-7 -star(e), 4-5 -estere, -stere, 4- -ster), corresponding to MLG. (-e)ster, (M)Du. and mod.Fris. -ster, represents a WGer. type *-stirjōn*, forming feminine agent-nouns, prob. a derivative of the OE *-stro-* forming nouns of action, as in ON. *bakstr* masc., act of baking, OHG. *galstar* neut., incantation.

The existence of the suffix is not attested for High German, OS. or OFris.; the supposed examples sometimes cited, OHG. *wagastria* lance, *agalastra* (OS. *agastria*) magpie, OS. *hamstra* marmot, *ramestra* some plant, are very doubtful; even if the suffix be formally identical with the agential suffix, it has not the same function. In Du. -ster regularly forms feminine agent-nouns corresponding to masculines in -er, e.g. *schrijfster* fem. of *schrijver* a writer. In MLG., and in mod.Fris., although most of the nouns in -ster are fem., several occur as masc., e.g. MLG. *bedriegerster* deceiver, NFr. *greueter* gravedigger, *wäuster* weaver.

In the original types of the formation the suffix was prob. preceded by the thematic vowel of the word to which it was attached, thus becoming *-astirjōn*, *-istirjōn*, *-stirjōn*. In the historical forms, however, there is no evidence of this (unless in the OE. *byrdistre*: see below); in Du. and Fris. the suffix is -ster without prefixed vowel; in MLG. usually -ster, sometimes -estēre, app. merely for euphony. In OE. it is -estēre, which does not produce umlaut, though it is often added to a stem containing an umlaut-vowel.

In OE. -estēre was freely used to form fem. agent-nouns, in exactly the same manner in which -ere (-ER) was used to form masc. agent-nouns. Thus it was appended to the pres.-stems of verbs, as in *lærestre* female teacher, *hoppestre* female dancer, and to certain monosyllabic nouns of action as in *sangestre* songstress, *seamestre* sempstress, *lybbeestre* female poisoner or witch. In a few instances fem. agent-nouns were formed by the substitution of -estēre for the masc. suffix -a (-fon-), as in *bigengestre* fem. of *bigenga* cultivator, worshipper, *webbestre* (WEBSTER) beside *webbe* as fem. of *webba* weaver. *Lattēow*, leader, functionally an agent-n. though without agential suffix, gave rise to a fem. *lattelwestre*. An anomalous formation is *huntigestre* (instead of **huntestre*) huntress, which occurs once as a variant reading for *huntege*.

In OE. the suffix may be said to have retained its original function, for the few instances in which it is used as a masculine are renderings of Latin designations of men exercising functions which among the English were peculiar to women, as *byrdistre* embroiderer (gl. *blaciarius*, *primiculiarius*), *bacestre* baker (gl. *pistor*), *seamestre* tailor (gl. *sartor*), *wæsestre* washer (gl. *fullo*).

In northern ME., however, perh. owing to the frequent adoption by men of trades like weaving, baking, tailoring, etc., the suffix came very early to be used, indiscriminately with -ER, as an agential ending

irrespective of gender; thus in the *Cursor Mundi* (a 1300) *demestre* (see DEMPSTER) appears instead of *demere* (DEEMER), a judge, *bemestre* instead of *bemer* a trumpeter. It is probable that -ster was often preferred to -er as more unambiguously referring to the holder of a professional function, as distinguished from the doer of an occasional act. In Scotland, *baxter* and *webster* survived as masculines down to the 19th c. The only word of this formation that in Scotland has remained exclusively feminine is SEWSTER.

In the south the suffix continued to be predominantly feminine throughout the ME. period. The OE. formations, *baxter*, *seamster*, *tapster*, were in southern English usually feminine before 1500; many new designations of occupation, originally feminine, arose in ME., as *bellringestre*, *hordestre* treasurer (*Wintney Rule* St. Bened. 13th c.), *holestre* fem. of *holere* commander (Ayenbite), *brewster*, *dyester*, *ilister*, *throuster*, *huckster*; also *spinster*, which alone of the group has survived (though with change of sense) solely as a feminine. A few feminines in -estēre were formed to correspond to masculines in -ere of French origin: *fruitestere*, *tumbestere*, *tumblestere*, *wæfester*. As a feminine suffix of purely agential import, -ster was in the 14th c. still used for new formations by some writers, but was generally replaced by the French -eresse. Thus MS. Bodl. 277 of the Wyclif Bible has *chesister*, *daunster*, *dwellster*, *weilster*, where other copies have *cheseresse*, *daunseresse* (*leperesse*), *dwelleresse*, *weileresse*.

From the 16th c. onwards the older words in -ster, so far as they survived, have been regarded as masculines, and several of them have given rise to feminines in -ess, as *backstress*, *seamstress*, *songstress*, *huckstress*. In the modern English period the suffix has been very productive, but it is doubtful whether any of the new formations are really derived from verbs; in every instance in which this would be formally possible there is a sb. of the same form as the vb., and the derivative is (in present feeling at least) associated rather with the sb. than the vb. so in *gamester*, *rhymester* (late 16th c.), *druggster* (1611; but cf. *druggister*), and the much later *dabster*, *jokester*, *punsster*, *trickster*, *tipster*. The formation here imitates that of trade designations; hence the disparaging sense, e.g. in *rhymester*, *jokester*, as compared with *rhymet*, *joker*. An anomalous use is that in *rubster* (17th c.), something used to rub with.

In the 16th c. two formations on adjs. occur: *youngster* (after which *oldster* was formed later) and *lewdster*.

† **Steracle**. *Obs.* Forms: 5 *staracle*, 6 *sterakel*, *sterracle*, *stiracle*, 5-6 *steracle*. [Of obscure origin: possibly f. STARE *v.*, after *spectacle*.] A spectacle, show. Also with play on *miracle*.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 105 To gon to wykys & to wrestlynges, to daunsynges & to steracles. 14... *Palm Enil Marr*, in *Mapes' Poems* (Camden) 297 At steracles to sitte on high stages. 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* iv. T iij b. Why whippst thou it about, or playest thou thy steracles. c 1550 BALE K. *Johan* 995 With ymages and rellyckes he shall wurke steracles. 1563 BECON *Acts of Christ* Wks. III. 476 b. But to pray at... places... where the deuill worketh steracles, I would say, miracles... this passeth al.

Steradian (stēr'ā'diān). *Geom.* [f. Gr. *στερεός* solid + *ΡΑΔΙΑΝ sb.*] A unit of measurement of solid angles (see quot. 1881).

1881 HALSTED *Mensuration* 78 A steradian is the angle subtended at the center by that part of every sphere equal to the square of the radius. 1883 W. THOMSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 25/2 Number of Steradians in an Angle. 1885 A. MACFARLANE *Phys. Arith.* 87 The unit-rate S per (L radius)² is sometimes called a steradian, that is, a solid radian.

Storage, *obs. f.* STEERAGE; var. STIRRAGE.

Stērap, *obs. Sc. form* of STIRRUP.

Stēre, *stēroh*, *obs. ff.* STARK *a.*

Stercobilin (stēr'kōb'ilin). [irreg. f. L. *stercor-* (*stercor-*) dung + *bil-* = BILE + *-in*.] The colouring matter of the faeces.

1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 32 Vanlair and Masius describe another derivative found in abundance in the faeces... which they name *stercobilin*. 1900 A. E. GARROD in *Lancet* 10 Nov. 1323/2 The urobilin of urine and the stercobilin of faeces are identical in composition.

Stercoraceous (stēr'kōr'ā's), *a.* [f. L. *stercoraceus*, f. *stercor-*, *stercus* dung: see -ACEOUS.]

1. Consisting of, containing, or pertaining to faeces. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Nat. Aliments* I. (1735) 11 A putrid stercoraceous Taste and Odour. 1759 MILLS tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* 1. viii. (1762) 19 The stercoraceous salts of the dung. 1787 [see STERCORACEOUS, 1785 quot.]. 1834 *Rep. Sci. Comm. Metrop. Sewers* 115 Pumping of stercoraceous filth is practised sometimes every night. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 662 This discharge of 'stercoraceous' matter by the mouth is due... to the fact that [etc.].

fig. 1832 *Westm. Rev.* XVII. 522 A sneaking stercoraceous policy.

b. *Path.* Of vomiting: Consisting of faeces, faecal. 1754-64 SNELLIE *Midwifery* III. 516 The Child had that night Stercoraceous vomitings. 1898 ROSE & CARLESS *Man. Surg.* 931 This shock... followed by vomiting, or first gastric, then bilious, and finally stercoraceous or faecal.

2. *Ent.* Of certain beetles, flies, etc.: Frequenting or feeding on dung. 1891 *Century Dict.*

Hence **Stercoraceously** *adv.*

1894 J. M. WALSH *Coffee* 142 The appreciation of such stercoraceously deposited beans by the natives being an undoubted fact.

|| **Stercoramia** (stōrkōr'ia), *a.* [*f. L. stercor-*, *stercus* dung, faeces + *Gr. αἷμα* blood.] Contamination of the blood by absorption from retained faeces.

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 588 *Stercoramia*. Name proposed by Bouchard for systemic poisoning due to alkaloids absorbed from the intestines. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Stercoramia*, *Stercoramia*.

Stercoral (stōrkōr'al), *a.* [*f. L. stercor-*, *stercus* dung + *AL*.]

1. *Path.* = STERCORACEOUS. *Stercoral ulcer*, an ulcer produced by the pressure of faecal matter.

1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 193 Which... would inundate the Cavity of the Abdomen with stercoral Matter. 1817 COLERIDGE *Ess. On Times* (1850) III. 957 Some Hottentots... having publicly abjured the uric and stercoral faith of their grandmothers. 1894 *Athenæum* 10 Feb. 184/1 The posterior end of the intestine is dilated into a large stercoral pouch which is part of the midgut. 1898 ROSE & CARLESS *Man. Surg.* 930 Faecal material... gives rise... occasionally to stercoral ulcers.

2. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1889 WAGSTAFFE *Mayne's Med. Voc.*, *Stercoral*, *Bot.* Applied to plants that grow upon excrements or dung.

Stercoranism (stōrkōr'ianiz'm), *Eccl. Hist.* Also incorrectly *stercorianism*. [Formed as next + *ISM*.] The beliefs of the Stercorianists.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Stercorianists*, Which Opinion he imagined led directly into Stercorianism. 1758 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* II. 156 That imaginary heresy, that... was branded with the title of Stercorianism. 1798 *Hiv Lect. Divinity* IV. iv. xxviii. 340 *note*, This might be held, in order to avoid the charge of Stercorianism. 1847-54 WEBSTER, *Stercorianism*, 1832 OGBURN, *Stercorianism*, *Stercorianism*.

Stercoranist (stōrkōr'anist), *Eccl. Hist.* Also incorrectly *stercorianist*. [*ad. med. L. stercoranista*, irreg. *f. L. stercor-*, *stercus* dung: see *IST*.] A nickname given to one who holds that the consecrated elements in the Eucharist undergo digestion in, and evacuation from, the body of the recipient.

1686 W. HOPKINS tr. *Ratramnus Dissert.* v. (1688) 98 The first I can learn of the Name, is, that Humbertus Bishop of Silva Candida calls Nicetas Stercoranist. 1721 in BAILEY. 1844 *Crammer's Lord's Supper* 55 *marg.*, A sect reproved that were called Stercoranists. 1891 *Century Dict.*, *Stercoranist*, 1893 RICKABY in *Month* May 28 Delaying his answer to the Stercoranists, as they are called.

† **Stercoranite**, *Obs. rare*. [See *ITE*.] = STERCORANIST.

1579 W. FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 41 Hee chargeth, I knowe not what Stercoranites of our time, to affirme that the fleshe of Christ, passeth through the bodie as other meates.

† **Stercorarian**, *Obs. rare*. [*f. L. stercorari-us* (see STERCORARY) + *OUS*.]

1. A derivative appellation for a physician following obsolete methods of practice.

1654 N. BIGGS *New Dispens.* 7 11 The old stercorarian and soale-creeper, the Galenist.

2. = STERCORANIST.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Stercorarians*, or *Stercoranists*.

Stercorarious (stōrkōr'ōri-əs), *a.* [*f. L. stercorari-us* (see STERCORARY) + *OUS*.]

1. = STERCORACEOUS.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Stercorarian* or *Stercorarious*. 1752 STACK in *Phil. Trans.*, XLVII. 344 Without the least mixture of a stercorarious stench. 1785 COWPER *Task* III. 463 The stable yields a stercorarious [ed. 3, 1787 stercoraceous] heap. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxi. (ed. 2) II. 261 They can elevate or drop their stercorarious parasol so as most effectually to shelter or shade them.

2. *Ent.* Of beetles, etc.: Living in dung.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlii. IV. 227 They... may often be seen... prowling in search of the stercorarious beetles.

Stercorary (stōrkōr'ari), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad. L. stercorarius*, *f. stercor-*, *stercus* dung: see *ARY*.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to dung. Of insects: Living in or feeding on dung.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philol.* I. 6 The Stercorary or Yellow Flies that feed upon Cow-dung. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 78 Innate and connatural to the place like the stercorary ferment to the excrement. 1765 *Universal Mag.* XXXVII. 130/1 The stercorary beetle is seen at fig. 5. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Ivet Days* 17 (Cent.). 1869 tr. *Hugo's By King's Command* III. i. (1875) 114 The stercorary tribe which, like the envious, are addicted to defiling high places.

B. *sb.* A place where manure is stored, a dung-heap. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1759 MILLS tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. viii. (1762) 29 Mud, or the product of your stercorary. 1792 WASHINGTON *Let.* 14 Oct. Writ. 1891 XII. 239 That lately sown in Lucern from the stercorary to the river fence. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Stercorary*, a place properly secured from the weather for containing dung. 1851 *Rural Cycl.* IV. 338 *Stercorary*, a collection of putrescent manure in a position of security from injury by the weather.

Stercorate (stōrkōr'at), *v.* [*f. L. stercorāt-*, ppl. stem of *stercorāre*, *f. stercor-*, *stercus* dung,]

trans. To manure or dung.

1623 COCKERAM I. *Stercorat*, to empty dung. 1657 TOMLINSON *Kenou's Disp.* 242 If it be transplanted into a soil well stercorated. 1665 HAYERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 112 The Houses whose pavements are thus stercorated, are good against the Plague. 1679 C. THOMSON *Let. to H. Stubbe* 17 Those Bacalical Ignoramus's, if they catch this Brazen-face within their Precincts, will... Stercorate such a dirty person, that he may fructify the better hereafter. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Stercorated*, dunged, manured with Dung. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* IV. i. savoured of the earth... to have a man's mind always grovelling in mould, stercorated or unstercorated.

Stercoration (stōrkōr'at-jōn). [*ad. L. stercoratiō-em*, *f. stercorāre*: see *prec.* and *-ATION*. Cf. *F. stercoration*.]

1. The action or an act of manuring with dung.

1695 TIME *Quersil.* II. i. 103 What... maketh the earth fat... but a certain stercoration, and spreading of dung and of urine which cometh from cattle? 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 595 The first and most Ordinary Helpe is Stercoration. 1666 EVELYN *Let. to Wotton* 28 Oct. They took great care indeede of their vines and olives, stercorations, ingraftings. 1707 CURRIOS. *Husb. & Gard.* 121 A Field might be sown every year; if we restored to it by Stercoration, what we take from it in the Harvest. 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 23 When there was a god Sterquilinus, an agricultural poet might be allowed to sing of stercoration.

2. Dung, manure, *Obs.*

1694 MOTTEUX *Robelais* IV. lxvii. Do you call this... Excrement, Stercoration, Sir-reverence, Ordure? 1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* vii. (80 ed.) 55 When the Saliva and Ferment of the Stomach have served for Stercoration to it.

3. *nonce-use*. A disgusting utterance. *Obs.*

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VII. App. (1832) 652 Another... publicly held forth in one of his late stercorations, that [etc.].

Stercorean (stōrkōr'ian), *a.* [*f. L. stercor-e-us* (*f. stercor-*, *stercus* dung) + *-AN*.] = STERCORACEOUS.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1875 MELLWORTH *Guide Wig-tounsh.* 33 It was found impossible... to clear the ground of its vast stercorean encumbrance.

Stercoreous (stōrkōr'ius), *a. rare*. [*f. L. stercor-e-us* (see *prec.*) + *OUS*.] = STERCORACEOUS.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* II. ix. (1713) 99 A Receptacle of Stercoreous excrement. 1753 DOBSON *Agric.* II. 70 From stercoreous fumes of rottenness and filth, can sweetness spring? 1862 WRAXALL tr. *Hugo's Les Misérables* v. xix. (1877) 12 The stercoreous trench of a great city.

Stercoricolous (stōrkōr'ikōl-əs), *a.* [*f. L. stercor(i)-*, *stercus* dung + *col-ere* to inhabit + *OUS*.] Living in dung or excrement.

1885 RAY LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 842/2 Parasitic and stercoricolous forms.

Stercorin (stōrkōr'in), *a.* [*f. stercorine* (see *quot.* 1868), *f. stercor-*, *stercus* dung: see *-IN*.] A fecal extractive resembling biliary cholesterol.

1868 A. FLINT, Jr. *Recherches expérimentales sur une nouvelle fonction du Foie* 67 Trouvant cette substance en si grande quantité dans les matières fécales, nous l'avons désignée sous le nom de stercorine. 1873 RALFE *Phys.* Chem. 21 *Stercorin*. Under this name Dr. Austin Flint has described a substance which, if not identical with serolin, resembles it closely in its physical and chemical characters. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 188 Their nutritious matter being re-absorbed and their refuse driven on as excrement, stercorin [etc.].

Stercorist. [*a. F. stercoriste*, *f. L. stercor-*, *stercus* dung: see *-IST*.] = STERCORANIST.

1872 MORLEY *Vallière* v. 239 Writers like Sanchez or the stercorists, who had opened frivolous and unbecoming questions that could hardly be exposed with gravity.

Stercorolith (stōrkōr'ol-ith), *a.* [*f. L. stercor-*, *stercus* dung + *-lith*.] A piece of hardened faeces which has become the centre of a concretion.

1901 R. MORSON in *Lancet* 23 Feb. 537/2 A stercorolith in the cavity of the abscess is usually lying close to a perforation in the appendix.

† **Stercorose**, *a. Obs.* [*ad. L. stercorōs-us*, *f. stercor-*, *stercus* dung: see *-OSE*.] = STERCOROUS.

1727 BAILEY, vol. II. *Stercorose*, full of Dung, &c.

Stercorous (stōrkōr'us), *a.* Also *6-us*. [*ad. L. stercorōs-us*, *f. stercor-*, *stercus* dung: see *-OUS*.] Stercoraceous, excrementitious.

1542 BOORDE *Dietary* xvi. (1870) 272 A swyne... with stercorous matter doth fede in Engleterre. 1880 SWINBURNE in *Fortn. Rev.* Dec. 710 Unlike Dante, he never permitted the too fetid contact of their stercorous feculence to befoul the sandal of his Muse.

† **Stercorry**, *Obs. rare*. Also *stercorry*. [irreg. *f. L. stercor-*, *stercus* dung.] Excrement, filth.

c 1495 *Ept. Dk. Bedford in Skellon's Wks.* (1843) II. 394 Man had duste stercorye, and fylthe. a 1529 SKELTON *K. Edu.* IV. 75 Saint Bernard... Seyth a man is but a sack of stercory, And shall retorne unto wormis meate.

Stercovorous (stōrkōr'ōri-əs), *a. Ent.* [irreg. *f. L. stercor-e-us* + *-VOROUS*.] Of certain insects: Feeding on dung or excrement.

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xxi. (ed. 2) 490 *note*, These stercovorous insects. *Ibid.*, In England the greater number of stercovorous beetles are confined in their appetites.

|| **Sterculia** (stōrkōr'ia), [*mod. L. f. Sterculius* the god of manuring, *f. stercus* dung.]

1. *Bot.* A genus of polypetalous plants (typical of the N.O. *Sterculiaceae*); a plant of this genus. Most of the species are trees, and all contain mucilaginous gum; some have a fetid odour, whence the name.

1771 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 627 *Sterculia*. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav. S. Africa* xxvi. 534 A kind of sterculia, which is the most common tree at Loanda. 1868 *Treas. Bot.* 1098/1 All the Sterculias contain mucilage.

2. *Ent.* A beetle of the family *Xantholinidae*. 1874 J. G. WOOD *Insects Abr.* vi. 77 The Sterculias are readily known by their very peculiar shape.

Hence **Sterculiaceus** *a. Bot.* pertaining to the *Sterculiaceae*; *Sterculioid*, a sterculiacean plant.

1846 LANDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 361 Sterculiads... are chiefly remarkable for the abundance of mucilage they contain. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Bombax*, A genus of large soft-wooded trees belonging to the order of Sterculiads. 1885 *Athenæum* 26 Dec. 846/2 This sterculaceous [sic] tree is a native of the tropics. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Sterculiaceus*.

Stere, *obs.* pa. t. of *STERE* v.

Stere, (stē'rē, stī'rē), *sb.* [*Fr. stère*, *f. Gr. στερεός* solid.] The unit of the metric system for solid measures; a cubic metre, equal to about 35.3 English cubic feet.

1798 TILLOT'S *Philos. Mag.* I. 248 Measures for Fire wood. *Stere*, a quantity equal to a cubic metre. By giving the length of a metre to billets, nothing more will be necessary, in order to obtain the stere, than to range them within a square frame (*chassis*), each side of which is equal to a metre. 1837 J. T. SMITH tr. *Vical's Mortars* 17 Every cubic metre of lime concrete (on an average) 1.66 steres in fire-wood, 22.00 steres in faggots, and 30 steres in fascines. 1885 A. MACFARLANE *Phys. Arith.* 93 In the metric system we have three series of units of volume. The stere and its derivatives are for solid measure.

† **Stere**, *v. Obs.* In 3 steoren. [*OE. stēran*, *stēran* = *stōrjan*, *f. stōr* incense: see *STOR*.]

1. *intr.* To burn or offer incense.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Nym.* xvi. 47 Aaron þa ardlíce ærn to þam folce and sterde mid thimiam.

2. *trans.* To perfume with or as with incense.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 98 Ster [v. styr] hyne mid þære wytte þe man aristolochiam nemneth. a 1240 *Ureisin* 45 in *O. E. Hom.* I. 193 Per me schal ham steoren mid guldene chelle.

Stere, *obs.* form of *STAR*, *STEER*, *STIR*.

Stereon (stē'rē-on), *Solid Geom.* [irreg. *f. Gr. στερεός* solid + *-ωνία* angle.] (See *quot.* 1881.)

1881 HALSTED *Mensuration* 78 A *stereon*, the natural unit of solid angle, is the whole amount of solid angle about a point in space. 1883 W. THOMSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 25/2 (Adopts the word from Halsted, but uses it for 'a plane solid angle', i.e. the amount of solid angle at the centre which is subtended by the hemisphere).

Sterelminthæan, *Zool. rare*. [Formed as next + *-AN*.] A sterelminthous worm.

1841 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Sterelminthæan*.

Sterelminthous (sterelmin'þəs), *a. Zool.* [*f. mod. L. Sterelmintha* (irreg. *f. Gr. στερεός* solid + *ἐλμυθ-*, *ἐλμυθ* intestinal worm) + *OUS*.] Of or pertaining to the *Sterelmintha*, Owen's name for a division of the Entozoa comprising the endoparasitic worms having a solid body with no visceral cavity. So *Sterelminthic* *a.* (in recent Dicts.).

a 1842 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VII. 263/2 The Sterelminthous Order... have no distinct cavity for their alimentary apparatus. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 138 *note*, Neither are the Hirudineae truly 'pareochymatous' or 'sterelminthous' Vermes in the same sense.

Steren, *obs.* form of *STERN* a.

Sterenchyma (stē'rēn'chīmā), *Bot. rare*. [irreg. *f. Gr. στερεός* solid + *ἐνχύμα* infusion, after *parenchyma*.] = *SCLERENCHYMA* 2.

1856 GRIFFITH & HENFREY *Microg.* Dict. 642 *Sterenchyma*, a name which might be used to distinguish the bony cellular tissue of shells, stones of fruit, &c. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 28 When... parenchymatous cells become much thickened by... secondary deposits... if the secondary deposits are of bony hardness, as in the stoes of fruits, &c., Henfrey has proposed the term *sterechyma*.

Stereo¹ (stē'rēo, stī'rēo), abbreviation of *STEREOTYPE* (*lit.* and *fig.*); also *attrib.*, as *stereo forme*, *-matter*, *-metal*, &c.

1823 JON BEE' *Dict. Turf* 166 *Stereo*, abbreviated from *stereotype*, one of the cheap-and-nasty manufactures in this country; the pages being usually left incorrect and blunderous, in pursuance of the saving ploy which first suggested casting them in stereo. 1880 F. J. F. WILSON *Stereotyping & Electrotyping* 49 Small Stereo Foundries. 1880 Q. Rev. CL. 533 Firms which deal in stereo-matter. 1883 *Athenæum* 22 Dec. 814/1 We have not compared the two issues line for line together; but on a cursory examination they appear to owe their origin to the same set of stereotypes. 1886 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 23 Nov. 2 It is printed on the flat, from six stereo formes. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 132-3. 1896 G. B. SNAW in *Sat. Rev.* 18 Apr. 397/2 The best part of the entertainment is Mr. Osmond Carr's music—mere stereo, no doubt, much of it, but smart, appropriate stereo. 1897 TILDEN *Man. Chem.* 531 Stereo-metal is also a mixture of lead, tin, and antimony. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 13 Dec. 4/5 The old, hampered 'stereos' of the cricket reporter.

Stereo² (stē'rēo, stī'rēo), abbreviation of *STEREOSCOPE*, *STEREOSCOPIC*.

1876 *Nature* 12 Oct. 525/2 A Stereo-slide to which it was appended was sketched by myself in January last. 1893 *Photogr. Ann.* II. p. cli, Single Stereo Lenses. *Ibid.* 309 A camera... specially constructed for stereo work. 1897 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Dec. 187 Stereo views can be shown upon a screen.

Stereo³ (stē'rēo, stī'rēo), before a vowel properly *stere-*, combining form *repr. Gr. στερεός* solid, in various (chiefly recent) scientific and technical terms; for the more important of these see their alphabetical places. (In some instances referring to the use or principle of the stereoscope, and thus practically serving as combining form

of *stereoscopic* or *stereoscopic*: cf. STEREO¹.) *Stereo-centric* (-sentrík) *a.*, *Chem.*, applied to a formula indicating a hypothetical direction of the bonds of certain atoms in a molecule towards a common centre (cf. *stereo-isomer* below, and STEREOCHEMISTRY). *Stereo-comparator* [COMPARATOR], (*a*) an instrument on the stereoscopic principle, used to superpose a pair of astronomical photographs taken at an interval of time, and detect any movement of a star or other object which has taken place in that interval; (*b*) a stereoscope having the object-glasses at a great distance apart, used in stereophotographic surveying to measure the distances of objects. *Stereo-electric* *a.*, applied to a (thermo-electric) current produced by contact of solids (opp. to HYDRO-ELECTRIC). *Stereoglyph* *v.* [Gr. *γλύφειν* to engrave: cf. GLYPH] = STEREO-MOULD *v.* *Stereognostic* *a.* [Gr. *γνωτικός*: see GNOSTIC], pertaining to the mental apprehension of the forms of solid objects by touch. *Stereo-isomer* (-isómēr), *Chem.*, one of two or more isomeric compounds which are held to differ by virtue of a difference in the spatial arrangement (not in the order of connexion) of the atoms in the molecule; so *Stereo-isomeric* *a.*, *-isomeride* (= *-isomer*), *-isomerism*. *Stereo-isomerism*, *Stereoisomeric* *a.*, *Stereoisomerism*, *Chem.* [after ISOMER, etc.] = *stereoisomerism*, *-isomeric*, *-isomerism*. *Stereomicroscope* [see MONO- and SCOPE], an instrument invented by A. F. Claudet in 1858, with two lenses by which an image of an object is projected upon a screen of ground glass so as to appear solid, as in a stereoscope. *Stereophantasmoscope*, *-phantasm* + *-SCOPE*, a form of kinetoscope giving a stereoscopic effect. *Stereophotograph*, a stereoscopic photograph; so *Stereophotographic* *a.* (abbrev. *stereo-photo*), pertaining to or involving the use of *Stereophotography*, the making of stereoscopic photographs. *Stereophotomicrograph*, a photomicrograph taken with a stereoscopic camera. *Stereoplasm* [Gr. *πλάσμα*: see PLASMA], (*a*) *Biol.* Nägeli's term for the denser or more solid part of protoplasm (distinguished from HYDROPLASM); (*b*) *Zool.* an endothelial structure in corals, enveloping or connecting the septa, or forming a mass in the interior; hence *Stereoplasmic* *a.*, consisting of or of the nature of *stereoplasm* (*Cent. Dict.*, 1891). *Stereospondylous* *a.* *Zool.* [Gr. *σπονδυλός* vertebrā], characterized by completely ossified vertebrae, as the snborder *Stereospondyli* of amphibians. *Stereostatic* *a.*, *Mech.* [see STATIC], applied to an arch constructed to sustain the pressure of a mass of solid matter, as a geostatic arch. *Stereostatics*, the statics of solid bodies. *Stereotele-meter* [TELEMETER], a stereotelescope with a scale or other contrivance for measuring the distance between objects viewed. *Stereotelescope*, a binocular telescope with the objectives a considerable distance apart (variable at pleasure), used in military operations, etc. *Stereotrope*, a form of thanmatrope or zoetrope fitted with a stereoscope, so that the figures appear solid and in motion. *Stereotropism*, *Biol.* [see TROPISM], the growth or movement of an organism in a particular direction under the stimulus of contact with a solid body: so *Stereotropic* *a.*, pertaining to stereotropism.

1902 *Nature* 3 July 238/1 Chemical Society, June 1881. A discussion of the various possible space formulae of benzene and a reply to Graeb's objections to the 'stereocentric representation'. 1902 *Observatory* Dec. 471 A new instrument called a 'Stereo-comparator', described by Dr. Max Wolf in *Astr. Nach.* No. 3749. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 1 Dec. 7/1 The object of the stereo-comparator is... to detect at a glance any unusual objects, such as new stars, variable stars, or small planets. 1832 *Nat. Philos.*, *Magnetism* xiii. § cccv. 93 (U.K.S.) The term 'Stereo-electric current' has been applied to the former (the Thermo-electric)... to mark its being produced in systems formed of solid bodies alone. 1857 *Athenaeum* 6 June 720 The tables before us are calculated, and 'stereographed'. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.*, Brit. II. No. 3006 Tables calculated and stereographed by the Swedish calculating machine. 1894 *Gould, Illustr. Dict. Med.*, 'Stereognostic', pertaining to the cognition of solidity, or tri-dimensional forms. 1898 C. L. DANA *Nervous Dis.* (ed. 4) 54 note, The stereognostic sense. 1899 *Brit. Med. J.* 9 Dec. 1600 This condition [of inability to recognize objects by the tactile sense] has been described as 'touch paralysis' or loss of the stereognostic sense. 1903 *Swiss in Amer. Chem. J.* 294 My work on these bodies was chiefly directed towards the preparation of 'stereoisomers'. 1906 *Athenaeum* 28 Apr. 519/2 The two different lactic acids... are supposed to be stereo-isomers of one another. 1897 *J. Nat. Chem. Soc.* Abstr. II. 129 'Stereo-isomeric compounds'. 1907 A. W. STEWART *Stereochem.* 270 The stereo-isomeric cobalt salts. 1893 *J. Nat. Chem. Soc.* Abstr. I. 682 Determination of 'Stereoisomerides'. 1894 *Ibid.* 393 'Stereoisomerism'. 1907 A. W. STEWART *Stereochem.* 135 Stereoisomerism without optical activity. 1898 EILANDT *van't Hoff's Arrangement of Atoms* 81 The isomers... in the

cases we have been considering, may be called 'stereoisomers'. *Ibid.* 194 'Stereoisomeric compounds of dyad platinum'. *Ibid.* 195 Certain cases of 'stereoisomerism'. 1888 *Proc. Roy. Soc.* LX. 194 On the 'Stereoisomorphism': a new instrument by which an apparently single picture produces the stereoscopic illusion. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 815/1 In 1858 he [A. F. Claudet] produced the stereo-monoscope, in reply to a challenge from Sir David Brewster. 1865 *Brit. J. Nat. Photogr.* 15 Sept. 473/1 The 'Stereo-phantasmoscope'. 1890 *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 588/2 'Stereo-phantasmoscope... or Bioscope'. 1901 J. MAREY in *Smithsonian Rep.* 318 note, An apparatus devised in America about 1861... was called a 'stereophantasmoscope'. 1908 *Geogr. J.* (R. G. S.) XXXI. 534 'Stereo-photo Surveying'. By F. Vivian Thompson, Lieut. R.E. *Ibid.* 537 'Stereo-Photographic Surveying'. 1903 *Nature* 8 Oct. 546/1 'Stereo-photography is the subject which concludes Col. Laussedat's review of instruments and methods. 1907 *Nature* 14 Nov. 462 Mr. Taverne exhibited a number of 'stereo-photomicrographs of water mites, taken with a stop behind the objective. 1889 *Hardwick's Science-Gossip* XXV. 246 Naegeli... considers protoplasm to be compounded of a fluid hygroplasm and a solid 'stereoplasm'. 1897 J. S. GARDNER in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 949 The corallites... are almost completely filled up below by stereoplasm. 1901 H. GADOFF *Amphibia*, etc. (Camb. Nat. Hist.) 79 The vertebrae exhibit three types... 1. Lepospondylous and pseudocentrous... 2. Temnospondylous... 3. Stereospondylous... The three component units fuse by co-sification into a solid, amphiocelous vertebra. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2378 'Stereostatic arch'. 1890 HENSEL *Study Nat. Phil.* 228 Pneumatics, hydrostatics, and what might, without impropriety, be termed 'stereostatics'. 1893 *Nation* (N.Y.) 2 Feb. 90/2 This mathematical part might well be called 'stereostatics'. 1861 *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XI. 70 A new Optical Instrument called the 'Stereo-trope'. 1900 J. LOPEZ *Compar. Physiol. Brain* xiii. (1901) 184 Many plants and animals are forced to orient their bodies in a certain way toward solid bodies with which they come in contact. I have given this kind of irritability the name 'stereotropism... There is... a positive and negative stereotropism, and there are also 'stereotropic curvations'.

Stereobate (stériobát). *Arch.* [= F. *stéréobate*, It. *stereobate*, ad. L. *stereobata*, ad. Gr. *στερεοβάτης*, f. *στερεός* solid + *-βάτης* as in *στυλοβάτης* STYLOBATE.] A solid mass of masonry serving as a base for a wall or a row of columns. (See also *quots.*)

The term occurs only once in ancient use (Vitruvius III. iii). Vitruvius explains it as a massive wall built from the ground as a support for a row of columns. Modern writers (Latin in the 15-16th c., Italian, French, and English) have used it in various applications. According to some, *stereobate* is the generic term for a basement, either under a wall or a row of columns, and a 'stylobate' is a stereobate of which the superstructure is columnar. Others restrict *stereobate* to the basement of a wall, as distinguished from *stylobate*, a basement under a row of columns. Others, again, use *stereobate* for the whole basement, and *stylobate* for the upper portion of this, which is added when there are columns.

1836 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (1840) 206 *Stylobate, Stereobate*, the basement or substructure of a temple below the columns. 1840 HOSKING *Archit.* in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) III. 470 *Stereobate*, a basement. It is sought to make a distinction between this term and *Stylobate* q. v., by restricting the latter to its real import, and applying *stereobate* to a basement in the absence of columns. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 441/1 [Italian Architecture.] A basement is either a low stereobate or a lofty story, according as it is intended to support a single ordinance [etc.].

Hence *Stereobatic* *a.*, pertaining to or having the character of a stereobate.

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 408/1 A stereobatic dado raised on the stylobate and ante-base mouldings.

Stereochemistry (stériokēmístri). [f. STEREO- + CHEMISTRY.] That department of chemistry which deals with theoretical differences in the relative position in space of atoms in a molecule, in relation to differences in the optical and chemical properties of the substances.

1890 V. MEYER in *Smithsonian Rep.* 366 Le Bel and van't Hoff... considering those substances which turn the plane of polarization of light, arrived at... a conception of the aggregation of the atoms within the molecules in space. Thus a field of study was created which van't Hoff called '*la chimie dans l'espace*' and which we now call Stereochemistry. 1899 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 340 This is called Geometrical Isomerism or Stereochemistry.

So *Stereo-chemical* *a.*, pertaining to stereochemistry.

1890 V. MEYER in *Smithsonian Rep.* 366 Numerous cases of isomerism... were regarded as stereo-chemical ones. 1907 A. W. STEWART *Stereochem.* 314 Stereochemical problems into which isomerism does not enter.

Stereochrome (stériokróom). [A. G. *stereochrom* (v. Fuchs), f. Gr. *στερεός* solid + *χρῶμα* colour.] 1. = STEREOCHROMY. Also, a picture produced by stereochemistry. Also *altitb.*

1854 *Chem. Gaz.* XII. 219 The Stereochrome of Fuchs... The stereochrome is essentially the process of fresco secco invested with the capability of receiving and perpetuating works of the highest artistic character. 1856 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 May 7/3 The two great stereochrome pictures by Macleise in the Royal Gallery.

2. (See *quot.*)

1875 *Ur's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) III. 911 *Stereochrome*. A name given to a process of stereotyping, the printing of which is effected in colours.

Stereochromy (stériokróamí). [ad. G. *stereochromie*, formed as prec.: see -Y.] A process of mural painting in which water-glass is used as a preservative against atmospheric influences.

1845 *Builder* 6 Sept. 422/3 Stereochromy. A new method of architectural painting, by Dr. Fuchs and Professor

Schlotthauer in Munich. 1851 ANNA M. HOWITT *Art-Stud. Munich* (1853) I. 239 *Steriochromie* [sic] is the discovery of the celebrated chemist... von Fuchs of Munich. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 54/1 In this process of 'stereochemistry'... the more immediate basis for the painting consists of a thin layer of... cement made up of powdered marble, dolomite, quartz, and air-worn quicklime with water glass. On it the colours are laid with plain water.

So *Stereochromatic*, *-chromic* *adjs.*, pertaining to or executed by stereochemistry; *Stereochromatically* *adv.*; *Stereochromatize* *v.*, *trans.* ? to treat with water-glass as in stereochemistry. 1859 R. HUNT *Guide Mus. Pract. Geol.* (ed. 2) 33 A 'stereo-chromatic painting on baked clay. 1845 *Builder* 6 Sept. 423/1 The picture executed 'stereochromatically' on this coat is fixed (after its completion) in a very particular way. 1907 *Athenaeum* 23 Nov. 660/1 Burrows's figurines were carefully kept from the air when they were dug up, and were as soon as possible 'stereochromatized'. 1845 *Builder* 6 Sept. 423/2 For testing these qualities, 'stereochromatic paintings have been made to the most severe trials. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XXII. 54/1 A stereochromatic painting (unlike one made by the old fresco process) is practically proof against atmospheric influences.

Stereogram (stériogram). [f. STEREO- + -GRAM.]

1. A diagram representing a solid object on a plane; esp. a drawing in which the inequalities or curvature of a surface is indicated by contour lines or shading.

1868 J. C. MAXWELL *Sci. Papers* (1890) II. 101 The Construction of Stereograms of Surfaces. 1877 *Catal. Spec. Collect. Sci. Apparatus S. Kens. Mus.* (ed. 3) 40 Stereograms of the Lines of Curvature of Surfaces.

2. A stereoscopic picture: = next 1. Also *fig.* 1866 J. SHANKS *Elgin & Cathedr.* 103 Shakespeare's plays stand out by themselves, from all others, beyond all comparison, a stupendous intellectual stereogram. 1872 *Proctor Ess. Astron.* iv. 60 He had exhibited... some beautiful stereograms of this globe [sc. Mars].

Stereograph (stériográf), *sb.* [f. STEREO- + -GRAPH.]

1. A picture (or pair of pictures) representing the object so that it appears (or may be made to appear) solid, a stereoscopic photograph.

1859 *Atlantic Monthly* June 743 We have now obtained the double-eyed or twin pictures, or Stereograph, if we may coin a name. 1859 JERSON *Britannia* i. 6 Making stereographs of any object of interest. 1862 *Wellton's Reg.* Nov. 165/1 The stereographs of the full moon taken by Mr. De la rue show that our satellite deviates very considerably from the spherical form. 1876 M. COLLINS *Pen Sk.* (1879) II. 96 His [Borrow's] vivid style seems to act on common-place objects as the stereoscope on the stereograph; it gives them a solidity and reality.

2. An instrument for making projections or geometrical drawings of skulls or similar solid objects. 1877 *Catal. Spec. Collect. Sci. Apparatus S. Kens. Mus.* (ed. 3) 956 Craniograph, by M. Broca. Stereograph, by M. Broca. 1878 BARTLEY *Tr. Topinard's Anthropol.* ii. iii. 268 The stereograph... gives... all the visible details, as well as some inaccessible to the eye, and is applied to each of the five surfaces of the skull which it is useful to reproduce.

3. An apparatus for making embossed points in metal plates in a system of printing for the blind.

1836 *Living Topics Mag.* (N.Y.) Feb. 131 Mr. Wait... brought out in 1824... the stereograph, by which they [the blind] can emboss metal plates for printing in embossed characters.

Hence *Stereograph* *v.*, *trans.*, to take a stereograph or stereoscopic photograph of.

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakfast* l. viii, Having been photographed, and stereographed.

Stereographic (stériográfik), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *stereographicus*, f. Gr. *στερεός* solid + *-γραφικός*: see -GRAPHIC. Cf. F. *stéréographique*, It. *stereografico*.]

1. Delineating or representing a solid body on a plane; applied *spec.* to a kind of projection used in maps, etc., in which the centre of projection is a point on the surface of the sphere, and the whole sphere is represented once on an infinite plane, circles being represented as circles, and the angles being retained.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. Stereographic Projection. 1706 W. JONES *Palmy. Math.* A 4 b, The Laws of the... Stereographic... Projection of the Sphere. 1730 GREENWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 68 In the Figures I have attempted the Stereographic Projection of the most considerable Scenes. 1737 *Genl. Mag.* VII. 611 In those Stereographic Maps, where a... Hemisphere is projected upon a Plan parallel to a Meridian. 1863 HARBORD *Gloss. Navig.* s. v., The stereographic projection of the sphere is a natural projection of the concavity of the sphere, on a diametral plane as primitive, the eye being placed on the surface at the opposite extremity of the diameter perpendicular to the primitive. 1872 *Proctor Ess. Astron.* iv. 62 A... chart of Mars on the stereographic projection. 1879 SIR A. R. CLARKE in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 203 Notwithstanding the facility of construction, the stereographic projection is not much used in map making.

2. Used to designate the 'stereotype steel plates' used for reproducing copper-plate engravings. *Obs.* 1870 in *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Printing* (1859) 122 Plates thus constructed are what I call Perkins' 'stereographic' [sic] steel plates, 'one of which will serve to give as many impressions as would wear out a great number of copper-plates.

3. Pertaining to stereoscopic photography.

1859 *Atlantic Monthly* June 748 To render comparison of similar objects, or of any that we may wish to see side

by side, easy, there should be a stereographic *metre* or fixed standard of focal length for the camera lens. *Ibid.*, Al-ready a workman has been travelling about the country with stereographic views of furniture.

4. Pertaining to the use of the stereograph in craniometry. (See STEREOGRAPH 2.)

1886 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* II. 261 Particular methods of craniometric projections, diverse stereographic proceed-ings [etc.], cannot here be mentioned in detail.

Stereographical, *a.* Now rare. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1675 *SHUBURN Sphere of Manilius* c 2 b. This and All other Stereographical Projections. 1738 J. HAMILTON *Stereogr.* I. 13 The different ways of describing Objects on a Plane by Mathematical Rules are two, Geometrical and Stereographical. 1797 *Month. Mag.* III. 42 Useful in the practice of stereographical projection. 1805 *Gentl. Mag.* Mar. 251/1 All the stereographical plates are to be made according to the improved process described by Earl Stanhope. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 137/1 Geological and Stereographical Maps of the British Isles.

Stereographically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a stereographic manner; by stereographic projection.

1679 *Phil. Collect.* XII. 44 A Representation of the Heavens in two large Hemispheres. Stereographically projected. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 14. 4/1 To Project Stereographically a Spherical Triangle. 1890 *GREENHILL in Messenger Math.* XX. 16 Suppose we project the terrestrial meridians and parallels stereographically with respect to a pole on the equator, we obtain a system of dipolar circles.

Stereography (steri'gráfi). [ad. mod.L. *stereographia*, f. Gr. *στερεός* solid + *-γραφία*: see -GRAPHY. Cf. F. *stéréographie*.]

1. The art of delineating or representing the forms of solid bodies on a plane, as in perspective; in quot. 1860, stereoscopic photography.

1700 *Moxon Math. Dict.*, *Stereography*, or the Description or Drawing the Forms of Solids upon a Plain. 1738 J. HAMILTON (*title*) *Stereography*; or a complete body of perspective in all its branches. 1842 *GWILT Archit. Gloss.*, *Stereography*, that branch of solid geometry which demonstrates the properties and shows the construction of all regularly defined solids. 1860 *Mrs. EYKIN Undercurrents* I. 240 The animadversions of this journal are directed against the abuse of photography and stereography.

2. See quot. (Cf. STEREOGRAPH 2.)

1886 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* II. 252 Graphic representation of the skull, or stereography, is a branch of craniometry by which the forms of the diverse curves of the head are traced, after measurement, on paper, or otherwise figured.

Stereome (steri'om). Also (after Ger.) -om. [ad. Gr. *στερεωμα* solid body or part, firmament, f. *στερεός* to make solid, strengthen, f. *στερεός* solid.] *a.* Bot. Schwendener's term for those elements of a fibro-vascular bundle which contribute to its strength or stability; 'mechanical' tissue: cf. MESTOME. *b.* Zool. A proposed general term for the hard strengthening or skeletal tissues of animals in general, including invertebrates: see quot. 1891.

1885 *GOODE Physiol. Bot.* 107 To the elements which impart strength to a bundle Schwendener has given the name *stereom*. 1887 *HILLHOUSE Strasburger's Handbk. Pract. Bot.* 88 The system of mechanical tissue, the *Stereome*. 1891 F. A. BATHER in *Nature* 12 Feb. 345/1 Among wants long felt, is some word that shall express for Invertebrata the idea that the word *bone* expresses for Vertebrata. . . . venture to suggest the adoption of the word *Stereom*. . . . This word, . . . may be thus defined: any hard calcareous tissue forming skeletal structures in Metazoa Invertebrata, and in Protozoa. 1898 H. C. PORTER tr. *Strasburger* etc. *Text-bk. Bot.* 169 Mechanical Tissues (*Stereome*).

+Stereometer¹. *Obs.* [f. Gr. *στερεός* solid + *-μέτρον* measurer.] One versed in stereometry. 1608 R. NORTON *Stevin's Disme* B 3 b, To Land-meaters, Measurers of Tapistry, Stereometers in general.

Stereometer² (steri'mi'ter). [a. F. *stéréomètre*, f. Gr. *στερεός* solid + *-μέτρον*: see -METER.]

1. An instrument for measuring the specific gravity of porous or pulverulent bodies, invented by Say, a French officer of engineers, in 1797. Also *attrib.*

1801 *Encycl. Brit. Suppl.* II. 525/2 *Stereometer*, an instrument lately invented in France for measuring the volume of a body, however irregular, without plunging it in any liquid. 1866 W. H. MILLER in *Phil. Trans.* CXLVI. 799 To construct an instrument on the principle of the *Stereometer* invented by M. Say for the purpose of determining the specific gravity of gunpowder. *Ibid.* 801 The *Stereometer* was mounted in a room. . . at the Mint, September 12, 1843. *Ibid.* 877 *Stereometer* observations. 1876 *Cal. Sci. Appar. S. Kens.* 30 *Stereometer* for ascertaining the density of bodies by determining their volume.

2. An apparatus consisting of a frame of bars and columns with sliding rods and wires, for illustrating problems in solid geometry.

1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Snpl.*

+Stereometrian. *Obs. rare*-. [f. STEREO-METRY + -AN.] = STEREO-METER 1.

1608 R. NORTON *Stevin's Disme* D 4, The *Stereometrian* shall use the measure of the towce or place, as the Yard, Ell, &c.

Stereometric (steri'ometrik), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *stereometricus* (Freigius 1583), f. *stereometria* STEREO-METRY.] Pertaining to stereometry or solid geometry; relating to or existing in three dimensions of space.

1862 *Frml. Franklin Inst.* June 416 Mr. John Warner

submitted to the meeting his Stereometric Tablet. *Ibid.* 417 The Stereometric Tablet is intended to assist computation of earthwork by the method of Transverse Ground-Slopes. 1875 H. VOGEL'S *Chem. Light & Photogr.* xiii. 137 If the flat figure is parallel to the retina, . . . by well-known stereometric laws the representation is like the original. 1890 V. MEYER in *Smithsonian Rep.* 366 The stereometric forms of a few simple molecules.

Stereometric, *a.* Now rare. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1666 W. DU GARD tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* 527. 155 A Gage, or Geometrical numbers are described. 1673 J. SMITH *Stereom.* Synopsis, The Stereometric Problems, &c. in this Book. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Stereometric*, pertaining to the Art of Stereometry.

Stereometry (steri'om'et'ri). Now rare. [ad. mod.L. *stereometria*, a. Gr. *στερεομετρία*, f. *στερεός* solid + *-μετρία*: see -METRY. Cf. F. *stéréométrie* (1560 in Hatz-Darm-.)]

1. The art or science of measuring solids; that branch of geometry which deals with solid figures, solid geometry; the practical application of this to the measurement of solid bodies.

1570 *DEE Math. Pref.* a iij b. The general name of these Solide measures, is Stereometric. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Lays le Roy* 128 Plato affirmeth, that Geometrie was vnperfect in his time, and that Stereometrie, and the Cubike wanted. 1608 R. NORTON *Stevin's Disme* D 4, Gauderie is Stereometric. . . but all Stereometric is not Gauderie. 1673 J. SMITH (*title*), *Stereometric*; or the Art of Practical Gauging. 1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 88 In Stereometry, or Measuring of Solids as a tapering Timber. 1683 T. EVERARD (*title*), *Stereometry* made easie, or The description and use of a new Gauging rod, or Sliding rule. 1795 T. MAURICE *Hindustan* i. xii. (1820) l. 439 From planimetry, or the mensuration of surfaces, they proceeded to . . . stereometry, or the mensuration of solids. 1827 GUTTERIDGE (*title*), A New System of Stereometry. 1874 *Edin. Rev.* July 175 The text [of Dürer] . . . is full of detailed measurements, and calculations of the stereometry, or solid contents, of the several limbs.

2. The art of measuring specific gravities with a STEREO-METER (sense 1). In recent Dicts.

Stereomould (steri'om'd;ld), *v.* [f. STEREO- + *Mould* *v.*, after *stereotype*: cf. STEREO 1.] *trans.* To stereotype by casting in a mould. So *Stereomould* sb., 'a mould used in stereotyping' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

1857 G. & E. SCHEUTZ (*title*), Specimens of Tables, Calculated, Stereomoulded and Printed by Machinery. *Ibid.* Pref. p. xvi. By turning the handle, the whole table required is calculated and stereomoulded in the lead. By this expression is meant that the strip of lead is made into a beautiful stereotype mould.

Stereopticon (steri'optik'ŋ). [f. Gr. *στερεός* solid + *ὀπτική*, nent. of *ὀπτικός* OPTIC.] A double magic lantern arranged to combine two images of the same object or scene upon a screen, so as to produce the appearance of solidity as in a stereoscope; also used to cause the image of one object or scene to pass gradually into that of another with dissolving effect. Also *attrib.*

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 236. 1878 E. W. CLARK *Life in Japan* 171 The fame of the stereopticon reached the palace. *Ibid.*, Splendid stereopticon pictures. *Ibid.* 178 After the stereopticon entertainment. 1894 *Onting* Sept. 449/1 The stately Nelson Column, just as I had seen it projected by a stereopticon lantern fifteen years before.

Stereoscope (steri'oskop, often sti'rio-). [f. Gr. *στερεός* solid + *-σκόπε*.]

1. An instrument for obtaining, from two pictures (usually photographs) of an object, taken from slightly different points of view (corresponding to the positions of the two eyes), a single image giving the impression of solidity or relief, as in ordinary vision of the object itself.

In the original form of the instrument (*reflecting stereo-scope*), invented by Wheatstone, the images were combined by means of mirrors placed at a suitable angle; the common form (*refracting or lenticular stereo-scope*), invented afterwards by Brewster, has two tubes each containing a lens, through which the two pictures are viewed by the corresponding eyes.

1838 C. WHEATSTONE in *Phil. Trans.* CXXVIII. 374, 1. propose that it be called a *Stereoscope*, to indicate its property of representing solid figures. 1849 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* ii. 6 The most generally useful of these forms is the Lenticular Stereo-scope. 1856 *Med. Mag.* 12 Jan. 36 The Cosmo-rama Stereo-scope. 1858 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 433 The books of Mr. Newman, the well-known philosophical-instrument-maker supply . . . evidence of his having constructed stereoscopes for Professor Wheatstone in . . . the year 1832. 1861 SIR D. BREWSTER in *Mrs. Gordon Home's Life* (1869) 346, I am not the discoverer of the Stereo-scope. I am only the inventor of the Lenticular Stereo-scope now in universal use. 1863 *FAWCETT Pol. Econ.* i. v. (1876) 59 The stereo-scope has now become a drawing-room toy.

2. *Surg.* An instrument resembling a catheter, for detecting solid foreign bodies, as calculi. *rare*. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Stereoscope*, . . . an instrument for detecting a calculus in the bladder, and foreign bodies in the soft parts.

Stereoscopic (steri'oskop'ik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or adapted to the stereo-scope; having an appearance of solidity or relief like an object viewed in a stereoscope.

1855 *Frml. Franklin Inst.* Feb. 143 A stereoscopic locket, . . . so arranged that the two pictures, with the appropriate lenses, are contained in a medallion of ordinary size. 1859 *All Year Round* 19 Nov. 79/1 Those stereoscopic slides

which look so curiously like life. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.*, Brit. II. No. 2958, Stereotype or stereoscopic thaumatrope. 1879 H. GRUBB in *Proc. Royal Dubl. Soc.* 182 This arrangement . . . causes the images to coalesce, and produces the stereoscopic effect.

fig. 1909 G. K. CHESTERTON *Orthodoxy* ii. 47 His spiritual sight is stereoscopic like his physical sight.

Stereoscopically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -AL + -LY 2: see -ICALLY.] In a stereoscopic manner; by or as by means of the stereoscope; with an appearance of solidity as in a stereoscope; also *fig.*

1856 *Mech. Mag.* 12 Jan. 36 By using larger lenses of proper focal length, pictures of any dimensions may be viewed stereoscopically. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Break-fast* i. vi. If we will . . . look at them stereoscopically, with both eyes instead of one. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemot's Heavens* (ed. 3) 57 He combines Sun-pictures stereoscopically, and shows the faculae to be above, and the spots below the general surface.

Stereoscopia (steri'oskop'ia), *n.* *nonce-wd.* [f. STEREOSCOPE + -IA.] Appearance of solidity, as of an object viewed in a stereoscope; stereo-scope effect.

1892 E. M. NELSON in *Frml. Quekett Micros. Club* July 54 Stereoscopia, or 'solid view', can be obtained by one eye, . . . but solidity is better and more perfectly seen with two eyes.

Stereoscopist (steri'oskop'ist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One skilled in the use of the stereoscope; a maker of stereoscopes.

1875 H. VOGEL'S *Chem. Light & Photogr.* x. 102 Stereoscopists must have glasses that can be shifted, in order that persons may adapt the position of the image to the eye.

Stereoscopy (steri'oskop'i). [f. as prec. + -Y: cf. *microscopy*.] The art or practice of using the stereoscope.

1851 *Once a Week* 30 Mar. 371 Ocular stereoscopy. 1913 *Engl. Rev.* Mar. 670 It is more than photography, it is more than stereoscopy.

Stereotomy (steri'otōmi). [ad. F. *stéréotomie*, f. Gr. *στερεός* solid + *-τομία*: see -TOMY.] The science or art of cutting, or making sections of, solids; that department of geometry which deals with sections of solid figures; the art of cutting stone or other solid bodies into measured forms, as in masonry.

1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* 1801 J. JONES tr. *Bugge's Trav. Fr. Rep.* v. 101 Stereotomy, in the scientific language of the Polytechnic School, signifies that part of stone-cutting, on which Frezier and De la Rue have written so much. The theory and rules of projection are first studied. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 618 A division of the cube, or, as he [De Lisle] called it, the stereotomy of the cube. 1843 *Civil Engin. & Arch.* Frml. VI. 99/1 His stereotomy, profile, proportion, and composition are admirable. 1903 *Nature* 12 Mar. 439/1 Stereotomy. By A. W. French, and H. C. Ives. . . This is another text-book for the student in civil engineering, and treats of masonry work.

Hence **Stereotomic** (steri'otōmik), -ical *adjs.*, pertaining to stereotomy; **Stereotomist**, one skilled in stereotomy.

1828 WEBSTER, *Stereotomical*. 1860 WORCESTER, *Stereotomic*. c1900 Mrs. SCHUYLER VAN RENSSLAER *Handbk. Eng. Cathedral* 32 (Cent. Suppl.) Gothic architects were wonderfully skillful stereotomists.

Stereotype (steri'otip, sti'rio-), *sb.* and *a.* [a. F. *stéréotype* *adj.*, f. Gr. *στερεός* solid + *-τύπος* TYPE *sb.*]

In Fr. the word has only the original adjectival use, and the subst. use = *édition stéréotypée*.

A. sb.

1. The method or process of printing in which a solid plate of type-metal, cast from a papier-mâché or plaster mould taken from the surface of a forme of type, is used for printing from instead of the forme itself.

1798 *Ann. Reg. Chron.* 22 The celebrated Didot, the French printer, with a German, named Herman, have announced a new discovery in printing, which they term stereotype. 1809 *Europ. Mag.* LV. 19 The prospectus of almost every work informs us, that the thing will be done in stereotype. 1816 *Q. Rev.* XV. 345 The introducer of that mode of printing called Stereotype. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xxii. 657 The invention of Stereotype, like that of Printing, is somewhat involved in mystery.

2. A stereotype plate. (In quot. 1817 used *transf.*) 1817 *Cant. Mag.* Dec. 500 *note*, An obelisk with engraved hieroglyphs upon it—a wooden or copper plate—a medal—and a stereotype. a 1823 *Hutton Course Math.* (1827) l. 150 [They] are printed with what are called stereotypes, the types in each page being soldered together into a solid mass. 1828 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Stereotype*, a solid page of metal cast from the letter-press. 1888 *Times* 7 Jan. 7/1 He seized the stereotypes and withdrew.

b. In generalized sense.

1823 *Encycl. Brit. Suppl.* VI. 378/1 The mode of casting stereotype is sufficiently simple. *Ibid.* A plate of stereotype does not require to be more than the seventh or eighth part of the thickness or height of the ordinary types.

3. *fig.* Something continued or constantly repeated without change; a stereotyped phrase, formula, etc.; stereotyped diction or usage.

1850 *Prescott in Ticknor's Life* (1864) 337, I told the Queen of the pleasure I had in finding myself in a land of friends instead of foreigners,—a sort of stereotype with me. 1877 *Morley Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 91 The growth of brighter ideals . . . will go on, leaving ever further and further behind them your dwarfed finality and leaden moveless stereotype. 1908 *Q. Rev.* July 5 The stereotype of school, newspaper and department prevails.

4. attrib. and Comb., as *stereotype art, metal, office, plate; stereotype-founder, manufacturer, printer; stereotype-block*, (a) a stereotype plate; (b) a block of iron or wood on which a stereotype plate is fixed; *stereotype-press*, (a) a press for shaping and drying the mould in which a stereotype is cast; (b) a printing-press in which stereotypes are used.

1801 *Tilloch's Philos. Mag.* X. 277 If there would be an advantage in applying the 'stereotype art to books of rapid sale. 1859 R. Hunt *Guide Mus. Pract. Geol.* (ed. 2) 188 **Stereotype Blocks of Fusible Metal*. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Stereotype-block*, a block on which a stereotype is mounted to make it type-high. 1873 A. WILSON in *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXVIII. 331 Having resolved to unite the business of a *Stereotype bookseller to those of a Stereotype Manufacturer and Printer, I propose that [etc.]. 1843 HOLZAPFEL *Turning* I. 325 The 'stereotype'-cast is nearly as sharp as the original type. *Ibid.*, The 'stereotype'-founder takes a copy of the entire mass of type in plaster of Paris. 1873 **Stereotype manufacturer* [see *stereotype bookseller*]. 1839 *Unk. Dict. Arts* 51 The alloy called type metal, *stereotype-metal, 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Stereotype-metal*. 1804 tr. *Freylinghausen's Abstr. Chr. Relig.* before title, Standing Rules of The *Stereotype Office. 1807 *Monthly Mag.* May 372/2 The expense of *Stereotype plates... is not 20 l. per cent. of that of moveable type pages. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 339 A compound of tin and bismuth is employed in stereotype plates. 1805 *Genl. Mag.* Mar. 250/2 The first production of the new *stereotype press. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Stereotype-press*, a small press for use in the clay process [of stereotyping]. 1813 **Stereotype printer* [see *stereotype bookseller*]. 1820 T. HOGGON *Ess. Stereotype Printing* 119 As a stereotype printer Mr. Wilson must ever rank amongst the most eminent.

B. adj. (Often undistinguishable from the attrib. use of the sb.)

1. *lit.* Of an edition: Printed by the process described above in A. I. Also used as an epithet of the process.

1801 *Tilloch's Philos. Mag.* X. 268 The processes connected with letter-press-type or stereotype printing. 1817 *Genl. Mag.* Dec. 500 note, At the present Epoch (1800), the art of Printing is become rather retrograde; or we should not hear so much of Stereotype editions. 1820 MILLER *Suppl. Mem. Eng. Cath.* 243 A small stereotype edition of the New Testament. 1851 SMITH *Engineers* II. 142 Earl Stanhope... also made important improvements in the process of stereotype printing.

2. *fig.* = STEREOTYPED b. Now somewhat rare. 1824 MORIER *Hajji Baba* I. Introd. Ep. p. xxxiv, It is an ingenious expression which I owe to you, sir, that the manners of the East are as it were stereotype. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. tit. iii, Cartels by the hundred; which he... answers now always with a kind of stereotype formula. 1846 *Hints on Husbandry*, Catching 20 This same stereotype smile. 1848 CURWEN *Singing* Introd. p. xx, Thus is... singing made almost a hopeless thing by the stereotype faults of the Old Notation. 1895 *Oracle Encycl.* I. 561/1 The style began to assume a stereotype character. 1899 A. GUDENAN in *Class. Rev.* XIII. 216/1 A veritable mosaic of stereotype ideas.

Stereotype (steriōtīp, stīr-iō), v. [ad. F. *stéréotyper*, i. *stéréotype*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To cast a stereotype plate from (a form of type); to prepare (literary matter) for printing by means of stereotypes. Also *absol.*

1804 tr. *Freylinghausen's Abstr. Chr. Relig.* title-p., The first book stereotyped by the new Process. 1818 TOOD (citing *Entick*). 1835 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 74 I have nearly stereotyped the third volume of my *Miscellanies*. 1855 DORAN *Hanon. Queens* II. x. 169 Early in 1796, the first book was stereotyped in England. 1877 H. SPENCER in *Min. Evid. Copyright Comm.* (1878) 258 I was harrassed enough when I began this series of books, to stereotype.

2. *fig.* To fix or perpetuate in an unchanging form. 1819 REES *Cycl. s. v. Engraving*, Vosterman... may be said at once to have successfully translated and stereotyped the great originals of those... painters [sc. Rubens and Van Dyck]. 1841 MALL in *Nonconf.* I. 401 The state-church stereotypes a system of faith. 1846 *Engl. Rev.* Sept. 150 Yet he proposes a measure which would stereotype heresy and schism for ever. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* II. 73 Shakespeare and the Bible have stereotyped English. 1888 TANSLEY in *Hardwicke's Sci.-Gossip* XXIV. 121/2 In flowers the colours are stereotyped and perpetuated by insect selection.

Stereotyped (-tīpt), *pp. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] a. *lit.* Cast in the form of, or prepared for printing by means of, stereotype. *rare*. b. Usually *fig.* Fixed or perpetuated in an unchanging form. (Most commonly of phrases or formulas of speech, or the like; rarely of persons.)

1820 T. HOGGON *Ess. Stereotype Printing* 57 Hoffmann... announced a stereotyped (or in his phrase a polytyped) book... which appeared in 1787. *Ibid.* 95 They engaged to sell stereotyped plates. 1849 *Kuife & Fork* 20 That common, every-day love, that contents itself with stereotyped epithets of endearment. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & South* xii, Uttering... stereotyped commonplaces. 1862 THACKERAY *Philip* iii, Phil's father... entered the dining-room... with his stereotyped smile. 1900 A. CHURCH & PETERSON *Nervous & Mental Dis.* (ed. 2) 663 A single motion of the arm or body may be reiterated for hours (stereotyped movements). 1912 *Throne* 7 Aug. 213/3 The stereotyped business man who thinks a successful commercial career must begin with the sweeping out of a draper's shop.

Stereotyper. [f. STEREOTYPE v. + -ER.] Cf. F. *stéréotypeur*.] One who stereotypes.

1. One who makes stereotype plates. 1818 TOOD (citing *Entick*). 1841 *Civil Engin. & Arch.* *Trnl.* IV. 56/2 Fresh burnt plaster... is always adopted by the cunning stereotypers, for they state that if it simply

stands a fortnight, the casts will not be so good. 1882 *Daily News* 29 Nov. 6/5 Wanted... experienced Stereotyper for Daily and Weekly Newspaper.

2. *fig.* One who fixes unchangingly.

1890 C. MARTYN W. PHILLIPS, *Agitator* 519 A propounder of truth—not a stereotyper of it into statutes.

So **Stereotyping**, (a) the business of making stereotypes; (b) a place where stereotypes are made, a stereotype-foundry. In recent Dicts.

Stereotypic (steriōtīpik), a. *rare*. [f. STEREOTYPE sb. + -ic.] Pertaining to or having the character of a stereotype. † a. *lit.*, as in *stereotypic plate* = stereotype plate. *Obs.* b. *fig.* Fixed, unchanging: = STEREOTYPED sb. 3 b, STEREOTYPED b.

1801 J. JONES tr. *Bugge's Tran. Fr. Rep.* xvi. 392 The newly invented stereotypic plates. 1802 *Monthly Rev.* XXXVIII. 498 The stereotypic art, as it is practised in the printing of books. 1884 GRONLUND *Co-op. Communism* i. 28 That other stereotypic definition of Capital... 'accumulated Labor'. 1887 W. M. TAYLOR *Scott. Pulpit* 144 There is no need of adhering in that matter to any Quaker-like, stereotypic anachronism.

Hence **Stereotypically** *adv.*, † (a) by means of stereotypes (*obs.*); (b) by a stereotypic phrase, etc. 1802 *Sk. Paris* II. lxxvi. 357 The French tables of Logarithms, printed stereotypically. 1864 W. J. FITZPATRICK *Mem. Abp. Whately* I. 332 'What is the laziest letter in the alphabet?' His neighbour... responded stereotypically, 'Give it up!'

Stereotyping, *vll. sb.* [f. STEREOTYPE v. + -ING.]

1. The action or process of making stereotype plates for printing. Also *attrib.*

1807 *Monthly Mag.* May 372/2 The wear of moveable types, in Stereotyping, does not exceed 5 l. per cent. of the heavy expense incurred by the old method of printing. 1820 T. HOGGON *Ess. Stereotype Printing* 87 A plate was then obtained from the matrix by means of the stereotyping, or striking, machine. 1904 H. SPENCER *Autobiog.* II. 164 The cost of composition and stereotyping.

2. *fig.* The action of fixing or perpetuating in an unchanging form.

1888 BULMAN in *Hardwicke's Sci.-Gossip* XXIV. 231/2 The 'stereotyping' of the developed colours by insect selection. 1903 MORLEY *Gladstone* ix. vii. III. 331 There ought to be no stereotyping of our minds against modifications. 1914 J. PATRICK *Clement of Alexandria* vi. 220 An illustration of a familiar experience—the stereotyping of an error, not recognised as an error in the mind of a writer.

Stereotypist (steriōtīpist), [f. STEREOTYPE sb. + -IST.] One whose business is the making of stereotypes; a stereotyper. In recent Dicts.

Stereotypographer, *rare*. One who prints from stereotypes. So **Stereotypography**, printing from stereotypes.

1818 TOOD (citing *Entick*). 1841 E. SCUDAMORE *Nomenclator, Stereotypography*, the art of printing from stereotypes.

Stereotypy (steriōtīpi), [ad. F. *stéréotypie*, f. *stéréotype* STEREOTYPE a.]

1. The process of making stereotype plates; stereotyping. 1891 in *Century Dict.*

2. *Path.* Persistence of a fixed or stereotyped idea, mode of action, etc., in cases of insanity.

1909 C. L. DANA *Nervous Dis.* (ed. 7) 686 Stereotypy is shown in two ways. 1912 B. HART *Psychol. Insanity Index* 176.

Sterep, **Sterer**, *obs.* ff. **STIRRUP**, **STIRRER**.

Stereynge, *obs.* form of **STIRRING**.

Sterhydraulic (stērīhīdrīk), a. [ad. F. *stérhydraulique*, irreg. f. Gr. *στερεός* solid + F. *hydraulique* HYDRAULIC.] Applied to a form of hydraulic press in which pressure is generated by displacement of the contained liquid by a solid body, as a rod, screw, or rope, introduced with a continuous movement through a packed opening.

1866 *Mechanics' Mag.* 4 May 279/2 The Sterhydraulic Press... is the name given to the new hydraulic press, invented by M.M. Desgoffe and Olivier, civil engineers. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2382.

Stērī, *obs.* form of **STIR** v.

Steric (sterik), a. *Chem.* [irreg. f. Gr. *στερεός* solid + -ic: cf. STEREOCHEMISTRY.] Pertaining or relating to the arrangement in space of the atoms in a molecule.

Steric hindrance, hindrance of a reaction, held to be due to the spatial arrangement of the atoms in the molecules of one of the reacting compounds.

1898 H. N. STOKES in *Smithsonian Rep.* 301 Stereochemical formulas are... more than reaction formulas, and the steric conception of the so-called double and triple union asserts that these actually exist. 1905 A. W. STEWART in *Trnl. Chem. Soc.*, *Trans.* LXXXVII. 185 Angeli... suggested that steric hindrance played a part in the reactions involving the addition of metallic hydrogen sulphides [etc.] to carbonyl groups.

Stericks, vulgar aphetic form of *hysteries* (see HYSTERIC B. 3).

1765 *Fonte Commissary* III. (1782) 64 *Fun.* Fye upon you! you have thrown the old gentlewoman into the stericks.

Sterīe, *obs.* form of **STIR** v.

† **Sterigma** (stērīgma), *Bot.* Pl. -ata. [mod. L., a. Gr. *στήριγμα* prop, support, f. *στήριξις* to set fast, support.] a. A ridge extending down a stem below the point of attachment of a decurrent

leaf. b. In fungi, a stalk or filament bearing a spore; often a branch or outgrowth of a basidium. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1098/2 *Sterigmata*, the elevated lines or plates upon stems produced by the bases of decurrent leaves. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 21 Each spore is borne upon a slender stalk or sterigma. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 832/1 From the hymenium rise the basidia, at the apex of which are usually four sterigmata bearing the spores.

Hence **Sterigmatic** (sterīgma'tik) a., pertaining to or of the nature of a sterigma.

1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 555/1 The spermatia... at first appear as minute protrusions on the apices of the sterigmatic cells.

† **Steril**, *Obs.* -1 [Cf. STARE sb. 3] Some foreign measure of capacity.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) I. iii. xvii. 129 To lade so many thousand Sterils or measures of corn out of Sardinia and Sicily custom-free.

Sterile (sterīl, sterīl), a. Also 6 sterily (e, -yll, 6-7 stirrill, sterill, 6-9 steril, 7 sterille, sterill, stirrill, [ad. L. *sterilis*, cogn. w. Skr. *starī*, barren cow, Gr. *στερία* barren cow, *στερίφος* barren, Goth. *stairōf* *sterīl* adj., barren. Cf. F. *stérile*, It. *sterile*, Sp. *esteril*.) Barren; not producing fruit or offspring.

1. In undetermined sense.

1552 HUOET, Steryll, barayne, or fruiteles, sterilis. 1570 LEVINS *Manib.* 129/11 Steril, sterilis.

2. Of soil, a country, occurs. of a period of time: Unproductive of vegetation.

1572 HUOET (ed. Higgins), Sterill, or harrayne ground, terra inculta. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* IV. iii. 129 Like leane, stirrill, and bare Land. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xv. xv, The sterill coastes of barren Kinocete they past. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 525 It is certain, that in very Sterile Yeares, Cornesowne will grow to an Other Kinde. 1635 BRERETON *Trav.* (Catham Soc.) 119 This country... now... is so sterile of corn as they are constrained to forsake it. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 710 With nice incision... She ploughs a brazen field, and clothes a soil So sterile with what charius soe'er she will. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 100 No country has a smaller proportion of land absolutely sterile and incapable of culture. 1806 GAZETTE *Scot.* (ed. 2) 337 Owing to the too copious use of manure... some farms have been rendered perfectly sterile. 1828 NAPIER *Penins. War* I. iv. (1878) I. 22 Catalonia, the most warlike, rugged, and sterile portion of Spain. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY *Trav. Humboldt* xxv. 376 Causing many places to be improved which would otherwise have remained sterile. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* I. (1879) 2 The novel aspect of an utterly sterile land possesses a grandeur which more vegetation might spoil. 1890 SWINBURNE *Stud. Prose* (1894) 223 A ghastly and hardly accessible wilderness of salt marshes, with interludes of sterile meadow and unprofitable vineyard.

fig. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xxiii. 639 Procure me some few Drops of those Celestial Waters, to bedew this Barren Clay, this Dry and Steril Heart. 1794 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1862) III. 229 Though the times are sterile in some respects, you see they have produced a plentiful crop of peers. 1855 BROWNING *Old Pict.* *Florence* xxxiv, Contrast the fructuous and sterile emas.

3. Producing no offspring; incapable of producing offspring. (Chiefly said of females)

1558 [cf. STERILENESS], 1612 *Benvenuto's Passenger* t. ii. 111 The powder thereof is excellent for all cold infirmities of the head or loyns, it makes the sterile plentiful. 1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v. Sterility*, Women frequently become sterile after a miscarriage. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 147 The adult males and sterile females shed their horns in winter. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croix* 26 Anne of Austria, Twenty-three years long sterile, scarce could look for issue. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Clin. Lect. Dis. Women* xxi. (ed. 4) 168 A woman may be sterile with this man and fecund with another. 1890 *Hardwicke's Sci.-Gossip* XXVI. 122/2 Sterile workers constitute the vast majority of the commonwealth [of bees].

fig. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* 271 We must not look upon the divine nature as sterile, but rather acknowledge and admire the fecundity and communicability of it itself, upon which the creation of the world dependeth. 1678 CUOWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 546 Affirming that... Christians did not... make God a Solitary and Steril Being, before the Creation neither, as the Jews did.

† b. *transf.* Producing nothing living. *Obs.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xi. lxi. (1612) 275 The sterile Lake where Heauen-br'd Sodom was.

† c. Cansing sterility. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Jnl. C.* I. ii. 9 Our Elders say, The Barren touched in this holy chace, Shake off their sterille curse.

4. Of a plant: Not bearing fruit.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 620 Those Things, which are knowne to comfort other Plants, did make that more Sterill. 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort.* § 75 In all plantations of this variety a number of sterile plants will be found. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* (1862) 606, *Potentilla Fragaria* (Sterile Strawberry).

5. Mentally or spiritually barren. Also, unproductive of results; fruitless; barren in or of (something sought or desired).

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. ii. 52 Die they again? draw they in any breath? Or be they sterill? 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 93 He seems... to be very sterill of Invention. 1665 EVELYN *Lett. to Sir P. Wiche* 20 June, For our language is in some places sterile and barren. 1803 W. GODWIN *Life Chaucer* I. Pref. p. x, Antiquities have too generally been regarded as the province of men of cold tempers and sterile imaginations. 1848 GALLERIA *Italy* I. Introd. p. xxvii, Meanwhile, the land was sterile of events. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* viii. 183 These deposits... are necessarily sterile in organic remains. 1878 JEVONS *Primer Pol. Econ.* 97 It has been objected to commerce that it is sterile and produces no new goods. 1879 R. K. DOUGLAS *Confucianism* iii. 84 Confucius perceived that the ancients had for their object the worship of the one God, but he allowed this knowledge to remain sterile. 1914 *Daily*

Chiefly with the plurals *pounds, marks, etc.*, and hence in later use prob. apprehended as an *adj.* with plural inflexion. 1433 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 95 Y hequette to tillit Watkyn, my Godson. .x marks sterlinges. 1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 530/1 A0 annual rent of xlii. Sterlinges. c. 1483 *Caxton Dialogues* 51/2 A pound sterlinges. 1486 *Rec. St. Maryat Hill* (1903) 11. vj marc sterlinges. 1528 *Sel. Cases Star Chamber* (Selden Soc.) II. 20 As moche wood as ys woorth iiii poundes sterlinges. 1542 *Udall Erasim. Apoph.* 248 b. The thousande pieces wer muche about the summe of twentie nobles sterlinges.

† 2. = PENNYWEIGHT. *Obs.*

1474 *Stat. Winch.* in *Cov. Lett Bk.* 396, xxxij graynes of whete take out of the mydens of the Ere makith a sterling ober-weise called a penny; & xx sterling maketh an Ounce. 1496-7 *Act 12 Hen. VII. c. 5* Every ounce [shall] conteyn xx sterlinges, and every sterling be of the weight of xxxij cornes of whete that growe in the myddes of the Eare of the whete. 1611 *Corcor. s. v. Carat.* For eight of them [carats] make but one sterling, and a sterling is the 24 part of an ounce. 1776 *Entick London L.* 160 A penny, weighing two sterlinges.

† b. attrib. *Sterling weight. Obs.*

In the Table 'sterling weight' is stated in pounds, shillings, and pence; the lb. avoirdupois = 1 lb. 20z. 16dwt. troy, 31. 15. 2d. sterling.

1612 W. COLSON *Gen. Treasury* H h ij, A Table to finde Averdupois weight reduced to Troy weight, and sterling weight.

3. Money of the quality of the sterling or standard silver penny; genuine English money. † In the 17th c. occas. used rhetorically for: Money.

1565 *COOPER Thesaurus. Cetusiss.* A rate of Romaine money conteynyng .x. Denarios, that is .x. grotes of olde sterlinge, when .viii. grotes went to an ounce. 1583 *GREENE Mamillia* II. (1593) 12. It is .so hard to descree the true sterling from the counterfeit coyne. 1602 *DEKKER Satyrom.* D2, Drop the ten shillings into this Bason... So, ist right lacke? ist sterling? 1605 A. WARREN *Poor Man's Pass.* E3, Those cofers with Commodities abound So full, that they no sterling more may hold. a. 1635 *RANDOLPH Poems* (1640) 123 Hexameter's no sterling, and I feare What the brain coines goes scarce for currant there. 1699 *GARTH Dispens.* 19 By usefull Observations he can tell The Sacred Charms that in true Sterling dwell, How Gold makes a Patrician of a Slave [etc.]. 1707 *NORRIS Humility* vii. 320 To see a rich man that has nothing else to recommend him . . . but pure naked sterling, to grow proud and haughty upon a full purse... nothing can be more ridiculous.

Fig. 1584 *GREENE Mirror Modestie* Wks. (Grosart) III. 25 And seeing we haue you here alone, your stearne looks shall stande for no sterling. 1584 — *Tritameron* t. B iv, Your censure is no sentence, neither can this broken coine stande for sterling. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* I. iii. 107 You baue tane his tenders for true pay, Which are not sterling.

4. English money as distinguished from foreign money. Formerly often in contrast to *currency*, i.e. the depreciated pounds, shillings, and pence of certain colonies.

1603 in *Stafford's Pac. Hib.* II. iv. (1633) 157 Monies of this new Standard of Ireland . . . being brought back againe to the Exchange to be converted in sterling. 1724 *SWIFT Drapier's Lett.* I. (1730) 17 The Tenants are obliged by their Leases to pay Sterling, which is Lawfull Current Mooney of England. 1834 J. D. LANG *Hist. Acc. N. S. Wales* (1837) I. 206 The debts of the small settlers had all been contracted in sterling, and the price they received for their wheat . . . was in currency. 1890 *Daily News* 2 July 3/6 The lay treasurer of the society, who said that for a long time he had been opposed to the payments in India being made in sterling. 1892 *Ibid.* 10 Dec. 3/3 The effort has been made here to draw bills on America with the notion of selling at once for sterling, and using depreciated currency to pay the bills when due. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Nov. 5/2 Sterling rose as promptly as it fell during last week's chaotic Money market. (New York)

b. fig. in Australian use. (See quotes.)

1827 P. CUNNINGHAM *Two Yrs. N. S. Wales* II. 53 Our colonial-horn brethren are best known here by the name of Currency, in contradistinction to Sterling or those horn in the mother-country. 1834 J. D. LANG *Hist. Acc. N. S. Wales* (1837) I. 220 Contests . . . between the colonial youth and natives of England, or, to use the phrase of the colony, between currency and sterling. 1837, 1892 [see CURRENCY 4 h. fig.]

c. attrib. with the sense: Related to or payable in sterling.

1894 H. BELL *Rtuy. Policy India* 81 A new contract . . . granting a sterling guarantee of 33 per cent on the capital expended. *Ibid.* 244 The sterling interest charges now payable on Indian railways . . . are equivalent to a payment of interest of over 7-6 per cent . . . if converted into rupees at par. 1898 W. J. GREENWOOD *Commerce. Corresp.* (ed. 2) 108 This sterling invoice was sent to Hamburg. 1903 *Pitman's Business Man's Guide* 499 *Sterling Bonds*, the bonds of certain American railroad companies which have been issued in the United Kingdom and are payable in English currency, and not in that of the United States. 1912 *Times* 19 Dec. 16/3 Sterling exchange was irregular.

† 5. Standard degree of fineness. *Obs.*

The sense was prob. evolved from traditional expressions like 'as good as the sterling' (see quot. 1423 in sense 1).

1606-7 *Act 8 & 9 Will. III. c. 8* § 8 Plate of finer Silver then the Sterling or Standard ordained for the Monies of this Realme. 1724 *SWIFT Drapier's Lett.* II. (1730) 55 Gold and Silver of the Right Sterling and Standard.

B. adj. (Formerly often abbreviated *ster.*, *sterl.*)

1. In *pound* etc. *sterling*, altered from the older *pound* etc. (*of*) *sterlings* (see A 1, 1 b), and originally used in the same sense. Hence, in later use, appended to the statement of a sum of money, to indicate that English money is meant.

a. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 115/1 That the Seneschall . . . and other Officers . . . forfeite M. marks sterling. 1523 *Act 14 & 15 Hen. VIII. c. 12* § 1 They shall stryke . . . as many halfe grotes . . . as shall amount to the somme of .xx. li. sterling. 1535 *Jove Apol. Tindale* 22, iij pence halpeny sterling. 1665

LAMONT Diary (Maitl. Club) 176 He was dew . . . of excyse, . . . ane thousande lib. sterl. 1673 *TEMPLE Observ. United Prov.* II. 86 Above Sixteen hundred thousand pounds Sterling a year. 1689 in *Acts Parlt. Scot.* (1875) XII. 60/1 Pat they retaine 25 lib. sterling of the excyse. 1713 J. WATSON *Hist. Printing Publ.* Pref. 16 For which he was to have a Salary of 200 lib. Sterl. per annum. 1727 in *Nairne Peerage Evid.* (1874) 31 Between seven and eight hundred pound sterling yearly. 1724 *SWIFT Drapier's Lett.* II. (1730) 62 England gets a Million Sterl. by this Nation. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxi. 249 A Xerapheon is worth about sixteen Pence half Penny Ster. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) p. xxv, The shilling Scots is the 12th part of a shilling Sterling, or one penny Sterling; the pound Scots . . . is equal to one shilling and eightpence Sterling. 1838 *De Morgan Ess. Probab.* 18 Concerns which now employ many millions sterling. 1849 *LYELL 2nd Visit U.S.* II. 167 The value of the whole . . . amounting to 350,000 dollars, or 735,000 sterling. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Trails, Relig.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 100 The religion of England . . . believes in a Providence which does not treat with levity a pound sterling.

b. a. 1578 *LINDSAY (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 236 Aoe hundreth thousand pound struiling. 1589 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* XXII. 17 Fra the schere of Selkir, 6d. strivling. . . fra the schere of Drumfreis, 3s. money, 1d. strivling. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 333 He was redeim't with a ransom of ane hundred libis sterling. *Ibid.* II. 355/20 [He] sould pay xx shilling Struiling for his offence. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xii. § 139 His [David II.] ransom was one hundred thousand Markes struiling. 1613-18 *DANIEL Coll. Hist. Eng. Wks.* (Grosart) V. 261 The ransom of a hundreth thousand Markes struiling.

2. Prefixed as the distinctive epithet of lawful English money or coin. Now rare. † Also, in early Sc. use, of lawful Scots money.

a. c. 1400 *Brut* cxlii. 182 The Kyng [Edw. II] ordeynede þat þe sterling halpenny and fethinge shulde go þrouȝ out his lande. 1432 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 100 The sowdears hatb leiver to be payd here at xxvj's viij d. than bawe in Yngland sterling money. c. 1483 *Caxton Dialogues* 17/35 Kyallis nobles of englund, . . . Olde sterling pens. 1561 *NORTON tr. Calvin's Inst.* iv. xviii. 146 marg., The common price of a Masse in fraunce is .iii. Karolus . . . about the value of a sterling grote. 1565 *COOPER Thesaurus s. v. Census equestris*, 400 Sesteria, of olde sterling money 2000 poundes. 1590 *WEBER Trav.* (Arb.) 27 A pennie loaſe of Breade (of English sterling money) was worth a crowne of gold. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* II. i. 131. 1651 *MARTUS Adv. conc. Bills Exch.* 69 How to bring French Crownes into Sterling Money. 1634 *PEACHAM Compl. Gentl.* xii. (1606) 122 *Libra or Pondo* . . . was worth of sterling money three poundes. 1755 in *Nairne Peerage Evid.* (1874) 36 Eighteen pounds eighteen shillings sterl. money. 1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* I. Three shillings of sterling money of this realm. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* I. III. iii. And, say, in sterling money, three hundred thousand a year.

b. 1488 in *Acta Dom. Concl.* (1830) 98/2 Two vnces of struiling pennys. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* III. 382 Fiftie thousand of striling mony gude To pay in band. 1588 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* XXII. 391 The comptar discbargis him of strivling money . . . extending to 32d. 1609 *SHAKS Reg. May.* *Stat. Dav.* II. 44 It is statute that the kings money, that is striling money, shall not be caried furth of the Realme.

b. Phrase, To pass for (later as) sterling.

Chiefly fig. Also, to allow, mark for sterling.

1641 *MILTON Animadv.* 22 Setting aside the odde coineage of your phrase, which uo mintmaster of language would allow for sterling. 1651 *CULPEPPER Astrol. Judgem. Dis.* (1658) 154 If the credit of Hippocrates may passe for sterling, he protests that [etc.]. 1727 *De Foe Eng. Tradesman* (1732) I. xviii. 248 What are they but washing over a brass shilling to make it pass for sterling? 1780 *BURKE Sp. Bristol Wks.* 1842 I. 257 If our member's conduct can bear this touch, mark it for sterling. 1827 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* III. i. 30 Such are the inconsistencies of a speech, which yet appears to have passed as sterling in the assembly to which it was addressed.

† c. fig. That has course or currency. *Obs.*

a. 1568 *ASCHAM Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 96 This waie of excyse was . . . reiected iustlie by Crassus and Cicero: yet allowed and made sterling agayne by M. Quintilian. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* IV. 264 If my word be Sterling yet in Eogland, Let it command a Mirror hither straight.

3. Of silver: † Having the same degree of purity as the penny. (*obs.*) Hence, in later use: Of standard quality. *Sterling mark, stamp:* the hall-mark guaranteeing sterling quality.

With the first quot. cf. quot. 1423 in A 1.

1483-9 *Act 1 Hen. VII. c. 2* All suche fyoe silver . . . shall be . . . made so fyoe that it may here xij. peny weight of alaye in a pound wight, And yet it be as good as sterlinge and rather better than sove. 1551 *SIR J. WILLIAMS Accounte* (Abbotsf. Club 1836) 86 In grotes stricken w^t harpes, the some of mth li. converted and made . . . of mthccxxvii sterling silver. 1676 W. B. *Tenchist. Gold & Silver* (1677) 35 If it [plate] be worse then Sterling it will appear Yellowish. 1681 *London Gaz.* No. 1632/4 Five Silver-Hilted Swords, the Hilt of which are found upon the Tryal, more then one Shilling in every Ounce worse than the Sterling. 1684 *ROSCOMMON Ess. Transl. Verse* 310 Before the Radiant Sun, a Glimmering Lamp; Adulterate Metals to the Sterling Stamp, Appear not meaner, than mere humane Lines, Compar'd with those whose Inspiration shines. 1723 *London Gaz.* No. 6344/4 Silver . . . Shoe-Clasps, mark'd Old Sterling. 1743 *TINOAULT tr. Rapiin's Hist.* II. xvii. 157 A pound of old Sterling Silver [was coined] into Half-Shillings, [etc.]. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N. I.* I. x. 129 The sterling mark upon plate, and the stamps on . . . cloth, give the purchaser much greater security.

b. In figurative context. (Passing into sense 4.)

1689 J. COUETIER *Misc.* II. (1694) 73 There is another Profession, which possibly does not glitter altogether so much upon the Sense, but for all that, if you touch it, 'twill prove right Sterling. 1767 *HARTZ tr. a Kempis, Medit.* 72 True faith, like gold into the furnace cast, Maintains its sterling pureness to the last. 1784 *COWPER Task* v. 338 Were kingship as true treasure as it seems, Sterling, and worthy of a wise man's wish, I would not [etc.]. *Ibid.* vi. 990 What is base No polish can make sterling.

4. Of character, principles, qualities, occas. of persons: Thoroughly excellent, capable of standing every test.

c. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) II. 122 Twas your judgment, which all the world holds to be sound and sterling, induced me heerunto. 1755 *YOUNG Centaur* v. Wks. 1757 IV. 219 This love, supposing it sterling, I (*stultus ego*!) returned in kind. 1781 *COWPER Table-T.* 638 Then decent pleasantry and sterling sense. Whipp'd out of sight, with satire just and keen, The puppy pack that had defil'd the scene. 1789 *WOLCOT (P. Pindar) Subj. Painters* Wks. 1816 II. 20 The Dev'l's a fellow of much sterling humour. 1815 W. H. INGLAND *Scribbleomania* 70, I . . . advise this nobleman to apply his abilities to some more sterling and lasting theme. 1824 *MISS L. M. HAWKINS Annaline* I. 248, I know the sterling qualities you have. 1828 W. SEWELL *Dom. Virtues Grecks & Romans* 33 They derived from their Celtic origin . . . many sound and sterling principles of conduct. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 83 The nephew . . . is a young man of sterling worth, and Spanish gravity. 1876 *MOZLEY Univ. Sermon* iv. (1877) 74 Gospel prophecy would not only develope what was sincere and sterling in man, but what was counterfeited in him too. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 147 Her husband also was one of the most sterling good-hearted men I ever knew. 1896 *HOUSMAN Shropshire Lad* lxii, Then the world seemed none so bad, And I myself a sterling lad. *Comb.* 1807-8 W. INVING *Salmag.* (1824) 196 A knot of sterling-hearted associates.

Sterling (e, obs. ff. *STERLING* 1 and 2.

Sterlingly (stō'lingli), *adv.* [f. *STERLING* a. + *-LY* 2.] In a sterling manner.

1833 *JOLLY Life J. Duncan* xxxix. 478 So sterlingly honest was he.

Sterlingness (stō'lingnēs). [f. *STERLING* a. + *-NESS*.] Sterling quality.

1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 223 It will not be denied that they fairly try the sterlingness of the dramatic taste of the people. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 11 To judge of their lucubrations by the sterlingness of their practical worth.

Sterlit, variant of *STERLET* 1.

Stern (stārn), *sb.* 1 Forms: 1 stearn, stearno, starn, stern; 7 sterne, 9 stern, 9 dial. starn. [OE. *stearn*, glossing *L. beacita, fida, gavia* and also *sturnus*. Cf. *Fris. stern* (*stern*); *stern-k*; *stern-s* (*stirn-s, starn-s*) sea-swallow, tern. The mod. E. vowel, if genuine, is probably the result of lengthening before -rn.

ME. examples are wanting, but W. Turner *Avium præcipuum historia*, 1544, art. *Gavia*, speaks of a species 'nostrati lingua sterna vocata'. The word was taken up by Gesner and other writers, whence probably it found its way into the Douay Bible. It was later adopted by Linnæus as the name of a genus *Sterna*; hence *F. sterne*.

The meaning 'starling', implied by early glosses to *sturnus* (*stornus*), seems to be found in mod. Somerset dial. (see Eng. Dial. Dict. s. v. *Starn* sb.); but the two names might easily be confused.]

A sea-bird; the tern, esp. the black tern (*Hydrochelidon nigra*).

c. 800 *Erfrut Gloss.* 1116 *Gavia, avis qui dicitur: stern saxonicæ.* a. 950 *Seafarer* 23 (Gr.) Stormas þær stanclifu beotan þær him stearn oncwæd isigfeþra. 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Lev.* xi. 16 Of birds these are they which you must not eat . . . the ostrich, and the owle, and the sterne, and the hauke. 1833 *MONTAGU Ornith.* Suppl. Tern, black . . . Provincial. Stern. Car-swallow. 1866 *NEWTON Dict. Birds* 955 *note*, *Stern* was used in Norfolk in the middle of this century for the bird known by the book-name of Black Tern.

Stern, starn (stārn), *sb.* 2 Now only Sc. Forms: a. 3 (*Orm.*) steorne, sterne, 4-6 sterne, 4-6, 9 stern; b. 4-6 sterne, 6-9 starn. [a. ON. *stjarna*: see *STAR* sb.] = *STAR* sb. 1

a. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 3646, & 1233e steorne was wipþ be mm To ledeno heom þe we 3e3e. *Ibid.* 7112 New sterne & all unncup was wroht. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 375 Pe firmament . . . wit sterns, gret and smale. c. 1300 *Havelok* 1809 Was non of hem þat his bernas Ne lay þe-ute agēyn þe sternes. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Waice* (Rolls) 9031 þen ros a sterne . . . Comete ys cald in astronomye. 1937 *BARBOUR Bruce* IV. 712 Thouch a man . . . Studet swa in astrology, That on the sternis his hed he brak. 1456 *SIR G. HAVE Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 17 There fell a grette stern out of the hevia. 1508 *DUNBAR Golden Targe* 1 Ryght as the stern of day begonth to schyne. 1599 A. HUME *Hymns* II. 121 Starne tailed sterns appeiris. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xvii, There's a heaveo aboon us a', and a bonny moon, and sterns io it forby. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storn'd* (1827) 42 The sterns are blindet w^t the licht.

b. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (Ninian) 167 Sancte martyne, . . . þat as a starne clerly schane. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiv. 98 To wyrt what this starne may mene. 1581 *DERRICKE Iuagie* 167. (1833) 86 A passing starne, to guide manns shippe aright. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 90/4 The Pleiades called the 7 starnis. 1725 *RAMSAY Gentle Sheph.* II. iii, Kiss, kiss! we'll kiss the sun and starns away. 1790 *BURKS 'O death! thou tyrant* 11, Ye hills, near neehors of the starns. 1835 *CARRICK Laird of Logun* (1841) 185 No a starn was to be seen i' the lift.

b. In transferred uses (see *STAR* sb. 1).

c. 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* xxxi, With his sternes of gold, stanseld on stray. c. 1450 *Reg. Vestments* etc. *St. Andrews* in *Maitl. Club Misc.* III. 205 Item three gret sternes of brace for the kyrk. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* 405 Pe calf is rede I vn-dertake, With a white sterne in þe fronte. 1454 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 176 Rede cape with starnes of gold. 1569-70 G. CONYERS *Will in Fabrie* *Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) Gloss., A blacke stagge with a starne in his forehead. 1814 W. NICHOLSON *Tales in Verse* 145 The lairdy laogs for titles brow, For ribbons an' for starns.

c. attrib. as † *stern-lean*, † *stern-shot*, a shoot-ing star (cf. *STAR-SHOT*); † *stern-glime*, noctoc (cf. *STAR* sb. 1 22 b).

c. 1200 *ORMIN* 7276 For Crist self iss þatt sternelem Patt

all mannkinn birrþ follzhenn. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 362/2 A Sterne slyme, *assub.* 1533 *Douglas Aeneis* v. ix. 69 As dois oft sterne schot falling fra the bevin Drawand thair efter a taile of fyrie levin.

Stern (stärn), *sb.* 3. Forms: a. 4-8 sterne, 4 steorne, 5-6 steorne, 6 stierne, 6-7 stearne, 4-sterne. *β.* 6, 9 starn dial., 7 starne dial., 7 storne. [Probably a. ON. *stjörn* fem. steering; an abstract formation with -nō suffix from OTeut. *sternjan, ON. *stýra*, OE. *stieran*: see STEER v. Cf. OFris. *stiarne*, *stioerne* stern, rudder.

This etymology accords with the scanty evidence of early distribution. But the earliest sense recorded in English, 'hinder part of a ship', appears in OFris. and not in ON., and a native origin is not impossible. Evidence is, however, lacking for the supposed OE. *stirn.]

†1. The steering gear of a ship, the rudder and helm together; but often applied to the rudder only, less commonly to the helm only. *Obs.*

13.. E. E. *Alit.* P. C. 149 *Pe* hur her to hit baft þat hraste alle her gere, þen hurred on a hepe þe helme & þe sterne. 1387-8 T. *Usk Test. Love* i. l. (Skeat) 35 How shulde a ship, withouten a sterne, in the grete see be governed. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhole* ii. xc. (1869) 108 Þilke þat maketh þe gouernour slepe amidde þe sterne vnder þe mast, whan he hath lost oþer broken þe sterne. 1471 *Caxton Recuyell* (Sommer) 171 A tempest. . . bare many shippys wyth theyr apparayl vnder water, brake theyr sternes and helmes [etc.]. 1607 R. WILKINSON *Merchant Royall* 11 A ship. . . yet commanded by the helme or sterne, a small peece of wood. 1610 *HOLLAND Camdens Brit.* (1637) 657 This Beaver. . . having a long taile. . . which in his floting be useth in lieu of a sterne. 1640 *HABINGTON Q. Arragon* v. H. 2. A sterne Ore tooke the ship, so powerfull that the Pilot Gave up the Sterne to thordering of the waves. 1671 *tr. Palafox's Cong. China by Tartars* xxiv. 414 They. . . made them content to bring ashore all their great Guns. . . nay the very Sails and Sterns from off their Ships.

†b. *transf.* An apparatus which controls a horse, machine, etc. as a rudder controls a ship. *Obs.*

1607 *MARKHAM Caval.* ii. (1671) 273. I discommended them [sharp caveans] vterly as the first instruments or sternes wherewith to gouerne a Colt at his first backing. 1660 *MARQ. WORCESTER Exact Def.* 15 The [Water-Commanding] Engine consisteth of. . . 5. A Helm or Stern with Bitt and Reins, wherewith a Child may guide, order, and controul the whole Operation.

†c. *fig.* That which guides or controls affairs, actions, etc.; also, from (the metaphor of the ship of state), government, rule. *Obs.*

1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* 1001 Which is the healeme. . . and sterne of the Evangelists and Apostles doctrine. 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* iii. (1598) 361 The turning of Zelma's eye was a strong sterne enough to all their motions. 1591 *SILVESTER Du Bartas* l. vii. 233 His envious brethren's trecherous drift, Him to the Stern of Memphian State had lift. 1597 *BEARD Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) Pref. There is a God about that guideth the sterne of the world. 1602 *FULCRON and Pt. Parall.* 15 Of both these riseth an action triable well enough by the Canon Law: for in this matter the Canon is the sterne and motive of our judgments. 1618 *MORVSON Itin.* iv. t. vii. (1693) 111 To the hands of these 28 Families, the Stern of the Commonwealth was committed.

†d. In various phrases, with literal or figurative meaning. *To be, sit, at the stern, to stand to stern, to conduct, guide, hold, keep, possess, rule, steer, turn the stern:* to steer, govern, control, to occupy the seat of government. *To take in hand the stern,* to assume the government. *Obs.*

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 109 Ne were God the giour, and kept the stern. . . al schulde wende to wrak. 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* 60 Some [ships]. . . had neither saile ne maste, nor noman so hardy that durst condynte the sterne. 1513 *BRAOSHAU St. Werburgh* i. 1283 Kyng Edgar kept the sterne as most principall, Eche prince had an ore to labour with-all. 1542 *WYATT Poems*, 'So feeble is the thread' 83 Those bandes. . . y. . . rule the sterne of my pore lyff. 1542 *UDALL Erasmus. Apoph.* 6 Fye on hym that would take vpon hym to sitte and holde the sterne in a shyppe, haungy none experience in y^e feate of mariners-ypp. 1547 *SURREY Poems*, 'Girt in my guiltless gown' 6 How som to guyd a shyppe in stormes styckes not to take the sterne. 1553 *Respublica* 278. I shall tell Respublica ye can beste gouerne: hee not ye than skymishe to take in hand the stern. 1568 *ASCHAM Scholem.* i. (Arb.) 48 The faither held the sterne of his whole obedience. 1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 152 Wee satt at y^e sterne, and had the weale publike in our rule and gouernement. 1577-87 *HOLINSHEO Hist. Scot.* 356/1 The male line. . . descended from the women, haue sometime possessed the sterne of Scotland. 1580 *GREENE Mamillia* i. (1583) 6 b. Construe all thyngs to the best, turne the sterne the best way. 1583 *Ibid.* ii. (1593) D. 3. Pilot. . . if thou hadst no greater cunning in stirring of the sterne. 1591 *SHAKS. i Hen. VI.* i. 1. 177. I intend to. . . sit at chiefest Sterne of publique Weal. 1593 *CHURCHWARD Challenge* 6 In greatest stormes, I stoutly stood to sterne, And turnd about the shippe to winne the winde. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* vi. 338 He that guideth by his providence the sterne of mens soules. 1615 *Deb. Connous* (Camden, 1873) 87 He that was then at the sterne fetch't many sighes before he fetch't it aboute. 1678 *BEVERIDGE Thes. Theol.* III. 323 We are in a more special manner to pray for such as sit at the stern, and are in authority.

2. The hind part of a ship or hoat (as distinguished from the how and midships); in restricted sense, the external rear part of a ship's hull; also *spec.* in vessels of ordinary type, the overhanging portion of the hull abaft the sternpost. Often in collocation with STEM, HEAD.

1500 *K. Horn* 935 þe hondes gownen at erne Io to þe VOL. X.

schypes sterne. *Ibid.* 1412 He comen out of scyp sterne. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 471/2 Sterne, of a schyppe, *puppis*. 1526 *TIOHALE Mark* iv. 38 He was in the sterne a slepe on a pelowe. 1555 *EDEN Decades* (Arb.) 86 Beholding the foreshippe & the sterne. 1608 *SHAKS. Per.* iv. i. 64 And with a dropping industrie theye skip from sterne to sterne. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* xlv. 104 Our Shippe. . . coming a-ground in the sterne. 1626 *CART. SMITH Acad. Yng. Seamen* 8 First lay the Keele, the Stemme, and Starne, in a drye docke. 1773 *HAWKSWORTH Cook's 1st Voy.* ii. x. III. 462 The ornament at the stern was fixed upon that end, as the stern-post of a ship is upon her keel. 1817 *SHELLEY Revolt Islan* ix. ii. 5 The stern and prow Were canopied with blooming boughs. 1835 *SIR J. ROSS Narr. 2nd Voy. N.W. Passage* v. 59 It would be necessary. . . to moor the ship both head and stern. 1857 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, Stern, the after-part of a ship, ending in the taffarel above and the counters below. 1915 *Morning Post* 9 Dec. 6/6 The *Severn* was anchored head and stern.

transf. 1878 *STEVENSON New Arab. Ntr.* (1882) II. 146 The round stern of a chapel, with a fringe of flying buttresses.

b. Phrases with preps.: *On stern, a stern,* ? also *stern adv.*: see *ASTERN*. *At stern, to stern:* behind, in the rear of a ship; at (the) stern, used of a boat towed behind. (*Down*) by the stern: see *BY A. 9* and *quots.* *Under the stern:* under the overhanging part technically called the stern.

c. 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 271 He lefte the Ermayns. . . at sterne. 1562 J. SHUTE *tr. Cambin's Turk. Wars* 34 b. Wberupon they tawed the palandre after them at the sterne of some of their galleys. 1574 W. BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* xiv. (1577) 40 b. The one place must be thwart of you, the other must be a head or stern of you. 1616 *CART. SMITH Descr. New Eng.* 53 This examine fell on sterne. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy. 7 Our long Boate.* . . we were faine to Towe at Sterne. 1779 *COOK 3rd Voy.* ii. vi. Towards noon, a large sailing canoe came under our stern. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Life Nelson* 70 She might anchor by the stern. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 56 If her stern be lower in the water than her head, she is by the stern.

c. *Stern-foremost:* backwards, with the stern (senses 2, 3) first; also *fig. Stern on:* with the stern presented.

1840 *MARRVAT Poor Jack* xxxi, The man. . . hacks out, stern foremost. 1852 *HAWTHORNE Blithedale Rom.* viii. Few of our seeds ever came up at all, or, if they did come up, it was stern-foremost. 1865 *DICKENS Mt. Fr.* i. 1, The boat. . . drove stern foremost before it [the tide]. 1900 *Jrnl. Sch. Geog.* (U.S.) June 231 [The ship] thus runs. . . the risk. . . of getting stern-on to the heavy sea. 1907 'Q.' (Quiller-Couch) *Poison Isl.* xxv. 244 After a stroke or two I eased and let her back stern-foremost.

3. (Arising out of a figurative use of sense 2.) The buttocks of a man (chiefly humorous and vulgar) or beast; the hinder part of any creature.

1614 B. JONSON *Bart. Fair* Induct., A Pungee set vnder [a pump] vpon her head, with her Sterne vpward. 1830 *MARRVAT King's Own* xxvi, When it was a kitten, they had cut off his tail close to its starn. 1836 — *Midsh. Easy* xix, I was obliged to come up the side without my trousers, and show my bare stern to the whole ship's company. 1854 *Poultry Chron.* I. 455 With, in the hens especially, a well-rounded stern. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* vi. 179 Firing from the saddle, and giving the giraffe the hall in the stern. 1869 *FURTHALL Forewords to Q. Eth.* Acad. p. xxiii, We don't want to. . . fancy them cherubs without sterns. 1913 *Engl. Rev.* May 201 [The ducks] point their sterns into the air, and stick their heads under water.

4. The tail of an animal, esp. of a sporting-dog or a wolf. Also, † the fleshy part of a horse's tail; † the tail feathers of a hawk.

1575 *TURBURY Falconrie* 190 Fasten a bell upon the two couert feathers of your hawkes Stearne or trayne. 1576 — *Venerie* 243 The tayle of a Wolfe is to be called his Stearne. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. l. 18 Th wrapping vp her wretched sterne arownd, Lept ferre vpon his shield, and her huge traine All suddenly about his body wound. 1607 *MARKHAM Caval.* i. (1617) 27 Others approue a Horses aye in this sort: take him with your finger and your thumb by the sterne of the tayle, close at the setting on of the buttocke. *Ibid.* ii. 9 His taile long and hairie. . . the sterne whereof, small and strong, and close couched betwix his buttocks. 1618 *CHAPMAN Hesiod's Georg.* ii. 223 Wilde beasts abhor him, and run clapping close their stern's betwix their thighs. 1677 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* (ed. 2) 149 The benefit of cutting off the tip of a Spaniel's Tail or Stern. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1684/4 Lost. . . a Falow Greyhound Bitche, with a white spot at the end of her Sterne. 1725 *Bradley's Family Dict.* s.v. *Entering of Hounds*, Some [hounds]. . . will prick up their Ears a little, and either Bark or wag their Stern or Ear. 1881 V. SHAW *Bk. Dog* x. 91 The stern or tail [of the Bull-dog]. . . must be short and very fine. *Ibid.* xlv. 372 The Stern or Flag [of the Setter]. 1890 S. W. BAKER *Wild Beasts & Ways* II. 377 Wheo he spoke. . . with stern erect and nose to the ground, there was a general rush by every dog.

†5. *Used gen.* for: Rear, latter end. *Obs.*

1613 *HEXHAM Tongue-Combat* 48 You need not in the sterne of your Discourse recapitulate the notable pieces which you have proued.

†6. Misused by Stubbes for: An ensign, flag.

1583 *STUBBES Anat. Abus.* i. (1877) 51 A'o other sort. . . are content with no kind of Hatt without a great bunche of feathers. . . peaking on toppe of their heades. . . as sternes of pride and ensigns of vanitie. *Ibid.* 68 It [feurlig etc. of the hair] is the ensigne of Pride, and the stern [v. r.] 595 staeder] wantoones to all that behould it.

7. *attrib.* (all locative, referring to sense 2) as *stern-anchor, -balcony, -beam, -becket, -davit, -deck, -gun, -paddle* (also *attrib.*), *-plate* (also *attrib.*), *-sheave, -sling-bolt, -turret, -window*.

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 82 Ice. . . brought home our *Sterne-Aoker. 1904 *HARDY Dynastis* i. r. ii. 66 White sea-birds,

which alight on the *stern-balcony of Villeneuve's ship. 1878 *CUVELER Painted Papers* 45 He lies down to slumber on the *stern-beam of the boat. 1897 *KIPLING Capt. Corv.* ii. 35 He. . . caught Dan's tackle, hooked it to the *stern-becket, and clambered into the schooner. 1893 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 389 *Stern-davit, pieces of iron or timber projecting from a vessel's stern to hold boats up to. 1913 *SIR H. JOHNSTON Pioneers Austral.* iii. 99 They were received by the king on the *stern deck of a very large prau or native vessel. 1892 *KIPLING Barrack-r.* *Bullards* 173 And the great *stern-gun shot fair and true, With the beave of the ship, to the stainless blue, And the great *stern-turret stuck. 1849 W. S. MAW *Katoolah* vi. (1850) 50 The savage wielding the *stern paddle of the foremost canoe. 1905 A. R. WALLACE *My Life* II. xxxi. 139 We saw one of the old-fashioned stern-paddle steamboats. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Fondry* 70 The tip only of the *stern-plate rivets is heated. 1890 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 4 Oct. 7/1 It was astonishing to see the. . . bob under the dynamometer, and up over the *stern-beave, and finally dive into the water. 1875 *BEZORFORO Saitlee Pocket Bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 216 Take the tow-line to the after thwart or foremost *stern-sling bolt. 1834 *MARRVAT P. Simple* xxxii, Brigs having no *stern-windows, of course she could not see my manoeuvre.

8. Special comb.: †stern-bearer, a rudder-bearer, ship; stern-boat, (a) a boat hanging at a ship's stern; (b) an attendant boat following astern; stern-frame, (a) the framework of a ship's stern; (b) (see quot. 1908); stern-gallery (see *GALLERY* 2 d); stern-knee, = STERNKNEE; stern-ladder (see *quots.*); stern-line, = STERNFAST; stern-locker (see *LOCKER* 56.1 III.); stern-notch, a notch cut in the topmost plank of a boat's stern to receive an oar used in sculling or steering; stern-ornament, (a) an ornament on a vessel's stern; (b) jocularly, the tail of an animal; stern-piece, † (a) a gun mounted in the stern; (b) a flat piece of wood to which the side planks of a ship or hoat are brought, so that it terminates the hull behind; stern-port, a port or window in the stern of a vessel; stern-race, a race in which one hoat closely follows another without being able to overtake it; stern-rail, (a) an ornamental moulding on a ship's stern; (b) the rail placed about the deck at the stern; stern-rudder, the rudder at the stern, as distinguished from the bow-rudder with which some craft are fitted; stern sea, a sea which heats upon a ship's stern; a following sea; stern shot, a shot at the buttocks of a fleeing animal; stern speed, the speed of a vessel travelling stern-foremost with engines reversed; stern-timber (see *quots.*); stern tube, (a) the tube in which the propeller-shaft works; (b) a tube fitted in the stern of a war-ship from which torpedoes are discharged; stern-wager = stern-race; stern-walk (see quot. 1867); stern-way, the movement of a ship going stern-foremost; also *transf.*; sternways adv., in a position or direction facing to the stern; stern-works, jocularly, the buttocks. Also STERN-BOARD, -CHASE, -CHASER, -FAST, -MAN, -POST, -SHEET, -WHEEL.

1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuff* 20 In M. Hackluts English discoveries I haue not seen in ken of one. . . mediterranean *sternbearer sente from her [Yarmouth's] Zenith or Meridian. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. iv. v. Huge leathern vehicle. . . huge Argosy, let us say, or Acapulco-ship; with its heavy *stern-boat of Chaise-and-pair. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 40 The jolly-boat. . . is very commonly called the stern-boat, if hung to davits over the ship's stern. 1815 *FALCONER'S Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), *Stern-frame, in ship-building, is that frame of timber which is composed of the stern-post-transoms and fashion-pieces. 1880 *Times* 17 Dec. 5/6 The Persian Monarch. . . is reported. . . to be leaking slightly; supposed around the stern frame. 1908 *PAASCH From Keel to Truck* 123 Stern-frame. . . forming in single-screw steamers stern-post, propeller-post, and the connections between them. 1842 *DICKENS Amer. Notes* xi. (1850) 111/2 All this I see as I sit in the little *stern-gallery. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 322 *Stern-orn.* or *Stern-knee, a piece of compass timber forming a continuation of a vessel's keelson. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 234 *Stern-ladders are made of cable-laid rope. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, Stern-ladder, made of ropes with wooden steps, for getting in and out of the boats astern. 1898 *Jrnl. Sch. Geog.* (U.S.) Oct. 306 The vessels. . . are secured with double bow anchors and usually two *stern lines. 1849 *CUPPLES Green Hand* xvi. (1856) 159 [The bird] was stowed away. . . into the *stern-locker. 1907 'Q.' (Quiller-Couch) *Poison Isl.* xxv. 240 Slipping a paddle into the *stern-notch, [I] sculled gently for shore. 1885 *RIEGER HAGCARO K. Solomon's Mines* iii, As though nature had. . . stuck the *stern ornaments of a lot of prize bulldogs on to the rumps of the oxen. 1908 *PAASCH From Keel to Truck* 98 Stern ornament. 1622 K. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* liii. 127 Our *stearne peeces were vpprimed. 1616 *CART. SMITH Acad. Yng. Seamen* 19 Glue him your stern peeces. 1895 *Onting XXVI.* 386/1 Her [the yacht's] stern-piece is elliptical. 1591 *RALEIGH in Last Fight Revenge* (Arb.) 19 Besides those of her *Sterne portes. 1834 *MARRVAT P. Simple* viii, One of them ere midshipmies has thrown a red hot tater out of the stern-post. 1903 *CONRAO & HOFFER Romance* ii. iv. 83 The stern-posts, glazed in small panes, were black and gleaming in a white framework. 1883 *BRUNSWYCH-RICHARDS Seven Yrs. Eton* xi. 106 Ricardo and Campbell were gamely riving a good *stern-race, but no more. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 322 *Stern-rails. . . narrow pieces of projecting plank on which mouldings are raised. . . arranged on a vessel's stern and counter in various forms. 1914 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 248/2 The finest sight in all the East—Bombay seen over the stern-rail of a P. & O. steamer. 1889 *WELCH Text Bk. Naval Archit.* xii. 130 The following remarks. . . will be confined to *stern rudders and the gear for actuating them. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl.*

Anson's *Voy.* 156 A very great *stern Sea, which stayed the Long-boat against the Stern. 1863 W. C. BALOWIN *Afr. Hunting v.* 130 He (the rhinoceros) suddenly made right off, and I had only a *stern shot left me. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Sept. 6/2 For moderate speeds astern a reversing turbine was adequate, but for high *stern speeds a reciprocating engine was preferable. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 398/2 A curve described through the several points thus set off will be the representative of the *stern timber. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 342 *Stern-timbers*, a general name given to all the timbers in the stern-frame. 1883 CLARK RUSSELL *Sailor's Lang.* **Stern-tube*, a cylinder in the after peak of a steamer in which the propeller shaft works. 1912 *Times* 19 Dec. 20/2 Portuguese *Beira*... with propeller shaft port engine broken and stern tube cracked or broken. 1924 DOMVILLE-FIFE *Submarine in War* 144 The submarine might... then fire her stern tubes at close range. 1852 J. F. BATEMAN *Aquatic Notes* 74 The Cambridge men... rowed a very plucky *stern-wager. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* **Stern-walk*, the old galleries formerly used to line-of-battle ships. 1893 *Daily News* 18 July 6/1 Looking out of a stern port into the stern walk. 1915 BARTHELEMY *Naval Ocean* 161 While under the stern-walk a flock of gulls screeched and quarrelled. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Aback*. The sails... are laid aback... to give the ship *stern-way. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 16 Oct. 4/4 The steersmen of the public schools perceived that they were making stern-way; the age was overhauling them. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vi. 179 Before going alongside a vessel... observe if she have head or stern-way. 1872 EARL OF PEMBROKE & G. H. KINGSLEY *S. Sea Bubbles* 1.8 Some (fish)... swimming or floating frontways, *sternways, sideways, with apparently equal ease and partiality. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* (1886) 17 Plucking a switch out of a thicket, he began to lace Modestine about the *stern-works.

Stern (stĕrn), *a.* (*sb.* and *adv.*) Forms: *a.* 1 *stjerne*, 3-5 *sturne*, 3 *stuyrne*, 4-5 *stuerne*, 5 *stourne*; 4 *sturen*, 5 *sturun*; *B.* 3 *Orm. stjerne*, 5 *stjrn*; 4 *stjrrun*; *γ.* 2 *Kent. stiarne*; *δ.* 3 *steorne*, 4-5 *steerne*, *styerne*, *stiern(e, steirne)*; 4-5 *stere(n, -in, -yn(e, -ynne)*; 6 *stearne*, 3-7 *sterne*, 4- *stern*. [OE. (WS.) *stjerne*, earlier **stjerne* evidenced by *stjernerice*; see STERNLY *adv.* The ME. forms, particularly Ormin's *stjerne* (cf. *hirde* from Anglian *hirde*), point to an OTent. type **stjernjo-*, which is represented only in English. The Indogermanic root **ster-*: **stern* is represented in several words with the sense 'hard, rigid,' or the like, e.g. Gr. στερεός solid, G. starr stiff, rigid; cf. STARE *v.*]

A. adj.
1. Of persons and things personified, their dispositions and temper: Severe, strict, inflexible; rigorous in punishment or condemnation; not inclined to leniency.

a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* (Gr.) 60 Hæfde stjerne mod gegremod grymme. a 1122 O. E. Chron. (Laud MS.) an. 1070, He was swide stjerne man. a 1225 *Anecr.* R. 268 Rihtwisnesse, he seioð, mot beon ne stjerne. *Ibid.* 366 Ase þe moder þet is reoufuld deð hire bitweonen hire childre & þe wroðe stjerne ueder, hwon he wule beaten. 1340 *Aenb.* 230 Pou selt uinde þane domes man zuo stjerne and zuo stout and zuo strait an zuo miztuol. c 1386 *Chaucer Pars. T.* 170 Then shal the stjerne and wrothe luge sitte aboute. c 1475 *Partemay* 5730 Both stourne men & meke. 1609 *SHAKS.* Cor. iv. 1. 24 My (sometime) Generally, I have seen the stjerne. 1776 *GIBSON Decl. & Fall* xiv. 1. 401 The stern temper of Galerius was cast in a very different mould; and while he commanded the esteem of his subjects, he seldom condescended to solicit their affections. 1781 *COWPER Conversat.* 850 As stern Elijah said of old. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Ital. Isl.* II. 341 A characteristic likeness of the stern, ambitious, military old bishop.

absol. 1820 *SHELLEY Prometh. Unb.* i. 1. 537 The spell Which must bend the Invincible, The stern of thought. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* c. 9 The stern were mild when thou wert by.

b. Const. with, to, towards. (OE. dative.)
a 1023 *WULFSTAN Hom.* (1883) 267/1 And ægðer he seal heon mid rihte ge milde ge reðe, milde þa godum and stjerne þa nyfelum. c 1205 *Lav.* 3228 Hire fader hire was stjerne. *Ibid.* 6588 Wið þa goden he was duhti and stjerne (c 1275 stjerne) wið þa dusie. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 4951 King cadwal to him to stjerne verst nas. a 1547 *SURREY BENEIS* II. Cij h, Achilles was to Priam not so stjern. 1847 *PRESOTT Peru* (1850) II. 72 He was... towards his own people stern even to severity. 1900 *New Cent. Rev.* VII. 401 They have to be stern with applicants who have grown up under a lax system.

c. Rigorous in morals or principles; uncompromising, austere.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* II. met. vii. (1868) 60 What is now hrutus or stern Caton [L. *rigidus* Caton]? 1703 *Rowe Ulys.* iv. 1. 1438 Honour stern, impatient of Neglect. 1742 *BLAIR Grave* 538 The supple Statesman, and the Patriot stern. a 1835 *HOGG Tales & Sk.* (1837) VI. 12 Lord Nithsdale, who was a stern Catholic. 1837 *Woroso. Cuckoo at Laverna* 34 A few Monk's, a stern society, Dead to the world and scorning earth-born joys. 1911 *Contemp. Rev.* May 577 He was a stern moralist.

d. Of personal attributes, actions, utterances, feelings, etc.: Severe, strict, hard, grim, harsh.

a 1225 *Anecr.* R. 428 Uor swuch uor wummonne lore to heon-luueðlic & liðe, and seldhwonne stjerne. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 434 Not for his lordship ne his stjerne power. 1637 *DRYDEN Hind & P.* II. 506 But where the stern conditions were declared, A mournful whisper through the host was heard. 1777 *POTTER Eschylus, Prometh. Chain'd* 14 Is there a god, whose soul feels a stern joy in thy despair? 1814 *WORDSW. Laodamia* 55 But ihou, though capable of sternest deed, Wert kind as resolute. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 143 Even his enemies lamented the stern policy that dictated his execution. 1856 *KANE Arctic Expl.* II. viii. 90 Desertion, or the attempt to

desert, shall be met at once by the sternest penalty. 1892 *Verney Mem.* I. 343 The stern solemnity of the speakers.

† 2. Resolute in battle, steadfast, fiercely brave, bold. *Obs.*

c 1205 *LAV.* 31471 Ah Oswi wes cniht sturne. a 1308 *K. Horn* 877 (Camb. MS.) Þe paens þat er were so sturne, Hi gunne aweivne. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3409 Aful brenebataile bi-gan þat ilk time, Whan eþer sides a-sembled of þo segges sturne. 1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 157 Take kepe to thoos lordes, To styghtlylle the stjerne mene as theire statte askys. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3660 Polidamas... A full strong man in stourne, sturnyst in Armys. c 1450 *HOLLAND Hevalat* 652 Tbar was... Stanchalis, steropis strecht to thair sturn lordis.

† 3. Of battle, debate and the like: Stubbornly-contested, fierce, hard.

c 1205 *LAV.* 20774 Þer gode cnihtes cumeð to sturne fhte. c 1395 *Plowman's Tale* 1 in *Polit. Poems* (Rolls) I. 304 A stjerne strife is stirred newe. 1422 *YONGE Tr. Secreta Secret.* 174 Steryn battail he yaue. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 149 Stirring vp stjerne strife. 1607 *CHAPMAN Bussy d'Ambois* II. 1. 32 His friends and enemies; whose stern fight I saw. 1777 *POTTER Eschylus, Prometh. Chain'd* 16 When stern debate amongst the gods appear'd And discord in the courts of heav'n was rous'd. 1876 *BLACKIE Songs Relig.* 182, I must go and do stern battle With herds of stiff-necked human cattle.

c. In alliterative verse and phrases, often with sense weakened, or influenced by the words with which it is coupled: as †stern on steed, †stern in steel, †stern in stour; †stern of state, high in rank; †stern and stout; †a stern steed, a fiery steed.

c 1300 *Leg. Gregory* (Schulz) 883 Þe housbond was stern and stout. 13... *Sir Beues* 4500 He armed him in yene wede And lep vpon a stjerne stede. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 429 Non is sternere of stat ne stouter þan oþir. c 1385 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 1206 Armed ful wel, with hertes stjerne and stoute. 1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3872 He was the stjerneste in stoure that ever stede werryde. c 1400 *Annals of Arth.* 391 (Thoroton MS.) In stele was he stufied, þat stjerne was oneste. c 1420 *Avon. Arth.* xii. He had drede, and doute, Of him that was sturrun, and stowte. a 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxvii. 81 He went agane to bene bespewit, So stern he wes in steill. 1576 *GASCOIGNE Philomene* Wks. 1910 II. 194 Or if (quothe she) there be Some other meane more sure, More stearne, more stout, than naked sword.

† 3. In a bad sense: Merciless, cruel. *Obs.*

c 1205 *LAV.* 25840 He wende to finden þene feond sturne. c 1290 *St. Kenelm* 202 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 352 And bi-cam stuyrne and bi-ladde hire men harde with mucche wrecch-hede. c 1374 *Chaucer Troilus* iv. 94 O stjerne and cruel fader þat I was. 1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) III. 71 For drede of lyouns þat were cruel and stjerne. c 1400 *Brut* xxx. 29 Artogalle... bicom so wickede and so stjerne, þat þe Britons wolde nouȝt suffre hym to bene kyng. 1555 *WATKIN Fardle Factions* i. iii. 35 Thei were stjerne, and vnruyl, and bruteshely liued. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* iii. 59 Pierst through the heart with your stearne cruelty. 1593 - 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. 213 Thy Mother tooke into her blawfull Bed Some stjerne vntutur'd Charle. 1600 - *Sonn.* xcvi, How many Lambs might the stjerne Wolfe betray.

4. Of looks, bearing, gait: Indicating a stern disposition or mood; expressing grave displeasure; resolute, austere, gloomy.

1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 289 The king declareth him the cas With sturne lok and sturdi chiere. 1400-20 *LYDG. Thebes* 2118 And in despit who that was lief or loth, A stjerne pas thorgh the halle he goth. c 1470 *Col. & Gaw.* 616 On twa stedis that straid, with ane stjerne schiere. 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* vii. 127 His countenance stout, his stjerne march, when they saw in such sort, they still doe beginne to ioye. 1591 *Longer Catharos* B 1 b, The stiffe stream is deepest, & the stearne looke doubtless. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* iv. iii. 9 As I guesse By the stjerne brow and waspish action... It beares an angry tenure. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 446 Gods and men Fear'd her stern frown. 1770 *GOLDSM. Des. Vill.* 197 A man severe he was, and stern to view. 1818 *SHELLEY Rosal. & Helen* 330 With the stern step of vanquished will. 1881 *LADY HERBERT Edith* i. 18 Graver and sterner grew Mr. Gordon's face. 1890 *DOYLE White Company* vi, The soldier stood in front of them with stern eyes, checking off their several packages.

† b. Terrible or threatening in aspect. *Obs.*

c 1205 *LAV.* 1873 Com of þan store a leome swide sturne. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 474/2 Sterne, or dredeful in syghte, *terribilis, horribilis.* c 1450 *Merlin* iii. 43 He come to hem like a begger... and hadde a grym beard and stjerne loke. 1573 *BARET Adv.* S. 758 Sterne, cruell & sturdie in looks, grimme, terrible, fell, *torvus.*

c. transf. Of a building: Severe in style; gloomy or forbidding in aspect. *Cf.* 7.

1822 *SCOTT Peveril* xxvii, Julian, who was led along the same stern passages which he had traversed upon his entrance, to the gate of the prison. 1833 *Woroso. Louthier* 3 Louthier I in thy majestic Pile are seen Cathedral pomp and grace, in apt accord With the baronial castle's sterner mien. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xix. 395 Paul... reared the vastest and sternest temple of his age.

5. Of the voice: Expressive of a stern disposition or mood. (*Cf.* 6 c.)

c 1330 *Spec. Gy de Waru.* 446 Wid stjerne voiz and wid heie. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 611 His steuen stifte was (and) stjern þat stonayd many. 1817 *SCOTT Harold Dauntless* II. vii, Stern accents made his pleasure known, Though then he used his gentlest tone. 1820 - *Monast.* xix, Father Eustace... addressing Halbert in a stern and severe voice.

6. Of things, in various transferred uses.

† a. Of blows, weapons: Inflicting severe pain or injury. *Obs.*

c 1025 in *Napier OE. Glosses* 56/112 *Asperis* (uerberibus seu liuidis), styrum] vel tearum]. a 1175 *Scott. Hom.* 231 Mid gode repples and stiarne swepen. *Ibid.* 239 Þe were-geðe gastes þe hine uniredreded unferlanged mid stiarne swupen. a 1400 *Leg. Rood* 184 Þe hamur bothe stiarne and gret þat drof þe nayles þorow hnod and fete. 1615 *CHAPMAN Odys.* xiv. 375 About whom Mischief stood And with his

stern steele, drew in streames the blood. 1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* III. vi, Stern was the dint The Borderer lent!

† b. Of grief or pain: Oppressive, hard to bear.

c 1300 *Leg. Gregory* (Schulz) 174 Hir sorwe was strong and sterne. 1811 *SHELLEY Berv.* 1 How stern are the woes of the desolate mourner.

† c. Of sound: Harsh, menacing (*cf.* 5). *Obs.*

13... *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 1402 Sturmen [? read sturme] trumpet strake steuen in halle. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 113 A trompe with a stjerne breth, Which cleped was the Trompe of death.

† d. Of the weather: Severe, causing hardship.

c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* II. ii. 146 To couere him fro reyne and fro othir sturme wcdris. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* III. vii. 63 If Wolues had at thy Gate howld that sterne time, Thou should'st haue said, good Porter turne the Key. c 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xxiv. 332 In this so sterne a Time Of night, and danger.

† e. Of a stream, a wind: Strong, violent. *Obs.*

13... *Guy Warw.* 5840 He com to a water sterne. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* III. 743 The stjerne wynd so lowde gan to route that no wight oþer noyse myghte here. 1426 *LYDG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 55 Lye a Ryuer sterne, and of gret myght, He restyth nat noughter day nor nyght.

† f. Formidable in bulk, massive. *Obs.*

13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 143 For of bak & of brest al were his bodi sturne, Bot his wombe & his wast were worthily smale. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 214 And all strong ston wall sterne opon heipe.

7. Of a country, or its physical features, the soil, etc. (with fig. notion of senses 1 and 4): Unkindly, inhospitable; destitute of amenity; forbidding in aspect, frowning, gloomy.

1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* II. xlii, Stern Albania's hills. 1814 *WORDSW. Excurs.* II. 92 Mountains stern and desolate. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. vii. 116 The Tonguin ploughed her course towards the sterner regions of the Pacific. 1869 *TOZER Highl. Turkey* I. 196 The wild stern regions of European Turkey. 1884 *P. CESS Alice Mem.* 5 The sterner scenery of the Scotch Highlands. a 1894 *STEVENSON In South Seas* II. ii. (1900) 154 The coco-palm in particular luxuriates in that stern solum.

8. Of circumstances and conditions, oppressive, compelling, hard, inexorable; esp. in the phrases *stern necessity, stern reality.*

1830 *CARLYLE Richter Again* Ess. 1840 II. 309 Poverty of a sterner sort than this would have been a light matter to him. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 193 The great enterprise to which a stern necessity afterwards drove him. 1854 *Poultry Chron.* I. 92 It is useless to deny the stern fact, that [etc.]. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 174 The times were too stern to admit of nice distinctions. 1912 *Standard* 20 Sept. 7/3 This is no flight of imagination; it is stern reality.

9. *Comb. a.* parasynthetic formations, as *stern-browed, -eyed, -faced, -featured, -gated, -lipped, -visaged* adjs.; *b.* complemental, as *stern-born, -issuing, -looking, -sounding* adjs.

1594 *Kyd Cornelia* iv. i. 167 Braue Romaine Soldiers, stjerne-borne sons of Mars. 1597 *DRAYTON Heroical Ep. Mortimer to Q. Isab.* 87 And we will turne stjerne-visag'd Furie hacke. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xvii. xlvii, The bold impetuosity of stjern-fac'd Mamalukes. 1725 *POPE Odys.* vii. 564 He sung the Greeks stern-issuing from the steed. 1776 *MICKLE Lusiad* III. (1778) 99 The stern-brow'd tyrant roars and tears the ground. 1787 *POLWHELE Engl. Orator* II. 4 A Warrior-Brood Stern-featured. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 151 Six evangelical, stern-looking meo. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. vi. iii, They roll through the streets, with stern-sounding music. 1870 *BYRON Iliad* xx. 50 Vulcan... Strong and stern-eyed. a 1900 S. CRANE *Gl. Battles* (1901) 206 That curious stern-lipped stupidity.

† B. *sb.* In alliterative verse: A stern or bold man. *Obs.*

13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 214 Þe stele of a stif staf þe sturne bit bi-grypte. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 67 Ye may strive with no sturne but of your strenght nobill. c 1400 *Annals of Arth.* 532 (Douce MS.) Þe sturne strikes one stray. c 1470 *Col. & Gaw.* 19 Many sturne oer the streit stertis on stray.

C. adv. or quasi-adv. Sternly, resolutely, severely, harshly.

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 Zief he fend were, me sceolden anon eter [= et per] gat semete... and stiarne hine besie. c 1200 *ORMIN* 15514 He pratte stjerne wind o sw & itt warp stille & lipe. c 1250 *Owl & Night.* 112 Þe faukun... lude yal and stjerne chidde. 1377 *LANG. P. Pl.* B. xv. 248 Noughter he... Laketh, ne loseth ne loketh vp stjerne. c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 300 God lokud so stjerne on bym. 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* 1. 12 Thereby displeasing Agamemne, himselfe so gloriously And stjerne who beares. 16... in *Peasants' Rising* (1899) 49 The said maior bareth him so stjerne and hawty. 1637 *MILTON Lycidas* 112 He shook his Miter'd locks, and stern bespake.

Comb. 1727 *BROOME Poems* 223 The dreadful Brotherhood stern-frowning stands. 1912 *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 688 His stern-set, deep-lined mouth.

Stern (stĕrn), *v.* 1 [*f.* STERN *sb.*; *cf.* ON. *stjórna*.]

† 1. *trans.* and *intr.* To steer, govern. *Obs.*

14... *Lat. Eng. Voc.* in *Wr. Wulker* 605/27 *Proreto*, to stjerne or to sterve out. 1577-86 *STANWORTH Descr. Irel.* iii. 267/1 in *Holinshead*, A castell, which is a notable mark for pilots, in directing them which waie to stjerne their ships. 1635 I. BARGRAVE *Serm.* E. 2, There was need of a skilfull pilot to rule and stjerne the ship of State. 1648 *Royalist's Def.* 86 Suppose three single persons bad jointly the Sovereign power of government, no man can imagine, but that they would... stjerne severall wayes.

2. *trans.* To propel a boat stern foremost; also *intr.* to go stern foremost.

In this sense developed from the whaling term *stern all*, the order to back off after an harpoon has been entered, where *stern* originally = *ASTERN*.

[1823 J. F. COOPER *Pilot* xvii, 'Starn all!' 'Starn all!' echoed Barnstable. *Ibid.*, 'Starn off, sir, starn off! the creater's in his flurry.' 1845 J. COULTER *Adv. Pacific* vii. 86 In I darted both irons with all my force—'stern all'—and stern they did quickly enough. 1892 F. M. CRAWFORD *Childr. King* (1893) I. 70 The dingy came rapidly back and the sailor sterned her to the loock for the boys to get in. 1904 F. T. BULLEN *Creatures of Sea* xix. 270 He [the swordfish] sterns clear, describes a great circle and... again buries his weapon deep in its vitals.

3. To place astern, in the phrase *stern the buoy* (see quot.).

1712 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* s.v. *Buoy*, *Stern the Buoy*; that is, before they let the Anchor fall, whilst the Ship has Way, they put the Buoy into the Water, so that the Buoy-Rope may be stretch'd out strait, that so the Anchor may fall clear from entangling it self with the Buoy-Rope.

4. To cut off the tail of (a dog); see STERN sb. 3. 4.

1858 Lewis in *Yeuatt's Dog* (N. Y.) v. 170 The often absurd fancy of cropping and steering dogs.

Hence †*sterning* vbl. sb. steering, guidance.

Also †*sterner*, pilot, director.

a 1634 R. CLERKE *Serv.* ii. (1637) 15 He that is *Regens Sidera*,... the *sterner* of the *Starrs*. 1638 R. BAKER *tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 230, I leave you liberty... to sail with the wind. Nothing but good success can be expected from your *sterning*.

†*stern*, v. 2 *Obs. rare*¹. [app. ad. L. *sternere*.] *trans.* To cast down.

1599 A. HUME *Poems* ii. 168 All things beneath the vault of heav'n are sterned vnder feitt.

Stern, v. 3 *rare*¹. [f. STERN a.] *trans.* To make stern.

1722 W. HAMILTON *Wallace* 77 Wallace stern'd his Brow and cry'd My Life alone shall the long Strife decide.

Sterna, plural of STERNUM.

Sternad (stɜːnəd), *adv. Anat.* [f. STERN-UM + -ad; see DEXTRAD.] Towards the sternum or the sternal aspect.

1803 J. BARCLAY *New Anat. Nomencl.* 166 *Sternad* [will signify] towards the sternal aspect. 1808 — *Muscular Motions* 237 This vein... advances *sternad*, *sinistrad*, and *sacrad*. *Ibid.* 333 The dorsal muscles are more numerous, more powerful... than their antagonists which are situated *sternad*. 1814 J. H. WISHART *tr. Scarpa's Treat. Hernia* Mem. i. 19 The aponeurosis... attached anteriorly [note *Sternad*] to the linea alba.

†*Sternage*, sb. *rare*¹. [f. STERN sb. 3 + -AGE.] The stems of a fleet collectively.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iii. Prol. 8 Follow, follow: Grapple your minds to *sternage* of this Naue.

Sternal (stɜːnəl), a. (sb.) *Anat. and Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *sternalis*, f. STERN-UM; see -AL. Cf. F. *sternal*.] A. *adj.*

1. Of, pertaining to, or connected with the sternum or breast-bone.

1756 G. DOUGLAS *tr. Winslow's Struet. Hum. Body* (ed. 4) I. 234 The *Sternal* Portion passes foremost and covers the Clavicular. 1833 MANTELL *Geol. S. E. Eng.* 307 A small sternal bone has been discovered. 1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 201/2 This sternal plastrost is distinctly shewn. 1890 COUES *Ornithol.* 212 Birds offer two leading types of sternal structure, the ratite and the carinate.

2. Situated on the same side as the sternum; anterior (in man) or inferior (in other animals); ventral; hæmal. (Opposed to *dorsal*, *tergal*, or *neural*.)

1803 J. BARCLAY *New Anat. Nomencl.* 120 Instead of Anterior and Posterior, we might adopt *Sternal* and *Dorsal*. 1814 J. H. WISHART *tr. Scarpa's Treat. Hernia* Mem. i. 34 The anterior surface [note, *Sternal* Aspect] of the abdomen.

3. Of or pertaining to a sternum or sternite in Artthropoda; sternitic. (Often coinciding with 2.)

1835 KIRBY *Habits & Inst. Anim.* II. xvi. 89 A bilobed organ which Savigny calls a sternal tongue. 1852 DANA *Crustacea* i. 20 Each of these rings consists normally of eight parts or segments,—two below, called sternal, two above, called dorsal, [etc.]. 1880 HUXLEY *Cray-Fish* 20 Its under, or what is better called its sternal surface.

B. as sb. A sternal bone.

1901 HATCHER in *Mem. Carnegie Mus.* I. 1. 40 Taken together the sternals of *Diplodocus* would thus form a shallow raft-like sternum.

Sternalgia: see STERNO-.

Sternbergite (stɜːnˌbɜːɡaɪt), *Min.* [Named by Haidinger in honour of Count Caspar Sternberg: see -ITE.] A native sulphide of silver and iron, occurring in brown flexible laminae with metallic lustre.

1826 HAIDINGER in *Edin. Jnrl. Sci.* (1827) VII. 242. 1850 ANSTED *Elem. Geol. Min.* etc. 226 *Sternbergite*, Sulphuret of silver and iron (Ag₂S + 4FeS).

*Stern-board*¹. [f. STERN sb. 3 + BOARD sb. 1.]

1. A board forming the flat part of the stern of a small vessel, punt, etc.

1849 COUPLES *Green Hand* xvi. (1856) 160 The stern-board of some small vessel or other. 1863 ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* (1864) 104 Working the stern-board in was the worst piece of the whole work to do.

B. *transf.* The tail-board of a cart.

1887 HALL *Caine Deemster* xxvii. Carts were tipped up in corners, and their stores... were guarded by a boy... who sat on the stern-board.

2. *Naut.* In phrase to *make a stern-board*, to go backwards as the result of tacking; also, to force a ship astern with the sails.

1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney) s.v. *Board*, To *make a stern Board*, (*faire culer*, Fr.), is when, by a current, or any other accident, the vessel has fallen back

from the point she has gained on the last tack, instead of having advanced beyond it. 1883 *Man. Seamanship* (1885) 147 *Making a stern board*. It is effected by throwing the sails aback. 1897 ANSTED *Dict. Sea Terms* 271 Her next course must be in a direction W.S.W., which is actually going backwards, or in other words, she then makes a stern board.

*Sternboard*². *Obs.* In 6 *sternborde*. [Prob. an alteration of *sternborde* STARBOARD after STERN sb. 3. The coincidence with ON. *stjörnborde* starboard is prob. accidental.] ? = STARBOARD.

In quot. a mistranslation; the original has *la proa del navio*, to the prow of the ship.

1588 PARKE *tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* 343 There was a mariner commanded by the captain of the ship, to keep the *sternborde* side.

Stern-chase. *Naut.* [f. STERN sb. 3 + CHASE sb. 1.]

1. A chase in which the pursuing ship follows directly in the wake of the pursued.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Sea Gram.* xii. 57 If he be right a-head of you, that is called a *Stern-chase*. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 298 We gave them [the other ships] what they call a *stern chase*, and they worked hard to come up with us. 1915 *Land & Water* 14 Aug. 367/2 The German battle-cruisers... had a fourteen-miles start of the British squadron, and Admiral Beatty settled down at once to a *stern chase* at top speed.

Proverb. 1849 LEVER *Con. Craggan* I. xx. 331 The sailor's adage says 'that a *stern chase* is a long chase,' and so it is.

B. *transf.*

1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* vi. 182 Swartz and Kleinboy were soon in the saddle, and the farmer killed a fat cow [graffle], after a very long *stern chase*.

2. The chase (CHASE sb. 1.6) or chase-guns arming the stern of a war-ship. ? *Obs.*

1679 *Observer, Last Dutch Wars* 10 Let us keep our *Stern chase* out against another Enemy. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* iii. viii. 507 The galeon returned the fire with two of her *stern-chase*. 1798 in NICOLAS *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. p. clx. The Tonnant firing into her [the *Majestic*'] quarter with her *stern chase* raked her with great effect.

attrib. 1790 BEATSON *Naut. & Milit. Mem.* II. 317 Captain Jekyll... was obliged to fire from both broadsides and *stern-chase* guns at the same time.

Stern-chaser. *Naut.*

1. A gun belonging to the STERN-CHASE (sense 2).

1812 SCOTT *Guy R.* ix. They saw a lugger... closely pursued by a sloop of war, that kept firing upon the chase from her bows, which the lugger returned with her *stern-chasers*. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xv. (1842) 330 He worked his two *stern chasers* with great determination.

B. *locally*. A firearm discharged at a pursuer.

1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* xxx. 283 The worthy Commissioner... drew his sole pistol from his holster, fired it off as a *stern-chaser*, shot the buffalo full in the breast, [etc.].

2. The hindmost vessel in a race.

1883 *Times* 27 Aug. 8/2 The *Loma* [yacht]... was weathered again by the little craft and was *stern-chaser*.

†*Sternebra* (stɜːnˌbrɪə). *Anat. Pl.* -B (-r).

[mod.L. f. STERN-UM, with ending of VERTEBRA.] Any one of the segments of the sternum or breast-bone, each corresponding to a pair of ribs. Also (in some recent Dicts.) in anglicized form *sternebor*.

1881 MIVART *Cat* 50 It... consists of a chain of eight bones, called *sternebrae*. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Forms Anim. Life* 362 The last *sternebra*... sometimes... giving attachment to more than one pair of ribs.

Hence *Sternebral* a., pertaining to or constituting a *sternebra*. In recent Dicts.

†*Sterned*, a. 1 *Obs.* Also 6 *Sc. sternit*. [f. STERN sb. 2 + -ED 2.] = STARRED.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7571 *Ane es þat we þe sterned heven calle*, *þare þe planetes and þe sternes er alle*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. xiv. 22 The *sternit* hevin.

Sterned (stɜːnd), a. 2 [f. STERN sb. 3 + -ED 2.] Having a stern. Only as second element in parasynthetic formations like *black-sterned*, *PINK-STERNED*.

c 1613 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xi. 740 *Bdt take me to thy blacke sterd ship*. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 6 In Square *Stern'd* Ships.

Sternor: see under STERN v. 1

†*Sternet*, sb. *rare*¹. [f. STERN sb. 1 + -ET.] Some species of stern or tern.

1638 W. LISLE *Heliodorus* i. 8 The Swan both swimming there, and flying freely, The loftie *Sternet* crying 't' Ely, 't' Ely.

Stern-fast. *Naut.* [f. STERN sb. 3 + FAST sb. 2.] A rope by which a vessel's stern is moored.

c 1569 [see HEADFAST]. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Sea Gram.* vii. 30 A *Brest-fast* is a rope which is fastened to some part of the Ship forward on, to hold her head to a wharf or any thing, and a *Stern-fast* is the same in the Stern. 1797 S. JAMES *Narr. Voy.* 131 The man... at the time the painter broke, called for another rope, or *stern-fast*. 1835 *MARKYAT Olla Podr.* iii. The *stern-fast* was thrown on the quay. 1911 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 283 The boats are either jambed up against her up-stream side or trailing off from their painters and *stern-fasts* on the down.

Sternful (stɜːnˌfʊl), a. [f. STERN a. + -FUL.] Full of sternness, severe, hold. *Obs. or arch.*

12400 *Morte Arth.* 2692 *Thane stirrtes to his sterape sterynfulle Knyghtte*. *Ibid.* 3822 He *stekys stedis* in stoure, and *sternfulle Knyghttes*. a 1500 *Medulla Gram.*, *Austerns*, smert or *sternful*. 1849 J. A. CAMERON *Monks of Grange* x Brave warders all, with sword and lance That guard it round with *sternful* glance.

Hence †*sternfully* *adv. rare*¹, fiercely.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* etc. (Arb.) 138 *For Mars they he sternfully* slaying *Hodge* spoaks and *chariots*.

†*Sternhead*. *Obs. rare*. [f. STERN a. + -HEAD.] Sternness, severity.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2806 Rome ssal is *sternede* Douyt & quaky peroure. *Ibid.* 7603 *Ac to men þat him wipsede to alle sturnede* he droun.

Sterniform (stɜːnɪfɔːm), a. *Ent.* [f. STERN-UM + -(Y)FORM.] Having the form of a sternum or sternite; applied to a process (*sterniform process* or *horn*) of the first ventral segment of the abdomen in insects, also called *intercoxal process*.

1826 KIRBY & Sr. *Entomol.* xxxvii. III. 709 A sharp *sterniform* conical horn.

Sternine (stɜːnɪn), a. *Ornith.* [ad. mod.L. *Sterninus*, f. *Sterna*.] Belonging to or having the characters of the *Sternine* or terns, a subfamily of *Lariidae*, typified by the genus *Sterna*.

1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 656 Bill... much compressed, very slender and *sternine*.

Sternite (stɜːnɪt), *Zool. and Comp. Anat.* [f. STERN-UM + -ITE.] a. The under or ventral part of each somite or segment of the body of an insect or other arthropod: correlated with *tergite* and *pleurite*. b. = STERNEBRA. *rare*¹. (In recent Dicts.)

1858 PACKARD *Guide Study Insects* 9 The typical ring or segment... consists of an upper (tergite), a side (pleurite), and an under piece (sternite). 1882 *Athenæum* 14 Jan. 60/2 The *chilaria* of *Limulus*... are regarded as metathoracic sternites.

Hence *Sternitic* (stɜːnɪtɪk) a., pertaining to a sternite. In recent Dicts.

†*Sternless*, a. *Obs.* [f. STERN sb. 3 + -LESS. Cf. *STEERLESS*.] That has no rudder. Also *fig.*

c 1212 *Hoccleve Compl. Virg.* xxxii. (Egerton MS.) And right as that a schippe, or barge, or boat Among the waves dryveth *sternlesse* [i.e. r. *sternless*]. 1576 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* etc. (Arb.) 76 The prime of youth... settles up sayle, and *sternlesse* ship steares. 1628 FULTHAM *Resolves* i. lxxxiv. 239 Drunkenness, arising from the Grape, is the floating of the *sternlesse* Sences in a Sea.

Sternly (stɜːnli), *adv.* Forms: see STERN a. and -LY 2. In a stern manner (see the senses of the adj.); with sternness of temper, aspect, utterance, etc.; severely, harshly, unbendingly; fiercely, cruelly; †loudly.

c 897 *ÆLFRED Gregory's Past.* C. xxviii. 197 *Ac he him sona ondwyrde, & him suide sternlice stierde*. c 1205 *LAY.* 25240 *þa we Arðures hired sturneliche awraðede*. 1377 *LANGF. P. Pl. B.* Prol. 183 *A mous... Stroked forth sternly and stode hifom hem alle*. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* iii. 408 (Peppys MS.) A piler... Of yren wrought full sternly [*bold*, *sturnlye*, *fair*, *sturnlye*]. c 1385 — *L. G. W.* 239 For sternly on me he gan beholde. 1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* xv. xii. (Tollemache MS.) *Pese Gothes were sternly* [1495 *cruelly*] *killid*. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 745 *Sternly they songene* [said of the sailors of a fleet]. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. xi. 37 He... strooke at him so sternly, that he made An open passage through his riven brest. 1613 *CHAPMAN Odys.* ix. 402 No mountaine Lion tore Two Lambs so sternly. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* i. 406 To whom our Saviour sternly thus replied. a 1771 *GRAY Dante* 56 *Father, why, why do you gaze so sternly?* 1835 *THORNTON Tales & Sk.*, *Dr. Bullivant* (1879) 136 We see the mountains rising sternly and with frozen summits up to heaven. 1846 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 147 He was sternly told that his defence was not satisfactory. 1855 *KINGSLEY Westw. Ho* xxv, I must be just, and sternly just, to myself, even if God be indulgent. 1911 *Q. Rev.* July 123 The Midway household was sternly Puritan.

Comb. 1608 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii. iv. iv. *Decay* 1214 *Sternly*-valiant to the sturborn-stout. 1808 *WORDSW. George & Sarah Green* 17 Those sternly-featured hills. 1814 — *Excurs.* vi. 553 A sternly-broken vow.

Sternman. Also 7 *sternsman*. [f. STERN sb. 3 + MAN. Cf. *STEERMAN*, *STERNSMAN*.]

†1. A steersman, pilot; cf. STERN sb. 3 i. *Obs.*

1582 *BATMAN Barth. De P. R.* xi. xii. 163 b. The *sternman* doubteth, and cannot know whetherward he shall stir the ship a right. 1608 *WILLET Hexapla Exod.* 50 *God as the sternsman that directeth and guideth all*. 1645 K. LONG *tr. Barclay's Argenis* iii. xxi. 217 The rash *Sternsman* split her dangerously against a hidden *Rocke*. 1647 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Theas.* (1629) 147 Before hee hath described the *Sternsman*, a man of simle.

2. A man posted in the stern of a boat.

1894 *Outing* XXIV. 189/2 The *sternman* sits on the gun-wale of the extreme end of the craft.

Sternmost (stɜːnˌmɒst, -mɔːst), a. [f. STERN sb. 3 + -MOST.]

1. Farthest in the rear, last in a line of ships.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* iv. 9 The Vice-admiral that should have beene *sternmost* of all, was the headmost. 1777 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. 1. 226, I kept in the headmost Jonk, and a good Officer in the *sternmost*. 1838 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* LXII. 7 Under a press of sail, he came alongside the *sternmost* ship.

2. Nearest the stern.

1838 *Civil Engin. & Arch.* *Jnrl.* I. 341/2 Mr. Abbinet, with a magazine of 200 lbs. of powder, blew off about 50 feet of the *sternmost* part of the wreck. 1914 *Glasgow Herald* 31 Aug. 7 The *sternmost* funnel was shot clean away.

Sternness (stɜːnˌnɛs), *Forms:* a. 4-6 *stee-nesse*, *stierness*, *sternes*, *5 sturnesse*; b. 4-5 *sturnesness*, *sternonysses*, 7 *sternes*; c. 6 *sternes*, 7- *sternness*. [f. STERN a. + -NESS.]

1. Severity of disposition or mood; rigor in punishment or condemnation; an instance of this; hardness, harshness, obduracy, †fierceness.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxxiv. 4 Bot with sternesse [1388 sturgeon] 3e commande to hem, and with power. c 1400 *Sege Ferus*. (E.E.T.S.) 29/517 Noper grounded in god, ne on his grace tristen, Bot alle in sternynes [v. r. sternynes] ofstour & in strength one. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 363/1 Sternesse, *peritancia*, a 1500 *Medulla Gram.*, *Austerilas*, sternesse or felnesse. 1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 22 That grauttee and sternesse, whiche is in you, as it were by nature ingenerate. 1692 DAYTON *Cleomenes* i. 1. 7, I have sternness in my Soul enough To hear of Murders, Rapes, and Sacrilege. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* i. 35 She was a little too much frightened, as she owned afterwards, at his Sternness. 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Lay Brown Rosary* i. vi, But his mother was wroth. In a sternness quoth she, 'As thou play'st at the ball, art thou playing with me?' 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 26 Jan. 5/3 It is found compatible with the strictest discipline, and indeed with rhamadanthe sternness. 1914 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 320 A typical Frenchman... bland and gracious, but with a capacity for sternness.

b. quasi-concr., applied to a goddess. a 1616 BRAUN & FL. *Boudica* iii. 1, Thou sure-steel'd sternness, give us this day good hearts, good enemies.

† 2. Rigour, inclemency (of climate). *Obs.*

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) i. 51 And for þe sternesse of heueoe [L. *inclementia* *caeli*] he hap þe more wildernes.

3. Of aspect: Severity, formidableness.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. x. 7 Of stature huge, and eke of courage bold, That sonnes of men amaze their sternnesse to behold. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 24 How should I... behold The sternness of his presence, 1794 Mrs. RAOCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxxix, Emily was terrified by the sternness of his look.

b. Of scenery, buildings, etc.: Severity; harshness in nature or aspect.

1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* ii. 387 The sternness of this dismal Isle is soften'd by thy saintly smile. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xxvii. 197, I... enjoyed for a time the sternness of the surrounding scene.

Sterno- (stérno), before a vowel stern-, combining form repr. Gr. *stérnon* or L. STERNUM, occurring in several terms, chiefly of anatomy, usually denoting mscles, etc. connected with the sternum and some other part. (Many of these are found in Fr.: see Littré.) || **Sternalgia** (-'rdzjá) [Gr. *álgos* pain], pain in the region of the sternum; *spec.* a synonym for *angina pectoris*; hence **Sterna'lgia** *a.*, pertaining to or affected with sternalgia. **Sternoclavi'cular** *a.*, pertaining to or connecting the sternum and clavicle. **Sternocleidoma'stoid** *a.* [Gr. *κλειδ-*, *κλέis* key, clavicle + *MASTOID*], connecting the sternum, the clavicle, and the mastoid process of the temporal bone; applied to each of two mscles of the neck which serve to turn and nod the head; also as *sb.* (Also in L. form -oideus, pl. -oidei.) **Sternocostal** *a.* [L. *costa* rib], pertaining to or connecting the sternum and the ribs. **Sterno-glossal** *a.* [Gr. *γλῶσσα* tongue], pertaining to or connecting the sternum and the tongue, as the long retractor muscle of the tongue in the great ant-eater; also as *sb.* **Sternohyoid** *a.*, pertaining to or connecting the sternum and the hyoid bone; name of each of two mscles serving to depress the larynx; also as *sb.* + **Sternomancy** [-'mancy; cf. *F. sternomantie* (Rabelais)], divination by the breast-bone. + **Sternoma'stic** *a.* = next. **Sternoma'stoid** *a.*, pertaining to or connecting the sternum and the mastoid process of the temporal bone; applied to the sternocleidomastoid mscle, or the part of it connected with the sternum (cf. *CLEIDOMASTOID*); also to an artery supplying this mscle; also as *sb.* (*sc.* mscle). **Sternomaxillary** *a.* [L. *maxilla* jaw], pertaining to or connecting the sternum and lower jaw-bone, as the sternomastoid muscle in the horse. **Sternonuchal** *a.*, pertaining to the sternum and the nape of the neck. **Sternopericardiac**, -al *adjs.*, pertaining to or connecting the sternum and the pericardium. **Sternothere** (-'piar), *Zool.*, a tortoise of the genus *Sternotherus* [Gr. *θαυρός* hinge], characterized by a hinged plastron. **Sternothyroid** *a.*, pertaining to or connecting the sternum and the thyroid cartilage (also + **sternothyroidal**); also as *sb.* (*sc.* muscle). **Sternotribe** *a.* *Bot.* [Gr. *τρίβειν* to rub], applied to flowers adapted for cross-fertilization by insects, in which the stamens and styles are so arranged as to touch the breast of the insect. **Sterno-vertebral** *a.*, connected with the sternum and the vertebrae. 1822-23 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) i. 660, I have... been under the necessity of giving it a new denomination... hence the above name of 'Sternalgia'. *Ibid.* ii. 443 The pain and struggle... sometimes resemble the signs of sternalgia or angina pectoris. 1840 OWEN in *Penny Cycl.* xviii. 257/2 For what purpose... were 'sterno-clavicular and coracoid arches assigned to the Ichthyosaurus? 1887 *Brit. Med. J.* vi. 1. 279 The angle of the right jaw rested on the sterno-clavicular notch. 1826 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 3) 408 A rigid contraction of one of the 'sterno-cleido-mastoid'. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloguet's Anat.* 27 The aponeuroses of the large pectoral and sterno-cleido-mastoid muscles. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* viii. 41 The muscles of the tongue, the masseters, and sterno-cleido-mastoids. 1785 CULLEN *Instit. Med.* i. (ed. 3) 142 The 'sterno-costal and infra-costal muscles. 1862 H. W. FULLER *Dis. Chest* 5 The

second sterno-costal articulation. 1891 *Century Dict.*, *Sternoglossal. [1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Sternohyoideus. 1843 WILKINSON tr. *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* i. 1. 20 The sterno-hyoideus.] 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 287 The sterno-hyoideus is a long band which springs from within the sternum or clavicle, and goes to the basi-hyoide. 1875 W. TURNER in *Encycl. Brit.* i. 836/2 The hyoid bone and larynx... can be... drawn downwards by the action of the sterno-hyoideus, [etc.]. 1652 GAULE *Magastro-* nom. xix. 165 *Sternomancy. 1693 *Urgular's Rabelais* iii. xxv, Sternomancy... maketh nothing for thy Advantage, for thou has an ill proportion'd Stomach. 1745 *Gentl. Mag.* xv. 312/1 Behind the 'sternomastic muscles. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* i. 746/1 The 'sterno-mastoid and splenius muscles. 1846 BRITTAN tr. *Malgaig's Man. Oper. Surg.* 114 The anterior surface of this [*sc.* the mastoid] process and the corresponding border of the sterno-mastoid should be grazed. 1880 BARWELL *Aneurism* 72 The sternal and clavicular portions of both sterno-mastoids were widely separated. *Ibid.* 106 The right sterno-mastoid muscle. 1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert. Anim.* 353 The anterior portion of the sternomastoid is fixed to the mandible, and thus becomes 'sternomaxillary'. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* vi. 865 *Sternonuchal or 4th cervical area. 1877 W. TURNER *Introd. Hum. Anat.* ii. 396 The 'sterno-pericardiac ligaments of Luschka. 1901 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Sternopericardial. 1876 *Nature* xiv. 17/2 Four Blackish *Sternotheres (*Sternotheres sub-niger*) from Madagascar. [1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Sternohyoideus, a pair of Muscles of the *Cartilago Scutiformis*, which draw it downward: They arise from the uppermost and inward part of the Breast-Bone.] 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) xii The sterno-thyroid muscles. 1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 111 Occasional inscriptions in the sterno-hyoid and sterno-thyroid. 1681 tr. *Willis's Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Sternohyoideal muscle. 1861 R. E. GRANT *Tabular View Rec. Zool.* 18 False ribs anterior to the 'sterno-vertebral ribs.

† **Sternum**. *Cf. F.* + *sternon*. = STERNUM *a.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 7/3 In the middle of any ribb or in the sternon. 1676 *Wisean Chirurg. Treat.* vii. 485 Another having by accident of a Fall in wrestling, started the end of the Clavicle from the Sternon. 1682 *Phil. Collect.* xii. 149 He hath... a broad Breast, and a large, firm Sternon.

Stern-post. *Naut.* [f. *STERN sb.* + *POST sb.*] A more or less upright beam, rising from the after end of the keel and supporting the rudder.

1580 H. SMITH in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) i. 448 The William had her stern post broken. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Sea Gram.* ii. 2 The Sterne post is another great timber, which is let into the keele... somewhat sloping. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) i. iii. xxv. 107 The punishment... was to be nailed by the ear to the stern-post of a ship. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* ii. xxv. 11 They... Lay down the keel, the stern-post rear, and fix the strong-curved timbers. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 85 § 3 A scale of feet denoting her draught of water shall be marked on each side of her stem and of her stern post.

† b. *jocularly*. The buttocks. *Obs.*

1810 *Naval Chron.* xxiv. 369 Come, Sir, bring him... along; point your sword in his stern-post.

c. *attrib.*, as **sternpost-knee** (= STERNON), *titb.* 1845 J. COULTER *Adv. in Pacific* vii. 72 The other [end of the line], is left hanging out of the sternpost tub. 1881 HAMERSLEY *Nav. Encycl.*, Sternpost-knee.

Stern-sheet. *Naut.* [f. *STERN sb.* + *SHEET sb.*], cf. next.

The parallel of FORE-SHEET, which is however comparatively late, suggests that sense 1 is original, and senses 2, 3 secondary with the general signification 'the place from which the mizen-sheets are controlled'. But historical evidence is lacking, and it is not impossible that some other meaning of OE. *scēat* is the basis of senses 2, 3.

† 1. *pl.* The ropes controlling the mizen-sail. *Obs.* 1625 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 15 The mizen sheats, are called the sterne sheats.

2. *sing.* and *pl.* The internal stern portion of a boat; *spec.* that part abaft the hindmost thwart.

1481 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 71, j pack lyeth yn the sterne shele. 1568 *Adam. Cr. Oyer & Ter.* 75 He was io the said cache [kech] sittinge in the sterne sheats thereof. a 1625 *Nomenclator Navalis* (Hart. MS. 2301) 71 That part with in bord abaft in y^e Run of the Shipp is called the Sterne sheats [cf. *SHEET sb.* 3 quot. 1644]. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* ii. 5 There is a tilt over the stern sheats [of the feluca], where the passengers sit. 1875 BEOFORO *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 226 A similar locker to be built in the after part of the stern sheet for the officers. 1905 QUILLER *Couch Shining Ferry* vii. The party settled themselves in the stern sheets.

3. *pl. a.* The flooring boards in the after portion of a boat or small ship.

1644, 1898 [see *SHEET sb.* 3]. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s. v. *Sheats*, *Stern-Sheats*, the Planks that are within board abaft in the Ruo of the Ship.

b. The seats with which the after portion of a boat is furnished.

1912 'G. A. BIRMINGHAM' *Unviolable Sanctuary* xviii. 280 She herself pulled a spinnaker from beneath the stern-sheets.

Stern-shoots, *sb. pl. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 7 **sterno-shoots**, 9 *dial.* **stern-shuts**. [f. *STERN sb.* + *SHOOT sb.*] = STERN-SHEET 2.

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 70 The lower hole which we had cut in the Sterne-Shoots. 1904 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Stern-shuts*, the place aft in a 'keel' where the 'huddock' is placed.

Sternsman: see STERNMAN 1.

Sternson (stérnsən). *Naut.* [An English formation from STERN *sb.* in the analogy of Kelson, Keelson. For the second element -son, see the etymological note s. v. Kelson.

Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1796-1815) explains and uses *sternson*, but does not recognize *sternson* as a term for the stern-post knee.]

In a wooden vessel, the knee-shaped timber fitted

into the angle formed by the junction of stern-post and kelson in order to secure the joint.

1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 322 *Sternson*, or *Stern knee*, a piece of compass timber forming a continuation of a vessel's keelson, and extending over the deadwood to the stern-post, which is secured to it by bolts. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 66 The 'sternson', or 'inner post', bears the same relation to the stern post that the stemson does the stem.

b. **Sternson-knee** (in the same sense).

1849 LONGF. *Build. Ship* 178 Stemson and keelson and sternson-knee.

Sternum (stérnəm). *Anat.* and *Zool.* Pl. *sterna* or *sternums*. See also STERNON. [mod. L., ad. Gr. *stérnon* chest, breast. Cf. *F. sternum*.]

1. The breast-bone; a long bone or series of bones, occurring in most vertebrates except snakes and fishes, extending along the middle line of the front or ventral aspect of the trunk, usually articulating with some of the ribs, and with them completing the wall of the thorax.

Occasionally applied to the plastron of a turtle.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* ii. 544 Thrust it in about an Inch, directing the end of it toward the Sternum. 1681 GREW *Museum* i. § 2. iii. 43 The fore part of the Sternum [of a Crocodile] is plainly bony. 1793 T. BENNETT *Lett. to Darwin* 48 She had very acute pain under the sternum. 1801 [C. STEWART] *Elem. Nat. Hist.* i. 272 *Tetudo*. 3. The land species... shell convex, joined to the sternum with bony commissures. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloguet's Anat.* 27 The Sternum is composed of three bones placed one above another. These bones are in the adult most commonly joined together. 1890 COUES *Ornithol.* 211 The Avian Sternum... is highly specialised; its extensive development is peculiar to the class of birds.

2. In Arthropoda: The ventral part of the body, or more usually of each somite or segment of the body (= STERNITE); opp. to *tergum*.

1835 J. DUNCAN *Beetles* (Nat. Lib.) 107 The inferior portion of the thorax is composed of a single piece named the sternum, or breastbone. It is much developed in certain tribes, particularly water-beetles. 1881 PACKARD *Zool.* (ed. 3) 329 These parts are respectively called tergite, pleurite, and sternite, while the upper region of the body is called the tergum, the lateral the pleurum, and the ventral or under portion the sternum. 1887 C. L. MORGAN *Anim. Biol.* 263 Ten terga and nine sterna can be made out in the male [cockroach].

† **Sternutament**. *Obs. rare*¹. [ad. L. *sternutamentum*, f. *sternutare*; see next.] = next.

1677 GALE *Cri. Gentiles* iii. i. ii. 65 Casaubon... saith that they received Sternutament with Adoration.

Sternutation (stérnutat'jən). [ad. L. *sternutatio*, n. of action f. *sternutare*, frequentative f. *sternere* to sneeze, cogn. w. Gr. *πράσσειν* (-'psstrun-) of the same meaning.] The action of sneezing; a sneeze. (Chiefly *Med.* and *Path.*; otherwise, in mod. use, *affected* or *humorous*.)

1545 RAYNALDE *Byrth Manlynde* 124 Infantes, troubled... with often sternutation and sneesyng. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. ix. 199 The custome of saluting or blessing upon that motion... is... beleev'd to derive its originall from a disease, wherein Sternutation proved mortall. 1713 POPE *Frenzy John Dennis* Misc. 1732 III. 6, I hope you have upon no Account promoted Sternutation by Hellebore. 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xlvii. His words... were stifled, by a sudden sternutation which escaped him. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 106 The secretions are viscid and acrid, inducing spasms of sternutation.

† b. Loosely used for STERNUTATORY *sb.* *Obs.* 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cxix. (1557) 45 Let them... vse dyuers tymes sternutations with gargaryes. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* x. 349 If the Disease [Lethargy] continue... the use of Sterutations is very proper.

Sternutative (stérnutat'iv), *a.* and *sb.* Now *rare*. [f. L. *sternutāt-*, *sternutare*; see prec. and -IVE.] = STERNUTATORY.

1666 BOGHURST *Loimogr.* (1804) 83 Use sternutatives, if they [patients] do not sneeze of themselves. 1786 *Phonologia* v. 63 This sternutative powder [snuff]. 1859 FAIRHOLT *Tobacco* (1876) 78 Such as used it as a sternutative.

Hence **Sternutativeness**. *rare*⁰.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Sternutativeness*, aptness to cause Sneezing.

Sternutatory (stérnutat'ōri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med. L. *sternutātōrius* (neut. -um as *sb.*), f. L. *sternutāt-*, *sternutare*; see STERNUTATION and -ORY.]

A. adj.

1. Cansing or tending to cause sneezing.

1616 T. ADAMS *Dis. Soul* xi For the curing of this hodily iofirmity, many remedies are prescribed... with scarification, gargarismes and sternutatory things. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extens.* 394 Sternutatory Powder. 1829 LANOOR *Image. Conv.*, Chaucer, Boccaccio, & Petrarca Wks. 1853 i. 404/2 He had about him a powder of sternutatory quality.

2. Of or pertaining to sneezing. (In quot. humorously pedantic.)

1842 THACKERAY *Fitz-Boodle Papers* Pref. He... was seized with a violent fit of sneezing... (sternutatory paroxysm he called it). 1858 LEWES in *Chamb. Jnl.* 19 June 1892 The showers of snuff which had too often attacked my sternutatory muscles. 1859 F. E. PAGER *Curate Cumberworth* 329 Miss Martha replied by a sneeze. A terror seizing me lest this sternutatory conclusion might be a preliminary to another fit of hysterics, I immediately took my leave.

B. sb. A substance that causes sneezing; *esp.* a drug, usually in the form of powder, used to excite sneezing to an errand.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parcy's Wks.* xxvi. xxxv. (1678) 654 Drie Erbinthes that are termed sternutatories, for that they cause sneezing, are made of powders onely. 1646 Sir T.

BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. ix. 200 Physitians... in persons neere death doe use Sternutories, or such as provoke unto sneezing. 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 15 Vomits and Sternutories. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *London Disp.* (1818) 273 Tobacco is chiefly employed as a sternutatory, and is the basis of all the kinds of snuff generally used. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 29 Muscular irritability is excited... by powerful light, by sternutories, [etc.].

Sternutory (stē'niūtōrī), contracted or erroneous form of STERNUTATORY.

a 1225 tr. *Arden's Treat. Fistula etc.* 102 Put vinegre or mustard in his nose... And giffe hym som oþer sternutoriez. 1705 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1802 'tis not to be imagined, how Worms seated at the Basis of the Brain... should be expelled by sternutories. 1842 PRITCHARD in *Penny Cycl.* XXXIII. 46/2 Sternutories are chiefly employed... either to restore suspended respiration, or to dislodge some foreign body. 1876 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*

Sternward, sternwards (stē'niwōrd, -wōrdz), *adv.* [See -WARD, -WARDS.] Towards or in the direction of the stern. Also of position, astern.

1832 J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow Barn* (1860) 16, I gazed upon the receding headlands far sternward. 1892 HARVEY *Well-beloved* iii. vi. (1897) 309 Their course, whether sternwards or sternward, was steadily south. 1904 *Blackw. Mag.* July 134 The Admiral glanced sternwards. 1913 *Daily News* 5 Jan. 6 Logs of trees drifted past us sternward.

b. *From the sternward*: in a direction from the stern: see -WARD.

1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 38 The shipmen... Cast four anchors from the sternward.

Stern-wheel. [STERN sb.³] A paddle-wheel placed at the stern of a small river or lake steamer. 1816 U.S. Patent (John L. Sullivan) 10 Dec. Double stern wheel for boats. 1896 MARKHAM in *Geog. Jnl.* VII. 188 [The steam-launch] is propelled by a stern wheel.

attrib. 1865 OLINSTEAD *Slave States* 368 The boat I was in... was a stern-wheel craft. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 312 Our stern-wheel boat creeps along up stream. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 3 Oct. 8/2 A new stern-wheel steamboat for the Nile expedition.

b. *transf.* in jocular use (U.S.). 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 450 The term is applied to any thing small, petty; as, a 'stern-wheel church'.

Hence **Sternwheeler, v. intr.**, to move by the agency of a stern-wheel. **Sternwheeler**, a boat propelled by a stern-wheel.

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 450 *Stern-wheeler*, a steamboat fitted up with a stern-wheel. 1905 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 345/1 The *Amika*, stern-wheeler slowly from the murky flood into the green water. 1906 *Macmillan Mag.* Oct. 939 Our little neat stern-wheeler emerges from the last great lock of the Assouan dam.

Stern, starny, a. Sc. [f. STERN sb.² + -Y.] Starry.

a 1500 *Chaucer's Parl. Fontes* 43 (MS. Arch. Seld. B 24) ... A sterny [other MSS. sterry] place. 1551 LYONSAY *Monarchie* 6045 Both sterny heuin and Christiellyng. 1599 A. HUME *Poems* vii. 10 Quhen darkenes he the heauen reveist, Bot ether Moone or Starnie light. 1858 M. FORTREUS *Souter Johnny* 31 But I maun stop—his no to verse Your starny travels to release.

Sterope, -oppe, obs. forms of STIRUP.

† **Sterquilinian, a. Obs. rare⁻¹.** [Formed as next + -AN.] = next.

1772 [COURTENAY, etc.] *Batchelor* (1773) III. 170 One of those *novi homines*, whom I despise, (men generally of sterquilinian [sic] extraction).

† **Sterquilinous, a. Obs. rare⁻¹.** [f. L. *sterquilini-um* dunghill (f. *stercus* dung) + -OUS.] Of or belonging to the dunghill.

c 1545 HOWELL *Let.* (1655) II. xlix. 58 It is just so now, that any triobolous pasquillier... any sterquilinous rascal, is licenc'd to throw dirt in the faces of Sovereign Princes in open printed language. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [1818 Todd (error)] *Sterquilinous*. (So in later Dicts.)

Sterracle, variant of STERACLE.

Sterraster (stēr'stēr). *Zool.* [f. Gr. *στερρεός* stiff, solid + *στέριον* star.] A stellate sponge-glass having very numerous rays soldered together for the greater part of their length.

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 417/2 Connective tissue fibres by which adjacent sterrasters are united together. 1888 — in *Challenger Rep.* XXV. p. lxxv.

Hence **Sterra'stral a.**, pertaining to, or composed of, sterrasters.

1888 SOLLAS in *Challenger Rep.* XXV. p. clxvii. Thus a strong tough composite sclerose and fibrous layer results, which we shall term the 'sterrastral layer'. 1900 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 130 When a bud is detached, a shallow circular depression remains, the sterrastral crust here being thin.

Sterre, obs. f. STAR sb.¹, STEER v., STIR v.

Sterred, -id, -it, obs. forms of STARRIED.

Sterrep, obs. form of STIRUP.

Sterrile, -ill, obs. forms of STERILE.

Sterro-metal. [Gr. *στερρεός* stiff, hard.] An alloy of copper and zinc, with a small amount of iron and tin. Also shortened *sterro*.

1855 *Sci. Rev.* Nov. 133/2 Sterrometal. 1856 *Spence's Dict. Engin.* 1 177 Sterro-metal. 1881 TRIMPLIN & RIGGS *Saunier's Watchmakers' Handbk.* 74 Sterro... is an alloy containing 56 per cent. copper, 41 zinc, 2 tin, and 1 iron. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Rec. Ser.* iii. 42/1 *Sterro-metal*... is a very strong and elastic alloy used by Austrian engineers for hydraulic press pumps.

Sterrop, -up, obs. forms of STIRUP.

Stert(e, obs. forms of STAIT.

Stertel, stertle, obs. forms of STARTLE.

|| **Stertor** (stē'tōr). [mod.L., f. L. *stertōre* to

snore. Cf. F. *sterteur*.] A heavy snoring sound accompanying inspiration in profound unconsciousness (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). a. *Path.*

1804 *Med. Jnl.* XII. 120 A profound sleep, attended with a stertor resembling that of apoplexy. 1845 BURD *Dis. Liver* 198 The delirium passed into complete coma, with dilated pupils and stertor. 1901 R. L. BOWLES in *Lancet* 6 July 1/1 Mucous stertor is a term which may be given to the bubbling of air through mucus or fluids in the trachea or larger air-tubes.

b. *gen.* 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 99 Listening... to the loud nose of a distant comrade, lest its fitful stertor should startle another pair of nostrils. 1856 ALA. SMITH *Mr. Ledbury* I. v. 31 The stertor of intoxication.

Stertorious, -ness = STERTOROUS, -NESS.

1803 *Med. Jnl.* X. 246 The sickness had considerably abated, his respiration less stertorous. a 1849 *Poe Facts Case II. Valdemar* Wks. 1865 I. 125 The stertorous breathing ceased—that is to say, its stertorinousness was no longer apparent.

Stertorous (stē'tōrōs), a. [f. STERTOR + -OUS. Cf. F. *stertoreux*.] Characterized by, of the nature of, stertor or snoring: a. *Path.*

1802 *Med. Jnl.* VIII. 80 The stertorous breathing [in apoplexy]. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* xxi. The stertorous breathing recommenced. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 176 He passed through an... attack of delirium tremens, falling into a deep stertorous sleep.

b. *gen.* 1842 F. E. PAGER *Atford Malvoisin* 98 The snortings and stertorous breathings which proceeded from Mr. Blote's pew. 1877-8 HENLEY in *Ballades & Rondeaux* (Canterb. Poets) 172 A stertorous after-dinner doze.

Hence **Stertorously adv.**, **Stertorousness.**

1832 WARREN *Diary Late Physic.* II. vi. 272 He lay in a state of profound stupor, breathing stertorously. 1863 DICKENS *Black H.* xx. They find Krook still sleeping like one o'clock; that is to say, breathing stertorously with his chin upon his breast. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 117 In coma... the patient breathes slowly, irregularly, and stertorously. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Stertorousness*. 1910 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 606/1 The driver continued to slumber stertorously.

Stertylle, Sterve, obs. ff. STARTLE, STARVE.

Steryn(e, -ynne, obs. forms of STERN a.

Stet (stet). *Printing.* [3rd sing. pres. subjunct. of L. *stare* to stand.] 'Let it stand'; a direction in the margin of a proof or MS. that matter which has been altered or struck out is to remain uncorrected. Hence as *v. trans.*, to cancel a correction or deletion of (words in a proof or MS.) by writing 'stet' in the margin and underlining the words with a series of dots.

1821 DIBON *Bibliogr. etc. Tour* I. 129, I could discover... that... he wished me to... leave him to his *delet* and *stets*! 1875 SOUTHWARD *Dict. Typogr.* s.v.

Stetch: see STITCH sb.² dial.

† **Stete, v. Obs.** Only in pa. t. and pa. pple. *stet, steta* (?stite). [Perh. repr. OE. **stetan* = OFris. *stēta* (Efris. *stēta*, Nfris. *stiate*, Wfris. *stijtte*), ON. *steyta* (Sw. *stōla*, Da. *støde*) = prehistoric **staufjan*, related to the str. vb. Goth. *stautan*, Du. *stooten*, OHG. *stōzzan* (MHG. *stōzen*, mod.G. *stossen*), to push.]

1. *trans.* To push, shove, kick; to throw or fling violently.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5255 Galathin wit fot him stett, Out of his saddle he him pett. *Ibid.* 5312 To gider wip bodis þat metten, þat boþe to grounde þat stetten. *Ibid.* 5307 þis pis anon forþ stetten. *Ibid.* 6360 Saphiran wip king Arthour mett, Wip migt gret on him stett. *Ibid.* 8479 þe heþen swain soun doun stett. *Ibid.* 9020, & badde þer of his heued ysmite, Nadde Adragens to him stite.

Stethi(e, obs. forms of STITHY.

Stetho- (stēthō), before a vowel steth-, combining form repr. Gr. *στήθος* breast, chest, occurring in medical terms. **Stetho-cardiograph**, an instrument for automatically recording at once the movements of the lungs and of the heart (cf. STETHOGRAPH, CARDIOGRAPH).

Stethendoscope [Gr. *στέθων* within + -SCOPE], an instrument for examining the inside of the chest by means of Röntgen rays. **Stethogoniometer** [Gr. *γωνία* angle + -METER], an instrument for measuring the angles and determining the configuration of the chest. (See also following words.)

1876 A. RANSOME *Stethometry* iii. 35 Dr. Burdon Sanderson's 'stetho-cardiograph is essentially a pair of callipers provided with similar drums. 1899 *Lancet* 12 Aug. 438/2 Dr. Walsham... showed his 'stethendoscope for the examination of the chest. 1898 S. S. ALISON *Phys. Exam. Chest* (1861) 367 The 'stetho-goniometer... is intended to measure the angles at which the planes of different parts of the thorax are inclined to each other.

Stethogram (stē'thōgrām). [f. STETHO- + -GRAM.] A stethographic tracing.

1900 W. S. HALL *Text-bk. Physiol.* Fig. 125 Normal stethogram of dorso-ventral diameter in nipple plane.

Stethograph (stē'thōgrāf). [f. STETHO- + -GRAPH.] An instrument for automatically recording the movements of the chest in breathing; a recording stethometer; also called *pneumograph*.

1876 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Pract. Med.* IV. 352 The results... that I [sc. Riegel] have obtained by means of the graphic method of investigation, undertaken with my simple and double stethograph. 1900 W. S. HALL *Text-bk. Physiol.* 200 The Stethograph. *Ibid.* Fig. 124 Stethograph tambour.

So **Stethographic** (-græ'fik), a., pertaining to or made by the stethograph; **Stethography** (stē'thōgrā'fī), the action or use of the stethograph.

1875 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Pract. Med.* IV. 284 Stethography, introduced by myself [i.e. Riegel], elicits results... not altogether insignificant. 1890 *Nature* 9 Oct. 581/2 A paper on stethographic tracings of... respiratory movements.

Stethometer (stē'thōmētēr). [f. STETHO- + -METER. Cf. F. *stéthomètre* (? from Eug.)] An instrument for measuring the extent of the movement of the walls of the chest in breathing.

1850 QUAIN in *London Jnl. Med.* II. 927 note. The instrument... must have a name, and I have therefore called it a Stethometer. 1861 S. S. ALISON *Phys. Exam. Chest* 341 Dr. Quain's stethometer... resembles a watch, having a dial and index. 1877 M. FOSTER *Physiol.* II. ii. (1878) 256 The movements of the chest walls may be recorded by means of the recording stethometer of Burdon Sanderson.

So **Stethometric a.**, pertaining to or obtained by means of the stethometer; **Stethometry** (stē'thōmēt'rī), measurement by a stethometer, the use of the stethometer.

1876 A. RANSOME *Stethometry* vii. 127 The stethometric register in June 1872 was as under. *Ibid.* 138 Stethometry is... sometimes of use in supplementing the examination of the chest by other methods.

Stethophone (stē'thōfōn). [f. STETHO- + -PHONE as in TELEPHONE.] A name given independently to two improved forms of the stethoscope: see QUAIN.

1858 S. S. ALISON in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* IX. 197 An instrument which I have invented... and which, as it is specially adapted for the auscultation of differences in the sounds of different parts of the chest, I have named the Differential Stethoscope, or Stethophone. 1897 *Canadian Engin.* Mar. 325 [Instrument invented by Res. D. B. Marsh, Hamilton, Ont. (Canadian patent 24 Nov. 1896)]

Stethoscope (stē'thōskōp, sb.). Also *g. error*. *stethescope*. [a. F. *stéthoscope* (Laennec, the inventor, c 1819), f. Gr. *στήθος* chest + *σκοπεῖν* to look at, observe: see -SCOPE.] An instrument used for examining the chest or other part by auscultation, the sounds of the heart, lungs, or other internal organs being conveyed by means of it to the ear of the observer.

1820 *Med. Jnl.* XLIII. 165 The instrument used by M. Laennec, and to which he has applied the term stethoscope. 1824 J. FORBES (*title*) Original Cases, with Dissections and Observations illustrating the use of the Stethoscope and Percussion. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Stethoscope*. 1861 *Brit. & For. Med.-Chirurg. Rev.* XXVIII. 147 Bin-aural stethoscopes... meant to intensify the sound... by conveying it simultaneously to both the ears of the auscultator. 1861 ALA. SMITH *London Med. Stud.* 13 A stethoscope—a curious instrument, something like a sixpenny toy-trumpet.

fig. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Sept. 238 The stethoscope which will record... the true state of the financial health of the States... will be afforded by the market rates of Federal securities.

Hence **Stethoscope v. trans.**, to apply a stethoscope to, examine with a stethoscope. **Stethoscopic** (-skōp'ik) [= F. *stéthoscopique*], -scopical *adjs.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, observed or obtained by a stethoscope. **Stethoscopically adv.**, by means of the stethoscope. **Stethoscopist** (stē'thōskōp'ist), one who uses a stethoscope. **Stethoscopy** [= F. *stéthoscopie*], examination of the chest or other part with a stethoscope; the use of the stethoscope.

1840 A. EWING in A. J. ROSS *Mem.* (1877) 66 He would be much better able to judge if I would allow him to 'stethoscope me. 1865 *Spectator* 30 Sept. 1094 He has been repeatedly stethoscoped, and his lungs pronounced perfectly sound. 1828 *Lancet* 23 Feb. 755/2 A 'stethoscopic examination performed by a student. 1861 S. S. ALISON *Phys. Exam. Chest* 336 The hydrophone... is more an acoustic than a stethoscopic instrument. 1867 E. YATES *Forlorn Hope* x. The 'stethoscopic examination, and the prescription-writing. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 374 Many so-called dull sounds become obviously musical when tested 'stethoscopically. 1828 *Lancet* 23 Feb. 755/2 The minute scrutiny of the chest by the stethoscopist. 1859 G. WILSON *Mem. E. Forbes* iv. 132 The skill which has characterized the Edinburgh stethoscopists. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex. s.v. Stethoscope*. This mode of examining affections of the chest, 'Stethoscopy... is what Laennec terms *Auscultation médiate*.

|| **Stethava, Obs. rare⁻¹.** Corrupt form of EISTEDDPOD.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* iv. 177 That at the Stethava oft obtained d' Victors praise, Had wonne the Silver Harpe, and worne Apollon Bayes.

Stethy, obs. form of STITHY.

|| **Stet processus. Law.** [L. = 1st process] be stayed.] (See quot. 1840.)

1840 *Lush Princ. Superior Courts* 773 A *stet processus* is an entry on the roll in the nature of a judgment, that by consent of the parties all further proceedings be stayed. 1897 *Daily News* 3 Feb. 7/4 Baron Pollock ordered a *stet processus* to be entered and the record to be withdrawn.

Steward, -art, obs. forms of STEWARD.

Stech, variant of STEW v.3 *Sc.*

Studiant, Steure, obs. ff. STUDENT, STIR v.

Stevedorage (stīvdōrēdz). *rare*. [f. STEVEDORE sb. + -AGE.] The charge for loading and unloading cargoes.

1850 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 73 Stevedorage, .8d per box.

Stevedore (stīvdōr), sb. Also 8 stowadore, 9 (Dicts.) stivadore. [a. Sp. *estivador*, agent-n. f. *estivar* to stow a cargo: see STEVE v.2, STIVE v.

A med. L. *stivator* in the same sense, together with the verb *stivare*, occurs A.D. 1263 in *Mas Latrie Traité de Paix* (1868) Docum., 39, 40.]

A workman employed either as overscer or labourer in loading and unloading the cargoes of merchant vessels.

1788 *Massachusetts Spy* 10 July 2/3 Stowadores. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Stevedore*, one whose occupation is to stow goods, packages, &c. in a ship's hold. *New York*. 1850 *Blackw. Mag.* July 54/1 Up mounted four or five...stevedores (Cape Town). 1856 *KANE Act. Expl.* II. xvii. 181 We scrambled off over the ice together, much like a gang of stevedores going to work over a quayside of broken cargo. 1870 *Standard* 17 Nov. The plaintiff was employed by Kennedy, a stevedore, in unloading the steam ship Sutherland. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log of Sea-waif* 6 The litter of cases, bales, etc., about the deck was fast disappearing under the strenuous exertions of the stevedores.

fig. 1859 F. H. LUDLOW *Little Brother* etc. 257 These stevedores of learning, the schoolmasters.

attrib. 1898 *Daily News* 16 Apr. 2/7 He was foreman of stevedore labourers. 1909 *Suppl. E. Essex Advertiser* 21 Aug. 4/3 One of the largest stevedore contractors.

Stevedore (stīvdōr), v. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.*

a. To stow (cargo) in a ship's hold. Cf. STEVE v.2

b. To load or unload the cargo of (a ship).

1852 U. S. Congress in *De Vere Americanism* (1872) 637 Sugar...not stevedored. 1877 *Law Rep.*, 4 App. Cases 678 A contract that the Defendant would not stevedore any ship which by the agreement is allotted to the Plaintiff.

Hence *Stevedoring vbl. sb.*, the action of the verb; also the charge for handling cargo.

1879 *Law Rep.*, 4 App. Cases 675 The stevedoring of all ships not consigned to any such firms should be undertaken by the parties...in turn. 1892 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 11 Oct. 7/1 Four or five shillings, without any freight or tonnage, or pilotage or stevedoring...is simply prohibitive.

Steven (stev'n), sb.¹ *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 *stefn*, *stefn*, *stemn*, 2 *stefne* (*Ormin*), 3 *stefne*, *stevne*, *stevone*, 2-4 *stephne*, 3-5 *stevne*, 4 *steovne*, 4-6 *stevyn*, (4 *Sc.* *stewyn*), 6 *stewin*, 6 *Sc.* *stevyne*), 5-6 *stevin*, 5 *stevenne*, 6 *steeven*, 6-7 *steaven*, 8-9 *dial.* *stevon*, 2-*stevon*. [OE. *stefn*, *stemn* fem. corresponds to OFris. *stifne*, OS. *stemma*, also *stemmā* (MLG. *stemme*, *stevne*), MDu. *stemme* (mod.Du. *stem*), OHG. *stinna*, *stemma* (MHG., mod.G. *stimme*), Goth. *stibna*; not in ON. (the Sw. *stämna*, Da. *stemme* are prob. from LG.). It is uncertain whether the Teut. root is **stem-* or **sted-*.]

1. = VOICE in various applications. In mod. dial. use chiefly: A loud voice (cf. 5).

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* iv. xxvi. [xxv.] (1890) 354 Ond swa swa he cupre stefne was to me sprecende: Wel ðu dest, cwæð he, þæt [etc.]. c 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* xxvii. 2 Witodlice seo stemn ys Iacobes stefn. a 1220 *E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 656 Pa stod seo kyning up to foren calle his ðægna & cwæð luddor stefne ðancod wuð hit [etc.]. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 45 Pa onswerde him drihten mildere steuene, Aris nu paul aris. c 1200 *Ormin* 10680, & ter was bered an stefne anan. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 355 After ðis ðe a steuene cam, 'ðu, nu, quor art, adam, adam?' a 1300 *Havelok* 1275 Panne she haueð herd the steuene Of be angel ut of heuene, She was so fele sipes blipe, þæt [etc.]. c 1300 *Leg. Gregory* (Schulz) 295 Pa child ban higan to scrife Wiþ steuene as it were a grome. 13... *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 2008 Bi vch kol: þæt crue, he knwe wel þe steuene. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxviii. (*Margaret*) 685 As þe puple herd þis steuene And þe thoir þæt hwiðs was, þæt fel flatingis on þare face. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2328 Sche cryeth 'systyr' with ful loude a steuene. c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 302 And so a steuene comie and tolde þe Emperour þæt [etc.]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iii. iii. 54 And strekand wp my handis townt hevin, Myne orision I maid with deuot stevin. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 41 A dooty Dwarf. With steuuen full stout amidis all the preas, Sayt 'hail, syr king'. 1768 ROSS *Helenor* iii. 113 Quo Jean, my steuven, sir, is blunted sair, An' singing fras me frighted aff wi' care. c 1819 R. GALL *Poems* 93 Then could her Sangsters loud their steuven raise. 1855 W. S. BANKS *Province. Words Wakefield* s.v. Thah's a rare steuven, lad. a 1885 G. E. MACKAY *Love Lett. Violinist* (1895) 197 He...lifted up his steuven To keep the bulwarks of his faith secure.

† b. *With one steuven*, with one voice, in accord. c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 382 For 30w we preyd alle with o steuene. c 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 2384 All they sayd with one steuene: 'Lordingis, how longe wolle ye chide?'

† c. *Voice in petition*; cry, petition, prayer. *Obs.* c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 43 On diepe wosides ich clupe to þe hlouerd, blouerd her mine stefne. c 1275 *Anthon St. Thomas* 8 in O. E. *Misc.* go Haly thomas...Vre stephne vnderstonde. 13... *K. Alis.* 6346 For, hyhold, up thy steuene Ys y-herd into the heuene. a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 253 Lord, herteliche tak hede, and herke my steuene So Fre. c 1450 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 175 *Abell.* God that shope both erth and heuen, I pray to the thou here my steuene. 1589 LOOCE *Scillas Metam.* etc. E2, Father of light...Bring to effect this my desired steuene.

† d. Used for: Right of speaking. *Obs.* c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Moa heide uorloren efre stephne bi-uore gode.

† 2. Speech, speaking; language, tongue. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Spr.* T. 150 There is no fowel þæt fleeth vnder heuene That she ne shal wel vnderstonde his steuene. 14... *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 245 'Supperbia' ys the most prinspall [sin], 'pryde perly' in englysshe steuene.

† 3. Fame, report. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 1723 Pat swych a voys was of hym and a steuene Thorough-out þe world of bonour and largesse.

† 4. Sound, noise (of singing, music, laughter). *Obs.*

13... *E. E. Allit.* P. A. 1125 Al songe to loue þæt gay luelle, þe steuene most stryke þurþ þe vrpe to helle. c 1369 CHAUCER *Deke Blaunche* 307 Some of hem [birds] songe lowe Some hygh and al of one accorde...Was neuer herde so swete a steuene. c 1400 *Soudene Bab.* 2258 Dame Floripe lough with loude steuene. a 1450 *Play Sacrament* 80 Now mynstrell blow up w^t a mery steuyn.

5. Outcry, noise, tumult, din.

13... *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 1402 Sturme [MS. sturnen] trumpen strake steuyn in halle. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1219 The thundyr rorede with a gresly steuene. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxi. 619 Pitr obscure, Quhair youilis ar hard with horreble stevin. 1555 PHAER *Æneid* iii. (1558) Gjb, And from the skyes the lightning fyres do flashe w^t grisly steuene. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 224 And had not Roffy renne to the steuyn [Gloss Noysel], Lowder had he slaine. a 1586 MAITLAND in *Sat. Poems Reform.* xxxvii. 18 As furious floudis w^t gritter force ay flowis, And starkar stevin, quene stoddit ar þe stremis. 1625 Lisle *Du Bartas*, Not 25 Before some thunder-steuven For warrant of bis act gave oracle from Heaven. 1826 HOGG *Q. Hynde* vi. Poems (1865) 262 All nature roard in one dire stevin; Heaven cried to earth, and earth to heaven. 1876 *Whitty Gloss.* s.v., Your clock strikes with a desperate steuven.

† 6. Used by Middleton with obscure application. [Prob. by some misunderstanding.]

1597 MIDDLETON *Wisd. Par.* v. 17-20 G 2 b, His shield is victories immortal steuven. *Ibid.* vii. 29-30 K 2, [Wisdom] Guilding her selfe with her selfe-changing steu'n. *Ibid.* xviii. 14-16 Y 2 b, And brought thy precept, as a burning steuven, Reaching from heauen to earth, from earth to heauen.

† **Steven**, sb.² *Obs.* Forms: 1 *stefn*, 4-5 *stevne*, 5 *stevyn*, (*steywyne*), 6 *stevin*, *stewin*, 4-6, 8-9 *north.* *stevyn*. See also STEM sb.³ [OE. *stefn* masc. (also *stemn* STEM sb.³), cogn. with ON. *stef* fixed time, summons, *stefna* (see next). The Teut. root appears to be **sted-*.]

1. A time, turn, vicissitude, occasion. *Niwan stefne* (OE.), afresh, anew. *To change (by) stevens* (= L. *mutare vias*), to take turns.

Beowulf 2594 Hyrte byne hordward, ...niwan stefne nearo þrowde fyre beforan, se ðe ar folce weold. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. vii. x. (Tollmache MS.) For as a weper in lyeinge up on on side turneþ and chaungeþ by euen steuines: so þe sonne beyng in...aries makeþ euenesse of day and nyght. *Ibid.* xii. Introduct., And þy [cranes] ordeyne waches, and in wakynge chaunng steuines. 1590 *Cobler of Canterb.* 50 [Descr. Scholar.] Mickle could he say at each steuyn Of the liberrall Arts senen.

2. A set or appointed time; a date fixed for a meeting or a payment.

In ME. chiefly in the phrases *to set a steuyn*, to appoint a time; *at set steuyn*, at the or a fixed time; *at unset steuyn*, by chance, unpreparedly; *to break one's steuyn*, to fail to keep an appointment.

a 1225 *Juliana* 7 Ant efter lulle stounde wið ute long steuene was him seolf sonde to Affrican. c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 52 That by her hothe assent was set a steuyn That Mars shal entre. 13... *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 1060 Þer was stahled bi statut a steuyn vs hy-twene. *Ibid.* 2213 Who stiles in þis sted, me steuyn to holde? c 1386 CHAUCER *Kt.* T. 666 For al day meeteth men at vnset steuene. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 30 Wer was ther euer such a knybt, That so? Of Slowthe and of forgettelnesse Agein his trowthe brak his steuene? c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxviii. 125 Me dere fader of heuen...frowd de to lif at set steuyn rasid me. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ii. xiv. 92 Yf I slee hym here I shall not scape. And yf I leue hym now perauernt I shall neuer mete with hym agayne at suche a steuyn. 1543 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* v. 287 The Cardinal...will soderly, ere he be ware, prevent hym, and take hym at such unset steuin, as he nor all the frendes he hath shal not be able to relief hym. *Ibid.* x. 723 And, as it chaunced, we met even at on steuyn, before the tent. 1555 WATREMAN *Parde of Factions* App. 345 That...ye maie haue wholesome remedies, when nede is, and not be driuen to sieke remedie at vnsette steuin. a 1600 *Robin Hood & Guy of Gisb.* xxvii. in *Child Ballads* III. 93/1 Wee may chance mee[et] with Robin Hoode At some vnset steuyn.

b. A convened assembly.

1481 BOTONER *Tulle of Old Age* (Caxton) When I am in my village...I make every day meetings steuyns, and assemblies of my neighbours.

3. Comb.: † *stevyn-free*, some kind of right enjoyed by certain tenants with regard to the use of the lord's mill; ? exemption from restriction to particular times.

1316 *Covenant at Bishop's Castle, Salop* (Addit. Chart. 40849) Concessit etiam dictus Rogerus...predicto Philippo...Steuene free in dicto molendino suo.

† **Steven**, sb.³ *Obs.* Forms: 1 *stefn* (?), 4 *stevin*, *stevyn*, 5 *steywyne*, *Sc.* *stewyn*. [Late OE. *stefn* (pl. *stefna*) a. ON. *stefna*, f. *stefna* to fix a time, summon: see STEVEN v.¹ (sense 3).] A citation, summons; bidding, command.

c 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (MS.D.) an. 1052, ðæræddon þa þæt man scealde zislas betweenan, & setton stefna ut to Lundene, & man bead þa folce [etc.]. 13... *Gosp. Nicod.* 162 Þe men þæt wight and willy way said: to þi steuin we stand. 13... *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 350 Now Noe neuer systez [margin 1 syntez]. Er al wer stowed & stoken, as þe steuyn wolde. *Ibid.* B. 463 [The raven sent out from the ark] Fallez on þe

foule flesch...& sone zederly for-zete zister-day steuen. a 1400 *Isambard* 299 And alle saile howe hir to fote and hande, And noghte withstande hir steuene. c 1440 *York Myst.* ix. 6 Ther semely sonnes and a worthy wiffe I haue euer at my steuyn to stande. c 1470 HENRY Wallace vii. 232 Grantyt wes fra God in the gret hewyn, Sa ordand he that law suld be thair steuyn.

† **Steven**, sb.⁴ *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 6 *stewin*, -yn, 6-7 *stevyn*. [Either repr. OE. *stefn* var. of *stemn* STEM sb.², or a. the equivalent Du. or LG. *stevyn*.] = STEM sb.² 1.

1512-13 *Acc. Ld. Hd. Treas. Scot.* IV. 473 Item...ane [dracht] fra Newhoull of steuwinys to boittis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. i. 65 With hent sail ful, richt merly saland, Thair steuwinis stowrand fast throw the salt fame. *Ibid.* i. iii. 19 The schippis steuwin frawit hir went can writhe. *Ibid.* v. iv. 137 Steuwinis. 1673 D. WEDDERBURN *Vocab.* 22 (Jam.) *Prora*, the steuyn of a ship, or the fore castle.

Steven (stev'n), sb.⁵ *slang.* Money.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Diet.*, *Steven*, money. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 131 The steven (meaning money in the language of a fighting ring). 1834 AINSWORTH *Rookwood* iv. ii. It plays the dickens with the steven.

† **Steven**, v.¹ *Obs.* [OE. *stefnan*, *stafnan*, f. *stefn*, STEVEN sb.² Cf. ON. *stefna*.]

1. *intr.* In OE.: To alternate, take turns. Cf. STEVEN sb.² 1.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 126 *Alternantium* staefnendra. 2. *trans.* To appoint, constitute.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 260 Frea engla heht þurh þis word wesæn wæter gemæne, þa nu under roderum heora ryne healdas stowe gestefnde. a 1225 *Aner. R.* 310 'Pepigimus cum morte fedus, et cum inferno pactum iniunius' bet is, we habbed troudeþlucht deaðe, & foreward istefned mid helle. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxiii. 64 Lord God! I loue þe...þæt me, thy poure prophet Hely, haue steuened me in þis stede to stande.

3. To summon. [After ON. *stefna*.]

a 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1048, Pa hi þider ut comon þa stefnede heom man to ge mote. *Ibid.* an. 1093, And se cing Willelm him stefnode to Gloucestre.

4. To specify, state.

c 1425 ? LVNAC *Assembly of Gods* 824 A crane on hys hede stood, hys crest for to steuyn. c 1440 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 143 In Rome Y shall 3ou steuene An honfryd kyrces fowry and seuen.

5. *dial.* (See quotes.)

1674 RAY *N. C. Words*, To *stlein* or *stevyn*; idem (i.e. to bespeak a thing). 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.*, *Steven*, to order, to bespeak.

Hence † *Stevyning vbl. sb.*, appointment.

13... in Wright *Lyrie P.* xiv. 46 Of treuthe nls the trechour noht Bote he habbe is wille ywroht At steuynng umbestoude.

Steven (stev'n), v.² *Now dial.* [f. STEVEN sb.¹]

a. *intr.* To make an uproar, shout. b. *trans.* To deafen with noise. Hence *Stevyning vbl. sb.*

c 1220 *Bestiary* 575 Sipmen here sterenge forgotten for hire stefninge. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxiii. 6 3e synte of youre steuening so stowe. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitty Gloss.*, To *stewyn*, to shout with great strength of voice. 1862 — *Dial. Leeds Gloss.* s.v., Mak a less o' thee din, wi' tub! it's fit to steuon onnybody. 1873 *Suvaldale Gloss.*, *Stewin*,...to rant.

† **Steven**, v.³ *Obs.* Also 5 *stevyn*, 6 *stevin*.

[a. ON. *stefna*, to sail in a certain direction; to aim (at something), f. *stefn* stem of a ship.] *intr.* To direct one's course.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 302, & furthwith, evyn at he say, þis layser steuend vp vnto heuyn. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xx. 546 That child...rasyd hym self upon the thryd day, And stenen [? read steuyn] to heuen. *Ibid.* xxvi. 594 *Ihesus*. Nay, mary, neghe thou not me, flor to my fader, tell I the, yit steuynð I noght. *Ibid.* xxix. 336 When he steuynð vp so sodanly To his fader in maieste. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. i. 57 This being said, towart the port thai stevin.

† **Stevened**, a. *Obs.* Forms: 5 *stevynd*, *stevnynd*, *stevenynd*, *stevend*. [OE. *gestefned*, -od, pa. pple. of *gestefn*(i)an, perh. to alternate, diversify, f. *stefn* STEVEN sb.²] ? Embroidered.

It is possible that there may sometimes have been confusion between this word and *stevnynd* STAINED ppl. a.

a 1000 *Aldhelm Glosses* in Napier *OE. Glosses* i. 5323 *Manice sericis clauate*, handstoc mid godewebbum gestefnede. 1452-3 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) III. 135 De xvs de pret. iij costers, steuynud cum angelis. c 1474 *Inuent.* in *Paston Lett.* III. 498 Item, a steuynud clothe. c 1475 *Cath. Angl.* 363 (Addit. MS.) A Steuynud clothe, *foliunius*. 1479 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) III. 246 To...my servaunt, a halling of white steuend with vij warkes of mercy. 1499 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 104 A steuynud clath vj4.

† **Stevenet**, v. *Obs. rare*¹. [repr. OE. **stefneltan*, var. of *stemneltan*, f. *stefn*, *stemn* STEVEN sb.²] *intr.* ? To stop.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1265 Hwi studgi 3e nu, & steuentið se stille?

Stevin, *stevne*, *stevon* (e, etc.: see STEVEN.

Stew (stiū), sb.¹ Forms: 4 *stuwe*, (?) *stuy*, 4-7 *stewe*, *stuc*, 5 *stiewe*, *stwe*, *stuywe*, *stwywe*, *stwywe*, 5- *stew*. [a. OF. *estui* (mod.F. *liti* case, sheath, also tub for keeping fish in a boat), verbal noun f. *estuire* to shut up, keep in reserve.

Godefroy has an instance (dated 1356) of OF. *estui* in the sense of the Eng. word, although he explains it wrongly.]

† 1. In the phrase *in stew* [= OF. *en estui*], said of fish kept in confinement, to be ready for the table. c 1385 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 350 Ful many a fat partrich hadde he in Muwe, And many a Bream, and many a lucc in Stewe. 14... *Piers of Fulham* in *Hartshorne Anc. Metr.* T. (1829) 119 They to fishyng goon with envy, ...And wayte in waraynes all the nyght...To hribe and bere away the

best. That sojourne and kept bien in stiewe For store that nothyng shulde hym renewe. 1573 TUSSEUR *Husb.* (1878) 33 Thy ponds renew, put eeles in stiew, To leuee till Lent.

2. A pond or tank in which fish are kept until needed for the table.

1387 in *E. E. Willis* (1882) 2 *p* sesterne bat longe to the stuyes. 139. *Earl Derby's Expt.* (Caunden) 74 Cuidam valetto custodiendi le Stewe manerii Episcopi, v. s. pr. c. 1400 *Pilgr. Sowle* v. xiv. (1850) 80 The Apostles were the fysshers whiche that Crist found in this worldly see; whiche fishes he putte in the stewe of his loured churche. c. 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 665 Stuyes, dichis and briggis. 1539 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 2 All manner of fysshinges with any nettes [etc.], in any severall ponds stewe or mote with an intent to steale fyssh out of the same. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 234 A contrivance for Fish-ponds, where the stews not only feed one another, and may be sewed by letting the water of the upper Ponds out into the lower. 1755 *CAMBRIDGE in World No.* 123 *p* 2 It would be a noble employment for the lovers of antiquity, to study to restore those infallible resources of luxury, the salt-water stews of the Romans. 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Firmess* 95 Their mills, kilns, ovens, and stews for receiving their fish. 1862 *ANSTEN Channel Isl.* ii. ix. (1865) 213 A somewhat remarkable natural stow or pond exists in Jersey, in the manor of St. Ouen. 1888 *GOODE Amer. Fishes* 24 The young fish may advantageously be confined in 'stews' or artificial enclosures.

† b. *transf.* A pond of any kind; also, a moat. c. 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* l. 769 Let make a stewe With rayn watir, thyn herbis to renewe. 1592 *WYRLEY Armoric. Capitall de Bus* 139 This castle was inuironed with deep stew.

3. An artificial oyster-bed.

1611 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 335 Oysters, (whereof there are many pits, or stews). 1624 *MINOLETON Game Chess* v. iii. He that invented the first stews, for Oysters, And other Sea-fish. 1817 J. EVANS *Excurs. Windsor*, etc. 452 At Colchester, Milton, &c., stews or layers of Oysters are formed in places which nature had never allotted for them. 1881 *INGERSOLL Oyster-Industr.* (Fish. Industr. U.S.) 249 Stew, an artificial bed of oysters. Applied to the old Roman, and also to the modern methods of fattening (English).

4. A breeding place for pheasants.

1888 *Cassell's Encycl. Diet.*

5. *attrib.*, as † *stew-pond*, *stew-pond*.

1623 *ATHORP MS.* in *Simpkinson Washingtons* (1866) App. p. 1, To Martin 3 daies at the stue poole. .oo 02 02. . To Browne 6 daies raming the stue poole heade. .oo 03 00. 1797 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sensib.* xxx. There is a dove-cote, some delightful stuewponds, and a very pretty canal. 1865 G. F. BERKELEY *Life & Recoll.* II. 314 In a stew-pond you may tame a fish to a certain extent.

Stew (*stiu*), *sb.* Forms: 4 *stu*, *stuwe*, *stuyue*, *stuyue*, 4-5 *stwe*, 5 *stw*, *stwyde*, 4-6 *stue*, 4-7 *stewe*, 5 *stye*, 6 *stue*, *pl.* *stuse*, 6-*stew*. [a. OF. *estuve* (mod.F. *étuve*), a Com. Romanic word, represented by Pr. *estuba*, Sp., Pg. *estufa*, It. *stufa*; the discrepant forms seem to proceed from the two vulgar Latin forms, *stūpha* (*stūfa*) and *stūpa*, both which are recorded in med. Latin. The ulterior etymology is obscure: some regard the word as a verbal noun f. a vulgar L. vb. **extūfāre*, f. **tūfus* (It. *tūfo*) vapour, a. Gr. *τῆφος*. Connexion of some kind no doubt exists between the Rom. word and the Teut. root **stūb-* in OE. *stuf-bæp* hot-air bath, *stofa* masc. bath (mod. Eng. *stove sb.*), MDu. *stove*, mod. Dn. *stouf* fem. stove, footwarmer, Dn. *stouven* to stew, OHG. *stuba* fem. heated room, bath-room (MHG., mod. G. *stube* room), ON. *stufa*, *stufa* wk. fem. room with a fireplace (Sw. *stufva*, *stuga* cottage, Da. *stue* room).

The It. *stufa* was in the 17th c. adopted as *STUFF*.]

1. A stove, heated room.

† 1. A vessel for boiling, a caldron. *Obs.*

c. 1305 *Land Cokageyn* 109 *pe* leuerokes. . . Lijth adun to man is mud Idist in stu ful swiwe wel Pudrid wip glofite and canel. 1590 SPENSER *F.* O. l. xi. 44 As burning Aetna from his boyling stue Doth elch out flames, and rockes in peeces broke. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas.* for *Me.* v. 321 Here in Vienna, Where I haue seene corruption hoyle and bubble, Till it ore-run the Stew.

† b. A furnace for heating rooms by fires. *Obs.*

1688 *HOLME Armoury* iii. 424/1 A Stew or Stove. . . This is a thing by which Rooms are made warm, for Sick and Crazy Bodies, which cannot approach near a Fire.

† 2. A heated room; a room with a fireplace.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 601 Troilus. . . myght it se Thurg out a lytel wyndowe in a stuwe. Ther he by-shet syn mydnyght was [in] mewe. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xi. 131 It frethe more strongly in the Contres than in this half; and therefore bathe every man Stewes in his House, and in the Stewes the eten and don here Occupations. 1572 R. H. tr. *Lavater's Ghosts & Spir.* (1595) 165 They heard a knife falliing from the upper part, or flore of the stewe, wherein they were, yet sawe they nothing.

† b. 'A batter's drying room.' *Obs.* or *spurious*; the F. *étuve* has this sense. 1847 HALLIWELL.

3. A heated room used for hot air or vapour baths: hence, a hot bath. *Obs.* *exc. Hist.* or *arch.* 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 291 The bathes and the stews bothe The schetten in be every weie. c. 1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 192 His hodi schal be wel froid in be bap ouer in a stewe. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 481/1 Stwe, bathe, *stūpha*, *sternu*. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 16 *pe* paraliik man schal be hool. . . If se make him a stewe hoot and moist with herbis, bat is to seye, cerbe yue [etc.]. c. 1485 CAXTON *Dialogues* 42 Natayle the wyf of the stews kepeth a good steywe. . . They goon thedyr to be stewed Alle the strangers. 1540-1 *Elvot Image Cam.* 84 After his exercise, he entred into a baine or stew not hotte, where he taried sometyne by the space of one houre. c. 1550 H. LLOYN *Treas. Health* lixiii.

(Copland) U ij. Then put the pacient in a stewe or hote house. 1648 *GAGE West Ind.* 142 There is scarce any house which hath not also in the yard a stewe, wherein they bath themselves with hot water. 1656 W. DU GARO *Comenius Gate Lat. Unk.* § 467, 135 Being entred into a stow or hot-house, we gett up into the sweating-tuh, and draw out the sweat. 1799 *TOOKE View Russian Emp.* l. 357 A messuagge consists of a dwelling-house, a few little store-rooms, stables, and a stow or hot-bath, by which the yard is inclosed. c. 1800 *CANNING Poet. Wks.* (1827) 39 Oh! where is the great Doctor Dominicki, With his stews and his flucs, and his vapours to sweat ye? 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 301 Stews, sudatories, or sweating-houses, are resorted to for cure of sickness, for pleasure, nr [etc.]. 1855 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.*, *Stew*. . . is used for drying various substances, as plants, extracts, conserves, &c. or for taking vapour baths. In this case the *stew* or *stove* is said to be wet or humid; in the opposite case, it is said to be dry. 1865 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 23 Sept. 6/2 Above the vaults the original Turkish bath, or 'stew', remains in good preservation.

4. A brothel. (Developed from sense 3, on account of the frequent use of the public hot-air bath-houses for immoral purposes. Cf. BAGNIO.) a. In plural (chiefly *collect.*; sometimes, a quarter occupied by houses of ill-fame).

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. vii. 65 Iacke be Iogelour And Ionete of be stuyues. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 34 So been women of the stuyes. . . yput out of my cure. 1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 511/1 No person that had dwelled at the comone Stuyes. c. 1450 *CAPGRAVE St. Aug.* vi. 8 He used tauners and stewis and swed sory gouernours as [etc.]. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 350 Ye Ianettys of the stuyes, and lychnons on lofte. c. 1520 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 1226 Some of them reneth straight to the stuse. 1550 *CROWLEY Epir.* 281 The bawdes of the stues be turned all out. 1581 *PETTIR tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* ii. (1586) 90 b, Many Gentlemen. . . think it no less shame to be seene in y^e companie of y^e haser sort, than to be taken in the common stews. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* 77 London, what are thy Suburbs but licensed Stews? 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* iii. ii. 1. (1624) 367 In Italy and Spaine, they haue their stews in every great City. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* v. 239 At this time also, by the King's command, were the Stews suppressed. 1681 [D'URFAY] *Progr. Honesty* iv. 4 Tickets from the Beldame of the Stews. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 33 *p* 9 All Affectation by any other Arts to please the Eyes of Men, would be banished to the Stews for ever. 1751 *BOSWELL Johnson* an. 1776, 5 Apr. He strongly censured the licensed stews at Rome. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* xl. Among the most noisome of the stews and dens of London. 1865 J. HATTON *Bitter Sweets* xxvii. He frequented the dens and fashionable stews of the metropolis. 1873 *DIXON Two Queens* iii. i. 1. 118 Their ranks were filled by rogues and scare-crows from the styes and stews.

Fig. 1657 *TRAPP Comm.* Job iv. 13. II. 43 Carnal hearts are . . . stews of unclean thoughts.

† Erroneous explanation.

1836 S. COOPER *Pract. Surg.* (ed. 6) 332 (Cassell) In the borough of Southwark. . . there were places called stews, where prostitutes were confined, and received the benefits of surgical assistance. 1888 *Cassell's Encycl. Diet.*, *Stew* . . . an early form of lock hospital.

† b. in plural form construed as sing. *Obs.*

1531 *TINOCAL Answ. More* iv. ii. Wls. (1573) 320/1 His setting vp in Rome a stues not of women onely, but of the male kynde also agaynst nature, and a thousand abhominations to grosse for a Turke, are tokens good inough that he is y^e right Antichrist. 1572 R. T. *Discourse* 33 b, Hee deflowred Maydes and straungers; made Lateranense (that holy Pallace) a Stewes, and brothall house. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Huleu*, the name of a Stewes in Paris. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* ix. 406 A playne Stewes or Brothell house. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Prince* (1659) 230 Lasciviousness. . . is sacrilegiously to make the Body (God's Temple) a Stewes. 1691 *d'Emiliane's Frauds Rom. Monks* 61 A Monk. . . very scandalously kept a publick Stew.

† c. in sing. *Obs.*

1374 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 26 By abstynence, or by sekenesse, Prison, stewe, or grete distresse. 1554 *BALD Declat. Bonner's Articles* 43 Hys house was nothing elles but a common stewe. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* i. vi. 152 To Mart As in a Romish Stew. 1634 *CANNE Necess. Separ.* (1849) 145 For the glory of God, that it may appear his house to be no cage of unclean hirds, no sty of swine, no den of thieves, no stow or brothell-house. 1640 *DEPOS.* 5 Mar. in *Gloze. Dico. Reg.* The breeding of the said Judith Anslay was noe better then in a Stewe or whorehouse. 1790 *BYSTANDER* 373 Father and son may, with propriety, be seen together at the same stew. 1809 *KENALL Trav.* l. xiii. 155 Dost thou suppose, villain, I am acquainted with bad houses? What dost thou want of a stew?

† d. (sing. and pl.) A bawd or prostitute. *Obs.* 1552 *HULOET*, Stew, bawde, or marchant of whores, *leno*. 1578 *WHETSTONE 1st Pt. Promos & Cass.* iv. iii. Shall Cassandra now he termed, in common speeche, a stews? 1639 *MAYNE City Match* v. v. I have matcht a Stewes; The noiest woman oth' Towne. 1650 *SIR A. WELDON Cr. King James* 146 Instead of that beauty he had a notorious Stew sent him.

II. Senses derived from *STREW* v. 2

5. A preparation of meat slowly boiled in a stew-pan, generally containing vegetables, rice, etc.

1756 *MRS. CALDERWOOD in Coltness Collect.* (Mail. Club) 252 They can dress . . . upon this stowe, a roast, a boill, a fry, a stew and a bake. 1817 *BYRN Beppo* vii. Because they have no sauces to their stews. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* viii, It's a stew of tripe. . . and cw-heel. . . and parrow-grass, all working up together in one delicious gravy. 1873 *QUIDA PASCAREL* l. 53 Mariucia poured her stew into a dish. Fig. 1859 *DICKENS T. Two Cities* ii. iv. The last sediment of the human stew that had been bolliog there all day.

b. Irish stew: a dish composed of pieces of mutton, potatoes, and onions stewed together.

1814 *BYRON Devil's Drive* i. The Devil. died 00. a rebel or so on an Irish stew. 1826 in *Sheridaniana* 253 An

Irish stew was that on which he particularly plumed himself. 1891 *Spectator* 14 Nov. 669/2 A recipe for Irish stew.

6. A state of excitement, esp. of great alarm or anxiety.

1806 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum.* *Life* v. *Introd.*, Our perplexities and alarms, at which they presume to soeer under the nick-names of rubs, hores, stews, takings, &c. 1809 *LADY LYTELTON Corr.* (1912) 85 Poor Mr. Allen is in a stew about his sermon. 1817-8 *COBBETT Resid. U.S.* (1822) 18 What a stew a man would be in, in England, if he had his grain lying about out of doors in this way! 1825 *BROCKETT N. C. Gloss.* 57, In a sad stew, in a state of great perplexity. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 248 As you may readily fancy, I was all the time in a most confounded stew, lest the tender, pulpy branches should give way. 1834 *Sword & Trowel* Jan. 41 As to France. . . she is in an everlasting stew.

7. *collog.* A state of being overheated or bathed in perspiration. Cf. *STEW* v. 3 a, d.

1892 A. M. FAIRBAIN in W. B. Selbie *Life* (1914) ix. 330, I never was in such a stew, as it were, confined in a stove within stoves. 1911 WEBSTER.

III. 8. *attrib.*, as (sense 2) † *stew-door*; (sense 4) † *stew-holder*, *stew-instructed* adj.; also † *stew-hole*, a hole in the floor of a kitchen to serve as a cooking fireplace; † *stew-side*, a quarter occupied by stews or brothels; *stew-stove*, a cooking stove. Also *STEW-HOUSE*.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 698 He. . . gan he *stewe dore al soft vn-pynn. c. 1430 in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 842 That no *Stew-holder keep noo Woman wythin his Houe that bath any Syckness or Brenning. 1598 *SROW SURV.* 331 In a Parliament holden at Westminster the 8. of Henry the second, it was ordayned. . . That no stewholder or his wife should let or stay any single woman to go and come freely at all times. 1780 *Young Tour* (rel. l. 100) The *stew hole in his kitchen. 1833 *FORD Lord's Sacrific.* i. 1, Her *stew-instructed Art. 1552 *HULOET*, *Stewside or place for whores, *suburrana regio*. 1797 [E. DORRINGTON] *Philip Quaril* (1816) 56 He cut a hole in the ground. . . after the manner of *stew-stoves in noblemen's kitchens.

Stew (*stiu*), *sb.* *Sc.* and *north.* [Of obscure etymology.]

The sense history of *STEW sb.* and the related *vh.* seems to exclude the possibility of connexion with those words. From the similarity of sense, the word has been supposed to be cognate with (MDu.), LG. *stuw*, OHG. *stuw* (mod. G. *staub*), Da. *stov*, dust; but the phonological possibility of this has not been shown.]

Snuffing out vapour, stench, or clouds of dust.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xl. 614 Sic ane stwe rais owth thame then Of anynding bath of hors and men. 1513 *DOUGLAS Eneis* ii. x. 83 With stew, puldir, and dust mixt on this wise. 1571 H. CHARTEAIS *Lyndesay's Wks.* Pref. Aivb, Fra that lyre rais sic ane stew, quhilk sturk sic sturt to thair stomokis, that thay rewit it euer after. 1783 J. HURTON *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss. 66 *Stew*, when the air is full of dust, smoke, or steam. 1828 *CARR Crazeen Gloss.*, *Stew*, vapour, dust, an offensive smell. 1867 *Goodfrie at Home* xxiv. 9, I fear ye'll sconface wi' the reek, An a' the stoor an' stew.

† **Stew**, v. 1 *Obs.* Also 3 *stewien*. [Early ME. *stewit*, *stewe* (the compound *widstewe* occurs c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15), perh. repr. OE. **stewian* = WGer. **stauwjan* (3 sing. **stauwif*), whence MLG., MHG. *stōuwen*, *stauwen* to check, restrain, hinder, mod. G. *stauen* to dam np.] *trans.* To check, restrain.

c. 1205 *LAY. 6266* And he sette stronge lawen to steowien his folke. c. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 374 Stille hec þu þenne & stew swuche wordes. *Ibid.* 668 Meistre ham swa þt he beon mid alle istewet & stille. *Ibid.* 1529 Stew þe & stille þine wordes. c. 1350 *Prayer to our Lady* 34 in O. E. *Misc.* 1333 Moder ful of milce. . . late me steowi mi flesch. 1400 *Morie Arth.* 1489 Thay. . . alle steweðe wyth strengthe, that stode them agaynes. c. 1400 *Sege Terus.* 48/841 (E. E. T. S.) Waspsian etynte of þe stour, stuwþ his burnes, þat wer for-beten & bled.

Stew (*stiu*) v. 2 Forms: 5 *stive*, *stuwe*, *stewyn*, *stuwyn*, *stuyñ*, 5-6 *stue*, 5-7 *stue*, 5-*stew*. *Pa. ppl.* 5 *stewid*, *-yde*, *y-stwyde*, *-yed*, 6 *stuyd*, 7 *stewd*. [a. OF. *estuver* (mod. F. *étuver*), related to *estuve* *STEW sb.* 2 Cf. Pr. *estubar*, Sp., Pg. *estufar*, It. *stufare*.]

† 1. *trans.* To bathe in a hot bath or a vapour bath.

c. 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.* Gov. *Lordsh.* 60 Afir þat stewe þe with stuwynge couenable to be tyme, for þat mekyl profytes. c. 1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 192 At morowe he schal he stewid, and whanne he sweth þis bodi schal be froid wip vinegre. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lysf. Manhode* ii. xxxii. (1869) 87 Oon day thou chaufest him the bath, and sithe stiwist [orig. *estuwist*] him. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (Addit. MS.) lxx. 387 Ten seide the presidente, 'stewethyme, and than shall he speke'. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 481/2 Stuywn menn, or bathyn (*v. r.* stuyñ in a stwi, balneo, a 1533 *BERNERS Huon* cxlv. 543 And the lady had jiii ladies to seroe her and she was baynyd and stuyd, and aparylyd. 1541 *COPLAND Guydon's Form.* Xijij. It were behouefull to bath or stewe the membre with the infusyon of a pyece of yren. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physike* 2/1 For ach in the heade. Seeth Wormewoode in water. . . Some there are which boyle the same in vinegre, and so stue therewith the head. 1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 39 The sweat dropt from us no otherwise than if we had beeo stew'd in Stoves or hot Baths.

2. *Cooking.* a. *trans.* To boil slowly in a close vessel; to cook (meat, fruit, etc.) in a liquid kept at the simmering-point.

c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1869) 14 Stue thy peions thus thou schalle. c. 1430 *Two Cookery-Bks.* l. 9 Pertrich stwyde. *Ibid.*, Smale Byrds y-stwyde. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 451/2 *Ibid.*, Stuywn mete (*v. r.* stuyñ) *stūpha*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 735/2, I

stewe wardens, or any frutes, or meates, *je esteuue*. 1594 *Gd. Huswifes Handmaid Kitchen* 15 b. To stue a Neates foote. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* iii. v. 121 And in the height of this Bath when I was more than halfe stew'd in grease (like a Dutch-dish) to be throwne into the Thames. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* ii. v. 65 Thou shalt be whipt with Wier, and stew'd in brine. 1632 *SHERWOOD*. To stew meate, *cuire, ou bouillir la chair entre deux plats*. 1669 *Sir K. Digby's Closet opened* 178 To stew a Breast of Veal. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* iii. 82/2 To Hash is to stew any Meate that is cold. 1769 *MRS. RAFFAEL Engl. Housekpr.* (1805) 121 To stew a Turkey brown. 1770 *MRS. GLASSE Confl. Confectioner* 22 Pour it on your pippins, and stew them till they are quite tender. 1816 *TUCKER Narr. Exptd. R. Zaire* iii. (1818) 122 Earthen pots. in which they boil or stew their meats. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xxviii. Pits, wrought in the hill-side and lined with heated stones, served for stewing immense quantities of beef, mutton, and venison. 1873 'OVIDA' *Pascarel* II. 6 We saw the food stewed and fried ere it came to us.

b. *intr.* Of meat, fruit, etc.: To undergostewing; to be cooked by slow boiling in a closed vessel.

1594 *Gd. Huswifes Handmaid Kitchen* 1 Let them [Turneps, etc.] stew till they be verie tender. 1701 *Compl. Caterer* 79 Let them all Stew well together. 1770 *MRS. GLASSE Confl. Confectioner* 25 Let them [pears] stew over a slow fire for half an hour. 1842 *LONDON Suburban Hort.* 548 Catillac [pear]. Large, broadly turbinate, brownish-yellow, and red, stews a good colour.

c. In fig. phrases, with the sense: To be left to suffer the natural consequences of one's own actions. Cf. *FRY v. 1*, 3, and *F. cuire dans son jus*.

1656 *EARL MONM. tr. Boccacini's Advts. Parnass.* ii. liii. (1674) 204 [He] could not better discover Hypocrites, than by suffering them (like Oysters) to stew in their own water. 1885 *Times* 21 May 8/3. I have held that it would be possible. . . with some reservations, to allow the Soudan to 'stew in its own grease'. 1885 *SIR W. HARCOURT Sp. at Lowestoft* 14 Dec. Liberals must not be in a hurry to turn the Tories out. He would let them for a few months stew in their own Parnellite juice. 1901 *Scotsman* 7 Mar. 7/4 Abyssinian soldiers are to be withdrawn, and the Tigreans are to be left to stew in their own juice.

3. *transf.* † a. *trans.* To bathe in perspiration. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* ii. iv. 93 Came there a reeking Poste, Stew'd in his haste, halfe breathlesse, painting forth From Gonerill his Mistris, salutations. 1620 *J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Praise Hempseed* (1623) 31 Drencht with the swassing waues, and stew'd in sweat. 1673 *R. HEAD Canting Acad.* 133 The expectation of . . . punishment had stew'd him in a cold sweat. 1686 *tr. Charadin's Trav. Persia* 226 We did not feel the Coldness of the Weather: For the Crowd of People . . . almost stew'd us before we got out. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* ii. 49 We encamped close by this Castle, all scorched with the Sun, and stewed in Sweat.

† b. *fig.* To soak, steep, imbue. *Obs.* 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iii. iv. 93 To lue In the ranke sweat of an ensembed hed, Stew'd in corruption. 1630 *QUARLES Solomon's Recant.* Solil. ii. Wks. (Grosart) II. 174/2 Stue thy heart in mirth, And crush the childe of sorrow in her birth. 1635 *BROME Sparagus Gard.* v. xlii. His conscience is stew'd in Bribes. 1822 *HAZLITT Table* I. Ser. ii. (1869) 223 An opinion is vulgar that is stewed in the rank breath of the rabble.

c. To confine in close or ill-ventilated quarters. Chiefly with *up*.

1590 *GREENE Mourne. Garm.* (1616) 5 If Aristotle had still, like a Micher, been stewed vp in Stagyrta, he had neuer written his workes. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India* § P. 92 The Rich Banyans. . . stew themselves out of a penurious humour, crowding Three or Four Families together into a Hovel. 1714 *MACKY Journ. Eng.* (1729) II. 38 Formerly the Country Ladies were stewed up in their Fathers old Mansion Houses, and seldom saw Company. 1812 *SIR J. SINCLAIR Syst. Husb. Scot.* i. 17 Cattle suffer much from being buddled together, and stewed close up in a low-roofed cow-house in winter.

d. *intr.* To stay excessively long in bed. Also, to remain in a heated or stifling atmosphere; hence *slang*, to study hard.

1671 *TUCKER Adv. Five Hours* i. (ed. 3) 15 Sir, they have certain Niches in their Walls, where they climb up a Nights, and there they stew. In their own Grease, till Morning. 1705 *VANBRUGH Confederacy* ii. i. Abroad, abroad, abroad already? why, she uses to be stewing in her bed three hours after this time. 1832 *WARREN Diary Late Physic.* II. iv. 219 What a gloomy man that Dr. — is. . . he keeps one stewing in bed for a week, if one has but a common cold. 1866 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 706 Cooper was stewing over his books. 1870 *MISS BRIGGS R. Lynne* i. vi. 81 The sea-breezes will freshen me up, after stewing in this hole. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 576. I had been stewing for nine months and more in tropic and equatorial swamps. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Sept. 4/1 Should the charms of his hook lure him to sleep, . . . the string tied to his tuft of hair would instantly remind him of the . . . necessity to 'stew' for the ensuing examination.

Stew, *v. 3* *Sc.* Also *g* *steuch*. [*STEW sb. 3*]

intr. To stink, emit a stench. 1563 *WINGET tr. Vincent. Lirin.* xxxi. Wks. (S.T.S.) II. 64 Thai know thay stink to na man almais haistelle to be plesand, gif it stewart and reikit out naikit and plane. 1891 *J. H. BURGESS Rasmus's Buddie* 63 Da stink o himstint to a hizz Cam steuchin but.

Stewable (*stiu'abl*). [*STEW v. 2* + *-ABLE*] Capable of being stewed.

1873 *RUSKIN For. Clav.* xxvii. 19 Probably stewable in your modern stoves with better effect.

Steward (*stiu'ard*), *sb.* Forms: 1 *stizeward*, *stizward*; 1-5 *stizward*, 3 *stizward*, 4-5 *stizwarde*, 4-6 *styward* (e, 5 *styeward*; 4-5 *steiward*; 3-7 *stuard* (e, 5 *stwarde*, 5-6 *stuerd* (e, 4-6 *stuard* (e; 4-5 *steuard*, 5 *stewer* (e) (de, 4-6 *steward* (e, 4-6 *steward*. *β. Sc.* and *north.* 5 *stewarto*, 5 *stwart*;

7-8 *stuart*; 5-8 *stewart*, 4- *stewart*. [*OE. stizward, stigward, f. stig of uncertain meaning + ward keeper, WARD sb.*]

The word is not found in any MS. earlier than the 11th c., and the form *stizward*, though certainly the original, is recorded only in a late transcript. The first element is most probably *OE. stig* a house or some part of a house (cf. *stig-wita* house-dweller); this is doubtless cogn. with *stigu* *Stv sb.* and *stigan* to climb (*Stv v.*), but there is no ground for the assumption that *stizward* originally meant 'keeper of the pig-sties'.

The Eng. title is quoted by Froissart in the OF. form *estuard*. The rare ON. *stioardr* is adopted from OE.

Since the 16th c. the definitions of the word have often been influenced by the supposed etymologies *stead + ward* and *stow + ward*.

1. An official who controls the domestic affairs of a household, superintending the service of his master's table, directing the domestics, and regulating household expenditure; a major-domo. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

c 1000 *Gloss.* in *Wt. Wäcker* 223/7, *Discoforus, discifer, uel stiward*. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* *ibid.* 129/13 *Economus*, *stiward*. c 1290 *St. Eustace* 144 in *S. E. Leg.* 397. *Pis kniȝtes poȝte wonȝer gret þat a such heiwod Of so quinte seruisse was as he were eny stuard*. 1393 *LANGL P. Pl. C.* xvi. 40 Reson stod and stihlede as for styward of balle. 14. . . *Bk. Curtasye* 535 in *Babes Bk.* At countynge stuarde schalle hen. c 1490 *HENRY WALLACE* iv. 383 Hys stwart Kerlye brocht thaim in fusioyn Gude thing enuech quhat was in to the toun. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. x. 37 The first of them. . . Of all the house had charge and gouernement, As Guardian and Steward of the rest. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* ii. v. 169 If not, let me see thee a steward still, the fellow of seruants. 1623 *WEBSTER Duchess Maffi Dram. Pers.*, Antonio Bologna, steward of the household to the Duchess. 1651 *J. WHITE Rich Cabinet* (1677) 171 A Steward coming to buy fruit for his Lady, bought all the apples they had at 7 a penny.

transf. and *fig.* 1697 *DE FOE Ess. Projects* 302. I cannot think that God Almighty ever made them so delicate, so glorious Creatures. . . and all to be only Stewards of our Houses, Cooks, and Slaves.

b. A member of a college who supervises the catering or presides at table.

1749 *POINTER Oxon. Acad.* 23 'Tis a custom for one of these scholars to take it by turns to be steward every week, whose office it is to cater for the rest of the society. 1893 *FOWLER Hist. C. C. C. (O. H. S.)* 51 The Steward of the Hall was one of the graduate-Fellows appointed, from week to week, to assist the Bursars in the commissariat and internal expenditure of the College. 1899 *B. W. HENDERSON Merton Coll.* 249 To each Undergraduate table one member is appointed as steward. Forty years ago the Postmasters elected their own steward.

c. A servant of a college who is charged with the duty of catering. Also, the head servant of a club or similar institution, who has control of the other servants.

1518 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) III. 473. *iiij li shalbe deleyerd yerly to the stuard of the said Colledge*. 1717 *E. MILLER Acc. Univ. Camb.* 106 The 7th Statute concerning the Steward. . . appoints him to go with the Cook to the Shambles, to see the Victuals bought; and to demand from the Fellows, &c. all Monies due for Commons, and sizings at the end of every Moneth, &c. 1861 [THREVELYAN] *Horace at Univ. Athens* (1865) 19 The steward and the cook have done me brown. 1914 *Kelly's Oxf. Directory* 125 Worcester [College]. Steward & Head Cook.

d. An officer in a ship who, under the direction of the captain or the purser, keeps the stores and arranges for the serving of meals; now applied to any attendant who waits upon the passengers, often with defining word indicating rank or special function, as *bath-, cabin-, deck-, table-steward; captain's steward, chief steward, paymaster's steward*, etc.

In comic literature there are many allusions to the steward's function of attending to sea-sick passengers.

c 1450 *Pilgrims Sea-Voy.* 38 'Hale in the wartake! 'bit shal be done.' 'Steward! couer the hoorde anone.' 1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 166 John Swynborne styward — vijij. John Gyllyn coke — x. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholay's Voy.* iii. iv. 76 Their daily prouision. . . is prepared by a steward & a cooke. 1626 *CAPT. SMITH Acad. Yng. Seamen* 5 The Steward is to deliuer out the victual, according to the Captains directions. 1694 *MORTEUX Rabelais* iv. xviii. 76 Poor Panurge. . . sat on the Deck all in a heap. . . and. . . bawld out fruitfully, Steward, *Maistre d'Hostel*, . . pr'ythee let's have a piece of Powder'd Beef or Pork. 1836 *MARRYAT Midsh. Easy* ix. But a cup of tea, and ship's biscuit and butter I can desire the steward to get ready for you. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* iv. xii. Talk of trades. . . who wouldn't know your brother to be a Steward! There's. . . an air of reliability about him in case you wanted a basin, which points out the steward! 1883 W. CLARK RUSSELL *Sailors' Lang.* 139 Steward, a saloon waiter. One who has charge of the stores. Those under him are called under-stewards. 1897 *Punch* 23 Jan. 37/1 *Mrs. Dibbles (en route for Paris. Sea chaffy)*. Channel Tunnel not a bad idea. . . Steward! [*Goes below*].

2. As the title of an officer of a royal household.

a. *gen.* Originally, an officer with similar functions to the 'steward' of an ordinary household (see sense 1). After the Norman Conquest, the title was the Eng. equivalent of the OF. *seneschal*, med. L. *senescallus, dapifer*, which, in England as on the Continent, had come to designate an office in the royal household held only by a great noble of the realm. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1925 *K. Eadred's Will* in *Birch Cartul. Sax.* III. 75 And elcan gesettan discōegne and gesettan bræðelne and gesettan hīrelle hnneðeatig mancusa goldis. . . And elcan gesettan stigward þritig mancusa goldas. a 1122 O. E.

Chron. an. 1120, Swyðe maneȝa of þæs cynges hired, stiwardas, & burþenas, & hyrlas. c 1205 *LAV.* 722 He hæfde ene stiward þene wisseste mon of al þis arde. c 1330 *R. Brunne Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13602 Neure styward ne botlyer þat serued kyng ne kayser, So wel halp at here power. c 1350 *S. Thomas* 194 in *Horst. Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 22 Þe kynges steward and als þe quene To Cristes law conuertid he clene. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3378 A stif man & a stern þat was þe kynges stiward & cheuteyn was chose þat eschel to lede. c 1450 *Merlin* vi. 102, I will praye yow, that yef ye he kyngste, that ye make mysonne Kay your styward. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Kings* xviii. 18 Eliachim the sonne of Helchias the stewartre [*Vulg. fraxipositus domus*]. 1756-67 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 310 Charles Maximilian Von Thurn, steward of the houshold to the empress-dowager Eleanora.

b. (Lord) Steward of the King's Household.

A peer whose nominal duty it is to control the King's household above stairs, and to preside at the Board of Green Cloth (see *GREEN CLOTH*). In early times he exercised important judicial functions.

[c 1400 *FROISSANT Chron.* *Œuvres* 1872 XVI. 23 Messire Thomas de Persy avoit esté ung grant temps souverain estuard de l'ostel du roy, c'est-à-dire en franchois maistre et seneschal.] 1428 in *Nicolas Proc. Privy Coun.* (1834) III. 286 John Lord Tyotot an off Pwys stiward off þe Kynges howse. 1532 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 § 1 The same Licence to be declared in writing by the Kinges Highnes, or the Lorde Steward of his most honourable Houshold. 1554 *Act 1 Mary c. 4* It hathe now pleased the Quenes Majestie to. . . change the name of the Grete Maister of her Highnes most honourable Houshold. into the name of the sayd Lorde Stuarde of her most honourable Householde. 1673 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* iv. i. 18 The Duke of Suffolk is the first, and claims To be high Steward. 1710 *J. CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gl. Brit.* i. ii. (ed. 23) 108 For the Civil Government of the King's Court, the chief officer is Lord Steward.

3. a. (Lord High) Steward or Great Steward

of England. Recorded since the 15th cent. as: The title of a high officer of state, the earlier *senescallus Angliae*. Since the accession of Henry IV this officer has been appointed only on the occasion of a coronation, at which he presides, or for the trial of a peer, which takes place in the *Court of the Lord High Steward* if Parliament be not sitting.

Originally this office seems to have carried little more than the privilege of waiting on the king's table, especially on state occasions. But it soon became hereditary in the earls of Leicester, and powers similar to those of the French *seneschal* were claimed for it by Simon de Montfort. This development was checked by the attainer of Simon, and the office finally fell in to the crown by the accession of its holder Henry IV.

1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* v. 249/2 Thomas erle of Devonshire, upon an enditement of high treasons. . . afore Humfrey Duc of Bukingham, steward of Englonrd for that tyme assigned. 1522-3 *Act 14 & 15 Hen. VIII.* c. 20 § 1 Before Thomas Duke of Norffolk for that tyme oonly heygng greute Stuarde of Englonde by the Kynges lettres patentis. a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 15 Jan. 1641. The E. of Arundell and Surrey. . . was made High Steward. 1770 *J. CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gl. Brit.* i. ii. (ed. 23) 83 The Lord High Steward of England or Vice-Roy. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* iv. xix. 257 They usually (in case of an impeachment of a peer for treason) address the crown to appoint a lord high steward. 1842 *J. G. NICHOLS in Gentl. Mag.* May 485/2 To the high office of Steward of England the Duke of Lancaster became entitled in right of his wife, on the death of his father in law Henry Duke of Lancaster in 1361. 1907 *HARCOURT His Grace the Steward* 379 We may regard the Southampton trial as the true source of the court of the lord high steward.

b. (Lord High) Steward of Scotland. *Hist.*

The first officer of the Scottish King in early times; he had control of the royal household, great administrative powers, and the privilege of leading the army into battle. The office, described as *senescallatus Scotiae* in a charter of Malcolm IV, 1158, fell in to the crown upon the accession of Robert the Steward as Robert II, whence the name of the royal house of Stuart; but the title was given to the heir-apparent until the Union. *Great Steward of Scotland* is now a title of the Prince of Wales.

1507 *Reg. Privy Seal Scot.* i. 210 His derest son James, prince and steward of Scotland. 1770 *J. CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gl. Brit.* ii. ii. (ed. 23) 411 The Lord High Steward of Scotland. . . was. . . in the old Charters, placed before the Constable and Mareschal. a 1768 *ERSKINE Inst. Law Scot.* i. iv. § 10 (1773) 57 We may here. . . add a few words concerning the office of Steward of Scotland. 1845 *New Statist. Acc. Scot.* x. 497 Subsequently to his [*sc. Malcolm's*] time, we find the antiquated title of Athlone giving way to that of Steward of Scotland. 1875 *MAIR Hist. Inst.* 139 The blood of the Steward of Scotland runs in the veins of the Kings of England.

† 4. A deputy-governor, vice-gerent. *Obs.*

c 1205 *LAV.* 1778 Sende ich wulle to Aðionard þe is min agene stiward. . . For him ich habbe wel bi-tæht Brutlond to witene. c 1300 *Havelok* 666 Þe wicke traitour godard, þat was denemarfka stiward. 1389 *TRAVIS Hiden* (Rolls) III. 435 Zephiron, Alisaundre his styward [*L. praefectus Alexandri*]. *Ibid.* IV. 425 He. ordeynede stywardes [*L. praesides*] to governe þese londes. c 1450 *Merlin* ii. 24 The barons chosen Vortiger to be stwarde.

Fig. 1436 *Pot. Ret. & L. Poems* (1903) 12 Souden of all Surry, Emperour of Babilon, Steward of Helle. *Ibid.*, And whi þat I am Stiward of Helle: I lete you wite I have alle gouernance of wicked mawmenties & wicked spirites. 1645 *BALL Spiere Gov.* 7 A King of England is but in nature of an high Steward of the Kingdome by inheritance.

5. One who manages the affairs of an estate on behalf of his employer.

a 1386 *CHAUCER Frof.* 579 Worthy to been stywardes of

rente and lond Of any lord that is in Engeland. c. 1420 *Sir Anadace* (Camden) i. The stuard sayd, Sir, 3e awe wele more Thenne 3e may of your londus rec. In faythe this seyn 3ere. 1488 *Maldon* (Essex) *Liber B.* fol. 39 Robert Plomer, ... chiefe Steward of landis on-to lord Henry, Erie of Essex. 1577 *Goode tr. Heresbach's Husb.* i. 11 Ouer my Gate I haue laide my Steward, from whence he may looke into the Court, and ouersee his neighbour the Bayly. 1742 *Middleton Cisterio* i. vi. 456 The principal manager or steward of all his affairs. 1821 *D'Oyley Life Saneiroft* i. 468 On the following day, the servants of his establishment were dismissed by the steward. 1846 *McCulloch Acc. Brit. Emp.* (1854) i. 451 We believe that the stewards of England, though inferior, perhaps, to the factors of Scotland, are a useful body of men. 1892 *Laoy Verney Verney Mem.* i. 14 The estate had been so long without a head, under the management of the steward. 1930 *C. Shorter Highw. 3 Byways Buckingh.* xvi. 177 The present Manor House... has long been given over to the Duke of Bedford's steward.

b. *Steward of the manor*: one who transacts the financial and legal business of a manor on behalf of the lord; he holds the manor-court in the lord's absence, and keeps a copy of its rolls, whence the name *steward of copyhold*. *Steward of the leet*, *steward of the hundred*, *steward of the haven-court*, an official with similar functions in the leet, hundred, and haven courts.

1303 *R. Brunne Handl. Synne* 5421 Stywardes... hat lordynges courtys holde. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B. Prok.* 66 Some... in stede of stywardes sytten and demen. 1425 *Rolls of Parlt. IV.* 365/2 Stuardus of Letus and Hundredis. 1531 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc.) II. 186 William Marshall gentleman than being Steward of the said Manour. c. 1537 in *W. Rye Cromer* (1889) 52 Henry, Erie of Surrey High Stuard of the Kyngs Haven Courts in Cromer. 1577 *Leigh Surv.* G. j. h. Yerley Fees to any Receiour... high Steward, or vnder Steward... to bee goyng out of a Mannour... are called Reprises. c. 1600 *Mannor & Cr. Baron* (1909) 200 The Steward ys an officer named by the Lorde, and his offyce ys to directe the sewtors by order of lawe to recorde and regester the pleses and Judgements of the Courte... And he is not Judge there hut Recorder or clerke as shalbe sayde for he cannot quash an Essoin nor doe any other thinge withoute the assente of the Sewtors. 1791 *Ritson Jurist. Cr. & Let* introd. p. viii. The Leet is a court of record... It is held before the Steward... of the Lrd. 1864 *Miss S. P. Fox Kingsbridge Estuary* 3 The Manor of Kingsbridge belongs to John Scohill, Esq... whose Steward holds a Court Leet and Court Baron here. 1897 *E. Howlett in W. Andrews' Legal Lore* 93 The steward also usually presides at the copyhold courts of the manor.

c. The title of 'The administrator, often with merely nominal duties, of certain estates of the Crown, as *Steward of Blackburn Hundred*, *the Duchy of Lancaster*. For *Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds*, see *CHILTERN* i.

1444 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 106/1 The Steward of the Duchy of Lancaster. c. 1472 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 26 To our right trustie & welbelovyd Sir William Plumpton, knight, Stuard of the lordship of Spofford. 1499 *N. Riding Rec.* N. S. (1894) i. 130 To... Sir Ricd Chomeley, Stuard of oure lordship of Pykeryng. 1600 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ. V.* 383 Out of Blackmore hundred, whereof y^e maiestie haith made him the stuarde.

d. In Scotland: A magistrate originally appointed by the king to administer the crown lands forming a STEWARTRY, *q.v.*; see quot. 1754. *Principal steward*, such an official as distinguished from the *steward-depute*, to whom part of the duties were usually delegated. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1432 *Sc. Acts Jas. I.* (1814) II. 21 Ye lorde of be Regalite or his Steward or halze. 1473-4 *Act. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 10 Item of the Steward of Kirkcudbright lxi. c. 1575 *Balfour Practicks* (1754) 16 Stewardis and Stewardreis. Strathern, Lord Drummond. 1678 *Sir G. Mackenzie Crim. Laws Scot.* i. xxvii. § x. (1699) 143 The Sheriffs, Lords of Regality, and Stewarts, are declared Judges competent to this Crime. a 1688 J. WALLACE *Descr. Orkney* (1693) 88 The Government of the Steward is in the Kings Bounds, the Manner and Procedure of his Jurisdiction is after the form of Sheriffship, the Title only differing. 1708 *Procl.* 18 Aug. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4464/4 We... ordain... Our Solicitor to Dispatch Copies thereof to the Sheriffs of the several Shires, Stewarts of Stewartries. 1754 *ERSKINE Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 38 The steward was the magistrate appointed by the King over such regality lands as happened to fall to the Crown by forfeiture, &c.; and therefore the steward's jurisdiction was equal to that of a regality. a 1768 — *Inst. Law Scot.* i. iv. § 10 (1775) 56 Regality-deputes were sometimes called stewards; hut steward, in the strict sense, signified a magistrate appointed by the King over special lands belonging to himself. 1901 *R. De B. Trotter Galloway Gospir* 236 Davie... summons't the laird for the price o' the hooses, hut he made naething o't, for the Steward said he had nae writins on't. 1912 *A. Porteous Hist. Criff* ii. 32 The office of dapifer, seneschal, or steward, of Strathern.

e. *Steward of the High Peak*: see quot. 1851. 1653 *MANLOVE Cust. Lead-mines* 199 (E.D.S.) The Dutchie Court... may appoint a Steward, that may try The Cause again upon the minery. 1851 *Act 14 & 15 Vict.* c. 94 § 3 To be called the Steward of the High Peak Barmote Courts, and such Steward shall hold his Office during the Will and Pleasure of Her Majesty.

f. *fig.* (from senses i and 5.) An administrator and disposer of wealth, favours, &c.; esp. one regarded as the servant of God or of the people.

Partly after Biblical uses, in which the word represents Gr. οἰκονόμος, *L. dispensator*. c. 900 *Solih. Augustine in Cockayne Shrine* (1864) 176 Me þincð betere þæt ic forlepe þa zýfe and folgyze þam zýfan ðe me zæder zýsliward ge ðas weald ge æc liss freomcýpes. a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 386 Luue is heouene stward. c. 1430 *How Good Wyf tauzde Dowg.* 21 in *Babes Bk.* 3eue of þin owe

good, and be not to hard, For seeldeo is þat hous poore þere god is stward. 1539 *BIBLE* (Great) i *Cor.* iv. 2 Let a man thys wyse esteime vs, euen as y^e minysters of Christ, and stewards of the secretes of God. 1575-85 *ABR. SANOV'S Sermon.* x. 167 God hath made him rich, that he as a faithful steward might bestowe those riche blessings vpon the familie... of God. 1594 *A. Hume Poems* (S. T. S.) 147 The Lord is a wise and discreet steward, and dispenser of his benefites. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* v. iii. 137 Master Shallow, my Lord Shallow, be what thou wilt, I am Fortunes Steward. 1615 *G. SANOV'S Tract.* i. 32 Luxury being the steward, and the treasure vnexhaustible. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* i. vii. 257 He [the king] is the steward of the public, to dispense it [justice] to whom it is due. 1769 *HARTE Eulogius* 203 Just steward of the bounty he receiv'd, And dying poorer than the poor reliev'd! 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vi. 11. 19 A man of business and a vigilant steward of the public money.

7. An officer in a gild, usually ranking next to the alderman; also *Hist.* often as a rendering of *L. senescallus*, *ONF. eschevin*: see *SKEVIN*.

10. in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* IV. 278, & zýf he on newwyste forðfaren zý wazigne man þone stward to hwylcere stowe þæt lic sceole & se stward wazigne zýððan ða zýgyldan. 1432 in *F. A. Hilbert Orig. Eng. Gilds* (1891) 46 The Stewards and Maistres of the saide Crafte. 1494 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 188 The Stuarde off the Gilde for the tyme heynng shall truly controulle them y^e ben absente. 1870 *TOULMIN SMITH English Gilds* introd. p. ciii. There was an alderman at the head of the Gild, and often stewards by his side as assistants.

b. In certain City companies: One of two or more officers, who are charged with the arrangements for the annual dinner. *Cf. sense* 10.

1614 in *W. M. Williams Ann. Founders' Co.* (1867) 90 That... Master Wardens, Assistants, and Livery should pay to the Stewards for the providing of dynner on the day of the Master's Feast the some of Two Shillings each. a 1700 *EVERLYN Diary* 21 Sept. 1671, I din'd... at the fraternity feast in Yron-mongers Hall, where the 4 stewards chose their successors. 1796 in *W. M. Williams Ann. Founders' Co.* (1867) 165 That as two stewards, properly enabled to serve the office, cannot be immediately fixed upon, the annual dinner, on Lord Mayor's day, be omitted.

c. In various societies, the title of certain officers forming an executive committee. *Cf. sense* 10.

1831 in *J. C. Whyte's Hist. Brit. Turf* (1840) I. 145 At a meeting of the Stewards and Members of the Jockey Club, it was stated that [etc.]. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 11) XIII. 732/2 Sport is carried on under the auspices of the Jockey Club... Three stewards, one of whom retires each year, govern the... work of the club... The stewards of the Jockey Club are *ex officio* stewards of Ascot, Epsom, Goodwood and Doncaster. All other meetings are controlled by stewards, usually well-known patrons of the Turf invited to act by the projectors of the fixture.

8. A corporation official, whose rank and duties vary widely in different municipalities; often with a defining word, as *Capital steward*, *city steward*, *town steward*.

1433 *Rolls of Parlt. IV.* 477/1 The Steward of the said Town. 1835 *App. Munic. Corpor. Rep.* i. 188 The Steward [of Cardiff], is required to be learned in the law. *Ibid.* 613 The Capital Steward [of South Molton]... has neither duties nor emoluments. *Ibid.* ii. 1275 The Town Steward [of Dorchester] is the treasurer of the corporation. *Ibid.* iii. 1741 Previous to the year 1714, the city steward [of York] was appointed by the upper house.

9. High steward (see also 3).

a. In the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the title (in academic Latin *seneschallus*) of a judicial officer, in whom is vested the jurisdiction belonging to the university in causes of treason and felony.

1459 in *Munim. Acad.* (Rolls) I. 345 If the same prisoner be claymed by the said Chaunceller or his stward... within iv. wykes next after his takyng and imprysonyng in the common prison of the town. c. 1674 *Wood Fasti Oxon.* (1790) 180 The Office of Steward in this University concerning the capital and chief causes of Scholars and privileged persons, King Henry IV... did institute. 1724 *AVALLER Ant. & Pres. St. Univ. Oxon.* II. 166 The Lord High Steward... is to hold and keep the University Court-Leet... either by himself, or his Under-Steward, and on account of this Office, the High Steward receives the yearly Fee of five Pounds from the University. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 684 The trial of treason, felony, and mayhem, by a particular charter, is committed to the university jurisdiction... the court of the lord high steward of the university. 1824 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XVI. 184 art. *Cambridge* (Officers of the University) 2 A High Steward, who has special power to take the trial of scholars impeached of felony, and to hold and keep a court-leet within the university. 1845 *G. R. M. Warr tr. Oxf. Univ. Statutes* I. 178 The office of High Steward or Deputy High Steward of the University. 1895 *RASHALL Universities* II. 11. 409 Henry IV [in 1406] gave the University [of Oxford] the right to claim the surrender of 'privileged persons' indicted for felony, who were thereupon to be tried by a newly-constituted officer of the University, the Seneschal or Steward, to be appointed by the Chaoellor. *Ibid.* 790 The jurisdiction of the Court of the High Steward of the University [of Oxford]... remains intact, but the privilege has never been claimed for a century or more.

† b. An official having at the enthronization of an archbishop ceremonial functions similar to those of the Lord High Steward at a coronation. *Obs.*

15. in *Dugdale Monast.* (1817) i. 118/1 He should be the hye steward of the sayde archbyschop, and of his successors, at their great feast, when it should fortune the sayde archbyschoppe to be intronized.

c. In certain English cities, a municipal title of dignity, usually borne by a nobleman or royal prince.

1563 in *W. H. Turner Select Rec. Oxford* (1880) 306 Sir Francis Knollis, Koyght, was chosene stuarde of this Cytie of Oxford this the third day of February, 1563. 1582 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 199 The Earle of Rutland bringe Highe Steward. 1835 *App. Munic. Corpor. Rep.* i. 59 The present lord high steward [of Gloucester] is His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester. 1914 *Kelly's Oxf. Directory* 142 High Steward [of the city of Oxford], the Right Hon. the Earl of Jersey.

10. A person appointed to supervise the arrangements or maintain order at a race meeting, exhibition, dinner, ball, concert, public gathering, etc.

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3949/4 The Horses to be shewn at the George in Amshury... and to be entred by the Steward. 1709 *Br. Atterbury Sermon. Sons of Clergy* Ded., To the Worshipful Mr. John Tension [and others] Stewards for the Late Feast of the Sons of the Clergy. 1751 *Laws of Mus. Soc. at Castle-Tavern, Pater-noster-row* 13 The Stewards shall observe the Directions herein after mentioned, for preserving good Order at the Concerts. 1812 *Examiner* 24 Aug. 542/1 He himself was one of the Stewards of that dinner! 1841 *ORDERSON Creoleana* vi. 62 It was customary for the stewards... to arrange the order of the minuts. 1854 *Poultry Chron.* II. 330/2 Fill up the delivery order, stating how the birds are to be returned. The stewards will pack them after the show. 1910 [see 7 cl. 1915 *Morn. Post* 7 Dec. 4/3 The meeting was perfectly quiet... until one or two of the stewards... attempted to remove four or five Colonial soldiers.

11. An overseer of workmen. In mod. use, the 'underlooker' of a colliery, 'who receives his orders from the manager, and to whom the overmen and deputies report upon the state of the mine' (*Gresley Gloss. Coal-mining*, 1883); also, in Scotland, the foreman of a workshop.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5525 On þam þe king sett sear stward [magistris operum] To hold þam io-to werkes hard. 1708 *J. C. Compleat Collier* (1845) 38 Six Pence per Corfe... which is Deducted... by the Steward or Pay-Master. 1916 *Observer* 9 Jan. 12/2 The fact that Logan had strong trades union views is nothing exceptional for a shop's steward.

12. Among Methodists, a layman appointed to manage the financial affairs of a congregation (*society or chapel steward*) or of a circuit (*circuit steward*). Also *book steward*, the manager of the Book-room or publication department of the Wesleyan Methodist Society; *poor steward*, a person appointed in a congregation to administer the funds collected for the poor.

1741 *Wesley Jnl.* 23 May (1749) 85 The Stewards of the Society (who receive and expend what is contributed weekly). 1771 — *Jnl.* 31 Mar. (1777) 22 In the Methodist discipline, the stewards regularly stand thus: the assistant, the preachers, the stewards, the leaders, the people. 1866 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 5/3 The Rev. C. H. Kelly, the book steward, who is still prosecuting his searches in the Archives of the Wesleyan Book Room. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 15 Feb. 3/5 Mr. Slack is an active member of the Wesleyan Methodist body... He is circuit-steward of the West London Mission.

13. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1 d) *steward boy*; (sense 5 d) *steward-clerk*; also † *steward-compt.*, *Sc.* the statement of the accounts of a stewartry; *steward-*, *steward-court*, *Sc.* the court having jurisdiction within a stewartry; also *attrib.*; *steward-depute*, see 5 d; *steward's mate*, the assistant of a ship's steward; *steward's room*, *steward-room*, see *quots.*; *steward's table* (see *quot.*).

1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 613 Assisting Idahena and the 'steward boys in chivying this pig. 1912 *A. Porteous Hist. Criff* ii. 48 Other officials connected with the Steward Court were: the Judge or Juxed, the Steward Depute, the 'Steward Clerk, the Doomsor or Deemster. 1580 *Erech. Rolls Scot.* XXI. 549, I am restand awand in my 'steward compt of Menteith the sowme of 32 pundis. 1475 in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 418/1 Vylsam reyrd, dempstar of the 'steward curt of Strathern. a 1600 in *W. Nicolson Leges Marchiarum* (1705) 202 First that he... charge him within the Steward-Court Book. 1752 *J. LOUTHAM Form of Process* (ed. 2) 287 The several Officers in the Sheriff or Steward-courts are prohibited to take... any other or higher Fees. a 1600 in *W. Nicolson Leges Marchiarum* (1705) 202 Ane wise and famous Gentleman... to be 'Steward Deput. 1824 *G. CHALMERS Caledonia* III. 11. v. 247 In 1747 this stewartry was placed under a steward-depute. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4440/1 The... 'Stewards Mate, Cooks Mate, and Marior-Soldiers, two Eighth Parts. 1667 *CAPT. SMITH Sea Gram.* ii. 13 The 'Stewards room. 1644 *MANWAYRING Steamans Dict.* 102 *Stewards-Room*, is that part of the Howlde, wherein the Victuals are Stowed. 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 153 *Steward's room*, an apartment built on the larboard side of the after platform, whence the purser's steward issues the provisions to the ship's company, and where he makes up his accounts. 1758 *Smith (title)* Treatise on the Use and Abuse of the Second, commonly called the 'Steward's Table, in Families of the First Rank.

Steward (stiū'əd), *v.* [*STEWARDS* sb.]

1. *trans.* To manage, administer.

1621 *Br. H. King Sermon* 25 Nov. To Rdr. L. 3 h. Whether I haue vprightly stwarded his honour, and my owne faith, I leaue to the strict judgement of any who are able to... discern Truth from Imposture. 1626 *J. YATES This ad Cicerone* Truth from Imposture. 1667 *Fuller* stwarded the Treasury of the Commonwealth. 1699 *Fuller Holy War* ii. xxxi. (1640) 85 Did he thos requite his mothers care in stwarding the State? 1905 *Daily Chron.* 22 Sept. 4/5 A race... who may... stward aright the mighty heritage which is passing into their hands.

2. *intr.* To do the duties of a steward.

1807 *J. CHALMERS* to R. Lovett *Autobiogr. & Lett.* (1902) 434 We have with us two boys to cook and steward for us. Hence *Stewarding* *vbl. sb.*

1548 *UOALL Erasmi. Par. Luke* vi. 17-19 To whom the

dispensation & stewarding of goddes woordes is to be committed. 1602 *Archpriest Controv.* (Camden) I. 232 Every baker or brewer, for stewarding and treasuring... must, by this newe device, be made equal with you. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* iv. xii. As for stewarding, I think it's time my brother gave that up.

Stewardess (stiū'ædēs). [*f.* STEWARD *sb.* + -ESS¹.] A female who performs the duties of a steward; also *fig.*

1631 *Celestina* xxi. 198 O variable fortune... thou Minstresse and high Stewardesse of all temporal happinesses. 1827 *CARLYLE Germ. Rom.* III. 212 She was his... Castle-Stewardess. 1865 *GLANVILLE in Morley Life v. x.* (1903) II. 160 Her [sc. the church's] high office as stewardess of divine truth.

b. Now chiefly: A female attendant on a ship whose duty it is to wait on the women passengers.

1837 *H. MARTINEAU Soc. Amer.* II. 2 Mrs. F. and I were the only ladies on board; and there was no stewardess. 1885 *Times* 21 Sept. 10/1 There were five females among the passengers, including the stewardess.

Stewardly (stiū'ædli), *a.* [*f.* STEWARD *sb.* + -LY¹.]

†1. Pertaining to or administered by a steward; of the nature of a stewardship. *Obs.*

1642 *BRIDGE Wound. Consc. Cured* iv. 26 If abused that he do not perform his Stewardly trust as hee should, the people... are to looke to it. 1643 *J. CORTON Doctr. Ch.* 2 The Government of his Kingdome is not Lordly, but Stewardly and Ministeriall. a 1683 *OWEN Holy Spirit* (1693) 256 They are sufficient of themselves for the Stewardly Dispensation of the Mysteries of the Gospel.

2. *dial.* Skilled in household management.

1746 *Exmoor Courtship* 569 The stewardlyst viestest Wanch that comath on the 'Stones' o' Moulton. c 1750 *Mrs. Palmer's Devon. Dial.* i. (1839) 11 A notable, thorough-paced stewardly body. 1874 *Miss S. P. Fox Kingsbridge* (E.D.D.) A good stewardly wife.

Stewardly (stiū'ædli), *adv. rare.* [*+ -LY*².] Like a steward; with the care of a steward.

1604 *TOOKER Fabric of Ch.* iv. 48 Euery dispensation... is to be stewardly dispensed not wastfully spent or powred vpon euery ones head or altogether.

Stewardry, variant of STEWARTY.

Stewardship (stiū'ædʃɪp). [*f.* STEWARD *sb.* + -SHIP.]

1. The office of steward; also *fig.*

1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 178 Item, the bayly off Hadley owyth hym flor bys fy off the stewardshipp off the same town. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 20 § 8 Any Stewardshippes offices fees wages or annuities... to him granted. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* iii. iii. 78 Shew vs the Hand of God, That hath dismiss'd vs from our Stewardship. 1601 *[? MARSTON] Jack Drums Entert.* v. 4 b, No, I do loue my Girles should wish me lue, Which fewe do wish that haue a greedy Syre: But still expect and gape with hungry lip, When heele giue vp his gowtle stewardship. 1709 *BP. ATTERBURY Sermon. Sons Clergy* Ded., There are, I believe, Two hundred Persons now living, who haue gone before You in the Stewardship. 1839 *John Bull* 11 Aug. 382/2 A new writ was... issued for Perth, in the room of Mr. Kinnaird, who vacated by accepting a stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds. 1862 *GOULBURN Pers. Reliq.* i. iv. (1871) 41 Each one of us has a stewardship somewhere in the great social system. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 1 Oct. 5/3 At a meeting of the Jockey Club... H. W. Fitzwilliam was appointed as successor in the stewardship to the Marquis of Londonderry. 1907 *Outlook* 19 Jan. 91/1 The origin and development of the Stewardship of England.

2. Conduct of the office of steward; 'administration, management, control.

1526 *TINDALE Luke* xvi. 2 Geve a comptes off thy stewardshippe. 1684 *NORRIS Poems* etc. 46 Among all the Talents which are committed to our Stewardship, Time... is the most precious. 1791 *COWPER Iliad* xix. 52 Those who held in stewardship the food. 1915 *Morn. Post* 22 Dec. 4/4 We want further such a stewardship of the economic resources of the country as will enable us to lift and to carry the financial burden.

†3. Used for STEWARTY 1. *Obs.*

1796 *Morse Amer. Geog.* II. 97 Scotland is divided into 31 shires and two stewardships.

Stewart: see STEWARD.

Stewartry, stewardry (stiū'ætri, stiū'ædri).

Chiefly *Sc.* [*See* STEWARD *sb.* and -RY.]

1. A former territorial division of Scotland under the jurisdiction of a steward: see STEWARD 5 d.

Two of the stewardries, that of Orkney and Shetland and that of Kirkcudbright, were identical with the present counties, and the term is still used instead of county as the official designation of these districts. Elsewhere the stewardry was of smaller extent than the county. As an administrative division, the stewardry was abolished in 1748.

a. 1473-4 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 5 His lands of Barnagebane within the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. 1492 in *Acta Dom. Concl.* (1839) 199/2 Landis... land in the Stewartry of strathberne. 1685 *Sc. Procl.* 28 Apr. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2032/2 All the Heritors, Lifrenters, Feuars and Wodsetters in the Shires of Air, Renfrew, Clackdale, Wigton, Dumfries, and Stewartries and Bailiaries within the same. 1747 *Act 20 Geo. II.* c. 43 § 4 All Stewartries not hereby before taken away and extinguished. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 140 Dumfries-shire... comprehends 3 districts or stewardries, viz. Aonandale, Eskdale or Wauchopdale, and Nithsdale. 1837 *Act 7 Will. IV.* & 1 *Vict.* c. 39 The Words... 'Shire', 'Sheriffdom', and 'County' [shall be deemed] to comprehend and apply to any Stewartry in Scotland. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 9 Dec. 5/6 Sir John proposes to... add to it... the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

attrib. 1792 *Copper-Plate Mag.* No. ix. The Stewartry (or county) courts are held at this place [Kirkcudbright].

b. 1495-6 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 219 Vmquhill McLeane of Garrochragow wythin the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4434/1 The Barons, Free-

holders and Gentlemen of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. 1862 *J. GRANT Capt. Guard* xix. Sir Herbert Herries... had large possessions in the Stewartry.

2. The office of steward in such a territory.

1483 in *Acts Parli. Scot.* (1875) XII. 33/4 Pe office of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright with be keeping of be castel of be treif. 1563 *Ibid.* 44/2 Pe said office of stewartrie of Menteith with all feis and dewities pertainyng thairto. 1711 in *Nairne Peerage Evid.* (1874) 142 To use and exerce the said office of stewartrie. 1746-7 *Act 20 Geo. II.* c. 43 § 2 The possessors of the said heretabail bailleries, stewartries, or constabularies.

3. = STEWARDSHIP 3.

a 1763 *BYRON Poet. Version Let. Earle of Essex* 37 You have them [sc. Talents], not as Things your own...; But as a human Stewartry, or Trust, of which Account is to be giv'n, and just. 1877 *BLACKIE Wise Men* 341 The statesman... skilled by faithful stewartry to give Increase to money wisely husbanded.

Stewarty (stiū'ætri), *Sc.* Also 8 staturty. [*f.* stewart, STEWARD *sb.* + -Y.] = STEWARTRY.

Chiefly used by English writers, though one or two Scottish examples are found.

1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* II. 6 Counties which they cal Shieriffdomes, Seneschalsies commonly Stewarties and Bailiwickes. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4473/1 The Head Burghs of the several Shires and Staturties in Scotland. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 556 These jurisdictions are either regalities, justiciaries, sheriffalties, stewarties, bailleries. 1752 *J. LOUTHAN Form of Process* (ed. 2) 171 The Sheriffs or Stewarts of the Shires or Stewarties. 1796 *MOORE Amer. Geog.* II. 97 Calthness, and the two stewarties.

†**Stewat.** *Sc. Obs.* [*app. f.* STEW *v.* 2 + -art, -ARD.] A stinker, stinkard.

1535 *LYNDESAY Satyre* 2486 Thou art ane stewat, I stand foird. *Ibid.* 2489 This stewart stinks as thay war Broks.

Stewdyent, *obs. form* of STUDENT.

Stewed (stiūd), *ppl. a.* 1 Also 5 stwed, 6 stude, stued(e, stuyd, 6-7 stwed, 7 stu'd. [*f.* STEW *v.* 2 + -ED¹.]

Of meat, fruit, vegetables: Cooked by slow boiling in a closed vessel. Of tea: Made strong and bitter by being kept too long in the pot.

c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* II. 72 Stwed Beef. Stwed Mutton. 1538 *ELYOT Dict., Offella*,... also a potage made with pieces of fesshe, as stuyd brothe or forced greull. 1555 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 230 Item, stude meate... x. 1596 *HENSLOWE Diary* (1904) 1. 32 Then take a stewed pryne and plucke owt the stone. 1664 *F. HAWKINS Youths Behav.* II. 178 A dish of stu'd Oysters. 1747 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* II. 48 A stewed Pheasant. 1816 *TUCKER Narr. Exped. R. Zaire* iv. (1818) 138 A repast... consisting of a stewed fowl, a dish of stewed beans, and cassava bread named Coanga. 1915 *Blackw. Mag.* May 600/2 We had a great meal off lunch-tongue, bread, wine and stewed pears. *absol.* 1861 *[TRAVELER] Horace at Univ. Athens* (1862) 24 I'm... tightly filled With roast, and boiled, and stewed, and pulled, and grilled.

b. Comb. †stewed-pot, a stew of various ingredients (cf. STEWPOT 2); stewed quaker U.S. (see quot. 1890).

1596 *NASHE Saffron Walden* S 2 h, Neither are these parts seuerally distinguished in his order of handling, but, like a Dutch stewed-pot, iumbled altogether. 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulgar T.* Stewed quaker, burned rum with a piece of butter, an American remedy for a cold. 1890 *Century Dict.* s. v. Quaker, Stewed Quaker, a posset of molasses or honey, stewed with butter and vinegar, and taken hot as a remedy for colds. (Colloq.)

†c. With pun on STEWED *ppl. a.* 2

1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* III. iii. 128 There's do more faith in thee then in a stu'de Prune. So 1597-1603 - 2 *Hen. IV.* II. iv. 158, *Merry W.* I. i. 296, *Meas. for M.* II. i. 92. 1606 - *Tr. & Cr.* III. i. 44 Sudden business, there's a stewed phrase indeede. 1609 *DEKKER Gull's Horn-bk.* v. 25 When your Knight is vpon his stewed Mutton, he say presently... in the bosome of your goose.

†**Stewed**, *ppl. a.* 2 *Obs.* [*f.* *stew *vb.* (*f.* STEW *sb.* 2) + -ED¹.] Belonging to the stews. *Stewed whore*, *strumpet*: vaguely used as opprobrious epithets imputing unchastity.

1532 *MORR Confut. Tindale* Wks. 722/2 This good scholer of Tindale... findeth in his heart writen by the spirit of God, y'fres & monkes... may... vnder the name of weddyng, make stewed strumpettes of nunnes. 1532 *Let. & Pap. Hen. VIII.* V. 425 The King's grace was ruled by one common stued huer, Anne Bullan. 1549 *LATIMER 3rd Sermon. bef. Edu. VI* (Arb.) 82 There is more open whoredome more stuede whoredome then euer was before. 1556 *OLDE Antichrist* 140 b, That Sodomitical stewed state. 1575 *Gamm. Gorton* III. iii. Where is the strong stued here?

Stewie, variant of STUFF *Obs.*, hot bath.

†**Stew-house**, *Obs.* [*f.* STEW *sb.* 2] A stews.

1436 *Rolls of Parli. IV.* 511/1 Other strange persones... have set up Stewehouses, and houses of Bordell. 1592 *R. T. Discourse* 49 Sixtus the fourth pope of that name builded stuehouses of both the kindes. 1651 *J. [REAKE] Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 96 To hide them in a stew house.

Stewin, variant of STEVEN.

Stewing (stiū'in), *vb. sb.* [*f.* STEW *v.* 2 + -ING¹.] The action of the *vb.* STEW in various senses; an instance of this.

1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* VII. lviii. (1495) 272 The pacyent shall haue stewynges and banynges and oynementes hot-tother colde. 1618 *TAYLOR (Water P.) Pennyles Pilgr.* F 2, Such Baking, Boiling, Rosting, and Stewing. 1778 *COOK 3rd Voy.* III. xii. (1784) II. 235 We met with no utensil there that could be applied to the purpose of stewing or boiling. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 333/2 The lid of a vessel used for stewing should be removed as little as possible. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VII. 497 Remembering to warn him against heated rooms, violent changes of temperature, stewing in bed, and any possible irritation by vestments.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1833 *LONDON Encycl. Archit.* § 1484 The fundamental

principles of the construction of stewing-hearths. 1837 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jnl.* I. 60/1 The kitchen... containing an oven, stewing-stoves, &c. 1860 *HOGG Fruit Man.* 156 A stewing pear, in season from November to April.

Stewing (stiū'in), *ppl. a.* [*f.* STEW *v.* 2 + -ING².] That stews; very hot.

1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Voy. Eng.*, Wks. (Bohn) II. 12 Nobody likes to be treated ignominiously... rolled over, suffocated with hige, mephitis, and stewing oil. 1911 *J. MASEFIELD Everlasting Mercy* (1912) 24 Jane brought the howl of stewing gin And poured the egg and lemon in.

b. *Comb.* Stewing-hot a.

1711 *SWIFT Jnl.* to Stella 7 June, 'Tis stewing hot, but I must rise and go to town between fire and water. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 684 The sudden fall of temperature that occurs after a tornado coming at the end of a stewing-hot day, is sure to tell on any one.

†**Stewish**, *a. Obs.* [*f.* STEW *sb.* 2 + -ISH.] Of or pertaining to the stews.

a 1555 *R. TAYLOR in Foxe A. & M.* (1583) 1528/1 This Babylonically stewish spiritual whoredome. 1597 *BP. HALL Sat.* I. ix, Rymed in rules of Stewish ribaldry. 1609 *SIR E. HOBY Let. to T. Higgons* 91 Your... Reliques... Stewish Pardons, Indulgences.

Stewpan (stiū'pæn). [*f.* STEW *sb.* 2 or *v.* 2 + PAN *sb.* Cf. *Dn. stoofpan*.] A saucepan for stewing (see quot. 1858).

1651 *T. BARKER Art of Angling* (1820) 14 Taken out of the stew-pan and dished. 1674 *Engl. & Fr. Cook* 2 Put lim [the Carp] in a Stew-pan with a quart of White-wine. 1747 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* II. 14 Then butter your Stew-pan, and shake some Flour into it. 1833 *SOVER Pantryphom* 66 Each piece was well washed before putting it into the stewpan. 1858 *SIMMONS Diet. Trade, Stew-pan*, a shallow sauce-pan of iron, copper, or block tin. 1915 *Daily Tel.* 14 Aug. 10/2 Next lay the prepared fish... in a large, deep stewpan.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* 5 May (1815) 66 To lead a weary life in this stewpan of idleness and insignificance. 1863 *G. H. KINGSLEY Sport & Trav.* (1900) 397 That tedious stewpan of a harbour can be little less unwholesome than that of Naples.

c. *attrib.*

1839 *Mag. Dom. Econ.* IV. 174 When onions are fried as a flavouring substance in stewpan-cookery. 1846 *SOVER Cookery* 545 Turn it over upon the bottom of a stewpan-lid.

Stewpot (stiū'pɒt). [*f.* as prec. + POT *sb.*]

1. A covered pot for stewing meat, etc.

1628 *FORD Lover's Mel.* IV. ii. He chafes hugely, fumes like a stew-pot. 1806 *Culina* 236 Put tosh into a stew-pot. 1883 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Mod. Housewife* 108 She is a venerable bird, and would have become the stew-pot better than the spit.

fig. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Apr. 2/3 The very air, damp with the pestilential steam from the fever stew-pots of the slummy swamps and lagoons, is poison.

†2. A dish of meat cooked in a stewpot; a stew.

(*Cf.* stewed-pot.) *Obs.*

1542 *BOORDE Dyetary* xii. (1870) 263 Sewe and stewpottes, and greswell made with omeell, can do lytel displeasure. 1605 *ROWLANDS Hell's broke loose* To Rdr., They were contrayned to frie... Bootes in Steakes, and Stew-pottes of old Shoes.

†† b. *allusively.* (See STEW *sb.* 2) A prostitute.

a 1613 *OVERBURY Characters, Sergeant* (1618) N 7, Vpon one of the Sheriffs custards he is not so greedy, nor so sharp set, as at such a stew-pot.

†3. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1688 *HOLME Armoury* III. 424/1 A Stew or Stove or Stew pot covered... This is a Vessel made of either Brass, Iron, or Copper; with high Feet and Rings on the sides by which it is removed... from place to place; in which a Fire is put... by which Rooms are made warm.

Stewth, variant of STOUTH.

Stewy (stiū'i), *a.* [*f.* STEW *v.* 2 + -Y.] Suggestive of being stewed; having a stewed flavour.

1895 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 30 Dec. 4/3 The beverage she doles out is too frequently repellantly cold and detestably stewy.

Stewyn (*e.* variant forms of STEVEN.

Stey (sti), *a. Sc.* Forms: 4- stay, 6- stey, 9 *erron.* steigh. [*Prepr.* OE. *stāge (-prehistoric *staijo-), *f.* OTent. *staijo-; *stāg- to climb: see STR *v.* Cf. OE. stāgel steep.]

1. Of a mountain, cliff, etc.: Approaching the perpendicular, difficult of ascent, steep.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* x. 25 On the owthir half ane montane was so cumorous, and ek so stay, That it was hard to pas that way. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Alagdalene*) 813 Pat roche heit & stay. 1513 *DOUGLAS Eneids* III. viii. 56 A port thair is... With rochis set forgane the strene full stay. 1533 *BELENDEEN Livy* II. 214/24 Pat mycht be more eselle be dung down agane be stay brayls bareof. c 1590 *J. STEWART Poems* (S.T.S.) II. 208 The entres is so strait and stay, Quibill leeds to lyf. 1597 *MONTGOMERIE Cherrie & Slae* 357 The craige was vgly, stay and dreich. 1710 *KUODIMAN Gloss. Douglas's Eneids, Stay*,... steep: As we say Scot. a stay brae. 1721 *KELLY Sc. Prov.* 287 Set a stout Heart to a stay Brea. 1786 *BURNS To Auld Mare* xiv, The steyest brae thou had hae fac't it. 1826 *J. WILSON Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 250 They gang swinging up the stey streets without sweetin. 1893 *STEVENSON Catriona* xv. 168 There was he hingin' by a line an' speldering on the craig face, whaur it's hiest and steyhest.

†2. *transf.* Unbending, upright. Also of a person: Reserved, haughty. *Obs.*

a 1586 *Sat. Poems Reform.* xxxvii. 47 Gif 3e heir strange, þai 3ow esteime our stay. a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* xxvii. 36 Nou I must rot, vha some tym stoud so stay. a 1605 - *Sonn.* xxxii. 2, I love the lillie as the first of flours, Vhose staitly stalk so strect vp is and stay. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* x. 303 This Patrones Crescent stands so stay.

Stey(e, obs. forms of STAT, STY.
Steyer, Steyg: see STAIR, STEG.
Steyl(e, Steyll, obs. ff. STEAL, STEEL, STILE.
Steyling, obs. form of STILLING.
Steyme, Sc. form of STIME.
Steynch, obs. form of STANCH v.
1573-5 GASCONE *Adv. Mr. F. J. Vks.* 1907 I. 391 Ye
Lady, felt hir bleeding began to steynch. *Ibid.* 395 For
that you have so clerkly steynched my bleeding.

Steyn(e, var. forms of STAIN v., STEEN v.
Steyn(e, Steyr, obs. ff. STEEP, STEER.
Steyre, obs. form of STAIR, STIR.

Steyvnye, -wyne: see STEVEN sb.3, sb.2
St. Foin(e, St. Foyne, obs. forms of SAINTFOIN.

|| **Sthenia**. *Path. Obs.* [mod.L. (Brown) irreg.
f. Gr. *sthen-* strength, after ASTHENIA.] Used by
Brown (see next) for: Normal or excessive 'ex-
citability' or vital power. Opposed to *asthenia*.

1788 J. Brown tr. *Elem. Med.* II. 43 In every sthenia, in
all sthenic diseases, an universal criterion is increased ex-
citement over the whole system. 1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* II.
702/1 [Dr. Brown] maintained... that both sthenia and
asthenia could never exist together in the same individual.

Sthenic (s'pēnik), *a. Path.* [ad. mod.L.
sthenicus (Brown), f. Gr. *sthen-* strength: after
asthenicus ASTHENIC a.] Applied by Dr. John
Brown (1735-88) and his followers to diseases
characterized by a normal or excessive accumula-
tion of 'excitability' or vital power in the system.
Similarly in later use, of diseases, symptoms, etc.:
Marked by normal or excessive vital or nervous
energy. Opposed to *asthenic*.

1788 J. Brown tr. *Elem. Med.* I. Pref. p. xii note, Sthenic
diseases... are such as depend upon an excessive application
of the several powers that otherwise produce health. 1793
T. Brookes *Lett. Darwin* 49 It had before occurred to me
that air of a reduced standard would be extremely beneficial
in sthenic inflammation. 1874 MAULSTAY *Mental Dis.* iii.
83 Idiopathic insanity divisible into two varieties, -sthenic
and asthenic, according to the strong or feeble condition of
the bodily health. 1877 F. T. ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3)
I. 6 The sanguineous temperament is believed to predispose
to fevers of a sthenic type. 1880 BARWELL *Aneurism* 94
When the too sthenic symptoms are somewhat subdued, a
dry diet is preferable.

b. In extended sense: Belonging to, tending to
produce, vital or nervous energy.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 350/2 M. Humboldt concludes his
letter with some observations on the sthenic or asthenic vir-
tue of chemical agents, that is to say, their ability or im-
potence to produce irritation. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII.
372 The cerebellum normally exerts on the apparatus of
movement, a sthenic, tonic, and static influence.

Sti, Stian: see STY, STYAN.

Stiarne, obs. form of STEEN a.

Stib-, used in *Chem.* as combining form of STIB-
IUM, before both a vowel and a consonant: see
quots. Cf. STIBIO-.

1852 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 4) 438 A curious substance, which
MM. Loewig and Schweizer have described under the name
of stibethyl. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, Org. 226 Stibethyl,
or Stibiotriethyl. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 339 Anti-
monides of Amyl, or Stibamyls, -Stibidamyl, -Stibitriamyl.
Ibid. 341 Stibitriethyl... commonly called Stibethyl. *Ibid.*
344 Stibitriethyl. 1865 MANSFIELD *Salts* 317 The com-
pounds called Stibethyl and Stibethyl.

Stibble, Sc. form of STUBBLE.

+ **Stibbler**. *Sc. Obs.* Also 8 stibler. [Of
obscure origin; for suggestions see Jamieson.] A
licensed probationer who has not yet received a
call to a settled ministerial charge.

1721 RAMSAY *Morning Interview* 211 Not the long 'tend-
ing stibler, at his call... E'er knew such raptures as this
joyful swain. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xlii, Ye sticket stibler
[addressed to Dominic Sampson]. 1865 R. PAUL in B. Bell
Mem. (1872) 335 Mr. Burns... is away for six weeks, and only
a set of young stibblers in his place.

+ **Stibial**, *a. Obs. rare*-. [ad. mod.L. *stibial-is*:
see STIBI-UM and -AL.] Having the qualities of
antimony, antimonial.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morbos Angl.* xv. (1672) 33 An adust
Stibial or Eruiginous Sulphur.

Stibialism (stib'biāliz'm). *Med. rare*-. [f.
prec. + -ISM.] (See quot.)

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Stibialism*, the aggregate
phenomena produced by antimonials, when given in large
quantities: -antimonial intoxication or poisoning.

+ **Stibiarian**. *Obs. rare*-. [f. STIBI-UM +
-arian, denoting an adherent of a doctrine or prac-
tice.] One who administers antimony (as an
emetic); in quot. fig.

1635 F. WHITE *Sabbath-day Ep. Ded.* 3 This Stibiarian
...tendereth a bitter pill of sacrilege and cruelty; but when
the same was rejected because it was violent, then he pre-
sents his Antimonial potion, to the States of the Kingdom.

+ **Stibiate**, *a. Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *stibiāt-us*:
see STIBI-UM and -ATE².] Impregnated or com-
bined with antimony.

1625 HART *Anat. Ur. ii.* ix. 113 Strong stibiate vomits
are used. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compit.* xiv. 487 They place
the chief stress of the Cure in Stibiate Emetics. 1754
HUXHAM *Antimony in Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 833 This also
of some consequence how long the stibiate lixivium stands
before the acid is poured on. *Ibid.* 868 As stibiate medicines
are now so much in vogue.

Stibiāted, *a. rare*-. [f. prec. + -ED.] = prec.
1828-32 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

Stibic (stib'ik), *a. rare*. [f. STIBI-UM + -IC.]
Of or belonging to antimony; antimonious.

+ **Stibic stone**, 'black antimony': see STIBIUM.
1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 Kings ix. 30 Jezebel... paynted her
face with stibike stone [Vulg. *depinxit oculos suos stibio*].
1839 Hooper's *Lex. Med.* (ed. 7) 1221 *Stibic Acid*, Berze-
lius's name for the yellow oxide of antimony.

Stibiconite (stib'ikōnit), *Min.* [f. STIBI-UM
+ Gr. *konis* dust + -ITE. Originally named *stibi-
conise* (Bendat 1832).] A hydrous oxide of anti-
mony, sometimes found in a pulverulent form. Cf.
STIBILITE.

1843 E. J. CHAPMAN *Pract. Min.* 70 Stibiconite. 1858
DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 183 Stibiconite.

+ **Stibio**. *Obs.* Anglicized form of STIBIUM.

1548 UOALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* vii. 36-39 Hir iyes... she
was woont... to paynate with Stibic.

Stibilate: see STIBILITE.

Stibine (stib'bin). [f. STIBI-UM + -INE.]

1. *Min.* = STIBNITE. (Named by Bendat 1832.)

1843 E. J. CHAPMAN *Pract. Min.* 124. 1850 PIESSE *Lab.
Chem. Wonders* 2 Native sulphuret of antimony or stibine.
2. *Chem.* Any of the antimony-compounds on the
type of ammonia, SbH₃.

1852 FOWNES' *Chem.* (ed. 4) 568 Triethylstibine. 1878 ABNEY
Photogr. (1881) 34 Antimoniretted hydrogen or stibine.

1878 TIOU *Mod. Chem.* 607 Stibines. Trimethyl stibine Sb
(CH₃)₃. Triethyl stibine (Stiethyl) Sb(C₂H₅)₃.

Stibio- (stib'io), combining form of STIBIUM,
used in *Chem.* and *Min.* (see quots.). Cf. STIB-

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, Org. 225 The radicles stibiotri-
methyl and stibiotriethyl. 1874 *Amer. J. Nat. Sci.* Ser. III.
VII. 152 Stibioferrite from Santa Clara Co., California.

1858 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 591 Stibioalene.

Stibious, *a. rare*-. [f. STIBI-UM + -OUS.] Of
or belonging to antimony; antimonious.

1839 Hooper's *Lex. Med.* (ed. 7) 1221 *Stibious*, antimonial.
Stibious Acid. So Berzelius calls the white oxide of anti-
mony.

Stibium (stib'ium). Also 6 stebium, 7 sty-
bium. [a. L. *stibium* (also *stibi*, *stimm* = Gr. *στιβί*,
στίμψ)] 'Black antimony', i.e. trisulphide of
antimony calcined and powdered, used as a cosmetic
for blackening the eyelids and eyebrows. † Formerly
used also for metallic antimony or any of its
salts, esp. as a poison or an emetic.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. xxxv. (1495) 879 *Sti-
bium* is a feyned colour made of Cerusa and other thynges
medlyd the wyth, wymmen paynted thesre faces therwyth.
c 1596 HENSLOWE *Diary* (1904) I. 32 Take stibium & heate
yt in powder very fine. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* II. l.
281, I will compound a medicine of their two heads,
stronger then garlick, deadlier then stibium. 1633 T. ANAENS
Expos. 2 Peter ii. 22, 1094 Sinne, like *Stibium*, will tarry with
no body: up it must, either here hy a humble confession, or
hereafter by a wretched confusion. 1634 W. WOOD *New
Eng. Prosp.* II. vi. 67 Their belly-tymms, which I suppose
would be but *stibium* to weak stomachs as they cooke it,
though never so good of it selfe. 1650 J. H. BAILL *Valen-
tine's Tri. Charlot of Antimony* 81 The Antimony thus
melted in the Crucible, Take a plain and broad dish... & pour
in the stibium by little and little. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* v.
122 Of temper'd Stibium the bright Shield was cast. 1842
DONAR & MCNEVNE *Narr. Mission to Texas* ii. (1843) 59
Their eyes painted with stibium. 1874 BIRCH *Art & Ind.
Egypt. Kooms Bril. Mus.* 27 Vase for holding stibium...
called by the Arabs *kohi*.

Stibler, variant of STIBBLER.

Stiblite. *Min.* Also stibi(ol)ite. [f. STIBI-UM
+ -LITE.] Obsolete synonym of STIBICONITE.

1854 DANA *Min.* (ed. 4) II. 142 Stiblite. 1858 GREG &
LETTISON *Man. Min.* 372 Stiblite.

Stibnite (stib'noit). *Min.* [f. STIBINE + -ITE.]
Native trisulphide of antimony, 'gray antimony',
the most common ore of the metal.

1854 DANA *Min.* (ed. 4) II. 33. 1878 TIOU *Mod. Chem.* 388.

Stibogram (stib'ogrem). *rare*-. [f. Gr. *στίβος*-
footprint + *γράμμα* written character: see
-GRAM.] A graphic record of footprints.

1891 *Century Dict.* 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Stiborn(e, -ourne, -urn(e, obs. ff. STUBBORN.

Stica: see STYCA.

Sticados, variant of STECHADOS Obs.

Sticardo. *Mus.* Also -ato. [ad. It. *sticcato*.]
A kind of xylophone (see quot. 1875).

1776 BURNLEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. ii. 33 A kind of Sticardo,
consisting of bars of wood of different lengths as sonorous as
if they had been of metal. 1794 MRS. RACLIFFE *Myst.
Dolpho* xxxii, If I can but stir you out into the woods, and
play upon my sticardo, I forget it all directly. 1812 BUSBY
Dict. Mus. (ed. 3) Sticardo. 1875 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict.
Mus. Terms*, *Sticardo*, an instrument composed
of pieces of wood of graduated lengths, flat at the bottom
and rounded at the top, resting on the edges of an open box,
and tuned to a diatonic scale. The tone is produced by
striking the pieces of wood with small hard balls at the end
of a flexible stick.

Sticche, obs. form of STITCH sb. and v.

Stich (stik). [ad. Gr. *stich-* or row, line, verse,
or the collateral form *stich-*es (pl.).] A portion or
division of prose or verse writing, of a measured
or average length; a line, verse.

1723 S. MATHER *Vind. Holy Bible* 67 In some ancient
Greek New Testaments, at the close of the epistles, there
were some numeral letters added, signifying how many
Stichs were in the epistle... The Jewish and Christian writers
have computed these Stichs in scripture books, and added
them at the end of each book. 1883 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig.*

Knowl. III. 1955 Trying whether these pauses have a like
or symmetrical correspondent number of stichs.

Stich(e, obs. forms of STITCH.

Stichados, variant of STECHADOS Obs.

Stichering, *vbl. sb. dial.* [Of obscure origin.]
A method of catching eels. *Sticherer*, one who
catches eels by this method. (See quot. 1885.)

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* iii. (1880) 92 Stichering is yet
another method of catching eels... An unskilful sticherer will
sometimes chop off his neighbour's ear. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 21
Nov. 673/1 'Stichering', a Hampshire method, is perhaps
one of the most amusing... The only apparatus used is an
old sickle... tied firmly on a light pole about 12 ft. long. The
object of the sticherer is to thrust the sickle under the eel's
body, and, with a sudden hoist, to land him on the bank.

Stichewort, -wurt, obs. ff. STITCHWORT.

Stichic (stik'ik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *stichik-*6s, f. *stich-*
-os: see STICH, STICHOS.]

1. Pertaining to or consisting of verses or lines.

1864 WEBSTER. 1883 JESS *Edipus Tyr.* p. lxixii, Two
rhythmical sentences of equal length... form a 'stichic'
period. 1897 W. H. STEVENSON in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* XII.
490 Coote completed Palgrave's stichic re-arrangement of
the text.

2. *Prosody*. Consisting of successive lines of the
same metrical form.

1886 *Amer. J. Nat. Philol.* VII. 399 The stichic portions of
the cantica of Terence are divided into strophes. 1900 H. W.
SWINCH *Grk. Melic Poets* 219 Lesser Asclepiads in stichic
arrangement.

So *Stichical a.* = prec. 1.

1878 A. GENNES *Lett. Bp. London* 43 No one will... assert
the same of any stichical version made from the Hebrew.

Stichid (stik'id). Anglicized form of next.

1891 *Century Dict.*

Stichidium (stik'idium). *Bot.* Pl. stichidia
(-ia). [mod.L. f. Gr. *stich-* or STICHOS + dim.
suffix -*idium* (= Gr. -*idion*).] A pod-like receptacle
for tetraspores in some rose-spored Algae.

1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.* 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 337
Transformed branches containing imbedded tetraspores are
called stichidia.

Stichle (stik'l), *v. St. intr.* To rustle, make
a rustling sound. Hence *Stichling vbl. sb.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlii. 78 Sik straiiks and stichling
wes on steir. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pat. Hou.* I. xx, The stichlog
of a mouse out of presence. 1788 PICKEN *Poems* 166 Ithers
dose, While, stichian, whistles through their nose The
eldritch soore.

Stichochrome (stik'okrom). *Phys.* [f. Gr.
stich- or STICHOS + *χρῶμα* colour.] 'Any nerve-cell
having the stainable substance (chromophilic
bodies) arranged in more or less regular strise
or layers' (*Dorland's Med. Dict.* 1913). Also attrib.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 261 The stichochrome
granules disappear from the cells, to reappear once more
when the animal recovers. 1901 *J. Nat. Hist.* 1 Oct.
552 Nissl... recognizes three subgroups [of nerve cells]...
Stichochromes or cells in which the chromatic substance
is arranged in more or less distinctly parallel rows.

Stichoi, pl. of STICHOS.

Stichology (stik'olōjī), *rare*. [ad. Gr. *stich-*
λογία, f. *stichos*: see STICHOS and -LOGY.] The
science or theory of poetic metres.

1737 E. MANWRIGHT (*little*) *Stichology*: or, a recovery of
the Latin, Greek and Hebrew numbers. 1895 LAMBROS in
Athenaeum 6 July 16/3 His exact acquaintance with Byzantine
melody and the Neo-Hellenic stichology.

Stichomancy. *rare*-. [a. F. *stichomantie*
(Rabelais), f. Gr. *stichos*- STICHOS + -MANCY.]
Divination by lines of verse in books taken at hazard.

a 1693 *Urguard's Rabelais* II. xxv. 209 By a Sibylline
Stichomancy.

Stichometric (stikome'trik), *a.* [f. STICHO-
METRY + -IC.] = next.

1881 *Scribner's Monthly* Feb. 614 Euthalius... published
portions of the New Testament, broken up into longer or
shorter clauses, for the convenience of the reader, and to
avoid the use of punctuation. The clauses terminated at
the more important pauses. Manuscripts written in this
style are called 'stichometric'. 1833 J. R. HARRIS in *Schaff's
Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2245 The actual number of lines
in the manuscripts never tallies with the stichometric record.
1833 — in *Amer. J. Nat. Philol.* IV. 134 [Heading] Nature
of Stichometric data.

Stichometrical (stikome'trikāl), *a.* [f. prec.
+ -AL.] Of or pertaining to stichometry; charac-
terized by measurement by stichoi or lines.

1845 W. WRIGHT in *Kitto Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* s. v. *Vulgate*
(1849) II. 926/1 The beautiful Lindisfarne book of the
Gospels (Nero D. 4) is a stichometrical uncial MS. of the
seventh century. 1885 G. SALMON *Introd. N. T.* xxi. 537
note, Then follows a stichometrical catalogue of the books
both of Old and New Testament. 1904 M. RUTE in
Athenaeum 9 Apr. 464/3, I find... upon making a careful
stichometrical analysis of the Libellus, that it resolves itself
into thirty-eight sections. 1909 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 11 Feb.
52/5 The stichometrical note in the margin of Frag. 58.

Hence *Stichometrically adv.*

1871 G. V. SMITH *Bible & Pop. Theol.* App. 320 The six
clauses may be arranged stichometrically. 1882 G. C.
MACAULAY in *10th Cent. Dec.* 908 Passages from this
preface have been introduced word for word, or with
insignificant changes, into subsequently published poems,
being divided stichometrically into lines by the natural
pauses of the sentence. 1883 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.*
I. 263 Written stichometrically, i.e. in single lines contain-
ing only so many words as could be read, consistently with
the sense, at a single inspiration.

Stichometry (stik'mētri). *Palaeography*. [ad. late Gr. *στίχομετρία*, f. *στίχο-* STICHOS + *-μετρία* -METRY.] a. The measurement of a manuscript text by *stichoi* or lines of fixed or average length into which the text is divided. Also, a list or appendix stating this measurement. b. Occas. used for: The practice of writing a prose text in lines of nearly equal length corresponding to divisions in the sense. Also, *stichoi* collectively.

a. 1754 N. LARONER *Credib. Gosp. Hist.* II. XI. 248 A Stichometrie is a Catalogue of books of sacred Scripture, to which is added the number of the verses, which each book contains. This Stichometrie [of Nicephorus] contains a Catalogue of the books of the Old and New Testament. 1855 WESTCOTT *Canon N. T.* 522 note. Credner has examined the Stichometry of Nicephorus in connexion with the Festal Letter of Athanasius. 1883 J. R. HARRIS in *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2245 The data of stichometry consist chiefly of subscriptions at the close of manuscripts, expressing the number of lines which are contained in the book... copied. 1884 D. HUNTER *Reuss's Hist. Canon ix.* 159 The Codex Claromontanus... presents at the end of the text the copy of an old complete list of the books of the Old and New Testaments, with the number of lines in each book, what was then called a stichometry. 1885 G. SALMON *Intrad. N. T.* xxv. 617 note, It appears from the Claromontane stichometry, as well as from that of Nicephorus, that in length this Apocalypse was less than a quarter of that of St. John.

b. 1875 W. R. SMITH in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 645/2 Another system was to write the text in short lines (*στίχοι*) accommodated to the sense. The author of this stichometry was Euthalius of Alexandria in the second half of the 5th century, who applied it to the epistles and Acts. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. T.* 69 Stichometry, that is, the division of prose sentences into lines of about equal length corresponding as nearly as possible to the sense. 1884 71 Another manuscript in which the prose text... is broken up into stichometry. 1881 *Scrivener's Monthly Rev.* 674 Stichometry was really nothing but a cumbersome substitute for punctuation.

|| **Stichomythia** (stikomi'pīā). Also rarely *stichomuthia* (miū'pīā). [mod. L. a. Gr. *στίχομυθία*, f. *στίχο-* STICHOS + *μυθία* -muthia, talk.] In classical Greek Drama, dialogue in alternate lines, employed in sharp disputation, and characterized by antithesis and rhetorical repetition or taking up of the opponent's words. Also applied to modern imitations of this.

1851 PALEY *Æschylus* (ed. 2). *Prometh.* 640 It is not unlikely that a verse has been lost, which preserved the continuity of the stichomythia. 1914 *Blackw. Mag.* June 855/1 Take... the passage of dialogue between Richard and Queen Elizabeth in 'Richard III,' as vivid a piece of *stichomuthia* as the English drama has to show.

Stichomythic (stikomi'pik). a. [f. prec. + -ic.] Of the nature of stichomythia. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. xii. 222 This is shown particularly in those parts called stichomythic or line for line dialogues, responding like alternate strokes of hammers on the anvil. 1908 SAINTSBURY *Engl. Prose* II. 14 Much of it [the *Comedy of Errors*] is devoted to... stichomythic bandying of speech.

Stichos (stik'os). Pl. *stichoi* (stik'oi). [a. Gr. *στίχος* row, line, verse. Cf. STICH.]

1. In the Greek Church, a verse or versicle. 1863 LITTLEDALE *Offices East.* Ch. 248 At the Praises, we recite six stichoi. 1868 WALCOTT *Sacred Archaol.* 555 *Stichos*, a short varying versicle and response in the Greek liturgy. The *koinonikon* is a sacramental hymn and stichos, sung a little before the Communion.

2. *Palaeography*. A line of a stichometrically written text; a line of average length assumed in measuring the contents of a text or codex.

1885 G. SALMON *Intrad. N. T.* xi. 236 note. According to the Stichometry of Nicephorus, [this Gospel] contained 1300 stichoi. 1911 *Jrnl. Manch. Oriental Soc.* 2 The amount assigned to a stichos is determined, as in all the old inscriptions, by the sense.

Sticht, pa. t. of STY v.

Stichwort(e), obs. forms of STICHWORT.

Stick (stik), sb. 1. Forms: 1 *sticca*, 3-7 *sticke*, 3-5 *stikke*, 4-5 *stykke*, 4-6 *stik*, *styeke*, 5 *stike*, 5-6 *styk*, *styeke*, 6 *styeck*, *stykke*, 6- *stick*. [OE. *sticca* masc. = ? OS. *stikko* (Gallée), MDu. *stecke* masc., fem. also *stec* masc., neut. (mod. Du. *stek* fem.), OHG. *stecko* (MHG. *stecke*, mod. G. *stecken*):-O-Tent. type **stikkon-* (a synonymous **stikon-* is represented by the parallel forms OHG. *stelho*, MHG. *steche* masc.; cf. also ON. *stika* fem., stick, yardstick, *kerta-stika* candlestick, MSw. *stikka*, mod. Sw. *stikka* fem. stick, chip), f. Tent. root **stik-* to pierce, prick: see STRICK v.]

I. A rod or staff of wood.

1. A short piece of wood, esp. a piece cut and shaped for a special purpose, usually with defining word indicating its use, as in *bung-stick*, *Potstick*, *SETTING-STICK*, *tooth-stick*, etc.

In OE. also the specific applications 'tent-peg' and 'pointer of a dial': see BOSWORTH-TOLLER.

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 386 *fenim twegen... sticcan feder-ecged* & writ on ægðerne sticcan... an pater noster. c. 1450 *Bk. Curiaze* 94 in *Babes Bk.* (1863) 180 Clense not tbi tette at mete sittande, Withe knyfe ne stre, styk ne wande. 1797 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 334 The next Morning pluck cut the Bung-stick or Plug. 1913 M. W. H. BEECH in *Jrnl. XII.* 5 [It] can be used as either the female, i.e. the passive stick of the fire drill or for the male or active stick.

† b. A piece of wood used as a tally. Also WHITE STICK. Obs. as specific sense.

c. 1380, c. 1400 [see WHITE STICK]. 1500 *God Speed Plough* (E.L.T.S.) 30 And to the kyngis court we moste it lede, And our payment shalbe a styk of A bough. 1523-34 FITZHERB. *Husb.* 7 141 Yf he [the husbandman] canne not wryte, let hym nycke the defautes vpon a stycke, and shewe his bayely. 1664 MARC. NEWCASTLE in M'NESS *Newcastle Sociable Lett.* To Author, Each Tavern-token, Nick'd Sticks for Merchants [etc.]. 1737 *Porc. Hor. Epist.* I. i. 84 To him who notches sticks at Westminster. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 559 Th' indented stick, that loses day by day Notch after notch. 1846-8 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. I. ix. 61 Wy, ioto Bellers's we notched the votes down on three sticks.

c. Mining. (See quot. 1899.)

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 37 The... chief Banck's-Man... takes an Account... by Sticks or Pieces of Wood. 1797 J. CUEK *Coal Viewer* 20 Nogs and boxes for mottys, or sticks, to distinguish the Corf, o. o. 6. 1839 DICKINSON & PREVOST *Cumbld. Gloss.* *Stick*, the wooden token whereon was branded the distinguishing number of the hewer in the coal pit.

d. *The (sixty or sixty-four) sticks of fate*: the apparatus employed in a Chinese method of divination.

17850 LADY DUFFERIN (*title of poem*) Consulting the 'Sticks of Fate'. 1860 CORBOLD *Pict. Chinese* 14. 1884 FRIEND *Flowers & Flower-lore* I. 268.

2. A slender branch or twig of a tree or shrub esp. when cut or broken off. Now rare.

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 142 *Læt yrran þat blod on grenne [sic] sticcan hæslenne.* c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 135 Ne lat þie nawbt ðe hande pleigende mid stikke, ne mid strawe... nis þat non god toene of ripe manne. 13... *K. Alis.* 4425 (Laud MS.), þe speres crakeþ also þicke So on hegge sere stykke. c. 1360 CHAUCER *Deke Blaunche* 423 So grete trees... of... forty fity fedme lengthe Clene withoute bowgh or stikke. c. 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxh.) vii. 25 þe preste... lays þerapon spiceries... and stikkis of þe iuniper tree. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* I. ii. 33 He that breakes a sticke of Glosters groue, Shall loose his head for his presumption. 1620 *Quarles Feast for Worms* K 4, Thou, in whose distrustfull brest Despayre hath brought in sticks to build her nest. 1735 *Dict. Polygraph.* s. v. *Verdegreis*, This [crystalised verdegreis] commonly comes from Holland... on sticks in form like our sugar-candy. To be good, these crystals must be... as free from sticks as possible.

b. pl. Pieces of cut or broken branches, also pieces of cut and chopped wood, used as fuel.

c. 1200 ORMIN 8651, & her I gaddre stikkess twa... To þarkenn þatt to fode. c. 1300 *Havelok* 914 Stikkis kan ich breken and kraken, And kindleo ful wel a fyr. 1382 *Wyclif Numb.* xv. 32 Thei fonden a man gederyngne stikkis in the holi day. c. 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 807 Stikkis to a fyre þat gadrid fast. 1654 WALTON *Angler* xlii. 209 Come, Hostis... lay a few more sticks on the fire. 1737 *Porc. Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 242 Such large-acred men... Buy every stick of wood that lends them heat. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 117 Seeking... her harmless sticks from hedges hung with rime. 1902 A. SYMONS *Stud. Prose & Verse* (1904) 251 Mr. Phillips has laid the paper, the sticks, and the coals neatly in the grate.

† c. A piece of wood from the hearth, a brand. *Stick of fire*, a firebrand. Obs.

1538 *Elvot Dict.*, *Torrix*, a stycke of fyte. 1607 DEKKER *Jests to make Merry* 33 Your Glimmerer, shees vp in the morning betwene 5 or 6 of the clock... and with a black brand in her hand... If she but perceiue a light... she desires to haue leue to kindle her stick.

d. A twiggy bough or long rod stuck in the ground for a plant to 'run' upon, more definitely *bean-stick*, *pea-stick*.

1577 GOOGE tr. *Heresbach's Husb.* 33 There are two sortes of Pease, the one sort... runneth vp vpon sticks. 1741 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Phaseolus*, [The Scarlet Bean] being supported either with Sticks or Strings, grows up to a good Height.

3. A stem or thick branch of a tree cut and trimmed and used as timber for building, fencing, etc.; a stave, stake. Also fig. Cf. sense 6.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr.* T. 38 A yeerd she hadde, enclosed al aboute With stikkis. 1577 GOOGE tr. *Heresbach's Husb.* 41 b, They vse a greater Sybte with a long Suath, and fenced with a crooked frame of stikkis, wherwith with both their hands they cutt downe the Corne, and laye it in Swathes. 1644 [see HEDGE sb. 6]. 1707 FOUNTAINHALL *Decis.* (1761) II. 408 The pursuer had no inclosure... neither was their a stick of planting or hedging therein.

b. *Every stick*, the whole materials of a building: used (sometimes *advb.*) to emphasize total destruction or ruin. Also negatively: (*to leave*) *not a stick*.

1339 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 113 Carro, Lodewel toun... Dunford & Malton, Steuen van þam ilk a stoke. a. 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 1311 Pus þe strenth [of Alexander's towers] ilk stike was in a stounde wasted. c. 1450 *Brut* 577 Thai brake vp al þe lede of the halle and of þe toures, and brent vp eury stykke. 1557-71 A. JENKINSON *Voy. & Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) II. 339 One of ye dukes howses... was consumed with fyre and not one stick left. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 616/2 Of all townes, castles, fortes, bridges, and habitations, they left oot any stick standing. 1625 in Foster *Eng. Factories India* (1909) III. 80 The Sultan suffering not a stick to be pulled downe out of aney house.

c. Similarly in alliterative expressions, esp. (*every, both*) *stick and stone*, *stick and stour* dial., *stick and stow* Sc. and north. (cf. *stab and stow*, *STAB sb. 2*), *stick and stock*.

c. 1436 *Brut* 583 þe Calisers... bare Ixiñ clene away, Eury stikke & stone, & lafte not ther ooe log. 1459 SIR J. FASTOLF *Will to Paston Lett.* I. 462 That thanne the said John Paston shulde doo poule down the said mansion and every stone and stikke there. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apeph.* 232 b, [He] to declare hym selfe [free from the assumption of kingly power], was fain to pul down his hous sticke and

stone euen to y^e plain grounde. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* ix. ix, Godfrey meane-while to ruine sticke and stone Of this faire towne, with battrie sore, assaies. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Kut. Burn. Pestle* II. i, Shee worse, neuer to marry, But such a one, whose mighty arme could carry... Her bodily away through sticke and stone. 1792 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Lyric Ep. Ld. Macartney* xxxvii. Wks. 1816 II. 355 For troops... May, like wild meteors, pour into mine east, And leave my palace neither stick nor stone. 1904 *Athenæum* 27 Aug. 771/3 Every stick and stone of Beau Nash's Pump Room [at Bath] has long since passed away.

c. 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 1717 þe place was brynt, styk and stoure, Abbay and house. 1877 N. W. Linc. *Gloss.*, *Stick and stour*... Often used to signify all a person's goods and chattels. 'They've sell'd him up, stick an' stour'.

1786 BURNS to W. Simpson Postscr. ix, Folk thought them ruin'd stick-an-stowe. 1862 C. C. ROBINSON *Dial. Leeds* 422 A nasty, thratching hussey l-shoo wants bundling art o' t' stree stick an' stow.

1880 BARING-GOULD *Alchalah* xii. (1884) 161 Cousin Charles is not the man to see his relatives sold up stick and stock.

d. *Stick and rag*: see quot.

1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 786/1 Fibrous plaster is given by plasterers the suggestive name 'stick and rag', for it is composed of plaster laid upon a backing of canvas stretched on wood.

e. *Over the sticks*: in steeplechasing and hurdle-racing.

1898 T. HAYDON *Sporting Reminis.* 67 The quality of the competitors, both in flat races and 'over the sticks' was of the highest class.

4. A long and relatively slender piece of wood, whether in natural form or shaped with tools, cut or broken of a convenient length for handling.

Cleft stick: see CLEFT ppl. a.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* & T. 712 In his hand he bar An holwe stikke... In the end of which an Ounce... Of siluer lemalle put was as bifore. 1523-34 FITZHERB. *Husb.* 8 21 And in his other hande he hath a forked stycke a yarde longe, and with his forked stycke he putteth the wede from hym. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 30 b, Whiche by theyr enchaumentes madeserpentes of styckes. 1590 LUCAR *Lucasolace* i. iv. 11 Take vp your Geometrical table... leauing an arrow or sticke set vpright in the point of ground directly vnder B. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacra* III. i. 8 17 So in the sight of a stick, when under water, the representation of it by the sense to imagination is as crooked. 1784 COWPER *Tash* I. 561 A Kettle, slung between two poles upon a stick transverse. 1889 DOYLE *Wicah Clarke* v, Like the turnip on a stick at which we used to throw at the fairs.

b. A staff, club, cudgel used as a weapon.

1377 LANGL. P. *Pl. B.* XII. 14 Al-þough þow stryke me with þi staffe with stikke or with gerde. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* (1870) 84 For the Feuer luden... Iake me a stycke or wan[d] of a yerde of length and more... and with itanoynt the bake. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* II. iv. 125 She knopt 'em o' th' coxcombs with a sticke, and cryed downe wantons, downe. 1664 in *Verney Mem.* (1904) II. 214 [If the] Whelps meddle with Sheepe, they must be... whipped soundly, but not beaten with Sticks. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *Ox* 139/2 Contusions, and the blows of cattle-drivers, merciless in the use of their sticks about the heads of the poor beasts. 1850 A. M'GUTHRY *Poems* 69 For he has laid, with their own sticks, The strongest watchmen down.

fig. phr. (U.S.) 1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Sharp stick*. He's after him with a sharp stick; i.e. he's determined to have satisfaction or revenge. 1871 *Trenton State Sentinel* 26 May in Schele de Vere *Americanism* 631 We are pleased to see that the New York Tribune is still after Senators Carpenter, Conkling and others, with a very sharp stick, for [etc.].

c. (Chiefly the stick.) A beating with a stick.

To eat stick: see EAT v. 2 d.

1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* I. viii, Come in, ye bad girls, or I'll give you the stick. 1884 SIR S. ST. JOHN *Hayti* tit. 81 The productiveness of the north [of Hayti] was founded on the liberal application of the stick. 1886 'MAXWELL GRAY' *Silence Dean* *Staitland* I. v. 125 He'll do what he is told now without the stick. 1892 Mrs. H. WARD *David Grieve* I. iv, Mak her behave... She'll want a stick takken to her, soon, I can see.

d. = WALKING-STICK.

1620 E. BLOUNT's *Horse Subs.* 33 Some had rather bee lame... of a legge, then lose the grace of carrying a Frenchstick. 1792 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Desmond* II. 285, I tapped at the old, thick, carved door with my stick. 1892 RIGER HAGGARO *Nada the Lily* xvii. 145 We went on in silence, the king leaning on my shoulder as on a stick.

e. A rod of dignity or office, a baton; also the bearer of such a stick. Cf. GOLD STICK, WHITE STICK.

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* 22 Oct. 7 He had the Honour to be in Waiting upon the King with the Stick. 1833 HOOD *Publ. Dinner* 14 Twelve sticks come attending A stick of a Chairman. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 409/2 *Stick*, *Silver*, the field officer of the life guards, when on duty, is called silver stick. 1892 HUXLEY in L. Huxley *Life* (1900) II. 328 Then waiting about while the various 'sticks' were delivered. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 June 4/1 One of the 'Sticks' now doing duty at Buckingham Palace.

f. *Basket-making*. (See quot. 1910.)

1907 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* 11 Jan. 190/1 A dog or commander for straightening the sticks. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 482/1 Rods... known as 'sticks', are used to form the rigid framework of the bottoms and lids of square work.

g. In *Candlemaking*, the rod to which the wicks are attached in order to be dipped: = BROACH sb. 2 b. Hence, the candles made at one dipping.

1711 *Act to Amc* c. 26 § 106 Every Chandler... shall... declare... the Number of Sticks which he designs to make... and also the Sizes of the Candles whereof each Stick is to consist. 1753 *Chambers's Cycl.* s. v. *Candle*, The workman... takes two sticks [fed. 1771 rods], or broches, at a time, strung with the proper number of wicks.

h. The rod of a sky-rocket (see quot. 1886).

1654 J. WHITE *Rich Cabinet* (1677) 83 Rockets whose sticks are longer thao the staffe. 1792 T. PAINE *Let. to Addressers*

Proclam. 4 As he rose like a rocket, he fell like the stick. 1848 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xxiv. 218 You'll go off like a regular rocket—all stars and no stick. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 136/2 The stick of the sky-rocket serves the purpose of guiding and balancing it in its flight.

5. *spec.* in various games.

a. A staff used for striking or pushing, as in Hockey; also applied to a billiard cue, a golf club, or the like.

1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (1680) 25 (Billiards) He that removes the Port with his Stick when he strikes his Ball, and thereby prevents his Adversaries Ball from passing, loseth an end. 1726 *Art & Myst. Mod. Gaming* 109 They had Drawers, with Lock and Key, made for each of them to put their Sticks into, in the Billiard Room... When C came afterwards to play with the Stick, B beat him. 1857 H. B. FARNIE *Gaffer's Man*, in *Golfiana Misc.* (1887) 134 We shall, therefore, take the clubs *seriatim*... and explain, in each case, what constitutes a good stick. 1866-7 *Rules of Hockey* (ed. 12) 21 The sticks shall have no metal fittings whatever, and no sharp edges.

b. Hence in Hockey, *Sticks*, the word used by the umpire in declaring a breach of rule committed by improperly handling the stick; a breach of rule of this kind.

1866-7 *Rules of Hockey* (ed. 12) 26 Except so far as Rule 14 applies to 'sticks', for which a 'bully' only to be allowed. *Ibid.* 33 'Sticks' should be given, if a player's stick is above his shoulder after hitting or missing the ball.

c. *Cricket*. pl. The stumps of a wicket, the wickets. *rare in sing.* unless with qualifying word, as *middle stick*.

Between the sticks, at the wickets, batting, 'in'. *Behind the sticks*, keeping the wicket or acting as wicket-keeper.

1852 *Baily's Mag.* Oct. 200 They were... ten hours between the sticks—averaging 1 hour at the wicket, and 50 runs per man. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 19 May, Having added a couple (of runs), his sticks were disturbed by Palmer. 1886 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 28 Apr. 11/2 It was curious to see Blackham anywhere in the field except behind the sticks. 1892 *Ibid.* 2 July 6/2 Jackson played across at a delivery... and had his stick disturbed.

d. pl. The staves used for throwing in the game of Aunt Sally; also used for the game itself.

184. D. JERROLD *Men of Char.* (1851) 273 Next, he must have at least a pennyworth of sticks; he may knock down a tobacco-box. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* II. xx. 197 The splendid young dandies who were strolling about the course, and enjoying themselves at the noble diversion of Sticks.

6. A timber-tree, also a tree-trunk when cut for timber; more fully *stick of timber*. Cf. sense 3.

1748 *ANSON'S Voy.* I. v. 54 The Carpenters were sent into the woods, to endeavour to find a stick proper for a foremast. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 220/2 [*Crataegus guianensis*] Its timber... is obtainable in sticks, fifty feet long by fifteen inches square. 1878 JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper at Home* 36 The edge of a fir plantation where lies a fallen 'stick' of timber.

7. *Naut.* A mast or portion of a mast; also a yard. *The sticks*, the masts and yards. *To up stick(s)* (slang), to set up a boat's mast. (*lit. and fig.*)

1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 157 She has not a stick standing. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. xxxix. But with a leak, and not a stick of mast, Nor rag of canvas, what could they expect? 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* xlii. A raising broadside... brought the sticks about their ears. 1845 J. COULTER *Adv. Pacific* vii. 88 So we 'up stick', that is, shipped our mast, made sail, and... brought our... whole alongside the ship. c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catch*, 76 Topsail yards... are made into one stick. 1888 CLARK RUSSELL *Death Ship* I. 286 To have nothing to do with her or me, but to hear a hand and 'up sticks'. 1893 H. M. DOUGHERTY *Wherry in Wendish Lands* 76 We could see the mast, a very strong stick, whip with the weight.

II. Transferred uses.

8. A piece of material rolled, moulded, or cut for convenience of use into a long and slender form like that of a stick: a. of rolled cinnamon bark; b. of sweetstuff; c. of glass; d. of lac or sealing-wax; e. of various other substances (see quotes.).

a. a 1460 [see CINNAMON 1]. 1594 G. HUSWIFFE'S *Handmaid Kitchin* 3 b. A little stick of Sinamon. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* 73 To make most Artificiall Cinamon sticks. a 1777 in *Frul. Friends' Hist. Soc.* (1914) Oct. 188 Put in a stick of Cinamon.

b. 1614 [see LIQUORICE]. 1852 THACKERAY *Philip* xxviii. She bought pink sticks of harley-sugar for the young ones. 1913 *Little Ek. Confect.* 39 Cocoa Sticks... Cut into three inch sticks and bake.

c. 1683 *Digby's Chym. Secrets* 19 Stir the Matter well with a stick of Glass. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 348/2 A young girl sits by a jet of flame, holding in her hand a stick of prepared glass.

d. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Mandelst's Trav.* 27 The Indians give it [lacque] what colour they please, black, red, green, yellow, &c. And make it into sticks to seal Letters withall. 1745 *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 28 A Stick of the best black Sealing-wax. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1097 In forming the round sticks of sealing-wax... [the pieces are] rolled out upon a warm marble slab... The oval sticks... are cast in moulds.

e. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Lycium*, The Dutch... form it into twisted sticks, which they sell to the painters in water colours. 1836 J. F. DAVIS *Chinese* II. 135 The extreme carelessness with which burning paper and lighted sticks of incense are left about their combustible dwellings. 1844 FOWKES *Chem.* 131 A stick of phosphorus held in the air always appears to emit a whitish smoke. 1848 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Knapp's Chem. Technol.* I. 224 Producing consecutively... flowers of sulphur... and sticks of sulphur. 1852 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* Org. 671 Sticks of potash. 1882 CHRISTY *Joins* 184 A stick of the metal [solder] must be fused at the same time and allowed to drop upon them. 1884 BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 86 Dissolve a stick of nitrate of silver in... water. 1891 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 21 Dec. 1/3 'It is a

kind of grease that we keep in sticks.' (*Aside, to an attendant*: 'Just go and get a stick of paint'.)

9. The stem of a culinary plant when trimmed for use, c.g. a root-stem of horse-radish; a root of celery with its blanched leaf-stems; a leaf-stem of rhubarb; a young shoot of asparagus.

a 1756 Mrs. HAYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 53 A stick of horse-radish. 1872 CALVERLEY *Fly Leaves* (1903) 14 To watch bronzed men and maidens clutch The sounding celery-stick. 1877 S. HINBER *Amateur's Kitchen Gard.* 25 A plentiful supply of early sticks (of rhubarb). 1882 W. EARLY *Profit. Market Gard.* 95 A bundle of celery, from eight to sixteen sticks. 1884 SUTTON'S *Culture Veget. & Fl.* (1883) 8 [Asparagus.] It is a matter of management merely, whether the sticks be blanched to the very tip, or [etc.].

10. Applied to various implements, either of the shape of a stick, or serving purposes for which a stick was originally used.

† a. A spoon. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 4 Nim ðry sticcan fulle on niht nihtig. a 1225 *Anscr.* R. 370 Þe on ber ase þauh hit were a letuarie, þe oðer ber enne sticke of gode gold. Vre lefdi nome mid te sticke & dūde ðe ones mude þerof.

† b. A utensil for sprinkling holy water; more fully *holy water stick*. = ASPERGILLUM.

1415, 1552 [see HOLY WATER 2]. c 1450 *Reg. Vestments* etc. *St. Andrews in Mail. Club Misc.* 111. 203 Item an haly watyrr fat of siluer with ane stik of the same for solemnit festis. 1543 *Invent. R. Wardr. Scot.* (1815) 112 Item an halle water fate with the stik of silver.

c. A support for a candle, a candlestick.

c 1540 in *Trans. Lond. & Mæx Archæol. Soc.* IV. 372 One styke of syluer p'sell gilt for the holy candell. 1832 DISRAELI *Cont. Fleming* I. xii. 118 Many tall white candles, in golden sticks, illuminated the sacred table. 1895 *Church Q. Rev.* Apr. 253 The candles standing straight in their sticks.

d. = *Composing-stick*: see COMPOSING *vbl. sb.* 2. *Stick of letter(s)*, a stickful of type.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xx. 3 The Face of a Stick of Letter. *Ibid.*, The whole Stick of Letters... are screwed together. *Ibid.* xxii. 332 With a Rigit fitted to the Stick, he presses the Letter to keep it straight in Line. 1820 T. HOBSON *Ess. Stereotype Printing* 106 note. All types have one or more nicks in their body, to serve as a guide to the compositor when arranging them in his stick. 1907 *Scot. Typogr. Circular* Feb. 25/2, I find that nowadays, unless I read my sticks, it is impossible [etc.].

e. The hammer or mallet with which a dulcimer or drmn is struck.

1538 *Elvyn Dict.*, *Pecten*... it is also the stickes where-with a man strycketh doucimers when he doeth playe on them. 1589- [see DRUMSTICK].

f. A violin bow, a fiddlestick. † A stick of fiddles: ? a fiddler.

a 1600 T. PRESTON *Canbyss* F 1 b, They be at hand sir with sticke and fiddle. a 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* II. vi. 74g. They have got a stick of Fiddles, and they fire it In wondrous waies. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. xviii. (1713) 145 As in a Musical Instrument, whose Strings are good, and the Stick good.

g. The melody pipe of a Highland bagpipe = CHANTER 1 5.

1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 151/2 My old chanter has... lost its tone; for when a stick gets too sharp a sound, it's never any good. *Ibid.*, My great grandfather played on this stick when Charley Stuart... came over to Scotland.

h. pl. The thin pieces of ivory, bone or other material upon which the folding material of a fan is mounted.

1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3704/4 Lost... an Italian Fan with Ivory painted Sticks. 1760-2 GOLDSM. *Cit. World* xlii. That old woman... who sits groaning behind the loog sticks of a mourning fan. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 281/2 The sticks [18th c.] were made of mother-of-pearl or ivory, carved with extraordinary skill.

II. *slang.* a. A pistol; more explicitly *shooting stick*.

1788 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 2), *Sticks*, pops or pistols. Stow your sticks; hide your pistols. 1834 ANSWORTH *Roekwood* III. v. See how he flashes his stick. 1890 'R. BOLDEWOOD' *Miner's Right* xvi, I always carry a brace of 'shooting sticks'.

† b. A sermon. *Obs. rare.*

1759 T. BOUCHER *Let. J. Jaumes* 7 Aug. (MS.), What matter of a new stick, vamp them one for next Sunday. 1762 *Ibid.*, 5 Aug. (MS.), At sea, I drew up I believe 4 a dozen sticks—originals.

c. *Thieves' slang.* A jemmy or crowbar.

1887 HORSLEY *Gottings* fr. *Jail* 11 We shall want some twirls and the stick (crowbar). 1890 *Daily News* 14 July 2/8 [He] took from his inside coat pocket a powerful jemmy, saying 'I suppose you don't want my stick.'

d. pl. Furniture, household goods; more fully *sticks of furniture*. *Rarely sing. in every stick*, every article of furniture (cf. 3 b).

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* vii. vii. (Ridg.) 11 The moveables, not excepting my own apparel, every stick and every thread, had been carried off. 1823 'Jon Bee' *Dict. Turf's* v., I lost all my sticks by that 'ere fire at Stepany. 1854 BLACKMORE *Clara Vaughan* xxvi. (1872) 84 Her strange biographies of every table, chair, and cushion-her 'sticks', as she delighted to call them. 1867 *All Year Round* 13 July 55/1 The breaking up of the home, [and] the selling of 'the few sticks of furniture'.

e. pl. *Legs.*

1830 MARRIAT *King's Own* xxvi, He was so weak that he couldn't get up on his sticks again.

f. (Now *U.S. and colonial*.) *With a stick in it*: said of tea, coffee, etc., with a dash of brandy.

1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumbd. Ball.* (1808) 175 A quart o' het yell, and a stick in't. 1890 Mrs. C. PRADO *Rom. of Station*

vi, Have a parting drink for good luck—coffee, if you like, with a 'stick' in it... The waiter brought in coffee and cognac. 1892 F. M. CRAWFORD *Three Fates* xiv, But you really do look dreadfully. Have some tea—with a stick in it, as papa calls it.

12. Applied, with qualifying adj., to a person, orig. with figurative notion of sense 2 or 4, as *tough stick*; *crooked* (*Sc. thrawn*) *stick*, a perverse, cross-grained person.

1682 N. O. BOILEAU'S *Lutrin* II. 164 That tough stick of Wood, Boirde the Sexton. 1785 *Span. Rhaz.* 8 He's a queer stick to make a thivel on. 1833 HOOO *Publ. Dinner* 15 A stick of a Chairman, A little dark spare man. 1839 A. GRAY *Lett.* (1893) 223 He is a queer stick altogether. 1846-8 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. I. ix. 35 So, ez I ainta a crooked stick... I'll go back to my plough. 1859 *Hotten's Slang Dict.* 102 'A rum' or 'odd stick', a curious man. 1886 J. R. REES *Pleas. Book-Worm* v. 178 Some disagreeable old stick has probably eaten an enormous dinner [etc.]. 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* 30 Tammas Carlyle, thrawn stick as he was. 1897 W. DYKE *Craikhtrees* II, He's nobbit twouty-two—young—a verra young stick.

b. A 'wooden' person; one lacking in capacity for his work, or in geniality of manner; *Theatr.* an indifferent actor.

1800 MISS EDEWORTH *Belinda* xx, And you, out of patience... will go and marry... some stick of a rival. 1801 W. BURTON *Pasquinade* 11 He's not a bad actor, though they call him a stick. 1820 BYRON *Blues* I. 89 *Tracy*. In *Prose* My talent is decent, as far as it goes; But in *rhyme*—*Inkel*. You're a terrible stick, to be sure. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 33 (1822) I. 257 A habit... of calling insignificant things and persons sticks... A poor stick, a mere stick, a stick of a fellow. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 83 He had had to hire white men to help him, but they were poor sticks and would be half the time drunk. 1873 *Punch* 15 Nov. 202/1 Charles Kemble was rather a stick at first, and was made a great artist by... close study. 1883 M. PATTISON *Mem.* i. (1885) 23 Though the tutors... were first class men, yet the tuition was not esteemed good... Tommy Churton I afterwards came to know as a 'stick'. 1899 KERNAN *Scoundrels & Co.* xxi, To a good fellow, the right hand of fellowship is readily extended. The 'stick' will find himself as readily cold-shouldered.

† 13. Some measure of land: ? = STAFF sb.

1664 *Terrier of Westmore, Sussex* (MS.), One other Plott... which James Sowter renteth of him... conteyneth about half a Stick of Land. Item one other Plott of Land... conteyneth about a quarter of a Stick of ground.

III. 14. Figurative phrases of various origins. (Chiefly slang or colloquial.)

a. *To play a good stick*: said of a fiddler (see sense 10). In later use *gen.* to play one's part well. *So to fire a good stick* (Shooting).

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* ix, You hear he plays a good stick. 1809 T. DONALDSON *Poems* 183 He hand'd his Rammy so terribly quick The folks all declar'd that 'he play'd a good stick'. 1824 W. IRVING *Tales Trav.*, *Bold Dragon* (1848) 25 He could swear a good stick himself. 1842 BELLEVUE *Mem. Griffin* xx, The captain... fired a capital good stick nevertheless, and knocked the birds about, right and left, in great style. 1867 E. WAUGH *Tufts of Heather* Ser. I. (1893) 188 The hungry travellers sat down. For about half-an-hour every man of the three 'played a good stick', as the old saying goes.

† b. *Slang.* *To be high up the stick*: to stand high in one's profession.

1818 SIR C. MORGAN in *Lady Morgan Autobiog.* (1859) 295 All my acquaintance among the doctors are so high up the stick, they have no time to spare to answer inquiries.

c. *To beat* (rarely *knock*) *all to sticks*, to overcome or snuff completely. *To go to sticks*, more emphatically *to go to sticks and staves*, to be ruined.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 85 Which in the west country beats our stee-her here all to sticks. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inherit.* ix, She married a Highland drover, or tacksman, I can't tell which, and they went all to sticks and staves. 1840 THACKERAY *Barber Cox* Apr., When I came to know his game, I used to knock him all to sticks; or, at least, win six games to his four. c 1842 CARLYLE in A. BAIN *Autobiog.* (1904) 126 All that I could gather was that the Church of Christ was going to sticks. 1859 LEVER *Dav. Dunn* lxvii. 669 It was as good as a play to hear about this... it beats Newmarket all to sticks.

d. *Sporting slang.* *To shoot for the stick*, i.e. for the total amount of game shot as distinguished from 'for sport'. (Cf. 1 b.)

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLI. 288 In a battue... the shooting is *for the stick*, as it is technically phrased—not for the pleasure, but the pride of the murderer of hecatombs.

e. (*To have or get*) *the right or the wrong end of the stick*: to have the advantage or the contrary in a bargain or a contest. Also, *to have got hold of the wrong end of the stick*: to have got a story wrong, not know the facts of the case. (Sense 4.)

1890 'R. BOLDEWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1892) 249 If you happen to have the arrangement of a bargain... with the rural Australian, you will rarely find that the apparently impassive countryman has 'got the wrong end of the stick'. 1897 BEATTY *Secretar* xiii. 100, I was more convinced than ever... that I had the right end of the stick.

f. *To hold the sticks to, to hold sticks with*: to compete on equal terms with.

a 1817 W. MUIR *Poems* (1818) 58 (E. D. D.) Nae kiten, a 1817 W. MUIR *Poems* (1818) 58 (E. D. D.) Nae kiten, fam'd for fun no' tricks, Can to the wessel ba'd the sticks. 1853 REAQUE *Love me Little* I. viii. 232 If I began by despising my business... how should I ever hold sticks with my able competitors?

g. *To keep* (one) *at the stick's end*: to keep at a distance, treat with reserve.

1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* viii, The captain, though he kept me at the stick's end the most part of the time, would

sometimes unbuckle a bit and tell me of the fine countries he had visited.

h. Used to give additional emphasis in several alliterative phrases, as *stick, stark, staring* = absolutely, completely, downright. Cf. 3 c.

1839 *Hoo's Last Hair* 23. I shall go stick stark staring wild! 1892 Mrs. H. WARD *David Grieve* i. iv, Aunt Hannah 'll be stick stock mad w' hoath on us. 1909 W. J. LOCKE *Septimus* 330 Now he had gone stick, stark, staring, raving, biting mad.

IV. attrib. and Comb.

15. a. simple attrib., as *stick fire, point*; (sense 8) as *stick cinnamon, liquorice, metal, phosphorus, pomatum, rhubarb*; b. objective, as *stick-cutting, -rubbing; stick-dresser, -maker*; instrumental, as *stick-blow; stick-built* adj.; similitive, as *stick-like, -shaped* adjs.

1886 R. F. BURTON *Arab. Nts.* i. 242 note, They cut off the ear-lobes, gave ten 'stick-blows'. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 148/2 The 'stick-built' nest contains four eggs. 1668 G. HARTMAN *Digby's Receipts Physick* etc. 15. 5 pennyworth of 'stick Cinnamon'. 1883 F. M. PEARO *Contradictions* xviii, Leaving Gina to watch the progress of Jim's 'stick-cutting'. 1890 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 7/7 A 'stick-dresser' was committed for trial on a charge of wounding [etc.]. 1808 ELEANOR SLEATH *Bristol Heiress* iv. 12 Dame Jenkinson was sitting by the blaze of a 'stick fire'. 1831 *TRILAWNY Adm. Younger Son* III. 292 A stoical apathy of look, that... the most 'stick-like' lords... would have envied. 1806-7 J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) Post. Groans No. 29 Some long-forgotten honiton of your boyhood. 'Stick-liquorice', &c. 1803 *Censor* 1 Apr. 39 Mr. Huntsmill, the 'stick maker of Whitechapel'. 1900 HASLUCK *Model Engin. Handybk.* 67 This nut is best turned from a piece of 'stick metal'. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 21 The sixth part of an inch of 'stick phosphorus'. 1905 A. T. SHEPPARD *Red Cravat* ii. 60 Tossing the clothes to one side of the room with her 'stick-point'. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Bandoline*, a kind of 'stick pomatum'. 1840 PEREIRA *Mat. Med.* 814 'Stick rhubarb', is said... to be obtained from Rheum undulatum. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 451/1 Stick rhubarb is sold in the herb shops, and is in long pieces. 1912 *Contemp. Rev.* June 900 Fire was obtained by 'stick-rubbing'. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 586 A kind of minute 'stick-shaped' corpuscle.

16. Special comb.: *stick-bug U.S.* (a) = *stick-insect*; (b) a predaceous reduvioid bug, *Emesa longipes* (Cent. Dict. 1891); *stick-caterpillar*, a larva resembling a stick; *stick chair*, a sedan chair; *stick chimney U.S.*, a log-house chimney composed of sticks piled up crosswise and cemented with mud or clay; *stick-cover, -covert* (see quot. 1854); *stick-dam* (see quot.); *stick-flour* (see quot.); *stick-heap*, an artificial fox-covert made of sticks (cf. *stick-cover*); *stick-helmet*, a mask with additional guards for the forehead and head, used in cndgel-play (Cent. Dict.); *stick holder* (see quot.); *stick-insect*, any insect of the family *Phasmidae*, from its resemblance to the branches and twigs of the trees in which it is found; *stick mounter*, a workman employed to affix the mounts of walking-sticks; *stick-net*, a small net run upon a ring fixed at the end of a stick; *stick-pile* †(a) = HERON'S BILL; (b) = *stick-heap*; *stick-play*, play with cudgel or single-stick; so also *stick-player*; *stick-pot U.S.*, a lobster-pot constructed of laths or narrow strips of wood; *stick-sling*, a sling in the form of a stick with a cleft at one end in which the stone to be thrown was placed; *stick slinger slang* (see quot.); *sticktail U.S.* (*Long Island*), the ruddy dnck *Erimaturus rubida*, characterized by having narrow and rigid tail-feathers; *stickwork*, in various ball games, the management of the bat or club. Also *STICKLAC*.

1894 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 456 'Witches' horses',... which in some other States are dubbed 'stick-hugs',... our Diapheromera femorata. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 349 The various species [of the family *Phasmidae*] are known as Leaf-insects, Walking-leaves, 'Stick-caterpillars' [etc.]. 1908 MARY JOHNSON *Lewis Rauli* i. 11 Coach and chaise, curried and 'stick-chair', were encountered. 1846 Mrs. KIRKLAND *West. Clearings* 7 The house was... of the roughest; its 'stick chimney', so like its owner's hat, open at the top, and jammed in at the sides. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* i. 550/2 (Hunting) 'Stick covers and faggot covers [for foxes]'. 1854 Miss BAKER *Northampton. Gloss.*, 'Stick-covert', a plat of ground stuck with thorns to make a fox-covert. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* i. 550/1 (Hunting) Foxes, fished in gorse and stick coverts are often short runners. 1884 *Evang. Mag.* May 214 The other kind of [beaver's] dam is the 'stick-dam', consisting of sticks and poles. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade*, 'Stick-flour', a Brazilian name for cassava meal. 1808 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Sept. 4/5 'Stick heaps', who judiciously placed... seldom fail to hold foxes. 1901 E. A. PRATT *Notable Masters* 44 [Josiah Mason] also did a large business in making cedar-wood pen-holders, or 'stick-holders'. 1854 A. ADAMS etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 210 'Stick-Insects' (*Phasmidae*). 1884 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* vi. 130 Most of them resemble sticks, either green, growing twigs, or brown and withered branches, and hence the names of Stick-insects and Walking-sticks. 1895 *Daily Chron.* 28 Aug. 8/4 'Stick Mounters' wanted. 1862 CARPENTER *Microscope* (ed. 3) § 394 a. 640 Among other animals captured by the 'stick-net', the marine Zoologist was not unlikely to meet with... the Tomopteris. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal Suppl.*, 'Stick pile is Stokes bill. 1895 *Leamington Spa Courier* 14 Mar., in Mordaunt & Verney *Ann. War. wicksh. Hunt* (1895) II. 289 The next resort was to the noted stick-pile at Napton, where a fox... was at home. 1891 *Century Dict.*, 'Stick-player', 1886 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 29 Dec. 2/2 The professional boxer, wrestler, or 'stickplayer'. 1897 G. B. GOODE

Fish. Industr. U.S. v. II. 666 Other names by which they [lobster traps] are known to the fishermen are... 'stick-pots', and 'latb-coops'. 1872 J. EVANS *Anc. Stone Impl.* xviii. 375 This flat lenticular form [of stone] is better adapted for the 'stick-sling than a pebble. 1856 MAYHEW *Gl. World London* 46 Thieves, who admit of being classified as follows:—... 'bludgers' or 'stick slingers', who rob in company with low women. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Jan. 12/4 The outstanding feature of the game was the wonderful... 'stickwork' of the... outside right.

Stick (stik), sb.² Obs. exc. Hist. Forms: 4 styk(e), 5 steke, 6 sticke, stykke, 7- stick. [First in the Anglo-L. forms *stica, sticha, sticka, estika*; it is not clear whether the word thus latinized was English (= *STICK sb.*) or OF. **estike* from a continental form of the same word.]

Cf. M.L.G. *sticke* in 'xx sticken anguillarum' (*Werden Tax Roll*). The use no doubt arose from the practice of carrying a number of eels on a stick passed through the gills.]

A measure of quantity in small eels (app. twenty-five or twenty-six). Also Comb. *stick-eel*, an eel of small size.

1806 *Domesday Bk.* (1783) I. 1 In Linnartlest in brisennei habet rex consuatum. scilicet. ii. caretas, & ii. sticas anguillarum. *Ibid.* 155 Piscator redd. xxx. stichas anguillarum. 1244 *Liberate Roll* Nov. 28, Quod. emi faciat... milia stickarum anguillarum bone salcionis. 1290 in *Archæologia* XV. 352 Pro v. estik' anguill' ij'. 1390-1 *Earl Derby's Excheq.* (Camden) 20 Et per manus Thome Fysshier pro xlviii stykis anguillarum. *Ibid.* 29 Pro j styke di. anguillarum. xliij. d. 1343 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 39 In 260 Stykell et anguill. grossis, 3s. 6d. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 143 For vi. stekes of smale elle xxvi. to the steke i.j.s. vjd. 1510-11 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 661 Preter 12 lupos aquaticos et duos stickes anguillarum. 1664 SPELMAN *Gloss.* s. v. *Brochus*, A stick of Eels. 1715 *B.N.C. Monuments* 20, 28, Kent (MS.), [Tenant to have] the yearly dues of days of work, sticks of eels, eggs, hens, Cocks, and plowheards. a 1728 [see BIND sb. 5].

† **Stick**, sb.³ Obs. Forms: 5 stic, styo, 5-6 stik, (5 styke), 6-7 stick, (6 styck), 7 sticko; Sc. 5-7 steik, 5 stek, (steke, 6 steyk, styk). [a. Flem. *stik, stuk*, = Du. *stuk*, G. *stück* piece.]

1. The customary length (varying according to the material) of a 'piece' or roll of certain textile fabrics imported from Flanders.

1476 in *Acta Audit.* (1839) 55/2 Twa stikkis of blak schamlot. 1489 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* i. 136 Item, for a stiek of black chamlot to be a galbert to the King, price vi li. 1493 in *Acta Audit.* (1839) 180/2 A stik of gene satting containend xxvi elln. 1513 *Inventory in Archæologia* LXVI. 346 A Counterpoint of Verdure cont. xxx. semisemis stickes. 1565-1661 *Rep. Privy Council Scot.* i. 430 One half stik of say, four half stiekis of lyming Holand clayth. 1614 in *Archæologia* XLII. 359 Fowre shorte carpettes of verdure... at ijs. vjd. the stick. 1670 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 15 Courser (bangings) then these. Your Honour may be served with from Flanders, att xss. per stick. 1694 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* iii. li. (ed. 18) 388 A Dutch Ell or Stick, by which Tapestry is measured, is but 2 of a Yard.

† 2. *Le styk, the stic* = the piece. (Cf. *PIECE sb.* 4.)

1482 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 111 They will have no noder money than menyng grotes at iij d. ob le styck. *Ibid.* 114 He... made vij oblygacions payabull at vij monthys and vij monthis the stic conteynyng v^o marke.

3. See quot. (Cf. *STEAK* 2 a.)

1615 E. S. *Brit. Buss* in Arber *Garner* III. 636 This Yager... comes to the said Buss... and buys all such herrings as she hath barrellled. Which barrells, upon the first packing, are called Sticks. And, in part of payment for her said Herriog Sticks, delivers... salt [etc.].

Stick (stik), sb.⁴ [f. *STICK v.* 1.]

1. A temporary stoppage, a hitch in proceedings or progress; a boggle. Obs. exc. arch.

1646 R. BAILLE *Anabaptism* (1647) 139 But the greatest stick is upon the antecedent, Baptismes succession to Circumcision. 1675 V. ALSOP *Anti-Sozzo* iii. 161 But all the stick lyes there, and we must eoter a Fieoldy Debate with him upon the issue. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. (ed. 6, 1693) 104 When we came at the Hill Difficulty, he made no stick at that, nor did he much fear the Lyons. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of Ballantrae* viii. It is a strange thing that I should be at a stick for a date. 1893 — *Castronia* iv, The Advocate appeared for a moment at a stick, sitting with pursed lips.

2. Something which causes hindrance or delay, a difficulty, obstacle to progress. Obs. exc. arch.

1657 CROMWELL *Sp.* 21 Apr., in *Carlyle* (1871) V. 31, I think you may well remember what the issue was of the last Conference... and what the stick the was. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 116 To consider in what way you will address to his Highness, to acquaint him clearly what has been your stick. 1893 STEVENSON *Castronia* ii, It would be ill for me to find a conveyance, but that should he no stick to you.

3. The power of adhering or of causing a thing to adhere; adhesiveness. *lit.* and *fig.*

1853 LOWELL *Fireseed Trav.* (1864) 113 Surveyors' names have no natural stick in them. They remind one of the epithets of poetsasters, which peel off like a badly-gummed postage-stamp. 1892 KIMBLE *Barrack-room Ballads*, *Screw-guns* 10 We'd climb up the side of a sign-board an' trust to the stick o' the paint.

b. Something which causes adhesion, a sticky substance.

1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 128/1 The liquor... is reduced to the consistency of thick syrup and is called 'stick'.

4. *Cricket*. A batsman who remains a long time at the wicket, one not easily 'got out'.

1863 *Lilliput's Cricket Scores* III. 242 Mr. Haygarth (always a great 'stick') in his first innings was in three hours. 1901 R. H. LYTTELTON *Outdoor Games* vi. 121 One

of the curses of the present day is the stick who, by restraining every impulse to hit, cannot be got out on these perfect modern wickets. *Ibid.* 126 Therefore the brilliant hitter bad to abandon his naturally attractive game and become a stick.

5. A stah. (Cf. *STOCK-FREE* a.)

1633 SHIRLEY *Young Admiral* iv. G. 2, No circumstance must be forgot, To make him free from stickie and sbou. 1818 in Todd; and in later Dicts.

Stick (stik), v.¹ Pa. t. and pa. ppl. stuck (stok). Forms: 1 stician, stycian, 3-6 stike, stik, (3 stikie), 4-6 styke, styoke, (4 stiken, stic), 5 styk(k)yen, 6 stikk, styk(kc, styek, 6-7 sticke, 6- stick. Pa. t. a. 1 sticade, sticode, 3-4 stikede, 4 stikid(e, 4-5 stiked, styk(k)ed, 5 stikede, stikkit, (stikt, stickeyd), 5-6 styoked, 6 styekyd, (stykkyd), (Sc. stiket, stikit, stikkit), 6-7 sticket, 6-9 Sc. sticket, -it, 5-7, 9 dial. sticked; β. 5 (9 Sc.) stak, 5-7 staoke, 5-7, 8-9 arch. and north. stack; γ. 6 stoke, stooke, 7 stooke, 6-7 stucke, 6- stuck. Pa. ppl. a. 1 sticod, 3-4 ystiked, 3-5 stiked, 4 styked, istiked, ystikked, stikked, stiken, stickid, 4-5 stikid, 4-6 styked, 5-6 sticked, 6-7 stickt, 6 sticte, stickeyd, Sc. stikkit, 6-9 Sc. stikkit, sticket; β. 6 staoke, 9 dial. stack; γ. 6 stoke(n, 6-7 stooke, (6 Sc. stukne), 7 stucken, 7- stuck. [OE. *stician* wk. v., f. Teut. root **stik-* to pierce, be sharp (whence *STICK*, *STITCH* sbs.): Indogermanic **stig-* (: **steig-*) found in Gr. *στίγειν* (-: **stigi-*) to prick, *στίγη*, *στίγμα* prick, point (see *STIGMA*, L. *instigare* to spur on, *INSTIGATE*; also with nasal infix, in Goth. *stiggan* to thrust, L. *-stinguere* to prick (*distinguere* to distinguish); and without initial s in Skr. *tij-* to be sharp, *tiṣṭi* sharp. The Teut. root chiefly appears in the altered form **stek-* (**stak-*; **stæk-*), as in the Com. WGer. strong verb **stekan* to prick, thrust; see *STEAK* v. The formal equivalent of OE. **stician* (WGer. type **stikōjan*, **stekōjan*, prob. denominative) occurs in OHG. *stehhōn* to prick, stab, cut the throat of; a parallel formation (WGer. type **stikkjan*, also prob. denominative) is found as (M)Du., (M)LG. *stikken* to prick, pierce, stab, also to embroider (Sw. *sticka*, Da. *stikke* from LG.), OHG. *stichehen* in the same senses (MHG., mod.G. *sticken* to embroider).

It is impossible accurately to separate the history of this originally weak verb from that of the originally strong *STEAK* v.² The latter was from an early period sometimes conjugated weakly, while on the other hand the strong inflexions of *stiek* became associated with *stiek*, moreover, in the 16th c. formed a new strong pa. t. and pa. ppl. *stuck* (cf. *dig, dug*). It is therefore often doubtful to which verb forms like *stuck*, *stoken*, should be referred. Further, in some northern dialects the ME. *stike* is normally represented by *stiek*, and therefore coincides (at least graphically) with *STEAK* v.² The wk. form *sticked* remained in somewhat common use until the 17th c., and still survives (in certain senses) in Sc. and various dialects (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

I. To pierce, thrust.

1. *trans.* To stab, pierce, or transfix with a thrust of a spear, sword, knife, or other sharp instrument; to kill by this means, more explicitly to *stick to death*. Also *refl.* Not now in dignified use.

a 900 O.E. *Martyrol.* 15 Nov. 206 þa he þæt nolde, þa stycodon hiȝ hyne myd hyra sperum. a 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* i. x. [xlii] (1890) 48 Betwih him twam we þus twofealdne deað þrowiað, oððe sticode beoð oððe on sæ adrunce. c 1205 LAY. 20659 Heo...stikeden & sloȝeo al þæt he neb comen. *Ibid.* 20962 Alle þa gode wises heo stikeden mid cnifes. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21224 Men sais be stiked was wit suord. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3527 Syhen wi swerd & knyf þey met; Ilk oþer on ran lik oþer to styke. 13... *Will. Palerne* 3818 Many a stef dede [was] stiked þere to deðe. 1387 TREvisa *Hyden* (Rolls) IV. 471 He ordeyned hym... to cacche fyles, and styke hem wiþ a sharp poyntel. 1395 *Hylton Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) i. xxxv, The sharpe spere that stykked hym to the hert. 1422 Yonge *tr. Secreta Secret.* 153 When be apercewid that scappe he ne myght, be rane to a stake and bym Stickeyd throwe the body. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Brit. Hist.* (1812) 285 The moost comyo tale was that he [Hen. VI] was stycked with a dagger, by y^e handes of Rycharde, duke of Gloucester. 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 90 b, He was taken and sticked to deathe. 1625 SILVESTER *Job Triumph.* II. 319 With Vipers' tongues he shall be deadly stuck. 1619 DRAYTON *Ballad Agincourt* 12 Like a Storme suddenly, The English Archery Stuck the French Horses. 1705 VANBRUGH *Confed.* IV. i. G 4 b, If I had let him stick himself, I should have been envyd by all the great Ladies in the Town. 1832 *Examiner* 98/1 Were he to draw his bayonet and stick the brawler. 1842 *Borrow Bible in Spain* xxvi, If I had my knife here I would stick him.

fig. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11370 þin aghen hert A sorful suerd sal stik ouertuor. *Ibid.* 21100 On mi soru mai be nan end, It stikes me sua strang. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y.* L. i. li. 254 My Fathers rough and enuious disposition Sickens me at heart. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 202 Yea, let them say, to sticke the heart of falsehood, As false as Cressid.

absol. 1530 TINOCLE *Expos. Mat.* v. vii. (c 1550) 99 b, The scribes and pharysees had thruste vp the swerde of the worde of God into a scabard... that it coude neither sticke nor cutte. 1822 SHELLEY *Faust* ii. 172 [*Chorus of Witches*] Stick with the prong, and scratch with the broom.

b. Of a horned animal: To pierce with the tusks, to impale with the horns; to gore. Also *absol.* Now dial.

mind. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xiii. Mrs. Mac-Candlish's position. said aloud, 'If he had stuck by the way, I would have lent him a heezie.' 1860 TYNALL *Glac.* i. xxvii. 198 The carriage... had stuck in one of the ridges.

b. In fig. phrases to *stick in the briers, clay, mire* (now rare or obs.): to be involved in difficulties or trouble. To *stick in the mud*: now usually, to remain content in a mean or abject condition.

c. 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. xxii. 90 Have mercy on me oute of be clay, pat I stike not perin. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Harro*, They being accused of extortion and pillage were in much trouble, or stakke in the byars. c. 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* Ded., Quibbles I stak in this claye, it pleased God to bring your Majesty hame to visit your aun Ida. 1898 J. ARCH *Life* xiv. 345 To teach a man to be content to stick in the mud is to teach a man to curse himself.

† c. To be involved in (some undesirable state or condition). *Obs.*

c. 1640 H. BELL *Luther's Collog. Mens.* (1652) 309 And whoso blameth mee for giving way and yielding so much to the Pope at the first, let him consider in what darkness I still stuck at that time. 1665 BUNYAN *Grace Abound.* § 201, I should still be as sticking in the jaws of desperation.

12. To become fixed or stationary in or on account of some obstruction, to be arrested or intercepted. Of a thing made to run, swing, or slide: To become unworkable, to jam.

1531 *Sel. Pleas* Cr. Admiralty (Selden Soc.) I. 58 It chanced his nett to styck or fasten in the bend or knot of a cable. 1707 E. SMITH *Phædra & Hippol.* i. i. My Blood runs backward, and my faulting Tongue Sticks at the Sound. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 46 One of the keys in the pedal sticks, moving neither up nor down. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 85 The gate, Half-parted from a weak and scolding hinge, Stuck. 1886 C. H. Fagge's *Princ. Med.* i. 31 A strip of flannel had got between the drawer and its frame, and had made the drawer stick. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 352 If... an embolus sticks in the vertebral, the basilar artery may become gradually thrombosed and blocked.

fig. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 24 Let us not wonder that our priars stick in their ascent.

b. Of food, etc.: To lodge (in the throat).

To *stick in one's gizzard, stomach* (fig.): see the sb. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 117b. An other speaks in his throte, as though a good Ale crumme stakke last. 1727 DORRINGTON *Philipp Quaril* (1816) 16 A phlegm sticking in my throat, I happened to hem pretty loud. 1825 T. Hook *Sayings* Ser. ii. *Passion & Princ.* x. 111. 195 'Haw's your throat, child?' 'Oh, quite well, Pa... it was a bit of the rind of the cheese that stuck'. 1895 P. HEMINGWAY *Out of Egypt* i. ii. 22 He... saw a plate of macaroni for his supper. He tried to eat some, but it stuck in his throat.

c. Of words, To *stick in one's throat, & teeth*: 'to resist emission' (J.).

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* ii. ii. 33 Amen stick in my throat. 1634 HALL *Contempl.* N. T. iv. xxi. 219 How this suit sticks in her teeth; and dare not freely come forth. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xiv. 'My lord,' said Richie, and then stopped to cough and hem, as if what he had to say stuck somewhat in his throat.

d. Of a weather-glass, the wind: To remain without fluctuation or variation.

13. Of a matter: To be at a stand, to suffer delay or hindrance. Const. *at, in, on, upon.*

1530 PALSGR. 735/2 It stycketh, as a mater stycketh and gothe nat forward, *il tient*. The mater stycketh nat in me, *la matiere ne tient pas a moy*. 1537 LATIMER *Let. Cromwell in Serm.* & Rem. (1843) 383 As touching your request concerning your friend... it shall not stick on my behalf. 1619 WOTTON in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 50, I finde... a good disposition there... but I doute it will sticke upon who shall begiune. 1676 EARL ANGLESEY in *Essex Papers* (Camden) II. 84 Our King hath the French promises the general peace shall not stick for want of the surrender [of Sicily]. 1703 BARRETT *Analecta* 30 May not this excite and encourage thee to set about the Work, to consider how the Lord is beforehand with thee, that the Work is not like to stick at him. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* iv. (1724) I. 629 A rich widow... hearing at what his designs stuck... furnished him with ten thousand pounds. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* iii. 'I believe I could indicate in two words where the thing sticks', said I.

b. Of a person or thing: To remain in a stationary condition, to be unable to make progress. Of a commodity etc.: Not to 'go off', to remain unsold (cf. STICKER 3 b).

1641 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 46 We stick where we were for officers, y^e King upon his declaration and y^e Parliament upon their two propositions made to him. 1687 MISSE *Fr. Dict.* ii. s. v. His mind sticks betwixt Hope and Fear. 1729 SWIFT *Poems, Soldier & Scholar* 3 This Hamilton's Bawn, while it sticks on my Hand, I lose by the House, what I get by the Land. 1742 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* iv. v. II. 269 And there they [the contending parties] must have stuck, till Famine and Desertion had ended the Quarrel. 1872 BAGOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 138 How then did any civilisation become unfixed? No doubt most civilisations stuck where they first were: no doubt we see now why stagnation is the rule of the world, and why progress is the very rare exception.

† c. Of a person or his thoughts: To rest in some intermediate or subsidiary object. *Obs.*

1534 *Primmer* E. Teache vs deare father not to styck, steye, or ground our selues in our good workes or deservynges, but to gyue & submitte our selfe... to thyn infynyte... mercy. 1579 FULKE *Haskins* Parl. 55 Ye Iewes so stiked in the figure, that they considered not the thing signified. 1628 PRESTON *New Court.* (1630) 386 The Jewes... could not see Christ himselfe, the inward promises, but stucked in the outward harke and rinde of Ceremonies. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. viii. § 13 Where-ever the distinct Idea any Words stand for, is not known... there our Thoughts stick wholly in Sounds, and are able to attain no real Truth or Falshood.

14. To be in difficulty or trouble; to stop or

stand in a state of perplexity; to be embarrassed, puzzled, or nonplussed.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* i. x. 94/1 It is requisite that we firste shewe who it is that is our neighbour, touching whiche I see some men in doubt and sticke vncertainly [L. *addubitare* & *hæverre* *ancipites*]. 1609 HOLLAND *Amn. Marcell.* xv. iv. 36 Whn having read the same, sticking and doubting a good while what this should meane... returneth the... missives. 1677 LOCKE in P. King *Life* (1830) II. 124 But when we begin to think of... the beginning of either, our understanding sticks and boggles, and knows not which way to turn. 1730 T. BOSTON *Memo.* xii. 433 Sitting down to my studies on Friday, the Lord withdrew and I stuck. 1742 WATTS *Improv. Mind* i. xvi. (1801) 126 If the chain of consequences be a little prolix, here they stick and are confounded.

b. To be unable to proceed in narration or speech, through lapse of memory or embarrassment.

1579 GASSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 74 He stuck fast continually in the midst of his verse, and could goe no farther. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 258 If those... have their notes lying open before them, to cast their eye vpon them here or there where they sticke. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 170 He always stuck in the middle, everybody recollecting the latter part excepting himself. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxviii. He was only able to pronounce the words, 'Saunders Souplejaw'—and then stuck fast.

15. To hesitate, scruple, be reluctant or unwilling. Const. *to* (do something). Only with negative. (Now rare.)

1532 G. HERVET tr. *Xenophon's Tr. Householde* 61 For marchant men... wyll not stycke for daunger to passe any see what so euer it be. 1575 GAMMER *Carton* v. ii. 165 Yea, but he that made one lie about your cock-stealing, Will not sticke to make another. 1583 STRUBBS *Anat. Abus.* 11. 25 Some will not sticke to sell you siluer gilt for gold. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* ii. ii. 127 They will not sticke to say, you enuide him. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xx. xcvi. Though I be Queen, I stick not to submit. 1712 ADDISON *Spectator* No. 451 ¶ 6, I... have not stuck to rank them with the Murderer and Assassin. 1827 DR. QUINCEY *Murder* Wks. 1834 IV. 4, I do not stick to assert, that any man who deals in murder, must have very incorrect ways of thinking.

† b. To be grudging or stingy. Const. *for*. *Obs.*

1533 *Pardoner & Friar* B iii. Fye on couetise, sticke nat for a peny. 1573 BARET *Atu. S.* 761 They will sticke for no labour, *neque parcat labori*. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* i. i. *Tapwell*. True, but they... had a gift to pay for what they call'd for, And sticke not like your mastership.

16. Of a workman: To refuse to continue working, to strike. *local.*

1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms, Northumb. & Durh.* 52 *Stick*, to cease work, in order to obtain an increase, or prevent a reduction of wages, &c.

III. To fix, cause to adhere.

17. *trans.* To fasten (a thing) in position by thrusting in its point.

c. 1290 *Wolston* 180 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 76 He wende forth... And nam be croce wel mildeliche pare he stiked hire er so faste. c. 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. § 38 In centre of the compas stike an euene pyn or a whir vp-riht. c. 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 356 There cannes styke; on hem sarmentis plic. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* ii. vii. 56 Vlessee you haue a cod-peece to stick pins on. 1627 MORVSON *Hin.* i. 186 Cloth... wherein I stiked needles. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Pisum* 6 M 2/2 You should stick some rough boughs, or brush Wood, into the Ground close to the Peas, for them to ramp upon. 1742 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* I. 85 Having by Engines stuck these pieces in the bottom of the River. a. 1756 ELIZA HAYWOOD *New Pres.* (1771) 127 Then stick a skewer into it. 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort.* 374 Stick a nail in the wall in the centre. 1907 J. A. HOPKES *Elem. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 113 Stick the iron shoes [of a tripod] well into three good hunks.

fig. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* etc. 95 The wicked... have only a superficial hold in grace, rather sticked than rooted in it.

b. To secure (a thing) by thrusting the end of it in, into, behind, through (a receptacle).

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. i. 774 Quoth she, I grieve to see your Leg Stuck in a hole here like a Peg. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* ii. A habit of sticking his pen behind his ear before he spoke. 1863 GEN. EMOR *Romola* ii. xxii. A man... who had a small hatchet stuck in his belt. 1869 TROLLOPE *He knew* etc. xxv. He was sitting, with a short, black pipe stuck into his mouth.

c. To fasten by transfixion *to*.

1535 COVERDALE *San. xviii.* 21 And Saul had a iauelynge in his hande, and cast it, and thoughte: I wyll stycke David fast to the wall.

d. To fix on a point.

c. 1230 *Sir Beues* 828 And be bor is heued of smot, And on a tronsoun of is spere Pat heued a stikedefor to bere. 1577 HAMMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* viii. xxvi. 165 He commaunded... their right eyes to be sticket on the point of a bodkine, the apple, eye lidde and all, to be quite digged out. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. v. 273 In this Battel is Alpin takne... heidest: stukne on a stake and borne to Camelodun his heid. 1670 DRYDEN *Tyr. Love* iii. l. 28 It first shall pierce my heart: We will be stuck together on his dart. 1755 JOHNSON, *Tn Stick*... 2 To fix upon a pointed body. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* (ed. 2) 106 Their heads were stuck upon spears, and led the procession.

e. To set (an entomological specimen) by transfixing (it) with a pin.

1830 DARWIN *Life & Lett.* I. 182, I have not stuck an insect this term.

18. *gen.* To fasten in position; also in weaker sense, to place, set, put. Now chiefly, to place obtrusively, inappropriately, or irregularly. Also with advs., *down, on, etc.*

13... E. E. ALIT. P. B. 157 Byndez byhynde... bope two his handez... Stik hym styff in stokez. *Ibid.* B. 583 Bybenk be sum-tyme, Wheber he pat stykked vche a stare in vche steppe 35c, 3if [etc.]. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf* *Manhode* i.

xcviii. (1869) 53 Lady, quod j, seyth me... of these belles... why thei hen thus taccbed and stiked in the skrippe. 1531 TYNOLLE *Exp.* i. John (1537) 30 Lyghtes were stycked before their memorials. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* i. xi. (1867) 35 As dyd the pure penitent that stak a goose And stak downe a fether. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* vi. xxix. 696 Some hold, that the branches or bowes of Rhamnus sticket at mens dores and windowes, do driue away Sorcerie. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iii. 199 A whitly wanton... With two pitch bals stucke in her face for eyes. 1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* i. 70 As though she... were sticked in the bottom of a River to be drowned. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* Ded. (C) 4, The Additions, I also hope, are easily deduc'd from Virgil's Sense. They will seem... not stuck into him, but growing out of him. 1819 SHELLEY *Oed. Tyr.* i. 1. 301 Sticking cauliflowers Between the ears of the old ones. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxviii. Trois-Eschelles stuck a torch against the wall to give them light. 1875 H. L. S. Soc. *Press.* i. 5 Now let him make grand that commonplace word... by sticking that forcible article before it with a capital letter. 1909 A. N. LYONS *Sixpenny Pieces* ii. 19 Do you mind just putting a match to the gas stove and sticking a kettle on?

b. To fasten as an adornment or garnishing. Also with advs., as *about, on, up*.

c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* i. 31, & styke her-on Clowis, Maces, & Quibhiss. 1591 A. W. Bk. *Cookrye* 25 h. When you serue him [a pheasant] in, stick one of his fethers vpon his breast. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xii. 53 Many devout persons came and sticked in the dowy Image pretious stones. 1665 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 126 Hung it was... with threads tripartite... and some Cyprus-branches stuck about. 1769 Mrs. RAFFAEL *Eng. Householr.* (1778) 291 Sticked curled parsley in it. 1834 DICKENS *Sk. Bos.* *Steam Excurs.*, Planting immense bright haws on every part of a smart cap on which it was possible to stick one. 1850 LOWELL *Unhappy Mr. Knott* 56 [A house] With Lord-knows-whats of round and square Stuck on at random everywhere.

c. *Joinery.* To work (moulding, a bead) with a plane fashioned for that purpose. Cf. STRIKE v.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Rails*, are narrow planks... upon which there is a moulding stuck. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 983 The sashes to be 1 inch and three-quarters, stuck (worked) with astragal and hollow. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* § 2105 Mouldings... are generally wrought by hand; but when a plane is formed for them they are said to be stuck, and the operation is called sticking. *Ibid.* § 2106 When a bead is stuck on the edge of a piece of stuff... the edge is said to be headed... The beads... are sometimes stuck double and triple. 1902 R. STURGIS *Dict. Archit. & Build.*, *Stick*, to run, strike, or shape with a moulding plane; by extension, to shape... by the moulding mill.

19. To set (a surface) *with*, to furnish or adorn with on the surface, to cover or strew with. Also with advs., as *about, over, full*.

c. 1300 *Seyn Julian* (1872) 142 Al were be velion [of the wheel] aboute; wif rasours istened faste. 1557 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 234 Who... put him into a great Piee sticket full of long nayles, and then rolled him downe. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* ii. iv. 56 My shrowd of white, stuck all with Ew, O prepare it. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 5 The Common Fly... Her body is... stuck all over with great black Bristles. 1689 DRYDEN *Hind & Panther* iii. 1047 With Garden-Gods, and barking Deities, More thick than Ptolemy has stuck the Skies. 1722 DIAPER tr. *Oppian's Halieut.* i. 486 Sea-Urchins, which their native Armour boast, All stuck with Spikes, prefer the sandy Coast. 1780 MIRROR No. 106 Not a walk but is stuck full of statues. 1867 LOWELL *Fitz Adam's Story* 48 As these bring home... Their hat-crowns stuck with hags of curious make. 1890 Mrs. KINGSOOTE *Tales of Sin* x. 125 She made a big hall of clay and stuck it over with what rice she had, so as to make it look like a hall of rice. 1893 *Wiltshire Gloss.*, *Stick*, to decorate with evergreens, &c. 'We allus sticks th' Church at Christmas'.

b. *Cookery.* To set with a garnish.

1530 PALSGR. 735/2 Stycke your shoulder of mouton with herbes. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 654 *Ber.* A Lemmon. Lou. Stucke with Cloutes. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Kut. Burning Pistle* v. i. We will have... a good piece of beef, stuck with Rose-mary. 1673 DRYDEN *Amboyna* i. i. I would not let these English from this Isle have Cloves enough to stick an Orange with.

c. *fig.*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* v. ii. 8 Supposition, all our liues, shall be stucked full of eyes. 1651 HOBBS *Leuiath.* Rev. & Conclus. 395 It is many times with a fraudulent Designe that men stick their corrupt Doctrine with the Cloves of other mens Wit.

20. To cause to adhere; to fasten, fix, secure (a thing) *against, on, upon, to* (a surface) by means of an adhesive, pins, etc. Also said of the adhesive. Also *to stick down*.

Stick no bills: the usual form of the notice placed on a building forbidding placards to be posted upon it. Cf. *bill-sticker, sticking*.

c. 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 18382 For on her houses thei hadde stiked Certayn signes that wele were knownen. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 475/1 *Stykyn*, or festyn a thyng to a walle or a nober byng, wha so hyt be, *figo, affigo, glutino*. 1653 WALTON *Compl. Angler* i. 49 An honest Alehouse, where we shall find a cleanly room... and twenty Ballads stuck about the wall. 1777 CAVALLO *Electricity* 320 The innermost of these tubes has a spiral row of small round pieces of tin-foil, stuck upon its outside surface. 1807 *Med. Jmnl.* XVII. 356 It had bled a drop of blood, which coagulating, stuck his stocking to it. 1820 SHELLEY *Will of Atlas* lxxiii. The priests would write an explanation full... and bid the herald stick The same against the temple doors. 1851 DICKENS *Bill-sticking in House.* *Words* 22 Mar. 604/2 The company had a watchman on duty night and day, to prevent us sticking hills upon the hoarding. 1862 Mrs. H. WOOD *Channings* xix. He put the bank-note in [the letter], wet the gum, and stuck it down. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 4 After sticking the preparation on the cover-glass or slide.

b. *fig.* To fasten (one's choice, opinion, an imputation, a nickname, dishonour, etc.) *on, upon*.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 45 Admiring my Liege,

at first I stucke my choice vpon her. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* iii. ii. These imputations are too common, Sir, and easily stuck on vertue, when shee's poore. 1609 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 330 His foul esteeme Sticks no dishonor on our Front, but turns Foul on himself. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* i. The nickname the neighbours stuck upon him was Handy Andy.

† c. To post up (a notice or document). *Obs.* 1796 J. GUTCH *Wood's Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Ox.* II. 164 Thomas Greenway of that College [Corpus Christi] resigning his Priestship, a Citation was stuck for the election of another to succeed him.

† d. (Hence, Of a sheriff: To return (a jury). (See RETURN v. 16 b. Cf STRIKE v.) *Obs. rare.* 1688 T. CLARGES in *Gutch Coll. Cur. l.* 359 It is sayd the Master of the Office will stick the Jury and will name eight and forty.

21. To bring to a stand, render unable to advance or retire. Chiefly in *passive*. *collog.*

1829 SCOTT *Anne of G. xxii.* Every man of us was at home among the crags, and Charles's men were stuck among them as thou wert. 1891 MORRIS in *Mackail Life* (1890) II. 265 Get Hooper to do the colophon before he goes off, as otherwise it might stick us. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 July 12/2 The way is easy to miss, and the climber may easily find himself 'stuck' on the face of a precipice.

b. *collog.* To pose, nonplus. 1884 *Literary Era* II. 128, I knew it all from beginning to end; you could not stick me on the hardest of them. 1893 STEVENSON *Cabriona* vi. You must not suppose the Government... will ever be stuck for want of evidence.

22. St. To break down in (a speech, song, etc.); to fail to carry through (a business, etc.). Also, † to cause a breakdown of (a speech).

1715 PENNECUK *Twerdall* etc. Poems 34 A comely Body and a Face, would make a Dominic stick the Grace. 1726 WOODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 254 Wilson... said warmly that the Commission had betrayed the rights of the Christian people. This drew a cry upon him to call him to the bar, where he was once before... This stuck his speech. 1782 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Observ. Scot. Dint.* 25 To stick any thing; to spoil any thing in the execution. 1829 HOGG *Sheph. Cal.* xxi. II. 315, I disdained to stick the tune, and therefore was obliged to carry on in spite of the obstreperous accompaniment.

23. *slang and collog.* a. To cheat (a person) out of his money, to cheat or take in in dealing; to 'saddle' with something counterfeit or worthless in purchase or exchange. Cf STRIKE v.

1699 E. S.—*Country Gentl.* *Vade M.* 56 And so they draw him on from one set to another and from little Bets to great Ones (till they have stuck him, as they call it). 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 81 They think it ungentlemanly to cheat, or, as they call it, 'stick' any of their own set. 1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 333 To take in; to impose upon; to cheat in trade. 'I'm stuck with a counterfeit note; 'He went to a horse sale, and got stuck with a spavined horse.' 1851 MAXHEW *Labour* II. 201 The pawnbrokers have been so often 'stuck' (taken in) with inferior instruments, that it is difficult to pledge even a really good violin. 1900 M. H. HAYES *Among Horses Russia* Intro. 19 Has he [a horse-dealer] ever stuck you with a wrong one?

b. To induce to incur an expense or loss; to 'let in' for.

1895 J. G. MILLAIS *Breath fr. Veldt* i. 2 [He] publishes his work (at his own expense) and sticks his friends for a copy. 1915 'A. Hope' *Young Man's Yr.* 272, I'm awfully sorry I stuck you for such a lot.

c. To stick it in or on: to make extortionate charges.

1844 DICKENS *Martin Chuzzlewit* xxvii. In short, my good fellow, we stick it into B., up hill and down dale, and make a devilish comfortable little property out of him. 1853 DICKENS *etc. Housew. Words* Christm. No. 2/1 How they do stick it into parents—particularly hair-cutting, and medical attendance. 1857 'DUCANGE ANGLICUS' *Vulgar Tongue* 20 *Sticking it on*, deceiving or defrauding.

d. To be stuck on (U.S. slang): to have one's mind or fancy set on, to be captivated with.

1886 *American XIII.* 14 The latter's family so ridiculed him for having been 'stuck' on the canvas that he put it away. 1887 F. FRANCIS Jun. *Saddle & Moccasin* 153 Turn 'em on to your range when the grass is green;... they get stuck on it then, and stop there.

IV. Intransitive uses with prepositions.

24. Stick at —.

a. To scruple at; to hesitate to accept or believe, to demur to, take exception to, be deterred by. (Chiefly used negatively.) To stick at nothing: to be unscrupulous. Cf. sense 15.

1525 ABP. WARHAM in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 361 If they loved their Prince, they would not stick at this demand. 1550 BP. DAY *Ibid.* Ser. III. 303, I answered... that I stycked not at the alteration... of the matter (as stone or wode) wherof the Altar was made. 1615 RALEGH *Prerog. Parl.* (1628) Ded. (end), It is lowe which obeyes... which giues, which stickes at nothing. 1691 CONSET *Pract. Spir. Crt.* (1700) To Rdr., Such time serving Wretches, as stick at no Extortion or Oppression. 1737 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. i. 486, I shall Never Stick at any experience tho' it puts me into a thousand difficulties. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 328 Who, she had too much reason to think, would stick at nothing to gain his Ends. 1858 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1879) II. viii. 174 He stuck at no injustice which was needed to carry out his purpose. 1884 FLOE. MARRVAT *Under the Lilies* xxvii, Such women... who do not stick at telling a falsehood, will not hesitate to listen at a door. 1890 'R. BOLOREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* XIII. A d—d scoundrel, who would stick at nothing in the way of villainy.

b. To be impeded or brought to a stand at (a difficulty). Cf. sense 14.

1620 MINOLETON *Chaste Maid* iv. i, He was eight yeeres in his Grammar, and stucke horribly at a foolish place there VOL. X.

call'd *Asse in presenti*. 1688 BUNYAN *Heavenly Footman* (1812) 6 They who will have heaven must not stick at any difficulties they meet with, but press, crowd, and thrust through all that may stand between heaven and their souls. 1698 LOCKE *Cond. Underst.* § 6 Wks. 1714 III. 397 Sometimes they [sc. young scholars] will stick a long time at a part of a Demonstration... for want of perceiving the Connection of two Ideas. 1775 MONMONDO *Lang.* (1774) I. Pref. 9 This ingenious author... had not prosecuted it far, having stuck at this difficulty.

25. Stick by —.

a. To remain resolutely faithful to (a person) as a follower, partisan, or supporter.

1526 TINDALE *Luke* xix. 48 The hyc prestes and the scrythes... could not fynde what to do for all the people sticke by hym And gave him audience. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. iii. 70 *Shal.* I thank thee: the knaue will sticke by thee. 1716 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. i. 157 To stick to the last extremity by them who were so unanimously engaged in my cause. 1852 THACKERAY *Edmond* III. x, But Swift... had this merit of a faithful partisan, that he... stuck by Harley bravely in his fall.

† b. Of a thing: To remain with, cling to (a person); to remain in (a person's) memory. *Obs.*

1533 MORE *Apol.* xxvi. 196 Wythout any greate hurte that afterwarde sholde stycke by them. 1628 FRYNNE *Love-Lockes* 52 This Beautie will sticke by vs, and continue with vs for all eternitie. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* i. 54 The remembrance of which will sticke by me as long as I live. 1708 FORD *Let. H. C.* 18 Mar. *Lett.* (1735) 77 At present I am satisfy'd to trifle away my Time any Way, rather than let it stick by me; as Shop-keepers are glad to be rid of those Goods [etc.]. 1770 C. JENNER *Placid Man* I. i. vii. 42 Norris had met with some disappointment which stuck by him.

c. To keep resolutely, to hold to, to be constant to (a principle, one's word). Now *rare*.

1646 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jnls.* (1841) II. 371 We shall be honest, and sticke by our Covenant... Hitherto we have stucke by our principles in many great and long tentations. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iv. iv. He sticks by the Washington-formula; and by that he will stick. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xx, He knew what a savage, determined man Osborne was, and how he stuck by his word. 1859 TENNYSON *North. Farmer, New Style* xv, Thim's my notions, Sammy, wheerby I means to stick.

† d. To keep persistently to, continue at (some business or operation). *Obs.*

1556 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utopia* (Arb.) 139 And therefore if the other part sticke so hard by it, that the battel come to their hands, it is fought with great slaughter and bloodshed. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* i. On Friday, he stuck by the salt heef and carrot, though there were... good spitchcock'd eels. 1829 — *Anne of G. xiii.* Have the peasant-clods... stuck by the flask till cock-crow?

26. Stick to —. (Also † unto —.)

1534 GOODLY *Prayer* N v b, They that stycke to the lord [Vulg. qui confidunt in Domino] shall neuer stercke. 1538 BALE *God's Promises* A iv, Pater celestis [to Adam]. Than wyll I tell thee, what thou shalt stycke unto, Lyfe to recover. 1586-7 Q. ELIZ. in *Scoones Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 31 My stable amitie; from wiche, my deare brother, let no sinister whisperers... persuade to leave your surest, and stike to unstable staies.

b. To remain resolutely faithful or attached to (a person or party), not to desert. Now chiefly *collog.*

1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xviii. 24 A frende... doth a man more friendship, and sticketh faster vnto him, then a brother. 1536 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII.* c. 7 § 9 And holly to stycke to them, as true and faithful subiectes ought to doo to their regall rulers. 1563 GRESHAM in *Burgon Life* (1839) II. 34 Praying you now (as my truly ys in God and you) that you will stycke unto me. 1624 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 680 When the Kings Cause declined he stuck close to the said Family. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* ii. (1724) I. 200 He promised to all the Earl of Middleton's friends that he would stick firm to him. 1857 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. iv. 209 Under Rolf, Normandy had stuck faithfully to the King. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *Valerie's Fate* vi, But I should have stuck to him through thick and thin.

† c. To give one's adhesion to (a doctrine, cause, etc.). *Obs.*

1548 UOALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xi. 45-8 When they had seene so notable a miracle, they beleueyd y^e Jesus was Messias, and stakke to his doctrine. 1644 MILTON *Divorce* i. (ed. 2) 4 Many points... likely to remain intricate and hopelesse upon the suppositions commonly stuck to. 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Van. Dogn.* To Albius (a 3), The way to bring men to stick to nothing, being confidently to perswade them, to swallow all things.

d. To adhere, keep or hold to (an argument, demand, resolve, opinion, bargain, covenant, and the like); to refuse to renounce or abandon; to persist in.

1525 SAMPSON in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. 26 Th' Emperor having his enemy in his hande made the best argument that could be, and to suche argument made he styk if he entende to get any thing. 1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* III. 67 Being a man that stuck to his resolves. 1688 BUNYAN *Israel's Hope* *Encour.* Wks. (1692) 220/2 The Word Redemption, therefore must be well understood, and close stuck to. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* tv. vi, Let us stick to our point, and we will manage Bull, I'll warrant ye! 1822 HAZLITT *Men & Manners* Ser. II. vi. (1859) 235, I like a person who knows his own mind and sticks to it. 1887 LANG *Myth, Ritual & Relig.* I. vi. 179 The old men do not know... But they stick to it that 'that bed of reeds still exists'. 1887 E. A. FREEMAN in *Life and Lett.* (1893) II. 368, I stick tight to Gladstone's best proposal, to clear the lishry out of Westminster.

e. To refuse to be enticed, led or turned from; to attend unremittently to (an occupation, course of action, work, etc.).

a 1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VII.* 10 The Iryshemen, although they foughte hardly and stucke to it valyantly, yet... they were stryken downe and slayne. 1552 LATIMER *Serm., Septuagesima* (1584) 327 b, And therefore let vs sticke hard vnto it, and bee content to forgoe all the pleasures and riches of this world for his sake. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iv. ii. 10 Sticke to your Iournall course: the breach of Custome, Is breach of all. 1612 BAINSLY *Lud. Lit.* 11 They being nuzled vp in play abroad, are very hardly reclaimed and weaned from it, to sticke to their bookes indeede. 1662 H. NEWCOMBE *Diary* (Chetham Soc.) 112 Fell to my study on Ecclies. xii. 1, and stucke to it almost all day. 1720 MRS. MANLEY *Power of Love* (1741) IV. 279 She was obliged to stick close to her needle, and not stir out of her Chamber. 1821 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 5 June (1884) He... would advise him to stick to his law. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 76, I never knew a man good for anything in the world, who, when he got a piece of work to do, did not know how to stick to it. 1877 'II. A. PAGE' *De Quincy* II. xvi. 7 His incapacity to stick to work was increased by his nervous dread of putting others to inconvenience.

f. To keep exclusively to (a subject of discourse or study, an employment, etc.). *Phr.* To stick to one's text.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 66 ¶ 5 The Boy I shall coosider upon some other Occasion, and at present stick to the Girl. 1795 BURKE *Lett. Hussey* Corr. (1844) IV. 37 Lord Fitzwilliam sticks nobly to his text, and neither abandons his cause or his friends. 1880 SALA in *Illustr. Lond. News* 4 Dec. 539 Still I stick to my text as regards champagne and taki imbibing among the upper classes in Turkey.

g. To keep exclusively to the use of (a particular article, kind of food or the like).

1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxi, I must stick to the flageolet, for music is the only one of the fine arts which deigns to acknowledge me. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Court.* i. vii, Thank-you, I'll stick to the claret. 1907 J. A. HONGES *Elem. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 125 The beginner should select one particular make, and stick to it.

h. To remain by or in (a place, etc.); to refuse to desert or leave.

To stick to one's colours: see COLOUR sb. 7 d. To stick to one's guns: see GUN sb. 6 h.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* xxiv. vii. 249 The Persians sticking close to their walls, assayed to checke... our deadly violence. 1739 DE FOE *Cruise* 1 (Globe) 203 The rains came on, and made me stick close to my first Habitation. 1853 REANE *Love me Little* I. viii. 231 While she [a boat] floats they stick to her. 1898 F. D. HOWE *Ep. Walsham How* xxii. 313 He felt that this was an additional reason for sticking to his post.

i. To follow closely (an original, etc.).

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* ii. 6-12 The vulgar people... who whyles they stakke hard to the literal sepe of Moses lawe, were farre from the spirite and true mening thereof. 1612 BAINSLY *Lud. Lit.* 157 The sense & drift of the Latine Author is principally to be observed, and not the phrase nor propriety of the tongue, to see so much sought to be expressed or stucken vnto. 1697 VANBRUN *Asop* Pref. For I confess in the Translation, I have not at all stuck to the Original.

j. To keep close to (in a pursuit or race). *lit. and fig.*

1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* ii. 56, I... singled out the largest bull. Crafty and Billy stuck to him like leeches. 1865 CARLYLE *Frede. G.* xviii. v. (1872) VII. 189 Our hussars stuck to him, chasing him into Ostritz. 1879 H. C. POWELL *Amateur Athletic Ann.* 19 Crossley had all his work cut out to win, as A. S. Smith... stuck closely to him all the way.

k. To keep possession of, refuse to part with.

a 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) II. 162 Major Charles... did call for Colonel Moore, hiding him to leade that horse as proper colonell, which he did and left, Dungan stiking only to one or two troupes. 1794 CIBBER *Careless Husb.* III. i. 22 Sir Cha. If you keep your Temper she's Undone. L. Mo. Provided she sticks to her Pride, I believe I may. 1857 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* xxxvii, She'll stick to every shilling of it till she dies. 1884 *Chr. World* 22 June 142/5 A bishop of Antioch, deposed and excommunicated, chose to stick to the church-buildings. 1888 BAYCE *Amer. Commur.* I. xx. 23 Congress... may request the President to dismiss him, but if his master stands by him and he sticks to his place, nothing more can be done.

27. Stick with —.

† a. To side persistently with. *Obs.*

1523 BERNERS *Froiss.* (1812) I. clxxxv. 219 And ther be... promysed the duke to stycke with hym in good and yuell. 1542 UOALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 281 Because they had taken parte and sticket hard with the enemies of Sylla [L. *quod hostium partibus adhesissent*].

† b. To persist in arguing with, haggle with. *Obs.*

1530 TINDALE *Aunt. More's Dial.* iv. xi. Wks. (1572) 332/2 He saith, 'It is euident... that a man... may geue... his body to burne for the name of Christ, & al without charitie.' Wei I will not sticke with hym: he may so do [etc.]. 1626 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* II. ii. 10, P. Iv. For that I'll beare the charge: There's two Pieces. *Fit.* Come, do not stick with the gentleman. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 170, I will not stick with you for the phrase of Speech, when the thing is the same.

† c. To be incredible or unacceptable to. *Obs.*

1643 FRYNNE *Serv. Power* *Parl.* II. 140 Because this objection stickes most with many Scholars... I shall endeavour to give a satisfactory answer to it. 1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Clavie's Dir.* 216 The principal thing which stuck with Him [sc. Arius], was, the strict Eternity or Co-eternity of the Son. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* Concl., Lady Margaret was prevailed on to countenance Morton, although the old Coventrator, his father, stuck sorely with her for some time.

† d. To remain painfully in the memory of. *Obs.* 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 97 The Going away of that, which had staid so long, doth yet sticke with mee. 1665 BUNYAN *Grace Abound.* § 148 And this [fear of eternal damnation] stuck always with me.

V. Idiomatic uses with adverbs.

Many of the intrans. uses below serve as more colloquial variants of the corresponding phrases of *stand*, sometimes with added notion of persistence, obtrusiveness, or the like.

†28. Stick away. *trans.* To hide away. *Obs.*

1575 *Gammer Gurton* l. iv. 4. For these and ill luck together. . . Haue sticke away my deare peele, and robd me of my ioye.

29. Stick down. (See simple senses and *DOWN* *adv.*) *trans.* To fasten by its point; to plant (a spear, stake, etc.) by driving (its point) into the ground.

1581 A. HALL *Iliad* vi. 111. His iaulene right he sticketh down with words ful courteously. And friendly cheere he thus begins. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* Stat. *William* c. 27. 7. Bot that battell may be swa remitted: that is, quhen they haue sticken downe their speres; the defender may grant the fault. 1691 T. HALE *Acc. New Invent.* Let Marlborough 80 ft. . . the Lord Mayor appoint his Water-Bailiff. . . to see a Stake stuck down, beyond which the Repairers of the Wharf shall not proceed.

30. Stick in.

a. *trans.* To insert; *Sc.* to plant (a tree).

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* viii. Jock, when ye hae naething else to do, ye may be aye sticking in a tree. 1842 LONDON *Suburban Hort.* 347. In order to point out the stools or stocks . . . the stem of every tree may be stuck in within an inch or two of its root-stock.

b. *intr.* To remain obstinately in (an office, a community); to refuse to leave, go out, or resign.

1848 NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* iii. iv. 321. If they were [honest], then, as the Puseyites are becoming Catholics, so we should see old Brownside and his clique becoming Unitarians. But they mean to stick in. 1894 LABOUCHERE in *Daily News* 21 Apr. 5/6. I have had . . . a sufficient experience of governments to know how they stick in.

c. *Sc.* To persevere.

1887 ANNIE S. SWAN *Gates of Eden* iv. Yer wark's honest . . . and if ye stick in, ye're bound to dae weel. 1895 W. C. FRASER *Whaups of Durdley* vi. 73. Stick in wi' your lessons.

31. Stick off. *intr.* and *trans.* † To show to advantage. *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 168. He be your foile Laertes, in mine ignorance, Your Skill shall like a Starre i' th' darkest night, Sticke fiery off indeede. 1614 CHAPMAN *Masque Inns of Court* A. 3. The humble variety whereof [sc. of the torch-bearers' habits], stucke off the more ampie, the Maskers high beauties.

32. Stick out.

a. *intr.* To jut out, project, protrude.

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* iii. 83. The laueling steale that sticked out. 1855 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iii. x. 86. Nose, eares, or any other part of the hodie sticking out. 1679 SHADWELL. *True Widow* i. 1. 4. He changed his Taylor twice, because his Shoulder-bone sticks out. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 230. In which wire is a pointed short pin, sticking out horizontally. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* s.v. *Spines*. Long straight points that stick out from the edge of the Cordonnee. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* 5. What did it matter to him if his toes did stick out of his boots?

b. To be prominent or conspicuous. Now esp. *U.S. slang.*

1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 15. Though we cannot mount up to the highest top of perfection, yet it is something for all that to stick out above the rest in the second and third place. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 9 Dec. 3/3. 'Of her' is all very well now and then, but when it occurs too often it 'sticks out,' as Mr. Henry James would say.

c. To persist in resistance; to hold out; also, to remain out on strike. Also, to stick it out, to endure something to the end (cf. 7 c). *collog.*

1632 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1741/3. When the design . . . is made publick, several others will contribute, and none . . . who wish well to the Town will stick out. 1818 TODD, *To stick out*, to refuse compliance. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* vi. viii. As long as you can give us money, I don't care . . . how long we stick out. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* i. He would have clearly liked to stick out; but . . . at last he struck. 1901 'L. MALET' *Sir R. Calmady* vi. vii. It would be ridiculous to fly, so she must stick it out.

d. To be a stickler for. *rare.* (Cf. *stick up*, 34 b.) 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Channings* xlix. Nobody sticks out for politeness more than Carrick.

e. To maintain, persist in asserting (*that*). To stick one out: to maintain against one; to persist in an opinion in spite of all one's argument. *collog.*

1904 R. HICHENS *Woman with Fan* iii. Do you stick out that Carey didn't love you?

f. To persist in one's demand for. *collog.*

1902 *Cornhill Mag.* July 53. Th' old leech was only sticking out for every brass farthing he could get. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Dec. 2/1. It is to be hoped that when the new boundary is determined we shall 'stick out' (if the expression be permitted) for the whole of Ruwenzori.

g. *trans.* *Nautl.* (See quot. 1815.)

1815 FALCONER'S *Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney). *Stick out the Cable!* the order to slacken and push it out at the hawse-hole, when the anchor is hauling up to the cat-head, &c. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xii. Stick out the warp, let her swing to her anchor.

h. In *passive*, to be adorned too lavishly, 'tricked out' (with jewels).

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VI. 53. They were richly dressed, and stuck out with jewels.

33. Stick together. *intr.*

a. Of things: To adhere one to another, to cleave or cling together.

1583 MELBANCKE *Philolimus* Cc iv b. Good counsell and affection agre like iron and clay, which by no means can be brought to sticke together. 1677 MIEGE *Dict. Eng. Fr.* s.v. To stick together like burs. 1687 *Ibid.* ii. s.v. Atoms that stick together, and are as it were a continued Body. a 1732

GAY *Songs & Ball.* *New Song* xviii. Let us like burs together stick.

b. Of persons, etc.: To keep together; chiefly *fig.*, to make common cause.

1560 PILKINGTON *Expos. Aggus* Eij. To teach vs. . . that they should loue & sticke together like brethren. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iii. iv. 67. 1619 DRAYTON *Ballad Agincourt* 80. None from his fellow starts, But . . . like true English hearts, Stuck close together. 1680 SIR J. SCOT in *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. iii. VI. 576. Let us . . . sticke together and positively refuse and . . . it shall not carry. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* vii. Wks. 1755 V. ii. 146. Nature hath instructed even a brood of goslings to stick together, while the kite is hovering over their heads. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. iii. 46. While we live we will stick together: one fate shall helong to us all. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* vi. Jim and I shall stick together in the meanwhile.

34. Stick up.

a. *intr.* To stand out from a surface; to project. † Of the hair: To stand on end.

1422 YONGE tr. *Secreta Secret.* 230. Who-so hath the browes stikkyng vp anent the noose into the templeis in euery syde, hene foolis . . . tho wyche bene a-dred haue hare lokkis stikkyng vp. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* iv. ii. Goshawke goes in a shag-ruffe hand, with a face sticking vp in't, which shewes like an agget set in a crampe ring. 1805 STOWER *Typogr. Marks* 7. Where a space sticks up between two words, it is noticed by a perpendicular line in the margin. 1902 VIOLET JACOB *Sheep-Stealers* xi. The toll-gate . . . had not yet been re-erected, and the hare posts stuck dismally up at the wayside.

b. To stick up for: to defend the cause of, to champion. *collog.* (Cf. *stand up* for *STAND* v. 103 o.)

1837 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 20. I shall always like him [Whittier] the better for 'sticking up' for old New England. 1887 POOR *Nellie* (1888) 115. The 'Times' always does stick up for the moral of everything.

c. *dial.* To make love to.

c 1850 'Dow Jr.' in *Jordan Yankee Hum.* (1853) 85. I will . . . stick up to them, so long as there is anything sticky in the first principles of love. 1858 A. MAYHEW *Paved with Gold* ii. xvi. It soon became known to the ladies . . . that the captain 'was sticking up to "Miss"'. 1899 CAROLINE GEAREY *Rural Life* x. 237. I don't like ter see . . . a hoy of sixteen sticking up to a gal.

d. To offer resistance to. *collog.*

1843 CRACKS *alt.* *Kirk* i. 2 (E. D. D.). I am but a plain weaver, and no fit to argue wi' the Dominie, tho' I carena about stickin' up tae Will. 1889 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 173. No matter how excellent may be the original disposition of the head hoy, if there is no one who dare stick up to him, he soon becomes intolerable.

e. To hold one's ground in argument. *collog.*

1858 DARWIN *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 110. I admired the way you stuck up about deduction and induction.

f. To claim or give oneself out to be. Cf. *set up* (SET v. 154 nn). *collog.*

1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* xxxiv. I never knew any good come of those fellows who stick up to he everything wonderful.

† g. *trans.* To tuck up. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Anis. & Amil.* 988. He stibed vp his lappes tho; In his way he gan to go. c 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 475/1. Stykkyn, or tukkyn vp cloybs, suffarcino, succingo. *Ibid.* 504/2. Tukkyen vp, or stykkyn vp, suffarcino.

h. To set up in position, to set up (a stake, etc.) on its own point, or (a head, body) by impalement.

1530 TINDALE *Annu. More's Dial.* ii. ix. Wks. (1572) 298/2. The Israelites . . . neither prayed to hym . . . nor sticke vppe candels before hym. 1535 COVERDALE *x Chron.* x. 10. His weapens layed they in the house of their god, and styckte vp his heade vpon the house of Dagon. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* i. iii. 87. The skillfull shepherd pil'd me certaine wands. . . And stucke them vp before the fulsome Ewes. 1603 DON & CLEAVER *Expos. Prov.* ix-x. 78. His heart is not as . . . a stake that is sticked up, which euery hand may plucke away. 1657 BILLINGSLEY *Brachy-Martyrol.* i. 3. With his keen javelin, spirit-haunted Saul Assay'd to stick up David against the wall. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Flag.* vii. xiii. 21. Stick up in the Vertical Line two Pins of equal height. 1772 FOOTE *Nabob* ii. [You] only wanted a wife to . . . stick up in your room, like any other fine piece of furniture? 1850 LOWELL *Unhappy Mr. Knott* 28. The woodland I've attended to; (He meant three pines stuck up askew). 1892 *Photogr. Am.* II. 219. As most photographers never do anything hut 'stick it up' and 'fire away'.

† i. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vicar* xxvii. We should then find that wretches, now stuck up for long tortures, lest luxury should feel a momentary pang, might . . . serve to sinew the state.

j. To affix or post (a sheet, bill, or the like).

1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 122. It was reprinted on a large sheet of paper, to be stuck up in houses. 1821 *Act 1 & 2 Geo. IV.* c. 44 § 65. The Company . . . shall . . . affix and stick up . . . upon every Stop-gate . . . an Account or List of the several Rates of Tonnage. 1865 GEO. ELIOT *Felix Holt* xxviii. You should be on the look-out when Debary's side have stuck up fresh bills, and go and paste yours over them.

j. *collog.* To place (a charge) in a tavern-score; *gen.* to put down to one's debit in an account.

1865 CHAMBER. *Jrnl.* 11 Feb. 82/1. The means to get drunk, too, were obtained by all manner of contrivances. Some would 'stick it up' till Saturday night. 1874 *Slang Dict.* 310. Stick it up to me, i.e., give me credit for it.

k. *Austral.* To stop and rob on the highway; also, simply, to rob (a station, bank, etc.). Also *transf.* to demand alms from (a person). Cf. *hold up* *HOLD* v. 44 e.

1846 J. L. STOKES *Discov. in Australia* II. xiii. 502. It was only the previous night that he had been 'stuck up', with a pistol at his head. 1881 A. C. GRANT *Bush Life Queensland* xi. (1882) 116. [The blacks] stuck up Wilson's station there, and murdered the man and woman in the kitchen.

l. *Austral.* To hinder from proceeding (on a journey, in work or in any proceeding); hence to puzzle, noupus.

1863 S. BUTLER *First Yr. Canterb. Settlement* v. 68. At last we came to a waterfall. . . This 'stuck us up', as 'they say here concerning any difficulty. 1887 HORSLLEY *Tollings Jr. Jail* 11. Now don't stick me up (disappoint); meet me at six to-night. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 7 June 4/2. We are stuck up for an hour or more, and can get a good feed over there. 1897 *Australasian* 2 Jan. 33/1 (Morris). The professor seems to have stuck up any number of candidates with the demand that they should construct [etc.]. 1915 'A. HOPE' *Young Man's Yr.* 299. We were absolutely stuck up for the rest of the money—couldn't go on without it, and didn't know where to get it.

m. *Austral.* To bring (an animal) to bay.

1884 'R. BOLDBREW' *Old Melbourne Mem.* iii. (1896) 24. We heard Violet's bark. . . We knew then that she had 'stuck up' or brought to bay a large forester [kangaroo]. 1888 D. MACDONALD *Gunn Boughs* 15. The fiercest fighter [kangaroo] I ever saw 'stuck up' against a red gum tree.

VL 35. The verb-stem in combination: stick-all, a cement for mending all kinds of articles; stick-culture, a bacterial culture made by thrusting a platinum needle into the culture-medium (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); † stickdirt, a term of abuse; stick-fast sb, † (a) = SIT-FAST sb. i (*Obs.*); (b) an act of sticking in the mud, mire, etc.; (c) one who or something which becomes grounded; *adj.* that causes travellers to become mired; stick-jaw *collog.*, a pudding or sweetmeat difficult of mastication; also *attrib.*; stick-knife, a butcher's sticking knife; also *dial.* a large pocket knife; stick-seed, a plant of the genus *Echinopspermum*, the seeds of which are furnished with hooked adhesive prickles; sticktight, a composite weed, *Bidens frondosa*, whose flat achenia bear two barbed awns; also one of the seeds (*Cent. Dict.*); stickweed *U.S.*, the Ragweed, *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* (Britton & Brown *Illustr. Flora North. U.S.*, 1898). 1880 *Spon's Encycl. Industr. Arts* etc. ii. 628. 'Stickall' . . . is a solution of silicate of potash. . . It will securely unite fragments of stone, marble, wood, &c. a 1858 MONTGOMERY *Flying vp. Polwart* 117. False strydan 'stickdirt', I's gar thee stincke. 1620 MARKHAM *Masterp.* ii. xliii. 285. Of the 'Stickfast, Hornes, or hard bones growing under the saddle. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* jv. 110. After . . . a couple of stick-fasts, got on to the missionaries. 1887 C. H. RICHARDS in *Gladden Parish Probl.* 312. But when the tide rises, . . . these stick-fasts and waverers are easily brought into the harbor. 1879 *Sporting Mag.* V. 93. And dash and plunge through Belvoir's 'stick-fast' vale. 1829 CAROLINE A. SOUTHEY *Chapters on Churchyards* II. 23. Their Saturdays commons of scrap-pie and 'stick-jaw. 1894 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Mar. 234. There are plums to be found even in the most stick-jaw pudding. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxiv. 302. An old razor, not so recent-looking nor so sharp as a tolerably good 'stick-knife. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* 'Stick-knife, a large pocket-knife. 1847 DARLINGTON *Amer. Weeds* 244. *Echinopspermum*, Swartz. 'Stickseed. 1884 W. MILLER *Plant-n.* 11. Beggar Ticks, or 'stick-tight, *Bidens frondosa*. 1800 WEEMS *Life Washington* i. (1877) 6. He will drop his false foliage and fruit and stand forth confessed in native 'stick-weed sterility and worthlessness.

b. in phraseol. comb., as stick-at-nothing a., that will hesitate or stop at nothing in order to accomplish his purpose. Also STICK-AT-THE-MUD. 1805 LAMB *Let. Hamilt.* 10 Nov. The stick-at-nothing, Herodias'-daughter kind of grace. 1841 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxix. Here's a new brother, . . . a credit to the cause; one of the stick-at-nothing sort. 1915 CONRAD *Pictory* 118. A false, lying, swindling, underhand, stick-at-nothing brute.

Stick (stik), v. 2. Pa. t. and pa. pple. sticked (stikt); often *erron.* stuck. [*f. STICK* sb. 1.]

1. *trans.* To lay sticks between (pieces of timber) in stacking (it). ? *local.*

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 42. Now sawe out thy timber, . . . Bestowe it and stick it, and lay it aright. 1714 [see *STICKEN* sb. 1.]. 1877 in *Dict. Archit.* (Arch. Publ. Soc.) s.v. *Stick*. Deals sticked under sheds to season, with a stick between each board. *Ibid.* s.v. *Stacking*. Deals . . . have to be placed in a yard with due regard to the means of drying . . . the top end resting against a rack (called sticking), the other end on the ground.

2. To furnish (a plant) with a stick as a support.

1536 *Min. Archdeaconry of Essex 1635-8* (MS.) fol. 53 b. For cuttinge bowes of a tree to sticke pease. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Pease*. The chief trouble after sowing them is, to stick the larger sorts which require support. 1816 F. VANDERSTRAETEN *Improv. Agric.* 185 note. Growing twice as high as the ordinary flax, it must be sticked or supported. 1887 G. M. FENN *This Man's Wife* i. 1. Going to stick those peas, are you?

3. To furnish (an artificial leaf or flower) with a stem or stalk.

1896 *Daily News* 9 June 9/6. Then they [artificial leaves] are carried off to be 'stick'd' and papered.

4. To set up (type) in a composing stick.

1842 Implied in *type-sticker*: see *TYPE* sb. 1. o. 1882 in *Ogilvie*.

5. *intr.* To pick up sticks for firewood.

Only in phr. to go sticking. 1870 BRAND'S *Pop. Antiq.* i. 126. In parts of Huntingdonshire, the poor people go 'sticking', or gathering sticks for fuel in Warboy's Wood on May Day. 1891 *Rutland Gloss.* s.v. I've been sticking all the morning.

6. *Croquet*. To hit the post or peg.

1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 254/1 (Croquet) *Post*, . . . Also called *Peg* and *Stick*, the last two being sometimes used as verbs, for hitting the post.

Stick, variant of STEEK sb. 3

Stickadove, stickadoor. *dial.* Forms: 6-7 stic(k)adove, 7, 9 stickadove, 8 stick-a-

door, 9 stickadore). [Altered forms of *STEOCHADOS*.] French Lavender, *Lavendula Stoechas*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. clxx. 469 Of French Lauander, or Stickadore. 1629 PARKINSON *Parad.* 448 Stoechas. Sticadoue, Cassidony, or French Lauander. 1658 WILKINS *Reat Char.* ii. iv. § 6. 91 French Lavender, Stickadore. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.*, App., *Stick-a-door*, a name sometimes used for the *stoechas*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1099/1 Sticadoure, *Lavandula Stoechas*. 1901 *Lady's Realm* X. 654/2 We sought for stickadore, oak of Cappadocia, [etc.].

Stickage (sti'kédz). *rare*. [f. *STICK* v.1 + -AGE.] Tendency to stick; adhesion or cohesion. 1764 J. FERGUSON *Lect.* iii. 39 The resistance arising from the cohesion or stickage of the wood. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxxi. 259 Percussion puts all the parts of the wood into a tremulous motion; which by disuniting them, lessens the stickage.

Stické (sti'kè). [From the ending of *sphairistiké* (a. Gr. σφαιριστική art of ball-play), the name given in 1874 to the game which afterwards developed into lawn tennis.] A game combining some of the features of lawn tennis and rackets; also attrib., as *stické court*, *player*.

1903 Windsor *Mag.* Sept. 381 The Game of Stické: its Evolution and Progress. *Ibid.* 382 There is a Stické-court in Halifax, N.S. Prior to the year 1891 only three Stické-courts were in existence in the United Kingdom. 1910 Sir D. O'CALLAGHAN in *Times* 14 Apr. 20/4 The Game of Stické. Sir—Now that a 'stické' court has been duly inaugurated at the Queen's Club, it may interest [etc.].

Sticked (stikt), *a. none-vul.* [f. *STICK* sb.1 + -ED.] Furnished with (walking) sticks.

1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 33 (1822) I. 239 The Cavaliers of Charles the First's time were a sticked race, as well as the apostolic divines and puritans, who appear to have carried staves because [etc.].

Sticked (stikt), *pp. a.2* [f. *STICK* v.2 + -ED.] In the senses of the verb. 1499 *Prompt. Parv.* (Pynson) p v b. Stikkyd vp, *succinctus*. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Confixus*. Pricked; thrust through; sticked. 1666 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* xiv. (1833) D 3, Affirming the corps of sticked Tarquin to be both bathed and balméd.

b. esp. of a pig: Killed by cutting its throat, stuck. *Obs.* exc. *north.*

a 1330 *Otuel* 1502 Otuel. smot poidras of barbarin, Pat here he lay as a stiked swyn. c 1386 CHAUCER *Parl.* D. 228 Thou fastest asit were a styked swyn. 1876 T. FARRALL *Deity Wilson's Cummert*, T 77 (E. D. D.) Bled like a stick't pig.

Sticked (stikt), *pp. a.2* [f. *STICK* v.2 + -ED.] In senses of the vb.

1714 S. SEWALL *Diary* 28 July (1882) III. 13 A fine Boy.. was playing with other children about a pile of Sticked Boards, which fell down upon him.

Sticker (sti'kə). [f. *STICK* v.1 + -ER.] One who or that which sticks, in the senses of the verb.

1. One who sticks or stabs, esp. one who kills swine by sticking.

a 1585 POLWART *Flying v. Montgomerie* 787 Tyk stickar. 1833 HOOD *St. Road, Sudden Death* Wks. 1870 II. 248 Master Bardell the pig-butcher, and his foreman Samuel Stark, or as he was more commonly called, Sam the Sticker. 1881 INGERSOLL *Oyster-Industry*, (Hist. Fish. Industr. U.S.) 249 Sticker, an oyster-opener who rests the oyster against the bench while he thrusts the knife between the valves.

2. A weapon used for piercing or stabbing as distinguished from cutting or slashing; esp. a sticking-knife, a fishing spear, an angler's gaff. Chiefly *collog.*

1896 BARING-GOULD *Dartmoor Idylls* viii. 288 Go and a the butcher to lend you his sticker. 1899 R. WHITEING *No. 5 John St.* iv. There wasn't no time to square up to 'im when I see the sticker [pocket knife] in 'is and. 1901 Munsey's *Mag.* XXIV. 442/2 Swords or knives can be divided into two classes, the hackers and the stickers.

3. One who or something which adheres or remains attached; one who remains constant; one who persists in a task. *Const.* to, + *unto*.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Setv.* 133 Motion or going on by steps, is such a sticker unto body, that it can no more belong to Ghost, than thinking can to change. 1824 in *Spirit Publ. Jnrls.* (1825) 516 When wed she'll that, for Love's no sticker, And love her husband less than liquor? a 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 75 The same class of fastidious wits who in France became Zoilists, in England were the stoutest stickers to Homer. 1859 M. ARNOLD *Cult. & Anarchy* Pref. 55 For we are fond stickers to no machinery, not even our own. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Apr. 6/1 Experience proves that these are the best 'stickers', as, knowing the difficulties, they do not expect to strike gold immediately, but are content to search for the metal.

b. A commodity which does not find a ready sale. Also *transf.* (see quot. 1887). *collog.*

1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 573. I fear it [the book] will be a sticker. 1887 G. R. SIMS *Mary Jane's Mem.* x. 128 Stickers are servants that the [registry] office finds it hard to get places for.

c. *Sporting.* A horse or a person with good staying power; a stayer.

1860 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* 18 He's too fast for us.. Only, to be sure, we have a vast of plough hereabout, and I never see such a sticker through dirt. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Colonial Reformer* x. You've got.. an out-and-out good hack.. I'll forfeit my month's wages if he ain't a sticker, as well.

d. *Cricket.* A batsman who scores slowly and is hard to get out. *collog.*

1903 W. J. FORD in *Cricket* (ed. Hutchinson) vi. 190 Louis Hall (the pioneer of stickers).

e. A person who stays too long on a visit.

1903 FARNER *Slang, Sticker*, 4 (colloquial), a lingering guest.

4. Something which causes a person to stick or to be at a nonplus; a poser. *collog.*

1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxv. That's what I call a sticker for Wagg. 1903 FARNER *Slang, Sticker*, a pointed question, an apt and startling comment or rejoinder, an embarrassing situation.

5. U.S. An adhesive label spec. = PASTER 2.

1872 DE VERR *Americanisms* 270. 1888 [see PASTER 2]. 1888 C. A. KNIGHT in *Voice* (N.Y.) July (5 Quotations.. printed on one side of little slips of paper.. to be gummed and used as 'stickers'.. on newspaper wrappers, [etc.].

6. *a.* *Organ-building.* (See quot. 1884.)

1845 G. DODD *Brit. Manuf.* IV. 260 The 'under-bammer' [acts] on the 'sticker'. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 834 [Organ.] The connexion between the keys and their pallets is made by various mechanisms... Where pressure has to be transmitted instead of a pull, thin but broad slips of wood are used, having pins stuck into their ends to keep them in their places. These are stickers.

b. In the pianoforte: = MOPSTICK 2. Also attrib.

1870 [see MOPSTICK 2]. 1885 LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Ser. iv. 287/2 To repair a broken sticker hinge, unscrew the button [etc.]. 1908 *Times* 19 Feb. 14/4 The first improvement.. was in the sticker action.

7. (See quot.) Cf. *STICK* v.1 18 c.

1909 N. HAWKINS *Mech. Dict.*, *Sticker*, a wood working machine, used on articles of small cross sectional area, such as picture frame moulding, etc.

8. *Sticker up*: One who 'sticks up' for something. *collog.*

1857 BORROW *Romany Rye* App. v. Ah! but some sticker-up for gentility will exclaim, 'The hero did not refuse' [etc.].

9. *Sticker-up*. *Australian.* *a.* A bush method of cooking meat by spitting it and setting it to roast. Also attrib.

1830 HOBART *Town Abuanack* 112 Steaks.. which he cooked in the mode called in colonial phrase a sticker up. 1852 Mrs. C. MEREDITH *My Home Tasmania* I. iv. 54 Here I was first initiated into the hush art of 'sticker-up' cookery.

b. A bushranger.

1879 W. J. BARRY *Up & Down* xx. 197 They.. were the sticker-ups, or highwaymen, mentioned by me before.

Sticker (sti'kə). [f. *STICK* sb.1 or v.2 + -ER.]

One who gathers sticks for firewood.

From a misreading of quot. 1422, Cowel, followed by Todd and later Dicts., has a spurious word *stickler*.

1422 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 179/1 Un Homme appellee Stikker, coilliant chescun jour Bois, deins mesmes le Park. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 24 The ragged plundering stickers have been there, And pilfer'd it [a wattle'd arbour] away.

† **Stick-free**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [f. *STICK* sb.1 + FREE *a.*, after Du. *steekvrij*, G. *stichfrei* adj.]

a. adj. Proof against injury by the thrust of a weapon. *b.* *sb.* One who is 'stick-free'.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* i. ii. 1. iii. 72 [Witches] can make stick-free's, such as shall endure a rapier point, or musket shot and neur be wounded. 1637 SHIRLEY *Yng. Admiral* iv. G 2 b, Paz. Would somebody would challenge mee to fight before her, if the Ladies knew I were stick free they would tear me in peeces for my company. *Ibid.* 3, Paz. Though I be sticke and shofree, I may be beaten, and bruised as I remember. 1676 [see SPURN sb.1 3 b].

Stickful (sti'kfəl). [f. *STICK* sb.1 + -FUL.] As much type as a composing-stick will hold.

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xxii. 224 Therefore he Justifies his Stick-full just to the breadth of the Wooden Letter with Quadrats or Quotations. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 700/2 Stickful after stickful of type is placed on the galley.

Stick-in, *a.* [f. *vb.* phrase *stick in*: see *STICK* v. 30.] That is inserted. *Stick-in piece*: a small piece of metal sometimes inserted in the notched ends of bars when making a butt-joint.

1843 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* I. 221 The butt joint is materially strengthened, when.. it is.. notched in on three or four sides, and pieces called stick-in pieces, dowels, or charlins.. are.. laid in the notches.

Stickiness (sti'kinēs). [f. *STICKY* a.2 + -NESS.] The quality of being sticky; adhesiveness, glutinousness.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Stickiness*, Aptness to stick to. 1755 JOHNSON, *Stickiness*, adhesive quality; viscosity; glutinousness; tenacity. 1800 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXX. 1. 45 Which is preferable, the stickiness of the honey, or the greasiness of the hair? 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* III. 601 In the case [of peritonitis] there may be merely some injection of polished surface, and in its place general stickiness. *Fig.* 1864 *Athenaeum* 14 May 683/3 [The picture] is almost free from over-sweetness, or 'stickiness', as some call it.

Stickiness (sti'kinēs). [f. *STICKY* a.1 + -NESS.] Stiffness, woodenness. (Chiefly with reference to athletics.)

1910 *Evening News* 12 Mar. 2/6 The rapid improvement of the Light Blues [i.e. the Cambridge boat crew], contrasted with the 'stickiness' of their rivals. 1911 MARETT *Anthrop.* v. 143 It would prove an endless task if I were to try here to illustrate at all extensively the stickiness, as one might almost call it, of primitive modes of speech. 1912 *World* 7 May Suppl. 2/2 For spectators the abolition of 'offside' means a game without any of the old 'stickiness'.

Sticking (sti'kin), *vbl. sb.1* [-ING.]

1. The action of *STICK* v.1 *a.* The action of piercing or stabbing, or of thrusting (a weapon, tool, etc.) into or through something.

a 1400-50 *Warr. Alex.* 2623 Pare was stomling of stedis, sticking of crles [etc.]. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 475/2 Stykyng in

beestes, *jugulacio*. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xviii, Although the doing such a deed were as ignoble as the sticking of swine. 1896 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 772/1 The enemy received our bayonet attack up to within three paces; then began the sticking.

b. Fixing or fastening in position. Also with *on*, etc.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Parv. T.* 954 A whit wal, although it ne brenne noght fully by stykyng of a candel, yet is the wal blak of the leyt. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 475/2 Stykyng, or festyng to, *confixio*, *fixura*.

c. The action of setting a surface with something; + garnishing (of meat); setting (of cotton or wool cards) with teeth.

1633 HART *Dict. of Diseases* i. xxii. 101 The Clove.. is very much used in the kitchen both for sauces, and sticking of meat. 1794 Moxon *Amer. Geog.* 322 [There] are made yearly about 7000 dozen of cotton and wool cards.. The sticking of these cards employs not less than 1000 people.

d. The process or condition of adhering.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Apegamiento*, sticking to, cleaving to, *adhaesio*, *conglutinatio*. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xi. 23 They.. try its consistence by sticking together of their Fingers and Thumb. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* v. 86 As for the sticking to the Stone in Plumbs, 'tis not worth minding. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lviii. To move, like the limpet, by an apparent sticking which after a good while is discerned to be a slight progression. 1910 N. HAWKINS *Electr. Dict.*, *Sticking*, in telegraphy, a tendency of the relay to cling to the pole of its magnet after the current is broken.

e. Hesitation, scruple, delay; an instance of this; also a cause of hesitation or delay. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1528 GARONIER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. L 104 To the intent we might the better discipher the very left and sticking. 1578 T. P. KNOWL *Warres* 19 The Souldiour.. must be tractable, and obedient to the commaundment of his Captayne, and that without styckinge. a 1631 DOWNE *Let. v.* Poems, etc. (1633) 364 And as to that life, all stickings and hesitations seeme stupid and stony, so to this [etc.]. 1725 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 201 My landlord is reflected on for sticking; and I believe, if he had not been ill treated and fretted, all had been easy.

f. Coming to a stand; being unable to proceed.

1570 T. WILSON tr. *Demosthenes* Pref. **j b, That such as bee not learned, may the rather go thorow with the reading of these Orations without any sticking at all. 1730 T. BOSTON *Life* xii. (1908) 315 My matter coming to me as I wrote... if at any time I walked, it was occasioned by my sticking.

g. Of a batsman: Continuance at the wicket or 'in' by means of ultra-defensive play.

1901 R. H. LYTTELTON *Outdoor Games* vi. 122 If the wicket is to be enlarged I should prefer it in this form, though 'sticking' would be even greater than it is now.

h. *Sticking-up*. *Australian.* The action of stopping (a conveyance or person) on the highway for robbery. Also attrib.

1855 Melbourne *Argus* 18 Jan. 5/4 [Witness] said he was coming from Richmond on the night of the robbery, and saw a sticking-up case. 1893 Mrs. C. PRAED *Outlaw & Law* i. 28 The sticking-up of the Goondi coach.

2. *coner. a.* *Mining.* = SELVAGE 5.

1747 HOODSON *Mines' Dict.* U 1, All Scrins, and smaller Kind of Veins, that afford not Shoulder Room, their width between the Sides may be called the Sticking, and this is the common Name that we Miners give to all of that Size. 1789 T. WILLIAMS *Min. Kingd.* I. 13 A blackish soft sticking of clay, perhaps not above half an inch thick. 1875 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 26 The country on each side is frequently much altered, 'mineralised' as miners say. This altered band.. is variously known as capel, stickings, selvage, and.. other names.

b. *pl.* Coarse, bruised, inferior meat; spec. the portions damaged by the butcher's knife (Farmer).

Cf. *STICKING-PIECE*; also *sticking-bit*, part. 3.

1851 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* I. 176 The meat (for pies) is bought in 'pieces', of the same part as the sausage-makers purchase—the stickings. 1894 *West Sussex County Times* 17 Mar. 4/6 The Guardians are desirous of receiving Tenders for.. Meat, Consisting of Beef (thick flanks, and clods, and stickings) free from bone.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*

1869 J. P. MORRIS *Furness Gloss.*, **Stickin'-bit*, the neck-end of mutton. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 6 **Sticking boards* used in planing up sash bars. 1885 LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Ser. iv. 3/1 [This coat] is usually a different mixture.. and is called a 'sticking-coat', its object being to secure adhesion between the fabric and the rubber. 1688 HOLME *Armor.* in 87/2 The **Sticking Draught*, is a part of the Breast [of an ox] when it is cut long ways, over coarse bones. 1495-6 in *Pinchale Priory Charters* etc. (Surtees) p. cccxvii, ij **stekingnyff*, a woodworking machine, forming straight mouldings by means of rotary cutters. 1881 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 2/5 My father had in three fore-quarters of beef. When the officer came in I was trimming up the **sticking parts*. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* **Sticking* sort of Ground by its **sticking Quality*, will more easily fasten about and hold the Beans.

Sticking, *vbl. sb.2* [f. *STICK* v.2 + -ING.]

1. The action of *STICK* v.2

1828 CARLYLE *Let.* 10 June in *Froude Life* (1882) II. ii. 26 Alas! Jack, there is no sticking of peas for me at this hour.

2. In *plural*. Sticks (for peas); more explicitly *pea-stickings*.

1800 *Parish Acc.* Much Wenlock 5 May in Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Wordbk.* (1899) s. v., Paid John Wall for Sticking, &c., 0-2-3. 1841 HARTSMORNE *Salop. Ant.* s. v. *Swite*, *Switing* pea-stickings.

Sticking (sti'kin), *pp. a.* [f. *STICK* v.1 + -ING.]

That sticks, in the senses of the verb.

1. That pierces or pricks (*obs.*); *dial.* of an animal, that gores.

1230 *Hali Meid* 35 (M. Titus) Pat sar sorhful angiose pat stronge & stikinde (*v. r.* stinkinde) stiche. 1577 KENOALL *Flowers of Epigr.* 80 b. By sticking spur doest seke to sturre thy steede. 1614 GORGES *Lucan* vii. 286 No sooner did thy palfries feeble, Within their brest the sticking steele, But etc. 1843 *Richardson's Borderer's Table-bk., Leg. Div.* I. 206 Should the sticking bull o' the Stobbs com down among the kye.

2. That adheres.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 144 They say far more.. then the most notorious scorners were wont to do; and that not in a bare scorn, which is less sticking, but in serious slanders. 1883 J. PARKER *Tyne Childe* 86 It's a sticking leech you have laid on me. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 June 4/2 [The] Mercèdes.. suffered from a sticking valve.

3. That projects. Only with advs. *out, up*.

1848 CURZON *Visit. Monast.* iv. vii. (1807) 301 The sticking-up legs of the subverted table. 1902 K. BAGOT *Donna Diana* viii. 98 The women with their great feet.. and sticking-out teeth!

4. Special collocations: sticking-grass = CLEAVERS; + sticking medicine (see quot.); sticking silk = COURT-PLASTER.

1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* iii. xxvii. 471 Dropax, is a sticking Medicine, so called from Pitch, used with other sticking ingredients. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 28 Having found the wound, she put a small bit of black sticking silk to the orifice. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 942 The seed of the sticking-grass, or cleavers.

Sticking-piece. [STICKING *vbl. sb.*] The lower part of the neck-piece of a carcass of lbeef.

1469 *Ord. R. Housh.* (1790) 66 The Bocheeye. Item, No fee of the oxe, more than barely the hedde, the sticking-piece, the gollette. 1832-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 433 Neck-heef and sticking-pieces are provided by the butcher for those who cannot come up to the price of ribs and sirloins. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 169 The sticking-piece is a great favourite with some epicures, on account of the pieces of rich fat in it. 1886 W. SOMERSET *Word-bk., Sticking-piece*, the part of the neck of a bullock near where the knife entered—usually discoloured with blood and sold for gravy-beef.

Sticking-place. [STICKING *vbl. sb.*]

1. A place in which to stick (something). *rare.* 1598 T. PROCTOR *Gorg. Gallery* P iij. Which flower, out of my hand shall neuer passe, But in my harte, shall have a sticking place.

2. The place in which a thing stops and holds fast. Only in echoes of the Shaks. example, in which the allusion seems to be to the screwing-up of the peg of a musical instrument until it becomes tightly fixed in the hole.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. vii. 60 But screw your courage to the sticking place, And we'll not fail. 1829 SOUTHEY *Str. T. More* (1831) II. 125 His rent having been already screwed to the sticking-place. 1833 *Forth. Rev.* 1 Oct. 473 But she saw that she must keep him to the sticking-place.

3. The lower part of the neck, the JUGULUM + a. of the human body (*obs.*). b. of a beast (see quot. 1886).

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 361 The trunk of the hollow vein from the heart to the Jugulum or Sticking-place. 1886 W. SOMERSET *Word-bk., Sticking-place*, the point in an animal's throat where the knife is stuck.

Sticking-plaster. [STICKING *ppl. a.*] A material for covering and closing superficial wounds, consisting of linen, silk, or other textile fabric spread with an adhesive substance; a general name for COURT-PLASTER, LEAD-PLASTER, DIACHYLON-plaster, etc.

1655 CULPEPPER etc. *Riverrus* i. ii. 12 They heal up the wound with a sticking Plaster. 1749 GATAKER *tr. Le Dran's Operat. Surg.* 438, I secure them [the flaps of the wound] in that situation with straps of sticking plaster. 1841 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxiii. He was fixing a very small patch of sticking-plaster.. near the corner of his mouth. 1851 HULME *tr. Moquin-Tandon* iii. 111. 184 Court or Black Sticking-plaster is made with a solution of isinglass and tincture of benzoin laid upon black sarsenet. 1882 J. ASHTON *Soc. Life Q. Anne* I. 169 In the reign of Charles I, when suns, moons, stars, and even coaches and four were cut out of sticking plaister, and stuck on the face.

b. attrib. *Sticking-plaster miniature*, a silhouette cut in black paper (resembling court-plaster).

1837 THACKERAY *Ravenshoe* vii. Little cracked sticking-plaster miniatures. 1848 — *Book of Snobs* xiv. A sticking-plaster portrait of Hugby.. in a cap and gown.

Sticking-point. = STICKING-PLACE 2.

1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 213 Screwing our courage to the sticking point. 1887 BIRRELL *C. Brontë* I. 16 To rouse her aunt's enthusiasm to the sticking-point of lending her some money.

Stick-in-the-mud. [*f. vbl. phr. to stick in the mud*; see STRICK *v. 1* b.] Contemptuously used for: A helpless or unprogressive person; one who lacks resource or initiative.

1733 *Gen. Evening Post* 15-17 Nov. 2/1 George Fluster, alias Stick, has made himself an Evidence, and impeached the above two Persons. 1733 *Country Jnl.* 15 Dec. 2/1 James Baker, alias Stick in the Mud, and Francis Ogilby [were convicted]. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* x. This rusty-coloured one is that respectable old stick-in-the-mud, Nicias. 1835 W. H. MALLOCK *Old Order Changes* I. 230 She is such an old stick-in-the-mud.

attrib. 1880 *St. James's Gaz.* 23 Oct. 12 He was none of your humdrum, stick-in-the-mud, old-fashioned practitioners. 1885 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* v. What a pleasure it was to get on shore with money in his pocket.. and surprise what he called stick-in-the-mud boys.

Sti-ekish, a. nonce-wd. [*f. STRICK sb. 1 + -ISH*] Something of a stick (*cf. STRICK sb. 1* b).

1810 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1839) III. 220 Malcolm de Grey was tolerable but stickish.

Stickit (stik'it), *a. St.* Also sticket. [*Sc. form of STICKED ppl. a.*]

1. Of a task, a product of labour: Imperfect or bungled, unfinished.

1787 W. TAYLOR *Scots Poems* 60 (E. D. D.) Dad force't her to marry Roh, Whilk surely maks a stickit job. 1828 SCOTT *Br. Lauv.* xxxv. But I'll uphaid it for nae stickit job.

2. Qualifying a personal designation of trade or profession: That has relinquished his intended calling from want of ability or means to pursue it.

1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* ii. Upon his first attempt, he [Sampson] became totally incapable of proceeding in his intended discourse.. and was ever after designated as a 'stickit minister'. 1837 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* III. 62, 'I canna get her keepit a minute', said Gordie, 'for that stickit shopkeeper'. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* ix. 70 Sandy disappointed the hopes of his friends by changing his mind, and turning out a kind of 'stickit doctor'.

Sticklac (stik'lak). [*f. STICK sb. 1 + LAC 1*] Lac in its natural state of incrustation on twigs.

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4039/4 The following Goods, viz.. Shellack., Sticklac, 1815 KIRBY & S. *Entomol.* x. (1818) I. 326 It is distinguished by the names stick-lac when in its native state unseparated from the twigs to which it adheres [etc.]. 1826 *Vintner's, Brewer's etc. Guide* 64 An extract made by boiling stick-lac in water. 1883 *Daily News* 3 Oct. 2/6 Shellac.. Sticklac—50 cases Siam sold at 50s. to 50s. 6d.

Stickle (stik'l), *sb. 1 s.w. dial.* [Ellipt. use of STICKLE *a.*] A place in a river where the bed slopes and the water is shallow and runs swiftly; a rapid.

1616 W. BROOKE *Brit. Past.* ii. iv. 203 Patient Anglers standing all the day Neere to some shallow stickle or deepe bay. 1857 G. H. KINGSLEY *Sport & Trav.* (1900) 450, I.. rushed frantically through stickle and over stone. 1887 W. H. H. ROGERS *Mem. West* ii. 29 A kind of little hay among some reeds at the foot of a stickle. 1887 *Encycl. Sport* I. 523/2 (Hunting, otter) *Stickle*, West country term for a shallow.

Stickle (stik'l), *sb. 2* [*f. STICKLE v.*]

+1. Persistent activity or endeavour (*in a cause*). 1675 V. ALSON *Anti-Sezo* iii. ii. 273 Thus the poor Gentiles, after all his zealous stickles in their Cause, are left in the lurch to shift for themselves as well as they can.

+2. Contention, strife. *Obs.*

1682 N. O. DOLEAU *Lutrin* I. 77 Have I by secret Arts, nourish the Stickle Between the Church-men, and the Conventicle?

3. An agitated or bewildered state of mind; consternation or alarm; hurry or flurry. *dial.*

1744 Mrs. ROBINSON in Mrs. Climenso *Eliz. Montagu* (1906) I. 176, I was very composed, never thinking there would be any need to put myself in a stickle. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Stickle*, a hurry, a bustle. 1833 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* I. 218 The old Moorish merchant, who was in a tremendous stickle to get his wheat to the market at Tangier. 1877 *Holiness Gloss., Stickle*, fuss; perplexity; embarrassment; bewilderment; excitement.

Stickle (stik'l), *a. Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 sticoll, 5 stikill, -ell, 6 stykell, stikle, 7 superl. stickellest, 6- stickle. [OE. *sticol* lofty, steep, rough, difficult (of a road) = *stic. steccal* (Gallée), MLG. *stekel*, OHG. *stechal*, abrupt, steep, sharp, rough, f. Teut. root **stik-* (**stek-*): see STRICK *v. 1*].

1. Of a hill or incline: Steep, high-pitched. *s.w. dial.*

1690 *Rule St. Benet* (Schröder) Prol. 5 Se [weg] is neara and sticoll, be to life and to heofona rice lat. 1745 *Partenay* 5848 Thus mont.. narew and stikell to sight. 1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* 177 h. That grounde boweth beste: that is easily stykell [qui leniter mollioritur adurgit]. 1623 R. CARPENTER *Conscionable Cbr.* 23 Admonishing vs to auoyd.. the thorny copse of couetousnesse, and the stickle path of pride. 1796 W. H. MARSHALL *W. Eng.* I. 330 *Stickle*, steep, as a road; or rapid, as a stream. 1894 W. RAYMOND *Love & Quiet Life* iii. 23 The cottage with the stickle roof.

+2. Of a storm: +Sharp, severe. *Obs.*

1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 4126 And stint was all be stikill stormes in a stand-quile.

3. Of running water: Rapid. *s.w. dial.*

1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* 37/1 in *Hollished*, They found the same to be so deepe and stikle, that they could not passe over the same. 1614 GORGES *Lucan* i. 23 Through stickle Rhene the hoates to steare. 1796 [see 1]. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* xlii. 461 A mile of water.. bright with stickle runs.

4. Of the hair of an animal: Rough, bristly. Hence *stickle-haired* adj. Now *dial.* (Yorks.).

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* I. 76 Their dogs.. that serve for that purpose [hunting] are stickle haired, and not unlike to the Irish grayhounds. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1756) I. 42 Horses which.. have their Coats staring and stickle, (as the Term is). 1868 J. C. ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* 499 *Stickle-haired*, with the hair rough and bristling; of the coat of a neglected horse or colt.

Hence + *Sticklenesse*. *Obs.*

1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* 37/1 in *Hollished*, The sticklenesse and danger of the water. 1502 CAREW *Cornwall* ii. 120 h. A path.. in many places, through his sticklenesse occasioning, and through his steepnesse threatening, the ruine of your life, with the failing of your foote.

Stickle (stik'l), *v.* Forms: 6 styokyll, 7 stickell, sticle, stikle, 6- stickle. [app. identical with the earlier STRIGHTLE *v.*, to set in order.

For the phonology cf. *pickle* as a variant of *Pichtle*.]

+1. *intr. a.* To act as an official regulator of a tournament, wrestling match, or the like, in order

to ensure fair play. b. Hence, to act as a mediator or umpire, to interpose or intervene (*between* or *among* combatants or contending parties). *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 736/1, I styckyll betwene wrastellers, or any folkes that prove mastries to se that none do other wronge. 1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* I. 4 b, The.. Great Prouest.. of the Kings house.. His Office is to stickle among the Seruants, Pages, Laqueis, and *Filles de ioye*.. and to punish all offences in these people. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* K 2, Stay and forbear your vp-roare, till our club Stickle amongst you. 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* iii. v. There had been blood-shed, if I had not stickled. 1692 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Dec. (1697) p. xvii. The same Angel.. when half of the Christians are already kill'd, stickles betwixt the Remainers of God's Host, and the Race of Fiends.

+2. *trans.* To compose (a dispute, disputants); to stop, quell (a strife or contest). Also with *forth*. *Obs.*

1577 GOOGE *Hereshachi's Husb.* iv. (1586) 181 b, Their fights, whether it be among themselves, or one Hiue with an other, are easily stickled. 1578 BIBLE (Genev.) *Almanack*, 25 June, note, As on this day, was the conflict at Mersbrough, betwene the Emperour Henrie the fourth, and Rodolfe duke of Sueuia, stickled forth by the Pope, Anno. 1080. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* vii. xii. 258 So as now they had growne to a full skirmish and battaile indeed, had not the Centurions speedily stickled them, and ended the fray. 1612 DRAKEON *Poly-ol.* xi. 428 Heere, Weeaver.. to the Muse refers The hearing of the cause, to stickle all these stirs. 1630 — *Muses Eliz.* *Nimphal* vi. 36 Betwixt which three a question grew, Who should the worthiest he, Which violently they pursue, Nor stickled would they he.

+3. *intr.* To be busy, stirring, or energetic; to strive or contend pertinaciously; to take an active part (*in a cause, affair*). *Obs.*

1566 DRANT *Hor. Sat.* i. i. A ij h, She [the ant] stickleth, and bestires her selfe. She huswifes it right well. 1570 LEVINS *Mantr.* 122/4 To stickle in a matter, contendere, litigare. 1630 SANDERSON 21 *Serm.* (1681) 254 Oh how we can stickle in our own causes! 1655 *Baily's Life Bp. Fisher* xvi. 119 My Lord of Rochester was the only man that most stickled in this businesse. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. ii. 437 Or Argument, in which b'ing valiant, He us'd to lay about and stickle, Like Ram or Bull, at Conventicle. 1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* I. 1, Nay the very Goddesses would stickle in the cause of Love. 1766 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Stickle hard in a Business*, to strive earnestly about it.

+b. To strive or endeavour (to do something).

1613 *Crt. & Times Jas.* I (1849) I. 277 The Lord Coke doth so stickle and fence by all the means he can make not to remove. 1628-9 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 231 'Tis apparent, how hard they stickle to impeade all. 1680 H. MORE *Apoc. Apoc.* 119 The Devil.. will stickle to do as much mischief as he can among you. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1835/2 And for that end in all Elections they stickled to Chuse the most disaffected into Offices of the greatest Trust in the Government. 1727 SWIFT *Let. to Sheridan* 13 May, I hear no news about your bishops, farther than that the lord lieutenant stickles to have them of Ireland. 1732 FIELDING *Miser* ii. i, The broker was forced to stickle hard to get such good ones.

+c. To contend or strive, meddle or interfere with (a person, etc.). *Obs.*

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. lix. 179 The Pope having lately been hooded against a braue Emperour, made the lesse difficulty to stickle with a valiant King. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. ii. Arg't., The Knight and Squire in hot Dispute.. Are parted with a sudden fright Of strange Alarm, and stranger Sight; With which adventuring to stickle, They're sent away in nasty pickle.

+d. To contend against. *Obs.*

1659 HEYLIN *Exam. Hist.* I. 7 Our Author doth as mainly stickle against it. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 122 He stickled not against those [taxes] that were raised for the repairing of the Palace of Germany. 1709 STYVE *Ann. Ref.* I. iii. 76 This also the Roman Prelates in the House did tooth and nail stickle against.

+e. With dependent clause: To contend or maintain that; to dispute which. *Obs.*

1661 FULLER *Worthies, Yorks.* (1662) 208 Although the Scotch Historians stickle with might and maine, that such Homage was performed onely for the County of Cumberland. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. ii. 518 The Cause is in the lurch Between a right and mungrel Church, The Presbyter and Independent, That stickle which shall make an end on't.

4. Stickle for —. a. To strive or contend for (a desired object, an issue, principle, etc.).

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iii. xx. 208 Pride.. makes men stickle for their opinions to make them fundamental. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. lxvi. 226 They had courage enough.. to stickle both with King and people for their own liberties. 1680 GLANVILLE *Sadducismus* I. (1682) 150 Those that so stickle and sweat for the proving their Opinion. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. iv. 93 Without any of those mighty advantages so sanguinely stickled for by each Pretender to a Superiority in Purity of Morals. 1866 GOURMOURN *Purr. Holiness* x. 95 Stickling for the letter while the spirit is disregarded. 1901 RASUNALL & RAIT *New College* 207 Scholars will no longer stickle for his [Lowth's] view that Hebrew was the language spoken in Paradise. 1905 *Athenaeum* 10 June 713/3 The plot.. will.. please those who stickle for happy endings.

+b. To take the part of, stand up for, contend on behalf of (a person). Also with *up*. *Obs.*

1652 HEYLYN *Cosmog.* I. 41 If Servilius and others.. had not stickled hard for him with the Soldiers. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. iii. 576 When Fortune (as she's wont) turu'd fickle And for the foe began to stickle. 1719 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 72 He was Mr. Penn's stiff Friend and had stick'd for him tho' to no effect. 1703 MRS. CENTLIVE *Love's Contriv.* iv. ii. 41 Come, come, Cousin, we never stickle up for the Person we don't care for. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1766) V. xiv. 152 The Widow Devis indeed stickled hard for me.

5. To make difficulties, raise objections, haggle (*about*); to be tardy in giving one's acceptance or

compliance; to hesitate, scruple, take offence (*at*). (? Partly arising from confusion with *stick*.)

1819 KEATS *Otho* iv. i. 103 Albert! he cannot stickle, chew the cud in such a fine extreme, — impossible! 1829 L. TAYLOR *Enthus.* x. 305 An exaggerated notion of the right and duty of Christians to stickle upon their individual opinions. 1837 CARLYLE *Pr. Rev.* II. v. v. Flying for life, one does not stickle about his vehicle. 1851 GLANSTONE in Morley *Life* iii. vii. (1903) i. 406 He came back with a fresh message to go at once, and hear what Stanley had to say. I did not like to stickle, and went. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* 111. 148 He did not stickle at Edward calling himself King of France and England. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. xxii. 417 His soul was too large to stickle about matters of no moment.

b. To scruple or hesitate *to* (do something). (? A pseudo-archaism. Cf. 3 b and *STICK* v. 1.5.)

1840 BARIHAM *Ingl. Leg. Ser. 1. Leech of Folkestone*, Some .. stickle not to aver that you are cater-cousin with Beelzebub himself.

Hence *Stickleb. vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1611 CORG., *Interposition*, .. an intermeddling in, or sticking of, controversies. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Armour* ii. 43 A husie sticking and ambitious disputing about truth. 1679 *Establish. Test* 25 Several sticking itinerant Teachers. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanville's Lux* Or. 153 Some sticking imhittered Grandees of the Church. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 348 Lancaster's sticking for Sir Thomas is a plain Confirmation of it. 1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 333 *Stickleb.* hesitating; delaying.

Stickleback (stik'lbak). Forms: 5 stykyl-bak, 6 sticklebanke, -banck, 6-7 stickle bag (ge), 7 stit(t)le bag (ge), 8 stittle-back, 7-9 stickle-bak, 7-10 stickleback. [f. OE. *sticel* prick, sting + *BACK* sb. Cf. the synonyms *banstickle*, *stanstickle*, *sticking*, *littlback*, *prickleback*, -bag (N. Irel. *spricklebag*).] A small spiny-finned fish, of the genus *Gasterosteus* or family *Gasterosteidae*. The common three-spined stickleback, *G. aculeatus*, is found in both fresh and salt water.

Sea stickleback; see *SEA* sb. 23d.
14.. *Burlesque in Relig. Antiq.* I. 85 The borbotous and the stykylbaks. 1500 HULOT, *Sticking* or stickle bagge fishes. 1599 NASH *London Stuff* B. 1. The silliest millers thombe or contemptible stickle-banck. 1611 CORG., *Artiere*, the Sharpling, Sticking, or Stickleback. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Witall Ser. Weapons* v. I. I have been seven mile in length, along the new river; I have seen a hundred stickle bags. 1647-60 HEXHAM, *Tobacco*, a kind of Prick-fish, or Stickle bagge. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 97 A small Loch, or a Sticklebag. 1659 H. MORE *Enthus.* iv. 371 Observ. 139 No fish, not so much as a small Stickle-bag. 1705 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Stittle-back*. 1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* II. 217. 1799 A. YOUNG *Agric. Linc.* 259 Manuring... Sticklebacks in the East and West fens (are) so numerous, that a man has made 4s. a day by selling them at a half-penny a bushel. 1895 LYEKKER *Rep. Nat. Hist.* V. 403 The sticklebacks have the honour not only of representing a genus (*Gasterosteus*), but likewise a family by themselves.

Stickler (stik'lar). Also 6 styckler, stiklar, stickler, 7 sticler. [f. STICKLE v. + -ER I. Cf. the earlier STIFFLER, STIGHTLER.]

1. A moderator or umpire at a tournament, a wrestling or fencing match, etc., appointed to see fair play, and to part the combatants when they have fought enough (*obs. exc. saw. dial.*). Hence, † One who intervenes as a mediator between combatants or disputants.

1538 ELYOT *Dict. Interpres*, .. also a styckler betwene two, whiche are at varyaunce. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* N. ij. b. Herchy it appeared that Jesus was the stickler or mediator. 1572 HULOT (ed. Hignis), *Stickler* in games, *Designator*, *Arbitr certumini*. 1586 SINCEY *Arcaidia* v. xvii. 5. i. (1912) 105 Basilus the Judge appointed sticklers, and trumpets, to whom the other should obey. *Ibid.* 5 g. 109 Basilus rising himself [came] to part them, the sticklers authoritie scarce able to persuade cholerike bearers. 1602 PARSONS *War-word* v. 14 Receiving for his gaine the first broken head as wrangling sticklers ar wont to do. 1623-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 99 Theohald Earle of Bloys, that famous stickler betwene the Kings of England and France. 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 722 He sent Octavia, to her brother Caesar, that she might be a stickler betwene them. 1659 DRYDEN *Death of Oliver* xi. Our former Chiefs, like Sticklers of the War, First sought t' inflame the Parties, then to poise. 1825 JENNINGS *Dial. W. Eng.* 72 *Stickler*, a person who presides at backword or singletick, to regulate the game. 1897 PHILLIPPS *Lying Prophets* i. v. 50 You 'm like the stickler at a waslin' match, .. you sees fair play betwixt Godan' man.

Comb. 1665 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr. v.* viii. 18 The dragon wing of night ore-spreads the earth And stickler-like the Armies separates.

† b. *fig. of things. Obs.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 145 Thy nose, as a stickler, too long vs parteth a sunder. 1593 NORRIS *Spec. Brit.*, *M' sex & Heris* ii. 6 The Lea .. continuing her most milde course as stickler betwene Essex and Middlesex. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* ii. x. (1636) 199 The tide withdrawing upon course durig the skirmish, the Ocean might, as it were, seeme to have been stickler in the battell.

† c. A composer or reconciler of (strife). Cf. STICKLE v. 2. *Obs.*

1624 EP. HALL *No Peace with Rome* iii. Wks. (1634) 608 Those boocst and good-natured men, which would needs undertake to bee the sticklers of these strifes.

† 2. One who takes an active or busy part (*in* a contest, affair, cause, etc.); an active partisan; a (great, chief, etc.) agent, mover, or instigator.

Council of Trent, and a vehement defender thereof. 1643 *Decl. Canonicus* (Reh. Ireland) 22 The Queen with her Romish Priests .. have been principall Actours and Sticklers herein. 1663 PATRICK *Pilgrim v.* (1689) 16 [H]e is generally decry'd by all parties, as no friend to Truth, because he is no great stickler about the Questions that have vexed our unhappy days. 1690 C. NESSE *O. & N.* 7. I. 30 Oleaster, that grand stickler in the Spanish Inquisition. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v. Heracleonites*, They were so fond of these Mystic Interpretations, that Origen, tho' a Stickler that Way himself, was oblig'd to reproach Heracleon with his abusing Scripture by that Means.

† b. In unfavourable sense: A factions, seditious, or pragmatic contender; a wrangler, one who stirs up strife; a meddler, busybody. *Obs.*

1579, 1643: cf. *Jack-stickler*, JACK sb. 1.35. 1641 CHARLES *Enchiridion* I. xviii, True Religion is a Setler in a State, rather than a Stickler. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus*, *Ivrs* II. iii. (1733) 615 And for those Sticklers that Varus found to be least malicious, he order'd them to be kept in Custody. 1693 PENN *Some Fruits Solit.* i. § 531 A devout Man is one thing, a Stickler is quite another. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Stickler*, a Busy Body in Publick Business, a Promoter of Faction and Disturbance.

† 3. One who fights or contends *against* (a person, cause, etc.); an opponent, antagonist; one who makes difficulties or raises objections. *Obs.*

1613 JACKSON *Cred.* I. xv. 73 Diomedes (who was one of the greatest sticklers against Troy). 1718 F. HUTCHINSON *Wilchcraft* 63 Where they might do what they would, without being controuled by Sticklers. 1735 BR. GISSON in *Fraser* *Life Berkeley* (1871) vii. 238 The men of science .. are the greatest sticklers against revealed religion. 1825 CORNETT *Rur. Rides* 197 Sir Thomas Baring appears to have been the great stickler against Mr. Hollis. 1826 CREEVEY in *C. Papers* (1903) II. 100 If a good ultra-Tory Government could be made, Canning and Huskisson must inevitably be ruined by this daring step. You never heard such language as the old sticklers apply to them. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv. Wks.* II. 42 There are nowhere such stiff sticklers against idolatry, at the present day, as those gentlemen.

4. With *for*: One who contends for, pertinaciously supports, or advocates (a cause, principle, person, party, etc.); one who insists on or stands out for (something established by rule or custom, a form, ceremony, etc.).

1644 D. FEATLEY *Levites Scourge* 6 A great stickler for the new Reformation. 1654 VILVAIN *Theorem Theol.* ii. 49 Dr. Ward, a stiff Stickler for effectual Grace. 1660 J. DAVIES *Hist. Chas.* II. 68 Nor wanted there some sticklers for his Majesty. 1758-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) i. 61 Your sticklers for indifference of will. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 110 He is one of the most zealous sticklers for the popular cause. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* iii. 191 A stickler for the Senate and 'the Forty'. 1829 CASSAN *Bpr. Bath & Wells* 162 He was a stickler for the Hanover succession. 1838 DICKENS *Nickleby* xiv. She was a great stickler for dignity and ceremonies. 1848 THACKERAY *Pan. Fair* ix. Sir Pitt was a stickler for his dignity while at home. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* I. xxiii. 241 Beaufort was no stickler for pedantic rules. 1887 POOR *Nellie* (1888) 294 His father, who was somewhat of a stickler for etiquette. 1898 G. W. E. RUSSELL *Collect. & Recoll.* xxvii. 455 Mr. Gladstone, the stiffest of sticklers for official reticence. 1901 *Scotsman* 4 Mar. 7/5 The Great Duke was a stickler for the principle that the Sovereign is the real head of the army.

† 5. A second or backer in a contest. *Obs.*

1672 G. THOMSON *Let. to H. Stubbe* 28 Stubbe, and the rest of the Galenical Tribe, with all their Sticklers. 1678 WOON *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 418 One of the principall parishioners and sticklers to the bishop against Oats. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-c.* i. 14 Priests of all Religions .. are the Sticklers, and clap their Hauds, and cry Hullo; setting the mad 7nd Priest-ridden Laity at work, to fight up to the Ears in Blood for them. 1711 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 177 Their fathers were honest men, and sticklers to their lawful Prince. 1726 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) V. 266 Ooe of his great sticklers for the Degree of Master of Arts was Dr. Hudson. 1755 JOHNSON, *Stickler*, a sidesman to fencers; a second to a duellist. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vi. My ambition of distinction in arms, and my love of strife .. do not fight even-handed with my reason .. but have their patrons and sticklers to egg them on.

[Stickler, error. form (in Dicts.) of STICKER 2.]

Stickling (stik'lin). ? *Obs.* Also 4 stikeling, 5 styk(e)lyng(e), stekelyng, 6 styckelyng, stick-lyng. [ME. *stikeling* (= (M)Du. *stekeling*, MHG. *sticheline* (mod.G. *sichling*, *stehling*), f. WGER. *stikil, *stikal (see STICKLE a.) + -ING³). = STICKLE-BACK.

a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 12 *Aspiatiles* [read *Aspratiles*], an stikelings. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 475/1 *Stykelyng*, fysche, *silyrus*. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in W. Wülcker 763/29 *Hic ganerius*, a stekelyng. 1530 PALSGR. 276/1 *Stykelyng* a manner of fysche. 1552 HULOT, *Sticking* or stickle bagge fishes. 1611 CORG., *Esphinoche*, a Sharpling, Shafting, stickling. 1831 *Day Fishes Gl. Brit.* I. 241 The .. stickleback .. is known as .. stickling and Jack-bannell, Oxfordshire (Beesley).

Stick-out, a. and sb. [f. vbl. phrase *stick out*: see STICK v. 3.] A. *adj.* That projects.

1900 ELLINOR GLYN *Visits Eliza* (1906) 2 There is a woman I like, with stick-out teeth.

B. *sb.* A strike (of employeés).

1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* iii. i. 1've .. seen as great stick-outs as ever happened in this country.

† **Stic-kenny**. *Obs.* [STICK sb. 1.] (See quot.)

1601 in *N. & Q.* 10th Ser. (1905) III. 70/2 [In 1601 all the inhabitants of Cawston, Norfolk, .. might take health, ling, flag, &c., on paying the queen 3s. 4d. a year, by the name of 'Stic-kenny'. Elsewhere it is stated that they gave 10d. yearly for 'stick peace'.]

Stick-up, a. and sb. [f. vbl. phrase *stick up*: see STICK v. 34.] A. *adj.* That sticks up; esp. of a collar = STAND-UP a. 1.

1873 *Punch* 10 May 191/2 We wonder who invented chignons, corsets, stick-up collars, .. and high-heeled boots. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* 7 Be careful with the cart-ridges; I don't like those jagged stick-up things on the rim.

B. *sb.* Something which sticks up.

a. A stand-up collar.

1857 *Hotten's Slang Dict.* 20 *Stick-ups*, shirt-collar. 1896 *Punch* 8 Aug. 61/1 What a big Garcon he'll be when he's out of Jackets and Turn-downs, and gets into Tails and Suck-ups!

b. (Sec quot.)

1881 INGERSOLL *Oyster-Industr.* (Hist. Fish Industr. U.S.) 249 *Stickup*, a long, thin oyster, growing in mud, etc. (Dennis creek, New Jersey).

Sticky (sti'ki), a. 1 [f. STICK sb. 1 + -Y.]

1. Of plant-stems: Like a stick; woody.

1577 GOOGE *Hereshach's Hush*, i. 1.35 The best kinde hath a stickie stalkie [*orig.* caule lignosus]. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 583 But Herbs draw a Wenke Iuyce; and have a Soft Stalke; And therefore those amongst them which last longest, are Herbs of Strong Smell, and with a Sticky Stalke. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 81 The Ground-nuts running up to seed in the summer, began to grow so sticky, as they were scarce eatable. 1765 *Museum Rust.* III. 186 If he leaves it [vetch] till the seeds are nearly ripe, the stalks harden, grow sticky, and are of far less value. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 570 The stem or blade becomes firm and sticky. 1822 *Garden* 4 Mar. 141/2 The Mezereum .. is so often starved, and sticky and poor.

2. *Painting*. Characterized by hardness of outline.

1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* x. 109 Fig. 66. .. was .. treated in a more dry, stiff, and what the painters call 'sticky' manner than the nature of flesh is ever capable of appearing in.

3. *colloq.* Of a person: Like a 'stick'; wanting in animation or grace; awkward.

1881 MRS. LYNN LINTON *My Love* I. xii. 220 A girl looks such a stick when she does not talk like the rest; and I hate sticky girls.

Sticky (sti'ki), a. 2 [f. STICK v. 1 + -Y.]

1. Having the property of sticking or adhering; adhesive; also, of a substance, viscid, glutinous.

[1727: cf. STICKINESS 1.] 1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict.*, *Sticky*, of a clammy Nature, apt to cleave or adhere to any Thing. 1755 JOHNSON (with quot. from Bacon: see STICKY a. 1). 1823 J. BANCOCK *Domy. Amusem.* 31 A well-known sticky substance called putty. 1855 LOWCE *Life* (1891) II. 220 Everything sticky except postage-stamps. 1864 *Intell. Observer* V. 269 In like manner limpid fluids oppose less resistance than sticky ones. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iii. I'm too sticky to be kissed. 1908 [MISS E. FOWLER] *Betw. Trent & Ancholme* 378 Smelling of sticky paint and varnish.

b. *Path.* Of sounds heard in auscultation: Resembling those produced in viscid substances.

1895 *Albhall's Syst. Med.* I. 681 The posterior parts of the lungs are full of sharp, sticky rales of a quality quite peculiar to the disease. 1898 *Ibid.* V. 756 [Pericardial friction sound] has also been described as 'sticky'.

c. *Racing and Cricket*. Of a course, a wicket: Having a yielding surface owing to wet.

1883 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 14 Mar. 11/1 'Do you think the howler suffers much under the present law?' 'Well, he does somewhat; but only on sticky wickets.' 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 July 6/3 The hurdle race ... Here again the time—16 2-5 sec.—on 'sticky' turf, was excellent.

2. a. Of a horse: Apt to 'stick' at a fence, i.e. to pause before and over the leap.

1836 *St. Stephen's Rev.* 13 Mar. 11/2 He has one fatal fault for a Liverpool horse which is being sticky at his fences.

b. Of troops: Apt to hesitate in obeying commands.

1898 STEEVENS *With Kitchener to Khartum* 305 When they were told to bring out their arms and ammunition they became a hit sticky, as soldiers say. They looked like refusing [etc.]. 1902 *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 394 It was this sort of thing which earned for some troops the .. admirably descriptive title of sticky.

3. *Stock Exchange*. (Sec quot.)

1901 *Times* 24 Oct. 7/5 [Local Loans Stock] is ceasing to be 'sticky', to use the Stock Exchange slang describing a security which cannot always be sold just when the holder chooses.

Sticky (sti'ki), v. *colloq.* [f. STICKY a. 2] *trans.* To smear with something sticky.

1865 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Daughters* xxv. Cook wanted a jar of preserve, .. I was sadly afraid of sticking my gloves. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* May 85/3 He's sticking all the velvet seat with his hands.

† **Stictic, a. Obs. rare.** [ad. mod.L. *sticticus* (Paracelsus), of obscure origin.

A marginal note in *Paracelsi Opera* (1658) III. i. 20/1—'Sticticum emplastrum, alias pro punctura, Germ. *Ein Stictflaster*'—apparently explains the word as derived from G. *stich*, a stab, puncture.]

Of a plaster: Serving to close up wounds.

1638 A. REAN *Chirurg.* iii. 20 Paracelsus undoubtedly framed his stictic emplaster after this description.

Stid (e, obs. forms of STIDY).

Stiddy, var. form of STIDY, anvil.

Stidfastliche, obs. form of STEADFASTLY.

Stidie, obs. variant of STUDY v.

† **Stidy, a. Obs. rare.** [Of obscure origin; app. related to STIDY a. (Ormin's spelling implies a long i).] Obstinate.

c 1200 *Ormin* 925 For hæþendom .. & hæþenn folkes

herre Iss...stunnt & stidiz, dill & slaw To sekenn sawless seolibe.

Stie, obs. form of STY sb. and v.

Stieblin: see STEIFKIN.

Stied(e, Stiek: see STEED, STEEK v.¹

Stiel, obs. form of STEEL, STILL sb.¹

Stiele, -ll: see STEEL, STILE sb.¹

Stiepe, obs. form of STEEP sb.¹, a., v.¹

Stier(e: see STEER, STIR, SYER.

Stieridge, Stierk: see STEERAGE, STIRK.

Stierne, Stieve: see STERN, STEEVE.

Stiewe, obs. form of STEW sb.²

Stife (stiaf). Chiefly dial. Also 9 Sc. stoif.

A suffocating fume or vapour.

1636 *Patent Specif.* (1856) No. 98. 1 Which Seacoales see Charkeed for that they Burne without Smoake, Stife, or other Annoyance. 1825 JAMIESON, *Stife, Stiof*, a close sulphurous smell, particularly that arising from the burning of drossy coals. 1912 W. W. GINSON *Fires* v. 38 The stealthy stife And deadly fume of burning coke.

Stiff (stif), a., sb. and adv. Forms: 1 stif, 2-stif (2-4 also inflected stive), 3-4 stijf, 3-6 styf, 4-6 styfe, (5 styffe), 4-6 styffe, 4-7 styffe, 4-stiff. [OE. *stif* (once only, in a gloss) corresponds to MLG *stif* (mod.LG. *stief*), (MDn. *stijf*, MHG. (? from MLG.) *stif* (mod.G. *stief*); NFr. has *stif*, *stif*, WFr. *stif*, which may descend from OFris. **stif*; the Sw. *stif*, Da. *stiv* (whence Icel. *stif-ur*) are prob. adopted from LG. The OTeut. type **stifjo-*—pre-Teut. **stifjo-* is cogn. w. L. *stipare* to crowd, stifles stake, Lith. *stiprus* strong. The long vowel of OE. *stif*, corresponding with that of the continental Teut. forms, is evidenced by the ME. spelling *stijf*, and by the pronunciation current in some mod. Eng. dialects. The present standard Eng. form, however, is abnormal as representing OE. *stif*; it is uncertain whether a shortening has taken place from some unknown cause, or whether OE. had beside *stif* an ablaut variant *stifj*—OTeut. type **stifjo-* or **stifjo-*. On the latter supposition, ME. *stef*, STEVE a., may be a variant of this word.]

A. adj.

I. 1. Rigid; not flexible or pliant.

1000 *Prudentius Glosses* 272 in Germania N.S. XI. 394/1, *Regente* [barbaric], stifne. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 139 Bare corde to hedde, and hard stone to bolstre, stife here to shurte. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P.R.* xvii. cxliii. (1495) 700 A thyde kynde of wyloves is meane bytwene the two fyrste . . . for it is more plyaunt than the more: and more stiffe than the lesse. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 475/1 Styffe, or starke, *rigidus*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 325/2 Styffe as a thyng is that wyll nat bowe, *roide*. 1577 *Gooden Heresbach's Hist.* 1. 45 The time of cutting of it [grass] is when the Bent beginneth to fade and to waxe stiffe. 1590 *SPEKSER P. Q.* iii. xii. 36 Horror gan the virgins hart to perse, And her faire locks yv staped stiffe on end. a. 1677 *BARROW Wks.* (1686) III. Sermon. xvi. 189 As a stick, when once 'tis dry and stiff, you may break it, but you can never bend it into a straighter posture. 1697 *DAYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 559 The Garment, stiff with Ice, at Heaths is thaw'd. 1727 *PRIOR Abna* ii. 35 The Gown with stiff Embroid'ry shining. 1801 in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1816) VII. p. cccxvii. With sleet and rain, ropes stiff, and sails half set, very squally, she works like a Cutter. 1842 *TENNISON Morte d'Arthur* 64 The many-knotted waterfalls, That whistled stiff and dry about the marge. 1887 *FENN Master Cerem.* ii. Isaac was in his striped jacket and the stiffest of white cravats. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 215 A narrow pipe can now be nailed along the top to keep all stiff. 1913 *Standard* 24 July 4/6 An emulsion of paraffin and soft soap, applied . . . with a stiff brush.

2. Of the body, limbs, joints, muscles, etc.: Lacking suppleness, unable to move without pain (esp. owing to age, cold, injury, disease, exhaustion, etc.).

To have a stiff neck: to suffer from a rheumatic affection of the neck (usually caused by exposure to a draught) in which the head cannot be moved without pain.

c. 1305 *St. Andrew* 95 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 101 Here armes whan his yppward reichte become as stif as tre. 1538 *Elyot Dict.*, *Obrigeo*, to be or waxe styffe for colde. 1581 *MUTCASTER Positions* xxxiii. (1887) 122 The body . . . withall is verie weariyome, and stif oftymes after. 1799 *Hr. Lee Canterb. T. Frenchm.* T. (ed. 2) l. 329 When I awoke, I found my limbs stiffat once with weariness and cold. 1840 *THACKERAY Barber Cox Feh.* You and I, ma'am, I think, are too stiff to dance. 1847 *C. BROUTE Jane Eyre* xxvii. They were stiff with their long and jolting drive from Whitcross. 1865 *W. PENNEFATHER in Braithwaite Life & Lett.* (1878) 393, I am like a stiff Irish post-horse, which, after it has stood still for an hour or two in the stable, can hardly move a limb. 1873 *F. T. ROBERTS Theory & Pract. Med.* 247 Torticollis, wry-neck, or stiff-neck. 1902 *ALICE TERTON Lights & Shadows Hospital* xi. 180 He was already possessed of one stiff leg. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 488/2 A stiff joint may remain as the result of long continued inflammation. 1915 *F. ANSTY Percy* 6, I'd a good deal sooner put up with a little stiffness than a stiff neck.

transf. 1804 *WORDSW. Small Celandine* 19 Stiff in its members, withered, changed of hue.

b. Rigid in death. *Stiff and stark*: see STARK 4 b. *Stiff one, stiff 'un*, a corpse (slang).

a. 1200 *Soul & Body* in *Philippus Fragn. Elfr. Gloss.* 5 He [i.e. the dead man] biþ some stif. 1297 *R. GLOUCE. (Rolls)* 7030 Astrangled he was rist ber, & deide atte borde al stif. c. 1450 *tr. De Initiatione* l. xxiii. 32 He falling from hie brake his nek, be in etinge sodenly waxid stif. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 257 Those blessed armes . . . whiche were so sore stretched on the crosse, now all starke & styffe. 1603 *R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commw.* 146 You shall see . . . many travellers brought into the townes sitting deade and stif. 1831 *Ann. Reg. Law Cases* etc. (1832) 321/1 He wanted witness to fetch a stiff 'on, which witness believes meant a dead body. 1837 *LADY WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBYN*

C. K. Sharpe's Lett. (1888) II. 498 He address him [his adversary in a duel]: 'Ab! you'll be a stiff one by to-morrow'. 1890 *BESANT Demoniac* i. 17 If he hadn't been such an uncommon high man he would be a dead un, too—stiff un and dead!

c. In figurative context.

1535 *COVERDALE Ps. lxxv.* 5 Speake not with a stiff necke. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* iii. 16 He . . . passeth by with stiffe unbowed Knee Disdaining dutie that to vs belongs.

d. Of machinery, etc.: Working with excessive friction; apt to stick, hard to move.

1848 *MRS. GASKELL Mary Barton* v. The plugs were stiff, and water could not be got.

3. Rigid as the result of tension; taut. Now rare or Obs.

c. 1386 *CHAUCER Somn. T.* 559 Thanne shal this cherl with bely stif and toght As any Rabour, been hyder ybrought. c. 1611 *CHATMAN Iliad* viii. 260 Another arrow forth from his stif string he sent. 1649 *MILTON Eikon* xxvii. 216 We shall not have it unless his arbitrary voice will so far slacken the stiff curb of his Prerogative, as to grant it us. 1696 *PHILLIPS (ed. 5) s.v. Set*, To set taught the shrouds, in the Navigators Dialect, is to make them stiffer when they are too slack.

4. Of a semi-liquid substance: Thick or viscous, so as to flow with difficulty or to be capable of retaining a definite shape.

c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 1. 15 & let be Sirripe be rennyng, & not to styf. c. 1450 *Ibid.* ii. 71 Grynde hem thorgh a Streynour into stuiffe mylke. 1594 *Gil. Huswifes Handmaid Kitchen* 401, Set the pan in some colde place that it [the liquor] may be stiffe: and when it is stiffe, take a sharp knife and cut away the vppermost of the gellie. 168. *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 262 In Summer time use your Morter as soft as you can, but in the Winter time pretty stiff or hard. c. 1770 *MRS. GLASSE Compl. Confectioner* 118 Then work it up into a stiff paste. 1827 *FARADAY Chem. Manuf.* xix. (1842) 503 If the hot part be on the convex side, it yields . . . much more than the stiffer glass on the cooler part. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 271 Stiff paste such as used by bookbinders.

5. Of soil: Heavy, dense; not porous or friable; difficult to work.

1523-34 *FITZGER. Husb.* § 10 Bigge and styffe grounde, as clay. 1628 *W. LAWSON Orch. & Gard.* (1623) 4 A stiffe clay will not receiue the water. 1763 *MUSGRAVE Rust.* I. 194 On some stiff spewy land I have, I sow my peas in ridges. 1866 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* l. ii. 19 Stiff lands, on which water was apt to lie, were ridged. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Stiff Bottom*, a clayey bottom.

6. Tight, closely packed. Now hyperbolically in colloquial use: Densely crowded (with).

1683 [see *JUSTIFY* v. g]. 1907 *Motor Boat* 19 Sept. 182/1 There seemed as many, if not more, yachts than coves, and the water was 'stiff' with masts and rigging. 1915 *Daily News* 16 Aug. 4, I shall never forget one of his picturesque phrases about the difficulty of entering a harbour 'stiff with craft' on a dark night. 1916 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 284/2 The salient is stiff with guns.

7. Of a ship: Offering a high resistance to deflection from the vertical or normal floating position; stable, not crank.

A ship is more or less stiff according as the height of the metacentre above the centre of gravity is greater or less.

1627 *CARR. SMITH Sea Gram.* xii. 56 So stiff, she should heare a stiffe saile and beare out her lower tier in any reasonable weather. 1908 *MORREUX Kabelas* iv. lxiii, Our . . . Vessels might not . . . be walt, but well trimmed, and stiff. 1837 *Hr. MARTINEAU Soc. Amer.* II. 20 She [the ship] was a lovely creature, and as stiff as a church. 1839 *VELCH Text Bk. Naval Archit.* i. 21 In order that the ship may be stiff—i.e. difficult to incline by external forces such as wind pressure on sails.

8. fig. Inflexible of purpose, steadfast, resolute, firm, constant.

c. 1205 *LAV. 2110* Stif he wes on bonke. c. 1300 *Beket* (Percy Soc.) 944 Somme of the Kinges consellers to him ofte vende, And seide, hote he hulde him stif, al his lond he schende. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV* (1550) 24 b, All the townes round about were permanent and stiffe on the parte of kyng Henry, and could not be removed. 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* iv. v, We must be stiffe and steddie in resolve. 1719 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 72 He was Mr. Penns stiff Friend. 1847 *C. BROUTE Jane Eyre* xxxvii, He asked me more than once (to marry him), and was as stiff about urging his point as ever you could be. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 4 Jan. 1/1 We shall have to be a great deal stiffer about the Soudan.

b. In an unfavourable sense: Obstinate, stubborn; not amenable to reason. Now rare.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 304 Whan they shall be obstynate in malycie, & styffe as a drye stycke. 1530 *PALSGR.* 325/2 Styffe as ones herte is, *dur*. 1563 *Homilies* II. xviii. 255 These thynges must be considered of the man, that he be not to styffe, so that he ought to wynke at some thynges, and must gently expounde all thynges, and to forebare. 1601 *Br. W. BARLOW Sermon. Paules Crosse* 49 Two of thy principall, stiffe and open Papists. a. 1677 *BARROW Wks.* (1686) III. Sermon. xxviii. 378 To be termed . . . a clownish singularist . . . a stiff opiniat [are opprobrious names]. 1681 *DAYDEN Abs. & Achit.* l. 547 Stiff in Opinions, alwayes in the wrong. a. 1715 *BURNET Own Time* iii. (1724) 135 You know my brother long ago, that he is as stiff as a mule. 1725 *T. THOMAS in Portland MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 122 A civil well-behaved man though a stiff Presbyterian. 1838 *HALLIBURTON Clockm.* Ser. ii. vii. 204 Considerable stiff folks, in their way them quakers—you can't no more move 'em than a church steeple.

† c. To stand stiff: to stand firm; esp. fig. to be steadfast or obstinate. Obs.

a. 1290 *S. Eustace* 24 in *Horst. Attengl. Leg.* (1881) 212 He stod stiest of alle. 1362 *LANG. P. Pl. A.* ix. 23 For stonde be neuere so stif he stumblen in be waggyng. 1535 *COVERDALE Prov.* xxviii. 1 The vngodly flyeth no man chasynge him, but the righteous stondeth stiff as a lyon. 1556 *T. HOBY tr. Castiglione's Courtier* i. (1561) C2, Neither will I stand stiffe that mine is better then yours. a. 1631

DONNE Poems (1650) 28 Small townes which stand stiffe, till great shot Enforce them. 1655 *JUN. TAYLOR Guide Devot.* (1739) 50 It is a Shame to stand stif in a foolish or weak Argument or Resolution.

d. Of a battle, debate, etc.: Stubbornly contested, hard.

c. 1250 *Owl & Night.* 5 Pat plait was stif and starc and strong. a. 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 2050 So sture & styff was be stoure. 1639 *Concetts, Clinches* etc. (1860) 29 One was holding a stiffe argument with a grocer concerning matters of trade. a. 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Surrey* (1662) 77 There is a stiffe contest betwixt the Dutch and Italians which should exceed in this Mystery. 1812 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* (1837) VIII. 666 Marmont's troops are all ready for a start but I hope to be strong enough for a stiff affair with him and Soult. 1823 *'JON BEE' Dict. Turf* 166 In the ring, 'tis called 'a stiff fight' when the men stand up well to each other, giving and taking. 1868 *G. DUFF Pol. Surv.* 132 He has been elected after a very stiff contest. 1926 *J. BUCHAN Hist. War* IX. lxx. 161 To withdraw through that area meant a stiff holding battle around Brest.

9. Formal, constrained, lacking ease or grace.

a. Of bearing, manners, etc.: Unbending (expressing pride, coldness, displeasure, awkwardness, and the like); not easy or gracious; haughty.

1608 *MIDDLETON Mad World* 1. A 3, He . . . thinks himselfe neuer happier then when some stiffe L or great Countesse alights, to make light his dishes. 1633 *WORTON Reliq.* (1672) 409 It is conceived that the King hath a good while been much distasted with the said Gentleman. . . for too stiff a carriage of his fortune. 1754 *CHATMAN Lett. to Nephew* v. 36 Ceremonious, formal compliments, stiff civilities, will never be politeness. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* xxix, The knight . . . thanked him with the stiff condescension of the court of Elizabeth. 1831 *Society* I. 196 Lord Glamorgan was stiff and cold in his manner to strangers. 1859 *JERVISON Britany* v. 57 The stiff respectabilities . . . of an English country neighbourhood.

b. Of style, diction, etc.: Lacking ease and grace; laboured, formal, pedantic.

1664 *DRYDEN Riv. Ladies* Prol. 20 Though his Plot's dull as can be well desir'd, Wit stiff as any you have e'r admir'd. 1720 *FELTON Diss. Classics* (1718) 114 Too scrupulous an Observation of Rules spoileth all sorts of Writings: It maketh them Stiff and Formal. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vii. 11. 247 He had enjoyed high fame as an orator, though his diction . . . was, towards the close of his life, pronounced stiff and pedantic. 1868 *GOSSE Short Hist. Mod. Eng.* lit. vii. 238 A mass of stiff blank verse.

c. Of artistic form or arrangement: Excessively regular; lacking grace of line.

1779 *Mirror* No. 61. 203 In his grounds you find stiff, rectangular walks. 1823 *SARAH LADY LYTTLETON Corr.* (1912) 260, I cannot accustom myself at all to the foreign stiff way of furnishing the rooms. 1879 *F. R. WILSON Ch. Lindisf.* 23 It was . . . replaced by a similar stiff structure. 1912 *J. L. MYRES Dawn of Hist.* viii. 175 A limited stock of stiff geometrical designs.

d. Of handwriting: Lacking ease and freedom; not flowing. Cf. sense 2.

1828 *SCOTT Hrl. Midd.* xlviii, The manuscript was a fair Italian hand, though something stiff and constrained. 1885 *'MRS. ALEXANDER' At Bay* viii, Several letters were brought to him, one, directed in a stiff, careful, unknown hand.

10. Of price, charges, rates, etc.: Unyielding, firm; having an upward tendency. Hence of a commodity or the dealers in it. Cf. 19.

1883 *Manch. Exam.* 24 Dec. 4/1 For three month's bills the terms were firm at 24 percent, but for January paper the rate was stiffer. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.* s. v., A butcher will tell you 'You're very stiff this morning' if you will not come down at all in the price of a beast. 1888 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 7/2 Buyers . . . find sellers stiff. 1893 *Ibid.* 14 July 3/7 The latest reports from London show that merinos are a little stiffer.

11. Colloquial phrases. *Stiff as a poker*; *stiff in the back*, firm, resolute; *to keep (carry, have) a stiff upper lip*, to be firm, unyielding.

1800 *Mrs. HERVEY Mourtray Fani.* II. 251 Lady Elizabeth, as stiff as a poker, sat with her mouth pursed up, vexed to death. 1837 *HALLIBURTON Clockm.* Ser. i. x. 77 Its a proper pitty sich a clever woman should carry such a stiff upper lip. 1852 *Mrs. Stowe Uncle Tom's C.* x, 'Well, good-by, Uncle Tom; keep a stiff upper lip,' said George. 1884 *Spectator* 17 Sept. 1241 The Financial Secretary, who, it is supposed, will have a stiff upper lip and tightly buttoned pockets. 1894 *Du MAURIER Trilby* v. 275 Each walked off . . . stiff as pokers. 1897 *A. Hope Phroso* iv. (1905) 75 'Are you going to let him off?' demanded Denney, suspiciously. 'You never can be stiff in the back, Charley.'

II. Strong.

12. Of living creatures: Stout, stalwart, sturdy (cf. sense 8); esp. in alliterative phrases as *stiff in stour*, *stiff on steed*. Obs. exc. dial. (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

1297 *R. GLOUCE. (Rolls)* 7732 So stif mon he was in armes, in ssoldren, & in leade, þat vnneþe enimon mihte be bowe bende. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2203 Nembrot . . . O bahilion king stif in stur. 13 . . . *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 255 þe styfste, þe stalworþest þat stod euer on fete. a. 1366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 1270 The knyght was faire and syf in stour. a. 1400 *Sir Perc.* 19 He was doughty of dede, A styffe body one a stede. c. 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1491 It were two dragons stiff and strong. 1544 *BETHAM Precepts War* l. xxxiii. Civ. Kepe thyne armye in rough and mountayne places, to make theyr bodies styffe and stronge. a. 1677 *BARROW Wks.* (1686) III. Sermon. xvi. 288 But in stout proficients the heart becometh hard and stony, the neck stiff and brawny.

† b. Of a drinker: 'Hard'. Obs.

1617 *MORVSON Ilin.* ii. 27 The Switzers are for the most part Souldiers, and stiffe drinkers. 1632 *LYLY's Mother Bombe* ii. i. Song, We already are stiffe drinkers. 1635 *HERWOOD Philocoll.* 44 To title a drunkard by, wee . . . strive to character him in a more mincing and modest phrase, as

thus: He is a good fellow Or, A hoone companion, ... A stiff blade.]

† 13. Of things inanimate: Strong; stoutly built; massive. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1577 The styfe towne to Restore... [Priam] Gate massons full morny. c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 2899 There stode a Castel a litle ther by, Gret, and styff, and full strong. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 268 Our styffe tempill, pat made is of stone.

† b. Of a weapon: Hard, stout, formidable. *Obs.*
c 1250 *Owl & Night*, 78 Pi bile is styff & sarp & hoked. 13...
K. ALIS. 2740 (Laud MS.). Hengroep on bonde a styff spere.
c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* ix. 1649 With a styff suerd to dede he has him dyght. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* i. i. 167 Make you ready your styffe hats and cluhs.

14. Of natural agencies:

a. Strong, violent (of wind); also applied to a steady wind of moderate force.

c 1290 *Brendan* 464 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 232 Pe wynd was bope strong and styff. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 487 Stue stormus of pe wynd styren vp be wawus. c 1425 *Noah's Ark* in *Non-Cycle Myst. Plays* 19 All mankind dead shall be With storms both styff and steer. c 1565 *JENKINSON* in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1599) l. 345 The wynde being contrary, and a styffe gale. 1513 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* iv. 1. 72 Such a noyse arose, As the shrowdes make at Sea, in a styffe Tempest. 1665 G. HAVERA *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 2 We again spread our sails freely to the wynd, which was pretty styff. 1725 *POPE Odys.* iv. 483 When the styffier gales Rise on the poop, and fully stretch the sails. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 130 A fresh breeze, implies a wynd in which a vessel may safely carry all her canvass; a styff breeze, implies one somewhat stronger than this, but not so violent as a gale.

in *fig. context.* 1399 *LANGL. Rich. Reddes* iii. 104 Many a styff storm with stode for be communes. 1663 *PATRICK Parab. Pilgr.* i. 4 The gale proves so styff, that our hearts are swelled therewith.

† b. Of a river: Flowing strongly. *Obs.*

13... K. ALIS. 3482 (Laud MS.) pe water was wel styff & colde. 13... E. E. ALTH. P. C. 234 Styffe stremes & stregh hem strayed a whyle. 1a 1366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 115 From an hill... Cam down the streme ful styff and hold. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 2539 Pat saze pe streme so styffe, it stonaid ham all.

† c. Of news: Formidable, grave. *Obs.*

1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* i. ii. 104 Labienus (this is styffe news), Hath with his Parthian Force Extended Asia.

† 15. Of voice, sound: Powerful, loud. *Obs.*

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xv. 584 [Christ] With styff voyes hym called, *Lazare, vent foras.* c 1386 *CHAUCER Prov.* 673 This Somonour hat to hym a styff bourdon Was neuere trompe of half so greet a soun. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 611 His steuyn styffe was & steryn pat stonaid many.

16. In modern use, of liquors: Strong, potent. Now only of spirits-and-waters.

1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 131 Mr. Jenkins... to the last 'held' his three bottles of styff port after dinner. 1842 *TENNISON Will Waterpr.* 78 But tho' the port surpasses praise, My nerves have dealt with styffer. 1883 *STEVENSON Treas. Isl.* xix. Each had a good styff glass of brandy grog.

III. Hard, difficult.

17. Of an ascent or descent: Steep so as to be difficult. In *Huntings*: Difficult (said of an obstacle or a tract of country presenting many obstacles).

1704 *Churchill's Collect. Voy. & Trav.* III. 84/1, I have seen them run up the styffest and steepest hills. 1745 *LEONI's Palladio's Archit.* (1721) l. 54 The Roof would be too styff [ital. troppo ratto]. 1817 *Sporting Mag.* l. 38 The ground gone over was through a styff country. 1853 R. S. SURTESS *Sponges's Sp. Tour* xxiii. 124 His lordship charged a styff flight of rails in the brick-fields. 1883 C. HOWARD *Roads Eng. & Wales* (ed. 3) 129 Easy going to Braunston... into which there is a long styff descent. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 571/2 Owing to the world being on a styff slant hereabouts, it takes time to make it stand straight. 1903 M. A. STREW *Sand-Buried Ruins in Khotan* xiv. (1904) 224 The next day's climb proved a styff one.

18. That requires considerable effort; severe; laborious, toilsome.

1862 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl.* xii. ii. 111. 414 They are dreadfully styff reading, those Despatches of Hyndford. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* iv. i. Your working days must be styff 'uns if these is your holidays. 1886 *STUBBS Lect. Med. & Mod. Hist.* ii. 31 More modest men... passed a styff examination in the History School. 1890 'R. BOLDOREWOOD' *Col. Riformer* xix. He encouraged him to digest a certain daily quantity of 'styff' or improving literature. 1898 *Daily News* 22 July, What do you call a styff pace on a level road?

19. Of a price, charge, demand, etc.: Unusually high, excessive. Cf. sense 10.

1824 *DIDDIN Libr. Companion* (1825) 730 *note*, The Denham of 1709 brought the styff sum of 11. 1s... but the Donne... produced... the far stiffer price of 4l. 4s. 1886 *STEVENSON Dr. Fyell* i. The figure was styff; but the signature was good for more than that, if it was only genuine. 1903 A. C. P. HAGGARD *Sport. Yarns* 225 He naturally thought 3s. an hour pretty styff boat hire.

IV. 20. Comb. and special collocations.

a. Special collocations with sbs.: styff-bit, styff field (see quot.); styff sea-adder, a provincial name of the fish *Nerophis ophidion*.

1875 *KNAIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Stiff-bit*, a bit without a joint, like a snaffle; or branches, like a curb-bit. 1883 *DAY Fishes Gl. Brit.* II. 263 *Stiff sea-adder*. 1910 *N. Hawkins' Electr. Dict.*, *Stiff Field*, a term sometimes applied to an intense electromagnetic field.

b. Collocations forming phrases used *attrib.*, as *stiff-arm*, -*clay*, -*land*, -*mud*, -*plate*.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric. Observ.* 24, I will not manure a styff-land Meadow in winter. 1884 C. T. DAVIS *Bricks, Tiles* etc. (1889) 184 *Stiff-clay bricks*, or styff-mud bricks as they are generally termed. 1899 *Westm. Gas.* 7 Mar. 11/1 The boiler in English locomotives is invariably

carried on a styff-plate frame. 1909 *Ibid.* 25 Aug. 4/2 It... is a sort of styff-arm punch which returns the ball very close to the net.

c. Combinations with sbs.: † styffgut, a glutton; styff-leaf *Arch.*, the term applied to the foliage of conventional form, with styff leaf-stems, characteristic as a decoration in the Early English style; † styffrump *slang*, an obstinate or haughty person; styff-stalk (see quot.); † styff-stander, one who makes an obstinate stand (*for*).

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Gl. Eater of Kent* Ded. 2 Though you are the absolutest man of mouth and the most renowned 'styffut in this western angle of the world, yet we haue as great or greater eaters then your selfe. 1851 T. H. TURNER *Dom. Archit.* I. 39 The shafts in the jambs have round capitals with foliage approaching to what is technically called 'styff-leaf'. 1709 STEELE & ADOLSON *Tatler* No. 120 ¶ 4 Ha! Is that thy Wisdom, old 'Styffrump, ha? 1884 W. MILLEN *Plant-n.* 130 Mexican 'Styff-stalk, *Rigidella fluminea*. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. iii. 5 O You 'styff-standers for ag'd Ptolemee.

d. Parasynthetic adjs., as *stiff-backed*, -*bodied*, -*boned*, -*hearted*, -*kneed*, -*leathered*, -*leaved*, -*lipped*, -*mind*, -*rudd*, etc.; † styff-docked, strong in the hind quarters; † styff-rumped *fig.*, unbending, obstinate, proud; † styff-stomached, hard-hearted; † styff-streamed, having a strong current.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xx, The 'styff-backed prig, with his dandified airs and West End swagger. 1697 J. LEWIS *Mem. Dk. Gloucester* (1789) 11 His 'styff-bodied coats were very troublesome to him in his military amusements. 1727 Mrs. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 138 They were draped in styff-bodied gowns of silver tissue. 1896 Mrs. CAFFEY *Quaker Grandmother* 108 We're not 'styff-bodied, stuhhorn thinkers like men folk. 1898 Mrs. WOODS in *19th Cent.* XLIV. 1000 This 'styff-collared hypocrite of a young Briton. 1523-34 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 74 The .iiij. properties of a Lyon. The fyrste is, to haue a brode hreste; the seconde, to be 'styffe-docked. *Ibid.* § 76 The .ix. properties of an hare. The fyrste is 'styffe-eared. 1552 ANP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 82 The sone quihik was inobedient, 'styffheartit and thrawit to his father and mother. 1560 BIRIX (Geneva) *Ezek.* ii. 4 Thei are impudent children, and styffe hearted. 1804 W. BLAKE in A. G. B. RUSSELL *Lett.* (1906) 156 My good woman... is still 'styff-kneed but well in other respects. 1576 NEWTON *Lennie's Complex.* i. ix. 74 As hard and 'styff-leathered booties y^t haue long vnoccupied. 1822 *Hortus Angl.* II. 366 *Star Rigidus*. 'Styff-leaved Starwort. 1896 *Tablet* 23 May 801 A little cowardice, or complacency to 'styff-lipped colleagues, and the old inequality will be perpetuated. 1552 HULOET, 'Styffe minded or of courage, *infractus animi*. 1910 *Spectator* 5 Nov. 740/4 They are too styff-minded. 1835 WIEWEL *Archit. Notes* (1842) 291 'Styff-pointed curled tufts of foliage. 1715 *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 233 'Styff-rim'd Mary-gold. 1728 *SOMERVILLE Epist. to Ramsay* 1. 91 Self-conceit, and 'styff-rumped Pride. 1812 COLMAN *Br. Grins. Gnt. & Friar* i. xxx, The styff-rumped rascals (the friars) looked so sanctified. 1540 *PATSON Acolutus* v. ii. Yijij. He that is so 'styffe stomaked, or so harde harted. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* ix. 380 The 'styffe stream'd Dolf. c 1875 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 105 The last group of the Wild-fowl contains the 'Styff-tailed Ducks, which are recognisable by their extremely rigid tail-feathers. 1616 T. SCOT *Philomythie* etc. K 8, Where the 'styffe-vdder'd Cow long'd twice a day, To meet the merry milke-maide on the way. 1599 *SANOV'S Europæ Spec.* (1632) 75 Much like to a stout-hearted and 'styff-witted Captain, who scornes to imitate any stratagem before used by the enemy.

B. 56.

† 1. Some stiffened article of female attire. *Obs.*
1680 *Will of Frances Dobson in Bedfordsh. N. & Q.* (1889) II. 237, I give to my seruant... all my working day clothes of wollen or stuffe, and also 3 of my strongest styffs and aprons.

2. *slang*. Paper; a document, esp. a promissory note or bill of exchange; a clandestine letter.

1823 *EGAN Grosé's Dict. Vulgar T. s.v.*, Giving a hill instead of money is denominated, in the mercantile world, 'taking the styff'. 1885 *THACKERAY Newcomes* vi. I wish you'd do me a bit of styff. 1886 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 14 Feb. 4/3 The 'styff' as a note is called in convict parlance. 1892 M. WILLIAMS *Round London* (1893) 62 A bawker's licence, which is known among the [London] brotherhood as a 'styff'. 1904 A. GRIFFITHS *50 Yrs. Publ. Serv.* 152 Other 'styffs'—the prison term for anonymous or clandestine letters—were scattered about.

Comb. 1823 'JON BEE' *Dict. Turf* 166 *Stiff-dealer*, a dealer in styff, a pseudo-merchant, or trader in moonshine paper.

3. *slang*. A corpse (= *stiff* 'un, A. 2 b).

1859 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 450. 1871 *HAY Myst. Gilgal* 1 They piled the styffs outside the door. 1915 *Morn. Post* 7 Aug. 5/4 'This cigarett is all right', I said. 'Where do they come from?' 'Off that German styff', he answered.

4. *slang*. A penniless man; a wastrel.

1899 *Daily Chron.* 10 Aug. 5/7 'Stiffs', that is, men who work their passage by attending to cattle. 1909 *Daily Mail* 10 Aug. 4/5 England knows the tramp and the loafer... but greater than these is the Johannesburg 'styff'.

C. *adv.* or quasi-*adv.*

1. Stiffly, firmly, tightly, hard, etc. Phrase, *To give it to someone (pretty) stiff*: to speak severely to, to rate.

1422 *YONGE tr. Secreta Secret.* 174 The course of the ryver So stronge and So styffe rane. c 1450 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poets* (1903) 133 pe werlde, my flesch, y^t sende, felly, I pai me besale both strange & styffe. 1525 tr. *Brumbyrke's Handywork Surg.* lxxixj. P ij b, Take heed that ye bynde hym not to styffe. 1680 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* x. 182 This piece of wood is fitted styff into a square hole. 1721 J. JAMES *Gardening* 81 [This] makes the Joint go styffer, or slacker, at Pleasure. 1880 J. PAVN *Confid. Agent* xliii, Giving it to her... prettystiff.

2. In comb. with ppl. adjs. a. Rigidly, tightly, obstinately, etc. as † *stiff-holden*, -*rustling*, -*swathed*. b. So as to be stiff, in various senses, as *stiff-bent*, -*built*, -*dressed*, etc. c. † *stiff-borne*, obstinately pursued; † *stiff-girt*, *fig.* inflexible, obstinate; † *stiff-thrown*, thrown with great force.

1581 A. HALL *Liad* III. 45 With bow 'stiff-bent, and with quiver, and many a shaft therein. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. App. xxxviii, Sent out from how styff-bent with even string. 1624 *QUARLES Job Militant* iii. His 'stiff-bolling haire: (Not much unlike the penes of Porcupines). 1598 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* i. i. 177 None of this... could restrain The 'stiff-borne Action. 1861 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* III. 277 Some vessels are so 'stiff-built, that they can discharge the whole of their cargo without taking in any ballast at all. 1886 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 2/6 'Stiff-dressed nets are still dull of sale. 1659 *GAUEN Tears Ch.* II. xxx. 246 He, 'stiff-girt and inexorable, went with a short turn out of the Church. 1596 *Edw. III.* II. iii. 129 Like 'stiff grown oaks [they] will stand immovable, When while wynd quikly turnes vp yonger tress. 1533 *FARIS Disp. Purgat.* II. K j h, An heresy is a 'stiffy holden opinion repugnant to scripture. 1898 *KEATS Endym.* II. 9 *Stiff-holden* shields, far-piercing spears, keen blades. 1605 *SYLVESTER Du Barlas* II. iii. 1. *Locution* 538 A gagged Usher that doth never wear 'Stiff-rustling silks. 1828 *MISS MITFORD Village* III. 32 A woman... 'stiff-starched and strait-laced. 1667 W. RANCO *De Casen'd's Life Petreus* II. 224 A great 'stiff-stretched swelling arose upon the Region of his Bladder. 1666 *DRYDEN Ann. Afric.* cxxi, The Dutch... Whose Navy like a stiff-stretch'd cord did show, Till he bore in, and bent them into flight. 1608 *SYLVESTER Du Barlas* II. iv. iv. *Deany* 795 A 'stiff-thrown Bowl, which running down a Hill, Meets in the way some stube.

† *Stiff*, v. *Obs.* [I. STIFF a. (Cf. ME. STIVE v., OE. *stifian*.)]

1. *intr.* To grow strong.

1399 *LANGL. Rich. Reddes* III. 54 But as sone as þey [sc. young partridges] styffe and þat þey steppe kunne.

2. *trans.* To make stiff, stiffen.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* a vij, If her gorge be wide and the bow all any thyng styffid. 1582 *STANHYURST Jeneiv* iv. (Ath.) 118 But Dido afrighstid, styffid also in her obstinat onset... Too the inner quadrant runneth. 1648 *HEXHAM II, Stiffen, als, docten Stiffen*, to Stiffe or to Stiffen linnen. 1652 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (ed. 2) 219 Covetousnesse... Lames the Hand to good Works. Stiffs the Knees to the Holy Sacrament.

Hence † *Stiffed ppl. a.*

1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 112h, O hard styffed necke, o froward harte.

Stiffen (stif-n), v. [I. STIFF a. + -EN⁵.] To make or become stiff or stiffer.

1. *trans.* To make stiff or rigid, e.g. by means of starch († also *absol.*), or by the addition of a lining or a support.

1622 in *Chron. Perth* etc. (Maitl. Club) 87 Margaret Melting apprehended for stifning ruffs and overlays on a Sunday. 1624 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Cl. Linn* Wks. (1630) II. 167/1, She wrings, she folds, she pleits, she smooths, she starches, She stiffens, she soaks, and sets and dries againe. 1860 *RUSKIN Unto this Last* i. § 41 The sands of the Indus and adamant of Golconda may yet stiffen the housings of the charger. 1885 *Mag. of Art* Sept. 459/1 A circular plate of thin wrought bronze, stiffened round the edge by a heading. 1892 *Proc. Roy. Soc. L.* 347 The strips have a great tendency to warp, and... may be stiffened by sheet brass let into a slot on the under side.

b. *Naut.* To increase the initial stability of a ship; to render less liable to heel. See STIFF a. 7.

1706 E. WARO *Wooden World* Diss. (1708) 22 Those strong unexpected Turnadoes... most certainly overset him, if he be not ready stiffen'd with Peru Ballast. 1861 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* III. 272 Sixty tons of cargo will stiffen the most cranky vessel.

2. To render stiff in consistency; to thicken, coagulate.

1627 *MAY LUCAN* III. E 6 v, Dy'd is the Ocean, And the waves styffen'd with congealed blood. 1726 *LEONI Albert's Archit.* I. 58a, Allow one part of Mortar to three of Rubbish...; and when it is laid, the way to stiffen it, is to pound it heartily with the Rammer. a 1774 *GOLOSIN. Surv. Exp. Philoz.* (1776) l. 348 The polar circles being almost continually stiffened into ice. 1869 *TOZER Highl. Turkey* II. 232 The plastic condition of the language... not as yet stiffened by conventional rules.

b. *intr.* To become stiff in consistency; to harden. Also *fig.* with constr. *into*: To assume a more definite or permanent form or character.

1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* vi. 53 The tender Soil then stifning by degrees, Shut from the bounded Earth, the bounding Seas. 1821 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1828) 722 Stir until the mixture stiffens in cooling. 1860 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* II. 35 These things which in their proper nature are but illustrations, stiffen into essential fact. 1876 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* v. xxiv. 410 'The landsliding men' of Salisbury easily stiffened into the tenants-in-chief of the Great Charter. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 242 But gradually the favour will stiffen into a right.

3. *trans.* To make more steadfast, unyielding, or obstinate; *Mil.* to increase the fighting value of a force by the admixtrure of soldiers of better quality.

1a 1500 *Chester Pl.*, *Emirs. Holy Ghost* (Staks. Soc.) II. 130 Nowe will I sende... My ghoste to glade them graciously, That theyl maye stiffened be thebyr. 1632 *SANORSON Sermon* (1681) 26 He thus stiffeneth mine enemies still against me. a 1677 *BARROW Wks.* (1686) III. Sermon. xvi. 129 So doth the man become incorrigible, who is settled and stiffened in vice. 1736 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 221 His Confessor and vice. 1876 *EMISSARY*, to plod about, for to stiffen oibers. 609 Foreign Romish Superstitions. 1883 *Broad Arrow* xxxi. 609 Foreign levies have been 'stiffened' before now by volunteers from other countries. 1898 *Daily News* 22 Feb. 5/2 The Home Secretary wants stiffening, and the House of Commons ought to stiffen him.

b. *intr.* To become hard or unyielding in temper.

1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. Pref. p. vi. The Bishops stiffened in their behaviour... and became too severe against their Dissenting brethren. 1914 *Daily News* 12 Jan. 8 Military opinion has... stiffened in the last three weeks.

4. *trans.* To make rigid; to take away the natural suppleness or mobility of (the limbs, joints, muscles, etc.). Also *fig.*; *slang* to make a corpse of, kill; *Horse-racing*, to prevent a horse from doing its best to win.

1599 SHAKES. *Hen. V.* III. i. 7 Stiffen the sinewes, commune [sic] vp the blood. c. 1621 CHAPMAN *Uliad* IV. 172 The haire stood vp on end On Agamemnon... And stiffened with the like dismay, was Menelaus to. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 177 ¶ 3, I began to find my mind contracted and stiffened by solitude. 1798 COLERIDGE *Recant.* 46 His legs were stiffen'd with dismay. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Nov. 5/3 Considerations so powerful as these tend to stiffen the backs of the Chinese. 1888 *Daily News* 23 Nov. 7/2 Mr. Burgess threatened to hlow my brains out and to 'stiffen' me. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Dec. 12/1 Many popular country racecourses have been given up almost entirely to card-sharps, because the public know that the horses are stiffened.

b. *intr.* Of persons: To become stiff or rigid; also, to die. Also *fig.*

1714 YOUNG *Force Relig.* II. 130 Fix'd in benumbing care, They stiffen into statues of despair. 1820 J. H. REYNOLDS *Fancy* (1906) 24, I wish'd you'd stiffen—that I might enclose Your royal limbs, and measure to the toes. 1859 DICKENS *Christm. Stor., Haunted Ho.* I, She [a cataleptic] would stiffen... on the most irrelevant occasions. 1912 J. L. MYRES *Dawn of Hist.* x. 221 An indigenous culture which had passed its prime and was already stiffening.

5. *trans.* To make (a person) formal, cold, or constrained in manner; to make (an artistic composition) pedantic, laborious, or overloaded.

1763 SHENSTONE *Let. to S. Davenport* Wks. 1777 III. 347 True taste will never stiffen or over-charge any performance: it will rather he employed to smoothe, simplify, and give that ease on which grace depends. 1781 COWPER *Table-T.* 125, I play Kings... Whom Education stiffens into state. 1863 GLADSTONE in *Morley Life* v. vi. (1903) II. 103 The people are, one and all, very easy to get on with, and Windsor, I suppose, stiffens them a little.

b. *intr.* To become formal, cold, or constrained. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 273 Sir Aylmer Aylmer slowly stiffening spoke.

6. a. *intr.* Of prices, rates of interest, the market, etc.: To become stiffer (see *STIFF* a. 10 and 19).

b. *trans.* To render (prices, etc.) stiffer.

1855 *Poultry Chron.* III. 407 Barley stiffens in value. 1883 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 2/4 The efflux of gold... which would stiffen the short loan market. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 8 Dec. 4/1 There was a good demand both for discounts and advances and the rates stiffened up very sensibly. 1898 *Daily News* 20 June 9/5 Prices both of coal and iron have been stiffened.

7. *intr.* Of wind: To increase in strength or violence.

1844 HOOD *Captain's Cow* 111 A breeze again began to rise, That stiffen'd to a gale.

8. Of an ascent: To become more steep or difficult. 1877 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 152 The ascent stiffened.

Hence *STIFFENED* *ppl. a.*

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. iii, The juice of life Creeps slowly through my stifned arteries. 1896 SARA J. DUNCAN *His Honor & a Lady* III. 41 To have his stiffened powers of artistic enjoyment in the beauties of the Parthenon.

† *STIFFEN-BODIED*, a. *Obs.* [prob. for **stiffened-bodied*, 'having a stiffened body'; see *STIFFENED* *ppl. a.*] Having the body (see *BODY* sb. 6) stiffened with whalebone, etc. (said of a garment). 1706 [E. WARD] *Hudibras Rediv.* (Naress. v. *Sleepe-crown*), The good old dames... Were all most primitively drest In stiffen-body'd russet gowns. 1748 LAOY *Luxborough Lett. to Shenstone* (1775) 12 The stiffen-bodied gown would not add charms... to a beautiful woman.

Stiffener (stif'nə). [*f. STIFFEN* v. + *-ER* 1.]

1. A workman who stiffens (cloths, hats, etc.).

1696 MSS. *Ho. Lords* (N. S.) II. 245 Petition of the Glaziers and Buckram Stiffeners. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Stiffener*, the person who, after the hat has been sewn, applies to it a stiffening of gelatine to make it firm and to allow it to be properly fitted to the required shape. 1915 *Morin Post* 20 Dec. 9/4 Manglers and stiffeners, beetlers, driers and stovers.

2. Something serving to stiffen.

1842 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jnl.* V. 363/2 The truss acting only in this capacity of a stiffener to the rib. 1847 BRANFORD *Anal. Goth. Archit.* 101 That [metalwork] which is spread over the doors of the Chapter House at York, is merely used as a stiffener. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 133 A stout lath is fastened as a stiffener to the shield lengthwise. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* 557 Metre acts as a sort of stiffener to the rhythm. 1883 *Glasg. Weekly Herald* 8 Sept. 3/3 As a stiffener of fabrics algin is better than starch. 1889 WELCH *Text Bk. Naval Archit.* x. 118 The smaller hulkheads... have vertical angle-har stiffeners 2 feet apart.

b. A band of stiff material worn round the neck to keep a neck-cloth in place. *Obs.*

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 404 No patent stiffeners,—no erect shirt collars. 1866 G. E. F. HOLT *xvi*, Other anomalies now obsolete, besides short-waisted coats and broad stiffeners. 1876 *Remin. Old Draper* 157 Stiffeners were sold of various degrees of height, to suit either a long-necked or a short-necked man.

Stiffening (stif'nin), *vbl. sb.* [*f. STIFFEN* v. + *-ING* 1.]

1. The action of the verb; the process of making or becoming stiff; *concr.* a stiffened substance.

1614 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Nipping Abuses* B 3 h, I cannot item it [a tailor's bill]... For cutting, edging, stiffening and for lacing. 1653 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* I. iv. 44 Like the joints of a bulrush, not bendings, but consolidations and stiffenings. 1799 *Repert. Arts & Manuf.* X. 284 The fourth and last operation of hat-making; namely, stiffening. 1883 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 26 Oct. 12/1 The stiffening of the Egyptian army with a body of English volunteers. 1909 D. FULTON tr. P. Cohnheim's *Dis. Digest. Canal* 8 It is especially important to recognize abnormally increased peristalsis, the so-called 'stiffenings' of the stomach, small intestine or colon.

2. Something that serves to stiffen.

1620 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Hemp-seed* (1623) 28 Being edgd with Items, stiffnings, facings, With Bumbast, Cottons, linings, and with lacings. 1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornw.* 79 The solids were preadaped by the divine power to form the foundation, or the stiffnings (if I may so say) of the globe. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, Org. 505 Lac is extensively used as a stiffening for hats.

b. An admixture of soldiers of better quality.

1900 *Daily Mail* 3 May 6/6 The column... consisted chiefly of Yeomanry, with a stiffening of Cape Police. 1915 J. BUCHAN *Hist. War VII.* lix. 151 Only the German stiffening kept them [the Austrians] to their work.

3. *attrib.*, as *stiffening-brush*, *-girder*, *-rib*; *stiffening-order* (see *quot.*).

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 386/1 A Felt makers *Stiffning Brush. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Stiffening-girder*, a truss girder which distributes the weight of the platform and load upon the suspension-chain and prevents undulation. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade*, **Stiffening-order*, a permission granted by the Customs to take on board heavy goods, hy way of hallast, to steady the ship. 1869 RANKINE *Machine & Hand-tools* App. 26 The distance between the *stiffening ribs measured on a slope of 45°.

Stiffening (stif'nin), *ppl. a.* [*f. STIFFEN* v. + *-ING* 2.] That stiffens; a. That becomes stiff or stiffer; b. That makes stiff or stiffer.

1704 ROWE *Ulysses* IV. i. 1722 It freezes every stiffning limb to Marble. 1843 LYTON *Last of Barons* I. iv, The place where he had lain was damp and red with stiffening blood. 1863 GLADSTONE in *Morley Life* v. vi. (1903) II. 97 Walked 242 miles. Found it rather too much for my stiffening limbs. 1884 *Educ. Rev.* XV. 456 The efforts... have usually resulted in a stiffening formalization.

† *Stiffing*, *vbl. sb. Obs.* Forms: 6-7 *stiffin(e)*, 7 *steiffing*, 7 *stiffing*. [*f. STIFF* v. + *-ING* 1.] That which makes stiff; a. *Sc.* Starch. b. Material such as whalebone or canvas used to stiffen a garment.

1597 in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) Pref. p. cxiv, Stiffine callit Amedone [printed Amedoue]. 1611 in *Heath Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 93 None should wear... any body or sleeves of wire, whalebone, or with any other stiffing, saving canvass or buckram only. 1613 *Extracts Rec. Convnt. Burghs Scot.* (1870) II. 395 Item, for lossing and caring ilk trie steiffing frome the skoute fote to the schip or bous iijj gritt. 1636 in *Aberd. Jnl. Notes & Q.* (1910) III. 28/2 Nine puncheons ten trics of white stiffin.

Stiffish (stif'ish), a. [*-ISH* 1.] Rather stiff.

1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farmer* 266 A stiffish, loamy, moist Soil. 1769 MRS. RAFFAEL *Engl. Housekpr.* (1778) 245 Dip a lump of... sugar in water, boil it stiffish. 1840 HOOD *Open Question* 41 Some stiffish people think that smoking joints are carnal sins 'twixt Saturday and Monday. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* xxix, I'd given him [a horse] some stiffish days after the farthest out cattle. 1911 MARETT *Anthrop.* II. 41 It is not far, though a stiffish pull, to Ash. 1915 L. B. REDDESDALE *Memories* I. 117, I quite admit that there ought to be a stiffish examination of the nominees.

† *Stiffier*, *Obs.* [Alteration of *stigler* STIGHTLER, by substitution of (i) for (x')] = SPICKLER. a. A mediator or umpire; ? one who intervenes between combatants. b. One who is active or stirring (in a matter); a busybody; a wrangler.

1473 *Paston Lett.* III. 98 The Kyng ententyth... to he as hygge as they bothe, and to be a styfeler atweyn them. 1505-6 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (P. Soc. 1853) 252 The drift was (as I judged) for Dethick to continue such stiffeners in the College of his pupils, to win him in time, by hook or crook, the master's room. 1585 GREENE *Plancost.* E. 1 h, Promising... never to be a stifler in the like cause. 1825 FORRY *Voc. E. Anglia, Stifler*, a stickler; one who is very husy and active in any matter; as it were raising a dust.

Stiffly (stif'li), *adv.* [*f. STIFF* a. + *-LY* 2.] In a stiff manner; so as to be stiff; (in various senses of the adj.).

c. 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* 113 Swybe wel hi-gan his Ercecedne holi churche bi-lede, And stifliche heold op hire riste. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 380 Thus... Baar I stifly myne olde housbondes on hande. That thus they seyden in hir dronkenesse. c. 1400 *Lay-Folks Mass-Bk.* App. III. 123 Pat he may ben myche more stifloker groundyd in goddis seruise. 1422 YONGE tr. *Secreta Secret.* 153 Nero of the fayrnyrs of the fire-blaas stifly hym reioiet. c. 1425 Thomas of Breild. 49 Hir sadille was of reuyllone bone... Stifly sette with precious stone. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xxx. 29 There he three things yf go stifly, but the goinge of the fourth is the goodliest of all. a. 1555 LATIMER *Let. in Foxe A. & M.* (1583) 1756/1 You confesse your brothers cause wherein he so stifly standeth, to be unist. 1599 DALLAN in *Early Voy. Levant* (Hakl. Soc.) 85 Wheread did run a rever, so bige and stifly... that we durste not adventur to rid over it. 1623 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Discov. Sea Lond. Salish* Wks. (1630) II. 22/1 At last by Ramsgrates Peere we stifly Rowed. The winde and tyde, against vs blow'd and flow'd. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* v. 75 The Handle... hath a Mortise in it, as long within a quarter of an Inch as the thin piece (called the Tongue) is broad, and stifly so wide as to contain the thickness of the Tongue. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s. v. *Surbating*, The signs of this defect are his halting on both

fore-legs, going stifly. 1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's vii*, A bow was very stifly exchanged between the ladies. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 24 Jan. 5/4 The client, however, has to pay for this... more stifly than he often imagines.

b. In comb. with *ppl.* or *adj.*

1606 SILVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. 1 *Tropheis* go Whose harmful point is headed stifly-straight With burnisht Brasse above an Anvil's weight. 1614 — *Bethulia's Rescue* II. 79 Noble Palm-Trees, mounting stifly-straight. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 319 Gardens, which rise terrace above terrace of stifly cut trees. 1908 *Nation* 26 Sept. 898/1 The stifly-worded Anglo-Russian note.

Stiff-necked (stif'nekt), a. [*f. stiff neck* + *-ED* 2; after Gr. σκληροτράχηλος, Heb. q'shē'cārēf 'hard of neck']. Having a stiff neck. Chiefly *fig.* of persons, with Biblical reference: Obstinate, stubborn, inflexible, haughty (cf. *NECK* sb. 1 3 b). † Also of a horse: That will not obey the rein.

1526 TINDALE *Acts* vii. 51 Ye stiffnecked and of vncircumcised hertes and eares. a. 1533 FRITH *Disp. Purgat.* II. 11, Yf they be so styfnecked that they wyl not bow to the truth. 1545 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 79 The greute parte of these inordinate riche styfnecked Cytezens will not hawe in their howses that lyuely worde of our soules. c. 1550 MARY BASSET in *Morley's Wks.* (1557) 1366/1 If after fayre handelyng, we drawe styll stubbnerly backward, and... contynue yet vnreasonably styffe necked, lyke a Horse and Mule whiche hawe no maner of vnderstandynge. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Equus*, A stiffe necked horse that will not be ruled. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* IV. xix. 310 Being stiffe-necked and stronger than the Bit with which he was held in, hee carryed him forceably into the enemies' camp. 1710 TATLER No. 214 ¶ 1, I shall therefore give up this stiff-necked Generation to their own Obstynacy. 1857 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. vi. 462 One is converted, while the other seemingly goes away stiff-necked in his old errors. 1898 GISSING in *Strand Mag.* XV. 28 The stiff-necked old aristocrat had gone to London.

Hence *Stiff-neckedly* *adv.*, obstinately; *Stiff-neckedness*, obstinacy.

a. 1555 LATIMER *Let. in Foxe A. & M.* (1583) 1756/1 It is no small iniquitie to keep any one poore man so long from his right and duteie so stiffneckedly and obstinately. 1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* 449/1 He alwayes wrote most commendable protestations agaynst obstynacye and stiffneckednesse. 1603 J. WILSON *Cheats* II. iii, We are wilfully, stiff-neckedly blind. 1699 CLAGETT *17 Serm.* 216 There will be both inconstancy and stiffneckedness. 1857 MISS WINKWORTH *Tauler's Life & Serm.* 132 note, He were a heretic who, after much admonition, should stiffneckedly disobey the Word of God. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall of Rome* xi. 572 Astrength of will degenerating into stiff-neckedness and obstinacy.

Stiffner, variant of *STIFFENER*.

Stiffness (stif'nes), [*f. STIFF* a. + *-NESS*]. The state or quality of being stiff (in any sense).

1. Rigidity, inflexibility; viscosity (of liquids and semi-liquids); density, heaviness, compactness (of soil). Also *fig.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxxv. (1495) 717 Somtyme a crykoy rodde is put in the fyre; and by hete of the fyre the styfnesse and hardnesse is tempered and made neshie, and so the rodde is the more easely streghthead. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 475/1 Styfnesse, or starkenesse, *rigiditas*, *rigor*. 1577 GOODE *Herbach's Husb.* I. 24 h, Some grounde requireth more seede then other, as the grounde is of styfnesse or lightnesse. 1639 O. WOOP *Alph. Bk. Secrets* 169 Incorporate all these in a mortar with a pestle with oyle of white Rose, and Virgins waxe thin scraped to the styfnesse of a plaister. 1642 FULLER *Holy St.* III. xx. 206 The styfnesse of the judgement is abated, and suppld with charity. 1726-31 WALDRON *Descr. Isle of Mau* (1865) 59 A woman... was saved by the styfness of her hoop petticoat which kept her above water. 1869 RANKINE *Machinery & Millwork* 531 In all cases in which precision of movement is required, styfness is essential both to the moving pieces and to the framework of a machine.

b. (See *quots.*)

1720 J. CLARKE tr. *Rohault's Nat. Philos.* (1729) I. 133 The Property which is called Stiffness, and which Workmen call the Power of Springing. 1824 TREGOULD *Ess. Cast Iron* 202 The stiffness of a body is its resistance at a given deflexion.

c. *Naut.* (See *quots.*)

1877 W. H. WHITE *Nav. Archit.* iii. 65 This method may be used in estimating the 'stiffness' of a ship, i.e. her power to resist inclination from the upright by the steady pressure of the wind on her sails. 1913 ATTWOOD *Modern Warship* 67 The metacentric height is a measure of the stiffness of the ship.

2. Lack of suppleness (in limbs, muscles, etc.); the name of certain diseases causing rigor of muscles, esp. tetanus. Also *fig.*

1552 HULOET, *Stiffnes* of sinowes, that the membes ne may he bowed, *tetanicus morbus*, *tetanus*. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* vi. (1887) 47 Where ioyntes be to hend... there must needs be motion: or else stiffness will follow. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Calambre*, stiffness of the sinewes, the crampe, *Nervorum rigor*, *spasmus*. 1641 TATIAM *Dis-tracted State* iv. i. (1651) 20 Whose knee dares own a stiffness? whose Obeysance To Adulter dare he wanting? 1791 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 365 Your mother is, bating occasional stiffness, very well. 1862 W. HUNTER *Bigger & Ho. Fleming* iv. 45 The cattle are often attacked with a disease called the 'stiffness' or 'cripple'.

† 3. Strength, sturdiness, stoutness; violence. *Obs.* 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 251 Iche rewme. Sholde stable and stonde. By styfnesse and strengthe Of steers well y-yokyd. c. 1460 *Prompt. Parv.* (Winch.) 436 Styfnesse, or strength, *fortitudo*, *robur*. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iv. 19 And him against Sir Blandamour did ride with all the strength and stiffness that he can. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon, Lipsius' Compar.* V. 3, They throw stones... with such stiffness and strength, that the blow seemeth to come from some Engine.

4. Inflexibility in purpose, opinion, or course of action; resolution, firmness; obstinacy; haughtiness.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 92 Styfnes of mynde or obstinacy they haue, whyche frowardly will defende theyr errour. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. ii. 161 Such as did seeke the Glory of Martyrs..out of stiffnesse of spirit. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Rel.* 39 There has been a party of 'em in England..of such a pontiffal stiffnes, as if they were companions for none but princes. a 1677 *Barrow Sermon*. Wks. 1716 II. 38 Where may we discern..that stoutness of courage and stiffnes of patience which you talk of as the..issues of faith? 1690 *Locke Hum. Und.* iv. xvi. § 3 And yet these of all Men hold their Opinions with the greatest stiffnes. 1741 C. MIDDLETON *Cicero* (1742) II. vi. 52 The other chiefs of the Aristocracy..whose stiffnes had ruined their cause. 1887 *RIDER HAGGARD Allan Q.* xxi. 242 The..forces give on every side, there is no stiffnes left in them.

5. Formality; constraint; lack of ease or grace; coldness, aloofness (of manners and deportment); artificiality, excessive regularity, pedantry (of style).

1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 27 All the statues before Dædalus his time, have had a most unpleasant stiffnes. 1720 *FELTON Diss. Classics* (1718) 70 Provided he..doth not make himself a Slave to his Rules; for that will introduce a Stiffnes and Affectation, which are utterly abhorrent from all good Writing. 1717 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Cress Mar* 18 Apr. An air so majestic, yet free from stiffnes or affectation. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. x. 412 There is a stiffnes and minuteness in most of the Chinese productions. 1765 *Ann. Reg.* ii. 56 The King..laying aside all the stiffnes of state..enjoys himself with a few select friends. 1789 *BURNEY Hist. Mus.* III. 330 The two parts in one..discover no restraint or stiffnes in the melody, which continues to move with the same freedom, as if no canon had existence. 1836 [J. GRANT] *Random Recoll. Ho. Lords* xlii. 299 Before he had spoken two or three sentences, it must have been apparent..that he had not yet got rid of the formality and stiffnes of school. 1907 J. A. HODGES *Elem. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 118 Introducing an unnatural stiffnes into the portrait.

Stifle (stai'fl), sb.¹ Also 6-8 stifle. [Of obscure origin.]

Connection with *STIFF* *a.* is commonly assumed, but is very doubtful.]

1. The joint at the junction of the hind leg and the body (between the femur and the tibia) in a horse or other quadruped; corresponding anatomically to the knee in man.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 487 [With reference to cutting up a deer.] To stifles he sede And euen to hem schare. 1580 *BLUNDEVIL Curing Horses Dis.* cxvii. 55 b, If a Horse halt behind, the griefe must either be in the hippe, in the stifles, in the hough [etc.], 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Gascoine*, the hinder thigh of a Horse, which begins at the Stifle. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 26 Oct. 3/6 Although kicked in the stifle..and badly lamed, Althotas repeated his Tuesday's victory. 1897 *Eureyl. Sport* I. 329/2 (Dogs) Stifle, the joint in a dog's hind leg next to the buttock; the hip joint. 1907 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 204 The size of the bone at the ankles and stifles being particularly important [in the foxhound].

2. Dislocation or sprain of the stifle-joint. *Obs.*

Quot. 1587 seems erroneous.

1580 *BLUNDEVIL Curing Horses Dis.* cxvii. 56 b, The stifle commeth by means of some side blowe, or some great straine, slipping, or sliding. 1887 *MASCALL and Bk. Cattell. Horses* (1896) 124 For a stifle in the heele of a horse.

3. Comb. stifle-bone, -cap, -pan, the patella of a horse, the bone in front of the stifle-joint; stifle-joint = sense 1; stifle-slip (see quot.).

1620 *MARKHAM Masterp.* ii. lxxii. 338 If the horse be stifled, the *stifle bone will sicke out more of the one side then of the other. 1678 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1321/4 With a white speck on the stifle bone on the far side. 1908 *Stifle cap [see quot. for stifle slip]. 1580 *BLUNDEVIL Curing Horses Dis.* cxvii. 55 b, If the griefe be in the stifle, then the Horse in his going will cast the *stifle joint outward. 1888 *MACFADYEAN Comp. Anat. Dom. Anim.* i. 197 The stifle joint corresponds to the knee of the human subject. The bones that enter into its formation are the femur, the tibia, and the patella. 1893 *DUNMORE Paniers* II. 75, 1..fired at the last ram, hitting him in the last leg, breaking it at the stifle joint. c 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* i. vi. (1738) 97 A small bone, somewhat round, called the Patella or *Stifle-pan. 1908 *Animal Managem.* 334 *Stifle slip, dislocation of the *stifle cap.

Stifle (stai'fl), sb.² In 4 styfle. [f. STIFLE v.¹]

1. An asthmatic complaint, with difficulty in breathing. *Obs. rare*.

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* iii. xv. (Tollemache MS.) As in hem pat haue be pirre and styffles and ben puryt and pikke hreid [L. ut patet in asthmaticis et anhelosis].

2. The fact of stifling or the condition of being stifled. *rare*.

1823 *LAND Elia Ser.* ii. *Amicus Rediv.*, Life meantime was ebbing fast away, amidst the stifle of conflicting judgments. 1825 *COLERIDGE Lett. Convers.* etc. (1836) II. 188, I was ever in a stifle of my reflected anxieties. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Nov. 1/3 The smell of trodden sods mingles with the stifle of all these poor unwashed folk in the warm moist air.

3. (See quot.)

1886 *BARROWMAN Sc. Mining Terms* 64 Stifle, noxious gas resulting from an underground fire.

Stifle (stai'fl), v.¹ Forms: 4 stuf(f)le, 5-6 stiffl, 6 styfl, stifle, stiffl, 6-7 styfle, stiffl, 6-8, 9 dial. stifle, 6- stiffl. [Of obscure origin.]

The early forms *stufle*, *stuffle* suggest connexion of some kind with *OF. estuffer* to stifle, smother. Cf. also *STIFE*, and the early forms of *STREW* v.² The view that the word is from *ON. stifla* to dam up (water) appears untenable on the ground both of form and sense.]

1. *trans.* To kill by stopping respiration; to kill or deprive of consciousness (a person or animal) by covering the mouth and nose, by depriving of pure air or by introducing an irrespirable vapour into the throat and lungs; to suffocate. † Also with *up*.

1513 *MORE Rich. III* Wks. 681/2 So..kneping down by force the..pillowes hard vnto their mouthes, that within a while smored and stifled, they breath failing, they gaue vp to god their innocent soules. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI (1550) 69 b, Other wite, that he was stifled or smoldered between twoo fetherheddes. 1570 *LYVING Mani.* 127/35 To stiffl, *suffocare*. 1582 N. LICHELFIELD tr. *Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind.* 65 There is no covering to defend the sunne, whereon with the same only men are stifled up. [Marg.] Men stifled with the Sunne onely. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* iv. iii. 33 Shall I not then be stifled in the Vault? 1665 *Phil. Trans.* i. 44 Fearing to be stifled by the bad Air. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* (1721) i. 326 You may smoke or stifle them [wasps] if they are in a hollow Tree. 1756 *GRAY Let. Poems* (1775) 245 A dirty inconvenient lodging, where, perhaps, my nurse might stifle me with a pillow. 1834 *CROKER in C. Papers* (1884) 11 June, One poor little boy..was nearly stifled. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) i. App. 741 For fear of a tumult the King has Eadric at once stifled to death.

b. In hyperbolic or exaggerated use. Sometimes = to affect with difficulty of breathing, produce a choking sensation in.

c 1400 *Brut* 138 Pere was grete hete..bat al stifled himself was, & felle into a grete sikenesse. 1585 *GREENE Pluotomachia* iv. C. 3, The Caspians fearing to bee stifled with sweet saours, wear in their hosmes huds of Hemlock. 1592 *Auden of Feverham* iv. ii. 35, I am almost stifled with this fog. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* iv. i. 58, I am stifled With the meere ranknesse of their ioy. 1625 in *Foster Eng. Factories Ind.* (1909) III. 56 To pack and stiffl us together into close and aieres, unholsum corners. 1767 *Woman of Fashion* I. 41 Bundled up in a green Cloth Joseph, enough to stifle the poor Child in this warm Weather. 1824 *MISS L. M. HAWKINS Annaline* i. 87 They..found the Baronet nearly stifled with laughing. 1832 *H. T. MARTINEAU Ireland* ii. 23 He almost stifled her with caresses.

c. *absol.*

1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 313 But prayer against his absolute Decree No more avails then breath against the winde, Blown stifling back on him that breaths it forth. 1864 *TENNISON Aylmer's P.* 613 A breathless burthen of low-folded heavens stifled and child'd at once.

d. *fig.*

1579 *LYLY Euphues* Wks. (Bond) I. 248 When loue tickleth thee decline it lest it stiffl thee. 1624 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St. v.* xi. 398 The Anabaptists in like manner stiffl Gods Church by crowding it into their corner. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* ii. iv. 79 Breathing high thoughts unconsciously as air; Without them stifled!

2. To choke by compressing the windpipe; to strangle, throttle. *Obs.*

1548 *Elyot's Dict.*, *Obliido*..to styfle, to kyl. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* i. vii, [Him] they condemned to be hanged & stifled vpon the maste of the gallie.

3. To numb (a limb of the body) by arresting the circulation. *Obs.*

1548 [see STIFLING vbl. sb.¹]. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* v. 205, I would often fetch a walke, to stretch my legs, that were stifled with a stumbling beast.

4. To cause stricture or strangulation (a part). *Obs.*

1578 [see STIFLING vbl. sb.¹].

5. To choke, crush the life out of (a plant). *Obs.*

1530 *TINDALE Pract. Prelates* C viii b, [The iuy] waxeth grente..and sucketh the moystroure so sore out of the tre and his braunches, that it chotheth and stiffl them.

6. To suffocate by immersion; to drown. Also to choke by pouring water down the throat. *Obs.*

1387 *TREVISA Hiden* (Rolls) VI. 449 A monke..fil doun of a brige into a water, and was i-stifled [w. r. y-stioffed; L. *suffocatus* est]. 1528 N. T. (Rhem.) *Mark* v. 13 The herde..were stifled in the sea. 1601 *HOLLAND Phny* xxx. iv. 11. 377 The hony wherein a number of hees were stifled and killed. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* 509 There are other kind of moustraps which do keich mice aliue: and othersome which do kil them, either being..stifled with water, or otherwise. 1624 *Relat. Cruel Proc. Ambony* 11 Being a little recovered, they..poured in the water as before, eftsomnes taking him downe as he seemed to be stifled. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 346 She despairing threw her self into a deep Well, in which she was stifled.

7. To stop the passage of (the breath); to suppress, prevent the emission of, choke in the nterance (the voice, a cry, sob, cough, etc.). Also *poet.* with *up*. Also in figurative context.

c 1495 *Epit. Dh. Bedford in Skellon's Wks.* (1843) II. 391 Dredful Deth..Ful dolorously his breth hath stifled. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* iii. v, Then stifling a sigh or two, ..you aduance your self forward. 1601 *MARSTON, etc. Jack Drum's Enterl.* i. A 4 b, I was not borne. To choke and stiffl vp my pleasures breath. 1665 *HOWARD Ind. Queen* v. i. Name thy bold Love no more, lest that last Breath Which should forgive, I stiffl with my Death. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 158 74 As if she would if possible stiffl her laughter. 1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.* II. Case of Delicacy, I did not attempt to stiffl my cough. a 1770 *JORTIN Sermon* (1771) II. iii. 47 Men..take pains to..stiffl the reproofs of their conscience. 1837 *DISRAELI Venetia* i. xviii, Cadoreis tried to stiffl a sob. 1868 *MISS YONGE Camers* i. xl 344 His last cry, ere the flames stifled his voice. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Sept. 5/2 He attempted to raise an alarm, but they stifled his cries. 1902 *BUCHAN Waterer by Threshold* 250 Stiffling the voice of conscience.

8. To repress, keep back, check the flow of (tears). c 1677 *Sir P. WARWICK Mem.* (1703) 326, I never saw him shed tears but once..but he recollected himself, and soon stifled them. 1797 *MRS. INCHBALD Wives* as they were i. i. 20 They'll suppose I have been more indiscreet [stiffling her tears] than I really have.

c. To make mute or inaudible through intervening space or obstructing medium.

1833 *H. T. MARTINEAU Charmed Sea* i. 4 Our voices were stifled in space. 1867 *MORRIS Jason* iii. 247 The man whose shout the close Nemean trees had stifled. 1891 *KIPLING Light that failed* v. 83 The fog..stifled the roar of the traffic of London beyond the railings.

5. In various figurative uses. a. To suppress, smother, keep from manifestation, expression, or activity (a feeling, passion, internal faculty, etc.).

1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 428 Their former piety was after a manner stifled. 1654 *JER. TAYLOR Real Pres.* 26 It is an usual device amongst their writers to stifle their reason. 1788 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xlviii. v. 26 In the mind of Irene, ambition had every sentiment of humanity. 1849-50 *AUSON Hist. Europe* li. § 52. VIII. 250 The discontent of Melzi..was stifled by the title of Duke of Lodi. 1876 *MOZLEY Univ. Sermon* xv. 258 The higher mind in us is stifled and gives way to the lower.

b. To destroy, crush, suppress, deprive of vitality, prevent the working or spreading of (a movement, activity, measure, etc.); † to silence (a person, objection).

1621 *ELING Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 102 The proviso for the pynters stifles the proviso for corporations. 1668 *R. STEELE Husbandm. Calling* v. (1672) 76 Let not your faith stifle your industry. 1693 J. E. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 410, I will stiffl this cavelling objection. 1705 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1168/2 This Insurrection was stifled in its very beginning. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph.* CL. 2 Apr. (1815) 7 As it was my duty to stiffl this correspondence in its birth. 1857 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* i. xii. 671 It was a prolonged and systematic attempt to stiffl all enquiry and punish all inquirers. a 1873 *DEUTSCH Lit. Rem.* (1874) 172 The Koran for a time seemed to stiffl all literature. 1884 *L'pool Mercury* 22 Oct. 5/3 This..is the very way to stiffl all efforts.

c. To conceal, keep from becoming known, withhold from circulation or currency, suppress (a fact, report, truth, etc.; a document, letter).

1577 *STANFURD Descr. Irel.* vii. 26 b/2 in *Holinshead*, When hys [sc. Plunket's] workes shall take the ayre, that now, are wrongfully imprisoned, and in manner stifled in shadowed cowches. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sacre* ii. v. § 2 The other rank of those which were left to Gods hand consisted of these. 1. He that stifles and smothers his own prophecy, as Jonas did. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thucydides* v. 103 When complaints are brought to Court against any *Cham*, he lets them come to the King's Ear if the *Cham* be his Enemy, or stifles them if the *Cham* be his friend. 1705 *CONGREVE Way of World* v. ii, We stifled the Letter before she reads so far. 1712 *HEARNE Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 383 That Dr. Mill made a Will, and that Langhorn, or some body else, stifled it. 1788 *FRANKLIN Autobiogr.* Wks. 1840 I. 209 The papers, he thought of too much value to be stifled, and advised the printing of them. 1828 *SCOTT P. M. Perth* xv, The rumour may stiffl the truth for a short time.

d. To cover up so as to conceal from view or prevent display. *poet.*

1820 *KEATS Hyperion* i. 245 The shady visions come to domineer, insult, and blind, and stiffl up my pomp.

7. To smother or extinguish (a flame).

1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* i. v, I might easily have stifled it [the flame] with my coat. 1821 *HAZITT tr. Hu's Tartary* xvi. (1856) 401 All the travellers, armed with felt carpets, were endeavouring to stiffl the flame. 1895 'G. MORTIMER' *Tales West. Moors* 260 The smoke is choking and pungent, as it jets out through the damp, black earth that 'stiffls', or stifles, the flames.

8. To extinguish or quench (a physical quality).

1725 *Bradley's Family Dict.* s.v. *Salt*, The Salt made White in this manner is not so salt as the Grey, because the Fire has stifled many of its Points.

9. To choke up, impede the flow of (running water); to obstruct the passage of, absorb, quench (rays of light). *Obs.*

1629 *H. C. Disc. Drain. Fens* B 4, The rivers [being] stifled with weedes for want of a current. 1704 *NEWTON Optics* i. ii. x. (1721) 161 They [coloured bodies] stop and stiffl in themselves the Rays which they do not reflect or transmit. 1785 *LAISON Sch. Arts* (1790) i. 194 Its back part is black, to stiffl the rays that are reflected upon it. 1794 *HERSCHEL in Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 54, I found, that by stiffling a great part of the solar rays, my object speculum would bear a greater aperture.

10. To choke up (an orifice). *Obs. rare*.

1632 *SHIRLEY Traitor* iii. i. (1633) E 2, Make fast the Chamber-doore, stiffl the keyhole and the crannies, I must discourse of secret matters.

11. To slip (money) secretly or surreptitiously in (a person's hand). (? A jocular or caustic use.) *Obs.*

1604 *MIDDLETON Ant & Night* D 2, With that they stifled two or three Angels in the lawyers right hand.

12. *intr.* To be or become suffocated; to perish by stoppage of breath. In weaker sense: To feel in danger of suffocation, to feel almost unable to breathe.

1504 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* ii. 563 We cary about vs infinite causes and meanes, whereby we are every hour in danger of stifling, and as it were of drowning. 1847 *C. BROUTE Yane Eyre* xv, I was just beginning to stiffl with the fumes of conservatory flowers and sprinkled essences. 1857 J. HAMILTON *Less. Gl. Bingr.* (1859) 314 To feel the breath stifling and the heart-strings breaking. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Mar. 2/1 Others cannot remain in an atmosphere that is not constantly replenished with fresh oxygen; they stiffl.

13. *fig.* Of a person or an immaterial thing.

1588 T. HUGHES *Arthur* i. 14 What though..the shame thou suffrest for his lusts, Reboudeth backe, and stiffls in his stocke? 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* ii. iv. 158 My vnsoild Name [etc.] Will so your accusation ouer-weigh, That you shall stifle in your own report.

Stifle (stai'fl), v.² *Farriery.* Also 6-8 stiffl.

[f. STIFLE sb.¹] *trans.* To affect (a horse, dog, etc.) with stifle or dislocation of the stifle-bone. Chiefly in *passive*. Hence *Stifled ppl. a.*

1580 BLUNDEVIL *Curing Horses Dis.* cxxiv. 56b, The Horse is said to be stifled when the stifling bone is removed from the right place. But if it be not removed nor loosened, and yet the Horse halteth by means of some griefe there, then we say that the Horse is hurt in the stifle, and not stifled. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* vii. lxxvi. 17 If hee halt behinde, he is hippec or stifled, if he be hippec bee is past cure, if stifled [etc.] 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* (1656) 595 Take a cord and fasten it to the pastern of the stifled legge. 1685 DANGERFIELD *Mem.* 7 Mar. 32, I went thence to Ashfield, where I stifled my Horse. 1859 H. H. DIXON *Silk & Scarlet* 325 But we are forgetting Tarquin [a foxhound], who became stifled at Berkeley.

Stifle-burn, v. Agric. [f. STIFLE v.¹ or sb.² + BURN v.] *trans.* To burn (field-refuse and surface-soil) in heaps pressed down with small access of air. Also *Stifle-burning vbl. sb.*

1844 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc.* v. 1. 169 Faring and Burning, or as it is called in North Wales, 'stifle-burning', is a system lately introduced into the south of the county. 1849 JOHNSON *Exp. Agric.* 257 The burning should be slowly conducted, and with little access of air, a method which is well described by the epithet of stifle-burning. 1862 in *Morton's Farmer's Cal.* 166 A neighbour stifle-burned a clover lea from which a crop of hay was just cleared.

Stifled (stai'fld), *ppl. a.* [f. STIFLE v.¹ + -ED¹.] 1. Strangled. *Obs.*

1562 COOPER *Ans. Def. Truth* iii. 9b, To make men forheare stifled meates.

2. In the ordinary senses of the verb: Suffocated, smothered, suppressed, etc.

1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *To Lydia* iiii. Poems (1651) 243, I hate a secret stifled flame, Let yours and mine have voice, and Name. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 381 Such stifd Noise as the close Furnace hides. 1817 SHELLEY *Revolt Islam* vi. xii. 5 The blood..Of the dead and dying..Like stifled torrents, made a plashy fen Under the feet. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* iv. 1, Turbulent mutters of stifled treason. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* v. iv, 'Hah, hah!' said Morley, with a sort of stifled laugh.

3. Devoid of fresh air, close, stuffy.

1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xiii. In a stifled and subterranean atmosphere. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home, Pilgr.* Boston (1879) 175 We were shown into a small, stifled parlour.

Stifler (stai'fler), [f. STIFLE v.¹ + -ER¹.] One who or something which stifles, suffocates, smothers, suppresses, etc.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. iii. 11. xv, You stiflers now be gooe. Let fall that smothering mantle. 1829 SCOTT *Demonst.* 267 Lord-keeper Guildford was also a stifler of the proceedings against witches. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* viii, My best affections have experienced, this night, a stifler. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xviii. 347 We have to consider who are the stifled people and who the stiflers.

b. *Thieves' slang.* The gallowes. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxiii, I think Handie Dandie and I may queer the stifler for all that is come and gone.

c. *Mil. slang.* = CAMOUFLET. 1836 PENNY CYCL. VI. 1971's Camouflet, or Stifler. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Stifling (stai'fling), *vbl. sb.¹* [-ING¹.]

1. The action of STIFLE v.¹; suffocating, smothering, suppressing, etc.; + numbing; + strangulation. 1548 PATTEN *Expd. Scot. Pref.* cvjh *marg.* Cast in a deadly slumber with a stifling, & benumbing of all partes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. xxxviii. 602 The seede of wilde Carrot..is very good agaynst the suffocation and stiflinges of the Matrix. 1711 ANDISON *Spect.* No. 21 7 Retainers to Physick, who..amuse themselves with the stifling of Cats in an Air Pump. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* i. 19 Now and then Comes a tired and sultry breeze With a bounting and a panting, Like the stifling of disease. 1882 GARDEN 18 Mar. 178/2 This hardy little plant cannot bear stifling or coddling in high heat and close air.

+2. *Warriery.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1620 L. W. *Disc. Horse* (1624) B4, For the paine in the Head, or Stifling.

Stifling, vbl. sb.² Farriery. ? *Obs.* Also 6-7 stifling, 6-8 stifling. [f. STIFLE v.² + -ING¹.]

1. Dislocation or sprain of the stifle-joint.

1580 BLUNDEVIL *Curing Horses Dis.* cxxiv. 56b, Of stifling, and hurtes in the stifle. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* (1656) 596 Take pitch..and..annoint the stifling.

2. *Comb.* stifling-bone = stifle-bone (STIFLE sb.¹ 3); stifling-place, ? the region of the stifle-joint.

1580 BLUNDEVIL *Curing Horses Dis.* cxxiv. 56b, The Horse is said to be stifled when the stifling bone is removed from the right place. 1725 BRADLEY'S *Family Dict.* s.v., Some Blow or Siroak..which either puts out the Stifling-Booe, or much hurts or strains the Joint. 1580 BLUNDEVIL *Curing Horses Dis.* cxxiv. 57 The 'stifling place is not so broad as the shoulder. 1701 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3751/8 A Scar in the Stifling-place on the off Side.

Stifling (stai'fling), *ppl. a.* [f. STIFLE v.¹ + -ING².] That stifles or tends to stifle; suffocating, smothering, choking.

1560 PHAER *Aeneid* viii. (1562) A a liijh, A cloud of stifling stinkiege smoke. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rec.* iv. iv, Then death, like to a stifling incubus, Lie on my bosome. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* ii. xl, When the Chancel's stopt with stifling mire. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* viii. 593 The soil, that trampled late By multitudes, sent up its stifling clouds of dust. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxxvi, As a strong body struggles against fumes with the more violence when they begin to be stifling.

b. Of hot or close air, a close room, etc.: Pro-

ducing the sensation of suffocation; in which one breathes with difficulty; oppressive to the lungs.

+ Also quasi-adv., in *stifling* hot.

1737 [S. BERRINGTON] *G. di Luca's Mem.* (1738) 105 The Weather was stifling hot. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* ii. v. 184 A most intense and stifling heat. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* 120 The heat was stifling, from many sleepers being collected within a small space. 1859 LADY M. VERNEY *Verney Mem.* IV. 281 A stifling cell in Newgate.

c. *fig.*

1584-7 GREENE *Card of Fancie* (1593) Cij, The stifling stormes of vnbrided fancie. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxvii. 514 A stifling and obstructing evil that hath no vent. 1884 R. PATON *Scott. Ch.* x. 104 The stifling atmosphere of legend and myth. 1900 BRUNES *La Gloire de Voltaire* Poems (1912) 384 Let your unwholesome flattery flow ungrudged, And with ungrudging measure shall men pour their stifling homage back.

+ d. Stifling grass, the Royal Fern, *Osmunda regalis*.

1692 A. SYMSON *Descr. Galloway* (1823) 78 They call this plant also by the name of stifling-grasse.

Hence *Stiflingly adv.*

1839 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) II. 149 They forget that it is possible for perfumes to be as stiflingly strong as ill odours. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* xxiii, The air was stiflingly hot. *Stifner*, variant of STIFFENER.

|| **Stift.** *Obs.* [G., a bishopric.] The domain of a German prince-bishop.

1637 R. MONRO *Expd.* ii. 76 He..left the Duke of Anhalt as Stat-holder; not only over the Towne, but also over the whole Stift of Madeburg. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Stift*, a German word, which hath been lately used among us for the small division of a Region or Province. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* ii, I have myself commanded the whole stift of Duokelspiel ou the Lower Rhine.

+ **Stig, v. Obs. rare⁻¹.** [a. ON. *stygga*-sk, f. *styggr*-r shy, wary.] *intr.* To start in alarm.

1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 5301 Pan stemes he with þe stoute kyng & stigis with his name.

Stigh(e, Stighele: see STY, STILE.

+ **Stight, sb.¹ Obs. rare⁻¹.** ? Corrupt form of *stij* STY sb.¹ A path.

1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvi. 5 Mak perfit my gates in þi strets [v. r. stighes, *Phig.* semitas].

+ **Stight, sb.² Obs. rare⁻¹.** In 4 sticht. [f. STIGHT v.] Battle array.

1375 BARBOUR *Brue* iii. 658 Till god gif grace we be of mycht Agayne our fayis to hauld our sycht.

+ **Stight, v. Obs.** In 4 pa. t. stichted, pa. pple. sticht.

[OE. *stihthan*, *stihthan* = OLOW Frankish *stihthan*, *stihthan* (MLG., MDu. *stichten*, *stiften*, mod. Du. *stichten*), OHG. (MHG., mod. G.) *stiften*, ON. *stetta* (Sw. *stifta*, Da. *stifte*, Icel. *stipta*, are from LG.)] *trans.* To set in order, arrange, place.

1825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxlii. 5 Wynsum mon..stihstað [L. *disponere*] word his in dome. 1900 *Baeth. Metr.* xx. 178 Pu..on us sawle gesettest, & hi siððan eacstyrest & stihstest.

1222 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1086, On þam an & twentigan geara þas þe Willelm weolde & stihste Engle land swa him god uode. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4425 Pan raust sche forþ a riog a riche & a nobil, þe ston þat þeron was stigt was of so stift virm, þat [etc.]. 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 195 þai..stallid him in a stoute stede & stighed him faire. *Ibid.* 2543 A Mitre..stijt [Dub. MS. stight] staffull of stanes. *Ibid.* 2693 Be þis ser Dury..deusid his pistill þe kyng of kyngs was called..þus, vnderstand I, was þe stile & stijt [v. r. stight] in þare-efur, 'þour satrapaires' [etc.].

+ **Stighle, v. Obs.** Forms: 4 stiz-, stiztle, -tel, (stighle, stigle, stichle), 4-5 stiztil(l), stighitill, -tel, stigh-, stighle, stighytyle, (stighill, stihle, stiztle, stizle, stithle, stithil). See also STICKLE v. [ME. *stizle*, frequentative f. *stizle* STIGHT v.]

1. *trans.* To dispose, arrange, set in order; to prepare, make ready; to control, rule, govern; to direct (a helm or rudder); to ordain, assign, appoint; to set or establish (in a place or position).

1300 *Cursor M.* 19425 (Edin.) Steuin stichid him al hune, and þan bigan a grete sarum. *Ibid.* 22093 Rist sua [salle] þe fend him hisse Chesin stede of birþe I wese þate beste stighd [Gott. stighid, Cott. titeld] til his stalle. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1199 þat ober was bis sawd þat stighd al his meyne. 13.. E. E. *Alit.* P. C. 402 If we..stizle steppen in þe stizle he [God] stizylez hym seluen. 1400 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* xxix. iv. 20 Alle þe lewes bi hem selue Were stihlet to woode in a stete. 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 589 Lat him as ayre..enherit my landis, And stall we him in stede of þis to stiztilt my rewme. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13282 Nowthir stighitill þat stere, ne no stithe ropes.

1301 L. W. *Disc. Horse* (1624) B4, For the paine in the Head, or Stifling.

b. With hostile notion: To 'dispose of', put down (an antagonist).

1350 *Will. Palerne* 2899 þe stoute & þe sternest he stighed sone after, þat he garte þe grettest to hire prison loutte. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2193 All þe Renkes of my rewme will þi red folwe, As stoures of strenght to stighitill thy foose.

2. *intr.* To bestir or exert oneself, put forth one's strength or energy; to strive, contend, fight.

1350 *Will. Palerne* 328r Moche folk him folwed þat ferli to hi-hold, how sternli he & þe [stede] schold stizli to gadere. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 101 Þe fore of face so fere, Hestizle stit in stalle. 1450 *Merlin* xx. 333 And so haue thei medled and stighitell til they haue founde the kynges Boors vpon foote. 1470 *Goth. & Gaw.* 460 Schipmen our the streme thai stithil full stouht.

3. ? To intervene as mediator or umpire.

1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 75 *Rex.* What! and schall I rise

nowe, in þe deuylis name? To stighill among straungeres in stales of a state.

Hence + *Stighitling vbl. sb.*

1300 *Destr. Troy* 2997 Was no stighitling with stere, ne no stithe ropes. 1450 *Merlin* xxii. 408 Gawein..made soche stighitlyng a-monge hem that alle didde resorte hakke wheder thei wolde or noon.

+ **Stightler. Obs.** In 5 styteyer. [f. prec. + -ER¹.] = STICKLER.

1425 *Cast. Persev.* p. 76 (Plan) Lete nowth ouer many styteyers he with Inne þe plase.

+ **Stightly, adv. Obs. rare.** [f. STIGHT sb.² + -LY².] ? In due order.

1340-70 *Alisaunder* 293 Stones stirred they þo & stighlich layde On hur engines full gist to ungomme [? read unione] þe walles. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6773 All the nobill anon..Gird doun of the grekes vnto grym dethe, And stird hom in the stoure stighly vnfaire.

Stigian, *obs.* form of STYGIAN.

Stigma (stig'mä). Pl. *stigmata* (stig'mätä) or *stigmatas* (stig'mäz). See also STIGME. [a. L. *stigma*, a. Gr. *στίγμα*, mark made by a pointed instrument, brand, f. root **stige*- in *στίγναι* (= **stigy-*) to prick, puncture: see STICK v.]

1. A mark made upon the skin by burning with a hot iron (rarely, by cutting or pricking), as a token of infamy or subjection; a brand. Also *fig.* 1596 HARRINGTON *Metam. Ajax* C 2b, Circumcision..impressing a painefull stigma, or caracer in Gods peculiar people. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Trial & Tri. Faith* (1845) 256 When a burning iron is put on the face of an evil-doer, it leaveth behind it a brand, or a stigma. 1778 *Sk. Tabernacle* *Frances* 35 His flinty Front my Stigma shou'd retain. 1863 W. H. RUSSELL *Diary North & S.* i. 246 The advertisements for runaway negroes..the description of the stigmata on their persons—whippings and handings, scars and cuts. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 471 He was branded..with the stigmata of the Lord Jesus [cf. Gal. vi. 17]. 1891 MEREDITH *One of Cong.* i, He..thankfully received his runaway hat..making light of the muddy stigmata imprinted by the pavement.

2. *fig.* A mark of disgrace or infamy; a sign of severe censure or condemnation, regarded as impressed on a person or thing; a 'brand'.

1619 FOTHERBY *Altheim.* i. xvi. § 4 (1622) 168 They set a stigma, and a note vpon all that impugne it. 1633 BUCK *Rich.* III. ii. (1646) 63 All such slaughters [were] from thence call'd Bartelmies. In a perpetual Stigma of that Butchery. 1777 CHATHAM *Sp. on Addr.* 18 Nov., I..call upon your Lordships..to stamp upon it an indelible stigma of the public abhorrence. 1809 R. K. PORTER *Trav. Sk. Russia & Sweden* (1813) II. 273 (Index) Houghton gallery, purchased by Catherine, and added to the collection at the Hermitage; a stigma on this country. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 410 Moderate politicians..were unwilling to put a stigma on a man..distinguished both by his abilities and by his amiable qualities. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 172 Branded with the stigma of illegitimacy.

b. A distinguishing mark or characteristic (of a bad or objectionable kind); in *Path.* a sign of some specific disorder, as hysteria.

1859 SALA *Tw. round Cloak* (1861) 116 Among a family of blooming girls one who already wears the stigma of old maidenhood. 1897 ALLBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* II. 889 The stigmas of a morphinist are plausibility and disorderliness. 1907 W. C. KRAUSS tr. E. MENDEL'S *Psychiatrik* 84 Stigmata of Degeneration. 1916 A. BENNETT *These Twain* 38 His incorrigible vulgarity of a small manufacturer who displays everywhere the stigma of petty commerce.

3. *pl.* Marks resembling the wounds on the crucified body of Christ, said to have been supernaturally impressed on the bodies of certain saints and other devout persons.

Sometimes extended to other marks, as crosses, sacred names, etc., supposed to be supernaturally impressed.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* i. 24 St. Frances with his inuisible Stigmata. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 5 Aug. 1690, Mons^r Monconys..was by no means satisfied with y^e stigmata of those Nuns, because they were so shy of letting him scrape the letters, which were Jesus, Maria, Joseph. 1841 EARL SURWORTHY *Lett. to A. L. Phillips* 6 Her confessor then told us that she had the stigmata on her hands, feet, and side. 1880 AUGUSTA T. DRANE *St. Catherine of Siena* 359 During the lifetime of the Saint the stigmas remained invisible, but were not so after her death.

b. *notice-use.* Ineffaceable stains of blood, supposed to remain on the floor of a room where a murder has been committed.

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* Introd., If any Seneschal..had, by means of paint..endeavoured to palm upon posterity supposititious stigmata..the impostor would have chosen the Queeo's cabinet and the bedroom for the scene of his trick.

4. *Path.* A morbid spot, dot, or point on the skin, esp. one which bleeds spontaneously.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 128 The eye [of a wolf] applied extenuates the glaucoma and stigmata. 1877 F. T. ROBERTS *Theory & Pract. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 37 Cutaneous hæmorrhages assume the form of..stigmata, or minute points, *fetichie*, or rounded spots, and *ciuibes* or lines. 1897 ALLBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* IV. 180 The distended capillaries on the cheek, the so-called 'venous stigmata,' which are attributable to alcoholic excess.

5. *Zool. and Anat.* a. Each of the respiratory openings or breathing-pores in insects and other invertebrates; a spiracle. Also applied to other small openings or pores, as that of the pneumatocyst in *Hydrozoa*. (Pl. usually *stigmata*.)

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 1221/1 Such as have need of respiration have tracheas and stigmas, which admit..as much air as is..needful for the insect. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VIII. 13 The stigmata, as they are called; or those holes on

the sides of its body, through which the animal [sc. caterpillar] is supposed to breathe. 1832 GRIFFITH tr. *Cuvier* XIV 3 note. In the crickets, and the libellulae, the sides of the metathorax are each provided with a stigma. 1861-2 L. F. CONTE *Classif. Coleoptera N. Amer.* 1. Introd. p. xviii. The prothoracic breathing pore or stigma or spiracle. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Antin. Life* 103 Ascidian. The longitudinal vessels...inclose the stigma or apertures which lead from the cavity of the pharynx to the peribranchial or atrial cavity.

b. The part of an ovisac or Graafian follicle where it ruptures to discharge the ovum.

1890 COUES *Ornithol.* 327 Such rupture of the Graafian follicle (ovisac)...occurs along a line where the...blood-vessels...upon its surface appear to be wanting, called the stigma.

c. A natural spot or mark, as one formed by enlargement of a nervure on the fore-wings of certain insects (*pterostigma*), or the pigment- or eye-spot of an infusorian.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 377. 1871 STAVELEY *Brit. Insects* 153 On the front margin of the fore-wing [of Hymenoptera] is a thickened spot or stigma. 1895 D. SHARP *Insects* 1. 534 The Proctotrypidae...frequently have a pigmented spot or stigma on the front wings.

6. Bot. That part of the pistil in flowering plants which receives the pollen in impregnation, of very various form, situated either directly on the ovary (sessile) or at the summit (more rarely the side) of the style. Also applied to an analogous structure in cryptogams. (Pl. usually *stigma*.)

1753 CHAMBERS' *Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Seseli*. The stigma are obtuse. 1812 NEW BOT. *Gard. I.* 26 The styles acuminate, and the stigmas obtuse. 1854 DARWIN *Contriv. Orchids fertilised* ix. (1877) 249 The viscid secretion of the stigmas of some Orchids. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 343 The female organs (in Cryptogams)...called arcegonia, are, when...capable of being fertilised, flask-shaped bodies...prolonged into a long neck...A row of cells...passes through the neck...and is continued as far as the cells which form the so-called 'Stigma.'

7. In Ellis's Stigmatic Geometry, A point whose movement in a certain plane is determined by that of another point (the *index*) in the same plane.

1863 [see STIGMATIC B. 4]. 1864 REP. *Brit. Assoc.* II. 2 If H and K be fixed stigmata. *Ibid.*, M is the index and P the stigma of a stigmatic straight line.

Stigmal (stigmäl), a. rare. [f. STIGMA + -AL.] Pertaining to a stigma; stigmatic (in scientific senses). In recent Dicts.

Stigmata (stigmät-rä). *Geol.* Pl. -æ. [mod. L., f. STIGMA, in reference to the marks or scars on the fossil: see below.] A former genus of fossil plants, whose remains are found abundantly in the coal-measures; they consist of branching bodies, covered with regularly arranged depressions or scars, and are now commonly believed to be the roots of *Sigillaria* and possibly other trees, the scars being the points of attachment of the rootlets. Also attrib.

1845 LYELL *Trav. N. Amer.* I. 84, I was curious to know whether the *Stigmata* would be found here in the underclays. 1846 PROE, *Amer. Philos. Soc.* IV. 274 The fossil plant known as *stigmata* was the root of a *Sigillaria*. 1851 MANTELL *Petrifactions* i. § 2. 37 fig. Erect stem of *Sigillaria* with *Stigmata*-roots; in a coal-mine in Nova Scotia. 1885 GEIKIE *Text-Book Geol.* VI. II. iv. § 1 (ed. 2) 728 There can be little doubt...that *Stigmata* was a type of root common to more than one kind of tree.

Hence *Stigmata* a., belonging to, or containing remains of, *Stigmata*; *Stigmata*-roid a., resembling *Stigmata*.

1855 J. PHILLIPS *Man. Geol.* 218 This is the under-clay—the *stigmata* bed. 1902 ANN. *Bot.* XVI. 559 The vascular branches of *Stigmata* rootlets.

Stigmat (stigmät). *Photogr.* [? back-formation from STIGMATIC A.] A stigmatic lens or combination of lenses: see STIGMATIC A. 8.

1901 *Photo-miniature* Sept. 245 (Cent., Suppl.) 'Single' lenses, such as the elements forming Gray's Double Stigmat. Stigmat, variant of STIGMATIC.

Stigmatal, a. rare. [f. Gr. *στιγμα*-STIGMA + -AL.] = STIGMAL.

1859 ANN. *Rep. Smithsonian Instit.* 1858, 187 The lateral region is that between the sub-dorsal and stigmatal lines.

Stigmat (stigmät). Only in plural. Now rare. Also 4-5 stygmato, 7 stygmatto, 7-9 stygmato. [pl. *stigmata* ad L. *stigmata* pl. of STIGMA. Cf. F. *stigmat*.]

1. = STIGMA 3.

1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) VIII. 525 She had the stygmata in her hands and feet and side. 1483 CANTON *Golden Lee*. 314 b, When he hadde praid, Saynt francis by his holy Signes and Stygmata he was...delivered of his payne. 1610 tr. *Bonaventure's Life St. Francis* xvi. 170 Graced and adorned with the Sacred Stygmata of our Lord. 1686 AGONIZING *Painting Illustr.* 141 A Saint Francis in Fresco, who receives the Stygmata upon his knees. 1839 A. L. PHILLIPS tr. *Montalembert's St. Elie. Hungary* p. xxvii. Those five bright and glorious stygmata, which...he [St. Francis] had received.

b. A mark as of a wound or puncture, a scar. 1851 J. H. BENNETT *Shores of Meditter.* III. xv. (1875) 545 So severely bitten [by ants] that it took weeks to efface the stygmata.

† 2. A mark of correction or annotation in a book or manuscript. *Obs.*

1583 FULKE *Def. Answ.* Pref. 73 The Bible printed at

Antwerpe...where the margents...be full of diuerse readings, obelisks, asterisks, stigmata.

Hence Stigmatized a., marked with the stigmata. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* 158 The joy...with which those crossed and stigmatized hands [in the badge of the Franciscan monasteries] are welcomed by the traveller.

Stigmatic (stigmätik), a. and sb. [ad. med. L. *stigmaticus* (occurring in some MSS. of Cic. *De Off.* II. 7. 25, where the true reading is *stigmatias*), f. L. *stigmat* - see STIGMA and -IC. Fr. has *stigmatique* in sense 6 (Littré).

In early use sometimes accented *stigmatic*: cf. *heretic*.] A. adj.

1. Constituting or conveying a stigma; branding with infamy; ignominious; severely condemnatory. 1607 HEYWOOD *Wom. killed w. Kindu* (1617) C4, Print in my face the most stigmatike title of a villain. a. 1631 DONNE *Ignat. Conclave* (1634) 17 Hee...imprinted the names of Antichrist, Iudas, and other stigmatike marks upon the Emperour. 1870 SWINOURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 211 The application of any such stigmatike phrase to the work of Webster is absurd. 1876 - *Note Eng. Repub.* 10 Cruelty in Ireland, cruelty in Jamaica, cruelty in the plantation, cruelty in the jail, each of these in turn has naturally provoked the stigmatike brand of his approbation.

† 2. Marked with a 'stigma' or brand, branded. In quot. 1602 app. humorously used in reference to an academic degree or distinction; cf. B. 1.

1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* i. iv. 437 Any of those Stigmatike masters of arte, that abused vs in times past. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 158 If the Iuror bee...adiudged...to be branded, or to be stigmatike.

† 3. Marked with or having a deformity or blemish; deformed, ill-favoured, ugly. *Obs.* (or rare arch.)

1597 DEAYTON *Heroical Ep.*, John to Matilda 116 Hospitalis...for the crooked, the halt, the stigmatike. 1601 YARINGTON *Two Lament.* Trag. iv. vi. In Bullen O. Pl. IV. 73 A loathsome loade, A one eyed Cyclops, a stigmatike brat. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* VIII. ix. 171 The Muse bath made him Stigmatike and lame. 1637 - *Dialogues* xvii. Annot. V. 5, A Proverbe...*Thersite fadior*, asper upon any stigmatike, and crooked fellow. 1827 LAMB *Sir Jeffery Dunstan in Home's Every-day* bk. II. 843 But some little deviation from the precise line of rectitude might have been winked at in so tortuous and stigmatike a frame.

4. Pertaining to or accompanying the stigma (see STIGMA 3).

1871 G. E. DAVIN in *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 490, I shall now take up the history of the stigmatike bleedings, which...occur every Friday. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2248 It may be said that 'stigmatike neuropathy' is a pathological condition...applicable by physical and mental conditions.

5. Path. Pertaining to or characterized by a stigma or stigmata (see STIGMA 4).

1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

6. Zool. Pertaining to or having the nature of a stigma or breathing-pore.

1835 J. DUNCAN *Beetles* (Nat. Libr.) 133 In order to bring the stigmatike openings in contact with the air, they [water-beetles] are obliged from time to time to repair to the surface. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 435 The stigmatike openings are usually situated upon the side of the abdomen.

7. Bot. Pertaining to, constituting, or having the character of a stigma: see STIGMA 6. In quot. 1902, having a stigma, stigmatiferous.

1830 LINCOLN *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 19 The pollen...shed upon the stigmatike surface. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 351 Hepaticæ...The primary stigmatike cell divides into the five or six stigmatike cells of the neck. 1902 OLIVER tr. *Kerner's Nat. Hist. Plants* I. 741 If...the pollen should fall...to the ground, it would...be lost...and neither...winds nor...insects would be able to carry it...to the stigmatike flowers.

8. Geom. Pertaining or relating to the points called stigmata: see STIGMA 7, and B. 4 below.

1863 [see B. 4]. 1875 T. HILL *True Order Studies* 53 Hamilton's Quaternions, and Ellis's Stigmatic Geometry.

9. [Back-formation from ANASTIGMATIC by omission of the privative prefix: thus etymologically equivalent to *anastigmatike*, in which the prefix is repeated. Cf. STIGMAT.] Applied to a photographic lens or combination of lenses constructed so as to correct the astigmatic aberration.

1896 *Brit. J. Nat. Photogr.* 1 May 280 The simplest form of a stigmatike lens consists of a glass plate with parallel plane sides. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 10) XXXI. 696/1 A...new type of anastigmatike objective...was brought out...by Messrs. Dallmeyer, under the name of 'Stigmatike'. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 May 4/2 The various models of stigmatike lenses with which the photographer is becoming somewhat bewildered...In practical photography...a good rapid rectilinear lens answers the purpose...and in nine cases out of ten the fine points of a stigmatike are wasted.

B. sb. [ellipt. use of the adj.]

† 1. A person branded as a criminal; a profligate, villain. *Obs.* (or rare arch.)

In quot. 1597 app. humorously used for a person marked with an academic distinction: cf. A. 2.

1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* n. 217 An old drowsie Academicke, a old stigmatike, an old sober Drowseder. 1600 *Sir J. Oldcastle* v. x. 112 Foulle stigmatike, Thou come of the country. 1642 *Consid. Duties Prince & People* 10 He himselfe the reproach of Sovereignty, and an infamous stigmatike to all posterity. 1856 C. K. KENNEDY *Demosthenes* III. 46 Some too that are slaves and stigmatiks [Gr. *μωστίτιας*].

† 2. A person marked with some physical deformity or blemish. *Obs.*

1594 1st Pt. *Contention* H. 2, Foulle Stigmatike [said to Richard 'Crookback' J. 1633 T. ADAMS *Comm. 2 Pet.* i. A. 60 Be not then married to the world, its a misshapen stigmatike.

3. A person marked with the stigmata (see STIGMA 3).

1885 *Times* 16 Dec. 5/2 He appeared at Paris...accompanied by his sister, Patrocino, the famous stigmatike.

4. Geom. The aggregate of the curves traced by the points called stigmata (STIGMA 7); in pl. stigmatike geometry: see quot.

1863 A. J. ELLIS in *Proc. Roy. Soc. XII.* 442 The theory of stigmatiks. An index point, supposed to move from any origin into every point on a plane, is accompanied by one or more satellite points, termed stigmatiks...The locus of the stigmatiks, corresponding to each path of the index, forms a stigmatike curve. The aggregate of these curves constitutes a stigmatike. 1875 T. HILL *True Order Studies* 162 Elements of more modern inventions, quaternions, stigmatiks, &c. 5. *Photogr.* A stigmatike lens or objective.

1902 [see A. 9].

† Stigmatikal, a. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. Of the nature of a 'stigma' or brand; made or inflicted by branding.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xx. (1632) 223 The Gentiles...used to...cut their flesh, and to scorch the same with stigmatikal marks. 1659 W. SCLATER *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 26 marg. This insolent Sectary hath...received...publike stigmatikal punishment.

2. = prec. A. 1.

1609 W. M. MAN in *Moore D. 4 b*, His Mandilion edged round about with the stigmatikal Latine word Fur. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* 1. 306 Several unnecessary additions were made, only because they knew they would be more in grateful & stigmatikal to the Nonconformists.

3. Branded, or deserving to be branded; infamous, villanous: cf. prec. A. 2.

1591 GREENE *Comy Catching* II. Wks. (Grosart) X. 90 One stigmatikal shamelesse companion amongst the rest. 1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* Ep. Ded. 17 Some tall old sinkanter, or stigmatikal bearded Master of Arte. 1657 J. BENTHAM *Two Treat.* 13 False reports hatched...in the breasts...of ale-bench haunters, and other Stygmaticall varlots.

4. = prec. A. 3.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* G j b, Tamberlaine, after his wife Xenocrate (the worlds faire eye) passed out of...this mortal life, he chose stigmatikal trulls to please his humorous fancie. 1590 STARK *Com. Err.* IV. ii. 22 He is deformed, crooked...Vicious, vngentile...Stigmatikal in making, worse in minde. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik* VII. 399 [Witches] are for the most part stigmatikal and ouglie. a. 1640 J. DAY *Part. Bees* III. (1681) 26 A Bee that has a looke Stigmatikal.

5. = prec. A. 4.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. ii. 616 The flower of the *Granadille*...hath the marks of the Passion, Nails, Pillar, Whippes, Thornes, Wounds, exceeding stigmatikal Francis. Hence † Stigmatikally adv. *Obs.*, ill-favouredly, villanously. † Stigmatikeness. rare. 0.

1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Sir Greg. Nonsense* Wks. (1630) II. 2/1 Give me a Medler in a field of blue, Wrapt vp stigmatikally in a dreame. c. 1626 *Dick of Devon*, IV. i. In *Bullen Old Pl.* (1893) II. 61, I heard one of you talke most stigmatikally in his sleepe—most horribly. 1636 DEKKER *Wond. Kings* III. i. E. 1, Any man that has a looke, Stigmatikally drawne, like to a furie. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Stigmatikeness*, infamousness, a being branded with a Mark of Infamy.

Stigmatiferous (stigmätiferos), a. *Bot.* [f. L. *stigma*-STIGMA + (-)FEROUS.] Bearing a stigma. 1831 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Richard's Elem. Bot.* 471 The style...bears at its summit a variable number of stigmatiferous divisions. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 295 *Verbena*...style slender, 2-lobed, one lobe only stigmatiferous.

Stigmatiform (stigmätiförm), a. *Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *stigma*-STIGMA + (-)FORM.] Having the form of a stigma (in sense 5 a, 5 c, or 6).

1843 HUMPHREYS *Brit. Moths* I. 111 An ovate black stigmatiform mark. 1888 HENSLOW *Orig. Floral Struct.* 292 The apex of the petal was green and od stigmatiform.

Stigmatism (stigmätizm), [f. assumed Gr. *στιγματισμός*, f. *στιγματίζω* to STIGMATIZE.]

† 1. Branding; collect. marks made by branding, or by tattooing or the like. *Obs.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 360 No Pagan could buy nor sell, unless he had some such sacred Stigmatism upon his body.

2. Path. The condition of being affected with stigmata (see STIGMA 4).

1900-13 *Dorland Med. Dict.*

3. Absence of astigmatism. [Cf. STIGMATIC A. 9.]

1890 G. M. GOULO *New Med. Dict.* *Stigmatism*, a condition of the refractive media of the eye in which rays of light from a point are accurately brought to a point on the retina. Synonymous with emmetropia.

Stigmatist (stigmätist), [f. *stigmata*, pl. of STIGMA + -IST.] † a. = STIGMATIC B. 1. *Obs.* b. = STIGMATIC B. 3.

1607 B. BARNES *Divils Charter* III. v. F. 3, I coniuere thee...By Nan Riuchomo that hote stigmatist. 1880 *Ch. Times* 28 May 343 Louise Lateau the Stigmatist.

Stigmatization (stigmätöizän), [f. STIGMATIZE v. + -ATION.] The action of stigmatizing, or condition of being stigmatized. *lit.* and *fig.*

1841 EARL SHREWSBURY *Let. to A. L. Phillips* p. 52 Catherine Emmerich...Her stigmatization. 1854 M. D. WYATT & WARRING *Medieval Cr. Crystal Palace* 26 The youth of St. Francis...his stigmatization. 1874 J. S. SHIRAZI tr. *Leftbert's Louise Lateau* 126 One of the Friday stigmatizations of Louise Lateau. 1895 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 489 Dr. Goussaye...has collected...three hundred and twenty-one cases of stigmatization. 1902 R. H. SHEPARD *Oscar Wilde* xx. (1905) 244 How cruelly unjust was this stigmatization.

Stigmatizare, a. Gr. *στιγματίζω*, f. *στιγματ-* STIGMA:

see -IZE. Cf. *F. stigmatiser* (1552 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), *It. stigmatizzare*, Sp., Pg. *estigmatizar*.]

1. *trans.* To mark with a 'stigma' or brand; to brand; also to tattoo. Now rare.

Very frequent in the 17th c., with reference to the then common punishment of branding.

1585 T. WASHINGTON. *Nicholas's Voy.* iv. xxvi. 145 Amongst them [the Thracians] it was esteemed a faire and nobling thing to haue the forehead stigmatized. 1637 *Brief Relat. Bastwick* etc. 15 Mr. Prynn to be stigmatized in the Cheekes with two Letters (S & L) for a Seditious Libeller. 1737 *Stigmahouse Hist. Bible* i. lv. (1744) 1. 132 God stigmatized him on the forehead with a letter of his own name. 1784 *Acts & Laws Connecticut* 8 Both of them shall be...stigmatized, or burnt on the Forehead with the Letter A, on a hot Iron. 1818 MAULE in *Misc. Scol.* I. 68 The Picts marked their skins with iron, and stigmatized them with pictures of divers animals. 1848 A. HERBERT in *Todd's Irish Annals* Notes p. lx. 1. I prefer the supposition, that [these persons] were...simply painted...and not stigmatized.

b. *transf.* To mark with a stain, scar, or blemish. 1632 B. JONSON *Mag. Lady* iii. iii. But my clothes To be defac'd and stigmatiz'd so foulely 1705 [E. WARD] *Hudibras Rediv.* i. 19 An ill-look'd, thin-jaw'd Calves-head Rabbie, All stigmatiz'd with Looks like Jews. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* Sept. 287 The crimson panes like blood-drops stigmatize The western floor.

c. *Path.* To mark or affect with stigmata; to produce stigmata upon: see STIGMA 4. (Chiefly in *pa. ppl.*)

1822-29 *Good's Study Med.* V. 697 Freckles. Cuticle stigmatized with yellowish-brown dots. 1899 *Hutchinson's Arch. Surg.* X. 179 She...[was] freckled and stigmatized.

d. To mark with the stigmata: see STIGMA 3.

1844 *FABER Sir Lancelot* (1857) 97 Francis...stigmatized in fashion as his Lord. 1872 *Tuke Illustr. Infl. Mind upon Body* 83 M. Maury states that Ursula Aguir...experienced every Friday severe pain in the place where, in a vision, she had been stigmatized.

e. To imprint as a brand (*lit.* or *fig.*). rare.

1644 *MILTON Divorce* i. i. (ed. 2) 7 Not to suffer the ordinance of his goodnes and favour, through any error to be ser'd and stigmatiz'd upon his servants to their misery and thraldome. 1647 R. STAPFYLTON *Juvenal* (1670) 267 Letters stigmatized in slaves foreheads. 1822-29 [implied in STIGMATIZED c].

2. *fig.* To set a stigma upon; to mark with a sign of disgrace or infamy; to 'brand'; *esp.* to call by a disgraceful or reproachful name; to characterize by a term implying severe censure or condemnation.

1639 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Kicksey Winsay* A 7, A second Edition...wherein I will Satyrize, Cauterize, and Stigmatize all the whole kennell of curres. 1668 *COWLEY Verses & Ess.* Liberty (1669) 82 They...stick not to commit actions, by which they are more shamefully and more lastingly stigmatized. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 78 p. 12 One of the most striking passages...stigmatizes those as fools who complain that [etc.]. 1819 *SCOTT Leg. Montrose* xviii. We dare not stigmatize Argyle with poltroonery; for [etc.]. 1824 L. MURRAY *Engl. Gram.* (ed. 5) 1. 532 These arts, by assisting...to stigmatize every improper idiom, tend to give greater precision...to our style. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 149 As to their white wines, he stigmatizes them as mere substitutes for cider. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 261 He must be stigmatized as ignorant, even though he be skilful in calculation.

b. Said of the 'brand' or mark (cf. STIGMA 2 b). 1650 J. HALL *Paradoxes* 57 It was...the first brand that stigmatized them after their fall. 1651-1883 [see STIGMATIZING *ppl.* a].

Stigmatized (stigmáizd), *ppl.* a. [f. prec. + -ED.] Marked with a stigma (*lit.* or *fig.*); branded; marked with infamy, severely censured.

1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* i. ii. m. vi. 135 Let them be proued, perjured, stigmatized, convict rogues, theese, traitors. 1657 *BILLINGSLEY Brachy-Martyrol.* xi. 36 To multiply their fame. And not as markes of stigmatized shame. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* II. 124 Doomed to be, like the seed of Cain, a stigmatized race. 1850 *McCAIE Mem. Sir A. Agnew* ii. 35 In these days sympathy with the slave was a rare and stigmatized thing.

b. Marked with the stigmata: see STIGMA 3.

1831 *EARL SHREWSBURY Let. to A. L. Phillips* 44 The spiritual condition of stigmatized persons. 1872 *Tuke Illustr. Infl. Mind upon Body* 83 The flux of the Stigmata upon Fridays has been verified also in the case of...the Stigmatised of the Tyrol.

c. *Path.* Impressed as a stigma: see STIGMA 4. 1822-29 *Good's Study Med.* III. 27 The stigmatized and pathognomonic dots.

Stigmatizing (stigmáiziz), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the verb STIGMATIZE; branding (*lit.* or *fig.*).

1641 *MILTON Animadv.* 63 A punishment...for the lopping, and stigmatizing of so many free borne Christians. 1641 *Remonstr. Comm. in Rushworth's Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) 1. 442 His Majesties Subjects have been oppressed, by grievous Fines, Imprisonments, Stigmatizing, Mutilations, [etc.]. 1653 *CUSINEALE Cath. Hist.* 507 He makes those marks...to become Brands and Stigmatizing of her errors. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. iv. 306 For small Faults whipping and stigmatizing are common Punishments.

Stigmatizing, *ppl.* a. [f. as prec. + -ING.] That stigmatizes: see the verb.

1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* Pref. Art with her bold Stigmatizing hand. 1651 J. CLEVELAND *Poems* 39 A stigmatizing brand of Infamy. 1890 *CAMPBELL Ger. Wym.* iii. viii. Thy beloved heart...Would feel like mine the stigmatizing brand! 1883 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* II. 198, I am not going to...fasten upon you some stigmatizing term.

†Stigmatology. *Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. *στίγμα*, *stíγμα* (see STIGMA); here taken in the sense of

στίγμα point) + -ology.] The study or subject of the Hebrew accents. 1730 [see TAGMICAL a.].

Stigmatose (stigmátōs), a. [ad. mod. L. type *stigmatōsus, f. L. *stigmat*- STIGMA: see -OSE.]

1. *Bot.* Said of a style bearing the stigma on some specified part, as along the side instead of (as usual) at the summit.

1840 *PAXTON Bot. Dict.* Stigmatose, when the stigma is long, lateral, or on one side of the style. 1870 *HOOKE'S Stud. Flora* 71 Malva...styles stigmatose on the inner surface.

2. *Path.* Covered or affected with stigmata.

1894 G. M. GOULD *Illustr. Dict. Med.* etc. Stigmatose, marked with stigmata.

Stigmatotypy (stigmátēipi). [f. Gr. *στίγμα* (see STIGMA); here taken in the sense of *στίγμα* point, dot) + -typy after STEREOTYPY or similar words.] The art or process of printing portraits, etc. with small types bearing dots of different sizes, so as to produce an effect of light and shade.

1875 *SOUTHWARD Dict. Typogr.* Stigmatotypy, printing with points; the arrangement of points of various thicknesses to produce a picture.

†Stigme. *Obs. rare.* Anglicized form of STIGMA: in quot., in senses 1 and 2.

1400 *Apol. Loll.* 92 3e schal not prik 3or flesch, ne mak to 3ow any figeris, ne stigmes, 3at are woundis. a 1619 *FORNBERG Aethon.* i. iv. § 1 (1622) 20 None...haue...hranded any nation with the marke and stigme of Atheisme.

Stih, Stiff, obs. ff. SRY, path, STIFF.

Stik, obs. form of STICK *sbs.* and *vb.*

[Stike, explained in Nares as a form of STICH, is a misprint for SIKE *sb.* in Sackville *Induct. Mirr. Mag.* xxi.]

†Stikelunge, *adv.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. STICK *v.* 1 + -LING.] The scribe of the Titus MS. app. took the word for a *ppl.* ? Piercingly, intently. Also †Stikelliche *adv.* [as if f. STICKLE a.], in the same sense.

1220 *HALI Meid.* (Bodl. MS.) ff. 58 3ef þu hihaldest ofte & stikelunge [Titus eff. stikelinde] on ei mon. 13.. K. *Alts.* 219 (Line. Inn MS.). On hire he lokid stikelliche [Laud MS. stedfastyk], And heo on him al outrelche.

Stilbene (stílbēn). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *στίλβειν* to glitter + -ENE.] A hydrocarbon produced by the action of heated lead oxide on toluene, and in various other ways: used in dye-stuffs. So Stílbēn [see -IN] in the same sense.

1868 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* V. 431 Stilbene. *Ibid.* 432 Stilbin. Syn. with Stilbene. 1891 J. E. MARSH *tr. van 't Hoff's Chem. Space* 107 The attempts of Aronstein and Holleman to obtain two isomeric stilbenes.

Stilbid (stílbíd). *Bot.* [f. mod. L. *Stilbium*, the typical genus of the Stilbaceae (f. Gr. *στίλβειν* to glitter) + -ID.] A fungus of the group Stilbaceae or Stilbaceae.

1846 *LINDLEY Veg. Kingd.* 607 Stilbids can hardly be associated with any of the Orders hitherto suggested. 1854 A. ADAMS etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 421 Stilbids (Stilbaceae).

Stilbite (stílbít). *Min.* [a. F. *stilbite* (Hauy 1796), f. Gr. *στίλβειν* to glitter: see -ITE.] A hydrous silicate of aluminium and calcium, in oblique prismatic crystals with pearly lustre. Formerly not distinguished from HEULANDITE.

1815 *ATKIN Min.* (ed. 2) 209 Stilbite...occurs crystallized, lamelliform, massive, and in fasciculated acicular prisms. 1854 *DANA Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) II. 332 Stilbite, Hauy.

|| Stil de grain (stíl dē grān). Also shortened stil. [Fr.; according to *Hatz.-Darm.* corruptly a. Du. *schijfgroen*, f. *schijf* excrement + *groen* green.] A yellow pigment (see quots.).

1769 *CROKER etc. Dict. Arts & Sci.* Stil de Grain...a composition used for painting...made by a decoction of the lycium or Avignon berry in alum-water, which is mixed with whiting into a paste, and formed into twisted sticks. 1835 G. FIELD *Chromatogr.* 84 The pigment called Stil, or Stil de grain. 1862 C. O'NEILL *Dict. Calico Printing* 201 The yellow lake extensively used by artists...called 'stil de grain', and manufactured in Hollad, is made by preparing a decoction [etc.]. 1885 J. S. TAYLOR *Field's Chromatogr.* 162 Brown-Pink, or Stil-de-Grain, is generally prepared from Avignon berries...or from Turkey and Persian berries.

Stile (stíle), *sb.* 1 Forms: 1 stigel, stizol, stihl, stiozol, 4 stighele, 5 steyl(e), style, 6 steelle, stele, styile, -ill, styll, 7 steele, steill, stiele, 9 dial. steel(e), stole, 4- stile. [OE. *stigel* str. fem., corresponding to OHG. *stigilla* wk. fem. (MHG. *stiegele*), f. Teut. root *stīg- to climb: see STY v.]

1. An arrangement of steps, rungs, or the like, contrived to allow passage over or through a fence to one person at a time, while forming a barrier to the passage of sheep or cattle. Cf. TURNSTILE.

Church stile: the stile giving entrance to the churchyard. (Very frequently referred to in records, directions for funeral services, etc., from the 15th to the 17th c. See *CHURCH sb.* 16 c. KIRK *sb.* 4.)

1779 *Grant by Offa in Birch Cartul. Sax.* I. 326 Of þam seade in þa ealdan stile. a 900 *WERFERTH Gregory's Dial.* 24 Hi þa hecomon to þære stizole, þær se þeof oferstah in ðoce wyrtinn. 1304 in *Catal. Anc. Deeds* (1894) II. 390 [Land called] Stothamstighele. c 1386 *CHAUCER Par.* T. 384 Right as they wolde han troden ouer a stile An oold man and a poure with hem mette. 1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas viii. Prol.* (1538) 1 Halfe witbin and half ouer the stile. c 1460 *Osney*

Reg. 116 Sauyng to þe same Roger and to his heyres A pathe þorowþ þe middull of þe same close fro þe stile of þe forsaide church. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* i. iii. v. 41 So when he cam to the chirebeyard sir Arthur alight & tayed his hors to the stile. 1536 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp.* *Canterb.* Payd...for making off a stile & a gate. 1573 *TUSSEY Husb.* (1878) 105 Saue scrip for a stile, of the crotch of the hough. 1601 *Manch. Cri. Lett. Rec.* (1885) II. 168 Robert Langley shall...set two steeles...in the syde of Asheley fields. 1654 *LAMONT Diary* (Mail. Club) 77 Money for the poore, that day, was gathered at the church steill and church doore. 1661 *Reg. Gh. Seal Scot.* 191 Going downe and march halk betwixt Ernslaw and Swyntoun mylne stile till you come to the old trouch of Leit. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* ii. 1, There was a stile to pass from this field into the next. 1763 *BICKERSTAFF Love in Village* i. ix, Scene ix. A field with a stile. 1827 *Hone's Every-day* Bk. II. 905 Stiles and fieldpaths are vanishing everywhere. 1847 *JAMES Convict* iv, They soon reached the wall, over which they passed by a stone stile. 1865 *TROLLOPE Belton Est.* iii. 37 Getting over stiles and through gates. 1898 J. PATON *Castlebraes* 28, I...set my foot upon a stile to step over into the public roadway.

b. In figurative phrases.

a 1352 *MINOT Poems* i. 88 All þai stumbilde at þat stile. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* i. xi. (1867) 32 To helpe a dogge ouer a stile. *Ibid.* ii. ix. 80 Ye helpe to ouer the stile, er ye come at it. 1574-5 *ABP. PARKER Let.* 18 Feb. in *Strype Life* (1711) App. 181 What is ment, but to goo over the stile, where it is lowest? 1598 *FLORIO Ital. Dict.* Ep. Ded. 4 The retainer doth some seruice, that nowand then...lendes a hande ouer a stile. 1639 *DU VERGER tr. Camus' Admir. Events* 112 He resolved to leape that stile, and take her to his wile. 1659 in *BURTON'S Diary* (1828) IV. 316, I would haue it understood whether we confirm it as a law, or help a lame dog over a stile. 1675 *ALSOPI Anti-Socio* 302 He lifted him over the stile with this. 1692 *CHRIST Exalted* 105 Now to help him over this stile, he troubles the Bishop. 1857 *KINGSLEY Two Y. Ago* xvii, 'I can...help a lame dog over a stile' (which was Mark's phrase for doing a generous thing). 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 20 May 5/1 It is a more working arrangement; a lift over the stile at a crisis of some importance to the party.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as stile-board, -post, -step, -way; stile-boost (see quot.).

1891 *HARDY Tess* xii, The lichen'd *stile-hoards. 1828 *CARR Craven Gloss.* *Steel-boot, wood clained of the Lord, by an owner of lands, within certain manors, for making a stile. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* VI. i. 126 By spurring up a gate or *stile-post before they are quite damaged, he may [etc.]. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 65 The stile is entered by *stile-steps over the wall. 1751 *PALTOCK Peter Wilkins* i. xii. 108 Leaving only a Door-way on one Side, between two Stems of a Tree, which, dividing in the Trunk, at about two Feet from the Ground, grew from thence, for the rest of its Height, as if the Branches were a Couple of Trees a little distant from one another, which made a Sort of *Stile-way to my Room.

Stile (stíle), *sb.* 2 *Carpentry.* Also 9 style. [Of uncertain origin; perb. a. Du. *stijl* pillar, prop, door-post.] Each of the vertical bars of a wainscot, sash, panel door, or other wooden framing.

1678 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* v. 83 You must leave some stuff to pare away smooth to the struck line, that the Stile (that is, the upright Quarter) may make a close Joynt with the Rail (that is the lower Quarter). 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, Stiles, the upright pieces which go from the bottom to the top in any Wainscot, are by the Workmen called Stiles. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 290 When we look upon the wainscot of a room, where the panels are painted of a different colour from the stiles and mouldings. 1801 *FELTON Carriages* (ed. 2) II. 43 Two crests on the door-stiles 8r. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 326 His turning machine...the legs or stiles L, the puppets A, B, the cheeks C, A. *Ibid.* 593 The face of the pulley-stile of every sash-frame ought to project about three-eighths of an inch beyond the edge of the brick-work. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 15 In the case of Grecian architecture, the mouldings of any of the orders are readily applied to the styles, rails and bars. 1844 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jnrl.* VII. 114/2 In constructing the walls of houses, in the first instance, 'stiles' or pieces of timber are inserted at convenient distances. 1846 *HOLTZAPFEL Turning* II. 715 In a rectangular frame...the tenons are commonly made on the shorter pieces, called the rails, and the mortises on the longer or the styles. 1869 *BLACKMORE Lorna* D. xxviii, Making spars to keep for thatching, wall-crooks to drive into the cob, stiles for close sheep-burdles, and handles for rakes. 1881 *Young Ev. Man his own Mech.* § 709. 323 Nor should nails be driven into the styles of any door. 1883 M. P. BAILE *Saw-mills* 336 Stiles, part of a window sash.

Stile, see STEEL, STYLE. Stilet: see STYLET.

†Stiletta-to. *Obs.* In 7 stilletato. [a. It. *stiletta*, f. *stiletto*.] A thrust with a stiletto.

1651 *tr. Life Father Paul Sarpi* 116 He thought that at the two first stilletato's he felt like two blows stricken with fire at one instant.

Stilette (stíle't), variant of STYLET (*Surg.*).

Stiletto (stíle'to), *sb.* Pl. -oes. Also 7 stilletta, stelletto, steelletto, 7-8 steletto, stiletto, stilletto. [a. It. *stiletto*, dim. of *stilo* dagger, STYLUS: see -ET. Cf. STYLET.]

1. A short dagger with a blade thick in proportion to its breadth.

1611 *CORVAT Crudities* 275 They [the Venetian 'Braves'] wander abroad very late in the night...armed with a privy coat of maille...and a little sharpe dagger called a stiletto. 1627 H. BURTON *Bait. Pofe's Bull* 44 What is it but pistols, stilletoes, poysons, your vsuall weapons? 1629 *QUARLES Argalus & Parthenia* l. 12 A keene Stiletto in his trembling hand He rudely grip'd. 1674 *COTTON Fair One of Tunis* 136 He...would a thousand times have plunged his Stiletto into his own bosom, had not he had a design to have stab'd it into that of his Rival. 1711 *PUCKLE Club* (1817) Some use their wits as Bravoes wear stilletoes, not for defence but mischief. 1736 B. HIGGONS *Rem. on Burnet* 1. 59 As Dark-

lanthorns and Stilettoes are unlawful Weapons to attack his Person. 1783 JUSTAMON *Raynal's Hist. Indies* v. 163 Besides these, the Turks have a dagger, and the Moors a stiletto. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* v. Employing the stiletto or the drug when it suited his purpose to get rid of troublesome friends. 1854 *Reader* 18 June 771/1 She discovers a stiletto hidden in a pond.

transf. and *fig.* 1673 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* ii. 315 Your whole Book of Ecclesiastical Politie having been Writ not with a Pen but a Stiletto. 1749 BOLINGBROKE *lett. Patriotism* 145 Simulation is a stiletto, not only an offensive, but an unlawful weapon. 1843 MACAULAY *Ess.*, Addison (1897) 738 [Poet's] own life was one long series of tricks... He was all stiletto and mask. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* xi. The fleas of all nations were there—the wary, watchful 'pule' with his poisoned stiletto fetc.). 1872 LOWELL *Milton* Pr. Wks. 1890 IV. 85 But the thin stiletto of Macchiavelli is a more effective weapon than these fantastic arms of his [Milton's].

† 2. Short for *Stiletto beard*: see 5. *Obs. rare*—1. 1638 FORD *Fancies* iii. 1, The very tie that Wears a stiletto on his chin.

† 3. A surgical instrument: ? = STILET. *Obs.* 1698 LISTER *Journ. Paris* (1699) 233 He boldly thrusts in a broad Lancet or Stiletto into the middle of the Muscle of the Thigh near the Anus.

4. *Needlework*, etc. A small pointed instrument for making eyelet-holes.

1828 WEBSTER, *Stiletto*, a pointed instrument for making eyelet-holes in working muslin. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* Brit. II. No. 6513, Button-hooks, nail files, corkscrews, stilettoes, tweezers, nut picks, &c. 1879 E. A. DAVIDSON *Pretty Arts* 118 This material... may with ease be penetrated by the stiletto or a strong needle.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *stiletto blade*, *wound*; *stiletto-like* adj.; † *stiletto beard*, a pointed beard; so † *stiletto cut*, † *fashion*; *stiletto-fly* (see quot. 1895).

1621 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Superbiz Flagellum* C8, Some [beards] sharpe Stiletto fashion, dagger like. 1635 DAVENANT *Tri. Prince d'Amour* 4 Two swagging Souldiers, ... their Beards mishapen, with Long whiskers of the Stiletto cut. a 1650 *Prince d'Amour* act. 127 The Steelette beard, O it makes me afraid it is so sharp beneath. 1821 SCOTT *Kentiv* xxvii, By using the three-cornered stiletto-blade as a wedge, he forced open the slender silver hinges of the casket. 1851 H. MELVILLE *White-Jacket* xlix, With a stiletto-like cry... the negro yelled out. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 26 Oct. 2/1 There was a mean shrinking from a condemnation of Lord Palmerston's life and policy, and a stiletto-like smiting in the back. 1895 COMSTOCK *Man. Insects* 464 Family Therididae... The abdomen is long and tapering, suggesting the name stiletto-flies. 1911 *Daily News* 12 Jan. 2 The same day her husband's body was found on the seashore [of Naples] bearing the marks of many stiletto wounds.

Stiletto (*stiletto*), *v.* Inflected stilettoes, stilettoed († stiletted). [*f.* STILETTO *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To stab, esp. mortally, with a stiletto. 1613-4 BACON *Charge agst. W. Talbot* Resusc. (1657) 55 This King [Hen. IV of France] likewise stilled, by a Rascal votary. 1751 CHESTERF. *Lett. to Son* 30 June, An excellent and short book; for which, and some other treatises against the court of Rome, he [Fra Paolo] was stilled'o'd. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* iv. ii, How many peaceful men have been stilled in the day-light.

2. *nonce-use*. To mark with a 'dagger' or ohelus. 1841-57 DE QUINCEY *Hom. Wks.* VI. 357 Aristarchus... cancels and stilettoes the whole passage. *Ibid.* foot-n., 'Stilettoes'—i.e., obelises, or places his autocratic obelus before the passage.

Stiliard, *obs. form of STEELYARD* L 2.
† **Stiling**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [*f.* STILE *sb.* + -ING¹]
The making of stiles.

1509 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 725/2 In pratis et pasturis, clausuris le stiling.

† **Stilking**, *Obs.* Some part of the gear of a plough.

1523-34 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 5 But or he begyn to plowe, he must have his plough, his oxen or horses, and the gear that belongeth to them; that is to say, bowes, yokes, landes, stylkynges, wrethyng tames.

Stil (*stil*), *sb.* 1. Also 6 styl¹, stil, 8 Sc. stiel, 8-9 Sc. stiel. [*f.* STILLE *v.*]

1. An apparatus for distillation, consisting essentially of a close vessel (alembic, retort, boiler) in which the substance to be distilled is subjected to the action of heat, and of arrangements for the condensation of the vapour produced. Also applied to the alembic or retort separately.

1562 BULLFIN *Bulwarke*, Bk. Simplex (1579) 85b, A horned Still. Bagpipe Still... Pelican Still. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* ii. 87 Then styl them in a common still, and keepe this water to your vse. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* v. 193 Yf you do it in Stils made of Glasse, your water shal have the very taste, sauour, and propertie of the hearbe. 1579 LVLX *Euphues* (Arb.) 91 Not unlike to the damask Rose, which is sweeter in the Still then on the stalke. 1620 *Union Inventories* (1841) 27 In the Still House, iij. stills, iij. brass pans, wth table and presse. 1655 CULPEPPER *etc. Kircen* i. 1. 8 Put them in a Retort, or Still so called. 1737 ARBUCKLE *Aliments* iii. (1735) 68 This fragrant Spirit is obtained from all Plants which are in the least aromatick, by a cold Still. 1785 BURNS *Scotch Drink* xix, Thae curst horse-leeches o' th' Excise, Wha mak the Whisky stells their prize! 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* I, A charcoal fire, on which there was still working. 1835 LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Ser. xv. 121/2 All ordinary distilling apparatus consists of 2 parts—one in which the heat is applied to the body to be distilled and vaporised (called the 'still'). 1899 E. J. PARRY *Chem. Essential Oils* 200 The herbs (sc. mint) are distilled in the green state... In England most of the stills are used hold from 4 to 8 cwt. of herbs. 1901 BOLAS & LELAND *Perfumes* 14 None of the domestic stills sold for purifying water... are well suited for making perfumes.

fig. 1579 LVLX *Euphues* (Arb.) 101 And witte... heeing purified in the still of wisdom. 1598 SILVESTER *Dn Bartas* it. 1. 11. *Impost.* 518 God's grace, whose Still Extracts from dross of thine audacious ill, Three unexpected goods. 1873 SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* xi. 289 When the fermenting mass of political passions and beliefs is put into the electoral still, there distils [etc.].

b. *Small-still (whisky)* Sc. and Anglo-Irish: 'whisky supposed to be of superior quality, because the product of a small still' (Jam.).

1822 [J. WILSON] *Lights & Shade*, Scott. *Life* 382 Taste the whisky, Mr. Gordon—it is sma' still, and will do harm to no man. 1835 CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1841) 312 Another class contented themselves with sma'-still whisky, made intil toddy. 1839 *John Bull* 12 Aug. 381/1 Retiring with his 'Riverence' to discuss small-still and the claims of the 'parsecuted Clargy'. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* x. 87 That is 'poteen'... it's the small still that never paid the King a farthing. 1851 G. H. KINGSLY *Sport & Trav.* (1900) 245 A couple of black bottles, which ought to contain whisky of the smallest still.

† a. = STILL-ROOM. *Obs.* b. A distillery. 1533 in *Fronds's Hist. Eng.* (1870) L 44 In the Still beside the Gate. Two old road saddles, one bridle, a horse-cloth. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 351 Shee gives that [Physic]: a nobler way; more from her Purse than still, or Closet. 1845 S. JUAN *Margaret's* L xv, He engaged his services as night-warlen of the Still... The 'Still, or distill'ry, was a smutty, clouded, suspicious-looking building.

3. A chamber or vessel for the preparation of bleaching-liquor by the action of hydrochloric acid on manganese dioxide, or for the preparation of chlorine, of alkalis, etc.

1853 in *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Acids* etc. (1865) 377 Improved apparatus for manufacturing chlorine or chlorides. [This consists in substituting for the common leaden or stone still [an iron vessel or still, having a lining of fire-bricks or tiles, etc.]. 1880 J. LOMAS *Man. Alkali Trade* 272 The liquid hydrochloric acid obtained from the sulphate of soda process is run upon a known weight of manganese binoxide in a 'still'. The best form of still is shown in Figs. 188 and 189. 1880 LUNGE *Manuf. Sulphuric Acid & Alkali* 111, 26 The stills B, B¹, B² communicate with each other by a distributor C, which permits any boiler to be isolated without interrupting the distillation in the others. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 11) L 684/1 (art. *Alkali*) Both these reactions are carried out in tall cylindrical columns or 'stills', consisting of a number of superposed cylinders, having perforated horizontal partitions, and provided with a steam-heating arrangement in the enlarged bottom portion.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *still-cabin*, *-cock*, *-fire*, *house*, *nose*; *still-bottoms*, 'what remains in the still after working the wash into low wines' (*Chambers's Cycl.* Suppl. s.v.); *still-hanger* (see quot.); *still-hunting*, the search for illicit stills; *still-liquor*, bleaching liquor made in a still (see 3); *still-man*, a workman employed to attend to a still; *still-pot*, a small still; *still-spirit* (see quot.); *still-tub*, the condensing vessel of a still. Also STILL-BURN, STILL-HEAD, STILL-HOUSE, STILL-ROOM, STILL-WORM.

1753 *Chambers's Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Wine*, The 'still-bottoms' have many uses. The distillers scald and recover their musty casks with them, and [etc.]. 1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* L 117 The light curl of smoke issuing from the roof of some illicit 'still-cabin'. 1862 in W. M. WILLIAMS *Ann. Founders' Co.* (1867) 110 They found... at Evan Evans's other great 'still' Cocks filled with Lead and so basely wrought, that [etc.]. 1725 G. SMITH *Distilling* 63 You must have for your 'Still-fire' a large Poker, Fire-shovel, [etc.]. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade*, 'Still-hanger, an engineer or worker, who fixes the stills for making rum in the West Indies. 1821 SCOTT *Lett. in Lockhart* (1839) VI. 313 Pray write soon, and give me the history of your 'still-huntings'. 1844 G. R. GLEG *Light Dragon* ii. (1855) 17 There is not out [duty] on which I now look back with more unmixed abhorrence than the operation of still-hunting. 1869 *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Acids* etc. 997 'Still liquor or chloride of manganese obtained in any other way... is treated [etc.]. 1854 GESNER *Coal, Petrol.* etc. (1865) 167 One superintendent, two engineers, four 'still' men, and four helpers. 1725 G. SMITH *Distilling* 71 The worm end, in which your 'Still-nose' is luted. 1824 in *Maidment N. C. Garland* 54 A 'still-pat' they gat, and they brew'd Highland whisky. 1839 *Ure Dict. Art.* 624 This apparatus consists of only two still-pots of cast iron. 1832 *Trans. Prov. Med. & Surg. Assoc.* VI. ii. 202 These [cider dregs] were formerly collected and distilled, thus yielding a coarse ardent spirit, vulgarly called 'still-spirits'. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 600 This test is so delicate, that water condensed by the leaden worm of a 'still-tub', is sensibly affected by it.

Still (*stil*), *a. and sb.* 2. Forms: 1. stille, stylle, 3-6 stille, stylle, 3-7 stil, 4 stell, style, 4-6 styl, 5-6 styl¹, 3- stil. [Com. WGer.: OE. *stille* = OFris. *stille*, OS. *stilli* (MLG. *stille*, whence prob. Sw. *stilla*, *still*, Norw. *stilla*, Da. *stille*), MDu. *stille* (mod. Du. *stil*), OHG. *stilli* (MHG. *stille*, mod. G. *stille*)]—O Teut. type **stillo-*, **stello-*, *f.* **stel-* to be fixed, stand: see STEAL *sb.* 2]

A. *adj.*
1. Motionless; not moving from one place, stationary; also, remaining in the same position or attitude, quiescent. a. as *predicate or complement*. In *stand*, *sit*, *lie* *still* the word may be taken either as *adj.* or *adv.* In OE., however, there is evidence that in these collocations it was sometimes *adv.*, and no evidence that it was ever *adj.*, the constant form being *stille* (which always admits of being regarded as *adv.*), never *stille*, which would be the proper form of the *adj.*, when the subj. is fem. sing. or neut. pl. Further, in OS. and OHG. the *adv.* *stille*, not the *adj.*, is used with the verb 'to stand'. These phrases are therefore treated under STILL *adv.* 1.

Beowulf 2230 Se wiflaga wundum stille hreas on hrusan.

c 883 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. viii, He astereð þone rodoz & þa tunglu, & þa eorðan gedæð stille. c 1205 LAV. 4516 Stille he wes iswogen on his kine-stille. c 1374 CHAUCEER *Arch. & Arc.* 54 Mars... nereded neuer stille But through now here now here. a 1400-50 *Warr. Alex.* 263 Queen he þere sawis had sayd he in his sege leide. In stody stille as a stane & stard in hire face. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 94 Hah, ma more moouing! Still as the Graue. 1732 in A. CLARKE *Item. Wesley Family* (1823) 264 They were as soon taught to be still at family prayers. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* i. l. 19 There it hangs Still as a rainbow in the pathless sky. 1859 KEENE *Britannia* 51 One or two women... remained still long enough to be more defined in outline. 1889 BAKER-POWELL *Pigsticking* 170 It is easy enough for a man to keep still, but the difficulty is to make the horse do so. 1897 HALL *Caine Christian* x, The dance is over, but she can't keep her feet still.

† b. Abstaining from action. Const. of (in OE., genitive). Phrase, *To hold oneself still. Obs.*

c 1000 *Laus of Wihtrud* § 6 Sio he stille his þegnunga oþ hiscopes dom. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 408 Þe seued o werk he lild him still. *Ibid.* 10323 Þof godd ymquid be funden still, Al mai he wrik þou quat he will. c 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 47 Edmund & the erle Uctred þat tyme held þam stille. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 3149 When þou... wilt noht help bot haldes þe stytle. 138. WYCLIF *De Eccl. Sel.* Wks. III. 346 A stiward... þat whanne many seruants done amys, holdid stille, and byryng in newe þat dome werse. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iii. ii. 69 Hold you still: I le fetch my sister to get her good will.

c. in attributive use. (In quot. a 1586: † Averse from moving about, sedentary.) Somewhat rare.

a 1586 SINCEY *Arcadia* iii. iv. (1912) 374 Therefore would he not employ the still man to a shifting practise, nor the liberrall man to be a dispenser of his victuals. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* v. xi, The charmed water burnt away A still and awful red. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* ii. xii. 8 Even as a storm let loose beneath the ray of the still moon. 1853 C. BRONTE *Pillette* iii, In his absence she was a still personage, but with him the most officious, fidgetty little body possible. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* 12 The still condition of Protococcus, just described, is not the only state in which it exists. Under certain circumstances, a Protococcus becomes actively locomotive. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* L 129/2 (Bowls), *Still bowl*, a bowl at rest.

d. Of wine: Not sparkling or effervescing. Chiefly used to designate a variety of one of those wines which have also a 'sparkling' variety, as champagne, hock, moselle.

1833 REDDING *Mod. Wines* v. 71 Champagne wines are divided into sparkling... demi sparkling... and still wines (non moussaux). 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Trils.* (1871) II. 254 Wine... somewhat resembling still champagne, but finer. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 11. 724/1 The white growths of the Loire... up to 1834 were used only as still wines.

2. *Silent*.

† a. *Predicatively of a person. To be (hold oneself) still*: to hold one's peace, refrain from speaking (of something). Also, † *still of noise. Obs.*

a 1000 *Ag. Gosh. Matt.* xxii. 34 þæt he bet þa saduceusan stytle beon [Gosh. *quod silentiū infortississet Sadduceis*]. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 112 Þe ðe best wat biseid ofte mest; þe hital wat is stille. c 1200 *Pices & Virtues* 12 Dus þu dedest, and ic was stille. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 116 ich am stille þe more [i.e. I do not speak of the greater (offence)]. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 373 Stille heo þu þenne & stew swuche wordes. c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 253 in O. Mice, Ihesu hym was stille, nolde heo nowyht speke. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19994 Fra nu forward i will O þe apostels hald me stille. c 1305 St. Christopher 165 in E. E. F. (1862) 64 Iu migt, quah his oper: as wel heo stille. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 3158 Ne silcas [etc.]. Pat es to say, be noht swa stille, þai [etc.]. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (Ninian) 665 þai held fame still, þo þai wa ware, nedly for þai mycht blame. 1382 WYCLIF *Matth.* xx. 31 Forsothe the compaignie blamyde hem, for to be stille [Vulg. *ut tacerent*]. c 1386 CHAUCEER *Knt's T.* 1677 (Hengwrt MS.) And when he say the peple of noyseal stille Thus shewed he the myghty dukys wille. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Locc* i. viii. (Skeat) I. 67 Lo eke an olde proverbe amanges many other: He that is stille semeth as he is granted. c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* i. 4 Better es to be stille þan for to speke of þair lif. a 1425 *Tr. Ardenne's Treat.* *Fistula*, etc. 6 3if þou had hene stille thou had bene holden a philosophre. a 1500-20 DUNBAR *Scots* xli. 15 Be nocht of langage quhair 3e sould be still. 1518 H. WATSON *Hist. Oliver of Castile* (Roxb.) K x h, Wherefore she helde her styl and sayd nothyng. a 1533 BERNERS *Luon* lixvi. 236 Better it is to shew the trouthe then to be still. 1535 COVERDALE *Zech.* ii. 13 Let all flesh be still before the Lorde, for he is rysen out of his holy place. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 794 All were still and muete, and not one worde answered to. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iii. ii. 69 Oh soft sir, hold you still. 1604 — *Oth.* v. ii. 46 Peace, and be still.

b. *Habitually silent, taciturn. Phrase, to keep a still tongue in one's head.*

1729 G. ARAMIS *tr. Sophocles, Antig.* iv. i. 11. 61 Lead me home, that he may... know how to keep a stiller Tongue, and ever be of a better Mind than now he is. 1855 KINGSLY *Westm. Hol* xv, He was a very still man, much as a mass-priest might be. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* xxiii, 'I'll tell you what I know, because I believe you can keep a still tongue in your head if you like. 1859 TERNYSON *Grandm.* 13 Strong on his hands, and strong on his legs, but still of his tongue! 1859 HAZLITT *Eng. Prov.* 35 A still tongue makes a wise head. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralph Skirl.* I. 112 I'm a strange still chap mysen. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* 323 He was a rare man John, a rare still 'un.

† c. *Prov.* (Very common in 16-17th c.) *Obs.* c 1200 *Prov. in MS. Rawlinson C.* 641 ff. 13 b/1 Si stille suze fret þere grunnende mete. 1546 J. HERWOOD *Prov.* (1607) 22 The still sowe eats vp all the draffe Ale. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. i. 109 'Tis old, but true, Still Swine eats all the draugh. 1611 FLORIO, *Acqua queta*, a close, still, lurking knave, a still sowe as we say.

3. Of a voice, sounds, utterances: Subdued, soft, not loud. Now arch. (Chiefly after 1 *Kings* xix. 12.)

c 1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* II. 410 Dine mhta mid stytle stemme wylðað be wregan to ðinum Drihtne. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.*

2005 Heo. cleopede toward beouene...wif stille steuene [etc.]. a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* (Camb. MS.) 37 To hire loured heo sede wif stille dreame, [Sire], [etc.]. 13. K. Alls. 7458 (Laud MS.), Alisaunder makeþ a stille cry. 13. *Coer de L.* 177 She answered with wordys stille, 'Sere, I am at my faderys wyll.' 1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* iii. 1. 195 The eris that here the stylle spekyng or rownyng of almyghty god. a 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlii. 47 Sayand till hir with wordis stille [etc.]. 1531 TINOALE *Exp.* 1 *John* (1537) 87 The preste prayeth in latyne and sayeth euermore a stylle Masse, as we saye. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* xix. 12 After the fyre came there a stylle softe hyssinge [etc.] a still small voice). 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 358/1 *Sisurnus*,...a soft or still noise, as of waters, falling with a gentle streame, or of leaves from trees. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 138 The louder and shriller voice of a Dogge, is called harking, the lower and stiller is called whining, or fawning. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* 100 To tune the still voice of the Gospel to the shrill tones of the Law. c 1750 GRAY *Elegy* Omitted Stanza (Mason MS.). In still small Accents whispering from the Ground A grateful Earnest of eternal Peace. a 1777 *Transl. & Paraphr.* xxi. iii. Gentle and still shall be his voice. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* lix. III. 524 The still voice of law and reason was seldom heard or obeyed. 1811 SHELLEY *St. Irvyne* iii. ix. 5 And, from the black hill, Went a voice cold and still.

† b. *esp.* of music; hence of instruments, performers, etc. *Obs.*

1541 in *Vicary's Anal.* (1888) App. xii. 242 To the stille minstrelles, in rewarde iij. li. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Jocastin* v. Order of last Dumb Shewe, First the Stillepipes sounded a very mournfull melody. 1593 T. EDWARDS *Narcissus* (Roxb.) 40 Some with Still musick, some with pleasing songs Some with coye smiles, [etc.]. 1600 SHAKS. A. V. L. v. iv. 113 stage-dir., Enter Hymen, Rosalind and Celia. Still Music. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iv. iii. stage-dir., The still flutes sound softly. a 1639 T. CAREW *A Rapture* Poems (1651) 66 The gentle blasts of Western winds shall... breath Still Musick. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. iv. xv. 318 Yet spake she very little to any, sighing out more then she said, and making still musick to God in her heart. a 1645 MILTON *Passion* 28 Me softer airs best, and softer strings Of Lute, or Viol still. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouset's Theat.* Ins. 931 As still musick is sweeter then the loud. 1738 WESLEY *Hymns* 'Hark, dull Soul, how every Thing' iv. All the Flowers that paint the Spring Hither their still Musick bring. 1876 SHELLEY *Lymn Intell.* *Beauty* 34 Music by the night-wind sent Through strings of some still instrument.

† c. *Secret. Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 4496 Stille boc runen heo senden him to raden. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5958 3yf þou boghtest of any seriaunt pryuyng, yn styllle cunnauht, þyng þat þou wystyst wel was stole. a 1450 *Le Morte Arthur* 3860 The bysshope...shrove bym...Of all hys synnes loude and styllle. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul, Notes Psychocata* 349 11 is inconceivable that the least motions of the mind, or stillest thought should escape her.

4. Free from commotion.

a. Of water: Having an unruffled surface, without waves or violent current; motionless or flowing imperceptibly.

a 1000 *Riddles* iii. 14 Þonne streamas eft stille weorþað. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 102 A stille water for the nones Renneþe upon the smale stones. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 699 Wher...becometh more still, and so gently interminglith his water with Ouse. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* iv. 381 Where ancient Alders shade The deep still Pool. 1784 COWPER *Taske* vi. 929 Stillest streams Off water fairest meadows. 1803 WORSW. *Yarrow unvisited* 43 Let...The swan on still St. Mary's Lake Float double, swan and shadow. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* xiii. (1849) 120 A stone plunged into a pool of still water. 1847 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* viii. (1857) 337 While other fresh water fishes, such as the tench and carp, are reared most successfully in still reedy ponds.

Prov. 1791 *Scott Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) l. vi. 183 Though he makes no noise about feelings, yet still streams always run deepest. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxvii. "Still waters run deepest," they used to tell me," said Miss Ophelia oracularly. 1895 G. PASTON *Study in Prejudices* xiii. Hers was a case of 'Still waters run deep'.

b. Of the air, weather: Free from commotion, quiet. Of rain: Unattended by wind, gentle.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 371 For the weder stille Men preise, and blame the tempestes. c 1500 *Melusine* xx. 107 Wel folle is he that fighteth ayenst the wynd, wenyng to make hym he styll. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 127 Or usher'd with a shower still, When the gust hath blown his fill. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. i. x. 24 But our widows sorrow is no storm but a still rain. 1795-6 WORSW. *Borderers* i. 25 The moon shone clear, the air was still, so still The trees were silent as the graves beneath them. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xii. As it came upon the still air and descended towards the cloudless heavens. 1823 *Chapters Phys. Sci.* 296 When he has been walking in still weather on the brink of a lake. 1859 TENNYSON *Melvin & V.* 1 A storm was coming, but the winds were still. 1908 (MISS E. FOWLER) *Betty, Trent & Ancholme* 313 The air is strangely still.

† c. Quiet, gentle in disposition; meek. *Still and bold* (absol.), men of whatever temper. *Obs.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxv. 20 Alle stille eorðan [Vulg. omnes quietas terras]. c 1000 in *Sax. Leechd.* III. 430 Heo was...on eallum pingum eadmod & stille. c 1200 ORMIN 1277 Fort shep is all unnskabell & stille der & lipe. c 1300 *Havelok* 955 Him lueden alle stille and bolde. c 1300 *Leg. Gregory* (Schulz) 173 Po sche held hir stille and milde, Hir sorwe was strong and sterne. c 1460 SIR R. ROS *La Belle Dame* 656 For þai be not rebell, þai still as stons.

d. Settled, unperturbed in mind. † Also, in mystical language, said of one that has attained to freedom from passion.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 940 Stoute is he, stedefast & stille of his herte. a 1400 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* xxiii. 651 Heil, who deore sone stod In he Synagoge of goddes And iuged þer wif stille mood Princ. 1742 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 12 Feb. Others...who had constantly affirmed 'That Mr. Charles Wesley was still already, and would come to London

no more.' 1858 G. MACDONALD *Phantasies* xv. 196 My soul was not still enough for songs.

5. In mixed sense of 2 and 4. Of places, times, conditions: Characterized by absence of noise and movement; silent, quiet, calm.

c 1205 LAY. 25481 Ah al hit was stille in birede and in halle. 13... E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 1203 þay stel out on a styllle nyxt er any steuen ryse. 1525 tr. *Brinswyke's Handywork Surg.* lix. Niv. Then shall the pacyent be layde in a styl place where he may haue rest. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 375/1 The dead or still time of the night. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* iv. 28 That Herne the Hunter...Doth...at still midnight Walke round about an Oake. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. iv. 69 For this, from stiller Seats we came. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 78 Som still removed place will fit. 1657 — *P. L.* v. 598 Now came still Evening on. a 1722 Lisle *Hush.* (1757) 29 It must be spread the first still day. 1770 G. WHITE *Selborne, Let.* to *Barrington* 8 Oct., Swallows and house-martins abound yet, induced to prolong their stay by this soft, still, dry season. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xv. And oft at midnight's stillest hour, When summer seas the vessel lave. 1816 SHELLEY *Mont Blanc* 44 In the still cave of the witch Poesy. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iii. lxxxix. All heaven and earth are still—though not in sleep. 1849 FROUDE *Nemesis of Faith* 194 The room was deathly still; no sound but the heavy breathing of the child, [etc.]. 1855 TENNYSON *Mand* ii. v. 70 She comes from another stiller world of the dead. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 34 You've seen the Loch, on some still evening, Mirror each stone.

† b. Of a mode of life: Quiet, uneventful, dull.

1706 ADDISON *Epit. to Ld. Lansdowne's Brit. Enchanters* 24 Scenes of still Life, and Points for ever fix'd, A tedious Pleasure to the Mind bestow. 1710 FELTON *Diss. Classics* (1718) 223 The stiller Scenes of Life. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VII. 327 What a cursed still-life this! 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 746 Yet neither these delights, nor aught beside...Can save us always from a tedious day, Or shine the dullness of still life away.

c. contextually (*poet.*) = That has become still; no longer active or audible.

c 1485 E. E. *Misc.* (Warton Club) 1 The byrd was go; my joy was styllle. For woo, alas! I myselfe I spylle. 1742 GRAY *Spring* 21 Still is the toiling hand of Care. 1822 SHELLEY tr. *Calderon's Mag. Prodig.* ii. 95 Since the fury Of this earthquake hurricane is still. 1842 TENNYSON *Break, Break* 12 O for the touch of a vanish'd hand, And the sound of a voice that is still!

† 6. Of a child: Dead before birth. Cf. STILL-BORN. *Obs. rare*.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 433 The milk of a Mare being drunk...doth cause a still child to be cast forth.

† 7. Constant, continual; continued until now.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 124/4 Stil, *ingis, continuus*. 1588 SHAKS. *Titus A.* iii. ii. 45 But I (of these) will wrest an Alphabet, And by still practice, learne to know thy meaning. 1594 — *Rich. III.* iv. 229 But that still use of greefe makes wilde greefe tame. 1625 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xvii. 711 Of Vlysses (where the Thesprois dwell...), Fame, he says, did tell The still suruiall.

8. Comb. still-bait U.S., bait for still-baiting; still-baiting U.S. (see quot. 1859); still-fishing = still-baiting; still-footed a., with silent tread; still-vaulting, vaulting without a run.

1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 58 The angler finds them at the proper seasons equally eager for fly-hook, trolling-spoon, or 'still-bait. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 451 'Still-baiting, fishing with a deep line in one spot, as distinguished from trolling. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* i. 82/2 (Bass) 'Still-fishing. 1894 *Outing* XXIII. 395/1 The fox comes trotting, 'still-footed, along this avenue. 1854 G. ROLAND *Gymnastics* 28 Every young person who has seen what is called 'still-vaulting' at Ducrow's.

B. *vb.*

† 1. A calm, lit. and fig. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Anncr. R.* 376 Quia post tempestatem tranquillum facit...pat is, iblesced beo þu, Louerd, þet makest stille after storme. 1615 BACON *Charge agst. O. St. John Wks.* 177/8 II. 588 There is no better sign of omnia bene, than when the court is in a still. a 1626 — *Hen. VIII* in *Consid. War Spain* (1629) 164 He had neuer any the least...Difference...with the King his Father, which might giue any occasion of altering Court or Counsell vpon the change; but all things passed in a Still. 1626 — *Sylun* § 193 The Vnequall Agitation of the Winds, and the like...make them to be heard lesse Way, than in a Still.

2. Stillness, quiet. Now only *poet.* or *rhetorical*. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 99 In the still of the night, when euery one besides were at rest. 1820 SCOTT *Lady of L.* iii. xxvi. No murmur wak'd the solemn still, Save tinkling of a fountain rill. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mr. Stnai* i. 512 A still of limb and lip Hush'd all his brethren. 1900 N. MUNRO in *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 449/2 His ear had not grown accustomed to the still of the valleys.

† 3. A still pool. *Obs.*

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xxxiii. (1689) 179 You may Dib with the Grene-drake both in Streams, and Stills.

4. *Shelland.* (See quot.) [*Perh. f. STILL v.*]

1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Scotland* xiii. (1855) 118 A brief lull occurs at high water, and is termed by Sibelanders 'the still.' *Still* (still), v. 1. *Pa. t. and pa. pple.* stilled (stilled).

Forms: 1 stillan, styllan, 3-5 stille, 5-6 styllle, 5-7 still, 6 styll, 4- still. [*OE. stillan*, cogn. w. OS. (*gi*)stillian trans., stillon intr. (LG., Du. stillen), OHG. stillen trans., stillen intr. (MHG., mod.G. stillen trans. and intr.), to make or become still, ON. stilla to soothe, calm, to temper, moderate, tunc, intr. to walk with measured noiseless steps (Sw. stilla, Da. stille) related to WGer. *stilljo-*STILL* a.] To make or become still. (Very common in 16-17th c.; now chiefly *poet.* and *rhetorical*.)

I. trans. (In OE. sometimes with dative.)

1. To quiet, calm (waves, winds, etc.).

a 1000 *Andreas* 451 Engla eadgifa yðum stille. a 1175 *Coll. Hom.* 229 He 3estilde windes mid his hesne. c 1245 *Eng. Cong. Ireland* xlix. 126 & so the grete tempest of that weddyr hape yn lytel whylle was I-queynt & I-styled. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxxix. 9 Thou rulest the pryde of the see, thou stillest the waves therof, when they arise. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 87 A Swaine...Who with his soft Pipe...Well knows to still the wide winds when they roar. c 1639 SIR W. MURE *P.* cvii. 30 He...brings them glade, (the tempest stild), To their desired heaven. 1720 POPE *Iliad* xviii. 48r Wide with distorted Legs, oblique he goes, And stills the Bellows. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* l. iv. 398 Power...to still winds and tempests. 1839 LONGE *Wreck Hes. ferus* 55 And she thought of Christ, who stilled the wave On the Lake of Galilee. 1856 ROSSSETTI *Blessed Damozel* 4 Her eyes knew more of rest and shade Than waters still'd at even. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catulus* xli. 3 Now doth Zephyrus...Still the boisterous equinoctial heaven. 1881 W. BLACK *Beautiful Wretch* i. 166 The hot sun had stilled the water.

b. In fig. context.

1786 MME. D'ARRELY *Diary* 10 Aug., This undid all again, though my explanation had just stilled the hurricane. 1810 SHELLEY *Marg. Nicholson, Despair* 14 Awhile it stills the tide of agony. 1840 A. CARSON *Hist. Providence* 388 He suffers the fury of the enemy to swell against his cause, but he stills it at his pleasure. 1868 HELPS *Reinhart* vi. (1876) 118 Whom they stood aloof from only to break and still the opposing waves of popular opinion. 1903 MORLEY *Gladstone* ix. i. III. 220 The surface was thus stilled for the moment, yet the waters ran very deep.

c. To subdue, allay (sedition, tumult).

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 123/37 To still a trouble, quietare, sedare. 1770 LANGHORNE *Phutarch* II. 253 But Timoleon stilled the tumult, by representing, That [etc.]. 1868 NERTLESHIP *Ess. Browning* vi. 196 Who like Saturn stilled the tumult and took throne supreme.

2. To relieve (pain); to assuage, allay (an appetite, desire).

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 59 þæt stild þam sare. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* iii. vii. (Skeat) l. 36 Thus have I stilled my disese; thus have I covered my care. 1657 TRAFER *Comm.* *Esther* iii. 1 Honour is but...a glorious fancie, a rattle to still mens ambition. 1856 TRENCH *Serm. Camb.* ii. (1859) 43 He tries...to allay, or at least to deaden, the undying pain of his spirit. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Deronda* liv. But what can still that hunger of the heart which sickens the eye for beauty...? 1882 *Rep. Prec. Metals U.S.* 539 This thirst for land being stilled, we may count upon a greater stability in the number of miners.

† 3. To keep back, repress, desist or refrain from (words, tears); to keep (one's tongue) still. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1530 Stute nu þenne, & stew þe, & stille þine wordes. a 1225 *Anncr.* 1386 þet child is wel ipaled...& stilled his teares. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* ii. 230 Yet were it het my tonge for to stille Than sey a soth þat were a-yens youre wyllle. c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (1502) 51 *Proibe linguam tuam a malo*—In þe beginning, still þi tung, And speke no uyl of ald na-þing. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 307 Sore weping he coud nat stil.

4. To quiet, calm (a person's mind); to subdue (agitation, emotion); † *refl.* to compose oneself.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3924 And sente after balaam þe prest, Wið riche men and giftes oc, for to stillen his [vn-]lede mod. 1382 WELSH *Gen.* xliii. 31 He...stilled hym self [Vulg. *continuit se*]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 363 Sche wolde noght hirselsen stille, Bot deide only for drede of schame. c 1400 *Beryn* 2565 Stillhiss 3ewe, quod Gefrey. c 1475 *Partenay* 2569 Gefrayr thaim said, 'still you, noght dismay'. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. 163 A turne or two, Ile waite To still my beating minde. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosal. & Helen* 874, I stilled the tingling of my blood. 1828 LYTON *Pelham* lxx. With this reflection, I stilled the beating of my heart.

b. To appease (anger).

c 1290 *Beket* 511 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 121 þo...radden him wende to be kinge is wrahte for-to stille. 1535 COVERDALE *Esther* vii. 10 Then was the kynges wrath stilled. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* lxiv. Nero stood amazed—his wrath stilled before so majestic an indifference.

† 5. To pacify, induce to desist from complaint or opposition. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13075 To sla him was he noght in will, Bot for þai wicket wiif to still. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xix. 408 Reynawde was wyse and well taughte for to stille his hys bretherne, to whome he sayd, [etc.]. 1534 TINOALE *Rom. Pro.* 190 This fredome...ministreth that which the lawe requyreth, and where with the lawe is fulfilled, that is to understond, luste and loue, where with the lawe is styllled and accuseth vs no moare. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. xlvii. 130 It was hui a noise to still the Clergy.

† 6. To lull, soothe (a child); to induce (a person) to cease from weeping. *Obs.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* vi. 65 Ine þe hys god by-come a chyld...þou hast y-tamed [hyt], and i-styled Wyþ melke of by hreste. a 1400 *Isambard* 199 Nowther of tham myghte other stille, Thaire sorowe it was fulle ranke! c 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* iv. i. (1483) 58 He wald styllen the child with some manner of comfortable myrthe of recreation. c 1440 *Done Flor.* 831 Allas, sbe seide, that y was borne i. The mygyl no man hur styllle. 1530 PALSGR. 736/1 Go styll the chylde, nource, you wyll be shente els. 1545 ASCHAM *Taxoph.* (Arb.) 42 Euen the little babes...are scarce so well stilled in suckyng theyr mothers pap, as in hearyng theyr mother syng. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iii. iii. 70. 1660 F. BROOKER tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 263 He...would still his Nephews when they cryed with plums.

7. To silence, cause (a sound) to cease. Also fig. to cause the cessation of (murmurs, complaints, etc.).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 138 The softe word the loude stilleth. c 1430 *How Gd. Wife taught Dan.* 37 in *Babes Bk.* A sclandreur reioisde ille is yuel for to stille. 1623 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Honour Conceal'd* Wks. (1630) iii. 124/2 And therefore 'twas ordain'd that thou shouldst come to hang the Colours vp, and still the Drum. 1632 R. BOLTON *Conf. Affl. Cons.* xvi. (1635) 314 Earthly pleasures may for the present still the noyse of an accusing conscience. 1663 PATRICK

the espye styll. 1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 21 That
ough God woulde haue styll going. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.*

124/5 *Stil, inguler.* 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 154 They learne to lue as if they were still at the point to dye. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxvii. She may detain, but not still keepe her treasure! 1613 *Day Festiv.* *Serm.* vii. (1615) 20 How heit the Maister cannot still be at home, the Mistresse may. 1617 BRATHWAIT *Smoking Age* 194 *inarg.* Thus haue I provd Tobacco good or ill; Good, if rare taken; Bad, if taken still. 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* I. ii. (1651) 6 Woman was Not made to be alone still. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. v. 19, 48 Miles above the Earth... There is never no Raio, Dew, Hail, Snow, or Wind, but still a clear serenity. 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 14 Thus it is that God still governs and orders every thing in the world. 1704 TRAPP *Abra-Mul* II. i. 494 His past Reign, which still has been attended With one continu'd Series of Misfortunes. 1704 POPE *Disc. Past. Poetry* § 10 Spenser's... Stanza is not still the same, nor always well chosen. 1737 DOORIOGE *Hymn.* Oh God of Bethel, by whose Hand Thine Israel still is fed. 1763 GOLDSM. *Introd. Nat. Hist.* Misc. Wks. (1837) II. 517 The rook, if undisturbed, would never leave its native wood, the blackbird still frequents its accustomed hedge. 1766 REID *Let.* in Wks. 1803 I. 44/1 But you must direct them [workmen] in everything, and he still over the work. 1781 BURNS *1st Ps.* 8 The man... with humility and awe Still walks before his God. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xvii. (1882) 171 The unmeaning repetitions... which an unfurnished... understanding interposes at short intervals in order to keep hold of his subject, which is still slipping from him. 1819 SCOTT *Noble Moringer* xxii. God rest the Baron in his grave, he still was kind to me! 1864 ANSTER and Pt. *Faust* I. 23 You never can get fools to understand How luck and merit still go hand in hand. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 30 Howbeit these... Devise new things and good, not one thing still.

† b. *Still still*: on every occasion; ever more and more. Obs.

1592 NASHE *Strange Newes* Observ. for Rdrs. M 2 b, I am... constrained still still, before I am warme in any one vaine, to start away sodainly. 1593 — *Christ's T.* 39 b, With example thou first exalteth them, and still still lifts them vp, till thou hast lifted vp their heads on thy gates. 1594 — *Terrors Nt.* Wks. 1904 I. 354 This slimie melancholy humor still still thickning as it stands still.

† c. *Still opece* (*opese, opeese*; corruptly off *pees*, a *peace*), continuously. (See *PIECE sb.* 14 b.) Obs. There are 24 examples in *Syr Generydes*; otherwise the phrase occurs in our quots. only twice.

12440 [see *PIECE sb.* 14 b]. 12470 HENRY WALLACE VIII. 933 3eit still off *pees* the ost lugyt all nycht. 1555 Still a peace [see *PIECE sb.* 14 b].

† d. *Still as*: whenever. Obs.

1656 HALES *Serm.* *Eton* i. i. (1673) 60 A loose, but a rich fellow... was wont to walk the streets with a purse of money, and still as he met any man he would give him a box on the ear, and then a twelve-pence.

† e. *Still and anon*, *† still an end* (obs.): constantly from time to time. So *Sc. still* and on: 'nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 67 A Slaue, that still an end, tuores me to shame. 1595 — *John* IV. i. 47, I like the watchful minutes, to the hour, still and anon cheerd vp the heavy time. 1894 STEVENSON in *Pall Mall Gaz.* (1895) 21 Jan. 2/3 O still ayont the muckle sea, Still are ye dear, and dear to me, Auld Reekie, still and on! 1910 N. MUNRO to *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 227/1 'Still-and-on', said pawky Jamie Birtrell cheerily, 'one may have a turo of the raptures too, falliog hack on the affections when they're done.'

† f. With words denoting increase or progress: Ever more and more.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vi. 18 Sir Arthegall renewed His strength still more, but she still more decrewd. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. 1. *Vocat.* 235 All their Cattell proves, Still, still increasing like to Stares and Doves. 1643 LD. HERBERT *Autobiog.* (1824) 74, I attended my studies seriously, the more I learnt out of my Books, addiog still a desire to know more. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 6 He who thus still advaoeth in Iniquity deepneeth his deformed buie. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 289 All below, whether by Nature's Curse, Or Fate's Decree, degenerate still to worse. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 527 Thus still his courage, with his toils increas'd. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P.* *Dryden* Wks. II. 420 Whatever subjects employed his pen, he was still improving our measures &c. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 216 Its form unfolding as it still draws nigh. 1820 SHELLEY *Sky-lark* 10 Thou... singing still dost soar, and soaring ever singest.

† g. Indicating the continuance of a previous action or condition.

† a. Now (or at the time in question) as formerly. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tyndale* 38 But and if Tyndale wil nedis saye styll that I mocke out the Resurreccion. 1542 UOALT *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 255 b, If he came to any common plaies or opeo sightes, it is ye guise even yet still that reverence bee dooen to hym. 1589 to *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* V. 140 They take priests and other Catholics still very often; and now they begin to persecute also the scismatics. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* civ. For as you were when first you're eye, Such seemes your beautille still. 1620 REG. *Mag. Sig. Scot.* 783/1 Mineralis... quilibet hithertill bee lynin and still lvis obscure and hid within the bowellis and centre of the earth. 1629 in *Acts Parlt. Scot.* (1875) XII. 79/2 Wee are still of the same mind quich we did express to our former letter. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 164. P. 11 Their Tombs are still to be seco. 1760 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 103 P. 1 There still remain many words among us undefined. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* v. 52 But the reason is still to seek. 1778 MISS BURNBY *Evelina* xi. (1791) I. 27 Seeing me still very much flurried, he led me to a seat. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 462/2 The naval or rostral crown is still used with coats-of-arms. 1837 WHWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* III. iv. I. 207 Another writer on the same subject is Menelaus... whose three books on Spherics still remain. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 592 Bridgewater was one of the few towns which still had some Whig magistrates. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. xi. 626 One of those harmless prejudices that still linger round the person of the sovereign. 1893 *Law Times* XCIV. 559/2 In the

deed the consideration was left blank, and for all I know it is blank still. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VIII. 558 The still vaguely defined and very multiform affection seborrhoea. 1906 E. V. LUCAS *Wand. Lond.* i. 14 When I first came to London, Piccadilly still had its goat.

† quasi-adj. That still is snch. *rare.* Cf. Now 16, THEN 9 b.

1879 TROLOPE *Thackeray* 22 The then and still owners of that happy periodical.

† b. contextually. Now (or at the time in question) in contrast to the future; at present, as yet.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. 301 Hauing euer one Fruite ready to be plucked, and another coming forwards... that as some Reape, some are growing greene, others hudding forth, and some still in the floorish. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* 7. i. 5 The Jews construe it [Isa. xi. 6-8], of Christ still to come, and of his temporal Monarchy. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vicar* II. I wrote a similar epitaph for my wife, though still living. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xlv. A few large old trees, and many young ones still in their cages. 1827 FARAOAY *Chem. Manuf.* xxiv. 640 By sealing up the contracted aperture of the tube whilst it is still hot. 1849 SIR G. C. LEWIS *Let.* (1870) 213 This is still in fieri. 1854 MERREITH *Emilia* I. He had waxed precociously philosophic, when still a junior. 1874 GARNER *Short Hist.* II. § 1. 62 The greater part of English soil was still utterly uncultivated.

† c. After as before some point of time; in future as up to the present; further: Obs.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 9 Aod though you recyue it not at your owne wyl, knocke styll, call on and perseuer, and you shall not mysse. 1577 KENDALL *Flowers of Epigr.* 104 b, Poore haue I been, and poore I am, and poore still shall I bee. 1597-8 BACON *Ess. Regim. Health* (Arb.) 36 Discerne of the coming on of yeares, and thinke not to doe the same things still. 1611 BLOLE *Leod.* ix. 2 For if thou refuse to let them goe, and wilt hold them still, [etc.]. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. III. 216 If it fle from thee as swift as a Roe or Hinde, yet follow the clace still. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* IV. i. 1539 Oh! Death! thou gentle end of Human Sorrows still! Must my weary Eyelids vainly wake In tedious Expectation of thy Peace.

† d. Continuously in the same direction as before; further. Obs.

1602 REG. *Mag. Sig. Scot.* 456/2 Keipand the said dyke southeist throuch Henderstoun-burne, and thairfra still southeist keipand the said dyke till it cum to the merche. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 182 Our course lay still from Swallow Road. *Ibid.* 186 Thence we sailed still South. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 173 To keep still on southing as well as East. 1769 DE FOE's *Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) II. 365 Going still West, we came to Caermarthen.

† e. In addition; after the apparent ending of a series; yet.

1790 COWPER *Let.* 27 Feb. P.S. Still another P.S. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* I. § 27 There is one thought still, the saddest of all, bearing on this withholding of early help.

† f. In a further degree.

† a. Used to emphasize a comparative; = yet. 1730 *Let. to Sir W. Strickland rel. Coal Trade* 33 The Woodmongers Abuse... of a former Charter leaves still less Reason to fear they should succeed. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VII. 393 But the generosity of her mind... is what stings me most. And the more still, as it is now out of my power any way... to be even with her. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* V. 50 The lower part of the neck... is covered with still smaller feathers than those on the belly and back. 1788 J. BROWN tr. *Elem. Med.* I. 159 The sthenic diathesis, taking place in a high degree over the whole body, but in a still higher in the vessels of the skin. 1830 CARLYLE *Richter Again* *Ess.* 1840 II. 521 The two households stood like concave mirrors reflecting one another's keen hunger into a still keener for both. 1832 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* ix. 243 Returning to the spot next day, he heard the sound still louder than before. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. i. 494 But already that feeling had been indicated by still stronger and more terrible signs. 1834 PENNINGTON *Wichif* viii. 247 He expresses himself still more strongly in his unprinted writings. 1912 J. L. MYRES *Dawn of Hist.* viii. 174 The Late-Minoan period is more precisely dated still.

† b. Sometimes used where the comparative notion is merely implied. Now *rare* or Obs.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 229 The guilt being great, the feare doth still excede. 1697 *Cress D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 140 Their hands have no defect, they are little, white, and well shaped. Their large sleeves... still contribute to make them appear less. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* Ded., Whatever great Impressions an Englishman must have of Your Lordship, they who have heeo Conversant Abroad will find 'em still improved. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 233 P. 2 When thus much was obtained for him, their Minds still softened towards him. 1762 GOLDSM. *Nash* 47 Their mutton, butter, fish, and fowl, are all allowed to be excellent, and their cookery still exceeds their meat.

† c. With adverbative notion.

† a. [Developed from sense 4.] After or at the same time with some event or condition implied to be adverse; even then.

1669 STILLINGSP. *Serm.* xxxvi. Wks. 1710 I. 564 If we ask, Cannot good Men differ about some things, and yet be good still? Yes. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 27 P. 1 While they pant after Shade and Covert, they still affect to appear in the most glittering Scenes of Life. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 212 For 'e'en though vanquished, he could argue still. 1861 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 22 Nothing can make such a room healthy. Ventilation would improve it, but still it would be unhealthy.

† b. Quasi-conf. In spite of what has been stated or conceded; nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet. Sometimes preceded by *but*, or followed by *how-ever*.

1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 7 'Tis true, St. Giles's buried two and thirty, but still as there was but one of the Plague, People began to be easy. 1779 *Mirror* No. 66 Still, however, with all these precautions to introduce the thought in

a familiar and easy manner, he is aware of her displeasure. 1826 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. ii. 67, I know well That they who love their friends most tenderly Still bear their loss the best. 1820 MILNER *Suppl. Mem. Eng. Cath.* 14 It is the law of nature and of the gospel that we should obey the constituted authority of the state... Still this obedience has its limits. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess.* *Milton* v. 40 Still, however, there was another extreme which, though far less dangerous, was also to be avoided. 1837 P. KERRI *Bot. Lex.* 368 The quadrupeds, whose look, though prone, is still well suited to their form and condition. 1847 C. BRONTE *Fane Eyre* xvii. The soul... has an interpreter—often an unconscious, but still a truthful interpreter—in the eye. 1865 SWINBURNE *Chastelard* I. ii. (1894) 23 The legend is writ small; Still one makes out this—Cave—if you look. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* vii, I confess I lost hope as she spoke, still I begged for an interview with the incoming teacher.

† 7. Comb. and quasi-Comb. When qualifying an attributive adj., the adv. is usually hyphenated.

† a. In sense 1, the hyphenated collocations may be regarded as genuine combinations, but are rare.

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* viii. 6 The people refusethe still-rennioge water of Silo. 1897 *Standard* 2 Oct. 2/2 On the banks of the still-flowing Medway.

† b. In sense 3, 'always,' 'ever'.

Many instances of the quasi-combination resulting from the prefixing of the adv. to an adj. or ppl. adj. occur in Shakspeare, though the hyphen is rarely used in the early edd. In the 17th and 18th c. the use was common, but confined to poetry; in the 19th c. it scarcely occurs, this sense of the adv. having become rare even in verse. See also *STILL-GREEN* a.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 89 In silent wonder of still gazing eyes. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 229 To fetch dewe From the still-wet Bermoothes. 1597 BR. HALL *Sat.* II. ii. 30 To consume in vaine In latter Euen... Ill-smelling oyles, or some still-watching lights. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. vi. Monthly, we spend our still-repaired shine, And not forbid our virgin-waxen torch to burne and hlaie. 1603 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Microcosmos* 231 That still-closed hood of secrets. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. 1 *Vocat.* 553 On a still-rocking couch lies clear-ey'd Sleep. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VIII. xcii. 226 His religious Confessor (who hee could Cast, with what a violent access, This feuer of Ambition did molest His still-sick minde). 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XIII. 424 Thou still-wit-varying wretch! 1619 A. NEWMAN *Pleas. Vis. C. b.* Myseruantes haue... Still-living honors, and loud Fame. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1641 The generous still-improving mind. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VI. v. 6 Tardy pressure's still-increasing weight. 1761 GLOVER *Medea* II. vi. 56 The settled frowe, The still-renew'd upbraiding? 1780 COWPER *Progr. Error* 550 His still refuted quirks he still repeats. 1783 CRABBE *Village* II. 164 To hid the still-recurring thoughts depart. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 77 Each prim stiff phrase Of each old play, my still-new laughing-stock, Had meaning.

† c. In sense 4 a, 'now as before', quasi-combinations of this kind are still formed freely.

1609 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Holy Roode* I. 3, Thy still-fresh-bleeding Wounds. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* VI. cccii, As for the bughear Threat of Death, behold Its confutation in still-florid Me. 1732 *Belle Assemblée* II. 210 Kerme having seen his still-admir'd Leonora in the possession of what alone could make her happy. 1772 COWPER *Let. to J. Hill* 5 Nov. The only return I can make you, for your many acts of still-continued friendship. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* XIV. x. (1864) IX. 355 It is believed by a still-diminishing few that [etc.]. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 323 Most of these Psalms lament over the still-continuing abandonment to the Heathen. 1800 GROSS *Gild Merch.* I. 132 The still-existing Company of Merchants of Carlisle.

Still, obs. form of *STYLE v.*

† *Stilla-do*. Obs. ¹? Erron. var. *STILETTO*.

1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy d'Ambois* III. ii. 465 With any friend of yours Ie lay this poore Stilladoe lieere, against all the starres. That you did neuer good, but to doe ill.

† *Stillage* (sti'lédz), sb. Also 7 stilladage, 9 dial. stillige. [app. a. Du. *stellagie*, *stelladzie* (Kilian), now written *stellazje*, *stelladje*, *stellage*, scaffold, stand, f. *stellen* to place + Fr. suffix -age: see -AGE.]

1. *Brewing*. A stand for casks. Cf. *STILLING sb.* 1, *STILLION* 1.

1596 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) III. 5 In y^e buttury... a rounde old table and ij stillages for hier. 1688 HOLME *Ar-moury* III. xx. (Roxb.) 248/1 A stilladage in sellers, on which harrells are sett. 1800 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVIII. 337 And the tubs placed... upon a stillage, near to each other. 1883 *Lancs. Brewer's Price List*, Casks should be placed on stillage, hung downwards. 1889 W. WESTALL *Birch Dene* III. 28 10 one corner several casks on stillages.

2. In various industries, a stool or stand for keeping something from the ground.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Stillage*, a low stool that keeps cloths off the floor of a bleachery.

† *Stillage* (sti'lédz), v. dial. [f. *STILLAGE sb.*] *trans.* To place (a barrel of ale, etc.) on a stand ready for use.

1854 BRIERLEY *Tales & Sk. Lancs. Life* (1866) II. 82 There was a barrel of ale ordered to be stillaged at the door of the Blue Elephant.

† *Stillant*, a. Obs. [ad. L. *stillantem*, pp. prle. of *stillare* *STILL v.* 2.] Distilling, issuing in drops.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* v. 10 The first is either Stagnant, as standing Pooles, Ponds, Lakes... Or Stillant, viz. Springing or bursting forth of the bowels of the earth, as Wells, Fountains. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. ii. 37 Our Dons in blood, and won't heed Sancho's rules, But rides about the field which is all gules From his care stillant.

† *Stillatim*, adv. Obs. [L. *stillatim*, f. *stilla* a drop.] Drop by drop.

1668 EVELYN *Let. to Beale* 27 Aug. I... cause abundance of cold fountain-water to be poured upon me *stillatim*, for a good halfe-hour together. 184610 WORCESTER (citing FOSTER).

Stillation (stīl'ā-shən). *rare*°. [ad. L. *stillatōnem*, f. *stillare* to distil, issue in drops, f. *stilla* drop.] (See *quots.*)

1623 COCKERAM 1. *Stillation*, a dropping. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Stillation*, passage of a liquid drop by drop.

Stillatitious (stīl'ā-ti-ōs), *a.* [f. L. *stillatitius* falling in drops (f. *stillare*: see *prec.* and -*ITIOUS*) + -*OUS*.]

1. Falling in drops; issuing by drops. Also, † produced by falling in drops, as stalactites.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Stillatitious*, that drops or distils. 1758 BORSALOE *Nat. Hist. Cornu.* 110 Near the Holy-well... there are several stillatitious productions of a sparry kind. 1822-7 *Good Study Med.* (1829) V. 469 Strangury. Painful and stillatitious emission of urine.

†2. Produced by distillation. *Obs.*

1657 TOWNSON *Renou's Disp.* II. xiv. 70 As when Gems or Metals are extinguished in Wine-vinegar, pure or stillatitious matter. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 230 The Saline Corporcles of Stillatitious acid liquors. 1681 GREW *Museum Vit.* 8, i. 352 The Stillatitious Oil of Lawang Barque. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Stillatitious Oils* in Chymistry, are such as are Extracted out of Mixts, by the Force of Fire.

Hence *Stillatitiously adv.*, by drops.

1822-7 *Good Study Med.* (1829) II. 532 The urine will flow stillatitiously, and without ceasing.

Stillatory (stīl'ā-tōrī), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 stillatorie, 5 -tor, 5-6 stillatory, 6 stillatour, stillotore, stillator, stillatour, -tore, stillotorie, stillitary, -tore, stillathre, -tore, stillotorie, -ye, stilltory, -tnry, 6-7 stillitorie, 6-8 -tory, 7 stillatour, stillitorie, 6- stillatory. [ad. med. L. *stillatorium*, f. L. *stillare* to drip, distil: see -*ORY*.]

I. 1. A still. *Obs. exc. Hist. and fig.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* 27 His forehead dropped as a stillatorie Were ful of Plantayne and of Pariforie. 1460-70 *Ch. Quintessence* 11 Putte azen be watir in be stillatorie of circulaunce til 3e prynte it to so myche swetnes... as 3e dide be brennyngre watir. 1491 in *Acta Dom. Concil.* (1839) 150/2 Ane stillator price xij s. iiij d. 1508 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 137 For making of ane hos hed to ane stillatour of silvir weyand [etc.] 1530 in *Ancestor* (1904) XI. 182 Wynington heryth to his crest a stillatory siluer in a wreath. 1557 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 91 Item ij barrelles, one stillotore, x. 3ards of hempen cloth, xxi. 1566 DRANT *Termin.* iii. K vij. Mine eye, lyke stillitorie runs, and weepes. 1657 *Knares. Wills* (Surtees) II. 233, 1 Stillotorie. 1688 *Holme Armoury* tit. xx. (Roxb.) 232 Doctor Crato his stillatory for the preparing and drawing of water or oyle of Cynamon.

b. *fig.*

1579 TOWNSON *Colovin's Serm.* Tim. 329/1 This is another stillitorie of his where through Christ must passe. This is a meruelous alchumiste. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 443 For from the stillitorie of thy face excellng, Coms breath perfume that breedeth loue by smelling. 1652 BENLOWES *Theophilus To Ladies A.* 2, So, Stillatories be of Love; That, what was Vapour, may, by Virtue, Essence prove. 1879 MEREDITH *Egoist* I. Prelude 4 The remedy of your (rightful) affliction is here, through the stillatory of Comedy, and not in Science.

2. A place where distillery is carried on; a still-room; a still-house, distillery.

1602 PLAT *Delights Ladies Epist.* (1611) A 3, The Quince, Pomgranate, . . . Are here maintain'd, . . . For Ladies cosets and their stillatories. 1604 R. CAWDEY *Table Alph.* *Stillatorie*, a distilling place. 1624 WORTON *Elem. Archil.* I. 8 All Offices that require heat, as Kitchens, Stillatories. . . or the like would be Meridional. c 1710 CELIA FENNES *Diary* (1889) 7 So many little buildings apart from each other, . . . one for a stillatory. 1796 *Stat. Acc. Scot.* XVII. 294 Here is a stillatory which pays to the revenue £729 per annum.

3. *attrib.*

1561-2 in *Rep. Middleton MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm. 1912) 417 Paired to the symthe for makeyng and menyngye a locke for the stillatory howse dore. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xxvii. 156 Placed over the rest as a stillitory helme over the hodie.

†II. 4. = STILLICIDE. *Obs.*

1777 GOSTLING *Walks Canterb.* (ed. 2) 189 Stillatory is the name our workmen give to spaces between buildings. . . to receive the rain which runs from the roofs.

†**Stillatory**, *a. Obs.* [ad. med. L. *stillatōrius*, f. L. *stillare*: see STILLATION and -*ORY*. Cf. F. *stillatoire* (Cotgr. 1611).] *a.* Used in distilling. *b.* (See *quot.* 1656.)

1579 *Lanc. Wills* (Chatham Soc.) II. 125 Plate and butre stuffe with glasses stillatory. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Stillatory*, stilling, distilling, dropping.

Still-birth. [f. *STILL* *a.* + *BIRTH*, after *STILLBORN* *a.*] Birth of a still-born child; an instance of this. *Also fig.*

1785 COWPER *Lett. to J. Newton* 25 June, Dr. Johnson laughs at Savage for charging the still-birth of a poem of his upon the bookseller's delay. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* i. 6 None of it was ever the dreary still-birth of a mind of hearsays. 1889 A. NEWSOME *Elem. Vital Statistics* 61 Still-births are not registered in England. 1897 *Albion's Syd. Med.* II. 980 In other animals still-birth was a constant feature.

Still-born, *a.* [f. *STILL* *a.* + *BORN* *ppl. a.*]

1. Born lifeless; dead at birth; abortive. 1607 R. CHAREW (tr. *Estienne's World Wond.* 348 Restoring children to life, which were still borne. 1613 BR. HALL *Farwe. Serm.* Pr. Henry Wks. (1625) 462 If a child were heard cry, it is a lawful proofe of his living: else if he be dead, we say he is still-borne. 1622-3 in *Swayne Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 176, 1113 still borne Children 4 d. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 128 It is of importance that the still-

born children, and those who die before baptism, should also be registered. 1855 *Poultry Chron.* II. 436, I have often revived apparently still-born ducklings with whisky and water. 1911 *Act 1 & 2 Geo. V.* c. 6 § 4 If any person... falsely pretends that any child born alive was still-born... he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

2. *fig.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* I. iii. 64 Grant that our hopes (yet likely of faire byrth) Should be still-borne. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* Conf. Lady 6 Winds have their time to rage; but when they cease, The leavie-trees nod in a still-born peace. 1679 DRYDEN *Tr. & Cr.* i. ii. 4, I have with mighty anguish of my Soul Just at the Birth stifled this still-born sigh. 1709 *Tatler* No. 110 ¶ 7 Authors in Prose and Verse. 'Those of them who had produced any still-born Work. 1827 *NEELE Lit. Rem.* (1829) 22 It is a very common error to suppose that it ['Paradise Lost'] fell almost still-born from the press. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xxv. Those still-born quotations of our messmate Price, are most tryingly annoying. 1858 GREENE *Gunnery* Pref. p. iii, The numerous patents taken out during the last few years, most of which have fallen still-born. 1894 JEAFFRESON *Ek. Recoll.* I. viii. 135 [His] works one and all fell still-born from the press.

Still-burnt, *a.* [f. *STILL* *sb.* + *BURNT* *ppl. a.*] Of alcoholic spirits: Damaged by burning in the process of distillation. Hence (in Dicts.) *Still-burn v.*

1766 SMOLLETT *Trav. I.* 44 All the brandy which I have seen in Boulogne is new, fiery, and still-burnt. 1831 T. P. JONES *New Convers. Chem.* xv. 153 Spirituous liquors which are still-burnt and otherwise badly flavoured.

Stilled (stīld), *ppl. a.* [f. *STILL* *v.* + -*ED*.] Made quiet; quietened; silent.

1614 GORGES *Lucan* i. 26 And being layd, the stilled maine Reclames her mounted waiges againe. 1820 C. R. MATURIN *Melmoth* (1892) III. xxiv. 65 Murderers exchanging their stilled and midnight whispers. 1874 L. CARR *Jud. Guyenne* i. l. 10 The sweet rhythymical music, came chiming through the stilled air. 1883 MEREDITH *Poems & Lyrics*, *Melampus* xi. He drew the Master of harmonies, voiced or stilled, To seek him.

Stilled (stīld), *ppl. a.* [f. *STILL* *v.* + -*ED*.] = DISTILLED *ppl. a.*

a 1400 *Stockh. Medical MS.* i. 76 in *Anglia* XVIII. 237 Quan alle hese gresyes ben intake Stillid water per of lat make. 1542 BOOCORDE *Dynary* x. (1870) 252 Better it is to drynke with wyne styllid water. 1560 *HOLLAND Pliny* xv. xl. l. 464 Thereupon it is called Stilled pitch. 1633 HART *Dyle of Discreed* l. xv. 55 The stilled water of the plant [Marigold], is esteemed good for red eyes. 1728 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 2) 273 Then put in two or three spoonfuls of the same Syrup or still'd Water.

†**Stilledly**, *adv. Obs. rare* -1. [f. *STILLED* *ppl. a.* + -*LY*.] In a stilled manner; quietly. c 1295 *LAY.* 14101 Ofte heo stilleddliche spæked & spiliēd mid runen.

Stillehed: see STILLHEAD. *Obs.*

Stilleli, -lich(e), -like, *obs. forms of STILLY.*

Stillen, var. STEELEN *a.*; *obs. f. STILLING* *sb.*

Stiller (stīl'ər), [f. *STILL* *v.* + -*ER*.]

1. One who or something which makes still. 1608 J. KING *Serm. St. Mary's, Oxf.* 27 The stiller of wars, and extinguisher of rebellions. 1845-6 TREXCH *Hulst. Lect. Ser.* i. l. 157 The stiller of creation's groans. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 292/1 That is your true stiller of tempests.

2. (See *quots.*)

1862 C. C. ROBINSON *Dial. Leeds* 422 *Stiller*, a piece of wood placed on the surface of water in a pail to steady it, when carried any distance. 1874 R. G. WHITE *Words & Uses* 213 Floating on the top of the water was a disc of wood a little less in diameter than the rim of the pail. 'What's that, my lass?' he asked. 'That?' (with surprise); 'why, that's a stiller.'

Stiller (stīl'ər), [f. *STILL* *v.* + -*ER*.] One who distils; a distiller.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Trens. Fr. Tong. Chapelier*, . . . a stiller. 1615 in *Issues of Exch.* (1836) 328 To the stiller for his ordinary allowances in stilling of waters. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* i. ii. (1760) 20 How far the fine stiller may profit by it, well deserves his Attention. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 260/1 He was a poacher and a stiller of whisky of course.

†**Stillery**, *Obs.* Also 7 stillary. [f. *STILL* *v.* + -*ERY*.]

1. ? A still. In *quots. fig.*

1595 CHAPMAN *Ovid's Bang. Sence* B 4 b, Thus should I be her notes, before they be: While in her blood they sitte with fiery wings Not vapord in her voyces stillerie. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Dallered* 445 Causing a moist Brain, by unceast supply Of Rheums still drawn to th' hodie's Stillary. 1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* II. ii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* IV. 142 That stillary of all infectious sinnes.

2. A distillery.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 353 In it also the farm-buildings, together with the brewery and stillery. 1804 T. TROTTER *Ess. Drunkenness* i. 6 Abundance of corn, was again, for the sake of taxation, converted into poisonous spirits, by opening the stilleries.

Stillet, *obs. form of STYLET.*

†**Still-green**, *a. Obs.* [f. *STILL* *adv.* + *GREEN* *a.*] = EVERGREEN *a.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* t. iii. 931 Still-green Laurel shall be still thy Lot. 1603 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Microcosm.* *Exaltie* 249 A gloomy Bowre of still-green Baies. 1665 J. REX *Flora* 16 We will conclude with two other Greens, which in their beautiful still-green leaves much resemble them.

†**Still-head**, *Obs. rare* -1. In 4 stillehede.

[f. *STILL* *a.* + *HEAD*.] Quietness. 1340 *Ayenb.* 142 Pous bign' be zaule to louie onhede and stillehede.

Still-head. [f. *STILL* *sb.* + *HEAD* *sb.*]

1. The cap, helm, or upper compartment of a still or alembic.

1694 *Act 6 & 7 Will. & M.* c. 18 § 1 Bottles. . . Called Rounds, Squares, Receivers, Retorts, Voli-heads, Still-heads. c 1770 MRS. GLASS *Compl. Confectioner* 282 Also lute the nose of the still-head to the worm. 1798 *Reper. Artis & Manuf.* (1799) X. 290 The improved patee still-head. 1856 *Debates Jamaica Assembly* I. 87 The still, the worm, the still-head, . . . [etc.] shall be forfeited. 1866 SIR T. SEATON *From Cadet to Col.* I. ix. 277 This was my still, and a smaller pot, whose mouth would just go inside the larger, formed the still-head.

b. At the still-head: an expression used with reference to the collection of the spirit dnty before the spirit has left the distillery.

1743 *Johnson's Wks.* (1789) *Debates* II. 326 By the oew Bill a small Duty per gallon was laid on at the Still-head. 1878 *LECKY Eng. in 18th C.* (1883) I. 480 Lowering the duty on . . . spirits to 1d. in the gallon, levied at the still-head.

attrib. 1850 *Direct. Rev. Off. N.W. Prov.* 224 Licensed venders, who are bound to pay the still-head duty on the quantity of liquor for which the license is granted.

2. Comb. still-headsman, a workman in charge of a still-head.

1887 *Scott. Lender* 17 Nov. 5 Peter Paris, still-headsman.

Still-house. [f. *STILL* *sb.* + *HOUSE* *sb.*] A building in which distillation is carried on; a distillery. † See also *quots. a* 1734 (cf. *STILL-ROOM* b).

1558 in *Feuillat Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 47 One Still-house in the passage leading to the garden. 1617 MORAYSON *Itin.* I. 59 This Gentleman had a very faire Library, full of excellent bookes, and a like faire still-house. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3048/4 At Chichester . . . is a convenient Still-house ready fitted with Stills, Coppers, Hoppens, Mill and Mill-house, . . . to be Lett. a 1734 *NORTH LIVES, Life & North* (1744) 249 [The custom] was for the . . . Gentleman Officers to meet every Morning in a Sort of Still-house, where a good Woman provided them with their Liquors as they liked best; and this they called their Coffee-house. a 1812 J. BARLOW *Poem on Hasty Pudding* (Bartlett) Joys that the vineyard and the still-house bring.

attrib. 1624 in *Archæologia* XLVIII. 151 In the still house chamber, one standing bedstead. 1856 *Debates Jamaica Assembly* I. 87 The Hon. Gentleman himself, would not be eligible for the situation of a Still-house book keeper.

Still hunt, *sb. U.S.* [f. *STILL* *a.* + *HUNT* *sb.*]

1. A pursuit for game in a stealthy manner or under cover; stalking.

1860 MAYNE *Reio Hunter's Feast* xvii, It was to be a 'still' hunt, and we went afoot. 1861 G. F. BERKELEY *Eng. Sportsman* xiv. 261 They started to a still hunt.

2. *transf.* The pursuit of any object quietly and cautiously; *esp.* (see *quot.* 1890).

1890 C. L. NORTON *Polit. Americanism* 109 *Still Hunt*, originally a sporting term, but applied during the campaign of 1876 to political methods conducted in secret, or under-handed methods. 1893 *Lightning* 9 Feb. 9/2 We go on the 'still-hunt' principle.

Still-hunt, *v. U.S.* [Back-formation from *STILL-HUNTING* *vbl. sb.*]

1. *trans.* To hunt in a stealthy manner; to stalk.

1877 C. HALLOCK *Sportsman's Gazetteer* 81 (Cent.) The best time to still-hunt deer is just before sunset, when they come down from the hills to drink. 1885 ROOSEVELT *Hunting Trips* 327 (Cent.) The only way to get one [a grizzly] is to put on moccasins and still-hunt it in its own haunts.

2. *intr.* To hunt for game in a stealthy manner.

1881 *Scribner's Monthly* XXII. 859/1 On rainy days, we go out from camp, singly, and 'still-hunt' for deer. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 261/1, I was not still-hunting, though I made but slight disturbance.

Still-hunter, *U.S.* [Formed as *prec.*: see -*ER*.] One who hunts game in a quiet or stealthy manner; a stalker.

1831 AUGUSTIN *Ornith.* I. 335 We shall therefore suppose that we are now about to follow the true hunter, as the Still Hunter is also called. 1895 *Outing* XXVI. 64/2 He hated that weapon with all the unreasonable pertinacity of the old school of still-hunters. 1904 T. S. VAN DYKE (*title*) *The Still-hunter*.

Still-hunting, *vbl. sb. U.S.* [f. *STILL* *a.* + *HUNTING* *vbl. sb.*] The practice of hunting game in a stealthy and noiseless manner.

1831 AUGUSTIN *Ornith.* I. 335 Still Hunting is followed as a kind of trade by most of our frontier men. 1847 RUXTON *Adv. Mexico* xxxii. 30r There are two methods of hunting buffalo—one on horseback, . . . the other by 'still hunting', that is, 'approaching', or stalking, by taking advantage of the wind and any cover the ground affords. 1860 MAYNE *Reio Hunter's Feast* xxiii, The simplest and most common is that which is termed 'still' hunting.

Still-hunting: see *STILL* *sb.* 1.

Stilliard (e, *obs. forms of STEELYARD* 1, 2.

†**Stilliard** (e, *pl. Obs. rare.* [f. *stilliard* *STEELYARD* 1 + *F.* suffix -*oir* = -*ESE*.] A name given to the Merchants of the Steelyard.

1552 *Acts Prisy Council* N. S. IV. 93 A lettre to William Sydney, Customer of London, to suffer the Stilliardys to lade for the parties of beyonde the sea certaine cloth.

Stillic, *stillich* (e, *obs. forms of STILLY.*

Stillicide (stīl'isid), *Also 7 stillicid.* [Anglicized form of *STILLICIUM*.]

1. A falling of water, etc. in drops; a succession of drops. *Now rare.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 24 Wee see it also in the Stillicides of water, which if ther be water enough to follow, will Drawe themselves into a small thred, because they will not discontinue. a 1651 CULVERWELL *L. Nat.* etc. II. vi. (1654) 161 Those fallings down of water, that thred and spin themselves into such slender stillicides. 1657 TOWNSON *Renou's Disp.* 192 To Irrigation we may refer the Stillicide or Laver of

medicated waters. 1898 HARVY *Wessex Poems* 156 In the mated measured note Of, a lone cave's stillicide.

2. *Civil and Scots Law.* The dropping of rain-water from the eaves of a house upon another's land or roof; the right or the servitude relating to this.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Stillicide, the dropping of the Eaves of an house. 1681 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* xvii. vii. 342 The next positive. City-servitude is, of Stillicides or Sinks; Stillicide is the easing-drop which falleth off any house [etc.]. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 222 No proprietor can build, so as to throw the rain water falling from his own house immediately upon his neighbour's ground, without a special servitude, which is called of stillicide.

Stillicidious, *a.* ? *Obs rare*—1. [f. STILLICIDIUM + -OUS.] Produced by a falling in drops.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. 56 Crystall is. in some places not much unlike the stitious or stillicidious dependencies of Ice. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

|| **Stillicidium** (stilisi'diŋm). Pl. -cidia. [L. f. *stilla* drop + *cid-* weakened root of *cadere* to fall.]

1. *Civil Law.* = STILLICIDE.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Stillicidium*, the Droppings of the Eaves of an House. 1765-8 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* ii. ix. 309. 1892 KATH. GOULD *Tr. Convers. Dollinger* i. 5 The stillicide of the Romans, did not interest me in the least.

2. *Path.* A morbid dropping or trickling.

1791 G. WALLIS *Mother's Med.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Vagina*, They [polypous tumours in the vagina] are attended with perpetual stillicidium from the vagina. 1876 BARTHOLOMEW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 408 A constant stillicidium of semen. 1876 *Tr. Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 94 Stillicidium and catarrh of the lachrymal ducts.

† **Stillie**, *a.* *Her. Obs.* [f. L. *stilla* drop, after BARRY, CHECKY, etc.] Besprinkled with drops.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* ii. 88h, The feldie is Verte, Stillie, d'Argente.

† **Stillified**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [f. STILL v. 2 + -(-)FY + -ED 1.] Distilled.

1608 ROWLANDS *Humors Looking Gl.* B 4 h, Tobacco's stillified stink.

Stilliform (stilif'orm), *a.* [f. L. *stilla* a drop + -FORM.] Drop-shaped. In recent Dicts.

Stilling (stil'ing), *sb.* 1 Also 7 steeling (e, stilling, stilling, 8 stillen. See also STILLION. [Perh. corruptly a. Du. *steling* stand, scaffold, f. *stellen* to place. Cf. STILLAGE.] A stand for a cask, a gantry.

1604 *Ball. Coll. Oxf. Acc.* (MS.), Item, to Goldige [a carpenter] for making stillings for beare, and other works, vii s. 1665 in Halliwell *Acc. Collect. Bills* etc. (1832) 17 In the strong Beere Seller. A stilling. 1743 *Land & Country Brewer* iii. (ed. 2) 235 They roll and tumble the Barrel backwards and forwards up and down on a Stilling. 1827 SIR J. BARRINGTON *Pers. Sk.* II. 49 Very like a beer barrel on its stilling. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Stilling*, a stand for casks. A stillion.

Stilling (stil'ing), *sb.* 2 *Mining.* [Of obscure origin.] (See quotes.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 240 *Stilling*, the walling of a shaft within the tubbing above the stone head. 1899 BARRING-GOULD *Bk. West II. Cornw.* v. 63 [Tin mining] The walling on each side of a *tye* or *adit* is called *stilling*.

Stilling (stil'ing), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. STILL v. 1 + -ING 1.] The action of making still; quietening; calming.

1530 PALSGR. 276/1 *Stylling* or *apeysing*, *apaisement*. 1622 HAKEWILL *David's Vow* vii. 258 A deceit. which Nurses use for the stilling of their Children. c. 1698 LOCKE *Cond. Understand.* § xlv, Thus some trivial sentence, or a scrap of poetry, will sometimes get into men's heads, and makes such a chiming there, that there is no stilling of it. 1792 MRS. D'ARNAVY *Lett.* 20 Dec., The pretended friends of the people... wait but the stilling of the present ferment of royalty to come forth. 1846 FRENCH *Nirac* xix. 310 They... might pluck the ripe ears for the stilling of their present hunger. 1863 MISS WHATELY *Ragged Life in Egypt* 200 It is beautiful when the sun draws in his fiery shafts to watch the stilling of the air.

Stilling (stil'ing), *vbl. sb.* 2 Also 6 steeling, steylling, stilling, -yng. [f. STILL v. 2 + -ING 1.]

† 1. The action of the verb STILL 2; distillation. 1477 NORTON *Ordin. Aleh.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 79 Liquor is in manie manners found. Some with stilling, as Waters be made. 1573-80 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 115 The knowledge of stilling is one pretie feat. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 554, I appeal to your selves, if your Wort would not have turned sower, and of no use or virtue, except for Stillig.

attrib. 1545 in R. H. Lathbury *Denham, Bucks* (1904) 339 All the shelves and formes that are in the stilling house. 1573 in *Rep. Middleton MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm. 1911) 438 To the cater, for the exchange of a steeling pott, iij s. 1596 in *Archæologia LXIV.* 375 For 1 dor in 3v steylling house. 1600 SUFFOLK *Country Farm* in. lxiv. 578 The stilling vessels. 1840 LIEBIG'S *Org. Chem. Relat. Agric.* 294 The wine in the stilling-casks.

b. *Ireland.* Illicit distillation of spirits.

1896 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 470/5 The Roman Catholic Bishop of Raphoe... has done more to stamp out 'stilling' than the R. I. C. could accomplish in a generation. 1912 *Ibid.* Dec. 787/2 Many parts of the Blue Ridge have long been notorious for the stilling which was carried on there, mostly on the illicit plan.

† 2. Dropping or trickling. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 276/1 *Stylling* or droppying of lycour, *distillation*. 1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Catarrius*, a rewme or styllunge downe of water or flemme from the heed. 1576 BAKER *Gesner's Jewell of Health* 4 The yelow seeds within the Rose... boyled in Wyne and drunke, doth staye... the styllings downe to the Gummes.

Stilling (stil'ing), *ppl. a.* 1 [f. STILL v. 1 + -ING 2.] That makes still; quietening; calming.

1635 SINARS *Serm.* *John* xiv. 1 (1636) 35 Thus faith becomes

a quieting and a stilling grace. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* ii. (1847) 18 More stilling than very silence. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* III. 126 There is something so stilling in the far placidity of the high stars. 1902 *Academy* 22 Mar. 324/1 The touch like a stilling finger, The whisper, the sigh.

† **Stilling**, *ppl. a.* 2 *Obs.* [f. STILL v. 2 + -ING 2.] Trickling or falling in drops; distilling.

a. 1542 WYATT *Poems*, 'Process of time' 6 And yet an hert that sems so tender receveth no drop of the stilling teres that [etc.]. 1665 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* i. (1593) 9 And on his feathers and his breast a stilling dew did sticke.

Stillion (stil'ion). ? *var. of STILLING sb.* 1

1. A stand for a cask; a gantry. Also, a stand or frame on which pottery is placed in the drying kiln (Knight).

1803 *Ann. Reg.*, *Chron.* 396/2 Mr. Madden... had water and beer butt thrown flat from the stillions. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 383 The casks are raised upon gawntrees or stillions. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2386 *Stillion*, a stand for casks. The rounds or cleansing vats of a brewery stand on stillions in a trough which conveys away the overflowing yeast.

2. (See quot. 1836.)

1826 *Art of Brewing* (ed. 2) 6 The beer... not suffered to remain in small quantities in the stillions or other utensils. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* v. 404/2 A trough or stillion to catch the yeast. 1871 G. SCANNELL *Breweries & Maltings* xv. 74 The yeast finding its way the best way it can into the stillion beneath.

Stillish (stil'ish), *a.* [+ -ISH.] Somewhat still.

1648 HEXHAM II, *Stilachtigh*, ofte een weynigh stil, Stillish, or somewhat Still. 1894 C. L. MORGAN in *Nature* 6 Dec. 127/1 One [limpet] was observed to make a short excursion from and to return to its scar under stillish water.

Stillitorie, -ory (e, obs. ff. STILLATORY).

Still life. [f. STILL a. + LIFE sb., after Dn. *stilleven* (in the 17th c. also *stilktaand leven*, *stilleghend leven*). Cf. G. *stilleben*, in the 18th c. *stilleghende sachen* (Zedler 1744).

The Du. expressions have been found only in the sense explained below, but it is presumed that they were originally applied to representations not of inanimate objects but of living things portrayed in a state of rest.]

Inanimate objects, such as fruits, flowers, dead game, vessels, etc., as represented in painting. (For other uses see STILL a. § b.)

1695 [R. GRAHAM] *Short Acc. Painters in Dryden's Du. Jresney's Art Paint.* 277 His peculiar happiness in expressing all sorts of Animals, Fruit, Flowers, and the Still-life. 1701 WANLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2004 In the Still life indeed, the Eye is quickly deceived. 1706 *Tr. De Piles' Art Paint.* 440 Kneller... did also several Pieces in Still-Life exceedingly well. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd. Paint.* (1766) III. 19 He painted still-life, oranges and lemons, plate, damask curtains, cloths of gold, and that medley of familiar objects that strike the ignorant vulgar. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 51 Still-life is the exact imitation of immobile objects, such as fruit, flowers, and eatables.

attrib. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* VI. 387 Landscapists and still-life painters ought to go through a course of real drawing. 1887 W. P. FRITH *Autobiog.* i. iv. 52 He still insisted that I should paint a composition of still-life objects. 1898 GOSSE *Short Hist. Mod. Engl. Lit.* vii. 236 But these pedestrian studies of nature had no position in them; they were but passages of an inventory or a still-life painting.

Stillness (stil'nēs). [OE. *stihnes*, -nys, f. *stille* adj. See STILL a. and -NESS. Cf. OHG. *stihissi*.] The condition or quality of being still.

1. Absence of movement or physical disturbance; motionlessness.

c. 1000 ÆLFRED *Saints' Lives* xxxi. 1053 Heo oncnæow sona þæt heo alysed was and læg aþenod seforan his fotum on-fangenre stihnesse. c. 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 475/2 *Stihnesse*, wytheowt mevyngre, *tranquillitas*. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 363/2 *Malacia*, calmnesse or stillnesse of the sea. 1617 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* iv. xviii. (ed. 3) 498 A pleasant Riuier of fresh water, if it may not rather be called a Lake for the stillnesse. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* ii. 20 They will admire as much at the stillness of our station, and dulness of our constant dwelling in one place. 1711 SWIFT *Cond. Allies* 10 If a House be on fire... those at next Door may escape, by a Shower from Heaven, or the stillness of the Weather. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 614/1 The capacity of health and sickness is the same; of stillness and movement; of being raised up and of falling down. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Deronda* vii. The background of green and grey stillness. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* ii. She... would have been rather handsome but for her extreme stillness, coldness, and want of colour. 1898 FLOR. MONTGOMERY *Tony* 19 The stillness of his figure and his utter silence. 1908 [MISS F. FOWLER] *Betw. Trent & Aneholme* 12 The stillness often betokens rain.

2. Freedom from tumult, strife, or agitation; tranquillity.

c. 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* vii. § 1 Forðæm þu eart eac nu of þine stihnesse aþforfen. a. 1122 O. E. *Chron.* (MS. C.) an. 1065, Her wearð Harold ead to kyngre gehalgod & he lytle stihnesse þar on gehæd þa hwile þe he ricces weold. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 He scal... beon on eorðnesse anred and eadmod on stihnesse. 1388 WCLIF *Isa.* xxxii. 17 The tilthe of rihtfulness schal be stihnesse and sikernes. 1663 PATRICK *Parab.* *Pilgrim* xvii. (1687) 166 Prayer is the silence of our Souls: the stillness and calm of all our Passions. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* iv. 150 On my Mind A passive stillness is enjoined. 1828 LYTON *Pellham* xliii. That air of perfect repose—the stillness of a deep soul, which rests over their writings. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* i. I love quietness, stillness—heing with a few people I like.

3. Silence; freedom from noise; abstinence from speech, taciturnity.

c. 1050 in Assmann *Agg. Hom.* xii. 7 þæt we... mid micelre eadmodnesse & stihnesse us to urum drihtne gehiddan. a. 1225 *Anr.* R. 136 Of þisse stihnesse he spekeð þer biuoren

lutel. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* ii. pr. i. l. 2 After that she hadde gadered by attempere stillnesse [*modesta taciturnitate*] myn attentiuon. c. 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 475/2 *Stihnesse*, nowt spekyngre... *taciturnitas*, *silencium*. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. l. 56 Soft stillnes, and the night become the tutches of sweet harmonie. 1663 PATRICK *Parab.* *Pilgrim* (1687) 177 Who all this while had been in a profound stillness. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 6 All the air a solemn stillness holds. 1784 J. KING *Cook's 3rd Voy.* v. iv. 111. 55 We afterward saw the natives flying, the boats retire from the shore, and passing and repassing, in great stillness, between the ships. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* i. 425 A certain stillness and gravity of manner, perhaps in some degree peculiar to commercial people. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *Quaker's Meeting*, What is the stillness of the desert, compared with this place? 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xii, The darkness and the deep stillness of the room were very solemn. 1843 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) i. 28 Wordsworth, read in the stillness of a mountain hollow, has the force of the mountain waters. 1892 KIRLING *Barrack-room Ballads* 174 They are lifting their heads in the stillness to yelp at the English flag!

† b. *Secrecy. Obs.*

a. 1400 *Hymns Virgin* etc. (1895) 120 Stele þou nougt þi neighbors þing, Noughur wiþ stillnesse ne wiþ strif. a. 1779 WANNERTON *Serm.* vi. Wks. 1788 V. 105 In all the depth and stillness of Politics.

4. Quietness of temper or behaviour; freedom from turbulence or self-assertion. (See also STILL a. 4 d.)

a. 1225 *Anr.* R. 414 Marie dole is stillnesse and reste of alle wordles noise. c. 1412 HOCCELEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1013 But we labour in trouailous stillnesse. a. 1564 BECON *Commun. Script.* Wks. III. 93 The Goodman with stillnesse and patience taryeth for y^e health of the Lorde. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iii. 1. 4 In Peace, there's nothing so becomes a man, As modest stillnesse, and lumilitie. 1738 WESLEY *Hymns* 'Meek, patient Lamb of God' ii, Give me in Stillness to sustaine Whate'er thy Wisdom shall ordaine. 1745—*Anr.* Ch. 19 Your Notion of True Stillness is, 'A patient waiting upon God'.

Stillatorie, ol s. f. STILLATORY.

Still-room. [STILL sb. 1] *a. Hist.* Originally, a room in a house in which a still was kept for the distillation of perfumes and cordials. b. In later use, a room in which preserves, cakes, liqueurs, etc. are kept, and tea, coffee, etc. are prepared. Also *attrib.* in *still-room maid, window*.

c. 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1881) 299 On one side is a building, a summer parlour for a still room. 1810 MALONE *Lett.* 30 Jan. in *Winham Papers* II. 367 Pray, what is the precise notion of a still-room...? I imagine it is a house-keeper's room, where china and stores are kept... I never once heard the word, till I heard it used by n lady, a few months ago. 1833 LOUNSON *Encycl. Archit.* § 1698 A door in the house-keeper's room should open into the still-room, in which the housekeeper, assisted by the still-room maid, would make preserves, cakes, &c. 1853 DICKENS *etc. Househ. Words* Christm. No. 2/2 She used to give him a good-humoured look out of her still-room window sometimes. 1858 THACKERAY *Virgin* xlv, A hundred years ago, every lady in the country had her still-room, and her medicine-chest, her pills, powders, potions, for all the village round. 1862 *Draper & Clothier* III. 9/2 This agreeable lady... announced herself as 'Mrs. Brown, the still-room maid'... Mrs. Brown had to take charge of vast quantities of stores in daily use,—goods sent in from grocers, oilmen, chandlers, and tradesmen of that class. 1865 J. B. HARWOOD *Lady Flavia* xlv, There was habbling in milliners' work-rooms, and in what are facetiously called the still-rooms of country mansions. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 10 Sept. 106 Still-room Maid... wanted immediately. 1906 *H. estim. Gaz.* 7 June 12/2 The still-room of the House of Commons is badly situated, and has but a small window through which to pass supplies.

† **Stillsitting**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [f. STILL adv. + SITTING vbl. sb.] Sitting still, inactivity. So † **Stillsitting** *ppl. a.*, that sits still, sedentary.

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxx. 15 With stillsitting and rest shal ye be healed. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 3/4 That man which laboureth [will be cured] easier then a stillsitting and idle person.

Still-stand. [f. STILL a. + STAND sb. So Du. *stilstand*, G. *stiltstand*.]

1. A stand-still. *rare.* Also spec. in *Path.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. iii. 64 As with the Tyde, swell'd vp vnto his height, that makes a still-stand, running neyther way. 1837 CANLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. iii. i, And so, towards the end of 1783, matters threaten to come to a still-stand. 1878 M. FOSTER *Physiol.* iii. v. § 2 (ed. 2) 479 The lymph hearts remained in a (diastolic) still-stand. 1885 T. L. BRUNTON *Text-bk. Pharmacol.* etc. xxxiii. 912 The systolic stillstand is removed, and pulsation again recommences.

† 2. *spec.* [Alter G. (*Waffen*) *stiltstand*, Du. *stilstand* (*van wapenen*).] An armistice. *Obs.*

1637 R. MONRO *Expd.* i. 74 A still-stand or cessation of Armes was concluded on by both parties, for a fortnights time. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* xi, During a still-stand of arms.

Still water. [f. STILL a. + WATER sb.]

1. = SLACK-WATER 1.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acid.* *Yng. Seamen* 17 It flows quarter flood, high water, or a still water. 1791 SKEATON *Engraving* L. § 3 The change of direction or time of Still Water. 1808 FORTVTH *Beauties* Sept. V. 33 According as it is new made, half run, or approaching to still water.

2. (See quotes.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Still Water*... is also used for water under the lee of headlands, or where there is neither tide nor current. 1896 *Trans. Roy. Soc. Canada* II. ii. 210 Stillwater... A smooth place in a stream which is usually rough.

3. *attrib.*

1758 *Descr. Thames* 187 The Tench is a Still-water Fish, and delights in Ponds more than Rivers. 1834 *Oxf. Univ. Mag.* i. 307 Artificial canals or rather still-water

navigation. 1889 *Welch Text Bk. Naval Archit.* iii. 60 If a ship happens to fall in with waves having a period twice that of her own natural or still-water period, she will infallibly capsize after the passage of a few waves.

† **Stillworth**, *a. Obs.* [app. f. *STILL a.* + *-worth* after *STALWORTH*.] Peaceful.

† 1275 *LAV.* 12834 And stilleworpe [e 1205 þa æhte] wifmen wemenne cþodes dede huc on.

Stilly (stīlī), *a.* [f. *STILL a.* + *-ly*.]

In the modern sense 2 the word may have been suggested by *STILLY adv.* It may, however, be a distinct word, f. *STILL a.* or *STIL* sb. + *-y*. Cf. *PALV a.*]

† 1. Secret. (Frequent in Laymann.) *Obs.*

† 1205 *LAV.* 2374 [He] mid stilleliche gionne brohte Æstild þer inne. *Ibid.* 17776 Forð wende þe swike... & spec wið his monnen mid stilleliche rune.

2. Characterized by stillness. Chiefly *poet.*

1776 *MICHELLE tr. Camoens' Lusiad* 386 Not a blast may shake its fluttering pinions o'er the stilly lake. 1795 *COLERIDGE Eolian Harp* 11 The stilly murmur of the distant Sea Tells us of silence. 1811 *SHELLEY St. Irvyne* iii. Pr. Wks. 1838 I. 153 The wind sighed moaningly along the stilly colonnades. 1815 *MOORE Nat. Aids*, Oft, in the stilly night, Ere Slumber's chain has bound me. 1816 *BRACKENRIDGE Jynl.* 13 Several deer... seemed to move across this stilly scene, like the shadows of the phantasmagoria. 1830 *TENNYSON Recoll. Arab. Nts.* 103 Many a shadow-chequer'd lawn Full of the city's stilly sound. 1841 *LEVER O'Malley lxxix*, How the pale and stilly figure counts over the hours. 1855 *W. G. PALGRAVE Arabia* I. 305 This dry and stilly region. 1889 *HISSEY Tour Phaeton* 59 A stilly sheet of water.

Stilly (stīlī), *adv.* Forms: 1 *stillice*, 2 *stillice*, 3 *stillice*, 4 *stillice*, 5 *stillice*, 6 *stillice*, 7 *stillice*, 8 *stillice*, 9 *stillice*, 10 *stillice*, 11 *stillice*, 12 *stillice*, 13 *stillice*, 14 *stillice*, 15 *stillice*, 16 *stillice*, 17 *stillice*, 18 *stillice*, 19 *stillice*, 20 *stillice*, 21 *stillice*, 22 *stillice*, 23 *stillice*, 24 *stillice*, 25 *stillice*, 26 *stillice*, 27 *stillice*, 28 *stillice*, 29 *stillice*, 30 *stillice*, 31 *stillice*, 32 *stillice*, 33 *stillice*, 34 *stillice*, 35 *stillice*, 36 *stillice*, 37 *stillice*, 38 *stillice*, 39 *stillice*, 40 *stillice*, 41 *stillice*, 42 *stillice*, 43 *stillice*, 44 *stillice*, 45 *stillice*, 46 *stillice*, 47 *stillice*, 48 *stillice*, 49 *stillice*, 50 *stillice*, 51 *stillice*, 52 *stillice*, 53 *stillice*, 54 *stillice*, 55 *stillice*, 56 *stillice*, 57 *stillice*, 58 *stillice*, 59 *stillice*, 60 *stillice*, 61 *stillice*, 62 *stillice*, 63 *stillice*, 64 *stillice*, 65 *stillice*, 66 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*stillice*, 689 *stillice*, 690 *stillice*, 691 *stillice*, 692 *stillice*, 693 *stillice*, 694 *stillice*, 695 *stillice*, 696 *stillice*, 697 *stillice*, 698 *stillice*, 699 *stillice*, 700 *stillice*, 701 *stillice*, 702 *stillice*, 703 *stillice*, 704 *stillice*, 705 *stillice*, 706 *stillice*, 707 *stillice*, 708 *stillice*, 709 *stillice*, 710 *stillice*, 711 *stillice*, 712 *stillice*, 713 *stillice*, 714 *stillice*, 715 *stillice*, 716 *stillice*, 717 *stillice*, 718 *stillice*, 719 *stillice*, 720 *stillice*, 721 *stillice*, 722 *stillice*, 723 *stillice*, 724 *stillice*, 725 *stillice*, 726 *stillice*, 727 *stillice*, 728 *stillice*, 729 *stillice*, 730 *stillice*, 731 *stillice*, 732 *stillice*, 733 *stillice*, 734 *stillice*, 735 *stillice*, 736 *stillice*, 737 *stillice*, 738 *stillice*, 739 *stillice*, 740 *stillice*, 741 *stillice*, 742 *stillice*, 743 *stillice*, 744 *stillice*, 745 *stillice*, 746 *stillice*, 747 *stillice*, 748 *stillice*, 749 *stillice*, 750 *stillice*, 751 *stillice*, 752 *stillice*, 753 *stillice*, 754 *stillice*, 755 *stillice*, 756 *stillice*, 757 *stillice*, 758 *stillice*, 759 *stillice*, 760 *stillice*, 761 *stillice*, 762 *stillice*, 763 *stillice*, 764 *stillice*, 765 *stillice*, 766 *stillice*, 767 *stillice*, 768 *stillice*, 769 *stillice*, 770 *stillice*, 771 *stillice*, 772 *stillice*, 773 *stillice*, 774 *stillice*, 775 *stillice*, 776 *stillice*, 777 *stillice*, 778 *stillice*, 779 *stillice*, 780 *stillice*, 781 *stillice*, 782 *stillice*, 783 *stillice*, 784 *stillice*, 785 *stillice*, 786 *stillice*, 787 *stillice*, 788 *stillice*, 789 *stillice*, 790 *stillice*, 791 *stillice*, 792 *stillice*, 793 *stillice*, 794 *stillice*, 795 *stillice*, 796 *stillice*, 797 *stillice*, 798 *stillice*, 799 *stillice*, 800 *stillice*, 801 *stillice*, 802 *stillice*, 803 *stillice*, 804 *stillice*, 805 *stillice*, 806 *stillice*, 807 *stillice*, 808 *stillice*, 809 *stillice*, 810 *stillice*, 811 *stillice*, 812 *stillice*, 813 *stillice*, 814 *stillice*, 815 *stillice*, 816 *stillice*, 817 *stillice*, 818 *stillice*, 819 *stillice*, 820 *stillice*, 821 *stillice*, 822 *stillice*, 823 *stillice*, 824 *stillice*, 825 *stillice*, 826 *stillice*, 827 *stillice*, 828 *stillice*, 829 *stillice*, 830 *stillice*, 831 *stillice*, 832 *stillice*, 833 *stillice*, 834 *stillice*, 835 *stillice*, 836 *stillice*, 837 *stillice*, 838 *stillice*, 839 *stillice*, 840 *stillice*, 841 *stillice*, 842 *stillice*, 843 *stillice*, 844 *stillice*, 845 *stillice*, 846 *stillice*, 847 *stillice*, 848 *stillice*, 849 *stillice*, 850 *stillice*, 851 *stillice*, 852 *stillice*, 853 *stillice*, 854 *stillice*, 855 *stillice*, 856 *stillice*, 857 *stillice*, 858 *stillice*, 859 *stillice*, 860 *stillice*, 861 *stillice*, 862 *stillice*, 863 *stillice*, 864 *stillice*, 865 *stillice*, 866 *stillice*, 867 *stillice*, 868 *stillice*, 869 *stillice*, 870 *stillice*, 871 *stillice*, 872 *stillice*, 873 *stillice*, 874 *stillice*, 875 *stillice*, 876 *stillice*, 877 *stillice*, 878 *stillice*, 879 *stillice*, 880 *stillice*, 881 *stillice*, 882 *stillice*, 883 *stillice*, 884 *stillice*, 885 *stillice*, 886 *stillice*, 887 *stillice*, 888 *stillice*, 889 *stillice*, 890 *stillice*, 891 *stillice*, 892 *stillice*, 893 *stillice*, 894 *stillice*, 895 *stillice*, 896 *stillice*, 897 *stillice*, 898 *stillice*, 899 *stillice*, 900 *stillice*, 901 *stillice*, 902 *stillice*, 903 *stillice*, 904 *stillice*, 905 *stillice*, 906 *stillice*, 907 *stillice*, 908 *stillice*, 909 *stillice*, 910 *stillice*, 911 *stillice*, 912 *stillice*, 913 *stillice*, 914 *stillice*, 915 *stillice*, 916 *stillice*, 917 *stillice*, 918 *stillice*, 919 *stillice*, 920 *stillice*, 921 *stillice*, 922 *stillice*, 923 *stillice*, 924 *stillice*, 925 *stillice*, 926 *stillice*, 927 *stillice*, 928 *stillice*, 929 *stillice*, 930 *stillice*, 931 *stillice*, 932 *stillice*, 933 *stillice*, 934 *stillice*, 935 *stillice*, 936 *stillice*, 937 *stillice*, 938 *stillice*, 939 *stillice*, 940 *stillice*, 941 *stillice*, 942 *stillice*

means stilt themselves into some profession. 1802 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) VI. 29 Southey told a friend of mine... that it was the finest poetic work which had appeared these fifty years. So Johnson stilted up Blackmore. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 516 The Sole [sic] adapted by the workman... to stilt the foot. 1849 DANA *Geol.* II. (1850) 55 The atoll usually seems to stand as if stilted up in a fathomless sea. 1882 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XX. 389 In low water the boats often run aground on the sand-bars, and have to be stilted over them with timbers. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* II. ii. That would stilt up York to twice himself.

b. *Arch.* To raise (an arch, vault, or other structure) above the ordinary level by a 'stilt' or course of masonry beneath (see *STILT sb.* 4 b).

1835 R. WILLIS *Archit. Mid. Ages* vii. 76 The problem of vaulting an unequally sided rectangle... had early presented itself to the Romans, who... were led to the discovery... of stilted arches. 1845 PALEY *Gothic Mouldings* 66 Decorated bases are often stilted, or raised above the floor... by graduated stages or tables. 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) II. 163 The Roman builders solved the problem... by what is called stilted the narrower arch; that is, raising its springing till its crown becomes level with that of the wider arch.

c. *Book-binding.* To bind (a book) in projecting covers so as to make it uniform with a volume of a larger size.

1824 DISBON *Libr. Conf.* 597 The third volume is often stilted, to make it dress with its companions. 1895 *Bookseller's Catalogue*. In one vol., royal octavo (stilted to folio).

2. To fit (a plough) with a 'stilt'. *dial.*
1883 F. HARPER in *Mod. Scott. Poets* VI. 345 'Twice forty years... Has passed away' sin' 'Airchie Scott' First fixed thy ribs. 'An' stiltit thee, an' turned thee oot A noble plow!

3. *intr.* To walk on stilts; *fig.* (of a horse) ? to lift the legs high in walking or running, to prance.
1785 BURNS *Epist. Davie* xi. My spavet Pegasus will limp, Till once he's fairly bet; And then he'll hiltch, and stilt, and jump, An rin an unco fit. 1861 W. W. WEAIR in *Med. Times* 29 June 6801/2 Our young Blondins do stilt over the artificial Niagaras we construct for them.

Stilted (*stilt'ed*), *pp.* a. [*f. STILT sb.* and *v.* + *-ED*.]

1. Furnished with or having stilts (in quot. 1615, crutches); raised artificially as on stilts.

1615 BRATHWAITE *Loves Labyrinth* 27 Decrepit age, stilted for want of strength. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vi. 355 Where dwarfs are often stilted, and betray A littleness of soul by worlds o'er-run, And nations laid in blood.

b. (a) Supported on props or posts so as to be raised above the ground. (b) *Arch.* Raised above the general level by a course of masonry beneath, as an arch, vault, or other structure.

1820 BLACKW. *Mag.* VIII. 31 note, The appearance of these stilted ricks... gives a sort of peculiarity to the landscape. 1835 R. WILLIS *Archit. Mid. Ages* vii. 78 All the arches are pointed, except the central transverse rib... which is semi-circular and stilted. 1883 Mrs. DISBOROUGH *Golden Chersonese* 168 It is a genuine Malay house on stilts... This stilted house is the barrack of eleven Malay constables. 1895 *Yrnl. R. Inst. Brit. Architects* 14 Mar. 347 Corinthian capitals, supporting stilted pointed arches.

c. Of animals, esp. birds: Having very long slender legs resembling stilts.

1869-73 T. R. JONES *Cassell's Bk. Birds* II. 162 The Stilted Fly-catchers (*Alcedinidae*)... a group of South American birds. 1896 LVOEKER *Roy. Nat. Hist.* V. 134 The stilted lizards.

2. *fig.* Of (or in reference to) language or style (or, rarely, manner or deportment): Artificially or affectedly lofty; unnaturally elevated; formally pompous. (The usual current sense.)

1820 BYRON *To Murray* 28 Sept., You are taken in by that false, stilted, trashy style. 1832 S. WARREN *Diary Late Physic.* II. iii. 124 One might wither that fellow with a word or two, the stilted noodle! 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* x. (1878) 730 His [Pitt's] letters to his family... are stilted and unnatural in tone. 1909 RIGER HAGGARD *Yellow God* 55 It caused him to cease his stilted talk.

3. Of a plough: Having a stilt or stilts: in parasynthetic formations, as *double-*, *single-stilted*. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Scot.* xvi. (1855) 149 A single-stilted plough. 1911 E. BEVERIDGE *North Unit.* x. 315 Double-stilted ploughs.

Hence (in sense 2) **Stiltedly adv.**; **Stiltedness**. 1828 LYTON *Pelham* lxvii. There is a stiffness and stiltedness in the dialogue and descriptions perfectly ridiculous. c 1885 KIPUNG *Licia* 49 What the later generation is pleased to call the stiltedness of the old-time verse. 1893 G. TRAVERS *Mona Maclean* III. 252 He began somewhat stiltedly.

Stilter (*stilt'ed*). [*f. as prec.* + *-ER*.]

1. A person who walks on stilts.

1845 D. COSTELLO *Tour Valley Meuse* 171 An edict of the 17th of December 1755 interdicted the Stilters from assembling in the market-place. 1898 *Strand Mag.* XV. 17 [Stilt-racing in France] There were medals offered by various towns en route for the first stilter to arrive there.

2. A long-legged wading bird, a gallatorial bird. 1845 KITTO *Cycl. Bibl. Lit. s.v. Unclean Birds*, All long-legged waders or stilters.

† **Stilth**. *Obs.* In 3 *stilts*. [*f. STILL a.* + *-TH*.]

Stillness, quietness, tranquillity.

a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 156 Hwat oðer god cumeð of bisse onliche sittunge... of bisse self stiltde. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 41 Simple of semblaunt & hushunnesse & stiltde.

Stiltified (*stilt'ifid*), *a.* Not in dignified use. [*f. STILT sb.* or *v.* + *-(i)FY* + *-ED*.] = **STILTED** 2.

1820 BYRON *To Murray* 7 June, Mrs. Hemans is a poet... too stiltified and apostrophic. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 241 High-wrought romance and stiltified language. 1887 C. C. R.

Minora Carmina 249, I care not for tragedy's stiltified ways.

So stiltify v. trans. = **STILT v.** 1.

1860 C. READE *Cholster & Hearth* lxx. (1896) 201 Skinny dwarfs... cushioned and stiltified into great fat giants.

Stiltiness, [*f. STILT v.* + *-NESS*.] The quality of being 'stilty'.

1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 382 Many [horses], owing to the severity of their training on hard ground, shewed stiltiness in their action.

Stilting (*stilt'ing*). [*f. STILT sb.* or *v.* + *-ING*.]

1. The action or sport of walking on stilts.

1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIII. 316 Stilting may possibly become as fashionable in these, as tilting formerly was in better times. 1906 J. PATERSON *Wamphray* vi. 165 It was not uncommon for an expert at stilting to carry a passenger across the water.

2. *Arch.* The placing of a 'stilt' (*STILT sb.* 4 b) beneath an arch, etc. so as to raise it; *concr.* = **STILT sb.** 4 b.

1835 R. WILLIS *Archit. Mid. Ages* vii. 74 Both the larger and smaller vaults are raised above the entablature by stilting. 1869 *Toten High. Turkey* II. 77 The stilting above one of the pillars... is wholly out of the perpendicular.

Stiltish (*stilt'ish*), *a. rare.* [*f. STILT sb.* + *-ISH*.]

Characterized by stiltedness. Hence **Stiltishness**.

1824 MEOWIN *Conversat. Ld. Byron* I. 194 He looked the Roman so well, that even 'Cato', cold and stiltish as it is, had a run. 1824 *Examiner* 694/1 His general deportment, with the exception of a little occasional stiltishness, is correspondent.

Stilton (*stilt'n*). [Name of a village in Huntingdonshire, on the Great North Road from London: see below.] **Stilton cheese**: a rich quality of cheese made at various places in Leicestershire; so called from having been originally largely sold to travellers at a coaching inn at Stilton.

1736 BAILLY *Househ. Dict.* s. v. Cheese, Stilton Cheese. Take two Gallons of morning milk [etc.]. 1813 BYRON *Lett.* 3 Oct., Pray accept a Stilton cheese from me. 1904 *Century Mag.* Feb. 534/2, I'll show you brass that is brass, all green in the creases, like Stilton cheese.

b. *ellipt.* as *sb.* = Stilton cheese. Also *fig.*

1835 DICKENS *Sk. Boz. Part. Sk.*, Mark the air with which he glows over that Stilton. 1867 LOWELL *Study Wind.*, *Gl. Publ. Character* (1871) 70 We prefer a full, old-fashioned meal, with its side-dishes of spicy gossip, and its last relish, the Stilton of scandal, so it be not too high. 1913 *Times* 9 Aug. 1906 Cheese... finest Cheshire and cheddar, 72s. to 74s. 11. Stiltons, 10d. to 1s. per lb.

slang. 1859 *Hotten's Slang Dict.* 102 'That's the stilton', or 'it is not the stilton', i. e. that is quite the thing, or that is not quite the thing;—polite rendering of 'that is not the cheese'.

Stilty (*stilt'i*), *a.* [*f. STILT sb.* + *-Y*.]

1. Resembling stilts; *esp.* in *Racing slang*, said of a horse's legs when long and stiff in action.

1826 [implied in *STILTINESS*]. 1828 *Edin. Rev.* XLVII. 433 The solemn and stilty tread of the Athenian buskin. 1863 *Sporting Mag.* Sept. 230 The odds on him were speedily reduced... for he turned out to be one of the stilty sort, with a pair of awful fore-legs.

2. *fig.* = **STILTISH a.**

1846 WORCESTER (cites *Q. Rev.*). 1873 WAGNER tr. *Trist. fets Hist. Rom. Lit.* II. 159 His stilty tone and artificial conciseness. 1889 GRETTON *Memory's Harkback* 317 Macready... I once accidentally met... at dinner... I remember... my impression of him as stilty.

Stilus: variant of **STYLUS**.

Stim, slang abbrev. of **STIMULANT sb.**

1882 *Society* 11 Nov. 22/2 Stop... the 'nips', the 'stims', the 'sherries and Angosturas'.

† **Stime**, *v. Obs.*, var. **STEEM v.** 1, to estimate.

1535 in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* II. 71 Mr. Pole is continual in writing of his work... By all the next month I stime that his labor shall take end. 1543 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IX. 537 It is stimed that the Turke should be of reuome in Constantinople.

Stime (*Sc. and north.*): see **STYME**.

Stimie, variant of **STYME** (*Golf*).

Stimmer (*stim'or*), *v. ? Obs. rare.* In 7 *stymmer*. [Of obscure origin; app. phonetically symbolic: cf. *shimmer*, *flimmer*.] *intr.* To move about irregularly.

1616 SURFLET & MARKHAM *Country Farm* III. II. 426 So soon as you perceive the smoake to stymmer or runne about the edges of the panne. 1808 JAMIESON, *To Stimmer*, to go about in a confused manner.

Stimpert (*stimp'ert*). *Sc.* Also *ard.* [? Contracted from *saxteent* (sixteenth) *part* (sc. of a firlot). Cf. *FORPIT a.* A measure of capacity, the fourth part of a peck: = *FORPIT*, *LIPPY*. (Inaccurately glossed by Burns as 'the eighth part of a Winchester bushel'.)] *b. transf.* The fourth part of a 'rig' or ridge of land (yielding a quarter of a peck of flax seed).

1786 BURNS *To Auld Rave* xvii. A heaped stimpert, I'll reserve ane laid by for you. 1896 J. LAMB *Ann. W. Kilbride* ix. 227 The flax grown was only in small patches for family use, often a mere headrig yielding two or three stimperts. 1906 *Scott. Rev.* 22 Nov. 571/1 The usual order to the grocer... was for a stimpert of oatmeal.

Stimulable (*stim'uläb'l*), *a. rare.* [as if ad. *L. *stimulabilis*, *f. stimuläre*: see **STIMULATE v.** and *-ABLE*.] Capable of being stimulated.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIV. 488 The organ of idealisation is alike stimulable by each specific class of sensations, whereas the organ of sense is only irritable to its appropriate stimulus.

Stimulance (*stim'üläns*), *rare*¹. [Formed as next: see *-ANCE*.] Stimulating quality.

1856 SIMPSON *Covenants of South* 277 So powerful was the stimulance of his avarice.

Stimulancy (*stim'ülänsi*). Now *rare*. [*f. STIMULANT a*: see *-ANCY*.] Stimulating quality.

1799 W. TAYLOR in Robbards' *Mem.* I. 311 Hexameters... are less favourable to... the highest stimulance of style, than blank verse. 1824 BLACKW. *Mag.* XVI. 3 The narrow-minded bigotry which sets up either Madeira or Sherry at the expense of the other's ancestral stimulance. 1825 COLE. RIDGE *Aids Refl.* Addr. to Rdr., Let then its comparative merits and demerits, in respect of style and stimulance, possess a proportional weight. 1851 T. F. LYNCH *Lett. Scattered* (1872) 175 Recollections and wit have had especial charm and stimulance.

Stimulant (*stim'ülänt*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. *L. stimulantem*, pr. pp. of *stimuläre*: see **STIMULATE v.** Cf. *F. stimulant* (18th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *Sp. estimulante*, *It. stimolante*.]

A. adj. Having the property of stimulating.

1. = **STIMULATING** 1. Now *rare*.

1803 SOUTHEY in *Ann. Rev.* I. 18 The adventurers had so much of what was stimulant as well as true to relate. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. iv. vi. This is the celebrated 'Law of the Forty Sows'; fiercely stimulant to Sansculotism. 1875 LOWELL *Wordsw.* Writ. 1890 IV. 354 Religious cantides stimulant of zeal.

2. *Phys. and Med.*

a. Exciting an organ, or the organism, to increased activity; quickening some vital function or process. Now more commonly expressed by **STIMULATING** (sense 2).

1772 W. FALCONER *Ess. Bath Waters* I. 399 Where the effects of the water, particularly the stimulant and astringent, are desired in their full extent. *Ibid.*, Yet their stimulant qualities may prove too violent a shock for a tender frame to endure. 1788 J. BROWN tr. *Elem. Med.* I. 13 note, Those who have been accustomed to more stimulant meals. 1836-41 BRANFOL *Chem.* (ed. 5) 428 Ammonia is very pungent and acrid... but when diluted by mixture with common air, agreeably stimulant. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. vii. § 44. 11. 316 We are now so accustomed to a more stimulant diet in fiction, that few would read it through with pleasure. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 562 Aromatic, Carminative, Stimulant, and Tonic Umbelliferae.

b. *spec.* Applied to alcoholic drinks. *rare*. (Cf. *B.* 2 b.)

1872 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Lev.* x. 8-11 Abstinence from stimulant drinks.

c. Acting as a stimulus (see **STIMULUS** 3); exciting the functional activity of an organ. (Cf. *B.* 2 c.) *rare*.

1785 CULLEN *Instit. Med.* I. (ed. 3) 66 Whatever can excite the contraction of muscular fibres is called a Stimulus; and in general, the means of exciting contraction are called Stimulant Powers. 1788 J. BROWN tr. *Elem. Med.* I. 6 The same exciting powers... ought to be denominated stimulant, or stimuli.

B. sb. Something that stimulates.

1. Something that rouses or incites to action; an incentive, a stimulus. Now *rare exc.* with some figurative notion of sense 2.

1794 R. J. SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 30 A powerful stimulant to others, to employ their invention and ability. 1847 G. HARRIS *Life Hardwicke* I. 354 The pecuniary remuneration in every office of this kind is the direct and immediate stimulant to exertion and enterprise. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 283 Even now the stimulants which he applied to his torpid and feeble party produced some faint symptoms of returning animation. 1873 HAMINGTON *Intell. Life* II. i. 44 The three intellectual pursuits—literature, science, and the fine arts—are all of them strong stimulants.

2. *Phys. and Med.* Something that temporarily quickens some vital process, or the function of some organ; a stimulant agent.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Stimulants produce Pain, Heat, Redness. 1772 W. FALCONER *Ess. Bath Waters* I. 338 The Bath Waters are in general indicated as stimulants, in cases of languid motion. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 268 In disorders of an inflammatory nature, electricity, as it is a stimulant, should not be resorted to. 1831 J. DAVIES *Mat. Med.* 134 Diffusible or general stimulants... Such... stimulating remedies as do not appear to act... on a particular organ, but the exciting action of which is equally felt throughout the whole economy. 1832 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xiii. 347 The operation of this remarkable stimulant [nitrous oxide]. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 148 Pepper is a warm carminative stimulant. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Theop.* (1879) 114 Cardiac stimulants... increase the force of the circulation. 1882 EISON in A. A. READE *Study & Stimulants* (1883) 45 When so engaged I almost invariably chew tobacco as a stimulant. 1882 A. J. ELLIS *Ibid.* 46, I never took tobacco in any shape or form. For twenty-five years I have taken no sort of stimulant, not even tea or coffee. 1885 DR. RANNEY in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 641/2 The abuse of stimulants, in the form of alcohol, tobacco, tea, and coffee.

b. *spec.* Applied to alcoholic drinks. (The most usual current sense.)

1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxi. 427 The... craving for stimulants. 1899 A. C. BENSON *Life Alp. Benson* I. i. 10 In one of his many serious illnesses he refused all stimulants.

c. Something that excites an organ to its functional activity. (Cf. *A.* 2 b.) *rare*.

1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* iii. 116 Sonorous vibrations... act as the stimulants of a special nerve.

Hence **Stimulantly adv.**

1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXV. 161 Such sayings... when stimulantly expressed, are easily remembered.

Stimulate (*stim'ülät*), *v.* [*f. L. stimulat-*, ppl. stem of *stimuläre*, *f. stimulus*: see **STIMULUS**.]

Cf. *F. stimuler* (14th c.), *Sp.*, *Pg. estimular*, *It. stimolare*.]

† *l. trans.* To prick, sting, afflict. *Obs. rare*—
a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VII.*, 57 Kyng Henry...ever
punched, stimulated and pricked with the scrupulous stynges
of domestical sedition.

2. To rouse to action or exertion as by pricking
or goading; to spur on; to incite (a person) to do
something; to impart additional energy to (an
activity, a process).

1619 *HUTTON Follie's Anat.*, etc. D 6, My...distempred
thoughts, Do stimulate proud Silla's Ire. a 1700 *EVELYN
Diary* 27 Feb. 1644-5, The 3 races of the Barbary horses,
that run...without riders, only having spurs so placed on
their backs...as by their motion to stimulate them. 1759
HUME Hist. Eng., *Hen. VIII.*, iii. 1. 147 Hearing of the
popes captivity, they were farther stimulated to undertake
the war with vigour for the restoring his liberty. 1768-74
TUCKER Lt. Nat. (1834) II, 526 The pricks of conscience
will not so much afflict and torment us, as stimulate our
resolution and excite our diligence. 1817 *JAS. MILL Brit.
India* v. ix. II. 694 They...stimulated and importuned him,
to bring forward a scheme of improvement. 1832 *HT. MAR-
TINEAU Hill & Valley* v. 77 To stimulate production by use-
ful...labour. 1836 *DICKENS Sk. Bos.*, *Black Veil*, To...stimu-
late him to fresh exertions. 1842 *LEVER J. Hinton* xviii,
You have stimulated my curiosity. 1853 *Geo. Eliot Romola*
ii. xxii, They...stimulated their prisoners to beg,
absol. 1783 *J. MOORE Zeluco* xviii. (1797) II. 188 Con-
temptuous language may stimulate to...revenge. 1815 *JANE
AUSTEN Emma* v, Where Miss Taylor failed to stimulate,
...Harriet Smith will do nothing.

3. *Phys.* To act as a stimulus to (see *STIMULUS*
1, 3). a. To excite (an organ) to increased activity,
to quicken the action or function of. Also with the
action or function as obj.

1797 *FLOVER Physic. Pulse-Watch* 201 In general we use
Medicines of the same Taste, as the secreted Humours, to
stimulate their Excretion. 1798 *R. JACKSON Hist. & Cure
Fever* 260 Wine, brandy and opium stimulate the system to
increased action. 1809 *Med. Frl.*, XXI. 103 Oxygen stimu-
lates the pulmonary vessels, and...makes them propel their
contents. 1843 *R. J. GRAVES Syst. Clin. Med.* xi. 119, I
frequently prescribe small doses of hydrargyrum cum creta,
with the view of gently stimulating the liver.

absol. 1652 *J. DEGRAVE Theatrum Remedium* (ed. 2) 2
Signes indicating Purgation...A looseness or flux of
humors stimulating to expulsion. 1732 *ARBUUTHNOT Rules of
Diet in Aliments*, etc. 261 Things which stimulate in the ex-
treme Degree, excite pain. 1842 *ABBY Water-Cure* 75 With
bandages, put on tight to stimulate, upon the whole limb.

b. To excite (a tissue or structure) to its specific
activity.

1898 *ROY in Frl. Physiol.* I. 475 When the muscle was
stimulated directly by the induced current.

4. To administer stimulants to.

1905 *Brit. Med. Frl.* No. 2317, 1339 No one familiar with
infectious diseases would systematically stimulate all cases.

b. *intr. for refl.* To indulge in (alcoholic) stimu-
lants. Now only *colloq.* (? *U.S.*) Also in *passive*,
To be affected by alcoholic drinks.

1800 *Med. Frl.* III. 10 Men of strong constitutions begin
to stimulate in excess very early in life. 1839 *MARRVAT
Diary Amer.* Ser. I. II. 224 [Examples of American lan-
guage.] He stimulates too much. 1882 *O'DONOVAN Nerv
Oasis* I. 449 A servant brought in a silver tray, upon which
were large glasses of...arrack...We were all slightly stimu-
lated before a move was made towards the dinner table.
1898 *TALMAGE Sermon in Chr. Herald* (N.Y.) 30 Mar. 268/4
Now he must brace himself up. Now he stimulates.

Hence *Stimulated ppl. a.*

1887 *BURDON-SANDERSON*, etc. *Transl. For. Biol. Mem.* I.
255 The tract of nerve lying between the stimulating elec-
trodes I call the stimulated region. *Ibid.* 273 Electrical
phenomena in stimulated nerves. 1900 *W. S. HALL Text-
bk. Physiol.* 52 The action of stimuli is...transient, i.e. the
stimulated organism returns...to its former state of rest.

Stimulating (stim'ülēting), *ppl. a.* [*f. STIMU-
LATE v. + -ING* 2.] That stimulates.

1. Rousing to action or exertion; spurring or
urging on; inciting; *spec.* inciting to mental activ-
ity.

a 1732 *GAY Fables* II. xv. 87 Urg'd by the stimulating goad,
I [the ox] drag the cumbrous waggion's load. 1828 *P. CUN-
NINGHAM N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 132 Urged on by the stimu-
lating excitement afforded by publicity. 1873 *R. W. CHURCH
Influences Chr. Nat. Charact.* ii. 87 The sentences of
Seneca are stimulating to the intellect. 1908 *J. WELLS
Stewart of Lovedale* iv. 29 Admirable and stimulating as
he was as a preacher, Mr. Stewart was even more stimulat-
ing as a teacher.

2. *Phys. and Med.* = *STIMULANT* A. 2 a, c.

1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit.* xix. 694/2 Aphrodisiaks
are either 1. strengtheners...Or 2. Stimulating. 1732 *ARBUTH-
NOT Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc. 255 Salts which make it
pungent and stimulating. 1793 *T. BENNOS Calculus*, etc.
198 The stimulating quality of light upon plants. 1836 *A.
COMBE Physiol. Digestion* 270 Quantities of stimulants
animal food. 1842 *LOUDON Suburban Hort.* 57 Sea-weed
is still more readily decomposed...and hence this manure
is stimulating as well as enriching. 1898 *Albion's Syst. Med.*
V. 284 A stimulating liniment containing turpentine and
iodine.

b. *spec.* = *STIMULANT* A. 2 c. Now *rare*.

1840 *MACAULAY Ess.*, *Clive* 7 37 Stimulating drugs were
employed to aid the effect of religious zeal, and the be-
siegiers, drunk with enthusiasm, drunk with bang, rushed
furiously to the attack. 1872 *J. G. MURPHY Comm. Lev.* x.
20, 11 Abstinence...from stimulating drinks.

Stimulation (stim'ülēshon), [*ad. l. stimula-
tionem*, n. of action *f. stimulare* to *STIMULATE*. Cf.
F. stimulation (14-15th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*), *Sp.*

estimulacion, *Pg. estimulação*, *It. stimolazione*.]
The action of stimulating or condition of being
stimulated.

1. A pricking, goading, or spurring on to action;
incitement; †pricking or compunction of con-
science (*obs.*).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 263 Ye stimulations
of the flesh. 1640 *LO. DUGAN Sp.* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.*
iii. (1692) I. 171 The Danger, when either true, or pretended
Stimulation of Conscience hath once given a multitude
Agitation. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 145 ¶ 5 That in-
dustry which the stimulations of necessity...enforce. 1860
MILL Repr. Govt. (1865) 27/2 To supply reasons to his un-
derstanding, and stimulation to his feeling. 1873 *E. H.
CLARKE Sex in Educ.* 106 The same girls are apt to be quick,
...and need not stimulation, but repression.

2. *Phys. and Med.* The action of a stimulus. a.
Excitation to increased activity, quickening of some
vital function or process (cf. *STIMULUS* 1). In
quot. 1733 *loosely*, stimulating property (cf. *STIMU-
LUS* 1 b). b. Excitation of an organ or tissue to
its specific activity (cf. *STIMULUS* 3).

1733 *CHRYNE Eng. Malady* ii. vii. § 2 (1734) 186 The Bile,
by its natural Acrimony and Stimulation [etc.]. 1799 *Med.
Frl.* II. 217 The vaccine poison...produces inflammation,
a little tumour, and sometimes pustule, which are not the
effects of the specific stimulation of the matter. 1834 *J.
FORBES Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 373 The stimulation
communicated to or subtracted from the brain by the light.
1843 *R. J. GRAVES Syst. Clin. Med.* xv. 183 We should resort
to stimulation by wine. 1879 *CARPENTER Ment. Phys.* App.
719 Muscles...can be thrown into contraction by stimulation
of these lower centres. 1900 *W. S. HALL Text-bk. Physiol.*
52 A muscle-cell responds to all stimuli by contracting,
a gland-cell by secreting, while the stimulation of the optic
nerve can only produce the sensation of light.

Stimulative (stim'ülēv), *a. and sb.* [*f. l.
stimuläre*: see *STIMULATE v.* and *-ATIVE*.]

A. *adj.* Having the property of stimulating; of
a stimulating nature or character. *Const. of, to.*

1791 *NEVTE Tour Eng. & Scot.* 200 This would be like
spreading the stimulative power of manure over large tracts
of waste land. 1836 *HOR. SMITH Tin Trump.* (1896) 217
More stimulative of the heritable faculties. 1854 *MILMAN Lat.
Chr.* iii. ii. 1. 271 Uphilias...left out the Books of Kings, as
too congenial and too stimulative to their warlike pro-
pensities. 1906 *E. A. ABBOTT Sitans* xvi. 143 This belief I
found also stimulative to well-doing.

B. *sb.* Something having a stimulating quality;
a motive inciting to action; a stimulus, incentive.
Now *rare* or *Obs.* (Common c 1750-1800.)

1747 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) I. xxxi. 225 There are
so many stimulatives to such a spirit as mine in this affair,
besides love. 1790 *Bystander* 297 Otherwise there could be
no stimulative to industry, no encouragement to invention.

† *b.* = *STIMULANT* B. 2. *Obs. rare*—

1808 *Ann. Reg.*, *Charact.* 68 Coffee is not a favourite
drink with the Spaniards; he needs no stimulative.

Stimulator (stim'ülētör), *Also 7-er.* [*a. l.
stimulātor*, *f. stimuläre*: see *STIMULATE v.* Cf. *F.
stimulateur*, *Sp.*, *Pg. estimulador*, *It. stimolatore*.]

1. *gen.* One who or something which stimulates.

1614 *JACKSON Creed* iii. 208 *marg.*, See the stimulator.
1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit.* xix. 694/2 Cantharides are
the strongest amongst these stimulatives. 1717 *L. HOWELL
Desiderius* 55 The Indulgence of the Body being too often
the great Stimulator of the Soul to vile Practices. 1768-74
TUCKER Lt. Nat. (1834) II. 549 The appetites are the great
stimulators of action. 1851 *Frl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. ii. 357
This great stimulator of a vegetable soil. 1890 *Ch. Times*
3 Jan. 9/1 A practical administrator and stimulator of work
in his great diocese.

2. *spec.* In the psychological laboratory, an in-
strument for communicating a stimulus.

1905 *E. B. TITCHENER Exper. Psychol.* II. 1, 153 For simple
reactions to noise we may use the...Sound stimulator. *Ibid.*
157 Pressure stimulators (areal) for break and make. *Ibid.*
163 Make and break stimulators for taste.

3. *U.S.* One addicted to the use of stimulants.

1891 *Cycl. Temp. & Prohib.* 621/1 The stimulator then
resorts to his old remedy.

Stimulatory (stim'ülētör), *a. and sb. rare.*

[*f. l. stimuläre*: see *STIMULATE v.* and *-ORY*. Cf.
It. stimolatorio.] a. *adj.* = *STIMULATIVE* a. b. *sb.*
= *STIMULANT* sb. 2.

1758 *Herald* No. 27. II. 187 That policy which contrives
gratification...so stimulatory of a military spirit. 1812 *J.
SMYTH Pract. Customs* (1821) 32 The powdered root of this
plant is used as a stimulatory.

Stimulatrix, *rare*—*o.* [*f. STIMULATOR* +
-ESS.] A female stimulator; a woman (or some-
thing personified as female) that stimulates.

1656 *WORCESTER, Stimulatrix* [citing *SUMNER*]. 1850
OGILVIE, Stimulator, Stimulatrix, one who stimulates.

|| **Stimulatrix**, *Obs. rare.* [*L., f. stimuläre*:
see *STIMULATE v.* and *-ATRIX*.] = *prec.*

1611 *CURNEY, Stimulatrix*, a stimulatory, an instigator.
1796 *BUTCHER Mem. Metastasio* III. 6 The violent efforts
to which this troublesome stimulatrix has obliged us to have
recourse.

† **Stimule**, *Obs. rare*—*1.* [Anglicized form of
STIMULUS. Cf. *F. stimule* = *STIMULUS* 4.] A goad.

1583 *STRUBBS Anat. Abs.* I. G vijh, Doth not y^e Lord...
as it were with a stimule, or prick by his mandat...stirre
them vp to the same.

Stimulose (stim'ülōs), *a. Nat. Hist.* [*ad.
mod. l. stimulōsus* *f. STIMULUS*: see *-OSE*. Cf. *F.
stimuleux* in the same sense.

Late *L.* had *stimulōsus* in the sense 'stimulative'.]

Covered with stings or stinging hairs.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1100/2.

Stimulus (stim'ülōs). *Pl. stimuli* (stim'ül-
ōi). [Originally a mod. *L.* use (in medical books)
of *L. stimulus* goad, of doubtful origin; perh. *f.*
root **sti-* in *stilus*: see *STYLUS*.]

Cf. *F. stimulus* (*Phys.*), *stimule* (*Bot.*); *Sp.*, *Pg. estimulo*,
It. stimulo, *stimolo* and popular forms in dialects, e.g.
Milanese stombol, *Venonese stombia*, *Sardinian strombulu*,
Rumanian stramur.

The following quot. exemplifies the mod. *L.* medical use:
a 1614 *PLATERUS Observ. in Hominis Affectibus* i. (1641)
255 In Impotentia [etc.] Ad stimulum addendum, primum
exterioribus illud tentare volui, jobens perinai regionem...
calide inungere oleo nucum in quo Fornica & Caotharides
decocta fuerint.]

1. *Phys.* Something that acts as a 'goad' or
'spur' to a languid bodily organ; an agency or
influence that stimulates, increases, or quickens
organic activity.

1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit.* xix. 694/2 The Indian
Chocolad...both increases Seed and adds a stimulus.
1732 *ARBUUTHNOT Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc. 276 By
weakening the force of any Stimulus. 1750 *J. THEOBALD
App. Medulla Med. Univ.* 55 In all Cases where the Nerves
want a Stimulus to help them to perform their destined
Offices. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilue* xx. One of these unfortunate
persons, who, being once stirred with the vinous stimulus,
do not fall asleep like other drunkards, but [etc.]. 1843 *R. J.
GRAVES Syst. Clin. Med.* x. 115 An attack of pneumonia,
coming on in fever, frequently acts as a stimulus to the
economy. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 68 The physician...
would tell us that you cannot restore strength by a stimulus.

b. Stimulating property, action, or effect; stimu-
lation or quickening of organic activity.

1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit.* xix. 695/1 That...such
Medicines be made use of as comfort the vital faculty, and
yet have a gentle Stimulus withal. 1758 *E. WRICHT in
Phil. Trans.* L. 598 This salt is not only astringent, and
consequently a strengthener, but at the same time acts with a
gentle stimulus. 1785 *PALEY Moral Philos.* iv. ii. (1818) II.
13 As the liquor loses its stimulus, the dose must be increased.
1841 *A. COMBE Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 3) 292 They are less
stimulating...Indeed, from this very want of stimulus, they
are apt to disagree with weak stomachs, unless seasoned.
1847 *W. C. L. MARTIN Ox 178/2* Common salt as an aperient
often acts well...perhaps from the stimulus it gives to the
stomach. 1861 *FLO. NIGHTINGALE Nursing* 73 It is not a
sleeping dose he wants, but food or stimulus.

2. *gen.* An agency or influence that stimulates
to action or (const. *to*) that quickens an activity or
process.

1793 *Brit. Critic* II. 362 We should expect even the volun-
tary productions of the pen, without this violent stimulus,
to be sufficient to support the honour of the society. 1803
WINGHAM Sp. (1812) II. 154 Measures so chosen...as to
become a powerful stimulus to recruiting. 1830 *MISS MIR-
FORD Village Ser.* iv. 80 *note*. A person of great...talent, who
...if she were prompted by either of those two powerful
stimuli, want of money or want of admiration, to take due
pains...would...become a clever writer. 1833 *HT. MAR-
TINEAU Loom & Lugg* 1. i. 12 There is no stimulus to im-
provement like fair competition. 1834 *MARRVAT P. Simple*
xv, The ship...reminded me of a goaded and fiery horse,
mad with the stimulus applied. 1863 *FAWCETT Pol. Econ.*
i. v. (1876) 63 Gold may have been the primary stimulus of
Australia's prosperity. 1873 *SPENCER Study Sociol.* viii.
194 The needs of defence and attack were the chief stimuli
to the cultivation of arts.

b. A quickening impulse; also, in generalized
sense, quickening influence, stimulation.

1794 *Brit. Critic* III. 518 Those young Academicians...will
receive from the perusal of his book a powerful stimulus to
their ambition. 1833 *HT. MARTINEAU Vanderput & S.* vi.
99 The turn of exchange had given such a stimulus to im-
portation. 1849 *C. BRONTE Shirley*, Do you expect passion,
and stimulus, and melodrama? 1856 *KANE Arctic Expl.* II.
xviii. 189 Their health improved under the stimulus of a new
mode of life. 1865 *AL. ARNOLD Ess. Crit.*, *Joult* (1875)
319 They become...a source of stimulus and progress for all
of us. 1911 *T. B. KILPATRICK N. T. Evangelism* iii. 76
These questions will come to him with rebuke and stimulus.

3. *Phys.* Something that excites an organ or
tissue to a specific activity or function; a material
agency that produces a reaction in an organism.

Developed from the older physiological sense 1.

1793 *T. BENNOS Calculus*, etc. 191 Those stimuli which...
act continually more or less upon the irritable fibre, are, heat,
light, nourishment, air, the circulation of the blood, the
stimulus of generation, and the nervous stimuli. 1837 *P.
KEITH Bot. Lex.* 224 Life is that energy, or attribute, of
organized structures which renders them capable of receiving
and of obeying the impulse of stimuli. 1848 *CARPENTER
Anim. Phys.* 19 Muscles...are composed of a tissue which
has the power of contracting suddenly and forcibly, when
peculiar stimuli are applied to it. 1860 *C. & F. DARWIN
Movem. Pl.* 4 The tip is sensitive to various stimuli,
especially to very slight pressure. 1900 *W. S. HALL Text-
bk. Physiol.* 52 Stimuli classified. The following forms of
tk. Physiol. 52 Stimuli classified. (i) Heat, (ii) Light,
energy act as stimuli for most cells: (i) Heat, (ii) Light,
(iii) Electricity, (iv) Mechanical Stimuli, (v) Chemical
Stimuli.

transf. 1851 *MILL Dissert. & Discuss. Enfranch. Women*
(1859) II. 438 What makes intelligent being is the power of
thought; the stimuli which call forth that power are the
interest and dignity of thought itself.

b. Influence or effect in calling forth some
specific reaction of a tissue; irritation of a nerve
or other sensitive structure.

1785 *CULLEN Instit. Med.* i. (ed. 3) 73 The force of con-
traction, or the vigour of muscular fibres, will be always as
traction, or the vigour of the animal, nervous,
and inherent powers taken together. 1837 *P. KEITH Bot.*

Lex. 327 Rest, which they thus obtain after having been exposed throughout the day to the stimulus of light. 1847 *Penny Cyc.* XXI. 181/2 The infusion of tobacco, and hydrocyanic acid, appear to destroy completely the sensibility of the heart, so that it no longer responds to the stimulus of the blood. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* viii. 187 The great majority of the movements of the body are the effect of an influence (technically termed a stimulus or irritation) applied... to the ends of afferent nerves. 1882 GASKELL in *Jrnl. Physiol.* IV. 67 Since then the ventricle does not contract after the auricle because separate stimuli pass from the sinus to the ventricle along nerve fibres, but does contract [etc.]. 1900 W. S. HALL *Text-bk. Physiol.* 75 The following laws of electrical response may be formulated: Law I. The make stimulus is cathodic; the break stimulus is anodic.

4. *Nat. Hist.* A sting, a stinging hair. *rare* (only as Latin).

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* iii. xviii. (1765) 213 *Stimuli*, Stings, keep off naked Animals by their venomous Punctures. 1764 BERKENHOUT *Clavis Angl. Bot.*, *Stimuli*, stings: a species of *Arma* growing upon some plants for their defence... Linnaeus divides the *stimuli* into *fungentes* and *urentes*. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 84 *Stimuli*, stings. 1865 *Treas. Bot.* 1100/2. 1909 *Century Dict. Suppl.*, *Stimulus*. 6. In *cutem*, a stinging-hair.

Stimy, variant of *STYMIE* (Golf).

Stinch(e), obs. forms of *STANCH* v., *STENCH*.

Stinck(e), obs. ff. *STINK* sb. and v.

† *Stine*. *Obs. rare*—1. ? Support.

c. 1420 *Libor Cocorum* (1862) 34 Take flour and rere þo cofyns fyne, Wele stondand withouten stine.

Stine, variant of *STYAN dial.*

Sting (stin), sb.¹ *Sc.* and *north.* Forms: 1 *stæng*, (-ncg), 1, 4 *steng*, (1 -ncg, -ngc, -nc, -gn); 5 *steyng*, 5-6 *steing*; 1, 5-6 *stying*, 5-*sting*. [OE. *steng* masc.: see *STANG* sb.¹]

1. A pole, staff.

c. 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) C 450 *Claua*, steng [Epinal stegn, Erfurt steng]. a. 900 O. E. *Martyrol.* 8 Aug. 142 þa het se dema hi nacode gehindan to anum stenge ond hi bærnian mid fyre. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*John Baptist*) 850 His harme... stus streit þare a hyldry steng as it were. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* vi. 100 Et duos rusticos de rure Berand a barell on a styng. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eucis* iii. ix. 87 With ane scharpit and brint sting of tre, Out it we hoir and pyke his mekle E. 1571 *Wills & Int.* N. C. (Surtees) I. 361, ij styngs for ye wayne w. 1580 *Shipping List of Dundee* in D. Wedderburne's *Compt. Bk.* etc. (S.H.S.) 198 Sex thousand steings. 1643 *Orkney Witch Trial* in *Abbots. Club Miscell.* I. 177 If it war the dead manis sting which truhit him, it wold cuir and heale him. 1703 in W. Maitland *Hist. Edin.* (1753) 329 Twentie four Sayes, and threttie sex Stings with Knags, whereof sex standing full of Water, and the Stings hanging by sex, [etc.]. 1724 in Cramond *Ann. Banff* (1893) II. 219 For a sting to drive the oxen, 25. Sc.

b. A pole or staff or club used as a weapon; the shaft of a pike or spear. Often *staff* and *sting*; a. 900 O. E. *Martyrol.* 20 Jan. 27 þa het he hine mid stengum þyrscan. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xxvi. 47 *Fistibus*, stengum [c. 975 *Rushu*, stengum]. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 24029 (Edin.) Þai draw him forþe with staf and steng. c. 1470 *Henryson Mor. Fab.*, *Fox, Wolf & Cader* 153 That had not in my hand sa mekle gude, As staf or stying, þone truker for to strike. c. 1470 *Henry Wallace* ii. 49 Upon the hed ane with the sting hit he. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eucis* ix. viii. 126 The Troians, dang thame down with pikis and pointit styngis. 1535 *Stewart Cron.* (Rolls) II. 96 With staf and stying syne slowd rich monie ane. 1550 *LYONSAY Sp. Mel. drum* 234 Bot thair we daylie skiffmishing, Quhair men of armis brak monie sting. 1590-91 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 587 With thair lance staffis and stings [they] gave him divers bauch, blaa and hudie stralkis.

c. [To carry] with or by *sting* and *ling* [? LINE sb.²]: with a rope suspended from a pole borne on two or more persons' shoulders. Also *sting* and *ling* (without prep.); also *fig.* = bodily, by force.

1571 R. BANNATYNE *Jrnl.* (1806) 130 He... was borne up with sex workmen with sting and ling, and Mr. Robert Maitland hauling up his heid. 1615 *Chron. Perth* in R. Chambers *Dom. Ann. Scot.* (1858) I. 453 Upon Fasten's E'en there was two puncheons of Bourdeaux wine carriet, sting and ling, oo men's shoulders, on the ice, at the mids of the North Inch. 1816 *Scott Antiq.* xlv, He... never intended to look near the place again, unless he had been brought there sting and ling. 1883 *MARTINE Reminisc.* Haddington 143 Cut figures of two brewer's men, in antique dress, carrying a barrel of ale 'Sting and Liog'.

2. A pointed instrument used in thatching. 1808 JAMIESON. 1815 *Notes to Pennecuik's Descr. Tweeddale* 88 (Jam.) The thatch... is thrust into holes previously made obliquely upwards to the divots by an iron-shod, dove-tailed-pointed hand instrument, called a sting. 1893-4 *Northumb. Gloss.*

3. *Comb.*, as *sting-burden*, -*lift*, -*man*, †-*sowel*; † *stingis-dint*, a fine for an assault with a stick.

1701 in J. Bulloch *Pynours* (1887) 73 Crews for caryeing *stioh burdens. 1753-95 *Carta Hugonis in Boldon Bk.* etc. (Surtees) p. xlii. In hurgo non debet blodwite nec merchete nec heriot nec *stengedint [printed -dint] exigi. 14. *Burgh Laws* xvii. in *Auc. Laws Scot.* (Burgh Rec. Soc.) 10 Quod infra hurgum non debet exaudiri blodewit nec styngis-dynt nec merchet. 1701 in J. Bulloch *Pynours* (1887) 74 Each *Sting lift caried by two men is to pay the double of ane hack burden. 1554 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1871) II. 113 To vj *stingmen of the town to heir thair foirsaid stanis furth of the querrellis vijij. 1583 *Ibid.* (1882) IV. 303 The persouns vnderwrittin to be polkmen and stingmen and metters vpoun the said schot. 1735-52 *Kentalia Glaston.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 83, j palum quem vocant *sting soghles.

Sting (stin), sb.² Forms: 1 *stincg*, 4 *Kent.* *steng*; 5-6 *stynge*, 5-7 *stinge*, 1, 5-6 *stying*, 1, 4, 6-*sting*. [f. *STING* v.¹]

It is possible that two words from the root of the vb. have coalesced: OE. *sting*—prehist. **stingōz* and OE. *stung* (Kentish ME. *steng*—**sting*—= OHG. *stung*). A dial. form *stinge* (stindg) appears to represent yet another formation, OE. **stenge* or **stengea*. Cf. Norw. *sting* masc., prick, sting.

1. a. The act of stinging. b. The fact or effect of being stung; the wound inflicted by the *aculeus* of an insect, the telson of a scorpion, the fang of an adder, etc.; the pain or smart of such a wound.

c. 900 *Bada's Hist.* ii. ix. (1800) 123 Næfde he scyld æt honda, þat he þone cynning mid scyldan meabte: sette þa his lichoman between heforan þam stynge. a. 950 *Guthlac* (Prose) xvi, þa heolh se þorn on þone fot, and swa strang was se sting þæs þornes, þat he eode þurh þone fot. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 272 Wið scorpiones stincg zenim þas ylcian wyrt. 1. lege to ðam sting. c. 1315 *Shoemaker Poems* iv. 86 þe wonde swelþ an akeþ, So doþ þe nadre steng. 1535 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hen. VI.* ii. 11. 325 Their softest 'tough, as smart as Lyzards stings. 1636 *MARMION Antiquary* iv. (1641) G 4, Why did you send this serpent to my bosome, To pierce me through with greater cruelty, Than Cleopatra felt from stings of Adders? 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. viii. 217 A most mischievous serpent... whose sting they believed to be inevitable death. 1865 *Hardwicke's Sci.-Gossip* 1 July 1861, I am told by fishermen that many instances are known of persons losing the use of a hand by this sting [sc. of the weaver-fish]. 1875 *Ruskin Hort. Inclus.* (1887) 33 The pang of a nice deep wasp sting.

b. The smart or irritation produced by touching a nettle or similar plant.

1878 T. F. T. DYER *Engl. Folk-lore* 172 To cure the sting of a nettle, the person stung must [etc.]. 1884 R. FOLKARD *Jun. Plant Lore* 313 It is a common practice... for anyone suffering from the stings of a Nettle to apply a cold Dock-leaf to the inflamed spot.

2. A sharp-pointed organ in certain insects and other animals (e.g. bees, wasps, scorpions) capable of inflicting a painful or dangerous wound. Applied also to the fang or venom-tooth (and erroneously to the forked tongue) of a poisonous serpent.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xii. v. (1495) 414 Many males of been hen without stings. 1523-34 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 122 It is a sayenge that she [the drone] hath loste her stynge, and than she wyl not labour as the other do. 1530 *PATSON* 276/1 Styng of a serpent or any other venomous heest, *esquillon*. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. 1. 15 Her huge long taile... Pointed with mortall sting. *Ibid.* i. 1. 23 A cloud of combrous gnattes do him molest, All struing to infixe their feeble stings. 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* iii. 32 A serpent... Her hlew necke (swolne with poison) raised, and her sting out. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Ecl.* ii. 145 Beware the secret Snake that shoots a Sting. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* ii. iii, I took out their stings, found them an inch and a half long, and as sharp as needles. 1861 *HULME tr. Moquin-Tandon* ii. v. ii. 276 When not in use, the sting [of the bee] is completely enclosed in the abdomen.

3. *Bot.* A stiff sharp-pointed tubular hair, which emits an irritating fluid when touched. † Also applied to a thorn.

1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 62b, The Thorn tree is armed about with Dart and sting. 1578 *LYTE Dodones* iv. lix. 526 White Cotton Thistel... The stake is great & thicke set full of prickley stings. 1597 *MINOLETON Wisd. Solomon* iv. 4 The nettle hath a sting, the rose a thorn. 1857 *MISS PRATT Flower. Pl.* v. 23 The sting of the Nettle is a tubular hair.

4. A spike used for driving cattle.

1833 *TENNISON Palace of Art* 150 The people here, a beast of burden slow, Toild onward, prick'd with goads and stings. 5. In many *fig.* uses; e.g. an acute pain or sharp wound inflicted on the mind or heart; something which (or that element in anything which) inflicts acute pain; the 'point' of an epigram or sarcasm; something which goes to action or appetite, a sharp stimulus or incitement.

c. 1412 *HOCLEVE De Reg. Princ.* 3909 Yf... fortunes styng hym ouerthwete. 1526 *TINNALE 1 Cor.* xv. 56 The styng of deeth is synne. a. 1585 *SINNEY Arcadia* iii. (1598) 367 The renewed sting of ielousie. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* ii. vii. 188 Freize, freize, thou bitter skie... thy sting is not so sharpe, as freind remembered not. 1601—*ALL'S Well* iii. 18 Ah what sharpe stings are in her mildest words! 1603—*Meas. for M.* i. iv. 39 One, who neuer feels The wanton stings, and motions of the sence. c. 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xiii. 233 Be assur'd, my spirit needs no stings To this hote conflict. 1657 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) II. 52 His letter to you I hope will be full of doucet with out a sting at the taylor of it. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 326 Too soon they must not feel the Stings of Love. 1713 *ADDISON Cato* i. i, Portius, no more I your words leave stings behind 'em. 1770 *LANGHORNE Plutarch, Marcellus* II. 393 This [result of an ambush] added stings to Marcellus's desire of an engagement. 1818 *HALLAM Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 67 The sting of taxation is wastefulness. 1823 *LAMB Elia* Ser. ii. *Pop. Fallacies* xii, The innocent prattle of his children takes out the sting of a man's poverty. 1842 *MACAULAY Fredk. Gl.* Ess. 1851 II. 672 For that end it was necessary that Prussia should be all sting. 1849—*Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 129 They never worked till they felt the sting of hunger.

b. In generalized sense: Stinging quality, capacity to sting or hurt; a (specified) degree or amount of this.

1893 *Lillywhite's Cricket Scores* III. 74 He... often took the 'sting' out of the bowling, by getting his run remarkably slow. 1876 *TREVELYAN Macaulay* vii. II. 4 This passage, as it now stands, has been deprived of half its sting. 1893 'Q.' (Quiller-Couch) *Delect. Duchy* 342 The firemen... robbed the epigram of all its sting. 1895 *Daily News* 29 June 7/2 When once collared the Yorkshire bowling lacks sting. 1900 J. G. FRAZER *Golden Bough* (ed. 2) III. 92 To give more sting to every blow the whip-lashes are knotted.

6. The tapering point of a painter's tail. Cf. *sting-tail* (a) in sense 8.

1872 T. PEARCE *Dog* 119 The genuine sort [of Pointers] has a tail thick at the root, and gradually tapering to an absolute point or 'sting.' *Ibid.* 122 At last we have seen the sting of her fine stern above the rushes.

† 7. *Mus.* = *sting-grace* in sense 8. *Obs.*

1676 *MACE Musicks Mon.* 109 The Sting, is another very Neat, and Pritty Grace; (But not Modish in These Days).

8. *Comb.*, as *sting-proof* adj.; sting-bull, the greater weaver, *Trachinus draco*; sting-fish, (a) the lesser weaver, *Trachinus vipera*; (b) the sea-scorpion, *Callis scorpius*; † sting-free a., exempt from, or proof against, being stung; † sting-grace *Mus.*, a particular tremolo effect in lute-playing; sting-moth, the Australian moth, *Doratifera vulnerans*, the larva of which is able to sting; sting-nettle, *Urtica dioica* and other species; sting-tail, (a) a tail tapering to a point, as in the pointer (cf. 6); (b) U.S. = STING-RAY; sting-tailed a., having a sting in the tail (also *fig.*); sting-winkle (see quot.); † sting-worm, † a worm supposed to sting cattle (cf. TAINT-WORM). Also STING RAY.

1836 *YARRELL Brit. Fishes* I. 20 The Great Weaver, *Sting-hull, Sea Cat. *Ibid.* I. 25 Lesser Weaver, Otter-pike, *Sting-fish. 1863 *Couch Fishes Brit. Isl.* II. 8 Sting-fish... *Callis scorpius*. 1644 S. KEM *Messengers Prepar.* 27 Nothing can arme death to hurt us but sin, otherwise thou art hard. *sting-free. 1658 *ROWLAND Mowlet's Theatr.* Ins. 907 If you would indeed resolve to go sting-free, or at least heal your self being stung. 1676 *MACE Musick's Mon.* 126 Those Three Notes also to have the 'Sting-Grace'. 1863 *Woods Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 537 *Sting-moth, *Doratifera vulnerans*. 1822-7 *Goon Study Med.* (1829) V. 132 Both *sting-nettles and flagellations. are said to have worked wonders. 1866 *BLACKMORE Lorna D.* vii, I rubbed them [my toes] well with a sprout of young sting-nettle. 1886 H. P. WELLS *Amer. Salmon Fishery*. 85 Kid gloves are 'sting-proof'. 1872 T. PEARCE *Island Papers* iii. 30 That pointer, with his graceful lines, *sting-tail, and polished coat. 1881 *INGERSOLL Oyster Industr.* (Hist. Fish. Indust. U.S.) 249 Sting-tail.—The sting-ray, *Dasyatis centroura*. (New York.) 1611 *SPEER Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xxiv. § 104 I hose *sting-tailed Locusts, arising with foggy smoke from the bottomlesse pit. 1905 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 30 Sting-tailed witticisms. 1851 *WOODWARD Mollusca* 106 Murex Erinaeus... is called 'sting-winkle' by fishermen, who say it makes round holes in the other shell-fish with its beak. 1577 *GOOGE Horrebad's Husb.* iii. 134 h, If he [a bullock] swell of the Taint, or *Stingworme, geue him Vrme, Salt & Tryacle to drinke.

Sting (stin), v.¹ Pa. t. and pa. pple. *stung* (stvn). Forms: *Inf.* 1 *stingan*, *stincgan*, 3 *stincgen*, 3-6 *stingen*, 4-5 *stynge*, -yn, 3-6 *stinge*, 4-6 *stynge*, 5 *stynge*, 6 *stynge*, 3-*sting*. *Imper. sing.* 3 *sting*, *stink*. Pa. t. 1-7, 8-9 *dial.* *stang*, 3-6 *stong*, (5 *stong*), 6-*stung*; pl. 1 *stungon*, 2-3 *Orm.* *stungenn*, 3 *stounge* (n, 3-4 *stungen*, 3-5 *stonge*, *stongen*; weak 6-7, 9 *dial.* *stinged*, 9 *dial.* *stunged*. Pa. Subj. 3rd *sing.* 2-3 *stunge*. Pa. pple. 1-4 *stungen*, 2-3 *istungon*, -cn, *Orm.* -*stungenn*, 3 *istunge*, 4-5 *stungyn*, 4-6 *stunge*, 6-*stung*; 3-5 *ystunge* (n, *istonge*, (3 *istounge*, 4 *ystounge*, *stungon*), 3-6 *stongen*, (4 *stangen*, 5 *stonken*), 6 *stonge*, *stongue*, *stoung*, 6-7 *stong*; weak 5-6 *stynge*, -yd, 6-7, 9 *dial.* *stinged*. [OE. *stingan* str. vb. corresponds to ON. *stinga*, pa. t. *stinga*, pl. *stungu*, pa. pple. *stungenn* (Sw., Norw. *stinga*, Da. *stinge*) to stick, stab, pierce, f. Teut. root **steyg*—: **stagg*—: **stung*— to pierce, whence *STANG* sb.¹ and v.¹ (A Gothic imperative *us-stagg*, occurring only once, is commonly regarded as a mistake for **us-stigg*, and as belonging to the verb = OE. *stingan*; this, however, is not certain, as the Goth. vb. may have been of the reduplicating conjugation, with pres-stem from the a grade of the root.)

The pre-Teut. root **steyg*—, according to some scholars, is found in Gr. *στράγος* (= **stygus*) ear of corn.]

† 1. *trans.* To pierce with a sharp-pointed weapon or instrument. (Cf. THROUGH-STING v.) *Phr.* to sting to death. *Obs.*

993 *Battle of Maldon* 128 He mid gare stang wlancae wicing. c. 1205 *LAY.* 27557 Boccus mid his spere stronge Bedver hafde istunge. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 26018 Wit thorn, glaive, nail... Wit quilk þat crist for us was stongen. c. 1315 *SHOEHAM* ii. 116 A knyt wyth one scharpe spere Stang hyme iþe r3ht syde. 13... *K. Alis.* 3717 (Laud MS.), He... smyteþ a Duk arahian... And to 1e deþ hap hym stunge. c. 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 553 Þei ben y-sewed wip whyt silk & semes full queynte, Y-sengen wip stiches þat stareþ as siluer. c. 1430 *Syr Geur.* (Roxh.) 5000 Thurgh the bodie he him stoonc. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 290/2 Law ncyen, or styng wythe a spere, or hloide yryne, lanceo. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xxii. x. 855 There was laementacyon as they had be stungyn wyth speys.

2. 'To pierce or wound with a point darted out, as that of wasps or scorpions' (J.). Said also of venomous serpents and some other animals which inflict sharp or poisonous wounds. *Phr.* to sting to death; also to sting to the quick (now rare in literal sense: see 5).

c. 888 *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxi. § 2 Swa swa seo beo sceal losian þonne heo hwæt iringa stindg. c. 1200 *ORMIUS* 1741 þa nedress þatt stungenn þe menn. c. 1250 *Gen.* 47. 386 Þor-fore hem cam wrim-in among, that hem wel hiterlice stoog. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 206/232 þe Crapoudes... stoungen heom þor3 heore heortene with heore foule wrottes grete. 13... *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 759 The adder so the grehound stang.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xxi. iv. 845 An adder... stonge a knyght on the foot & when the knyght felte hym stongen [etc.]. 1530 PALSGR. 736/1, I wene this adder hath styngyd me. 1578 LYTE *Dodones* v. xxv. 584 Good to be dronken of them which are stonge with Bees and Wasps. 1578 R. CROMPTON *Short Decl. End Traytors* D iij b. Some times they were stinged to death, with herie Serpents of straunge kind. 1630 *True Trav. John Smith* xxvii. 38 Stung neere to death with a most poisoned taile of a fish called Stingray. c 1662 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) II. i. 262 Little flies which sting our hands and faces. 1726 [see QUICK sb.1 4]. 1849 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 76 Stung by a wasp. 1878 HARVEY *Nat. Hist.* vii. Stung by an adder. *absol.* c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 206 Pe scorpion... stingeð mid te teile. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 648 Ver is no waspe in his werlde þat will wilfulloker stynged. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iii. ii. 73 With doubler tongue Then thine (thou serpent) neuer Adder stung. 1895 P. HENNINGWAY *Out of Egypt* ii. 188 He flung the truth from him as one might fling a viper that had stung.

b. To insert (venom) by stinging. *nonce-use.* 1648 WYNYARD *Midsummer-Moon* a His skull is a meer nest of horns, which sting into him their own wasp-huiesse. c. *transf.* and *fig.* To inflict a sharp or mortal hurt upon. (Cf. sense 1.)

c 1400 *St. Alexius* 107 (MS. Laud 622) Dþ! why nyltōu me styngel? c 1495 *Epitaph De Bedford in Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 392 Thou dolorous Deth, to the herte hast him stynged [rimed with reuenged]. 1559 *Mirr. Mag. Henry Percy* iv. I had a son which so the Scottes did sting, That being yooog, and hut a veryng Syr Henry Hotspur they gaue him to name. a 1653 BUNNING *Sinner's Sanct.* xxviii. Wks. (1735) 313 He suffered Death to sting him, and by this hath taken the Sting from it. 1878 JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper at Home* ix. 194 'Two fired, 'stinging' one man in the leg. 1883 *Daily News* 20 Sept. 6/7 'The little vessel... taking her chance of stinging or demoralising the enemy.

† d. *slang.* To rob or cheat. *Obs.* 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* *Sting*, to rob or defraud a person or place is called *stinging* them, as, that *come* is too *fy*; he has been *stung* before; meaning that man is upon his guard; he has already been trick'd. 1823 EGAN *Groser's Dict. Vulgar* 1.

3. Of certain plants, etc.: To produce by contact a kind of rash or inflammation, accompanied with a burning sensation and itching, in (a person's skin). Also *absol.* (Cf. STINGING ppl. a.).

1548 *Elyot's Dict. s.v. Compinge*, Ye must beware that hee nee not stounge with a nettle. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus s.v. Compinge*, He is stinged with a nettel. 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* Cijj, Play with the nettle neuer soe nimble & it will sting thee. 1665 G. HARVEY *Disc. Plague* (1673) 133 A pricking of the intire skin, as if stung with Nettles. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat. xiv.* (1879) 464, I was a good deal surprised by finding two species of coral... possessed of the power of stinging. 1882 J. SMITH *Dict. Pop. Names Plants* 392 Lohed leaves, covered... with stiff hairs... which sting fearfully. 1898 EVA LÜCKES *Gen. Nursing* x. (1900) 129 The discomfort of the mustard stinging in little patches is thus prevented.

b. *refl.* To get stung. *collog.* 1663 TUCKER *Adv. Five Hours* i. 14 I've touch'd a Nettle, and have stung my self.

4. *transf.* To affect with a tingling pain, a burning sensation, or the like.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xiii. 128 As... fourre hraue horse Before a Chariot, stung into their course With feruent lashes of the smarting Scourge. a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Life Sidney* xii. (1652) 149 He judiciously observing the pangs his wound stang him with his fts. 1853 'C. BEOR' *Verdant Green* i. xi, His whole person put in chancery, stung, bruised, [etc.]. 1898 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* vii. 186 When stung by a spark of fire we start in agony.

b. *absol.* (Cf. STINGING ppl. a.) 1735 SONNEVILLE *Chase* iv. 423 With quick Sensation now The fuming Vapour stings. 1881 MISS YONGE *Lads & Lassies Langley* ii. 64 'Well, it don't sting like the other, said Frank, as if he thought stinging a good quality in beer. 1891 FARRAR *Darwin & Dawn* xxxix, He felt the curling lash... come stinging round his body.

5. *fig.* To affect with a sudden sharp mental pain or an access of painful emotion or irritation; to drive to or into (rage, madness, etc.) by some sharp passion or vexation; to goad or stimulate to or into (action).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Parv. T.* 85 Thanne wol I styngye hym with my tonge smerte. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 667 Of storbis me þi statour & stings me 3erne þat þi persone proportion sa party is to myne. 1537 STARKEY *Lett. to the King in Life & Lett.* (1878) p. 1, The deth of them wch suffryd in the cause hathe so stonge hys hart. 1600 *Weakest goeth to Wall* B 4, I am so stung with this indignitie. a 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* (1610) 64 Their great and capital sins, that stinged and wounded their consciences. 1700 DRYDEN *Pat. & Arc.* 234 Scarce had he seen, but, seiz'd with sudden Smart, stung to the quick, he felt it at his Heart. 1726 [see QUICK sb.1 4]. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxiv, Little villany can at any time get within the soul, and sting it into rage. 1769 JAMES *Lett.* xxix, 133 A man may be quite indifferent about one part of a charge, yet severely stung with another. 1787 *Generous Attachment* i. 136 Mrs. Penelope... stung with curiosity, came in. 1836 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. vii, This poor Legislative, spurred and stung into action by a whole France. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 224 The jurymen themselves were stung by remorse when they thought over what they had done. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* i. iv. 177 Mary stung the dishonest lawyer occasionally with her sarcastic tongue. 1891 F. H. WILLIAMS *Atman* vi. 296 The torrent of his thoughts and fears, stinging him to effort. *absol.* 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* iv. ii. (1769) 77 The spleen, unt honour, and affronted pride, Stang like the sharpest goads in genitry's side. 1748 JOHNSON *Van. Hum.* *Wishes* 119 Remember'd folly stings. 1859 BOYD *Reverent Country Parson* vi. 211 Further brooding over the subject would only vex and sting and do no good.

6. *intr.* To feel sharp pain or distress; to smart. Of a wound or sore: To shoot or throb with pain. 1848 THACKERAY *Pan. Fair* xxxi, The groans of a person stinging under defeat. 1856 P. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* 725 *Sting*, or *Sting* (to), to throb, with great pain. 1912 1918 *Cent. Nov.* 1015 The West [of U.S.A.] was stinging with want.

Sting (sting), *v.* ² *Sc. and north.* Also (*mid-land dial.*) *stinge* (stindz). [*f.* STING sb.1; the variation in pronunciation is normal, as the sb. has an unlaute-vowel.] *trans.* To thatch or repair thatch with a 'sting' or pointed tool.

1707 in *Lady G. Baillie's Househ. Bk.* (S.H.S.) p. lxi, For 85 threev eat stra crop 1707 @ 6s. to sting the house, £2. 2s. 6d. 1710 *Ibid.* 238. 1815 *Pennine's Wks.* 89 (E.D.D.) Heath is neither sewed nor stinged. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.* *Stinge*, to repair thatched buildings by driving up the old thatch, and pushing in the new halm by means of the stinger. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* *Sting*, to tuck in with a 'stinging-prod' (defined as 'a long iron point'). 1881 *Leicester Gloss.* *Stinge*. 1893-4 *Northumb. Gloss.* *Stinge*.

Sting, obs. *f.* STINK *v.*

Stingaree (slingārr, stingārr). *U.S. and Austral.* [Corrupt *f.* STING-RAY.] A sting-ray, esp. *Trygon centrura* (*Dasyatis centrurus*).

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 451. 1871 *Field* 25 Nov. 457/2 The spear of the stingaree. 1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Syn. Fishes N. Amer.* 47 *Dasyatis centrurus*, Common Sting Ray; Chalm Cracker; Stingaree. 1887 Mrs. D. DALY *S. Australia* 330 Sharks, stingarees... you see swimming about.

Hence **Stingareeing** *vbl. sb.*, the sport of catching stingarees.

c 1870 G. H. KINGSLEY *Sport & Trav.* iii. (1900) 57, I confess that I love 'stingareeing' for its own sake, as a sport. 1871 *Field* 25 Nov. 457/2 Few [sports] beat our afternoon's stingareeing!

Stinged (stind), *a.* [*f.* STING sb.2 + -ED 2.] Furnished or armed with a sting (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1552 HULOET, Prycked or stynged, *Aculeatus*. 1608 TORSELL *Serpents* 88 You shall have all those that lacke stinges presently come flying about you, which the stinged waspes neuer are seeme to doe. 1872 J. BROWN *View Nat. & Revealed Relig.* vii. (1796) 355 Christ's death being stinged by the curse, he met it with agony and terror. 1858 W. R. PRUIT *Eng. Hum. Mind* vii. 348 The drones... are killed by the more numerous stinged masses. a 1882 CHRISTINA G. ROSSETTI *Ballad of Boding* 27 Stinged Worm meseemed loathly in his place.

† **Stinged**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [Irregular weak *ppl.* of STING *v.*] Wounded by stinging, stung.

1565 STAPLETON *in Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 14 Forthwith all the force of the venom was stayned, and the swelling of the stinged bodies vterly asswaged. 1577 KENALL *Flowers of Epigr.*, *Trifles* 24 b, At last with tingling stynged hande, he comes his mother to. 1682 ORWAY *Venice Preserved* v, When our sting'd hearts haue leap'd to meet each other.

Stinger (stingə). [*f.* STING *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who stings; applied *fig.* to Death. Also, one who goads or instigates; one who has a sharp tongue.

1552 HULOET, Prycker or stynger, *Stigator, stimulator*. 1577 KENALL *Flowers of Epigr.*, *Trifles* 13 To stingers suche a styngyng crowne of Nettles doeth belong. 1602 CHETTEL *Hoffman* iii. (1631) F i b, Haue ye not heard I haue bin a stinger, a tickler, a wormer. 1611 COTGR, *Esquil-lonneur*, a pricker, stinger. 1612 *Benevento's Passenger* ii. ii. 511 Praters, talters, stingers (Ital. mordaci). a 1618 SYLVESTER *Triumph Faith* ii. ii, Life of our life, our death's death, Stinger's sting. 1827 LAMO *Poems, Epicedium, Going or Gone* 5 Death, that last Stinger.

2. An animal or plant that stings.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierced's Super.* 143 The gad-fly is a little creature; but some little creatures be stingers. 1602 [see VENGIBLE a. 2]. 1616 T. SCOT *Philomythie* B i b, He longs for hony, that amongst the angry Wasps thrusts his hold fingers, And from their neasis in Summer, hunts those stingers. 1862 T. W. HARRIS *Insects Injur. Vegetation* (ed. 3) 522 The insects of this order [Hymenoptera] may be divided into two groups, Stingers and Piercers. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peru.* *Bark* 293 The *Girardinia Leschenaultii*, or Nilgiri nettle, a most virulent stinger.

3. Something that stings or smarts; e.g. a sharp blow, or the hand that delivers it; something that causes sharp distress, a pungent speech or crushing argument; a sharp frost. Now *collog.*

1576 GASCOIGNE *Grief of Joy* iv. xxiii, But that so sweete a synger Shoulde dye so some: that sorrow seemde a stynger. 1623 WEBSTER *Devil's Law-Case* iv. ii. 12 b, San, That's a stinger, it's a good wench, be not daunted. 1823 'JON BEE' *Dict. Turf, Stinger*, a sharp and rapid hit. 1853 R. S. SURFES *Spongers Sp.* *Tour* (1893) 355 My eyes, but we're in for a stinger! 1855 BROWNING *Fra Lippo* go Old Aunt Lapaccia trussed me with one hand, (Its fellow was a stinger as I knew). 1861 DICKENS *G. Expect.* xxv, At nine o'clock... the gun fires. And when you hear him go, I think you'll say he's a stinger. 1900 UPWARD *Ebenezer Lobb* 46, I wrote him back a stinger, which he will not soon forget. 1904 WELLS *Food of Gods* ii. 2. 166 One [button] hit me a regular stinger just 'ere, mum.

Stinger (stingə, stindzə). *Sc. and dial.* [*f.* STING *v.* + -ER 1.] A thatcher; a thatching-tool.

1808 JAMIESON *Stinger*, a mender of pointed roofs; so called, because he uses a sting or short pointed stick in doing his work. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.* *Stinger*, or *Stinger*, a tool, described under its synonyme *Battledore*. Used by thatchers when repairing a roof, but not... when a whole building is newly thatched.

† **Sting-hum.** *Obs. slang.* (See quot.) a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Sting-hum*, a Niggard.

Stingily (stindzili), *adv.* [*f.* STINGY *a.* + -LY 2.] In a stingy manner.

1682 *Dryden's Satyr to Muse* 194 As loud he roard 'gainst the Prerogative, As sharply blamd' as Stingily would give. 1701 HOWE *Some Consid. Pref. Enquiry* 28 Such as are... not so stingily bigotted to a Party as he. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. i. 1, Nor are Patriotic Gifts wanting... nor stingily given. 1865 HOLLAND *Plain Talk* vii. 255 One is a man of wealth, who hoards his money, or spends it stingily or selfishly.

Stinginess (stindziness). [*-NESS.*] The quality of being stingy; niggardliness, meanness.

1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 100 In expence of Money, Profusion and Stinginess. 1700-5 in Noake *Alonast. Worcester* (1866) 611 Good wine, poor soules, is so above 'em, Their stinginess won't that allow 'em. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Random* xix, The stinginess of her father, who refused to part with a shilling to promote the match. 1876 CREIGHTON *Age* *Ellis* iv. i. 124 Elizabeth... learnt an economy which soon became habitual to her and degenerated into stinginess.

Stinging (stingɪn), *vbl. sb.* Also 5-6 *erron.* stynkyng (g). [*f.* STING *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of wounding with a sting; an instance of this.

1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P.* xiii. xxvi. (1495) 461 The juyes of eury fysshe helpth agaynst venomous styngynges. c 1450 M. E. *Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 184 Ageyns bytynge or styngynge of scorpions or of serpentes. 1538 ELYOT *Dict. s.v. Psylli*, They also do cure the styngynge and poysonynge of serpentes by soukyng the place whyche is vnymed. 1658 ROWLAND *tr. Moutet's Theat. Ins.* 926 Physicians have found out many remedies against the stinging of Wasps. 1823 J. BAOCOCK *Dom. Museum* 98 A good remedy for stinging of nettles. 1832 S. WARREN *Diary Physic* II. ii. 77 Comparing the pain to that which might follow the incessant stinging of a wasp at the spinal marrow.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* lix. 3 Pou dranke vs with wine of stinging [vine compunctionis]. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* (Camden) 29 Bi for þat hats were made in religioun bi stinging of þe fend (*Diabolus instinctus*). 1506 *Kal. Steph.* (Sommer) 163 Sweete words with a venomous stynkyng of the taylor. 1579 J. FLESCHE *Calvary's 4 Serms.* i. 8 h, The prickes & stinging they haue in their consciences. a 1631 DOWNE *Poems, 'Goe, and catch a falling starre'* 6 Teach me to heare Mermades singing, Or to keep off envious stinging. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* Sept. 1646, This night I felt such a stinging all about me that I could not sleepe. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 440 Drances, whom the fame Of Turnus spurred with crooked jealousy, And bitter stinging.

c. *stinging-cell* *Zool.*, a nematocyst.

1885 PENNINGTON *Brit. Zoophytes* 138 The stinging or irritating cells, or nematocysts, contain the stinging threads. 1892 J. A. THOMPSON *Outl. Zool.* x. 127 On the tentacles [of *Hydra*] especially, one can see... numerous clumps of clear stinging-cells.

Stinging (stingɪn), *ppl. a.* [+ -ING 2.]

1. That stings, that has power to sting; used (often as a specific designation) *a.* of animals.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 82 Therest to hu Salomon euened hac-bitare to stinging neddre! 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxiii. 28 Styngyngye flies. 1569 SPENSER *Viz. Petrarch* 78 A stinging Serpent by the heele hir caught. 1585 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. i. 14 Like stinging Bees in hottest Summers day. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Brit.* i. 21 Swarms of stinging Flies, whereof men dy'd. 1854 A. ADAMS *etc. Man. Nat. Hist.* 228 Stinging-Ants (Myrmicidae). 1862 T. W. HARRIS *Insects Injur. Vegetation* (ed. 3) 513 The stinging Hymenoptera. 1892 J. A. THOMPSON *Outl. Zool.* x. 121 Coelenterata or Stinging-animals.

b. of plants.

1525 *tr. Brunsyck's Handywork Surg.* xcii. R ij b, With water of the styngyngye nettylles. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iii. ii. 18 Yeld stinging Nettles to mine Enemies. 1776 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. Explan.* Terms 380 *Urens*, stinging, armed with stings. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xx. (1852) 464 In the East Indian sea, a stinging sea-weed is said to be found. 1874 *Treas. Bot. Suppl.* 1344/2 Stinging-bush, *Yatropha stimulans*. 1887 HILLHOUSE *Strasburg's Handbk. Fract. Bot.* 77 The stinging hairs of the common stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*). 1890 LUNNOLTZ *Cannibals* 252 The stinging-tree (*Laportea moroides*).

2. *transf.* That produces a sharp pain or tingling smart, a burning sensation, or the like. Said also of the pain or sensation.

13... E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 225 Er þat styngande storme stynt ne my3t. 1597 A. M. *tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 3/4 He hath a verye prickinge and stinging payne. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 329 Thou shalt be pinch'd As thicke as hony-combe, each pinch more stinging Than Bees that made 'em. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* xiv, And many once proud-quiver'd loins did melt In blood from stinging whip. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* iii, 'Good ware,' he said, 'Master Butler, strong stinging ware. 1839 LONGF. *Wreck of Hesperus* 34 He wrapped her warm in his seaman's coat Against the stinging blast. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, *Org.* (ed. 2) 333 A concentrated acid liquid, which produces a stinging sensation when applied to the skin. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxix. (1878) 505 Fierce showers of stinging hail. 1889 JESSOP *in Dict. Nat. Biog.* XVII. 230/1 She gave Essex a good stinging blow on the face. 1899 ALBRIGHT *Syst. Med.* VIII. 393 Shooting, darting, or stinging pains.

3. *fig.* That causes sharp mental pain or irritation, poignant; that goads or stimulates. Of speech: Biting, pungent.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 294 Pe delit of þe stingingde lust. a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Venomous Tongues* Wks. i. 134 Malicious twoges... Are sharper then swordes... More stinging then scorpions. 1567 TURBERV. *Epit.*, *Epigr.* etc. 35 b, Doe thy worst to mee thou stinging spide. 1600 *tr. Garzanti's Hosp.* scorpions that sting quick and stinging sayings, *Inc. Pooles* 96 They studied quick and stinging sayings, for the sharpening of their wits. 1647 J. HALL *Div. Poems* ii. 82 How stinging are our sorrows! a 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1809) 31 How could he miss of a stinging remembrance of the cheat he had... put upon his own father? 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 541 Eloquent vituperation

and stinging sarcasm. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 8 May 5/1 Except a stinging rejoinder from Mr. Pember, nothing more was said.

†4. Mus. *Stinging grace* = *sting-grace*: see STING sb. 2, 7, 8. Obs.

1676 MACE *Musick's Mon.* 131 You must Pause, and use the Stinging Grace a Pritty while.

Hence *Stingingly adv.*, *Stingingness*.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* ii. xvii. (1713) 142 A Grief..set off more stingingly to us by the more flush and full representations of another's Happiness. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Stingingness*, stinging Quality. 1748 T. SMITH *Jrnl.* (1849) 270 Cold, and the year ends stingingly. 1873 LYTTON *K. Chillingly* i. viii. Not exactly in those words—more covertly, and therefore more stingingly. 1888 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 16 May 11/1 The Government...was stingingly criticised from the Opposition benches

†*Stingle*. Obs. rare. In 4 stengle, 5 styn-gill. [OE. **stengel*, f. *steng* STING sb. 2, the suffix denoting an implement: see -LE I.] = STING sb. 2. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xii. v. (Bodl. MS.) Been bat heþ unboxome to be kinge..deye wiþ be wounde of beere strengþe of here stengles. 1422 YONGE *tr. Secreta Secret.* 181 The bee is a Passynge wratfull beste and full of fyght, and for vengeance they lewyth that Styngeill in the wonde, but the kynge of bees is wythout a styngeill.

Stingless (sti'nglēs), a. [f. STING sb. 2 + -LESS.] Having no sting. *lit.* and *fig.*

1554 T. MARTIN *Marr. Priests* xiv. Mm ij b, [They] were nowe able..to treade vnder fote the head of their lutes, as of a stingles streng. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* v. i. 35. 1604 WEBSTER *Marston's Malcontent* Induct. A 3 b, There are a sort of discontented creatures that beare a stinglesse enuie to great ones. 1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod's Georg.* i. 15 The slothfull man is like the sting-lesse Drone. 1724 DERHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 53 These sting-lesse Male Wasps. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iii. (1873) 59 In Australia the imported hive-bee is rapidly exterminating the small, stingless native bee. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Prose Lit.* i. i. 52 So playful and stingless is his humour.

Stingo (sting'go), slang. [f. STING v. 1 (in allusion to the sharp taste) + -o, perh. simulating a Sp. or Ital. ending.] Strong ale or beer.

a 1635 RANDOLPH *Hey for Honesty* ii. vi, Come, let's in, and drink a Cup of stingo. 1665 BRATHWAITE *Comment Two Tales* 32 Returning with a large Quart of mighty Ale, that might compare with Stingo, for it would cut a Feather. 1756 COMMISSAIRE No. 105 He would give me a cup of the best, Yorkshire Stingo. 1826 *Stirling Mag.* XVII. 375 A glass of his Lordship's old Shropshire stingo. 1891 N. GOULD *Double Event* 307 Host Barnes had tapped a barrel of double stingo for the occasion.

attrib. 1810 *Splendid Politics* II. 137 My stingo cup..was the horn of a d—d fine buffalo. 1861 *Bentley's Misc.* XLIX. 171 In prose fiction, too, has Thomas Hood turned out some stingo samples of storm-brewing. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xxvii, Tea-gardens and stingo houses.

Sting ray. [STING sb. 2]

Any fish of the genus *Trygon* or family *Trygonidae*, esp. *Trygon pastinaca*. The long tapering tail is armed near the middle with a flattened sharp-pointed bony spine, serrated on both sides, capable of inflicting a severe wound.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 27 Stingraies, whose tails are very dangerous. 1676 T. GLOVER *Acc. Virginia* in *Phil. Trans.* II. 625 There is also a fish called a Sting-ray, which much resembleth a Skate, only on one side of his tayl grows out a sharp booe like a bodkin about four or five inches long. 1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 43 The Sting Rays form a large family, about twenty-four species of the genus *Trygon* being known.

Stingy (sti'ndʒi), a. Also 7 stingie. [Perh. f. STING sb. 2 or v. 1 + -y.]

On the assumption that the sb. represents OE. *sting*—**stungi*—, the pronunciation (sti'ndʒi) is explicable. It is possible that some of the examples under sense 1 represent a distinct word, pronounced (sti'ngi), which is still occasionally heard in colloquial use. For the current sense 4, cf. the dial. *stingy* of the same meaning (*Eng. Dial. Dict.* i).

1. Having a sting; stingy, sharp, virulent. Chiefly fig. of controversy, or the like. Obs.

c 1615 D'EWE *Jrnl.* (1783) 13 This discontent gave many satirical wits occasion to vent themselves into stinging libels, in which they spared neither [etc.]. 1654 TUCKER *Death disarmed* 41 But in particular would we not have our death too stingy, and its sting deadly. 1657 R. B[?] *Life* Bp. Morton (1659) 23 Those virulent and stinging Pamphlets. 1681 HICKERINGILL *New Fr. Doctor's Comm.* i. 1 It is, vulgarly known, that the Waspsish Swarms in Doctors Commons, have been as stinging as stingy against Mr. Hicker-ingill. 1682 — *Hist. Whiggism* i. 17, I know your meaning, Whigg, and your stinging Reflection and Innuendo. 1705 — *Priest-cr.* i. 17 The Sting of a Scorpion is not more fatal, more incurable, and more venomous than a stingy and enraged Priest, especially...when you meddle with the Craft by which he gets his Wealth.

Mod. colloq. Those are very stingy (sti'ngi) nettles.

b. Of weather, etc.: Sharp, biting, cold. *dial.* 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words* s.v., Sharp, unsettled weather, inclining to rain, would also be called stingy. 1893 in COZENS *Hardy Broad Norf.* 14 'It dewd fare wonderful stingy' says the rustic, when the wind is in the east.

2. Bad-tempered, irritable, peevish, cross. *dial.* 1799 [J. BEATTIE] *Scotticism* 81 *Stingy*, in many parts of Scotland, conveys the notion of peevish, or capitious. 1796 GROSE *Olio* 113 So, then stingy means peevish or touchy! a 1800 *Pease Suppl. Grose*, *Stinger*, cross, untoward. Norf. c 1800 *Earl of Boyl* xvii, in *Child Ballads* IV. 316 She turned her about wie a very stingy look. 1808 *Spec. Yorksh. Dial.* 30 My mam grows se stingy, she scauds, an she fleeghts. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words*, *Stingy*, snappish—waspsish—onruly—ill-tempered—quarrelsome. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.*, *Stingy*, crabbed, ill-humoured.

†3. ?Narrow-minded, illiberal. *Obs.*

1694 PENN *Acc. Rise & Progr. Quakers* ii. 53 These things rendered this People Stingy and Conceited in such Persons Opinions. 1701 HOWE *Some Consid. Pref. Enquiry* 32 'Tis not to be let pass, that you, or your Author, industriously represent the Primitive English Puritans...as if they were generally of your stingy, narrow Spirit.

4. Of persons, actions, etc.: Niggardly, penurious, mean, close-fisted.

1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 21 Courtiers I ask ye nothing: for ye are Stingy in giving. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* 5 P. 162 He lavishes into Excesses not approved of by that stingy Tribe. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 27 Jan. (O.H.S.) I. 323 He was a stingy, niggardly Fellow. a 1770 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) VII. xi. 213 Liberal in promises, and stingy in performances. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* iv. vi, Without being stingy, the admiral had a good deal of economy in his disposition. 1866 GEO. EUOR *F. Holt* Introd. I. 12 He perhaps remembered the fathers of actual baronets, and knew stories of their extravagant or stingy housekeeping.

b. const. of.

1723 *Portland Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 76 So very stingy and saving of their ground are these yeomen of Kent. 1771 N. NICHOLLS *Correspond.* iv. Gray (1843) 121 If you knew the pleasure your letters give me, I think you would not be quite so stingy of them. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* v, Who is she, to be so stingy of her smiles. 1893 J. A. SYMONDS *Michelangelo* I. ii. § 8.83 He was never stingy of cash.

c. Betokening meanness; doled out sparingly or grudgingly.

1849 D. G. MITCHELL *Battle Summer* (1852) 250 Workmen too proud to buy such stingy dinner, snuff the fumes wishfully. 1865 TROLOPE *Bellon Est.* xvii. 193 With stingy breakfasts and bad dinners for herself. 1898 T. CUYLER *Pointed Papers* 103 Christ is put off with a stingy hour or two on the Sunday.

5. Scanty, poor in quantity or amount.

1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.*, *Stingy*, thin, weak; applied to the hair of an animal. 1863 LONG *Wayside Inn*, *Birds of Killingworth*, When your teams Drag home the stingy harvest.

Stink (stink), sb. Forms: 3-4 stinc, 4 stenke, stinck, stynck, 4-5 stynke, 4-6 stynk, 4-7 stinke, 7 stinke, 4- stink. [f. the vb.]

Perh. in some instances a dialectal variant of *stinch*: see STENCH sb. 1.

1. A foul, disgusting, or offensive smell: = STENCH sb. 2.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1860 Pe rotting þat bim rennes vte, þe stinck þat es him a-bute, Ne mai na lueand man it thole. 1382 WYCLIF *Jol.* II. 20 The stynk of hym shal stye vp. c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) vi, Suche a stynke in the chappelle be made, That dwelle there he ne myste. 1552 TURNER *Herbal* II. 62 b, I am suere that the white laus tithi hath the stynk that Dioscorides speketh of. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* ix. 10 And the man that thought a litle afore he could reach to the starres of heauen, no man could endure to carry for his intolerable stinke. 1674 BOYCE *Excell. Theol.* II. iii. 150 Why the smell of Castor or Asa Fetida produces in most persons that which they call a stink rather than a perfume. 1727 POPE *Thoughts Var. Subj.* lxxv, A little Whiff of it [ambergris]..is very agreeable; but when a Man holds a whole Lump of it to your Nose, it is a Stink. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iii, He had been kicking up horrid stinks some time in his study. 1897 ALLIBOT *Syst. Med.* IV. 676 Hajek has detected in ozana a short bacillus..which possesses the property of decomposing organic substances with the formation of a penetrating stink.

b. fig.

1673 BUNYAN *Differ. Judgm.* 8 The Persons..are now a stink, and reproach to religion.

2. Evil-smelling quality, offensive odour: = STENCH sb. 3.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 256 Summe he deden in vn-dewed swine, for it was fuzel and ful o stinc. c 1366 CHAUCER *A. B. C.* 56 But if þou my socour bee To stink eterne he wole my gost exile. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 171 Yitt sho mott not com at hur for stynk with-oute sho had at hur nece many wele-saureyng spycis. 1528 LYNDESAI *Dreme* 325 That myrke Mansion is tapessit with stynk. 1608 ROWLANDS *Huonors Looking Gl.* B 4 b, One of the damned crew that lyes by drinke, And by Tobacco's stilled stink. 1745 SIR C. H. WILLIAMS in *Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) I. 65 But when the first [cracker] went off she threw the rest on the tea-table, where, one after another, they all went off, with much noise and not a little stink. 1882 'Ouida' in *Maremma* I. 184 There is so much stink of oil and sickly smell of silkworms.

b. fig.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6518 The syxte synne ys glotoynye; þat ys a shameful vyleynye þat men doun of mete and drynk, For ouermoche ys abominable & stynk.

3. *slang*. (See Quots.)

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., When any robbery of moment has been committed, which causes much alarm, or of which much is said in the daily papers, the family people will say, there is a great stink about it. 1851 MAYHEW *Labour* I. 250 The newspapers..had raised before the eye and mind of the public, what the 'patterers' of his class proverbially call a 'stink'—that is, had opened the eyes of the unwary to the movements of 'Chelsea George'.

4. pl. University and Public School slang for Natural Science (originally, for Chemistry) as a subject of study or university examinations.

1859 'WAT. BRADWOOD' *O. P. H.* v, He had abandoned further classics in final school, and was aiming sedulously at a class in 'stinks'. 1900 FARMER *Publ. Sch. Word-bk.*, *Stinks* subs. (general)—Chemistry. Also as a nickname for a lecturer thereon. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 12 Nov. 7/1 The old public schools..look on Mathematics as 'tics' and Natural Science as 'stinks', presumably from the days when Chemistry was the only branch of Natural Science taught.

5. *Comb.*: stink-ball, a missile contrived for the purpose of emitting a suffocating vapour when

thrown among the enemy (see quot. 1802); stink berry U.S., the yellow buckthorn; stink-bird, the name in British Guiana for the Hoactzin, *Opisthocnurus cristatus*; stink brand = *stinking smut*; stink-bug (see quots.); stink bush, (a) a species of star-anise (*Illicium floridanum*), a shrub growing in the southern United States (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895); (b) *Austral.*, the rutaceous tree, *Zieria smithii*; stink-cat S. African, the zoril or mariput, *Zorilla striata*; stink-fly, a fly belonging to the genus *Chrysopa*; stink gland, a gland in certain animals producing a fetid secretion; stink grass, an ill-scented grass, *Eragrostis major*; stink pheasant = *stink-bird*; stink quartz, a variety of quartz, which emits a fetid odour when struck; stink-rat U.S. = STINK-POT 4 (*Cent. Dict.*); stink-shad, the mud-shad, *Dorosoma cepedianum*; stink-trap = *stench-trap*, STENCH sb. 5; stink-tree, (a) some tree native in Ceylon, having a disgusting odour; (b) *dial.* the name in the Isle of Wight for the guelder rose; stink-turtle = STINK-POT 4; stinkwort *Austral.*, a plant of the genus *Scrophularia*.

1753 *Chambers's Cycl. Suppl.*, s.v. *Ball*, *Stink-balls, those which yield a great stench when to annoy the enemy. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Ball*, *Stink-balls* are prepared by a composition of meal powder, ..assa-fetida, seraphim-pum or ferula, and bug and stinking herbs. 1869-73 T. R. JONES *Cassell's Bk. Birds* III. 281 The Hoactzin, or 'Stink Bird'. 1891 *Century Dict.*, *Stink-bug, any one of several malodorous bugs, particularly the common squash-bug, *Aurea tristis*, of the *Coridae*. 1902 L. O. HOWARD *Insect Bk.* 313 The stink-bugs and their allies. (Family *Pentatomidae*.) 1899 RIDER HAGGARD *Swallow* 50, I have shammed dead like a 'stink-cat' when dogs are about. 1902 L. O. HOWARD *Insect Bk.* 222 *Chrysopidae*..sometimes..called 'stink flies'. 1887 F. G. HEATCOTE in *Phil. Trans.* CLXXIX. II. 164 These organs..are the first pair of 'stink glands'. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 610 In the Chesapeake region it is known as the 'Mud-Shad'. 'Winter Shad' or 'Stink Shad'. 1782 in *Abridgem. Specif. Patents, Drains & Sewers* (1874) 5 This machine or 'stink trap' is let into lead or any other sort of pipes. 1873 SPENCER *Study Sociol.* iii. (ed. 6) 67 Infecting gases that are kept out only so long as stink-traps are in good order. 1906 *Haslwick's Sanitary Conveniences & Drainage* xv. 151 A 'trap', or 'stink-trap', as it was formerly called, is [etc.]. 1795 *Thunberg's Trav.* IV. 234 The 'stink-tree' was called by the Dutch *Strunkhout*..on account of its disgusting odour, which resides especially in the thick stem and the larger branches. 1842 BRONFIELD in *Phytologist* (1848) II. 421 *Viburnum Opulus*..is sometimes called stink-tree in this island [Isle of Wight]. 1890 *Kajunda Herald* 25 July 2/5 The following letter was received from Mr. J. McDougall..regarding a sample of 'stinkwort' sent to him—'This sample has been duly examined, and I am satisfied that it is useless as a raw material from which to make paper stock'. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 July 8/1 The Bill which has just been introduced into the New South Wales Parliament for the destruction of noxious weeds..has a scheduled list of weeds, including thistle, stinkwort, and several others.

Stink (stink), v. Forms: 1 stincan, 3 stinke-n, 4 stenk, stinc, stynke-n (4-5 sting, styng, styngk), 4-6 stynk, 4-7 stinke, stynkkyn, 5-6 stynke, 6 styncke, 6-7 stinke, 4- stink. *Pa. t.* 1-4 stane, stonc, 3-4 stonk, *pl.* stunken, 4-5 stonke, 4-7 stanke, 5 stonke, 6 stonck, stunck, 6-9 stunk, 7 stunke, 8- stank; weak forms 5 stynkid, 6 stincketh, stynked. *Pa. pple.* 5 stonken, 6 stuncke, 7- stunk; weak 5 stynked. [Com. WGer.: OE. *stincan* *tr.* vb. = OFris. **stinka* (Wfris. *stjonke*), (M)Du., (M)LG. *stinken* (whence Sw. *stinka*, Da. *stinke*), OHG. *stinchan* (MHG. mod.G. *stinken*)—WGer. **stynkwan*, f. Teut. root **stynkw-* (**stynkw-*: **stynkw-*; see STENCH sb. and v.).

The root is coincident in form with that of Goth. *stiggan* to come into collision, ON. *stikka* *tr.* vb. (MSw. *stinka*, *stinka*) to spring, leap, fly off, and the causative form Goth. *gastaggjan* to collide with, ON. *stikka* *vk.* vb. (MSw. *stänka*, mod Sw. *stänka*) to cause to spring, sprinkle, OE. *stencan* to scatter, disperse. The identity of the root is possible, but in view of the great diversity in meaning it cannot be positively asserted.

†1. *intr.* To emit a smell or vapour of any kind; to smell (sweetly or otherwise). *Obs.*

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 295 *Flagrans*, stincendi. c 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* xxxvii. (Z.) 220 Ic stince swote. c 1200 ORMIN 8194 To strawenn gode gressess þær, þatt stunnken swipe swete.

2. To emit a strong offensive smell; to smell foully. (In early examples, a contextual use of sense 1.) Const. of.

Now implying violent disgust on the part of the speaker; in ordinary polite use avoided as unpleasantly forcible.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 236 Eal se lichoma stincð fule. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 Dis ofel..stincð fule for his golness. c 1200 ORMIN 4781 & all he to forþþrinh anan To retenn & to stinnken. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 326 Læze þet stonc so long he hefd iclien i þer eorðe. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) II. 5 þai trowed þat Criste þio bodil bafe stynked. c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 84 How his brethe stinketh. 1533 J. HERWOOD *Toban* A3, I wolde bete her..that she shal stynke. 1535 CORNERE *Exod.* viii. 14 The land stanke of them. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 20 A flood of poyson..Which stunk so wildly, that it forst him slacke His grasping hold. a 1631 DONNE *Poems, Elegy* iii. 31 Waters stincke soone, if in one place they bide. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* I. 51 When Cablage stinks, or Roses smell. 1769 G. WHITE *Selborne*, *Lct.* 10

Pennant 30 Aug., I wish I had not forgot to mention the faculty that snakes have of stinking *se defendendo*. 1820 *SHELLEY Sensit. Pl.* iii. 57. The dock, and heobane, and hemlock dank, stifled the air till the dead wind stank. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men* iv. The High Street stunk of oil. 1899 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Afr. Stud.* i. 3. I myself saw certainly not less than 70 crocodiles at one time, let alone smelling them, for they do swarm in places and stink always.

b. *fig.* To be offensive; to be abhorrent; to savour offensively of something. Phrase, to *stink in* (a person's) nostrils.

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 138 Auh swuch sacrefise stinked to ure Lourer. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8312 Pese twey cytees, bope pey sank, For pey hadde joye at synne bat stank. c. 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 68 For our forme synne stanke soo yn Godys nase, bat [etc.]. 1535 *COVERDALE Prov.* x. 7 The name of the vngodly shal synke. 1608 *SHAKS. Per.* iv. vi. 145 He makes our profession as it were to stinke afore the face of the gods. 1612 *Benvenuto's Passenger* i. ii. 141 A false wicked tongue stinkes of an heretical conscience, but what then? 1674 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) II. 359 To make me stinke in the nostrills of my ould associates. 1867 *GOLOW, SMITH* in *Brodrick Ess. Reform* 230 Reputed renegades, whose names stank in the nostrils of the party which they had left. 1886 *STEVENSON Dr. Jekyll* i. We told the man we could... make such a scandal out of this, as should make his name stink from one end of London to the other.

Prov. c. 1386, 1539 [see *PROFFERD* pfl. a.]
† c. To stink out: to go out with a stink. *Obs.*
a. 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Execr. Vulcan* 188 Or in the Bell-Mans Lanthorn, like a Spy, Burn to a Snuff, and then stink out and dye.

† d. *trans.* To smell offensively of. *Obs.*
a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 86 pus be unse uelkare... wried hore fulde so þæt heo hit ne muwen stinken... For 3if heo hit stunken, ham wolde wlaten þer ayeen.

3. quasi-*trans.* with complement. To stink to death, to kill by emitting a bad smell. Chiefly hyperbolic.

1624 *MIOLETON Game at Chess* v. iii. Hee would hazard to be stunk [v. r. stung, struck] to death. 1789 *MRS. PIOZZI France & Italy* i. 173 Chicken-coops, which stink one to death. 1835 *BROWNING Paracelsus* iii. 443 Such a suffumigation as, once fixed, Had stunk the patient dead ere he could groan.

4. *trans.* To fill (an animal's earth) with suffocating fumes. Also, to drive (animals or persons) out of a place by stench or suffocating fumes.

1781 *BECKFORD Th. Hunting* (1802) 338 In open countries foxes, when they are much disturbed, will lie at earth. If you have difficulty in finding, stinking the earths will sometimes produce them again. *Ibid.*, Badgers... they may be caught by stinking them out of a great earth. 1860 *READE Cloister & Hearth* xliii. (1896) 125 Then with his own haods he let down by a rope a bag of burning sulphur and pitch, and stunk them out. 1880 *Brit. Med. J.* 7 Aug. 207/2 Treatment... to stink the (Guinea) worm out.

5. To cause to stink.
a. 1300 *Sat. People Kildare* xiv. in *E. E. F.* (1862) 155 Dabbeit þur curteisie, 3e stinketh al þe strete. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm* 294 If its Leaf or Seed is rubbed, it will stink the Hands for four or five Hours. 1896 *FLORA A. STEEL Face of Waters* i. vi. (1903) 63 One dead fish stinks a whole tank.

6. *Comb.* in phr. used subst., as Stink-alive, the hih or pout, *Gadus luscus*.

1863 J. G. WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 306 The Pout is graphically termed by the fishermen the Stink-alive, because it becomes putrid so soon after death.

Stinkard (st'ing-kard). Also 7 stinokard, -ord, stinkarde, 8 stinokard. [f. STINK v. + -ARD.]

1. One who stinks. Formerly often used as a term of abuse. Now rare or *Obs.*

c. 1600 *Tison* i. ii. (1842) 6 Out, out, thou stinkard, mans great enemy. 1601 B. JONSON *Postaster* iv. i. The Gods were a sort of Gosslinges, when they suffered so sweete a breath to perfume the bed of a stinkard. 1612 *CHAPMAN Widows' T.* i. c. 3 h. Your vnapprehending Stinkerd is hest with the sole prerogative of his Wives chamber. 1684 *OTWAY Atheist* i. 1. 7 The most insufferable Stinkard living. 1700 *CONGREVE Way of World* iv. xi. Your Turks are infidels, and believe not in the grape: your Mahometan, your Mussulman is a dry Stinkard.

† b. See quot. 1777. Also attrib. *Obs.*
1777 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer. iv.* (1778) I. 344 Among the Natchez... Some families were reputed noble... The body of the people were considered as vile... The former were called Respectable; the latter the Stinkards. 1792 W. BARTON *Trav. Carolina* 164 Those numerous remnant-bands or tribes... generally speak the Stinkard language.

2. A name given to various ill-smelling animals.
1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* III. 380 The Stinkards. This is a name which our sailors give to one or two animals of the weasel kind, which are chiefly found to America. *Ibid.* IV. 80 [The musk rat] is denominated by them [the savages of Canada] the stinkard. 1822 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* XXVI. 281 The stinkard, who it seems is a sure shot at five feet distance, retreated leisurely, and stooped when the unhappy Jesuit drew nigh. 1843 J. E. GRAY *List Mammalia Brit.* Mus. 69 The Stinkard or Teleda. *Mydaus meliceps*. Java.

3. A shark of the genus *Mustelus*.
1883 *DAV FISHER Gl. Brit.* II. 296 *Mustelus vulgaris*... Smooth-hound... Stinkard, in Ireland, due to its colour.

4. = STINKER 5, STINK POT 3.
1895 *SCORESBY Cheever's Whalem.* Adv. iii. (1898) 40 Gones, stinkards, horse-birds... had all many a good morose of blubber.

† **Stinkardly**, a. *Obs.* [f. STINKARD + -LY.]
Stinking, disgusting, contemptible.

1609 B. JONSON *Epicene* iv. ii. You notorious stinkardly Beareward, do's my breath smell? 1618 *MYNSHUL Ess. & Charact. Prison* 31 A rabble of such stinkardly companions, with whom no man of any reasonable fashion, but would scorne to converse.

Stinker (st'ing-kas). [f. STINK v. + -ER.] One who or something which stinks.

1. = STINKARD 1. *vulgar.*

1607 *DEKKER & WEBSTER North-w. Hoe* iv. i. F. 1 h, I smelt out my noble stinkier Greenshield in his Chamber. 1622 *MASSINGER & DEKKER Virg. Martyr* ii. i. Di, This boone Bacchanalian stinkier did I make legges to. 1898 *Daily News* 23 July 9/4 He had called her 'a stinker' and 'a stinking idiot'. 1921 *WEBSTER, Stinker* (slang), one who is disgustingly contemptible, a stinkard.

2. A pot or jar containing a disinfectant. *Obs.*

1665 G. HARVEY *Disc. Plague* (1673) 154 The Air may be purified... by burning of Stink pots or Stinkers, as they call them, in contagious Lanes.

3. Anything that emits an offensive smell. *vulgar.*
1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Oct. 6/3 These gas cars were locally although vulgarly called 'Stinkers'. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 13 Aug. 2/7 Suppose I am compelled to smoke a cigar, I may purchase a few nasty penny 'stinkers,' and keep within the order of the restaurant edict.

4. pl. (See quot. 1841.) *local.*

1841 *HARTSHORN Salop. Ant. Gloss.* Stinkers, Stinking-coal, a very inferior kind of coal which bears its title from the disagreeable smell of sulphur which it emits in burning.

5. A sailor's name for the giant fulmar (*Ossifraga gigantea*) and other ill-smelling petrels.

1896 *NEWTON Dict. Birds, Stinkpot, Stinkers*, sailors' names for some of the Petrels. 1906 W. L. SCLATER *Stark's Birds S. Africa* IV. 175 *Majaquens squiuocialis*... Stinker of Sealers and Whalers.

Stink-horn (stink'hōrn). [f. STINK sb. + HORN sb.] A name for various ill-smelling fungi.

1724 *RAY'S Synopsis Meth. Stirpium Brit.* (ed. 3) 12 Fungus phalloides... This is known to all our Country People by the Name of Stinkhorns; Dr. Richardson. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 545 Being known in Yorkshire by the name of Stink-horns. 1882 J. SMITH *Dict. Pop. Names Plants* 393 Stink-horn, or Stinking Polecat, *Phallus impudicus* and *P. fetidus*, fungi of the Lycoperdaceae alliance... An allied species is *Clathrus cancellatus*, the Lattice Stink-horn.

† **Stinkibus**, slang. *Obs.* Also -abus. [f. STINK sb. + -ibus Latin ending of dat. pl.; cf. *circumbendibus, recumbentibus, muckibus*.] Bad liquor, esp. adulterated spirits.

1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 99 He shall gulp ye down the rankest Stinkibus with as good a Gusto, as a League does Usquebaugh. 1771 *SNOLETT Humph. Cl.* 5 June, Let 'em have plenty of blaukets, and stinkubus, and wampum. 1899 *BAKING-GOULD Bk. of West* II. 276 Such deteriorated spirits were known amongst the coast-guardsmen as 'stinkubus.'

Stinking (st'ing-kīn), *vb.* sb. [-ING 1.] The action of the verb STINK; an instance of this.

a. 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1177 No man mist him him stand For stinking of his wounde. c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 302 in *Babes Bk.* pytbe he not pikynge... ne stynkyng of brethe on youre souerayne castynge. 1617 *MYNSHUL Itin.* i. 43 The waters dividing the streetes, slowly or not at all moved, are in this City... subject to stinking. 1822 *SHELLEY Scenes fr. Faust* ii. 213 What glimmering, spurning, stinking, burning.

Stinking (st'ing-kīn), *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] 1. That stinks; offensively smelling.

To cry stinking fish: see *CRY* v. 5 h.
c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* i. 86 Him stod stincende steam of ðam mude. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 810 To strawwenn gode gressen... Biforenn þatt stinnkende luf. 1238 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1795) 177 Richard was hastif, & answered þat stund, Certes þou lises cheitif, & as a stinkand hund. a. 1400 *Frymer* (1895) 69 Lord, þat reidist stynkyng lazor for his graue, graunie hem reste l. 1532 *Palmer of Jesus* 4-1 h. Thy grace lorde... defende me fro the synkyngye aungell and the spyryte of pestyleoce. 1604 JAS. I *Counterbl. Tobacco* (Arb.) 101 The loathsome, and hurtfull use of this stinking Antidote. 1777 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer. iv.* Wks. 185 v. 348 A fire of stinking herbs is kindled underneath, so as he may... be involved in its smoke. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 601 Large stinking cholesteatomatous cavity in mastoid. 1908 C. BIGG *Orig. Chr.* xiv. (1909) 178 Many other of the captives died in that sunless, stinking dungeon.

Comb. 1604 F. T. Case is *Altered* C 3, Gage toothed, slandering tongue, foh, stinking breathed. 1756 *MRS. CALDERWOOD in Collins Collect.* (Mait. Club) 117, I think she is a pert, stinking-like busy.

b. said of an odor.
1611 *BIBLE Eccl. x.* 1 Dead flies cause the oymnt of the Apothecarie to send forth a stinking sauour. 1621 *LODGE Summary Du Bartas* i. 261 He yeeldeth a stinking smell.

c. Used as a vague epithet connoting intense disgust and contempt. Now only *vulgar.*

Very common in 14th-17th c.
a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 164 Auh hit, anonde meidelure, mei loosen his holiness mid a stinkinde wil. c. 1380 *WYCLIF Let. Wks.* III. 101 Synkyngye pryde. c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* (Roxb.) 149 Wasshe me out of bandes of my stynkyng synne vile. c. 1530 *Songs, Carols*, etc. (1907) 111 Thou stynkyng coward! a. 1564 *BECON Supplic.* Wks. III. 29 h. Banyshye out of the congregation that most vile & stincking Idol of the Masse. 1684 *OTWAY Atheist* i. i. Where I... got no Meat, but such as the old *Succubus* his Wife bought at a stinking Price. 1710 *HERNE Collect.* (O.H.S.) II. 351 A man of Paris, but a most vile, stinking Whigg. 1898 [see STINKER 1].

† d. quasi-adv. *Obs. rare.*

1589 *NASHE Martin Marprelate Wks.* (Grosart) I. 164 Their iests be so stinking stale, as you must bolde your nose while you reade them. a. 1661 *HOLYOAK Juvenal* (1673) 263 Half a silurus, which is now stinking-ripe.
Mod. Sc. (*vulgar*) I'd be stinking fond (to do something) = 'I should never think of it.' 'I should certainly not.'

2. Special collocations: stinking badger = TELEDU (Cassell 1888); stinking bird = stink-bird; stinking bug = stink-bug (STINK sb. 5); stinking bunt = stinking smut (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); stinking coal dial. = STINKER 4; stinking ill,

a disease of sheep; stinking pheasant = stink pheasant (Webster 1911); stinking polecat, one of the skunks or *Mustelidae*; stinking rust, smut, a fungoid disease of plants.

1862 in *Venezia El Dorado* (1866) App. 154 Eggs of *Opisthocornus cristatus* 'Stinking bird, or Canje Pheasant'. 1875 *KIRBY & S. Entomol.* viii. (1818) 1. 231 Nothing can exceed the irritation caused by the 'stinking bugs' when they get into the hair or between the linen and the body. 1803 *PLYMLEY Agric. Shropsh.* 53 Brown rock, called the 'stinking-coal rock'. 1868 *PARTON Shropsh. Coal-Field* 4 The Stinking Coal, is noted for containing a great proportion of sulphure of iron. a. 1807 A. DUNCAN in *Price Ess. Highl. Soc.* III. 364 On opening the body, it emits a strong sulphureous smell, characteristic of the disease; hence it is sometimes called the 'stinking ill'. 1797 *SHELLIE Buffon's Nat. Hist.* VII. 295 The Mouffettes, or 'Stinking Polecats', 1861 *Chamb. Encycl.* II. 155/1 The disease in wheat, which is also called Smut-balls, Bunt, Pepper Brand, or 'Stinking-Rust'. 1891 *Century Dict.* s.v. *Smut*, The 'stinking smut' is caused by two species of fungus.

b. In many names of plants, as *stinking camomile, hellebore, horehound, iris, maidweed* (may-weed, maythe), *motherwort, nightshade*, for which see the sbs. Also stinking ash, hox elder (Webster 1911); stinking bean trefoil (see quot.); stinking Billy or Willie, the common ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea* (Eng. Dial. Dict.); stinking Bob, herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum* (ibid.); stinking cedar, any species of *Torreya*; stinking Christopher, various kinds of figwort, *Scrophularia* (E.D.D.); stinking crane's bill (see quot.); stinking gladdon, *Iris fatidissima*; stinking grass = stink grass, STINK sb. 5 (W. 1911); stinking gum, an Australian gum tree (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*) whose leaves have a strong cinimic smell (ibid.); stinking morel = STINK-HORN; stinking orach = stinking motherwort; stinking polecat = STINK-HORN; stinking Roger, *Scrophularia* and other plants (E.D.D.); † stinking tree = stink-tree (b); stinking trefoil = stinking bean trefoil; stinking weed, (a) *Cassia occidentalis*; (b) *Senecio Jacobaea*; stinking wood, a name for various trees the timber of which has a fetid smell, esp. *Cassia occidentalis* and *Anagris fatida*; stinking yew = stinking cedar.

1816 T. GREEN *Univ. Herbar* i. 94/1 *Anagris fatida*, 'Stinking Bean Trefoil', grows wild in France, Spain, [etc.]. 1866 *Treas. Bot. s.v. Cedar*, 'Stinking Cedar', *Torreya latifolia*. 1857 *ANNE PRATT Flower, Pl.* II. 40 *Geranium Robertianum* ('Stinking Crane's-bill' or Herb Robert). 1597 *GERARDE Herbar.* xxxvii. 53 'Stinking Gladdon hath long narrow leaues like Iris, but smaller. 1670 *RAY Catal. Plant.* Angl. 84 *Cotula fatida*. 'Stinking Mayweed or Maithes. 1777 J. LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scotica* II. 104 *Phallus impudicus*. 'Stinking Morel. 1507 *GERARDE Herbar* II. xlii. 258 'Stinking Orach is called of Cordus *Gerosimus*, because it smelleth like stinking fish. 1874 *Treas. Bot. Suppl.* 1344/2 'Stinking Polecat, *Phallus impudicus*. 1683 *GREY Museum* II. 51 i. 180 Part of an Arm of the 'Stinking-Tree. 1598 *TURNER Names Herbes* 12 *Anagris*... may be called 'stynkyngie irifoly in english, or beane tree. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 224 'Stinking-weed. This plant is very common about Kingston. 1777 J. LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* II. 1132 *Senecio Jacobaea*. 'The stinking weed. 1793 J. TRAPP *Tr. Rochen's Voy. Madagascar* Prelim. Disc. p. xxviii. *Tacamacca*, 'stinking-wood, and ever so many other valuable trees. 1862 E. BALFOUR *Timber Trees India* etc. 77 *Chee Neb Burn*. Stinking Wood, Eng. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* *Torreya*, a genus of *Taxaceae*, to which the name of 'Stinking Yews' has been given.

Stinkingly (st'ing-kīn-lī), *adv.* [f. STINKINGO ppl. a. + -LY.] In a stinking manner.

1545 *ELYOT Dict.* *Rancide*, aduerbe, stynkyngly. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* iii. ii. 28 Canst thou helpe the living is a life, so stinkingly depending? 1667 H. MOORE *Disc. Dial.* ii. xviii. (1713) All these would have infinitely a worse Scent to our Souls, than this which you say is so stinkingly evil, cao have to our Noses. 1727 *BAILEY* vol. II. *Fulsomely*, stinkingly, loathsomely, nastily.

Stinkingness (st'ing-kīn-ness). [f. STINKINGO ppl. a. + -NESS.] The quality of being stinking.

1382 *WYCLIF Let.* xviii. 19 To the woman that suffreth flux of blood thou shalt not goo, ne opne the stynkyngnes of hir. 1631 *Celestina* ix. 166 This [wine] takes away the stinkingness of the breath. 1886 *UNION Ireland* 24 Apr. 4/6 The black, sticky, stinkingness of coal tar.

Stink-pot. [f. STINK sb. + POT sb., after Du. *stinkpot*.]

† 1. = STINKER 2. *Obs.* 1665 [see STINKER 2].
2. A hand-missile charged with combustibles emitting a suffocating smoke, used in hoarding a ship for effecting a diversion while the assailants gain the deck.

1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* i. ii. 20 Ply your Hand-Granadoes and Stink-Pots. 1798 Z. MACAULAY in *Victess. Knutsford Life & Lett.* (1900) 185 She was prepared with stink-pots for boarding. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* *Stink-pot*, a vessel used by the Chinese and Malay pirates to throw on board a vessel to suffocate the crew. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Mar. 10/2 A piratical fleet closed round her, threw a stinkpot into the engine-room, and overpowered the crew. *Comb.* 1704 *SWIFT Lett. Bks.* Misc. (1711) 242 *Paracelsus* brought a Squadron of Stink-Pot-Fingers from the snowy Mountains of Rhætia. *transf.* 1748 *SNOLETT Lett. Random* xi. I'll teach you to empty your stink-pots on me. 1913 J. G. FRAZER *Golden Bough* vi. *Scapogon* iii. 133 The girls discharge their stink-pots in the faces of their adversaries.

fig. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. Ded. p. xxii, Your Scurrilities, those Stink-pots of your offensive War. 1778 WARNER in *Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) III. 317 Venice is a stink-pot, charged with the very virus of hell! 1807 J. KING (*title*) The Beauties of the Edinburgh Review, alias, the Stink-pot of Literature.

3. A sailor's name for a petrel. Cf. STINKER 5. Also, in S. Africa, applied to the Sooty Albatross, *Phaethria fuliginosa*, and the Cape hen, *Majaqueus equinoctialis* (Pettman *Africanisms*).

1865 *Hardwicke's Sci.-Gossip* 1 Oct. 239/1 The Stink-pot of sailors is the Black Petrel (*Procellaria equinoctialis*, L.).

4. A name given to the musk turtle, *Cinosternum odoratum* or *Aromochelys odorata*.

1844 J. E. GRAY *Catal. Tortoises etc. Brit. Mus.* 34 The Stink-Pot. Kinosternon odoratum. 1903 *Nature* 1 Oct. 531/2 Fourteen Stink-pot Terrapins.

Stinkstone. *Min.* [f. STINK sb. + STONE sb. After G. *stinkstein*, which is sometimes used in Eng.] A name given to various limestones which give out a fetid odour on being scratched or struck.

1804 R. JAMESON *Min. I.* 521 Stink Stone. Colour is wood brown. 1823 W. PHILLIPS *Introduct. Min.* (ed. 3) 156 Swine-stone, or Stinkstone, gives out a strong fetid odour when scraped. [1856 PAGE *Adv. Text-Book Geol.* xii. 142 Others, when rubbed, emit a highly fetid odour, and are well known as 'stinkstones' and 'swinestones'.] 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 451 *Stinkstone*, swinestone, a variety of carbonate of lime, which emits a fetid odor on being struck.

Stinkweed. [f. STINK sb. + WEED sb. Cf. WFlem. *stinkweed*, the stinking camomile.]

1. The cruciferous plant *Diplotaxis muralis*. 1793 in Britten *Old Country Words* (E.D.S.) 110 The farmers here [Kingsgate, Kent] have, on account of its very offensive smell, given it the name of stink-weed. a 1824 Holdich *Ess. Weeds Agric.* (1825) 57 Sand Mustard, Isle of Thanet Stink-weed (*Sinapis muralis*). 1884 W. MÜLLER *Plant-n.* 130.

b. U.S. The Thorn Apple, *Datura Stramonium*. 1804 C. B. BROWN tr. *Volney's View Soil U.S.* 69 note, These hanks, and all the slopes along the Ohio, abound with the stramonium (stink-weed), which is said to have been brought hither accidentally from Virginia. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 219 Jamestown weed. The Thorn Apple (*Datura stramonium*). Its Northern name is Stinkweed.

Stinkwood. [f. STINK sb. + WOOD sb., partly after Du. *stinkhout*.] A name given in certain colonies to various trees the wood of which has an unpleasant odour; the wood of any of these trees.

1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape Gd. Hope II.* 260 The Stink-wood tree grows to the size of an oak. 1827 HELLYER in *Bischoff's Van Diemen's Land* (1832) 175 The timber in this district I found to be principally myrtle, sassafras, and stinkwood. 1866 TREAS. Bot. 1006a *Stinkwood*, the useful wood of *Oreodaphne bullata*, which has a most unpleasant odour lasting for a long time. Also that of *Pistidia mauritiana* and *Zieria macrophylla*. 1882 J. SMITH *Dict. Pop. Names Plants* 240 Laurel, Cape of Good Hope (*Laurus bullata*), well known in the Cape Colony as Stinkwood. 1898 *Daily News* 13 May 7/3 From South Africa come feather Court dresses, a stinkwood walking stick [etc.]. 1808 MORRIS *Austral. Eng.* 439 *Stinkwood*. In Tasmania.. the timber of *Zieria smithii*, Andr., N. O. *Rutecae*.

Stint (stint), sb.¹ Forms: a. 4-6 stynt, (5 stynt), 5-6 stynte, (6 styntte), 5-7 stynte, 4-stint. b. 4-stent. [f. STINT v.]

In certain senses this sb. seems to have coalesced with the etymologically unrelated STENT sb.¹ Cf. the similar confusion noted under STINT v.]

I. The action of the verb STINT.

†1. Cessation of action or motion, pause, stay. Phrase, to make a stint: to stop. *Withouten stint, but stint* (Sc.): without stopping, unceasingly. *Obs.*

a. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12977 Pat warlaw him in armes hint, And bar him forth wit-uten stint. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6815 Made þey neuere stynt ne stal ȝyl þey come to be Romayns wal. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue II.* 140 And syne, for-owyn langir stynt, The hors he sadyt hastily. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas vi.* 1 (1554) 144 b, Whan Fortune had said her will..Made a stint, and sobely sounde still, Iohn Bochas sate & heard [etc.]. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE x. 286 Fra forgyt steyll the fyr flew out but stynt. 1576 FLEMING *Panopol. Epist.* Epitome A ij, As of Trees, Birdes, Beastes, yea and Men, there is a degree in growing, a stint or staying, and a diminishing. 1594 MARLOWE *Dido iv.* ii, And I will ..drop out both mine eyes in drisling teares, Before my sorowes tide haue any stint. 1613 JACKSON *Creed i.* 29 True Christian heliefe admits no stint of growth in this life, but still comes nearer and nearer to that euidentie of knowledge.

b. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17709 And hi be band þan he me hent, And forth me broght, wit-uten stint. c 1400 SC. *Trojan War* II. 578 After þe forme of sacrament Swore in old tyme wy-uten stint.

†b. Hunting. A check or stop in the running of hounds owing to the loss of the scent; chiefly in the phrases to be on (a) stint, to fall upon stint. *Obs.* c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) i, The other rennyth gongeyahoute and then abideth, wherefore the houndes ben þe on stint. *Ibid.* xxxiii, It were good to assigne somme of þe horsemen amonge þe relayes to helpe þe more redely þe houndes, if þei fall vpon stynte. *Ibid.*, If so þe þat þe houndes haue enoyssed, or be ouershet, or þat þe be on a stynte he any oþer wyse, what hunter..þat per-ceueth it first, shulde hlowe þe stynte.

2. Limitation, restriction.

†a. with respect to mode of action. *Obs.* 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 47 Whereas God stinted him, what Trees and fruites he should eate on, and goe no further, bee [the Serpent] entist him to breake the bondes of that stint. 1610 BR. HALL *Apot. Brownists* xxxvii. 93 If stinting our prayers be a fault..it is well that the Lords prayer it self beareth vs company...To denie that it may be used intirely

in our Sauours wordes, is..a fanaticall curiosnesse: yeeelde one and all; for if the matter be more diuine, yet the stint is no lesse faulty. 1614 — *Contempl.* II. vii. 318 It had bene as easie for the Angell to strike Balaam, as to stand in his way... But euen the good Angels haue their stints, in their executions. 1633 HERBERT *Temple, Praise* (No. 3) iv. 152 Angels must haue their joy, Devils their rod, the sea his shore, The windes their stint.

b. with reference to amount, quantity, or degree. *Without stint*: with no fixed limit of amount, unstintedly.

In this phrase the sb. now tends to be interpreted in sense 2 c.

1651 HOBBS *Leviathan* x. xvi. 82 Every man..owning all the actions the Representer doth, in case they give him Authority without stint. 1675 — *Odys.* (1677) 120 The gods do call it moly, And gather it, who haue no stint of might. 1797 BURKE *Regie. Peace* iii. Wks. 1808 VIII. 420 Its armies, its navies, are given to them without stint or restriction. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* vii. ii, Each poured forth his mind without stint. 1876 J. G. HOLLAND *Seven Oaks* xix, His wife and children had money lavished on them without stint. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commw.* II. ii. xlvii 212 But in all Congress may exercise without stint its power to override the statutes passed by a Territorial legislature.

c. Excessive restriction in the supply of anything, esp. of the necessities or comforts of life; the condition of being kept scantily supplied.

1820 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 26 July, It can never be my wish..that you should feel any stint. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* i. v, Of furniture there was a woeful stint. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i. ix, He..to whom life had hitherto had some of the stint and subjection of a school. 1881 EMMA R. PITMAN *Mission Life in Greece* 285 There was no need for stint where supplies were always at hand.

3. The putting a mare to the stallion. Cf. STINT v. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. lxxix. 276 Inn-keepers, or jockeys, who can..by publishing a high premium for a stint, make the horse in their possession very famous.

II. Limited or fixed amount.

4. An allotted amount or measure; a prescribed or customary portion; an allowance. Now rare or *Obs.* (exc. as in b). Cf. sense 7.

a. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) ii. (*Mary Magd.*) 1807, I gyff yow he-syde yower stynt, Eche of yow a marke for yower wage. 1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Fables* i. vi. 84 Thei come to the Graues of their kyndrede, and there when they haue praied their stinte, laye them doune..to slepe. 1574 T. NEWTON *Health Mag.* D ij, So that the thyng it self he neither overcharged with to much, nor yet departed from that stinte and sufficiencie that is needefull. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* 125 Fise and twentie were continually to watche and warde within the Castell for their seuerall stintes of time. 1620 SHUTON *and Pt. Don Quix.* lix. 398 The Beasts hee carried to the Stahle, and gave them their stint. c 1623 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* II. i, Put me to a certain stint Sir, allow me but a red herring a day. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts*, O. T. 25, I will therefore set him a stint of yeares, before his common destruction. 1663 PERYS *Diary* 24 Dec., I hope before I go I shall set myself such a stint as I may not forget my-self. 1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* II. ii, Take back your sevnty years, (the stint of Life). 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub v.* 222 Forty or fifty Pages of Preface and Dedication, (which is the usual Modern Stint). 1791 COWPER *Odys.* viii. 477 Wisdom beyond the common stint I mark In this guest. 1809 MALIN *Gil Blas* viii. v. (Rldg.) 287 There was..a scanty breakfast set out..I never knew what it was to exceed this stint during the day.

b. 1447 BOKENHAM *Stynts, Ellis.* (Roxb.) 277 Thow she ..Constryndyt wer to hedde yet in no degre ȝyl hyr stent wer seruyd [sc. the omitted orisons were said] she ne wolde slepe.

b. One's stint: an amount which one has reserved not to exceed.

1603-26 BRETTON *Poste Mad Lett.* (Grosart) 9/1 For aparell, I will keepe my stint, and care for no fond fashion. 1683 H. SAVILE *Let. 3 May* in M. Morrison *Catal. Autographs* (1892) VI. 80 There I lost last night my twenty guinnyes, wch is my stint. 1732 SWIFT *Let. to Gay* 4 May, My stint [of wine] in company is a pint at noon, and half as much at night. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* I. 230 Three rubbers were our stint; and we were often game and game in the last before victory declared itself. 1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 60, I can't afford half-crowns every day. A shilling is my stint for such jobs.

†c. To live at stint: to live at a fixed rate of expenditure. *Obs.*

1681 OTWAY *Soldiers Fortune* iv. i, I do not enjoy my self with that freedom I wou'd do, there is no more pleasure in living at stint, then there is in living alone.

5. A measure, rate, gauge of amount, price, size, etc. fixed by authority. Chiefly in the phrases to set, etc. at one stint, to appoint, set a stint.

a. 1485 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 320 In case that hydes come to an heigher or a lougher price than they hene nowe, that then the Maire..shal sett the saide crafte at one stynte accordyng to rayson. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 168 The standard of the ounce was euer at one stynt, although the valuation of coynes altered. c 1600 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* vii. xxiii. § 11 Convenient it was to provide that there might be a moderate stint appointed to measure their expenses by. 1601 J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 57 There is a stint, and reasonable proportion allotted, and set..what quantite..every man may ship out. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 137 But helike there is a limitation of the summe that is owed; for that if the summe..be above the stint, he shall not be released. 1715 N. BLUNDEL *Diary* (1895) 133 Severall Stints were set for the better Regulatting the Affairs of the Parish. 1794 A. YOUNG *Agric. Suffolk* 78 A child's stint..for braiding nets..is four-pence a day.

b. 1606 HOLLAND *Suetonius* 54 The number of Senators growng still to a shameful and confused company..he reduced to the ancient stint (*L. modum*).

fig. 1534 MORE *Dial. agst. Trib.* i. Wks. 1152/2 Both for release and reward, tempored after such rate as his..wyse-dome shal se convenient for vs: whereof our blynde mor-

ality can not here imagine nor deuyse the stynt. 1534 — *Treat. Passion Wks.* 1290/2 God..limited of his owne wise-dome aunde goodnes, after what rate and stynt, the com-moditie therof shoulde he employed vpon vs.

†b. Usual or customary measure. *Obs.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 90 The Quicksilver will fall down to its wonted pitch and stint of 29. inches. 1733 CHEVENE *Eng. Malady* II. iv. (1734) 354 My Appetite and Digestion return'd to their usual Stint towards my new Food. 1747 J. REEVE *Misc. P.* 121 The snow has left the fells and fled..And to their stint the hecks are fawn.

6. The limited number of cattle, according to kind, allotted to each definite portion into which pasture or common land is divided, or to each person entitled to the right of common pasturage; also, the right of pasturage according to the fixed rate.

a. 1569 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 327 Portmeade: Rate and Synte of Cattell. *Ibid.*, Synt to be kept for Cattell in Portmead..The Baillies..shall yerely oversee that every man shall kepe his stynt of beastes in Port meade. 1597 *Pain Roll of Manor of Sawley, Lincs.* (MS.), None within this Lordshipp shall keepe but for every Oxgangs 40 sheepe..according to the old Synte, in paine of x^s. 1687 in *Croke's Case of Omoor* (1831) 37 And if any take in joicement sheep, they shall not exceed the number of their stint in the townships. 1785 *Woodmansey Inclosure Act* 2 Proprietors..enjoy common of pasture..by a certain determinate stint. 1844 *Min. Evid. Sel. Comm.* *Commons' Inclosure* 26 By a stint, I mean the right of pasturage for one animal, or for a certain number of animals, according to age, size, and capability of eating. 1869 *Spectator* 17 Apr. 472/1 It was desirable to utilize..that portion of the soil of England which was lying unenclosed, and subject to all manner of rights of common, turbary, stints, and the like.

b. 1437 *Dunfermline Reg.* (Bannatyne Club) 285 The land liand betuix the estir oxgang and the orchard..[be] comon to hath the partis. Alsua hath þe partis sel kepe lauchfull stent and noth excede. 1842 Q. *Jrnl. Agric.* XII. 52 In the oldest plantations, his young cattle were going to four times the stents the land had ever kept before it was so planted.

b. gen. Any kind of limitation of right of pasturage.

1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. iii. 34 All these species, of pastoral common, may be and usually are limited as to number and time; but there are also commons without stint, and which last all the year.

7. An allotted portion of work; a definite task. To work by stint (see quot. 1891).

a. a 1530 HEYWOOD *Weather* (Brandl) 447 No water haue we to grynde at any stynt. c 1566 *Merie Talks of Skelton in Skelton's Wks.* (1843) I. p. lxxvi, They wanted of their mele, and complained..that they could not make their stint of breade. 1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xxiv. ¶ 15 The First [Press-man] takes his choice to Pull or Beat the agreed stint first. 1749 BERKELEY in *Fraser Life* viii. (1871) 320 Their stint, on account of health, is an hour and half a day for painting. 1803 T. NUTTERTON in *Naval Chron.* XV. 314 The Caulkers..are employed by stint on new work. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) I. 285 Here..I..took to doing 'German Romance' as my daily work, 'ten pages daily' my stint. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.* s.v., If a man is engaged to work for eight hours, and a certain quantity of work given him to perform in that time, he is said to be working by stint. 1904 KIPPLING *Traffics & Discover.* 369 They were letting in the water for the evening stint at Robert's Mill.

b. 1773 R. FERGUSSON *Farmer's Ingle* ix, Yet frae the russet lap the spindle plays Her e'ning stent reels she as weel's the lave. 1789 ROSS *Helensie* i. (ed. 3) 49 Their stent [1768 task] was main that they could well mak out. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm.* III. 754 On shifting the workers from one stint to another. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.* *Stent*, a word used by the oyster dredgers in North Kent, to denote that amount or number of oysters, fixed by the rules of their association, which they may dredge in one day. 1898 E. P. EVANS *Evol. Ethics* v. 176 Spinoza had to secure his subsistence by grinding his stent of lenses before he could gratify his love of philosophy.

b. Mining. (See quotes.)

a. 1850 OGILVIE, *Stint*. In coal mines, a measure of work two yards long by one broad, which each miner clears before he removes to another place. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, *Stint*. 1. (Midland.) A measure of length by which colliers hole and cut coal..2. (Gloucestershire.) A certain number of trams filled per man per day. 3. (South Staffordshire.) A collier's day's work. 1888 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 2/5 The minimum wages was fixed at 3s. 4d. per day or stint for thick-coal men.

b. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 26 Oct., What is termed a day does not represent a day's work, but a certain cubical quantity of coal known as a 'stent'.

†c. As advb. accusative: In fulfilment of an appointed task. *Obs.*

1618 R. BOLTON *Florus* II. vi. (1636) 98 That most dangerous Capitaine having..markt..where..the Easterne waste hlew stint as it were [L. *quasi ad constitutum*].

8. Prescribed, destined, or customary limit.

†a. of spatial extension or progress. Also, destination or goal of a journey. *Obs.*

a. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* v. ix. 1. 98 The ordinarie height of it is sixteen cubites. Under that gage the waters overflow not all. Above that stint, they are a let and hinderance. 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 114 You are now imbarcked in your final voyage, and not far from the stint and period of your course. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xiii. § 5 This Power of repeating, or doubling any Idea we have of any distance..without being ever able to come to any stop or stint.

b. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* 18 If thou he dampned, than art thou at thy stent. 1563 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr.* Mag. vi, Erythrus that in the cart fyrste went Had euen nowe attaynde his journeyes stent.

†b. of duration. *Obs.*

1587 T. HUGHES *Misfort. Arthur* I. ii. 75 Fron. How can

β. c1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 2442 Swich strif ther is bigonne..Bitwixe Venus..And Mars..That Iuppiter was hisy ito stente. 1548 UDALL, *etc. Erasmi. Par. Act.* v. 5-7 It was no common or small matter, whiche they so carefully labored to stente.

† *b.* To assuage, quench (grief, pain, appetite).

α. c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 686 Yevinge him hope.. That she shal come, and stinten [MS. Harl. 2880 stenten] at his sorwe. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Hellhe* (1541) 81 h. The powrynge of cold water upon ones head hath stinted the reume. 1580 LVLV *Enghes* (Arh.) 107 Achilles speare could as wel heale as hurt; the scorpion though he sting, yet he stints the paine. 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* T. I. If this construction be applied to your stomacke, it will be a good confection to stint your shames loue. 1620 QUARLES *Feast for Worms* ii. D. 2 To stint his griefe, He chuses death.

β. c1374 Stenten [see *α.* above]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxiv. vi. 11. 177 All the rest doe..stent the inveterat cough. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morbus Angl.* vi. (1672) 15 But the other implies a very difficult cure, not by restoring the Spermatick parts ..but onely bystenting and removing the Corruption of the forementioned Essentials.

† *c.* To stop (rain, tempest, fire, etc.). *Obs.*

α. c1300 Cursor M. 9151 Helias, pat prophet..pat stint þe rain thoru his prayrer. 1538 ELYOT *Dict., Restingno*, to stint or put out, or cesse, as fyre, lyght, and thurst. 1690 C. NESSE *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. T. I.* 127 God stinted and stilled the flood.

β. 1594 Selimus G. 4. The god that vales [sic] the seas, And can alone this raging tempest stent.

† *d.* To cause (a thing) to leave off its action.

c1440 Promp. Parv. 4761 Styntyn or make a thyng to cecyn of hys werke or mevyng, *obsto.* 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selc.* 127 A whole set or draught of springs..some bigning or growing, others barely stirring or twitching, and after all so long stinted and so often checkt.

† *e.* ? To deprive of force, make of none effect.

α. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folyes* 258 b. Thou wretchyd lust dost stont abate and swage. The strength of man, and his audacity. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* iii. § 43. 258 Where faith hath failed, the divine power hath been stinted.

β. 1619 Sir A. GORGES tr. *Bacon's De Sap. Vet.* 127 As for simple bodies, their powers are not many, though certaine and violent, as existing without being weakned, diminished, or stented by mixture.

8. To cause (a fluid, etc.) to stop flowing or emanating; esp. to staunch (blood). *Obs. exc. dial.*

α. c1398 TREVISIA Barth. De P. R. vii. lxx. (1495) 290 Some medycynes constrayne and stynten blood. 1400 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* xxviii. 13 Heil sterre þat neuer stunteþ liht. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vii. xviii. 241 The mayden Lynet..vnarmed hym and serched his woundes and stynted his blood. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* h. iij. b. The villite is to make thycke the thynne hlood, to stynte the superfluous runnyng therof. 1599 BRETON *Disc. Scholler & Souldiour* 30 A Cobweb and Salt..will stint a bleeding.

β. 1548 ELYOT's Dict. s. v. *Sisto*, *Sistere sanguinem*, to stent bleedyn. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxvi. xiii. 11. 263 The juice if it be conveyed up into the nostrills, stenteth bleeding at nose. 1657 BILLINGSLEY *Brachy-Martyrol.* xxi. 76 Nor shall the opened vein be stented. 1891 *Harland (Devon) Gloss.* *Staint*, to stanch. Some people have the power of 'staitoin' blid' by repeating a charm.

† 9. To cause (a person, animal, oneself) to cease moving, to bring to a stand. *Obs.*

Stent survives *dial.* in Somerset and Devon in the sense 'to bring (a horse) to a stand' (said of difficulties or obstacles). See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

α. c1330 Otuel 1571 King karnifes him haueþ istunt. *c1400 Song Roland* 460 Then he stintid his sted & stod still some. 1450 *Merlin* x. 154 For the kynges were stynted at the entre of the forest by a river. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* our *Ladye* 42 As a man that rennyth downwarde from an hye hyl: he may not stynte hymselfe..tyll he comethe to the vale. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* ii. xxvi. (S.T.S.) 1. 238 þe consul, seand þe place vnganod for battail, styntid his army. 1680 H. MORE *Apoc.* 82 Nor were they stinted here, but won also a great part of Italy.

β. c1450 Cov. Myst. (1841) 396 Go stent me yone body wyth youre stonyes.

† *b.* To stop (a blow). *Obs.*

α. c1330 Otuel 497 Pat strok ich mente to þe, & now it is on þi sted istunt. *c1470 HENRY Wallace* vl. 567 Quban cuir thai byt, na harnes mycht thaim stynt.

10. To check the growth of (an animal, plant); to arrest (growth); to force (a plant) into bloom by restricting its supply of nourishment. Cf. STUNT *v.*

1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* iv. 117 The laborious Chase Shall stint his [a young hound's] growth. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* (1791) i. lv. 473 Where cruder juices swell the leafy vein, Stint the young germ, [etc.]. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* 11. 698 Young pigs are very susceptible of cold, and if exposed to it..their growth will be..stinted. 1844 L. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xv. (1862) 234 The vices and the weaknesses, which peaceful times and regular government either nip in the bud, or stint in their growth. 1845 *Florist's Jnrl.* (1846) VI. 147 The plant..was stinted into a blooming condition.

II. To limit, apportion, or appoint definitely.

11. *trans.* To set bounds, ends, or limits to, to limit in extent or scope, to confine to certain limits. Now rare. Also, † to fix the maximum price of. *Const. † at, to.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iv. Prof. 260 To stint all thing salue thioe awin appetite. So was in luiff thi frawart destanie. 1591 SAVILE *Tactius, Hist.* iv. xl. 199 To moderate and stint the public expenses. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Pastions* v. 346 Those wise and godly men which every day allot themselves a certain time, stinting their hours for meditation. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 7 By him, who hath the houre glasse of our life in his hand, who hath stinted our dayes how long they shall runne. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iv. 165 Corne was stinted at two shillings six pence the bushell. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* etc. 59 The Passover by God was stinted to be used no ofner.

1643 BAKER *Chron.* Jas. I 140 And to keep the Order from

swarming, hestinted it within the number of onely 200. 1661 *Power Exp. Philos.* Pref. h. j. b. They..that..think the particles of Matter may be too little, and that nature is stinted at an Atom, and must have a *non ultra* of her subdivisions. 1727 GAY *Fables* xiv. 47 Stint not to truth the flow of wit, Be prompt to lye, whenever 'tis fit. 1781 COWPER *Retireen* 719 Friends (for I cannot stint..that name to one). 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* i. xiv. Nor these [battlements] will rash intruder climb To list our words, or stint our time. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crinea* (1877) I. ii. 22 The law of nations does not stint the right of executing justice. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* ii. viii. 259 When words are substituted for symbols, it will be its aim to circumscribe and stint their import as much as possible.

† *b. intr.* Of a portion of land: To end, have its boundary or limit. *Obs.*

1613 *North Riding Rec.* (1886) IV. 143 Thone acre a brode wrangland, stinting at the strete.

12. *trans.* To limit (the pasturage of common land) to a certain number of cattle; also, to assign a limited right of pasturage to (a person).

14.. *Covenetry Leet-bk.* 438 Item..the Maister of S. Jones..to go vntynsted, and the Comons of the Cite be stynted, no man to passe his rate. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 3 b. In the whiche close euery man is stynted and sette to a certayntie howe many beestes he shall haue in the same. 1652 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (ed. 3) App. That all Commons..may be stinted or limited to a set number of cattell. 1808 J. C. CUNWEN *Hints Econ. Feeding Stock* 51 A dry sheltered pasture..which had been so hard stinted as to afford them [the cows] little or no food. 1831 CROKE *Case of Otmoor* 23 Otmoor was not a common without stint; but was liable to be stinted by Orders from the Moor Court. 1880 J. WILLIAMS *Rights of Common* 84 A frith inan..was appointed by the cattle gate owners to take care that Brethredale Bank was properly stinted.

† *b.* To hold a stint of. Also *absol.* *Obs.*

1686 *Grassmen's Acc.* (Surtees) 95 Every inhabitant which stints in y^e Common pasture shall send a mowder to scayle y^e s^d Common pasture. 1698 *Ibid.* 93 All and every person qualified to stint y^e s^d Moor shall pay Threepence per Gate yearly for each Gate they shall stint.

† 13. To prescribe or appoint definitely (a course of action, an amount, place, time, etc.); to restrict (a person) to a particular course of action or the like. *Obs.*

α. 1513, 1586 [see STINTED *pp.* a. 1, 2 b]. 1590 J. GREENWOOD *Collect. Selaund. Art.* B ij h. We wonder..that they dare be so hold as to set & stint the holy ghost, what, when, and how manie words to vtter in prayer. 1620 [see STINT *sb.* 1 a].

absol. 1641 MILTON *Aninadu.* 19 *Remon.* And if the Lord's Prayer be an ordinary, and stinted form, why not others? *Ans.* Because there bee no other Lords that cao stint with like authority.

† *b. intr.* To fix a time for something. *Obs.*

1666 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) L 231 He fully stinted to have been in York that night.

14. *trans.* To restrict (a person, his share or right) with respect to quantity or number; to limit in amount of allowance or indulgence.

α. 1592 NASHE P. Penitence E 4 b. Yron cups..with yron pinnies in them, to stinte euery man how much he should drinke. 1593.. *Christ's T.* M. 3. God stinted him, what Trees and fruites he should eate. *α. 1617 BAYNE On Eph.* (1658) 84 He hath not stinted us to any certain degree of knowledge. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iii. xiv. 132 Wives he might have kept sans number, but stinted himself to one or two. *α. 1632 SHADWELL* *Volunteers* i. i. *Engen.* May you..live till you shall wish to dye.. *Terc.* I vow, I wish you may live an Hundred Years.. *M. G. Bl.* A Dod Wench, that's not so well, thou stint'st me. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 255 ¶ 2 We ought to stint our selves in our most lawful Satisfactions. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. 111. 591 Had he been wise he would have..stinted himself to ooe bottle at a meal.

β. 1567 MAPLET Gr. Forest 105 He, fearing the Female to lauish and to be no sparer of such vittails as they haue, stenteth the Female and giueth hir hir task. 1618 Sir G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* li. xv. § v. (1699) 274 The Justice Court has its Maecers, in which they are not stented to a particular number. 1724 RAMSAY *Teat.* *Misc.* (1733) f. 58 Baith I canna get To ane by law we're stented. 1842 J. ARRON *Dom. Econ.* (1857) 150 Set the jobs by the piece, and not by day's wages..Give the preference to the men of your own parish. Don't stent them too tightly. 1860-95 J. NICHOLSON *Kilnawddie* (ed. 4) 165 (E.D.D.) Though stented to two meals a day. 1894 *Northumb. Gloss.* *Stent*, to limit. 'Aa's stented vñ oor at dinner.'

15. (Now the most frequent use.) To limit unduly in supply; to keep on short allowance, to scant. *Const. of.*

α. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 136 If you stint us, we shall make ourselves the better allowance. 1769 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 40 One only master grasps the whole domain, And half a tillage stints thy smiling plain. 1794 GIRLHOOD of M. J. *Holrayd* (1896) 262 The Horse..has been stinted of his Oats ever since. 1812 COMBE *Picturasque* xxii. A work like this must not be stinted, Two thousand copies shall be printed. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 254 It is no uncommon practice to stint the healthy appetites of the young. 1850 Mrs. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 404 Of virtuous and religious parents who stinted themselves of necessary things. 1875 SWINBURNE *Ess. Chapman* 65 The double thrust of the main plot is stinted of room to work in. 1885-6 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav. Ps.* cxxvii. 2 They stint themselves in their meals. 1907 J. H. PATTERSON *Man-Eaters of Trazo* App. i. 324 But stint them of their rice, and they at once become sulky mutineers.

β. 1865 W. H. L. TESTER *Poems* 166 (E.D.D.) Dinna stent us whan ye carve.

b. To limit (a supply) unduly; to give in scanty measure.

1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. xviii. 156 They were not disposed to stint the measure of it when his deserts were

once established. 1880 'V. Ler' *Italy* iii. ii. 108 The deputatation of patricians..stinted neither trouble nor money to obtain first rate performers.

absol. 1878 MARIE A. BROWN *Nadeschda* 17 On the way pluck roses, do not stint.

c. intr. for refl. To 'pinch', go short. ? *dial.*

1848 Mrs. GASKELL *Mary Barton* xxxvii. But it's in things for show they cut short; while for such as me, it's in things for life we've to stint. 1865.. *Wives & Dan.* xliii. I would have stinted and starved if mamma and I had got on.. happily together.

16. *dial.* To apportion a 'stint' of work to (a person); also, to fix upon a definite portion of work as a stint. (Cf. STINT *sb.* 1.)

1794 A. YOUNG *Agrie. Suffolk* 76 Boys spin hemp, stinted at six-pence a day, one with another. 1866 W. GREGOR *Banff Gloss.* *Stent*, to appoint a certain work; as, 'They stentit thimselvs weir spinooen.' 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss.* *Coal-mining* 241 *Stint*, to fix upon, or agree to, a certain number of trams being filled per stall per day.

b. To assign (a workman) to a definite task.

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* 111. 753 The field-workers of the farm..are placed or stented to the work, as it is termed, at every 2 rows. *Ibid.* 1038.

17. *passive.* Of a mare: To be served (by a horse); see quot. 1856. *Const. to.* Also of a ewe: To conceive.

1823 'JON BEE' *Dict. Turf's* v. v. A mare which has received a horse is said to be stinted to him. 1856 'STONEHENG' *Brit. Rural Sports* ii. 1. vii. 343/1 It is usual after putting the mare to the horse to take her to him every nine days, until she refuses him, when she is considered 'stinted'. 1884 *West. Morn. News* 30 Aug. 1/6 Most of the ewes are stinted early in lamb.

Stintage (stintedz). [f. STINT *sb.* 1 or *v.* + -AGE.]

1. *a.* = STINTING *vbl. sb.* 2. *b.* The allotment of 'stints'. (Cf. STINT *sb.* 1.)

1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 116 In the middle field beyond Keldigate where the flate runnes out, that is called the stintage, and that which is up towards the Spellowe heads is said to hee above the stintinge. 1894 *Carlisle Patriot* 4 May 3/7 (Cumbd. Gloss.) The old herds were re-appointed for the summer stintage.

2. Niggardly apportionment.

1882 J. WALKER *Taint to Auld Reekie* 250 Thy mean penurious stiotage O' earthly pleasure.

† Stintance. *Obs. rare* 1. [f. STINT *v.* + -ANCE.] Cessation, limitation.

1605 *Lon. Pradigal* i. i. Nay, I cannot weepe you extempory: mary, some two or three dayes hence, I shall weep without any stintance.

Stinch, *obs.* f. STENCH.

Stinted (stintid), *pp.* a. [f. STINT *v.* + -ED.]

† 1. Fixed or limited by authority or decree; appointed, set. *Obs.*

α. α. 1513 FABIAN Chron. vii. (1533) 27/2 Where the mayre and comynaltye of the cytye, hadde by the kynges graunte the cytye to ferme..for asytyned and ascertyned summe of money. *c1550 Dic. Commur. Eng.* (1893) 86 And some other, as gentlemenn, servingmen, and all other lvinge by anie rated and stinted rent or stipend, are greute loosers by it [sic] by the alteration of the coynage. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 28 The Earth left to be so fruitful as it woot. No season but it exceeded hys stinted temperature. 1611 CORVAT *Credities* 569 If any should dare..to passe hy any of these places, and not pay the stinted summe of Money. 1644 MILTON *Divorce* ii. xiv. 58 Of popular vices those that may be committed legally, will be more pernicious then those..not under a stinted privilege to sin orderly and regularly. *α. 1716 SOUTH* *Serm.* (1744) XI. 226 The creatures also have their set and stinted times allotted them, beyond which they can do nothing with success.

β. 1786 Har'st Rig'xxxii. Now when the stented time is past Which they're allowed to break their fast. The master comes.

† *b.* In the controversies of the 17th c. freq. applied (echoing Barrowe's use: see quot. 1586) to set liturgical forms as opposed to 'free' prayer. *Obs.*

1586 BARROWE *Exam.* (1593) B. j. b. Quest. 2. With her thinketh that any Leiturgies, or prescript formes of prayer may be imposed vpon the church: and whether al read and stinted prayers be mere babling in Gods sight? *Ans.* I finde in the worde of God no..such stinted leiturgies prescribed. 1610 Bp. HALL *Apol. Brownists* xxxvii. 92 The Priest was appointed of old to vse a set forme vnder the law..so the people..Both of them a stinted Psalme for the Sabbath. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* xvi. 151 He with sighs unutterable by any words, much less by a stinted Liturgie, dwelling in us, makes intercession for us. 1712 Ld. KING *Primitive Ch.* ii. 33 Now these other prayers which made up a great part of Divine Service were not stinted and imposed forms.

2. Of pasture: Divided into or subject to rights of pasturage; limited to the pasturing of a definite number of cattle.

1690 *Andros Tracts* (1868) I. 97 The Proprietors of the stinted Pasture in Charlestown. 1700 *Mem. St. Giles's* (Surtees) 96 The many Whins that groweth on Gilligate Moor (or stinted Pasture) do very much damnfie the said moor. 1796 W. H. MARSHALL *V. England* II. 136 They were made from the unreclaimed forest state; without the intervention of common fields or stinted pastures. 1854 *Spec. Ref. Inclosure Comm.* 3 Wanwood stinted pasture. *Ibid.* Common fields and lands, subject to stinted rights. 1892 M. C. F. MORRIS *Yorks. Folk-Talk Gloss.* s. v. A stinted pasture is a pasture limited to carry so many sheep.

3. Limited in quantity, scanty.

1629 GAULE *Pract. Theories* 169 Mine owne Infimicie [sic] enlarges me to Wrath about their stinted Capacities. 1783 CRABBE *Village* i. 169 Nor mock the misery of a stinted meal—Homely, not wholesome; plain, not plenteous. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxvii. I would rather remain in this hall a week without food save the prisoner's stinted loaf. 1853 KINGLAKE *Crinea* (1876) I. xi. 168 This order..conferred but a narrow and stinted authority. 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch*

Arcl. 823 He...help'd At lading and unlading the tall barks That brought the stinted commerce of those days. 1890 *Spectator* 15 Feb., [He] made an insufficient and stinted apology, when at last it became evident that an apology must be made.

b. Limited in scope, narrow.

1790 *BRERKELEY Prim. Hum. Knowl.* § 81 My own few, stinted, narrow inlets of perception. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 148 [They] would have thrust me wholly from Christ, if I did not consent to receive him within their stinted pale.

4. Of a plant or animal: Checked in growth, undeveloped; hence, undersized. Cf. STUNTED.

1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* 1. xii. (1762) 63 When plants grow stunted or sickly in a poor soil. 1763 *MILLS Pract. Husb.* IV. 320 If they make thriving shoots, which have not a ragged or stunted appearance. 1795 *BURNS Destr. Drummie Wools* iv, And scarce a stintit hirk is left to shiver in the blast its lane. 1842 *Floris's Jmrl.* (1846) III. 83 If the situation is much exposed and the soil very poor, the dog-rose is very stunted, and soon ceases to grow.

transf. 1832 *CARLYLE Sartor Res.* 1. i. Perhaps it is proof of the stinted condition in which pure Science...languishes among us. 1864-8 *BROWNING Jr. Lee's Wife* viii. iii, Who art thou, with stinted soul and stunted body?

5. Of a mare or she-ass: In foal.

1847 *HALLIWELL, Stinted*, in foal, as a mare. *West.* 1884 *W. Sussex Gaz.* 25 Sept., A female donkey, stinted.

Hence **Stintedly** *adv.*, **Stintedness**.

1847 *CARLYLE Misc., Richter* (1840) I. 27 It is...a nature in harmony with itself, reconciled to the world and its stintedness and contradiction. 1853 *Geo. Elliot Romola* xxxviii, He was content to lie hard, and live stintedly. 1892 *TENNISON Foresters* 1. i, Now you know why we live so stintedly.

Stinter (stintar). [*stint* + *-er* 1.] One who or something which stints, in the senses of the verb.

1598 *SYLVESTER Du Barlas* 11. i. 1. *Eden* 140 If there...the Sun (the Season's stinter) Made no hot Summer, nor no hoary Winter. 1611 *Cotgrave, Limiture*, a limiter, boulder, stinter. 1701 *Memo. St. Giles's (Surtees)* 96 All these present Inhabitants...not booked as Stinters, or y^e have not paid for...their Gates on our stinted Pasture...shall have no right there without paying...Six pounds in hand for their six Gates. 1716 *South's Sermon*, (1727) II. 112 Let us now see whether a Set-form, or this Extemporary way, be the greater hinderer, and stinter of it (the Spirit of Prayer).

Stintily, *adv.* *nonce-wd.* [*stint* + *-ly* 2.] In a stinted or niggardly manner.

1881 *COUNT ORSI Recoll.* 28 The inefficiency of the police, so badly organised, and composed of men stintily paid.

Stinting, *vbl. sb.* [*stint* + *-ing* 1.]

1. The action of the verb **STINT** in various senses; + stopping, ceasing, coming or bringing to an end (*obs.*); + limiting, apportioning within limits; + undue limitation, scant supply.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 1 Had bei no styntynge, bot borgh alle bei ran. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 7016 Right swa be devels salte ay dynz On be synfulle, with-outen styntynge. 13420 *Prynner* (MS. Douce 275 ff. 6b), To thee cheruyn and ceraphin crien with voice with outen stentynge. 14170 *HENRY Wallace* vt. 46 And thus began the styntyn off this styff. 1508 *DUNBAR Flying* 5 Bot had thay maid of manance only myntyn In specially, sic styffe could ryse bot styntyn. 1565 *BRAMHALL Replie*, 37 They have no Liturgy at all, but account it a stinting of the Spirit. 1692 *POLLEXFEN Disc. Trade* (1697) 59 It may occasion prejudicial Retallations...and if too much Practised, may prove a Stinting of Trade. 1839 *THACKERAY Fatal Boots* Feb., I always was fond of good wine...and, by Jupiter! in this night I had my little skiff...for there was no stinting. 1907 *Macm. Mag.* Jan. 235 There is absolutely no stinting of vivid impressions on first treading Indian soil.

+ b. *Stinting of the sun* = **SOLSTICE**. *Obs.*

1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 327 In þe somer tyme aboute þe styntynge of þe sonne.

2. *concr.* (See quot. 1889.)

1641 [see **STINTAGE** 1]. 1669 *North Riding Rec.* IV. 169 That is to say, two lands and one gaire, part thereof lying on the west stinting of the Wetlands of Thirsk. 1839 *N. W. Line. Gloss.*, *Stinting*, a portion of the common meadow set apart for the use of one person...In an Amcotts rental of the sixteenth century, I have met with a place called the 'upper stinting'.

Stinting, *ppl. a.* [*-ing* 2.] That stints.

1867 *Morn. Star* 12 Mar., The...dilation...requires to be added with a stinting hand.

Hence **Stintingly** *adv.*

1857 *Geo. Elliot Scenes Cler. Life* (1858) II. 176 He often ate his dinner stintingly, oppressed by the thought that there were men, women, and children, with no dinner to sit down to.

Stintless (stint'les), *a.* [*stint* + *-less* 1.]

+ 1. That may not be stinted or caused to cease; that may not be assuaged or satisfied. *Obs.*

1587 T. HUGHES *Alisford*, *Arthur* Epil. 8 See here...The lasting pangues: the stintles greeses: the teares. 1598 *ROWLANDS Betray*, *Christ* G. i. b. His life was nothing els but stintless passion. 1857 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying*, 114 Only resolution can make them give back, give over, they will make many tedious and stintless onsets.

2. Supplied without stint.

1844 *LD. BROUCHAM A. Lunel* I. i. 22 But, oh heavens! how much besides of this ceaseless and stintless chatter passed through both ears without...reaching the mind. 1889 *RUSKIN Praterita* III. 18 The only constant form of pure religion [is] in useful work, faithful love, and stintless charity.

3. *quasi-adv.* Ceaselessly.

1598 *ROWLANDS Betray*, *Christ* G. iv, The Virgin mother cheefe in mournfull teares, With holy Maries twaine that stintlesse wept.

Stinty (stint'i), *a. rare* 1. [*stint* + *-y* 1.]

Stinted, meagre, niggardly.

1849 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* II. vii. 327 Those endowments

which our Anglo-Saxon forefathers made...were neither few nor stinty. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Stinty*, niggardly.

Stiony, variant of **STYANT dial.**

Stip, **Stipand**, *obs. ff.* **STEEP sb. 1**, **STIPEND**. **Stipate** (stai'pēt), *a.* *Bot.* [*ad. L. stipātus*, *pa. ppl. of stipāre*: see next.] Crowded.

1871 W. A. LEITCHON *Lichen-flora* 83 Smooth or longitudoinally rugulose, dispersed or stipate.

+ **Stipate**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [*f. L. stipāt-*, *ppl. stem of stipāre*, to crowd, to accompany in crowds.] In *passive*, To be attended by a crowd.

1587 *FLEMING Coutin. Holinshed* III. 1031/2 The duchess of Clarence, the lord Dineham...and the haron of Carew...came to this cite, being accompanied and stipated with a thousand fightingmen.

Stipation (stai'pē-fən). [*ad. L. stipatiōnem*, *f. stipāre*: see prec. and *-ATION*.]

+ 1. 'A guarding or enirioning about' (Cockeram 1623). *Obs.*—

2. *Bot.* 'An accumulation in the tissens or cavities' (B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, 1900).

Stipe (stai'p). [*a. F. stipe*, *ad. L. stipēs* (*stipit-*) *log. post, tree-trunk* (in *mod. L.* = sense 1).]

1. *Bot.* A footstalk; in various applications: the stalk which supports the pileus of a fungus; the leafstalk of a fern; the support of a gynæceum or a carpel; = **STIPES** 1.

1785 *MARTYN Lett. Bot.* xxvii. (1794) 499 From these arises a stipe or stem supporting hollow conical receptacles. 1821 *Sir J. E. SMITH Gram. Bot.* 8 *Stipes*, a Stipe, is the Stem of a Fern as in Ferns, where it is commonly scaly; or the stalk of a Fungus. 1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lex.* 46 If the stipe of *Aspidium Filix-mas* is divided by a transverse section, the section will exhibit [etc.]. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 214 The tubercle rapidly increases, until at last it produces from its interior, a long, thick, fleshy stem or stipe, surmounted by a pileus.

Comb. 1873 E. BALFOUR *Cycl. India* (ed. 2) V. 571 Stipe-clasping brake, *Pteris amplexicaulis*.

2. *Anat.* 'A stem; applied to two branches, anterior and posterior, of the zygol or paroccipital fissure of the brain.'

1891 *Century Dict.*, citing B. G. WILDER.

3. *Zool.* = **STIPES**. 1891 *Century Dict.*

Stipe, *obs. form of STEEP a.* and *v.*

+ **Stiped**. *Bot. Obs.* [*f. STIPE* + *-ED* 2.] = **STIPITATE a.**

1785 *MARTYN Lett. Bot.* xxvi. (1794) 378 *note*, In others it [the down] is stiped or stipitate; that is, has a stem interposed between it and the seed.

Stipel (stai'pēl). *Bot.* Also 9 stipelle. [*ad. F. stipelle*, *ad. mod. L. stipella*: see next.] (See *quots.*)

1821 S. F. GRAY *Brit. Plants* I. 84 Stipelle. *Stipella*, a kind of stipule placed at the base of the leaflets on the common petiole. 1835 *LINDLEY Intrud. Bot.* (1839) 144 In pinnated leaves there is often a pair of stipules at the base of each leaflet, as well as two at the base of the common petiole: stipules, under such circumstances, are called stipels.

|| **Stipella** (stai'pēlā). *Bot.* [*mod. L., dim of L. STIPULA*.] = *prec.*

1832 *LINDLEY Intrud. Bot.* 99 Stipulæ, under such circumstances, are called stipellæ. [Cf. *prec.*, *quots.* 1835.] 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 3 Thalictrum minus...Various forms have sometimes stipellæ to the leaflets.

Stipellate (stai'pēlāt), *a.* [*ad. mod. L. stipellatus*, *f. stipella*: see prec. and *-ATE* 2.] Furnished with stipels. Also + **Stipellated a.**

1821 S. F. GRAY *Brit. Plants* I. 80 Leafstalks...Stipellated, stipellati. Secondary, &c. leafstalks furnished at their base with small stipules. 1845 A. GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* (ed. 2) 123 Stipellate. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 84 Leguminosæ...leaflets often stipellate.

Stipend (stai'pēnd), *sb.* Forms: 5 stipend, 5-6 stipende, 6 stipound, stipent, *Sc.* stipende, stipand, 6-8 stypend(e, 7 stipen, stippant, *Sc.* steipen, 8 stypand, 6- stipend. [a. *OF. stipende*, *stipendie*, *ad. L. stipendium*, for **stipendium*, *f. stip-em* (nom. *stip-em* in glosses) money payment, wages, alms, *f. pendere* to weigh, hence to pay. Cf. *It. stipendio*, *Sp. Pg. estipendio*.]

1. The pay of a soldier. Now *rare*.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 441 If the faders diede there sonnes scholde haue there stipendy. 1555 *Exon Decades* (Arb.) 127 Many offered them selues to goo with him of their owne charges without the kynges stipende. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* iii. 14 And he said to them...he content with your stipends. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* iii. 160 Neither had they any other weapons but hand-bowes...vnto which attendants the King allowed a large stipend. 1653 *JER. TAYLOR Sermon. Yr. Winter* iii. 35 It is the gift of God; a donative beyond the *phylax*, the military stipend. 1670 *MILTON Hist. Brit.* iii. 112 Others...were...entertain'd without suspicion on these terms, that they should bear the brunt of War against the Picts, receiving stipend and some place to inhabit. 1845 *STEPHEN Laus Eng.* I. 176 The temporary use of land was bestowed on the one hand, as the stipend for military service to be performed on the other. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 546 The citizen was heavily taxed for the purpose of paying to the soldier the largest military stipend known in Europe. 1875 *MERIVALE Gen. Hist. Rome* xxxi. (1877) 224 Cicero...earned under the auspices of Strabo his first and only 'stipend'.

+ b. *At one's own stipends*, i. e. 'charges': cf. 1 Cor. ix. 7 (Vulg.), *Quis militat suis stipendiis unquam?*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 189 The Romanes vsde this consuetude, that men vsenge batelles scholde lyve of their propre stipeodies and goodes [*L. ut bellatores*

militarent stipendiis propriis]. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 104 Baith the nobilitie and the baille people fechtis vpon their awne stipends.

+ c. *Military service. Obs.* 1 [A Latin use.]

1604 *EDMONDS Observ. Caesar's Comm.* 2 The law required every man to perfect the complete number of twentie years stipend.

2. A salary or fixed periodical payment, made (annually or at shorter intervals) to a clergyman, teacher, or public official, in requital of his services.

In Scotland practically confined to the payment received by a clergyman. In England it is the usual word for the pay of a curate or other clergyman remunerated at a fixed rate, of a superior schoolmaster, of a professor, of a judge. The official income of a minister of state, on the other hand, or that of a civil servant, is more commonly called *salary*.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 403 The consuetudo of the church of Rome is that iiii. porcions be made of every stipend congruent; oon porcion to the hischoppe and to his howsehold; the seconde porcion to the clergy [etc.]. 1480 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 61, I wole y^e the seid chauntry priest have for his stipende yerely x. marc^s of lawful money. 1523 *Lincoln Wills* (1914) I. 118 To an honest prest...to his stipound the sowme of vi. 1545 *BRINKLOW Compl. ix.* (1874) 22 That all iudges and pleaders shuld lyue vpon a stypend, & cetera. 1553 *Respublica* iii. vi. 860 This bag...is bribes above my stypende in officis. 1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 287 The ministeris gettis na payment of their appoyntit stipends. 1575 *GASCOIGNE Glasst. of Govt.* Wks. 1910 II. 14 It shall nowe bece our partes to understand what stypend may content you [sc. tutors] for your paines. 1591-5 *SPENSER Col. Clout* 746 For Cynthia doll in sciences abound, And giues to their professors stipends large. 1599 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 117 To Mr. Saunders, the late vicar of Bolton, being last of his half yeares stipend...xxv. 1643 *BAKER Chron.*, *Jar.* I. 151 Edward Allin...founded a faire Hospital at Dulwich...to have a Schoolemaster with dyet, and a convenient stipend. 1649 *LAMONT Diary* (Maitl. Club) 11 At his transporation, the steipen of the said parish was augmented by the Earle of Keelly. c. 1730 *RAMSAY Vision xiv.* Will preists without their stypends preich? 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* liii. l. 235 The stipends of the most useful part of the clergy, those who officiate, are often not greater than the earnings of a hiring mechanic. 1786 *BURNS Ordination* 39 That Stipend is a carnal weed He takes but for the fashion. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midd.* viii, What have I beeo paying stipend and teind, parsonage and vicarage, for...an I canna get a spell of a prayer for? 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii. l. 309 In fact, however, the stipends of the higher class of official men were as large as at present, and not seldom larger. 1861 [TRAVELMAN] *Horace at Univ. Athens* (1862) 37, I shall make bold to take the college plate, And lay a tax of ninety-nine per cent On all the fellows' stipends and the rent. 1883 *Athenæum* 30 June 828/1 A superintendent of the workshops must be paid a stipend sufficient to secure a man combining scientific knowledge...and practical ability. 1883 *BOSW. SMITH Ld. Lawrence* I. xi. 309 The stipend of the teacher was precarious enough.

+ b. In generalized sense. *Obs.*

1599 *Supplic. to King* (E.E.T.S.) 29 Suche which have receyved lytynge and c^ynding to be in their churches. 1599 *Act 31 Hen. VIII.*, c. 9 Reders of Grece, Ebrew, and Laiten to have good stipend. 1599 *Br. Cox in Styre Ann. Ref.* (1700) I. vi. 100 Wee fear God will not beare it well, That the Stipend of his holy Ministry should be diminished or impaired. 1599-80 *NORTH Plutarch, Alexander* (1612) 676 Philip...sent for Aristotle...to teach his son, vnto whom he gaue honourable stipend.

+ c. *gen.* Payment for services, wages. *Obs.*

1514 *BARCLAY Cit. & Uplandymh.* (Percy Soc.) 23 Some gladly howowe, and never paye agayne, Some keepe from servautes the stipend of their payne. 1551 T. WILSON *Logic* 51 Noble men are desirous to haue a good horse-keeper that can keepe their horses well, and they spare not to give great stipends to such. 1586 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* iv. xxii. (1592) 97 Yet, wot I, neuer trayboure did his Treasons Stypend mis. 1614 *RALPH Hist. World* iv. vii. 81. 294 The Generall consecrated a Temple to them [Castor and Pollux] as a stipend for their paines. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Med.* ii. iv. 341 Many Gentlemen...will...voluntarily undertake that to satisfie their pleasure, which a poore man for a good stipend would scarce be hired to vndergoe. 1637 *MARMION Cupid & Psyche* ii. ii. K 3 b. And a poore man, though tyde serve, and the wind, If he no stipend bring, must stay behind. 1642 *MILTON Apol. Suet.* Wks. 1851 III. 315 How can we believe y^e would refuse to take the stipend of Rome, when y^e shame not to live upon the almes-basket of her prayers? 1845 W. IRVING *Volfer's Roost* (1855) 175 The porter and his wife act as domestics...making their beds, arranging their rooms...and doing other menial offices, for which they receive a monthly stipend. 1856 *Sir B. BROOKIE Psychol. Inq.* (1862) II. v. 149 The boys are generally taken away from school as soon as they are able to earn some small stipend. 1863 *Confess. Ticket-of-Leave Man* 51 Every postman has his 'walk', as you know; and certain houses in the City pay their postman a stipend for the speedier delivery of their letters every morning.

+ b. In 16-17th c. often in echoes of Rom. vi.

23 (Vulg.), *Stipendia enim peccati mors*.

1549 *LATIMER 7th Sermon. bef. Edw. VI* B. h, [Christ] toke vpon hym our synnes...I meane not so, not to do it, not to commit it, but to purge it, to cleanse it, to beare the stypende of it. 1554 *COVERDALE Hope of Faithful* xxv. 172 The...bible...sayeth evidently; death is y^e stypende or rewarde of synne. 1575-85 *ARB. SANDWY Sermon*, xix. 330 Seeing our sinne with the remembrance of the stipende due for the same, we [etc.]. 1625 *CHARLES Feast for Worms* Med. vi. f. 3, Lo, Death is...The iust p^{ro}ciured stipend for our sinne. 1629 R. HALL *Pathw. Pict.* (repr.) II. 58 For the stipend and wages of sin is death.

4. A fixed periodical payment of any kind, e. g. a pension or allowance, + a tax. Also, + to keep in stipend, to defray the maintenance of.

1545 *ASCHAM Tophob.* II. (Arb.) 130 The Romaynes...ap- poynted...the Censores to allow out of y^e common hutchie yearly stipendes for y^e findinge of certayne Geese. 1555 *EOEN Decades* (Arb.) 290 A certeyne stypende in maner of almes. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 114 This annual

stipende, called of the common people Peter pence. 1560 GRESHAM in *Burgon Life* (1839) l. 310 Most humbly desiring you to be so good Father unto hym... as to augment his stipend to one hundredre crowns more by the yere;... where-by a maye meyntheyne hymselfe somethinge like your eldest son. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* 200 There was no meane prince in all India which was not Lord of many Elephants. The king of Palibotras kept in stipend, eight thousand every day. 1607 B. N. C. *Muniments* 23. 81 Received of the Renter-warden of the Skinner Company for a yearly Stipendiary for a Scholler. a 1652 BROME *Queenes Ezch.* i. ii. (1657) B. 4. Allowing you That yearly stipen formerly I gave you. 1694 E. PHILLIPS tr. *Milton's Lett. State* 36 It is... most unjust that they [sc. guests and strangers] should be compell'd to pay publick Stipends in a Foreign Common-wealth to him from whom they are... deliver'd at home. 1751 ELIZA HAYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* IV. 45 For I confess my self utterly unable to maintain a family, like ours, on the niggard stipend you have allotted for that purpose. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* ii. xxx. 454 Hiring is always for a price, a stipend, or additional recompense; borrowing is merely gratuitous. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Affairs of India* Wks. 1842 II. 60 On the same complicated principles the subsequent resolution of the board professes to allow the nabob the management of his stipend and expences. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nich.* xxxiv. Mr. Mantalini waited, to hear the amount of the proposed stipend. 1848 — *Haunted Man* i. 24 His very picture... hangs in what used to be... afore our ten poor gentlemen commuted for an annual stipend in money, our great Dinner Hall.

† b. A dole or allowance in kind. *Obs. rare.*

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 331 A weekly stipend of bread to the poore.

† c. Income. *Obs.*

1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* i. i. B. 4. That knights competency you have gotten With care and labour; he with lust and idleness Will bring into the styppend of a hegger. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 20 Yearly, or certain stipend hath he none.

5. *attrib.* as † *stipend coin, wage* (s).

1531 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 23, v. l. for his stipend wage. 1538 BALE *Bapt. Preach.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1744) I. 102 For your peynes ye haue appointed by the emproure Your styppende wages. 1591 1st Pt. *Troubl. Raigne John D.* 3. And here in marriage I doo glue with her... thirtie thousande markes of stipend coyne.

† *Stipend, v. Obs.* Also † *stipen*. [*f. STIPEND sb.* Cf. *F. stipendier* (15th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*); *Sp. estipendiario*, *It. stipendiare*; also *L. stipendiarius* to be in receipt of pay.]

1. *trans.* To pay as a reward. (In the *Fr. orig. stipendier* is used as in 2 below; Caxton has mistaken or altered the construction.)

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* ix. 38 She wolde rewarde theym wyth suche gerdouns as apperteyneth to grete and hie goddys to be styppended.

2. To provide with a stipend, salary, or pension. 1597 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix. liii. 240 Scarse will their Studies stipend them, their wivies and Children cote. 1601 in *Foley Rec. Eng. Prov. S. F.* (1880) VI. 735 He hath stipended one Allen, a soldier, a cunning fellow, for that purpose. 1620 SHELTON and Pt. *Quix.* xviii. 306, 1. Sir, am a Physician, and am stipended in this lland to bee so to the Gouernours of it. 1636 *Direct. Cure of Plague* B. 3. Three Chirurgeons... are also to be stipended by the City. 1651 tr. *Life Father Paul Sarpi* (1676) 60 In Rome after they were secur'd and stipended for a time, it came after to a resolution of casting them into Prison.

† *Stipendary, a. and sb. Obs.* Also 6 *stypendare*. [*f. STIPEND sb. + -ARY.*]

A. *adj.* = STIPENDARY a.

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 23 § 3 All and singulier stipendary preestis. 1552-3 *Inu. Ch. Goods Stafford* 64 Rycharde Forsett, sold the ornaments of a stipendary prest ther... for the sume of ijs. 1584 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* i. 23 The souldiers stipendary. 1591-2 in *Swayne Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 298 Curates stipendary nobles dew for two yeares... 135. 4d. 1604 ENSOXNS *Observ. Caesar's Comm.* 2 According to the proportion of their stipendary time, as the Equites were admitted 1 trihunes at five yeares, so were the legionario footmen at ten. 1604 BANCROFT in *Neal's Hist. Puritans* (1754) l. 435 These are either stipendary curates, or stipendary lecturers, or men beneficed. 1612 R. FENTON *Usury* 92 Stipendary maintenance was first the invention of that idolater Micha. 1619 I. MILLES tr. *Mexia's* etc. *Treas. Anc. & Mod. Times* II. 336/2 We haue distributed the people governd in common by the Cantons of Switzerland, into five stipendary Townes, [etc.].

B. *sb.* = STIPENDARY sb.

1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 15 § 1 All persones Vicars Curates Chaurtrie Prestes Stipendaries. 1549 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 223 All the stipendaries adue wyrtion haue hadd... iij. s. weeklye for theyr dyett. 1561 ABP. PARKER in *Cardwell Docum. Ann.* (1839) l. 272 Stipendaries, and curates, and all such beneficed men. 1584 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* ii. 116 When as... Apries on the one side with his stipendaries, and on the other side Anasis with an huge army of the Egyptians were come into the City Memphis, they closed battail. 1601 [? MARSTON] *Jack Drums Entert.* ii. D. 3. As if she knew you more then for a youth, A younger brother, and a stipendary. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* i. l. (1633) B. 4. Money from thee? From a boy? a stipendary? one that liues At the deuotion of a stepmother. 1657 SPARKS *Blk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 89 By Curates here are not meant Stipendaries... But all... to whom the Bishop... hath committed the cure of souls. 1660 COKE *Justice Viud.* 49 Like a Mercenary stipendary to Lewis the 13... he makes neither King nor People judge of succession.

Stipended, (ppl.) a. rare. [*f. STIPEND sb. or v. + -ED.*] That receives a stipend.

1613 F. ROBERTS *Revenue Gosp.* 137 When the stipended Minister is at his stint, and can get no further.

† *Stipendial, a. Obs.* [*f. L. stipendi-um STIPEND sb. + -AL.*] 'Belonging to wages or hire' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Stipendiarian, a. rare. [*f. L. stipendiarius STIPENDARY + -AN.*] Characteristic of a stipendiary or mercenary soldier.

1796 W. SEWARD *Anecd.* III. 382 Lord Chatham was obliged to call in to its aid the mercenary troops of other Nations... He never so completely saturated stipendiarian rapacity, that [etc.].

Stipendiariist, rare—1. [*f. L. stipendiarius* (see next) + -IST.] = STIPENDIARY B 1.

1834 CORBETT *Hist. Geo. IV.* II. x. 505 The poor stipendiariists who officiated were left with means inferior to those of journeymen tradesmen.

Stipendiary (stipendiari), a. and sb. Also † *Sc. stipendiar*. [*ad. L. stipendiarius, f. stipendium*; see STIPEND sb. and -ARY.] A. *adj.*

1. That receives a stipend. Of a soldier (now rare): Serving for pay, mercenary.

Stipendiary magistrate: in England, a salaried official exercising judicial functions similar to those exercised by the unpaid justices of the peace.

In quot. c 1545 the MS. may have had *stipendary*.

c 1545 in *Burnet's Hist. Ref.* (1681) II. ii. Rec. i. xxvii. 152 Salaries, or Wages of Stipendiary Priests. 1611 SPEEN *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. viii. 532 He makes it his first care to fasten to himself, by present largesse, and large promises of future favours... all the Stipendiary Souldiers... of his deceased Brother. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* iii. 251 Five stipendiary Cities... so-called, because they serve the Sweitzers in warre at their stipend. c 1620 *Ibid.* iv. (1603) 426 Sigonius the Popes stipendiary Professor of histories in this University [Bologna]. 1625 HART *Anal. Ur.* i. l. i. to Each Citty... hath moe or fewer of those stipendiary Physicians. 1665 *Surv. Affaires Netherlands* 163 The Ministers... being Poor, and stipendiary, being allowed seldom above £50 a year. 1813 *Hausard's Parl. Deb.* XXVI. 100 Sir Samuel Romilly was against the principle of the [Manchester Justices'] Bill, inasmuch as it went to introduce stipendiary magistrates in the place of that respectable class of magistrates, who in this county discharged the functions of magistracy gratuitously. 1817 M. SURTON *Ibid.* XXXVI. 91 A bill 'to consolidate and amend the laws, for the support and maintenance of stipendiary curates in England'. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* viii. ii. (1819) II. 428 William [I.]... had always stipendiary soldiers at his command. 1839 *Act 2 & 3 Vict.* c. 15 § 2 Any such Stipendiary Justice to sit and act as a Justice of the Peace of the said County [of Stafford]. 1850 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* xxvi. My very carpet bag was an object of veneration to the stipendiary clerks. 1859 MCNEITH R. *Feverel* f. Adrian became stipendiary officer in his uncle's household. 1863 H. COX *Justit.* iii. viii. 703 Stipendiary troops, both national and foreign. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. 17.* i. i. Mr. Bradley Headstone, highly certificated stipendiary schoolmaster. 1868 *Stephens' Laws Eng.* (ed. 6) II. 685 note, In certain populous districts, viz. in the metropolis and elsewhere, it has become the practice to appoint paid (or stipendiary) magistrates, and generally with additional powers. 1875 STRUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 555 To make the king a mere stipendiary officer.

2. Pertaining to a stipend or stipends; of the nature of a stipend. Also, of services: Paid for by a stipend.

1659 MILTON *Hirelings* 104 That the magistrate... should take into his own power the stipendiary maintenance of church-ministers... can stand neither with the peoples right nor with Christian liberty. 1839 HALLAM *Lit. Europe* II. ii. § 9. 63 Did they perceive an unjust prejudice against stipendiary instruction? they gave it gratuitously. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 366 The non-compliance of the Government with his application for an augmented stipendiary grant.

3. *Roman Law.* (See quot.)

1830 MURHEAD *Gains* ii. § 21 Stipendiary lands are those situated in provinces regarded as specially belonging to the Roman people; tributary those lying in provinces held to belong specially to the emperor.

B. *sb.*

1. One who receives a stipend; a salaried clergyman or teacher; † a pensioner.

In quot. c 1584 the MS. may have had *stipendaries*.

c 1584 ABP. LOFTUS in *Nicolas Life Sir C. Hatton* (1847) 358 In the mean season, the several cures of the incumbents of the church must be left to unlearned stipendaries. 1636 *Direct. Cure Plague* B. 3. That these Doctors be stipendiaries to the City for their lives. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *trav.* (ed. 2) 106 They... post to Lahore to apprehend Sherryar whom they heard was baffled by Godgee Abdul. Hassen once his stipendiary. a 1668 *Chron. Perth* (Maitl. Club) 5 He taught on Sunday befor none the 28 of September preceding in eodem anno, his executouris cravit ane an, bot gott name, he was ane nakit stipendiary. 1737 GLOVER *Leonidas* v. 228 [viii. 261] If thou he'st some fugitive, who, lost To liberty and virtue, art become A tyrant's vile stipendiary. 1817 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon*, 'Blessed are ye' 33 The agriculturalist, the manufacturer, or the tradesman (all in short but annuitants and fixed stipendiaries)... would shortly have [etc.]. 1845 SUMNER *True Grandeur Nations* (1846) 15 A little cheese and a few vegetables are all that can be afforded to the sick and wounded, those sacred stipendiaries upon human charity. 1849-50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* I. v. § 34. 594, I know but three ways of living in society: you must be either a beggar, a robber, or a stipendiary. 1853 DICKENS *Black Hg.* xx. Mr. Guppy's two fellow-stipendiaries are away on leave.

† b. A stipendiary soldier, a mercenary. *Obs.*

1768 BOSWELL *Corstae* ii. (ed. 2) 109 It may well be believed, that venal stipendiaries... could not oppose an army of brave men. 1778 G. STUART *View Soc. Europe* 116 [The fines, etc. levied by the crown] were to produce, in every country of Europe, a multitude of stipendiaries. These forces were a mixture of all nations. 1817 G. CHALMERS *Churchyard's Chpts* Pref. 26 Churchyard and the English stipendiaries, were under Captain Morgan at the siege of Terques.

c. A stipendiary magistrate (see A 1).

1875 H. CROMPTON in *Fortin. Rev.* XXIV. 606 There has been among the stipendiaries as well as among the unpaid

magistrates a most extraordinary laxity with reference to crimes of violence. 1881 W. S. SHIRLEY *Magisterial Law* 6 Stipendiaries and police magistrates are appointed not by the Lord Chancellor, but by the Home Secretary.

2. *Rom. Ant.* A tributary, tax-payer.

1627 MAGEOGHAGAN tr. *Ann. Clounmacnoise* (1896) 46 Julius Caesar after that he had Conquered the Gales and Britains... made the Britains stipendiaries.

Stipendiate (stipendielt), v. Now rare or *Obs.* [*f. L. stipendiāt, ppl. stem of stipendiāri*; see STIPEND v.] *trans.* To pay a stipend to.

1656 HARRINGTON *Oceana* 82 The Emperours must long before this have found out some other way of support; and this was by Stipendiating the Gothes. a 1677 — *Syst. Politicæ* Oceana etc. (1700) 507 A Clergy not well stipendiated is to absolute Monarchy or to Democracy as great an Infamy. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 14 Sept. 1644. All the sciences are taught in the vulgar French by Professors stipendiated by the greate Cardinal. 1860 I. TAYLOR *Ull. Crutiz.* 14 It is good to endow colleges, and to found chairs and to stipendiate professors.

† *Stipendious, a. Obs.*—^o [*ad. L. stipendiosus, f. stipendi-um STIPEND sb.*] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Stipendiosus*, that hath often been retained in wars, and served for wages.

Stipendless (stai'pendless), a. [*f. STIPEND sb. + -LESS.*] That has no stipend.

c 1700 in *Maidment's Bk. Scott. Pasquils* (1868) 306 My heart, my heart, take this propyne, Sent by a stipendless divyne. 1892 *Daily News* 18 Feb. 3/3 The vicar was left stipendless.

Stiper. Obs. cxc. dial. (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*) [*OE. stiper.* Cogn. w. the synonymous LG., MDu., MHG. *stiper*, Flem. *stiper*.] A prop.

a 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in *Wr. Wulker* 126/10 *Destina, ut possit, vel fulcimen*, stiper. a 1200 *Disp. Mary & Cras* 127 in *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 615 *Pe stipe* (MS. *scipe*) Pat is vnder pe vyne set May not bringe for pe grape.

† *Stipes (stai'piz).* Pl. *stipites* (stai'piz). Also anglicized as STIFE, q.v. [*L. stipes* (stem *stipit-*): see STIFE.]

1. *Bot.* A stalk, esp. of some special kind, other than an ordinary leaf- or flower-stalk; e.g. one supporting a carpel or other part of a flower, or the pappus of the 'seed' or fruit of some composites; that of the frond of a fern or sea-weed (also, the stem or caudex of a tree-fern); that supporting the pileus or cap of certain fungi.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* l. vii. (1765) 15 *Pappus*, a Down, a feathery or hairy Crown, connected with the seed by *Stipes*, a Trunk, which here signifies the Thread on which the Down is raised and supported. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) l. 1. 84 *Stipes*, a pillar, or pedicle. Also the stem of some kind of Fungi. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 597 The *stipites* or younger branches are directed for use, and may be employed either fresh or dried. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 307 The *stipes* of Ferns, composed only of the united bases of the leaves or fronds, is scarcely analogous to the trunk of Vascular plants. 1847 HENFREY *Outl. Bot.* 114 When the *indusium* is torn by the expansion of the *pileus* and the elongation of the *stipes* or stem. 1864 T. MOORE *Brit. Ferns* 10 The fronds of Ferns consist of two parts—the leafy portion; and the stalk, which latter is called the *stipes*. 1871 W. A. LEITCH *Lichen flora* 41 *Stipites* and *capitula cinereo-suffusa*. 1879 CASSELL'S *Teekn. Educ.* l. 274/1 Morel... one of the few fungi... which may be eaten with safety. The *stipes* or stalk is hollow.

2. *Zool.* A part or organ resembling a stalk; esp. the footstalk or second joint of the maxilla of an insect; also applied to certain parts of the mouth-appendages in myriapods.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 357 *Stipes* (the Stalk). 1861-2 L. DE CONTE *Classif. Coleoptera N. Amer.* i. *Introd.* p. xii. The hind portion or base of the maxilla is composed of two pieces; the one articulating with the head is called the *cardo*, the second piece the *stipes*; attached to the *stipes* are the appendages. 1877 HUXLEY *Anal. Inv. Anim.* vii. 429 The short and almost rudimentary palp is attached to the extremity of the *stipes*. 1895 D. SHARP *Insects* i. 95 The maxilla is a complex organ consisting of numerous pieces, viz. *cardo*, *stipes*, *palpiger*, *galea*, *lacinia*, *palpus*.

Stipiform (stai'pifum), a. Bot. and Zool. [*ad. mod. L. stipiformis, f. L. stipi-* (nom. *stips*) collateral form of *stipit-* STIPES: see -FORM.] Having the form or character of a stipe: applied esp. to the stems of certain dicotyledonous trees, of simple structure like those of lower classes.

1821 S. F. GRAY *Brit. Plants* i. 55 *Stipiform*... growing like those of palm-trees; with a bunch of leaves at top, and bearing the marks where the old leaves have fallen off. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1101/1 *Stipiform*, having the appearance of the trunk of an endogenous tree; as the papaw and other simple-stemmed exogens.

† *Stipit. Obs. rare*—1. [*ad. It. stipite, a. L. stipitem, STIPES.*] A post, an upright.

1592 R. D. *Hyperotomachia* 54 A frame of three feete... To the which were three stypts [It. *Sopra el quale erano tre stypti infx.*]. *Ibid.*, Betwixt one and other of the stypts, there hung [etc.].

Stipitate (stai'pitelt), a. Bot. and Zool. [*ad. mod. L. stipitatus, f. L. stipit-* STIPES: see -ATE.] Having or furnished with a stipes or stipe: stalked.

1785 MARTYN *Lett. Bot.* xxvi. 381 Tragopogon or Goat's-beard is known by... its feathered stipitate down. 1818 T. NUTTALL *Genera N. Amer. Plants* II. 73 Capsule siliquose, stipitate. 1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lex.* 43 Of the Stipitate Fungi a great many are furnished with a sort of conical or flattened production surmounting the stipe... [called] the cap or pileus. 1845 LINDLEY *Seh. Bot.* iv. (1858) 87 Pappus feathery, stipitate, or sessile. 1846 *Dana Zooph.* (1848) 157 Coralla... stipitate. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1101/1 *Stipitate*,

elevated on a stalk which is neither a petiole nor a peduncle; as, for example, some kinds of carpels. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 363 Iris, sepals large, stipitate, reflexed, stipites channelled; petals smaller, suberect stipitate, margins of stipites involute. 1882 H. J. CARTER in *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. Ser. v. IX.* 283 *Fibularia ramosa*. Stipitate, subcylindrical, solid, etc.

Also + Stipitated *a. Obs.* (in the same sense).

1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Oryctol.* 41 *Sessile calix*—Turbinated, stipitated.

Stipites, pl. of STIPES.

Stipitiform (sti-pi-ti-fŏrm), *a. Bot. and Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *stipitiformis*, f. L. *stipit-* STIPES: see -FORM.] Having the form of a stipite; stalk-shaped; stipiform.

1859 J. B. SANDERSON in *Todd's Cycl. Anat. V.* 228/1 Cylindrical bodies, borne each at the extremity of a stipitiform cell are named stylospores. 1874 R. BROWN *Man Bot.* 613 *Stipitiform*, resembling a stalk or stem.

Stipite, obs. form of STEEPLE.

Stipone, -onie, -ony, var. ff. STEPONY *Obs.*

Stipound, obs. f. STIPEND.

Stipple (sti-p'l), *sb.* [In sense 1 prob. *a. Du.* *stippel*, dim. of *stip* point; in sense 2 f. STEEPLE *v.*] 1. *pl.* Dots or small spots used in shading a painting, engraving, or other design. *Obs.*

1659 A. BROWNE *Art Pict.* 95 How to draw with Indian Ink... Dash on your shadows very faintly, and deepen it by degrees... then finish it with stipples.

2. The method of painting, engraving, etc. by means of dots or small spots, so as to produce gradations of tone; the effect so produced; dotted work done with the point of a brush, a pencil, or a graver. Also *transf.* applied to natural appearances resembling this.

1831 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 442/1 Engraving in stipple, as practised by Bartolozzi, Ryland, and others, in imitation of chalk drawings. 1843 *Ruskin Mod. Paint. I.* II. II. v. § 16. 198 The stipple of the miniature painter would be offensive on features of the life size. 1912 *Daily News* 17 Apr. 4 A hedge sprinkled with many kinds of green stipple.

b. An engraving produced by this method. 1864 *BURTON Scot. Abr.* II. 248 Like the other engravings... a meagre stipple. 1907 *Tregaskis' Catal.* 29 July 47 The extra illustrations comprise... a series of 100 stipples, printed in brown.

3. *attrib. and Comb.* as stipple artist, engraver, engraving, plate, print, shading: stipple graver, an engraving tool for stippling, having the point bent downwards; stipple-paper, drawing-paper with an embossed surface which can be scraped off so as to intensify the high lights of a picture.

1841 T. H. FIELOING *Art Engraving* 63 The process of stipple engraving is very simple. *Ibid.* 64 The lighter parts are laid in with the dry-point or stipple graver. 1880 *Printing Times* 15 May 96/1 Wanted, a young chromolitho stipple artist. 1885 W. WALKER in *R. A. M. Stevenson's Delaborde's Engraving* 320 The stipple engraver William Walker. 1895 H. HOLMAY *Stained Glass* I. 23 Stipple-shading is in common use. 1908 A. M. HINO *Engraving & Etching* 290 The lighter kind of crayon and stipple prints. *Ibid.* One of the pure stipple plates.

Stipple (sti-p'l), *v.* Also *g* stipplle. [*a. Dn.* *stippelen*, freq. of *stippen* to prick, speckle, f. *stip*, a point.]

1. *trans.* To paint, engrave, or otherwise design in dots; to produce gradations of shade or colour in a design by means of dots or small spots. *a.* with the design, or object represented, as obj. Also with *up*.

1760-2 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xlviii, Don't you think... that eyebrow stippled very prettily? 1807 J. LANDSEER *Lect. Engraving* 125 Perceiving that it was peculiarly expressive of softness, Agostino Venezian and Boulanger sometimes stippled their flesh, and Julio Campagnola his back-grounds also. 1862 *Athenaeum* 30 Aug. 281 To grind at the mechanical practice of statue-copying alone, until he gets the bone-polishing power of stippling up antique forms with chalk to the regulation pitch.

fig. 1879 MRS. A. EDWARDS *Vivian* xii. 208 [to amature theatricals] Every point... ought to be laboured at, stippled up like a miniature. 1892 *BARRING-GOULD Trag. Caesars* I. 232 The characteristics of the man... sketched by Tacitus and stippled by Suetonius.

b. with the pigment as obj. Also with *in*.

1840 THACKERAY *Pict. Rhapsody* Wks. 1900 XII. 331 The painter has been touching up the figures... with orange-colour; and you may see how this is stippled in upon the faces and hands. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. Pref. p. vi. The master hand is still recognized, trembling with age and stippling in the color with slow and painful touches. 1902 E. R. SUFFLING *Glass Painting* vi. 104 A thin mat of colour should be either hatched over the whole surface, or else finely stippled with a French stippler.

c. with the surface or substratum as obj.

1852 *Beck's Florist* 265 In one of the large stoves formerly used as an Orchid-house... the panes have... been re-glazed, and painted on the outside, 'stippled', to prevent the rays of the sun from injuring the leaves. 1882 *Hardwicke's Sci. Gloss.* Jan. 2/2 A portion of the field should be disclosed to be carefully stippled up to an even tone. 1890 W. J. GOROOD *Foundry* xi. 215 A transparent plate is hatched or stippled in parallel lines.

d. *intr.* or *absol.*

1858 W. SUTHERLAND *Pract. Guide Ho. Decoration* 20 [House painting.] It is best to use the large round stippling brushes to stipple with.

2. *transf.* in reference to natural processes or effects resembling this kind of painting or engraving. 1774 *GOLDSM. Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 316 That

each ray be diffused upon the cornea, and from thence be converged into a point, which will help to stipple or point out the image... upon the back of the eye. 1839-52 BAILEY *Festus* 532 Like silver raindrops stippled in the ground. 1867-77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* I. 17 Minute pores or dots which stipple the Sun's surface. 1894 *Forum* (N.Y.) Oct. 211 The Virginia-creeper stipples the church walls with green in summer and... scarlet in winter.

Stippled (sti-p'ld), *pp. a.* [*f. prec.* + -ED 1.]

1. Painted, engraved, etc. with dots: see the verb. 1811 *Self Instructor* 523 An elegantly finished stippled engraving. 1849 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creator* x. 199 Dots that somewhat resemble the stippled markings of the miniature painter. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 583/2 A stippled painted wall.

2. *transf.* Of natural objects: Having a dotted or minutely spotted appearance like stippled painting or engraving.

1876 J. G. JEFFREYS in *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. Ser. iv.* XV. 111. 496 Inside glossy and stippled, showing under the microscope traces of longitudinal striae. 1876 HARVEY *Ethelberta* xii. II. 152 Unexpected breezes... rasped the smooth bay in evanescent patches of stippled shade. 1899 CAGNEY *von Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* II. (ed. 4) 104 Varieties of coating (of the tongue) distinguished as 'stippled', 'coated', 'plastered', 'furred', and 'encrusted'.

Stippler (sti-plar), [*f. STIPPLE v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who stipples; an artist who paints, engraves, etc. in stipple.

1875 BESANT & RICE *With Harp & Crown* xii. 112 A stippler of photographs. 1894 *SALA Lond. up to Date* 181 He is a 'stippler' engaged at a photographer's studio.

2. A brush or engraving-tool used for stippling.

1891 in *Century Dict.* 1902 [see STIPPLE *v.* 2 b].

Stippling (sti-p'ling), *vbl. sb.* [*f. STIPPLE v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb STIPPLE; the process or art of painting, engraving, etc. in dots; the design or shading so produced; dotted work: = STIPPLE *sb.* 2.

1807 J. LANDSEER *Lect. Engraving* 124 Stippling is a mode of producing prints by means of combinations of dots. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemot's Heavens* (ed. 3) 453 Darker... portions... often pretty thickly covered with dark dots, like stippling with a soft lead pencil.

attrib. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit. II.* No. 4582, Graining Tools... stippling brushes.

b. *transf.* Applied to natural appearances resembling stippled painting or engraving.

1851 J. P. NICHOI *Archit. Heavens* 49 An exceedingly delicate and uniform dotting or stippling of the field of view. 1904 *Brit. Med. J.* 10 Sept. 199 A large cell... showing a uniform basophilic stippling or granulation.

Stipply (sti-pli), *a.* [*f. STIPPLE sb.* + -Y.]

Having the character of or resembling stipple.

1892 G. S. LAYARD *C. Keene* xii. 376 Breaking up of the lines into infinitesimal curves and dots, which gave a lithographic or stipply appearance.

Stippyant, obs. form of STIPEND.

Stiptic, -ik, -ike, etc., obs. ff. STYPTIC, etc.

Stipula (sti-p'u-lā), *pl. stipulæ*, also stipulas. [mod. L. use of L. *stipula*, straw, STUBBLE, app. a dim. formation cogn. w. *stipes*: see STIPES.

The mod. botanical use of the L. word is due to Linnæus, who seems to have misunderstood (or perhaps intentionally given a new interpretation to) a definition which occurs in dictionaries of the 16th and 17th c., and goes back to Isidore *Etym.* xvii. iii. § 18, 'Stipula sunt folia seu vaginæ, quibus culmus ambitur'. Cooper *Her.* (1868) has 'Stipula... the husk that cloath in the straw', and Fuchs *De Hist. Stirp. Comm.*, 'Vocum diffinitionem explicatio, 'Stipula folia sunt culmum ambiunt', which could easily be mistaken for a loose expression of the Linnæan sense.]

= STIPULE *sb.* *a. Bot.* *b. Ornith.* (*Cent. Dict.* 1891.)

1762 SOLANOER *Gardenia* in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 655 The plant... must be very different from a Jasmine... from the unlikeness in its leaves and stipulas. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* *Stipula*, a Stipula or Stipule... A scale at the base of the nascent petioles—or peduncles. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 219 The most... usual situation of the Stipulas is in pairs, one stipula on each side of the base of the foot-stalk.

Stipulaceous (sti-p'u-lā-shŏs), *a.* [*f. mod. L. stipulaceus*, f. *stipula*: see *prec.* and -ACEOUS. Cf. F. *stipulacé*, -ée.] Of the nature of or composed of stipules: see also quot. 1900.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. xv. (1765) 205 Stipulaceous Buds. 1777 J. LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* II. 623 The plant [Frog-bit] increases by runners, furnished with pendulous gems... These gems consist of two stipulaceous scales, folded together. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Termin.* *Stipulaceous* (1) belonging to a stipule; (2) with large stipules.

Stipulane (sti-p'u-lān), *a. Bot. rare*—[ad. mod. L. *stipulanens*, f. *STIPULA*.] (See quot.)

1821 S. F. GRAY *Brit. Plants* I. 86 *Stipulane, stipulanen.* Formed of stipules.

Stipulant (sti-p'i-lānt), *Roman Law.* [ad. L. *stipulantem*, pr. pp. of *stipulare* to STIPULATE.] = STIPULATOR *i.*

1886 MURHEAD *Gains* II. 100 If the obligation be made coincident with the last breath of the stipulant or promisor. *Ibid.* 105 The stipulant must hear the words of the promisor.

Stipular (sti-p'u-lār), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *stipularis*: see STIPULA and -AR. Cf. F. *stipulaire*.] Of, belonging to or furnished with stipules; situated on, near or in the place of a stipule.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* s.v. *Stipularis*, A stipular bud. Formed of stipules or scales. 1829 T. CASTLE *Introd. Bot.* 104 Thorns, according to attending peculiarities, are... called cauline, terminal... pericarpal, stipular, etc. *Ibid.* 105 Stipular—situated on the stipule, as in the mimosa noliica.

1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 277 Observe... the ligule, a scale-like stipular projection at the base of the blade of the leaf. 1887 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 5) 141 The leaf... consists of three distinct parts; namely... the lamina, or blade;... the petiole or leaf-stalk; and of a third or stipular portion.

Stipulary (sti-p'i-lārī), *a. Bot.* [*f. prec.* + -Y.] (See quot. 1900.)

1830 LINLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 154 Leaves (of the Sundew tribe) alternate, with stipulary cilia. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Termin.* *Stipulary*, (1) occupying the place of stipules, as some tendrils; (2) formed of stipules (Crozier).

Stipulate (sti-p'i-lāt), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *stipulāt-us*, f. *STIPULA*: see -ATE 2.] (See quot. 1900.)

1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. Explan. Terms* (ed. 3) 380 *Stipulatus*, stipulate, having stipula. 1830 LINLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 26 Alternate stipulate leaves. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 326 Euphorbiaceæ... Leaves usually alternate, simple, often stipulate. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Termin.* *Stipulate* (1) having stipules, or conspicuously provided with them; (2) with scales which are degenerate stipules.

Hence + Stipulated *a.* = STIPULED *a.*

1829 T. CASTLE *Introd. Bot.* 51 Stipulated—when they are furnished with stipules at the axilla of each leaf.

Stipulate (sti-p'i-lēt), *v.* *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* stipulated; 8 *Sc. pa. pple.* stipulate. [*f. L. stipulāt-*, *pp. stem* of *stipulārī* (deponent, with *pa. pple.* also in passive sense). Of doubtful origin; according to Paulus (c. 200 A.D.), f. an Old Latin *stipul-us* firm. Cf. F. *stipuler*, Sp. *estipular*, It. *stipulare*.

The alleged L. *stipulus* adj., if genuine, is prob. f. the root **stip-* to firm; cf. *stipes* log, trunk (see STIPES, *stipare* to pack tightly; also STIFF *a.*)

1. *intr. a. Roman Law.* To make an oral contract in the verbal form (of question and answer) necessary to give it legal validity. Said *spec.* of the party who asks the question.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Stipulate*, to require and demand a thing to be given him, or done for him with ordinary words of the Law, to require by, or make a covenant, to promise effectually what he is required to do. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Stipulation*, By the ancient Roman Law, no Body could Stipulate, but for himself; but as the *Tabelliones* were publick Servants, they were allowed to Stipulate for their Masters. 1880 MURHEAD *Gains* III. 105 That mutes can neither stipulate nor promise is quite plain.

† *b. gen.* To contract, make a bargain, settle terms, covenant (with a person or persons). *Obs.*

a 1624 LO. HERBERT *Autobiog.* (1826) 192 Henry the Fourth and the King my master had stipulated with each other, that whosoever anyone of them died, the survivor should take care of the other's child. a 1677 BARROW *Sermon*. xxxiii. Wks. 1687 I. 467 Could he present a sacrifice, or disburse a satisfaction to his own justice? Could God alone contract and stipulate with God in our behalf? 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* vi. iii. 419 In all stipulations... the parties stipulating must both possess the liberty of assent and refusal, and also be conscious of this liberty.

2. *trans.* Of an agreement, or of both contracting parties: To specify (something) as an essential part of the contract.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. III. xx. (1650) 66 He desir'd a valuable caution for the performance of those Articles which were stipulated in their favor. 1721 SWIFT *Cond. Allies* 53 When Portugal came, as a Confederate into the Grand Alliance, it was stipulated, That [etc.]. 1727 — *Poisoning E. Carl Mt-c.* (1732) 25 You shall have your third Share of the Court Poems, as was stipulated. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 103 ¶ 14 He knows... the jointure stipulated by every contract. 1755 in *Nairne Peerage Evid.* (1874) 37 Before the term of payment of his patrimony became due as stipulated by the 5th bond. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F. I. V.* 199 The marriage-contract... stipulates a dowry of twelve ounces of gold and twenty camels. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1747 (1904) I. 125 The booksellers who contracted with Johnson... were Mr. Robert Dodsley, [etc.]. The price stipulated was fifteen hundred and seventy-five pounds. 1839 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 156 The time of payment stipulated in the contract was extended by law. 1847 MRS. A. KERR in *Rankin's Hist. Servia* 260 A secret article of that treaty stipulated that Turkey should be invited to join in the alliance against Russia. 1855 CARLYLE *Precursor* Misc. 1857 IV. 355 So he... made the Treaty of Passau with him... by which... many liberties were stipulated for the Protestants. 1909 FIRTH *Last Years Protectorate* I. vii. 202 He was not provided with the 2000 cavalry stipulated in the treaty.

3. Of one of the parties to an agreement, or a person making an offer: To require or insist upon (something) as an essential condition. Now only with clause or inf. as obj.

1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* v. 54 Did not I stipulate upon the surrender of my self to this House, to be kept from Women? a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 29 Aug. 1678, The D. of Norfolk... sent to me to take charge of the books and remove them, only stipulating that I would suffer. Sir William Dugdale, to have such of them as concern'd Heraldry. 1712 SWIFT *Rem. Barrier Treaty* 6 To undertake for a great deal more, without stipulating the least Advantage for Her self. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F. xv.* (1782) II. 525 They stipulated only a safe and honourable retreat: and the condition was readily granted by the Roman general. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 324 The deed, by which his love confirms The largess he bestows, prescribes the terms... He stipulates, indeed, but merely this—That man [etc.]. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilworth*. xxiii. I did but stipulate he would remove his hateful presence, and I drank whatever he offered. 1827 *Surge Dan.* IV. All I stipulate, is to know the day. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* vi. 231 Cromwell, in commissioning a friend to send him a helmet, shrewdly stipulated that it should be a 'stuffed pot'. 1862 HOOK *Lives of Abbs.* II. ii. should be a 'stuffed pot'. 1862 HOOK *Lives of Abbs.* II. ii. should be a 'stuffed pot'. 1862 HOOK *Lives of Abbs.* II. ii. should be a 'stuffed pot'. 1862 H. D. TRAILL *Shaffer-*

bury i. 4 Old Sir Anthony Ashley..had stipulated with Sir John Cooper that the name of Ashley should go with the estates.

4. *intr.* To make an express demand for something as a condition of agreement.

1790 *Dallas's Rep.* I. 205 What do treaties stipulate for to guard against violence on the seas? 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Hyst. Adolpho* xxxiii. Her prudence..had saved her from mentioning the name of Valencourt to Montoni...and of stipulating for his release. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* ii. He did not stipulate for any particular sum, my dear Fanny; he only requested me, in general terms, to assist them. 1832 H. T. MARTINEAU *Homes Abv.* iv. His wife was to be a domestic servant in the same farm where he was shepherd; and even little Susan was carefully stipulated for. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. v. 11. 209 That officer was directed...to enter into a preliminary engagement with the Nawab, which should stipulate at present for nothing more than military service. 1860 TYNOALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 113. I had stipulated for ten minutes' sleep on reaching the summit. 1913 R. LUCAS *Ld. North* I. ii. 35 Pitt stipulated for condemnation of the Stamp Act and general warrants.

5. *trans.* To promise, give surety for, guarantee. Now only (somewhat rare) with clause or inf. as obj.

1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* Intro. 22 All which is solemnly entered into for the present, and stipulated for the future, by every sincere and devout Communicant. 1759 HUME *Hist. Eng. Tudors, Hen. VIII.* i. 80 He required, that John should stipulate a neutrality in the present war. 1771 GOLOSIN *Hist. Eng.* I. 286 He required the prisoner to be delivered up to him, and stipulated a large sum of money to the duke as a reward for this service. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 150 Ceded to the French, who stipulated to erect no fortifications on these islands. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* xvii. 111. 41 To recover the Athenian prisoners...the Athenians stipulated to withdraw all their troops from Boeotia. 1858 L. O. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Property Law* v. 28 You should not sign a contract for the purchase of the estate until your solicitor has seen and read the leases, unless the vendor will stipulate in writing that they contain such covenants only as are justified by the custom of the country.

† b. *absol.* To become surety or bail (for another). *Obs.*

1692 Wood *Life* 18 Nov. (O.H.S.) III. 407. I appeared [in the vice-chancellor's court]—where Benjamin Wood stipulated for me in 40 li. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* xvi. 'Insolent hind!' replied the Knight, 'dost thou stipulate? thou offer thy paltry words as a pledge betwixt the Duke of Burgundy and Archibald de Hagenbach?'

Hence *Stipulating ppl. a.*, stipulatory.

1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* iv. 104 The Covenant-Charter, was given soon after the Fall, to Mankind in general, and has been carried on thro' successive Generations, by new stipulating-Acts in every Age.

Stipulated (stip'ulētēd), *ppl. a.* [f. STIPULATE v. + -ED.] That has been specified in the conditions of a contract or undertaking.

1742 KAMES *Devis. Cr. Sess.* 1730-52 (1799) 41 The children are creditors and heirs of the stipulated sums. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 59 After the expiration of the stipulated term. 1815 J. CORMACK *Abol. Feud. Infanticide Guzerat* viii. 130 Promises...always clogged with the stipulated condition, that the example should be first set by some nominated chief. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* Intro. (1852) 3 Lands were held as fiefs of the crown, on condition of their possessors performing certain stipulated services. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* *Stipulated damage*, liquidated damage i.e. as distinguished from a penalty, which is both uncertain and unascertained. 1879 H. GEORGE *Pragm. & Pov.* i. iii. (1881) 48 The men...are paid their stipulated wages in coin.

Stipulation¹ (stip'ulā-jōn). [a. L. *stipulatio*-em, agent-n. f. *stipulārī*: see STIPULATE v. and -ATION. Cf. F. *stipulation*, Sp. *estipulación*, It. *stipulazione*.] The action or an act of stipulating, in various senses of the verb.

† 1. An engagement or undertaking to do something. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, *Stipulation*, honde, hargayne, obligation, or promise to do, performe, & satisfie y^t thinge for the whyche suche stipulation or bond is made, whether it be for payment of any summe of money, or other act to be performed. *Stipulatio*. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 264 b. The Emperor pardoned them all, taking stipulation of them, that they should no more weare armure against him [L. *accepta fide* ne etc.]. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. § 64. 156 Because the answer which they make to the usuall demands of stipulation proposed in baptism is not their owne. 1763 SYLVESTER *Honour's Farew.* 127 Wks. (Grosart) II. 288 To trust our Soule with such whose Stipulation Cannot repaire, cannot reprieve, Damnation. 1624 DONNE *Serm.* xliii. (1640) 427 Thou art bound to live according to that stipulation and contract, made in thy behalfe, at thy receiving of that Sacrament [of Baptism]. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 2 A Contract is the mutual stipulation of two or more, that they will do or give. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 94 The stipulation of Obedience on our part is consequential thereupon. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 294 We can have no Security that the Subjects of those Nations shall not clandestinely Trade to the South-Seas, notwithstanding such Stipulation to the contrary, if they find any Advantage therein.

† 2. A contract, agreement, treaty. *Obs.*

1649 MILTON *Teure Kings* 28 All which...bore witness that regal power was nothing else but a mutuall Covenant or stipulation between King and people. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* II. vii. § 9 Wks. 1718 I. 444 That which unites them is...their being obliged together under the same Laws and Stipulations. 1711 SWIFT *Cond. Allies* 33 Which is the only Article that I can call to mind, in all our Treaties or Stipulations, with any view of Interest to this Kingdom. *Ibid.* 47 The Emperor...was by Stipulation to furnish Ninety thousand Men against the Common Enemy. 1818 CAUSE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 24 He doubted...whether a covenant, that the mortgage should present...was not void; being a stipulation for something more than the principal and interest.

b. *Roman Law.* The action of making a con-

tract or agreement in the verbal forms legally binding; a contract or agreement so made.

a 1623 SWINBURNE *Sponsals* (1686) 6 Concerning the Form, so precise were the ancient Romans in the observation thereof, that they did not for a long time admit any other manner of contracting Spousals, but by stipulation. 1681 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* x. viii. 116 Instead of the remedies of Stipulation, the inconveniences that rejected naked Paction among the Romans, are remedied with us by this means. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. ii. iv. § 82 Heddwells on the folly of keeping up the old forms of stipulation in contracts. 1871 POSTE *Gains* 311 The dumb cannot stipulate or promise, nor can the deaf, for the promisee in stipulation must hear the answer, and the promisor must hear the question. 1880 W. A. HUNTER *Intro. Roman Law* 101 Although the validity of a stipulation depended upon its being made orally, there was nothing to prevent...the practice of recording the terms of the stipulation in writing.

3. a. A giving security for the performance of an undertaking. (Cf. STIPULATE v. 5 b.)

Now only in the language of the Admiralty Courts, after quot. 1648.

1648 COKE *Inst.* iv. xxii. 135 Whereas time out of minde the Admirall Court hath used to take stipulations for appearance and performance of the Acts and Judgements of the same Court: It is now affirmed...that [etc.] 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. vii. 108 These courts [of Admiralty]...also take recognizances or stipulation of certain sidejussors in the nature of bail.

† b. The action of giving security for an assertion; asseveration, assurance. *Obs.*

1720 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 488 From this method of stipulation, by a solemn appeal to God's omniscience, with implied imprecations to him as a Judge. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* Intro. 22 They are supposed, when worthily performed, to carry in them all dutiful Allegiance to God...a Stipulation of a good Conscience, and [etc.].

4. The action of specifying as one of the terms of a contract or agreement; a formulated term or condition of a contract or agreement.

1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 75 ¶ 11. I have never discovered any lady who did not think wealth a title to some stipulations in her favour. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xx. 299 Next follow the terms or stipulations...upon which the grant is made. a 1802 BR. S. HORSLEY *Serm.* (1816) III. xlii. 266 Hence, we may understand...with what equity and reason salvation is promised in Scripture to faith, without the express stipulation of any other condition. 1817 SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1063 In a case where there was a stipulation between three persons who appeared to the world as partners, that one of them should not participate in the profit and loss. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 155 The stipulation of the treaty of Yandaho providing for the permanent residence of a representative of the British Government, at the capital of Ava. 1889 S. WALPOLE *Life Ld. John Russell* II. xxviii. 313 The stipulations on which the two emperors had agreed at Villafranca.

5. The action of stipulating for or insisting on something as a condition of agreement; an instance of this, a condition stipulated for.

1792 ANECD. PITT II. xii. 40 Pensions were thrown about indiscriminately...The only stipulation was, 'Give us your vote.' 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* v. xi. I did not preface it by a stipulation of convenience, because that is idle. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 275 The stipulation made by the ease-loving inhabitants and granted by Hannibal, that no Capuan citizen should be required to serve in his army.

Stipulation² (stip'ulā-jōn). *Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *stipulatio*-em : see STIPULA and -ATION.] The arrangement of the stipules.

1760 J. LEE *Intro. Bot.* III. xvii. (1765) 209 By Stipulation is meant the Situation and Structure of the Stipule at the Base of the Leaves. 1830 LINCOLN *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 24 Their stipulation points out their affinity with Urticeae.

Stipulator (stip'ulētōr). [a. L. *stipulātor*, agent-n. f. *stipulārī* to STIPULATE. Cf. F. *stipulateur* (Cotgr.).]

1. *Roman Law.* (See qnots. and STIPULATE v. 1.) 1611 COCKE, *Stipulateur*, a stipulator; he that intending to bind another by words, asketh him whether he will give, or doe, such a thing or no. 1861 MAINE *Age. Law* ix. (1876) 329 In speaking of a party to a contract, it is always the Stipulator, the person who asks the question, who is primarily alluded to.

† 2. One who makes a formal promise or pledge on behalf of another; a sponsor, surety, bail. *Obs.* 1620 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 348 They which were our stipulators at the Font. 1716 CASE *Dr. Ayliffe* 32 The Doctor...had not Time allow'd him that Day to prepare himself with a Proctor and Stipulator (which the Common Law calls Bail).

Stipulatory (stip'ulētōrī), *a.* Now rare. [ad. mod. L. *stipulātorius*, f. *stipulārī*: see STIPULATE v. and -ORY.]

1. Of the nature of or characterized by stipulation, in various senses.

1658 J. R. CHRISTIAN *Subject* vii. 101 A limited power, bounded in by Oaths, Laws, Covenants, and solemn Stipulatory acts, contracted betwixt the Magistrate and the Subjects. a 1662 SANDERSON *Cases Cons.* (1678) 14 Whereunto agree those forms so frequent in holy Scripture, in Oaths both assertory, and stipulatory. 1695 *Whether Parliament be not in Law dissolved* etc. 17 There is no Original Contract, nor Stipulatory Agreement. 1702 H. DODWELL *Apol.* § 23 In S. Parker *Cicero's De Finibus*, This is implied in the Baptismal Stipulation, inasmuch as the Signs there used are stipulatory, and stipulatory on our part, as well as God's. 1704 in H. M. B. REID *Cameronian Apostle* (1896) 236 That all compacts and covenants...are mutual and stipulatory, binding each party conditionally to the performance of what they have engaged. 1880 MURHEAD *Gains* II. 38 You must take from him a stipulatory engagement for the same debt. 2. Constituted by stipulation or agreement.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 492 He bequeathed...the

county of Pyrmont to his cousins the Counts Christian and Wolrad of Waldeck, his stipulatory successors and cousins.

Stipule (stip'ul), *sb. Nat. Hist.* [a. F. *stipule*, ad. mod. L. STIPULA. Cf. Sw. *stipel*.]

1. *Bot.* A lateral appendage (often resembling a small leaf or scale) borne in pairs upon the leaf-base of certain plants. Also applied to a similar appendage in Characeae, and to the paraphyllum of mosses.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* *Stipula*, a Stipula or Stipule... A scale at the base of the nascent petioles. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* 276/1 Stipules lateral, paired, ovate, acuminate. 1875 BENNETT & DYEN *Sachs's Bot.* 192 Stipules may be considered as lateral branches of the leaves which arise at their very point of insertion;...each single stipule is usually bilaterally unsymmetrical, and its shape is therefore such that [etc.]. *Ibid.* 281 From the basal nodes of Chara other foliar structures also arise...which Braun calls Stipules.

2. *Ornith.* A newly sprouted feather; a pin-feather. [So F. *stipule* (Littre).] 1891 *Century Dict.* Hence † *Stipuleless a.*

1802 R. HALL *Elem. Bot. Dict.*, *Stipule-less, exstipulatus*, without stipules.

† **Stipule**, *v. Obs. rare*¹. [a. F. *stipuler*: see STIPULATE v.] *trans.* = STIPULATE v. 2.

1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* I. i. 11 Among Masles, the eldest...ought to be acknowledged by his Fathers Armes; If he [mis]translation fort] be not otherwise stipuled by Contracts of marriage, of donation, or of substitution. [Orig. *il n'est entrant stipulé* [etc.].]

† **Stipulean**, *a. Bot. Obs.*² [ad. mod. L. *stipuleanus*, irreg. f. STIPULA. (See quot.)]

1821 S. F. GRAY *Brit. Plants* I. 90 Stipulean, *Aculei stipuleanti*. Growing near the leaves, and appearing to rise from stipules changed. *Ibid.* 91 Tendrils...Stipulean, *stipuleanti*. Resulting from the change of a stipule.

Stipuled (stip'uld), *a. Bot.* [f. STIPULE sb. + -ED.] Furnished with stipules, stipulate.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* *Stipulatus canlis*, a Stipulate or stipuled stalk. Having stipules on it. 1833 HOOKER in *J. E. Smith's Eng. Flora* v. 1. 109 The gemmiferous elongations alone stipuled. 1855 ANNE PRATT *Flower. Plants* v. 94 *Salix stipularis* (The Stipuled or Auricle-leaved Osier or Willow). 1865 *Trens. Bot.* 140/2 Trees...having alternate, simple, stipuled leaves.

Stipuliferous, *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *stipulifer*, f. STIPULA : sec -FEROUS. Cf. F. *stipulifère*.] Bearing stipules.

1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*.

Stipuliform (stip'ulifōm), *a. Bot. rare*. Also *stipuleform*. [f. L. type *stipuliformis*, f. STIPULA : see -FORM.] Having the form of a stipule.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 26 Cardamine Impatiens... Petioles with stipuliform fringed auricles. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Stipuliform*, *stipuliform*, shaped as though a stipule.

Stipulode (stip'ulōd), *Bot.* [f. STIPULA + -ODE.] A stipular organ of one cell, in one or more rows subtending the branchlets in *Chara*.

1880 H. & J. GNOVES in *Jrnl. Bot.* Apr. 100 Lower circle of stipulodes very short. 1881 *Ibid.* Jan. 2 It is usual among Charas for a correlation to exist between the stipulodes and the bract cells.

Stipulose (stip'ulōs), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *stipulosus*, f. *stipula*: see STIPULE and -OSE. Cf. F. *stipuleux*, -euse.] Having very large stipules.

1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*.

Stipye, *obs. form of STEEPLY*.

Stir (stīr), *sb. 1*. Forms : see STIR v. [f. the verb. ONorthumbrian had *gestir* (only once, glossing *actio* in *Rit. Duwel.* 187). The cognate ON. *styr-r* masc. (see STIR v.) may possibly be in part the source of the Sc. and northern uses, which (in the β forms) are recorded from the 14th c.] The action or an act of stirring, in various senses.

1. Movement, considered in contrast to or as an interruption of rest or stillness; slight or momentary movement; movement of disturbance, agitation. († In quot. 1589, motion in general.) On the stir (rare) : astir, stirring.

a. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 100 At stir of eury mouse. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* II. iii. (Arh.) 81 Some [words] aske longer, some shorter time to be vttered in, and so, by the Philosophers definition, stirre is the true measure of time. 1660 SIANROCK *Vegetables* 92 Heterogeneous things, upon their meeting, ordinarily cause that stir which is thought...to have great influence upon vegetation. 1803 SOUTHEY *Inchcape Rock* 1 No stir in the air, no stir in the sea. 1805 WOKOSW. *Waggoner* i. 22 Hugh, there is some one on the stir! 'Tis Benjamin the Waggoner. a 1821 KEATS *Hyperion* l. 7 No stir of air was there. 1845 BROWNING *Time's Revenges* 58 The stir of shadow round her mouth. 1885 STEVENSON *Child's Gard. Verses* 14 Not a stir of child or mouse. 1893 H. S. MERRIMAN *Roden's Corner* iii. 32 Presently there was a stir at the door, and Cornish entered the large room.

b. c 1470 [see a]. 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* *For. Wolf & Cadger* 126. I trow 3e half bene tussillit with sum tyke, That garris 3ow la 3a sill with outthin steir.

2. Active or energetic movement of a number of persons (or animals); bustle, activity. (In some cases hardly distinguishable from 3.)

c 1586 CRESS PEMBROKE *Fs.* I. xxxviii. iii. As one who free from strife, And sturr of mortall life Among the dead at rest doth sitt. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 4 Above the smook and stir of this dim spot, Which men call Earth. 1712-13 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 21 Mar. Company will come, and a stir, and a clutter. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 739 The stir of commerce. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxv. 111. 375 The stir of

Horse-Hoing Husk. xx. 291 This Sort of Land must not be
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stirred, i.e. plowed the second time in wet weather. 1842 LONDON *Suburban Hort.* 127 There is no mode of stirring the soil, whether by picks, forks, or hoes, which may not be performed with this implement (spade).

β. 1523-34 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 16 The rayne shall beate the lande so flat, and hake it so hard to-gyther, that if a drye Maye come, it will be to harde to stire in the moneth of June. 1843 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* 11. No. 21. 63 The ground for the harley crop... required to be twice... ploughed once in the back end, and again in spring;—the latter process being termed 'steering the harley seed.'

4. *fig.* To move from a fixed or quiet condition; to disturb, trouble, molest; to put into tumult or confusion, to upset. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*, or as merged in other senses.

α. 1590 LINDISF. *Gosp.* Mark v. 35 Hærd lengc styres ðu [Vulg. *ceasas*] ðone laruu? 1554 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1149, þa was al Engle land styred man þan ær was. 1225 *Ancr.* R. 268 þu noust nout sturien ne trublen þine beorte. 1340 HAMPOLE *Platler* xii. 5 If þai stire vs fra stabiles of thoght. 1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 4863 That the Gregeis vs not sterre, To take oure toum with arte and seleght. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* Prol. 83, I will not stire your patience. 1602 CHETTEL *Hoffman* i. (1631) B 2, Swear... to ayd assist me, not to stire or contradiet me in any enterprise. 1620 *Hist. Feuds & Conf.* Clavis (1818) 31 Angus Macdonald, ... did not stir the pledges (hostages), who were innocent of what was done unto his lands in his absence. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 371, I do not think my sister... so unprincipled... As that the single want of light and noise... could stir the constant mood of her calm thoughts.

β. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* i. 228 (Harl. 1230) He... wende nothing had hade suche myght A-zen his wille that schulde his herte ster. 1394 P. P. *Crede* 829 Studye þou nout þeron nestere þi wittes. 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Gow. Prins* (S.T.S.) II. 82 He that all steris and misgovernis. 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.*, *Trial* Fox 922 My nicht is merciahill, And steris nane that ar to me prostrait. 1550 BAILE K. *Johar* (Camden) 33, I pray the, ... my pacyns no more stire. 1786 BURNS *Two Dogs* 187 Nae could nor hunger e'er can steer them. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xlii, Nane durst steer me when he was in power.

5. To rouse from rest or inaction; to excite to movement or activity.

α. 1200 ORMIN 545 Þorth batt to faderi gab þæto & stireþ itt & wacneþ. 1350 *Battle of Otterburn* iii. in Child *Ballads* III. 295, Vpon Grene Lynton thei lyghted downen, Syrfande man a stage. 1595 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* i. 1. 82 Nay, then tis time to stire him from his trance. 1607 TORSELL *Fopryf. Beasts* 85 The Leopard when he was stirred ranne too and fro distracted. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxxvi, He's steered the town to get away an express to fetch his carriage. 1829 — *Ann. of G.* xvi, Follow forth your own... objects, without stirring a nest of hornets.

β. To excite to activity, to stimulate (a bodily function, 'humour', etc.): also with the person as obj. *Obs.*

α. 1000 *See* STIRRING *þpl.* a. 3a. 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gow. Lordsh.* 73 Somer tyme ys boot and drye, and þanne þe rede colere ys steryd. 1491 *Chast. Godels Chylde*, 20 The wycked humours ben styred and make the stomocke replete. 1609 *See* STIRRING *þpl.* a. 3a. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav.* Persia 235 The Remedy... that kills in one Couotry, does but only stir a Man in another.

γ. To stir one's time: to make vigorous use of one's opportunity. *Sc. Obs.*

α. 1578 LINDSAY (Pittscotie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 30 Seing this devisioun amangi the nobilitie of Scotland, thei stierit thair time and wssit thair weir's the mair scharpelie. 1591 R. BRUCE *Serm. Edin.* 57b, His enemies were aloft, sturriog thair time, rageing in murther, oppression and bloode.

β. *refl.* To bestir oneself; to be active; to act briskly or energetically; in early use often, to fight valiantly. *Obs.* (replaced by *bestir*; see also 14).

α. 1225 *Obs.* 10195 Heo ferde forð rithes... & stureden heom seoluen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3663 þe king adde er among þe scottes ystured him uol wel. 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1082 He stird him as a knigt. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 139 Good husbandrie lusteth himselfe for to stir.

β. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2373 If we stitil all wil vs ster, crist help sal be us ner. 1400 *Gamelyn* 515 Stere the, good Adam, and lat ther noon feir. 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Lau Arnis* (S.T.S.) 64 [He] sa stoutly sterit him among thame... that thare durst nane cum on him allane. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xviii. xvii. 755 When he was vpon bis hors he stered hym fiersly.

γ. 1225 *St. Marher.* 14 Hwen... he letten me navt, ne storið hamseolf, ... ich leade ham... iþe ladike lake of þe sui sunne. 1275 LAV. 1254 Hæhtliche þou storiþ.

b. To begin to act; to busy oneself to do something: = 14 b. *rare*.

α. 1225 *Ancr.* R. 306 He ne der, nor fearle, sturien him toward sunne. 1425 *Engl. Cong. Trct.* (1896) 86 None Iresshe-man ne durst hym styre, wer to begynne. 1870 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* iv. 341 The... French ambassador... stirred himself not only to keep this project alive, but to bring it to a practical conclusion.

7. To move to action, urge, incite, instigate, stimulate. Also formerly in weaker or more general sense: To prompt, induce, persuade.

α. 897 *Ælfred Gregory's Past.* C. 175 S[u]a sceal ægwele lareow to aurre lufan... mid milclicum manungum his hieremonna mod styrizean. 1225 *Ancr.* R. 130 þe lwiwingen þer bered ham upward, þer beoð gode þeawas & eteo moten sturien into gode werkes. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* Prol. 154 Som thunge... þat myght styre þam to gude lyfing. *Ibid.* 157 To know þat, myght þam stir and lede til mekenes. 1388 *Wyclif Deut.* xxxii. 11 As an egel styryng his briddis to fle [Vulg. *provocans ad volandum pullis suis*]. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iii. v. (1883) 122 To take away all the thynges that miht styre or meue his men to lechery. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 84, The onely namyng of theim, will stire houe-t hartes, to speake well of them. 1595 SHAKS. *John* ii. 63 An Ate, stirring him to blood and strife. 1781

COWPER *Charity* 118 He... Imports what others have invented well, And stirs his own to match them, or excel. 1821 SCOTT *Kenthu*, xii, Can ye nnt stir his mind to any pastimes? 1858 FROUZE *Hist. Eng.* 111. xiii. 163 The untruth of the stories by which they had been stirred to rebellion. 1893 TRAILL *Soc. Eng. Introd.* p. xxxii, The Revival of Letters stirred the human mind into more vigorous activity.

β. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5186 Hyt steryþ a man hyn self to slo. 1388 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* I. 149 Who ever stire men to yvel lyfe. 1440 CARPRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v. 1699 Men wil wene that thou be ny wood To sle t[bi]s puple... And lete me scape whiche stered hem alle. 1470 in *Son.* & *Dorset* R. & Q. (1905) Sept. 303 [He] provokid and stered his saide Dogge to renne upon youre saide Bysecher. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. i. 102 To ask answeris Now is the tyme; lo, lo, the God me steris! 1549 COVERDALE etc. *Erasm.* Par. 1 Pet. i. 3-9 Being provoked by no merites of ours, but stired felys of his owne mercy. 1657 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 415, I hope, that neither the humour of... unwise people, nor yet... [etc.] shall steer me to give other than such an answer as may be ingenious and thankful.

† b. To urge with a view to persuasion, try to persuade, exhort, entreat. *Obs.*

α. 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 41, I conseile, amoneste, and stire my freris. 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* ii. vi. 17 Peter stireth the same men for to have pacience. 1534 BERNERS *Golden Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) P viii, This younge manne... was importantly stired by his natural friends. 1550 INGELFRO *Disob. Child* H j, You hearde that by Sentences auocient and olde He stired his Sonne as he best thought.

β. 1387-8 *T. Usk Test. Love* i. viii. (Skeat) 1 Eft gan Love to sterne [read stered] me with these wordes. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlii. 127 (Add. MS.) A man... stered his sone to geit hym frendes. 1544 S. FISH *Supplic. Hen. VIII.* 24 The Holy Ghoste, which moueth & steareth vs euer to mortelye the fleshe.

8. To excite to feeling, emotion, or passion; to 'move', affect.

α. 1225 *Ancr.* R. 296 O sið þet tu isihst, oðer on elpi word þet tu mis-herest 3if hit out stured þe, cwench hit mid teares of watere. 1380 *Sir Ferimb.* 2795 Alas! loue, w dost þou me, þovsturest al my blod. 1382 *Wyclif Mat.* xxi. 10 Whan he had entrid to Jerusalem, all the cite was stired, seyinge, who is this? 1382 — *Luke* xv. 20 Whanne he was 3it fer, his fader 533 him, and he was stired [1388 sturred] by mercy. 1400 MAUNOEVE (Roxb.) xlii. 38 A wikked man... kest a byrnynd fyrebrand at our Lord for to stire him til ire. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 92 b, Anye one that myndeth by hys vtuerance to stire the hartes of menne. 1630 R. N. CAMDEN's *Elliz.* v. 21 The Bishop of Rome being now more stired, commanded Sir Edward Carne... to lay down his Office of Embassadour. 1799 WORSW. *Fountain* 30 My eyes are dim with childish tears, My heart is idly stired. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* ix. 99 Words... that really stir the soul, and bring true comfort to the listener. 1889 JESSOP *Coming of Friars* iii. 113 The story of a great man's life still stirs the heart.

β. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvii. (Martha) 321 To compuncione þu [read þe] suld steyre, þe instance of myn prayer sere. 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 1256 Leue 3e no3t we be to heye ne hauten of will... or sterid to enuy. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* cix. 235 By thys wordes were the barons gretly stered and meuyd. 1530 PALSGR. 7351 Beware tho stere him nat to anger. 1581 A. HALL *Ilid* iv. 66 Then Agamemnon appeared No whit to yeelde... or ough with feare was steard.

γ. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlii. 181 (Harl. MS.) Whenne Iona-thas sawe hir, he was l-storid to an vnwallowd maner of love.

b. To affect with strong emotion; to move strongly (a person, his spirit, 'blood', etc.).

α. 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardin* li. 15 That sere mouyd and styrd his noble and hyge courage. 1610 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* i. i, The musicke must be shrill and all confusid That stirs my blood. 1822 BYRON *Juan* viii. iv, So was his blood stir'd while he found resistance. 1905 R. BAGOT *Passport* xxvii. 279 The news of Sor Deppe's dismissal from the office of *fattore* had stirred public opinion in and around Montefiore to its depths.

9. To excite, occasion.

a. To excite or provoke (passion); to prompt, evoke or occasion (anger, hatred, affection, suspicion, also laughter, fear, etc.); formerly in wider use, to occasion (an event, mental or bodily condition).

α. 1000 *ÆLFRED Hom.* II. 298 Ne dranc he wines drenc, ne nan æra wætena ðe druncenysse styriað. 1225 *Ancr.* R. 198 ... þet beoð of muchel speche elpeð... gahbeð... sturieþ leithes. 1430 in *Pol. Rel. & J.* *Poems* 197 I0 stire mi wræþþe þou wolt a-saye. 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 158 Forto styre your deuocyon. 1533 *Elvior Dict.*, *Comfarte inuidiam, inimicitias, adium*, to stire or procure enuy, hostility, hate. 1580 E. KNIGHT *Trial Truth* 15 b, This part of Scripture may iustly stire a feare in vs. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 308 Each Tree Load'n with fairest Fruit... stir'd in me sudden appetite To pluck and eate. 1760 LLOYD *Actor* 195 A fault which stirs the critic's rage. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxvi, If nothing occurs to stir the rage of this vindictive madman, I am sure of victory. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* iv. 11 Blissful palpitations in the blood, Stirring a sudden transport rose and fell. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 5 Antipathy against Voltaire to a degree that... must now and then have even stirred a kind of reacting sympathy.

β. 1430-40 LVOG. *Bochas* v. i. (1554) 114 Hu-handes... had in maner a lyeccion Siered by the serpent of false gelousie Toward Spurrina. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* 6627 þat sight stered his deuocyon. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. x. 7 Within hir banis grene The hote fyre of luif to kende and steir. 1586 SHUTEY *Astr.* & *Stella* xxv, Vertue... with vertuous care to ster Loue of herselfe, tooke Stella's shape.

γ. 1558 W. FORREST *Grysside Scandale* (Roxb.) 72 Synne, sore of Kyngis, stoorthe Goddys malediccion.

† b. To instigate, set going, set on foot (strife, commotion, etc.). *Obs.* = cf. *stir up* 16 c.

α. 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* xviii. (1883) 106 Saca and wract he styrede zelome. 1375 *Lamb. Hom.* 173 He ne stid cheste ne he sake ye sturad. 1521 FISHER *Serm.* agst. *Iuther* I. Wks. (1876) 312 In lyke maner... haihe reren many a tyme some blacke clowde of heresy, & stered suche a tempest... that [etc.]. 1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* 248/2 The

French king... stirred warre in Normandy. c 1610 *Women Saints* 159 So that they stirre a greater tumult than euer the people had donne before. 1669 DRYDEN *Tyr. Love* ii. i. (1690) 23 The Souldiers love her Brother's memory; And for her sake some Mutiny will stir.

β. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 284 So that thou miht the betre lere What mischief that this vice stereþ. 1426 AUOELAY *Poems* 18 That steren stryf and wrath.

10. To bring into notice or debate; to move, raise, moot (a subject or question). Now *rare*.

α. *Beowulf* 873 Secg eft ongan sið Beowulfes syntrum styrian. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 174 Many envious tale is stered, Wher that it mai nocht ben answered. 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gow. Lordsh.* 55 To stire doutfullis questions, honestly to aske hem, and discretly answer hem. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 122/1 Yef ther be eny mater or maters stired, desired or mooved bi the Baillifs. 1580 SPENSER *Three Proper Lett.* A iij, Little newes is here stired. 1607-12 BACON *Ess.*, *Of Great Place* (Arb.) 286 Preserve the rightes of this place, but stire not questions of Iurisdiction. 1676 HALE *Hist. Common Law* iii. (1713) 49 Many Cases... wherein the Question was not stired. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* vi. viii. (1818) II. 246 That... a doubt once decided may be stired no more. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* iv. 1 I shall not stir the question, said the minstrel. 1890 C. MARTYN *W. Phillips, Agitator* 202 To the petition he stired... the Committee returned a brutal denial.

β. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. pr. xii. (1868) 106 But na-þeles yif I stered resouns þat ne ben nat taken for wip out þe compas of þe þinge of whiche we tretene. 1458 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI.* 145 Who that... moued or stered the matter firste vnto your Lordship, counsaile you neither for your worship nor profite.

† b. To bring forward as an example, to instance. 1340 *Ayeneb.* 226 To loki þet stat of wodewehod one ssel sterie þe worshipe of þe turle.

II. Intransitive senses. (See also 3 a (c).)

† 11. To move (continuously, or in general sense); to be in motion; *spec.* to move as a living being. (Cf. the reflexive sense 2.) *Obs.*

α. 1000 *ÆLFRED Gen.* i. 26 Ealle þa creopende, þe stirað on eorðan. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 301 Clei-pest þeo þinges godes, þt nouðer sturien ne mahen ne steoren ham seoluen. 1225 *Ancr.* R. 422 Water þe ne stured nout readliche stinked. 13... E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 403 By forty dayez wern faren, on folde no flesch styryed. 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gow. Lordsh.* 98 Fyssh of þe water, þat gooþ on foure feet, & þat sturys vpon wombe. 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotinus* E j, He... that bath an ore sturiring in other mens boates. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Assurance* vi, While rocks stand, And rivers stire.

β. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 567 And here with alle I gan to stere And he me in his fete to here. 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Lau Arnis* (S.T.S.) 75 Thingis that ar corporale in this erde steris nocht... with the moving of it. 1538 HALE *God's Promises* 11. (facs.) B j b, I will destroye... all that on earthe do stere. 1587 TURNER *Trag.* T. vi. 87 b, The winde so slender was To cause the ship to steare.

† b. To move or pass from one place to another; to come or go. *Obs.*

Some of the quotes, esp. in β, may belong to STER v. 1 4. α. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 706 3e alles to stire hoð isture hidere. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3252 Qua him sagh mocht understand He stird was of a riche land. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 959 I anon... Bu-cket to the hank and the bote toke, Stird oure the streame streight to be lond. 1581 W. S. *Compend.* or *Briefe Exam.* 8 Wee might sturre from on place to an other.

β. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4959 Nour-quider mai we stere. 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 145 þis man steryd ynto anoyþer howse. 1470 *Ranf. Coitair* 12 Mony stout man stieris Of town with the King. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. viii. 12 Turous... Persauyt thame thus steraund throw the plane.

γ. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. 65 Thair stewinnis stowrand fast throw the salt fame. 1568 *Wyf Auchtermuchty* ix. in *Binnalyne MS.* (Hunter. Club) 344 Than to the kym that he did stoure.

12. To pass from rest to motion, to begin to move; to make a slight movement, to move lightly (esp. to and fro); to make any movement, to move at all or in the least (chiefly with negative); to leave one's place, to budge; not to remain still; *occas.* to show signs of life or consciousness (after sleep or a faint).

α. 1590 LINDISF. *Gosp.* Matt. xi. 7 Ferð vel puulsper from unde styrende rel sceæcende. 1000 *ÆLFRED Josh.* x. 12 Ne stira þu sunne of þam stede. 1200 ORMIN 2810 Min child tait i min wambe l[ic], biggann. To stirenn & to buttenn. 1205 LAV. 17421 Beoð alle stille þæt na man þer ne sturie. 1220 *Bestiary* 18 Stille lið ðe leun, ne stired he nout of slepe. 1377 LAMSL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 102 Lered ne lewed he let na man stonde, That he hitte euene þat euer stired after. 1400 MAUNOEVE (Roxb.) iv. 12 Men may see þare þe erthe of þe tounge, stire and moue, as þe war a quikke thiog under. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* i. xiv. 53, I wold that... they stere not tyll ye and your knyghtes haue foughte with hem longe. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. 113, The eares must bee shorte, standing vpright, and sturring. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 120 Diuers... gentlemen... who neuer stire from the side of the captaine Generall. 1602 CHETTEL *Hoffman* i. (1631) H 2, Art sure she is a sleep... She stirs not, shee is fast. *Ibid.* H 2 b, She stirs, and when she wakes obserue me well. 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. 1. 10 Barn, Hauve you had quiet Guard? *Fran.* Not a Mouse stirring. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 38 Whether they snore, or stir much in their sleepe. 1667 DRYDEN & DR. NEWCASTLE *Sir M. Marfall* iii. i, [Lady has fainted away] Rose, Open her Mouth with a Dagger. 2 *Wom.* She stirs, she revives, merciful to us all. 1704 CIBBER *Careless Husb.* iii. 35 Nay, you shan't stir a step. 1711 ADOISON *Spect.* No. 112 F 5 Nobody presumes to stir till Sir Roger is gone out of the Church. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* iii. 116 From every leaf that stirs, she flies. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. i. 125 Life... begins in contemplation of law as soon as an infant is able to stir in the mother's womb. 1820 SOUTHEY *Att for Love* vii. xlviii, He stir'd not from his station. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* i. xxii. iii, All night has the casement jessamine

stirr'd To the dancers dancing in tune. 1863 Mrs. H. WOOD *Veruer's Pride* xlv, I was so took aback... that I could neither stir nor speak. 1885 'Mrs. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* x, She stood for an instant, in silent, prayerful thought. Glynn waited till she stirred.

β. c 1220 *Bestiary* 404 Ne stered 3e no3t of de ſtede, a 1400 *Minor Poems* fr. Vernon MS. 604 þer water is most deope, þe lesse þer sten steres like. c 1430 *Chiv. Assignie* 147 They stoden alle þen for stered þey ne durste. 1567 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* v. 116 Downe he fell and could not after steare. 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Spr.* s. 7. vii. 480 While tonges wul much maie talke, but no hand steare. 1786 *Har'st Rig* xiv, 'They vow they'll never steer Sae lang's he has a cut to shear, But bide wi' him till fields are clear.

γ. 14. *Guy Warren*, 3869 Loke, ye store not of þat stedd. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 3103 þe clothe þat honged vpone hurte tombe þere þo Meue ofte & store wondere fast. c 1450 *Erle of Tolous* 755 He durst not store, nor make no mone, To make the lady afright.

δ. To go out (from a house or place of abode); usually with † *abroad*, † *forth*, † *out*: almost always with negative. Rarely of inanimate things.

α. 1567 *MAPLET Gr.* Forest 86 h, The Frog saith Aristotle lieth quietly all the time of cold weather, and neuer stirreth abroad. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* ii. 11. 38 *Ces.* What say the Augurers? *Ser.* They would not haue you to stirre forth to day. 1644 *MILTON Arcop.* (Arb.) 59 Unoffensive books must not stirre forth without a visible joy in their title. 1733 *SWIFT Jnrl.* to Stella 4 Apr., I came home at seven, and have never stirred out. 1743 *BULKELEY & CUMMINS Voy. S. Seas* 217 [We] were told by the Captain, we must not stir out of the Ship. 1823 *SCOTT Quentin D.* xii, He dare not stir far from his own Forest of Ardenne. 1827 *PUSKY in Liddon Life* (1893) i. vi. 118 These [MSS.] never stir out of the walls of the Bodleian. 1832 *HT. MARTINEAU Life in Wilds* iii. 33 They could not stir till they had provision for their journey.

γ. 1a 1500 *Chester Pl.*, Purif. 91 Yet storred I not out of this place.

† c. Of a voice: To sound. (Cf. 1 d.) *Ods.*

c 1205 *LAV.* 28161 þa umbe stunde stefoe þer stured.

δ. Of a colour: To move, be affected.

1702 *Trans. Soc. Arts* x. 399 This manufacture improves every time it is washed; and the colours never stir by washing.

ε. To show signs of growth; to bud. *rare*!

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 457/1 A northern aspect is thought best, as the vines do not stir so soon in spring.

ζ. *fig.* To begin to show signs of 'life' or activity (as an intellectual movement or the like).

1873-1909 [implied in *STIRRING* vol. 16, 2 d].

13. To move about in a place, to 'be about'; chiefly in *pres. ppl.* (often *spec.* = out of bed, up and about).

α. c 1205 *LAV.* 23756 þat hit dæi we amargen du3eðe gunne sturien [c 1275 can't store]. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* iii. 692 But boden go to bedde with myschaunce, If ony wight was steryng ony where. a 1533 *BENNETT Hunn* lxi. 213 They coude se no man steryng within the castell. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* ii. 52 *Ces.* Hector was gone but Hellen was not vp. *Pan.* E. 50; Hector was stirring early. 1619 in *Foster Eng. Factories India* (1906) 99 I am stronge drinke he stirrings. 1702 *STEEL Funeral* ii. 17 How often must I tell you my Lord is not stirring; His Lordship has not Slept well. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* v. 176 Had many ships been stirring in these seas... we must have met with them. 1829 *Scott Betrothed* xiii, Notwithstanding there are now no Welsh knaves stirring; yet the marches are never free from robbers. 1843 *DICKENS Dombey* xviii, When no one in the house was stirring, and the lights were all extinguished. 1884 *HENLEY & STEVENSON Adm. Guinea* iv. i. (1892) 244 *Arethusa* (listening). St! my father stirring in his room!

γ. c 1275 [see α]. 1555 *EKEN Decades*, (Arb.) 114 When he had continued a while in the haven, and sawe noo man stouryng.

δ. *transf.* To be in circulation, be current; chiefly in *pres. ppl.* Now somewhat *rare*: chiefly of news (cf. c).

1423 *Rolls of Parll.* IV. 257/2 Be there never so muche while moneye forged, that shall be but liell the more sturyng among the people. 1608 *FR. HALL Charact.* ii. 79 No newes can stir but by his doore. 1634 *W. TIRWITT Tr. Baltad's Lett.* (vol. 1) 287 'To let you know what newes is stirring. 1691 *WOOD Life* (O.H.S.) III. 370 [The University very empty and dead; and money but little stirring. 1711 *AUOISON Spect.* No. 10 r 5 Asking, whether there was any News stirring? c 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Ritldg.) 646 He asked the host if there were any news stirring.

α. To go on, happen, take place; chiefly in *pres. ppl.* = going on, 'on foot'.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 35. Euery thyng that stered by hym, or that he seeth or hereth, he iudgeth to be a reuelacyon. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iii. 1. 99 No illuck stirring but what lights a my shoulders. 1684 *OTWAY Atheist* i. i, What Sins are stirring in this noble metropolis. 1722 *De For Plague* 141 There's no Trade stirs now. 1882 *PENBOY Engl. Journalism* xx. 152 Telegrams from every part of the world where there is anything stirring that is of the slightest interest to Englishmen.

14. To move briskly or energetically; to be on the move, be active, 'look alive', bestir oneself. Cf. the refl. use 6.

α. c 1205 *LAV.* 9334 He... stured i þon compe al se hit þe king were. a 1225 *Alur.* R. 152 Vor þu mine leouesustren, bi nihte, ær þe niht fuell þæt ancre is to lefneð, beo, & georne sturinde. 1573 *TUSSER Husb.* (1878) 169 Blake made to be clemly, and teach hir to stirre, when hir mistresse doth speake. 1602 *MIDDLETON Blurt, Master-Constable* ii. 3 Trivia, Simperina, stir, stir, stir: one of you open the casements. 1608 *SHAKS. Per.* ii. 1. 16 Looko how thou stirst now! 1830 *CLIM. P. THOMPSON Esq.* (1842) I. 301 Every free man in the civilized world is put on his defence, and called upon to be stirring for the preservation of all that he may wish to keep. 1843 *THACKERAY Gt. Hogarty Diam.* xii, Her husband stirred and bustled about until the requisite

leave was obtained. 1849 *W. S. MAYO Kabolah* vi. (1850) 57 Let's stir round and do something. 1884 *W. C. SMITH Kildarstan* 34 Ina, your heart is low, as one will be who sits down in a mist instead of stirring To keep the blood warm.

β. c 1400 *Gamelyn* 519 (Corpus MS.) Stere *lurr.* Bi, Bystere) good adam and late þer none flece. c 1400 *Bryn* 548 So she stered about this house in a wood ree. c 1400 *Ragman Roll* 134 in Harl. E. P. (1864) 1. 75 Joly and lyght is your complexion, That steryn ay, and kunne nat stonde stille. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace v.* 838 The hardy Scottis so steryn in that med. c 1470 *Gol. & Gaze.* 559 Wondir sternly thai stier on their stent stedis. 1538 *STARKEY England* (1878) 82 So in our commynality, certayn partys ther be wch ever be moyung and steryng.

γ. c 1275 *LAV.* 9334 He... stured i þan fite.

δ. *fig.* To be active or occupied about something;

to move or bestir oneself in a matter, to begin to act.

α. c 1205 *LAV.* 18845 On hir he scal streonen þat scal wide sturien. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 407 Now weite yche... at stares vpon stories, & stirs in bokys, [at etc.]. 1618 in *Foster Eng. Factories India* (1906) 19 If it he proved Mogolls goods, and that the King stir in yt, I know this people. 1620 [G. BRIDGES] *Horz Subs.* 304 A maus nature is to stirre more for the recovery of a good, which they once enjoyed, then for the acquisition of what they are ignorant of. 1622 *CALLIS Stnt. Sewers* (1647) 152 Surely this point hath heretofore been much stured in, and not without some cause. 1633 *W. RANESBY Astral. Restored* 183 Neither is it safe for those Rebels to stir when she [i.e. the Moon] is weak. 1709 *HEARNE Collect.* (O.H.S.) II. 173 The writer... was... advis'd... to stir for it. c 1721 *MARQ. TULLIBARDINE 16th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 1. 126, I pray the capacity of those who are most able to stir about our Majesty's concerns, be well employed in [etc.]. 1818 *SCOTT Br. Lamm.* xv, The improbability of the young Master of Ravenswood's finding friends in parliament, capable of stirring in so weighty an affair. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii, 144 While Exeter was in arms, York did not stir, and when York did stir, Exeter had no longer the power of stirring.

β. c 1480 *HENRYSON Test. Cress.* 469 Fortoun is fillikil, quhen scho begynnis & stieris. a 1560 *PIAER Ened* ix. (1569) Ddij b, Gods, gods, o country god, in whose protection Troy stit steeres. 1647 *Dea. Epist. to Earl Pembroke in Beaum. & Fletcher's Wks.*, but directed by the example of some, who once steered in our quality... we have presumed to offer to your Selfe, what before was never printed of these Authours. 1891 'H. HALBURTON' *Ochil Lylly* 40 At fifty, wif a conscience clear, The man that sits, as I do here, Haund-hall, an' ootier slow to steer Nor quick to tire.

γ. To make a disturbance, commotion, or tumult; to rise in revolt or insurrection. Now *rare* and merely contextual.

c 1205 *LAV.* 10717 In Lundene stureden þa leoden. 1399 *LANCET. Rich. Reddes* iii. 269 To stie strouthers þat stered ægine rihtis. c 1425 *WYNTON Cron.* iii. 1. (S.T.S.) II. 273 þe kyng of Moab than, Egion, Had vndyr hym in subieccion þe folk of Israel fourtyen yere, Qwhil Ayth begoute to stier. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) iv. iv. (1506) 173 Good werkes that ben done for the loue of god stier put and knocke at the gate of mercy dounye. c 1550 *Lynn Chron.* in *Six Town Chron.* (1911) 186 In this yere the Skots hegane to stior and the dewte of glossyrt was sent to them but he returned w hout hattell. 1570 *LEWINS Manib.* 190/25 'To stier, neutre, tumultuare'. c 1648 *GAGE West Ind.* 71 The King... quiet and peaceable, and stirred not against him. 1891 *FARRAR Darkn. & Dawn* vi, 'It is not your nation seditious and turbulent?' 'It is not,' answered Ishmael. 'We over stir unless we are wronged.'

16. To be roused or excited, as feeling, passion, etc.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxii. 61 Mid þæm biszum þe on breostum styrcð. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5052 Joseph bebellid þan beniamin, Him stird al his blod wit-in. 1558 *PIAER Ened* tt. Div b, Sometime when tyrd ben their harts their manful stomacks steres [i.e. *victis redit in præcordia virtus*] And down their conquerours they quell. 1575 *CURCHVARO Chiffes* 2 b, Our rage was great... Our stomacks storde, as we did this beholde. 1577-82 *WYNTON Toyes of an Idle Head* (Grosart) 39/1 And then doo to can, alas, my heart begins to sturre. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* i. iii. 190 The blood more stires To rowze a Lyon, than to start a Hare. 1704 *CIBBER Careless Husb.* i. 1. 30 My Blood stirs at the very thought on't. 1841 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* lxxxi, His wrath so stirred within him, that he could have struck him dead. 1847 *TENNISON Princess v.* 258, I... felt the blood wildbeast of force. Stir in me as to strike.

III. 16. Stir up.

α. *trans.* To set in motion, agitate; to push or poke so as to displace, disturb, or mix the parts of: cf. 1, 3.

To stir up with a long pole (humorous, with allusion to a wild-beast showman 'stirring up' his beasts): to rouse from rest or inaction, to provoke to activity: cf. d, also 5, 7. 1340-70 *Alex. & Din.* 487 Stue stormus of þe wind stiren vp þe wawus. 1535 *COVERDALE Deut.* xxiii. 11 As an Aegle stered vp hir nest, and flotereth ouer hir yonge. 1679 *Trials of Green etc for Murder of Sir E. Godfrey* 39, I was in the Parlor and stirred up the fire. 1823 'JON BEE' *Diet. Turf* 26 'Stir 'em up with a long pole, as the fellow does with the bees', alludes to the bellowings of these latter. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 684 Stir up and dress the soil of flowers and shrubs in pots. 1827 *FARRAR Chem. Manib.* xviii. (1842) 481 It is best... to effect the mixture... by stirring up the mass lightly with a pointed stick or a fork. 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* ii. ii, Stir him up with a long pole, Jack, and hear him swear like a drunken sailor! 1912 C. JOYNTON *Why World laughs* 2 Whenever the dance showed signs of flagging, the policeman stirred them up with a long pole.

† b. To rouse from sleep or rest, to wake up. (Cf. 5.) *Ods.*

c 156 *TINDALE Acts* xii. 7 He smote Peter on the syde and steryd him uppe. 1533 *MORE Answ. Poisoned Bk.* Wks. 1092/2 He that eateth my fleshe and drynketh my bloude,

hath life euerlasting, and I shall stery hym vp in the last day. 1621 *BIBLE Song Sol.* viii. 4, I charge you... that ye stire not vp, nor awake my loue vnill he please. 1683 *SALMON Doron* 1. 146 [It] gently awakes, or stirs them up.

† c. To 'raise up', call into being. *Ods.*

1526 *TINDALE Rom.* ix. 17 Euen for thys same purpose haue I stered the uppe [Gr. *ἐγερῶ* αἱ], to shewe my power on the. 1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale* 284 We saye also that god hath dayly stered vp & dayly doth sterye vp new prophetes in sundry partes of hys catholyke chyrche. 1535 *COVERDALE Deut.* xxv. 7 My kynsman refusethe to sterye vp [Vulg. *insucilare*: Luther *erwecken*] a name vnto his brother in Israel and wyl not marye me. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.*, 193 b, The dispensacion by the lawe of Deuteronomi of styrring vp the brothers sede. 1561 *WINSET 83 Quest.* Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 52 An wngodly and wickit peiple steryt vp to be Godis scourge. 1564 tr. P. Martyr's *Comm. Juifis* 200 b, When God decreed to sende any notable and excellent man, he verye often tymes styrryd hym vp out of a barren woman.

d. To rouse to action, activity, or emotion; to rouse from indifference or sloth; to incite, instigate, stimulate: cf. 7.

α. 1545 *BRINKLOW Compl.* iii. (1874) 16 God shal sturre vp the hartys euen of his own fryndes agaynst him. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. iv. 42 His am I Ain, his in wrong and right, That... stire him up to strife and cruell fight. a 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1594) 529 That all the world may take heede how they stire vp the Lyon of Iudah. a 1644 *QUARLES Sol. Recant.* xii. 11 The wise mans words are like to Goats, that doe Stir up the drowzy, and spur up the slow. 1665 *MANLEY Grotius' Low C. Wars* 403 At which time... they stirred him up to recover the Right and Title of Oneal. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 1251 He will... with malicious counsel stir them up... yet further to afflict thee. a 1720 *SWET. Hist. Quakers* (1795) 1. ii. 129 The constable stirred up the rude people, and cried, Kill him [Cf. *Acts* vi. 12 etc.]. 1838 J. L. STEPHENS *Trans. Russia* 107/1 The French... were always suspected of being political emissaries to stir up the Poles to revolution. 1885 'Mrs. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* v, I shall write to my lawyers to stir up our detectives. 1890 *Easton* (Mass.) *Jnrl.* 4 Aug. 1/8 The Pennsylvania Road has stirred up a bormet's nest. 1894 *BRIDGES Feast of Bacchus* 1. 44 Stirring up your servants.

β. a 1500 *Prephye* 34 in *Bernard. de cura rei fam.* 33 Pe steryons of le lyonne steryt vp at ones, þe leoporde sall þame styeke doune. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 10 We ought the more to stire vp our hertes to deuocyon. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer* 97 b, Collect 25th Sunday after Trinity, Stire vp we beseeche thee, O Lord, the wyllies of thy faithfull people. 1570 *BUCHANAN Administration* Wks. (1892) 22 Nowther honour nor common weill stierit 30w up than. 1641 *Se. Acts Chas.* I (1817) V. 579/2 To give ordour to the seuerall ministeri... to stier vp this peopill of their particular paroches... to extend þt liberality þto.

γ. 1555 *EDEN Decades* (Arb.) 113 Vachus Nunnez... stourred vp certeyne lyght felowes agaynst Anciscus.

ε. To excite, provoke, induce; to raise, set on foot (strife, disturbance, etc.); to arouse (feeling or emotion): cf. 9.

α. 1538 *ELYOT Dict., Irrito*, to prouoke, to keedyll wrathe, to styrrer vppe. 1544 *BETHAM Precepts War.* i. iii. B iv, It is a lyght thyng to styrrer vp hattayl, but to leaue of with glorye... is an harde thyng. 1546 *BR. GARDINER Detect. Devil's Sophistrie* 16 Y^e deuyll... sturtheth vp this abhominable heresy. 1622 L. DIGGES tr. *Cesfides Gerardo* a The sad spectacle stirred vp the poore men's compassion. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 174 Merriment, Such as the jocund Flute... Stirs up among the loose uleters' Huids. 1683 W. LLOYD in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 187 Such songs as are most apt to stir up devotion. 1721 *AUOISON Spect.* No. 163 r 6 Authors who are apt to stir up Mirth in the Mind of the Readers. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* vi, What the temporal sword if it be necessary, and stir up the courage and zeal of your loyal vassals. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xiv. 111. 464 He did not conceive that he was bound to be always stirring up sedition against them. 1891 *FARRAR Darkn. & Dawn* vii, Unless they stir up a riot at Rome I shall not trouble the Emperor by mentioning them.

β. c 1530 *Spirituall Counsayle* G j, That I myghte sterye up in me a fresche remembrance of thy moste byssed deathe. 1549 *COVERDALE Erasm. Par. Rom.* xlv. 25-27 The misterie, whiche... is opened... to sterye vp obediencce to the fayth put lished among all nacions. 1567 *DRANT Horac.* Ep. ii. I. G vij, That poet on a stretched rope maye walke and neuer fall, That can sterye vp my passions or quicke my spytes at all. γ. a 1555 *PILGRIM Ex. am.* etc (Parker Soc.) 380 l The Jews... for the ceremonies of their country and rites ofsoons stored up great controversies.

IV. 17. Comb. with sb. in obj. relation: stir-passion, something that stirs or excites passion; stir-strife a, that stirs or excites strife. *notice-wds.* See also STIRABOUT, STIR-UP.

1586 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* v. xxiii. (1589) 104 That beard the Pope, canonizing the stir-strife Priest a Saint. 1604 J. WRIGHT *Passions* v. 185 It were requisite for an excellent stir-pas-ion to have in a readinesse all those places.

Stirabout (stī'ābāt). Also *stirabout*. [f. verbal], *phrase stir about*; see *STIR* v. and *ABOUT* adv.]

1. a. Porridge made by stirring oatmeal (or occas. some other meal) in boiling water or milk. (Originally *Anglo-Irish*.)

1682 *PIERCE Descr. West-Meath* (1770) 121 They... have to their meal one formal dish... which some call, stirabout or hasty pudding, that is flour and milk boiled thick. 1708 W. KING *Art of Cookery* Let. ix. 149 Milk Porridge... Flumery, Stir about, and the like. 1812 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Abenture* xi, If your honour takes stirabout, an old hand will engage xi, to make that to your liking, any way. 1838 *DICKENS Nick.* viii, The boys, having previously had their appetites thoroughly taken away by stir-about and potatoes. 1843 *THACKERAY Irish Sk.-bk.* xiv, Look at them: over a bowl of stir-about. 1873 E. SMITH *Food* 159 Maize... is very of stir-about. 1894 D. C. Ireland as *Stirabout*, and in Italy as *Polemia*. 1894 D. C. MURRAY *Making of Novelists* 102 One pint of stirabout made of Indian meal.

b. (See quot. 1828.)

1828 *CARR Craven Gloss.*, *Stir*-about, oatmeal and drippings stirr'd about in a frying pan. 1863 *MRS. GASKELL Sylvia's L.* xlv, 'I've made myself' some stirabout for my supper.

c. *fig.* A bustle, a state of confusion.

1905 *E. ARMSTRONG* in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 158 This *grazzadoglio*, this stirabout of republic with republic [*sc.* Siena]. 1915 *Times* 28 May 9 The formation of this new office [the Ministry of Munitions] is the one outstanding fact in the political stirabout.

2. A bustling person.

1870 *J. NICHOLSON* *Idylls* 54 Sbe's sic a steer-about, sae fu' o' mirth an' fun. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Sept. 3/2 The 'stir-about' is not a popular person with his masters.

attrib. 1837 *T. Hook Jack Brag* 1, Get a sensible, stir-about husband.

Stirage, Stirap: see STIRRAGE, STIRRUP.

Stirly, obs. form of STURDY.

Stire (stōir). Also 8-9 styre, 9 stere. [Of obscure origin. Cf. the synonyms STIROM.] A kind of cider apple; also the cider made from it. Also attrib.

1699 in *Chesh. Gloss.* s.v., [The lessor] shall enjoy... one measure of apples or crabs commonly called stires, [etc.]. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 246 In bottling their Styre Cyder. 1754 *Complete Cyder-man* 66 Others [said] that the Styre Apple makes the best Cyder. 1826 *Art of Brewing* (ed. 2) 167 Stire cider, in the same state, sells for £5. 1853 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. II. 416 Some sort of apples, as the 'stere' and 'Haglor crab', in very dry seasons will only yield 1 hoghead of juice to 3 of fruit.

Stire, obs. form of STEER v., STIR v.

Stirepp, obs. form of STIRRUP.

Stirer, Stirhap, -hop: see STIRRER, STIRRUP.

|| **Stiria**. Obs. Also *erron.* styria. Pl. stirias.

[*L. stīria*, icicle.] A concretion (e.g. a stalactite, an efflorescence) resembling an icicle.

1656 *Boyle Orig. Fornes & Qual.* 267 The copious shining Styria [1667 *Styria*] that eno'le the darker Body. 1681 *Cotton Wand. Peak* 9 Ily which the Stiria longer, bigger grows. 1722 *Lisle Husb.* (1757) 8 The atoms of heterogeneous juices will sometimes shoot themselves up in different angular stīrias.

† **Stiriare**, *a. Obs.* -†. [*f. L. stīria* (see prec.) + -ARE 2.] Formed into 'stīrie'. Hence **Stiriare** *a.* in the same sense.

1664 *Power Exp. Philos.* I. 52 Like a diaphanous heap of Icicles or stiriare Niter. 1659 *W. SIMMONS* *Hydrog. Chym.* 53 What remained was a bright styriate floscule. 1681 *Grew Museum* III. § II. 334 Styriate Antimony. from Cornwall. 1712 *J. MORTON Nat. Hist. Northamptonsh.* 154, I observed several of the Stiriare Stalactites (or Sparry Icicles) hanging down from the Bank-side.

† **Stiricide**. Obs. -†. [*ad. late L. stīricidium*, *f. stīria* (see STIRIA) + -cid-, *cadere* to fall.] (See quot.)

1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Stiricide*, the dropping of a house with ice-sickles.

Stiring, obs. form of STIRRING.

† **Stirious**, *a. Obs.* [*f. STIRIA* + -OUS.] Pertaining to or formed like an icicle or a 'stīria'.

1646 *Sir T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 56 Crystall is... not much unlike the stirious or stīliciduous dependencies of Ice. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Stirious*, pertaining to a drop of ice, or an Iciclesicle. 1670 *E. Brown in Phil. Trans.* V. 1793 A third [salt], to be found of somewhat stirious or long shoots.

Stirpe, stirippe, obs. ff. STIRRUP.

Stirk (stōrk). Forms: 1 stīro, stīore, stīyro, stīyric, 5 stīrke, stīyryke, stīrke, 5-6 stīrik, 5-7 stīrke, 5-9 stīryk, 6 stīrke, stērke, stērke, stīraki, stīryk, stīrke, 6-7 stūrke, 7-9 stūrke, 4- stīrk. [OE. *stīrc*, *stīore*, *stīyre*, *stīyric*, neut., app. a diminutive *f. stīor* STEER sb. + -ic, a variant (not found elsewhere) of -oc, -uc: see -OCK. Cf. *MLG. sterke*, *starke* (mod. G. *sterke*, *stärke*, ? from *LG.*), *MDn.*, mod. *Dn. dial.* (Gelderland) *sterke*, early mod. *Dn. stīrīck* (Kilian, who marks it 'Sicambrian', i.e. Gelderland, etc.), fem., a heifer, a cow that has not yet calved. Another diminutive formation is *Mīn. stīrken* bull-calf.

Kluge and Falk & Torp reject the connexion with OTeut. *stīro STEER sb., and compare HG. dial. *stīrch* ram or hog, OHG. *sīro* (HG. dial. *stīr*) ram, which they refer to the root *stīr- of Goth. *stīrō* fem. adj., barren, *L. stīrilis* STERILE a. But the relationship of these words is obscure.]

1. A young bullock or heifer, usually between one and two years old.

The mod. application varies in different localities. In the midland counties generally the word denotes only the female; in Scotland it is chiefly applied to the male; in northern England and Lincolnshire it is applied to either sex, often with defining word as *bull-stirk*, *cow*, *heifer*, or *quey-stirk*.

8. *Kentish Glosses* in *W. Wülcker* 70/12 *Quand ad illū lūm saginūm*, 70/12 ad fētūm stīrore. c. 1000 *Voc. ibid.* 105/29 *Bucula*, *invenia*, *stīrila*, *stīr*. c. 1000 *Ang. Gloss.* Loke xv. 23 *līringad an fētū stīrīc* [Vulg. *stīrīlūm*] & of-lead. c. 1000 *ÆL. eccl. Līnes* *Saints* xv. 183 *Pæt brīdes* [sc. the third evangelist] *stod anūm stīrce gēlic* [cf. *pæt cēlles gēlicynas* 192]. 10. *Voc.* in *W. Wülcker* 321/9 *Juvenis*, *stīrce*. 1377 in *Test. Karleoh* (1833) 117 Lego... *Margarete del Hūm* *vacam bonam cum uno stīrk*. c. 1425 *Voc.* in *W. Wülcker* 669/9 *Hic bonicūm*, *stīrk*. 1448-9 in *Finchale Priory Charters* etc. (Sortes) p. clvii, Item xxviiij twynters. Item xxiiiij stīrks. 1484 in *Acta Dom. Concil.* (1839) 95/1 Three ky, tva stīrks. 1513 *DOUGLAS* *Æneis* v. vi. 75 The stīrks for the sacrificē... War weyls brīttit [*L. cāsīs*, *juvencis*]. 1601 in *Housh. Ord.* (1790) 228 All beeves, muttōns, veales, stūrkes [etc.]. 1669 *CHAMBERLAIN Pres.* *St. Eng.* 298 Yearly was spent [at the King's tables]... 400

Sturks or young Bieles. 1724 *Ramsay's Tea-L. Misc.* (1733) II. 181 My bairn has tocher of her awin'. A Stirk, a staig, and acre sawin. 1808 *Cough. Grazer* (ed. 3) 97 note, The bull... when turned a year old... is a stirk, or yearling-bull. 1858-61 *RAMSAY* *Remin.* II. (1870) 28 A two-year-old stirk. *Prov.* 1721 *J. KELLY* *Sc. Prov.* 309 There was a some Water where the Stirk drown'd.

2. Used as a term of abuse: a foolish person.

c. 1590 *MONTGOMERY* *Sonn.* lxx. 13 Thou art a stirk, for all thy staitly stylis. 1728 *RAMSAY* *Last Sp. Miter* xv, I took them a' for stīrks That loo'd na money. 1788 *BURNS* *Calf* ii, I doubt na, Sir, but then we'll find, Ye're still as great a Stirk. 1847 *LE FANU* *T. O'Brien* 213 Sure he's never where he ought to be—the stirk. 1894 *A. GORDON* *Northw. 1101* 301 What's the guid o' learnin' when it turns decent countra lads intae stīrks an' asses?

3. *attrib. and Comb.*

c. 1470 *HENRYSON* *Mor. Fab.* x. (*Fox & Wolf*) xvii, The deull ane stirk taill thairfor sall ye haif. 1567 in *Pictou L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 109 A stag or stirk buckskin jerkin. 1573 in *Lanc. & Cheshire Wills* (Chetham Soc.) II. 139 Item one cowe hede one stīraki skyne and one fole skyne, vij. 1601 in *Housh. Ord.* (1790) 289 The Clerke [of the Accatry] hath for his fee all the calves skinnies, and stīr skinnies. 1631 *Manch. Crt. Lect. Rec.* (1887) IV. 68 For sellenge a stīrke heefe wth wee were informed had the turne. 1891 *H. HALIBURTON* *Ochil Idylls* 134 The haifin wi' his stīrk-like glowe.

Hence **Stīrkie** (Sc.), † **Stīrkin**, diminutive formations used in the same sense.

1559 *Will of W. Percy* (Somerset Ho.) Stīrkyns & befordes of ij yerres old. 18... *Prov.* in *Ramsay's Remin.* v. (1870) 153 There's aye water where the stīrkie drouns.

Stīrk, obs. Sc. form of STIRKE v.

† **Stīrket**, *north. Obs.* [*f. STIRK* + -ET.] ? A stirk.

1213 *Bolton Compotus* 270 b, Pro vij, stīrkettes emptis de executoribus Magistri Ade de Herteford et venditis xvj. s. 1348 *Durham Act. Rolls* (Surtees) 42 In 3 stīrket emp. in villa, 7 s. 6d. 1211 in *Finchale Priory Charters* etc. (Sortes) p. clviii, iij vacca j stot ij quoks, ij stīrkettes. 1485 *Inv. in Ripon Chapter Acts* (Surtees) 372, x stīrkettes.

Stīrkin, **Stīrlene**: see STRICKEN, STABLING.

Stīrless (stō'les), *a.* [*f. STIR* sb. and *v.* + -LESS.] Not stirring, motionless.

Frequent in Byron, Charlotte Brontë, and P. J. Bailey. 1816 *Byron* *Pris. Chillon* ix, Silence, and a stīrless breath Which neither was of life nor death. 1819 — *Juan* II. cxlv, O'er him lay the calm and stīrless air. 1824 *CARLYLE* in *Froude* *Life* (1882) I. 214, I delight to see these old mountains lying in the clear sleep of twilight, stīrless as death. 1831 *L. RICHIE* *Wand. Loire* 198 The river, in which the stīrless trees on the banks were reflected. 1839-48 *BAILEY* *Festus* I. 4 Ye who stand stīrless. 1849 *C. BRONTË* *Shirley* xiii, She would spend a sunny afternoon in lying stīrless on the turf. 1873 *LE FANU* *Willoughby* to Die 337 The boat was now three lengths away... out on the boom of the stīrless water. 1895 *CROCKETT* *Grey Man* 12 It was a stīrless night.

Hence **Stīrlessly** *adv.*; **Stīrlessness**.

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 447 On their orbs the light Smote and sat stīrlessly. 1888 *W. CLARK* *Russell Death Ship* xxiv, The captain... held his place with the entranced stīrlessness I was now accustomed to see in him.

Stīrling, *Sc. form* of STARLING.

† **Stīrment**. Obs. [*f. STIR* v. + -MENT.] An incitement, provocation.

c. 1460 *Prompt. Parv.* (Winch.) 143 Egment, or stīrment, incitamentum.

Stīrne, obs. form of STERN a.

† **Stīrom**. Obs. [Of obscure origin.] A kind of apple, and the cider made from it: = STIRE.

1708 *J. PHILLIPS* *Cyler* II. 351 Stīrom, firmest Fruit, Embottled (long as Priamian Troy Withstood the Greeks) endures, e'er justly mild. 1740 *SOMERVILLE* *Hobbinol* I. (1747) 45 Slumb'ring secure, with Stīrom well bedew'd, Fal-lacious cask.

Stīro-metry, obs. *f. STENO-METRY*.

1659 *H. LYTTE* *Art of Tens* 21 Likewise may you finde the stīrometrie or square of anie thing by the foresaid table.

Stīrope, -opp(e), obs. forms of STIRRUP.

Stīrp (stōrp). Also 6 styrrpe, 6-7 stīrpes. Also in *L. form* STIRPS. [*ad. L. stīrpe* (nom. *stīrps*, *stīrpes*, *stīrps*), stock, stem (lit. and fig.). = STEM sb., STOCK sb., in various figurative senses.]

1. The stock of a family; a line of descent; a race, clan, or sept; the descendants of a common ancestor. Also *abstr.*, pedigree, lineage. Now somewhat rare.

The word became obsolete in the 17th c., and reappears (in affected literary use) about the middle of the 19th c. 1502 *ARNOLDE* *Chron.* 60 b 1/2 Aldalazys Soldan of babilon, emperor of the worlde and of y^e feith of maclament... lyuylly (*read* lyuylly) descendid from the stīrp of prophēts. c. 1530 *Crt. of Love* 16 No terms digne unto her excellence, So is she sprong of noble stīrpe and high. c. 1548 *HALL* *Chron.*, *Idylls* I. 247 b, His sequele and lineal succession, as the verie Images and carnall p^rtratuers, of his stīrpe, line and stemme, naturally descendid. 1568 *GRAPTON* *Chron.* II. 912 The Lady Margaret līyng in Flaunders... joyfully receyved and welcomed mee, as the onely tye and garland of her noble stīrpe and lineage. 1559 *Ir. Act* 11 *Ellz* c. 4 (1621) 304 Five persons of the best and eldest of enierie stīrpe or nation of the Irishie... shall be bound to bring in... all idle persons of their surname. 1625 *BACON* *Ess.*, *Nobility* (Arb.) 191 Democracies... are commonly more quiet... then where there are Stīrps of Nobles. c. 1626 — *New Atl.* 25 They have some few Stīrps of Iewes, yet remaining amongst them, whom they leave to their owne Religion. c. 1635 *NAUNTON* *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 14 Now leaving her stīrp, I come to her Person. 1654 *VILVAIN* *Enchir. Epigr.* IV. xli, 71 h, There were two Kings of Engl sh stīrp descendid, Who when those Dānes died to the Throne ascendid. 1665 *J. WEBB* *Stone-Heng* (1725) 152 People... of another Stīrp. 1854 *THOREAU* *Walden* 283 Still grows the vivacious lilac... the

last of that stīrp, sole survivor of that family. 1869 *LOWELL* *Under Willows* 141 Loved by some maid Of royal stīrp. 1866 *KIPPLING* *Seven Seas*, *Song of Cities* xiii, The northern stīrp beneath the southern skies—I build a Nation for an Empire's need. 1906 *C. MERRICK* *Scheme of Educ. Comm.*, *Care of Feeble Minded* 3 If the community is disposed, not only the individual, but the stīrp is exterminated.

† **b. Ancestral stock. Obs.**

1573 *LORD* *Pilgr. Princes* (1586) 76 Aueri boasted of their stīrpe and stocke, the ancient Troians.

† 2. A scion, member of a family. Obs.

1574 *J. JONES* *Nat. Beg. Growing & Living Things* 49 The worthy and famous Stīrpe of your ancient, most honorable, and trustie Stocke. 1629 *L. O'WEN* *Speculum Jesuit.* 30 Another Alexander Farnesius a Cardinal of Rome, a wicked stīrp of that stocke.

† 3. Used for: ? Chief representative. Obs.

1513 *J. T. Bradshaw's St. Werburge* Prolog. 2 Alas, of Chestre ye monkes have lost a treasure, Henry Bradshin the stīrpe of eloquence!

4. *Eugenics*. (See quot.)

1875 *GALTON* in *Contemp. Rev.* XXVII. 81, I beg permission to use, in a special sense, the short word 'stīrp'... to express the sum-total of the germs, gemmules, or whatever they may be called, which are to be found... in the newly fertilized ovum—that is, in the earliest pre-embryonic stage—from which time it receives nothing further from its parents, not even from its mother, than mere nutriment... This word 'stīrp'... is equally applicable to the contents of buds. *Ibid.* 84 As the stīrp whence the child sprang can only be half the size of the combined stīrps of his two parents, it follows that [etc.]. 1910 *10th Cent.* Sept. 490 Certain variations in the quasi-independent 'stīrp' or 'germ substance' of the reproductive egg-cells and sperm-cells.

Hence **Stīrpal a.**, pertaining to a 'stīrp' (sense 4).

1875 *GALTON* in *Contemp. Rev.* XXVII. 82 Organization wholly depends on the mutual affinities and repulsions of the separate germs; first in their stīrpal, and subsequently during all the processes of development.

Stīrpiculture (stō'pīkultū). [*f. L. stīrpi-* (see STIRP, STIRPS) + *cultūra* CULTURE sb.] The production of pure races or stocks by careful breeding.

1870 *J. H. NOYES* *Sci. Propagation* 12 It is one thing to seek in any existing race the best animals we can find to breed from... and it is another thing to start a distinct family and keep its blood pure by separation from the mass of its race. It is this last method that has produced the Ayrshires, the short-horns, and the Leicesters. It deserves a distinct name, and we will take the liberty to call it stīrpiculture. 1883 in *Ogilvie*, 1891 *Amer. Naturalist* Oct. 932 Mrs. Anita Newcomb McGee read a paper entitled 'An Experiment in Human Stīrpiculture'. 1904 *GALTON* in *Sociological Papers* I. 78 Mr. Wells spoke of 'stīrpiculture' as a term that had been used by others and was preferable to 'eugenics'. I may be permitted to say that I myself coined that word and deliberately changed it for eugenics.

Hence **Stīrpiculatural a.**, pertaining to stīrpiculture; **Stīrpiculaturalist**, one who is interested in stīrpiculture.

1891 *Amer. Naturalist* Oct. 932 Of the stīrpicultural children only one has since died. 1903 *A. J. McLAUGHLIN* in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Jan. 231 (Cent. Suppl.) The stīrpiculturalist, noting the poor physique... of some of the immigrants, fears race degeneration.

Stīrpal (stō'pāl), *a. Law.* [Badly *f. L. stīrps* (see STIRPS); the correct form would be *stīrpal.] Pertaining to division *per stīrpes*.

1886 *PEARSON* in *Law Rep.*, 31 *Chanc. Div.* 689 A division of the proceeds of sale *per stīrps* is more in accordance than a division *per capita* with the original stīrpal division of the income.

|| **Stīrps** (stō'ps). Pl. stīrpes (stō'pīz). [*L. stīrps* stem, stock: see STIRP.]

1. *Law.* A branch of a family; the person who with his descendants forms a branch of a family. Chiefly in *L. phrase* *per stīrpes*: see *PER* prep. I. 10; also in *stīrpes*.

1681 *STAIR* *Inst. Law Scot.* xxvi. iv. 84 They would not succeed in *capita*, the whole Successors getting Equal Share, but in *stīrpes*. a 1768 *ENSKINE* *Inst. Law Scot.* III. viii. § 12. (1773) 547 Succession in *stīrpes*, or by the stock, makes the partition... according to the number of the stocks or stīrps from whom these heirs derive right. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 937/2 The share belonging to their ascendent or stīrps, whom they represent. 1862 *BROUGHAM* *Brit. Const.* App. III. 430 His brothers succeed to the exclusion of his issue female, and each brother becomes a stīrps.

2. *Zool.* Used variously (often vaguely) as a term of classification: a family, subfamily, group, etc. 1863 *HUXLEY* *Man's Place Nat.* II. 103 The... practically infinite divergence of the human from the Simian stīrps.

3. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1101/1 *Stīrps*, a race or permanent variety: as the Red Cabbage.

Stīrrage (stō'īdʒ). *dial.* Also 6 *Sc.* storage, stīrrage, 9 *dial.* stīrridge, etc. (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*). [*f. STIR* v. + -AGE.] Stīrring, movement, commotion.

1513 *DOUGLAS* *Æneis* II. xi. 82 And me... Ill: swouch of wynd, and every quipser now, And alkyne stīrrage affrayit. 1535 *STEWART* *Cym. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 660 To remane... Without stīrrage ay still as any stone. c. 1590 *J. STEWART* *Poems* (S. T. S.) II. 27 He stābill stānds, And dois no stīrrage mak. 1621 *GRANGER* *Ecl.* XII. 4. 320 Old men... cannot sleepe soundly... every small stīrrage waketh them. 1892 *SARAH HEWETT* *Peas. Sp. Devon* 128 My ivers, whot a stīrridge yu make vut neart at awl!

Stīrrage, obs. form of STERRAGE.

Stīrrah (stō'rā). *Sc.* Also 7 stīrraw. [Perh. corruption of STIRRAH; cf. *stīr* for *sir*, *STIR* sb. 2.]

1. A young fellow.

1665 SIR J. LAUDER (Ld. Fountainhall) *Frnt.* (S. H. S.)
17 Being pfter in telling of his beads then both his other
2 companions fat-loaded stirrings ware. 1768 Ross *Helene*
7 Ralph. A dainty stirrah bad, two years out gane. a 1779
D. GRAHAM *Fockey & Magsy* v. Wit. 1883 II. 41 She's born
a bra wally thumping stirra. 1811 A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 2)
177 Here they dwalt, till Cain an' Abel, Twa fine stirrahs,
blest their hour.

2. 'A term of contempt, apparently corrupted
from *Stirrah*'. (Jam.)

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xv. Stirra, this is no the road to Monk-
barns. *Ibid.* xxi, Ay, and then, when the dogs barked at
the lone farmstead, the guidewife wad cry, 'Whist! stirra,
tha'll be auld Edie'. 1818 Hogg *Brownie*, etc. *Wool-*
gatherer II. 125 'My faith, stirra!' said she. 'My faith,
man, but ye're soon begun to a brow tread!'

† *Stirre*. *Obs. rare*—1. In 7 *sturrance*.
[*f. STIR v. + -ANCE*.] Disturbance.

1623 MARKHAM *Cheaf Husb.* (ed. 3) 11 If the Rider can...
give as well directions for the preservation of a horses health,
and the avoidance of sturrance and sickness, as put in
practise artfully every violence to be used in his lessons.

Stirrand, *Stirrap*, *obs. ff. STIRRINO, STIRRUP*.
Stirre, *obs. form of STEER v.*

Stirred (stârd), *ppl. a.* [*f. STIR v. + -ED* 1.]
Moved, agitated, excited, etc.: see the various
senses of the verb. Also with *up*: see *STIR v.* 16.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 365/1 Stird (v. r. *Styrride*), *motus, agi-*
tatus. 1538 *ELVOT Diet.*, *Percitus*, *sturred*. 1545 *Ibid.*,
Concitus, *sterved*, *prouoked*, *meued*. 1577 KENOALL *Flowers*
of Epigr. 65 Is this (at last) quoth he! Of all your sturred
strife the cause? 1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* ii. met. ii. 24 Sandz
such store by raging flaves as stured sea turnes vp. 1607
TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 307 He inclined him [his horse] first
of al to lay away his sturred and angry minde. 1707 MOR-
TIMER *Husb.* 448 [Cabbages] may be...transplanted, into a
very rich and well stirred Mould. 1827 STEWART *Planter's*
Guide (1828) 496 Let a trench then be...cut as deep nearly
as the depth of the trenched ground, or stirred earth, of
which the orchard-soil has been originally formed. 1860
ELLICOTT *Life Our Lord* iv. 185 A storm of wind bursts
upon the lake, and the stirred-up waters beat in upon the
boat. 1862 MEREDITH *Mod. Love* xlii. 74 Thoughts black
as death, Like a stir'd pool in sunshine break.

Stirred, *obs. form of STARRED ppl. a.*

† *Stirree*, *dial. Obs.* [Irregularly *f. STIR v.*]
A light cross furrow ploughing of a fallow. Also
atrrb. Hence † *Stirrees v. trans.* to give a 'stirree'
to (land).

1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 55 A Fallow and
a Stirree is enough for a Chalk. *Ibid.* 308 The more indus-
trious Man will give his Wheat Land a Fallow in April,
and two Stirrees between that and sowing time. *Ibid.* 319
This is the strongest and largest Plough...employed at
Fallow and Stirree Times. 1750 — *Mod. Husb.* IV. i. 21
(E. D. D.) They stirree it at the beginning of this month.

Stirrer (stô'ra). *Forms*: see *STIR v.* Also
7 *stirrier* (sense 3 b). [*f. STIR v. + -ER* 1.] One
who or something which stirs, in various senses.

1. One who or something which excites or pro-
vokes something, as strife, passion, etc., or incites
a person to something; an inciter, instigator; † a
promoter (*obs.*); † an exhorter (*obs.*).

1382 WYCLIF *2 Macc.* iv. 1 Symont...spake yuel of Onye,
as...he hadde be stirer of yuels [Vulg. *incitator malorum*].
1399 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 452/2 The man...said, that be
was noght controuercour, ne fyrst dore, no styrrer of the
Bille. 1449 Pecock *Refr.* iii. viii. 324 Bischops and
abbots, which schulden be grete sterers to the lay partie
into deedis of pitee. 1455 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 280/1 Thaire
Assistours, Helpours, Sturriers, Confortours, and Counsellours
aforesaid. 1543 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford*
(1880) 170 It appeared the Mayor to have ben a great
stirrer of this garboyle. 1545 *King's Primer, Lands*,
Hymn C iij b, Christ the styrrer of the herte. 1599 THYNNE
Animadu. (1875) 74 This woorde 'Minoreste' sholde bee
'Moueresse', signyfyinge 'a mouer or styrrer to debate'.
1609 HOLLAND *Anim. Marcell.* xiv. 21 The principall
stirrers of those tumults and seditions. 1632 MARSHON
Holland's Leaguer ii. ii. D 4. With Musick, Songs, and
dancing, such as are the stirrers of hot appetites. 1635
H. SYDENHAM *Sermon*. (1637) 74 This is...the prime wheele
and stirrer of all our turbulent motions. 1695 LOCKE *Reason-
abl. Chr.* (1696) 178 A stirrer of Sedition against the Publick
Peace. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* t. i. 101, I am the Rider of
the Wind, The Stirrer of the storm. 1849 JAMES *Woodman*
xix. This Morton is...the stirrer of every trouble in the
realm. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* iv. 378 No stirrer nor stayer
of strife. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 6 Sept. 298/3 You a
stirrer of passions—you a minstrel!

b. Often with *up*: cf. *STIR v.* 16.

1532 TINDALE *Exp. v-vii. Matt.* (1550) 19 Cursed be...
sterers [1575 stirrers] vp of princes to batayle & warre.
1563-83 FORT. A. M. 1255/2 He was a styrrer vp of sedition
& commotion. 1596 DALRYMPLE *Tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.*
II. 357 He was author, and styrrer vp of the first president
of Orkney. 1603 KNOLES *Hist. Turke* (1638) 57 The chief
styrrer vp of the King vnto this war, was one Gerbert. 1605
A. WARREN *Poor Man's Pass.* E 2 b. Sedition-sowers,
stirrers vp of strife. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Euang.* T. 37
Maximinus, the styrrer vp of the sixt Persecution. 1716
ATTERBURY *Sermon*. (1734) I. 222 There is scarce any Truth
so bright and clear, but that an Industrious Styrrer up of
Doubts may do somewhat towards clouding and darkning it.
1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolini*. l. xii. 66 That long-practised
styrrer-up Of insurrection. 1908 *Academy* 6 June 853/2
Goethe was undoubtedly...a tireless styrrer-up of ideas.

† c. One who makes a commotion, or raises a
tumult; an agitator. *Obs.*

† c 1450 *Tr. De Imitatione* iii. xxviii. (1893) 97 Kepe þou
þissel in gode pees, and lete þe styrrer stire [L. *dimittite agi-*
tantem agitare] as muche as he wol. 1577 *Tr. Bullinger's*
Decades iii. ix. 449 These fellows are seditious styrrers.
1610 CARLETON *Jurisd.* 125 These Pharises, he describeth

to be seditious and intollerable styrrers in States. 1612
PAULE *Abp. Whitgift* 48 Theafore-said styrrers, and seditious
attempts of sundry persons in this our Archbishops time.
a 1637 B. JOHNSON *Underwoods*, *To Men.* *Sir L. Cary* 30
What did this Styrrer, but die late? a 1660 *Contemp. Hist.*
Irel. (fr. Archael. Soc.) I. 101 This good man will not trust
any bodie,...but those religions that are inuasive styrrers of
the present and other faction.

2. In physical sense: a. An instrument or ap-
pliance for stirring a liquid or the like.

c 1450 *Two Cookery Bks.* II. 107 Sterre it well with ij
stirrers. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* v. xxiii. 72 Leauing
the same for the space of an hower to drinke in this water:
afterward they put the meale aside with their stirrers. 1688
HOLME *Armoury* III. xx. (Roxb.) 247/1 The Third, is called
a Padle or Mundle...; some call it a sturer; which is to stire
vp the Tallow and turn it about in the pan whilst it is
in melting. 1803 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 122 The whole being
well melted, was stirred with a large earthen stirrer. 1813
RUOGE *Agrie. Surv. Glouc.* 222 The stirrer, reever, and
shovel used in the process [of cider making]. 1827 FARADAY
Chem. Manuf. vi. (1842) 174 Besides these vessels, stirrers
are frequently required in the progress of these operations.
They should be made of solid glass rod. 1845 G. DODD
Brit. Manuf. V. 67 (Vinegar) The mash-tuns, are circular
vessels with a central 'stirrer' or instrument for keeping
in constant agitation the ingredients which may be in the
tuns. 1852 MORRIS *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 163 To make
a fresh vat, quicklime is thrown in, covered with water, and
agitated with a stirrer. 1856 J. C. MORSON *Cycl. Agric.* s.v.
Plough, The stirrer, or acting line, has a chisel-edge with a
sloping front, down the middle of which is a vertical line.
1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 110/1 Model Steam Jam Boiling
Pan, with Revolving Stirrer in action.

b. One who troubles (a stream).
1851 TRENCU *Poems*, *Leg. Athanbra* 36 How, rising from
that watery floor, A Moorish maiden...stands before The
stirrer of the stream.

3. a. One who moves about; *esp. in early stirrer*,
one who is up early.

1538 *ELVOT Diet.*, *Antulador*, a walker or styrrer. a 1560
PHAEZ *Enediv* vi. 21, Nor morning styrrer leese, Anas then
then abroad was stalkt. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* III. ii. 3
An early stirrer, by the Rood! 1607 DEKKER *Westv. Hoe*
II. i. B 4 I had not thought...you had bin such an early
stirrer. 1620 FLETCHER *Chances* I. iij. And longer to expect
my friend may pull me into suspicion of too late a stirrer,
Which all good Governments are jealous of. 1638 BAKER *tr.*
Balaac's Lett. (vol. III.) 131 The Prince I speak of, is
a stirrer, and makes no stay any where. 1728 COLERIDGE
Alice du Clos 143 Two stirrers only met my eyes, Fair Alice,
and one more. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* II. xxv. They both
looked up at the sunny morning sky, into which...the breath
and voices of a few early stirrers were peacefully rising.

b. A person or animal that moves briskly; one
who bestirs himself, an active person. † Of a horse:
see *STIRRING vbl. sb.* 3 b, *STIRRING ppl. a.* 2 b.

1573 TUSSEER *Husb.* lxxviii. (1878) 164 As buswies keepe
homye, and be stirrers about, So speedeth their winnings.
1755 BLUNDELL *Art of Riding* II. i. D vj. If your horse be
nimble...you maye make him a sterer, by teaching him to
bounde aloft, and to yarke withall: to galloppe [etc.]. 1611
COTGR., s.v. *Reposer*, *Qui va, il leche; qui repose, il seiche*:
Prov. The stirrer thrives, the lazie house-Doue perishes. 1639 T.
DE GRAY *Compl. Horsemen*, 6 Instead of a stirrer or horse for
mannage, you have bred him fit for nought. 1657 LIGON
Barbadoes (1673) 58 For Hawkes, I never saw but two, and
those the merriest stirrers that ever I saw fly.

Stirrer, *Stirrile*, -ill, *obs. ff. STEENER, STERILE*.

Stirring (stô'ring), *vbl. sb.* [*f. STIR v. + -ING* 1.]

The action of the verb *STIR*, in various senses.

1. The action of moving (in general sense);

movement, motion. *Obs. or arch.*

c 883 *ALFRED* *Beth.* xxi. Ascripud mid þære styrringe hire
ageure freccenesse [L. *spūs adversitatis exercitatione*
prudentem]. *Ibid.* xxi. Dara unstillena zeccefaala styrring
ne mæz, no weorðan gestilled. c 1005 *Eyrhfrith's Handbók*
in *Anglia* VIII. 318 Monentum, þæt þis styrring. a 1300
Cursor M. 256/8 Sun and mone and stern and lift, þat ai
wit styrring ar no scift...fra þat time stil sal þai stand. c 1375
Se. Leg. Saints iv. (James) 67 Quhow his master be his
slicht had rewit hym steringe & mycht. c 1400 *Secreta*
Secret., *Gov. Lordsh.* 66 þe seconde partye [of Astronomie]
ys of þe qualyte & of þe manere to knowe þe steryng of þe
firmament. c 1530 *Judic. Urines* II. vii. 30 Pulmo the
lunges is a membre sofie and tendre...hauynge...ii. meyn-
ynges, y' is to say, ii. maner of sterynges. 1613 PURCHAS
Pilgrimage (1614) 744 The sterne that with little locall stir-
ring guideth so many Ships. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.*
Contents, Bearing is neither rest nor stirring, but the keeper
or spring of stirring.

2. A beginning to move; a slight or momentary
movement; (with negative) any or the least move-
ment.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* I. 822 His [sc. a dying man's]
pouce es stille, with-outen styrringes. c 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints*
xxix. (Placidas) 134 He...lay stil, but steryng of fut ore
hand. a 1425 *Tr. Ardenne's Treat.* *Fistula*, etc. 24 Pat it be
noght hurt Iru3...sodayn styrring of þe pacient wyþ þe point
of þe rasour or of þe lancette. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV.*
215 They made no styrring, nor once shewed them selfe in
sight. 1805 WOROSW. *Fidelity* 6 He...searches with his eyes
...And oow at distance can discern A stirring in a brake of
fern. 1871 BURR *Ad Fidem* xvi. 349 Suble stirrings of the
air, that show the coming cyclone. 1909 H. J. NEWBOLT
New June lxvii. The spark...was but smouldering and
creeping...The first stirring of the flame was close at hand.

b. The action of leaving one's place, or of going
out of doors.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 76 Here being no stirring
out to Sea, or travelling in the Country. 1710-11 SWIFT
Jrnl. to Stella 10 Jan. He had no thoughts of stirring till
15. 1755 ELISA YOUNG in A. YOUNG *Autobiog.* (1808)
15 We have had so much rain lately that there has been no
stirring.

† c. *fig.* Change, alteration, variation. *Obs.*

a 1240 *Urethm* in O. E. Hom. I. 189 [Crist] þet is euer ilic
wip-ute truchunge, þet halt euer anon wip-ute sturunge.
Ibid. 203 Wip-ute sturunge.

d. *fig.* Beginning of action or activity; esp. of
mental faculties, intellectual movements, or the like.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* v. Prol. (Skeat) 82 This book
shal be of love, and the pryne causes of steringe in that
doinge. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 257 ¶ 9 Those weak Stir-
rings and Tendencies of the Will. 1873 SYMONDS *Grl. Poets*
v. 111 The very earliest stirrings of conscious art in Greece.
1909 *Edin. Rev.* July 154 The stirrings of an independent
life in the...peoples.

† 3. Active movement; bodily exercise. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 71 Styrringe before
þe mete sterith þe hete of þe stomak. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.*
781 Quate of stamping of stedis & stering of hernes, All
dymed þe dale. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 40 b, Let
him use moderate walking or stering. 1562 J. HEYWOOD
Prov. & Epigr. (1867) 180 Great styrring, small mouyng.
1626 BACON *Sylva* § 62 Excesse of Meat, Excesse of Drinke,
Extraordinary Fasting, Extraordinary Styrring. 1719 DE
FOE *Cruise* II. (Globe) 512 Styrring about, and Trading...bad
...more Pleasure in it...than sitting still.

† b. Of a horse: 'The designation of a particular
kind of pace. Cf. *STIRRER* 3 b, *STIRRING ppl. a.* 2 b.

1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 186 The gentyllest hors in trotting
and steryng that is in Calis.

4. Violent movement, commotion.

a. In physical sense. ? *Obs.* (In early quot.
contextual or lit. from L. *motus*.)

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 24 Ða wearð mycel styrring
[Vulg. *motus*]. c 1160 *Hattor* *stirring* 1 zeworden on þære
see. *Ibid.* Matt. xxiv. 7 Eorþan styrrunga [c 1160 *Hattor*
eorde sterynges; Vulg. *terra motus*]. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.*
viii. 24 A grete styrring [1388 stiring] was maad in the see.

b. Tumult, uproar; political disturbance, sedi-
tion; insurrection. *Obs.* or merged in other senses.

a 1154 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 975, & com þa on þam
eafrun geara swide mycel hungor, & swyðe manigfealde
styrrunga zeword Angel cyn. 1415 J. D. SCORPE in *3rd Rep.*
Dep. Kpr. Publ. Rec. 590 A gret stiring of Lolarids. 1529
RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 281 A newe styrrynge began in the
northe contrey. 1665 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) III. 28 There
is noe stiring in Wales, nor any in armes that we know of
except these in Dorsetshire. [1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.*
Stirrings, a bustle, a commotion.]

† c. Disturbance of mind or feelings. *Obs. rare*—1.

(rendering L. *motus*.)

a 1400 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 256 Wip weopinge
we comen, Wip weopinge we passun. Wip steryng we
bygynnen, Wip steryng we enden.

5. The action of setting in motion, agitation.

Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John v. 4 Efter þæs wæteres styrrunge.
1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 52 Almost any Ventilation and stirring
of the Air doth refrigerate. 1712 M. HENRY *Daily Conuinn.*
(1822) 328 The sick and soze in Bebedas's pool waited for
the stirring of the water.

† b. Shaking (of the head). *Obs. rare.*

a 1225 *Aucr. R.* 188 Hore bealden sturunge [v. r. schakinge]
upon him. a 1300 *Ec. E. Emptation* xliii. [xliii.] 15 Pon set us
...Stirring of heved [L. *commotionem capitis*] in folke to be.
a 1325 *Prose Psalter* *Ibid.*, Stiring of heved.

6. Agitation with the hand or an implement so
as to shift or mix the parts:

a. of a liquid, of coals, etc.: see *STIR v.* 3 a, b.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxviii. (1495) 935
Lebes is a vessel of brasse to sette flesshe therein and taketh
blaknesse of oien brennyng and vncleanness and nedeth
therefore ofte styrring and wyppynge. 1611 COTGR., *Putonit*,
...a making foule by much styrring. 1640 T. BRUGES *Mar-
rou of Physike* II. 151 Boyle it with styrring. 1782 J.
BROWN *Nat. & Revealed Religion* III. ii. 238 The stirring of
a wasps' nest makes them rage and sting the more.

b. of soil; *spec.* a second ploughing (see *STIR*
v. 3 c); also *concr.* land that has just been 'stirred'.

14. — *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in W. Wülker 582/2 *Febrinatio*,
styrrynge of londre. 1523-34 FLETCHER, *Husb.* § 11 If it be
layde vpon the styrrynge, at eury plowynge it shall medle
the donge and the erthe togedyr. 1577 GOSSE *tr. Heres-
bach's Husb.* I. 21 b, Through many styrringes, your Fal-
lowe is brought to so fine a moulde, as it shall neede very
little or no harrowing at all when you sowe it. 1677 *Pilot*
Oxfordsh. 239 Some short time before the second tith,
which they call styrring. 1725 *Brantley's Family Dict.* s.v.
Fallow-ground, Fallowing is the first Ploughing for Barley,
as Styrring is the second, and Sowing the third. 1805 R. W.
DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 9 In cross-ploughing or stirring
they [sc. the coulters] may be set three fourths of an inch
towards the land. 1865 *Citabul. Encycl.* VI. 347/2 Hoing
or other stirring of the soil is beneficial.

7. The action of rousing or exciting to activity
or emotion; incitement, instigation, provocation;

† prompting, suggestion, inducement, persuasion.

1399 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 452/1 By waye of counsell and
styrring. 1420-24 LYON. *Sigge Thobes* I. 235 Thorgh his
styrring, and exhortacion With hym they went. 1507 in *Sel.*
Cases Star Chamber (Selden Soc.) I. 271 They wold haue
it sold & so by their avarices & sterynges it was sold for
xxli. 1530 PALSGR. 276/2 Styrring to angrer, irritation.
1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 124 The cause of this warre...
was made by the styrring of a Frenche man. 1666 J. HARRING-
TON *Oceana* (1658) 155 What convenience is there for debate
in a crowd, where there is nothing but jostling, treading
upon one another, and stirring of blood? 1891 KIRKING
Light that Failed x. 203 He...remembered to air Bessie,
who needed very little stirring, into a tremendous rage.

b. Also with *up*: cf. *STIR v.* 16 d, c.

† c 1280 [H. NICHOLAS] (title) *The Fit Epistle*: a stirring-
vp of the heart to the Humiliation or Following of Jesus.
1586 A. DAV ENG. *Secretorie* I. (1625) 47 In matter of ex-
hortation or stirring vp 10 wel-doing. 1757 J. OWEN *In-*
dwelling Sin x. (1732) 127 Warnings, Calls, Excitations, or

Stirrings up. 1857 J. D. Borthwick *Three Yrs. California* ii. 42 He was such a dreadfully crabbed old rascal that I thought the stirring-up he got was quite necessary to keep him sweet. 1914 *Evening Standard* 10 Nov. 6 Yesterday London got just what it wanted—a stirring up.

8. Inward prompting, suggestion, or incitement; impulse; in later use, inward movement of feeling or desire (cf. 2 d).

a 1225 *Ancre R.* 294 Eadi is he...bat...to brekeð...be creste stirrungs whon þe flesch ariseð. a 1340 *HAVOLTE Psalter* ii. 10 Wickid steryng of pride ire enuyte couaitis iolif and oþer vices. 1400 *Apol. Coll.* 67 Of he [a judge] folowif his steryngis [suave voluntatis iustus...sequitur], & not be meritis of causis. 1636 *MASSINGER Bashful L.* iii. 1. I...begin To feel new stirrings, gallant thoughts. 1746 *Wesley Princ. Methodism* 21 He has Power over all the Stirrings and Motions of Sin, but not a total Freedom from them. 1864 *Byron Holy Rom. Emp.* iv. (1875) 42 The lofty...mind of Charles was not free from the stirrings of personal ambition. 1884 W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* 65, I begin to feel a stirring in my veins, As if I must be off into the woods.

† b. An affection of the mind, an emotion. *Obs.* 1552 T. Wilson *Logic* 21 There be .iiii. stirrings [1553, perturbaciones] principall, in...the mynd...Libido, seu cupiditas, Lust or desire. Leticia, Mirth. Egritudo, Grief. Metus, Feare.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: in sense 5 a ('used for stirring'), as *stirring-apparatus*, -bar, -buddle, -rod, -spoon; in sense 5 b ('for stirring'), as *stirring-time*.

1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 399 A convenient stirring-apparatus consists of two oblique blades fixed to the base of a vertical shaft. 1839 *UNE Dict. Arts.* etc. 1025 The mixture is agitated...by hand with the 'stirring-bar. *Ibid.* 751 The 'stirring buddle, or chest for freeing the schlamms or slimy stuff from clay. 1839 *UNE Dict. Arts* 1264 The capital should be provided with a stuffing-box, through which a 'stirring-rod may pass down to the bottom of the still. 1895 *Arnold & Sons Catal. Surg. Instrum.* 323 Stirring-rod. 1915 *TREMBLAGE Bori Beliefs in Jynl. R. Anthropol. Inst.* XLV. 34 Making a porridge of flour, and then scraping it off from the 'stirring-spoon with her fingers. 1523-24 *Fitzherbert. Husb.* § 16 'The wifes shall take suche roote, er 'steryngne-tyme comme, that they wyll not be cleane tourned vnderneath.

Stirring, *pp. a.* [f. *STIR* v. + -ING 2.] That stirs, in various senses of the verb.

1. Moving; that is in motion, or capable of motion; moving about or along; moving lightly or tremulously.

In quot. c 1440, loose, not fixed; in quot. 1597 *transf.* moving from one note to another.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. Intro. 6 Trewum styrendum vel cerendum. c 1384 *CHAUCER H. F.* 478 Yf kan See owhewhere any styryng man. c 1400 *MAUNDEY.* (1839) xv. 162 Thei be not styryngne ne mevable. c 1440 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* ii. 141 Styryng stonyis [L. *mobiles lapides*] Commyt with mold. 1597 *MORLEY Intro. Mus.* 81 If your descendant should be stirring in any place, it should be in the note before the close. 1611 *CORR.* *Grouillis*, a stirring leape of wormes, or other vermine. 1819 *KEATS Indolence* v. A lawn besprinkled o'er With flowers, and stirring shades.

† b. *fig.* Changeable, unstable, inconstant. *Obs.* (Cf. the quot. from the same poem under sense 2.) c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 805 Hit is a propertie...To all women...To be vnsable & not stidfast, styrynd of wille.

2. Moving briskly, active, lively, agile; energetic in action; actively occupied, busy, bustling.

c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.* *Gos. Lordsh.* 104 Swyft and stirrand as goote. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 323 A stythe man of his stature, styrynd of wille, Menynt [read *Meuynt*] hym to mony thynges, & of mynde gode. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. V.* ii. 16 Such a merrie nimblestyryng spirit. 1623 *FELTHAM Resolves* i. xxx. 95 Naturall heate does more actuate the stirring Genius of Man. a 1641 *Br. Mountague Acts & Mon.* (1642) 263 Watch [was] set upon her, lest she be a stirring woman, should raise a tumult. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 207 p. He...wanted a stirring Man to take upon him his Affairs. 1845 J. Coulter *Adv. in Pacific* xvii. 260 The missionaries, or stirring mercantile people, whose professions kept them moving quickly about. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* ii. 182 No man could be a stirring and thriving politician who was not prepared to change with every change of fortune.

† b. *Stirring horse*: a courser. Cf. *STIBBER* 3 b, *STIBBER* *obl. sb.* 3 b.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* li. 129 Mony an sturdy sterand steid. c 1470 *Gol. & Gau.* 588 On ane sterand steid, that sternly will stert. 1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 183 That he be well trotting of his owne corage, with owte fors of sporis, and also a styryng hors. 1538 *ELVOT Dict.* *Sternax*, a steeryng or ploungyng horse. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Heu. VII.* 53, I omit farther the costly apparel...the massy cheynes, the styryng horses. 1551-2 *Eow. VI. Fril.* (Roxb.) 392 To go gettes, a stirring horse, and tow little moyles. 1598 *Stow Surv.* 76 Hensch men twaine, vpon great stirring horses following him. 1614 *RICH Honesty of Age* (1613) 28 Fitter to ryde in a Curtizans Coach vp and downe the streets, then to bestride a stirring Horse in the Field.

c. Characterized by or full of stir or activity.

1647 *BOYLE in Birch Life* (1744) 75 Qualities, that in this stirring and necessitous age...make very unfrequent matches in the self-same person. 1800 *WORDSW. Michael* 81 She was a woman of a stirring life, whose heart was in her house. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 424 The stirring market town of Brixham. 1853 *LYTTON My Novel* viii. vii, You come from London? Stirring times for you English. 1873 *Mrs. BROOKFIELD Net a Heroine* i. 32, I want a more stirring occupation.

3. That excites or incites. † a. Physically stimulating, stimulant. *Obs. rare.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 166 Sele him oft styrygendne drenc. 1609 *DEKKER Gull's Horn-bk.* viii. 34 Capon is a stirring meate sometime.

b. Inciting to action, or inducing emotion;

rousing, stimulating, animating, inspiring; exciting, moving, thrilling.

1421 *Hoccleve Minor Poems* xxiii. 519 But thogh thy wordes sharpe & styryngne seeme. To many a man prolytyn they but lyte. 1530 *PALSON* 325/2 Styryng or provokyn to do a thyng, *incitativ.* 1645 *RUTHERFORD Tryall & Tr.* *Faith* xxii. 255 If God should withdraw his stirring and prae-determinating influence. 1873 *BLACK Pr. Thule* xxvi. 446 Cheerful and stirring music. 1888 *BURGON Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. vi. 77 Lives...without stirring incidents.

Stirringly (*stir'ingli*), *adv.* [f. *prece.* + -LY 2.] In a stirring manner.

1. So as to stir to action or emotion; rousingly, excitingly, movingly.

1382 *WYCLIF Ps. xciii.* [xciv.] 4 Thei shul sterlingli seyn [1387 Thei schulen telle out; *Vulg. effabuntur*], and speke wickidnesse. 1866 *Reader* 26 May 524 It is in the portrayal of the more stirringly emotional that his dramatic genius is most at home. 1900 P. C. SIMSON *Fact of Christ* vi. 185 We men to whom this life calls so stirringly and strongly.

2. With brisk movement, actively. *rare*.

1889 *Hardwicke's Sci. Gloss.* XXX. 199, I...found them stirringly busy; and in the nest were some sixty or seventy pupae, and six or seven female ants.

Stirrup, *Stirrun*: see *STIRRAH*, *STERN* a.

Stirrup (*stir'rup*, *stir'rup*), *sb.* Forms: 1 *stigráp*, *stiráp*, 2-7 *stirop*, 3-5 *stirap*, 3-6 *stirope*, 4 *stirhap*, *stroupe*, 4-6 *sterap*, *styrope* (pe, 5 *sterep*, -opp, *stiroppe*, *stirrap*, *storrope*, *styrope*, -up, 5-6 *sterop* (pe, *sturope*, *styrope*, 5-7 *sterope*, 6 *sterrep*, *stirepp*, -hop, -ip (pe), *stor(r)ap*, -oppe, *sturrop*, *styrrep* (e, -op (p) e, -uppe, 6-7 *styrrop*, 6-8 *stirrop*, 7 *sterrup*, *stiropp*, *stirroppe* (e, *sturrop*, *styrrop*, 7-8 *stirup*, 8 *sterrop*, 4- *stirup*. [OE. *stigráp*, f. *stig* e climb (f. wk. grade of *stigan* to climb): see *STR* v. + *ráp* *Rope* sb. Cf. OS. *stigerép* (MLG. *stegerép*), MDu. *stegereep* (Wflem. *stegereep* stirrup-leather, stirrup), OHG. *stegereif* (MHG. *stegereif*, mod. G. *stegereif*), ON. *stigerip*.

As the etymology shows, the original 'stirrup' must have been a looped rope. In some of the continental Teut. langs. the word has been used for the stirrup-leather, the stirrup itself having a special name, MDu. *büghel* (Du. *beugel*, *stijgenbeul*, whence mod. G. *bügel*, *stiegbügel*, Sw. *stigbygel*, Da. *stigebeil*).

1. A contrivance suspended from the side of a saddle to serve as a support for the foot of the rider; in modern times, an arched piece of metal (rarely of wood, leather, etc.) closed by a flat plate to receive the sole of the foot.

To lose one's stirrups [= F. *perdre les étriers*]: to let one's feet accidentally slip out of the stirrups (for the figurative use see c).

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in *Wt.* Wülcker 120/2 *Seansile*, stirrap. a 1200 *Voc. ibid.* 332/1 *Seansile*, stirrap. c 1275 *Soul & Body in Fragm.* *Ælfred's Gloss.*, etc. (1838) 6 On stirope stonden mid fotan. c 1290 *Beket* 248 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 113 His loreins weren al of seluer, stirrapes and spores also. a 1340 *Sir Tristr.* 3621 His stirrups he made him time, To grounde he him wrong. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 190 He smote him in þe helm, bakward he bare his stroupe. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iii. 143 The King, in full gret hy, Strak at the tothir wyrgouris, that he eflir his sterap drew. c 1386 *CHAUCER Shipm. Prol.* i. Ovre Ost vpon his stirrups stood anon And seide good men herkeneth euerychoon. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 3615 He standis vp in his steryps in starand maylis. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 937 Torrent in the storrope stod And prayd to god, þat dyed on Rode. c 1450 *Merlin* x. 164 Ban...fished hym in the styryps so harde that the Iren bente. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* x. xlv. 487 There with alle sire Palomydes lost his steropes and lay vp ryght on his horsbak. 1549 in *Archæologia* XXV. 555 P. for the vernyshyng of a styrype iijij. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* i. viii. 8, [I saw] Moores mounted on...horses without saddle, bridle, stirrups or spurs. 1686 *Pict. Staffordsh.* 377 Of Stirrups they also make these several sorts, the swivel, har'd, Rippon, and plain stirrup. a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* Apr. 1646, Instead of stirrups we had ropes tied with a loope to put our feete in. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v., Stirrups are allowed a modern Invention: Menage observes, that St. Jerom is the first Author who mentions them. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* ix. I am a rude man, bred to lance and stirrup, and not used to deal with book-learned men and priests. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* i. ii. vi, Now no man on a level with his age but will trot to l'Anglaise, rising in the stirrups. 1845 *FORD Handbk. Spain* i. 57 The stirrups are the primitive Moorish, copper or iron boxes of a triangular shape, in which almost the whole foot rests. 1885 *HALL CAINE Son of Hagar* i. i, So when I put my feet into the stirrups, there they stuck.

b. To hold the stirrup: lit. in helping a person to mount, esp. as a manifestation of homage or reverence; hence *fig.* to be subservient.

Sometimes with allusion to the rendering of this act of homage by certain emperors to the pope.

a 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Hen. VII.* 12 When the kyng approached, the duke at his lightyng offered to holde his styrype. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* iv. i. 53 Hast thou not kist thy hand, and held my stirrup? 1601 *DEST. Pathos. Heaven* 222 They doe but hold the stirrup to their owne destruction. 1636 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1664) i. 179 It becometh not Christ to hold any man's stirrup. 1661 *GLANVILL Van. Digni.* 228 Opinions hold the stirrup, while vice mounts into the saddle. 1675 F. WILSON *Spadacrene Dux* 34, I hold the stirrup to Protechnical Philosophy. 1763 *CHURCHILL Duellist* iii. 136 Who was so mean...that he would...hold a stirrup for the Devil. 1903 J. GAIDNER *Lettary* 1.49 The fiery Frederic Barbarossa held the stirrup of Pope Alexander III.

c. In various figurative expressions.

1601 W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* ii. xl. C c 3, By Marius and

Sylla, the Romaines state lost her stirrups; by Cesar, and Pompey was cast out of the Saddle. 1642 *BRIDGE Sermon. Norf. Volunteers* 22 Make use of your experience as a stirrup to get up your spirits to the promise. a 1647 *BOYLE Wks.* 1772 i. *Life* p. xiii, It could not be unweelcome to be of a quality, that was a hand-some stirrup to preferment. 1647 *TRAFALGAR Comm.* 2 *Pet.* ii. 12 Some men...fall beneath the stirrup of reason. 1657 in *Burlon's Diary* (1828) i. 412 The plaintiff will ride post with *Festina*, but *Lento*, quoth the defendant, and puts the plaintiff's foot many times besides the stirrup by Essoins, Imparances...or the like. 1690 C. NESSE *Hut. & Myst. O. & N. Test.* i. 125 Rebels against God fall below the stirrup of sense. 1727 P. WALKER *Life R. Cameron in Biogr. Presbyt.* (1827) i. 287 He got a Dis-pensation from the Pope to make a Stirrup of our Covenants to mount the Throne of Britain. 1866 *DICKENS Bay at Mugby* Christm. Stor. (1874) 331 Excitement was up in the stirrups. Expectation stood a-tiptoe.

† d. *Yeoman, Groom of the stirrup*: former officers in the Royal Household (Master of Horse's department). *Obs.*

1526 in *Househ. Ordin.* (1790) 203 The wages of the yeoman of the stirrup at 3d. per diem. *Ibid.* 204 Five Grooms of the Stirrup every of them at 2d. per day. 1538 *ELVOT Dict.*, *Stralor*, he that helpeth his mayster to horse-backe, yeman of the styrope. 1547 in *Lett. & Papers Hen. VIII.* (1910) XXI. ii. 401 Belle, groom of the stirrup. 1647 *HAWARD Crown Revenue* 23 Yeoman of the Stirrup: Fee, per diem 9. d. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2809/3 The Yeoman of the Stirrup.

2. Applied to various kinds of foot-rest analogous to the stirrup. a. *Antiq.* In a crossbow, a rest in which the foot is placed in order to steady the bow while it is being bent.

1371-2 *MS. Acc. Exch. K. R.* 397/10 m. 3, ij vicz ad tendendum balistas. xvij. stirrops pro ballis.

b. *Shoemaking.* (See quot. 1886.)

With quot. c 1820 cf. *STIRRUP* v. 3. 1597 *DROSEY Gentle Craft* Wks. (1912) 89 The Stirrup holding fast while we sowe the Cow-hide, 1611 *CORR.* *Tire-pied*, a Shoemakers stirrup. 1735 *DYCHE & PARDON Dict.*, *Stirrup*, also an Instrument used by Shoemakers to put over their Knee and under their Foot to hold their Work tight upon their Knee. c 1820 J. KITTO in *Eadie Life* (1857) 32 S...bids us, under pain of the stirrup, make a pair of shoes per diem. 1886 *IV. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Stirrup*, a shoemaker's strap, with which he keeps the last firm upon his knee.

† c. [= F. *étrier*.] A kind of footless stocking having a strap which passes underneath the foot. Also, the strap itself. *Obs.*

An alleged example c 1530 *Hyckescorner* 799 is an error for stirrups: see *STARTUP*, a kind of boot.

1659 *HOWELL Lex. Etymol.* i. xxxiii, The stirrup of the horse, *Pestrier de la chaussette*. 1685 *Rec. Scott. Cloth Manuf.* *New Mills* (S.H.S.) 87 Noe more sill: or worst stockings be made with stirrups. 1724 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 123 And to these Stockings or Stirrups of Silk, which shall be hereafter imported, His Majesty ordains, that [etc.]. 1746 *Gentl. Mag.* XVI. 407 (Exmoor Vocab.) *Stirrups*, a kind of buskins.

d. *Netting.* A contrivance consisting of a foot-board suspended by ribbons, serving to keep the work in place.

1844 *Mrs. H. OWEN Ladies' Bk. Needlework* (ed. 2) 2 A netting vice or stirrup. 1870 *Mag. for Young* 6 Her foot in a netting stirrup. 1882 *CAULFIELD & SAWARD Dict.* *Needlework* 3581 For ordinary Netting the plain Stirrup is the best, as the whole weight of the foot is upon it.

e. *Surg.* An appliance used in operations for extension.

1884 W. PYE *Surgical Handicraft* 187 The use of the stirrup and weight, introduced first for extension in hip disease, was soon applied to fractures. 1896 *ALLIBUTT's Syst. Med.* i. 426 If the nurse be desired to apply an extension in cases of hip-disease the ends of the stirrup must be well above the knee.

f. *nonce-use.* (See quot.)

1585 *HICINS Junius' Nomencl.* 169/2 *Encentris*,...an iron stirrup, or a shooe driuen full of iron nayles pointyd, which they vse that goe vpon ice: an icespur.

g. *Mining.* (Cornwall.) A foot-rest attached to the rope by which men were let down and drawn up the shaft.

1602 *CAREW Cornwall* i. 11 The workmen are let down and taken vp in a Stirrup, by two men who wind the rope. 1778 *PRYCE Min. Cornub.* 158 From the axis hangs a sort of an iron stirrup, by its two hooks.

h. A stirrup-like foot-rest for working a bellows.

1843 *HOLTZAPFEL Turning* i. 436 The bellows are...worked by the foot...by a chain from the rocking-shaft terminating in a stirrup.

i. (See quot.)

1901 H. E. BULWER *Gloss. Techn. Terms Ch. Bells* 5 *Stirrup*, a separate loop of rope, or leather, attachable to the end of a rope for chiming with the foot.

3. *Anal.* = STAPES.

1615 *CROOK Body of Man* 592 The first is called...*Malleolus* the Mallet or the Hammer. The second *Incus* the Anvil or the Sithy. The third *Stapes* the Stirrup. 1730 *CHAMBERLAIN Relig. Philos.* i. xiii. § 5 The Auditory Bones are four in Number, the Hammer, the Anvil, the Stirrup, and between the Anvil and Stirrup there lies a small Bone. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 5 A mechanical apparatus of wonderful delicacy...consisting of a series of bones termed respectively the hammer, anvil and stirrup.

4. Something shaped like a stirrup. a. *gen.*

1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 110 To observe by the Sound the like Dilatation in a Stirrup of Glass. 1874 *SPONS' Dict. Engin.* viii. 2938 Any part of a machine resembling in shape or in functions the stirrup of a saddle, is called the stirrup.

b. A U-shaped clamp or support.

c 1450 *Reg. Vestments* etc. St. Andrews in *Maille*. *Club Misc.* III. 205 Item they stirraps for the lampys. 1495-7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 224 To the Smythe for iij Stays and

a little Sterope and a forth Right dogge of Iryn for the Roode-loffe. 1507 in *Rokewold's Suff.* 150 (Promp. Parv. 202 note) For poisons and colars, with ij stirrups for my bruce, weying 36 lb. 1531 *Let. & Pap. Hen. VII.* v. 185 For a sterop for the drawe-bryze. 1536-7 in W. H. St. John Hope *Windsor Castle* (1913) i. 265 A great sterop for to bear the gutter of the leades over the steres. 1844 *Civil Engin. & Arch.* Jnl. VII. 149/2 A stirrup, supporting the table. 1850 *Devison Clock & Watch-mn.* 86 The old form of mercurial pendulum was that of a glass cylinder standing on a stirrup at the bottom of a rod. 1859 *RANKINE Machine & Hand-tools* Pl. 21 The smaller end of the taper mandril is supported in a movable bearing in the balanced lever, the upper end of which is secured by the stirrup. 1866 R. M. FEIGUSON *Electr.* (1870) 3 Let us suspend a magnet... by a stirrup of paper, hanging from a cocoon thread. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* *Stirrup*, a band or strap which is bent around one object and is secured to another by its tangs or branches. *Ibid.* *Stirrup* (Carpentry), a device for holding a rafter-post or strut to a tie... an iron strap to support a beam. 1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal-mining* 242 *Stirrups*, a screw joint suspended from the brake-staff or spring-pole, by which the boring rods are adjusted to the depth of the borehole. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 189 The parts of the stirrup may with advantage be annealed after they are finished. 1894 *BORTONE Electr. Instr. Making* 22 The wire or fibre which supports the 'stirrup' in which is placed the magnetic needle or insulating rod.

† c. Some kind of appendage to a bell. *Obs.* 1342-2 *Fly Sacr. Rolls* II. 118 In vj steropis et iijj bondes pro Baunse [i.e. a bell so named] 20d. 1474 in T. North *Bells Northampton.* (1876) 371 For making of a sterop to the sayd bell, iijj. 1520 in C. Welch *Churchw. Acc. All-hallows, Lond. Wall* (1912) 56 Item for a sterop for the gret bell, iij ob. 1683 *Churchw. Acc. Pitlington* etc. (Surtees) 252 For one stirrup for the 2^d bell and alteriog another.

5. *Naut.* a. (See quot. 1867.) 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 152 Boltes with rynges and Steryopes of dyverse makynge. 1626 *Carr. SMITH Accid. Yng. Seamen* 12 The boule spret, the pillow, the sterop, the spretsayle. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Horse*, It [i.e. the horse] is usually suspended thereto [i.e. to the yard] at proper distances, by certain ropes called stirrups, which hang about two feet under the yard, having an eye in their lower end through which the horse passes. 1834 *MARRIAT P. Simple* vi. 'Captain of the foretop,' said he, 'up on your horses, and take your stirrups up three inches.' 'Ay, ay, sir.' (I looked and looked, but I could see no horses.) 1867 *SMITH Sailor's Word-bk.* *Stirrups*, ropes with eyes at their ends, through which the foot-ropes are rove, and by which they are supported.

b. (See quot.) 1627 *Carr. SMITH Sea Gram*, xi. 53 When a Ship hath lost a peece of her Keele, you must patch a new peece vnto it, and bind it with a stirrup, which is an iron ceane round about it and the Keele. 1691 T. [HALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 49 New Stirrups put on to secure the false Keel. 1850 *Kudin. Navig.* (Weale) 153 *Stirrup*, an iron or copper plate that turns upwards on each side of a ship's keel and dead-wood, at the fore-foot, or at her skeg, and bolts through all.

† 6. *False stirrup*: the mace carried by a knight. It has been suggested that the mace was so called because it hung down from the side of the saddle.

14. SIR G. HAVE *Bk. Knykhtliede* vi. (S.T.S.) 47 Item, a masse in gevin him... the knyght masse is lyknytt till a false sterap. *Ibid.* Quhen he has implede his spere, his lang suerd, his polax, his false sterap.

7. In reinforced concrete construction, each of the vertical or diagonal members which bind together the upper and lower reinforcement of a beam, etc. 1909 *Concrete & Constructional Engin.* IV. 250 When vertical stirrups are used they take little stress until a diagonal crack has formed.

8. *attrib. and Comb.* as *stirrup-buckle*, *-holder*; *stirrup-shaped* adj.; *stirrup* + *-fashion*, *-wise* advs.; † *stirrup-band* = sense 5 b; *stirrup-bar*, (a) each of the bars on a saddle-tree to which a stirrup-strap is attached; (b) the bar of a stirrup on which the foot rests; *stirrup-bone* = sense 3; *stirrup-dram* = *STIRRUP-CUP*; *stirrup-fast* a. (nonce-wd.), having the feet secure in the stirrups; *stirrup-foot*, (a) the left forefoot of a horse; (b) the left foot, the foot used first in mounting a horse; *stirrup-glass* = *STIRRUP-CUP*; † *stirrup-hose* = sense 2 c; *stirrup-ladder*, a thatcher's short ladder holding to the roof with spikes (Halliwell); *stirrup lantern*, (see quot.); † *stirrupman*, = *yeoman of the stirrup* (see 1 d); hence † *stirrupmanship*; † *stirrup money*, a fee or perquisite of a groom; *stirrup-peece*, (a) (see quot. 1850); (b) *nonce-use*, a poem relating to riding; *stirrup side*, ? the left side of a horse (cf. *stirrup-foot*); *stirrup-stocking* = sense 2 c; *stirrup-stone*, ? a stone used for mounting a horse; *stirrup-strap*, a leather strap by which a stirrup is suspended; *stirrup-verse* *Archaeol.* [misrendering of G. *bügel-kanne*, formed after *bügelisen* flat-iron], a 'pseud-amphora' with a square-cut handle on either side of the false spout; *stirrup-verse*, a verse at parting; † *stirrup-way*, a bridle-path.

1407 *MS. Acc. Exch. K.R.* 44/11 (1) m. 4, ij ligaturis ferri vocatis 'steropelantes. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 201/2 (art. *Saddle-tree*) Two 'stirrup-bars' are added and iron staples for the valise. 1891 *KIPLING Light that Failed* vi. 89 He has slipped his foot from the stirrup-bar. 1896 *SIR I. Browne Pseud. Ep.* v. xiii. 253 Concerning the invention of the stapes or 'stirrup bone. 1884 *COUES N. Amer. Birds* 185 The stapes, or 'stirrup bone.' a 1774 *GOLDST. tr. Scar-ron's Com. Romance* (1775) l. 288 The tongue of the 'stirrup-huckle' bad torn his stockings. 1815 *SCOTT Guy R.* xxi, Tib Mumps will be out wi' the 'stirrup-dram in a gliffing. 1612

Benvenuto's Passenger i. i. 15 Reache me my needleworke bootehose, or those of cloth made 'stirrup-fashion. 1827 *CARLYLE Germ. Rom.* I. 308 The latter... with difficulty kept his saddle, and scarcely continued 'stirrup-fast. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.*, The 'stirrup-foot is the near, or left foot before. 1823 *LOCKHART Sp. Ball.* *Escape of Gayfey* vi. The stirrup-foot and the hilt-hand see that ye sunder both. 1775 *ASH, 'Stirrupglass*, the glass drank on horseback at parting. 1818 *Bratton's Buriall's* *Jnl.* *Intro.* 18 Taking leave of his host at the Inn door... by having a stirrup glass. 1854 *HULOT*, 'Stirrup holder, or yoman of the stirrup, *strator*. 1626 T. H. [HAWKINS] *Cassius's Holy Cr.* 79 How many tymes he hath made himselfe a stirrup-holder, or foot boy. 1659 *HOWELL Lex. Tetragl.* II. xxxiii, 'Stirrup-hose, *chausselles à estrier*. 1664 *Tarif Fr. King & Council* (1713) 12 Two pair of stirrup hose to payas one. 1824 *Reg. Arts & Sci.* I. 122 The 'Stirrup Lantern is a small square lantern, fixed at the bottom of a stirrup by means of two screw rings on each side. 1524 *Reg. Privy Seal Scot.* I. 492 Ane Letter to Robert Gib, of the gift of the service of 'steropmanship to the king... siclik as any uthir 'steropman to the king had before. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 475 'Stirrup money for the grooms. 1850 *OGILVIE, 'Stirrup piece*, a name given to a piece of wood or iron in framing, by which any part is suspended; a vertical or inclined tie. 1875 *STEDMAN Victor. Poets* ix. 302 That superb stirrup-piece... How they brought the good news'. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 755/1 Current is taken off the conductors by three 'stirrup-shaped wires. 1652 *BUTLER Hud.* I. ii. 96 Rais'd upon his desperate foot On 'stirrup side he gaz'd about. 1611 *CORR, 'Chaussettes à estrier*, 'stirrup stockings. 1652 in *Verney Mem.* (1891) III. 332, 6 Pair thread stirrup stockings. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* V. 10 He could let me have a pair of coarse, but clean stirrup-stockens, if I pleased. 1838 *LYTTON Alice* iv. iii, The peacock, who, perched on an old 'stirrup-stone, was sunning his gay plumage. 1775 *ASH, 'Stirrup-strap*, the strap of leather by which the stirrup is suspended. 1890 *Dove White Com.* xxxvii, Skimming down he loosened the stirrup-straps. 1905 A. J. EVANS *Præhist. Temp. Knossos in Archaeologia* LIX. 510 The 'stirrup-vases or false-necked amphoras. 1680 [J. SREXO] *Batt upon Batt* 12 No 'stirrup-Verse at Grave before she go'. 1738 J. LEWIS *l. of Tenet* (ed. 2) 38 *Stirrup-way*, a Way or only Horse or Foot Passengers; a Bridle or 'Stirrup-way. 1610 R. VAUGHAN *Water-works* R 3 b, A Ring of ground... situate 'stirrup-wise.

Stirrup (stir'p), v. [f. *STIRRUP* sb.]

1. *trans.* To supply with or as with stirrups.

1610 *GUILLEM Heraldry* iv. xv. (1611) 233 He beareth argoet three saddles stirruped sable. 1684 *Rec. Scott. Cloth Manuf. New Mills* (S.H.S.) 64 Orders lykways the silk stocken stirruped in the head be maid wydder in the topps.

† 2. *refl.* To rise in the stirrups; in quot. *fig.* to pride oneself upon something. *Obs.* (nonce-use.)

1672 *MARVELL Rich. Traup.* ii. (1673) 85 This is that man who insists so much and stirrups himself upon the Gravity of his Profession.

3. *trans.* To flog with a stirrup-leather or with a shoemaker's stirrup. *slang.*

1735 *DYCHE & PARDON Dict.* *Stirrup v.*, to thrash or beat a Person with a Shoe-makers Stirrup.

4. *Naut.* To attach stirrups to.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. x. 104 We exerted ourselves... to stirrup our shrouds.

Hence *Stirruped ppl.* a., provided with a stirrup; *Stirruping vbl. sb.*, a flogging with a stirrup-leather.

1685 *Rec. Scot. Cloth Manuf. New Mills* (S.H.S.) 87 That they may be made long and well marreiled and full in the top as if had stirruped head. 1820 J. KIRRO in *Eadie Life* (1857) 32 [The beadle] gravely gave us a stirruping all round. 1878 *STEVENSON Inland Voy.* 184 The stirruped foot projects insolently from the frame.

Stirrup-cup. [cf. *F. le vin de l'étrier, le coup de l'étrier*.] A cup of wine or other drink handed to a man when already on horseback setting out for a journey; a parting glass.

1681 T. FLAVIN *Heraclius Rides* No. 29 (1713) I. 187 Let's have one Stirrup Cup of Character; it's the only modish Liquor now. 1683 G. MENTON *Praise York-sh.* A (1683) 27 We'll have with you, a merry Stirrup Cup. 1868 *SCOTT Marm.* l. xxxi, Then came the stirrup-cup in course. 1899 *LAOY M. VERNEY in Verney Mem.* IV. 328 Such guests were sure of a hearty welcome and a potent stirrup-cup.

† b. Used for: A drink offered to an arriving guest before he has dismounted.

1869 *TOZER Highl. Turkey* II. 240 [She] goes out to meet him and offer him the stirrup-cup.

† c. Applied to the drinking-vessel.

1865 *KINGSLEY Herew.* xv. Tofrida stood to welcome them, as fair as day a silver stirrup-cup in her hand.

Stirrup-iron. Now somewhat rare.

1. The metal portion of a stirrup, the stirrup proper (in the modern sense) as distinguished from the strap supporting it.

1474 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 36, j quarter of hlew vellus to couir the Qwenis stirrup irnis, price xvs. 1533 *Ibid.* VI. 188 For sparris, byrdill buttis, stirrup irnis, girth bukles. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1810/4 New Stirrup-Leathers, old Stirrup-Irons. 1782 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 371 One of the stirrup-irons... exhibits some appearances of fusion on the arch through which the stirrup-leather passes. 1853 R. S. SURTES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 318 As he dangled his spurs against his stirrup-irons. 1875 *WHITE-MELLVILLE Riding Recoll.* xii. (1879) 70 Till the welcome healer is brushing your stirrup-irons once more.

2. An iron strip to hold the end of a beam or girder. 1838 *Civil Engin. & Arch.* Jnl. I. 178/2 The parts of the vertical timbers above the roadway are... secured by stirrup-irons, bolts, and wedges, to the main ribs.

Stirrup-leather. The leather strap by which a stirrup hangs from the saddle.

139. *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 46 Proj pare styrop.

et styrop lethes, viijs. pr. 1394-5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 599 In 2 par. de Stirrappheiths et 1 pari de Stirraps. 182. 1470 *York Memo. Bk.* (Surtees) 1. 92 To make stirrup leathers of blak barked lether. 1591 *GREENE Conny Catching* ii. Wks. (Grosart) X. 77 Stirrups and stirrup leathers, so quaintly and artificially made that it may be put in the shap of a mans bosc. 1620 *SHEPHERD and Pl. Quix.* xiv. 87 So he ran after his Master, laying hold vpon one of Rozinantes stirrup leathers. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3717/4 He had on a plain Leather Saddle with new Stirrup-Leathers. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* xvi, The length of the stirrup-leathers conveyed... the fact that the rider... was an individual of unusual length of limb. 1895 *SIR H. MAXWELL Duke of Britain* xii. 171 Numidian lancers... riding with very short stirrup-leathers after the African custom. *attrib.* 1653 *UNQUHART Rabelais* i. xxv, He mo't nimbley... shifting his feet in the stirrup, performed the stirrup leather feat.

b. As an instrument for flogging.

1611 *CORR, Stafilade*, a lash, or thwacke with a stirrup-leather. 1652 J. WRIGHT *tr. Canus' Nat. Pædolog.* ix. 226 The Souldiers... laced their shoulders so well with their stirrup-leathers, that they made them swim in their own blood. 1725 N. BLUHOELL *Diary* (1895) 221, I had seven Lads of this Town beaten at my Gate House with a Sterop-Leather. 1831 *SCOTT Cast. Darg.* xii, Flagellatio with belts, stirrup-leathers, or surcingle.

Stirrupless (stir'p-, ste'rplēs), a. [f. *STIRRUP* sb. + *-LESS*.] Without stirrups.

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 270 Ageyn dressed bim [Georides] Without bridel and stirrups. 1693 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Laugh & be fat Wks.* (1630) II. 70/2 Thy riding Stirrupless. 1899 J. BEEKHOM *Patagonia* 93, I had to ride stirrupless back to Santa Cruz.

Stirrup-oil *jocular*. [cf. *STIRRUP-LEATHER* b.] (See quot.)

1699 *COLES Eng.-Lat. Dict.* (ed. 2). To give one some Stirrup-oil, *alignem fustigare*. 1825 *HONE Every-day Bk.* I. 412 They send to a cobbler's for a pennyworth of the best 'stirrup-oil'. 1854 *MISS BAKER Northampt. Gloss.* s.v., One of the old jokes practised on the 1st of April is the sending a raw lad to a saddler's or cobbler's for a 'penn'orth of stirrup-oil,' when he is termed an April fool, and his ignorance enlightened by the application of a stirrup-leather across his shoulders.

Stir-up, sb. and a. [f. the verbal phrase *stir up*: see *STIR* v. 16.]

A sb. The action of stirring up, or condition of being stirred up; agitation, commotion.

18. *New Monthly Mag.* (Flügel), The stir-up of the ashes. 1845 *BROWNING Flight of Doves* xvii, How it gives the heart and soul a stir up As if [etc.]. 1900 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 6/7 The stir up at Oxford afforded a lesson for the whole country. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Dec. 14/3 The 'stir-up' is welcomed, however, as it will disturb the food on the rocky ground and sand-banks.

B. *adj.* or *attrib.*

1. Having the quality of stirring up; rousing. 1890 *MY CAVES* ii. (ed. 8) 12, I was aware of my own... want of power to fulfil the office of a 'stir-up' preacher.

2. *Stir-up Sunday* (colloq.): the Sunday next before Advent: so called from the opening words of the Collect for the day.

The name is jocularly associated with the stirring of the Christmas mince-pie, which it was customary to begin making in that week.

a 1825 *FORBY Vor. E. Anglia, Stir-up-Sunday*, the last Sunday after Trinity. 1854 *MISS BAKER Northampt. Gloss.*, *Stir-up Sunday*, the twenty-fifth or last Sunday after Trinity: on which day the Collect in the Book of Common Prayer commences with the words 'Stir up', from which this name has arisen. 1867 *HURST Johnian Mag.* Dec. 308 *Stir-up Sunday*. The sermon on this day was preached by the Ven. the Archdeacon of Chichester. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 30 Nov. 8/4, I believe those who love Christmas most ardently are the boarding school boys and girls, who have just ooted with a thrill of joy 'Stir-up Sunday'!

Stirup, obs. form of *STIRRUP*.

Stitch (stif), sb. 1. Forms: 1 stice, 3-6 stiche, 4-6 stych(e), 5 stече, 5-6 stiche, 6-8 stich, 6-7 stiché, 6- stitch. See also *STEEK* sb. [OE. *stice* str. masc., corresp. to OFris. *steke* prick, stab, OS. *stiki* (Gallée), point, thrust (MLG. *stike*), OHG. *stik* (MHG., mod.G. *stich*) prick, sting, stab, stich (Da. *stik*, Sw. *stuck*, stab, stich, prob. from LG.), Goth. *stik-s* point of time: -OTent. **stiki-z*, f. **stik-* root of *STICK* v.]

I. A thrust, stab.

† 1. A prick, puncture, or stab, inflicted by a pointed implement. Only OE.

c 897 *ELFREDO Gregory's Past.* C. xxxvi. 261 Se 7e us 7echeled 8on ðem stice utra synna [a peccatorum nos] punctibus saluamus. c 1000 AGS. *Larus ðeðelb.* lxvii, 5if man þeoh ðurhsting, stice 7eðelwice .vi. scillingas.

2. A sharp sudden local pain, like that produced by the thrust of a pointed weapon; esp. (now only) an acute spasmodic pain in the intercostal muscles, called more fully a *stitch* in the side. Also in generalized or collective sense.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 174 Wif miltewærc & stice. c 1225 *ANCR. R.* 282 Al so, on eðelich stice oðer on eðelich eche mæker uorte underdonen hwo lutel wurð is prude. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 33 Siches i þi lonke. c 1440 *Premf. Parv.* 475/1 Syche, peyne on þesye, telum. 1490 *CAXTON Encyclos* xviii. 110 The gowte or the poplevie, the styches or the paralesye. a 1500 *Brut* 604 Afyr þai, ther lylle a gret dresse in Engeland callid be syche, þat moche peple deyde sodeynly þerof. 1533 *ELVOR Car. Hells* (1541) 83 b, Styches ad grefes io the sides. 1551 *HOLLYBUSH Nom.* *Apoth.* 20 If a man hath a siche about the hart. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* II. ii. 73 If you desire the spleene, and will laughe your selues into stitches, follow me. 1683 *ASTMOL*

Diary (1774) 366 A stitch took me at the setting on of my left hip. 1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 122 Pains and Stitches behind the Ears. 1748 *SMOLLETT Red. Rand.* xxvii. The third [patient] complained of a pleuritic stitch. 1886 *STEVENS Kidnapped* xxiv. I had a painful stitch in my side, which never left me. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxiii. 354 Fuller inspiration is attended with stitch. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 198 The agonising stitch of pleurisy.

† b. *fig.*
a 1225 *Anc. R.* 110 In his seli soule... he hefde be stiche of sori & seourful pine. 1622 *BACON Hen. VII.* 182 Thinking now that hee should be cured of those priuie Stitches which hee had long had about his Heart. 1661 *BURNEY Kepd.* Δ 309 128 The King hates bribes... These are stitches to the Prince's sides.

† c. A stiff and affected carriage of the body has sometimes been jocularly compared to the effect of a stitch in the side.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* III. iv. (1601) F 2 b. One that Salutes a friend, as if he had a stitch. 1855 *DICKENS Hist. Fr.* I. ix. Mrs. Wilfer, majestically faint, and with a condescending stitch in her side: which was her company manner.

† 3. *transf.* A contortion of the face, a grimace. 1619 *FLETCHER M. Thomas* II. ii. (1639) D 3. Leave your stitches. a 1625 — *Captain* II. ii. If you talke Or pull your face into a stitch againe.

† 4. *fig.* A grudge, dislike, spite, ground of complaint. Chiefly in phr. to have or take a stitch against (rarely at) (a person). *Obs.*

a 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1594) 224 Therefore his Maiestie hath a stitch against her, as Salomon had to Shimei. 1625 Br. MOUNTAGU *App. Caesar* 121 Their whole stitch is against the Church Representative in a Generall Councell. a 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* II. xxx. (1640) 100 We sometimes take such a stitch and spleene against those whom nature hath tyed to us. 1652 *HEVLIN Cosmoogr.* Introd. 19 The Princes of Italy, and the Florentines, have a stitch at Venice. 1679 *ALSOPI Melius Ing.* I. i. 94 Against these persons the Enquirer has a desperate stitch.

II. A movement in sewing or the like.

5. a. Each of the movements of a threaded needle in and out of a fabric which is being sewn. Also, the like movement with the awl in shoe-making.

c 1290 *St. Mark* 12 in S. Eng. Leg. 362 Desoutare atpe furste stiche fuel vuele is bond he pyste. a 1542 *WYATT Pocus*, 'Who hath heard', She... wished eche stiche as she did sit & soo bad prykt my hert. 1562-75 *Gammer Gurton* Prolog. 1 AS Gammer Gurton, with manye a wydestyche, sat pesynge and patching of Hodg her mans bricie. 1594 *LYLY Mother Bombe* I. iii. Every stitch in her sampler is a pricking stitch at my heart. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 92 In the merchant-service it is common to stick the seams with two rows of stitches, when the sail is half worn. 1840 *THACKERAY Shabby-genteel Story* v. She had not gone through many pages, or Becky advanced many stitches in the darning of that table-cloth. 1875 *Plain Needlework* 14 This causes the needle to go in slanting, and so making one half of the stitch wider than the other half. 1898 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 162/1 Probabilities forbid us from believing that Matilda and her waiting maids ever did a stitch on this canvas.

Prov. 1793 *Friendly Addr.* Poor 14 A stitch in time may save nine. 1855 *Bonn Handbk.* *Prov.* 301 A stitch in time saves nine.

b. The portion or loop of thread or yarn left in the fabric as a result of this movement, and forming (usually in a series) the material by which the parts of the sewn fabric are held together.

1394 P. *Pl. Crente* 533 pei ben ysewed wip whist silk & semes full qreynte, y-stongen wip stiches þat starep as siluer. 1399 *On K. Richard's Ministers in Pol. Pocus* (Rolls) I. 339 Hit is so roon on ych a side, Ther nul nostyich wip odur abyde, to set theron a clout. a 1529 *SKELTON P. Sparowe* 212, I take my sampler. To sowe with stytychs of sylke My sparow whyte as mylke. 1652 *DRYDEN Wild Gallant* I. i. The Stitches of thy Doublet are so far asunder, that it seems to hang together by the Teeth. 1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.* Temptation, A stitch or two had broke out in the gathery of my stock. 1821 *DIBON Bibliogr. Tour* I. 379 (Bayeux Tapestry) The stitches, if they may be so called, are threads laid side by side—and bound down at intervals by cross stitches, or fastenings—upon rather a fine linen cloth. 1844 *Newton's Lond. Jnl.* Conj. Ser. XXV. 247 When the stitch which fastens on the outer sole is passed through the strip of leather, it draws the strip over the stitches that unite the upper leather to the inner sole, thus concealing them. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 831/1 They (the soles) are stitched to the welt, about twelve stitches of strong waxed thread being made to the inch.

fig. a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* III. xxi. § 3 If in the mean time one of them did not pull out their il-wrought stiches of vnkindnes. 1593 *NASHE Four Lett. Conf.* (end). Finally, Printers have many false stiches, which are thus to be drawn vp.

c. In machine sewing, a single motion of a needle and shuttle carrying the thread through the fabric; or the loop or interlocked thread thus produced.

1844 *Newton's Lond. Jnl.* Conj. Ser. XXV. 305 When the work has passed through the machine, it will be found that a running stitch has been produced. 1883 S. CHAPPEL *Sewing Machine* 23 The machine will now gather the work, and the longer stitch you have on the fuller the gathering will be.

d. Phr. *Stitch by stitch*: used to describe strong and careful sewing in which one stitch is performed at a time (as distinct from 'running'); also *fig.*

1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewel Pref.* *** 2 b. But for one man to answer the whole, and that stiche by stiche (as the Replier requirith) bothe the time would be so long, that many a soule in the meane might perishe, and also the booke would be so greate that [etc.]. *Ibid.* iv. 195 b. M. Jewelles whole Reple in these matters hath bene at longe and stiche

by stiche confuted. 1830 [MRS. L. S. FLOWER] *Plain Hints Exam. Needlew.* 107 The slow stitch-by-stitch movement [run]... in good plain work.

e. In emphatic phrases with a negative or the like: A single movement with the needle; *fig.* a 'stroke' of work of any kind.

1581 *PETTIE Guazzo & Civ. Com.* II. (1586) 116 b. The other would not worke a stitch, but goeth loytering up and downe all daie long. 1623 *MIDDLETON More Dissemblers* I. iv. I must either have the Song... or I'll not do a stitch of service for you from one week end to the other. 1768-74 *TUCKER LI. Nat.* (1834) I. 643 If men knew what was just enough to carry them to heaven, they would not do a stitch more than absolutely necessary. *Ibid.* II. 528 The shoe-maker earns enough in four days to maintain him the whole week, so he never will do a stitch of work before Wednesday morning.

6. *Surgery.* The movement of the needle through the edges of a wound when it is being sewn up; each loop of thread or other material fastened in the skin or flesh as a result of the operation.

Royal stitch: see *ROYAL* a. 15. † *Dry stitch* (= mod. L. *sutura sicca*): an appliance of sticking plaster serving the purpose of a suture.

1525 tr. *Brutusky's Handywork Surg.* xiii. Cijj. Ye shall set the fyrst stiche in y^e myddis of the woundys lypys, the other a fynger brode betwene euery .ii. stiches. 1674 tr. G. *Fabritius (Hildanus) Cista Milit.* 32 In wounds of the face I never use Needle, but that which is called the dry stitch. 1749 *GATAKER tr. Le Dran's Oper. Surg.* 35 If the wound has one or more hanging lips of an irregular figure, the first stitch must be made at the angle of each lip. 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1028/2 The serous surfaces were apposed by several Lembert's stitches. 1908 *Animal Manageur.* (Vet. Departm., War Office) 327 Stitches should be... not drawn so taut as to cause any tension on the skin.

7. A single complete movement of the needle or other implement used in knitting, netting, crochet, embroidery, lace-making, etc.; the portion of the work produced by such a movement. Phr. to let down, drop, take up a stitch.

1599 *MINSHEU Sp. Dict.* Dial. 2 Looke well if the stockings have any stiches broken in them. 1620 *SHELTON and Pl. Quixote* xlii. 288 As he pulled off his stockings, there broke from him... some suture and twenty stiches and a halfe, that made his stocking looke like a Lettice-window. 1773 *JOHNSON* (ed. 4), *Stitch*... a link of yarn in knitting. 1818 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Fairchild Family* I. xxiv. (1829) 257 She had been knitting... but she dropped several stiches. 1844 *CORNELIA MEE Camp. Work-table* 25 Knit 15 stiches plain. 1844 Mrs. H. OWEN *Ladies' Bk. Needlework* (ed. 2) 2 Netting... The stitch is formed by taking the mesh in your left hand, [etc.]. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 299/1 The stocking-frame... which mechanically produces the looped stitch.

fig. 1825 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 148 When a dropped stitch is taken up in the personal biography of one who... has influenced the religious life of millions, it is [etc.]. 1881 *Times* 16 July 11/2 The Committee... will be enabled to take up the stiches dropped in the process [of examining the bill].

8. *Bookbinding.* A fastening of leaves, esp. those of pamphlets, with thread or wire drawn through a hole previously pierced. Cf. *STITCH* v. 5. 1835 *HANNETT Bibliopægia* II. (1865) 224 The third sheet having only one stitch.

9. A particular mode of using the needle or other implement, in sewing, knitting, embroidery, etc.; the kind or style of work thus produced.

See also BACK-, CHAIN-, CROSS-, FEATHER-, HEM-, WHIP-STITCH; BREDE sb. 4, BUTTON-HOLE sb. 4, CORAL sb. 9, DAMASK sb. 10, DOT sb. 8, FLEMISH sb. 3, GERMAN a. 2 4, GOBELIN I, HERRING-BONE sb. 2 2, HONEY-COMB sb. 6, IRISH a. 2, LOCK sb. 2 20, QUEEN sb. 13, RIBBED ppl. a. 2 b, ROPE sb. 9, RUSSIAN a. 2 d, SATIN sb. 8 a, SPIDER sb. 10, STEM sb. 1 8, etc. For true-stitch (III. and fig.) see TRUE a. D. 1 c.

1624 in *Archæologia* XLVIII. 144 A long cushion of Irish stitch. 1640 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Prayse of Needle* A 2, Fine Ferne-stitch, Finny-stitch, New-stitch, and Chairo-stitch, Braue Bred-stitch, Fisher-stitch, Irish-stitch, and Queen-stitch, The Spanish-stitch, Rosemary-stitch, and Mowse-stitch. 1677 *Piot Oxfordsh.* 259 He also represents in a most exquisite manner, both the Irish and Bredish stitches in Carpets and Screens. 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 13 7 7 When she is engaged in teaching them a new stitch. 1856 Mrs. PULLAN *Lady's Dict. Needlework*. 1890 SARA J. DUNCAN *Social Depart.* 121 Upstairs there were no trivialities in Kensington stitch, or any other stitch.

fig. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* I. vii. 37 b. I will with an other stiche werke this matter againe.

10. A loop of thread or yarn as an ultimate constituent of a sewn or woven fabric; hence, any the least piece of fabric or clothing. *Every stitch*, all the clothes one is wearing; every available piece (of sail); *occas.* every part (of a structure); every 'inch' (of a person).

161500 *Chester Pl.* III. 75, I will goe to gather sliche, the ship for to cleane and piche; anyoynt y^t must be every stich, board, tree, and pyn. 1817 *BYRON Beppo* iv. You'd better walk about begit with briars, Instead of coat and smallclothes, than put on A single stich reflecting upon friars. 1837 *DISRAELI Venetia* VI. x, A boat... with every stich of canvas set. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 16 The master... gave instant orders to lichten every stich of sail. 1835 *CLELAND Inchbracken* xi. 88 Ducking me in hums till I haven't a dry stitch on my back! 1895 *MAPQ. DUFFERIN* in *Lyall Life* (1905) II. 74 A mass of human beings with scarcely a stitch on their bodies.

11. A good stitch: a considerable distance (in walking). *dial.*

1634 *BUSVIAN Pilgr.* II. 148 You have gone a good stitch, you may well be a weary; sit down. 1901 F. E. TAYLOR *Folk-Speech S. Lancs.* (E. D. D.). He's come a lung stich.

12. *jocular.* A tailor. Also *a man of stiches.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Stitch*, a Taylor. 1809 T. DONALDSON *Pocus* 32 Had ye but tauk'd about the

yarn, The needle, or the clout, Then Stitch an' I had tryd to learn To gien ye word about. c 1848 J. KEEGAN *Leg. 4 Poems* (1909) 466 There being no other rival 'stitch' in the neighbourhood, Dandy thought he might... 'set up' in his defunct master's place. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. v. 91 He called his man of stiches, 'The tailor came straightway.

III. 13. *Comb.* as *stitch-hole*; *stitch-like* adj.; *stitch-bird*, *Pogonornis cincta* of New Zealand, the clicking note of which has a fancied resemblance to the word 'stitch'; † *stitch-broth*, some kind of mulled beverage (? for curing stitches); † *stitch-dropped* a., said of knitted work in which one or more stitches have been dropped; similarly † *stitch-fallen* (in quot. *fig.*); *stitch-man*, a workman employed in stitching (now esp. shoes); *stitch-wheel*, a toothed wheel used for marking equidistant holes for stitching leather; = *PICKER* 4 b (g); *stitch-while*, in phr. *every stitch-while*, every moment, at brief intervals (now *dial.*); *stitch-work*, embroidery, tapestry.

1873 W. L. BULLER *Birds New Zeal.* 98 *Pogonornis cincta*. (*Stitch-bird.) 1635 *HEYWOOD Philoeth.* 48 We have more over... *Stitch-broth brew'd wth rose-water and Sugar, Hum'd Sacke, Burn'd Wine, Muld-Wine. 1834 *Tail's Mag.* I. 631/1 The *stitch-dropped stocking. 1693 *DRYDEN Juvenal* x. 399 A *stitch-fall'n Cheek, that hangs below the Jaw. 1808 J. T. FOWLER in *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 114 A small membrane with *stitch-holes at the foot. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 112 *Stitch-like pains in the right side of the chest. 1710 in *Jrnl. Brit. Archæol. Assoc.* (1868) XXIV. 331 *Stitch-men. [The name given to the association of tailors, mercers, drapers, cappers, hatters, gloves, and skippers of Ludlow.] 1844 *Mechanics' Mag.* XL. 42 (Shoemaking) The English workman, who, as a stitch-man, is far superior to the French. 1894 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 617 The defendant was... a stitch-man, of Northampton. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* *Stitch-wheel. 1620 *SHELTON and Pl. Quix.* xi. 63 Roanante... perceiving the libertie he had, stayt euery *stitch-while [acada pass] to feede upon the greene grasse. 1896 *Warwicksh. Gloss.* s.v. It kems me every stichwhile to keep them children's clothes tidy. 1848 *LYTTON Harold* ix. 1. The notable *stitchwork of Matilda the Duchess. 1863 *HAWTHORNE Old Home, Civic Baup.* II. 247 They [sc. tapestry figures]... vanish drearily into the old stitch-work of their substance when you try to make them out.

† *Stitch*, sb. 2. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *stycce*, *sticce*, (*Northumb.* *stycce*, *pl.* *stycas*, *stycce*), 2-3 *stuc(c)he* (ii), 3 *sticche*, *stec(c)he*, 4 *Kent.* *stecche*. [Com. Teut. (wanting in Gothic): OE. *stycce* str. neut. = OS. *stukki*, MDu. *stucke*, *stic* (mod. Du. *stuk*), OHG. *stuchi* (MHG. *sticche*, mod. G. *stück*), ON. *stykki* (Sw. *stycke*, Da. *stykke*): -O Teut. **stukko-m*, cogn. w. **stukko-z* Strock sb.] A fragment, piece.

In *Northumbrian* applied to 'the widow's mite'. c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxlvii. 17 *Frista panis*, stycce hlafes. c 900 *Bada's Hist.* II. vi. (1890) 166 Se cnyning... belead, þæt mon hene disc tohræce to stycum [w. r. sticcum, sticum] c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xix. 23 [Hia] worton fæuor dælo, eghuocum anum ceimpan dæl vel stycs [i. r. ushtre, stycce]. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 169 in *O. E. Hom.* I. 171 We geuon uede for his luue a stuche of ure hrede. c 1205 *LAV.* 16703 Samuel... al to swadde þene king in Jerusalem chepping, & þa stucchen [c 1275 stiches] taruened wide 3eond þa straten. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1992 Smit se smertliche herto, þat alle þeos lowr hweoles tohsweilen to stucchen. 1340 *Aeneid*. 111 Pet is to zigge þe me sel recordi zetueliche and smalliche be little sticcheles alle þe guednesses of oure thorde.

Stitch (stijf), sb. 3. Now *dial.* Forms: a 5-6 *steche*, 8 *stech*, *steach*, 8-9 *stetch*, *steatch*. β. 7 *stich(e)*, *stytch*, 6-9 *stitch*. [Prob. orig. identical or cogn. w. *STITCH* sb. 1 Cf. *Wilem. steek*, *Fris. steke* in sense 1.]

† 1. ? The act of cutting or dividing the earth with the share in ploughing; the (greater or lesser) depth to which the share is driven in making a furrow. Phr. to take stich, to drive the share into the soil.

1600 *HOLLAND Livy* XLII. ii. 117 The clots of earth, that were turned with the plow as it took stich and made furrow. 1601 — *Pliny* XVII. iv. I. 503 In Syria, the husbandmen goe lightly over with their plough, and take no deep stich in making their furrows. 1620 *MARSHAM Farwar. Husb.* II. 14 Taking a good stich (as they call it in Husbandry). *Ibid.* ix. 65 You shall plow vp the ground againe with somewhat a better and deeper stych then you did before. 1653 *BUTHE Eng. Improver Improv.* 101 Plow it... of such a stich or depth as the Land will bear.

2. A ridge or balk of land; esp. a strip of ploughed land between two water-furrows; also, a narrow ridge in which potatoes, etc. are grown. a 1493 *Will of Hilbrod, Cambridge* (Somerset Ho.) ij. stichys of my whete. 1576 *Hibaldstow Fine Rolt in N. H. Linc. Gloss.* (1829) s.v. *Stiche*, Robert Ponton for his son carrying ij hors tyed together up the stiche ij4. 1764 *MUSEUM Rust.* III. 321 Fourth ploughing, a clean earth; draw it on to the steach. 1780 *Let. & Pap. Bath Soc.* I. 15 A whole field was sown, and set, in alternate stiches. 1794 A. YOUNG *Agric. Suffolk* 24 In some districts, six, eight, and ten feet stiches, a little arched, are used. 1825 J. CAHO *Eng. Agric.* 153 (Suffolk) It is ploughed into 'stiches' about 8 feet 2 inches in width. 1910 *Essex Rev.* Apr. 59 The field was ploughed... in stiches 16 ft wide.

β. 1610 *FOLKINGHAM Feudgr.* II. i. 48 Small Ridges or Stiches are accomodated to cold and stichy ground... These Stiches are common in Norfolk and Suffolk. c 1611 *CHARMAN Liad* xviii. 495 Men at plow... that draue earth here and there, And turned vp stiches orderly. 1664 *SPELMAN Gloss.* *Sello*... A stiche of lande. 1753 *MUSEUM Rust.* I. 21 A method of mowing wheat that grows on high ridges, as [well as] that which grows on stiches and flat lands. 1764 *Ibid.* II. 4 For collesed, I lay it in broad lands, the stiches

being pretty high in the middle. 1813 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* I. 199 On the strong land in the n. maritime district, eight, as they call them, stitches of eight furrows are general. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.* Stitches, balks, or portions of grass land in arable fields. 1893 in Cozens-Hardy *Broad Norfolk* 3 *Rig*, *stitch*, are both used to describe the space between two double furrows.

b. attrib.

1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm*, 324 Broad Land and stitch Ploughings. 1750—*Mod. Husb.* VI. i. 45 (E.D.S.) Wheat lying in the stitch-shape lies too high and dry. 1814 It lay in the stitch-posture.

Stitch (stif), *sb.* 4 Now *dial.* In 7 *pl.* stitches. [Of uncertain origin; identity with STITCH *sb.* 1 or *sb.* 2 is possible.] A shock of corn consisting of a number of sheaves set up together in the field.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 462 When the corne was newly reaped and cut downe, seeing the shocks and sheaves, cocks and stiches ranged even and orderly, .. he rejoiced. 1838 HOLLOWAY *Prov. Dict.*, *Stitch*, ten sheaves of corn set up together in the field; a shock of corn. 1891 HARDY *Tess* xiv, Every one placing her sheaf on end against those of the rest, till a shock, or 'stitch' as it was here called, of ten or a dozen was formed.

† **Stitch**, *sb.* 5 *Obs.* Short for STITCHBACK.

1742 *Land & Country Brew.* i. (ed. 4) 23 For brewing strong brown Ale called *Stitch*.

Stitch (stif), *v.* 1 Forms: 3 *stio*(c)hen, (3rd *sing.* stioh, *pa. t.* sing. stioze, *pl.* stiohten, *pa. pple.* istiohd), 6 *sty*(t)che, *sti*(t)che, *stech*(e, *sc.* stik(e, 7–8 stioh, 6–stitch. Also STEEK *v.* 3 [f. STITCH *sb.* 1; cf. (M)LG., MDu. *sticken* (mod. Du. *stikken*), OHG. *stichen* (mod. G. *sticken*).]

I. To prick, stab.

† 1. *trans.* To stab, pierce; *transf.* to afflict with a 'stitch' or sharp sudden pain. Also *fig.* Also *thorough-stitch*. *Obs.*

1225 *Anscr.* R. 272 Heo þurh stiohten Isboset aduo into schere... þe uoeod þurh stioh let scher hwon delit of lecherie þurh þe heorte. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 9 Nat tah na mon hute ham self hwat ham stiohted ofte. 1250 *Hyunt* to *Virgin* i. 33 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* Ap. 257 Þe ne stioze, ne þe ne priote, in side, in lende, ne elles where. 1255 *tr. Brunswyk's Handwork Surg.* xl. I lþb, The mouth is somtyme hewen that the cheeke hangeth of, and somtyme it is stiohted with a dagger, or with a spere. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. l. iii. *Furies* 604 And in the end stioht full of stings he dies. 1620 Z. *Bowd Zions Flowers* (1855) 91, I must by and by, Stioht full of stings With paine lye downe and dye.

þ. b. To make (a wound) by stabbing. *Obs.*

1527 ANREW *Brunswyk's Distyll. Waters* Fj b, The same water healeth very well all fresshe wounds where they be hewen or stiohted.

2. ? To make (the 'eye' or hole in a mill-stone) by piercing with a pick.

12900 *Trade Circular, Millstone Tools*, Mill Picks for stitching eyes, peak stones, &c.

II. To fasten or adorn with stitches.

3. *trans.* To fasten together or join (pieces of textile material, leather, etc.) by stitches; to make or mend (a garment, etc.) by thus joining its parts. Also with *together*; for *stitch* *up* see 9 a.

1225 *Anscr.* R. 424 Hore hesmel beo heic istiohd [MS. C. Hare cop beo hegec istiohd]. 1255 *tr. Brunswyk's Handwork Surg.* xiii. Cij b, When yv cloutis be well drye, than sowe them or styche them togeder. 1530 PALSGR. 756/2, I styche, as a taylour doth a garment. 1587 MASCALL *Castle, Horses* (1596) 119 The Carter ought to have skill how to mend his harness, to stitch and sow it when any part or parcell thereof decayeth. 1709 W. KING *Art of Love* vi. 784 Full many a feather with twine of thread he stiohted together. 1709 T. BAKER *Mrs. Centuliere's Busy Body* Prol., Court Ladies will... stitch a Gown, to pass the time away. 1791 COWPER *Illad* xii. 359 The forger of that shield... with thickest hides throughout Had lined it, stioht'd with circling wires of gold. 1819 BYRON *Juan* ii. lxi, Two blankets stioht'd together, answering ill Instead of sail. 1850 *Mechanics Mag.* L11. 195 The thread is passed through the eye of the needle, and the fabric to be stitched placed between the wheels, to which rotary motion is communicated. 1885 J. B. LENO *Boat & Shoemaking* 144 When stitching strong work, run a piece of rag to which soap or beeswax has been applied, round the welt.

Fig. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* iii. E 4 b, Honest musk-coat, twill not be so stitched together. 1629 WORTON *Let.* (1607) 11. 318 Some think the Parliament doth yet hang upon a thread, and may be stitched again together.

b. Shoemaking. (See quot. 1895.)

1895 HASLUCK *Boat Making* 57 Shoemakers call all work sewn that is treated with a round awl; while stitching is only technically applied where the square awl is used.

4. *Surgery.* To unite the edges of (a wound) by drawing stitches through the flesh. See also 9 b.

1580 HESTER *tr. Fioravanti's Disc. Chirurg.* 12 The plegits of Tow which is layd vpon woundes when they are first stitched. 1585 HIGGS *Juimus Nomencl.* 262/1 *Fibula*, a kind of instrument wherewith a wound is stitched and drawne together. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg.* *reat.* v. viii. 372 It may be reasonable to lay open the Wound, and stitch the Gut with the Glovers Stioch.

5. *Bookbinding.* To fasten together (a number of sheets or sections) by passing the thread or wire through all the sheets at once. Occas. with *up*, *together*. Distinguishing from *sew*: see *SEW* *v.* 1 c.

1556 *Star Chamber Decree in Arber Transcr. Stationers' Reg.* (1875) I. 322 No person shall... put to sale, bind, stioch, or sowe, anie such Bookes or Copies. 1670 HACKITT *Life Abp. Williams* i. (1693) 159 The Collection of all the precedent Passages were gathered by that Lord himself, and stitched up into one Book. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 529 *P.* All Pamphlets, or Works that are only stitched. 1827

SCOTT *Surg. Dau. Pref.*, As soon as I became possessed of my first volume, neatly stitched up and boarded. 1922 LAOF F. BALFOUR *Life of MacGregor* 270 His sermons were stitched... by his own hands.

6. To fasten or attach (something) by sewing. *Const. to*; also *in, into, on, upon*. Also with *adv.*, as *on, in*.

1530 PALSGR. 736/1, I styche, I fastyn one thyng to another with styches of nedyll and threde, *je ajfiche*. 1814 736/2 Styche on thyss claspe better, *ajfiche este agraffe miche*. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* 16 Within doors they cover their head with a Cap of red cloth, ... to the middle whereof they stioch a round of Pearles. 1833 [S. SMITH] *Let. 7. Dawning* xxii. (1835) 131, I sot dowo behind him, and stioched on the button in three minits. 1857 RUSKIN *Vol. Econ. Art* i. 32 Those stupid tailors' prentices who are always stitching the sleeves in wrong way upwards. 1883 S. CHAPPEL *Sewing Machine* 20 It makes a vey neat trimming which may afterwards be stioched on to any article as desired.

fig. 1589 PAPPE *tr. Hatchel* (1844) 33 Stioch charitie to thy faith, or rip faith from thy works. 1591 LVLV *Endimion* i. 1, My thoughts Eumenids are stioched to the starnes. 1616 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 340 Unto his glorious exploits they stioched also ridiculous miracles. 1637 B. JONSON *Horace's Art Poet.* 19 Ye have oft-times, that may o'er-shine the rest, A Scarlet Piece, or two, stioch'd in. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xii, I se warrant he'll stioch our auld lands of Ravenswood to her reticott tail.

1901 F. W. H. MYERS *Human Personality* (1903) I. 11 Stioching the threadbare metaphysical arguments into a more stable fabric.

b. To enclose in or into a cover or receptacle secured by stitching. Also with *away*. Cf. 9 c.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxii, She stioched away the major part of her trinkets, bibles, and bank-notes about her person. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* ix, I had nigh a thousand pounds' worth stioched in my belt.

7. To ornament with stitches; to embroider.

1529 SKELTON *E. Runnyng* 69 She...gyrdeth in her gytes Stioched and pranked with pletes. 1535 in *Archologia IX*. 248 Three cootys of grene clothe stioched with grene silke. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 150/26 To stioche, *acu piugere*. 1641 *Invent. Goods* Cless *Arundel* in *Burlington Mag.* (1912) Jan. 235/2 Seauoe Peeces of Indian Twilt hangings stiocht, with Orange Colo^r silke. 1710 SIBBALD *Life & Kithers* i. viii. 34 Wearing White Shiris, stiocht with Red Silke, upon their Armour. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* 11. v. vii, Tricolor stioched by their own needle. 1905 R. BAGOT *L'assort* i. 2 Is button-holes stioched with red.

8. *absol. and intr.* To make stitches; to work with a needle and thread. *To stioch away*, to go on sewing energetically.

1597 DE FOK *Ess. Projets* 282 To teach them [Women] to Stioch and Sow, or make Bawbles. 1712 MONTREUX *and P.* *Quix.* xliii. (1749) IV. 62 Go on, go on, friend, said Don Quixote, thread, tack, stioch oo, heap proverbs on proverbs, out with 'em, man, spew them out. 1843 HOOO *Song of Shirl* i, Stioch! stioch! stioch! 1853 MORTLEY in O. W. HOLMES *Life* (1878) 172 There is nothing for it but to penelopeize, pull to pieces and stioch away again. 1853 MRS. GASKELL *Ruth* i. More than a dozen girls sat in the room, stitching away as if for very life. 1865 FLOE. MARRVAT *Love's Conf.* I. viii. 128 She took her work and...stioched in silence.

9. *Stioch up*, *trans.* (See also 5.)

a. To make or put together by sewing; sometimes with implication of hasty or inferior work. Also *fig.*

1590 NASHE *Pasquill's Apol.* C 3 b, By the end I haue giuen the Welch-man to his *Al*, he may stioch vp his *Euerie* when it pleaseth him. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. il 724 Did no Committee sit, where he [the Devil] Might cut out journey-work for thee... To stioch up sale and sequestration? 1701 STEELE *Funeral* v. i, She has out of Impatience to see her self in her Weeds, order'd her Mantua-Womao to stioch up anything immediately.

b. To close (an orifice, a wound), to mend (a rent), by sewing the edges together. Also *fig.*

1580 HESTER *tr. Fioravanti's Disc. Chirurg.* 35 b, Then beo was caryed to a Chyrurgian, and beo stitched him vp. 1586 SIONNY *Arcaidia* ii. v. 6 (1912) 182 It is in your hand as well to stioch up his life againe, as it was before to rent it. 1643 BAKER *Chron.*, Stephen 68 Seeking to stioch up the breaches which the violence of warre had made. 1659 PENIT. *Conf.* xi. 307 Be sure of the Confessor, his mouth is stitched up. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 183 No thread can stioch up a good name torn by calumnious defamation. 1679 J. YONGE *Curris Triumphi*, 79, I dressed him with hot Ol. Terelinth, which restraining the flux, gave me opportunity to stioch up the wound. 1712 MONTREUX *Quix.* iv. iii. (1749) II. 29, I am sure he would rather have stioch'd up his lips, or hit off his tongue, than have spoken a word, that should make him incur your displeasure.

c. To enclose in a cover or receptacle and secure it by sewing. Also *fig.*

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc. Ded.*, Peace stioch vp in a Gabardine without pleat or wrinkle. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxix. (1856) 254, I had this journal of mine stitched up in its tarred canvas-bag.

d. To tighten or confine (a fabric) by sewing the parts closer together.

1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* xi. (ed. 3) 207 He hired a Taylor to stioch up the Collar so close, that it was ready to choak him.

e. ? To strengthen with extra stitches.

1794 KIDDING & SEAMSHIP I. 92 The seams of courses and topsails are stuck or stioched up, in the middle of the seams, along the whole length, with double seaming-twine.

Stioch (stif), *v.* 2 *dial.* [Goes with STITCH *sb.* 3] *trans.* To turn up (the ground) in ridges in order to cover or protect the roots of potatoes, etc.; to earth up. (See also quot. 1866.)

1805 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXIII. 31 In June, they were run through with the potatoe harrow, and made quite flat before they could be stioched up again. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Stitch* .. To form land into ridges. (N. England.) 1856 BROCOEN

Province Words Lines, 196 *Stioch-up*, to plough very deeply. 1899 CUMBLD. *Gloss.*, *Stioch*, to form the ridge on which potatoes or turnips are grown.

Stioch (stif), *v.* 3 *dial.* Also stioch(e, stioch(e). [f. STITCH *sb.* 1] *trans.* To set up in 'stitches' or shocks. Also with *up*.

1674 FLAVEL *Husb. Spiritualized* xv. 129 After these follow the binders, who stioch it up. 1814 138 Down go the laden ears fla to the ground; Which those that follow havig stioch and bound, It's carted home unto the Barn. 1794 WENGE *Agric. Warw.* 23 For peace and heavy stioched, from 25. 6d. to 5s. per acre. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh Words* bk. s.v. *Stioch*, Stioch up them beams i' rucks. 1886 W. SOMERSET *Words* bk. s.v., To stioch is to set up the sheaves, when bound, to rows of stitches.

† **Stiochback**. *Obs.* [f. STITCH *v.* 1 + BACK *sb.* Cf. STEELBACK.] A kind of strong ale.

1671 CHAMBERLAINE *Pres. St. Eng.* i. ii. (ed. 5) 56 There are sold in London... many sorts of Ales very different, as Cock, Stepony, Stioch-back, [etc.]. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Stioch-back*, very strong Ale. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* VI. 224 Here's stioch-back that will please your Wives.

Stioched (stif), *pp.* a. [f. STITCH *v.* 1 + ED 1.] In senses of the verb: *esp.* a. Embroidered, worked with ornamental stitches.

1583 *Rates Custom Ho.* E vjb, Stioched cloth to work on the elle, xx. d. 1598 MARSTON *Sec. Villanie* iii. xi. 229 A stiocht Taftata cloake. 1624 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Cl. Linen* Wks. (1630) to. 1681/1 Ruffes, the plaine, the stioch'd, the lac'd, and shagge. 1713 in Halliwell *Acc. Collect. Bills* etc. (1825) 37 Paid for a box and cord to send y^e stioched gowne and coate oo 01 02. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 428 Table-cloths were adorned with stioched scrolls.

b. Of a book or pamphlet: Fastened with stitches; in early use = *SEWED* *pp.* a.; in present use, fastened together by a thread or wire which passes through all the sections at once.

1658 WOOD *Life (O.H.S.)* I. 264 To Godwin for stioched bookes, 4r. 1659 AUBREY *Lives* (1898) I. 131 He wrote a stioch treatise of mines. 1716 M. DAVIES *Antiqu. Brit.* i. Pref. 66 'Is not much to be question'd by all Modern Pamphlets... the English stiocht Sermons to be the most Edifying, Useful and Instructive. 1716 POPP, etc. *Further Acc. E. Curll* p. 1 The author of a three-penny stioched book.

† **Stiochel**. *Obs.* Also 7 stiochel, 9 *dial.* stiochal¹, stiochel¹, -il. [Etymology unknown; *peih.* the same word as next.] A term of reproach applied to (a) a grown-up person, (b) a child.

1659 *Lady Alimony* v. iii. I 4 b, Barren Stiochel! that shall not serve thy turn. 18... *MS. Gloss. Lines*, in *Halliwell s.v. Stiochal*, This term, which in some places has *bub* prefixed to it, appears to be a word of reproach, used to children principally by their parents... e.g. 'Get out of the way, you bub-stiochal'; and, 'what a young stiochal he must be to bring such a message!' 1866 BROCOEN *Province Words Lines*, 196 *Stiochel*, stiochel, a troublesome child.

Stiochel, *local.* ? *Obs.* [Of obscure etymology. Cf. STICKLE a. 4 and Fris. *stiochel hier*, *stiochhierrich* adj.] A kind of hairy wool. Also *stiochel hair*. Also *Stiochy* (? *adj.*), in comb. *stiochy-haired* adj.

1775 *Essays Agric.* 342 Stiochel hair (in France *Jarre*) is a kind of short opaque white-like hair that grows up among the fleeces of some kinds of sheep. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Stiochel*, a kind of hairy wool. (*Local*.) 1839 *Compl. Gazette* iv. iii. (1846) 215 The pelt, or coat [of the sheep], should always be attentively examined, in order to ascertain whether it is not stiochy-haired.

† **Stiochen**. *Obs.* In 3 stiochen (ü). [dim. of STITCH *sb.* 2; see -EN 1.] A small part or piece; *spec.* a division or section of a discourse.

1225 *Anscr.* R. 14, I þise distinction beoð þif cheapitres also við stiocheoes efter þe við vitnes. 1814 428 f e ancren owen þis litle lase stiochen reden to our wummen euerliche wike enes. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 206 (MS. R.) Stiochenes [pl.], the other *MS.* have stiochenes [pl.].

Stiocher (stif), *adj.* [f. STITCH *v.* 1 + -ER 1.]

1. One who stitches or sews. In literary use as a general term; in technical use, a person employed in some operation specifically called 'stitching' (e.g. in shoemaking, bookbinding). † Formerly also a contemptuous term for a tailor.

1589 NASHE *Anal. Absurd.* B 4 b, Some stiocher, Weaver, spendthrift, or Fidler. 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* etc. (1638) 258 Shee that sets the first quest of enquiry amongst her gossips for new fashions shall not refuse a stiocher for her second husband. 1805 *Mod. London* 443 Printers, engravers, stiochers, binders, type-founders. 1858 ADEL. A. PROCTER *Leg. & Lyrics* 212 Where the weary stiocher Toils for daily bread. 1876 SIMPSON *Stch. Shaks.* L 12 The stiocher or binder... confounded the previous confusion by misplacing several of the scenes. 1886 *Atlantian* 7 Aug. 1803 The Sicilian stiochers... who supplied models to the Venetians... for needlework.

b. In combination with *to adv.* In quot. *fig.*

1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Epigr. to Counsellor* 8 The names... Of Hirelings, Wranglers, Stiochers-to, of strife.

2. A tool or machine used for stitching.

1862 *Times* 12 June 6/2 The blank sole-cutting machine will cut out 60 soles in a minute, and the stiocher will stitch them on... at the rate of about 50 seconds for each shoe. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 439/2 Carrying the magic power of steam to stiochers and folders.

Stiochery (stif), *adj.* [f. STITCH *v.* 1 or STITCHER: see -ERY 2. (App. coined by Shaks.)] Needlework.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* i. iii. 75 Come, lay aside your stiochery. 1780 C. BURNEY in *Early Diary* F. Burney (1829) II. 289, I have really been so hard fag'd with stiochery in new rigging papa's old shifts (as Mrs. Market calls em). 1897 L. F. DAV *Windows* (1909) 145 As well might the needlewoman go to a glazier to design her stiochery.

Stitching (stitch'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. STITCH *v.1* + -ING.] The action of the verb, in different senses.

†1. The feeling of a sharp sudden pain. *Obs.*

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Henn. Apoll.* 29 b. [He hath] great stichynge when the ague cometh vpon hym. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 2/2 Therwith annoynt the place of the stitching.

2. The action of fastening or uniting by stitches. Also, ornamentation with stitches.

1521-2 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 314 Item, paid for new bandyng and stichyng of iij sylphes x d. 1678 *Orders, Rules & Ordin. Stationers' Co.* 23 The Imprinting, Binding, Stitching, Publishing or Dispensing of any such Book. 1719 *De For Crusoe* 1. (Globe) 232 With a great deal of Pains, and awkward tedious stitching... I at length made... a Shoulder of Mutton Sail. 1857 *Ruskin Pol. Econ. Art.* 161 If the sempstresses tried to break each other's needles, that each might get all the stitching to herself.

3. *concr.* a. Stitches collectively; i. e. the portions or loops of thread, etc. fastened in the material as the result of sewing. Also, a series of stitches.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 179 The harres of mens breeches haue such strong stitching. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guilleneau's Fr. Chirurg.* 151 Betwixt the which stitching, we lay as yet other. 1875 R. F. MARTIN tr. *Havres' Wind. Mach.* 60 This would be quite certain to wear out the stitching of the flat ropes. 1885 *Daily News* 7 May 5/2 Pearl-grey Derby gloves... with three black stitchings. 1915 *Blackw. Mag.* May 683/1 The stitching had given way.

b. The thread, silk, or other material of which stitches are made. Also *pl.*

1614 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Nipping Abuses* B3h, For bumbast, stitching, binding, or for buckram. 1826 *Haber-dasher's Guide* 16 Stitchings, a strong white thread.

c. A bundle of sheets of paper stitched together.

1679 *Wood Life* (O.H.S.) 11. 471 Sent to Sir William Dogdale, three stitchings or hundells containing corrections on his haronagium; the 1 stitching contains 5 papers, the 2d, 7 papers; the 3d, 11 papers.

4. *attrib.*, as *stitching-awl*, *needle*, *silk*, *thread*; † *stitching quill* *Surgery*, a tubular needle.

1551 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* X. 71 Item for stiking silk and button to the samyn coat xvij s. 1885 *HICINS Junius' Nomencl.* 251/2 *Aeneas Babylonia*,... a fine stitching needle. 1889 *Acc. Lk. W. Wray in Antiquary* XXXII. 78 A q' white stecheing silke, viij d. 1674 tr. G. *Fabritius* (*Hildanus*) *Cista Milit.* 22 A stitching quill [L. *cannula fenestrata*], which is used in stitching Wounds. 1681 *Grew Museum* 1. § iv. 1. 62 Thick as a Taylors Stitching-Thread. 1699 E. WARD *London* 54y iv. 11 With here and there a Remnant of Basting-Thread and Stitching-Silk hanging vpon his Coat. 1767 *Goodtreat. Wounds* 1. 154 Which is a better method in general, than to use the stitching quill. 1895 *Hastluck Boot Making* 57 The stitching-awl, is a similar tool to the sewing-awl, with the exception of being flat.

Stitching (stitch'ing), *phl. a.* [f. STITCH *v.1* + -ING.] † Of a pain, esp. in the ribs: Sharp and spasmodic, lancinating.

1699 *Roxbury in Surtees Soc. Miscell.* (1861) 63, I fell so ill with violent stitching pains in my breast and back. 1790 *Mrs. Wheeler Westind. Dial.* (1821) 112 My deam gat a bad stichin pain in her side this summer we forkin hay.

† **Stitchmeal**, *adv. Obs.* [OE. *stycce*, *sticce*, *sticmælum* (see Bōsw.-Toller), *f. stycce* = see STITCH *sb.2* and -MEAL.] In separated pieces; in 'stitches' of land. (In quot. 1602 with *by* prefixed; there is prob. a reference to *Stitch sb.3*.)

1600 *Ælfric Hom.* 1. 508 *Pas munes enoll*,... is sticmælum mid wuda oferwexen, and eft sticmælum mid grenum felda ofherfred. 1602 *Carew Cornwal* 1. 66 Their grounds lay all in common, or onely divided by stich-meale.

Stitchwort (stitch'wort), [f. STITCH *sb.1* + WORT (see quot. 1657).] A name for *Stellaria Holostea*. Also a book-name for the genus.

1265 *Voc. Plants in Wr. Wulcker* 557/30 *Ualeriani*, stichwort. a 1387 *Simon, Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 27 *Lingua asis*, i. stichwort l. pigle. a 1500 *M.S. Boal.* 331 L. 33 *Pygla* maior l. pygyl or stecie wort. 1516 *Gt. Herbal* lxiii. (1529) D v b. De lingua anensis. Goos byll, or stychewort. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* 1. xxxii. 42 Sticlwort. 1657 *COLES Adam in Eden* xlvii. It is called in English Sticlwort, for its property in helping Stitches and pains in the sides. 1726 *Threlkeld Syn. Stirp. Hibern.* *Holostea verum*,... The greater Sticlwort. 1770 *BERKENHOUT Nat. Hist.* 11. 44 *Sagina Erecta*. Least Sticlwort. 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Flowers* (ed. 4) iii. 187 The stellarias, or sticlworts. 1876 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Blotched out* xxix. 263 The great pure white, starlike blossoms of the sticlwort.

Stichy: see STICHEL 2.

Stith (stip), *sb.* Forms: 4 stip(e), (steyth), 4-7 styth, 5 stethe, stede, 5-7 stythe, 6-7 stithe, 4- stith. [See STITHY.]

1. = STITHY *sb.1*. *Obs. exc. north.*

1300 *Havelok* 1877 [They] beten on him so doth he smith With he hamer on be stith. c 1385 *CHAUCER* *Knt.* 5. T. 1168 The Smyth That forgeth sharpe swerdes on his styth. 1426 *LYDE*, *De Guil. Pilgr.* 10973 Wyth-inne an hevy styth off stel, A fithre sholde entre as wel as any doctryne. Sholde entre in-to hys hed. 1465 in *Finchale Priory Charters* etc. (Surtees) p. cccxix, ij stethes, ij foythamers [etc.]. 1491 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* 1. 250 Item, for tussen of the stede to the smede vij d. 1584-7 *GREENE Carle of Fancie* (1599) D 4 b. Valerius... determined to strike on the Stith while the yron was hot. 1585 *WHITNEY Choice of Emblems* 192 For there with strengthe he strikes vpon the stithe [*rhyme-word* pith]. 1600 *HEYWOOD Brit. Troy* viii. xxi. 174 Moste thinke Lame Vulcan on the Styth first wroght. 1877 *GEORGE* *Proc. Gloss.* *Stith*, an anvil. 1883 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words*, *Stith*, a smith's anvil. 1886 W. HENRIKSON *Folk Lore N. C.* 1. 27 They placed a charge of gunpowder to the stith, or anvil of the blacksmith's shop, and fired it.

†2. = STITHY *sb.2*. *Obs. rare-1.*

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* v. xliii. The first [hone] an Hammer call'd, whose out-grow sides Lie on the drumme; but, with his swelling end Fixt in the hollow Stithe.

Stith (stip), *a. Obs. exc. Sc.* Forms: 1-3 stith, 4 stip, styþ, (3 stith), 4-5 styth, 5 stythe, 5-7 stithe, (5 steyth), 3- stith; *Sc.* 8-9 styth, 9 stythe. [OE. *stith* = OFris. *stith*, ON. *stinn-r* (MSw. *stinn-r*): -OTcut. *stienþjo- (a type *stienþjo- appears in MLG. *stide*, WFlem. *stijde*, *stide*.)]

1. Of material things: Not bending or giving easily, unyielding, stout, strong. ? *Obs. exc. Sc.*

Beowulf 1533 (Gr.) Hit [a sword] on eorðan læg, stith and stylecg. c 1000 *Sax. Leech.* 1. 288 Deos wyrt... hafad lunge leaf & sti e. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xii. [Mathias] 278 [He] went furth & hyme-sel can hyngve with a cord bath styth & strange. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* x. 364 A cruk that maid... Of im, that was styth and square. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 5461 And all be strands of be streme stode full of stith reedis. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1997 Was no stightlyng with stere, ne no stithe ropes, Ne no sayle, bat might serue for vnsoud wedur. *Ibid.* 13282. a 1420 *Aunters of Arthur* 591 Stipe staples of stete þey strike dome stithe. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5005 He was taken, And in to stithe fetters schakyn. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* x. vi. 17 Bend þu your averys styth, and rays 300r schippys. [1871 P. H. WADDELL *Prædus in Scottis* xxxi. 4 Redd me frae the girms they haue happit for me; for yerlane are my stoop sae styth.]

†b. Of a place of defence or confinement: Strong, stout; formidable, powerful. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* ix. 2 þu me 3-læddest mid lufan hyhte, wære me siranga tor, stith wið seondum. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 897 Tounes þai bold him skete And cles styth of stan. 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 91 They... turned tit to a towne þat Attanus hyght, A stip stede, & a strong. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xi. [Ninian] 946 [He was] put in pressone stith of stane. c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* vii. 3202 þis Kyng... made hym for to duel In til Edynburgh þe stythe castel.

2. Inflexible, rigid, stiff.

†a. (OE. only.) Of the neck: = STIFF *a.*

c 897 *ÆLFRED Gregory's Past* C. xxxiii. 228, & him ðone stithan swiðan [L. *rigida colla*] fortrede.

b. *Sc.* Rigid (in death). ? *Obs.*

1755 R. FORBES *Ajazz Sp.* *Jrnl. fr. Lond. to Portsmouth* 30 An' the horses tak a brattle now, they may... ding me yavil, an' as styth as gin I had been elf-shot. 1768 *Ross Helenore* 2 Up by the lamhie's lying yonder styth. 1808 *JAMIESON* *S.v. Stith* 3 Sheet styth, shot dead, Abeid.

c. *Sc.* Of a rope: Taut. ? *Obs.*

1825 *JAMIESON, Stith, Styth*... 3. Stiff, in consequence of being stretched; applied to a rope, Upp. Clydes.

†3. Hard, severe, stern, harsh, austere, cruel towards persons or things. *Obs.*

c 897 *ÆLFRED Gregory's Past* C. xvii. 126 Sic 3ær cac reðnes [in a ruler], nas deah to stith. a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2848 [Gr.] Stithum wordum, spræc him stefne to. a 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1086, Ac he was swa stith þat he ne rohte heora callra nið. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 He demað stithne dom þam forsunedge on his efter to-come.

†4. Inflexible of purpose, immovable, steadfast; also, obstinately firm, stubborn. To stand stith, to stand firm. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* xlviii. 6 For andwitan celes, þær æni ne mæg him standan, stithne mode. c 1205 *LAY.* 10023 Pes was ræh þes was strong Pes was stith ne þonke. c 1300 *Gen. & Ex.* 1591 Esau wifede us to dere quan he... Toc of kin ðe canaan bi-gat, For-ði he maket him stith & strong. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 61 (Cott.) He þat stithest wenis at stand [c 1375 (Fairf.) stipest to stande], Warre hym his fall is nexst his hand. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 194 My broþer Safadyn Is riche of tenement, his sonnes strong & stith, þer wille will ne went. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* viii. 384 A lord... so reill bowdrand, And in battale so stith to stand.

5. Intense in degree or quality; not mild or weak; severe, violent, strong.

†a. of a conflict, contest, etc. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Battle of Maldon* 301 3ær was stith gemot. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3461 þair strut it was vn-stern stith. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* ix. 343 That was oft bikkynng stith & stout. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9679 The store was full stith.

b. of the weather, a storm, etc. ? *Obs.*

c 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. D. an. 1048, Her was se stitha winter. *Ibid.* an. 1052, He... fengswastio wader þat heuneade a weiz com. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3266 Thunder, and leuene, and rein ðor-mong, God sente on ðat bird, stith and strong. c 1400 *Sc. Trojan War* 1. 423 And wedderis styth [wald] Balh ger fall rayn and haile. c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camd.) xlviii, Stithe stormes me ore-drofe. 1801 W. BEATTIE *Fruits of Time Parings* (1871) 24 Perforce of endrift styth He is oblig'd to seek a lyth Amo' the byres.

†c. of a stream. *Obs.*

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* x. 84 Ene vattir... That ran down by the hillis syde, And was rycht styth, bath deip & wyde. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* v. 64 Quhair that Ionium clepit is the see, And als forgaue the stith streamis of Malee.

†d. of things affecting the taste or smell. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leech.* 1. 356 Genim þysse wyrt sæd... 3e-menged mid stithum ecede. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 323 Iason... Dange on the deuyll. Tyll the streamys of stynte & of stythe venum Past out in the place þyne to be-holde. 1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 45 Stithe Cheese, i. e. strong Cheese.

†e. of the voice, a noise. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* li. 22 þæt þu hlifde me, mine stefne, stithe 3ehyrt. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22527 All bestes... cri sal wit stiper steuen þan nu mai do ten or elleuen, All for dred. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 1251 Sa stithe a steuyn... As it was semand to sijt as all þe soyle trymhlid.

†6. Stout, stalwart, valiant, mighty. *Obs.*

Chiefly in alliterative phrases in ME. poetry.

a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 18182 (Göt.) Suth stith [Cott. stith] in sture, and king of bliss, Dede and alsua liuand [þou] ex. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 66 A tournament þai ches Wiþ knyghtes stipe on stede. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* (1862) 10 [John the Baptist]

said a stither gom than I, Efter me sal com in hy. c 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1303 On stedes that were stithe and strong, Thai riden togider with schafes long. c 1400 *Rowland & Ouel* 485 þis was a stythe stroke of a knyghte, & no thyng of a childe! c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 912 A staloun asse ybolked, brawny, sadde And large ylimed, stronge & steyth. c 1450 *HOLLAND Hwotlat* 697 In flesche tyme quhen the fische war away flemyt, Quha was stewart hot the Stork, stalwart and styth. c 1470 *Col. & Gaw.* 678 Right styth, stuffit in steill, that stotit na stynt, But buskit to battaille. *Abol.* c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 21 But olde stories of stithe þat astate helde, May he solas to sum þat it segh neuer.

† **Stith**, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1-2 stith, 4 stith(e), styth. [OE. *stithe*, *f. stith* STITH *a.*] Strongly, stontly, firmly; violently; harshly, severely.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* xlii. 30 (Gr.) And hu stithe se land. hlafor spræc wið hig. a 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1005, Forþan þe hi hæfdon ælce scire on West Sexum stithe ge marcod mid byrne. a 1310 in *Wright Lyric* P. 99 Bote er azeyn the [God] stith y stod, Er ant late, loude ant stille. 1325 *Metr. Hom.* (1862) 4 Hou thai mai... stithe stand igain the fend. c 1340 *HAMPOLE Fr. Concl.* 2173 He says... Pat ay þe styther þat ilk man here Gyves his lyknyng... Til veniel syns... þe lauger sal he pynded be In purgatory. c 1380 *Sir Ferrih.* 631 Hure strokes fulle so styþ & sare þay schulde so doþ þe ponder.

b. *Comb.* In Layamon prefixed to adjs. of ppl. form, forming combs. equivalent to parasynthetic derivatives of STITH *a.*: stith-bewalled, strongly walled; stith-imained, having a strong force; stith-imoded (cf. OE. *stithmōda*), stont-hearted.

c 1205 *LAY.* 25820 And forð he gon steppen stith imained eorl. *Ibid.* 26022 Arður gon step vorð stith imoded kempe. *Ibid.* 30697 Eorð-hus heo hureden stith biwaled on eorðen.

† **Stith**, *v. Sc. Obs.* [f. STITH *a.* (OE. had *gestilban* intr., to become strong).] *trans.* To set firmly, to cause to remain immovable.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlvii. [Lucy] 242 þe haly gast had sa stith hire, þat naue of þai mycht of bat hat þat a fute hire sterc. *Ibid.* 270 It is of criste þe benyfyce, þat stithis me on þi wyse.

Stith, *obs. form of STYTHE.*

† **Stithe**, *Obs. rare-1.* A STY in the eye.

1797 M. UNDERWOOD *Treat. Disorders Childhood* II. 43 The Stithe, or Styte. The stithe is a small inflamed tumour on the edge of the eye-lids.

Stithe: see STITH, STYTHE.

Stithil, *stithle*, variants of STICHTLE *v. Obs.*

† **Stithly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. STITH *a.* + -LY².] Strongly, stoutly, valiantly, severely, etc. (see the senses of STITH *a.*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2291 A wygwr was mad wit his red, And command stithil til his men Als god þai suld it knau and ken. *Ibid.* 18933 Langage þat þai suld had of ful knaulege To stand ai stithil for þe fai. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* (1862) 83 Sa stithelic igain him ras The fend, that him feld in place. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. [George] 940 Sa stithly Inuch can þai ficht. *Ibid.* xxxv. [Thaddeus] 55 Pane til a chawmrit stithly made... quare-in al hyre tresoure wes. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1240 He... stert vp stithly, straight out a swerde, And flange at the freike. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* v. vii. 120 Syne stithile in the sandis wpaðstid he.

Stithy (stip'i), *sb.* Forms: a. 3-4 stēþi, 4 stethio, 4-5 stipi, 4 stithi, 4-7 stithie, 5-6 stethy, styth(e), 6 stethie, (5 stynthy), 6 stethyo, stithye, 7 stythe, 7- stithy; β. chiefly *Sc.* and *north.* 4-6 stedy, 5 stedye, 6 steddye, -ie, stodee, stadie, 6 stedy, steady; 6 styd(d)y, styddie, stidhy, 6, 9 stidde, 7- stiddy; γ. only *Sc.* and *north.* 5-6, 8-9 study, 6, 8-9 studdie, 6-9 studdy, (6 stude, studie, 9 stoddy). [a. ON. *stedi* wk masc. (accus. *stēþa*): -prehistoric *stapjan-, f. Teut. root *sta- to STAND.

Normally the ON. *stedi* should become *steþe in ME. This is represented by STITH *sb.*, most of the forms of which, however, show irregular vowel-change. The disyllabic forms here may be compared with those of SMITHY from ON *smiþja* wk fem.]

1. An anvil.

a. 1295 *M.S. Exch. Acc.* 5/8 Et vij d. in uno stithi et stithistok portando... usque ad placeam galee. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23237 Als it war dintes on a stēþi þat smythes smites in a smēpey. c 1340 *Nounitate* (Skeat) 507 *Tenailles enclume* et for, tonges stethie and bely. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxviii. [Adrian] 454, 457 þe emperoure... gert byryng hymne a gret stēþi. sone þai sanctis... to be stedy brocht was þane... & gert þar thes brokine be sa smal [etc.]. c 1423 *lrv.* in *Raine Abbs. York* (Rolls) III. 305 Pro j incude magna, vocata stethy, de ferro. 1483 *Caxton Golden Leg.* 288/4 He commanded to byryng forih an anell or a stithye. 1572 *Boswell Armorie* ii. 123 b, The Anvil... is an auncient addycion of armory, and is called in ye Northern tongue a Stethye. 1656 *Trapp Comm. Mark* vii. 33 The wise Lapidist brings not his softer stones to the stithy. 1662 *HUBERT Body Divinity* 1. 108 Mans heart... like the stithy, is still the harder for beating. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.* App. Stithy, or Suthy. 1812 *Scott Rokeby* 1. xxxi, While on the stithy glows the steel. 1867 *CARLYLE Remin.* (1831) 11. 42 Well do I remember our return... with the clink of Allick's stithy alone audible. 1890 *Good Words* Apr. 253/2 [A nail-shop] in which a... sharp young fellow... is shedding showers of ruddy sparks from his 'stithy', or small anvil. 1890 A. J. ARMSTRONG *Ingleside Musings* 153 But hear the sang, the ringin' stithy sings.

fig. 1821 *Scott Kenilw.* xviii, Let me sleep on that hard point, said Varney: 'I cannot else perfect the device I have on the stithy.' 1859 *Lowell Fann. Epist. Friend* 76 Let whoso likes be heat, poor fool, On life's hard stithy to a tool.

β. c 1375 *Stedy*: see a. c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* i. v. 227 Iwball... wes the first þat musik fand, Wiþ hameris clynkand on a stedye [i.e. stithy, studdy]. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vii. xi. 67 Five... ceteis, Thar waypniss to reowen... Sett vp

forgets and steyle stydyis syne. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* viii. 387 Joh saithie, *Stetit cor eius sicut incus*: His harte stoode as a steadie. 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* T. ij. The more you strike iron upon the stithy, the harder & tougher y^e iron is. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss*, *Stiddy*, (often pr. stithy), an anvil. 1894 P. H. HUNTER *James Inwiche* x. 131 It was a waly hammer he swung, an' .. when he brocht it doun, he gart the siddy dirl an' the sparks flee. 1902 BARING-GOULD *Nebot* ii. 9 Each 'jack' has in it socket holes. Into one of these... the 'steady' is inserted, a slip of steel, upon which the worker places the white-hot end of his rod, and hammers it into shape.

γ. c 1425 Study: see β. a 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 52 As blaksmith bruikit was his pallat, flor battering at the study. 1583 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spalding Club 1903) I. 172 Ane battering suddy. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* vi. 379/2 A Pewterers... Bossing Studdy, or Stiddy. 1785 BURNS *Scotch Drink* xi. [He] Brings hard owerhip. The strong forehammer, Till block an' studdie ring an' reel. 1841 HARTSHORNE *Salep. Ant. Gloss*, Study, a small anvil used in manufacturing nails. 1864 J. BROWN *Tenets the Door-keeper* 18 You hear the ring of the blacksmith's study, you see the smoke of his forge. 1900 C. MURRAY *Hamewith* 17 But see him... in his smiddy, An' mark the thuds that shape the shoon, An' dint the very studdy.

b. trans.

c 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* i. iv. The hammers are the nether lip, the top of the tongue, and the middle tongue. The stiddies the overlip, the outward teeth, the inward teeth, and the roof of the mouth.

† 2. *Anat.* The anvil bone of the ear = INCUS 1. (cf. ANVIL 3 b). *Obs. rare.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 31 This is the second Ossicle, called by the name of a stedy or anvil. 1615 CROOKER *Body of Man* 592 Those two [bones of the ear] which are known by the names of the Anvil or the Stithy, and the Mallet or Hammer.

3. A forge, smithy.

a. 1602 SHAKS. *Hann.* ii. 89 (1604 Qo.) My imaginations are as foule As Vulcans stithy. 1850 JAMES *Old Oak Chest* i. 149 On this green, detached from all other houses, stood the stithy. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* vi. 178 When the day of the smith is ended and the stithy's fire dies out.

β. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Linc.* (1662) 163 James Yorke a Blacksmith of Lincoln... is a Servant as well as Apollo as Vulcan, turning his Stiddy into a Study, having lately set forth a Book of Heraldry. 1825 BROCKERT *N. C. Gloss*, *Stiddy*, *Stithy*, .. used sometimes.. for the smith's shop.

† 4. A disease incident to horses and oxen. *Obs.*

1600 SUFFIELD *Country Farm* i. xxiii. 132 The stithie [orig. F. *fenestre*] hapning to the oxe, being otherwise called a mallet or hammer, is known when the beast hath his haire standing upright, [etc.]. 1611 COVENS. *Encycleur*, the Stithie; (a disease of horses, and cattell). *Ibid.*, *Marleau*, a hammer .. also, the Stithie (a beasts disease). 1706 in PHILLIPS: and in some later Dicts.

5. attrib. and Comb.: (sense 1) as stithy-man, -work; stithy-stock, the stock or base of an anvil.

1507 BR. HALL *Sat.* ii. 1. 27 The subtilie *Stithy-man. 1295 *Stithistok (see 1). 1585 HICINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 305/2 *Aemetheta*, .. the anvil or stithie stock. 1888 SHEFFIELD *Gloss*, *Stiddy-stock*, a stand for an anvil. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* viii. 158 He had learned metallurgy, *stithy-work in general.

Hence † *Stithy v.*, trans., to forge. *lit.* and *fig.* c 1420 WYCLIF *Josh. Pro.* Wite he me not in repreyngne of cold men newe thinges to stithie [Vulg. *sciat me non in reprehensione veterum nota euderi*]. 1605 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. v. 235 But by the forge that stythied Mars his helme, He kill thee every where.

Stitie, Stitical, obs. ff. STYPTIC, STYPTICAL.

Stitle bagge, obs. form of STICKLEBACK.

† Stitling. *Obs. rare.* Also s. stytyng.

Corrupt form of STICKLING, a stickleback.

c 1495 *Voe.* in Wr. Wälcker 641/28 *Hic scorpio*, stytyng.

1823 *Dante Wiggins of Lee in Ruskin's Wks.* (1903) II. 521 To comply with their wish To spend all their play-time In learning to fish For stitlings.

Stittle-back, -bag, obs. ff. STICKLEBACK.

† *Stitty stitty*, a nonce-word. A derisive epithet applied to a stammerer.

1600 *Look about You* [ix.] G 2b. Come to the Buttery bar, stitty stitty stammerer... we'll drinke tryllill Ifaith.

† *Stive*, sb. 1. *Obs. rare* 1. In 4 styue. [Var. of *Stew* sb. 1. a. OF. *estuve*.

The rhyme styues: lyues (sb. pl.) shows that the word is not merely a different spelling of *stue*, *stewe*.)

= *Stew* sb. 1. 4.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frith's T.* 34 'They ban of us no Jurisdiction, Ne neuer shullen, terme of alle hir lyues.' 'Peter? so heen the women of the styues' Quod the Somnour, 'y put out of my cure!'

† *Stive*, sb. 2. *Obs. rare* 1. [Of obscure origin; perh. some error.] ? The eyeball or the pupil.

1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 79 Whearby growth (as it weare) a scumme over the sive of the eye.

† *Stive*, sb. 3. *Obs.* [? f. *Stive* v. 3 (sense 3 b).]

(See quot.)

1688 HOLME *Armoury* ii. 252/1 A Stive, or Stove, is a thing made of siraw, almost after the manner of a Bee-Hive, to put the Cock in, to keep him warm.

Stive (staiiv), sb. 4. [a. Du. *stuiwe* (given by Kilian as obs.), related to *stuiven* to risc as dust.

Cf. mod. Du. *stuifmeel* floating dust of flour.

The word seems to have belonged orig. to Pembrokehire, where there was a Flemish colony, and to E. Anglia, where words from Du. are frequent.]

Dust; esp. the floating dust of flour during the operation of grinding.

1793 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 1084 *Stive*, dust. Pembrokehire.—Dust is there only used to signify *sarculust*. a 1825 FORBES *Loc. E. Anglia*, *Stive*, dust. We use the word in no other sense. 1853 GLYNN *Power Water* 133 The dust, or 'stive', as

millers call it. 1907 *Times* 15 Feb. 3/1 The filtering medium, whatever it was, speedily got choked by the stive or dust.

b. Comb.

1907 *Times* 15 Feb. 3/1 The air passing out through the cooler was by no means free from impurities, and a second apartment or stiveroom was required as a settling chamber.

† *Stive*, sb. 5. *Obs.* [a. OF. *estive*, latinized *stiva*.] A kind of bagpipe. Cf. STIVOIR.

c 1290 *St. Thomas* 80 in S. Eng. Leg. 379 Tabours and f. ele and symphanye, stives and harpingue.

† *Stive*, sb. 6. *Obs. rare* 1. [ad. L. *stiva* (in the original passage).] A plough-tail.

1693 [N. TATE] tr. *Cowley's Hist. Plantarum*. 177 The same Right-hand guides now the humble Stive, And Oxen Yokes, that did fierce Nations drive.

† *Stive*, v. 1. *Obs. rare.* [ME. *stiven*, OE. *stifan*, f. *stif* STIFF a.] a. intr. To become stiff (OE. only).

b. trans. To make stiff.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxvi. (Z.) 154 *Riges* ic stifige. 13.. *Will. Palerne* 3033 [He] tote sunne had so hard he hides stued, [pat] [etc.].

Stive (staiiv), v. 2. Now chiefly Sc. [a. OF. *estiver*, otherwise adopted as STEEVE v. 2.] trans.

To compress and stow (cargo) in a ship's hold. Also trans. to pack tightly; to crowd (with things or people). Also with up.

a 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1169 In botes hal gun him stue And droun him to be land. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 1. 15 You would.. admire if you saw them stue it in their ships: enforcing a sacke as big as a wool-pack into a room at the first too narrow for your arme. a 1639 WORTON *Parallat* *Estet & Buckham* (1641) 7 His chamber being commonly stued with friends or Suitors of one kinde or other. 1659 T. PHILLIOTT *Vill. Cant.* 2 Four Syllables.. all confusedly shuffled and stuid into one word Gavelkind. 1781 in *Hone's Every-day* bk. 11. 236 Corn [shall] be brought fairly to market, not stived up in granaries. 1844 'JON. SLICK' *High Life N. York* 11. 13 The cabin was so stived up with onion barrels, that I hadn't no room to fix up in. 1888 DOUGHTY *Arabia Deserta* 1. 203 The locust meat is stived in leather sacks.

Stive (staiiv), v. 3 [app. a variant of STEW v., a. OF. *estiver*. Cf. STIVE sb. 1. In mod. use often with mixture of the sense of STIVE v. 2, to pack tightly, and sometimes associated with STIFLE v.]

† 1. trans. To boil slowly: = STEW v. *Obs. rare.*

1c 1390 *Forme of Cury* (1780) 37 Do the flesh therewith in a Poyssynet and styue [printed stynel] it. 1743 LYE in *Junius' Etymol.* Stive or stiew meat, *carnem lectu igne coquere*. Su. *stufva* a stew, *Laconicum*, q.v. Hine to stive one, *Alloquem autem ferri suffocare*.]

2. To shut up in a close hot place; to stifle, suffocate.

a 1722 LITTLE *Husb.* (1757) 444 [The sparrow] chooses then, when the weather grows warm, .. to build sub dio, and not to stive herself up in nests under the eaves of a house. [1743: see sense 2.] 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 131, I have one half of the house to myself, .. while .. the two musty nieces are stived up in the other half. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xvii. You did not suppose I was going to be stived up in this place. 1840 GEO. ELIOT in *Cross Life* (1885) I. 77 O how luxuriously joyous to have the wind of heaven blow on one after being stived in a human atmosphere. 1855 J. PARN *Married beneath him* III. 181 What your husband needs is an immediate change of air and scene. He has been stived up here in town too long.

3. intr. To 'stew', suffocate.

1806 J. BERRSFORD *Miseries Hum.* *Life* v. 1. 83 The holes of happiness in which you have been stiving for the last two or three months. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* liv. One can get rid of a few hours every day in that way, instead of stiving in a damnable hotel.

b. Of a fighting-cock (cf. STOVE v. and STIVE sb. 3).

1704 *London Gaz.* No. 4063/4 The said Pens are now.. built over the Pit, and very convenient to the Sparring and Stiving Rooms, much to the Advantage of the Feeders, and Cocks feeding, sparring and stiving.

Hence Stived ppl. a. (chiefly in comb. *stived-up*), deprived of fresh air; Stiving vbl. sb., attrib. in stiving-room (sense 3 b); Stiving ppl. a., suffocating.

1598 BRANNOX *Octavia* II. B 7, What monstrous greefe, what horror, thus constrains My stiving hart, his lodging to forsake. 1704 Stiving room (see 3 b). 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women & Bks.* (1876) 74 Sofa-bedsteads, in 'stived-up' little rooms. 1880 E. W. RICHARDSON in *Fraser's Mag.* Nov. 670 The stived-up children of the metropol. 1894 N. BROOKS *Tales of Maine Coast* 59, I mounted to the fifth story of the rickety, stived building.

Stive, obs. f. STEEVE a. and v. 1, STIFF a.

Stiver (staiiv), sb. Forms: 6 stuffer, stuver, styfer, stever, 6-S styver, 8 stuyver, 9 stuyver, 6- stiver. [a. Du. *stuyver*, (M) Lc. *stuyver*, whence mod. G. *stüber*, Da. *stuyver*, Sw. *stuyver*. Of obscure origin: etymologists connect it with LG. *stif* stumpy, cut short.]

1. A small coin (originally silver) of the Low Countries; in present use applied to the nickel piece of 5 cents of the Netherlands (one-twentieth of a florin or guilder, or about a penny English).

1502 in *Lett. & Papers Rich. III. & Hen. VII* (Rolls) II. 111 The crowne... is valued at xxxv stufers and an di. and xij. grotes sterling maketh all xxxv stufers.

1527 E. LEE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. 11. 94 Double ducats, single ducats, .. stufers, and black monney. 1533 JOVE *Apel. Tindale* 22 The printer came to me agen and offred me ij stufers and an half. 1543 *Reconne Gr. Artes* K ij h, A single stiver is 2d, ob. q. The double stiver is 3d, q. 1547 BOONDE *Introd. Knecht.* xi. (1879) 153 A gelder arens

is worth .xxiii. steuers: .xxiii. steuers is worth .iii. s. 1585 HICINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 392/2 Fortie stivers of Dutch coynes, which maketh a Noble of our monie: or a summe much thereabouts. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) II. 1. 162 Some of them keep Tea-houses, where for a Stiver, a Man has near a Pint of Tea. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD in *Coltress Collect.* (Maitl. Club) 133 A stiver is better more than our penny. 1838 *Murray's Handbk.* N. Germ. 4 The towing horse is ridden by a lad .. who receives a few cents at each stage; and is well paid with a stiver. 1839 W. CHAMBERS *Tour Holland* etc. 271 The [school] fee is one cent. a-day, or the fifth part of a stiver, which is less than an English farthing.

2. Used (like penny) as a type of a coin of small value, or of a small amount of money; occas. a small quantity of anything, a 'bit'. *Not a stiver* = nothing.

1622 FLETCHER *Beggars' Bush* t. ii. Set him free And you shall have your money to a Stiver. 1766 GOLDSB. *Vic. W.* xxxi. As for that lady's fortune, sir, you shall never touch a single stiver of it. 1822 BYRON *Werner* t. i. 409 He has not a stiver. 1842 BROWNING *Pied Piper* x. With him I proved no bargain-driver, With you, don't think I'll hate a stiver! 1872 CALVERLEY *Fly Leaves* 38, I come... nor care a stiver; For trades are brisk and trades are slow, But mine goes on for ever. 1883 OLIVE SCHREINER *Afr. Farm* t. ix, That boy Waldo... has not done a stiver of work all day. 1909 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 672/7 They didn't care a stiver if my head was blown off.

3. attrib. and Comb., as † *stiver style*; † *stiver cramped* a., short of money.

1649 J. JEPHSON in *Loveless's Lucasta* To Author a 4b, Though som thy prayse in rich siles sing, I may in stiver stile write Love as well as they. 1785 *Große Dict. Vulgar* 7, *Stiver cramped*, needy, wanting money.

Hence *Stiverless* a., without a stiver; penniless.

1839 J. P. KENNEDY *Rob. of Boul* xvii. (1860) 208 You go abroad unattended, stiverless.

Stiver (staiiv), v. dial. [f. ME. *stive* STIFF a. + EN 6.] intr. To stand stiff. Chiefly of the hair, etc.: to bristle, become rough, stand on end.

Hence *Stivered* ppl. a., *Stivering* ppl. a. Also *Stivery* a., bristly, rough.

1790 *Große Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Stivering* or *Stubbering* up against, standing stiff. *WST.* 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 592 His tail he tuck'd into his pantaloons, With a Brutus, all stivering and hairy. a 1855 A. CROSSE *Memorials* (1857) 121, I saw that her hair was stivered; the cat was evidently ill. 1889 *Reports Proving*, Devon (E. D. D.), The birds look big in winter with their feathers all stivered out.

† *Stivour*. *Obs.* [a. OF. **estivour*, agent-n. f. *estiver* to play on the *estive*: see STIVE sb. 6.]

a performer on a kind of bagpipe.

13.. *Guy Warr.* (1891) 395 Organisters & gode stivours.

13.. *K. Alis.* 2566 (Laud MS.), Mery is he blast of be stivour. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6558 [er] were trumpe & fifeblers & stivours & tabourers.

Stivy (staiiv), a. [f. STIVE v. 3 + -y.] Stuffy.

1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottolton Legacy* xxvi. 280 Kind spinners are always found.. to shut themselves up in stivy rooms on hot Sunday summer afternoons. 1899 M. HEWLETT in *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 339/4 The sun of her smile was like a clean breath in the stivy den.

Stiward, obs. form of STEWARD.

Stiwe, obs. form of STEW v.

Styinge, var. forms of STYING.

Stoa (stōā), Gr. *Antiq.* Pl. stoas, stoai.

[Gr. *στέα*.] A portico, roofed colonnade; *spec.* the great hall at Athens (adorned with frescoes of the battle of Marathon), in which Zeno lectured, and from which his disciples were called Stoics; by Milton called 'the painted Stoa' (transl. of Gr. *ἡ στέα ἢ ποικίλη*: see PEEBLE).

1603 HOLLAND tr. *Plutarch's Mor.* 279 Call to minde... the famous Philosophers, either in Lyceum or the Academie: go to the gallerie Stoa [etc.]. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 253 His who hred Great Alexander to subdue the world, Lyceum there, and painted Stoa next. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia Minor* xviii. 59 Large quadrangular stoas or porticoes. 1842 W. C. TAYLOR *Ant. Hist.* i. § 3 (ed. 3) 230 At the east were erected two splendid stoai, or porticoes. 1898 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 559 Temples and stoas were still standing.

Stoach (stōā), v. dial. Also 8 stoch, 9 stoach, stot(och). [Of obscure origin: cf. STODGE sb.] trans.

To trample (wet ground) into holes. Also *absol.* or *intr.* Comb. stoach-way (see quot. 1853).

1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 20 Neither the Turnep, nor artificial Grass will answer, by reason of the Cattles stoching. 1836 W. D. COOPER *Sussex Gloss.* 31 *Stoach*, to make an impression on wet land, as oxen do in winter. E. 1853 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 79 *Stoach-way*, the Channel at low water, which lies between the pier-head and the deep water, running through low sand. So used at Rye Harbour. 1910 KIRLING *Reveries & Fancies* 282 The ground about was poached and stoached with sliding hoof-marks.

Hence Stoachy a., dirty.

1856 W. D. COOPER *Sussex Gloss.* 31 A stoachy road.

Stoage, obs. form of STOWAGE.

Stoak, v. Naut. ? *Obs.* (See quot. a 1625, 1644.)

a 1625 *Nomenclator Nautalis* (Harl. MS. 2301), When the water cannot come to the well then we say that the Shipp is stoaked. 1644 MANWYNG *Stramans Dict.* 102 When the limber-holes, have some ballast, or any thing else got into them, so that the water cannot passe, we say the limbers are stoaked: also when any thing is gotten in, or about the bottom of the Pump, so that it cannot draw water, we say the Pump is stoaked. (So 1658 in PHILLIPS; and in later Dicts.)

Stoak, Stoale, Stoa(e), Stoap(e), Stoare: see STOLE, STOLE, STOOL, STONE, STOUR, STORE.

Stoat (stōāt), sb. Forms: 5 st[ot], 5-6 stoote,

HENRYSON *Orpheus* 179 For seke hir suth I sall, and nouthir synt nor stand for stok no stone. 1259 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* 269 h, Hange vp the scapler . . . Vpon a tre clete dede, or roty n stocke. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. ix. 34 All a out old stockes and stobs of trees, Whereon nor fruit nor leafe was euer scene. 1613 [STANSTON] *New Direct. Planting* 6 Seldeomer growe Timbergroweth of old stockes. 1704 N. BLUNDELL *Diary* (1895) 22, I ploughed with a Culter . . . to find Stocks. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* xi. 9 note, If the Parliament of England sets the Crown upon that Stock, (pointing to a Stump that stood by) I'll [etc.]. 1727 *Swift Poems Market-hill, Thorn* 33 The magpie, lighting on the stock, Stood chaffing. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* vii. O'er stock and rock their race they take. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. iv. vii. Over cliffs, over stock and stone. 1863 CUSANS *Heraldry* (1893) 104 The Stump of a Tree is sometimes called a Stock. 1877 STEVENSON *Will o' the Mill* i. Only he, it seemed, remained behind, like a stock upon the wayside.

† b. A log, block of wood; occas. wood as a material. *Obs.*

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Saints' Lives* xxxi. 856 Per lagon stoccas. c 1205 LAY. 626 Mid stocken & mid staven stal sith heo makeden. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 2076 Ne how the fyr was couched fith with stree And thanoe with drye stokkes clouen a thre. 1422 YONGE tr. *Secreta Secret.* 239 Suche a stomake is like a grete fyre that hath Powere to braunte grete shyldis and stokkis. c 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 780 Made of stane and nogt of stak. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* i. 151. I am right wele a-paid, if I do not wele, ley my ked vpon a stokke. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* ii. xxvii. Doun on one stock I set me suddanelle. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 251 A stocke of wood hollowed [for a coffin]. 1792 G. CARTWRIGHT *Jrnl. Labrador* I. Gloss. p. xv. Stock of Timber, a piece of timber, intended to be sawed. 1806 *Pike Sources* *Mississ.* (1810) 61 My men sawe J stocks for the sleds.

c. As the type of what is lifeless, motionless, or void of sensation. Hence, a senseless or stupid person.

2293 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 940 Down he smote hys malkin. And syl hym self dede so stok. c 1330 *Arth. & Mrrl.* 3855 Arthour on hors sat stef so stok. c 1409 *Lydg. Reson & Sens.* 6111 As dede as stok or stone. c 1490 *Alphabet of Tales* 355 Euvr shotalkid vnto hym wurd to proove hym to lust of his bodie, and yit he no wyse myght so induce hym herto . . . he was a stokk, so sayd, & no nan. 1509 UNDERWOOD *Heliodorus* iv. 59 Vse v. happy people, howe longe wyl ye sitte still, dombe like stokkes. 1594 SPENSER *Ananetti* xi. ii. That nether I may speake nor thinke at all, But like a stupid stock in silence die I. 1640 SIR E. DERING *Carmelite* (1641) Bij. I am not so credulous to thinke every Stock a Stoicke. 1644 MILTON *Edue.* 3. I doubt not but ye shall have more adoe to drive our dullest and laziest youth, our stocks and stubbs from the infinite desire of such a happy nurture then we have now [etc.]. 1714 LADY M. V. MONTAGU *Lett. to Mrs. Hewet* Nov. (1889) 1. 35 I am glad she is not such a stock as I took her to be. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* ii. (Globe) 344 The Fellow stood mate as a Stock a good while. 1775 STERDAN *Rivall* iii. i. What a phlegmatick wit it is! Why, sirrah, you're an anchorite—a vile, insensible stock. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* ix. vi. (Ridge) 320. I. left him in the street like a stock, staring at my termagant loquacity. 1881 DICKENS *G. Expect.* xxxviii. You stock and stone! . . . You cold, cold heart! 1888 LARRIE *When Man's Single* i. Joey Fargus was the stock's name. 1895 K. SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* xviii. 207 'Ye are not fain to see me, then?' I stood like a stock, lettin' her think so.

d. Applied contemptuously to an idol or a sacred image. Chiefly in the phrase *stocks and stones* = 'gods of wood and stone'.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Deut.* xxviii. 36 þe þeouiað fremdum godum, stoccum and stanum. a 1225 *St. Marler.* i. Heðene mawmez of stockes, and of stanes, werkes iwarlike. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 589 He swor hir, yis, by stokkes and by stones, And by the goddes that in hevene dwelle. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 178 How myhte a mannes reson seið That such a Stock mai helpe or grieue? c 1449 PECKOK *Repr.* i. ix. 198 Thei worshipiden ymagis of stoonys or of stockis. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* i. Wks. 1401/2 Of al our Ladies saith one, I loue best our Lady of Walsingham. And I saith y^e other our Lady of Ippiswitch. In whiche woordes what meneth she but her . . . affection to the stocke y^e standeth in the chapel of Walsingham or Ippiswiche. a 1591 H. SMITH *Synful Mans Search* (1592) B 6. That ye be not seduced to offer your petitions to strange gods, as Saints, stockes or stones. 1511 BIBLE *Jer.* iii. 9. *Wisd.* xiv. 21. 1640 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Differing Worship* 4 Imploiring aid . . . From ragges and reliques, stones, and stockes of wood. 1655 MILTON *Sonn.* xiii. 4. 1825 SCOTT *Talisman.* xxviii. Those whom we regard as idolaters, and worshippers of stocks and stones. 1874 SAVCE *Compar. Philol.* viii. 332 There was a worship of nature instead of stocks and stones.

† e. (To lose) stock and block: everything, one's whole possessions. *Obs.*

1675 BROOKS *Golden Key* Wks. 1867 V. 244 Adam, like the prodigal son, quickly lo-t stock and block, as some speak. 1725 N. BAILEY *Fam. Colloq. Erasmi* (1733) 236 Before I came Home, I lost all Stock and Block. 1775 J. MURRAY *Lett.* (1801) 194 Jack Clark. offered to send Providence wagons to move us stock and block to a place of safety. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* xii. vi. (Ridge) 431. I had taken it for granted that, the verb-grinders, to whom I had given the plant of this Genoese bastard would lose stock and block.

† f. Stock and stovel (Law): see quot. 1753. *Obs.*

125. *Charter in Blount's Law* Di. (1691) s.v. Stoc, Præterea si homines de Stanhal dicti Abbatu inuent fuerint in bosca prædicti W. cum factis factis ad Stoc & ad Stov I. . . malefactor pro delicto, qui taliter inuentus est, reddet res solidos. 1753 *Chambers's Cyclop. Suppl.* *Nec and Stovel*, in our old writers, a forfeiture where any one is taken carrying *stipites* and *palatium* out of the woods.

2. The trunk or stem of a (living) tree, as distinguished from the root and branches.

† (To sell) upon the stock: standing.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conic.* i. 676 What es man in shap bot a tre Turned up bat ex doun. . . pe stok nest þe rot growand Es þe heved with nek folowand. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* xiv. 9 His stoc at the smel of water shal burieune. c 1430 *Pilgr.*

Lyf Manhode iii. xxi. (1869) 146 Sumtime the wodieres soldoe her wode up on the stok. c 1449 *Peckok Repr.* i. vi. 28 Tho bowis grewen out of stockis or troochons, and the tronchns or schafis grewen out of the roote. a 1500 in *Arnolde's Chron.* 163 Doo dorge meddile with strawe aboute the stake toward the roote of a good thynge. 151500 BOLLARNE in *Turner Dou. Archit.* (1851) i. 144 Take many type walcottes, and water hem a while, and then shalbe grawe therof a grett stocke, that we calle masere. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 43 Of the whiche tree, fayth, hope, & charite, he compared to the stocke, to the barke, & to the sap. 1603 HOLME *Armarie* II. 84/2 The Stock [of a tree is] next to the roote. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 264 Stron r Stocks of Vines it will in time produce. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* ap. The Stock of these Trees, if they deserve that name, grow to once and a half or twice Man's height. 1846 TENNISON *Golden Year* 62 Like an oaken stock in winter woods. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* 57 The Stock or caudex is an undivided woody trunk.

Fig. 1340 Aynch. 19 pe ober boz jet comy out of þe stocke of prede zio is onworpnesse. 1447 DOKESAM *Synopsis*, Anna 110 Of this floure . . . This gracious Anne was stocke & rote. 1513 BRANSHAW *St. Werburg* i. 3163 The tryed stock of truth and the gronde of grace is y^e pteously decayed. 1531 TINDALE *Expos.* 2 John (1537) 54 As ther is no synoe in Christ y^e stock, so can ther be none in the goylye membes that lyue & grow in him. 1536 *Song. Carols* etc. (E.E.T.S.) 6 The blessed stock yat yit on grow, Yit was Mary, that bare Jhesu. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Tree* iii. What a few words from their rich stock did take The Leaves and Beauties all? 1812 CARY *Dante, Parad.* iv. 126 Hence doth doubt Spring, like a shoot, around the stock of truth. 1834 tr. *Lotze's Metaphysic* i. iv. 89 The impossibility . . . of attaching the manifold of change by a merely outward tie to the unchangeable stock of the Thing.

b. The hardened stalk or stem of a plant. (Jam.)

Chiefly Sc. 1629 *Orkney Witch Trial* in *N. E. Advertiser* Oct. 1824, [He] had his wyff geve yow thrie or four stokis of knail. 1783 BURNS *Death Poer Maille* 38 To slink thro' slaps, an' reave an' steal, At stacks o' pease, or stocks o' kail. 1913 J. G. FRAZER *Golden Bough* (ed. 3) *Balder* II. xi. 193 One . . . gave him several severe blows with the stock of a plant.

c. Bot. = RHIZOME.

1831 MACGILLIVRAY tr. A. Richard's *Elem. Bot.* ii. 47 The Stock or Rhizoma. This name has been given to the subterranean and horizontal stems of perennial plants, entirely or in part concealed under ground. 1853 OLIVIER *Bot.* (1873) 5 A portion of the stem, which is thickened and more or less buried underground, . . . is called the stock.

3. Figurative uses developed from sense 2.

a. The source of a line of descent; the progenitor of a family or race. In *Law*, the first purchaser of an estate of inheritance.

c 1393 *Chaucer's Gentlelesse* i. The firste stok, fader of gentillesse. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 9240 (Trin.) Jus was be ton þe toþeres stock. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 49 In ony of þise thre lynes afore-seyd, go to þe stok, þat is fadyr or modyr, & nymbre noht hem, but be first persone, þat comyth of þat stok is þe first degre. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 210 Go to y^e stocke of our progeny, & cōsider it well. 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotinus* Diij. If a man should desire an herault to sife out her pettigree, . . . her stock would be found to be the main sea, whereof she is nothing but the overture and ofscome. 1594 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* II. 25 Hee that was the stocke of all mankind. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 296 The common stocke in a Kindred, or Tribe, is the Father, and Mother from whence the whole progeny, or issue is deriued. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 7 Thus thou hast seen one World begin and end; And Mao as from a second stock proceed. 1705 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. iii. 210 The title to the crown is, not quite so absolutely hereditary as formerly; and the common stock or ancestor, from whom the descent must be deriued, is also different. Formerly the common stock was kiof Egbert; then William the conqueror. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* x. xiii. (1876) IV. 249 But one of Sweden's many sons might well become the stock of a new dynasty. 1885 F. W. MANTLAND in *Law Q. Rev.* Oct. 485 To constitute a new stock of descent a very real possession was necessary.

† b. The original from which something is derived. *Obs.*

a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Bondica* v. iii. Brave soldier yeeld; thou stock of Arms and Honor, thou val of the world with fame and glory. 1650 FULLER *Pixhail* iii. vii. 391 In some resemblance of the seven planets, amongst which the Sun, the stock of light, stands in the midst. 1756 BURKE *Sull. & E. L.* v. (1759) 57 The delight which arises from the modifications of pain confesses the stock from whence it sprung.

c. A line of descent; the descendants of a common ancestor, a family, kindred.

1382 WYCLIF i. Sam. xvii. 55 Alner, of what stok descendide [Vulg. de qua stirpe descendit] this 30ng man? c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 603 Of his lynage am I, and his of spryng, By verry ligne, as of the stok roial. 1430 31 *Rolls of Purth.* IV. 378/1 All the hanches of the Stok Kiall. 1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 100. I. same better content now, that he sholde have hyr, than any other, . . . consydeyrd hyr persone, hyr yowthe, and the stok that she is comyn offe. 1547 *Lik. Marchauntes* i. iij. b. A yong child comen of a good stock and riche kindred. 1526 CRESS PEMBERKE *L. LXXIII.* ix. Eternal roial, whom Jacobis stock adore. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacra* iii. iv. 3 They all were originally of the same stock. 1671 MILTON *Sanson* 1079 Men call me Ham-ha, of stock renowned. 1693 G. STERNY in *Dryden's Juvenat* vii. (1697) 214 From a mean Stock the Pious Decii came. a 1704 T. BROWN *On Beauties* Wks. 1730 I. 44 Unie came and two stocks to form the witty she, Dorinda's sense, and Flavia's repartee. 1827 HALLAM *Const.* II. xii. (1829) III. 341 The national prejudices ran in favour of their ancient stock of kings. 1849 THACKERAY *Sketches* *Genet* *St. 27* i. The Crabbs were of a very old English stock. 1857 G. A. LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* xviii. 168 That girl comes of the wrong stock to give up anything she has fancied without a struggle. 1870 EVANT *Ilind* II. I. 67 A warrior of the stock of Hercules was leader. 1890 HOWELLS *Lady of Arrostock* iii. An ancestral consumption, his sole heritage from the good New England stock of which he came. 1899 *Albion's Syst.*

Med. VIII. 296, I usually found the stock on both sides to be a highly 'nervous' one.

generalized use. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* i. i. 5 Gonzales was a Hebrew stock. 1899 *Albion's Syst.* *Med.* VIII. 137 A lady of calm, well-balanced nervous system, well nourished and of healthy stock. 1900 J. H. HUTCHINSON in *Archives Surg.* XI. 210 Most local inflammations of the skin which are definitely blue, occur to those who are of gouty stock.

d. A race, ethnical kindred; also, a race or family (of animals or plants); a related group, 'family' (of languages). Also (cf. a, b), an ancestral type from which various races, species, etc. have diverged.

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Rom.* iv. 1 Of whom 25 father & beginner of theyr stocke, the whole nation of Jewes are wont next to craike & glory. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 121 One of Nemethus his progeie, that is, of the Scythian stocke. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 152 They haue Priests of the posteritie of Aaron which resteth in peace, who marrie not with any other but themen or women of their owne stocke. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* lxxx. x. Thou didst the Heathen Stock expel. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. 61 Were there but one of these wild animals, the enquiry would soon be ended; and we might readily allow it for the parent stock. 1813 PRICHARD *Phys. Hist. Man* vii. § 6. 392 The interior of Malaya, where they have left remnants of their stock in the black savages of the mountaint. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Causul* (1812) I. 405 The languages of the inhabitants were probably all deriued from the ancient Persian stock. 1822 MALLE BRUNN *Ung. Geog.* I. 570 The stock or family of the languages of Eastern Asia, or of the Monosyllabic languages, differs ently from that of the Indo-Germanic languages. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 272 A population, sprung from the English stock, and animated by English feelings. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. (1872) 13 In the case of strongly marked races of some other domesticated species, there is presumptive or even strong evidence, that all are descended from a single wild stock. 1866 HUXLEY *Lect. Working Men* 140 We know that all varieties of pigeons of every kind have arisen by a process of selective breeding from a common stock, the Rock Pigeon. 1858 GLANSTONE *Jrnl. Minut.* (1870) 41 Even this is considerably older than the date of any family which we can connect with the Hellenic stock. 1921 W. W. FOWLER *Relig. Exper. Romans* iv. 69 When a stock or tribe (*populus*) after migration took possession of a district.

† e. Pedigree, genealogy; a genealogical tree. *Obs.*

c 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* I. i. (1813) 27 This is y^e tree of Jesu Christes stock. 1552 LATIMER *Serm.*, *Christmas Day* (1584) 273 Shee boasted not of her stocke to be of the lineage of ooble king David. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xi. 294 Now, generally all told their stockes [Gr. *ἐκ τῆς οἰκῆς ἐκείνης*]. 1657 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) i. 225 In the oorth window opposit to the former is the stock of Jesse.

f. Kind, sort. Now dated. (see quot. 1787).

c 1450 LYDG. & BURGHE *Secrees* 2002 Good breed of whete, ffish that wel sauours, Of farrage and stok, good and holsum wyne. 1614 JACKSON *Creed* iii. 101 It would argue either Antichristian blindefoes not to see, or impudency of oo meaner stocke, not to acknowledge that [etc.]. 1787 W. H. MARSHALL *E. Norfolk* (1795) II. 339 Stock. Species of a crop. *Mod. (Norfolk)* Where did you get that stock? wheat from? Oh, I ha' had that stock for years.

g. Feudalism. *Nature* (or *villain*) of stock; a mod. rendering of med. L. *nativus de stipite*, a serf by inheritance.

1828 tr. *Assession Roll* (Duchy of Cornwall) 11 *Edw. III* in Manning & Ryland *Rep. Cases K. B.* (1839) 111. 162 Robert Ceron, a villein of stock, holds the Lord Duke, in villenage, in Tyngarun, 2 messuage, 5 acres of land English *Shet.* 193 John, son of Ralph (Ranulf) of Tremaba, a villen of stock [foot-note *Nativus de stipite*], who at the last assession was admitted to one messuage, is now granted . . . To hold in form of stock [foot-note in *forma stipitis*].

h. Used for: Inherited constitution, 'breed'. *rare.* 1865 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* iv. 243 His toughness of stock and copiousness of force enabled him to weather the storms of nearly a century.

4. A stem in which a graft is inserted.

c 1400 *Pylgr. Soule* iv. ii. (Caxton 1483) 58 When that this grafte had taken kynde and moystre of this stock on which he bit was ympe. a 1500 in *Arnolde's Chron.* (1811) 164 Take a graf of an apyll tre and graf it in a stocke of elme or alter and it shal be redde aply. 1577 GOODE *Herrbach's Hist.* II. 73 b. When you haue thus set in your grafte in the stocke. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Jan. (1679) 8 Gather Cyons for Grafts before the buds sprout; and about the latter end, Graft them in the Stock, Pears, Cherries and Plums. 1725 BRADLEY *Family Dict.* s.v. *Grafting*. The Stock for Slit-Grafting should be an Inch at least. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 311 He chooses a stock, or stem deprived of its own buds, and cuts off its top in a sloping direction, so as [etc.]. 1903 W. H. HUTTON *Inst. Christianity* v. 225 H. e. grafted apples upon the wild stocks.

Fig. c 1480 HENRYSON *Poems* (S.T.S.) III. 140 Fals tilaris

now growis vp full rank, nocht ympt in the stok of cherite. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. iii. 250 He was contented to be the stock whereon Wolsey should be grafted. 1754 SHERLOCK *Discourses* I. vi. 197 When once they had grafted the Slips of Superstition upon the Stock of Nature. 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. 101 The wise Legislators . . . who aimed at . . . grafting the virtues on the stock of the natural affections.

† 5. The 'trunk' of a human body. *Obs.*

Quot. 1590 is prob. a conscious transferred use of sense 1. 1387 TREVIS *Higlen* (Rolls) III. 233 Pe stok of a man [L. *truncus homo*] souy: wyl his teef as it were a wood beest. 1398 = Barth. De P. R. v. i. (149) 163 The stocke of the body beeynyth at the necke and stretchy to the buttockes. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 32 panne be bad, þat þe stok of his [body] schulde be leyde in a carre. c 1550 RAYNALD *Birch* *Markynde* i. (1565) 43 b. In this first figure is set forth the tronke or stocke of a womans body. c 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. viii. To He smote off his left arme. . . Large streames of bloud out of the trunked stock forth gushed.

† 6. A post, stake. *Obs.*

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Saints' Lives* xxvi. 260 Da sæde se preost him ic hæbbe of þam stocce þe his heafod on stod. c 1275

LAY. 16706 Samol nam Agag bare king...and lette him faste to one stocke [c 1205 stake] hynde. 1294 *Exch. Acc.* 5/2 Pro wyndase et wyndase stocke xv. s. vid. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xix. (Cristofore) 568 Paue pe fellowe tynd king... be ynd his hak his handis bath to a gert-stok gert bynd [hym] rath. 1382 *Wyclif Josh.* x. 26 And Josue smoot, and slewz hem, and hongide vpon fyue stokkis [Vulg. *super quinque stipites*]. 1409-10 in Hudson & Tingley *Rec. Norwich* (1910) II. 56 [To William Morton, carpenter, for a] stok. 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 23 He shall lye sycke at theyr doore betwene stocke and stocke. 1599 *PEELE Sir Cymon* xvi. 54 I'll heat thee like a stock. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* iii. 31 1/2 Whipping Post (or Whipping Stock)...To this Post is [sic] Offenders and Petty Rogues and Vagabonds made fast while they are Whipt.

7. The main upright part of anything; the vertical beam, stem (of a cross).

1382 *Wyclif Num.* viii. 4 The myddil stok [of the candlestick: *Vulg. medius stipis*]. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxh.) II. 5 Pe stock [of the Cross] bat stude in be ertre...was of cedre. 1463 in *Fabrie Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 134 Thome Spence de Pontesfracto proj stoke pro le tryndles, 20d. 1859 R. S. HAWKER in Baring-Gould *Vicar of Morwenstow* vii. (1876) 198 It was...a pentacle of stars, whereof two shone for the transome and three for the stock.

8. *pl.* An obsolete instrument of punishment, consisting of two planks set edgewise one over the other (usually framed between posts), the upper plank being capable of sliding up and down. The person to be punished was placed in a sitting posture with his ankles confined between the two planks, the edges of which were furnished with holes to receive them. Sometimes there were added similar contrivances for securing the wrists.

The synonymous med. L. *cippi*, F. *ceps*, suggests that this use of *stock* is an application of sense 6, the reference being to the two side-posts of the apparatus.

c 1355 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 163 E pur co ke seyngeur fet coingeur Soun neif en cepis [glorious stockes] pur chastier. 13... *E. E. All. P. B.* 46 On payne of enprisonment & puttyng in stokkez. 1362 *Lancel. P. Pl. A.* iv. 95 Bote Reson haue reube of him le reste in be stokkes Also longe as I lye. c 1380 *Sir Perum.* 1185 Bynd hem herde wyf yre & steel, & poie hem in stokkes of trow. 1503 *Act 19 Hen. VI.* c. 6 § 4 It shalbe lawfull...to put theym into the stokkis and theym so to kepe till the next Market day. 1533 J. Heywood *Pard. & Frere* 602 (Pollard) Wherefore by saynt John, thou shalt not escape me, Tyll thou hast scoord a pare of stokys. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* iv. v. 123 But that my admirable dexteryte of wit...deliuer'd me, the knaue Constable had set meith' Stockis, ith' common Stockes, for a Witch. 1500 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 784/2 To bald and havestokis, joggis, prissounhousis, pit and gallous. 1620 ROWLANDS *Nt. Raven* (1872) 3 Whores and Whoremongers trading for the Pox, And reeling Watch-men, carrying Rogues to Stox. 1632 in E. B. Jupp *Carpenters' Co.* (1887) 301 Their workes...belong vnto the...Carpenters...The making of...stocks cages and whipping postes. 1687 *Orway Sollier's Fortune* iv. l. 45 Constable, watch, stokes, stokes, stokes, murder... 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. xxix. 370 [Other punishments] Such as whipping, hard labour in the house of correction, the pillory, the stocks, and the ducking-stool. 1841 *Hood Tale of Triumph* 701 Over the Green, and along by The George, Past the Stocks, and the Church, and the Forge. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Dec. 1901 Stoce my ordination (it was in 1870) I have seen a man to the stocks as a punishment for drunkenness. 1905 *Ld. Coleridge Story Devonshire House* ii. (1906) 22 In the churchyard may be seen the time-worn stocks.

const. as sing. 1573 *New Custom* iii. iii. Cijj, Every stockes should be full, every prison, and iayle. 1612 [see cl. 1853 *Lytton My Novel* iii. ii, The stocks stood staring at him mournfully from its four great eyes. *Ibid.* iii. xiv, Now the stocks is rebuilt, the stocks must be supported.

† b. sing. *Obs. rare.*

1382 *Wyclif Job* xiii. 27 Thou hast putte in the stoc [Vulg. *in nervo*] my foot. c 1460 *Osney Reg.* 86 Noper to put per me in prison or in-to bondys or in-to stocke for onny trespase or surfet.

c. in figurative context.

1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* i. iii. (Skeat) 144 Thus straye, lady, hath sir Daunger laced me in stockes, I leve it he not your wil. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 186 Whanne god setteth be in stockys of syknes, or in prison of deeth-euyl. 1612 *BEAUM. & FL. Comxomb* ii. 1, Was ever man but in such a stockes? 1805 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1834) I. 27 Their feet are, as it were, made fast, in the stocks of appetite and passion. 1848 L. HUNT *Jar of Honey* Pref. 23 Put thine own pride and cruelty in the stocks. 1878 *Masque of Vols* 153 The world would end, were Dulness not, to tame Wit's feathered heels in the stern stocks of fact.

d. loosely in *pl.* (a) Fetters. *Obs.* (b) The pillory. c 1430 *Lyoc. Rholes* viii. vi. (1554) 180b/1 This hardy prince [Zenobia], with stockes of gold [L. *aureis compedibus*] was brought to the cite. c 1825 *Chauce Log of Jack Tar* (1891) 25 They put his neck to the stockes and kept him there until he was sober. 1860 WHITTIER *Quaker Alumn* 102 The priestcraft that glutted the shears, And festooned the stocks with our grandfathers' ears.

e. transf. (a) The shoemaker's stocks (jocularly): Tight boots. (b) Applied to certain callisthenic contrivances formerly used in girls' schools.

1666 *PEPYS Diary* 22 Apr., Being in the shoemaker's stockes I was heartily eary. c 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Creru*, *Shoe-makers-stocks*, pinch with strait shoes. 1831 *MRS. J. SANFORD Woman* xii. (1834) 18 The modern school-room...might pass in succeeding centuries for a refined inquisition. There would be found stocks for the fingers, and pulleys for the neck, [etc.]. 1823 *GRACE KENNEY Anna Ross* (ed. 6) 45 Her poor little feet were placed in stockes, because her mamma said she turned her toes to when she walked. 1820 J. F. SOUTH *Housh. Surg.* (ed. 4) 331, I don't know whether that miserable invention, the stocks, is still in existence.

9. [? transf. from 8.] A frame in which a horse is confined for shoeing. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2391.

II. A supporting structure.

† 10. The block or table on which a butcher or a fishmonger cuts his goods. *Sc. Obs.*

1488 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1869) I. 56 Baith in slaing and breking as a craftsman honestie at his stok. 1508 *Ibid.* 114 It is ordanit that...the sellars and brekkaris of the greit fische half thair stokis and grayth thairdore for that intent. *Ibid.*, At [i.e. that] all thair [sc. the fleshers] stokis be of ane lenth. 1577 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 64 It sall nocht be lessum to na fremao to hawe flesche stokis man nor ane in the land marcat.

† b. *The Stocks, the Stocks Market*: the name of a market for meat, fish, etc. in the City of London, on or near the site of the Mansion House.

Stow *Survey* (1598) 178 alleges that the market was so called because it was built on the site where 'had stodee a payre of stockes, for punishment of offenders'; but this is probably a mere guess.

c 1350 *Chron. Edw. I & Edw. II, Ann. Lond.* (Rolls, 1882) I. 90 [In 1282 Henry le Wales built] domos...apud Wolchirchewawe, quae vocantur Hales, Anglice Stockes. c 1483 *Chron. Lond.* (1827) 137 This yere [1450] the stockes was dividid bitwene fishmongers and bochers. 1554 *Two London Chron.* (1910) 38 And at y' Stockes was a great pagaunte made at y' cities cost. 1587 *FLEMING Holinshed's Chron.* III. 1348/2 West towards the Stocks market. 1721 *AMHERST Terra Fil.* No. 36. 192 A fruiterer's apprentice at Stock-market. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) II. 110 The Mansion-house, built in the Place where Stocks-market used to be kept.

† c. (See quot.) *Obs.*

Scott's explanation is perh. erroneous; his source may have used *black stock* in sense 14.

1831 *Scott Castle Dang.* i. When was it that I hungered or thirsted, and the black stock of Berkley did not relieve my wants? [Footnote, The table dormant, which stood in a baron's hall, was often so designated.]

11. A gun-carriage. Cf. GUN-STOCK.

1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 289 Giffin for bering of a ryvin gunstok: f'a the Kingis Werk to Johnne Lammys smyth to bynd it, xliij d. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 246 Elmynt tres. for...making of Gonnes stokkes for Gonnes belongyng to the said Ship. 1578 *Invent. R. Wardr.* (1815) 248 Ane dooble cannon of fonte...inootit upoun ane new stok. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong. Affuster*, as Affuster l'artillerie, to sette the artillerie in the stocke or frame. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vii. 213 The Carpenters were ordered to fix eight stocks in the main and fore-top, which were properly fitted for the mounting of swivel guns.

12. The outer rail of a bedstead; the side of a bed away from the wall; *pl.* a bedstead. *Obs. exc. Sc. (local).* Cf. BEDSTOCK. [So ON. *stokkr*.]

1525 tr. *Brunswyke's Handywork Surg.* lxxi. Pijb, And be must be bounde to jiii. or jiiii. places of y^e bedstede and y^e hole foote must be bounde to the stock that y^e paycent may not drawe it vp to hym. 1544 *Test. Ebor.* VI. 213 The hede and the stokes that I lie in. 1552 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 156 Stockes of a hedde and blackeflatts, iijij. 1629 Z. *Boys Last Battle* 71 (Jam.) Hezekiah turned his backe to the stocke, and his face to the wall. 1775 *GOLDSM. Scarron's Com. Rom.* I. 35 It will be proper to observe that the bed was so placed as to be close to the wall; Rancour went into it first, and the merchant going after him lay at the stock which was considered as the place of honour. 1796 W. H. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (ed. 2) II. 347 *Stock*, the outer rail of a bedstead; or the front side of a bed, which is placed against a wall.

13. *pl.* The framework on which a ship or boat is supported whilst in process of construction.

1422 *Foreign Acc.* 61, m. 43 (Puhl. Rec. Office) Ad extra-head et deducend' dictam navem extra idem wose supra stokkes in quadam fossor vocat le dook...apud Depford'. 1425 *Ibid.* 59, m. 22d, Propter delitatem et confraciones ejusdem po-itavit in quadam dok-uprastokes ihidem denovo construed'. 1615 E. S. *Britains Buss* in Arher *Eug. Garner* III. 624 At length, I was informed...that one Roger Godsduke, Esquire...had on the stocks at Yarmouth, five Busses. 1627 *CAPT. SMITH Sea Gram.* I. i The stockes are certaine framed posts, much of the same nature upon the shore, to build a Pinnace, a Catch, a Frigoit, or Boat, &c. 1638 *Heywood Royal Ship* 13 Had not the famous Archimedes devised new Engines to rowle her [the vessel] out of the stocks into the water. 1670 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4039/4 There is now upon the stocks an extraordinary large ship of 2500 Tuns. 1794 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Stocks*; so the Ship-Carpenters call a Frame of Timber, and great Posts made a-shore to build Pinnaces, Ketches, Boats, [etc.]. Hence we say, a Ship is on the Stocks, when she is a Building. 1755 *New-York Mercury* 14 July 3/1 One of the Gallies [sic] planked and completely rigged on the Stocks. 1769 *FALCONER Vict. Marine* (1760). 1790 *BEATSON Nav. & Milit. Mem.* II. 34 Having...set upon the stocks two ships. 1810 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Disp.* (1836) VI. 568 Having completed the boats which were on the stocks. 1875 *Culte de Paris' Hist. Civ. War Amer.* I. 448 They...only succeeded in destroying one of the stocks for ship-building.

b. *fig.*, esp. in phrase on the stocks, said e.g. of a literary work planned and commenced.

1669 C. F. *Pluto Furens* Ep. Ded., Until my other Play be finished, which is now on the Stocks. 1693 *Dryden Love Triumpht* iv. i, Farewell; you know I have other business upon the Stocks. 1765 *FOOTE Comitatary* II. (1782) 45, I made these rhimes into a duet for a comic opera I have on the stocks. 1783 *Virginia Hist. Mag.* V. 290, I'm desirous to provide in the best manner I possibly can for my wife, a son, two daughters, and a child which I expect is to the stocks. 1823 P. CUNNINGHAM N. S. *Wales* (ed. 3) II. 281 A worthy elder, shocked at the scandal of such a numerous illegal progeny being all 'on the stocks' at once, waited on his pastor to condole upon the subject. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Left.* (1891) II. 163, I have had a long letter on the stocks for you for the last fortnight. 1888 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* I. 315 We shouldn't go off the stocks easy upon nautical metaphors. 1898 *Athenaeum* 4 June 1898 The 'Encyclopaedia Britannica', the ninth edition of which was on the point of being put on the stocks.

14. *dial.* A ledge at the back or the side of a fireplace, on which a kettle or pot can be placed when removed from the fire: = *HOB* sb 2.

1592 *WARNER Alb. Eng. tx.* xlvii. (1612) 218 Cowering one two stocks a crosse, burnt at a smooke stocke. c 1613 *OVERBURY Wiff, News* (1616) Q. 6, That a Wise-rich-man is like the hacke or stocke of the Chimney, and his wealth the fire, it receives not for its owne need, but to reflect the heat to others good. 1823 E. Moor *Suffolk Words, Stock*, the plate, or place, at the back of the fire, or immediately above it. 1854 *Mtss BAKER Northampton Gloss.*, *Stock*, the horizontal space at the side of a grate. *Mod. (Northants.)* I put the tea-kettle on one of the stocks and the saucepan on the other.

15. *Brick-making. a.* = *stock-board* (see 65).

1683 J. Houghton *Collect. Lett. Improv. Husb.* II. vi. 183 In the middle we fasten with Nails a piece of board, which we call a Stock; this Stock is about half an Inch thick, and just big enough for the Mould to slip down upon. *Ibid.*, Then rubbing the Stock and inside of the Mould with Sand, with the Earth he forms a Brick. 1703 [see *stock-brick* in 65]. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Brick*, *Stock-bricks*...are made on a stock, that is, the mould is put on a stock, after the manner of moulding or striking of tiles.

b. Short for *stock-brick* (see 65).

c 1738 in E. B. Jupp *Carpenters' Co.* (1887) 567 The Brick-work for £5. 10 per Rod and to do the same with Stocks, 1833 *LONDON ENCYCL. ARCHIT.* § 79 To pave the back kitchen...with common stocks, bedded in sand. 1837 *Civil Engin. & Arch.* *Frml.* I. 341/1 Brickwork, consisting of sound, hard, and well-burned square stocks. 1858 *SIMMONS Dict. Trade, Stocks*...the red and grey bricks which are used for the exterior of walls and fronts of buildings. 1892 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 2/2 Decorated with red 'Newbiggin' stone and picked London stocks. 1905 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 29 May 8/2 Brick, of the kind known as dark purple stock.

16. The support of the block in which the anvil is fixed, or of the anvil itself.

1295 *Stithistokke* [see *STITH* sb. 5]. 1790 *COWPER Odys.* viii. 336 'To the stock he heaved His anvil huge. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2389 That to which others are attached, or in which they are inserted, as...The anvil to its stock or pillar.

17. A stand or frame supporting a spinning-wheel or a churn.

1688 *HOLME Armoury* iii. 286/2 The large Spinning Wheele...consists in these parts. The Stock standing on four Feet. The Standard [etc.]. 1858 *ANNOT LAWS fr. Heaven* Ser. II. xlix. 400 She kept a Bible lying open on the 'stock' of the wheel.

† 18. A roller for a map. *Obs.*

1737 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 1. 479 The Maps are very large, there was no possible way of sending them by Post...than by rolling them upon a Stock.

† 19. A perch for a bird. *Obs.* [So *Du. stok*.]

1575 *TURBRY. Bk. Falconrie* 79 When you have showed hir the perche or stocke, and tyed hir vpon it, put with hir vpon the sayde perche or stocke some Pullet.

III. A box, hollow receptacle. Cf. TRUNK sb. 2.

† 20. An alms-box. [So G. (*almosen*) *stock*, *Du. (offer) stok*. Cf. F. *tronic*.] *Obs.*

c 1400 *LOVE Bonavent. Mirr.* (1507) 188 A coffre havyng a hole abouen in manere of stokkes that ben now vsed in churches. 1419 *Mem. Rihon* (Surtees) III. 146 Et in sal unius hominis faciemis j stock propter oblac. in le Crudys, 3d. ex conuencione. 1504 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 265 Item, to the Kingis offerand in the stock at Sanct Dunthols towne, xliij s. 1527 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 30 Of Willm A Dene for the stock of the masse xli.

† 21. A trough; a basin; a stoup, esp. one used for holy water. (See *holy-water stock*, *HOLY WATER* 2.) *Obs.*

c 1450 *Maitl. Club Misc.* III. 203 Ane crem stok of silver with ane clo-our of silver. 1486 *Lk. St. Allans* b viij h, It behouyeth that yowre hawke haue a feyling stokke in hir mew. 1500 *Ill of Odlingstis* (Somerset Ho.), Holy Water stock. 1554 in *Foller list, Waltham Abbey* (1655) 17 A Stock of brass for the Holy-water. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commu.* (Hakl. Soc.) 135 'I hey doe not only hollow their holie water stockes and tubbes ful of water, but all the rivers of the countrey once every yere.

b. (See quot. 1877.)

1872 *Shipley's Gloss. Eccl. Term.* 334 Oil Box...Also called Oil Stock. 1877 F. G. LEE *Gloss. Liturg. & Eccl. Term.* 384 *Stock*...A vessel containing oils blessed for use in the Christian sacraments is so called in ordinary parlance.

22. (More fully fulling-stock, FULLING vbl. sb.)

In a fulling-mill: Originally, the wooden trough or box in which the cloth is placed to be beaten by the 'faller' or mallet; hence, this receptacle together with the 'faller'. In modern use *stock* is often taken to denote the 'faller' or mallet itself.

1377 *LASCEL. P. Pl. B.* xv. 445 Cloth is nout comly to were, tyl it is fulled vnder foote or in fulling stokkes. 1506-7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 252 Pro factura de lez stoke 13s. 4d. 1674 *PETTY Discourse Roy. Soc.* 64 The same is true of water gushing out upon the floats of undershot Mills; as may be seen in the Stampers of Paper-Mills, the Stocks of Fulling-Mills [etc.]. 1677 *YARRANTON Eng. Improv.* 109 Our Fulling-Mills that we now have, our Fallers are taken up a great height, and so fall down to the Stock upon the Cloth. *Ibid.*, The Mills that go by Wind, the Fallers, or Feet, fall down perpendicular into the Stock, through a square hole, where the Cloth is, and so attracts no Wind, nor can any Air get into the Stock or Chest where the Cloth is. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* iii. 103 The 'fulling-stocks'...are hollow receptacles in which an enormous oaken hammer or stock vibrates up and down, each stock be ng kept in motion by machinery connected with a steam-engine. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 342 By steeping the cloth in alkaline liquor, and beating it in the fulling stocks.

23. *Tanning.* (See quot. 1885.)

1882 *PATON in Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 383/2 The softening of

these materials is helped and rendered thoroughly by working them for some time in the stocks after they have been well soaked. 1885 H. R. PROCTER *Tanning* 136 The 'stocks',... consist of a wooden or metallic box, of peculiar shape, wherein work a very heavy hammer, raised alternately by pins in a wheel, and let fall upon the hides, which they force up against the side of the box with a sort of kneading action.

IV. The more massive portion of an instrument or weapon; usually, the body or handle, to which the working part is attached.

24. The heavy cross-har (originally wooden) of an anchor.

1346 *Exch. Acc.* 25/7 Pro ij hankerstockes duorum ancor' ejusdem navis. 1407 *MS. Acc. Exch. K. R.* 44/11 (1) m. 3 In duobus ancorstockes inde faciendis. 1485 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 185 Item pd by me for ij hanker stockes. xv. d. 1497 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* 1. 379 Item, for the xxv. to be stokkis to ankmyris, and other grath to the schippis, —s. 1615 E. S. *Britain's Bias in Arber Eng. Garner* III. 628 And so the four anchors, and their four stocks will come to £1800. 1683 *Holm's Armoury* iii. xv. (Roxh.) 29/1 The Anchor stock, is the peece of tymber fifty wrought and fastned at the nutts, below the eye, crossing the flookes. 1748 *Aiton's Voy.* iii. vi. 345 To fix two... anchors into one stock. 1825 H. B. GASCOINE *Path Nav. Fame* 50 The circling Capstan merrily runs round. Until the Stock a proper height is found. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 43 The stock of the anchor is made of oak. 1867 *Savitt's Sailor's Word-bk.* 657.

b. Nant. phrase, stock and fluke.

1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 9 Nov. (1885) II. 5 The new owner of the estate... bought it 'stock and fluke' as the sailors call it; that is to say, that he bought movables and the whole. 1867 *Savitt's Sailor's Word-bk.*, Stock and Fluke, the whole of anything.

25. The block of wood from which a hell is hung.

1474-5 in *Swayne Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 20 It is tymber for the stokke and uphonyng of the same [bell] xxij d. 1526-7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1909) 340 For mending of the Stokke of the Sauntes bell iiij d. 1706 in J. Watson *Fedburgh Abbey* (1894) 91 [To see if the bells] be sound in their hanging upon the stocks. 1871 *Wigram Change Ringing Disentangled* 1 He will see that it [the bell] is fastened to the under-side of a block of wood, called the 'stock'. 1906 *RAVEN Bells* 291 The bells are rung from the stock, without wheel or rope.

26. The 'hub' of a wheel.

1585 *HIGINS Junius' Nomencl.* 268/1 *Modiolus rotæ*,... the stocke or naue wherein the spokes be fastened. 1876 *VOULE & STEVENSON's Millit. Dict.* 402/2 *Stock*, the naue of a wooden wheel. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 206/1 The stock or hub... should be in growth as near as possible the size required.

† 27. = SADDLE-TREE. *Obs.*

1497 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 372 Item, agane 3ule, to turs our the Month, for nne stok of ane saddle. 1553 *Ibid.* X. 175 Item, for making of the stok and saddle heirt.

28. The wooden portion of a musket or fowling-piece; the handle of a pistol.

1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 § 2 Any handgune... shalbe in the stock and gonne of the lengthe of one hole yarde. 1591 *GARRARD Art of Warre* 10 Raising up the crooked end of the stocke to his breast. 1641 J. LANGTON in *Lisimore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) V. 8 Our men... knocked some of them in the heade with the stocks of their peeeces. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* viii. § 4. (1679) 50 Walnut... is of singular account... with the Gunsmith for Stocks. 1719 *De For. Crusoe* i. (Globe) 267 The Captain... knock'd him down with the Stock of his Musket. 1741 *Compl. Family-Piece* ii. 1. 300 As for Stocks, Walnut-Tree or Ash are very good for use. 1830 *Hobart Town Almanack* 115 My trusty Manton, which falling under his right side, was broken in the handsome stock. 1860 *All Yr. Round* No. 71. 500 The stock is divided into the nose-cap, the upper, middle, and lower bands, the swell [etc.]. 1879 *Martins-Henry Rifle Exerc.* 42 Grasping the stock with the left hand.

b. Phrase, stock, lock, and barrel (also lock, stock, and barrel; see *Lock* sb. 2): the whole of a thing; also *adob.*, every thing, entirely.

1830 *GALT Lawrie* i. vi. 181. (1849) 66 Even the capital likewise—stock, lock, and barrel, all went. 1868 E. YATES *Rocks Ahead* iii. iii. 'Cut the whole concern, stock, lock and barrel,' said his lordship. 1905 *Times* 7 July 10/3 [Sir George White said:] He was not a Scotsman; he was... lock, stock, and barrel an Irishman.

29. The handle (of a whip, fishing-rod, etc.).

1605 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3044/4 All sorts of Whips, the Stocks of the best Greenland Whalebone. 1787 T. BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 9 'The best manner of making... Rods. The best time to provide stocks is in the winter solstice. 1882 *STEVENSON New Arab. Nts.* (1912) 321 The stock of a lance even rattled along the outer surface of the door.

30. The attachment of a seal.

1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4815/4 Two Seals with Gold Stocks.

31. The part of a plough to which the share is attached.

1578 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) I. 133 One new stocke and two plow cloutes, [etc.]. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chilrent's Vale Farus*. 318 Three Holes in the upper part of the Stock.

32. (More explicitly bit-stock.) A carpenter's boring tool: = *BRACE* sb. 2 6.

1794 *Rising & Seanaiship* I. 152 *Stock*. A wooden instrument to bore holes with, by fixing a bit in the lower end, and a pin with a round head in the other end. 1822 P. NICHOLSON *Neck. Exerc.* 126 Stock and Bits. 1858 *SINMONS Dict. Trade, Stock and bit*, an instrument for boring wood, used by carpenters; a centre-bit.

33. An adjustable wrench for holding screw-cutting dies.

1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib. Brit.* II. No. 6139, Wrought-iron welded tubes; stocks, taps, and dies. 1902 P. MARSHALL *Metal Working Tools* 61 The die which cuts the thread is made in two halves, and is placed in a 'stock', or holder, fitted with an adjusting screw... A set of stocks and dies consists of one stock with a series of interchangeable dies to cut threads of different sizes.

34. The shorter and thicker of the two pieces composing a T-square or an L-square.

1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 699 A thin flat ruler called the blade, let perpendicularly into the middle of another piece called the stock... The blade being laid on the paper, and the stock brought up close to the edge of the board, it is very readily used in ruling. 1857 W. BINKS *Elemt. Orthogr. Projection* I. (1862) 6 Place the stock of the T square against the left hand side of the drawing-board. 1902 P. MARSHALL *Metal Working Tools* 15 This of course can only be the case when the blade and the stock have their respective inner and outer surfaces perfectly parallel.

35. In a plane, the block in which the plane-iron is fitted. † Also, the block carrying the axe of a 'maiden' or beheading instrument.

1639 in J. J. Cartwright *Chapters Hist. Yorks.* (1872) 339 They let runne the stock wth y^e hatchet in. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 107 The block of wood in which the blade or Chisel of a plane is fixed, is called the stock.

36. The head of a brush (in which the bristles are inserted). Also, the wooden head of a wool-card.

1835 *Ure Philo. Manuf.* 145 [The two rows of teeth] are fixed into a wooden stock or head, which... has a handle of fixed into it. 1837 *Whitworth's Br. Trades* (1842) 84 (Brush-maker). The wood, or 'stock', thus shaped has afterwards a number of small holes drilled through it at regular distances.

37. The wooden case of a lock.

1833 *Loudon Encycl. Archit.* § 84 And... eight-inch fine plate stock locks (locks with a wooden back, or stock).

38. Flax-dressing. One of the beaters in a scutching-mill. (Cf. 22).

1776 *Young Tour Irel.* (1780) I. 313 Two beetling cylinders, a pair of stocks, a washing wheel. 1850 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 234 Short arms, to which are nailed the stocks, which are parallelogram shaped blades of hard wood, with the edges partially sharpened.

V. Concrete senses of uncertain or mixed origin.

† 39. A mouse-trap. [Cf. *MOUSE-stock* and *Norw. stok trap* (for birds).] *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 Puri þe sweote smel of þe chese, he bicchered monie mus to þe stoke.

40. A stocking. Now only *dial.* See *NETHER-STOCK*, *UPPER STOCK*.

The upper stock was the upper and wider part, and the nether stock the lower part, of the hose. Without the defining word, stock denoted the *NETHERSTOCK* or stocking.

1456-7 in *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 208 Meam subnuncium de harden cloth, cum stokkes de correo. 1530 *Priory Purse Exp. Hen. VIII* (1827) 91 Every one of them ij payer of hosen and ij payer of stockis. 1546 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IX. 27 Twa elnis fyne purple welwote to be ane pair of stokkes of hois to the said James... vijli. 1564 *Reg. Priory Council Scot.* I. 308 Ane pair of almyij stokkis of blak sating, drawin out with taffeteis. 1577-87 *HOOKER Chron. Irel.* 89/2 in *Holmshed*, He hit vpon the letter, bare it awaite in the heele of his stocke. a 1592 *GREENE Vision Wks.* (Grosart) XII. 209 His legs were small, Hosd within a stock of red. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* iii. ii. 67 With a linnen stock on one leg, and a kersey boot-hose on the other. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-b.* xvi. 350 Before the costly Coach, and silken stock came in. 1876 *Milit. Yorksh. Gloss.* 137 Nowthen, I am ready for going—stock, shoes, and gaiter.

41. A swarm of bees.

[Cf. *Du. stok*, *G. stock*, a hive; but connexion is doubtful on account of the difference in sense. Cf. however *quot.* 1675, where the word appears to have the *Du.* sense.]

1568 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.* There is a swarme found by Wyllon and a seruante... seruante to haue the fyrste swarme and Wilson the next and so the stocke remayne to the house. 1577 *GOODE Hereshall's Husk.* iv. 177 b, You may soone learne where they [i.e. bees] stocks [i.e. *examinat*]. 1649 *OAGLY Virg. Georg.* ii. (1634) 89 In rugged bark the Bees conceal their Stocks [i.e. *examinat*]. 1675 *GENEVE New Disco.* Bee-houses 30 A stock full of Bees and Honey. 1679 M. RUSSON *Further Disco.* Bees 68 A swarm in May, or June, is called a Stock at Michaelmas. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* V. 287 The greatest number of Stocks of Bees, not fewer than thirty.

42. The portion of a tally which was given to the person making a payment to the Exchequer.

The counterpart kept in the Exchequer was called the *foil* or *counterstock*. In Anglo-L. the terms were *stipes* and *folium*. Cf. *F. souche* (liu. tree-trunk), the longer of the two portions of a tally, hence also the counterfoils in a register or cheque-book.

a 1601 SIR T. FANSHAWE *Pract. Exch.* (1658) 98 The joyners of the tallies do see if the stock and the file do agree in hand, letter, and joyning. 1642 C. VERNON *Consid. Exch.* 44 The said stocke is delivered to the party that paid the money for his discharge, and the foile is cast into the Chamberlaines chest. 1671 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* ii. (ed. 5) 101 The Counterfoiles of the Tallies... so exactly ranged... that they may be found out, to be joyned with their respective Stock or Tally. 1714 [Bp. ATTERBURY] *Eng. Advice to Freeholders* 4 Boroughs are rated on the Royal Exchange, like Stocks and Tallies.

43. [Short for *STOCK-GILLYFLOWER*.] a. Any plant of the cruciferous genus *Malcolmia*. b. *Virginian stock*: the cruciferous plant *Malcolmia maritima*, having flowers somewhat resembling those of the stock-gillyflower.

1664 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) II. 208 To smell the sucklings and the stocks and to see the new trees grow. 1728-46 *Thomson Spring* 512... the lavish stock that scents the garden round. 1760 J. LEE *Intrat. Bot. App.* 328 Stock, *Virginian*, *Heisteria*. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Gardening* xix. (1813) 347 The French stock is very floriferous, and most apt to come double. 1844 LAOY G. FULLERTON *Ellen Middleton* (1854) iii. xx. 49 The delicate lilac flowers of the Virginian Stock. 1856 M. ARNOLD *Thyris* vii. And stocks in fragrant blow. 1864 *BRIDGES Garden Sept. Poems* (1912) 305 Stocks Of courtly purple, and aromatic phlox. 1908 R. BAGOT *A. Cuthbert* xix. 237 The sweet night-flowering stock.

44. A kind of stiff close-fitting neckcloth, formerly worn by men generally, now only in the army.

In the first *quot.* open, the collar-band of a shirt. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* June 1645, They [the Venetian nobility] also wear their collar open to shew the diamond button of the stock of their shirt. 1731 *Genil. Mag.* I. 454 He lay in his Stock, which was so tight about his Neck, that it near strangled him. 1742 *Whyte's Poems* to Fairholt *Costume* (1860) 591 The stock with buckle made of plate has put the cravat out of date. 1753 *Lond. Mag.* Oct. 480/2 Let the stock be well plaited, in fanciful forms. 1755 *JOHNSON, Stock*, something made of linen; a cravat; a close neckcloth. 1764 *Boston Even. Post* in Alice M. Earle *Costume Col. Times* (1894) 169 Newest fashion'd plaited Stocks. 1781 *COWPER Let. to Unwin* 23 May, My neckcloths being all worn out, I intend to wear stocks. In that case, I shall be obliged to you if you will buy me a handsome stock-buckle. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Stock*, a part of an officer's dress which consists generally of black silk or velvet, and is worn round the neck... The soldier's stock is of black ribbed leather... Red stocks were formerly worn in the guards. 1806 SIR R. WILSON *Frml.* 11 Feb. 1806 (1862) 1. 307 The issue of an order this morning for every officer in the garrison [of Cape Town] to wear black leather stocks. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* i, He had the same... suit of light brown clothes... the same stock, with its silver buckle. 1825 SIR H. COCKBURN *Memor.* ii. 131 The disclosure of the long neck by the narrow bit of muslin stock. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* ii, An old stock, without a vestige of shirt collar, ornamented his neck. 1840 J. P. KENNEDY *Quodlibet* x. (1860) 137 His shirt collar was turned down over a narrow horse-hair stock. 1868 *Queen's Regul. Army* § 604g, The wearing of Stocks may be dispensed with on the line of March. 1892 *KIPLING Barrack-room Ballads*, *Cells* 16 But I fell away with the Corp's stock, and the best of the Corp's shirt.

b. An article of clerical attire, consisting of a piece of black silk or stuff (worn on the chest and secured by a band round the neck) over which the linen collar is fastened.

1883 *Offic. Yearbk. Ch. Eng.* p. iv (Advnt.), Clerical Collars and Stocks... Stuff Stocks 3/6; Silk do., 5/-; Stock Bands 5/6 per dozen.

45. The udder of a cow. Now *dial.*

1608 *TORSSELL Serpents* 218 Afterward that Cowes ydder or stocke dryeth vppre, and neuer more yeeldeth any milke. 1602 (Kent), This cow has a very large stock but I don't know that she'll give over-much milke.

46. A rabbit-burrow. Now *dial.* Cf. *STOP sb.*

1741 *Compl. Family-Piece* ii. i. 303 The Bucks will kill their young ones, if they can come at them; and therefore Nature hath so decreed it, that the Does prevent them by stopping or covering their Stocks or Nests with Earth or Gravel. 1876 *Surrey Gloss.* 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*

VI. A fund, store.

The senses grouped under this head are not found in the other Teut. languages except by adoption from English. Their origin is obscure, and possibly several different lines of development may have blended. Thus the application of the word to a trader's capital may partly involve the notion of a trunk or stem (branch I) from which the gains are an outgrowth, and partly that of 'fixed basis' or 'foundation' (branch II); cf. *FUNK*. Sense 47 may be derived immediately from that of 'money-box', and have given rise to uses coincident with senses of different origin. The application to cattle is primarily a specific use of the sense 'store', but the notion of 'race' or 'breed' (sense 3) has had some share in its development.

† 47. A sum of money set apart to provide for certain expenses; a fund. *Obs.*

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 17 A stoke to fynde yerly ij taperis lyght. 1547-8 in E. GREEN *Southernt Chantries* (1888) 10 Redy money gyven by Robte Holcombe to remayne to stocke to the said use [i.e. lights]. 1548 in HUDSON & TINGEY *Rec. Norwich* (1910) 11. 126 All guide stockis whatsoever their be withyn this cite shalbe employde towards the fyndyng feyeng of the reuer of the same cite. c 1550 *Yorksh. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) II. 1478 There is a stoke of xxij. yeven to the finding of a light in the said chapel. 1553 *Inu. in Ann. Dioc. Litch.* (1863) 7. xxj. s, which remayned as a stoke to fynde taperis to the church. 1559 *NASHES Martin's Marprelate Wks.* (Grosart) I. 80 That reuerend Elder of your Church, who being credited with the stocke of the poore... was compellid to keepe it to himselfe, because [etc.]. 1638 R. BAKER in *Balsac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 156, I feare mee, the Stocke that was appoynted for paying of mee, will goe some other way. 1645 in *Arber Transp. Stationers' Reg.* (1875) I. 590 The Committee... resolved upon the Companies sudden setting upon tie printing the Bible by a new Stock. 1663 *GERBER Counsel* h.3, Venturing a stock to fetch *Aurum Horizontale* from the East Indies. 1676 *EARL. ESSEX in Essex Papers* (Camden) 55 There will be a surplus of near 3000 l. *MS.* 3000 l. which may be kept in stock for any contingency. 1690 *Andros Tracts* II. 42 To make a Voluntary Subscription for a stock to bear the Charges of a Trial at Law. 1718 *HICKES & NELSON J. Kettelwell* ii. xxv. 127 He set aside for a standig Stock. One Hundred Pound. [1831 C. R. RIVINGTON *Rec. Stationers' Co.* 18 There were originally five different trading stocks, called respectively the Ballad Stock, the Bible Stock, the Irish Stock, the Latin Stock, and the English Stock.]

† 48. A capital sum to trade with or to invest; capital as distinguished from revenue, or principal as distinguished from interest. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 28 b, This rychesse he hath gyven to vs as a stocke to occupy in our daily exercise, for the profyte of our owne soules. 1549 J. HARWOOD *Tract.* ii. ix. (1867) 77 How can ye now get thrif, the stocke beyng gone? Which is thonly thing to reise thrifit vpon. 1561 *AWDELAY Frat. Vaca.* 8 Some yong Marchant man or other kynde of Occupier, whose frendes hath geuen them a stock of money to occupy withall. 1573 *New Custom* ii. iii. Cij b, The heyre Had substantiall reuenues, his stocke also was faire. 1581 *Reg. Priory Council Scot.* III. 435 To... redeliver the same [i.e. gold and silver] cuneynt to the said maister Thomas in prentin money, stock and profitte. 1613 J. WURTE

Two Serms. (1615) 69 Prisoners, and distressed householders, young tradesmen that want stocks: must be thought on. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* v. ii. § 2. 377. He thinks that all this is too little for a stock, though it were indeed a good yearly income. 1677 *YARRANTON Eng. Improv.* 47 Let each County begin with two thousand Pounds Stock apiece. *Ibid.* 98 The Factors would join stock together, and set up our Trade in some other place. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 454 A Master coming to take account of his Servants, among whom he had entrusted a Stock of Ten Pounds. 1694 E. PHILLIPS tr. *Millon's Lett. State* 287 Let he should lose his Ship and Lading, together with his whole principal Stock. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 13 Aug. 1641. The reason of this store of pictures and their cheapness proceeds from their want of land to employ their stock. 1760 *Cautions & Adv. Officers of Army* 8, I hope you will thoroughly weigh with yourself whether you are possessed of a sufficient Stock to enable you to discharge your Duty without repining.

fig. 1595 *DANIEL Civ. Wars* ii. iv. And on the Hazard of a bad Exchange Have ventured all the Stock of Life beside. 1652 J. SMITH *Srl. Disc.* v. iv. (1821) 155 To prepare our own souls more and more to receive of his liberality... that the stock which he is pleased to impart to us may not lie dead within us. 1665 *HOWARD Ind. Queen* ii. i. Why should you waste the Stock of those fair Eyes?

† b. To spend upon the stock: to trench on one's capital. *Obs.*

1617 *MORVSON Itin.* i. 199 And lest by spending upon the stocke, my patrimony should be wasted I [etc.]. 1662 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* iii. 253 That Minister must needs spend upon the stock, that hath no comings in from a constant Trade in his Study.

† c. An endowment for a son; a dowry for a daughter. Also fig. *Obs.*

1527 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) I. 17 Item to byr son Justinean xxii to make hym a stokke w^l. 1581 *MELCASTER Positions* v. (1897) 34 To write and read w^l which may be jointly gotten is a prey stocker for a poore hoye. 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* v. 1. 400 Why this is well, and toward faire Luce's stocke, heres f^rtie shillings. 1639 *COWLEY Misc.* To Ld. Falkland 52 Whilst we like younger Brothers, get at best But a small stock, and must work out the rest. 1695-6 *STILLINGF. Serms.* (1698) III. 1. 3 Therefore nothing would satisfie him [the young prodigal] unless he were intrusted with the Stock which was intended for him.

† d. In stock: possessed of capital. *Out of stock*: without means. (Cf. *in*, *out of funds*.)

1648 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) I. 256 In regard y^t y^e College is wholely out of stocke, y^e chest-keepers were requested to [etc.]. 1671 [S. COLLINS] *Pres. St. Russia* xii. 51 This put the man in stock, whereby he began to drive a Trade.

† e. fig. phrase. Upon the stock of: on the ground or basis of. *Obs.* Very frequent in Jer. Taylor.

1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* vi. § 229 Which [he] they bad no hope to procure but upon the stock of alteration of the government of the Church. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Great Exemp.* ii. vi. 11 He who beleeves upon the onely stock of education, made no election of his faith. *Ibid.* ii. vii. 33 Upon the same stocke S. Chrysostome chides the people of his Diocese for walking, and laughing and prating in Churches. 1692 *SOUTH 12 Serms.* (1697) I. 275 Few practical Errors in the world are embraced upon the Stock of Conviction, but Inclination. 1822 *LAMB Elia Ser.* i. *My First Play*, The theatre became to me, upon a new stock, the most delightful of recreations.

† f. An estate or property that produces income; a person's total property. *Obs.*

1552 *LATIMER Serms. St. John Evang.* (1584) 282 It shall not be a diminishing of theyr stockes, but it shall be rather an increase then a diminishing. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* July 192 They ban great store and thirfytie stockes. 1587 *TURBERV. Tring. Tales* (1837) 22 Whose land and fee descended orderly unto the Sonne, with store of other stockes. 1646 *CRASHAW Steps* 97 The steward of our growing stocke. 1665 *MRS. HUTCHINSON Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1886) I. 185 But they, having stocks and families, were not willing to march as far as the army. 1687 *PETTY Pol. Arith.* ii. (1691) 38 If the Stocks of laborious and ingenious Men... should be diminished by a Tax, and transferred to such as do nothing at all, [etc.]. 1771 *BEATTIE Minstrel* i. xiv. An honest heart was almost all his stock.

† g. Public stock: the property held for public purposes by a nation, municipality, or community.

1663 *PATRICK Parab. Pilgrim* (1687) 115 A poor Widow, who had cast all her living into the publick stock. 1702 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome (Marcus)* iv. 60 The Public Stock was well near exhausted by Verus's Prodigality. 1710 *CELIA FIRMINES Diary* (1888) 92 They have a great publick stock belonging to y^e Corporation. 1770 *LANGHORNE Intertarch* (1879) I. 184/2 It appears... that the public stock of the Athenians amounted to 9700 talents.

o. Movable property.

1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N. v.* ii. II. 412 The funds or sources, of revenue which may peculiarly belong to the sovereign or commonwealth must consist either in stock or in land.

† d. The aggregate wealth of a nation. *Obs.*

1640 *PYM in Ru-hw. Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) I. 22 By which means the Stock of the Kingdom is diminished. 1719 W. WOOD *Surrey Trade* 154 There is not anything more certain, than that our West-India Trade has greatly enlarged our Stock. 1729 *SWIFT Modest Proposal* 12 The Nation's stock will be thereby encreased fifty thousand pounds per Annum. 1795 *BURKE Regic. Peace* ii. (1892) 110 If we look to our stock in the Eastern world, our most valuable and systematic acquisitions are made in that quarter. 1825 *MCCUT. Pol. Econ.* ii. 92 The whole produce of industry belonging to a country is said to form its stock.

† 50. The business capital of a trading firm or company. *In stock* (said of a person): in the position of a partner. *Obs.*

1600 *HENSLOWE Diary* (1845) 276 A Note of all suche bookes as belong to the Stocke. 1613 *TAYLOR's Knowl.* 233 Two Merchants are in Company, B putteth in 200 li more then A, B continueth in stocke 5 moneths, and A 7

moneths; they gaine one as much as the other; the question is [etc.]. 1669 W. A[GLONBY] *Pres. St. United Provinces* 159 Many... put in different summes, which all together made up six hundred thousand pound, the first stock upon which this [Dutch East India] Company has built its prodigious Encrease. 1694 J. HOUGHTON *Collect. Improv. Husb.* No. 122 P 4 Lately a Company of Gentlemen have made a Stock for Improvement of Tanning with Eirc-Bark... Their Tannery is at Holloway. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3303/3 Each Member having Five hundred Pounds in the Stock of the Bank. 1798 *HUTTON Course Math.* (1806) I. 124 They admit K as a third partner, who brought into stock 2800l. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 494 As the state of the money market rendered it inadvisable to increase the Company's capital stock... the Court applied to the House for such aid as [etc.].

b. In Bookkeeping by Double Entry, the heading (more fully *stock account*: see 65) of the ledger account which summarizes the assets and liabilities of the trader, firm, or company to whom the books belong.

1588 *MELLIS Briefe Instr.* D vij, Then for your Creditor goe to the letter S. and there enter stocke as followeth: Stocke is in folio 2. 1674 J. COLLINS *Introduct. Merchants Acc.* B 3 b, *John Speed* Debitor. January 2 To Stock owing by him... 100 l. oos. ood. *Ibid.* B 4, *Per contra John Speed* Creditor. January 7 By Stock for Three Months rebate [etc.]. 1732 J. CLARK in *B. F. Foster's Double Entry etc.* (1852) Pref. p. iii. Let it be supposed that the account of Stock is a real person employed to take care of my estate, and to render an account of the improvement he has made of it. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 589/2 Therefore this account is closed, by being debited or credited to or by Stock, for the difference of its sides. *Ibid.* 593/2 Accordingly in your new Journal, the several particulars on the Dr side must all of them be made Drs to Stock. 1789 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) III. 368/2 Thirdly, Accounts of Stock, Profit, and Loss. 1828-32 *WENSTER, Stock, in book keeping*, the owner or owners of the books. 1852 B. F. FOSTER *Double Entry etc.* (ed. 5) 4 When the assets exceed the debts, Stock or the proprietor is a creditor for the surplus, or, in the event of insolvency debtor for the deficiency.

† 51. Money, or a sum of money, invested by a person in a partnership or commercial company. *Obs.* 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) II. 12 By reason of the generality of commerce, the banks, adventures, the common shares and stocks which must have in the Indian and other companies, the wealth doth diffuse it self here in a strange kind of equality. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* iv. § 248 They [the Commons] were no way guilty of the troubles, the fears, and public dangers, which made men withdraw their stocks, and keep their money by them. 1685 *Caldwell Papers* (Maitl. Club) I. 146 The East India Company... had very little advantage... which he had reason to know, because he himself had a stock in it.

fig. 1686 *GOAD Celest. Bodies* iii. ii. 434 When I consider that I do hereby advance a Stock towards the Discovery of the Cause, whether Celestial or no, I shall find some Mitigation of Censure. 1710 *STEELE Tattler* No. 225 P 2 All... Deviations from the Design of pleasing each other when we meet, are derived from Interlopers in Society, who want Capacity to put in a Stock among regular Companions.

52. The subscribed capital of a trading company, or the public debt of a nation, municipal corporation, or the like, regarded as transferable property held by the subscribers or creditors, and subject to fluctuations in market value. Also, in particularized sense, a kind of stock, a particular fund in which money may be invested.

In expressions like *to buy or sell stocks*, the word may be partly an application of sense 42, 'tally'. Cf. quot. 1714 under that sense.

In modern British use the application of the word is narrowed; the subscribed capital of a public company is called *shares* when it is divided into portions of uniform amount, and *stock* when any desired amount may be bought or sold. In Irish use, also, when there is no specific indication, *stock* is usually taken to refer to those portions of the National Debt, the principal of which is not repayable, the government being pledged only to the payment of interest in perpetuity.

1692 *POLLEXFEN Disc. Trade* (1697) A 4 b, Whether any profit can arise to the Nation by the advance of Stocks. 1708 *SWIFT Abol. Chr. Misc.* (1711) 181 The Bank, and East-India Stock, may fall at least one per Cent. 1714 *MACKY Journ. Eng.* I. ix. 113 You will see Fellows, in shabby Cloaths, Selling Ten or Twelve Thousand Pounds in Stock, though perhaps he mayn't be worth at the same time Ten Shillings. 1763 W. KING *Pol. & Lit. Anecd.* (1810) 105 Sir William... had a fair estate in land, a large sum of money in the stocks, and [etc.]. 1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scand.* iii. i. He is forced to sell stock at a great loss. 1781 D. HARTLEY *Consid. Renewal Bank Charter* 18 One hundred pounds of Bank stock is now worth about 110 l. 1784 *COWPER Task* iv. 16 The fall of stocks. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 71/2 *Stocks*, a term applied to the various 'Funds' which constitute the national debt. 1845 *MCCULLOCH Taxation* iii. ii. (1852) 450 Though it be true... that four and five per cent. stocks have always borne a lower relative value in the market than three per cent. stock, it is not true that [etc.]. 1839 *Act 52 & 53 Vict.* c. 32 § 9 The expression 'stock' shall include fully paid-up shares. 1898 W. J. GREENWOOD *Business Pract.* 42 *Stock*, Capital in a lump sum divisible into unequal amounts, large or small, to suit investors, instead of in shares of fixed or equal instalments. English Government Consols are of this kind; also the stocks of some railway companies. 1913 *Times* 9 Aug. 1916 Furness stock did not move on the announcement of an interim dividend at the rate of 2 per cent.

b. fig. phrase (colloqu. or slang). To take (large etc.) stock in (rarely off): to be interested in, attach importance to give credence to.

1878 *Masque of Poets* 216 All which I do most potentially believe, Taking large stock in Natural Selection. 1885 *Homiletic Rev.* Aug. 134 Educated, and I believe scientific men, took stock in it [Blue Glass theory of cure]. 1891

BRET HARTE *First Family Tasajara* v. I never took stock of that story. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 1 Apr. 6/3 There are many tales of the manifestation of natural gas in Sussex, which I do not take much stock in.

53. A collective term for the implements (*dead stock*) and the animals (*live stock*) employed in the working of a farm, an industrial establishment, etc. See also *ROLLING STOCK*.

1599 N. C. *Wills* (Surtees 1908) I. 106 That my sonne... have my ferme of Lenwyke... with the stocke therupon a 1676 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 214 The Stock being exhausted One Year, left little for the supply of Tillage, Husbandry, or Increase for the next. 1788 *PRIESTLEY Lett. Hist.* v. xlv. 324 Cattle... bear a much lower price than corn, which requires more art, labour, and stock to raise it. 1826 *Art of Brewing* (ed. 2) 140 The costs of rents, of taxes, of agricultural stock, and of labourers' wages, are much less now than heretofore in our memory they have been. 1836 [MRS. TRAILL] *Backwoods of Canada* 26 Live and dead stock that go or are taken on board. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Ital.* I. III. 246 The tenant was to find his own stock and tools. 1851 *GREENWILL Coal-Trade Terms, Northumb. & Durh.* 52 Colliery stock comprises the establishment of engines, waggons, horses, and materials of every description requisite to carry on a colliery. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* iii. v. 658 Inspectors, who report on the sufficiency of the works and stocks of railways.

† b. Scots Law. *Stock and teind*: the gross produce of a farm, fishery, etc., without deduction of the tithe. *Obs.*

1574 in *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 1586, 367/2 Que salina esset libera a decimis, eo quod decime nunquam solite sunt separari, sed una lie stok et teind intromissa sunt. 1588 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 280 Baith stok and teind thairfor. 1651 in *Agnew Hered. Sheriffs Galloway* (1893) II. 73 Salcharie pays in stock and teind threty boll victual, 300 marks money.]

54. *spec.* = LIVE STOCK; the animals on a farm; also, a collective term for horses, cattle, and sheep bred for use or profit.

1523-34 *FITZHERB. Husb.* 39 It is convenient, that he reere two ose calves, and two cowe calves at the least, to vpholde his stocke. 1608 *ROWLANDS Humors Looking Glasse* (1872) 25 This poore man had a Cow twa all his stocke. 1649 *MILTON Likon.* 220 The people he accounts his Heard, his Cattell, the Stock upon his ground. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Bland's Trav.* 348 They keep stocks of tame Deer. 1774 M. BISHOP *Life & Adv.* 4, I frequently rode out with him in a Morning to look at his Stock. 1796 W. H. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (ed. 2) II. 347 *Stock*; livestock. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Apr. 228 Drovers are now buying lean stock briskly at good prices. 1818 *SCOTT Hist. North.* xlv. The profits he had given of his skill in managing stock. 1851 H. STUBBINS *Bk. Farm* § 4065 (1855) II. 240/1 Salted hay is much relished by all kinds of stock. 1890 R. BOLDEWOOD *Col. Reformer* ix. But few stock were visible on the plain.

b. Applied to slaves.

1828-32 *WEBSTER, Stock*, in the West Indies, the slaves of a plantation. 1837 H. T. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 41 Her [Virginia's] revenue is chiefly derived from the rearing of slaves as stock for the southern market.

55. A quantity (of something specified, whether material or immaterial) accumulated for future use; a store or provision to be drawn upon as occasion requires. Phrase, *to lay in a stock*.

1638 *ROUS Heav. Acad.* i. 4 Let him gather a stock of them, and lay them up for his use. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* iii. xi. (1610) 126 A Prince (as writers report) having a sufficient stock of valour in himself, but little lapply in expressing it. a 1662 *HEVLIN Land* (1668) 391 By making this agreement with them he put them into such a stock of Reputation, that [etc.]. 1693 C. DRYDEN *Jennetts Sat.* vii. 200 But oh, what stock of Patience wants the Fool, Who wastes his Time and Breath in teaching School! 1711 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 1. 142 When he has acquired to himself a good stock of reputation perhaps he will not envy ours. 1728 *GAY Let.* to Swift 16 May. I am in hopes to lay in a stock of health. 1738 *Common Sense* (1739) II. 122 She dyes, alters, and turns her little Stock of Finery into all the Changes which Fancy and Affectation produce in every Brain of Quality. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 109 P 1 You have not yet exhausted the whole stock of human infelicity. 1771 *FRANKLIN Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 18, I wanted a stock of words. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* II. 133 When... a stock of provisions sufficient to support them the whole way, would be more than they could carry... they [etc.]. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* Wks. 1808 V. 273 That stock of general truth, for the branches of which they contended with their blood. 1804 *Mait. Trnl.* XII. 305 It is frequently observed in the inoculated cow-pox. I have seen it... after I had been using matter from the same stock for upwards of three years. 1812 *SHELLEY Devil's Walk* xvi. For be it fat... How vast his stock of calf! 1843 [PYCROFT] *Hints to Freshmen* 16 Lay in a stock of Bryant's Regalias and Castle's Sylvas, to acquire condition in your alsece. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 228 The stock of cannon balls was almost exhausted. 1907 J. A. HODGES *Elem. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 82 An ever-increasing stock of glass negatives.

† b. Complement of population; also, a large number (of persons). *Obs.*

1674 T. LOWER in *Trnl. Friends Hist. Soc.* (1913) July 144 Seeing such stocks of Quakers did resort to him. 1690 *CHILC. Disc. Trade* (1698) 246 With us, after that with long civil wars the land was half unpeopled, so as till of late years, it came not to its full stock of people again.

c. Mining. (See quot.)

1709 T. ROBINSON *Nat. Hist. Westm. & Cumb.* xv. 85 To see that rich Vein, and the Stock of Ore upon the Bank, which was like a little Mountain. 1885 G. P. MERRILL in *Ann. Rep. Smithsonian Inst.* ii. (1889) 525 *Stock*, the useful rock taken from a quarry. 1909 *Century Dict. Suppl.* *Stock*, the material removed from a quarry which is of suitable size to be worked into marketable articles.

56. The aggregate of goods, or of some specified kind of goods, which a trader has on hand as a

Synopsis Birds II, u. 604 *Stock Pigeon, *Columba anas*. 1813 G. Low *Fauna Orcad.* 80 The larger curlew, called here *Stock-Whap.

65. Miscellaneous special comb.: stock account Book-keeping (see 50 b); stock beer, beer that is stored for ripening before being drunk; stock-board, (a) the wooden board which forms the bottom of a brick-mould; (b) in an organ, the upper board of a soundboard, above the sliders, on which the pipes immediately rest; (c) see 62; stock-book, a book in which an account is kept of goods in stock; †stock-bow, a crossbow; stock-brick [cf. sense 15], a hard solid brick, pressed in the mould; stock-brush, a brush with the bristles set in a flat stock or head; †stock-buckle, a buckle used to secure the stock or cravat; stock-company, (a) †a joint-stock company; (b) a company the capital of which is represented by stock; †stockis-dynt *Sc.* = *stings-dint* (see *STING* sb.¹ 3); †stock-drawers, stockings; stock-father, the progenitor of a stock or race; †stock-fowler, a kind of cannon or mortar (cf. *stock-gun* and *FOWLER* 3); stock-frost local, ground-ice; stock-gang, a 'gang' or set of mill-saws arranged to cut a log into boards at one passage through the machine; †stock-gold *Theatr.*, 'property' gold; †stock-gun (cf. *stock-fowler*); †stock-honey (see quot.); †stock-hose, hose of stout material worn over thinner hose; †stock-house, a prison where offenders were set in the stocks; stock-ice local = *stock-frost*; stock-knife, †(a) †a knife for cutting wood; (b) a cutting instrument pivoted on a block (cf. *stock-shave*); stock-maker, a maker †(a) of gun-carriages; (b) of musket-stocks; (c) see quot. 1858; †stock-nail [cf. *M.Du. stonagel*], a thick nail; stock-nut, the hazel-nut; stock-pot, a pot in which stock for soups is boiled and kept; also *fig.*; †stock-punished *pa. pple.*, punished by being set in the stocks; stock-purse, a fund kept for the common purposes of a group of persons; stock-room, (a) a room in which reserve stock is stored; (b) a room in a hotel in which commercial travellers display their samples; stock-saddle, †(a) *Sc.* †a saddle with a wooden tree; (b) in the Western U.S., a saddle with a heavy tree and steel horn to give resistance in using a lariat; stock-saw, a saw used in a stock-gang; stock-shave (see quot.); stock-shears (see quot.); †stock-sleeve (see quot.); †stock-starve *v. trans.*, to keep (a tradesman) short of stock; stock-stone, a flat stone fixed in a handle, used for scouring and stretching leather; stock-tackle *Naut.*, a tackle used for raising the stock of an anchor perpendicular; stock-trail, used *attrib.* to designate a gun-carriage in which the trail at the end of the stock rests upon the ground when the gun is unlimbered for firing; †stock-tree *Sc.*, †a wooden saddle-tree; †stock-wheel *Sc.*, †a wheel for a gun-carriage.

1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 589/2 *Stock-account...contains, upon the Dr side, the debts due by the merchant when the books were begun. The Cr side contains his ready money, effects, and debts due to him at the same time. 1825 *Art of Brewing* (ed. 2) 64 Keep some *stock beer for flavouring your best ale. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 404/2 The beer is by this means also rendered flat, which is necessary for stock or store-beer that is to be kept some time before coming into use. 1850 E. Donson *Bricks & Tiles* t. 33 The brick mould is placed on a *stock board, which is made to fit the bottom of the mould. 1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.*, *Stock-board* [in an organ]. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Aug. 2/1 The President...seats himself, pen in hand, at the [caneen] *stock-book, while the subalterns run over the different articles. 1598 Florio, *Balista*, a cross-bow, a *stock-how or tillar. [1887 *Kent Gloss.*, *Stock-how*, a cross-how.] 1683 J. Houghton *Collect. Lett. Improv. Husb.* II. vi. 186 We make two sorts of Bricks, viz. *Stock-Bricks and Place-Bricks; the Stock-Bricks are made solid, strong, and...hard. 1703 R. Nève *City & C. Purchaser* 42 Stock-bricks...are made upon a Stock, viz. The Mold is put on a Stock, after the manner of Molding, or Striking of Tiles. 1883 *Specif. Alnwick & Cornhill Rwy.* 3 The whole of the bricks for the face of any work...of the arches are to be stock bricks. 1663 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 249 Brishes, of three sorts, viz. A *Stock Brish, a Round Brish, and a Pencil. With these Brishes, they wet old Walls before they mend them. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 402/2 Brushes with the tufts placed side by side on flat boards, as plasterers' brushes, are called stock-brushes. 1748 *Shoellett Rod. Random* xlv. A diamond *stock-buckle. 1815 *Scott Guy M.* xxxvii. A well-brushed black suit, with very clean shoes and gold buckles and stock-buckle. 1827 — *Surg. Dnu. Pref.*, Half-fashamed...yet half-proud of the literary *stock-company, in which he has got a share. 1905 *Outlook* 7 Oct. 471/1 Within the last two years there have been three exposures of gigantic stock-company frauds [in America]. 14. — *Burgh Larvis* xvii. in *Ans. Larvis* Scot. (Burgh Rec. Soc.) 10 It is to wit at in burgh sall nocht he herde bludewyt na yit *stockisdynt na merchet [etc.]. 1676 *Colles Dict.*, *Stock-drawers, stockings. 1600 *Hollano Livy* v. xxiv. 196 Romulus...the first *Stocke-father and beginner of the citie of Rome. c. 640 J. Smyth *Lives Berkeleys* (1833) I. 207 Hee is the stock-father of that honored family of the Berkeleys of Wymondham. 1895

W. P. W. PHILLIMORE in *New Eng. Gen. Hist. Register* Oct. 450 Edward Garfield, of Watertown, Mass., the stock-father of the American family. 1669 *Sturmy Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 19 See that our Murthers and *Stockfowlers have their Chambers fill'd with good Powder. 1688 *Holme Armory* III. xviii. (Roxb.) 138/1 They are of some called Murthers and slings, or sling peeces, because they are slung in their holds to turne any way. Some call them Stockfowlers; and Fowlers or Foulers. 1856 *N. & Q. Ser.* II. I. 151/2 *Stock-frost...The watermen of Norfolk unanimously believe in the possibility of the water freezing at the bottom of a river. 1908 *Nature* 30 Jan. 295/2 What is locally called 'stock frost'...is known to the scientific world...as 'ground ice'. 1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.*, *Stock-gang. 1880 *Lumberman's Gaz.* Jan. 28 They [i.e. the rafts] are then cut into boards by 'stock gang' saws. 1713 *Guardian* No. 95 r. 2 Fourscore Pieces of *Stock-Gold, and thirty Pieces of Tin-Silver. 1465 *Paston Lett.* III. 436 Item, a 'stokke gonne with iij. chambers. 1750 W. Ellis *Mod. Husb.* V. i. 106 (E. D. S.) Those bees that swarmed the year before, we take up now, and then it is called *stock-boney. 1638 *Junius Paint. Ancients* 155 They afterwards begun to use hose, drawing over them some thicker kind of *stock-hose. 1553 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 215 They...had him...to Bocardo, and did sette him in the *stocke howse. 1725 *London Gaz.* No. 6403/4 Prisoner in the Stockhouse or Goal of Kingstone. 1879 *Hardwicke's Sci.-Gossip* XV. 142/2 What are the phenomena which go in, in the Norfolk district at least, by the name...of 'stock-frost', 'stock-ice' 1583 *Rates Custom Ho.* Cviij. Knives called 'stock knives' course vngilt the dosen, xviii. viii. d. 1799 J. Woot *Princ. Mechanics* IV. (ed. 2) 93 Those [levers] in which the forces act on contrary sides of the center of motion...and those in which they act on the same side, as the stock knife. 1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 205 Wrichtis, *Stokmakaris and Quheill makaris. 1837 *Carlyle Fr. Rev.* III. v. vi. Deft Stock-makers do gouge and rasp. 1858 *Simmonds Dict. Trade, Stock-maker*, a manufacturer of stiff neck-bands worn by men. 1596 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 207 Stone nales, *stocke nales, clagge nales. 1833 R. Walker *Flora Oxfordsh.* 284 *Corylus Avellana*. Common Hazel-nut or *Stock-nut. 1853 *Soyer Pantry*, 260 The Chief of the cooks, the Archimagirus...embraces at a single glance the series of *stock-pots and brick stoves. 1891 *Angier in Edith Sichel Life & Lett.* (1906) 253 The schoolboy verses...will at once go into the Lamb *Stock-pot! — my commonplace book. 1605 *Shaks. Lear* III. iv. 140 (Qos.) Who is whipt from tithing to tithing, and *stock-punish and imprisoned. 1665 W. Guthrie *Serm. in Tweedie Sel. Biog.* (Wodrow Soc.) II. 75 We have all one common profession, interest, *stock-purse. 1802 C. James *Milit. Dict.*, *Stock Purse*, a certain saving which is made in a corps, and which is applied to regimental purposes. 1832 G. Downes *Let. Cont. Countries* I. 67 A small stock-purse is maintained, for the support of the enfeebled and superannuated. 1825 *Hansard Typogr.* 243 Another large and convenient room, denominated the *Stock-room, in which the trading business of the [Stationers'] Company is transacted. 1877 *The Road: Leaves Sk.-bk. Comm.* Trav. 53 The Commercial-Room is ample; there are dining, coffee, bath and stock-rooms. 1888 *Jacott Printers' Vocab.* 133 *Stock room*, the department allotted to the storing of paper or printed stock. 1537-8 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 380 For three quarters of fyne gray cloth to cover ane *stok sadill to the Kingis grace. 1888 T. Roosevelt in *Century Mag.* Apr. 863/2 For a long spell of such work a stock-saddle is far less trying than the ordinary Eastern or English one. 1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.*, *Stock-saw. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 152 *Stock-shave, a large sharp-edged cutting knife, with a handle at one end and a hook at the other, by which it hooks in a...staple...driven in an elm block; it is used to pare off the rough wood from the shells of blocks, &c. 1688 *Holme Armory* III. 386/2 Two other working Tools of the Needle-makers. The first is their *Stock-Shears, with these they cut the Wye to that length as the Needle is to bear. 1611 *Corcor. s.v. Lombard, Manche Lombarde*, a *stocke-sleeve; or fashion of half-sleeve, whose vpper part is raised, and full of plaits, or gathers. 1727 *De Foe Eng. Tradesm.* (1732) I. vi. 67 Those adventures...*stock-starve the Tradesman, and impoverish him in his ordinary business. 1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.*, *Stock-stone. 1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), *Stock-Tackle. 1860 A. Mordecai *Rep. Milt. Comm. Europe* (1861) 62 (Funk) These were no doubt designed for firing with larger charges...than the *stock-trail carriage admits of. 1470 *York Memo. Bk.* (Surtees) I. 92 That...no saddiller...make any saddelles of trees that er calde *stokke trees or Scottes trees. 1547 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IX. 103 For tua botis...hir *stoke quhelis and necessaries.

B. *adj.* (in attributive use only). That is kept in stock (see A 56 c).

1. Kept regularly in stock for sale, as *stock book*, *lot*; stock size, a size (of ready-made garments) regularly kept in stock; used *attrib.* or predicatively to designate a person whose choice such a size fits. — a 1625 *Fletcher Nice Valour* v. iii. For they begin already to engross it, And make it a *Stock-book. 1858 *Cooper Ath. Cantabr.* I. 249 The Sick Man's Salve was long a stockbook with the Stationers' company. 1898 W. J. Greenwood *Comm. Corresp.* (ed. 2) 31 We particularly wish to call your attention to the *stock lots as per particulars noted at foot. 1897 *Daily News* 9 Jan. 6/3 The happy woman who possesses what we may call a 'stock-size' figure. 1900 *Ibid.* 28 July 6/7 Those who are fortunate enough to be a 'stock' size can save many shillings by buying these ready-made articles.

b. Designating a medicinal or chemical preparation which is kept ready for use, or the vessel in which such a preparation is stored.

1863 J. Hughes *Pract. Photogr.* (1866) 11 When you have done for the day, return what [collodion] remains back into the stock-bottle. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 390/1 These [chemicals] are mixed together in one large stock tank. 1898 *Albion's Syst. Med.* V. 424 If the specific gravity is to be lowered, this stock solution is diluted with water. 1907 J. A. Hodge *Elem. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 49 It is better to keep both the stock gold and the stock platinum solutions in the dark.

2. *Theatr.* stock piece, play, etc., one which forms part of a *répertoire*; stock company, a company who regularly act together at a particular theatre; stock actor, etc., a member of a stock company, or one who acts in stock pieces.

1865 W. Donaldson *Recoll. Actor* 95 A large proportion of the 'stock actors' were...without talent or experience. 1830 G. Colman *Random Rec.* II. 6 Miss Lee's 'Chapter of Accidents', long and justly rated as a 'stock Comedy'. 1864 P. Paterson *Glengles Real Life* 37, 1. 'Being at the time one of the 'stock company of the Beverley Theatre, New York. 1782 D. E. Baker *Biogr. Dramatica* II. 84/2 *The Way to keep him*...still stands on the 'stock-list of the theatre. 1887 T. A. Trollope *What I Remember* II. xii. 209, I subsequently took Sir Anthony [in 'The Rivals'] which remained my *stock part for years. 1805 Southey in *Ann. Rev.* III. 76 Their classical *stock pieces. 1761 Victor *Theatres Lond. & Dublin* I. 65 Time...wasted in rehearsing old 'Stock Plays, for the sake of the new Performers to be introduced in them. 1807 *Director* I. 260 *The Beggars Opera* is what is termed a stock play with us. 1847 *Theatr. Times* 11 Sept. 283/2 Mr. Gustavus V. Brooke is perhaps the greatest favourite in the provinces, as a *stock tragedian.

3. *fig.* in reference to intellectual or literary topics: Kept in stock for use; commonly used or brought forward, constantly appearing or recurring, in conversation, discussion, or composition; belonging to a staple or stock-in-trade of subjects, arguments, phrases, quotations, etc.; hence, commonplace, trite, conventional.

1738 *Swift Pol. Conversat.* Intro. 40 The old Stock. Oaths. 1803 *Mar. Edgeworth Pop. Tales*, To-morrow, A line which has become a stock line among writing-masters' copies. 1835 *Dickens Sk. Bos.*, Mr. Watkins Tottle ii. The master of the house, who was burning to tell one of his seven stock stories. 1853 *Kingsley Hypatia* ix. 109 The humble stock-phrases in which they talked of their labours of love. 1861 *Mill Utilit.* ii. 36 The stock arguments against utilitarianism. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* v. 172 Heine's...utter rejection of stock classicism and stock romanticism. 1871 *Morley Crit. Misc.*, *Vauvenargues* 14 The stock moralist, like the commonplace orator of the pulpit, fails to touch the hearts of men. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 26/2 The history has been sadly confused and distorted by stock quotations from the fathers.

†*Stock*, sb.² *Sc. Obs.* [ONorthumbrian *stoc*, a. (O)Irish *stoc* (Gael. *stoc*), a trumpet. In *Sc.* the word seems to have been taken up afresh from Gaelic and associated with *Stock* sb.¹

Initial *st* is very rare in native Irish words, and *stoc* is commonly believed to be a loan-word; but it occurs in early Middle Irish, so that adoption from English is improbable.]

a. *O.E.* A trumpet. b. *Sc.* In the combs. stock-horn, stock-in-horn, stock-and-horn, a wind instrument formerly used in Scotland (see quot.).

a. 1590 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* vi. 2 Bema'zel stoc [gl. tuba]. b. 1597 *Skene De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Menium*, To blow ane stock horne, quiblik commounlie is maid of Timmer & wood, or tree, with circles & girds of the same, quiblik is zet used in the Hie-lands and lles of this realme. 1725 *Ramsay Gentle Sheph.* t. i. When I begin to tune my stock and horn. 1815 *Notes to Pennesul's Descr. Tweeddale* 66 (Jam.) The original genuine Scottish pastoral pipe, consisting of a cow's horn, a bowen-tree stock, from *stoc*, in Gaelic, a pipe, called the *Stock-in-horn*, with stops in the middle, and an oaten reed at the smaller end for the mouth piece. 1827 *Hone's Every-day Bk.* II. 20 The *kythels*, or stock-and-horn, a musical instrument made of the thigh bone of a sheep and the horn of a hulloek. 1844 *Ayrsh. Wreath* 170 The first instrument he played on was a stock and horn.

†*Stock*, sb.³ *Obs.* [a. F. *estoc*, ad. It. *stocco*, prob. of Teut. origin: cf. *Stock* sb.¹]

1. A thrusting sword. Also comb. *stock-sword*. 1513 *Douglas Aeneis* VII. xii. 59 Wyth round stok swerdis faucht thai in melle, Wyth poyntalis, or wyth stokkis Sabylyne. 1536 *Bellenden Cron. Scot.* x. xvi. (1821) II. 176 They...had...stock swerdis, quhom na armour micht resist. a 1575 *Knox Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 177 A stock sword.

2. *Fencing*. A thrust with a pointed weapon. 1598 *Shaks. Merry W.* II. iii. 36 To see thee passe thy puncto, thy stock, thy reuerse, thy distance, thy montant. 1602 *and Pt. Ret. Jr. Parnass.* I. ii. (1606) B 3. Here is a fellow ludicio that carried the deadly stocke [MS. variant stockado] in his pen. 1602 *Marston Antonio's Rev.* I. iii. B 2. And if a horned diuell should hurst forth, I would passe on him with a mortall stocke. 1604 — *Malcontent* II. ii. C 4. The close stock, o mortall wench.

Stock (stok), sb.⁴ *Mining and Geol.* [a. G. *stock* (lit. 'stick').] (See quot.)

1882 *Geikie Text-bk. Geol.* IV. ix. § 2 597 The cavernous spaces dissolved out in some rocks...may be filled with...ores. Irregular metalliferous masses of this kind have long been known in Germany by the name of Stocks (*Stöcke*). 1901 *Ransome in Ann. Rep. U. S. Geol. Surv.* II. 255 Stocks are those ore bodies commonly referred to as 'chimneys'.

Stock (stok), v.¹ *Forms* 4-6 *stok* (ke, 6 *stoke*, 5-7 *stocke*, 6- *stock*. [f. *Strock* sb.¹ (Independent formations relating to various senses of the sb.) Cf. *Du. stoken*, G. *stocken*, Sw. *stocka*, to provide (an anchor) with a stock, to live (bees), to provide with sticks or props; *intr.* to stop flowing, come to a stop. Also G. *stöcken* to put in the stocks, to provide with sticks.]

I. Senses relating to material senses of the sb. †1. *trans.* To set in the stocks; to punish by confining the feet (occas. the hands) in stocks; in early use, to subject to rigorous imprisonment. *Obs.* c 1225 *Gloss. W. de Bibberu*, in Wright *Voc.* 163 E pur co ke seyngher fet coigner [glossed *stokken*] Sonn neif en cepps pur chancier, 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 222 Scho nicht keed

[ad set mettre en ceppes] Kyng Steuen. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* l. 380 Rather deye I wolde... stocked in prison. 1430-40 *Lydg. Bochas* l. xv. (1554) 32 To lye in prison. And to be stocked under key and Locke. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 476/2 Stockyn, or setty in stockys, cippo. 1451 *Paston Lett.* l. 190 They stockyd hym and hese none at Swafham. 1534 *More Comf. agst. Trib.* 111. Wks. 1243/2 He neither nedeth to coller vs nor to stocke vs for any feare of scaping away. 1571 *Life of J. Story* in Morgan *Phoenix Brit.* (1732) l. 292 Some were stocked in both Feet and Arms; some also were stocked by both their Feet and by both their Thumbs, and so did bang in the Stocks. 1641 G. RALPH *Albania* 13 Sbe came hya Constable stocking the Drunkard. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Yorks.* (1662) 191 'The Hand steals, the Feet are stocked. 1664 *PENN Rise & Progr. Quakers* v. 85 Being often Stockt, Stoned, Beaten, Whipt and Imprisoned.

† b. *transf.* and *fig.* Obs.
1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* l. vi. 77 The Dragon... doth fold About his fore-legs, fetter'd in such order, That stock'd there he now can stir no further. a 1618 — *Job Triumph.* 11. 333 In his Ruffe, and at his greatest height, Hee shall be stocked in full many a Strait.

† with allusion to STOCK sb. l. 2.
a 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Shep.* 11. i. Whist shee (poor Lasse) is stock'd up in a tree: Your brother Lorells prize!

† c. ? To fasten or confine (the tongue) as a punishment. Obs.

1568 V. SKINNER tr. *Gonsalvus Sp. Inquisit.* 51 h, Streight way the fould should be sure to haue his mouth gagged, or his young stock'd, to teach him to be quiet.

2. To fasten to or fit with a stock: esp. a. To fix (a bell) to its stock.

1483-4 in *Swayne Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 34 The lytell Belle that was newe stockyt. 1600-1 in *Garry Churchw. Acc. St. Mary's, Reading* (1893) 86 Item to Richard hames for stoking the Belles & hanging them, vijs. vijd. 1679 in *Trans. Shropsh. Arch. Soc. Ser. 11.* (1908) VIII. 37 For stocking of y^e Treble Bell... 6. 8. 1857 *Lewis Church Bells* 28 The heavy expense... of taking the hell down to be stocked afresh.

b. To fit (a gun, crossbow) with a stock.

1539 in *Archæologia* XI. 436 A fowler of iron stock'd and bounde with iron. 1541 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VIII. 110 Gevnt to Johnne Drummond to stok an grete culvering wybtt... 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 19 Our Gunnes that are stocked with English Wallnut. 1640 in W. M. MYDDLETON *Church Castle Acc.* (1903) 27 For stock-ing a crosse bow. 1747 *Genl. Mag.* XVII. 101 A fine gun, which be forged, stock'd, made, and completed himself. 1832 *Westm. Rev.* XVII. 327 Shungie the great warrior... succeeded in stocking one of his muskets in a very elegant manner. 1904 *Field* 6 Feb. 209/3, There is... no other plan of efficiently stocking a ready-made gun.

c. *Naut.* To fix the stock upon (an anchor).

1769 *Cook Jnl.* 1st Voy. (1803) 86 The Carpenter employ'd in stocking the Anchors. 1803 T. NETHERTON in *Naval Chron.* XV. 214 Those employed in... stocking anchors.

d. (See quot.)

1914 WEBSTER, *Stock*. 3... to secure, hy or to a stock; as, two plows stock'd to one frame.

e. Nant. To stock to: to hant (an anchor) into a perpendicular position by means of a stock-tackle.

1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney). To Stock-to the Anchor. c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 57 It is then stock'd to, and lashed, and the stock tackle is unhooked. 1867 *SWINY Sailor's Wordbk.*

† 3. a. ? To cover (the leg) with a stock or stocking. *rare*— b. To cover (hose) with some stronger material; to strengthen (stockings) with pieces of cloth sewn on. Obs.

1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* ix. x. (1554) 201 h, Their breche en-houdered after... y^e guise of old, Fret with pearly, legge stock'd to the kne. 1520 in *Archæologia* XXV. 435 A yerd. of black to stock my master's hose. 1545-6 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VIII. 443 Ane pair of hois of his gracis stockit with blew velvet. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2633/4 Grey Breches, and grey Stockings newly stock'd.

† 4. ? To make a stock of, use as a stock for. grafting. Obs. *rare*—

1528 TINDALE *Wicked Mammon* Gviiij, God... planteth them in the garden of his mercye, and stocketh them & graffeth the spiryte of Chryst in them.

5. *Leather-manuf.* To beat (hides) in the stocks. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Rec.* Ser. 11. 367/1 When the skins are dry, they are 'stocked' with oil again.

II. 6. To root up, pull up by the roots (trees, stumps, weeds, etc.); to extirpate by digging or grubbing; to fell (a tree) by digging round and cutting its roots with a mattock or similar instrument.

a. simply.

c. 1440 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* x. 92 This time is to be stocked every tree. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-ob.* xiv. 57 The painfull laborers hand shall stock the roots, to burne. 1686 *Plor Staffordsh.* 210 Two able workmen were 5 days in stocking or felling it down. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chilren & Vale Farm.* 300 Stocking them [sc. thistles] with an Iron Paddle. 1790 W. H. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Midl.* l. 102 Three methods of felling are here in use. Stocking, Axe-grubbing, and Axe-falloing. 1839 Sir G. C. LEWIS *Gloss. Heref.* To stock... To strike and wrench with an axe having a flat end. 1881 *Leicest. Gloss.*, *Stock*, to cut off the branches from the trunk, or the loog roots from the stump of a tree.

b. with up (very frequent); rarely out.

1548 *Acc. Deed A.* 7587 (P.R.O.), To stokke and bewe vpppe be Rotas alle maner of Busshes bornes and trees. 1543 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 4 b, Demeyne woode... whereof the lorde as by his pleasure may assent, stocke vp by the roots [etc.]. 1678 Br. H. CROFT *Second Call* 47 The Husbandman finding but a few Thistles and Briars in his Meadow, stocks them up. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chilren & Vale Farm.* 134 The Root... should not be sawed or cut down at bottom, but stock'd and grub'd entirely up. 1798 J. MYDDLETON *Agric. Middlesex* 119 This tract of land... abounded with trees and bushes, which seemed

to make it necessary for the cultivator to... stock out the roots. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts.* etc. 1194 Instead of stocking up his rattions, boring, and planting the land anew, the planter suffers the stoles to continue in the ground. 1881 *Leicest. Gloss.*, *Stock*, to stub up, grub up.

fig. 1590 'Tonson *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 765/1 He saith wee must stocke vp all the thorns that are in vs. 1609 *HOLLAND Amm. Marcell.* xxx. 11. 381 That the occasion of discord might not possibly be stocked up by the roots, without [etc.]. 1643 *TRAPP Comm.* Gen. xvi. 30 The Apostle Paul so strives to stock up by the roots that wretched opinion. 1674 J. H[?] *Harz. Home* vii. 47 A root of bitter gall, And wormwood, never stockt up wholly.

c. *transf.* To pull up (stones, a fence); to break or loosen (the surface of the ground with a pick).

Usually with up.
1802 W. HUTTON *Life* 78 At the foot of this artificial hill stood the castle. The people of the country have stock'd up the stones to the very foundation for building and the roads. 1879 T. COBBINGTON *Macadamised Roads* 91 The practice of picking up or loosening the surface of a road with a pick, sometimes called 'stocking'. *Ibid* 92 Picking or stocking up the surface before laying fresh materials. 1907 *Genl. Mag.* July 38 This waste land would be only gradually stock'd, or grubbed up.

III. To check in growth; to stiffen.

7. To stant, check in growth (a plant or animal). Chiefly in pa. pple. stock'd (mod. dial. also stocken, stoken). Also *intr.* to be stunted in growth. dial.

1607 *MARKHAM Caval.* l. 83 If anye of them [sc. mares]... eyther through want of milke, or the doggednes of some vn-natural quality, shall stocke and starue their foales. 1652 R. ROBINSON *Christ all in all* xviii. (1666) 362 The husbandman useth to say of his come in a time of long drought, that it is stock'd, yet that come when the raine comes, will shoot up. 1712 J. MORTON *Nat. Hist. Northamptonsh.* 385 The Corn that's thus discoloured, is usually stock'd, as the Husbandmen call it, that is, does not come up to the Strength and Perfection of the rest that escapes this Injury. 1848 A. B. EVANS *Leicesterh. Words* 91 Stocked, stopped in growth. 'The lambs are almost stock'd by the cold weather.' 1851 [see gl. 1853 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. 11. 452 The most profitable mode of bringing young or store stock to market is, never to allow them to 'stock', or be impeded in their growth. 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Wordbk.*, *Stoken*, stunted in growth; impoverished in condition; said of animals that have been badly fed and attended to.

† 8. *refl.* ? To be stubborn, refuse obedience; to render oneself callous or incapable of feeling. Obs.

1610 J. ROBINSON *Justif. Separi.* l. 23 We must so enjoy experienced good things, as we stock not our selves in respect of other things, as yet vntryed. 1634 *CANZE Necess. Separi.* 107 Sound comfort flows from sincere obedience: and therefore whosoever stocks himself in any the least parts of the revealed will of God, he is as leath, rotten at the heart, even when he manifesteth most shew of Religion.

9. *local.* To indurate (stone) by exposure to the weather. ? Obs.

1712 J. MORTON *Nat. Hist. Northamptonsh.* 489 Should the [Slate] Stones lie expos'd to Sun and Wind, before the Frosts appear, it would in such manner set or stock the Vein, as the Workmen speak, that they wou'd not cleave. 1852 STERNBERG *Northampton. Dial.* 106 Some kinds of stone are said to be stock'd, when, by exposure to the weather, they become indurated. What, also, is said to be stock'd when its growth has been checked by an analogous cause.

10. *intr. Sc.* (See quot.)

1808 JAMIESON, *Stock*, to become stiff, to be hnumbed... we say that one stocks, or that the limbs stock, from cold or want of exercise.

† IV. II. *pass.* To have place in a stock or genealogy. Obs. *rare*—

1612 B. JONSON *Catiline* III. F. 4, A person both of Blood and Honor, stock'd in a long race of virtuous Ancestors.

V. To supply with a 'stock', fund, or store.

12. *trans.* To supply or provide with stock or with a stock; e.g. to furnish (a farm, estate, etc.) with live or dead stock; to fill (a pond, river) with fish; to furnish (a shop) with a stock-in-trade; to store or supply with goods, commodities, appliances, etc.

1622 FLETCHER *Prophets* v. iii, He has bought the great Farm... And stock'd it like an Eiopourer. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 41 Your Cattell that should stocke your grounds. 1670 COVEL in *Early Voy. Levant* (Hakl. Soc.) 120 There were several sorts of fruit brought to us... with which we stock't ourselves. 1683 [R. North] *Discourse Fish & Fish-ponds* xiii. (1713) 48 The Fish wherewith you stock the Waters. 1707 FREDIN *Peterborough's Cond. Spain* 164 Your Lordship knows how well stock'd with Money you left us. 1727 De Foe *Eng. Tradesm.* (1732) l. vi. 61 Some Tradesmen are fond of seeing their shops well stock'd, and their warehouses full of goods. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xiv. (1782) l. 504 The country was plentifully stocked with provisions. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* xxi. 180 Here, take my purse... (This fairly stock'd). 1832 Ht. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* iv. 64 Some laid out their earnings in stocking a little shop. 1857 TROLOPE *Barstcher* T. xxxix, Instead of putting his money by to stock farms for his sons. 1899 LAOY M. VERNER *Verney Mém.* IV. 29 The cellar was stocked with Rhenish Wine.

b. in general, transferred, and figurative uses.

1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* III. iv, Shee from the magazine of her proper goodoesse, Stock'd me with vertuous purposes. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iii. 29 With many such memorable passages, the reader may stock himself from the pens of the civil Historians. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect Script.* 353 Here... occurs such a plenty... as is able to stock an antiquary of the first size. a 1701 MAUNORELL *Journ. Jern.* (1732) 45 Sidon is stockt well enough with Inhabitants. 1751 *Affecting Narr. of Wager* 9 The Island is thoroughly stock'd with Churches and Chapels. 1882 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxx, Those legendary heroines, with whose adventures, for want of

better reading, her memory had become stocked. 1829 *CASSAN Bps. Bath & Wells* 134 It looks not well, to see a Cathedral or diocese stocked with relatives and family connections. 1864 McLAUCHLIN *Scott. Ch.* (1865) 416 David changed the priory into an abbey and stocked it with monks from Canterbury in 1124. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 841/1 The office is stocked with the scions of the families or the friends of Judges.

† 13. To provide with capital or funds. Obs.

1615 E. S. Britaine *Busse* E. 1 h, The First years cleare Gaioe will stocke him or them so sufficiently for the use of this busse, as [etc.]. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* I (1653) 123 Never King had a greater mind to the work, then King Charles, had he been stockt for it; but poverty... kept him short.

† 14. To invest (money). Also with *in, out.* Obs.

1683 *Repr. Advantages Manuf.* *Woolen-cloth* 20 Each Member draws a lot for every 100 Pounds be Stocks in 1710 in W. M. MORISON *Dict. Decis.* (1817) 16187 Watson... hequeabed... the sum of 5,400 marks Scots to be stocked in a responsible debtor's hand. 1794 *Cases Court Sess.* 70 Although this minister is to sell the marl, he does not apply the price to his own use; it is to be stocked out for the benefit of the incumbent.

15. To lay up in store; to form a stock or supply of (a commodity). Also with up.

1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 114 Every day a Crop is gather'd, and every Night stockt up in Baskets. 1725 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict. Stock*, also to lay in a large Quantity of any sort of Goods, &c. 1755-73 JONSSON (ed. 4h) *Stock*, to lay up in store; as, be stocks what he cannot use. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin* D. xviii. The wine was stocked in the deep vaults of Bracquemont, by my great-grandfather.

b. *esp.* To keep (goods) in stock for sale.

1884 *Bookseller* 1178/1 To refuse to stock the goods of the publishers who supply these cutters out. 1886 *Cyclist* 6 Oct. 1324/1 It will be perfectly safe to stock a well-considered variety of this style of machine. 1888 *Spectator* 21 July 1016 (Adv't), All the... Wholesale Houses regularly Stock it.

16. *absol.* To provide stock; to lay in a stock or supply. Also with up.

1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. 1. 613 Although my land is of very inferior quality, I stock heavily. 1866 CALLIS *Culture* (Brit. Manuf. Industr.) 173 His fellow, who works for a house that does not 'stock', has to collect the material from half a dozen warehouses. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Squatter's Dream* vii. 68, I shall decide to stock up as soon as the fences are finished. 1897 HOWELLS *Landlord at Lion's Head* 416 She was over to Lovewell stockin' up for Thaksgivin'. 1908 *Nation* 22 Aug. 734/1 They 'stock' year by year; but they do so with fish reared from native spawn.

VI. Various technical and dial. senses.

17. *pass.* Of a female animal: To be impregnated. 1718, 1490 [see STOCKED 2]. 1804 *West Sussex Gaz.* (adv't), Three-year-old Jersey Cow, stocked March 5th.

18. *trans.* To leave (a cow) un milked in order that she may make a good shoo at market.

1883 TRYON *Way to Health* 485 Neither do our leathern Dublets stock their Cows, that is [etc.]. 1798 J. LAWRENCE *Treat. Hous.* II. 156 There is also a cruel folly prevalent among cow-jobbers, namely that of stocking the cows, as it is called. 1847 [see STOCKING vbl. sh. 4].

19. *intr.* Of corn, grass, etc.: To send out shoots, sprout, tiller. ? Now only Sc.

1774 R. SCOT *Hop Garden* (1578) 18 The Hoppe never stocketh kindlye untill it reache higher than the Poale. 1577 Gooze tr. *Hereshack's Husb.* 1. 37 b, Yf you mingle Otes with the seede of Medica, and sowe them, they will cause them to stocke very well. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 164 Land in good order ought to be sown thin, because the grain will stock, the straw will be strong [etc.]. 1825 JAMIESON. 1856 MORRIS *Cycl. Agric.*, *Provincialisms, Stocking* (Scot.), the tillering of grain crops in spring. a 1882 *Scottsman* (O.). About two months ago broad blanks were to be seen on many outfields, and though they have stocked a little, the crop is yet far too thin.

20. *trans.* To sow (land) with grass or clover.

Also with down: To lay down to grass, etc. U.S. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Stock*, to supply with seed; as, to stock land with clover or herdsgrass. *American Farmer.* 1870 *Daily News* 16 Apr., In the following year it is sown to oats, and 'stocked down' with clover and grass seed. 1891 *Century Dict.*, *Stock*, to furnish with a permanent growth, especially with grass; as, to stock a pasture. 1911 WEBSTER, *Stock down*, *Agric.*, to sow, as plowed land, with seed of grass or other permanent forage crop.

b. Of weeds: ? To overrun, choke (land) with their growth.

1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 187 If they are suffered to seed, they will soon stock the land.

21. To cause to be cropped or eaten by cattle; to use (land) as pasture.

1794 VANCOUVER *Agric. Cambridge* 188 The first year of the new grass it is stocked very hard with sheep. 1853 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIV. 625 There is a limit to the extent to which we can stock and crop land. *Ibid* 656 The best plan was to place them upon old grass-land, which had not been stocked with sheep through the previous part of the year. 1886 W. SOMERSET *Wordbk.* s. v., It is common to let pasture 'only to be stocked'—i. e. depastured, not to be mown for hay. 1909 *Nation* 18 Sept. 881/1 Fields of dry grey unwatered bennets that have been too sparsely stocked.

22. *intr.* Of live stock: To bear being crowded on pasture land.

1863 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIV. 477 The Shropshires (i. e. sheep) upon the rich and heavy land of the Vales have this peculiar merit: they will stock thickly.

23. *trans.* a. To put (playing cards) together in a pack. b. To arrange or shuffle fraudulently.

1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict.*, *Stock*, 'in Gaming', to put the Cards together again without playing them. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Stock*, a. To pack; to put into a pack; as, to stock cards. 1865 *Slang Dict.* 247 To stock cards, is to arrange cards in a certain manner for cheating purposes. 1894 [see STOCKED a. 7].

Stock (stɒk), *v.* ² Now *dial.* [ad. OF. *estogner*, to strike with the edge or point of a weapon. Cf. *Stock sb.* ² and *Stoke v.* ¹]

† *1. trans.* To strike or hit with a thrust of a pointed weapon. *Obs. rare*—

a 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* iii. iv. In my young daies A Chevalier would stock a needles point, Three times together.
2. Of a bird: To peck, peck at; to make (a hole) by pecking. Also, to root up with the beak (cf. *Stock v.* ⁶). Also *intr.* To peck away (at).

1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 24 Some Birds first make their way into a hard tree by stocking a hole in it. 1674 FLAVEL *Husb. Spiritualized* xiii. 125 Corn... but slightly covered is stockt up as soon as it begins to sprout by Rooks and other devouring fowls. 1843 ZOOLOGIST I. 368 Rooks have at times seriously injured fields of young grass, by stocking up the red clover plants. 1844 E. JESSE *Sc. & T. Country Life* I. 213 He observed a young cock... stock with his beak the mice as fast as they fell to the ground. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iii. (ed. 2) 57 The Polyborus Chimango, injures the potato-crops in Chiloe by stocking up the roots when first planted. 1890 GLOVE *Gloss.* *Stock*, to peck; of a bird pulling up seed corn. 1893 CORNHILL MAG. Nov. 505 There were the old rooks stocking away at the grub and chafers.

Stockade (stɒkəd), *sb.* Also 8-g stockade, (9 stockade). [a. F. † *estocade*, corruption of *estacade*, a. Sp. *estacada*: see STACADO, STOCKADO.]

In the 17th c. the Fr. word was occasionally miswritten *estocade*, by confusion with *estocades* sword-thrust, STOCKADO. This may be in part the source of the Eng. form.]

1. A defensive barrier of stakes or piles placed across a harbour or river, around a building, village, and the like; spec. in *Fortification*, a barricade for entrenchments and redoubts, usually made of timber, furnished with loopholes for gun-fire.

1614 GORCES *Lucan* ii. 77 *marg.* The like (i.e. a boom across the harbour's mouth) was used by the Spaniards before Antwerp, which they termed a Stockade. 1777 MASON *Eng. Garden* ii. 293 As, round some citadel, the engineer Directs his sharp stockade. 1810 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Dis.* (1838) VI. 11 To secure effectually the breach on the left of the line... by a stockade. 1812 J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 19 The Fort... consisted of old Block-houses and a stockade. 1834-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 92 Of Stockades. If the work were a lunette, a stockade, or strong palisade may be placed across the ditch. 1852 DOVETON *Burmese War* i. 19 Rangoon... presented an assemblage of fragile bamboo tenements... encircled by a wooden fence... known to us by the name of a 'stockade'. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxvii. 557 On the 11th October we arrived at the stockade of Chinsamba. 1879 CASSALL'S *Techn. Educ.* I. 162 Stockades are formidable parapets constructed entirely of wood in situations not exposed to artillery fire... Ordinary stockades consist of a row of upright timbers 12 or 14 inches in diameter, and from 10 to 15 feet in length. 1892 COL. G. PHILIPS *Text Bk. Fortif.* (ed. 5) 74 A Stockade is a defensible rifle proof wall, made usually of timber or railway iron, and provided with loopholes to fire from.

2. *trans. a.* (See *quots.*)

1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Stockade*, a fortification or fence of pointed stakes, in New Zealand called a *pahi*; a cattle-pen. 1905 W. E. B. DU BOIS *Souls of Black Folk* vii. 125 The high whitewashed fence of the 'stockade', as the county prison (Dougherty, Georgia, U.S.) is called.

b. *Hydraulic. Engin.* A row of piles serving as a breakwater or as a protection to an embankment. 1891 *Century Dict.* 1895 *Daily News* 21 Mar. 5/3 One of the gales of February... destroyed 3,000 square yards of the stockade between Willop and Dymchurch.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *stockade timber, work; stockade-like adj.*; *stockade fort* [FORT sb. ¹ c] *Brit. N. Amer. and U.S.*, a fortified trading station, *stockade tambour* (cf. TAMBOUR sb. 6).

1756 WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* 1839 I. 297, I am directed to evacuate all the 'stockade forts'. 1859 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker* (1861) 65 The land being thus fairly purchased of the Indians, a stockade fort and trading house were forthwith erected. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 337/2 A 'stockade-like inclosure'. 1892 COL. G. PHILIPS *Text Bk. Fortif.* (ed. 5) 164 A 'stockade tambour' may be from 6 to 9 feet broad inside, and long enough for three or four men firing each way. 1879 CASSALL'S *Techn. Educ.* II. 129/2 This brings the loopholes close to the ground, and exposes as little as possible of the 'stockade timbers'. *Ibid.*, As a rule the side and front walls are constructed of 'stockade work'.

• **Stockade** (stɒkəd), *v.* [f. STOCKADE sb.] *trans.* To protect or fortify with a stockade. Also with *adv.* *in, off, round.*

1755 T. FORBES in *C. Gist's Tracts* (1893) 150 This Fort was composed of four Houses built by way of Bastions and the intermediate Space stockaded. 1775 AOKAR *Amer. Ind.* 183 Having placed the dead on a high scaffold stockaded round. 1812 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Dis.* (1838) VII. 413 The breach at Badajoz can scarcely be more than stockaded. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xxi. We must... stockade a camp, and get our sick and provisions thither. 1864 CARLYLE *Fréd. Gt.* xvi. xiv. IV. 474 Who landed, accordingly, on that rough shore; [and] stockaded themselves in. 1893 SLOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 299 João's town was well built and very strongly stockaded. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 148 A sweetly amicable style for factories, who as a rule firmly stockaded themselves off from their next door neighbours.

Hence **Stockading** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the verb; also, *concr.* stockade-work.

1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xxi. I know nought about stockading; but Sir Francis would have given the same counsel. 1831 MRS. C. PRAED *Policy & P.* I. 59 Rough stockading... divided the settlers' paddocks from the road. 1897 HENRY ON *Irregularly* 175 Even the women had been compelled to labour in the work of stockading.

Stockaded (stɒkədəd), *ppl. a.* [f. STOCKADE sb. or *v.* + ED.] Protected with a stockade.

1778 T. HUTCHINS *Topogr. Descr. Virginia* etc. 29 Ouitanon is a small stockaded fort. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* ii. The fort... was a stockaded enclosure. 1908 SIR H. JOHNSTON G. GRENELL I. xi. 197 They suddenly burst out of their own stockaded settlement on the rest of the town.

b. Of an island: Artificially formed by driving piles into the bed of the water.

1863 LVELL *Antiq. Man* 30 These 'stockaded islands,' as they [i.e. Irish lake-dwellings] have been sometimes called.

† **Stockado**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 7 stockado, 7-8 stockado, stockata, 7, 9 stockado. [Altered form of STACADO, as if f. STOCK sb. ¹ Cf. STOCKADE sb.] = STOCKADE sb. 1.

[1589 P. IVE *Fortif.* 38 Place in the river... a stockado of great piles to keep an enemy out.] 1609 E. GRIMSTONE *Gen. Hist. Netherl.* xii. 878 They of Antwerp made new engines to breake and burne the bridge and Stockados [orig. F. *les estacades*] which the prince of Parma had made. 1625 HEYWOOD *Four Prentises* i. Wks. 1874 II. 242 Stockados, Palisados, stop their waters. 1638 K. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 204 A simple Capitaine of Holland, who talks nothing but Stockados; and Circumvallation. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 509 A small fort surrounded by Stockados. 1809 *Ann. Reg.* 215 In order to protect them against fire ships, stockados, raised on piles, were placed 250 fathoms higher up the river.

b. *attrib.*, as *stockado rail*; *stockado fort* ? = *stockade fort* (see STOCKADE sb. 3).

1760 *Brit. Chron.* 4 Apr. 326 It seems intended to surround the lawn in St. James's Park with a stockado rail. 1766 STORK *Acc. E. Florida* 34 Forming a second communication between the stockata fort... and fort Mosca.

† **Stockado**, *v. Obs.* [f. STOCKADO sb.] = *Stockade v.*, also with *about, round.*

1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* III. i. (1854) 133 Several works commanding one another... being palisadoed and stockadoed. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. 160 The back part is stockadoed round with great Trees, set up on end. 1703 C. WOLLEY *Jrnl. New York* (1860) 50 They fence and stockado their graves about. 1765 R. ROGERS *Acc. N. Amer.* 246 The Indians... do not neglect to fortify themselves, many of their towns being well stockadoed.

Hence † **Stockadoed** *ppl. a.*

1675 in *J. Easton's Narr.* (1858) 75 Where there is not a Block House or some stockadoed or palisadoed House.

Stockado, variant of STACADO.

Stockage (stɒkədʒ). [f. STOCK *v.* after *pasturage*.] The action of putting cattle on land to feed on the crop. (Cf. STOCK *v.* 21.)

1884 *Adm., Taunton, Somerset*, Sale of a small... Estate with excellent Homestead and right of Stockage on the Hill.

† **Stockant**, *a. rare*—1. [f. STOCK sb. ¹ 8, after *couchant*, etc.] Frequently set in the stocks.

1652 BROWNE *Jovial Crew* II. E1, Mer. Couchant and Passant, Guardant, Rampant Beggars. *Vin.* Current and vagrant—*Hil.* Stockant, whippant Beggars!

† **Stockard** ¹. *Obs.* Alleged name of a bird.

1579 HAKE *News out of Powles* iv. (1872) D ij b, Sient, Stockard, Stampine, Tanteuale, and Wigdon of the best. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Act of Survey* iv. iii. 83 Fowling may be for the Bittour, Ppyntayl, Stockard, Duck, [etc.]

† **Stockard** ². *Obs. rare.* ? = STOCKING sb.

1597 in *Hore Hist. Wexford* (1900) I. 280 One bed tik, 2 hats, 3 prs. stockards, 24 lbs. pewter.

† **Stockbridge**. *Obs. rare.* Also *stocbred*. [a. MFlem. *stockbreit* (MLG. *stockbrēt*, MHG. *stockbreit*), lit. 'yard-wide' (*stok* yard measure, *breit* BROAD *a.*). The later form coincides with the name of a town in Hants.] Some kind of cloth.

1526 J. HACKET *To Wolsey* 4 July (MS. Cott. Galba B. ix. 22) The bourgeois of the sayd town [Bures] cawssyd to bryng for Andwerp and fio the Selus manny licesseyes and stocbreds. 1533 *Rates Custom Ho. Gij*, Rates for clothes.

...Streits Stockbridges Cardenals.

Stock-broker, stockbroker. [STOCK sb. ¹] A broker who, for a commission, buys and sells stocks on behalf of clients.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s. v. *Broker, Stock-Brokers* are such as buy and sell Shares in the joynt Stocks of a Company, or Corporation, for any Person that shall desire them. 1746 W. THOMSON *R. N. Adv.* (1757) 46 Usurers, Stock-Brokers, and Merchants. 1834 MAREYAT *P. Simple* i. My father had told me that Mr. Handycok was his stock-broker. 1867 TROLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xxviii. 320 A man may be a stockbroker though he never sells any stock.

So **Stock-brokerage, -brokery**, the business of a stock-broker; **stock-broking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 513 The banking, money-changing, and stock-broking writers, with Necker at their head. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iii. viii. From the dens of Stock-brokerage. 1869 W. S. GILBERT *Bab Ball.* *Disillusioned* 29 With vulgar, coarse, stock-broking face. 1874 M. COLLINS *Transmig.* III. viii. 127, I was specially anxious to transfer stockbroking to Algy. 1885 *Law Rep.* 15 Q. B. Div. 116 An account in respect of stockbroking transactions carried on between them. 1896 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 3/4 He was now learning stockbroking in the city.

Stock-card. [f. STOCK sb. ¹ + CARD sb. ¹] A large wool-card fastened to a stock or support. (See STOCK sb. 2 a.)

1561 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 155 Stockcards and hande cards iij iij. 1585 HAGGIS *Tamias Nomencl.* 254/1 *Pecten*, a wool card, or stocke card. 1683 HOLME *Armoury* III. 25/2 The Stock Card is of the same nature as the Wool Card only of a larger size, having a double handle fixt on the middle of the Board, by which the Workman holdeth with both Hands, and so Cards Wool (for it is only for Wool) upon another such like Card, but larger [etc.]. 1827 *Edin.*

Rev. XLVI. 5 This... most ingenious... person adapted the stock-cards used in the woolen manufacture to the carding of cotton. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 170 The ancient plan of flat band or stock cards.

Hence † **Stock-card** *v. trans.*, to tease or scribble (wool) with a stock-card. **Stock-carder**, one who uses a stock-card.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Woolen Manufactory*, A Pack... of short Wool. employes... three Men to Sort, Dry, Mix, and make it ready for the Stock-Carder; five to Scribble, or Stock-Card it [etc.].

Stock-dove. Forms: see STOCK sb. ¹ and DOVE. Also 4-6 -dove, 5 -dowef. [Cf. Flem. † *stockduive* (Kilian), G. *stocktaube* (= *holztaube, höhltaube*). Prob. so named as living in hollow trees.

The conjecture that the name was given because this kind of pigeon was supposed to be the 'stock' or ancestral form of the domestic pigeon is unlikely.]

The wild pigeon, *Columba nas.*

c 1340 *Nominate* (Skeat) 804 *Colombe ramer et vanele* Stockdove and lapwinge. c 1425 *Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 640/3 *Hic palumbus*, stockdowef. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 476/2 *Stokke Dove*, *palumba*, *palmubes*. c 1530 in *Archologia* XXV. 498 To Osbert Redsone, for bryngyng of stockdoves, ijd. 1584 *Lvly Sappho* iv. iii. 3 Me thought I saw a Stockdove or woodquist, I knowe not how to tearme it. 1697 DAVEN *Virg. Past.* i. 77 Stock-Doves and Turtles tell their am'rous pain. 1766 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* I. 391 Rock-Pigeons have been often seen mixed with the flights of Stock Doves. 1867 TEGHMEIER *Pigeons* 13 The Stock Dove usually breeds in the hollows of decayed trees, sometimes in deserted rabbit burrows. 1895 LYEKKE *Roy. Nat. Hist.* IV. 371 The stock-dove... often confused with the rock-dove, which it resembles in size and general colour, although distinguished by having the rump grey instead of white.

Stocked (stɒkt), *a.* and *ppl. a.* [f. STOCK sb. ¹ and *v.* ¹ + ED.]

† 1. Set in the stocks, imprisoned. *Obs.*

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 27 Oure lord ihesu criste, the whiche losith stokkid men. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 476/2 *Stokkyd*, yn stokkys, *cif* (p)atus.

2. Of a female animal: Impregnated, breeding.

1478 *Acta Audit.* (1839) 74/2, xij stokit meris and a stag of a zere auld. 1490 *Acta Dom. Concil.* (1839) 146/2 A stokit mere and hir folow price iij li.

3. Of a fire-arm, a tool: Furnished with a stock.

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 290 Serpentyne... stocked cxxv. vinstokked xxv. 1594 in *Highland Papers* (S.H.S. 1914) I. 183 He schot him with my reid stocket hagbit. 1635 *Relat. Maryland* vii. 45 Item, 2 Piersers stocked. 1648 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 217 My litle black stocked peece in layed with silver, and my case of redd stocked pistols.

† 4. Of hose. Cf. STOCK *v.* ¹ 3 b.

1598 E. GULPIN *Skeat* (1878) 48 The long stockt hose, or close Venetian.

5. Of a tree: ? Rooted up or felled.

c 1595 *SOUTHWELL St. Peter's Comph.* (1602) 72 Like stocked tree whose branches all doe fade.

6. Furnished with a stock or store. Also with *adv.*, as *well-stocked*.

a 1796 BURNS *'Thou's welcome, wean'* vi, T'will please me mair to hear an' see 't, Than stocket mailens. 1829 F. GLASSE *Belgie Past.* iii. 46 Had your sires told'd a century, or more, With a stock'd farm, they had not heap'd the store Which Strophon claims. 1859 KEEVE *Brittany* 228 We were led... through a large and well-stocked garden. 1897 MERRITT *Amazing Marriage* I. xv. 169 She could get up enthusiasm for a stocked hamper. 1909 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 319 A barely stocked purse.

7. Of cards: Fraudulently arranged or dealt.

1894 J. N. MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flints* vi. 147 He is enabled to know when the stocked cards are being given off and who has them.

Stoken-apple: see STOCKING-APPLE.

Stocker (stɒkə), [f. STOCK *v.* ¹ and sb. ¹ + -ER.]

1. A workman who makes or fits stocks, esp. gun-stocks.

1642 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1870) V. 562/2 Stockerers of Gunes. 1881 GREENER *Gum* 249 The stocker upon receiving the stock first roughs it into shape. 1886 *Daily Tel.* 9 Feb. 7/5 Gun Maker. Wanted a stocker and screwer. 1892 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade Suppl.*, *Stocker*, a man engaged in making stock-locks.

2. A workman employed in felling or grubbing up trees. *local.*

1786 *Plot Staffordsh.* 211 Under the hands of Francis Marshall, Thomas March, Stockers. 1890 *Gloucester Gloss.*, *Stocker*, men employed to clear out the butt of a tree ready for felling.

3. *local.* (See *quot.*)

1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Stocker*, an implement used for 'stocking' up turnips; it has two prongs and a handle four feet long.

4. *U.S. and Canada.* An animal, esp. a young steer or heifer, sold to be finally butchered, but kept as stock until matured or fattened; distinguished from *killer*. (W. 1911.)

1881 *Chicago Times* 1 June, Stockers and feeders were dull and weaker. 1891 *Daily News* 2 July 6/4 Animals for fattening known as stockers. 1891 *Times* 1 Oct. 9/4 The bulk of the Canadians were only stockers.

5. *dial.* Fish of other kinds taken when fishing for herring or pilchards (E.D.D.); a sum of money accruing to a member of the crew as his share in this. Also *attrib.* as *stocker-bait*.

1883 CLARK RUSSELL *Sailors' Lang.*, *Stocker-bait*, small fish given by smack-owners to their apprentices to sell for their own profit. 1904 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v. (Cornwall). We get some mackerel and pollock in the pilchard nets or the berring nets. That goes for what we call 'stocker'. The crew divides that. 1914 *Times* 14 July, Stocker is explained as being money received from the sale of tails of a fish.

called the monk, roes, shell-fish, &c. *Ibid.* They took the stocker, they sold it, and they handed the proceeds to some member of the crew for division between himself and the other members entitled to it.

Stock exchange. A market for the buying and selling of public securities; the place or building where this is done; an association of brokers and jobbers who transact business in a particular place or market.

Often with capital initials as the name of a particular building, esp. that in the City of London.

1773 *London Chron.* 13-15 July 50/3 Yesterday the Brokers and others at New Jonathan's, came to a resolution, that instead of its being called New Jonathan's, it should be named 'The Stock Exchange,' which is to be wrote over the door. 1809 *Morn. Herald* 18 May 3/3 Yesterday, being a Holiday, no Business was done at the Stock Exchange. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 557/1 In active times the business transacted daily on the London stock exchange amounts to an enormous total. 1905 Miss Broughton *Waifs Progr.* ii. 17 He is on the Stock Exchange!

Stockey, variant of **STOCKY**.

Stock-fish, stockfish. For forms see **STOCK** *sb.* and **FISH** *sb.*; also 3 -fishs, 4 -fishs, -fys, 5 -fishoh(e), -physhe, *pl.* -fyscheys. [Prob. a. (M)Dn. *stokvisch* = MHG. *stovisch* (G. *stockfish*), MSw. *stokvisker* (Sw. *stockfish*, Dan. *stockfish*); f. Du. *stok* *STOCK* *sb.*; the reason for the designation is variously conjectured.] A name for cod and other gadoid fish cured by splitting open and drying hard in the air without salt.

1290 in J. Stevenson *Docum. illustr. Hist. Scot.* (1870) I. 139 Pro cō stockfish, xvijjs. 1350 in *Registr. Monast. de Winchellumbra* (1892) 264 Dimidium centum dari piscis de stockfish, videlicet cursuſſis. 1426 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 291 Of the comodius stockfyshe of Yselonde. 1450-4 in *Oxf. Stud. Soc. & Legal Hist.* (1914) IV. 199, 196 Stockfishes, and an c iijijth Saltfishes. 1555 *Edm. Decades* (Arb.) 303 From hence [Norway] is brought into all Europe a fyshe of the kindes of them whiche we caule haddockes or hakes indurate and dried with coulede, and beaten with clabbes or stockes, by reason whereof the Gernayns caule them stockefyshe. 1617 *Morvson Itin.* iii. 99 In Norway they catch great store of Stockfish, which they beate with cudgels, and dry with cold. 1796 *Monse. Auer. Geog.* ii. 18 (Norway) Stock-fish in great numbers are caught and dried upon the rocks without salting. 1856 *Kane Arctic Expl.* i. ii. 22 The stockfish, dried in the open air, without salt.

b. In figurative, proverbial and jocular expressions. (Often with reference to the beating of the fish before cooking.)

1575 *BARCLAY Epilog.* i. (1570) Aij, And as a stockfish he wrinkled is my skine. 1552 *HUOET, s. v. Beate*, Beate often as a stockfish is beaten, *retundo*. 1600 *Becon Catech.* vi. Wks. I. 322 b. Those parents, which furiously rage against their children, and without consideration beat them as stockfish. 1575 *R. B. Apis & Virginia* (facs.) Bj, As stout as a Stockfish. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* iii. ii. 79 By this hand, I'll make a Stockfish of thee. 1666 *Third Advice to Painter* 30 Beat him to Stock-fish, else he'll nee be good. 1680 *Orway Cains Martius* v. ii, As dead as a Herring, a Stock-fish or Door-Nail. 1842 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* lvi, Old John sat, mute as a stock-fish. 1859 *MEREFOOT A. Ferever* xxvii, London is as dead as a stock-fish.

c. In contemptuous address to a person.

1596 *SHAKS. I Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 271 Away . . . you stocke-fish. d. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *stockfish-bone*, -*monger*, -*sound*; *stockfish-hammer*, a hammer for beating the fish before cooking; † *stockfish-wood*, an American wood resembling logwood.

1299 in R. R. Sharpe *Cal. Lond. Lett.-Bk.* C. (1902) 55 Stockfishmongers. 1350-1 in W. H. St. John Hope *Windsor Castle* (1913) I. 161 In CwJ stockfishshondis emptis pro glu inde faciendū. c. 1430 *Logv. Min. Poems* 23 A stockfishis boon in dirkenes jeyeth a ligit. 1480-1 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 97, iij Stockfishhammers. 1699 *DAMPIER Voy.* II. 1. 57 Of these sorts Bloodwood and Stock-fish-wood are of the natural growth of America. 1766 *ENTRICK Lond. IV.* 6 Robert March, a stock-fish monger.

Hence † *Stockfished* *pa. ppl.*, made hard as a stock-fish.

1654 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* iii. l. 68 So verily I believe, that our Knight's paris would eo stockfish, and solidated by continual contusions, threshings, and quassations.

Stock-gillyflower. Forms: see **GILLYFLOWER**; also 6 gyllofer, gelefloure, -flower, gille-, 7 jollyflower. [Cf. Flem. *stokviolet* 'viola lignescens' (Kilian), now *stokviolet*, -*f(e)lier*, *stoffelter* (De Bo).] The plant *Matthiola incana*; so called as having a woody stem, in distinction from clove-gillyflower. (See also **STOCK** *sb.* 1. 43.)

1530 *PALSGR. 276/2* Stocke gyllofer, *armorie bastarde*. 1548 *TURNER Names Herbes* 80 Purple and blew stock: gelefloures. 1655 *MOUTET & BENNET Health's Improv.* iii. 19 Stock-gillyflowers. 1677 *GREW Anat. Plants*, etc. (1682) 271 The Purple Flower of Stock-July Flowers. 1894 *BLACKMORE Perlycross* xlii, With . . . stock-gilly flowers in their hands.

Stockholder.

1. One who is a proprietor of stock in the public funds or the funds of a joint-stock company, etc. Also (now *U.S.*) used more widely to include the meaning of 'shareholder'.

1753 *Scots Mag.* Mar. 116/1 The stockholders in the Silesia loan. 1775-83 *JUSTAMOND Tr. Raynal's Hist. Indies* I. 339 The stock-holders will be mistrustful, the shares will be depreciated, and the company will fall to ruin. 1844 *H. H. WILSON Brit. India* III. 498 The India stockholders would be left without any available means of realising their dividends. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits. Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 72 It draws the nobility into the competition as stock-

holders in the mine, the canal, the railway. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 943/1 Its stockholders pocket comfortable dividends of seven per cent. 1904 *Athenium* 2 July 8/1 The use of 'stockholders' in the sense of shareholders is admissible in a work designed for American readers only. 1912 *Times* 19 Oct. 18/5 The Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Debeuture stockholders.

2. A member of the Stationers' Company. ? *Obs.* 1825 *HANSARD Typogr.* 276 The trading concerns [of the Stationers' Company] are managed by a regular committee of nine members; viz., the master, the two wardens, and six other stockholders, who are annually chosen. *Ibid.*, The livery (stock-holders) are summoned to elect.

3. *Austral.* An owner of large herds of cattle or flocks of sheep.

1819 *W. C. WENTWORTH Descr. N.S. Wales* 97 The system which the great stockholders almost invariably pursue. 1824 *E. CURR Acc. Van Diemen's Land* 83 The most negligent stock-holders now carefully house their wool.

So *Stockholding* *vbl. sb.* or *ppl. a.*

1830 *Debates in Congress* 10 May 927 The great stockholding interest, whose funds are in the various stocks, which, altogether, constitute the national debt.

Stockily *adv.*: see after **STOCKY** *a.*

Stockinet (*stōkinet*). Also *stockinett(e)*, *stockinnet*, *stockingett(e)*, -*nette*. [Prob. a perversion (as if f. **STOCKING** *sb.* + *-ET*, *-ETTE*) of the older *stocking-net*: see **STOCKING** *sb.* 6. b.]

1. A knitted textile fabric of considerable elasticity used chiefly in the making of undergarments. Also *stockinet cloth, material*.

1824- [see 3]. 1852 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* Brit. II. No. 4176, Woollen Manufactures. . . [Exhibiting] Elastic stockinetings. 1880 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* VI. 442 The stockinette material, or elastic cloth, . . . is being adapted to whole dresses, tunics [etc.]. 1881 *Ibid.* VII. 122 Stockinette has proved this winter a bad investment. 1890 *Textile News* 20 June, Stockinettes and fancy woollens. 1905 *Daily News* 28 Mar. 12 An important clue was found in the discovery of three masks of black stockinette.

2. A garment made of stockinet. (Short for *stockinet pantaloons, shirt*.)

1837 *T. Hook in New Monthly Mag.* L. 155 The dandiest master in his stockinets and pumps. 1838 *For. Narr. A. G. Pym* vii. Wks. 1895 V. 91 The shirt . . . was a blue stockinet, with large white stripes running across.

b. ? = **STOCKING** *i. b.* (*nonce-use*.)

1864 *TICKNOR Life Prescott* 201 A full-length of Cortés, . . . his nether extremities in a sort of stockinet, like the old cavaliers of the sixteenth century.

3. *attrib.* (or *adj.*) Made of stockinet.

1824 *W. IRVING T. Trav.* II. 28 He wore a pair of dingy-white stockinet pantaloons. 1884 *Girl's Own Paper* 29 Nov. 138/3 The lady working . . . wears a stockinette jacket.

Stocking (*stōking*), *sb.* Also 6-8 stockin, 7 stocken, (6 stokyng). [f. **STOCK** *v. 1* (sense 3) + *-ING* *i.*]

1. A close-fitting garment covering the foot, the leg, and often the knee, now usually made of knitted or woven wool, silk, or cotton. Usually *pl.*

1583 *STUBBS Anat. Abns.* ii. 39 Othersome buy cloakes, . . . caps, coats, stockings, and the like. 1856 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary* XXXII. 76 Money for a pr of stockings. 1593 *Knares. Wills* (Surtees) I. 195 My best under stockings. 1603 [see *JERVIS* *i.*]. 1609 *E. H. Stow's Chron.* 477 This year 1589 was devised and perfected the Art of knitting or weaving of silke stockings, . . . and diverse other things by engines or Steele Loomes by William Lee. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* i. iii. 20 Renouncing cleane The faith they haue in Tennis and tall Stockings, Short blisard Breaches. 1648 *Sir J. TURNER Mem. (Bonnayne Club)* 59 Rising next morning, I misd one linnen stockine, one halfe-silke one and one hoodhoose, the accomtment under a hooote for one leg. 1677 *London Gaz.* No. 3269/4 [Stolen] out of a Bag, half a dozen pair of Roll Stockins, and 18 pair of short Stockins. 1785 *BURNS 1st Epit.* 7, *Lafraik* ii, On Fastenien we had a rockin, To ca' the crack and weave our stockin. 1812 *2nd Rep. Comm. Framework-Knitters* 93 Socks, . . . are half-stockings, or rather what is called pantalon stockings. 1902 *ELIZ. L. BANKS Newspaper Girl* 78, I hurriedly pulled on my stockings, buttoned my boots, . . . and started out.

Proverbial, etc. 1695 *CONGREVE Love for Love* II. i, Nurse. Pray Heav'n send your Worship good Luck . . . for you have put on one Stocking with the wrong side outward. 1739 *BYRON Jrl. & Lit. Rem.* (1856) II. 1. 223 The chief fault it had was that of King Stephen's stockings, the costing too little price.

† b. ? A kind of legging or long boot, a 'boot-hose' or 'boot-stocking'. *Obs.*

1676 *WOOD Life* 21 Apr. (O. H. S.) II. 344 To Mr. Prince for a pair of riding leather stockings, 5s.

2. A stocking used a. as a purse or receptacle for storing one's money; hence, a store of money; also with qualifying word, as *big, fat, long stocking*.

1873 *A. G. MURDOCH Little on Doric Lyre* 90 (E. D. D.) He w' him had brocht A stocking weel padded w' siller. 1876 *S. R. WHITEHEAD Daft Davie* iii. 57 She had a 'stocking' gathered to meet the wants of an evil day. 1899 *G. FORO 'Pastle Farm* xxxvii, 192 Granfer's got money laid by in a stocking 'n' the chimney. 1903 *FARMER Slang* s. v., *Long-stocking* (common), means in plenty; resources.

b. as a receptacle for the presents supposed by children to be deposited in it by 'Father Christmas' (or, in *U.S.*, by Santa Claus) on Christmas eve.

1853 *SUSAN & ANNA B. WARNER Christmas Stocking* (1854) 3 Little Carlaways hung up his stocking, and generally had it filled. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 15/2 The saint who generously filled the Christmas stocking.

3. a. A surgical appliance resembling a stocking. *Elastic stocking*, a covering of elastic webbing worn as a remedial support for the leg, esp. when

affected with varicose veins. b. A bandage for the leg of a horse.

1676 *WISEMAN Chirurg. Treat.* ii. ii. 170 In stead of a Rowler I put on a laced Stocking. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Stocking*. . . (Farriery.) A device for remedying injuries to the tendons, varicose veins, etc., occurring in the lower part of a horse's leg. 1884 *T. BRYANT Surg.* I. 566 When exercise is allowed, steady pressure by a well-applied bandage . . . should be maintained, or an elastic stocking worn. 1894 [implied in **STOCKING** *sg.*]

4. *transf.* Applied to the surface or coat of the leg (or the lower part of it) of a bird or beast, when of different colour from the body.

1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* xl, 'And what didst thou learn there, forward imp?' 'To catch gulls, with their webbed feet and yellow stockings,' said the boy. 1856 *H. H. DIXON Post & Paddock* ii. 37 He was a very handsome rich bay, with a white stocking on his off hind leg. 1879 *L. WAIGHT Pigeon Keeper* 124 The Beard [kind of pigeon] is usually only white at the ends of the thighs, or the 'stockings'. 1893 *R. LYONER Horis & Hoofs* 11 The absence of white 'stockings' as a distinctive feature of most of our domestic breeds [of cattle]. 1908 *Animal Management* (Vet. Departm., War Office) 33 When the white hair extends just above the fetlock it is sometimes called a sock, and when much higher a stocking or leg.

5. Phrases.

a. *To stand* (a specified height) *in one's stockings*, i. e. without one's shoes. Cf. **STOCKING-FOOT** *c.* 1855 *SHEOLEY H. Coverdale* i, Harry Coverdale stood six feet one in or out of his stockings. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 166/1 He stands over seven feet in his stockings.

b. *To throw the stocking*: said with reference to an old custom according to which on the wedding night the bride's stocking was thrown among the guests; it was supposed that the person hit by it would be the first of the company to be married.

For other forms of this custom see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v. 1694 *N. H. Ladies Dict.* 509/1 The Stockin being motioned, the Bride must sit up to have it thrown at her Nose, that the Bachelours may know by him that first hits it, who is to be married next. 1709 [W. KING] *Usef. Trans. Philos. Mar.* & Apr. 12 The Sack-Posset was eaten and the Stocking thrown. 1737 *POPE Hor. Epist.* i. l. 148 At am'rous Flavio is the stocking thrown? 1833 *ANDERSON Cumbril. Ball.* (1904) 126 What I bryede forgat flingin the stokin. 1845 *BARNAM Inqul. Leg.* iii. *Wedding Day*, They all come . . . to dance at her bridal, and help 'throw the stocking' . . . A practice that's now discontinued as shocking.

6. = *Stocking web* (see 7 b).

1812 *Rep. Committee Framework-Knitters Pet.* 18 There are goods made up into a large piece of stocking, and cut out, instead of being properly shaped on the stocking frame.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: a. *simple attrib.*, as *stocking-heel*, -*manufactory*, -*manufacture*, -*thread*, -*trade*.

1831 *HARVEY Test. vii*, I declare there's a hole in my 'stocking-heel'. 1812 *1st Rep. Comm. Framework-Knitters App.* 48 Are you acquainted with the 'stocking manufactory in general'? 1765 *For. Reg. Calverton in Felton Hist. Machine* 1898 *History* (1867) 30 The 'stocking manufacture very bad last year and this. 1832 *J. RENNIE Algh. Angling* 37 These water blood-worms, . . . are not much thicker than a 'stocking thread'. 1819 *Rep. Sel. Comm. Framework-Knitters* 20 The number now employed in the 'stocking trade in Leicester'.

b. *quasi-adj.* with the meaning 'made with the stocking-stitch, knitted, made of stockinet', as *stocking-cap*, *cloth*, *material*, *night-cap*, -*piece*, *stuff*, -*web*; *stocking-net* (rarely † *knit*; also *attrib.*), see *quot.* 1884 and cf. **STOCKINET**.

1902 *Daily Chron.* 14 Feb. 7/5 The captain offered him a 'stocking-cap, and he objected to wear it. 1880 *Cassell's Family Mag.* VI. 321/1 Bege 1700, woven as closely as possible to resemble 'stocking-cloth'. 1880 *Mrs. L. S. FLOYER Hints Exam. Needlew.* 55 Pieces of 'stocking material' (coarse) for darning. 1804 in *Abridgm. Specif. Patents*, *Wearing Apparel* ii. (1875) 19 A method of double seaming and uniting the inside of 'stocking net work'. *Ibid.*, 'Stocking knit work'. 1832 *Patent in Newton's Lond. Jrl.* (1838) XII. 275 Machinery . . . for making or manufacturing stockings, stocking-net, or framework knitting. 1884 *KOWLETT Technol. Framework Knitting* 1, 101 Stocking Net, i. e. plain framework made from woollen yarn on circular frames. . . Of late years this has largely come into use for ladies' jerseys. 1818 *SCOTT Rob. Roy* xxviii, [He] wore the trowsers, . . . wore out of a sort of chequered 'stocking stuff'. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 180/2 One continuous thread forms both warp and weft, if we may apply these terms to the 'stocking-weh. 1884 *Cassell's Family Mag.* Feb. 185/2 The stocking-weh jackets . . . fit the figure quite closely.

c. *objective*, as *stocking-darning*, -*knitter*, -*knitting*, -*maker*, -*making*, -*manufactory*, -*mender*, -*presser*, -*seller*.

1839 *DICKENS Nick. Nick.* ix, Mrs. Squeers being engaged in the matronly pursuit of 'stocking-darning'. 1728 *CAMPBELL Cycl.* s. v., The Company of 'Stocking-knitters established' at Paris in 1527, took for their Patron St. Francis. 1830 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl. Inrod.* She, . . . knit free to country people's stockings, which bears about the same relation to 'stocking-knitting that cobbling does to shoe-making. 1619 *Cantab. Marriage Licences* (MS.), Start of Cranbrook, 'stocken-maker'. 1812 *1st Rep. Comm. Framework-Knitters App.* 44 There are four descriptions of persons concerned in the 'stocking-making business. 1876 *M. COLLINS Pen Sketched* (1879) 1. 149 Avoiding the dreary stocking-making town of Shipley. 1793-4 *Matthew's Bristol Directory* 1. 1 Bailey, Mallet, 'Stocking-manufacturer'. 1594 *NASSHE Terrors* vi. Henry, 'Stocking-manufacturer'. 1791 *They will scold out a signe over a Wks. (Grosart) III.* 249 [They will] scold out a signe over a Coblers stall, lyke Aqua vite sellers and 'stocking menders. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2166/1 Mr. Edward Bonsway, 'Stocking-Presser'. 1599 *B. JONSON Cynthia's Rev.* ii. 1, He beates a Tayler very well, but a 'Stocking-seller admirably.

d. *Special comb.*: *stocking board*, a board upon which stockings when wet are stretched and

dried to shape; stocking leg, that part of a stocking which covers the leg; also as a receptacle for money (see 2 above); stocking legger, ? one whose occupation was the seaming of stocking-legs; stocking loom, machine = STOCKING FRAME; † stocking man, a stocking-maker; stocking needle, a darning-needle; stocking-sole, the sole, or that part of a stocking which comes under the tread of the foot; *in, on one's stocking-sole*, with-out one's shoes (cf. 5 a above and STOCKING-FOOT); stocking-stitch, the stitch used in hosiery (see quot.); stocking-throwing (see 5 b above); stocking-top, ? the upper part or leg of a stocking; stocking-trimmer (see quot. 1858); stocking-weaver, one who weaves with a stocking-frame; stocking-yarn, the thread used in making hosiery. Also STOCKING-FOOT, STOCKING-FRAME.

1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib. II.* xxvii. 56 Glove and gauntlet trees and *stocking boards. 1861 R. QUINN *Heather Lintie* (1863) 225, I've... A 'stockin' leg weel crammed, I trow, wi' glancin' gowd sae yelley. 1927 *Briec's Weekly Jnl.* 10 Feb. 2 Thomas Herbert, jun. of London, *Stocking-legger. 1915 A. HILL *Acc. Beech-Oil Inv.* 12 And thus the ingenious *Stocking Loom... was first invented. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 180/1 A singular confusion pervades the early history of the *stocking-machine. 1622 *in Crt. & Times Jns.* I (1848) II. 346 *Stocking-men, haberdashers, point-makers, and other mean trades. 1886 A. D. WILLOCK *Rosely Ends* (1887) 148 So, takin' a little o' paper, he wrote on it, 'Dear Mary', an' wi' a *stockin' needle an' a bit worst he steekit it on the inside o' the collar. 1607 *Topsell Four-f. Beasts* 575 Thereof [of the otter-skin] also in Germany they make... *stocking-soles. 1827 *Scott Surg. Dau.* v. A gallant young fellow like you, ... six feet high on your stocking-soles. 1889 *BARRIE Window in Thrums* xxi, Tibbie went ben the house in her stocking-soles, but Jess heard her. 1805 *6th Rep. Deputy Kpr. Publ. Rec. App.* II. 154 Specification of... some new and improved kinds of *Stocking stitch, and warp work. 1839 *URE Diet. Arts* 648 The whole piece is composed of a single thread... looped together in a peculiar manner, which is called stocking-stitch, and sometimes chain-work. 1885 *Scribner's Monthly Mag.* XXX. 393/1 *Stocking-throwing and other such customs long lingered among the backwoodsmen of the colonies. 1664 *Charter Framework-Knitters Co.* § 26 And these [appointed members] to prove, try, and see whether all *stocking-tops, ... or any other thing... he work-manlike wrought. 1723 *London Gaz.* No. 6194/9 Henry Hunt, ... *Stocking-Trimmer. 1828 *SIMMONS Dict. Trade, Stocking-trimmer*, a decorator or ornament of stockings; one who removes loose threads or imperfections. 1697 *De For. Ess. Projects* 24 For which I refer to the Engine it self, to be seen in every *Stocking-Weaver's Garret. 1866 *CARLYLE Remin.* I. 85 Joe Blacklock [was] a rickety stocking-weaver. 1835 *USE Philo. Manuf.* 343 So high is the character of their *stocking-yarns and threads. 1882 *CAULFIELD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework* 463 *Stocking Yarn*, ... is Cotton thread, and is spuo softer and looser than either Mule or Water Twist. Two threads are afterwards doubled together, and then slightly twisted round each other.

Stocking (stō'kin), *vbl. sb.* [f. STOCK *v.1* (occas. STOCK *sb.1*) + -ING *1*]

1. The action or process of fixing (a bell) to its stock, or furnishing (a gun) with a stock.

1450 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 240 Et Joh' Cales pro fe stockynge unius campae ad ecel. predictam, ad. 1546 *Acts Privy Coun.* 23 May (1800) 423 Item; a warrant... for xx marks in preste to the said Mr. Darcy for the stocking of gonnies and other things there. 1588-9 in *Garry Churchw. Acc. St. Mary's, Reading* (1893) 68 Item for the newe stockinge of the Bels, iij. s. vjd. 1703 in *J. Watson's Jedburgh Abbey* (1894) 91 A. 1703 in the kirk door for payment of the little bell's casting, stocking, and other expenses. 1844 *Queen's Regul. Army* 99 For the Stock and new stocking Muskets and Carhines... 105. 6d.

b. The parts forming the stock of a gun.

1532 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 156 To tua pynours that tursit the gunnis to the stockin in the castell. 1858 *GREENER Gunner* 395 From imperfections in the stocking of the gun. 1870 *Athenum* 2 Oct. 471/1 Faults, ... the lever, the stock, and the ammunition [of the Martini-Henry rifle].

2. a. The uprooting of trees or plants. Also with *up*. Also *pl.* (see quot. 1851). b. (See quot. 1611.) c. 1460 *Fortescue Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xiii. (1885) 141 As it now well apperith be the new husbandry bat is done per... in grubbing and stockyng off treis [etc.]. 1534 [see sense 8, stocking-iron]. 1611 *COTGR.* *Tronquement*, a trunking, stocking, or cutting off. 1613 [STANDISH] *New Direct. Planting* 3 It were very convenient, that the stocking vp of Woods were prevented, ... for... within a very few years there will be little or no wood left for any use, the stocking & stubbing is so great. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm*. 363 The Felling and Stocking up of Trees. 1851 *STERNBERG Northampton Dial.*, *Stockins*, land reclaimed from the woods.

3. The action of supplying with a stock or store; the furnishing (a farm) with cattle and implements or (a garden) with plants; also, keeping in stock.

1605 *Act 15 Chas. II.* c. 1 § 15 All... Implements of Husbandry, and all other things whatsoever, employed in the Husbanding Stocking and Maouring of their... Lands. 1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 7 So long as it [migration] was confined to the stocking and cultivation of desert uninhabited countries, it kept strictly within the limits of the law of nature. 1813 *Scott Fant. Let.* 23 Mar. (1894) I. ix. 277, I have been here for some days directing... the stocking of a garden. 1858 *National Rev.* Oct. 344 The natural pursuits of men make... a complete stocking of the mind more... necessarily a duty with them than with women. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 89 The only chance of rearing good lambs in such cases, lies in thin stocking, and giving a liberal supply of dry nourishing food. 1892 *Daily News* 5 Sept. 7/1 So far as the house coal trade is concerned,...

there is no reason for taking a despondent view... Winter stocking will soon set in in earnest.

b. *cover*. The cattle, farm implements, etc. as distinguished from the crops of a farm.

1730 T. BOSTON *View this & other World* 251 Abraham was rich in silver and gold, and Job in stocking. 1765 *Pet. in Walker v. Spence* 5 He had neither servants nor stocking proper for his farm. 1815 *SCOTT Gny M.* xii. And the furniture and stocking is to be roupt at the same time on the ground. 1818 *MISS FERRIER Marriage* xi, I shall advance you stocking and bedding. 1856 *MORTON Cycl. Agric.* II. 726/1 The stocking of a farm is the crop, cattle, and implements.

4. (See quot. and cf. STOCK *v.1* 18.)

1847 EVANSON & MAUNSELL *Managem. Childr.* (ed. 5) 50 note, Nurses who have not a good supply of milk will, occasionally, be found to adopt a practice commonly employed with milch cows when brought to market, and called by the cattle dealers, stocking; that is, they allow the milk to accumulate in their breasts.

5. Detention in the stocks.

1534 *MORE Conf. agst. Trib.* III. xx. (1553) S ij, That straye keypyng, collyryng, boltyng, and stockyng, ... which... is used in these speciall prisonmentes. 1563-83 *FOX A. & M.* 191/2 Then began they to threaten him with whipping, stockyng, burnyng, and such like. 1679 *PENN Addr. Prot.* II. 220 Whence comes... Beatings, Bruisings, Stockings, Whippings, and Spilling of Blood for Religion? 1822 *SCOTT Nigel* iii, Such idle suitors are to be... punished for their audacity with stripes, stocking, or incarceration.

6. Treatment in the stocks of a fulling mill or tannery.

1833 R. HALOANE *Workshop Rec. Ser.* II. 357/1 After... the drench, the skins are... removed... to the stocks, where they are heated... with heavy tilt-hammers. When soft, oil... is sprinkled on them, and the *stocking' is continued.

7. *slang*. (See STOCK *v.1* 23.)

1887 F. FRANCIS *Jun. Saddle & Moccasin* 228 A tender-foot got in amongst the gamblers on board... and what with 'strippers', and *stocking', and 'cold decks', he hadn't the ghost of a chance.

8. *attrib. and Comb.*, as (sense 1) *stocking-room*, (sense 2) *stocking-hoe*, † *iron*, (sense 3) *stocking plant*, -*pol*.

1863 *Jrnl. Royal Agric. Soc.* XXXIV. 281 Some used *stocking-hoes and grubbed the ground 5 inches deep. 1534 *MORE Conf. agst. Trib.* III. xv. (1553) Q iij b, He causeth like a good husband man his folke to come afield, ... and with their hookes & their *stocking yrons, grubbe vp these wicked wedes & bushes of our earthly substance. 1849 *Florist* 199 Those who are desirous of having *stocking plants [of pelargoniums] must cut their specimens down boldly. 1840 *Florist's Jnl.* (1846) I. 253 The plants... were raised from cuttings put into *stocking-pots. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metall.* v. 206 The *stocking-room [for guns] is fitted with... the tools usually found in a cabinet maker's shop.

Stocking (stō'kin), *v.* [f. STOCKING *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To furnish with stockings.

1755 *JOHNSON*, *To Stocking*, v. a., to dress in stockings. 1874 in W. Knight *F. C. Sharp* xiii. (1882) 315 The boys may be stockinged; will the mind be clothed and fed? 1892 *The Voice* (N.Y.) Apr. 28 Enough... cotton to stocking every foot.

† 2. To kill with a weapon consisting of a stone placed in the foot of a stocking. (Said of a soldier's wife or a camp-follower.) *Obs.*

1762 in *Crimson Papers* (MS.), As she had a regular education in Flanders, will he of great service when we come to action, in stripping, despatching, fleecing and stockinging the enemy.

Stocking-apple. In 7 stocken-, in, stocken-. [f. STOCKING *vbl. sb.* in the sense 'keeping in stock'] A kind of cider-apple. *local*.

1629 *PARKINSON Parad.* (1904) 538 The Stocken apple is a reasonable good apple. 1656 *BEALE Heref. Orchards* (1657) 45 The Apples we commend for grafts, are the Stocken-apple [etc.]. 1676 *WOLDRIDGE Cyder* 263 The Stocken or Stocken-Apple is likewise in esteem there [in the cider countries], although not known by that name in many places. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. x. 37 These [cider apples in Herefordshire] go under various names, as... the stocking-apple, &c.

Stockinged (stō'kind), *ppl. a.* [f. STOCKING *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.]

1. Furnished with stockings or with a stocking. 1608 *DEKKER Work for Armourers* (1609) F 1 b, The kerzy stockinged Whoresons. 1693 *DRYDEN Juvenal* III. 397 Stockin'd with loads of fat Town-Dirt he goes. 1837 *STEVENSON Maute in Scribner's Mag.* I. 613/1 Nothing of this would cross the mind of the young student, as he posted up the Bridges with trim, stockinged legs.

transf. 1804 *SALA Lond. up to Date* 349 Those three slender quadrupeds, all stockinged and hooded... which are being carefully conducted to a horse-box.

2. Of the foot: Covered with a stocking only.

1862 *Cornhill Mag.* May 570 She had taken her shoes off, and came in her stockinged feet up to my bedside. 1891 *HANDY Toss* xxxvii, He slid back the door-bar and passed out, slightly striking his stockinged toe against the edge of the door.

3. Of a bird: Feathered on the shank.

1855 *Poultry Chron.* III. 153 The Stomacher Pigeons... are *stockinged, or feathered to the toes with small feathers.

Stockinger (stō'kinj), [f. STOCKING *sb.* + -ER *1*] One who works at a stocking hand-loom, a framework knitter, stocking weaver.

1741 *Manch. School Rec.* (1866) I. 16 Thomas son of Thomas Steele of Manchester, Stockinger. 1872 *Rep. Committee Framework-Knitters Petis.* 30, I applied for work to what we call a bag-bosier, which is a master stockinger. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 181/1 [Stocking-frame]. There are three classes of operatives engaged: the 'widders', ... the 'stockingers', or 'framework knitters', who work the

thread up into a knitted fabric; and the 'seamers'. 1873 *Echo* 22 Sept. 2/2 When... all the collieries are opened out... the 'stockinger' will disappear in favour of the miner.

Stockingett (e) see STOCKINET.

Stocking-foot. That part of a stocking which covers the foot.

1766 *SHARP Fracture in Phil. Trans.* LVII. 86, I do not always remove the shoe and stocking-foot. 1853 R. S. SURTES *Spence's Sp. Tour* lxviii, What a convenience to have one's wife's maid to sew on one's buttons, and keep one's toes in one's stocking-feet! 1884 *ROWLETT Technol. Framew. Knitting* II. 342 Socks or half-hose. The feet are made in the same way as stocking feet.

b. As a purse or receptacle for money laid by. Chiefly *fig.*

1894 'H. HALIBURTON' *Furth in Field* II. 75 The cadger was just as eager to make the petty disbursement from his 'stocking-foot' or leather pouch. 1915 J. BUCHAN *Nelson's Hist. War* V. xl. 153 For them [i.e. the Treasury bonds] the peasant and the small tradesman brought out his store of gold from the stocking-foot.

c. (*in, on*) *one's stocking feet*: with only one's stockings on one's feet, without one's shoes.

1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumblid. Ball.* (1808) 13 Wulley, in his clogs too teyme did beat; But Tamer, in her stockin-feet, She bang'd him out and out. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* III. iii. (1820) 178 Leaving their shoes at the door, and entering devoutly on their stocking feet. 1854 *THACKERAY New-comer* viii, Binnie found the Colonel... arrayed in what are called in Scotland his stocking-feet. 1858 *TROLLOPE Doctor Thorne* xii, In his stocking-feet... he was five feet five. 1901 *THEODORA W. WILSON T. Bacca Queen* xxvii. 247 Her husband was seated in stocking feet in the rocking-chair.

Stocking-frame. A machine for producing material composed of the looped stitch used in knitting; a knitting machine.

The invention of a machine for making plain stocking-net to supersede hand-knitting is believed to have been made in 1589 by William Lee M.A., St. John's Coll. Cambridge; a native of Woodborough, near Nottingham.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4549/4 Wm. Brown... by Trade a Stocking-frame Smith. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 392 Improvement of the Stocking-frame. 1881 *Enycl. Brit.* XII. 300/1 The inventor of the round stocking-frame was, Sir Marc I. Brunel, who in 1816 patented his machine under the name of the *Tricoteur*.

Stockingless (stō'kinlēs), *a.* [f. STOCKING *sb.* + -LESS.] Without stockings.

1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1768) VIII. xix. 51 They were all slip-shod; stockenless some; only under-petticoated all. 1775 S. J. PHAET *Liberal Opin.* cxlii. (1783) IV. 62 A little stockenless hoy. 1825 [see SHOELess]. 1866 *ROSSETTI Diary* 28 June, in *Athenum* (1882) 15 July 79/1, I called on Telawny... He retains his ancient habit of going stockenless. 1907 C. C. BROWN *China in Legend & Story* xvii. 246 His stockenless feet had been thrust into cheap shoes.

Stock-in-trade. Also † stock of trade (*obs.*).

The goods kept on sale by a dealer, shopkeeper, or pedlar. Also, a workman's tools, appliances, or apparatus.

1666 *MARVELL Let.* 23 Nov., Wks. 1776 I. 59 Catell, corn, and household furniture shall be excepted, and all such stock for trade, as is already tax'd by the land tax. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 214 He retired to Richmond, and... sold part of his plates and stock in trade by auction. 1775 *Pennsylv. Even. Post* 20 June 258/1 To be sold, The Stock in Trade of the late Eyan Morgan, deceased. 1851 *Bornow Lavengro* III. ix. 235-6 She... died, leaving me her cart and stock in trade.

b. *transf. and fig.* (esp. of mental equipment and resources).

1784 *BARRY Lect. Painting* iv. Wks. 1809 I. 481 Men of mean intellects, who, incapable of meddling with the ideal, will operate solely with these mechanical principles, as their entire stock of trade. 1842 *DE QUINCY Cicero* Wks. VI. 185 Such charges were the standing material, the stock-in-trade of every orator. 1874 *SAVCE Compar. Philol.* vii. 274 The conception of plurality was not part of the primary stock-in-trade of mankind. 1877 *BLACK Green Past.* 4 A whole stock-in-trade of things that a good many girls seem to get on very well without. 1878 *LOCKYER Stargazing* 233 The stock-in-trade of the modern astronomer. 1910 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 162 The manual labourer is himself his own stock-in-trade.

Stockish (stō'kif), *a.* [f. STOCK *sb.* + -ISH.]

1. Resembling a stock or block of wood; esp. of a person, excessively dull, stupid or 'wooden'.

1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* v. i. 81 Naught so stockish, hard, and full of rage, But musicke for time doth change his nature. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* I. 7 A stockish senselessness, or a suffrance of any evil, without any great sense of it. 1641 LD. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* I. ix. 53 The issue will be slavish, gross superstition, and stockish Idolatry. 1816 *COLMAN Br. Gius, Fire!* xvii, Touched by vivifc flame, the stockish dirt Fermented, and became no more inert. 1842 *EMERSON Lect., Transcendentalist* Wks. (Polm.) II. 225 These persons are not by nature melancholy, ... they are not stockish or brute. 1842 J. FOSTER *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 347 The stockish stupidity of those Chartists. 1881 *STEVENSON Virg. Puerisque, Apol. Idlers* 124 Many... come out of the study with an owl-like demeanour, and prove dry, stockish, and dyspeptic in all the better and brighter parts of life.

2. Short and thick-set, stocky. *rare* -1.

1913 N. MUNRO *New Road* xviii, A stockish little man dressed in the Highland habit.

Hence *Stockishly adv.*, *Stockishness*.

1837 *BROWNING Stafford* III. iii, O stockishness! Wear such a ruff, and never call to mind St. John's head in a charger? 1845 - *Soul's Trag.* II. Poems (1905) 358/1, I understand only the dull mule's way of standing stockishly. 1914 H. NEWOLT *Aladore* xxvi, Then he stood before her stockishly, like a thing of wood.

† **Stock-job**, *sb.* *Obs. rare*—1. [Formed as next.]

? An act of stock-jobbing.

1719 D'URFEE *Pills* II. 101 Where Fools manage Bargains by way of Stock-jobb.

† **Stock-job**, *v.* *Obs.* [Back-formation on STOCK-JOBBER, -JOBBER.] *a. trans.* To apply the methods of stock-jobbing to, deal with according to the practices of a stock-jobber, employ in stock-jobbing; also *fig.* Also with complement, to bring down, throw away, bring into (a state), by these methods and practices.

1697 DE FOE *Ess. Projects* 13 At last... it has been Stock-Jobbed down to 10, 12, 9, 8, 1 a Share. 1701 — *Freeholder's Plea* Collect. Writ. 1703 I. 182 Let us be careful that we are not bought and sold, Stock-job'd into Ruin. 1703 T. BAKER *Turnbridge-Walks* 11. 23 Before I'd have a Wit inherit my Estate, I'd Stockjobb it away at Jonathan's. 1720 RAMSAY *Rise & Fall of Stocks* 22 We madly, at our ain expenses, Stock-job'd away our cash and senses. 1721 — *Answer*, *Burchet* 12 Let the greedy bike Stock-job the world amao among them as they like.

b. intr. To practise stock-jobbing.

1721 AMNEST *Terræ Fil.* iv. 19 Only to enable one man... to game, to wench, to stock-job, and indulge himself in all the vanities and vices of the world.

Stock-jobber. A member of the Stock Exchange who deals in stocks on his own account; = JOBBER 2.4.

a 1626 SIR J. DAVIES in *Carte Hist. Eng.* (1755) IV. 194/1 He had... played the stock-jobber in buying the debentures, tallies and tickets, ... at a great discount. a 1692 SHAWWELL (*title*) The Volunteers, or the Stock-Jobbers. A Comedy. 1697 *London Gaz.* No. 3280/2 An Act to Restraine the Number and Ill Practices of Brokers and Stock-Jobbers. 1723 *Ibid.* No. 6136/4 Thomas Shank, ... Broker and Stockjobber. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 20 ¶ 5 The son of a wealthy stock-jobber, who spends his morning under his father's eye in Change Alley. 1755 — *Dict.*, *Stockjobber*, a low wretch who gets money by buying and selling shares in the funds. 1838 LYTON *Alice* III. 1 Lord Vargrave, was... suspected of selling his state information to stock-jobbers. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade*, *Stock-jobber*, an outsider or intermediate agent between the buyer and seller of public securities, who makes a marginal price at which shares, etc. are to be bought or sold in the Stock-exchange.

b. U.S. 'A stockbroker; often used somewhat contemptuously or to suggest unscrupulousness' (W. 1911).

1895 *io Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Hence **Stock-jobbery** *ocular*, stock-jobbing.

1832 OGILVIE, *Stock-jobbery*, the practice or business of dealing in stocks or shares; used in a disparaging sense. 1897 *Daily News* 22 May 5/1 Was the Jameson plan conceived or abetted in the interests of stock-jobbing?

Stock-jobbing, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a. vbl. sb. The business of a stock-jobber; buying and selling of stock as practised by a jobber; loosely, speculative dealing in stocks and shares.

Often with unfavourable implication of rash or dishonest speculation; esp. with reference to the abuses of the early 18th c., which led to condemnation by Act of Parliament (see quot. 1734).

1692 MOTTEUX *Gentil. Jnrl.* I. 12 The modern Trade, or rather Game, called Stock-Jobbing. 1694 J. HOGGON *Collect. Improv. Hum.* No. 97 ¶ 1 Joint Stocks, and of the various dealings therein, commonly called Stock-Jobbing. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Stock-jobbing*, a sharp, cunning, cheating Trade of Buying and Selling Shares of Stock in East-India, Guinea and other Companies; also in the Bank, Exchange, &c. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 124 ¶ 5 Usury, Stock-Jobbing, Extortion and Oppression, have their Seed in the Dread of Want. 1734 *Act 7 Geo. II. c. 8 § 1* The wicked, pernicious and destructive Practice of Stock-Jobbing. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Lib.* (1892) II. iv. 117 The selfishness which degrades political warfare into a branch of stock-jobbing. 1888 E. J. GOOSMAN *Too Curious* xii, All that has been said about stock-jobbing being morally as bad as betting on racehorses.

b. ppl. a. (and attrib. use of the *vbl. sb.*). That deals in stocks and shares; concerned with this business or traffic.

a 1692 POLLEXFEN *Disc. Trade* (1697) A sb, To advance Stocks, and Stock-Jobbing Trades. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* II. 324 So may your wise Stock-jobbing Crimp go on. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 77 All you have got for the present is a paper circulation, and a stock-jobbing constitution. 1823 W. CORBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 321 Margate... is thickly settled with stock-jobbing cuckolds at this time of the year. 1888 E. J. GOOSMAN *Too Curious* xxii, This is really no stock-jobbing dodge, but a bona-fide thing.

Stock-keeper.

† 1. ? An official in charge of a stock or fund of money [with jocular allusion to the punishment of the stocks]. *Obs.*

1580 [NASNE] *Pasquil's Return* Bij b, The stocke-keeper of the Bridewel-house of Canterbury; he must carrie the purse, to defray their charges.

2. *a.* One who keeps cattle; a stock-farmer.

1912 *Times* 19 Oct. 7/4 Stock-keepers on both sides of the Channel had begun to hope that the necessary period of quarantine for Irish cattle might soon be at an end.

b. Austral., etc. A herdsman or shepherd; = STOCKMAN 1.

1806 *Sydney Gaz.* in O'Hara *Hist. N. S. Wales* (1817) 264 Anthony Size, stock-keeper at Prospect. 1821 in E. CURT *Van Diemen's Land* (1824) 154 Prisoner servants employed... as stock keepers. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 37 Agricultural Labourer... Stock Keeper.

3. One who is in charge of the stock of a warehouse.

1902 *Daily Chron.* 9 Dec. 9/6 (Adv.), Situation in a London warehouse... as checker, stockkeeper, or clerk.

So **Stock-keep** *v.*, *nonce-wd.*, to tend cattle, etc.

Stock-keeping *vbl. sb.*

1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 30 Where... the farmer understands the business of stock-keeping and stock-feeding. 1890 'R. B. DOLOMWOOD' *Col. Reformer* x, [I can] drive bullocks, stock-keep, plough. 1907 M. C. F. MORRIS *Numburn-holme* 252 Stock-keeping was but little understood.

Stockless (*stok'les*), *a.* [*f.* *Strock sb.* + *-LESS*.]

1. Without a stock; spec. of an anchor.

1886 *St. James's Gaz.* 14 Jan. 6/2 He fired off his stockless gun. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 July 1/2 Stockless anchors. 1909 *Light Keeper* June 3 The use of stockless anchors has now become universal in the mercantile marine.

2. Without agricultural stock.

1901 *Scotsman* 16 Apr. 8/3 The conclusion of the campaign will find the conquered colonies practically stockless.

Stock-lock. [*f.* *Strock sb.* + *LOCK sb.*] A

lock enclosed in a wooden case, usually fitted on an outer door.

1365-6 *io Brayley Anc. Palace Westminster* (1836) 192, 18 stoklokkes. 1394 in *Archaeologia* XXIV. 308, 15 stoklokkes. 1416-17 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 614 In 10 stoklokkes et alius feturlokkes. 1534-5 in W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE *Windsor Castle* (1913) I. 264 For a double hooped stocke lock sett vpon the Colege garden dore to save the Kynges plaet locke oon to the begynnyng of somere, xvij. 1601 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 138 A stocke locke for the chamber dower at Symonston, vijl. 1677 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* II. 21 Street-door Locks, called Stock-Locks. 1737 *Salmon's Country Builder's Estimator* (ed. 2) 111 Plate Stock-Locks. 1757 *Phil. Trans.* L. 106 Ripping off a small stock-lock from the door, [it] burst it open. 1771 ROLAND LE VILLOIS *Dict. Archit.* III. Vocab. 184 Stock-lock, *servure à pèle* (= *pène*) *dominant*. 1833 *Louvain Encycl. Archit.* 8 84 Stock locks [locks with a wooden hack, or stock]. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 416/2, 191 men [employed] in the manufacture of stock-locks.

Hence † **Stock-lock** *v. trans.*, to double-lock.

(? Some error.)

1771 ROLAND LE VILLOIS *Dict. Archit.* III. Vocab. 184 To Stock-lock, *fermer à double tour*.

Stockman.

1. A man employed to look after cattle or other live stock. Chiefly *Austral.*

1806 *Sydney Gaz.* *io* O'Hara *Hist. N. S. Wales* (1817) 295 The evidence of the stock-men, who did not attend (the inquest), being essential. 1830 *Hobart Town Almanack* 103 A group of Mr. E. Lord's stockmen. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 37 Agricultural Labourer... Stockman. 1891 T. E. KEBBELL *Old & New* 167 Shepherds, waggoners and stockmen are paid at a higher rate. 1900 *Marf. Times* 24 Nov. 1/4 Wanted,—Steady, Industrious Married Man for Breeding Flock, and as Stockman.

2. One who raises live stock; a stock-farmer.

1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 22 Such a division of labour between farmers and stockmen, and between farmers and dairymen, as has been found to work well in some parts of Scotland and England. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep Farming* 137 In those days the farmer who supplied the best food and the most whisky was accounted the best stockman.

Stock-market.

1. *a.* A place where stocks or securities are bought and sold. *b.* The traffic in stocks and shares at such a place.

1809 R. LANGFORD *Introduct. Trade* 55 The dividend warrants... can be sold in the Stock Market. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. vi. 370 He never grew giddy with the hazards of the stock-market. 1912 *Times* 19 Dec. 16/3 Stock markets on the whole were steady at the close, after opening dull.

2. A cattle-market; trade in live stock.

1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade*, *Stock-market*,... a place for the sale of cattle. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* xxii, A favourable change would take place in the stock-market.

Stock of trade: see STOCK-IN-TRADE.

Stock still, **stock-still**, *a.* [See *Strock sb.* 1

59 and cf. *Dn. stokstil*, *G. stockstill*.] As still as a stock or log; quite motionless. Usually to stand stock still; rarely with other *vbs.* or *attrib.*

c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 108 In stede quare he lay, Stok still as ane stane. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 82, I holde him not for a good beast, that when they lade him, will stand stock still, and when they vnlade him will yerke out behinde. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 230 Like Mules, who if th' have not their will To keep their own pace, stand stock still. 1712 ACOONIS *Spect.* No. 407 ¶ 2 Our Preachers stand stock-still in the Pulpit. 1752 VOLCOOT (P. Pindar) *Odes to R. A.'s* 14, A brother ensign spies the stock-still lad. 1841 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxiii, The clock—which was very near run down, and would have stood stock-still in half an hour. 1905 MISS BROUGHTON *Waif's Progr.* xviii. 200 A horrible suspicion... stopped the observer's feet stock still.

Stock-taker. A person employed in stock-taking.

1904 in J. LLOYD *Old S. Wales Iron Works* (1906) 168 If any Slabs, Planks, etc., are delivered... an account of them must be taken by the Company's Agent or Stocktaker. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Stock-takers*, the men who keep account of the working of iron or of the iron... used in the process of working malleable iron. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 May 6/4 Abolishing the office of stocktaker, and entrusting the accountant... with the duty of verifying the stock.

Stock-taking. [See *Strock sb.* 1 56.b.] A

periodical examination, inventorying, and valuation of the stock or goods in a shop, warehouse, etc.

1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade*, *Stock-taking*. 1861 *Draper & Clothier* III. 94/2 At Nottingham, the large houses have been engaged in stock taking. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Oct. 4/4 The stocktaking of this company... was made on Saturday.

b. fig.

1884 R. W. CHURCH *Bacon* 82 He sat down to make a minute stock-taking of his position and its circumstances.

1888 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 2 Apr. 11/1 The theological stock taking with this closing part of the century is hasty.

Hence **Stock-take** *v.* (back-formation).

1892 Mrs. H. WARO *David Grievae* II. 304 He would go over two or three times a year to stock-take and make up accounts.

Stock-work. Also *-werk*. *Mining*. [repr. *G. stockwerk*. See *Strock sb.* 1 55.c.] A deposit

(esp. of tin) in which the ore is distributed through a large mass of rock.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1241 The Cornish ores occur... in stockworks, or congeries of small veins. 1845 *Encycl. Metaph.* VI. 771/2 The stockwork of the German miners is to be considered as a mass of rock impregnated with metallic matters, in numerous small veins, which come together irregularly, so as to make particular parts extremely rich.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Stockwork* (Germ., *Stockwerk*). An ore-deposit of such a form that it is worked in floors or stories. It may be a solid mass of ore, or a rock-mass so interpenetrated by small veins of ore that the whole must be mined together.

Stocky (*stok'ki*), *a.* [*f.* *Strock sb.* 1 + *-Y*.]

† 1. Made of a stock, made of wood. *Obs. rare*—1.

Misprinted *stocky* in *Min. P. Vernon MS.* (E.E.T.S.). a 1400 *Diap. Mary & Cross* 518 in *Leg. Rood*, On a stocky stede [i.e. the Cross] He Rod we Rede.

2. Of a plant : Of stout and sturdy growth; not 'drawn up', 'weedy', or spindling.

1622 *DRAYTON Polyd.* xxvii. 303 Those scattered trees... send from their stocky bough, A soft and sappy Gum. 1846 J. BAXTER *Lib. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 20 The plants so taken out must be planted on another compartment at the same distance, and they will come to full stocky bears in April and May.

1883 W. ROBINSON *Eng. Flower Garden* II. 109 Vigorous stocky shoots from the buried joints of the plant. 1898 F. W. CARO *Bush Fruits* 350 It is generally believed that stockier and better plants are obtained from cuttings.

b. Of a root : Woody, as distinguished from fibrous.

1915 *Times* 25 Sept. 9/5 Take up some of the outer runners with good fibrous roots and replant them carefully at once. Old plants with stocky roots will not move well.

3. Of a person, animal, etc. : Of stout and sturdy build; short and thick-set.

1656 *Poor Robin's Intell.* 23-30 May 1/2 A well-set Fellow of very good natural parts, having a broad back, and a stocky leg, [etc.]. 1712 *London Gaz.* No. 4917/4 Lost... a stocky bright bay Gelding. 1712 ACOONIS *Spect.* No. 433 ¶ 6 They had no Tiles of Hoocour among them, but such as denoted some Bodily Strength or Perfection, as such an one the Tall, such an one the Stocky. 1725 *Brice's Weekly Trnl.* 5 Nov. 4 He is a fair stocky Fellow. 1846 CORBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 174 A particular race of sheep, called the Cotswold breed... They are short and stocky. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 13 Aug. Well-built stocky horses, for artillery and other military work. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 783 Sturdy and stocky as a Jersey bull. 1900 W. R. MOORE *Life D. L. Moody* vii. 69 A young man, short and stocky in figure.

Comb. 1905 GUNTER *Conscience of a King* vi. 90 A rather thick-set stocky built woman.

b. fig. of a quality.

1884 H. E. SCUDDER *Noah Webster* 1. 3 His square, upright tombstone... commemorates the stocky virtues of integrity and plety.

4. *dial.* ? Not amenable to control, intractable; full of spirits, boisterous.

1836 W. D. COOPER *Sussex Gloss.*, *Stocky*, irritable, headstrong, and contrary, combined. 1856 GEO. ELIOT *Scenes* I. 86 Little Dickey, a hoisterous boy of five, was squatting quiet as a mouse at her knee... He was a boy whom Mrs. Hackitt, in a severe mood, had pronounced 'stocky'; but seeing him thus subdued into goodness, she smiled at him. 1866 Mrs. H. WOOD *Elster's Folly* II. xiii. 323 Afore that drowning of his Lordship last year, Davy was the boldest and stockiest rip going.

5. Of manner, etc. : Stiff, severe.

1876 JANE E. HOPKINS *Rose Turquoise* II. 'Good morning, Rose,' said Mrs. Adair, in her stockiest tones, touching it with two frosty fingers.

Hence **Stockily** *adv.*, **Stockiness**.

1890 *Christian World Pulpit* XXXVIII. 359/1 The stockiness and sturdiness of coming generations. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* LXXXIV. 530/1 A pair of stockily built horses.

Stoccyen, variant of STOICIAN. *Obs.*

Stoddy, rare variant of STITHY.

Stode, obs. variant of STUDD.

Stodge (*stpdz*), *sb.* [*f.* *STODOE v.*]

1. A thick liquid mixture.

a. Thick, tenacious mud or soil.

1825 J. JENNINGS *Observ. Dial. W. Eng.*, *Stodge*, aoy very thick liquid mixture. 1881 WHITEHEAD *Hops* 44 In wet weather the horses feet make a great stodge in ploughing.

b. Food of a semi-solid consistency, esp. stiff farinaceous food.

1841 HARTSHORNE *Salop. Ant. Gloss.*, *Stodge*, a thick mess of oatmeal and milk, or any food which is semi-solid. 1874 Mrs. H. WOOD *Master of Greylands* xxiii, The soup I make is not a tasteless stodge that you may almost cut with a spoon. 1891 SARA J. DUNCAN *Amer. Girl in Lond.* xxiii. 247 Oh, we'd like to [eat] but we can't... We're still in training you know... Fellows have got to train pretty much on stodge.

2. *a.* 'Stodging', gorging with food. *b.* A heavy, solid meal. Chiefly *school slang*.

1894 N. GALE *Cricketer Songs* 32 O Bowler, Bowler, when the Swells all frown And say your non-success is due to Stodge. 1904 P. WHITE *Tri. Mrs. St. George* viii, Here was a real live soldier... eating mutton, potatoes, and greens—the usual Thursday stodge!—along with a lot of kids!

3. 'Stodgy' notions.

1902 ELINOR GLYN *Ref. Ambrosine* ix. 199 Avoid stodge... and... that sentimental mawkish dismal point of view, that

dramatically wrote up over everything 'Duty' with a huge 'D'.

Stodge (stɒdʒ), *v.* [Of obscure origin; perh. phonetically symbolic after words like *stuff*, *podge*; cf. also *Stog v.*, *Stoach v.*]

1. *trans.* To fill quite full, to fill to distension. + Also, to stuff in as a filling material (*obs.*).

1674 DRYDEN in Johnson *L. P.*, *Dryden* (1782) II. 21 It is a kind of glibbet porridge, studded full of meteors, orbs, spheres [etc.]. 1885 H. MORE *Paraph. Prophet.* xli. 357 To bring in the Stodges here, is as if one stuffing a pillow with feathers, should so forget himself, as to stodge in pieces of brick or clay. 1790 W. H. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Midl.* II. 443 *Stodged*; filled to the stretch; as a cow's udder with milk. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.*, *Stodged*, filled to the stretch; crammed full... If things were crushed very closely into a sack, it would be stodged.

b. *esp.* To gorge with food.

1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss. s.v.*, Sometimes it is applied personally: 'If you eat all that, you will be stodged full'. 1850 *Hotten's Slang Dict.* 229. 1895 ALLBUTT in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 220 A 'City man'... stodges his stomach with rich food three times a day. *absol.* 1912 BARRIE *Peter & Wendy* vii. 114 He could eat, really eat, if it was part of a game, but he could not stodge just to feel stodge.

c. *fig.* Also to stodge off: to repulse by a surfeit. 1876 SIR J. PAGER *Mem. & Lett.* II. iv. (1901) 282 We had begun to feel 'stodged'; the medieval art at Florence, especially, had quite filled us. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* xxi. I thought I was a pretty plucky fellow... but I'll show you where I was stodged off. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Dec. 3/1 Alas! it is mostly fiction that gluts the market, 'stodges' the reader, and... kills the few living books.

2. *dial.* (See quotes.)

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Stodge*, to stir up various ingredients into a thick mass. 1895 *Dial. Notes* (Amer. Dial. Soc.) I. viii. 394 *Stodge*, to muss or mix up. *Ind.*

3. *pass.* To be stuck in the mud, to be bogged. (Cf. *Stog v.*)

1873 W. P. WILLIAMS & W. A. JONES *Gloss. Somerset* 36 Pendummer where the Devil was stodged in the midst of summer. 1902 C. G. HARPER *Cambridge, Ely, etc. Road* 54 Enfield Highway... was until quite recently stodged in sloughs.

4. *intr.* To stop steadily at (something 'stodgy' or tedious). *colloq.*

Hence *Stodged ppl. a.*, *Stodging vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1873 W. P. WILLIAMS & W. A. JONES *Gloss. Somerset* 36 *Stodged* adj. stuffed with eating. 1898 ELLEN T. FOWLER *Conc. Isabel Carnally* 124 Admiration is like porridge—awfully stodging, but you get hungry again almost as soon as you've eaten it. 1903 *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 527 The 'stodged' schoolboy again, for whom fielding out is a grievance. 1912 *Daily News* 31 Dec. 9 There must be no eating when not hungry and no 'stodging' between meals.

Stodge-full, a. [f. *vbl. phr.* to be stodged full: cf. *Stodge v. 1.*] Full to distension or repletion.

1847 HALLIWELL, *Stodge-full*, quite full, or unable to contain more. 1883 *Chamb. Jnl.* 725 *Stodge-full* of receipts for cattle drinks and sheep dressings.

Stodgy (stɒdʒi), *a.* [f. *Stodge v. + -y*.]

1. Of a thick, semi-solid consistency.

1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words*, *Stodgy*, thick—clayey—clogsome. Such as a heavy road. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Stodgy*, thick; glutinous; muddy. 'The church path 's got middlin' stodgy'.

b. Of food, esp. of farinaceous food: Thick, glutinous.

1838 SPURDENS *Suppl. to Forby's Voc. E. Anglia*, *Stodgy*, thick, as porridge: *pulmentum crassum*. 1866 *Land. Rev.* 2 June 68/2 A stodgy mass of paste in which potatoes and odds and ends of food have been mixed. a 1890 R. F. BURTON in *Isabel Burton Life* (1893) I. 74 This cannibal meal was succeeded by stodgy pudding. 1905 OLIVE C. MALVERN *Soul Market* ix. 156 The meat was almost raw, the potatoes stodgy.

c. Of food or a meal: Heavy, solid, hard to 'get through'.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 700/2 The stodgy table d'hôte. 1885 C. KEENE in *Life* xiii. (1892) 409 It's a stodgy feed—soup, fish, flesh, and fowl, etc.

2. *fig.* Dull, heavy; wanting in gaiety or brightness. a. of literary composition, a subject of conversation, etc.

1887 *Longman's Mag.* May 107 The most merciless and interminable romance that ever lowered the circulation of a magazine, and then appeared in three stodge volumes. 1895 JOWETT in L. A. Tollemache *Benjamin Forester* 8, I must make a bargain with you that, when we take a walk together, you don't put more than one of your stodge questions! 1906 'G. THORNE' *First it was ordained* 106 In England, art must be obvious and stodge before people think it's respectable. 1907 *Academy* 28 Sept. 948 Stodge sonnets to the moon.

b. of a person, ceremony, one's life.

1895 *Brit. Weekly* 28 Mar. 370/1 There are experiences which grave the brow in spite of a man. But, on the other hand, to grow stodge is no mark of grace. 1904 S. MACNAUGHTAN *Gift* II. ii. 127 The wedding was a stodge affair. 1905 ELLIOT. Glyn *Viciss. Evangeline* 101, I have not felt like writing; these last days have been so stodgey—stucky I was going to say! Endless infant talk!

c. *fig.* of a quality.

1894 DU MAURIER *Triby* (1893) 74 It fosters... self-respect, and not a few stodge practical virtues as well.

3. Of a person: Bulky in figure (usually connoting stiffness and clumsiness in movement).

1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss. s.v.*, He's a stodge little man. 1879 J. PAIN *High Spirits* (ed. 2) I. 208 He was a stodgey, puffy, plethoric old fellow. 1895 *Century Mag.* Feb. 540 The stodgey plumpness of John Bull.

4. Of things: Bulky, 'fat', distended.

1860 GEO. ELIOT *Milk on Floss* I. v. 'You don't know what I've got in my pockets... No,' said Maggie. 'How stodgey they look!'

Hence *Stodgeily adv.*, *Stodgeiness*.

1899 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 31 July 4/1 That portion of the reading public which likes its fiction solid even to stodgeiness. 1904 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Jan. 18/2 Subjects... when handled stodgeily are not worth reproducing.

Stodie, Stodier, obs. ff. STUDY, STUDIER.

Stodul, stodyll, obs. forms of STUDDLE.

Stodul, obs. form of STUDY sb. and v.

Stoachados, variant of STECHADOS Obs.

|| **Stoachas** (stɔːkəs). Also 6 *stechas*, *stichas*, 8 *erron. stechas*. See also *STECHADOS*, *STICKADOVE*. [L., a. Gr. *στοιχάς*.]

According to Pliny the plant was so called because imported from the *Stachades* islands (Gr. *στοιχάδες*, lit. 'standing in a row', f. *στοιχέω* row), now *Les Îles d'Hyères*.

The plant French Lavender, *Lavandula Stachas*.

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* 77 *Stechas*... may be called in english *stichas* or *Lavender gentle*. 1597 GEMARDE *Herbal* II. clxx. 470 The later phisitions affirme, that *Stechas*, and especially the flowers of it are most effectual against paines of the head. 1725 BRADLEY's *Family Dict.* II. 6 K 4 h, The *Stechas* is of a bitter taste and a little astringent. 1837 J. DAVIES *Manual Nat. Med.* 181 The *Stechas* or French Lavender. *Lavandula stachas*, Lin. A plant, native of the south of France... A syrup of *stechas*, P., is prepared from this plant, and is added to antispasmodic mixtures.

Stoachiogeny, -ology: see *STOICH-*.

Stoel(e, obs. forms of STOLE sb. 1.

|| **Stoep** (stɪp). *South Africa*. [Du., related to *STEP sb.* and *v.*]

In the U.S. the Du. word has been adopted with the anglicized spelling *Stoop*.]

A raised platform or verandah running along the front and sometimes round the sides of a house of Dutch architecture.

1822 BURCHELL *Trav. S. Africa* I. iii. 71 In front of each house, and of the same length, is a paved platform... This platform is called the *Stoep* (step). 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* I. 182 The 'stoep' is a narrow terrace raised outside most of the Dutch houses, where the owner may, towards evening, be generally seen smoking his pipe. 1883 OLIVE SCHREINER *Afr. Farm* II. vi. (1889) 201 On the 'stoep' a group of men and boys were smoking. 1890 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 20 Jan. 2/1 On the stoep—that terraced verandah which is the unfailing appendage of a Dutch house—the good wife stands to welcome us.

b. *Comb.* stoep-room, a small room having entrance and exit by the stoep only.

1880 HELEN M. PRICHARD *Friends & Foes in Transkei* xvii. 122 Two very miniature 'stoep-rooms', as they are called at the Cape. (Small rooms stolen out of each end of the verandah.)

Stof, obs. form of STUFF.

+ **Stoffa-do, Obs. rare^o**. [Prob. an error: cf. *STUFFATA* and *It. stoffa STUFF sb.*] (See quot.)

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 84/2 *Stoffado*, is a term for the Stuffing of any joint of Meat, or Belly of any Fowl, [etc.].

+ **Stofne, v. Obs. rare¹**. [a. ON. *stofna*, to found, establish, f. *stofn* foundation, stem; see *STOVEN*.] *trans.* To found.

c 1200 ORMIN 1456/1 *Patt erlþiz shafite tilhhte ben þurh hemm eftstone stoffned.*

Stog (stɒg), *sb. 1 Sc.* Also 6 *stogg*. [f. *Stoc v. 1* Cf. *Stug sb.*] A stab.

1587 W. FOWLER *Wks.* (S. T. S.) I. 69 So able war, and quik, for to award or to eshew the blow, the stogg, and prik. c 1590 J. STEWART *Poems* (S. T. S.) II. 93 Be dints and stogs of dochie Durandal The craig and wreat he claiue in stelpis smalt. 1853 J. NICHOLSON *Kikwaidie* I. xiv. In that famous mairlan' battle Trooper loons gat mony a stog.

Stog (stɒg), *sb. 2 dial.* [f. *Stog v. 2*] A sticking. (in a bog).

1890 BARRING-GOULD *Old Country Life* xiii. Though sure of a stog to the girths in a bog.

Stog (stɒg), *v. 1 Sc.* [Perh. f. *stog* in *stog-sword*, var. *stock-sword* *Stoc sb. 3* Cf. *Stock v. 2*] + a. *trans.* To stab (a person); to prod or pierce (a thing) with a weapon. Also with *through*. Cf. *Stug v. Obs.*

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 146 I. 361 One of the Bischoppis sonis stogged through with a rapper one of Dundie. 1576 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 553 He come upon him with a drawin sword, and purposing to have slane him he stoggit him he chance throw the oxtare. 1607 *Ibid.* VII. 449 [They] with drawin swordis, durkis, and daigaris bar-houslie stoggit the daskis of the said scoole.

+ b. *intr.* To make a stab with a weapon. *Obs.* c 1590 J. STEWART *Poems* (S. T. S.) II. 31 Quylis stit thay stog, And quylis they bend aboot To schaw them maisters of the sensing art.

c. *trans.* To thrust the tool too deep in the wood in turning, chipping, or planing. 1825 JAMIESON.

d. To probe soil, a pool or marsh with a stick or pole. 1825 JAMIESON.

Stog (stɒg), *v. 2* [Perh. phonetically symbolic after *stick*, *bog* or the like. Cf. *Stodge v.*, *Stug v.*]

1. *pass.* To be stuck in mud, mire, bog or the like; to be bogged.

1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* v. If any of his party are mad, they'll try it, and be stogged till the day of judgment. There are bogs... twenty feet deep. 1853—*Water Babies* II. 62 Stogged in a mire you never will be, I trust. 1883 M. G. WATKINS *In the Country* 7 Let them be in peace,

unless you wish to be 'pixie-led', and left 'stogged' in a deep swamp.

2. *intr.* To walk clumsily or heavily; to plod on. 1818 HOGG *Brownie of Badsbeck* iii. I slings aye on wi' a gay lang step!... Stogs aye on through cluch and gill. 1824 MACLAGART *Gallovid. Encecl.* 398 How angry did he [a corbie] hotch and stog, And croak about, Overturning stanes. 1894 J. SHAW in R. WALLACE *Country Schoolm.* (1899) 354 *Stog*, to walk heavily.

Stoggie (stɒgi), *sb. dial.* Also *stoggy*. [f. *stog* in *stogdoo* *Sc.* var. of *STOCKDOVE + -ie*.] The stock-dove, *Columbaenas*.

1864 ATKINSON *Prov. Names Birds s. v.* 1890 J. NICHOLSON *Folk-Lore E. Yorksh.* 130 The stockdove... is locally known as a 'stoggie'.

Stoggie (stɒgi), *a. Sc. and dial.* *stoggy*. [Of obscure origin. Cf. *Stocky a.*] Rough, rough and coarse, strongly made.

1825 JAMIESON, *Stoggie*, 1. Rough in a general sense, Upp. Clydes. 2. As applied to cloth, it denotes that it is both coarse and rough, *ibid.* 1895 *E. Angl. Gloss.*, *Stoggy*, thick, broad, and strongly made.

Stogy (stɔːgi), *a. and sb. U.S.* Also *stoga*, *stoggie*. [Orig. *stoga*, short for *Conestoga*, the name of a town in Pennsylvania, used *attrib.* in *Conestogawagon* (see *Thornton in American Glossary*). It is alleged that *stoga boots* and *stoga cigars* were so called because they were used by the 'stoga drivers', i.e. the drivers of the Conestoga wagons plying between Wheeling and Pittsburgh.]

A. *adj.* The distinctive epithet a. of a rough heavy kind of boots or shoes; b. of a long, slender, roughly made kind of cigar or cheroot.

a. 1847 JOEL PALMER *Jrnl.* 117 (Thornton *Amer. Gloss.*) [I bought] a pair of stoga shoes, made in one of the eastern states. 1859 ALICE CARY *Pict. Country Life* 102, I want for you to make me a pair of tip-top stogy boots. 1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* App. 669, 1 case men's stoga boots. 1892 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* (1893) 185 Stoggie boots aren't quite as nice as patent-leathers.

B. *sb. a.* A 'stogy boot'. b. A 'stogy' cigar.

a. 1853 PUTNAM's *Mag.* July 31 Boot and shoe, pump and stoga, coming to that [sc. the gutter] at last. 1892 *Dialect Notes* (Amer. Dial. Soc.) I. 229 Kentucky Words... Conestogas... brogans. (In Michigan 'stogies'.) 1908 GUNTER *Prince Karl* vii. 296 Rawdon cried: 'We've heard enough of you!' and with his own stogie kicked out the soap-box from under the little desperado's feet.

b. 1892 *Dialect Notes* (Amer. Dial. Soc.) I. 237 Notes from Missouri... Stogies... cheap cigars. 1897 KIPLING *Capt. Courageous* I. 6 'It would take more'n this to keel me over,' he said, ignorant that he was lighting that terrible article, a 'Wheeling' stogie'. 1902 *Daily Record* 21 July 2 Stogies, Tobies and other cigars of a cheroot style.

Stoib, obs. Sc. f. STOB v. 2

Stoic (stɔɪk), *sb. and a.* Forms: 4 *pl.* *stoycois*, 6 *stoyck*, 6-7 *-icke*, *-ik(e)*, *-yk(e)*, *-ique*, 6-8 *stoick*, 7- *stoico*. [ad. L. *stōicus*, a. Gr. *στοικός*, f. *στόα* 'the Porch' in which Zeno lectured: see *STOA*. Cf. *F. stoïque*, *It. stoico*. Wyclif's *stoycois* is L. *stōici* with an Eng. plural ending.]

A. *sb.*

1. One of a school of Greek philosophers (founded by Zeno, fl. c. 300 B.C.), characterized by the austerity of its ethical doctrines for some of which the name has become proverbial (see 2).

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xvii. 28 Forsothe summe Epicureis, and Stoycis [1388 Stoiciens], and filosofis disputiden... with him. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Glass* Govt. Wks. 1910 II. 18 Aristote Stoicke. 1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* C 11 It is an old Question... whether it were better to haue moderate affections or no affections? The Stoicks said none. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Anger* (Arh.) 565 To seeke to extinguish Anger vityly, is but a Brauery of the Stoickes. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 280 With those Siram'd Peripatetics, and the Sect Epicuran, and the Stoic severe. 1725 WATTS *Logic* (1822) 86 The Stoics... talk of fate, which is superior to the gods. 1831 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) III. 11 'Testi had taken... Horace for his model; and perhaps like him he wished to appear sometimes a stoic, sometimes an epicurean.

attrib. 1725 YOUNG *Love Faine* I. 233 Fools grin on fools and Stoic-like, support, Without one sigh, the pleasures of a court. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* ix. And, therefore Stoic-fashion, men must accustom themselves to regard all calamities as matters of indifference.

2. One who practises repression of emotion, indifference to pleasure or pain, and patient endurance.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arh.) 45, I make iuste reckoning to bee helde for a Stoike, in dealing so hardly with these people. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 31 Onely (good master) while we do admire this vertue, and this morall discipline, Let's be no Stoickes, nor no stockes I pray. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* I. i. But Stoique; where (in the vast world) Doth that man breathe, that can so much command His blood and his affection? 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Job* i. 20 He stirreth not at the three first doleful tidings, but this fourth startleth him; for he was neither a Stoick, nor a stock. 1726 SWIFT *Stella's Birthday* 50 That patience under tortring pain, Where stuhhorn stoicks wou'd complain. 1771 BURKE *Let. Bp. Chester* Corr. (1844) I. 278 To some few things, I fancy I am grown almost a stoic; but your lordship's unkindness has attacked me on a side on which I was absolutely unguarded, and I bear it like a girl. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gertrude* I. xliii. A stoic of the woods—a man without a tear. 1812 SCOTT *Sotheran's Catal.* No. 12 (1809) 48, I am somewhat of a Stoic in family discipline, which was the old Scottish system. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. 1. 23 Stoic as he was, his stoicism then forsook him, and he wept like a child. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. iv. 14, I smile a hard-set smile, like a stoic, or like A wiser epicurean, and let the world have its way.

B. adj.

1. Of or belonging to the school of the Stoics or to its system of philosophy.

1607 T. ROGERS *39 Art. i.* (1625) 5 The Stoike Philosophers. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 707 O foolishness of men! that lend their ears To those budge doctors of the Stoick Furr. 1722 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 397 ¶ As the Stoick Philosophers discard all Passions in general, they will not allow [etc.]. 1817 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xii, No Stoick philosopher, superior to his own passion and that of others, could have received an insult with a higher degree of scorn. 1848 LYTON *Harold* x, ii, Harold's stern philosophy and stoic ethics were shaken to the dust.

2. = STOICAL. a.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. Prol. iii, The which these Stoicke censours cannot well deny. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* iii. 433 Yet far was he from stoic pride removed; He felt humanely, and he warmly loved. 1813 BYRON *Cenci* iii. xxi, Full many a stoic eye and aspect stern Mask hearts where grief bath little left to learn. 1849 M. ARNOLD *To Gipsy Child* 29 Is the calm thine of stoic souls, who weigh Life well, and find it wanting. 1913 Mrs. F. H. BURNETT *T. Tembarom* x, The same factor may have aided him to preserve a certain stoic, outward composure.

Hence † Stoicly adv. (rare) = STOICALLY.

1612 W. MARTYN *Youth's Instruct.* 69 In your pleasures, not to be wanton, nor Stoicly to passe by them.

Stoical (stō'ikāl), a. Also 6-7 -all. [f. L. *stoicus* (see prec.) + -AL.]

1. Of or belonging to the Stoics; characteristic of the Stoic philosophy.

1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* IV. 205 This Cato was a philosopher of the stoical secte. 1886 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* t. 275 Standing much upon that stoical opinion, that only a wise and good man is free, and that all wicked men are bond men and slaves. 1862 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacra* iii. ii. § 10 Which consequence is unavoidable on the Stoical Hypothesis of Gods being corporeal and confined to the World. 1778 RETO *Ess. Active Powers* Man iii. iii. 218 We cannot but admire the Stoical system of morals. 1869 LUCKY *Europ. Mor.* i. ii. 237 The stoical system of ethics was in the highest sense a system of independent morals. 1887 MAHAFFY & GILMAN *Alexander's Empire* xxvii. 253 Such was already the result of Stoical teaching on the world!

2. a. Of temper or disposition, or its manifestations: Conformable to the precepts of the Stoic philosophy; characterized by indifference to pleasure and pain.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxi. 3 A hart that is benommed with Stoical hardnes against greifs and troubles. 1596 LONGE *Marg. Amer.* 74 Now let each of you bethinke him of mirth not of majestie, I will have no stoical humor in this arbour. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* l. 2 For hardly they are to be admitted for Noble, who consume their light... in contemplation, and a Stoical retiresness. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) II. 31 My stoical way of thinking may be no rule for a wiser man's opinion. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* vi, He looked around him in agony, and was surprised... to see the stoical indifference of his fellow-prisoners. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 97 The English nation would have looked on with stoical resignation if pope and papacy had been wrecked together. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 20 We feel his [Milton's] inmost temper in the stoical self-repression which gives its dignity to his figures.

b. Of a person: Resembling a Stoic in austerity, indifference to pleasure and pain, repression of all feeling, and the like.

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 83 If I should utterly deny all kinde of shewes, then should I be thought too stoical and precise. 1859 NASH & ANAT. *Abstrud.* B 2 i, Ancient antiquitie was wont to be such a stoical observer of continence, that women were not permitted so much as to kisse their Kinsmen. 1595 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xi. lxi. (1602) 263 Nor was he stoical in ought, but affable in all. 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Polycol.* viii. 132 The Scythian was... so Stoical, as not to care for the future, having provision for the present. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies* 66 He is too stoical that is wholly for his cell, and nothing for the world. a 1651 FULLER *Worthies, Essex* (1652) 332 One saith of him [Wm. Gilbert] that he was Stoical, but not Cynical, which I understand Reserv'd, but not Morose. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 270 He was a different man from the reserved and stoical William whom the multitude supposed to be destitute of human feelings. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. l. 1. 7 Every one, even the most xxxiii, She had much questioned if they would appear at the parting moment; but there they were, stoical and staunch to the last.

Hence Stoicalness.

1777 BAILEY *Vol. II, Stoicalness*, a holding the Principles of the Stoicks, that wise Men ought to be free from Passions, and that all Things were governed by Fate. 1818 in Todd.

Stoically (stō'ikālī), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In the manner of a Stoic; like the Stoics of old; in accordance with the principles of the Stoical philosophy.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* vii. 64 b, [A man] alwaies stoically visaged, like grout headed Archelias. 1612 *Benvenuto's Passenger* ii. l. 455 Though the Stoicks stoically have held the contrarye. 1590 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* iii. 25 The least fault he did they Stoically interpreted to be equal to the greatest. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* iii. § 22 Be not Stoically mistaken in the equality of sins.

2. With the indifference or fortitude of a stoic.

1812 HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 60 The laugh of the company was against me, but it was borne stoically. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. i. i, Paris is stoically calm. 1841 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ii, He tried to look stoically at the tavern. 1879 BEERBOHM *Patagonia* xl. 167, I sat down beside it waiting as stoically as I could for night-time.

Stoicheiology (stō'ikēiōlōjī), **stōchio-**
logy (stīk'ēiōlōjī), *rare*. [f. Gr. *στοιχείον* element

+ -LOGY. Orig. ad. the G. form *stōichēlogia*.] The science of elements. a. In Oken's use: see quot. 1847 A. TUXT *tr. Oken's Elem. Physiophilos.* 68 *Stōichēlogia*: Functions of the Elements. 1856 R. FOWLER *Med. Vocab.* *Stoichology*, a treatise on, or the theory of, elementary substances.

b. Logic. (See quot.)

1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* v. (1850) I. 72 We proceed to the doctrines which make up the science itself, and commence the First Great Division of Pure Logic—that which treats of its elementary or constituent processes—Stoicheology. *Ibid.* xiv. II. 3 In its Stoicheology or Doctrine of Elements, Logic considers the conditions of possible thought.

c. Phys. The study of the principles of animal tissues; a system of therapeutics based on this.

1875 J. F. CHURCHILL *Consumption* x. 385 My doctrine of stoichology is diametrically opposed to this.

Hence **Stoicheological**, **stōichēlogical** a.

1875 J. F. CHURCHILL *Consumption* x. 384 Stoicheological medicine—Inhalants. *Ibid.* 391 This stoicheological doctrine... gives us a fundamental classification of diseases.

† **Stoicheiomatical**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. In 7 *erron.* *stoicheio-*. [f. mod.L. *stōichēiomaticus* (ad. Gr. *στοιχειωματικός* pl., persons who cast nativities, f. *στοιχείωσις* sign of the Zodiac) + -AL.] Pertaining to the casting of nativities.

1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudæxia* x. 55 The slow proreption of Every Sidus, out of his proper Sign almost unto the subsequent... doth overturn the grand Pillar of Stoicheiomatical Art [orig. *artis stoicheiomaticæ*].

So † **Stoicheiomatic**, sb. *Obs.*, a caster of nativities.

1662 STANLEY *Hist. Chaldaick Philos.* I. iii. 111 (1687) 1050/1 These the Greeks term also *στοιχείωσις*,... and the makers of their Stoicheiomatics.

Stoicheiometry (stō'ikēiōmetrī), **stōchio-**
metry (stīk'ēiōmetrī), *Chem.* Also † **stēchi-**, **tēstōchi-**, **stōichiometry**. [f. Gr. *στοιχείον* + *μέτρον* + -METRY.] The process or art of calculating or determining the equivalent and atomic weights of the elements participating in any chemical reaction; the science of estimating chemical elements; the branch of science concerned with the determination of atomic weights. (See also quot. 1880.)

The term was introduced by J. B. Richter in his *Anfangsgründe der Stöchiometrie, oder Messkunst chemischer Elemente* (1792), to denote the determination of the relative amounts in which acids and bases neutralize each other.

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* II. 559, I have not been able to procure a sight of Richter's very curious... writings on Stöchiometry, in which his observations on the fluates are to be found. 1825 W. HAMILTON *Hand-bk. Terms Arts & Sci.* *Stoichiometry*, the Geometry of chemical elements. 1880 TYNDALL *Heat* xviii. (ed. 6) 571 The doctrine of the conservation of force, or, as I should express it, Physical Stoichiometry. 1903 S. YOUNG (*title*) *Stoichiometry*.

Hence **Stoicheio-**, **stōichēiometric**, -al adjs.

1887 *Brit. J. Nat. Photogr.* 27 May 330/2 Much too small [a proportion of colouring matter] to represent a stoichiometrical composition. 1892 *Nature* 24 Mar. 437/2 The late Prof. Stas had left... a memoir describing the results of several further stoichiometrical investigations. *Ibid.*, The stoichiometrical relation of silver to potassium chloride.

† **Stoicheiomatical**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. In 7 *stoicheiōmōu* to enchant, f. *στοιχείωσις* (element) + -AL.] Pertaining to magic.

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Observ.* (1650) 35 But the meaning of the Images [of the Emrods and Mice & Sam. vi. 5] is Stoicheiomatical.

† **Stoicican**, *Obs.* In 4 *Stoi-*, *Stoycien*, -yen, *Stoisen*, 5 *Stocyen*. [a. F. *stōicien* (14th c.), f. L. *stōicus*: see STOIC and -IAN.] = STOIC sb. 1.

c 1374 CHAUVER *Boeth.* v. met. iv. (1863) 166 Philosophers hat bysten stoiciens. 1388 WYCLIF *Acts* xvii. 18 Epicureis, and Stoiciens [1382] Stoycys. 1426 LYCE. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 20182 And the Stocyens wolde Holden with me, (yiff they wer here). 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* n. (Arb.) 165 Plato, Aristotle, and the Stoicians. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 257 Have not Philosophers, Stoicians, and Rhetoricians Left sense's cold, insipid shrine To bend 'fore Altars feminine?

Stoicism (stō'isiz'm). [ad. mod.L. *stōicismus*, f. L. *stōicus*: see STOIC and -ISM. Cf. F. *stōicisme* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)]

1. The philosophy of the Stoics.

1626 [FEATLEY] *Pelagius redid.* D 2 b, This Doctrine bringeth into the Church... Stoicisme. 1694 C. STANHOPE *tr. Epictetus Mor. Pref.* The same Difficulty lies against Stoicism, with regard to Civil Society. 1722 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 243 ¶ Stoicism, which was the Pedantry of Virtue, ascribes all good Qualifications of what kind soever, to the virtuous Man. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Thought & Nature* 99 But when we meet stoicism in the works of Epictetus and Marcus Aurelius, we find a remarkable change. 1910 Q. *Rev.* Apr. 575 Stoicism, with a disposition to regard man as a self-sufficing unit, becomes aristocratic, whereas Christianity in its essential characteristics is democratic.

2. Conduct or practice conformable to the principles of the Stoics; austerity, repression of feeling, fortitude.

1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 102, I admit of no such strict Stoicism; but rather... to use wine or any such strong drink to strengthen and comfort Nature. 1665 GLANVILLE *Sceptra Sci.* xxvii. 168 This unmoved apathy in opinionative uncertainties, is a warrantable piece of Stoicism. a 1721 PRIOR *Vicar of Bray & Sir T. Moor* 577 Wks. 1907 II. 251, I am afraid your Lordship may grow Angry, which would be a little against your Stoicism. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 260 This last outrage overcame even the

stoicism of the savage. 1865 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 282 It was said that William so far forgot his wonted stoicism as to utter a passionate exclamation at the way in which the English regiments had been sacrificed. 1871 *Standard* 23 Jan., Paris received the news of General Chanzy's check... without losing its stoicism.

† **Stoicity**, *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. F. *stōicité*, f. L.

stōicus STOIC: see -ITY.] A stoical attitude.

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* i. i, Leave this Stoicite alone, till thou mak'st Sermons.

Stoicize (stō'isiz), v. [f. L. *stōic-us* STOIC + -IZE.] *trans.* To render stoical, imbue with stoicism. a 1854 T. ARCHER in *Memo.* (1867) 318 [This principle] may stoicize, may petrify your hearts.

Stoically adv.: see after STOIC.

Stoic-ball, *obs.* form of STOOL-BALL.

Stoile, **stoill**: see STOLE sb. 1, STOOL.

Stoir(e), *obs.* Sc. forms of STONE.

Stoisen, variant of STOICIAN *Obs.*

Stoit (stōit), v. *dial.* [? a. Du. *stuilen* to rebound, bounce (? adopted as a term of some ball-game). But cf. STOT v. in similar senses.]

1. Sc. a. *intr.* 'To rebound, bounce' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*). b. To move unsteadily, stumble, lurch; to walk with unsteady movements. Also with *about*, *along*.

1719 W. HAMILTON *Ep. Ramsay* ii. 62 Wi' writing I'm sae bliert and doited, That when I raise, in troth I stoited. 1787 BURNS *To Miss Ferrier* iii, Last day my mind was in a bog, Down George's Street I stoited. 1794 — 'Contented wi' little' iv, Blind Chance, let her snapper and stoyte on her way. 1818 SCOTT *Fr. Hist.* *Midd.* xxx, I wish ye had seen him stoiting about, aff ae leg to the other, wi' a kind o' dot-and-go-one sort o' motion. 1854 LATTO *Tammas Bedkin* iii, We were stoit'ing' along, deeply immersed in oor ain cracks.

2. Of pilchards: To leap above the surface of the water.

1845 *Encycl. Lond.* XX. 433/1 They call the jumping of the fish stoiting. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 101 The Herring... rarely springs from the water, or stoits, as it is called. 1899 BAINE-GOULD *Bk. of West* II. xix. 315 The sea-boat is rowed in a circular course round where the fish are stoiting.

Hence **Stoit sb.**, a lurch. *Phr.* to play *stoit*, to lurch or stagger.

1808 A. SCOTT *Poems* 164 But fegs, wi' mony a stoit an' stevel, She [sc. a filly] rais'd a trot. 1881 D. THOMSON *Musings among Heather* 118 Rah's road seem'd shorter than 'twas wide, For he play'd stoit frae side to side.

Stoiter (stō'itə), v. *Sc. and north.* [Frequentative f. STOT v. Cf. north. *dial.* *stotter*, *stauter*, *stouter* in similar senses (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*).] *intr.* To swerve from side to side in walking; to walk with staggering or tottering steps; also with *up*. c 1730 RAMSAY *Vision* ix, They stoiter hame to sleip. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* xvi, At length wi' drink and courting dizzy, He stoiter'd up and made a face. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 91 Now wi' a snail about the dykes, He stoiters, auld, and beld and wan. 1893-4 STEVENSON *Heathercliff* ii, Poor, blind, besotted creature—and I see you stoitering on the brink of dissolution.

Hence **Stoitering** *phl. a.*, staggering, tottering. Also **Stoiter sb.**, a stumble; *phr.* to play *stoiter*, to stagger.

1789 R. FERGUSON *Poems* II. 68 Till he can lend the stoiting state a lift Wi' gowd in gowpins as a grassum gift. a 1838 KOOPER *Poems, Colin Clapp* 50 While wauchlin' along between sober and fou, Wi' a stoiter to this side, to that side a stapp. 1890 J. SERVICE *Thir Notandums* vi. 31 Laird Speckie play'd stoiter to a corner and fell asleep.

Stok, *obs.* form of STOCK.

† **Stokaghe**, *Obs.* In Johnson and later Dicts. *stochah*. [Irish *stóach*: cf. the later STALKO.] An attendant on a 'kerne' or Irish foot-soldier.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel. Wks.* (Globe) 672/1 He... thenceforth becometh either an horseboy, or a stokaghe to some kearn. *Ibid.* 672/2 Kearn, Stokaghs, and Horseboyes.

† **Stoke**, sb. 1. *Obs.* [OE. *stoc* neut. (gen. *stoces*); prob. f. the same root as *stor* (c masc. (gen. *stoces*)) STOCK sb. 1.] = PLACE sb., in various senses.

Common in place-names, as Bishopstoke, Winterstoke. a 900 WÆLFERTH *tr. Gregory's Dial.* 12 pat aborstone clif breas þa of dunewead... of þæt hit com þæt hit mynte feallan ofer þæt mynster, and þæt bonne wære hyrre ealles 125 stoces. *Ibid.* 172 þa sona in Cassinham þæt stoc [sc. *tr.*] in C. þære stowe, on C. [ani stocwīc]. c 1200 ORMIN 1049 Uppe þatt ofterwerrc þe33 þaffidenn licness metedd Off Cherubyn, & þaffidenn iit O twezzeno stoces metedd. *Ibid.* 1564 Inn opre stokes nemmeþþ wel þa possless hisse breþre.

† **Stoke**, sb. 2. *Obs.* [f. STOK v. 1 Cf. STOCK sb. 3.] A thrust with a weapon, a stab.

13... A. *Alis* 7398 (Laud MS.), To don ofer vilanye Oþer wiþ stoke ofer wiþ dynde þa is al hir entente. c 1400 *Yvonne & Gau.* 2481 Sethin with a stoke to him he stert, And smate the geat unto the hert.

† **Stoke**, sb. 3. *Obs.* [prob. a. Du. *stok*, lit. stick: see STOCK sb. 1.] A yard in measurement. 1538 in *Let. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 120 Whych be compassed in with the walles lxx. stokes of length, that is, fete cxx. 1547 Ludlow *Churech.* *Act.* (Camden) 30 Item, for mendynge the vestementes, and for ij. stokes and a half of locram to lye them withalle, ij s. vijd.

† **Stoke**, v. 1. *Obs.* [Perh. a. OF. *estoguer*: see STOK v. 2.] I. *trans.* To pierce, stab (a person).

1300 *Cursor M.* 24356 Wit spere þai stoked him wit wrang. c 1375 *Ibid.* 7667 (Fairl.) Pe king þen hent a spere ful sharp

to stoke him boron-oot be wagh. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb*. 4615 And pan was Chaf[li]s wonder grym, And azeyn hym renneþ, & stoþeþ bym By-twene ys browes rowe.

2. *intr.* To make a thrust (af).
c 1375 *Cursor M.* 7623 (Fairf.) þe king stoked at him wip a spere. c 1386 *CHAUCER Knt.* 1 T. 1688 Ne short swerd for to stoke with poynt bitynge. 1410 *Morte Arth.* 2554 Fulle stowtly they stryke, thire sterye knyghttes, Stokes at the stomake with stelyne poyntes.

3. *trans.* To thrust, drive home (a sword).
1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* ix. vii. 140 The swerd, wyghtly stokit, or than was glaid Throu owit hys cost. *Ibid.* x. xiii. 135.

Stoke (stōk), *v.* 2 Also 8 stoak. [Back-formation from STOKER.]

1. *trans.* To feed, stir up, and poke the fire in (a furnace), to tend the furnace of (a boiler). Also with *up*.

1683, etc. [Implied in STOKING *vbl.* sb. 2 c]. 1735 *DYCHE & PAROON Dict.*, *Stoak* or *Stoke v.* to stir up, rake, cook, feed and look after a great fire, such as Brewers, Distillers, Glass-houses, &c. use. 1838 *HOLLOWAY Prov. Dict.*, To *stoke*, to stir the fire. 1864 *Reader* 2 July 9 Who shall stoke the furnace of the steamship? 1883 M. P. BALE *Saw-Mills* 224 In stoking Cornish or Lancashire boilers by hand three systems of firing are in vogue. 1909 G. M. TREVELYAN *Garibaldi* xi. 72 First the fires had to be lit and stoked. *ibid.* 1867-72 N. P. BURGH *Marine Engin.* (1882) 375 *Stoke* freely when under steam. 1892 *Black & White* 16 Jan. 1951 The German ships had been stoking up.

b. *fig.*
1837 *HOOO Ode to R. Wilson* 391 Sufficiently by stern necessitarians Poor Nature, with her face begrim'd by dust, Is stok'd, cok'd, smok'd, and almost chok'd. 1882 *BERESFORD-HOPE Brandreth's* III. xxxix. 95 It [a prize fight] was stoked by an Irish adventurer who [etc.]. 1915 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 2651 Neither the British nor the German soldier has been able to stoke up that virulent hate.

2. *transf. (jocular).* To feed (oneself or another) as if stoking a furnace; to 'shovel' (food) into one's mouth steadily and continuously.

1882 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 12 July 212 Mr. Warton vigorously stoked himself with snuff in the exuberance of his delight. 1894 *SALA London up to Date* 34 He eats, or, rather, he 'stokes' his meal, till the veins in his forehead swell. 1897 *MISS BROUGHTON Dear Faustina* xv. The denizens of this A. B. C. are stoking themselves stolidly. 1900 *KIPLING in Daily Mail* 25 Apr. 414 So they stoked them—the 'arf that 'adn't the use of their 'ands—and they re-dressed their handages. 1915 *Blackw. Mag.* May 6861 There's folks as cant stoke hot tea upon sorsiges.

absol. 1882 *BESANT All Sorts* xvii. Dinner in the middle of the day, of course. At the East End everybody stokes at one. 1897 *KIPLING Capt. Courageous* ii. 41 Then they stoked in silence till Dan drew breath over his tin cup and demanded of Harvey how he felt. 'Most full.'

3. In combination, as *stoke-hearth*, -house.
1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1248 The stoke-hearth [of a smelting furnace]. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Jan. 71 It was heated by means of hot-water pipes, fed from a stoke-house.

Hence *Stoked ppl.* a.
1902 *Daily Chron.* 2 May 612 Hand-stoked retorts were shut down, and now the whole of the gas is to be manufactured in inclined or mechanically stoked retorts.

Stoke, obs. f. *Stook*; obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of *StEEK v.*

Stokehold (stōk'hōld). [f. *Stoke v.* 2 + *HOLD sb.* 2] An apartment containing the ship's boilers, where the stokers tend the furnaces.

1887 W. S. HUTTON *Pract. Engin. Handbk.* 112 Closed stokeholds working under air-pressure are better ventilated than open stokeholds. 1908 W. W. JACOBS *Salthaven* ii. In the stokeholds of Vyner & Son's steamships he talked learnedly on coal with the firemen.

b. *attrib.*
1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Dec. 512 At one time the water in the ship was above the level of the stokehold plates. 1896 *KIPLING Seven Seas, M'Andrews' Hymn* 37 Three feet [of water] were on the stokehold-floor—just slapping to an fro.

Stoke-hole. [Partly an adoption, partly a transl., of Du. *stookgat*, f. *stoken* to stoke + *gat* hole.]
1. The space in front of a furnace where the stokers stand to tend the fires; the aperture through which the fire is fed and tended; also *Naut.* a hole in the deck through which the fuel is passed for storage.

1660 *J. Okie's Lament*, xiv. I'lle Cunningly retreat again into my warm Stoke Hole [of a brewery]. 1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xviii. 163 The Stoke-Hole four inches wide, and six inches long. 1840 *Civil Engin. & Arch.* *frul.* III. 34912 The space between the engines and the boilers [of a steamship], usually called the stoke-hole. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 322 *Stoke-hole*, a scuttle in a steamer's deck, to admit fuel for the engine. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 147 Lascars are employed on the decks and Zanzibar men in the stoke-hole.

attrib. 1660 *J. Okie's Lament*, vii. They say I am indited, .. Would the Inditement was rak't in my Stoke hole Embers.

2. (See quot.)
1785 *Specif. of Phillips' Patent* No. 1477, That species of .. fireplaces commonly called copper holes or stoke holes.

† 3. *fig. Obs.*
1768 [W. DONALDSON] *Life Sir B. Napshull* I. iv. 32 They scower the inside of their flower-pots, at the same time they make a stoke-hole of their throats.

Stoker (stōk'ər). Also 8 stoaker. [a. Du. *stoker*, agent-n: f. *stoken* to feed (a fire), to stoke.]
1. One who feeds and tends a furnace.

1660 *J. Okie's Lament*, i. Of a Famous Brewer my purpose is to tell. The Noble Stoker Okey that doth the rest Excel. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Stoker*, one that looks

after the Fire and some other Concerns in a Brew-house. 1707 [E. WARR] *Barbacue Feast* 9 The Stoaker .. by the Help of Breath and Bellows, blew up as rare a Charcoal Fire as ever was kindl'd in Term-Time. 1798 M. NOLLE *Eng. Regicides* I. 104 John Okey .. was first a dray-man, then a stoaker in a brewhouse at Islington. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 323 *Stoker* or *fireman*, a person employed to feed and trim the fires for the boilers of marine steam-engines. 1853 *LYTTON My Novel* ix. i. Ten to one but he is saying—'Not sixteen miles an hour! What the deuce is the matter with the stoker?' 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 28412 The stoker should open the furnace-doors and push back a portion of the fuel, so as to make a space in front for the fresh supply.

b. *Mechanical stoker*: an apparatus for automatically feeding fuel into a furnace.

1884 R. MARSDEN *Cotton Spinning* 349 Mechanical stokers.—The question of stoking by machinery is an open one. 1893 *Lightning* 9 Feb. 8612 Lancashire boilers are used, fitted with Vicar's mechanical stokers.

c. *fig.*
1737 M. GREEN *Spleen* 320 A prince's cause, a church's claim, I've known to raise a mighty flame, And priest, as stoker, very free To throw in peace and charity. 1893 T. M. HEALY in *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Nov. 212 At its head was a moderate .. leader, averse, except when driven to it by the 'stokers' of the movement, to lend his approval to extreme demands.

2. *pl.* Small particles of black gritty matter which escape through the funnel of a steam-engine.

1899 F. T. BULLEN *Way in Navy* 67 These ships .. provide us instead with a never-ceasing supply of 'stokers', a sort of fine black hail of grit that covers everything. It is not soft like soot.

Stokerage (stōk'ərédʒ). *nonce-wd.* [f. *STOKER sb.* + *-AGE*.] The action or the services of a stoker.

1895 *Daily News* 25 Apr. 712 The absence of the necessity of stokerage .. and the simplicity of construction of the furnaces.

Stokerless (stōk'ərləs), a. [f. *STOKER sb.* + *-LESS*.] Without a stoker.

1862 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Jan. 513 You may as well try to stop a stokerless steam-engine as a savant.

Stokery (stōk'ərɪ). [f. *Stoke v.* 2 + *-ERY*.] A place where stoking is done.

1901 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 791 Very complete remains of baths were found, with two brick-built hypocausts and a stokery.

† **Stoking**, *vbl.* sb. 1 *Obs.* [f. *Stoke v.* 1 + *-ING*.] The action of thrusting with a weapon.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* XVII. 785 With staffing, stoking, and striking Thair maid thair sturdy defending.

Comb. 1417 in *MS. For. Acc.* 8 Hen. V, G1, xij debilius stokinys speres. 1420 in *MS. For. Acc.* 3 Hen. VI, H h, Cum x. stoken speres. vij. duodenis dantes.

Stoking (stōk'ɪŋ), *vbl.* sb. 2 [f. *Stoke v.* 2 + *-ING*.] The action of the verb; the operation of tending a furnace and feeding it with fuel.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Opp's Circ. Sci., Chem.* 193 Inequality of stoking, and inequality of water-supply are amongst the causes. 1884 *L'pool Mercury* 18 Feb. 514 The pumping of water in and for the prison is valued at £301 .. and stoking at £166.

b. *transf. and fig.*
1892 *Fabian News* Apr. 511 There is always a great waste of energy in canvassing, 'stoking up' etc., by which no one is made any better or wiser. 1892 'OUIJA' in *Fortn. Rev.* LII. 782 'Stoking' .. is the one joy which never palls on the human machine, until he pays for it with dyspepsia and gout.

c. *attrib.*, as *stoking-hole*, -iron, -place, -road.

1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xi. 23 The 'Stoking-hole' lying far under the Caldron. 1794 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XII. 262 The stoking-hole of the furnace. 1876 E. M. SHAW *Fire Protection* 142 'Stoking' irons .. namely, 1 shovel, 1 rake, 1 pricker. 1741 *SYMSON Hypocaust in Phil. Trans.* XLI. 856 The *Præfurnium*, ('Stoking-place'). 1901 *Daily News* 5 Jan. 315 The caretaker brought a long 'stoking rod'.

Stokked, obs. weak pa. pple. of *StEEK v.*

1519 in *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 268 Nowe, often tymes, the dure is stokked.

Stokyn, obs. pa. pple. of *StEEK v.* 1 and *v.* 2

Stokyngh, obs. form of *Stoking sb.*

Stol, rare obs. f. *STALL v.* 1; obs. f. *StOOL*.

|| **Stola** (stōl'ə). *Ant.* [L. *stola*, ad. Gr. *στολή*; see *Stolē sb.* 1] A long robe worn by Greek and Roman women; chiefly referred to as the distinctive dress of Roman matrons.

1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v.*, The *Stola* of the ancient Romans, &c. was, a kind of Robe fitter for Women than Men. 1847 *LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 341. 351 Among the higher ranks a dress similar to the Ionic came in fashion, to which belonged the *Stola*, consisting of a tunic with broad border. 1861 *PALEY Æschylus* (ed. 21 *Choeph.* 161 note, Βαθύζωνος .. and Βαθρόκλως .. are epithets not very easily explained. .. Probably the loose and ample folds of the stola .. are meant. 1891 *FARRAR Darkn. & Dawn* i. The long stola worn by poble matrons.

Stolated (stōl'əd), a. *rare*. [f. L. *stolāt-us* (f. *StOLA*: see *-ATE* 2) + *-ED* 1.] Wearing a stola or stole: a. *lit.* of a sculptured female figure; b. *transf.* in *Zool.* as rendering of mod. L. *stolatus*, the specific name of a snake.

1822 *SHAW Gen. Zool.* III. 542 Stolated Snake. *Coluber Stolated*. 1856 W. H. SWINN *Roman Family Coins* 51 A stolated and helmed female.

Stolch, obs. f. *StOACH v.*, *dial.*

Stolde, obs. pa. t. of *StELL v.*

† **Stoldred**, *Obs.* [App. f. ME. *stulþ* (a. ON. *stuldr*, *stuldr-r*, *Stouth*) + *-RED*.] Stealth.

1654 E. JOHNSON *Wonder-working Provid.* 27 When the best choice our Orthodox Ministers can make is to take up a perpetual banishment .. their poore sheepe they may not feede, but by stoldred. 1657 *BILLINGSLEY Brachy-Martyrol*,

xxix. 107 Some little corn by stoldred brought to town, Each pound was valued at half a crown.

Stole (stōl), *sb.* 1 *Forms*: 1 stol, 4, 6 stoele, 4-6 stoele, 4, 7 stool, 5 stoll, 5-6 stolle, 6 stoele, stool, stoele, stoll, stoele, stoyll, 7 stool, 4- stole. [ad. L. *stola*, ad. Gr. *στολή*, orig. equipment, array, clothing, hence a robe, garment, f. root of *στέλλειν* to place, array. Cf. OF. *estole* (mod. F. *étole*), Sp., Pg. *estola*, It. *stola*. The use of L. *stola* = sense 2 has not been found earlier than the 9th century; its origin is obscure.]

1. A long robe.

† a. In translations from or allusions to passages of the Vulgate or patristic texts. *Obs.*

First or prime stole, transl. of Vulg. *stola primam* (Gr. *στολήν τήν πρώτην*), 'the best robe' in the parable of the Prodigal Son.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xii. 38 From uduunt ðaðe wallas in distof geonga. a 1000 *Durham Ritual* (Surtees) 45 *Stol* wldres zigeride hine *stola glorie induit eum* (Ecclus. xiv. 7). a 1340 *HANFOLDE Psalter* xxix. 15 He .. vmgifs vs. with gladnes of be first stole. 1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 1115 [First] wyle cloþe our sowlys .. with þe stole of vndedynnesse. 1382 *Wyclif Isa.* lxiii. 1 Who is this that cam fro Edom. 1 this shapli in his stole? 1449 *Pecock Repr.* iv. ix. 473 Pharisees, louen forto walke in stolis. c 1450 *Godslow Reg.* 17 Pat we hen cladde in a snow whyt stole Thorgh þe vertue þe holy goost. c 1520 *Nisbet N. T.* 1 *Apoc.* vi. 11 And quito stolis, for ilk saule a stole, war gevin to thame. 1540 *Palsgr. Acolastus* v. Bb1j, Brynge forth .. at ones the fyrst stole. 1561 *Daus tr. Bulinger on Apoc.* (1573) 92 The saintes (saith S. Gregory) enjoy as yet but one stole or robe a peece. 1566 T. Bell *Serv. Popery* iii. ix. 366 These (saith S. John) are they which came from great tribulation & washed their stoles, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb. 1648 *Br. Hall Select Th.* xiii. 52 It must be the main care of our lives, how to put on Christ upon our souls: This is the prime stole wherewith the father of the Prodigal, graceth his returned son. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Great Exemp.* iii. Ad Sec xv. 95 They might be reinvested with a robe of his righteousness wearing that till it were changed into a Stole of glory [cf. Ecclus. xiv. 7]. c 1850 *NEALE Hymns East.* Ch. 94 In that same hour I lost the glorious Stole of innocence.

b. In poetic or rhetorical use. Often *fig.*

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. i. 45 Her all in white he clad, and ouer it Cast a blacke stole. 1593 *PEELE Hon. Order Garter* B. 4, Fame in a Stole of purple, set with eyes, And eares, and tongues, carryed a golden Booke. 1597 *SHAKS. Lover's Compl.* 297 There my white stole of chastity I daft. c 1620 T. ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* i. 10 How night .. Put on the glittering stole of brightest day. 1632 *MILTON Pensero* 35 And sable stole of Cipres Lawn, Over thy decent shoulders drawn. 1742 *SHEENSTONE Schoolmist.* 64 A russet stole was o'er her shoulders thrown. 1753 T. WARTON *Ode Approach Summer* 255 When mild Morn in saffron stole First issues from her eastern goal. 1793 *COLERIDGE Song of Ptolemy* 5 Graceful Ease in artless stole. 1845 L. HUNT *Poems, Fancy Concert* 37 With their fingers in lily-white stoles. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Pr. Drakalion* II. ii. 61 The phantom purple underneath thy stole We see.

c. With reference to classical antiquity. (Cf. *StOLA*.) Also (in Scott) quasi-arch. with reference to mediæval costume.

1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 223 In Albist[er]io .. were i-made white stolis for emperours [L. *ubi stebant stolis imperatorum*]. c 1510 *Virgilinus* (Doesborcke) A 111j, And there he sawe his vnckel a fore hym stand in his emperly stole. 1725 *Pope Odys.* vi. 88 The blooming virgin with dispatchful cares Tunics, and stoles, and robes imperial hears. 1790 *COWPER Odys.* iv. 378 Beside him, Helen of the sweeping stole. 1811 *Scott Fam. Lett.* 4 Apr. (1894) I. 212 The lady .. should I think have a sort of stole or loose upper garment. 1812 *Byron Ch. Har.* ii. 11, The warrior's weapon and the sophist's stole Are sought in vain. 1847 *LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 246. 223 His courtiers in two different regularly alternating costumes,—the Mediæval stole and the candys. 1850 *BLACKIE Æschylus* I. 110 See! my rent and ragged stole Speaks the conflict of my soul.

d. Some writers have carelessly or ignorantly supposed the ecclesiastical 'stole' (sense 2) to be a gown or surplice.

1805 *Scott Last Minstrel v. xxx*, Behind, four priests, in sable stole, Sung requiem for the warrior's soul. 1831 *CARLYLE Sartor Res.* III. xi, The fair fabric of Society itself, with all its royal mantles and pontifical stoles. 1840 *BARNHAM Ingol. Leg.*, *Jackdaw of Rheims* 35 Six little Singing-birds,—dear little souls! In nice clean faces, and nice white stoles. 1869 B. TAYLOR *By-Ways Europe* I. 219 Here the rustling of stoles and the muttering of prayers suggest incantation rather than worship.

2. *Ecc.* A vestment consisting of a narrow strip of silk or linen, worn over the shoulders (by deacons over the left shoulder only) and hanging down to the knee or lower.

c 1025 *MS. Laud* 482 f. 48 a, Scryde hine mid. alban & stolan & handline [etc.]. 1331 *Alis.* 4714 A withthe was heore stole, certes, With on othir they weoren y-gurte. c 1315 *SHOREHAM Poems* i. 1403 And nou be stole a-longþe hy Oþe here scholder lefte. c 1385 *CHAUCER Meech.* 7. 459 Forth comth the preest with stole aboute his necke. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 1581 Pan fyndis he in þis ofire stole fanons and stolls Practisirs & prematis & prestis of þe lawe. 1481 *CAXTON Godfrey* cxli. 209 The men of the Chirche requested with awbes and stoles. 1485 *Devise for Coronation Hen. VII in Rutland Papers* (Camden) 18 The armyll is made in manner of a stole wovyn with gold & set with stones, to be putt by the Cardinall aboute the Kinges necke. c 1550 *Bale K. Johan* 1147 Putt on yowr stole then, and, I pray yow in Godes name, sytt. 1552 *Invent. Ch. Goods York*, etc. (Surtees) 42 Item, ij old wylt vestmentes with albe, and stoll, and fannells. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. xix. (1634) 329 Upon the Deacon that is ordered, the Bishop .. layeth a prayer booke and a

Stole upon his left shoulder. 1579 *Fulke Heskins Parl.* 84. M. Heskins mainteyneth reseration by dipping of stoles, and linnen clothes in y^e cup. 1764 in J. H. Harting *Hist. Surreptitious Chapel* (1905) 23 Two copes with a large stole embroidered in gold thread, with gold fringe round the back. 1844 *Lingard Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. ix. 69 The usual episcopal vestments, the amice... stole [etc.]. 1865 *Walcott Cathedr.* 93 A canon was to wear in all places the insignia of his rank;... in England now a broad scarf instead of the narrow stole. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Dir. Worship* 48 The Stole, if worn by the Deacon, should be worn suspended over the left shoulder. 1885 *Notes on Angels* 38, 4. The Dominions, 5. The Virtues, and 6. The Powers wear all down to the feet, golden girdles, and green stoles. 1904 Mrs. CREIGHTON *Life of Creighton* II. 35 Each man to be ordained priest was bidden to bring his stole in his hand.

† b. Often referred to as the vestment worn by a priest when engaged in exorcism or conjuration. c1450 *Lovelich Graal* xiv. 312 Thanne the Goode Man took halfware Anon, and his stole, and gan forth to gon. c1590 *Greene Fr. Bacon* iv. iii. 1835 Coniuring and aduring diuels and fiends, With stole and albe and strange Pentagonon. 1598 *Barckley Felie Man* i. (1603) 55 Taking his stole and other instruments for his conjuration with him, to the sickle woman hee goeth. 1626 L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 42 When the Coniurer did but touch her with the stole or with some of his rotten Reliques.

c. *Hist.* In the names of certain knightly orders: see *quots.*

1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Stole, Order of the Stole*, an Order of Knights instituted by the Kings of Arragon... The first Time we hear of it is under Alphonsus V, who mounted the Throne in 1416... Order of the Golden Stole, a military Order at Venice; thus called from a golden Stole which the Knights wear over the Left Shoulder.

d. An embroidered strip of linen, hanging down in front of an altar.

1513 in *Archæologia* LXVI. 340 Itm a frontlet for an altar wrought in the stole. 1845 *Ecclesiologist* IV. 103 We have not spoken of the stoles of the altar, because their use... was never general... They occur in... Van Eyck's... Adoration of the Lamb.

3. A woman's fur or feather garment, something in the shape of an ecclesiastical stole, worn over the shoulders and hanging down nearly to the feet.

1889 *Adv. Furz*, Victorias, Capes, Stoles, and Muffs, in every description of fur. 1892 *Lady* 29 Dec. 826/3 One sees a cloak lined with sable... accompanied by a stole and muff to match. 1904 *Daily Mail* 28 Mar. 1/4 Fashionable feather stoles, Good Feather... 1906 *Ch. Times* 28 Dec. 848 *Adv.*, Real Russian Sable Hair long throwover Stole with extra fine quality tails.

4. *attrib.* (senses 2, 3) as *stole-end*, *front*, *-lab*; *stole-like*, *adj.* and *adv.*; *stole-fees* *pl.* [after G. *stolgebühren*] = *SURPLICE-fees*.

1896 *Daily News* 7 Mar. 6/3 Jackets... with Watteau pleats at the back and 'stole ends in front. 1845 *SARAH AUSTIN Rank's Hist. Ref.* v. iii. III. 83 The greater part of the 'stole fees were abolished. 1897 *TAUNTON ENGL. Black Monks* I. 56 Master Vicar... got his one-third clear, a house free of rent, and all his stole fees and dues. 1892 *Daily News* 16 June 6/1 The collar had 'stole fronts, and the bodice was finished with black ribbons. 1896 *Rock Textile Fabrics* 90 A 'stole-like hand of rich white tissue. 1895 *Direct Angl.* (ed. 2) 24 The Amys... is a large fur cape... its 'tippets', i.e. two strips of fur in front, fall, 'stole-like, below the knees. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 25 July 8/4 The collar... forms 'stole-tails upon the shoulders.

Stole (*stōl*), *sb.* 2. Also 5-6 stools, 6 stools, *stovle*. [Commonly identified with *Stole sb.* 1, to which the unauthenticated sense of 'royal robe' is assigned. But there seems to be little doubt that the 'stole chamber', served by the Groom or Yeoman of the Stole, was originally the room containing the king's close-stool, and that the word is properly a variant of *Stool sb.* 1. As, however, the word as thus used was for centuries entirely dissociated from *stool*, and latterly had a different spelling, it is necessary to treat it separately.

In accounts of coronation ceremonies the king is said to have worn an ornament resembling a stole (*Stole sb.* 2); but it does not appear that this was actually called a 'stole' until modern times. The view that the Groom of the Stole derived his designation from this ornament is quite improbable.

Sir H. Nicolas's supposition, that the 'stole' was a kind of packing-chest, is a mistaken inference from the *stole* and *male* being mentioned together in certain documents.]

1. *Groom of the stole*: the title of a high officer of the king's household (formerly sometimes also in the household of a prince of the blood), ranking next below the vice-chamberlain of the household. Also † *yeoman of the stole*.

For the duties of the office as understood at various times, see the *quots.* In the household of a queen or a princess, the office and title were held by a lady. Under Queen Victoria no groom of the stole was appointed, and the office has not since been revived.

[a 1480 in *Household*. *Ord.* (1790) 41 The King's chamberlain to assigne for the ii. garderobes and the King's chambere, for the male and stovle, and other stuff needfull, to the scilicet of xii. or xvi. sompter horses. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Ellis of York* (1830) 45 Item the viii day of September for carriage of the Queenes stole from London to Oxenford and from Oxenford to Langley, xiiij. *Ibid.* 81 For bearing shetes trussing shetes and shetes for the stovle. 1455 in *Household. Ord.* (1790) *18 Yomen of the Chambr [8 names]. Gromes of the Chambr [9 names]. Yoman of the Stovle, William Gymesly. 1566 *Ibid.* 156 It is the King's pleasure, that Mr. Norres shall be in the roome of Sir William Compton, not only giving his attendance as groom of the King's stovle, but also in his bed-chamber [etc.]. 1596 *HARINGTON Metam. Ajax* *Ans.* Let. A vj b A seuenth (whome I would gesse

by his writing to bee groom of the stovle to some Prince of the blood of France) writes a beasty treatise onely to examine what is the fittest thing to wipe withall, alledging that white paper is too smooth [etc.]. 1647 *CLARENDOU Hist. Reb.* v. § 32 Groom of the Stole, which hath the reputation and benefit of being first Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber. 1669 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* 262 Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber, whereof the first is called Groom of the Stole, that is (according to the signification of the word in Greek, from whence first the Latines, and thence the Italian and French derive it) Groom or Servant of the Robe or Vestment. He having the Office and Honour to present and put on His Majesties first Garment or Shirt every morning, and to order the things of the Bed-Chamber. *Ibid.* 320 Officers and Servants belonging to Her Royal Highness the Dutchess [of York]. Groom of the Stole, Countess of Rochester. 1702 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3203/3 His Excellency had Audience of His Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark, being received... by the Rt. Hon. the Lord Delaware, Groom of the Stool to His Royal Highness. 1710 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Gt. Brit.* II. iii. (ed. 23) 541 Sarah Dutchess of Marlborough, Groom of the Stole.

2. The office of Groom of the Stole. 1911 J. H. ROSE *Pitt & Gt. War* v. 125 Dundas requested that he should have the first claim for the Privy Seal for Scotland, provided that Lord Chatham did not take the Stole. 1911 *RIVER Henry Fox 1st Ld. Holland* II. x. 239 The man who... had once struggled, single-handed, to procure Bute the Stole.

3. *attrib.* in *stole-chamber*, *-room*.

1532-3 in W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE *Windsor Castle* (1912) I. 263 A Coppel off Crosse Jamewis tynded for a new dore in the Kynges stole chambere. 1676-7 *Ibid.* 315 The Kings Privy Backstairs & Closet and Stool Roome. 1680-2 *Ibid.* 321 Isaac Thompson Engineer for making ijo new Close Stool for his Ma^{ty}, One with two frames of Pulleys... and for Silvering the same to Keepe it from Rusting, & fitting & setting it up in his Ma^{ty} Stool Roome. 1688-8 *Ibid.* 329 The lord Walgraves and Comptrollers Stool Roomes.

Stole (*stōl*), *sb.* 3. Bot. [Irregularly ad. L. *stolo*: see *STOLON*.] (The anomalous form may have been due to confusion with *stole* var. *STOOL sb.*, tree-root.) = *STOLON*.

1806 *TURTON Linnæ's Syst. Nat.* VII. Expl. Terms, *Stole*, a sucker or scion from the root of plants. 1832 *Planting* 91 in *Litt. Usef. Knowl.*, Husb. III. Stole.—The first stage of growth of a shoot emitted or sent out from the sides of a root or stub or coppice-stool. 1835 *LINLEY Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 182 The Stole (*stolo*), which may be considered the reverse of the sucker. 1866 *Treas.* Bot. 1101/2 *Stole*, *stolon*.

Stole (*stōl*), *v.* 1. [f. *STOLE sb.*]

1. *trans.* To provide (an altar, a church) with altar-stoles: see *STOLE sb.* 1 d.

c1475 *Crabhouse Reg.* (1889) 60 The Prioresse... pathed the churche and the quere, and stolid it... the veyl of the churche with the altar-clothes in sute cost xli. 1848 B. WEBB *Cont. Ecclesiol.* 165 A most singular altar is shewn in this window, stolid both in front and in the side. *Ibid.* 343 Several frontals are merely painted; but I remarked that they represented superfrontals properly fringed and stolid.

2. [See *STOLED ppl. a.*]

Stole (*stōl*), *v.* 2. *rare*. [f. *STOLE sb.* 3] *intr.* Of a plant: To develop stolons.

1844 *Louison Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) 1225/2 *Succisa repululans*, trees which stole, or which being cut over spring again. 1846 Mrs. LOUPON *Gardening for Ladies* 80 The verb, *to stole*, which signifies the power most deciduous trees possess, of sending up new stems from the collar of their roots when cut down.

Stole (*stōl*), *ppl. a.* Obs. *exc. dial.* and *technical*.

[Strong p. *ppl.* of *STEAL v.*] = *STOLEN ppl. a.*

1393 *LANG P. Pl. C.* xviii. 40 'Lord Ieyue' quap he lede 'no stole yngel be here'. 1444 *LYNG.* in *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 220 Tyl it be loost, stole thyng is nat sought. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 359 Deed netting is a piece without either accures or stole (stolen) meshes.

Stole, *pa. t.* and *ppl.* of *STEAL v.*; obs. f. *STOOL*.

Stoled (*stōld*), *ppl. a.* [f. *STOLE sb.* 1 (?) and *v.* 1]

+ *ED*] Wearing a stole (in various senses of the *sb.*)

In the first *quot.* apparently misused for 'surpliced'.

1546-7 *Test. Ebor.* VI. 254 To every clerke iiij. d. and every child, being stolid, ij. d. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri.* II. xvii. After them flew the Prophets, brightly stolid in shining lawne. 1629 *MILTON Hymn Nativ.* xxiv. In vain 'The sable-stoled Sorcerers bear his worship Ark. 1879 *POLWHELE Engl. Orator* II. 90 Where... amid the stolid Tribe Persuasion's swift-descending Genius swells The Orator's Period. 1808 *Scott Marmon* vi. Introd. That only night in all the year, Saw the stolid priest the chalice rear. 1839 Mrs. BROWNING *Sabbath Storn.* xii. Though this sabbath comes to me Without the stolid minister, Or chanting congregation. 1842 *TENNYSON Morte d'Arthur* 107 All the decks were dense with stately forms Black-stoled, 43 hooded, like a dream. 1865 *NEALE Hymns Paradise* 43 The purple stoled Confessors. 1873 R. WILTON *Wood Notes* 33 At the Lord's Table, waiting, robed and stolid Till all had knelt around, I saw a sign.

Stolen (*stōlən*), *ppl. a.* Forms: see *STEAL v.*

[*Pa. pple.* of *STEAL v.*] In senses of the verb.

1. Obtained by theft.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4875 Qua-so es tan wid stolin theft, He wil pat do him to hing. c1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 154 *Pere* cometh a pardoner with stolen bullis & false relics. 14... *Burgh Laws* lxviii in *Anc. Laws Scot.* (Burgh Rec. Soc.) 42 Of stolin gudis fundyn in the fayre. c1400 *Jacob's Well* 203 3if pou... kepyst treacherously in pryute stolin thynges or oþere thynges falsly get. 1583 *Leg. Bk. St. And.* 325 in *Sat. Poems Reform.* xlv. Mercurius... Could not so well of stowen gerke thilk. As could [etc.]. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* v. vi. 80 Do'st thou think He grace thee with that Robbery, thy stolne name Coriolanus in Corioles? 1611 *BIBLE Prov.* ix. 17 Stollen wares are sweet. c1640 H. BELL *Luther's Collog. Mens.* (1652) 309 The wealth of Popedom (saith Luther) is merely robbed and stollen wealth. 1771 *JUNIUS*

Let. lxx. 328 The stolen goods were found upon him. 1861 *PALEY Æschylus* (ed. 2) *Supplices* 897 *note*, [Hermes] the god of theft and abduction, and the recovery of stolen property. 1911 *TREVELYAN Garibaldi & Making of Italy* vii. 147 The men were disconsolately cooking some stolen lambs.

2. Accomplished or enjoyed by stealth, secret. Of a marriage: cf. *STEAL v.* 5 d.

13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1650 Such semblaunt to pat segge seemly ho made, Wyth stille stolen countenance. c1624 *CHAPMAN Hymn to Hermes* 158 To shunn, of his stolne steps, the Tract. 1632 *MASSINGER City Madam* II. i. And pleasures stol'n being sweetest [etc.]. 1693 *DRYDEN Juvenal* x. 521 'Tis no stol'n Wedding, this; rejecting awe, Sbe scorns to Marry, but in Form of Law. a 1797 *BURNS 'Twas na her bonie blue e'*, The bewitching, sweet, stown glance o' kindness. 1803 *JANE PORTER Thaddeus* I. i. I have already erred enough in consenting to this stolen marriage. 1832 S. WARREN *Diary Lake Placid* II. iv. 211 Few people, indeed, are so disposed to 'make the most' of their time at the opera as medical men, to whom it is a sort of stolen pleasure. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* liv. Arabella wrote... to say she had made a stolen match without her husband's father's consent. 1884 *J. Marshall's Tennis Cuts* 65 We remembered that no cricket had ever been half so delightful as those stolen single-wicket matches in our night-gowns. 1905 R. BACON *Passport* iii. 18 The girl at whom she had cast stolen glances of curiosity.

b. *Stolen march*: see *STEAL v.* 5 e.

1759 *DILWORTH Pope* 21 It appears by Mr. Pope's frequent stolen marches on the public [etc.]. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vicar* xvi. Our spirit took the alarm at this stolen march upon us.

c. Of a hen's nest: Made in a concealed place.

1854 *POULTRY Chron.* I. 615 Eggs are to be sought after, and what a triumph is the discovery of a stolen nest!

3. Of time: Obtained by contrivance.

1585 *HIGINS Junius' Nomencl.* 267/1 Stohne time, or time gotten by snatches from other busines. 1611 B. JONSON *Cathine* I. i. These my retirements, and stohne times for thought.

4. In *Baseball*: see *quots.*

1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 79/2 (Baseball) *Stolen Base*, a base obtained by a runner without help from a hit by a batsman. 1891 N. CRANE *Baseball* 61 The record is still hardly complete without showing the number of sacrifice hits and stolen bases by each player.

5. Of a crop: Interpolated in a rotation of crops.

1861 *Times* 10 Oct. Stolen crops of winter vetches... being also taken.

6. *Nellings*. Of a mesh: Intentionally missed.

(See *STEAL v.* 7.)

[1884 [see *STOLE ppl. a.*]

7. *Comb.* stolen-wise *adv.*, stealthily.

1833 *SCOTT Bridal of Trierm.* II. xiii. And Lancelot, that evermore Look'd stol'n-wise on the Queen.

Stolethry, obs. form of *STOUTHERIE*.

Stolid (*stōlid*), *a.* [ad. L. *stolidus*, related to *stultus* foolish, f. root **stel-* to stand or cause to stand still: cf. *STILL a.* Cf. F. † *stolide* (16-17th c. in *Godef.*), Sp. *estolido*, It. *stolido*.

Not in Johnson 1755 (who has *stolidity*), and hardly occurring before the 19th c.]

Dull and impassive; having little or no sensibility; incapable of being excited or moved. Also of actions, demeanour, expression of countenance, etc.

c1600 *Timon* II. iv. (1842) 31 That I... should be caste into prison by stolidite, not by solidite, persons. 1623 *COCKERMAN* I. *Stolide*, foolish. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Stolid*, fooling, fond, leud of condition, unadvised, dull, dolish. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xiv. Morton recognised the stolid countenance of Cuddie Headrigg. 1831 *CARLYLE Sartor Res.* I. iv. With some half-visible wrinkle of a bitter sardonic humour, if indeed it be not mere stolid callousness. 1856 *KANE Arctic Expl.* II. xxix. 290 With a stolid expression of wonder, he stared for a moment. 1858 *DORAN Court Fools* 29 The philosophical envoy approached the stolid Roman. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 5 The stolid opposition with which their better aspirations were met by those in authority. 1902 Mrs. LANE in *Fortn. Rev.* June 1900 How I wish I could call a big, stolid, conservative, frost-bitten English matron into a snug American house.

Comb. 1862 *WHYTE MELVILLE Queen's Maries* II. 181 He was a stolid-looking fellow too. 1901 C. HOLLAND *Mounse* 261 The dark consulting room with its stolid-looking oak- and-leather chairs.

Hence **Stolidly adv.**, **Stolidness**.

1797 *BAILEY* vol. II. *Stolidness*, Foolishness. 1857 *DICKENS Dorrit* I. xxx. As often as Mr. Blandois clinked glasses... Mr. Flintwound stolidly did his part of the clinking. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 73. 552 There is a superb stolidness about her; a stolidness that could be wakened into savageness. 1867 *PARKMAN Jesuits N. Amer.* viii. (1875) 88 Often the patient was stolidly silent. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Basis Faith* II. 81 These simple primary atoms, stolidly inert when none but its own kind are present. 1885 *LAW Times* LXXIX. 37/2 Powers... of which vestries... have stolidly refused to avail themselves.

Stolidify (*stōlidifai*), *v.* *rare*. [f. L. *stolidus* + *stolid* a. + (-)FY.] *trans.* To render stolid.

1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 654 His brain was too stolidified, and too conversant with wine and good eating.

Stolidity (*stōliditi*). [ad. L. *stoliditas* -m, f.

stolidus + *stolid* a. Cf. F. † *stolidité* (15-17th c. in *Godef.*), It. *stolidità*.] The attribute of being stolid; iud. impassiveness; incapacity for feeling. 1563-83 *FOXE A. & M.* 1598/1 In which wordes note (good reader) not only the absurditie of doctrine, but also the stolidity of the reason. 1607 *TAYLOR Four-f. Brasts* 629 stolidity of the Athenians, Aristophanes reproving the stolidity of the Athenians, calleth them sheepe. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Notts.* (1662) 316 Men in all Ages have made themselves merry with gling out some place, and fixing the staple of stupidity and stolidity therein. 1697 *HARTVELL Virtues* 277 A principal defect of the Mind, which may be called Stolidity, or the

Extremity of Dulness. 1826 DISRAELI *V. Grey* v. iii, The look of complacent and pompous stolidity. 1849 Miss MULOCK *Ogilvie* xix, Leigh's countenance relapsed into its customary stolidity. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 221 We received the announcement with the stolidity of true Britons. 1920 Q. Rev. Apr. 567 His aim is to cultivate a good healthy stolidity.

Stoll(e): see **STEAL** v., **STOLE** sb., **STOOL**.

Stolled, -en, etc., obs. pa. pple. of **STEAL** v.

Stoln(e, obs. pa. pple. of **STEAL** v.

|| **Stolo** (stō-lō). Pl. stolones (stōlō-nēz). [L.: see **STOLON**.]

1. Bot. = **STOLON** 1. rare.

1725 Bradley's *Family Dict.* s.v. *Elm*, Where the Suckers and Stolones are supernumerary. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) 1.84 *Stolo*, a sucker. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 120 When the *stolo* has taken root. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* 638.

2. Zool. = **STOLON** 2. *Stolo* prolifer, the germ-stock of certain compound organisms.

1878 F. J. BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 397 The parent sending forth a runner (*stolo*) which is composed of form-elements belonging both to ectoderm and endoderm. *Ibid.*, What is performed in the Ascidia by means of offshoots starting from the surface of the body, is carried out in the Cyclomyaria and Thaliada by a special organ—the germ stock or *stolo* prolifer. 1887 *Athenæum* 5 Feb. 1942 The peculiar mode of budding in Pyrosoma... from a ventral *stolo* prolifer.

Stolon (stō-lōn). Also 9†stolens. [ad. L. *stolon-em*, *stolo*, sucker of a plant. Cf. F. *stolon*.]

1. Bot. (See quot. 1880.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xvii. i. 1. 499 They of the noble Lician family had for their addition Stolons (that is to say, the unprofitable watershoots that put forth from the root or tree it self, and never prove or come to any good). 1802 R. HALL *Elem. Bot. Dict.*, *Stolon*, *stolo*, a shoot or scion, from the root of a plant, by which it may be propagated. 1840 J. BUEL *Farmer's Comp.* 261 The habits of many plants, in sending abroad roots and stolens, to establish a progeny in fresh, unexhausted soil. 1881 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 112 The sucker can scarcely be said to differ in any essential particulars from the stolon. 1883 BERKELEY *Brit. Mus.* iii. 23 The tips of these creeping stolons rise above the surface. 1880 A. GRAY *Striet. Bot.* iii. 53 A Stolon is a prostrate or reclined branch which strikes root at the tip, and then develops an ascending growth, which becomes an independent plant. 1882 F. DARWIN in *Nature* 20 Apr. 580 The stolons of the strawberry.

2. Zool. Each of the connecting processes of the coenosarc of a compound organism.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* iv. (1848) 58 These shoots are called stolons or creepers by Ehrenberg. 1856 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 78 The common body is made up of stolons, connecting tubes erect, ventricose, striated, each containing a Polyp. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 2302 The Zoanthidae differ from the Actinidae in little more than their multiplication by buds, which remain adherent, either by a common connecting mass or coenosarc or by stolons. 1880 F. P. PASCOE *Zool. Classif.* (ed. 2) 294 Stolons. In zoology connecting processes of the coenosarc, &c.

3. Comb. *stolon-like* adj.

1849-52 T. R. JONES in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 12192 This stolon-like body is closed at the free extremity. 1882 GARDEN 28 Jan. 663 The corms produce long stolon-like shoots.

Stoloniferous (stō-nī-fēr-ōs), a. Bot. and Zool. [f. mod. L. *stolonifer*, f. *stolonifer* STOLON: see -FEROUS.] Producing stolons.

1777 ROBSON *Brit. Flora* 6 *Stoloniferous*, having scions, suckers or barren shoots, as in Creeping Crowfoot and Meadow Bugle. 1785 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.*, *Arangement*. 65 *Stoloniferous*, or shoot-bearing Chinese saxifrage. 1840 J. BUEL *Farmer's Comp.* 161 Even the delicate stoloniferous rose is constantly changing its location in this way. 1885 *Intell. Observer* No. 40, 301 Traversed at D by a stoloniferous passage. 1872 BRADY in *Monthly Microsc. Jnl.* July 33 [In the Foraminifera] It is not... unusual to find... twosegments connected by a stoloniferous tube. 1899 *Jnl. R. Agric. Soc. Mar.* 123 So strong is the habit of stoloniferous growth.

Hence **Stoloniferously** adv.

1864 COBOLD *Entozoa* 264 The generally-received notion that the heads had not stoloniferously, as it were, is altogether disproved.

Stolpe(e, obs. forms of **STOOP** sb., post. **STOUP**.

Stoltherie, -erye, obs. ff. **STOUTHERIE**.

Stolyn, obs. pa. pple. of **STEAL** v.

Stolzite (stōltsīt). Min. [f. *Stolz* (see quot. 1868) + -ITE.] Tungstate of lead.

1868 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 3) 606 *Stolzite*... Tungstate of Lead. *Ibid.* 607 This species was first made known, according to Breithaupt, by Dr. Stolz, of Teplitz. 1878 GUNNERY *Crystallogr.* 78.

Stom, var. of **STAM** sb.3 dial., **STUM** sb. and v.

|| **Stoma** (stō-mā). Pl. stomata (stō-mātā). [mod. L., a. Gr. *stōma* mouth.]

1. Anat. and Zool. A small opening in an animal body; an aperture, orifice, pore (as of a lymphatic or other vessel, an air-tube, etc.).

1684 *Blancard's Phys. Dict.*, *Stoma*, the Mouth, as also the Mouths of any Vessels. 1875 W. TURNER *Introd. Hum. Anat.* I. 140 Scattered... over this surface are the minute orifices, or stomata, which open into lymphatic vessels. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 217 The lymphatic vessels communicate with the peritoneal cavity by definite apertures called stomata. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 240 The complete mesentery... will be seen to have two perforations. One of these, the inner septal stoma... is found universally among Sea-Anemones... The other perforation or outer septal stoma occurs in very few instances.

2. Bot. One of the minute orifices in the epidermis of plants, especially of the leaves, occurring as a

slit between two (or in some cases more) cells of special structure (guard-cells), and opening into intercellular spaces in the interior tissue so as to afford communication with the outer air; a breathing-pore. (Sometimes used for the whole structure, including the guard-cells.)

1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lex.* 231 The leaves...inhale...gases through means of their stomata. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 55 The stomata are bounded by two or more cells, in such a manner that they can be opened or closed by changes in the form of these. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 34 The apparatus consisting of the pair of cells with the slit is called a pore or stoma. *Ibid.* 45 Stomata...are completely absent in roots.

|| **Stomacace** (stō-māk-āsē). Path. [L. *stomacace* (Pliny), a. Gr. *στομακᾶκη* (Strabo), in the MSS. *στομακᾶκη*, prob. f. *stōma* month + *κᾶκη* dung... The second element is usually explained as *κᾶκη* vice; but this word occurs only in a moral sense.]

An ulcerous or scorbutic affection of the mouth; scurvy of the gums; ulcerative stomatitis.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 360 Britannica doth with a peculiar faculty respect stomacace [*mispr.*-cate] and sceleritybe. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Stomacace*... *Cancer Oris*, *Canker*... Factor of the mouth with a bloody discharge from the gums. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* III. 334 Ulcerative Stomatitis (Phlegmonous stomatitis, Stomacace, Putrid sore mouth) is an affection of very varying severity.

Stomacal: see **STOMACHAL**.

Stomach (stō-māk), sb. Forms: a. 4-6 stomak, 4-7 -ake, -ac, -ack, 5-7 -ake, (5 -oke, -ocke, 5-6 -ok, 6 stommok, stummok, stomacque, 7 stomacke, 8 Sc. stomack); β. 6 stomache, 6- stomach (9 Sc. stammach). [a. OF. *estomac*, *stomague*, *stomague* (mod. F. *estomac*) ad. L. *stomachus*, a. Gr. *στόμαχος*, orig. the throat, gullet, hence the mouth or orifice of any organ, esp. of the stomach, and later the stomach itself; f. *stōma* mouth. Cf. Pr. *estomac*, Sp. *estómago*, Pg. *estomago*, It. *stomaco*.]

The Gr. senses occur in Latin, where however the usual sense is 'stomach', with various fig. applications, e.g. 'appetite', 'indignation', 'courage', etc.]

1. In a human or animal body: The internal pouch or cavity in which food is digested.

In man, the stomach is a dilatation of the alimentary canal, occupying the upper part of the left side of the abdomen. In some animals there are several stomachs, through which the food passes in succession; thus in ruminants there are the first stomach (paunch, rumen), the second stomach (honeycomb, reticulum), the third stomach (omasum, psalterium), and the fourth or true stomach (abomasum).

133- E. E. Allit. P. C. 274 & per be [Jonah] festines be fete & fatimez aboute, & stod vp in his [the whale's] stomak, pat stank as be deucl. c. 1374 CHAUCEUR *Boeth.* iii. met. xii. (1868) 107 be fowel pat byst voltor pat etip be stomak or be giser of tidus ferron. tr. L. *Tityi fecur*. c. 1374—*Troilus*, 137.

1375 BARNOUR *Bruee* iii. 542 That soucht name othir salls thair-till Bot appetyt... For weil scowryt war thar stomakys. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxviii. (1495) 152 The stomak is beclipped in on place wylth the lyuer.

1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 4436 Yourre mawis 3e fill... Stuffs 50 zour stomake with stullis & of wyne, pat [etc.]. 1406 HOCCELEVE *La Mote Regle* 150 A draght of wyn... To warme a stomak with.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvii. 52 In to his stommok wes sic ane steir, Off all his dennar quhilk he cost [x. cost] deir. 1546 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 36 Somtyme of great replecyon or fyllyng of ye stomacke, or surfet.

1623 LODGE *Poor Mans Talent* E 2. The stomacke is the storehouse of the Bodie. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xi. 117 The Gullet moveth the meat into the Stomack by natural instrumts. 1664 E. BROWNE *Jnl. in Sir T. Browne's Wks.* (1836) 1. 54, I being desirous to see the inside of a man's stomache, hee cut one up for me which hee had by him.

1686 tr. Chardin's *Trav. Persia* 168 It is not to be imagin'd what an empty stomach I had all the while that I was in Mingrelia. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physiol.* I. iii. v. 66r A full stomach produces tension and projection of the belly.

1834 McMURRIE tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 482 In the middle of the inferior margin [of the rib in Medusae] is the mouth, a wide aperture opening into a stomach placed transversely in the thickness of the rib. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *Ox* 1442 The second stomach is the reticulum or honeycomb... The third stomach is termed manyplus, manyplies, manifold, and other names, in allusion to its internal foliations.

1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 441 The stomach... is a simple, somewhat pear-shaped bag, curved so that its upper surface is concave. 1884 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* I. p. lii, This gizzard-like stomach is evidently employed for grinding up hard food. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 26 July 3/4 The oyster and his fellow mollusca... like man himself... possess that test of biological greatness, a true stomach.

transf. 1605 ROWLANDS *Hell's broke loose* 20 Our Purses may have empty stomacks all.

fig. c. 1400 Jacob's *Welt* 117 Taktyt be tryacle of my techyng in-to be stomak of zoure soule.

† b. *To defy or digest the stomach*: see **DEFY** v. 1 b. **DIGEST** v. 4 f.

c. *On an empty stomach*: fasting. *On a full stomach*: immediately after a copious meal.

1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 376 A Horse may have shortness of breath, by hasty running after drinking, or vpon a full stomach. 1663 BAYFIELD *Treat. De Morb. Capitis* 88 Barley masticated, or chewed, upon an empty stomach.

1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 3 About half a pint night and morning on an empty stomach. 1780 *Mirror* No. 98 Whenever bread on an empty stomach, he was apt to be disturbed with uneasy yawnings. 1865 ANNIE THOMAS *On Guard* xxvii. II. 178 Mrs. Green made some shadow of a protest against the brandy being taken on an empty stomach.

d. Viewed as the organ of digestion. Often with epithet, as *weak*, *strong*, *good*, etc.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 133 Jo stomak of a man schulde deffye his mete. c. 1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 13 Forbede hem neipir wyyn ne fleisch, for he stomak pat is sofeble ne myste nougt engendre necessaerie mater of blood pat longib to be wounde. c. 1430 *Lydg. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 23 The wolf... Saide he [the lambe] maadde his water unholsom, His tender stomake to hinder and undispose. 1519 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) I. 8 Hole in mynde and wake in stomak. 1599 BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* I, Signifying the holosomnesse thereof to a good stomacke. 1622 WOONALL *Surg. Mat. Wks.* (1653) 70 Mace... strengtheth the stomacke. 1631 T. POWELL *Ton of All Trades* 31 A Citizens wife of a weakie stomacke. 1665 DRYDEN *Tempest* II. (1670) 18 This [Brandy] works comfortably on a cold stomach. 1779 *Mirror* No. 9, I am a Scotsman of a good plain stomach. 1853 *Soyer Pantroph.* 73 The cucumber, although but little nutritious, does not agree with cold stomachs. 1856 *Athenæum* 26 Apr. 515/3 A hewage so composed can only be fitting for the stomachs of Belphegor and his brethren.

transf. 1622 STURTEVANT *Mellat.* (1854) [115] The severall sorts of Raw matters, which are the things that the Stomack of the Furnace worketh upon.

fig. 1589 *Paphe w. Hatchet in Lyly's Wks.* (1902) III. 399 His conscience hath a colde Stomacke.

e. as the seat of hunger, nausea, discomfort from repletion, etc. *To lie (heavy) on one's stomach*: (of food) to cause indigestion. (See also **TURN** v. 12, 12 b.)

c. 1394 P. Pl. *Crede* 765 A great holle-full of benen were betere in his wombe... Pan... comeren her stomaks wip curious drynkes. 1513 *Life Hen. V* (Kingsford 1911) 64 To... indure the rage and boisterous of the sea, w/out accombrance and disease of his stomacke. c. 1522 *More De quat. noviss.* Wks. 99/1 And than the head aketh, & the stomake knaweth, and the next meale is eaten w/out appetite. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 36 He wuld haif eitn with the swyne, His hungrie stomok to fulfill. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 118, 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Great Exemp.* Pref. f. 18 He knew that some appetites might be irregular, just as some stomacks would be sicke. 1709 T. ROBINSON *Vindie. Mosack Syst.* 59 The Dog... when he finds himself sick at Stomach... presently runs to Grass, and having eaten it, it gives him a Vomit, and the Dog is well. 1711 *Swift Jnl.* 10 Stella 5 Sept., I ate sturgeon, and it lies on my stomach.

1774 BURKE *Amer. Tax.* (C.P.S.) 95, I am sure our heads must turn, and our stomacks nauseate with them. 1786, 1807 [see **SICK** a. 1 c]. 1829 SOUTHEY *Pilgr. Compostellav* Poet. Wks. VII. 264 Not till he had confest... did he feel his conscience and stomach at rest. 1842 MACAULAY *Ess.* *Fredk. Gt.* f. 8 Sometimes he was forced to swallow food so nauseous that he could not keep it on his stomach. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* III. v, 'Twas the stomach that caused other parlous to grumble, and such men cried out because they were poor.

f. as the part of the body that requires food; hence, put for the body as needing to be fed.

1904 *Windsor Mag.* Jan. 268/2 'An army marches on its stomach.' 'C'est la soupe qui fait le soldat.' These Napoleonic aphorisms... have been [etc.].

fig. c. 1530 PINNALE *Jonas* Prol. A vijb, God our father & scolemaster sedeth vs & teacheth [printed teacheth] vs accordinge vn to the capacite of oure stomakes.

† g. Used to render *L. fecur* (liver) as the supposed seat of lust. *Obs.*

Cf. the original passage, *De Proeliis Alexandri*, 'Cupidinem deam icoris existimas,'

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 686 3e sain pat he [Cupidus] is a sob god. Pat bap be stomak in stat stily to kepe, For pce be hete that men han is bolden wip-inne Pat enforche be flech folie to wiche. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 177 Cupide... was the sire Of the stomak, which bulleth evere, Whereof the lustes hen the levere.

¶ 2. Some of the earlier anatomists (following, ultimately, Galen) attempted to restore to the word its original Gr. sense of oesophagus or gullet, and to give the name *ventricle* to what is 'improperly' called the stomach.

1541 COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 Hjh, We must gye medicaments to drynke to hym y^e hath his ventricle vicerate, which vulgarly is called y^e stomacke, & y^e the bulke y^e properly is called y^e stomake, y^e the grekes call cesophagus [sic] be vicerate, the sayd medicaments ought nat to be taken & swallowed at ones, but by lytel & lytel. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Nau* v. 68 The begynnyng of the stomache is at the roote of the toung, in the lower part of the lawes beynd Larinx. *Ibid.* 70 The Ventricle consisteth of two broad and thinne coates together ioyned, euen as the stomach or throte, but somewhat unlike. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Moulet's Theat. Ins.* 1121, I mean by the stomach the mouth of the ventricle, taking the word stomach improperly, for properly it signifies the throat... the properly called stomach, that is, the throat is fenced with most strong bones.

3. The part of the body containing the stomach, the belly, abdomen; sometimes (formerly often) applied to the chest.

c. 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* x. (Matthew) 488 He... his gret sorow for to slak, hym-selfe into he stomak strak, & seld be gaste. c. 1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 10929 He was al bare but his hauberke on his hrest & his stomak. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xvi. 56 (Harl. MS.) Pere came an arrowe, & smote him at he stomak, & he felle doun ded. 1530 PALSGR. 276/2 Stomake, *estomac*, & he felle doun ded. 1559 FENTON tr. *Bandello* xiii. (1898) II. 245 Her poitrine. 1567 FENTON tr. *Bandello* xiii. (1898) II. 245 Her stomake also, some what raised by two rounde and precus dugges... was covered with a brave and softe vaile... whyche hyndred no waye the viewe of her travellunge brestes. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* II. vii. 37 b, About their neck and vpon their stomacke, they were many chaines, tablets, & other trynkes. c. 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Min. Poems* xxvii. 3, I wot 3e neuer kneu A barte more treu with-in a stomok stik. 1748 SMOLETT *R. Rand.* xxvii, Many cross-buttocks did I sustain, and pegs on the stomach without number. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* iv, The dog... dragged himself on his stomach after Edward. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* vi. (1869) 271 So they lived miserably on roots and nuts, and all the weakly little children had great stomachs, and then died. 1888 RIECK HAGGARD *Marwa's Revenge* i, Good crawled upon his stomach.

transf. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxii. With... his hand in the stomach of a voluminous white waistcoat. 1902 CORNISH *Naturalist* Thames 8 Barometers, if tapped violently in the centre of their mahogany stomachs.

†4. *St.* = STOMACHER. Also, a chest-covering for a horse. *Obs.*

1473-4 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 38 Delivered to Caldwell... of all of satyne for stomokis to the Quene. 1488-92 *Ibid.* 80 Item, in the same box, a stomok. 1500-20 DUNOAR *Poems* xxvii. 11 With mynny lymmar loun... Off stomok stelliaris and clyath takkaris. 1505 [see SIAKER 6]. 1508 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 22 Item for vj quartars quibit dames to be foure stomokis for hors housouris, xlijs. 1540-1 *Ibid.* VII. 423 The littill copburd of silver with certane stomokis, perle bedis, [etc.]. 1558 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 309 The wrangous reiffing and away taking fra hir of ane pleyd, ane bukrame approwne, ane stomak.

5. Appetite or rclish for food. *Obs.* exc. (something *arch.*) with const. *for.*

c2386 CHAUCER *Sompn.* T. 139 The body is ay so redy and penyble To wake, that my stomak is destroyed. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshyn.* (Percy Soc.) I A lordes stomake & a beggers pouche Full yll accordeth. 1555 EORN *Decades* (Arb.) 182 They haue no stomake to their meate. 1560 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1563) 72, I haue no liste to eate now, it is to earely for me, my stomake is not yet come to me. 1590 SIAKS. *Com. Err.* i. 1. 49 You haue no stomake, haueing broke your fast. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iii. xlii. 185 A rich man told a poore man that he walked to get a stomak for his meat. 1654 SLOEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 88 'Tis a good rule, eat within your Stomack, eat within your Commission. 1674-7 J. MOLINS *Anat. Observ.* (1896) 19 The Boy came to his Stomack, and would goe. 1722 LISTER *Hush.* (1757) 271 Such working every other day... would get them a stomak to their meat. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* ii. iii. I had quite lost my stomak, and was almost reduced to a skeleton. 1746 *Oxf. Sausage* (1761) 34, I... Rode for a Stomach. 1766 *Complete Farmer's v. Purging*, Horses that fall off their stomack, ... should have a mild purge or two. 1841 JAMES BRIGAND v. Heaven send us all as good food as I have a good stomack. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomen* II. xxxvii. 334 'You must go back to your dinner'. In vain I pleaded that I had no stomak for it. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1062 And Enid took a little delicately, Less having stomak for the desire To close with her lord's pleasure. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 95 The lions had no stomak for Glaucus on the morning of the fatal eruption.

b. *fig.* Relish, inclination, desire (for something immaterial).

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xiii. vi. 76 Agane his stomak... the contrak is ybrokenn. 1596 SIAKS. *Merch.* V. iii. v. 92 Nay, let me praise you while I haue a stomake. 1610 - *Tempest* ii. 1. 107 You cram these words into mine eares, against the stomake of my sense. 1650 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 313 These matters, I assure you, it goes against my stomake to relate. 1652 BACON *Hen. VIII.* 38 It was an Act against his stomake, and put upon him by necessity and reason of State. 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archaeol. Soc.) II. 27 The captain against his stomacke condescended. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (1909) 369 The Capitaines... did do such execution with their stones, that they made him, though against stomack, to retreat. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* 65, I had no stomack to go back again to see the same dismal scene over again. 1793 DR. BURNBY in *Mine. D'Arbly's Diary & Lett.* (1891) III. 479, I have little stomack to write. 1870 EMERSON *St. Solit.*, *Books* Wks. (Bohn) III. 82 And if one lacks stomack for Mr. Grote's voluminous annals, the old slight and popular summary of Goldsmith... will serve. 1904 BUCHAN *Watcher by Threshold* 186, I had no stomack for more mysteries.

†G. Used (like 'heart', 'bosom', 'breast') to designate the inward seat of passion, emotion, secret thoughts, affections, or feelings. *Obs.*

1482 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 131 The wyche y understand ye take sor at yowre stomak. 1537 STARKER in *Styrie Ecl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. lxxx. 107, I trust... your bounden duty to your Sovereign Lord & Master shal so prevail in your stomak, that you [etc.]. 1537 CRANMER *Let. to Crumwell* Miss. Writ. (Parker Soc.) II. 348 Your good mind towards me concerning my debts to the king's highness, which of all other things lieth most nigh unto my stomak. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.*, 164 b, They knew nothing of all his doynings, whiche sore grieved their stomakes. 1571 WALSHINGHAM in *Digges Compl. Ambass.* (1653) 121 The common people ease their stomakes onely by uttering certain seditious words. 1599 CHAPMAN *Hum. Day's Birth* E 2 b, Nay I do not cry, but my stomake waters to thinke that you should take it so heauily. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 346 Evill which causeth such a fulsomnesse and wearinesse in Gods stomake. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. iii. 222 This said, his grief to anger turn'd, Which in his manly stomack hurm'd. 1707 AOOISON *Rosamond* ii. ii. 26 My Stomack swells with secret Spight To see my fickle, faithless Knight... So little his own Worth to know. 1721 STRYVE *Ecl. Mem.* i. xi. 98 Nor cared they to meddle openly against the Emperor, especially in this, which he took so much to Stomach.

†b. To utter (the bottom of) one's stomach: to disclose one's inmost thoughts. Similarly, to fish out the bottom of a person's stomach. *Obs.*

1537 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 92 As you may thereby fish out the botom of his stomake, and advertise his Maieste howe he standeth disposed towards him. 1538 *Ibid.* 128, I cannot but... be glad, that ye so frankly utter your stomache to me. 1604 HIERON *Preachers Plea* 28 But such as I am shall often hear them talke at libertie, and vter the very botome of their stomakes.

†c. In various phrases, To pierce one's stomach, sink (deep) into one's stomach, to stick in one's stomach: said of something that makes a lasting (esp. painful) impression on the mind. *Obs.*

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* ii. viii. (Skeat) i. 15 It may not sinke in my stomake till I here more. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Sermon*, *Cress Ricknold* Wks. (1876) 298 Dayd sayth... the zelau super iniquos... it percelli my stomake to se the rest & ease that synners often haue. 1536 in *Priory of Hexham* (Surtees) L App. p. clix, There is somewhat that

stykkes in their stomakkes. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV.*, 207 These reasons... sancke in the Dukes stomake. 1585 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Mordea*, Thy letters did much greve me, or pinche me at the stomake. 1599 RICE *Invent. agst. Vices* Hjh, Now, therefore do I sore muse, how this question... could sinke into any honest, & specially, into any Christian mans stomake, to demaunde, what [etc.]. 1643 BAKER *Chron.*, *Eliz.* (1663) 58 For this new Earl [of the Holy Empire] stuck in the stomacks of the English Barons, who inwardly grudged to give him place. 1691 WOOD *Athenæ Oxon.* (1827) III. 269 Which usage sunk so deep into his stomack, that he [Selden] did never after affect the bishops and clergy. 1708 Mrs. CENTLIURE *Busy Body* v. iv, Does not your hundred pounds stick in your stomack? 1781 COWPER *Madam's Ausu.* *Newton* 8 Which stuck in M's stomack as cross as a bone. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* x. vii. (Rtdg.) 356 This declaration stuck in his stomack. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.*, 'To stick in the stomack, to remain in the memory with angry resentment.

†7. Temper, disposition; state of feeling with regard to a person; occas. friendly feeling, friendliness. *Obs.*

1476 SIR J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* III. 160 He also hathe tolde me moche off hys stomake and tendre favor that he owthe to yow. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aynon* xii. 288 And I behelde vpon my bredren, & knewe their stomakes. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xi. 37 He y^t hath a gentle liberrall stomake, is mercifull. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* vi. 98 Antipater therefore which knew ful wel his stomake, durst not vse the victory according to his owne will. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Animus*, *Nec vnus in te ego hos animos gessi*, Not only I had that stomake towards you. 1607 TORSILL *Four-f. Beasts* 307 When he had gotten perfect intelligence and understanding of the Horses stomake, he... addressed himselfe to mount on his backe. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 51 The auxillarie souldiers likewise were of the same stomack.

b. With various adjs. (e.g. *bold*, *high*, *proud*, *malicious*) or other qualifying words. (The combination of adj. and sb. is sometimes equivalent to the sb. in sense 8.)

c1510 MORR *Pleus* Wks. 571 He was verie quicke, wise, and subtle in dispiptions, and had great felicitie therein, while he had that high stomak. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xvi. 18 After a proude stomake there foloweth a fall. 1536 in *Priory of Hexham* (Surtees) L App. p. cxxxi, He did nothing... but of a willyng malicy stomake. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV.*, 218 Erie of Warwicke, whose stoute stomake, and invincible courage... caused death before... old age. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Sublimatis animi*, lofty stomake or courage. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 14 A wurthi pattern of a noble stomack. 1576 RALEGH in *Gascoigne Steele Glas* (Arb.) 47 For spifull tonge, in cankred stomakes plas, Deeme worst of things, which best (percase) deserved. 1617 HIERON *Penance for Sin* xix. (1619) 283 It is scarce to bee thought that that mans soule is truly taught of God, who is backward, especially out of height of stomake, to bee a Teacher vnto others. 1621 QUARLES *Sanson* iii, Great God I whose power hath so oft prevail'd Against the strength of Princes, and hast quail'd Their prouder stomakes. 1661 FULLER *Worthies*, *Dnrh.* (1662) 294 This Ralph was a Prolate of High Birth, haughty Stomack, great Courtship, [etc.]. 1697 DAVOEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 322 Before his Trainie, keep him poor and low. For his ann. Ref L. xxxv. 348 But Bourne, notwithstanding, had an angry Stomack against the Bishop. 1772 J. FLETCHER *Loggia Gener.* 29 'The proud and haughty stomacks of the daughters of England are so maintained with diuers disguised sorts of apparel, that [etc.]. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* v. vi. His stomack is too high for that now. 1881 BLACKIE *Lay Sermon*, viii. 263 Middleton, soon after this hasty proclavie of the stout old Scottish stomack, fell into discredit.

8. In various senses relating to disposition or state of feeling.

†a. Spirit, courage, valour, bravery. *Obs.* Phrase, to take stomack, often with dat. of refl. pron. c1534 Du Vies *Introd.* *Fr. Palzer*, 904/2 The stomake, *le courage*. 1534 MORR *Com. agst. Trib.* ii. Wks. 171/1 I myerie take with a frende, refresheth a manne... and amendeth his courage and hys stomake. 1538 STARKER *England* (1878) 27 Yet the grete frute... wch may... ysue of the same may somewhat encourage vs and gyue vs stomake. 1540 HIERON *Tr. Vives Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) 13, Against these darts of the diuill... let her take the buckler of Stomacke. 1544 BALE *Exam. Oldcastle* 26 b, He toke stomake vnto him agayne. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Afferre animu* *aliqui*, to encourage; to geue stomake. 1569 UNOEROONE *Helictorus* iv. 55 After shee knewe her selfe, and had taken stomake vnto her, shee... said [etc.]. 1571 HOMLY *agst. Disobedience* II. D j b, Lustie and couragious captaines, valiant men of stomake. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard* vii. (1599) 270 The king of Romans also taking stomack by the greatness of his son, solicited to passe into Italy. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* ii. i. 127 Hector... Will with a Trumpet... To morrow morning call some Knight to Armes, That bath a stomake. 1621 CHAPMAN *Ilad* ix. 335 Let him take stomake to repell Troyes fire threatening. 1645 FULLER *Good Th.* in *Bad Th.* 172 John Courcy, Earl of Vister, was chosen Champion for the English; A Man of great Stomack and Strength. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. ii. 107 Instead of Trumpet and of Drum, That makes the Warriour's stomack come; A squeaking Engine be apply'd.

†b. Pride, haughtiness; obstinacy, stubbornness. 1513 FABIAN *Chron.* vii. 643 For y^e great stomake of the father, y^e he wolde not be conditioned with of y^e sone. 1575-85 AFR. SANDYS *Serm.* x. 269 Zeale without knowlege is not zeale but stomake. 1590 SRENSER *R. Q.* ii. vii. 41 Sterne was his looke, and full of stomake vaine. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iv. ii. 24 He was a man Of an vnbounde stomake, euer ranking Himselfe with Princes. 1641 MITTON *Animad.* Wks. 183/1 III. 220 They were... for stomack much like to Pompey the great, that could indure no equal. 1674 T. HOWARD *Engl. Mounstier* ii. i. 26 Oh—is your stomack come down. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccxv. 188 Now 'tis not Courage but Stomack, that makes many

People Break, rather then they will Bend. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* i. Wks. 1799 11.9 Oh ho! what, I suppose his stomack's come down.

†c. Anger, irritation; malice, ill-will, spite; vexation, pique. *Obs.*

c1540 *Life Bp. Fisher* (E.E.T.S.) p. xlix, Whereat the Cardoall tooke such hartie displeasure against the Emperour that ever after he bare him in stomake. 1559 ABR. PARKER in N. Johnston *King's Visit. Power* (1688) 216, I shall be hold in secretrys to Wright it... to avoid som Stomake that ellys might be taken. 1568 T. HOWELL *Newe Sonets* (1879) 139 Wordes be but wind, to purge his heate, His stomake to abate. 1592 WOTTON *Let.* 10 July *Reliq.* IV. (1689) 675 Having left a stipend... of 1200 Crowns, upoo Stomach to see himselfe cross'd in the Court by the Archbishop of Pisa. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 440 Zemes more upon stomake and desire of revenge, than [etc.]. 1622 SPEZZO *Hist. Gr. Brit.* li. xiii. § 67 But the King vpon a stomake doth it. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts* Eccl. x. 4 If the Prince be angry with thee, doe not in a stomack or froward pettishnesse give up thine office. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii. Wks. 185/1 11, 140 Not suddenly to condemn all things; that are sharply spoken, or vehemently written, as proceeding out of stomack, virulence and ill nature. 1643 BAKER *Chron.*, *Edw. I.*, 131 Others of the nobility... took Stomack against him. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Stomach*, anger.

9. *Brewing.* See quot. [Perhaps a corruption of some other word; perh. a fanciful use of 8.a.]

1835 W. BLACK *Brewing* 52 What is technically called the stomach or vinous vapour begins to be smelt, and continues to acquire strength until the process [of fermentation] is concluded. *Ibid.* 104 Stomach means the pungency, but more particularly the odour of the vapour evolved during fermentation; by which an experienced brewer should at all times be able to judge how the process is going on. 1882 E. G. HOOPER *Man. Brewing* (ed. 2) 240 The proper cleansing point is fixed in different ways, and whilst one judges by the heat of the wort ceasing to rise, another goes by the diminution to pungency of the odour or 'stomach' exhaled.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Simple attrib., pertaining to the stomach, as *stomach-blood*, *-catarrh*, *-complaint*, *-digestion*, *†fil.*, *-wall*, *-wound*; good for the stomach, as *stomach-drink*, *-essence*, *-pill*, *-wine*; b. objective and locative, as *stomach-stretching*; *stomach-hating*, *-healing*, *-qualined*, *-sick*, *-soothing*, *-turning*, *-twitched*, *-whetting*, *-worm*, adjs.; c. special comb., † *stomach-anger* *nonce-wd.*, concealed anger; *stomach-bag* = CHEESELIP 1 2; *stomach cough*, a cough supposed to proceed from indigestion; † *stomach grief*, bitter anger; † *stomach-gut*, the duodenum; *stomach-piece* *Naut.* (see quot.); *stomach pocket* *Zool.*, in Meduse, a cavity serving as a stomach; *stomach-pouch*, (a) the protuberant abdominal pouch found in certain ducks and geese; (b) = prec.; *stomach-pump*, a kind of pump or syringe for emptying the stomach (esp. in cases of poisoning) or for introducing liquids into it; *stomach-staggers*, a variety of staggers (STAGGER sb. 2) caused by distension of the stomach; *stomach sweetbread*, the pancreas, as distinguished from the 'throat sweetbread' or THYMUS; *stomach-syringe* = *stomach-pump*; † *stomach-tight* a. *Sc.*, hungry; *stomach-tooth* (see quot.); *stomach-tube*, (a) 'a siphon used in washing out the stomach'; (b) 'a feeding tube' (*Dorland Med. Lex.*); *stomach-warmer*, a flat vessel of tin-plate, to be filled with hot water and applied to the pit of the stomach; *stomach-wise adv.* (*nonce-wd.*), (crawling) on one's stomach; *stomach-worm*, (a) a common intestinal round worm, *Ascaris lumbricoides*, sometimes found in the human stomach (= MAW-WORM), (b) *slang* (see quot. 1788).

1640 BR. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxxi. 37 Neither can I like that close and dissembled, that politick & 'stomacke Anger, which cunningly shrowds it selfe under a calme and serene countenance. 1717 *Dict. Rust. s.v. Chestilp-bag*, 'Tis the 'Stomach-bag of a young Sucking Calf that never tastes any other food than Milk. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *Ox* 37 The first thing to be done is to clear the stomach-bag. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morbus Angl.* xxx. (1672) 90 If the evacuated blood be florid, it's 'Stomach-blood. 1910 *Daily Chron.* 5 Apr. 9/2 Niemeyer... speaking of the value of this fluid in 'stomach-catarrh, is found saying [etc.]. 1844 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* iii, The gentlemen were as liable to 'stomach complaints, as the ladies to nervous disorders. 1875 T. K. CHAMBERS *Masn. Diet* 287 'Stomach cough' and 'Stomach sore throat'... are best treated by [etc.]. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 369 The sensations accompanying 'stomach and intestinal digestion are felt excessively. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 20 Feb. 3/5 Thus tea and coffee both retard stomach-digestion powerfully. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Purging*, When horses lose their appetites after purging, it is necessary to give them a warm 'stomach drink. 1672 G. THOMSON *Let. to H. Stubbs* 25 A Vindication of the Author's 'Stomach-Essence, and other effectual Remedies. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Qualm*, a 'Stomack-Fit. 1533 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 106 b, 'Stomacke grief [margin, *Iracundia*], is when we take the matter as hote as a tost. 1585 Howes we will take the matter as hote as a tost. 1585 'Stomach Junius' *Nomencl.* 31/2 *Intestinum primum*, the 'stomach gut, or maw gut. 1620 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise* *Hemp-seed* (1623) 1 Inunctions for some 'stomacke hating Fast. 1735 NEWKILLE *Chace* v. 378 Each 'Stomach-healing Plant Curious they crop. 1846 A. A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 14 *Apron*, or 'Stomach-piece, a piece of curved timber which is bolted on the inside of a vessel's main-stem, to strengthen it and to give shifits to its scarphs. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Stomach-piece, a compass-timber fayed to the stem and keel. An apron. 1662 J. DEGRAVE *Thesaurus Remed.* (ed. 2) 35 First cleanse downward with the 'stomach pills, 1885 W. K. Brooks in *Mem. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* 111. 361 The 'Narcosmeduse... Radial canals absent, or present as flat radial 'stomach pockets. 1854 *Poultry Chron.* 1. 498 The duck of this kind has at a very early age a great development of its 'stomach pouch.' 1871 ALLMAN *Gymnobl. Hydroids* 84 The fact of their having twelve tentacles and twelve stomach-pouches instead of eight. 1822-9 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) 1. 119 Until Dr. Physic proved the utility of the 'stomach pump in the case of a child poisoned with laudanum, the invention gained little attention. 1899 CAGNEY tr. von *Jakseh's Clin. Diagn.* v. (ed. 4) 251 The handle is removed and the sound connected with a stomach-pump. 1622 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iii. iv. 93 If you are sick at Sea, or 'Stomacke-quall'd at Land, a Dramme of this Will drive away distemper. 1623 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1624) 289 He proued 'stomack-sick to his expedition also. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peirese* 1. 98 He withdrew himself [to sit by the Mainmast] that he might not be Stomach-sick. 1664 H. MORE *Exp. 7 Epist.* ix. 149 Christ here expresseth how nauseous and stomach-sick he is against his Church under this Intervall and Title of Laodicea. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 201 Spirits of chloroform, hismuth, or other 'stomach-soothing drugs. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* vii. 103 In 'Stomach-staggers the horse stands dull, sleepy, staggering. 1648 G. DANIEL *Ecolg* iii. 79 T'allay The 'Stomacke-Stretchings of the former Day. 1822-9 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) 1. 119 A 'stomach syringe, for diluting and washing away various poisons introduced into the stomach... was first suggested by Renault. 1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* ii. xviii. But others that were 'stomach-tight, Cry'd out, [etc.]. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Diet* 11. 594 'Stomach tooth, canine tooth of lower jaw off first dentition, so called because of gastric disturbance frequently accompanying its eruption. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lec.* s.v. *Tube, Tube Cæophageal, 'Stomach Tube*, a long elastic gum tube, capable of being passed into the cæophagus or stomach. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* 111. 437 Emetics... may be given when the use of the stomach-tube is inadvisable. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph.* *Apol.* 297 The 'stomach-turning stew. 1804 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 457, I am as asthmatic and 'stomach-twitched as when with you. 1871 ALLMAN *Gymnobl. Hydroids* 84 The internal surface of the 'stomach walls. 1835 DICKENS *Sk. Bos. River*, A flat bottle like a 'stomach-warmer. 1858 SIMMONS *Diet. Trade, Stomach-warmer* a metal vessel for holding hot water to place on the stomach. 1631 QUARLES *Sauzon* x. Their 'stomacke-whetting Sallets. 1677 J. BEALE *Nuxseries*, etc. ii. 24 Poitiers (where I always met with excellent 'stomach-wine). 1750 J. THEOBALD *App. Medulla Med. Univ.* 67 Stomach Wine. Take Half an Ounce of Gentian-root, [etc.]. 1893 K. GRAHAM *Pagan Ess.* x31 Where a rabbit could go, a boy could follow, albeit 'stomach-wise, and with one leg in the stream. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Mark* ix. 50. 27 'Stomach-worms are killed with salt. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morbis Angl.* xvii. (1672) 35 Whence they are called Stomach or Maw-worms. 1788 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar* T. (ed. 2) s.v. The stomach worm gnaws; I am hungry. 1812 [SOUTHEY] *Ominiana* 1. 229 The same man, sick, dyspeptic, and 'stomach-worm, 1905 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 4 Mar. 471 The upper part of the 'stomach wound was closed.

Stomach (stō'māk), v. Forms: see the sb. [f. STOMACH sb. Cf. L. *stomachari* to be resentful, to be angry with, F. *s'estomaquer* to take offence.]

†1. *trans.* To be offended at, resent. *Obs.* 1523 CROWWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) 1. 36, I stomak as a sorry Subject may doo, the daniel iourties dooe by the saide Francys. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 382 Than hegan he to stomack the matter, & was right sore offended. 1591 H. SMITH *Restit. Nebuchadnezzar* 33 So God doth stomack sinners in those that beare his owne person. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* iii. F. h. Publicke report, That gives you out, to stomacke your repulse. 1649 MILTON *Eikon*, 110 Parliament is call'd, not by the King, but by the Law, to be his Counselers & Dictators, though he stomac it. 1678 *Lively Oracles* 11. ix. 245 We daily... receive those things with contentment... from an intimate... which if spoken by a stranger or enemy, would be despis'd or stomach'd. 1739 GRAY *Lett. Poems* (1775) 47 Moreover I think I have reason to stomack your last piece of gravity. 1741 RICHARDSON *Famela* (1824) 1. 125 In such a manner as might show I would not dissolve on purpose, though I stomached this matter very heavily too. 1780 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1904) 11. 341 An Englishman would have stomached it, and been sulky. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Stomach*, to resent.

†b. with clause or infinitive as obj. *Obs.* 1587 NORTON tr. *Catiline's Inst.* iv. vii. (ed. 4) 377 marg., The Bishop of Rome stomocking that the Bishop of Constantinople should come so nere as to be made by a council next him in authoritie. 1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) K ij, When as Iulius Cæsar scorning a superior, and Pompey stomocking to haue any equall to himself, did both strue for the principality. 1641 Bp. Mountcay *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 289 Alexander... stomacked that Antipater was all in all with his Father.

c. To be offended with (a person). 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. IV. 30 Jhon duke of Burgog... stomacked and envied the Duke of Orliance. 1583 STOKER *Civ. Warres Loue* C. iv. 52 h, The Magistrate and all the Citizens did wonderfully stomacke the Catholikes, in so much, that [etc.]. 1652-62 HEYLYN *Cosmogr.* 111. (1676) 222/1 Both Nations hated by the Natives... all of the two the Spaniard looked on by the people as the more a Gentleman; the other stomached and despised for their sordid dealings. 1671 WOOLFEAN *St. Teresa* 11. ii. 6, I was very much stomacked by all my Monastery, because I would erect another, more recluse.

†d. *intr.* To take offence, feel resentment. *Obs.* 1567 PALFREYMAN *Baldwin's Mor. Philos.* To Rdr. (1600) A vj b, Not as though I... should swell or stomack against any man. 1591 SAVILE *Tacitus*, *Hist.* 11. xxviii. 69 The Auxiliaries mourned the Legions stomacked, 1648 GACE *West Ind.* 208 The good Archbishop... corrected some things in it... which we already here they have stomached at. 1650 S. CLARKE *Ecol. Hist.* (1654) 1. 142 Herodias rageth afresh, stomacketh anew. 1662 HEYLYN *Laud* (1668) 359 The Archbishop had long stomack at the Insolencies of Matthews.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), To *Stomach* or *Stomach* at, to be angry at, to resent a thing. 1706 J. SERGEANT *Aec. Chapter Bp. Chaledon* (1853) 85 The Cardinals... who... stomached at the authority of the chapter.

†2. *trans.* To excite the indignation of, to offend, vex. *Obs.*

1588 A. MUNDAY *Palmerin of Eng.* t. xi. (1639) E x b, Palmerin was chosen chiefe Defendant, which somewhat did stomack the sonnes of Primaleon. 1652-62 HEYLYN *Cosmogr.* 111. (1676) 136/1 These insolent and unsufferable pranks committed so commonly by these masterful slaves so exceedingly stomached Bajazet the second, that [etc.]. 1675 ALSOP *Anti-Sozzo* 693 But the Apostle has said enough in this Chapter to stomack the Pride and Restifness of humane Wisdom.

3. To turn the stomach of, to nansate. *rare.*

1796 ELIZA HAMILTON *Lett. Hindoo Rajah* (1811) 11. 298 Some of us were so much stomached, that we did not much like to go. 1856 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* 76 It is not that the restaurants are very dirty—if you wipe your plate and glass carefully before using them, they need not stomack you.

†4. To inspire with resentment, fury or courage; to incite. *Obs.*

1541 PAYNEL *Catiliue* xxxix. 56 b, Tell me I pray you, wherto serueth that oration? was it to stomake you agaynst the conspiracy [L. *au uti uos infestis conuersioni saceret*]? 1545 BALE *Image Both Ch.* v. vi. (1550) F j, When he bad stomaked them by the holy ghost, to shote forth his worde without feare. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VII. 7 To encourage, stomacke and entyce many other to be aiders, assisters & partakers of the same conspiracy. *Ibid.*, Hen. VIII. 163 h, Which fordele might perchance so stomacke him y^e he would agree to no new condicions nor agreements.

5. To brook, endure, put up with, tolerate.

1677 SIR H. CAPELL in *Essex Papers* (Camden) 11. 128 Treas[ur]er ill stomacks Ormond's carrying this business. 1814 LADY BURGHES *Lett.* (1893) 232, I confess I cannot stomack treating these people de princes. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lvi, So that Fergus was compelled to stomack this supposed affront. 1845 JAMES *Arrat Neil* vi, Dry stomached the affront till the time came for his revenge. 1861 HUCHES *Tom Brown Oxf.* xlii, In the end he could not stomack such a backsliding. 1862 *London Rev.* 30 Aug. 190 He cannot stomack 'a filthy compound of bones and alum'. 1874 *Slang Dict.* 311 *Stomach*, to bear with, to be partial to. Mostly used in a negative character,—as, 'I can't stomack that'. 1880 L. TENNYSON in *19th Cent.* Jan. 67 The first two evils he was obliged to stomack as best he might. 1887 BESANT *World* 111, The study of the Latin language... he could not stomack. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Kitty Alone* 111. 49 But that Pepperill's niece... should have the temerity to refuse his son was a fact he could not stomack.

6. To take into or retain on the stomach, to digest. *nonce-use.*

1822 PRAED *Poems* (1866) 1. 66 Iron and steel, for an early meal, He stomached with ease. 1854 S. DOBELL *Balder* 1. 3 Vales, mountains, trees, And stoncs of home, anon Are stomached by mine hunger.

7. To climb by laying the stomach against.

1834 *Century Mag.* Dec. 195/1 Now creeping under an uprooted tree... then 'stomachlog' a prostrate log three or four feet in height.

Stomach-ache (stō'māk'āk). Pain in the stomach or abdomen. Also fig.

1763 BICKERSTAFF *Love in Village* vi. ix, Well, aunt, you have been complaining of the stomach-ach all day. 1839 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) 11. 286, I must confess it has given me a stomach-ache. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* IV. 241 In lead colic the more or less persistent 'stomach ache' will usually assist in the diagnosis.

Hence *Stomach-achey* a. (*nonce-wit.*) productive of stomach-ache.

1860 H. MAYHEW *Upper Rhine* ii. 65 A pickle that may be excellent... but which is sad stomach-achey wash. 1885 'L. MALET' *Col. Enderby's Wife* 111. ix, What a windy, stomach-achy sort of reward it promises to be!

Stomachal (stō'mākāl), a. [ad. mod. L. *stomachalis*, f. L. *stomach-us* STOMACH sb.; see -AL. Cf. F. *stomacal* (in 16th c. -chal), Sp. *estomacal*, It. *stomacale*.]

1. Pertaining to the stomach, gastric; of the nature of or serving the purpose of a stomach.

1582 HESTER *Seer. Fiorav.* i. xxxviii. 45 Flethomie euacuateth the stomachall humors that are cause of that corruption [in goul]. 1683 SNAPE *Anal. Horse* t. ix. (1686) 28 The Stomachal Arteries are twigs from the Coeliacal branch of the *Arteria magna*. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 425/2 A curved longitudinal furrow, which circumscribes laterally the stomachal region. 1859 G. H. LEWES *Physiol.* 1. iii. 201 Our knowledge of the stomachal process has been rendered more accurate. 1860 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 1000/1 Near the middle of the body the canal is dilated into a stomachal cavity. 1861 HULME tr. *Moguin-Tandon* 11. vii. ii. 344 The alimentary canal [of the Oxymurus] has the appearance of three stomachal dilations which succeed each other. 1871 W. A. HAMMOND *Dis. Nerv.* Syst. 49 In stomachal vertigo the attacks of dizziness are often severe. 1896 A. WILLEY in *Q. J. J. Microsc. Sci.* XXXIX. 336 The stomachal axis of Ctenopoda.

2. Of remedies: Good for the stomach.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhoner's Bl. Physique* 171/1 An excellent stomachale poudre. 1603 FLORENTE *Montaigne* 11. xxxvii. 436 Let her hardly remit this vocal litherness unto evil, if it be neyther cordiall, nor stomacall. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Male Wks.* (1653) 63 They are very stomachal, for they refresh much the stomach. 1707 *Curios. Husb. & Gard.* 235 Balm... is... stomachal and diuretic.

†**Stomachate**, a. *Sc. Obs.* In 6-chat, -chait, -kat. [ad. L. *stomachatus*, pa. pple. of *stomachari*: see STOMACH v.] Indignant, angry.

c 1550 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* 11. 563 Rich stomakat in hart ay halfand dreid. *Ibid.* 11. 253 Than Venus said in mind half stomachat, Of the assyis nane salbe aluerat. *Ibid.* 11. 227 For I lang eir was sa hie stomachait At Desperaoce for his greit rebelloun.

Stomached (stō'mäkt), a. and ppl. a. Forms: see STOMACH sb. [f. STOMACH sb. and v. + -ED.]

1. Having a stomach. In quot. only as the second element of parasynthetic formations, having a stomach of the specified kind or condition.

1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) R 2, Likewise as of men, he who is most like stomached unto a woman, nor lusty couraged, wil remember injurie longest. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 83 b, There are some so eger and stout stomaked that they haue [etc.]. 1589 GREENE *Mena-phou* (Arb.) 86 And with that Carmela was so full stomack that she wept. 1615 S. WERN *Court fr. Altar* 7 This want of reformation makes the queensie stomacked Brownists cast them selues out of our Church. 1710 FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* a 3, When Patients are so weak Stomach'd... that they cannot... admit of the Bark. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* (1847) 66 A jolly, large-stomached personage.

†2. In senses of STOMACH v.: Offended; incited, encouraged. *Obs.*

1599 JAS. I *Basil. Doron* To Rdr. (1603) A 4 h, I will the more narrowly rippe up the wordes, wherat they seeme to bee somewhat stomacked. 1623 COCKERAM 1, *Stomaked*, angered, bartened. c 1722 G. GUTHRIE in *Monogr.* (1900) 10 Alexander suggested to his father that if he would allow him he could make money by his skill in musick, which the stomached father resented with no less than a pistol.

Stomacher¹ (stō'mätjə, stō'mäkəj). Forms: 5 stomakere, stomechere, stomachyr, 5-6 stomachere, 5-6 stomager, 6 stomackger, (8 stomatcher), 6- stomacher [app. f. STOMACH sb. + -ER 1: but see below].

The alleged F. *estomachier* appears to be recorded only by Palgrave. If it be genuine, and the source of the Eng. word, it would account for the pronunciation (stō'mätjə), which is given in the pronouncing dictionaries of Kenrick (1773), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Smart (1836), Worcester (1860), in Cassell's *Encyclopedic Diet.* (1888), and in *Webster's Diet.* (1828-1886). The genuineness of this pronunciation is attested by the spellings *stomager* (1450, 1727), *stomackger* (1575), *stomaticher* (17...), and *stomacher* (c 1450 onwards): the spelling with *k* is evidenced only once (c 1460), though the word occurs frequently in writers who wrote the word *stomach* with *k*. The pronunciation (stō'mäkəj) was given by Ogilvie *Inferial Dict.* (1850) and appears in later editions of that work and in recent U. S. diets. It is not impossible that *estomacher* was really formed in late Anglo-French, and is the source of the Eng. word. For the sense cf. the misuse of *stomach* for 'chest' (STOMACH sb. 3).

†1. ? A waistcoat or pectoral of mail. *Obs. rare*¹.

1450 in *Rep. MSS. Ld. Middleton* (1911) 214, I will... my felowe John Shipton for to haue my dubbelet of mayell, my stomager of mayell, and a salet.

†2. A kind of waistcoat worn by men. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Coventry MSS.* (Shaks. Soc.) 241 A stomachere of clere reynes. 1466 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 382 Item, the sameday my mastyr paid for a stomakere of velvet, ijs. iiij. d. 1478 *Paston Lett.* 111. 237, I beseeche you to sende me a bese clothe... and a stomechere and ij shyettes. 1508-23 *Bk. Keryngne in Babes Bk.* (1668) 282 Than warme his petycote, his doublet, and his stomachere. 1530 PALSGR. 276/2 Stomacher for one's brest, *estomacher*. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 16 The furrers doe vse their skynnes for stomackgers, to guard and defend the brest against the force of feruent colde. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* 111. 167 They use large stomachers of furre or lambe skinnes. c 1625 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* 111. i, Talking to an old man is like a stomacher. It keeps his blood warm. 1693 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* 111. i (1694) 33 The first Favour he receiv'd from her was a piece of an old Scarlet Petticoat for a Stomacher. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* May 1645 (Luca), Embroidered stomachers generally worn by gentlemen in these countries. 1702 BAYNARD *Cold Baths* 11. (1709) 375 He wore a quilted Stomacher. 1725 tr. *Pancirolius' Rerum Mem.* 1. iv. ii. 147 They wore also Stomachers, but in cold Weather most commonly woollen Shirts.

†b. A medicated cloth applied to the chest. *Obs.*

1577 FRANTON *Joyfull Newes* t. 7 In griefes of the Stomake, it [this plaister] doth a merueilous effect, applied after the manner of a Stomacher. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* xlviii. 56 The herbe... put in a linnen hagge and laide as a stomager next the skinnie comforteth a colde stomacke well. 1682 DIGBY's *Chym. Secr.* 11. 203 Take Wormwood... of these make a Stomacher, and apply it.

3. An ornamental covering for the chest (often covered with jewels) worn by women under the lacing of the bodice.

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* iii. 24 Instead of a stomacher [so 1560 (Geneva), 1612, 1828 (Revised)], a sack cloth. 1566 ENO *Ch. Furniture* (Peacock, 1866) 56 Wherof his wief made of one a stomacher for her wench. 1580 LVLV *Euphues Eng.* To Ladies (Arb.) 222 If a Tailour make your gowne too little, you couer his fault with a broad stomacher. 1612 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iii. 226 Golden Quiofes, and Stomachers. For my Lads, to giue their deers. 1653 H. COGAN *Dinostron Sic.* 161 The Goddess Minerva... killed this cruell monster, and of her skinnie made her selfe a stomacher. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* 111. 94/2 The Stomacher is that peece as lieth under the lacing or binding on of the Body of the Gown. 1702 *Long. Gaz.* No. 386/8 Lost... a Diamond Stomacher with a row of Rose Diamonds down the middle. c 1710 CELIA FIENNE *Diary* (1888) 252 Their stomachers some were all Diamonds. 1727 DORRINGTON *Philipp Quarrel* 163 Which seem'd to adorn her Bosom far more than the richest Stomager made of Diamonds or Pearls could do. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* 1. 289 Sometimes the stomacher rises almost to the chin. 1737 *Ibid.* VII. 513/2 The Princess of Wales had on an exceeding rich Stomacher. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* 11. 446 The rich diamond stomacher for our intended queen is quite finished. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xlix, An old-fashioned green velvet dress, with a long waist and stomacher. 1868 *Morn. Star* 7 Mar. Ornaments: Diamond necklace and stomacher. 1880 *Cassell's Family Mag.* VI. 758/2 Several of the winter dresses are laced in front over a stomacher. attrib. 1753 *Long. Mag.* Sept. 396/2 Before, for your breast, pin a stomacher hie on.

† *b. trans.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iv. 86 Away, away Corruptors of my Faith, you [sc. letters that she had carried in her bosom] shall no more be Stomachers to my heart. 1613 DONNE *Epithalam.* 8 The household Bird with the red stomacher. 1717 J. DENNIS *Orig. Lett.* (1721) 1. 33 You look full over Box Hill, and see the Country beyond it, and, over the very Stomacher of it, see St. Paul's at five and twenty-Miles Distance.

† **Stomacher** ². *Obs.* In 7 stomaker. [*f.* STOMACH *v.* + *ER*.] One who 'stomachs' or resents.

1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Trag.* v. R. 3, By my loue... command them To...proue no stomakers of my misfortunes.

Stomacher ³ (*stō'mākər*). *Pugilism.* [*f.* STOMACH *sb.* + *ER*.] A blow on the stomach.

1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 68 B. gave C. a stomacher. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 979 [He] seems to have given his adversary a facer and a stomacher, right and left. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xvii. A stomacher, and both down!

Stomachful (*stō'mākŭl*), *sb.* [*f.* STOMACH *sb.* + *FUL*.] As much as will fill one's stomach.

1806 G. MACDONALD *Alec Forbes* II. xxv. 238 Ye'll be laid up yersel' gin ye dinna get a stammachfu' o' the caller air 1100 and then. 1891 HERMAN *His Angel* viii. 179, I guess you've had your stomachful of the law.

† **Stomachful**, *a. Obs.* [*f.* STOMACH *sb.* + *FUL*.] Full of 'stomach' (STOMACH *sb.* 8).

1. Obstinate, self-willed. (Often said of horses; also of children.)

1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* I. xxiii. 130 If he [the ox] be stomachful, ... cause him to smell your hande oftentimes, that sn hee may be acquainted with you. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 623 A very shrewd, stout, and malapert stomachfull woman. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 12. 835 A stomachfull horse, that will not be stopp'd in his carrier with the sharpest bit. 1643 T. GODWIN *Trial Chr. Growth* 154 Like a stomachful boy, that cries he cannot have the victory, yet is weak, and easily laid on his back. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 61 (his) But the few sincere or stomachful Bishops...expired so to some measure, what they had committed in the Nicene Council. 1690 LOCKE *Educ.* § 112 The obstinate or stomachful crying [of children] should by no means be permitted. 1710 M. HENRY *Expos.* O. & N. T. (1725) III. 521/2 A stomachful high-spirited Child must be subdued betimes. 1778 FOOTE *Trip to Calais* I. Wks. 1799 II. 361 You sullen, sulking, stomachful slut! 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) V. 38, I suppose you was ton stomachful to wait on her after the gentleman died. 1818 CARR *Craven Gloss.*, *Stomach-full*, proud, obstinate.

2. Resentful, angry, malignant.

1610 BR. HALL *Appl. agit. Brownists* Ep. Ded. 2 From the other, I received...a stomackful Pamphlet. 1625 PURCIAN *Pilgrimage* II. 1216 Thomas Becket was slain in his Church at Canterbury, by...Courtiers, which had heard some stomackfull speeches of the King, touching the said Archbishop. 1765 J. ADAMS *Diary* 29 Dec. Wks. 1850 II. 169 Major Miller, forsooth, is very fearful that they will be stomachful at home, and angry and resentful.

3. Spirited, courageous.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiv. (1660) 172 The Males are more stomachfull, and of greater courage than the Females. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* II. vi. 37 We see, how to generate a dog as stomachful as a lion. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* II. i. (1677) 39 Nay, but if I had but any Body to stand by me, I am as stomachful as another. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker* v. viii. (1861) 173 In the interim the stomachful heroes of Pyquag would have been choked with their own onions.

Hence † **Stomachfully** *adv.*; † **Stomachfulness**.

1611 CORGER, *Irresolute*, irrefully, wrathfully, stomackefully. 1614 BR. HALL *Contempl. v. Golden Calf* 117 While so many thousand Israelites were slain, that had stomachfully desired the Idoll. 1621 T. GRANGER *Ecclen.* ix. 17. 248 Pride, stomackfulness, headiness, ...avails little. 1664-5 PERRY *Diary* 28 Feb. I. ...did give her very provoking words, ... which she took very stomachfully, and reproached me justly with mine. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (1905) 302, I have often heard him say, and that with great stomachfulness, that he believed that there was neither God, Angel, nor Spirit. 1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1749) II. 113 Only this Miss, That your stomachfulness had swallowed up your stomach. 1755 JOHNSON *Chubby*, surlily, stomachfully.

Stomachic (*stō'māk'ik*), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad.* L. *stomachicus*, *a.* Gr. *στομαχικός*, *f.* *στόμαχος* STOMACH *sb.*: see -IC. Cf. F. *stomachique*, Sp. *estomacado*, Pg. *estomachico*, It. *stomachico*.] *A. adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the stomach; gastric.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v. *Vein*, Stomachick vein (*vena stomachica*). 1677 tr. *Groenewald's Treat.* Stone 33 The stomachic branch of the sixth pair. 1690 J. EDWARDS *Demomstr. Exist. God* II. (1696) 60 Others hold that this stomachick ferment proceeds immediately from the blood. 1772 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 254/2 The stomachic plexus, formed by the eighth pair [of nerves]. 1799 *Med. Frail.* II. 398 The author ...treats...of the great stomachic gland. 1808 SCOTT in *Lachart* I. i. 49, I have...only had to complain of occasional headaches or stomachic affections. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 46 The Englishman speaks with all his body. His elocution is stomachic—as the American's is labial. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 51 The nitrate of silver is...useful in stomachic diseases. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 630/2 Whilst the mullet has a fleshy stomach like a bird, others have no stomachic dilatation.

2. Of an ailment: Caused by disorder of the stomach.

1878 A. M'L. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 123 Stomachic Vertigo is common, and is produced, directly after a hearty meal; or else when the stomach is entirely empty.

† 2. Having or subject to disorder of the stomach.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 238 Partridge, ... it helps the cœliack and stomachick persons.

3. Good for the stomach.

1665 G. HARVEY *Disc. Plagne* (1673) 146 Likewise Pestilential stomachick Emplasters applied to the Stomach. 1732 J. MARTYN tr. *Tournefort's Hist. Plants* I. 91 The root is stomachick, pectoral, diuretic, and provokes the menses. 1754-64 SHELLE *Athanasia* II. 45 He ordered...three or four ounces every morning of the following Stomachick wine. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 110 A red wine celebrated for its rich colour and stomachic qualities. 1846 SOVER *Cookery* 58 This potatoe, though complicated, is very easily made with a little practice; it is entirely new, very stomachic and wholesome. 1876 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* *Tinctura Absinthii Composita*...Tonic, stomachic, vermifuge, and carminative. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 550 A stomachic or febrifuge mixture.

B. sb. A stomachic medicine.

1735 BRACKEN in *Burdan's Pocket Farrier* 41 note, It is a better Stomachick than most Compounds out of an Apothecary's Shop. 1850 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* vii. It was exactly the compound one would have chosen for a stomachic.

Hence **Stomachicness**, *rare*.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Stomachickness*, stomachick Quality, or Helpfulness to the Stomach.

Stomachical (*stō'māk'ikāl*), *a.* and *sb.* [*f.* STOMACHIC + *-AL*.] *A. adj.*

1. = STOMACHIC *a.* 1.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xx. xvii. II. 66 Dietches used...to give also the seed beaten to powder with Mints in wine, for...the defluxion Stomachicall. 1651 BLOUNT *New Disp.* 283 Whatsoever is taken in a surfet, above the native power of the stomachicall ferment. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 38. 3/2 You must Chasten your Belly, And forbear the Stomachical Pizzes. 1822 L. STURGEON (*title*) *Essays, Moral, Philosophical, and Stomachical*, on the...Science of Good-living.

2. = STOMACHIO *a.* 3.

1605 F. HERING *Cert. Rules* (1625) B 2, Take three or foure cordiall and stomachicall pillles. 1725 *Bradley's Family Diet.* s. v. *Balm*, Balm-mint...is stomachicall, cordiall, and excites the Appetite and Woid.

† *B. sb.* = STOMACHIC *B. Obs.*

1657 *Physical Diet*, *Stomachicals*, mediciones peculiar to the stomach. 1689 J. MOVIE *Abstr. Sc. Chyrurg.*, These are inferior to no stomachicals in the whole World.

Hence **Stomachically** *adv.*

1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* xvi. 565 As when they say, A Man swoons stomachically. 1898 *Daily News* 12 Jan. 6/6 He seemed to suddenly double up as if stomachically stricken.

Stomaching (*stō'mākin*), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* STOMACH *v.* + *-ING*.] The action of STOMACH *v.*; † feeling or cherishing indignation or bitterness.

1549 CNEEKE *Hurt Sadit.* (1641) 14 Where disobedience is thought stoutness, and sullenness is counted manhood, and stomaking is courage. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 2 *Cor.* xii. 20 Contentions, emulations, stomakings. 1606 SNAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 9 'Tis not a time for private stomaking. 1671 WOOLNEAD *St. Teresa* II. 99 When it is with Perturbation, and Passion, Stomaking, and repining at the Prioresse, let them take it for a manifest Temptation.

† **Stomaching**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [*f.* STOMACH *v.* + *-ING*.] Full of malignity; given to cherish anger or resentment.

1577-87 HOLMES *Hist. Scot.* 260/2 The whole nation, against which the chiefest part of his booke seemeth to be a stomaching inuective. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 859/1 Wee are so stomaking of nature, that if a man displease vs we woulde that God shoulde straight wayes lighten against him.

† **Stomachious**, *a. Obs.* [*f.* STOMACH *sb.* + *-IOUS*.] = STOMACHOUS.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* IX. vi. § 69 A Lady no lesse proud, and stomachious then herselfe.

Stomachless (*stō'māk'less*), *a.* [*f.* STOMACH *sb.* + *-LESS*.]

† 1. *a.* Having no appetite. *b.* Unresentful. *Obs.*

1626 in *Cosin's Corr.* I. (Surtees) 87 You will say this is nothing. I feele it some thing yet, being weak and stomachless. 1697 R. PEXCE *Bath Mem.* I. ii. 31 He was stomachless, nauseated every thing they offer'd him to eat. 1722 *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 30 This Application produced no considerable Alteration in the Dog; he neither appear'd sleepy nor stomachless. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Stomachless*, wanting an Appetite; also, not apt to resent.

2. Destitute of a stomach.

1805 H. J. SLACK in *Intell. Observer* VII. 96 A stomachless, organless thing, like the Gregarina.

Hence **Stomachlessness**.

1657 TRAPP *Comm. Job* xxxiii. 21. 292 What marvel if... extreme stomachlessness cause leanness and deformity.

† **Stomachosity**, *Obs.* [*ad.* assumed L.

**stomachōsītās*, *f.* *stomachōs-us*: see STOMACHOUS

a. and -ITY. 'Anger, indignation, disdain.'

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Stomachosity*.

† **Stomachous**, *a. Obs.* [*ad.* L. *stomachōsus*,

f. *stomach-us* STOMACH *sb.*: see -OUS.] *a.* Spirited, courageous. *b.* Resentful, bitter, irascible; stubborn, obstinate.

1547 RECORDE *Judic. Uryne* A iii, Stomachouse horses, whiche contemptuously passe by the barkynge of cures. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. viii. 23 Who...with sterne looks, and stomachous disdain, Gave signes of grudge and discontentment vaine. 1641 FLETCHER *Philox.* 163 These and other the like Stomachous Speeches he let fall in my hearing. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Stomachous*, angry, disdainfull.

Hence † **Stomachously** *adv.*

1593 G. HARVEY *New Lett.* A 3, I have often bene compassionately sorry (or shall I say? stomachously angry) to read how [etc.].

Stomachy (*stō'māk'ē*), *a. dial.* [*f.* STOMACH *sb.* + *-Y*.]

1. Ready to take offence, irritable.

1825 JENNINGS *Observ. Dial. W. Eng.* 73 *Stomachy*, obstinate, proud, haughty. 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Stomachy*, easily offended, resentful—stomachful. 1876 HARVEY *Ethelberta* xlv, 'Now never he stomachy, my good soul,' cried Sol from the fireplace.

2. High-spirited.

1806 BARING-GOULD *Broom-Squire* i. 3 'He's a stomachy (sturdy) young chap,' she said, patting the babe with the new disengaged hand.

3. Big-bellied, paunchy.

1809 STEVENSON *Ballantrae* 21 A little, bald, solemn, stomachy man, a great professor of piety.

Stomager, *obs.* form of STOMACHER.

Stomapod (*stō'māpəd*), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [*f.* mod.L. *Stomapoda* neut. pl. (Latreille, 1817), irreg. *f.* Gr. *στόμα* mouth + *πῶδ-, πούς* foot.] = STOMATOPOD.

1833 GRIFFITH tr. *Cuvier* XIII. 240 The Squillæ have received the denomination of Stomapods. 1843 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VII. 275/2 The two most highly developed Orders [of Crustaceans], viz. the Decapod and Stomapod. 1857 AGASSIZ *Contrib. Nat. Hist. U.S.* I. 110 In the classification of Dana, his first type embraces Decapods and Stomapods.

So **Stomapo'diform** *a.*, having the form of, or resembling, a stomapod: applied to certain insect larvae. **Stomapo'dous** *a.* = *stomapod*; also applied to the mouth in certain arachnids, etc. when resembling or analogous to that of a stomapod crustacean.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxx. 165 (Primary Forms of Larvæ.) Stomapodiform... *Ex. Mantis*. *Ibid.* IV. xlv. 309 Mouth... Stomapodous... When the Legs and Sternum act the part of Maxilla, Labium, and Palpi. *Ex. Araneidae, Scologena*, &c.

Stomata, plural of STOMA.

Stomatal (*stō'mātāl*), *a.* *Bot.* and *Zool.* [*f.* Gr. *στοματ-, στόμα* (see STOMA) + *-AL*.] Pertaining to or connected with a stoma or stomata; of the nature of a stoma; loosely, having stoma, stomatous.

1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 43 Generally...the stomatal cells are placed nearly or quite on a level with those of the epidermis. In other cases...the stomatal cells are below the epidermal ooes, while in some rare instances again they are above them. 1894 F. DARWIN & ACROB *Physiol. Plants* 93 Stomatal transpiration. 1897 *Nature* 17 June 187/1 The stomatal surface of a leaf.

Stomate (*stō'mātē*), *sb.* *Bot.* [*app.* formed as an Eng. sing. for the pl. stomata: see STOMA. Cf. F. *stomate*, and STIGMATE.] = STOMA 2.

1835 LINLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 137 In most plants the cuticle has...openings...called Stomates, Stomata, or Stomata. *Ibid.* 141 Another singular kind of stomate. 1877 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* 73 Stomates are absent to the epidermis of the root.

Stomate, *a. rare*. [*app.* *f.* STOMA + *-ATE*; but prob. a fiction of mod. Dicts. due to mistaking the sb. (see prec.) for an adj.] 'Having stomata' (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855: hence in later Dicts.).

Stomatic (*stō'māt'ik*), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad.* mod.L. *stomaticus*, *a.* Gr. *στοματικός*, *f.* *στοματ-, στόμα* mouth: see STOMA and -IC. Cf. F. *stomatique*, It. *stomatico*, Sp. *estomático*. (The sb. is in L. *stomatice*, *a.* Gr. *στοματική*, fem. of the adj.)]

1. *a. adj.* Of a medicine: Good for diseases of the mouth. *b. sb.* A 'stomatic' medicine. *Obs.* The explanation in quot. 1656 is app. an error. In the bracketed quote the word is misused for *stomachic*; the same blunder has been common in Fr., Sp., and It.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Stomatic*...that hath a sore or swelling in the mouth. 1657 TOMLINSON *Kenon's Disp.* I. vi. 10 *Stomatic* [medicaments] to the mouth. 1678 SALMON *Lond. Disp.* 588/1 It is designed for a Stomatic to comfort and warm a cold and weak Stomach. 1683 — *Doron Med.* II. 174 It is a good Cephalic; 'Stomatic' and hysterick. 1699 — *Bate's Disp.* (1713) 242/1 Besides all this, it is an excellent Stomatic, strengthens the Ventricle, causes...a quick Digestion. 1741 *Compl. Family-Piece* I. 3 Take of the Stomatic-Pill with Gums. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* s. v., Dentifrices, masticatories, &c., are stomatics.

2. *Bot.* and *Zool.* = STOMATAL.

1835 LINLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 141 The stomatic apparatus. 1890 *Hardwick's Sci. Gloss.* XXXVI. 172/2 The stomatic cells.

So † **Stomatical** *a. Obs.*

In the bracketed quote the word is misused for *stomachic*; cf. the similar misuse of STOMATIC.

1547 BOOROE *Brev. Health* ccdviii. 115 Let the patient purge him selfe...with pylles stomatical. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxiii. vii. 1170 This was the stomatical medicine [L. *Hec erat stomaticalis*] of the ancients. [1662 CHANOLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 201 This is a sharp, hungry, stomatical [L. *stomachicum*], specifical, and humane ferment.]

Stomatiferous (*stō'māt'ifērus*), *a.* *Bot.* [*f.* mod.L. *stomat-* STOMA + (-)FEROUS.] Bearing stomata.

1866 *Treat. Bot.* 1101/2 *Stomatiferous*, bearing stomates.

† **Stomatitis** (*stō'māt'ītis*), *Path.* [*mod.* L. *f.* Gr. *στοματ-, στόμα* mouth + *-ITIS*.] Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the month.

1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* 508 Follicular stomatitis is commonly associated with eruptions about the face and lips. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 527, I have traced the connection of impetigo with...ulcerative stomatitis [etc.].

Hence **Stomatitic** (-i-tik) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with stomatitis.

1901 *Lancet* 20 July 173/1 Those unhappy children who are born with teeth—blighted probably by stomatitic inflammation in utero—which are teeth but to name.

|| **Stomatium** (stomē-jūm). Pl. -ia. [mod.L. dim. of STOMA, on Gr. type *στωματιον.] = STOMA. 835 [see STOMATE]. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* Stomate, Stomatium. **Stomato-** (stō-māto), repr. Gr. στωματο-, combining form of στωμα-, stōma mouth (see STOMA): occurring in modern scientific terms, chiefly zoological. || **Stomatodendron** (pl. -dendra) [Gr. δένδρον tree], each of the dendritic branches bearing minute polyps in the family *Rhizostomidae* of hydrozoans. **Stomatogastric** a. [GASTRIC], pertaining to or connected with the mouth and stomach; applied to a system of visceral nerves in invertebrates. **Stomatognath** [Gr. γνάθος jaw], a generic term for the hard structures or 'teeth' in the stomodæum of various classes of animals, as molluscs, crustaceans, annelids, rotifers, etc. **Stomatology** [-logy], the scientific study of the mouth; hence **Stomatological** a., relating to stomatology; **Stomatologist**, one versed in stomatology. **Stomatomorphous** (-mōr-fəs), a. *Bot.* [Gr. μορφή form], mouth-shaped. **Stomatoplasty** [-PLASTY], plastic surgery of the mouth (or of the os ulteri); hence **Stomatoplastic** a., pertaining to stomatoplasty. **Stomatoporeid** a. [f. mod.L. *Stomatopora* (f. Gr. σπόρος pore) + -oid], resembling or characteristic of a coral of the fossil genus *Stomatopora*. **Stomatoscope** (-skōp) [-SCOPE], an instrument for examining the interior of the mouth. See also STOMATOPOD.

1859 Huxley *Oceanic Hydrozoa* 18 In the *Rhizostomidae*, a complex tree-like mass, whose branches, the 'stomatodendra', end in, and are covered with, minute polypites... is suspended from the middle of the umbrella. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 342 Other small ganglia and nerves, connected with... mastication and digestion... are called 'stomatogastric'. 1895 D. SHARP *Insects* 1. 120 Stomatogastric nerves of Cockroach. 1900 W. B. BENHAM in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 982 note, I would suggest... 'stomatognath' as a convenient term by which to refer to the various chitinous, or calcified, or siliceous 'teeth' or 'jaws' occurring as specialized thickenings of the lining of the stomodæum. 1913 *Times* 13 Aug. 3/3 At the final session of the 'Stomatological Section' the subject of dental disease as a cause of pain in remote parts of the body was discussed. 1913 *Publ. Opinion* 15 Aug. 166/2 The 'stomatologists' of the Medical Congress held a meeting in the Dental Hospital. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 June 8/1 The Science of 'Stomatology'. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1101/2 'Stomatomorphous', mouth-shaped. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, 'Stomatoplastic', 'Stomatoplasty'. 1850 R. FOYLER *Med. Vocab.*, 'Stomatoplasty', the operation for remedying a contracted aperture of the mouth. 1880 *Brit. Med. J.* 27 Mar. 431/2 Stomatoplasty.—Dr. Mapother described a case of contracted mouth and nostrils from cicatrices after lupus. 1889 E. A. WALFORD in *Q. J. Nat. Hist. Soc.* XLV. iii. 566 The interweaving of the 'Stomatoporeid' branches gives rise to another phase of growth, Tuhuliporeid. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, 'Stomatoporeid'. 1866 *Sci. Rev.* July 62/3 The Stomatoporeid... promises to be very useful in dental surgery... It consists of a spiral wire of platinum, enclosed in a box-wood cup, and... brought to a red heat by the current... from a small galvanic battery; and a small mirror which reflects the light.

Stomatodæum. *Embryology*. [Intended as a correction (after *Stomato-*) of the irregularly-formed STOMODÆUM.] = STOMODÆUM. Hence **Stomatodæal** a. = STOMODÆAL.

1887 A. M. MARSHALL & HURST *Yun. Zool.* 143 The stomodæum or anterior portion of the [alimentary] canal [of a crayfish]. 1888 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elen. Biol.* (ed. 2) 171 The stomodæum; a sac-like involution of the epidermis abutting against [the mesenteron]. 1893 A. M. MARSHALL *Verteb. Embryol.* 148 The stomodæal pit rapidly deepens.

Stomatodea (stō-māto-dē), a. and sb. *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Stomatōda* neut. pl., irreg. f. Gr. στωμα-, stōma mouth, on the supposed analogy of names like *Cestoda*, *Nematoda*.] a. *adj.* Pertaining to the *Stomatoda*, a group of *Protozoa* characterized by having a mouth. b. *sb.* A member of the *Stomatoda*.

1870 H. A. NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* I. 59 The Infusoria, or Stomatode Protozoa.

Stomatopod (stō-mātopōd), a. and sb. *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Stomatopoda* neut. pl., later and more correct form for Latreille's *Stomatopoda*: see STOMAPOD.] a. *adj.* Belonging to the *Stomatopoda*, an order of malacostracous crustaceans, orig. (in form *Stomatopoda*: see STOMAPOD) synonymous with *Gastrolira*, now restricted to the family *Squilla*. b. *sb.* A stomatopod crustacean.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inc. Anim.* vi. 361, I believe that the tergum of the seventh (or first thoracic) somite is obsolete, as in a Stomatopod.

So **Stomatopodous** (-pōdōs), a. = prec. a.

Stomatous (stō-māto-s), a. [f. mod.L. *stomat-* STOMA + -ous.] Having or furnished with stomata. Also **Stomatose** a.

1830 WEBSTER *Suppl.* *Stomatous*. 1909 *Cent. Dict.* *Suppl.* *Stomatose*.

Stomber, v. *Obs. exc. dial.* [var. of *stamber*, *STAMBER*.] v.

1. *intr.* To stumble.

1888 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.*, *Certain Prayers* 34 Thame that he stombered thow liftes vp agane. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Stombering*, walking in a heavy, stamping, stumbling way.

2. *trans.* To confuse. (Cf. *STAMBER* v. 4.)

1841 HARTSHORN *Salp. Ant. Gloss.*, *Stomber*, to confuse. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Stombered*, confused. 'I got stombered o'er it.'

Stomble, **stomel**(e), *obs. forms of STUMBLE.*

Stomere, var. *STUMMER* v. *Obs.*, to stumble.

Stomle, *obs. form of STUMBLE* v.

Stommok, *obs. form of STOMACH.*

Stomochord (stō-mōkōrd). *Zool.* [f. Gr. στόμα mouth + χορδή CHORD sb. 1, after *notochord*.] Name proposed by Willey for the so-called 'notochord' of *Elenoropneusta*: see *quots.* Hence **Stomochordal** a., pertaining to or having a stomochord.

1899 WILLEY in *Q. J. Nat. Microscop. Sci.* XLII. 234 MM. Delage and Hérouard retain the designation notochord applied by Bateson to the diverticulum from the throat which projects into the proboscis, where it acquires a rigid consistency and sustaining properties. I prefer to call this structure by a non-committal name, and propose the term stomochord. 1902 G. H. FOWLER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIX. 251/1 The stomochord is a forward dorsal diverticulum of the gut in the collar region, which pushes before it the wall of the pre-oral body cavity or procoel.

Stomocke, -ok, -oke, *obs. fl. STOMACH.*

Stomodæum, -eum (stō-mōdē-ūm). *Embryology and Zool.* Pl. -æa, -æa (-fā). [mod.L. irreg. f. Gr. στόμα mouth + δαίος that is on or by the road.] The anterior portion of the digestive tract, beginning as an invagination of the epiblast.

1876 RAY LANKESTER in *Q. J. Nat. Microscop. Sci.* XVI. 64 A second invagination forms the true mouth and the stomodæum. [*Foot-note*] This term and its correlative 'proctodæum' I propose for the oral and anal invaginations. 1900 G. C. BOURNE in *Ray Lankester's Treat. Zool.* II. Anthozoa 7 The elongation of the mouth and stomodæum confers a bilateral symmetry on the Anthozoan zoid.

Hence **Stomodæal**, -eal (-fāl) a., belonging to or constituting a stomodæum.

1883 RAY LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 637/1 (Mollusca) Both behind and before the stomodæal invagination. 1892 E. B. WILSON in *J. Nat. Morphol.* VI. 418 The stomodæal arc rapidly enlarges. *Ibid.*, The stomodæal glands.

Stomok, *obs. form of STOMACH.*

Stomp, v. Used by Browning (to obtain a rhyme) for *stump* or *stamp*.

1845 BROWNING *Engl. Ital.* 172 And then will the flaxen-wigged Image Be carried in pomp Thro' the plain, while in gallant procession The priests mean to stomp.

Stomp, *dial. pronun. of STAMP.*

Stompe, *obs. form of STAMP.*

† **Stomper**, v. *Obs. rare*¹. [f. *STAMPER* sb. (see *sense* 3 a).] *trans.* To pound with a pestle.

1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 30 Take mustarde and let hit drye... Stomper hit in a mortar fyne.

|| **Stompneus** (stōmpnōs). *S. Africa.* [Dn. = blunt nose.] A fish, *Chrysophrys globiceps*, caught in great abundance round the Cape during summer (Pettman *Africaniderisms* 1913). Also *stump-nose* (see *STUMP* sb.).

1905 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 261 Several sorts of Bream, Stompneuses, or flat Noses. 1791 tr. *Le Vaillant's Trav. Africa* I. 22 There are plenty of fish at the Cape. Among those most valued... are... the stompneus [etc.].

Ston, *obs. form of STONE, STUN.*

Stonage (stō-nēdž). [f. *STONE* sb. + -AGE.]

† **Stones** collectively. *Obs.*

1628 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* II. 29 Draw ashore Thy Ship; and fence her round with stonage store, To shield her ribs against the humorous Gales.

2. Weight measured in stones. *nonce-use.*

1882 H. C. MERIVALE *Faunt's of B.* II. ii. 149 Six good feet of height, and a stonage coming nearer to fourteen than to thirteen on the average.

Stonage, *obs. form of STONEHENGE.*

Stonch, *obs. form of STANCH* v.

† **Stond**. *Obs.* [App. a *dial.* variant of *STAND* sb., adopted by certain writers in special uses.]

1. *Falconry*. Cf. *STAND* sb. 1 7.

1280-3 GREENE *Hamlet* I. 4 b. The hawk that cometh at the first cal, will neuer he stedfast on the stond. 1587 *Carde of Fancie* (1593) E 3 b. The Hawke that bates at euerie cast of the Lure will neuer be stedfast on the stonde.

2. Impediment, stoppage. (Only in Bacon.)

2605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxii. § 10 That... you may work out the knots and stondes of the mind. 1612 *Ess.*, *Studies* (Arb.) 11 Nay, there is no stond or impediment in the wit, but may be wrought out by fit studies. a 1626 *Disc. Touching Helpe Intell. Powers* RESUME. (1657) 277 The Removing of the Stonds, and Impediments, of the Mind, doth often clear the passage, and Current, to a Mans Fortune.

Stond(e), *obs. forms of STAND, STOUND.*

Stondard, -art(e), *obs. forms of STANDARD.*

Stondenegosse, -gousse: see *STANDENGUSS.*

Stonderde, -ert, *obs. forms of STANDARD.*

1250 *Battle of Otterburn* lviij. The stonderdes stode styll on eke a syde.

Stone (stōn), *sb.* Forms: 1-3 (4-5 *Sc.* and *north.*) stan, 3 stan, 3-5 stan, 4-5 stan, 4-6 stoon (5-6 stoon), 4-9 (*Sc.* and *north.*) stane, 5 *Sc.* stayne, (stein), 5-7 stonne, 6 stoan(e), steane, 6-7 *Sc.* staine(e), 7 *Sc.*, 8-9 *dial.* stean, 4-stone. [Common Teut.: OE. *stān* str. masc. corresponds to OFris. *stēn*, (WFr. *stēn*, *stien*, NFr. *stēn*, *stān*), OS. *stēn* (LG., DN. *steen*), OHG. (MHG., mod.G.) *stein*, ON. *stēin*-n (Sw.,

Da. *stēn*), Goth. *stain-s*:—OTeut. **stainō-z*, cogn. w. OSI. *stēna* (Russ. *стѣна*) wall, and Gr. *στῆν*, *στῆν* pebble.]

1. A piece of rock or hard mineral substance (other than metal) of a small or moderate size.

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxiv. § xi. ƿif þu þonne ænne stan toclifst, ne wyrd he næfre gegadrod swa he ær wæs. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 Me þe sculde nimen and... þe al to-foruon mid stane. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1604 He lay bi lutan ut on nigt, A ston under hise heued rist. a 1310 *Cursor M.* 7581 He tok fise stans rond. c 1422 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1805 A stoon no thyng ne felith. 1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* (1878) 80 The sticks and the stones go and gather vp cleene. 1866 W. HARRIS tr. *Lenery's Course Chem.* 214 There have been who gazing too earnestly upon the Stars above, have not perceived the stone at their feet, that caused them to stumble. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mariner* 17 The Wedding-Guest sat on a stone. 1822-26 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1810) I. 323 The Stones which have... been ascertained... to fall down from the air. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 150/1 Aerolites, called also Meteoric Stones. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 64 A dog who... quarrels with the stones which are thrown at him.

† b. A rock, cliff, crag; a mass of rock; rocky ground. *Obs.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxvi. 6 [xxvii. 5] In stane upahof mec. c 1000 *Rule St. Benet* (1888) 5 Hit ne feoll forþam þe hit wæs gestaðelod ofor þam stane. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 153 Sum of þe sed ful uppe þe ston and dride þere. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16762+83 þe son wex merke, þe erth quoke, þe stons clef. c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 4133 Lest this... breke he schippis on craggos and stones. c 1430 *Prymer* (1893) 65 He ordeyned my feet on a stoon. 1513 DOUGLASS *Æneis* II. vii. 174 Quill the famyl and ofspring of Enee The stane immovable of the Capitolie Inhabitits. a 1700 *Everly's Diary* Apr. 1646 Some of these vast mountaines were but one entire stone.

fig. a 1220 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 27 And uppe þese stane ðe ðu hier hafst genamad, Crist, godes sune, ich will arenen mine cherche. c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 189 þis ston es crist, þat we on call. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xxiii. 4 Perfecte are the workes of the Stone for all his wayes are righteous.

2. The hard compact material of which stones and rocks consist; hard mineral substance other than metal.

1254 O. E. *Chron.* (Canterb. MS.) an. 1020, Se cyng... let timbrian ðar an mynster of stane & lime. c 1200 *Ormin* 4129 Patt cnif wass... Off stan, & nohht off irenn. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 266 Maumez of treo oder of stan. 13... K. Horn 905 (Harl.) A chirche of lym & ston. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 70 The god of slepe... That dwelleth in a cave of stoon. c 1400 MAUNOEVE (Roxh.) l. 4 A brigge of stane þat es ouer þe ryuer. 1542 BOORON *Dyetary* viii. (1870) 249 Stand nor syt long barehead vnder a wawe of ston. 1590 in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.*, *Var. Coll.* IV. 284 Perceiving as well muche sand as ston, fetched from the sea-side. 1613 PUCINS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 229 Mount Sinai, whose top, is hard ston of yron colour. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* I. 97 We find layers of ston often over the lightest soils. 1826 *Art of Brewing* (ed. 2) 193 In Gloucestershire, and other parts of England, where ston is abundant. 1869 LOWELL *Calhoun* 283 Imagination's very self in ston!

b. as material for lithography.

c 1806 in *Archæol. J. Nat.* (1804) Ser. II. I. 112 The art of printing from ston called Polyautography. 1838 W. C. HARRIS *Narr. Exped. S. Africa* frontisp. Mosekatse, King of the Amazooloo. On Stone by W. C. Harris. 1864 *Scott. Metr. Parlor* of 1835 title-p. Printed from ston, by Macleure and Macdonald, Lithographers to the Queen.

c. A particular kind of rock or hard mineral matter.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 87 Of propertez of stones, and of vertuz of herbes. 1480 CAXTON *Mirr. World* 92 In Archade is a ston whiche in no wyse may be quenched after it is sette a fire. 15... in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) II. 306 He knew the vertue of erth and ston. 1731 *Historia Lit.* III. 353 Semitransparent Stones, as Agat. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) 1. 2 Stones differ from earls principally in cohesion and hardness. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 154 Many stones contain silice. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 173/2 The material is a white calcareous ston, obtained in the neighbourhood.

d. *spec.* = PHILOSOPHERS' STONE.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 88 This Ston... makth multiplicacion Of gold. 1450 *Lyoc. Secrees* 986 Al worldly tresour breffly sbet in Oon, Is declyared in vertu of this stoon. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch. Arg.* 11. 1822 BYRON *Weiner* in. i. 328 Thou more than ston of the philosopher!

e. = STONEWARE. Chiefly attrib.: see 17 b.

1642 *Rates of Merchandizes* 57 Whistles, cocks or Birds of ston. 1851 [see STONE-FRUIT 2].

† f. A mirror. *Obs. rare*¹. Cf. *specular stone*, *SPECULAR* a. 1, 1 b.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 262 Lend me a Looking-glasse, If that her breath will mist or staine the ston, Why then she lins.

3. a. As a type of motionlessness or fixity; esp. in phr. (as) still as a ston. ? *Obs.* (Cf. *STONE-STILL*.) a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1253 þæt nan ne seide na whit, al seten stille as stan. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 102 He lay stille as eny ston. 1525 COVERDALE *Exod.* xv. 16 Let feare and drede fall vpon them... that they maye be as still as a ston. 1657 FULLER *Serm.*, *Best Employ.* 12 Sit not there as a ston upon a ston.

† b. As an emblem of stability or constancy; in phr. *sad, stable, steadfast, true as ston.* *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 115 Rohand, trewe so stan. c 1425 *Hamble's Psalter* Metr. Pref. 46 Eueri word is sad as ston and sothly said, ful sykerly. c 1440 CARCRAVE *Life St. Kath.* iv. 1251 He hath made hir hardy and stable as þe ston. c 1450 *Godslow Reg.* 22, I wyl be as stedfast as any ston.

c. As a type of hardness, and hence as an emblem of insensibility, stupidity, deadness or the like; esp.

13. A name for a domino. 1865 *Compl. Domino-player* 19 [At vingt-et-un] the dealer then slides the players one domino or stone each. 1870 40

Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann. 274 Stones. The name by which the domino is called at vingt-et-un.

14. A measure of weight, usually equal to 14 pounds avoirdupois ($\frac{1}{2}$ of a hundredweight, or half a 'quarter'), but varying with different commodities from 8 to 24 pounds. The stone of 14 lb. is the common unit used in stating the weight of a man or large animal. (Collective pl. usually *stone*.) See also *STONE-WEIGHT*.

139. *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 76/16 Pro x stooe lini. a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 2024 The clobe wheyhed reghte wele. The hede was of harde stele. Twelve stone weghte. There was iryne in the waode. Ten stone of the lande. 1465 *Manners & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 200 Item, in aparayll of the said sbippe, ropes for hyr srowde, the wyche weyid xv. stone ij. li, prise the stone, xxj. d. 1474 *Stat. Winch. in Cov. Lett Bk.* 396 The wich kepes weyght & mesure i li. the halfe c, xxv. li. the quatern, xij. li. & halfe the halfe quatern, be wich was called of olde tyme beyng Stone of London, & vij. li. & a quatern ys the halfe Stone, as it appereth in Magna Carta. 1483 in *Acta Dom. Concil.* (1839) 83/2, ix stane of chese, . . . ten stane of butter. 1495 *Act 21 Hen. VII.* c. 4 § 2 Be it also enacted that ther be only . . . xiiij. lb. to the stone of Wolle. 1500 *Cov. Lett Bk.* 658 That no taloo be solde hy-twene this & the next lete a bove ij. s. the Stonne. 1542 *RECORDE Gr. Artes* (1575) 203 In wollee. . . the 14 pounde is not named halfe quaterne, but a Stone. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.*, *Stat. Robt.* III, 56 b. The stane to wey wolle and other things, shoulde haue fuetene punds. Ane stane of walx, auct. Twelve London puods makes ane staoe. 1674 *JOSSELYN Two Voy.* 15 Of Sugar and Spice 8 pound make the stone. 1730 *CHENY List Horse-Matches* 68 Fourteen Hands to carry Nine Stone. 1825 R. P. WARD *Tremaine* I. xviii. 23 He rose up, as well as sixteen stone would permit. 1845 G. DOOO *Brit. Manuf.* IV. 96 The wool comes in bags containing about ten stones each—a 'stone' in this commodity being twenty-four pounds. 1846 *Baxter's Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. 213 A calf . . . eighteen weeks old, weighing . . . 33 stone. 1887 M. RUTHERFORD *Revol. Tanners Lane* I. (ed. 8) 7 A drayman weighing about eighteen stone. 1913 *Times* 19 Aug. 14/5 Quotations per stone of 8 lb. . . Beef. . . Mutton.

b. A piece of metal of this weight, used in weighing, or (as in quot.) as a standard. 1556 *Peebles Burgh Rec.* (1872) 235 The common stone to be put in sure keping in the common Kist.

15. In collectors' names of certain moths: see also *MOCHA* 1 2.

1775 M. HARRIS *Engl. Lepidoptera* 45 Phalæna. . . Stone, mocha. . . Stone, pale mocha. 1832 J. RENNIE *Conspectus Butterfl. & Moths* 64 *Xylina*. . . The Stone (*X. petrificata*). . . Wings . . . pale grey brown. *Ibid.* 124 *Ephyræ*. . . The Mocha Stone (*E. porata*). . .

16. Proverbial phrases.

a. To boil, roast, or wash a stone: to labour in vain, expend effort with no result. *Obs.*

1522 *SKELTON Why not to Court* 109 They may . . . elles go rost a stone. 1546 J. HAYWOOD *Prov.* II. ii. (1867) 46, I doo but roste a stone. In warying hir. 1548 in *Strype Eccl. Hist.* (1822) II. ii. 326 Or els be washeth a stone, that is to say, he laboureth in wayne. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 May 6/2 Like the old saying:—'Boil stones in butter and you shall sup the broth.'

b. To kill two birds with one stone: to accomplish two different purposes by the same act or proceeding.

1656 [see BIRDO 6]. 1696 *Growth of Deism in Eng.* 11 Thereby they kill two or three birds with one stone. 1847 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Fairchild Fam.* III. xxi. 273 So . . . she will be killing two birds with one stone.

c. To leave no stone unturned (also formerly to move, roll, or turn every stone or all stones): to try every possible expedient in order to bring about a desired result.

1550 *Dice-Play* B vj, He will refuse no labor nor leane no stone turned, to pick vp a penny. 1569 *UNOERDOWNE Heliodorus* VIII. 108 b, Now turne every stone, devise al manner of meanes. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxv. xxiii. 565 Hee would leave no stone unrolled, but trie all waies that could be devised. 1637 *GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Epist. B 1 h, They make so much ado, and move every stone against us. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* x. lxx, Still be persever'd all stones to roll, which might that one in Judas Bosom move. 1670 G. H. tr. *Hist. Cardinals* II. vii. 190 (He) has left no stone unturn'd to arrive at his designs. 1791 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) III. 349 We shall not be negligent; no stone will he left unturned. 1873 *STANLEY Sermon*, East 108 He left no stone unturned to do the work which was set before him.

d. (a) To roll the stone: to discuss a matter (*obs.*). (b) To set († put) a stone rolling: to start a course of action which may lead to unforeseen, esp. disastrous, consequences. (c) Prov. A rolling stone gathers no moss: see *MOSS* sb. 3 b, *ROLLING STONE* 1. (d) To stand on a rolling stone (*etc.*): to be in a precarious position where one is likely to fall or suffer disaster (*obs.*).

1581 R. GLOUCESTER *in Confer.* III. (1584) Q iiiij, This stone hatb bene rowled enough. 1592 K. V. *Spanish Trag.* I. iij. 317 Whose foote is standing on a rowling stone. 1602 *FUTRECKE Pandector* 78 How murder hatb bene punished. . . I have shewed I hope sufficientlie. . . so that I shall not need here to rowle the same stone. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII* v. iiii. 104, I told ye all When we first put this daogorous stone a rowling, 'Twold fall vpon our selues.

† e. To spring or be sprung of (a, the) stone: used in similitive expressions indicating the absence of any known ancestry or kinsfolk. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUCESTER (Rolls) 6720 Seiord Edward in normaodie was bo bileued al (as he bar, as we seip, of he kunde as he sproug of be stooe. a 1300 K. Horn (Camb.) 1026 Horn him 3ede alone, Also he sprunge of stone. a 1400 *Sir Perc.*

1043 Als he ware sprongene of a stane, Thare na mane hym kende.

† f. To take a stone (np) in the ear: (of a woman) to lapse from virtue. *slang. Obs.*

1691 *SHAWELL Scourers* II. 19 Did you see who went off with your Aunt I is she given to stumble? will she take a Stone in her Ear? 1702 T. BROWN *Lett. Fr. Dead Wks.* 1730 II. 92 Madam, I much rejoice to hear, You'll take a stone up in your ear; For I'm a frail transgressor too.

g. To throw (cast) a stone or stones (at): to make an attack (upon), or bring an accusation (against). So to cast the first stone (in allusion to John viii. 7).

1568 *Sat. Poems Reforme*. xlviii. 83 Qubath summer castis the forrest stane. . . At the peure winschis 3e wrangulie suspect. 1579 *FULKE Haskins' Parl.* 325 Will not all the Gramarians, Logicians, and Rhetoricians. . . throwe stones at him? a 1633 [see GLASS sb. 1]. 1670 [see GLASS WINDOW]. 1674 *HICKMAN Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 109 The Doctor, as if he were perfectly free from this crime, thus throweth his stones at others. 1754 *SHEBBEARSE Matrimony* (1766) II. 102 Thee shouldst not throw stones, who hast a Head of Glass thyself. 1827 *SCOTT Chron. Canongate* v. It is not, however, prudent to commence with throwing stones, just when I am striking out windows of my own. 1869 [see GLASS-HOUSE 2].

h. Stone of stumbling († scandal, † slander, etc.): an occasion of scandal or stumbling, a stumbling-block (Vulgate *petra scandalis*). † Stone of touch = *TOUCHSTONE* (*obs.*).

1382 *WYCLIF Isa.* viii. 14 The Lord. . . shal be. . . in to a ston. . . of offencion [1388 a stoon of hirtynge], and in to a ston of sclauder [Covern. stone to stonble at, y^e rock to fall vpon; 1621 for a stoon of stumbling and for a rocke of offence] to the two houses of Israel. 1604 A. CRAIG *Poet. Est.* (1873) 13 Be thou the stone (precellent Prince) of tuch, For to sercne the honest mindes from such. 1639 S. DU VERGER *Camus' Admir. Events* 122 She was accounted as a stone of scandall which ought to bee cast forth of the City. 1695 tr. *Misson's Voy. Italy* II. 107 His Authority has been always a Stone of Stumbling to those who are wont to make Prejudice their Rule of Faith. 1911 B. NIGHTINGALE *Ejected of 1662 in Cumblid. & Westmid.* I. 701 Hutchinson's error has. . . been quite a stone of stumbling to subsequent writers.

i. Phrases of comparison, with adjs. (*cold, dead, hard*, etc. as (a) stone): see 3 c.

17. attrib. passing into adj. a. Consisting of stone; made or built of stone.

a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 1700 (Gr.) Him on laste bu stöðlie stantor. a 1000 *Ruin* 39 (Gr.) Stanhofu stodon. 1402-3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 217, 1 stanetrogh et 1 tetrogh. 1420 *Engl. Misc.* (Surtees) 17 The stane house toward the kynges strete. c 1483 in *Nicolas Chron. Lond.* (1827) 7 In this yere the stone hridge of Londone was first begunne to make. 1552 *HOLLOET, Stone crosse, pyramis*. a 1578 *LINCOLN (Pittscott) Chron.* Scot. (S.T.S.) I. 176 [He] hight money staine house. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 333 A very goodly stone bridge of arch-work. 1663 *GERBIER Counsel* 18 The Stone or wooden Figure. a 1672 *WOOD Life* (O.H.S.) I. 43 M. Anthony Wood. . . was borne in an ancient stone-house opposite. . . Mention Coll. a 1728 *WOODWARD Fossils Method* II. 37 The Stone-Weapons. . . were all cut out, and made, before the Discovery of Iron. 1766 *SMOLLETT Trav.* I. 351 The olives. . . are. . . ground into a paste by a mill-stone, set edge-ways into a circular stone-trough. *Ibid.* II. 46 A range of ancient Roman stone-roofs. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 87 The Water that had fallen on the Urn from the Lime-stone. . . had petrified and made a Stone-crust on the outside thereof. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. Plate XIII, A common stone roller. for rolling arable lands. 1829 *SCOTT Anne of G.* xiv. The sword, escaping from his hold, rolled on the stone floor with a heavy clash. 1833 *TENNISON Lady Clara* 23 The lion on your old stone gates. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xxii. At last he reached a stone hall. 1841 *BREES Gloss. Civil Engin.* 24 Stone blocks were introduced in place of wooden sleepers. 1908 [Miss E. FOWLER] *Betw. Trent & Ancholme* 29 A stooe quern.

b. Made of stoneware; also transf. of ginger-beer contained in stoneware bottles.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xiv. 3 & mid-ðy gehroeen was þæt stan fæt to-dælde. . . ofer beafud his. 1479-81 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 101 Item, for a stone pottle to put in oyle, j. d. ob. 1547 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 236 My stone cup with the silver cover. c 1600 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary XXXII*. 80 Beate them well in a stone mortar. 1626 in *Jewitt Life Wedgwood* (1885) 37 To grant unto them our royall privilege for 'The sole making of the Stone Pottle, Stone Jugge, and Stone Bottle', withinour Dominions. 1642 *Rates of Merchandises* 54 Stonebirds or Whistles. [Cf. *Ibid.* 57 Whistles, rocks or Birds of stone.] 1676 *WONLIDGE Vinet. Brit.* 103 Glass-bottles are preferred to Stone-bottles, because that Stone-bottles are apt to leak. a 1756 *ELIZA HAYWOOD New Present* (1772) 215 Always keep your pickles in stone jars. 1782 *COWPER Gilpin* 66 Mistress Gilpin. . . Had two stone bottles found, To hold the liquor that sho lov'd. 1851-4 *TOLSONSON Cycl. Arts* (1867) II. 196/2 The contents of the basket are turned into a stone or iron vessel. 1884 *Bham Daily Post* 28 July 3/4 Mioeral-water Trade. stone beer. 1904 H. BESWICK *Last Karkauer* etc. 37 While I sipped my stone-ginger.

c. Applied to substances in a solid or massive (as distinct from liquid or powdered) form, as stone alum, STONE-BLUE, stone ochre, STONE-PITCH.

1508 *TORSSELL Serpents* 42 Mustard-seede three scruples, . . . Stone-Allom and Opopanax, of either halfe an ounce. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 802 A thin coat of gold size. . . composed of stone ochre ground in fat oil.

d. Of, pertaining or relating to stone or stones (in various senses).

1826 A. C. HUTCHINSON *Pract. Observ. Surg.* 313 The paucity of stone cases occurring in tropical climates. 1833 *LONDON ENCYCL. ARCHIT.* § 1244 Constructing them. . . either on the wooden model or the stone model. 1879 *RUSKIN Hortus Inst.* (1887) 67 It is delightful of you to be interested in that stone book. 1911 W. W. SKEAT in *Folk-lore* (1912) XXIII. 60 The best-known stooe superstition is that the celt was a thunderbolt.

e. ellipt. Belonging to the STONE AGE.

1864 J. HUNT tr. *Vogel's Lect. Man* xii. 340 The stone skull . . . is still narrower than the Lapp skull. *Ibid.* 368 The stone people of Europe knew of no metal. 1880 *DAWSON Fossil Man* I. (1883) 7 The earlier Stone folk are known to us only by their graves.

f. (from 11.) Of male domestic animals; Not castrated, entire, as stone-ass, -coll, -ram, STONE-HORSE; † hence allusively of men = lascivious, lustful, as stone-priest, -puritan.

1602 *CHETTEL Hoffman* II. (1631) C 3, I could helpe you now to a stone mule, a 'stone-ass'. a 1722 *LISLE Husb.* (1757) 355 A mare takes a stone-ass. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2710/4 A Cream-coloured young 'Stone-Colt. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2), Benager. . . near Mendip-hills; has a fair for stone colts at Whitsuntide. 1608 *Merry Devil Edmontown* IV. i. (facs.) E 2, The 'stone Priest steals more venison then halfe the country. 1663 *DRYDEN Hell Gallant* v. ii, Who have I got, a Stone Priest by this good Light. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. F.* III. ii, Fine ambling hypocrites! and a 'stone-puritan. 1764 *Ann. Reg.* II. 101/1 Their winter garment is made of deer or 'stone-ram skins with the hair on.

g. With preceding numeral, forming an attrib. or adj. phrase, in sense (a) set with a (specified) number of (precious) stones; (b) weighing (so many) stone; hence transf. applied to the prize in a race in which the horses carry the specified weight. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1865/8 A Seven Stone Diamond Ring. 1705 *Ibid.* No. 4149/4 A 12 Stone Plate. . . will be run for. . . by Hunters.

18. Obvious Combinations (unlimited in number): a. attrib. as stone-heap, -marl (MARL sb. 1 b), -merchant, -quarry, -ship, -volley, -worship, etc.

b. objective, etc., as stone-caster, -digger, -gatherer, † -graver, -hewer, -seller, -shooter, -worshipper; stone-casting, -cleaving, -darting, -ealing, -moving, -rolling, -throwing, -worshipping sbs. and adjs.; stone-like adj.; c. instrumental, locative, and parasynthetic, as stone-builder; stone-arched, -bladed, -built, -coated, -edged, -faced, -floored, † -living (living in stone), -paved, -pillared, -ribbed, -roofed, etc., adjs.; stone-face vb.

1822 *SCOTT Nigel* x. The old 'stone-arched hall. 1893 H. BALFOUR in *6th Ann. Rep. Univ. Mus. Oxford* 24 'Stone-bladed axe. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. i. x. Spade-men, barrow-men, 'stone-builders. 1913 Sir H. JOINTON *Pioneers Australasia* viii. 266 This vanished race of stone-builders whose works stretch across the Pacific. 1798 *Times* 28 June 4/1 A large 'stone-built Farm House. 1598 *GRENEWAY Tacitus*, Ann. II. v. (1622) 39 The Capitaine. . . commanded the sling-casters and 'stone-casters to let freely at them. a 1400 *Ottobian* 895 At wrestlyng, and at 'ston castynge, He wan the prys. 1644 *DIGBY Nat. Soul* Concl. 457 In balfe yeare nights. . . in perpetuall 'stonecleaving coldes. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 866/2 Stone cleaving Machine. . . for dividing granite. 1769 *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 423 A clean 'stone-coated retort. 1769 *PENNANT Brit. Zool.* III. 145 The stone-coated worms which the fishermen call hadock meat. 1599 *NASHE Leuten Stuffe* 12 Their 'ston-darting engines. 1622 in *Archæologia* XXXVI. 301 To Dorye the 'stone dyggere. . . for xxxij. dayes dyggynge of stone and chalker. 1864 in *Life W. Pennycuik* (1879) 389 Including stone-diggers, there were representatives from more than thirty. . . villages. 1815 *KIRBY & Sn. Entomol.* xii. (1818) I. 391 The 'stone-eating caterpillars recorded in the Memoirs of the French Academy. . . are now known to erode the walls. . . solely for the purpose of forming their cocoons. 1895 K. GHAIANE *Golden Age* 45 Terrace of shaven sward, 'stone-edged. 1852 *WIGGINS Embanking* 125 The cost of 'stone-facing a sea-bank. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* viii. 375 Where huge and billy lands Haue 'stone-faced scurrie bounds. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 762 The churches are proud of their stone-faced interiors. 1841 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* lviii, A 'stone-floored room. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2396/2 'Stone-gatherer, a machine for picking up loose surface stones in fields. 1894 *LADY M. VERNY Verney Mem.* III. 132 Stone-gatherers should be set to work on some of the fields. 1530 *LINCOLN Exod.* xxviii. 11 After the worke of a 'stonegrauer. . . shalt thou graue the iij. stones with the names of the children of Israel. 1904 *SPIENCER & GILLEN North. Tribes Central Australia* xxiii. 671 A 'stone-headed spear. 1382 *WYCLIF 2 Kings* x. 8 Puthitt hem at the two 'stone hepis [Vulg. ad duos acervos]. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch, Alcib.* (1595) 217 Many carpenters, masons, 'stone hewers, and other workmen. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. vi. viii, Heavy Monge the Mathematician, once a stone-hewer. 1776 *DA COSTA Elem. Conchol.* 2 A Shell. . . a kind of 'stone-like calcareous covering. . . in which the whole animal. . . lives included as in a house. 1855 *LYNEH Rioulet* xxvi i, While the law on stone is written, Stone-like is the mighty word. 1631 W. FOSTER *Sponge Weapon-salve* 25 But of *Saxanimalia* 'stooe-living creatures never did I heare. 1760 R. BROWN *Compl. Farmer* II. 44 Cowshut or 'stone-marle is commonly found under clay. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 238 It is distinguished. . . into shell, clay, and stone marle. . . the stone marle has different proportions of sand united with the calcareous matter and the clay. 1610 *HEALEY St. Aug. Cite of God* xviii. xii. 678 The fiction. . . of Amphion and his 'stooe-mooring musick. a 1593 *MARLOWE Ovid's Elegies* III. l. 3 A 'stone-pau'd sacred spring. 1819 *SCOTT Leg. Montrose* xii. 3 On the floor of a damp and stone-paved dungeon. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* vii. lvi. l. 188 Cadmus. . . found out 'stone quarries first. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* III. vi. iii, He has to fly again, to skulk, round Paris, in thickets and stone-quarries. 1817 *SCOTT Harold* IV. l. 2 The long Gothic aisle and 'stone-ribb'd roof. 1606 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. iv. 1. *Tropheis* 1045 'Stone-rolling Tay. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 31 Mar. 9/2 Wheelbarrow races and stone-rolling competitions. 1825 R. WILSON *Hist. Hawick* 56 The building. . . being 'stone-roofed, was preserved. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6432/5 Simon Dyer. . . 'Stone-setter. 1849 W. R. O'BRYEN *Naval Big. Dict.* 850/2 An attempt to sink two 'stone-ships at the entrance of the harbour. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 700 Two arebes, two slingers, three 'stone-shooters. 1598 *GRENEWAY Tacitus*, Ann. xiii. ix. (1622) 191 The sling-

casters and *stone-throwers had a place appointed them, 1830. GOLOW. SMITH *Cougher* II. 32. He... became the mark for a little *stone-throwing. 1881. W. E. FORSTER in T. W. REID *Life* (1888) I. 321. An obstructing, stone-throwing mob. 1861. M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 45. A *stone-vaulted kitchen. 1837. CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I, III, viii. It has passed from... duelling... to street-fighting; to *stone-volleys and musket-shot. 1838. AKERMAN in *Nunism. Jnrl.* II. 216. The *stone-worship of the ancients illustrated by their coins. 1844. LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. iv. 152 *note*. We forbid *stone-worshippings.

19. In adverbial comb. with adjs. or pples., in similitive sense (cf. phrases in 3), and hence occas. as a mere intensive (= very, completely): as in *stone-asleep*, † *stone-blind*, *stone-cold*, *stone-dead*, *stone-deaf*, *stone-dumb*, *stone-hard*, † *stone-naked*, † *stone-old* (Sc. *stone-auld*), *stone-silent*; *STONE-BLIND*, also *STONE-STILL* adv. and adj. Also with adjs. of colour (which may also be used as shs.), as *stone-brown*, *stone-buff*, *stone-grey*.

1826 HOOO *Last Man* 64 The folks were all *stone-asleep.
1596 R. [LINCOLN] *Diella* (1877) 60 *Stone-astonied, like a
Deare at gaze. 1894 R. H. SHARPE *Birds Gt. Brit.* I. 65
Eggs—Four to six in number. Ground-colour, *stone-
brown..scribbled and blotched all over with black. 1882-4
*Yarrell's *Brit. Birds* (ed. 4) III. 561 The nestling is of a
*stone-huff on the upper parts. 1592 BRETON *Pilgr. Para-
dise* (Grosart) 121/1 Thou *stone-coldde hart. 1836 T. HOOG
G. *Gurney I.* 139 The lamb was stone cold, and the fish
boiled 10 pieces. 1855 MILMAN *Lt. Chr.* xiv. iii. (1864) IX.
123 His text-book was the rigid, stone-cold Sentences of Peter
the Lombard. c1290 St. Agnes 76 in S. Eng. Leg. 183 He
fel a-doun *stan-dead. 1532 TINAOLE *Expos.* 1 John (1537
55 We were stone dead and withoutt lyfe or power to do or
consent to good. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. xi. 43 As when Ioues
harnesse-hearing Bird from his Stoupes at a flying hrohe..
The stone-dead quarry fals. 1719 DE FO *Crusoe* ii. (Globe).
1331 He dropt down stanne-dead. 1888 BRUCE *Ayer. Commur.*
lxxix. III. 217 Keep up the fight until [the power of
orruption] is stone dead. 1837 LOCKHART *Life Scott* (1839)
IX. 197 A man almost literally *stone-deaf could not dis-
charge..the highest duties of a parish-priest in a satisfactory
manner. 1872 A. J. C. HARE *Story My Life* (1900) IV. xvi.
50 She is quite stone-deaf, so we..correspond on a slate. 1888
F. R. STROCKTON in *Century Mag.* Feb. 622, I did say to
myself..Now Elizabeth is so *stone dumb that she'll jus'
stay here and do the little I tell her to do. 1878 'TRINEN
Regiments Brit. Army at Their uniforms when raised was
*stone-grey. 23. *E. E. Aliit.* P. 884, & steken þe gates
*ston-harde with stalworth barre. c1400 *Minor Poems*
fr. *Version MS.* 618/22 Jewes ston-hard in sinnes merk.
1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. iv. 227 The murderous Knife was
dull and blunt. Till it was whetted on thy stone-hard heart.
1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* t. v. He is..Stone-hard, ice-cold—
no dash of darning in him. c1450 *Minor Saluacion* (Roxb).
77 3c tirvid him *stone naked aeynward scornfully. c1800
Johannie o Cocklesmuir xi. in *Child Ballads* III. 9 By there
came a *stone-nuld man. 1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xii. x.
(1865) IV. 22r Friedrich..was *stone-silent on this matter.

1825) 1 v. 235 Friedrich... was "stone-silent on this matter."
20. Special comb.: † stone-bag, ? a bag carried
on board ship, containing stones to be used as
shot; stone-bark *Bot.*, bark consisting chiefly of
hardened and thickened cells (cf. *stone-cell*);
stone-barrow [*BARROW sb.* 3], a barrow for carry-
ing stones; † stone-binder = *OSTEOCOLLA*;
stone-boiler, one who practises *stone-boiling*;
stone-boiling, the process of boiling water by
putting hot stones in it, as practised by certain
primitive tribes; stone-brash [*BRASH sb.* 2], a sub-
soil consisting of loose broken stone; also *attrib.*;
stone-breaker, a person employed in, or a machine
used for, breaking stones; so stone-breaking;
stone-broke *a. slang*, 'hard up', ruined (cf. *stony-
brake*, *STONY a.* 6 c); stone-buckle, a buckle set
with precious stones; stone-butter [after *G. stein-
butter*; cf. *rock-butter BUTTER sb.* 1 3], a name for
alman occurring in soft masses greasy to the touch;
stone-canal *Zool.*, a canal forming part of the
water-vascular system in Echinoderms, usually
with calcareous walls, leading from the madreporic
plate to the circumoral water-vessel; † stone-case,
(a) † an enclosed millstone for grinding apples for
cider; (b) a case to contain a stone; stone-cell
Bot., one of a number of greatly hardened and
thickened cells occurring in certain plants; stone-
china, a kind of stoneware (see quot. 1825);
stone circle *Archæol.*, = *CIRCLE sb.* 12; † stone-
colic, colic attributed to the presence of a stone
in the kidneys (see 10); stone-colour, the
(usual) colour of stone, a yellowish or brownish
grey, also *attrib.*; so stone-coloured *a.*; stone-
crusher, a machine for crushing or grinding stone,
a stone-breaker; stone-delf (now *dial.*) a stone-
quarry; † stone-doublet *slang*, a prison; † stone-
drawer, (a) a surgical instrument for extracting a
stone from the bladder; (b) a man who digs stone
from a quarry, a quarryman; stone-dresser, one
who dresses or shapes stone for building; also, a
machine for this purpose; so stone-dressing
(also *attrib.*); stone-drop (*nonce-wd.*), poetic
name for a stalactite; stone-eared *a.*, 'hard of
hearing', deaf (in quot. in *fig. sense*); stone-eater,
a conjuror who pretends to swallow stones (see
also 20 b); stone-element *Bot.*, a hard element of
tissue (cf. *stone-cell*); stone-engraving, the art
or process of engraving on stone, lithography;

stone era = *stone period*; stone-etching, the art or process of etching on stone; stone-eyed *a.*, (a) ? having the eyes fixed or motionless; (b) dull-sighted, 'blind' (*fig.*); stone-fall, a fall of meteoric stones, or of loose stones on a mountain slope; stone fence, (a) a fence made of stones, a stone wall; (b) *U.S. slang*, name for various intoxicating drinks (see *quots.*); stone-gall [*GALL sb.*² 4]; see *quot.*; stone-getter, a workman who gets stone from a quarry, a quarryman; † stone-glass = *glass-stone* (see *GLASS sb.*¹ 16); stone-grave, † (a) = *stone-pit*; (b) a prehistoric grave containing stone implements (also *attrib.*); † stone-grist, ? the privilege of using a grind stone; stone-ground *a.*, ground by means of millstones: cf. *stone-mill (c.)*; † stone-gun, a gun for firing stone shot; stone-hammer, a hammer for breaking or rough-dressing stones; stone hand (*Printing*) = *STONEMAN*¹ 1; stone harmonicon: see *quot.* and cf. *rock harmonicon* (*ROCK sb.*¹ 9); stone-head, the top of the stratum of solid stone or bed-rock beneath the loose or soft superficial deposit; also = next; stone-heading *Coal Mining*, a heading driven through stone or rock; stone-hearted (now *rare*) = *STONY-HEARTED*; stone-heled (-healed, -hilled) *a.* [*HELL v.*² 2], covered or roofed with stone (*obs. or dial.*); stone-honey (see *quot.*); † stone-hook, ? one of a pair of hooks for lifting blocks of stone; stone-knife *House-painting*, a larger form of palette-knife used for mixing colours on the slab; stone-layer (*? obs.*), a workman who lays stones in building (cf. *bricklayer*); stone-laying, the laying of stones in building; *spec.* the ceremonial laying of the foundation-stone of a public building, esp. a church; stone-lifter, (a) a machine for hoisting stones; (b) a name for the Australian fish *Kathostoma levee*, of the family *Uranoscopidae*; stone-lime, lime made from limestone (as distinguished from *chalk-lime*); stone-marble *Bookbinding*, one of the many ways of marbling books; † stone marl = next; stone marrow [after *G. steinmark*, latinized by *Agricola* as *stenomarga*], name for a kind of spongy limestone (= *LITHOMARGE*); stone-mill, (a) a mill for grinding stone, a stone-crusher; (b) a machine for dressing stones; (c) a mill in which millstones (not rollers) are used for grinding the flour; so stone-millod *a.* = *stone-ground*; † stone-mushroom, ? = *mushroom coral* (*MUSHROOM c.*); † stone-nail, ? a nail for fixing stone slates (cf. *STONE-BROD*); stone-oil, a name for a kind of bitumen (see *quot.* 1838), or for petroleum or rock-oil; also *erron.* applied to a mixture of petrosilex and water used as a glaze for pottery; stone period *Archæol.* = *STONE AGE*; also, a portion of the stone age; also *attrib.*; stone-pit, a pit from which stones are dug, a quarry; stone-plant, † (a) a fossil or petrified plant (= *ROCK-PLANT* 1); (b) a plant growing in stony or rocky places (= *ROCK-PLANT* 2); stone-pock *Path.*, a hard suppurating pimple; a disease characterized by such pimples, as *acne*; stone-polisher, one engaged in polishing stones for building or other purposes; also, a machine for this purpose; so stone-polishing (also *attrib.*); stone-printer, a lithographic printer; stone-put *Sc.* [*PUR sb.*¹ 2] = *STONE'S THROW*; † stone-roche = *ROCK sb.*¹ 2 a; stone-saw, a saw, usually without teeth, for cutting stone into blocks or other shapes for building or other purposes; stone-sawyer, a man who works stone-saw; stone-sclerenchyma *Bot.*, sclerenchyma or hard tissue formed of *stone-cells*; stone-shower, a shower or fall of meteoric stones; † stone-shrub, name for a kind of coral; stone-slate, a roofing slate made of thin stone; stone-square *Brewing*, a square fermenting-tank made of stone; stone-squarer, one who squares or shapes stone for building, a stone-cutter, stone-dresser; stone tint = *stone-colour*; stone-turf, ? a hard or compact kind of turf; stone-user, one who uses stone for weapons, etc., a man of the *STONE AGE*; so stone-using *a.*; † stone-writing (*Sc. stone-*), = *stone-colic*; stone-yard, a yard in which stone-breaking or stone-cutting is done; *fig.* a part of the sea full of rocks. See also *STONE AGE*, *STONE-AX*, *STONE-BLIND*, *STONE-BEAT*, *STONE-BOW*, etc.

1346 *MS. Acc. Exch. K. R. 25/7* no. 2 In emendacione. .iiij.
anulorum ferri pro .iiij. "stonehagges et ij. ligulis ferreis pro fer-
top castel. 1388 in Nicolas *Hist. Royal Navy* (1847) II. 476,
.iij. stonehagges seibles. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's*
Phaner. 540 In other cases [these cells] form larger groups,
..inserted in the soft tissue, the number and size of which
may increase in the older parts of the cortex...so that the
old cortex has been appropriately termed "stooe-hark" hy

Hartig. c1470 HENRYSON Mor. Fab. xiii. (*Frog & Mouse*) xx, To the war better heir the "stone harrow, Than to he machit with ane wickie marrow. 1480-1 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 66 Pro factura unius hollharowe et 2 siaoe-harowes, 6d. 1791 G. WALLIS *Motherly's Med. Dict.* (ed. 3) 562*s* Osteelts, Osteocolla, called also, "stone-hinder. 1865 TYLOR *Earty Hist. Man.* ix. 262 A North American tribe,, the Assinahoins or "Stone-Boilers". *Ibid.*, This intermediate process, which I propose to call "Stone-Bolling. 1883 tr. *Joly's Man before Metal* vi. 204 note, The process known as 'stone-boiling', which consists in obtaining boiling water by means of stones heated directly in the fire and then dropped in the water. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 242 Another sort of Land they call "Stone-brash, consisting of a light lean Earth and a small Rubble-stone. 1794 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wills* 149 'The stone-brash land in the north-west part of the district. 1860 *Times* 4 Jan. 10*s* A flinty soil sucks its surface dry, a thin Stonehrash soil lets the rain run through it. 1843 BETHUNE *Scott. Peasant's Fireside* 17 My attention was arrested by one of the "stonebreakers" 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 355 The coal.. has..heen..reduced by the introduction of the 'Blake Stone-breaker'. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* i. 257 We found that we could obtain Blake's al' "stone-breaking. 1873 *Spons' Dict. Engin.* vii. 254 Blake's Stone-breaking Machine. 1888 *Railty Rock-Forming Min.* 12 Not every kind of hammer...issuitablefor stone-breaking. 1888 F. HUMZ *Mine. Midas* i. ii, I'm nearly "stone broke. 1889 BESANT *Bell St. Paul's* i. 7 The stone-broke sporting man. 1748 SMOLLETT *Kofl. Random* xlv. A set of "stone huckles for the knees and shoes. 1756 A. MURPHY *Apprentice* i. ii, Wearing ston-huckles, and cocking his hat. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II, 14 [Alum] is found in soft brittle masses, that feel somewhat greasy, and thence called by the Germans "Stone Butter. 1889 H. BURY in *Phil. Trans.* CLXXIX. ii. 277 The tube thus formed...is the equivalent of the "stone-canal' of other Echinoderms. 1664 DR. SUITS in Evelyn's *Pomona* 46 The Cider that is ground in a "Stone-case is generally accused to taste unpleasantly of the Rinds, Stems and Kernels of the Apples. 1664 PEPPY *Diary* 27 Aug., Thence to my case-maker for my stone case. [Cl. 19 Aug. ante., a case, for 10 keep my stone, that I was cut of, in.] 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phaner.* 540 "Stonecells" in the external cortex. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 479 "Stone-chane is formed of a compound of Cornish-stone and clay, blue clay, and flint. 1849 DICKENS *Haunted Man* i, It's surprising how stone-chaney catches the heat, this frosty weather. 1827 HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 234 From these stones, the place became called the place of the "stone circle. 1812 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* xx, The practice of youths and maidens plighting their troth at the stone circles dedicated, as it was supposed, to Odin. 1904 *Seotman* 12 Mar. 4*f* Six distinct varieties of stone circles. 1603 FLORIO *Moaigne* iii. lii. 65r Since I have had the "stonechillone, 1665 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 767 Northrick Pain, commonly called, the Stone-Cold. 1663 GERARDUS *Opus* 83 A fair "Stone-colour in oyl. 1662-70 H. WALPOLE *Virtues dued.* Paint. (1786) II. 293 In a corner in stone colour is a statue of peace. 1860 *Refractible Biogr.* 155 Light stone-colour musquitto pantaloon. 1894 R. L. STARR *Birds Ct. Brit.* 15 In some specimens the ground-colour of the eggs is yellowish or creamy stone-colour. 1770 *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 254 A kind of light "stone-coloured varnish. c1850 LYTON *Life & Lett.* (1889) i. 117 A comely plump matron in a stone-coloured silk gown. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 239*f* "Stone-crusher, a mill for grinding stone or ore. 1912 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 265 These wagons are emptied direct into a stone-crusher. 1972 *Charter of Edgar* in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* III. 56 Andlang sides to fan "stan gedfelle. 12356 in Owen & Blackaway *Hist. Shireburny* (1825) II. 462 Versus le Whyte stan dyfelf. 1894 Yorks. *Weekly Post, Xmas* No. 1, Boggarl Hole is a forsaken stone-delf. 1654 MORREUX *Kabelais* iv. xii, In danger of miserably rotting within a "stone Doublet. 1767 THORNTON tr. *Plautus* II. 322 note, He talks of the prison as of a garment; like as the cant-word is with us., a Stone-doublet. 1775 KEVILL *Corr.* (1894) 19 A stone doublet, which fathers have a legal right to clap upon their sons for extravagance. 1557 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 16 b*f* A little stone-drawer, may be used to draw out a hullet. 1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 19 An ancient experienced Stone drawer. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Stone-dresser*, one who tools, smooths, and shapes stone for building purposes. 1875 [see STONE-CUTTER] 1 bl. 1845 *Guilder* 15 Feb. 83*e* The Stone Dressing Machinery. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 728 Constant exposure to dust...is in..stone-dressings. 1810 SOUTHBY *Kehama* xiii. v, Hung his "stone-drops from the cavern's fretted height. 1895 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 356 Had Mr. Swinhurne been less stone-eyed and less "stone-eared. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* Answw. Introd. p. 10, The guards, the "stone-eater, and other amusements of the season. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phaner.* 127 "The "stone-elements ('stone-cells' of the Pharmacologists), so called after the stony bodies in the flesh and stalk of many pearls, which are composed of them. 1891 *Century Diet.*, "Stone-engraving. 1912 McEWEH *Hist. Ch. Scot.* vii. 144 The Scottish type of Stone-engraving. 1873 *Blind Tr. Stauros Old Faith & New* 237 "This "stone-rain already bears a certain stamp of civilization. 1897 J. AMOSER *Lect. Engraving* 143 The "stone-cell is calculated..to render a faithful fac-simile of a painter's sketch. 1890 HALL *Caine Bondund* 1895 [see stone-eard above]. 1868 *Rockwell's Elements* 531 A third "stone-fall occurred at Angoulême, in the south of France, on the..14th of May, 1864. 1894 *Natn. Gaz.* 26 July 5*d* The mountain this year is more different than usual...Stone-falls have been frequent. 1890 *New York Soc.* [see CORNER] 3. 1844 'Jon. Slack' *High Life New York* I. 37, I might as well be asking to sit a stun fence. 1856 KINGSLEY in *Life & Lett.* xiv. (1879) II. 29 limbing cliffs, and shoving down stone-fences. 1895 FOWLER *Southern Lights* 52 A Stone-Fence. Ginger-beer and brandy. 1872 SCHOLF. OF VERE *Americanisms* 217 Now h is asked to take a Stooe Fence, and now a Railroad, but both are stone-mule whiskey. 1889 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 20 Jun. 18*e* "Stone-gall is the euphonious cognomen given to whisky which is drunk with cider instead of water. 1895 OCHILVIE, "Stone-gall, the name given by workers to a roundish mass of sand, often occurring in variegated sandstone. Stone-galls furnish the value of stone for building. 1888 HOLME *Armenary* iii. 394*f* The Mattock...is much used with "stoe

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Getters in Quarries. 1870 *Inquiry Yorksh. Deaf & Dumb* 4 He has been employed as a stone-getter, and stone-dresser. 1885 *Higgins Junius' Nomencl.* 432/2 Glasse stone, or 'stone glasse, which may be cut into very small and thin panes, which in old time they used in stead of glasse windowes. c 1205 LAY. 31881 Pat folc flah in to wuden. leien in pa *stan-graffen. 1878 J. C. SOUTHAL *Epoch of Mammoth* xv. 264 Another find of this sort. occurring in a large stone-grave near Stuhnitz. 1883 *Science* II. 251 Mound-builders and stonegrave people. 1235-22 *Rentalia Glasstonb.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 224 Henricus Faber pro j *stanegrist xijd. per annum. 1205 *Maem. Mag.* Nov. 50 It is hoped the public are beginning to insist upon having 'stone-ground flour. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII.* (1896) 124 *Stone gonnies of yron in the West of the said Shipp. 1291 in *Finchale Priory Charters* etc. (Surtees) p. clviii, Item ij *stanehammers. Item ij hamers pro slattis. 1533-4 in W. H. St. John Hope *Windsor Castle* (1913) 1. 264 For ij stone hamors for the hrykylayers to work with. xvij. 1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.* 2398/1 *Stone-hammer*, a chipping hammer used by stone-masons in rough-dressing stone. 1896 *Daily News* 7 Dec. 12/5 Overseer wanted for Evening and Weekly. Must be a smart stone hand. 1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.*, **Stone Harmonicon*, a musical instrument consisting of a number of bars or slabs of stone, played like the dulcimer. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 15 To dig till we sink down to the 'Stonehead. 1883 *Gresley Gloss. Coal-mining* 242 *Stone-head*. 1. A heading driven in stone. 2. (N.) The first hard stratum met with underlying quicksand. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, **Stone Headings*, Drivages other than coal formed in stone. 1569 T. NORTON *Warm. agst. Popists* A ij. He is obstinately *stone harted. 1640 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Differing Worships* 9 St. Steven. prayd. For his stone-hearted stony enemies. 1899 *Daily News* 11 Oct. 8/4, I would not be stone-hearted. 1578 *Lyte Dodens* i. xxxii. 46 Tyled, or *stone healed houses. *Ibid.* ii. iii. 151 Olde wallis & stonehilled houses. 1623 G. MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* 47 Take the iuice of red Fennell, and the iuice of Sen greene and *stone hony, and mixke them very well together. 1623 C. BUTLER *Pen. Mon.* vi. (1634) 108 While it continueth liquid, . . . it is called Live-hony, when it is turned white and hard (even like unto sugar) it is called Corn-hony, or Stone-hony. 1814 *Tr. Klaproth's Trav. Caus.* 263 The stone-honey. . . dissolved in water, and drunk. 1209 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Apr. 4/1 The Chinese histories of 1,800 years ago, . . . frequently speak of 'stone honey' as coming from Tonquin and the various States of India. 1396-7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 214, 1 par de *stanhokes. 1246-7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 66 A peire stone hokis. 1875 E. A. DAVIDSON *Housepainting*, etc. 1 A *Stone Knife. 1562 in *Archologia* XXXVI. 301 To one other 'stone leyere for .x. dayes. . . iij. d. 1669 *Canterb. Marriage Licenses* (MS.), John Mathewes, stone-layer. 1562 in *Archologia* XXXVI. 302 In Masonryworke and *stone leyng. 1898 J. T. FOWLER *Durham Cathedral* 22 On the occasion of the stone-laying. 1884 *Knight Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 867/1 **Stone lifter*. Shepherd's lifter. . . has a pair of eccentric lever gripping jaws, pivoted in a frame. 1898 *Morris Austral Eng.* 442 *Stone-lifter*, a Melbourne name for the fish *Kathistostoma laze*. 1707 *Mortimer Husb.* (1721) 1. 86 The *Stone-Lime is much the best for Land. 1847 A. SKEATON *Builder's Man.* 27 Builders are accustomed. . . to use more sand with stone-lime than with chalk-lime. 1818 *Art Bookbinding* 82 *Stone marble. 1681 *Grew Museum* iii. § iii. iii. 347 *Stone Marrow. *Stenomarga Agricolae*, i. e. *Saxi Medulla*, because found between the Commissures of great Stones. 1839 *Urr Dict. Arts* 771 Spongy limestone, usually called Agate mineral, stone marrow, etc. 1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.* 2398/2 *Stone-mill. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 7 Aug. 7/6 Bread composed of 'stone-milled flour. 1887 *Stone-Mushrooms [see stone-shrub]. 1469-70 in *Wayne Churchw. Acc. Sarnum* (1895) 13 Et in ilij m'l clauis vob *stone nayle occupatis supra Capellam he Marie. 1586 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Cheatham Soc.) 31 For a quarterone of a thousand of stone nalles, vjd. 1622 *Ibid.* 201 Twoe hundredth of stone nail for the leades, vjd. 1688 *Holme Armoury* iii. 300/1 Stone Nails, or Lath Nails. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 721 This bitumen [found at Bechelbronn (Bas Rhin)], is known in the neighbourhood under the name of 'stone oil. 1880 JANVIER *Practical Ceramics* 154 The proportions. . . for the best glaze are about ten of petrosilex and water (stone-oil) to one of lime and water (fern oil, lime oil). 1849 W. J. THOMS *Tr. Worsae's Primeval Antiq. Denmark* ii. iii. 106 The cromlechs of the 'stone-period. 1864 J. HUNTRT *Pogt's Lect. Man* xlii 342 The Lapps present. . . in their cranial structure a greater affinity with the stone-period people than with the Romanic-type. 1880 *Dawson Fossil Man* i. (1883) 21 A still earlier Stone period, that more properly named the Palaeolithic, appears to be indicated by [etc.]. c 1235 in *Kennel's Par. Antiq.* (1818) 1. 570 Quatuor rodas terrae jacent super le *Staneputtes. 1255 in *Archologia* XXV. 478 For dygging of xliiii lode of stone & for making of the stone pytle. c 1728 *Woodward Nat. Hist. Fossils* i. (1729) 107 Found frequently in the Stone-pits about Oxford. 1859 *Sporting Mag.* Jan. 4 [The fox] went to ground in a stone-pit. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 736 In a Mine where the *Stone-plants grow. 1883 *Stevenson Silverado Squatters* 236 About the spurs of the tall pine, a red flowering stone-plant hung in clusters. 1818-20 E. THOMPSON *Cullen's Nosol. Meth.* (ed. 3) 332 Acne; *Stone Pock. 1822-9 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) V. 584 When this species becomes inflamed, it lays a foundation for a varus or stone-pock. 1794 *Collect. Voyages & Trav.* III. 656/1 The *Stone-Polishers make them thinner. 1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.*, **Stone-polishing Machine*, a machine for giving the final dressing and gloss to the surface of stone. 1849 J. HOODSON in J. RAINE *Mem.* (1857) 1. 260, 1 called. . . at a 'Stoneprinter's in Lincoln's Inn Fields. 1860 N. MUNRO *Lost Fibres* (1902) 70 A *Stone-put further. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 45 For us eft to warnin wth 80 'stan-roches of de harde herte. 1843 *Holtzappel Turning* 1. 167 The 'stone-saw, a smooth iron blade fed with sand and water. 1890 'M. RUTHERFORD *Miriam's Schooling* etc. 155 He sat at one end of the heavy stone-saw, with David Trevenna. . . at the other. 1845 G. DOOD *Brit. Manuf.* IV. 17 If we watch. . . a 'stone-sawyer, we shall. . . see that the saw frequently 'jars'. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaeo.* 540 The formation of 'stone-sclerenchyma. 1687 A. LOVELL *Tr. Thevenot's Trav.* 1. 166 We hought of these poor Greeks several stone-Mushrooms, which in that place are got out of the Red-sea; as also small 'Stone-shrubs, or branches of Rock, which they call white Coral. 1530 *PALSGR.*

706/1, I slate a house with *stone slates, je conuers de pierre. 1880 SIR E. BECKETT *Bk. Building* (ed. 2) 183 In some places a thin kind of stone slates are used, . . . they make picturesque roofs but rather heavy. 1882 E. G. HOOPER *Man. Brewing* (ed. 2) 237 There is another system of fermentation, known as the 'stone-square system. The fermenting tank here is a large square, constructed of stone. 1888 F. FAULKNER *Mod. Brewing* (ed. 2) 187 The original closed box, denominated a Yorkshire stone square. 1611 BIBLE 1 Kings v. 18 And Solomon builders, and Hiram builders, did hewe them, and the 'stone-squarers. 1833 *Louoon Enceyl. Archit.* § 235 The cement chimney shafts to be coloured. . . of a good warm 'stone tint. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 105/2 That called in England by the name of 'stone-turf contains a considerable proportion of peat. 1925 H. R. HALL *Anc. Hist. Near East* ii. 32 The earlier Greeks. . . were still 'stone-users. 1870 GREENWELL in *Jrnl. Ethnol. Soc. (N. S.)* II. 420 The supply of flint [at Grime's Graves], in itself a mine of wealth to a 'stone-using people. c 1500 *Rouilis Cursing* 61 in Laing *Anc. Poet. Scot.*, The 'stane-wring, stane and stane blind. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade*, **Stone-yard*, a contractor's or other yard where paupers are set to break stones. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xiii. 125 If I had kent of these reefs, it's not sixty guineas. . . would have made me risk my brig in sic a stoneyard! 1899 A. C. BENSON *Life Abp. Benson* i. v. 161 A small walled garden. . . with a rockery of broken carvings from the stone-yards.

b. In names of animals, as stone-bass, † (a) a fish of the genus *Pagrus*, found in the West Indies; (b) a fish of the genus *Polyprion* (family *Serranidae*), characterized by a bony ridge on the operculum, and serrated spines on the anal and ventral fins; stone-bird, (a) the vinous grosbeak = Moro 3; (b) = stone-snip (a); stone-biter, (a) the hawfinch; (b) *Orkney & Shell*, the common cat-fish or wolf-fish [= Icel. *steinnbltr*, Da. *stenbider*, Norw. *steinbit*, Den. *steenbijter* (Kilian)]; stone-borer, a bivalve mollusc that bores into stones or rocks; stone-cat, a N. American freshwater cat-fish of the genus *Noturus*; stone-centipede, a centipede of the family *Lithobiidae*, found in stony places; stone-coral, hard or sclerodermatous (as distinguished from sclerobasic), or massive (as distinguished from branching) coral; stone-crab, (a) name for various species of crab (see quots.); (b) applied locally in U.S. to the dobson or hellgrammite, the larva of a neuropterous insect, used as a bait in angling; stone-crawfish, a European species of crawfish or crayfish, *Asellus torrentium*; stone-cricket, a wingless insect of the genus *Ceuthophilus* or other genera of *Locustidae*, found under or among stones; stone curlew, see CUNLEW 3; stone-eater, = stone-borer; stone falcon [G. *steinfalke* (Gesner)], a name for the merlin; stone-fish, a name for various fishes harbouring under stones (see quots.); stone-flower = STONE-LILY; stone-fox [= Du. *steenwoes*], the Arctic fox, *Canis lagopus*; † stone-grig [GREG sb. 1 3], local name for a species of cel or lamprey; stone hawk = stone falcon; stone-lifter (see 20 a); stone-loach, a species of loach, *Cobitis barbatula*; stone-lugger = stone-roller; stone-marten, the beech-marten (*Mustela foina*), or its fur; stone-owl, U.S. the saw-whet owl, *Nyctala acadica*, which frequents quarries or rocks; stone-pecker (Sc. *stane-*), local name for the TURNSTONE, and for the purple sandpiper, *Tringa striata* or *maritima*; stone-perch, a small fish allied to the perch (= POPE sb. 1 4, RUFF sb. 1 2); stone-piercer = stone-borer; stone-plover, see PLOVER 2; stone-roller, name for two N. American fresh-water fishes (see quots., and cf. stone-lugger and stone-toter); stone-runner, a name for the ringed plover, or the dotterel; also applied to some species of sandpiper; stone-snip, (a) the stone-curlew, *Edicnemus scolopax*; (b) a large N. American bird of the snipe family, *Totanus melanoleucus*; also applied to other species of *Totanus*; stone-sponge, a lithistid sponge; stone-sucker, a fish belonging or allied to the genus *PETHOMYZON*, a LAMPREY (see the etymologies of these words); stone-thrush, a local name of the missel-thrush; † stone-tivet [? TEWHT], ? the lapwing; stone-toter [TOTE v.], a N. American fresh-water fish, *Catostomus* or *Hypentelium nigricans*, also called stone-lugger or stone-roller (see quot. 1817); also applied to the genus *Exoglossum*. See also STONEBUCK, STONECHAT STONE-FLY, STONEHATCH, STONE-SMATCH.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 12 There is another Fish they call a 'Stone-Bass, . . . of a Colour sandy, but has a Relish equal to our Soles. 1725 *SLAONE Javauca* II. 286 *Pagrus lotus argenteus*. . . A Stone-Basse. This is taken in all the Rivers of this Island. . . they are altogether of a white Colour, and are . . . one of the best sort of Fish they have in Jamaica. 1822 COUCH in *Trans. Linn. Soc. XIV.* 81 *Sciæna*. . . Stone Basse—This species, which is common in more southern latitudes, approaches the Cornish cod under peculiar circumstances. When a piece of timber covered with Barnacles is brought by the currents from the regions which these fishes inhabit, considerable numbers of them sometimes ac-

company it. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 270 Special Line, . . . used in fishing for Stone Bass or Wreck-fish. 1731 MEOLLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 157 There are in the Cape countries great numbers of Haw-Finches. . . They are called likewise 'Stone-Biters. 1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 612 Other Fish, as Sharks, Holly-hutts, . . . Stone-biters. 1854 A. ADAMS *etc. Man. Nat. Hist.* 153 *Stone-horers (Saxicavidae). 1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Syn. Fishes N. Amer.* 97 *Noturus*, *Stone Cats. 1854 A. ADAMS *etc. Man. Nat. Hist.* 266 *Stone-Centipedes (Lithobiidae). 1880 F. P. PASCOE *Zool. Classif.* 32 Sclerodermata. (*Stone-corals). 1713 PEREVER *Aquat. Anim. Ambioine* Tab. i. *Canter saxatilis*. *Stone Crab. 1853 T. BELL *Stalk-eyed Crustacea* 165 Northern Stone-crab. *Lithodes Maia*. 1884 *Goode's Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 772 The Stone Crab, *Menippe mercenarius*, . . . is one of the two edible species of Crabs occurring upon the Southern Atlantic coast of the United States. 1815 S. BROOKES *Conchol.* 157 *Stone Eater. *Mytilus lithophagus*. 1854 *Woodward Mollusca* ii. 243 The boring shell-fish have been called 'stone-eaters' (lithophagi). 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Stonefaulcon* (Lithofalco. . .) so called from the stones and rocks where they cryies, or builds her nest. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* ii. ix. 80 The Stone-Falcon. . . *Falco Lapidarius*. 1862 *Wood Illustr. Nat. Hist.* II. 77 The Merlin. . . from this habit of perching on pieces of stone, . . . has derived the name of Stone Falcon. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 135 *Alphestes*. . . Belgis Stein-Fish, i. e. *Stone-fish. 1710 *SIBBALD Hist. Fife* 51 *Gunnellus Cornubiensis*, the Butter Fish of the English, our Fishers call it the Stone-fish. 1881 *DAY Fishes Gt. Brit.* i. 204 Shanny or shan; . . . Stone-fish, Parnell. 1896 *Strand Mag.* XII. 354/2 Another fish that is unpleasant to meet is that known as the stone-fish. It is small, . . . but its bite is poisonous. Apparently, it makes its home under the pearl shell, for it is only when picking up a shell that a diver is bitten. 1847 *ANSTED Anc. World* iii. 49 The simple forms of the crinoids or 'stone-flowers. 1832 J. BRER *St. Herbert's Isle* 48 Through the night the hungry 'stone-fox howls. 1884 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 5 Jan. 10/1 The stone-foxes and Wolverines having destroyed the provision depôts. 1666 MERRETT *Pinax* 188 *Lampetra parva fluviatilis*. . . *Herefordensis*, a 'Stone Grig. 1736 AINSWORTH, The 'stone hawk, *lithofalco*. 1863 H. G. ADAMS *Birds of Prey* 46 The Merlin. . . makes its . . . nest. . . in the holes generally among pieces of rock, hence one of its common names, Stone or Rock Hawk. 1825 *HONE Every-day Bk.* I. 697 When he essay'd to war on dace, bleak, bream, 'stone-loach or pike. 1883 *DAY Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 204 Stone-loach, due to its fondness for secreting itself beneath a stone. 1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Syn. Fishes N. Amer.* 130 *Catostomus nigricans*, Stone Roller, Hammer-head; *Stone lugger. *Ibid.* 149 *Campostoma anomalum*, Stone-roller; Stone-lugger. 1841 J. H. FENNELL *Nat. Hist. Quadrupeds* 106 note, Besides beech marten, it is called 'stone marten, marten, marten, martlett, and mouse-hunt. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 463/1 Stone Marten. . . This fur is much esteemed throughout Europe. 1869-73 T. R. JONES *Cassell's Bk. Birds* II. 87 The 'Stone Owls (*Atheu*). *Ibid.* The Stone Owl Proper (*Atheu noctua*). 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Sept. 644 Transformations undergone by a blood parasite of the stone-owl when taken into the stomach of a mosquito. 1731 MEOLLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 157 The 'Stone-pecker. The Dutch call this Bird *Strand Loper*, i. e. Shore-Courser. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 187 Turnstone. . . Stonepecker (Shetland Isles). *Ibid.* 194 Purple Sandpiper (*Tringa striata*). Stonepecker (Shetland Isles). 1888 *Goode Amer. Fishes* 2 The 'Stone-perch, Pope, Ruffe, . . . which somewhat resembles the Perch, . . . is . . . not found in America. 1713 PEREVER *Aquat. Anim. Ambioine* Tab. 19/13 *Pholas*. . . 'Stone Peircer. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (1776) 1. 293 This [red-headed Linnet] seems to be the species known about London under the name of 'stone redpoll. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* s. v. *Redpoll*, Lesser, Numbers [are] frequently taken about London. . . it is there called Stone Redpoll. 1882 *Stone Roller [see stone-lugger]. 1881 *Grew Museum* i. § 4 iv. 77 The Egg of a 'Stone-runner. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. s. v.* Stone-runner, many of the Sandpipers so called. 1849 *Zoologist* VII. 2392 The ringed plovers are 'stone-runners'. 1785 PENNANT *Arch. Zool.* II. 468 'Stone Snipe. With a black bill; head, neck, and breast spotted with black and white. . . Double the size of a Snipe. 1864 WEBSTER, *Stone-snipe*, . . . a large snipe (*Gambella melanoleuca*), common in the United States. 1885 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Stone-snipe*, stone-curlew. . . *Edicnemus scolopax*. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.*, *Petroryzomys*, the 'stone sucker, . . . a genus. . . comprehending the lamprey, etc. 1851 *Gosse Nat. Hist.*, *Fishes* 319 *Petroryzomys*, (Stone-suckers). 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 2 Missel Thrush. . . *Stone thrush (Dorset). 1759 HARE *News out of Fowles* iv. (1872) Dijk, 'Stone-tuets, Teale, and Pecteaes good, with Bustards fat and plum. 1817 PAULING *Left. fr. South* (Bartlett), The most singular fish in this part. . . is. . . the 'Stone-toter, whose brow is surmounted with several little sharp horns, by the aid of which he totes small flat stones. . . in order to make a snug little inclosure for his lady. 1868 SIR J. RICHARDSON *etc. Mus. Nat. Hist.* II. 123 The species of *Exoglossum* are named 'Stone-toters, because they pile up little heaps of small stones, among which they deposit their spawn.

c. In names of plants (either growing in stony places, or having some part hard like stone), or their fruits, etc.: as †stone apple = stone pippin; stone basil, the wild basil, *Calamintha Clinopodium*, or basil-thyme, *C. Acinosa*; stone-beech, a variety of the common beech (see quot.); stone-berry, the dwarf cornel of N. America, *Cornus canadensis*; stone-brake, the rock-brake or parsley-fern, *Allosorus crispus*; stone bramble, a species of bramble, *Rubus saxatilis*, growing in stony places, with bright red fruit; stone-clover, = HARE'S-FOOT 1; stone-fern, *Asplenium Ceterach*; also applied to other ferns growing in stony places (see quots.); † stone-grape, ? a grape with stones or hard seeds; stone-leek, the rock or Welsh onion, *Allium fistulosum*; in quot. 1904 app. misused for HOUSELEEK; stone-lichen, any lichen growing on stones or rocks; spec. *Parmelia*

saxatilis (= STANERAW); stone liverwort = LIVERWORT 1; stone-mint, the American dittany, *Cunila Mariana*; †stone-moss, ? the orchil lichen, *Roccella tinctoria*; stone orpine, *Sedum reflexum*; †stone-pepper, an old name for STONECROP; †stone pippin, a variety of apple (? with hard fruit); stone-root, a N. American aromatic labiate herb, *Collinsonia canadensis*, also called *horse-balm* or *rich-weed*; †stone-rue, an old name for the fern WALL-RUE, *Asplenium Ruia-muraria*; stone-seed, English rendering of *Lithospermum*, a genus of *Boraginaceae*, so called from their hard 'seeds' or capsules; stone-turnip, a variety of turnip; stone-weed, (a) = stone-seed; (b) local name for knotgrass, *Polygonum aviculare*; (c) ? a weed growing on stone or rock; stonewood, name for various trees with very hard wood (see quots.), or the wood itself. See also STONEBREAK, STONECROP, etc.

1741 *Compl. Family-Piece* ii. iii. 383 Apples. [July.] Deux Ans or John Apple, *Stone Apple, Oaken Pin. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. cxxiii. 548 *Acyon*. *Stone Basil. 1856 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* Basil, Field, Stone, or Wild. Book-names for *Calamintha Clinopodium* and *C. Acanth*. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner*. 532 An. individual variation in those stems of *Fagus silvatica* occasionally occurring which are called 'Stone-beeches, and are conspicuous from their thick, furrowed bark. 1837 P. H. Gosse in *Life* (1890) 107 Here the scarlet 'stoneberry (*Cornus Canadensis*) was abundant. 1796 WINTERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 304 Stone Fern. Crisped Fern. Parsley Fern. *Stone Brakes. 1744 J. Wilson *Synopsis Brit. Plants* 117 *Chamaerubis saxatilis*. The 'Stone-bramble, or Rasp. 1554 HULOT, *Stoneferne herbe, *Asplenium, Citra, Scolopendra*. 1777 JACOB *Catal. Plants* 38 *Pteris aquilina*, Small-branched Stone-Fern. 1795 [see stone-brake]. 1820 T. GREEN *Unio*, *Herbal* II. 218 *Osmunda Crista* Curled Osmunda, or Stone Fern. 1863 *Prior Plant-n.* Stone-fern, from its growth on stone-walls, *Ceterach officinarum*. c1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 810 *fil. Hic acinus*, a 'stonegrape. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 402 The Welsh Onion. Is a native of Siberia and certain parts of Russia, where it is known as the Rock Onion, or *Stone Leek. 1904 A. C. BENSON *House of Quiet* (1910) 164 The stone-leek on the roof of mellowed barns. 1881 *Stone lichen [see STANERAW]. 1854-67. *Stone-mint [see DITTANY]. 1681 GREW *Musculi* iii. § 11. 1. 326 The several Styria or Capillary parts, growing together almost like those of the little 'Stone-Moss. 1763 in 6th *Rep. Dep. Rpr. Publ. Rec.* App. ii. 132 Making Orchell from Rock or Stone Moss. 1777 RONSON *Brit. Flora* 318 *Bysus aurea*. *Saffron Byssus. Silkeo Stone-moss. 1866 *Stone Orpine [see STONEHORE]. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* Tables Eng. Names, Stone here, that is 'Stonepepper, or Stone crop. 1767 ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man his own Gardener* (1803) 671/2 Apples. Kirtin pippin, *Stone pippin. 1848 BARLETT *Dict. Amer.* 335 *Stone-root, a plant used in medicine. Its properties are diuretic and stomachic. 1872 SEIZLE *De Vere Americanisms* 399 The Stone-Root (*Collinsonia canadensis*), the flowers of which have an odor like lemons, is also known as Rich Weed from this fragrance. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* 86 *Salvia vite* or *Ruta muralis*... may be called in English 'Stone Rue, or wall Rue. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iii. lxxviii. 408 *Ruta Muraria*, Stone Rue, or Wall Rue. 1833 *Wauldy Farm Rec.* 105 in *Lib. Usef. Knowl.*, *Husb.* III. The variety called the white 'stone turnip. 1847 DARLINGTON *Amer. Weeds* 243 Field Lithospermum. *Stone weed. Gromwell. Formerly a reputed cure for the stone in the bladder, from the stony-like appearance of its seeds. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Stone-weed*, knot-grass. Suffolk. 1913 M. HEWLETT in *Engl. Rev.* Mar. 534 Her garment... seemed to grow upon her as a creeping stone-weed grows. 1863 BATES *Nat. Anazon* ix. 238 A suitable canoe... of about six tons' burthen, strongly built of Itaba or *stone-wood, a timber of which all the best vessels in the Amazon country are constructed. 1889 MAISON *Usef. Plants Australia* 390 *Callistemon salignus*. *Stonewood'. *Ibid.* 604 *Tarrietia argyrodendron*. *Stonewood'.

Stone (stōn), v. Forms: see prec.; also (Sc. and north.) 4 stāin, 6 stāan, stāen. [Early M.E. stānen, f. stān STONE sb. Cf. STEN v.]

1. *trans.* To throw stones at, pelt with stones; esp. to put to death by pelling with stones.

c1200 *Ormin* 1968 3ho munnde aftter he la3beboe To dæpe ben istanede. c1300 *Cursor M.* 19456 Par-for on steuen all þai stert, þai draf him vte o tun allan, And þai demed him to stāin. 1382 Wyclif *Exod.* xvii. 4 What shal Y do to this puple? 3it a litil while, and it shal stonen me. c1400 MANNOEV. (Roxb.) x. 40 þe kirke of saynt Steuen, whare he was stoned to deod. c1450 *Mirour Saluacion* (Roxb.) 142 Ysay prophete was sawen and stonyd was Jeremye. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* xxi. 35 The huszbandmen caught his seruantes: one they bett, . . . the thirde they stoned. 1596 DARVYNLE tr. *Lestie's Hist. Scot.* I. 123 Gift a Sou eit his young, stane him [L. *lapidibus obruit*], and eit nocht his flesche. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 807 Some say hee shall be ston'd i' but that death is too soft for him (say I). 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxx. II. 149 Cowards were stoned to death. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* i. vi. Were he to walk the streets, they would stone him. 1909 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 367/2 Henry splashed about in the shallows, stoning the little fishes.

†2. To turn into stone, or make hard like stone; to petrify. (Chiefly fig.) Obs.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 63 O perliu'd woman, thou do'st stone my heart. 1634 HABBINGTON *Castara* (Ath.) 38 Till I shall see That beat so ston'd and frozen, thaw'd in thee. 1853 MISS SHEPPARD *C. Anchester* II. 64 Wheo André looked up, hee . . . seemed almost stoned with surprise.

3. To furnish or fit with stones; to pave, or build up, with stone or stones. (See also quot. 1877.)

1600 *Weakest goeth to Wall* C3. Were your streets through ston'd with Dymoods. 1703 S. SEWALL *Diary* 16 Apr. (1879) II. 77 He is stoning the Cellar. 1877 E. LEIGH

Cheshire Gloss. 201 To stone a road, is to put large stones or boulders on the road, to force carriages, carts and horses to go over the fresh laid metal, instead of the beaten part of the road. A dangerous but general custom in Cheshire. 1890 *Church Bells* 3 Jan. 80/1 The vacant space above and at the sides being stoned in. 1893 BARING-GOULD *Cheap Jack Zita* II. xvii. 72 When a highway has been new stoned.

†b. To administer stones to (a falcon) as a purgative. Obs.

1618 LATHAM *New Bk. Falconry* (1633) 147 They be as hard Hawkes as any be, and must be stoned and set to a sound stomacke when they should fie.

c. (with out) ? To displace by stone. *nonce-use*. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & Ital. Note-bks.* (1871) II. 58 The earth, I think, is too much stoned out of the streets of an Italian city—paved . . . quite across, with broad flagstones.

4. To rub or polish with a stone; to sharpen on a whetstone; in *Leather Manuf.* to scour and smooth with a stock-stone.

1688 [see STONING vbl. sb. 3]. 1878 Mrs. H. Wood *Pomeroy Abb.* ii. xvii. I was on my bands and knees, stoning the passage flags. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 201 Brass services are generally 'stoned' preparatory to polishing, that is, rubbed square with a blue stone or water of Ayr stone and water or oil. 1885 H. R. PROCTER *Tanning* 183 In the Lancashire district, butts are generally, 'stoned', so as to remove the whole of the bloom. 1885 STEVENSON *Child's Gard. Verses* (1895) 83 When the scythe is stoned again.

5. To take the stones out of (ground); to clear or free from stones. ? Obs.

c1475 *Cath. Angl.* 359/2 (Addit. MS.) To Stone, *defetrare, petras remouere*. 1563 *HYLL Act Garden.* (1595) 46 Il ocedeth not after to be weeded or stoned. 1628 [see STONING vbl. sb. 4].

†6. To deprive of the testicles, castrate, geld. Obs. 1584 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Chesham Soc.) 20 The smith of Ecclestone for stoninge work borsies, xvij.

7. To take the stones out of (fruit); see prec. 12. 1639 O. WOOD *Alph. Bk. Secrets* 19 With . . . a few Raysins of the Sun stoned. 1665 W. HUGHES *Compt. Vineyard* 17 This way you may also make Gooseberry Wine. . . Wine of Plumbs, &c., but these last must be stoned. 1675 HANNAN *Woolley Gentlew. Comp.* 187 Goosberries. . . cut off their heads and stone them. 1709 W. KING *Art of Love* v. 703 Stoning currants in whole bunches. 1769 Mrs. RAFFAEL *Eng. Househpr.* (1778) 241 Stone a pound and a half of cherries. 1845 ELIZA ACTON *Mod. Cookery* (ed. 2) 416 The peaches and apricots should be merely skinned, halved, and stoned. 1874 Mrs. H. WOOD *Master of Greylands* xix. 225 With not a raisin in the house stoned for plum-pudding!

8. *intr.* Of a fruit (drupe) : To form a stone in the process of growth.

1842 LOUON *Suburban Hort.* 479 A few days before, and a few days after, the crops begin to stone, is the most critical period in forcing. *Ibid.* 592 The peach border will require occasional waterings. . . but water ought to be withheld when it is stoning and when it is ripening. 1852 BECK'S *Florist* 176 The fruit sets well and stones freely.

Stone, obs. form of STUN v.

Stone, obs. Sc. pa, pple. of STEAL v.

Stone age. *Archæology*. The period or stage in the development of human culture which is marked by the exclusive or greatly predominant use of stone as material for weapons and implements, in contradistinction to the later 'ages' in which bronze or iron was used.

The Stone age is divided into the PALÆOLITHIC and NEOLITHIC periods.

[1863 *LYELL Antig. Man* ii. (ed. 2) 10 The age of stone in Deomark coincides with the period of the first vegetation, or that of the Scotch fir.] 1864 J. HUNT tr. *Vogel's Lect. Man* xii. 343 Long heavy skulls, which differ entirely from those of the stone-age. 1874 PITT-RIVERS *Evol. Culture, Princ. Classif.* (1906) 14 The Fijians. . . at the time of their discovery were still in the stone age.

attrib. 1878 J. C. SOUTHALL *Epoch of Mammoth* iv. 45 In the Stone-Age lake-stations, pottery (haod-made) is found in abundance. 1910 HAUON *Races of Man* 20 The Tasmanians . . . never advanced beyond an early stage of stone-age culture.

Stone-ax.

1. A two-edged ax used for hewing stone.

c1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in Wt. Wülcker 141 *Bipennis*, iwbille uel stanax. 1c1357 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 560 Pro Stanaxes, Hakkes, [etc.]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 359/2 A Staoe axe, vbi A mason axe. 1533 *MS. Rawl. D.* 776 lf. 147 b, For a stone axe ffor lyk vse. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Stone-axe*, an axe with two somewhat obtuse edges, used in spawling and hewing stone.

2. An ax made of stone.

1864 H. WOODWARD in *Intell. Observ.* V. 180 Stone axe of Serpentine. 1895 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* iv. (1878) 98 The North American stone axe or tomahawk.

Stone-blind (stō'nblānd), a. (sb.) (Also as two words.) [STONE sb. 19.] Blind as a stone; completely blind. a. *lit.*

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xii. (*Matthias*) 420 Sie a drynk þat quæuere of it cane taste, he wode stane-blynde. 1591 GREENE *Conny Catching* ii. Wks. (Grosart) S. 85, I haue seen men ston-blind out to lay betts. 1742 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 264 The famous Statuary Ganibasius. . . though stone-blind, could by Feeling make a Statue in Clay. 1891 KIRLING *Light that Failed* xiii. Dick Harder. . . has gone blind. . . He has been stone-blind for nearly two months.

b. *fig.* (In quot. 1849 a bnmorons strengthening of BLIND a. in sense 10.)

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Lestie's Hist. Scot.* I. 128 Quha now, nocht stane blind. . . wil nocht scineirle grant, the furme of Scotland, to be elegant? 1648 *Petit. Eastern Assoc.* 17 So stoneblinde, as not to see. . . worse in themselves. 1849-50 DICKENS *Daw. Copp.* xxiii. A little half-blind entry where you could see hardly anything; a little stone-blind pantry where you could see nothing at all. 1864 LOWELL *Rebellion*

Writ. 1890 V. 119 In disputable matters, every man sees according to his prejudices, and is stone-blind to whatever he did not expect or did not mean to see.

Hence **Stone-blindness**.

1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* xiii. 345 Laud's stone-blindness to the signs of the times. 1869 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* xxiv. 4 Stone-blindness in the eyes arises from stone in the heart.

†c. as sb. = stone-blindness. Obs. *nonce-use*.

c1500 *Rowlis Cursing* 61 in Laing *Anc. Poet. Scot.* The staoe-wriog, stane and stane blind.

Stone-blue. [See STONE sb. 17 c and BLUE sb. 2 b; cf. POWDER-BLUE.]

1. A compound of indigo with starch or whiting, used by laundresses. Also attrib.

1875 in *Abridgem. Specif. Patents, Bleaching* etc. (1859) 7 [The art] of making out of the veseless dust or powder of indigo, stone blew, flatt indigo, and powder blew. 1786 *Act 26 Geo. III. c. 51* § 21 Great Quantities of Starch are used in the making of Stone Blue. 1836 E. HOWARD R. *Reffer* xxxvii. A washerwoman's stone blue bag. 1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1091 Stone-blue is a compound of indigo or prussian blue and the inferior kinds of starch.

2. The blue colour of this, or a dress of this colour. (Cf. POWDER-BLUE 2.)

1906 *Daily Chron.* 5 Oct. 4/5 Mrs. Cyril Ward, in stooe-blue.

Stone-boat.

1. A boat for transporting stones.

c1336 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 533 Qui. . . redoxeruol Batellum videt. le Stanbate. 1471 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1869) I. 25 Of ilk stane bot lossand in the havin J. d. 1505 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 280 Ane stane bote at the New Haviio. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Stone-vessel*, De Cessart's machine for throwing large stones into the sea consisted of a pontoon carrying an inclined plane [etc.]. [title of figure] De Cessart's Stone-Boat.

2. U.S. A flat-bottomed sled used for transporting or removing stones, and for other purposes.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. The rise in front enables the stone-boat to ride over small obstacles. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 21 Sept. 4/4 They fetch the water every day in a barrel fixed in a kind of sled called a stone boat.

Stone-bow (stō'nbdō). [Cf. MHG. *steinboge* = sense 2, ON. *steimboge* = sense 1.]

1. [Bow sb. 1 3.] An arch of stone. Obs. exc. as the name of one of the gates of Lincoln.

Beuniv' 2545 Zeeah ða he wealle Stondan stanbogan.

†2. [Bow sb. 1 4.] A kind of cross-bow or catapult used for shooting stones. Obs.

1419 *Liber Albis* (Rolls) I. 278 Quod nullus portet arcum vocatum 'Stonebowe'. 1543 *Acts Privy Council* (1890) I. 104 Breaking with stonebows off caitene wyndowes. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* ii. v. 51. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & No K.* v. i. Children will shortly take him for a Wall And set their Stone-bows in his forehead. 1660 *Act 12 Char. II. c. 4* Sched. s.v. Bowes, vocat. stone-bowes of steel, the piece, x. s.

Stonebreak (stō'nbrek). ? Obs. [I. STONE sb. + BREAK sb. 1 (or v.), after Du. *steenbrek* (+-breke Kilian) = G. *steinbrech*.] = SAXIFRAGE 1. (See also quot. 1739 and cf. BREAKSTONE.)

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* 87 The other duche saxifrage hath leaues lyke Tyne & it may be called in english Time-stonebreak. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. cxxv. 693 The first is called . . . white Saxifrage, or white Stonebreak; the second is called golden Saxifrage, or golden Stonebreak. 1739 P. MILLER *Cath. Dict.* II. Index, Stone-break, see *Achysnilla* and *Saxifraga*. 1863 *Prior Plant-n.* Stone-break, so named from its supposed power of rending rocks, and thence employed to breakstone in the bladder, *Saxifraga*.

†**Stone-brod.** north. Obs. Also stan-, stane-. [I. STONE sb. + BROD sb. 1.] A nail or peg for fixing stone slates; a slate-pin.

1363-4 in *Finchale Priory Charters* etc. (Surtees) p. lxiv. Et vñ de stanbrods et lednall' emptis. 1419 in *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 38 In v. m. stanbrod, 6s. 8d. 1457 *Ibid.* 69, xxj. m. stanbrodes. 1543 *Mun. Fountains Abb.* (Surtees) 404 For one thousande stanbrode xiiij d.

Stonebuck (stō'nbzck). Also 7-8 -bock. [I. STONE sb. + BUCK sb. 1; found in OE., but formed afresh in the 16th c. after the Ger. form.]

1. The ibex : = STEINBOCK.

c1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* ix. (Z) 68 *Hic cnyph* þes stanbucca. 1585 HICHIUS *Ynnius Nomen* 51/2 *Tragelaphus*. . . a stone-buck or goat-horn. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 7 *Capra Ibez*. . . The Stone-buck. 1749 WEST *Odes Pindar.* etc. (1753) I. 253 The . . . branching Stone-buck bearded like a Goat. 1910 A. HILLIERS *Master Girl* ii. 59 She could see that chamois and stone-buck had come down.

2. = STEENBOK. *rare*. (Perh. an error.) 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, *Stone-buck*, the steinbok [1883 steenbok], an animal of the antelope kind.

Stone-cart. A cart for carrying stones.

1c1357 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 559 In flekes empt. pro le Stankart pro calce et sabulo carian. 25. 1557 in *Laues & Cheshire Wills* (1884) 61 Implements of husbandrye . . . a stone cart. 1867 J. K. HUNTER *Retrospect Artist's Life* iii. (1912) 28 It was what was kowno as a stone cart—one without sides.

Stone-cast, stone's cast. Now rare. [CAST sb. 1 c.] = STONE'S THROW.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 15605 A stancast þan fra þaim be vode. a1400 *Wars* *Alber.* 3614 Mare þan a stancast. . . be-fire his knyphis all He standis vp. c1500 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1741, I warrant the, it is but a stunc cast. 1634 Sir F. HERBERT *Trav.* 106 It has a River a stone cast over. 1730 T. BOSTON *Memo.* x. 280, I was told that one was a-dying little more than a stone-cast from the church. 1862 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 127 This house is wibin a stone-cast of the sea.

β. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 215 Pilers as hi3 as a stones cast. 1485 *Yorks. Archæol. Soc. Record Ser.* XLII.

3 The house of one William Slatter... is... a stony cast from the house of John Johnson. 1562 *Child Marriages* 206 They met William Slatter a stony cast from the old house. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 29 His body... buried... where not a stone cast further, sleeps Tom Coriatis bones. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone* L. § 87 We got within a stone's cast of the rock. 1886 T. FROST *Remin. Country Journalist* viii. (1888) 96 Within a stone's cast of the parish church.

Stonechat (stōn'chæt). [*f.* STONE sb. + CHAT sb., 'from the similarity between its alarm note and the striking together of two pebbles' (Swainson).] A small bird, *Pratincola* (or *Saxicola*) *rubicola*, inhabiting heaths, commons, etc. in Britain and various parts of Europe. (Also called *stonechat warbler*.) Also improperly applied to several allied species, as the whinchat, *P. rubetra*, and the wheatear, *S. ananthe*. Also, with defining word, applied to other species.

1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* II. 1. 448 Stone-Chat. *Motacilla rubicola*. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* I. 233 The Stonechat. Stone-smith, Moor Tittling. 1817 STEPHENS in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* x. 709 Stonechat Warbler. (Synonym *Ruhicola*.) 1839 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Birds* II. 279 *Fringilla rubicola*. The Black-headed Bushchat. Stonechat. Stonemich. Stonechatter. 1855 A. L. ADAMS in *Pop. Science Rev.* IV. 325 A good many stone-chats spend the winter in Britain. 1872 J. H. GURNEY *Anderson's Birds Daniana Land* 102 *Pratincola torquata* (Linn.) South-African Stonechat. 1873 E. BALFOUR *Cycl. India* (ed. 2) V. 573/2 The pied stone-chat (*Saxicola picata*) may be seen bopping about in the Dekhan.

Also called **Stone-chacker**, -chatter, -chat-terer, -check (STEINCHER). Also **Stone-clink**; **STONE-SMATCH**, -SMITCH, etc.

1853 F. O. MORRIS *Brit. Birds* III. 170 Wheatear. Followchat. White-tail. *Stone-chacker. 1854 TURNER *Avian Præcip.* I. b. Qualis est auicula Anglis "stonchattera, aut mortettera dicta. 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* II. 1. 450, I have ever thought it exactly imitating the clinking of two stones together, one being held in each hand. If others have thought the same, it will easily account for the reason of its being called the Stone-Chatter. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 145 The Stonechatter, although an insignificant little bird, is prized by lovers of curious eating. 1823 A. SMALL *Rom. Antig. Fife* 235 The little light blue bird called the "Stone-chatterer, from its delighting to be amongst, and building its nest under stones. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 88 *Caruleo*, the Clot-bird, Smatch, or "Stone-Check. 1885 SWAINSON *Proc. Names Birds* 11 Stonechat. *Stone clink; Chickstone.

Stone-coal (stōn'kōl). (Also as two words.) [*cf.* Ger. *steinkohle*, Du. *steenkool*.]

†1. Mineral coal, as distinguished from charcoal: = **COAL** sb. 5. Obs.

1585 HIGINS *Junius's Nomencl.* 377/2 Seacole: Smithes cole: stone cole. 1602 R. CAREW *Cornwall* 1. 21 Stone cole, fetched out of Wales. 1673 H. STUBBE *Further Vind. Dutch War App.* 126 To dig for any Quarry of Stone, or Mine for Oare, or Stone-coles. 1741 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 672 This Bishoprick (Liegé) has rich Mines of *Houille* or Stone-coal.

2. Any hard variety of coal, esp. anthracite.

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 19 The Stone-Coal is so called because it has a sort of Stone, which is in the Bed or Vein of Coal. 1712 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 541 A Coal like Cannon-coal, by the Miners called Stone-Coal. 1823 W. PHILLIPS *Min.* (ed. 3) 366 Slaty Anthracite... is found in the coal-formations near Walsal in Staffordshire (Stone Coal). 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines* 237 Lignite, shale, stone-coal, and fire-clay. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 242 Stone coal, anthracite... Also certain other very hard varieties of coal.

Stoncrop (stōn'krōp). Forms: 1 stāncrop, 4-5 stāncroppe, 5 stoon-, stoncroppe, 5-6 stoncrop, 5-8 stone crop, 6 stone croppe, 7 stone cropp, 8-9 stone-cropp, 7- stoncrop. [*OE. stāncrop*: see **STONE** sb. and **CROP** sb. (? sense 3).] The common name of *Sedum acre* (N.O. *Crassulaceæ*), a herb with bright yellow flowers and small cylindrical fleshy sessile leaves, growing in masses on rocks, old walls, etc.; also applied (with or without defining word) to other species of *Sedum*, esp. those of similar growth, and of allied genera, as the N. American *Penthorum*.

1000 Sax. *Leechb.* II. 354 Cassuc þefan þorn, stan crop. a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 17 *Crassula minor*, vermicularis, an. stāncroppe. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (1894) 185 Leie þereþron a lynnem cloþ wet in þe iuys of stoncroppe. c 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 113 Item drynke stāncroppe wyþ wormot & hit wol slee hem... 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* 72 *Sedum*... The seconde kynde is called in English thryft or stoncroppe. The thryd kinde is called in English Mouse taylor or litle stoncroppe. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Stoncroppe*... an Herb of a very hot temperatour, sharp and biting. 1777 JACOB *Catal. Plants* 103 *Sedum autumnum*, Mountain Stone-crop. *Ibid.* 104 *Sedum reflexum*, Yellow Stone-crop, or Prick-madam... *Sedum acre*, Stone-crop, or Wall-pepper. 1782 J. SCOTT *Poet. Wks.* 170 Along my wall the yellow stoncrop grows. 1862 MISS BRAOON *Lady Audley* I, An ancient wall... overgrown with trailing ivy, yellow stoncrop, and dark moss. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 861/1 *Penthorum sedoides* commonly goes by the name of Virginian Stoncrop in the United States.

b. **Stoncrop tree**, **Shrub** or **Tree stoncrop**: names for *Sueda* (*Salsola*) *fruticosa*.

c 1710 PETIVER *Catal. Ray's Eng. Herbat* Tab. viii, Tree Stoncrop. 1721 MORTIMER *Hist.* II. 189 The greater Stone-crop Tree is a beautiful green. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 278 *Salsola fruticosa*... Shrub Stone-Crop, or Glasswort.

Stone-cutter (stōn'kʷtə:ɹ). 1. One who cuts or carves stone; a workman

engaged in shaping stone for building, ornamental, or other purposes; one who carves figures or inscriptions on stone.

Stone-cutter's disease or *phthisis*, an affection of the lungs, incident to stone-cutters, caused by inhaling the fine dust of the stones.

1540 in *Letts. & Papers Hen. VIII* (1898) XVI. 195 Dirrike Johnson, stone cutter. 1585 HIGINS *Junius's Nomencl.* 505/2 *Lapidaria*, a quarry: a hewer of stone: a stone cutter. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. ii. 63. 1684 BOYLE *Parousin. Solid Marbles* vi. 101 The invention of staining or colouring white Marble... casually lighted upon by an ingenious Stone-cutter in Oxford. 1724 De Foe *Tour Gt. Brit.* I. iii. 69 This Island [Portland]... the inhabitants being almost all Stone-Cutters, we found there was no very poor People among them. 1829 S. SHAW *Staffordsh. Potteries* 131 The old Inscription was almost effaced, when two of the parish servants... paid a stone cutter to sink the letters. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 186 *Chalicosis pulmonum* is the name given to the pulmonary changes induced by the inhalation of stone-dust. It is also called stone-cutter's phthisis. 1877 RUSKIN *St. Mark's Rest* iv. (1894) 47 Desiring to show, not a mere symbol of a living man, but the man himself, as truly as the poor stone-cutter can carve him. 1896 LEASK *Hugh Miller* ii. 44 He was feeling the first effects of the stone-cutter's disease. 1908 W. M. RAMSAY *Linke the Physician* xii. 362 Then I conjecture that... the stone-cutter accidentally omitted the fourth hexameter.

b. A machine for cutting or shaping stone.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Stone-cutter*, a machine for working a face on a stone or ashlar. It differs from the stone-dresser, which may be said to begin its duty after the surface is fairly flattened. 1884 *Ibid.* Suppl. s.v. *Stone Cutting Machine*, Atchison's stone cutter.

†2. A surgeon who 'cuts for the stone' (CUT v. 26 b); a lithotomist. Obs.

1655 MOUTET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 218 No People in the World are more subject (than the Netherlands) to that Disease [sc. stone], as the Number and Excellency of Stone-cutters in that Country may plainly prove. 1787 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 32 The Egyptians... had... not only regular physicians... but likewise stone-cutters, oculists, aurists, &c.

So **Stone-cutting**, the process or art of cutting or shaping stone; also attrib.

1611 CORN., *Statuaire*, (the art of) Stone-cutting, or Statue-making. 1828 P. NICHOLSON (*title*) A popular... treatise on Masonry and Stone-cutting. 1838 Ht. MARTINEAU *Western Trav.* I. 225 The stone-cutting department.

Stoned (stōnd), ppl. a. and a. [*f.* STONE v. and sb. + -ED.]

1. Pelted with stones.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 359/2 Standyd, lapidatus.

2. †a. Built of stone; fortified with stone. Obs. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 4352 Make we na vessall of virre... Ne stone stoned strenth.

b. Paved with stones.

1668 Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric. (1869) 356 Depressions in the stoned surface cannot be well repaired without 'picking up' the metal to the depth of several inches.

†3. Made of stoneware: = **STONE** sb. attrib. (17 b). Obs. rare-1.

1593 N. Country *Wills* (Surtees) II. 157 Two stoned pottes garnished with silver.

4. Of a male animal (esp. a horse): Having testicles, not castrated, entire: = **STONE** sb. attrib. (17 f). ? Obs.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. ProL. 59 Quhow thine vndant mycht Constenris so sum tyme the stonit hors. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* v. 8 In the desyre of vncleynly lust they are become like the stoned horse. 1559 in Kempe *Lesly MSS.* (1836) 177, I do geve unto William More, esquire, three stoned coltes and three geldings. 1657 MONYSON *Itin.* iii. 133 They have no Guelldings or ambling Nagges... but commonly use trotting and stoned Nagges. 1688 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 121 There is a Law, that no Horse shall be kept stoned under a certain size.

†b. *transf.* Lascivious: cf. **STONE** sb. 17 f. Obs. 1607 R. CAREW *tr. Estienne's World of Wonders* 184 These stoned Priests have manifested by their practises [etc.].

†5. Of fruit: Having a stone or stones. Obs.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. ix. 111 Stanit heppis, quhilik I on buskis fand. 1681 GREW *Museum* II. § i. h. 188 A Stoned-Fruit in shape... like a Quince. 1705 BEVERLEY *Hist. Virginia* II. iv. (1722) 112 Of stoned Fruits, I have met with three good Sorts: viz., Cherries, Plums, and Persimmons.

6. Of fruit: Deprived of the stone or stones.

1728 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 2) 256 Put in 2 handfuls of ston'd Raisins. 1743 *Lady's Companion* (ed. 4) I. 438 Put in some Capers, ston'd Olives, and a Drop of Vinegar. 1764 ELIZA Moxon *Eng. Housew.* (ed. 9) 159 A pound of ston'd gooseberries. 1846 SOVER *Gastron. Reg.* 533 Line a charlotte mould... with various kinds of fruits (such as stoned cherries, strawberries, [etc.]). 1902 *Daily Chron.* 15 Feb. 8/4 Butter a pudding mould, and cover the inside with stoned raisins.

Stonedemel, variant of STOUNDEMEAL.

Stone-dike, -dyke. (Also as two words.)

[*cf.* G. *steindeich*.] A dike constructed of stone; a stone fence or embankment. Also attrib. (in quot. = enclosed with a stone-dike).

1553-4 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1871) II. 289 The making of the stane dike on the oorth side of the South Loch, to hauld in the watter thairfor. 1731 *Mem. Capt. Creighton in Swift's Wks.* (1762) X. 225 Sir John Coghern lay with a Party, in a Stone-Dike-Park, about ten Miles off. 1842 J. AITON *Dom. Econ.* (1857) 159 Stone-dikes are of all fences the readiest and most complete... Stone-dike inclosures are generally of dry stone.

Hence **Stone-dike v.**, *intr.* to build stone-dikes; **Stone-diked** (-dæikt) a., enclosed with stone-dikes; **Stone-diker**, one who builds stone-dikes.

1870 J. BROWN *Letts.* (1907) 201 They had been stonedying since October. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Sept. 6/2 Some village sanctuary on a Yorkshire or Lancashire upland among the stone-dyked fields. 1901 R. M. F. WATSON *Closeburn* iii. 37 David was a stone-dyker by trade.

Stone-fly. An insect of the family *Perlidae*, whose larvæ are found under stones in streams; esp. *Perla bicaudata*, much used (in the larval or the perfect state) as a bait in angling; also, an artificial fly made in imitation of this. Also attrib.

a 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1893) 23 In May take a ston flye and be buh vndur þe cow tordre and dor worme [etc.]. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 97 There are as many sorts of flies as there be of fruits... as the dun flie, the stone flie, the red flie, [etc.]. 1741 *Compl. Family-Piece* II. ii. 334 The Stone or May Fly, the Body make of Black Wood... and the Wings make of a Drake's Down. 1841 E. NEWMAN *Hist. Insects* 107 The May-flies or caddises, stone-flies, &c., frequent watery places. 1872 J. G. WOOD *Insects at Home* 265 Larvæ of May-flies... I take in plenty, but not one single Stone-fly larva have I found. 1896 LYEKKER *Roy. Nat. Hist.* VI. 171 The stone-flies (*Perlidae*).

Stone-fruit.

1. [*STONE* sb. 12.] A fruit having the seed or kernel surrounded by a 'stone' or hard endocarp within the pulp; a drupe. (Also collectively: cf. **FRUIT** sb. 2 a.)

1523-34 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 140 All maner of stone fruit, and nuttes. 1600 SUNFLET *Country Farm* iii. xlv. 511 Plum trees, and other trees bearing stone fruit. 1675 COTTON *Planters Man.* title-p., All sorts of Fruit-Trees, whether Stone-fruits, or Pepin-fruits. 1842 LOUOON *Suburban Hort.* 441 It ought not to be gathered till it is quite ripe, which in stone fruits and berries is known by its softness and fragrance. 1893 *Evang. Mag.* Oct. 460 The kind of fruit called a 'Drupe',... generally known as a 'stone-fruit'.

attrib. 1721 MORTIMER *Husb.* (ed. 5) II. 305 Stone-Fruit Trees generally bear on the Branches of the foregoing Year. 1855 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 145 Stone-fruit-trees are almost always budded instead of being grafted.

2. (As two words.) [*STONE* sb. 2 d, 17 b.] Imitation fruit made of stoneware, used as chimney ornaments.

1851 MAYHEW *Labour* I. 371/1 Of stone fruit there are now usually six street sellers... The fruit is principally made at Chesterfield in Derbyshire... The most saleable fruits are apples, pears, peaches, apricots, oranges, lemons, and cucumbers. The cucumbers, which are sometimes of pot as well as of stone... are sometimes made to serve for gin-bottles.

Stonegall, corrupt form of STANIEL, the kestrel.

1602 FULUECKE *2nd Pt. Parallel Ep.* Ded. 2 A pray to be pursued, not of the Stonegale, the Musketee, and the Merlin, but of... birds of an higher wing. 1863 H. G. ADAMS *Birds of Prey* 47 The Kestrel, variously called Kastrel, Windhover, Stonegall, Steingall or Stannel.

Stonege, obs. form of STONEHENG.

Stonehatch (stōn'hæt). [*f.* STONE sb. + ? stem of HATCH v. (see quot. 1882-4).] The ring-plover or stone-plover, *Ægialitis hiaticula*.

1852 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Birds* IV. 116 *Charadrius hiaticula*. The Common Ring-plover... Stonehatch. Stone Plover. 1882-4 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* (ed. 4) III. 258 The nest is only a slight hollow in the sand... but sometimes... lined or covered with a number of small stones about the size of peas, upon which the eggs are laid, and this habit has gained for the Ringed Plover... the provincial name of Stone-hatch.

Stonehenge (stōn'hendʒ). Forms: n. 2 Stanenges, Stanenheng, Stanheng, 3-4 Stongheng(e), 5 Stone hengles, Stonehenges, 5- Stonehenge. β. 6 stonege, 7 stongge. [*f.* STONE sb.; the second element may have meant something 'hanging' or supported in the air: cf. *OE. henge-clif* 'præruptum' (*Suppl. to Elfric's Glossary*); in the compound the word was prob. originally plural.

Aspurious form *Stanhengest* occurs in some Latin chronicles (a 1500) in connexion with a story of a massacre of British nobles by Hengist at Stonehenge.]

Name of a celebrated stone circle on Salisbury Plain; hence applied allusively to similar structures elsewhere.

a. 11. HENRY OF HUNTINGDON *Hist. Angl.* i. (Rolls) 12 Quatuor autem sunt, quæ mira videntur in Anglia... Secundum est, apud Stanenges. 11. GEOFFREY OF MONM. *Hist. Brit.* xi. iv. (1844) 204 Intra lapidum structuram sepultus fuit, quæ haud longe a Salesberia mira arte composita, Anglorum lingua Stanheng nuncupatur. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3222 *Ac* arst was þe king ybured... Wipinne þe place of stonheng [v. r. stonheng; stonhengel]. 1470 HARVING *Chron.* lxx. (1812) 117 The Giances carole... The stone hengles [v. r. Stonehenges], that now so named been. *Ibid.* lxxv. 150 Welche called is the stone Hengles [v. r. Stonehengel]. 1610 HOLLAND *Candens Brit.* i. 251 (Whishire) Certaine mighty and unwrought stones... upon the heads of which, others like ouerthwart peeces do beare and rest crosswise... so as the whole frame seemeth to hang: whereof we call it Stonehenge. a 1722 TOLAND *Hist. Druids Coll.* Pieces (1726) I. 23 Hard by is her Temple; being a sort of diminutive Stonehenge. 1801 J. BARROW *Trav. S. Africa* I. 373 The... fragments... rolling from the upper ridges, had tumbled on each other, forming natural... colonnades, and Stonehenges. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xl. A rising ground, whence they commanded a full view of the Oradrian Stoneheoge. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxxvi. A dreary waste of cold potatoes, looking as eatable as Stonehenge. β. 1547 BOOROE *Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 120 Vpon the playo of Salsbury is the stonege, whyche is certayne great stones, some standyng, and some lyenge ouerthwart. 1647 G. TOOE *Belides* 39 As who with skill... his journey manage will, Does often from the beaten road withdraw, Or to behold a Stoneage, taste a Spaw, Or [etc.]. a 1670 [Gibbons] *Fools Bolt soon shot at Stoneage* in Hearne P. Langtoft's

Chren. II. 305 The Israelites... did by God's command erect a stonage of twelve Stones in the midst of Jordan. 1701 C. LESLIE *Short Method with Deists* i. (ed. 3) 17 Tber is the Stonage in Salisbury-Plain. Every body knows it. *Ibid.* 18 Now let us Compare this with the Stonage, as I may call it, or Twelve Great Stones set up at Gilgal.

† **Stonehore.** *Obs.* Also 5 stonore, 6 stonord, 7 stonnard, (ston-ohore). [*f.* STONE *sb.*; the second element is obscure.] = STONECROP (*Sedum acre* or *S. reflexum*).

a 1400-50 *Stoekh. Med. MS.* 173 Stonore or stoncrop: *crassula minor*. 1541 *Bk. Properties Heris* B vj, *Crassula minor*. Thys herb is called Stonehore or Stoncroppe. 1579 *LANGHAM Gard. Health* 623 Stonehore or wall-pepper, causeth vomite, taken with vineger, and is good against fevers. 1597 *GERAROE Herbal* II. cxxviii. 415 The Englishmen [call this] Stoncrop and Stonehore, little Stoncrop, Pricker, [etc.]. *Ibid.* Suppl., Stonnord is Stoncrop. 1640 *PARKINSON Theat. Bot.* 735 Wee [call it] in English Prickmadam, Stoncrop or Great Stoncrop, Stonehore and Moustetale. 1665 *LOVELL Herbal* (ed. 2) 417 Stone hore, see Stone pepper, or Stone crop. Stonnard and Ston-ohore, see Stoncrop.

Stone-horse. [STONE *sb.* 17 f.] An uncastrated or entire horse; a stallion. Now only *dial.*

1600 J. PORY *tr. Leo's Africa* III. 126 They carrie stone-horses about with them, which for a certaine fee, they will let others have to couer their mares. 1679 *SHAWELL True Widow* III. 43 I'll hold you six to four of the Gelding against the Mare; gold to silver on the hay Stone-horse against the Flea-bitten. 1781 W. BLANE *Ess. Hunting* (1788) 69 The Doctor galloped his grey stone-horse forty miles on end. 1847 *NICOLAS Sir C. Hatton* 340 In the 33rd Hen. VIII. an Act was passed that... every other person whose wife wore any French hood... should maintaine one stone trotting horse. [The Act itself has stoned.]

b. Applied allusively to a man.

1580 *FULKE Dangerous Rock* 167 But what if your popish geldings, by naying at euery mans wife... proue them selues to be stone horses. 1640 *SHIRLEY St. Patrick* v. i. H 2, Cannot a Mare come into the ground, but you must be leaping you stone horses.

c. *Attrib.*

1546 in *Phillipps Wills* (c 1830) 487 A stone horse colte. 1728 E. S[?] *Coupl. Houscu.* (ed. 2) 243 Strain the Posset on 7 or 9 globules of Stone-Horse dung tied up in a cloth. 1836 R. FURNESS *Astraloger* II. Wks. (1838) 152 Bear's grease... fox-lungs, stone-horse warts.

Stone jug. (Also with hyphen.)

1. A jug made of stoneware.

1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* Ind. ii. 90 Yet would you... raile upon the Hostesse of the house... Because she brought stone-lugs, and no seaf'd quarts. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 June 8/2 The Apollinaris Co... now bottles the water in stone jugs.

2. *slang.* A nickname for Newgate prison, or for a prison in general.

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), *Stone jug*; Newgate, or any other prison. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* xliii, He shall be kept in the Stone Jug, Charley, like a gentleman.

† **Stone-lath.** *north. Obs.* In 4 stanlat, 5 stanellate. A lath on which stone slates were fastened with 'stone-brods' (see STONE-BRON).

1370-1 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 209 Et in mill, stanlat empt, cum cartagio ad dictam ecclesiam, 12 s. d. 1421 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 44 In m. m. stanlatates emptis, cum cartagio de Byrmand de Cattall, 14 s. 8d.

Stoneless (stō'nless), *a.* [*f.* STONE *sb.* + -LESS.] Destitute of stone or stones; having or containing no stone.

1823 *COBBETT Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 264 A fine, huttery, stoneless loam. 1898 F. DAVIS *Silchester* 62 In a stoneless country, the fabric of the deserted city would rapidly be appropriated as building material.

b. Having no tombstone.

1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 634 The nameless, stoneless, lime-filled grave-hole. 1882 J. WALKER *Faunt to Auld Reekie* 162 A digging sexton... points to a stoneless grave.

c. *Of fruit*: see STONE *sb.* 12.

1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 673 Barberry... stoneless. 1860 *Times* 14 Nov. 9/6 A favorite fruit with the Chinaman is the classic lotos...; it is full of stoneless kernels. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 243/2 Stoneless sultana raisins from Smyrna.

Hence **Stonelessness.**

1891 *Athenaeum* 30 May 708/1 Is it quite certain that the vallum... is not... marked by the same virtual stonelessness? **Stonelet** (stō'nlet), *noun-adv.* [*f.* STONE *sb.* + -LET.] A little stone.

1899 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 326 Black and white stoeetelets.

Stone-lily.

Name for a fossil crinoid or encrinure, from its resemblance to a lily on its stalk.

1808 *PARKINSON Organic Rem.* II. 174 The Encrinus, *Lilium lapidum*, or Stone Lily. 1828 G. YOUNG *Geol. Surv. Yorks.* Const. 207 Zoophytes distinguished by the names Encrinures and Pentacrinures, or the more familiar term Stone lilies. 1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 154 Other Groups, such as the Stone Lilies and Sea Anemones.

Stoneman (stō'n-mæn), *pl.-men.*

1. *Printing.* A compositor who imposes pages of type on the imposing-stone.

1875 *SOUTHWARO Dict. Typogr.* 1904 DE VINNE *Mod. Book Composition* 301 (Cent. Suppl.) Front and tail margins can be most accurately made by the stoneman, for they cannot be predetermined with precision by guesswork.

2. *Coal Mining.* A man employed in driving stone-headings, and in making and repairing 'roads'. 1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal-mining.* 1891 *Star* 8 July 3/4 All the enginemen were doing eight hours shifts, while the stonemen and others did still more.

3. A man who works in stone; a stone-cutter, stonemason.

1912 E. RHYS in *Engl. Rev.* Nov. 517 He saw the bob-tailed rabbits above the stoneman's pit.

Stonemason (stō'n-mæ-zən), *sb.* [*f.* STONE *sb.* + MASON *sb.* 1] A workman who shapes and lays stones in building: = MASON *sb.* 1.

Stonemason's lung (Path.): cf. stone-cutter's disease (STONE-CUTTER 1).

1809 *Land. Chron.* 22 Aug. 181/2 Seven stone-masons were landing a stone in Cumberland-street. 1824 *SCOTT St. Roman's* II, Jock Ashler the stone-mason, that ca's himself an architect. 1905 *ROLLESTON Dis. Liver* 185 An analogous form [of hepatic cirrhosis] associated with stonemason's lung-silicosis.

Hence **Stonemason v.**, *trans.* to carve or work as a stonemason; **Stone-masonry**, the art of, or work executed by, a stonemason: = MASONRY 1, 2.

1859 *DICKENS Lett.* (1880) II. 95 One of the halustrades of the destroyed old Rochester bridge has been... presented to me by the contractor... and has been duly *stonemasoned and set up on the lawn. 1888 *SCOTT Hry. Mtd.* xxxii, Despite the superior advantage of *stone-masonry. 1897 A. DRUCKER *tr. Thering's Evol. Aryan* 110 The difference between timber-work and stone-masonry.

Stonen (stō'n-ən), *a.* Now only *dial.* or *rare arch.* Forms: a. 1 stānen, 3 stānen, 2-3 stānen.

β. 2-3 stānen, 4 stoonen, 5 stonun, 5-6 -yn, (7 stoneing), 3-5, 9 stonen. [OE. *stānen* = OFris. *steinen*, OHG., MHG. *steinin*, Goth. *stainēin*-s; -Otent, **stainino*-f. **staino*-s STONE *sb.* The β forms are refashioned after the sb.]

1. Made or consisting of stone: = STONE *sb.* *attrib.* (17 a).

a 900 O. E. *Martyrol.* 15 May 82 God sealde... bis bebodu... on twam stānenum bredum. c 1205 *LAY.* 9241, & al abuten ouer al he makede stānene wal. *Ibid.* 12424 Enne strongne stānene wal. *Ibid.* 14227 Per uppe stānene [1275 stonene] wal. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 378 Inneled o rode, and ine stonene prub biclused. 1388 *WYCLIF 2 Cor.* iii. 3 Writun... not in stony [w. r. stonen] tablis, but in fleischli tablis of herte. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 90 pe hepuo men had sex kyndis of similacris, cleyen, treen, brasun, stonun, silueren, & golden. c 1450 *Brut* 404 Grete houngr brekithie berd stonen wall yn hir grette nede. 1528 in *Phillipps Wills* (c 1830) 106 My great stonyn trough. 1643 in *N. & Q.* 5th Ser. VIII. 497/1 He pulled down a stoneing cross. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* II. 103 Ye are our Epistle, says St. Paul... written... not on stonen tablets, but on fleshen tablets. *Mod. dial. (Berks.)* Have you come over the stonen bridge? [*i.e.* a stone thrown across a ditch or narrow stream.]

b. *fig. Obs.*

971 *Blith. Hom.* 105 Hie wāron stānenre beortan & hindre. 1430-40 *Lyoc. Boeth.* IV. ix. (1554) 105 b, No man had so hard a stonen bet that might... his iyen kepe drye.

2. Made of stoneware: = STONE *sb.* *attrib.* (17 b).

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John II. 6 Per wāron soðlice aset six stānene [c 1160 *Hatton* stēnēne] water-fatu. c 1200 *ORMIN* 14029 Sex stānene fetless. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 477/1 Stonyn pott or oþer wessel.

Stone-parsley. The umbelliferous herb *Sison Anomum*; also applied to *Seseli Libanotis* and other species (Mountain Stone-parsley), *Sison* being then sometimes distinguished as Bastard Stone-parsley.

1548 *TURNER Names of Herbes* 61 Petroselinum named in latine Apium saxatile is not our commune persely... but... an other herbe, as I do thynke... Which may be called in englishe stone persely or Lumberdy persely. 1635 *SWAN Spee. Mundt* (1670) 218 There is Apium Hortense, garden-parsley; and apium palustre, water parsley (which is Small-age) and Apium montanum, mountain Parsley; and Petrapium, or Petroselinum Macedonicum, which we in England call Stone Parsley. 1744 J. WILSON *Synopsis Brit. Plants* 68 *Sium aromaticum* Sison *off.* Bastard Stone-parsley. *Ibid.* 72 *Apium petraeum* sive *montanum* album... Mountain Stone Parsley. 1857 *ANNE PRATT Flower Pl.* III. 5 Sison (Stone Parsley). 1858 A. IRVINE *Handbk. Brit. Plants* 592 *Libanotis*... Mountain Stone Parsley.

Stone-pine. [= *F. pin de pierre*; cf. also G. *steinpinie* (in some Dicts.).] The reason for the name is obscure; it has been supposed to refer to the hardness of the seeds. A species of pine-tree, *Pinus Pinea*, a native of Southern Europe and the Levant, with edible seeds. Also applied to other species, as *P. Cembra* (Swiss Stone-pine).

1759 P. MILLER *Gard. Diet.* (ed. 7) s.v. *Pinus*, The cultivated Pine Tree, commonly called the Stone Pine. 1785 *MARTYN Lett. Bot.* xxviii. 444 The Stone-Pine has also double leaves. 1846 *LINOLEV Veg. Kingd.* 229 [The seeds] of the Stone Pine of Europe, *Pinus Pinea*, [and off] *Pinus Cembra*, *Pinus Lambertiana*, are all eatable when fresh. 1887 G. NICHOLSON *Dict. Gard.* s.v. *Pinus*, *P. Cembra*. Swiss Stone Pine.

Attrib. 1822 *Hortus Angl.* II. 498 [*Pinus*] *Pinea*. Stone Pine Tree. 1874 *STEWART & BRANCO Flora N. West India* 516 The celebrated Stone Pine forest... near Ravenna. 1875 *KINGSTON tr. Jules Verne's Abandoned* vii. (1886) 90 [The monkey] ate with relish some stone pine almonds.

Stone-pitch. ? *Obs.* [*f.* STONE *sb.* (see 17 c) + PITCH *sb.* 1 Cf. G. *steinpich*, bitumen.]

1. Pitch in the solid form; hard or dry pitch.

c 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 174 Spaynysche code & stanpiche. [*Harl. MS.* 1600 half a pond of stanpiche.] 1579 *LANGHAM Gard. Health* 493 Stone or drie Pitch, hath the vertues of Tarre or liquid Pitch, but not so strong. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* I. 421 Planks of oke with nailes driven into them, cemented with stone-pitch. 1668 *CHARLETON Onomast.* 236 *Bitumen*. Stone-Pitch.

2. (Meaning obscure.)

1859 in *H. Hall Soc. Eliz.* Age (1886) 225 Supper eodem. A shoulder of mutton, .. Bred & beare, .. Stone pythe.

Stoner ¹ (stō'n-ər). Also 4 staner. [*f.* STONE *v.* + -ER 1] One who stones or pelts with stones (esp. so as to kill).

a 1350 *Stephen* 217 in Horst. *Attengl. Leg.* (1881) 30 Saul, pat be staners clothes held. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 477/1 Stonare, or he pat stonythe... *Lapidator*. 1623 *BUNGHAM Xenophon* 99 The stoners of the Ambassadors. 1680 C. NESSE *Church Hist.* 359 With this word, as with a stone, be knockt those stoners, for such they would have been to the woman, on the head. 1867 *LONDON in J. O. Johnston Life & Lett.* v. (1904) 110 The stoners of St. Stephen.

Stoner ² (stō'n-ər). [*f.* STONE *sb.* + -ER 1.]

† 1. One skilled in precious stones: = LAPIDARY *sb.* 1 h. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxx. 286 (Harl. MS.) Gwido... went to a stoner, and saide to bym, 'good man, I pray þe tell me þe vertu of þis stone.'

2. In comb. with prefixed numeral: A person weighing, or a horse carrying, (so many) stone (STONE *sb.* 14).

1864 *WHYTE MELVILLE Inside Bar* iii. 264 Your nags is hardly thirteen-stones, sir—not in a country like this. 1896 *CONAN DOYLE Rodney Stone* xvii. 293 'Your man brought the scale down at thirteen-three and Harrison at thirteen-eight.' 'He's a fifteen-stoner from the loins upwards,' cried Dutch Sam.

Stone-raw. Southernized form of STANE-RAW.

1802 *SCOTT Minstrelsy* II. 215 The usual dress of the fairies is green; though on the moors, they have been sometimes observed in heath-brown, or in weeds dyed with the stoneraw, or lichen. 1853 G. JONSTON *Bot. E. Bord.* 265 *Parnelia saxatilis*... Stoneraw; Stoney-rag. It is employed... in dyeing stockings and nightcaps of a dirty orange-brown colour.

† **Stoneraw, a. Obs.** [Corrupt form of STONEN: cf. EARTHEN, and G. *steinern*.] = STONEN 1.

1753 W. MAITLAND *Hist. Edin.* i. f. 11 The Buildings which before had Stoner Fronts, were now converted into Wood. 1822 *SCOTT Nigel* II, The West-Port is of stonern work.

Stoner (stō'n-ər), *rare.* [*f.* STONE *sb.* + -ERY.]

An artificial collection or pile of stones; a rockery. 1833 *LOVON Enceyl. Archit.* § 1979 Stoneries, as they are sometimes called, might be made little geological museums.

1889 *Adv.*, Seeds for Stonery or Grotto.

Stonesfield (stō'nz-fild). Name of a village

in Oxfordshire: used *attrib.* in Stonesfield slate (*Geol.*), a stratum of thin-bedded limestone and calcareous sandstone forming part of the Great Oolite series in Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire.

Stonesfield slates, *i.e.* slabs of limestone from this formation, are used for roofing.

1839 G. ROBERTS *Dict. Geol.*, *Stonesfield*, near Oxford; slate containing pterodactyls, &c., a lower portion of the great oolite. 1855 *Orre's Circ. Sci. Inorg. Nat.* 71 Great oolite, Stonesfield slate, Fuller's earth. 1865 *PAGE Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Stonesfield Slate*, celebrated for its being the rock in which English geologists first detected mammalian remains... of Secondary epoch. 1885 *GRUBE Text-bk. Geol.* vi. iii. (ed. 4) 795 The fossils of the Stonesfield Slate are varied and of high geological interest.

Stone-shot.

1. [SHOT *sb.* 1 14.] Stones used as missiles, esp. as shot for cannon: cf. STONE *sb.* 5 g. Also a single stone used as a cannon-ball.

1667 *Pepys Diary* 28 Apr. A ship of near 500 tons was there found... supposed of Queene Elizabeth's time... with a great deal of stone-shot in her... which was shot then in use. 1712 *MOTTEUX Quix.* III. viii. (1749) I. 284 The other slaves... pouring volleys of stone-shot at the guards. 1876 *VOYSE & STREVENSON Milit. Dict.* 410/1. 1910 *Enceyl. Brit.* II. 685/2 [In 1807] a stone-shot weighing some 700 lb. cut the mainmast of Admiral J. T. Duckworth's flagship in two.

† b. [SHOT *sb.* 1 7 b.] The act of discharging stones from a gun. *Obs.*

1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. xvi. 125 In loading your Gun for a Stone-shot you are not to give ber the same Charge of Powder as for one of Lead or Iron.

2. [SHOT *sb.* 1 8.] = STONE'S THROW.

1847 *TENNISON Princess* v. 51 He show'd a tent A stone-shot off.

Stone-smatch, -smitch (stō'n-smætʃ, -smitch). Also -smach, -smioh, corruptly -smick, -smickle. [*f.* STONE *sb.* + SMATCH *sb.* 2 Cf. G. *steinschmätzer*.] A name for the STONECHAT (also applied to the wheat-ear).

1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* 151 Living... upon stony places or open Heaths... Stone Smich. a 1672 *WILLUGHBY Ornith.* II. xv. § 3 (1676) 169 *Oenanthe nostra tertia: Muscipapa tertia* Aldrov... The Moor-Titling; The Stone-smich or Stone-chatter. 1709 J. LAWSON *Hist. Carolina* 146 The Snow-Birds are most numerous in the North Parts of America... They are like the Stones Smach, or Wheat-Ears. 1736 *AINSWORTH*, Stone-smickle (bird), *Muscipapa*. 1790 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2) Suppl., *Stone-chat* or *Stone-smatch*, the bird called in the south a wheat-ear. 1797 [see STONECHAT].

Stone's throw (stō'nz-prōw). Also (*rarely*)

stone-throw. [THROW *sb.* 2 6.] The distance that a stone can be thrown by the hand; vaguely used for a short or moderate distance.

a. 1582 A. HALL *Hill* III. 45 For who can see a stones throw of ought thing in land or plaine? 1712 [see THROW *sb.* 2 6]. 1832 R. & J. LANGER *Exped. Niger* II. viii. 3 The Niger here is not more than a stone's throw across at Three present. 1889 *JESSOFF Coming of Friar* v. 218 Three present. 1895 *MURCHILL*, all within a stone's throw of one another. 1895 *CLIVE*, the little chapel are within a stone's throw of the road. 1895 W. M. MACHESON *Ch. & Priory Monynusk* i. 41 The

little Romanesque church and tower..were built..within a stone throw of their altar.

Stone-still, *adv.* and *predicative adj.* [See STONE sb. 19 and STILL *adv.* and *a.*; cf. STOCK-STILL.] As still as a stone; perfectly still or motionless. Usually after *sit*, *stand*, *lie*, etc.

a 1225 *Avr. R.* 414 Sitte 36 mid Marieston-stille ed Godes fet, and bernech him one. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints i.* (Peter) 491 Pe body lay stan still. c 1475 *Hunt. Hare* 42 Jac Wade has a dogge..wylt take a bull, And hold hym stan-styll. 1595 SHAKS. *John iv.* 77, I will not struggle, I will stand stone still. 1668 *L'Estrange Vis. Querc.* vii. 212 At the very name of Priest, ..Lucifer stood stone-still, as mute as a fish. 1718 *Pope Let. to Duke Buckingham*. Wks. 1886 X. 149, I imagined it had been a village in Amphion's time, where all the cottages having taken a country dance together, had..stood stone-still with amazement ever since. 1859 *Meredith R. Feverel* 1, She lay stone-still in a trance of terror.

† b. Perfectly quiet or silent. Obs.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 266 Noupur suld werri bi lond, no i water bi schip, Bot bold pam stone stille in pes at her cuntre. c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1735 Scho sewyd hyr modyr wylle, And went hom al stan stille.

† **Stonesuck**. Obs. In 3 stoansuke. [f. STONE sb. + SUCK v.] Parsley.

c 1265 *Voc. Plants* in Wr.-Wulcker 556/11 *Petrosillum*, peresil, stoansuke.

Stone-wall, *sb.* Now usually as two words.

1. A wall built of stones; now esp. of rough stones without mortar, as a fence between fields, etc. c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxix. 4 Stanwalle [dative: gl. *mache-* ruz]. c 1205 *LAV.* 15846 Nulle hit nauere god, .pat bi castel stonde..ne nauere bi stan wall stille ne ligge. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 773 There was but a stone wall hem betweene. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 20 The stoan wall he the strete syde. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 39 Hunger persteth stone wall. 1621 in *Trans. Cumb. & Westm. Archæol. Soc.* (1903) III. 155 That all the Tennants..make their dike..with Stonewall Five foote high with Cape and Coble. 1640 *LOVELACE Poems*, to *Althea* iv, Stone Walls doe not a Prison make. 1768 *PRINCEP Brit. Zool.* II. 269 Hills, especially those that are fenced with stone walls. 1856 *EMERSON Engl. Traits v.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 43 The last Reform-bill took away political power from a mound, a ruin, and a stone-wall, whilst Birmingham and Manchester..had no representative. 1908 [Miss E. FOWLER] *Belw. Trent & Ancholme* 21 A low stone wall and coping.

2. *Australian Polit. slang.* Parliamentary obstruction, or a body of obstructives: cf. *stone-wall* vb., etc. below.

1876 *Victorian Hansard* Jan. XXII. 1387 (Morris) Mr. G. Paton Smith wished to ask..whether the six members..constituted the 'stone wall', which was to oppose all progress? 1898 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 2/1 The New Zealand Legislation..indulging in what is known in colonial parlance as a 'stone wall'.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1880 'BROOKSBY' *Hunting Countries* II. 201 Stonewall jumping. *Ibid.* 205 Here you get on to the stone wall country, and may not see a hedge all day. 1890 *Catholic News* 20 Sept. 7/3 It displayed..the usual stone-wall stupidity. 1895 *L.N. SALISBURY in Standard* 6 July 5 When a Standing Committee by a stone-wall majority passed every word of a Bill in spite of every attempt to amend it. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 29 Aug. 6/3 What excellent stone-wall jumpers almost all the horses were.

Hence *Stonewall v.* (a) *intr.*, *Cricket slang*, to block balls persistently, to play solely on the defensive; also *transf.*; (b) *Polit. slang*, orig. and chiefly *Australian*, to obstruct business by lengthy speeches or otherwise, to practise obstruction; also *trans.* to obstruct (business). *Stone-walled* (-wôld) *a.*, having or enclosed by a stone wall or walls. *Stonewaller*, one who 'stone-walls' (in either sense). *Stone-wallling* *vb.* *sb.*, (a) the process of walling with stone; *concr.* (usually as two words) stone walls collectively, or a length of stone wall; (b) *Cricket* and *Polit. slang*, persistent blocking or obstruction (see *stonewall* vb. above); also *attrib.* *Stone-wallling* *ppl. a.*, that 'stonewalls', obstructive.

1889 *Played On* 34 A brother professional..began to 'stone-wall' in a distracting manner. 'Take care of your wicket and let the runs take care of themselves,' was his motto. 1914 *Daily News* 15 Apr. 9 Complaint that the Church has been too long stone-wallling was made at the annual conference of the Wesley Guild. 1916 *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 576 Obstruction did not merely consist in stonewalling Government business. 1786 G. FRAZER *Dove's Flight* 41 She takes her flight to be 'stone-walled' refuge. 1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 345/3 Barchard in goal..showed marvellous stopping powers..In him the North possess a regular 'stonewaller'. 1799 A. YOUNG *View Agric. Lincoln.* 32, 18 yards of chopped 'stooe walling'. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 538/2 Over this structure there was clearly another..as extensive remains of fine stone-wallling still exist. 1830 *Gent. Mag.* Jan. 64 If 'stone-wallling' tactics are adopted by the oppositionists. 1892 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 5 Sept. 1/2 It is for cricket such as this..that the opponents of stone-wallling sigh. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 23 Apr. 3/2 Of 'stone-wallling' cricketers, Lord Granville [Gordon] entertains a very poor opinion.

Stoneware (stôw-nwê-ri). (Also with hyphen, or as two words.) A hard dense kind of pottery ware, made from very siliceous clay, or a mixture of clay with a considerable amount of flint or sand.

1683 *Digby's Chym.* Secr. II. 207 Take an Earthen Pan of Stone-ware. 1747 *BERKELEY Tar-water in Plague* Wks. III. 487, I use tar-water made in stone ware or earthen very well glazed. 1827 *FARADAY Chem. Manip.* xv. (1842) 373 Bottles..on sand, placed in a bowl or cup of common stone

ware. 1880 *JANVIER Pract. Ceramics* 136 Very fine stone-ware, mostly iron-body, are made in Japan and China.

b. *attrib.*

1783 *J. Tait's Directory Glasgow* (1872) 54 Oliphant Francis, stone ware dealer, King's street. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 302 The paper, while still moist, is applied to the stoneware biscuit and pressed upon it. 1829 S. SHAW *Staffordsh. Potteries* 173 His beautiful and excellent Stone Ware Pottery. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 39 A black stone-ware teapot..will radiate away 100 degrees of its heat in the same time that a pot of polished metal will radiate only 12 degrees. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 229 The smoke and hot gases are caused to circulate in an extensive series of metallic or stoneware flues. 1884 C. T. DAVIS *Bricks, Tiles*, etc. (1889) 308 The interval between the South Amboy fire-clay bed and the stoneware clay bed.

Stone-weight. (Now usually as two words.)

A measure of metal of this weight, used in weighing, or as a standard.

1400 [see STONE sb. 14]. 1552 *Extracts Rec. Convent. Burghs Scot.* (1870) I. 2 The stone weight of Lanark. 1628 in *Mail. Club Misc.* III. 369 For bringing from Edinburgh to Stirling xiiij stone weight of Calk oyle and Culloures. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xi. 33 If a pound weighs down the scale, there is no doubt then but a stone weight will do it. 1835 *Act 5 & 6 Will. IV.* c. 63 § 11 By local Customs..the Denomination of the Stone Weight varies.

Stonework (stôw-nwôrk). (Also with hyphen, or occas. as two words.) [Cf. OS. *stênwerk*, MHG., mod.G. *steinwerk*.]

1. Work built of stone; masonry.

1000 *ÆLFRIC Saints' Lives* xxvii. 29 He..worhte þa of seolfre ænne heahne stypel on stanweorces gelycnisse. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) II. 81 Vawtes of stonewerk wooderliche i-wrought. 1422-20 *LYNG. Troy Bk.* II. 698 With spoutis porus & pipes..From þe ston-werke to þe canel raugt. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (Camden) 75 The goodly stonewerke that stode behynde the hye altar. 1609 *HOLLAND Ann. Marcell.* xxiv. 1. 241 The sluices or foudgates made of stone worke. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 73 All that soft Slutch would be thrown out, and a firm Stone-work put in the Place of it. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 165/2 A course of stone-work imbedded in cement. a 1894 *LAYARD Autobiog.* (1903) I. iii. 146 The Lion of St. Mark carved in the stonework.

b. Artistic work of any kind executed in stone.

1910 D. G. HOGARTH in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 248/1 The magnificent gold work of the later period..should be compared with stone work in Crete, especially the steatite vases with reliefs found at Hagia Triada.

2. The process of working in stone, as in building; the labour or task of a mason.

1793 *SNEATON Edystone L.* § 93 Whether there was any kind of mortar or cement used in the stone-work. 1870 J. L. AUKMAN *Centenary Anderson Ch.* Glasgow, Hist. Sk. 60 The stone-work was let to Mr. Broom, builder.

b. *Coal Mining*. The work of driving headings through stone or rock: cf. *stone-heading* (STONE sb. 20).

1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal-mining* 242 *Stone work*, driving of drifts or galleries in measures.

So *Stone-worker*, a worker in stone; one who shapes or carves stone, as in building or sculpture. *Stone-working*, the process of working in stone (also *attrib.*). *Stone-works*, (a) an establishment for preparing stone for building, decorative, or other purposes; (b) an establishment for making artificial stone.

1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 253 The pulmonary fibrosis of metal-grinders, of 'stone-workers'..and some other trades, is popularly known as consumption. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, 'Stone-working Tools. 1905 Miss A. S. GRIFFITH tr. *Capart's Prim. Art Egypt* ii. 50 As a question of stone-working it is astonishing to find primitive man making rings in flint. 1731 W. HALFPENNY *Perspective* 34 Mr. Allen's 'Stone-Works, near the City of Bath. 1878 *JEWETT Ceramic Art* I. 163 At the commencement Mr. Ransome had..his stone-works at Ipswich.

Stonewort (stôw-nwôrt). [f. STONE sb. + WORT. Cf. G. *steinwurz*.] Name for several different plants.

† 1. The fern *Asplenium Ceterach*, also called *stone fern* (STONE sb. 20 c). Obs.

1585 *HIGINS Junius' Nomencl.* 135/1 *Scolopendrium, cal-cifraga*, fingerferne: ceterach or stonewort. 1647 *HEX-HAM I.* (Herbs), Fingerferne, or stone-wort, *Stein-varen*.

2. With defining words, applied to species of *Sison* and other umbelliferous plants. (Cf. STONE-PARSLEY.)

1795 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 300 *Sison Anomum*..Bastard Stone Parsley. Hedge Stonewort. *Ibid.* [S.] *segetum*..Com Parsley, or Stonewort. 1799 J. HULL *Brit. Flora* I. 62 *Sison inundatum*..Water Stonewort. *Ibid.*, *Sison verticillatum*..Verticillate Stonewort. 1865 *SOWERBY's Eng. Bot.* (ed. 3) IV. 107 *Sison Anomum*..Hedge Stonewort. *Ibid.* 108 *Trinia vulgaris*..Glabrous Stonewort.

3. A book-name for the genus *Chara*, from the calcareous deposits on the stem; also extended to the N.O. *Characeæ*.

1816 T. GREEN *Univ. Herbal* I. 285 *Chara Tomentosa*; Brittle *Chara*, or Stonewort. *Ibid.*, *Chara Vulgaris*; Common or Stinking *Chara*, or Stonewort. *Ibid.*, *Chara Flexilis*; Smooth *Chara*, or Stonewort. 1854 A. ADAMS *etc. Man. Nat. Hist.* 535 Stone-works (Characeæ). 1875 *HUXLEY & MARTIN Elem. Biol.* 42 Stoneworts (Chara and Nitella).

Stoney, var. of STONY *a.* and *v.*

Stong, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of STING v. 1

Stong(e), obs. or north. ff. STANG sb. 1 and sb. 2

Stongke, obs. pa. t. of STINK v.

† **Stonied**, *ppl. a.* 1 Obs. [f. STONY *v.* + -ED 1.] Stupefied, benumbed, etc. Cf. ASTONIED.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter, Prayer Habakkuk* 510 In man-ance of endles fyre, þou sall make þaim as stonayed men for wa þat is cumand till þaim. 1382 *Wycluf Prov.* xvi. 30 [He] that with stonied ege [1388 igen astonied; Vulg. *atonitis oculis*] thenketh shreude thingis. 1602 tr. *Guarini's Pastor Fido* iv. v. M r, Fresh water may restore her stonied sprights. 1682 *D'URVEY Butler's Ghost* 134 That tumbling backwards o'rs a stool, The stunnied Statesman with the blow Was left at the mercy of his Foe.

† **Stonied**, *ppl. a.* 2 Obs. rare. [f. as if *stony vb., f. STONY *a.* + -ED 1.] That has become hard as a stone, stony.

1590 *FENNE Frutes, Hecubæa Mishaps* Cc 4 b, What stonied heart..would this not make to melt?

Stonify (stôw-nifai), *v. rare*. [f. STONE sb. or STONY *a.* + -FY.] *trans.* To make stony, or turn into stone; to petrify. Also *absol.*

1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* I. 363 Wilkes of stone or Shell-stone stonified. 1633 J. FISHER *Fuinus Troes* II. v. D x b, Whose most vgly shapes..[they] May kill, and stonify without all weapons. 1763 *Ann. Reg., Char.* 28/2 Plints..are.., if the expression may be allowed, more stonified than other stones. 1887 W. C. RUSSELL *Frozen Pirate* I. xi. 160 The temperature below had not the severity to stonify me to the granite of the men at the table.

Hence *Stonified* *ppl. a.* Also *Stonifiable* *a.*, capable of being stonified.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 247 Every stony- fiahle juyce hath its own determined..hardness. 1882 R. C. MACLAGAN *Scott. Myths* 144 This stonified head. 1890 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* III. xxxiii. 218 The stonified ship [a ship encrusted with shells, etc.] shook to the mighty discharge.

Stonily (stôw-nili), *adv.* [f. STONY *a.* + -LY 2.] In a stony manner. Chiefly fig.: cf. STONY *a.*

a 1845 *BARNHAM Ingl. Leg., Blasph.* Warr. 722 And very few saw..A small stony Saint..Beckon stonily downward to some one below. 1859 W. H. GREGORY *Egypt in 1855-6* II. 35 The huge columns of the central hall, the colossal figures gazing stonily upon me..fell like a waking nightmare upon my imagination. 1899 *CONAN DOYLE Duet* 218 Harrison began to laugh, and then turned stonily solemn.

Stoniness (stôw-ninés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being stony.

1. *lit.* The fact of having the character of stone, or being full of stones (or of hard substance like stone).

1600 *SURFLET Country Farm* II. liv. 369 Figes..Their stoniness or being without stones. 1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1679) 38 Arabia Petrea (named so either from the Stoniness thereof or from Petra..the Capital City. 1789 W. H. MARSHALL *Globe* II. 40 Notwithstanding the stoniness of the soil.

b. *concr.* Stony matter or deposit. *rare*.

1653 *BLITHE Eng. Improv. Impr.* (ed. 3) 33 Off-times thou comest immediately upon a little Gravill, or Stoniness. 1760 R. BROWN *Conpl. Farmer* II. 5 Where anything of small gravel or stoniness is to be found.

2. *fig.* Hardness, insensibility, unfeelingness.

1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* xviii. 26. 64 God hardeneth himself..and becometh steely against their stonynesse. 1626 J. CORROIN in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 339 Before the Heart be changed from Stoniness to Brokenness. 1854 T. T. LYNN *Lett. to Scattered* etc. (1872) 383 The stoniness of his own heart may remain.

Stoning (stôw-nin), *vb.* *sb.* [f. STONE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb, in various senses.

1. Pelting with stones; esp. (in ancient times) as a form of capital punishment.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19467 Quils þai him wit staniog queld. c 1400 *Sc. Trojan War* II. 1595 With promy bitter panes Of staoyng of hir moder scene. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 471/1 Stonynge, lapidatio. 1548 *Elyot's Dict., Lapidatio*, a stonynge, a hurlynge of stones. 1657 *BILINGSLY Brachy Martyrol.* viii. 27 The Christians underwent all wrongs, As Scourgings, stonings. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Sick King in Bok-hara* 112 They..sentenced him..To die by stoning. 1886 C. BIGG *Chr. Platonists Alexandria* iv. 117 He narrowly escaped stoning in the streets.

2. Paving, building up, or repairing with stones. Also *concr.*

1797 J. CURR *Coal Viewer* 13 These roads..are laid..upon wood, (after..stoneiog about ten or twelve inches thick for a foundation). 1819 [see GARLAND sb. 7]. 1867 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. III. 1. 664 At the entrances to large rivers it was sometimes necessary..to have careful stonings, because the work was frequently tested by heavy seas.

3. Rubbing or scouring with a stone. Also *attrib.*

1688 *HOLME Armoury* iii. 92/2 (Wool carding) Stoining of it [sc. the Card] is hurnishing of it. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 387/1 In machine currying the tanned hides..are struck out in a 'stoning' machine. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl.* *Stoning Jack*, a machine in which the jack is furnished with a stock stone to work the leather.

4. Clearing (ground) of stones; taking the stones out (of fruit).

1628 *BR. HALL Fast Sermon* 27 To what purpose is the fruit-fulnesse, fencing, stoning, if the ground yeld a plentiful Crop of..Weedes? 1747 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* 154 To preserve Gooseberries whole without stoning.

5. Formation of the stone in fruit. Also *attrib.* 1842 *LOUPON Suburban Hort.* 475 The setting and stoning of fruit..The fruit is thinned before and after the stoning season. *Ibid.* 484 When the stoniong is completed and the fruit begins to swell.

Stoning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That stonies, in senses of the vb.; † petrifying.

1623 W. LISLE *Ælfric's O. & N. Test.* To Rdrs. 4 To mould the dow of artificial marhle, and hake it to Killas for

building..or tempered with clammy and stoning waters, to plaster and polish it with tooles appliable vnto all formes. 1891 MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* xxxii. A man whose appearance breathe of offering her common ground, whereon to meet and speak together, unburdened by the hunting world, and by the stoning world.

† **Stonish**, *a. Obs.* [*f. STONE sb. + -ISH¹.*] Resembling, or having the character of, stone; stony. (Chiefly fig.)

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* (Roxh.) 158 Harde and stonysshe were y^e hert. 1530 *PALSGR.* 302 *Pierreux*, stony or stonysshe. 1551 *Robins* on *More's Utopia* II. (1895) 206 Is there anyne man so possessed wyth stonysshe insensibilitie.?

† **Stonish**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 5 *Sc. stonys*, stonisch, 5-6 *Sc. stonis*, -ys, -eis, 6 *Sc. stwnys*, stunnys; 6 *ston(n)yshe*, 6-7 stonish. [aphetic *f. ASTONISH v.*] *trans.* To ston mentally, shock, surprise. = *ASTONISH v.* 2-4.

c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* vi. 549 The fyrst cownter so gret abaying maid, That all the ost was stunnyst of that sight. c 1470 *Kauf Collyear* 175 For I am stonishit at this straik, that hes me thus steird. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* xi. l. 44 So that..na delay May stoppin 300, nor stunnys are other day Be 300r awin sleuth. 1530 *PALSGR.* 376/2, I stonysshe, *jestoune*. He stonysshe me. 1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 825 Whereat amas'd..Or stonishit, as night wanders often are, Their light blowne out..Euen so confounded in the darke she lay. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 15 Labour in hearing the word, to finde it..to shake and stonish thy soule.

Hence † **Stonished ppl. a.**, † **Stonishing vbl. sb.** Also † **Stonishment.**

c 1500 M. NISBET *N. T. in Scots Acts* iii. 10 And thair way fillit with woundring, and stonysing of mynde [1388 *Wycur stonysinge*]. 1530 *PALSGR.* 276/2 Stonysinghyng abashing, *estonissement*. 1594 R. CLAREW *Tasso* II. xxi. 'Twas stonishment [lit. orig. stupor]. If it were not loue that stir'd his villaine hart. 1595 *SPENSER Amoretti* xvi. The whyles my stonish hart stood in amaze.

Stonk (*h*-, *en*-, *obs.* *pa. t.* and *ppl.* of **STINK v.** **Stonkerd**, *obs.* form of **STUNKARD a.**

Stonnard, *stonnord*: see **STONEHORE.**

Stonne, *obs.* form of **STONE.**

Stonore, variant of **STONEHORE.**

Stont, variant of **STOUND sb.**, **STUNT a.**

Stont(e): see **STAND v.**, **STINT v.**

Stony (*stōni*), *a.* Forms: 1 *stāniz*, 3 *stoni*, 3-4 *stani*, 4-5 *stany*, 5-6 *stonye*, 6 *stoaany*, *Sc. staaany*, 6-7 *stonie*, 7 *Sc. stanie*, 7-9 *stoneay*, 4-*stony*. [*OE. stāniz* = *OHG. steinag*, *Gotb. stānais* = *OTeut. *stainago-*, *-ayo-*, *f. *staino-* *STONE sb.*: see *-y*. (*OE.* had also *stānig* = *OTeut. type *stainigo-*)]

1. Abounding in, or having the character of, stone or rock; full of rocks; rocky. Now *rare* or *Obs.* † *Stony sea*: the Adriatic.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 5 *Pæt opere þonne zefeoillon on stanig lond.* c 1325 *Metz. Henr.* 52 That gat that ledes Til hel..es stany and thornye Wit couatys, and gloutounye, [etc.]. c 1382 *Wyclif Acts* xxvii. 27 In the stonysee [Vulg. in *Adria*]. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* viii. 19 (Hart. MS.) The vey toward the cite was stony, borny, and scroggy. c 1500 *Medulla Gram.*, *Adriaticus*, stonye. 1526 *TINDALE Mark* iv. 5 Some [seed] fell on a stony [soil] on stony; R.V. 1881 on the rocky) ground, where it did not moche erth. 1638 *JUNIUS Paint. Antients* 92 Hee betooke himselfe to a stony place of a reasonable height. 1709 T. ROBINSON *Nat. Hist. Westmid. & Cumbl'd.* xv. 87 Those high, steep, and stony Mountains, which are called the Skrees. 1832 *TENNYSON Mariana in the South* iv, Day increased from heat to heat, On stony drought and steaming salt.

b. Full of or abounding in stoos; containing many stones.

c 1400 *Promp. Parv.* 477/1 Stony, or full of stonys, *lapidosus*, *petrosus*. c 1440 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* xiii. 38 In stony grounde ek loutheth be to stonde. 1538 *ELYOT Dict. Calciculus locus*, a stonye place. 1669 *WORLINGE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 260 Eels commonly abscond themselves under stones in stony Waters. 1765 *MUSEUM Rust.* IV. 219 He excludes both stony and clayey soils from the use of his plough. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 587 A gravelly soil consists chiefly of small stones from the size of a pea to that of a walnut, but when a large proportion of the stones are of the latter size or larger, the land is said to be stony. 1855 *TENNYSON Brook* 39, I chatter over stony ways.

† c. Of fruits: Having a stone; also, abounding in stone-like seeds. *Obs.*

1585 *HIGINS Junius Nomencl.* 97/1 *Pomum calculosum*, *lapidosum*,..stonie fruite, or such fruit as hath a grauellie core. 1681 *LANGFORD Plain Instr. Fruit-trees* 135 The English (Quince) is the most stony. 1683 *POYNTEZ Pres. Prosp. Tobacco* 8 Guavaers are a Fruit that's very stony. 1784 *COWPER Task* I. 120, I fed on scarlet hips and stony haws.

2. † a. Made of stone. *Obs.*

1382 *Wyclif 2 Cor.* iii. 3 Writun..not in stony [1388 stony, stone] tablis but in fleischly tablis of herte. c 1447-8 *Shillingford Lett.* (Camden) 85 Wer was never no stale but a stony wale. 1551 T. WILSON *Logic* E iij, Euen as Moyses receyved the same [law] of God in stony tables. 1611 *CORVAT Cruditiss* 58 A faire stonie Bridge. 1612 *Two Noble K.* v. i. 62 The stony girthes of Cities. 1776 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* I. 382 Another noise..like the rattling of a great cart, upon a stony pavement.

b. Of the nature of stone.

1695 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 78 The Stony Matter of the Strata. 1827 *FARADAY Chem. Manip.* xiii. (1842) 302 Ordinary earthy or stony matter. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Soni. conc. Jesus* xiv, When the soaring skylark sings How shall the stony statue strain to hear?

c. Consisting of stones; occas. inflicted by stones. Chiefly *poet.* ? *Obs.*

c 1586 *CRESS PEMROKE Ps.* LXXIX. i, Jerusalem..hath

suffred..utter wrack, To stony heapes her buildings turned. 1611 *CORVAT Cruditiss* 103 A certain stony circle that appeareth a little above the ground. 1657 *BILLINGSBY Brachy-Martyrol.* iv. 19 Holy Steven Did through a Stony-volley go to heaven. 1697 *DARVEN Aeneid* ix. 102 His golden helm gives way with stony blows Battered. 1736 *GRAY Statius* l. 18 Batter Cadmus walls with stony showers.

3. Pertaining or relating to stone or stones. *rare.*

1847 *TENNYSON Princess* iii. 343 Chattering stony names Of shale and hornblende, rag and trap and tuff, Amygdaloid and trachyte. 1849 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creator* xv. (1874) 290 The stony science. 1864 *RUSKIN in Reader* IV. 678/1, I..have been at stony work ever since, as I could find time.

4. Resembling stone in consistence; hard like stone; very hard.

1523-34 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 137 A peare or a warden wolde he graffed in a pytre-stocke,..and some men garde theym in a whyte-thorne, and than it will be the more harder and stonye. c 1586 *CRESS PEMROKE Ps.* cv. ix, Noe rayoy cloude but breakes in stony haile. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.*, Feb. (1679) to Set all sorts of Kernels and stony-Seed. 1834 *McMURTRIE Currier's Anim. Kingd.* 470 A layer of stony granules, which form an extremely indurated crust. 1857 *DICKENS Dorrit* II. 1, The thin, hard, stony wine. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 184 Formation of a stony concretion..in the nose..a rhinolith.

b. Of a quality (as hardness, colour): Like that of stone.

1565 *COOPER Thesaurus*, *Lapidea duritia*, a stonie hardnesse. 1766 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 64 Root single, centre of a stony consistence. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 747 There is very marked induration..often stony hardness. 1910 W. PARKER in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 352/2 In colour they range from a pale stony or yellowish shade to a rich dark brown.

5. fig. a. 'Hard', insensible, or unfeeling, as if consisting of stone; hardened, obdurate.

1c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 22 Siani were his heorte 3ef hane mealt i teares. a 1250 *Prom. Elfred* B. 694 He hauit stony herte, no-þing him ne smertþ. 1526 *Pilgr. Pers.* (W. de W. 1531) 288 h, The herte begynneth to..melte..whiche before was all harde and stony as a flynte. 1595 *MARSHMAN Sir R. Grinville* To Earl Sussex 4 Saving the Muse by stonie times vndone. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch.* v. iv. l. 4 A stonie adversary, an inhumane wretch, Vncapable of pitty. a 1640 J. BALL *Treat. Court. Grace* (1645) 40 A fleshie heart cannot be received by a stony, but the stony is removed by the fleshie. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xiv. cxlii, From the staring People's stonyeye He of compassion not one drop had wrung. 1847 C. BROCKE *Jane Eyre* iv, She introduced me to the stony stranger. a 1854 H. REED *Leat. Eng. Hist.* x. (1856) 187 The tyrant's indurated and stony conscience.

absol. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 4 Preventing Grace descending had remov'd The stonie from their hearts.

b. Rigid, fixed, motionless; destitute of movement or expression; esp. of the eyes or look.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ut. iii. 44 Some Giant..With stony staring eyes. 1813 *SCOTT Trium.* II. xxi, Long shall close in stony sleep Eyes for ruth that would not weep. 1855 *TENNYSON Maud* l. xiii. 22 He..Gorgonised me from head to foot With a stony British stare.

c. Of fear, grief, etc.: 'Petrifying', stupefying: having no relief.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. vi. 37 Sudden cold did stonne through every vaine, And stony horror all her senses fill. *Ibid.* II. viii. 46 The stony fear ran to his hart. 1794 W. BLAKE *Songs Exper.*, *Earth's Answer*, 4 Stony dread! 1882 'ENNA *LYALL Downan* iv, A stony speechless sorrow.

d. *slang.* Short for stony-broke (see 6).

1890 [R. C. LENNARD] *Harry Fudger* 122 Pat said he was stoney or broke or something but he gave me a sov. 1894 W. H. WILKINS & H. VIVIAN *Green Bay Tree* l. 25, I shall be quite stony if this goes on. 1905 *VACNELL Hist.* ix. 193 You'll have to wait till I have the money. I'm stoney now.

6. Combinations, etc. a. In advb. comb. with adjs., as † *stony-blind* (= *STONE-BLIND*), *-pitiless*.

b. Parasynthetic formations, as *stony-eyed*, *-jointed*, *-toed*, *-winged* adjs. c. Special comb. and collocations: † *stony bone* (tr. med. L. *os petrosus*): see **PETROSAL**; cf. **ROCKY a.1** 3 a), the petrous portion of the temporal bone, containing the internal ear; *stony-broke a. (slang)* = *stone-broke* (**STONE sb.** 20); † *stony coal* = *STONE-COAL*; *stony cobbler* (see quot.); *stony colic*, *colic* due to an intestinal concretion (cf. *stone-colic*, **STONE sb.** 21); *stony coral* = *stone-coral* (**STONE sb.** 21 b); † *stony Mountains*, the Rocky Mountains (see **ROCKY a.1** 1 b); † *stony sage* (see quot.).

1889 W. FOWLER *Wks.* (S.T.S.) I. 397/3 The man is 'stony blind' that can not see the Sun. 1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 487 The 'stony-bone'. 1677 tr. *Greenewald's Treat. Stone* 9 The *Os petrosus*, or Stony-bone in the Organ of our Hearing. 1894 *ASTLEY 50 Yrs. My Life* II. 84 Though 'stony broke, it still reposes on my sideboard. 1895 *MARIE CORELLI Sorrows of Satan* x, I'm cleaned out—'stony broke', as the slang goes. 1617 *MOWSON Itin.* III. 93 The County of Namures..hath Mines of Iron and plenty of 'stony Coale'. 1880 *DAV Fishes Cal. Brit.* I. 82 Little or lesser-weever.. 'Stony-cobbler'. 1822-3 *Good's Syst. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 252 Enterochilia. 'Stony colic'. From hezards and other intestinal concretions. 1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 277 The 'Stony Corals are well-known forms of animal life. 1859 'O. MEREDITH' *Vanderer* (ed. 2) 177 Eech 'stony-eyed' corpse there. 1667 *ELLIS Corallines in Phil. Trans.* LVII. 408 The 'stony-jointed Corallines'. 1811 *PINKERTON Med. Geog.* 52 The ridge called the 'Stony Mountains'. 1878-22 *Encycl. Metrop.* XIV. 305/2. 1604 *Meeting of Gallants at Ordinary* (Percy Soc.) 7 Are not my Acts More 'stony-pitiless'?

1928 *TURNER Names Herbes* 73 *Sideritis prima*..may be called in english walsage or 'stoisage'. 1845 *DICKENS Chimes* I. 6 A breezy..blue-nosed, red-eyed, 'stony-toed', tooth-chattering place it was, to wait in, in the winter-time. 1855 *BAILEY Mystic* 45 Dragon 'stony-wiaged'.

† **Stony**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 4-5 *stoneay*, *stonay*, *stunay*, 4 *stoneye*, (*stoneye*), 5 *stunay*, *stonyyn* (*Promp. Parv.*), 7 *stunny*, 4-7 *stony*. *Pa. t.* 4 *stoneyd*, *stonejezd*, *Sc. stonait*, *-ayit*, 5 *stonayd*, (*e*, *stonaid*), 4-7 *stonayed*. *Pa. ppl.* 4 *stoneyd*, *-eyed*, *Sc. stonayit*, 4-5 *stonayd*, 5 *-ayde*, *-ayed*, *Sc. stonayt*, 5-6 *stonayed*, (6 *stonied*), 7 *stunned*. See also **STONEYE v.** [Aphetic *f. ASTONISH v.* (Prob. sometimes confused with **STUN v.**)]

1. *trans.* To stupefy with noise or with a shock to the mind or feelings, benumb the faculties of (a person); to confound, amaze. Also *pass.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16629 Cadwaladres, when he þys herde,..Stoneyed he was a wel god browe. a 1340 *HAMOLE Psalter*, *Prayer Habakkuk* 516 *In Jure obstupescit gentes*..in breth þou sall stoney senge. c 1340 — *Pr. Treat.* 43 þise words when I here thaim or redis þam stoneye me and makis me gretly ferd. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* l. 299 Thair was nane aunter that mocht Stunay þys hart. 1399 *LANG. Rich. Redeles* II. 125 Þus 3e derid dem vnduly..And stoneyed hem with stormis þat stynted neuere. c 1450 in *Aungier Syn* (1840) 354 *If þe hyghe was be hygon they schalle syng Ah inimici*..with the chirche, for stonyng of the preste at auter. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* II. vii. 107 *Syr gauayne* was so stonyed of the deth of this fair lady that he wiste not he dyd. 1595 *SPENSER F. Q.* v. xi. 30 Then gan she cry much louder then afore,.. And Belge she was therewith stoned sore. 1612 *DEKKER Lond. Tri.* C. 4, *Emy*..Come You cloven-footed-hood of Barathrum Stont, stony her, fright her with your shreokes. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* v. 52 So loud and vehement a noise, as stony'd those that were hy. 1688 S. JOHNSON *Purgatory* Prob'd Pref. 1 This Miracle stunned the Dominicans for some time.

2. To amaze or stupefy with a blow, stno.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12377 Arthur was stoneyd, stakered, & stynt, But 3ut fel he nought for þat dynt [of the giant]. 1370 *Lay-Folks Mass.* Bk., App. iv. 334 Lord grille 3e not for þat dunt He stoneyed me and made me stunt Stulle out of my steuene. c 1400 *Sege Jerusalem* (E.E.T.S.) 50 Þe worst wreccie in þe wone; may on walle lygge, Strike doun with a ston; & stony many knyghts. c 1450 *Merlin* xvi. 265 But he was stonyed of the stroke that he myght not stonde on his feet. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* I. xvi. 58 He..smote hym on hyhe vpon the helme a grette stroke and stonyed hym sore. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* II. vii. 163 [They] cut off their fingers, when many of them were alive, and only stunned. 1645 *FEATLY Differs* Dipt (1646) 2 margin, The venturous Scotchman was so stunned with this blow that he gave in.

3. To induce insensibility or loss of function in (a body or limb); to benumb, deaden.

1282 *Wyclif Gen.* xxxii. 32 Thertur that he towchide the synwe of his hips, and it was stoneyd [Vulg. obstupuit, 1388 dried]. 1298 *TREVIS Barth.* De P. R. xvii. cxiii (Tollem. MS.), Gyle may be so colde, þat he schall stony þe membre þat is hawmied berwith. c 1403 *LYNC. Temple of Glas* 683 Bicause he seith, þat stoeib almy hloodie, I am so symple & she is so goode. c 1530 *Judic. Urines* II. li. 48 *Vf* that parte of the hede he agreed & stuffed or stonyed, through euill humours and fumesities. 1684 tr. *Bond's Merc. Confil.* ix. 335 The things that kill or stony them [i.e. worms] are all bitter, sharp, inciding, astrigent things.

4. *intr.* To be stupefied with wonder or with fear. 1382 *Wyclif Isa.* xiii. 8 Eche to his neoghreshall stoneye [1388 eght wondre. *Vulg. stupebit*]. *Ibid.* xix. 16 In that dai Egypt shal be as wyymen, and thei shul stoneyen and dreden. 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy in Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 200 By lande and see so welle he hym acquite, To speke of hym I stony in my witte. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 223 Loo! he stoneyes for vs, he stares where he standis.

5. To break, crush.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 476/2 Stonyyn, or hrese werkys, *briso*. Hence † **Stonying vbl. sb. Obs.**

c 1315 *SHOREHAM Poems* I. 954 *Per-fere* þy schryfte, man, schel he Wyþ-oute stoneyng. 1382 *Wyclif Jer.* xix. 8 And Y schal sette this cite in to stoneyng [1388 wondring. *Vulg. in stuporem*]. 1398 *TREVIS Barth.* De P. R. xvii. ix. (1495) Nvj, Anetum sodde wyth oyle releaseth shyrynkyng & stoneyng of synewes [L. *rigorem nervorum*]. c 1430 *Life of St. Kath.* (Gibbs MS.) 76 Welche hath tuored us alle in such stonyngye and merueyllyng. c 1530 *Judic. Urines* II. xii. 40b, Litargia the lytargye is a stonyng of the brayne, w^{ch} forgetfulness. *Ibid.* xii. 12 [This] sheweth hrestyng hresyng or stonyng of sum veyne in y^e body. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 223 The other [person struck by thunder or lightning]..hesides a present stonyng or numbness, had no other hurt.

Stony-hearted (*stōni*, *hārted*), *a.* Having a stony heart; cruel, unfeeling, merciless.

1569 *UNNERDOWNE Heliodorus* vii. 93 There is no man so stony harted, but he shal be made to yeelede with his flatteringe allurments. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV* II. ii. 28 The stony-hearted Villaios. 1603 *KNOLES Hist. Turks* (1638) 44 For who was so stony hearted; whom his sweet words and abundant teares..might not have moued. 1822 *DE QUINCY Opium Eater* I. (1903) 183 So then, Oxford Street, stony-hearted stepmothers, at length I was dismissed from thee! a 1851 D. FERROLD *St. Giles* xv. 150 His coarse and stony-hearted brethren at the bar.

Hence **Stony-heartedness.**

1673 *HICKERINGILL Greg. F. Greybeard* 253 They are so rooted in pride, stony heartedness and opinion of themselves. 1883 *Voice* (N. Y.) 19 Jan. 5 May, Chapin..refuses to perform the marriage ceremony..His stony-heartedness will blight the joy of many an interceding Brooklyn couple.

† **Stoo**, *int. Obs. rare.* An exclamation used to urge on hounds. Cf. **STABOY**, **STEEBOY**, **STUBOY**.

1673 (*title*) *Stoo* him Bayes: Or some Observations upon the Humour of Writing Rehearsals Transposed. 1692 *Christ Exalted* c. 85 In bringing out his Molossi and whuffling Whelps, and crying, *Stoo* Dogs, *stoo*.

Stoo, variant of **STOW v.2**, *dial.*, to crop.

Stoobber, **Stood**, *obs.* ff. **STUBBER**, **STUD**.

Stook (stok), *sb.* Forms: 5-6 stowk, stouke, 5-7 stowke, 5-6, 8-9 dial. stouk, 6 stuk, 9 dial. stuck, 6- stook. [ME. *stouk*, a. or cogn. w. MLG. *stake* (WFlem. *stuike*) = HG. dial. *stauche* fem.; formally coincident (though etymological identity is doubtful on account of the difference of meaning) with a widespread Teut. word meaning sleeve: MLG. *stake*, OHG. *stahha* (MHG. *stäche*, mod.G. *stauche*), (O)Icel. *stúka* (? from Ger.).

The form *stook* is orig. n. dial.: cf. *hoose* (hūs) = house. It has, however, become current in other dialects, though the regular forms *stowk* and *stnek* are also used.

1. = SHOCK *sb.* 1.

14. *Nom.* in Wt.-Wulker 725/31 *Hee congelina*, a scowk (read stowk). 1460 *Towneley Plays* xxx. 315 His hede is like a stowke buryd as hoggy. 1494 in W. Ross *Busby & Neighb.* i. (1833) 22 Ilk person baffand an pleugh—sall pay ane thraif of aits . . . and ilk half-pleugh a stouk. 1530 *TINOALE Exod.* xxii. 6 Yf fyre breake out and catch in the thornes, so that the stoukes of corne . . . he consumed therwith. 1586 *Durham Wills* (Surtees) II. 132 Otes, reaped anno 1586, cxxi threves, at v stoukes a holl. 281. 165. 1620 *MARSHAM Fareau. Husb.* xiii. 103 [They] lay them in stoucks of twenty or of four and twenty sheaves a piece. 1730 *RAMSAY Fable* xix. 68 They'll start at winestrees, yet never crook, When Intense bids, to loup out o'er a stowk. 1785 *BURNS To J. McMath* i. While at the stook the shears cower To shun the bitter blaudin' show'r. 1812 *SIR J. SINCLAIR Syst. Husb.* Sect. 1. 333 Carts in this way will easily carry at once from ten to twenty stoucks. 1827 *HOOD Ruth* iv. Thus she stood amid the stoucks, Praising God with sweetest looks. 1865 *W. WILKE Eastern Eng.* II. 64 The great undulating upland stretches away to the southwards field after field; here waving grain, there rows of 'stoucks'. 1894 *Times* 23 July 13/1 The prospect which a fortnight ago seemed certain of seeing wheat in stook by the end of the month is rapidly vanishing. 1898 *J. A. GUIN Cotswold Village* 36 The vicar's man went into the cornfields and placed a bough in every tenth 'stook'. 1916 *Times* 4 Aug. 3 The cutting of winter oats is now common in the home counties, and the crops are bulking well in stook.

attrib. 1743 *R. MAXWELL Sel. Trans. Soc. Improv. Agric. Scil.* 328 The Lint is tied and set up Stook-ways. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Stookbands*, twisted straw ropes for sheaf-binding.

¶ 1. Used for: A pile, mass.

1865 *E. BURRITT Walk to Land's End* 327 No furzy hill in the two counties wearing a stook of rocks on its head for hair-pins, could be better fitted [etc.]. 1892 *HENRY Song of Sword, Lond. Voluntaries* i. 41 [The trees] stand Beggar and common, plain to all the land For stooks of leaves.

G. Stook of duds: see quot. 1901.

1831 *CARLYLE Sartor Res.* III. x. In Scotland, again, I find them entitled *Hallan-shakers*, or the *Stook-of-Duds* Sect; any individual communicant is named *Stook-of-Duds* (that is, Shock of Rags), in allusion, doubtless, to their professional Costume. 1901 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v. *Stook sb.* 2, *Stook-of-duds*, a person so wrapped up as to suggest a shock of corn.

2. A bundle of straw. dial.

1571 in *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scil.* 1766, 709/1. 3 den. for three stoukis (*starcinis*) of custome stray. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'A stook of straw', a bound bundle for thatching with. 1901 *JANE BARLOW Ghost-bereft* 86 The furze 'ill be thick as a stook of good thatch every day of the year.

† 3. A cock (of hay). Obs. rare.

1600 *SURFLET Country Farm* iv. vi. 638 You must make it [your hay] into a high cocke with a narrow top . . . and although there come no raime, yet it will be good to make these great stoukes [orig. *F. meulens*].

4. *Coal-mining*. [Perh. a different word: cf. *Stoor sb.* 1]. The portion of a pillar of coal left to support the roof.

1826-30 *T. WILSON Pilman's Play* (1843) 59 They jenkins a' the pillars doon, And efter tyek the stouks away. 1840 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Trul.* III. 68/2 In the Newcastle pits . . . blocks or 'stouks' of considerable strength are suffered to remain, for the purpose of protecting the colliers from the exfoliation of the roof. 1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal-mining* 242 *Stook* [Northumb. & Durham], a pillar of coal about four yards square, being the last portion of a full-sized pillar to be worked away in board and pillar workings. 1891 *KIRKING City Dreadf.* II. 82 The chipped-away legs of the pillars [of coal] are called 'stouks'.

b. *Stook and coil*, *stook and feathers*: see quot. 1808 *BALD Gen. View Coal Trade Scot.* 12 (Jam.) The mode then practised in sinking through hard strata, was by a set of tools termed stook and coil, or stook and feathers. . . Two long slips of iron, named the feathers, were placed down each side of the hole, and betwixt these a long tapering wedge, termed the stook was . . . driven down. 1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal-mining* 242 *Stook and feather*, a wedge for breaking down coal, worked by hydraulic power, the pressure being applied at the extreme inner end of the drilled bole. 1886 *J. BARROWMAN Sc. Mining Terms* 64 *Stook and Coil*, or *Stook and Feathers*, a mode of wedging rocks.

Stook (stok), *v.* [f. *Stook sb.*; cf. MLG. *stücken*, WFlem. *stuiken*, G. *stauchen*.] *trans.* To set up (sheaves) in stoucks. Also with *up*.

1575 *SIR J. BALFOUR Practicks* (1575) 220 The fruitis of the samin benefice beand separate fra the stouk, be scheiring, stouking or stakking thairrof. 1592 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 583/2 Quhen as the cornis ar standand vpon the grounde stoukit, 1611 *COTGR., Enditeler les gerbes*, to stonke [read stouke], or shooke vp sheaves of corne; to set, or make them vp in (tenne-sheaved) halfe-thraues. 1652 *LAMONT Diary* (Maitl. Club) 43 About Dundie in Angus there was beare stouked. 1765 *MUSEUM Rust.* IV. 457 If the flax be so short and brancy as to appear most valuable for seed, it ought, after pulling, to be stouked. 1794 *A. PRINGLE Agric. Westmorland* 31 Four men may cut, tie, and stook, a customary acre in a day. 1823 *A. SMALL Rom. Antig. Fife* 135 Corn, . . . taken out of a place where it has not much air to dry it, and stouked up thick on the ground. 1851 *H. STEPHENS Book of Farm* (ed. 2) II. 336/5 The corn is stouked upon the

ridge where it grew. 1887 *HALL CAINE Deemster* viii, They were stouking the harley in the glebe.

b. absol.

1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 54 Oftentimes a painfull fellowe will not refuse to stooke after 7 or 8 Sythes, if the binders will but . . . throw him in the sheaves. 1799 *J. ROBERTSON Agric. Perth* 159 Seven reapers generally have a man to hind and stook after them. 1868 *G. MACDONALD R. Falconer* I. 262 Lasses to cut, and lasses to gether, and lasses to bin', and lasses to stook.

Hence *Stooked ppl. a.*, *Stooking vbl. sb.*

1575 *Stouking* [see the vbl.]. 1787 *BURNS Answ. Gudwife Wauchope-House* I, Still shearing, and clearing The tither stooked raw. 1844 *H. STEPHENS Bk. Farm* III. 1066 In stooking, bean-sheaves are set up in pairs against one another. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 21 June 6/1 The cutting, the 'stooking', and the gathering into the stackyard of their corn. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 22 Aug. 14/2 Fields of shocked or stooked corn. 1900 *CROCKETT Fitting of Peals* iv. *Love Idylls* (1901) 27 After the manner of stooked sheaves in a harvest-field.

Stook, dial. variant of *Stouk sb.* handle.

Stookado, rare obs. form of *STOCCADO*.

Stooke, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of *STICK v.*

Stooker (stur'kər). [f. *Stook v.* + *-ER* 1.] One who arranges sheaves in stoucks.

1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 54 Wee allowe one stooker usually to 3 binders or 6 Sythes. 1822 *J. WILSON Lights & Shadows Sc. Life* 214, I was a stooker and a handster on the Corn-rigs. 1904 *Dundee Advertiser* 20 July 5 Where the stookers have been able to keep up, what was . . . a waving mass of golden grain is now a regular succession of rows of stoucks.

Stookless, *a.* [f. *Stook sb.* + *-LESS*.] Without a stook or stoucks.

1883 *A. WILSON Nether Lochaber* Iviii. 371 The field from head-rig to head-rig is but bare and stookless stubble.

Stool (stul), *sb.* Forms: 1 stool, 1-2 stōl, 3-4 stol, 4-7 stule, 4-7 stole (also 9 in sense 13), stooles, 5 stoll, 5-6 stolle, 6, 8 stoul, (6 stoule, -lle, stoule, stowle, stool, north. stoule), 6-7 stowell, (stowll), 5- stool; Sc. 4-6 stule, 6 stull, -yll, stwyl, stul(l, stwle, 7 stuille. [Com. Tent.; OE. *stōl* masc. = OS. *stōl* (Dn. *stol*), OHG., MHG. *stul* (mod.G. *stuhl*), ON. *stōll* (Sw., Da. *stol*), Goth. *stōl-s* throne: -O Teut. **stōlō-z*, prob. f. root **stō-* = *sta-* to STAND. Cf. OS. *stōlū* throne, seat.]

† 1. Any kind of seat for one person; often, a chair of authority, state, or office; esp. a royal or episcopal throne. (Hence occas. = SEE *sb.* 1 b.) *Obs.*

Porphyry stool: cf. *porphyry chair*, *PORPHYRY* 5b. 1807 *JEREMY Gregory's Past.* C. lvi. 435 Swa micle swa se bið beforen ðe on ðæm stole [L. *enthrona*] sitt æm oðrum ðe ðær ymb standað. a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 260 (Gr.) Wið bone hehstan heofnes wealdend, be sited on þam halgan stole. a 1100 *Gerefa in Anglia* (1886) IX. 264 Man scen habban . . . sceamelas, stolas, lessas. c 1205 *LAV.* 12657 A þan dægen at seint Pauwel was þe ærchebiscope stol [c 1275 stolle]. *Ibid.* 24287 þe biscope stole [c 1275 stol] was at sein Aaron. ? a 1300 *Shires England* 13 in *O. E. Mss.*, Pis bispyrche wes hwylen two bispriche, heo oþer stol wes at remmehury. c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* 1889 [The barber] set her on a stol. . . And gan to smiten hire on the veyn, And sche bledde. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* II. 151 The Bruce . . . raid to Scone, for to be set in kingis stole, and to be king. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (George) 541 On þe morne get he graithit he a stule in place of lugment. 1387-8 *T. USK Test. Love* I. v. Suche persons as loven the first sittings at festes, the highest stoles in churches and in hal. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* xxiii. 33 Sethe y am come and must sitte, late me haue sum quyshon or a stole. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* xciii. [xciv.] 20 Wilt thou haue any thinge to do with the stole of wickednesse [1611 Bible, throne of iniquitie; Luther *dem schädlichen Stuhl*]. 1549 *ALLEN Jude's Par. Rev.* iv. 2 Gods stoule or seate in heauen signified the euerlastinge state and continuance of the power . . . of god. 1558-9 in *J. W. BURGON Life Gresham* (1839) I. iv. 248 Before the stoule of estate satt an other mayde. 1648 *MILTON Observ. Art. Penae* Wks. 1851 v. 568 In vain were the Bishops, . . . forbid to sit . . . in the House, if these men . . . be permitted more license on their Presbyteriall Stoules. 1677 *W. HUGHES Man of Sin* II. xii. 227 How? Bring Paul to the Porphyry Stool? *fig. phrases.* 1565 *T. STAPLETON Fortit. Faith* 27 If Scripture telleth vs it [i.e. the church] is at Wittenberg, . . . then the Ciuill Lutherans haue the church only: Caluin, Illyricus, Osiander, and all their adherents are put beside the stoules. 1579 *W. WILKINSON Confut. Familie of Love* B i h, Right discerning . . . commeth . . . by them that are set in the right place of iudgement by the Lord himselfe, and not by those that sitt on their owne stoules. 1818 *SCOTT Br. Lamm.* xxviii. He is an old man, and a minister of state. . . You had more need to think of making up to Miss Lucy Ashton the disgrace . . . than of interfering with a man too old to fight, and on too high a stool for your hand to reach him.

† 2. A church pew *Obs.*

1570 *Minute-bk. Archdeaconry of Essex* 5 b (MS.). He refuseth to syt in the stole where the church wardens do place him. 1616 *Min. Archdeaconry of Colchester* fol. 27 (MS.). A couple that came to be married, which, by . . . custome, should haue sitten in the stoules aforesaid.

† 3. A seat by a grave or tomb. *Obs.*

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 15 No stoon to be steryd of my graue, but a pet to be maad vnder the ground sille ther my lady Scharde loue was wont to sitte, the stoules remouyd, and the body put in. 1526 *Cartular. S. Nicholai Aberd.* (New Spalding Club) I. 55 Our collectour . . . shall zeirle sett ane bonest stull apoun ye said Jhonis sepulchre decorit with bakin and aress as was is. 1537 *Reg. Aberd.* (Maitl. Club) I. 414 Tway schillings to be sacristene for be setting of þe stwyl in at his graif. 1539 in *Abstr. Protocols Town Clerks Glasgow* (1897) IV. 139 That the said vicar . . . warne the sacrista minor of reuestry to cuyr ane stwyl hoestlie and fynd twa wax preckattis hyrneand . . . about the lair of Jhonn Painter.

† 4. A seat for an offender. See *CUCKING-STOOL*, *CUTTY-STOOL*, *PINING-stool*, *stool of REPENTANCE*.

c 1308 [see *CUCKING-STOOL*]. 1562 *Maitland Club Mss.* III. 327 In ye esemble of ye congregation to syt vpon ye penitential stulm of ye seruice. 1714 *GAY Sheph. Week* III. 105 Where the high stool On the long plank hangs o'er the muddy pool, That stool, the dread of every scolding qean. 17. . . W. FORBES *Dominie Dicks* d. 1. xxiv. Sae shall they never mount the stool, Whereon the lassies greet an' howl. *Ibid.* II. xxvii. Ye've play'd the fool, Anither now your post maun hriik, An' you the stool.

e. West Africa. (See quot.)

1819 *BOWDICH Mission to Ashantee* 231 Sai Tootoo . . . was presented with the stool, or made king. *Ibid.* 236 This monarch . . . raised his favourite captains to the vacant stools, uniting three or four in one. *Ibid.*, footnote, 'To succeed to the stool' . . . is the common expression for succeeding to a property even in private life. The same stool, or seat, descends through many generations. 1909 *D. MOORE W. Two in West Africa* 146 On the 'Coast' . . . the chief of a tribe is said to be on the stool of that tribe. . . The word stool is nearly always used instead of tribe.

2. A wooden seat (for one person) without arms or a back; a piece of furniture consisting in its simplest form of a piece of wood for a seat set upon legs, usually three or four in number, to raise it from the ground.

The OE. instances belong properly to the general sense 1. Often with qualifying word indicating its form or use, as *round*, *three-legged*, *camp*, *nurse-stool* and the like.

[c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) T 309 *Trifes*, stool. c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 76 *Geuycr* þonne stool of þrim treowum nipan ðyrele site on bydene.] 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 224 The kinges fol Sat he the fyr upon a stol. c 1425 *Cast. Perseu.* 2599 in *Macro Plays* 154 Worldis wele is lyke a iij-foted stole, it fayltyt a man at hys most neede. 1434- [see *JOINT-STOOL*]. 1520 *SKELTON Colin Clout* 30 Let hym go to stole, On a thre foted stole That he may downe syt. 1525 *Arden of Feuersham* v. i. 131 Place Moshie, heing a stranger, in a chair, And let your husband sit vpon a stouole. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 441 Young lads . . . with stoules fastened to their buttockes to milke [fewes]. 1631 *GOUGE God's Arrows* IV. § 15 In the garret were set some stoules, and chairs for the better sort. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 80 ¶ 3 A servant brought a round Stool, on which I sat down. 1784 *COWPER Task* I. 86 Thus first necessity invented stools, Convenience next suggested elbow-chairs. 1886 *W. J. TUCKER E. Europe* 310 The legs and seats of the stools, . . . for chairs there were none, . . . were coloured in harmony with the rest.

b. A high seat of this kind for convenience of writing at a high desk; more fully *office stool*. Hence, a situation as clerk in an office.

1837 [see *OFFICE sb.* 12]. 1842 *TENNISON Audley Court* 44 Oh! who would cast and balance at a desk, Perch'd like a crow upon a three-legg'd stool? 1852 *DICKENS Bleak Ha.* xx. Mr. Guppy suspects everybody who enters on the occupation of a stool in Kenge and Carboy's office, of entertaining . . . sinister designs upon him.

c. A low short bench or form upon which to rest the foot, to step or kneel. Chiefly = *FOOTSTOOL*. Sometimes used as a child's seat.

a 1225 *Ancre R.* 166 Vor þi alle þe halawen makeden of al þe world ase ane stol [v. r. scheemel, schamel] to hore ut, uorto arechen þe heouene. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. v. 394, I may nougt stonde ne stoupe ne with-oute a stole knele. 1382 *WYCLIF Matt.* xxii. 44 Til that I put thin ennyes a stole of thi feet. 1398 *TRAVIS Barth.* De P. R. xiv. ii. (1495) 465 The erthe is callid the stole of goddis owne fete. 1468 in *Archæologia* X. 107 Item, payd Will. Pylche for makyng of the stole to the funte and kevernyng of the same, xx d. 1440 *Front. Parv.* 476/2 *Stool, seabellum*. 1569 *Gude & Goddie Bk.* 50 And war the world ten tymes sa wyde. . . Unworthie it war, 3it to the, Under thy feit ase stule to be. 1827 *LYTTON Pelham* xii, You must not lounge on your chair—nor put your feet upon a stool. 1858 — *What will He do* i. vi, Soppy left her seat, and placed herself on a stool at her grandfather's knee.

† d. *Stool and ball*, the implements used in the game of *STOOL-BALL*. *Obs.*

1619 *Pasquil's Palm* (1877) 152 When country wenches play with stool & ball.

3. *fig. a.* Proverb, *To fall, come to the ground, sit between two stools*: to incur failure through vacillation between two different courses of action.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 15 Bot it is seid . . . Between tuo Stoules lyth the fal, When that men wenen best to sitte. *Ibid.* II. 22 O fol of alle folos, Thou farst as he between tuo stoules That wolde sitte and goth to grounde. a 1536 *Prov.* in *Songs, Carols* etc. (E.E.T.S.) 29 Between tuo stolis, the ars goth to grwnd. 1613 *PURCIUS Pilgrimage* (1614) 610 Guageda betwixt tuo stoules had vnquiet sitting, paying tribute hoth to the Kings of Telenio, and the Arabians. 1717 *Prior Alua* i. 231 Poor Alma sits between tuo stools. 1765 *Ld. HOLLAND in Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) I. 380, I only hope Sir Charles Bunbury has not lost his Paris place, and dropped; as I fear he has, between two stools. 1857 *THORPES Barchester T.* xx, Truly he had fallen between two stools. 1867 — *Chron. Barchester* xxv, She was like to fall to the ground between two stools, . . . baving two lovers, neither of whom could serve her turn.

b. Phrases.

1605 *SNAKS. Mach.* III. iv. 82 But now they rise againe With twenty murtall murders on their crownes, And push vs from our stoules. 1730 *T. BOSTON Mem.* x. (1899) 276 The work was begun on Thursday with a sermon on Amos vi. 1, which I believe drew the stool from under most of us. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* I. xiii, One of the Maxims . . . is, when once you are got up, to kick the Stool from under you. In plain English, when you have made your Fortune by the good Offices of a Friend, you are advised to discard him as soon as you can.

† 4. The lair of a hare; = *FORM sb.* 21, *SEAT sb.* 10. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* 271 In such places doth the

payd..for makyng and setting on of ij payer of Charnayles [hinges] upon a *stoole doore, vj d. 1509 *Nation* 1 May 1562 We push through the rods of the *stoole-growth with difficulty. 1541-2 *MS. Rawl. D. 781* ff. 160 Item in ye *Stolle howse ij quareles mendyd—jd. 16.. in *Archæologia* LXIV. 390 The stollw bous. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 251 A hedge becomes thin at the base...the sap ascending and forming a spreading, *stoole-like form of growth. 1620 in *Unton Inventories* (1841) 26, xj *stoole panns. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* iii. xiv. (Roxb.) 9/2 He beareth Gules, a stoole pan, or close stoole pan, Argent. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 358/2 Set off the depth of the middle *stoole rail above the line already drawn. 1907 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 488/2 Self-sown seedlings and *stoole-shoots being then left to come up naturally. 1664 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 198 One only simple Circle of about twelve Slabs of Stone, with a *Stool-stone for the King.

b. Special comb.: stool-bed (see quot. 1879); stool-bent (see quot. 1780); stool-crab (see quot.); stool land *West Africa* (see quot., cf. 1 f); stool-mail *Sc.*, a fine imposed upon a person condemned to the stool of repentance; stool-pigeon *U.S.*, a pigeon fastened to a stool as a decoy; chiefly *fig.* of a person employed, especially by gamblers, as a decoy; stool-pipe (see quot.); † stool table, † a table on trestles; † stool-wagon [*G. stuhl-wagen*], a German chaise.

For stool-chamber, *room*, see *Stole sb.*
1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 126 Place *stool-bed and quoin. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 391/2 A third point of support...for the gun, is supplied...by a 'quoins'...placed immediately under the breech, and resting on a block called a 'stool-bed'. 1789 J. LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* 1131 *Juncus squarrosus*. *Stool-bent. *Scotis australibus*. 1835 S. OLIVER [W. A. Chatto] *Rambles Northumbria*. 165 Spreads and stool-bent, which, in moist places, always indicate the spot where the pedestrian may be sure of firm footing. 1880 *E. Corriu, Gloss.*, *Stool-crab, the male of the edible crab, *Platycarcinus pagurus*. 1909 D. MOORE *We Two in West Africa* 146, 1..mean the lands belonging to the tribe governed by the chief in question. On the 'Coast' these are called 'stool lands'. 1837 *Voluntary Ch. Mag.* Nov. 493 It was pointed by the session because its owner would not pay the 'stool-mail' for having had a bastard child. 1859 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 452 *Stool-pigeon, a decoy robber, in the pay of the police, who brings his associates into a trap laid for them. 1865 *Pail Mail Gaz.* 13 Nov. 2 The harrowing narrative of 'Antilles' may be after all only an ingenious 'stool-pigeon,' concocted for the purpose of terrifying the Republican party. 1905 L. H. VINCENT *Amer. Literary Masters* 46, I am not going to be made a stool-pigeon to attract birds of passage that may be flying about. 1885 J. BARROWSMAN *Sc. Mining Terms* 64 *Stool-pipe, *Stool-piece*, the pipe on which a column of pipes rests. 1630 *Maldon (Essex) Documents* Bundle 217 No. 22 In the hall...x *stool table. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIV. 201 Four horses were next put to the *stool-wagon, and we drove to Faulstrost.

Stool (stool), v. Also 6, 9 *stole*. [*f. Stool sb.*]

1. *trans.* To put or set (a person) on a stool.
a. To condemn (a person) to the stool (of repentance), *nonce-use*. In quot. *absol.*

1682 *HICKERINGILL Hist. Whiggism* ii. 38 Horning, Cursing, Damning, Imprisoning, Stooling or Fooling upon the Stool of Repentance.

b. *West Africa*. (*Cf. Stool sb.* 1 f.)

1898 R. A. FREEMAN *Trav. Ashanti*, 1 Until the king (of Ashanti) had been enthroned on the gold stool his title was not officially recognised...But the ceremony of 'stooling' a new king was one that involved considerable expense.

2. *intr.* To evacuate the bowels; also *trans.*, to evacuate an excrement.

1545 *RAYNALDE Byrth Mankynde* Pj, The greete labour and payne the whiche the partye bath in..enforseyng her selfe other to stole or to make water. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* v. 57 They are...almost constantly confined to bed except when rising to stool.

3. Of a plant: To throw up young shoots or stems; of corn, grass, herbage, to throw out lateral shoots producing a thick head of stems or foliage. Also with *out, forth*.

1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* I. 260 Some sorts of Cotton did not ratoon or stool so well as others. 1790 W. H. MARSHALL *Midl.* II. 443 To stool, to ramify as corn. 1795 *VANCOUVER Agric. Ess.* 152 Strong and luxuriant shoots stool forth. 1830 M. T. SADDLER *Law Popul.* 1. 93 Wheat is one of those plants which, according to the phraseology of agriculturists, stools; that is, throws out lateral roots capable of producing separate stems. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 857 New grass, if moderately eaten down in spring, stools out, and affords a thicker cutting at hay time. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 121 The herbage...does not spread nor stool upon the ground. 1869 *BLACKMORE Lorna Doone* xxxviii, I worked very hard in the cope of young ash...cutting out the saplings where they stoolled too close together.

fig. 1835 *Tail's Mag.* II. 401 From the original hardy stem of the Surrey yeomen, this vigorous branch 'stooled out', and put forth arms.

4. *trans.* To entice (wild-fowl) by means of a decoy-bird; also *intr.* (of a bird) to come (well) to a decoy. *U.S.*

1859 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 452 *Stooling*, decoying ducks or other fowls by the means of 'stools'. 1874 J. W. LONG *Amer. Wild-fowl* xviii. 209 Widgeon..stool well to almost any decoys.

5. *Minings*. To work (a vein). *Cf. Stool sb.* 12.

1824 *MANDER Derbysh. Miner's Gloss.* 69 Then it is common to say, the vein is Stooled, or Stooled, ten or twelve fathoms.

Stool, obs. form of *Stole sb.* 1 and *sb.* 2

Stool-ball, [*f. Stool sb.* + *BALL sb.*]
The 'stool' was the wicket (see *Stool sb.* 2 d); perb. it was originally an ordinary stool.]

1. An old country game somewhat resembling

cricket, played chiefly by young women or, as an Easter game, between young men and women for a 'tansy' (*TANSY* 3) as the stake. Still played (in modified forms) by women and children in some districts, esp. in Sussex. (Quite distinct from *STOW-BALL*.)

a 1475 *Myrc's Par. Pr.* 11 note, Hand ball, fott hall, stoil ball & all manner other games out cheryard. 1564 in *Shirburn Ball.* (1907) 48 (At Midsummer sessions at Maldon, 1564, complaint was made against the constables that they had suffered) stoil-hall (to be played on Sundays). 1567 *DRANT Horace's A. P. B. iiiij*, The stoile ball, top, or camping ball if suche one should assaye As hath no manour skill therin...They all would..laughe at hym aloud. a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia, Sonn.* (1622) 493 A time there is for all, my mother often sayes, When she with skirts tuckt very bie, with gyries at stoolhall playes. 1612 *Two Noble K.* v. ii. 101 *Woer*. What shal we doe there, wench? *Dough*. Why, play at stoile hall. 1615 *CHAPMAN Odys.* vi. 139 Till which time (having din'd) Nausicaa With other virgins, did at stool-ball play. 1648 *HERRICK Hesper.*, *Stool-ball* (1915) 238 At stool-ball, Lucia, let us play, For Sugar-cakes and Wine; Or for a Tansie let us pay, The loss or thine, or mine. 1677 *Poor Robin's Almanack* 19 Apr., Observ., Young men and maids Now very brisk, At Barley-break and Stool ball frisk. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No 71 P 2 Betty [was] a publick Dancer at May-poles, a Romp at Stool-Ball. 1715 N. BLUNNELL *Diary* (1895) 134 The Young Women treated y^e Men with a Tandsey as they had lost to them at a Game at Stoolle Balle. 1801 *STURTT Sports & Past.* ii. iii. § 11. 76, I have been informed, that a pastime called stool-hall, is practised to this day in the northern parts of England. 1898 *Encycl. Sport* II. 422 Stool-ball...The game...has of late years changed considerably...Thus, while formerly the band was used to strike the ball, a bat is now used...The stools have been superseded by 'targets', which are round boards..fastened to posts.

attrib. 1614 *BRETON I would & I would not* lxxix, Pary-away, And for a Tanzey, goe to Stoolle-Ball-play. 1615 *CHAPMAN Odys.* vi. 165 Her meane was this (though thought a stool-hall chance).

2. A ball used in the game described above.

1690 *Pagan Prince* xiv. 42 And when they see a Cannon Bullet coming toward ye...[they] will catch it like a Stool Ball, and throw it to the Devil. 1819 *Scott Ivanhoe* xxvi, Kind service cannot be chucked from hand to hand like a shuttlecock or stool-hall.

Stoole, obs. form of *Stole sb.* 1 and *sb.* 2

Stoole(n), obs. pa. pple. of *STEAL v.*

Stooling (*stool-in*), *vbl. sb.* [*f. Stool v.* and *sb.* + *-ING* 1]

1. The action or process of evacuating the bowels; also, *concr.*, the matter evacuated.

1599 *MISSHEU Span. Gran.* 81 *Récias camaras*. Strong stoolings. a 1610 *HEALEY Epileptus* (1636) 82 To bee alway conversant in corporall matters...in much eating, drinking, stooling. 1695 *New Light Chirurge.* put out 38 The Stooling of bloody Excrement. 1895 *ELWORTHY Evil Eye* 74 'Tis a very bad thing to throw a child's stooling in the fire.

2. The action of throwing up young shoots or stems; of corn, etc., the forming of a thick head from lateral shoots.

1854 *MISS BAKER Northampton Gloss.*, *Stooling*, the second germination of corn. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 254 Trimming does thicken the surface of the hedge by causing a stubbed, stooling form of growth. 1901 *Dundee Advertiser* 15 Jan. 4 The 'stooling' or tillering habits of these varieties [of oat] being weak.

3. *concr.* The framework supporting a mill (*cf. Stool sb.* 10).

1558 in *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scol.* 1565, 411/1 Sustentarent dicta molendina in omnibus necessariis, nisi tantum in *ly stwling* quod [etc.]. 1606 *Ibid.* 616/1 *Lie stwlingum cum mylnedame et mylneleid sustentando*.

Stoelle, obs. form of *Stole sb.* 2

† **Stool-work**. *Obs.* [*f. Stool sb.* 6 + *WORK sb.*] Embroidery or tapestry work of the kind made on a 'stool'.

1526 in *Gutch Collect. Cur.* (1781) II. 315 Item deliverid oone corse of Stole Wurke for the same Buckill and Pendent, xlijs. iiij d. c 1534 in J. Lewis *Life of Bp. Fisher* (1855) II. 297 A vestment...with a crose of golde of stole warke wrought wyth dayssys. 1547 in Feuillerat *Revels Edw. VI* (1914) 14, viij partiettes of Blewe Sarcenet with colers of golde stoleworke. 1547 *Inu. of Guardrobes*, etc. (Harl. MS. 1419) 408 b, A Horne of Brasse garnished with nedle worke with a Bawdricke of Stole worke. a 1548 *HALL Chron. Hen. VIII.* 83 Bonnettes of stoole worke of golde of damaske. c 1555 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Mary* (1914) 192, iiijor Quoyettes sylver & gylte stoleworke.

Stooly (*stool-i*), *a.* [*f. Stool sb.* + *-Y*] Of the nature of a stool (see *Stool sb.* 13).

1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 258 There will be layers enough when the bedge is again laid to admit of these stakes being cut out if they become stooly where previously cut off.

Stoom, Stoomp: see *STUM, STUMP*.

Stoon (*e*, obs. forms of *STONE*).

Stoop (*stüp*), *sb.* 1 Now only *dial.* Forms: a. 5 *stolpe*, 5-9 *stulp* (*e*, 6 *stoulpe*), 6-7 *stowpe*, 6-8 *staipe*, *stoupe*, *stowppe*, 6-8 *stoupe*, 6-9 *stoup* (*e*, 7-9 *stoupe*, *stowp*, (7 *stoppe*), 7- *stoup*. [*Late M.E. stulpe, stolpe, a. ON. stolpe* (Icel. *stólpi*, Sw., Da. *stolpe*); prob. cogn. w. Russian *столбъ* post, pillar.

It is doubtful whether the word has any connexion with *MLG.* and early *mod.Du. stolpe, stulpe* lid (according to Kilian also beam, rafter), *mod.Du. stolp, stulp*, *mod.G. stulpe* (from *LG.*).

The *β* forms may possibly partly represent a distinct but synonymous word, *a. or cogn. w. OFris. stāpa, MLG.*

MDu. stāpe whipping-post, stake, punishment of flogging, *MHG. stāpe* (from *MLG.*; *mod.G. staupe*) flogging.]

1. A post, pillar.

a. 1439 *Rec. Carpenters' Co.* (1914) II. 4 Paide for ij Stulpes and ye settinge up. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 481/1 Stulpe, or stake, *paxillus*. c 1450 *Brut* 462 When the Kyng had riden thurgh Suthwerk, and come to the stulpes without London Brigge. 1490-1 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 167 Item, to Byrd, carpenter, for stolpes & Reylles, viijs. iiij d. *Ibid.* 168 Paide to paris flor setting of stulpis and ledgis & nayllis..v d. 1494 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 127 The cradle to have five stolpes, thre at the head, and two at the feet, and the King's armes on the middle stolpe. 1530 *PALSGR.* 277/1 Stoulpe before a doore, *souche*. 1555 *PHAER Æneid* II. (1558) E jh, The wallies with skalyng ladders layde, & stulps of scaffolds hie, And vp by stayres thei clyme. 1579 *Abstr. Dewsbury Court Roll in Yorks. Archæol. Tril.* XXI. 410 Roger Hirste shall make a newe gate and new stulpes. 1736 *AINSWORTH Lat.-Eng. Dict.* Art. T, Save that the transverse plank lay not quite on the top of the erect stulp, but across it a little lower.

β. 1463 in *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 131 For a newe stowpe to ye grate yards, 10d. 1552 *Aec. Ld. High Treas.* Scot. X. 112 Item, to ane turnour turnand stoups of beddis and charis in the said castell..iiij li. iiij s. 1600 in *Hore Hist. Newmarket* (1885) I. 95 Whereas Hugh Wyrall, gentleman, had caused a stoop to be sett on Doncaster More at the west end of the horse race. 1682 W. BLUNDELL *Cavalier's Notebk.* (1880) 267 The stoop, commonly called the chair, where the horse course on Crosby Marsh doth usually begin and end. 1685 *COTTON Tr. Montaigne* (1711) I. xxxviii. 335 Stoops dive deeper and deeper into the earth by being moved up and down. 1709 in *Stingsby's Diary* (1836) 193 Upon ber Ladyships promise that the said Gate, & Stoops, & all things belonging to it should be hung. 1756 *MRS. CALDERWOOD in Coltness Collect.* (Mail. Club) 226 A chair, with one carved bar close to the bottom behind, eight other turned bars, the stoops and four cross bars in the back, a rush bottom. 1770 *E. Hesterton Inclos. Act* 6 Guarded with substantial stoops and rails. 1823 *WILSON Gloss. Gothic Archæol.* (ed. 2) 21 *Stoup*, a post, a pedestal, or small pillar, for a statue to stand upon. 1829 *Glover Hist. Derby* I. 190 Substantial stone stoops or posts for gates are in general use.

in fig. context. 1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1664) 254 Our Salvation is fastened with God's own hand and with Christ's own strength to the strong stoop of God's unchangeable nature. *Mal.* 3. 6.

2. *fig.* A person or thing that supports or sustains; a 'prop', 'pillar'. *Sc.*

a 1572 *Knox Hist. Ref.* iv. Wks. 1848 II. 411 Ledingtoun and the Maister of Maxwell were that nycht the two stoopes of hir chair. 1640 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Trils.* (Bannatyne Club) I. 282 Since he heard of Ratcliffe prisoned, and Wentford's death, his two stoops, his heart is a little fallen. 1721 *RAMSAY To Earl Dalhousie* 2 Dalhousie of an auld descent, My chief, my stoop, and ornament. 1821 *GALT Ann. Parish* xxvi. (1895) 167 All [invited] in addition to our old stoops from the neighbouring parishes. 1863 R. PAUL in B. Bell *Mem.* (1872) 266 He..is..a great stoop to the Free Church. 1896 *BARRIE Marg. Ogilvy* II, He was a great 'stoop' of the Auld Licht kirk.

† 3. *Cant.* The pillory. *Obs.*

1795 *POTTER Diet. Cant.* (ed. 2). 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* 4. *Minings*. (See quot. 1881.) Stoop-and-room = pillar-and-stall: see *PILLAR sb.* 1.

1881 J. SANOS *St. Trancet* 30 'Stoops', or massive pillars of coal, were left to support the roof. 1881 *RAYMOND Milling Gloss.*, Stoop-and-rooms. 1888 B. H. BROUGH *Min. Surv.* 7 The 'post and stall' system, known, in Scotland as 'stoup and room', and the 'long-wall' system. 1890 *WALLACE Alston Moor* 141 (E.D.D.) From these levels short cross-cuts were made. Into the vein, and its contents mined by stoops. 1899 *N. B. Daily Mail* 21 June 5 The adjoining 'stoop' was finished last Wednesday. That was about half a mile from the pit bottom.

5. *attrib.* as † *stoop bedstead*; (sense 4) *stoop-road*, -side; stoop-net, a fishing-net supported on a pole.

1593 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 228 In the south turret. One 'stoop bedstead, teaster, valens and curtaines. 1806 *MORISON Decis.* XXXIII. 14271 The 'stoop-net' is quite a different kind of net from the poek-net, being a much larger net, with the mouth of it fastened to three pieces of wood, fixed in the form of a triangle. To this triangle is fixed a large pole, by which a person in a boat holds it while he is fishing. 1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal-mining* 243 *Stoop roads, roads driven in the solid or higher coal on the stoop and room system. 1887 P. McNEILL *Blawearie* 33 Hanging his lighted lamp on the 'stoopside'.

Stoop (*stüp*), *sb.* 2 Also 6-7 *stoupe*, *stoupe*, 7 (*erron.*) stop (*pe*). [*f. Stoor v.* 1]

1. An act of stooping; a bending of the body forwards; a bow.

1571 *CAMPION Hist. Irel.* (1633) 69 The General also himselfe, digging with a pykeaxe, a desperate villaine..watched his stoop, and clove his head with an axe. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* 1. (1605) B 3, *Cor.* Here comes Seianus. *Sil.* Now observe the stoopes, The bendings, and the falls. *Arr.* Most creeping base! 1668 *DRYDEN Even. Love* Epil. 14 Up starts a Mounseieur, new come o'er, and warm In the French stoop, and the pull-back o' th' Arm. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) I. 265 Some unlucky stoop burst the string that tied his breeches. 1833 *CHALMERS in Hanna Mem.* (1851) III. 370 A passage often narrow and requiring a very stoop. 1885 *Spectator* 25 July 977/2 His trick was done by a peculiar method of stooping, and of concealing the stoop behind a skirt.

transf. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 130 The Amber being hung at liberty by a thread in the Air...when it was rubb'd and heated, made a stoop to those little Bodies, which likewise proportionally presented themselves thereto, and readily obey'd its call.

b. *fig.* A condescension, a voluntary descent from superiority or dignity.

1736 *SHIRLEY Duke's Mistr.* III. I. (1638) E 2 b, Have you obteyn'd so much As one stoop to your wanton avarice, One bend to please your inflam'd appetite? 1681 *DAYDEN*

Span. Friar iv. ii. Can I, can any Loyal Subject see With Patience, can a Stoop from Sovereignty? 1842 J. SHERMAN in *Allon Mem.* (1863) 294 To give us a claim to all His perfections, is such a stoop of the Divine Majesty as exceeds the utmost stretch of human imagination. 1866 *Surgeon Sermon*. N. Park St. *Pulpit* 720 It would have been a stoop more immense than if a seraph should have changed himself into an emmet. 1890 *Spectator* 22 Nov., She certainly 'stoops to deceit' often enough for the stoop to leave a very vivid impression on the reader's mind.

† c. To give the stoop: to bow; fig. to yield, give way. *Obs.*

1623 B. JONSON *Time Vind.* (1640) 94 T' have giv'n the stoop, and to salute the skirts Of her, to whom all Ladies else are flirts 1. a 1690 HACKET *Abp. Williams* ii. (1693) 186 O that a King should give the stoop to such as these?

2. A stooping attitude; a temporary or permanent bent position of the back or shoulders.

1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Lady Rich* 20 Sept., I can assure you that... a small stoop in the shoulders, nay, even gray hairs, are no objection. 1825 *Lond. Med. & Phys. Jnrl.* LIV. 210 On the Means generally used with the intention of curing a Stoop. 1862 MISS BRADBURY *Lady Audley* x. The lazy horses... dropping their heads with a weary stoop under the afternoon sunshine. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* v. His tall spare frame had the student's stoop of the shoulders. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 77 Associated with the forward stoop is a tendency to take quick steps. 1904 A. C. BENSON *House of Quiet* xix. (1907) 115 He was a tall thin man, with a slight stoop.

† 3. Descent, declivity (of a mountain); a downward slope or incline. *Obs.*

1611 SPENNER *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. x. § 7 As he was entering into Savoy, at the stoop, or descent of the Alps, very many of the... Peeres of England met him. 1711 *Altit. & Sea Diet.* (ed. 4) s. v. *Chemise*, When the Soil was sandy and loose; and therefore could not support it self, without allowing it too great a *Talus*, or Stoop.

b. dial. (See quot.)

1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.*, *Stoop*, a fall of water in a river.

4. The action of descending from a height; spec. the swoop of a bird of prey on its quarry, or the descent of a falcon to the lure. Also fig.

c 1866 CRESS *PEMORKE PR.* cxix. Q. i. Lett not these that soare to highs by my low stoops, yet higher fly. a 1886 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. (1598) 261 (Amphialus) Dream 56) More swift than falcons stoops to feeding Falconers call. c 1621 CHAPMAN *Iliaid* xxiii. 91 Like matter vaporous The spirit vanish vnder earth, and murmur'd in his stoop. a 1616 BEAUM. & F. *Wit without It* iv. i. (1639) G 4 How daintily she [the lady] flies upon the lure, and cunningly she makes her stoopes. 1645 WALLER *To Mabel Fair* 16 Poems 120 Now will I wander through the ayre, Mount, make a stoop at every Fayre. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* vi. 48 Some water-fowls subsist by making sudden stoops from above, to seize whatever fish come near the surface. 1823 BYRON *Age of Bronze* vii. Vulture-plumed guerrillas, on the stoop For their incessant prey. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iii. (1879) 54 Its stoop... is very inferior in force and rapidity to that of a hawk. 1895-94 BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Nov. 12 As an eagle... checks his headlong stoop With wide-flung wing. 1891 HARTING *Bibl. Aciphr.* 230 *Stoop*, the swift descent of a falcon on the quarry from a height.

5. Comb.: stoop-necked a., having the neck bent downwards; stoop-shouldered a., having a stoop in the shoulders.

1773 *Pennsylv. Gaz.* 7 July 3/3 Run away from the subscriber, an English servant girl... about 20 years of age, a little stoop shouldered. 1887 C. G. D. ROBERTS *Poems* (1903) 56 Black on the ridge, against that lovely flush, A cart, and stoop-necked oxen. 1899 *Royal Mag.* Feb. 384/1 An old woman of seventy, thin, stoop-shouldered—from long years of bending over her cobbler's bench.

Stoop (stūp), *sb.* *U.S. and Canada.* Also *g* stoop. [a. du. *stoop*: see STROEP.] An uncovered platform before the entrance of a house, raised, and approached by means of steps. Sometimes incorrectly used for *porch* or *veranda*. (*Cent. Dict.*)

1789 *Massachusetts Spy* 20 Aug. 3/2 Several persons were in a stoop and at windows within fifteen or twenty feet from the tree. 1833 [MRS. TRAILL] *Backwoods of Canada* ix. (1836) 142 The Canadians call these verandahs 'stoops'. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* 13 July (1883) 58 Couchillors seated about, sitting on benches near the bar, or on the stoop along the front of the house. 1856 MISS WARNER *Hills Shatamuc* ii. He was cleaning the harness of the wagon, and he took it out into the broad stoop outside of the kitchen door. 1883 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* (1896) 16 The clear, bright, gardened townships spoke of country rare and pleasant summer evenings so the stoop.

Stoop (stūp), *v.* 1. Pa. t. and pa. pple. **Stooped** (stūpt). Forms: 1 stūpian, 2-4 stūpen, 4-7 stoupe (4 stoops), 5 stowpe, 7 stoop, 6 stoupe, 6- stoop. [OE. *stūpian* wk. vb. corresp. to MDu. *stūpen* (Wflem. *stūipen*, now conjugated strong), ON. *stūpa* (once, in inf.; MSw., Sw. *stupa* wk. vb., Norw. *stupa* str. vb.); related by ablant to OTeut. **staupe*-STREP *adj.* For the phonology of the mod. Eng. form cf. *coop*, *droop*, where ME. *ā* before *p* has similarly remained unchanged instead of becoming (ou).]

I. To bow down, to descend.

1. *intr.* Of a person: To lower the body by inclining the trunk or the head and shoulders forward, sometimes bending the knee at the same time. Often with *down*.

c 893 *Ælfred Oros.* vi. xxiii. Þæt he swa oft sceolde stūpian swa he to his horse wolde, & he þonne se cýning hæfde his brycg him to hlipean. 1225 *Juliana* 72 As þa schulde stūpen ant strechen forð þe swire [sc. to be behaded].

c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 559 in O. E. Misc., He adun stupede and lokede mid eye. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13728 He stuped dun, and wit his hand He wrat a quill in to be sand. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5613 He stooped down to seke a stone. 13... K. *Alis.* 1103 Alisaundre anviwed was; Over the table he gon stoupe, And smot Lifias with the coupe. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. v. 304, I moste sitte... I may nouzte stonde ne stoupe ne withoute a stole knele. c 1380 *Sir Ferumib.* 4065 As lef we were her stope adoun, & lete gurd of myn heued. 1388 *Wyclif John* xx. 5 And whanne he stoupide, he sai the schetis lynghe, nethes he entride not. a 1400 *Oecumen* 1141 In haste the gaunt stupe adoun, With the left hond to take vp the fouchoun. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2662 Than shalt thou stoupe, and lay to ere, If they within a-slepe be. c 1450 *Morlin* vii. 119 He... smote the kyng the loth upon the helme that he made hym stoupe on the arson of his sadell. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* ix. xxxiii. 391 Thenne sir Tristram was ware of hym & there he stooped a syde. a 1500 *Abraham* 378 in *Brome Bk.* 66 But, fader, wyl I stoppe downe lowe, 3e wyl not kyll me with sowre sword, I trowe? 1530 *PALSGR. 737/2*, I stoppe downe to take up a thynge, *je me penche*. 1553 *EDEN Treas.* New Ind. (Arab.) 25 All such as we come on hym, stoop downe & make lowe curtesie. 1565 *COOPER Thesaurus* s. v. *Pronus*, Thou stoapest downe & drinkest water. 1584 *COGAN Haven Health* i. (1612) 3 Stouping and rising oftentimes... these doe exercise the backe and loines. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. v. 12 He... so exceeding furie at him strake, That forced him to stoupe upon his knee. 1603 G. OWEN *Pembroke-shire* (1891) 253 A man on horseback, may well ride vnder it, without stooping. 1603 B. JONSON *Panegyric K. Jas.* 23 Beside her stoop't on either hand, a maid. 1649 E. REYNOLDS *Hosea* vii. 124 Angels... stoop downe with their faces towards the mercy Seat. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 169 The Youthful Characters with heaving Heart, Stoop to the Reins, and lash with all their Force. 1794 *Mrs. RANCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* xxxviii, Dorothea, now stooping to pick up something that had dropped from among the papers, suddenly exclaimed [etc.]. 1849 C. BROWNE *Jane Eyre* xxix, He raised his head suddenly from the desk over which he was stooping. 1853 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xii, He had just stooped to reach his manuscript, which had rolled down. 1900 L. HUXLEY *Life Prof. Huxley* II. vi. 65 To stoop over the microscope was a physical discomfort.

† b. In ME. poetry occas. used for: To fall headlong. *Obs.*

13... *Sir Beues* 3817 Taille over top he made him stoupe. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 7256 He hit on his helme with a heuy sword, þat greut him full gretly, gert him to stoupe. c 1430 *Syr Geier*. (Roxh.) 3821 With his launce grete and square To Sir Abel grymle he hare That he made him low stoupe Bakward over his hors coure.

c. Said of the head or shoulders.

1375 *BAROURE Bruce* viii. 237 With heddis stowpand and spertis straucht Richt to the kyng that vay thai raut. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Grief of Joye* ii. li. Owre shoulders stooped, wher erst stoode hole upright. a 1616 2 BEAUM. & F. *Faithful Friends* i. i. MS. Dyce Collect. No. 10. 4 The Sabines are in Armes, whose Stuhorn neckes These many years stoop to the yoke of Rome. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* i. 1. 286 His Back, or rather Burthen shew'd As if it stoop'd with its own load.

† d. Of a quadruped: To crouch. *Obs.*

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. vi. 25 He would leame The Lyon stoop to him in lowly wise. a 1625 *FLETCHER Nice Valour* iv. 1. This fellow... stoops like a Cammell, that Heroick beast, At a great load of Nutmegs.

e. Of a dog: To put its nose to the ground to find a scent.

1523-34 *FITZHERO. Hush.* § 41 It is harde to make an olde dogge to stoop. 1781 P. BECKFORD *The Hunting* (1802) 91 When your young hounds stoop to a scent... you may then begin to put them into the pack. 1897 [see STROOPING *vbl.* sb.].

2. *fig.* a. To 'bow' to superior power or authority; to humble oneself, yield obedience. Const. to, under. Now somewhat rare.

1530 *PALSGR. 737/2* Thought you he never so prowde a varlet, I wyl make you stowpe or you go. 1535 *COVERDALE Job* ix. 13 He is God... the proudest of all must stoupe vnder him [Luther: *ante ihm müssen sich beugen*]. 1555 *EDEN Decades* (Arab.) 22 *Stoupe* Englande stoop, and leame to knowe thy lorde and master. 1570 *LEVINS Manth.* 221/30 To stoup humiliate se. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 118 By the Scots that infested them out of Ireland, they were made to stoop. c 1640 *SHIRLEY Cont. Ajax & Ulysses* (1659) 128 Early or late, They stoop to fate, And must give up their murmuring breath, When they pale Captives creep to death. 1642 *FULLER Holy St.* ii. xxi. 13 Here Drake received a dangerous wound, though he valiantly conceal'd it for a long time, knowing if his heart stooped, his mens would fall. 1646 H. P. *Medil. Seige* 98 He hath... made his desires stoop unto his reason. 1666 DR. NEWCASTLE in *14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 14 His... victory over his enemies, which will make all his neighbor kings stoop to him. 1710 O. SANSON *Ac. Life* 14 Because I would not stoop under them, ... to promise to go to no more Meetings... they Fined me Five Pounds. a 1715 *BURNET Own Time* iii. (1724) 1. 523 The Duke now seemed to triumph in Scotland. All stooped to him. 1752 *Young Brothers* iv. i, Tho' Thrice by conquest stooped to Macedonia, I know my rook. 1837 *THIRLWALL Greece* xxix. IV. 304 A Spartan generally found it the hardest of all things to stoop.

† b. To submit to something burdensome. *Obs.*

1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* iv. i, Good and great men: that know how To stoupe to wants, and meete necessities. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulier's Wise Villiard* 105 Why should hee which knowes, and takes himselfe to be a man, refuse to put vnder his shoulder and stoop to those icoparities, hurrthens, and crosses. 1621 in *Foster Eng. Factories Ind.* (1906) 265 More loose then wee have reason to stoop unto. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. v. 13 It had been better for them to have stooped to hard conditions with the Picts.

c. To condescend to one's inferiors or to some position or action below one's rightful dignity.

1579 W. WILKINSON *Constit. Fam. Love* 18 God... stoopeth and lispeth with us that we may understand him. 1661 *BOYLE Style Script.* (1673) 241 The Divine inspirer of the

Scripture, ev'n when his style seems most to stoop to our capacities, doth yet retain a prerogative above merely humane writings. a 1669 *STILLINGF. Six Serms.* v. 195 Is Religion a beggarly and contemptible thing, that it doth not become the greatness of your mindes to stoop to take any notice of it? 1671 *TRENCHFIELD Cap Gray Hairs* (1688) 4 And those same Fathers... have undertook to give advice unto their Sons... yet there's not any (that I know of) hath stoop't so low, to give advice to an Apprentice. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Up'war Wks.* 1730 i. 78, I can hardly believe that such nice, well-bred ladies, as these are, would stoop to so vile a drudgery. 1703 DE FOE in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. iv. 61 Nor is there anything so mean (which I can honestly stoop to do) that I would not submit to, to obtain her Majesty's favour. 1766 *GOLDSM. Year xxx.* If you can stoop to an alliance with a family so poor as mine, take her. 1773 — (*title*) She stoops to conquer. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* i. 195 Stopping from his high estate to sow the sweet flowers of poetry and song. 1868 *BROWNING Ring & Bk.* i. 1. 139 A Latin cramp enough... But interlarded with Italian streaks When testimony stooped to mother-tongue. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) i. 19. 139 The Aquitanian princes now and then stooped to pay a nominal homage.

d. To lower or degrade oneself morally; to descend to something unworthy.

1743 *BULKELEY & CUMMINS Voy. S. Seas* Ded. p. iv, A British Seaman hath a Spirit too brave to stoop to so degenerate a Practice. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 96 ¶ 5 Many whom their conscience can scarcely charge with stooping to a lie, have [etc.]. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 555 He... was incapable of stooping to an act of baseness. 1891 *FARRAR Darkn. & Dawn* xxvii, Her son stooped to the most ignoble methods for rendering her life miserable.

3. Of a thing: To incline from the perpendicular; to bend down; to slope; to bang over.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* 111. 266 3yf seo sunne hine [the new moon] onelfo ufan þonne stupað he [i. e. has the concave side inclined downward]. 1340 *Ayeb.* 151 Uor he nimp hede þet his tour he nongl ne stoupi. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* ii. 968 As flouris, thurgh cold of nyghte Ycelod, stoupyen in her stalkys lowe. 1422 *YONGE tr. Secreta Secret.* 233 He that hath a longe noose and Sum-wathe stowpyng and strachyng toward the mouthe, he is worthy and hardy. 1612. 234 Who-so hath a leland Plate noose amyd, stoupyng to-warde the butte, he is a iogoloure. 1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 1028 The grasse stoops not, she treads on it so light. 1615 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Fair & Foul Weather* B 1 h, With a troupe Of full mouth'd windes, that made great oakes to stoop. 1702 *Milit. Dict.* s. v. *Bomb*, Rowling down Bombs upon them along a Plank set stooping towards their Works. 1683 *TEMPLE Mem. Wks.* 1731 i. 419 Nimeguen is seated upon the Side of a Hill, which... stoops upon the River Waal. 1827 *SCOTT Highl. Widow* i, The rocks and precipices which stooped down perpendicularly on our path. 1829 — *Anne of G. II.* He felt the huge cliff on which he stood, tremble, stoop slowly forward, and gradually sink from its position. 1885 *ATHENAEUM* 23 May 669/1 The crests of the rushes... are not stirred sufficiently to make them stoop.

† b. Of a heavenly body: To bend its course downward; to begin to descend. *Obs.*

1615 *CHAPMAN Odyss.* xii. 444 In Nights third part; when stars began to stoop; The Cloud-assembler, put a Tempest vp. 1621 *KNEVET Rhodon & Iris* iv. iii. G 2 b, I saw the hiazing meteor stoupe, And hend his course toward the humble Centur.

† c. *Naut.* To heel over. *Obs.*

1563 *SIR W. PERRY in Rigaud Cor. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 103 Our vessel... hath sailed by and large, to the admiration of some hundred seamen... for, keeping a wind... not stooping, staying and steering. 1691 T. HATLEY *Acc. New Invent.* 121 The line unto which she stoops upon a Wind of either side. 1612. 124 The Ship upon a Wiod, is to stoop upon a certain Angle.

4. To stand or walk with the shoulders bent or the upper part of the body inclined forwards; esp. to have habitually or permanently this kind of attitude.

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Const.* 777 His sight was dym... His bak waxes crooked, stoupand he gas. 1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) II. 185 In his elde he stature howeþ and crokþ and stoupeþ adoun. 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* ii. ii. (1883) 29 So olde that he stooped & quacked for age. 1530 *PALSGR. 737/2* Sche is but a yong wenche and yet sche stowpynth and sche were an owld woman. 1605 *PROCLAM. Search T. Percy* 5 Nov., He stoopeth somewhat in the shoulders. 1611 *BIBLE 2 Chron.* xxxvi. 17 The king of the Caldees... had no compassion vpon... olde man, or him that stooped for age. 1776 *Pennsylv. Even. Post* 30 Apr. 220/1 Two... servant women. One... tall and lusty, stoops in her shoulders. 1838 *LYTTON Alice* ii. iii, Cissy, my love, don't stoop so. 1856 *COMPAING & DEVERE Tailor's Guide* Cutting 9 A man stoops, when, instead of standing upright, he usually carries his body forward, and becomes shorter in front and longer behind. 1905 *ELIN. GLYN Viciis. Evangeline* 89 She was very tall and thin, and stooped dreadfully.

† 5. To descend from a height. *Obs.*

1608 B. JONSON *Masque at Ld. Badington's Marr.* Wks. (1616) 939 Venus, is this a time to quit your carre? To stoop to earth? To leave alone, your starre, Without your influence? 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* xl. xxxv, Soon stoops the specie Herald through the aire. 1667 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 75 The winged Nation wanders thro' the Skies... Then stooping on the Meads and leafy Bow'ls, They skim the Floods, and sip the purple Flow'rs. 1847 *TENNYSON Princess* vii, The cloud may stoop from heaven and take the shape With fold to fold, of mountain or of cape.

† b. To be lowered in amount or degree. *Obs.*

1572 *MALIN tr. Martinengo's Famagusta* 9 b, All our provision within the Citie stooping very lowe. 1608 *CHAPMAN Byron's Const.* i. li. 182 Your highness makes the light of this Court stoop, With your so neere departure.

6. Of a hawk or other bird of prey: To descend swiftly on its prey, to swoop (const. *al. on*); also, to descend to the lure. Also *fig.*

1575 *TURBERV. Falconrie* 123 The Almaines doe flee at the

Pye with a lease or two caste of Falcons at once, and they make them to mownte and to stowpe. 1577 GRANGE *Golden Aphrod.* Gij h. With lure I play the Fauken kinde, ... I shake my fiste, I whistle shrill, but nought will make hir stoupe. 1599 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. xi. 43 As when Joves harness-bearing Bird from hye Stoupes at a flying heron with proud disdayne. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. iii. (1624) 208 A Hawke... when the game is sprung, comes down amaine, & stoupes vpon a sudden. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 457 An eagle cannot stoop at flies. 1717 BOLINGBROKE *Let. to Sir W. Windham* (1753) 147 Whether the priest had stooped at the lure of a cardinal's hat, ... I know not. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* i. 1, The follies and foibles of society are subjects unworthy the notice of the comic muse, who should be taught to stoop only at the blacker crimes of humanity. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xliii. At length one of the falcons had reached a pitch from which she ventured to stoop at the heron. 1828 SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT *Hawking* 27 The magpie is to be driven from its retreat, and the hawk, if at a good pitch, will stoop at him as he passes to another bush. 1847 C. BRONTE *Jane Eyre* (ed. 2) Pref., Fielding could stoop on carrion, but Thackeray never does. 1895 J. G. MILLAR *Breath fr. Veldt* (1899) 121 Tawny eagle stooping at wounded steinbuck.

b. *trans.* = To stoop at or on. ? Obs.

1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 154 Then shall you first cast off a well quarried or make Hawke, and let hir stoupe a fowle vpon a brooke or a plashe. 1583 T. WATSON *Poems* (Arh.) 83 In time all haggred Haukes will stoop the Lures. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* v. i. G 4 b, See the hawke that first stooped my pheasant is kild by [etc.]. 1618 FLETCHER *Loyal Subj.* i. ii, He flies to stoop our favours.

II. Causative uses.

7. *trans.* To cause to bow down, bring to the ground; *fig.* to humiliate, subdue. Now rare.

c 1205 *LAUS.* 25950 Mon ne mai m'at stredre stupen hinc to grunde. 1594 KYD *Cornelia* ii. 153 [Caesar] that toyld 'To stoop the world and Rome to his desires. 1594 CHAPMAN *Shadow of N. Bij.* Shoot, shoot, and stoop his pride. c 1600 *Distr. Emperor* iv. iii. in Bullen *O. P.* (1884) III. 236, I cannot stoop the harte of Ganelon. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliaid* vi. 407 The Gods may stoop me by the Greeks. 1615 — *Odys.* v. 321 He fell to felling downe; And twentie trees he stoop't, in little space. 1616 NICCOLS *Overburies Vis.* (1873) 13 Hee, whose conquering stroke Did stoop our neckes to Norman rule, a 1630 S. PAGE *Pr. xi.* 6 in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* i. 155 [The snares] of our own sins. Keep down our heads, and stoop us that we cannot look up. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 85 Turn we, nor will hear... what they [the stars] would impart For man's emolument, sole cause that stoops their grandeur to man's eye? 1839 BLACKW. *Mag.* XLVI. 279 The worst symptom is at home, in the wretched impolicy which stoops Government to the rabble. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Crd Martin* xli, A very large, powerfully-built man, somewhat stooped by age. 1901 JANE BARLOW *Ghost-bereft* 65 The wind in the trees stooped the straightest that stood all its own way.

† b. *passive.* To be curved downwards. Obs.

1681 GREW *Musxum* i. § 5 l. 100 The Brazilian Frog-fish... hath a black Horn on his Forehead, stooped forwards.

8. To bow (the head, + face, neck, knee); to incline (one's ear). Also to stoop an eye on (? non-use), to deign to glance at.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 333 Thou fair Moon... Stoop thy pale visage through an amber cloud. 1655 W. HAMMOND *On death of Brother Poems* 67 But stoop thine care ill-councelled youth, and hap. 1771 *Nuse in Miniature* 146 To him I stoop the penitential knee. 1777 PORTER *Æschylus, Prometheus* 56 *Chorus.* What, shall high Jove bend to a greater lord? *Prometheus.* And to a yoke more galling stoop his neck. 1818 SCOTT *Irish Mel.* xlii. With his face stooped against his hands. 1825 — *Talisman.* vii, He then stooped his lofty crest, and entered a lowly hut. 1831 JAMES PHIL. *Augustus* i. xv, He pushed his way through the foliage, stooping his head to prevent the branches striking him in the face. 1860 TYNDAL. *Glac.* i. xxii. 155 In getting through the rocks... I once had occasion to stoop my head. 1885-94 BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* May xix, Here Zeus, in likeness of a tawny bull, Stoop'd on the Cretan shore his mighty knee. 1904 WEYMAN *Abdiss of Vlaye* xi, This pulsing girl on whom the Captain of Vlaye had stooped an eye.

b. *refl.* or quasi-*refl.* = sense 1.

1808 SCOTT *Marm.* vi. xxx, She stoop'd her by the runnel's side. 1814 — *Lord of Isles* iii. xii, Where Coolin stoops him to the west, they saw upon his shiver'd crest The sun's arising gleam. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* i. viii. (1903) III. 65 While he... stoops him down to read the legend.

c. *fig.* To condescend to apply (one's thoughts, etc.) to something unworthy.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* t. i. 143 Let other-some (whose fainting Spirits do droop) Down to the ground their meditations stoop. 1698 COLLIER *Short View* l. 3 I'm sorry the Author should stoop his Wit thus Low. 1718 POPE *Iliaid* xi. 95 None stoop'd a Thought to base inglorious Flight. 1866 LYTTON *Lost Tales of Miletus* Pref. p. vii, In this selection I have avoided... the more licentious themes, to which... the Boccaccio of Miletus sometimes stooped their genius.

† 9. To let down, lower, 'vail'. Often *Naut.* and *Mil.* to lower (a sail, an ensign). Obs.

1530 TINDALE *Gen.* xxiv. 14 The damself to whom I saye, stoop downe thy pycher and let me drynke. 1593 DRAYTON *Sheph. Garland* ix. xv, With that fayre Cynthia stoops her glittering vayne, And diues adowne into the Ocean flood. 1597 — *Heroic. Ep.* Q. *Isab.* to Rich. II. 104 Nor durst his sluggish Hulsks approach the strand, Nor stoop'd a top as signall to the Land. 1612 — *Poly-ol.* viii. 212 Nor with that Consull ioynd, Vespassian could... make them stoop the their saile. 1639 S. DU VERGER *Tr. Camus' Admir.* Events 180 Fortune is constrained to stoop the her ensign before her. 1672 T. VERN *Milit. Observ.* 175 You shall see some Ensigs let fly their Colours, when they should sink them; and some to stoop them to Pesants or Comrades, when Superiors have gone unsaluted. 1687 A. LOWELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* ii. 24 They made many hoes to the East lifting up the right hand to their head, and then stooping it down to the ground. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* ii. 56 A Man must stoop his hand for his Friend, and raise him up towards his owne Ground.

fig. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Athlon.* (1622) Pref. p. xviii, The highest points, which I have carefully indeavoured to stoop and demitte, euen to the capacite of the very lowest.

b. Of a bird, etc.: To direct (its flight) downwards.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* ii. xxxiii, Like the ill Demon of the night, Stopping his pinions' shadowy sway Upon the nighted pilgrim's way. 1824 — *St. Roman's vi.* This is not the way of the world, my good sir, to which even Genius must stoop its flight.

† 10. To put down, stake (money) on a game.

c 1550 *Dice-Play* (Percy Soc.) 27 He that will not stoop a dookin at the dice, per chance at cardes will spend God's cope. 1591 GREENE and Pl. *Conny Catching* (1592) B 4 b, The Conny-catchers... began to lay the plot how they might make him stoop all the money in his purse. 1592 — *Def. Conny Catching* To Rdr., Some that would not stoop a farthing at cardes, would venter all the byte in their bount at dice.

† 11. To plunge (a knife) in a person's body. Obs. 1662 LANONT *Diary* (Mail. Club) 145 [He] was strangled in his bed priuately, and, fearing he sould recovered, a knife was stooped in his throat.

12. To tilt (a cask). Now dial. Cf. STEEP v. 2 r.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* i. (1692) 59 To stoop this Vinacre to the very Lees. 1788 G. KRATZ *Pewee Isl.* xxv. 312 The only convenience they had of keeping water... was in thick hambos, that had a bore of five or six inches diameter; these they placed upright, and stooped them when they wanted to pour any out. 1823 J. BARCOK *Dom. Anusent.* 161 Stoop the vessel sideways. 1838 HOLLOWAY *Prov. Dict.*, To stoop, to put a piece of wood behind a cask that is nearly empty, so as to raise the hinder part, in order to let the contents run out.

13. To train (a dog) to 'stoop' for a scent. Cf. 1 c.

1781 P. BECKFORD *The Hunting* (1802) 85 It is now time to stoop them to a scent. 1826 J. COOK *Fox-hunting* 23 You will soon find they [the young hounds] will 'down with their noses' without being unnaturally stooped to Hare.

III. 14. Comb.: †stoop-frog (? non-use), an oppressor of frogs (the King Stork of the fable).

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vi. xxxii. 160 'Tis stoop-frog Æsops Stork.

† Stoop, v. 2 Obs. rare. [f. STOOP sb. 1] *trans.*

To mark out with 'stoops' or posts.

1663 W. BLUNDELL *Crosby Rec.* (1880) 222 This course, as it is now used upon the marshes... was stooped out by me... A.D. 1654. 1756 in PICTON *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 154 Ordered... that the horse causeway... be repaired at the expence of the Corporation so far as it extends within our liberties; and to be stooped out.

Stoop, var. STOUPE; obs. form of STUPE.

Stoop and roop, roop and stoop, *adob.*

phr. Sc. and north. dial. [Of obscure origin; the

18th c. forms point to ME. *u* as in STROOP v. 1 Probably this and *stout* and *roul* in quot. c 1375 are corruptions of some rhyming phrase, of which perh. only the first word was significant. Cf. Da. *rub og stub* (Norw. *rub og stubb*, Sw. *rubb och stubb*) and the Sc. and north. dial. *stump and rump* in the same sense.] Completely, entirely.

[c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (Vincennes) 353 Jone gert he his body bere all bare to bestis... til etc hyme bath stout & rout.] 1728 RAMSAY *Man & Miller's Wife* 184 They snapt her up bath stout and roup. c 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lines. Dial.* (1790) 21 'Tum took Care oth' tother, steawp on reawp. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* x, We are ruined stoop and roop. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Auror.* Wks. 1855 l. 161 You set yourself to listen to a no vera bricht discourse, as if you had taken an oath to devour 't frine stoop to roop. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* i, And tipping the wick, we love him bodily stoop and roop overboard.

Stooped (stūpt), *phl.* a. [f. STOOP v. 1 + -ED.]

1. a. On which a bird of prey is stooping. b. Of a bird of prey: That has swooped down.

1606 CHAPMAN *Gentl. Usher* i. i. A 2 b, A cast of Faulcons on their merry wings, Daring the stooped prey that shifting flies. 1819 KEATS *Lamia* l. 67 While Hermes on his pinions lay, Like a stoop'd falcon ere he takes his prey.

2. Of the head or shoulders: Bent downwards.

Of a person: Bowed, having a stoop, stooping. 1865 SWINBURNE *Chasteland* l. i. 8 Which one is that, stooped somewhat in the neck, That walks so with his chin against the wind? 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Naney* xxii. II. 61 Barbara's stooped head is hidden by her hands. 1876 *World* No. 115. V. 13 He is paler, and stooped, and supports his tottering steps with a stout walking stick. 1881 MAY LAFFAN in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 380 A little stooped old woman. 1897 HOWELLS *Landlord at Lion's Head* 238 Over their stooped shoulders... Westover saw Alan.

3. Of a vessel: Tilted, inclined.

1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.* II. c 112 49 The stooped urn-filling, dips and flashes.

Stooper (stūp-er), [f. STOOP v. 1 + -ER.]

1. (See quot. 1854.)

1784 *Cries of London* 101 Any Work for the Cooper?.. Where'er a vessel gets a bruise By slipping off the stooper, Old Farrell I would have you chuse, As soon as any Cooper. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton. Gloss.* Stooper, a wedge for stooping or tilting a barrel.

2. One who stoops or bends down; one who has a stoop.

1892 *Daily News* 3 Mar. 5/3 At one lace-making village... it was observed that there were no 'stoopers' except the invalids and weakly ones. 1912 D. CRAWFORD *Thinking Black* iv. 59 Good gleaners must be good stoopers.

† Stoop-gallant, sb. [f. STOOP v. 1 + GALLANT

sb. = F. *trousse-gallant*, recorded a 1590 in *Paré Œuvres* xxii. v. (1641) 530.

The Fr. equivalent is an objective compound of the v. stem; it is uncertain whether the Eng. word is a compound

of the same type, or a phrase with the verb in the imperative and the sb. used vocatively. Cf. the following quot.

1552 *Loughborough Register* in J. Nichols *Hist. Leicester* (1804) III. ii. 89 1/2 The Swat, called New Acquaintance, alias Stoupe, Knave, and know thy Master.]

Something that humbles 'gallants'; originally, a name for the 'sweating sickness'; later used *gen.* Also *attrib.* or *adj.*

1551 in *Gentl. Mag.* (1808) LXXV III. ii. 1057 The hote Sickness, called Stup-gallant. a 1560 T. HANCOCK in *Narr. Reform.* (Camden) 82 The posting sweet, that posted from towne to towne, throughwhe England, and was named stoop gallant, for hytt spared none, for ther were dawncynng in the cowrte at 9 a'clocke that were deadd or alevan a'clocke. a 1571 Br. J. LESLIE *Hist. Scot.* (Bannatyne Club) 81 Their wies are seknes universallie in the moneth of September [1570] in Scotland... it was callit be the peple stoop galland. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feh. 90 Youngh is a bubble... Whose way is wilderness, whose ynne Penance, And stoopegallant Age the hoste of Greeuance. 1585 METABANKE *Philotimus* K ij, Old cramped sires in their stoop gallant age. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. 1910 III. 114 Comedie vpon Comedie he shall haue... One shal be called... *Stoope Gallant*, or *The Fall of pride.* 1862 WRAXELL *tr. Hugo's Les Misérables* III. lxvii. 332 Your stoop-gallant is called cholera.

† Used allusively as verbal phrase.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Surrey* (1662) 84 His Lordship... enforced them to stoop gallant, and to vail their Bonnets for the Queen of England.

Stooping (stūp-in), *vbl. sb.* [f. STOOP v. 1 + -ING.] The action of the verb, in its various senses; an instance of this.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xliii. (1495) 320 In aege... the planetes mars disposyth to stowpyngne and crokydnesse. c 1412 HOCCELEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1019 Stomak is on whom stowpyng. Annoyeth soore. 1592 *Solliman & Pers.* 181 Nay, then, I see, my stooping makes her proud. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* xix. 65 Looking towards the point of the Island from whence the Kite came, we perceived divers others, that in their flying made many stoopings. 1754 CHATHAM *Let. to Newhew* v. 34 As to the carriage of your person, he particularly careful... not to get a habit of stooping. 1799 UNERWOOD *Dis. Childhood* (ed. 4) II. 87 The height which he may have lost in consequence of that stooping which the disorder had induced. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* i. 583 1/2 (Hunting, fox) *Stooping* (of hounds), putting their noses to the ground. A hound is said to stoop to a scent when he has once taken to speaking to it.

b. Comb.: †stooping-horse = STALKING-HORSE.

1659 D. PELL *Inpr. Sea* 22 note, Counterfeit Religion is made a mere stooping horse of.

Stooping (stūp-in), *phl. a.* [f. STOOP v. 1 + -ING.] That stoops.

1. Of the body, head, shoulders, etc., also of the posture: Bowing down, inclining or leaning forward; chiefly, having a habitual stoop, as from age or infirmity.

c 1290 *Clement* 238 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 330 Pouere and stowp-inde and miscise, he bigan to siken sore. c 1386 CHAUCEUR *Merch. T.* 494 Whan tendre youthe hath woddod stowpyng age. 1422 YONGE *tr. Secreta Secret.* 223 Hey vperid shuldris; the body Sumwathe Stowpyngne. 1538 ELVOR *Dict.*, *Cernuus*, stowpyngne or lookynge downward. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* viii. (1562) B b j, Ye king him self of stowpyng age Eneas next him toke for mate. 1593 SNAKS *Rich. II.* iii. 48 How farre off from the mind of Bullingbrooke It is, such Crimson Tempest should bedrench... King Richards Land, My stooping dutie tenderly shall shew. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Trav.* viii. xv. 172 They can make... the Foole wise, The stooping Straight. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humphry Cl.* 6 May (1815) 7 Mrs. Tabitha Bramble is... flat-chested, and stooping. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* iii. 497 Forbear to tell my stooping sire His darling hopes have fed a coward fire. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* iv, Getting up from his stooping posture. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 103 The user with stooping walk pretends not to see them. 1908 W. CHURCHILL *Mr. Crewe's Career* vii. 95 Mr. Crewe was ushered out by the stooping Secretary.

Comb. 1594 LVLV *Mother Bombe* i. 111 He doats, he is stooping old, and shortly must die.

b. Of things: Inclined from the perpendicular.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ordes Met.* v. (1632) 183 Wandering in the Ort-yard, simply shee [Ceres] Pluckt a Pomegranet from the stooping Tree. 1915 *Glasgow Herald* 28 May 8 On the farther side (seen by me past the shoulder of a dark arched and stooping scrub of hazels... upon the nearer bank).

† 2. Of a person's fortunes: Declining. Obs.

1608 *Yorks. Trag.* i. iii. 15 A good and sure reliefe To al his stooping fortunes. 1611 SEED *Hist. Cl. Brit.* ix. xvi. (1623) 841 King Henries fortunes in France were desperately stooping.

3. Of a bird of prey: That is making its stoop.

1754 BOYER *Cl. Theat. Honour* (ed. 2) 116 Stooping (is said of a Bird of Prey that makes a stoop at the Game), *Foudant.* 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Mosshags* viii. 59 The wide pleasant moors where... the stooping wild birds cried all the livelong day.

Hence *Stoopingly adv.*, with the body bent or bowed down.

1530 PALSCR. 842/2 Stowpyngly, *en cambrant.* 1547 BOOROE *Brev. Health* (1552) 59 *Gibbositas*... In Englyshe it is named crokydnes of the backe or shoulders, making a man to go stowpyngly. 1561 T. NORTON *Caluin's Inst.* iii. 240 We may safely folow the Scripture, whiche as with a motherly pace goeth stowpyngly [i. *submissius graditur*], least it shoulde forsake our weakness. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 130 He walks stoopingly. 1891 *Daily News* 21 June, The well-known figure, somewhat stoopingly, progressed to the seat apportioned. 1906 E. V. LUCAS *Listener's Lure* 63 The giant stoopingly emerged from the back compartment.

Stoopy, a. rare. [f. STOOP sb. 2 or v. 1 + -Y.]

Having a stoop.

1905 MRS. BARNES-GRUNDY *Vacill. Hazel* vi. 82 A young stoopy man walked into the room.

Stoor(e): see STIR, STORE, STOUR.

Stoot(e): see STOOT, STOUT.

|| Stooter. Obs. In 6-7 stoter. [Du. *stooter*.] A Dutch coin worth two stuivers and a half.

1598 W. PHILLIP tr. *Linschoten* l. xxx. 58 There are many Indians that are daily hired... and have 12. *Basarucos* the day, which is as much as two stuivers or a stoter. 1609 ROWLANDS Dr. *Merriman* (1877) 14 Now for a Stoter you a Box may have. That will the lives of half a dozen save. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* ut. iii. 32 Where could you ha'... Beene satisfied with a leape o' your Host's daughter. In garison, a wench of a stoter o' your Suters wife, i the leaguer, of two blanks! 1811 P. KELLY *Univ. Cambist* l. 14 Amsterdam... [Silver Coins] Stooters, [reckoned] at 2½ Stuivers.

Stooth (stūb). *dial.* Forms: 3-9 stoths, 5 stuthe, stoth, 6 stooths, stoth, (pl. stoithez, stoths), 9 stooth. [Either repr. OE. *stūth* var. of *studu* STUD sb., or a. the equivalent ON. *stob*.]

1. A post, an upright lath; now only one of the upright battens in a lath-and-plaster wall. b. Comb. *stooth-and-plaster*; † *stooth-stone*, a stone post.

1295 *Acc. Exch. K. R. m.* 13 Et xxij s. in Trussurs, Girde-linges et Stoths emptis de eodem. 1352-3 *Ely Sac. Rolls* (1907) II. 152 Pro cariagio de 12^m sparris et cc stothys quer- cinis, 18 s. 6 d. 1410-11 in Hudson & Tingey *Rec. Norwich* (1910) II. 58 [For two spars, 3 stoths (and other timber). 1453 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 160 Et de 3d. sol. pro stuthes de ligno eidem operi. c. 1460 *Prompt. Parv.* (Winch. MS.) 410 Stloth of an hows, *posticulus*. 1497-8 in *Fabrie Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 90 Emendacione unius les stoth in zona pro cornu Sancti Willelmi. c. 1530 *Ibid.* 355 Operantibus super reparacione murorum stabuli circa sole- trees et stoothes... etc. 13 s. 2 d. 1532-3 *Durham Househ. Bk.* (Surtees) 173 Pro sarracione 12 rod in wyndhalks, stoths, poutynchys, 4 s. 8 d. 1533-4 *Ibid.* 270 Pro sarracione 1 rod in bords et stoths, 2 s. 8 d. 1552 in *Fabrie Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 355 For setting in ij stoths. 1566 *Leverton Churchw. Acc.* in *Archaeologia* XLII. 364, ii altar stones for stoth stones. 1893 H. D. RAWNSLEY in *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Nov. 2/1 He... showed me the stooth and plaister partition that had at one time formed his [Wordsworth's] bedroom outer wall.

† 2. A stud or knob. Obs.

1397 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 445 Et vj stoths deaurat. ex donacione domini Ricardi de Castro Bernardi. 1428 in *Engl. Misc.* (Surtees) 1 For stuthes of xxxij gyrdels of menged metall. tin and lede. ? c. 1475 *Reg. Guild Corpus Chr. York* (Surtees) 295 A blak gyrdill, y^e pennaunt and y^e buccle golde, with vij stuthes... a blew gyrdill, pennaunt and y^e buccle silver and gilt, with xxxij stoths.

† 3. The list of a web of cloth. Obs.

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 476/2 Stoths, of a clothe [Winch. stoth], *Jorago*.

Hence † *Stoothed a.*, baving studs.

1467 *York Memo. Bk.* (Surtees) l. 165 Th^r shall no man... make n^r garre make any double stothed gyrdilles to sell... uppyn n^r fjs. liijd.

Stooths (stūð), *v. dial.* Also 6 stoths, 9 stooth. [f. STROTH.]

† 1. *trans.* To garnish with studs or knobs. = STUD *v.* Obs.

1530 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) l. 26 A gyrdell stothed with sylver.

2. To furnish (a wall) with the framework on which the lath-and-plaster is fixed; to build with lath and plaster.

1825 JAMIESON *Stooth*. 1833 Lounon *Encycl. Archit.* § 925 The whole of the insides of the external walls are to be properly stoothed (battered). a 1860 J. YOUNGER *Autob.* (1881) 365, I could only bring him to an agreement to stooth the bed-length of the damp back wall... for which stoothing I engaged to pay him full five per cent. in advance of rent. Hence *Stoothed ppl. a.*; *Stoothing vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb.; *concr.* a wall or partition of lath and plaster; also *attrib.*

1770 HUTTON *Mensuration* 591 Ceiling joists to both storeys. Stoothed partitions. Deal flooring. 1788 W. H. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 356 *Stoothing*: a lath and plaister partition. 1833 Lounon *Encycl. Archit.* § 980 Roofing, lintels, ... stoothings (stud-work, or quartering; that is, wooden framework for lath and plaster partitions). *Ibid.* § 982 The ceilings of all the rooms, passages, and of the staircase with stoothing partitions, to have two-coated lath-and-plaster. 1833 RAINE *Brief Acc. Durham Cath.* 108 Portions of the stoothing were removed. 1884 *Congregational Year Bk.* 401 The clerestory arches are constructed of rough framing and stoothing. 1893 S. O. AOOV *Hall of Waltham* 173 This wooden framework which fills up the interstices is locally known as 'stud-ding' or 'stoothing'.

Stooer, Stooer: see STOVE, STOVER.

Stoowre, obs. form of STOWER 1.

† **Stop**, *sb.* Obs. Forms: 1 stoppa, 4-6 stoppe, 5-6 stopp, 4-9 stop. [OE. *stoppa* wk. masc. = OS. *stoppo*; -WGer. **stoppon* -f. OTent. **stupa*-ablaut-var. of **stauþ* - see STOUT.]

1. A pail or bucket.

c. 735 *Corpus Gloss. B.* 147 *Blonhonicla*, stoppa. c. 890 WÆLFERTH tr. *Gregory's Dial.* II. 12 Pa becom an fise in bone waterstoppan. c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss. in W.*-Wulker 123/24 *Stida*, stoppa. c. 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 497 *Paile*... Stoppe. 1397-8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 601 Pro stoppes correi empt. pro camera d'ni Prioris. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 477/1 Stoppe, vessel for mylkwyke, *multira*. 1491 *Acta Dom. Concil.* (1839) 195/2 Five barellis... the treyn stoppis. 1458 in Hudson & Tingey *Rec. Norwich* (1910) II. 174 To serche for stoppes, roopes, ladders and bokettes of lether. 1787 W. H. MARSHALL *E. Norfolk* (1795) II. 389 *Stopps*, small well-buckets. 1895 E. Angl. *Gloss.*, *Stop*, the bucket of a well; formerly any bucket.

2. A holy-water stop.

1419 *Holiwaterstop* [see HOLY WATER 2]. 1426-7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 67 Also for priming of þe haly water stop, viij d. 1483 *Act. i. Rich. III.* c. 12 That no merchant Straungier... brynge into this Realme of Englonde... halywater stoppes. 1552 in *Archæol. Cant.* (1874) IX. 273 Item a holy water stopp of latten.

3. *Sc.* A pitcher, flagon, tankard. Also *attrib.*

1489 *Acta Dom. Concil.* (1839) 131/1 A stopp complot, a gret pot, & a half gallon stopp. 1490 *Act. Ad. High Treas.* Scot. l. 175 A water stopp of siluer. 1491 *Acta Dom. Concil.* (1839) 176/2 A quart stopp price ijs. 1496 *Act. Ad. High Treas.* Scot. l. 321 For five vnce of siluer of maid werk in a stopp lid of the Kingis. 1540 *Ibid.* VII. 312 Ane silver stopp weyand xij pund wecht two unces. 1697 *Invent. in Scott. N. & Q.* (1900) Dec. 90/2 A tinn quart stopp, a pynt.

Stop (stopp), *sb.* Forms: 5-7 stopp, 6-7 stoppe, (stope), 5- stop. [f. STOP *v.* Cf. MDu. *stoppe* (mod. Dn. stop fem., hung, dam).]

I. Action of stopping.

1. The action or an act of impeding, obstructing, or arresting; the fact of being impeded or arrested; a check, arrest, or obstruction (of motion or activity).

1544 BETHAM *Precepts War* l. clxxxviii. I iij b. That thy souldiours maye haue plente, withoute any stop or enter- course of theyr enemies. 1592 *Soliman & Pers.* l. v. 15 Through which our passage cannot finde a stop Till it haue prickt the hart of Christendome. c. 1610 SIR J. MELVILL *Mem.* (Bannatney Club) 350 They... entrie into the town withoute any stop. 1690 T. BURNET *Theory Earth* ix. 166 Therefore we must not suppose such an Universal stop of waters. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* ii. He... had the money paid him without any stop or question asked. 1738 [G. SMITH] *Cur. Relat.* II. 314 There was a general Stop of Trade. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. l. xi, Our Federate Volunteers will file through the inner gateways... Nay there, should some stop occur, [etc.]. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xvi. If people naly made prudent marriages, what a stop to population there would be!

b. An act of stopping the ball in a ball-game. 1773 J. DUNCAN *Surrey Triumphant* xlix, Davis, for stops and catches fild.

c. The order given to a fire-brigade station not to continue sending out in force. Also *stop-message*.

1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 114/2 Roused me four times... for stops for chimbleys [note, a fireman's warning]. 1890 *Times* 25 Apr. 10/2 The fire was so well under control that a stop message was despatched.

† d. To give a stop to (an agent or activity): to check or arrest the progress of. Obs.

a 1586 SINNEY *Aradia* ii. (Sommer) 175 b. But Basilius (swearing he would put out her eyes, if she stird a foote to trouble his daughter) gaue her a stoppe for that while. 1611 G. H. tr. *Anti-Coton* 63 Words that had given vs the stop, had they been put in the entrance (of his discourse). 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. i. 286 In hast I snatch'd my weapon up. And gave their Hellish Rage a stop. 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 107 'Tis a great Step towards the mastery of our Desires, to give this stop to them, and shut them up in Silence.

† e. To make (a) stop of = f. Obs.

1633 BROOME *Antiquities* l. vii. (1640) D 1 b. What's he? One sent, I feare, from my dead mother, to make stop of our intended voyage. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Baltzar's Lett.* (vol. II.) 56 This is... not to make a stoppe of contentments but to husband them. 1673 *Temple Ireland* Wks. 1731 l. 110 This made a sudden and mighty Stop of that Issue of Money.

f. To put a stop to (an activity, something active): to check, restrain; to arrest the progress of; to bring to an end, abolish.

1678 DRYDEN *Tr. & Cr.* l. i. (1679) 3 But you grave pair, ... Must put a stop to these incroaching ills. 1689 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* l. 26 For putting a stop to these fires, there are men called *Baldagins*. 1702 *Reasons for addressing his Maj. to invite the Electress*, etc. 2 Putting all imaginable Stops to what they cannot barefildly hinder. 1735 JOHNSON *Lobs's Abyssinia*, *Descr.* xi. 111 That a stop might be put to the inroads of the Gallas. 1789 BRANCO *Hist. Newcastle* II. 304 The coal-trade at Newcastle was for some time put a stop to by a mutiny of the keelmen. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xvii. 166 Henry... put a stop to this. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *Valerie's Fate* ii. This is very curious... and must be put a stop to.

2. In certain specific uses: A veto or prohibition (against); an embargo (upon goods, trade); a refusal to pass tokens; an order stopping payment of a bank note, cheque, or bill.

Stop of the exchequer, the suspension of payment of the Government debt to the London goldsmiths in 1672.

1634 in J. SIMON *Ess. Irish Coins* (1749) 115 Complaints... concerning the stop and refusal of farthing tokens. 1675 *Essex Papers* (Camden) l. 293 To take off the stop in the Court of Excheq^r against the Convicting of Papists. 1723 *London Gaz.* No. 6133/4 A Stop is put against any Claim at the South-Sea-Office. a 1734 R. NORTH *Life Ld. Keeper Guilford* (1826) l. 178 Hence proceeded the stop of the Exchequer. 1855 F. PLAYFORD *Pract. Hints Investing Money* 41 A 'Writ of Distringas' is a process, by which persons beneficially interested in any Stock standing in the name of other parties may... place a *Distringas* or stop on the transfer thereof. 1863 H. COX *Justit.* iii. vii. 683 note, An Order in Council... directed a stop to be made of payment of Exchequer moneys. 1892 CORONLEY *Commerce*. *Guide* 160 A 'stop' is usually put on bank notes, cheques, bills of exchange, bonds and similar documents when they have been lost or stolen. The 'stop' consists in writing a letter to the banker from whom the documents are payable, giving him instructions not to pay them, or not to do so without his instructions not to pay them, or not to do so without his instructions. 1907 - *London Commerce*. *Dict.* 162 In such cases inquiry... it is usual to land the goods on arrival and put a 'Stop' upon them—that is, instruct the wharfinger... not to part with them until the freight has been paid.

3. The act of filling or closing up an aperture. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. l. 283 A Breach that craoes a quick expedient stoppe.

4. The act of coming to a stand; a halt in a

journey or walk; a cessation of progress or onward movement. Often coupled with *stay*. Phr. to make a stop.

1575 BLUNDEVILLE *Art of Riding* ii. iv. E v b. I tolde you before, that you shuld trot your horse right out in the middle sorowbetwixte the ringes untill you come to the place of stop. c. 1586 CRESS PENROBROKE *Fr. civ. ix.* 'Then makst the sunne... Well knowe the start and stop of daily race. a 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieut.* iii. i. When he took leave now, he made a hundred stops. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* ii. xlix, How Kingdoms sprung, and how they made their stop, I well observ'd. 1667 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 173 No Stop, no Stay, but Clouds of Sand arise. 1776 ESTICK *London* l. 489 The next stop was at a pageant at Leadenhall. 1805 WORSW. *Waggoner* i. 36 Many a stop and stay he makes. 1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxv, Mrs. Crummles advooing with that stage walk which consists of a stride and a stop alternately. 1887 F. FRANCIS Jun. *Saddle & Maccasin* 168 He [the pony] would check and counter-check in mid-career each break of the truant's with stops and turns so sudden, that once [etc.].

b. A halt or stay occupying some considerable space of time; a stay or sojourn made at a place, esp. in the course of a journey.

1650 R. STAYLTON *Strada's Low C. Wars* iii. 50 Her husband Octavio Duke of Parma (who never liked the stop of the Spanish army in the Netherlands). 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* l. 76 From thence [they] rode Post to Paris, where they made some stop. 1790 De Foe *Crusoe* ii. (Globe) 581 Nor did we make any long Stop here, but hastned on towards Jarawena. 1793 L. WILLIAMS *Children's Friend* l. 221 So I staid, upon thorns. And father, uneasy at my stop, came soon afterwards. 1881 J. HATTON *New Ceylon* v. 127 From six in the morning till about eight in the evening they held their way, with but three stops of about half an hour each. 1895 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 407 The train was a good deal behind time, and therefore the stop was curtailed as much as possible.

c. A place at which a halt is made; a stopping-place (for coaches, etc.).

1889 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 2 Jan. 4/2 The next stage was to Cuckfield, to which stop the team consisted of four geldings. 1913 *Daily Graphic* 26 Mar. 7/4 There should be separate and fixed stops for 'huses and trams.

5. A block or obstruction of traffic caused by the overcrowding of vehicles.

a 1626 BACON *Apoph.* § 86 Wks. 1778 l. 539 A citizen of London passing the streets very hastily, came at last where some stop was made by carts... where being in some passion that he could not suddenly pass [etc.]. 1683 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* l. 249 The justices of peace... have... made an order for the clearing the narrow streets of hackney coaches, to prevent any stops that may happen thereby. 1690 CROWNE *Eng. Prior* iii. 27 As soon as ever the stop of coaches is over, my Lady will drive like mad. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 515 P 1 To St. Paul's Church-yard, where there was a Stop of Coaches attending Company coming out of the Cathedral. 1739 *Joe Miller's Jest* No. 205 A Fellow once standing in the Pillory at Temple-Bar, it occasioned a Stop, so that a Carman with a load of Cheeses had much ado to pass.

6. A cessation, coming to a pause or eod (of any activity, process, etc.).

1483-4 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 146 Yf they schuld be stoppyd the wold come noo moo marchantes heder the whych schuld cause a grett stoppe. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* v. iv. 83 And Time, that takes survey of all the world, Must have a stop. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 532 At which I ceas'd, and listen'd to a while, Till an unusual stop of sudden silence Gave respit [etc.]. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iii. vii. § 5 Here it intimates a stop of the Mind, in the course it was going, before it came to the end of it. 1752 *r. Rameau's Treat. Musick* 69 These Cadences introduce a Sort of a Stop or Rest, during a Piece. 1889 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Dec. 256 The band came to a stop. 1897 Allbutt's *Syst. Med.* II. 916 In tobacco intermittence the patient is always conscious of the stop and roll forward [of the heart].

b. A pause or break-off made by ooe speak- ing.

1561 Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* ii. (1900) 199 Here M. Bernarde making a little stop. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. ii. 10 *York*. Where did I leave? *Duch.* At that sad stoppe, my Lord, Where [etc.]. 1604 - *Orth.* iii. 120 And for I know thou'rt full of Loue, and Honesty, And weigh'st thy words before thou giu'st them breath, Therefore these stops of thine, fright nie the more. 1663 PATRICK *Parab. Filer.* xvi. (1687) 137 The first words... which he uttered when the other made a little stop, was this vehement exclamation. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xli. The smiling and unconscious look of Florence brings him to a dead stop. 1859 MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxxviii, Her voice sounded to him like that of a broken-throated lamb, so painful and weak it was, with the plaintive stop in the utterance.

† c. Hesitation, holding back; a pause for con- sideration before acting. Obs.

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xlv. 7 Let him tell you forth plainly things, that are past and for to come: yee and that without any feare or stoppe. 1560 PIERCE *Argues* E v, And almost as many yeres haue we... huylded our owne houses goodly without any stoppe or feare. 1561 Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* ii. (1900) 138 Nor to geve himselfe so for a prey to friend... that without stoppe a maone shoulde make him partaker of all his thoughts.

† d. At a stop: at a standstill; at a nonplus.

a 1626 BACON *Holy War* Misc. Wks. (1629) 98 At which sudden Question, Martius was a little at a stop. 1685 LAOY RUSSELL in *Bucknell MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) l. 142 Lord Dorset's match seems to be at a stop. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1884) 127 As Navigation was at a Stop.

† e. The 'end' or purpose of an action. Obs. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* Epist. to King, Alldoagre, that felicitie is and ought to be the stop and end of all their doynges.

II. Something that stops, arrests, or blocks.

7. Something that arrests or hinders motioo or activity; an impediment, obstacle. ? Obs.

c1508 WOLSEY in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 446 That ther should be to hym no stop [nor] let but perfynt inder that suche a mynte and confederacion [should be made] suerly betwix them. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. iii. 160 Qubut meyn thai be this myddill mantill wall? This littill stop of dykis and fousseys all? 1526 TINDALE *Eph.* ii. 14 He... which... hath broken doune the Wall in the myddes, that was a stoppe bitwene vs. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. IV. 25 For the which cause he conceived so great an hatred... against the Duke of Orleans (as the onely stop and let of his... renoume). 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. 1. 70 These be the stops that hinder stude quite. 1635-56 COWLEY *Davidis* iii. 948 He curst the Stops of Form and State, which lay in this last Stage like Scandals in his Way. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 131 A stiff, hard, and hollow Cane, or Reed, without any kind of knot, or stop, from its bottom. 1725 N. ROBINSON *The Physick* 31 The Dregs or Facies [will] descend, and surmount all those Stops, Letts, and Impediments, that arise from the Plicæ or Wrinkles of the Intestines.

† b. Something that finishes or brings to an end. a 1586 SIOXEY *Arcadia* iv. (1598) 326 Blessed be thou, o night... thou art the stop of strife, and the necessarie truce of approaching battels. 1628 [see 181]

8. a. A weir or dam across a river; a sluice or floodgate. ? Obs.

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 391/2 Septum... a sluice; a floodgate, or water stop. 1641 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Last Voy.* A 4b, Every Stoppe and Weare. 1681 DELAUNE *Pres. St. Lond.* 199 They took care to clear... the River Westward of about 79 Stops or Hatches, consisting of divers great Stakes and Piles, erected by Fishermen for their private lucre. 1793 *Rep. Comm. Ho. Comm.* (1803) XIV. 233 Between Day's and Sutton Locks there requires a stop or pound lock at or near Clifton Ferry. 1800 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVIII. 283 Two stops or cloughs, one to each lock, which serve as lock-gates to the south end.

b. A blind alley in a maze.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morbus Angl.* xxvi. (1672) 58 Like a Labyrinth divided into several stops, turnings or windings, where at each division we must halt, [etc.]. 1712 SWITZER *Ichnogr. Rust.* II. 219 Six different entrances, whereof there is but one that leads to the centre, and that is attended with some difficulties and a great many stops. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 181/2 The Key to reach this restful place is to keep the right hand continuously in contact with the hedge from first to last, going round all the stops.

9. A piece of mechanism (e.g. a pin, bolt, shoulder, a strip or block of wood) which checks the motion or thrust of anything, keeps a part fixed in its place, determines the position to which a part shall be brought, etc.

1523-24 FITZGER. *Hush.* § 139 Thou muste haue made redy a ponde of harde wood, with a stop and a teneante on the one syde. 1552 HULOET, Stoppe whych retyegneith a wheale of hys cowse, *suffiamen*. 1770 LUCKHOUSE *Hist. Printing* 314 On the hither end of this square pin is made a shoulder or stop. 1724 BRAMAN in *Reper. Arts & Manuf.* (1796) V. 222 The said key, by having a stop, or some mark whereby to limit or determine the length of its push against the said levers, sliders, &c. puts a period to each of their motions. 1845 G. DOON *Brit. Manuf.* IV. 203 The plank or piece of wood, while being planed, is kept firmly down upon the bench by means of a stop or fastening at the end. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* iv. 1. (He) touched the stop of the musical box so that it might cease playing when it came to the end of the air. 1870 TYNALL *Heat* i. § 6.5 The current generated would dash the needle violently against its stops and probably derange its magnetism. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 342/3 (Driving), *Stop*, hooks upon the shafts which prevent the harness from slipping forward. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 229 Stops should be fixed in the sash-grooves, so that neither sash can be opened more than six inches. 1901 J. BLACK'S *Carp. & Build.* Home Handier. 24 A bench iron or 'stop' should be screwed down on forward end of bench for holding work during planing.

b. Joinery. Each of the pieces of wood nailed on the frame of a door to form a rebate against which the door shuts.

1833 LOWNON *Encycl. Archit.* § 239 Stops (a term variously applied, but chiefly to slips nailed on for doors or shutters to shut against). 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 836 The door must then be removed, and stops... nailed to the sides of the jambs and the under surface of the lintel.

† c. Watchmaking. ? A mark on the dial of a stop-watch indicating a fraction of a second. Obs. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3692/4 Lost... a Watch with a double Case... with Minutes, Seconds, and Stops.

d. Clockwork. A contrivance to prevent overwinding.

1675 J. SMITH *Horolog. Dial.* 38 You must first wind it [a watch] up right... not too hastily, least you force the stop, and break the spring. 1873 NETHROFF *Watch-work* 145 Foreign watches are usually made without the fusee... when such is the case, a Geneva stop is used, which consists of a small wheel placed on the barrel-arbor, having but one tooth. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Stop-work*. It is better to so organize the stop that the strongest and weakest powers of the spring be rejected.

e. Bookbinding. (See quot.)

1880 ZAEHNHOFF *Art of Bookbinding* 177 Stops, small circular tools, adapted to 'stop' a fillet when it intersects at right angles; used to save the time 'mitring' would occupy.

f. Lace-making. A junction of the different sets of warp-threads, taken as a basis for measurement in Jacquard weaving. 1891 *Century Dict.*

10. Naut. a. A piece of small line used to fasten or secure anything.

1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 323 Stop, a temporary fastening for a rope; generally of rope-yarn. A Stop, also means a projection for any thing to rest or bear upon. 1875 BENFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vii. 216 When the boat is beached, the stops which hang the gangboards alongside are to be let go. 1887 *Daily Tel.* 10 Sept. 2/5 The jib... had been sent up in stops.

b. A projection at the upper part of a mast.

1846 [see a]. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Stop, a small projection on the outside of the cheeks of a lower mast, at the upper parts of the hounds.

c. Shipbuilding. (See quot.)

1891 *Century Dict.* s.v. *Single stop*, the scoring down of the carlines between the beams, by which means a carline is prevented from sinking any lower than its intended position. The double stop is generally used for deeper carlines than the single stop.

11. Arch. An ornamental termination to a chamfer.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mech.* 604 In grooving, the stops are paid over and above. 1845 *Builder* 15 Nov. 551/1 Figures 1, 2, 3, and 4... show Norman stops to chamfers, in Sherburn church, Yorkshire.

12. Optics. A perforated plate or diaphragm used to cut off marginal rays of light round a lens. Cf. DIAPHRAGM sb. 4 a.

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xliii. 361 The stop or diaphragm must be placed half way between the two lenses. 1883 RUTLEY *Rock-Forming Min.* 28 The eye-piece must of course be provided with a stop.

13. Something that stops an aperture; a plug.

1770 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 337 The stop of cotton must now be taken out of the throat. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. x. 18 Patent india-rubber stops to make air-tight joints.

III. Music.

14. In an organ, a graduated set of pipes producing tones of the same quality. ? Orig. applied to the slider which controls such a set.

c1500 in Grose *Antiq. Reper.* (1809) IV. 407 The swete Organe Pipis comforthith a stedfast mynde, Wronge handlinge of the stoppis may cause yenn sipher for ye kynde. 1513 in Kerry *Hist. St. Laurence's, Reading* (1883) 60 It. payd for ij lokks to the same organs, one for the stopps and the other for the keys, &c. 1541 Ludlow *Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 8 For menyngne one of the stopes of the great organs. viij d. 1542 in *Archæol. Synl.* XVIII. 139 Item oone peir of dable Regalles with two stopps of pipes covered with purple vellat. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 596 All Organs of sweet stop. 1728 W. HOOPER *Rational Recr.* (ed. 2) II. 237 The stops of an organ have various denominations, according to the sounds they are to produce; some of which are diapason, principal, fifteen, twelfth, [etc.]. 1804 GRAHAM *Sabbath* 71 The organ breathes its distant thunder-notes... And now the tubes a softer'd stop controls. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 9 Accompanying flourishes by Mr. Marshall on the trumpet stop.

b. The handle or knob by which a set of organ pipes is turned on or off; a stop-knob, draw-stop.

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 354/2 Epistomium... the stop in a pair of organs, whereby the sound is made high or lowe. 1852 SEIOEL *Organ* 35 On both sides of the manual... there is a number of handles or buttons... called stops. 1883 Grove's *Dict. Mus.* III. 718/2 Stops. This word is used in two senses—for the handles or draw-stops which are placed near the organ-player, and by which he can shut off or draw on the various registers; and for the registers themselves.

c. In the harpsichord, a handle controlling a lever by which the position of a jack could be varied so as to modify the tone produced.

1730 in *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Music* (1871) x It will keep much longer in tune than any harpsichords that have octave stops. 1899 Grove's *Dict. Mus.* I. 689/2 He (Hans Ruckers) contrived, after the example of the organ, a second keyboard, and stops to be moved by the hand, for the control of the registers or slides of jacks acting upon the strings.

15. a. The closing of a finger-hole or ventage in the tube of a wind instrument so as to alter the pitch. Also, a metal key used for this purpose. Also, the hole or aperture thus closed.

c1500 in Grose *Antiq. Reper.* (1809) IV. 407 The Recorder of his kynde the meane doth desyre, Manyfolde fyngerynge and stoppes bringith by from his tynes clere, Who so lyst to handill a instrument so goode, Must se in his many fyngerynge yt he kepe tyme, stop and moode. 1579 GOSSON *Apol. Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 68 God forbidde, quoth the piper, that your maiestie should be so miserable, as to knowe these fantastical toyes any better, their effeminate stops are oot worth a straw. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV* Ind. 17 Rumour is a Pipe... of so easie, and so plaine a stop, That... The still discordant, wauering Multitude, Can play vpon it. 1630 DRAYTON *Muses Eliz.* *Nymph.* iii. 473 Teaching euery stop and kaye, To those vpon the Pipe that playe. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 188 He touch'd the tender stops of various Quills. 1705 ANONIM *Italy, Rome* 322 The same Variety of Strings may be observ'd on their Harps, and of Stops on their Tibiz. 1846 LANDOR *Hellenica, Theron & Zoc* 61 The sobs that choakt my flute, the humidity... that gargled on the stops. 1913 Sir H. JOHNSTON *Pioneers Australasia* vi. 205 The flutes upon which the people [of Tabiti] played had only two stops.

b. The act of pressing with the finger on a string of the violin, lute, etc., so as to raise the pitch of its tone. Also, the part of the string where pressure is made in order to produce a required note; sometimes mechanically marked, as by the frets of a lute or guitar. Full stop, a chord in producing which all the strings are stopped.

1530 PALSGR. 276/2 Stoppe of a lute. 1574 F. KE tr. A. Le Roy's *Instruct.* Lute 6 There be ordinarily eight stops in number: whereof euery one containeth but halfe a tune or note. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iii. ii. 62 His testing spirit, which is now crept into a lute-string, and now govern'd by stops. 1610 DOWLAND *Var. Lute-lessons* C 1 b marg. To know how to strike single strings, being found amongst full stops. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 105 If a Man would endeavour to raise or fall his Voice, still by Halfe-Notes, like the Stops of a Lute. 1659 C. SIMSON *Division-Violist* i. 6 Where the Stops are Wide (as amongst the Frets), the Fourth or Little Finger, is of more use, then Lower down, where the Stops are more Contract. 1678 DUFFY *Trick for Trick* iv. ii. 40 Hee'l Fiddle and make a noise, but the Devil a

stop he knowes, or when he fiddles in Tune. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, Stop (1) the pressure by the fingers of the strings upon the fingerboard of a stringed instrument. (2) A fret upon a guitar or similar instrument.

† c. To keep stop, ? to keep in tune or correct pitch. Obs.

c1500: see a. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 354/1 *Modos concidere & frangere*... to break time: not to keepe stop, or to fall from the higher tunes to the lower.

16. fig. or transf. Now chiefly with reference to the organ; in the earlier quots. app. sometimes vaguely used for 'note', 'key', 'tune'.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 59 But sweeter soundes, of conorde, peace, and loue, Are out of tune, and farre in euery stoppe. 1605 1st Pt. *Jeronimo* ii. iv. 35 Haue euery sillable a musick stop, That when I pause, the melody may moue [etc.]. 1684 ROSCOMMON *Ess. Transl. Verse* 349 A skiffle Ear in Numbers should preside, And all Disputes without Appeal decide. This ancient Rome and Elder Athens found, Before mistaken stops dehauch'd the sound. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 85 Sweet as stops of planetary music heard in trance. 1850 S. DOBELL *Roman* vii. Poet. Wks. (1875) 138 Fortune... Play'd a flourish ere she changed her awful stop for evermore. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* Pref. p. xiv, Knowing how unpopular a task one is undertaking when one tries to pull out a few more stops in that... somewhat narrow-toned organ, the modern Englishman.

IV. Grammar.

17. A mark or point of punctuation.

[1590: see 21.] 1616 T. SCOT *Philomylie* G 3 b, Thy folly was in fault rashly to draw, Thy articles without aduise at law. There wanted stops, prickles, letters, here and there. 1623 MINOLETON *More Dissemblers* iii. ii. 77, I can write fast and fair, Most true orthography, and observe my stops. 1740 CHESTERF. *Lett.* I. lxi. 173, I hope too that he makes you read aloud, distinctly, and observe the stops. 1802 MAR. EGGWORTH *Moral T.* *Forester* xv, The corrector of the press scarcely had occasion to alter a word, a letter, or a stop. 1862 CALVERLEY *Verses & Transl.* (ed. 2) 38 Who... talked in such a hurry And with such wild contempt for stops and Lindley Murray. 1906 H. W. & F. G. FOWLER *King's Engl.* iv. 225 It is a sound principle that as few stops should be used as will do the work.

b. Mind your stops; lit. said to a child reading aloud; in quot. transf. (colloq.).

1830 MARRVAT *King's Own* xx, Mind your stops, my Jack of the Bone-house, or I shall shy a biscuit at your head.

c. Versification. In Guest's nomenclature, a break (in verse as spoken or read aloud) which is required by the sense; distinguished from pause, which denotes a break required by the metre.

1838 GUEST *Engl. Rhythms* I. i. vii. 148, 154, 158. 1852 R. W. EVANS *Versif.* 59 Whenever he [sc. Virgil] adds a stop to the pause, he is wont to break its force by putting a monosyllable after it.

18. Full stop. a. The end of a sentence; the single point or dot used to mark this; a period, full point.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. i. 17 *Sal.* Come, the full stop. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 3 A point commonly so call'd, that is, the mark of a full stop, or period. 1729 S. PALMER *Gen. Hist. Printing* I. 93 Their periods are distinguished by no other points than the double and single one, i.e., the colon and full stop. 1748 J. MASON *Ess. Elocution* 24 You are not to fetch your Breath (if it can be avoided) till you come to the Period or Full stop. 1886 *Athenæum* 30 Oct. 359/3 In spite of much use and abuse of full stops, the writer's meaning is often far from clear.

b. transf. and fig. in various senses, e.g. a complete halt, check, stoppage, or termination; an entire nonplus.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* *Sergeant* (Arb.) 57 He is the Period of young Gentlemen, or their full stop, for when he meets with them they can go no farther. 1665 FULLER *Ornithol.* (1867) 258 She therefore that hath not the modesty to die the Relict of one man, will charge through the whole Army of Husbands, if occasion were offered, before her love will meet with a full stop thereof. 1711 BUNCELL *Specul.* No. 77 p. 1 After we had walked some time, I made a full stop with my Face towards the West. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 233 All Persons depending on the Turkey Trade, were at a full Stop for many Months. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver, Introd. Let. fr. Capt. Gulliver*, Seeing a full stop put to all abuses and corruptions, at least in this little island. 1798 FERRIAR *Engl. Historians* 237 The story thus comes unexpectedly to a full stop. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xlvii, He drew up his reins... and made a full stop.

19. Phonetics. a. The complete closure of the orinatal passages in articulating a mute consonant. b. A consonantal sound in the formation of which the passage of the breath is completely obstructed; a stopped consonant, a mute.

1669 HOLMER *Elem. Speech* xi The Letters, as they have their natural Production by the several checks or stops, or (as they are usually called) Articulations of the Breath or Voice in their passage from the Larynx through the Mouth or Nose, made by the instruments of Speech. 1873-4 H. SWEET in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 106 A peculiar feature of Danish is its aspiration of the voiceless stops at the beginning of a syllable.

V. Miscellaneous specific and technical senses (some of mixed or uncertain affinity).

20. Fencing. (See quot.) Cf. stop-thrust in 29, and F. coup d'arrêt.

c1450 *Fencing with Two-handed Sword* in *Reliq. Antiq.* I. 308 An in stop, and an owe stop, and an hawke quarter. *Ibid.*, Two quarters and a rownde a stop thou hym bede. *Ibid.* 309 Thy stoppis, thy foynys, lete hem fast rowte. 1775 LONNBERG *Fencer's Guide* 82 On Guard is Quarte-over-the-arm. Make a full thrust at me in Quarte [etc.]...; thus you stop me. Note, that you must conserve a little of your whole long, that your stop may be planted with more force. 1891 *Century Dict.*, Stop. 17, In fencing, the action whereby

a fencer, instead of parrying a blow and then thrusting, allows a careless opponent to run on his sword-point. He may hasten the stop by extending the sword-arm.

21. **† a.** In the manège: A sudden check in a horse's career. *Obs.* **b.** In driving: (see quot. 1897).
 1575 BLUNDELL *Art of Riding* II. i. D. vj. Secondly, you must teach him to be light at stoppe. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. v.* i. 120 He hath rid his Prologue, like a rough Colt; he knows not the stop. 1597 — *Love's Compl.* 109 What rounds, what bounds, what course, what stop he makes! 1598 FLORIO, *Paravere*... the stop in the action of horsemanship. 1897 *Outing* XXX. 255 Whenever a sharp turn is being made always be prepared to put on the 'stop'. 1898, Lift your left hand, drop your right over all reins and give the 'stop' firmly.

† 22. *Hunting.* ? A check given to the hounds. To hunt upon the stop, ? to hunt with frequent pauses, as in hunting with stop-hounds; in quot. fig. 1590 COCKAINE *Treat. Hunting* Biv h. At every over putting off the hounds, or small stop, every huntsman that hath a horse ought to begin his recheat. 1615 S. WARD *Conf. fr. Altar* 78 If any step a little forward, do not the rest hunt vpon the stop?

23. **a. Pugilism.** A guard or attack that prevents a blow from getting home.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 66 Malthy, however, has some slight notion of the stop. 1818 EGAN *Boxiana* IV. 154 Abbot showed that he was not destitute of science, and made some good stops. 1861 LEVER *One of them* ix. The stranger not only 'stopped' every blow of the other, but followed each 'stop' by a well-sent-in one of his own.

b. Wrestling. A counter to any particular fall or hold.

1840 D. WALKER *Defensive Exerc.* 12 Particular falls and their stops.

24. A hole in the ground in which the doe-rabbit secures her litter. Cf. STAB sh. 3 and STOCK sh. 1. 45. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 174 On the other side... let the places be left for the Does to make their stops in. 1823 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 357 As pleased as... when I had just found a rabbit's stop, or a black-hill's nest. 1908 *Nation* 6 June 310/2 An occasional rabbit stop opened from above and emptied of its young.

25. *Fox-hunting.* A particular area in which a man is deputed to stop the earths.

1826 J. COOK *Fox-hunting* 65 If, after this notice, you run to ground in any particular man's stop, you had better discharge him [the earth-stopper] immediately.

26. *Shooting.* A person posted in a particular place in order to keep the game within range after it has been started.

1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 442/2 (Gamekeepers). The stops must be in their places long before the actual beating begins. 1905 GLASFORD *Rifle in Ind. Jungle* 332 The tiger has not been in any way located by any 'stops' which the *shikari* may have posted.

27. **a.** The indentation in the face of a dog between the forehead and the nose.

1857 *Dogs Brit. Isl.* (ed. 'Stonehenge') 70 The 'stop' (which is an indentation between the eyes) should extend up the face [of the bulldog] a considerable length. 1884 *Live Stock Jnl.* 5 Sept. 227/2 Bull-dogs... a nice brinole, hardly enough chop, but good stop and wrinkle.

b. In a cavy (see quot. 1913).

1902 *Fur & Feather* 19 Sept. 233/1 Capital stops, nice cheeks, good top collar. *Ibid.* Only 1 stop, this about its only fault. 1913 G. GARNER *Cumberland's Caves* (ed. 2) 75 [In Dutch-marked cavs] The 'stops' or white markings, to the hind feet, should be about an inch long.

23. *Card-playing.* In Pope Joan and similar games, a card which stops the run of a sequence. Hence *pl.*, the game of Newmarket.

1808 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Improv.* 161 (Pope Joan) One [card is] turned up for trump, and about six or eight left in the stock to form stops... the four kings and the seven of diamonds are always fixed stops. 1830 'E. TREBOR' (R. Hardie) *Hoyle Made Familiar* 81 (Commit.) A spare hand is dealt in the middle of the table, for the purpose of making stops in the playing, which is by sequences. 1895 G. J. MANSON *Sporting Dict.*, *Stop*, a card in Newmarket which balks or stops the further play in a sequence. 1897 R. F. FOSTER *Compl. Hoyle* 466 Newmarket, or Stops.

VI. 29. Comb.: stop-block, **† (a)** a block of wood indicating the position of a fire-cock; **(b)** a buffer at the termination of a railway-line; stop-boy, a hoy employed to keep the game within range (see 26); stop-buffer = stop-block **(b)**; **†** stop cater troy, some kind of false dice (cf. *stop-dice*); stop-cleat *Naut.* (see CLEAT sh. 2); stop-cloak (cf. STOP-WATCH); stop-cloth, a cloth used in cleaning a chimney to prevent the soot from spreading into the room; stop-coin = stop-quoin; stop-day, a day on which colliers stop work; **†** stop-dice, some kind of false or loaded dice; cf. *stopped dice*, STOPPED *pl.* a. 4; stop-dog = stop-hound; stop-drill, a drill with a shoulder or collar to limit the depth of penetration; stop-finger, a device for arresting motion in machinery; **†** stop-galliard, ? a galliard in which the music and dancing were abruptly broken off; stop-gate, **(a)** a gate placed across a railway; **(b)** a gate by which the water in one section of a canal can be shut off from the next in case of damage to the bank; **(c)** a stop-valve; stop-ground = GROUND sh. 6 d; stop-handle = stop-knob; stop-hound, a hound trained to hunt slowly and to stop at a signal from the huntsman; stop-knob, the handle which is

pulled out to open a particular stop in an organ; stop-mount = sense 12; stop-net, **(a)** a net thrown across a river or tidal channel to intercept fish; **(b)** a net to stop the hall, in various games; stop-order, **(a)** an order issued by the Court of Chancery to stay payment of funds in the custody of the Court; **(b)** an order directing a broker to buy or sell stock at a specified price, in order to limit loss; stop-piece, -pin, a piece or pin serving to arrest some moving part; stop-plank (see quot.); stop-plate, **(a)** in a lock (see quot. 1837); **(b)** in a journal-box (see quot. 1884); stop-quoin, -coin, a quoin used for keeping a gun steady; **†** stop-ridge *Mining* [perh. to STONE sh. 2] ? wood for making stop-rods; stop-ridge *Archæol.*, a ridge on a celt, pipe, etc. which prevents one part from slipping too far over another; stop-rod, **(a)** *Mining* [to STONE sh. 2], in *pl.*, the wattling of the shafts of a mine; **(b)** *Weaving*, a rod which forms part of the mechanism for stopping the motion of the loom; **†** stop-screw, a screw which clamps a movable part when it is required to be fixed; stop-seine *Fisheries* (see quot. 1884); stop-stroke *Croquet*, a stroke which drives a croqueted ball to a distance, while leaving the striker's ball more or less stationary; stop-tap = STORCOCK; stop-thrust *Fencing*, a thrust delivered at the opponent at the moment when he advances for attack (cf. 20); stop-valve, a valve which closes a pipe against the passage of fluid; stop-wither *Whaling* (see quot.); stop-wool *Hatmaking* (see quot.); stop-work, a mechanism to prevent the overwinding of the spring of a watch, etc.

1707 *Act 6 Anne c. 31 § 2* The Top of such 'Stop-blocks to lie even with the Pavement of each Street or Place. 1853 *Repts. Principal Accid. Railways* 233 A short siding with strong stop blocks at the end. 1902 *Land & Water* 25 Oct. 616/5 'Stop boys should not make such a noise or be placed in such a position as to frighten the birds into breaking at the wrong place. 1881 M. REYNOLDS *Engine-driving* Life 69, I was once in a train which the driver could not stop, and we went right into the 'stop-buffers. 1905 *Land. Prodigal* I. i. Fullones, 'stop cater trains, and other bones of function. 1906 CHAPMAN *IL DOLINE* IV. i. F. 3, I have learned but three stops (of pronouns); the Goade, the Fulham, and the Stop-kater-train; which are all demonstrations. 1794 'Stop-cleats; see CLEAT sh. 2. 1869 *Str. E. REEN Ship-build.* xiii. 250 Upon the upper and lower stays Stop-cleats are riveted and serve to prevent the rudder from being put over past a certain angle. 1831 *Times* 15 Jan. 56 'The time being taken by a 'stop-clock. 1874 *in Hunt's Every-day* sh. 11, 526 (The coffin) is covered with a Chimney-sweeper's 'Stop-cloth. 1879 *Crossby Chr. Preacher* vii. 191 The Sabbath is a 'stop-day. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Dec. 5/2 It is believed that another stop day will shortly be observed by the colliers of South Wales with a view to restricting the output of coal. 1940 *PALSGR. Acolastus* IV. ii. S. iv. Dyce of advantage, or false dyce, or 'stoppe dyce. 1592 GREENE *Def. Conny Catching* To Rdr., Gourds, stoppe-dice, high-men, low-men. 1767 G. WHITE *Selborne, to Pennant* vi. They gave him [the deer], by their watches, law, as they called it, for twenty minutes; when, sounding their horns, the 'stop-dogs were permitted to pursue. 1843 *HOLTZAPFEL Turning* I. 342 This is frequently regulated by boring holes... with a 'stop-drill. 1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.*, 'Stop-finger, a device in a silk-doubling machine for stopping the motion of the bobbin if the thread break. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 248 'The chain would raise F. J. the end of the stop finger. 1994 *PLAT Travellers* II. 39 'Mechanics I am now in the midst of a 'stop galliard, &c. could find in my heart to command the Violands to cease, and so to break off. 1790 *Act 30 Geo. III.* c. 82 § 58 The Person or Persons making every such Cut shall... make, erect, and maintain a 'Stop Gate or Stop Gates on every such Cut, in order to prevent the Water being drained, out of the said Canal. 1793 *Act 33 Geo. III.* c. 95 § 40 Every Horse... which shall... travel upon any such Rail or Waggon Way... and shall pass through or by any Stop Gate... erected upon or across the same. 1872 D. STEVENSON *Canal & River Engin.* (ed. 2) 16 It is necessary to introduce stop-gates at short intervals of a few miles... so that in the event of a breach occurring, the gates may be shut [etc.]. 1898 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 6/5 An engine... over-running the stopgate, ran down an incline at a great rate. 1902 *Science* 10 Jan. 66 (Cent.) The closing of the stop-gate (= valve) is instantaneous. 1839 REES *Cycl. s.v. Etching*. This varnish or composition (which is called 'stop-ground) being sufficiently dry, the aquafortis may be poured on the plate. 1858 J. BARON *Scandinavian Organs* 19 They had no notion how the sound was... modified, beyond knowing that... certain 'stop handles [must be] pulled out or pushed in during the playing of the instrument. 1711 BODGETT *Spec. No. 116* § 3 Sir Roger, being at present too old for Fox-hunting... has disposed of his Beagles and got a Pack of 'Stop-Hounds. 1781 P. BECKFORD *The Hunting* (1801) 261 Were fox-hounds to stop, like stop-hounds, at the smack of a whip, they would not do their business the worse for it. 1889 W. S. PRATT in W. GLADDEN *Parish Problems* 435 The notion that his organ consists merely of a set of keys and 'stop-knobs. 1879 *Assell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 312/2 The paper 'stop-mount should be printed in black. 1634-5 *Ir. Act to Chas. I.* c. 14 (1678) 425 Setting of 'stop-Nets, Still-Nets or standing-Nets fixed upon posts... in the Rivers where the Salmon should pass up from the Sea. 1808 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 8 Went fishing with a casting net and a stop net. 1881 *Carvell's Nat. Hist.* V. 138 The stop-net is then shot out towards the land across the direction in which the fish are moving, so as to intercept them. 1891 *Grace Cricket* 223 A piece of ground... thirty to forty yards long... with stop-nets... will serve your purpose [for practice]. 1875 W. ROYLE *Lancs Funds* ed. 75 A 'Stop Order is a proceeding merely applicable to

funds in the Court of Chancery. 1840 in *Newton's Lond. Jnl.* Coop. Ser. XVI. 326 One of the ends of the locking lever... is brought by the force of the main spring against or into coincidence with a rully pallat or 'stop-piece. 1869 RANKINE *Machine & Hand-tools* Pl. N. 1, Two adjustable 'stop pins, &c. are fixed at points corresponding to the period for reversing the motion of the machine. 1840 H. S. TANNER *Canals & Rail Roads U.S.* 260 'Stop planks, dams on the line of a canal to prevent the loss of water in case of accident. 1837 HERBERT *Engin. & Mech. Encycl.* II. 103 A circular 'stop-plate, to prevent the withdrawal of the bolt [of a lock] till the circular plate, which is put in rotation by clock-work, shall have revolved so as to bring a notch opposite the end of the bolt. 1824 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, 'Stop Plate, a metallic plate in the inside of a journal-box which forms an end-bearing for the axle and checks its end-motion. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 112 'Stop quoins. c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 12 When do you use stop Coins? When fighting lee guns, or with distant charges. 1653 MANLOVE *Customs Lead-Mines* 258 'Stoprice, Yoking, Soletres, Roach and Ryder. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* K. 1, Ordinary Timber or Stoprice. 1877, 1894 'Stopridge [see PALSTAVE]. 1902 A. J. EVANS in *Ann. Brit. Sch. Athens* 1901-2, 14 The mouthpiece of each tube is provided with a stop-ridge. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* s. v. Brouse, Brouse [is] a coarse sort of Stopring... put into the Pannes, at the back of the 'Stoprods, or Bangets, in Sinking... to hold the Geer from falling down. 1880 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* xiv. 257 The 'Stop-screw, to take out when the Hollow Axis moves in the Moving Coller. 1825 *Encycl. Lond.* XX. 435/1 This 'stop-sean is left in the water, till, by successive tuckings, night after night, all the fish are taken therefrom. 1884 *DAY Fishes* Gt. Brit. I. p. c. Common seines or stop-seines are such as are lifted at once with the enclosed fishes into the boat. 1899 BARRING-GOULD *Bk. West. Ill. Cornu.* xix. 315 The boat... then shoots this tuck-sean within the stop-sean. 1868 WHITMORE *Croquet Tactics* 15 The 'stop stroke is made as follows. Place the balls in line and touching... bring the mallet head sharply down on the ball you strike. 1895 *Jnl. R. Inst. Brit. Architects* 14 Mar. 350 Pipes should be run on inside walls and fitted with several 'stop-taps. 1851 G. CHAPMAN *Foil Practice* 20 The 'Time Thrust is a sudden attack...; it is designated... a 'Stop Thrust when it arrests the adversary on his advance. 1889 W. H. POLLOCK *etc. Fencing* (Badm. Libr.) 91 The 'Stop Thrust (i. e. *Coup d'Arrière*). 1829 *Nat. Philos. Hydraulics* II. 13 (U. K. S.) K is the 'stop-valve, covering the top of the feed-pipe. 1810 SCOTTSBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 224 The little reverse barh, or 'stop wither' as it is called... prevents the harpoon from being shaken out by the ordinary motions of the whale. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 637 Round the edge of the tip or crown [of a silk taut], a quantity of what is called 'stop wool is to be attached... which will render the edge soft and elastic. 1869 *Horelog. Jnl.* 1 Apr. 91/1 Dispensing with 'stop works, which... are objectionable when economy is an object.

Stop (stopp), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. stopped (stopt), **†** stoppt. Also 4-6 stoppt, 4-7 stoppt, 4 stoppt; *Sc.* 4, 7 stoppt, (6 stoip), 6, 8-9 stoppt. [OE. *stoppan (only in *forstoppan*, occurring once: see sense 8a and cf. FORSTOP *v.*) corresponding to Olow Frankish (*be*)stoppon to stop (the ears), (M)Du., (M)LG. stoppen (whence Icel. *stoppa*, Da. *stoppe*), WFr. *stoppe*, MHG., mod.G. *stopfen*, to plug, stop up; a Com. WGer. adoption of popular L. or Rom. *stoppare to stop or stuff with tow or oakum (evidenced by It. *stoppare*, Pr., Sp. *estopar*, OF. *estouper*, mod.F. *étouper*), f. L. *stoppa* tow (It. *stoppa*, Sp. *estopa*, OF. *estoupe*). The sense 'bring or come to a stand' is a specially English development, but in marine and railway use the Eng. word has been widely adopted in other langs., as F. *stopper*, G., Du. *stoppen*, Sw. *stoppa*, Da. *stoppe*.

The AF. *stopper* (Latinized *estoppare*), whence ESTOP *v.*, is to be regarded as adopted from the Eng. verb rather than as a variant of OF. *estouper*.

I. To fill up, plug, close up.

1. trans. To close up (an aperture) by stuffing something into it, by building it up, or by placing something before it. **a.** To block up (a way of entrance or exit, an aperture for the passage of light, air, sound, and the like). Also with *up*.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiii. (*Seven Sleepers*) 164 *Pat.*... of be cawen mouth of stane stoppt welc. c. 1400 MAUNDEY (Roxb.) xxix. 132 *Pe* zantes *Pat.* Alysandre gert stoppe with grete stanes and syment. 1600 *Crocenty Let Bk.* 40 The scid dore owe to be stoppt up. 1600 SHAKS. *A. I.* L. iv. 1. 165 Shat that, and 'twill out at the key-hole: stop that, 'twill file with the smoke out at the chimney. 1632 *Lirucow Trav.* x. 457 Stop the holes of the dore with double Maits. 1744 M. BISHOP *Life & Adv.* 22 My Business was to stop the Touchhole whilst the other spunged it. 1867 *Smyth Sailor's Word-book*, *Stop the Vent*, to close it hermetically by pressing the thumb to it. 1891 *RIVER HAGGAR Nada* xv. The gates [of the kral] were stopped with thorns.

Fig. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* v. i. 71 Wee... Must... stop all light-holes, every looke, from whence The eye of reason may pierce in vpon vs. 1605 — *Macb.* I. v. 45 Stop vp th' access and passage to Remorse. That no compunctious visitings of Nature Shake my fell purpose.

† b. To close the month of (a pit or hole). *Obs.* 1382 *Wyclif 2 Kings* iii. 10 And alle the welis of watis 3e schulin stoppen. 1445 *Cursor M.* 626 (Trin.) If any mon make a pit And siben wul not stoppe hit If ox or asse or oþer best Falle þerone [etc.]. c. 1440 *Promp. Parc.* 477/2 Stoppyng a pytie or an hole. *epilo, obstruo, obturo*.

c. To block the mouth of (an animal's hole or earth); spec. in *Foxhunting* (see quots. 1686, 1897). **†** Also with *up*. Also, to block up the earths in (a particular district).

1530 *PALSGR.* 735/2, I stoppe a hooole or an yerth of any

beest in the ground, *je bouche*. I have stopp'd all the foxys hooles and therefore he can nat scape us. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 192 The Huntsman which would haue good pastime at this vermine, shall do well to stop vp his earthes. 1686 Blome *Genil. Recr.* 11. 88 Having found a Foxes Earth, about Midnight...cause all his Hoies to be stoppt...except the main Hole or Eye...which stop not until about Day-break, for fear of stopping him in. 1781 P. Beckford *Th. Hunting* xxiii. 306 [Digging of foxes.] Stop all the holes, lest the fox should bolt out unseen. *Ibid.* 308 [Oxford toast.] Hounds stout, and horses healthy, Earths well stopp'd, and foxes plenty. 1880 'BROOKSBY' *Hunting Countries* 11. 198 For the border meets of either [Hunt] the neighbouring territory is always 'stopped' by the other. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* 1. 547-2 (Hunting). It was his [sc. the earth-stopper's] duty to proceed to the earth situated in the country which was to be drawn the next day, and carefully to stop them with earth or faggots about the hour of midnight.

d. To close with the finger or with a mechanical substitute (a ventage or finger-hole of a wind-instrument) in order to produce a particular note. 1832 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* viii. 204 Seven of these regulated the motions of the seven fingers for stopping the holes of the flute.

e. Said of the obstruction: To block, choke up. Also in *passive*, to be choked up with (dirt, etc.). Now chiefly with *up*.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Women* 99 And gory is his tua grym ene...And gorgie lyk tua gutaris that wer with glax stoppit. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 193 When your Terriers are out of breath, or that the Belles [on their collars] are stopped and glutted vp with earth. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* ii. 1. 87 'This Alax...Has not so much wit...As will stop the eye of Helens Needle. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* viii. clxxvi. His mouth the coal-black foam here stopping. 1864 PUSEY *Daniel* 416 Of a well the whole [entrance] was...covered...by a stone...to keep it...from being stopped by sand. 1885 *Law Times* Rep. LII. 723/1 One of the stack pipes was stopped up with leaves and dirt.

f. *intr.* in *passive* sense: To become choked up. *Obs.*

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 194 The Colerake to cense the hole and to keep it from stopping vp. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 197 Quills which...have but one Hole for the Water to issue at...not being so subject to stop, as the flat ones. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Aris* X. 52 Injured...by a leading land-ditch stopping, which overflowed that part of the field.

2. *absol.* To make a closure or obstruction. *Obs.* a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 72 Ase 3e muwen isoen be water, hwon me punt hit, & stopp'd biuoren wel, so bet hit ne muwe aduneward; eonne is lit ined asein uor to climbun upward.

3. *trans.* To make (a way) impassable by blocking up its passage or outlet.

a. To block, choke up (a road, channel, harbour, and the like). Also with *up*.

13... *K. Alis*, 1224 He stopp'd [Laud MS. forstopp'd] heore way, y-wis, 'That ther no myghte, to heore fode, Come to lieom no rode. 1375 BAROOUR *Brice* xvii. 306 The schippis com in sic plente...That all the havyn we stoppit then. 1544 BETHAM *Precepts War* i. lii. D j b, Yf thou wylc stoppe an haufen (my comayle is) to dy a shyppe full of grete stones, and then to dworne the same shipp, ouerthwarte in the haufen. 1588 T. HUGHES *Misfort. Arthur* iii. lii. 10 The mustering traires Stop vp the streets. 1669 MILTON *P. L.* x. 291 Mountains of Ice, that stopp'th imagin'd way Beyond Petoira Eastward. 1790 BRATSON *Nat. & Mil. Mem.* i. 159 The enemys sunk the ship at the mouth of the harbour, which stopp'd up the channel. 1821 *Society* i. 276 The Countess of Avon's carriage stopping the way. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* liii. Warehouses, with waggons at the doors, and husy carmen stopping up the way. 1912 CROCKETT *Smugglers* xix. On the other side of the hall was a stand for the bicycle...which partially stopped the highway.

fig. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 344 The Balie had stopet the way of freindschip beineine him and frince. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 48 Evil manners are as perfectly learnt without hooks a thousand other ways which cannot be stoppt. 1884 A. BAIN *James Mill* iii. 88 He had induced Sir Francis Burdett to offer to transfer the interest of £1000...but legal difficulties stoppt the way.

b. To close (a road) to the public. Also with *up*. In this sense to stop up implies a physical barrier; the simple verb may refer to a mere prohibition of passage.

1423 *Convent y Lett Bk.* 56 The said hyze way pat leedyth from Allysley way to Coundull is stopp'd, wher hit owgite to be open. 1598 STOW *Surv. Lond.* 187 The other end [of the lane] is builded on and stopp'd vp by the Chamberlaine of London. 1634 BURNAN *Pilgr.* ii. 65 These ways are since stoppt up with Chains, Posts, and a Ditch. 1821 CLARE *Myst. Minstr.* i. 50 Inclosure came, and every path was stoppt. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. B. Div. 747 'The railway company had...altered and stopp'd up a certain road.

c. To stop one's way: to stand in one's way, bar one's passage, oppose onc. *lit.* and *fig.*

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 179 Slayn alle may pou se, pat bi way stopp'd [Afr. *les rayes estophyuit*]. 1596 SHAKS. *Iam. Shr.* iii. ii. 237 Touch her who euer dare, He bring mineaction on the proudest he That stops my way in Padua. 1697 DAVDEN *Æneid* ii. 918, I went; but sad Creusa stopp'd my way, And cross the Threshold in my Passage lay.

4. To fill up, repair, make good (a breach, hole, crevice, or defective place of any kind). Also with *up*. So to stop a leak (*lit.* and *fig.*).

To stop a gap: see GAP sb. 1. 2. 1388 (Wyclif) 2 *Esdras* iv. 7 Whanne Sanaballat hadde herd...that the hrekyng of the wal of Jerusalem was stoppid [Vulg. *quod obstruxit esset cicatrix muri*]. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Suneles) 4083 Hay or clay to him he toke, And stoppid creuys in ilk a noke. 1523-34 FITZGERB. *Husb.* 5 127 And to pleche downe the bowes of the same tree, to stoppe the holowe places [in a hedge]...yf all the holowe and voyde places wylly not be fylled and stopp'd, than scoure the old dyche, and cast it vp newe. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr.

Castanheida's Cong. E. Ind. i. lxxv. 153 b, Willyng them not to bee a fearde, but to goe forwarde in stopping the leake. 1665 Phil. *Trans.* i. 80 The Chinks are stoppt with Parchment pasted or glewed upon them. 1724 RAMSAV *Health* 295 He causes stop each cranny in his room. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* 11. 515/2 (*Etching*) The operator must be attentive to the ground, that it does not fail in any part, and where it does to stop up the place with the above composition. 1901 W. R. H. TROWBRIDGE *Leit. her Mother to Eliz.* vi. 27 It would cost such a lot to stop the leaks in a seven-acre roof. fig. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* v. ii. 83 We shall to London get...where this breach now in our Fortunes made May readily be stoppt. 1597 Hooker *Ecl. Pol.* v. ix. § 2 There...will he alwaies...breaches and leakes moe then mans wit hath hands to stop. c 1626 BACON *Advice to Villiers in Cabala* (1663) 43 His Majesty in his time hath religiously stoppt a leak that did much harm.

b. To plug (the seams of a boat) with oakum, tow, or other caulking material; † to caulk (a ship). Also to stop up.

1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxvii. 9 The eldest and wysest at Gehal were they, that mended & stoppt they shippes. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 223/2 To stoppe the ioynts of ships with mosse, okam, or tow: properly called to calke. 1865 VICT. MILTON & W. E. CHIEADLE *N.-W. Passage by Land* ii. 24 The continual leaking of our rickety canoes obliged us to...spend hours in attempting to stop the seams.

c. *Plastering, House-painting, etc.* To fill up or make good the holes in (a surface) to be covered with a wash, paint, or other material; † to close (the joints of brick-work), to 'point' (POINT v. 1. 8 a).

1557-8 in W. H. St. John Hope *Windsor Castle* (1913) I. 258 To the same for painting pryming stoping gilding and varnishing of a greale Lyon. 1682-2 *Ibid.* 321 John Grove Plastered for washing stoping and Whiting the Kings and Queens Backstairs, [etc.]. 1693 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 245 A Brick Trowel to...stop the joints. 1842 *Civil Engin. & Arch.* *Jrnl.* V. 337/2 The walls...of a light buff colour, rubbed down and stoppt. 1903 HASLUCK *House Decoration* viii. 117 Priming must be done before stopping the work...When dry, the work is rubbed down...and all nail-holes are stoppt with putty.

d. *Dentistry.* To fill the cavity of (a decayed tooth) with a stopping.

1592 LVLV *Midas* tii. ii. If your tooth be hollow it must be stoppt, or puld out. 1657 J. COOKE tr. *J. Hall's Sel. Observ. Engl. Bodies* 87 To stop the tooth with a little Camphire. 1856 BADEN-POWELL *Matabele Campaign* xii. One had his teeth peculiarly stoppt with gold. 1907 H. WALES *Yoke* xi. He [a dentist] stoppt a tooth for me two years ago.

e. *Glazing.* To fasten (a quarrel or pane of glass) in a window; to putty (glass) in a sash.

1533 in W. H. St. John Hope *Windsor Castle* (1913) I. 262 For stoping off vij quarells in the same window. 1858 *Skyrings Builders' Prices* 93 Crown Glass, Stoppt in Old Sashes.

†5. To mend (a garment); to make good or mend (cloth, metal-work) with an inferior material.

c 1481 CAXTON *Dialogues* viii. 34 Euerard the vpholster Can well stoppe [Fr. *estopper*] A mantel hooded. 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 18 § 3 Nor shall falsfye or untrulike make or stoppe any manner Kerseys with flockes [etc.]. 1645 in W. M. Williams *Ann. Founders' Co.* (1867) 98 No Founder...shall fill or stop with Lead and Brass Works made up by them.

†6. To stanch the bleeding of, bind up (a wound). *Obs.* (Cf. 14 d.)

13... *Sir Beues* 1936 A keuerchef to him a droug...To stoppe mide is wonde. c 1400 *Sige Ferns*. (E.E.T.S.) 48 Leches...Waschen woundes with wyn & with wolle stoppen. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xiv. x. 634 Thenne he stoppt his bleding wounde with a pyece of his sherte. 1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* ii. 599 O stoppe my woundes if ye can. *Old John*. Ioane, take my napkin and thy apron, and bind vp his woundes.

fig. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. v. 40 Now ciuill woundes are stopp'd, Peace liues agen. 1602 CHETTEL *Hoffmann* i. (1631) B2 My hart still bleeds Nor can my woundes be stoppt, till an incision I've made to bury my dead fairer in.

7. To close (a vessel or receptacle) by blocking its mouth with a cover, plug, or other stopper; similarly, to close (the mouth of a vessel); also, to shut up (something) in a stoppered vessel. Also with *down*, *up*.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 34 And do hit [venison] in a harel pence;...Stop welle po hede for wynde and sone. a 1425 tr. *Ardenne's Treat. Flstula*, etc. 92 Putte pat liqour...into a vessel azeyn and stoppe be vessel pat per come none aier out. c 1460 *Play of Sacrament* 629 in *Non-Cycle Myst. Plays* 77, I stoppe thys ovyn, wythoutyn dowte, With clay...That non heat shall cum owte. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Sec.* 31 b, Hauinge putte and left all these things in a vialle well stopp'd, the space of two dayes. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 12 For men wil giue no money for your book vntles it be to stop mustard pots. 1607 TORSSELL *Fourf. Beasts* 552 Afterwards they put them vp in glasses, and stop the mouth close. 1634 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* viii. (1906) 71 Having as it were given you a taste, and stopp'd up the vessel againe. 1712-14 *Port. Rape Lock* ii. 126 Whatever spirit...His post neglects...Shall...Be stopp'd in vials, or transfus'd with pins. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Inpr.* (1757) II. 176 Keep it close stoppt in a Bottle for Use. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Vinegar*, Which being drawn off...and preserved in another cask, well stoppt down, will continue perfect, and fit for use. 1826 *Art of Brewing* (ed. 2) 5 The beer in the cellar carefully stoppt up. 1869 TYNDALE *Notes Lect. Light* § 148. 22 A tube of any kind stoppt watertight will answer for this experiment.

b. *Organ-building.* To close (an organ pipe at its upper end) with a plug or cap.

1782 W. HOOPER *Rational Recr.* (ed. 2) II. 231 The wooden pipes [of the organ] are square, and their extremity is stoppt with a valve or tampon of leather. 1879 *Organ Voicing* 25 This in either case will be a 4-ft. pipe, stoppt.

8. To obstruct the external orifice of (a bodily organ) by putting something in or on it or by pressing the parts together.

a. To stop (one's own or another's) ear or ears. Also *fig.*, to render oneself deaf to something, refuse to listen, to close one's mind against arguments, etc. [c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* 11. 42 *Senim* bonne þæt seaw...do on þa ilcan wulle wring on eare & mid þære ilcan wulle for stoppa þæt eare.] 1340 *Ayenb.* 257 Stoppe þine earen mid þornes, and ne hyer nat þe queade tongen. 1382 *Wyclif Prov.* xxi. 13 Who stoppeth his ere at the cri of the pore. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 217 perfore stoppe þis gate of þin crys fro þe feend. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurius*, *Obdere ceram auribus*, to stoppe the eares with waxe. 1578 H. WOTTON *Courtlye Controu.* 58 Hee perceyued hir eares stoppt, and hearte hardened agaynste all perswasions of consolation. 1594 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* (1908) V. 289 It is thought he had stoppt his ears with wull at his deathe, for he never answered word to any thinge they said. 1607 HIERON *Discov. Hypocr.* 11 When Steuen preached, there was shouting and stopping the eares. 1747 WESLEY *Trin. Physic* (1759) 56 Drop three or four Drops into the Ear,...and stop it with black Wool. 1815 J. CORMACK *Abol. Fem. Infanticide* *Guzerat* viii. 127 'The avarice of the Jahrejahs, which was so powerful as to stop the ear against the most tender pleadings of nature. 1830 *Forrester* II. xi. 201 'Oh! horrid, horrid!' exclaimed Peggy, stopping her ears. 1896 HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xix, And silence sounds no worse than cheers After earth has stoppt the ears.

b. To stop (one's own or another's) mouth: *lit.*, as with a gag or muzzle; *fig.* to compel or induce to be silent; occas. † to satisfy (a person's) appetite. Also, to stop the mouth of (a lion), to prevent him from devouring his prey.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17438 Thise knyghtes anon we yefes bede That we may stoppe her mowthe with mede. 1382 *Wyclif Heb. xi.* 33 Thei stoppiden the mouthis of hyouns. c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 58 The brid skylle was forto stoppe mowthes, lest þay had sayde þat þay dyd not be lawe. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Rich. III.* 40 Some saie y^e had a smal office or a ferme to stoppe his mouthe with al. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. 1. 322 Speake cosin, or (if you cannot) stop his mouth with a kisse, and let not him speake neither. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 28 The Baron of Janque... (lest the Lady Admirall should cry out) held close her mouth stoppt up with the sheetes. 1648 Br. *HALL Breath. Devout Soul* 35 Under heaven there can be no hounds set to this intellectuall appetite: O do thou stop the mouth of my soul with thy self, who art infinite. 1714 BUEGEL tr. *Theophrastus* ii. 9 He...stops his Mouth with his Handkerchief that he may not laugh out. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* vii. 148 The controversy may be fairly decided, and all mouths eternally stoppt. 1781 COWPER *Conv.* 450 Give it the breast, or stop its mouth with pap! 1859 FITZGERALD *Onar* xxv, Their Words to Scorn Are scatter'd, and their Mouths are stoppt with Dust. 1888 'J. S. WINTER' *Boetie's Childr.* xiv, They wanted to know...who it was, and—I just said it was my sister by way of stopping their mouths.

c. To stop one's nose, nostrils. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) vii, Butte suche a stinke in the chapelle he hade, That...He stoppt his nace with his lude. 1505 LARKE *Bk. Wisdom* liiv, They passed by a place where there was a deade Horse, which dyd styne verie sore, wherefore the Heremite did stoppe his nose. 1604 SHAKS. *Oh. Iv.* ii. 77 Heauen stoppes the Nose at it, and the Moone winks. 1682 DRYDEN *Abd. & Achil.* iii. 457 Nowstop your noses, Readers, all and some, For here's a tun of Midnight work to come. 1697 — *Virg. Georg.* iv. 423 They stop his Nostrils, while he strives in vain To breathe free Air.

†d. To stop (a person's) eyes or sight: to cover the eyes with a bandage, the hand, or other obstruction to the sight; also = to shut one's eyes. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferimib.* 1162 þe bond þat is fsysage was bounde wyþ to stoppen is louely sisy, þay ounhounde. 1530 PALSCOR. 737/1, I stoppe ones eyes, I cover them with my hande, or with a clothe, that he shall nat se. a 1677 BARROW *Cred* (1697) 28 We cannot without stopping our eyes exclude that light.

9. To close up, choke, obstruct (a canal, duct, passage or pipe in the animal body); to block the passage or passages of (a bodily organ). Also with *up*.

1398 *Trervisa Barth. De P. R.* iii. xviii. (1495) d vj, And yf y^e sinew [sc. the auditory nerve] be stoppt or greued wth some euylly, y^e lettith thoffyce therof. c 1530 *Judic. Urines* 11. iv. 22 As somtyme the bladder and somtyme the necke of the bladder is stoppt...and stuffed and dystempred throgh excess of vnkyned hete. 1573-5 GASCOIGNE *Flowers Wks.* 1997 I. 81 The smoulder stops our nose with stench. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. 141 The frosty grasse at this time of yeere, doo stoppe their heades with rume. 1837 P. KEITH *Bol. Lex.* 394 If the passage through the nostrils should happen to be stoppt up, as by a cold, or by any internal swelling.

In *fig. context*. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. i. 65 To...purge th^e obstructions, which begin to stop Our very Veines of Life.

†b. *pass.* Of a person: To be afflicted with an obstruction of the bodily passages or organs. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 300 þe blood...wole boile vpward to be brest...þat þe patient schal be ful n33 stoppid [L. *quod patiens suffocatur*]. 1542 W. C. Bk. *Prop. Herbs* A v b, It is medicinale and curable for those men that be stoppid in the breste. 1599 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 252/2 As these men whiche haue a great while in a stinking place, become, as it were stoppt.

†c. Stop my vitals (see STAY).

a 1700 B. E. Dict. *Cent. Crew*, Stop my Vitals, a silly Curse in use among the Beaux. [Cf. *Stard* 1696-1899.]

†d. To make costive, to bind. Also *absol.* *Obs.* 1545 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Alum* sistere, to stoppe or bynde. 1548 Elyot's *Dict.* s.v. *Sisto*, *Alum* sistere, to stoppe or bynde the bealy. 1584 COGAN *Haven of Health* N j, Bread that cometh hotte from the ouen is vnholosome. The reason

is, because it stoppeth moche. 1631 WINDOWS *Nat. Philos.* 45 It stoppeth the belly, and nourisheth but little. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chilren & Vale Farm*, 281 The one [fodder] to scour them, the other to stop and fat them.

† 10. To shut up, block up (a person or thing in a place). Also with adv. *in, up, Obs.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* vii. 578 Wy nedde by [devils] be in helley-stopped For euer me. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7368 yai salle be pressed togyder swa harde, Als þai war stopp'd togyder in ane oven. c 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxix. iv. 122 This hosebonde lnh my child ibrent, I-stopped him in a glowyng houn. c 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 5496 And raryfey, a rich ray, he in þe roche stoppis. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 227 As his mason was brekand ane old wall, he fand a grete son of golde stoppyd in a hole. c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 959 For thy yt combes ronke of hony veyre, Thre dayes stopp'd vp at home hem kepe. 1576 TURNER *Venerie* 195 When you haue stopp'd them in thus. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* i. ii. 53 Stop in your winde sir, tell me this I pray? 1594 — *Rich.* iii. iv. 38 But still the enuius Flood stop'd in my soule, and would not let it forth. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 38 The English... do crosse the Creekes with long seanes or Base Netts, which stop in the fish. 1693 J. WARDER *True Amazons* (1713) 96 Prevented by a timely stopp'ing up of the Bees, I do not mean by stopp'ing them up quite.

† b. To stop out: to shut out, exclude. *To stop off: to keep back (a crowd). Obs.*

c 1530 TINOALE *Jonas* (title), With what keyes it is so opened that the reader can be stopp'd with no sottile or false doctrine of man. 1685 STILLINGF. *Orig. Brit.* iv. 174 Nothing would ever be able to stop out the Arian Heresie but the Nicene Faith. 1722 in *Rutland Mag.* (1905) 96 Prevented by a timely stopp'ing up of the Bees, I do not mean by stopp'ing them up quite.

† c. To exclude from. *Obs.*

1569 Gude & Godlie Ball. 81 The decreit, and scharp hand wryte, That stopp'd vs fra the Father quyte, Furth of the myndis he withdrew.

11. To thrust, push (a thing, more rarely a person) *in, into* a receptacle or place; also, † to thrust (a boat under water). Chiefly *Sc.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (George) 458 And tak he gert salt salt & stoppe in til his wondis al. a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 i. 204 A galay, was so doung with the cannon and other ordinance, that she was stopp'd under water, and so almost drowned. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* vii. 26 Take two little round balles of flaxe or soft tow, and dipping therein, stopp them into the horses neres. 1686 *Te. Chardin's Trav.* Persia 134 He caus'd this Vizier to be stopp'd into the mouth of a cannon. 1704 N. N. Tr. *Boccaccio's Adv. Paraiso*, i. 208 She stopp'd these *Pill-drops* into her Master's Hand. 1877 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xvii. 125 I... throw on my waistcoat an staps my fin in o'my sheen. 1915 G. SINCLAIR *Poems* 122 A wee black box was stappit among the frozen clay.

b. *Sc. and north.* To thrust in the point or end of (a thing), to insert; to put in (a plant), hence *to stop in*, to plant.

1731 J. MONCRIEF *Poor Man's Physician* in H. G. Graham *Social Life Scot.* (1901) i. vii. 52 Stop the finger into a cat's ear and it will be whole in half an hour. 1876 GALT *Last of Lairds* xxxviii. I planted that [tree]... I dibbled the earth, and stappit it in there. 1828 CARR *Cranen Gloss.* i. 70 *stop in*, to plant. 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Stop*, to thrust; e.g. to stop the poker into the fire. 1896 A. J. ARMSTRONG *Cobbler's & Kirkcaldie* 167 (E.D.D.) He... staps pushon'd preens through bonnie wee butterflies.

† c. To press (a thing) *to the nose. Obs.*

1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 553 Some Marchants when they are to buy muske stop it to their noses, and holding their breath run halfe a stones cast, afterwards they pul it from their Nose.

12. To cram (a receptacle with something); also *to stop full. Obs. exc. Sc.*

c 1400 *Melayne* 1289 pay... with grette stones Graythe gounnes stopp'de thoe gones, With peletes vs to payne. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 34 Take tenderons of sauge with owte leysing, And stop one full up to þe ryng. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (Globe) 579 We stopp'd his [the idler's] Eyes, Ears, and Mouth, full of Gun-Powder. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 137 Then I'll hang out my heggard dish, An' stop it fou o' meal. 1814 A. WILSON *Loss of the Pack* 19 Dear I lo'd her, and... Stapp'd her pouches fu' o' preens and laces.

† b. To stuff, pad (a dummy, garment, cushion, etc. with straw, flock or other material). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) iv. xxix. (1859) 61 Ymages made of clothe, stopp'd with strawe. 1525 BERNERS *Froissart* II. xlii. 59 h 2 The heed [of the dart] perced all the plates of his cote of mayle and a iacke stopp'd with sylke. 1620 in W. O. BLUNT *Ch. Chester-le-Street* (1884) 85 For flockes to stopp the quillions, 25. 1621 MARKHAM *Hungers Prevention* 50 Stopp'ing it with dry Strawe [etc.]... let it [the Stalking-horse] be painted as neere the colour of a Horse as you can devise. 1626 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* ii. iv. Hee has offer'd To... preserue Each haire falls from him to stop balls with all.

† c. *Cookery.* To fill (the inside of a bird, a fruit, and the like) with herbs, spices, etc. preparatory to cooking. Also, *to stop full. Cf. STUFF v.*

1324-3 [see STOPPED *phl. a.* 1]. c 1330 *Forme of Cury* xxvii. (1780) 25 Take persel and sawge... take garlick and grapes and stoppeth the Chikennes full. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* 48 Fryst stop... capone with sawery. With persyl, a lytil ysope. c 1450 *Douce MS.* 55 (Bodl.) xxvii. Take quinces and stopp them with ynn with hole peppy. 1541 W. C. Bk. *Prop. Herbes* G j b, Thys is called Persly, and it is good in potage and to stopp chykens. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets vrie Dinner* M j, Lamprey... stopp the mouth with a Nutmeg, and the other holes with Cloves: then fry it.

† d. *Dicing.* To load (dice). *Obs.*

1596 LODGE *Wits Miserie* 41 As for Dice, he hath all kind of sortes... some stopp with quick siluer, some with gold, some ground. *Ibid.* He stabs if you touch his stake, and stop me his dice, you are a villaine.

† e. To plug (the feet of a horse) with something

as a dressing; also, to pad (a horse) round the body with straw. *Obs.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* tit. 122 b, You must stop his hooves with Cowe doung. *Ibid.* 123 For al halting [of horses]... Mingle Hemp with the white of an egge, and stop the foote with all. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap & Good Husb.* i. 8 Walke not nor wash not [your horse] at all... but set him vp warme, well stopp'd, and soundly rubb'd with cleane lither. *Ibid.* Stop not your horses fore-feete with Cowes doung, till he be sufficiently cold. 1623 *Ibid.* i. v. (ed. 3) 51 Cloath him, and stopp him round with wispes. *Ibid.* 52. 1852 BURN *Naval & Mil. Techn. Diet.* ii. 52, To stop a horse's feet, *remplir les pieds d'un cheval.*

13. To press down (the tobacco in a pipe) with or as with a tobacco-stopper.

1848 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tailpoe* xix. 167 He stopp'd the tobacco in his pipe with his little finger.

II. To bring to a stand.

14. *trans.* To prevent the passage of by blocking the channel or outlet. a. To dam, keep back, block the channel of (water, a stream, and the like). Also with advs. *back, up.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xv. iv. (1495) e vij b, Clyffes & strondes stoppen and hold in the flood of the see. 1421 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 31 With filthe, dong and stonys the watur [is] stopp'd of his cours. 1590 SRENSER *F. Q.* ii. iv. 11 The bankes are overflown, when stopp'd is the flood. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* viii. 4 The Rivers stood on heape, and stopp'd the running Flood. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* (1781) II. xviii. 108 By the labour of the Persians, the course of the river was stopp'd below the town, and the waters were confined. c 1790 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 1001 A frame-work... closely calked, will stop back the whole or the greatest part of it [water in a mine]. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* i. 136 Boys came... Stopping up the mimic rills, Till they forc'd their frothy bound.

trans. and *fig.* 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iv. i. 12 Her Father... hasstis our marriage, To stop the inundation of her teares. 1622 FLETCHER & MASS. *Prophets* iii. iii. 11 It is in thy power to turn this destiny, Nor stop the torrent of those miseries. 1835 T. MITCHELL *Acharn. of Aristoph.* 651 *note*, A princess, high-minded, yet gentle, with the current of her feelings stopp'd, when their tide ran purest.

b. To intercept (light, air, heat, etc.). *To stop out*, to exclude. Also, † to exclude the light from (a thing).

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xxi. 285 Ac rys vp ragamoffyn, And reche me alle þe barres... And ich shal lette þis lorde, and his light stoppe; Ar we borw byghnesse be blent. 1508 STANBRIDGE *Vulgaria* (W. de W.) Biv, Thou stoppest my light, *Interpellas lumen*. 1530 PALSGR. *7001*, I shadowe a thyng, I stoppe it that it can not apere clerely, *je fais ombre*. 1586 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Obstruere lumenibus*, to lette that a manne canne not loke out of his wyndowes, or to stoppe his lyghtes. 1594 1st Pt. *Contention* (1843) 39 *York*... Duke Humphrey... well made away, None then can stop the light to Englands Crowne. 1619 W. WHATELY *Golds Husb.* i. (1622) 39 To turne day into night, by shutting the wyndowes... to stop out the Sun-shine. 1856 W. B. CARPENTER *Microscope* 172 The object (provided it be of a nature to stop enough light) is seen bright upon a dark field. 1893 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 194 These will form rabbits and stop out the wind and weather.

c. *To stop the breath* (more rarely *the wind*) of: to prevent the respiration of, to suffocate, stifle, choke; hence, to cause to die. † Also with *up.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxii. 9 þe preste... castez a clath on his mouth and stoppez his wynde. 1534 MORR *Comf. agst. Trib.* iii. xx. Svj, If the doore shoulde be shutte vpon me, I would weene it would stoppe vp my breath. 1581 PETTIE *Guzzo's Civ. Contr.* i. (1586) 42 Those which blow forth such blasts [of slander], deserve to haue their winde stopp'd with a halter. 1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* xviii. xxiv, They rusht into his Tent and stopp'd the breath Of all save few. 1780 R. TOMLINSON *Stang Pastoral* 11 Will no blood-hunting-foot-pad... Stop the wind of that nabbling-cull, constable Payne? 1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbook* ix, Ye're mayhe come to stap my breath.

d. To stanch (bleeding, blood).

1573-5 GASCOIGNE *Adv. Mr. F. J. Wks.* 1907 I. 390 When they... had all in waynesought many waies to stopp his bleeding. 1685 in P. WRIGHT *New Bk. Martyrs* (1784) 795/2 Lord, if it be thy huly will, stop this issue of christian blood, and let my guiltless blood be the last spilt on this account. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VII. 414 The motion set both his woundes bleeding afresh; and it was with difficulty they again stopp'd the blood. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xiv, He... stopp'd with styptics and bandages the effusion of blood which followed. *Ibid.* xxviii, Its [the stone's] virtues are still applied to for stopp'ing blood.

15. To arrest the onward movement of (a person or thing); to bring to a stand or state of rest; to cause to halt on a journey; also, to prevent the departure or starting of. † *Const.* of (one's passage) and with double obj. by omission of *of*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 471/2 Stoppony, or wythe stonnyng a beest of goynge or rennyng, *stap, obsto*. 1523 BERNERS *Froissart* I. co. cxxxiii. 308/2 But they were not men ynowe to stoppethem their waye, *Je arreste*. Stoppe the thefe for Godes sake. 1590 NASH *1st Pt. Pasquill's Apol.* A. 4, ff I muste and traine my men a newe, that the enemies of God... may be stopp'd of theyr passage and driuen backe. 1614 BACON *Charge touching Duels* 33 In case I be advertised of a purpose in any to goe beyond the sea to fight, I may haue granted his Maiesties writ of *Nexant regnum* to stopp him. 1665 MANLEY *Gratius' Law-C. Warren* 315 The Prince... sending before some Horse, which should hinder and stop the Enemy, at the Passage over the Mares. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. 82 A Cardinal stops his Coach to another that is his Scior. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 29 Oct. 1660, G'ing to London, my Lord Maior's shew stopp'd me in Cheapside. 1714 SWIFT *Hor. Sat.* ii. vi. 121 I'm stopp'd by all the Fools I meet, And catechis'd in ev'ry street. 1725 — *Gulliver* i. ii, We found our fingers stopp'd with that lucid substance.

1761 *Land. Chron.* 24-26 Dec. 622/2 Thursday night three highwaymen stopp'd several waggons on Northall Common. 1809 *Aled. York* XXI. 218 The catheter... appeared to be stopp'd by the neck of the bladder. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xiv, Tressilian and his attendants were stopp'd and questioned repeatedly by sentinels. 1860 TYNALL *Glac.* i. xxiii. 164, I was at length stopp'd by the dislocated ice. 1867 S. V. BAKER *Nile Trib.* v. 97 The common belief that the scales of a crocodile will stop a bullet is very erroneous. 1896 J. W. BARRY *Railway Appliances* 293 The responsibility of stopping a train to all other emergencies is given without question to the engine-driver. 1901 T. R. GLOVER *Life & Lett. Fourth Cent.* vii. 157 To declare war on him, means to stop the corn-ships at once.

b. *Stop thief!* a cry for help to arrest a running thief. Also *slang* (see quot. 1857).

1714 A. SMITH *Lives Highwaymen* (ed. 2) I. 67 He espy'd Cox... and crying out *Stop Thief*, he was apprehended in St. Clement's Church-Yard. 1758-65 GOLOS. *Ess.* vi. [xvi.] (Globe) 303/2, I had not gone far from the house when I heard behind me the cry of 'Stop thief!' 1857 'DUCANGE ANGLICUS' *Vulgar Tongue* 20 *Stop Thief*, meat stolen. 'I have got this piece of stop thief.' I stole this piece of raw meat. Thieve-lv. 1887 *Times* 26 Aug. 1012 Prosecutor having called out 'stop thief' he was apprehended.

c. To bring down (a bird) with the gun. Also, to arrest the rush of (a charging enemy or wild beast) with rifle-fire. (Said also of the hullet and of the wound produced.)

1862 LO. W. LKNOX *Recreat. Sportsman* i. 151 At the first [pigeon-shooting] handicap Moncrieff stopp'd a bird at seventy-five yards. 1894 GREENER *Gau* (ed. 5) 208 An B-bore [rifle] will frequently fail to stop the charge. 1896 *Times* 16 Dec. 5/2 The task of making a Lee-Metford bullet which, without losing its ranging powers, should still inflict a wound sufficiently severe to stop even the most determined fanatics. 1898 G. W. STEEVENS *With Kitchener to Khartoum* xxxiii. 285 The officer a-called put a man-stopping revolver bullet into him, but it did not stop him.

d. *Fencing, Pugilism, etc.* To check (an adversary, his stroke, weapon, etc.) with a counter movement or stroke; to counter (a blow, a manoeuvre in wrestling, etc.) Also *to stop short*.

1714 PARKYNS *Im-Play* (ed. 2) 47 (*Wrestling*) Then go to the Flying Mare, and if he stops that, give him your Elbow under his Chin. 1765 ANGELO *Sch. Fencing* 26 You may stop his blade short, by keeping your wrist [etc.]. 1771 LONNGER *Fencer's Guide* 82 Make a stamp with your foot, and thrust forward at me; thus you stop me. *Ibid.* 83 Then finish in a Quarte-over-the-arm in like manner with a Stop. Thus you stop in Low Quarte. 1823 'JON BEE' *Dict. Turf* 214 *Stop a blow*, (ring), to prevent its alighting on the part intended by means of the guard, or position of defence, i.e. the fore-arm or elbow. 1840 D. WALKER *Defensive Exerc.* 14 (*Wrestling*) It is sometimes possible to stop the hips by clapping the knees instantly together. *Ibid.* 67 [Single-stick.] The usual blow at the head... To stop this, raise the hand a little. 1889 A. HUTTON *Cold Steel* 34 The vertical cut 7, if given at the head, should be stopp'd by the Head parry. *absol.* 1857 G. A. LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* iv. 32 His adversary... stopp'd and countered as coolly as if he had only the gloves on. 1865 A. L. GORNON *Poems, Ye II eavie Way-farer* iv. iv, Don't stop with your head too frequently (This advice ain't meant for a nigger).

16. In certain games. a. *Tennis.* (a) To keep off (the ball) from the dedans, winning-gallery, or grille. † (b) *absol.* ? To mark or record the stops or chases.

(a) 1822 [R. LUKIN] *Treat. Tennis* in J. Marshall *Tennis* (1828) 196 To stop the ball, that is, merely to prevent it entering the dedans, &c., is not sufficient. 1895 G. J. MANSON *Sporting Diet.*, Stop, to prevent (by a volley) a ball from entering an opening.

(b) 1530 PALSGR. 737/1, I stoppe on ones syde, as one that is a stoppar in a tenes play or at the foote ball, *je garde*. I wyll stoppe on your syde. a 1548 *Hall Chron.*, Hen. VIII, 98 h, On Saturday the kynge & the Emperour playd at tennis... agaynst the princes of Orenge and the Marques of Brandenborow, & on the Princes syde stopp'd the Erie of Deunshyre and the lorde Edmond on the other syde.

† b. *Cricket.* (a) Of a batsman: To play (a ball) defensively, without attempting to hit it away. Also *absol.* (b) *absol.* Of a fieldsman: To field the ball, to act as fieldsman. *To stop behind*, to act as longstop. *Obs.*

(a) 1832 NYREN *Eng. Cricketer's Tutor* (1902) 34 How to stop a shooting-ball dropped short of a length... This backward movement will give you a letter sight of the ball, and more time for stopp'ing it. *Ibid.* 150 Every loose, hard hitter would learn to stop, and play as safe a game as possible. 1856 *Househ. Words* 5 Feb. 59/2 They cut a good deal offener and stop much less, perhaps, than they used to do.

(b) 1744 LOVE *Cricket* (1754) i. 11 Expert to bowl, to run, to stop, to throw. 1833 NYREN *Eng. Cricketer's Tutor* (1902) 22 No substitute in the field shall be allowed to... stop behind to a fast bowler.

17. To intercept and detain in transit.

1604 E. GUNSTON *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* vii. xxvi. 576 Where they continued many daies, stopp'ing their vicuals, nor suffering any to enter or issue forth. 1661 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* 1875 II. 51, I have yours of 22, I wish you had had mine of 19th, but all were stopp'd. 1667 STURMY *Mariner's Mag., Penalties & Forfeits*, To Merchants (1669) n 2 b, Your Goods have been seized... and Ships stopp'd and hindred in their Voyages.

18. To withhold (a sum of money) in paying wages or other debt, on the ground of some counter-claim.

1427 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 113 And Fat hit be rered be þe comen seriant, or els þat hit be stopp'd vpon the hire of þe comen seriant. 1495-6 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 52 Item, payed to thomas Mundys... wyche he stopp'd in 220 Item, comen to thomas Mundys... wyche he stopp'd in his honde in party palyment to owre chyrch. 1538 ELYOT

Dict., Resignatum as wages stopped for negligent service in warres. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. i. 24 And Sir, doe you meane to stoppe any of Williams Wages, abut the Sacke he lost... at Hincley Fayre? 1612-13 FLETCHER *Coxcomb* iv. (1647) 111/2 (Viola has broken a glass) *Moth.* Did you so? be sure I'll stop it, 'twill make a good gap in your quarters wages. 1668 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 61 Your Grace was pleased to order the said fees to be stoppt in the hands of the King of Armes. 1734 *POPE Sat. Hor.* ii. 63 Nor stops, for one had cork, his butler's pay. 1741 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 510 Since £1,500 out of the £2,500 said to be Expended has been stoppt out of my support. 1832 *Min. Evid. Comm. Factories Bill* 203 They stop 12. a week of every hand upon the premises. 1887 *Spectator* 9 July 932/1 A new kit was now supplied to him, and sixpence a day stoppt out of his money to pay for it. *Indirect passive.* 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Stoppages*, Soldiers are directed to be stoppted one shilling and sixpence per week.

† b. To deprive (a person) of his pay. *Obs.*

1594 1st Pt. *Contention* ix. 44 Tis thought my lord, your grace... stoppt the soldiers of their paie.

c. To stop it out; to save the cost of a thing by economizing in (something else). *collog.*

1863 Mrs. CRAIK *Misses & Maid* xii, 'It will do no harm to enquire the price. I might stop it out in omnibuses.' For this was the way every new article of dress had to be procured—'stopping it out' of something else.

d. To withhold (goods) as security or in lieu of payment.

1761 *Ann. Reg. IV. Chron.* 123 An action brought against a carrier for stopping a goose... because the gentleman did not pay the porter a shilling for... carrying it to the gentleman's house. 1864-5 *Trotter's Can you forgive her?* iii, What do you think of Mrs. Green wanting to charge me for an extra week, because she says I did not give her notice till Tuesday morning? I won't pay her, and she may stop my things if she dares.

19. To give instructions to a banker not to cash (a bank note, bill, or the like). Similarly to stop payment (of a note).

1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4619/11 It being stop'd at the Bank. 1722 *Post Man* 16-19 June 2/1 With several Notes in it, being of no Value to any but the Owner, Payment being stoppt. 1722 *Dr. For. Col. Jack* (1840) 21 They [the bills] would be stoppted. 1884 E. YATES *Recoll.* II. 194 The numbers of the notes were known, payment of them was stoppted. 1892 *CORNINGLEY Commerce. Guide* 62 To 'stop' a cheque, in cases where it has been lost or stolen, is to give written instructions to the banker it is drawn upon not to pay the cheque when presented.

20. To cause (a person) to desist from or pause in a course of action or conduct. *Const. from, in, † of*; also with gerund as second obj. Also to stop short, to check abruptly.

Orig. a fig. use of sense 15, often with reference to a metaphorical way or course.

1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C. v.* 150 Mede...oo men of lawe gan wyne, in sygne pat bei sholde, with som sotel speche lence be a non ryght, pat myghte reson stoppe. 1561 *Hovr tr. Castiglione's Courtier* I. (1900) 76 It is a stray out of the way in which he would have profited, had he not bene stoppted in it. 1592 *Kyd Span. Trag.* III. xiv. 74 My L., it lyes not in Lorenzo's power To stop the vulgar, libellal of their tongues. 1611 *BIBLE* 2 *Cor.* xi. 30 No man shall stop mee [margin], Gr. this boasting shal not be stoppted in me, of this boasting in the regions of Achaia. 1816 *Scott Old Mort.* xlv, What can be done to stop him from running headlong on ruin? 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* I. v. iii, Your National Assembly, stoppted short in its Constitutional labours, may, [etc.]. *Mod.* I wish you would stop him circulating those rumours.

b. To cause (a person) to break off in narrative or speech. *Const. from, in.* Also to stop short.

1545 *ELYOT Dict. s.v. Opprimo, Opprimere orationem alius*, to stoppe one in his tale. 1604 SHAKS. *Oh.* ii. i. 199, I cannot speake enough of this content, It stoppes me heere. 1697 J. LEWIS *Memo. Dh. Gloucester* (1789) 23 But when my Lady Governess... began to tell the Duke the sad news, he stoppted her. 1784 P. WRIGHT *New Bk. Martyrs* 795/2 He then was stoppted from saying any more. 1825 *Scott Betrothed* xviii, The chaplain had arrived at some convenient pause in the lecture, where the Archbishop stoppted him with, 'Satis est, mi fili.' 1889 F. E. GREYTON *Memory's Harkback* 121 'Yes, my lord; but—' Garrow stoppted him short. 'Not one word more, sir, if you please.'

c. To cause (a thing) to cease action. *Now rare.*

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B. xviii.* 415 Was neuere werre in his worlde...so kene pat ne, pces borw patience, alle perilles stoppted. 138. *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 250 And þus þe puple myste wipdrawe þer almes for wickide prestis; and þe preestis shulde be stoppid, bi which þei envenemyñ þe puple. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iii. 114 From such a cause, as fills mine eyes with teares, And stops my tongue. 1672 *VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) Rehearsal* iv. 1. (Arb.) 101 Hold, stop your murdering hands. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trans. Sp. & Port.* iv, I fortunately came in and stoppted her hand.

21. To restrain or prevent (a person) from a contemplated action. *Const. as in 20.*

1470 *HENRY Wallace* ix. 30 He leit no word than walk off his passage, Or Inglismen had stoppt him his wiage. 1530 *PALSGR.* 737/1, I stoppe, I hinder or let one of any purpose that he is about, je empesche. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint.* T. ii. 1. 187 Now, from the Oracle They will bring all, whose spirituall counsaile had Shall stop, or spurme me. 1697 J. LEWIS *Memo. Dh. Gloucester* (1789) 22, I was ordered...to go...for Dr. Radcliffe...but Mr. Pierce...told them he was in no danger, and we were stoppt. 1801 J. THOMSON *Poems Sc. Dial.* 15 So when ye find yourself incline To steal a rag... O! stop your-ells o' that design. 1894 *RUSKIN Fors. Clav.* IV. xxxix. 69 If any one likes to go, nobody will stop them. 1908 R. UGOT *A. Cuthbert* vii. 66 He was about to place the chair near to that of the lady...but Jim stoppted him. *Mod.* Why didn't you stop him sending that letter?

† b. Law. To bar, hinder, preclude. *Const. from, to with inf.* = ESTOP 2. *Obs.*

1534 *tr. Lyndewode's Const. Province.* 39 b, The free testament makynge is let and the chyrche, & other about named, be matyciously stoppted from theyrr ryght. 1595 SHAKS. *John* ii. i. 562 Iohn to stop Arthurs Title in the whole, Hath willingly departed with a part. 1711 in *Nairne Peerage Evid.* (1874) 141 And all others perills burdens dangers and inconveniences...which may any wayes stop trouble or pre-judge them in the peaceable po-session thereof.

c. To stay, suspend (proceedings); to prevent (a decree, etc.) from taking effect.

1690 *Acts of Sederunt* (1790) 185 Where any act, decree or protestation being pronounced, without debate in the cause, is thereafter stoppted upon application of one of the parties. 1774 *Br. Hallifax Anal. Rom. Civil Law* (1795) 126 An Inhibition is issued from the Superior Court to the Inferior, to stop Proceedings.

† 22. To hamper, hinder, impede the course or progress of (affairs, a project, etc.); to hinder (a person) in action or in some proceeding. Sometimes with clause as object. *Obs.*

1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 159 Where worldly prestis schullen for here...ydelenesse & pride stoppe cristene nien to knowe god. 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy in Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 178 For this wee see welles every day at eye, Gestes and festes stoppe oure pollicye. 1538 *STARKEY England* 36 Puttyng in exercise many honest and vertue affectys of manny's mynd, wch els schold be...stoppted and let by penury and poverty. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. 35 What blacke Magitian coniures vp this Fiend, To stop deuoted charitable deeds? 1722 *RANSAY Prospect of Plenty* 105 The Dutch, say they, will strive your plot to stap.

23. To cause to cease, put an end to (a movement, activity, course of events).

1400 *Destr. Troy* 10105 But Pollexena...Abated the bremmes in his bale yre, And stoppet the strif of his strong liert. 1426 W. PASTON in *P. Lett.* I. 26, I wot not whether it were best in any sermon or other audience...to declare aught of this matier in stoppyng of the noyse that renneth in this case. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 64 But stoppe it [suspicion] betyme, and suffre it neuer to growe to iudge-met. 1670 *SPALDING Tronb. Chas.* I (1850) II. 337 Quillick wold give the Southland men aneuche ad, and stopp thair cuming heir. 1820 *SIEVELLY Oedipus* Tys. II. 40 For God's sake stop the grunting of those pigs! 1827 *Scott Chron. Canongate* v, But I stoppted her doubts, by assuring her it had been part and pendicle thereof in my forefathers' time. 1831 *GREVILLE Mem.* (1874) II. 158 Gurney overheard one juryman say to another, 'Don't you think we had better stop the case? It is useless to go on.' 1848 *MILL Pol. Econ.* III. ix. § 2 (1876) 306 Even if this small annual supply were stoppt entirely. 1898 *MERRIMAN Roden's Corner* xviii. 193 In plain English, it is murder, and it must be stoppted at aoy cost. You understand?

b. To prevent the coming-on of.

1333 *STARKEY England* 180 Of thys we must have regard, and stoppe al occasion therof as much as we may. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* I. ii. 98 With thousand doubts How I might stop this tempest ere it came. 1840 *THACKERAY Barber Cox Jan.* I. popped my shaving brush into Mr. Bar's mouth—a capital way to stop angry answers. 1891 *FARRAR Darkn. & Dawn* viii, It was only with difficulty that Seneca and Burrus had been able to stop more tragedies.

24. To cease from, discontinue (an action, employment, etc.).

1525 *BERNERS Froiss.* II. cccxxvii. 306 b/2 When they had this warnynge they stoppted their comynge to the kyng. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* v. iii. 54 Stop thy unhallowed toyle, vile Montague. 1599—*Hen. V.* II. iv. 63 Turne head, and stopp pursuit. 1795 *Genll. Mag.* LXV. ii. 539/t Barley was so dear that brewers had stoppted brewing. 1818 *Scott Br. Lamm.* xxi, Prithie, stop thy gambling cant for one instant. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* lxvii, I say I will not have it: and Dobbin, I beg, sir, 'I'll stop it. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar Gipsy* xii, The blackbird picking food Sees thee, nor stops his meal, nor fears at all. 1866 *DENISON Clocks & Watches* (ed. 4) 343 The clock stoppted striking. 1878 *JEVONS Primer Pol. Econ.* 66 Nobody should be allowed suddenly to stop work in a way endangering other people.

b. To stop payment; to declare oneself unable to meet one's financial obligations. Also in shortened form to stop.

1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. xxxi. 479 It has been determined expresly, that a banker's stopping or refusing payment is no act of bankruptcy. 1818 *Scott Rob Roy* xxii, But what will that be to the news that Obaldistune and Fresham have stoppted! 1864 Mrs. RIDEELL *Geo. Gettll* xxxv. III. 29 The bank has stoppted payment. 1879 *RUSKIN Lett.* 31 Oct, Wks. 1908 XXXIV. 238 Written contracts are all very well, but if the contractor stops payment—where are you? 1898 W. J. GREENWOOD *Commerce. Corresp.* (ed. 2) 40 The house mentioned in yours of the 3rd inst. is daily expected to stop payment.

c. To put an end to the issue of (an allowance).

1839 *DICKENS Nick. Nick.* viii, She has...stoppted his pocket-money. 1865 H. KINGSLEY *Hillary & Burtons* xxvi, Suppose, sir, that I was...to stop your allowance?

25. To cause (a machine or piece of mechanism) to cease working or going. To stop the press; to suspend the operation of printing (esp. in order to give opportunity to make some insertion).

1538 *ELYOT Dict., Sufflaen*, that wherwith a whiele is retained or stoppted of his course. 1703 *De Fox in 15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. iv. 76, I shall continue to stop the press in this case till I hear your opinion. 1765 *RICKERSTAFF Maid of Mill* I. 1, Stop the mill there; and...hoist you sacks of flour upon this cart lad. 1815 *Morn. Chron.* 22 June 3/2 We stop the press to announce the most brilliant and complete Victory ever obtained by the Duke of Wellington. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 237 To stop the engine, the cocks at K and Y should be shut. 1860 in *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Watches* etc. (1871) 51 Mechanism...for stopping and starting watches. 1883 M. P. BALZ

Saw-Mills 32 A new method of stopping engines by electricity.

26. To arrest the oscillation, vibration, or unsteady motion of; to keep immovable or steady.

1669 *Sturmy Mariner's Mag.* vii. xxix. 42 Let a stander by stop one end of a Thred on the Glass at D. *Ibid.* v. xii. 78 The Piece to be Mounted higher or lower, until you bring the Bead...and the Mark all in one Line, stop the Piece in that position with a Coyn.

27. *Mus.* To press down (a string of a violin, lute, and the like) with the finger (rarely with a key) in order to shorten its vibrating length and thereby produce certain intermediate sounds; hence, to produce (a note, sound) by this means; to use (a finger) for this purpose. Also to down.

1500 in *Grose Antip. Refert.* (1809) IV. 406 In myddst of the body [of the Lute] the stryngis soundnill best, For stoppide in the freytes they abydeh the pymses wrest. 1574 F. KE tr. *A. Le Roy's Instruct Lute* 64 b, Thou must also understande, how, and with which fingers the strynges of the Lute must be stoppted. *Ibid.* 68 b, The first C. of the first stoppe...must be stoppted with the seconde finger. 1626 *Bacon Syllva* § 156 In Lutes, and Instruments of Strings, if you stop a String high...the Sound is more Treble. 1676 *MACE Musick's Alon.* 84 Then be ready to stop down (S), with the Fore-finger *Ibid.* 85 After your Stoppt Note...you are not to take up that Finger, which you last Stoppt, until necessity require. 1784 in *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Music* (1871) 15 The manner of stoppding the British lyre is...peculiar to the instrument, which instead of being stoppted by the fingers...is stoppted and the tone given by small keys. 1867 *MACFARREN Harmony* i. 8 An instrument such as the violin whose notes are stoppted by the fingers.

absol. 1762 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* V. xv, I will this moment stop three hundred and fifty leagues out of tune upon my fiddle, without punishing one single nerve that belongs to him.

28. *Naut.* To bring (a ship) to anchor by gradually checking the cable. *Phr.* To stop the cable: to prevent it running out too fast. *Stop her!* see quot. 1867; also, on small steamers and motor-boats, the command to stop the engine.

1627 *CAPT. SMITH Sea Gram.* vii. 31. 1644 *MANWYRING Seemanns Dict.* 101 When they come to an Anchor, and have let run-out as much...of Cabell...as will make the ship ride, or that the ship be in a current, where it is best to stop her a little by degrees, then they say, Stop the ship; and so hold-fast the Cabell, and then vere-out a little more, and so stopp her fully, to let her ride. *Ibid.* 103 The use of them [sic stoppers] is chiefly...to stopp the cables, when they come to an Anchor, that it may goe-out by little and little. 1775 *DALRYMPLE Voy. in Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 404 At noon, close reefed top-sails, stoppt the cable, and came to sail. 1834 *SIR F. HAZO Buhles Brunnen Nassau* 6 The word of command, 'Stop her!' was loudly vociferated by a bluff, short, Dirk Hatteraick-looking pilot. 1841 [see *EASE* v. 9]. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-book*, Stop Her! an order to check the cable in being payed out.

b. To stop the tide; to prevent the ship being carried with the tide.

1627 *CAPT. SMITH Sea Gram.* x. 47 To Tide ouer to a place, is to goe ouer with the Tide of ebbe or flood, and stopp the contrary by anchoring till the next Tide. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4422/7 We came to an Anchor to stop the Flood. *Ibid.* No. 4431/5 They have anchor'd and stop'd the Tide. 1835 *SIR J. ROSS A.-W. l'assage* ii. 25 We were obliged to stop the tide off Port Kale.

c. To tie up with thin rope. Also to stop up.

1770 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 191 The maintop-mast back stay, to which the chain is stoppted, to prevent its swinging about. 1875 *WROFORD Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 155 It is advisable to bend the cable...to the crown of the anchor, stopp it with spun-yarn to the ring. 1882 *NARES Steamship* (ed. 6) 50 How are the footropes fitted? With a cut splice, being stoppted out on each side to the guys.

29. *Horticulture.* To pinch out the head of (a plant); to remove (a shoot or a portion of it) by pinching. Also to stop back.

1699 L. MEAGER *Art of Gardening* 66 August...Release and unbind the Buds you have Incutated, if they have taken; prune and stopp them. 1794 *McPHAIL Treat. Cucumber* 67 When the seedling plants have one or two joints, I stopp them, after which they generally put forth two shoots. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xiv. (1813) 193 Stopping the plants is to be performed about a week before they leave the seed bed. 1842 *LOUPON Suburban Hort.* 495 To concentrate the vigour of the plant, the shoots are stoppted repeatedly as they advance in growth. 1849 *Floral* 256 Stop back young plants that have been struck this season.

fig. 1875 *DOWDEN Shakespeare* 22 When Shakspeare finds himself shooting up too rapidly he 'stops' himself, as gardeners do a plant.

30. *Arch.* To cause (a rib, shaft, chamfer, etc.) to terminate (in a specified form or position).

1835 R. WILLIS *Archit. Mid. Ages* vii. 97 Sometimes, however, the diagonal ribs are stoppted by corbels near their imposts. *Ibid.* 98 The vaulting shafts are all stoppted before they reach the ground. 1848 *RICKMAN Archit.* 36 The flutes are stoppt square, and not as usual rounded at the ends.

31. *Bird-catching.* To subject (a call-bird) to a process which causes it to moult prematurely. ? *Obs.*

1768 *PENNIANT Brit. Zool.* II. 332 We have been lately informed by an experienced bird-catcher, that he pursues a cooler regimen in stopping his birds.

32. *Phonetics.* To check the flow of (breath or voice) in articulation. Cf. STOPPED *phl.* (a. 7).

1857 A. M. BELL *Visible Sp.* 12 In forming Consonants, the breath or voice is stoppted or squeezed, with an effect of percussion, sibilation, buzzing, or vibration, in some part of the guttural or oral passage.

33. Technical uses with advs.

a. Stop down. *trans.* To reduce the aperture of (a lens) by means of the stops.

1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II, p. cxxiii, The Lenses...will work full aperture for portraits and groups, and when stopped down a little, will produce landscape and architectural photos. 1907 J. A. HOOGES *Elem. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 21 The sharpness of the picture can...be greatly improved by the simple expedient of 'stopping down'.

b. **Stop off.** *trans.* (a) In *Moulding*, to adapt (a mould) to a new design by shortening or obliterating some part of it; also *refl.* of a mould. (b) In *Etching*, *Electroplating*, etc.: = *stop out*.

(c) 1843 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* I, 354 If the pattern be too long, or that it be temporarily desired to obliterate some few parts, the mould is made of the full size and stopped-off. 1885 [HORNER] *Pattern Making* 53 We make a special box to fill up the print as well as to core the hole out, or, in brief, to 'stop itself off'.

(d) 1856 G. GORE *Pract. Chem.* 77 Many articles which are to receive deposits require to have portions of their surface 'stopped off', to prevent the depo-it spreading over those parts. 1907 *Edin. Rev.* July 233 The lines of an etching may be darkened or again 'stopped off'.

c. **Stop out.** *trans.* (a) In *Etching*, to obliterate or cover with a varnish (the marks, lines, or other parts of a plate which are to be kept from the acid in the process of biting in). Also *absol.* (b) In *Electrotyping*, *Calico-printing*, etc.: see *quots.*

1811 *Self Instructor* 548 If any scratches, or mistakes be committed in the etchings, they are to be stopped out. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II, 775 If any parts require to be stop out, use turpentine-varnish and lamp-black, and with a camel's hair brush pass over those parts you consider of sufficient depth. 1871 HAMERTON *Etcher's Handbk.* 78 Braquemond...stopped-out sixty times, in order to get sixty degrees of depth in his lines. 1892 *Temple Bar* Sept. 56 The lettering of plates may be stopped-out or burnished away or covered up for the striking off of misleading impressions.

(b) 1838 in *Newton's Lond. Frl. Conj. Ser.* XVI, 63 Certain apparatus, by which I stop out or protect any desired portions of the cloth or fabric, whilst it is under the operation of dyeing. 1885 *Lock Workshop Rec. Ser.* IV, 214/2 [Electrotyping.] The mould is next 'stopped out', by brushing liquid wax on those portions of the frame and wax upon which no deposition is intended to take place.

d. **Stop over.** *trans.* In *Moulding*: see *quot.* 1885 [HORNER] *Pattern Making* 53 'Stopping-over' means filling up the upper portion of the print level with the face of the mould, after the core has been placed in position.

III. To come to a stand, cease to move or act. 34. *intr.* To cease from onward movement, to come to a stand or position of rest. More emphatically to *stop dead*, *stop short* (see *DEAD*, *SHORT* *adv.*). Said of a person or other living creature, also of an inanimate thing driven or propelled.

1530 PALSGR. 736/2, I stoppe, as a horse or cart doth, when they be goyng on the way, *je joque*. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* I, i, 38 (QO). After him came spurring hard a gentleman... That stopp'd me, to breathe his blouded horse. 1670 DRYDEN *Tyr. Love* II, ii. As some faint pilgrim. Sometimes resolved to fetch his leap, and then Runs to the bank, but there stops short again. 1709 *Tatler* No. 114 ¶ 1, I saw a Coach stop at my Door. 1770 CUMBERLAND *West Indian* I, vi. Stop, stay a little. Charles, whither are you going in such haste? 1795 GRAY *Stanzas* 40 Sure flew the disc from his unerring hand, Nor stopp'd till it had cut the further strand. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* v. He again paced the room in silence, stopp'd, fill'd and drank a cup of wine. *Ibid.* xiv. Pulling the reins with all his might, and ejaculating, 'Stop! stop!' 1854 F. S. WILLIAMS *Our Iron Roads* x. 229 On a train stopping, or travelling slowly through an intermediate station. 1885 KINGSLEY *Westw. Hol* xii. Sebastian Cabot... being in want of provisions, stopp'd short at the mouth of that mighty South American river. 1907 J. H. PATTERSON *Man-Eaters of Tsavo* xv. 169 All of a sudden, however, the jackal stopp'd dead for a second, and then made off out of sight. 1925 SHAKS. *John* v. vii. 67 [The king dies.] *Hen.* Even so must I run on, and even so stop.

b. *spec.* of a horse: See *quot.* 1679.

1575 BLUNDELL *Art of Riding* II, ii. D viij b, The horse by this means learneth... lessons at once... first to tread the ringe, secondly to stop, and thirdly to turne. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV, i, 32 It is a Creature that I teach to fight, To winde, to stop, to run directly on. 1679 A. LOVELL *Indic. Univ.* 215/2 To stop a Horse is, to make him stay short on his buttocks... That Horse stops well. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III, 183 The Lapithæ... taught the Steed to bound;... To stop, to fly, the Rules of War to know.

c. To pause, stay on the or one's way (to do something). Also to *stop short*.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 129 ¶ 9 He stopp'd short at the Coach, to ask us how far the Judges were behind us. 1825 SCOTT *Talton* ix. The baron, however, was a little later of entering the tent... stopping, perchance, to issue some orders. 1827 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxviii. You've been stopping to over all the posts in Bristol, you idle young scamp! 1873 RUSKIN *Fors. Clav.* III, xxx. 10 It seemed to him that everybody stopp'd as they passed, to look at his cart.

35. To make a halt on a journey, esp. to halt and remain for rest and refreshment. Of a coach, train, boat, or other public conveyance: To halt at a specified place to pick up and set down passengers, etc.

1743 BULKLEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 107 The greatest Part of the People must be oblig'd, at every Place we stop, to go on Shore in Search of Provisions. 1794 MRS. RANCLIFFE *Udolpho* xxxv. The postillions stopp'd at the convent... to take up Blanche. 1824 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett. & Corr.* (1891) I, 295 The vessel not being allowed to stop over to-morrow. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxi. It was at the door of this overgrown tavern, that the London coach stopp'd, at the same hour every evening. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi, III, 677 Thence he travelled to London, stopping by the road at the mansions of some great lords. 1856 MISS

ISAB. BIRD *Englishw. in Amer.* 160 While stopping at a station another lady entered. 1901 ALLDRIDGE *Sherbro* xxii. 235 We...marched on...until we reached the old shed, where we had stopp'd three days before.

b. To stop over: to make a halt (at a place) and proceed by a later conveyance. Similarly to *stop off*. U.S.

1884 SIR J. W. DAWSON in *Handbk. Canada* 86 By stopping over at Dalhousie...the following localities may be visited. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIX, 563: 2 Yet would I counsel the traveler whose way lies by Avignon to stop off, if only for an hour, in order to ascend the Rocher des Doms. 1913 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 98/2 It was arranged that the party should 'stop off' at a small place...on the main line, and should thence by motor 'side track'...to another small town.

36. (Cf. *STAY* v, 18, which is often preferred as more correct.) To remain, prolong one's stay in a place; to stay (to dinner, at home, with a person). Also to with *inf.* Also quasi-*trans.*, to remain for (a ceremony, a meal, etc.).

1801 tr. *Gabrielli's Myst. Husb.* III, 123 If your Honour and you, Madam, will stop to dinner with us. 1805 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) I, 181 Now, by stopping in town to-morrow, I shall...get off the necessity of returning to town so soon as I otherwise should do. 1832 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett. & Corr.* (1891) I, 254 Let him [come up alone and] go into your rooms, and do stop in Devonshire a good while. *Ibid.* 275 Did I consult my wishes I should stop at home. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II, vii, I never stop the Sacrament...I've never been confirmed. 1858 TROLLOPE *Dr. Thorne* xxix, But you'll stop and take a bit of dinner with us? 1864 MRS. RIOSELL *Geo. Geith* xxi, II, 88 The butler...went straight off to Granny, and gave her notice; and she actually raised his wages, and prayed him to stop. 1898 RIGBY *Haggard Doctor Thorne* 10, I could stop in Mexico for three months. 1901 W. R. H. TROWBRIDGE *Lett. her Mother to Eliz.* xix, 94, I am sure the society at Lucerne would have bored me if I had stopp'd much longer.

b. With *adv.*, as *away*, *out*. To stop on, to continue in one place or employment. To stop up, to remain 'up' at one's college or university; *collog.* to sit up instead of going to bed.

1815 ZELUCA II, 86 You stopp'd away from Spire on Tuesday. 1819 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett. & Corr.* (1891) I, 42 [At the end of the term he writes] The Fellows have been very kind, have said we might stop up as long as we like. 1848 THACKERAY *Vau. Fair* lxi, Georgy stopp'd away from school. 1857 MRS. GASKELL *Charlotte Brontë* II, 148 Mr. Brontë and old Tahby went to bed...But Charlotte...stopp'd up...it was very tempting...late and later. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Sept., This...is their notion of a career, and, 'to stop on' in the village is to accept a great disappointment.

c. To sojourn as a visitor, resident, or guest.

1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Jeggar Girl* (1813) V, 37 They wanted her to let Miss stop with them. 1839 LEVER *Harry Lorrequer* II, You will dine with us to-day at seven...but make your arrangements to stop all night and to-morrow. 1859 G. TICKNOR *Life* II, xxii, 439 Sir Henry Holland...has been stopp'd with the President. 1899 DASENT *Pop. Tales Norse* 34 She gave the man leave to stop the night. 1901 W. R. H. TROWBRIDGE *Lett. her Mother to Eliz.* vi, 26 Clarendon is stopp'd at Astley Court.

37. To leave off doing what one is actually engaged in for the moment. *Const. from.* Also to *stop short*, to leave off abruptly.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* IV, ii, 45 Hath he so long held out with me, vntyr'd, And stops he now for breath? 1727 POPE *Macr.* 3 There he stopp'd short, nor since has writ a title. 1826 SCOTT *Frl.* 12 Mar., I was interrupted by a slumberous feeling which made me oblige to stop once or twice. 1861 PALCEY *Eccehus* (ed. 2) *Choeph.* 904 note, The transcriber having begun to copy the next verse, and stopp'd short on discovering his error. 1885 W. W. STOKES *Fiammetta* II, 32 The groups of reapers that stopp'd from their work to gaze at the passing train. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 74 And here, he said, I must stop, let Baithene write the rest.

b. To pause in speech or narrative; to break off in the middle of a sentence. Also to *stop short*, to pause abruptly. † Also *refl.*

1519 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fami. Love* Brief Deser. 157 b, Yea quoth Vitels, the same mynde must be in you which was in Christ, and there he stopp'd him [i.e. did not complete the quotation]. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* II, iv, 98 Ben. Stop there, stop there. Mer. Thou desir'st me to stop in my tale against the haire. 17... POPE *Imit. Hor.* I, vii, 84 'Harley, the Nation's great Support,' But you may read it; I stop short. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxviii, He had just recollection sufficient to stop short in the midst of the dangerous sentence. 1862 MISS BRADON *Lady Audley* xxxiii, 'There's Luke, too tipsy to help himself...there's Mr. Audley asleep...' Phoebe Marks stopp'd suddenly at the mention of Robert's name. 1862 MRS. BROWNING *Last Poem, King's Gift* i, Now what has the messenger brought her...To make her stop short in her singing?

c. To pause in a course of conduct (to think, question oneself).

1865 FLOR. MARRIAT *Love's Conf.* I, xii, 328 She herself never stopp'd—she dared not stop—to ask herself why or wherefore she felt thus.

d. *imper.*, used as an injunction to pause in or desist from any procedure, as speech, argument, criticism, and the like. Also in the phrase *stop a moment*!

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) III, 2164/2 At last his chaplains cry'd, stoppe, stoppe my Lord, for now he wyll recant. 1728 POPE *Epit. Sat.* II, 52 P. To tax Directors...Still better, Ministers, or, if the thing May pinch ev'n there—why lay it on a King. F. Stop! stop! P. Must Saïre, then, nor rise nor fall? 1759 JOHNSON *Kasselas* ix, 'Stop a moment', said the Prince; 'is there such depravity in man as that he should [etc.]'. 1839 LEVER *Harry Lorrequer* xxx, 'Well, are you satisfied that this is his handwriting?'... 'Why, of course—but stop—you are right;

it is not his hand.' 1848 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xlvii, 408 'We will knock the neck [of the bottle] off with a stone.' 'Stop, Sir,' said the stranger, 'Excuse me—this is the way to do it.' 1865 FLOR. MARRIAT *Love's Conf.* I, xix, 336 He...drew out the packet of letters. 'Confound it!' where was the one in his mother's handwriting? The rest were all there—stopp'd were they? 1889 O. WILCOX *Canterville Ghost* v, 'Stop!' cried Virginia, stamping her foot, 'it is you who are rude, and horrid, and vulgar'.

38. To leave off, stay, desist (in a course of action or a pursuit, or from one's customary action or employment). *Const. from.* to with *inf.* Also to *stop short*.

1689 *Sc. Acts* (1875) XII, 61/2 Letters...ordering the Judges to stoppe and desist sine die to determine causes depending before them. 1850 McCOSKIE *Dir. Govt.* II, i, (1874) 146 Every event has a cause, and in tracing up causes we must stop at length at a great first cause. 1901 W. R. H. TROWBRIDGE *Lett. her Mother to Eliz.* xxi, 99 Lady Beatrice, who really at her age ought to stop, got a blow on her forehead [at hockey].

b. To limit one's activity at a certain point; to refrain from exceeding a certain degree or extent.

1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII, 539, I...attended the innocent but unfortunate Men to the Scaffold...I did not stop here, for I carried the Head of Captain Green to the Grave. 1744 KAMES *Decis. Crd. Sess.* 1750-54 (1799) 81 If the rule be ones established that a man has power over his neighbour's property, there is no possibility to stop short. 1770 CUMBERLAND *West Indian* IV, iii, *Louisa*. Hold, are you mad? I see you are a hold, assuming man, and know not where to stop. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlii, The woman, who admits of one familiarity, seldom knows where to stop, or what to refuse. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxviii, His charity would willingly have stopp'd short at Ashby. 1860 ROUS in *Baby's Mag.* I, 75, I know the point to stop at, and how far the public will support me in my policy.

c. To stay in action, to hesitate, 'stick'. *Const. at.* To stop at nothing, to be prevented by no obstacle.

1676 DRYDEN *Aureng-zebe* II, 29 The World is made for the bold impious man; Who stops at nothing, seizes all he can. 1704 CUMBERLAND *Caracas Husb.* v, 63 'Tis Possible you'll stop at Nothing to preserve it. 1738 POPE *On Receiving Stanzas* 24 You'd write, on ivory, so glib, As not to stick at fool or ass, Nor stop at Flattery or Filth. 1907 J. H. PATTERSON *Man-Eaters of Tsavo* II, 20 They stopp'd at nothing...in order to obtain their favourite food.

39. Of a thing: To cease its motion or action. Of a process: To cease activity; to come to a pause or end.

1529 SKELTON *E. Rymming* 29 Her nose...Neuer stoppyng, But ener droppeyng. 1594 KVD *Cornelia* II, 186 Whereat my blood stopp'd in my stragling vaines; Mine haire grew bristled. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II, iii, 104 The Spring, the Head, the Fontaine of your Blood is stopp'd, the very Source of it is stopp'd. 1642 *Macd.* Your Royall Father's murder'd. 1663 BAYFIELDE *Treat. De Morb. Capitis* 181 The more he bled, the more his Fever abated, and when it was gone, the blood stopp'd. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 574 It flushes violently out of the Cock for about a Quart, and then stops on a sudden. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV, 181 The purging stopp'd the fourth day. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlv. (1788) 254 Their whole proceeding stopp'd; and there they stand, ashamed to retreat, and unable to advance. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II, 482 Crystallization goes on but very slowly in closed vessels; and in most instances wholly stops. 1830 R. KNOX *Déclat's Anat.* 247 The ulceration stops and heals. 1839 D. MILNE in *Trans. R. Soc. Edin.* XIV, 458 The Kirtle, a river which runs from Dumfriesshire into the Solway Frith, stopp'd, on the 17th February 1748, for five hours. 1901 W. R. H. TROWBRIDGE *Lett. her Mother to Eliz.* xxi, 141 Yesterday it rained...and when it stopp'd for a few minutes there was such a nasty fog.

b. Of a machine, etc.: To cease working or going. Also to *stop dead*.

1789 COWPER *Lett. Mrs. Throckmorton* 18 July, Your clock in the hall has stopp'd. 1839 DICKENS *Nick Nick.* II, My watch has stopp'd. 1903 A. MACLAREN *Last Sheaves* 182 You have weaving machines...that whenever a thread breaks stop dead.

40. a. Of an immaterial thing: To have its limit of operation at a specified point. Of a series: To come to an end.

1733 POPE *Ess.* MAN II, 128 There stops the Instinct, and there ends the care. 1741-2 CHALONER *Missionary Priests* (1803) II, 19 But the severities exercised against catholics did not stop here. 1806 *Med. Frl.* XV, 533 That any particular mode of treatment should stop at such supposed line, and that then an opposite mode of cure should be thought necessary. 1874 GROSS *Algebra* II, 23 If a series stops at some one term, it is called a finite series. 1911 H. BINOCSS *Laurey's Deputy* xi, His comprehension stopp'd at such details as these.

b. Of a material thing: To come to an end (in space). To stop short, to end abruptly.

1837 S. O. RIGLEY in *Challenger Rep.* XX, 204 Every alternate fascicle of the main skeleton stops short a little way below the surface. 1915 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 338/1 Alleys, each of which stopp'd with a dead end.

IV. 41. [From *STOP sb.*] *trans.* To furnish with stops or punctuation-marks, to punctuate.

1776 *Critical Observ.* Books I, 25 Thus Berler rightly stops these lines; for if a comma be made after *συνέχθη* [etc.], 1802 DUBOIS *Edit. Classics* 39 note, These verses are stopp'd according to the Harleian Catalogue. 1868 LAMOOK *Imag. Conv.* *Alfieri & Salomon* Wks. 1846 I, 191/4 Guicciardini, if his sentences were properly stopp'd, would be found in general both full and concise. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* x, That letter wasn't all spelt right, or stopp'd right.

42. *Versification.* To conclude or divide (a line of verse) with a 'stop'. Cf. *STOP sb.* 21 c, *STOPPED ppl.* a. 8. Also *intr.* (cf. 37 b).

1857 C. BATHURST *Rem. Differ. Shaks. Versif.* 148, I think Shakspeare had a preference, where the line is completely stopped in the middle, for a break upon the short syllable. *Ibid.* 202 Blank verse, unbroken, is still totally separate from complete rhyme, as having no tendency to stop at every other line.

V. 43. Combinations of the verb with a sb. in objective relation: † stop-gamble, † stop-game, a situation that ends or interrupts the game; † stop-hole, a plug; stop-loss *a.*, (of an order to sell stock, etc.) intended to save further loss than has been already incurred by falling prices; stop-motion, a device for automatically stopping a machine or engine when something has gone wrong; stop-mouth *a. nonce-wd.*, intended to keep people silent; stop-press *sb.* (see quot. 1888); also *attrib. or adj.* (of an issue of a newspaper or a particular column), containing late news inserted after printing has begun; † stop-news [tr. Gr. *ἐξερνής*], the remora; † stop-throat *a. nonce-wd.*, that tightly enwraps the throat; stop-water *Naut.*, (a) something fixed or towed overboard to retard the motion of a ship; (b) a plug or other contrivance for making a joint water-tight; (c) *gen.* (? *nonce-use*) an obstacle to the flow of water. Also STOP-GAP.

1579 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gulf* Ev. A most strange dreame it is of theirs who will have thys match a bridle to the french king, a snaffle to Spayne, and a *stopgamble to all practises of competition for popery. 1569 GAUOEN *Tears* Ch. iv. xx. 566 No violence and injustice can be proper to usher in true Christian Religion and Reformation: these methods have made them so stunted and ricketty, that they are come to a *stop-gaine. 1564 TURNER *Baths* 2 My counsell is y^e every bath haue an hole in the bottome, by the which the *stophole taken out y^e bath should be clogged. 1711 PETERER *Gazophyl.* vii. lxxv. The Cover or Stop-hole of the Cochlea calata. 1901 *Scotsman* 8 Apr. 9/7 Many fresh *stop-loss orders were put on the market. 1851 *Alchamies* Mag. Jan. 54/2 An Improvement in *Stop-motion of Looms. 1902 THORNLEY *Cotton Combing Machines* 210 There are two or three descriptions of stop motions which are applied to combers when required. 1823 in *Spirit Publ. Jnals.* 261 The accumulated expences of renewals, interest, stamps, *stop-mouth and forbearance money. 1881 *Manch. Even. News* 17 Mar. 3 The *stop-press edition of the Daily Chronicle says [etc.]. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 703/1 In machines which printed from the type, late telegrams could only be inserted by a 'stop-press'; that is, the printing was interrupted while the alteration was being made. 1910 *Spectator* 16 July 103/1 The 'stop press' column of an evening newspaper. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* l. v. 444 O *Stop-ship say, say how thou canst oppose Thy selfe alone against so many foes? 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 29 Remora, or Suck Stone, or Stop Ship. 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* xxviii. 33 Why in the *Stop-throat fashion doth he go, With Scarfe about his necke? 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 337 *Stopwaters... on the lee quarter... may cause the ship to veer. 1820 SCORSEBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 450 Making a stop-water between two of the frames of timber on the fore part of the leak. 1832 GRAY, P. THOMPSON *Excav.* (1842) II. 324 If London Bridge could have kept out the first stroke of the pick-axe, the old stop-water would have been there still. 1844 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jnrl.* VII. 95/2 It offers little or no resistance to the speed of the vessel as a stopwater. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuilding* xi. 228 A stop-water formed of Canvas steeped in paint... must be fitted between the continuous plates and angle-irons.

44. Substantival or attributive uses of verbal phrases: stop-back, a contrivance for temporarily arresting the flow of water in a pipe or watercourse (now *spec.* a lump of clay inserted for this purpose); stop-off, something which stops the working of a machine; in quot. *attrib.*; stop-over (*U.S.*), the act of 'stopping over' (see 35 b) or breaking one's journey to go on by a later conveyance; also *attrib.*; stop-short *a. (nonce-wd.)*, that stops short of its proper object.

1790 *Act 30 Geo. III. c. 21* § 1 Stand Pipes, Service Pipes, *Stopbacks, Valves, Fire Plugs. 1869 KANKINE *Machine & Hand-tools* Pl. K. 9. The *stop-off motion... is very simple. 1884 *Advt. Illinois Central Railroad*, Tourist-tickets from Chicago to Texas... via New Orleans, with *stop-over privileges to visit the Exposition there. 1893 SAMBORN *S. California* 97 The schedule of trains allows of convenient stop-overs. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVII. App. 27 By stop-over privileges at every point of interest, the Northern Pacific Railroad enables tourists to visit this wonderful region. 1909 *Public Ledger* (Philad.) 24 June 11/4 Philadelphia is named as a stop-over point in excursions. 1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxx. 213 Proud of exterior advantages!—must not one be led by such a *stop short pride, as I may call it, in him or her who has it, to mistrust the interior?

Stop: see STOP sb. 2

Stopcock (stɒpˈkɒk). [*f.* STOP sb. 2 or *v.* + COCK sb. 1 12.] A tap or short pipe furnished with a valve operated from the outside by turning a key or handle, for the purpose of stopping or permitting as required the passage of liquid, air, steam, gas or the like. (Sometimes improperly applied to the key or handle by which the valve is turned.)

1584 in Hudson & Tingey *Rec. Norwiche* (1910) II. 393 The sayd mayneppe and pypes, systeme, cockes and stopcockes. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. ii. § 8 (1712) 44 Apply a tapering Valve of Brass to the lower branch of the Stopcock of the Receiver well emptied of Air, as before, and turn the Key of the Stopcock. 1664 PERYS *Diary* 25 Dec. Some family offences, such as my having of a stopcock to keepe

the water from them. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 494 At one end of this cylinder there is screwed a pneumatic gun... furnished with a stop-cock, to be used occasionally. 1790 *Act 30 Geo. III. c. 21* § 1 Such Pipes, Stop Cocks, Plugs [etc.]. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farin* II. 209 The common stop-cock, with a lengthened tail passing downward. 1894 *Times* 12 July 14/1 The stopcock... was placed in the service pipe leading from the water main into the adjoining house.

b. *attrib.*

1797 J. CURR *Coal Viewer* 63, 2 Feeding cocks made in the stop cock way, with a hole in the key to turn by hand occasionally. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, Org. 21 The stop-cock tube, & is connected with an exhausting syringe. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Feb. 2/3 The consumers... are to be compelled to put 'stop-cock' boxes in the pavements outside their houses.

† **Stope**, sb. 1 Obs. Also 6 stoppe. [*a.* OF. *estoupe* (p), *estuppe*:—*L.* *stippa* tow, oakum. Cf. STUPE.] a. Tow for burning. b. Oakum.

1552-3 in Feuillerat *Revels Edu.* V (1914) 108 A dragons mowthe of plate with stoppes to burne like fier. 1569 R. ANOROSE tr. *Alexis* Sec. iv. 1. 35 Take of the stoppe, or caulking which they take out of olde ships.

Stope (stɒp), sb. 2 Mining. [*App. cogn. v.* STEP sb., but the phonological relation is obscure.]

† 1. A step or notch in the side of a pit, or in an upright beam, to receive the end of a stemple or cross-piece. Also *attrib.* Obs.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Diet.* S. 4, Instead thereof in either end is made a Step or Stope with a Gouge, and the ends of the Forks sharpened like the Edge-end of a Stemple for to stand in those Stoppes. 1844 J. MANBER *Derbysh. Miners' Gloss.* 69 *Stope*, a Hole or Step cut into the side or any other firm place, where there is occasion to set Stemples. 1836 R. FURNESS *Astrologer Gloss. Poet. Wks.* (1858) 175 *Stope* and *Coil*, or *Stope* and *Quoin*. In ancient times, the stoppe was a hole bored in the rock, in order to introduce the quoin or wedge to burst it open.

2. A step-like working in the side of a pit.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Diet.* U. 2 b, Thus many men may work at once, taking each a Stope before him, one after another, and consequently raise more Ore. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* xvii. 327 On the 6th of April... there happened a very great explosion, which beat down a good deal of the partitions, and some of the stoppes [*sic*] under ground, and a part of the coal took fire by the damp. 1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornw.* 169 The men work in stoppes, that is, in several degrees or steps one above another. 1860 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 5) III. 463 The overburden being removed, the clay is dug up in stoppes: that is, in successive layers or courses, and each one being excavated to a greater extent than the one immediately below it, the stoppes resemble a flight of irregular stairs.

b. *attrib.*, as in *stope-working*; stoppe drill, a portable rock-drill, used in stopping.

1908 *Daily Report* 27 Aug., Rand stoppe drills... enter the competition early next year. 1910 *Chamb. Jnrl.* 7 May 358/2 By the time 'stope' working is commenced in the Cobalt silver-mines Canada will have first place among the silver-producing countries of the world.

Stope (stɒp), *v.* [*f.* STOPE sb. 2] *trans.* To cut (mineral ground) in stoppes; to excavate horizontally, layer after layer; to extract (ore) by this process. Also with *outl.* Also *absol.*

1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 142 They found it most advisable to sink Shafts down upon the Lode, to cut it at some depth, and then to Drive and Stope east and west upon the course of the Lode. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 320/2 The salt is stopped out in longitudinal and transverse galleries, and large vaulted chambers, supported by massive pillars. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 9 Dec. 1/7 Many thousands of tons of stone, richly laden with gold, are ready to be stopped. 1896 *Meiour Eng.-Fr. Dict.* *Ternus Finance*, etc. 226 *Stope*,... to break and extract the ore. *Ibid.*, *Stoping*,... breaking out the payable ore.

Stope: see STEP *v.*, STOP sb. 1, v. 1, STOP sb. 2, v., STOUR.

† **Stopel**. Obs. rare. [*f.* OTent. **stap*-ablant-variant of **stap*:- see STEP *v.* and -EL 1.] a. A foot-print. b. A step of a flight of stairs.

912 *Blith. Hom.* 127 *æt mon æfre þurh þæt mæge a þy manan dæl on þæm stopel 7 æwercean.* c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 165 On þe steire of lifene stoples fro neþewarde to uæward.

Stopell(e), obs. forms of STOPPLE sb. 1

Stopen, obs. pa. pple. of STEP *v.*

Stoper. [*f.* STOPE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who stoppes. 1875 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 46 Stoppers paid at per-ton.

Stop-gap. [*f.* STOP *v.* + GAP sb. 1 (From the phrase *to stop a gap*: see GAP sb. 1 2 b and 6 b.)]

† 1. An argument in defence of some point attacked. Obs.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem Wks.* 986/2 But yet hath this good man one stoppe gappe for me stil, to proue alwai that mi sample is not lyke.

2. Something that temporarily supplies a need; a makeshift. Also, of a person: One who temporarily occupies an office, etc. until a permanent appointment can be made.

1691 SHADWELL *Scourers* iv. l. 35 Reads. *Yet I have sent you a bill for 250l. to receive.* This won't do, but thou art a good Dab, 'tis a pretty Stop Gap. 1731 *Fall of Mortimer* l. i. g. I hate your Stop-gaps: they were never good for England. 1774 FOOTE *Cozeners* i. Wks. 1799 II. 147, I must desire you to find out some other agent: I declare off! you shan't make a stop-gap of me! 1804 COLLINS *Scriptscr.* p. vi, A Bit or a Scrap often serves, as a Stop-gap, to fill up the Void of an idle Hour. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. l. Moral prejudices are the stopgaps of virtue. 1883 *Attenazum* 8 Sept. 299/3 Altogether his volume is merely a stopgap pending the appearance of the book which is to supersede Mill. 1912 J. H. ROSE *Pitt &*

Gl. War xx. 447 Addington soon made it apparent that he was no stop-gap.

3. An utterance intended to fill up a gap or an awkward pause in conversation or discourse.

[1684: see 5.] 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quirado's Com. Wks.* (1709) 416 A Compliment... is the common Stop gap. [1766, 1885: see 5.] 1886 H. W. LUCY *Diary Gladstone* Parl. 211 Besides, if he is ever at a loss for a word, he can always throw in 'I am not one of those who', or 'I venture to say'. These stop-gaps... have been found very convincing.

4. In physical sense: Something to stop up a hole. rare.

1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xli, A bit of ink and paper, which has long been an innocent wrapping or stop-gap, may at last be laid open under the one pair of eyes which [etc.].

5. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*, with sense 'filling a gap, pause, etc.'

1684 J. LACY *Sir H. Buffoon* i. 5 There's my Ladies little Dog...; then a Horse stolen or stray'd... Then there's the old stop-gap *Ditto*; and these are for ever and ever the news of the Gazette. 1764 LLOYD *Ode to Genius* 20 Vain every phrase in curious order set, On each side leaning on the (stop-gap) epithet. 1885 *Proc. Amer. Soc. Psych. Research* I. 312 (Cent.) The 'well's' and 'ah's', 'don't-you-know's', and other stop-gap interjections. 1885 J. CHAMBERLAIN *Sf.* 13 June 146 What will be known in history as the 'Stop-gap' Government.

† **Stopine**. Obs. rare. [*? ad. It. stoppino* (used in the sense of 'wick'), *f.* *stoppa* tow. (The It. original has *stoppata*.)] = STUPE.

1582 HESTER *Secr. Fioravanti* II. vii. 88 Laie on [the imposture] a stopine wet with... white of an Egge. *Ibid.* iii. lxxiv. 111 The sinewes of an Oxe heying dried and made lute to make tentes or stopines, is most excellent.

Stoping (stɒpɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* STOPE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb STOPPE.

1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 97 When met with in stoping, or driving as aforesaid, they commonly say, 'It is a stoppe of dead ground.' 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Sept. 9/1 We have good reason to believe that actual stoppings... will expose a much larger amount than can now be seen.

attrib. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 320 Besides this, stoping ground for 10 men is opened. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 868/1 *Stoping Drill* (Mining). One for excavating drifts or horizontally lying beds or steps [etc.].

Stople, obs. form of STOPPLE sb. 1, sb. 2

Stoppless (stɒpˈləs), *a.* [*f.* STOP sb. 2 + -LESS.] Without a stop or stops. a. Unceasing. b. Of a pipe: Having no stops. c. Without punctuation.

1660 DAVENANT *Poem Ch. Chas. II's Return* 14 Making a civil and staid Senate rude, And stopples as a running multitude. 1809 *Academy* 11 Nov. 543/2 A slouching figure playing imaginary tunes on a stopless pipe. 1903 W. JERROLD in *Great Thoughts* 10 Jan. 248/1 The voice gives out before the end of the first stopless stanza of over 60 lines.

Hence **Stopplessness**.

1859 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Feb. 220/1 Sometimes she works herself up into a state of utter stoplessness—at others, she gives half a page in which the pause of a comma is all the time allowed for refreshment anywhere.

Stoppability (stɒpəˈbɪlɪti), rare. [*f.* **stop-* + *able* adj., *f.* STOP *v.*: see -ABLE and -ITY.] Lack of resistance to stoppage.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 389 To judge of the force or 'stopability' of the pulse it is best to use two fingers and both hands in feeling it.

Stoppage (stɒpˈdʒ). [*f.* STOP *v.* + -AGE.] The action of stopping, the condition of being stopped.

1. Deduction from payments; a sum 'stopped' or deducted from the pay of a soldier, workman, or servant.

1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 221, I told hym that... I wold pay hym his dewte without any stoppage. 1747 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 140 The Private Men at the rate of 6d. Sterling per Day, out of which a Stoppage must be made of 4d. for their Provisions. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, Stoppages, in a military sense, deductions from a soldiers pay, the better to provide him with necessities, &c. 1831 *Act 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 37* § 23 Such Stoppage or Deduction... shall not be in any Case made from the Wages of such Artificer, unless [etc.]. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 525 His anxiety that she should receive her income regularly and without stoppages was honourable to him. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 243 Stoppages, deductions from miners' wages, such as rent, candles, blacksmith's work, field club, etc. 1912 *Daily News* 8 Mar. 2 A miner works nearly a whole day for stoppages, lamp oil (permanent), tools, doctor, etc.

† 2. An obstacle, hindrance. Obs.

c. 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 196 To hlynde the devyl of his knowlache, And my byrthe from hym to hyde, That holy wedlok was grett stoppage.

3. Obstruction of a road, passage, stream, or current; † *concr.* something that obstructs.

1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* II. iii. l. ij. I have ouer passed all stoppages of wayes. i. all suche lictes of passage [etc.]. as myght lette me on my waye. 1621 Br. HALL *Heaven upon Earth* § 6, I have seene a little streame of no noise, which vpon his stoppage hath swelled vp. 1643 BAKER *Chron. Edu.* III. 174 An Act was made in this Kings time, that all Weares, Mills and other stoppages of Rivers... should be removed. 1773 J. FLETCHER *Dreadful Phenom.* title-p. A particular Account of the sudden Stoppage of the River Severn. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1809) II. 104 Those States have suffered by the stoppage of the channels of their commerce.

b. A 'block' of the traffic in a street.

1727 *Daily Post* 4 Feb. 1/3 The High Bailiff of Westminster... was ordered to take Care to prevent the Stoppages in the Streets leading to the Parliament House. 1835 DICKENS *S. Bos. Mr. Watkins Tattle* ii, When he got into Fleet-street, there was 'a stoppage', in which people in vehicles have the satisfaction of remaining stationary for half an hour, [etc.]. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xxi, Broughams

whirled and bright harouches glanced, [etc.]. There were stoppages in Bond Street.

c. Closing up of a vessel.

1725 *Bradley's Family Dict.* s.v. *Restoring of Cider*, The Flatness of this Liquor is often occasion'd by the too free Admission of the Air into the Vessel, &c want of right Stoppage.

d. Path. Obstructed condition of a bodily organ.

1795 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 233 You shall finde it ease your hawke greatly and ridde a greate parte of the filthie matter that brendeth the stoppage in his head. 1666 W. BOGUNKST *Loimagr.* (1894) 32 A very great stoppage at the breast... by degrees all her stopping and lipping left her. 1686 S. MEANE in *Frnl. Friends' Hist. Soc.* (1914) Oct. 168 Nathanael had a loosenesse for about 2 weeks, which... carried of his flegme & stoppage at his stomacke. 1704 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3986/4 A Stoppage in his Nose. 1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 522 But about that age [he] was afflicted with stoppages, which often threw him into convulsive fits. 1799 UNDERWOOD *Dis. Childhood* (ed. 4) III. 107 The slightest symptom of which, is that called the Snuffles, or stoppage of the nose. 1818-20 E. THOMSON *Cullen's Nosol. Method.* (ed. 3) 319 Order I. Paraphymata. Local Changes. 41. *Emphragma*.—Stoppage. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 889 The stoppage of the nose... constitutes a serious impediment to respiration.

e. Arrest or detention of a traveller, or of goods being conveyed from place to place. Stoppage in transitu, in transit (Law): see quot. 1862.

1621 in *Foster Eng. Factories Ind.* (1906) 354 In our last wee advised you the stoppage off the Dutches goods likewise by Savvy Caun. 1649 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) 1. 446 There being a general stoppage of all letters. 1777 *Cook Third Voy.* III. 1. (1784) II. 13 This stoppage of a favourite article, without assigning some reason, might have occasioned a general murmur. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1169 Chap. xxxvii. (heading of chapter) Stoppage in Transitu. 1852 J. W. SMITH *Man. Common Law* 267 Stoppage in transitu is the resumption by a vendor of the possession of goods which have been transmitted to, but have not yet come into the actual or constructive possession of, a purchaser who has become insolvent. 1911 J. H. ROSE *Pitt & Gl. War* iv. 103 Grenville refused to discuss or explain the stoppage of certain cargoes of grain destined for French ports.

f. The action of stopping or causing to cease.

1657 J. COOKE tr. *J. Hall's Sci. Observ. Engl. Bodies* xcv. 302 The stoppage of Virile and Strangury... may be joynted together, the one being a total the other a partiall suppression of Urine. 1666 *Flower Humours* (J.) The stoppage of a cough, or spitting, increases phlegm in the stomach. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xli. 106 This Stoppage of Trade and Fishing... made a great Inconvenience among the poorer Sort. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 253 The distance in the canal to which this stoppage of the pulsation extends, varies in different cases. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* i. vii. 83 The House of Lords complained of this stoppage of the issue of writs by the Commons. 1908 *Animal Managem.* (War Office) 326 Stoppage of bleeding is the first point to be attended to if it is serious.

g. Discontinuance of supply.

1805 DICKENS *Dr. Marigold* viii. Thereby leading to... the total stoppage of the unfortunate young man's beer.

h. Cessation of movement or activity; a stop or halt in a journey.

1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* viii. She raised her eyes on the sudden stoppage of the carriage. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 49 Our first stoppage was at Dortrecht on Dort. 1856 MISS ISAAC. *BIRD Englishw. in Amer.* 159 We ran three hundred miles through central Michigan in ten hours, including stoppages. 1865 TYNOALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1871) 426 An abrupt stoppage of sensation. 1897 MEREDITH *Anaizing Marr.* I. xv. 169 They had a hamper and were independent of stoppages for provision. 1913 *Times* 13 Sept. 18/5 Unless there is an improved demand we shall soon be hearing of the stoppage of looms through lack of work.

i. Comm. The action of stopping payment.

1817 W. BELOE *Sevaguarian* II. 189 It is no less singular, that this failure did not occasion the bankruptcy, or cause stoppage of payment, in any other house. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 95 It was indeed a stoppage of payment without a concomitant bankruptcy, two things hitherto synonymous in England. 1846 McCULLOCH *Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 33 There was... a pretty severe run upon the Bank of England, and it was at length apprehended that she might be obliged to make a temporary stoppage. 1854 Mrs. RODELL *Geo. Geith* xxxvi. Norton's stoppage has ruined me. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 377/1 He had been concerned in floating several companies, the stoppage of one of which, it is stated, has ruined a number of persons.

Stopall, obs. form of STOPPLE sb.1

+ Stoppance. Obs. [f. STOP v. + -ANCE.]

Something used in stopping or forming a stoppage.

1493 *Ir. Act 8 Hen. VII* (1621) 51 Now of late the said Rivers and Fodells he filled and stopped, as well by the inhabitants... in estopping or casting of stoppance out of their houses, as doing of heasts as by Tanners [etc.].

Stoppe: see STOP sb.1, sb.2, v., STOPS sb.1

Stopped (stopt), ppl. a. [f. STOP v. + -ED.]

In senses of the verb.

+1. (Sense uncertain: ? Stuffed.) Obs.

1342-3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 38 In ij stopped salmon emp. iiii s.

2. Obstructed, blocked. Of a hole or crevice: Filled up.

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 477/2 Stoppyd, obstructus. 1578 H. WORTON *Courtlye Controv.* 237 My stopped eares thou haste compeld to heare. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* II. 145 Open thou the stopped eares of mine hart. 1796 COLE-ROCKE *To a Friend* (Lamb) 35 With stopped nostrils and glove-guarded hand. 1881 TRIVELIN & RICE *Saunter's Watchmakers' Handbk.* 279 To clear a stopped hole in a screw-plug. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Feb. 5/1 Stopped gas-pipes or burst water-pipes.

+ b. Having the voice obstructed; hoarse. Obs.

1456 Sm G. HAY *Gov. Princes* Wks. (S.T.S.) II. 157 Sum

man [is] stoppit as a crok, and sum clere syogand as a nychnigale.

c. Stopped-up: obstructed, suffering from obstruction.

1612 CHAPMAN *Ind.* xv. 222 [He] found great Hector, sitting vp, not stretcht upon his bed, Nor wheasching with a stoppt-vp spirit. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 547 Upon taking a slight cold, she was so stoppt up, that she could only whisper. 1855 BROWNING *Andrea del Sarto* 80 In their vexed, heating, stuffed and stoppt-up brain.

3. Of a vessel, tube, etc.: Closed with a plug or stopper. Of an organ-pipe: Closed at the top.

Stopped diapason: see DIAPASON sb. 7.

1601 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* vi. xlix. They Mineralls combustible do finde, Which in stoppt concaues placed cunningly They fire. 1694 WALLER in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 255 A stoppt Organ-Pipe is an Eighth to the same open. 1720 Mrs. BRASHAW in *Cress Suffolks Lett.* (1824) I. 69 You are as close as a stoppt bottle, and do not give one the least account how things go on your side of the water. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xv. (1842) 390 Broken up and put into stoppt bottles. 1841 J. BISHOP *Hamilton's Dict. Mus. Terms* App. 117 *Stoppt Diapason*, the name of an organ-stop so called from having its pipes stoppt at the top with a wooden plug, by which it is tuned. 1867 TYNDALL *Sound* 187 There is no theoretic limit to the subdivision of an organ-pipe either stoppt or open. In stoppt pipes we begin with a semi-ventral segment, and pass on to 3, 5, 7, &c. semi-ventral segments. 1880 *Grove's Dict. Music* II. 490 A hollow, rather sweet tone, similar to that of a stoppt organ pipe. 1891 HARVEY *Yess* xiv. The stoppt-diapason note which her voice acquired when her heart was in her speech.

+4. Of dice: Loaded. (cf. STOP v. 12 d.) Obs.

1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* (1874) 59 His stoppt Dice with Quick-silver never misse.

5. Mus. (See quotes.)

1676 MACC *Musick's Mon.* 68 An Open String is more sweet, and Freer of Sound, than a stoppt String. *Ibid.* 85 Never take up any Stoppt Finger... till you have some necessary Use of it. *Ibid.* 103 The Stoppt-Shake, is (only) differing from the Open-Shake, in that you [etc.]. 1801 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* *Stoppt*, an epithet applied to the strings of a violin, violoncello, &c. when brought into contact with the finger-board by the pressure of the fingers.

6. Caused to cease; brought to a standstill; barred from further progress or action.

1586 SIONEY *Arctidia* vi. xix. (1912) 468 Gynecia... be-sought him to make no delay; using such gestures of compassion instead of stoppt words, that [etc.]. 1599 PORTER *Angry Vonn. Abington* (Percy Soc.) 14 *Alis. Bar...* Shall I be chid for such a —. *Miss. Gov.* What a ny mistressre speake it out; I scome your stoppt compares. 1850 HANNAY *Singleton Fontenoy* I. viii. Things are very bad... Nothing but turnings out, stoppt mills, and riots. 1891 MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* xxviii. The face of a stoppt watch. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Apr. 8/2 A passenger on board a stoppt steamer said that... the soldiers... are enthusiastic for war.

b. Of a bank-note, cheque, etc.: see STOP v. 10.

1865 Mrs. RODELL *Marr. Drevitt* xxix. Robbery of two thousand pounds... assaulding a constable... passing the stoppt notes. 1897 *Daily News* 18 July 4/7 A vendor could sell a legally stoppt bond, which he knew to be so stoppt, to a purchaser who did not know it was stoppt.

7. Phonetics. Of a consonant-sound: Formed by complete closure of the orinassal passages; explosive.

1874 SWEET in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 539 The conversion of an open into a stoppt consonant is, of course, anomalous. 1885 *Eucycl. Brit.* XVIII. 789/1 margin, Stoppt sounds.

8. Verification. Of a line: Ending with the conclusion of a sentence or clause.

1874 FLEAY in *Trans. New Shaks. Soc.* I. 2, I cannot speak definitely as to the stoppt-line test, not having worked it out. 1875 A. W. WARD *Eng. Dram. Lit.* I. iv. 361 A 'stoppt' line is one in which the sentence, or clause of the sentence, concludes with the line.

Stopper, -ell(e, obs. forms of STOPPLE sb.1

Stopper (stoppaz), sb. [f. STOP v. + -ER.]

1. A person who stops (see the senses of the verb).

+ a. One who obstructs the course of (a river); one who stops or fills up holes or chinks.

1480 *Coventry Lett Bk.* 455 They maken dayly als greit diligens as they can to knowe the stoppers of the seid Comien Ryuer... and when they are percyuey they ben punysshed. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxvii. 9 They talkers [warg. or, stoppers of chinks, Heb. strengtheners].

b. Hunting. = earth-stopper (EARTH sb.1 II).

1848 *Rural Annuism.* 125 The stopper belonging to the pack rarely neglected stopping these earths in the night before the meet.

c. One who brings to a stand or causes to cease.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* iv. (S.T.S.) II. 124 Pe remanent tribunis, quiblis was stopparris of be law Agrarie. 1597 MIDDLETON *Wisd. Solomon* iv. 17 When wall is weales, & steth is welth chiefe stopper. 1611 CORIOL. *Estancleur*, a stopper (of an issue of blood, &c.). 1617 MORRISON *Itin.* II. 22 If any be stoppt from following of his track the stopper shall answer the goods so tracked. 1913 H. S. WILKINSON in *Rep. 7th Ann. Mg. Hist. Assoc.* 3 How... could a leader... find a multitude of his fellow creatures willing to make themselves stoppers of bullets and to part with life itself in obedience to a word...?

d. Pugilism. (See STOP v. 15 d.)

1840 BLAINE *Encycl. Rural Sports* § 4038 He was... an excellent 'stopper', hitting with his right and stopping with his left.

+ e. Tennis. (See quot. 1585.)

1548 HALL *Chron.* *Rich.* III 35 b. The best stopper that he hath at tenyce shall not wete stoppe without a faulte. 1550 *Dice-Play* (Percy Soc.) 43 Another was rid of his six hundred pounds, at tennis, in a week by the fraud of his stopper. 1585 HIGINS *Famulus Nomencl.* 296/5 *Factor*... the stopper, or he that marketh the chase to playens, at tennis specially.

f. A player whose office it is to stop balls; in Cricket, a wicket-keeper.

1744 in *Lillywhite's Scores* (1862) I. Pref. 10 When y^e Ball has been in Hand by one of y^e Keepers or Stoppers... He may go where he pleases till y^e next Ball is bowled. 1847 HALLIWELL *Stopper*, a person at tennis, football, and other games, who stops the balls. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 21 May 9/4 This Sussex stumper... is the best 'stopper' in England.

2. Something that stops up a hole or passage.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.* *Rambon*, a stopper, *Obturatorium*. 1701 C. WOLLEY *Frnl. New York* (1850) 29 The surest... stopper of the Pores of their Bodies against the Winter's cold. 1721 MORTIMER *Husb.* II. 333 To tun it up into a Cask... which stop up only with a loose stopper for two or three Days... put a Peg into the vent hole loose. 1768 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* II. I. v. 98 Imagining... that the orifices of these nerves are provided with stoppers which the mind draws up at pleasure to give the animal spirits admittance. 1799 SIR T. MUNRO in *Gleig Life* vii. (1849) 117 I pulled two stoppers of lint out of my ears. 1844 DUTTON *Deafness* 85 Sometimes the stopper of wax is removed by a single syringing. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* v. xxviii. (1878) 471 Thus the opponent's mouth is shut with a stopper of his own invention. 1888 RUTLEV *Rock-Forming Min.* 7 The stop-cock being closed and the stopper removed from the upper orifice.

Fig. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* I. 64 Lucy never intended to marry this commodious stopper of love-gaps.

b. spec. A plug for closing the neck of a bottle, the end of a tube, or the hole for the egress of fluid from any vessel.

Not usually applied to a cork or bung; most commonly it denotes a solid piece of glass, the lower part of which is shaped to fit the neck of a bottle, while the upper part is fashioned to serve as a handle.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 522 A Silver Tube, with a Silver Stopper. 1719 D'URSEY *Pills* (1872) VI. 296 The Hole that let the Liquor run, Was wanting of a Stopper. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 228 A phial closed with a ground stopper. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 464/1 The patent caoutchouc stoppers, which, besides being... cheaper than corks, can [etc.]. 1881 TYNOALL *Ess. Floating Matter Air* 32 In a third series [of experiments] the cork stoppers used in the first and second series were abandoned, and glass stoppers employed. 1883 H. J. POWELL *Glass-making* 74 Finally the stopper is ground into the mouth of the decanter. 1913 P. D. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF *Paganism & Chr. Egypt* II. 25 note, The old 'Canopic' vases... had stoppers in the form of genii supposed to protect the dead.

Fig. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* III. ix. There is no such word as enough as a stopper for good wine.

c. A cork or plug for the mouth of a muzzle-loading musket, to keep out moisture and dust.

1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 38 The men will be directed to replace their stoppers.

d. = pipe stopper, tobacco stopper (see PIPE sb.1 II b; TOBACCO 3).

1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Water-Cormorant* C2, A pyde coat Page, Who... his Tobacco pipe, With stopper, tongs, and other utensils. 1693 *Humours Town* 63 As the destruction of Pipes is the multiplication of Stoppers, so [etc.]. 1731-8 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* II. Wks. VI. 328 They say, that the Corruption of Pipes, is the Generation of Stoppers. 1736 [I. H. BROWNE] *Pipe of Tobacco* II. 8 Lip of Wax, and Eye of Fire... And thy swelling aslyer Crest, With my little Stopper prest. 1885 J. PAVN *Talk of Town* II. 201 Flatten-ing the tobacco in his pipe with its stopper.

e. The plug of a 'stopped' organ-pipe.

1852 SIOEEL *Organ* 80 The stopping is effected by a sort of capsule, similar to the lid of a round brass box, called the stopper. 1879 *Organ Voicing* 25 If... the stopper and joints of the pipe are sound.

f. = STOPPING vbl. sb. 4 d.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 207/2 The nail holes, &c., are stoppt with hard-stopper made of dry lead mixed with Japan gold size. 1912 H. J. BURLIN *Motor Bodies* 115 Some add turps and lue lead to help the stopper to harden. This hard stopper is forced in carefully with the putty knife.

+3. Anything that produces constipation. Obs.

1528 PAVNEL *Salerno's Regim.* M ij, Bredde made with littel leuen nourisheth the moche, but the nourishment thereof is a stopper. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* iv. 23 Bread over-sweete is a stopper.

+4. Anal. (See quot. and OBTURATOR I.) Obs.

1686 SNAPE *Anal. Horse* IV. cxx. 187 Two Muscles called *Obturatores*, or Stoppers, because they fill up the wide hole between the *Os pubis* and *Hip-bone*.

+5. A shnemaker's tool: = stopping-stick (STOPPING vbl. sb. 7.) Obs.

1599 DEKKER *Shoemaker's Holiday* II. iii. (1610) C 3 b. Heark you skomaker, have you al your tooles, a good rubbing pin, a good stopper, a good dresser [etc.].

6. The upper pad of the sole of a greyhound's foot.

1853 'STONEHENGE' *Greyhound* vii. 158 When the cut is severe, as for instance, at the root of 'the stopper'. 1856 — *Brit. Rural Sports* I. II. vii. 201 If a Stopper is detached from the leg... it is far better to remove the hanging portion with the knife.

7. Something that causes to cease or brings to a stand. a. gen., esp. in the phrase to put a stopper on (? with mixture of sense 2), to put a stop to, colloq. or slang.

1828 EGAN *Boziana* IV. 183 The Lively Kid met with a stopper to his rush on the nob. 1830 MARRVAT *King's Own* xl, If you don't clap a stopper on that jaw of yours, by George, we'll cobb you. 1841 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lviii, If it rested with him to decide, he would put a final stopper on the bird, and his master too. 1859 GEN. P. THOMSON *Audi Ali.* II. xcix. 83 The stopper has been put upon the utterance of ideas on both sides the Channel. 1898 L. B. BURLEIGH *Sirdar & Khalifa* vii. 107 A bullet so treated expands mushroom fashion upon striking any object and becomes a veritable 'stopper'. 1901 *Wide World Mag.* VI. 501/1 A hit, evidently, for the animal's progress became immediately

slower. Then Armstrong put in the stopper, his bullet piercing the neck. 1911 MAX BEERBOHM *Zuleika Dobson* v. 56 But that rejection... is no stopper to my suit.

b. Mech. An appliance for stopping machinery. 1871 *Abridged Specif. Patents, Watches* etc. 121 Whenever a stopper is pressed against the collar, the arbor, and therefore the seconds hand, ceases to rotate. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Stopper* (Railway Engineering), A trailing-brake formerly used on inclined planes. It was thrown into action by the pressure of the cars, if the rope broke. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Jan. 2/1 Ramsbottom... invented... the weft-fork-stopper for looms. This stopper, as its name implies, stops the loom when the weft breaks.

c. Hunting. An obstacle that is impassable or causes delay.

1832 *Q. Rev.* XLVII. 237 The fence at the top is impracticable—Meltonicé, 'a stopper,' nothing for it but a gate, leading into a broad lane. 1859 EARDLEY-WILMOT *Reminisc.* T. Asheton Smith (1860) 44 'The famous story of Lord Kintore coming once to a 'stopper' in the Vale of White Horse, which defied the whole field. 1859 *Sporting Mag.* Mar. 159 'They... crossed the old canal, which was another stopper, and allowed the fox to get a long way ahead.

8. West Indian. A tree of the genus *Eugenia*. 1884 SARGENT *Rep. Forests N. Amer.* 88 *Eugenia buxifolia*... Gurgon Stopper. Spanish Stopper. *Ibid.* 89 *Eugenia monticola*... Stopper. White Stopper. *Ibid.*, *Eugenia proserna*... Red Stopper.

9. Naut. (See quot. 1769.)

For *cathead*, *dog*, *ring*, *wherit*, *wing-stopper*, see the prefixed words.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acid. Yng. Seamen* 30 Nealed too, looke to your stoppers, your Anchor comes home, the ships a drift. 1644 MANWAYRING *Seamans Dict.* 102. 1713 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 153 Stoppers of Anchors. 'Stoppers of the Bit. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s. v. *Anchor*, The anchor is suspended at the cat-head by its stopper. *Ibid.*, *Stoppers*,... certain short pieces of rope, which are usually knotted at one, or both ends... They are either used to suspend any weighty body, or to retain a cable, shroud, &c. in a fixed position [etc.]. 1829 MARRIAT *F. Midway* xx, The stoppers were cut, and the anchors dropped.

b. Fisheries. (See quot.)

1833 R. F. WALSH *Ir. Fisheries* (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) 11 At the bottom of the nets another rope runs from end to end, and this is called the 'foot line'... Suspended from this foot line... are other ropes, each 27 feet long, and called 'stoppers'.

10. Comb. stopper-berry tree, the Barbados cherry, *Malpighia glabra*; stopper-bolt *Naut.* (see quot.); stopper-hitch *Naut.* (see quot.); stopper-knot *Naut.*, a kind of knot used for the ends of stoppers; stopper-net (see quot.).

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 176 The 'Stopper-Berry Tree; Lat. Malpighia. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 37 To have 'Stopper-bolts for the Cables. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Stopper-bolt*, a large ring-bolt driven in the deck of a ship before the main-hatch, for securing the stoppers to. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 410/2 'Stopper-hitch, a knot for stoppering the fall of a tackle, &c. 1865 S. J. V. DAY *Puddling in Rankine Machine & Hand-tools*, In the lower side of the charging door an opening is formed called the 'stopper-hole, through which the puddler introduces his rabble for working up the mass of iron. 1860 H. STUART *Seamans' Catech.* 56 A thimble is spliced in one end and a 'double wall' or deck 'stopper-knot, is made on the other. 1792 G. CARTWRIGHT *Tril. Labrador* 1. Gloss. p. xv, 'Stopper-net, a large net for catching seals, which is made to fit the place in which it is fixed.

Hence Stopperless *a.*, without stoppers.

1863 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xxi, The stopperless cruet on the spindle-shanked sideboard were in a miserably dejected state.

Stopper (stɒpər), *v.* [f. STOPPER *s.b.*]

1. trans. Naut. To secure with a stopper.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* 11 (1780), *Bosser le Cable*, to stopper the Cable. 1834 MARRIAT *P. Simple* xv, Jump down, then, and see it [the cable] double-bitted and stoppered at thirty fathoms. 1883 *Man. Seamanship for Boys* 234 The first reef-rod is stoppered and hitched round the boom.

2. To close or secure (a bottle, etc.) with a stopper. Also with *down*.

1868 *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 441 The milk-can is filled full of milk, and so stoppered down that there is no room for the least motion to churn the milk. 1915 *Morning Post* 21 June 8/1 A quart bottle very carefully stoppered.

b. Metallurgy. (See quot.) Also with *down*.

1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* xv. § 770 The metal is run into the several moulds, which are each 'stoppered'... either with an iron plate, or simply by throwing on a shovelful of sand, which is then covered with an iron plate, wedged down [etc.]. *Ibid.* xx. § 809 The ingots are properly stoppered down, by throwing a shovelful of sand into the mould on the top of the still fluid metal, and then covering it with an iron plate fastened down by a cross bar [etc.].

3. To fit with a stopper.

1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xv. (1842) 361 The bottles should be wide-mouthed and accurately stoppered. 1860 *Rept. Patent Invent.* Dec. 443 Improvements in Closing or Stoppering Bottles, Jars, and other Receptacles. 1883 H. J. POWELL *Glass-making* 73 The mouth of the vessel to be stoppered.

4. slang. To stop; to 'put the stopper on'.

1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xxix, Stopper your jaw, Dick, will you? 1905 *Daily Chron.* 24 Apr. 3/4 This elegant Cyril Wentworth, who gaily 'stoppered' men and women by the dozen if they happen to thwart him in the slightest degree.

Stoppered (stɒpəd), *pp. a.* [f. STOPPER *v.* + -ED.] Fitted with a stopper.

1803 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 38 A curved and stoppered tube. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xxiv. 622 Receive the gas when good into stoppered bottles. 1859 S. J. V. DAY

Puddling 4 in Rankine *Machine & Hand-tools*, A row of stoppered holes.

Stoppering (stɒpərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. STOPPER *v.* + -ING.] The action of STOPPER *v.*

1871 in *Pokuhela's Trad. & Recoll.* (1826) II. 577 In ten minutes our rigging was past all stoppering. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artist. Man.* (1862) 107, (4) The proper stoppering of the fall, when necessary.

attrib. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 402/2 Many substitutes have been proposed for cork as a stoppering agent.

Stopping (stɒpɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. STOP *v.* + -ING.]

I. 1. The action of the vb. STOP in various senses.

1375 BARBOUR *Brut* vi. 169 The vpcorn wes then Dittit with slayn hors and men; Swa that his fayis, for that stopping, Micht not cum to the vp-cummyng. 1470 HENRY WALLACE *v.* 114 Fyrt, to the hunde it mycht gret stoppyn be. 1487-8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 132 Paide to a dawber for stoppyng of an hole in Sir John lovers chamber. 1511 J. 1552 HULOET, Stoppyng of wynde, asthma, obstructio. 1592 BACON *Observ.* *Libel Reuse* (1657) 125 For the Stopping of Traffique. I refer my Self to the Custome-Books. 1677 F. NORTH *Philos. Ess. Mus.* 28 Pipes may be helped by the strength of the blast, and fretted Instruments by a favourable stopping. 1697 DE FOR. *Ess. Projects* 391 All discounting of Wages... stopping of Pay, and the like, to be adjusted by stated and Publick Rules. 1764 *Museum Rust.* IV. 18, I pinch off with my nail such branches as accompany the fruit, to the thickness of about two crown-pieces, which I call stopping. 1842 LONDON *Suburban Hort.* 613 Pruning may be rendered almost unnecessary by disbudbing, disleafing, and stopping. 1873-4 H. SWEET in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 107 The voice stops (g), (d) and often (b) are weakened after vowels by imperfect stopping. 1875 E. A. DAVINSON *House-painting*, etc. 12 Stopping consists in filling in and making good all nail-holes, had joints, cracks, &c. with putty, or with a paste made of putty and white lead, called hard stopping. 1881 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* III. 717 *Stopping*, the technical term for the operation of pressing the fingers on the strings of a violin, viola, etc., necessary to produce the notes. *Double Stopping* is the producing of two notes at once. 1902 *Land & Water* 35 Oct. 616/3 Very naturally they [the boys] prefer a day's stopping [in the covers] to a day school.

b. Combined with advs., stopping down, off, out, up. (See the related verbal phrases under STOP *v.*)

1904 KILBEY *Hand-camera Photogr.* 39 This is the chief use of 'stopping down'.

1856 G. GORE *Praet. Chem.* 77 'Stopping off' to Prevent Deposition. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2407 *Stopping off* (Founding), a term applied to the filling up with sand of a portion of a mold, when the casting is desired to be smaller than the pattern from which the mold is formed.

1807 LANSEIER *Lect. Engraving* 232 Either by partial stoppings out, or the increased pressure of his Etching-needle. 1838 in *Newton's Lond. Jnl.* Conj. Ser. XVI. 64 These stopping-out apparatus are not limited as to their forms or dimensions. 1880 HAMERTON *Etching & Etchers* (ed. 3) App. 338 Stopping-out varnish.

1671 PHILLIPS (ed. 3), *Suffocation*, a cboaking, stifling, or stopping up of the breath. 1721 MORTIMER *Husb.* II. 330 The principal Cause that there hath been so much had Cyder made in most parts of England, was the too early stopping of it up. 1805 *Shipwright's Vade-M.* 136 *Stoppings-up*, the poppets, timbers, &c. used to fill up the vacancy between the upper-side of the hlgeways and the ship's bottom, for supporting her when launching. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 821/1 s.v. *Shipbuilding*, There should be at least two chains on each side secured to the fore-poppets, and two on each side to the stopping-up. 1912 H. J. BUTLER *Motor Bodies* 114 Opinion is divided as to when the stopping up should take place. Some painters do it now, while others leave it till the filling up... is done.

2. The placing of stops, punctuation.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Stops, Stopping*, in Grammar. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Proph. Office Ch.* 180 They use some anomalous criticism, or alter the stopping, or amend the text, &c. 1880 N. T. (Rev. Vers.), Pref. iii. 4 d, Great care has been bestowed on the punctuation. Our practice has been to maintain what is sometimes called the heavier system of stopping. 1902 T. S. OMONO in *N. & Q. Ser.* ix. IX. 276/2 His [browning] punctuation seems an attempt to supply that rhetorical arrangement of clauses which modern stopping altogether ignores.

† 3. Path. Obstructed conditions of an organ: = STOPPAGE 4. Obs.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. xlix. (1493) 891 Soure thynges openyth stoppynges of the splene and of the lyuour. 1528 PAINELL *Salerni's Regim.* F 4 b, They open the opilations & stoppynges that are wonte to be engendred in suche persons. 1657 COLES *Adam in Eden* cxlv, The Extraction thereof is a Singular remedy against the yellow Jaundice, and Stoppings of the Liver, Spleen, and Womb. 1741 A. MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 86 A *Coryza*, or stopping of the Nose from any other Cause.

fig. 1646 JENKYN *Reinora* 33 What coolings were there in our love, what stoppings in our bowels.

II. Concrete uses.

4. Something inserted to stop a hole, crevice, or passage.

1585 HICINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 263/1 *Endium*,... the stopping of the glister pipe, which is of cloth, and hangeth by a thred. 1823 J. BARCOCK *Dom. Ansem.* 162 The access of air being prevented by a stopping of paste or mortar so made. 1842 LONDON *Suburban Hort.* 259 The water in the inner pot. is prevented from escaping through its bottom by the clay stopping at a. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 230 A stopping of yara should be rammed into the socket of the pipe before the joint is made.

5. b. Decayed honey filling the cells of a comb.

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* i. (1623) Dij, So they might live in secula, if... the abundance of noisome stopping would suffer them to abide the Hiues. *Ibid.* vi. (1623) Oij [see COOM *s.b.* 3].

c. Farriery. A pad charged with grease inserted

within the shoe for the purpose of keeping the horse's foot moist.

1280 BLUNDEVIL *Curing Horses Dis.* cxliv. 62 h, Stop him with Turpentine and Hogs grease molten together, and laid on with a little tow or flaxe, and then clap on the shoe to keepe in the stopping. 1828 S. F. GRAY *Suffl. Pharmacopias* (ed. 4) 464 Stoppings for the feet. Tallow 2 lb. [etc.].

d. A composition used to stop holes or crevices.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 417 Filling up cracks and defects with putty, called stopping. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Rec. Ser.* ii. 127/1 The 'stopping', as this mixture [of size and whiting] is called, is pressed into the cracks [of the picture] by means of a palette-knife. 1901 J. BLACK *Corp. & Build., Home Handicr.* 43 [Before painting] any knots or resinous places in the woodwork should be coated with 'stopping,' or red lead in varnish.

e. Dentistry. The material used for stopping a hollow tooth.

1863 TREVELYAN *Compert. Wallah* (1866) 151 As a dentist once said to me, 'All is not stopping that glitters.' 1896 *Punch* 11 Jan. 24/2 You mustn't bite anything for two hours at least, or you'll spoil the stopping.

5. † a. A dam, embankment. Obs.

1575 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 375 The banks and stoppings of the waters about Sowbe bridge.

b. Mining. (See quot.)

1708 J. C. COMPLEAT *Collier* (1845) 46 Care of the Air must be taken in general, That it be not too much Dispersed, or too much liberty given for want of Stoppings. 1790 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 103/2 The passage... must be closed up, by a partition of deals, or by a wall built with bricks or stones, to prevent the air passing that way. This building is called a stopping. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 986 By means of such stoppings placed in the boards next the dip-head level, the air can be transported to the right hand or to the left for many miles. 1911 *Act 1 & 2 Geo. V.* c. 50 § 42 (3) All stoppings between main intake airways and main return airways.

6. Archery. (See quot.)

1801 T. ROBERTS *Engl. Bowman* 294 *Stopping*, the extreme part or head of the pile, which is solid.

III. 7. attrib. and Comb., in sense 'bringing to a stand', as in stopping effect, power, quality; 'coming to a stand, haling', as in stopping-place, -point; 'filling holes or crevices', as in stopping-instrument, -knife, -material, -tool; stopping-ground Etching (see quot.); stopping mixture Etching, a composition to be used as a stopping-ground; † stopping pan, a pan for melting materials for making 'stoppings' (sense 4 c); stopping station, one of the stations at which an express train stops; † stopping stick, a shoemaker's tool (? for filling crevices).

1907 J. H. PATTERSON *Man-Eaters of Travo* xxiv. 279 As a matter of fact, however, it [the bullet] went clean through him [the charging lion] without having the slightest 'stopping effect. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 442/1 The parts which are bitten-in enough, are now to be covered with what is called 'stopping-ground, which is a mixture of lamp-black and Venice turpentine. 1862 *Chaub. Encycl.* III. 457/2 To be firmly pressed with a blunt-pointed 'stopping-instrument or 'plugger' into all the interstices of the hollow of the tooth. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 422 Glaziers are likewise furnished with 'stopping knives. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 767 If the ground be any where broken up, a composition called the 'stopping mixture, must be immediately applied to it. 1880 BLUNDEVIL *Curing Horses Dis.* cxv. 53 h, Then fill both his feete with Hogges grease, and bran tried together in a 'stopping Pan. 1848 W. TEMPLETON *Locomot. Eng.* (ed. 2) 73 In nearing any station or 'stopping place, the steam must be shut off. 1854 *Poultry Chron.* 1. 504 The improvement in these birds is so continuous, that it is hard to say where their 'stopping-point will be found. 1896 *Times* 16 Dec. 5/2 In the Chitral campaign the 'stopping powers of the Lee-Metford rifle bullet were shown to be so small that [etc.]. 1898 B. BURLEIGH *Sirdar & Khalifa* vii. 106 'The soldiers have no faith in the 'stopping quality of the Lee-Metford bullet. 1840 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Tril.* III. 32/2 One of the 'stopping stations' of all the second class trains being opposite. 1891 *Daily News* 3 Apr. 5/5 Only Bletchley, ... Stirling, and Perth are stopping stations by these specially fast trains. 1597 DELONEY *Gentle Craft* i. Wks. (1912) 89 The wheatstone, the 'stopping-stick, and the paring knife. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 371 The plasterer likewise employs several small tools, called 'stopping and picking-out tools.

Stopping (stɒpɪŋ), *pp. a.* [f. STOP *v.* + -ING.]

† 1. Med. Tending to cause stoppage; 'astrigent, constipating. Obs.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxiv. (1495) Sj, The substance [of cole] without the Juys is stoppyng & hynd-ynge. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 66 The sede & roote of it [nymphæa] with the yelow floure dronken with rede stopping and tart wyne ar good agaynst... ishues. 1608 ARABELLA STUART *Let.* 8 Dec. in *Lefuse Life* (1913) 206, I have sent your lordship some of the stoppington meat that is [in cheese]. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morbis Angl.* xxxiii. (1672) 103 Then you must resolve to live without Victuals, there being no meat in the world, but what may be excepted against, in saying this is windy, and that is stopping, &c.

2. That stops, in senses of the verb. Stopping oyster: see OYSTER 1 c. *Stopping train:* a train which stops at some or all intermediate stations on a particular line.

a 1529, 1542 [see OYSTER 1 c]. 1676 MACE *Musicks Mon.* 104, I must, with the Stopping Finger (only) cause the a, to sound, by taking it off, in a kind of a Twitch. 1854 *Repts. Acad. Railways* 23 The train book kept at Weedon station... shows the time of arrival and departure of every stopping train. 1888 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 31 Aug. 4/2 If a stopping omnibus is an obstruction, so is a stopping cab.

Stopple (stɒpəl), *s.b.* Forms: 4-6 stopell, 5 stopelle, -ylle, 5-7 stoppell, stople, 6 stoppall,

1506 *Guyllforde's Pilgr.* (Camdeo) 13 Ouer ayenst the for-

4. Rent paid for warehousing.
1775 in ASH. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 134 Storage, warehouse rent. 1817-8 COBBETT *Resid. U.S.* (1822) 232 This very salt; when brought here from England, has all the charges of freight, insurance, warfage, storage, to pay. 1862 WATERSTON *Man. Commerce* 303 *Storage*, a charge for warehouse rent.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl. App.* *Siorax-tree*, in botany, the English name of the styrax. 1783 S. CHAPMAN in *Med. Continum.* 1. 267 The Styrax pill was desired to be repeated. 1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 593 Styrax worts are sparingly distributed, for the most part through the tropical or sub-tropical regions of both hemispheres. 1876 HARLEY *Royl's Nat. Med.* 414 The Styrax Tree. A tree resembling the

plane... 20 to 60 feet high. 1891 *Century Dict.* s.v. *Ointment*, *Storax ointment*, liquid storax and olive-oil.

Storb, variant of **STURB** v. *Obs.*

† **Storbilon**. *Obs. rare*. [a. OF. *estorbillon*, extended form of *torbillon* (mod. F. *tourbillon*), f. L. *turbo* spinning-top, whirlwind.] A whirlwind. c 1315 *SHOREHAM* iv. 7 Senne makeþ storhyllon, þar scholde he godes peys.

Stordy, obs. form of **STURDY**.

Store (stōr), sb. Forms: 3-7 stor, 4 stoer, 4-5 stoor, 5 stour, stoher, 5-6 stoore, 6 stoare, stowre, Sc. stoire, stoer, 9 dial. stoar, 6-7 stoir, 3-store. [ME. *stor*, aphetic f. *ASTORE* sb., a. OF. *estor* (= Pr. *estor*, Anglo-L. *staurum*, *instaurum*) vbl. noun f. *estorer*: see **STOBE** v. (The W. *ystör*, Irish *stór*, Gael. *stòr*, are from English.)]

1. a. *sing.* (without indef. art.) That with which a household, camp, etc., is stored; food, clothing, and other necessities, collected for future use. Now *rare*. † Also furniture (of a house or building).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8138 So þat þe cristinemenn adde þer þe maistris & tresour founde & stor inou. 13.. *Sir Beues* 1295 Þe palmer nas nouȝt wipouten store, Inouȝt a leide him be-for Bred and flesch out of his male. 13.. *Coer de L.* 1656 They schyppys armes, man and stede, And stoer, her folk with to fede. c 1330 *Poem Evil Times* Edw. II. 387 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 341 For heof ne for bakoun, ne for swich stor of bouce. c 1400 *Gauvain* 354 Who made the so bolde For to stroien my store of my housholde. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 128 Whan þou seruaunt stelyst in house mete & drynke, hennē or chekyū, or oþer stoer. c 1470 *Henny Wallace* v. 1036 Bath breid and a ylle, gud wyne and oþer stor. 1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 10 § 4 It shalbe lawfull to every persone... to make coverlettes... for theyre owne use or store of theyre householdes. 1570 *Levins Manib.* 17416 Store of house, *supellex, res familiaria*. 1581-2 *Wills & Inv. Durham* (Surtees) 111. 9x To my wife... my farmehold in Buckton, the tower with all things belonging, and all the store upon it. 1582 in *Feuillat Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 356 For the hire of three cartes to remove the store of the office to Wyndesore. 1657 *MILTON P. L.* v. 322 Small store will serve, where store, All seasons, ripe for use hangs on the stalk. 1821 *SHUTLEY Hellas* 556 The garrison of Patras Has store hut for ten days.

fig. 1835 T. MITCHELL *Acharn*, of *Aristoph.* Introd. p. viii, In the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*... the Spartans found... ample store for cultivating that love of genealogies and antiquities, which characterised them.

† b. *To keep, take to or for one's own store*: to appropriate, take possession of. *Obs.*

c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. IV.* 2337 He... keppe her to his usage and his store. 1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 25 þe earle... took þe mayde to his owne store [L. *suis usibus suellam apprehendi*]. 1390 *Gower Conf. I.* 239 It is other mannes riht, Which he hath taken... To kepe for his oghne stor. 1426 *Lyoc. De Guil. Pilgr.* 8563 Thys, the blyssyd saphyr trewe... Kep hyt for thyn owne stoer, for yt saueth euery soor.

c. *collective pl.* Articles (such as food; clothing, arms, etc.) serving for the equipment and maintenance of an army, a ship; occas. of a household, etc. Cf. **MARINE STORES**.

1636 in *Rymer Fadera* (1735) XX. 126 The King... granteth to John Wells, the Office of Clerk and Keeper of all his Majesty's Stores and Storehouses at Deptford Strand, Chatham, [etc.]. 1664 *Act 16 Chas. II.* c. 5 § 4 Whereas diverse of his Majesty's Stores and Ammunition pertaining to his Navy and Shipping or Service thereof are imbezilled and filched away. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 443 Ordnance and Stores sent by his Majesty's Order in Council, dated April 3, 1735. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Stores, Military*, are provisions, forage, arms, clothing, ammunition, &c. 1845 *DISRAELI Sybil* v. vi, Now dark streets of frippery and old stores, now market-places of entrails and carrion. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 324 *Stores of a vessel*, the ropes, sails, provisions and other outfit with which she is supplied. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 683 The docks were full of tiremes and naval stores. 1889 Mrs. HAWES *Art of Housekeeping* 92 Hints for the Store-room. It is better to give out stores daily than weekly, and weekly than monthly.

† 2. *Live stock*. In later use chiefly in phrases *young, old store*. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2447 Bot fra þair store [v.r. stor, stoer] bigan to sprede þe pastur þam bigan to knede. c 1375 *Ibid.* 1517 (Fairf.) Iohal was his eldest-son stoer of fee he dait wip. c 1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 593 His lordes... swyn, his hors, his stoer, and his pultrye, Was hoooly in this Reues gouernynge. a 1440 *Sir Degere*, 72 Greit herdis in the playnus Wyb muellelle tame store. 1530 *PALSGR.* 276/2 Store of horses, *monture*. 1536 *BELLENODEN Cron. Scot.*, *Cosmogr.* *Albion* viii. (1821) 1. p. xxxiii, Merchand with Cathnes llys Sutherland, are profitiable cuntre hait for store and cornis. 1638 *ELYOT Dict.*, *Armentum*, store of horse or nete. *Ibid.*, *Pecunia*, store of cattell. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utopia* i. (1895) 55 After farmes pluckyd downe, and husbandry decayed, there is no man that passyly for the breedyng of yonge stoore [L. *non sunt qui fatuamur currenti*]. 1590 R. PAVNE *Brief Descr. Ireland* (1841) 13 Swine will not be full grown before they be two yeres old... so the first yere you can kill but your old store. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 49 Marr... rache in store and pastoral. a 1688 J. WALLACE *Descr. Orkney* ii. (1693) 16 Eagle[s] or Eams, and Gleds are bere in plenty, and very harmful to the young store. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 795 Four Heifars from his Female Store be took.

† 3. *A body of persons*. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 847 And þaȝ vch day a store he feche, Among vs commez non oþer strot ne stryf. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 457 Ye ar of the old store, It semys you, fwyse. 1563 A. NEVILLE in *B. Goode's Eglogs* (Arh.) 23 By this alone The olde renowned Stoore Of Auncient Poets lyue.

4. *Sufficient or abundant supply (of something needful)*. † Hence (more fully, *great, good store*), abundance, large number or quantity (of something whether desirable or not).

Proverb, *Store is no sore*, i.e. abundance does no harm. 1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch.* xii. viii. in Ashm. (1652) 186 For wyse men done sey store ys no sore. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xiv. 59 Sic stoir of vyce, sa mony witlis vnwyce Within this land was nevir bard nor sene. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 202 He helped forwarde that good store of forfeites and fines were gathered into the kingis treasury. 1570-6 *LANBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 121 They [the Danes] armed more store of chosen souldiers and entred the River of Thamise with five & thirtie Saile. c 1572 *GASCOIGNE Flowers* Wks. 1907 I. 63 Store makes no sore. 1594 *PLAT Jewell* ho. II. 8 Ships... are pestered... with exceeding store of mice. 1598 *HAKLUYT Voy. I.* 54 In certain places thereof are some small store of trees growing, but otherwise it is altogether destitute of woods. 1612 *Two Noble K.* i. iii. 6 Store never hurtis good Gouvernours. 1615 G. SANOVY *Trav.* 249 Hereabout are great store of Tarantulas: a serpent peculiar to this country. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxii. 79 Having first given orders to his Junks to shoot continually at the town... where-soever they perceived any store of people assembled. 1659 *HAMMOND Ps.* xxxviii. Annot. 206 Applying the words to his straghts in general, store of which it is certain he had. 1677 *WOOO Life* (O.H.S.) II. 371 Great store of snow fell that day. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 180 Plunder is their chief aim, instead of which they often get good store of blows. 1712 *MORTREUX 2nd Pt. Quix.* xliii. (1749) IV. 62 You can't eat your cake and have your cake; and store's no sore. 1759 R. BROWN *Compl. Farmer* 44 This kind must have great store of food. 1844 *THACKERAY Box of Novels* Wks. 1899 X111. 415 Think of all we owe Mr. Dickens... the store of happy hours that he has made us pass. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar Gypsy* ix, Oft thou hast given them store Of flowers.

† b. *Plenty; abundance (of food or necessities)*.

1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 55 b, Ye common people leaving theyr daily labor, toke such things as they needed of others y^t had store. 1590 *LOOGE Enphases Gold. Leg.* B 4 b, Riches (Saladyne) is a great royalty, & there is no sweeter phisick than store, a 1642 *FULLER etc. Abel Rediv.*, *Grynæus* (1651) 536 Christ, as in life, so He in death is store. [= L. *Christus ut in vita, sic quoque morte lucrum est*]. 1711 *Pope Temple* Fam 450 Of loss and gain, of famine and of store. 1712 *SWIFT Fable* *Midas* 49 By starving in the midst of Store, As t'other *Midas* did before.

† c. *In (great, good) store*: in abundance. *Obs.*

1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* vii. xxv, It was a fontaine from the liuing stone, That powred downe cleere streames, in noble store. 1607 *TORSELL Fourf. Beasts* 137 There is no region or countrey in the world, where these are not bred in some store, as shall be declared afterwarde in the particular discourse of every kind of Dogges. 1621 tr. *Ir. Act 28 Hen. VI.* c. 3 Whereas the theues and euill doers encrease in great store. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 288 Goats are in good store here.

d. *Used advb. or as postpositive or predicative adj.* = 'in store', in plenty, abundant(ly). Also *good, great store*. Now *arch.* and *dial.*

1569 *PRESTON Cambises* 858 (Manly) The poets wel, in places store, of my might doo expresse. 1577 *HANNER Anc. Eccl. Hist.*, *Evagr.* v. xix. 500 Then there were captives great store, and cheape enough. 1578 T. N. in *Commend. Lyte's Dodens*, Till Rembert he, did sende additions store, a 1586 *SIDNEY Ps.* xxv. xi, Behold my foe, what stoare they he. 1604 E. G. [RISTON] tr. *Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. xxii. 187 Peru doth surpass it in one thing, which is wine, for that there grows store, and good. c 1630 *Women Saints* 24 And whereas no Saints want enuious enemies, as our Sauour had store, and [etc.]. 1619 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Kicksey Winsey* B 5 b, Your stockes are poore, your Creditors are store, Which God increase, and decrease, I implore. 1624 *CART. SMITH Virginia* v. 170 Numbers of Mulberies, wild Olive-trees store. 1648 *MILTON Ps.* lxxxviii. 9 For cloy'd with wooes and i trouble store Surcharg'd my Soul doth lie. 1650 B. *Discollimium* 13 We shall have as many changes as my Mare bath paces, and she hath pretty store. 1673 *RAY Journ. Low C.* 5 In... Bruges... are no more than seven Parish Churches, but of Monasteries or Religious Houses... good store, 60 according to Golnitz. 1694 J. CLAYTON *Acc. Virginia in Phil. Trans.* XVII. 115 Wolves there are great store. 1718 *Pope Iliad* ix. 62 Ships thou hast store. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* iii. 1. The race of yore... Told our marvellous boy-hood legends store, Of their strange ventures. 1830 *JAMES Darnley* iv. 1, 60 There might be seen the inimitable bam of York, with manifold sides of bacon... and cheeses store. 1855 *WILBY Gloss.* s.v., 'He likes the situation good store,' that is, very much.

5. *A person's collective possessions; accumulated goods or money*. † *To gather to store*: to hoard up money.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6117 He gadred vn-to store fast, þat hys purs he fylled at þe last. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* i. iii. 54 *Shy.* I am debating of my present store, And hy the neere gesse of my memorie I cannot instantly raise vp the grosse. Of full three thousand ducats. 1615 *CHAPMAN Odys.* xi. 226 Or if my store My wife had kept together. 1693 *DRYDEN Persius* vi. 183 Increase thy Wealth, and double all thy Store. 1700 — *Ovid's Met.* viii. *Baucis & Phil.* 34 Though little was their Store, Inur'd to Want, their Poverty they bore. 1753 *MISS COLIER Art Torment.* ii. 111 If you bring no fortune to your husband, you should be as insolent as if you had increased his store by thousands. 1779 J. NEWTON *Olney Hymns* ii. lviii. 252, I envy not the worldling's store, If Christ and heav'n are mine.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1684 *DRYDEN To Mem. Mr. Oldham* 11 O early ripe! to thy abundant Store What could advancing Age have added more? 1697 — *Virg. Georg.* iii. 482 The salacious Goat encreases more; And does as largely yields her milky Store. 1770 *GOLDSM. Der. Vill.* 59 For him light labour spread her wholesome store.

† 6. *Something precious; a treasure*. *Obs.* (see b). 1410 in 26 *Pol. Poems* ix. 181 And arraye 30w wel þe fore

To rescue god, 30ure soules store. 1412-20 *Lyoc. Chron. Troy* i. 2114 It sitteth nat a woman lyue alone; It is no stor but þei baue more þan oon. c 1426 *Abraham's Sacrif.* 216 in *Non-Cycle Myst. Plays* (1909) 32 She was wont to calle me hir tresoure and bir store.

b. In various phrases with the sense 'to value, esteem, prize; make account of': † *To tell, make, hold, set (great, little, no) store of* (obs.); † *to set at (much, little) store* (obs.); † *to set (great, etc.) store by; to put, set (great, etc.) store upon*.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Wife's Prolog.* 203 And by my fey I tolde of it no stoer They had me yeven hir gold and hir tresour. c 1400 *Beryn* 4 For hem þat hold no store Of wisdom. 1413 in 26 *Pol. Poems* xii. 28, I wolde set hit at lytel store. c 1440 *Lyoc. Horse, Goose & Sheep* 440 But here this sheepe... Set littil store of swerd or Arwis keene. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 92 Bi me he settis no store. 1525 *BERNERS Frois.* II. c. [xcvi.] 293 They wolde make no stoore of hym. 1540 *PALSGR. Acrostichus* i. i. D iv, If thou... set any store by thy belth. 1553 *BRENOE Q. Curtius* Q. iii, If I shoulde make a little store of them, for whome I had done so muche [L. *si in quos tam magna contuleram, viliores mihi facerem*]. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* iv. (1577) Yiv, He deserued not to haue anye more store made of him. 1569 *UNDERKNOVE Heliodorus* iv. 59 And therefore I shoulde lose that I sette moste store by. 1600 W. WATSON *Decadion* (1602) 159 They [the Jesuits] make no more store of a man or woman's life... then they do of the death of a dogge or a mouse. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 108 Those Medicines which will do the greatest Feats are least Store set by. 1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.*, *Starling* (1778) II. 36 The bird had little or no store set by him. 1797 Mrs. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 241 The precious metal, on which they set so high a store. 1860 *RUSKIN Unto this last* iv. § 61 Much store has been set for centuries upon the use of our English classical education. 1862 *LATHAM Channel Isl.* iii. xiv. (ed. 2) 331 Upon the Icelandic sagas many have put great store. 1876 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (ed. 2) I. App. 674 The reader will not be inclined to set much store by the authority of Osbern. 1895 *Law Times* XCIX. 546/2 Students... though they may attend classes... do not rely on... set much store by them. 1908 J. B. MAYOR in *Expositor* July 19 She sets more store by her own vow than by the promise of the Messiah.

† c. *To stand (a person) in store*: to be valuable to. *Obs.*

1463 *Paston Lett.* (1904) IV. 65 It shuld stand me in greit stoer if it myght be doo clusly and suerly.

7. *A stock (of anything material or immaterial) laid up for future use*. Phrase, *to lay in a store*.

1487-8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 137 Beside this Ther is spente of your stoer, in lathes, xxiiij. c. 1572-80 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 53 Thresh barlie thou shalt, for chapman to malt. Else thresh no more but for thy store. c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* xxxviii. 8 For whether heauty, birth, or wealth or wit... Entitled in thy parts do crowned sit, I make my love engraffed to this store. 1725 *WATTS Logie* (1736) 71 You will obtain a rich Store of proper Thoughts and Arguments upon all Occasions. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* VIII. 54 Their leaves must be gathered... and kept in a dry place, if it be necessary to lay in a store. 1808 *SCOTT in Lochart* I. 45 My desk usually contained a store of most miscellaneous volumes. 1841 *THACKERAY Gl. Hogarty Diam.* xii, All day she sat working at a little store, of caps and dresses for the expected stranger. 1842 *LOUBON Suburban Hort.* 407 The greater part of the nourishment to the seeds being furnished by the store laid up in the plant. 1845 *JAMES Arrah Neil* ii, Whenever I have an opportunity I lay in a store in my own stomach for the journey. 1875 *MANNING Mission Holy Ghost* Pref. p. ix, These united would make a precious store for students and for preachers. 1881 S. P. THOMPSON in *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* XXX. 31/2 A piece of coal represents a store of energy. So does a bag of hydrogen gas. So does a piece of zinc.

† b. *The stock of a tradesman; the tools, etc. of a workman*. *Obs.*

1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* i. vi. § 16 As if wee should iudge or construe of the store of some excellent Jeweller, by that only which is set out toward the streete in his Shoppe. 1615 E. S. *Britain's Buss* A 3, Thirdly, the particulars of her Carpenters store; and of her Stewards store.

c. *collect. plural*. *Stocks, reserves; often in immaterial sense, treasures, accumulated resources*.

1520 *Coventry Lett. Bk.* 674 A veu was taken by the said Maier and his brethern what stores of all Manner of Corne, and what nombre of people was therein within the said Cite. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* vii. 76 Lavish Nature laughs, and strows her Stores around. 1697 *POTTER Antiq. Greece* iv. i. (1715) 162 To fasten to some Part of their Body the most precious of all their Stores. 1699 T. BAKER *Rel. Learn.* Pref. A 2 b, And then it must be done by reasons borrow'd from the Stores of Learning. 1748 *GRAY Alliance* 14 Instruction on the growing Powers Of Nature idly lavishes her Stores. 1780 *Mirror* No. 80 An author, who... has added to the stores of natural history the following very curious facts. 1807 *CRABBE Par. Reg.* iii. 388 Then we beheld her turn an anxious look From trunks and chests, and fix it on her book... And then once more, on all her stores, look round. 1854 *POULTRY Chron.* II. 65 If they can climb these glorious hills... lay in stores of health and fresh air [etc.].

8. *Storage, reserve, keeping*. Now somewhat *rare*. Phr. *to keep (young animals) for store*: cf. 13 c and 9.

1487-8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 135 Item, for mendyng of ij olde lockes with the keyes for store. 1555 *EKEN Decades* (Arb.) 120 Certaine frutes... whiche they reserue for store as wee doo chestnuttes. c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* xi. 9 Let those whom Nature hath not made for store, Harsh featureless and rude, harshly perish. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N. v.* vi, The vse of things is all, and not the Store. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 3 Base wares get oo value by Store. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 515 Sulphurous and Nitrous Foame... they reduc'd To blackest grain, and into store convey'd. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* 185 Some esteem them the best Figs to keep for Store that suck the foremost Teats. 1811 *Regul. & Orders Army* 25 It is their duty

to control...the Issue, and Delivery into Store, of all Articles of Camp Equipage. 1859 *REVUE Britannia* 6 Two boxes of chemicals, one for use and the other for store.

b. In store: in reserve, laid up for future use. Hence (of events or conditions in the future) *in store for*: awaiting (a person).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's Prolog.* 17 Yourre termes, yourre colours, and yourre figures, Keepe hem in stoor, til so be that ye endite Heigh style. c 1421 in 26 *Pol. Poems* xix. 13 Man I is þe laft no loue in store! 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 124 Wholes in store Shodd iij pair Bare xiiij pair. 1535 CROVERALE *Isa.* xxxvii. 30 This yeare shall thou cate that is kepte in stoor, & the next yeare soch as groweth of himself. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 712 For unlesse ye repent, God hath vengeance in store. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. x. 20 Then for her sonne...was young... In her owne hand the crowne she kept in store, Till riper yeares he taught. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xl. 253 They alwaies kept in store a pretext, either of Justice, or Religion, [etc.]. 1657 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) 11, 61, I shall be confident that Heaven hath a peticular blessing in store for mee and for my family. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* vi. § 5, I have so many objections in store you are not to count much upon getting over one. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. l. 306 note, it was determined...that a hundred and seventy thousand barrels of gunpowder should constantly be kept in store. 1857 DICKENS *Derri* l. xxxv, What such surprise can be in store for me? 1874 *Punch* 25 Apr. 1801/2 Better days are in store for men and husbands. 1913 WILCOCK *Sir H. Vane* iv. 56 Nothing but humiliation was in store for Vane.

8. A sheep, steer, cow or pig acquired or kept for fattening. (From the attributive use 13 c., to which quot. 1620 may belong.)

1620 *Inv. Wm. Toller* in *Essex Rev.* (1907) XVI. 206, 1 stor and a cowbullocke iijij x. 1776 A. YOUNG *Tour Terrel.* (1780) l. 45 Pigs. Bought in stores in September, at 7 s. to 8 s. each. 1812 *Examiner* 7 Sept. 561/1 Fat stock rather cheaper, but stores, with the exception of pigs, still dearer. 1815 *Hist. John Decastro* IV. 15 Take my brother his rent... and you may set out in the morning to fetch the stores. It is my positive order that no goods be used. 1844 *Yrnl. R. Agric. Soc. V. t. 74* The practice with regard to feeding pigs... is to put up early in the spring some strong stores of twelve-months old. 1874 RANKEN *Domin. Australia* xlii. 233 They then, if 'stores', pass to the rich salt-hush country of Riverina. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* xx. l. 1 have to meet a man about a largish lot of stores that we're dealing over. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* Store, a bullock, cow, or sheep bought to be fattened for the market. 1905 *Scotsman* 3 Apr. 713 Stores met a fair trade, and fat cattle brought satisfactory returns. 1921 *Daily News* 1 May 6 May is the month... when the paddock is alive with frolicsome little pigs, fast growing into 'stores'.

10. Means for storing, receptacles for storage. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 123 Store for cranes & gynes... iij chests.

11. A place where stores are kept, a warehouse; a storichonse. Also fig.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 226 The golden Compasses, prepar'd in Gods Eternal store, to circumscribe This Universe. 1707 J. LOGAN in *Penn & Logan Corr.* (1872) II. 231 We are to have a good store there to put thy goods in. 1755 JOHNSON, 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Store*, a warehouse; a magazine, a warehouse. Nothing can be more convenient than the stores on Central wharf in Boston. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Aug. 5/1 The structure was used as a military hay and fodder store. 1921 Sir H. CRAIK *Earl Clarendon* xx. 11, 159 Her naval stores and arsenals were equipped with careful industry.

12. A place where merchandise is kept for sale.

a. Chiefly U.S. and colonial. In early use, a shop on a large scale, and dealing in a great variety of articles (see quot. 1808). Now, the usual U.S. and colonial equivalent for *SHOP* sb. 2. Phr. *to keep, tend store*.

1740 *Pennsylv. Gaz.* 24 Apr. 4/2 At his store opposite the George in Arch Street. 1752 *Ibid.* 25 June 4/3 Where Mr. Samuel Burge kept store. 1757 WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* 1859 I. 490, I beg the favor of you to choose me... as much thread as is necessary in Mr. Lewis' store, if he has them. If not, in Mr. Jackson's. 1772 *Boston Gaz.* 23 Nov. (Thornton s.v. *Tend*) A person that can tend Store, or wait on a private Gentleman. 1808 ASHE *Trav.* l. 40 1t [Pittsburg] possesses upward of forty retail stores. *Ibid.* foot-n., The common name for the places of sale in America and the colonies; differing from shops in being generally larger, and always dealing in a vast variety of articles. 1836 [Mrs. TRAILL] *Backiv. Cannado* 124 A store is... nothing better than what we should call... at home a 'general shop'. 1844 'Jon. Suck' *High Life N. York* l. 2 They told me that he kept store away down Pearl Street. 1851 Mrs. MERREITH *Over the Straits* II. 41 Some tolerably good 'stores' (as we designate those colonial Shop-of-all-work). 1872 in Schele De Vere *Americanisms* 641 He wanted to write up books, to tend store, or do anything to make an honest living. 1875 W. McLEWATH *Guide to Wigtownsh.* 43 Here are two or three little grocery stores. 1880 *Austral. Town & Country* *Jrnl.* 14 Feb. 314/4 This great city (of the future) is yet unbuild, except one public-house and a store, blacksmith's shop, and very small telegraph and post office. 1907 J. H. PATTERSON *Man-Eaters of Isavo* l. 11 [Mombasa] has several excellent stores where almost anything, from a needle to an anchor, may readily be obtained.

b. In Great Britain from about 1850, the word has been current in the designation *co-operative store*, denoting the shop in which a co-operative trading society exposes goods for sale (originally to its own members only, but now usually also to the outside public). Now commonly in plural ('The Stores'), applied esp. to the establishment of any of the larger London co-operative societies, which consists of a number of departments, each dealing in a separate class of goods. In imitation of this use,

the plural ('—s Stores', '— & Co.'s Stores') is often adopted as the designation of a trading establishment resembling 'The Stores' in extent and in multifariousness of business.

1852 [see CO-OPERATIVE a.]. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Jan. 79/2 The first development of the principle which obtained considerable results was the Co-operative Store. 1881 *St. James's Mag.* XL. 389 Ladies' highest rank and fashion struggling through crowds of ill-clad people at the Stores. 1889 Mrs. HAWES *Art Housekeeping* 97 These materials are bought infinitely cheaper at the Stores, than at the chemists. *Mod.* I know nothing about local prices; I deal at the Stores.

pl. const. as sing. 1914 *Times* 28 Aug., The head of a great stores has explained to a representative of *The Times* some of the difficulties with which [etc.].

13. attrib. + a. with the sense 'of the nature of store', 'hoarded up'. *Obs. rare.*

a 1626 BACON *Advt. Holy War* Misc. Wks. (1629) 100 Of this Treasure, it is true, the Gold was Accumulate, and Store Treasure, for the most part. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 57 Wee made bags of our store shirts.

b. Designating a receptacle, repository, depot or transport for stores or supplies, as *store-back*, *-bag*, *-box*, *-cage*, *-cask*, *-cellar*, *-chamber*, *-city*, *-closet*, *-cupboard*, *-drawer*, *-loft*, *-place*, *-pond*, *-shed*, *-lent*, *-lud*, *-vat*; *store-boat*, *-craft*, *-sloop*, *-vessel*, etc. Also *STOREHOUSE*, *STORE-ROOM*.

1839 *USE Dict. Arts* 406 Discharging the purified spirit into the 'store-back'. 1730 J. SOUTHWELL *Treat. Buggs* 10 I open'd my 'Store-Bags, took out one Piece of Beef, some Discuits and a Bottle of Beer. 1822 J. WOODS *Two Yrs. Resid. Illinois* 87 The master of the 'store-boat', had freighted his boat with store-goods and fruit. 1898 *Daily News* 26 Aug. 5/2 These store-boats will be towed by the British gunboats to every camp which we form near the Nile. 1826 SANOUVELL *Direct. Collect. Insects & Crust.* 68 'Store Boxes. 1677 N. COX *Cent. Recr.* vi. 60 If you would know whether your Canary-bird be in health before you purchase him, take him out of the 'Store-cage, and put him in a clean Cage alone. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 515 Two men... attempting to go down a ladder into a large 'store-cask, in order to clean it, were immediately suffocated. 1656 *Act Commur.* c. 19 (1658) 453 The... Store-houses, Ware-houses, 'Store-cellars, of every Vintner or Retailer. 1624 in *Archologia* XLVIII. 148 In the 'Storechamber. 1611 *Bible* 2 *Chron.* viii. 6 All the 'store-cities [i.e. King's cit. 59 cities of store] that Solomon had, and all the chariet-cities. 1825 T. HOOK *Passion & Prince* v. The... key of the 'store-closet. 1796 W. VAUGHAN *Exam.* 7 Coal-barges... converted into floating 'store-craft, in order to save the expense of wharfage. 1903 KATH. TYNAN *Hon. Molly* xxix. 308 The 'store-cupboard, the linen-closet, the china-closet. 1855 RUSKIN *Sesame* i. § 36 One of the newspaper paragraphs which I am in the habit of cutting out and throwing into my 'store-drawer. 1612 in *Antiquary* (1906) XLI. 29/1 Imprints in the 'Store lozies four iron wedges... and other old iron and lumber. 1852 HANNA *Mem. Dr. Chambers* IV. 401 An old deserted tannery whose upper storeloft, approached from without by a flight of projecting wooden stairs, was selected. 1507 *Reg. Priory Seal Scot.* l. 231/1 Al and sindri his and tharis lands... stedynnis, 'store placis, grangis, [etc.]. 1879 L.D. COLERIDGE in E. H. Coleridge *Life & Corr.* (1904) 11. 238 To treat it [a chapel] as a store-place for tools and ladders. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4453/3 Large 'Store-ponds, and Sundpounds for making of Brine. 1879 *CASTLE Law of Rating* 76 They were rateable for a 'store-shed. 1776 MICKLETT *Cameo's Lusid* Introd. p. xi. Here the 'store-sloop, now of no farther service, was burnt by order of the admiral. 1870 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 592 A 'store-tent where most of the Iron Barkers bought their groceries. 1845 G. DOOD *Brit. Mannuf.* IV. 127 The paint... is conveyed into 'store-tubs. 1826 *Vintner's, Brewer's etc. Guide* 122 'Store vats... for keeping beer till wanted for sale. 1791 SNEYTON *Edystone* L. § 85 To moor a 'store-vessel in the neighbourhood of the rocks.

c. Designating animals kept for breeding or as part of the ordinary stock of a farm, also animals bought lean to be fattened; as *store beast*, *bullock*, *cattle*, *cow*, *pig*, *sheep*, *sow*, *store swine*; *store-farm*, a farm on which cattle are reared, a stock farm; also *store-farmer*, *farming*, *master*.

1602 *Inv. in Collect. Archæol.* (1863) 11. 121 One sow and ij store-piggis. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xi. 245 'Tis better like store-cattle to be kept lean and hungry, than with the fattened ox to tumble in flowery meadows. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1872/4 Ten Scotch Store-Bullocks. 1733 W. ELUS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 353 If they are eat off with Store-sheep. 1764 in *Morison's Dict. Decis.* (1806) XXXIII. 14512 The said William Porteous, and others, store-masters and tenants in the parishes of Lesmahagow, [etc.]. 1772 *Am. Reg.* 110/1 The mortality has been as great in most of the store-farms. 1787 *WINTER Syst. Husb.* 227 Stale meat... should be cleared out, and given to store swine. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Apr. 220 The sheep-graziers or store masters, who occupy much of the higher parts of the country. 1808 *Forstyth Beauties Scot.* V. 271 The store-farmer, who rears the sheep. 1815 *Hist. John Decastro* IV. 43 A journey of forty miles to bring home a lot of store beasts to take place of the fat lot which had been just sold. 1822 W. J. NAPIER (title), A Treatise on Practical Store-Farming. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words*, Store, applied to a domestic animal, especially to a sow, means one kept for breeding. 'A store sow.' 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 71 The store-sheep in Scotland—that is, the ewe-hogs—are always fed as fully as the wether-hogs which are intended to be fattened. 1858 SIMONDS *Dict. Trade, Store-master*, the tenant of a store farm, that is, a sheep walk in Scotland. 1885 Mrs. C. PRAD *Head Start* xvii. l. 283 Oh, we are not fit for anything but store-cattle: we are all hady grass and brigalow scrub. 1901 *Scotsman* 3 Apr. 7/3, 191 fat cattle, 426 store cattle, 76 fat sheep, 120 store sheep.

d. U.S. and colonial. In sense 'of or belonging to a store or shop', as *store-book*, *-boy*, *-girl*, *-rent*; 'purchased or purchasable at a store', as *store*

boots, *clothes*, *goods*, *shirts*, *sugar*, *tea*; *store pay* (see quot. 1848). Also *STOREKEEPER*.

1741 TAILFER etc. *Narr. Georgia* 29 And we may safely affirm (and appeal to the Store-Books for the Truth of it) that [etc.]. 1800 *Publ. Acts U.S.* 6th Congr. l. c. 57 § 1 The expense of the navy store at Philadelphia, comprising Storekeeper's salary, clerk hire, store rent [etc.]. 1822 J. Woods *Two Yrs. Resid. Illinois* 75 There were twelve tons of store-goods [on board]. 1840 MAURY in Mrs. Corbin *Life* (1888) 33 A shop-boy, or as we say in the West, a store-boy. 1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer. App.* 411 *Store pay*, payment made for produce or other articles purchased, by goods from a store, instead of cash. 1859 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 453 *Store clothes*, store goods, clothing or other articles purchased at a store, as opposed to those which are home made. 1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 206 Store-sugar, or sugar made from the cane. *Ibid.* 395 It was soon discovered that store-tea was all over the interior of the country the name for genuine tea. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Golden Butterfly* xxxi, A stove-pipe hat, store boots, and go-to-meetin' coat. 1891 *Century Dict.* s.v. *Store teeth* (humorously used for false teeth).

e. pertaining to 'the Stores' (see 12 h), as *store price*.

1828 Mrs. HAWES *Art Housekeeping* 115 The calculation is based on the prices of the best London tradesmen [etc.]. West-end dairyman, fruiterer, greengrocer, and fishmonger; baker and grocer (Store prices).

Store (stōr), v. Forms: 4 *stoore*, 6 *stoare*, 7 *se* *stoir*, *stor*, 3- *store*; *pa. pple.* 3-4 *istored*, 4-5 *ystored*, -*id*. [Aphetic var. of *ASTORE* v., a. Of *estore*-r to build, establish, furnish, stock, fortify, restore:—L. *instaurare*, whence *INSTAURATION*. Cf. *ENSTORE*, *INSTORE* vbs. Sense 4 is prob. a new formation on *STORE* sb.]

1. *trans.* To furnish, supply, stock (a person, place, etc.) with something.

1264 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 70 The Kyng of Alemaigne... Brothe from Alemaigne mony sori gost to store Wyndesore. c 1275 *Lav.* 13412 Alle pine castles ich habbe wel istored. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 160 Isaac did it store, to hold for tuo here. c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipm.* T. 273 Certain beestes bat I muote heye To store with a place bat is oures. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1788 He tellit before bat an egle snid him store. 1530 PALSGR. 737/2 I have storeyd my parkes and my poudes. 1866 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 226 That noble familie... stored the crowne of England, well nigh the space of four hundred years. c 1595 SOUTHWELL *St. Peter's Compl.* (1602) 15 Sweet volumes stord with learning fit for Saints. 1595 SHAKS. *John v.* 16, I did not thinke the King stord with friends. c 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Wills* 155 After he had stored himself with home-bred Learning. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* vi. (1840) 99 We stored ourselves... with flesh and roots. 1722 N. BLUNDELL *Diary* (1895) 187, I sent two Doz. young Pigeons to Mr. Plumbe to Store his Dove-Cote. 1837-40 W. IRVING *Welfert's R.* *Mountjoy* (1855) 69 These studies... store a man's mind with valuable facts. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Tynn.* Introd. 2 His memory was stored with a never-ending stock of stories. a 1883 J. RUSSELL *Remin. Yarrow* iv. (1894) 84 Most of the lakes are stored with pike, perch, eels, and trout.

absol. (for *refl.*) 1803 *Naval Chron.* IX. 494 *The Pre-royante*... is storing at this port.

b. const. of. *Obs.* c 1400 MALOUEV. (1839) xix. 207 No Cytee of the World is so wel stored of Schippes, as is that. 1422 YONGER *tr. Seereta Secrel.* xlii. 142 Bethynke the that thow be well y-stordid of whete and of corne. 1521 *Guyfforde's Pilgr.* (Camden) 59 Where some of vs went a londe... to store vs of newe vyttyles. 1633 C. FAREWELL *East-Ind. Colation* 41 Theyr Wives and Concubines (whereof they are stored according to theyr states). 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 17 The Leeward Islands, .. of which the Bay of Mexico [read Mexico] is well stord.

c. To dose with (drugs or medicines). *Obs.* 1722 DE FOE *Hist. Plague* (1754) 36 Storelog themselves with such Multitudes of Pills, Potions, and Preservatives, .. that they... even poison'd themselves before-hand.

2. a. To reinforce, provide for the continuance or improvement of (a stock, race, breed). *Obs. exc. Sc. dial.* in *to store the kin*: see quot. 1866.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2940 [Lot's daughter speaks], I think man-kind sal perist he, Bot it be stord wit me and þe. 1607 TORSELL *Four's Beasts* 626 The sheepe of Spaine were of no reckoning til they were stored with the breed of England. 1866 GRECOR *Banffsh. Gloss.*, *Store the kin*, to live; very often used, with a negative, of a person to appearance dying; as, 'He's unco ill; a doot he wiona store the kin laog'. 1909 C. MURRAY *Hamewith* 90 Content gin mony townmonds still we're left to store the kin.

b. To produce as offspring; also, to breed, rear (young animals). *Obs.*

1611 HEYWOOD *Golden Age* iv. h. 2, Or shall a stranger beare you to your tombe, When from your owne blood you may store a Priore To do those sacred rights. 1629 *Orkney Witch Trial* in *County Folk-Lore* (1903) III. 80 He... storit never ane calf of fyftene ky be the space of thrie yeirs.

3. To restore (what is ruined or weakened). *Obs.* 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 189 Harald... stored Herford, and cload it with kesting up of a diche. [Herefordian *instaurans* *vallu* *cingit*]. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 727 [She] Storet thee to strenght & þi stytle londes. 24. *Guy Warw.* (Canhr. MS.) 3542 And throwowt my londe fare And store agayne, þat lorne was are.

4. To keep in store for future use; to collect and keep in reserve; to form a store, stock or supply of; to accumulate, hoard.

1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. ii. iii. 40, I have fine hundred Crowne... Which I did store to be my foster Nurse. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 120 How many seedes the sleepe poppy stores. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 395 My capital secret, in what part my strength Lay stor'd. 1791 *Cowper* *Ibid.* iv. 165 Safe stored it lies, By many a Chief desired. 1820 KEATS *Exc. St. Agnes* xx, All cities and dainties shall be stored there. 1842 TENNYSON *Dora* 50 But Dora stored what little she could save, And sent it them by stealth. 1874

L. STEPHEN *Hours in Libr.* (1892) I. viii. 270 The vast accumulation of incoherent facts... stored in a capacious memory. 1881 S. P. THOMPSON in *Frail. Soc. Arts XXX.* 30½ In the electric accumulator, by which we want to store electric currents, we use a chemical storage. *Ibid.* 30½ In an ounce of gunpowder is stored about 10,000 foot-pounds of energy. 1893 D. J. RANKIN *Zambesi Basin* xiv. 241 The drink [thus made] is consumed immediately after its manufacture, and is never stored.

fig. 1842 TENNYSON *Ulysses* 29 And vile it were For some three suns to store and hoard myself. *abol.* 1906 M. SELLERS *Eastland Co.* (Camden) Intro. 58 When there was a glut they stored; when there was a scarcity they threw goods into the market.

b. With up, away, + in.

1552 HULOT, *Store* vp, *repona*. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* I. (1577) Fijijh, The true glory, that is stored vpp in the holy treasure of letters. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 111 Many receipts he gave me, chiefly one, Which... He had mestore vp, as a triple eye, Safer then mine owne two. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 89. 237 Their Memory increases by daily storing up a Variety of Knowledge. 1770 G. WHITE *Selborne, To Pennant* 22 Feb., I never could find that they stored in any winter provision, as some quadrupeds certainly do. 1866 *Sci. Rev.* Sept. 96½ This curious property of acetate of soda enables us, by means of it, to store up and recover solar heat at pleasure. 1879 LUNNOK *Sci. Lect.* I. 10 She [a bee]... goes back to the hive, stores away her honey, and returns... for another supply. 1881 S. P. THOMPSON in *Nature* 2 June 106½ The currents stored up in the secondary battery are however not stored up as accumulations of electricity. 1912 J. S. M. WARD *Brassey* xv. 103 He stored them away and forgot all about them.

c. spec. To deposit (goods, furniture, etc.) in a store or warehouse for temporary preservation or safe-keeping.

1899 *Grocery* 15 May 125½ [He] exhibited some California Newtown pippins, which had been stored since last December, as an instance of what cold storage could do. *Mod.* I shall store my furniture and spend a year in travelling.

5. Of a receptacle: To hold, keep, contain, have storage-accommodation for.

1911 *Concise Oxf. Dict.* s.v., A single cell can store 2000000 foot-pounds of energy.

Hence *Storing* vbl. sb. (also *attrib.*) and *ppl. a.* 1494-5 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1505) 214 Item, for storing of the bemelght & canstikes, ijsjd. 1573-80 *Tusser's Hush.* (1878) 35 No storing of pasture with baggedle tit. a. 1586 *SIDNEY* Pr. IV. vi. Whose store. Of grain and wine fills storing place. 1659 *MILTON* P. L. v. 324 Save what by frugal storing firmness gains To nourish. 1726 *LEONI Albert's Archil.* I. 68 a The gathering together and storing up the fruits of the harvest. 1834 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 13 Sept. 9½ The lofts over the stable were used as a storing place for hay and straw. 1901 *Seafman* 3 Apr. 7¼ There was a moderate show of storing cattle. 1907 A. C. BENSON *Altar Fire* 150 What would be idleness in another is for him a storing of force.

Store; see STIR v., STORY, STOUR, STOWER sb. 1. Stored (stōrd), ppl. a. [f. STORE v. + -ED.]

1. Laid up in store; kept in reserve as a store or stock; accumulated, hoarded.

1821 A. HALL *Mad* v. 80 Sib fate no children did him leave He forced was his stored wealth to strangers to bequeave. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* II. iv. 164 All the stored Vengeances of Heaven fall on her ingratefull top. 1879 W. CORY *Lett. & Tracts* (1897) 449 The stored water on which one's gardening depends. 1881 S. P. THOMPSON in *Nature* 2 June 106½ A dozen times as much stored energy. 1835 *Athenium* 28 Nov. 698½ His three volumes are the stored harvest of a long life. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 609 Only a small portion of the stored fat in the body comes directly from that consumed with the food.

b. With up, away.

1859 *LEVER* *Dav. Dunn* lxxv. 658 You... know little of the stored-up happiness your very name has afforded me for many a day. 1890 L. C. MALL *Obj. Lessons* fr. *Nature* II. xv. 196 You have only to dry... the plant to get back a good deal of its stored-up energy. 1900 *Everybody's Mag.* 111. 58½ Others came to offer certain stored-away preserves.

2. Stocked, furnished or supplied with a store. Also with qualifying adv.

1612 *BACON* *Ess. Greatness Kingd.* (Arb.) 472 Walled Towns, stored Arsenals and Armories. 1835 J. DUNCAN *Beetles* (Nat. Libr.) 81 A well-stored cabinet of Coleoptera. 1865 *LEX* in Mrs. LECKY *Mem. Lecky* (1909) 45 Your richly stored pages show how much there is to be learned. 1882 *BAIN James Mill* vi. 277 Men of stored and cultivated minds.

† *Storeful*, a. Obs. rare¹. [f. STORE sb. + -FUL.] Copiously supplied, opulent.

1598 *FLORIO*, *Vberifero*, plentifull..rich, store-full, fat.

Storeholder.

1. = STOREKEEPER I.

1859 *Daily News* 8 Sept., The charge of conspiracy against a storeholder and a foreman in the Woolwich Arsenal.

b. The possessor of a store of something. ? *nonce-use*.

1907 *SAINTSUURY* in *Q. Rev.* Jan. 144 That marvellous storeholder of Balzacian treasures, the Vicomte de Spoelberch de Lovenjoul.

2. A receptacle for a store of a commodity.

1886 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 9 Dec. 4½ Upon compression, the gas is turned into wrought iron storeholders.

Storehouse. [f. STORE sb. + HOUSE sb.]

1. A building in which goods are stored.

1348 *MS. Acc. Exch. K. R.* 470½ m. 9 Pro vna serura noua empta pro hostio del storhus vj. d. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 22 She to haue the storehouse therto to leye in hire stuffe. 1526 *TINOALE Luke* xii. 24 Which neither haue storehouse nor barn. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iv. 34 Where is Duncans body? *Macd.* Carried to Colmekill, The Sacred Store-house of his Predecessors, And Guardian of their Bones. 1664 *PERYS Diary* 12 July, And fine storehouses

there are and good docks. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ii. 307 One of these huts... the Indians made use of for a storehouse. 1857 *RUSKIN Pol. Econ. Art.* I. § 9 Laying up your wheat whilst in store-houses for the time of famine. 1890 *Rhuys. Amer.* 300 The supplies are... delivered at the General Storehouse.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 240 The vttor Storhouse Dore in the seid Ship. 1540 *PALSGR. Acrostus* II. iv. Mivh, Now that I am become the storor or storehouse-keeper of this puissant lorde. 1548 in *Feuillerat Revels Edu.* VI (1914) 40, ij^o croked boltes for the store howse dore. 1809 in *Orders in Council Nav. Service* (1866) I. 257 Clerk and Storehouse Keeper. 1816 *Ibid.* 260 One Storehouse Labourer. 1833 *Ibid.* 190 The first and second classes of storehouse labourers, who are men charged with an important trust of great responsibility. 1885 *Ibid.* (1838) V. 125 We would recommend that Your Majesty may be graciously pleased to sanction the appointment of a Storehouseman (Civil rating) to that Ship... and to be assisted by a Yeoman of Storerooms.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Often, a store or treasury from which something may be obtained in plenty; an abundant source (of).

1598 *BANISTER Hist. Man* v. 72 The liuer, the shoppe or storehouse of bloud. 1589 *GRENE Menaphon* (Arb.) 68 Arcadie, storehouse of Nymphs, and nurserie of beautie. 1590 *SPENSER P. Q.* II. vi. 6 She... greatly ioyed merry tales to faine, Of which a store-house did with her remaine. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* II. 103 My heart hath been a store-house long of things And sayings laid up, portending strange events. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* II. x. § 2 Memory, which is as it were the Store-house of our Ideas. 1846 *WRIGHT Eccl. Mid. Ages* I. v. 203 The history... published by Geoffrey de Monmouth opened a rich storehouse of fiction for the poets who followed. 1856 *SIR B. BRODRIG Psychol. Ing.* I. ii. 59 The brain... is the store-house of past sensations. 1881 *WESTCOTT & HORT Grk. Test.* Intro. § 5 Books that are professedly storehouses of information.

Storekeeper (stōr'kēpər).

1. One who has charge of a store or stores; one who superintends the receipt and issue of stores; spec. an officer or official in charge of naval or military stores.

1618 in J. CHARNOCK *Hist. Mar. Archit.* (1801) II. 238 Under storekeepers, Chatham. 1663 *PERYS Diary* 5 Mar., Troubling me and other friends for getting him a place (that is, storekeeper of the Navy at Tangier). 1704 *CHAMBERLAYNE Pres. St. Eng.* II. (ed. 21) 532 Yeoman-Sadler and Store-keeper. *Ibid.* 575 Officers of Her Majesty's Yards. At Chatham... Store-keeper. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 113 ¶ 8 That the best storekeeper was the mistress's eye. 1798 *HINDERWELL Hist. Scarborough* 81 Besides whom, the military establishment consists of K. V. Drury, Esq. Storekeeper; a Barrack-Master, [etc.]. 1809 *Lond. Chron.* 1 July 2½ Mr. John Trotter, jun. the Storekeeper-General, and some of the other heads of departments, have gone to Portsmouth. 1838 *LYTTON Alice* IV. v. The post of Storekeeper to the Ordnance. 1876 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 300 A dishonest store-keeper at a distillery. 1890 *Rhuys. Amer.* 307 Everything in the nature of material... passes through the Store-keeper's books.

2. *U.S.* and *Colonial*. A shopkeeper.

1741 P. TAILFER etc. *Narr. Georgia* 107 Augusta... is principally if not altogether, inhabited by Indian Traders and Store-keepers. 1775 A. BURNABY *Trav.* 38 The chief of the inhabitants are storekeepers or public officers. 1817 M. BIRKBECK *Notes Journ. Amer.* (1818) 97 The store-keepers (country shopkeepers we should call them) of these western towns. 1857 D. PUSELEY *Rise Australia* etc. 422 Geelong... Richardson, S., storekeeper. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Store-keeper*... the name for a retail dealer or shopkeeper in the Colonies, who keeps a miscellaneous assortment of all kinds of commodities. 1887 F. FRANCIS *Jun. Saddle & Moccasin* 61 To and fro flitted a few busy store-clothed store-keepers and clerks.

b. *U.S. slang*. An article that remains so long on hand as to be unsaleable. 1891 *Century Dict.*

Storeman (stōr'mən).

1. A man placed in charge of stores or supplies; a storekeeper, esp. in the army.

1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 113 No. 10... performs the general duties of storeman. 1910 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 256½ The accused [soldier], a man of long service and excellent character, was 'storeman' of his company.

2. A workman employed in the storage of goods. 1885 *Weekly Echo* 5 Sept. (Cass.) The question of wages of shifters and store-men has been referred to arbitration.

3. *U.S.* and *Colonial*. One who keeps, or serves in, a 'store' or 'stores'; a shopkeeper, shopman. Also *storesman*.

1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Storeman*, the keeper of a general store; a shopman, one who serves in a store. 1862 F. SINNETT *Acc. S. Australia* 34 Rates of wages obtainable... Storemen, 7s. to 8s. [per day]. 1835 *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 28½ If the storeman is... engrossed in... excited talk it is generally about a bond which wants renewing, or an ostrich, or some oranges or melons, or the next clip of wool.

Storer (stōr'ər). Also 6 *stoaror*, *stoyar*, *Sc. storour* (e, -aro, *storour*, *stourour*. [f. STORE v. and sb. + -ER.]

1. One who, or a thing which, stores or keeps in store.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* VII. ix. 23 Tirreus thair fader was fee maister, and gyde Of studis, flokis, bowis; and heyrdis wyde, As stourour to the king, did kep and zime. *Ibid.* XII. Prol. 263 Welcum stourour of alkynd bestiall. 1540 *PALSGR. Acrostus* II. i. Iij, The storor of some well moneyed mayster... the keeper or overseer of the prouision for householde. 1591 *GOLDING Calisto* on P. lxi. 10 Y^e trew rule of Godlynece... whereof y^e church is y^e faithful storor. 1640 T. BRUGIS *Mirror of Physicke* I. 55 Memory is the sure storor of all things, as in a magazine. 1854 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* 89 Sulphurous Acid Gas.—The bleachers in

cotton and worsted manufactories, and storeis of woollen articles, are most exposed to this gas.

b. One who hoards, lays by, or makes provision, for (a need).

1599 *HAYWARD 1st Pt. Lift Hen. IV.* 59 The King in peace no stoar for war. 1622 *MABBE tr. Aleman's Gucman d'Alf.* 1. 26 My Mother was a storor, a thrifty Wench. 1907 *Athenium* 14 Sept. 307½ The coal-tit is undoubtedly a storor for the future.

† c. ? A partner or shareholder in a joint-stock undertaking. Obs.

1623 in *Trans. New Shaks. Soc.* (1885) 499 The said Thomas Greene... was a fellow Actor or player of and in the Companie... of the late queenes Maile Queene Anne... and a full adventurer, storor and sharer of in and amongst them.

d. One who stocks or peoples.

1690 C. NESSE *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. Test.* I. 125 To him who was the first storor of the world [sc. Adam].

2. Something kept to produce a store or stock.

a. = STANDEL I. ? Obs.

1543 [see STANDEL 1]. 1572 *B. N.C. Munim.* 24. 27, Storyars. 1670 J. SMITH *Eng. Improv. Reviv'd* 100 About 2 years after the planting one of the best plants is to be reserved as a Standil or Storor. 1721 *MONTIMER Hush.* II. 109, I divided my Trees into three sorts, viz. first Storers, which I reckoned all to be that were under 12 Inches Circumference; secondly, Saplings, which I called all under 24 Inches Circumference; and what was two Foot Circumference... I reckoned Timber-trees. 1792 *Frail. Ho. Comm.* 13 Feb. 234½ Storers, or Saplings.

† b. A number of animals kept for breeding. Obs. 1559 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 330 They have put fyve swannes upon the water to be storor for the Cytte.

Store-room.

1. A room set apart for the storing of goods or supplies, esp. those of a ship or household.

1746 P. YORKE in G. HARRIS *Ld. Chanc. Hardwicke* (1847) 11. 293 He... saw powder, shot, & honnets distributed to them out of a store-room, whereof his Lord kept the key himself. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. i. 301 The Gunner's store store-room. 1780 *Mirror* No. 93 When he gives cut the wine from the cellar, and the groceries from the store-room. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 77 In frigates... the gunner's, boatswain's, and carpenter's store rooms are in the fore cockpit. 1857 *RUSKIN Pol. Econ. Art.* I. § 10 You will see the good housewife taking pride... in her well-dressed dish, and her full store-room. 1886 [see STOREHOUSE 1 b].

attrib. 1750 *BLANCHLEY Naval Expos.* 90 *Store-room lanterns*, a triangular Light placed at the Bulk-head of the Boatswain and Carpenter's Store-Rooms. 1897 'SARAH GRAND' *Beth Bk.* xii. (1898) 95 He led the way... to the store-room door.

2. Room or space for storage.

1783 *JUSTANOND tr. Raynal's Hist. Ind.* IV. 457 Tobacco... pays two sols six deniers per quintal to the government for store-room. 1887 *Spons' Househ. Man.* 100 If the cupboards are taken up to the ceiling line... increased storeroom would be provided for clothing not immediately required.

Store-ship, storeship. A government ship employed to carry military or naval stores.

1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2888/3 *Susanna Bomb Storeship*. 1705 *Ibid.* No. 4187/3 This day sailed hence Her Majesty's Ship the Lizard with three Store-ships. 1788 *GIBSON Dict. & P.* xlv. 151 A fleet of gallees, transports, and store-ships, was assembled in the harbour. 1790 *BRATSON Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 66 This being the first expedition of importance that had neither store-ship, hospital-ship, fire-ship, or tender, to accompany it. 1834 J. D. LANG *Hist. Acc. N.S. Wales* (1837) I. 48 His Majesty's store-ship Guardian had been despatched from England... with a large supply of provisions and other stores for the settlement. 1915 *Daily Tel.* 24 Aug. 8/7 The movement of men-of-war, transports, and storeships across Baltic waters.

Storesman: see STOREMAN 3.

Storey, Storeyed: see STORY sb. 2, STORIED.

|| *Storge* (stōr'jə). Also stōrgē, -ē, -ē, -ē, -ē, -ē. [Gr. *στοργή*, related to *στέργειν* to have natural affection to, to love.] Natnral affection; usually, that of parents for their offspring.

1637 *BASTWICK Litany* I. 11½ We must be leuing progenitors & although they doe *ex officio* abandon and renounce, both honesty and storge at once, yet we may not. 1764 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* vi. (1765) 463 The Storge in the parent might be observed towards their young. 1809 R. CUMBERLAND *Johu de Lancaster* I. 23 I'll the storge, or natural affection of my daughter-in-law towards her infant. 1835 *KIRBY Habits & Inst. Anim.* II. xviii. 258 But first, I must say something of that *Storge*, or instinctive affection, which is almost universally exhibited by females for their progeny. 1850 *THACKERAY Pendennis* I. ii. I could have... adored in ber the Divine beneficence in endowing us with the maternal *storge*, which... sanctifies the history of mankind. 1880 S. COX *Comm. Job* 24 The Ostich resembles the stork... but lacks its pious, maternal *storge*.

Sturgeon, obs. form of STURGEON.

† *Storial*, a. Obs. Also *storial*. [Aphelic var. of HISTORIAL. Cf. It. *storiale*.] Of, pertaining to or of the nature of history.

c. 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 702 And this is storial soth, it is no fable. c. 1449 *PROCTOR Repr.* III. vii. 320 And here y make an eende of Scripture storial ensampling. c. 1450 *J. Shirley's Cron. Chaucer* heading, Pe nyenwe worshipfullest Ladyes pat in alle cronycles and storial bokes haue beo founden of troupe of constance and vertuous or reproched womanhode. 1575 *LANHAM Let.* (1871) 26 Certain good harted men of Couentre... made petition that they moought rentu now their old storial sheaw.

Storation (stōr'at'shən). [f. STORY v. + -ATION.] Decoration with artistic designs representing historical, legendary, or emblematic subjects. 1884 *Times* 20 Nov. 4½ The artistic decoration of the dome of St. Paul's... should... provide places for proper

L. A book-name for a plant of the genus *Erodium* (N.O. *Geraniaceae*), esp. *E. cicutarium* or *E. moschatum*. † Also in corrupt forms *stocks-bill* (Ray

N. C. Words, 1691), stockbill (Withering *Brit. Pl.*, ed. 3, 1796, III. 608).

1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 9 This kynde [of Geranium] is called in English Pinke needle or starkis (*sic*) byll. 1597 GENAROR *Herbal* ii. cccxlii. 795 Of knobbed Cranes bill. It is also called. in English Storks bill. *Ibid.* cccxlii. 796 Musk Storks bill. 1657 S. PUCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* i. xv. 91 Bees gather of these flowers following. In May. Storks-bill, Mous-ear, [etc.]. 1825 SIR J. E. SMITH *Eng. Flora* III. 229 *Erodium*. Stork's-bill. *Ibid.* *E. cicutarium*. Hemlock Stork's-bill. *Ibid.* 230 *E. moschatum*. Musky Stork's-bill. *Ibid.* 231 *E. maritimum*. Sea Stork's-bill. 1898 MISS YONGE *John Keble's Parishes* xiv. 102 On the road-side have sprung up. the Stork's bill, *Erodium moschatum*. attrib. 1845-50 MRS. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot. App.* 101 1/2 *Erodium cicutarium* (stork-bill geranium).

2. A plant of the genus *Pelargonium* (N.O. *Geranaceae*).

1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 65 *Pelargonium Barringtonii*, a splendid flower. considered the first of storksbills. 1829 T. CASTLE *Introduct. Bot.* 246 One extensive genus, called pelargonium or stork's-bill, upwards of one hundred and fifty species of which are natives of the Cape of Good Hope. 1848 SCHONBURGK *Hist. Barbados* 602 *Pelargonium bimumifolium*. Trailing Stork's Bill. 1856 *Treas. Bot.* 1102 1/2. † 3. *Surg.* = CROW-BILL 2. *Obs. rare.*

1671 PHILLIPS (ed. 3), *Storks bill*, a Chirurgicals Instrument, the same as Crows bill which see.

† 4. A derivative gesture: = L. *ciconia*. *Obs.* 1616 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii. You give him the Reverse stroke, with this Sanna, or Storkes-bill.

Storm (*stōrm*), *sb.* Also (1 stearm north.), 3-7 storme (3 steorm, steorm, 5 stourme, starme). [Com. Teut. (not recorded in Gothic): OE. *storm* masc. corresp. to Fris., OS. (MLG., Da.) *storm*, OHG. (MHG., mod.G.) *sturm*, ON. *stórm-r* (Sw., Da. *storm*):—OTent. **sturmo-* (whence Rom. **stumo-*; see STOUR *sb.*), f. root **stur-* (? **stwer-*) of STIR *v.*]

I. 1. A violent disturbance of the atmosphere, manifested by high winds, often accompanied by heavy falls of rain, hail, or snow, by thunder and lightning, and at sea by turbulence of the waves. Hence sometimes applied to a heavy fall of rain, hail, or snow, or to a violent outbreak of thunder and lightning, unaccompanied by strong wind.

More explicitly *storm of hail*, *lightning*, *rain*, *thunder*; also with the *sb.* prefixed, as *HAULSTORM*, *RAIN-STORM*, *SNOW-STORM*, *THUNDER-STORM*.

c825 *Vesp. Ps.* xl. 3. Fyr in æðib'e his beorned & in ymbhwyrfe his storm strong. *Ibid.* liv. 9. Ie bad hine se mec halne dyde from lytelmodum & storme. c950 *Indif. Gosh.* Matt. xvi. 3. To dæg [bi] stearm, faras forðon urotlic heofon. c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 274. So lyft ðe we ymbe sprecað astihð up fornead on þone monan & ahyrð ealle wolena stormas. a1122 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1070. Pa com an mycel storm & to dræfed ealle þa scipe þær þa gersumes wæron inne. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 143. Ech eorpe scel hwakien on his ecense also deað he see in storm. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 261. Stereines felleð in þe sæ, and to worpeð hit. a1225 *Juliana* 76. As þa wæren in wette com a storm [v. r. storm] & draf ham to londe. a1225 [see STILL *b.*]. c1285 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1122. Ther nar a rumbel and a swough As though a storm sholde bresten eury bough. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 7631. The storme wex still. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 477a. A storm, wedry, minibus, procella, allanus. Storm, yn the see, turbo. c1475 *Kauf Collyer* 32. His steid aganis the storme stalwartly straid. 1594 *Kyd Cornelia* i. 82. The windie storme doth toppideturseye tosse thee as thou stotest. *Ibid.* ii. 93. Enemies. Beat backe like fyres before a storme of hayle. 1597 *Donne Poems*, *Storm* 32. And what at first was call'd a gust, the same Hath now a storme, anon a tempest name. 1610 *Shaks. Temp.* ii. 12. Heres. another Storme brewing, I heare it singe ith' wide. 1621 in *Foster Eng. Factories Int.* (1606) 280. A storme of thundr and rayne came. 1627 *Capt. Smith Sea Gram.* x. 47. A Storm is knowne. not to be much lesse than a tempest, that will blow downe houses, and trees vp by the roots. 1655 *Sir T. Herbert Trav.* (1677) 126. That night we. were entertained by. a sudden storm of rain, thunder, and lightning. 1725 *De For Voy. round World* (1840) 18. The wind setting in at South-west, blew a storm. 1735 *Johnson Lobo's Abyssinia*, *Voy.* i. 2. We had our Riggings somewhat damag'd by a Storm of Lightning. 1788 *Wesley Jral.* 6 Oct. When I came into the town, it blew a storm. But it fell as suddenly as it rose. *Ibid.* 25 Nov. Though it blew a storm, and was piercing cold, we were sufficiently crowded at Dover. 1805 *Scott Let.* 18 Aug. in *Lockhart* (1837) II. ii. 60. The most dreadful storm of thunder and lightning I ever witnessed. 1847 *Tennyson Princess* v. 256. Like the mystic fire on a mast-head, Prophet of storm. 1861 *Dickens Lett.* (1880) II. 156. The storm was most magnificent at Dover. 1895 *Lau Times Rep.* LXXIII. 156 1/2. Two vessels. drifted through the violence of a storm on to the toe of a breakwater.

in figurative context. c897 *Alfred Gregory's Past.* C. ix. 58. Hwæt is ðonne ðæt rice & se ealdorodun hutor ðæs mæsse storm, se symle bið crýssende ðæt scip ðære heortan? 1599 *Shaks. Much Ado* v. iv. 42. Why what's the matter? That you have such a Februarie face, So full of frost, of storme, and cloudinesse. 1740 C. WESLEY *Hymn*, *Jess.* *lover of my soul!* Hide me, o my Saviour, hide, till the storm of life is past. 1856 *Tennyson In Mem.* xxxiii. 1. O thou that after toil and storm Mayst seem to have reach'd a purer air.

b. Used *spec.* as the distinctive appellation of a particular degree of violence in wind. In mod. *Meteorology*: An atmospheric disturbance which in the Beaufort scale is classed as intermediate between a whole gale and a hurricane, having a wind-force estimated at 10-11 and a limit of velocity at from 56-75 miles per hour.

1801 *Capper Observ. Winds & Monsoons* Pref. p. xxiii,

The tempest. is. the same as a hurricane, or whirlwind: I shall therefore use these words synonymously, and place them in the first order, or degree of violent winds. The storm, or what the English seamen call a hard gale, is likewise, I believe, nearly the same; I shall, therefore, make use of the former for the land, and the latter for the sea term, and reckon these in the second class. 1868 *Fitzroy Meteorol. Papers* iii. 91 1/2 [Beaufort Scale.] 11 Storm. 1869 *Smith Sailer's Word-bk.* s.v. *Storms*, That is a storm which reduces a ship to her storm stay-sails, or to her bare poles.

c. *spec.* A snowstorm. Also, a quantity of fallen snow. *Sc.*

1681 *Fountainhill Chronol. Notes* (1822) 8. A great storm of snow had fallen. 1730 *Burr Lett. N. Scot.* (1754) II. xviii. 67. There fell a very great storm (as they call it) by the word Storm they only mean Snow. 1787 [J. BEATTIE] *Scotticisms* 129. They turned him out, though there was a storm of snow lying on the ground.

d. A period of hard weather with frost and snow. *Sc. and Colonial.*

1880 *J. COLQUHOUN Moor & Loch* i. 239. Even the sea-worm having failed at the end of that long continued storm. 1887 *I. R. Ranche Life Montana* 24. This 'storm', as they call the spell of cold weather, lasted about 10 days.

e. *Magnetic storm*: a magnetic disturbance observed simultaneously over a considerable portion of the globe.

1866 *SABINE in Proc. Roy. Soc. X.* 634. The casual magnetic disturbances, or magnetic storms. 1871 *Nature* 5 Oct. 441 1/2. Observations upon magnetic storms in higher latitudes.

f. *Proverbial phrases.*

A storm in a teacup (and earlier phrases: see *quots.*): a great commotion in a small community or about a trifling matter. (Prob. after *L. fluctus excitare in simpulo* (Cic.).)

1590 *Greene Neuer too late* ii. (1600) L 3 b. No storme so sharpe to rent the little Reede. 1603 *DRAYTON Bar. Wars* iii. lv. Lett's feare no Storme, before we feele a Showre. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St. v.* xiv. 415. At last he is as welcome as a storm. 1678 *DR. ORMOND Lett. Earl Arlington* 28 Dec. in *Hist. MSS. Comm.*, *Ormond MSS.* IV. 292. Our skirmish seems to be come to a period, and compared with the great things now on foot, is but a storm in a cream bowl. 1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 360. He [has]. Been in a storm; this is a sea-phrase for being less than dead-drunk. 1830 *Ibid.* C. i. 49 1/2. Each campaign, compared with those of Europe, has been only, in Lord Thurlow's phrase, a storm in a wash-basin. 1872- [see TEA-CUP c.]. 1878 [see STORM-BASIN].

2. *transf.* A heavy discharge or downfall (of missiles, blows).

Beowulf 3117. Þonne stræla storm strengum gebædæd sceoc ofer seclwæld. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* xi. xxxiv. Adrantus first. through the falling storme did vpward clime Of stones, darts, arrows, fire, pitch and lime. 1615 *Kyd Span. Trag.* ii. 53. Thicke stormes of bullets ran like winters haile. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 72. The Sulphurous Hail Shot after us in storm. *Ibid.* vi. 546. This day will pour down. no drizzling show'r, But railing storm of Arrows harbd with fire. 1777 *POTTER Æschylus, Persians* 486. Whilst broken rocks. And storms of arrows crush'd them. 1817 *Scott Harold* vi. xv. Then rose his mace, and with a storm of blows The mortal and the Demon close. 1849 *W. S. Mayo Ka'o'olah* ii. (1850) 24. She [the frigate] sent forth a storm of shot.

fig. 1842 *Tennyson St. Sim. Styl.* 7. Battering the gates of heaven with storms of prayer.

3. *fig. and in figurative context.* a. A violent disturbance of affairs whether civil, political, social or domestic; commotion, sedition, tumult. More definitely *storm of rebellion, state, strife, war*, etc.

a1000 *Andreas* 1236 (Gr.). Storm upp aras after ceasterhofum, cirm unlytel bædnes heriges. c1315 *Shakespeare Poems* vii. 716. For þou [sc. the serpent] arerdest þyne storm And alle þys hete, Acorsed be þou bestes byrde. c1420 *Chaucer, Vitell.* 940. Ryte so holly chyrche after þat starme Shalle have he maystre atte lest. 1477 *EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dictes* i. Subgette and thral vnto the stormes of fortune. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* iii. 349. I will stirre vp in England some black Storme, Shall blowe ten thousand soules to Heaven, or Hell. 1614 *Bacon Charge touching Duels* 9. It may cause suddaine stormes in Court, to the disturbance of his Maistie. 1713 *Pope Prol. to Addison's Cato* 21. A brave man struggling in the storms of fate. 1741 *KAMES Decis. Crit. Sess.* 1730-52 (1799) 33. Newlands dreading the storm, had retired out of the country. 1802 *Canning Song*, Here's to the pilot that weather'd the storm! [i. e. Pitt.] 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 207. A violent storm broke forth. Daly was ordered to attend at the bar. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* II. ix. 361. A monk of the house, who. contrived to weather all storms, and died in possession of his Abbey.

b. A tumultuous rush (of sound, tears, etc.); a vehement utterance (of words); a violent outburst (of censure, ridicule, etc.); a passionate manifestation of feeling.

1602 *tr. Guarini's Pastor Fido* iv. viii. M 2 b. That. afterward stode moue A thousand stormes of sighes, of teares, of plaintes. 1621 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 1. For, was there euer any thing projected, that sauoured any way of newnesse. but the same endured many a storme of gaine-saying, or opposition? 1615 *CHAPMAN Odys.* ix. 435. With stormes of whistlings [Gr. πάλαι ποτέ] then, his flocks he draue vp to the mountains. 1693 *DRYDEN Persius* i. 36. The Prose is Rustian, and the Numbers lame. All Noise, and empty Pomp, a storm of Words. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 407 1/2. How much more they would have been alarmed, had they heard him actually throwing out such a Storm of Eloquence. 1781 *COWPER Table-T.* 491. The strings are swept with such a pow'r, so loud, The storm of music shakes th' astonished crowd. 1832 *WARREN Diary Physic.* II. iii. 124. He concluded amid a storm of applause. 1847 *Tennyson Princess* v. 477. At which the storm Of galloping hoofs bare on the ridge of spears And riders front to front. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 484. He. faced the storm of invective which burst upon him from bar, bench, and

witness box, with the insolence of despair. 1891 *FARRAR Darkn. & Dawn* xxviii. Octavia disburdened the long-pent agony of repression in. a storm of weeping.

c. *Commotion or unrest (of mind or soul); a tumultuous assemblage (of thoughts, feelings).*

1569 *UNDERDOWNE Heliodorus* vii. 89. A whole storme of thoughtes in a manner ouerwhelmed her. 1728-46 *THOMSON Spring* 299 These, and a thousand mixed emotions more, vex the mind With endless storm. 1729 G. ADAMS *tr. Sophocl.* *Antig.* iii. v. II. 51. Still the same Violence of the Storms of her Soul torments her. 1864 *TENNYSON Aylmer's F.* 322. Sir Aylmer reddening from the storm within, Then broke all bonds of courtesy, and crying 'Boy' [etc.]. 1894 *HALL CAINE Manxman* iii. xii. 170. She. covered up her head in the clothes as before, but with a storm of other feelings.

d. *Storm and stress* [G. *Sturm und Drang*]: used to designate the movement in German literature about 1770-82, due to a school of young writers characterized by extravagance in the representation of violent passion, and by energetic repudiation of the 'rules' of the French critics.

Storm und Drang, the title of a play by F. M. Klinger (1776), was seized upon by the historians of literature as aptly expressing the spirit of the school to which the author belonged.

1855 G. H. LEWES *Goethe* I. iii. i. 140 [1771] The period known as the Storm and Stress period was then about to astonish Germany, and to startle all conventions, by works such as Gerstenberg's *Ugolino*, Goethe's *Goetz von Berlichingen*, Klinger's *Sturm und Drang* (from whence the name), and Schiller's *Robbers*. 1900 F. H. STODDARD *Evol. Eng. Novel* iv. 144. That group of men whom collectively we take to illustrate the early Storm and Stress.

transf. 1839 *LONGE Hyperion* ii. viii. Did you never have the misfortune. to know one of the benefactors of the human race, in the very 'storm and pressure period' of his indiscreet enthusiasm? 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* II. 411. Written during the years A.D. 57 and 58, a period pre-eminently of storm and stress in the Apostle's life. 1900 G. C. BRODRICK *Memories* 227. I never knew John Bright personally until his time of storm and stress was over.

4. *Path.* A paroxysm, violent access (of pain or disease). Now chiefly with qualifying word, as *asthmatic, rheumatic storm*.

1545 *RAYNALDE Eyrth Mankynde* 58. Another dyette there is, the whiche she ought to obserue in y^e tyme of labour: when the stormes and thronges begyn to come on. 1612 *SHELTON Quixote* i. iii. iii. (1620) 134. He swet, and swet ngaine, with. excessive swoonings. This storme and mishap endured about some two houres. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* III. 39. All these together as phenomena of the same rheumatic storm. 1898 *Ibid.* V. 288. The asthmatic storm flits about the lung, now here, now there. 1899 *Ibid.* VII. 819. We should expect the final storm of grave symptoms [in an attack of convulsions] to be preceded by indications of gradual failure.

b. *Brain storm, nerve storm*: see *quots.*

1890 *BILLINGS Med. Dict.*, *Nerve-storms*, sudden attacks or paroxysms of neuroses or functional nervous disease. 1894 G. M. GOULD *Illustr. Dict. Med.*, *Brain-storm*, a succession of sudden and severe phenomena, due to some cerebral disturbance.

II. [f. STORM *v.*]

5. *Mil.* A violent assault on a fortified place.

1645 *CROMWELL in Carlyle Lett. & Sp.* (1845) I. 225. The day and hour of our storm was appointed. *Ibid.* 226. The General's signal unto a storm, was to be, The. discharging four pieces of cannon. 1665 *BOYLE Oceana*, *Refl.* ii. iii. (1848) 107. A Fortress, whose Defendants are not Treacherous, can scarce be taken otherwise than either by Famine, or Storm. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. xi. 255. We should have carried the fort by storm. 1813 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* (1838) X. 548. I believe the Storm ought to take place by daylight. 1840 *W. C. Burns in I. Burns Life* ix. (1870) 204. He served at eight storms, and twelve general engagements. 1869 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1875) III. xii. 168. An attempt at a storm was beaten back by the defenders.

b. *To take by storm*: to take possession of by a sudden attack; to carry by assault.

1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Theocrit's Triv.* I. 72. At length they took the Town by storm. 1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 149. The town was taken by storm. 1870 *ROGERS Hist. Clean.* Ser. ii. 49. The rioters took Norwich by storm. *fig.* 1847 C. BRONTE *Jane Eyre* xxxiii. How I looked while these ideas were taking my spirit by storm, I cannot tell. 1889 *JESSOP Counting of Priars* i. 27. The Franciscans. were taking the world by storm.

III. *G. attrib. and Comb.*: a. simple attrib., as *storm-blast*, *-burst*, *-drop*, *-gust*, *-lift*, *-shock*, *-sprite*; also *storm-like* adj. and adv.

1817 *COLERIDGE Anc. Mar.* i. 41. And now the 'Storm-blast' came. a1849 *MANGAN Poems* (1859) 69. The 'Storm-burst' is over. 1836 *KEBLE in Lyra Apost.* (1849) 167. Now the big 'storm-drops' fall. 1860 *TYNOLL Glac.* i. xxvii. 108. Wild 'storm-gusts', sent down against us from Mont Blanc himself. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* III. iv. 372. The storm began To rumble, and the 'storm-lift' moving slow, Over a full third of the sky to grow. a1886 *STONEV Accadia* iii. *Amphialus' Dream* (1605) 261. Whereout with sudden fall. There came a chariot faire. Whose 'stormlike' course staid not ill hard by me it bided. 1607 *CHAPMAN Busby d'Ambois* ii. i. 101. Storme-like he fell, and hid the fere-cold Earth. 1705 *Mrs. CENTLIVRE Basset* Table iv. I am rough and storm-like in my temper. 1849 *CHRISTINA ROSSETTI Poems* (1904) 118 1/2. See the ancient pine that stands the firmer for the 'storm-shock' that it bore. 1837 *Scott Harold* iii. ix. When the 'storm-sprite' shrieks in air.

b. *instrumental*, as *storm-armed*, *-beat*, *-beaten*, *-bound*, *-encompassed*, *-laden*, *-rent*, *-swept*, *-tossed*, *-washed*, *-worn* adjs. 1591 *SYLVESTER Fury* 174. 'Storm-arm'd' Auster cruell. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. xii. 32. Here may thy 'storme-beat' vessel safely ride. 1814 *Scott To Dr. Buchan* 64. On every storm-beat cape. 1582 *STANFURTH Æneis* i. (Arb.) 37. Lyke plodding 'storme-beaten' hagliers. 1600 *SHAKS.*

Sonn. xxxiv. 6 To dry the raine on my storme-beaten face. a 1639 T. CAREW *Poems* (1651) 28. I float far from the shore, in a storm-beaten boat. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 191 Some stormbeaten pinnacle of rock. 1830 CARLYLE in *Froude Life* (1882) 11. 66 After so many weeks of "storm-bound inactivity." 1817 SHELLEY *Revolt Islam* vii. xxxvii. Like the fires that flare in "storm-encompassed isles." 1899 MACRAE *Morris* 11. 27 The storm-laden air that he began to feel around him. 1794 COLERIDGE *To Yng. Lady* 21 Amid the yelling of the "storm-ripened skies." 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstrel* vi. xxi. Where restless seas howl round the "storm-swept Orcaades." 1610-11 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Paper's Compl.* (Grosart) 781. Look downe. Upon Thy Church "storm-tossed every houre." 1842 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* i. vi. 48 Through all these storm-tost seas, the Supreme Powers are driving us. 1840 THACKERAY *Shabby-genteel Story* ii. The "storm-washed shores of Margate in winter." 1885 TENNYSON *Dead Prophet* v. A "storm-worn signpost not to be read.

c. objective, as storm-bringer; storm-boding, -breathing, -portending, -presaging adjs.

1672 DAVENANT *Masque* (1673) 395 The "storm-boading Whale." 1594 CHAPMAN *Shadow of N. D.* 1. "Storm-breathing Lelaps." 1552 HULOET "Storme brynger, . . . uimbyfer." 1582 STANYHURST *Ensis* (Arb.) 35 But with a flaw sudden chaffing stormbringer Orion, Spurnt vs too the waters. 1845 BAILLY *Festus* (ed. 2) 293 A "storm-portending cloud." 1809 SCOTT *Peacher* 143 The waning moon, with "storm-presaging gleam.

d. Special comb.: storm-area, the area of the earth's surface over which a storm spreads itself; also fig.; storm-beach (see quot.); storm-bell (a) [cf. G. *sturm-glocke*] an alarm bell; (b) (see quot. 1910); storm-belt, a belt or zone in which storms occur periodically; storm-breeder (see quot.); storm card, a transparent disc marked with lines representing the wind-directions of a cyclonic storm, to be placed over the ship's position on the chart in order to ascertain the course of the storm-centre; storm centre, the central area of a cyclonic storm, characterized by comparative calmness; fig. the central point around which a storm of controversy, trouble, etc. rages; the seat of disease, seilition, and the like; storm-circle = storm-card; storm-clock (a) [G. *sturm-glocke*], none-use an alarm bell; (b) a meteorograph, spec. one devised by Sir F. Ronalds (*Cent. Dict.* Suppl. 1909); storm-cloud, a heavy cloud which threatens or comes with rain; also fig.; storm-coat, a waterproof coat or heavy overcoat for use in stormy weather; storm-compass = storm-card (*Cent. Dict.*); storm-cone = CONE sb. 1. 9; storm-current (see quot.); storm door U.S., an outer or supplementary door for use in stormy weather; storm-drum, a canvas cylinder hoisted in conjunction with the storm cone as a weather-signal; = DRUM sb. 1. 8; storm-fire = CORROSANT; storm-flag (a) U.S., each of the flags used in the U.S. system of storm-signalling (*Cent. Dict.*); (b) the smallest national flag used at posts and flown only in stormy weather (W. 1911); storm-glass, a hermetically sealed tube containing a solution which becomes flocculent on the approach of a storm; storm-god, a deity supposed to rule the storms; so also storm-goddess; storm-head window, a kind of dormer window; † storm-hole, an opening made in a wall for letting out water resulting from a storm; storm-house U.S., a temporary shelter against storm for workmen (*Cent. Dict.*); storm-jacket, a weather-proof jacket; storm-jib *Naut.* (see quot. 1867); storm-kite (see quot.); storm-light, the lurid light seen in a stormy sky; also = COMPOSANT; storm mizen, -pane (see quots.); storm-path = storm-track; storm-pavement (see quot.); † storm-pole *Mil.*, each of a series of stakes driven into a defensive work as a protection against assault; storm-porch, a porch for the protection of an outer door from storms; storm power = storm-god; storm-proof a., (a) impervious to storm; (b) proof against storming or assault; also fig.; storm-sail (see quot. 1867); storm-shutter, an outside window-shutter for use in stormy weather; storm-signal, a signal exhibited at coastguard stations, etc., to give warning of the approach and direction of dangerous winds; also fig.; hence storm-signalling *vbl. sb.*, the signalling of storms; also *attrib.*; storm-spacer = storm-trysail; storm-stayed, (-staid), chiefly Sc., prevented by stress of weather from making or continuing a journey; storm-staysail, a staysail of reduced dimensions for use in a storm; storm-stand a. Sc. = storm-stayed; storm-system, the group of low-pressure areas (revolving round a centre of lowest pressure) constituting a cyclonic storm; storm track, the path traversed by the centre of a cyclonic storm; storm-trysail (see quot.); storm-warning, warning of the approach of a

storm obtained by meteorological observation; storm-water, (a) an abnormal amount of surface water resulting from a heavy fall of rain or snow; also *attrib.*; (b) poet., water agitated by a storm; storm-wave, an abnormally heavy wave due to cyclonic disturbance which rolls across the ocean and frequently causes the inundation of low-lying coast lands; also fig.; storm-wind, the wind which accompanies a storm; also fig.; storm-window, (a) = storm-head window; (b) an outer window to protect the inner from the effects of storms (Cassell 1888); † storm-winnock (-winnock) Sc. = prec. (a); storm-zone = storm-belt.

1853 W. R. BURT *Handbk. Law of Storms* 29 The above considerations lead to a most important division of the "storm area." 1898 *Daily News* 8 Nov. 4/5 As the day for the meeting of the Czar's Conference on Peace draws near, the storm-area seems to be steadily extending. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* iii. i. 377 Accumulations of gravel or "storm-beaches" are often thrown up by storms, even above the level of ordinary high-tide mark. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* 111. i. iv. At two o'clock the "stormbell" shall be sounded, . . . all Paris shall rush, . . . and have itself enrolled. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* 111. 638/2 A storm-bell warns travellers in the plain of storms approaching from the mountains. 1891 *Century Dict.*, "Storm-belt." 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, "Storm-breeders, heavy cumulo-stratus clouds." 1844 "Storm card [see storm circle]." 1894 *Harper's Weekly* 7 Apr. 315 It establishes a sort of Weather Bureau of disease, and . . . is to show . . . where the "storm centres of communicable disease are." 1900 A. CHURCH & PETERSON *Nervous & Mental Dis.* (ed. 2) 181 The initial or signal symptom . . . becomes highly significant as pointing to the storm-centre, the point of greatest instability and usually the seat of organic disease. 1900 *Jrnl. Sch. Geog.* (U.S.) June 228 To fix the direction of the storm centre from the vessel, it is thus only necessary to face the wind. 1844 H. PROOINGTON *Horn-bk. of Storms* 5 The horn plates in the pockets of this book are what is called Col. Reid's Hurricane, or "Storm, circles, or cards." 1839 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* xiv. "That," said he, "must be the alarm—the 'storm-clock,' as the Germans call it." 1822 — *Maid of Isla* ii. Her white wing gleams through mist and spray, Against the "storm-cloud." 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 162/2 "Stormcoat." 1853 in *Fitzroy Rep. Meteorologic Office* (1864) p. xi. note. This morning the "storm cone" was hoisted. 1843 H. PROOINGTON in *Jrnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* XII. 1. 398 The "storm current" may be briefly described as circular streams on the circumferences of rotatory storms. 1878 E. B. TURTLE *Horner Tales* 29 The horses . . . broke loose from the stable, and began gnawing the "storm doors in front of the officers' quarters." 1866 *Daily Tel.* 18 Jan. 4/5 It is not because occasional perturbations . . . baffle the reckonings of science, that meteorology should be ignored—four times out of five the "storm-drum is right." 1881 *Times* 19 Jan. 10/3 This evening the south storm-drum is hoisted at the semaphore at the Dockyard. a 1847 ELIZA COOK *Birds* v. 21 The "storm-fire burns, but what care they? 1883 A. I. MENKEN *Infidelity* 38 Heed not the storm-fires that so terribly burn to the black sky. 1823 *Mech. Mag.* 1. 174 Those glasses, . . . which are sold in the shops of opticians, under the name of "Storm Glasses." 1864 STENGER *Biol.* 98 The relation between the phenomena occurring in the storm-glass and in the atmosphere respectively is really not a correspondence at all. 1877 C. P. TIELE *Quitt. Hist. Relig.* 113 In this conflict he [*Juditha writrahan*] is surrounded by the Maruts or "storm-gods, led by Rudra." 1859 *Torrey Highl. Turkey* 11. 320 The character of a "storm-goddess, in which she (the Lamia) thus appears." 1833 *Louise Engey. Arch.* 455 The next characteristic is the "storm-head window." 1849 *Men. Rifon* (Surtees) 111. 446 Et in salar. Will de Cloke, carpentarii, emendatis diversis defectus in le Ales, et laciatis "Storm-holes." 1844 H. MILLER to W. K. Leask *Life* iv. (1869) 109 Encased in his ample-skirted "storm-jacket of oiled canvas." 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* xviii. Another try-sail and a "storm-jib were expanded to the wind." 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, "Storm-jib, in cutters, the fifth or sixth size: the inner jib of square-rigged ships." *Ibid.*, "Storm-kite, a contrivance for sending a hawser from a stranded vessel to the shore." 1843 EMERSON *Misc. Papers*, *Carlyle Wks.* (Bohn) 111. 315 It is not serene sunshine, but everything is seen in lurid "storm-lights." 1906 *Month* June 629 That the poets . . . should many of them allude to the mysterious storm-lights in their poems, is not surprising. 1794 *Rigging & Seaman-ship* 1. 135 "Storm Mizen." This sail is triangular, and . . . bends on the fore part to a horse, abaft and parallel to the mizen-mast. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, "Storm-pane, a supplementary, framed sheet of glass, to substitute, in an emergency, for a broken pane in a lighthouse." 1888 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* (1892) 176 The reflectors scratched, the spare lamp unready, the storm-panes in the storehouse. 1850 W. R. BURT *Hurricane Guide* 55 The lower and upper branches of the "storm paths of the Northern Atlantic." 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, "Storm-pavement, the sloping stone paving which lines the sea-face of piers and breakwaters." 1847 J. SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* (1854) 257 The line, both upon the hullwarks and the curtain was strongly set with "storm-poles." 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 15 Oct., Houses, should be protected at every much-used entrance, by "storm-porches." 1866 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* i. 20 Another beneficent "storm power, Boreas, occupies an important place in early legend." 1594 NASH *Unfort. Trav.* C4, Sailors doo pitch their apparel to make it "storme prooffe." 1886 N. L. WALFORD *Parl. General's of Civil War* 258 There had not been sufficient time . . . to make them [see the fortifications] storm-proof. 1911 J. H. ROSE *Pitt & Gt. War* vii. 192 The constitution had suffered dilapidation, but it was storm-proof. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xi. We came down to double-reefed topsails and the "storm-sails." 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, "Storm-rail, a sail made of stout No. 1 canvas, of reduced dimensions, for use in a gale." 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Mar. 10/1 All the windows, too, have "storm-chimneys." 1863 in *Fitzroy Rep. Meteorologic Office* (1864) p. xi. note. Drum "storm signal hoisted at noon." 1857 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, "Storm-signal, the hoisting of a danger-flag." Also, Fitzroy's drum and cone, which show the direction of the expected gale. 1905 W. O'BRIEN *Recoll.* vii. 136 We who knew Egan's storm-signals, saw the

tips of his ears reddened and a bright scarlet point appear to the centre of his cheeks. 1875 *Chamb. Journal* 2 Jan. 8/5 "Storm-signalling apparatus is supplied by the Board of Trade." 1857 M. F. MAURY in D. F. M. CORBIN *Life* (1888) 135 The "storm-spencer" had been blown away. 1491 *Acta Dom. Cone.* (1839) 203/1 In the accouren, . . . touching be takin of a schip & gudes. "stormstead & drevin to be Erlis frye." 1787 BURNS *Let. W. Cruikshank* June, I was storm-stayed two days at the foot of the Ochill Hills. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* 11. xxii. 226 An abrupt change of the weather gave us a howling gale outside, and we were all of us storm-stayed. 1880 *Miss Bird Japan* 1. 344 The *yadayas* are crowded with storm-stayed travellers. 1850 L. HUNT *Autob.* 11. 255 We set the fore "storm-staysail anew." 1513 DOUGLAS *Ensis* iii. iii. (heading), How Troiane goddess apperis to Eoeo, Aod how that he was "stormsted on the see." 1632 *Lithgow Trav.* iii. 94, I stayed sixteen dayes, stormsted with Northernly winds. 1888 BARRIE *Auld Licht Idylls* ii. 41 Storm-stead shows used to emphasize the severity of a Thums winter. 1897 *Daily News* 26 Jan. 7/1 Later in the day the "storm system continued to increase in depth." 1838 W. RETO *Law of Storms* 430 The "storm tracks here traced." 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, "Storm-trysail, a fore-and-aft sail, hoisted by a gaff, but having no boom at its foot, and only used in foul weather." 1867 A. BUCHAN *Meteorol.* 9 "Storm-warnings." 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 153/1 Weather Forecasts and Storm Warnings. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* 111. 394 "Storm-waters, as they may be called, . . . fall in such quantities within . . . an hour or two as entirely to overcharge all ordinary systems of drainage." 1887 MEREDITH *Ball. Tragic Life* 92 Howled and pressed the ghastly crew, Like storm-waters over rocks. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 3 July 6/7 Heavy rain began to come down—so heavy that the storm-water sewers were not able to take it off. 1839 D. MILNE in *Trans. R. Soc. Edin.* XIV. 486 This "storm-wave" (for such it may not improperly be termed) moved, through the Atlantic in a N.N.E. direction. 1874 LISLE *Carr Judith Guyenne* 1. iv. 20 Her bosom would heave with a great storm-wave of passionate emotion. 1839 LONGE *Hyperion* 1. vii. The "storm-wind came from the Alsatian hills." 1873 *HAMERTON Intell. Life* ii. iv (1876) 72 Like, . . . a steamer with a storm-wind directly against me and an iron-bound coast behind. 1892 G. F. X. GRIFFITH *tr. Foward's St. Peter* 78 The storm-winds of trial sweep over them. 1824 SCOTT *Kedgeuntlet* Let. iv. There were what are called "storm-windows in the roof." 15. . . *Aberd. Rev.* (MS.) (Jam.) The bigging of the "storm-wind-oil." 1889 R. HINMAN *Eclectic Physical Geogr.* vi. 94 The regions between 40° and 70° latitude are the great "storm zones of the world."

e. In names of certain birds, the movements or cries of which are supposed to presage a storm: storm-bird (a) = storm-petrel; (b) = thunder-bird b (see THUNDER sb. 6); (c) a local name (Norfolk) for the fieldfare (Swainson); storm-cock, the missel-thrush; also locally applied to the fieldfare and the green woodpecker (Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.*); storm-finch († *finck*, † *finck*) = storm-petrel; storm-petrel, *Procellaria pelagica* (cf. STORMY a. 3); storm thrush, the missel-thrush.

These words are sometimes used fig. to designate a person whose activity is a sign of impending discord.

1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 514 (The Petrel) was first mentioned in the Stockholm Transactions, under the name of *Procellaria*, or the "Storm-bird." 1867 GOLDW. SMITH *Eng. Statesmen* (1882) 34 Lady Carlyle—a storm-bird of this parliamentary storm. 1913 R. HARRIS *Boanerges* xxv. 267 The Arabian Storm-bird or thunder-bird. 1769 G. WHITE *Selborne, to Dorrington* 2 Nov. Missel-bird, *lurdusviscirovus*. . . is called in Hampshire and Sussex the "storm-cock." 1902 G. BRENNAN *House of Percy* 11. ii. 32 Charles Paget—storm-cock of Catholic agitation. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Isagoge 6 [Aquatic birds] as the . . . stormfinch. 1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* 11. 249 Storm-petrel. Storm Finch, or Little Petrel. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, "Storm-finch, the petrel, or Mother Cary's chicken." 1833 P. J. SELBY *Illustr. Brit. Ornith.* 11. 533 Common "Storm-Petrel." 1862 537 Fork-tailed Storm-Petrel. 1885 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 712/1 The common Storm Petrel, *Procellaria pelagica*, . . . is the "Mother Carey's chicken" of sailors, and is widely believed to be the harbinger of bad weather. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.*, "Storm-cock or 'Storm-thrush." The missel-thrush. 1913 *Engl. Rev.* Apr. 157 Like a storm-thrush piping its warning.

Storm (stj'm), v. [f. STORM sb. (OE. had *styrman*, early ME. *STURME* v.)]

1. intr. Of the elements or weather: To be tempestuous or stormy, to rage.

14. . . *Chaucer's Boeth.* i. met. vii. (1658) 29 Be trouble wynde hat hyt auster stormyge [*Camb. MS.* turnyng: L. *mare volvens*] and walwyng be see medle. 1564 T. STAPLETON *tr. Staphylos Apol* Pref. 3 As the quiet passenger when the sea stormeth. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 131 So now he [winter] stormes with many a sturdy storme. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* x. 74 From the land straddling wide, his foot on Thuly sets: Whence storming, all the vast Deucalion hee [Boreas] threits. fig. c 1613 CHAPMAN *Ilad* 1. 148 That . . . he, whose bow thus storm for our offences, may be calmd.

b. impers. To blow violently; also to rain, snow, etc. heavily. Now only U.S.

1530 PALSGR. 130 *Il tempeste*, it stormeth. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *tr. Linschoten* 5/2 The nearer wee are unto the land, the more it stormeth, raineth, thundreth, and calmeth. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* x. Throughout the night it stormed violently—rain, hail, snow and sleet beating upon the vessel. 1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 336 *To storm*, to blow with violence; impersonally, as, it storms. We use it improperly in the sense of to rain or to snow. 1856 MISS WARNER *Hills in the sense of to rain or to snow.* 1875 *Statenm.* xix. Come in . . . it is going to storm hard. . . It's going to be a bad storm;—you'll be better under here. 1828 AL. F. MAURY in D. F. M. CORBIN *Life* (1888) 168 It is now snowing and storming furiously. 1872 "MARK TWAIN" *Innoc. Ab.* 20 It was still raining. And out only rainigo, but storming. "Outside" . . . there was a tremendous sea on. 1834 *Chamb. Jnrl.* 16 June 376/2 Oh, but the outs fall much more quickly when it storms.

c. transf. To rush with the violence of a storm.
1842 TENNYSON *Viv. Sin* 25 The music... Rose again from where it seem'd to fall, Storm'd in orbs of song, a growing gale. 1854 — *Charge of Light Brigade* iii, Storm'd at with shot and shell, Boldly they rode and well, Into the jaws of Death.

2. trans. To make stormy. In quotes. *fig.* to trouble, vex, disturb. Also *pass.*

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* i. 1. Ere long espied a fickle maid. Storming her world with sorrows, wind and rain. 1878 BROWNING *Poets of Crisis* lxi, Our simulated thunder-claps Which tell us counterfeited truths—those same Are—sound, when music storms the soul, perhaps?—Sight, [etc.]. 1883 H. W. BEECHER in *Chr. World Pulpit* XXIV. 122/3, I honour men who are storm'd like the ocean, whose sky is dark, on whom the waves of trouble roll.

3. intr. To complain with rough and violent language; to rage. Const. *at, against* (a grievance or person).

1553 *Republica* i. iii. 211 *Avar.* Feyth, manne, I spake but even to prove your pacyence, that yf thowe haddest grunted or stormed thereat, *Adul.* Naie, fewe times doe I vse suche lowde maner as that. *Ibid.* iii. v. 935 Ye muste storme & sharpeye take hym vp for stumbling. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1225/1 The Priestes... began to grudge & storme against Tyndall. 1836 A. DAY *Eng. Secretorie* ii. (1625) 26 Such odde kinde of reports... the least whereof would make you storme to the gall. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* i. iii. 138 Why looke you how you storme, I would be friends with you. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 1254 Storming against their Generall for not being a coward, as they themselves were. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Univ.* v. 868 O Father stormst thou not to see vs take these wrongs from men? 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 15 Oh they storme and rage as a Beare robbed of her Whelpes. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) i. 90 She curses and storms at me like a trooper. 1797 Mrs. BERKELEY *Poems of G. M. Berkeley* Pref. p. ccxxviii, Mrs. Berkeley used to storm nobly on these occasions. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abdyer* i. xiii, And he so often storms at nought. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* i. xiv. 120 He'll storm and threaten and stop the supplies for a month or so. 1885 *L'foot Daily Post* 30 June 1/7 They storm like very demons when anyone ventures to hint that the Highland crofter is not the paragon of the human race. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* xii. 108, I do not want to storm at the man.

b. quasi-trans. with complement.
1839 BAILEY *Festus* 286 Although... they may have put God from them—Disowned His prophets... and storm'd His curses back to Him; yet... He can pity still. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* v. 335 Dick roused, struck him over the head with the butt, and storm'd himself wide awake.

4. pass. To be exposed to the severity of the weather; to suffer severely from cold. Now *dial.* c. 1440 *York Myst.* xiv. 26 And yf we here all nyght abide, We shall be storm'd in his steede. c. 1636 STAFFORD in Browning *Life* (1892) 187 He was found dead... and in a cold night and lodging, storm'd to death. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.* *Storm'd*, starved, pinched with cold.

5. trans. To make (seed-hay) storm-proof by piling the sheaves in small stacks. *local.*

1862 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIII. 63 Ere it [the rain] arrives... several acres of his hay-seed are already in the field stack. Thus it is saved, by being storm'd, as the local [Warwickshire] phrase well expresses it.

6. Mil. To make a vigorous assault on (a fortified position); to take or attempt to take by storm or assault.

1645 CROMWELL to Carlyle *Let.* 4 *Sp.* (1845) I. 227 By means of this entrance of Colonel Hammond they did storm the Fort on that part which was inward. 1646 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 1. 54 The General Major of the horses wold have the walls of the citie stormit vpon all quarters. 1651 LAMONT *Diary* (Mail. Club) 3: They storm'd Dundie, and carried the towne. 1692 *Prior Ode imit. Hor.* 31 All Day to Mount the Trench, to Storm the Breach. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 263 Several of their bravest officers were shot down in the act of storming the fortress. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 6. 49 Æthelred storm'd the Danish camp at Beofest.

b. transf. and fig.
1652 R. LOVEJOY *Ilymen's Prædica* 301 He hasely resolves to storm her chastity. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* ii. (ed. 2) 99 Thus People are storm'd out of their Reason and Inclinations; plagued into a Complacence; and forced to yield in their own Defence. 1793 S. SEWALL *Diary* 16 Mar. (1879) II. 75 So should we patiently... sing the Praises of God... though Storm'd by the last efforts of Antichrist. 1730 T. BOSTON *Memo.* xii. (1899) 395 The toothache has storm'd my lower teeth so that I think they are beginning to give way too. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* i. xlix, Here the bold peasant storm'd the dragon's nest. 1820 KEATS *Love of S. Agnes* x. A hundred swords will storm his heart, Love's feverous citadel. 1841 TUCKERMAN *W. G. Hoggarty Diam.* x, She would have storm'd Lady Jane Preston's door, and forced her way up stairs. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. 111. 697 At last it seem'd that heaven had been storm'd by the violence of supplication: the truth came out, and many lies with it. 1910 L. ROSEBERY *Chatham* x. 220 Pitt had apparently determined, in the jargon of that day, to storm the Closet.

7. intr. a. Mil. To rush to an assault or attack.
1632 *Swed. Intelligencer* ii. 47 The Scots... forced the garrison into the inner port; they Storming in together with them. 1645 CROMWELL in Carlyle *Let.* 4 *Sp.* (1845) I. 226 Colonel Montague and Colonel Pickering, who storm'd at Lawford's Gate... presently entered. *Ibid.* The Major-General's regiment being to storm towards From River. 1859 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1872) II. 267 A great gap in the ramparts—it may have been a breach which was once storm'd through. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 207 Again the next day they storm'd up to the walls. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* v. i, Our javelins Answer their arrows. All the Norman foot Are storming up the hill.

b. transf. To rush with violence.
1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. ii. vii, How, in this wild Universe, which storms in on him... shall poor man find... footing

to stand on. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn*, i. Falcon 98 The boy, rejoicing in his strength. Storm'd down the terraces from length to length. 1870 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. v. 133 On placing the flame at some distance below the beam, the same dark masses storm'd upwards.

Hence Storm'd *ppl. a.*, taken by storm.

1841 JAMES *Brigand* ii, The cold wind rushed in fiercely like a besieging army into a storm'd city. 1888 E. A. FREEMAN *Four O'f.* Lett. 95 It is our one recorded example of the fate of a storm'd town.

Stormable (stɔːməbəl), *a.* [*f.* STORM *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be taken by storm.

1645 CROMWELL *Let.* 6 Oct. in Carlyle (1845) I. 233 We... made a breach in the wall near the Black Tower, which after about 200 shot, we thought stormable, and purpos'd on Monday morning to attempt it. 1829 *Suppl. Mem.* II. 185 The breaches began to wear a stormable appearance. 1885 *Where Chineses Drive* 162 It was surrounded by a moat, and not easily stormable.

+ Stormatical, Stormical, adj. *Obs. nonce-words.* [*See -ATIC and -ICAL.*] Stormy. (Invented to render *F. bourrasqueux*.)

1634 W. THIRWYTT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 91 Should I... sayle vpon the Ocean in the stormatical seasons of the year [Fr. *les bourrasqueuses saisons de l'année*]. 1654 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* i. 31 In the stormical seasons of the year.

Stormer (stɔːmə), [*f.* STORM *v.* + -ER.]

1. One who storms or rages; one who makes a wild agitation.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* ii. ix. 358 The Jesuites, those stormers against the authority of heathen Magistrates over beleaguers. 1886 *Patt. Natl. Gaz.* 10 Feb. 8/1, I wish we could make people see that we are not merely wild stormers, but that we have definite, sober economic theories.

2. One who takes by storm; a member of a storming party.

1655 EARL ORBERRY *Parthen.* ii. ii. III. 148 The Assailants admirr'd to finde the Breach so well defended... but the Day no sooner appear'd than the Stormers wonder ceas'd by another. 1848-49 NAMER *Penins. War* xvi. v. (Rldg.) II. 362 On the breach, at the head of the stormers. 1889 J. G. ALGER *Englishmen in Fr. Rev.* 52 The widows and orphans of the stormers of the Tuilleries.

Stormful (stɔːmfʊl), *a.* [*f.* STORM *sb.* + -FUL.]

Abounding in or subject to storms; tempestuous, stormy. *lit. and fig.* (A favourite word with Carlyle.)

1526 PHAER *Æneid* viii. (1562) B b iii, Store of struggling wynds & stormful clouds of cloddid raine. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. v. 576 From jeopardy Of stormful Seas. c. 1756 COLLINS *Superst.* *Highlands* 67 They know what spirit brews the stormful day. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. xi, This Camp of Twenty-thousand, could it be other than of stormfullest Sansculottes? 1883 J. PAVY *Kit xxxii*, To shape his thoughts in less vehement and stormful fashion.

Hence Stormfully *adv.*, Stormfulness.

1831 CARLYLE *Sartor Res.* ii. iii, With a stormfulness... under which the boldest quailed. *Ibid.* iii. vii, We... haste stormfully across the astonished Earth. 1904 M. MACLEAN *Lit. Celt.* xviii. 350 A hundred and sixty years pass stormfully by.

Stormical: see s.v. STORMNATICAL.

Stormily (stɔːmɪli), *adv.* In a stormy manner.

c. 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 205 Þe wynde [began] stormily forto blow. 1830 DE QUINCY *Bentley Wks.* 1862 VI. 39 My own belief sets in stormily towards the same conclusion. 1847 C. BRONTE *Jane Eyre* ii, Her cap flying wide, her gown rustling stormily. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 344 The interview ended stormily. 1889 MARY E. CARTER *Mrs. Severn* iii. ix, The sky was stormily beautiful.

Storminess (stɔːmɪnəs), [*f.* STORMY + -NESS.]

Stormy quality.

1587 GOULDING *De Mornay* xi. 180 The storminess thereof [sc. of the wind]. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom of All Trades* 3 The storminess of the sea of state. 1795 *Ann. Reg.* (Otridge). *Hist. Europe* 198/2 The storminess of the weather increased to such a degree, that... the French admiral determined to quit his position. 1894 JEFFERSON *Bk. Recoll.* I. ii. 27 School-boys... never feared the capricious storminess of his freakish irritability. 1913 GRETTON *Mod. Hist.* i. xii. 284 The shock had added to the storminess of events.

Storming (stɔːmɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* [-ING.] The action of the *vb.* STORM.

1661 *Bull's Chron.* in *Six Town Chron.* (1911) 137 The last day of novembur was a marvelous and dreadfull stormyng and noys of the comones and of lordes men at Westminster. 1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Shilling C* 5 b, Such storming, fretting, fuming. 1661 *Rev. Priory Comm. Seal.* Ser. iii. I. 26 Gunnis taken... at the storming of Dundee. 1667 J. CARLYLE *Eng. Princess* ii. v. 20 Slow Treaties will to stormings him oblige, Who leisure wants to take the Fort by Siege. c. 1774 W. WHITEHEAD *Epist. from Grove* 21 For here, for all my master's storming, I'm sure we strangely want reforming. 1913 G. EOMUNOSON *Church in Rome in 1st Cent.* vi. 169 The storming and burning of the Capitol by the foreign mercenaries of Vitellius.

Storming (stɔːmɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING.]

1. That storms or rages.

1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 242 And all my storming dayes be past, and weather waxeth faire. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins of Time* 404 Wise words... Recorded by the Muses, lue for ay; Ne may with storming showers he washt away. 1619 A. NEWMAN *Pleasures Vision* 10 Blowne and tost, like ships in storming wind. 1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Farwe. Tower Bottles* A 4 b, Showing hayleshot, from the storming heau'n. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. v. v. A dumb inarticulate storming Whirlwind of things. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Death Wellington* 155 Thank Him who isled us here, and roughly set His Briton in blown seas and storming showers. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 14 July 3/1 The learned doctor is in a storming fury.

absol. 1712 STRELL *Spect.* No. 438 ¶ 4 The Hectoring, the Storming, the Sullen, and all the different Species and Subordinations of the Aogry.

2. That attacks in order to take by storm; chiefly in storming party.

1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Storming Party*, a select body of men, consisting generally of the grenadiers, who first enter the breach, &c. 1829 *Suppl. Mem.* II. 185 The storming parties were ordered to be in readiness about two o'clock. 1864 SKEAT *Uhländ's Poems* 69 The storming hosts rush on. 1894 WOLSELEY *Life Marlborough* II. lxxv, 195 The ecstasy of reckless daring which takes possession of the soldier in a storming party. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* xi, Three old Officers... brave men as ever led a storming column.

Hence Stormingly *adv.*

a 1600 *Hooker Wks.* (1888) II. 593 But there are, whose stubborn spirits will... hereupon stormingly reply.

+ Stormish, a. *Obs. rare.* [*f.* STORM *sb.* + -ISH.] Stormy.

c. 1430 *Lyng. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 245 Stormyshe as Marche, with chaungis ful soydneye. 1530 PALSGR. 376/1 Stormyshe, stormy as the wether is, tempestuix.

Stormless (stɔːmləs), *a.* [*f.* STORM *sb.* + -LESS.] Free from storms.

c. 1500 Q. SHAW in Pinkerton *Anc. Sc. Poems* (1786) I. 133 Tho the air be fair, and stormless. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. v. 918 Whatsoever other Monster haunts In Storm-less Seas. 1765 J. BROWN *Chr. Trml.* 73 That I might enter into endless calms of peace, and stormless mansions of felicity. 1819 R. SHELLE *Evadne* iiii. l. 42 May your days, Like a long stormless summer, glide away. 1867 SWINBURNE in *Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 422 That unfetted grove of the God, sunless and stormless in all seasons of wind or sun.

Stormy (stɔːmi), *a.* [*f.* STORM *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Of the weather, season, air, sky, sea, etc.: Characterized by storm or tempest; tempestuous. Of a place or region: Subject to storms.

a 1200 in *Anglia* XI. 369 Hit byð... windix sumer and stormix and geswynfull harfest. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22691 A stormi dai, a streit of au. 1a 1366 CHAUCER *Rose* 455 And if the wedir stormy were For colde she shulde baue deyed there. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 35 Now be the stormy wynter shoures. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* liv. 8, I wolde make haist to escape, from the stormy wynde and tempest. 1550 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. viii. 21 And all his windes Dan Aeolus did keepe, From stirring vp their stormy enmitie. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 156 Beyond the stormy Hebrides. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 167 Where the bleak Swiss their stormy mansions tread. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. l'crth* 356 The wildest and most stormy mountains in Scotland. 1860 TYNOLL *Glaciers* i. xiii. 164 A wild stormy morning. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/6 An Atlantic steamer... ploughing its course across stormy oceans.

2. *fig.* Of persons, their temper or looks; of times, events, circumstances, etc.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Præter* Prol. 3 Now with halesome lare drouyd & stormy saules it byryngis in til clere & pesful lyf. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 778 For loue is my fete stormy lyf. c. 1386 — *Clerk's T.* 939 O Stormy peple, vnсад, nnd euere vntreue. 1412-20 *Lynd. Chron.* *Troy* i. 2245 His stormy cruel aventure. *Ibid.* iii. 4079 Allas! Fortune... When folk most triste in þi stormy face... þanne is þi loye awaye to turne & wrythe. 1592 *Arden of Feversham* iii. v. 113 Nothing shall hide me from thy stormy looke. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* t. i. 164 Your health, the which if you giue o're To stormy Passion, must perforce decay. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Ewang.* T. iii. 193 That Religion which is more turbulent, seditious, and stormy, let it be throwne over-board to lighten the ship of the Church. 1700 DRYDEN *Cymon & Iph.* 257 While stormy Cymon thus in secret said [etc.]. 1831 GREVILLE *Memo.* (1874) II. 153 There was... every promise of a stormy session. 1849 MACAULAY *Litt. Eng.* ii. I. 223 Shaftesbury and Buckingham... appeared at the head of the stormy democracy of the city. 1891 SMILES *Memo. J. Murray* I. xvii. 443 The discussion was long and stormy before the meeting broke up. 1915 J. KELMAN *Walled with Fire* iv. 40 In the stormy times in which his lot was cast emergencies were constantly arising.

b. Path. of inflammation.

1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VI. 903 Meningitis is usually so stormy in its manifestation that [etc.].

3. Associated or connected with storms; indicative, predictive, or symbolical of storms. *poet.*

1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 24 Anone they spy into the Firmament Ane stormie sterne that troubleth their Intent. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 419 Now sing we stormy Stars. 1761 GLOVER *Medea* v. v. 94 Grim Neptune yonder shakes his stormy trident. 1842 TENNYSON *Sir Galahad* 25 Wheu down the stormy crescent goes.

b. Stormy petrel: the bird *Procellaria pelagica*. Also *fig.*, a person who delights in strife, or whose appearance on the scene is a harbinger of coming trouble.

1776 PENNANT *Zool.* II. 553 Stormy Petrel. 1847 LO. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* ccviii. VII. 479 Eldon... came to London... on account of rumours of a dissolution of the Ministry. He went, with some, by the name of the 'Stormy Petrel', being supposed to delight in such convulsions. 1892 *World* 6 Apr. 13 (Brewer), Dr. von Esmarch [a physician] is regarded at court as a stormy petrel, and every effort was made to conceal his visit to the German emperor.

4. Relating to or concerned with storms. *poet.*

1725 POPE *Odys.* i. 232 A duteous people, and industrious Isle, To naval arts inur'd, and stormy toil.

Storne, *obs.* form of STERN *sb.*

Stornello (stɔːnəlo). Pl. stornelli (-ri). [*It.*] A short popular Italian lyric, usually improvised.

1873 'OURO' *Pascarel* I. iv. 57 Many and many a time... I have... repeated the stornelli to an enthusiastic circle of blacksmiths [etc.]. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 275/2 Most of the Italian rispetti and stornelli seem to be improvisations.

Storoppe, *obs.* form of STIRBUP.

Storre, *obs.* form of STAR *sb.*, STIR *v.*, STOUR *a.*

Storrie, obs. form of STORY sb.²

Storpe, obs. form of STIRUP.

Stor, error for SCART sb.¹ (cormorant).

1635 BRETON *Jrnl.* (Surtees 1914) 26 (Bass Rock) Abundance of fowle breed here: solem geese: storis: [etc.].

Storte, obs. form of START sb.¹

Storthing (stōr'ting). Also storting. [Norw. *storting*, formerly *-thing*, f. *stor* great + *ting*, *thing* assembly (see *THING* sb.²); cf. ON. *störþing* oecumenical council.] The Norwegian parliament.

1834 S. LAING *Jrnl. Resid. Norway* (1836) 115 'The Parliament, or Storthing, is elected and assembled once in three years, and sits for three months, or until the business is dispatched. 1840 R. G. LATIAN *Norway & Norwegians* II. 85 'The thus elected Representatives shall constitute the Storthing of the Kingdom of Norway. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 21 Aug. 193/3 'If a bill is passed unchanged by three successive Storthings, it becomes law without the royal sanction.'

† **Stortkyn, stotterkyn.** Obs. [Form uncertain; perh. a corruption of some Du. word; see -KIN.] Some measure of quantity.

1501 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 28 Giffin for ij storkynnis of girthis, ilk ane containend xxxiiij skeynzeis; ilk stotterkin xvijs s; summa xxxiiij s.

† **Storven, ppl. a.** Obs. [regular str. pa. pplc. of STAVE v. Cf. STAVEN ppl. a.] Dead; also absol. Also of an animal: That has died of disease.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1043 He wi' his steuene be storuene astorde. 1390 *GOWER Conf. I.* 194 Riht as of an hungri Pic The storve bestes ben a waitid. 1484 [see GALL-BITTEN a. 1.]

Story (stōr'i), sb.¹ Pl. stories (stōr'iz). Forms: 3-7 storie, 4 Sc. stoury, 4-5 store, 4-6 stori, 5-7 stoye, 5 stoury, 4- story. Pl. 4 storis, storis, -yses (e, 4-5 stourys, -yies, stor- (r)ius, 4-7 stouryes, 6 storeis, stouris, 4- stories. [a. AF. *estorie* (OF. *estoire*, later in semi-learned form *hystoire*) = L. *historia*: see HISTORY. Cf. It. and med. L. *storia*.]

I. † 1. A narrative, true or presumed to be true, relating to important events and celebrated persons of a more or less remote past; a historical relation or anecdote. Obs.

In early use the most frequent application was to passages of Bible history and legends of saints. In quot. 1303, although the possessive denotes authorship, the sb. prob. retains the general sense.

a 1225 *Anec. R.* 151 Me schal, leoue sustren, tellen ou beos storie [i.e. storien] uor hit were to long to writen ham here. a 1300 *Havelok* 1641 Pat sholen ye forthward ful wel leren [M.S. heren], Yif pat ye wile be storie heren. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3410 Now es god at vnder tak Pe store tell of ysaac. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11452 She chese pat vertu, oure lady, So seyh magnificat, here owne storie [Fr. *En Magnificat qe ele festi*]. 1320-30 *Horn Ch.* 4 Stories ye may here Of our elders that were Whilon in this land. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks. I.* 71 A storie of Joon Baptiste. c 1380 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 709 He was in chyrche a nolle ecclesiaste, Wel koude he rede a lesson or a storie But alderbest he song an Offortorie. c 1400 MAUNUEV. (Roxb.) II. 6 As be story of Noe heres witness. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 1531 5 When they here the precher... reherse any figures or stories of the lawe of Moyses. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, Richard Earl of Cambr. Introd. By that this was ended, I had found out the storie of Richard earle of Cambridge. 1621 BURTON *Anal. Mel.* III. iii. (1624) 480 Paulus Æmilius... hath a Tragical story of Chilpericus the first his death. a 1623 PRESTON *Breastpl. Love* (1631) 152 David had many great infirmities, as we see in the whole story, the whole relation of his life. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 25 So they being sent forth by the holy Ghost, departed into Seleucia. This is the story, now let us make our best on't.

† b. *Cleik of the Stories*: Petrus Comestor, the author of the *Historia Scholastica*. Also *Master in or of the Stories*: see MASTER sb. 12 b.

1352 *LANGLE P. Pl. B.* VII. 73 Catoun kenneth men bus and be clerke of be stories. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 65 Pe Maister of the stories sayth. [1450 *Harl. transl.*, *ibid.*, After the Matsier in stories.]

† c. A historical incident. Obs.

c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* II. xiii. 225 Euerither of these stories were doon eer eny lawe was 30oun to the lewis.

† 2. A historical work; a book of history. Obs.

13... *Corr de L.* 482 And as I fynde in bys story, He seyh come St. George, the knyght, Upon a stede good and lyght. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1870) 51 A thousand was be date & sex & bitty, Whan Knoute kyng died, so sais be story. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 467 We raiken to oure romancus & reden be storius pat oure eldrene on erbe or bis time wrote. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 297 Herodotus be writer of storis. *ibid.* II. 7 This Brianyne is accounted an holy lond bothe in oure stories and also in stories of Grees. c 1440 *Geneydes* 3481 Geneydes his swarde toke in his hande, Claret it hight, the storie tellith me so. c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* II. xii. 351 Eeb fundamente storie speking of this said voise seith and storiet, that [etc.]. 1574 WHITFORD *Def. Answ.* v. 98 And yet in lawfull matters, not expressed in the Scriptures, I know not to whome we should resorte to know the vse and antiquite of them, but to the Councils, stories, and doctors. 1631 *PEACHAM Compl. Gent.* xv. (1606) 286 Ordericus Vitalis the Monke, in his Normane Story saith. 1684-5 *SOUTH Sermon* (1715) I. 304 Examples of this, we have both in Holy Writ, and also in other Stories. 1708 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. x. (1713) 220 Records of this Nation, without which no history of the Nation can be written or proved. 1756 *ANONY Buncle* (1825) I. 17 When I had done with ancient history, I sat down to the best modern stories I could get, and read of distant nations.

† 3. In generalized sense: Historical writing or records; history as a branch of knowledge, or as opposed to fiction. Also, the events recorded or

proper to be recorded by historians: = HISTORY sb. 4 c. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7038 In grece þan regned Preamus As ald stor telles vs. 13... K. *Alis.* 67n (Laud MS.) Þis is nouȝt romauce of skof, Ac store ymade of maistres wyse. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) II. 345 Verrey storie [L. *vera historica*] seiþ þat Saturnus be fader and Iupiter be some hadde tweie kingdomes [etc.]. c 1430 *LYND. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 83 The children of Seth in story ye may se, Flowing in vertu by longe successioun. 1568 *ABR. PARKER Lett.* 4 July *Corr.* (1853) 328 In story it is reported that the prince of the realm by right is not Dominus *Hibernia*, but Rex *Hiberniz*. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 89, I will shewe you out of Beda and others the content and storie of this Ile. 1611 *Bible Transl. Pref.* 1 1 As many as know story, or haue any experience. 1612 *SELDEN Illustr. Drayton's Poly-ob.* xi. 370 As Robert of Gloucester, according to truth of Story hath it. a 1626 *BACON Sp. Speaker's Excuse Wks.* 1778 II. 242 This is no part of a panegyric, but merely story. 1644 *MILTON Arope* (Arh.) 54 Who is so unred or so uncatchis'd in story, that hath not heard of many sects refusing books as a hindrance. 1647 *WARD Simple Cobbler* (1843) 2 Those that are acquainted with Story know. 1666 *DRAYDEN Ann. Mirab. Pref.* 1 The destruction being so swift... as nothing can parallel in Story. 1692 *PRIOR Ote Intit. Hor.* xii. 'Tis no Poet's Thought, no flight of Youth, but solid Story, and severest Truth. 1728 *MORGAN Algiers I.* iv. 93 Have we not any Instances in Story of some such-like Department practised by polier and more refined Nations? 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 20 With every intention of vindicating Richard, he does but authenticate his crimes, by searching in other story for parallel instances of what he calls policy.

4. A recital of events that have or are alleged to have happened; a series of events that are or might be narrated.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce I. r.* Storys to rede ar delitabil, Suppos that thai be nocht bot fabill: Than suld storys that susthast thai... Have doublit plesance in heryng. c 1400 *DEUT. Troy* 419 Ouyd, þat feynit in his fablis & othe fele stories. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* v. iii. 8 Dighton and Forrest, whom I did suborn to do this pece of rathfull buichery, 'Wept like to Children, in their deathis sad Story. 1602 *tr. Guarinis Pastor Fido* v. 1. N 31, But twilbe too Too troulesome to tell the storie of my life. 1653 *Ld. VAUX tr. Gouan's St. Paul* 44 But to understand this better, its necessary we take the course of this Story a little higher. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vii. 51 He with his comorted Eve The storie heard attentive. 1725 *POPE Odyss.* xxiii. 32 Inten he hears Penelope disclose A mournful story of domestic woes. 1796 H. HUNTER *tr. St. Pierre's Study Nat.* (1799) II. 247 I shall give this story in the simplicity of style of the old Translator of Pliny. 1843 *PRESCOTT Mexico* vi. viii. (1864) 407 The whole story has the air of fable, rather than of history. 1852 *MISS BRADDON Lady Audley* xxxvii, He told the story of George's disappearance, and of his own doubts and fears. 1893 *TYLOR in Encycl. Brit.* XV. 159/1 Among the magi the interpretation of dreams was practised, as appears from the story of the birth of Cyrus.

b. *transf.*

1611 *BEAUM. & FL. Philaster* III. i, How that foolish man, That reads the story of a woman's face, And dies believing it, is lost for ever. 1828 *DUPPA Trav. Italy*, etc. 3 His [Raffaello's] great and commanding excellence is in... the art of telling a story with such appropriate feeling and expression, as no other artist ever yet approached. 1849 *RUSKIN Seven Launys* vi. § 7. 169 Better the rudest work that tells a story or records a fact, than the richest without meaning.

† c. Purport, meaning conveyed. Obs.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 609 3e ne vudirstoude nouht þat stounde be storie of his wordus, þat god herēþ no come but for his goode dedus, & for no bestene hild. 1399 *LARGL. Rich. Reddes* Prolog. 82 þe storie is of non estate þat stryuen with her lustus, But þo þat folowen her flessh.

d. With possessive: A person's account of the events of his life or some portion of it.

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* I. iii. 163 She... had me, if I had a Friend that lovd her, I should but teach him how to tell my Story, And that would woe her. 1663 *TURK ADV. Five Hours* I. 4 Let's tell our Stories, that we soon shall see, Which of us excels in Misery. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* viii. 522 'Thus have I told thee all my State, and brought My Story to the sum of earthly bliss Which I enjoy. 1797 [FARRIS & CANNING] *Knife-grinder in Anti-Jacobin* No. 2. 15/2 As soon as you have told your Pitiful story. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xvi, 'Ye maun gang up wi' me to the Lodge, Effie,' said Jamie, 'and tell me a' your story'. 1894 B. THOMSON *South Sea Yarns* 81 And then she told him her whole story.

e. With possessive or followed by of: The series of events in the life of a person or the past existence of a thing, country, institution, etc., considered as narrated or as a subject for narration.

Originally = HISTORY 4 b; but in modern use (from association with sense 5) implying that the course of events referred to has the kind of interest which it is the aim of fiction to create. (So often in titles of books.)

a 1702 *EVELYN Diary* 6 Sept. 1676, 'The famous beauty and errant lady the Dutchesse of Mazarine (all the world knows her storie. 1711 *SWIFT Conn. Allies* 65 'The Prudence, Courage and Firmness of Her Majesty... would, if the Particulars were truly related, make a very shining Part in Her Story. 1712 *ANDISON Hymn in Spect.* No. 455 'The Moon... nightly... Repeats the Story of her Birth. 1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. iii. 161 Several other Kings of Babylon with whose story we are entirely unacquainted. 1828 *HERFORD (title)* The Story of Religion in England. 1835 *OLIPHANT Symphonema* 135 The story of the world from man, earth has been different from the beginning to that of man. 1888 E. CLOUD (title), The Story of Creation. 1898 'MERLIN MAN' *Roden's Corner* 1. 10 Many objects in the room had a story, had been in the daily use of hands long since vanished. 1910 J. McCABE *Prehist. Man* I. 11 If we take the entire story of the stratified rocks to extend to over 55 million years.

5. A narrative of real or, more usually, fictitious events, designed for the entertainment of the hearer or reader; a series of traditional or imaginary

incidents forming the matter of such a narrative; a tale.

Often applied more or less *spec.* to a tale told to children, a nursery tale, and to a tale handed down by popular oral tradition, a folk-tale (the two classes partly coincident). When denoting a literary composition, the word is sometimes applied to a long work of fiction, a romance or novel, esp. when considered with reference to its series of incidents (cf. c), but more commonly to a short tale or novelette.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lvi. 7 Sum smgis, sum dancis, sum tellis storeis. 1597 J. KING *Jonas* (1618) 355 Now wee haue Arcadia, and the Faery Queen, and Orlando Furioso, with such like frivulous stories. 1605 *DRAYTON Poems Lyr. & Past.* Eglog vi. F. 1, Summers longest day shall sheepheards not suffice to sit and tell full stories of thy praye. 1632 *MILTON L'Allegro* 101 With stories told of many a feat, How Faery Mah the junksets eat. 1692 S. SHAW *Diff. Humours Men* 30, I doubt you would be laughed at as bad as the Crow in the Story. 1866 *FREEMAN Hist. Eng. Ser.* I. (1871) 9 A romance without a shadow of truth may be exquisitely beautiful as a story. 1867 *MAX MÜLLER Chips* (1880) II. xxii. 213 Stories become extinct like dodos and megatheria. 1886 *Morning Post* 8 Sept. Bk. review, It is a brilliant story... which will be avidly read.

b. In generalized sense: Traditional, poetic, or romantic legend or history.

1794 *MRS. RAOULIFFE Myst. Udolpho* xxxv, She almost fancied herself approaching a castle, such as is often celebrated in early story, where the knights look out from the battlements on some champion below. 1796 *WATSON Apol. Bible* 40 They are sensible that the gospel miracles are so different, in all their circumstances, from those related in pagan story. 1802 *WORSW. To the Small Celandine* 6 Long as there are violets, They will have a place in story. 1816 *SCOTT Bl. Dwarf* ii, Old Martin Elliot of the Prekintower, noted in Border story and song. a 1839 *FRANK Poems* (1864) II. 11 Or die in fight, to live in story. 1855 *LYNCH Riculet* lxxxvi. 1, Breahe on us for the passing day The powers of ancient story.

c. Succession of incidents, 'plot' (of a novel, poem, or drama).

1715 *PARNELL Pope's Iliad I. Ess. Homer* 38 While his Works were suffer'd to lie in an unconnected inanner, the Chain of Story was not always perceiv'd, so that they lost much of their Force and Beauty by being read disorderly. 1772 *JOHNSON in Boswell* (1904) I. 455 Why, Sir, if you were to read Richardson for the story, your impatience would be so much fretted that you would hang yourself. 1779 *Mirror* No. 32 The great error... into which novel-writers commonly fall, is, that they attend more to the story and to the circumstances they relate, than to giving new and just views of the character of the person they present. 1868 D. COOK *Nts. at the Play* (1883) I. 88 Sundry bursts of patriotic oratory... close the second act effectively, but otherwise help the story in no way. 1877 *ibid.* II. 159 The story set forth by the play. 1897 *Strand Mag.* Dec. 631/2 As the life of the body is the blood, so the life of the novel is the 'story'. 1902 A. DOBSON *S. Richardson* iv. 94 In *Grandison*... the movement of the story for the most part advances no more than a rocking-horse.

d. An incident, real or fictitious, related in conversation or in written discourse in order to amuse or interest, or to illustrate some remark made; an anecdote. *Good story*: often, an amusing anecdote.

a 1679 J. WARD *Diary* (1839) 129, I have heard a merrie storie of a certain scholar, that [etc.]. 1771 *JUNIUS Lett.* lxvii. 331 The following story will serve to illustrate the character of this respectable family. 1779 *Mirror* No. 5 He is as much a pedant as his quondam tutor, who... tells stories out of Herodotus. 1781 *COWPER Conversat.* 203 A story, in which native humour reigns, is often useful, always entertaining. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & Ital. Note-bks.* (1871) I. 126, I capped his story by telling him how [etc.]. 1888 *BYRON Adv. Commu.* cxi. III. 597 A deliberate and slow delivery... has the advantage of making a story or jest tell with more effect.

† e. Used for: A subject of story. Also, a theme for mirth, a drape.

1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* I. iv. 39 Sir, make me not your story. 1703 *ROGER Olyss.* iv. 1, 'Till I had been a Story to Posterity. 1756 C. SMART *tr. Horace, Epist.* I. xiii. (1826) II. 229 Rather than... turn your paternal name of Asina into a jest, and make yourself a common story [L. *et fabula fias*].

6. An allegation, statement; an account or representation of a matter; a particular person's representation of the facts in a case. Phrase, the story goes that... it is reported. To be all in one story, to be in the same story: (of a number of persons) to agree in their account of a matter (usually implying collusion).

1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* v. iii. 229 The story then goes false, you threw it him out of a Casement. 1653 *RASHLEIGH Astral. Restored* 23 Inventing and affirming detracting and most abusive speeches and stories. 1662 *FR. RUYER in 11th Ref. Hist. HISS. Comm.* App. v. 7 The story is this, the Elector Pallatin hath been pleased to write to a Privy Councillor of this court [Vienna] in these terms [etc.]. a 1670 [S. COLLINGS] *Pres. St. Russia* (1671) 41 But as the story goes, she fail'd of her promise. 1686 *tr. Chardin's Trav. Persia* 159, I kept constant to this story, not knowing any better way to conceal my self. 1700 N. ROUS in *Jrnl. Friends' Hist. Soc.* (1912) IX. 184, I find Brother Dykes continues in his old story. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 24, I find all the world in the same story. 1770 *GOLDSM. Des. Vill.* 210 And e'en the story ran that he could gauge. 1775 *SHERIDAN Duenna* II. iii. I find they are all in a story. 1837 *LOCKHART Sp. Ball.*, *Escape of Gaxferos* 3, And of Gaxferos' slaughter a cunning story [they] made. 1833 *CRAYVILLE Mem.* (1874) II. 340 He [Lyndhurst] told me his story, which differs very little from that which I have told you at Downham. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* xvii, 'They're told me at Downham. 1885 *MAX MÜLLER Hist. Eng.* xviii. 234 The Queen... had been informed that stories depicted affecting the character of the navy were in circulation.

x865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* v. 126 A Chief...remarked that parties had come before, with as plausible a story as ours. 1898 J. K. FOWLER *Ree, Old Times* 114 The story goes that the following colloquy took place. 1905 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 14 July 223/3 Dr. Murray has a slightly different story [of the origin of piquinade].

† b. A mere tale, a baseless report. *Obs.*

1652 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 93 Were it granted that this is but a story, as it seems to be no other. 1655 GLANVILLE *Septs Sci.* x. 53 And it may be more than a story, that Nero derived much of his cruelty from the Nurse that suckled him. 1685 JAS. II in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2006/3 But that is not the only story has been made of Me. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 376 Merchant letters are silent herein, so hoped to be a story. 1705 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* III. iv. 27 'Till 'em, the Church declines in Glory, They cry, they hope 'tis all a story. 1795 WATSON *Appl. Bible* 74 Is it a story, that our first parents fell from a paradisaical state?

† c. To make a story: to cause a scandal. *Obs.*

1652 DOROTHY OSBORNE *Let. to Sir W. Temple* (1888) 29 He has made a story with a new mistress that is worth your knowing.

d. Phrases. *The whole story*: the full account of the matter, all that there is to be said. † *To be out of the story*: to misunderstand the state of things. (*That is*) *another story*: a matter requiring different treatment.

1658 TEMPLE *Let. to Ld. Halifax* Wks. 1731 II. 89 There is the whole story; that you may see how much you are either biassed, or mistaken in all the rest you say of it. 1778 *Arminian Mag.* I. 194 Alas, Sir, you are as much out of the story now as ever. 1855 RUSKIN *Sesame* I. § 33 If the scientific man comes for a bone or a crust to us, that is another story.

e. U. S. A narrative or descriptive article in a newspaper; the subject or material for this.

1892 *Harper's Weekly* 9 Jan. 42/3 When one reporter is given the whole of a 'story', his instructions always leave him more or less discretion, but when several men are assigned to different parts of one 'story', each one has instructions which must be followed to the letter. 1898 *Scribner's Mag.* May 572 'Where's your story?' asked the city editor. 'There wasn't any story to write,' replied the new reporter. 'I finally [the peace] meeting broke up in a free fight; so I came back, sir.' 1902 ELIZ. BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 95 A girl artist and I were told by our editor to go out and get up a true story on 'The Hottest Day among the New York Poor'.

7. *collog.* Euphemism for: A lie. Hence (in vulgar use, esp. among children) *you story*! = 'you story-teller', 'liar'.

a 1697 AUBREY *Lives, Sir H. Blount* (1893) I. 110 Two young gentlemen that heard Sir H. tell this *sham* so gravely... told him they wondered he was not ashamed to tell... stories as, &c. 1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 272, I believe, Woman, said she, thou tellest me a story. 1763 BICKERSTAFF *Love in Village* II. ix. You strike me, because you have been telling his worship stories. 1770 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 21 Mar., You were always good children, and never told stories. 1834 DICKENS *Sk. Boc. Steam Excurs.* The unfortunate little victim was accordingly led below, after receiving sundry thumps on the head from both his parents, for having the wickedness to tell a story. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.* *Story*, a softened term for a lie. 1859 ROUTLEDGE'S *Eu. Boy's Anu.* 561 Saying, as the little girls in the streets do, 'Oh, you story!' 1880 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Rebel of Family* II. ix. 201 Now, Eva, I know all about you, so do not begin to deny and tell stories. 1884 *Life & Lett. Bayard Taylor* I. 11 The boy... went home, telling his mother that there was no school, - the first and only 'story,' she says, that he ever told her. 1893 W. S. GILBERT *Utopia* II. Oh, you shocking story! 1902 W. PETT RIDGE *Loud. Only* II. 38 'Least hit bandy, surely?' remarked her sister. 'Oh, you story!' exclaimed Rhoda, with indignation. 'His legs are as straight as straight.'

† II. 8. A painting or sculpture representing a historical subject. Hence, any work of pictorial or sculptural art containing figures. *Obs.* [Sommed. L. *historia, storia* (Du Cange), OF. *histoire* (Godef.).]

1388 WYCLIF I. *Kings* vii. 24 Twoyn ordres of graynyngis conteynyng summe stories [1382 Two ordres of storye graynyngis: Vulg. duo ordines sculpturarum striatarum] (misread *stolarum*). c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxh.) xxi. 14 In þe platex er storys of kynynges and knyghtes and batales. c. 1447 PECOCK *Repr.* II. ii. 139 In the sidis of the same ymage he made stories in ymaginerie. as it is open iij^o. Reg. vij. c. c. 1470 HARING *Chron.* xli. iv. He died so, and in his temple fayre Entombed was, with stories all about. 1533 CORON. Q. Anne in *Bibl. Curiosa* 11884) 29 The standarde whiche was costely and sumptuously garnished with gold and asure with armes and stories. 1553 B. GOODE *Eglogs* etc. (Ar.) 114 The walles were rayssed hie And all engraue with Stories fayre of costlye Imagery. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. v. [ii. 1] 76 b in *Holinshead*, As for our Churches themselves... all Images, and monuments of Idolatry, are remooued... onely the stories in glasse windowes excepted. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 548 In the walles whereof are engraven the stories of Christs Passion and other things. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 8 May 1854, I also call'd at Mr. Ducie's, who has indeeda a rare collection of the best masters, and one of the largest stories of H. Holbein. *Ibid.* 20 July, The dining-room... richly gilded and painted with story by De Crete.

† b. Subject (of a painting or sculpture). *Obs.*

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 3 Jan. 1666, There are some mezzotrelies as big as the life, the storie of the Heathen Gods.

III. 9. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as in *story-group*, *story-maker*, *story-monger*, *plot-reader*, *weaving*, *wright*, *writing*. Also *story-book*, a book containing stories, esp. children's stories; also *occas.* a novel or romance; † *story-dresser*, one who gives a novel form to history; † *story-faith*, historical faith (see HISTORICAL a. 2); † *story's man* (*stories man*), the

authority for a story; † *story-painter*, a historical painter; *story-paper*, a journal that contains works of fiction; † *story-work*, historical painting or sculpture (see *sense* 8); *story-writer*, † (a) an official chronicler, historiographer; (b) a historian; (c) a writer of stories or tales; † *story-wrought a.*, adorned with 'story-work'. Also † (in) *story-wise adv.* (a) historically; (b) in the manner of 'story' or historical painting or sculpture. Also *STORY-TELLER*, *-TELLING*.

1711 SWIFT *Harrison's Tatler* No. 5 p. 2 My Maid left on the Table... one of her 'Story-Books (as she calls them)' which I... found full of strange Impertinences... Of poor Servants that came to be Ladies [etc.]. 1790 COWPER *Let.* 23 Mar., The Odyssey, which is one of the most amusing story-books in the world. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxix, The Duke in person with laced coat, gold-headed cane, star and garter, all, as the story-book says, very grand. 1848 THACKERAY *Vau. Fair* xiv, Her simple little fancies shrank away tremulously, as fancies in the story-books before a superior bad angel. 1883 MISS M. BETHAM-EDWARDS *Disarmed* xi, Can things come right for us, as they do in story-books? 1908 A. KINROSS *Joan of Garloch* xiv. 238 The silent horsemen all about me were figures from a story-book of old romance. 1902 NASHIE *Pierre Penitence* 20 Any 'Story dresser... that sets a new English nap on an olde Latine Apothegs. 1621 BURTON *Anal. Mel. Democr.* to Rdr. (1624) 7 Our Poets steale from Homer... Divines vse Austins wordes verbatim still, and our story dressers doe as much. 1531 TINDALE *Expos.* 1 John iv. (1538) 65 We beleue not only wyth 'story sayth, as men beleue old cronicles, but we beleue [etc.]. 1904 JESSIE WESTON in *Romania* XXXIII. 342 Remnants of a once popular and widely-spread 'story-group' connected with the deeds of Gawain and his kin. 1422 YONGE tr. *Secreta Secret.* 162 Dares... that was at the Segge of the nobill Cite of Troy, and thereof the 'story-makers. 1913 R. C. MACLAGAN *Our Ancestors* xxiv. 285 It is no wonder that the story-makers should ascribe its use in royal ceremonial as taking place in Ireland. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Huntingdon.* (1662) 49 Mr. Parker (I tell you my story and my 'stories-man) an industrious Antiquary, collecteth out of the Records of the Church of Ely, that [etc.]. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Viz. Queen.* vii. 315 Where are the 'Story-Mongers? The Masters of the Faculty of Lying? That Report more than they Hear [etc.]. 1634 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* xii. (1606) 110, I call Reubens to witness, (the best 'story-painter of these times). 1888 R. L. STEVENSON *Beggars* ii, He had a vulgar taste in letters; scarce flying higher than the 'story papers. 1890 HARTLAND *Science of Fairy Tales* i. (1891) 2 The outlines of a 'story-plot among savage races are wilder and more unconfined. 1903 A. LANG in *Folk-Lore* June 155 Now I have already insisted that captured slaves, and commerce in all ages must have diffused story-plots. 1844 DICKENS *Chimes* i, It is desirable that a story-teller and a 'story-reader should establish a mutual understanding as soon as possible. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov. 610/2 Never raising him above his true level, which was that of an artist in 'story-weaving. 1565 CALFILL *Austro. Tral. Crosse* Pref. 6h, At the first, Images among Christen men, were only kept in private houses: paynted or grauen in 'story-wise. 1571 GOLINGHE *Calvinion* p. xviii. 8, 58 Yit dooth not David report theis things in story-wise; but [etc.]. 1572 ROSCARROCKE in Boswell *Armorie* Pref. Verses, All the walls with Imagery, were grauen storie wise, 1608 HIERON *Defence* I. 46, I might put him in mind, that some learned ien observe Mathew not to alleadge that testimony; but to report storie wise, how the Scribes did alleadge it to Herod. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xvi. xxxiii. I. 479 Thereof [of Cypress] are drawne many vinets and borders about 'storie-worke in colours. 1611 COTGR. *Histori.*... to flourish, or beaustif Wainscot or Tapistrie with Histories, or Storie-worke. 1659 TORRIANO, s.v. *Storie*, To beaustif with storie-worke, *histori.* 1903 CHRISTABEL COLERIDGE C. M. Yonge vi. 163 Miss Dyso had generous insight enough to know that her friend was a far better 'story-wright than herself. 1883 *Cath. Angl.* 366/2 A 'Story wryter (wryter A.), *historiographus*. 1535 COVERDALE I *Estrás* II. 25 Then wrote the kyng to Rathimus the story wryte [LXX. τὸ γράφειν τὰ ὑποκείμενα]. 1552 HU-LOET, Story wryter, *historiographus*. 1621 BR. MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* 407 The particular remembrances of such use... either neuer were in being, for want of Story-writers in barbarous times, or [etc.]. 1905 A. R. WALLACE *My Life* II. 135 Frank Stockton, perhaps the most thoroughly original of modern story-writers. 1552 HULOET, 'Story wrytyns, *historiographia*. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Mag.* iij. 267 Her wide-side Robes of Tissue passing price, All 'story-wrought with bloody Victories.

Story, sb. 2, storey (stōri). Pl. stories, storeys. Forms: 5 *storeye*, 6 *storie*, (storrie, store), 7- *storey*, ? 4, 5- *story*. [First in AL. form *historia*; hence prob. the same word as *STORY sb. 1*, though the development of sense is obscure.

Possibly *historia* as an architectural term may originally have denoted a tier of painted windows or of sculptures on the front of a building: see *STORY sb. 1*, 8, and cf. the Latin quot. 1398 below and *sense* 2.

The current view that the word is a. OF. *estoree* (f. *estorer* to build, furnish; see *STORE v.*) is untenable on account of the AL. form *historia* (from 12th c.).

The following are examples of the Anglo-Latin use of *historia* in the architectural sense:—

a 1200 HUGO CANOIGUOS *Canob. Burgensis Hist.* 93 in *Spae. Hist. Angl. Script.* (1723) In suo etiam tempore [se. W. de Waterville, 1155-75] tres hystorie magistres turris erecte sunt. a 1300 *Gesta Sacristarum* in Arnold *Mem. St. Edmund's Abbey* (Rolls) II. 291 Qui [Abbot Sampson 1135-1211] tempore officii sui pro maiori parte chorum consummavit unam istoriam in maiori turre ad ostium occidentali. 1339-40 *Ely Sacrist Rolls* (1907) II. 66 Pro fenestris superioris istorie noii operis. 1398 in *Hist. Dunelm. Script.* tres (Sturtees) p. clxxxi, Supra quodlibet studium erit unum modicum et securum archewote, supra quod, spacio competenti interposito, erit una historia octo fenestrarum... et desuper istam historiam fenestrarum erunt bonesta alours et bretemootz batellata et kinnellata.]

1. Each of the stages or portions one above the other of which a building consists; a room or set of rooms on one floor or level.

In this use synonymous with *FLOOR sb. 5*; but while in England the term *FIRST-FLOOR* is applied to the floor above the ground-floor, the numbering of 'stories' (so named) usually begins with the ground floor, so that the 'first-floor' is identical with the 'second story', and 'a house of one story' has a ground-floor only. A different usage is shown in quot. 1850, and appears to be not wholly obsolete.

Quot. a 1400, though the reading is app. the scribe's conjectural emendation of an obscure passage, may perh. be taken as attesting the existence of the sb. at the date of the MS.; the passage was prob. supposed to refer to the addition of 'stories' or upper stages to towers.

a 1400 R. Gloucester's *Chron.* 3756 (Harl. MS.) Hii hygonne her heye tonnes strength [Cotton MS. & strengthened] vaste aboute, Her castles & storys [Cotton MS. & astor], bat hii mygte be ynne in doute, a 1400 BOTONER *Itin.* (Nasmith, 1778) 282 Turris Sci Stephani Bristol... habet 4 storyes, et ibi in quarta storia sunt campanae. In superiori historia tres orae in qualibet panella. 1569 STOCKER tr. *Diod. Sic.* III. viii. 113 b, He caused an engine to be made called *Helepolis*,... in which were ix. stories or sellers devided one from another with planchers of wood. 1585 HIGINS *Junius Nomencl.* 181 *Tristelle*,... an house of three sollers, floors, stories or lufs one ouer another. 1590 LUCAR *Lucarsolace* I. xxi. 34 By the art... you may tell, what space is betwene storie and storie in any house or other building. 1600 J. PORV tr. *Leo's Africa* viii. 307 It is built very stately... and is of three stories high. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Of Building* (Arb.) 552-3 This vpon the Second Story. Vpon the Ground Story, a Faire Gallery... And vpon the Third Story likewise, an Open Gallery. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* t. 39 Annoyances incident to such as dwell in the middle story. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* III. 326 Thy own third Story smoaks. 1723 *Present State of Russia* I. 43 All the Inhabitants of Petersburg who had Houses but one Story high. 1741 P. TAILPER *ed. Narr. Georgia* 107 The Orphan-house... has two Stories besides Cellars and Garrets. 1763 *Museum Rusl.* (ed. 2) I. 76 The granary... consists of seven stories of floors. 1766 ENTICK *Lond.* IV. 360 The basement story is very massy. 1773 G. A. STEVENS *Trip to Portsmouth* II. 20 Three story is na height at all—my town house at bonny Edingburgh is up the aught story. 1815 SCOTT *Qu. M.* III. The... narrative... was interrupted by the voice of some one ascending the stairs from the kitchen story. 1819 SHELLEY *Let. to T. L. Peacock* 26 Jan. Sel. Lett. (1882) 95 The houses [in Pompeii] have only one story, and the apartments... are very lofty. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. III, A Brigand Court-Mintrial establishes itself in the subterranean stories of the Castle of Avignon. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Ridge* i, With its overhanging storeys, drowsy little panes of glass, and front bulging out and projecting over the pathway. 1850 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 5) I. 447 In domestic and palatial architecture the stories are thus enumerated from the lowest upwards. Basement or underground story... Ground story or ground-floor... First-story... Then follow second, third, and so on. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxii, A wide verandah of two storeys running round every part of the house. 1854 C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* vii. 132 A wooden schoolhouse... a single story high. 1854 RUSKIN *Fora Clav.* IV. xlii. 222 The little house... having two windows over the shop, in the second story. 1899 *Daily Chron.* 24 Jan., The inhabitants have taken refuge in the upper storeys of the houses.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Anything compared to a story of a building; one of a series of stages or divisions lying horizontally one over the other.

1625 MASSINGER *New Way* IV. i, Not the... fear of what can fall on me hereafter, Shall make me studie ought but your advancement, One story higher. An Earle! If gold can do it. a 1631 DOWNE *80 Seru.* II. (1640) 14 God shall raise thee peece by peece, into a spiritual building; And after one Story of Creation, and another of Vocation, [etc.]. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xxiv. clxxx, If Lucifer had never walk'd upon Complete Felicitie's transcendent Stories... His Loss had finite been. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 40 Here you may see a very lovely Cascade of nine or ten stories. 1693 EVELYN *De La Quint. Compl. Gard.* *Ref. Agric.* 67 The Leaves... grow upon the Boughs Chequerwise, in little Stories or Steps at a small distance from each other. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Indies* I. xxxi. 384 His Effigie is... carried... In Procession mounted on a Coach four Stones high. 1727 PORV, *ed. Arto's Sinking* xiii. 74 A Rhetorical Chest of Drawers, consisting of three Stories. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Verde's Anecd.* I. i. 119 He painted in an age when the women erected edifices of three stories on their heads. 1753 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* IV. 354 Three branches should be left... in the circumference of the tree, to form what is called the first story. At three feet above them, three other branches are left... The tree is to be formed into stories, in this manner, up to the top. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 545 To try how all the principles and precepts of religion, morality, and common prudence, in several stories supported by one another, may be rationally erected. 1826 J. T. SMITH *Ed. for Rainy Day* (1845) 238 Among the old dandies of this description of wig we may class Mr. Saunders Welch... he had nine stories. 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterproud* 70 He had roaring Temple-bar, And set in Heaven's third story, I look at all things... thro' a kind of glory. 1874 ALONCH *Prud. l'alfrey* xi. (1885) 172 It is so easy to add another story to the high opinion which other people have of you.

c. *The or one's upper story*: jocularly used for the head as the seat of the mind or intellect.

1699 BENTLEY *Phalaris* 304 He... must have Brains... as well as Eyes in his Head. A man that has that Furniture in his upper Story, will discover [etc.]. 1771 SMOLETT *Humphrey* CL. 10 June III, What you imagine to be the... light of grace, I take to be a deceitful vapour, glimmering through a crack in your upper story. 1817 KEATS *Lett. Wks.* 1829 III. 57 By this means, in a week or so, I became not over capable in my upper story. a 1837 JOHN SCOTT in Lockhart *Scott* (1837) III. xi. 351 His neighbour... cast many a curious side-long glance at him, evidently suspecting that all was not right with the upper story. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 28/1, I wuz born weak in th' upper story.

2. Each of a number of tiers or rows (of orders, columns, window mullions or lights, etc.) disposed horizontally one above another.

1412 [see CLESTORY]. 1449 in *Cal. Proc. Chanc. Q. Ellis*. (1830) II. Pref. 54 Upon the furthest floor in the second story... shullen he xvij wyndowes haused. 1518-19 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 302 Paid for nanking of a fote of glas in the upper store in the Middylly Ile, iij. d. 1564 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 566 Item for scowring and newe trimmyng fower stories of olde yron at St. vj. the storie, xj. 1624 *Wotton Archit.* t. 39 Where more of these Orders then one, shalbe set in severall Stories or Contignations, there must be an exquisite care, to place the Columns precisely, one over another. 1663 *Gentil's Counsel* 36 It stands so much higher, as... the third story of Columns. 1811 *MILNER Eccles. Archit. Eng.* Pref. p. xv, The mullions of these windows, being continued down to the bottom of their story. 1849 *Ruskin Seven Lamps* v. 8 p. 13. 148 The side of that church has three stories of arcade. a 1878 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 88 The capitals which prevail in the upper stories of the choir... I cannot think so early.

3. Comb.: story box, one of a series of boxes (for keeping bees) arranged one over the other (cf. STORIFY v.); story post, rod (see quots. 1842); † story wig, one with several rows of curls.

1780 J. Keys *Pract. Bee-blaster* § 170. 70 By keeping Bees both in 'story and collateral boxes at the same time, I have... found [etc.]. 1653 *GERBIER Counsel* 67 Oaken Carcase, ground plates nine inches one way, seven inches the other; 'Story Posts backwards nine inches one way and six inches the other. 1842 *Gwilt Archit. Gloss.*, *Story Posts*, upright timbers disposed in the story of a building for supporting the superincumbent part of the exterior wall through the medium of a beam over them; they are chiefly used in sheds and work-shops. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Builder* 199 The 'Story-rod is a rod of wood, equal in length to the height of the stairs. 1842 *Gwilt Archit. Gloss.*, *Story Rod*, one used in setting up a staircase, equal in length to the height of the story, and divided into as many parts as there are intended to be steps in the staircase, so that they may be measured and distributed with accuracy. 1826 J. T. Smith *Bk. for Rainy Day* (1845) 238 The earliest engraved portraits of Dr. Johnson exhibit a wig with five rows of curls, commonly called 'a story wig'.

Story (stō'ri), v. 1. [f. STORY sb. 1.]

1. *trans.* In early use, to record historically; to relate the history of (obs.); in later use, to tell as a story, to tell the story of. Often with clause as obj. Now rare; very common in the 16-17th c., esp. quasi-impers. in passive, *It is storied that*...

The original sense appears occasionally down to the end of the 17th c., but from the middle of the century, or even earlier, it is often difficult to determine whether the older or the newer use is intended. Cf. the sb.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* cxv. 256 She owithe well forto be storied in scripture with other good ladyes. c 1449 *Procock Repr.* iij. xii. 351 Ezech fundamental storie speaking of this seid voice seith and storieth that it was made in the eir. *Ibid.* 353 And this Eusebi... took up on him for to write and storieth the hool lif and the deeth of the same Constantyn. 1563 *Foote A. & M.* 1353/1 It were a large and a long proces to story all the doings, trauales, and wrytynges of this Christian Bisshop [Latimer]. 1620 *Guillim Heraldry* iii. xvii. (1611) 159 It is storied, that the old Eagles make prooffe of their yong by exposing them [etc.]. 1621 Br. Mountagu *Diatribe* 209 Their lities are not only storied to have been payed, but are strictly commanded to be payed. 1634 *Milton Comus* 516 What the sage Poets... Storied of old in high immortal Verse of dire Chimera's and enchanted Isles. 1649 *Pyrrone Demurrer to Jews' Reviviter* 41 Nicholas Trivet... thus storied the Jews banishment. 1652 *Sparke Prim. Devot.* (1663) 583 On our British Isles too (story some) This Canaanite bestowd first Christendom. 1657 G. Thorneley *Daphnis & Chloe* 90 Daphnis then storied to her what he had seen. 1672 *Gale Crit. Gentiles* t. iii. ii. 33 Truth wrapt under these fables... as tis evident, by what is storied of the Flood. 1701 *Howe Some Consil. Pref. Enquiry* 7 That... which is storied of Plato, that having one in his Academy that [etc.]. 1796 *Coleridge Ode to Departing Yr.* 67 With many an unimaginable groan Thou storiedst thy sad hours! 1813 W. Taylor in *Roberts Men.* II. 414 Are you not afraid of seeing the Peninsula evacuated before you have storied the ancient explosions of independence? 1854 *Spectator* 538 A people who would lay all laws e'er sung Or storied at thy feet.

† b. With adv. To story forth: to proclaim the story of. To story out: to invent stories of; also, to unravel the true story of. Obs.

1591 *1st Pt. Troub. Raigue K. John* E 4, My tongue is tunde to storie forth mishap. *Ibid.* G 4 h, I goe my selfe, the joyfult man alive To storie out this new supposed crime. a 1651 *Holyday Juvenal* x. (1673) 188 Men once believ'd, Athos was sail'd about, and all that lying Greece dares story-out [L. et quicquid Græcia mendax Audet in historia].

2. To decorate with paintings or sculpture; to represent in painting or sculpture. Cf. STORY sb. 18. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* ii. xiii. (Skeat) 26 Purtreities storied with colours medled. 1812 *Cary Dante, Pirg.* x. 66 There, was storied on the rock [It. *Quini era storiata*] The exalted glory of the Roman prince... Trajan the Emperor. 1844 *Hood Haunted Ho.* ii. 285 Rich hangings, storied by the needle's art, With Scripture history, or classic fable. 1853 *Mrs. Gaskell Ruth* i. A window of stained glass, storied all over with armorial bearings. 1854 *Tatford Castilian* iii. iv. The walls of Orfalabaster, storied with the deeds of saints and martyrs.

Hence **Storying** vbl. sb., the action of the vb.; † a historical narrative. **Storying** ppl. a.

c 1449 *Procock Repr.* ii. i. 133 Pm his writing in storying or cronycleing. *Ibid.* iii. xii. 334 The seid Damesis storying writun by Damasus on gith sithen Constancy died. 1793 *Coleridge Biog. & Crit.* i. 181, storying Legends tell aright, Once fram'd a rich Elucid of Delight. 1820 J. W. Wiffen *Asiatic Hours* (ed. 2) 153 Thou hast thy records which surpass Or storying stoote, or sculptured brass!

Story, v. 2. Obs. [f. STORY sb. 2.] *trans.* To arrange in 'stories' or strata one over the other.

1692 *Brentley Boyle Lect.* iv. 12 All the parts of an undisturbed Fluid are either of equal Gravity, or gradually placed and storied according to the differences of it.

Storyette: see STORIETTE.

Storyful, a. *nonce-wd.* [-FUL]. Rich in story.

1846 J. C. Mangam *Poems, The Lovely Land* 24 This is... Some lone land of genit days, Storyful and golden!

Storyless (stō'riles), a. [f. STORY sb. 1 + -LESS.] Having no story or stories.

c 1836 *Darley in Friendsh. Miss Mitford* (1882) II. 4 You have... a substantive... taste for poetry itself, when you can thus like storyless abstraction better than a tale of some... human interest. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 42 Even storyless and songless Java is for us embalmed in one lone verse of Heber's Missionary Hymn. 1867 *Athenæum* 9 Nov. 605/3 The author is as story-less as the knife-grinder.

Story-teller, [f. STORY sb. 1 + TELLER.] One who tells stories.

1. One who is accustomed to tell stories or anecdotes in conversation.

1709 *Steele Tatler* No. 132 ¶ 10 There is nothing more ridiculous than an old trifling Story-teller. 1711 *Addison Spect.* No. 247 ¶ 8 As for newsmongers, politicians, mimics, story-tellers... they are as commonly found among the men as the women. 1763 W. King *Lit. & Polit. Anecd.* (1819) 72 A story teller is the most agreeable or the most disagreeable character we can meet with. 1862 *Fraser's Mag.* July 46 He was also a *bon-vivant*, a diner-out, and a story-teller.

2. Euphemistically: A liar. *collog.*

1748 *Richardson Clarissa* (1811) III. 20 Wicked story-teller! 1770 *Wesley Jnl.* 21 Mar., 'But, says he [a boy of nine], 'you quarrel with God's word... So you make God a Story-teller.' 1796 *Mme. D'Arbly Camilla* II. 63 He is a very learned gentleman, and no more a story-teller than I am myself. 1814 *Stirling Mag.* XLIII. 371, I always believed you to be one of the greatest story tellers in England, but I find you have spoke the truth to day. 1825 T. Hook *Sayings* Ser. ii. *Man of Many Fr.* i. 196 Oh, you story-teller, Tom! 1862 *Mrs. H. Wood Mrs. Hallib.* ii. ii, What an old story-teller she must be.

3. One whose business it is to recite legendary or romantic stories.

1777 J. Richardson *Dissert. Language* 57 Professed story-tellers... are of early date in the East. 1813 *Byron Giaour* 1334 *note*, The coffee-house story-tellers who abound in the Levant, and sing or recite their narratives. 1841 *Spalding Italy & Ital. Isl.* III. 266 A profession peculiar to Italy and the East... that of the Story-tellers. 1846 *Mitt. Diss. & Disc.* (1859) II. 320 The Greek religion appears in them too much as a sort of accident, the arbitrary creation of poets and story-tellers. 1908 *Hibbert Jnl.* Oct. 27, I have paid special attention to public story-tellers.

4. Applied to a writer of stories.

1814 *Scott Wav.* lxxv. These circumstances will serve to explain such points of our narrative as, according to the custom of story-tellers, we deemed it fit to leave unexplained, for the purpose of exciting the reader's curiosity. 1851 *Hughes Tom Brown at Ox.* xvii. The exigencies of a story-teller must lead him away from home now and then. 1885 *Miss Gatty Jnl. H. Ewing* i. 3, I have promised the children to write something for them about their favourite story-teller, Juliana Horatia Ewing.

transf. 1879 *Social Notes* IV. 114 Hogarth was a story-teller in the strictest sense of the term; his series of chapters correspond closely to the novelist's chapters.

5. The teller of a particular story.

1851 *D. Jerrold St. Giles* xiv. 128 Again was he pressed to rehearse the tale, whilst mugs of ale rewarded the story-teller. 1893 *Miss M. Berman Edwards Disarmed* iii. The story-teller suddenly broke down, as if thrilled and set a-tremble with the potency of his own words. 1911 *Swanton Ind. Tribes Lower Mississ.* (Bureau Amer. Ethnol.) 323 *note*, The story-teller added that there were other parts of the myth, which he had forgotten.

Story-telling, sb. The action of telling stories.

1709 *Steele Tatler* No. 2 ¶ 1, I am not in Humour for telling a Tale, and nothing in Nature is so ungrateful as Story-Telling against the Grain. 1713 *Guardian* No. 42 (1756) I. 182 Story-telling is therefore not an art, but what we call a 'knack'. 1837 *Lockhart Scott* i. vii. 202 He soon became as famous for his powers of story-telling among the lawyers of the Outer-House, as he had been among the companions of his High School days. 1832 R. L. Stevenson in *Longman's Mag.* I. 75 The early part of 'Monte Christo'... is a piece of perfect story-telling. 1894 B. Thomson *South Sea Yarns* Introd. p. vii. In the great hour of Rainyawa there was a story-telling. 1903 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Dec. 806/1 He has not got the gift of story-telling. 1911 W. P. Kfir *Engl. Lit. Medical* vi. 177 There is a large section of medieval story-telling which is in a different condition.

attrib. 1897 G. Allen *Type-writer Girl* iv. 14 The clear-cut outlines, the translucent hues... the story-telling faculty, each charmed and beguiled me. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 26 Sept. 4/5 Mr. Morrison has rare constructive skill, as all his story-telling work has shown.

Story-telling, a. That tells stories, in various senses of the sb.; addicted to anecdote; exercising the art of the story-teller in literature or otherwise; *collog.* lying, mendacious.

1766 *Fordyce Serm. Young Women* (1767) I. iv. 145 The vulgar story-telling tribe [i.e. novelists]. 1839 Sir W. Hamilton in R. P. Graves *Life* (1885) II. 301, I resemble only too much the inveterate story-telling button-holder. 1840 *Thackeray Catherine* i. What a naughty story-telling woman! 1848 — *Van Fair* vii, I have heard a brother of the story-telling trade, at Naples... work himself up into such a rage [etc.]. 1865 *Lowry Wayside Inn* Pref. 168 The story-telling bard of prose, Who wrote the joyous Tuscan tales Of the Decameron.

Stoos, obs. form of STOWCE.

Stot (stōt), sb. 1. Also 1, 3-9 stott, 5-7 stotte,

6-7 stoote, 5-7, 9 stote. [OE. *stot* (f. masc.; perh. cogn. w. ON. *stöttr* bull (MSw. *stut-er*, Sw. *Norw. stut*, Da. *stud* young ox); the root may be OTeut. **stut-*: ablaut-var. of **staut-* to thrust, push: see STOT v. The identity of the word in sense 1 and senses 2-3 is, however, not quite certain.]

† 1. A horse. In OE. ? one of an inferior kind. a 1100 *Bury St. Edm. Rec.* in *Napier Contrib. OE. Lexicogr.* 56 Dat is vii oxen... & ii stottas [glossed *egni* viles. [1222 in *Domesday of St. Paul's* (Camden) 93 Ad. xii. hoves & quatuor stottos.] c 1250 *Owl & Night*. 195 I've sulue stottes yne he stode Bep hope wilde and marewode. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. xix. 262 And grace gaue pieres, of his goodnesse, foure stottis, Al hat his oxen eyed, Fey to harwe after. c 1386 *Chaucer Prol.* 613 This Reue sat vp on a ful good stot, That was al pomely grey, and highte Scot. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 477/2 Stot, hors, caballus.

2. A young castrated ox, a steer. *north.*

1551 *Cal. Charter Rolls* (1903) I. 373 [For twenty oxen or] stottes for as many cows without young. a 1300 *Croser* M. 103/6 To godd he lumbes be gaf to lottes, and to le pouer he bul scottes [sic; Göt. stotts]. a 1400-50 *Warr. Alex.* 4267 Hald we no hors for al harow ne na horned stottis. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 518 If I any shepe foth, Aythor cow or stott. 1558 in J. Croft *Excerpta Ant.* (1797) 26 Item, x stotts of iij Yeres old. 1597 *Montgomerye Charrie & Stae* 1099 The man may ablene yne a stot That cannot cut his kinsch. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 144 Two fatte kyne, two fatte stottes, two leane stottes, eight calves. 1791 *Newze Tour Eng. & Scot.* 192 There is nothing more common than to see small horses, jack-asses, stotts, or two years old hullocks, and even baro swaine, all yoked together. 1814 *Scott Wav.* xi, Killancureit talked... of gimmers, and dimmonds, and stots, and runts. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 129 Stot in some places means a bull of any age. 1883 M. Paterson *Mem.* i. (1885) 45 Transported from a desert moor where were no inhabitants but Highland 'stots'.

3. A heifer. *north.* (Cf. a.)

[1371 in *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 123 De 6s. pro stota wayp apud Herswyk.] 1677 W. Nicolson *Gloss. Brigant.* in *Trans. K. Soc. Lit.* (1870) IX. 320 Stot, a heifer. 1904 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (Yorks.).

4. † a. As a term of contempt for a woman. Obs. c 1386 *Chaucer Friar's T.* 332 'Nay, olde Stot, that is nat myn entente' Quod this Soumonour. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 216 Come forth, thou stotte, com forth, thou scowte. 1481 *Botoner Tulle on Old Age* (Caxton), He [Flamininus] sytting at borde was exhortid by a rebawde stotte of his, that [etc.]. a 1500 *Medulla Gram.*, *Præstibulum*, a bouis of stottys.

b. A stupid, clumsy person. *Sc. and dial.* 1877 *Holiness Gloss.*, *Stot*, a foolish or awkward person. 1894 *Crockett Raiders* v. The great stot of a farm lad.

5. Comb., as *stot-beef*, -hide, -ox, † -stable; *stot-calf*, a castrated bull-calf; † *stot-plough* = *fool-plough* (FOOL sb. 1 6).

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 85 We have made shift to swallow a pound of 'stot-beef, which in the West Country, heats our stot-beef here all to sticks. 1800 *Trke Agric. N. Riding* 253 The time for rearing calves is December and January for 'stot-calfs'. 1532-3 *Durham House. Bk.* (Surtees) 205, 2 kye byds et x 'stothide. 1586-7 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 35 A 'stotte oxe. 1778 W. Hutchinson *View Northumbria* II. 1. Anc. Customs 18 Others, in the same kind of gay attire [at Christmas], draw about a Plough, called the 'Stot Plough'. 1377 in *Cal. Close Rolls* (1913) 509 [(Mendlesham, Suffolk.) A house called] 'stotty-sahle.

Stot (stōt), sb. 2. *Sc.* [related to STOT v.]

1. The act of rebounding; a rebound; a rebounding blow. *At or on the stot*, (to catch or take) on the rebound; in quots. *fig.* To play stot, to rebound, bounce (Eng. Dial. Dict.).

1513 *Douglas Æneis* xi. 10 On hos helmys and scheldis the weyrly schot Maid rap for rap, reboundand wyth ilk stot. c 1590 *Montgomerye Mse.* ff. xxiv. 23 Lurking Love, vha lang bad lyne in wait, Perswaving him, he took me at a stot. 1637 R. Monro *Exped.* ii. 118 I they are possessed instantly with a Panicke feare, especially being taken at the Stot or rebound, before they have time to digest their feare. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 4 She set it down with a stot. 1914 *The Scot at Home & Abroad* i. Oct. 5/1 Had I gaun back I wad a been straivagin' the toon lookin' for you, instead o' catchin' ye, on the stot, as it were.

2. A leap or spring, esp. in dancing. Hence, the swing or rhythm of a tune. To keep stot, to keep step or time (with); also *fig.*

c 1590 J. Stewart *Poems* (S.T.S.) II. 9 To sport your hienes with myr reider, In hoip of pardon thoct sum stots I tyn. c 1620 Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 49 Wee have great neede the stots of time to keepe. 1637 *Rutherford* 10RD *Let.* (1664) 38 A wrong step or a wrong stot in going out of this life. *Ibid.* 154, I finde it a difficult matter to keepe all stots with Christ. c 1700 *Country Wedding* xvi in *Watson's Collect.* iii. (1711) 51 Well danc'd Eppie and Jennie I He that tynes a Stot o' the Spring, Shall pay the Piper a Pennie. 1822 *Galt Provost* xxxix, Those behind the curtaio, who thought to bounce out with a grand stot and strut before the world. 1859 *Sporting Mag.* Oct. 237 The little hay... cantered down the course... at every third or fourth stride giving a proud little stot.

Stot (stōt), v. *Sc. and north.* [Of obscure origin; perh. in some way belonging to the Teut. root **stut-*: **staut-* to thrust, push, knock; in Goth. *stantan*, ON. *stanta* (Sw. *stōda*, Da. *stede*), OS. *stōtan* (Du. *stooten*), OHG. *stōgan* (G. *stossen*). Cf. STOT v.]

1. *intr.* To rebound, bounce (*from*, *off*); to fall or impinge with a bounce (*on*, *against*); to jump, start, spring.

1513 *Douglas Æneis* x. vi. 66 Dartis sevin Alammyyn thai kest... Of quham sum dyd, but harm or other dey, Stot from

6ys scheild, his bewmet, or hed geyr. c 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 93 It leapes, it stotts, and staves not. 1823 GALT *Ann. Parish* xxvi. He attempted to fling it at Sambo, the black lad's head, but it stottit against the wall, and the lid flying open, the whole mustard flew in his own face. 1822 — *Provost* xxxi. The hallice..stotted out of his chair with the spunk of a birlset pea. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Mosses* xxiii. The elshin that had stottit on to the floor. b. fig.

c 1590 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. P.* iii. 36 Sho [Fortune] stottit at strais, syn stumbillis not at stans. 1616 W. HAIG in J. Russell *Hays* (1881) 158 If God had not made him stot upon some circumstances in that writ given to your Majesty.

2. To move with a jumping or springing step, to bound along; also *trans.* (causative). Also, to stagger, lurch, move unsteadily.

1801 W. BEATTIE *Parings* (1873) 43 (E.D.D.) Hame we stot through thick and thin. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* lxviii. They stotted along, side by side, but a full yard asunder. 1858 SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xxxviii. 158 Out sprung puss and went stotting and dotting away with one ear back and the other forward. 1901 G. DOUGLAS *House with Green Shutters* 267 See how the stot stots about the ring. 1903 *Union Mag.* July 31/2 McEwan..unable to carry the heavy coffin 'stotted' it from step to step down a steep tortuous High Street stair.

Hence *Stotting* ppl. a. Also *Stotter*, a ball that bounces or rebounds.

1853 SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 321 Bang! I went the other harrel, which the hare acknowledged by two or three stotting bounds and an increase of pace. 1896 W. PARK JR. *Game of Golf* 52 They should be good 'stutters'—that is to say, when dropped on a flagstone or pavement they should rebound with a clear, hard click.

Stot, obs. form of *STOAT*.

† *Stotay* (e, v. Obs. Also 4 stotey (e. [? ad. OF. *estoloteier*, *estoleier* to fall into disorder.] *intr.* To falter, totter; to come to a stand.

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1435 Bot zitt oure stale one a strenghe stotais a lyttile, Alle to-stonayed with be strokes of þa stotaine knyghtez. 1616 3167 Furth he stalkis a stye by tha stille eys, Stotays at a hey strette, studyande hymne one. 1616. 4271 Than he stotays for made, and alle his strenghe faylez. a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 285 Alle þei stoteyd and stode, þis ferlyis to frayne.

† *Stote*, v. Obs. [Cf. STOTATE v., STUT v.]

1. *intr.* To stand still, halt, stop.

13. — E. E. ALLIT. P. A. 149 Abowte me con I stote & stare To fynde a frpe. c 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* ix. It stotytde, it stounede, it stode als a stane. a 1440 *Sir Degren* 226 Anone to the forest they found. There they stoted a stound. c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 678 Right styth, stuffit in steill, thai stotit na stynt, Bot buskit to battaille.

2. To stagger, totter.

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibberu* in Wright *Voc.* 173 Jo vy cy vener mester Hughe, Ke reyn ne parle s'yl ne bue (glossed bote he stote). c 1340 *Nominalle* (Skeat) 174 *Femme iuge* et ledement hne Woman houthit and foule stotith. c 1400 *Destir. Troy* 3881 A litte he stotid. 14. — R. Gloucester's *Chron.* 8573 (Digby MS. 205 ff. 112) Stotyng & most when he was in wrappe or in strif, c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 477/2 Stotyn, titubo, blatero.

3. *trans.* To cause to halt, stop.

1375 BARBOUR *Brune* iii. 66 For wondry that he suld swa Stot [ed. 1616 Stoney] thaim, him allane hut ma.

Hence † *Stotting* vbl. sb.; † *Stotting* ('stolling') ppl. a., stammering.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 478/1 Stotyng, titubatus, titubacio. 1567 KENTON *Trag. Disc.* v. (1893) 1. 230 [He was so tongue-tied in presence of his lady] that he colde neither plede for hymself at lardge, nor yet playe the parte of a stotting solicitor.

Stote, obs. form of *STOAT*, var. *STOT* sb.¹

† *Stoter*, sb.¹ Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. STOTE v. + -ER 1.] One who stutters.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 477/2 Stotare, titubatus, blerus.

† *Stoter*, sb.² Obs. slang. Also 8 stoater, stouter. [a. Du. *stooter*, f. *stooten* to knock, push.] A violent blow.

1694 MORREUX *Rabelais* v. lxvii. Vinet lent him such a swinging stoater with the pitch-fork... that down fell Signore on the ground. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Stoter*, a great Blow. *Stoter* him, or tip him a *Stoter*, settle him, give him a ewing Blow. 1759 *Stratford Jubilee* ii. 1. 28 Giving him a stoater on the noggin, I laid him as flat as a flounder. 1785 GROSSE *Dict. Vulgar* T.

† *Stoter*, v. Obs. slang. [f. STOTER sb.²] *trans.* To hit hard; to fell with a heavy blow.

1690 D'URFAY *Collins's Walk* i. 17 He..knew, by wisdom outward, What Ox must fall, or Sheep be stoter'd. a 1700 [see STOTER sb.²]. 1705 VANBRUGH *Mistake* v. 48 Why, Madam, have you no Pity, no Bowels? [To Leonora.] Stand and see one of your Husbands stoter'd before your Face?

Stoter, variant of *STOOTER* Obs.

† *Stoteye*. Obs. rare. [a. OF. *estotie*, *estontie* hardihood, audacity, bold attack.] Impetuous valour, hardihood in attack.

c 1330 *Will. Palerne* 4985 Hade he had his ost he wold asside here to have with stoteye & strengþe stontli hire wonne. c 1400 *Pride of Life* 36 Not I neuir non suc Of stoteye ne off strynt.

Stoth (e: see STOOTH and STOOTHE v.

Stothale, obs. form of STUDDLE.

Stotter (st'otl), v. Sc. and north. Also stoter, stotter, stutter. [f. STOT v. + -ER 1. Cf. STOTER, STUTTER, TOTTER vbs.] *intr.* To stumble, stagger.

1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss. 97 *Stoter*, or *stotter*, to stumble. 1785 *Bray New Work* l. 365 She stot-

tered, she fell. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* xi, I never could abye the reck of them since I could stotter on two feet.

Stotterel (st'otrel). north. Also 6 stotrell, stottrele, 9 stotteril. [dim. of STOT sb.¹: see -ILL.] A small stot or bullock.

1523-3 *Durham Househ. Bk.* (Surtees) 205 Et in 3 stotterels emptis de Willielmo Hall..255. 1542 in *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 37 One whyrkill, or one stotrell. 1574 *Ibid.* 248, xxij stotter and stottreles and iij bules. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Stotteril*, or *Stot*, a young ux.

Stou, obs. form of STOW sb.¹, v.¹

Stouffe (fe, obs. forms of STOVE sb.¹

Stoufe, obs. form of STUFF.

Stough, *Stought*, obs. ff. STOW sb.³, STOUT a.

Stouth, variant of SMOOTH Obs.

Stouk (stauk, stuk), sb. dial. Also stowk, stook. [Of obscure origin.] The handle of a pail or other vessel.

1674 RAY N. C. *Words* 46 A Stowk..the handle of a Pail. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. xiv. (Roxh.) 5/1 [A pottinger] is an half round ve-sell in the belly without a brime, some hauing two eares, but most only one eare or handle or stouke as the country terme is. 1817 WILBRAHAM *Cheshire Gloss.* in *Archæologia* XIX. 38 *Stouk*, a stalk or handle of a pail. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Stouk*, a handle, as of any wooden or earthenware vessel. 1882 *W. Worcestersh. Gloss.* Add. s.v., Please, 'm, I took 'old o' the jug, 'an' the stouk come off in my 'an.

Stouk, v. dial. [f. STOUK sb.] *trans.* To fit with a handle or handles. Also *absol.*

1686 PIOT *Staffordsh.* iii. § 27. 123 When they are dry they stouk them, i. e. put Ears and Handles to such Vessels as require them. 1820 WILBRAHAM *Cheshire Gloss.* 63 *To Stouk* or *Stouk*, to put ears or handles to such vessels as require them. 1829 S. SHAW *Staffordsh. Potteries* 104 Vessels..with loop handles stouked to the sides. *Ibid.* 166 A good workman could throw, turn, and stouk.

Hence *Stouker*, one who fits vessels with handles; *Stouking* vbl. sb.

1809 in *Jewitt Life Wedgwood* (1865) 105 Fletcher was a 'Stouker' by trade. I gave him a pint of ale to show my handlers the old way of 'Stouking'. 1829 S. SHAW *Staffordsh. Potteries* 104 The Stouker..was the workman who affixed handles, spouts, and other appendages. *Ibid.* 123 Some of the black tea pots are glazed, but not all; and the stouking branch seems improved in all the specimens.

Stouk (e, obs. forms of STOCK sb.¹, STOOK.

Stoul (e, stoull, obs. forms of STOOL.

Stoupe, obs. form of STOOP sb.¹

Stoun (stūn), v. Now Sc. and north. Forms:

4 stoune, stowne (a. ppl. stounded, stund),

5 stounne, 7 stown, 6-stoun. [Aphetic a. OF.

estoner: see ASTONE v. Cf. STUN v. and STOUND v.²]

† 1. *trans.* a. To stun, stupefy, as with a blow; to benumb. b. To stupefy with amazement, astound. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12963 Hu hot lepe dun to be grund, Pat bi bodi be noght stund. 13. — *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 242 Þe-forle to answare was arge mynþal freke, & al stounded at his steuen, & ston-stil seten. 13. — E. E. ALLIT. P. C. 73 When þat steuen was stynt, þat stounded his mynde. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xxxvi. lii. (1634) 302 But though the shield brake not, gramerey charme, Yet underneath the shield it stound his arme. 1595 SPENSER *F. v. xi.* 29 So was he stound with stroke of her huge taile. 1613 T. HEYWOOD *Brasen Age* ii. ii. C. 3, My beauty, that charms Gods, makes men amaz'd, And stound with wonder. 1631 HENSHAW *Horz Suce.* 389 The wicked..thinks not of it till it come; and when it is come can think of nothing but that and is stound'd with the thought of it.

2. *intr.* To be stupefied or benumbed.

c 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* ix. 109 It stotytde, it stounede, it stode als a stane.

Stound (staund, stūnd), sb.¹ Forms: 1-3 stund, 3 stunde, 3-5 stonde, 4-6 stond, (4 stunt, 4-5 stont), 3-6 stounde (4 stounte), 4-6 stownd (e, 5 stowndde, stouunde, stowunde), 4-stound; 6 stowne, 8-9 Sc. stoun. [Com. Teut. (wanting in Gothic): OE. *stund* fem. = OFris. *stunde*, OS. *stunda* (Du. *stond*), OHG. *stunta* space of time (MHG., mod.G. *stunde* hour), ON. *stund* (Sw., Da. *stund*) =-OTcut. *stundō.]

1. A time, while; a short time, moment. Obs. exc. dial.

a 1000 *Andreas* 1210 Nis seo stund latu þæt þe wælcweowe witu helegað. a 1225 *Ancre R.* 100 A sicnesse of ane stunde. a 1275 *Prov. Alfred* 312 So his mani wimman.. Scene under scete, and þoh he is scondes ful in an stondes wile. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24496 Quen i him had in armes fald, þan bigan mi gite to gru.. And neud me mi stondes (Göt. stundis). a 1300 *Fragm. l'op. Sci.* (Wright) 13 That is eue above thin heved, aboute the nones stounde. 14. — *Erthe upon Erthe* 3475 Gcd fynd in erthe, blyssed be that stounde! c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 142 Ewur he contyneueth in syngyng, prayers-saying, and wurshipping our Lady vnto be stounde of dead. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 56 Hobbin, ah hobbin, I curse the stounde, That euer I cast to hane loue this grunde. 1602 DAVISON *Rhapsody* (1611) 39 Wo worth the stund wherein I took delight To frame the shifting of my nimble feete. 1603 B. JOHNSON *Entert. Adelphe* 2 Now they Print it on the Ground With their feete in figures round. Markes that will be euer found, To remember this glad stound. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle*, etc. (1671) 129 Soc death is heer and yonder in one stound. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Stroud* (1827) 25 Scrimply there pass't a stound o' time. 1838 *Holloway Prov. Dict.*, *Stound*, a short period of time.

b. As advb. arcus.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxv. 68 Ðæt is wyse ge, þæt he winnan nyle. Wið Ðæm anwalde ænige stunde. a 1123 O. E.

Chron. an. 1106, On þære forman lengten wucan..ætywyde an ungewunlic steorra, & lange stunde færcæfter was ælce æfen gesewen. c 1200 ORMIN 6576 Þatt sume off ure litle flocc..Hem wendenn oþerr stund fra Crist. c 1200 *Moral Ode* 149 (Trin. Coll. MS.) Hadde he fonded sume stunde he wolde seggen oþer. c 1205 LAY. 3117, & þus ane stonde [c 1275 stunde] hit stod æ don ilka. a 1300 *A Commandm.* 22 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 16 Als wrecchis whi do we so hit mai nogt hold vre lif a stunde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14557 In ephraim dued he a stunde And þepen-ward son can he funde. 13. — *Bonaventura's Medit.* 878 Fro wepyng she ne myzt stynte no stunde. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* li. 5 Þof he lat þe lif a stunt in welth. c 1400 *Assump. Virg.* 727 (Add. MS.) And euer þei cryede many a stounde, 'Alas'! [etc.]. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7012 þidir he went, and hade a stont. 1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* 56 He was so abasshed, that he was almoste mad, and stode styffe a stownde. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 257 Elde..Will turne eche blyse into a blast, Which lasteth but a stounde. 1567 *TURBERY. Epit.* etc. 9 Vlysses wiuens renowne Unsitting is for hir whose loue endureth but a stowne. 1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* i. ii. 609 So that this vapour, never resting stound, Stands neuer still, but makes his motion round. 1594 R. C[ARWE] *Godfrey of Bulloigne* (1881) 85 Like him that looks ech stond with bared necke, When cruell axe shall his liues warrant cheeke. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* xix. xxviii. His legges could heare him but a litle stound. 1895 *E. Angl. Gloss.* s.v., He stayed a long stound.

† c. In advb. phrases with preps., e.g. for, in, on a (little) stound, in many stounds, in that stound. By stounds: at intervals, from time to time, by turns. *Unbe stound*: see UMSTOUND. Obs.

c 1205 LAY. 2815 Hærde bi-ðrunge i wel feole stunden. a 1225 *Ancre R.* 310 A mon þet hefde al þene world awold, & hefde, uor his eweard-schipe, uorloren al on one stunde. a 1225 *Juliana* 7 Ant er lute stounde wið ure long steuene. a 1250 *Prov. Alfred* 395 Ac al he schal forleten on a litle stunde. 13. — *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1567 Bot 3et þe styffest to start bi stoundez he made. c 1350 *St. Christina* 179 in *Horstun. Allengl. Leg.* (1881) 95 He was so stonayd in þat stunt He strake him self fast in þe frunt. c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iv. met. vi. (1866) 111 The moyste thinges stryunge with the drye thinges yeuen place by stowndes. a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 167 Alle hire seruauces þei shont And stelen a-wey in a stont. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* ii. x. 80, I within aue litle stound, The elud of dirknes from thi sicht sall cleir. a 1529 *SKELTON P. Sparowe* 34 Within that stounde..in a stounde I fell downe to the grunde. 1575 *Gammer Gurton Prol.* 7 He quyetly perswaded with her in that stound Dame Chat, her deare gossip, this needle bad found. 1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* i. vi. 364 Abiding, for a stown, Pale, cold, and sense-less, in a deadly swown.

† d. *Often*, oft-stounds: often. [Cf. OFTEN-sithes, -whiltes, OFTENTINES.] That stounds [? advb. genitive]: at that moment. Obs.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3083 3yf þou delyte þe oftyn stoundes, yn horsys, haukys, or yn houndes. a 1400 *Octavian* 893 Men blamede the hochere oft stoundys For his sone. a 1400 *King & Hermit* 56 He blew thryz, vn-coupled handes; They reysed þe dere vp þat stoundes.

† e. An hour. Obs.

c 1315 *Lai le Freine* 207 To-day, right in the morning, Sone after the first stounde, A litle maiden-child ich founde.

† f. The time for doing something; one's 'hour' or opportunity. Obs.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1263 Nu is ower stunde! 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 10873 In þe kinges chaumbre..was A clere ifounde..He made him as bi wit, so þat it was ifounde, þat it was bi speke to sle þe king, wan he sei stounde. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 17338 Al þe nobyle eouthie y nought telle, Ne y naue no stounde þer-on to dwelle.

2. † a. Contextually: A hard time, a time of trial or pain. Obs.

a 1000 *Riddles* (Tupper) xciii. 19 No ie þa stunde be-mearn ne for wunde weop. c 1250 *Owl & Night*, 706 Þe Nihtegale..hedde onswere god ifunde Among alle hire harde stunde. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 17152, 1. suffered her þis herd stondes, and ded on þis rode tre. c 1374 *CHAUCER Anel. & Arc.* 238 Alas! the harde stounde. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. viii. 25 Such piercing griefe her sturborne hart did wound, That she could not endure that doleful stound.

b. Hence, a sharp pain, a pang; a fierce attack, a shock. Chiefly northern. Also (Sc.), a thrill (of delight).

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 24541 In sterin stanging was i stadd, Sa war mi stundes store. 13. — E. E. ALLIT. P. B. 1540 Þe stronge strok of þe stonde strayed his ioynets. 1375 BARBOUR *Brune* iii. 140 He rouschit down off blud all rede, As he that stound feld off dede. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4472 What awayleth hir good wille, When she ne may stanche my stunde ille? 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxii. 98 Than straik at me with mony ane stound. c 1550 *ROLLAND Cr. Venus* i. 641 As he that said, to his hart straik ane stound. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* 99 Lyke deidly dartis thou geuis stang & stound. 1590 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 257 Iesus..keepe your corpe from the careful stoundes, I hat in my carlion carcas abounds. 1596 — *F. Q.* vi. vi. 5 Their woundes..had festred priuily; And rancelling inward with unruly stounds, The inner parts now gan to putrify. 1650 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* iii. xiv. 477 The stounds and agonies of Death. 1788 BURNS *To the Weavers gin ye go* 16 But every shot and every knock, My heart it gae a stoun. 1789 — *Blue-eyed Lassie* 11 And aye the stound, the deadly wound, Cam frae her een sae bonnie blue. 1825 BROCKERT N. C. *Gloss.*, *stound*, the sensation or first impression of sudden pain, arising from a knock or blow. 1827 J. WILSON *Noctes Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 255 My heart has given a sudden stoun o' uncommunicable delight. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Skt.* 17 Oft as he feels gaunt hunger's stound, 1878 SIR T. MARTIN *Tr. Heine* 18 Then I felt a stound through all my frame.

c. Roar, violent noise.

1627 *DRAYTON Nymphidia* liv, By the Thunders dreadful stound. 1628 BURTON *Comment. Itin. Antoninus* 150 After this storm and stound..it flourished again. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* i. v. iv. One can fancy with what dolorous stound the noon-tide Cannon..went off there.

†3. Station, position. *Obs.*

1557 GRIMALDE in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 104 What power have you so great... To pluck, to draw, to raush hartes, and stirre out of their stound? 1566 DRANT *Horne*, Sat. II. iii. F viij, Stande still in stounde, kepe whisthe (I say) whisthe I doe proue you mad. 1567 — *E.p.* xvi. To Quintus E vij, Well might thou saye that freshe Tarent were brought into this stounde. *Ibid.* Fj, He hath forsake of manlines the stounde [L. *locum virtutis deseruit*]. 1570 LEVINS *Muscul.* 220/40 A stound, statio, terminus. 15. *Pater Sapientie* lxxxix. in Ashm. (1632) 204 For when the Larke ys weary above in hys stound, Anon he falleth right downe to the ground.

†4. Used for: STADIUM. *Obs. rare*¹.

[Perh. some error: cf. G. *stunde* (hour) as an itioery measure.] 1566 W. DU GARD in *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 524. 155 A hundred twenty-five Geometrical paces, make a stound or furlong.

Stound (stound, stūnd), *sb.*² Now *dial.* Also 8 stownd. [App. F. STOUND v.2; but perh. a use of STOUND sb.1 b, modified by association with the vb.] A state of stupefaction or amazement.

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* xiii. (1593) 296 [He] raised soberly his eye-lids from the ground (On which he had a little while them pitched in a stound). 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. vi. 12 Lightly he started up out of that stound. 1610 FLETCHER *Faithful Sheph.* II. ii. (1634) D 1, Whilst the sound Breakes against heaven, and drives into a stound The amazed Shepherd. 1667 PERRY *Diary* 3 Apr. This put us all into a stound. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Sect.* 120 We having warily held, the stir'd body not to be at rest, or in a stound or pause at all, but always to be either stirring or bearing. 1677 GILPIN *Diamond*. (1867) 410 Though at first some good men were overawed to...recant...yet...after the stound and dazle of the temptation was over, they recoiled so resolutely upon them, that [etc.]. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week.* Prolog. 23 Thus we stood as in a stound. 1767 MICKLE *Concub.* II. Introduct. In musefull Stownd Syr Martyn rews His Youthfulness thoughtless. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 194 Flew frae as pillar to the tither, Syn in a stound did drap. 1859 MISS MULOCK *Life for Life* II. 184, I laugh now...to recollect what a stound it gave us both, this utterly improbable...tale.

†Stound, *sb.*³ *dial.* *Obs.* [Unexplained var. of STOUND sb.1] (See quotes.)

1674 RAY N. C. *Words* 46 A Stound q. Stand; a wooden Vessel to put small Beer in. [So in many later Glossaries.] 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Stound*, a Vessel of Earth or Wood that stands on end. 1721 MORTIMER *Husb.* II. 332 If the quantity of your choicest Cyder be too great for your Bottles, you may...make use of...Stounds of Flanders Earth.

Stound, *v.*¹ Also 3 stunde. [f. STOUND sb.1]

†1. [STOUND sb.1 i.] *intr.* To remain, stay. *Obs.* Cf. *obs. dial.* 'Stound, to stop, stand still, esp. in order to listen' (Suffolk and Essex): see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 187 Dor was in helle a sundri stede, wor de sell folc reste dede; dor he standen til helpe cam. *Ibid.* 3211 Dor he stunden for to sen quile pharmon wid hem sal ben. 12330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10902 Wheo Arthur felde þat he was wounded, Nohyng he ne stante ne stounded. 14. *Sir Beues* (S.) 1283 On knece he him ser, he nolde stound, And saue þy deith with his hold. 2. [STOUND sb.1 b.] †a. *trans.* To affect with a 'stound' or pang; to cause great pain to. *Obs.* b. *intr.* To be acutely painful; to smart, throb. Only *Sc. and north.*

1500 KENNEDY *Passion of Christ* 150 Thai hurt his [back] and all his body þat fret, Saris his sononis and stoundis all his wanis. *Ibid.* 532 On him to luk þair stomok sair it stoundis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Encls* x. 135 So tyll þys hart stoundis the prik of deith. a. 1585 MONTGOMERY *Cherrie & Slae* 741 His wounds sit, quilelike stoundis sit, He gat them than throu these. 1678 J. BROWN *Life of Faith* I. vii. (1824) 137 Every ingredient that affecteth these stounds his heart. 1724 RAMSAY *Health* 294 For the least noise stounds thro' his ears like death. a. 1792 BURNS *Bonnie Wee Thing* 3 And my heart it stounds wi' anguish, Lest my wee thing be na mine. 1825 BROCKERT N. C. *Gloss.*, *Stound*, to ache, to smart, to be in pain. 1848, 1910 [see STOUNDING ppl. a.1]

Stound (stound, stūnd), *v.*² Now *dial.* Also 4, 7 stund, 5 stond. [Aphetic var. of ASTOUND v., or extended form of STOUN v.]

1. *trans.* To stun as with a blow; to stupefy, benumb; to stupefy with astonishment, bewilder.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7558 Quat I wys þou i am a hund, Wit þi stans me for to stund? a. 1420 *Aunters of Arthur* xlvii. 602 (Douce MS.) The knight of corage was cruel and kene, And withe a stele throu þat stume oft stounded. 1537 HARRISON *England* III. vii. 231/1 in *Holmesed*, Mastiffes...take also their name of the word mast and theefe, because they often stound and put such persons to their shifts. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. xli. 24 That the king was stounded with a sudden blow [L. *sopitum fuisse res subito actis*] but the weapon did not go very deep into his body. 1609 T. HERWOOD *Brit. Troy* xlii. xci. 262 But him the Woorthy stounded with a blow. a. 1617 BARNE *Lect.* (1634) 302 The Chirurgion hindeth and stoundeth before cutting, that the patient may be lesse grieved. 1629 in *Bibl. Regia* II. 236 The fatal blow given your most loyal servant, hath so stounded our University as (like a body without a soul) she stirs not. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* I. 218 They are slaid every mother's son of them. Yet perhaps they are but stounded and may revive again. 1698 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 221 At the sight of this River, the Pilgrims were much stounded. 1680 *Dialogus Timothy & Titus* 4 11e protest you've stounded me. 1835 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Stound*. 1. To stun. 2. To overcome with astonishment.

†2. *intr.* To be bewildered or at a loss.

1531 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 68 The seid Mayser and Bungeys many tymes stound and be in greit ambuygnyte to execute such old granteis.

Stounded, *ppl. a.* [f. STOUND v.2 + ED¹.]

Stunned; astonished.

1757 E. PERRONET *Mitre* II. lxxxvii, The news makes all their Sur-lions crack: Down drops each stounded head. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 76 Whan to his stoundit ear there comes The blair o' trumpets and o' drums. †Stounding, *vbl. sb.*¹ *Obs.* [f. STOUND v.1 + -ING¹.] a. Linger, delay. b. *pl.* Remains.

1. a. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 491 Wythowtyn more stowntynge they schippide their horsez. 1650 PRESLEY *Rec. Inverurie* in J. Davidson *Inverurie* (1878) 305 The mistress was delivered and thereafter the pains left her, except some stoundings of the grinding.

Stounding, *vbl. sb.*² [f. STOUND v.2 + -ING¹.]

Benumbing. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1835) I. 296 Christ's 'Not yet' is a stounding of all the limbs and liths of the soul.

Stounding, *ppl. a.*¹ *north.* [f. STOUND v.1 + -ING¹.]

Smarting, acutely painful. 1848 J. HAMILTON *Happy Home* vi. (1871) 132 Writhing nerves and stounding bones. 1910 D. CUTHBERTSON in *Poets of Ayrshire* 280 Our hearts a stounin' pain aft feel.

Stounding, *ppl. a.*² [f. STOUND v.2 + -ING¹.]

Stunning; astounding. 1608 DEKKER *Dead Term* A 3, Many a stounding blow hath he taken on his head. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Sect.* 87 That stounding and surprising Essex Writer. 1819 KEATS *Otho* IV. ii. 95 Unless Retraction follow close uppo the heels Of that late stounding insult.

†Stoundmeal, *adv.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 stund-, stundmælum, 2 stundmele, 4-5 stound(o)mele, 4 stoundmeel, 5 stoundemel. [OE. *stundmælum*: see STOUND sb. and -MEAL.]

1. At intervals, from time to time.

c. 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* xxxviii. (Z.) 238 *Vicissim* stundmælum. c. 1000 *Ag. Gloss.* in *Haupt's Zeitschr.* (1852) IX. 458/2 *Alternatim* (gl. *singulariter*, marg. *separatim*) *twemendlic* vel *stundmælum*. c. 1200 *Tr. Coll. Rom.* 143 And wunede mid his disciples noht alegate ac stundmele. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 736 A-wai wold it neuer þat gan to stude stoundmele so stily þer-onne þat lilly be a liel while his langure gan wax. 1382 *Wyclif Num.* x. 7 Whanne forsothe the puple is to gederynge togidre, shal be symple cryyng of trompes, and not stoundmele thei shulen 3olle. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2304 The lyf of loue is ful contrarie, Which stounde mele can ofte varie. 1426 *Lynde De Guil. Pilgr.* 1919 Thow stoundmele 3e may hym se Some tyme swynnyng, som tyme floure. c. 1430 *Mir. Poems* (Percey Soc.) 12 Som folk peisible, som contrarious, Stoundemel now hevy and now lite. 1483 CAXTON *Reynard* xvii. (14th.) 40 The foxe loked on the kyng stoundmele, and was glad in his here.

†b. quasi-adj. That exists at times.

c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3784 Who sereth loue can telle of woo; The stoundmele ioie mote overgoo.

2. Gradually.

c. 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* xxxviii. (Z.) 228 *Sensim*, stundmælum. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 674 þis wynde þat moore and moore þus stoundmele encresteth in my face. c. 1400 *Ragman Roll* 62 in *Hazl. E.P.P.* I. 72 And now cometh age, foo to your beaute, And stelyngly it wastyth stoundmele.

Stoune, *obs.* *Sc. pa. pple.* of STEAL v.

Stoup(e)n, *obs.* *pa. t.* and *ppl.* of STING v.1

Stoup (stūp). Forms: a. (chiefly *Sc.* and *north.*) 4-6 stowpe, 6-9 stowp, 6 stoup, 6-7, 9 stoupe, 6- stoup; b. 6-7 stoupe, 7-9 stoup; 7. (4 *Latin* stupa), 5-8 stope, 6-7 stoap(e); d. *Sc.* 6 stoip, 7 stoype. [a. ON. *staup* naut. (Norw. *staup*, Sw. *stop*) = OE. *slap* masc., MDn. *stop* masc. (Dn. *stop* masc. and fem.), MLG. *slōp* masc., OHG. MHG. *stouf* (mod. G. *dial. stau* masc.): = OTeut. **stau*po-. Cf. STOP sb.1]

Prob. some of the forms are due to the influence of the MDn. or MLG. equivalent: see note to sense 2.]

1. A pail or bucket; also water-stoup. Now only *Sc.* †Formerly also, a large jar or small cask for holding liquids. (Cf. STOP sb.1 i.)

a. 1397 in *Finchale Priory Charters* etc. (Surtees) p. cxvii, Item iij stowpes de coreo. 1574 in *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 247 In the brewe house...vij. seais, iij skilles, iij stowpes. a. 1670 SPALDING *Troth. Chas.* I (Bannatyne Club) I. 44 It is said that their sister, with ane trein stoup, slew ane called Mercer...Dunbar. 1708 *Swent* in E. D. Dnobar *Scot. Life Former Days* (1865) 212 A laddle, a watter stoup, three cies. 1822 GALT *Procos* xxxiii, Even lasses were fleeing to and fro, like water nymphs with haws, having stoups and pails in their hands. 1912 R. M. FERGUSON *Uchil Fairy Tales* 13 Two wooden stoups or pitchers full of water.

b. 1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 53 Here along this passage are thirty-six stoppes placed at equal distances. 7. [1390 *Earl Derby's Exptd.* (Camden) 9 Pro j stopa et di. mellis. *Ibid.* 14 Pro vijx vij stopis vini Rochell.] 1412 in *Finchale Priory Charters* etc. (Surtees) p. clvi, Item vij tankards et j stopa de corio. 1427-8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 142 In iij. ollis nuncupatis Stopez. 14... *Nom.* in W. Wilcker *729/8 Hec cupa*, a stoppe. 1554 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Sect. X. 234 Item, for platiss, dischis, hukatis, and stopis, 2 s. 1595 DUNCAN *App. Etym.* (E. D. S.), *Amphora*, a stoppe.

2. A drinking-vessel, of varying dimensions; a cup, flagon, tankard. Also as a measure of definite quantity; often with defining word, as *gill*, *pint*, *quart* stoup. Now *Sc.* and *north.*, and as a literary archaism. (Cf. STOP sb.1 3.)

In some of the quotes, used to represent a foreign form, e.g. Dn. *stop*, Sw. *stop*.

a. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xl. 25 Off wyne ow't of ane choppyne stoup, They drank twa quartis, sopp and sopp. 1533 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Sect. VI. 179 For meending of one of the Kingis silver stopis...vij s. 1543-4 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1871) II. 115 Stowppis of mesour. 1573 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI.* c. 57 (1597) 27 Everie Barrell of herring

and qahit-fisch, [sall] contene nine gallones of the samin stoppe. 1586 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1882) IV. 475 All persons quha hes any fals stoppes clowrit in the sydes. 1670 *BEAUM. & FL. Scornful Lady* II. ii, Lets have a bridling cast before you goe. Fils a new stoupe. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* III. 286 Each Student in the Universitie hath eighty measures of wine (vulgarly called Stoup) allowed him free from imposition. 1638 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 315/1 To mark and stamp all flrotius...quart-stopps, pynt, chopein and mutchekin stoppis. 1721, 1785 [see MURCHIN II. 1754 E. BURT *Lett. N. Scot.* (1818) I. 157 Their capacions pint pnt which they call a stoup. 1785 GRACE *Dict. Vulgar T.*, *Stoup*,...a vessel containing a size or half a pint, is so called at Cambridge. 1814 SCOTT *Waver.* xvi, The Baron ordered a stoup of usquebaugh. 1879 'Ouida' *Cecil Castlemaine* 7 Scarce stopping for a stoup of wine. 1895 SNAITH *Mittr. Dorothy Marston* xxvii, A big stoup o' cider.

b. 1589 HAKLUIT *Voy.* 624 Also they shall sell wines by the pynt, and by the gallon, quart, or Stoupe they shall not sell [in Russia]. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel.* N. II. iii. 14 Marian I say, a stoupe of wine. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* I. 62 For each measure of wine...I paid ten grosh, which measure is called a stoupe, and is somewhat bigger than the English quart. 1708 W. KING *Art of Cookery* 85 A cauldron of fat beef, and stoup of ale. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. II. xi. 51 Liquors are sold by the stoup, of which three are equal to one English gallon. 1771 SMOLETT *Humphry Cl.* 3 Sept. This is brought in a pewter stoup, shaped like a shuttle. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Wet Days* 131 The monks might send him now and then a stoup of their wine. 1859 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xxix, Parson took a stoup of cider.

7. 1452 *Paston Lett.* Suppl. (1901) 44 Ye shnl have a stoupe of bere to comforte you. c. 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues 7 Canons de denz lous*, Canons of two stopes...*Lolz et demy lous*, Stopes and half stopes. 1502 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Sect. II. 295 Ane tyn quart and ane poynst stopes. 1533 *Ibid.* VI. 105 For iij quart stopis, xvij d. 1597 [? NASH] *Prognostication* B 3, Englishe Beere shall there [in Denmark] be worth five pence a stoppe. 1592 GREENE *Black Bk.* *Messenger* Ep. Rdr, He wold steale over in to the Lowe Countries, there to fast three or four Stoupes of Rhenish wine. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. II. 278 Set me the Stopes of wine vpon that Table. 1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horn* 66, From a. The Switzers stoap of Rhenish. 1657 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS.* Comm. App. 1, 35 Tow stoupe stoppes. 1673 DAVENANT *Antiqua* v. 1, [Dutchman loq.] Boy, give me some Tobacco, and a stoppe of Wine. 1713 *Pitt. Trans.* XXIX. 57, 30 Rotterdam Stoppes (making each about 3 English Quarts).

b. 1530 in A. Laing *Abbey of Lindores* (1876) 490 It. iij half gallons stoipps, xj q^t stoipps iij poynst stoppis. 7 a. 1550 *Freiris of Berwick* 66 in *Maitland Poems* (1786) 67 Dame, fill ane stoip of ale. 1663 *Invent. Ld. J. Gordon's Furniture*, Twa quart stoppes.

3. A vessel to contain holy-water, usu. a stone basin set in or against the wall of the church-porch, or within the church close to the entrance-door.

The form *stoup* is modern. It represents the earlier *stope*: see v. below and STOP sb.1 2. cf. STOCK sb.1 2. a. 1793 DENNE in *Archologia* XI. 121 The holy-water stoup, fixed near the doors of churches, is sometimes called *labrum*. *Ibid.* 130, 253 note. 1820 BLOXAM *Print. Gothic Archit.* xi. 65. 1828 LYTON *Harold* IV. vi, Near the doorway was the stoupe, or aspersorium for holy-water. 1859 O. R. R. Apr. 470 The famous alliance between the stoup and the salve, which has reorganised the politics of France.

b. 1784 DENNE in J. Thorpe *Cat. sumale Roffense* (1783) 99 These basins or stoppes were sometimes made of metal, but generally of stone.

y. 1500 *Invent. Ch. Goods Canterb.* in *Genl. Mag.* (1837) Dec. 569/2 A stoupe, off lede, for the holy war attie the churche dore.

†4. attrib., as stoup-can, -glass. *Obs.*

1608 H. CLAPHAM *Error Right Hand* 53 See you that cherry-cheeked Damsell that toke ye there the Stoup-can. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 7, 6 Take a Stock-Gilly-Flower, and tye it gently vpon a Sticke, and put them both into a Stoupe Glasse.

Stoup, *obs.* form of STOP, STUPE.

†Stoupaille. *Obs. rare*¹. [ad. OF. *estoupail* or *estoupaille* plug: see ESTOPEL and STOPPLE.]

To make a stoupaille of, to stopp, close with a plug. 1425 *Lynde De Guil. Pilgr.* 2410 Of grace thou shalt not faille So that thou make a stoupaille Of the hooles that open be In thy n handes.

†Stoupe. *Obs. rare*¹. [Of obscure origin and meaning; but cf. OF. *estoupe* cheat, deception.]

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5432 So þat heo mid childre was & þogte hire so sor Ar þat child were yore, þat he willed it namour Come namour to bulke stoppe, vor me re migte hire hringe þat so wolde euer eft in monnes bedde come vor eny þinge.

Stoupful (stūpful). [f. STOUP + -FUL.]

As much as a stoup will hold.

1590 in *Law's Memor.* (1818) Pref. p. xxviii, A stoupfull of poisoned ale. 1824 CARRIET *Lett.* 18 Sept. in *Froude Life* (1882) I. 235, I have swallowed, say about two stoupfuls of castor oil since I came hither. 1872 J. S. FLETCHER *When Chas. I was King* (1896) 295, I see you have drunk all the ale—shall I fetch you another stoupful?

Stoupe(e), *obs.* forms of STOVE.

†Stoupe. *Obs.* Also 7 stoupe, stoppell, stopple.

[ad. F. †*estoupille*, *clouppille*, f. *cloupe* = L. *stiffis*, *stipa* tow.] = QUICK-MATCH.

1634 J. BARET *Myt. Nature* 65 How to make stoupe, or prepare cotton-week to prime your fire-works with. 1638 *Holme Armory* III. xvi. (Rolls) 01/2 The stoupe or priming [of the rocket]. *Ibid.* 02/1 When the fire is come to the stoupe, that will fire the cloth. 1665 R. H. SCH. *Recreat.* 32 A Quill of Wild Fire, or Stoupe.

Stoupe, *obs.* form of STUBBLE.

Stoupe, *obs.* form of STROP sb.1

Stour (stūr), *sb.*¹ Forms: 3-4 stur(e, 4-9 stoure, stowre, 5 store, (6 stourre), 5-8 stowr, 6-9 stower, 8-9 stoor, 4- stour. [a. AF. *estur*,

OF *estour* (N.E. dial. *stour*), *estor*, *estorn* = Pr. *estorn*-s, It. *stormo* tumult, conflict, a. Teut. **sturno*-s STORM sb. The etymological identity of senses 4 and 5 with the other senses is doubtful.]

I. 1. An armed combat or conflict; esp. a contest in battle; a fight. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7465 A man o þair gains an of vr, If vrs mai him win in stur [other texts stoure, stour(e)s]. *Ibid.* 7752-3 Gain saul þai gait batail strang... In hard stur [read stur] þai samen mett. Ful snapp it was þair stur and snell. c 1325 *Metz. Hom.* 23 Bot werdes haht and hey tures Getes thir cite men fra stures. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 730 Lordynges, þat fledde fro þe grete stour. c 1385 CHAUCER *Moult's T.* 385 She that helmed was in starke stoures [Ellesm. shoures]. And wan by force townes stronge and toures. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* Prolog. 28 Now of Troy forto telle... Of the stoure & be styffie when it distroyet was. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* ii, div. (1859) 113, I am ladi and... constablie of alle stoures in cheuachies, ther as banners hen displayed. c 1480 Caxton *Sonnet of Aymon* i. 42 Moch grete and merueylouse was the stoure, and the bataill so fyers. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxvi. 26 The quhilk, with many bludy woundis, in sto ur, Victoriously discomfiet the dragon. 1592 Wynter *Amorie, Ld. Chaulois* i, Prooued knyghts In martial feats and hatelous stoure. 1612 DRAUGHT *Polycol.* xvi. 63 Thos braue spirits in all those balefull stoures, That with Duke Robert went against the Pagan powers. 1657 J. M'KENZIE in *Highland Papers* (S.H.S. 1916) II. 22 Both parties met w^t a terrible stour fighting handsomlie on both sides. 1803 W. S. ROSE *Amx-lis* 95 Man to man, and horse to horse opo's'd, the stower began. 1808 Scott *Marmion* iv. xxxii, When joins you host in deadly stoure. 1816—*Old Mort.* xxxvii, 'Then ye saw a honny stour,' said Cuddie, 'that sall serue me fur fighting a' the days o' my life'. 1846 Prowett *Prometheus Bound* 21 Whose pointed lances on their foes Bear down the battle's stour. 1904 J. PARKINSON *Lays of Love & War* 81 War unto him is his birthright, The stour of the battle his breath.

† b. Phrases. *Stiff, stith, strong in stour*; also rarely *gso l, fast, bold in stour. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1255 [see SNIP a. 12]. a 1300-1400 [see STITH a. 6]. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 6 A stiffe knyght in stoure. *Ibid.* 213 Edward & Edmund, knyght gode in stoure. a 1400 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* lv. 37 per nis non so strong in stour... From yat day forth... Of his strengthe he leost a quantite. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1655 Welcom, sir knyght, That fast art in stoure. c 1450 *Towneley Myth.* xxv. 131 He is... of so mekill myght, And styff in euery stour. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvii. 33 The Bruce, that eir was bold in stour [i.e. 1503 *Ibid.* vii. 9 Welcom in stour most strong, incomparable knyght. 1837 Sir F. FAUCREY *Norm. & Eng.* II. 352 The Danes were very stiff in the stour.]

† 2. *fig. a.* Conflict with death, death-struggle, esp. in *hard, diath-stour, bale-stour* (see BALE sb. 8). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15517 Quen suete o blod vt of him brast, þat sua on erth fell. Quen he was risen vt o þis stur til his felan's com's he. 1310 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1238 Pe payn of þe dede... þat es þe hard stour at þe last ende, When þe saule fra þe þis wende. *Ibid.* 5812, I yelde my saul in þis dede stour Til þe Lored. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 5374 Þai prayed þe confessor To bring þat man out of þat stour. 1552 LYONSAY *Alouche* 5161 Delih... Quham wyse-dome may nocht contramand, Nor strenth that stoure may nocht ganestand!

† b. A conflict waged with immaterial weapons; a struggle with pain or adversity. *Obs.*

c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 111 Whan þai þole mekill in stoures, Tene and tray of tormentours, To sere men þaire sufferynge Is ensample of gude luyngye. c 1450 *Towneley Myth.* xiv. 497 In stroag stoure now ar we stede; what may we say? 1535 STREWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 47 Ilonorius of Rome the emperoure, That tyme with seiknes staid wes in ane stour. c 1535 *Songs, Carols* etc. (E.E.T.S.) 68 Styfly to stoid in euery stour Agaynst the fende & all his meithe. 1595 FETTERSTONE *tr. Calvin on Acts* xiii. 8. 296 The same stoure haue we at this day with a number of brablers. 1685 J. RENWICK *Ld.* 18 Feb. in *Life Biog. Presbyt.* (1827) II. 276 The Lord... hath help'd you to stand with a poor despised Party in many stours for his Interest. 1807-10 TANNANILL *Poems* (1845) 48 Ths youth and vigour fends itself; While dowless eild, in poortith could Is lanely left to stand the stour.

† 3. Used by Spenser and his imitators for: Time of turmoil and stress. *Obs.*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 51 And eke tenne thousand sithes I blesse the stoure [Glossed by E. K. a fitt], Wherein I sawe so fayre a sight, as shee. *Ibid.* May 156 When approchen the stormie stoures. 1590—F. Q. I. ii. 7 Then gan she waille and weeps, to see that woefull stoure. *Ibid.* iii. 6, I haue heene trained vp in warlike stoure. *Ibid.* iv. ix. 39 But thus tumold from one to other stoure, I wast my life. 1597 B. HALL *Sat.* ii. iii. 35 So haue I scene in a tempestuous stoure, Some breer-bush shewing shelter from the shoure. 1620 QUARLES *Feast for Worms* Med. ii. D. 2, God... shield all good men from such stormy stoure. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Sout* i. i. 53 Wks. (Grosart) 18/53 And shall not he... rise, and in his wrathfull stour... quail the haughty enemy. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr.* xix. All, all hut He, the Author of it's Shame... regret it's ruthless stour. 1757 MICKLE *Concub.* i. xxxi, Now to the Goal they fly—in franticke stoures. 1811 H. MACNEILL *Bygone Times* 49 When wives and daughters, without thrift... can mak nae shift To screeo themselves frae tempest's stour.

† b. Used by Greene, Lodge, and others, probably by misapprehension of Spenser, for: Occasion, place. *Obs.*

1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* A a iij h, When y^e Gracians were in suspence, whether to march on to gize onset of bataille, at the same stoure, drad flakes of lightning fire were dard down from heauen. 1589 LODGE *Scillaes Melam.* A. 4 h, Clore she gathered Amarantus flower, And Nais Aiax hloosom in that stoure. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon.* Melicertes Ecl. 39 He chose her chinne; and from that happy stoure He neuer stints in glorie to appeare. 1590—*Never too Late, Palmer's Verses* 41 The birds at euerie

stoure Do tempt the beauns with harmooie diuine. 1595 *Loeue* ii. v. 111 For Strumbo the colber At this same stoure, at this very houre, Lies dead on the ground. 1600 LODGE in *England's Helicon* E x h, Oft from her lap at sundry stoures, He leapt, and gathered Sommer flowres.

4. Tumult, uproar; commotion, fuss. Now *Sc.* and *dial.*

[Perhaps partly a variant of STIR sb.; cf. the *y* forms of STIR 2.]

c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1659 Schie glyste up with the hedeowes stour, A sorowfull wakenyng had schie thore. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 175/9 A stoure, commotio, turbatio. 1724 WOODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 116, I see he is to take Bi-hop Burnet in task;... and I am content I haue so masterly a writer... some way to stand betwixt me and the stour, so to say. c 1730 RAMSAY *Masque* 197 Minerva mim, for a' your mortal stour, Ye shall with hilly Bacchus sit the floor. 1833 G. N. BROWN *York Minister Screen* 150 (E.D.S. No. 761 Ant' bairns all rooted to see their moother roore, Ah niver i my life seed sike a stoure. 1879 HARVEY *Westex Tales* (1889) 262 Oh, there's such a stour, Mrs. Newberry...! The king's excise-men can't get the carts ready now at all! 1915 Sir J. WILSON *Lowland Scotch in Lower Strathclyde* 205 Sic a stour uboot naething.

b. A storm; esp. a driving storm. *Sc.* and *north.*

1817 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* I. 278 The other horse grows obstinate w^t the sharp stour in his face. c 1878 H. AINSLIE *Pilgr. Land Burns* etc. (1892) 218 Then look, ere midnight's past For a stour frae the nor-wast. 1891 ATKINSON *Downland Parish* 362 It would have been alike impossible to see or read (the burial service) in such a fierce, savage stour; and the sharp, hard sleet and roughened snow were driven against... my neck and face.

II. 5. Flying dust raised by the rapid movement of a person or things, or by the wind; hence a deposit of dust; also dust from material undergoing mechanical treatment. *Sc.* and *north.*

1456 Sir G. HAVR *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 61 Sa began the grete hataill sa vigorous, that the stour strake in the hevin of the cruettee of that mortall bataill. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE *vi* 579 The strang stour rais, as reik, upon thaim fast. *Ibid.* x. 29 The tothir ost mycht nocht no dedis se, For stour at rais. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* vii. xi. 57 The dusty powder vp dryvand with a stour. *Ibid.* ix. ii. 3 The Troians, A dusty sop vpryand gan se, Full thik of stour vp thringing and in the asy. c 1578 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 37 The battellis ioynt so cruellie that they might nocht be sene for the stour and reik of poulder. 1786 BURNS *T. Monaghan Daily*, I for Iman crush among the stoure Thys slender stem. 1808 J. MAYNE *Sillar Gun* ii. 121 Along the roads it left out-ower ye Sic clouds o' stour, Ye couldna see yer thumb before ye. 1836 CARLYLE in *Academy Suppl.* 17 Sept. (1893) 271/1 The huge smoke and stour of that tumultuous Manchester. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* 46 Ye couldna see his leez or coat-tails for stour ns he gaed roon'. 1905 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 120/2 She went down on her knees to blow aside a pile of white peat 'stour'.

† b. A cloud of spray. *Sc. Obs. rare.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* iii. vi. 130 The large fludis suppis thrise in ane swelth, And wther quhikis spowtis in the nir agane, Drivand the stour to the sternis, as it war rane. 1822 H. ATKINSIE *Pilgr. Land of Burns* 179 The siller stour That bowes frae the linn.

c. Phrases. (*Sc.*) *Like stour*: very swiftly or vigorously. *To blow, cast, throw stour in one's eyes*: fig. (cf. DUST sb. 1). *To kick up, make, raise a stour*: to raise a dust; fig., to make a disturbance or fuss.

a 1788 BURNS 'O *Tibbie, I hae seen the day*' ii, Yestreen I met ye on the moor, Ye spak na, but gaed hye like stoure. 1870 J. K. HUNTER *Life Studies* Char. 135 Thoo sees I am preachin' awa' here like stour. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 321, I saw our meo... drive like stour across the yard and in at the open gate.

1823 GALT *R. Gilhaize* xv, My grandfather being eager to throw stour in his eyes. 1883 K. CLELAND *Inchbracken* xviii. 135 Do you tak me for a fule, to think ye're to blaw the stour i' my e'en that gate?

1786 BURNS *Ordination* iii, This day the Kirk kicks up a stour. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 179 Whan raised at Marston such a stour And made the tyrants fear folk? 1896 A. LILBURN *Borderer* xxii. 167 Tschuh, tschuh, tscha, oh confound you and yer brush together...! Kicking up such a stour. 1897 BEATTY *Secretariat* xviii. 154 What gars ye mak sic a stour at sic a time?

† 6. *To stour*: to the ground. *Obs.*—1.

c 1557 ABP. PARKER *Pr.* lxxx. 13 Why hast thou beat his closure downe...? The tushy bore... doth route it vp to stour.

Stour, stoor (*stür*), a. and sb. 2. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.*

Forms: 1 stör, 3-5 stör, (3 *Lay.* stöör), 3-5 störe, 4-6 stöore, 5 stöorre; 3-6 stur, 4-6 sture, 5-9 stoor, 6 stur; 4-6, 9 stoure, 4-9 stour, 4, 6, 7 north. stowre, 6-7 stower; *Sc.* 6, 8 stuir. [Apparently two words have been confused: (1) Late OE. *stör*, a. ON. *stör-r* (Sw., Da. *stör*) great. Cf. OFris. *stör* great, OS. *stōri* (gl. *inilitus*); the root is prob. *stō- ablaut-var. of *sta- to STAND. (2) ME. *stür*, cogn. w. MLG. *stür*, MDu. *stuur*, *stäre* (med. Flem. *stuur*; Du. has the derivative *stuursch*) rough, wild, furious, harsh; it is uncertain whether the affinities are with STER a. or with STIR v. Owing to the uncertainty of the phonetic import of some of the forms, the two words cannot be distinctly separated.]

A. adj.

† 1. Of natural agencies: Violent, fierce. *Obs.*

a 1122 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1083, Swa stur þunring & lægt wes swa þat hit awcealde manige men. c 1205 LAY. 25740 Per uen on heo isenon a fur þat wes mucleh and wide stur. c 1400 *Wynne & Gau.* 373 The stour windes blew ful lowd. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1366 A fere stark and sture was lyght. 14... *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 131/256 On a grene hill he sawe a tel, The Saviour of hit was stoure & stour.

† b. Of a fight, battle: Fiercely contested. *Obs.* c 1205 LAY. 1709 Þar wes feiht swide strong on alche haue hit wes stur þer wes... moni cniht feic. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 72 Per þe bataille was stoure an abbay wild he haf wrouht.

† c. Of conditions; Causing great pain or hardship, hard, severe, grievous. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 733 Þu [Cæsar] ært icumen of Rome þine word beoð swide stoure of ure londe þu æxest zeld. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24541 Sa war mi stundes stour. c 1350 *Med.* MS. in *Archæologia* XXX. 384 Y^e playster... is good. 'To leyn on place yer styngyng is, It drawyth away y^e smert so stoure.

† d. Of sound: Great in volume, loud. (Cf. 6 b.)

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 242 My lorde it astonyes hym, youre steuen is so stoure. c 1480 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* 162 As of the stour dnyngnyng and noyse that their horses made tredding and wallouping... upon the grounde. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxi. 63 Quilen the angell blawis his bugill sture.

e. quasi-adv. Violently, fiercely.

a 1300 *Florib. & Bl.* 228 (Camb. MS.) Fram flore in to flore þe strimes vncp stour. c 1470 *Rauf Coltgar* 16 The wind blew out of the Eist stille and sture. 1885 'S. MUCKLE-NACKIT' (J. Lumsden) *Rural Rhymes* 91 Thou wearie, eastlin' blast Frae 'Lumsden's Hole' that stormest stoure!

† 2. Great in number, numerous. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 3821 He gadere ferde þe wes feondliche stur. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 842 On-kumen was cadalanior, king of elam, w^t ferding stur. a 1300 *Havelok* 2383 Þer he yet on hunting for, With mikel genge, and swipe stur. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 313 Þe poyntes were so stoure, a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 1534 Stour starand stanes streikilland all ouire [the garment]. *Ibid.* 1741 Pou may regest lycken þe stour strentlie of oure stoure to sternes of þe heuen.

† 3. Great in degree. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 349 He was mete-custi þat is monscipe steor. *Ibid.* 9126 Muclehe is & stur þe eige. c 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1473 (MS. Cott.) Wundre me þungh wel stur & stur Hu eni mon [etc.].

† 4. Of material things: Great in size, stout, massive, bulky; also rarely great in extent of surface. (In some of the quot. approximating to sense 8.) *Obs.*

a 1300 *Shires England* 28 in O. E. *Misc.* 146 Ac þis wes hwile preo bisscop-riche, for-þi her to hereþ... stur schire, and on half schire. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xix. (Christopher) 339 Quhen þat christiofore þis prayere had mad... His staf, þat was stur & stark, was cled with lewis, & with bark. 1423... *Adultery* 158 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXIX. 421 An huge tre, stark & stoure. c 1400 *Sc. Trojan War* (Horstman) 198 Of Pallas n temple full stoure. c 1450 *Bk. Curtysey* 822 in *Bales Book* (1868) 326 He... Awoydes þo borde in to þo stour. Tase away þo trestis þat ben so stour. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE x. 956 That... Brak hyggyns down quhilk had bene stark and stur. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* xi. 45 For in his hand, had he A bustuus speir, perace, bain stith and stur. 1549 LATIMER *7th Sermon*, bef. *Kidur* VI. Aa vj, it was, a greater payne, then when the stour naytes were knocked and driven throughe hys handes and fete. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 133 For body being a stour unweildsom thing... it cannot stir without asking another bodies leave to crowd by.

† b. Of length: Great, immoderate, inordinate.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 342 Hir nose... Stondyng full streght & not of stour length.

5. Of persons or animals: Strong, sturdy, stalwart.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxx. 87 Ne is no quene so stark ne stour... that dede ne shal hy-glyde. 1375 BARNOUR *Brue* x. 158 He was a stour carle and a sture. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 3737 Pan slop þar... of þa foule Backes, Als stour & als stalward as þire seld dows. c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 16413 The quene... rydyng... Upon a stede strong & stour. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 500 Was bane so stur in the steid micht stand him a start. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* v. viii. 20 The tother of lymnis biggar and cors mair sturvis. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) i. 20 His hurle bodie, that was bayth strong and stur. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Forch* xx, Constancie knits the bones, and makes us stoure. 1703 *Caribb Green* (1817) 126 Stiff, still, stur, hard-grown Bailie Brock. 1814 Scott *Wav. xlii*, That grey ald stour carle, the Baron o' Bradwardine.

Comb. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 1702 (Ashm. MS.), Askis þam... Dathin of his statur & his strenth if he ware stur ben [Dathin MS. sture-baned].

† b. Of bearing, countenance, speech. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xx. (Blase) 149 Þane sad him hlase [= Blasius] with stur chere: certis, þu art a foule. c 1386 CHAUCER *Merech* T. 1123 O stronge lady stoure, what dostow? c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3763 Achilles was... a stythe man in stoure, stourest of wille. c 1470 *Col. & Gau.* 87 With stout countenance and sture he stude thame before. c 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* ii. 395 Go to the King, with sture voce can he say, Speir gif ony offise he hes for me. a 1529 SKRUTON *Agit. Scot.* 12 They are so stoure, So frantike mad. 1530 PALSGR. 326/1 Stoure of conversacyon, *estourdy*. 1560 KOLLAND *Seven Sages* 68 He was a stid and sture, Of his lyfe iuk na cure. 1567 GOLDING *Uind's Hist.* Epist. 11 Such as were most wyld, stoure, fierce, and bent Against good order, were by him perswaded to relent.

† c. Of a stroke, pace. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1193 Bothe batels on bent brusshet togedur; With stithe strokes and sture. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE iv. 780 Quhen that he was with out, Rycht fast he zeide, a stour pace and a stout. c 1500 J. STEWART *Poems* (S.T.S.) II. 17/452 Thow happellie did find Thy fortune now that from his striking stur [sc. the kicking of a horse] So lies eschewit sail vntuitchit suir.

6. Of a person: Stiff, unbending, stubborn; stern, surly. Also of looks, etc.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1471 3yf þou meke þe to þy prest, Pou mekes þe to Goddes brest; 3yf þou be to hym ful stour, Pou dost to God grete dysonour. c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 3845 But non of hem thei ones grei, But sette hem down with semblaunt stour. c 1447 in *Invent. Jarrov & Wearnouth* (Surtees) 241 Will'm of Hilton... w^t hy and stour countenance entreed y^e quere, w^t outyn ony... reuerence

..to y^e blessed sacrament. *c.1500 Ratis Raving* III. 367 Na falow the nocht with our gredy, Na with our still men, na our sture. 1555 WATKIN *Parle Patience* II. 110 The Ocean, whence where he cometh by Easte Asia, is called Eous, and asure the name of the stoure Scithiane, vpon the North Scythicus. 1642 J. Rous *Diary* (Camden) 121 For that he shewed himselfe crosse and stower, he was committed to the Fleet. 1789-90 BURNS *Five Carlines* XVII. Says Black Joan frae Crichton Peel, A carline stour and grim. 1835 SCOTT *Guy R.* XXXIX. A muckle stour fearsome-looking wye. 1846 CHALMERS in *Hanna Mem.* (1852) IV. xxiv. 4, 6 There's some of your stour orthodox folk just over ready to stretch the Bible to square with their catechism. Comb. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* IV. That dour stour-looking carle.

b. Of a voice: Harsh, rough. (Cf. I d.) 1785 BURNS *Adm.* to *Deil* VIII. When wi' an eldritch, stour quick, quick, Among the springs, Away ye squatter'd like a drake. 1848 CARR *Craven Gloss.* *Stour, stour*, harsh, deep-tongued. *Ibid.* II. 291. I tell's him I a stour voice, as lang as I see maister o' this house [etc.] 1894 'H. HALBURTON' (J. L. Robertson) *Furth in Field* 9 The farmer, demanded in a stour voice, 'whether' [etc.] 1894 R. REIO *Poems* 46 Nae mairle at e'enin' his melody starts.. But a corbie's maybe, or someither as stour.

7. Coarse in texture, harsh, rough, stiff. *c.1400 MAUNOCV.* (Roxb.) XXXI. 140 In these illes..er schepe als mykill as oxen, hot be woll of pam es grete and sture. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 184 And he sett hefor paim sture brede & salie. 1530 PALSGR. 325/1 *Stour*, rude as course clothe is, *gros*. *Ibid.* 630 This rubbyng of your gowne agaynst the wolle wyll make it sture to the syght: *ce frotter de vostre robe contre la layne laridyra quant a la veue*. 1545 RAYNALOE *Byrth Mankynde* 1. 2 The Skin..in sume one person [is] more stoure & styffe then in sume other agayne. 1551 ASCHAM *Toph.* II. (Arb.) 131 A fenny goose, euen as her flesh is blacker, stourer, viholousier, so is her fether for the sa ne cause courser stourer and rougher. 1567 GOULDING *Quid's Met.* VIII. (1573) 195 And eke the skin with bristles stur right griesly he hir gae. 1691 RAY S. & E. *Country Words*, *Sturry*, inflexible, sturdy, and stiffe. *Stoure* is used to the same sense, and spoken of cloth, in opposition to limber. *c.1835 FORBY* *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Stour*, stiff, stout..In our use, it seems rare, if ever, applied to any thing but strong vegetable growth..In Suffolk..it is applied to land which works stiff.

Hence *stouric a.*, strong, fierce. *c.1205 LAY.* 10647 *pat* feht weisse stouric (*c.1275 storlich*). *† B. sb.* *[Cf. A. 8.]* A thick place (in cloth). 1472 *5th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 436/2 (The cloth is to be clear of) rowe, stock, stour, cokell, vagite, grete hole or any other defeate.

Stour (stür), *v. Sc. and north.* Also *stoor*. [*f. STOUR sb.* II.]

1. *intr.* Of a substance: To rise up in a cloud of dust or powder; to fly. Of snow: To drive. 1788 W. H. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 356 *To Stour*; to rise up in clouds, as smoke, dust, fallen lime, &c. 1850 RAMSAY *Remin.* v. (1867) 87 In speaking of the dryness of the soil on a road in Lanarkshire, a farmer said, 'It stours in an oor'. 1892 ATKINSON *Moorland Parish* 360 It was a wild day indeed, the snow stouring in blinding clouds.

2. (See quot.) 1811 WILLIAM in *Archæologia* XVII. 160 *Stour*, to raise dust, to make a bustle.

Hence *stour'ing ppl. a.* 1891 ATKINSON *Moorland Par.* (ed. 2) 361 The stouring snow which blew directly into one's face and eyes.

Stour, obs. form of *STOBE*; var. *STOWER sb.* 1

Stourb, variant of *STURB v. Obs.*

Stourdi, obs. form of *STURDY a.*

Stoure: see *STIR v.*, *STOUB*, *STOWER sb.* 1

Stourly (stür-ri), *adv.* Forms: 3 *storliche*; *Sc.* 4-5 *sturlly*, 5 *sturlly*, 5-6 *sturely*, 8-9 *stourly*. [*f. STOUR a.* + *-LY* 2.]

† L. Greatly. Obs. *c.1225 Leg. Kath.* 1268 Is nu se storliche unstrengtet ower strengde.

2. *Sc.* Fiercely, violently; stoutly, vigorously. *c.1375 Sc. Leg. Saints* I. (Catherine) 1028 *Pane* pat tyrand ..rathly ruschit to and fra, .. & sturlly stampit als, & steryt. 1460 *Rauf Cytgar* 860 The kene knight in that steid stakkerit sturely. 1572 *Sat. Poems* *Reform.* xxxviii. 74 *Giue* ..we..bald vs togidder, Baith surely, and sturely, and stoutly gainst dume. 1793 T. SCOTT *Poems* 375 (E.D.D.) I heard a horn fu' stourly blawn. 1888 DOUGHERTY *Trav. Arabia* *Deserta* I. 127 He looked stourly about him, who should speak next. 1898 J. PATON *Castlebrae* II. 49 Swifly an stourly, I laid ma Hezel Rung, a second swash, athwart the safter pairs.

Stourin, *Stourine*: see *STORM sb.*, *STERN a.*

Stourness (stür-mes). *Obs. exc. Sc.* [*f. STOUR a.* + *-NESS*.] The condition of being 'stour';

† sturdiness; *†* roughness; largeness.

c.1400 Distr. *Troy* 9015 Kyng Seppidon..Bounet vnto batell..And to Neptilon anon..As by stourness of strenght, stregh on hym met. *Ibid.* 10345 And troiell..trayturyr he slogh, Noght purgh stourness of strokes, ne with strenght one; But [etc.] 1530 PALSGR. 277/1 *Stourness*, *estourdise*. 1866 T. EDMONDSTON *Shell. & Orkney Gloss.*, *Stourness*, largeness, bigness, Shetland.

Stourie, obs. form of *STOUR sb.*, *STOWER sb.* 1

Stoury (stür-i), *a. Sc. and north.* Also 9 *stoury*. [*f. STOUR sb.* 1 + *-y*.] Characterized by flying dust or driving snow; also, covered with dust. *c.1792 BURNS* *Weary Pund* 0 *Tow* III. And ay she took the tither souk To drouk the stourie tow. 1803 R. ANDERSON *Ball. Cumblid.* (1803) 62 The Bible ligs stoury ahuin the dour head. 1823 GALT *R. Gilchrist* xlvii. The stoury rifiers of an auld bigging. 1898 *Blackie Mag.* Jan. 21 The dry and stoury alleys of the fir-wood.

Stoury, obs. form of *STORY sb.* 1

Stout (staut), *sb.* 1 Now *dial.* Forms: 1-2 *stút*, 4 *stoute*, 7 *stowt*(e), 7-9 *stut*, 9 *stoat*, 6-*stout*. [*OE. stút*, of obscure etymology.] A gad-fly, horse-fly; also applied to a gnat.

Higgins (quot. 1853), prob. by mistake, uses it for the candle-fly or moth; Florio follows this, using *firefly* for 'a fly living in the fire' (Cooper s. v. *Pyrausta*).

c.1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in *W.-Wulcker* 121/24 *Culex*, *stut*. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 159 Pe snowettes of olyfauntes and his hors eren were so ful of gnatess and stoutes and of greet flies [*L. culicibus et cluphibus*] bat hey [etc.]. 1585 HIGINS *Trinins' Nomencl.* 722 *Pyralis*..a candle fly: a stout, or millersoule [*printed foule*]. 1598 FLORIO, *Pyrausta*, a fire-fly or worme bred and liuing in the fire, and going from it dieth, and fleeth into the leanne of a candle: some call it a candle-fly, a stout, a miller-fowle, or bishop. 1616 J. LANE *Contu. Sgr.'s T.* XI. 383 And blussinge welkin fell with stowtes to playe at follow. 1657 R. LUCAS *Barbadoes* 62 Musketoes, who bite and sting worse than the Gnats and Stouts, that sting Cattle in England. 1666 MERRITT *Pinax* 199 *Tabanidae*, a Burrell-fly, stout, Brees, Clog or Cling. 1674-93 RAY S. & E. C. *Words*, A Stout; a Gnat: Somerset. 1824 BERKE *Cloud*, *Stout*, a sharp stinging fly. 1899 JEFFERIES *Wild Life* in S. C. 199 A boy armed with a spray of ash, with which he flicks off the stouts that would otherwise drive the animals frantic. 1898 MISS YONGE *John Kells' Parishes* xvi. 193 The large fly, popularly called a stout, as big as a hornet, lays eggs under the skin of cows.

attrib. *c.1887 JEFFERIES* *Field & Hedgerow* (1889) 229 The peculiar low whirr of the stout-fly.

b. *Newfoundland.* (See quot.)

1903 A. C. P. HAGGARD *Sporting Yarns* 205 The huge 'stouts', a gadfly of great biting power, used to attack my head and neck terribly. 1905 — *Bond of Sympathy* 60 A..ferocious insect, thicker than, and about the size of a hornet, which it resembles in being barred with black and yellow. This formidable insect, the Newfoundlanders call the Stout.

Stout (staut), *sb.* 2 Also 7 *stoutt*. [*Prob. elliptical for stout ale or stout beer* (STOUT a. 11), though in our quots. these are not found till much later.] *† a.* 'A cant name for strong beer' (J.) *Obs.* b. In present use, a strong variety of porter.

1677 R. HAWTREY *Let.*, *Egerton MS.* 2716 We will drink your healths both in stout and best wine. *c.1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Stout*, very strong, Malt-Drink. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills V.* 83 We will frolick in Stout, And hanish all Care in a Mug. 1720 SWIFT *Poems*, *To Stella* 32 Or kindly, when his credit's out, Surprise him with a pint of stout. 1762 W. BURTON *Let.* in *Add. MS.* 32933, lf. 273 The Porter brewers likewise make a beer of an extraordinary strength called Stout, that will bear being made weaker by mixing it with small. 1826 *Times* 25 Jan. in *None's Every-day* 161. 462 Each house was supplied with Brown Stout. 1848 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xxvi. 237 A bottle of stout and a biscuit. 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* *Pro.* I. 1. 12 Messenger, Marsden, and Company's Stout, their XXX, [etc.].

Stout (staut), *a. and adv.* Forms: 3-4 *stute*, 3-7 *stoute*, 4 *stut*, 4-7 *stowt*(e), 5 *Sc. stult*, 5-6 *stought*, 7 *stoutt*, 4-*stout*. [*a. OF. estout* (NE. dial. *stout*), earlier *stult*, *estult*, brave, fierce, proud; of Teut. origin: cf. OFris. *stult* proud, MLG. *stolt* stately, proud, (M)Du. *stout* proud, OHG. MHG., mod.G. *stolz* proud (in MHG. also foolish) :-WGer. **stulta*. The ON. *stolt* is from HG., and the later ON. *stolt-r* (= MSw. *stoll-r*, Sw., Da. *stolt*) from LG.

According to some scholars the WGer. word is an adoption (with remarkable development of meaning) of *L. stultus* foolish. Others regard it as native Teut., from **stult* about-var. of **stelt*. (To walk stiffly): see *STILT sb.*

A. adj. 1. Proud, fierce, brave, resolute.

† 1. Proud, haughty, arrogant. Often coupled with *proud*. *To make it stout*: to swagger. *Obs.*

c.1375 SHOREHAM *Poems* vii. 410 Alle he wren ydryuen out, Wyb luycher pat was so stout. *c.1330 Spec. Cy de Warr.* 623 Ac pu, ferse man, pat art so stout, And beih of mod, and herte proud. *c.1400 Rom. Rose* 6153, I mene of fals Religious, That stoute ben, and malicious [*Fr. des felous, des malicieux*]. *c.1400 Brut* 2 Ahyne bycome so stoute & so sterne, pat sche hold lityl priy of her lord. *c.1400 Sonedone Bab.* 1825 That made it both stoute and gay. 1421 26 *Pol. Poems* xxi. 73 How of hem han herte stout pat reweh no pore pat han penaunce. *c.1440 Jacob's Well* 74 Whan pou art in pat estate, ..Janoe weixist hou stowt & fell, and putyst out bi venym of pride. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* x. 12 The noble and stoute kynge of Assiria. 1554 HULOT, *Stout*, *superbus*, *superbissimus*. *c.1586 SIONY Arcadia* I. v. (1912) 32 A man mightie in riches & power, and proude therof, stubbonly stout. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* I. 1. 187 As stout and proud as he were Lord of all. 1635 PAGITT *Christiansburg* III. (1636) 22 If he be stout and proud, he is not of God. 1646 BAXTER *Reformed Pastor* 177 Can we once conceive of him as purposely washing..his servaunts feet, and yet be stout and Lordly still? 1669 R. MONTAGU in *Buckeluch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 452 If we are as high and as stout as they, I am confident we shall bring them a pin lower. *c.1803* (See *PROUD-HEARTED*). 1854 STERNBERG *Northampton Gloss.*, *Stout*, proud.

† b. Stately, magnificent, splendid. *Obs.*

c.1310 in *Wright Lyric* P. xvi. 52 Heo is dereworthe in day, Gracious, stout, and gay. 13..E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 935 If hou has after lyngnes stout, Now tech me to pat myrry mote. 1302 LANGE *P.* A. II. 12 note, Of reed gold so ryche redilyche 1-dyzt Wyb pryncesse stoues so stoute stondyng ber-yrne. *c.1400 Lausfal* 985 Up stod the quene and ladyes stoute. *c.1400 26 Pol. Poems* xxi. 531 I that was full stoute and gay, full horrible am now open to se. 1430-50 *Erthe upon Erthe* IV. 25 Why scholde erthe apon erthe goo stoute and gay?

† 2. Fierce, furious. *Obs.*

c.1300 Becket, 512 Sire Hughe Eorl of Chesire, and Eorl Willem of Ferers, Were at this parlement stout ynou and fers. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4036 He..sagh a bere

wylde and stoute. 1338 — *Chron.* (1725) 48 þe burgeis of London were wrope & stoute. *c.1421 26 Pol. Poems* xxi. 139 Drede no tyrantes sterne and stoute May sle þy body. *c.1450 LOVELLICH* *Merlin* 2687 Vndyr wheche water ben there 3et Tweyne wonderfoul stoute dragowens. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xii. 25 Amongst them was sterne Strife, and Anger stout. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. xlvii. 32 The younger Tullia, a stout dame and a proud.

† b. Formidable, menacing; terrible in appearance. *Obs.*

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 74 Tifpynges com him fulle stoute, þat a grete oste & stark..Were aryued in Humber. *Ibid.* 115 yse men list þer standard, that stoute was & grim. *c.1375 Sc. Leg. Saints* xix. (Christopher) 469 *Pat* [þa] wemane spertly has with stut vysage & auctful spek. *c.1420* ? LYOC, *Assembly of Gods* 313 Hys colour was..Foule..hys eyen gret & stoute. *c.1470 HENRY Wallace* x. 78 Quha couth behald thair awfull lordly wult, So weil beseyn, so forthwari, stern, and stult. *c.1550 Freiris Berteik* 196 io *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 291 The gudwyfe spak than, with a visage stowi. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* (1878) 27 A huge Tower of brasse..Able to hide the raging Foes stout frowe.

† c. Of pain: Severe. *Obs.*

c.1425 AUDELAY *XI Pains of Hell* 144 in O. E. *Misc.* 227 Faste þe wente þis pepul a-boute, Wiþ moni turmentes grete and stoute.

3. Valiant, brave; undaunted and vigorous in conflict or resistance. Now somewhat *arch.* (chiefly *attrib.* of soldiers).

13..K. *Allit.* 869 (Laud MS.), Nicholas of cartage Hardy man stout & sauge. *c.1325 Lai le Freine* 249 He was stout, of gret renou and was y-cleped Sir Guroun. 13..E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1184 Stuffed wyth-inne with stout me to stalle ben per-oute. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 390 Thocht he was stout and hardy..Thar mycht o worship thar awaile. 1576 HULOT (ed. Higgins), *Stoute* or aduocuous, *audaculus*. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretaries* (1595) 174 Griue, replid the stout couragious Citizen, yea, eueo I. 1599 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 54 Stout Bundocta. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* III. iv. 19 A stouter Champio never handled Sword. 1595 *Phrases Lat. Aldi Manutii* 106 Fortis pro salute patriæ. Stout in the quarrell, or valiant for the safeguard of his coudrey. 1625 Bacon *Ess.*, *Swift.* (Arb.) 528 They [sc. these defects] take Place in the Stoutest Natures: As in the Example of Henry the Seuenth.. There was not a more Suspicious Man, nor a more Stout. 1656 'I. STANLEY *Hist. Philo.* v. xxix. (1687) 194 In this Sense we call all Souldiers stout, and sometimes call imprudent and rash persons stout, when we speak not of the perfect Vertues. *c.1661 FULLER* *Worthies, Westminster* (1662) 136 That Stout Prelate who when the Scots invaded England, utterly routed and ruined them. 1690 LOCKE *Educ.* § 96 (1693) 114 Some Men by the unalterable Frame of their Constitutions are Stout, other Timorous. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Indies* I. xviii. 216 Cowards are generally stout when Dangers are at a Distance, and so was our General, who had never seen a Sword drawn in Anger. 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xxvi. (Pelh. Libr.) 186 Legends the most wild are related of the manner in which the stout soldier fell. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 647 His arm had beco..shattered in the battle; and, as no surgeon was at hand, the stout old soldier amputated it himself. 1890 CONAN DOYLE *White Company* xxvii. I have heard that he is a very stout and skilful soldier.

absol. *c.1470 Col. & Gaw.* 831 So sal ye stonay yone stowt, suppose he be strang.

† b. Hardy, strong in endurance. *Obs.*

1576 WOOLTON *Chr. Man*, Lvj h We recave fashions and condicions of our compaions..Eminent men and softlings, cause the stoute man to waxe tender. 1703 J. CHAMBERLAINE *Pres. St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. viii. 274 Which grievous kind of Death [*Feine forte et dure*] some stout Fellows have sometimes chosen.

c. Of courage, the 'heart', etc.: Undiminished.

1508 DUNBAR *Tha Marit Women* 485 Sum stalwardly steppis ben, with a stout courage. *c.1548 HALL* *Chron.* *Educ.* IV. 338 h, Thus ende had the valiant hart and stoute courage Duke Charles of Burgoyne. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. II. 299 Yet Talgol was of Courage stout, And vanquish'd oftner than he fought. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 358 To quell the valour of the stoutest heart. 1831 SCOTT *Fran.* 9 Apr. Their courage is much stouter thao I apprehended. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. 1. 2, I a man stout of heart. 1841 HELPS *Ess.* II. *Educ. Man Business* 79 He should be courageous.. Besides a stout heart, he should have a patient temperment.

d. Of a conflict, assault, or resistance: Vigorous.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD *tr. Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind.* I. lxxiv. 152 Our men..made with the enemies a valyant and stout skirmish. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* 111. 1406/1 Io a letter written..out of Spaine, in the year 1577, it is set downe..that the state of Christendome stood vpon the stout assailing of England. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. II. 173 When aduerser Forreyers affright my Townes With dreadfull pompe of stout inuasion. 1812 CARY *Dante, Parad.* XII. 95 He..Smote fiercest, where resistance was most stout. 1858 CARLYLE *Fræd.* G. II. x. (1865) I. 109 To the last they always made stout fight for themselves. 1890 P. H. HUNTER *Story of Dante* I. 12 The Assyrian monarch offered a stout resistance.

† e. Strenuous, energetic. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VI. xxiv. 241 L. Sextius, a stout young man [*L. strenuo adolescente*]. *c.1610 Women Saints* 175 The lawes which Salomon prescribeth to such a stoute and paynefull woman. 1635 R. N. tr. *Camden* in *Extr.* I. 59 He performed stout service. 1661 LOWTHORPE *ad S. P. rel. Friends* II. (1911) 118 For the incouraging all to be active and stowie in a yme soe necessary. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 302 They may be receiving (though out in such a passive way as it does not involve with it some in their own) 1712 SWIFT *Fran.* 10 *Stella* to Nov. Stella is naturally a stout walker, and carries herself firm.

† 4. Of persons: Firm in resolve, unyielding, determined. *Obs.* exc. as in d.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 58 He..with wordes of great consolatio did courage him to be stoute in the quarrell he toke in hand. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* Apol. Poetrie

¶ *iii* b, Bishop Fisher, a stout Prelat. was assaid by King Henrie the eight for his good will and assent for the suppression of Abbeys. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. iii. 340 Heere come my Executioners, How now my hardy stout resolved Mates, Are you now going to dispatch this thing? c 1610 *Women Saints* 100 Sie being but a girl receyved the faith of Christ, wherein she grew so feruent and stout, that [etc.]. 1631 *Proverb* in J. Dore *Polydoran* 44, I stout and thou stout, who shall carry the Dirt out? 1639 FULLER *Holy War* ii. xlv. (1640) 106 A-kelon was stout, and would not surrender. 1711 SWIFT *Tril. to Stella* 6 Dec. We reckon we have a majority of ten on our side in the House of Lords; yet I observed Mrs. Masham a little uneasy: she assures me the Queen is stout. 1720-1 *Lett. fr. Miss's Tril.* (1722) 11. 235 All the several Parties among us exact that of us, which they will by no Means practise themselves. They are all stiff and stout, and maintain their several Posts resolutely. 1729 SWIFT *Poems, Grand Question* 55 Madam, I always believ'd you so stout, That for twenty Denials you would not give out. 1815 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 27 July (1834) 1. 75 He was very stout about travelling all night and every night when we left Paris, and seemed only to fear my laziness or reluctance. 1815 WELINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1838) X. 169 But if we are stout we shall save the King whose government affords the only chance for peace.

† b. In bad sense: Obstinate, intractable, stubborn, rebellious. Obs.

c 1410 HOCCEVE *Mother of God* 82 Thogh that oure hertis steerne been & stoute. c 1412 — *De Reg. Princ.* 2639 Is non so good, as lat vs mollifie Our hertes stoute to his genterie. c 1620 J. DYKE *Right Receiving* (1640) 55 The stoutest, sturdiest, and most rebellious spirit that ever was. 1620 QUARLES *Feast for Wormes* Med. xi. 12 b, Lord.. Subdue our Passions, Curb our stout Affections. c 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* i. xix. (1640) 194 If any of you have beene stoute aginst God Pharaoh-like, let him [etc.]. 1646 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 181 Y^e one being mild and tractable, y^e other stout, covetous, and impatient of a companion. 1788 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VI. 301 The stout, the hard-hearted, will melt before you. c 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* i. xvii. 260 He has to overcome that resistance from his old stout will and hardened heart.

c. Of utterances or demeanour: Resolute, defiant. arch.

1390 GOWER *Conf. II.* 378 Bot where he spak in Grece aboute, He herde nocht bot wordes stoute. c 1420 ? LYNG. *Assembly of Gods* 439 On a rewde manner he salutyd all the rout, With a bold voyse, carpyng wordys stout. 1470-85 *Matory Arthur* i. vii. There was but little meekenesse, for there was stout and hard words on both sides. 1553 BRENOE *Q. Curtius* B v. Hereupon Alexander with many stowte and dispitful wordes, departed from his father. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 102 This stoute assertion of that impudent frier. 1611 BIBLE *Mal.* iii. 13 Your words have bin stout against me, saith the Lord. 1634 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* i. (1905) 17 To these and such, I oppose Marius, and that stout reply of his in *Salust.* c 1653 BUNNING *Common Princ. Chr. Relig.* Wks. (1735) 37/2 It is not big and stout words that will prove it. c 1656 USSHER *Power Princes* ii. (1683) 229 In the like manner Hosius, that old Confessor, beginneth his stout, but dutiful Letter which he wrote unto him. c 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 11 July 1691, This stout demeanor of the few Bishops who refused to take the oaths. 1729 TINOAL *fr. Ruffin's Hist. Eng.* xvii. IX. 32 James returned a stout Answer, and vindicated himself for not having performed his Promise. 1810 WELINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1836) VI. 207, I have a letter from the Governor of the 3rd in which he holds stout language. 1863 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 54 A month after this stout despatch.. Wolsey was nominated principal legate.

d. Of a partisan, an advocate, an enemy: Uncompromising.

1586 A. DAV ENG. *Secretorie* i. (1595) 37 That which.. there is none (were it the stoutest enimie that euer liued) but will most highlie commend. c 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Suffolk* (1662) 57 Robert Grothead.. was a stout Opposer of Popish Oppression in the Land. 1835 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 10 Mar. (1884) II. 267 His enemies are not very stout, and are united only on the one point of opposing him. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsm.* xxxi. 302 Johnson, who was a stout unbeliever in Rowley. 1851 BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xi. 155 A claim admitted by even the stoutest advocates of the Romish Church. 1913 *Times* 14 May 7/6 When Philip the Bold.. married Margaret, the heir of France's stout enemy, Flanders.

e. a. Of a fox: Capable of long runs; enduring. 1714 TYLORSEY *Diary* (1873) 147 Went a hunting to Sullum, and found ditto fox.. Had a noble chase, but he proved too stout and bette us quit out. 1880 'Brooksnv' *Hunting Countries* 11. 195 The woodland foxes of course are stout; and they travel long distances before they die. 1894 *Fall Mall Gaz.* 20 Dec. 10/3 A stout fox found in Ostwon Wood broke away on the Melton side.

b. Of a horse: Characterized by endurance or staying power: contrasted with *speedy*. Hence *stout blood*.

1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Cong.* v. ii, Tony. Stout horses and willing minds make short journeys, as they say. 1796 J. LAWRENCE *Treat. Horses* I. 106 The term stout, in equestrian language, applies invariably to the courage, not the substance of the horse. 1818 'W. H. Scott' *Brit. Field Sports* 511 We have upon the Turf, two old and customary divisions of Race Horses, which according to their peculiar constitutional temperament, we classify as *speedy* or *stout*. 1833 Q. REV. CLIX. 587 It is worthy of remark, that in his stud, a regard is paid to what is termed stout blood. *Ibid.* 388 A stout horse ends his race to advantage up hill; a speedy jade down hill. 1860 Rous in *Daily's Mag.* I. 19 For the encouragement of the breed of strong stout horses. 1851 J. H. WALSH & LUTON *Horse* 75 About twenty horses have been in training, and among these he has had the luck to have one extraordinarily stout mare.

II. Physical senses.

6. Strong in body; of powerful build. ? Obs. c 1386 CHAUCEER *Prol.* 545 The Millere was a stout carl for the nones Ful byg he was of hrawo, and eek of bones. 1390

GOWER *Conf. II.* 244 Mars, which god of Armes was, Hath set two Oxen sterne and stoute. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 478/1 Stowt, or stronge, *robustus*. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 208 Our reaps are put by gatherers, women or stout boys, into sheets.. Two stout men carry these. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 481 Till the stout bearers lift the corpse again. 1791 SMETON *Elystone* L. § 297 The high wages we were obliged to give, to induce stout labourers to face the perils of the service. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* xxxviii. They must get a stout girl of all works. 1800 *Med. Tril.* IV. 222 He is tall, well proportioned, thin, but pretty stout for his years. 1804 *Ibid.* XII. 114, I forgot to mention that this woman was suckling a stout boy, twelve months old. 1822 SHELLEY *Goethe's Faust* ii. 2 Would you not like a broomstick? As for me I wish I had a good stout ram to ride. 1842 LONDON *Suburban Hort.* 315 This bank.. will by its weight furnish such resistance to the action of the top of the tree, that a stout man, on applying himself to a rope tied to the upper part of the stem, will generally be unable to displace the root.

b. In robust health, 'strong', esp. with reference to recovery from illness. Obs. exc. Sc.

1697 J. LEWIS *Mem. Dk. Gloucester* (1789) 50 The Duke was not the stoutest child, and had been subject to a watry mouth, which now grew better. 1780 S. J. PRATT *Emma Corbett* (ed. 4) III. 51, I cannot be more explicit till I know what present health you are in.. Tell me that you are very stout and you shall bear more. 1797 HAN. MORE in Visetess. Knutsford *Life & Lett.* Z. Macaulay (1900) 177 He as usual overworks himself, and is not, I think, very stout, though certainly very happy. 1811 SARAH LADY LYTTELTON in Mrs. H. Wyndham *Corr.* (1912) 119 All this fine weather will help poor, dear old Granny Lucan to get stout again. 1813 *Ibid.* 145 It being Sunday, and I feeling very stout, ventured out at noon. 1817 MARIA EDGEMORTH *Ormond* vii. Then if you are quite stout again, I shall want you to row me across the lake. c 1825 Mrs. CAMERON *Houlston Tracts* II. xxxiv. 4 The week afterwards, Ellen said to her husband, on Sunday morning, 'Now, William, I am got so stout, that I think we may return to our old habits, and go to church twice n-day.' 1838 WHATELY in *Life* (1866) I. 417 We have been two months in England for J.'s health, who is better, though far from stout. 1844 H. HEUCH in Macgill *Life* xxiv. (1852) 431, I have not felt so stout for a great while, wind and weather notwithstanding. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* viii. 'The child is hardly,' said Mr. Dombey, 'as stout as I could wish.' 1884 ANNIE SWAN *Carlowrie* x. 162 Ye're no lookin' very stout, Mrs. Dalrymple.. I doot ye're workin' ower sair.

7. With reference to intensity or force. † a. Of a wind: Strong. Obs.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1931 A stithe man to the stere hade, & a stoute wynde. Were blouen to he brode se in a bir swithe. 1533 J. HENWOOD *Play Wether* (1903) 1089 A water-myller..sayde the wynde was so stout The rayne could not lade. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Tril. in Acc. Sev. Late* *Rev.* i. (1694) 21 A stout gale and a great Sea.

† b. Of sound: Strong, harsh. Obs.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xix. 3 Stent of youre steuenes stoute. c 1482 J. KAY *tr. Caoursin's Siege of Rhodes* (1870) 7 12 [The Turks] made thenne a stoute and horryble crye, as they haue in their gysse afore that they begynne to fyglue. 1545 BALE *Image Both* Ch. i. j. C. iiii. A loud shyre voyce.. whiche was so vehemente, and thought to my judgement, as it had bene y^e noise of a great trompe. 1545 ASCHAM *Tovaph.* i. (Arb.) 39 Musick fountened by the Dorians [having] a manly, rough and stoute sound in it.

c. Path. Of a heart-beat: Strong.

1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 927 The deliberate rhythm, some forty in the minute, in which each reluctant beat, stout as it was, seemed as if it might be the last effort.

8. Of buildings, rocks, trees, etc.: Capable of defying attack; strong.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8388 The walles vp wrought on a wise faire With stones full stoute, stithest of vertue. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxv. 7 When rocks impregnable are not so stout..but Time decays? 1610 — *Temp.* v. 45 To the dread rattling Thunder Haue I giuen fire, and rifted Ioues stowt Oke With his owne Bolt. 1909 Q. REV. Oct. 455 The stout dam with its marble bridge stood longer.

b. Of a ship: Strongly built; capable of bearing rough weather.

1622 in Foster *Eng. Factories Ind.* (1908) II. 114 Hath made us promise to furnishe three stout shippes. 1685 *Act & Jas. II.* c. 18 Preamble. Where many stout Shippes were yearly built for the Coale and other Trade. c 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 6 Feb. 1652, I embark'd early in the packet-boat, but put my goods in a stouter vessell. 1779 HERVEY *Nau. Hist.* II. 165 A stout ship commanded by Cornelius Van Velsen blew up. 1788 GINNON *Decl. & P.* lxxviii. VI. 488 Five stout and lofty ships were guided by skilful pilots. 1868 *Rep. Munitions War* 266 We must be content with ..a stout fighting ship, to the exclusion of a fast-sailing one.

c. Of a machine: Durably constructed, strong.

1702 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3819/8 Stout, able, Water Corn-Mills to be sold, well customed, also fit for London-work. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Mannf. Metal* II. 247 The following cut..represents a stout and useful crushing mill for ordinary purposes.

9. Of plants and their parts: Strong in growth; thick, not slender.

1573-80 TUSSEN *Hush.* (1878) 320 Now downe with the grasse vpon hedlonds about, that groweth in shadow, so ranke and so stout. 1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 117 Yet is thy root..A quarry of stout spurs, and knotted fangs. 1841 FLORISS *Tril.* II. 2 The pistil is yellowish, with a shade of green and brown, and it is stout and fleshy. 1845 *Ibid.* VI. 156 The plant is altogether of a much stouter habit, and is remarkable for the large size of the foliage. 1870 *Daily News* 16 Apr. The oats are harvested, and in the next year the clover and grass are 'stout'. 1882 VINET *tr. Sachs's Bot.* 16 The stouter species of the genus *Spirægra*. 1882 *Garden* 7 Jan. 8/1 The plants..should be kept well up to the light, as this..keeps them stouter.

† 10. Of soil: ? Firm, not boggy. Obs.

c 1440 *Museum Rust.* II. 80 If the land be stout and good, there is a chance for the seed to stand for a crop.

† 11. Of liquor: Having 'body' or density. Chiefly of ale or beer: cf. *STOUT* sb.2 Obs.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 242 The Wine..being of so stout a Body that it is not subject to decay presently. 1733 W. ELIUS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 131, I have known a considerable Quantity of Stout-beer spoiled, by brewing with Pond-water wherein its [sc. the Ash's] Leaves fell. 1742 *London & Country Brew.* i. (ed. 4) 22 For Stout Butt-beer. This is the strongest Butt-beer that is brewed from brown Malt. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 669/2 For stout-beer is commonly drawn one barrel off a quarter of malt. 1818 MAGNIN in *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 324 While we sung and we laugh'd, and the stout ale quaff'd. 1826 *Art of Brewing* (ed. 2) 69 Stout ales..labour under one material want—that of spiritual vigour.

12. Of persons: Thick in the body, not lean or slender; usually in unfavourable sense, inclined to corpulence; often euphemistically = corpulent, fat.

1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 94 A gentleman of a stout make, and about 40 years of age. 1807 *Med. Tril.* XVII. 430 A stout stout man. 1833 LYTTON *Godolphin* v. An old gentleman, of the age of sixty-three, in a bob-wig, and inclined to be stout. 1840 THACKERAY *Barber* Cox Dec. We tried a gallopard, which I found anything but easy; for since I am come back to a life of peace and comfort, it's astonishing how stout I'm getting. 1845 BUON *Dis. Liver* 166 Madame Mazet, et. 34, of very strong constitution, and very stout. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlii. 'She is stouter too, and altogether improved,' continued Miss Rosalind, who was disposed to be very fat. 1856 COMPAINE & DRYER *Tailor's Guide* Cutting 6 We term a man slender in the waist, if this part of the body is small compared with the size of the breast measure. He is stout when, on the contrary, the waist is large in comparison with the breast. *Ibid.*, Figures 3, 4, and 5 shew stout waists..A man is not stout because he measures so many inches, but because he is larger in the waist than the usual proportion. 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch Arden* 747 Stout, rosy, with his labe across his knees. 1866 PLESS ALICE *Mem.* (1884) 121 Uncle looks very well, but he grows very stout, I think. 1888 MISS BRADDOON *Fatal* Three i. i. The gentleman was middle-aged and stout. 1892 ASHBV. STERRY *Lacy Minstr.* 231 That young maidens, slim and shy, May grow old and stout and sly. 1899 LADY M. VERNY *Verny Mem.* IV. 167 His military bearing is giving way to a slouching gait as he grows older and stouter.

b. Of animals, their limbs or parts: Thick, massive. Of certain moths: Thick in the body. *Stout dart*: the moth *Agrotis ravidia*.

1832 J. RENNIE *Comp. Butterfl. & Moths* 54. 1840 MACGILLIVRAY *Man. Ornith.* i. 114 Bill..moderately stout or rather slender. 1845 115 Feet rather stout. 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 335.

13. Of a material object or substance: So thick as to be strong or rigid.

1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 207 It was admitted by all, that no hemp..had a sufficient strength of harle for making stout cordage, but the hemp of Riga and Petersburg. 1801 J. THOMSON *Poems Sc. Dist.* 25 I'd hang them in a gude stout tow, Wha are the wyte o't. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 200 On a stout board CII, are firmly jointed two uprights LM. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* I. A stout poniard. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Mannf. Metal* II. 103 The barrel intended to be bored is fastened at the breach or stouter end by means of a strong screw. 1834 McMURRIE *Curtis's Anim. Kingd.* 313 The web of some exotic species is formed of such stout materials that it will arrest small birds. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nutt* v. 10 One stout needle. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, Org. 12 It is made of stout sheet-iron. 1859 JERISON *Britannia* vi. 67 Those stout woollen petticoats. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* xiii. 196 Cut away the front of the pelvis with a stout pair of scissors. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 797r This almanack..is pasted on very stout cardboard. 1907 J. A. HODGES *Elem. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 121 Strips of stout paper.

b. Of bacon: see quot. 1905.

1905 W. H. SIMMONDS *Pract. Grocer* III. 108 Regarding weight and sizes, the wholesale dealers classify the best branded Irish bacon as lean sizable, prime sizable, lean stout, prime stout, and lean sizes..English smoked bacon is cut in sides..each classified into lean sizable, sizable, medium, stout medium, and heavy. 1913 *Times* 9 Aug. 19/6, 84s. to 90s. for lean sizable [bacon], 83s. to 87s. for lean stout, and 83s. to 88s. for stout sizable.

III. 14. Comb., as *stout-looking* adj.; also in many parasynthetic derivatives, as *stout-armed*, *-bodied*, *-limbed*, *-minded*, *-sided*, *-soled*, *-winged*, *-worded* adjs.; † *stout-stomached* a., high-spirited, obstinate. Also *STOUT-HEARTED* a.

1878 E. C. G. MURRAY *Russians of To-day* 87 A smart flagellation or two at the hands of a 'stout-armed' wardress. 1859 'Stout-bodied' moths [see *SLENDER* a. 11]. 1913 SIR H. JOHNSON *Pioneers Australasia* v. 173 The people being very black, strong and 'stout-limbed'. 1830 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* Intro. A little, rather 'stout-looking' woman. 1908 W. R. NICOLL 'Jan Maclaren' ix. 169 He then Bishop of Liverpool, the 'stout-minded' English Evangelical, better known as J. C. Ryle. a 1612 RALEIGH *Lett. to Pr. Henry* Septick etc. (1651) 128 In a well conditioned Ship, these things are chiefly required. 1. That she be strong built. 2. Swift in sail. 3. 'Stout-sided'. 1891 C. T. C. JAMES *Rom. Rigmorle* 6 The Squire's were broad-welted, 'stout-soled' ones. 1549 LATIMER *2d Sermon* bef. *Edw. VI* (Arb.) 57 He was a 'stout stomached chyd'. 1560 BECON *Calch.* vi. Wks. I. 356 Howe earnestly that stout stomached and courageous Matrone Judith rebuked them for this their impuency. 1626 MALDON (Essex) *Dacum.* Bundle 208 No. 9, A good stout-stomached gelding, full of mettle. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyché* xxi. xvi. 'Stout-winged' Eagles ne'r were made to be Consorts to flitting Dunghill flies. 1865 *Athenæum* 22 Aug. 234/2 The Judges were strong-minded and 'stout-worded' men.

B. adv. = *STOUTLY* adv. Now rare. † *To bear oneself stout*: to behave haughtily or defiantly.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 296 A man pat beris him stoute, whan pat he suld bowe, In choace if pat he loute, he

[etc.]. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 196 [England's] sonne wente aboute in alle the worldis stoute. c. 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 78 Ane bright fyre couth he se Birnand full stout. 1581 A. HALL *Ilud. ix*. 152 In hloodie warre right stout thou playst. 1622 *Bacon Hen. VII*, 55 [The French King's] Subjects... heare themelven stout vpon the strength of the Duke of Britaine. 1726 *Dyer Country Walk* 11 A beautiful variety of strutting cocks, advancing stout. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* II. 32 The pony... proved himself a good one, running very stout and fast.

b. Comb. with pa. pples.
1842 *LOVER Handy Andy* xii. A 'stout-built peasant. 1830 D. DAVIDSON *Mem. Long Life* iv. 75 He was a short, stout-built man. 1895 *DANIEL CIV. Wars* i. lii. Wks. (Grosart) II. 31 Which publique death... made his 'stout-defended cause appear with such a face of Right, as that [etc.]. 1823 *SCOTT Quentin D. ii*, His comrade was a 'stout-formed, middle-sized man. 1820 — *Abbot xlv*, The mock dignitary was a 'stout-made, under-sized fellow.

Stout (stunt), v. [f. STOUT a.]

†1. *intr.* To be defiant; to act in a defiant or stubborn manner. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3403 And 35f he yn folye begynne to stoute, Pan bereh he þe deuylys baner aboute. *Ibid.* 10923 Lewed man, þou shalt cursing dote, And to þe prest þou shalt nat stoute. c. 1330 — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 636f *note*, For Conan gan þat oþer reuh, & reuiled [w. r. Conan stouted] hym wþ wordes þore. 1583 *Colingne Calvin on Deut. lxi*. 365 They fall to stouting against him. 1616 J. LANE *Contn. Spr's* v. vii. 293 His sikke standard... which blazd a lion, pard, and proulinge beare, in a feild gules. These on thigh bullwarcke stouted.

2. quasi-trans. a. † To stout it = sense 1. *Obs.*

1570 *Marr. Wit & Sch. iv*. i. Cijij h, Nay you must stoute it, and face it out with the best. a. 1624 Br. M. SMITH *Serim*. i. (1632) 5 For all our vilenesse... we will not be acknowledge of it, but contrariwise stout it with him and beard him. *Ibid.* vii. 130 Others made it their care to stout it, and to stout it, and to braue it in costly apparell. 1644 *PRYNNE Check to Britannicus* 5 If they by his own sentence (though penitent) endured the halter, I am certaine he still stouting it, much more deserves the Axe. 1670 T. BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 372 None stout it against Jesus Christ as hypocrites do.

b. To stout it out: to persist in a defiant attitude, e.g. when detected in a falsehood, or when hard pressed; to 'brave it out'. Now rare.

a. 1630 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* i. xi. (1640) 105 O that we could be so desirous of unity, not stouting it out as many do. 1644 *PRYNNE & WALKER Fienes Trial* 93 The Defendant was so far from this fault of stouting it out over-long; that he deserves to lose his head for yielding Bristol up too soone. 1650 *TRAPP Comul. Lec.* xxv. 23 The wicked refuse to receiue corrections... they stout it out, and will not stoop. 1568 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* iv. verse 15. vi. § 3. 366 He will not debase his Sovereignty to treat with a wretch that stands to his armes, and stouts it out with him. 1690 C. NESSE *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. Test.* I. 145 They had stubbornly stouted it out with God. 1848 ELIZA GURNEY in A. J. C. HARE *Gurneys of Earham* (1895) II. 255 When... I saw William Forster standing at the hall-door, looking unutterably sad, I felt I could stout it out no longer, and completely broke down. 1897 *Advance* (Chicago) 25 Mar. 372/1 Robins have either been belated or some of them determined upon stouting it out all the season through.

†c. To stout out: to 'brazen out' (a matter); to persist obstinately in the defence of (a besieged place). *Obs.*

1568 *HARRING Detect. Errors Jewels* Def. 67 h, First he auoucheth his shamelesse lye boldly, as though where truth faileth, for shew of proufe, the matter might be stouted out. 1644 *PRYNNE & WALKER Fienes Trial* 93 That a French Author... affirmed; it was a capitall offence to stout out a place overlong.

d. To get (something) away from a person by importunity. *rare*.

1812 H. SHELLEY *Lett.* (1889) 27 You can say you wish to look at them [Shelley's MS. Poems], and then you may be able to stout them away from him.

†3. trans. To defy. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2948 But þere þe wyfe ys aboute þe gode man for to stoute.

Hence †Stouting, vbl. sb., boastfulness, pride, defiance.

1630 I. C. HANDKERCHER for Parents *Wet Eyes* 42 'Tis not stouting, and stomacke, and pettishnesse, but meeknesse, and patience, and humilitee, makes God propitious.

†Stout and rout. *Sc.* See STROOP AND ROOP.

Stouten (stuu'n), v. [f. STOUT a. + -EN 5.]

1. trans. To make stout.

1834 L. HUNT *Land. Yrd.* i. Suppl. p. iv/2 Men may surely learn how to stouten their legs, as well as to improve their stockings. 1887 D. C. MURRAY & HERMAN *Traveller Returns* xiv. 213 But however she stoutened her heart. 1910 Q. Rev. Jan. 217 Sympathy should be stoutened by a certain detachment.

2. *intr.* To grow stout.

1863 'HOLME LEE' A. W. HARTLEY I. 113 John stoutening fast into rectorial dignity. 1866 Mrs. WHITNEY *Gaywordys* xv. He did not stouten much as summer came on. 1890 *Pictorial World* 7 Aug. 186/3 He felt her perceptibly stiffening, and stoutening, and bonifying in his clasp.

Hence Stoutening vbl. sb.

1823 *RUSKIN Stones Venice* I. App. xv. 385 Much hardening of hands and gross stoutening of bodies in all this.

Stouter. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1792 G. CARTWRIGHT *Jrnl. Labrador* I. Gloss. p. xv, *Stouter*, very strong shores, which are placed round the head of a stage or wharf, to prevent them from being damaged by ships or boats.

Stouter, var. STOTER sb.² *Obs.*

†Stoutness. *Obs.* In 5 stowtesse. [f. STOUT a. + -NESS 2.] Stoutness; courage; bravery.

1422 *YONGE tr. Secreta Secreti* 180 To Speke wyth good

Spirite and breth appartenyth to the hardy, for that tokenyth hardynesse of herte, grette takynge on, and Stowtesse.

†Stoutfully, adv. *Obs. rare*. [f. STOUT a. + -FUL + -LY 2.] = STOUTLY.

a. 1578 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 261 [They] maid stoutfullie and manfullie to the feildis to meet and resist thame as they mycht.

†Stouth. *Sc. and north. Obs.* Forms: 4 stouth, stulþ, 5 stouth, stouthþ, stuth, 6 stouthþ, 6, 9 stouthþ. [Northern ME. *stulþ*, a. ON. *stulþ-r* (Icel. *stulþ-r*, *stulþ-r*), f. OTent. *stul- ablaut-var. of *stel-: see STEAL v.]

1. Theft. Often coupled with reif: cf. STOUTHREIF.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2845f Stulth o mete and drink did i. 1429 in *Cal. Doc. rel. Scot.* (1838) 405 Gif. he knew never of the stouth of the hale gude no[r] of that pert that is fundin with him. 1456 Sir G. HAY *Gen. Princes* Wks. (S.T.S.) II. 18 Unlauche engenderis outhir reif, stouth, pillery or rubbery. 1497 *Reg. Privy Seal Scot.* I. 12/1 For the reif and stuth of the gudeis and insight being in the samyn. 1550 *LYNESAY Test. Polygyn* 529 Quhat stouth, quhat raif, quhat murther, & myschance! 1555 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) III. 101 With reif and stouth, spulse and oppressioun. 1589-90 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 453 Manifest reifis and stouthis committit upoun his Hienes peceable and gude subjectis. 1610 *Extracts Aberd. Rec.* (1845) II. 304 The frequent ykrie and stouthis in the cuntries. 1652 in *Cromwellian Union* (S.H.S. 1902) 61 The vnsufferable robberies and stouthis daylie committit on both sides of the border. 1701 in W. R. MACKINTOSH *Cur. Incid. Rec. Kirkwall* (1822) 110 The crimes of theft, reif, stouth, and rescate of theft are punishable by death. 1791 *LEARNMONT Vmrs* 46 (E.D.D.) Great geer hy stouth and reif, He's flicht frae mony Indian chief.

2. Stealth, clandestine transaction. (Jam.)

1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* xii. Prol. 212 Sum towntys to hys fallow, thame betwene, Hys mery stouth and pastans lait sistrene.

Stouth and routh. [Prob. some error: cf. STOUT AND ROUT.] A quasi-archaic phrase used by Scott in the sense of: Plenty, abundance.

1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* xi. It's easy for your honour and the like o' you gentelfolks, to say sac, that hae stouth and routh, and fire and fending.

†Stouthheart. *Obs. rare*. [f. STOUT a. + HEART sb.] A stout-hearted person.

1553 *GRIMALDE Cicero's Offices* i. (1558) 29 A true, and wise stouthhearte iudgeith that honestie, which nature chiefly foloweth, to stande in deedes, and not in glory.

Stouthhearted, a. Having a stout heart; courageous, undaunted; † stubborn, intractable.

1552 *HULOET*, Stouth harted or stomaked, *graincor.* 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 334 When the king and his Lords sawe the demaunour of the people, the stouthest hearted of them that were with the king were affrayed. 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* xlvii. 12 Hearken unto me, ye stouth hearted, that are farre from righteousness. 1613 *HIERON Minor Saints* Wks. 1614 I. 31 Wee are generally stouth-hearted, and will not yeelde to the terror of the Lord. 1788 *WESLEY Jnl.* 29 Mar. It was given me to speak strong words, such as made the stouth-hearted tremble. 1841 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* lxi. A few of the stouthest-hearted were armed and gathered in a body on the green. 1847 *HELPS Friends in C.* i. 18, I think, however, that the view is a stouthhearted one. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 273 There were indeed many stouthhearted nonconformists in the South; but scarcely any who in obstinacy... could bear a comparison with the men of the school of Cameron. 1905 *LYALL Life Mary. Dufferin* I. i. 12 His descendants were stouth-hearted country gentlemen after his kind. 1905 W. A. CRAIGIE *Anc. Scand. Relig.* ii. 30 Snorri describes him as 'the bravest and stouthest-hearted of the gods'.

Hence Stouthheartedly adv.; Stouthheartedness.

a. 1683 *OWEN Holy Spirit* (1693) 39 The Reliefs which... carnal Security and Stouthheartedness in Adversity do offer. 1826 E. IRVING *Isaiah* I. Intro. 17 Leaving them long to welter in the wo from which their stouth-heartedness would not be warned. 1873 *SYMONS Grk. Poets* vii. 212 For his cardinal virtue Euclidides chose what the Greeks called εὐφροσύνη, stouth-heartedness. 1884 *Brit. Q. Rev.* Apr. 418 Mr. Mackintosh proceeds stouth-heartedly in his great work.

Stoutherie. *Obs. exc. Sc.* Also 5 stolethery, stoltherie, -ye. [f. *stulþ*, STOUTH + -ERY.] Theft, stealing; also stolen goods.

c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 8 The money at þou has taken of þi brother, it is stolethery. *Ibid.* 9 Ener sen I forsuke to take swilk stolethery I hafe shundid & waxin ryche of goddis. *Ibid.* 222 þe fadur þeroff, garte call it Lairo, because it was gotten be stolethery. 1884 *LATTO Tam. Bodkin* ix. 92 To find out the loons that had received the unlesum stoutherie.

Stouthreif. *Sc. Obs. exc. arch.* Also 5 stouthrefe, 5-7 stouthreif, 6 stouthre reif, stowth reif, pl. stouthisreifis, 7, 9 stouth-rife, 9 stouthreef, -rief. [f. STOUTH + REIF; perh. altered from *stouth* and *reif*.] Theft with violence; robbery.

1493 in *Pittairn Crim. Trials* I. *15 For Stouthreif of a bonnet & quhyngare from the s^r Robert. 1493 *Reg. Privy Seal Scot.* I. 5/1 For the stouthreif of three oxen and kye frae the larde of Howmound. 1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 439 Crymes of slanchin, stowth reif, theft, resset of theft. a. 1578 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 177 Everie lord... was suome... to cause stouthre reif and slaughter to be punished. 1578 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1882) IV. 91 Heivlyllie oppress be the stouthisreifis and viberis enormiteis of the thevis. 1587 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 451/1 Ony landit men... convict of be crymes of common theft resset of theft or stouth reif... sall incur the cryme and pane of tressoun. 1678 Sir G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* i. xix. § v. (1699) 97 Theft may be divided into common Theft, which is Theft so properly called, or Stouth-rife, which

is violent Theft, and is a complex of Theft and Robbery. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* ii. Thou canst frame locks and bars to defend the property of the weak against the stouthrief and oppression of the strong. [Frequent in Scot.] 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 518 We love the old ballads of stouthrief and blood-feuds.

Stouthrif (stau'trif), a. [f. STOUT a. + -RIF 1.] Somewhat stout, in senses of the adj.

a. 1835 *DICKENS Sk. Baz. Parlour Orator*, A stouthrif man of about forty. 1883 *STEVENS Treas. Isl.* xviii, The captain... turned out... a coil of stouthrif rope. 1912 *Nation* 24 Aug. 753/2 Messrs. Constable publish his proposed washing-list in a stouthrif volume.

†Stoutly, a. *Obs.* [f. STOUT a. + -LY 1.] Stout, valiant.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 223 Stoutly was þat stoure, long laland þat fight. c. 1614 Sir W. MURE *Dido & Aeneas* i. 349 'Stay, stouthly sowthes!' (she says), 'who heir resotte.'

Stoutly (stau'tli), adv. [f. STOUT a. + -LY 2.]

1. Valiantly, bravely, with courage and energy; manfully.

13. Sir Beues 683 Beues stouthliche in þat stonnde Haf vp is heued for þe grounde. 1375 *HARBOUR Bruce* xl. 128 In ilkane war weil ten thousand, That thought that stalwardly sould stand in the battale and stouthly fight. 1422 *YONGE tr. Secreta Secreti*, 124 Thay hath longe afor wel deservyd in bottaile and dyvers stowtes stouthly demenat ham-Selfe in grette yonge-man-hode. 1540 *PAISER Acalustus* iii. i. Nivh, He... playeth his parte stouthly or lyke a man. 1549 *COVERDALE etc. Erasmi. Par.* 1 Tim. iii. 6-13 Lyke as in a secular common wealth he is called to be a Mayor, that before used himselfe stouthly in the wardenship. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 1203 Faint not faint heart, but stouthlie say so he. 1610 *HEALEY Sk. Aug. Cille of God* i. xl. 23 Whole armies... went stouthly to these slaughters. 1833 *HY. M. MARTINEAU Brooke Farm* vi. 78, I... walked as stouthly as any of them to where the surgeons were. 1904 *Verney Mem.* II. 342 When a traveller of unwonted courage stouthly defeated the gentlemen who meant to rob him.

†b. By means of valour. *Obs.*

1649 J. H. *Motion to Parl.* 13 You have done great things for us, and equal to what hath been done in any Nation, either stouthly or fortunately.

†2. Haughtily, proudly, arrogantly. *Obs.*

a. 1547 J. CROKE *Thirteen Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 13 And when I slyde, both hele and toes, Then stouthly they of me do speake, 1572 *HULOET* (ed. Higgins), Stouthly, proudly, or arrogantly, *superb, elat, arrogant* [etc.]. 1632 *MILTON L'Allegro* 52 While the Cock... Stouthly struts his Dames before.

3. Resolutely, firmly, uncompromisingly.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3521 And 35f he wyl pat with feyre lere, Pan mayst þou speke stouthly to hym withoute wrathe, wurdys ful grym. a. 1533 *FURTH Disput. Purgat.* Wks. (1572) 191/1 Rastell... would stouthly affirme that the body suffereth neither well nor woe, ioy nor payne, good nor euill. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 177 Siffence he had once begonne, he would stouthly go thorowe. 1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.*, Gen. Arg. It is... stouthly maintained with stronge reasons of the learned, that the yeare begynneth in March. 1682 *NORRIS Hercules* Pref. 3 To rail stouthly against Popery. a. 1703 *BURKITT Dr. N. V.* John ix. 38 Behold this blind man... stouthly defending the gracious author of his cure. 1779 *MIRROUR* No. 31 Miss Betsy denied stouthly that she ever sung at all. 1840 *THACKERAY Catherine* vii. She stouthly swore that no parents could ever desert their children. 1883 *TROLLOPE Dr. Thorne* xxxiv, The doctor... at once resolved stouthly that he would not go. 1880 'Ouma' *Moths* I. 121 'What for should they not listen?' said Fräulein Schroder stouthly. 1891 *SPEAKER* a May 564/1 The admiration even of those who were most stouthly opposed to his political opinions.

†4. Stubbornly, contumaciously. *Obs.*

15. *Wyl of Auchtermuchty* 100 in *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter. Club) 215 Scho hard him, and scho hard him not, Bot stouthly stried the stottis about. 1631 *GOUGE God's Arrows* i. § 22, 30 Others would be emboldened... to carrie themselves stouthly against God.

5. Vigorously, with might and main, lustily. ? *Obs.*

1399 *LANGR. R. Reddes* i. 124 3e cleued to knavis... Pat... stind 300 stouthly till 3e stomied all. c. 1484 J. KAY tr. *Caesar's Siege of Rhodes* p. 10 (1870), They casted agaynes the tour three hundred grette stones of bombardes and brake the toure stouthly and put it in a grette danger to be overthrown. 1684 *OTWAY Atheist* iv. l. 42 I'll swinge her the stouthier, for alienating his Affections from his natural Father. 1709 T. ROBINSON *Vind. Mosaiic* Syst. go [Wood-Ants] with burthens of green Leaves upon their Backs, so high that one can scarce see the Insect for the Bunhen, and yet they march stouthly. 1773 *GOLDSM. Sleets to Cong.* i. ii, Drive up the yard, and call stouthly about you. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* i. vi, The gallant stag swam stouthly o'er. 1815 — *Guy R.* xlv, Dimmont, I say, fell stouthly upon the good cheer.

†b. with reference to drinking. *Obs.* (Common in 17-18th c.)

1617 *MORSEYON Jlt.* iii. 51 The Novocomians [are said] to eat without end and drinke stouthly. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* iii. 24 To let the World see that he could drinke stouthly, on the Top of his Pyramid there is a large Stone-cup. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* xviii. xiii, These two therefore sat stouthly to it, during the whole evening.

6. Strongly, massively, solidly; so as to be stout or thick, or with the addition of something stout. c. 1350 *Vill. Falerne* 1950 Alle on stalworþ stouthe stoutheliche. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* ii. 1. 48 His Barke is stouthly Timber'd. a. 1825 *FORBES Rec. E. Aneba, Spile*, a wedge of wood stouthly pointed with iron. 1891 *HARDWICK'S Sci-Gloss* XXXVII. 55 The species are rather more stouthly built than the *Trifidus*. 1894 *LANY F. VERNEY Verney Mem.* II. 193 They... manufactured a wooden cannon from an elm tree, stouthly hooped with iron.

7. Comb.

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* vii. cex, Dark Bats... Surprised by a stouthly-flashing Flame. *Ibid.* xlv. i, Whose stouthly-paradoxical Essence founds its dearest Health upon its deepest wounds. 1833 *NYREN Yng. Cricketer's Tutor* (1902) 94

He was a short and rather stoutly-made man. 1872 *Coues N. Amer. Birds* 216 A large stoutly-built hawk. 1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 359 Bees...are generally rather stoutly-built insects.

Stoutness (stan'tnēs). [*f. STOUT a. + -NESS.*] The quality or condition of being stout.

†1. Pride, haughtiness, arrogance. *Obs.*

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* vii. 356 For quhar a hert is rycht vorthy, Agane stoutnes[is] it is ay stout. 1398 *RENEVAS Barth. De P. R.* vi. xviii. (1495) 204 And god commaundeth that the lordes be not besye to wyne and gete theyr owne joye and stownes. 1400 *Brut* 124 He...become a gode man and an holy, and lefte al maner pride & stouthe. 1535 *COVERDALE Jer.* xlviii. 29, I knowe hir stoutnesse [1611 *pride*]. 1548 *UDALL Erasmus Par. Matt.* v. 5 Stownes and styfnes is hated of all men. 1552 *LATIMER Sermon* 3rd *Sund.* *Epiph.* 1564 309 h. Beware of pride and stoutness. 1570 *JEWELL Def. Apol.* ii. iii. (1571) 119 Doubtlesse...the Council of Africane meante the stoutnesse of the Clergie, and not of the Nobles: the pride of Rome, and not of Africane. 1572 *HULOET* (ed. Hignis), Stoutnes, prouideness, or arrogancie, *fastus*, *arrogantia*, *ferocitas*, [etc.]. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xlii. xiv. 1123 Besides, the stoutness used by Harpalus (the principal person of the embassy)...exasperated their stomachs. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* v. vi. 27 His stoutness When he did stand for Consull, which he lost by lacke of stooping.

2. Bravery, valour, courageousness. Now *rare*, exc. in stoutness of heart.

1490 *Gol. & Gaw.* 799 Is nane so stalwart in stour, with stoutnes to stand. 1553 *BREXOT C. Curtius* Aij. In an excellent capitaine nature must geve the chiefest partes, that is to say: hardines, stoutnes of stomacke, with a natural wisdom and understanding. 1561 *HONY tr. Castiglione's Courtier* i. (1577) Cij h. Dyverse calamities, which hee alwayes bore out with such stoutnesse of courage, that [etc.]. 1575 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* i. (Camden, No. 36) 39 At the engthe, having conflicte with wilde beastes, [he] made a beastie endue, and thus...to michie stoutnesse became his owne confusion. 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* iii. xvii. (1912) 452 [She] was an Amazon, and therefore had gotten a habite of stoutnes above the nature of a woman. 1631 *GOUGE God's Arrows* v. § 6. 416 Stoutnesse and courage of mind. 1665 *Perris Diary* 17 Sept., Sir Thomas Clifford, who appears...much set by at Court for his activity in going to sea, and stoutness every where. 1691 *HARTCLIFF Virtues* 119 As Stoutness of mind very well agrees with Meekness, and therefore Moses, who was indeed a Person of the most undaunted Courage, is said in Scripture to be the meekest Man upon Earth. 1727 *BAILEY vol. II, Stoutness*, Courageousness, Boldness. 1821 *LAMB Elia Ser. i. Decay of Beggars*, The common cripple would despise his own pusillanimity, viewing the hale stoutness, and hearty heart, of this half-limbed giant. 1827 *FOLLOK Course T.* ii. 70 He...Amidst vindictive thunders let them try the stoutness of their heart.

3. Firmness, resoluteness.

1561 *EKEN Art Navig.* Pref. CC i. Accountung...rashnesse for hardnesse, impudencie for stoutnesse. 1577 *VAUTROLIER Luther on Ep. Gal.* 48 Our stoutnesse therefore in this matter is godly and holy. 1642-4 *VICARS God in Mount* 132 These with the rest discovered abundance of stoutnes and resolution. 1799 *HAN. MORE Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) i. 8 Let her...not make herself amends by the stoutness of her orthodoxy for the badness of her temper.

†4. Stubbornness, intractability, rebelliousness.

1400 *Rom. Rose* 1936 He is a fool in sikernes, That with danger or stoutnesse Rebelleth ther that he shulde plesse. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 478/2 Stownesse, or vnbummesnesse, rebelleth. 1560 *Bps. Addr.* in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1709) i. xviii. 214 Not in any respect of Self-Will, Stoutness, or striving against her Majesty. 1570 *JEWELL Def. Apol.* ii. xlvii. (1571) 350 But perceiving that the King was much moued and misliked his stoutness, the next night following, he fled out into France, and afterwards sought aide of the Pope. 1599 *SANOV'S Europæ Spec.* (1632) 174 Hee opposeth a proud stoutness and intractable obstinacie. 1654 *GATAKER Antid. Error.* (1670) 51 Either out of a stoutnes of stomack, and a stifnes of self-will, or out of an extreame malice and inveterate hatred against the person. 1768-74 *TUCKER Li. Nat.* (1834) ii. 534 There is a stoutness, and an aversion to inferiority rooted in all men, which must be managed with great delicacy.

5. *Sporting.* In animals, esp. horses and foxes: Staying power, endurance.

1818 'W. H. SCOTT' *Brit. Field Sports* 511 Horses...able to carry weight...and more distinguished for stoutness, in the Turf phrase, namely stoutness of heart, or ability to last, than for speed. 1826 J. COOK *Fox-hunting* 61, I could enumerate many other capital runs to prove the stoutness of the Essex foxes. 1856 'STONEHENG' *Brit. Rural Sports* i. iii. ii. 156 Stoutness [in the greyhound] depends partly upon general muscular development. 1883 *Times* 22 Oct. 10/2 He [a racehorse] appears to be bred rather for speed than for stoutness. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 20 Nov. 4/2 A capital day's sport was witnessed at this club gathering...hares running with great stoutness.

6. In physical senses:

a. Strength of body or limbs (now *rare*).

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 478/2 Stownesse, or strenge, *robur*. 1866 *SEELYE Ecce Homo* iii. (ed. 8) 23 No one doubted the stoutness of Samson's sinews.

b. Corpulence.

1838 *LITTON Alice* ii. ii. Mr. Merton was...fair, and inclined to stoutness. 1839 'A. HORE' *King's Mirror* xiv. 339 He grew indolent: his stoutness increased. 1902 *MRS. BARNES-GUNOY Thames Camp* 49 Long hours of idleness...tend to encourage a dreadful infirmity called 'stoutness'.

c. Massiveness; strength due to thickness.

1845 *FLORIST'S Jnl.* (1846) vi. 156 Our plant however is by no means possessed of the huge size and stoutness for which *D. spectiosum* is remarkable. 1870 *HOOKE'S Stud. Flora* 409 *Carex vulpina*...Perigynia compressed, ribs variable in stoutness. 1915 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 1912 In spite of the stoutness of our tackle, they broke us.

†**Stouty**, a. *Obs. rare.* In 6 stoutty, stowty. [*f. STOUT a. + -y.*] Stout, valiant, strong.

1529 *SKELTON Duke of Albany* 78 Ye duke so doughty, So

sterne, so stoutty. — *Agst. Garnesche* i. 10 Ye stronge sturdy stalyn, so sterne and stowty.

Stouve, Stouver, Stouwe: see **STOVE**, **STOVER**, **STOW**.

Stovaine (stō'vein). *Pharmacy.* [*a. F. stovaine*, formed after *cocaine* (see **COCAINE**); the first element is obscure.] A local anæsthetic, discovered by Fourneau in 1903 (*Comptes Rendus* Feb. and May 1904).

1904 *Jnl. Chem. Soc.* LXXXVI. ii. 501 Toxicity of Amyl Chlorohydrin (Stovaine). 1910 *Chamb. Jnl.* Feb. 14/1 This new weapon of the surgeon called Stovaine, created considerable interest in the medical world.

Stove (stōv), *sb.* 1. Forms: 6 stofs, stouf (se, stowf) f; 6-stovae, stovoe, stouph (e, stoupe, 5-stove. See also **STOW sb.** 3 [Old had stōfa wk. masc., hot air bath (once, as gloss on *balneum*), and the related *stuf-bad* (*Leechdoms* III. 92, 132) in the same sense. The word, however, seems not to have survived, but to have been taken up afresh in the 15-16th c. from MLG. or MDu. *stove* fem. (Du. *stoo*) = OHG. *stuba* fem. (MHG. *stube* heated room, mod.G. *stube* sitting-room) ON. *stofa*, *stufa* fem. (Sw. *stufva*, *stuga* cottage, Da. *stue* room); the Scandinavian words are prob. adopted from LG. The relation between the WGer. **stuf-* and the late L. or Rom. *stūfa*, *stūfara* (see **STEW sb.** 2 and **STUFF**) is uncertain.]

†1. A hot air bath; a sweating-room: = **STEW sb.** 3, **STUFF**. *Obs.*

In the second quot. the pl. is used with sing. construction. 1456 *SIR G. HAVE Gov. Princes* Wks. (S.T.S.) II. 142 Here declaris the noble maneris of bathis and of stovis. *Ibid.* 143 There mon be grete consideracioun to make wele a bathis or a stovis. 1562 *BULLEIN Bulwarke*, *Bk. Sick Men* (1579) 24 h. Idle bodies...are made warme, by Oyle, bathing in warme water, or going into y^e Stoue. 1579 J. LOUTINE in *Narr. Reform.* (Camden) 58 This was to hym in stede of a stowffe called Laconicum. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch*, *Clunio* (1595) 525 As they were rubbing of him with oile in his stoupe or lottle house. 1587 *HARRISON England* ii. x. 187/2 in *Holinshead*, As for stouves we have not litherto used them grateil, yet doo they now begin to be made in diuerse houses of the gentrie... who build them not to worke and feed in as in Germanie and else where, but now and then to sweat in. 1595 *DUNCAN Apol. Ety.* (E.D.S.), *Vaporarium*, a hot stove. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* iv. viii. You shall sweat there with...losing your monie at primero, as well as in all the stoves in Sweden. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 614 Neither used they the stouph or bath together. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* 517 The dung...of mice...rubbed vpon the head of any one who is troubled with the scurfe or skaules thereon in a bath or stoue, will presently expell and drie them quite away. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-obl.* iv. 304 The Pentecosts prepar'd at Carleon in his Court...her Temples and her Groves, Her Palaces, her Walks, Baths, Theaters, and Stoues. 1629 H. BURTON *Trulls* ltr. 293 That river in hell...is now become a hot dry stoue, called Purgatory. 1658 W. BURTON *Comment. Itin. Antiquus* 213 This I guess to be a Stoupe or hot-house to bath in. 1683 *DIGBY's Chym.* *Secr.* ii. 200 When the Patient is Sweating in the dry Stove. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 8 Feb. 1645, Neere to this cave are the natural stoves of St. Germain. 1715 *LEONT Palladio's Archit.* (1742) i. 101 A lukewarm Room...from which they enter'd into the hot stove. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* i. 230 You may have...more or less vapour...which can not be done in the common suffocating stoves at the Hummums.

†b. A closed basket for 'stoving' or sweating a gamecock. *Obs.*

1631 *MARKHAM Country Contentm.* i. xix. (ed. 4) 111 You must have deepe straw baskets made for the purpose...and there let your Cocke stoue and sweate till the Evening. But before you put him into the stoue, you shall [etc.].

†2. A sitting-room or bedroom heated with a furnace. Chiefly with reference to Germany, the Low Countries, Scandinavia, or Russia. (Cf. **STEW sb.** 2.) *Obs.*

1545 *BRINKLOW Complaynt* 36 b, Euen the poorest man...may boldly come into their hall or stoue, thei being at dynar. 1559 *MORWYN Ewonyng*, 70 Certaine of the Germaioes that lyve in stouffes, that is hot houses, the wioter time, make in them lowe fornaces. 1600 *HAKLUYT Voy.* III. 392 Here they found houses of four stories high...and in most of them were Stoues for the Winterseason. 1608 *DEE Relat. Spir.* i. (1659) 212 In the excellent little Stove, or Study of D. Hageck his house lent me, by Bethlem in old Prage. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* iii. 77 (*bis*) In stead of fier they vse hot stoues... which are certaine chambers or roomes, having an earthen oven cast into them. *Ibid.* 103 All the passengers lie together in the warme stovae, with those of the ivy, both Men and Women. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iv. v. (1624) 136 How tedious is it to them that live in Stoues & Caves halfe a yeare together; as in Island, Muscovy, or vnder the Pole it selfe. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1808) 68 Hee busles better through a world of cold in a frost-paved wilderness, than the furred Citizen in his warmer Stovae. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof.* St. ix. 86 When a certain Frenchman came to visit Melancthon, he found him in his stove with one land dandling his child... and in the other hand holding a book. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 23 Sept. 1680, All the inhabitants retiring to their stoves. 1705 *FARQUHAR Recruiting Officer* iii. ii, I might have marry'd a German Princess, worth fifty thousand Crowns a Year, but her Stove disgusted me.

3. A hothouse for plants.

1695 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 395 A new black Maiden Hair...now growing in his Majesty's Stoves at Hampton Court. 1739 P. MILLER *Gard. Dict.* II. 5 B 2 b, A Catalogue of such Plants as should be placed in a Stove. 1793 R. STEELE *Ess. Gardening* 115 A General Stove, 160 feet in length, and of proper width and height, is capable of containing

a prodigious collection of plants. 1804 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Conversations*, etc. i. 65 In the stove the natives of the torrid zone; in the conservatory the inhabitants of milder regions. 1869 A. R. WALLACE *Malay Archipelago* (1890) 85 In our stoves these varied conditions can be supplied to each individual plant. 1895 *AMHERST Gardening* 282 The climbing plants which adorned the stove.

4. A heated chamber or box for some special purpose.

1640 T. BRUGES *Marrow of Physicke* ii. 142 So set your Plate in a warme Stove, or Oven. 1706 *PULLIS* (ed. Kersey), *Stove*...Among Confectioners, it is a little Closet well stopt up on all Sides; where there are several stories or rows of Slicives, one above another, made of Wires, to hold the Sweet-meats that are to be dried. 1769 *MRS. RAFFALLA Engl. Househkr.* (1778) 245 When they are cold take them out and lay them on glasses, put them into a stove, and turn them every half hour. 1774 *GOLDSON Nat. Hist.* v. 168 The artificial method of hatching chickens in stoves, as is practised at Grand Cairo. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Land. Disp.* (1818) 241 They are...killed by the steams of boiling vinegar, and dried either by the sun or in a stove. 1835 *UNE Phil. Manuf.* 146 When all the wood is gathered on the teeth, the comb is placed with its points in the stove. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* 660 A stove, is a kind of kiln for warping timber in. 1882 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, *Stove*, the oven in which the blast of a furnace is heated. 1885 *HUMMEL Dyeing Textile Fabrics* 112 The sulphur stove—a spacious brick chamber which can be charged with sulphur dioxide. 1897 *ALLBUTT's Syst. Med.* II. 969 The drawing or emptying of 'stoves' is regarded as the most dangerous part of white-lead making.

5. An apparatus for heating (orig., for heating a 'stove' in sense 1 or 2). Cf. **STEW sb.** 2 i b.

a. A closed box or vessel of earthenware, porcelain, or (now more usually) of metal, portable or fixed, to contain burning fuel.

Often with defining word, indicating the purpose for which the stove is used, as in *cooking stove*, or the kind of fuel employed, as *anthracite*, *coal*, *gas*, *oil stove*.

Quots. 1562 and 1591 perh. do not belong to this sense. 1562 *BULLEIN Bulwarke*, *Bk. Sick Men* (1579) 6 Make a fyre of Charcoales, or a stoue, which is a fyre secret felt, but not seen. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commu.* ii. 4 In the extremitie of winter, if you holde a pewter dishe... in your hand...[except in some chamber where their warme stoues hee] your fingers will frisee fast vnto it. 1618 *Rates of Merchandises* H 4, Iron Stoues the peece, xli. s. 1623 T. ADAMS *Barren Tree* 4 A Candle is made to light vs, not to heat vs; a Stoue is made to heat vs, not to light vs. 1624 in *Archæologia* XLVIII. 138 In your closet a little chare, the marble mortar, the stove, your owne cabinet and bookes, a target, [etc.]. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof.* St. i. xii. 39 Though there be no fire seen outwardly, as in the English chymnies, it may be hotter within, as in the Dutch stoves. 1691 J. GINSON in *Archæologia* XII. 181 In one of the lesser gardens is a large green house divided into several rooms, and all of them with stoves under them, and fire to keep a continual heat. 1693 *EVELYN De La Quint.* *Compl. Gard.*, *Cull. Orangeries* 27 The Heat of Charcoal. In some hidden Stove, or Earthen Pan. 1702 S. SEWALL *Diary* 16 Jan., A good fire in the stove warm'd the room. 1715 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5325/4 Stoves fix'd to the Chimneys. 1735 *DYCHE & PARDON Dict.*, *Stove*, a small close fire, sometimes used for drying Sugars, Sweet-meats, &c. 1747 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* ii. 26 Do it over a Stove or slow fire till the Rice begins to be thick. 1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* viii, With pickaxes and gunpowder, a hanging stove and a poker. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* ii. 173 The close fire-places, or stoves properly so called, the principle of which is the emission of hot air. 1853 *SEVER Pantroph.* 248 Place them on the stove or gridiron, and you will, by these means, obtain a delicate and tempting dish. 1853 *MRS. MOORE Life in Clearing* 373, I have seen the grandmother in a wealthy family ironing the fine linen, or broiling over the cook-stove. 1854 *RONALDS & RICHARDSON Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) i. 216 Chamber stoves are constructed to disseminate heat by the direct contact of air with the heated surface, which is obtained by burning fuel on a grate, closely surrounded on all sides except below the bars, by a good conducting or absorbing material. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 395/1 On the Continent...the scarcity of fuel...early led to the introduction of the hot-air stove. 1909 *Mission Field* June 60 There is at present no heating system of any kind in the school beyond the old-fashioned stoves in each room.

b. Applied to the metal structure of a more or less open fireplace; a 'grate'.

This use, common in England, appears to be unknown in the U.S.

1756 *ELIZA HAYWOOD New Present* (1771) 252 To rub the stove and fire-irons. 1794 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* x, On the next morning Emily ordered a fire to be lighted in the stove of the chamber where St. Aubert used to sleep. 1817 W. BELOE *Saxeguanian* II. 143 He would...offend the delicacy of his hostess by contaminating...the brightness of her stoves...with the distillations of tobacco. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* viii, An empty room...made ghastly by a ragged fireplace without any stove in it. 1861 T. L. PEACOCK *Gryll Gr.* xxii, It would not suit the stoves of our modern saloons.

†c. *Naut.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1750 *BLANCHLEY Nav. Expositor*, *Stoves* are square Boxes made of Plank filled with Bricks, and when fitted with an Iron Ring and small Bars, are for burning Charcoal, in order for the Cook to dress the Admiral's or Captain's Victuals on.

d. A foot-warmer containing burning charcoal, such as is used in the Low Countries [*Du. stoo*]. 1716 *CAY Trivia* ii. 358 The Belgian stove beneath her Footstool glows. 1883 *OLIVE SCHREINER Afr. Farm.* i. v, Under her feet was a wooden stove.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*: in sense 2, as *stove-flower*, *-heat*, *-plant*, *-shrub*, *-thermometer*; in sense 4, as *stove-dry* vb., whence *stove-dried* adj.; in sense 5, as *stove-brush*,

ing-ins. 118 Whereas gloomy cold and close weather,

shuts them in and saves stover. 1674 RAY. S. & E. C. Words, *Stover*: Fodder for cattle, as hay, straw or the like, *Ess.* fig. 1609 HOLLAND *Anim. Marcell.* xvi. v. 56 Gathering together certain forage and stover (as it were) for to feed his mind [L. *quasi pabulum animi. conquirens*].

b. *spec.* In various applications according to locality: Hay made from clover; broken straw, etc. from the threshing-floor; stubble. (See *quots.*)

1669 *World's Syst. Agric.* 276 *Stover*, Straw. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chillern & Vale Farm*, 84 A good Crop of Peas, or other Stover in great Quantities has been taken off. *Ibid.* 381 These Creatures are of prodigious Service in converting Stover to one of the best of Dungs. 1763 *Museum Rust.* (ed. 2) l. 191 Neither is the haulm so good, as it will not serve for stover for our cattle in the winter. 1787 W. H. MARSHALL *E. Norfolk II.* 389 *Stover*, a general term for the different species of fodder arising from thrashed corn, whether it be straw, chaff, or 'colder'. 1788 — *Yorks.* II. 45 The stover (that is, the pulls and points of the [rape]-straw broken off in thrashing) is as acceptable to the [sc. cattle] as hay. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words*, *Stuva* or *Stover*, clover made into hay. 1840 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* l. iii. 255 The land not producing then stover sufficient to keep any stock worth mentioning. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.*, *Stover*, or *Sturver*, haulm, stubble; the second mowing or growth of clover. 1883 C. WILSON in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 271/2 The annual yield of corn stover in its various forms is not less than 120,000,000 tons. 1889 HUSSEY *Tour in Phaeton* 140 At Woodbridge we observed... the notice 'Stover sold here'.

†3. Used for: ? Needs. (Cf. *quot.* 1622 in 2 a.) 1621 MARKHAM *Fowling* 9 They lue also... Fennes... overgrown with tall and long rushes, reeds, seges, stover, or any other kinde of Couert. 1638 W. LISLE *Heliodorus*, 7 Where th' over-floods of Nile Fall int' a Dale vnmately midward streach, Though nigh the banks to muddy fen it creepe. This Stover breeds, which some for pasture take. 1895 E. *Engl. Gloss.*, *Stiver* or *Stover* marsh litter or marsh stuff.

Stover (stōvər), sb.² [f. STOVE v.¹ + -ER.] One who stoves.

c 1600 in *Rep. MSS. Ld. Middleton* (1911) 169 [Rules to be observed by miners in the coalpits.] This is our master's commandment that all you stovers of the felid shall make your just account unto your undermen every nowne and every nyght what you have gett and sould. 1832 THACKERAY *Effects Arts etc. on Health* 58 The Stovers of Woollen Articles are also exposed to the evolution of sulphurous vapour. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 400 The stovers, in bleach-works and print-works, hang their cloth in temperatures much above 100° Fahr. 1851 *Internat. Exlib.* 1862, *Alph. Lists Traders* 39 Stovers. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 15 Feb. 3804 *Hitting Operatives*... Profoundly including 'stovers'... and 'steamers'.

†Stover, v. Obs. [? f. STOVER sb.¹] intr. ? To stand up like stubble, to bristle up.

1633 *Ford Love's Sacrific.* i. 1, Beard be confin'd to nentness, that no haire May stover up to prick my mistress lip.

Stoving (stōv'ing), vbl. sb. [f. STOVE v.¹ + -ING.] The action of STOVE v.¹ in various senses. 1456 Sir G. HAY *Gov. Princes Wks.* (S.T.S.) II. 143 After the stoving and bathing, men sould sytt on faire bynks on thair herberis. 1664-5 *Perry's Diary* 13 Feb. We had good discourse touching stoving and making of cables. 1676 (title) *Practical and Short Discourse of Stoving and Bathing*. 1845 G. DOOO *Brit. Manuf. Ser. v.* 73 Conversion of ryle into vinegar... This process of acidification is technically called 'stoving'. *Ibid.* 165 Hat-making... After another 'stoving' by which the spirit is evaporated [etc.]. 1852 C. O'NEILL *Dict. Calico Printing* 7/2 *Ageing*; known also as *Stoving* or *Hanging*. The operation of exposing printed or mordanted goods to the action of the air. Formerly the ageing or hanging rooms were kept hot by flues or steam pipes, whence called stoves, a name which they still retain in some places, though heat may not be used. 1882 CROOKES *Dyeing & Tissue-Printing* 4 Wool is bleached by the action of the fumes of burning sulphur... This process is generally known as 'stoving'.

b. attrib. 1456 Sir G. HAY *Gov. Princes Wks.* (S.T.S.) II. 143 After the sesone of ilke bathing and stoving time. 1636 BLOUNT *Gentl. Recr.* II. 279/1 Take them [Cocks] out of the Stoving-Baskets, and... put them into the Pens. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 338/2 The gases having done their work here, are carried off by the flues into the stoving-room, where they are made to do duty a second time in drying the salt.

Stow, sb.¹ Obs. exc. dial. (sense 3). Forms: 1 stōw, 3-stouwe, stowe, 4 stowe, stou, 9 dial. stow. [OE. *stōw* fem. = OFris. *stō*, ON. **stō* in *elstō* fireplace:—OEt. **stōw* f. **stō-* (sta-): see STAND v.]

1. = PLACE sb. in various senses; a place on the surface of the earth or in space; occas. a place in a book or writing. Cf. *EDDINGSTOW*.

The word survives in the names of many towns and villages, sometimes separately, as Stow in Hums, Stowe in Northamptonshire, Stow-on-the-Wold; more frequently as the terminal element, as in Chestow.

Beowulf 1372 Nis pæt heoru stow. c 893 *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxiii. 8 þu eart ægðer ge wegs, ge lad weas, ge sio stow ðe se weg to liðð. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 For wan bi beoð þuss wecwe me scel sigge, an oðre stowe. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 207 He hæuð... gon... seldere þenne he sholde to his chirebe, and haðeð holie stowen. c 1205 *LAY.* 1209 Makian ich wille on þine nome mæren ane stowe. 121300 *Shires England* 5 in O. E. *Misc.*, þe breade of Engle londe is þreo hundred myle brod from Dewyes stowe to Doueran. a 1330 in *Wright Lyric* P. xxxv. 98 On stou ase thou stode... Thou retest the under rode.

2. (See *quot.*) rare.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 478/1 Stowe, streythe passage betwix ij. wallys or heogys, *intercapeda*.

3. dial. (See *quot.*)

1855 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 726/1 *Stow* or *Tray*. (Lincoln), a sheep-hurdle.

Stow (stō), sb.² *Alining*. Also 7-9 stowe, 9 stoe. [App. a sing. form evolved from STOWCE (to which the first quot. may belong).]

†1. = STOWCE. Obs.

? 1550 in *Pettus Fodine Reg.* (1670) 93 And if any Gentleman or other man have any Ground lying in the Mine called The Kings Field of the Mine, they shall keep them lawfully with Stows and Timber. 1653 MANLOVE *Lead-Mines* 5 (E.D.S.) They may make crosses, holes, and set their Stows, Sink Shafts, build Lodges, Cottages, or Coes. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Derby.* (1662) 229 He that stealeth Oar twice, is fined, and the third time struck through his hand with a Knife unto the haft into the Stow, and is there to stand until death, or loose himself by cutting off his hand. 1681 T. HOUICROFT *Kara Avis in Terra Gloss.* (E.D.S.) *Stows*, seven pieces of wood... fastened with pins of wood together; two are called soul-trees; two, stow-blades; two, hang-benches; and a spindle: these stows give a miner, or any person that owns them, as good right to a meer or meers of ground (so that every meer have a pair of stows set on them) as a deed of conveyance doth to any purchaser. 1836 R. FURNESS *Astrol.* 1. Poet. Wks. (1858) 133 Then would he dress a helm... Make stows, and keep the heavy bours alive.

†2. A nick in the 'stow-blade'. Obs. 1851 TORMEY *Manlove's Customs Lead Mines Gloss.* 33/1 They have a nick in the top like an arrow's head, called a stow.

3. Comb. *stow-fork* = STOW-BLADE.

1824 MANLOVE *Derbyshire Miner's Gloss.* 68 In the Wapentake of Warkworth they [the Stoces] contain seven pieces of wood, viz. two Sole-trees, two Hang Benches, two Stoe-forks, and one Spindle.

Stow (stō), sb.³ Obs. exc. techn. Forms: 6-8 stowe, 7 stough, 7- stow. [Variant of STOVE sb.¹]

†1. In various senses of STOVE sb.¹: A hot-air bath; a heated room or chamber; a hothouse for plants; a closed fireplace. Obs.

In *quot.* 1599 the spelling *stowis* is prob. merely an example of the writing of *w* for *v* in Sc., and has no phonetic significance.

1599 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 187/2 Fewall... is alreddie brocht to ane grit decay within the boundis of his realme by the excessive spending... þairfor laik of the formes of killis, stowis, and furnessis effermentatione. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheep & Good Husb.* II. 114 To set Hens in the winter time in stowes or ouens is of no vse with vs in england. 1627 HAKEL *Will. Apol.* (1630) 399 They could neither eate nor drinke vnlesse they had first bathed or had sweat in a stough. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmog.* 1. (1682) 145 To keep the heat of their Stows from going out, or any cold from coming in. 1655 HARTLIB *Ref. Silk-worm* 30 John Tradeskin... by the advantage of putting his Trees, and other Plants into a warm house in winter or a stow, nurses up those things faire and fragrant, which would without that help either dye or be dwarfed. 1713 PETERER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 218 The Dutchess of Beaufort shewed me this [plant] in her Stows at Badmington. 1721 MORTIMER *Husb.* II. 267 Commit them early to their shelter, where they may intirely be preserv'd from the Frost; you may give them a gentle Stow, and attempt the Air with a Fire of Charcoal during the extreame rigour of the Winter. 1730 *Inventory D. Bond's Goods* (1732) 18 A small Stow and Fender. 1731 *Inventory T. Warren's Goods* (1732) 32 One Cupboard, 2 Stowes.

2. *Tin-plate making*. (See *quot.* 1875.)

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1253 A range of rectangular cast-iron pots is set over a fire-flue in an apartment called the stow. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2413 *Stow*, a raised structure containing the furnace and set of pots used in the manufacture of tin-plate.

Stow, sb.⁴ Sc. and dial. Also stowe; for other forms see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v. *Stove*. [f. STOW v.²]

1. The stump of a tree or shrub.

1774 HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cumb.* (1794) I. 102 The bottoms, or stoves, of some of the trees... which appeared to be then lately cut down.

2. A thick slice (of cheese).

1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* II. xx, A kebbuck syn.. pat on the sheaf, In stous that day.

Stow (stō), v.¹ Pa. t. and pa. pple. stowed (stōud). Forms: 4 stau, staw, stow, stouwe, stue, stywe, 4-7 stowe, 5 stou, stowyn, 6 stoe, 7 stoaw, stooe, 4- stow. Pa. pple. 4 i-stewid, 7 stoad. [f. STOW sb.¹ Cf. BESTOW v.]

OE. appears to have one example, *stowan* (= **stōwian*) 'retentare' (*Corpus Gl.* c 725); but the meaning of the lemma is obscure, and the vb. recorded from the 14th c. onwards is prob. an independent formation.

†1. *trans.* To place; to put in a certain place, position, or situation. Obs.

13. — E. E. *Atlit. P. B.* 113 Whether þay were worþy, oþer wers, wel wern þay stowed. *Ibid.* 352, & when 3e arn staued, stytle stekes yow þerrine. *Ibid.* 360 Al wer staued & stoken, as þe steuen wolde. 1362 *Langl. P. Pl.* A. v. 39 Leste þe kyng and his counseil 3e comunes apere, And beo stward in oure stude til 3e be stouwet [i.e. stowed, stuede, stuyd, stywed, stowed] betere. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 1271 (MS. Gg.) And for þou. Hast halpin bere I likly was to steruyn And me ben i-stewid [i.e. stowed, stowed] in so hi a place. 1337 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 277 Tullius... seip þat Socrates... cleped philosophes from heuene into erþe, and stowed [L. *collocavit*] philosophes in citres. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 478/1 Stowyn, or cowche to gedry, loco, colloco. 1555 PHAER *Eneid* II. (1558) F ij, And captiue children stode, and trembling wifes in long array were stowed about and wept. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. xli. (1612) 158 His eie had stowed her in his heart. 1593 SHAKES. *Lucr.* 119 Till sable Night... in her vaultie prison, stowed the daie.

ref. 1594 R. CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 10 Part campt abroad, part them in circuit stowe, Another part within Tortosa lay.

b. To lodge, quarter, find room for (persons). Now only in derogatory sense (after 3).

1604 SHAKES. *Oth.* I. ii. 62 Oh thou foule Theefe, Where bast thou stow'd my Daughter? 1607 ROWLANDS *Diogenes Lanth.* C i b, If thou hast room to stoe him in thy Tanne,

He will be ready both to goe and runne. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Theocrit's Travi.* 1. 277 There they lodge as well as they can, some having little Rooms made of wood, to which they go up by Ladders, and are stowed three or four together in one. 1707 PRIOR *Nature upon the Poets* 76 You've no Friend left, but trusting Landlady, Who stows you on hard Truckle, Garret high. 1739 'C. DOOD' *Ch. Hist. Eng.* II. 170/2 She stowed her children in a pair of panniers, and so proceeded on her journey. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* II. vii. 47 Mrs. Beatrix Ruthven was brought... as one of their gentlewomen, into the court in the evening, and stowed in a chamber prepared for her by the queen's direction. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Foot of Qual.* (1809) IV. 230 The coaches came, and Harry assisted... in carrying... and gently stowing the maimed and wounded into some of them. 1788 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 8 July, We were much distressed at Rotherham for want of room, the rain driving us into the house. However we stowed in it as many as we possibly could. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxxi, I will but see him stowed, and he back with you presently.

†2. To invest (money); to apply (money or goods) to a particular purpose; to spend. (Cf. BESTOW v. 5, 5 b.) Obs.

Sometimes written 'stow', as if short for *bestow*.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 478/1 Stowyn, or waryn, or besettyn, as men don moneye or chaffere, *commuto*. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* 254 If thou dost flow in thy frank guiftes, and thy golde freely stow, The principall will make thy pennance ebbe. 1617 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* Prol, Remember, ye'ar all venturers; and in this Play How many twelve-pences ye have stow'd this day. 1742 YOUNG *N. Th.* vii. 7 And yet Lorenzo still affects the world; There stows his treasure. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* XXXII. 287/1 When you stows eighteen pence in cakes & beer, To treat that dirty trollop, Mall Rosevear.

3. To place in a receptacle to be stored or kept in reserve. †Rarely with up.

1456 Sir G. HAY *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 111 To stou up his suerd in his furrell. c 1526 CRESS *Pembroke Ps.* xlix. v, Death in the pitt his carlion fode doth stow. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. vii. 6 His neither carion was... like a wide deepe poke... In which he wont the reliques of his feast And cruell spoyle, which he had spard, to stow. 1602 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 22 It was fiercelie assaulted, and as valiantly defended, vntill the fire began to take hold vpon the bulwarke wherein their prouision of gunpowder was stowed. 1683 [R. NORTH] *Discourse Fish & Fish-ponds* xvi. (1713) 62 Some use to put up Fish in Baskets or Hampers for Carriage, stowing them with Grass between. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss. (1708) 53 He's soon equipped for his Journey, for he stows all his Baggage in his Pockets. 1720 OZZELL *Veriot's Rom. Rep.* II. ix. 51 [That they] had brought home not only their Purses fill'd with Gold and Silver, but had likewise stow'd it in Pots and Vessells. 1852 CALVERT *Verdes & Transil.* (ed. 2) 64, 1. Place 'neath my head the *hætre-sac* Which I have stowed my little all in. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1895) I. ii. 33 Raftered lofts to stow the hay. 1877 *Fers. Yrs. Penal Serv.* iii. 245 She'd smug a whole piece of silk and stow it under her petticoats. *absol.* 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xv, The Miller, or old Peel-the-Causeway, will tell you where to stow.

b. *jocularly*. To find room for (a quantity of food).

1833 L. RICHIE *Wand. by Loire* 54 We are still filled with curiosity... to know how they contrive to stow all they eat.

4. *Naut.* To place (cargo) in proper order in the hold or other receptacles in a ship; also, to store (provisions, etc.) between decks.

Possibly influenced by the (etymologically unconnected) *Du. stouwen* in the same sense.

1555 *Instit. Gentl.* E vj, Ptolomee... caused all thys golde and siluer... to be put into certayne shippes... and ordeyned that holes shoulde be made in the bottoms of the sayde vessels wherein be had stowed him selfe and the mony. 1598 FLORIO, *Stipare*... Also to presse downe hard, to stowe as merchandise is in a ship. 1627 CART. *Smith's Sen Gram.* vii. 33 Stowage or to stow, is to put the goods in Howle in order. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 74 There stowd we a But of Wine also. 1644 MANWYNGER *Seamans Dict.* 103 To *Stowe*, is to put any goods in Howld (in order, for else we say it is not stowed, but lyes in howld) also we call it stowing betweene the Decks of [read if] any goods or victuals be placed in order upon the Decks; but it is not used in this kind to small things, as to a Chest or the like. 1661 GOOGLIN *New Admir.* *Jurisd.* Introd. [A 5 b], He may not over-charge or over-lade his Ship, nor stowe Goods above her birth-mark. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* II. 439 The Goddess shov'd the vessel from the shores, And stow'd within its womb the naval stores. 1743 BULKLEY & CUMMINGS *Voy. S. Seas* 3 Here we employ'd most of our Time in getting aboard Water, and stowing our dry Provisions between Decks. 1748 *Anon's Voy.* II. x. 241 They tale: on board a much greater quantity of water than can be stowed between decks... yet... even a three months store of water could never be stowed in a ship 50 loaded. 1800 COLERIDGE *Wallenstein* I. vii, I am but the ship in which his hopes were stow'd. 1821 SHELLEY *Boat on Serchio* 74 Stow the eatables in the aft locker. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 134 Goods stowed upon the deck. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. v. 651 The human cargoes were stowed close in the holds of small vessels. 1883 BRETT in *Law Times Rep.* (1884) XLIX. 768/2 Part of the timber which was stowed on the deck was jettisoned by the captain of the vessel.

b. To fasten down (persons) under the hatches for confinement or safety.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. iv. E 1 b, Antonio's bride, pure heart, defam'd, and stoad under the hatches of obscuring earth. 1610 SHAKES. *Temp.* I. ii. 230 The Mariners all under hatches stowed. 1622 FLETCHER *Sea-Voy.* I. i, *Maist.* Clap this woman under hatches... For heaven's sake stow this woman. 1644 WURTHOR *Hist. New Eng.* (1826) II. 192 They... had stowed the lady and her people under hatches.

c. To put (guns, oars, furniture, etc.) in the proper receptacles on board.

c 1595 CAPT. WYATT *Dudley's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 58 [He] caused his lieutenant... to commaunde the gunners to make readie all such great peeces of ordinance as were not

allreadie dismounted and stowed. 1596 SAVILE *Libell Sp. Lics* 24 As for the Oares... they had stowed them aboard their Shippes. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Ceryx & Ateyone* 107 Some stow their Oars or stop the leaky Sides. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* l. viii. I took out my other cables, which were stowed in one of the ships. 1857 C. GRIDDLE in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1853) V. 8 [They] stowed the anchors. 1867 MYRTLE *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Stowing Hammocks, placing them in a neat and symmetrical order in the hammock-netting.

d. To furl (a sail).

1644 MANWYRING *Seamans Dict.* 103 Also the placing and laying of the top-sails in the top, is called Stowing the top-sails. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* v. (1780), *Didans*, when expressed of the sails, imports furlled or stowed. 1823 W. SCORESBY *Finnl.* 302 We close-reefed the top-sails, and stowed the courses. 1836 MARRIAT *Pirate* l. The men were...stowing away the foremast-staysail. 1885 LAOY BRASSEY *The Trides* 465, 8 A.M.—Stowed foresail... 10 P.M.—Stowed topgallant sail.

e. To stow down: to put down into a vessel's hold; in quot., to yield (a certain quantity) to be stowed down.

1850 SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem.* Adv. xii. (1853) 178 That whale stowed us down eighty-five barrels of oil.

f. Of a ship: To have stowage-room for; to hold. ? Obs.

1615 E. S. Brittaines *Buss* in Arher *Eng. Garner* III. 635 The Buss can conveniently stow at once but 34 Last of Caske. 1617 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* v. i. Shall thy black Bark those guilty spirits stow that I'll themselves for love? 1645 WINTHROP *Hist. New Eng.* (1626) II. 240 He entertained as many as his ship could stow.

5. a. Naut. To fill (the hold of a ship, etc.) with cargo; to load (a ship). Also, to fit up (a ship), supply with necessities.

1692 CAPT. SMITH's *Seamans's Gram.* i. xvi. 78 *Stowing the Hold*, is when they take goods into the Hold. 1793 LA HOUTAN's *Voy. N. Amer.* I. 127 Upon that occasion I repeated my Presents; in compensation of which my Pirogues were stow'd with Beef as full as they could hold. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 16 If...a Master overloads his Ship or stows it unskillful. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 393/1 This officer is directed...to obtain the most correct information he can of the manner in which the hold was stowed when she was last in commission. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xix. 234. I find upon my return the brig so stowed and refitted that four days would prepare us for sea.

b. *transf.* To fill (a receptacle), to pack (full, close) with things or persons; to crowd with contents.

1710 C. SHADWELL *Fair Quaker Deal* i. 1. 15 [A sailor speaks.] Pshaw, who would not stand all this, to have their upper and lower Teer well Stow'd with Flap! 1758 WESLEY *Finnl.* 12 Oct. The House was stowed as full as possible, but still many were constrained to stand without. 1785 BURNS *To W. Simpson* 24 Ye Enrugh Gentry! The tythe o' what ye waste at caries Mad stow'd his [Fergusson's] pantry! 1825 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxxix. The lawyer afterwards compared his mind to the magazine of a pawnbroker, stowed with goods of every description, [but etc.]. 1827 COLERIDGE *Biogr. Lit.* II. 207 The passage boat...was stowed close with all people of all nations. 1849 CUPPLES *Green Hand* iii. (1856) 33 The window [of the shop] was stowed full of cakes of candlish, twists of negrohead, and coils of pigtail. 1850 R. C. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 521 The morning was spent in stowing the waggons, greasing the wheels, [etc.].

6. Stow away. a. *trans.* To remove and store until required; to put (a thing) away in a secret or not readily accessible place, or where it will be out of the way; occas. to put or lodge (a person) in out-of-the-way quarters, or in a place of concealment; *jocularly*, to 'put out of sight', 'dispose of', eat up (quantities of food).

1795 VANCOUVER *Agric. Essex* 23 Successive hoeings [of the carrots] will cost about four pounds per acre: and gathering, lopping, tailing, and stowing away, will be about four pounds per acre more. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. ii. *Passion & Principle* vi. He was 'stowed away' in a manner perfectly suitable, as the chambermaid thought, to the condition of an outside passenger...who...carried his own portmanteau up stairs. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Vanderput* i. 1 The bales of merchandise which could not be stowed away before dark. 1847 C. BRONTE *Jane Eyre* v. At last the guard returned; once more I was stowed away in the coach. 1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* vii. (ed. 3) 133 We had some difficulty about stowing away the legs of a tall philosopher. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambezi* vii. 169 They...eat till it becomes physically impossible for them to stow away any more. a. 1881 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempsychic* (1883) 253 On the spiritual theory, past ideas...must be imagined to be stowed away in some fashion, to exist all the time till they happen to be wanted. 1885 CURTIS in *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 83/2 The plate...is now stowed away in the strong room of a bank.

refl. 1849 CUPPLES *Green Hand* xi. (1856) 114 Then I shins aloft a tree, where I stowed myself away till noon.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To conceal oneself on board a ship, to be a STOWAWAY.

1879 STEVENSON *Ess. Trav.*, *Amateur Emigrant* (1905) 62 He had now made up his mind to stow away. 1916 *Daily Chron.* 3 Feb. They escaped and reached Gibraltar on a steamer on which they had stowed away.

†7. slang. a. *intr.* To cease speaking, 'shut up'. Obs. b. *trans.* To desist from.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 84 Stow you, holde your peace. 1676 COLES, *Stow your widdis*, [canting], speak warily. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Stow*, you have said enough. 1795 GROSSE *Dict. Vulgar* T. (ed. 3), *Stow you*, be silent, or hold your p-ace. 1806 *Naval Chron.* XV. 18 A sailor...bawled...for those aloft to stow their jabber. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., To stow any business, employment, or mode of life, is the same as to stow it, *Rec. Ibid.*, *Stow*, stow it, or stow-faking, an intimation from a

thief to his pal, to desist from what he is about. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xv, 'Stow that gammo,' interposed the robber, impatiently. 1857 'DUCANGE ANGLICUS' *Vulgar Tongue* 20 *Stow your mag*, hold your tongue. [Low] Life. 1865 H. KINGSLEY *Hillarys & Burtons* xxxii, 'Stow larks, Jimmy,' said the constable. 1884 'OUMA' *Under Two Flags* xxv. (1890) 391 'Stow that, sir,' cried Rake, vehemently. 1884 HENLEY & STEVENSON *Adm. Guinea* iii. ii. (1892) 232 *Peis*, Stow your gab (seizing his wrist).

†8. Obscure or uncertain senses: a. ? To bring to a stand; b. ? To arrest, imprison. Obs.

a. c. 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 478/1 Stowyn, or charym ageyne[?] cowpyn, idem quod Stoppyn.

b. c. 1450 *Cov. Myst. Wom. Adultery* (1841) 217 *Accusator*. Stow that barlot sum ethely wyghl... *Jocenis*. 3iff any man stow me this nyth, I xal hym geve a dedly wounde. 1546 GAROINER *Declar.* Joye 15 Ye crye stowe the thefe, to hyde your selfe with the noyse. 1614 R. TAILOR *Hog hath lost Pearl* ii. C. 3, My lord and father hath put them all to the hastinado twice this morning already; not a wayting woman but has been stowed ifaith.

9. Comb. stow-board Mining (see quot.); stow-down, the action of stowing down (cargo); that which is stowed down (see 4 e); stow-master, a man in charge of the stowing of a boat; stow-road, stow-wood (see quot.).

1821 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms, Northumb. & Durh.* 53 'Stow-board, a board driven for convenience of stowage. 1860 *Mining Gloss.*, *Newcastle Terms* 64 *Stow-board*, a place into which rubbish is put. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 243 *Stow-board*, a board or heading in which debris is stowed. 1857 P. COLOUGHON *Oarsman's Guide* 22 Ooe [man] should do the cooking;...another act as 'stow-master'. 1835 J. BARROWMAN *Sc. Mining Terms* 65 'Stow road, an abandoned road in which debris is stowed. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 324 'Stow-wood, hilleis of wood used as chocks for steadylog casks in a vessel's hold.

Stow, v. 2. Now only Sc. and dial. Also 7 stowe, 7-9 stoo; for other forms see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v. *Stowe*. [The various dialectal pronunciations—stau in Suffolk, stūv in Cumberland, stū in Sc.—seem to point to a ME. *stūven, f. *stūf a. ON. *stūf-r*, stump. (The mod. dial. *Stow sb.*, however, is f. the verb.) Cf. ON. *stīfa* to cut off.] *trans.* To crop, cut close; *esp.* to cut off (ears), crop the ears of (a sheep); to lop off the branches of (a tree), or the leaves of (a plant); to trim (a hedge); to cut (a cheese) down to the rind.

1523 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. viii. 41 Half hedis spuileit, of stowit his eris tuay. 1515 LYNDSEAY *Satyre* 1339 in *Barrowman MS.* (Hunter, Clu.) 303 Quhas devil maid yow a gentillman wald nocht stow [1602 cut] your luggis. 1600 POPE *tr. Led's Africa* v. 271 They will stow the palm-trees also to the very stocks. 1618 W. LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* (1623) 15 If you use to stowe or top your tree too much...such a kind of stowing is a kind of smothering, or choking the sap. 1641 BESS *Farm. Eke* (Sartees) 80 yow are never to carry a lambe but by the forelegges...and in stowing of them yow are...to double the ears even and to cutte of the toppes as rownde as yow can without forking. 1693 KAY *W. C. Words* 10 *Stood*: Capt: Sheep are said to he stoo'd whose Ears are croped, and Micow who wear their Hair very short. 1712 J. JAMES *tr. Le. Blood's Gardening* 173 By cutting the Palisade down to four or five Foot high, or by stowing it close with the Hedging-Bill. 1774 FERGUSON *King of Scotland Poems* (1845) 28 After their yokie, I wat weel, they'll stoo the hekkback to the heel. 1818 SCOTT *Hog. Mith.* xlix, A drunken Jacobite laird wished for a Bowdell-Brigg whig, that 'he might stow the lugs out of his head. 1848 — *Rob Roy* xxvii, I wad stow the tongue out o' the head o' ony o' them that suld presume to say ower again ony speech held wi me to their pre-ence. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words, Stow*, rhyming to *now*. To cut the boughs of a pollard tree close to the head. a. 1846 RODGER *Poems* (1897) 100 They pu'd their ain fruit, and they stoo'd their ain kail. 1903 *West-world. Gaz.* 27 June 5/2 Came astray, in March, rough ewe...stowed near ear, no other marks.

† Stow, v. 3. Mining. Obs. [f. *Stow sb.* 2] *trans.* To supply with stows. Also *absol.*

1750 in Pettus *Fodine Reg.* (1670) 92 Also by the old Custom Miners ought to have Wood of the Kings Wood to stow and timber their Groves under the Earth and above. 1611. 93 A man may go home and fetch his Tools to work with, and Timber to stow with.

† Stow, int. Also stowe. A call addressed to a hawk by a falconer to make it come to his fist.

1520 SKELTON *Magryf.* 968 Stow, hyde, stowe, stowe! It is best I fede my hawkie now. — *Ware the Hauke* 73 'The falconer...cried, Stow, stow, stow! 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 182 Make them come from it [the perch] to your fist either much or little, with calling and chirping to them, saying: Towe, Towe, or Stowe, Stowe, as Falconers use, and when they come feed them. 1621 BRATHWAT *Nat. Embossie* etc. 250 But stow bird stow, See now the game's a foolie. 1847 HALLIWELL *Editing Cent. Rec.* ii. 58.

Stowable (stow'əb'l), a. [f. *Stow v.* 1 + -ABLE.] Capable of being stowed.

1610 FOLKINGHAM *Fendiger* 2 viii. 19 A blackish moulde which is light...mellow, of moderate warmth, not stowable in the primer continent. 1845 STROQUER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 84 Besides being more easily stowable in a cabin...they [sc. portmanteaus] can bear a good deal of tumbling about in holds and baggage-rooms.

Stowadore, obs. form of STEVEDORE.

Stowage (stow'ejz). Also 4 stouange, stowage, 6-7 stoaige, 8 stowidge. [f. *Stow v.* 1 + -AGE. First in Anglo-Latin form *stowagium*. Cf. Du. *stouwage*, *stuwage*.]

1. The action or operation of stowing cargo on board ship, or goods in a warehouse, etc.

[1352 *Exch. Acc. Q. R.* 20 no. 27 (Publ. Rec. Office) De

xd. pro portagio xxvj. dicr' pellium houn...de navi usque in domum Southantoie, et de xij d. pro stouuag' eorundem [sic] ihidem in eadem domo.] 1390 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 22 Et per manus eiusdem port strycage et stowage xij doliuorum vini et floure, x s. vj d. a. 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. (1811) 391 By means of the sayd marchantes straungers, it was at this day brought to passe that they myght hyre to them houses for to dwell in, and for stowage of theyre wares. 1586 *Acts Privy Council* (1897) XIV. 217 Certaine cellars and storehouses built of late on the cliftes and sea coast for the stoaige of pilchardes. 1594 J. DAVES *Seaman's Sec.* ii. (1607) 16 Beiong an instrument portable, of easie stowage. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 5 The quarter Maisters hath the charge of the hold for stowage, rommaging, and od trimming the shippe. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 252 Even here they can't enjoy a Cellar for the Stowage of their Liquors. 1784 J. KING *Cook's 3rd Voy.* vi. v. III. 294 On Wednesday we had finished the stowage of the holds. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* iii. The mate...has the charge of the stowage, safe-keeping, and delivery of the cargo. 1865 DICKENS *Hist. Fr.* ii. i. From his early childhood up, his mind had been a place of mechanical stowage. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Nov. 5/4 Board of Trade officers...will supervise the loading, stowage and general equipment of the vessels. 1891 *Law Rep. Weekly Notes* 61/1 The goods were stolen during the stowage after they were on board by one of the stevedores' men. 1907 'Q.' (Quiller-Couch) *Poison* ix. xi. The coachman...anon breaking off to direct the stowage of a parcel. *transf. (jocular).* 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xvi. A large dish of scalding...basy puddiog...with which Wagtail was in the habit of commencing his stowage at breakfast.

b. Manner in which the contents of a ship are stowed.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Stowage*, the general dispositioo of the several materials contained in a ship's hold, with regard to their figure, magitudo, or solidiity. 1866 ARNOULD *Marine Insur.* iii. i. (ed. 3) II. 667 The casks however had not shifted their places, in other words, 'the stowage was oot damaged'. 1867 *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Stowage*, Owners and masters are legally liable to the losses by bad stowage or deficient dounage.

† 2. A duty levied on goods stowed. Obs.

[1434 in H. Swinden *Ct. Yarmouth* (1772) 56 *note*, Seisiti fuerunt de...alia custuma vocata stowagio, videlicet, duobus denariis de quolibet pondere dolii cuiuscunque mercandise...in portu predicto posite seu stowate capieodis.]

3. The condition or process of being stowed or placed in a receptacle.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* i. vi. 192 'Tis Plate of rare device, and Jewels Of rich and exquisite forme...And I am something curious, heioig strange To have them in safe stowage. 1856 KANE *Arctic Expl.* I. xv. 181 By one in the morning we had our discarded excess of pemmican and the boat once more in stowage.

b. The condition of being closely filled or packed.

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* i. 438 Clouds of tobacco-smoke...declare the full stowage of each apartment.

4. Room or accommodation for stowing anything; internal capacity of a warehouse or a receptacle of any kind.

1547 *Acts Privy Council* (1890) II. 466 Though he had not convenient stowage for the same [vitytals], 1579 FEN- TON *Guicciardi.* ii. (1599) 544 They appochied it vnder the benefite of a cask or vessel of wood...within which was stowage for 300 men. 1612 BOOLEY *Wall* in Macray *Ann. Boil. Libr.* (1890) 406 There must...be very great want of conveyance & stowage for Bookes. 1622 FLETCHER *Biggar's Bush* iv. i. When by your leave...We could have stowage for a little cloth, Or a few wines. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 58 Yet being a heavy commodity, and taking but a little stoaige, it is cheaper to carry such commodities out of England. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* 166 His indusrious minde had vast stoaige for wares. 1793 *La Houtan's Voy. N. Amer.* i. 26 But those [canoes] of a larger size will easily afford stowage for fourteen Persons. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. x. 247 'The small stowage necessary for the silver. 1817-8 COBBETT *Resid. U.S.* (1822) 164 He must lay in his store [of potatoes] at the beginning of winter...And, where is he to find stowage? He has no caves. 1859 *Daily News* 13 July. The ordinary amount of 700 tons is the stowage of both the Northumberland and Agincourt. 1889 WELCH *124 Bk. Naval Archit.* ii. 28 This is more important in ships of moderate dimensions having relatively large stowage in the upper hunkers.

b. *jocularly*. Capacity for food.

1621 BUCCH *New Disp.* p. 22 To wish that he had oot...crammed the stowage of his body so much. a. 1716 SOUTH- SERM. (1744) VIII. 8 What were all the fasts...of the late Reformers, but the forbearing of dinners? that is, the enlarging the stowage, and the redoubling the appetite, for a larger sopper? 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* vi. 'I have still some stowage left for beef and bannocks,' said the Captain.

5. A place in which something is stowed.

a. 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 499 There must be a supply of souls for men to be borne, either by new creating of new soules, or by assuming them already created, as out of a Promptuary, Repository, or some Stowage of soules. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* 53 They may as well sue for Nunneries, that they may have some convenient stowage for their with'd daughters. 1710 C. SHADWELL *Fair Quaker Deal* v. 60 Faith I'll treat my Jenny [pulls out a large rich Purse] with this Purse of Gold; the weighty Stowage of a fair hundred Guineas. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* 111. 314 Malta and Gibraltar would be convenient stowages for such recruits. 1848 *Finnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. ii. 571 A room under the stowage or cooling-room. 1814. 572 The floor of the stowage.

b. A receptacle for stowing cargo.

1815 FALCONER's *Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney) s.v. *Stranded*, A cargo packed in Mr. Dickinson's patent iron stowages.

6. That with which a vessel is or is to be stowed.

1622 FLETCHER *Sea-Voy.* i. i. Let the Ship sick or swimme; we ha nere better luck, When we ha such stoaige as these trinkets with us. These sweet sin-breeders, 1776 *Footr. Trip Calais* i. Wks. 1799 II. 379. I must take t' other

trip to the port, for your stowage. 1823 LAMB *Elia*, *Old Margate Hoy*, Not many rich, not many wise, or learned, composed at that time the common stowage of a Margate packet.

7. Mining. (See quot.)

1836 J. BARROWMAN *Sc. Mining Terms* 65 *Stowage*, or *stowing*, in longwall, the space from which the mineral has been extracted and which has been filled with debris.

8. *attrib.*, as *stowage capacity*, *house*, *space*; *stowage goods* (see quot.); *stowage room*, (*a*) space for stowing goods; (*b*) a room in which hops are placed after drying.

1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Apr. 248 Her *stowage capacity was not over 100 tons. 1853 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 395 **Stowage goods*, those which usually pay freight according to their bulk. 1547 *Acts Privy Council* (1890) 11. 466 The furnishing and covering of the *stowage houses. 1763 W. ROBERTS *Nat. Hist. Florida* 64 To make *stowage-room for the corn of the new year. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* 11. 754 An adjoining room constructed for the purpose, which is called the stowage room. 1844 DICKENS *Marit. Cluz.* xvi. The more ample stowage-room he had for dollars. 1830 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 74 It is almost impossible to realize the *stowage space of one of these huge liners.

Stowaway (stōw'āwā). [*f. vbl. phrase stow away*: see *Stow* v.1 6.] A person who hides in a ship in order to escape payment of passage-money, to get to sea unobserved, or to escape by stealth from a country.

1854 *Ann. Reg.* 191 He had been seized as a 'stow-away'. 1835 *American Xl.* 78 Forty-seven stowaways were found in the hold of one vessel.

† **Stow-ball**. *Obs.* Also 7 stopball, stoball, stob-ball, stobball. [*Of obscure origin.*]

Commonly identified with *Stool-ball*; but the games appear to have been very dissimilar, and the corruption of *stool-ball* into *stoball*, *stobball* seems hardly probable. Possibly the first element may be *Stow sb.*, denoting the club or 'staff'.

An outdoor ball-game commonly played in the 16-17 c. (see quot.). Also *attrib.*

1634 *Abp. Laud's Vint.* in *4th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 144/1 This whole churchyard is made a receptacle for all idle persons to spend their time in stopball, and such like recreations. c.1640 J. SMITH *Unid. Berkeley* (1885) 10 'The large and level playnes...in the vale of this hundred...doe witness the inbred delight, that both gentry, yeomanry, rascality, boyes and children, doe take in a game called Stoball. And not a sonne of mine, but at 7, was furnished with his double stoball staves, and a gamster thereafter. 1679 LOCKE in *Ld. King Hist.* (1830) 1. 248 'The sports of England, which, perhaps, a curious stranger would be glad to see, are...shooting in the long-bow and stob-ball, in Fothill Fields. 1686 *Aurey Nat. Hist. Wills* (1847) 117 Stobball-play is peculiar to North Wilt, North Gloucestershire, and a little part of Somerset near Bath. They smite a ball, stuffed very hard with quills and covered with soale leather, with a staffe, commonly made of withy, about 3 [feet] and a halfe long...A stobball-ball is of about four inches diameter, and as hard as a stone. 1694 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* 111, vii. 463 'The Citizens and Peasants have...Skittles or Nine-pins, Shovel-board, Stow-ball, Goffe, [etc.]. 1802 *Strutt Sports & Past.* ii. iii. 82 A pastime called Stow-ball is frequently mentioned by the writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, which, I presume, was a species of goff, at least it appears to have been played with the same kind of ball. 1907 F. W. HACKWOOD *Old Eng. Sports* 144 In the English modification of Goff, the club employed was not unlike the bandy-stick...In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries this game was also known as Stow-ball.

b. A ball used in this game.

1678 LITTLETON *Lat.-Eng. Dict.*, *Paganica*,...a goff-ball, a stow-ball, stuffed with feathers.

Stow-blade. *Mining.* Also *stoblade*. [*f. Stow sb.2*] Each of two upright pieces of wood, a foot in length, connected at the top with the sole-tees of a stow or stowce.

1631 [see *Stow sb.2* 1]. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* K 1, Two Irons...are put into each end of the Turntree, and run in the Slots of the Stoblades. 1851 TAPPING *Manlove's Customs Lead Mines* Gloss. 33/1 Two upright pieces of wood called stow-blades, about one foot long, [etc.].

Stow-boat. *local.* [*Of obscure origin*; perh. an alteration of *STALL-BOAT*, from association with *Stow* v.1 Cf. *Stow-NET*.]

This view gains some support from the forms *storbanting*, *storbating*, given in the *Eng. Dial. Dict.* as the Suffolk pronunciation of **Stow-boating*, (1) dredging up stone at sea for making Roman cement (Kent); (2) fishing for sprats (Suff.). But the final *t* in *stall* is normally dropped only in northern and north midland dialects.]

A kind of boat used in fishing for sprats. Also *attrib.* Hence *Stow-boating vbl. sb.*

1833 *Rep. Sel. Comm. Brit. Channel Fisheries* 11 The Stow-boat Fishery, or Catching of Sprats for Manure. *Ibid.*, There are at present from 400 to 500 Boats engaged in Stow-boating on the Kentish Coast only. *Ibid.* 58 How many men are there on board the stow-boats? 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 21 Dec. 6/1 It is to the stow-boats...that the London poor owe their chief supply of these valuable little fish.

Stowbornes, obs. form of *STUBBORNNESS*.

Stowce (stōws). *Mining.* Also 7 stose, 8-9 stoce, 9 stowse. See also *Stow sb.2* [*Of obscure origin*; possibly a contraction of *stolthes*, pl. of *stolthe*, *STOOTH*.] *sing.* and *pl.* A kind of windlass for drawing up ore; in Derbyshire, a special form of this apparatus; also, a model of this, intended not for working, but to comply with the old law which provides that the presence of an owner's

'stowce' on a mining tract secures his right of possession. Hence *Stowce v.*, *trans.*, to mark (a 'meer' of ground) with 'a pair of stowces'.

1664 in Tapping *Manlove's Customs Lead Mines* (1851) Gloss. 33 If there be any miner...that has any grove or meer of ground in the mines, he or they shall keep the same in lawful possession both stosed and yoked...we mean one pair of stoses and one yoking of timber in all men's sight. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* F 2, In the High Peak the Cross and Stake holds Possession, but while a Man may go home to fetch his small Stowce to set on it. 1802 MAWR *Min. Derbysh.* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Stowces*, [a] drawing-stowce, a small windlass. *Ibid.*, *Stowces*, pieces of wood of particular forms and constructions placed together, by which the possession of mines is marked; a pair of stowces possess a meer of ground. 1824 MANDER *Derbysh. Miner's Gloss.* 63 *Stoce*. First. Under this head is described the Miners drawing Stoce, also the Stoce of Pretence or Possession. *Ibid.* 69 The Stocing is placing the Stoce on the surface of the land under which the Mine lies, by the Miners, to denote how far their title extends. 1829 GLOVER *Hist. Derby* 1. 75 Small models of stowces...came in use, as the means of keeping possession. 1851 TAPPING *Manlove's Customs Lead Mines* Gloss. 33/1 *Stowce* or *Stowce*, or, as sometimes called, a *Possession* or *Stowce* of *Pretence*, is a machine which formerly was the only apparatus for drawing up the ore in tubs from the mine. It is constructed of seven pieces of timber, [etc.]. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Stowces*, a frame to support a wooden roller, in the process of heaving or hoisting by hand; Niddlerdale. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 243 *Stowces*, a windlass or wallow.

Stowe, pa. t. (pl.) of *STY* v.

Stowed (stōd), *pp. a.* [*f. Stow* v.1 + *-ED* 1.]

In senses of the vb.; also *stowed-away* (*Stow* v.1 6). By Fairfax used for: Having a position in space.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 81 That unto a stowsonness or local respect between two stowed beings, 'tis not only needful they should be both bulky;...but [etc.]. 1753 *Chambers's Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Rousin*, A strong well knit, well stowed horse. 1856 J. W. PALMER *Up & Down Irra.* *Waddi* 219 (Cent.) We pointed to the white rolls of stowed hammocks in the nettings.

Stowell, obs. form of *STOOL*.

Stower (staur'), *sb.1* *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms:

4 sture, 4-5 store, 4-5, 9 stoure, 5 stauro, stourre, 5-9 stowr, 6 stowr, 6 stowr, stowir, 6-9 stour, 8 stowr, 7- stower. [*a. ON. staur-r, stak.*]

1. A stake, hedge-stake; a pale; a pole, post. *Stower-and-daub*: = *waitle and daub* (see *Stow sb.1*) + *Stick and stower* (*stour*): see *STICK sb.1* 3 c.

1371 in *Fabric Rolls York Muster* (Surtees) 355 Uniomint amputanti stoures...pro partibus domorum...per diem, 4 d. 1374 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1826) 1. 238 Dornmannes gystes et etiam stures cum pertinenciis pro mediis partibus in dictis cameris sub et supra. c.1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xix. (Christopher) 224 Pane in rolls his stowd he lynt his store. 1417-18 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 302 Pro stoures emptis pro sleephekkys apud le Holme, 16 d. c.1420 *Avon. Arth.* vii. Butte sette iij head upon a store, Butte gisse he slay 30 alle fawre. c.1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 158 He gatt hym a stowre, & gnew vpon he tone end & made it sharpe with his teth, & brustid hym selfe eyyn through perwith. 1481-2 in *Finchale Priory Charters* etc. (Surtees) p. cccv. Et io stowrys et virgis emptis pro eodem, xvij s. 1523 *DOUGLAS Aeneid* ix. viii. 149 Upon a speyr, Or heibst stowr or stowr of the fyr tre. 1674 RAY N. C. *Words* 45 A *Stowre*,...a hedge-stake. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* 11. 16 Pock-net fishing...is performed by fixing stakes or stours (as they are called) in the sand. 1798 *Sporting Mag.* XII. 126 Cut from thence a certain number of stakes and stowers.

2. Each of the upright staves in the side of a wagon.

1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 35 Wee sende worde to the wright to come and see that the axle-trees and felles of the waines bee sownded...and likewise to putte in stowers wheare any are wanting. 1691 RAY N. C. *Words* (ed. 2) 70.

3. A rung of a ladder.

1674 RAY N. C. *Words* 45 *Stowre*, a round of a ladder.

4. A punt-pole.

1777 in C. W. Hatfield *Hist. Notices Doncaster* (1866) 1. 10 Five men, with long 'stowers' and boat hooks were placed at St. Mary's. 1822 *Bewick Mem.* ii. (1862) 18 We then set to work with a 'boat-stower' to push it [a piece of ice] off shore. 1889 *Line Chron.* 16 Nov. (E.D.L.). Deceased had hold of the stower, and pushed the boat off.

5. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1853 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 449 *Wrain-staff*, *Wring-staff*, or 'Dwang-staff', also called a *Stower*, or 'Twisting-staff', a sort of stout billet of tough wood tapered at the end so as to go into the ring of the wrain-bolt for the purpose of setting-to the planks.

Stower (stōw'), *sb.2* Also *dial.* *stowyor*. [*f. Stow* v.1 + *-ER* 1.] One who stows; one who stows a ship, a stevedore; one of a fishing crew whose work is to stow the net; a miner whose work is to pack up stone.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* n. (1780), *Arrineur*, a stower. 1807 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. *Stowage*, The stower seldom consults the specialties of the vessel's construction. 1886 *Newcastle Daily Chron.* 23 Nov. (E.D.D.). The packing is done by a class of men called stowers. 1892 P. H. EMERSON *Son of Fens* vii. 64 Go down into the net-room where the stowyer get it and stow it up. 1905 *Dundee Advertiser* 28 May, A Locher woman...wife of a stower residing in South Road.

† **Stower**, v. [*f. STOWER sb.1*] *trans.* To fence with stakes; *intr.* to fix stakes. Hence *Stowering vbl. sb.* (in quot. *attrib.*).

c.1555 R. TROUCHTON in *Archaeologia* XXII. 23 A Comon wateryng place ther called Hedgedyke, late stowered for Catall to drynke at. *Ibid.*, 1. asked of hym how he liked the newe stowered wateryng place. 1557-8 in R. W. Gould-

ing *Louth Old Corpor. Rec.* (1891) 109 It. for di hundreth of tray nallies & di c of stowring nallies, ij^d. 1611-12 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) 11. 34 One stowering womble.

Stower: see *STOUR*, *STOVER sb.*

Stow(f)e, *Stowidge*, obs. ff. *STOVE*, *STOWAGE*.

Stowin(e), obs. *Sc. pa. pple.* of *STEAL* v.

Stowing (stōw'ing), *vbl. sb.1* Also 5 *Sc. stollin*. [*f. Stow* v.1 + *-ING* 1.]

1. The action of the verb in various senses.

c.1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 478/1 *Stowynge*, or yn dede puttyng [v. r. in stede puttyng] *locacio*, *collocacio*. *Ibid.*, S(tow)wynge, or a-geyne cowyngne or charyngne [v. r. charyngne, stowynge or ageyne charyngne], *obstancia*, *resistencia*. 1467 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) 11. 87 That na merchandis gudis be revyn nor split with vnresonabel stollin. 1619 in Foster *Eng. Factories India* (1906) 137 They beg...that good regard also be had unto the quality, packing, and stowynge of all the commodities you send'. 1825 DICKENS *Sk. Bos. Atley's*, Then pa drilled the boys, and directed the stowing away of their pocket-handkerchiefs. 1900 F. T. BULLEN *With Christ at Sea* xii. 260 My first duty was to superintend the stowing of the cargo.

2. *cour.* (See quot.)

1850 *Mining Gloss.*, *Newcastle Terms* 64 *Stowing*, rubbish put into old workings to fill them up.

3. *Comb.*

1883 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 30 Aug. 11/1 There will be a stowing room for 20 tons of provisions. 1896 *Daily News* 19 Mar. 3/6 The coal bunkers will have a stowing capacity of nine hundred tons.

† **Stowing**, *vbl. sb.2* *Obs.* [*f. Stow* v.2 + *-ING* 1.]

1. The action of the verb; lopping of trees.

1618 W. LAWSON *New Orch. & Gard.* (1623) 15 Such a kinde of stowing is a kinde of smothering, or choking the sap.

2. *cour.* in *pl.* (See quot.) *Sc.*

1788 PICKEN *Poems* 63 O' meals ait-parrich was the best, Or stowins, e'en right poorly drest. *Ibid.* Gloss., *Stowins*, small cuttings taken from young greens.

Stowk(e), *Stowle*, obs. ff. *STOOK*, *STOLE sb.2*, *STOOL*.

Stowell, obs. form of *STOOL*.

Stowmpe, obs. *Sc. form* of *STUMP*.

Stown(e): see *STEAL* v., *STOUN* v., *STOUND sb.1*

Stownd(e), obs. forms of *STOUND sb.1*

Stow-net. [*See STOW-BOAT*, and cf. *STALL NET*.] A kind of net used in fishing for sprats.

1871 *Echo* 15 Dec. The vessels engaged in the fishing are called stow-boats, and the nets used stow-nets. 1883 *Fisheries Exhbit. Catal.* 3 The gigantic funnel-shaped stow-net, by which thousands of tons of sprats are caught.

Stownlins, *adv. Sc.* Also *stowlins*, *stowenlins* (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*). [*f. stowm = STOLEN* *pp. a.* + *-LING* 2, *-LIN* (g)s.]. By stealth; secretly.

1786 BURNS *Hallowe'en* x, Rob, stownlins, prie'd her bonie mou.

Stowp(e), obs. forms of *STOOP*, *STROUP*.

Stowr(e): see *STORE*, *STOUR*, *STOWER sb.1*

Stowrs, variant of *STOWCE*.

† **Stowsome**, *a. nonce-vud.* [*f. Stow* v.1 + *-SOME*]. Having position in space. Hence † *stowsomeness*.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 77 It lofes its stowsomeness or location. *Ibid.* 81 We have taken away all stowson medlings. *Ibid.* 82 There is room between, but no roomthly or stowson respect.

Stowt(e), *Stowth*: see *STOUT*, *STOOTH*.

Stowyn, obs. *Sc. pa. pple.* of *STEAL* v.

Stox, obs. pl. of *STOCK sb.1*

Stoydel, obs. form of *STUDDLE*.

Stoyle, *stoyll*, obs. forms of *STOLE sb.1*

† **Stoyne**, *v. Obs.* [*var. of STONY v.*; the form has not been satisfactorily accounted for. Cf. *astoynd* var. of *ASTONIED pp. a.*] *a. trans.* To stun with a blow or with a shock of amazement, fear, and the like. Chiefly *pass.* *b. intr.* To be stunned.

c.1400 *Destr. Troy* 7431 Ector, for je stithe stroke stoynt no thyng. c.1450 CARGRAVE *S. Kath.* Prol. 109 je preest is stoynd as thow he turned wer. New loye, new thowt had he than jere I. *Ibid.* 1837 Thiel sey hir reasons and bir grete euydens Which stoynd the clerks alle tho ben there. 1460 — *Chron.* (Rolls) 124 There cam a wind, and brast the dores ope with swch a violens that thei stoynd on the walle. 1555 *PUER Aeneid* ii. (1558) F ij, I stoynd, and my heare vpslood, my mouth for feare was fast. 1563 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr.* *Magn.* xxvix, Next sawe we Dredad al trembling how he shoole, .. Stoynde and amaze at his owne shade for dreed.

Hence † *stoyning vbl. sb.*

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 44 So by your fame to fright, and stoyning brought Are Realmes about.

Stoype, *stoyr*, obs. *Sc. ff.* *STROUP*, *STORE*.

Stoytene, obs. *Sc. var.* *STUDDING (sail)*.

Stoythe, obs. variant of *STOOTH*.

14. *Nom.* in W. Wulker 735/9 *Hec stipa*, a stoythe.

Stra, *Sc.* and north. form of *STRAW*.

Strabery, variant of *STRAWBERRY*.

Strabism (strā'biz'm). Also 7 *strabismo*. [*Anglicized form* of *STRABISMUS*. Cf. *F. strabisme*.] = *STRABISMUS*.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Strabism*...the squintness in the eyes. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Strabisme*, a looking a squint. 1661 LOVELL *Nat. Anim.* & *Min.* 417 The strabisme, or squintness, caused, by evil conformation, custome, or disease.

1755 JOHNSON, *Strabism*, a squinting; act of looking askint. 1774 GOLOSSE *Nat. Hist.* (1824) 1. xxix. 238 Hence proceeds that awkward look which is known by the name of strabism.

1807 *Med. Jnl.* XVII. 526 Perfectly formed eyes have little inducement to wander into habits of strabismus. 1914 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 507 Some Spanish critics have lately attributed the defects in his [Ll] Greco's drawing to strabismus and astigmatism.

Strabismal (strābīz'māl), *a. Path.* [f. STRABISMUS + -AL.] = STRABISMIC *a.*

1891 *Century Dict.* 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Strabismally** *adv.*, squintingly.

1893 E. SALUS *Madam Sapphira* 120 Mrs. Snaith. eyed him strabismally, then...addressed the floor.

Strabismic (strābīz'mik), *a. Path.* [f. STRABISMUS + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or affected by strabismus.

1875 H. H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 385 Strabismic vision. Hence **Strabismical**, *a.*, suffering from strabismus. 1856 *Athenæum* 20 Jan. 92/3 When strabismic strabismians oomber the percesses who find daily solace in ginpales. 1839 *Science* 10 May 364/2 Should a child be born with...a strabismic eye, or distorted limbs, he is accepted as a healer of coming generations.

Strabismometer (strābīz'mōmīter), [f. STRABISMUS + - (O)METER.] An instrument for measuring the degree of strabismus.

1869 *Lancet* 27 Nov. 733/1 Mr. Zachariah Laurence's strabismometer...consists of an ivory plate moulded to the conformation of the lower lid. 1876 *Dunglison Med. Lex.*

Hence **Strabismometry**, the act or practice of measuring the degree of strabismus.

1839 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Strabismus (strābīz'mūs), *Path.* [mod.L., ad. Gr. στρᾶβισμός, f. στρᾶβίζω to squint, f. στρᾶβός squinting (whence L. *strabus* in the same sense).] An affection of the eyes in which the axes of vision cannot be coincidentally directed to the same object; squinting, a squint.

Convergent or internal strabismus a turning inward of the eyes, CROSS-EYE; divergent or external strabismus, a turning outward of one or both eyes.

1684 *Blancard's Phrs. Dict.*, Strabismus, Squinting, is occasioned by the Relaxation, Contraction, Distortion, too great Length, or too great Shortness of the Muscles which move the Eye. 1777 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 155/2 A Strabismus, commonly called squinting. 1846 F. BRITTON *Mal'ignie's Mem. Oper. Surg.* 293 For external strabismus, a flap of the internal portion of the conjunctiva is removed. 1882 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* (ed. 4) I. 1. 409 Convergent strabismus is the most common of all. *Ibid.* 412 Divergent strabismus...is often the result of myopia.

b. fig. Perversity of intellectual perception.

1844 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) III. 111 His prejudices have wholly clouded his common sense, or produced an incurable strabismus of intellect. 1846 *Ibid.* (1874) I. iv. 198 Any one...not afflicted with polemical strabismus, would as soon affirm that [etc.]. 1831 E. CAIRD *Ess. Lit. & Philol.* (1892) I. 123 A view which supposes man to be afflicted with a kind of intellectual strabismus, so that he can never see with one of his mental eyes without shutting the other.

c. attrib.

1864 *Lancet* 17 Dec. 687/2 The Strabismus operation made easy. 1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.*, Strabismus-forceps, a straight or curved pincher, for holding the muscles to be divided in correcting strabismus. 1875 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* (1884) I. 411 Strabismus hook. Strabismus scissors.

Strabometer (strābōmīter), [f. strabo- (see next) + -METER.] = STRABISMOMETER.

1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.* 1876 *Dunglison Med. Lex.*

Hence **Strabometry** = STRABISMOMETRY.

1900 *Lancet* 13 Jan. 104/1 Professor Edmund Landolt of Paris...considers that there are three methods of measuring the amount of deviation or strabometry.

Strabotomy (strābōtōmī), *Path.* [ad. F. strabotomie (mod.L. strabotomia), f. strabo- taken as comb. form of STRABISMUS; see -TOMY.] The operation of dividing one or more of the muscles of the eye as a remedy for strabismus.

1857 *Dunglison Med. Lex.* 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Strabotome** (strābōtōm), a knife used in the operation of strabotomy.

1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.* 1883 *Castell's Encycl. Dict.* + **Strabrod.** *north.* [f. strā, north. f. STRAW + BROAD sb.1] A wooden pin used in fastening thatch. 1335-6 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 529 In xxviii de Strabrod. 1372-3 *Finchale Priory Charters* etc. (Surtees) p. lxxxvii, Schotnaile, stanbrodd, strabrodd, [etc.]. 1847 *HALLIWELL, Strabrods*, the wooden pins or stobs used in fastening thatch to the roof of a building.

Strac, obs. pa. t. of STRIKE *v.*

Stracchino (strākī'no). Also strachino. [It. stracchino adj. and sb., designating 'an excellent and very soft kind of cheese'.] *Stracchino cheese*, a variety of cheese made in the north of Italy.

1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countriss* I. 503 The atmosphere of this place is saturated with the odour of stracchino cheese, the village being crowded with manufactories of it. It is softer than cream cheese, and the taste is better than the smell, which is rank and oppressive. 1857 *DICKENS* *Dorrit* I. i. He gets...white bread, strachino cheese, and good wine by it. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 452/1.

Strache, **Strachle**: see STRETCH, STRAUCHLE.

Stracht: see STRAIGHT and STRETCH *v.*

Strack, obs. form of STRAKE *sb.*

Stract, *a. Obs. exc. dial.* Also 8 strackt, 9 strack. [Aphetic f. DISTRACT *a.*] = DISTRACT

ppl. a. 4, DISTRACTED *ppl. a. 5*.

1593 R. BERNARD *tr. Terence, Adelphe* iv. ii. He came afterwards as one tract and besides himself. c1746

J. COLLIER *View Lane. Dial.* (1770) 28 On neww I'r so strackt woode, I'r arronly moydent. 1818 R. WILBRAHAM *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Stract*, adj., abbreviation of distracted. 1877 E. LEIGH *Chesh. Gloss.*, s.v. *Strack*, 'Have the poor wench alone--oo's strack, oi tell ye.'

Strad (strəd), *collig.* Short for STRADIVARIUS. 1884 *HAWES Musical Life* III. i. 218 The exquisite sweetness and freshness of the Dolphin 'Strad.' excited most admiration. 1908 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 'The trade in Strads is confined to a very few dealers.'

Strad, obs. pa. t. of STRIDE *v.*

Stradame-trical, *a. rare.* [f. It. strada STREET sb.: see -ALTRY.] Of or pertaining to the measurement of streets or roads.

1852 N. S. SHRAPNEL (*title*), The Stradame-trical Survey of London...Containing the mean distances, with their relative cab fares, from all the principal streets...in London, to the Great Exhibition. 1853 *Househ. Words* VII. 246/1 We commenced our stradame-trical survey of Rotterdam...and at about five o'clock...I was left with my little portmanteau at the proper house. 1855 *Ogilvie Suppl.*, *Stradame-trical*.

+ **Stradarolle**. *Obs. rare*. [ad. It. strada-ruolo, f. strada street.] A highwayman.

1562 J. SUORTE tr. *Cambini's Two Comm.* II. 25 This subtile olde Ruter sent to Scanderbeg a messenger, requiring him to fyght with him like a prince...and not...lyke a stradarolle and thefe [cosi da stradarolle].

Straddle (strād'l), *sb.* [f. next.]

I. The action of the verb.

1. The action of walking, standing, or sitting with the legs wide apart.

1611 *MOOREHEAD & DEKKER Roaring Girl* II. i. F2, I knew you by your wide straddle. 1777 *WALPOLE Let. Lady Coke* 1 Oct. Nov. Lett. 1904 VIII. 99 You are, I know, Madam, an excellent walker, yet methinks seven leagues at once are a prodigious straddle for a fair lady. 1784 H. MACNEILL *Whip Poel. Wks.* 1801 I. 100 No female Phaetonian then Surpass'd the boldest of our men In gesture, look, and straddle. 1815 *Hist. John Decastro & Bar* II. 272 However he made a straddle of it, and took the crown thereof very well between his knees.

transf. 1780 *COWPER Rep. Adjudged Case* 14 Your lordship observes they [the spectacles] are made with a straddle, As wide as the bridge of the Nose is; in short, Designed to sit close to it, just like a saddle.

b. The distance between the feet or legs of one who straddles. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

2. *U.S. Exchange slang.* A 'privilege' or speculative contract in any one market or class of commodities, covering both a 'put' and a 'call'—that is, giving the holder the right at his option (1) of calling, within a specified number of days, for delivery of an ascertained quantity of the commodity at a stated price, or (2) of delivering to the person to whom the consideration had been paid an ascertained quantity of another (or, less usually, of the same) commodity at a stated price. Hence, applied to an analogous contract on the Stock-exchange. Also called *spread-eagle* (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

1893 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 598/2 They [sc. N. Y. brokers] always talked of 'margins' and 'puts' and 'calls' and 'straddles'. 1892 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Wrecker* I. 25 My father...was trying at this time a 'straddle' in wheat between Chicago and New York. 1893 *CORINGLEY Guide Stock Exch.* 123 *Straddle*...is also an American term for a 'Put and Call', but used when the price is the same whether the Sto. k is 'put' or 'called'. 1902 *Longman's Mag.* Apr. 485 The lady's wealth is based on a successful Straddle, operated...in—Bristles—Hog's Bristles and Lord.

b. In British use: See quot.

1902 *L'pool Corn Trade Assoc. Ltd.*, Section 7, Bye-laws relating to Brokers on grain futures. *Straddles*. When a broker executes an order to buy grain deliverable in a certain specified month, executing at the same time an order to sell the same quantity and description deliverable in another specified month, he shall be at liberty to carry out both transactions for one brokerage.

3. *U.S. Politics (collig.)*. An attempt to take an equivocal or non-committal position in a party platform (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

1883 *American VI.* 100 That his demand for an endorsement of free trade could not be yielded to, and that expediency demanded a 'straddle' that could be explained either way.

1890 C. L. NORTON *Polit. Americanism* 109 *Straddle*, a stock-broker's term which acquired a political meaning during the campaign of 1884.

4. *Poker*. A doubling of the 'blind' or stake by one of the players.

1882 *Poker; how to play it* 49 The straddle is nothing more than a double blind. 1897 [see STAY *v.* 13].

II. Something which straddles or is straddled.

5. *† a.* (Meaning obscure.) *Obs.*

1634 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 666 Land Carriage by draught, is by Wheele-barrows, Straddles, Carts of 2 wheels, Sleds, Wagons [etc.].

D. = SADDLE *sb.* 3.

1825 JAMIESON. 1837 *LOVER Rory O'More* I. xi. 253 From the rudely constructed straddle of the sorry animal...a budget containing the implements of the tinker's trade, depended. 1832 E. O'DONOVAN *Mero Oasis* II. xlviii. 308 A beam...was in turn attached to a straddle fastened to the back of a camel.

6. *Mining*. (? *U.S.*) Each of the vertical timbers by which the different sets are supported in a shaft (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

III. 7. Comb.: straddleback *adv.*, with the legs astraddle; straddle-band, the band which secures the 'straddle' on a horse's back; straddle-

bob *dial.*, a black beetle (cf. STRADDLE-BUG); straddle-breech *a.*, a contemptuous epithet applied to one who straddles; straddle-fashion *adv.*, in a straddling position, astride; straddle-legs *a. adv.*, with the legs astride; also *attrib.*; straddle-legged *a.*, having the legs set wide apart; *adv.*, with the legs astride; straddle mill, -pipe, -plough (see quots.); straddle-wise *adv.*, = straddle-fashion.

1839 *THACKERAY Leg. St. Sophia of Kioff*, She gets on the Prior's shoulder *straddleback. 1901 JANE BARLOW *From Land of Shamrock* 288, I noticed the *straddle-band lookin' uncommon quare and wake. 1847 *HALLIWELL*, *Straddlebob, a black beetle. 1682 T. FLATMAN *Heracitus Ridens* No. 60 (1713) II. 126 Then there was our old *Straddle-breech Friend. 1873 *Routledge's Young Gentl. Mag.* Nov. 32/2 Seating himself *straddle-fashion across a chair. 1836 *HALBURTON Clockm.* Ser. I. xxxii, That Captain has nothin to do all day, but sit *straddle legs across his tiller. 1858 *Routledge's Young Gentl. Mag.* 597 Over the shaft were fastened three poles, straddle-legs fashion. 1892 P. H. ERTONSON *Son of Feis* vii. 60, I went and sat straddle-leg across the horse of the bowsplitt. 1817 *HAZLITT Pol. Ess.* (1819) 213 The monstrous *straddle-legged figure of that legitimate monarch, Henry VIII. 1868-9 *RUSSELL Diary India* (1. 60) I. xiv. 229 The wives of the binneahs who sit straddle-legged on the timies of donkeys. 1921 *WEBSTER*, *Striddle mill, a milling cutter, commonly used in pairs a fixed distance apart so as to straddle the work, for sizing nuts, bolt-heads, etc. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Striddle-pipe, (Gas), a bridge-pipe connecting the reort with the hydraulic main. *Ibid.*, *Striddle-plow, a plow with two triangular, parallel shares, a little distance apart, and used for running on each side of a row of dropped corn, to cover the seed. 1865 *LE FANU Guy Deverill* II. xiv, Little Linnett, mounted *straddlewise on his chair.

Straddle (strād'l), *v.* Also 6-8 stradle. [Frequentative f. *strād-* ablaut-var. of *strād-* STRIDE *v.*: see -LE. Cf. STRIDDLER, STRUDDLER *vbs.*]

1. *intr.* To spread the legs wide apart in walking, standing, or sitting; to stride about.

1565 *COOPER Thesaurus* s.v. *Varix*, *Varico*,...vel *Varicor*...to goe wide with the knees and legges: to straddle: 170 to goe straddling. 1567 *GOLING Obit's* *dict.* xiii. (1585) 172 See how thy vaders ful do make them straddle. 1605 *1st Pt. Jeronimo* II. iii. 83 Thou hast made him straddle too much like a Frenchman: for shame, put his legs closer. 1652 *DRAKEON Poly-eth.* x. 73 [Boreas] from Shetland straddling wide, his foot on 'Thuly sets. 1619 *MOOREHEAD Tr. Love & Antiq.* C2b, She being the first that taught women to ride sideling on horseback, but who it was that taught 'em to ride straddling, there is no Records so trimodest that can shew me. 1635 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2074/4 An able white Gelding...has all his paces, Straddles very much with his hinder Legs. 1735 *DYCHE & PARSON Dict.*, *Straddle*, to stretch or extend the Legs wider than common. 1784 *COWPER Task* vi. 676 Some noble lord Shall...wrap himself in Hamlet's inky cloak, And strut, and storm, and straddle, stamp, and stare, To show the world how Garrick did not act. 1906 *CHARLOTTE MANSFIELD Girl & God's* x, 'How do you do?' she said, entering the tiny sitting-room where Colonel Vibrant straddled in front of the fire.

b. To stand or stride across, over (a wide space, etc.), from one stepping place to another at a distance; to sit astride on, across.

1678 *BUNYAN Pilgr. Progr.* I. (ed. 2) 93 Then Apollyon straddled [ed. 2, straddled] quite over the whole breadth of the way, and said...prepare thy self to die. 1760 H. WALPOLE *Let. to H. S. Conway* 19 Sept., Can't he make...Johnson straddle across a river and come back with six heads of hussars in his hob? 1813 *SCOTT Rob Roy* xxx, His foot slipping, as he straddled from one huge fragment of rock to another. 1826 *HOOO Recipe for Civilia*, 45 Tartar grooms, that merely straddle across a steak and warm their saddle. 1823 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* II. (1836) 18, I felt as if I could straddle from the main hatch to the bulwarks. 1859 *TENNISON Guinea*, 266 Down in the cellars merry bloated things...straddling on the butts while the wine ran. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Aug. 5/6 Ministers who passed in and out had to straddle or leap over his long legs. 1898 J. M. COBBAN *Angel of Covenant* i. 6, I straddled across the slab-step of the door, and dared him with the ashen cudgel I carried.

c. Of the legs: To stand wide apart.

1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Truv.* 38 [An idoll resembling a man...his legs straddling, very wide. 1637 A. LOVELL tr. *Theriot's Trav.* I. 163 Their Pack-saddles are so broad that they are very uneasy to ones Legs, which must straddle very wide. 1889 'Q.' (Quiller-Couch) *Splendid Spur* x, Under a trunk extraordinary broad and strong, straddled a pair of legs that a baby would have disown'd. 1897 J. GORDON *Village & Doctor* 3 On he went...with head well back and legs straddling wider apart at every step, floundering in the heavy snow.

d. *transf.* of a thing, esp. of a thing having legs; also, to divaricate, sprawl. Also with complement. 1596 *NASHE Saffron Walden* V. 2, He would...spintour our pens till they straddled again, as wide as a pair of compasses. 1652 *SHIRLEY Honoria & Manuron* Wks. 1823 VI. 48 Her teith straddle. 1670 *EACHARD Court. Clergy* 66 There is one [passage] in Genesis, as I well remember, that is like a pair of compasses straddling! 1680 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* xii. 204 The Chopping-Block...hath three Legs in it, that stood straddling out from the underside. 1875 *BROWNING Inn Album* 3 Lubber prose o'erspraws, And straddling stops the path from left to right. 1909 *Durham Archæol. Trans.* p. xxxi, A modern screw-pile bridge now straddles its ungainly length across the Tyne. 1916 C. N. & A. M. WILLIAMSON *Car of Destiny* xiv, [We] crossed the Pisuergo by a long-legged bridge straddling across the river bed.

e. spec. Of the spokes of a wheel: To stand with the ends staggered (Webster 1911).

1875 [see STRADOLINO *ppl. a.*]

2. To walk with the legs wide apart; *dial.*, 'to swagger, strut' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 10 Bless my heart—how you do straddle about! 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxvi, Major Bagstock...straddled along the shady side of the way. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xii. 121 You straddle on to the tradesman who stands behind a little mountain of eggs. 1895 SIR H. MAXWELL *Duke of Britain* i. 9 Petilius tossed off his bumper...and straddled off to the parade ground.

†3. *slang*. (See quot.) *Obs*.

1735 DYCHE & PAROON *Dict.*, *Straddle*, also in Sports and Gaming to play who shall pay the Reckoning.

4. *trans*. To set (the legs) wide apart (in standing or walking). In quotes with *out*, †*asunder*.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Diduco*, *Diductum stare*, 10 stande straddling the legges a sunder. 1831 CARLYLE *Sartor Res.* i. v. Man...stands...insecurely enough; bas to straddle out his legs, lest the very wind supplant him. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop*, Mr. Quilp...straddling his legs out very wide apart, stooped slowly down. 1893 STRAUSS *Trans. S. E. Africa* 151, I watched them [giraffes] drinking, straddling out their forelegs by little jerks, until their feet were yards apart.

5. To sit, stand, or walk with one leg on either side of; to stride over; to hestride.

1823 D'ISRAËLI *Cur. Lit.* 2nd Ser. l. 51 Arion, with a grotesque motion, is straddling a great trout. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xlv. 95 Charley [the horse] was caught and dressed and straddled. 1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* vii. 251 Straddling a chair, and tilting it up may be pardonable in a bachelor's rooms. 1853 BATES *Nat. Amazons* xii. (1864) 397 In climbing between the box and the wall, it [a monkey] straddled the space. 1903 E. C. SOMERVILLE *Further Exper. Irish R. M.* 26, I straddled the window-sash, and arrived in the room with a three-cornered tear in the shoulder of my coat.

b. *transf.* To stand or lie across or on both sides of (something).

1890 *Century Mag.* May 130/1 'Let him take a seat with me in the buggy.' 'That is best perhaps, as he would know better how to avoid the stumps and straddle the ruts.' 1907 J. A. R. MARRIOTT *Life Lh. Falkland* 314 A cavalry skirmish...enabled the King to win the race to Newbury and so straddle the London road. 1911 [see *straddle-mill*, *STRADOLE* sb. 7].

c. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1916 SIR J. JELlicoe *Disp.* 24 June, in *Battle of Jutland* 54 *Colossus*...was hit...and other ships were straddled with fair frequency. [Ed. note i.e. shots were falling on both sides of the ship, but not hitting her.]

6. U.S. colloq. 'To occupy or take up an equivocal position in regard to; to appear to favour both sides of'. Also *intr.* (*Cent. Dict.* 1891.)

1884 *Nation* (N. Y.) 13 July 41r The platform...contains the well-known plank 'straddling' the tariff question. 1884 *Boston (Mass.) Traveller* Aug. It should be remembered that he never straddled the negro question.

7. *Poker*. To double (a stake, bet). Also *absol.*

1882 *Poker*; how to play it 49 C can straddle B's ante by putting in the pool two chips. *Ibid.* 50 A good player very rarely straddles. 1895 D. L. FARJEON *Sacred Nugget* xvii, He put in [the pool] a bank-note, and said, 'Five pound blind'. Antonio...put in an I. O. U. for ten pounds, saying 'I straddle you'. *Ibid.*, Mike Patchett went ten pounds blind; he [Antonio] straddled it with twenty. 1897 R. F. FOSTER *Campt. Hoyle* 179 (Poker) The player to the left of the age may straddle the blind by putting up double the amount put up by the age.

Hence *Straddling vbl. sb.*

1673 BUSYMAN *Diff. Judgm.* *Water-Baptism* 44 Your putting in that way of his receiving which is invisible to us, is but an unhandsome straddling over my Argument, which treateth only of a visible receiving. 1761 VICTOR *Theatres Lond. & Dublin* II. 74 By walking the Decks of the Ship from a Boy, he had contracted a Straddling in his Gait.

Straddle (strædl), *adv.* [advb. use of STRAD-DLE sb.] = *ASTRADDLE*, *astride*.

1856 BROGREN *Prov. Lines*, *Straddle*, *astride*. 1898 J. C. HARRIS *Tales of House Folks* 241, I boun' ef I had a hoss an' could ride straddle I'd ketch 'im.

Straddle-bug. U.S. [cf. *straddle-bob*, *STRAD-DLE* sb. 7.] A long-legged beetle, esp. *Canthontaxis*. Also *attrib.* (similative).

1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* i. vi. (1852) 37 There is one [sketch] on the wall there, which is beautiful, save and except that straddle-bug figure among the hushes. 1862 R. H. NEWELL *Orpheus C. Kerr Papers* xx. (1866) 124 Now that I look at him, he reminds me of an old-fashioned straddle-bug.

Straddler (strædlər), [*f.* STRADDLE v. + -ER¹]. One who or something which straddles.

1863 BATES *Nat. Amazons* ix. (1864) 265 A suitable tree was found for the shell of the boat...The expanding of the log thus hollowed out is a critical operation...Wooden straddlers...are inserted into the opening. 1882 *Poker*; how to play it 49 The player to the left of the last straddler...must be the first to declare whether he will make good the straddle, and so on. 1889 *Voice* (N. Y.) Jan. 10 Contemptible straddlers of great and solemn issues. 1912 WEBSTER, *Straddler*, a. *Railroads*. A tool that straddles the rail to bear upon the projecting ends of a tie plate, used in driving tie plates into the track. h. A weeding hoe that straddles a row.

Straddling (strædlɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [*f.* STRADDLE v. + -ING²].

1. That straddles in the senses of the verb.

1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* A 3, At length...I lighted vpon an old straddling Usurer. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 102 *Epiploistoma*...divided into two straddling branches. 1652 BROME *Mad Couple* (1653) To Stationer, No straddling Tetrasyllables are brought To fill up room, and little spell, or nought. 1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1403/4 A Strawberry py'd Gelding...all his paces, and a straddling gait behind. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Miss Anne Pitt* 25 Dec., May the chimney be widened, without which it can never be a French chimney, which is always very low and straddling? 1831 YOUNG *Horse* x. 165 [f. anchylois] the horse...has a curious straddling action. 1848 DICKENS *Haunted Man* i. 9 The shadows...making...the very tongs upon the hearth,

a straddling giant with his arms a-kimbo. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Straddling* (Vehicle), applied to spokes when they are arranged alternately in two circles in the hub. Also said to be *straggled*.

2. *Bot. Divaricate*.

1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 84 *Straddling* (divaricate) branches standing wide from each other. *Ibid.* II. 26 Bulbs straight, not much straddling. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* II. 25 Malva divaricata, straddling Mallow.

Comb. 1822 *Hortus Angl.* II. 399 Straddling-branched Star Wort.

†**Strade**. *Obs. rare*-. [*?*a. OF. *estrade* 'escarmouche' (Codefr.)] ?Skirmish, scuffle.

c 1400 *Rowland & Otuel* 476 The Nasell of his helme of glade Dowun bi-fore hym in the strade.

Strade, *obs. pa. t. of STRIDE* v.

Stradiot (strædipt). *Hist.* Also 6 stradiott, stradiotto, stradyats. [*ad. It. stradiotto*: see *ESTRADIOT*. Cf. *F. stradiot*.] = *ESTRADIOT*.

1533 BERNERS *Huon* clxxxix. 761 This great stradiot is come well at a poynte for he departhe he shall pay for our scoot & expence. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 28 Among the Frenchmen were certaine light horsmen called Stradiotes with...small speres and swerdes like semiteries of Turkey. 1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* v. 95 Leauyng the miserable stradyats...to the guide and gouernement of their fortune. 1643 BAKER *Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 108 The Duke of Burgoigne...had promised...to bring...four thousand Stradiots or light horse. 1825 SCOTT *Talisman*, xiv. A gallant band of twelve hundred Stradiots, a kind of light cavalry raised by the Venetians in their Dalmatian possessions. 1878 VILLARI *Machiavelli* (1892) I. t. xii. 498 This general was captured on the road by the Stradiotes of Venice.

Stradivarius (strædivəriəs). Also *Stradivarius* (strædivəriəs). [*a. L. Stradivarius*, *Stradivarius*, latinized forms of the name of Antonio Stradivari, a noted Italian maker of stringed instruments in the 17th c.] A violin or other stringed instrument made by Stradivari or his pupils. Also *attrib.*

1833 FARDELY tr. *Otto's Treat. Violin* 33 One of his [Amati's] Violins, in good condition, is almost preferable to a Stradivarius. 1855 DICKENS *Mul. Fr.* III. xiii, He had a Stradivarius violin to dispose of. 1874 BODDAM-VIETHAM *Western Wand*, 185 One of the orchestra lost a Stradivarius violin worth 1,400 dollars. 1887 CONAN DOYLE *Study in Scarlet* (1892) 38 My companion prattled away about...the difference between a Stradivarius and an Amati.

Stradlings (strædlɪŋz), *adv. dial.* [*f.* STRAD-DLE v. + -LINGS.] *Astride*.

1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words*. 1825 [see *SIOELINGS* 5]. *Stradmetrical*, variant of *STRADANETICAL*. *Strae*, *Straemash*: see *STRAW*, *STRAMASH*.

Strafe (sraif), *v. slang*. [*From the Ger. phrase Gott strafe England*, 'God punish England', a common salutation in Germany in 1914 and the following years.] *trans*. Used (originally by British soldiers in the war against Germany) in various senses suggested by its origin: To punish; to do damage to; to attack fiercely; to heap imprecations on; also *absol.* Also *Strafe* sb., a fierce assault.

1916 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 20 Feb. 62/1 The Germans are called the Gott-strafers, and strafe is becoming a comic English word. 1916 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 284/1 Intermittent strafes we are used to. 1916 *MS. Let. fr. Front* (Feb. or Mar.) There is not much Hun artillery fire, but as our guns strafe them well every day, I expect they will wake up and return the compliment. 1916 *Daily Mail* 1 Nov. 4/4 The word *strafe* is now almost universally used. Not only is an effective bombardment of the enemy's lines or a successful trench raid described by Tommy as 'strafing the Fritzies', but there are occasions when certain 'brass hats'...are strafed by imprecation. And quite recently the present writer heard a working-class woman shout to one of her offspring 'Wait till I get 'old of yer, I'll strafe yer, I will!'

Strafe, *obs. Sc. pa. t. of STRIVE* v.; var. *STRAIF*.

Straffordians, *sb. pl. Hist.* [-IAN.] A name applied to the fifty-nine members of the House of Commons who voted against the bill for the attainder of Thomas Wentworth, earl of Strafford.

1641 WHYTELOCKE *Mem.* 2 May, This multitude...posted up at Westminster the names of all those members of the house of commons who had voted for the earl, and called them Straffordians. 1547 CLARENDOON *Hist. Reb.* III. § 141. 1506 *Canbr. Mod. Hist.* IV. ix. 289.

†**Strag**, *v. Obs.* *intr.* ?To walk with a crutch; ?to straddle. Hence *Stragging vbl. sb.*

c 1440 *Primp. Parv.* 478/2 Stragyn, *patento*, *strigio*. *Stragyn*, *patentacio*.

†**Strage**. *Obs.* [*ad. L. strages*.] Slaughter.

a 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgm.* II. iii. (1642) 39 Not sating himself with the strage of men, his tyranny usurped upon women. 1635 HERWOOD *Hierarchy Angels* 549 He did as much damage and made as great slaughter on his Enemies, as he had received strage or execution from them. 1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* Ded. 5 Some haue the Laurel won by blood and strage.

Straggle (strægl), *sb.* In 5-6 stragill, -yll. [*f.* STRAGGLE v.]

†1. *Plr. At, to (the) straggle*, in straggling order. *Sc. Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY WALLACE x. 683 At stragyll raid quhat Scot mycht formest pas. *Ibid.* 699 The frait folk, at stragill that was sleand. 1513 DOUGLAS *Fleis* XII. xi. 4 A few menze pereward our the plane, Quhill: at the stragill fled in all thar mane. 1549 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Club) 49 Thaj tairij noch, bot past away with all spulzie thaj mycht get. The Scottis followit thame to the stragill.

2. A body or group of scattered objects; an irregular or fitful emergence (of something).

1805 CARLYLE *Freddie* Gl. XIX. vi. V. 539 Here are some private utterances of his, throwing a straggle of light on those points. 1869—in Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 266 With a considerable straggle of audience, I found this artist industriously fiddling. 1906 F. S. OLIVEN *Alex. Hamilton* III. vi. 238 Where now there is but a thin straggle of stunted trees.

Straggle (strægl), *v.* 1. Forms: 5 stragyll, 5-6 stragel, 5-8 straglo, 6- straggle. [*Of somewhat uncertain etymology*; perh. an alteration of **strackle* frequentative f. *STRAKE* v.: see -LE. Cf. dial. *strackle-brain*, *strackling*, a giddy, thoughtless person (which, however, may be connected rather with *strack* *DISTRACT* a.) The dial. *strag* a vagabond, a stray piggon, may perh. be a back-formation from the verb.]

1. *intr.* To wander or stray from the proper road, one's companions, etc.; to rove without fixed direction; to go up and down dispersedly. Often conjugated with *be*. Often with *adv.*, as *about*, *abroad*, *away*, *behind*.

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxv, Be forster shulde haue men redely here too meete with hym, pat pei go no farther nor stragle aboute. c 1450 *Brut* 576 Both horsemen and footemen, with hunting of hem, were stragell abroad ouer all feildes, and were al out of array. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 3 They haue no capteyn nor rewler...and so thei stragyll aboute be them self. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abs.* II. (1882) 89 [They] runne stragling and rounge...from towne to towne. 1589 GREENE *Aluaphon* (Arb.) 23 To see if any of his ewes and lambes were straggled downe to the strand. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xi. 178 There is no danger that weak folks if they walk abroad will straggle farre. 1669 DRVOEV *Tempest* III. (1670) 34 He...looks about him like a Callow-bird. Just straggl'd from the nest. 1707 MORTIMER *Hush*, 195 Turkeys being very apt to straggle will often be laying their Eggs in secret places. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 130 ¶ 1 They [the gipsies] generally straggle into these Parts about this Time of the Year. 1768 G. WILKINSON *Selborne*, *To Pennant* 28 Nov., It is very extraordinary...that a bird so common with us should never straggle to you. 1776 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 4) I. 142 When the first crowd [of seals] is past, they kill as many as straggle behind. 1788 G. KEATE *Pelaw Isl.* x. 111 Captain Wilson's servant, who was straggling about with his gun to kill some fowl for dinner. 1877 H. SAUNDERS in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1878) 171 An individual of this species [*Larus affinis*] which had straggled to Greenland.

b. *spec. of a soldier*: To wander from the line of march, stray from one's company. Also of a ship: To stray from the line of battle. Of a sailor: To be absent from his ship without leave or overstay his leave.

1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 227, xx. archers whiche straggled from theyr companye. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 102 To be careful that the souldiers straggle not. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 201 She was somewhat far stragled from the rest of the ships. 1760 *Cautious & Advice to Officers of Army* 171 Keep then at the head of your Peloton...and suffer not the Men of it to straggle or break their Rank. 1790 BEATSON *Navy & Mil. Mem.* I. 188 The Rear-Admiral's division had straggled, and was a great way astern of the centre. 1831 SCOTT *L. Robt.* VII. If any straggle from their standards, or insult the country by marauding. 1863 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 395 People who have overstay their leave of absence, or straggled. 1913 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 555 They sickened or straggled or frankly deserted.

†c. Of a merchant: To intrude into a market where he has no licence to trade; to 'interlope'. *Obs.* Cf. *STRAGGLER* c, *STRAGGLING ppl. a.*

1588 *Acts Privy Council* XVI. 83 The Merchantes...goe stragling about all the countrey adjoininge, forstallinge, inhansinge, and raysinge the pryce of all kynd of commodities there. 1601, 1622 [see *STRAGGLING vbl. sb.*].

d. *transf. and fig.* (of persons and things).

1588 GREENE *Metamorph.* (1617) G 4 b, Be thou stedfast and no doubt thou shalt not finde him stragling. 1632 tr. *Brut's Praxis Med.* 329 The collicke...doth straggle ouer the whole region of the belly. 1642 MILTON *Pres. Episc. Wks.* 1851 111. 77 That sovran Book which we had fondly straggl'd from. 1661 FULLER *Triana* (1867) 188 Vices straggle not alone, but go in companies. 1668 LOCKE *Cond. Underst.* § 29 Wks. 1714 111. 414 He that will observe Children, will find, that even when they endeavour their utmost, they cannot keep their Minds from straggl'ing. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 129 ¶ 6 One of the last Year's little Muffs had by some means or other straggled into those Parts. 1758 L. TEMPLE *Sketches* (ed. 2) 35 To compress within three Lines, what must otherwise straggle into four. 1848 DICKENS *Haunted Man* (1887) 5 Its sun-dial in a little bricked-up corner, where no sun had straggled for a hundred years. 1885 *Athenaeum* 7 Feb. 193 Goldsmith...straggled into literature as the humble hawk of Griffiths the bookseller. 1891 C. E. NORTON *Dante's Hell* xxv. 138 Here let the novelty he my excuse if my pen straggle a little.

e. Of a plant, branch, etc.: To grow irregularly or loosely; to spread or shoot too far. Similarly of hair. Cf. *STRAGGLING ppl. a.*

1693 EVELYN *De La Quint. Compt. Gard.*, *Culture Orange-trees* 25 To Cut away...all that part which grows out of due Rank, and stragles beyond its bound. 1762 R. LLOYD *Author's Apol.* 179 Though prudence, and our nature's pride May wish our weaknesses to hide, And set their edges up before 'em, Some sprouts will branch, and straggle o'er 'em. 1841 BROWNING *Pippa Passes* i. Poems (1905) 167 How these tall Naked geraniums straggle!

f. Of inanimate objects: To be arranged dispersedly or irregularly; to be situated apart from any main body or from one another. Of a town, building, etc.: To be built irregularly and without

compactness. Of a road, river, fence, etc.: To wind in an irregular course.

1611 *SPEED Theat. Gt. Brit.* xx. (1614) 39/1 The forme thereof is somewhat circular, with many indents to fetch in those Townes that are dispersedly straggled into her next Shire. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* vii. i. 607 Sometimes they finde it [silver] straggling, in peeces, not holding any continuing Veine. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Norf.* (1662) 250 This said William Paston... lies buried in Norwich; so that his corps... do straggle from the Sepulture of their Ancestors, who... were all interred at Paston. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 31 The River Oder... straggles so, as that to come to the City from Dam side, a man must pass over six bridges. 1818 *SCOTT Br. Lamin.* xii. A little hamlet which straggled along the side of a creek. 1850 *HAWTHORNE Scarlet L.* xvi. The road... straggled onward into the mystery of the primeval forest. 1856 C. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* iii. (1878) 26 In another direction the houses went straggling away into a wood. 1890 'R. BOLDBREW' *Col. Reformer* xvi. The... township... straggled around the edge of a sombre watercourse.

† 2. Misused for STRADDLE v. rare¹.

Cf. dial. *straggle-bug* = straddle-bug, *strag-legs* (Ireland) = straddle-legs.

1609 *HOLLAND Anm. Marcell.* xxii. xi. 206 The whole multitude... came upon Georgius, whom they haled and tortured with his legs and feet wide straggling.

3. † a. trans. To scatter, disperse. *Obs. rare.*

1589 *BIGGS Summarie Drake's W. Ind. Voy.* 19 The dead body of one of our boyes, found by them stragling all alone, from whom they had taken his head and his heart, and had stragled the other bowels about the place.

b. passive. To be placed stragglingly. *U.S.*

1898 *SECRETAN To Klondyke & Back* 110 At this time the 'City' consisted of several hundred tents, straggled along in the mud for about a mile and a half. 1902 *MUNSEY'S Mag.* XXVI. 479/2 Few have seen the little, old town straggled along the backwater.

Hence *Straggled ppl. a.*

1641 *SHIRLEY Cardinal v.* iii. (1652) 62 Ha? if the Dutchess in her stragled wits, Let fall words to betray me to the Cardinal. 1682 *DRYDEN & TATE Abs. & Achil.* ii. 1124 Thronging and busie as Hyblean Swarms, Or straggled Souldiers Summon'd to their Arms. 1877 P. OLIVER 18 Mar. in *T. Hutchinson's Diary* II. 424 Having nothing but a rusty straggled nail to write with. 1805 *COLLINGWOOD* 24 Oct. in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 217 The remnant of the Combined Fleet... stood up to leeward of my shattered and straggled charge as if meaning to attack them. 1884 'V. LEE' *Cress Albany* iii. 27 Its straggled, black and filthy streets. 1887 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 15 July 5/1 A rocky, splashing streamlet... fringed with patches of gorse and straggled belts of natural wood.

Straggle (stræ'g'l), v. 2 [Of obscure origin.] trans. To rough-dress (a grindstone). Cf. *STRAGGLING vbl. sb. 2* In recent Dicts.

Straggle-brained, a. [f. *STRAGGLE v. 1* + *BRAIN sb. + ED.*] Having wandering wits.

1725 P. WALKER *Diary* (1866) 11 A wandering straggle-brained clergyman. 1837 *HALL CAINE Son of Hogar* II. xiii. The straggle-brained guest had been lit to his bed.

Straggler (stræ'glər). Also 6-8 stragler, 6 strag(g)ler, stragglor, 7 St. straggillar. [f. *STRAGGLE v. 1* + *ER*.] One who, or a thing which, straggles.

1. One who wanders or roves without fixed direction; one who strays from his companions or from the regular route; † a gadabout; † a camp-follower, a tramp, vagabond.

1530 *PALSGR.* 277/1 Straglers after an army, *bidaux. truandaille*. 1585 *HIGINS Junius' Nomencl.* 486/2 *Desertor*, a straggler, or forsaker of his fellows. 1592 *GREENE Disput. Conny-catchers* D. 3. A Moid should not be a stragler, but like the Shaggle, carry her house on her head. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* v. iii. 32 Let's whip these straglers o're the Seas againe. 1610 *BAUM & FL. Scornful Lady* i. (1616) 114 b. *What*. Is your Ladie at home? *Alas*. She is no stragler Sir. 1617 *Boys Expos. Proper Pa.* II. 33 Euen so the Church of God wandereth as a straggler and as a stranger in the wilderness of this world. 1719 *SWIFT Direct. Serv.* *Butler* (1745) 25 Note, That Bottles missing are supposed to be half stolen by Stragglers and other Servants. 1773 J. BERRIDGE *Wks.* (1864) 131 Satan may as well har up his gates; he will not catch a single straggler. 1828 *LYTTON Pelham* lxiv. I rode over the ground, in the hope of finding some solitary straggler of our party. 1883 *MISS M. BETHAM-EDWARDS Disarmed* xli. In an incredibly short space of time the vast pleasure-grounds were cleared of the last straggler.

transf. and fig. 1583 *GREENE Alauillia* II. (1593) H 3. *Eneas* a verie stragler, yet Did not neuer founde hills. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-olb.* xvii. 56 But Homedale raised Hills, to keep the straggler [a river] in. 1748 *ANSON'S Voy.* Intro. (c) 4 h. The Manila ships are the only ones which have ever traversed this vast ocean, except a French straggler or two.

2. *Mil.* A soldier who leaves the line of march or falls out of the ranks. † Also, a scout or skirmisher.

1589 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* v. xxv. (1612) 118 Vntill a desperate Stragler with an arrow pierst his head. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kind. & Commur.* (1603) 160 He had lost his carriages with some few straglers that had marched disorderly. 1617 *MORISON Ilin.* II. 81 Our straglers that went out retired to the firm ground. 1644 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 1. 53 He... took fourtie men and many horses and slew many of their stragglars. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4337/2 Col. Hill... assembled the Stragglers of the English Regiments into a Body. 1813 *WELLINGTON* 19 July in *Guw. Desp.* (1838) X. 545 There are many stragglers still out. 1878 *BOSW. SMITH Carthage* x. 205 He now rested for a time to recruit his troops, and to allow stragglers to rejoin him.

fig. 1589 *PURTEMAN Eng. Poetrie* II. xix. (Arb.) 240 This manner of speech is termed the figure of digression by the Latines... we also call him the *straggler* by allusion to the soldier that marches out of his array. 1645 *GILL Sac.*

VOL. X.

Philos. Pref. Although it be not lawfull for mee to handle either sword or speare; yet because I wish well to these holy wars, I have as a stragler brought my baskets of stones. 1850 *BLACKIE Archæol.* II. Notes 308 These Australians and Africans may be mere imbecile stragglers who have been dropped from the great army of humanity in its march. 1879 *PROCTOR Pleas. Ways Sel.* v. 119 The two meteors... may have been stragglers from the main body.

b. *Naut.* A sailor who is absent from his ship without leave or who overstays his leave.

1670 *COVEL in Early Voy. Levant* (Hakluyt Soc.) 134 We saw some of the Straglers posting down in wonderful haste. 1699 *DAMPIER Voy.* II. II. 15 The Captain was not among them; and they were afraid to tell the Spaniards so, for fear of being all hanged for Straglers. 1815 *FALCONER'S Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), *Stragglers* are seamen who desert and abscond from his Majesty's ships. 1887 *QUEEN'S Regul. Nav. Service* § 728. 289 The Constable, or other person bringing Deserters or Stragglers on board. 1891 *Daily News* 22 Jan. 7/3 Sidney Stevens... dressed in the uniform of a sailor, was charged before Mr. John Dickinson with being a 'straggler.'

† 3. A merchant who intrudes into a market without licence to trade there; an interloper. *Obs.*

1591 Q. ELIZ. Let. to Emp. Russia 14 Jan. in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1599) I. 500 To purge your Country of such stragglers of our subjects, as... are not of the Company of our merchants. 1601 J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 55 marg. The pedlarlike dealing of the English stragglers at the Narue.

4. An animal that strays from its habitat or companions; esp. a migratory bird found at a place outside its usual range.

a 1554 *LELANO Ilin.* (1768) I. 74 There resorte many redde Dere straglers to the Mountaines of Weredale. 1594 *BARNFIELD Affet. Sheph.* (Arb.) 30 If any [sheep] prove a Straggler From his owne fellows in a foraine field. 1647 *FULLER Good Th. in Worste T.* 118 Those Straglers [sc. deer]... being out of the Protection, because out of the Pale of the Parke. 1760 *ANN. REG.* 127/1 The magistrates... have ordered all dogs to be muzzled... and all stragglers to be destroyed. 1830 *LYELL Prin. Geol.* (1835) III. 72 These animals of more southern seas can be considered only as stragglers attracted to our shores... by an abundant supply of food. 1852 *MACCULLIVRAY Brit. Birds* IV. 398 Very few (species) are permanently resident in Britain; but, with stragglers, we make up a pretty considerable list. 1890 'R. BOLDBREW' *Col. Reformer* xviii. The stragglers or strayed cattle. 1899 W. T. GREENE *Cage Birds* 40 The Blue-headed Wagtail... is rather an accidental straggler to our shores than a resident species.

5. A plant, branch, etc., that grows irregularly or shoots too far; also, a plant, fruit, etc., found growing singly or apart from others of its kind. Similarly, a stray lock of hair. *Also fig.*

1553 *ASCHAM in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 14 And I in a manner alone of that tyme left a standing straggler, peradventure, though my frute be very small, yet... I may yet be thought somewhat fitt for seeds. 1630 B. HALL *Occas. Medit.* liii. (1633) 125 There you see a cluster, whose grapes touch one another, well ripened; here you see some stragglers, which grow almost solitarily, greene and hard. 1703 *POTE Vertumnus* 38 Sometimes his pruning-hook corrects the vine, And the loose stragglers to their ranks confines. 1825 *LAMB Elia* II. *Wedding*, My friend the Admiral... did not at once shove up his borrowed locks... to betray the few grey stragglers of his own beneath them. 1840 *SHENK Culture* 27 Field and hedgerow stragglers, exposed to all weathers, will never reach their full stature. 1853 *LYELL Antiq. Man* 16 In the antecedent bronze period there were no beech trees, or at most but a few stragglers.

Straggling (stræ'glɪŋ), vbl. sb. 1 [-ING 1.] The action of *STRAGGLE v. 1*

1601 J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 53 Such straggling by free, and vnfree English vsed in Germanie, and the townes of the Lowe Countries out of the Martie townes, is so vnseemely, vnmerchantlike [etc.]. 1622 [E. MISSELDEN] *Free Trade* 80 Having lost their Priuiledges, partly by their owne Stragling. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 99 The prevention of straggling is... part of the duties of a rear guard. 1862 *QUEEN'S Regul. Nav. Service* 213 In cases of Desertion, a reward not exceeding 3 l., and in cases of Straggling not exceeding 1 l., is to be paid. 1895 *Nation* (N. Y.) 2 Feb. 86/2 Straggling cuts a considerable figure in Col. Allan's as well as in other Southern estimates of Lee's forces.

b. *attrib.* straggling-money *Naut.* (see quot.).

1815 *FALCONER'S Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), *Straggling-Money*, a compensation allowed to persons on their apprehending and bringing on board any stragglers, or deserters, from his Majesty's ships or vessels. 1867 *SMITH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Straggling-money*. If a man be absent from his duty without leave, but not absent long enough to be logged as *run*, and is brought on board, a deduction is to be made from his wages at the discretion of the captain; not, however, to exceed the sum of £1.

Straggling, vbl. sb. 2 [f. *STRAGGLE v. 2* + *-ING* 1.] A method of rough-dressing a grindstone (see quot.).

1850 *HOLTZAPFEL Turning* III. 1109 In straggling, or ragging, the stone is kept running as usual whilst a piece of soft iron about a quarter or half an inch square... is wriggled against the edge of the stone by a motion of the wrist. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Straggling*, the process of working down the face of a grindstone to a regular shape, or of removing metallic particles which have become imbedded therein.

Straggling, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That straggles.

a. Of persons, animals, ships, etc.: Straying apart from companions or the main body; roving or wandering at random; † vagabond, vagrant

† *Straggling mate*: a stray member of a company. 1589 *BIGGS Summarie Drake's W. Ind. Voy.* 36 Lest by some stragling Spaniards from the land, they might be warned by signes from coming in. 1590 *GREENE Ord. Fur.* I. 1. 170 What is Orlando but a stragling mate, Banish for some offence by Charlemaine. 1591 *BACON Obsers.* *Libel Resusc.* (1657) 121 A wrangling Neighbour, that may Trespass, now and then, upon some Stragling ships of ours.

c 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* x. 178 To approue, if any stragling mate He can surprise neare th' utmost tents. 1632 *Sweed. Intelligence* 1. 116 In passing thorow which [forest] many of his stragling Souldiers were knocked down by the Boores of the Countrey. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 499 Hath any ram... Slip't from the fold... Or stragling weather the pen's flock forsook? 1643 *DOUG. Lett. 1st. at Ox.* (1837) 20 For straying of stragling and idle people from following the Army. 1748 *ANSON'S Voy.* II. iii. 151 They had now and then a stragling canoe or two of Indians. 1776 *ANON SMITH W. N.* I. xi. (1869) 1. 232 Some miserable pasture, just sufficient to keep alive a few stragling, half-starved cattle. 1841 *ELPHINSTONE Hist. Ind.* II. 143 The stragling survivors of his party assembled at the same place. 1842 *LOVER Handy Andy* xix. There were some stragling spectators besides, to witness the affair. 1866 *MISS BRADDON Lady's Mile* i. 1. Some half-dozen nurse-maids with their stragling charges. 1883 *COUES in Encycl. Amer.* I. 528/2 Aside from the stragling *Haliaeetus albicilla* and the South American harpy... only two eagles are known to occur in North America.

† b. Of a merchant: That trades in a market of which he is not free; interloping. Said also of trade thus practised. *Obs.*

c 1592 *HORSEY Trav.* etc. (Hakl. Soc.) 290 All interloperes and stragling Englishmen lying in that contrey [Russia]. 1601 J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 54 I be governed and ordered trade of the M. M. Adventurers Companie, is farre to be preferred before a dispersed, stragling, and promiscuous trade. *Ibid.* 55 A number of stragling Marchants resorting thither out of this Realme, the trade was vitally spoiled. 1622 [E. MISSELDEN] *Free Trade* 81 Which is an effect of a stragling vnregulated Trade. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* II. 21/1 This traffic [in second-hand weapons], which is known as a 'stragling' trade, pursued by men who are at the same time pursuing other street-callings.]

c. Of hair, plants, a hedge, etc.: Growing irregularly or dispersedly; shooting or spreading too far.

1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 12 Their hair is thin, short and flaggy, their beard stragling and scarce covers their chins. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* I. 358 Twine The Sallow Twigs to tie the stragling Vine. 1707 *Curios. in Hush.* 254 Take off the Roots that are too long, and stragling. 1770 *GOLDSM. Des. Vill.* 193 Beside you stragling fence that skirts the way. 1784 *COWPER Task* II. 446 First we stroke An eye-brow; next, compose a stragling lock. 1851 *HELMS Comp. Solit.* vi. 85 She... held up a stragling but pretty weed. 1860 *THACKERAY Lovel* II. (1861) 48 This gentleman with... the stragling beard. 1862 *MISS BRADDON Lady Audley* I. 5 They must have fallen but for the stragling ivy.

d. of inanimate moving objects, of the direction or course of a moving body, of handwriting, etc.

1560 *PHAER Æneid* IX. (1562) C liij b. I se y^e stragling stars y^e from the poale their course declines. 1581 *PETTIE Guazzo's Civ. Civ.* I. (1586) A 5. I doubt not nowe but to escape a few stragling shot in a light skirmish. 1627 *MAY Lucan* x. T 3 b. Hence nature did His stragling waves within high mountaine hide. 1822 *BYRON Juan* VII. lxxxvii. With stragling light The stars peep through the vapours. 1847 *LEVER Kilt. Gwynne* xxiii. The writing was stragling and irregular. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr.* *Eur.* (1894) v. 134 We marched steadily forwards in a long stragling line.

e. fig. of immaterial things (e.g. thoughts, looks, words).

1589 *GREENE Menaphon* (Arb.) 63 When your stragling eye... would be gadding throughout euerie corner of our companie. 1608 *DOWNHAME in Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1909) Apr. 245 A few stragling sentences quoted out of the Fathers. a 1614 D. DYKE *Myst. Self-Deceit.* xxii. 276 The spirit of prayer... chaseth away all stragling thoughts. 1625 *BRATHWAIT Strappado* 10 May I speake more, for I am in a vaine, To cull strange things out of a stragling braine. 1626 *WYCHERLEY Pl. Dealer* II. i. *Oliv.* He a Wu l... he's only an Adopter of stragling Jestes and fatherless Lampons. 1678 *SHADWELL Timon* 50 O stragling Senses, whither are you going? 1747 *FRAUDS & ABUSES Coal Trade* (ed. 3) 13 To be Runner to a Coal-Owner to distribute Bills, and collect stragling Debts. 1854 *CARLYLE in Froude Life Lond.* (1884) II. 156 It must have been fourteen years later before I... began to have some distant stragling acquaintance of a personal kind with him.

f. Of stationary objects: Scattered or arranged irregularly. Of a road, tract of country: Winding irregularly, having an irregular outline. Of a house, town, etc.: Built irregularly and uncompactly.

1604 E. G. [RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. v. 217 There are two different kinds [of silver], the one they call stragling, the other fixed and settled. 1615 G. SANNS *Trav.* II. 150 In the valley on the East side of the Citie, are many stragling buildings. 1700 *DRYDEN Fables, Char. Good Parson* 61 Wide was his Parish; not contracted close In Streets, but here and there a stragling House. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 4) s.v. *Bicester*. 'Tis a long, stragling town. 1835 *DICKENS Sk. Bos. Parl. Sketch*. That, ungaily-looking man... with the stragling black trousers, which reach about half-way down the leg of his boots. 1838 *LYTTON Allice* v. i. A stragling, irregular, but picturesque building. 1860 *THOLLOPE Castle Richmond* vi. The stragling mahogany table in the centre of the room, whose rickety legs gave way and came off whenever an attempt was made to move it. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl* II. 187 An ion with a stragling collection of houses near it. 1894 *WEYMAN Under Red Robe* II. The cottages... ran in a straggling double line with many gaps.

g. Occurring casually or occasionally, 'stray'.

1618 in J. CHARNOCK *Hist. Mar. Archæol.* (1801) II. 231 Wherein is sett downe howe of the 182 sailes wantio, 104 may be supplied with stragling sailes of other ships.

Hence **Stragglingly** adv.

1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch, Dion* (1595) 1047 The other that could not get io in time, fledde stragglingly vp and downe. 1650 A. B. *Mutat. Polemo* 20 So they stragglingly departed like fools. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 230/2 About 160 German Souldiers being stragglingly arrived at Milan, were by the Governours Order disposed of. 1693 *EVELYN De La Quint.*

Compl. Gard. II. 190 If we be not careful to thin it, it grows weak, and shoots its leaves stragglingly outward. 1774 *Gooss. Nat. Hist.* II. 220 (The Tartars) have but little beard, which grows stragglingly on the chin. 1818 *Ann. Reg.*, Chron., etc. 1791/1 The town stands stragglingly on an abrupt slope. 1884 *Howells in Harper's Mag.* Dec. 125/1 Roberts, Lawton, and Bemis follow stragglingly.

Straggly (stræglī), *a.* [*f.* STRAGGLE *v.* 1 and *sb.* + *-y*.] Characterized by straggling.

1866 *Carlyle Remin.* (1881) I. 152 At the riding-house... was a kind of straggly group, or small crowd, with redcoats interspersed. 1880 *Miss Broughton Second Thoughts* I. iii. A shaky, straggly old man's band. 1882 *Garden* 2 Sept. 204/3 The spike has numerous long straggly branches. 1890 *J. Hutton By Order of Czar* IV. i. His hair long and straggly.

Straght, obs. *Sc.* form of STRAIGHT.

Straghte, obs. *pa. t.* of STRETCH *v.*

† **Stragler**, obs. *rare*. [*jocularly f.* L. *astragalus*, Gr. ἀστρογάλλος (sec. ASTRAGAL) + *-ER*, after *stragylar*.] *pl.* The game of hucklebones.

c 1650 *M.S. Ashmole* 788 ff. 162 The game of Astragallis alias straglers.

Stragular (strægiulā), *a.* [*f.* STRAGULUM + *-AR*.] Of or pertaining to the stragulum.

1891 *Century Dict.*

Stragule, *Bot. rare.* [*a.* *f.* *stragule* or *ad. L. stragulum* covering.] The inner involucre of the flowers of grasses.

1821 *S. F. Gray Brit. Plants* I. 122 Glumelle. Stragule, Corolla, Interior glume (etc.). The internal particular involucre of the flowers of the grasses.

|| **Stragulum** (strægiulūm), *Ornith.* [*L. stragulum* spread, covering, carpet.] = MANTLE *sb.* 9. 1891 *Century Dict.*

† **Strahlite**, *Min. Obs.* [*f.* G. *strahlstein* (its earlier name; *f.* *strahl* sunbeam = *stralis*) + *-ITE*.] Actinolite.

1823 *Brooke Introd. Crystallogr.* 453 Amphihole. Actinolit; Actinote; Strahlite.

Strai, obs. form of STRAW, STRAY.

Strairebe, obs. form of STRAWBERRY.

Strai(h)t(e), obs. forms of STRAIGHT, STRAIT.

Straid, obs. *Sc.* *pa. t.* of STRIDE *v.*

Straif, obs. *exc. dial.* Also *a pl.* streyves, strayves, 6 straiht, strayht, 9 strafe. [Alteration of STRAY *sb.*, to match *waif*.] A stray animal or thing. Chiefly in *waif and straiht*: see *WAIF sb.*

1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B.* Pro. 94 Of wardes and wardmotes, weyves and streyves [1393 C. 1. 92 strayves]. 1447 *Shillingford Lett.* etc. (Camden) 99 He and his predecessors, have had view of Frank Plegge weif and straiht and all other profits longiog to a viewe. 1509-10 *Durham Acc. Roll* (Surtees) 195 *Redd. Ass.* De ancaragia nil hoc anno, nec de wryk, nec de strayht, nec de wayff, nec de infanketheff hoc anno. 1535-6 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 26 § 23 Lordes Marchers... shall have... Wayff, Straif, Infanthe, Outfanthe, Treasoure Troves. 1896 *Whitby Gloss.* *Waif and Straif*, articles, by chance, washed up on the beach by the sea, as wreck materials; here they are the property of the manor owner. 1879 *Miss Jackson Shropshire Word-bk.* *Strafe*, a stray animal.

Straif, obs. *Sc.* *pa. t.* of STRIVE *v.*

Straight (strēit), *a.*, *sb.* and *adv.* Forms: *a.* 4 (straitte), strayth, streizet, streighte, streiht, 4-5 streit, 4-7 stroght, 4-8 streight, 5 (strath), strejt, streith, streught, streygh, streyhte, streyghte, 5-6 streighte, 5-8 streyght(e), 6 strayght(e), (*Sc.* strecht), 8 *Sc.* straiht, 4- straight. *B. Sc.* 4 stracht, strauht, strauht, strawt, 4-5 stracht, 4-7 straght, 4-9 strauht, straght, 6 strauht. 7. *Sc.* 5 stright, stryhte, 6 stricht. 8. *a.* 4 straitt, 4-5 streit(e), streyt(e), 4-6 strayt(e), 5 straitt, 5-8 straitte, 5-9 'strait. [*ME. strejt, stragt*, orig. an adjectival use of the *pa. pple.* of *strechen* to STRETCH.] *A. adj.*

† 1. As *ppl. adj.*: Extended at full length. *Obs.* c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7677 With a streught arme he keppt the caope on his cleve shield. 14... *Fifty-first Ps.* 45 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 281 Sihe þi flesche, lord, was furst perceyved Aod for oure sake laide streit in stalle. a 1420 *Auntlers of Arthur* 534 Hit was no ferly, in faye, His stedes startun on straye, With sieroppus fulle stryhte. 1596 *Darvynle tr. Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* I. ii. 133 Quhairfor Ferithar receioet the kingis Waipone, to wit, a naikit sworde, a bent and straucht out wande, in thir dayes called a scepre.

† 2. Spread out, broad. *Obs.*

? a 1366 *Chaucer Rom. Rose* 119 And somdel lasse it was than Seioe, But it was straighter [*f.* *plus espandue*] wel away.

2. Not crooked; free from curvatur, bending, or angularity.

c 1350 *Libans Desc.* (Kaluza) 942 Hir nose was streit [Cotton *MS.* strath] and rist. c 1369 *Chaucer Delthe Blaunce* 442 Hyt [*sc.* her neck] was white, smothe, streight and pure flatte Wyth-outen bole. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1574 The Streitis were streight & of a stronge hrede. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 35 Oo alle these fowles the legges schone bene, Summe craelled, sum streit, as I haue seen. 1523-34 *Fitzherb. Husb.* § 4 The plowes that goo with wheles, haue a streyghie beame. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.* *Jane Shore* xx. And bent the wand that might have grown ful streight. a 1577 *Sir T. Smith Commw. Enc.* i. (1589) 2 A rule is alway to be vnderstoode to be straight. 1611 *Shaks Cymb.* III. i. 38 There is no mo such Cæsars, other of them may haue crook'd Noses, but to owe such straite Armes, nooe. 1661 *J. Chilorey Brit. Baconica* 129 This River is a very

streight and broad river. 1667 *Primatt City & C. Builder* 52 Let him in the buying his timber, buy the straightest he can light on. 1678 *R. L'ESTRANGE Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 213 A straight Stick in the Water appears to be crooked. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* III. 121 Upright he walks, on Pasterns firm and straight; His Motions easy; prancing in his Gate. 1728 *Chambers Cycl.* s. v. *Stairs*, Straight Stairs... are such as always fly, that is, proceed in a Right Line, and never wind. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 190 The Bill was hardly discernable, so I cannot say whether it was Straight or Crooked. 1767 *Gooch Treat. Wounds* I. 234 We are to consider the... shape of the weapon; whether it has a strait, or a rising edge. 1786 *Burns Vision* I. xi. And such a leg I... Sac straight, sac taper, tight and clean. 1796 *Withering Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 123 Panicle stiff and straight. 1796 *Kirwan Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 162 Fracture presents... mostly straight and parallel, rarely curved fibres. 1808 *Parsons Trav. Asia* xi. 230 The streets are all strait. 1839 *Lindley Introd. Bot.* 185 Straight (*rectus*); not wavy or curved, or deviating from a straight direction in any way. 1842 *Lubbock Suburban Hort.* 138 This requires a blade with a straight edge like those of the pruning-knives now in general use. 1896 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 615/1 The railway line... was perfectly straight for a distance of over 700 yards.

abol. 1718 *Prior Solomon* 1. 190 Water and Air the varied Form confound; The Strait looks crooked, ood the Square grows round.

b. **Straight line**: a line uniform in direction throughout its length; *Geom.* = right line, which is now rare.

1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* III. xvii. (1495) 61 One manere of the syghte is by straye lynes vpon the whyche the lyknesse of the l-ynge that is seen cometh to the syghte. c 1537 *De Bense Mensuryng Lant* A iiii. Of lynes one is a straght lye hangyng, y^e secunde is a straght lye ouerthwart [i.e. perpendicular and horizontal]. 1551 [see *Ricci* A. 2]. 1610 *Bolton Elem. Armories* 87 Armorial Lines are in their first diuision Straight, or Crooked. Again the Straight are either Direct, or Oblique. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* I. Ad Sec. viii. 118 Of all lines the straight is the shortest. 1697 *POTTER Antig. Greece* II. xiv. 1. 287 Instead of ascending in a straight Line, it (the flame) whirled round. 1726 *LEONT Alberti's Archit.* I. 9 a. The strait Line is a Line drawn from ooe Point to another, the shortest Way. 1799 *HAN. MORE Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 240 Why in teaching to draw do you begin with strait lines and curves? 1840 *LARDNER Geom.* II. 25 If from any proposed point P, several straight lines be drawn to a given straight line A B. 1870 *B. STEWART Elem. Physics* § 25. 28 The method of representing forces by straight lines. 1884 *tr. Lotze's Metaph.* 182 If we proceed onwards in a straight line, we shall, admittedly, never come to the end of the line. 1885 *Leuorson's Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 75 Through M... draw two straight lines to cut n in A and B.

c. **Of a human form, a back**: Erect, not crooked or stooping.

1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* v. ii. 168 A good Legge will fall, a strait Back will stoop, a blacke Beard will turne white. 1826 *F. REYNOLDS Life & Times* I. 232 He was young, tall, strait, and good-looking. 1855 *TENNISON Brook* 70 A daughter of our meadows... Straight, but as lissome as a hazel wand. 1868 *Geo. ELIOT F. Holt* I. 1. 31 You are as straight as an arrow still.

d. **Of a limb, etc.**: Held with the joint not flexed. 1705 *ANGELO Sch. Fencing* 18 Keep a strait arm, in order to throw off his point. a 1774 *GOLDSM. Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 169 As painful as it would be to stretch out a finger straight that was contracted by an inflammation.

e. **Of hair**: Not curly or waved.

1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Random* xiii. (1768) I. 83 My hair... hung down upon my shoulders, as lank and straight as a pound of candles. 1774 *Pennsylv. Gaz.* 23 Feb. 5/3 A native Irish servant man... fair complexion, straight fair hair. 1885 *H. W. LUCY Diary Gladstone Parli.* 239 His pale face, his straight black hair.

f. **Printing. Straight accent**: a macron.

1888 *JACOBI Printers' Vocab.* 134 *Straight accents*, another term for long accents, thus—ā ē ī ū.

g. **Arch.** (See *quots.*)

[1666 *Act 18 & 19 Chas. II.* c. 8 § 5 Archworke of Bricke or Stone either straight or circular.] 1812 *P. NICHOLSON Mech. Exerc.* 237 All vaults which have a horizontal straight axis, are called straight vaults. 1828 — *Masonry* 110 *Straight walls*, those which have plane surfaces.

h. **Anat.** The distinctive epithet of certain structures (= *mod. L. rectus*).

1585 *HIGINS Junius' Nomencl.* 31/2 *Intestinum rectum*,... the straight gut, or the arse gut. 1749 *HARTLEY Observ. Man* I. i. § 3. 99 The Four strait Muscles of the Eye. 1840 *W. J. E. WILSON Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 339 The Straight or fourth sinus is the sinus of the tentorium. 1879 *HARLAN Eyesight* II. 30 The straight muscles, acting together, tend to draw it (the eyeball) backwards, while the oblique muscles are so placed as to oppose this tendency.

i. **Zool. and Bot.** (See *quots.*)

1822 *J. PARKINSON Outl. Oryctol.* 177 The additions which this author has made to the genera of straight multilocular shells. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 183/2 Mörbel has proposed a classification of ovules. When the ovule has grown regularly with the hilum and chalazal at the base and the foramen at the apex, it is called a straight ovule, or orthotropous. 1854 *A. ADAMS, etc. Man. Nat. Hist.* 373 *Straight-Fornamioles* (Vagioloides).

j. **Of the front of a coat or dress**: Not fitting closely to the chest.

1893 *Daily News* 5 Apr. 7/1 This shape is fitted in towards the waist at the back, but the fronts are 'straight,' a tailor's technicality for 'not fitting'. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 19 Sept. 4/4 The dress-improver and even the 'straight-front' were in the panoply of the society dame of nineteenth centuries ago.

3. **Direct, undeviating.** *a.* **Of a way or course**: Leading directly to its destination; not deviating or circuitous. Also in *fig. context*.

13... *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 691 By wayez ful streit he con hym strayn [*Vulg. Snp. x. 10 Deducit per vias rectas*]. c 1386 *CHAUCEUR Knt's T.* 832 Duc Theseus the straighte wey hath holde And to the launde he rideth hym ful right. c 1425 *Hamble's Psalter Metr.* Pref. 32 This is be way to moony's syt; even streyght wip out deseyt. 1488 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 493 And so forth the streyght wey till they came to Kilmagergan. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxvi. 1 Quhat is this lyfe bot ane straucht way to deid. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 22 This waye of religion, whiche is the streyght waye to the perfeccion of grace. 1533 *BELLENOEN Liry* II. 6 pan was it found expedient to send Icelius brother and numitorius son... be strauchest way þai mycht to be portis. 1535 *COVERDALE Luke* III. 4 Prepare the waye of the Lorde, and make his pathes straight. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 28 He without loog tanyng or aduilement, tooke the straight way to the sea syde. 1627 *ABP. AODOR in Rushw. Collect.* (1659) I. 456 To keep things in a straight course, sometimes in fits of the Gout, I was forced by my Servants to be carried into the Court. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* I. v. 93 If we were to suppose a strait Path marked out for a Person. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* xxiii, While, in pursuit of his interest, he made all the doubles which he thought necessary to attain his object, he often... missed that which he might have gained by observing a straighter course. 1859 *Geo. ELIOT Adam Bede* xxxvii, Hetty... asked the straightest road northward towards Stonyshire.

† *b.* **Of a look**: Bold, steady. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3758 Stokyn ene out stepe with a straight lode.

c. **Of an aim, a stroke, a throw, etc.**: Directed precisely to the mark.

1833 *NYREN Yug. Cricketer's Tutor* 33 All straight balls should be played straight back. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* vii, The ball flew from his hand straight and swift towards the centre stump of the wicket. 1859 *RUSKIN Two Paths* I. § 32 The workman's whole aim is straight at the facts, as well as he can get them. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Jan. 108/1 The clumsy round-armed lit (in boxing)... is not esteemed so highly as a straight hit made directly from the shoulder.

d. **Of gunpowder**: = straight-shooting: see *C.*

1899 *F. V. KIRBY Sport E. C. Africa* xxvii. 302, I had made up my mind to use my rifle, with the straightest powder I had. 1900 *POLLOCK & THOM Sports Burma* 262 One need not necessarily burn straight powder.

e. **colloq.** **Of an utterance**: Outspoken, unreserved. *Straight talk*: a piece of plain speaking.

1894 *ASTLEY 50 Yrs. Life* I. 326, I made a vow... that I would never open that infernal Euclid book again, and, what is more, I never will! so that is straight. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Sept. 2/2 The jury... attributed the accident solely to the neglect of the Conservators... That is pretty straight. 1900 *Ibid.* 1 Sept. 1/2 One candidate... is already consoling himself in advance with the thought of the Straight Talks he will give the... deputations that are certain to descend upon him. 1903 *Ibid.* 9 Jan. 2/2 It was a night of Straight Talks.

f. **The straight tip** (*colloq.*): see *TIP sb.* 4 *b.*

† 4. **Of a mountain**: Steep. *Obs.* (*chiefly Sc.*) 1475 *Dk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 15 The streit high monteyns of Pirone. 1533 *BELLENOEN Liry* II. xxi. (S. T. S.) I. 218 þai fled vp throw ane strate montane. 1549 *Compt. Scotl.* Ep. Ded. (1873) 2 The quhilke volffs ar noch the rauand sauuaige volffs of strait montanis ande vyld forrestis. a 1800 *Bourne Lizie Lindsay* xxiii. in *Child Ballads* IV. 262/2 The mountains were baith strait and stay.

5. **Straight angle**. † *a.* **A right angle** (*obs.*); *b.* in *mod. use*, an angle of 180°.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. xviii. I. 13 Those raies that come sidelong... give but a darke and dim light... in comparison of them that fall directly with streight angles. 1709 *MORTIMER Husb.* 43r The best Figure for a Kitchen-Garden... is a Square of straight Angles. 1889 *DUPUIS Elem. Synth. Geom.* § 36. 17 One-half of a circumangle is a straight angle, and one-fourth of a circumangle is a right angle.

6. **Of conduct**: Free from crookedness; frank, honest. Hence of persons and their attributes.

The present use (*chiefly colloq.*) is unconnected with that of the 16-17th c.

1530 *PALSCR. 326/1* Strayght, ryght in condicions, juste. 1542-2 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 15 § 1 The... good order straye and true dealing of the inhabitants of the said towne [Manchester]. a 1628 *PRESTON New Court.* (1634) 233 To describe to you a right and straight man, when his end is right, and his rule is right. 1642 *EARL LEVEN* Let. 28 Nov. in *Scott. Jnl. Topog.* (1847) I. 73/2, I am abundantly persuaded of your integrity and straight desyes for the peace... of our poor distressed kingdom.

1864 *KIMBALL Was he Successful?* 43 (Hoppe) You are honest too—straight as a shingle. 1890 *Spectator* 22 Nov. There exists... a sort of instinctive appreciation of honesty which... gives enormous influence to any big squatter who is really upright and 'straight'. 1893 *Jnl. R. Agric. Soc. Mar.* 1 Having the reputation of being a fearless and independent divine, a straight man, true to his cloth and calling. 1901 *BR. W. STUBBS in Ch. Q. Rev.* Apr. 9, I think there never was such a life, so long, so brave, so devoted, so straight. 1904 *SHUNNICK How to arrange with Creditors* 32 If the debtor... has been what is called a straight man, the creditors... accept his proposal of a composition. 1908 *W. W. FOWLER Soc. Life Rome* vi. 200 It is on the whole a pleasing letter... The reader shall be left to decide for himself whether it is perfectly straight and genuine.

† *b.* **Right, proper, fitting. Obs.**

1538 *STARKEY England* 38 Vertue... schowyth vs the ryght vse and streight, both of helth, strength, and beauty.

c. **Of a person**: Well-conducted, steady. *Chiefly in to keep straight.* Also of a woman: Virtuous, chaste.

1868 *A. L. GORDON Let. Poems* (1912) 370 She tried hard to cheer me up and keep me straight. 1876 *OURIA Winter City* vi. 125 If only people 'keep straight' for the sake only of what other people say of them. 1886 — *House Party* vii. (1889) 163 Do you really think that to have any influence on English public life it is necessary... to keep so very

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 454 *Straight*, even or uniform in quality. A term used in Commerce, and particularly among flour-dealers. 1833 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* June 78/1 Bakers...use what is known as 'wheat' or 'straight' flour, which is the product of the five reductions, all the subsequent processes through which the middlings pass in making fine flour being omitted.

144. *Straight on*, and *of ordinary* *Nicholson's* *Block*. Exerc. 105 The "Straight Block" is used for shooting short joints and mitres, instead of the jointer.

ick, etc., which primarily belong to the adj., are sometimes

used colloq. in various senses of the adv. to which they have no pertinence.

1. In a straight course or line.

a. In a straight course; directly to or from a place; without deviation or circuit; by the shortest way. Also in modified sense (often indistinguishable from sense 2): Without any intermediate destination or interruption of journey.

13. *Bonaventura's Medit.* 122 Se crist aftry hys dep: For by synne streight to helle he geh. c. 1350 *W. Palmer* 3592 He Kinges sone... gart his [stede] goo, and streit to him rides. c. 1374 *CHAUCER Troynis* II. 1461 But to his neeces hous, as streit as lyne, He com. 1375 *BARNOUR Bruce* xiv. 22 Tilt Irland held he straucht his way. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 959 Jason... stird ouer the streame streight to be lond. 14. *Hymns Virg. & Christ* 13 For mytilli þou roos, & ran Streit vnto þi fadir in trone. c. 1440 *P. Petit* (1894) 58 Delyvere me lord from my fon felle, For straight to the yfled am y. c. 1450 in *Augier Syon* (1840) 284 He schal not come at the seyde grate, but he schal go streight into the monastery. c. 1500 *Melusine* xix. 60 Hold straye this wy and ye shal not mys of it. 1528 *More Dialogue* iv. Wk. 271/2 They make a vlysage as though they came streight from heauen to teache them a newe better waye. c. 1533 *BERNERS Huon* lxi. 220 There shall ye fynde your brother Huon, who is come straye from beyond y^e see. c. 1643 *Lo. HERBERT Autobiog.* (1824) 139 This piece of eloquence moved me so much that I went straight to his Excellency. 1887 *A. LOVELL tr. Thevenot's Trav.* i. 204 When we had seen all these things, we took our way straight to Jerusalem. 1704 *SWIFT Batt. Bks.* 253 Fame... fled up strait to Jupiter. c. 1730 *RAMSAY Vision* xxvii. He mountit upwarts... Straight to the milkie way. 1845 *DISRAELI Sybil* iv. vi. The nearest way to it is straight along this street. 1858 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 380 Are you going straight to London? 1876 *TRAVELYN Life Macaulay* I. i. 16 The captain... brought a party of sailors straight to the Governor's house.

b. With advs., † forth (obs.), forward, on. a. 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxiii. 200 Pat vr fot mowe þen go Streit forþ wih-outen lettyng. c. 1450 *CAR- GRAVE St. Aug.* xxv. 34 With þe next wynd he and his felauchip sailed streit on to Cartage. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 441 Fra Striulingh straucht on to the Eist se. 1782 *Mrs. BURNEY Cecilia* ix. iii. When felicity is before us... we proceed strait forward. 1876 *J. SAUNDERS Lion in Path* iii. He went straight on to the noble palace that had been placed at the service of James II some few years before. 1897 *J. ASHBY-STERRY Cucumber Chron.* 7 She tells me, I am to keep round to the right and go straight on. I follow her directions and pass by the Priory.

c. In a straight line, not crookedly. 1530 *PALSGR. 812/2* Strayt, nat crokedy, droyt. 1538 *ELIOT Diet.* *Adamantius*, by rule, straight as a lyne. 1576 *GAUCOIGNE Steele Gl.* 718 O that al kings, would... Hold euermore, one finger straight stretch out, To thrust in eyes, of all their master theues. 1655 *MARQ. WOLSTEFER Cent.* lxxv. 76 To write in the dark as straight as by day or candle-light. 1710 *SWIFT Tril.* to *Stella* 3 Nov. I cannot write straighter in hedd, so you must be content. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 346 The drunken man... cannot be expected to walk straight either in body or mind. 1912 *WARRLEN Forged Egypt. Antig.* ix. 102 It is not correctly shaped and should not be cut straight off across the bottom.

† d. With reference to position. Directly (opposite), due (east, etc.). *Obs.*

1512 *Aet. 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 2 & 3 The haven of Brest lyeth straight ayenst the South see costes of Cornwall. 1530 *PALSGR. 813/1* Strayght over agaynste... vis a vis. 1820 *BELZONI Egypt & Nubia* ii. 237 The tomb faces the north-east, and the direction of the whole runs straight south-west.

e. In a straight direction; not obliquely; directly to a mark or object, or following a moving object without deviation.

1535 *COVERDALE Prov.* iv. 25 Let thine eye lyddes loke straight before the. 1552 *ARR. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 28 A man... can nocht... gyd his lyf evin and strecht to the plesour of God without direction of the commandis. 1601 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 411/1 Descending eist the said gait lineallie throche the lie, straight throw the Brounfald. 1638 *JUNIUS Paint. Ancients* 27 The statues... standing in a lifeless posture with... their hands hanging straight downe. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* i. ii. 4 When you espy any Island... by looking straight upon the Compass, you shall know upon what Point of the Compass the Object heareth from you. 1678 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* v. 95 And straight through the Stull, as Work-men call it; that is, in a Geometrical term, perpendicularly through the upper and under-side. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 187 The combatants hit strait with one hand at the head. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilth.* xiv. Each... looked straight upon the wall which was opposite to them, without speaking to his companion. 1833 *NIVEN Yng. Cricketer's Tutor* (1902) 13 If such an accident should happen, and the ball have been delivered straight to the wicket. 1857 *G. A. LAWRENCE Guy Lin.* iii. 17 He not only went straight as a die, but rode to hounds instead of over them. 1865 *A. TROLLOPE Hunting Sk.* 8 And he will ride this year I... He will ride straight. 1886 *STEVENSON Kid-napped* iv. He... looked this time straight into my eyes. 1890 *CONAN DOYLE White Company* viii. I am a man who shoots straight at his mark. 1897 *HENRY At Agincourt* i. 13 There is not one of his age who can send an arrow so straight to the mark. 1907 *J. H. PATTERSON Man-Eaters of Tsao* xxvii. 293 Our party of five, including one lady who rode and shot equally straight.

f. With additional notion, which sometimes becomes the substantive sense: All the way, continuously to the end; 'right' across, through, etc. † Also with reference to time.

1446 *LYDG. Nightingale Poems* i. 198 From morow to nyght be tokenes All the tyme, Syth thou wast horn streight tyll þat thou dye. 1756 *NUGENT Montague's Spir. Laws* viii. xxi. (1758) I. 181 (They) march strait up to the capital. 1840 *PARKER Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 5), *Reveal, Revel...* The term is principally used in reference to apertures which are cut straight through a wall, like modern doors and windows.

2. Immediately, without delay: = STRAIGHTWAY. Now poet. or arch.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 9484 Nu has him sathanas in wald... To wais seruis straitt he him eild. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xli. (*Agnes*) 312 He gert thonnir & firs-slacht Stirk done he payanis þar stracht. 1478 *Maldon (Essex) Court Rolls* Bundle 50, No. 10 h. They ii. spake no word, butt streyte they smette at him with yer wepynes. c. 1520 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 1592 Lei se what ye say; shewe it straye. 1530 *PALSGR. 813/2* Straight, a coup. 1580 *G. HARVEY Three* 138 If so be gods decrease, then strait decrease a goods friend. c. 1608 *RALEIGH Poems, Lie* 48 And when they do reply, straight glue them both the lie. 1632 *LITGOW Trav.* i. 32 (She) felt straight in a sound. 1642 *H. MORE Song of Soul* ii. App. 69 His Fiat spoke and straight the thing is done. 1674 *J. HOWARD Engl. Monsieur* iii. v. 34 *Wel.* Is your Lady within? *Porter.* I am not sure sir, but i'll inform you strait, your patience a little sir. 1705 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* II. 134 Whereupon the whole herd straight ran down a precipice, and were cloaked in the Water. 1722 *A. PHILLIPS Briton* iii. v. 32 My Chariot straight; another, for the Prince. 1755 *RIDLEY in World* No. 155 V. 130 Strait a voice more dreadful than thunder burst out. 1760-72 *H. BROOKER Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 59 She burst into tears, and straight quitted the room. 1798 *COLERIDGE Anc. Mar.* vii. vii. The boat came close beneath the ship, and straight a sound was heard. 1843 *MACAULAY Horatius* xix. The bridge must straight go down. 1849 *LONG. Build.* *Ship* 1 Build me straight... a goodly vessel. 1871 *R. ELLIS Catullus* li. 9 When as I look'd on thee... Straight my tongue froze, Lesbia.

† b. followed by prep. Immediately after, upon, at the same time with something. Also with advs., straight after, forth, forthwith, upon, with. *Obs.*

1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* 3 For straight vpon the death of Edward the Confessor, William of Normandy... demanded the Crowne. 1576 *GAUCOIGNE Philomen* Wks. 120 II. 184 Whom he no sooner sawe... But straight therewith his fancies fume All reason did convince. 1578 *TISME Calvin on Gen.* i. 25 For this is the simple purpose of Moses, to shewe that the worlde... was not finished straight after the beginning, but [etc.]. c. 1591 *H. SMITH Sermon* (1594) 358 Straight vpon this, he [sc. David] sayth: It is not so with the wicked. 1654 *T. WHALLEY in Usher's Lett.* (1636) 604 Read, if you please, his Epistle, *ad Albertum Marchionem*, Dedicatory, straight after the midst. 1536 *Stories & Proph. Scripture* H iv h. And when the people cryed thus & the trompets sounded, then fell the walles of the toune [of Jericho] streight forthwith all. 1543 *GRAFTON Contin. Harving* (1812) 568 The quene... straight vpon shewed them the same Peter. *Ibid.* 579 When he saw that they [sc. the gates] could not easily be betten downe with any thing, straight with he set fyre on them. 1610 *HOLLAND Caunden's Brit.* (1637) 273 Dying straight after hollow issue.

c. Straight away, straight off, † straight an end: immediately, at once, without deliberation or preparation.

1652 *TURK Adv. Five Hours* i. (1663) 7 We Prisoners made, were hurrid straight away To their Quarters. 1778 *Learning at a Loss* II. 147 'Twas at his House they [two lovers] broke cover. And then took off strait an End to Edinburgh. 1873 *PUNCH* 18 Jan. 29/1 If ever I meet a woman with lots of tin, who's faultlessly beautiful, I shall marry her straight off. 1879 *MISS BRADDOCK Clov. Foot* xxvi. One of those tip-top firms in the City would have gone straight off to take counsel's opinion. 1885 *P. M. THORNTON Harrow Sch.* 80 We read of Mr. Thomas Page... to whom was paid £306. 165. 6. straight away. 1911 *SIR W. RAMSAY in Expositor* Apr. 360 He assumes straight away that the end of man and the aim of man's life is to be righteous.

3. In an erect posture, upright. Also straight up. *Straight set up*: having an erect figure.

1535 *COVERDALE 1 Esdras* ix. 46 And whan he had red out the lawe, they stode all straight vp vpon their fete. 1718 *RAMSAY Christ's Kirk* Gr. iii. xviii. They... sat straight Upon t. 1852 *MRS. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* vii. 'Mas'r,' said Tom—and he stood very straight—'I was just [etc.]. 1899 *G. B. SHAW You Never Can Tell* ii. (1907) 261 *Waiter.*... Very high-spirited young gentleman, sir: very manly and straight set up.

† 4. As an intensive (= STARK adv.) in straight blind, dead. *Obs.*

1387 *TRIVISA Hiden* (Rolls) III. 97 He put out his eizen in Reblaia, and lad hym so in Babilon streit blynde. c. 1400 *Song of Roland* 691 Bothe streit ded the horse and his selue.

5. Honestly, honourably.

1845 *DISRAELI Sybil* ii. xiii. 'Don't you think, Warner,' said his wife, 'that you could sell that piece to some other person?' 'No!' said her husband, fiercely. 'I'll go straight.' 1864 *Field* 2 July 4/1 Mr. Merry who runs his horses so straight, and who is backed with the same confidence as Lord Glasgow. 1888 *Times* 26 June 4/5 As a rule I believe they [sc. jockeys] run very straight. It is ridiculous to suppose that they are generally dishonest. 1893 *F. AOMNS New Egypt* 27 There's always room in a place like this for anyone who'll... act straight, and be content with a reasonable profit.

6. Frankly, outspokenly. Also straight out.

1877 *SPURGEON Sermon* XXIII. 56 Speak right straight out and do not be afraid. 1880 *G. R. SIMS Dagonet Ballads, Told to Missionary* ii. Give it us straight now, guv'nor... what would you have me do? 1898 *J. ARCH Story Life* xii. 285 As my custom has ever been I spoke straight. c. 1900 *S. CRANE Gl. Battles* (1901) 201 He knew how to speak straight as a sick to the common man. 1900 *G. SWIFT Somerley* 124 You're a good 'un to tell me straight out like this. 1907 *H. RASIDALL Theory of Good & Evil* II. 69 n. Nietzsche... often says straight out what some of our English self-realizers only hint.

7. Comb. a. With pples., forming adjs., as straight-cut, falling, flung, going, growing, grown-made, -shooting, -sliding, -spoken; † straight-bounded, bounded by straight lines; † straight-pight, having

a tall and erect figure. Also with agent-noun, as straight-goer.

1614 *T. BEDWELL tr. Schoner's De Num. Geom.* 43 Each of them is a right-angled and 'straight-bounded' figure. 1840 *'THACKERAY Shabby-genteel Story* viii. He wore... a black 'straight-cut' coat, and light drab breeches. 1887 *Daily News* 24 June 2/1 The 'straight-falling' folds of pale grey silk that fall round the slim shape of a fair-haired, dreamy-eyed woman. 1896 *KIPLING Song of the English, England's Answ.* 26 Now ye must speak to your kinsmen. ... After the use of the English, in 'straight-flung' words and few. 1897 *G. A. LAWRENCE Guy Lin.* xxvi. 248 Foxes were strong and plentiful... and during two months of open weather, many a 'straight-goer' had died gallantly in the midst of the wide pasture-grounds. 1895 *A. TROLLOPE Hunting Sk.* 2 Though the nature of their delight is a mystery to 'straight-going' men, it is manifest enough, that they do like it [sc. hunting]. 1884 *TENNISON Cup* i. i. 96 (You) may be foiled like Tarquin, if you follow Not the dry light of Rome's straight-going policy. 1765 *MUSEUM Rust.* III. 242 Some small poles of ash, willow, or any 'straight-growing' wood... must be procured. 1888 *EMILY GERARD Land beyond Forest* II. 305 What more glorious than those 'straight-grown' stems. 1581 *C. T. in Farr Sel. Poetry* Eliz. (1845) 395 My 'straight-made' limbs I will not crooke; To think of death, of deuil, or God. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* v. iv. 264 Beauty... for Feature, laming 'The Shrine of Venus or 'straight-pight' Minerva. 1901 *CONAN DOYLE in Wide World* Mag. VII. 113/1 The hard-riding, 'straight-shooting' sons of Australia and New Zealand. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Aug. 3/1 He... only hopes that, in the matter of 'straight-shooting' powder, 'his master's guests will prove equal to the occasion. 1869 *RANKINE Machinery & Millwork* 214 A 'straight-sliding' slide-valve. 1848 *LOWELL Biglow P.* Ser. i. vii. 5 I'm a 'straight-spoken' kind of creature. The blunts right out wut's in his head. 1859 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 454 *Straight-spoken*, plain-spoken; downright; candid.

b. Certain phrases in which straight qualifies another adv. are sometimes used attrib. or predicatively, becoming adjs. (when attrib. they are usually hyphenated), as straight-ahead, -through; straight-up, perpendicular; straight-up-and-down, simple, presenting no difficulties; also candid, straightforward. Also STRAIGHTAWAY, STRAIGHT-FORTH, STRAIGHTFORWARD, STRAIGHT-OUT adjs.

1836 *HALBURTON Clockm.* Ser. i. xxvii. No strong-minded, 'straight-ahead, right up and down' man does that. 1895 *Outing* XXVII. 200/1 A plain, straight-ahead skater. 1911 *MARETT Anthropol.* iv. 95 On the other hand, to improve the physical environment is fairly straight-ahead work, once we can [etc.]. 1904 *Punch* 30 Mar. 234/2 After one 'straight-through' reading of this strange story, an entire class had to pass an examination in it. c. 1590 *MONTGOMERIE Sonnet* xxii. 2 The lillie... whose staitly stalk so 'straight' vp is and stay. 1662 *J. DAVIES tr. Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 205 Having on the very top of it a great Rock straight up. 1859 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 455 'Straight up and down, plain; candid; honest. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 15 Apr. 3/6 A straight-up-and-down business of the kind... should be a more attractive investment for British capitalists than the average run of gold and diamond mining schemes.

Straight (strait), v. Forms: a. 5 streit, 5-9 streight, 6 strayght, 6- straight; b. Sc. 4 stracht, 4-5 stracht, 9 straight. [*STR. STRAIGHT* a.]

† 1. *trans.* To stretch (e.g. a body on the rack); to stretch out (one's limbs); to extend, stretch forth (a spear); *refl.* to lie down flat. *Obs.*

To straight a rope, to be hanged.

1375 *BARNOUR Bruce* II. 348 Thai stracht thar speris, oo athir syde. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andrew*) 645 And bad his tormentoris bad þane one þe croice þai sild hym stracht. *Ibid.* xxii. (*Lawrence*) 337. & þar-efteyr gert hym stracht In til fraims with all fare macht. c. 1400 *tr. Secreta Secreti, Gen. Lordsh.* 69 Whenne þou risys fro slepe þou salt goo a lytyl, & evenly straighte out by membris. c. 1480 *HENRYSON For. Wolf & Cadger* 183 3e mon... stracht 3ow down in middis of the way. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxii. 67 Unto the croce of breid and lenth, To gar his lymis langar wax, Thai straitit him with all their stenth. c. 1800 *Lang. Johnnie Mure* vii. in *Child Ballads* IV. 398/1 When the king got word o that, A solemn oath sware he, This weighty Scot sall strait a rope, And hanged he shall be.

† 2. *refl.* and *intr.* To direct one's course, go. *Obs.* a. 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 2032 Fra þe streme of struma he streitis & still mounes. *Ibid.* 3206 He streit him to struma & ouire þe streme ridis.

3. *trans.* To make straight, straighten. In later use chiefly Sc., to straighten (a stream, a boundary), to lay out (a corpse).

1530 *PALSGR. 738/1*, I straight a thyng that is crokyd or bendyd, *je redresse*. *Straighten* my wande, I praye you. 1583 *MELIANDER Philotinus* A iv. The smith cooleth his yron to straight it & strengthen it. 1612 *T. TAYLOR Titus* ii. 6 (1619) 404 Experience wisheth vs to... straight a tree while it is a twigg. 1725 *P. WALKER Life Feden Biog.* Presbyt. (1827) I. 74 She... straighted his Body, and covered him with her Plaid. 1765 *A. DICKSON Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 295 If a view to inclosing makes it necessary to straight the ridges, the levelling them should be the work of several years. 1776 *ADAM SMITH IV. N. I. I.* 6 One man draws out the wire, another straighteth it, a third cuts it. 1799 *J. ROBERTSON Agric. Perth* 365 Some brooks, which ran slowly with a winding course... have been straighted. 1818 *SCOTT Br. Lamm.* xxiii. If the dead corpse hinna straighted, it will grim and throw, and that will fear the best o' us. 1833 *LOUNDON Encycl. Archit.* § 936 All the ceilings... are... to be properly straighted (made even or smooth with the edge of a board or float). 1838 *W. BELL Dict. Law Scot.* s.v. *Marehes*, By the act 1669, c. 17, landholders may apply for a straightening of marches, and the judge ordinary may straight them. 1861 *Mrs. Stowe Pearl Orr's Isl.* 18 Zephaniah Pennel straighted his tall form... before bowed on his hands.

† b. To compose, clear up (care). *Obs.*

104-6 SYN. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 231 Firmness and
inconstancy of purpose, that withstand all solicitation, and, in
face of all danger, goes on straightly to its object, is very
often sublime. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling v.* (1880) 150 Let

him deliver the fly straightly and well. 1867 C. J. SMITH *Syn. & Autonym* 24 To allude to is to make such a reference to a subject as does not straightly refer to, but, as it were, plays about it.

2. Straightway, immediately. *poet. rare.*

1830 TENNYSON *Sonn.* 'Could I outwear', Could I thus hope my lost delights renewing, I straightly would commend the tears to creep from my charged lids. 1863 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* 1. (1870) 232 Make no tarrying, But straightly set thyself to do this thing.

Straightness (strā'tnēs). [-NESS.] The quality of being straight, in various senses of the adj.

1530 PALSGR. *277/1* Straightness rightness, *droicleur*. 1534 WHITTON *Tullies Offic.* t. (1540) 36 This is the office of a man of armes... in all chaunces to kepe streightnesse and honesty. 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Comm.* Eng. i. (1589) 2 Ye right rule whereby the Artificer and the Architect doe iudge the straightnes of euery mans worke. 1732 T. BOSTON *Cro & in Lot* (1805) 7 We do not reckon it a crooked thing, which though forcibly bended, presently recovers its former straightness. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* ix, The straightness and purity of the girl's purpose upheld her. 1915 W. K. HOLMES *Ballads of Field & Billet* 49 He likes in boast to youngsters of his age, The straightness of his back, his sight, his health.

Straight-out, *a.* and *sb.* Chiefly U.S. [attrib. use of the phrase *straight-out*: see STRAIGHT *adv.*]

A. adj. Unrestrained; going all lengths. In party politics = STRAIGHT *a.* 9.

1856 N. Y. *Commercial Adv.* May (Bartlett), We feel what a blessed thing it is just now to be a straight out Whig. 1866 Mrs. STOWE *Dred* II. xxxi. 337 Anne was indignant—with that straight out and generous indignation which belongs to women. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 454 *Straight out*, pure; genuine; unsophisticated. 1860 KEITT in *Congr. Globe* 2 Feb. 651/2 A straight-out nominee of your party. 1838 BRUCE *Amer. Comm.* II. i. 11. 269 The electors... give little thought to the personal qualifications of the candidates, and vote the 'straight out ticket.' *Ibid.* vi. ciii. 111. 481 The congregation of Plymouth Church were mostly 'straight out' Republicans. 1915 *Alton Post* 9 Apr. 815 That, says the Post, was a straightout policy of lawlessness and terrorism.

B. sb. One who votes a 'straight' party ticket, an uncompromising partisan.

1840 *Nashville Whig* 17 Aug. (Thornton *Amer. Gloss.*), The company of Straight-Outs... are the representatives of a hardy race of honest log cabin pioneers. 1872 *Nation* (N.Y.) 22 Aug. 113 (Cent.), Other Straight-outs, as they call themselves... cannot take Grant and the Republicans.

† **Straightwards**, *adv.* *Obs. rare.* [f. STRAIGHT *a.* + WARD.] In a straight direction.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxv. § 1. 296 This transparent body, hangeth as it were straightwards, from the forehead towards the hinder part of the head.

Straightway (strā'twē), *adv.* [f. STRAIGHT *a.* + WAY *sb.*]

† 1. By a direct course, straight from or to a place. *Obs.*

1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 38 Item, sir, thys day cam on John Wayoffet from the Kyng streyt weye. 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 427 Serys, I ahey your counsell in eche degre; strytt weye pethyr woll I passe. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* d j h, Crepe softlye towards the fowle: from yowre hawke streight way. 1509 HARRISON *England* II. vi. 161/2 in *Unfinished*, The merchant would haue thought that his soule should haue gone straightwaie to the diuell, if he should haue serued them with other than the best.

2. Immediately; without interval or delay; at once. Now only *literary*.

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* iv. 20 They straightway lefte there nettes. *Ibid.*, John xxi. 3 They... entered into a slippe straightway. *Ibid.*, Rom. ix. 7 Neither are they all children straightway way be cause they are the seede of Abraham. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 218 Whiche if he sought not to recompence by reuengement, then was he thought straightway a cowardly beast. 1656 G. HARVEY *Morbis Angl.* ix. (1672) 25 Grief protracted to some space of time, doth inevitably absorb the fleshy parts of the body, and straitway hasten to a perfect Consumption. 1714 *Prior Viceray* 66 That he, O! Ciel, without trial, Straitway should hanged be. 1785 *Harst Rig.* xvi, This heig don, they straightway gang into the barn. 1816 COLERIDGE *Stations*, *Mind*, 18 But let the winds of passion swell, and straightway men begin to generalize. 1838 DICKENS *Nichley* xviii, She straightway sat down and indited a long letter. 1852 *Thackeray* *Emmond* II. vii, They dazzle him, so that the past becomes straightway dim to him. 1867 *Mowley Burke* 240 It is too commonly asserted, and straightway accepted, that the Revolution destroyed, but contributed nothing to the yet greater task of reconstruction.

Straightways (strā'twēz), *adv.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [See -WAYS.]

1. Immediately, without delay: = STRAIGHTWAY 2.

1530 BERNERS *Arthur Lyl. Bryt.* (1814) 434 Than the king said, let them come hyder: and so they were incontinent sente for, and they came thyder streight wayes. 1567 MARLER *Gr. Forest* 80 He holdeth fast to his claws little stones, which in their falling from him straight wayes awaketh him. 1573-80 *Tusser Author's Life* viii. *Hush.* (1878) 207 From Paulus I went, to Eaton sent, To learn straight wayes, the latin phraies. 1575 R. B. APJUS & Virginia (facs). E j h, To master reward I straight wayes will go. 1603 STOW *Surv.* (1903) II. 132 Richard Talbot Bishop of London, straightwayes after his consecration deceased, saith Euerden. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* xiv. 16 So at the commandment of the captaine, they remoued straightwayes from theeoce. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Cunning* (Arh.) 443 Like to him, that hauing changed his Name, and walking in Pauls, Another suddenly came behid him, and called him by his true Name, whereat straightwayes he looked backe. 1695 LO. PRESTON *Boeth.* I. 24, I the Leader do straightwayes retreat with my Party into a Fortress. 1812 *Southern Omniana* I. 324 And he went straightways to the house of the woman. † 2. In a straight line. *Obs.*

1771 *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 235 They are first extended straightways, and appear like two bristles.

Straightwise, *adv.* *rare.* [-WISE.] = STRAIGHTWAY 2.

1588 A. KING *Tr. Canisius' Catech.* 223 Whairfor straght wyse thay heare the word of Christ. 1839-52 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 73 Surely thou camest straightwise from the stars.

Straigne, *obs.* form of STRAIN *v.* 1

Straik (strā'k), *sb.* 1 *Sc.* and *north.* Also 9 *strake*, *straike*, *straike*. [f. STRAIK *v.*]

1. † *a.* By *straike*: by 'straike'd' or levelled (as distinguished from heaped) measure. Also *attrib.* in *straike* measure. *Sc. Obs.*

1549 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 264 That frathinfurth na manner of malt nor beir that cumis to the guid toynn to sell be nett in tymes cumyng bot with ane straike mesour. 1567 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 111, 39/2 It is desyrt ane straike mett be maid vniuersale through all þe realme. 1587 *Ibid.* 521/2 For eschewing of fraud hes thocht expedient that all wictual in tyme cumyng salbe mesorit be straike.

2. The normal proportion of malt for a brewing.

App. only in Scott: the quots. do not seem to justify the usual rendering 'bushel' (cf. STRIKE, STROKE *sbs.*).

1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xix, With a single straike of malt to counterbalance a duble allowance of water. 1821 — *Pirate* iv, The 'bern', never quitted bold of the tankard with so much reluctance as when there had been... a duble straike of malt allowed to the brewing. 1823 — *Quentin D.* Intro. A duble straike of John Barleycorn.

† 3. A measure of timber. *Obs. rare* 1.

1542 *Act. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VIII. 95 Ane straike of hurdis, as the hill of compt thairpounne beris.

4. A piece of wood coated with sand or emery,

used for sharpening scythes; = STRICKLE, STRIKE *sb.*

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1063 The sharpening should always be finished with the straike or strickle. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbounet* vii. 59 The clear metallic sound of the 'strake' or sharpening stop.

Straik (strā'k), *sb.* 2 *Sc. rare.* ? A narrow channel in a stream.

1847 STODART *Angler's Comp.* 42 The rocky straiks and clippers that afford facilities for fish to cut or wear through the line. *Ibid.* 259 In rapid water, such as the necks of streams, straiks, and eddies, the plying and working of the hook is not always requisite.

Straik (strā'k), *v.* *Sc.* Also *struke*. [Normal *Sc.* form of STROKE *v.* (q.v. for other senses).]

trans. To level (corn, etc.) in a measure. Hence *Straike'd ppl. a.*

1579 *Extracts Rec. Convent. Burghs Scot.* (1870) I. 81 Sua that all fourletis, pekis, and vther mesouris war maid of the lairgnes of the heipit mett, to be straikit and nocht heipit. 1582 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1882) IV. 236 Conform to the awid just mesour of the realme in straike mett. 1684 A. SWINSON in W. Macfarlane *Geogr. Collect.* (S.H.S.) II. 101 One boll of good and sufficient meal straike measure. 1685 PEDER in P. Walker *Life Biog. Presbyt.* (1827) I. 95 Christ knows well, whether Heaping or Straiking agrees best with our narrow Vessels, for both are alike to him. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* xvii. 125 The bushel-stoup of their iniquity was nearly full measure, heaped and running over, and it would sooo be straike with the Lord's own level and plumb line.

Straik, *obs.* f. STRAKE; *obs.* *Sc.* f. STROKE; *obs.* *Sc.* pres. stem and pa. t. of STRIKE *v.*

† **Straiken**, *strai'king*. *Sc.* and *north.* *Obs.*

Also 6 *straiken*, *straiken*, *strayking*, *streakings*, 6, 8 *strakins*, 8 *straikens*. [Of obscure origin.]

A kind of coarse linen. Also *attrib.*

1531-2 *Durham Househ. Bk.* (Surtees) 67, 1 peyce curse straikyngs. 1557 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 159, ix pare of lyne shetts & iij pare of streakyngs iijij xvj viij. 1569 *Ibid.* 303 Item one fether bedtyle xij—sex yerds of strakins v. 1577 *Ibid.* 415 Tenn payer of harden and straken sheats. 1593-4 *Extracts Munic. Acc. Newcastle* (1848) 32 Paide for a straiken short to him and for sewing ytt. 1642 *Melrose Regality Rec.* (S.H.S.) I. 100 Ane straiking reik. 1703 LADY G. BAILLIE *Househ. Bk.* (S.H.S.) 172 For 20 ells strakins at 6s. 6d. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VI. 269 Some coarse tweels, some harns and straikens. 1884 *Good Words* May 326/4 His shirt is made of the strong old-fashioned coarse linen called 'straiken'.

† **Straile**, *Obs.* Forms: 1 *strā'el*, *strā'el*, *strā'el*, 4-5 *strā'le*, *strā'yl*, 4-6 *strā'le*, *strā'yle*, 5-6 *strā'yll* (cf. [OE. *strā'el] (recorded forms *strā'el*, *strā'el* (strē) fem., repr. an early adoption of L. *strā'gula*, f. *strā-* root of *sternere* to lay down, spread.) A woollen bed-covering, a blanket.

1725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) A 932 *Aulea*, *streagl*. *Ibid.* S 514 *Stragula* (1a), *strel*. 12000 in Napier *O.E. Glosses* i. 1035 *Stragularum*, *strala*, *hwila*, *wastlinga*. 1300 E. E. *Psalter* vi. 7 (Harl. MS.) With my teres witerli Mi straille sal I wete for-þi. 1310-11 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 506 In 2 paribus de strayles emp. 12s. 1397 in *Finchale Priory Charters* etc. (Surtees), p. cxviii, Item 1 par de strales antiquum. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 478/2 *Strayle*, hed clothe, *stanina*, *stragula*. 1500 *Medulla Gram.*, *Stragula*, *burell*, *Rayclothe*, *motteyle*. *Stragulum*, *idem* or a *strayle*. 1532 *Visit. Dioc. Norwich* (Camden) 263 Fiat injunctio quod uantur strailles more antiquo et non limbanimibus uti jam faciunt omnes. 1532 *Durham Househ. Bk.* (Surtees) 132, 1 payr straylls.

Comb. 1438 *Will of Refhan* (Somerset Ho.), John Stodley Straylweber.

Strain (strā'n), *sb.* 1 Forms: 1 *strā'on*, *strā'on*, 2-3 *strā'on*, 3-4 *strā'on*, 3-7 *strā'one*, 4 *strā'one*, 4-6 *strā'one*, 5-7 *strā'one*, 6-7 *strā'one*, *strā'one*, 7 *strā'one*, 9 *dia*, *strā'one*, 7- *strā'one*. [OE. *strā'on*, *strā'on* neut., a shortened form (recorded only in North.) of *gestrā'on*, *gestrā'on* (see I-STREON) = OS., OHG. *gistrā'uni*, related to (ge)strā'oman, (ge)strā-

nan, (ge)strā'nan to acquire, gain (also to beget, procreate) = OHG. (ga)strā'men, f. OTent. (pre-Tent.) root *strēu- to pile up; cf. L. *struēs* pile, *struere* to build.

The normal form in mod.Eng. would be *streen*; the actual form, which is found in the 15th c., but did not finally prevail until the 17th c., is due to association with STRAIN *sb.* or *sb.* 2. The related STRENE *v.* did not survive beyond the 14th c., and therefore did not undergo the perversion of form.]

† I. L. Gain, acquisition; treasure: = I-STREON 1. *Obs.*

1590 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 21 Der is stromen ðin [Vulg. *non est thesaurus tuus*]. 1520 *Prov. Elfred* 184 in O.E. *Mise*. 113 Acte nis non eldere stren [Jesús *MIS.* *istreon*], ac ite is Godis lone. 1275 *LAY.* 18609 Þe castles gode were of his hilderore streone.

II. † 2. Begetting, generation: = I-STREON 2.

Not recorded in OE., the supposed instance in *Beda's Hist.* i. xxvii. being due to an erroneous reading.

1200 *Ormin* 127 Þatt nafðenn þe3 þurh þe33re streon Ne sune child, ne dolhætt. *Ibid.* 1889 Off modett & off fader streon. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 19 Ure helende crist is his onlepi sune, noht after chesunge ac after strene.

† 3. The germinal vesicle in the yolk of an egg.

1305 *Pop. Treat. Sci.* (1842) 132 Urthe is a-midde the hevene as the streon a-midde theye. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 51 Breke ten egges in cup full fayre... þo strene also þou put away. 1585 *Hicins Junius* *Nomencl.* 54/2 *Oui umbilicus*, the strene or kenning of the egge. 1596 *Barnoung Meth.* *Phisick* i. xxxviii. (1639) 61 Then put into the eye the streines of eggs, ordered as I declared before. 1600 *Surflut Country Farm* i. xii. 64 Take... sixe springs or straines of egges that are verie new. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasel. Gen.* (1693) 523 The strain of an egg, *umbilicus ovi*. 1764 *ELIZA Moxon Eng. Housew.* (ed. 9) 116 Take the yolks of two egges and beat them very well, leaving out the strain.

4. Offspring, progeny: = I-STREON 3. Also *fig. Obs.* *exc. arch.*

1175 *Laub. Hom.* 133 Vre drihten cleopede monnes streon sed. 1200 *Ormin* 16396 Forr þatt hiss stren all sholde hen Todrifenn & toskesjredd. 1225 *Aner. R.* 208 Ne not ich none sunne þet ne miei heon ileo to ooe of ham seouene, oðer to here streones. 1225 *Juliana* (Bodl. MS.) 55, & wel hi sēmed þe to beon & bikimed to heo streon of a swuch strunde. 13... *King Alis.* 511 A god... That hath y-laye by the quene, And bygete on hire a steorne streone. 1315 *Shoreham Poems* i. 177 For te destruwen oure stren. 1621 *Quarles Esther* xviii, That remainder of proud Haman's straine, Their hands haue rooted out. 1839-52 BAILEY *Festus* 175 Child of the royal blood of man redeemed, The stary strain of spirit, thence we ore.

5. Pedigree, lineage, ancestry, descent.

1205 *LAV.* 23725 Of Brutisse streonen. 1286 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 101 Bountee comth al of god, nat of the streon Of which they [children] been engendred and ybore. 1450 *Lovelich Graill* xxxviii. 345 A velynes sone was he tho, and I comen of a schrewed streon. 1490-85 *Malory Arthur* II. 1. 77 He must be a clene knyght withoute vylony and of a gentill strene of fader syde and moder syde. 1530 *Crt. of Love* 370 For though thyself he noble in thy strene, A thousand-fold more nobill is thy quene. 1596 SPENSER *P. Q.* v. ix. 32 Sacred Reuerence, yborne of heauenly strene. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. 1. 394 Hee is of a noble straine, of approved valour, and confirm'd honesty. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* v. xlii, Let them in fetters plead their cause (quoth hee) That are base peasants, borne of seruile straine. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xiv. 286 From ample Crete I fetch my Native straine; My Father wealthy; whose house [etc.]. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* t. 49 Young Epaphus... To Phaeton objects, that he was bred Of mortall straine. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* I. i, Where is the maiden of mortall strain, That may match with the Baron of Triermain?

6. The descendants of a common ancestor; a race, stock, line.

1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1021 For þe misbegeten strene Quic y schal now doulen ben! 13400 *Kom. Rose* 4850 Bicause al is corrupable, And faile shulde successioun, Ne were ther generacioun Our seitis strene for to save. 1440 *Sir Gower* 202 Thou comest never of Cristis strene, Thou art sum fendes sone y wene. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* xiii. viii. 622 He is... of the best men of the world comen and of the strene of alle parties of kynges. 1569 *Irish Act* 11 *Eliz.* c. 1. (1621) 315 Least that any man... might be ledde... to thinke that the strene or lyne of the Oneyles should... hold or possesse anie part of the dominion... of Ulster. 1589 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* vi. xxxi. (1592) 140 Of that Streene shall Fiue at length re-aigne. 1597 BEAUMONT *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 465 His carcaske... was hangd vpon a gallows, and all his kindred and children put to deaith, that there might not one remaine of his straine. 1624 *Quarles Job Milit.* x. Med. xxviii, And left his Empire to another Straine. 1676 SIMONWELL *Virtuoso* I. i, It must needs be so; for Gentlemen care not vpon what Strain they get their sons, nor how they breed 'em, when they haue got 'em. 1688 *Drayden Brit. Rediv.* 216 And for his Estian race and Saxon strao Might reproduce some second Richard's reign. 1700 *Prior Carmen Sec.* 73 Charlemain, And the long Heroes of the Gallic Strain. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Deronda* lxiii. IV. 247, I come of a strao that has ardently maintained the fellowship of our race.

b. Any one of the various lines of ancestry united in an individual or a family; an admixture of some racial or family element in a genealogy.

1863 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* I. ii. 26 It might have been the strain of Greek blood which filtered through his veins, that tempered his Roman courage... with the pliancy, essential to conspiracy and intrigue. 1865 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 8 June 12 These animals are usually a cross between the bulldog and the mastiff, and are all the better if dashed with a strain of the bloodhound. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 93 She's just a Highland lady Touched with an Eastern strain. 1897 *Times* 11 Mar. 12/2 Lord Coventry... said... He had not bought horses in Ireland as hunters which had any strain of hackney or cart-horse blood. 1902 R.

10. In immaterial applications of sense 9 a.

† a. pl. Trials, hardships. *Obs.*

α 1658 F. GREVIL *Sidney* (1652) 18 Any man... forced, in the strains of this life, to pass through any straight or latitudes of good or ill fortune.

b. Pressure or exigency that severely taxes the strength, endurance, or resources of a person or thing, or that imperils the permanence of a feeling, relation, or condition.

1853 MRS. GASKELL *Ruth* xxxi, I should not have been surprised last night if he had dropped down dead, so terrible was his strain upon himself. 1858 LYTON *What will He do?* xii. ix. The reaction that follows all strain upon purpose. 1850 LYONAL *Glac* l. xxvii. 196 The strain upon the horses [was] very great. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Deronda* xv. l. 295 A difference of taste in jokes is a great strain on the affections. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *V. Africa* 217 He was... a bright, intelligent young Frenchman; but... the strain of his responsibility had been too much for him. 1894 LANY M. VERNY *Verny Mem.* III. 5 He had been often driven to borrow money of Sir Ralph... but their friendship had stood the strain. 1898 CONAN DOYLE *Trag. Koroskov* v. 123 My Arabic won't bear much strain. I don't know what he is saying. 1908 R. BACOT *A. Cuthbert* xxiii. 309 His voice broke suddenly, and Sonia realised the strain he had been putting upon himself to meet his trouble quietly and courageously.

c. Strained relations, tension.

1884 *Chr. World* 30 Oct. 821/5 The strain between the two Houses could, he thought, only be relaxed by mutual concessions.

III. (Cf. STRAIN v. 1 V.)

II. Mus. A definite section of a piece of music: see quot. 1841-75.

1575 GASCOIGNE *Poies, Gr. Knt's Farew. Fancie* Wks. 1297 l. 381 In Hierarchies and straines, in restes, in rule and space, In monacories and moving moods, in Burdens vnder base. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet in Lylys Wks.* (1902) III. 413 Martin, this is my last straine for this fleeth of mirth... I must tune my fiddle, and fetch some more rozen. 1577 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 180 Canonets. (wherein little arte can be shewed being made in straines, the beginning of which is some point lightlike touched, and euerie straine repeated except the middle). 1598 BASTARD *Chrestol* i. xxi. 40 He hath rimes and rimes, and double straines: And golden verses, and all kindes of veynes. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Reu.* v. 16 (1601) L2, Stage-dir. They dance the 1. Straine. 1662 *Playfowr Skill Mus.* i. xi. 35 The double Bars are set to divide the several Strains or Stanzas of the Songs and Lessons. 1876 MACE *Musick's Mon.* 127 If at any time you chance to meet with a Strain, consisting of Odd Bars, peruse That Strain well. 1841 J. A. HAMILTON *Dict. Mus. Terms* (ed. 23) 66 Strain, a portion of a movement divided off by a double bar. 1873 H. C. BANISTER *Mus.* 177 A musical idea or passage, more or less complete in itself, and terminating, most frequently, with a Perfect Cadence... constitutes a Rhythmical Period, or Strain. 1875 STRAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms, Strain*, a musical subject forming part of, and having relation to, a general whole.

12. In wider sense, a musical sequence of sounds; a melody, tune. Often collect. pl.

1579 GOSNOL *Apol. Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 68 Pypers are sore distressed because I allow not their new streynes. 1657 SIR W. MURE *To Prince Charles* 4 Montgomery... often ravisheth his harmonious ear wth straynes fit only for a prince to heire. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 87 That strain I heard was of a higher mood. 1687 NORRIS *Misc.* 29 Soft melting strains of Music. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 746 She supplies the Night with mournful Strains, and melancholy Musick fills the Plains. 1735 FLETCHING *Universal Gallant* Epil., By the vast sums we pay them for their strains, They'll think, perhaps, we don't abound in brains. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* t. i, Tell me, my lute, can thy soft strain So gently speak thy master's pain? 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxvii, Emily recollected the mysterious strains of music that he had lately heard. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* l. 347 When a soft strain of music stole up from the garden. 1827 KEALE *Chr. Yr., Morning* 37 As for some dear familiar strain Untir'd we ask, and ask again. 1851 LONGF. *Golden Leg. iv. Road to Hirschau*, This life of ours is a wild æolian harp of many a joyous strain. 1859 SALA *Tu. round Clock* 108 The enlivening strains of the brass band. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 14 Notes are struck which are repeated from time to time, as in a strain of music.

b. transf. A passage of song or poetry. † Also, † a passage, verse (of the Bible).

1563 GOTOING *Calvin on Job* 135 b, This is not the naturall meening; and such as take it so, neuer knewe the intent of the holy Ghost as touching this streyne [Fr. *quant à ce passage*]. 1583 — *Calvin on Deut.* ii. 28 b, That then is the thing that wee haue to marke vpon this streyne [Fr. *en ce passage*]. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 174 Till old experience do attain To something like Prophetic strain. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 44 There be many excellent strains in that Poet [Lucan]. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* iv. 1 Sicilian Muse, begin a loftier strain! 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 93 ¶ 3. Interest and passion... will for ever bid defiance to the most powerful strains of Virgil or Homer. 1766 [ANSTEV] *Bath Guide* l. 14 Here teach fond Swains their hapless Loves In gentle Strains to weep. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 423 Aid slighted truth with thy persuasive strain. 1833 TENNYSON *Miller's Daw.* 66 A love-song I had elsewhere read, An echo from a measured strain. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Goethe* Wks. [Bohni] l. 392 There are nobler strains in poetry than who has sounded. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Christ* 41 Who, having the strains of David, would pore over Leviticus? 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* ii. 32, I might have poured forth poetic strains which would have anticipated theory.

c. A stream or flow of impassioned or ungoverned language. (Either in favourable or unfavourable sense.) † *Obs.*; common in 17-18th c.

1649 MILTON *Eikon* vi. 50 The Simily... I was about to have found fault with, as in a garb somewhat more Poetical than for a Statist: but meeting with many straines of like dress in other of his Essays, I began to think that [etc.].

α 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1716) l. 159 When a man is... fiercely angry... he blustereth and dischargeth his choler in most tragical strains. 1699 T. BAKER *Ref. Learn.* xv. 178 Macrobius speaks of his [sc. Hippocrates'] knowledge in such lofty strains, as are only agreeable to God Almighty. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 55. 355 Addresses came... with foolish Strains of Obedience without Reserve. 1741 HUMF. *Ess. Mor. & Polit.* xvi. (1748) 144 Shall we assert, that the Strains of ancient Eloquence are unsuitable to our Age? 1742 C. YORKE in G. HARRIS *Life Ld. Hardwicke* (1847) II. 21 Dean Swift has had a statue of lunacy taken out against him. His madness appears chiefly in most incessant strains of obscenity and swearing.

13. Tone, style, or turn of expression; tone or character of feeling expressed; tenor, drift, or general tendency or character (of a composition or discourse).

1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Water-Cormorant* Pref., I have thought good to sympathize a subject fit for the time, and I have done my best to handle it in a suitable straine. 1665 BOYLE *Oecus. Refl.* Introd. Pref. (1848) p. xxi, When he writes of Ants and Flies, he does it in a Strain worthy of the same Pen, that so loftily describes the Destruction of Troy. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* v. § xxi. 161 It is contrary to the very strain of the Context. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasel. Gen.* (1693) 1176 A strain in speech, *stylus, sermo*. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. Introd., To study what those Sayings should contain 'that speak to us in such a Cloudy strain. 1708 SWIFT *Baudis & Phil.* ii. 1 Where, in the Strolers canting Strain, they hegg'd from Door to Door in vain. 1761 HUMF. *Hist. Eng. to Hen. VII.* l. i. 23 Their writings, which as appears from the strain of his own wit... [Gregory] had not taste nor genius sufficient to comprehend. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matter & Spir.* Pref. p. xix, It is, I presume, sufficiently evident from the strain of my publications, that general applause has not been my object. 1786 COWPER *Let.* 19 Feb., My friend Bagot writes to me in a most friendly strain. 1808 W. WILSON *Hist. Dissenting Ch.* II. 56 For a serious, evangelical strain of preaching... he was equalled by few ministers in his day. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* iv. v. II. 164 Clive wrote with much sharpness to the Nabob; and Meeran apologized in the most submissive strain. 1826 W. IRVING *Babylon* I. ii. 69 And among the heathen also, if we may judge from the strain of many of their writings. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 141 But his letters to England were in a very different strain. 1870 J. BRUCE *Life of Gideon* iv. 74 Observe the strain and character of that wonderful reply. 1902 R. BACOT *Donna Diana* x. 123 At times Frau von Raben would talk in a mysteriously sympathizing strain, as though inviting her confidence.

† IV. 14. The track of a deer. (Cf. STRAIN v. 1 18 b.) *Obs.*

1612 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* Wks. (Arb.) l. 71 So watching his best advantage... having shot him [a deer] hee chaeth him by his blood and straine till he get him. 1652 J. WRIGHT *tr. Canius' Nat. Paradox* iv. 82 The Hunts-men, who were more in pain for the straying of their Master, than their missing of the Stag, whose Strain they could not finde, all their Hounds being at a loss. 1659 HOWELL *Lex. Tetragl., Partic. Voc.* iii, The strain, vine, slot, or footing of a deer.

V. 15. attrib. and Comb., as strain-bearing, ease, -sensation; strain-band *Naut.* (see quot. 1867).

1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Strain-bands, bands of canvas sustaining the strain on the belly of the sails, and reinforced by the linings, &c. 1899 WINTERING *John St.* xix. 194 She [a mare] is a tower of strength, as carefully constructed for *strain-bearing as an Arctic ship. 1898 *Albion's Syst. Med.* v. 954 The disease in the cardio-arterial cases is 'progressive' and in the rheumatic or *strain cases not necessarily so. 1894 J. E. CREIGHTON & TITCHENER *tr. Wandt's Hum. & Anim. Psychol.* 217 When we are trying to remember a name or are pondering a difficult problem we notice the presence of *strain-sensations.

† Strain, sb. 3 *Obs.* Also 6 streyne, streen, 6-7 straine. [Of obscure origin; cf. MDu., MLG. *streue* (Du. *streun*), OHG. *streno* (MHG. *strene*, mod. G. *strähne*), skein, hank.]

1. A thread, line, streak.

c 1520 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1571 The streynes of her veynes as a sure ind blew. 1545 RAYNALDE *Byrth Mankynde* 22 When the water hath to passe throw so narrow passage, it maketh the longer journey and yeldith the smaller thred or streen. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) G 4, Her face like silver Luna in her shine, All tainted through with bright vermilion strains. 1613 PUNCHAS *Pilgrimage* vii. xi, (1614) 706 Barrius... is of opinion, That the violent currents of the Tides... raise vp from the bottom that redde floor... and cause, by the motion of the same vnder the water, that rednesse in the upper face thereof... and the threads or straines of this rednesse are lesse in the greater and more spacious Sea-rooms.

2. = STRAND sb. 1.

c 1586 J. DAVYS in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 786 The straines of one of our cables were broken.

3. A barb or filament of a (peacock's) feather. (Cf. STRAND sb. 3 b.)

1651 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1653) 6 Another flie, the Body made of the strain of a Pea Cocks feather. 1662 R. VENABLES *Exper. Angler* iii. 28 Take one strain of a Peacocks feather (or if that be not sufficient, then another).

† Strain, sb. 4 *Obs. rare* 1. In 6 streyne. [Aphetic f. DISTRAIN sb. Cf. STRAIN v. 2] A distraint.

1526 *Crocombe Churchw.* Acc. (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 38 Ther was payde owite of the church box for all the parysch whane ther was a strayne taken for the lorde [i.e. of the manor for chief rent], xx.

. Strain (strēn), v. 1 Forms: 4 strayn, strayny, 4-5 streny, streyn, 4-6 Sr. strenze, 5-6 stren(e), 4-7 strane, strayne, streine, (7 strein), 4-8 streyne, 6 straigne, -ygne, streigne, -ygne, Sr. strengze, strenye, 6-7 straine, 6- strain. [ME.

streyn, etc., a. OF. *estrein*-, *estreign*-, *estren*-, stem of *estraindre*, *estraindre* (mod. F. *estreindre*) to bind tightly, clasp, squeeze, corresp. to Pr. *estrenher*, Cat. *estrenyer*, Sp. *estreñir*, It. *stringere*:-L. *stringere* to bind tightly, to draw tight, tighten: see STRINGENT a.

The sense 'to draw tight' (whence branch II below) is app. not recorded for OF. *estraindre*, though it was prob. not wholly wanting, as it is the earliest sense to appear in Eng.; the L. *stringere* was common in this sense. Branches III, IV, and V seem to be purely Eng. developments.]

I. To bind tightly; to clasp, squeeze.

† I. *trans.* To bind fast; to confine in bonds. *Obs.* 1340 HANFORD *Pr. Consc.* 7181 þai salle he... In helle hard bouden... And straitly streyned ilka lym. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 7207 With a gyrdel of ryhtwysnesse, Thy reynys strongly for to streyne [pour bien estreindre fort les reins]. 1483 CAXTON *Golden Leg.* 177/1 Saynt peler was emprysoned in a straye place wherin he was strayed. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* ii. vii. 78 Baith hir tendir handis War strengzeit sair, yboundin hard with handis. 1518 WYCLIF *Num.* xxx. 14 If she auowe, and bi ooth streyne hir self [1388 byndith hir self; Vulg. *se constrinxerit*]. c 1435 in Kingsford *Chron. London* (1905) 21 Bondes of Liegeance... in which they weren or ben bounden to me, or in eny other wyse Streynyd. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale Wks.* 394/1 And with these wordes of hys own, will I strayne him fast and sure.

b. To fasten, attach firmly. Const. to, or with together. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.* exc. (rarely, influenced by sense 2) with the sense: To attach by compulsion.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 109 Kyng Kanute... þat he mygte streyne [L. *astringere*] þe reme of Engeland more faste unto hym, wedded to his wyf Emme the queene. 1391 CHAUCER *Asol.* i. § 14 Thorw wich pyn thier goth a litel wegge... þat streyneth alle these parties to hepe. c 1450 *Maitl. Club Misc.* III. 201 Item a salter heere the Licentiait stal streynyt. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariti Wemen* 59 It is agane the law of luif, of kynd, and of nature, To gidder hairtis to streine, that stryveys with vther. 1530 TINDALE *Exod.* xxxix. 21 And they strayed the brestplate by his ringes vnto the ringes of the Ephod, with laces of lacinie. 1856 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* IV. xxxiv. 105 It was requisite to strengthen and draw closer the bonds which strained them to the conquerors.

† a. To stanch (blood). *Obs. rare* 1.

c 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat.* *Fistula* etc. 79 Also puluer of vitriol combust streyneþ blode in euery place if it be putte by itself or with iuyse of any herbe streynnyng blode.

† d. To constrict (the organic tissues). *Obs. rare.* 1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helthe* l. 8 b, Flewme stiptik or hindyng, ... hath the last lyke to grene redde wyne, or other lyke, straynyng the tunge. 1548 EYOT's *Dict.* *Astriculus gustus*, a rough or sharpe taste, that streigneth the tongue.

2. To clasp tightly in one's arms. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 1205 This Troilus in armes gan hir streyne. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. li. 34 So hauing said, her twixt her nymes twaine She straightly straynd. 1597 DRAYTON *Heroic Ep.* Owen Tudor to Q. Kath. 39 Euen as a mother comming to her child... With tender armes his gentle necke doth straine. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iv. l. 46 Our King has all the Indies in his Armes, And more and richer, when he straines that Lady, 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 726 In vain, with folding Arms, the Youth assay'd To stop her sight, and strain the flying Shade.

b. esp. to strain (a person) to one's bosom, heart, and the like.

1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ethelinde* (1814) V. 297 'She is mine!' continued he; straining her to his bosom. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gertrude* l. xliii, He said—and strain'd unto his heart the boy. 1883 FRANCES M. PEARO *Contrad.* xxii, He strained her to him again. 1891 FARRAR *Darwin & Dawn* xxxv, He strained her again and again to his heart.

3. To clasp tightly in the hand.

a. † To press, squeeze (another's hand or fingers, a person by the hand) in love or farewell (*obs.*). Also (rarely), to clasp (one's own hands) forcibly.

1518 H. WATSON *Hist. Oliver of Castile* (Roxb.) C 4, He toke his leue of the queene, the whiche dydde strayne his syngres togyder at the departyng. 1523 BERNERS *Frois.* l. x. 9 [He said] I gyue you leue, and kyste hym, streynyng hym by the hande, in sygne of great loue. 1652 GAULE *Magestron.* 330 She strained her husbands hand, and concluded both her speech and life with these complaining words, 1888 'J. S. WINTER' *Doctle's Child.* viii, 'Mrs. Ferrers,' cried Lassie, straining her thin hands together, 'don't break it to me, please. Tell me the whole truth at once.'

b. To grip, grasp tightly (a weapon, etc.). *Obs.* or arch.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. vii. 21 The one in hand an yron whip did strayne, The other brandished a bloody knife. 1611 iii. v. 21 Th third brother... droue at him with all his might and maine A forest bill, which both his hands did straine. 1825 SCOTT *Talbot*, xv, 'Name her not...' said the King, again straining the curial-axe in his gripe, until the muscles started above his brawny arm.

† c. Of a bird (esp. a hawk) or beast: To seize (its prey) in its claws. Chiefly *absol. Obs.*

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 17528, I Gryppe and streyne lyk a Gryffoun, And faste I holde ther-with al Coper, yren, and ech metal. 1486 Bk. *St. Albans*, Hawking a vj b, The ix. [term belonging to hawking] she streyneth and not Clithith nor Crathith. 1530 PALSGR. 738/1, I strayne, as a hauke doth, or any other syche fywle or beast in theyr clawes, *he strayne*. Were a good glove I reede you, for your haue strayneþ harde. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 214 When they are unable... to performe their parts... as not to be able to flee or strayn y^e part w^{ch} their pownee. 1595 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. li. 22 [The bear] Gnashing his cruel teeth at him in vaine, And threatening his sharpe clawes, now wanting powre to straine.

4. To constrict painfully, as with an encircling cord. Also in wider sense: † To hurt by physical pressure; to pinch.

1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxii. 646 Sancte laurens. be þe areme can lhyne strene [*brachium ejus strinxit*] rycht sayre and Incredly. 1226 *Lyoc. De Guil. Pilgr.* 8257 Thys glouys bynde me so sore. And all the remnaunt. uff anrune. Me streyneþ so o' every syde. That [etc.]. 1500 *KENNEDY Passion of Christ* 379 That streneþ þai fair handis with a string. 1585 *Withals' Dict.* (1599) 65. I wot well where my shoos pincheth or straineth me. 1618 *W. LAWSON New Orch. & Gard.* (1626) 27 Take well tempered mortar, soundly wrought with chaffe or horsedung (for the dung of cattell will grow hard, and strain your graffes). 1712-14 *Pope Rape Lock* iv. For was it. For this with fillets [you] strain'd your tender head? 1830 *TENNISON To* —. The wounding cords that bind and strain The heart until it bleeds.

† 5. To compress, contract, diminish (in bulk or volume); to draw together (the brows). *Obs.*

1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* xiv. xlix (Tollemache MS.). [The field is] streynid in winter with froste and with colde, and swelld in somer with breunynge and with hete [*lynyne gelu et frigore constringitur*]. 1435-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 57 The see callede Pontus, diffusede from pens towards the northe makethe the see callede Propontides. And from thens hit is streynede also into vj. passes [*L. stringitur in secutos passus*]. 1445 *tr. Claudian in Anglia* XXVIII. 271 Thy yiftes he not streyned In noon smal boke thei may be writen. 1530 *Judic. Urines* ii. iii. 17 b. This feuer. is known by strayingn togdyer of the browis.

† b. *refl.* To squeeze oneself through (a narrow passage). Also with *out*. *Obs.*

1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turkes* (1621) 121 By straining himself out at a little window. he in safetie got down to the ground. 1606 *S. GARDINER Bk. Angling* 37 Some like slimy and slipperie eeles, no sooner find them-selves entangled in the nette, but they seeke to wind and straine out themselves. 1678 *MARVELL Appleton Ho.* 31 As practising, in doors so strait, To strain themselves through Heavens Gate.

† c. To derive (a word) by contraction. *Obs. rare*—

1614 *CAMDEN Rem.* Names 101 Pernel, from Petronilla, Pretty-stone, as Piere and Perkin strained out of Petre.

† 6. To press hard upon, afflict, distress. *Obs.*

1330 *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 234 Styffe stremes & strejt hem strayed a while. 1382 *Wyclif Gen.* xxxii. 40 Day and nyght with hoot and coolede y was streynyd [1388 angwischid; Vulg. *astu urebar* (misread *urebar*) *et gelu*]. 1385 *CHAUCER L. G.* II. 2684 And cold as ony frost now waxeth she, For Pite by the herte hire streynyngh so. 1417 *CAXTON Jason* 126 He might not speke. his herte was so closed and strained with anguiss. 1573 *DOUGLAS Eneis* v. ix. 88 In quhat pnyon, panis, and distress, Bene saulis pondir strengeth [*L. quibusve urgentur pennis*]. 1580 *G. HARVEY Three Propher Lett.* 40 Such pleasure makes the Grass-hopper so poore, And linge so layde, when winter doth her strayne. 1730 *T. BOSWORTH Mem.* vi. (1809) 77 Being strained with this message I laid it before the Lord.

† 7. To bridle, control, restrain. *Obs.*

Often with allusion to Ps. xxxii. 9 (Vulg. *constringe*). 1340 *HAMPOLE Ps.* xxxii. 9 In keuel and bridel streyn þaire chekis. 1340 *Aeneid* 263 Pet is to zigge huych mayne to mochie slac and wylles uol sel by: bote yef þe ilke uaderes stefneþe hise strayny and ordayny. 1346 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* 6, 1. said þat I wald ryse and blesse vs in þe name of þe Haly Trynytee, and scho streynede me so stallthorly þat I had no mouthe to speke, no no hande to styrtte. 1330 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 176 A stede ful stiff to strayne. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 74 þe loue of Goddis lawe. schuld streyn men fro þis office. 1424 *BRAMPTON Penit. Pr.* (Percy Soc.) 11 And streyne here chekis fro woordys y-dell, That can noyt holdyn here tungys styll. 1434 *MISYV Mending Life* 112 Besy keepyng of þi wittward wylis, þat tastyngh sauerynge, herynge & seynge vndyr þe bridyl of gouernans wysely he streynd. 1529 *MORE Dialogue* l. Wks. 168/2 So hath God euer kepte him in humilitie, strayingn him with y^e knowledge of confession of his ygnorance. 1533 — *Answe. Payned Bk.* Ibid. 1054/2 Pray him, to draw you, and as the Prophet sayth to pray him strayn your iawes with a hitte and a byrdle. 1558 *PHILIP Aeneid* l. A ij. You gave me might these stormy winds to strain or moke to blow. 1597 *SPENSER Sh. Hubert* 1190 Of men of armes he had but small regard, But kept them lowe, and streined verie hard. 1595 *HUNNIS Joseph* 42 He did re-straine and straine himselfe, as it had not been he.

† b. To restrict, confine. *Obs.*

1566 *PAINTER Palace Pleas.* l. 260 When they happened to be strayed to straight lodging, the married gentleman would not sticke to suffer his frend to lye with him and his wife.

† 8. To force, press, constrain (to a condition or an action). Also const. to with inf. *Obs.*

1374 *CHAUCER Compl. Mars* 20 To what fyn made the god that sit so hye, Benethen him, love other company, And streyneth folk to love, malgre hir bede? 1400 *Pauline Epist.* a Cor. v. 14 (1910) 112 Caritas enim christi urget nos. Forwhe þe charite of crist streynes vs. 1400-50 *Wals. Alex.* 3549, Pat þou þi lordship to loute has now on leithre Persyns, Pat þou þi lordship to loute has now on leithre Persyns. 1456 *Sir G. HAVE Laco Arnis* (S.T.S.) 94 Folk may not be strengeth to make weris. 1528 *MORE Dialogue* ii. Wks. 200/1 The profe. semeth me not very stronge nor able & sufficient to strayne a man to consent thereto. 1527 *Reg. Privy Seal* Scot. 95/1 He is oblist and strengeth to make continuale residence and service at the said chaplaniis. 1551 *T. Wilson Logie* ii. l. ij. Some of the causes worke by the force and violence of nature, some by an outward powre, beyng strained therunto. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* *Dk. Glouc.* xix. How stouly we dyd the king strayne The Rule of his realme wholy to resynge. 1595 *SNAKES. John* iii. 46 Making that idiot laughter keepe mens eyes, And straine their cheques to idle merriment. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turkes* (1621) 500 Who doubts but the enemye. strained by necessitie, will prey upon your countreies, houses, and goods?

† b. To incite (a person) to exertion, to urge.

1528 *A. HALL Iliad* l. 8 Agamemnon, whome anger forced straines.

† c. To urge, insist upon (a thing). Also *absol.* 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 240 þei schulde techen þat who-soever approves þis, confermes hit, or streynes hit, he synnes agens God. 1576 *FLEMING Paupl. Epist.* 260 Hee sheweth howe readie hee is, not onely in taking paines himselfe, but in strayingn his frendes ayde also, that such means may be wrought. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* iii. iii. 230 Note if your Lady straine his Entertainment with any strong, or vehement importunitie, Much will be seene in that.

† d. To compel to go. *Obs.* 1330 *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 691 By wayce ful strejt he con hym strayn [after *deduxit per vias rectas*, Vulg. *Sap.* x. 10].

† 9. To extract (liquor or juice) by pressure: to squeeze out. Also *intr.* Of a juice: To exude.

1483 *Cath. Augl.* 368/1 To Stren use of herbis (or herbyes), exsuarce. 1583 *H. HOWARD Defensative* 13b. That we may beware of those that strayne Oyle out of a Flint. 1621 *H. ELSING Lords' Debates* (Camden) 56 That a favourable construction be made, &c., and not to the squeezing of blood out of wordes. . . . It was a greute mistaking to say 'to streyne blood out of wordes'. 1707 *Curtis. Husb. & Gard.* 94 These Juices strain out of their own accord. 1719 *POPE Ess. Crit.* 608 [They] Still run on Poets, in a raging vein, Ev'n to the dregs and squeezings of the brain, Strain out the last dull droppings of their sense. 1735 — *Profr. Sat.* 182 The Bard. Just wits to make his barrenness appear, And strains, from hard-bound brains, eight lines a year. 1782 *COWPER Table-l.* 533 From him who rears a poem lank and long, To him who strains his all into a song.

† b. To extort (money, confessions, etc.). *Obs.*

1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iv. 1. 184 *Por.* Then must the Jew be mercifull. *Jew.* On what compulsion must I? Tell me that. *Por.* The quality of mercy is not strain'd. 1678 *Sir G. MACKENZIE Crim. Law* Scot. ii. xx. § ii. (1699) 230 His Majesties Advocat is still a party interested, and so should not be allowed to deal with the Witnesses; for thereby he may strain from them what otherwise they would not depone. 1699 *J. KIRKTON Secr. Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1817) 314 Yet when he or his friends talked in the English parliament, and made a mind to strain money from it, they spoke of a warre with France.

† 10. To tighten, draw tight, stretch.

10. To extend with some effort; to subject to tension, to stretch.

† a. To draw tight (a band, bandage, bonds). Also *absol.*

1330 *Beket* (Percy Soc.) 1475 The straples were istreynd hard ynowis. 13400 *Laufraun's Cirurg.* 257 Binde it [the wart] wip a strong breed, & streine wel þe fred & drawe him awet wip þe breed. 1541 *COPLAND Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* l. ij. Hede must be taken to strayne to harde or to loose [upon the hurt place]. . . . And some put to doubleclothes, and strayne them and sewe them on the place. 1597 *DAVIDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 596 But thou, the more he varies Forms, beware To strain his Fetters with a stricter Care. . . . in fig. context. 1707 *NORRIS Treat. Humility* vi. 237 This strains the hard knot of poverty yet harder, and makes it pinch more sensibly. 1757 *BURKE Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. 184/1 II. 544 There may be a danger in straining too strongly the bonds of government.

† b. To stretch and hold extended (a body or its limbs on a cross, on the rack, etc.). *Obs.*

1330 *Cursor M.* 16762 & 126 His armes were so streyned oute [on the Cross]. 1400 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* 643 And straye I-streyned on þe Rode, Streyned to dreye on Rode-tre, As parchemyn owep for to be. 1483 *CAXTON Golden Leg.* 289/2 He dyde doo strayne and payne them in the torment of Ecule. 1500 *St. Patrick's Purgatory* 353 In *Brome Bk.* 93 Whyll þat þey streynyd forth hys fete [etc.]. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 254 b. Some affirmeth that he was first streyned on lyng wyde open on the grounde.

† c. To extend and make taut (a line, wire, etc.), to stretch (material on a frame, over a surface, etc.). Also with *out*.

1400-50 *Wars Alex.* (Dubl. MS.) 798* Than strenys he hys steropes & strejt yv sittes. 1611, 840* [He] Stranes owt hys sterops & sterly loke. 1523 *BERNERS Froiss.* I. xviii. 25 Ther they founde CCC. caudrons made of bestis skynnes. . . . strayed on stakes over the fyre, full of water. 1539 in *Vitay's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 4. 173 [Five Banners, which] waving & Strayned with the wynde. made a goodly Showe. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII. 66b. This house was covered with coardes strayed by craft. . . . Over their coardes was streyned wollen clothes of light hlew. 1573 in *Feuillerat Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 201. Nayles to strayne the Canvas. 1606 *B. Jonson Volpone* iv. i. On the one wall I straine me a fayre tarte-paulin; and, in that, I stick my onions, cut in halles. 1627 *CARR. South Sea Grant.* v. 21 The Ties. doe carry up the Yards when we straine the Halyards. 1701 *GRAY Fatal Sisters* 6 Glittering lances are the loom, Where the dusky warp we strain. 1818 *Scott Br. Lamm.* xvi. The hook is fixed; we will not strain the line too soon. 1820 *C. HAYTER Introduct. Perspect* 255 The vellum, must be strained tight, by tacking on a straining frame. 1827 *FARADAY Chem. Manip.* x. (1842) 257 The temporary cover thus formed, fits the mouth of the vessel tightly, is strained level over its surface. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 104/2 The barbed wire fence. . . . was strained to posts . . . 6 ft. high. . . .

† quasi-*intr.* for *pass.*

1633 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* Printing xxii. ¶ 6 He pulls the Cord as hard. . . . as he can; and keeping the Cord straining, whips it again about the Head and other sides of the Page-transf. and fig. 1590 *GREENE Or.* Fur. i. 11. Although the mystic vayne straind our Cynthia Hinders my sight from noting all thy crue. 1634 *J. ROBINSON Laurels of Hearing Ministers* Wks. 185/1 111. 360 To strain the strings of this imagined proportion to make them meet, and to suppose the church to be as the altar, yet [etc.].

† d. To tighten up (the strings of a musical instrument) so as to raise the pitch. Also with *up*.

1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) II. 377 Mercurius. putte

seuene strenges to be harpe. . . . and þey putte to be strenges and streyned [*L. strinxit*] him in his manere. 1587 *GOLDING De Moray* i. 4. Not so much as two strings being of one selfsame nature, can agree in one tune, without the wit of a man that can skill to streine them, and to slacke them as he seeth it good. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 184 Wherby you shall discover. . . . The Proportion likewise of the Sound towards the String, as it is more or lesse strained. 1888 *Engel. Brit.* XXI.V. 244/1 The sympathetic strings were. . . . strained to pitch. . . . by means of additional pegs.

† 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* iv. iii. Castillo, Foroloso, all Straine up your wits, winde up invention Unto his highest bent. 1626 *BACON Daffodils & P.* (Grosart) 20/2 A harte (not harpe) is all her instrument, Whose weakened strings all out of tune she straines. 1782 *COWPER Truth* 385 Man. . . in ev'ry sense a wretch, An instrument, whose cords, upon the stretch, And strain'd to the last screw that he can bear, Yield only discord in his Maker's ear.

† e. To stretch (cloth) fraudulently. *Obs.*

1514-15 *Act 6 Hen. VIII* c. 9 The hyer. . . shall not. . . streyne nor do to be streyned in bred the same Clothes. . . . by teynour or wynch. 1560 *Maldon* (Essex) *Decum.* Liber B. fol. 55b. Whether they shaibe stretched or streyned or pressed with the hott presse.

† f. To extend (a thing), to stretch to the full length. Also with *forth*, *out*. Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1388 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* v. vi. (1495) 111 The eye shall not be straynyd to ferre oute nother aryeyd to hygh. 1450 *CARGRAVE St. Gilbert* xl. 120 In hir creping besenewes which were contract be-fore in hir leudes [loins], þei brak and streyned oute to swch largenesse þat [etc.]. 1485 *CAXTON Chas. Gt.* 47 Olyuer. . . . arose oute of hys bedde and began for to scratche [read scratche] and strayne hys armes and to fele yf it were possyble to hym to bere armes.

† g. To elongate by hammering. *Obs.*

1674 *RAY Collect. Words, Wire Work* 132 They take little square bars, made like bars of steel and strain i. e. draw them at a Furnace with a hammer. . . . into square rods.

† 11. fig. a. To force the meaning or sense of (words, an ordinance, decree, etc.); † to distort the form of (a word). Also *absol.*

1449 *PECOCK Repr.* l. xl. 58 The other vnderstanding, bi which summen streynen thilk text forto speke of the writing which we han now of the Newe Testament. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* iv. 1. 75 *Wor.* This absence of your Father drawes a Curtaine [etc.]. . . . *Hotsip.* You strayne too farre. I rather of his absence make this vse; [etc.]. 1604 — *Oth.* iii. iii. 218, I am to pray you, not to straine my speech To grosser issues. 1605 *VERSTEGAN Dic. Intell.* l. 14 The ancient German names being by latin or the authors strayed and drawn vnto their orthography, according to their fancies. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* iii. l. § 8. 15 Neuerthelesse we finde many and good Authors, who. . . . are well contented to straine these prophecies with vnreasonable diligence vnto such a sense. 1665 *BOYLE Ocean. Refl.* (1675) Pref. 16 II. I may have at any time a little Strain'd the Similitude, the better to accommodate it to my present Theme, and Design. 1753 *CHALLONER Cath. Chr. Instr.* 170 The Protestant Translation has strained the Text to make it say more than the Original. 1785 *BURKE Sp. Nabob of Arcot's Debt* Wks. 184/1 l. 341 And, lastly, and above all, not to be fond of straining constructions, to force a jurisdiction. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iv. l. 488 Defective laws should be altered by the legislature, and not strained by the tribunals. 1884 *Law Rep.* 27 *Chanc. Div.* 638, I think that. . . . I am not straining the effect of the order in saying so.

† b. To transgress the strict requirements of (one's conscience), to violate the spirit of (one's oath).

1592 *Kyn Sp. Trag.* iii. iv. 8 And he that would not straine his conscience For him that thus his libleral purse hath stretcht, Vnworthy such a fauour may he faile. 1596 *SPENSER State Irrel.* Wks. (Globe) 618/2 They make noe more scruple to pass [judgement] agaynst an Englishman, and the Queene, though it be to strayne their othes, then to drinke milke unstrayned. 1877 *OWEN Welleley's Desp.* Introduct. 16 The exigencies of the war. . . . had induced Lord Cornwallis to strain his conscience so far as to write a letter, which was to have the binding force of a Treaty.

† c. To force (prerogative, power, etc.) beyond its legitimate extent or scope.

1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* i. vii. § 9 The temperate use of the Prerogative [of Q. Elizabeth], not slackened, nor much strayed. 1732 *Pope Ess. Man* iii. 290 'Twas then, the studious head, Taught Pow'r's due use to People and to Kings, Taught not to slack, nor strain its tender strings. 1883 *FROUDE Short Story* IV. l. x. 108 The Crown retains prerogatives at present which would be fatal to it if strained.

† d. To apply or use (a thing) beyond its province. *Obs.*

1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* ii. iii. 19 Nor ought so good, but strain'd to that faire vse, Revolts from true birth, stumbling on abuse. 1599 — *Much Ado* iv. l. 254 For to strange soies strangely they straine the cue. 1622 in *Foster Eng. Factories Ind.* (1906) 269 He denyeth that hee hath any way taxt the Councell or strained his pen. . . . beyond due bounds or reason. 1638 *JUNUS Paint. Ancients* 229 Nothing murthereth the life and spirit of the invented things so much, as to force and strain them to a fore-determined purpose. 1647 *HAMILTON Papers* (Camden) 146 Because you had assured me you were to goe out of town I strained not the time that prest me exceedingly.

† e. To strain a metaphor (see quot.).

1673 *BLAIR Lect.* I. xv. 313 If the resemblance. . . be long dwelt upon, and carried into all its minute circumstances we make an allegory instead of a metaphor. . . . This is called straining a Metaphor.

† f. To strain a point: to exceed one's usual limits of procedure, to do more than one is bound to do or go further than one is entitled to go in a matter. Cf. *STRETCH* v.

1595 *LAMBARDE Peramb.* Kent (ed. 2) 401 He would not sliche to straine a point, so that he might glorifie Saint Thomas thereby. 1661 *GOODWIN View Anim. Jurisd.* Introduct. [3.5]. In time of war they strain a point to drive a Colourable Trade. 1757 *Sir B. KEENE Desp.* 26 Sept. in *Colourable Trade*. 1855 *Comm. App.* l. 219 Tho' we should

have strain'd a Point to serve Him. 1857 G. A. LAWRENCE *Guy Lip*. xxxiv. 343 We've not quite so much proof as I could wish. It would be straining a point to arrest him, as it stands. 1873 BROWNING *Red Coat*. *Nt. Cap* C. 393 You must be generous, strain point, and call Victory, any the least flush of pink Made prize of.

†g. To insist upon unduly, to be over-punctilious about. *Obs.*

1665 DRYDEN *Ind. Emperor* iii. ii. I'll not strain Honour to a point too high; I sav'd your Life, now keep it if you can. 1712 AINSWORTH *Spec.* No. 99 ¶5 In Books of Chivalry, where the Point of Honour is to Madness.

h. To strain courtesy: see COURTESY *sb.* I c.

†i. To raise to an extreme degree. *Obs.*

1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xxviii. ii. 327 To the end that a duple authority, and the same strained to the height (L. *erectaque sublimitas*), might patch matters together. 1612 CART. SMITH *Virginia* 28 All their actions, voices and gestures, both in charging and retiring, were so strained to the height of their quality and nature, that [etc.]. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* vii. 536 Nor yet content, she strains her Malice more, And adds new Ills to those contriv'd before.

j. To strain up: to force up to a higher scale of estimation; to 'screw up' (rents, usury) to an oppressive rate.

1599 SAKOV *Europhæ Spec.* (1632) 218 In all places they are permitted to streine up their Vsury to eighteen in the hundred upon the Christiano. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* iv. xi. 142 Both of these species are also either felonious, or not felonious. The felonious breaches of the peace are strained up to that degree of malignity by virtue of several modern statutes. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Aug. 8/2 'What is to be understood by "straining rents"?... I have known houses, built to let at 11s. a week, gradually strained up to 14s.'

k. To raise to a high state of emotional tension. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 454 My earthly by his Heav'nly overpowered, Which it had long stood under, streind to the highth In that celestial Colloquio sublime, . . . sunk down, and sought repair Of sleep. 1820 LAMB *Elia Ser.* 1 *South-sea House*, While he held you in converse, you felt strained to the height into the colloquy. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* ii. (1870) 32 Each sense was strained, by the sublimity around, to its utmost tension.

l. To make excessive demands upon, tax severely (resources, credit, friendship, etc.). Also, † to tax severely the resources of (a person).

1609 DEKKER *Ravens Alin* F 1, The Farmer carefull of his day, because he knew the hard conscience of the Usurer, straind himselfe and his friends, and provided the money. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. Sl.* ii. xxi. 140 Great spirits, having mounted to the highest pitch of performance, afterwards strain and break their credits to striving to go beyond it. 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 57, I am much deceiv'd if they are not willing to straine themselves very far on any such publick acct. 1798 in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 754 The Company have, from such considerations, strained their own means to put their servants on the most liberal footing. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 701 The King had strained his private credit in Holland to procure bread for his army. 1838 BURTON *12 Cds. Allen* II. xi. 328 There were occasions... when Eden strained those friendships severely. 1912 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Oct. 712 His [Burke's] succour to the distressed French exiles had strained his scanty resources to the breaking-point.

m. To raise (matters, relations between parties) to a dangerous state of tension. Cf. STRAINED *phl. a.* 1671 MILTON *Samson* 348 Consider, Samson; matters now are strain'd Up to the highth, whether to hold or break.

12. To stretch (sinews, nerves, muscles) beyond the normal degree (as the supposed condition of intense exertion); hence, to force to extreme effort, exert to the utmost (one's limbs, organs, powers). To strain every nerve (fig.): to use one's utmost endeavours.

1445 LYDG. *Nightingale Poems* ii. 73 This bridle. . . Syngeth as that she wold hir-self dismember, Streyneth hir throte, peyneth hir brest at al. 1548 *Elyot's Dict.* s.v. *Intendo*, I must streigne a sinew or stretch a veyne, to hegyle this olde man. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 261 To make them al amends therefore in the behoofe of one, I must straine mine ability. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* i. 3 They streine more ooe part of the body than an other, as shooting the armes, running the legges, &c. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iii. iii. 94 He sweats, Straines his yong Nerves, and puts himself in posture That acts my words. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1646 This utter'd, straining all his oerves he bow'd. 1777 JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 27 Oct. Some strain their powers for efforts of gaiety. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxx. That memorable discharge of fireworks... which Master Laneham... has strained all his eloquence to describe. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. i. All Constitutional Deputies did strain every nerve. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 345 This last exercise only operates on the arms and chest, but the others strain every muscle in the frame. 1855 KINGSTON *Heroes* iv. iii. (1869) 251 His father sat... and strained his old eyes across the sea, to see the ship afar. 1856 *N. Brit. Rev.* XXVI. 158 When we view them with two eyes... the muscles of the eyeball are not strained. 1894 MISS L. ALMA-TADEMA *Wings of Icarus* 159, I strained my ears to vaio for a sound.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* of the eyes.

1855 BROWNING *Ch. Roland* xviii. No sound, oo sight as far as eye could straiu.

c. To force (the voice) above its natural compass. 1913 *Times* 14 May 8/5 He seemed to be straining it [sc. his voice] upon the high notes.

d. *Photogr.* (See quot.)

1890 WOODBURY *Encycl. Dict. Photogr.* 385 But if brought nearer than a certain point, the lens will be what is termed 'strained,' and the image will become dreadfully distorted.

13. To injure or alter by excessive tension.

a. To injure (a limb, muscle, tendon, etc.) by stretching or over-exertion; to sprain. Also *refl.* of a person or animal.

1612 *Bervenuto's Passenger* i. iv. 313, I have strayed one of my teete. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 3 Oct., I have strained the thumb of my left hand with pulling him. 1726 — *To Janus* 22 Prudes decay'd about may tack, Strain their necks with looking back. 1788 MRS. ANNE HUGHES *Henry & Isab.* IV. xxxiii. 240 Mrs. Maitland, having... strained one of her ancles. 1890 CONAN DOYLE *White Company* xxviii, I strained a sinew on the day that I slew the three men at Castelnau. 1891 M. ROBERTS *Land-travel & Seafaring* 131 Devilkin strained himself, by treading on a loose stone. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 18 Nerves and muscles may be acutely 'strained'. The word is placed between inverted commas to show that it is used in its popular sense... Whether this is due to the stretching of fine nerve-twigs it is scarcely possible to decide.

b. To impair or imperil the strength of (a material thing) by excessive tension or disruptive force.

1730-46 THOMSON *Seasons, Autumn* 320 Strained to the root, the stooping forest pours A rustling shower of yet untimely leaves. 1771 SKOTTELT *Humph. Cl.* 10 July (1815) 222 Crossing a deep gutter, made by a torrent, the coach was so hard strained, that one of the irons which connect the frame snapped. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1007 But Geraint's [lance], A little in the late encounter strain'd, Struck... home, And then brake short. 1868 CHAMBERLAIN *Jrnl.* 13 June 381/2 The ship had strained herself a good deal, owing to the heavy cargo of railway-iron she had stowed in her hold. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVII. 26/2 A tug towed at her for an hour and a half before she was got off, during which time her decks and waterways were much strained.

c. *Physies.* (See quot. 1856.) Also *intr.* for *refl.* 1850 RANKINE *Misc. Sci. Papers* (1881) 82 When the body is strained, therefore, the pressure is the resultant of the variations of all those forces, arising from the displacements of the atomic centres from their natural relative positions. 1856 SIR W. THOMSON in *Phil. Trans.* CXLVI. 481 If a stone, a beam, or a mass of metal, in a building, or in a piece of framework, becomes condensed or dilated, in any direction, or bent, or twisted, or distorted in any way, it is said to experience a strain, to become strained, or often in common language, simply 'to strain'. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. t. § 154 Thus a rod which becomes longer or shorter is strained.

III. To press through a filtering medium, to filter. (Cf. 9.)

14. To press (a liquid) through a porous or perforated medium which keeps back the denser portions or the solid matter held in suspension; to force (solid matter) from the contained or accompanying liquid by this process; to purify or refine by filtration. Also *absol.*

In mod. use *to strain* is to pass through a medium having visible pores, as hair-cloth or muslin, while *to filter* refers to the use of a medium such as paper, or layer of charcoal, a bed of sand, etc.

c 1286 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 210 Thise Cookes, how they stampe, and streyne[n] L. *alius contundit et colat*, and grynde And turnen substance in-to Accident. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. lx. (1493) 897 Fyrsyte veynegre is sodde wyth necessary herbes... theenne the veynegre is streynyd and cleyndy. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* 9 Take ryse... And borowgh a strynour pou hom strene. *Ibid.* 40 Breke eyren and streyne hom thorough a clothe. 1523-34 FITZGERBER. *Husb.* § 44 Styrrt it aboute, and than streyne it thorow an olde clothe. 1591 A. W. B. *Cookrye* 5, Then... strain the yolkes of Egges with Viogier, and put them into your broth. *Ibid.* 9, Then straine a little bread and put it in. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 330 First an Oxer Colender provide Of Twigs... (such toiling Peasants twine, When thro' streight Passages they strein their Wine). 1731 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. t. 269 Some people have such an aversion to them [snails] that they can't get down any liquid into w^{ch} they are but strain'd. 1821 A. T. THOMSON *Land. Disp.* (1818) 668 Macerate for fourteen days in a stopp'd-glass bottle, and strain. 1826 *Art Brewing* (ed. 2) 153 The juice must then be strained through a coarse hair-sieve, to keep back its grosser particles. 1901 J. BLACK *Carp. & Build.* *Home Handicr.* 50 Boil a little common size... strain through muslin into a clean pan.

b. said of natural agencies.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 562 Three fountaines walme out of the ground strained, as it should seeme, through a veine of Alum. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 194 [He] contends that rivers must be supplied from the sea, strained through the pores of the earth.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 5 Of be whiche pinges our litel konnyng myte nougt take knowleche... but besines of writers to our vnkunnyng hadde i-holde and i-streyned mynde of olde dedes (L. *transfunderet*, *memoriam transactorum*). 1589 *Paphe w. Hatchet in Lyb's Wks.* (1902) III. 402, I will boyle thee, straine thee, and then drie thee, so that of a lubber... I will at last make a dram of knaves powder. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. 169 Faith and troth, Strain'd purely from all hollow bias drawing: Bids thee... welcome. 1662 E. HORSKINS *Funeral Sermon*, (1683) 21 So a Christian, when he is strained through the grave, loseth all his brackishness, all his dreggs and scumme, and becomes pure and holy. 1785 COWPER *Task* ii. 438 The nasal twang Heard at conventicle, where worthy men, Misled by custom, strain celestial themes Through the prest nostril, spectacle bestrid. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. ii. 169 Judge. Let tortures strain the truth till it be white.

d. To remove (liquid) by filtration, drain off. *Const. from.* Also with *out.* *off.*

15. in *Oxf. Archd. Will Reg.* (N. & Q. 11th Ser. 1914, IX. 258/1) Theo streyne the liccor from the barley. 1558 WARDE *tr. Alexis' Secr.* 40 Let it boyle... until it be diminished of the third part, than straine it out softly. 1640 T. BRUGES *Marrow of Physicke* ii. 142 Straiue all the thin water from them through a faire Cloth. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* 12 Let it [the gravy] stew till it is quite rich and good; then season it to your Taste with Salt, and then strain it off. *Ibid.* 15 Then take out your Tripe and straiu the Liquor out. *Fig.* 1848 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) I. 275 It is a translation

of a translation, in which the beauties of Plato are strained off by a double process.

¶e. To take out (something) from a liquid by straining.

This use seems hardly to occur exc. in *strain out a gnat* (after L. *excolare*), † *strain a gnat*, in Matt. xxiii. 24. (For the better known rendering of this text see 21.)

1526 TINOALE *Matt.* xxiii. 24 Ye blinde gydes which strayne out a gnat and swallowe a cammyll. [So also 1535 Coverdale, 1539 Craumer, 1560 Geneva.] 1564 *Brief Exam.* ***** None of them... did strayne a Gnat, and swallowe a Camell. 1582 N. T. (Rheims) *Matt.* xxiii. 24 That straine a gnat. 1589 WALKER *Alb. Eng.* vi. xxxi. (1602) 153 Precians... In Loue doe swallow Camells, whilst they nicely straine a Gnat. 1616 B. PARSONS *Magistr. Charter* 23 Straine not out gnats, then, neither swallowe camels. 1881 BIBLE (R.V.) *Matt.* xxiii. 24 Which strain out the gnat.

15. *intr.* for *refl.* To filter; to trickle. Also *fig.* 1588 MARLOWE *and Pt. Tamburl.* iii. iv. I feele... all my entrals bath'd In blood that straineth from their orifex. 1594 Kyo *Cornelia* iii. iii. 118 My griefe is lyke a Rock, whence (ceaseles) strayne Fresh springs of water at my weeping eyes. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 1 The Sea water passing or Straying through the Sandes, leaueth the Saltnesse. 1725 *Bradley's Family Dict.* s.v. *Honey* ¶ 6 To the end that the Honey may strain gently through the Bag. 1897 F. T. JANE *Lordship, Passion, & We v.* 57 The speech that he made was a tidy long one... It all strained out to telling us how that we should make up to the Radicals.

b. Of a stream: To flow. *rare.*

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* i. 226 So Touuy straineth in. *Ibid.* vi. 343 But, backe, industrious Muse; obsequiously to bring Cleere Suerne from her source; and tell how she doth straine Downe her delicious Dales. 1915 J. BUCHAN *Nelson's Hist. War* III. xxi. 92 The river (Order) in many places strains in many channels and backwaters among isles matted with dwarf willows and alders.

16. *trans.* To sow or let fall (seed) in a furrow (i. c. not broadcast). Also with *in. local.*

1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 28 By this one Ploughing may be sown Beans, either strained in the Thoroughs, or else bysowing the Beans all over the Field. *Ibid.* 80 Strain in the Acorus by a Man's Hand in two Thoroughs. *Ibid.* 333 Peas are sowed by straining them in Thorough by Thorough.

IV. To exert oneself. (Cf. sense 12.)

17. *refl.* To exert oneself physically. In later use, to exert oneself so as to be in danger of injury. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1311 E. E. ALIT. P. A. 551, & þenne þe fyrst by-gonoe to pleny & sayden þat þay had trauayled sore, Þese bot an oure hem com streny. 1377 LANGL. P. Ph. B. xiv. 233 When he streyneth hym to strecle þe strawe is his schetes. 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 2809 Slike a seknes for-sothe is on my-selle halden, þat I ne may streyne me ne stere for stondis so hard. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xviii. xvii. 755 Syre Launcelot strayed hym self soo straitly with soo grete force to gete the hors forward that the buttoom of his wound brast. 1538 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* i. 586 They do yet best, considering His Grace is yet tendir, that he shuld not streyn hym self, till he come above a yere of age. 1580 HESTER *tr. Fioravanti's Disc. Chirurg.* 29 b, [For those ruptured.] Keepe thy house with as much ease as thou mayest, and strayne thy selfe in any wise. 1640 BROME *Syraragus Garden* iv. vii. Hold, sir, hold, pray use this whistle for me, I dare not straine myselfe to winde it I. *Fig.* 1574 *tr. Marlowe's Apocalyp.* 11 Sathan hath streyned himselfe too the vtermost too bring in such things.

18. *intr.* To make violent and continuous physical effort; to exert oneself to the utmost. Also with *forward, together.*

1340-70 *Alisaunder* 349 Steedes stirred of þe stede strane men under. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) B iii, After that these two knights had longe ynough strained together. 1592 *Ardon of Feversham* iv. iv. 72 Come, Francklin, let vs strain to mend our pace. 1654 VILVAIN *Enchir. Epigr.* iii. lxxx. 75 b, The six first Princes for the kingdom straine, But it by a slight horstrick Darius gained. 1704-23 *Pore Windsor Forest* 155 See the bold youth strain up the threatening steep. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 294 The patience with which he had seen a boatman on a canal, straiu against an adverse eddy. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 18 A man would strain to leap its current. 1862 [Pycroft] *Cricketer Tutor* 33, I am far from sanctioning the fashion of straining forward at balls which there is plenty of time to play back. 1893 BRIDGES *Founder's Day, Eton* v, Or whether... dashing The oars of cedar skiffs, ye straiu Round the rushes and home again.

b. *spec.* of a deer. (See quot. 1575.)

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 422 Termes of the Hart... Wheo he houncheth by vpon all foure, then he tryppeth, and when he runneth verie fast, then he streyneth. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* iii. 543 As o'er the Turf he [the stag] strains. 1820 SCOTT *Lady of Lake* i. vii, Nor nearer might the dogs attain, Nor farther might the quarry [stag] strain.

c. *transf.* of a thing viewed as endowed with power to make effort. Also with *along.*

1819 BYRON *Juan* ii. xiii, The wind sung, cordage strain'd, and sailors swore. 1858 in *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 200 The ship straining along under a heavy press of sail. 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* iii, [A] courtyard in which there grew two or three poplars, straining upwards to the light.

d. To pull forcibly (at a rope, leash, rein).

1791 COWPER *Odys.* xv. 353 Then, straining at the hal-yards, hoisted the sail. 1825 SCOTT *Talisman.* xxiv, Kioq Richard looked... at the Nubian and his dog; but the former moved not, nor did the latter strain at the leash. 1871 TYNOLL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) i. vi. 107 The blue-jackets strained in concert. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., The brig... mounted the seas as though she were straining at a chain cable.

1808 SCOTT *Marmion* i. Intro. 92 When the frantic crowd amain Strain'd at subjection's bursting rein.

†e. *trans.* To direct (one's steps) hastily; to make (one's passage) with effort. *Obs.*

1579 H. C. *Forest of Fancy* Fj b, Straight wayes my stepp I straind To bewties bower and there aride. 1760 *Ann. Reg.* 24/2 In straining their passage thro' morassy ground several soldiers dropped down on their march.

19. *intr.* To use one's utmost endeavours; to strive vigorously. Const. to with inf., after, for, to (the attainment of some object).

1593 DRAYTON *Eel*. v. 132 Stay there good Rowland, whether art thou rap, beyond the moone that striest thus to strayne 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* i. 1. 143 This Gentleman of mine Hath seru'd me long: To build his Fortune, I will straine a little, For 'tis a bond in men. 1683 W. LLOYD in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 188, I will strain hard to allow him 20 li a year. 1721 *Swift Wonder of Wonders* 6 When in Office, no one... does his Business better. He hath sometimes strained hard for an Honest Livelihood. 1750 *Johnson Rambler* No. 58 p. 3 They are unable... to strain in the race of competition, or to stand the shock of contest. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 225 They exhibit the author as straining after novelty by eccentric distances, and by movements out of cathedral time. 1828 D'ISRAEL *Chas. I.* i. vi. 175 Both sides were straining to reconcile the most repulsive difficulties. 1841 MYERS *Chas. Th.* iii. § 41. 149 A mind open to all theories but straining after none. 1840 GOSCHEN *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 18 Apr., in *Hansard* 908 In case of war every one strains for gold.

20. *† a.* Toretch, heave, make efforts to vomit. 1679 V. ALSOP *Melius Inquir.* i. i. 41 They swallowed them [the articles] with some Reluctancy, and are now reaching and straining with many a sower face, to disgorge... the Hook of the Article. 1727 *Swift Poem.* *E. Curil Misc.* 1732 III. 19 He... fell a vomiting and straining in an uncommon and unnatural Manner.

b. To make efforts to evacuate the bowels; more fully to strain at stool. Also with down.

1645 MILTON *Colast.* 23, I send them by his advice to sit upon the stool and strain. 1797 *Underwood Dis. Child-hood* (1799) III. 192 They [sc. young children] should be set on the chair, and not suffered to play until they have had an opening, for which they should strain. 1807 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 981 The patient should be directed to strain down, as this action will give a view of the interior of the anus. 1899 *Ibid.* VI. 839 Straining at stool may be the immediate cause of the rupture of a retinal vessel. *Ibid.* VII. 244 When the patient was made to strain, as at stool, the rate of flow of the fluid was doubled.

21. To strain at: to make a difficulty of 'swallowing' or accepting (something); to scruple at. Also (rarely), *† to strain to* do something.

This use is due to misunderstanding of the phrase 'strain at a gnat' in Matt. xxiii. 24. It has been asserted that 'strain at' in the Bible of 1611 is a misprint for 'straine out', the rendering of earlier versions (see 14 c). But quotes. 1583 and 1591 show that the translators of 1611 simply adopted a rendering that had already obtained currency. It was not a mistranslation, the meaning intended being 'which strain the liquor if they find a gnat in it'. The phrase, however, was early misapprehended (perh. already by Shaks. in quot. 1609), the verb being supposed to mean 'to make violent effort' (see sense 18).

1583 GREENE *Mamillia* II. B. 3 b, Most violently straining at a gnat, and letting pass an elephant. 1594 J. KING *On Jones* (1599) 284 They have verified the olde proverb in straining at gnats and swallowing downe camells. 1611 *Bible Matt.* xxiii. 24 Ye blind guides, which straine at a gnat, and swallow a camel.

1609 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iii. iii. 112 (Q. 2) *Wits.* I do not straine [*fol. hypermetrical*] straine (it) at the position. It is familiar, but at the authors drift. 1670 *South Sermon.* (1727) III. 170 He who hates his Enemy with a Cunning equal to his Malice, will not strain to do this or that good Turn for him, as long as it does not thwart... the main Design of his utter Subversion. 1677 R. WITTY *God Raptures* To Rdr. A. 5 h, If any man strain at the Verse which is not in the usual mode, let him read the Lyrick Poets in Greek, who I think have taken more liberty than I. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 546 The old Proverb, Strain at a Gnat, and swallow a Camel.

† V. 22. a. *trans.* To use (the voice) in song; to play upon (an instrument). b. To utter in song. c. *intr.* To sing. Obs.

Of uncertain origin; possibly developed from 10 d and 12. The related senses of STRAIN sb. 1 (11-12) seem to be derived from this use of the verb, but have not been reached upon it.

a. 1530 *Lvly Euphones Wks.* 1902 II. 58 Under a sweete Arbour of Eglentine, the hyrdes recording their sweete notes, hee also strayed his olde pype, and thus beganne. Gentle-menne, [etc.]. 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* Cij h, Hark how the trumpet can straine her voice, to delight with her deceipt. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xl. ii, First let the priests... With sacred hymnes their holy voices straine. 1601 W. PERCY *Cuckqueanes & Cuckolds Errants* iii. v. (Roxh.) 40 Then let the Goldsmith now try to streyne him, while I myself beare, to him, a Burden. 1602 MARSTON *Antiope's Rev.* i. v, Intreat the musick straine their instruments With a slight touch. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xv. ccxc, As to the Confinnes of the spheres they drew, His Harp and Voice their Chanter strein'd as high.

b. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 66 With this the Shepheard was mute... but at length... to... make his olde Mistris some new musick, he strained forth this dittie. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. v. 28 It is the Lark that sings so out of tune, Straining harsh Discords, and vnpleasing Sharpes. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xl cxcii, He... strein'd his Ejulation To Horro's tune.

c. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v, First let their voyces strain for musicks price. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* ii. 7 But as my subiect serues, so hee or lowe to straine. *Ibid.* xii. Argv, The Muse... Relating many glorious deeds, Of Guy of Warwicks fight doth straine.

† Strain, v. 2. *Law.* Obs. [Aphetic form of DISTRAIN v. Cf. STRAIN sb. 4] a. *trans.* To distract (a person). Const. *for.* = DISTRAIN v. 7. c. 1450 *Godtrow Reg.* 506 That they may streyne bym in all his tenements, and hold the distreynages, till hee were fully satisfied of the arranges of the forsaide rente. 1489 *Acc. Ed. High Treas. Scot.* l. 102 To Spendour to pass to

strenge Alexander Cambell for siluer he was awande. a 1500 *Paston Lett. Suppl.* 167 Or elys a wolle dystreyn me... as a bath strayne [sic] my tenentes byfore for thys water and costys. 1607 *Melrose Regality Rec.* (S. H.S.) l. 36 The judge... ordains the officer to paynd and strenge the defendar for ibrette three schillingis four pennyis.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To levy a distress. Const. *for, on, upon* (a thing), *of, on* (a person or thing). = DISTRAIN v. 8.

1503 *Plaintiff Corr.* (Camden) 178 They should either have the rent, or be suffered to streyne on such guds as they fend on the ground. *Ibid.* 183, I wold have streined, but ther could no man shew me which was your ground. 1511 in *Exch. Roll* Scot. XIII. 445 note, Unlawis, amerciaments, and eschutis... [to] raise and uplift and for the samyn to streyne gif neid heis. 1585 *Acts Privy Coun.* (1897) XIV. 88 Then shall he [the Sheriff] straine upon his landes and goodes for the payment thereof. 1633 *Rowley Match at Mith.* i. i. Smith, [This is] A vice sir, that I wold faine bee furnish with a little money upon... [I bought it] of a fat Cooke, that straine'd of a Smith for his rent. 1636 in *Parish Rec. St. Julian's, Shrewsbury* (M.S.) l. 16 11: paid for 5 warrants to Strayne on those who refuse to pay. 1675 in J. P. Earwaker *E. Cheshire* (1877) l. 116 Spent when we went to straine of the Quakers, 1784. 1697 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* l. 523 He wold demand, collect, or strain for 3^d ad assessment. a 1728 W. PENN *Wks.* (1728) l. 673 Fining and Straining for Preaching and being at a Meeting.

fig. 1647 *Trapp Comm.* i Cor. ix. 17 God will strain upon no man. All his servants are a free people.

c. *trans.* To seize (goods) by way of distress = DISTRAIN v. 9.

1455 in W. Fraser *The Lennax* (1874) II. 72 All our gudis movable and vnmovable... for to be tane, strenzet, poundy, and... to be away hade. 1467 *Malden* (Essex) *Crimt Rolle* Bundle 43. no. 37, In his voydyng the said Gate streyned the goodis & catells that he fownde within the said place. 1529 *Acc. Ed. High Treas. Scot.* v. 380 Item... to the curours that past to strenze the bishop of Sanctandros gudis for the temporalite of Dunfermling filij. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Pignus*, A man may not... seise or strayne ones plough in way of distresse. 1576 *Gascowrie Steele Glas* 1102 When haylifies straine, none other thing hut strays. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* 1766/1 To strain a mans goods, *figura cadere*.

Strain (strain), v. 3 [f. STRAIN sb. 1] *intr.* a. To strain back: to go back in pedigree (to an ancestor). 1856 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* ii. (1860) 35 Tomboy straios back to Sorcerer, through Jerry and Smolensko. 1871 *Daily News* 7 Dec., One of his exhibits strains back to the Gledmere flock.

b. To strain after: to inherit the characteristics of.

1888 Mrs. RHOELL *Nun's Curse* I. vi. 97 You do not 'strain after' most of your family, for there has not been a Conway of Calgary... that could bear to hear the truth.

† Strainable, a. 1. Obs. Forms: 5 strenabyll, strayne, 6 strayn, streyn(e), strein, strom, 6-7 strain(e)able. [f. STRAIN v. 1 + -ABLE.]

1. Coercive, compulsive, compulsory. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 368/1 Strenabyll, artabill, co., coarbitill. 1577-87 *Holinshed Chron.* III. 828/1 Being hastned forward through the strenable force of destinie. 1592 *Bacon Observ. Libert. Resuscit.* (1657) 117 The Enting, and Sifting, into Mens Consciences... which is Rigorous, and Strainable, Inquisition.

2. In physical sense: Violent, exerting great force. Chiefly of wind and weather.

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 249 The wynde contraryed & the wether was so Strayneable that scace they gate into Lymington haven. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Rich.* III. 41 A prosperous and strenable wynde. 1566 *PAINTER Pal. Pleas.* l. 69 The night being darke and the billowes going high and streinable. 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xxix. (1887) 109 Some [exercises] be verie vehement, strong, and strainable.

3. Of the voice: ? Full, powerful, sonorous.

1569 *NEWTON Cicero's Olde Age* 17 h, The office and function of an Oratoure consisteth not only in wytte and eloquence, but also in a loude durableness, and strainable voice. 1576 = *Lemmie's Complex.* i. vi. 37 He... vseth a liuely & strainable voyce [i. e. *viua intenteque voce*].

Hence † Strainableness; † Strainably adv.

1513 *Guyford's Pilgr.* (Camden) 60 The wynde blew not so strainably as byfore. a 1542 *WYATT Poems*, 'Go burning Sighs', With pitiful plint & scalding fyre that oute of my brest doeth strainably stert. 1581 *Lo. BURLEIGH in Nicolas Mem. Sir C. Hatton* (1847) 177, I do... pray you... not to have the Earl dealt withal strainably, but only by way of advice. 1587 *FLESHING Contn. Holinshed* III. 1549/1 By building of which bridge ouer so swift & great a streame, the passage was set open... which before by reason of the strenableness of the waterl was not passable.

† Strainable, a. 2 *Scots Law.* Obs. Forms: 6 stren(e)able, strengryabill, strenyeabill, 6-7 strenzeabill, -ell, streinzeable. [aphetic f. DISTRAINABLE. Cf. STRAIN v. 2] Subject to distract, liable to be distrained.

1508 *Cartular. S. Nick. Aberd.* (New Spalding Club) l. 205 Ay and quille We prouid to thame ane place als strenzeabill for ye payment of ye saide sex markis in ye 3^e 1540 *Rec. Edin.* (New Spalding Club) l. 51 The prouest and bailieis commandat the officiaris to pund termlye ony strengeabill bigging of the forsaide landis. 1609 *Scots Rec. Maj. Stat. Alex.* II 18 h, Gif they haue na strenzeabill gudis. *Ibid.*, *Quon. Attach.* xxviii. 84 Ilke frie man may be borgh for himselfe... swa he be responsall, and strenzeabill to the judge.

Strained (strænd), ppl. c. [f. STRAIN v. 1 + -ED.]

1. Subjected to physical tension. Of a rope, etc.: Stretched tight.

1640 J. GOWER *Ovid's Festiv.* iv. 82 The strained ropes mens tollsome hands do wring. 1759 J. GRANGER *Biogr.*

Hist. Eng. II. 563 One represents her dancing on a straoied, the other cauling on a slack rope. 1854 *Peira's Polarized Light* (ed. 2) 143 The immediate effect of heat on one part of a piece of glass is to put all the surrounding parts into a strained state. 1899 *JEPHSON Brittany* iv. 39 Their well-formed ankles [shown to advantage] by their tightly strained black stockings. 1899 *KAKINE Machine & Hand-tools Summary* Princ. 1 If a previously strained body, upon the removal of the stress, recovers its free shape, it is said to be perfectly elastic. 1888 T. WATTS *Bird. Armada in Athenium* 18 Aug. 224/2 Aod now, amid the tempest's din Each Spaniard in the strained Vasana pales.

2. Of a part of the body: Injured by over-exertion of the muscles, etc. Said also of an animal suffering from such an injury.

1621 *COTGR.*, *Seton*... the rowelling, or roping of a bruised, or strained horse. 1753 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1754) II. x. 64 A wry face, and a strained neck, denoting her difficulty to get down but a lark's morsel. 1829 J. LAWRENCE *Horse* 185, I have, now and then, heard of a strained ankle as the consequence [of a lady's] jumping from her saddle. 1899 *Albatt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 175 These cases... which are often called 'strained back,' etc.

3. Of the voice, gaze, attention, 'nerves', etc.: Exerted by an abnormal effort or to an abnormal degree. Of look or expression: Showing signs of nerve-tension.

a 1542 *WYATT Penit. Ps.* xxxii. Proem. 32 Wt strained voyce againe thus cryth he. 1577 *KENDALL Flowers of Epigr.* 80 With strained throates God saue the kyng they crye, and crye aloud. 1666 *WOTTON Life & Lett.* (1907) l. 343 Whom welcoming with a very high and strained voice. 1697 *CONGREVE Mourne. Bride* II. i. 19 O my strain'd Heart. 1806 *SURR Winter in Lond.* l. 75 Fixing his strained eyes upon a portrait of Dr. Enfield which hung over the chimney. 1818 *SCOTT Hri. Midd.* xv, The person who sung kept a strained and powerful voice at its highest pitch. 1841 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* lxi, With eager eyes and strained attention. 1863 *MRS. OLIPHANT Salem Chapel* xxi, Afraid to relax her strained nerves even by leaning back or forward. 1908 R. BACOT *A. Cuthbert* xxviii, 368 The strained, drawn expression, telling of mental suffering.

4. Of conduct, demeanour, gestures, etc.: Proceeded under compulsion or by deliberate effort; artificial, forced, not spontaneous or natural.

c 1460 *Rom. Ross* 735 My lemman, Streyned-Abstynence [*in'amie Contrainte-Astenace*]. 1588 W. R. *Engl. Ape* 23 They strayed mownd, and they counterfayt coysses. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV* i. i. 161 (Q. 2) This strained passion doth you wrong my lord. 1612 *Two Noble K.* iii. iii. 56 Foole, Away with this strain'd mirth. 1628 *FELTHAM Resolves* l. vi. 13 If you search for high and strained Carriages; you shall for the most part, meete with them, in low men. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* i. xiii, Thoroughly used to him as he was, he found something new and strained in him [*sc. his friend*] that was for the moment perplexing. 1898 *KIEPLING Day's Work* 210 The strained, eye-shirking talk at dinner till the servants had withdrawn.

5. Of language, construction put upon words or actions, etc.: Employed or interpreted in a laboured, far-fetched, or non-natural sense; wrested or distorted from the natural meaning or intention; pressed, forced. Of a conception, supposition, etc.: Pushed beyond what is natural or reasonable.

c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonnet* lxxxii. 10 When they have deuise What strained touches Rhetorick can lend. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* iii. xli. 304 Which is a strange, and very much strained interpretation. 1747 *LD. CHANCE HAROWICKIE in G. Harris Life* (1847) l. 374, I own I thought this a strained construction, and did not scruple to say so. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 64 There is nothing strained in the supposition of Richard's sparing his nephew. 1897 C. B. [ATHEURST] *Rem. Differ. Shaks. Versif.* 42 There is nothing pompous, strained, ranting. 1885 *Low Times* LXXVIII. 386/2 Surely this is rather a strained construction to put upon the 26th section?

6. Of a regulation, enactment, prerogative, etc.: Pushed or urged beyond what is equitable. Of personal relations, a situation, etc.: Subjected to a dangerous degree of tension, forced to a point where a rupture becomes imminent.

1735 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* x. i. § 2 IV. 273 Was it not a wise amendment of what was too straoied and excessive in that law of Lycurgus? 1880 *Daily News* 2 Nov., The situation was thought 'strained' even in a disturbed Oriental country. 1899 P. H. BROWN *Hist. Scot.* ii. ii. l. 77 The peace between the two kings was of short duration. On the Easter following their treaty a trifling incident again placed them in strained relations. 1921 *CRAIK Edward Earl of Clarendon* l. iii. 69 Charles... resolved to summon a Parliament. The first step in the surrender of a strained prerogative was taken.

7. Passed through a strainer or colander.

1591 A. W. *Ek. Cookrye* 12 So boyle them in the broth and thicke it with strained bread. 1596 *BARKHOUGH Meth. Plutick* (ed. 3) 436 To the strained decoction, put the iuice of quince peares and pomegranates. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Pressis*, collisies, or strained meats. 1675 *HANNAH WOOLLEY Gentlew. Comp.* 231 A Gallandine-vaunce made with strained Bread, Vioegar [etc.]. 1731 *ARBUNOTH Aliments* iii. (1735) 63 If the Plant be boild in the same Water, the strain'd Liquor is call'd the Decoction of the Plant. 1871 *GARROO Mat. Med.* (ed. 3) 170 Reduce the strained liquor to three points. *fig.* 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* iv. iv. 26 (Q. 2), Cressid I loue thee in so strain'd a purty.

† 8. Having a strain or melody; formed into melody. Obs.

1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* ii. i. (Arb.) 79 The harmonical contents of the artificial Musick, consisting in strained tunes. 1602 *WEEVER Mirr. Mart.* lxxix, B 8 Whose strayed ditties meet medially. Hence Strain'dly adv., Strain'dness. 1571 *GOLDING Calceon* Pt. ix. 7-7 Others more streynedly

interpret it. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosc's Compl. Woman* 11. 59 Hence it is they live with so much strainedness, and that there is nothing even or natively done in their behaviours. 1697 G. KEITH and Narr. *Proc. Turner's Hall* 26 He unfairly and strainedly defends G. Fox's words. 1891 H. C. HALLIDAY *Someone must suffer* I. viii. 184 She entered, smiling rather strainedly.

Strainer (strā'nai). Forms: 4 streignour, streynour, -your, streinor, stryn(n)or, 4-5 streynour(e), streynour(e), streunor, 5 streynowr(e), -woure, streynour, strenor, streynor, -yowre, streynour, strynour, 5-6 streynar, strenjour, 6 streynowr, straigner, strenear, -ore, -y, 7 streiner, 5-7 strainer, 6- strainer. [f. STRAIN v. 1 + -ER; but the early forms suggest that there may have been an AF. **streignour*, f. *estrein* - STRAIN v. 1.]

1. A utensil or device for straining, filtering, or sifting; a filter, sieve, screen, or the like.

1325-7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 15 In 20ulnise tele pro naprouns et streynours. 1348-9 *Ibid.* 43 In Streynours. 139. *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 22/3 Pro xl virges de streynours ad iij d., x s. c. 1420 *Liber Corvum* (1862) 9 Porowgh a strynour pou homstre. c. 1481 *CAXTON Dialogues* 8 For to make...sauces through the strainer. 1527 *Luton Trin. Guild* (1906) 188 Payd for A gelebag and a strenere v d. 1533 in *Kal. & Inv. Exch.* (1836) II. 29. Item a strynour of golde for orrenges. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelouer's Bk. Physique* 41/2 Then straigne them through a clothe or straigner. 1640 T. BRUGES *Marrow of Physique* II. 155 Let it run through a woollen strainer. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* 216 Pour it. Into a Strainer of fine thin Linen, or of twisted Hair. 1824 *Scott St. Roman's* x. The silver strainer, on which... the lady of the house placed the tea-leaves. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Diet.* 234 *Rose*, or *Strainer*, a plate of copper or lead perforated with small holes, sometimes placed upon the heel of a pump to prevent any thing being sucked in which might choke the pump. 1889 *WELCH Text Bk. Naval Archit.* xi. 123 The ejector is surrounded by a strainer and placed in an ejector tank. 1904 *Outing* XXIV. 435/1 A basket of gravel and dirt is thrown into a bamboo strainer.

b. Applied to natural structures or processes which perform the function of filtering.

1526 *BACON Sylva* § 93 The Cause of Orient Colours in Birds...is by the Fineness of the Strainer. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morbus Augl.* xxii. (1692) 51 The office of the Lungs is only to serve the heart in the capacity of Aerial strainers, to strain the Air. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1765) I. 12 All the little Glands and Strainers of the Body. 1772 *PENMAN Tour in Scot.* (1774) 169 The apertures to the gills very long, and furnished with Strainers. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 826 Seeing that in some whales there are about three hundred plates composing the outer row on each side of the mouth, the reader may form some idea of the extent of this enormous strainer. 1880 *HUXLEY Crayfish* II. 53 So is the cuticle of the stomach calcified...to give rise...to a filter or strainer, whereby the nutritive juices are separated from the innutritious hard parts of the food.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1621-31 *LAUD Serin.* (1847) 44 The blessings...come not immediately from God to the people...but they are strained...through the man, and therefore must relish a little of the strainer, him and his mortality. 1648 *VINVARO Midsummer-Moon* 4 He is a strainer, retains all the dregges, and clarifies the University as milke and whites of eggs doth Hippocras. 1666 T. WATSON *Godly Man's Pict.* 255 He put his hute to no other use, but to be a strainer for meat and drink to run thorow. 1734 *POPE Ess. Man* II. 183 Lust, thro' some certain Strainers well refin'd, Is gentle love. 1813 *EXAMINER* 26 Apr. 266/1 To them may he traced, through different strainers, almost all the fictions of European romance.

2. A device for stretching or tightening.

1527 in *Archaeologia* XXXVI. 222 Item syx hanner clothys and foure streyners and eyght pools too the same. 1683 *HOLME Armory* III. 396/2 A [Saddlers'] Strainer...is made of Wood [etc.], with this the Girth web is fastened and drawn streit upon the Saddle trees or in such places where the Girth requires straining. 1833 J. SCOTT *Farm Roads* etc. 83 The wires are strained by a portable strainer.

3. (See quot.)

1891 *Century Dict.* *Strainer*...In carriage-building: (a) A reinforcing strip or hutton at the back of a panel. (b) Canvas glued to the back of a panel to prevent warping or cracking.

4. *Comb.*: † *strainer-cloth*, a cloth used for filtering; *strainer-vine*, *Luffa acutangula* (Griseb.) *Flora W. Ind. Islands* 788).

1444 *Composita Domest.* (Abbotsf. Club) 21 Pro bulging-clothes strenourclothes [etc.]. 1483 *CAXTON Golden Leg.* 432 b/2 He...ware for a Shyrete a Stamyn or Streynor clothe. 1537 in *Myrr. Our Ladye* Intro. 31 Strayner cloth j pece.

Strainage, -er, obs. ff. STRANGE, STRANGER.

Straining (strā'nin), *vbl. sb.* [f. STRAIN v. 1 + -ING.]

1. The action of stretching, extending, drawing tight, wrenching, etc.; the fact of being stretched, wrenched, etc.

c. 1400 *Langran's Cirurg.* 199 A Mannes lyme hicompeh smal wip great streynyns of ligaturis bat takil awei be noriching of be lyme. 1463-4 *Rolls of Parli. V.* 505/1 Brode Cloth...after almanere rakynge, streynynge or teyntynge therof. 1562 *TURNER Herbal* II. 83 The ach that cometh by the wrinchynge or streynynge [printed streynynge] of any ioynte. a 1647 in *Archaeologia* XII. 263 The ship went away without any straining of screws or tackles. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 157 The water the *Pink* had made by her working and straining in bad weather. 1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* IV. xx. So near they were, that they might know The straining harsh of each cross-bow. 1860 W. COLLINS *Woman in White* vii. The drawings...require careful straining and mounting. 1865 *SWINBURNE Poems & Ball.* *Lamentation* 69 With straining of oars.

2. Excessive exertion of the voice, lungs, eyes, etc.

1585 *HIGINS Junius' Nomencl.* 347/2 *Bombyces*...long pipes which are very hardly filled with breath, and not without great straining of the breath. 1592 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* I. v. 10 My breast lie burst with straining of my courage. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosc's Compl. Woman* I. 28 The straining of their countenance discovers, they have not modestie enough for silence, no more then sufficiency for discourse. 1680 *ORWAY Caius Marius* IV. i. It is the Lark, and out of Tune she sings With grating Discords and unplesing Strainings. 1712 *ADISON Spect.* No. 407 P. 1 Those Strainings of the Voice, Motions of the Body, and Majesty of the Hand, which are so much celebrated in the Orators of Greece and Rome. 1832 S. WARREN *Diary Physic.* II. iii. 122 There was...no knitting of the brows, or painful straining of the eyes. 1876 *Geo. ELIOT Deronda* xv. I. 292 An uncommonly fine girl. Really worth a little straining to look at her.

b. A violent muscular effort to evacuate the bowels, etc.

1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 721 In the ascent he and all the rest were surprised with so sudden panges of straining and casting, and some also of scouring, that the Seasickness is not comparable hereunto. 1677 *GILMAN Dictionol.* (1867) 307 That vomit...cannot be done without sickness, straining, and torture. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 241 The percentage of total solids in the fluid passed during straining, was less than half that passed when the patient remained passive.

c. The making a violent effort or strong endeavour (to do something, after an end or object).

1580 *LYLY Euphues Eng. (Arb.)* 422 The Nightingale, which is saide with continual straining to singe, to perishe in hir sweete layes. 1665 *BOYLE Ocean. Repl.* IV. xiii. (1848) 248 The Shore being fixt, and immovable, instead of making that come to him, his very straining drew him and his Boat to that. 1800 *COLERIDGE* in J. D. CAMPBELL *Life* (1894) 107, I find that I can without any straining gain 500 guineas a year. 1890 *Spectator* 1 Nov. Grand projects of street-improvement, many of which are mere strainings after a needless grandeur. 1898 M. HEWLETT *Earthwork of Tusany* (1899) Pref. p. xii, The straining of Botticelli to express the ineffable.

3. An urging or pressing too far, laying undue stress upon; wresting or distortion of meaning, forced construction or interpretation.

1528 *MORE Dialogue Wks.* 107/2, I have in these matters hidden him be holde, without any straining of curtesie. 1654 *JER. TAYLOR Real Pres.* 126 By some straining, the Lamh slain might signifie the slaying the Egyptians. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 527 The words of the Act...may, without any straining, be construed as the Court construed them. 1908 *Athenaeum* 31 Oct. 535/2 They were forced into resisting such strainings of the prerogative as the Declaration of Indulgence.

4. Filtering, sifting, expressing.

1548 *Elyot's Diet.* *Expressio*, a streynynge. 1583 *MELBANCKE Philotimus C. 5* b, The streynynge of a gnat is not swallowing of a cammell. 1640 *BR. HALL Chr. Medec.* I. xiii. 141 The presse is prepared for the grapes and Olives, and...neither of them will yeeld their comfortable and wholesome juyce without an hard straining. 1728 *QUINCY Compl. Disp.* (1719) 66 Gums and inspissated Juices...are seldom fit for use before straining. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 692/2 Probably a straining of water from solid particles is effected by the lattice-work of the ctenidia or gill-plates.

b. *concr.* Something strained or extracted by straining; usually a strained liquor.

1580 *BLUNOVELL Curing Horses Dis.* lix. 29 Cast not awaie the sodden Barlie with the rest of the strainings. 1669 *ROWLAND Schroeder's Chym. Disp.* I. iii. 6 *Succus*, in Shops are Expressions or Strainings, such as will mix with Water. 1887 A. M. BROWN *Antin. Alkaloids* 82 The residue is filtered by pressure, and the united strainings are subjected to boiling or evaporation.

5. *Saddlery.* (See quot. 1875.)

1871 *Saddlers' Gaz.* I May 121 The webs used for the manufacture of a saddle are termed straining web, cross straining and diaper web. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* *Straining*, a piece of canvas or leather, which, being drawn tightly over the tree, forms the foundation for the seat of the saddle. It is called the straining, because the stretch is taken out of it by repeated wettings and stretchings.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. in sense 1: straining-arch, an arch designed to resist end-thrust; straining-beam (see quot. 1825); straining-frame, a frame on which paper, canvas, etc. is stretched; straining-leather (see quot. and sense 5); straining-piece = straining-beam; straining-pillar, -post, a post from which wire fencing is stretched tight; straining-sill or -cill (see quot. 1825); straining-web (see 5).

1848 *RICKMAN Archit.* (ed. 5) Descr. Engrav. p. xli, The angel corbel carries another arch, known as a 'straining arch'. a 1805 *ROBINSON Syst. Mech. Philos.* (1822) I. 545 The 'straining beam and the trussbeam above it. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 572 *Straining-beam*; a piece of timber placed between two others, called *queen-posts*, at their upper ends, in order to withstand the thrust of the principal rafters. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anted. Paint.* (1786) III. 80 On the 'straining frame was written Gerard Soest pinxit. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 747 The paper designed for a transparency must be fixed on a straining frame, such as that of a drawing board without its pannel. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 'Straining-leather', a kind of web forming the seat of a hussar-saddle. a 1805 *ROBINSON Syst. Mech. Philos.* (1822) I. 669 The great use of the 'straining piece is to give a firm abutment to the inner struts, without allowing any lateral strain on the stretcher. 1842 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Trnl. V.* 361/2 Long straining-pieces reaching from one post to another. 1883 J. SCOTT *Farm Roads* etc. 85 'Straining-pillars and posts fitted with...winding brackets. 1882 *Worc. Exhib. Catal.* III. 20 Strained wire fencing...with two kinds of 'straining posts'. a 1805 *ROBINSON Syst. Mech. Philos.* (1822) I. 547 The 'straining sill' gives a firm abutment to the principal braces. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 572 *Straining-cill*; a piece of timber placed

upon the tie-beam at the bottom of two queen-posts, in order to withstand the force of the braces.

b. in sense 4, as *straining-bag*, -cloth, -lower. 1725 *Bradley's Family Diet.* s. v. *Sugar* P. 1 Passing it thro a 'Straining-Bag. 1742 *Land & Country Brew.* IV. (ed. 2) 311 A Bag made of 'Straining-cloth, such as Dairy Women use to pass their Milk through. 1887 *Full Mill Gaz.* 21 Oct. 5/2 There will be a 'straining tower at Vyrniew [i.e. Vyrnwy], a profusion of filter-beds at Oswestry.

Straining, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That strains, in various senses of the vb.

1530 *PALSGR.* 326/1 *Straynyng*, *constraitif*. 1534 *MORE Conf. agst. Trib.* III. xxvii. (1553) V vij h, V^o crewel stretching and straining payne, farre passing any crampe. 1584 B. R. tr. *Hierolotus* I. 26 b, Fetching from the bottom of his hart a deepe and streynynge sigh. 1794 *MRS. RAOCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* xxxiv, The straining cordage burst, the mast is riven. 1838 W. C. HARRIS *Narr. Exped. S. Africa* xxx, 289 But neither fount, nor pool, nor running stream, greeted my straining gaze. 1888 F. HUME *Mme. Midas* Prol., Holding the straining sail by a stout rope twisted round his arm. 1898 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* V. 281 Much harm may be done by straining efforts in defecation.

† b. Astringent, styptic. *Obs.*

1399 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. liii. (1495) 634 Iuy is medicinable thogh it be hytter and is streynynge. 1552 *Huloet*, *Streynynge* or bitinge as ginger...[etc.], *stipticus*. Hence *Strainingly* *adv.*

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 773 Stood he strainingly upright. 1831 *TRELLMAN Adv. Younger Son* cxxiii, The tense cords strainingly drawn from heart to brain. 1883 *MISS BROUGHTON Belinda* I. xiii, Belinda has opened the envelope, and is staring strainingly at the paper.

Strait (strā't), *rare.* [Partly a. OF. *estraiinte*, *estrein* (mod. F. *étrainte*), n. of action f. *étrindre* to STRAIN; partly a nonce-formation, after *re-strait*, *constrait*, to serve as a sb. to STRAIN v.] Application of force or pressure.

1534 *Prynner in Engl. O. V.* When we are driuen to suche an harde straynte [1538 straynt] that we can not tel what to do. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q. V.* II. 14 Sir Artegall...Vpon his iron collar griped fast, That with the strait his wesand nigh he brast. a 1876 G. DAWSON *Shaks. & other Lect.* (1888) 304 Friendship...is above the strains and restraints of destiny.

Strainth, obs. Sc. form of STRENGTH.

Strais, obs. Sc. pl. of STRAW.

Strait (strā't), *a., sb., and adv.* Forms: 3 *street*, 3-7 *streit*(e), 4-6 *streyt*(e), *strayt*, *strayth*, 4-6, 9 *dial.* *stret*, 5 *strote*, 6 *stean*(e), *strayet*, 4-7 *straye*, *straito*, 4 (*strecte*, *strectj*), *stroighte*, *straitj*, *Sc.* *strat*, 4-6 *Sc.* *strate*, 5 *streijt*, (*stroibte*, *stroat*), *strayt*(e), *stroith*, *streythe*, (*strayt*), 5-7 *streight*, 5-9 *stroight*, 6-7 *stroighto*, 6-9 *stroight*, (6-7 -o), 6 *strayght*(e), *straito*, 6-7 *stroict*(e), 7 *stroight*, 5-6 *stryte*, 3-*strait*, [ME. *streit*, a. OF. *estreit* tight, close, narrow, also as sb., narrow or tight place, strait of the sea, distress (mod. F. *étroit* narrow) = Pr. *estreit*, Sp. *estrecho*, Pg. *estretto*, It. *stretto* = L. *strictus* (see STRICT a.) pa. ppl. of *stringere* to tighten, bind tightly : see STRAIN v., STRINGENT a.] A. *adj.*

I. In physical senses: Tight, narrow.

1. Of a garment, etc.: Tight-fitting, narrow. *Obs.*

exc. *dial.* 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 353 *pey...haueþ...straigt hodes* [L. *caputis strictis*]. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R. v.* xxix. (1495) 140 A rynghte that is streighte on a fyngre and may not be take of afore mete, maye easely be take of after mete. c. 1400 *Rom. Romance* 2271 *Streite gloves*. 1459 *Faston Lett.* I. 475 j. nothir gownne of clothe of golde, with streight sleves. 1551 in *Feuillerat Revue Edu.* VI (1914) 58 A lykyn for the Tumbler straye to his hodye. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* III. vii. 57 You rode like a Kerne of Ireland, your French Hose off, and in your strait Strossers. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* II. xxii. § 8 For he mought see that a streight glove will come more easily on with vse. 1612-26 *BRATON Wits Priv. Wealth* (Grosart) 871 And strait Shooes fill the feet full of comes. 1658 A. Fox tr. *Wurts Surg.* III. x. 246 Bind the wound slackly, and let the party not put on too strait clothes. 1693 *LOCKE Educ.* § 21 That your Sons Cloths be never made strait. 1713 *Guardian* No. 32 P. 7 The Third...appeared in Cloaths that were so strait and uneasie to him, that he seemed to move with Pain. 1767 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* IX. ii, His blue and gold had become so miserably too strait for him. 1779 *FORREST Voy. N. Guinea* II. xiv. 330 The men go generally in white waistcoats...with white breeches, sometimes strait, sometimes wide. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* *Stret*, tight, too small. 'Her dress were that stret at shoould'n stride o'er t' brook.'

† b. Of bonds, a knot : Tightly drawn. *Obs.*

1561 *Houytr. Castiglione's Courtier* II. (1900) 138, I allowe well, that this knot, which is so streite, knitt or binde no mo than two. 1566 *Reg. Privy Council* Scot. II. 62 [He] sall incontinent...be put in strait irons. 1600 *HOLLAND Liry* xxiv. vii. 513 [He] lift up his foot, making as though he would loose and slacke a streight knot of his sho latcher. 1656 *RUGLEV Pract. Physick* 163 If the parts swell hard, it [the bandage] is too strait; if it swell not, it is too loose. 1725 *Bradley's Family Diet.* s. v. *Snaks*, By a streight Ligature below the Wound.

fig. 1583 *GOULDING Calvin on Deut.* i. 3 He is...our Father and hath adopted us to be his Children, and moreover tied us to him by a much streiter Band : in that he hath redeemed us. 1595 *SPENSER Amoretti* lxi, Right so your selfe were caught in cunning snare of a deare foe...in whose streight hands ye now captiued are. 1628 *FELTHAM Resolves* I. lxxxv. 245 So they [hearts] close againe after discussion, many times in a straighter Tye.

† c. Of an embrace; close. *Obs.*

1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* IV. viii. 63 She to him ran, and him with streight embras Enfolding said, And liues yet Amyas?

12. Of words: Limited in application or signification. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 415 And, for hit were to streyte to lordship of Crist to be a special lord of Jude or Jerusalem, perfore he had bat bei schule calle him Lorde. 1480 *Cocentry Lett Bk.* 456 The seid Maire & his Brethren seyn that the wordes in the seid Tripartite be not so special & streyt as the seid prior taketh hem. 1558 *TRAICTON Expos.* John Gijj. The worlde in this place signifieth al men. For it can not be taken in a straighter sense. 1654 *Coke Logick* 78 When a word is larger or straighter then the thing meant thereby, let another word, if it may be had, be put in the room. 1901 J. PRIOR *Forest Folk* iii. 36, 'I never—that is hardly ever—quarrel about anything.' 'That "hardly ever's" a bit stret for what's in it.'

†13. Strictly specified, exact, precise, definite; esp. of an account, exactly rendered. *Obs.*

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* v. 564 For men sal han straye account yhelde Of alle þair tyme. 1580 *LIVY Euphues Wks.* 1902 I. 308 Wee shall all be ceyted before the Tribunal seate of God to render a straight account of our stewardship. 1619 *HIERON Penance for Sin* xiv. Wks. 1620 II. 217 Touching the word Create: in strait speaking, it betokeneth the making of a thing of nought. 1638 I. WHITTAKER *Tree Thum.* Life 4 To prescribe a pondus or straight weight and measure of nutriment to all tempers.

14. Of friendship, alliance, etc.: Close, intimate. Now rare.

c1530 *BERNERS Arth. Lyl. Bryt.* (1814) 1 He was sborne of the kynges preuye and streyte counsaile. 1561 *Hony tr. Castiglione's Courtier* II. (1900) 137 Suche as are cooped in streite amitie and unseparable companye. 1568 J. FEN tr. *Osorius Confut. Haddon* I. 1 Both for the straight friendship, as also for the long acquaintance betwene vs. 1587 *GOLDING De Moray* 17 There ye see yet a straighter vnitie. a1617 *BAYNE On Eph.* (1658) 162 There is a most neer and strait union among the faithful. 1626 *BACON New Atl.* 25 By that time, I was fallen into straight Acquaintance, with a Merchant of that City, whose Name was Ioahin. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* iv. § 259 As a complement to this kingdom, with which it [Spain] was then in strait alliance and confederacy. 1650 *EARL MONNI. tr. Senault's Man become Guilty* 19 The difficulty is to know how the Soul... contracts Sin... To this I answer, that her straight unio with the body is one cause of her sin. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* I. (1875) 24 Or any similar strait alliance... of religion and morality.

†15. Reluctant and chary in giving; close, stingy, illiberal. *Obs.*

c1290 *Beket* 335 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 116 Of is ordres he was ful streit... and he was in grete fore to ordeinenen a Man: hote he be heterer were. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 390 Avarice... Thurg strait holdinge and thurg skarnesse Stant in contrair to Largesse. c1412 *HOCLEVE De Reg. Princ.* 184 Of pin annuities, be paiement... you dredest, when þou art from court absent, Schal be restreynd, syn þou now present Vnnehes mayst it gete, it isso streit. *Ibid.* 452 But if so be... Thow [a miser] correcte thy greedy appetit, And of streit keynge empte hy delyt. c1440 *LYDO. Secres* 763 Twen moche and lyte A mene to devise Of to mekyl And streit Covetise. a1475 *ASHBY Active Policy* 253 [To be] Ne to liberal for no frendliness. Ne ouer streit for noo necessite. 1483 *Vulgaria abs Terentio* 17 To be more spyngye and streyter [L. v. *frugalit* sim]. 1595 *SHAKS. John* v. vii. 42, I bege cold comfort, and you are so straight And so iogratful, you deny me that. a1628 *PRESTON Breastpl. Love* (1631) 62 Not to use them [our opportunities] because wee have straight hands and narrow hearts, is a signe we want love to Christ.

b. Of a person's 'heart': Contracted in sympathies, narrow. (Cf. *strait-hearted*, -ness, in 17.) 1760 *STERNE Sermon* Luke x. 36-7 How often do you behold a sordid wretch, whose strait heart is open to no man's affliction, taking shelter behind an appearance of piety.

IV. Combinations.

16. In parasynthetic adjs., as *strait-bodied*, -breasted, -breached, -chested, -clothed, -coated, -necked, -sleeved, -looked, -waisted.

1601 B. JONSON *Pastorals* iv. 1. This 'straight-bodied City attire... will stirre a Courtiers blood. a1668 *LASSELLS Italy* (1698) I. 61 Genoa look'd... like a proud young lady in a strait-bodied flower'd gown. 1585 *HICINS Junius Nonnel.* 453/2 That is narrow or 'strette breasted. 1666 *Char. Mary-Land* (1869) 68 The 'strait-breasted Commonality of the Spaniard. 1623 *VENNER Via Recta* vi. 95 They are... hurtfull to the phlegmaticke... and them that are 'strait chested. c1450 *Brut* 297 Þe wemmen... were so 'strette cloþed bat þey lete hange fox tailles... with-inþor hire cloþis, forto hele and heyde hire ars. 1853 *Mrs. GORE Hecklington* L. xiv. 301 The 'strait-coated young Reverence who replaced at the parsonage his defunct wide-skirted father-in-law. 1808 *JAMIESON Addit. s. v. Buck*, To make a guggling noise, as liquids which poured from a 'strait-necked bottle. 1561 *DAVIS tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 16 b. This cleaueth iust to the body, and is so narrow and 'straytesleeued, that there is no wricle at all in the garment. 1700 *Transacioner* 18 One wide-toothed Comb. One 'strait-toothed Comb. 1725 *Bradley's Family Dict.* s. v. *Drying Hemp*, There must be... an open or wide-tooth'd, or nick'd Brake, and a close and strait-tooth'd Brake [for hemp or flax]. c1450 *Brut* 297 Long large and wyde cloþis... & aooþer tyme schorte cloþis & 'stret-wasted.

17. Special comb.: † *strait-handed a.*, close-fisted, grasping, stingy; hence † *strait-handedness*; † *strait-hearted a.*, ungenerous, exacting, mean; hence † *strait-heartedness*; † *strait-mouthed a.*, reticent, uncommunicative; † *strait-winded a.*, short of breath.

1600 G. ARBON *Jonah* 38 They who are otherwise 'straight-handed enough in promoting that which is good, will spare no cost at all to further that which is evil. 1679 J. GOOGE *Penitent Pardoned* III. vi. (1713) 378 God is neither narrow breasted, nor strait-handed. 1649 *Pr. Hall Cases Consc.* IV. iii. 410 The Romish doctrine makes their 'strait-handedness so much more injurious, as the cause of separa-

tion is more just. 1759 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* II. xvii, A 'strait-hearted, selfish wretch. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel* Lord. III. 263 There is a 'straightheartedness... towards the Lord, in not ministering to the thiogs which concern his worship; the least portion is enough. 1664 R. ATKYNS *Orig. & Growth Printing* 13 Some of them... are so 'straight-mouth'd, that they do not declare the whole Truth of what they know on our Part. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xxii. xxii. 11. 131 The white [Sowthistle]... is thought to bee as good as Lectures, for those that he 'straight wioded, and cannot take their breath but vpright.

B. sb.

1. A narrow confined place or space or way generally. Now rare or *Obs.*

1352 *MINOR Poems* vi. 56 A bare now has him soght Till Turnay be right gate, þat es ful wele hithoght To stop Philip þe strate. c1450 *Mertin* x. 160 Thei rode forth... to the strate betwene the wode and the river. 1444 *BETHAM Precepts War* II. xlviii. Lijj, What is to be done when we do fyght in straites. Yf bothe the hestes mete and ioyne in straye places, and neyther wyl recule... then nyne aduise is, [etc.]. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. vii. 40 He brought him through a darksome narrow strait To a broad gate. 1605 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 154 Honour trauels in a straight so narrow Where one but goes abreast. 1672 J. LACV tr. *Jacquett's Milit. Archit.* 28 It cannot entertain a good quantity of Souldiers to defend it by reason of its straits. 1719 *De Fox Crusoe* II. (Globe) 382 It was in a narrow Strait, between two... Woods, that we pitch'd our little Camp for that Night. 1850 *Mrs. BROWNING Poems, Finité & Inf.* 1 The wind sounds only in opposing straits.

in fig. context. 1611 *BIBLE Lam.* i. 3 All her persecutors ouertook her betwene (188; [Revised] within) the straits.

† b. pl. with sing. sense. *Obs.*

1545 *RAYNALOE Byrth Mankynde* 135 Cheiflye fomente them on the strayghts betwene the fundament and the coddles. 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) Num. xxii. 24 The Angel stodee in the straites of two walles [Vulg. in angustis duarum maceriarum]. 1741 *MINOLTON Cicero* II. x. 467 We got through the straits of the morass and the woods.

2. fig. A narrow or tight place, a time of sore need or of awkward or straitened circumstances, a difficulty or fix. Now rare in sing.; still common in plural.

1544 *BETHAM Precepts War* I. cxxxvii. G vij, Whych thing is not to be done, but in a great straye, & vrgent necessitie. 1642 *EART. OF CORK in Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) V. 117 By... deceiuing the trust imposed upon you, you put two gentlemen to a grete straighte. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccxxx. 407 The Lion finding what a Straight he was in, gave one Hearty Twich, and got his Feet out of the Trap. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) III. 241 The straight, which the discovery of my brother's foolish project had brought me into. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* xxx, I would aduise you to tell your strait to the Earl's chamberlain—you will have instant redress. 1847 *TENNISON Princess* I. 84 Take me; I'll serve you better in a strait. 1879 *CHRISTINA ROSSETTI *Seck & Find** 34 The sun... at the voice of one man... stood still; in the strait of another it retrograded.

pl. 1565 *JEWEL Repl. Harling* xii. xvj. 474 But here marke thou, gentle Reader, into what straites thee men be driuen. 1600 *SHAKS. A. P. L.* v. li. 7 I know into what straits of Fortune she is driuen. a1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 18 That any man being forced, in the straites of this life, to pass through any straight, or latitudes of good, or ill fortune, might [etc.]. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* II. 425 Thy self Bred up in poverty and straight at home. a1687 *PETTY Pol. Arith.* (1690) 48 Upon these occasions... Merchants are put to great straight and inconveniences. 1756 *Mrs. CALDERWOOD in Coltness Collect.* (Maitl. Club) 200 He kept them in great straits for money. 1849 *Hr. MARTINEAU Hist. Peace* v. ix. (1877) III. 379 Never were the Whig rulers reduced to more desperate straits. 1894 *Sollicitors' Trul.* XXXIX. 3/1 The defendant... is knowo to be in straits financially.

b. A dilemma; a difficulty of choice. ? *Obs.*

Cf. *STRAIT v.*

To quote. 1611 only a contextual use of sense 2. 1701 *BIBLE Phil.* I. 23 For I am in a strait betwixt two [Gr. *συνίκατοι ἐκ τῶν δύο*]. a1643 *CARTWRIGHT Siege* II. vi. The Straight is this, Either you must ruine th' Effect, or lose Your beauty by coosentig.

† c. *Straits of time*: pressure or insufficiency of time. *Obs.*

1612 *BRINSLEY Lud. Lit.* vii. 84 In hearing parls in straits of time, thus we may examine only in those places where we most suspect the negligence. a1703 *BURKITT On N. T. Matt.* xxvii. 61 It was done in haste, by reason of the straits of time.

d. In generalized sense: Privation, hardship.

1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. li. ii. They... did often deliver the Aristocrat brother officer out of peril and strait. 1872 *Daily News* 27 Sept., There will be almost an unprecedented amount of suffering and strait in our large towns.

3. A comparatively narrow water-way or passage connecting two large bodies of water.

When used as a geographical proper name, the word is usually pl. with sing. sense, e.g. *The Straits of Dover*, of *Gibraltar* (formerly *of Morocco*), of *Magellan*, of *Malacca*, and *The Straits* as short for any of these; with regard to *Ban's Straits*, *Torres Straits*, usage is divided, while *Davis Strait* rarely appears in the plural form. The use of the pl. for the sing. began in the 13th c. A few writers, chiefly of gazetteers, use the sing. consistently throughout. *The Straits*: io 17-18th c. usually = the Straits of Gibraltar; now, where there is no contextual indication, chiefly = the Straits of Malacca.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* III. 688 As is the raiss of Bretoagne, Or straight of Marrok in to Spanze. c1386 *CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 366 The Straye Of Marrok. 1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 251 They may return through the straight of Magellan. 1585 J. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* II. x. 43 b. We entered the streit of Hellespont. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 671 The small narrow straight of Menai. 1703 *La Fontaine's Voy. N. Amer.* I. 83 We entered the Straight of the Lake of Huron, where we met with a slack Current of half a League in breadth, that

continued till we arriv'd in the Lake of St. Claitre. 1774 J. BRVANT *Mythol.* I. 262 The narrow straight into the Euxine sea was a passage of difficult navigation. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. II. vii. 319 note, Passengers used to speak across the straight from Mull to Hy. 1833 *Mrs. BROWNING Prometh.* Bound Poet. Wks. (1904) 153 That strait, called Bosphorus. 1887 W. D. GAINSFORD *Winter's Cruise Mediterr.* 294 At 1 p.m. we rounded Tarifa, and at 4.30 were off Trafalgar, and through the Strait. 1896 *KIPPLING Seven Seas, St. Andrews's Hymn*, Fra' Deli clear to Torres Strait.

pl. 1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 31/2 Contres beyonde the Streytes of Marrok. 1547 *BOOKER Introd. Knowl.* xxxvi. (1870) 213 They [Moors] wyl come ouer the straites. 1582 *STANVHUNST Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 83 The sea... Italye disioyning with short streits from Sicill Island. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* II. xxviii. § 2. 632 They returned home by the pillars and straight of Hercules (as the name was then) called now the straights of Gybraltar. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag., Penalties & Forf.* 1 Commodities of the Levant Seas may be brought from any Port within the Straights. 1775 *Cont. Sterne's Sent.* Journ. III. 177 You may drop the bloody dagger in the straits of Dover and Calais, to cleanse its sanguinary blade. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* II. xxii. Through Calpe's straits survey the steepy shore. 1884 *CAVENAGH Remin. Ind. Official* vii. 259 A succession of men-of-war and transports belonging to both nations passed through the Straits. The hospitality of Government House [Singapore] was tendered to all. 1887 C. D. BELL *Glean. Tour Palestine* etc. 313 Passing through the straits of Abydos, the vessel made her quiet way... into the Sea of Marmora.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1c1660 *COWLEY Ess. ix. Shortu. Life*, It is, alas, so narrow a Straight betwixt the Womb and the Grave, that it might be called the *Pas de Vie*. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morbis Angl.* III. (1692) 9 The Infant... makes its sally out of the Womb, that's now grown too little to give it any longer harbour; and haviog thus passed the Straights, it's tossed into the wide world. 1805 *WORSOW Waggoner* I. 10 Where the scattered stars are seen In hazy straits the clouds between. 1850 *TENNISON In Memoriam* lxxxix. 39 Mice own [spirit]... hovering o'er the dolorous strait To the other shore.

c. pl. Short for *Straits Settlements*, the name given to the British possessions in the Malay peninsula collectively (near the Straits of Malacca).

1884 *CAVENAGH Remin. Ind. Official* vii. 372, I left the Straits a most flourishing colony. *Ibid.*, I must always look back with pleasure to my connection with the Straits.

† d. A narrow pass or gorge between mountains; a defile, ravine. *Obs.*

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* IV. 458 Syne till a strate that held their way. c1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiv. 64* Fta Tortouse passez men... by land thurg þe strates of mountaynes and felles. c1450 *Mertin* xv. 256 The kyng... sente hym worde to mete with hym at the streite of the roche magot. 1525 *BERNERS Froiss.* II. xv. 22, I wolde not counsaile you to passe the mountayns of Northumberland, for there he mo than xxx. straightes and passages. 1560 *DAVIS tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 391 Having won the straites of thalpes. 1885 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* IV. x. 129 Through which narrow straight, Alexander... made his armie to pass. 1627 *MAY Lvean* IV. f. 5 b, Below safe passages are found Through windings darke; which straight is once the foe Had in possession, Cesar well did know [etc.]. 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) II. III. f. 86 Leonidas... defended the straight of Thermopile with four thousand men. 1778 *PENNANT Tour Wales* (1831) I. 111 They suffered the enemy to march along the straits of the country, till their forces were entangled in the depths of the woods.

5. A narrow strip of land with water on each side, an isthmus. Now rare. (*poet.*)

1562 J. SHUTE tr. *Cambini's Two Comm.* 20 b, The walle of Esmilia, that was huylded upon the strate called Isthmos. 1568 *HACKETT tr. Thucyd's New found World* lxx. 113 Daryen, a straight of lande [Fr. *détroit de terre*], so named of the Ruer of Daryen. a1586 *STONLEY Arcadia* I. xii. (1912) 74 Afterward he passed... to the Corinthians, prowde of their two Seas, to learne whether by the straight of that Isthmus, it was possible to know of his [Diaphantus] passage. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* IV. vii. 1.75 At the straits of Isthmus [ab Isthmi angustis] beginneth Hellas. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* vi. 297 Diuers have attempted to digge through this strait to make both Seas meete for a nearer passage to India. 1777 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* II. (1851) I. 156 He supposed this strait or isthmus to be situated near the gulf of Darien. 1842 *TENNISON Morte d'Arthur* 10 A chapel... That stood on a dark strait of harren land. On ooe side lay the Ocean, and on one Lay a great water.

6. A narrow part (of a river); pl. 'narrows'. Now rare or *Obs.*

1427-9 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 364/2 Many diuerses strates and daungers been in the entryng into the river of Humber out of the See. 1568 *HACKETT tr. Thucyd's New found World* xxv. 40 b, The straight of our ruer being about a gunne shotte brode. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 199 That little river Lid, here at the bridge, gathered into a straight, and pent in between rocks, runneth down amaine. 1665 *MANLEY Grotius's Low-C. Wars* 481 Coming to the River... whose long and narrow Straight & Fords were very troublesome to passe. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 129 The loog and terrific strait of the river set all further progress at defiance.

† 7. A narrow lane, alley, or passage. *Obs.*

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. F.* II. vi. Looke into any Angle of the town (the Straights or the Bermudas) where the quarrelling lesson is read. a1637 *Underwoods, Ep. to Sackville* 82 These men... torne Pyrats here at Lond, Ha' their Bermudas and their straight i' th' Strand. 1622 J. AYLOV (Water P.) *Water-Cornorant* D 2 b, And passing through a narrow obscure strait, The thieving knaue the purse he nimble nims. 1712 [see *Pass sb.* 3].

8. The narrow part (of anything tubular); a narrow passage in the body.

1558 *WAROE tr. Alexis's Secr.* (1568) 105 By that meanes it maye stoppe the straye of the funnell. 1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 40 Dictamus is an Herbe... very wonderful in loosning & vnbinding the straightes of the bodie. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anal.* 119 This strait... is circumscribed anteriorly

by the sphynx of the pubes, on the sides by the rami.
1881 *Trans. Obstetr. Soc. Lond.* XXII. 4. The vaginal strait necessitating the performance of the operation through a narrow unyielding strait. 1890 G. M. Gould *New Med. Dict.* s.v. *Pelvis*, *Straits of Pelvis*, superior and inferior, the planes of the inlet and outlet.

†9. *pl.* Cloth of single width, as opposed to BROADCLOTH. (Cf. A. 4. b.) *Obs.*

1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 361. f. Fyn Streites of Essex for xxiii. s. a pece, comen Streites xvii. 1483 *Act 1. Rich. III.* c. 8 All manner Clothes called Straytes to... conteigne. in brede a yerde w^{yn} the listes. 1545 *Rates Custom Ho.* d. iij. vi Strayghtes for a clothe. 1553 *Act 1. Edu. VI.* c. 9 An Acte for the true makinge of white playne streytes and pynned white streytes in Devonand Cornwall. 15... *Christ's Kirk* 13 in *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter. Club) 283 Their schone was of the straitis. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Straights* or *Straights*, a sort of narrow Kersey, or woollen Cloth.

10. A tile about half the usual breadth used at the gable ends of a tiled roof.

1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 257 *Strait*, A Term us'd by Bricklayers, it is half, (or more, or less than half) a Tile in breadth, and the whole length. They are commonly us'd at the Gable-ends, to cause the Tiles to break Joint. 1887 *Dict. Archit.* (Archit. Publ. Soc.) s.v. *Straight*.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as in sense 'of or pertaining to the Straits (of Gibraltar)', also 'suitable for ships bound thither'; *Straits-born a.*, born in the Straits Settlements; *Straitsman* (a) a ship suitable for the Straits; (b) *Australian* (see quot. 1846).

1686 in T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* (1691) 69 Which upon due enquiry will appear to be very little more than a good Streights sheathing, and not above half so much as an East-India sheathing. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* 111. 7 The Streights fleet and their convoy. *Ibid.* 10 The Dutch Streights and West India fleets are arrived. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 13 July 2/1 The good brigantine Lady Bruce... would make an excellent coaster or streightsman. 1846 J. L. Stokes *Disco.* in *Australia* 11. xiii. 449 Straitsmen is the name by which those who inhabit the eastern and western entrance of Bass Strait are known. 1907 *Q. Rev.* July 180 The Straits-born Chinaman.

C. *adv.*

1. Tightly. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 109 Nos sumus quasi serpentes terre corpore adherentes... We had also be neddre, his smugb street bi be corde. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 1689 After that þei longe compleined hadde And ofe i-kiste & streite in Armes folde That þe daygan riþe. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (George) 288 þai þat schupe þaim to duel sul, strat skine se þegethis til. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pro.* 457 Hir hosen weren of fyn scarlet reed Ful streite ytreid. c 1400 *Destr.* Tray 2815 By the Regions of Rene rode þai ferre, Streit by the strems of the stithe londys. c 1420 ? *Lyoc. Assembly of Gods* 539 Sodeynly... constreyned... Was the ground to close his superficial face So strayte that to scape Eolus had no space. c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 9 Pay bonden hym to be crosse... so hard and straye, þat þe blod wrast apun yche a knot. 1523-34 FITZHERB. *Husb.* 56 To be losse-skinned, that it stycke not harde nor streyte to his rybbles. 1534 MORE *Dial. Conf. agst. Trib.* 11. xxvii. (1553) V vij h, The scornful crowne of strait thornes beaten doune vpon hys hollyd head so straye and so depe, that on euerie parte hys blessed bloude issued out. 1561 Hoby tr. *Cassiglion's Courtier* ii. (1600) 197 The two... layed hande upon Cesar with me and helde him stret. 1566 DAKYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* 11. 7 So straye was the knot of vertue to be knutt betwene gud men. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* i. iv. Sirrah, boy, brace your drumme a little straighter. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Expt.* 38 Close then the folds of the Bladder, and hind it very strait round the Neck. 1834-6 *Chester Gloss.*, *Strat*, tightly. 'Tee it stret', tie it tightly.

†b. With close bonds of fealty, friendship, servitude, etc. *Obs.*

1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvii. (Vincencius) 401 For þo he brynt was in þe fyre... stratrat to god was he hundine. c 1400 *Beryn* 3643 Geffrey with his wisdom held him hard & streyte. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* 1. xii. 28 For by the faith, which I to armes haue plight, I hunt an aim straight after this emprise. 1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* 37 God, him raieth him [sc. the devil] so straight, that except he let him loose he can doo nothing. 1672 A. MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* 1. 28 Some that muddle in it do it chiefly in order to fetter men straiter under the formal bondage of fictitious Discipline.

†2. Close; with narrow opening. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* 1. 134 And kitte hem streit [L. strictius] afir thi good vyndage. And, grasps fewe yhad, let kitte hem large [L. latus]. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* 1. vii. 30 And still the offer we loose [the offers], the straiter the doore opens, and the lesse is offer'd.

†3. In a crowded condition; with insufficient room. *Obs.*

c 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xlviii. 21 For so streite here, sire, we Sitte... In distresse And In Mal Ese. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utopia* ii. v. (1893) 159 To thintent the sycke... shuld not lye to thronge or straye.

†4. In strait or careful keeping, securely; in close confinement or strict custody. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1631 Hauce bys y þen herte ful streit, How þey haue don vs many desceit. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 723 For in that cuntre Maydenys been I kept for gelyseful Ful streyte lyst they dedyn sum folye. c 1386 — *Merech.* T. 885 Thogh they [Piramus and Tesebe] were kept ful longe streite oueral They been accorded rownyng thurgh a wal. c 1400 *Destr.* Tray 615, 1 I hete you... The flese for to fecche, and ferke it away; And withstond all the stoure þat it strait myght. 1461 *Paston Lett.* 11. 52 The Duc of Somerset, land others... are comen into Normandy out of Scotland, and as yette they stand strete under arrest. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* viii. xxv. 307 He took la beale Isoud home with hym, and kepte her straye that by no meane neuer she myght wete nor sende vnto Trystram nor be vnto her. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* 11. 376 He did emprison them... commaundynge the Jayloris to

kepe them streyt in Irons. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Macc.* xiii. 49 They also of the towre in Ierusalem were kept so strait, that they could neither come forth, nor goe into the cuntry.

5. Severely, oppressively; so as to canse hardship. Now rare.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24849 Strangli strait þan war þai stadd. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3814 He durst come outt on no party Of alle þe twelue monþe... So was he beseged streyte. 13... E. E. Allit. P. B. 820 þus þay þroled & þrong & þrwe vmbe his herez, & distressed him wonder strait. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* 1. 214 His fader grete werres hadde With Rome, whiche he streite ladde. c 1440 *Generydes* 1462 Generydes... [hym] [a prisoner] delyueryd onto Anasore, A gentill knyght keeping the prison there, To kepe hym hard and strait in his office. 1450 W. PASTON in *P. Lett.* 1. 516 He saythe it schuld go streyte with zow wythout zowr witnessse were rythe sofyceint. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* 11. 20 They were... compelled to eate all kinde of Vermin... so harde and streit they were kept by the warre. 1837 *CARLYLE Pr. Rev.* 111. iv. viii. Danger drawing ever higher, difficulty pressing ever straiter.

†6. With strictness of conduct or rule. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* 1. 167 Of these lovers that loven streyte. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 36 Þei kepe more specially þe þingz, & þe hiddings enioynid of men, & streytar þan hiddings & þingis enioynid of God. c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Prose) ii. 6 Þa þat ere froward and recles, Lede þaim þe straiter. c 1450 *CARVER Life St. Gilbert* xxii. 95 Þei desired þat he schuld sumwhat tempir þe gret hardnesse of religion and suffer hem not to be kept so streith as þei were be-for. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxviii. 128 Therefore holde I straight all thy commaundementes, and all false wayes I vitterly abhorre.

†b. With rigorous exactness; with strict correctness; exactly, precisely. *Obs.*

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 84 Twenty þere had he þe land & nien moneth streite. *Ibid.* 139 Henry dred disceite, He wold, that his conant were holden stable & streite. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxv. (Thaddæus) 80 Fore quibus [saulis] þu mon rekynge 3eld, [as] strait as for þine. c 1450 *MYRC Par. Pr.* 1424 Whether byt [the sin] he gret or smal, Open or hid, wyte þow al... Byd hym telle euen strait. 1590 H. SHUTE *Magistr. Script.* 2 And though they iudge here, yet they shall be iudged hereafter, and giue account of their stewardship how they haue gouerned, as strait as their subiectes how they haue obeyed.

7. Graspingly, stingily. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* 11. 136 The more he hath of worldis good, The more he wolde it kepe streyte. 1853 W. WATSON *Poems* 16 (E.D.D.) They grip their gear saestret They live an' die in their ain debt.

8. Comb. with pa. ples., as *strait-besieged*, *-breaced*, *-embraced*, *-tied*. Also STRAIT-LACED a.

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* ix. xviii, When sly Danger near Our 'strait-besieged Soul or Body draws. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* Pro. 36 O miracle of women... O noble heart who, being strait-besieged By this wild king to force her to his wish, Nor bent, nor broke. 1927 DRAYTON *Agincourt* exc. 23 The dreadful bellowing of whose 'strait-brac'd' Drumes, To the French sounded like the dreadful doome. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* i. cxvii, Those arms that courteous Vine About her 'strait-embaced Elm doth throve. c 1520 SKELTON *Magyn's* 532 Beyond Measure My steneis wyde, Al of Pleasure My hose 'straye tyde.

†Strait, v. *Obs.* Forms: see the adj. [f. STRAIT a.]

1. *trans.* ? To brace up to effort. [Peth. a different word; cf. ON. *streita-sk* to struggle.] 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 756 Summe [of your idols] 300 streitken to striue & straiten þour minde, & somme egeon in ese to eten and to drinke.

2. As rendering of Vulg. *coartare*, *artare*, lit. to press together, contract.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvii. 6 And aungel of lord straitand [Vulg. *coartans*] þaim. 1382 WELSH *Job* xviii. 7 The goings of his vertue shul be streitid [Vulg. *artabuntur*]. — *Joel* ii. 8 Eche shal not streyte [Vulg. *non coartabit*] his brother, eche shuln go in his path.

3. To narrow (cf. the course of a river, a street). 1421 *Country Lett.* Ek. 31 That be Ryuer and the brokes... & also the Red-dyche be enlargid... þe wiche, be encroachment of dwellers of both sydes, be strayed and narrowid, & with filthe, dong and stonys the watur stoppid of his cours. 1510 *Sol. Scot. Star Chamber* (Selden Soc.) 11. 69 [He] made... many wharffes stathes & keyes... Wherby the seide portes greatly streyed and hurted... and shippes... applygoe the same for strayntes therof othymes in greate Jeopardie. 1530 PALSGR. 735/1 It is to wyde, you muste straight it. 1606 *Court Rolls* 1741/6 Wickham (Essex) View 23 Sept. (P.R.O.), Henry Finch hath straited the way in Mosepet Lane to the great annoyance of the King's people. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 1. 1 The sea is so streited, that some thinke the land there was pierced thorough, and received the seas into it. 1615 *Manwood's Lawes For.* xxiii. § 7. 228 If any man hane stopp'd or strayed any Church-way, Mill-way, or other wayes... you shall do us to weet thereof.

b. *intr.* To become narrowed, to narrow. a 1552 LELAND *Itin.* (1910) V. 62 Dargwent... casteth out an arme of his abundant water that maketh a poole... and afterward strayeit, and at the last cummeth unto Dargwent, and so maketh an isle.

4. To shut up in or force into a narrow space.

c 1420 ? *Lyoc. Assembly of Gods* 1633 Lykeas Eolus, beyng at bys land, Stretytyd hym sylf thorow his owne lewdenesse. 1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1347/2 The tyme shall come whan... the church by persecution [shal] be so straited into so narrow a corner, that... it shal seeme that there shal bee than no chrysten countreyes left at all. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* vii. (1633) 23 All sorts brake truce and amity with the Gyants, and straited them up so, that from all corners of the land, they must needs assemble into one field. 1579 FENTON *Gutland* viii. 442 At the beginning our towne was strayed. 1599-80 NORTH *Plutarch*, *Craspus* (1595) 610 He strayed the battell of his footemen [Amyot *estroitist la bataille de ses gens de pied*]. c 1615 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xiv. 25 Which... yet suffisid, to hide them, though their men were something strighted [Gr. *στεινυμενοι ἐλάσσιν*]. 1512 J. DAVIES

(Herel.) *Muse's Sacrif.* (Grosart) 83/2 My Body's but the Prison of my Soule; which straits her more, the more that Prison's free. 1641 *Best Farn. Bks.* (Surtee) 21 Your test way will bee to howse them all night, viz. — to lye them in some howse or harn wearie they may not bee brated for roome.

5. a. ? To do violence to, to mar.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* 11. 341 Bot for he wolde be nomore Among the women so coverted, The beaute of his face streitid He hath.

b. To press hardly upon.

1460 *CARVER Chron.* (Rolls) 309 Ther took he a preest of the secte, and othir servaunts of his, whom the lord Berge-veni streitied so, that they told wher Oldcastelle was hid. 1594 in *Highl. Papers* (S.H.S.) 1. 186 My Lord Argyll had straitit him verie sore about a band quihik he had with Huntly. 1614 GORGES *Lucan* x. Arg., Caesar. By ship to Pharos takes his flight. Where being straited by his foes, From thence by swimming safely goes.

c. To bring into straits, subject to hardship.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch*, *Sertorius* (1595) 633 Hanning straited his enemies with scarcitie of victuals. 1633 *Orkney Witch Trial in Abbotford Club Misc.* 152 Scho and hir hall familie was straitit with drouth for the space off xx dayis ore ane month. c 1640 MORE *Ps.* cvii. 25 While straited thus in these extrems Wnto the Lord they cry. 1654 VILVAIN *Enchir. Epigr.* v. xii. 95 Exter... Hath with ten sieges grievously bin straited.

d. In *passive*, To be hard pnt to it, to be at a loss, to be nonplussed.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 365 If your Lasse Interpretation should abuse, and call this Your lacke of lone, or bounty, you were straited For a reply. 1624 T. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 357 We are not so straited for words. 1646 R. BAILLE *Anabaptism* (1647) 37 When in their debates against the baptism of infants they are straited with consequences from the circumcision of infants. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rev.* xvii. 18 The Rhemists are so straited that they know not which way to turn them.

6. To tighten (a knot).

a 1542 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arh.) 66 And if I did, the lot, That first did me enchain: May neuer slake the knot, But straight it to my payne.

7. To confine, restrict to a person, time, etc.; to confine within limits.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 102 b, His doctrine being not straited within the boundes of Nature. *Ibid.* 399 Yet ought not this power be so narrowly straited either to one Byshep onely... as though there were none other Remission of Sinnes.

b. To restrict in choice. *Const. between, betwixt* (alternatives, options).

1633 WARISTON *Diary* (S.H.S.) 110 Being straited by God (as I thought) betwixt three unsupportable burdens. 1637 GILLESPIE *Engl. Pop. Cerem.* ii. ix. 51 He is greatly mistaken, whiles he thinks that a man can be so straited betwixt two scandalls, that he cannot choose but give the one of them. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 30 Straightened betwixt the choice of either famine, warre, or pestilence.

c. To restrict in freedom of action.

1533 MORE *Apol.* 249 Yet are they streighted by the playne law that they may not so do at the seconde, when the man is relapsed. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* iii. 3. *Imo*, Nor powers of heaven shall straight me till the deaths Of you adrest and her mechal brats. a 1617 BAYNE *Let.* (1624) 272 God in none of these [things] is straited. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 140 Selfe hath hidebound thee and straited thee in thine owne bowels.

8. To keep ill supplied, to stint.

1513 SIR E. HOWARD in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. in. 1. 149, I have given such ordre in dispendyng of our vittall that ther was never Army so straited, nat hy one drynkyng in a day, with I know well hath byna grette sparyng. 1564 HANNING *Answ. Tevel* xvii. 165 Herein I am more embred with stoure, then strighted with lacke. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xviii. xxi. 1. 184 And surely, I doe find this rule of his most true... in case a man have land ynough for to let his grounds true... every second year. But how if a man is strighted that way, and hath no such reach and circuit lying to his living? 1607 BP. HALL *Nat. Div. Medit.* iv. Wks. (1625) 107 God hath not straited vs for matter, having giuen vs the scope of the whole world. 1669 W. MONTAGU in *Burclench A/SS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 1. 446 We are so straited here in our charities, as we can furnish as yet but two hundred pistoles towards all the Church charities.

9. To reduce the duration or period of.

1571 T. BANNERSTON *Let. to Cecil* 29 Mar. (P.R.O.) They went from 34, and streighted ower yerele Pencyon or Allow. ance 101ij yeres. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 103 h, Whereas Gregory the 11. reduced the Jubilee to the 33. yere... Paule 2. and Sixtus the 4... streighted the Jubilee to the 25. yere, in the yere 1475.

10. To limit in amount or degree; also, to impnte limitation to.

1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Ek.* Wks. 1121/2, 1. 1. sayed... that Frith was but a foole so to straitie and to limite the power of almighty god. 1556 BABINGTON *Profit. Exp.* 185 Now in the time of his Gospell his goodnes is not streitied or diminished. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. iii. iv. xli, So that the drance of the Deity We must contract, or strait his full Benignity.

Hence †Straited *phl. a.*

1581 A. HALL *Iliad* vii. 125 Lycurgus... slue him doune in strayed lane [στυγνυμενόν ἐν ὁδῷ], where cluh be could not weeld. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. ii. 42 But that full ight... did so unbind His straited spirights, that [etc.]

Strait, *obs.* form of STRAIGHT.

Straiten (strā't'n), v. Forms: 6 streyghten, streyten, 6-7 streiten, 6-8 streighten, 6-9 streaiten, 7 straiten, strayten, 7- straiten. [f. STRAIT a. + -EN 5.]

1. *trans.* To render strait or narrow; to narrow, contract (an opening, a passage, road, stream, etc.). Now somewhat rare.

1552 HULOTZ, Streyghten or make narrow, *angusto*. 1603 *Stow Surv.* 84 The number of carts and coaches, more then hath beene accustomed, the streetes and lanes being streightened, must needs be dangerous. 1604 E. C. (RIMSTONE) *tr. Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. xviii. 176 The river being there straightened, and forced betwixt two high steepe rocks: the water falls directly downe. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 3 An ancient grant, that a way leading to their common should not be straightened. 1660 BOYLE *New Exper. Phys. Mech.* xxiii. (1682) 92 Into the latter [the Philosophical egg] we put a rod of solid glass to straiten the Cavity of the neck by almost filling it up. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* i. 322 [This] straitens the Pores and Passages of the Body. 1695 in *Hertford Sessions Rolls* (1905) I. 420 [Enclosing part of a highway] by which means the said highway is much straightened. 1712 J. JAMES *tr. Le Blanc's Gardening* 43 Trees on the Sides, coming to, grow thicker, with in Time . . . straighten a Walk very considerably. 1715 DRAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 51 The Funnel . . . should have several divisions to cut the Wind. Some have indeed straightened this Passage. 1804 JANE AUSTEN *Watsons in Leigh Mem.* (1871) 321 In passing through the latter, where the passage was straitened by tables, Mrs. Edwards and her party were for a few moments hemmed in. 1822-7 GOOGE *Study Med.* (1829) III. 14 The throat is rough and straightened from the second day of the eruption. 1895 PETRIE *Egypt. Tales* Ser. I. 62 The tow-path . . . was straightened . . . on the one side of it was the water, and on the other side of it grew his corn.

transf. 1638 FORO *Fancies* iv. 1. 49 We shall flourish. Feed high henceforth, man, and no more be streightend Within the limits of an empty patience.

† b. To close the ranks of (an army). *Obs.* 1590 SIR J. SNYTHE *Disc. Weapons* 3 b. That a squadron of armed men . . . being readie to encounter with another squadron, . . . ought to streighten and close themselves by frunt and flankes. 1609 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* (1667) 93 The water now grew very front, so as both we and they were forced to streighen our front.

† c. To straiten one's hand: to become niggardly. *Obs.* 1622 MABBE *tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* 1. 251 My friends . . . had already cast mee off, streightening more and more their hand towards mee.

† d. Phrase. To straiten (a person's) quarters. (Cf. sense 4 b.) *Obs.*

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vi. 237 The winning of Ciceter . . . which, being upon the edge of Wiltshire, Berkshire, and Oxfordshire, shrewdly straitened the King's quarters. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. c. 395 Distressing him by straitening his quarters. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxx. (1787) III. 150 The Barbarian was gradually invested, on every side, by the troops of the West. . . his quarters were straitened; his convoys were intercepted.

2. *intr.* To become narrow, to narrow. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* v. xxiii. I. 114 Being past this gulfe, the sea becometh to streighten again, and the land to meet neere together. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* II. 117 This arme of the Nile is as broad at Rosetta as Thames about Tilbury, streightning by little and little. 1731 T. GORDON *Tactius, Agricola* II. 363 But a tract of territory huge and unmeasurable stretches forward to the uttermost shore, and straightening by degrees, terminates like a wedge. 1823 J. THACHER *Milit. Trul. Amer. Rev.* 95 We behold Lake Champlain widening and straitening as banks and cliffs project into its channel. 1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* II. 28 The valley . . . shortly after this began to straiten, till it came at last to so narrow a gorge . . . that [etc.].

† 3. *trans.* To tighten (a knot, cord, bonds). *Obs.* c. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) II. xvi. 28 You have much streightened that knot of love which hath bin long tied between us. 1659 MILTON *Treat. Civ. Power* 58 As well may he loo'n that which God hath strait'n'd, or strait'n that which God hath loo'n'd, as [etc.]. 1741 T. BETTERTON *tr. Hist. Engl. Stage* v. 66 Shewing the Teeth, and straitening the Lips on them, shews Indignation and Anger. 1742 POPE *Dunci.* iv. 29 Morality . . . Gasps, as they straiten at each end the cord.

† b. To render more strict or rigorous. *Obs.* 1751 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* i. May, On this his confinement was straitened. 1753 RICHAERSON *Grandison* (1781) III. 46 Her Mother's wickedness giving occasion the more to streighten her education.

4. To confine in or force into a narrow space; to hem in closely. Also with *in*. Now rare.

1570-6 LAMBAROY *Peramb. Kent* 79 Vortimer . . . so streightened the Saxons in this Ile . . . that for a colour they sent Vortiger to treat with him of peace. 12695 DRAVTON *Poems Lyr. & Past.*, *Man in Moone* H. 3, Wherin you might view A sea that somewhat straitnyed by the land, Two furious tydes raise their ambitious hand One against the other. 1622 MABBE *tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 216 They seemed . . . to be like unto straw, which . . . if you restraine and straiten it, . . . it will shoot it selfe out. 1625 BACON *Sylva* § 115 Waters, when they beat upon the Shore, or are straitened (as in the falls of Bridges) . . . give a Roaring Noise. 1637-38 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 119 V^o wind could not there be straighty by Clare Hall, w^{ch} scarce reacheth to y^e fourth part of y^e height. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 123 The chiefest mountains which straiten in this City and valley are two. 1652 NEWMAN *Selden's Mare Cl.* 172 An In-land Sea, which in some places being streightened with Land on every side, exceed's not the breadth even of a River. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 776 So thick the aerie crowd Swarm'd and were strait'n'd. 1684 *Contempt. St. Man* vi. (1699) 196 The Bodies of the Damned . . . shall be so straitened and crowded together in that Infernal Dungeon. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 33 The Heavenly Plant is too much streightened and bound up to thrive, and cannot shoot forth its Branches very far. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xvi. 311 The small tribe of Dan, already straitened between the mountains and the sea, b. said of a hostile army.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 944 Who . . . with all speed compassed in his enemies, and straightening them on both sides, tooke some of them alive, . . . and [etc.]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 323 If this be our condition, thus to dwell In narrow circuit strait'n'd by a Foe. 1840-50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* liv. § 47, VIII. 509 Finding himself daily more closely straitened by the insurgents [he] was obliged to retire.

5. To narrow or restrict the freedom, power, or privileges of (a person). *arch.*

c. 1586 SIOKEY *Arcadia* i. iv. (1912) 25 Their [i.e. your daughters'] education by your fatherly care, hath beene hethero such, as hath beene most fit to restraine all euill . . . not greuiing them for want of well-ruled libertie. Now to fall to a sodain straightning them, what can it doo but argue suspicion? 1611 BIBLE *Micah* ii. 7 Is the Spirit of the Lord straitn'd [margin, or, shortened]? 1619 SANDERSON *Serm. Ad Clerum* i. (1632) 24 The liberty of a Christian . . . is then infringed, when the Conscience is bound and streitned, by imposing vpon it an opinion of doctrinall Necessity. 1653 BINNING *Sinner's Sanct.* xiv. Wks. (1735) 233 Was it the Satisfaction of his Justice that straitned him, and put a Necessity of this upon him? 1701 SIR D. HUME *Hiary Parl. Scot.* (Bannatyne Club) 52 What was moved seemed to him to straiten the King. . . So this was let fall. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Christ.* 108 Our spirit . . . is so straitened by the hands of sin . . . that there is no freedom.

† b. To deprive partially, abridge of (a possession or privilege). *Obs.*

1523 FITZGERB. *Surv.* 8 b. And also the lordes haue eclosed a great parte of their waste groundes and streytened their tenantes the comynys therein. 1621 ELSING *De lates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 114 The petitioner to be called in and herde. Yf he fynde himselfe streightened of his proofes for not beinge herde, then to gyve him longer daye. 1647 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) III. xv. 27 The King is streightened of that liberty he formerly had in the Isle of Wight.

† c. To restrict from doing something. *Obs.*

1622 *Relat. Engl. Plant. Plymouth, New Eng.* 65 Some who out of doubt in tendernes of conscience . . . are straitned and doe straiten others, from going to forraigne plantations.

† d. To bind stringently. *Obs.* 1652 HOWELL *Giraff's Rev. Naples* II. 129 While thus in the Countrey there was a course taken to straiten the people to the Obedience of his Majesty, there was no time lost in Naples.

6. To narrow or restrict in range, scope, or amount.

1645 PAGITT *Heretogr.* (ed. 2) 46 Because else the grace of God to his people is now . . . lessened and straitned more then before. 1650 JRR. TAYLOR *Holy Living* iv. § 7 (1676) 237 Let not young beginners in Religion . . . straiten their liberty by vows of long continuance. 1653 II. MORF. *Antid. Ath.* II. ix. (1722) 67 The reason why Birds are Oviparous . . . but do not bring forth their young alive, is . . . that neither the Birds of prey, the Serpent nor the Fowler, should streighten their generations too much. 1708 ADONSON *Pres. St. War* 8 We may only add, that the same Causes which straiten the British Commerce, will naturally enlarge the French. 1709 T. ROBINSON *Vindict. Mosaic* Syst. 79 The Divine Providence . . . so streightens their Increase, that they [Tigers] may not be too offensive and destructive, either of Man or Beast. 1778 HARTLEY *Swedenborg's Heaven & Hell* (1851) Pref. p. xlviii, God forbid that we should go about to straiten that mercy towards others (though even devils), to the very best of us stand indebted. 1781 COWER *Retirem.* 234 As woodbine weds the plant within her reach, . . . But does a mischief while she leads a grace, Straitning its growth by such a strict embrace. 1801 S. TURNER *Hist. Anglo-Sax.* IV. v. (1807) I. 276 A vigilant armed peasantry . . . secured the property of the country, and straitened the supplies of the invader. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Christ.* ix. II. (1854) V. 212 They declared that they had no design to straiten the rights of the Holy See. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I. 34 The conquest of the shores of the Bosphorus . . . would straiten the range of England's authority in the world. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xv. (1876) 211 It is supposed, and generally with reason, . . . that profits must fall, and so business must be straitened. 1871 MORLEY *Carlyle in Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. (1878) 163 It is a question of temperament how violently either of them straitens and distorts the normal faculties of vision.

7. To reduce to straits; to subject to privation, hardship, or distress. Often said of besiegers, sometimes with mixture of sense 4 b.

1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xix. 9 The siege and straitnesse, where-with their enemies, shall straiten them. 1645 in *Verniey Mem.* (1904) I. 400 Chester is certainly very much straitened, and if not suddenly relieved doubtless will be lost. 1665 MASLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Wars* 127 After he had encamped in all the Parts adjacent to Bruxels, endeavouring to straiten the City, by wating and consuming all the Fruits of the Ground. 1759 HUME *Hist. Eng. Ho. Tudor, Edu.* VI. i. l. 323 De Thermes . . . took the fortress of Broughty, and . . . straitened the English at Haddington. 1778 *Phil. Surv.* S. Irel. 324 With a threat to streighten them if they refused to comply. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. xi. 101. 101 The viceroy . . . endeavoured to straiten the garrison there by desolating the surrounding country. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xxxii. 267, I am sore straitened, and brought down into the very dust by misfortune.

† b. *In passive.* To be at a loss, to be 'hard put to it'. *Obs.*

1647 *May Hist. Parlt.* III. vi. 101 The Parliameot . . . were much straightned how to proceed in the business, with the expedition which was required.

c. To inconvenience by insufficiency of something specified (as time, space, snppics of any kind). *Const. for, + in, + of, + with.* Now only in *passive* (somewhat *arch.*).

1620 SANDERSON *Serm. Ad Pop.* II. (1632) 291, I will not . . . straiten my selfe of time for the delivery of what I am now purposed to speake. 1634 SVOENHAM *Serm.* (1637) 75 They are not . . . so straitened with time . . . but they might sequester one solemn hour for the service of the Lord. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. xi. (1687) 201 These young Men, streightened in time, underwent the Yoke, and drew the Chariot of their Mother forty five Stadia. 1661 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 60 We are as much straitened in paper and time at present as we shall be always large in affection and service to you. 1669 GERRIER *Counsel* 12 Staires ought to be so long, that the Attendants on each side . . . may not be straitened for room. 1665 MASLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Wars* 219 That by shutting up their Haven, he might straiten the Towns.

men of Provision. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 218 But streighten'd in my Space, I must forsake This Task; for others afterwards to take. 1706 COL. REC. *Pennsylv.* II. 260 Finding themselves straitened in time, . . . requested [etc.]. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng. to Hen. VII* (1762) I. ix. 310 The garrison [of Verneuil], being straitened for provisions, were obliged to capitulate. 1817 W. H. HAVERGAL in JANE M. CRANE *Rec. Life* (1882) 19 The arranging and planning it [his Sunday School] has straitened me much for time. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sc. Ser.* II. i. i. (1873) 6 If straitened for provisions, they [the Tartars] ate the chargers which carried them to battle.

d. To render short of money.

1699 BENTLEY *Pha.* 457 The Romans being straitned in the First Punic War, lower'd their Brass Money Five parts in Six. 1712 ADONSON *Spect.* No. 295 ¶ The Education of these my Children . . . streightens me so much, that [etc.]. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* II. (Globe) 508 My Nephew furnishing me with . . . a Letter of Credit . . . that I might not be straiten'd whatever might happen. 1796 MME. D'ARBLAY *Camilla* IV. 320 It shall value him fifty pound a-year more to his income, if I straiten myself never so much. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* viii. III. (1819) III. 91 The king, in short, was more straitened than ever. His distresses gave no small advantage to the commons. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ages* xxv, The old man thanked God for his good son, and only hoped that he was not straitening himself to buy luxuries for a useless old fellow. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 488 The works had fallen again into ruin; and Mary, straitened by debt, . . . and a supposed obligation to make good the losses of the clergy, had found neither means nor leisure to attend to them.

† 8. To hamper, impede in action. *Obs.*

1607 T. RILEY *(title)*, A view of the civile and ecclesiastical law, and wherein the practise of them is streitened, and may be relieved within this land. 1662 H. NEWCOMBE *Diary* (Chetham Soc.) 87, I preached but was a little streitened by a cold. 1664 POWELL *Exp. Philos.* I. 53 So Inartificial is Art when she is pinched and streitened in her Workmanship. 1683 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 264 This a Man hath when he is not from any Internal Defect, or from any outward Consideration streightened in the Declaration of those things. 1726 WOURNO *Corr.* (1843) III. 234 But pray do not straiten yourself with any thing I cast in, and please dash down any thing that is proper for me to help.

Hence *Straitening vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

† *Straitening circumstances* (*obs.*) = straitened circumstances.

1598 *Stow Surv.* 231 After that is Grubsteele, more then halfe thereof to the straightning of the streete. 1646 H. P. *Medil. Seige* 130 When a fort or Garrison cannot be gotten neither by treatie, nor by streitning, the last attempt is commonly by storming. 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* ix. 465 Separating them from those circumstantiating and straitening conditions of time and place. 1667 MULLON *P. L.* VI. 70 Nor obnoxious Hill, Nor streitning Vale, . . . Nor Stream divides Their perfect ranks. 1692 LOCKE *Concil. Lower Interest* 115 The Landed Man finds himself aggrieved, by the falling of his Rents, and the streitening of his Fortune. 1732 T. BOSTON *Creek in Lot* (1805) 17 Providence . . . keeps them still in straitening circumstances. 1751 in J. J. VERNON *Parish of Hawick* (1900) 289 In case . . . his Widow should be reduced to straitening circumstances. 1788 GILSON *Serm.* xvii. 498 They ardently long to be removed to that state themselves, where the straitening ties of sense, or corporeal relation, shall cease to hamper or keep down the soul. 1849 RUSKIN *Seven Lamps* i. § 21. 21 'The nice Balance between the straitening of effort or enthusiasm on the one hand, and vainly casting it away upon the other.

Straitened (*strait'n'd*), *ppl. a.* [f. STRAITEN v. + ED 1.] In various senses of the verb.

1. Contracted, narrowed; insufficiently spacious. 1602 [J. WILLIS] *Art Stenogr.* A 5, Stenographie, signifieth a straitened or compendious Writing. 1694 ADONSON *Poems, Virg. Georg.* IV. 375 First then a close contracted space of ground, With streighten'd walls and low-built roof they found. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 154 The king's lion . . . traversed the limits of his straitened dominions. 1800 HT. LEE *Canterb.* T. (ed. 2) III. 153 He was . . . in lodgings rather straitened and inconvenient. 1822-7 GOOGE *Study Med.* (1829) V. 80 About half an inch within the orifice of the urethra, at which part the passage feels peculiarly straitened. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley H.* 62 Cursed be the gold that gilds the straiten'd forehead of the fool! 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiii. 601 Anticipations of excessive demand or of exceedingly straitened supply. 1890 BRIDGES *Shorter Poems* III. vii, We steered Along a straitened channel flecked with foam.

† b. Limited in power or range of action.

a 1665 J. GOOWIN *Being filled with the Spirit* (1867) 328 They that bring up such a report as this upon the Spirit, as that he is but a finite spirit, a created spirit, a straitened spirit, what do they do else but [etc.].

c. Contracted in intelligence or sympathy. 1712 WATERLAND *Serm.* Wks. 1823 VIII. 374 That we may not . . . grow straitened and narrow in our affections. 1860 WATSON *Sea-beat & Down* II. 400 He has but a limited and a straitened mind who [etc.].

d. *Straitened circumstances*: inadequate means of living, poverty. Also *straitened income, means.*

a 1756 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Biddulph* (1796) IV. 4 They believed she was in straitened circumstances. 1813 *Sketches of Character* (ed. 2) I. 21 There remained but a straitened income for the widow. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* x, To remind her of her straitened and altered circumstances. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Yng. Musgrave* I. 7 So far as his straitened means and limited stables permitted.

2. Confined in narrow space; having too little room; closely besieged.

1757 W. WILKIE *Epigoniad* vi. 175 Now, when hostile powers With strictest siege invest our straitn'd tow'rs. 1854 S. DOBELL *Balder* i. Poet. Works 1875 II. 11 You floors, in whose black oak The straitened hamadryad lives and groans.

3. Drawn tight; tightened.

1665 DRYDEN *Ind. Emp. v.* ii, Fasten the Engines; stretch 'em at their length, And pull the streightened Cords with all your strength. 1716 POPE *Ilind* v. 325 My Horses here detain, Fix'd to the Chariot by the straiten'd Rein. 1742

Young *Nt. Th.* iv. 397 Or holds he furious storms in
streighten'd reins, And bids fierce whirlwinds wheel his
rapid car?

4. Reduced to hardship or privation; having
straitened means (see 1 d).

1766 *Pore. Med.* v. 255, 1. thought the Steeds (your large
Supplies unknown) Might fail of Forage in the straiten'd
Town. 1883 *Bayer. Amer. Comm.* cit. 111. 438 But even
in the East a good many may come from straitened homes.
1911 G. M. TREVELYAN *Garibaldi & Making of Italy* ii. 36
Sums... which represented the widow's mite in many strait-
ened Italian households.

Strait, obs. form of **STRAIT**.

† **Strait-head**, *Obs.* [f. **STRAIT** a. + **HEAD**.]

a. **Stitch**, constriction. b. **Closefistedness**.
a 1400 *Stoch. Med.* MS. ii. 304 in *Anglia* XVIII. 315 3if
eyther lewyd or prest Hawe gret streythed at hys brest,
Modirworthe lat bym takyn. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 119 Another
square of his wose in couetyse, is strayed in keypyng ryebes.

† **Straiting**, *Obs.* [f. **STRAIT** v. +

-ING 1.] = **STRAITENING** *Obs.*

1421 *Country Lett. Bk.* 31 Dyvers perels had afortyme by
floodys thourgh stoppyng and straying of the same Ryvers.
1472-5 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 159/1 The outrageous enhaunsyng
and streytynge of Weeres. 1591 *Jas. VI. Let.* 12 June in
New Discov. Pontif. Pract. Persec. J. Udall (1643) 43 Re-
questing you... that... it may please you to let them be re-
lieved of their present straitynge... respecting both their former
merit... and the great slander which could not fail to fall
out upon their further straiting for any such occasion.

Strait-lace, v. [Back-formation from **STRAIT-
LACED** a.] *trans.* and *intr.* (for *refl.*) To lace
tightly, confine. Hence **Strait-lacing** *vbl. sb.*
and *ppl. a.* Also **Strait-lacer** (in *quot. fig.*).

1635 W. DURHAM in *Ann. Dubrensis* (1877) 10 Then they
repine at their strait-lacing shore, Prohibiting their pas-
sage to his dore. 1662 GLANVIL *Lux Orient.* vi. 69 Is not
this to slurr his goodness! and to strait-lace the divine
beneficence? 1675 HANNAH WOOLLEY *Gentlewoman's Comp.* 80
Endeavouring lay strait-lacing to be as slender in the middle
as the Strand-May-pole is tall in its height. 1693 LOCKE
Educ. § 11, I have seen so many Instances of Children re-
ceiving great harm from strait-lacing. 1700 CONGREVE *Way
of World* iv. v. I denounce against all strait-lacing, Squeez-
ing for a Shape, 'till you mold my boy's head like a Sugar-
loaf. 1775 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Seven Disc.* R. Acad. (1778) 373
The strait lacing of the English ladies. 1821 LAMB *On Frag.
Shaks.* Wks. (1876) 563 How cruelly this operates upon the
mind, to have its free conceptions thus cramped and pressed
down to the measure of a strait-lacing aristocracy, may be
judged from [etc.]. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristology*, l. p. xxx.
A course of strait-lacing and cool diet was bringing her
a little more into compass. 1913 J. L. PATON *J. B. Paton*
xvii. 309 A well-meaning straitlacer.

Strait-laced (strā't-lā'st), a. [f. **STRAIT** *adv.*
+ **LACED** *ppl. a.*]

† 1. Wearing stays or bodice tightly laced. *Obs.*
1626 MORVSON *Shaks. Europe* (1903) 485 The [Irish] women
generally are not strait laced... and the greatest part are
not laced at all. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* Pref. No Maid
here's bandsome thought, unless she can With her short
Palms her strait-lac'd body span. 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 11
We should as certainly have no perfect children born, as we
have few well-shaped that are strait-laced. 1698 FRYER *Acc.
E. India* & P. 394 A Plump Lass being in more esteem than
other slender and Strait-laced Maidens.

transf. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyché* ix. lii. The strait-lac'd
Insect's slender Brood could ne'er Shrink up themselves into
a scander dress.

b. Of a bodice, etc.: Tightly laced. *rare.*

Cf. *quot.* c 1430, where *strait laced* is not a compound, but
two words.

[c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 201 Hire crowde
doth the menyms shrede, When they so streight laced been.]
1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 148 It was never, he
[Child] declared with much spirit, found politic to put trade
into straitlaced bodices.

2. *fig.* † a. Of things: Narrow in range or scope.
1549 COVERDALE etc. *Erasm. Par. 3 Titm.* ii. 1-7 Lost
Christian loue should appeare to be but a strait laced lace.
1579 G. HARVEY *Two W. Lett.* (1880) 64 He might have
spared... that same Restriction, & straitlaced terme, Pre-
cisely. 1583 GOLDING *Calisto* in *Deut.* vi. 4-9. 272 But this
exposition is too strait laced, and attaineth not to the verie
meaning of Moses. 1686 GORD *Celest. Bodies* i. xi. 41
Natural Causes are not so strait-lac'd.

† b. Of persons: Shut up within oneself, un-
communicative, morose, unsympathetic. *Obs.*

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* i. xi. (1867) 37 He is so hy in
thinstep, and so strait laced, That pryde and couetyse
withdraw all repaste. 1549 COVERDALE etc. *Erasm. Par.
Ephes. Pro.* c liii, Whan were maisters more voloungy or
strayerlaced to their seruantes? 1571 GOLDING *Calisto* in
Pr. xxvii. 10. 102 All mortal men who are of nature niggardly
& straitlaced [L. *qui natura maligni sunt ac restricti*].
1579 LYLIV *Euphues* (Arb.) 54 Commonly if they be adorned
with heautie, they the strait laced, and made so high in
the insteppe, that they disdaine them most that most desire
them. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 297 Is it then possible
for a Man seriously... to contemplate the... Goodness of God,
and... to be selfish and strait-laced, niggardly and covetous?

† c. Obstinate, indisposed to yield; grudging
in gifts or concessions. *Obs.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comnt.* xii. 162b, He requested
them, that they would not be over strait laced, but to
grant to so much as they might with a saufe conscience.
1579-80 NORTH *Plutarck. Calba* (1595) 1713 Titus Tinius...
only made the Emperour strait laced to all others, whilst
he himselfe tooke vnreasonably of all men. 1583 J. UDALL
Diatriphes (Arb.) 23 If it be not vnreasonable, you may
assure your selfe of it, for you know, that I have neuer him
strait laced againste you, or anye of your friends. 1600
HOLLAND *Livy* xxii. lix. 468 Our fathers also, notwithstanding
they were most straitlaced, and bardly brought to
capitulat and compound for peace, yet sent Embassadors

...to redeeme their Captives. 1601 F. GODWIN *Eps. of Eng.*
523 The Pope was somewhat strait laced in admitting him.

d. Of persons, their habits, opinions, etc.: Ex-
cessively rigid or scrupulous in matters of conduct;
narrow or over-precise in one's rules of practice or
moral judgement; prudish.

1554 T. MARTIN *Marr. Priests* vi. K iiii, He had to doe
with certaine holy and strait laced heretikes, whiche denied it
to be lawfull for a Christian man after his baptisme to re-
turne to his wife. 1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* v. 2,
They of the Reformed Religion may not Dance, being an
exercise against which their strait-laced Ministers much
inueigh. 1639 SALTMARSH *Pract. Politie* 175 Doe not al-
waies stand upon the nice puntillones... of state and place...
these that doe not observe this, are a little too strait laced
for business either civil or religious. 1659 in *Trans. Roy.
Hist. Soc.* (N.S.) XVII. 114 If hee or any man else in this
place were soe strait laced that they could not endure such
things [as a market on Sunday], they might depart the
towne. 1688 SHADWELL *Sgr. Atlatia* iii. iv, I am not
strait-lac'd; but when I was young, I ne'er knew any thing
gotten by wenching, but duels, claps, and bastards. 1705
HICKERINGILL *Priest-Cr.* ii. 16 This strait-lac'd Doctrine
seems contrary to the Justice, Mercy and Holiness of God.
1707 FILMER *Def. Plays* A 6h, Had these strait-lac'd
Gentlemen once gain'd their Point against Plays. 1857
GLANSTONE *Glean.* VI. lii. 81 Gibbon, no straitlaced judge,
...records his judgment [etc.]. 1870 R. BROUGH *Marston
Lynch* xix. 311 They have such ridiculously strait-lac'd
notions. 1884 SALA *Journ. de South* i. i. (1887) 22 At no
time during the period... have the print-sellers of the gay
capital been very strait-laced. 1904 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Lit.
& Soc.* 18th C. iv. 162 Richardson seemed to be a narrow,
straitlaced preacher.

† e. Hampered by narrow rules of procednre.

1766 [? G. GRENVILLE] *Sp. agst. Susp. Prerogative* (ed. 3)
14 But if that strange thing should fall out, our constitution
is not so strait laced as to let a nation die or be stifled, rather
than it should be helped by any but the proper officers. 1791
JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 527 Will Congress be too strait-
laced to carry the constitution into honest effect?

Hence **Strait-lacedness**.

1876 M. & F. COLLINS *Vill. Comedy* II. xii. 150 This
division of the people led in time to a general appearance of
priggishness and straitlacedness in the village. 1903 A.
MCNEILL *Eggsyngs English* 88 Their assumption of morality
and puritanical straitlacedness is admirable.

Straitly (strā'tlī), *adv.* [f. **STRAIT** a. + **LY** 2.]

1. **Tightly**. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 337 He did ham fettre wele,
straitly & right hard. a 1425 tr. *Ardenne's Treat. Fistula*,
etc. 29 *poef* al it be bounden rist straitly at he first tyme
gitte vnanpe schal he fretyng be complete in som men by a
moneth. 1483 CAXTON *Golden Leg.* 407/3 Tenne eche
kysed other and embraced straitly. 1579 TOMSON *Cal-
vin's Serm.* Tim. 255 Let y^e Ministers of Gods word learne
to be straitlier laced then other men. 1598 GENEWEY
Tactilus, Ann. xiv. ii. (1612) 200 Nero... embraced hir more
straitly then hee was accustomed. 1653 H. MORE *Con-
fect. Cabbal.* 228 The soul may deem her self too straitly
girt up. 1752 'SIR H. BEAUMONT' *Crito* 19 If it be a Child
of the tenderer Sex, she must be bound yet more straitly
about the Waist and Stomach. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxxi,
Even that ruffian hesitated to draw the cord straitly. 1850
NEALE *Med. Hyms* 12 Let thy loins be straitly girded.

† 2. **Urgently**. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5597 *pe* croyce on whilk he
dieghed for man Sal straitly pray ogayne he pan. c 1440
Abbot of Tales 15 A monke pat hight Hubertus... when he
sulge dyd... askid straitlye pat he abbot myght com vnto
bym & assolve hym.

3. **Narrowly**; within narrow limits.

c 1400 *Yvain & Gau.* 674 At aither entre was, i wys,
Straitly wrought, a port-culise. a 1504 *Erthe upon Erthe*
(1911) 28/39 Erth hath closed them self fullytly in his
howe. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Altheim*. ii. i. § 8 (1622) 185 Yet
is our capacity so much straitlier limited, that it cannot
reach to any of their limits. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* ii. v,
I remember finding him lodged straitly but cheerfully... in
a little cottage on Blackbeath. 1879 CONEY *Basis of Faith*
v. 230 Nature... straitly restrains that latent capacity for
variation, so freely evolved under the hand of man.

b. With reference to a siege or the like: Closely,
narrowly, strictly.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 381 *po* was he beseged so
streitly, pat he darst come oute on no party. 1474 CAXTON
Cheese iii. ii. (1883) 90 His gardes whiche wachid and kept
straitly thys forteresse. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.*
(1677) 205 William the Conquerour, most straitly be-
leaguered it. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* i. 170 His... Wizer...
revolted, and straitly besieged him. 1839 RIDER HAGGARD
Cleopatra i. iv, and for answer Achillas marched on Caesar,
and besieged him straitly in the Bruchium at Alexandria.

† c. **Straitly stead**: placed in straits, sore beset.

1375 BARBOUR *Brue* vii. 226 The kyng so straitly stad was
thair, That he was neuer zeit swa stad. c 1400 *Melayne* 42
He was full straitly steid. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxii. 187 Me
thynke pat 3^e ward straitly steidde, Lorde, with his lende
pat nowe is fiedde.

† d. To look straitly to: to watch narrowly. *Obs.*

c 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 5022 He was so straitly
looked to. 1568 HACKET tr. *Theot's New found World*
xlii. 66 They dare doe no faulte; for their husbands doe
looke straitly to them [Fr. *car les maris les regardent
de pres*]. a 1569 KINGESMILL *Mar's Est.* viii. (1580) 42 If
I have sinned, then thou wilt straitly looke unto mee.
1588 D. ROGERS in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. III. 151 Who
of late did his best to escape away, which is the occasion
that he is now the straitlier looked unto.

† e. In a niggardly manner. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 34 *Auarice*... zow diordene him sweveth in bri
maverys... ine wynnynge boldeliche ine ofhealdynge streit-
liche inespendinge scarschliche. 1614 in *Liber Depositi*. *Archd.*
Colcestren. 1612-16 11. 70 The Testator was kept so hardy
and so straitly from victuals by his wife, that he was
driven vpon necessitie often tymes to begg.

5. Strictly, rigorously, stringently; with strictness
of observance. Now only *arch.* with respect to
commands, questions, or obligation.

c 1290 *Beket* 163 in *S. E. Leg.* 111 So streitliche heo fraye-
nede him. a 1300 *Cursor* II. 615 Moysses... straitlike for-
bed bat pai Suld [etc.]. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 322 3if
he contrarie is soþ, to whiche bise ordins ben streitliche
sworen. 1461 in *Jarrow & Wearmouth* (Surtees) 245, I
John Lawyson, be y^e Auctoryte of our bolvy fadre y^e pope...
inhibite straitlye and command... y^e priour of yis cathedrall
church... that [etc.]. 1495 *Act. 11 Hen. VII.* c. 3. Preamble,
Dyvers enquestes... streitlye sworne and charged before the
said Justices to enquire of the premisses. 1586 T. BOWES
tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* i. xxxix. 390 Amongst the
famous... personages of olde time, no vertue was... straitlier
kept and observed than Faith and Fidelity. 1594 SHAKS.
Rich. III. iv. i. 17 (Qo), I may not suffer you to visite
him, The King hath straitliche [Pol. strictly] charged the
contrarie. 1611 BIBLE 1 Sam. xiv. 28 Thy father straitly
charged the people with an oath. 1676 OWEN *Worship of
God* 31 Jesus Christ straitly enjoys His disciples. 1837
CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. vi. vi, They question him straitly on
that Mayor's Order to resist force by force. 1872 TENNYSON
Garth & Lynette 785 Bound am I to right the wrong'd, But
straitlier bound am I to hide with them. 1878 BOSW. SMITH
Carthage xii. 244 He straitly charged Minucius to follow
his policy, and on no account to risk a battle in his absence.
1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odys.* iv. 63 Son of Atreus, why
dost thou straitly question me bereof?

† b. With regard to diet or mode of living. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Mary Egypt*) 103 [Pai]
straitly be lyfe cane leyde anerly in vature & bredde. c 1470
Paston Lett. II. 479 He purposith to lesse his bowshold,
and to leve the streytlyer. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. iii.
(1520) 25b, They lyved straitlyer than other men dyd.

† c. In close confinement; under strict control.

1375 BARBOUR *Brue* xviii. 512 And had bat him away in
hy, And luk he kept war straitly. 1525 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.*
xiii. 49 They in the castell at Jerusalem were kepte so
strately, that they coude not come forth. 1579 NORTHBROKE
Dicing (1843) 96 If thy daughter be not shamefast, holde hir
straitly, least she abuse hir selfe thorow overmuch libertie.
1637 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hih.* i. vii. 51 They were presently
caried to Castle Lyssbin, and there straitly kept in
Irons. 1687 PENNYN. *Arch.* I. 98 And the said Pirates... to
cause to be straitly imprisoned and kept in safe Custody.

† d. With reference to punishment, judgement,
etc.: Rigorously, unsparingly, severely. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlii. 2 Do noght straitly wip
me in þi dome. *Ibid.*, *Psalm of Hannah* 5 Straitly demand
þoure ald erours. 1467 *Coventry Lett. Bk.* 336 Yppon peyn
streitly to be punysshed he be Meir for the tyme heying.
1560 *MS. Cott. Cal. B.* 10. 1f. 29 The bishops have of late
... dealt straitly with some persons of good religion. 1590
SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. viii. 29 So straitly God doth judge.
1668 R. STEELE *Husbandin*, *Calling* v. (1672) 221 Taking
occasion from his straits, to deal straitly with him.

† e. Precisely, exactly. *Obs.*

a 1395 *WYLLON Seala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) 93 Also these
wordes that I write take hem not to streitly but there that
the thynkith by gode auysemment that I speke to shortly...
I praye the amende it. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.*
xiv. xlviii. (1495) 484 Moost streitly to speke Ager is a
felde that is not conteynd in certayne mesure of lynes.
c 1400 *Beryn* 95 For had y^e couidit streitly, & no thing
left be hynde, I myste have [etc.].

6. With reference to alliance or union: Closely,
intimately. *arch.* (Very common in 16-17th c.)

c 1480 HENRYSON *Fables, Sheep & Dog* 33 Quhillk wer con-
fident straitlie in ane hand. 1485 CAXTON *St. Ivens* 19,
I shal the straitlyer be confedered to yow. 1596 DA-
WYMPLE tr. *Leit's Hist. Scot.* i. 397 The hartes of the tun-
kings straitlie knytt agane thurgh beneuolent and true
luce. 1674 *Reason Hist. World* v. i. 54. 333 The Selinu-
tines were straitly allied to the Syracusians. 1684 *Con-
temp. St. Jnan* ii. iv. (1699) 160 by how much a delectable
Object is more, straitly united to the Faculty; by so
much greater is the Joy and Delight which it produces.
1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iii. ix. § 17 Weight... a Quality as
straitly joind with that Colour [yellow] as its Fusibility.
1871 R. ELLIS *Calculus* xci. 7 Yea tho' mutual use did bind
us straitly together.

Straitness (strā'tnēs), [f. **STRAIT** a. + **NESS**.]

1. The quality of being strait, in various senses.

a. Tightness; insufficiency or scantiness of breadth,
area, or spatial extent, narrowness.

1382 *Wyclif 2 Macc.* xii. 21 It was vnable to be ouer-
cumen, and hard in goyinge to, for streitnesse of places.
c 1394 CAUCEY *Archd.* i. § 21. 33 For the streitnes of thin
astrelache. c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 50 No
martyr durst take on hond To cast an anker, for straitnes
of passage. c 1500 BARCLAY tr. *Salust's Jugurth* liv. 76 b,
This coude nat the soudours... contynue togyder at their
work... for straitynes and dyfficultie of the place. c 1530
Judic. Urines ii. vii. 27 Another may be by strettenes of
y^e waies of y^e vyne from y^e raines to y^e bladder. 1691 T.
H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxxvii, The great straitnes of
the River. 1725 LEONARD *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) 1. 13 In
leaving too little space between... Columns, the straitness
of the vacancy will make them appear too thick. 1849-50
ALISON *Hist. Europe* lxxxviii. § 51. XIII. 155 The streets in
the old part of the town are narrow... but their straitness only
renders them the more imposing. 1902 BUCHAN *Watcher by
Threshold* 266 He felt the torture of his collar and the
straitness of his clothes.

fig. 1622 BACON *Adv. Holy War* Misc. Tracts (1629) 132 It
is a great Error, and a Narrownesse, or Straitnesse of
Minde, if any Man thinke, that Nations [etc.]. 1668 EIKEN
Bas. xi. 95 If the straitness of my Conscience will not give
me leave to swallow down such Cause of the penury and
Chr. in *Arm.* iii. xxv. § 2. 235 Because of the penury and
straitness of these appellations. 1888 J. J. S. PROWSE
straitness of these appellations. Such is the straitness of our heart,
tr. Ps. cxxx. 7 Notes, Such is the straitness of our heart,
...that it [redemption] far exceeds all our capacity.

† b. Tightness of the chest; difficulty or 'short-
ness' (of breathing). *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA Barth. De P. R. v. xxiv. (Bodl. MS.) In alle pese is... streitnes of brech. 1530 Judie. Urines III. iv. 49 b. If that mater... come to the throte goll, it causeth straethyns and horsenes & grete dysese. 1611. It causeth cough & streythnes of breth. 1576 BAKER Gesner's Jewell of Health 72 The water... belpeth the straitnesse of the breast. 1578 LYTE Dodoeus III. lxxi. 415 The disease called Asthma, which is a straitnesse in drawing of breath. 1580 T. Newton Approved Medicines 32 b. The fume of the leaves... healpeth the coughe, & straitnes of winde. 1637 Worton Let. to Sir E. Bacon Reliq. (1672) 467 Since the late cold weather, there is complicated with it a more Asthmatical straitness of respiration then heretofore. 1683 SALMON Doron Med. II. 377 Heart-burning, Sower Belchings, straightness of Breathing. 1710 FULLER Pharmacop. 272 [The Lohoch] is of excellent service against... straitness of Breath. 1725 Bradley's Family Dict. s.v. Nightingale, There is another Disease incident to these Birds, which is called the Straitness or Strangling in the Breast.

c. Strictness, rigour, severity.
1375 Se. Leg. Saints xxvii. (Machor) 406 In honest conversation & straitnes of religione. 1460 Play Sacram. 737. I shew you the streynesse of my grance. 1551 T. Wilson Logic I. G iij b. Christ... hyndeth vs to a more straitnesse, that not only we should do none euill, but that also we should consent to none euill. 1603 SHAKS. Meas. for M. III. ii. 269 If his owne life, Answer the straitnesse of his proceeding, It shall become him well. 1772 FLETCHER Appeal Wks. 1795 I. 183 The straitness of the heavenly rule will soon shew thee how very far gone thy nature is from original righteousness. 1842 ARNOLO Hist. Rome xlii. (1843) III. 249 The straitness of the blockade could no longer be endured.

† d. Parsimony, stinginess. Obs.
1460 METHAM Wks. (1916) 94 Yff this cornere be iuste off bothe lynes metyng to gydyr scharp. yt syngnyfith couetseye and streynes in keyping off money. 1461 Paston Lett. II. 38 Ther shal no thyng hurte hym but youre streynesse of money to hym. 1653 WHITLOCKE Sued. Ann. (1772) I. 47 This straitness of the counsell rayssed many serious thoughts in Whitlocke.

† e. Scantiness, limited amount. Obs.
1698 LOCKE Cond. Underst. § 3 Wks. 1714 III. 391 The Straitness of the Conveniences of Life amongst them. 1725 N. BAILEY Fam. Collog. Erasmi. (1733) 120 You see, not the Affluence, but the Straitness of my Fortune. 1772 (SHRUBSOLE & DENNE) Hist. Rochester 105 By the straitness of its income... is this diocese unluckily distinguished from almost every other see in the kingdom.

† f. Straitness of time: = 'straitness of time', STRAIT sb. 2 c. Obs. (Very common in the 16-17th c.)
1545 ASCHAM Topoph. I. (Arb.) 48 These two thynghes, straitnesse of tyme, and euery man his trade of liuing, are the causes that so few men shotes. 1590 DEE Math. Pref. A iij b. Though I haue ben pinched with straitnes of tyme. 1621 ELINGO Debates Ho. Lords (Camden) 5 The collections are made soe well as the straitnes of the tyme woulde permitte. 1657 in Burton's Diary (1828) II. 229 In regard of the straitness of time, you have always let loose that rule by a proviso.

g. Straitened condition (of circumstances). rare.
1740 LO. HARRINGTON Let. in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. 1. 275 The extreme Straitness of my Family Circumstances. 1829 EVERETT Orat. (1850) II. 13 He was never employed in [public affairs]... the straitness of his circumstances keeping him close to his trade.

† 2. coner. A strait place. Obs.
1625 PURCHAS Pilgrims II. 1124 Where... is the narrowest and sturges passage of the Streight. 'This straitnesse [Babel-Mandeh], of the neighbouring people... is called Alabao.

† 3. Want of room. Obs.
1536 in J. Morris Troubles Cath. Forefathers (1875) 76 And as many [are] pestered into every chamber as it will receive, by reason of which thron and straitness oftentimes infectious sicknesses do reign amongst vs. 1611 BIBLE Job xxxvi. 26 Euen so woulde be haue remoued thee out of the strait into a broad place, where there is no straitnesse. 1633 T. STAFFORD Pac. Hib. II. x. 192 The rest of the Armie... lodged there... although with great straitnesse, the place containing not about two hundred houses. 1775 Ann. Reg. 137 Having been before much incommoded by the straitness in which they were confined in Boston.

4. Hardship, distress; privation, straitened circumstances. (Cf. 1 g.) arch.
1340 HAMPOLE Psalter xvii. 22 When we suffire fleysly straynes, he ledis vs to gastly breed. 1436 Rolls of Parli. IV. 493/2 They haue suffrid right grete streitnesse, as well in their Persones as in their Goddes. 2535 COVERDALE Job xxxvi. 15 The poore deluyereth he out of his straitnesse, and comforteth soch as be in necessite and trouble. 2737 WHISTON Josephus, Wars VI. ix. § 3 An army which... occasioned so great a straitness among them that there came... a famine. 1742 T. BARNARD Char. Lady E. Hastings 41 Add... free and frequent Remission of Debts, in Cases of Straitness or Insolvency. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN Development 302 The need and straitness of the Church had been great. 1879 CHRISTINA ROSSETTI Seek & Find 211 In these two passages [of the Bible] summer wears an aspect of... hope... winter, one which forebodes aggravated affliction, straitness, trial.

Plural. 1566 HALE Hist. Common Law xi. (1713) 212 The Laws of the Twelve Tables... had many other Straitnesses and Hardships which were successively remedied. 1858 BROWNING Ring & B. IV. 643 They needs must... publish all abroad The straitnesses of Guido's household life.

Strait waistcoat, sb. A garment for the upper part of the body, made of strong material and admitting of being tightly laced, used for the restraint of violent Innates or prisoners, and sometimes as a means of punishment.

There are various forms of this appliance; in some there are long sleeves with no opening, which can be tied together at the back; in others the arms are covered by the body of the garment.

1753 RICHARDSON Grandison (1754) III. xxi. 271 She threatened her then with the Strait Waistcoat, a punish-

ment at which the unhappy Lady was always greatly terrified. 1773 CRISP Let. in Mone. D'Arblay's Early Diary (1880) I. 261. I shall... have a strait waistcoat immediately put on him, debar him the use of pen, ink, and paper [etc.]. 1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev. III. iii. viii. Within year and day we hear of her in madhouse and strait-waistcoat. 1881 BESANT & RICE Chapl. Fleet II. xviii. They had put the strait-waistcoat over him, which pinned his arms to his sides.

fig. 1824 LAOY GRANVILLE Lett. 23 June (1894) I. 304. I put a strait-waistcoat upon my thoughts as the only way of keeping them within bounds. 1851 RUSKIN Stones Venice I. i. 2 The English Gothic was confined, in its insanity, by a strait-waistcoat of perpendicular lines.

b. attrib.
1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev. II. i. ii. Neither indeed is there madness, of the strait-waistcoat sort. 1891 C. T. C. JAMES Rom. Rignarole 159 Assuming as jaunty... a step as the strait-waistcoat tightness of my riding costume permitted.

Hence Strait-waistcoat v. trans., to confine in a strait waistcoat; Strait-waistcoating vbl. sb.

1837 DICKENS Pickw. xxxix. Ve thought we should ha' been obliged to strait-veskit him last night. 1859 W. ANDERSON Disc. Ser. II. (1860) 89 The maniac-like strait-waistcoating of worldliness. 1859 SALA Tw. round Clock (1861) 213 Till their own troublesome bodies... are securely shackled and strait-waistcoated up, and carted away in police-vans to deep-dolled shops. 1874 HAROV Far fr. Mad. Crowd xli. Such strait-waistcoating as you treat me to is not becoming in you at so early a date.

Strak, (obs. f. STROKE; obs. pa. t. of STRIKE v.

Strake (strāk), sb.¹ Also a. 6 strack, strak, strake, 7 strak, 6-8 strak; B. 6 strake, 6-9 strake. [ME. strake, app. belonging to the OE. neut. root *strak- whence *strakan, OE. streccan STRETCH v. Cf. NFr. (Sylt) strak a stretch, strake v. to stretch oneself.]

It is perh. impossible to distinguish accurately between this word and STREAK sb. (= OE. straca). From the 16th c., in some dialects, strake has been a possible phonetic spelling of strake sb., and strake of STREAK sb. The two words, etymologically unconnected, have developed senses nearly coincident, and have to some extent coalesced.

There is also some confusion between this word and strake northern form of STROKE sb.]

1. a. A section of the iron rim of a cart-wheel.
b. A strip of iron attached to the left side of a plough (= PLOUGHSTRAKE).

a. 1330-1 Exchequer Acc. K. R. Bundle 18 no. 34 (Publ. Rec. Off.), xlii. strak ferri pro rotis carcarum. 1334-5 Durham Acc. Rolls (Strikes) 526 In reparacione 1 strakis, 35 straknail et 4 wyndbandes, 23d. 1407-8 in Hudson & Lingey Rec. Norwich (1910) II. 55 [To the same for] carte strakes, cloutes (and nails). 1529 tr. Reutale Dunkeld. (S. H. S.) 299 Making 4 lie stralkis of iron for lie extreis, 4d. 1538 ELVOT Dict. Canthus, the yron wherwith the extremitie of wheeles be bounden, the strake of a carte. 1539 Archæologia XI. 439. 23 straks of iron for saker and fawcon whelys. 1587 Wills & Inv. N. C. (Surtees 1860) 308, 31 strakes of iron, for byndyng a paire of wheles. 1611 CHATMAN Itad xx. 347 His body... Which Grecian horse broke with the strakes, naild to their chariot wheles. 1710 J. HARRIS Lex. Techn. II. 1, Strakes, in Gunnery, are Plates of Iron of the length and breadth of one of the 6 Fellos, which serve for the Round of the Wheel of a Gun-carriage. 1794 W. FELTON Carriages (1801) I. 112 The strake is the short iron with which the common wheel is rung. 1832 Scoresby Farm Rep. 3 in Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb. II. 111, The plough... is made of ash-wood, with a mould-board and slips, or strakes of cast iron. 1888 HAROV Westes Tales II. 187 The waggon-wheles he without strakes. 1894 A. JESSOP Random Roaming, etc. 138 The next best substitute for tyres, to wit, thick iron plates, called strakes, attached to the fellys by long spikes.

b. 1565 COOPER Thesaurus, Vietus, an hoopo, or a strake of a carte. 1683 Pat. Office 229. 1 A new Invention of making severall things of Iron... as Strakes or Tire for Wheeles, &c. 1797 J. CURR Coal Viewer 15 The corf... contains neat measure clear of the boxes which cover the wheles, to the strake, 20x91 solid inches. 1858 STRAIT'S Fortif. & Artillery (ed. 7) II. 121 The English tire is on to six pieces, called strakes. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON Milit. Dict. 411/2 Strake, iron plate fastened in pieces to form the tire round the circumference of gun-carriage or other wheels (etc.).

2. A stripe of different colour from the rest of the surface of which it forms part: = STREAK sb.

1398 TREVISA Barth. De P. R. xvi. iii. (Tollmache MS.) 'Alabaster is a white stone with strakes of diuerse colour. 1496-7 Rec. St. Mary at Hill (1905) 33 A diaper towell... with vj strakis at euery ende. 1537 BIBLE ('Matthew') Gen. xxx. 37 Jacob toke rodde of... hasell & of chestnut-tree, & pyllid whyte strakes [50 1611; COVERDALE, strakes] in them. 1555 EODEN Decades (Arb.) 381 Summe lowe places... looke like redde cliffs with white strakes like wayes a cable length a piece. 1577 B. Gooze Heresbell's Husb. III. 116 b. Others commend the blacke, specially if he haue either white starre in his forhed, or strake downe his face. 1589 GREENE Tullies Love Wks. (Grosart) VII. 123 The purest Chrisolite hath his strakes. 1590 SPENSER F. Q. II. 15 His burning eye, whom bloody strakes did staine. 1610 GUILLIM Heraldry III. xiv. (1611) 131 His colour most commonlie sandie with a blacke strake along his backe. 1662 J. DAVIES II. Olearius Voy. Ambass. 90 Assoon as their Maids became marriageable, they make several blew strakes in their faces. 1700 EVELYN Diary June 1645, They were very long crisped haire, of severall strakes and colours. 1735 DYCHE & PARDON Dict., Strake... also any Stroke or Mark of a different Colour upon Cattle, Fruit, &c. 1750 W. ELLIS Mod. Husb. III. i. 131 (E. D. S.) Mix beaten salt regularly with [the butter],... else the buttermilk, whey, and salt will shew themselves in strakes. 1879 G. MACDONALD Sir Gibbie II, There's an unco blacke ane [cloud] yon'er... wi' a strak o' white, about the thrapple o' t.

3. Naut. Each of the several continuous lines of planking or plates, of uniform breadth, in the side of a vessel, extending from stem to stern. Hence,

the breadth of a plank used as a unit of vertical measurement in a ship's side.

Binding-strake, see quot. 1867. Garboard strake, see GARBOARD.

a. 1419 ALCESTRE in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. II. 1. 69 At the making of this Letter yt [sc. the ship] was in this estate, that ys to wetyng xxxvj strakys in hyth yborydd, on the weche strakys byth ylayde xi hemys. 1537 St. Papers Hen. VIII. I. 569 The greite tymber of the ship is already framed, and three strakes therof planked. 1627 CART. SMITH Sea Gram. xi. 53 By tipping off the planks two or three strakes vnder water. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. s.v. Strake, To heel a Strake [Sea Term], a Ship is said so to do, when she inclines or hangs more to one Side than another, the Quantity of a whole Plank's Breadth. 1769 FALCONER Dict. Marine (1780), Black-strakes, a range of planks immediately above the wales in a ship's side. 1840 Civil Engin. & Arch. Trak. III. 349/2 The lower 6 strakes which form the bottom, and extend from the keel-plate to the turn of the bilge, are clinker-built. 1867 SMYTH Sailor's Wordbk. 102 Binding-strakes, thick planks on the decks, in midships, between the hatchways. Also the principal strakes of plank in a vessel. 1892 KIRLING Barrack-r. Ballads, The 'Bo-livar' 143 We... Heard the seas like drunken men pounding at her strake. 1894 Act 57 & 58 Vict. c. 60, Sch. 2 (1) Deducting the average thickness of the ceiling which is between the bilge planks and limber strake. 1896 KIRLING Seven Seas, Derelict 75 The footless, floating wedge folds me and fouls me, strake on strake upcrawling. 1914 Blackw. Mag. Apr. 501/2 The yawl was now being raised a strake that she might follow the long boat.

b. a 1612 RALEGH Let. to Fr. Henry Sceptick etc. (1651) 130 Which with a deep keel and standing strake sb. woulde perform. 1748 Anson's Voy. I. x. 104 '1 be ship heeled after ywards two strakes to port. 1773 Cook's 1st Voy. III. iv. in Hawkesw. Voy. III. 567 He reported that three strakes of the sheathing, about eight feet long, were wanting. 1797 S. JAMES Narr. Voy. 192 Hove the ship six strakes out of water. 1840 R. H. DANA 2d. Mast xxxv. 134 We painted her on the outside, giving her open ports in her strake. 1856 'STONEHENGE' Brit. Rural Sports II. viii. iii. 475/1 When first these boats were introduced, they were almost always built of four or five strakes, or planks, on each side. 1853 READE Hard Cash xiv, The Agra rose a strake; and the next wave carried her a little farther in shore.

b. ? Erroneous definition.

1688 HOLME Armoury III. 166/2 Strake, is a seam between two Planks. 1704 J. HARRIS Lex. Techn. I.

† 4. A reef in a sail. Obs.

1399 LANGL. Rich. Reides IV. 80 For ne had bei striked a strake... And abated a bonet or he blast come, Pey bad he browe ouere he borde backwarde liconne.

† 5. A strip, narrow tract (of land or water). Obs.

1503 in Trans. Roy. Hist. Soc. (1902) 152 Beyng yn a strake of a medowe lyeng yn the bak syde of Crombroke. 1511 GUYFORD'S Pilgr. (Camden) 12 This Morrea is... almost inuyrounded with the sea, excepte one strake of a .vj. myle brode, whiche yeueth entre into Grecia. 1577-87 HARRISON England II. ii. 135 in Hollinshed, Lach lade, which is parted from the main countie of Barkeshire by a little strake of Oxfordshire. 1578 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot. (S. T. S.) I. 336 Ane great fowse and strak of water.

b. A stretch of ground travelled over. Also, length of stride; speed in travelling, pace.

1558 PHAER Enfid VIII. (1562) Cc 1, Thei through y^e thornie downs... in armour jointly ryde, he shoutes vprise, & clustring strakes thei gallup. 1804 in Daily Chron. (1904) 25 Aug. 4/7 [Her horse had] much the shorter strake of the two. 1823 W. TENNANT Carl. Beaton v. vii. 171 Aweel, we've been a fine strake, an' are now safe home agen. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY Gayworthys xvi, 'Well, I'm restless,' replied Gershom... 'she's [the ship's] going a good strak, ain't she? We'll be in by to-morrow night, they say.'

† 6. A ray, beam of light. Obs.

1400 Three Kings Cologne (1886) 34 [pe sterre... is no-thing liche to sterres but be peynted bene in diuers places: for bit bad rist many longe straks and beemys. 1594 NASUE Terrors II. Wks. 1904 I. 354 Bloody streamers, blasing Comets, fire strakes. 1633 AUSTEN Medit. (1635) 28 So... Follows him a heavenly strake, Darting Light through all his path. 1825 R. CARRUTHERS in F. Miller Poets Dumfriess. (1910) 224 In quiet lang straks the bolie licht lay On the swaird.

7. A swath (of mown grass); a wisp (of straw).

1585 HIGINS Junius Nomencl. 124/2 Fami striga... the swathe or strake of grasse, as it lyeth mowne downe with the sicke. 1909 JANE BARLOW Irish Ways 1 To darn bis thatched roof with strakes of straw.

† 8. A wheel-rut. Obs.

1617 MINSHEU Ductor s.v., The Strake of a wheele [is so called]... because it makes a strake in the ground as it goeth. 1655 tr. Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion III. 53 At last, lighting into the Concave of a strake [F. hornure] made by the Wheel of the Sun's Chariot, there my Course was stopp'd.

9. Comb.: strake-nail, a kind of nail used for fastening the strakes to the wheel; † strake-shide, a piece of wood forming one of the timbers of a saw-pit; strake-tire, a tire composed of strakes.

1334-5 *Strake-nail [see 1]. 1570 Wills & Inv. N. C. (Surtees 1835) 329. I do gyue... unto my Godson Mychell township... a great nail tull & a strake nail tull. 1802 C. JAMES Milit. Dict., Strake-Nails are those which fasten the strakes to the fellys of the wheels. 1536 Churchw. Acc. Yatton (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 150 Payd for drawing of *strake schyd to y^e sayd pytte, v^d. 1837 W. B. ADAMS Carriages 95 The application of what is called a 'boop tire' instead of a 'strake tire'.

† Strake, sb.² Hunting. Obs. [Belongs to STAKE v.²] Some particular signal with the horn.

1400 Master of Game (MS. Digby 182) xxxv, Pan shulde he blowe a moot and strake withoute he moote in he mydle forto drawe men togedre. 1470-85 MALORY Arthur x. lii. 500 And alle the blastes that longen to all manner of gemen. Fyrste to the vncouplinge, to the sekyngye, and to strake, and many other blastes and termes. 1576 TURBERV. Veneris,

Meas. Blowing (1908) 251. The Strake to the Felde. To be blown with two winds. *Ibid.* 254. A Strake of nyne, to draw bome the companie. With two winds.

Strake (strāk), sb. *3 Mining*. Also *strok*, *stroke*. [Of obscure origin.]

Possibly the same word as *STRAKE sb. 1*; cf. *strake-shide* (*STRAKE sb. 1*) and *side-strakes*, used dial. for the two longitudinal timbers of a sawpit (*W. Son. Wd. bk.*); it seems likely that the word was applied in the plural to the boards lining the washing pit, and then to the whole apparatus.]

a. A shallow pit for the purpose of washing ore.
b. A wooden box without ends, used for the same purpose.

1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* 203. In several pits made for that purpose called the strakes, it [the poorer sort of ore] is washed clean. 1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 226. At the higher end is a circular pit called the Strūk or Strep, large enough to contain four hand barrows full of slime. *Ibid.* 237. The rough grains lie at the bottom of the strūk. *Ibid.* 237. The strūk or strakes is made of two deal boards laid flat for a bottom fourteen inches in the ground. 1860 *Mining Gloss., Cornw.* 24. *Strake*, a launder, or box of wood without ends, in which the process of washing or tying is performed.

c. *Gold-mining*. An apparatus for concentrating the stamped ore.

1887 J. A. PHILLIPS & BAUMANN *Elem. Metall.* (ed. 2) 789. The discharge from the screens, is... conducted over inclined strakes each 20 inches in width and 22 feet in length, which have a fall of 1 in 20. These strakes are made of well-seasoned 1½ inch planks nailed to triangular frames.

d. *attrib.*

1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. xv. 593. The stony part, which is of great volume, accumulated at the lower end or tail of the strake-boards. 1887 J. A. PHILLIPS & BAUMANN *Elem. Metall.* (ed. 2) 789. Each end of the strake-frame is supported [etc.].

† **Strake**, sb. *4 Obs. rare-1*. [Either the northern form of *STROKE sb.* (misused, as the scene is Shrewsbury), or an error for *STRIKE sb.*] A husel: = *STRIKE*, *STROKE sb.*

1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* ut. i, *Bull.* Come Ruose, Ruose, I sold fifty Strake of Barley to day in half this time.

Strake (strāk), v. *1 Obs. exc. dial.* [app. f. *OTent*, root **strak-* whence **strakjan* to stretch. Cf. *Nfris. strake*, to stretch oneself.]

1. *intr.* To move, go, proceed.

13. *Bonaventura's Medit.* 661. To hys fete anon þan þey straked. 1369 CHAUCER *Dele Blawne* 1312. And with that worde, ryght anon they gan to strake forth [*Skeat conjectures* They gon forth straken (*or straken*)], al was doon for that tyme the herte huntynge. 1394 P. Pl. *Crede* 82. Wip sterne staues and stronge þey our lord strakeþ. 1860 MISS YONGE *Hopes & Fears* l. 290. Some villanous slander, of course, there is, but it is no business of yours to be straking off to make it worse.

† 2. To extend, stretch. *Obs.*

1594 R. CLAREW *Tasso* (1881) 74. A heard higge, hushy, knotted gristely: From wrapped muzzle down his rough bosom strakes.

† **Strake**, v. *2 Hunting. Obs.* [Of obscure origin: cf. *STRAKE sb. 2*] *trans.* To sound (a particular call) on the horn. Also *absol.* or *intr.* Hence † *Strake* *vbl. sb.*

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1364. Strakande ful stoutly mony stiz motez. *Ibid.* 1923. 21400-50 Wars Alex. 1386. Steryn steun þy strake strakid þar trumpis. 21400. *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiii. And when þer is nought yfete, þan shulde þe lorde gyfe hym luste, and elles þe maistre of þe game. shulde strake in þis wyse: Pat is to say howe ani, moot a littell lenger þan þe first tyme. *Ibid.* xxxv. Þei shulde strake þe assie þat longeth to þe herte slayne with strength. *Ibid.* And alle oþere hunters shall strake þe common strake-ynge as is above deuysed and seyde. 14. in *Rel. Ant.* l. 159. I shall blowe a mote, and afterward I shall strake after myn houndes. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ix. xxi. 370. Thenne kyng Mark blew and straked and there with his knyghtes came to hym. 1576 TURNER *Venerie, Meas. Blowing* (1908) 252. The Straking from Couert to Couert. With two winds.

† **Strake**, v. *3 Obs.* Also 6-7 *Sc. straik*. [perh. a northern form of *STROKE v.* But cf. *STREAK v.*]

1. *trans.* ? To sharpen, whet.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 367/1. To Strake, *afilare*.

2. To rub lightly, esp. with an unguent or the like; to smear, grease. Also with *over*. Also to smear (an unguent, etc.) upon something.

1506 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 203. Item, for mending of thre irn bolts and straking of ane axtree, xvij s. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* iv. 12. Barly cakes shalt thou eate, yet shalt thou first strake them ouer with mans donge, yf they maye se it. 1561 HOLLYBUS *Hom. Apoll.* 7. Let hys lamed lymmes be straked with water of Lauender. *Ibid.* 21. Strake thys (se. a lotion) oft about hys heade. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. ii. 6. With the same [preparation], they vse to rubbe and strake painefull bleered eyes. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* 68. Bengewin. Being straken on the eyes with Hony, it quickeneth the sight. 1588 A. KING tr. *Cassius's Catech.* 72. It (sc. the chrism) is in this sacrament straked he solemn ceremony vpon the forehead. 1600 SUFFLET *Country Farm* l. xxv. 159. Afterward you shal strake the shorne sheepe all ouer their skins with your drie hande, moistened in oile and wine mingled together, to comfort them withall. 1676 ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiogr.* xii. (1848) 427. Others thought he was but straking cream in their mouths first.

3. To draw (something) along a surface.

1539 *Interl. Beauty & Gd. Prof. Women* Cij. A foule rough bych. strakyng her body along on the gras.

Hence † *Straking vbl. sb. conc.*

1409 *Acc. Ezech. K. R.* 44/11 (3) m. 3. In j. lagena incasti [sic] empti... et expendita in reparacione del strakyng pro pictura eiusdem [Bargie].

Strake (strāk), v. *4* [f. *STRAKE sb. 1*]

† 1. *trans.* To mark with lines, to streak. *Obs.*

1537 [cf. *STRAKED ppl. a.*] 1552 in *Archaeologia* XLIII. 236. I red hangynge of silke straked with golde. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresch's Hush.* l. 31. The stalke is... straked [*L. strigato*] like to the greater Feame. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.* Rayar... to strake out. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 302. They brought many mantles of cotton straked with blew and white. 1613 PUNCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 699. Faire Iacinthes, that are good Jewels, straked like as it were with Naturall veines. 1718 J. Fox *Publ. Spirit* 13. Just when the Morning Goddess... strak'd with infant Light the Eastern Skies.

2. *intr.* To become streaky.

1911 MASEFIELD *Everlasting Mercy* (1912) 56. The peacock screamed, the clouds were straking, My cut cheek felt the weather breaking.

Strake (strāk), v. *5 Mining*. Also 8 *stroke*. [f. *STRAKE sb. 3*] *trans.* To wash (ore) in a strake.

Also *Gold mining*, to concentrate (ore) by means of strakes.

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 233. Throwing aside the poorer part, which is afterwards to be streaked and washed. 1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. xv. 592. The poorer ores were put aside to be straked. 1882 *Rep. Ho. Rep. Prec. Met. U.S.* 608. Their plan of concentration being principally what is called 'straking', consisting of a number of fixed inclined trays 30 feet in length.

Strake: see *STRAIK*, *STRIKE v.*, *STROKE*.

Straked (strāk), a. [f. *STRAKE sb. 1* + *-ED* 2.] Of a wheel: Furnished with strakes.

a. 1571 JEWEL *Serm.* (Josh. vi. 1-3) (1853) A vij b. The Egyptians had mightie chariots, straked and barred with yron. 1801 W. FELTON *Carriages* l. 111. There are three descriptions of wheels, viz:—the straked, the hooped, and the patent rim.

† **Straked**, ppl. a. *Obs.* Also 7 *stracked*. [f. *STRAKE v. 4* Cf. *STREAKED*.] Straked, striped.

1537 BIBLE ('Matthew') Gen. xxx. 40. And the shepe conceived before the staues & brought forth straked, spotted and partie. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator* 273/2. A straked target. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* l. xix. 25. The White Chameleone grasse, or straked grasse. 1664 BEALE in Evelyn's *Pouina* 26. A Red-strak'd Must. *Ibid.* These and other differences, Straked, Must [1683 Straked-Must], right Red-strake, Red-red-strake, &c. 1688 HOLME *Armory* ii. 183/1. Roed and Straked like a Leopard. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Straked*, having Strakes or Lines.

Straken, -ins, var. ff. *STRAIKEN*.

Strakur, obs. var. *STREAKER*, *hond*.

Straky (strāk-i), a. Now *dial.* [f. *STRAKE sb. 1* + *-Y*.] Streaky.

1650 VENER *Via Recta* (ed. 3) 197. Bloudwort... is well known by the red strake colour of the leaves. 1837 BLACKMORE *Springhaven* ix. The weariless tide... gurgled with a quiet wash along the straky beds. 1886 W. Som. *Wordbk.* s. v. I likes bacon straky, nit all fat.

† **Strale**, *Obs.* ? Also *starle*. [Cf. *Flem. straal* (De Bo; Kilian 16th c. *strale*), a use of *straal* heam, ray, orig. arrow; also *Flem. ster* (lit. 'star') in the same sense.] The pupil of the eye.

1574 WITHALS *Diet.* 62/2. The strale (1562, 1566 *starle*) of the eye, *pupilla*.

Strale: see *STRAIL*, *STRAELE*.

† **Strall**, *Obs.* *1*. [a. *Dn. straal*.] A beam, ray.

a. 1618 SYLVESTER *Sonnets* xii. The fiery Strall of Iove.

Stram (strām), sb. *U.S. colloq.* [Perh. suggested by words like *SROLL*, *TRAMP*.] A long hard walk.

Also *Stram v.*, *intr.* to take a long walk.

1869 Mrs. Stowe *Oldtown Folks* xliii. (1870) 489. Well, Sam... take an old woman's advice, and don't go stramming off another afternoon. *Ibid.* xiv. 511. I hed sech a stram this mornin' 'n hain't hed nothin' but a two-cent roll.

Hence *Stramming ppl. a.*

1869 Mrs. Stowe *Oldtown Folks* xliii. (1870) 483. Do you think she ever could have made me a great stramming, threshing, scrubbing, floor-cleaning machine, like herself?

† **Stramage**, *Obs.* *1*. [a. *OF. *stramagē*, f. *estramer* to spread with straw or rushes:—*pop. L. stramināre* from *L. strāmen* straw.] Rushes with which a floor is strewn.

14. *Promp. Parv.* 460/2 (MS. H.) Strowynge or stramage, *stramentum* [Pynson *stramagium*].

Stramash (strāmāsh), sb. Chiefly *Sc.* Also *Sc. strasmash*. [Belongs to *STRAMASH v.*]

1. An uproar, state of noise and confusion; a 'row'.

1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* xii. 124. This stramash was the first time that I had interposed in the family concerns of my people. 1823 — R. Gilhaize xiv. There's like to be a stramash among the Reformers. a. 1840 J. RAMSAY *Peepis, Sports Fasten's-ten v.* Mark ye yon fish. He's laughin' at the grand stramash. And thinks he's safe frae harm. 1840 BARRHAM *Inglol. Leg. House-Warm* xxi. Oh! what a fearful 'stramash' they are all in! 1851 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* xxvi. Last year at Oxford, I and three other University men... had a noble stramash on Folly Bridge. That is the last fighting I have seen. 1896 *Spectator* 28 Mar. 444. The Muscular Christians rebelled at these ideas with a stir and stramash audible to all men.

2. A state of ruin, a smash. To go (to) *stramash*: to be ruined.

1819 W. TENNANT *Pastidry Storm* d (1827) 2. And fearfu' the stramash and stoor, When pinnacle cam down and tow'r. 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Stramash*, a complete overthrow, with great breakage and confusion. 1896 IAN MACLAREN *Kate Carnegie* 364. It's been rotten... for a while, an' noo it's fair stramash. 1910 N. MUNRO in *Blackie Mag.* Jan. 32/1. My business would go to stramash.

Stramash (strāmāsh), v. *dial.* [app. onomatopoeic: cf. *SMASH*.]

Notwithstanding the curiously close resemblance in sense, the commonly alleged derivation from *It. stramazze* (see *STRAMAZON*) is out of the question.] (See quot. 1788.)

1788 W. H. MARSHALL *Perksh.* II. 556. To *Stramash*: to crush, or break irreparably; to destroy. 1880 J. F. S. GORDON *Chron. Keith* 70. Choking the lums with a divot (which occasionally stramashed the Tea Pots).

† **Stramazzo**, *Obs. rare-1*. [a. *It. stramazzo*.] = next.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iii. l. *Vocation* 769. Such thrush, such foyns, stramazos, and stoocados.

† **Stramazone**, *Fencing. Obs.* Also 6-7 *stramazone*, 6, 9 -zoun, 7 -son, -zoon, stramison, 9 stramagon. [ad. *It. stramazzone* (also *stramazzo*) a knock-down blow, f. *stramazze* to knock (a person) down, f. *stramazzo* straw mattress, straw strewn on the floor, f. *strame*:—*L. strāmen* straw. Some of the forms are influenced by *F. estramagon*: see *ESTRAMAZONE*.] 'A vertical downward cut in rapier fence, which is delivered at the head with the part of the weapon close to the point' (Hutton, *Fixed Bayonets* 1890, *Gloss.* s.v. *Stramazzone* It.).

1595 *Saviolo's Practise* i. F. 2. He may giue him a slicing or cutting blow, which we call *Stramazone*. 1599 B. JOHNSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* iv. iv. Bnt l. made a kind of stramazoun, ran him vp to the hilts, through the doublet. 1603 DEKKER *Wonderf. Yeare* D. 4. He [Sickness] has his... Stramazones and Stocatoes at his fingers ends. 1637 NABRES *Microcosm* ii. i. C. 2. Then have we... our stramisons, passatas, caricadas, amazzas and incartatas. 1651 J. S. Prince of Priges *Revels* l. 2. Drink deep my brave boyes of the Bastinado Of Stramazons, Tinctures [etc.]. a. 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* v. i. (1669) 67. D. Lewis. I have lost blood... D. Ferd. I st by Stoccado, or Stramason? 1826 SCOTT *Woodstock* xiv. But where is the rascal I killed?—I never made a fairer *stramagon* in my life.

Stramel, variant of *STRUMMEL*, straw.

Stramineous (strāminīəs), a. [f. *L. strāmine-us* (f. *strāmen* straw) + *-OUS*.]

1. Consisting of or relating to straw; fig. valueless. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* i. ii. vii. (1624) 148. His sole study is for words, that... not a syllable [be] misplaced, to set out a stramineous subject. 1641 C. BURGESS *Serm.* 5 Nov. 33. Much ado made about a supposed stramineous Miracle of Garnets face found in a straw. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Endoxa, Calm Ventill.* 123. Upon a suddain approach of the warmed Electric, the stramineous bodies will, at first, a little recede. 1900 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Criticism* l. 66. He not only seems to be dealing with men of straw, but answers them with, as Luther would say, a most 'stramineous' argument.

2. *Bot.* Straw-coloured; dull pale yellow.

1845-50 Mrs. LINCOLN *Leet. Bot.* 204/1. *Stramineous*, straw-like, straw-coloured. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-floa* 99. Ochroleous or stramineous.

Stramison: see *STRAMAZON*.

Strammel, *Obs. exc. dial.* Also *stramel*. [Of obscure origin: cf. *dial. scamnel* in the same sense, also *STRUMMEL*.] 'A lean, gaunt, ill-favoured person or animal' (Miss Jackson on *Shroph. Word-bk.*).

1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* l. xlii. 19. Strutting about on hide-bound Strammel, Mounted like Turk upon a Camel.

1712 — *Quir.* l. 28. When thus he had prepar'd his Stramel, Tall as an Elephant or Camel. 1879 in Miss Jackson *Shroph. Word-bk.* art. *Scrammel*, *Shammel*, A great strammel of a pig.

Stramonium (strāmōnīūm). Also 7 *stramonium*, 8 *stramonio*. [a. mod. *L. stramonium* (Parkinson 1629), *stramonium* (F. Columna 1592), *stramonio* (Fuchs 1542, given as Italian), of uncertain origin. Cf. *F. stramoine* (more usually *stramonium*), *Sp.*, *Pg. estramónio*, *It. stramonio*.]

The Russian synonym *дымчатъ дурманъ* is said by Miklosich to be adopted from the Kazan Tartar *turman*, 'a medicine for horses'. It seems possible that *stramonio* may be altered from an earlier form or a dialectal variant of the Tartar word.]

1. The solanaceous plant *Datura Stramonium*, the THORN-APPLE. *Purple stramonium*: the Purple Thorn-apple, *Datura Tatula*.

1677 GREW *Anat. Plants* vi. tit. v. (1682) 188. The Seed-Cast of Stramonium or Thorn Apple, is divided into Four Closets. 1684 Stramonium [see THORN-APPLE]. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Stramonio*,... the Apple of Peru, or Thorn-Apple. 1793 *Compl. Fam. Pl.* ii. iii. 357. Tender annual Flowers, such as, double-flowering Stramonium.

1881 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 648. See this long bouquet of Bouncing-Bet, stramonium and pansy. 1906 TUCKWELL *Ranin. Radical* Parson x. 140. I had seen a heavy profit reaped by a shrewd farmer who took it at a low rate on poppies, henbane, and stramonium.

2. A narcotic drug prepared from this plant.

1802 *Med. Frml.* VIII. 427. I have found the stramonium especially beneficial in cases of mania attended with little or no fever. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry* V. Afr. 395. The properties of stramonium are regarded as anodyne and anti-spasmodic.

3. *attrib.*

1840 PERINA *Elem. Mat. Med.* n. 865. Stramonium seeds, bruised. 1856 G. B. WOOD *Therap. & Pharmacol.* l. 809. Stramonium Leaves. *Ibid.* 810. Stramonium Root. 1863 GARRON *Mat. Med.* (ed. 3) 291. In extracting the alkaloids from corresponding parts of belladonna and stramonium plants. 1883 *Fall. Mall. Gaz.* 22 May 6/1. Stramonium cigarettes.

Stramony (strāmōni). Also *strammony*. Anglicized form of *STRAMONIUM*.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Stramony* or Thorn Apple.

44-1

Stramp, *sb. Sc.* [*f. STRAMP v.*] A stamp of the foot.

a 1578 LINDSEY (Pittcottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 222 The strampe of Mr Patrick was so sad upon his brotheris footte. 1828 *Moir Mairie Wanch* ix. 80 This was a stramp on his corny toe.

Stramp (*stramp*), *v. Sc.* [*Perh. suggested by stamp, tramp, stride.* Cf. *G. strampfen* in the same sense.]

1. *intr.* To set down the foot firmly; to tread heavily on something.

c 1423 *Jas. I Good Counsel* 19 (Camb. MS.), Stramp [Bannatyne MS. Graip] or thou slyd, and crep furth one the way. c 1480 HENRYSON *Orpheus & Euryd.* 105 (Bannatyne MS.) Scho strampit [Asloan trampit] on a serpent vennemus. a 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 493 And him befor, with my fut last I stramp. 1529 LINDSEY *Compl.* 288 Now in the court seindell he gois, To dreid men stramp vpon his tois. 1536 BELLENOEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 86 All wemen that strampis on this sepulture sall be ay barrant. a 1578 LINDSEY (Pittcottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 222 To that effect [the] strampit sadlie on his brotheris footte. 1616 *Orkney Wiche Trial* to C. Rogers *Soc. Life Scot.* (1886) III. 300 His hors strampit vpon the leg of the said lamb and brak it. 1828 *Moir Mairie Wanch* ii. 23 A fat and dumpy man...stramped on a favourite Newfoundland dog's tail.

2. *trans.* To tread upon; to trample down. *lit.* and *fig.* † To stramp away, forth: to stamp out.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 266 Forbad also...in streit, To mak an cors quhair men zeid on thair feit, That it could not dishonorit be so far, Vnder thair feit to stramp into the glar. 1552 LINDSEY *Monarchie* 595 Papis, for thair traditounis, Qubhik Christis Lawis strampit down. 1556 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spalding Club 1903) I. 31 That nane...tak vpon hand to eitt destroy or stramp doune ony growand cornes with thair borssis. 1563 WINZET tr. *Vincent. Lirin.* Wks. (S.T.S.) II. 76 The noueltie being strampit down. a 1578 LINDSEY (Pittcottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 85 It had beoe goode...that the Earle...had bene rootted out of memorie, cleane strampit away. *Ibid.* 94 Deservand...his memorie to be abussit and strampit fourt for ewer. 1589 R. BRUCE *Sermon* (1843) 52 The wicked are sayd to stramp the blood of Christ under their feet. 1865 J. SMITH *Merry Bridal* 7 His minnie...Had met his father's ardent gaze, When at the burnie strampin' claes, Wi' coaties toshly kilnit.

Strample (*stramp'l*), *v. Sc.* [*f. STRAMP v. + -LE.*] *trans.* = STRAMP *v.* 2.

a 1610 SIR J. SEMPLE in *Sempill Ballatis* (1872) 253 Still stramp'l'd doune with stour. 1856 P. A. GRAHAM *Red Scar* xxii. 339 He rode the horse at you, as if he'd liked to strample you to death.

Stran, variant of STRAND *sb.* 4

Strand (*strand*), *sb.* 1 Forms: 1 strand, 2-6 strande, 3-6 stronde, 3-8 strond, (3 strande, 6 stronde), 3- strand. [*OE. strand* (*f. neut.*) = *OFris. strōnd* (WFr. *strān*, *strān*, NFr. *strōn*, *struinn*), *MLG. strand* (*strand-*) masc. (whence Du. *strand* neut., mod.G. *strand* masc.), *ON. strōnd* (*strand-*) fem., border, edge, coast (Sw. *Da.strand*).]

1. The land bordering a sea, lake, or † river; in a more restricted sense, that part of a shore which lies between the tide-marks; sometimes used vaguely for coast, shore. Cf. *SEA-STRAND*. Now *poet.*, *arch.*, or *dial.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp. Matt.* xiii. 48 Pa bi þa þat nett upp-atugoo & sæton he þam strand. *Ibid.* John xxi. 4 Witodlice on ærne mergen se hælend stod on þam strande. a 1066 *Charter of Eadweard* in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* IV. 221 Ic cide eow ðæt Urk min huskarl babbe his strand eall, forenegen hys agen land...and eall ðæt to his strande gedryren hys, þe mium fullan bebode. c 1200 ORMIN 1235 For Crist, son summe he fullhædd was & stibenn upp o strande. c 1205 *LAY.* 1786 þer heo nomen hævene...scipen eoden a þat strond, cnihtes eoden a þat lond. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2717 And moyses druf him to ðe strond, And stalle be dalf him ðe sond. c 1290 *Mary Magd.* 471 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 475 þe prince stap out of þe schipe...þon þe stronde he safa lufe. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14049 Senen hundred scipe lyn by þe stronde. c 1384 CHAUCEER *H. Fame* 148 The Armes and also the man that first came...Vnto the strondes of Lauyne. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 232 Thei ben comen sauf to lande, Wer thei gon out upon the stronde Into the Burgh. c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 50 A lowe ground ebbe was fast by the strond, That no maryner durst take on hond To cast an anker. 1544 BETHAM *Precepts War* i. lii. D j b, Wherby other shyppes can not well aryue at anye stronde, ne yet go out of the haueu. 1593 PEELE *Honour of Garter* 15 The channel that diuides The Frenchmen's strond from Britain's fishy towne. c 1595 DORRIS *Sat.* II. 78 Shortly (as the sea) bee will compasse all our land; From Scots, to Wight; from Mouton, to Dover strand. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 26 They walked along the strond, till they came to his Barke. 1681 DRYDEN *Ads. & Achil.* i. 272 The Joyful People throng'd to see him Land, Covring the Beach and blackning all the Strand. 1728 *Prior Alma* II. 535 The Strand, Which compasses fair Albion's Land. 1759 *Ann. Reg.* 361 Quebec, consists of an upper and lower town, the lower...is built upon a strand, at the foot of a lofty rock. 1796 H. HUNTER *St. Pierre's Stud.* Nat. (1799) II. 355 James Carlier and Champlain represent the strands of the lakes of North-America as shaded by stately walnut-trees. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* l. xvi, On the bare strand upon the sea-mark a small boat did lvy. 1871 *Couch Polperro* ii. 32 The next object of notice...is the beach, or 'strand', inside the old quay. 1921 E. BEVERIDGE *North Uist* vi. 132 Six [of the island-forts] are easily accessible over the strand at ebb-tide. *Fig.* 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* Pref. r 25 God brought Moses law into the world to be as a strand to the inundation of impiety.

† b. in certain rhyming and alliterative phrases used in charters. *Obs.*

1211. *Charter of Eadweard* (A. D. 1066) in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* IV. 192 Ic nelle...dat ðer any man ony onsting habbe on any þinggen oðe on any tyme be strande ne bi lande buton [etc.]. 1255 *Charter Hen. II* in *Auglia VII.* 220 Saca & Socne, on strande & on Streame, on wudan & on feldan, tolles & theames, grithriches & hamsoene & forstalles & infangenenes thiafles & steame from þa ofer heore agene men. 1208 *Rot. Chart.* (1837) 184/1 Habeant...omnia predicta...cum soka et saca...et cum aliis consuetudinibus...warwagio suo balaunde & bistraunde [etc.]. [1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Strand and Stram*, an Expression formerly us'd for an immunity or freedom from Custom, and all Impositions upon Goods or Vessels by Land or by Water.]

† c. A quay, wharf, or landing-place by the side of navigable water. *Obs.*

Den and strand: see *DENE* *sb.* 2. 1205 *Rot. Chart.* (1837) 153/1 Habeant [harones de Hastinge] strand [printed strand] & den apud Gernemue. 1577-87 *HOLINSHEAD Chron.* III. 1097/1 Sir Thomas Wiat haueing with him foureteene ensignes...marched to Delford strand, eight miles from Delford. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* viii. 302 A most impregnable castle, which standeth vpon the strand or wharfe of the port. c 1600 in T. BROWN *Misc. Aulica* (1702) 254 If any that hath a House or Land adjoining do make a Strand, Stairs, or such like, they pay forthwith Rent to the City of London. 1637 *MILTON Comus* 876 By Leucothea's lovely hands, And ber son [sc. Portunus] that rules the strands. 1709 *London Gaz.* No. 4397/3 He was...one of the Elder Brothers of Trinity-House of Deptford-Strond. 1859 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 455 The Dutch on the Hudson River apply the term to a landing-place; as, the strand nt Kingston.

d. *The Strand:* the name of a street in London; originally so called as occupying, with the gardens belonging to the houses, the 'strand' or shore of the Thames between the cities of London and Westminster.

1246 *Misc. Rolls, Chancery Bd.* 3 No. 2 m. 1 Domos...extra muros Ciuitatis nostre London, in vico qui vocatur le Strande. 1601 F. GODWIN *Eps. Eng.* 262 Walter de Lang-too...built also...the palace by the Strand at London. 1613 *SHAKES. Hen. VIII.* v. iv. 55 [She] cryed out Clubbes, when I might see from farre, some forty Truncheoners draw to her succour, which were the hope o' th' Strand where she was quartered. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* II. 226 James Heath [was] Son of Rob. Heath the Kings Cutler, living in the Strand leading from London to Westminster. 1793 *PORR Dunc.* II. 28 Where the tall may-pole once o'erlook'd the Strand. 1799 *PERKMAN London* 126-7, I shall resume my account at the opening of the Strand into Charing-Cross, by observing, that in the year 1753, that fine street the Strand was an open highway, with here and there a great man's house, with gardens to the water-side. 1823 *BYRON Island* II. xix, But less grand, Though not less loved, in Wapping or the Strand.

e. Used vaguely (like *SHORE* *sb.* 1 c) for country, region, esp. a foreign country. Chiefly *poet.*

c 1385 CHAUCEER *Prot.* 13 Thanne longen folk to goon on pilgrimages And Palmeres for to seken straunge strondes. c 1400 *Roland & Otuel* 1215 An hundrethe knyghtes of Turkeye Bare his Mawmettes hym by And pastie ouer that strand. c 1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* (1594 facs.) F. 3, Drugges...Found in the wealthy strand of Africa. 1704 *COBBE Poems* (1709) 57 Sail, Happy Prince, to that expecting Strand Where wealthy Tagus rowls his golden Sand. 1821 *SHELLEY Hellas* 1028 Let Freedom and Peace flee far To a snnrier strand.

† 2. Used for *SHORE* *sb.* 4 *Obs.* (*nonce-nse.*)

1635 B. JONSON *Epigr. To a Friend* 13 Seek out some hungry painter, that...Will well design thee to be view'd by all, That sit upon the common draught or strand [*rhymic brand*].

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *strand bank*, *bird*, *bush*, *-plant*; † *strand boat*, a shore boat; *strand fishery*, a coast fishery pursued from the shore (Webster *Suppl.* 1902); † *strand hedge* *Isle of Man*, a fence on the sea shore; *strand ice* (see quot.); *strand knife* *Whaling*, a knife for cutting blubber; *strand-line* *Geol.* (see quot.); *strand-nut* (see quot.); † *strand plat*, the heach or sea-shore; † *strandward* in advb. phr. to (the) *strandward*, in the direction of the heach or sea-shore.

1831 tr. *Nordenskiöld's Voy. 'Vega'* II. xiv. 225 At Nunamo the 'strand-bank' was gay with an exceedingly rich magnificence of colour. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 319 Among other birds in this country [Norway] are some that haunt the coast...called 'strand birds'. 1850 *WRAXALL Life in Sea* iii. 49 The Strand Birds, which live on the verge of the ocean, and on the beach deserted by the tide. 1870 CAPT. J. SMITH *Eng. Improv. Reviv'd* 268 To carry on this great Trade, they [the Hollanders] have 700 'Strand-boates'. 1853 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* vii. 282 The inyala is only to be met with in the 'strand hush' along the coast. 1723 in H. STOWELL *Life Wilson* App. c. (1819) 337 [Isle of Man] By the governor's granting licence to inclose the lands of several persons under their 'strand hedges'. 1897 tr. *Nansen's Farthest North* II. vii. 346 Close to our den there was an opening in the 'strand-ice'. Note, Ice which is frozen fast to the bottom, and is therefore left lying like an icy base along the shore. 1820 *SCORSEBY Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 299 Process of Flensing...The blubber...is received upon deck by the boat-steerers and line-managers: the former with 'strand-knives' divide it into portable cubical, or oblong pieces. 1920 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 658/2 Proof of recent emergence of land is supplied by what are called 'raised beaches' or 'strand-lines', that is, lines of former shores marked by sheets of littoral deposits, or platforms cut by shore-waves in rock. 1850 J. F. CAMPBELL *Tales W. Highl. I.* Intro. 9 On the stormy coasts of the Hebrides...fishermen...find...objects, somewhat like flat chestnuts...which they call... 'strand-nuts'. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 13 Aug. 3/2 Most of the Hawaiian 'strand-plants' that are dispersed by the currents are found in America. 1882 STANVHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 78 Father Anchises his palms from 'strand plat' inbauncing On gods beunlye cryeth. c 1400 *Beryn* 3138 So, walkyng to the 'Strondward', wee bargeynyd by the wey. 1582 STANV-

HURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 56 Soom run to vessels too strondward swiftlye retyring.

b. In the names of birds, beasts, etc. that frequent the shores of seas, lakes, or estuaries, as *strand-plover*, *strand-runner* (see quots.; cf. *STRANDLOOPER* 2); † *strand-wolf* [Du.], the name given in S. Africa to the striped hyena (*Hyæna striata*).

1772 RUTTY *Nat. Hist. Dublin* I. 324 The 'Strand Plover', by some called the Stone Plover. 1885 SWAINSON *Prod. Names Birds* 181 Grey plover (*Squatarola helvetica*)...Strand plover (Cork). 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), 'Strand-Runner', a Bird of the highness of a Lark, with a four-square Bill resembling a Rasp, which runs on the Rocks of Spitsberg and feeds on Worms. 1826 A. SMITH *Catal. S. Afr. Mus.* I. 14 Striped Hyæna of the English. 'Strand Wolf of the Dutch. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 420/2 If the strand wolf (*Hyæna villosa*) of the Cape colonists is only a variety of this species (*Hyæna striata*).

Strand (*strand*), *sb.* 2 Chiefly *Sc.* and *north.* Forms: 3, 6 strond, strund, 4 stronde, 3- strand. [*Ap. connected with STRIND* 2, though the phonological relation is obscure.

The first quot. is from a work belonging to a group of writings (the 'Katharine group'), which show a curious mixture of midland and even northern forms with their markedly southern dialect. (The regular Southern form *strand* occurs in the same text.) Otherwise the word is purely northern, exc. for its occurrence in the Wyclif Bible and in Wyclif's sermons, and once in Spenser (who may have imitated Douglas).]

† 1. A stream, brook, rivulet; *transf.* a stream (of blood, etc.). *Obs.*

a 1240 *Ureisin* in *Lamb. Hom.* 189 þe ilke fif wallen þet of þi blisfulle bodi sprungun and strike dun strondes [Cotton MS. *Ibid.* p. 202 strunde] of blode. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1033 In middes þat land a welle springes, þat rennes out wit four strandes. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* cix. 8 *De torrente in via bibit*. Of þe strand in way be drank. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 140 He dide him forþ to fiod þat phison is called... From perlese paradis passeth þe stronde. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 192 Our lady was ful of grace as a stronde ful of watyr. 1388 *Wyclif Num.* xiii. 24 Thei leden til to the stronde of clustre [1382 the rennyng watir of the clustre]. *Ibid.*, *Deut.* ix. 21 Y...castide [it] forth in to the stronde [1382 stream], as cam doun to the bilh. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 5280 Was neuir na cristall so clere as was þa clere strandis. *Ibid.* 4202, 5507. c 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* ix. 975 A litill strand be fand, that ran hym by. 1552 LINDSEY *Monarchie* 4038 The strandis of blude ran through the stretis. 1595 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 92/1 Ane strand and rynnir of watter that flowis furthe of the said wall. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* vi. 255 In all the bounds of Arabia Deserta...there is no such matter, as Brooke, or strand, much lesse a River. 1650 *Sc. Psalms* lxxxiii. 9 Do to them as to Midian, Jabbat at Kison strand. 1722 W. HAMILTON *Wallace* 214 A strand of Water running by. 1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* l. xxv, He pass'd the Peel of Goldiland, And cross'd old Northwick's roaring strand. 1809 *DONALDSON Poems* 39 Ye wives lament...Let tears rin like the Keppin strand'. 1901 *GALLAGHER* III. 74/2 [The sweet] was rinnin' frae their ne-be-n's in strans. *Fig.* a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xvii. 5 Þe strandis of wickiden [Vulgo. *torrentes iniquitatis*] has drouyd me. c 1375 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* II. 1. 255 And al þis is a stronde of love, þat stronger may no love be. For where is welle of more love, than [etc.].

attrib. 1587 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 469/1 Rex...concessit...q partes terrarum...habent, ex australi antiquos muros petiarum Jo. Purdie ad lre Strandheid.

† 2. Used by Douglas and Spenser for: The sea, a sheet of water.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* t. iv. 5 Eneas and his feris, on the strand Verry and forthwith, sped tham to the nerrast land. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. vi. 19 By this time was the worthy Guyon brought Vnto the other side of that wide strond, Where she was rowing.

3. *Sc.* A channel, gutter.

1505 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 387 Canalem, vulgariter ane strand vel a sylk. 1721 *RAMSAIR Rise & Fall of Stocks* 90 Children...In summer dam up litlle strands, Collect the drizzle to a pool. 1810 SIR A. BOSWELL *Edin. Poet. Wks.* (1871) 53 There in the dirty current of the strand, Boys drop the rival corks. 1903 J. LUMSON *Toorie* l. iii. 14 Ye scaur the vera deuks That plouter i the strand along the street.

Comb. 1822 *SCOTT Nigel* xv, He has three bairns, they say; they will help him bravely to grope in the gutters. Your good lordship may have the ruining of him again, my Lord, if they have any luck in strand-scouring.

† **Strand**, *sb.* 3 *north.* *Obs.* [? Altered form of STRIND 1.] Line of descent, pedigree; offspring, descendants; = STRAIN *sb.* 1

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9497 He wat born of frely strand [*rhymic errand*]. *Ibid.* 10157 Bot o þe toþer sissir strand, þat iocabim had til husband, þan sal we first vr stori drau.

Strand (*strand*), *sb.* 4 Also 5-8 strond, 8 strang, 8-9 dial. stran, 9 *Sc.* strawn. [Of obscure origin; connexion with STRAIN *sb.* 3, or with *OF. asran, estren* rope, is not proved.]

1. Each of the strings or yarns which when twisted together or 'laid' form a rope, cord, line, or cable. Also, a ply (of worsted). *dial.* Also *attrib.*, as *three strand rope*.

1497 *Navat Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 244, ij cabulles...of iijj strondes...iijj hawseres...wherof oon of iijj Strondes. 1627 *CART. SMITH Sea Gram.* v. 26 The Wall knot...is a round knoh, so made with the strouds [sic] or layes of a rope, it cannot slip. *Ibid.* ix. 43. 1644 *MANWAYRING Seamans Dict.* 18 A Cabell is a three-strand Roape. 1674 *RAY S. & E. C. Words*, Strand, one of the twists of a line; be it of horse-hair or ought else. *Suss.* 1755 *MAGERS Insurances* I. 182 They were obliged to cut a Cable of four Strands to Pieces. 1794 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* 425 Machinery, to...spin flax and hemp into threads or yarns, fit for...sail cloth, obnabrigs, twine, and the strans or yarns for cordage. 1800 *Naval*

Chron. 111. 474 Three strand shroud-laid rope. 1821 J. SMITH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 74 Every Cable... is composed of three strands, every strand of three ropes, and every rope of three twists. 1898 MRS. C. P. PENBERTHY *Warb & Woof of Cornish Lark* ii. 13, I darned the hole with worsted, and two blue, dark blue worsted, and two five strands thick. *transf.* 1863 BATES *Nat. Amans* i. ii. 47 Some [tree-stems] were twisted in strands like cables.

fig. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xix. The three strands of the conversation, to speak the language of a rope work, were again twined together into one undistinguishable string of confusion. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* i. xviii. vii. The dusky strand of Death inwoven here With dear Love's tie, makes Love himself more dear.

b. Each of the lengths of twisted wire used to form a wire-rope, cable, or electric conductor.

1860 CHAMBERLAIN *Encycl.* i. 522/1 The [Atlantic] cable... was composed of a strand of seven wires of pure copper, coated with... gutta percha... and finally bound round with iron wires. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* x. 313 Wire rope usually consists of 6 strands round a hempen core; each strand consists of 6 wires round a smaller hempen core. 1891 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 16 Mar. 2/1 A special form of cable has been laid, consisting of four conductors each composed of a strand of seven copper wires.

2. Each of the threads or strips of a woven or plaited material; hence a thread or strip drawn from such material.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 691 When, instead of the G. R., comes the broad arrow on timber, or the strand in sail cloth, then comes the doubt... as between written and real evidence. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 71 Connected by means of a strand of cotton with a small reservoir of water. 1914 *Daily News* 30 Sept. 3, [I] had to pull a strand of good Irish homespun from my coat before I could lash it to the mast-head.

fig. 1888 NETTLESHIP *Ess. Browning's Poetry* v. 130 A garment in which fear made many strands. 1904 S. H. BUTCHER *Harvard Lect.* 195 The Platonic dialogues are another case in point. Several strands of thought are here subtly interwoven.

3. Transferred senses.

a. A string of beads, pearls, and the like; also the material on which they are strung.

1825 JAMIESON *s.v.* A strawn of beads. 1860 WHITTIER *Truce of Piscataqua* 46 In his wigwam... Sits a woman all alone, Wampum beads and birchen strands Dropping from her careless hands. 1876 SURREY *Gloss.* *Strand*, a stalk of grass. The children make what they call a strand of strawberries, i.e. they take a long stalk and thread it full of them. 1886 SHELTON *tr. Flaubert's Salammbô* 14 Strands of pearls attached to her temples.

b. A barb or fibre of a feather. (Cf. STRAIN *sb.* 3.)

1847 STODDART *Angler's Comp.* 93 Hoffman's Fancy (fly). Body: reddish, dark brown silk; red hackle, two or three strands of ditto for tail.

c. A tress or a filament of hair.

1870 ECHO 19 Oct. His long hair, not unconscious of a grey strand, hangs over a forehead lofty and massive. 1904 H. G. WELLS *Food of Gods* iii. 233 The freeze had stolen a strand or so of her hair too. 1915 Q. *Rev.* Oct. 359 Four hundred years after her death... they [Junot's soldiers] found among her bones the thick strands of the marvellous yellow hair which the old hooks tell of.

d. A thread or filament in animal or vegetable structure.

1877 FOSTER *Phys.* III. i. (1878) 394 A sensory nerve in its simplest form may be regarded as a strand of eminently irritable protoplasm. 1879 CALDERWOOD *Mind & Brain* 50 Molecular changes in the brain are consequent upon impulses propagated along the strands of nerve fibres. 1887 GARNSEY & BARFORD *De Bary's Fungi* 18 The hyphal form by their union elongated, branching strands (fibres or fibrillose mycelia). 1904 *Brit. Med. J.* 10 Sept. 583 The strands and nodes of the cytoplasmic reticulum which traverse this ground substance vary a great deal in thickness.

e. Each of the pieces into which a strip of metal is divided by slitting (see quot.).

1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 218/1 The metal for wire drawing is rolled into long strips... and cut into 'strands' by means of slitting rolls.

f. Comb.: strand ground (see quot.); strand-hook, a hook to which strands of cordage are fastened in the process of tempering; also attrib.

1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 463/1 **Strand-ground.* This ground is used to connect sprays of Honiton Lace, and is formed of irregular Bars made on the Pillow and with two Bobbins. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 431 Thus bringing all the strands to an equal tension, without one *strand-hook making more revolutions than another. *Ibid.* The strand hook spindles... are so contrived, for the tempering of the strands, that any one or more of them may... be made to slide.

Strand (strænd), *v.* 1 [f. STRAND *sb.* 1 Cf. Du., G. *stranden*, Da. *strande*, Sw., Icel. *stranda*, intr. to run aground.]

1. *trans.* To drive or force aground on a shore, esp. on the sea-shore; also rarely of a river, to leave aground (by the ebbing of the tide).

1621 in Foster *Eng. Factoris Ind.* (1906) 264 The last year... all taken or stranded by the Portugal. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* ccli. As those who live by Shores with joy behold Some wealthy Vessel split on stranded oigh. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1303/1 The *Adventure*, and *Bristol*, are come up so close with him, that we doubt not but they will either take or strand him. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 809 Mighty Phœbe, never seen before In shallow Streams, are stranded on the Shore. 1723 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 297 To run the ship on shore to save our lives and so, strand-ing our vessel, spoil both sloop and cargo. 1777 COOK *Voy. S. Pole* III. xi. 158 They likewise asserted that neither she, nor any other ship, had been stranded on the coast. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. v. iii, The corpses of the first were

flung into the Rhone, but the Rhone stranded some. 1843 BETTUNE *Scott. Peasant's Fire-side* 117 The vessel was stranded in a gale during the night, on the west coast of England.

2. *transf. and fig.* Chiefly in *passive*.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. vi. v. Your National Assembly, like a ship waterlogged, helpless, lies tumbling... and waits where the waves of chance may please to strand it. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 64 Thy pride will strand thee on a worse wave. 1850 TYNDALE *Glac.* II. viii. 46 When a glacier diminishes in size it leaves its lateral moraines stranded on the flanks of the valleys. 1874 RUSKIN *For. Clav.* IV. xxxvii. 3, I am laid utterly stranded and alone in life and thought. 1875 MISS BRADTON *J. Haggard's Dan.* I. 5 A man of superior mind, stranded for life in such a place as Combhaven, might naturally think himself a king. 1830 GOLDOW. SMITH *Crozier* li. 22 At thirty-five he was stranded and desolate. 1815 A. SMITH *Scott. Philos.* li. 68 When he [Hume] had given free scope to his logical acuteness, he stranded himself equally with his masters on the consequences he arrived at.

3. *intr.* To run aground.

1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* i. 17 It blowing so fresh, and we having all our Sails abroad, the Ship in all probability should have stranded. 1705 *tr. Bosman's Guinea* 418 They belong'd to a small French Pyrate, which stranded there about ten Days before. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 68 Lost 6 or 7 ships of the line, two by catching fire... and the others by stranding on the sandbanks. 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch Arden* 548 Half the night, Buoy'd upon floating tackle and broken spars, These drifted, stranding on an isle at morn. 1887 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 17 Feb. 7/2 The Guion Line steamer *Wisconsin* stranded yesterday during a fog on the outer har, and remained fast.

fig. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* (U.S.) XXV. 668/1 An old fellow in Mariposa County, California, who stranded there when the current of the forty nines ebbed out of the hills. 1908 H. WALES *Old Allegiance* ix. 148 So I stranded in a remarkable quandary.

Hence **Stranding** *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*

1817 W. SELWYN *Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 882 To constitute a stranding it is essential that the vessel should be stationary; the striking on a rock where the vessel remains for a minute and a half only, is not a stranding, though she there receives an injury, which eventually proves fatal. 1824 SIR T. BRASSEY in *19th Cent. Mar.* 445 Careless shipmasters and mates are responsible for many collisions and strandings. 1904 H. G. WELLS *Fool of Gods* II. li. 190 Lig frogs, bigger trout and stranding carp.

Strand (strænd), *v.* 2 [f. STRAND *sb.* 4]

1. *intr.* Of a rope: To break one or more of its strands. Also *trans.*, to break one or more of the strands of (a rope).

a 1780 G. GILBERT in Besant *Capt. Cook* (1890) 169 The hawser we had reeved for that purpose being so rotten, that it stranded in five or six places as we were heaving. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 128 A rope is stranded when one of its strands is parted or broken by chafing or by a strain. 1853 KANE *Grimmell Exp.* xii. (1856) 88 In another attempt a four-inch hawser will be stranded without producing the slightest effect.

2. *trans.* To form (a rope) by the twisting of strands.

1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 846/1 Wire ropes are stranded... in machines which do not differ in essential features from the ordinary rope-making machinery.

3. To insert a strand or filament in (a texture). Also *fig.*

1911 WEBSTER, *Strand*,... 3. To weave a strand in, as with a needle in mending a garment; as, to strand a stocking; to strand a hole or rent. 1914 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 581/2 Time... bas... prettily stranded her black hair with grey.

Hence **Stranding** *vbl. sb.* (in quot. attrib.).

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 436 The backward movement of the stranding-sledge... towards the bottom of the rope-walk by which strands are drawn out. 1834 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 17 Apr. 12/1 This work of hindering the copper wires together is performed by a small 'stranding machine'.

† **Strandage**. *Obs.* [f. STRAND *sb.* 4 + -AGE.] A charge or toll levied upon fish or other commodities landed on a 'strand'.

1419 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 234 La nef, dorra ii deniers pour strandage. 1598 STOW *Surrey* 161 In the reign of Edward the third, every great ship landing there [i.e. at Billingsgate], paid for strandage two pence. 1711 MADOX *Hist. Exchequer* xviii. 534 The issue of divers Troinages with several small strandages.

Stranded (strænded), *pp. a.* 1 [f. STRAND *v.* 1 + -ED.] That has been driven ashore; that has run aground.

1703 PRAED *Ode to Mem. Col. George Villiers* 43 Some from the stranded Vessel force their Way. 1729 POPE *Dunc.* II. 287 He... climb'd a stranded lighter's height, Shot to the black abyss, and plung'd downright. 1870 SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* I. [They] Wait on the verge of dark eternity, Like stranded wrecks. 1872 EARL OF PEMBROKE & G. H. KINGSLEY *S. Sea Bubbles* i. 9 The only thing then to be done is to lie quietly where you are, like a stranded whale. 1914 A. PLUMMER *Churches in Brit.* I. iv. 122 The stranded vessel was got off the beach.

b. *transf. and fig.* (Cf. STRAND *v.* 1 2.)

1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. i. 24 [The works of Claude and the Poussins] may be left without grave indignation to their poor mission of furnishing drawing-rooms and assisting stranded conversation. 1869 LECCE *Europ. Mor.* I. i. 82 Some stranded nation apart from all the flow of enterprise and knowledge. 1885 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 19 Feb. 5/1 The author... is already favourably known... for his finished pictures of this strange, stranded old-French life. 1901 *Scotsman* 5 Nov. 6/8 The fog lifted a little and the immense array of stranded omnibuses and vans would be able to find their way home.

Stranded (strænded), *pp. a.* 2 [f. STRAND *v.* 2 and *sb.* 4 + -ED.]

1. Of a rope: Having one or more strands broken. 1815 *Fakoner's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), *Stranded*,... speaking of a cable or rope, signifies that one of its strands is broken. 1827 W. SCORESBY *Fryd.* 311 Our movements... were effected by means of a stranded (or partly broken) rope. 1888 W. E. NICHOLSON *Gloss. Coal Trade Northumb. & Durh.* (E.D.D.).

2. Composed of (a specified number of) strands. 1875 BENFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* x. 313 A four-stranded rope is about one-fifth weaker than a three-stranded one.

3. Composed of strands of wire (STRAND *sb.* 4 1 b).

1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 114 The stranded form [of submarine cable] was suggested by Prof. W. Thomson at a meeting of the Philosophical Society of Glasgow in 1854. 1899 J. PENNELL in *Fortu. Rev.* LXV. 120 In the Bowden brake the power is applied by a coiled wire, with a stranded wire inside it. 1903 KELSEY *Contin. Current Dynamor* 199 A stranded conductor is used on account of the immunity thereby obtained from eddy currents.

Strander. [f. STRAND *v.* 2 + -ER 1.] *spec.* An operative employed in electric cable manufacture.

1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 47 Electrical apparatus maker... Land Cable... Wire Winder. Strander.

Strandless (strændles), *a.* [f. STRAND *sb.* 1 + -LESS.] Without a strand or beach.

1894 A. AUSTIN in *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 315/1, I could... still see the sweeping, swirling coils of strandless water running in and out of the black honeycombed abysses.

† **Strandling**. *Obs.* Forms: 3 stranlyne, -ling, 4 -lyng, strenlyng, strandling(e), -lyng(e). [Of obscure origin.] Some kind of fur; ? the fur of the squirrel taken at Michaelmas.

c 1299 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 495 10 s fururis de Stranlyne, 52s. 6d... In 6 furur, de Stranling ad capuc, 22s. 1303-4 *Acc. Exors. R. de Gravesend* (Camden) 55 De duabus capis de persico fururis de Strenglyng. 1305 in *Munim. Magd. Coll. Ox.* (1882) 145 Cum perrula de stralndlings. 1314 *Liber Horn* fol. 249 b (Guildhall MS.) in N. & Q. xth Ser. (1912) V. 170/2 Stranling est Squirel contre le feste Saint Michel. 1327 in *Riley Memorials* (1868) 153 A fur of stralndlyng of 6 tiers. 1327 in *Compotus Rolls Obediariis St. Swithun's, Winch.* (1892) 256 In j furura de grosso Stranling et alia de minuto Stranling. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11394 Manteles... Ol meneuer, stranlyng, veyr, & gris. 1334-5 in *Compotus Rolls Obediariis St. Swithun's, Winch.* (1892) 236 In xij fururis de grossa Strandlinge... In iij fururis de Meyn Stranlyng.

|| **Strandlooper**. *S. Africa.* [Du., f. *strand* STRAND *sb.* 1 + *looper* runner.]

1. A Hottentot who picks up such living as he can by the sea shore (Pettman *Africanisms* 1913).

1846 J. SUTHERLAND *Mem. Kaffirs*, etc. *S. Afr.* II. 29 For a little tobacco the strandloopers will always fetch firewood for the cooks. 1913 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 9 The Strandloopers lived on the coast before the Dutch went into South Africa.

2. (See quot.)

1875-84 R. B. SHARPE *Layard's Birds* S. Afr. 662 *Ægialii, tricoloris* (Vieill)... This pretty little Plover, the Strand-looper of the colonists, is common throughout the colony.

Strane, *obs.* form of STRAIN *v.* 1

Strang: see STRAND *sb.* 4, STRANGE *a.*, STRONG *a.*

Strange (stræŋdʒ), *a.* Also 3-7 *straunge*, 4-6 *strauunge*, 4-7 *strang*, 5 *strawunge*, *strauunce*, *strauchoe*, 6 *strange*, *strayunge*, *straining*, *Sc.* *streng*, 6-7 *strainge*. [a. OF. *estrang* (mod.F. *étrange*) = Pr. *estranh*, *estrang*, Sp. *estrño*, Pg. *estranho*, Rum. *străin*, It. *strano* adj., *strano*, *strango* sb. = L. *extraneus* external, foreign (see EXTRANEOUS), f. *extrā* adv. outside, without.]

† 1. Of persons, language, customs, etc.: Of or belonging to another country; foreign, alien. *Obs.* 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 379 *pe* king made him vroy iroop... Pat strange men in is owe lond dude a such trespas. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 36 In England never before was kyng lufed so wele, Ne of the folk strange non honourd so mykelle. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* II. 159 *pe* Flemmynges pat wonen in *pe* weste side of Wales haueþ i-left þer straunge speche and spekeþ Saxonliche i-now. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 303 They wold not haue the Iuste and true blood of egypte, but the strange blood which they shold take & make sacrifice therof. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 367/2 *Strawunge, alienus, barbarus.* 1572 ABP. PARKER *Lett.* 13 Dec. *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 411 To be first sent out to the reader, both English and strange. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. ii. 134 One mounsiere Berowne, one of the strange Queens Lords. 1621 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Superbie Flagellum* A 6, Ancient Bards, and Poets in strange tounge. 1642 *Rates of Merchandises* 66 That if any English transport Coales in strange Bottoms to pay Strangers Customs. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 236 If a strange Master, that never was on the River Elbe before, takes a Pilot on board in foreign Parts.

† 1. Of persons, language, customs, etc.: Of or belonging to another country; foreign, alien. *Obs.*

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† b. Of a country or other geographical feature: Situated outside one's own land. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 583 *pat* bij & al *pat* lond bineþe ssolde be ydo þoru folc of strange londe. c 1385 CHAUCEER *Prolog.* 13 And Palmeres for to seken straunge strondes. *Ibid.* 464 She hadde passed many a straunge streem. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 35. Also 3ef ony broþer or sister deye in straunge cuntre, in cristendom or in lictenesse. 15... *Jerusalem reiois* 11 in *Dumbar's Poems* 322 The Kingis of strengie regiois To the ar cumin. 1614 RALLON *Hist. World* iii. vii. § 8. Long abode in a strange ayre, and want of supplie, had much enfeebled the Athenians. 1722 A. PHILIPS *Briton* i. ii. 6 In a strange Land His Manes shall not wander, unappais'd.

2. Belonging to some other place or neighbourhood; unknown to the particular locality specified

or implied. Of a place or locality: Other than one's own.

c 1290 *St. Brendan* 292 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 227 An strange man eche daye it bringith In-to ovrle celere, i-wis. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 233 For when a man may redy finde his oghne wif, what scholde he seche In strange places to besche To borwe an other mannes plough. 1421 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 27 That no man throw ne cast at noo strange man, ne skorn hym. 1487-8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 129 Item, Resseyved of Margarete Bull for he hiriall of a strange childe, i.s. 1555 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 65 Received of Mr Whytlegge for the beryalle of a strange man in the church, vjs. viij d. 1662 W. KILNURNE in *Extr. S. P. rel. Friends* II. (1911) 148 Within these three weeks last past I have taken notice of many strange faces which frequent this meeting. 1732 *Swet Examin. Abuses* *Dubl. Misc.* 1735 V. 363 A strange Dog happens to pass through a Flesh-Market. 1859 Geo. Eliot *Adam Bede* xlix, There's all the sewing to be done, an' I must have a strango gell out of Treddles on to do it. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 760 The address should be given in full, as tourists in strange towns have otherwise difficulty in finding the place. 1894 J. PAVN *Gleams of Memory* 9 Strange clergymen were much put out by [sic. the old squire's snoring], and would make significant pauses in their discourse.

†3. Belonging to others; not of one's own kin or family. *Obs.*

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 87 Purchaced þing men gyves, . . . till a man is strange for his seruise. c 1386 *CHAUCER* *Merech.* T. 196 Yet were me leuere þat boundes had me eten than þat myn heritage sholde falle In strange hand. c 1510 *Robt. Denyll* (1827) 15 Ye to do justice upon hym [sc. your son] as on a strange man. a 1533 *BENNETTS Golden Bk. M. Anrel.* vi. (1535) 10 For perfyte knowledge of thynges, . . . it behoueth to haue strange aduise, clere vnderstandyng, and propre experience.

4. *Strange woman*: a harlot. (With *the*, as denoting the class.)

After many passages in the Book of Proverbs. The adj. renders two different Heb. words, *nakriyāh* and *sārāh*, both which have the sense 'not one's own (wife)' (see 3). 1525 *COVERDALE Prov.* II. 16 That thou mayest be deliuered also from the strange woman [so later versions], and from her that is not thine owne. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth.* *Fair* II. iv. (1631) 23 *Ius.* If I can, . . . but rescue this youth, here out of the hands of the lewd man and the strange woman. 1886 *RUSKIN Præterita* I. xi. 346 No fear of my being tempted by the strange woman, for was I not in love?

†5. Added or introduced from outside, not belonging to the place or person where it is found, adventitious, external. In *Surg.* = FOREIGN a. 5.

c 1285 *CHAUCER* *Wife's T.* 305 For gentillesse nys but renomee Of thyme auncestres for hire beigh bountee, Which is a strange thyng to thy persone. a 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat.* *Pistula*, etc. 83 It haþe in it a vertue putrefactiue by which be putrefech strange humours comyng to a wounde. 1557 *ECCEWORTH Serin.* *Rept.* A. 3, Adulteringe womens heare with strange colours, &c. is controuling of Gods handy worke. 1578 *LYRÆ Dodoens* III. lxxvii. 440 This is a strange plante, and not found in this Countre, except in the gardens of some Herboristes. 1590 *SPENSER* *F. Q.* III. xii. 11 Yet his owne face was dreadful, ne did need strange bourrou, to deforme his griesly shade. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemau's Fr. Chirurg.* 5/3 The strange thynges are etlier external, . . . or any substance of our bodies, as splinters or parcells of bones, which we esteeme strange, because they are noe more partakers of our lyfe. 1672 *WISSEMAN Treat.* *Wounds* II. v. 30 Cleanse the Wound first from all strange Bodies.

†6. With *from*: Alien, far removed; diverse, different. *Obs.*

c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 431 Alle þes bodiliche signes þen strange for charite. *Ibid.* 511 Perfore no newe secte of religioun, strange for Crisist secte, shulde haue begonne. c 1440 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* III. 91 A witty man tactþ preued thyng, & change He machth, that lond from lond be not to strange. 1456 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 294 To be estranged from his Crafte, . . . and to be reputed & holden as strange from any benyvolence of this Cite. 1577 *HANMER Anc. Eccl. Hist.* *Ensb.* VI. xxxii. 112 Beryllus, went about to establish forayone and strauge doctrine from the fayth.

7. Unknown, unfamiliar; not known, met with, or experienced before. *Const. fo.*

123. K. ALIS. 4817 Hy ledde hym. In the straungest peryl of Inde. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 252 To strange place and doun the lihte And take a chumbre. c 1391 *CHAUCER* *Astroh.* II. § 17 Rubric, To knowe the verrey degree of any maner sterre strange or vnstrange after his longitude. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xiv. 9 So nyce array, so strange to thair abbay. 1513 *DOUGLAS Enels* III. iii. 45 As 3ow art careyt tyll ane strange cost [L. *ignota ad litora vectum*]. 1551 *RECOROE Pathw.* *Knout.* To Rdr., Straung paths ar not troden all truly at the first. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 209 You know the Character I doubt not, and the Signet is not strange to you? 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* ¶ 5 Euen S. Hierome himselfe calleth the Hebrew tongue barbarous, belike because it was strange to so many. 1655 *MOUFFET & BENNET Health's Improv.* (1746) 261 Strange thynges are ever best liked. 1768-74 *TUCKER L. Nat.* (1834) II. 567 Until they become familiar with nurse and mamma, and then they take violent distaste at strange faces. 1830 *GREVILLE Mem.* (1874) II. 29 The next Parliament, . . . is besides very ill composed - full of boys and all sorts of strange meo. 1842 *TENNISON Morte D'Arthur* 238 Among new men, strange faces, other minds. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Strange Sail*, a vessel heaving in sight, of which the particulars are unknown. 1889 *Universal Rev.* 15 Feb. 251 One good jump on a strange horse shows standard horsemanship.

†8. Of a kind that is unfamiliar or rare; unusual, uncommon, exceptional, singular, out of the way. *Obs.* (Merged in 10.)

13. *Coer de L.* 268 Kyng Rychard gan hym dysguise In a ful strange queentyng. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* *Wace* (Rolls) 116 And forsoth I couth noght So strange Inglis

as þai wrought. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* Pref. 4 In this werke I. seke na strange ynglis, bot lyghtest and commonest. c 1374 *CHAUCER* *Anel. & Ara.* 202 The kynde of mannes herte is to delyte In thing that strange is. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 89 Strange adventures forto seche, He rod the Marches all aboute. 1412-20 *LYOG. Chron.* *Troy* II. 4187 'The strange meit, þe manere of þe seruise, I haue noon englishe al for to deuyse. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* III. 86 This should first be learned, y^e we neuer affect any strange ynkehorne termes, but so speake as is commonly receiued. 1554-5 in *Feuillerat Revels Q. Mary* (1914) 173 Verrey fayer quaint and strange attier. 1855 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* IV. xxv. 141 Skins of all sorts, of liuely colours, strange and diuers aboute al. in the world. 1663 *HEATH Flagellum* (1672) 24 And all by such uncouth and strang passes, such unexpected . . . contingency of things.

9. Exceptionally great (in degree, intensity, amount, etc.), extreme. (Now tending to merge in 10.)

c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 454 But þis abusoun were to strange. 1573-80 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 62 Sea rages in winter be sodainly strange. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* II. xv. 50 The last [earthquake]. . . was so strange and fearful for the space of xviii. dayes continually. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 157, I did not think to draw my Sword 'gainst Pompey, For he hath laid strange courtesies, and great Of late vpon me. 1663 *PATRICK Pilgrim* xxvi, The ensuing part of the road was very dangerous, . . . and of a strange length. 1719 *Dz For Crusoe* I. (Globe) 227 His Eyes sparkled, and his Countenance discover'd a strange Eagerness. *Ibid.* 300 Taking Devilish long Strides, and shuffling along at a strange Rate. 1752 *FOOTE Taste* I. 1, I have a strange Mind to leave you to yourselves. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xxxiii, Strange was the courage and address which he displayed in his pursuits. 1828 *CARR Craven Gloss.*, *Strange*, great. 'A strange deal.' 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* VII. II. 195 The fall of the Hydes had excited throughout England strange (1858 ed., extreme) alarm and indignation. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 33 The aspiration after good has often lent a strange power to evil.

b. quasi-adv., qualifying an adj.: Very, extremely. Also *strange and* —. Now *dial.*

1667 *WOOD Life* (O. H. S.) II. 102 March 6, . . . began the strange cold weather with great winds. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 17 The Sea breaks strange and dangerous. 1888 G. M. FENN *Dick o' the Fens* 133, I've got a strange nice lot o' bait. *Ibid.* 160, I'm strange and glad you've caught him.

10. Unfamiliar, abnormal, or exceptional to a degree that excites wonder or astonishment; difficult to take in or account for; queer, surprising, unaccountable.

c 1374 *CHAUCER* *Troilus* v. 120, I wot yow þenketh strange, No wonder is, for it is to yow newe, That yeaunteuce of þese Troians to chaunge For folk of Grece þat ye neuere knewe. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 24 Me thought I syh upon a Knege Where stod a wonder strange ymage. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 39 The gydyng of youre adversary hath ben in many causes ryght strange. 1549 *LATIMER Ploughers* (Arb.) 29 And nowe I would aske a straung question. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 27 Many strange and wonderfull sightes were seene this present yere in the skie. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* v. 1. 242 This is as strange a Maze, as ere men trod. 1620 I. C. Two *Merry Milk-maids* I. l. 3, But this is very strange. *Fre.* But not so strange as true, I am a witness of it. 1779 *Mirror No.* 57 They complained that I was a strange fellow, who hated company. 1782 *MISS BURNES Cecilia* IV. ii, Will you not think me very strange if I should take the liberty to consult you upon some business? 1823 *BYRON Juan* XIV. ci, 'Tis strange—but true; for truth is always strange; Stranger than fiction. 1842 *BROWNING Pied Piper* v, 'Come in!'—the Mayor cried, looking bigger; And in did come the strangest figure I. 1860 *TYN DAL Glac.* I. xv. 103 It seemed strange that a man should be there alone. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 188 The professors of education are strange beings.

absol. 1815 *SHELLEY Alastor* 112 Whatsoe'er of strange Sculptured on alabaster obelisk, . . . Dark Ethiopia in her desert hills Conceals. 1839 T. MITCHELL *Frogs of Aristoph.* *Introd.* p. cvi. note, *Æschylus*, . . . loved exceedingly the strange and the exciting.

†b. To think (if) strange of (or concerning): to be surprised at. *Obs.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* I. xvii. 19 b, He had vnderstanding, that the Frigate, . . . was of Malta, whereof he thought very strange [Fr. *ce qu'il trouuoit estrange & mauuais*]. 1611 *BIBLE 1 Pet.* IV. 12 Beloued, thinke it not strange [Gr. *μη ἐνίστασθε*] concerning the fiery triall, which is to try you.

c. *Strange to say, tell, etc.*, used parenthetically: cf. *SAY* v. 1. Similarly *strange enough*.

(1576 *GASCOIGNE Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 68 Strange tale to tel: all officers be hlynde.] 1697 *DRYDEN Enels* II. 930 While I held my Son, . . . Strange to relate, from young Infus Head A lambent Flame arose. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxii. (1856) 170 Strange enough, during the night, Captain Austin . . . entered the same little indentation. 1859 *FITZGERALD Omar* IX, And, strange to tell, among that Earthen Lot Some could articulate, while others not. 1862 *MIS BRAODON Lady Audley* VIII, Strange to say, George Talboys, who very seldom observed anything, took particular notice of this place.

d. quasi-int. 'An expression of wonder' (J.); 'an elliptical expression for it is strange' (W. 1828).

c 1670 *WALLER St. James's Park* Poems (1722) 163 Strange I what Extremes should't thus preserve the Snow, High on the Alps, or in deep Caves below. 1694 *LOCKE Treat. Govt.* (ed. 2) I. xi. § 147 Strange! that Fatherly Authority should: he the only Original of government, and yet all Mankind not know it; and Stranger yet, that [etc.]. 1725 [see TWENTY-2].

†11. Of persons: a. Unfriendly; having the feelings alienated. b. Distant or cold in demeanour; reserved; not affable, familiar, or encouraging; uncomplying, unwilling to accede to a request or desire. *Obs.*

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 50 Olaf in Norweie . . . bare him ouer strange to be kyng Knoute. 1436 *CHAUCER* *Roun. Rose* 1065 These loengeres thorough flaterie Haue maad folk ful strange þe There hem ought be pryue. 1423 *JAS. I Kings* Q. cii, And though I was vnto your lawis strange, By ignorance, and noght by felonye. 1509 *HAWES Past.* *Pleas.* xxxiv. (Percy Soc.) 173 Be strange unto hym, as ye knowe nothyng 'The perfit cause of his true commyng. 1528 *ELYOT Dict. Addit.*, *Auersus*, strange, vnacquainted. a 1568 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxi. 18, I fand hir of ane staffage kynd, Bath staitly, strange, and he. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 102, I should haue bene more strange, I must confesse. a 1593 *MAULOWE Edw.* II. II. iv. 1162 If he be strange and not regarde my wordes. 1633 *ROWLEY Match at Midn.* III. i. F 4 b, I was strange, in the nice timorous temper of a Maid. 1700 *CONGREVE Way of World* IV. v. *Mil.* . . . Let us neuer Visit together, nor go to a Play together, But let us be very strange and well bred. 1763 *CHURCHILL Night* 87 The strange reserve, the proud affected state Of upstart knaves grown rich, and fools grown great.

†c. Sparing of (one's favour). *Obs.*

1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw.* V 3 b, Some were reconciled and growen into his fauoure, of the whiche he was neuer strange, when it was with true herte demanded.

†d. To make oneself strange: to be distant or unfriendly. *Obs.*

1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 144 He [sc. Nebuchadnezzar] kneleth in his wile and braieth, To seche merci and assaith His god, which made him nothing strange, Wban that he sib his pride change. *Ibid.* III. 195 And for he wolde his herte glade, He lihte and made him nothing strange. 1566 *PAINTER Palace Pleas.* (1566) I. 232 b, Myne aduise is, that by lihte and liule, you do make your selfe strange, and vse no more your wonted grace vnto him.

†e. To look strange: to look at a person as if one did not know him. *Obs.*

1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* v. i. 295 Why looke you strange on me? you know me well. c 1600 — *Sonn.* lxxxix. 8, I will acquaintance strange and looke strange.

12. Of a person: Unfamiliar or unacquainted with something (specified or implied); † inexperienced or unversed in; fresh or unaccustomed to; unpractised or unskilled at.

1561 *Hoby tr. Castiglione's Courtier* II. (1577) H vi b, And when he bath it [promotion], let him not shewe himselfe new or strange in it. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* II. ii. 151 In Ephesus I am but two houres old, As strange vnto your towne, as to your talke. 1607 — *Timon* IV. iii. 56, I know thee well: But in thy Fortunes am vnlearn'd, and strange. 1770 *LUCKNOWE Hist. Printing* 323 An understanding Press-man knows . . . how to give a strange joyner and smith instructions to make a Press. 1858 *BROWNING Ring & Bk.* II. vi. 86 Though as strange at the work As fiddle must be. 1911 *Concise Oxf. Dict.* s. v., [I] am strange to the work.

†13. To make (if) strange: to make difficulties, refuse to assent or comply, be reluctant or unwilling; to hold back, keep a stand-off attitude; to be distant or unfriendly; to affect coyness; to pretend not to understand; to affect or feel surprise, dislike, indignation, etc. *Const. of* (= about) a matter, etc.; to (do something); also to make strange at. *Obs.* a. To make it strange.

c 1386 *CHAUCER* *Reeve's T.* 60 And strange he made it of hir mariage. c 1386 — *Frankl.* T. 495 He made it strange, and swoor, so god bym saue, Lasse than a thousand pound he wolde nat haue. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlix. 220 What I deer love, whi makest þow hit now so strange to me? c 1530 *BENNETTS Arth.* *Lyt. Brit.* (1814) 351 Though she make it strange & deny you at the fyrst, yet be not ashamed therwith, & she shall loue you the better. 1566 *PAINTER Palace Pleas.* (1575) I. 249 b, The husbnde hearinge him saye so, commaunded his wyfe to kisse him, which she did although she made it strange, either for the Lordes desire or for husbunds request to do the same. 1597 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* I. ii. 102 She makes it strange, but she would be best pleas'd To be so angry with another Letter.

b. To make strange. *Const. at of.*

1456-7 *Paston Lett.* I. 406 Wban he maket strange to ley down the condemnation. 1549 *SOMERSET* etc. in *Styrye Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. ii. 102 If they shal make strange to have the same [treaty] so confirmed. a 1553 *UDALL Royster D. v. vi.* (Arb.) 84 R. Thei wer not angry then. M. Yes at first, and made strange. 1565 *COOPER Thesaurus* s. v. *Delicium*, *Delicias facere*, to make strange and dally, because he would be intreated. 1598 *CHAPEMAN Blinde Beg.* *Alexandria* D 2 b, Therefore beautilous Ladie make oot strange, To take a freind and adde vnto thy Ioyes. 1602 *ROWLANDS Greues Ghost* 46 Maister Doctor at the first made strange of the matter, and seemed verie loth to deale in it. 1633 *FORD 'Tis Pity* II. i, Sir, now you know my house, pray make not strange. 1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* IX. 18 This brown lasse did make a request to the Shepherd for her, but at the first he seemed to stand off, and to make strange therat. 1727 *DE FOE Hist. Appar.* VIII. (1840) 134 However, she made still strange of it. 1773 C. DIBOIN *Deserter* I. vii, How strange you make of this matter!

II. *absol.*, passing into 5b.

†14. A strange person, stranger; in pl. sense, strangers. Also rarely in pl. form. *Obs.*

Trivisa has *strangente* as genit. pl. a 1325 *MS. Raul.* B. 520 ff. 31 b, Felonies i don to strange. c 1325 *PROSE P.* xciii. 6 HJ slown wydwones and strange. c 1374 *CHAUCER* *Troilus* II. 411 (Campall MS.) Allas what shulde strange to me don When he þat for my best frend y wende [etc.]. 1387 *TRIVISA Nigden* V. 321 In holy place I now reste in straungene londe. c 1400 *DESTR. Troy* 2975 Pou couet to se þat strange, þat was stoute. c 1400 *LAUD Troy Bk.* 7182 3e may 3it kyng Thoas change For on of oure or for som strange. 1477 in *Engl. Miscell.* (Surtees 1890) 17 Item William Panter . . . maid afraie of ij stranghis.

†15. pl. News. *Obs. rare*.

a 1500 *Coventry Corpus Chr. Plays* II. 4 Where nevis and strangis be cum of lately, Afferming the seying of old profecie.

III. 16. Comb. forming adjs.

a. parasyntetic, as *strange-plumaged, -tongued*; b. prefixed as compl. to pres. pples., as *strange-looking, -sounding*; † c. adverbially, as *strange-achieved, -composed, -digested*, etc. Obs.

1534 More *Conf. agst. Trib.* iii. xx. Wks. 1246/1 He may be a minstrel & make melody you wote well with some other instrument, some strange fashioned peradventure, that neuer was scene before. 1549 COVERDALE *etc. Erasim. Par. Eph. Prolog.* ¶ So diligent to continue & aduance their popyshe pryuate masses & other strange tounge seruice. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. 72 For this, they have ingrossed and pyl'd vp the canker'd heapes of strange-achieved Gold. 1601 — *Jul. C. t. iii.* 33 Indeed, it is a strange disposed time. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* i. i. A. 3. Some strange digested fellow... Of ill-contented nature. 1611, He be that strange composed fellow. 1627 MAY *Lucan* i. B. 1. Strange formed Meteors the thicke ayre had bred. 1756 HOME *Douglas* ii. (1757) 28 The red moon... Cross'd and divided by strange-colored clouds. 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 10 Aug. in *Lockhart* (1837) iii. iv. 171 One of their boats comes off, a strange-looking thing without an entire plank in it. 1821 W. LEWIS *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 53 Some strange-favored being. 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xxv. They were conversing with each other in a strange sounding dialect. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 196 Under the strange-statured gate. 1863-70 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* iii. 75 Among strange-plumaged bird, Strange-fruited tree, and strange-clad maid.

† **Strange, v. Obs.** Also 5-6 strange, 5 **stranche.** [ad. OF. *estranger*: see **ESTRANGE** v.]

1. *trans.* To remove, banish, keep apart from an accustomed place, condition, relations, etc.

c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lysf. Manhode* ii. li. (1863) 162 Ye shulden now be me ful swete and deere, ne were j so aloynd and stranged from yow. 1450 *Rolls of Parli.* v. 216/2 He should be stranged from his high Presence, and from his Court. c. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 58 And for that dede we were... stranged from gret loye and blisse. 1547 *Bk. of Marchantes* h. j. b. The pore people areso vnderdrot, grawn, deuoured, and so stranged for [= from] y^e knowledge of God. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Mowbray banished* xxi. I that was exlyde for aye, My enemy stranged but for ten yeares daye.

2. To make strange or different, alter.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 329 For anon after he was changed And from his oghne kinde stranged, A lappewinke mad he was. 1611, 111. 77 The See his proppr kinde changeth, And al the world his forme stranged. 1567 DRANT *Hor. De Arte Poet.* A. j. By wittie composition its excellent to heare A knowne worde stranged hansomely. 1638 BRATHWAT *Barnabes* frnt. iv. (1818) 167 Musing I should be so stranged, I resolv'd them, I was changed.

3. To alienate in feeling or affection, estrange from (rarely of).

1460 *Paston Lett.* i. 507 That I schulde... sodenly have departed in to these parties... and that I strached me from sertein perones to moche. 1483 CAXTON *Golden Leg.* 266/2 She had the lyf of an heremyte and al stranged to the world. c. 1500 *Melusine* xlii. 48 Are ye as now so stranged of vs that ye maye you without that we know therof tyll the day of weddyng? 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Trag.* *Estrange*, stranged, alienated. 1623 WOODROOPE *Spared Hours* Soldier 364 Vice and Lazinesse, which offuscate & diffract the Children of good Houses, stranging them from their God. 1641 TOMES *Latvan Phar. Wilworthip* (1643) 9 It strangeth the mindes of people and Ministers from learning, and studying Gods word. c. 1656 BY. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 146 Did we love our Father in Heaven as Children could we strange ourselves from his interest? 1691 *D'Emilianes* *Frauds Rom. Monks* 47, I might have had good reason to infer from their behaviour, that their Hearts were much stranged from the words of their Lips. 1715 *Tr. C'ess D'Anois* Wks. 93, I thought him quite strang'd from me.

b. To make (a person) a stranger to (a sentiment). 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 190 When there is lacke in him above, The people is stranged to the love Of trouthe, in cause of ignorance. 1611, 111. 210 He which that wolde himselve strange To Pite, fond mercy so strange, That he withoute grace is lore.

4. To grudge (something valuable) to (a person); *refl.* to refuse (to grant something).

1439 *Rolls of Parli.* v. 24/1 By cause of which Statutz this made, the Chauceller of Englonde for the tyme beyng, hath stranged hem off tymes to grant Licences. c. 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* 71 That sore lytyll that god hath lent me of goodes sholde not be stranged vnto hym by me, for he is worthy to haue mykel more.

5. *intr.* To depart, estrange oneself from; to be removed or become alienated from.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* i. 12 Crist schulde be our maister, and we shulden not strange from him. 1611, 79 Men shulden speke her wordis as Goddis lawe spekiþ, and strange not in speche from vnderstandinge of þe puple. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* 111. 6 Mi wittes changen And alle luses for me strangen.

6. To become strange or changed. Obs.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 254 And riht so as hir jargoun strangeth, In sondri wise hir forme chaungeth.

7. To be surprised, wonder. Const. *at*, dependant clause, or *to* and *inf.*

1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. ii. 169 Whereat I should strange more, but that [etc.]. 1648 KERKE *Red Horse* Strange not then at changes. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iii. i. 69 Thou wouldest not much strange that I doe before-hand conforme my selfe to the Ceremony. 1654 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. 1. 9 Is't not enough to make one strange, That some mens fancies shoulde ne'er change? 1671 *True Non-Conformist* 472, I strange you should accuse Henry the Eighth of a civil Papacy, and so inconsequently acquit al his Successors. a. 1691 G. FOX *Fruit*, (1827) i. 80, I stranged at it. 1696 ELIZ. WEST *Mem.* (1865) 53, I stranged mightily what might be the reason that the mills were going. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 123 J. M. is in this house, offered me his company, and stranges much, as the waiter phrases it, why I should thus chuse to be alone. 1763 SHIRKERS *Poems* (1790) 164, I strange to hear ye speak in

sic a stile. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s.v., I strange very much that you didn't come.

b. *trans.* To wonder at.

1641 R. HARRIS *Ablers Funeral* Ep. Ded., Madam, Strange not my slownesse.

c. To surprise.

1657 GAULE *Sap. Justif.* 74 It stranges me still, that [etc.]. Hence † **Stranged ppl. a.**, made strange; † **stranging vbl. sb.**, wondering.

1581 T. HOWELL *Deuises* K iij b. What stranged sight hath me dismayed. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* ii. verse 15. xvi. 456 This very thing made one of the Disciples ask Christ with no little stranging at it, Lord [etc.].

† **Strangeful, a. Obs. rare.** [f. **STRANGE** a. + **-FUL**.] Full of strangeness. Hence † **Strangefully adv.**

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. ii. 878 O Frantick France! why dost not Thou make use Of strangeful Signes, whereby the Heavns induce Thee to repentance? 1664 *Depts. Carl. York* (Surtees) 124 His daughter Alice, of the age of 17, hath bene for six weeks lastly past most strangely and wonderfully handled.

Strangely (strē'ndʒli), *adv.* [f. **STRANGE** a. + **-LY**.]

† 1. In a foreign or outlandish manner. *rare*°. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 367/2 Strawngeley, exfrance, barbare, peregrine.

† 2. In an unfriendly or unfavourable manner; with cold or distant bearing. *Obs.*

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 955 And strangely she spak and seyde þus. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 59, I have spoken with hem of that matre... and I have found the[m] too stranchely disposed. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw. V* 23 b. When the protector had harde the proposition, he lokyd very strangely therat. 1550 DAVIS *tr. Seldane's Comm.* 278 b. He answered somwhat straungly [L. *paulo respondit alienius*]. c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xlix. 5 When thou shalt strangely passe, And scarcely greet me with that sunne thine eye. 1611, cx. 6, I have lookt on truth As once and strangely. a. 1707 PATRICK *Autobiogr.* (1839) 25 Look not strangely upon him because he differs from thee in some opinions.

† 3. In a way that is unusual or exceptional; in an unusual sense. *Obs.* (Merged in 5.)

1533 MORE *Confut. Barnes* Wks. 807/1 Heretikes, whiche bee straungers from the housholde of Christes catholike church, and whiche doe strangely rehearse and strangely declare Christes catholike scripture, agaynste the knowne catholike doctrine. 1581 PETTIE *Gazette's Civ. Conc.* iii. (1586) 122 b. If you take it not so, me thinkes... you take it too strangely, and too obscurely.

† 4. In an uncommon or exceptional degree; very greatly, extremely. *Obs.* (Merged in 5.)

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* t. iii. (Skeat) l. 59 The storm so straugely... gan... us assayle. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 7 Thou hast strangely stood the test. 1618 in *Foster Eng. Factories Ind.* (1906) 32 Hee was strangely importunate with me to give him leave to goe. 1665 in *Verny Mem.* (1907) II. 243 The Sicknesse is strangely increased. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* iii. xxii. 395 Camomil... it strangely cureth Agues. 1705 HEARNE *Duet. Hist.* (ed. 2) I. 155 Civil Prudence... sparkles strangely in his Institution of Cyrus. 1707 PRIOR *Sat. Poets* 109 How fine your Plot, how exquisite each Scene! And play'd at Court, would strangely please the Queen. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. (Globe) 122 The Heat of the Sun bak'd them strangely hard.

5. In a manner so unusual or exceptional as to excite wonder or astonishment; surprisingly, unaccountably, oddly.

c. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 64 A gentill woman... come to a fest so straugely atyred and quietly arraied... that all that sawe her come ranne towards her to wonder. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. li. 28 By strange occasion she did him behold, And much more strangely gan to loue his sight. 1599 DALLAN in *Early Voy. Levant* (Hakluyt Soc.) 85 The which myls he verrie strangely made. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iii. iii. 40 They vanish'd strangely. a. 1612 BROME *Queenes Exch.* v. 1, *Orr.* Is Oia mad? *Keep.* O queiz besides himself, and talks the strangeliest Of his fathers murder. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 306 F. 8 The Vagaries of Fancy which so strangely misled you. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* v. 1, This fellow runs strangely in my head. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 13 Men who had never before had a scruple had on a sudden become strangely scrupulous. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 6. 144 Strangely as the two men differed from each other, their aim was the same. 1888 BURTON *Lives* 12 *Guid. Allen* i. ii. 116 Man-kind show themselves strangely forgetful of their chiefest benefactors.

6. **quasi-Comb.** (The adv. qualifying a ppl. adj. or adj.; often hyphenated when the use is attributive.)

1598 CHAPMAN *Hero & Leander* iii. 183 Most strangely intellectual fire. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. iii. 150 Strangely visited people All swolne and Vicerous. 1632 FORD *Love's Sacrif.* iv. H. 2 b. Some strangely-shap'd man-beast. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Pucke* v. clxxxv. His strangely-potent Wand's petard. 1777 BUCKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 172 So strangely-timed a piece of adulation. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* xiii. 273 This mass of strangely-mingled materials.

Strangeness (strē'ndʒnēs). [-NESS.]

1. The quality of being strange, foreign, unfamiliar, uncommon, unusual, extraordinary, etc. (see the adj.).

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 340 That precious clothyng is cowpable... for his strangenesse and deglyssnesse. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 490/1 Strangenesse, extraneitas. 1531 *Elvot Gov.* iii. xviii. For the strangenesse of it, I will re- herce a notable historie. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hersbach's Hush.* i. 37 b. You must geue them but little at once, lest the strangenesse of the foode [L. *novitas pabuli*] hurt them. 1612 BACON *Ess.* *Beauty* (A. 11.) 20 There is no excellent beauty that hath not some strangenesse in the proportions. 1638 WILKINS *Discov. World in Moon* 2. i. 2 The strangenesse of this opinion is no sufficient reason why it should be rejected. 1768-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1834) II. 567 Novelty

is different from strangeness; one is engaging, the other unpleasant. 1847 JAMES *Conist* iii. The first strangeness of new arrival wore off with the two guests. 1860 LYNDALE *Glac.* ii. xvii. 216 There is a strangeness about the place which repels you. 1861 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 152 This did not tend to cheer the strangeness I felt. 1885 *March. Exam.* 20 Mar. 4/7 Witnesses... declared that her strangeness of manner was subsequent to the marriage.

b. **quasi-entr.** With *pl.*: Something strange; a strange circumstance, object, event, or the like. † Without *pl.*: Strange matter, strange stuff.

c. 1566 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pythias* (facs.) B iv, Some strangenesse there is, that breedeth this musinge. 1568 HACKET *tr. Thevet's New found World* xxii. 36 Certaine others being ignorant doe write yet more strangenesse. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *tr. Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. xxi. 186 For that it is rare and extraordinary to see a Countre where it never raines nor thunders; men desire naturally to know the cause of this strangenesse. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* i. vii. 83 New accidents and strangenesse of Providence. 1804 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 414 Fond of the curious, and a hunter of oddities and strangenesse. 1883 APR. BENSON in *Standard* 28 June 2/3 All their teaching would have a substantial basis and staple, instead of excitement and strangenesse, which ended where they began.

† 2. Absence of friendly feeling or relations; discouraging or uncomplimentary attitude towards others; coldness, aloofness. *Obs.*

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Shipm. T.* 386 Ye han maad a manere strangenesse Bitwixen me and my cosyn daun Iohn. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3612 No strangenesse was in him sene, No more than he had wrathed bene. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vii. xix. 242 Allas faire lady... I have not deserved that ye shoul shewe me this strangenesse. 1540-1 *Elvot Image Gov.* (1556) 25 b, Changyng affabilitie into strangenesse and stately countenance. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 129 Vntill... shee be familiar with the man without any strangenesse or coy-nesse. 1607 CHAPMAN *Busby d'Ambois* ii. ii. 192 Alas, I fear my strangeness will retire him. 1669 R. MONTAGU in *Bucelich MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 452 The King here lives al so much distance and strangeness with me. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* i. viii. 30 Some strangeness had... intervned betwix him and his Old Friends. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 194 ¶ 2 He practises the stare of strangeness, and the smile of condescension. 1766 C. BEATTY *Tour* (1768) 47 All anger and strangeness of mind might be for ever done away.

† b. To make strangeness: to show oneself friendly or uncomplimentary. *Obs.*

c. 1407 LYNG *Reton & Sen.* 4829 Ther was no wight that sayde nay Nor made thoo no strangenesse, For the porter ydelnesse... Lete hym in and that in hast. a. 1513 FABIAN *Chron.* v. cxxxiv. (1817) 218 Where strangenesse was made by the ruler of y^e hous for the recete of those relykes, tyll a myrade or dyuynie token was shewyd.

Stranger (strē'ndʒə), *sb.* (and *a.*). Forms:

4 stranger, 4-5 stranger, 4-6 stranger, 5 stranger, -yer, stranger, -ior, -yer, stranger, 6 stranger, 5-6 stranger, stranger, 6 stranger, 4- stranger. See also **ESTRANGER**.

[Aphetic a. OF. *estrangier* (mod. F. *étranger*) = Pr. *estrangier*, Sp. *extrangiero*, Pg. *extrangeiro*, It. *straniere*, *straniro* = popular L. **extrānēarius*, f. L. *extrānē-us*: see **EXTRANEOUS** and **STRANGE** adjs.]

The OF. word (like its equivalents in the other Rom. langs.) is primarily and chiefly an adj.; in Eng. the subst. use is primary, such adjectival uses as exist (see 13 below) being almost wholly developed from the attributive use of the sb.]

1. One who belongs to another country, a foreigner; chiefly (now exclusively), one who resides in or comes to a country to which he is a foreigner; an alien.

Now somewhat rare; the recent examples show mixture of sense 2 or 4.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xx. 402 And to the lord Dowglass gaf he the wardour, for to leid and steid all hall the strangeris with him weir. c. 1375 St. *Leg. Saint* xxvii. (*Melton*) 26 God had myn to rest syn in france, in towon, til honoury be, set pare a stranger was he. c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1109 More over take hede he must to alien, comers strangeres, and to strangeres of his land, resient dwellers. 1489 WYNTRESSLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 2 One Martin Swarte, a stranger, slayne all in a feld that they made agaynste the Kinge. 1493 *Sc. Acts* *Vol. IV* (1814) II. 234/1 Quene uny schip of alienaris or strangeris of vber realmes cummys in þe havyn of Leith. c. 1513 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arh.) *Introduct.* p. xxxii. We keppe also the poure people with our almes alle that cometh be it stronger or of our owne people. 1569 in *Southampton Court Let. Rec.* (1905) I. 58 That none within the towne of Southampton enlishe or stranger by enne better other then for their owne stowere. 1597 MORLEY *Introduct. Alus. Pref.* Then was I forced to runne to the workes of manie, both strangers and Englishmen, for a solution... of my doubt. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 12 As St. Augustine saith: A man had rather be with his dog than with a stranger (whose tongue is strange unto him). 1650 A. COWLEY in T. BROWN *Assic. Audica* (1702) 134 His Forces compos'd of about six hundred Strangers, and the rest drawn out of the Islands, are about two thousand. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xix. 108 Strangers (that is, men not used to live under the same government, nor speaking the same language). 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 358 At last they seize The Scepter, and regard not Davids Sons, Then loose it to a stranger. a. 1700 *ELVOT* *Diary* (1879) I. 3 In the judgement of Strangers as well as Englishmen it [sc. Wotton] may be compared to [etc.]. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales* etc. 213 If stated Rules are observed... the Facility of learning the Language will be no small Inducement to the Study of it in Strangers. 1870 DIC. OF ARGVLL *Ion* i. 14 The story... that a British ship invited the Saxon stranger from across the German Sea. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xvii. 55 In a generation or two the stranger ceased to be a stranger. The foreign spoiler... insensibly changed into the son of the soil. 1906

W. A. CRAIGIE *Relig. Anc. Scandinavia* iv. 57 In Sweden, indeed, strangers appear to have run some risk of being selected as victims.

† b. Something that comes from abroad; esp. an exotic plant. *Obs.*

1598 LYTE *Dodoes* i. lxxxvii. 440 The apple of Perow is a stranger also [*ibid.*, supra : a strange plant]. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* i. lxxxiii. 133 The last [flower] is a stranger in England, yet we have it and the rest in our gardens. 1659 COLES *Adam in Eden* cxi. There are divers Sorts of Wood-hinds, some... known throughout the Land;... others are strangers, or not so well known. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* vii. xi. 17 This Declining Dial being a Stranger with us, followeth the fashion of his own Country. 1732 LYTTELTON *Progr. Love* ii. 69 A Bird... Whose yellow Plumage shines like polish'd Gold; From distant Isles the lovely Stranger came, And hears the fortunate Canaries Name.

2. One who is not a native of, or who has not long resided in, a country, town, or place. Chiefly, a new comer, one who has not yet become well acquainted with the place, or (cf. 4) one who is not yet well known.

1447 BOKENAM *Saints* i. (Marg.) 881 Allas, quod he, eueue as a stranger And as unknown also in this cuntre Ineuatally I must deyn her. 1592 GREENE *Unl. Courtier* C.2. Because I am a stranger in this land, & but here lately ariued, they wil hold me as an vstart. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* ii. i. 95 Pardon me sir, the holdness is mine owne, That being a stranger in this Cittie here, Do make my selfe a sutor to your daughter. 1626 BACON *New Atlantis* v. 5 He came to conduct vs to the Strangers House... The Strangers House is a faire and spacious House, built of Brick, [etc.]. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* vi. I cannot show you the way, for I am almost a stranger here. 1845 GOSSE *Ocean* iv. (1849) 178 But of all the constellations that stud the sky of the southern hemisphere, there is none that more strikes a stranger than the Southern Cross. 1860 MERR. *Marine Mag.* VII. 311 Some allowance is to be made for him from the fact of his being a stranger in these seas.

transf. 1757 M. BRUCE *Ode to Cuckoo* i. Hail, heauteous Stranger of the wood! Attendant on the Spring! 1811 HOGG *Verses to Comet of 1811*, 9 Stranger of heaven! I hid thee hail! 1854 SEMMES *Cruise Alabama & Sumter* I. 64 The Governor at once proceeded to take legal opinion as to the propriety of permitting the suspicious stranger [the Sumter] to coal. 1892 EMILY LAWLESS *Grania* I. 179 Leaning against a big boulder, a 'stranger' like the one that blocked the mouth of their own gully.

† b. In parochial registers: A person not belonging to the parish. *Obs.*

The Latin equivalent *extraneus* (*extranea*) was also commonly used.

1507-8 REC. *St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 252 R' of steryn sawnderson for the heryell of a stranger, xij d. 1517-18 *ibid.* 299 Ress' for the buryall of a stranger in be grate chyrche-yard. 1518 d. 1585 in *Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.* (1863) II. 128 A poore child heloge a stranger bapt' the 13th of Julye.

† c. *Strangers' silver* (Sc.).

1591 EXCH. *Rolls Scot.* XXII. 156 Borrowit fra the said clerk of register he his majestie of the strangeris silver consingit in his handis.

3. A guest or visitor, in contradistinction to the members of the household. Now chiefly with mixture of sense 4.

To make a stranger of: to treat with ceremony, not as one of the family. Chiefly with negative.

1400 MAMUEV. (1839) iv. 29 At grete Festes and for Strangers, thet setten Formes and Tahles. 1420-2 LYNDE *Thebes* ii. 1468 The freshness of Her heavenly cheres So agreeable was to the strangers, that... hem thought it lik a thyng Celestial. 1430-40 Bk. *Curtayne* 801 in *Babes Bk.* 326 But he sende hit to one stronger, A petic bat is hym leue and dere. 1450-60 Bk. *Grassestet's Househ. Stat.* I. 330 Commande ye the officers that they admitte your knowlechynd men, familiers frendys, and strangers, with mery chere. 1470 GOL. & GAW. 1155 He gart at an sete burd the strangeris begin, The maist seymlly in sale ordinar thame sete. 1470 RAUF *Collyear* 214 Gyll, lat the cop raik for my hennysonn; And gar our Gaist begio, and syne drink thow to me; Sen he is ane stranger, me think it resson. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm.* Cless Richmond Wks. (1876) 296 The househولد seruantes muste be put in some good ordre. The strangers of honeste... must be considered. 1519 in *Archæologia* XXV. 425 Strangers in y^e same week Imprimis Mr Roger Woodows & his wyff, & his iiij servants from Sondaye till Wednydaye. 1577 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* in *Babes Bk.* 132 If that a stranger syt thes neare, See thou make him good chere. 1657 MILTON *P. L.* v. 316 And what thy stores contain, bring forth and poure Abundance, fit to honour and receive Our Heav'nly stranger. 1699 DAVIER *Voy.* II. i. v. 93 That part that fronts the Gate, has a pretty neat room, which seems to be designed for the reception of Strangers. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxxii. He now resides... at a relation's house... seldom sitting at the side-table, except when there is no room at the other; for they make no stranger of him.

transf. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshbach's Husb.* ii. 76 A ground drye, fatte, and well labour'd with the Matooke, wherein the stranger may be well cherished [*L. aduenis hospitale*].

b. Any of the things which are popularly imagined to forebode the coming of an unexpected visitor, e.g. a floating tea-leaf in the cup; an excrescence on the wick of a candle, causing guttering; a piece of soot flapping on the bar of the grate; a moth flying towards one.

1838 G. WILSON *Let. to Jessie A. Wilson Mem.* iii. (1866) 136 Have you seen any strangers floating in your tea? 1862 C. C. ROBINSON *Dial.* Leeds 423 *Stranger*, a name given to the soot-flakes which peel off, and flutter on the bars of fire-grates [etc.]. 1890 BRAND'S *Pop. Antig.* (ed. Hazl.) III. 181 A kind of fungus in the candle, he [sc. Grose] observes, predicts the visit of a stranger from that part of the country nearest the object. [Addit. note] This is called a stranger. 1894 R. LEIGHTON *Wreck Golden Fleece* 84 Pausing only to take up the silver snuffers and clip a 'stranger' from the

wick of the guttering candle. 1896 PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* 7 Oh see, Granny, see! A stranger sae bonnie flaps on the bars.

4. An unknown person; a person whom one has not seen before; also in wider sense, a person with whom one is not yet well acquainted. Phrases, a perfect, a total, an utter stranger. *Const. to.*

c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1075 And, for he was a straunger, somewhat she Lyked him the bet, as... To som folk ofte newe thing is swote. c. 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xii. 43 Inconyente that she felte her self to be thus sodainly kyyst of a man straunger out of her knowledge, she [etc.]. 1522 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 81/1 So that if thou consider this well, thou maist loke vpon deth, not as a stranger, but as a nigh neihour. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* i. iv. 4 The Duke... hath known you but three dayes, and already you are no stranger. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 30 Jan. 1653, At our own parish Church a stranger preach'd. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. (Globe) 283 When I came to England, I was as perfect a Stranger to all the World, as if I had never been known there. 1798 SOPHIA LEE *Canterb. T.* *Young Lady's T.* II. 488 Sir Edward, perceiving... a person quite a stranger to him. 1825 LYTTON *Zici* i. But the stranger had an air and tone with him it was impossible to resist. 1876 J. PARKER *Parac.* i. viii. 114 He [Christ] has always been a stranger, viewed with suspicion. 1893 D. DAVINSON *Mem. Long Life* viii. (ed. 2) 198 Mr. Bell was sitting at breakfast, when a stranger entered his hungalow. 1908 R. BACON *A. Cuthbert* v. 41 After all, you must remember that up to a few days ago you were a comparative stranger to your aunt Jane.

transf. 1878 H. S. LEIGHT *Town Garland* 77 Helvellyn I have never seen, While Snowdon is a stranger quite. 1889 GRETTON *Memory's Harkback* 168 Would I not drive myself! No; I could drive a horse of my own, but would have nothing to do with a stranger.

b. Said playfully of a newborn child.

'Welcome, little stranger!' was a quotation common in the early part of the 19th century, and sometimes printed or embroidered on articles for nursery use.

1829 SCOTT *Guy R. Intro.*, 'I fear from your looks,' said the father, 'that you have had tidings to tell me of my young stranger.' 1856 H. MAYNEW *Rhine* 41 A medical bulletin, informing you of that day's state of health of some 'little stranger,' and its mother within. 1895 KIPPLING *Seven Seas*, *Three-decker* 14 We never talked obstetrics when the Little Stranger came.

c. *Vocatively.* (Said to be, in rustic use in the U.S., the customary mode of address to one whose name is unknown.)

1817 M. BIRKBECK *Notes Journ. Amer.* (1818) 81 On my way... a man... hailed me with the common, but to us quaint appellation of 'stranger.' 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* ix, I should be better pleased, stranger... to be sure the creature was a beast at all. 1834 PHILLIPS-WOLLEY *Trottings of Tenderfoot* 33 Mighty big feet of yours, ain't they, stranger?

d. Predicatively, said of one whose visits have long ceased. † Also, one who never visits (a place), an absentee from.

1530 FALSGR. 625/2, I make my selfe a straunger for leavyng to resort to a place, *je me allene*. 1540 — *Acolastus* i. i. D. J. *Pel.* Hast thou not herde tell... of my sonne? *Ev.* What studyeth he...? *Pel.* To make hym selfe a stranger from his fathers howse [etc.]. 1580 G. HARVEY *Three Proper Lett.* 37, I am lately become a marvellous great stranger at myne olde Mistresse Poetrie. 1620 [G. BRYDGES] *Hora Subt.* 174 To make themselves altogether strangers from the Court and Towne is too strict. 1706 DE FOE *Appar. Mrs. Veal* (1732) 3, I am surprized to see you, you have been so long a Stranger. 1884 ANNIE SWAN *Carlowrie* x. 161 'Eh, Miss Ritchie, what a stranger!' exclaimed Mrs. Dalrymple's pleasant voice.

5. A non-member of a society. Now rare.

1c. 1376 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 76 Also bat no brother no sister neshalle discuse be counsell of his fraternite to no stranneger. 1556 REC. *Inverness* (New Spald. Club) I. 3 For withholding of... strangeris nocht to be exceptit amangis thame as hurgis or gild broder. 1576 in W. M. WILLIAMS *Ann. Founders' Co.* (1857) 65 To comyte to prison those two Strangers which do refuse to be sworne to observe... Ordinances of theyre sayde Companye. 1879 H. C. POWELL *Amateur Athletic Ann.* 22 Portal, of Balliol, had little difficulty in taking the first prize in the 300 yds. strangers' handicap [at Corpus sports]. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 607 Brechin Photographic Association... The use of the dark room... is granted to strangers at the nominal charge of 1s. per month.

b. *Parliament.* One who is not a member or official of the House, and is present at its debates only on snfferance. So occas. with reference to a court of justice.

I spy strangers: the formula used by a member in demanding the expulsion of strangers from the House.

1809 HANSARD'S *Parl. Deb.* XIV. 235 The gallery was not re-opened to strangers, and the house shortly afterwards divided on Mr. Canning's Amendment. 1835 DICKENS *Sk. Bos.* *Parl. Sk.* We will try our fortune at the Strangers' gallery, though the nature of the debate encourages very little hope of success. 1851 BROUCHAM *Brit. Const.* xix. 325 Each court should have the power of excluding strangers in certain cases. 1886 H. W. LUCY *Diary Gladstone Parl.* 120 The galleries over the clock were all full, strangers displaying an undying interest in the proceedings.

6. A person not of one's kin; more fully, *stranger in blood*. Also, a person unconnected by ties of friendship or the like. † To put on the stranger:

to affect a distant manner. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxviii. 8, I am become a straunger vnto my brethren, and au alaunt vnto my mothers children. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* xii. i. (Rldg.) 423, I came up to pay my devotions; but whim... determined her to put on the stranger, and receive my compliments with so discouraging a coldness, as to throw me into some little confusion. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Transform.* xxiii, That Miriam—until yesterday her oldest friend—had a right to be told... that henceforth they must be for ever strangers.

7. One who has no share in (some privilege or business). *Const. of, from. ? Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour d'vj*, We and alle the world were deluyered to the perille of the deth of helle and made straungers of the greetie ioye of paradys. c. 1535 NISBET *Procl. Rom. Wks.* (S.T.S.) III. 323 Heythen quihills ar strangers from the lyf of Gode. 1611 SIR J. DIGBEY *Let. 2 Feb.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 1. 559 The French Ambass^r here is much dejected that he has been made a mere stranger in this business.

b. *Law.* One not privy or party to an act. *Const. to.* Also, one not standing towards another in some relation implied in the context.

1543 tr. *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 7 The sayde syne to be a synall ende, and to conclude aswell pryueys as straungers to the same. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Profit.* Bk. x. § 691. 298 The footfees... are strangers unto the lease [AF. *ils sont estranges a le lease*]. 1705 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. xiv. 418 If a servant... by his negligence does any damage to a stranger, the master shall answer for his neglect. 1766 *ibid.* ii. xxi. 356 Strangers to a fine are all other persons in the world, except only parties and privies. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 367 If a feoffment from the *cetui qui use* to a stranger, after he had conveyed the use, would have made the fine undoubtedly good, the like feoffment would [etc.]. 1842 GREENLEAF *Evid.* i. § 522. 672 (Funk) It is also a most obvious principle of justice, that no man ought to be bound by proceedings to which he was a stranger.

† 8. Something alien; something that has no place in (a class, the nature of a thing, a person's character, thoughts, or discourse). *Const. to. Obs.*

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* i. B 4 h, Fish, tis our nature to desire things That are thought strangers to the commoon cut. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. iii. 125, 1... Heere abiure The taints, and blames, I laide vpon my selfe, For strangers to my Nature. a. 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* v. ii, The name of envy is a stranger here. a. 1653 BINNING *Sinner's Sanct.* v. Wks. (1735) 183 It is no Wonder that we cannot speak any Thing to Purpose of this Subject, because it is indeed a Mystery to our Judgments, and a great Stranger to our Practice. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* Ded., Those violent Passions which have been always Strangers to so happy a Temper as your Grace is Mistress of. 1735 J. HUGHES *Spenser's Wks.* I. Remarks p. xciv, Before his [Spenser's] time, Musicke seems to have been so much a Stranger to our Poetry, that... we have very few Examples of Verses that had any tolerable Cadence. 1722 A. PINNUS *Briton* i. v. 10 A Friend accounted long, I felt her Charms, When Yvor was a Stranger to her Thoughts. 1838 T. MITCHELL *Clouds of Aristoph.* 461—a note, Language derived from the art of war appears to have been no stranger to the mouth of Socrates.

9. Predicatively, a stranger to — : Unacquainted with, ignorant of. (Distinct from sense 4.)

† a. Unacquainted with (a person, place, book, etc.). *Obs.*

1697 DRYDEN *Annus* Ded. (c) 3 h, Long before I undertook this Work, I was no stranger to the Original. 1710 FELTON *Diss. Classics* (1718) 123 There is so much... Beauty in the Classics, that 'tis impossible to translate them so ill, as utterly to deface them, and quite spoil the Entertainment they afford those who are Strangers to them in their Native Tongue. 1721 [T. THOMAS] *Urry's Chaucer* Pref. i. 2, As for my self, I was equally a stranger to Mr. Urry and his Undertaking, till some time after his Death. 1776 COOK *2nd Voy.* i. iii. I. 67 Fearing to run, in thick weather, into a place to which we were all strangers, I tacked in twenty-five fathom water.

† b. Ignorant of (an art, a language, etc.). *Obs.*

1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* iii. 61 Though one that were a Stranger to the Art of Gardening, would think, that [etc.]. 1688 — *Final Causes* i. 28 A great Book, written in some Indian Language, which he is utterly a Stranger to. 1741-2 CHALLONER *Mem. Missionary Priests* Pref., We must be utterly strangers to the history of that reign... if we deny that they [tortures] were in use to those times.

† c. Unaware of (a fact, state of things, something that has happened). Also with clause, to be no stranger, not to be unware that. *Obs.*

1693-4 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 43 Had any Person, a stranger to what had been done, seen the Stumps, he would have supposed nothing less than an actual Cautery had been applied. 1731-8 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* iii. 190 *Lady Answ.* They say, she's quite a Stranger to all his [sc. her husband's] Gallantries. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* ii. iv. 166 The enemy was still a stranger to our having got round Cape Horn. 1763 MUSEUM *Rust.* I. 327 They are no strangers that new beans will... give a horse the gripes. 1831 SCOTT *Cl. Robt.* xiii, 'I am no stranger,' said the Varangian, 'to the pride of your heart, or the precedence which you assume over those who have been less fortunate in war than yourselves.'

d. Having no experience of; unaccustomed to. Said of persons and things.

1633 FORD *Broken H.* iii. iv, I am no stranger to such easie calmes As sit in tender bosoms. 1664 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. (1693) 138 There are many that go upon the Road, that rather declare themselves Strangers to Pilgrimage, than Strangers and Pilgrims in the Earth. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 17 ¶ 8 The Mother assured him that... [her daughter] was a Stranger to Man. 1728 LAW *Serious* C. iii. (1732) 32 A stranger to watchings, fastings, prayers, and mortifications. 1785 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Navig.* 28 Seamen are... preferred, for conducting the barges and boats, to people entirely strangers to the water. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 262 They [sc. Polish cavalry] are strangers to all discipline. 1826 LAMB *Pop. Fallacies* iii, It grew up without the lullaby of nurses, it was a stranger to the patient fondle. 1831 SCOTT *Cl. Robt.* xxvi, This singular dialogue, to which he had assumed a tone to which his daughter was a stranger, and before which she trembled. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dau.* ii. ii, A report... that his lordship was shortly to return to Dale Cottage, set the heart of the Parson's Daughter into a sort of palpitation, to which... it had been a perfect stranger. 1835 DICKENS *Sk. Bos.* Mr. Watkins Tottle ii, The dirty road had evidently been as long a

with any rank growing out of them, and

Anne of G. xxxii. The poor King... saw... the fatal cabinet... and dolefully calculated how many yawns he must strangle ere he sustained the consideration of its contents. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 476 The presence of large quantities of this intrusive substance strangling the secreting structures. 1898 *Ibid.* V. 788 [The symptoms] occur... also where the heart is strangled and compressed by dense fibrous thickening.

b. fig. with various notions. To prevent the growth or rise of; to hamper or destroy by excessive restrictions; to suppress.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 47 Be merry (Gentle) Strangle such thoughts as these, with any thing That you behold the while. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* iii. iii. 41 Consuming anguish, stypcitic bitterness, Doth now so strangle their imperious will. 1658-9 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 321 It is not fit to debate whether it shall be in the power of any person or persons to strangle the debates and pains of this House. 1661 COTTERELL *tr. Calpurne's Cassandra* II. 11. (1676) 145 Too inconsiderable to strangle your interests. 1710 PÉRIEUX *Orig. Tilth's App. Reasons for Bill* 1 As often as a Bill was brought into Parliament for this purpose, it was always encountered with another... and the latter constantly strangled the former. 1898 MEREDITH *Odes, Napoleon* vi. Her surest way to strangle thought. 1911 J. H. ROSE *Pitt & Gl. War* iii. 72 The exclusive privileges retained by the Dutch had almost strangled the trade of Antwerp.

4. intr. To be choked or suffocated.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 55. I praye God if it wer so I strangle of his hrede. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* 8 He could not... lie down in his bed; and if he had assayed to do it, then he should strangle. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snob* xxii. He came down... with a surly scowl on his face, strangling in a tight, cross-hatched cravat. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of Ballantrae* ix. 228 Some foul and ominous nightmare, from the which I would awake strangling. 1897 *Bookman* Jan. 1161 Strangling in our starch we can rally him [Byron] familiarly on his limp collars.

5. Comb. † strangle-goose slang, a poulterer (Grose *Dict. Vulgar T.* 1785); † strangle-taro [transl. of Gr. ὀροβάγγη, f. ὀροβος tare, vetch + ἄγγειν to choke, strangle], Turner's name for the Broomrape (*Orobancha*); by later writers sometimes applied to some other parasitic plants; strangle-vetch, -weed = strangle-tare.

In some modern books *strangle-tare*, -vetch, -weed are given as popular names, but it does not appear that they have had any real currency.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 71 It hath the name of Orobancha, that is chokefitch or strangletare. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal Table Eng. Names*, Strangle weed, and Strangle tare, that is Orobancha. 1693 *Uryphar's Rabelais* III. li. Unto whom it is more contrarious and hurtful than the Strangle-weed, Choke fitch is to the Flax. 1796 WITHERING *Erit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 638 Strangle Vetch, or Tare. 1861 ANNE PRATT *Flower, Pl. IV.* 77 The Broomraps... have in country places the old name of Strangleweed. 1863 PRIOR *Plant. in N.* Strangle-tare, a tare that strangles, *Vicia lathyroides*, and also a plant that strangles a tare, *Cuscuta Europaea*.

Strangleable (stræŋg'əb'l), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. STRANGLE v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being strangled. 1753 CHESTERF. *Lett. to Sen* 19 Oct. I own, I am glad that the capital strangler should, in his turn, be strangle-able.

Strangled (stræŋg'ld), *pp. a.* [f. STRANGLE v. + -ED.] In senses of the verb.

1. lit. † Also *absol.* (= what is strangled) literal rendering of Acts xv. 20.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xv. 20 That thei absteyne hem fro.. stranglid thingis [Vulg. *a suffocatis*; Gr. ἀπὸ τοῦ σφυκτοῦ]; Tindale 1534 from stranglyd. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* II. ii. 370 Strangling fast gallie, like a strangled man. 1618 J. SPRUNT *Cassander Augl.* 17 When the Apostles decreed the abstaining from blood and strangled. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 65 Richemont... down the Loire Sends the black carcass of his strangled foe. 1828 *Ann. Reg.* 3751 The blood in a strangled or suffocated person rises to the head, and gives the face a livid appearance.

b. Path. = STRANGULATED.

1846 BRITTON *tr. Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 423 When the strangled portion [of a bursal tumour], which formed a sort of plug, is returned, the rest follows easily. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 897 The skin of the strangled portion [of the little toe] is not materially altered in appearance.

2. transf. and fig. Suppressed, prevented from growing or developing.

1812 COLERIDGE *Remorse* v. i. 41 How the half sounds Blend with this strangled light! 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* v. 15 A strangled titter, out of which there brake On all sides... Unmeasured mirth. 1854 LO. LYTON in Lady B. Balfour *Lett.* (1906) I. 58 Each step forward... would have to be trodden over some relinquished dream, or some strangled instinct. 1898 MEREDITH *Odes, Napoleon* vi. Her strangled thought got breath.

b. Of a voice [after F. *voix étranglée*]: Choked with emotion, uttered with difficulty. *rare*.

1900 LUCY B. WALFORD *One of Ourselves* xiv. 'Come home this minute,' she said, in a cold, strangled voice.

Stranglement (stræŋg'lment), [f. STRANGLE v. + -MENT.] Strangling, choking of voice.

1837 C. LOFT *Self-form.* I. 250 The third [speech was] a mere struggle of elocution against stranglement.

Strangler (stræŋglɔɪ), [f. STRANGLE v. + -ER.] One who or something which strangles. *lit.* and *fig.* *Strangler's grip* = strangle-hold (STRANGLE sb. 4).

1552 HULOT, *Strangler, suffocator*. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iv. iii. My self will be thy strangler, unmatched slave. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vi. 130 The band that seems to tie their friendship together, will be the very strangler of their Amity. 1753 [see STRANGLEABLE]. 1844 P. Parley's *Ann.* V. 355 Though... the cords of the strangler and the sword of the headsman be ready for me. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Oct. 21 The strangler's grip is another trick

which some men practise, though not very often with success, as the police know it and watch for it.

b. Comb. † strangler tree U.S., a tree of the genus *Clusia*, growing usually as a parasite on some other tree. 1909 *Century Dict.* Suppl.

Strangles (stræŋg'lz), Also 7 stranga's, strangles. [Orig. pl. of STRANGLE sb.]

† 1. A disease in horses and other animals, characterized by inflamed swellings in the throat: = STRANGULION *v. Obs.*

1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* x. xxiii. 137 For the strangles or glandules which happen under the oxe his throat... plucke away their glandules, and [etc.]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxvi. xv. 11. 268 Sideritis hath a peculiar vertue for to cure swine of their squinies or strangles. 1624 L. W. C. *Perf. Disc.* Horse C3. For the Strangles. Cut him between the lawes, and take out the Kirnells. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2154/4 Stolen... a dark brown Gelding 14 hands high... hath had the Stranga's in two places under the Jaw.

2. An infectious febrile disease of equine animals, caused by the bacterium *Streptococcus equi*.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Strangles*, the thick Humour, which young Horses void at their Nostrils. 1753 J. BANTLIER *Gentl. Farriery* x. (1754) 104 The methods above recommended in the strangles. 1831 YOUTT *Horse* viii. 123 Glanders have often been confounded with strangles, and by those who ought to have known better. Strangles are peculiar to young horses. 1891 H. S. CONSTABLE *Horses, Sport & War* 66 Every horse... during the time its throat is choked up, and nerves paralysed by strangles is a roarer. 1908 *Animal Management* (War Office) 313 Strangles is a fever of young horses, the prominent feature of which is an abscess which develops between the branches of the lower jaw.

attrib. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 515 The matter from a newly-opened farcy... is usually distinguishable from staphylococcus pus, and strangles pus.

Strangling (stræŋglin), *vbl. sb.* [f. STRANGLE v. + -ING.]

1. The action of the vb. STRANGLE.

c 1386 CHAUCE *Knt.* I. 2. 1600 Myn is the strangling and hanging by the throte. 1398 *PREVISA Barth. De P. R.* vii. xxviii. (Bodl. MS.), Squynancy is strangling of be prote. 1538 ELVOR *Dist. Suffocatio*, a stranglynge. 1585 HIGGINS *Juinis Nomencl.* 4271/2 *Inebus*,... a kinde of disease called the night mare or witch, being a certeine pressing downe and strangling of the bodie. 1611 BIBLE *Job* vii. 15 My soule chooseth strangling: and death rather then my life. 1649 LAMONT *Diary* (Mail. Club) 22 It was thought... that she wronged her selfe, ether by strangling, or by poyson. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. (Globe) 29 But between the Wound... and the strangling of the Water, he dyed just before he reach'd the Shore. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* x. They say the Primate recommends a little strangling and burning in aid both of censure and of sword. 1924 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Oct. 768 It seems to us improbable that they would have killed him by strangling.

† 2. *Path.* Strangulation, stricture. *Obs.*

1563 T. HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 76 The hearb brusd with oyle... dooth help the strangling of the priuitie. 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Phisick* 291 Suffocation or strangling of the wombe is nothing else but a drawing hacke of it to the vpper partes. 1725 BRADLEY's *Family Dict.* s.v. *Nightingale*, Another disease incident to these Birds... is called Straightness or Strangling in the breast.

† 3. *Pl.* † = STRANGLES *Obs.*

1624 L. W. C. *Perf. Disc.* Horse A 4 b, *Stranglings*, is a swelling in the Throat.

4. attrib.

1592 *Soliman & Pers.* v. ii. 7 See that your strangling cords be ready. 1911 J. G. FRAZER in *Manch. Oriental Soc. Jnl.* 208 The strangling-net is then undone.

Strangling (stræŋglin), *pp. a.* [f. STRANGLE v. + -ING.] That strangles, in senses of the vb.

1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 108 Their praises and soothings are but strangling morsels smeared over with honey. 1618 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Battered* 143 In them Both, a strangling vertue note. And both of them doe worke upon the Throte. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Misc. Tracts* (1684) 88 Cockle, wild strangling Fitches, Bindweed. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 16 Weeping... is the Discharge of a big and a swelling grief, of a full and a strangling discontent. 1822-27 *Good Study Med.* (1829) I. 631 The suffocative convulsion... must produce that strangling constriction or straitness which is a pathognomic sign of asthma. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* 1789 Tree by tree, with strangling roots. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 45 The tight strangling grip of the inelastic fibrous sac.

Strangion, -guelyon, etc.: see STRANGULION.

Stranguary, -ery, *obs.* f. STRANGURY.

† **Strangulate**, *sb.* *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *strangulātum*, neut. pa. pple. of *strangulāre* to STRANGLE.] A strangled animal.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* v. ii. (1852) 262 The principal entanglements of their idolatry lay in these four things: of idolatry, fornication, blood, and strangulates.

Strangulātus (stræŋg'ulɔɪt), *a. Bol.* [ad. L. *strangulātus* pa. pple. of *strangulāre* to STRANGLE.] = STRANGULATED *pp. a.* 3.

1866 *Treas. Bol.* 12021/2 *Strangulate*, contracted and expanded in an irregular manner.

Strangulate (stræŋg'ulɔɪt), *v.* [f. L. *strangulāt*-pp. stem of *strangulāre*; see STRANGLE v.]

† 1. *trans.* To choke, stifle, suffocate. *Obs.*

1665 M. N[EDMAN] *Med. Medicinæ* 327 This... strangulates all thoughts of devising more potent Medicines, or of introducing other Methods.

2. *Path. and Surg.* To constrict or compress (an organ, duct, etc.) so as to prevent circulation or the passage of fluid; to remove (a growth) by constricting it with a ligature.

1771- [implied in STRANGULATIO *pp. a.*] 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-Book* 222 When the horn [of the deer] has attained its full development the 'hurr' appears at the base of the horn, and strangulates the blood-vessels. 1896 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 151 On removing the obturator the growth is fairly exposed, and can be strangulated, cut, scraped, or torn away. 1896 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1898) 33 If, after injecting them, the operation of twisting, and thus strangulating, one testicle was performed... violent inflammation with sloughing... took place. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 794 A loop of bowel is snared and acutely strangulated. *Ibid.* IV. 355 The new fibroid tissue gradually contracts... and narrows and strangulates the tubes which it involves.

b. transf. To choke (a plant); to prevent the flow of sap in (a tree). Also *fig.*

1835 SOUTHEY *Doctor interch.* vii. (1848) 165 The creepers of literature, who suck their food, like the ivy, from what they strangle and kill. 1841 *Florist's Jnl.* (1846) II. 129 In order to arrest this same elaborated sap in the branches, every plan of reversing, or ringing, or strangulating them, is advised to prevent it sinking to the roots.

3. To prevent respiration (in a person) by constriction of the trachea = STRANGLE *v. rare*.

1829 LAMOND *Imag. Conv.*, Penn & Ld. Peterborough Wks. 1853 I. 548/1 If we cry out, there is always a hand in readiness to stop our mouths, and to stifle and strangulate such as would resist.

Hence *Strangulating pp. a.*

1822-27 *Good Study Med.* (1829) V. 81 We often meet with a troublesome phimos, either of the strangulating or incarcerating kind. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 412 Struggling in the many-fingered grasp of the strangulating heather. 1871 NAPIEY'S *Prac. & Cure Dis.* III. xii. 2056 The cough becomes more difficult and strangulating.

Strangulated (stræŋg'ulɔɪt), *pp. a.* [f. STRANGULATE v. + -ED.]

1. *Path. and Surg.* Of a vessel, an intestine: Congested by constriction and the arrest of circulation. *Strangulated hernia*: a hernia so constricted that the circulation in the protruded part is arrested.

1771 J. S. tr. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (ed. 4) 184 The Strangulated Portion of the Intestine was no larger than a Cherry. 1788 H. HELSHAM in *Med. Commun.* XIII. 280 (*title*), Sudden fatal termination of a Case of Strangulated Hernia. 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 745/1 The volume of a strangulated intestine is always increased. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 342 The retinal vessels seem strangulated or constricted.

fig. 1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 535 The... most pressing City improvement is the widening of this strangulated metropolitan gullet.

2. *Ent.* Of the head, abdomen, or thorax of an insect: Constricted or greatly narrowed.

1819 SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 196 Head cordiform, abruptly strangulated at its junction with the thorax.

3. *Bol.* Of a plant-stem: Contracted by or as if by a ligature.

1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bol.* 639. 1856 HENSLOW *Bol. Terms.* In cent. Dicts.

Strangulation (stræŋg'ulɔɪʃən), Also 6 strangulac[i]on. [ad. L. *strangulātiō-em*, n. of action f. *strangulāre*; see STRANGLE v. Cf. F. *strangulation* (Cotgr.).]

1. The action or process of stopping respiration by compression of the air-passage, esp. by a sudden and violent compression of the windpipe; the condition of being strangled by such compression.

1542 BOOROE *Dytary* ix. (1870) 251 Surfeting causeth strangulation and soden death. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Eph.* II. v. 84 So a sponge is mischievous... because being received into the stomach it swelleth, and... induceth at last a strangulation. 1661 J. CHILDREY *Brit. Baconica* 40 Its tast is manifestly acide without astriction, but... causing an extrem hot strangulation in the mouth. 1793 BENOOES *Scurry* 81 Had he been carefully observed, his countenance would have shewn signs of strangulation. 1869 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. iv. 35 He stopped to pull him down from his chair in an attitude highly favourable to strangulation. 1874 FARRAR *Christ* I. iv. 43 He had ordered the strangulation of his favourite wife. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 781/1 [Medical Jurisprudence.] Strangulation may be accomplished by drawing a cord tightly round the neck, or by forcibly compressing the windpipe (throttling).

fig. 1831 CARLYLE *Sartor Res.* III. iv. To make air for himself in which strangulation, choking enough to a benevolent heart, the Hofrath founds... this Institute [for the Repression of Population].

† **b. In full, strangulation of the matrix or womb**: hysteria. (Cf. SUFFOCATION c.) *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxxii. x. II. 448 Castoreum... helpeth them when by rising of the mother they are in danger of strangulation. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 218 The strangulation or suffocation of the matrix, which we call fits of the mother. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Wks.* xxiv. xlv. 939 The strangulation of the wombe.

2. *Path. and Surg.* Constriction (of a bodily organ, duct, etc.) so as to stop circulation or the passage of fluids.

1749 GATAKER *tr. Le Dran's Oper. Surg.* 55 If the wound penetrates one of the *musculi recti*, the skin causes a strangulation in the first place. 1807 M. BAILLE *Morbid Anat.* 200 A rupture without any strangulation of the intestine. 1890 F. TAYLOR *Pract. Med.* (1891) 765 There may be severe attacks of so-called strangulation of the [movable] kidney.

3. *transf.* Excessive constriction of a channel or passage.

1882 A. GEIKIE *Geol. Sketches* vi. 141 At a point about half a mile or less from the foot of the glacier the valley suddenly contracts... At a point where the strangulation takes place the glacier lies in a kind of basin.

4. *concr.* A strangulated part; a constriction. *spec. in Nat. Hist.*

machinery, etc. 1573-4, 1603-4: see STOKER *ib.* 4] 1620 in Swayne *Sarum Church-cv.* Acc. (1896) 172 Two new iron straps for bell wheels. Paying wills, 25. ad. 1753 F. PRICE *Brit. Carpenter* (ed. 3) The prick'd posts...being try'd to the back of the rafter with iron straps. 1833 LONDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 1821 Straps to tie together the wall-plates at the external angles of the building. 1848 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Knap's Technol.* 1. 234 The iron straps for strengthening the frame. 1874 SPON'S *Dict. Engin.* viii 2933 A strap is a

band or strip of metal, usually curved to clasp or hold other parts; as a beam-strap, a spring-strap; especially the U-shaped part of a strap-head which clasps and holds the brasses.

10. A projection on a metal article, narrowed and flattened for screwing down to a wooden surface or for slipping under a metal plate; esp. each or one of the leaves of a strap-hinge.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 240 The cheeks or straps of the shovel. *Ibid.* The middle inside, where the handle is to be inserted, being kept open by the driving of an iron chisel down between the straps. 1833 LONDON *Enycl. Archit.* § 630, g is the part [of a strap-hinge] screwed to the under side of the flap; and *r* the strap or part which is inserted under the top of the table, into an iron plate, s. 1847 BRADON *Anal. Goth. Archit.* 100 That [hinge] in Plate 1 has the strap continued quite through, and is finished with an ornamental termination.

11. + a. ? A piece of timber serving to fasten two objects together. *Obs.*

1588 *Shipping Lists of Dundee* in D. Wedderburne *Compt. Bk.* (S. H. S.) 217 Ye said schip now come from norrovvay containoed . . . thrie bundreth & fyve dousene dailis viij dousene of tymmer twentie strappis ane hundreth vndergirths of aik fyve dousene of crockett tymmer ane thousand steyngis thrie small maistis. 1739 C. LABREY *Westm. Bridge* 24 These Sides [of the Caisson] were fastened to the Bottom, or Grating, by 28 Pieces of Timber. . . call'd Straps, about 8 Inches broad, and about 3 Inches thick, reaching and lapping over the Top of the Sides.

b. *Mining.* (See quot.)
1833 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 244 Straps, old iron way rails put up between the coal face and the front rank of props, in long-wall stalls, for supporting a tender roof. 1886 J. BARROWMAN *Sc. Mining Terms* 65 Strap, a plank supported at each end to uphold the roof strata. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, Straps, lengths of wood, either round or flat and from four to eight feet long, placed up to the roof and across the working places of a mine. At either end they are supported by props called legs.

12. *Bot. a.* (See quot. 1796.) b. = LIGULE I.
1796 MARTYN *Lang. Bot. s. v.*, Strap, *Ligula*. An appendage to the leaf in some Grasses. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* v. 171 The labellum . . . is remarkable by being joined to the base of the column by a very narrow, thin, white strap. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, Strap, the ligule of a ray floret in Compositae.

13. *Anglo-Irish.* A term of abuse applied to a woman or girl.

1842 *LOVER Handy Andy* ii, 'You infernal old strap!' shouted he, as he clutched up a bandful of bottles. . . and flung them at the nurse. c1848 J. KEEGAN *Leg. & Poems* (1907) 454 You lie, you Orange strap. . . you were insulting every one you met.

14. *slang.* Credit, trust. *Phr. on (the) strap.*
1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.*, Strap, credit, trust. 1896 W. CUDWORTH *Round abt. Bradford* 146 Meal and milk . . . were had from the neighbouring farmhouses, and in reckoning for the latter a system of 'strap' then existed which was easily checked by both buyer and seller. This was done by what was called a 'milk stick'. a1890 J. BROWN *Literary laureate* (1890) 106 With willing hand I drain the brazen tap, Or draw the cork, or estimate the strap. 1894 HALL *CAINE Manxman* iv. ix, It was a trick of the devil to deal with you, and forget to pay strap (the price). *Ibid.* v. xxi, Himself going round to pay the grocer what had been put on 'strap' while he was at Kinsale. 1895 *Daily News* 21 Feb. 6/7 There was plenty to be had without paying for it. No one else paid that he saw. Whether they had 'strap' he did not know.

15. An energetic spell of work. (Cf. STRAP v. 4.)
1840 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 173 Had a stiff pianoforte lesson from Bertini, who by mere chance dropped in, and invited me to a good 'strap'.

16. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *strap-end*, *-tab*; with the meaning 'made or consisting of a strap', as (sense 3) *strap-muzzle*, (sense 5 h) *strap-handle*. b. objective, as *strap-maker*, *strap-wielding*; c. similitive, as *strap-like* adj.

1909 T. SHEPPARD in *Trans. Hull Sci. Club* IV. 11. 62 The part with a swivel is attached to the brass at the 'strap-end'. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 533 A polished mahogany stained case with leather 'strap-handle' for carrying. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 785/2 At the same epoch there are formed anteriorly . . . two pairs of small 'strap-like' bodies. 1770 *Ann. Reg.* 73/2 He was a clog 'strap-maker'. 1889 *Daily News* 7 Nov. 7/2 When the ordinary 'strap muzzle' was used, if drawn too tightly, a dog could not drink. 1913 E. T. LEEDS *Archzol. Anglo-Sax. Settlements* iii. 56 Other objects include the bronze 'strap-tab'. 1910 I. MACINTOSH in *Poets of Ayrshire* 331 His reputation for 'strap-wielding' made roots respected.

17. Special comb.: strap-bar (a) (see quot.); (b) a bar which carries the strap-fork *q.v.* (*Cent. Dict.* Suppl. 1909); strap-block (see quot.); strap-bolt sb., a bolt with a flattened end for screwing down to a surface; strap-bolt *v. trans.*, to fasten down with a strap-bolt; strap-bound a. in *strap-bound-block* (see quot.); strap brake, a brake consisting of a friction strap applied to a cylindrical hearing surface; esp. a dynamometer brake on this plan; strap-butt [BUTT sb.11], leather for the making of bands, belts, straps, etc. (see quot. 1904); strap-cap, a cap with hands to fasten under the chin; strap-fork, an apparatus with prongs for guiding the driving-belt of a machine from one pulley to another; strap-form a. *Bot.*, ligulate (cf. STRAP-SHAPED a.); strap game, a swindling game = FAST AND LOOSE (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); strap-hanger, *slang*, a passenger who is compelled to stand and hold on by the strap in a full omnibus, compartment of a railway carriage, etc.; strap-head (see quot. 1875); strap hide, a hide suitable for or used for the making of straps (cf. *strap-butt*); strap hinge, a hinge with long leaves or flaps for screwing down to a surface; also a hinge with one leaf lengthened for insertion into an iron plate; strap iron, (a) (see quot. 1833); (b) U.S. iron in the form of long narrow strips (cf. *strap-rail*); strap-laid a., (of a rope) made in a flat form by binding together two or more hawser-laid ropes; strap leather, leather for making straps; strap-oil, *slang*, flogging with a strap; strap-ornament, ornamentation in *strap-work*; strap-oyster U.S. (*local*) (see quot.); strap-rail U.S., a flat railroad rail laid upon a continuous longitudinal sleeper (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); hence strap railroad, railway, road U.S., a railroad constructed with strap-rails; strap shoe, a shoe fastened by means of a strap across the instep; strap skein U.S., a strengthening iron band or a series of such bands placed upon a wooden spindle of an axle bar (see SKEIN sb.2 2); strap solder (see quot. 1896); + strap-spear-shaped a. *Bot.*, (of a leaf) flattened or strap-shaped at the base with a spear-shaped head; strap-work (see quot. 1854); also *attrib.*; strap-worm, a cestoid worm of the family *Ligulidae*; strapwort, a small annual plant belonging to the genus *Corrigiola* found in the extreme south-west of England. Also STRAP-SHAPED a.

1887 J. A. PHILLIPS & BAUERMAN *Elem. Metall.* (ed. 2) 647 There are also two bars, called 'strap-bars', connecting the first transverse bar at the wider end with the riog. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Strap-block' (Nautical), a block with a strap around it, and an eye worked at the lower end for attachment to a hook upon deck for a purchase. 1795 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 359 They were all screwed down by 'strap-bolts'. *Ibid.* 360 The lower end is 'strap-bolted down upon the beams. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 157 'Strap-bound-blocks are single blocks, with a shoulder left on each side, at the upper part, to admit the strap through, a little above the pin. 1902 S. SNEEDON & H. MASON *Altern. Current Machines* 240 The power output of the motor is absorbed in a 'strap brake'. 1885 H. R. PROCTER *Tanning* 200 In the case of 'strap-butts', the currying is . . . far less elaborate. 1904 P. N. HASLUCK *Harness Making* ii. 38 Black strap butts are the best part of the hide from which the belly and shoulder have been cut. 1820 in Alice M. EARLE *Two Cent. Costume Amer.* (1903) II. 501 The women . . . had two kinds. . . One was called a 'strap-cap'; it came under the chin; the other was called round-cord cap, and did not come over the ears. 1902 THORNTON *Cotton Combing Machines* 7 'Strap Fork. 1845-50 Mrs. LINCOLN *Leet. Bot. Vocab.*, 'Strap-form', ligulate. 1905 *Daily News* 30 Jan. 3 Mr. W. LESCOQ . . . has espoused the cause of the long-suffering 'strap-hanger'. 1905 *Punch* 8 Nov. 341/2, I am a Strap-hanger. I am one of a million swaying souls who travel underground to the vast city. 1864-85 WEBSTER, 'Strap-head'. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Strap-head', a journal-box secured by a strap to a connecting-rod. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhbit.*, Brit. II. No. 4671, Brown 'Strap Hinges. 1737 HORRUS *Satton's Country Build. Exhbit.* (ed. 2) 107 'Strap Hinges, are sold by the Dozen. 1833 LONDON *Enycl. Archit.* § 630 The end flaps . . . are made to put on or to take off as required, by means of what are called strap-hinges. *Ibid.* § 1524 Fix on each side of the principals two long double wrought-iron 'strap irons' (binding plates of iron), secured by thirteen screw-bolts. 1883 INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 199 The track is rudely built. . . the rails being heavy strap-iron bolted upon spring pieces. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1072 A three-inch 'strap-laid rope. 1837 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Leather* xxvi. (ed. 2) 414 Large sides are used for bag leather and for 'strap leather'. 1847 HALLIWELL, 'Strap-oil', a severe beating. It is a common joke on April 1st to send a lad for a pennyworth of 'strap-oil', which is generally ministered on his own person. 1895 *Daily News* 27 May 6/6 A vase-shaped sugar castor. . . chased with cherubs and 'strap ornament in relief. 1881 INGERSOLL *Oyster Industry* (Hist. Fish. Industr. U. S.) 249 'Strap-oyster, the long, slender form which grows in mud. 1911 WEBSTER, 'Strap railroad or railway. 1861 N. A. WOODS *Prince of Wales in Canada* xviii. 337 The first part of the journey was over what is termed a 'strap road', one of the most unsafe varieties of railway ever used. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 20 Jan. 8/4 Patent leather 'strap shoes. 1891 *Century Dict.*, 'Strap-skein. 1885 P. J. DAVIES *Pract. Plumbing* I. 44 'Strap Solder. 1896 *Ibid.* II. 80r *Strap solder*, solder run into strips. 1905 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 85 'Strap-spear-shaped' (linear-lanceolatum). *Ibid.* II. 30 Blossom of 3 petals, the 2 upper strap-spear-shaped. 1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art.*, 'Strap-work', a peculiar kind of ornament, adopted extensively in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries (particularly in Flanders and Germany) . . . which consists of a narrow fillet or band, folded and crossed, and occasionally interlaced with another. 1901 *Illustr. Lond. News* CXVIII. 912 Above the monogram is a strapwork panel. 1854 A. ADAMS *etc. Man. Nat. Hist.* 361 'Strap-Worms (*Ligulidae*). 1866 tr. Boas' *Text-bk. Zool.* 151 The Strap-worm, *Ligula simplicissima*, parasitic in the digestive tract of different Water-birds. 1799 J. HULL *Brit. Flora* I. 65 *Corrigiola littoralis*, Sand 'Strapwort.

Strap (strap), v.1 [f. STRAP sb. (Cf. STROP v.)]
1. *trans.* To furnish with a strap; to fasten, bind, or secure with a strap or with straps. Also with *on*, *up*, *together*.
1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 141 A general Proposition for strapping every Block in a Ship. 1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict.*, Strap, to fasten down with a Strap. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 35 Let your Mauls be well hooped and strapped with Iron. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, His scanty black trousers . . . were strapped very tightly over a pair of patched and mended shoes. 1843 LEFEBRE *Life*

Trav. Phys. III. iii. iv. 120 A tin cane strapped over his shoulders. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 15, I strapped on my knapsack. 1861 SALA *Dutch Pict.* xviii. 282 The harouche . . . had a hamper strapped behind it. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxiv, [She] asked . . . if all her portmanteaus were strapped up. 1874 TWEARLE *Naval Arch.* § 280. 292 They are also carefully strapped with two rivets on each side of the butt. 1885 MISS BRADON *Wyllard's Weird* i, He began to collect all this literature and to strap it neatly together. 1909 *Daily News* 20 Oct. 7/1 'It is blowing a bit hard', was the intrepid aviator's remark as he strapped himself to his seat on the machine.

b. *Surge.* To apply straps of adhesive plaster to (a wound, etc.); to fasten (dressing) on with plaster; to strap up, to dress and bandage (a wound or a person, i.e. his wound).

1843 R. J. GRAVES *Lect. Clin. Med.* xxx. 385 But [he] expected some improvement from strapping the ulcer with real adhesive plaster. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Break't. v.* (1885) 110 He . . . strapped up my cut. 1902 *Munsey's Mag.* XXVI. 583/2, I awoke and found Low . . . ready to take off my bandages and dress my wound. . . And after he had strapped me up again the baroness came in with my breakfast. 1905 H. D. ROLLESTON *Dis. Liver* 118 The local pain and tenderness [should be] relieved. . . by strapping the hepatic region with narrow strips of plaster as if for fractured ribs.

c. To bind and hang (a person). Also with *up*. Also *intr.*, to be hanged. *Sc.*

1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxxiii, I am done up already, and if I must strap for it, all shall out. 1815 — *Let. in Lockhart* III. xi. 381 A full account of the affair of 1745, with the trials . . . of the poor plaid who were strapped up at Carlisle.

d. To fasten, bind, or secure (a strap) tightly.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxxiv, When they strapped the horse-girth over my arms, I might have judged what was biding me.

2. To heat with a strap or leather thong.

1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict.*, 1832 *Min. Envid. Comm. Factories Bill* 193 When I got home I saw her shoulders, and I said, 'Ann, what is the matter?' she said, 'The over-looker has strapped me.' 1854 THACKERAY *Acquainted* I. ii. 20 Many and many a time had his own father . . . strapped and beaten him. 1887 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 21 Dec. 7/1 The two little girls were strapped again. With faces marked by the strap they fled.

3. To sharpen (a razor, knife) by applying it to a strap or strop: = STROP v. Now rare or *Obs.*

1785 J. COLLIER *Musical Trav.* 119 Still strapped he his inexorable razor. 1823 BLACKW. *Mag.* XIV. 592/1 He had not 'strapped' the razor enough—or he had strapped it too much. 1845 S. JUDG *Margaret* i. xvii. (1881) 149 Strapping his knife on the edge of the kit. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxviii, Mr. James Morgan laid out the silver dressing-case, and strapped the shining razor. 1856 [see HONE v.1].

4. *intr.* To work closely and energetically (at a task); to buckle to one's work. Also with *adv.*, as *lo*, *away*, *slang*.

1823 EGAN *Gross's Dict. Vulgar T.*, Strap, to work. The kiddy would not strap, so he went on the scamp. 1836 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 103 Writing, reading, and strapping hard at my long-lost music. 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottolton Leg.* xxxi. 347 Pedestrians, strapping away at the rate of four miles and a half per hour. 1851 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* II. 232/1 The strapping masters, or those who make the men [by extra supervision] 'strap' to their work, so as to do a greater quantity of labour in the usual time. 1891 *Corinthian Mag.* July 65 Malsie strapped to, and got a berth as a nursery governess.

5. *trans.* To groom (a horse).

1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.*, Strap, to groom a horse. 1875 *My First Wine* 20 When the groom took off his [a horse's] clothes to strap him, . . . my hopes of winning . . . vanished altogether. 1881 A. C. GRANT *Bush Life Queensld.* xxv. (1882) 254 Tommy . . . leads the Bey [a racehorse] off to be thoroughly strapped and clothed [after the race].

6. To give credit for (goods), *dial.* or *slang*.

1852 C. C. ROBINSON *Dial. Leeds* 423 'Yuh mun strap muh this misis wif Selderer neet.' ('D' yuh strap here miasier!') 1896 *Evesham Jml.* 26 Sept. 1896, I witness said she had not got a sixpence, and prisoner offered to 'strap' it with her.

Strap (strap), v.2 *dial.* [Alteration of STRIP v.] (See quot.)

1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.*, Strap or Strip, to draw the last milk from a cow. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.*, Strap, to drain the last milk from the udder by a peculiar motion of the thumb and finger. Often metaphorically used for draining anything dry.

Strapade, strapado(e), obs. ff. STRAPPADO.

Strapless (strapplēs), a. [f. STRAP sb. + -LESS.] Without a strap; not fitted with straps.

1846 LYTON *Lucretia* II. prol., A sturdy wanderer, with thick shoes and strapless trousers.

Strappado (strappādo, -ādo), sb. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: (6) stappado, strippado, stroppado, (7) strappada, strappadoe, 6- strappado; *pl.* 6-7 strappadoes, (6 -das) 6-8 strapado, (7) strapadoe, 8 strapade. [ad. F. *strapade*, *estrappade*, ad. It. *strappata*, f. *strappare* to drag, pull, snatch; for the quasi-Sp. ending see -ado.]

1. A form of punishment or of torture to extort confession in which the victim's hands were tied across his back and secured to a pulley; he was then hoisted from the ground and let down half way with a jerk; also an application of this punishment or torture; also the instrument used.

1560 J. FRAMPTON in *Strype Ann. Ref.* xx. (1700) I. 232 And forthwith I was plucked up again; and after a while let down again. And being put downo well near dead . . . of this Torment of the Stappado [sic], they asked me [etc.]. 1568 V. SKINNER *Gonsalvus Discov. Pract. Spanish Inquis.* 24 b, They . . . hid the hangman to slip the ropes suddenly, that he may fall dowoe with a sway, and in the half way

Butler, Wine-dealer etc. 27 The *Strasbourg, or aromatic
matches, are to be preferred for wines. 1731 MILLER Gard.
The *Strasburgh Onion.

Ibid. The best Onions for keeping are the Strasburgh kind, which is an oval-shap'd Bulb. 1838 THACKERAY *Yellowplush* (1865) 27 He sent me out... for wot's called a 'Strasbug-pie'—in French, a 'patty defau grav.' 1859 H. S. LEIGH *Carols of Cockayne* 163 Turtle and salmon and Strasbug pie. 1867 J. SMITH *Art Painting* xix. (ed. 2) 91 Take good 'Strasburgh Turpentine, and warm it. 1867 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 659.

Strase, obs. pl. of STRAW.

Strass¹ (strass). [a. G. *strass*, F. *stras* (*Dict. Acad.* 1762); said to be from the name of the inventor, Josef Strasser.] A vitreous composition used as a basis in the manufacture of artificial stones: = PASTE sb.¹ 5.

1820 *Ann. Reg.* 453/1 What is technically called 'Strass', and which forms the basis and body of all artificial stones. 1844 E. A. PARNELL'S *Appl. Chem.* II. 44 The variety of glass known by the name of *Strass* [foot-n. So called from the name of its German inventor], which is used as a general colourless basis for facitious gems, on account of its remarkable lustre. 1876 'QUINA' *In Winter City* vi. She threw them all into the shade as a rose diamond throws stars of strass.

attrib. 1908 *Ladies' Field* 4 Apr. 197/1 Strass ornaments imitating peacock's feathers.

Strass² (strass). *rare*. [a. F. *strasse*, in *Cotgr. estrace, estrasse*, 'raw silk that's so ruffled, or tangled, as it cannot be wound' ad. It. *straccio*.] (See quot.)

1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Strasse* (French), the waste or refuse of silk in working it up into skeins. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Strass*. 2 (Silk) The refuse of silk in the process of working into skeins.

Strata, pl. of STRATUM.

Stratagem (stræt'adzēm). Forms: 5-7 stratageme, 6 -geome, 7 stratagem, 6 -stratagem. [a. F. *stratagème* (= Sp., Pg. *estratagema*, It. *stratagemma*), ad. (with alteration of vowel in the second syllable) L. *stratēgēma*, a. Gr. *στρατήγημα* a piece of generalship, stratagem, f. *στρατηγών* to be a general, f. *στρατηγός* STRATEGUS.]

1. An operation or act of generalship; usually, an artifice or trick designed to outwit or surprise the enemy.

1429 CAXTON *Fayles of A.* II. i. 91 Whiche subtilites and wylis are called stratagemes of armes. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI.* 173 b, Therle of Salisburi. knewe the slaughters, stratagemes and pollicies of warlike affaires. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arth.) 93 By this stratageme or pollicie, they came suddenly vpon Maiohanexius, and tooke hym prisoner. 1639 R. WARRE *Animad. Warre* 1. 329 Breda... was once by the Hollander surprized, by a Stratagem of a Boate laden with Turffe, in whose Keels was imbarqued very closely diuers valiant Gentlemen. 1653 H. COCART *Tr. v. 12* He was advertised by spies what stratagems the enemy would use against us. 1719 DE FOE *Croiser* 1. (Globe) 269, I presently thought of a Stratagem to fetch them back again. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* viii. VII. 261 Antigonus... surprized the victors by a stratagem something like Lysander's at Ægospotami. 1855 LIVINGSTONE *Zambezi* ix. 190 Attempting to carry out the skilful plans and stratagems of some eminent leader.

fig. 1655 BOYLE *Ocean. Refl.* Intro. (1848) p. xxxi, In the spiritual Warfare, where our Adversary is the old Serpent, Stratagems are as Lawful as Expedient. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* xii. It is the favourite stratagem of our passions to sham a retreat, and to turn sharp round upon us at the moment we have made up our minds that the day is our own.

b. In generalized sense: Military artifice.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. viii. 113 Without stratagem, But in plaine shock, and euen play of Battaille. 1717 LAOY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cress* Mar. 30 Jan., The Turks once more attempted to gain it [Raah] by stratagem. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* 200 In the following campaign, by having recourse to stratagem, he succeeded better. 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr.* *Time* i. 77 He then turned his arms against Babylon which he took by stratagem after a long siege.

2. Any artifice or trick; a device or scheme for obtaining an advantage.

1528 MARPRET. *Epist.* (Arb.) 38, I doubt not in my visitation, but to get a hundreth of these stratagemes. 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* II. i. 35, I have already found a stratageme, To sound the bottom of this doubtful theame. 1662 J. DAVIES *v. Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 12 It was a Stratageme of the Iohabittans, who had iocens'd the Bees, purposely to prevent our lodging in the Village. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* vi. 187 For her own breakfast she'll project a scheme, Nor take her tea without a stratagem. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 35 p. 10, I shall not trouble you with a history of the stratagems practised on my judgement. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 2 His existence would be one continued subterfuge or stratagem. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 620 The stratagem was for the time... successful.

b. In generalized sense: Skill in devising expedients; artifice, cunning.

1528 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. i. 104 'Tis pollicie and stratageme must doe That you affect. 1737 BLACKEN *Faery Imp.* (1757) II. 81 A Horse is a noble Creature, naturally strong and courageous, and, for this Reason, he is not endowed with so much Stratagem as others of less account. 1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxv. IV. 361 Notorious for his mastery in the arts of stratagem and intrigue. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* vi. Obligated to get my coals by stratagem.

†3. Used loosely for: A deed of blood or violence. *Obs.*

1528 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) G 4, To close up the Comedie with a Tragical stratageme, he slew himselfe. 1599 — *Tullies Love* (1616) K 3, The Senators seeing what bloody stratagems would issue of this strife, if it were not pacified, sent for the Consuls. 1592 in J. MORRIS *Troubles Cath. Forefathers* (1877) 50 Of these late executions, you

shall have shortly a more particular and true advertisement, by a priest who was present at the stratagem. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* II. v. 29 What Stratagems? how fell? how Butcherly? Erreoneous, mutinous, and vnnaturall, This deadly quarrell daily doth beget? 1601 YARINGTON *Two Trag.* II. ii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* IV, Blood-sucking Avarice, and all the Sinnes, That hale men on to bloodie stratagems. 1605 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Justine* xxxviii. ii. 116 Fearing his enemies would compass the treason by stratagem, which they could not by poyson [L. *ne inimici, quod veneno non potuerant, ferro perarent*].

† **Stratagematic**, a. *Obs.* Also 7 strategematic. [a. obs. F. *strategematique* (16th c. in Godefroy), *stratag-* (Cotgr.), or ad. L. *stratēgēmatikos*, f. *stratēgēmat-*, *stratēgēma* STRATEGEM.]

Relating to, versed in, stratagem or strategy. 1589 PORTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. viii. (Arh.) 35 Of this sorte of phantasie are all good Poets, notable Captaines strategematique, all cunning artificers and engineers. 1629 MAXWELL *tr. Herodian* vi. 3 *marg.* In which words the excellent Author hath couched both the parts of Warre: viz. Tactick and Strategematick. 1646 J. HALL *Horz. Vac.* 163 Greece and Rome did most excell in the art of War, whether the Tactick or the Strategematick part. 1650 — *Paradoxes* 93 Many great strategematick wits, have no better wayes either of startling their enemies, or retaining their friends, then by increasing the shew of their dangers.

† **Stratagematical**, a. *Obs.* = *prec.* 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 375 In these walls are many strong and ancient Towers... being built with a pretty kinde of strategematical invention. 1612 [see STATICE 1.]

Hence † **Stratagematically** *adv.* *Obs.* 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* F. 2, The fine Discoverer, and curious Intelligencer, goe inuisible, & strategematically discry many hidden priuities of publike, and priuate misgovernment.

† **Stratagematist**, *Obs.* [f. (with alteration of the second vowel) Gr. *στρατηγματο-*, *στρατήγημα* STRATEGEM + *-IST*.] One versed in stratagem.

1609 TOURNOUR *Funeral Poem on Sir F. Vere* 556 Where he shew'd all wherein wit can assist The workings of a strategemast. 1684 *tr. Agrippa's Van. Arts* viii. 45 Sophisters... like Strategemastists fly for Refuge to the strength of Memory.

Stratagemical (stræt'adzē-mikāl), a. ? *Obs.* [irreg. f. STRATEGEM + *-ICAL* + *-AL*.] Belonging to, concerned with, of the nature of, stratagem.

1585 DANIEL P. JOVINS *Disc. Imprese* etc. H. iij, A Calthroppe, a Strategemical Instrument vsed in warre. 1599 R. LINCHE *Anc. Fiction* V. iij, The house of Mars... is built in an obscure corner of Thracia, where the people wholly glue and addict themselves to warres and strategemical policies. 1600 W. WATSON *Decadordon* (1602) 331 Their [the Jesuits'] paradoxical, pragmaticall, and strategemical doctrine. 1688 ? SWIFT *Tripos* in J. BARRETT *Ess. Life Swift* (1808) 76 His wife, who, to gain entirely his affections, sent him this strategemical epistle. 1838 B. CORNEY *Controv.* 12 In every species of controversy, there is scope for the exercise of strategemical ingenuity.

Hence **Stratagemically** *adv.* 1600 W. WATSON *Decadordon* (1602) 104 Which to performe strategemically, they commended his said Uncle exceedingly. 1838 B. CORNEY *Controv.* 12 A fact or argument of an inconveniently formidable nature, may be met strategemically.

† **Stratagemitor**, *Obs. rare*. [irreg. f. STRATEGEM + L. agent-suffix *-(I)TOR*.] ? A deviser of stratagems.

1600 W. WATSON *Decadordon* (1602) 102 As political a stratagemitor as I thinke hath bene in any age. *Ibid.* 160 That Atheall stratagemitor. 1612 T. JAMES *Tesultes Downefall* 49 A dangerous Polypragmon... Atheall Stratagemitor.

† **Stratagemous**, a. *Obs. rare*. [f. STRATEGEM + *-OUS*.] Of, or consisting of, stratagems. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xv. xcv. 379 (Guy Faux) Hels stratagemous Quintessence, Romes selfe-created Foe.

Stratal (stræt'al), a. [f. STRATUM + *-AL*.] Of or belonging to a stratum (or strata).

1875 A. SMITH *New Hist. Aberdeensh.* II. 1232 The stratal direction of the vein.

Stratarchy (stræt'arki). *rare*. [ad. Gr. *στραταρχία*, the office of a general, f. *στρατάρχης*, also *στραταρχος*, a general, f. *στρατ-ús* army + *ἀρχ-úv* to rule.] The system of rule in an army.

1877 GLADSTONE in *19th Cent.* Mar. 18 A hierarchy... is broadly distinguished from a stratarchy, from the corps of officers of an army, where an absolute obedience is due from the private soldier, and from every successive grade, to a superior.

† **Stratarithmetry**, *Obs. rare*. [irreg. f. Gr. *στρατ-ús* army + *ἀριθμ-ús* number + *-μετρία* -METRY.] The art of drawing up an army or body of men in a given geometrical figure, and of estimating the number of men contained in such a figure.

1570 J. DEE *Math. Pref.* a. iij, Moreover, of the former knowledge Geometrical, are grown the Skills of Geographie, Chorographie, Hydrographie, and Stratarithmetrie. *Ibid.* a. iij b. [1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* has the correct form *Stratarithmonometry*.]

Stratche, *Strate*, obs. ff. STRETCH v., STREET.

† **Strategie**, *Obs. rare*. [ad. Gr. *στρατηγ-ús*. Cf. F. *stratège* (also *stratègue*).] = STRATEGUS.

1808 MIRROR *Hist. Greece* v. § 4. I. 287 The Athenian Strategie... was the general officer.

Strategetic (stræt'adzē-tik), a. [ad. Gr. *στρατηγικ-ús*, f. *στρατηγέω*: see STRATEGEM.] = STRATEGIC.

1848 W. H. KELLY *tr. L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 393 Fieschi had invented the fatal machine with views entirely

strategetic. 1862 TROLLOPE *N. Amer.* II. 151 He... entertained an idea that Cairo was the nucleus or pivot of all really strategic movements in this terrible national struggle. 1870 ANONERSON *Missions Amer. Board* IV. xxxii. 210 Acquainted with the field, with its wants, and its strategic points.

Strategetical (stræt'adzē-tikāl), a. [f. *prec.* + *-AL*.] = *prec.*

1828 NAPIER *Penins. War* I. iv. I. 54 Hence Zaragoza... was a strategetical point of importance [ed. 1851 I. 33 was of strategic importance]. 1849-50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* lxxiv. § 67. XII. 445 A city of the highest importance in a strategetical point of view, as being the place where several roads... intersect each other.

Strategian (stræt'adzian). *rare*. [Formed as STRATEGY + *-AN*.]

† 1. Usd by Holland to render Pliny's *strategia* (*στρατηγία*), a government or province. Cf. STRATEGY I. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* vi. ix. I. 119 This is well knowne, that divided it [Armenia] into certaine regiments, which they call Strategians.

2. A strategist. 1901 HORNING *Black Mask* vi. 107 Raffles... was both strategian and tactician, and we all now know the difference between the two. 1912 A. F. WUYTE in *Everyman* 15 Nov. 135 The strategians of the corrupt party.

Strategic (stræt'adzik, -'dzik), a. and sb. [a. F. *stratégique* or ad. Gr. *στρατηγ-ús* of or pertaining to a general, f. *στρατηγός* STRATEGUS.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to strategy; useful or important in regard to strategy.

Strategic point (= F. *point stratégique*), a position determined as important in a plan of campaign.

1825 J. A. GILBERT *Expos. Princ. Milit. Comb.* 3 Strategic movements and manœuvres. *Ibid.* 67 Choosing a field of battle which has all the advantage of a good strategic position. 1855 TWENLOW *Consid. Tactics & Strategy* (ed. 2) 172 The importance of strategic reserves. 1861 JEFF. DAVIS *Message to Confederate Congr.* 18 Nov., Our armies were marched into that State to repel the enemy and prevent their occupation of certain strategic points which would have given them great advantages in the contest. 1894 *Engineer* 9 Mar. 190/1 The strategic railway connecting Tientsin with Shan-hai-Kwan.

transf. 1886 H. W. LUCY *Diary Gladstone* Parlt. 133 The Sergeant-at-Arms... more than once has had occasion to sally forth from his chair, and by strategic movements interrupt that gentleman's unauthorised advance towards the table.

B. *sb.* The strategic art, strategy. a. *sing.* [= Gr. *ἡ στρατηγική* (sc. τέχνη).] *rare*.

1860 GEN. P. THOMSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxxii. 68 Frederic was the great improver in this which may be called the 'Strategic of Battle'.

b. *pl.* [= Gr. *τὰ στρατηγικά*.] 1852 FRASER'S *Mag.* XLVI. 88 All the details of sub-marine tactics and strategics. 1853 STROQUER *Mil. Encycl.* s. v. *Tactics*, Tactics, as distinct from strategies [printed strategics], imply the disposition and formation of troops in presence of an enemy. 1863 DICEY *Federal St.* II. 2 At Washington, during the war, every militia officer... considered himself justified in talking about Jomini and Vauban and the science of strategics.

Strategical (stræt'adzikāl, -'dzikāl), a. [f. *prec.* + *-AL*.] = *prec.* *adj.*

1828 R. N. MAGRATH *Hist. Sk. Art of War* 152 His well combined strategical operations, his system of presenting concentrated masses to isolated corps [etc.]. 1852 E. YATES *Elem. Strategy* 10 Strategical Reserves are detachments from the main body left to guard the communications. 1856 MACDOUGALL *Theory of War* i. 63 Every point on the theatre of war... which conduces in any manner to strengthen your line of operations (or of communication), is a strategical point. 1883 *Mauch. Exam.* 6 Nov. 4/7 The rebels... have taken up a strategical position on a height commanding a ravine below.

Strategically (stræt'adzikālī, -'dzikālī), *adv.* [f. *prec.*: see *-ICALLY*.] In a strategic manner; as regards strategy, according to the principles of strategy.

1810 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Strategically*, according to the principles of strategy; done out of sight of an enemy. 1855 TWENLOW *Consid. Tactics & Strategy* (ed. 2) 205 Frederic the Great was strategically and tactically surprised at Hochkirch by Laudon and Daun. 1861 G. M. MUSGRAVE *Dy. Roads in Picardy* 298 The English position... was strategically a warranty of their preservation; for they could not be attacked in flank or in rear. 1912 W. B. WOON in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Oct. 797 Tactically a drawn battle, Resonville was strategically a Prussian victory.

Strategician (stræt'adzī-shān). *rare*. [f. STRATEGIO + *-IAN*.] A strategist.

1862 WRAXALL *tr. Hugo's Les Misérables* I. cvi. 395 Great strategicians [F. *stratègistes*] have their eclipses.

Strategist (stræt'adzist). [a. F. *stratègiste* f. *stratègue* STRATEGY.] One versed in strategy.

1838 J. MITCHELL *Thoughts on Tactics* 30 Strategy... presupposes in the strategist a perfect knowledge of tactics. 1877 GREEN *Hist. Engl. People* I. 426 Edward... had shewn himself as consummate a strategist in the campaign as a tactician in the field. 1912 G. O. TREVELYAN *Geo. III & Fox* I. i. 18 The elder Pitt... was a maritime strategist of the highest order.

transf. 1872 LOWELL *Milton* Writ. 1890 IV. 99 He was a strategist rather than a drill-sergeant in verse. 1911 SIR H. CRAIK *Life Ld. Clarendon* I. iii. 74 Pym's wonderful astuteness as a parliamentary strategist.

† **Strategus** (stræt'gūs). Gr. *Hist.* Pl. -gi (dzoi). Also with Gr. ending strategos (stræt'igēs), pl. -oi. [L. *strategus*, a. Gr. *στρατηγός* (Doric *στρατάρχος*), f. *στρατ-ús* army + *-ἀρχ-, ἀγεύ*

to lead. Cf. STRATEGUE.] A commander-in-chief or chief magistrate at Athens and in the Achaean league (also in Harrington's imaginary commonwealth).

1656 HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 123 The Strategus is first President of the Senat, and General of the Army. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1808 MITFORD *Hist. Greece* xli. § 1. IV. 528 It was found convenient that the strategus, the first general, should have a discretionary power to call extraordinary assemblies of the people. 1847 GROVE *Greece* ii. xxi. IV. 192 The strategoi or generals, who were always elected by show of hands of the assembled citizens. 1909 GWATKIN *Early Ch. Hist.* i. vi. 92 Even Constantine was a strategos of Athens in the direct succession of Themistocles and Phocion.

Strategy (stræ'tidʒi). Also 9 strategie. [a. F. *strategie* (Du Pinet's tr. Pliny, 1562), ad. Gr. *στρατηγία* office or command of a general, generalship, f. *στρατηγός* STRATEGUS.]

†1. A government or province under a strategus: cf. STRATEGIAN 1. *Obs.* rare-1.

1688 MORDEN *Geog. Rect., Armenia* 343 Pliny accounted 120 Strategies Governments or particular Jurisdictions of every Province.

2. The art of a commander-in-chief; the art of projecting and directing the larger military movements and operations of a campaign.

Usually distinguished from *tactics*, which is the art of handling forces in battle or in the immediate presence of the enemy.

1810 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. Strategy differs materially from *tactics*; the latter belonging only to the mechanical movement of bodies, set in motion by the former. 1825 J. A. GILBERT *Expos. Princ. Milit. Comb.* 11 The second combination is the art of bringing the mass of one's forces as rapidly as possible on the decisive point of the primitive line of operation, or of the accidental line. It is what is vulgarly called strategy, but strategy relates only to the mode of executing this second combination. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon, View Fr. Rev.* xi. II. 73 A brave and excellent soldier, but with no idea of strategy [*sic*] or tactics, save those current during the Seven Years War. 1889 A. T. MAHAN *Sea Power* Introd. 8 Before hostile armies or fleets are brought into contact (a word which perhaps better than any other indicates the dividing line between tactics and strategy).

b. An instance or species of this.

1833 MACAULAY *Ess. War of Succession* 77 Where something different from ordinary strategy was required in the general. 1868 FARRAR *Seahers* Concl. 1875 30 By copying the strategy of the battle of Beth Horon. 1913 R. LUCAS *Lab. North I.* vii. 277 His strategy was to hold the Hudson River and isolate the New England States.

c. *transf.*

1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 103 The captain had here the first taste of the hoisted strategy of the fur trade. 1849 C. KNIGHT *Ht. Marlborough's Hist. Peace* i. ii. 19 The battle against this tax was one of the most remarkable examples of Parliamentary strategy that was ever displayed. 1878 A. P. STANLEY *Add. & Sermon in Amer.* Pref. to Sermon. (1883) 83 It has been too often the conventional strategy of theological argument, in dealing with hooks or persons with whom we differ, to give no quarter.

3. *Gr. Hist.* The office of a STRATEGUS. *rare-1.*

1869 A. W. WARD tr. *Curtius' Hist. Greece* iii. iii. 11. 456 Among the offices requiring a certain capacity, there was none more important than the generalship or Strategy [*G. Strategie*]. *Ibid.* 458 Pericles, besides the authority of a Strategy prolonged to him in an extraordinary measure, also filled the office of superintendent of the finances.

Hence *Strategy v. trans.*, to force (a person) into (a position) by strategy. *Strategying vbl. sb.*, exercise of strategy. (Both nonce-wds.)

1858 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gl. ix. x. (1872) III. 157 We hear there is marching, strategizing in the Parma Country. 1894 CLARK RUSSELL *Good Ship Mohack* I. 21 Not the gods themselves could have strategized me into wedlock.

Strath (stræp). *Sc.* Also 7 stratho, strath. [a. Gael. *srath* = Ir. *srath*, *sratha*, W. *ysrad*.] A wide valley; a tract of level or low-lying land traversed by a river and bounded by hills or high ground.

1540 Reg. *Mag. Sig. Scot.* (1883) 464 Terras de Auchnahay Auchalaue, Dugerie, Kinloch, Auchranich, cum lie Strath, cum le Clache et le Clachehek. 1639 SIR R. GORDON *Geneal. Hist. Earld. Sutherland*. (1813) 4 The valleys which do ly upon the banks of these rivers and inlets of water, as they doe ascend from the sea to the mountains, are called Strathes. 1721 RAMSAY *Poet's Wish* i. Those fair straths that water'd are With Tay and Tweed's smooth streams. 1750 COLLINS *Ode Superstit.* *Highlands* iv. When, o'er the wat'ry strath, or quaggy moss, They see the gliding ghosts unbidden troop. 1753 Stewart's *Trial* 203 The deponent answered, that he had seen no person from the strath (or vale) of Appin. 1814 SCOTT *Wav. xiii.* A ridge of distant and blue hills, which formed the southern boundary of the strath, or valley. 1873 GEIKIE *Gl. Ice Age* xii. 154 The river Clyde... flows towards the north-west in a valley that gradually expands to a broad open strath.

† b. *loosely*. A stretch of flat land by the water-side. *Obs.*

1699 G. TURNBULL *Diary in Scot. Hist. Soc. Misc.* (1893) I. 38 The place is pretty pleasant, close by Forth waterside, at the foot of Craigmor, between which and the water there is a strath very proper for walking. 1730 BURR *Let. N. Scot.* (1818) I. 290 A strath is a flat space of arable land lying along the side or sides of some capital river between the water and the feet of the hills.

Strath, *obs.* form of STRAIGHT.

Strathspey (stræ'spə). ? Also 7 stravetspy. [f. the S. place-name *Strathspey* (= the strath of the river Spey).

If the form *stravetspy* (quot. a 1653) be genuine and belong to this word, the mod. form would seem to be due to popular etymology.]

a. A lively dance or reel for two dancers. b. The music or tune (usually in common time) used to accompany this dance. Also † *strathspey minuet*. a 1653 Z. BOYD *John Baptist in G. Neil Z. Boyd's Flowers of Zion* (1832) p. xxx. To please the King, the Morrice dance I will; Stravetspy, and after, last of all, The Drunken Dance I'll dance within that hall. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD in *Coltness Collect.* (Maitl. Club) 195 Lady Hellen and Lord Garless danced a strathspey minuet. 1791 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 117 Nae cotillion hrent-new frae France, But hornpipes, jigs, strathspeys, and reels, Put life and mettle in their heels. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* ii. xi. Nor would my foot-steps spring more gay in courtly dance than blithe strathspey. 1818 — *Rob Roy* xxii. He...sate himself down on the oak table, and whistled a strathspey. 1882 J. F. S. GORDON *Shaw's Hist. Moray* I. 239 He was one of the best violinists in the north and excelled in Strathspeys.

Stratificate (stræt'ifikət), a. *Geol.* and *Min.* [f. mod.L. **stratificul-um* (dim. of L. *stratum* STRATUM) + -ATE 2.] Arranged in thin layers. So **Stratification**, arrangement in thin layers.

1880 DANA *Man. Geol.* (ed. 3) 82 Beds consisting of thin and even subordinate layers, separable or not so, are said to be stratificate. *Ibid.* 685 Agate, and much staurolite, are stratificate, but not properly stratified. 1895 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) 244 Planes of bedding or stratification in the ice.

Stratification (stræt'ifikə'sən). [ad. med.L. *stratificatiōnem*, n. of action f. *stratificare*: see STRATIFY v. and -IFICATION. Cf. F. *stratification* (1656 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

†1. The act of depositing something in layers; *spec.* (see quot.). *Obs.*

1617 WOODALL *Surg. Male* (1639) 274 *Stratification*, or *stratum superstratum* well known to Chymists, and used in cementation, is strewing of corroding powder, or the like, upon plates of metal by course. *Ibid.* 266 *Stratifications* [*sic*]. 1669 tr. *Beguinus Tyroc. Chym.* 25 *Stratification* is a corrosion by corrosive powders. It is thus made, [etc.]. 1669 ROWLAND *Schroder's Chym.* Diap. i. xiv. 21 *Stratification* in *Beguin* comprehends the whole Art of Calcination, by which the Plates are made brittle, this they say is *Cementing*. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Stratification*, or *stratum super stratum*, as the Chymists call it, is putting different Matters *Bed upon Bed*, or one layer upon another, in a Crucible in order to Calcine a Metal or Mineral. 1787 R. WATSON *Chem. Ess.* V. 251 Copper combined with sulphur by stratification and cementation... *Es sustum*. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 301 *Stratification*, an operation in which bodies are placed alternately in layers, in order that they may act upon each other when heat is applied to them. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 385/1 It was formerly the practice in England... to tan by the process of stratification, for which purpose a bed of bark is made... upon this is laid the hide, then bark, then a hide, and so on.

2. The formation, by natural process, of strata or layers one above the other; the fact or state of existing in the form of strata, stratified condition; also, the manner in which something is stratified.

a. *Geol.* The formation of strata in portions of the crust of the earth by successive deposits of sedimentary matter; the manner in which a portion of the crust of the earth is stratified.

1795 J. HUTTON *Theory Earth* ii. ix. II. 307 This summit is of solid granite, a mass in which there is no stratification. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 420 A total absence of stratification near the crater. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Huttonian Theory* 500 Thus by the waste and subsequent stratification of the land the direction of gravity is continually altered. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 203 The planes of stratification are perfectly parallel. 1838 FOR A. GORDON *Pym xviii.* Wks. 1865 IV. 146 The very rocks were novel in their mass, their color, and their stratification. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 135 There are three distinct forms of structure frequently present in rocks of this nature: stratification, joints, and slaty cleavage. 1878 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* iv. 38, I have shown how aqueous rocks may generally be known by their stratification.

b. *concr.* A stratum produced by this process.

1808 W. RICHARDSON in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 220 Regular stratifications on the summits of hills and mountains, have been long a stumbling block to theorists. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Oryctol.* 267 The matrix of these fossils is evidently a portion of the same stratification which occurs at Pappenheim.

c. *Biol. and Path.* The thickening of a tissue by the deposition or growth of successive thin layers.

1875 tr. *De Bary in Jnrl. Bot.* Oct. 301 In *Chara fragilis*, this membrane shows a copious tender stratification after the carbonate of lime has been dissolved. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 200 The form, color, and stratification of the impacted piece. 1880 BESSER *Bot.* 32 During the increase of the cell-wall in thickness, an appearance of stratification arises in it. 1887 T. W. SHORE *Elem. Biol. Vegetable* to Observe... Stratification of the cuticle, i.e. the appearance of lines in it, parallel to the surface of the section. 1899 CANNON tr. *von Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* iv. (ed. 4) 115 In some diseases, as in abscess and gangrene of the lung there is marked stratification of its [i.e. the sputum's] parts.

d. *Electr.* The striated appearance assumed by an electric discharge passing through a highly rarefied gas.

1866 T. R. ROBINSON in *Proc. R. Irish Acad.* VI. 429 When a Leyden jar (each coating about a foot) was connected with the terminals, the stratification was well seen to each direction of the current. 1887 J. P. GASSIOT in *Phil. Trans.* The phenomenon of stratifications in the discharge in *vacuo* were subsequently observed in Paris by M. Ruhmkorff. 1866 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* (1890) 193 The cause of this stratification is as yet a matter of speculation.

e. *transf.* and *fig.*, chiefly with reference to the geological use.

1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* (Low) xxii. § 885 Let us, in imagination, divide these depths... into any number of stratifications or layers of equal thickness. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 113 The library is the great intellectual stratification which the literary investigator works. 1879 BARRING-GOULD *Germany* I. 2 The stratification of the German classes, and of the aristocracy, is most peculiar. 1889 A. SIDGWICK in *Jnrl. Educ.* Feb. 117 That there is not a chance of saving much time by improved methods and proper stratification. 1910 D. G. HOGARTH in *Encycl. Brit.* 1. 248/2 (*Agean Civiliz.*). By exact observation of stratification, eight more periods have been distinguished by the explorer of Cnossus.

3. *attrib.*

1884 A. GEIKIE in *Nature* 13 Nov. 30/1 These thrust-planes... could not be distinguished from ordinary stratification planes.

Stratified (stræt'ifaid), *pp.* a. [f. STRATIFY v. + -ED 1.] Disposed in strata or layers.

a. *Geol.* of rocks, a portion of the earth's crust.

1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Huttonian Theory* 65 In the view now given of metallic veins they have been considered as traversing only the stratified parts of the globe. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 29 Stratified mountains or rocks are those which are composed of layers of stone, laid over each other. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 35 In the accompanying Table, rocks are first divided into Stratified and Unstratified. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schim.* xxi. (1860) 228 The deposit... consists... of alternate beds of limestone, sandstone and stratified clay. 1889 *Hardwicke's Sci. Glossary* XXV. 69 The absence of large erratic blocks in the stratified beds may indicate a period of extreme glaciation. 1897 G. P. MERRILL *Rocks* etc. 34 The term massive is applied to such igneous rocks as show no sign of bedding or stratification, while limestones, sandstones, and such other rocks as are arranged in more or less parallel layers are described as stratified.

b. in various applications; said, e.g., of incrustations, animal or vegetable tissues, a solid or fluid substance.

1809 J. KIDD *Min. I.* 38 The calcareous incrustation... is of a stratified appearance. 1859 PARKINSON *Optics* (1866) 106 In this way the law of variation of density of a stratified medium may be expressed. 1887 T. W. SHORE *Elem. Biol. Vegetable* 13, 1. The thin common cell wall, or middle lamella. 2. The much thicker stratified thickening of the cell wall. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 360 The internal surface [of the oesophagus] is covered with stratified squamous epithelium.

c. *Electr.* (Cf. STRATIFICATION 2 d.)

1856 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* ii. 30 On the Stratified Appearance of the Electrical Discharge. By W. R. Grove. 1865 *Ibid.* ii. 15 On the Change of Form and Colour which the Stratified Discharge assumes when a Varied Resistance is introduced in the Circuit of an Extended Series of the Voltaic Battery. 1873 J. C. MAXWELL *Electr. & Magnetism* I. 369 On Stratified Conductors. Let a conductor be composed of alternate strata of thickness *c* and *c'* of two substances whose coefficients of conductivity are different.

d. Placed in alternate layers with something else.

1855 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Elem. Chem.* 490 The stratified copper leaves... are taken out.

Stratiform (stræt'ifərm), a. 1 [ad. F. *stratiforme*, as if ad. L. type **stratiformis*, f. *stratum*: see STRATUM and -FORM.]

1. *Geol.* Disposed in the form of strata; showing apparent stratification.

1805 [S. WESTON] *Werneria* 8 Concrete carbonate of lime is, as usual, or in pipes or cylinders, or stratiform in layers. 1811 PINCKERTON *Petr.* I. 91 The other formation belongs to his [Werner's] Floetz, horizontal, or stratiform rocks. 1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. vi. 163 This tendency to be divided or cleave in a stratiform manner is highly deceptive. 1856 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xx. (1876) 416 But as we descend... we find stratiform layers of shells. 1883 R. D. IRVING in *3rd Ann. Rep. U.S. Geol. Surv.* 118 Seven layers of stratiform amygdaloid running from 3 to 20 feet in thickness.

2. Forming or formed into strata or layers; *spec.* in *stratiform cartilage*, 'cartilage covering the bone in an osteo-aponeurotic canal for a tendon' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 1898).

1834 GOOD'S *Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 555 A very thin layer spread over serous membranes, the stratiform, or membraniform, melanosis. 1847 TODD'S *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 104/2 Stratiform deposition is that occurring on serous surfaces in layers. 1871 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* ii. 12 The pucoform and stratiform redness of hyperæmia.

So † *Stratiformed* a. *Geol.* (see quot.).

1811 PINCKERTON *Petr.* I. Introd. p. xxix. A stratified rock [in Werner's nomenclature] implying that the strata are of one and the same substance; while the Floetz, often present beds of different substances. But this distinction is not of such utility or importance as to necessitate the introduction of a barbarous word; and if stratified be not precise, we may use stratiformed with Daubuisson.

Stratiform, a. 2 *rare-1*. [f. STRAT- v. see -FORM.] Resembling stratus clouds.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxv. (1856) 321 Long, stratiform illuminated clouds.

Stratify (stræt'ifai), v. 1 [ad. F. *stratifier*, ad. mod.L. *stratificare*, f. *stratum*: see STRATUM and -FY.]

1. *trans.* 'To range in beds or layers' (J.); *spec.* in *Metallurgy*, to range in alternate layers (metals and reagent substances) in a crucible.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 193 Crowfish... may be put into barrels, having myrtle leaves stratified. 1669 ROWLAND *Schroder's Chym.* Diap. I. xiv. 21 To *Stratify*... is when Minerals are laid with Powders, Layer upon Layer, in Powder, then Plates of Metals; the Powder, to the end,

1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 6 Artificial vitriol..made by a cementation of plates of copper stratified with common salt and sulphur. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., To Stratify Gold and Cement..is to lay a Bed of Paste call'd Cement, then a Plate of Gold, then another Layer of Cement, then another Plate of Gold; and so on, till the Crucible be full. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory I.* 185 Stratify thin plates of brass in an earthen pipkin with powdered sulphur and antimony. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 340 The iron..must be put into..a cementing pot, and stratified with powdered charcoal. 1826 W. C. ORTLEY *Dict. Chem. & Min.* Introduct. Vocab., *Stratify*, to cause two or more bodies to act upon each other by placing them in any vessel in alternate layers. 1845 Dodo *Brit. Mus.* Ser. v. 184 The hide is then transferred to a pit containing stronger ooze, or else is stratified with crushed bark. 1853 SOVER *Panoroph.* 240 They..wash them [sc. anchovies] in soft or salt water, and stratify them in barrels with salt. 1855 J. SCOFFERIN *Orv's Circ. Sci. Elem. Chem.* 438 Bars of wrought iron are stratified with charcoal. **†b. In passive:** To be placed in alternate layers with something else. Obs.

1789 MILLS in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 83 The gneiss..is in ribs from two to twelve inches thick, and is stratified by intermediate ribs of red granite of about an inch thick. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. (1791) 38 notes, Iron is found..stratified with clay coals or argillaceous grits. 1829 Good's *Study Met.* (ed. 3) 1. 616 We find the hydatis..sometimes stratified with layers of aluminous and friable matter.

2. *Geol.* Of natural agencies: To deposit (rocks) in strata or beds; to produce (a portion of the earth's crust) in the form of strata; to form strata in. Chiefly in *passive*.

1794 R. J. SULLIVAN *Vicu Nat.* I. 49 They contain..other vestiges of organic substances; and are always stratified. 1805 JAMESON *Min. Descr. Dumfries* 94 An extensive quarry, where a great rock mass of limestone is exposed: it is distinctly stratified. 1821 T. DWIGHT *Trav.* II. 480 A vast mass of blue limestone, horizontally stratified. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 554 While the glaciers were disappearing, many a stream or lake would have existed to stratify the drift. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 37 If the mud pierced through had been thrown down by the river in ancient channels, it would have been stratified. 1855 — *Princ. Geol.* II. xxiv. (1875) 1. 617 Composed chiefly of indurated Tufa like Monte Nuovo, stratified conformably to its conical surface. 1873 A. H. GREEN, etc. *Coal* i. 6 Both sandstones and shales are divided into layers or beds, and are said to be stratified.

b. trans. and *fig.*
1851 Mrs. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* i. 631 Good lovers of our age to track and plough their way to, through time's ordures stratified. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Break.* i. ii. 67 Society stratifies itself everywhere. 1807 Br. CREIGHTON in *Daily News* 22 Jan. 6/5 Its methods had been found effective in a younger country less stratified than our own. 1900 *Pilot* 28 Apr. 256/2 The mound from its great height must represent a series of stratified ruins. 1912 J. L. MYRES *Dawn of Hist.* viii. 168 This style [of pottery] was found in the important because well-stratified site at Phylakopi.

3. *intr.* To assume the form of strata.

1856 T. B. BUTLER *Philos. Weather* i. 13 (Funk) Currents of air do not mingle but stratify.

Hence *Stratifying vbl. sb.*
1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Stratification*, (in Chemistry) a stratifying or putting different Matters Bed upon Bed [etc.]. **Stratify, v. 2 ? nonce-wd.** [f. L. *strata* road (see STREET sb.) + (-)FY.] *trans.* To furnish with a system of roads.

1881 C. WOODSWORTH *Ch. Hist.* I. ii. 15 The Greek Empire..had facilitated national intercourse by sea. The Roman Empire, by its great military roads, accelerated that intercourse by land. Greece and Rome navigated and stratified the world.

Stratigrapher (stratigrāfēr). [f. STRATIGRAPHY: see -GRAPHER.] One versed in stratigraphy; one who describes or delineates strata.

1833 A. GEIKIE in *Nature* 15 Feb. 357/1 He is an excellent stratigrapher. 1897 *Natural Sci.* Dec. 418 The stratigrapher is expected to map solid rock through its drift covering.

Stratigraphic (stratigrāfik), *a.* [f. STRATIGRAPHY: see -GRAPHIC. Cf. F. *stratigraphique*.] = next.

1877 Le Conte *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 401 The lower portion is very barren of fossils, and this means of correcting the stratigraphic conclusion was at first nearly wanting. 1880 *Nature* 22 Jan. 290/1 Stratigraphic observations on the pre-carboniferous formation of Valtellina and Calabria. 1884 *American VIII.* 300 Geography and Stratigraphic Geology. 1896 J. P. SMITH in *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* Nov. 222 The absence of a paleontologic or stratigraphic break was a sufficient reason for calling the beds in question Upper Coal Measures rather than Permian.

transf. 1912 *Man* XII. 134 Throughout the Old World the careful study of quaternary implements, and stratigraphic analysis of the conditions accompanying the different types, almost always make it possible to date a quaternary industry by the typical forms contained in it.

Stratigraphical (stratigrāfikāl), *a.* Sometimes *error. strata-*. [Formed as prec.: see -ICAL.] Pertaining to stratigraphy.

1817 W. SMITH (*title*) Stratigraphical System of Organized Fossils. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* iii. (1859) 43 The rock unquestionably occupies the same stratigraphical position as the Lingula Flags of Wales. 1857 PORTLOCK in *Q. J. Nat. Geol. Soc.* XIII. p. xci. The stratigraphical distribution of the fossils enumerated. 1869 HUXLEY in *Sci. Opin.* 28 Apr. 485/1 What is termed stratigraphic geology is neither more, nor less than the anatomy of the earth. 1883 HULKE in *Q. J. Nat. Geol. Soc.* XXXIX. Proc. 64 The advantages likely to accrue from such international uniformity of stratigraphical terms. 1892 LARWORTH in *Nature* 18 Aug. 372/2 What is known as stratigraphical geology, or the study of the geological formations.

Hence *Stratigraphically adv.*, in stratigraphical respects • with reference to stratigraphy.

1831 A. SEDGWICK in *Proc. Geol. Soc.* I. 274 He [sc. W. Smith] made large collections of fossils; and the moment an opportunity presented itself he arranged them all stratigraphically. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* x. 418 Both stratigraphically and paleontologically the place in the scale of the Niagara graveyard can be definitely determined.

Stratigraphist (stratigrāst). [f. STRATIGRAPHY + -IST.] = STRATIGRAPHER.

1879 W. KEEPING *Fossils Upward & Brickhill* (1883) 27 The value of the species is thereby..considerably increased both to the Naturalist and Stratigraphist. 1892 LARWORTH in *Nature* 18 Aug. 373/1 The brilliant stratigraphists of the end of the last century.

Stratigraphy (stratigrāfi). [f. L. *stratigrāpho* combining form of *stratum*: see STRATUM and -GRAPHY. Cf. F. *stratigraphie*.]

1. The branch of geology that is concerned with the order and relative position of the strata of the earth's crust.

1865 Reader 4 Mar. 248/2 While accepting as a basis in theoretical geology the principles of Hutton, and in stratigraphy the work of William Smith, he [etc.]. 1891 BLAKE in *Q. J. Nat. Geol. Soc.* XLVII. 341 Nor did he see any reason to doubt the correctness of his stratigraphy there.

2. The stratigraphical features (of a country, etc.); the order and relative position of the strata.

1882 A. GEIKIE in *Nature* 7 Dec. 121/2 His monograph embraces the stratigraphy, palaeontology, structure, eruptive rocks, and contact-metamorphism of the district. 1892 LARWORTH in *Nature* 18 Aug. 373/2 A formation, which is the unit of geological stratigraphy, is a rock sheet composed of many strata possessing common lithological characters.

transf. 1912 *Man* XII. 125 Dr. Peabody said that the perfect stratigraphy in Europe is contrasted with a vague stratigraphy in America. There the paleolithic form persists in later periods and Chellean types are found on the surface.

Stratiote (stratīōt). *rare.* In 7-ot. [ad. Gr. *στρατιώτης*, f. *στρατιά* army.] A soldier (in ancient Greece; also used by Harrington with reference to his imaginary commonwealth).

1656 HARRINGTON *Oceana* Wks. (1700) 174 The Constable who is to officiate at the Urn, shall, after the manner of the Elders, elect every fifth Man of their whole number..to be a Stratiote or Deputy of the Youth. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* I. iii. 115 The lighter equipped stratiote of Greece.

†Stratiotic, a. Obs.-o [ad. Gr. *στρατιωτικός* military, *στρατιωτική* the military arts, f. *στρατιώτης* soldier, f. *στρατιά* army.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Stratiotiek* (stratioticus) warlike, pertaining to War.

Strato- (strā'tō), combining form of STRATUS, used to form names for mixed types of cloud-structure in which the 'stratus' form is present as an element modifying one of the other forms. Strato-cirrus, a cloud resembling cirro-stratus, but more compact in structure; hence Strato-cirrous *a.* Strato-cumulus = cumulo-stratus; hence Strato-cumulous *a.*

1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLII. 35 Such clouds should be called strato-cirrus. 1898 *J. Nat. Sch. Geog.* (U.S.) Oct. 310 The sky..was overcast with strato-cumulus and cumulus clouds.

Stratocracy (stratō'krāsī). Also 7 *strato-*cratie. [f. Gr. *στρατός* army + *-κρατία*: see -CRACY. Cf. F. *stratocratie*.] Government by the army; military rule; a polity in which the army is the controlling power.

1652 *Observ. Forms of Govt.* 8 Their Monarchy was changed into a Stratocratic. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Stratocracy* (Gr.) military Government; where a Commonwealth is governed by an Army or by Soldiers. 1659 GAUDEN *Slight Healers* (1660) 61 A Game of Government wholly new to England, called Stratocracy. 1758 *Monthly Rev.* 27 They [the English c. 1650] felt in their turns all the inconveniences of an Oligarchy, a Democracy, and a Stratocracy. 1815 GRATTAN *Sp.* 23 May (1822) III. 374 Sir, the French Government is war; it is a stratocracy. 1832-4 DE QUINCEY *Casars* Wks. 1859 X. 102 The government of an imperator was.. permanent stratocracy having a moveable head. 1899 *Spectator* 7 Oct. 485/2 The greatest danger to the permanent progress of Europe..is the possibility of a period of stratocracy.

So *Stratocrat*, one who embodies military rule; *Stratocratic a.*, pertaining to stratocracy.

1840 G. RAYMOND in *New Monthly Mag.* LVIII. 463 Having, with a stratocratic 'privilege', forcibly appropriated the person of a young Polish female. 1892 *Spectator* 11 June 809/1 The triumphant stratocrat whom their [the Roman oligarchy's] system tended to produce.

Stratography (stratōgrāfi). *rare*-1. [f. Gr. *στρατός* army + *-γραφία* -GRAPHY.] Military science.

1841 D'ISRAËLI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 607 A great commander by land and by sea, he was critical in all the arts of stratography.

Stratopedarch, *Hist. rare.* [ad. Gr. *στρατοπέδης*, f. *στρατόπεδο*-v camp + *-ἀρχης* ruler.] 1855 MILMAN *Lit. Chr. VI.* 266 note, Demetrius the great Stratopedarch. 1895 W. M. RAMSAY *St. Paul the Traveller* xv. 347 When the party reached Rome, the centurion delivered his charge to his superior officer, who bears the title Chief of the Camp (Stratopedarch) in the Greek text.

Stratose (strā'tōs), *a. Bot.* [f. STRATUM + -OSE.] Stratified; arranged in layers.

1881 FARLOW *Mar. Alg.* 51 Subgenus Eucladophora. Plants tufted, or, at times, stratis, not united into spongy masses by rhizoidal branches. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Stratose*, in distinct layers.

Stratous (strā'tōs), *a.* [f. STRATUM + -OUS.] Of clouds: = STRATUS attrib.

1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLII. 35 These are called stratus clouds, from their sinking quashed appearance. **Stratili**, obs. form of STRATILY.

Stratula (strā'tiulā), *sb. pl.* [a. mod. L. type **strātula*, pl. of **strātulum*, dim. of STRATUM.] (See quots.)

1853 DE LA CONOAMINE in *Q. J. Nat. Geol. Soc.* IX. 273 note, May not the word *stratula* be coined to describe those smaller subdivisions of strata which are frequently oblique? I should then say that the *stratula* here dip to the east. 1876 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* ii. § 7. 83 The thicker layers of bedded rocks are usually spoken of as Beds or Strata, and the thinner as Laminæ or Stratula.

Stratum (strā'tm). Pl. strata (strā'ia); 9 rarely stratum. [a. mod. L. use of L. *stratum*, lit. something spread or laid down (in classical use with the senses 'bed-cover', 'horse-cloth', 'pavement'), neut. pa. pple. of *sternere* to throw down, lay prostrate, spread out. Cf. F. *strate* fem. (1865 in Littré).]

1. *gen.* A quantity of a substance or material spread over a nearly horizontal surface to a more or less uniform thickness; a layer or coat; esp. one of two or more parallel layers or coats successively superposed one upon another.

The mod. L. phrase *stratum super stratum* (cf. quot. 1699) was often used in Eng. context by writers of the 17th c.: see e.g. quot. 1617 S.V. STRATIFICATION 1.

a. sing.

1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's *Bk. Physike* 54/1 Take a Copper basin, insapare on the bottom thereof a stratum of sault, and on that sault a row of mature Strawberries. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 249 [Hef first laid at the bottom green Black-thorn bushes, and on them a stratum of large round stones. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* App. P. 4, Cover the Bottom of the Jar with some Dill, an Handful of Bay-Salt, &c. and then a Bed of Nuis; and so stratum upon stratum as above. 1799 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 154 The stratum of soil, sixteen feet thick, placed above the decayed trees, seems to remove the epoch of their sinking and destruction, far beyond the reach of any historical knowledge. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 338 Scrape off..the stratum of verdigrise which covers each side of the plate. 1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* viii, Covering the whole with a stratum of turf. 1834 J. DALTON *Meteorol. Observ.* (ed. 2) App. 197 The thickness of a stratum of clouds, is also variable from a few yards to three or four hundred or more. 1846 J. Baxter's *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 313 To prevent the attacks of slugs and worms, some cultivators recommend a stratum of lime..to be placed at the bottom of the bed. 1851 NICHOL. *Archit. Heav.* 22 In the midst of a stratum or bed of stars. 1860 TYNALL *Glac.* i. xviii. 132 The blue gleams which issued from the broken or perforated stratum of new snow. 1867 BAKER *Nile Trib.* vi. (1872) 79 It had been entirely denuded of the loam that had formed the upper stratum.

b. pl. strata.

1700 KEN *Hymntheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 46 Thus of each Age..The Strata there of Graves distinct remain. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* x. Notes, Wks. 1851 VI. 301 According to M. de Condamine, there were regular strata of building in some parts of Atun-Cannar, which he remarks as singular. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 418 Thus there were three strata of liquids in the vessel: the acid lowermost, and the alcohol uppermost, separated from each other by the water. 1837 BARHAM *Ingl. Leg., Spectre of Tappington*, Rescued from the grave in which they [his breeches] had been buried, like the strata of a Christmas pie.

¶ *c.* The form *strata* used as sing., with pl. *stratas*. Obs.

1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Diet.*, *Strata*, a Layer or Bed of different Soil or Matter. 1766 J. BARTRAM *J. Nat. Geol.* 9 Jan. 29 A high bluff of sand..under which was a strata four foot thick, of a brownish soft sand stone. 1768 HAMILTON *Venerius in Phil. Trans.* LIX. 20 The soil consists of stratas of lavas, ashes, pumice, and now-and-then a thin stratum of good earth.

2. A bed of sedimentary rock, usually consisting of a series of 'layers' or 'laminæ' of the same kind, representing continuous periods of deposition. The precise application of the term has varied, some geologists having used it as equivalent to 'layer' or 'lamina'. In the collective plural *strata*, which is much the most frequent use, the distinction between the different uses commonly disappears.

a. sing.

1699 J. BREWER in *Phil. Trans.* XXII. 485 This Stratom of green Sand and Oyster-shells is..nigh 2 foot deep. 1709 T. ROBINSON *Nat. Hist. Westworld.* 4 *Cumb.* v. 27 Flints..make up no particular Stratum of this Earth, but are a sort of Mundick. 1772 PENNANT *Tours Scot.* (1774) 267 This whole stratum lies in an inclined position. 1804 J. BARROW *Trav. S. Africa* II. 82 In the same stratum..I discovered several large masses of pyramidal crystals of quartz. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 203 One stratum, composed of many layers, is of a compact nature and fifteen feet thick; it serves as an excellent building stone. 1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* 91 A stratum, the collection of layers of one kind which form a rock as it lies between beds of other kinds..A stratum may consist of many layers. 1872 JENKINSON *Engl. Lake Distr.* (1879) 36 When ascending from Long Sleddale the stratum of limestone is observed in the gill on the left.

b. pl. strata.

1671 H. O. tr. *Steno's Prodr. Diss. Solids* 37 To the Sediments of Fluids do belong the Strata or Beds of the Earth. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1702) 29 Shells..fell to the bottom at the same time that the Chalky Particles did, and so were entombed in the Strata of Chalk. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Strata*..the Layers or Beds of different kind of Earthy Matter, that lie one over another without any regular Order, in the most part of the whole Globe of Earth. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1359 The mineral strata there, Thrust blooming thence the vegetable world. 1738 T. STONY in *Mem. J. Logan* (1851) 155 Scarborough..at whose high

cliffs and the great varieties of strata therein and their present positions. I further learned and was confirmed in some things. 1784 COWPER *Task* iii. 151 Some drill and bore The solid earth, and from the strata there Extract a register by which [etc.]. 1812 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 105/2 In Geology, both the separately deposited layers of rock, and the rocks formed of these similar layers, accumulated together, have received the name of strata. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* iii. 134 That afternoon the Princess rode to take The dip of certain strata to the North. 1875 DAWSON *Drum of Life* ii. 9 The... Laurentian strata... are seen to underlie... the Silurian beds. 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* ii. 24 The successive layers of rock, or as they are technically called strata.

c. pl. *stratum*. (Not in scientific use.)

1843 MR. & MRS. S. C. HALL *Ireland* III. 170 The black irregular rocks, the stratum of many colours and the debris of a sloping bank.

3. A region of the atmosphere, of the sea, or of a quantity of fluid, assumed for purposes of calculation as bounded by horizontal planes.

a. *sing.*

1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Study Nat.* (1799) I. 38 That vast stratum of frozen air which surrounds our Globe, about a league above the surface. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* § xiii. (1843) 213 Sir James Ross, who found a stratum of constant temperature in the ocean at a depth depending on the latitude. 1842 GROVE *Leet. Pragm. Phys. Sci.* 18 No action is perceptible in the intervening stratum of liquid. 1850 RANKINE *Misc. Sci. Papers* (1851) 22 A portion of a spherical stratum of atmosphere surrounding an atomic centre. 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* vi. 84 The carbonic acid... would tend to settle down in a stratum near the ground.

b. pl. *strata*.

1787 *Crit. Rev.* LXIV. 302 It was found that the change really arose from the drier air above, mixing with the inferior strata. 1812-16 FAIRFAX *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 245 II, therefore, the heights from the surface be taken increasing in arithmetical progression, the densities of the strata of air will decrease in geometrical progression. 1854 TOMLINSON tr. *Angelo's Astron.* 163 But gases being extremely compressible, the lower strata... are necessarily more compressed. 1858 JENYNS *Observ. Meteorol.* 204 The temperature of the lower strata of the air.

4. *Biol.* etc. One of a number of layers composing an animal or vegetable tissue.

a. *sing.*

1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 93 If a normal stratum of epithelium is no longer formed, the changes impressed on the fluid must be different from those which it would undergo during the ordinary secretion of healthy mucus. 1866 TREVIS *Bot.* 1109/2 Stratum, a layer of tissue. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 554 The cells of the endodermis... often form the outermost stratum of the cork-layer. 1899 ALBUTT *Syst. Med.* VII. 600 The collagenous tissue of the uppermost stratum of the cutis may now undergo a distinct sclerotic change.

b. pl. *strata*.

1742 A. MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 3 The... Strata or Layers, of which the Peritoneum is composed. 1850 LAYCOCK *Mind & Brain* II. 359 Under certain circumstances the [granular] cells are arranged in layers or strata. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 83 The strata or crusts are superposed on the cuticle in the form of a continuous membrane.

5. *Electr.* (cf. STRATIFICATION 2 d.)

1855 T. R. ROBINSON in *Proc. R. Irish Acad.* VI. 428 The meniscoid strata were at first very distinct, but faded away to a few seconds.

6. *fig.* in various applications (chiefly after sense 2): A portion of a body of institutions, beliefs, etc., proceeding from one historical period or representing one stage of development; a level or grade in social position or culture; the part of a population belonging to a particular level in station or education; and the like. a. *sing.*

1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. 229 note. The first stratum of names on the map of North-Britain is Cambro-British;... the second stratum... superinduced on the former, was the Gaelic. 1850 CARLYLE *Letter-day Pamph.* iii. 39 From the lowest and broadest stratum of Society... there was born... a Robert Burns. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xix. 369 In modern times they have practically been drawn from one stratum of society. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Relig.* (1873) 318 Odin belongs to the same stratum of mythological thought as Dyaus in India. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* I. ii. 17 The Caroline race were Franks... a mixture of Roman and Gallic, with only an upper stratum of the true Frank. 1902 L. STEPHEN *Stud. Biogr.* IV. vii. 261 The habit of reading spread to a lower social stratum. 1924 BLACKW. *Mag.* Oct. 505/2 He sprang from that stratum of the middle class... which owes its immediate fortunes to commercial enterprise.

b. pl. *strata*.

1850 CARLYLE *Letter-day Pamph.* iii. 38 In the lowest broad strata of the population... are produced men of every kind of genius. 1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* ii. 43 The superimposed strata of Greek, Roman, Saracenic and Gothic architecture. 1876 BIRCH *Monum. Hist. Egypt* 15 Leaving as open questions the contemporaneity or sequence of the dynasties, but recognising them as representing strata of time. 1890 BLACKIE *Ess. Mor. & Soc. Int.* 298 In fact a large proportion of the upper strata of English is merely Latin and Greek in a very thin disguise. 1913 SIR T. BARLOW in *Times* 7 Aug. 8/2 The... study of small variations in the ordinary diets of adults and children... in different social strata and in different countries.

7. *attrib.* (in pl. form.)? *Obs.*

1814 JAMESON in *Mem. Wernerian Soc.* II. 223 Two contiguous portions of rock, whether separated by strata-streams or not. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 748 The flat veins, or strata veins, seem to be nothing else than expansions of the matter of the vein between the planes of the strata. 1842 SELBY *Brit. Forest Trees* 351 The strata-like form the branches naturally assume.

Stratus (strā'tūs). *Meteorol.* [a. L. *strātus* (u stem), f. *strā-*, *sternere* to spread, lay down. (See quot. 1803, and cf. STRATUM.)] One of the simple forms of cloud, having the appearance of a broad sheet of nearly uniform thickness, usually existing at low elevations.

1803 L. HOWARD *Modif. Clouds* (1855) 4 *Stratus*, a widely extended, continuous, horizontal sheet, increasing from below upward. *featr.* This application of the Latin word *stratus* is a little forced. But the substantive *stratum*, did not agree in its termination with the other two [*cirrus*, *cumulus*], and is besides already used in a different sense even on this subject, e.g. a stratum of clouds; yet it was desirable to keep the derivation from the verb *sternere*, as its significations agree so well with the circumstances of this Cloud. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Mag.* vi. (1833) 141 A thin stratus or 'fog bank' appeared in the same quarter. 1858 JENYNS *Observ. Meteorol.* 192 Hence a mist will often appear in damp places, while in others, where mists are of constant occurrence, a mist, i.e. stratus, may be a rare thing. 1882 PIGEON *Engineer's Holiday* II. 216 Extending... a considerable distance towards the zenith, lay a thick horizontal layer of stratus, above which was blue.

attrib. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 122 A gray stratus cloud had drawn itself across the peak of the Matterhorn. 1833 HARPER *Mag.* May 188/2 In that low mass of stratus clouds which overhung the sunset there was now a wild convulsion.

Strauch(t): see STRAIGHT, STRETCH v.

† **Straight**, a. *Obs.* [Aphetic f. DISTRAUGHT a.] Distracted, out of one's mind. Also, bereft of (one's wits, mind).

1529 SKELTON *Agst. Ven. Tongues* Wks. 1843 I. 133 My soles are not for vintners' vintages, For frantic fancies half mad and half straight. 1530 PALSCR. 429/2, I am straight, je suis enragé. He is straight, il est enragé. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* (1568) I. 147 He seemed rather to be a man straight... than lively one that had hys wittes. 1566 DWANT *Horace, Sat.* i. vi. D v b, The most of men, will thinke me straighte of witte. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* vi. (1593) 150 Betwene his duskie wiogs he caught Orithya straight for feare. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Agesilaus* (1595) 668 Seely women also... ranne vp and downe, as straight of their wits. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* vii. xi. 144 Being now straight of mind, desperate, and a verie foole. c. 1600 DAY *1st Bedmull Gr.* iv. i. (1881) 72 Stumbling? what! stumbling? I think the fellow be straight.

Hence † **Straightness**, *Stranghtness*.

1530 PALSCR. 277/3 Straightnesse, stranghtness, amence. 1552 HULOET, Straightnes of the mynd by reason of fear, *paucis*. 1583 GOLDING *Calisto on Deuil*, xviii. 999/2 For vntill God haue brought vs to this straightnesse, we be all together blackish. [Fr. *Car inquisie à lant que Dieu nous ait amené à este furie, nous sommes stupides du tout.*]

Straight: see STRAIGHT a. and v., STRETCH v.

Straube, **Straut**, obs. ff. STRAW, STRAIGHT.

Straut(e, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of STRETCH v.

Straunc(h)e, **straunge**(e), obs. ff. STRANGE.

Straunde, obs. form of STRAND s. 1

Straugeour, -er (e, etc., obs. ff. STRANGER.

Straungle, obs. form of STRANGLE v.

Strauth, obs. pa. pple. of STRETCH v.

† **Stravagant**, a. and sb. *Obs.* [ad. It. *stravagante*, or aphetic ad. med. L. *extravagantem*: see EXTRAVAGANT.]

a. *adj.* Irrelevant, unsuitable, extraordinary: = EXTRAVAGANT a. 4, 5, 6.

1565 HARDING *Lett. to Strype Ann. Ref.* (1700) I. App. xxx. 57, I made on foretoll to your stravagant Chalenge, till [etc.]. 1579 FENTON *Gutierard*. 823 Of which stravagant manner of dealing not being able to excuse themselves by any reason, they attributed all to the working of the holy Ghost. 1613 CHAPMAN *Mask Inns of Court* (1614) A 5, The Torch-bearers habits were likewise of the Indian garb, but more stravagant theose those of the Maskers.

b. sb. a. Something irrelevant. b. A vagrant.

1505 T. STAPLETON *Fortin. Faith* 8 To go to the matter alleaged directly without idle twanges, and routing stravagants from the purpose. 1592 *Nobody's Somebody* Ci, I was carried afore the Constable but yesterday, and they took me vp for a stravagant. 1608 DAY *Hum. out of Breath* iii. i. (1800) 31 *Fo* Away you sharking companion. *Asp.* How *Fo* Wandring stravagant, that like a dronee flies humming from one land to another.

Stravaig (strā'vāg), v. *Sc.* and *north.* Also

stravague, **stravag**(e). [? Aphetic form of EXTRA-

VAGE v. (cf. *extravagare*.)] *intr.* To wander

about aimlessly. Hence **Stravai'ing** (-gig) *vbl.*

sb. and *ppl.* a. Also **Stravai'ger** (-gig).

1802 *ISS VAGUE* tr. 1 β. 1831 GALT *Ann. Parish* xiii, Lady Macadam's hens and fowls... being great stravagers for their meat. 1825 J. WILSON *Noctes Amb.* Wks. 1855 I. 25 The helts o' plantations are no very wide nor the shurb-beries stravin' awa' into wild mountainous regions o' heckans. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* *Stravai'ing*, strolling about. 1842 J. WILSON *Ch. North* III. 293 Those heartless clouds that keep stravai'ing over mountain-tops. 1871 BLACK *Dau. Helth* xxiv, 'Nonsense!' said Lady Drum. 'Would you have an old woman like me stravai'ing about the shore by myself?' 1884 ANNIE SWAN *Carlewie* x. 152 Miss Ritchie's peacock had taken what she called a stravai'ing term. 1887 HENLEY *Villon's Straight Tip* 23 At any graft, no matter what, Your merry goblins soon stravag. 1901 G. DOUGLAS *Ho. with Green Skulders* 26 Where have you been stravai'ing to? 1905 A. I. SHAND *Days of Past* xiv. 275 Those stravai'ing cottage cats.

Strave, obs. pa. t. of STRIVE v.

Straw (strō), sb. 1. Forms: a. 1 *strēaw*, *strau*, 3

strau, *strauwe*, 3-7 *strawe*, 5 *strauhe*, *strawh*, 4-

straw; β. 1 *strēaw*, *strēu*(w), *strew* (*pl.*

strewu); γ. 1 *strōw*, 1-5, 9 *dial.* *stree*, 4-6 *stree*

(*pl.* *stren*); 5-6, 8-9 *dial.* *strey*, 7-9 *dial.* *stren*,

streea, *strey* (7 *pl.* *streeae*); δ. 3-9 *north.* *stra* (5 *pl.* *strase*), 6-7 *Sc.* *strai*, *stray* (*pl.* *strais*), 6-9 *Sc.* *strae*; ε. 5 *strowh*, 5-6 *Sc.* and *north.* *stro*, *stroye*, 7 *stroe*, 5-7 *strowe*. [Com. Teut. (not found in Gothic): OE. *strelaw* neut. = OFris. *strē* (Nfris. *strā*, *strec*, Wfris. *strie*), OS. *MLG.*, MDa. *strō* (Dn. *strow*) neut., OHG., MHG. *strō* neut., gen. *strawes*, *strāwes* (mod. G. *stroh* masc.), ON. *strā* neut. (Sw. *strå*, Da. *straa*): -OTent.

**strawo-*, f. root **strau-*: *streu-*: see STREW v.

The ON. form *strā* is prob. in part the source of the Sc. and Northern *stra*, *strae*, etc. and of the North Midland and Northern *straw*, though in some dialectal areas the normal phonetic development from OE. would issue in forms coincident with these. The Scottish *stro* of the 15-16th c. is a literary alteration of *stra*.]

1. *Collective sing.*

L. The stems or stalks (*esp.* dry and separated by threshing) of certain cereals, chiefly wheat, barley, oats, and rye. Used for many purposes, e.g. as litter and as fodder for cattle, as filling for bedding, as thatch, also plaited or woven as material for hats, beehives, etc.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* iv. (2) 8 *Foenuni*, gæts oððe streow [*vrr.* *strew*, *straw*]. *Ibid.* xii. (2) 85 *Foenuni* strew [*vrr.* *strew*, *straw*, *strau*]. c. 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* III. 114 Berne *banne streuw*. c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 404 Summe *hicuwon beora gescy...* summe *streaw*. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7204 His handes al he brac in tū, Als þai had ben made hot on stra. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 859 How is this candle in the strawe y-falle? 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 233 When he streychof hym to strecche þe strawe is his schetes. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sec. Wks.* I. 119 Swepte as þe pument from hilyng of stree. 1383 - *Isa.* lxx. 25 A lion and an oxe schulen ete stree. 1422 YONGE tr. *Secreti Secret.* 239 Suche a stomake is likenyd to the lillif fire, that may brande but flex or stree. c. 1440 LYDG. *Horse, Goose & Sheep* 156 As pilwes been to chaumbrin agreeable, So is hard strawe litter for the stable. c. 1450 CARVER *St. Gilbert* vi. 71 On his bed had our maynir Gilbert... no bolstering but strawe. c. 1460 CUSNEY *Reg.* (1913) 144 Pe chaffe schall Abide togedur with þe strow to me and to my heynes. c. 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cressid* 439 And for thy Bed tak oow an hunch of stro (prime-wares tho, agol. 1491 in *Acta Dom. Concil.* (1839) 222/1 For hay & stra price xxliij s. 1501 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 124 Item... to James Dog to hy-stray to the Kingis chamir in Inverness, xvij d. 1534 34 FITZGER. *Husf.* § 6 Horses... must have... strawe for lyter. 1549 in Feuillart *Revels* *Edw.* VI (1914) 43 For Strawe to stuff the haggars, liij s. c. 1568 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xxxv. 19 Lyk dust and stro (prime-wort) not bene vaneist w' the wind. 1579 in 3rd *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 402/2 Yefrille an wedder, an creillfull of peittis and an sled full of stray. 1593 *Extracts Munie. Acc. Newcastle* (1848) 31 Paide for siro, candle, drinke, and stringe, which bounde the semynaries newes before he was executed, g'd. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 124 Thy lean and flashy songs Gate on their scannell Pipes of wretched straw. 1657 LAMONT *Diary* (Maitl. Club) 100 None should be obliged to bring any oats to the English troupe horses any longer, but only straw hereafter. 1683 HOLME *Armoury* ii. 173/2 Blend Fodder, is Hay and Straw mixed. c. 1730 BURK *Lett. to Scot.* (1754) II. xlii. 233 He dy'd at home like an auld Dug, on a Puckle's Straw. 1765 *Business* *First* IV. 221 The straw of rye is much more valuable, both for thatching, bedding and fodder than the straw of wheat. 1779 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* x. Paolo soon after turned into his bed of straw. 1834 *Vr. Subst. Food Man* 45 The straw of summer wheat is more agreeable to cattle than that produced from winter sowing. 1848 THACKERAY *Pan. Fair* ix. She had the street laid knee-deep with straw; and the knocker put by. 1888 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 417 It [sc. wheat] stood out much more than either, and was uniform in ripeness and length of straw. 1895 W. PATTERSON *Notes Milit. Surv.* (ed. 3) 80 Load of straw = 36 trusses each of 36 lbs.

b. *fig.* with reference to the small value of straw in comparison with the grain, or to its ready inflammability.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 603 Me list nat of the chaf or of the stree Maken so long a tale as of the corn. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 634, I... go thurgh alle regions, Seeking alle religious. But to what orde that I am sworn, I make the strawe, and lete the corn. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. 52 Strongest coathes are straw 'to th' fire ith' blood.

d. Thatch, thatched houses. *Obs.*

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 27 A small Village of Straw unworthy the notice.

2. Phrases, a. To make bricks without straw:

said with allusion to *Exodus* v.

The current form and application of the saying are hardly justified by the narrative. The Israelites were not required to make bricks without straw (which was an indispensable binding material for sun-dried bricks), but to gather the straw for themselves instead of having it furnished to them. The phrase, however, now commonly means 'to (be required) to produce results without the means usually considered necessary'. Cf. the accurate use in quot. 1661.

1658 in Verney *Mem.* (1907) II. 79 It is an hard task to make bricks without straw. 1661 DR. ORKNEY in 11th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 10 If they will not let that [act] passe, and yett will have us keepe armys, is it not requireing a tale of bricks, without allowig the straw. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* i. vi. 271 It is often good for us to have to make bricks without straw. 1883 MISS M. to have to make bricks without straw. 1894 L. STEPHEN *Bethan-Edwards* I. 5 The fact is, you are fast being spoiled. But your task from to-day will be to make bricks without straw. No appeal shall induce me to have pity on you.

b. In the straw: in childbed, lying-in. So out

of the straw, recovered after childbearing. In quot. 1785 the phrase is taken to refer to the practice of laying down straw (to deaden noise) before a house where there is a confinement. It is doubtful whether this was the original meaning, though the practice was common.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Lincs.* (1662) 149 Our English plain Proverb, *De Puerperis*, they are in the Straw; shows Feather-Beds to be of no ancient use amongst the Common sort of our Nation. 1705 [E. WARD] *Huilibras Rediv.* iv. 18 We sipp'd our Fuddle, As Women in the Straw do Cuddle. 1772 *Grimston Papers* (MS.), I hope your neighbour, Mrs. G., is safe out of the straw, and the child well. 1785 BURGON *Hairress* i. i. You take care to send [sc. cards] to all the lying-in ladies? *Prompt.* At their doors, Madam, before the first load of straw. — *Prompt.* (Reading his memorandum as he goes out). Ladies in the straw — Ministers, &c. — never a better list [etc.]. 1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1823) 120 In the phrase of ladies in the straw, 'as well as can be expected'. 1832 MARRIAT *N. Forster* xv. They found the lady in the straw.

c. In the straw: (of corn) not yet threshed. 1701 C. WOLLEY *Jrnl. New York* (1860) 59, I paid for two loads of Oats in the straw 18 shillings. 1702 Act 1 Anne Stat. II. c. 10 § 14 All Carts with... Corn in the Straw.

d. To run to straw: see RUN v. 69 c. 1659 GAUDEN *Slight Headers* (1660) 89 Physicians that are not by much sturdier... run out to Atheism (as some corn in lusty ground doth to straw and halm). a 1722 LITTLE *Hush.* (1757) 13 You will find, that in such a case the corn will run out to a straw. 1765 [see RUN v. 69 c.]. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xii. 215 It... would make corn run entirely to straw.

e. Man of straw: a person or thing compared to a straw image; a counterfeit, sham, 'dummy'; similarly, a face of straw, etc.; (b) an imaginary adversary, or an invented adverse argument, adduced in order to be triumphantly confuted; (c) a person of no substance, esp. one who undertakes a pecuniary responsibility without having the means of discharging it; (d) a fictitious or irresponsible person fraudulently put forward as a surety or as a party in an action.

1599 RETURN *fr. Parnass.* i. i. 231 [He] brags... of his liberality to scholars... but indeed he is a mere man of straw, a great lump of drossy earth. 1615 DANIEL *Hymns* v. Tri. ii. i. Wks. (1623) 283 Idolatry not so that Sex, but hold a man of straw more then a wife of gold [= Fr. *pr. verb.* 'Un homme de paille vaut une femme d'or']. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 92 To skirmish with a man of straw of his own making. 1652 R. SAUNDERS *Balm to heal Relig. Wounds* 82 He... strikes at random at a man of straw. 1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* v. iii. 67, I will not be your drudge by day, to squire your wife about, and be your man of straw, or scare crow only to Pyes and Jays; that would be nibbling at your forbidden fruit. 1677 2nd *Packet Adv.* to Men of Shafesbury 52, I rather suppose the Some that say so never were men of God's making, but mere men of straw set up by Master Hencher, for a Trial of his own Skill in Confutation. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* iii. vii. (1740) 508 The Verity of all such Suppositions denied, off drops the Vizor, and a Face of Straw appears. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) i. 253 What is this but placing the essence of virtue in her outside, making her a man of straw, an empty covering containing nothing within? 1823 'JON BEK' *Dict. Turf* 167 'Man of straw', a bill-acceptor, without property — 'no assets'. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxi. If the defendant he a man of straw, who is to pay the costs, Sir? 1840 DE QUINCEY *Style Wks.* 1859 XI. 218 It is always Socrates and Crito, or Socrates and Phaedrus... in fact, Socrates and some man of straw or good-humoured nine-pin set up to be bowled down as a matter of course. 1876 L. STREUM *Hours in Library* 11. ii. 67 But no man can dispense with the aid of a living antagonist, free from all suspicion of being a man of straw. 1885 *Law Times* *Rep.* LIII. 484 The real plaintiff may assign his interest to a man of straw, and in such a case the court will require security to be given.

f. A pad in the straw: see PAD sb. 1. 3. Obs.

g. Mil. For straw: (see quot.) Obs. — [A rendering of *Fr. à la paille*, from the phrase *aller à la paille*, 'to go in search of straw for the horses', hence 'to be allowed a short interval of rest from carrying arms'.]

1702 *Milit. Dict.* (1704) s. v. For Straw, is a word of command to dismiss the Soldiers when they have grounded their Arms, so that they be ready to return to them upon the first firing of a Musket, or beat of Drum. [Hence 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey); and many later Dicts.]

h. To condemn to straw: to declare worthy of a madhouse. Obs.

1779 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Dryden* (1863) 163 Virgil would have been too hasty if he had condemned him [Statius] to straw for one sounding line.

3. Extended to denote the stalks of certain other plants, chiefly pease and buckwheat.

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 156 Pernet dunt de pessa [gloss] pese stree. 1579 E. K. *Gloss.* to Spenser's *Sheph. Cal.* 256 Vetchie, of Pease strawe. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* II. 126 These Bottles are covered with the Straw of Canes. 1760 R. BROWN *Compl. Farmer* II. 83 The straw [of buckwheat] is good fodder for cattle. 1795 VANCOUVER *Agric. Essex* 178 To discontinue the practice of burning the straw of coleseed, mustard, coriander, carraway. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 628 The haulm or straw of the potatoe. 1822 *Gardener's Chron.* 27 Aug. 237/2 Messrs. Carter should have preferred it if the straw [of a pea] had not been so long.

b. U.S. Pine needles.

1856 OLNEY *Slave States* 321 The leaves, or straw, as its foliage [i.e. that of the yellow pine] is called here. 1860 WHITMAN *Amer. Feuillage* 36 The ground to all directions is cover'd with pine straw.

c. In plant-names, as camel's straw, sea straw. 1516 *Gl. Herbal* cccxxxvii. (1529) X liij, Squinante is an herbe that is called camelles strawe, hycau-e camelles do cate it. 1711 PETER *Gazophyl.* x. 91 Sussex Sea-straw.

4. The straw of wheat or other cereal plants plaited or woven to form a material for hats and bonnets; a kind or variety of this material, or an imitation of it (made, e.g., from paper).

1730 MRS. ELIZ. THOMAS *Metam. Town* (1737) 20 Straw, lind with Green, their May-day Hats. 1783 O'KEEFFE

Birth-day 17 With her stockings green, and her hat of straw. 1859 *Ladies' Cabinet* Nov. 278/1 Plain Dunstable straws continue to be worn. 1895 *Daily News* 20 Mar. 7/1 Paper straws are among the new things... Hats and bonnets made of these straws are inexpensive. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 1 Feb. 8/3 The newest straw resembles the petals of a flower, and is called chrysanthemum straw; also there is more lace straw going to be worn than last year.

II. A single stem of a cereal, etc.

5. A stem of any cereal plant, esp. when dry and separated from the grain; also, a piece of such a stem.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 135 Ne lat hie [*Honestas*] nawht ðe hande pleizende mid stikke, ne mid strawe. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 296 þe ewene seide ful soð þet mid one strea brouhte o brune alle hire luses, þet mucel kumeð of lutek. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 1745 In lithering, and pursuite, and delays, The folk devyne at wagginge of a stree. 1426 *LYON. De Guil. Pilgr.* 1837 Lych horns of a lytell snayl, Wych... for a lytel strawh wyl shrynye. c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 94 in *Bales Bk.*, Clence not the tethe... With knyfe ne stre, styk ne wande. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. iii. 108 Those that with haste will make a nightlie fire, Begin it with weake Strawes. 1675 OWEN *Indwelling Sin* xvii. (1732) 233 No more Impression... than Blows with a Straw would give to an Adamant. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* ii. 276 Behold the child, by Nature's kindly law, Pleas'd with a rattle, tickled with a straw. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 11. 817 The communication may be maintained by any slight tube, as a straw, or a reed. 1897 E. HOWLER in *W. Andrews' Legal Lore* 92 In some manors the surrender [of lands] is effected by the delivery of a rod, in others of a straw.

transf. 1587 T. NEWTON *Herbal for Bible* xxvii. 150 Another kinde of Reede... hath a long, round and hollowe stalk or strawe, full of knottie ioints.

† b. Collective plural = sense 1. Obs.

1390 GOWER *Conf. l.* 143 In stede of mete gras and stres... He syn. c 1440 *Parlour on Hush.* III. 362 With ryse-bes or with stren me most hen bynde [*L. tunc inuocant ulmo aut summe stringimus*]. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Andrew* 299 Reasing the devill... With... Palme croces, and knottis of strawe.

c. Poet. = OAT sb. 5. rare. (Cf. quot. 1637 in i.) 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. v.* ii. 93 When Shepherds pipe on Oaten straws. 1697 *DAVIDEN Virg. Past.* III. 37 Dunc at the best; in Streets but scarce allow'd To tickle, on thy Straw, the stupid Crowd.

d. A straw in the shoe is said to have been the sign by which loafers about the courts of law advertised their readiness to perjure themselves for money. Cf. *straw-shoe* in 14.

1743 FIELDING *Ton. Wild.* i. ii. An eminent gentleman... who was famous for so friendly a disposition, that he was bail for above a hundred persons in one year. He had likewise the remarkable humour of walking in Westminster-hall with a straw in his shoe.

e. Bot.

1776 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. Explan. Terms* 378 Culmus, a Straw, properly the Trunk of Grasses. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* II. 80 Straws round, and somewhat flattened. 1821 SIR J. E. SMITH *Gram. Bot.* 6 Culmus, a Culm or Straw, the peculiar stem of Grasses, is leafy, cylindrical [etc.]. 1839 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* i. ii. 84 From the canlis, Linnæus, following the older botanists, distinguished the culmus or straw, which is the stem of Grasses.

f. Mining. (See quot.)

1860 *Engl. & For. Mining Gloss., Staffs. Terms* 80 Straw, a fine straw filled with powder and used as a fuse. 1886 J. BARROWMAN *Sc. Mining Terms* 63 Straw, or strae, a fuse composed of a straw filled with gunpowder.

g. (See quot. 1883.)

1872 'A. MERION' *Odd Echoes Oxf.* 21 Come let the mackerel soused be brought, The cider-cop and straws. 1883 SCHLEIER *de VERE in Encycl. Amer.* I. 201/1 With the various drinks invented by Americans came into use the straws—slender tubes of wheat, or even of glass—through which beverages are sucked up, or, as it is called, imbibed.

6. A small particle of straw or chaff, a 'mote'.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* Introduct. 17 Lylles strees vel micles beames. *Ibid.* Matt. vii. 3 Huzet donne gessistu stre vel mot in ego brodes pines. c 1050 *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 405/33 *Fittinam*, strewa, eplan. c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* II. 5 In þi broþir eþu þe ses a straw, And nobt a balke in þin aþen. c 1407 *LYON. Reas. & Sent.* 6084 Amwber... rygþt mygþty in werkynge... For to drawe to him strawys. 1523-34 *FITZGERARD. Hush.* 3 27 Take good hede, that the sheers of all manner of whyte corne cast not vpp theyr handes hastily, for thanne all the... strawes... flieth over his heed. 1639 DU VERGER *tr. Camus' Admir. Events* 99 Amber will draw unto it any manner of straws except of the hearb Basil. 1750 *tr. Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 108 Being heated with rubbing, gaggates attracts straws and chaff.

7. Often used as a type of what is of trifling value or importance, as in *not to care a straw* (two, three straws), and similar phrases.

c 1290 St. Michael 151 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 304 Nis nouþe no man aliuþ hat hire couþe habbe i-wust so wel, Ne so hire i-fed and hire child þat ne cosnede noust a straw. a 1300 *Havelok* 315 He let his oþal ouer-ga, Perof ne yaf þe nouþ a straw. c 1369 CHAUCER *Dehe Blanche* 718 Socrates... ne counted nat three strees Of nougt that fortune koude doo. c 1400 *Yvain & Gau.* 265 By his sar set he nougt a stra. c 1412 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 160 Swiche vsage is Not worþ a strawe. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. liii. (1860) 201 Deth, j drede beþ nougt a straw. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xiv. 22 Thou fers þu, Thy seruent wouds comþ i nougt a stro. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1021, I force not argument a straw. Since that my case is past the helpe of law. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xxix. 29 'Tis not a Straw matter whether the Main Cause be Right or Wrong. 1780 *Mirror* No. 103 An explanation, besides exposing me to their resentment (but that I did not value a straw), would have [etc.]. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* iii. Drysdale, who didn't care three straws about knowing St. Cloud. 1887 *Spectator* 1 Oct. 1304 The British Government... does not care one straw what religion its subjects profess.

† b. A straw for —: an expression of contempt.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 362 A strawe for alle swenees significance! c 1412 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 622 But straw vnto hir reid wolde I [etc.]. c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 205 Yea yea master a strawe for tails that manot sale. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prolog. 33 Stra for thyis ignorant blabbing imperlyte Beside the polye termis redemyte. a 1529 SKELTON *Boule of Court* 341 Naye, strawe for tales, thou shalt not rule vs. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm. Praise Jolly A J h*, In whiche point, a strawe for all these cankered philosophers, and sages, who saie [etc.]. 1562 J. HERWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 119 Back (quoth the woodcocke): Straw for the (quoth the dawel). 1598 R. BERNARD *tr. Terence* (1607) *Andria* IV. ii. A straw for such as would haue vs two at debate.

† c. Used as an exclamation, = rubbish! nonsense! Obs.

c 1412 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1874 Ye straw! let be! *Ibid.* 5191 Straw! I be he neuer so barragous, If he & she shul dwellen in on house, Goode is he suffice. c 1520 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 564 Tushe, a strawe! a 1529 — *E. Rummyng* 535 A strawe, sayde Bele, stande viter, For we haue egges and butter. — *Manerly Margery* 5 Tully valy, strawe, let be, I say!

d. A trifle; a frivolous ground of quarrel, a trifling difficulty.

1692 [J. WILSON] *Vindic. Carol.* i. 17 Here also be quarrels at Straws. 1782 MISS BURNBY *Cecilia* VI. vii. My passions will not, just now, be irritated by straws. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.*, Burns (1840) l. 367 Mighty events turn on a straw. 1858 TROLOPE *Dr. Thorne* xxiii. When he spoke of the difficulties in his way, she twitted him by being overcome by straws.

8. In certain proverbs, and allusive senses derived from them. (See quot.)

a. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VII. 12 A drowning man will catch at a straw, the Proverb well says. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxxv. Love, like despair, catches at straws. 1853 MRS. GASKILL *Ruth* xxx. That hope was the one straw that Mr. Bradshaw clung to. 1908 R. BAGOT *A. Cuthbert* xxv. 331 He had been compelled, however, to suppress both his shame and his pride, and grasp at the straw held out to him.

b. 1848 DICKENS *Dombe's*, As the last straw breaks the laden camel's back, this piece of underground information crushed the sinking spirits of Mr. Dombe. 1874 S. WALPOLE *Life* *Verelst* II. vii. 260 The difference about the grant to the Prince was of course only the last straw. The load on Lord Wellesley had been long intolerable. 1897 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* II. 865 In ordinary cases of the disease there is often some minor exciting cause which acts as a 'last straw'. *Ibid.* VII. 693 Sunstroke may act as the 'last straw'.

c. 1835 LYTON *Rienzi* II. iii. The Provençal, who well knew how to construe the wind by the direction of straws. 1846 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIII. 131 This straw shows the peculiar superstitiousness of Johnson's mind. 1852 *BAIRD Five* 175. *Eng. Univ.* (ed. 2) 365 One of the smallest possible straws may be taken as an indication of the direction in which the *aura popularis* now set. 1861 READE *Cloister & H.* lii. And such straws of speech show how blows the wind. 1915 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 4 Occasional tavern brawls between German and Bulgarian officers are no doubt only straws, but the lesson they point is reinforced by [etc.].

9. In various phrases.

† b. To turn every straw, leave no straw untuned: to search everywhere for something lost.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 324 He seched hine anonrit, & to-went euerich stre uort þe beo ifunden. 1575 GAMMER *Gurton's Needle* I. iv. 12 So see in all the heap of dust thou leave no straw untuned.

† b. To lay a straw: to stop, desist. *There a straw!* = here I will stop. Obs.

c 1480 HENRYSON *Orph. & Euryd.* 241 Off sik musik tu wryte I do bot dote, Tharfor at this mater a stra I lay. c 1550 [G. WALKER] *Manif. Detect. Diaphy* Bij, Well, as to that, there lay a strawe tyll anone, that the matter lede ys to speake more of it. 1558 V. SKINNER *tr. Consolatus Sp. Inquis.* 63 There they were enforced to lay a straw. 1580 G. HARVEY *Three Proper Lett.* iii. 49 You may communicate as much... as you list... with the two Gentlemen: but there a straw, and you loue me: not with any one else, friend or foe. a 1600 DELONEY *Gentle Craft* II. iii. Wks. (1912) 157 Nay soft, there lay a straw for feare of stumbling (quoth Robin). 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* ix. xxxvi. l. 258 If I should lay a straw here, and proceed no further in this discourse of Purples.

† c. To break a straw [= *Fr. rompre la paille*]: to quarrel. Obs.

1542 UDALL *tr. Erasm. Apoph.* 61 b, I prophetic... that Plato and Dionysius will ere oany dayes to an ende breake a strawe betwene them.

d. To draw, gulter, pick straws: (of the eyes) to be sleepy.

1691 MRS. D'ANVERS *Academia* 36 Their Eyes, by this time all drew Straws. 1694 MORREUX *etc. Gentl. Jrnl.* Apr. 84 It growing then towards eleve a clock, the City Ladies Eyes began to draw Straws. 1731-8 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* iii. Wks. 1738 VI. 344 *Misc.* Indeed, my Eyes draw Straws (she's almost asleep). 1796 J. WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Orson & Ellen* v. 125 Their eyelids did not once pick straws. 1845 J. WILSON *Noctes Ambr.* Wks. 1855 l. 29 But would you beleve it, my beloved Shepherd, my eyes are gathering straws. 1892 *Illustr. Sporting & Dram. News* 5 Nov. 270/2 That period—probably two o'clock a.m.—when the eyes of chaperons begin to draw straws.

10. Applied to various things shaped like a straw.

† a. pl. = jack-straws, JACK-STRAW 2. Obs. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Cress Suffolk* 9 July, They (I mean my bones) lie in a heap over one another like the bits of ivory at the game of straws.

b. Austral. A walking-stick insect, a phasmid. 1827 HELLYER in *Bischoff's Van Diemen's Land* (1832) 171, I caught one of those curious insects the native straw, it is, I apprehend, a nondescript.

c. A long slender needle.

1862 MORRIS *Hist. Needle-making* 39 The Straws are suited for millinery and light work, and they are often made

double length, for sewing fents in Manchester. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 464 Straws...are needles of a particular description, used in hat and bonnet making.
d. A slender kind of clay pipe.

1882 *Worc. Exhib. Catal.* iii. 28 Tobacco pipes. 10-inch Straws.

e. Cheese straw: a thin stick of pastry, containing cheese.

1877 *Castell's Dict. Cookery* 119. 1892 T. F. GARRETT *Encycl. Cookery* 1. 350.

III. II. A straw hat.

1863 *Baily's Mag.* Jan. 357, I bung my saturated 'straw' upon a hush. 1902 *Hiccup Londoners* 159 I've only brought a straw.

IV. In Combination.

12. attrib. (passing into *adj.*), with seose 'made of straw'. See also STRAW HAT.

1442 *Will of R. Cottingham* in *Fairholt Costume* II. 387 A black straw cappe. 1599 *HAKLUIT Voy.* II. 11. 83 Their houses are...layed all over with strawe-pallets, whereupon they doe both sit in stead of stools, and lie in their clothes with billets vnder their heads. 1604 in *Archæologia* XLVII. 148 A strawbasket. 1679 M. RUSSEN *Further Discov. Beer* 2 The keeping of Bees in Box-hives, I call by the name of Colonies, to distinguish them from those kept only in Straw-hives. 1699 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.*, Nov. (ed. 9) 134 Cover also your most delicate Stonefruit and Murals, screening them with Straw-hurdles. 1707 *Curios. Husb. & Gard.* 257 Cover the Earth with good Straw-Mats. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xxi, A straw bonnet with pink ribbons. 1872 *MACMURRY Mem. Patmos* iv. 87 Hovering around the straw-pallet of some Lazarus-beggar.

13. Obvious combinations: a. Simple attrib., with the sense 'of or pertaining to straw or straws', as in *straw-end*, *fire*, *-markel*, *-mow*, *-pad*, *-rick*, *-stack*; designating a receptacle for straw, as *straw-barn*, *-barlon*, *-house*, *-loft*, *rack*.

1557 *Tusser 100 Points Husb.* xi, But serve them with haye, while thy straw stoover last, they loue no more strawe, they had rather to fast. 1591 *SILVESTER Irvy* 289 When his fury gloves, 'Tis but as Straw-fire. 1657 *BULLINGSLV Brachy-Martyrol.* ii. vii. 196 How like you (John) your lodging and your fare? Willis said, Well, had I a straw-pad here. 1662 A. COOPER *Stratologia* vi. 52 A timorous Footman...In a Straw-inough had hid himself for fear. 1677 *MIEGE Dict. Eng.-Fr.* A Straw-house, *paillier*, *lelitou*, *lelitou* *lelitou* *lelitou*. 1721 *MORTIMER Husb.* (ed. 5) l. 143 What Corn you stack must be bound up in Sheaves, that so the Ears of the Corn may be turned inward, and the Straw-ends out. 1722 *LISLE Husb.* (1757) 213 Nor did he think it more dangerous than other grass, unless cattle came hungry to it out of the straw-barton. *Ibid.* 215 They...were foddered in the straw-house. 1747 *HOLDSWORTH Remarks on Virgil* (1718) 323 A street...formerly called La Rue de Fourage: where the straw-market was kept. 1812 *SIR J. SINCLAIR Syst. Husb.* Scot. l. 15 The straw-harn...should be so large as to pile up the straw of two stacks when threshed. 1833 *LOUNDOU Encycl. Archit.* § 1142 Straw-racks are placed in the sheds. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* III. iv. iii, They lie in straw-lofts, in woody brakes. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 187 Straw-stacks, and haystacks, and maize-tacks. 1897 *HARBY Tess* xxxii, To inquire how the advanced cows were getting on in the straw-barton. *Ibid.* xlvii, The old men on the rising straw-rick.

b. objective, as *straw-carrier*, *-culler*, *-cutting*, etc.

1656 *COLLOP Poests Rediv.* 64 Th' straw-gatherers of Egypt. 1790 W. H. MARSHALL *Midland Counties* II. 443 *Straw-cutter*, a cutter of straw, &c. into chaf. 1805 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXXIII. 51 He purchased a straw-chopper, that the horses corn might be mixed with straw. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* I. vi. ix, After all that straw-burning, fire-pumping, and deluge of musketry. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 196 Straw-cutters are of very various construction. *Ibid.*, Straw-cutting machines. 1859 *Spott. Dict. Engin.* l. 229 The straw-wheeler (in a threshing-machine) should pass the straw at the rate of 75 to 80 ft. a minute. 1884 J. SCOTT *Barn Inglem.* (1883) 145 The 'Straw-Elevator', driven in connection with the threshing-machine. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 23 The straw carrier of the threshing machine.

c. instrumental and parasynthetic, as *straw-built*, *-crowned*, *-roofed*, *-stuffed*, *-thatched* ppl. adjs.

1577 *HARRISON England* iii. i. 96th in *Holmshed*, In some places it [malt] is dried with woad alone, or strawe alone...but of all the strawe dried is the most excellent. 1598 *Br. Hall. Sat.* iv. ii. 14 So rides he mounted on the market-day Upon a straw-stuff pannel, all the way. 1613 *LOUNDOU New Direct. Planting* 21 Cottages and such like Straw-thatched houses. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* l. 773 Thir [if the bees'] Straw-huilt Citadel. 1738 P. WHITEHEAD *Managers* 4 'Midst the mad Mansions of Moor-fishes, I'd be A straw-crown'd Monarch, in mock majesty. 1746 J. WARTON *Ode to Fancy* 30 Where never human art appear'd, Nor ev'n one straw-roof'd cott was rear'd. 1750 *GRAY Elegy* 18 The swallow twitt'ring from the straw-built shed. 1820 *KEATS Cap & Bell* xxix, Many as bees about a straw-capp'd hive. 1844 *CAMPBELL Theodric* 301 Till reaching home, terrific omens! there The straw-laid street preluded his despair. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xlii, Had he been inspecting a wooden statue or a straw-embowelled Guy Fawkes. 1899 *HOWELLS Ragged Lady* 286 The thines of straw-barreled Virginia cigars.

14. Special comb.: straw bail (see quot.); † straw-bait = *straw-worm*; straw-bed, (a) a bed or mattress filled with straw, a *paillasse*; (b) = *straw-ride* a.; straw bid, bidder *U.S.* (see quot.); straw-board, coarse yellow millboard made from straw pulp, used for making boxes, hook-covers, etc.; straw bond *U.S.* (see quot. and cf. *straw bail*); straw boots *dial.*, wisps of straw tied round the feet and legs; hence as a nickname for the 7th Dragoon Guards; straw braid = *straw-plait*; † straw-burn *v. trans.*, to fertilize (land) by burn-

ing straw upon it; hence † straw-burning *vbl. sb.*; straw cat, the pampas cat (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); † straw coat, a coat trimmed with straw; straw cotton (see quot.); straw-dead a. *Sc.* [cf. *ON. strádaufa*], quite dead; straw-death, *Sc. straw* [cf. *Norw. stradaude*, *Da. straded*], a natural death to one's bed; † straw deer, an alleged name for the hare; † straw-device, a worthless or harmless device; straw-drain, a drain filled with straw (Webster 1828-32); straw-driver, † one who practises horses on a straw-ride; straw-dynamite (see quot.); straw embroidery (see quot. 1882); straw-fiddle, a xylophone in which the wooden bars are supported on rolls of twisted straw; straw-fork, a pitchfork; straw-knife, a knife used for cutting and splitting straw; straw-laths, *pl.* the laths on which straw is fastened in thatching; straw-like a., resembling straw; *fig.* light or worthless as straw; straw-man, (a) a figure of a man made of straw; (b) *U.S.* a 'man of straw' (Webster 1911); straw-moto *dial.*, a single stalk of straw; straw-necked a., having straw-like feathers on the neck; designating an Australian ibis (see quot.); straw-needle, a long thin needle used for sewing together straw braids (*Cent. Dict.*); cf. 10c; straw paper, paper made from straw bleached and pulped; straw plait, plat, a plait or braid made of straw, used for making straw hats, etc.; hence straw-plaiter; straw-plaiting *vbl. sb.* and *gerund*; also *concr.*, an article made of straw plait; straw ride, (a) a track laid with straw on which horses are exercised in winter; (b) *U.S.* 'a pleasure-ride in the country, taken in a long wagon or sleigh filled with straw, upon which the party sit' (*Cent. Dict.*); straw ring, a ring of plaited straw used to support a round-bottomed vessel in an upright position; straw rope, a rope made of twisted straw, used e.g. to secure thatching; also attrib.; † straw-shoe, a name given to a hanger-oo of the law-courts (to be known from his having a straw sticking out of his shoe) who was prepared to swear to anything wanted; straw-splitter, one who makes over-nice distinctions, a quibbler; similarly straw-splitting *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (see *SPLIT v. 5 h* and cf. *HAIR-SPLITTER*, *-SPLITTING*); straw-stem, a woe-glass stem pulled out of the substance of the bowl; hence, a woe-glass having such a stem (*Cent. Dict.*); straw vote *U.S.*, an unofficial vote taken in order to indicate the relative strength of opposing candidates or issues; straw wine, a luscious wine made from grapes dried or partly dried in the sun on straw; straw wisp, a small bundle or twist of straw; also *fig.*; hence straw-wisped a., entwined with a straw wisp; † straw woad, some variety of woad; straw-work, work done in plaited straw; straw-worm, the caddis-worm; straw-yellow *sb.* and *a.* = *STRAW-COLOUR*, *-COLOURED*. Also *STRAWYARD*.

1853 *N. & Q. Ser. 1* VII. 861 'Straw bail is, I believe, a term still used by attorneys to distinguish insufficient bail from 'justifiable or sufficient bail. 1859 *BARTLEY Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 455 *Straw bail*, worthless bail; bail given by 'men of straw', i.e. persons who pretend to the possession of property, but have none. 1862 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* xv. Notes 220 So Cod-hares and 'Straw-hares which ly under water (turn) into May-flies. 1865 *HIGINS Janius' Nomencl.* 2471 *Calista stramentitia*, a 'straw bed, or pad of straw. 1871 *WOODWARD St. Teresa* II. 263 The straw-bed, the ordinary bed of the Discaled. 1856 'STONE-HENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. i. ix. 3571 Some [colts] being at once physicked, and exercised afterwards upon straw-heds, &c. 1889 *FARMER Americanism*, 'Straw bid, a worthless bid; one not intended to be taken up. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 'Straw-board. 1881 *GREENER Gun* 409 In the said slots were placed sheets of straw-board of uniform texture and thickness. 1889 *Century Dict.* s.v. *Bond*, 'Straw bond, a bond upon which either fictitious names or the names of persons unable to pay the sum guaranteed are written as names of sureties. 1715 *Tr. Cress d'Anois' Wks.* 493 Admiral Sharp-Cap dispatch away John Prattle-Box, Courier in Ordinary of the Closet, with his 'Straw-Boots (*volté de paille*) to inform the King. 1832 D. VENDOR *Oradian Sk. Poems*, etc. (1873) 298 His legs were completely enveloped in twisted straw, generally known by the name of 'straw boots'. 1879 *All the Year Round* 5 Apr. 3701 The Seventh [Dragoon Guards] has been known indifferently as the Black Horse...and as the Virgin Mary's Guard; but its more popular pseudonym is the Straw Boots. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2471 The Leghorn, or Italian 'straw-braid. 1882 *CAULFIELD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework* 4632 Straw Braids are made in very long lengths, and are sewn together by means of long thin Needles, called Straws. 1799 A. YOUNG *Agric. Lincoln* 267 He 'straw-burnt a piece in the middle of a field preparing for turnips. *Ibid.* 263 This 'straw-burning husbandry I found again at Belsby. 1793 *European Mag.* Mar. 1901 Paillasses, or 'straw-coats, are very much in use. 1832 *CAULFIELD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework* 464 'Straw Cotton...is a wry kind of thread, starched and stiff...exclusively made for use in the manufacture of straw goods. 1860 *Glasferus* xviii. 11. 218 Gin ye dinna haste ye, doakter...it may be 'strae dead afore ye come on till t'. 1785 *BURNS Dr. Hornbock* xxv, Where I kill'd ane, a fair 'strae-death, By loss o' blood, or want o' breath. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herce* iv, Dead is he, a hed-death,

..A straw-death, a cow's-death. 1858 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. xiii. 305 She's gane, an' no by a fair strae-deith (death on one's own straw) either. a 1325 *Names of Hare in Rel. Ant.* l. 133 The 'strawder, the lekerer. 1599 B. JOHNSON *Cynthia's Rev.* ut. ii. (1601) F 1 h, As if I knew not how to entertaine these 'Straw-deu ses. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 182 Mr. Darvill...commenced life as a 'straw-driver in a country racing stable. 1859 *CUNOILL Dict. Explan.* 61 'Straw Dynamite is a mixture of nitro-glycerine with nitro-cellulose made from straw. 1882 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* Brit. II. No. 4432 'Straw embroidery. 1882 *CAULFIELD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework* 464 *Straw Embroidery*...consists in tacking upon black Brussels silk net or yellow coloured net, leaves, flowers, corn, butterflies, &c. that are stamped out of straw, and connecting these with thick lines made of yellow flosselle. 1867 *TYNDALL Sound* iv. 137 Instead of using the cord, the bars may rest at their nodes on cylinders of twisted straw; hence the name 'straw-fiddle' sometimes applied to this instrument. 1573-80 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 355 Flaille, 'strawflore and rake. 1858 *SIGHT & BURN Farm Implem.* 479 The straw-fork, has rather longer prongs. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* Brit. II. No. 6327 Chaff machine knives, and 'straw knives. 1391 *Mem. Rignon* (Surtees) 111. 107 Et in cc 'stratule. [Printed stralanes] emp. pro donno in tenura Joh. Knyght. 1624 1433-4 in *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 54 In ncccc stralanes empitis pro grangia decimali ibidem reparanda, 6c. 6d. 1485 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 231, viij. bunches of stree lattes. 1742 *YOUNG Nat. Th.* ii. 78 He loudly pleads The 'straw-like trifles, on life's common stream. 1848 *GOULD Birds Australia* VI. Pl. 45 The shafts of the feathers are produced into long lanceolate straw-like and straw-coloured processes. 1594 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* ii. 567 A scare-crowe to make them afraid, as wee use to deal with little children and with hirides by puppets and 'straw-men. 1890 *FAZLER Golden Bough* II. 247 Sometimes a straw man was burned in the 'hut'. 1747 'Straw-Motes [see *MOTE sb.* 4]. 1874 *HARBY Far fr. Mad. Crowd* iii, Then Gabe brought her some of the new cider, and she must needs go drinking it through a straw-mote. 1848 *GOULD Birds Australia* VI. Pl. 45 Geronticus [or *Carpodacus*] spinicollis. 'Straw-necked this. 1854 *Housch. Words* II. 86/2 A secret mode of making 'straw-paper. 1864 *Miss Yonge Chess Kate* i, Forgetting everything in the interest of her drawing on a large sheet of straw paper. 1800 *Rept. Arts* etc. (1801) XV. 19 A new and improved Manufacture of 'Straw-Plat, made of split Straw. 1842 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 164 The manufacture of straw-plait is to be found in every house. 1846 *Mrs. GORE Eng. Char.* (1852) 68 The hereditary race of 'straw-plaiters. 1844 *McCulloch Dict. Comm.* (1844) s.v. *Plait*, The wives and daughters of the farmers used to plait straw for making their own bonnets, before 'straw-plaiting became established as a manufacture. 1849 *Lytton Cartons* II. ii, He would stand an hour at a cottage door, admiring the little girls who were straw-plaiting. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* Brit. II. No. 4849 Straw plaitings, straw bats and bonnets. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. i. ix. 3571 The 'straw-ride is generally made by using the long litter of the stable laid down under a large paddock. 1837 *DU CHAILLU Land Midn.* Sun II. 434 A custom which reminded me of the 'straw ride' parties common in the rural districts of the United States. 1895 *Quint. XXVI.* 408.1 Invitations to sailing parties, straw rides or picnics. 1641 *FRENCH Dittell.* i. (1651) 41 The lower ground or recipient set up upon 'straw-rings. 1763 'THEOPH. INSULANUS' *Second Sight* 9 As he was going out of his house on a morning, he pnt on 'straw-rope garters instead of those he formerly used. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* III. vii. iii, See Piciegru's soldiers, this hard winter...in their 'straw-rope shoes and cloaks of bast-nut'. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 11 Assorted straw...is put...thick above the turnips for thatch, and kept down by means of straw-ropes. 1826 *Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 344 We have all heard of a race of men, who used in former days to ply about our own courts of law, and who, from their manner of making known their occupation, were recognized by the name of 'Straw-shoes. An advocate or lawyer, who wanted a convenient witness, knew by these signs where to meet with one... 'Then come into court and swear it? And Straw-shoe went into the court and swore it. 1844 *SMYTH Cycle Celestial Obj.* I. 384 note, A certain straight-laced 'straw-splitter objects to the terms *rising* and *setting*, as being highly improper when applied to fixed points. 1828 *PUSEY Hist. Eng.* I. 16 The endless 'straw-splitting of the schoolmen. *Ibid.* 35 Abounding...in straw-splitting distinctions. 1881 *MORLEY Cobden* xxii. 11. 323 They were wasting time in mere straw-splitting. 1854 G. W. CURTIS *Photophar Papers* II. (1866) 55 A dozen of the delicately engraved 'straw-stems that stood upon the waiter. 1801 *Century Dict.*, 'Straw vote, 1906 *Daily Chron.* 21 Oct. 415 'Straw' votes, which have recently been taken in the New York State campaign, indicate that Mr. Hearst will be badly beaten. 1824 A. HENDERSON *Hist. Anc. & Mod. Wines* 172 The liquor...receives the name of 'straw wine (*vin de paille*). 1832 *REDDING Mod. Wines* vii. 203 Straw wines are made in France. 1508 *DUNBAR Flying* 213 'Straw wisps hings ow. 1576 in *Evelyn's Pomona* 407 Instead of the straw-wisp, a basket may be fitted, which with a little straw within will keep the Fruit in better order. 1761 [S. HALBUTON & HERNAN] *Mem. Magico* v. (ed. 2) 18 The man is...a plain undesigning nose o' wax, a cat's paw, a straw wisp. 1861 *Mrs. H. WOOD Est. Lynne* i. iv, In spite of his smock frock, his 'straw-wisped hat, and his false whiskers...she knew him for her brother. 1612 *Sc. Bk. Customs in Habyburton's Ledger* (1617) 332 Woad called Haud grene woad or straw woad the 10th 12x li. a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 1646 (Milan), They have curious 'straw work among the nuns, even to admiration. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* June 429 The principal manufacture is straw-work...is confined to about six or eight miles round Dunstable. 1882 *CAULFIELD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework* 463 Coloured boxes, and cardcases...decorated with a covering of coloured Straw-work, much resembling Measick work. 1953 *Walton Angler* xii. 232 There is also another Caddis called by some a 'Straw-worm. 1795 *BREWSTER Nat. Magic* xxiv. (1833) 'Straw yellow. 1831 *BREWSTER Nat. Magic* xxiv. (1833) 285 The finest varieties...transmit a straw-yellow tint. 1843 *FORTLOCK Geol.* 214 From yellowish-brown to rich straw yellow.

b. In book-names of certain moths, with reference to their colour (see quot.).

1775 M. HARRIS *Engl. Lepidoptera* 45 Phalaena... 310 Straw, clouded. 1819 SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 427 Botys cespitalis. The Straw-barred. 1832 RENNIE *Butterfl.* 4 Moths 49 The Straw Underwing... appears about June. 1841 116 The Straw Belle. 1848 The Dingy Straw (*Depressaria costosa*). 1849 The Dingy Straw (*Recurvaria silacella*). 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 98 The Straw Belle (*Aspilota gilvaria*). 1848 295 The Straw Underwing (*Cerigo Cytherea*).

† **Straw**, *strō*. Apparently some foreign denomination of weight.

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 § 2 [Freight from Denmark] Item for everie strawe of wax of xvj C. weight xliij.

Straw (*strō*), *a*. Short for STRAW-COLOURED.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 3/2 The annexed are the tempering beats, colours, and uses of steel of different degrees of hardness:—450° Fah., very faint yellow; for lancets. 450° pale straw; razors and surgeons' instruments. 1862 M. BROWN *Catal. Postage Stamps* (ed. 2) 21 Letters in each corner of stamp. 3 d. pink, 4 d. vermilion, 9 d. straw.

Straw (*strō*), *v*. 1. Pa. t. and pa. pple. **strawed** (rarely pa. pple. **strawn**). *Obs. exc. arch.* Also 4 **strawye**. [App. repr. a dial. pronunciation (with rising diphthong) of OE. *strewian* var. of *strewian* STREW *v*.] = STREW *v*.

1. *trans.* To scatter, spread loosely; to scatter (rushes, straw, flowers, etc.) on the ground or floor, or over the surface of something; to scatter or sprinkle (something in powder) over a surface.

c 1200 ORMIN 8193 To strawwenn gode gress þær, þatt stunnkeno swiþe swete. a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* (Cambr. MS) 436 Cupen he let fulle of flures, To strawen in þe maideoes hures. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlii. (*Agatha*) 254 Þane had he Schellis & byrnnand cole straw in þe floure. c 1385 CHAUCEUR *L. G. W.* 207 (Fairf.). I bad þem strawen þerr. strawe, strawen floures on my bed. c 1400 *Desir. Tray* 12145 Hire blod all aboute aboute hit was sched, And strawet in þe strete, stonkilk full þik. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* i. 23 Take powder Pepir, & Canelle, & straw þer-on. c 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 376 Bryght helmes he fondre strawed wyde, As meo of armys had loste ther pryde. c 1449 *Pucoc Repr.* ii. xiv. 230 Now scbe berith aischis out, now sche strawith rischis in the halle. 1483 *Caxton Golden Leg.* 417/3 Thenne Julyan... dyd doo Strawe Salte on the body. 1526 *Tinoale Matt.* xxi. 8 Other cut doune branches from the trees, and strawed [so 1611; 1881 *Revised* spread; Gr. *ἐκσπάρειν*] them in the bwe. 1578 *Lyte Dodoens* iii. xxvii. 354 Alof made into powder & strawen upon newe bloody woundes, stoppeth the blood, and healeth the wounde. 1594 *Gd. Hurwifes Handmaid Kitchen* 22b, Take great Raisons and mince them small, and plucke out the kernels, and strawe them in the bottome of your pie. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* exlix, The affected place being hatbed with the decoction thereof, and the powder strawed on afterwards. 1725 *Bourne Antiq. Vulg.* iv. 26 That other Custom of strawing Flowers upon the Graves of their departed Friends, is also derived from a Custom of the ancient Church. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* iii. (ed. 2) 379 The strawing small chaff... on the bottom of the pigeon-house, is very proper. 1823 *Carr Craven Gloss.* *Straw*, to spread grass, when mown to strew. 1896 *Kirking Seven Seas* 8 We have strawed our best... To the shark and the sheering gull.

† **b**. With *abroad*. *Obs.*

c 1549 COVERDALE *etc. Exam. Par.* i. Tim. i. 1-7 In stedd of the sure doctrine of Christ, they strawe abroad wayne smokes & mystes of Jewishe questions. 1576 *Foxe A. & M.* (ed. 3) 990/2 After that... the Cardinall, vnderstode these bookes of the Beggars supplication... to be strawe abroad in the streetes of London... the sayd Cardinall [etc.]. 1579-80 *North Plutarch, Solon* (1593) 106 Some say, the ashes of his body were by his death strawed abroad through the Ile of Salamina.

c. *absol.* (The chief modern use, in allusion to Matt. xxv. 24.)

1526 TINDALE *Matt. xxv. 24* Which... gadderest where thou strawedst not [1611 where thou hast not strawed (1880 *Revised* where thou didst not straw); Gr. *διεσπορίσας*]. c 1586 CRESS *Pembroke Ps. exii. viii.* He gives where weeds, nay rather straweth, His justice never ending. 1861 LOWELL *Washers of Shroud* 26 Still men and natious reap as they have strawed. 1914 J. K. GRAHAM *Anno Dom.* 76 The soul... anticipates an epoch of halcyon splendour wheo it shall gather where it has strawed.

2. To cover (the ground, a floor, etc.) with something loosely scattered, e.g. rushes, straw, flowers: *Now rare or Obs.*

13... *K. Alls.* 1016 With rose, and swete flores, Was strawed [Laud MS. *ystrowed*] halles, and hoors. c 1350 *Will. Palerme* 1617 Echea strete was striked & strawed wif floures. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2690 Al þe feldes þoyte y-strawed of dede men all aboute. c 1386 CHAUCEUR *Squire's T.* 605 Though thou... strawe hir cage faire and softe as silk. c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 39 Hys hall was yche day of þe 3ere new strawed, yn some wyth grene rosches, and yn wyntyr wyth clen bay. 1544 *Phaer Pestilence* (1553) Lvi. It is good in hote time, to straw y^e chamber ful of willow leues and other fresh boughes. 1572 *MASCALL Plant. & Graff.* (1592) 64 The blacke Figges... being dried in the Sunne, and then laied in a vessell in hedges one hyan other, & then sprinkled or strawed all ouer, curie lvi. with fine Meale. 1587 T. NEWTON *Herbal for Bible xvi.* 94 With the which [redge] many in this Countrie doe vse in Sommer time to strawe their Parlours, and Churches. 1591 *SAVILE Tacitus, Hist.* iv. i. 169 The streetes were strawed with dead carcasses. 1595 DANFET *tr. Comines* (1614) 394 Aod gather vp the launces wherewith the place lay strawed. 1631 *WREWER Anc. Funerall Mon.* 41 Which... hath beene sprinkled with the blood... and strawe with the ashes, of those ble-sed Saints. 1650 T. BLAYNE *Worcester's Aeph.* 23 We had... laied some loose boards, and strawed the oew made floor with rushes.

1665 *DEKKER Seven Sins Lond. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 30 Their seruants, wies and children strawing the way before him with courses. 1676 BAKER in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 2 You have most ingeniously strawed the way for its invention.

† 3. To make or lay (a bed). Also *absol. Obs.* 13... *St. Gregory* (Vernon MS.) 574 Þe wyf strawuede [Cotton MS. (older text) strowid] him ful soft þer he in Chaumbre schulde leyn. 1540 *PALSGR. Acolastus* iii. v. R j h, Commaunde the seruantes to make or straw a bedde. 1611... Cause... a bryde hed to be strawen for vs.

4. To be strewn or spread upon.

1593 *Extracts Munic. Acc. Newcastle* (1848) 29 Paide for earthes and rushes which strawde the chappelle, 25. 1896 HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* iv, And the tent of night in tatters Straws the sky-pavilioned land. 1898 *WOLLOCOMBE From Norm till Eve* i. 8 The green rushes that strawed the hall.

Straw (*strō*), *v*. 2 Also 5 **strawo**. [*f*. STRAW *sb.* 1]

1. *trans.* To supply with straw.

c 1440 *Proup. Parv.* 180/2 Strowyn, or lyteryn, *strawino*. c 1481 *Caxton Dialogues* ix. 49 Gyue heye to the hors, And strawe them well. [Fr. *les estraines bien*.] 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 44/8 And brought hym in and strowed his camels and gaf them ehaif and heye.

2. *intr.* (*slang.*) See quot.

1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 215 The practice of what is called 'strawing' or selling straws in the street, and giving away with them something... forbidden to be sold,—as indecent papers [etc.].

Hence **Strawed ppl. a.**; **Strawing vbl. sb.**

1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 239, I have already alluded to 'strawing'. 1887 *Hisser Holiday on Road* 103 Farmsteads... with... their deeply strawed yards.

Strawberry (*strōberī*). *Forms*: see STRAW

sb. and *BERRY sb.*: also 4-6 **strawbery**, 5-6 **strabere**, 6 **strai-**, **strawbero**, 7 **-berro**, **strawbery**, **stra-**, **strawbury**. [OE. *strāw-, strōw-, strā-, strāberige*, *f. strāw* STRAW *sb.* 1 + *berige* BERRY *sb.*]

No corresponding word is found in any other Teut. lang. The reason for the name has been variously conjectured. One explanation refers the first element to STRAW *sb.* 1, a particle of straw or chaff, a mote, describing the appearance of the achenes scattered over the surface of the strawberry; another view is that it designates the runners (cf. STRAW *sb.* 1, 3).

The view of Kluge, that OE. *strāw* in *strāberige* is cogn. w. L. *strāgum* strawberry, is not phonologically satisfactory, and is also open to objection on other grounds.]

L. 1. The 'fruit' (popularly so called) of any species of the genus *Fragaria*, a soft bag-shaped receptacle, of a characteristic colour (scarlet to yellowish), full of juicy acid pulp, and dotted over with small yellow seed-like achenes. It is eaten alone or crushed with sugar and cream (or wine). The wild or wood strawberry is smaller than the cultivated kinds.

c 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in *Wr. Wülcker* 136/14 *Fraga*, *strehcige*. 1388-9 *Exch. K. R. Mem. Rolls*, 2 Edw. III, m. 166, 2 furcam de argento pro strauberiis. c 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 633 *Fresse rouge*, *strebierie*. c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* ii. 75 And strebieries, if hit be in time of yere. 15200 *London Lichpenny* ix. (MS. Harl. 422) Hot pescods, one ganery, strabery type, and chery in the ryse. 1541 in *MSS. De Rutland* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) IV. 314 To a seruante... that brought strebres to my Lordc Roose, ijij. 1542 *Boorde Dyetary* xlii. (1870) 267 Rawe crayme vndeocet, eaten with strawberies or hurtis, is a rural mannes hanket. 1620 *VENER Via Recta* vii. 126 The wilde or voluntary Strawberry... are not so good as those that are manured in gardens. 1655 *WALTON Angler* i. v. (1661) 118 We may say of Angling as Dr. Boteler said of Strawberies; Doubtless God could have made a better berry, but doubtless God never did. 1788 J. HURDIS *Village Curate* (1797) 75 To Godstow bound... For strawberryes and cream. 1862 *CALVERLEY Verses & Transl.* (ed. 2) 27 At my side she mashed the fragrant Strawberry.

2. The plant which bears this fruit. a stemless herb with trifoliate leaves, white flowers, and slender runners which trail on the ground.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 138 Deos wyrt ðe man fraga & oðrum naman *strewberigan* nemneð. a 1387 *Simon, Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 22 *Fragaria*, *Fraser*, *strawbery*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 277/1 Strawberry an herbe, *Fraser*. 1563 *Hyll Art Garden.* (1593) 107 The Strawberrye is accounted among those herbs that grow in the fieldes of their owne accorde. 1578 *Lyte Dodoens* t. lviij. 84 The Strawberrye with his small and slender hearie branches, creepeth alongst the ground. 1866 *Treat. Bot.* 504 The Pine Strawberries have generally large flowers and fruit, with foliage of a darker green... than that of the scarlet. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* v. (1872) 224 The fragrance that is absent from the leaf and the blossom of the strawberry is apparent in the delicious fruit.

3. A representation of the fruit as an ornament.

1523 in *Archæologia XXXVIII.* 360 A layer of sylver, doble gyfte, with a strawhere oo þe topp. 1533 in *Kal. & Inv. Exch.* (1836) II. 291 Item a salte of golde wrought w^t branchedes of strawberyes w^t a tuft of strawberyes or hawes upon the cover. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* iii. iii. 435 A Handkerchiefe Spotted with Strawberies.

4. Short for *strawberry colour, red*, etc.

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2364/4 A light Sorrel Nag, inclining to a Strawberry.

5. Short for *strawberry jam*.

1890 R. C. LEHMANN *Harry Fludger* 6 Cook says she is pleased you liked the jam, but there are only three of the strawberry left, and would you like some of the gooseberry?

II. *attrib. and Comb.*

6. *attrib.*, passing into *adj.* Resembling a strawberry in colour. Also *strawberry roan*, *crushed strawberry*, etc.

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1038/4 Stolen... A strawberry Mare. 1690 *Pagan Prince* xxx. 83 A grave Gentleman with a Strawberry Countenance. 1854 *Poultry Chron.* I. 263/1 In colour they are mealy or strawberry, the wings barred with a redder tint. 1864 *BOUTELL Her. Hist. & Pop.* xxviii. 435 A strawberry-roan horse salient. 1897 G. ALLEN *Type-writer Girl* i, Our modern novelists dress her up afresh in the piceous

robe of the day (sage green or crushed strawberry). 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Apr. 3/1 A strawberry and white cow.

7. *Simple attrib.*, as *strawberry bed*, *blossom*, *border*, *garden*, † *prick* (= seed), *root*, *runner*, *seed*, *time*.

1535 in E. Law *Hampton Crt. Pal.* (1885) 372 For gathering of 34 bushells of strawberry rot. 1573-80 *Tusser's Husb.* (1878) 41 Wife, into thy garden, and set me a plot, with strawberry rootes. 1619 *Depositions Bk.*, *Archd. Essex & Colchester* 117 b, Deponit that, in Strawberry tyme was twelve moneth, [etc.]. 1681 *Grew Musæum* i. § 7. i. 160 In colour, shape, and higness like a Strawberry seed. 1682 *WIKLER Journ. Greece* i. 45 The curious Plants I here took particular notice of, are these:—g. *Lychnis*, with Flowers, speckled, like the Strawberry-pricks. 1699 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.*, *Mar.* (ed. 9) 34 You can hardly over-water your Strawberry-beds in a dry Season. 1848 *Aug.* 99 Pluck up Strawberry Runners. a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 8 May 1654, A vineyard, planted in strawberry borders. 1802 *WORSW. Foresight* 3 Strawberry blossoms, one and all, We must spare them.

b. Designating a confection or drink in which strawberries are an ingredient or flavouring, as † *strawberry ale*, *water*, *wine*; *strawberry cream*, *ice* (= cream), *jam*, *jelly*.

1523 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 49 For strawberry ale and a posset iijij. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* ii. v. t. vi. (1624) 327 Strawberry water. 1669 *Sir K. Digby's Closet opened* 127 Strawberry Wine. 1818 S. F. GRAY *Suppl. Pharmacopæias* 291 Strawberry jelly. 1846 *SOVER Cookery* 552 Fill it with strawberry ice. 1861 [EVELYN] *Horace at Univ. Athens* (1862) 12 Pitching into strawberry-jam Like wranglers at their tea. 1862 MRS. I. WILLIAMSON *Pract. Cookery* (ed. 5) 151 Strawberry Cream. 1890 R. C. LEHMANN *Harry Fludger* 8 Afterwards a strawberry ice cream landed on his shirt-front.

c. Parasynthetic and similitive, as *strawberry-coloured*, *-like*.

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2310/4 A Strawberry colour'd Gelding above 13 hands. 1756 W. TOLOERVY *Hist. 2 Orphans* IV. 196 An open chaise, drawn by a pair of strawberries coloured horses. 1862 *ANDREW Channel Isl.* iv. xxi. (ed. 2) 496 Its bright red strawberry-like berries. 1875 B. MEADOWS *Clin. Observ.* 15 The child is peevish... with relaxed bowels, and a strawberry-like tongue.

8. *Special comb.*: *strawberry base U.S.*, the fish *Pomoxys sparoides*; *strawberry blite*, *Blitum capitatum* and *B. virgatum*, the fruit of which resembles the strawberry; *strawberry bush*, (a) = *strawberry shrub*; (b) the shrub *Euonymus americanus*, with crimson and scarlet pods; † *strawberry cinquefoil*, the genus *Potentilla*; *strawberry olover* = *strawberry trefoil* (Prior *Plant.-n.* 1863); † *strawberry cookloo*, some kind of skull-fish; *strawberry comb*, a cock's comb resembling a strawberry; *strawberry crab* (see quot.); *strawberry finch*, the amadavat; *strawberry geranium* (see quot.); *strawberry-headed trefoil* = *strawberry trefoil*; *strawberry-mark*, a birth-mark or nazus resembling a strawberry; *strawberry pear*, the fruit of the W. Indian cactus *Cereus triangularis*, or the plant itself (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); *strawberry perch U.S.* = *strawberry bass*; *strawberry shrub U.S.* = *CALYCANTHUS*; *strawberry spinach* = *strawberry blite*; *strawberry tomato* (see quot.); *strawberry tongue* (see quot.); *strawberry-tree*, † (a) = *sense 2*; (b) = *ARBUTUS*; (c) *U.S.* = *strawberry bush* b; *strawberry trefoil*, *Trifolium fragiferum*; *strawberry vine* = *sense 2*; *strawberry wire*, the runner of the strawberry plant; † *strawberry wise*, † *with* = *sense 2*.

Also, in recent U.S. dictionaries, in names of insects injurious to the fruit or plant, as *strawberry borer*, *moth*, *sawfly*, *weevil*, *worm*, etc.

1881 JORDAN & GILBERT *Syn. Fishes N. Amer.* 465 *Pomoxys sparoides*. **Strawberry Bass*. 1753 *Chambers's Cycl. Suppl.* App. **Strawberry-blite*. 1847 *DARLINGTON Amer. Weeds* (1860) 235 *Calycanthus*. **Strawberry-bush*. 1856 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* (1860) 81 *Euonymus americanus*, Strawberry Bush. 1753 *Chambers's Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Pentaphylloides*, The erect *pentaphylloides*, called by authors the 'strawberry-cinque-foil'. 1713 *PETIVER Aquat. Anim.* Amboinæ 4/2 Red **Strawberry Cockle*. 1815 *BURROW Elem. Conchol.* 195 *Cardium Fragum*. White Strawberry Cockle. C. Unedo. Strawberry Cockle. 1746 in *Poultry Chron.* (1835) III. 439 Yellow Dun, low **strawberry comb*. 1850 [A. WILKE] *Spec. Anim.* Brit. Mus. iv. *Crustacea* 8 *Euonymus aspera*. **Strawberry Crab*. 1880 *BESSEY Bot.* 526 *Saxifraga sarmentosa*, the so-called **Strawberry Geranium*, a fine basket plant from China. 1821 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 271 **Strawberry headed Trefoil*. 1847 J. M. MORTON *Box & Cox* (at end) Have you such a thing as a 'strawberry mark on your left arm? 1888 *GOODE Amer. Fishes* 69 To Lake Erie, and in Ohio generally, it is the 'Strawberry Bass'. **Strawberry Perch* or 'Grass Bass'. 1771 *MILLER Gard. Dict.*, *Chenopodium-morios*, *major*, commonly call'd **Strawberry Spinage*. 1867 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* (1874) 382 *Physalis Alkekengi*. **Strawberry Tomato*. 1876 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.*, **Strawberry Tongue*, a characteristic appearance of the tongue in scarlatina, in which, after the clearing away of a thick white fur, the organ becomes preternaturally red and clean. 14... *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in *Wr. Wülcker* 584/29 *Fragus*, a **strebierie*. 1548 *TURNER Names Herbes* 16 *Arbutus*... may be called in english strawbery tree, or an arbute tree. a 1687 *PETTY Polit. Surv. Irel.* (1719) 109 That part of Kerry called Desmond, where the Arbutus or Strawberry Tree growth in great Quantity. 1845 A. GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* (ed. 2) 376 *Euonymus americanus* (sometimes called Strawberry-tree). 1731 *MILLER Gard. Dict.*, *Trifolium*; *fragiferum*... **Strawberry-Tre*

foil. 1857 AUGUSTA Wilson *Vashti* iii, 1. pull out grass and weeds from the 'strawberry vine'. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xiv. 11. 228 *marg.* The leaves of Cinquefoil are much like to the Strawberry leaf: But as the one hath no fruit or berrie at all, the other (to wit, the 'Straw-berrie-wire') puts forth but three leaves. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* *Strawberry-wires*, strawberry-runners. c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in Wt. Weller 136/15 *Framen*, 'strawberry-wire'. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 478/2 Strawberry wyse [*Winch. MS.* strawberry wyse], *fragus*. c. 1450 *Jl. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 177 Tak hagle, streberywyse, mene consond [etc.]. 1843 *Cath. Angl.* 367/1 A 'Straberi wythe, *fragus*.

† b. In allusion to Latimer's condemnation of preachers who preach only once a year (see quot. below), as *strawberry preacher, preaching, sermon; strawberry-wise* ad v.

1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arh.) 20 The preachynge of the worde of God vnto the people is called meate. Not strawberies, that come but once a ycare and tarye not longe. The people muste haue meate that muste be familer and continuall, and dayly geue vnto them to fede vpon. Many make a strawberie of it, ministringe it but once a ycare, but such do not thofice of good prelates.

1566 in *Latimer's Sermon*. (Parker Soc. 1844) 62 note, A pitious case it is, that now in all Oxford there is not past five or six preachers, I except strawberie preachers. 1605 F. MASON *Author. Ch.* (1607) 24 Wherefore that in stead of strawberie Sermons there might be a more plentiful provision in the house of God, our Church hath decreed, that [etc.]. 1605 S. GARDINER *Bk. Angling* 107 Then would not Sermons be so daintie as they are, which come from some strawberie-wise, that is, once a ycare. 1615 HICCON *Dignitie of Preaching* 14 That, which old Latimer... once blamed vnder the witty terme of strawberie-preaching. 1648 E. SPARKE *Shute's Sarah & Hagar* Pref. b. j. These are no Strawberry-Sermons, pick'd and cull'd out with long vagaries.

Hence † *Strawberied ppl.* a., marked with a strawberry-mark. *Strawberying vbl. sb.*, gathering strawberries (in phr. to go *strawberying*).

1634 SHIRLEY *Example* iv. 1, I can gather Warne Snowe from her faire brow, her chin, her neck, Sated with these, I finde new appetite, And come a wanton strawberying to her cheekes. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1035/4 Strayed away... a gray Gelding, ..Strawberied in the near Cheak. 1856 SUSAN WARNER *Hills of Shattenuc* viii, I wonder who'll go strawberying with me?

Strawberry leaf. The leaf of the strawberry plant. Also, † the plant itself (*obs.*). Also *altrb.* [c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 350 Strawberryean leaf.] c. 1265 *Voc. Plants* in Wt. Weller 553/28 *Frage*, fraser, streherleif. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* 38 *Frugaria* is called in english a strawberry leaf, whose fruite is called in english a strawberry. 1893 *Morning Post* 8 Mar. 8/2 Another roseaceous pest is the little strawberry-leaf beetle.

b. In allusion to the row of conventional figures of the leaf on the coronet of a duke, marquise, or earl. 1827 MOORE *New Creation of Peers* 32 If coronets glistened with pills' stead of pearls, And the strawberry-leaves were by rhubarb supplanted. 1844 DISRAELI *Contingency* v. iii, Who, if he carried the county and the manufacturing borough also, merited the strawberry-leaf. 1875 J. GRANT *One of Six Hundred* iv. 32 It was among the strawberry leaves she chiefly expected to find a husband for her daughter—a marquise at least.

Hence *Strawberry-leaved a.*

1894 K. GRAHAM *Pagan Papers* 107 Duchesses... rapt.. from their strawberry-leaved surroundings. 1883 L. R. GOWER *Remin.* I. v. 71 The ducal strawberry-leaved land.

Straw-breadth, straw's breadth. Now *rare*. The breadth of a straw. Formerly often referred to as a typically small distance.

a. 1577 GRANGE *Golden Aphrod.* etc. Si v, Yet I truste yee will accept me for my well meaning, whom not therein a strawe breadth incomparable to Cleanness. 1596 HARRINGTON *Anat. Metam.* *Atax* L. iij, This skew must... appear through the planke not above a straw-breadth on the right hand. 1676 MACE *Musick's Mon.* 60 Leaving about a Straw-breadth or two betwixt Paper and Paper. 1728 TICKELL *Kennington* *Garl.* 30 More tall he seems to rise, And struts a straw-breadth nearer to the skies. 1730 T. BOSTON *Mem.* vii. (1809) 153 There was a spit... sticking in the wall of the house, with the small end of it outmost. I rushed inadvertently my face on it, and the wound I got was about a straw-breadth beneath the eye. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxiii, Awaiting till the sword destined to slay him crept out of the scabbard gradually, and as it were by straw-breadths

b. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* iv. vii. (1592) 713 Christians... do not... go a strawes breadth from the diuine scriptures.

† *Straw brede.* *Obs.* Also 6 *S. straybrede*. [*f. STRAW sb. 1 + BREDE sb. 2*] = *prec.*

14... *Guy Warw.* 8149 Nother flew a strawe brede. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marit* *Wemen* 234 Scho suld not stert for his straik a straw breid of erd.

Strawht, *obs. pa. t. and pple. of STRETCH v.
Straw colour. The colour of straw, a pale yellow. Also *altrb.* or *adj.* = *STRAW-COLOURED*. 1589 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 78, vij qm stroye color canvesse, vjs. viiij. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* ii. 95, I will discharge it, in either your straw-colour heard, your orange tawne heard [etc.]. 1737 W. SALMON *Country Builder's Estimator* (ed. 2) 101 Orange-Colour, Lemon-Colour, Straw-Colour, Pink-Colour, and Blossom-Colour, ground in Oil, from 10d. to 1s. per lb. 1815 STEPHENS in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* IX. 1. 184 This bird is sometimes found entirely of a pale straw-colour. 1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 289 It is of a bright straw colour when living.*

Straw-coloured, a. Of the colour of straw; pale light yellow.

1585 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ. V.* 111 A strawe coloured fustion dubl. lade on with red Lase. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* v. 47 The next vrin was of a pale straw coloured yellow. 1795 C. LUCAS *Ev. Waters* I. 145 St. Paul's Church-yard-pump, upon evaporation, gives a straw-colored matter. 1826 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. xvi. 279 Straw-

coloured (*Stramineus*). Pale yellow with a very faint tint of blue. 1871 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* I. 312 The Straw-coloured Bat, .. *Natalus stramineus*. 1893 CONAN DOYLE *Tragedy of Keroko* ix. 296 A straw-coloured moustache.

Strawen (*strōēn*), *a. Obs. exc. arch.* Also 5 *strawen*, 6-7 *strawne*. [*f. STRAW sb. 1 + -EN 4*]. Made of straw.

1459 in *Paston Lett.* l. 477 Item, ij. strawen battis. c. 1550 *Vertuous Scholemaus* K. iij. h, The Celibate lyfe is a strawen Loue, whiche euery houre is broken and rent asunder of one worde onely. 1577 Gooze *Hereshack's Husb.* iii. 122 h, The legges must be often rubbed with a strawen wispe. 1580 FULKE *Dang. Rock* xviii. 307 Luther calleth it [the Epistle of James] a strawen Epistle. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. v. 50 Let him lodge hard, and lie in strawen bed. 1597 Br. *HALL Saf.* iii. vii. 66 Lik'st a strawe scar-crow in the new-sowne field, Reard on some stickie, the tender corne to shield. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fenn. Mon.* (1631) 34 In some countries they use strawen Hives. 1636 *Coach & Sedan* B. j, Cudgell'd thick on the hacke... with broad shining lace (not much unlike that which Mummers make of strawen batt-). 1861 REANE *Clouster & H.* xxi, Like wee icicles a-melting down from strawen eaves. 1864 ALLINGHAM *Lawrence Bloomfield* vii. 95 Oona... in her accustomed strawen chair.

† *Strawer v. 1. Obs.* [*f. STRAW v. 1 + -ER 1*]. One who 'straws' or squanders.

1460 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) l. 405 Wat Cutlaris wife... is knawin a strawer of her husbands gudis.

Strawer 2. [*f. STRAW v. 2 + -ER 1*] (See quot.) 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 239 The strawer offers to sell any passer by in the streets a straw and to give the purchaser a paper which he dares not sell... political, libellous, irreligious, or indecent.

Strawht(e, strawhte, obs. pa. t. of STRETCH v.
Strawh, obs. form of STRAW.

Straw hat. (Formerly often hyphenated.) A hat made of plaited or woven straw.

1453 in *Sharp Cav. Myst.* (1825) 109, iij surplus & iij stre hatts. a. 1500 *Bale's Chron.* in *Six Town Chron.* (1911) 133 In a blew gown of velvet, and a strawe hat upon his heed. 1603 FOWLER *Homer's Battle Frogs & Mice* (1634) C. 3. Next with a corslet they defend the heart, Not made of Steele, but of an old straw-hat. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3325/4 A Straw Hat lined with Painted Callicoe. 1722 STEELE *Spect.* No. 304 p. 9 An Handmaid in a Straw-Hat. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vii, Several other gentlemen dressed in straw hats, fannel jackets, and white trousers. 1890 ELIZ. CARMICHAEL *tr. Björnson's In God's Way* iii. 157 Their light summer clothes, .. felt hats, straw hats, tulle hats.

b. *altrb.* (Now usually hyphenated.) 1795 VANCOUVER *Agric. Ess.* 27 A straw-hat manufactory has lately been established. 1835 *Ure Philos. Manuf.* 255 An obscure straw-hat manufactory.

Hence *Straw-hatted a.*, wearing a straw hat. c. 1730 RAMSAY *Betty & Kate* ii, The straw-hatted maid. 1884 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1891) l. 121 A straw-hatted population, such as ours is in summer.

† *Strawish, a. Obs.* [*f. STRAW sb. 1 + -ISH 1*]. Resembling straw.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. (1568) 110 Herbe fyvelefe.. hath small strawish branches a span longe.

Strawless (*strōlē's*), *a.* [*f. STRAW sb. 1 + -LESS 1*]. Made without straw, containing no straw (in allusion to *Exodus* v; see *STRAW sb. 1 2 a*). Also in fig. context.

1691 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Ess.* v. 96 After this, among the Egyptians was that of the Strawless Tax. 1859 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 24 Mar. 9/3 Perhaps something like it... might have been seen... when the children of Israel were making strawless bricks. 1870 *Daily News* 17 May, To create a character out of the strawless clay which is so frequently provided by the dramatic author, requires a most trying effort of the imagination. 1896 J. F. McCURDY in *Hilprecht Recent Res. in Bibl. Lands* 11 The great discovery of the 'treasure city' of Pithom with its straw-less bricks.

Strawne, -er(e, obs. ff. STRANGE, STRANGER.
Strawt(e, obs. Sc. form of STRAIGHT; obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of STRETCH v.

Strawy (*strō-i*), *a.* Also 8-9 *strawey*. [*f. STRAW sb. 1 + -Y 1*].

1. Consisting of, of the nature of, full of straw.

1552 HUGOET, *Strawye*, or of strawe; *stramineus*. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arh.) 268 Some birdes can eate the strawie corne, And flee the lime the fowlers set. 1597 GERAROE *Herbal* v. 8 A strawie stalke. 1664 BOYLE *Exper. Colours* iii. 34 The Lateral and Strawy parts [of ripe corn]. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 19 Having some strawey mulchy down lay it on the ground over the roots. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 604 The strawy litter from the fold-yard. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. 15 The hay is coarse and strawy. 1881 ELEANOR A. ORMERON *Alan Injur.* *Insects* 148 Any long strawy lumps left on the surface will shelter the fly.

2. Made with straw; filled, thatched, or strewed with straw.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arh. Avinitie* (1879) 65 The yoked Oxe doth smell his strawie stall. a. 1592 MARLOWE *Onid's Elgeries* ii. ix. 18 Rome if her strength the huge world had not hid, With strawie cabins now her courts should build. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* l. ix. xii, The strawy tent, Whear guld, to make their Prince a crowne, they all present. 1736 W. THOMPSON *Nativity* 28 The strawy Shed, Where Mary, Queen of Heaven, in humbless Lay. 1859 CAERN *Ballads & Songs* 110 Swaddled in a strawy bed, Lies the babe of Bethlehem. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xii, I departed from Dullborough in the strawy arms of Timpon's Blue-Eyed Maid [a coach].

3. Resembling straw in texture, colour, etc.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 84 A yellowish flower, of a dry strawy consistence. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 93 The water... acquires a yellowish tinge, and a strawy smell. 1879 *ALFRI*

CHEEM ' (Veldham) *Lays of Ind* (ed. 6) 105 You'll see him turn a strawy hne.

4. *fig.* Light, empty, or worthless as straw. 1583 FULKE *Def. Answ.* Pref. 13 Luther... sayth, the epistle of James in comparison of these is strawye, or like straw. 1666 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. v. 24 (Qo.) And there the strawy Greekes ripe for the edge Fall downe before him, like a mowers swath. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* 32 The iron, the brass, and the clay of those muddy and strawy ages that follow. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Orial*, 76 Therefore by a strawie argument, the Maxim of the Schooles falls to the ground.

Straw yard. 1. A yard littered with straw, in which horses and cattle are wintered. Also *altrb.* 1787 W. H. MARSHALL *E. Norfolk* (1795) 11. 378 *Cow-par*, straw-yard; fold-yard. 1789 — *Gloce.* II. 76 His practice is to buy in large Welch bullocks at Gloucester... He gives them the run of the straw yard the first winter. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Aug. 251 Winterers, or straw-yard cattle, intended for next summer's grass. 1844 *Queen's Regit. Army* 371 Horses bought in the Winter, are, generally, subject to diseases in coming from straw-yards, or from the open fields, into Stables. 1904 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 185/2 Spacious straw-yards for artillery bullocks.

2. *slang.* (See quot.)

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 133/2 The night asylums or refuges for the destitute (usually called 'straw-yards' by the poor).

3. *colloq.* A (man's) straw hat.

1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Apr. 9/2 The same hatter had sold two score 'straw-yards' by noon to-day.

Hence *Straw-yarder slang.* (See quot.)

1853 *N. & Q.* Ser. I. VII. 342/2 A seaman... said that the captain... had manded his ship with a 'lot of straw-yarders'. I was told that a 'straw-yarder' was a man about the docks who had never been to sea.

Stray (*strā*), *sb.* Also 6 *strey*, 6 *pl. stras*. See also *STRAIF*. [Two formations: (1) a. AF. *stray*, *estrai*, verbal noun f. AF., OF. *estraier* STRAY v. 2; (2) f. STRAY v. 2.]

1. *Lau.* A domestic animal found wandering away from the custody of its owner, and liable to be impounded and (if not redeemed) forfeited: = *ESTRAY sb.* (For *waifs and strays* see *WAIF*.)

[1228 in *Menn. Rison* (Surtees) l. 57 Et habent catalla felonum, .. et wreik et weyl, stray, curiam suam et cognicionem de falso iudicio.] 1498-9 *Durham Acc. Rols* (Surtees) 194 Rec. 12 d. pro una ove vocata a hog capta pro 1 le stray in de (sic) Hemynghburgh. 1523 *Fitzherb. Surv.* 29 And if no man come within the yere and the lord and to make sufficient proue that the catell is his than it is forfayte to the lorde as a stray. 15... *Order for Swans* 20 in *Archæologia XXXII*, 427 If the Maister of the Swannes, or his Deputy, do seize or take vpany Swannes, as strays for the Kings Maletie. 1593 MANWON *Laws Forest* xv. 86 [The unclaimed beasts] were taken and seized by the Officers of the Forrest, to the vse of the king, as Strayes of the Corriest. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* l. ii. (1600) Cijj, The Lord of the soile ha's all wylles and strays here, ha's he not? a. 1634 COKE *Inst.* iv. (1648) 280 No Fowle can he a stray hat a Swale. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4893/4 A... Horse, and a very little Bay-Nag, were taken up as Strays. 1805 WORSW. *Prelude* v. 335 Some intermeddler still is on the watch To drive him back and pound him, like a stray Within the pinfold of his own conceit. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXXI. 25 Cattle or horses, which, under the denomination, of strays or damage-feasant, are impounded by the Lord of the Manor.

b. *transf.*

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* IV. v. 27 Heere's the Lord of the soile come to seize me for a stray, for entering his Fee-simple without leave. 1597 *Deuonry Gentle Craft* x. v. Wks. (1912) 134 If that your heart be fled away, And it be taken for a Stray. 1690 FULKE *Ev. War* iii. xii, 150 Leopoldus Duke of Austria, .. being Lord of the soil, seized on this Ruyall stray I this loose lion 'i.e. Richard I. 1713 *Cress Winchelsea Misc. Poems* 259 Shou'd I as a Stray be found, And seiz'd upon forbidden Ground.

2. A animal that has strayed or wandered away from its flock, home, or owner.

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 478/2 Stray beest [at goethe a-stray, *vagula*. 1543 in *Lett. & Papers Hen. VIII.* XVIII. 11. 118 For drywyng the mor for strays iij men iij days... to met and wayys iij. *lj.* c. 1510 SIR J. CHEKE *Matt.* xviii. 13 Vold not he leave nynth and nijn [sheep] on y^e hilles, and go to seek y^e stral. 1616 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* ii. iv. 68 A youthfull Shepherd... Missing that morne a sheepe out of his Fold, Carefully seeking round to finde his stray. 1792 HORSLEY *Serm.* (1816) III. xl. 224 Just as the owner of a large flock is solicitous for the recovery of a single stray. 1797 H. LEE *Canterb. T.* *Trav.* T. (1799) l. 203 Anxiously had sought the brood, and most carefully had she placed the little stray. 1887 F. BACCHUS *Jan. Saddle & Maccasin* 165 One of our steers, that got driven off with a bunch of strays, which the San Simon boys was taking back. 1899 *Speaker* 23 Dec. 209/2 The sheep are folded—all but three ewes a-missing—Davie... speaks in a disconsolate voice of the three strays in the mountain.

† b. A person who wanders abroad; one who runs from home or employment. *Obs.*

1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arh.) 163 At Bacchus' feast none shall her metc... nor gasyng in an open streit, nor gadding as a stray. 1735 DYCE & PARSON *Dict., Stray*, a. Person that is run away from his Discipline, &c.

c. *fig.* One who has gone astray in conduct, opinion, etc.

1605 SYLVESTER *Urania* xliii, Anon from error's mazes Keeping th' unsteady, calling back the strays. 1614 — *Little Bartsas* 987 The Spirit... Which brings the strays home to Thy holy Fold. 1691 SHADWELL *Securors* v. 53 No power but Love could thus call back a stray, From all the crooked Paths, to the right way. 1712 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 187 Nor is Heaven such a way as to be gained for a sung, whatever the strays of religion think. 1783 D. GILSON *Serm.* ix. 254 Is it [the Church] only to be an open Common—for the reception of every Stray?

d. A homeless, friendless person; an ownerless dog or cat. Also in the phrase *waifs and strays*: see WAIF.

1649 *Valentine & Orson* ix. 43 They uttered forth many reproachful words against him, saying, that... he was but a found stray, poor, base, without any known Parents or Friends. 1854 [F. W. ROBINSON] *Mattie* II. 78 A stray whom no one would claim as child, sister, friend. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 545/2 There is also a school for strays and truants... which re-enters the public schools. 1892 *Daily News* 2 Apr. 6 Greater facilities are now offered than formerly in conveying the strays to the Home [for Lost Dogs].

e. Something that has wandered from its usual or proper place; something separated from the main body; a detached fragment, an isolated specimen.

1798 *SOPHIA LEE Canterb. T., Young Lady's T.* II. 203 It is a stray of my own; composed when I was a little rustic, wandering in the woods. 1814 *Miss MITFORD Village* I. 252 The keys, will sometimes be found, with other strays, in that goodly receptacle. 1856 *SWINBURNE Poems & Ball.* 220 Soch dead things... As the sea feeds on, wreck and stray And castaway. 1888 *Gosse Amer. Fishes* 121 It is certainly not found in the Gulf of Mexico, unless as a stray. 1891 *STEVENSSON Let. W. C. Angus* Apr. Wks. 1912 XXV. 70 If you will collect the strays of Robin Ferguson, fish for material, collect any last re-echoing gossip, command me to do what you prefer.

f. *collect.* A number of stray beasts; a body of stragglers from an army; *fig.* those who are astray from the faith. *Obs.*

1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* iv. ii. 120 Strike vp our Drummes, pursue the scatter'd stray. 1611 *SPEER Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. vi. 53 Restore with me Religion and Discipline to the ancient splendor thereof...; reduce the stray, enlighten our ignorance, polish our rudeness. 1717 *ADOLPHUS Ovid's Metam., Transf. Battus*, [He] cried out, 'Neighbour, hast thou seen a stray Of hullocks and of heifers pass this way?'

3. *Electr.* (See quot. 1912.)

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Dec. 6/3 The general impression in America is... that Marconi has been premature in announcing his success... Thomas Edison... says, 'Marvelous! marvelous! but let us not forget that there are such things as electric strays.' 1912 *Nature* 21 Nov. 345/2 Due to atmospheric causes, there is [sic] generally audible in the telephone receiver clicks and noises commonly spoken of as atmospheric strays.

II. f. The action of straying or wandering.

For a stray, on [the] stray out of stray see *ASTRAY* *adv.* a 1300- [see *ASTRAY* *adv.*]. a 1400 *Dest. Tr.* 6258 Lokis well to be listis, but no lede passe! If any stert vpon stray, strike bym to dethe. c 1400 26 *Pol. Poems* iv. 14 Stoken in presoun as best for stray. c 1440 *Pol. Poems* parv. 478/2 Stray, or a stray, *vagacio, palacio*. 1530 *PALSGR. 277/1* [In 'Table of Substantives'] Stray wandering, *au large*. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 7 & 2 ff. any manner of beaste or quyecke cattell... come into any of the said forestes by strayses theffe stolen or otherwise. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* i. i. 212, I would not from your loue make such a stray, To match you where I hate. 1614 *W. B. Philor. Bang.* (ed. 2) 121 Yet in his youth was he necessary to the error of his yeeres, following the whole sway and stray of youth. 1615 *BRATHWAITE Strappado* 10 Lasse it is nothing for maidens now adays For which of them (though modest) hath not strayses. 1632 *Lisle Elfric on O. & N. Test.* To the Prince xxv. As long as these, and Riuers all else-where, Their moulten Crystall poure by crooked strayses Into the Maine. 1793 *Gentl. Mag.* Oct. 913/2 [Art.] A Naturalist's Stray.

5. The right of allowing cattle to stray and feed on common land. *north.* Also *stray of rabbits* (see quot. 1877).

1736 *F. DRAKE Eboracum* l. vii. 240 Land... over which the poor freemen of each ward have a particular stray for their cattle from Michaelmas to Lady-day. 1776 *Foston Incl. Act* 4 Right of stray, or other right. 1818 *CARR Craven Gloss.*, Stray, a right of depasturing on commons. 1830 *Spectator* 21 Aug. 1065 The mountain land over which the tenants have had for generations a right of stray for their cattle.

b. A piece of unenclosed land on which there is a common right of pasture: = *COMMON* *sb.* 5.

At Harrogate, 'The Stray' is the name of a large piece of grass land round which the principal houses are built. 1829 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 843/2 The eight hundred acres, more or less, in six different 'strays' without the walls [of York], belonging to the four ancient wards, and on which freemen have exclusive right to depasture their cattle.

6. *Naut.* Deviation (of a sounding-line) from the perpendicular: = *STRAY-LINE* 2. Also = *STRAY-LINE* 1; in Comb. *stray-mark*, 'the mark at the junction of the stray and log lines' (Adm. Smyth).

1628 *DIGBY Voy. Mediterr.* (Camden) 91 Sounding from a shippe in a forcible gale is very vncertaine, because of the much stray of the line.

Stray (*strē*), *a.* [Partly an aphetic variant of *ASTRAY* (cf. *LONE* *a.* from *ALONE*); partly attrib. use of *STRAY* *sb.*]

1. Of an animal: That has wandered from confinement or control and goes free; that has straggled from a flock; of a domestic animal, etc., that has become homeless or ownerless. † Also rarely of a person.

1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* 663 His seruants seeing a stray Sow come amooz them, the owner whereof they did oft know, presently they slew her. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 325 If your stray attendance [= attendants] be yet lodg'd, Or shroud within these limits. 1671 - *P. R.* l. 315 An aged man... Following... the quest of some stray Ewe. 1832 *Ht. MARTINEAU Life in Wilds* v. 58 He saw a herd of buffaloes... Arnall determined that if a stray one came within shot, he would take aim at it. 1875 *MAINE Hist. Inst.* ix. 261 The

right of the lawful possessor of land to... impound stray beasts which are damaging his crops. 1908 [MISS E. FOWLER] *Betw. Trent & Ancholme* 143 A little stray lamb who left the fold.

b. *fig.*
1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* xviii. viii, Whether the good-natured world will suffer such a stray-sheep to return to the road of virtue. 1864 *GOLBURN Personal Relig.* iv. v. (1873) 287 To seek the stray sheep in the wilderness of the world.

2. Of a cable: Loose, slack. Cf. *STRAY* *sb.* 7 and *STRAY-LINE*.

1791 *SHEATON Edystone L.* § 128 Hill's company were employed on board the buss, heaving in the stray cable [etc.].

3. Of a person or thing: Separated from the main body; occurring away from the regular course or habitat: isolated.

1796-1842 *VOROSW. Borderers* II. 766, I was going To waken our stray Baron. a 1834 *NEWMAN Par. Sermon*, (1836) III. xxii. 360 In the cavern, or the desert, or the mountain, where God's stray servants lived. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* i. v. vi, Their infinite hum waxing ever louder, into imprecations, perhaps into crackle of stray musketry. 1849 *W. S. MAYO Kaloolah* vii. (1850) 65 The little medical knowledge that I had picked up by stray reading. 1867 *H. LATHAM Black & White* 22 In one of the corridors we fell in with a stray Professor, who... showed us over the whole building. 1872 *JENKINSON Guide Eng. Lakes* (1899) 318 The devotee grandeur of the scenery which there meets the eye of the stray visitor. 1873 *TRISTRAM Noah* iii. 39 Not even a stray salsola or salicornia to relieve the flat sand beds. 1907 *J. A. HOGGERS Elem. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 33 The detection of stray beams of light coming from cracks and cracks in the door.

4. *Strolling, vagrant.* *Obs. rare.*

1620 in *Southampton Court Let. Rec.* (1907) I. 578 The spoyle therof is Cheiflie occasioned by the sufferinge of Straye players to acte their enterludes ther.

5. *Electr.* (See quotes.)

1893 *SHAKS Electr. Dict., Stray Field.* In a dynamo or motor the portion of the field whose lines of force are not cut by the armature windings. *Ibid.*, *Stray Power.* The proportion of the energy wasted in driving a dynamo, lost through friction and other hurtful resistances.

Stray (*strē*), *v.* 1. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 5 *strie*.

[*OL. strēgan* (**strēgan*, **strigan*) = Goth. *strigan*, f. Teut. root **strau* - **streu* - see *STREW* *v.*] *trans.* To strew.

c 1000 *Starfarer* 97 (Gr.) Peah þe græf wille golde strezan. c 1440 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* iv. 670 For rayn, in sonne yf thou ne mayst hem drie, Hote askis may this flekyis vnder stie In house in stede of sonne. *Ibid.* xii. 381, 507 1560 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 95 For ruses to straye the seate before the pillert. 1658 *A. Fox tr. Wirtz Surg.* i. iv. 13 They cause thereby infinite wrongs... as if they had strayed the wounds full of venom. *Ibid.* i. iv. 13 When you stray that powder into [it]. *Ibid.* Must not the wound being straid full, be bound up. *Ibid.* i. iv. 14 The in-strayed powder. 1885 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Stray*, to strew, to scatter.

Stray (*strē*), *v.* 2 Also 4-6 *strayo*, 6 *straie*, (*straigh*). [Aphetic var. of *ASTRAY*, *ESTRAY* *vb.*, a. OF. *estraier* - Rom. **estragare* (Pr. *estragar*), contraction of **estragare*, repr. 1. *extrā vagārī* to wander outside: see *EXTRAVAGANT* *a.*]

The view that the OF. verb is a derivative of *L. strāta* *STREET* *sb.* is on phonological grounds untenable.]

1. *intr.* To escape from confinement or control, to wander away from a place, one's companions, etc. Const. *front*, *into*, also with *abroad*, *away*, *off*.

13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1199 And þay stoken so strayt, þat þay ne strayt myt A fot to þat forsete to forray no goudes. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12278 God tent til all his men he tok, When þey astraided, whidward [v.r. where þei straid whidre] þey schok. 1338 - *Chron.* (1725) 219 [Edwardus exilii de carcere Herfordia.] In to þe watre he straided, & passed wele þat flode. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 74 Go do what þe lyst: se þour bestys not stray. a 1513 *FABYAN Chron.* (1811) 284 Sir John de Yvenne, encountered 1. sperys and xx. archers that were strayed from theyr hoste. 1573-80 *Tusser Hush.* (1878) 40 Go stie vp thy Bore, least straying abroad, ye doo see him no more. 1590 *St. J. SWYTH Dic. Weapons* 11 b, That no man vpon paine of death being landed, shall stragle or stray abroad. 1653 *W. RAMSEY Astral. Restored* 173 If thou wouldest buy... Swans... to remain or keep from straying, let *Scorpio* be preferred. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iii. 476 Here Pilgrims roam, that stray'd so far to seek In Golgotha him dead, who lives in Heav'n. 1704-13 *Pope Windsor Forest* 165 Here too, 'tis sung, of old Diana stray'd, And Cynthia's top forsook for Windsor shade. 1722 *DIAFER tr. Oppian's Halicut.* l. 658 Sea-Calves by Night far from the Waters stray. 1831 *JAMES Philip Augustus* I. ii, Has thy falcon strayed? Say, 'twas a vile bird... and call it a good loss. 1879 *Froux Cesar* xvii. 27 To keep the legion within the lines, and not to allow any of the men to stray. 1888 'J. S. WINTER' *Bootle's Child.* ix, The four elder children had strayed off to the hall to see what was going on there.

b. of an inanimate thing.

13... *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 1173 My hede vpon þat bylle was layde, þer as my perle to grounde strayed. 1557 *PHAER Aeneid* vii. (1558) T iij h, Poision... Whiche from that serpent shed, & al her lymmes infecting straid. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* ii. 507 Be bold To lop the disobedient boughs, that stray'd Beyond their Ranks. 1738 *GRAY Propertius* ii. i. 8 If the loose Curls around her Forehead play, Or lawless, o'er their Ivory Margin stray... 1855 *ORR's Circ. Sci., Inorg. Nat.* 43 It has been assumed... that the earth was originally in a state of igneous fusion, from which it has cooled down by radiation... No one, however, has explained where this lost heat has strayed. 1873 *BURTON Hist. Scot.* v. lvi. 122 The town had strayed beyond the wall built round it after the defeat at Flodden. 1908 [MISS E. FOWLER] *Betw. Trent & Ancholme* 13 The Vines strayed down the west side of the old paddock wall.

2. To wander up and down free from control, to roam about. Const. *about*, *along*, *in*, *through* (a place); also with *about* *adv.*

1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* xv. lix. (1495) 514 Galon people in Africa stretche from the south to the Hesperie Ocean, whiche men go aboute and stray in desert [L. *pervagans in desertis & discurrens*]. c 1425 *Castle Perseu.* 2052 in *Macro Plays* 138 Hys cunys strayen in þe strete, to spylle man with spetows spot. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 478/2 Strayyn, or gon a-stray, *pulo, vager*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 738/1, I straye, I wander about and wot nat whyther I go, *je erre*. . Yet the boye strayeth alone some where, God gyve grace that a beggar mete nat with him. *Ibid.*, I stray about, as a masterlesse parson doth, *je vagabonde*. . He doth nought but stray about and wyll do no labour in the worlde. 1556 *Hoby tr. Castiglione's Courtier* Ep. Transl. (1577) A ij, This Courtyer bath long strayed about this realme. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. iii. 3 Yet she... Farre from all peoples prease, as in exile, In wilderness and wastfull deserts strayed, To seeke her knight. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* i. ii. 417 He hath lost his fellows, And strayses about to finde 'em. 1632 *MILTON L'Allegro* 72 Russet Lawns, and Fallows Gray, Where the nibbling flocks do stray. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 158 When the Swarms are eager of their Play, And leath their empty Hives, and idly stray. 1742 *GRAY Elon* 13 Ab fields belov'd in vain, Where once my careless childhood stray'd. 1789 *W. L. BOWLES Sonn. Chertwell*, Chertwell, how pleas'd along thy willow'd edge Erewhile I stray'd. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* cii. 14 Yea, but here 'thy feet have stray'd in after hours, Cith thy lost friend among the bowers. 1866 *Augusta Wilson St. Elmo* iii, But you are too young to be straying about in a strange place.

b. of an inanimate thing, the fingers, etc. Also *fig.* of a person, his thoughts, wishes, etc.

1647 *COWLEY Mistr., Change* i, Love walks the pleasant Mazes of her Hair; Love does on both her Lips for ever stray. 1750 *GRAY Elegy* 71 Their sober wishes never leam'd to stray. 1789 *COWPER Ann. Memor.* 22 As the hee... So I from theme to theme display'd In many a page historic stray'd. 18... *SHELLEY Queen of my Heart* iii, How I love to gaze As the cold ray strays O'er thy face. 1831 *JAMES Philip Augustus* I. iv, Through the mazes of whose hair his other hand was straying. 1842 *BROWNING Pied Piper* vi, And his fingers, they noticed, were ever straying As if impatient to be playing Upon this pipe. 1873 *HELPS Anim. & Mast.* i. (1875) 27 It strays from one topic to another, in the most eccentric fashion. 1885 'MPS. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* i, Again her deft fingers strayed over the notes. 1909 *STACPOOLE Pools of Silence* xxx, These thoughts... just came and strayed across his mind.

c. Of a stream: To meander.

1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* ii. vii. 31 And so by many winding nookes he [i.e. the current] strays... to the wilde Ocean. 1643 *DENHAM Cooper's H.* 160 Where 'thames amongst the wnton Vallies strays. 1700 *DRYDEN Actis, Polyph.* & *Galatea* 78 More clear than Ice, or running Streams, that stray Through Garden Plots. 1754 *GRAY Progr. Poesy* 85 What time, where lucid Avon stray'd, To Him the mighty Mother did unveil Her awful face.

† d. *trans.* To wander in, over, or through (a place). Also, to cause (the eye) to wander (over something). *Obs.* or *nonce-uses*.

1613 *HEYWOOD Silver Age* iii. i. G1, His maw vntaundeth He still the thicke Nemean groves doth stray. 1729 *SAVAGE Wanderer* ii. 106 To his my Sighs, to his my Tears reply I stray o'er all the Tomb a watry Eye! 1844 *A. MACLAGAN Scotch Blue-bell* 29 How oft wi' rapture ha'e I strayed The mountain's heather crest.

3. *intr.* To wander from the direct way, deviate.

1561 *Hoby tr. Castiglione's Courtier* i. (1577) E iij, As he that walketh in the darke... and therefore many tymes strayeth from the right way. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. i. 10 When weening to returne, whence they did stray, They cannot finde that path. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich.* II. i. iii. 206 Farewell (my Liege) now no way can I stray, Saue back to England, all the worlds my way. 1604 *E. GJINSTONE D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. xxx. 291 Being straid in the mountains, not knowing which way he shoulde passe. 1912 *J. L. MYRES Dawn of Hist.* ix. 191 A strong inducement to the nomad to stray into the richer pasture.

4. *fig. a.* To wander from the path of rectitude, 10 *crit.*

c 1325 *Metz. Hom.* (1862) 52 Not in our gat lis Satenas... And spies full gern of we straye, And haldes not the riht way. 1457 *HARINGTON Chron. in Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1912) Oct. 740 Scotland hool, which shulde your Reule blyssye As Souereyn lorde, for whiche thay proudly stray. 1548 *UOALL, etc. Erasmus. Par. Luke* xxii. 54-62 Neither was he lyke to have made any ende of straying out of the riht waye. 1552 [see *ERR* v. 2]. 1690 *Prior Consid 83th Ps.* iii, Nor refuge could I find, oor friend abroad, Straying in vice, and destitute of God. 1712-14 *Pope Rape Lock* i. 91 Oft, when the world imagine women stray, The Sylphs thro' mystic mazes guide their way. 1780 *COWPER Doves* i, Reasoning... Man yet mistakes his way, While meaner things, whom instinct leads, Are rarely known to stray. 1831 *N. P. WILLIS Brown University* 32 A heavenward spirit, straying oftentimes, But never widely. 1902 *VIOLET JACOB Sheep-Stealers* xii, It was the direct necessity which had induced George Williams to stray so far across the line of honesty.

b. To wander or deviate in mind, purpose, etc. Said also of the mind or thoughts.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 371, I was out of mi sounee affraid, Wherof I sih my wites straid, And gan to welepe hem hom ayen. 1577 *GRANGE Golden Aphrod.* L j, But why seeme I thus to stray from my text? 1581 *PETTIT Guazzo's Civ. Con.* ii. (1586) 56b, It is a thing unseemly... in talke to straye to farre from fit and usual matters. 1709 *Pope Ess. Crit.* 104 Then Criticism the Muses hand-maid prov'd, To dress her charms, and make her more belov'd: But following wits from that intention stray'd. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic W.* xiv, But, sir, I ask pardon, I am straying from the question. 1873 *SCOTT Rokeby* i. xii, Still from the purpose wilt thou stray! Good gentle friend, how went the day?

† c. *trans.* (causative.) To cause to err or deviate; to distract. *Obs.*

1561 *T. Hoby tr. Castiglione's Courtier* iii. (1577) Q v, We shal know... as touching the understanding of great matters, that they do not straye our wittes, but rather

3. *Whaling*. That part of the tow-line which is in the water when fast to a whale.

xviii. 381 We observe blue streaks, from a few inches to several feet in length, upon the walls of the same crevasse. 876 O. C. STONE in *Jrnl. R. Geogr. Soc.* XLVI. 57. They paint the face with streaks by means of a rose-coloured

Large black Mountains. 1841 BROWNING *Fifteenth Passer* 1.
ems (1905) 167/2 Ah, the clear morning! I can see St.
arks: That black streak is the belfry. 1842 TENNYSON

Enons 55 Far-up the solitary morning smote The streaks of virgin snow. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Journ. Central & E. Arabia* II. 128 Thence separated from it by a streak of desert. 1870 GLADSTONE in *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 588 Happy England I.. happy.. in this, that the wise dispensation of Providence has cut her off, by that streak of silver sea, partly from the dangers, absolutely from the temptations which attend upon the local neighbourhood of the Continental nations. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 274 The white streak of water running down the face of the mountain is Sour Milk Gill. 1883 MORFILL *Slavonic Lit.* i. 6 There is also a thin streak of Little Russian population in the kingdom of Hungary, north of the Carpathians. 1907 J. LONNON *Before Adam* viii. When we reached the edge of the forest he was no more than a streak in the distance.

5. a. The horizontal course of a stratum of coal (cf. *STRETCH, STRIKE* sbs.). b. A stratum or vein (of metal ore).

1672 G. SINCLAIR *Hydrostatics* (1683) 273 The Coal.. hath its three principal dimensions, .. Longitude, Latitude, and Profundity. The Longitude is nothing else but what is termed by the Coal-hewers, the Streak. 1686 *Pict. Staf. ffordsh.* iii. 129 According to the course of the row or streak of the coal. 1789 J. WILLIAMS *Mfn. Kingd.* I. 334 The streaks or flat veins. *Ibid.* 339 By the word streak they mean stretch, or a vein between the strata which stretches or spreads in a horizontal position. 1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanism* 171 He hopes, .. to strike it very rich, as soon as he comes to the pay-streak; that is, the lode or vein which is to repay him for all his labors. 1904 S. E. WHITE *Blazed Trail Stories* xii. Here a pocket, there a streak, 'yon a clear ten feet of low-grade ore.

6. An intermixture (of some contrasting or unexpected quality, esp. in a person or his character); an inherited strain. *A streak of red*: a strain of Red Indian blood.

1647 COWLEY *Mistr.*, *Wisdom Poems* (1905) 86 With your grave Rules from musty Morals brought: Through which some streaks too of Divinity ran. 1762 *Ann. Reg. Charac.* 32/2 Broad streaks of folly now and then appear through all the grave wisdom. .. of those mighty statesmen. 1866 Mrs. STOW *Dread* I. ix. 121 Just at, now, as if you'd got a streak of something in you. 1865 GROTE *Plato* II. xiii. 158 'There is, .. a streak of eccentricity in his character. 1885 W. D. HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1891) II. 175 He always did have that close streak in him. 1839 *Spectator* 28 Dec. The deep and unscrupulous craft which lay in streaks through all Cavour's great character. 1890 J. AITCHISON *Signa Christi* i. 23 The streak of immorality would have run through the whole history. 1908 W. CHURCHILL *Mr. Crewe's Career* vii. 84, I can't understand Victoria. She really has influence with these country people. .. Sometimes I think Victoria has a common streak in her. 1913 *Pict. Victoria* No. 134. 82 A woman even suspected of a 'streak of red' is scarcely within the pale.

b. A temporary run (of luck).

1824 *Poker; how to play it* 94 The player in this seat should not come in, .. under a pair of court cards, unless he happens to be in a streak of good luck. 1900 UPWARD *Ebenezer Lobb* 114 He said he found luck did come in these queer streaks.

7. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *streak-like* adj.; *streak culture*, a bacterial culture having the inoculating matter in streaks (cf. 2 g); *streak following* (see quot.); *streak-flowered* a. *Bot.*, striate; *streak lightning*, forked lightning; *streak powder* (see quot., cf. 2 d); *streak stitch* (see quot.); *streak vein*, cf. = sense 5 b.

1893 W. R. DAWSON tr. *Schenk's Man. Bacteriol.* 60 Blood serum.. is principally adapted for surface or 'streak' cultures (*Strichculturen*). 1877 *Pict. Oxfordsh.* 243 There is a sort of tillage, .. which they call 'streak-fallowing'; the manner is, to plough one furrow and leave one. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 186 Sisyrinchium Striatum. *Streak flowered Sisyrinchium. 1916 *Chamb. Frnl.* Aug. 560/1 It was 'streak lightning' that was observed. 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 87 Small white 'streak-like spots. 1857 *Dana Man. Min.* (1862) 56 The color of a surface that has been rubbed or scratched .. is called the streak, and the powder abraded, the 'streak-powder. 1822 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 464 In hand-made laces the veins of leaves or flowers are made with an open line, that is sometimes designated 'Streak Stitch. 1789 J. WILLIAMS *Mfn. Kingd.* I. 404 In Derbyshire.. great attention is paid to all the 'streak veins.

Streak (stri:k), v. 1. *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 5-6, 9 streake, 6 streyk(e), 6-7 streak(e), 7, 9 streak. [? a. ON. *striika* to stroke, rub, wipe; bnt cf. STRAIK v. (Sc.), STRAKE v. 3, STRIKE v., STROKE v.]

1. *trans.* To stroke.

c 1440 *Prouph. Parv.* 479/2 Streky, as menn do cattys, or hors or howndys, *galuito*. 1821 W. ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 60 (E.D.D.) Streek my hair.

2. To make level, flat, or even; *spec.* to level (corn, etc.) to the rim of a measure by passing a piece of straight wood over it. Cf. STRAIK v., STRIKE v.

c 1440 *Prouph. Parv.* 479/2 Streky, or make pleyn, *complan*. *Ibid.*, (Str)ekyn, or streke mesure, as huschellys and oher lyke, *hustio*. 1829 BROCKETT N. C. Words, *Streek*, to measure corn exactly. *Ibid.*, *Streeked-measure*, exact measure—in opposition to heaped measure. 1841 HARTSHORN *Salopia Aut. Gloss.*, *Streke*, to strike with a streckle.

3. To polish or make smooth by rubbing; to iron (clothes). *Obs.*

1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep.* Ded. *iij. The verie Crounes and Scepters of best Monarks and princes had bene rustie, wembe, and warpde with obliuion, hadd not they with the goodly eloquence of grete clarkes, and Poettes, ben streked and filed. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words, Streek*, to iron clothes.

4. ? To sweep; to clean by sweeping, rubbing, or the like. *Obs.*

1492 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mary, Oxon* (Wood MS. D. 3 li. 261) Item for streking of the church 4 times, xvi d. Item for streking the rolfe of the church, xii d. 1498 *Churchw. Acc. Crascombe* etc. (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 66 Item for streking the wyndows and wallys, iiii d. 1516 *Ibid.* 73 Item for streking of y^e cherebeerd, iiii d.

5. To rub or smear (a surface) with (some soft or liquid substance). *Obs.*

1545 RAYNALDE *Byrth Mankynde* II. vi. (1552) 87 In the water of this decoction beyng warme, dyp a sponge, .. fomenting, soking, & streking the back with the same. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 6 Wyth thys wyne streke the lymmes greued. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 257 And with the iuyce of this Ile streake her eyes.

6. ? To spread, lay evenly. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 471 Then take the same stuff, and streake above the trenchours al hote. 1517 in *Archologia* XLVI. 205 Paid to Alson hog for streking of the straw mete & wages, iij d.

7. To pass (one's hand) over a surface. *Obs.*

1607 DEKKER & WILKINS *Tests* 38 Two of them meete him at a corner, and only with streaking of their hands on his hose, gesse whether this bayte be worth the nibling at.

8. *intr.* To rub softly or make strokes with an implement upon (a surface). *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 410 Lay vnto the place a peece of shoemakers waxe made like a flat cake, .. and with your iron not made ouer hot, streek softly vpon it too and fro, vntill the said wax be thoroughly melted into the sore.

Hence *Streaking vbl. sb.*; *pl.* the last milk that comes before the cow's udder is empty.

1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Armour* II. verse 15 xiii. § 1. 424 This was Christs fare-well Sermon, the very streakings of that milk, which he had fed them withall. 1866 BROUEN *Prov. Lim.*, *Strappings, Streakings, Strokings*, the last milk given by a cow.

Streak (stri:k), v. 2. Forms: 5-6 stroko, 6 strooke, 6-7 stroake, 6- streak. [f. STRAKE v. 1]

1. *trans.* ? To cancel by drawing a line or lines across. *Obs.* (cf. STRIKE v.)

c 1440 *Prouph. Parv.* 479/2 Streky, or cancellyn a thynge wytyyn, *cancellu*, *obelo*. 1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* I. v. (1597) 7 b. Sireeke out the 48. and also the first figure of your Diuio; which is 5. 1595 T. EDWARDS *Cephalus & Procris* (Roxb.) 28 Affection is the whole Parenthesis, That here I streake, which from our taske doth misse.

2. To mark with lines or stripes of a different colour, substance, or texture; to form streaks on or in.

1595 T. EDWARDS *Narcissus* (Roxb.) 55 Now Phœbus gins .. To streake the welkin with his darting beames. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* xiv. 250 No browne, nor sullied black the face or legs [of the Cotswold sheep] doth streake. 1660 F. BROOKER tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 334 Some pieces of Rock streaked with gold and silver. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 623 To morrow ere fresh Morning streake the East With first approach of light. 1784 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 22 The clear blue sky appeared streaked over with streams of blood. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* v. 188 Pure as lines of green that streake the white Of the first snowdrop's inner leaves. 1888 F. HUMER *Mine. Midas* I. Prol. The sudden line of white foam every now and then streaking the dark green waves. 1913 *Illustr. Lond. News* 22 Feb. 238/3 Large mines of rock-salt streaked here and there by riband-like veins of sylvine.

fig. 1721 STEELE *Spect.* No. 118 P. 3 This Affliction in my Life has streaked all my Conduct with a Softness, of which I should otherwise have been incapable.

3. To form or prolong in streaks.

1895 P. HENINGWAY *Out of Egypt* II. 181 He looked at the great oaks standing motionless, at the answering shadows streaked along the meadows.

4. *intr.* 1. a. Of a comet: To emit rays or streamers of light. *Obs.*

1606 HEYWOOD 2nd *P. C. Eliz. Troub.* (1609) E2, Looke how it streakes, what doe you thinke of it? *Shir.* Tis a strang Comet M. Hobson.

b. Of lightning: To break forth in a streak.

1849 CUFFLES *Green Hand* xiv. (1856) 139, I saw a blue flare of lightning streak out betwixt the bank of grey haze and the cloud that hung over it. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 July 2/3 Perhaps, however, lightning can streak into many places at once.

5. ? To become streaked or streaky.

1870 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 25 Nov. 12/2 His locks are thinning and his whiskers streaking with silver. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 231 Paper at all liable to streak should be toned slowly.

Hence *Streaking vbl. sb.*, the action of the verb; *concr.* a series or arrangement of streaks.

1677 COLES *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, A Streaking, *distinctio*. a 1820 J. R. DRAKE *Amer. Flag* 8 She.. striped its pure celestial white With streakings of the morning light. 1845 LINCOLN *School Bot.* (1866) 133 The sepals have a deep brown streaking at the base. 1868 G. W. CABLE *Grandissimes* viii. 43 Hair *en queue*, the handsomer for its premature streakings of grey.

Streak: see STRAKE v. 1 and STREEK v.

Streaked (stri:k), *pp.* a. [f. STRAKE v. 2 + -ED]. Cf. STRAKED *pp.* a.]

1. Marked with streaks; striped, striate. Often in specific names of animals and plants.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* i. iii. 80 That all the canelings which were streakt and pied Should fall as Jacobs hier. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 82 Streak'd Gillyvors (Which some call Natures bastards). 1656 BEALE *Herf. Orchards* (1637) 46 For cider, the streak't must is most commendable. 1665 LOVELL *Herbal* (ed. 2) 419 Streaked grasse, see Lady lace grasse. 1681 GREW *Muscum* I. § v. iii. 174 The Streaked File-Fish. *Capricornus striatus*. 1758 BONLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornu.* 203 The poorer sort, which is the streaked or dredged ore. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 242 The true

streaked tiger. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 85 *Streaked*, marked with depressed, but not always parallel lines. 1801 [C. STEWART] *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 352 *Triglin lineata*. Streaked Gurnard. 1855 ORR's *Circ. Sci.*, *Inorg. Nat.* 207 Bath stone, .. usually of a warm cream tint, often streaked. 1868 SIR J. RICHARDSON *etc. Mus. Nat. Hist.* I. 260 The Streaked Sparrow-hawk (*Accipiter virgatus*).

b. Of flesh-meat, esp. bacon: = STREAKY 2 b. 1687 MIEGE *Gr. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., A fine streaked Bacon, *du petit Lard*. 1725 BRADLEY's *Family Dict.* s.v. *Potage*, A border of young streak'd Bacon. 1845 D. JERROLD *Time Works Wonders* I. 2 I've some beautiful bacon, sir, Such pink and white! Streaked, sir, like a carnation. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 92 The fat is intermixed among the fibres of the muscles, giving the meat a streaked or marbled appearance.

2. U.S. *dial.* Confused, ashamed, agitated; uneasy, scared, alarmed. Usually to feel or look streaked.

1833 [SEDA SMITH] *Lett. J. Downing* II. (1835) 29, I begun to feel pretty streaked for our folks when I see what was done on Boston Common. 1837 HALIBURTON *Clockin*, Ser. I. iv. 26 If he was in your House of Commons, I reckon he'd make some of your great folks look pretty streaked. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. I. II. 19, I tell ye I felt streaked The first time I ever I found out wy hagonets wuz peaked.

Hence *Streakedness*, *rare*—.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Varietatedness*, Speckledness, Streakedness.

Streaker (stri:kər). Forms: 4 strecour, 6 strekour, 9 streaker. [ME. (Sc.) *strecour*, prob. a. AF. **stracour* (*stracur*, *strakur*, quot. 1287): cf. OF. *esrac* track.]

1. A kind of swift hound for the chase. *north.*

[1287 in G. J. Turner *Sel. Plas Forest* (1901) 149 Cum uno stracur nigro. *Ibid.*, Cum duobus leporariis, .. et cum uno stakur giseio.] 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 487 A sleuthhound had he that alswa. .. And sum men sais zeit that the kyng As a steocur hym nwisht had. 1840 COLQUHOUN *Moore & Loch* 44 If the foxes escape the guns, as they commonly do, 'the streakers' are slipped upon them. *Footnote*. A breed between the largest size of greyhound and foxhound.

2. *Sc.* A term of abuse for a person. *Obs.* 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lx. 17 Stuffedis, strekouris, and stafsche strummellis.

3. ? A beaker, goblet. *Obs. rare*—.

Prob. a different word, or misprint for *Beaker*.

1604 MOTTEUX *Kabelais* IV. xv. 63 A swindging Streaker of Briton Wine.

Streakings: see STRAIKEN.

Streaky (stri:k-i), a. Also 7 streaky. [f. STRAKE v. 1 + -Y. Cf. STRAKY.]

1. Of the nature of a streak or streaks; occurring in, consisting of, streaks.

1690 G. HARVEY *Little Venus Unmask'd* 46 Virulent Whites, being thick streaky, and sometimes thin, sharp, and gnawing. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 1293 For now the streaky light began to peep. 1700 — *Poems, Flower & Leaf* 586 The Life is in the Leaf, and still between the Fits of falling Snows appears the streaky Green. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 126 The paint lying in streaky seams. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg.*, *Wallace* x, As lightning. 'At first but like a streaky line In the hush'd sky. 1849 CURTIS *Green Hand* xiii. (1856) 123 The line of the horizon.. with a streaky white haze overlying it. 1926 *Connoisseur* Aug. 239/1 The latter (picture) was somewhat reminiscent of Gainsborough in the streaky handling of the sky and foliage.

2. Marked with streaks; streaked.

1745 T. WARTON *Pleas. Melancholy* 72 The blushes of the streaky west. 1812 *Self Instructor* 519 Ivory.. coarse grained or fine, streaky or the contrary. 1862 CALVERLEY *Poems & Transl.* (ed. 2) 2 When I.. sent those streaky lollipops home for your fairy-suction. 1872 J. H. GURNEY *Anderson's Birds* *Daurora* Land 183 *Polioptila gularis* (Smith). Streaky-headed Grosbeak. 1883 HARDWICH's *Photogr. Chem.* (ed. 9) 331 The Print Marbled and Streaky.—These defects are often seen before the print is toned.

b. Of flesh-meat, esp. bacon: Having lean and fat in alternate streaks.

1838 DICKENS O. *Twist* xvii, The layers of red and white in a side of streaky bacon. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxviii, Good streaky beef, really mingled with fat and lean.

3. *fig.* Variable, uneven (in character or quality); changeable, uncertain (in operation or activity). *collog.*

1898 BARTRAM *White-headed Boyx* 216, I helieve Finoucane to have been, as regards courage, what I should call 'streaky'. 1899 A. C. BENSON *Life E. W. Benson* I. iv. 117 The incongruous and sneaky additions [to the school-buildings]. 1899 *Daily News* 4 Oct. 3/2 The wind, however, was streaky, and did not hit the boats at the same time. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 July 3/1 Raphael did not begin well, his first thirty or forty runs being very streaky.

4. *slang.* a. Irritable, ill-tempered. b. U.S. = STREAKED 2.

1848 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer. s.v. Streaked*, I never did feel so streaky and mean before. 1860 HOTTEN's *Slang Dict.* 229 *Streaky*, irritated, ill-tempered. a 1872 in Schele de Vere *Americanism* 637 A man needn't be afraid to feel streaky, when his mule's about giving out and the Ingins begin to yell like a pack of coyotes.

Hence *Streakily adv.*; *Streakiness*.

a 1750 A. HILL *Wks.* (1753) II. 185, I.. walked homeward, in the brownness of the night, which had shadowed over the fields, with a melancholy streakiness, from the paleness of the moonshine. 1873 BESANT & RICE *My Little Girl* II. ix. 209 He has no perception of the beauties of nature, save in the streakiness of beef. 1874 J. FERGUSSON *St. Paul's in Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 759 It shows that what was meant to suggest strength is a mere sham, only a little bit of inlay, which, besides its streakiness, violates every principle of..

construction. 1885 *Lock Workshop Rec. Ser.* iv. 390/2 It would be next to impossible to obtain a coating perfectly free from streakiness. 1896 *Brit. Birds, Their Nests & Eggs* i. 111 They [the eggs] are dull greenish-white, mottled, or streakily spotted with olive.

Streel, variant of STREEL.

Streale. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 3 stral. [OE. *strēal* (Anglian *strēd*) masc. and fem., corresp. to OS. *strāla* fem. (MLG. *strāl*, *strāle* masc. and fem.), MDu. *straal* masc., *strāle* fem. (Du. *straal* masc.), OHG. *strāla* fem. (MHG. *strāl*, *strāle* masc. and fem., mod.G. *strahl* masc.) = OTeut. **strēlō-z*, -ō, cogn. v. OSI., Russian стрѣла arrow.] An arrow.

1880 *Ruthwell Cross Inscr.* in O. E. Texts 126 Mip strelum giwandan. 971 *Blith.* Hom. 199 He mid geatredum strela ongan sceotan. 12105 LAY. 5695 Ofte heo letten grund-hat led gliden heom an heore heold, stockes & stanes & strales bate. 1853 W. D. COOPER *Provinc. Sussex* 79 *Streale*, an arrow. [Eastern Sussex.]

Stream (*strīm*), *sb.* Forms: 1 stream, strēam, strōm, 2-6 stream(e, 3 strime, striem, strām, (stream), 3 streamo, (4 streamme), 4-7 stream(o, 5-6 streym(o, 5-7 streamo, 3- stream. [Com. Teut. (not recorded in Gothic): OE. *strēam* masc. = OFris. *strām* (WFr. *stream*, NFr. *strōm*, *strām*), OS. *strōm* (Da. *strøm*), OHG., MHG. *strom* (mod.G. *strom*), ON. *stráum-r* (Sw. *ström*, Da. *strøm*).] = OTeut. **strāmo-z* = (pre-Tent. **strāmo-s*, f. Indogermanic root **stru-* = **strū-* to flow.

Among the many cognates outside Teut. are Skr. *stru* (3rd sing. pres. *stravati*) to flow, *struta* fluid; Gr. *strō* (flow) to flow, *strōia* a flow, *strō* (flow) current; OSI., Russ. стрѣя straya stream; OIrish *struam* stream, *struth* (= MWelsh *struth*, mod. Welsh *ffrwd* stream).]

1. A course of water flowing continuously along a bed on the earth, forming a river, rivulet, or brook.

c 815 *Erfurt Gloss.* 2036 in O. E. Texts 102 *Torrentibus*, streamum. a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xx. 172 Swa stent call would... streamas ymbutan. c 1105 LAY. 2133 Nu he stant on hulle & Aeneas balded þu liged i þan streame stenele fiesse. c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 2096 Do drempet pharon king a drem, þat he stod bi ðe fodes stream. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11316 He saw a spring of a well... þat oute of ran four gret streames i. Geyson, fison, tigre, eufrate. c 1318 CHAUCER *Procl.* 464 She hadde passed many a strange stream. 1400-85 *Malory Arthur* iv. xix. 144 About þe by was the hede of the stream a fony fontayn. a 1552 *LELANO Itin.* (1910) v. 72 For there the stream of Isis beareth into many armlets. The ferry (Hinksey) selfe is one of the principal armes of the stream of Isis. 1668 *Drayton Ess. Dram. Poetic* 62 Tis like the murmuring of a stream, which not varying in the fall, causes at first attention, at last drowsiness. 1709 T. ROBINSON *Nat. Hist. Wm.* 48 *Cumb.* viii. 48 The River Eden... takes into its Stream the Rivers Emont and Lowther, which make a considerable Increase to it. 1745 St. *Transit.* & *Paraphr.* xiv. 1 Say, grows the River without the Mire? the Flag without the Stream? 1782 *CONYER Comparisons* Streams never flow in vain; where streams abound, how laughs the land with various plenty crow'd. 1833 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* iv. 11 The broad stream bore her far away. The Lady of Shalott. 1837 W. LAYTON *Capt. Bonaparte* II. 9 The Lower Nez Perce range upon the Way-lee-way, Innahab, Yenghies, and other of the streams west of the mountains. 1871 *RUSKIN Arrows of Chace* (1880) II. 160 The first thing the King of any country has to do is to manage the streams of it.

b. Appended to a river-name. Now only *poet.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John 1. 28 Offer iordan done stream [L. *trans Iordanem*]. c 1105 LAY. 2125 þa al was Aeneas stream mid siele thrugged. c 1175 *Morall Ode* 244 in O. E. *Misc.*, Ne may hit quenche no suit wate, ne aeneas stream ne sture. 1667 *MAY Lucan* II. 6, Now downe the streame of Rodanus the fleet From Stanchas comes to sea. 1808 BYRON *W. 11* thou art happy? 35 Oh! where is Lethe's fabled stream? 1896 *HOUSMAN Strophæad* LXVIII, High the vases of Shrewsbury gleam Islanded in Severn stream.

c. *poet.* as a type of pure water for drinking.

c 1105 LAY. 1975 For þe King ne mal on dūgeþe bruken names drenches buten cold welles stream. 1672 *MILTON Samson* 546 Nor did the dancing Rubie Sparkling, outpoured... Allure thee from the cool Crystalline stream. 1738 *GRAY Propertius* iii. v. 47 Famine at feasts, and thirst amid the stream.

d. In plural, the waters (of a river). *poet.*

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxxviii. 25 Thy Ryuer... Whose beryall streamys, pleasaunt and preclare, Under thy lusty wallis renneth down. 1594 *Kyn Cornelia* iv. 13 O beauteous Tyber, with thine ensie streames That glide as smoothly as a Partiban shaft. 1671 *MAY Lucan* iii. 1, And where under sea Alphæus sends his streames to Sicily. 1824 *SCOTT St. Ronan's* i. A river of considerable magnitude pours its streams through a narrow vale.

e. A rivulet or brook, as contrasted with a river. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 610 Whithern... a royal borough... seated on the bay of Wigton, where a small stream of water falling into it forms a harbour. 1834 *LITTON Pompeii* iii. iii. The Sarnus;—that river, which now has shrunk into a petty stream. 1876 *VOYLE & STEVENSON Milit. Dict.* 412 *Stream*, a small land current of water.

2. Flow or current of a river; force, volume, or direction of flow.

14... in Parker *Drom. Archil.* (1850) III. 42 Then the strengthe of the stream astoned me stronge. 1508 *DUNBAR Golden Targe* 28 Down throu the ryce a ryuir ran wyth streamys, So lustily agayn that lykand lemyt, That [etc.]. 1530 *PALSCAR* 693/2, I ronne, as the streame of any ryuer or wader dothe, je cours. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* i. 1. 87 My wife and I... Fastned our selues at eyther end the mast, And floating straight, obedient to the streame, Was carried towards Corinth. 1609 *HOLLAND Annu. Marcell.* xxiii. ii. 221

He departed from thence by the very edge of the river banks, where the stream was big by occasion of other brookes conflowing thither on every side. 1653 *Holcroft Procopius, Gothic Wars* II. xxiii. 66 Soon after, the River had the wonted stream and was Navigable again. 1661 R. VENABLE *Exper. Angler* iii. 37, I could never... discern perfectly where my flye was, the wind and stream carrying it so to and again, that [etc.]. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 460 As in rivers... whose very essence is incompatible with a real identity; for the essence of a river consists in having a stream, that is, a perpetual change of waters. 1889 *Mrs. PENNELL in Century Mag.* Aug. 484 For two persons who knew nothing about boats and could not swim, the Thames journey with such a stream running was not promising.

† b. A flood, unrestrained outbreak of waters.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 27 Cuomon streamas [L. *conerunt flumina*] & gheleuon windas. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1852 Til seuensthi tienti dais war gan þe streame it stud ai stil in an.

c. A current in the sea. Cf. GULF STREAM.

1375 *BARROW Bruce* iii. 684 Qubar als gret streamys ar rynnand... As is the maiss of bretteigne. c 1386 *CHAUCER Procl.* 402 To rekene wel his tydes, His streames, and his daungers bym bisides. 1546 in *Sel. Pleas. Cri. Admiralty* (1891) I. 148 Fyndyng the saydes shippe... dryvyng with the streamys as a wayff and forsaken of all creatures. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 59 It swallys vp hail schipis, and through the violence, and vehemence force of contrare working of the wais of the sey, quhen ilk streame stryues with vthir, drownes thame in the deip. 1687 *Relat. De Chaumont's Embassy Siam* 17 The Streams were so great, and running sometimes against us, that we were forced nft to cast Anchor; for when the Calm took us, the Streams forcibly carried us a great distance. a 1830 J. KENNEL *Currents Atlantic Ocean* (1832) 22 The Equatorial Current... is, doubtless, the most powerful and the longest extended stream of all those in the Atlantic. 1849 *CURTIS Green Hand* II. (1850) 17 I have seldom seen the Stream [i.e. the Gulf Stream] so distinct hereabouts.

d. The middle part of a current or tide, as having the greatest force of flow.

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xviii. (1495) 448 Comynly the stream bath most freshe water and most clene ground, and rennyth moost swifly than any other parte of the ryuer. 1867 *SIXTY Sailor's Word-bk.*, Stream, Anglo-Saxon for flowing water, meaning especially the middle or most rapid part of a tide or current.

† e. To break the stream: to pass through water belonging to the jurisdiction of one port in order to load or unload at another port. *Obs.*

1495 *Maldon (Essex) Court-roll* Bundle 56 No. 4b, Misericordia xii d. de Willelmo Heyward quod fregit le streyme usque heybregge cum navicula sua.

f. Phrases. (a) Against, with the stream. Often in fig. context (cf. 6), e.g. to strive against the stream, to resist the influences of one's environment, to oppose prevailing tendencies; to go, sail, swim with the stream, to yield to pressure of circumstances or example. (b) Down, up (the) stream, to downward the stream.

(a) c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 70 Sing þis... horse on þæt wynstre eare on yrnendum wæstre & wend þæt heafod ongan stream. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 [Heo] bi-gon to swimmen forwærd mid þe stream. c 1205 LAY. 4133 Scipen þer heo funden makede muchel swifot and ferden mid streame. 1390 *GOWER Conf. II.* 63 Ríft as a Schip ayein the stream, He routeth with a slepnoise. c 1489 *CALTON Sonnet of Asynon* xviii. 582 By the grette strengthe of the fysshes it [sc. the corpse] was taried, and went no ferder with the stream by the wille of our lord. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* II. v. (1867) 55 Foly it is to spourne against a pricke, To stryue against the sreme, to winche or kicke Against the hard wall. 1555 *BOEN Decades* (Arh.) 195 Turnyng the stemmes or forpartes of their shippes agaynst the stream. 1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 54/2 Yet suffer we all these things to passe, and goe with the stream. 1592 *NASHE Strange Newes* Wks. 1904 f. 321 This... is nothing else but to swim with the stream. 1593 = *Christ's T.* 59 h, Because the multitude fauours Religion, he runnes with the stream, and fauours Religion. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Batatz's Lett.* (vol. I.) 43, I have done it against the streame of my resolution quite. 1668 *DRAYTON Ess. Dram. Poetic* 57 To tell you, how much in vain it is for you to strive against the stream of the peoples inclination. 1708 *CONSTIT. Watermen's Co.* xxix, If any Waterman Rowing with the Tide or Stream, shall neglect to give Notice or Warning... to all Persons Rowing cross or against the Stream or Tide. 1711 *Lett. to Sachverell* 30 There is hardly a Man, who does not swim with the Stream, that has not been... insulted. 1714 *Pope Lett.* 25 July, Wks. 1737 II. 115 Nn man ever rose to any degree of perfection in writing, but thro' obstinacy and an inveterate resolution against the stream of mankind. 1736 *GRAY Tasso* 13 Against the stream the waves secure he trod.

(b) a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4780 He sagh a-pon þe water reme Caf fletand downwæd þe stream. 1560 *DAUS tr. Steidane's Comm.* 360 h, They brought in vitayle both vp þe streame and down [L. *aduerso & secundo flumine*]. c 1643 *LO. HERBERT Autobiog.* (1824) 133 But the river being deep and strong in that place where he entered it, he was carried down the stream.

g. Naut. In, upon the stream: see quot. 1863.

1473-4 *Acc. Ltd. High Treas. Scot.* I. 67 His schip and gudis that was fundin vpon the streame and na man with hir, and was escheit as the Kingis eschete. 1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 280 Thair schippis beslang tyne lyne on the Stream, and the maist part of thame becom leke. 1577 *Ibid.* II. 626 For hying and resset of unlauchful gudis upon the stream. 1866 *All Year Round* 28 July 395/2 She's in the stream, sir. Yonder she [a yacht] lays. 1883 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 396 A vessel in a river is said to be in the stream, when she is lying off from the shore so that they have to communicate with her by means of boats.

† 3. Used vaguely (*sing.* and *pl.*) for: Water, sea. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 18 Fara vel gas ofer lob vel

stream [L. *trans fretum*]. 11... *Charter of Eadward* (A. N. 1066) in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 193 Tolles and teames, on strande and on stream. c 1205 LAY. 3227 þa olde King... leitte heo forþe liden ofer þa streames. *Ibid.* 6116 Offer þane saltine stream. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1843 On þe streame þe archat can ride. 13... *K. Horn* 105 (Hark. MS.) þare fore þou schalt to streame go. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. IV.* 2508 (Skeat) Yit bath the stream of Sihho [Ovid *Sithonis unda*] nat y-brought From Athens the ship. c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 460 Schlipmen our the streame thaistihill full straight. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* xii. Prol. 187 On salt streimis volx Dorynda and Theitis, By rynnand strandis Nymphis and Naedes. 1552 *Eow. VI Liff. Rem.* (Roxb.) II. 327 Also the French embassadour was advertised, [of the Flemish ships]; who answered that he thought him sure enough when he came into our streames,—terming it so. 1577-87 *HOLINSHEO Chron.* III. 811/1 Whereas peace was yet betwene England and Scotland, that they contrarie to that, as theues & pirats, had robbed the kings subiects within his streames. a 1593 *MARLOWE Ovid's Elegies* iii. vii. 81 Tis said the slippery streame held vp þer brest. 1614 *GORGES Lucan* x. 419 With fleetes he cuts the Ocean streames.

4. A flow or current of water or other liquid issuing from a source, orifice, or vessel. Often hyperbolically in *sing.* or *pl.* for a great effusion of blood or tears.

971 *Büchl. Hom.* 59 Ealle þa gewitah swa swa wolcn, & swa swa wæteres stream, & ofer þæt nahwer efi ne æteweah. c 1205 LAY. 3091 Blod orn in þe weige streames swiþe brade. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 112 So largeliche... vleau þet ilke hloði swot... þet te streames vrnen adun to þer eorde. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 247 þer rinneð as mare eolliche riue, & striketh a stream ut of þat stanene fruh. a 1225 *St. Markar.* 5 Pæt tet hloð barst ut an strac adun of hire bodi as stream deð of welle. a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* (Camb. MS.) 228 In þe tur per is a welle... He vrnen in o pipe of hræs... Fram flore in flore þe strimes vrneh store. a 1300 *Havelok* 687 On þe feld was neuere a polk þat in ne mod of hloð so ful þat þe stream ran inil þe beel. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* v. lxi. (1495) 177 The veynes haue that name, for they hen the wayes... of the streames of the fletyng of the blood. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10661 Myche water he weppit... Ouer-flout his face, fell on his brest With streamys out straght burgh his siue helme. 1591 *SPENSER Teares of Muses* 230 She lowly did lament and shriek, Pouring forth streames of teares abundantly. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. v. v. 37 Traitors... That would reduce these bloody dayes againe, And make poore England weepe in streames of blood. 1615 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Delin.* ix. ix. (1635) 144 Certaine pits being digged into the grounde 2 hundred or three hundred feet deep, will discover many great Streams of Water. 1697 *DRAYTON Æneis* ix. 470 The Wound pours out a Stream of Vine and Blood. a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 23 May 1645, Last of all we came to the labyrinth in which a huge colosse of Jupiter throws out a streame over the garden. 1798 *KOSCOV tr. Tanillo Nurse* i. (1800) 33 Say can ye choose a nurse from hand St. Giles? Heedless what venom taints the stream she gives. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* i. lxxx, To meditate 'gainst friends the secret blow, whence life's warm stream must flow. 1815 J. SMITH *Penarum Sc. & Art* II. 122 The water thus collected, runs in a continued stream out of the beaver. 1831 *JAMES Phil. Augustus* i. iii. From the strong muscular arm of the knight, a stream of blood was just beginning to flow into a small wooden bowl held by a page. 1855 *Pontytr. Chron.* III. 290 Glasses may be prepared... by pouring a thin stream of melted wax down the side of the glass. 1881 *Mrs. R. T. COOKE Somebody's Neighbors* 84 The sharp streams of milk spun and foamed into the pail below. 1899 *LADY M. VERNEY Verney Mem.* IV. 99 Wine and ale... flowed in streams. 1913 *Times* 13 Aug. 3/4 Drugs... which will kill the parasite in the blood and lymph streams of the body, have no effect upon the parasites in the brain.

b. Strength or volume of flow. *Obs.*

c 1105 *LAY. Leg.* 17 þat hloð sprong out with gret stream. 1507 *FLOVER Mythe, Pulse-Watch* 282 We must observe the Colour, Stream and Pulse in Bleeding, and stop as the Colour changes, or the Stream falls.

c. A current or flow of air, gas, electricity.

a 1722 *LISLE Hud.* (1757) 211 They find great relief by the stream of air which runs along the ruins. 1752 *HENRY in Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 2 A stream of wind instantly ensued, the violence of which nothing could resist. 1777 *CAVALLO Electricity* 208 And if the excitation of the cylinder is very powerful, dense streams of fire will proceed from the rubber. 1795 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) II. 117 With such machines, the power of Electricity should be so regulated, as to apply every degree of it with facility and readiness; beginning with a stream issuing out of a metal point. 1836-42 *BRANNE Chem.* (ed. 5) 491 When a stream of sulphuretted hydrogen gas is passed through it. a 1866 B. TAYLOR *Poems, Voy. Dream* 66 Sweep downward streams of air.

† d. An effluvia. *Obs.*

1677 *GILPIN Dæmonol.* (1867) 83 Those conceits that men have of God, whereby they mould and frame Him in their fancies... are streams and vapours from this pit. *Ibid.* 454 These temptations... are like the opening of a sepulchre, which sends forth a poisonous stream which may infect those that loathe and resist it. a 1680 *GLANVILL Sadducismus* i. v. (1681) 23 Nature for the most part acts by subtle streams and apophoresis of minute particles.

† e. An emanation. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1896 Yur eldrin men sal dremes dreme, And o ni gæst þæt sal ha stream. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* I. 305 He... was ful swun that love had his dwellinge Withinne the subtle streames of his yen. c 1420 *LITTON Assembly of Gods* 1855 With fantasies, tryfles, illusions & dremes, Wyche poeys call Morpheus streames.

5. *transf.* An uninterrupted succession of persons, animals, or things, moving constantly in the same direction.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 289 The which innested her rounde with a great stream of fire and shotte. c 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xvi. 359 And then lay overthrowne Numbers beneath their axle-trees: wils, (lying in filth's stream) Made th' after chariots hot and jumpe in drivinge over them. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* II. xxvii. (1647) 79 Emmanuel the Emperour... fortified his cities in the way, as knowing the needed strong banks where such a stream of people was to

passee. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xviii. He followed the stream of people. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xvii. (1842) 453 A stream of bubbles should be disengaged. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xxviii. Streams of people apparently without end poured on and on. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. 11. 238 At present a constant stream of emigration runs from Ireland to our great towns. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* vi. 124 Very large flocks of swifts were observed flying over the plains. I counted a stream of them.

† b. A line, streak. *Obs.*

1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Actilia*, Partial gilt, with spranges or streames of gold fullie. 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 133, I perceived, a stream or streak of a brown stain, the breadth of a pin, in the first joint above the root.

c. Tin-mining. (See quot. 1855.)

1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 133 The principal part of the Stream, is intermixed with stones, gravel, and clay. 1855 J. R. L. [EISENHARTEN] *Cornwall Mines* 200 This stream-tin is either met with in a pulverized sandy state, in separate stones called shodes, or in a continued course of stones. This course is called a stream.

d. In a polar ice-field : see quot.

1837 SCORESBY in *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 531 It [i.e. a collection of pieces of drift-ice] is called a stream when its shape is more of an oblong. 1835 SIN J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy. Explan.* Terms p. xv. A stream, a number of pieces of ice joining each other in a ridge or in any particular direction. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xiv. (1856) 101 Broken floes running on into 'streams' were on all sides of us.

g. fig. in various applications, e.g. : A continuous flow of discourse, words; a continuous series of testimonies, events, or influences tending in one direction; an outflow (of beneficence, etc.), an influx (of wealth, revenue).

Wordsworth's expression *stream of tendency* (quot. 1814) is often mentioned with ridicule by writers of the first half of the 19th c. It is now in common use.

1690 WERFERTH tr. *Gregory's Dial.* 94 Her ytned up se æstra stream þære godcundan spræce, se cymð of þære rýnelan hæst gaslican æspyrnges. 1523 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 30 Whereof there were no dowte but that ryght haboundant stremys shuld from his most liberal magnifyence be deureyed into every parte of this his Realme to the grete Inryching. of. all suches hereafter shold lyue under hys obeyesance. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* Ep. Ded. This flowing stream of wordes. 1630 PAVANE *Anti-Armist.* 177 The constant stream of ancient, of moderne Interpreters have given this orthodox received Exposition. 1681 in *Nairne Peerage Eccl.* (1874) 14 Charles R. Our sovereigne lord knowing that it belongs to his majesty's crowne and prerogative royall to confer dignities and titles of honour on his well deserving subjects from whence as from the fountaine all the streames of honour doe flow. 1692 RAY *Diss.* iii. xi. (1693) 355, I have already given many Testimonies of the ancient Fathers and Doctors of the Church, and could, if need were, produce many more, the whole stream of them running this way. 1730 FLETCHER *Diss. Classics* (1728) 71 For this is to speak or write English in Purity and Perfection, to let the Streams run clear and unmix'd, without taking in other Languages in the Course. 1739 WATERLAND *Vind. Christi's Div.* Contents. Query xxviii. Whether it be at all probable. that the whole Stream of Christian Writers should mistake in telling us what the Sense of the Church was. 1769 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 189 It must be of infinite importance, that the whole stream of the petitions should, as much as possible, run one way. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 65 The quit-rents. will pour large streams of wealth into the royal coffers. 1814 WORSW. *Excurs.* ix. 87 To commune with the invisible world, And hear the mighty stream of tendency Uttering, for elevation of our thought, A clear sonorous voice. 1853 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* x. viii. 11. 678 Friends are encouraged. to keep up a stream of talk. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. i. 3 The original stream of influence has been turned aside in its course. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* iii. xxiii. (1876) 335 For there is a broad and deep stream of evidence to show [etc.]. 1900 J. E. ELLIS in *Corr. retat. Polit. Situation S. Africa* 12 We want a stream of facts concerning suppression of telegrams, opening of letters, arbitrary arrests, [etc.].

b. The prevailing direction of opinion or fashion. † Also, the majority, main body (of a class of persons).

1614 BACON *Charge touching Duels* 12 Yet the stream of vulgar opinion is such, as it imposeth a necessity vpon men of value to conforme them-selves; or else there is no living or looking vpon mens faces. 1651 N. BACON *Diss. Govt.* Eng. II. i. 6 He reflected upon God in common events, more ordinarily than the general stream of the Clergy did in those dayes. 1669 R. MONTAGU in *Bucclerich MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 427, I find the stream of this Court to run mightily aginst him.

† c. To give stream to : to set in motion (one's power). *Obs.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* i. 272 Atrides ! giue not streame To all thy powre, nor force his prise; but yeeld her still his owne. As all meo else do.

† 7. A ray or beam of light; the tail of a comet.

c 1563 CHAUCER *Compt. Pity* 94 Let som stream of your light on me be sene. c 1391 — *Astro.* I. § 13. 7 A Square plate perced with a certain holes. to resseyuen the streames of the sonne by day. c 1402 LYDG. *Compt. Bl. Knt.* 592 His bright beemes and his streames al Were in the waves of the water fal. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 16 The Erle of Oxenfordes meo hude vpon them ther lordes lyuery, which was a sterre with the streamys. c 1530 *Crt. of Love* 49 Now am I caught. With persant streames of your yen clere. a 1535 *Songz, Carolz etc.* (E.E.T.S.) 7 The streame shon over Bedlem bryght. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 90 A marvellous gret Comet, quihill toward the south schot fyrie streames terrabillite. 1680 LUTTRELL *Brit. Rel.* (1857) I. 60 The late comet was seen in other parts, the star was but small, yet the stream ran 40 degrees in length. 1631 R. KNOX *Hist. Ret. Ceylon* 60 In the year 1666 in the month of February, there appeared in this Country another Comet or stream in the West. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Aug. 1682, This night I saw another comet, neere Cancer, very bright, but the stream not so loog as the former.

† 8. A streamer, pennant. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Ipomaydon* 1938 With shippis and sayles manyfolde, There streames were of fyne golde. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* ii. xi. 46 b, [We] put out all the flags, banners, streames, & galliades of our gallies. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 643 The violet and purple colour of the amethyst belokened their shipping, sailes and streames. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acid. Yng. Seamen* 18 Out goeth his flag and pendance or streames, also his Colours.

9. attrib. and Comb. a. simple attrib., as stream-bank, -bed, -gravel, -ground, -head, -side, -water.

1619 ARKINGTON *Gold Mines Scot.* (Bannatyne Club) 15 To frame or make a long sowgh, or scowring place, into which they bringe the streame water. c 1630 MILTON *Let.* in *Birch Wks.* 1738 I. Life p. v. And here I am come to a streame-head, copious enough to disburden itselfe like Nilus at seven Moutbes into an Ocean. 1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 134 The additional trouble of removing back the soil in heaps, and levelling the Stream ground to receive it, is so little. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* v. 39 The sandy streambank and the woodgreen plain. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Rom. Swan's Nest* i. Little Ellie sits alone. By a stream-side, on the grass. 1857 M. ARNOLD *Rugby Chapel* 95 The stream-bed descends in the place where the wayfarer once Planted his footstep. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 420 That day he needs must leave the stream-side road. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* xi. A coarse low fern on stream-gravel. 1901 Q. Rev. July 22 The country [Uganda] is almost like a succession of gigantic furrows, and in nearly every furrow there is a 'sponge', swamp, or stream-bed.

b. objective, parasynthetic, etc., as stream-bordering, -embroidered, -illumed, -like adjs.

1626 SANDYS *Orvil's Metam.* x. 108 Streame-bordering Willow. c 1630 QUARLES *Solomons Recant.* Solil. ii. Wks. (Grosart) II. 175/1 The green-breasted, stream-embroydred Plaines. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* ii. iii. 26 Dim twilight-lawns, and stream-illumed caves. 1820 WORSW. *Misc. Sonn.* iii. ii. 13 The stream-like windings of that glorious street.

c. Special comb. : stream-anchor, an anchor intermediate in size between the bower and the kedje, used to moor a ship in a sheltered position, and for warping; stream-cable, the cable or hawser of the stream-anchor; stream-current (see quot.); stream-gold, gold in alluvial deposits; stream-ice, pieces of drift ice joining each other in a continuous ridge and following the line of current; stream-lake (see quot. 1867); † stream-net, a net for fishing in running water; stream-ore, ore in alluvial deposits; stream-tide, a spring tide; stream-tin, tin ore found in pebble-like lumps in alluvial beds; hence stream-tinner, one who works this ore; † stream-toll, a toll paid for the use of a stream; stream-tube (see quot. and STREAM-LINE); stream-way, (a) the main current of a river; (b) the shallow bed of a stream, awatercourse; stream-wheel (see quot.); stream-work(s), the operation of washing detrital deposits for metal, esp. tin; a place where this is done.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Sea Gram.* vii. 29 There is also a 'streame Anchor not much bigger [than a kedje], to steevne an easie stream or tide. 1784 J. KING *Cook's 3rd Voy.* v. iv. 111. 67 We carried out a stream anchor, to enable us to haul the ship abreast of the town, in case of an attack. 1883 *Man. Seamanship for Boys* 102 A stream anchor. is used for warping on, in a tideway or calm. 1628 in J. CHARNOCK *Hist. Mar. Archit.* (1801) II. 227 Till of late none but the great shippers were allowed 'stream cables. 1644 MANWAYRING *Seamans Dict.* 103 Streame-Cattell is a small cabell, which we ride withall in streames, as rivers, or in faire-weather, when we stop-at-tide. 1805 in NICOLAS *Disp. Nelson* VII. 195 note, At daylight got the end of the stream-cable on board the prize, and made sail with her in tow. a 1830 J. RENNELL *Currents Atlantic Ocean* (1832) 22 note, I distinguish two kinds of currents. The one drift or drift current, is the mere effect of a constant or very prevalent wind on the surface-water. The other. is the 'stream' current, formed of the accumulated waters of the drift current. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 191/1 A current thus directly impelled by wind is termed a 'drift-current', whilst a current whose onward movement is sustained by the vis a tergo of a drift-current is called a 'stream-current'. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 298 The gold of alluvial districts, called 'stream-gold or placer-gold. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. vi. 54 We stood on, boring the loose 'stream-ice. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, 'Stream-lake, one which communicates with the sea by means of a river. 1662 *Act 14 Chas. II.* c. 28 § 2 With any Drift Net Trammel or 'Stream Net. 1850 ANSTREE *Eleut. Geol.* Min. etc. 365 Among the minerals of importance obtained from Tertiary deposits, we may mention the 'stream-ores of gold, platinum, and other rare metals found with these. 1789 J. WILLIAMS *Min. Kingd.* II. 198 A 'stream-tide and a strong fresh meeting one another, would throw some of this sediment pretty high. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schol.* xiii. (1856) 136 The common oyster, is sometimes found in the Gairloch, in beds laid here by the ebb of stream-tides. 1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 65 It is more profitably used for melting of 'Stream Tin. 1853 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 859 This variety, called 'stream tin', produces the highest price in the market. 1839 DE LA BÈCHE *Rep. Geol. Cornwall* etc. xiii. 403 Confused mass of mud, sand, clay, and stones, which has been much disturbed by the 'stream-tinners. 1889-99 in *Cal. Charter Rolls* IV. 63 Cum 'stramtoll et watertoll et hamsochine. 1892 MINCHIN *Hydrostatics* etc. 372 If at any point, A., we describe a very small closed curve and at each point on the contour of this curve we draw the stream line, such as AP, and produce it indefinitely, we obtain a 'stream tube. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 940/1 The surface formed by all the stream lines passing through a small closed contour is termed a 'stream tube'. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxvi, They got into the 'stream-way accordingly, aod, although heavily laden, began to move

down the river with reasonable speed. 1904 *Surrey Comet* 17 Sept. 6/7 There would be larges moored alongside the wharf, and there would be a demand for a mooring in the streamway. 1905 HOLMAN-HUNT *Fre-Kaph.* II. 324 Near at hand I came upon the little stream-way. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Stream-wheel, an undershot or current wheel. 1586 CANNEN *Brit.* 69 Horum autem stannarium, siue metallicorum operum duo sunt genera. Alterum Lode-workes, allerum 'Stream-workes, vocant. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 1. 8 Which [scattered ore] being sought and digged, is called Streamwork. 1823 BUCKLAND *Reliq. Diluv.* 219 The gold mine that was worked a few years since in the county of Wicklow was simply a stream-work, in which the gold was dispersed in the form of small pebbles and sand, through a bed of gravel. 1882 RHYES *Celtic Brit.* ii. 48 Some stream-workes of the Bronze Age are known to have been carried out in localities.

Stream (strīm), v. Forms : 3, 6-7 streame, 4-6 streme, 7- stream. [f. STREAM sb.]

I. Intransitive senses.

L. Of a body of liquid : To flow or issue in a stream; to flow or run in a full and continuous current. Also with advs., as *away, down, out, forth*.

Formerly sometimes of a river (merely = *flow*). a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 188 (MS. T.) Blodi strundes streamden & leasden his swete hodi. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruc* xii. 560 Quhill throu the byrness brist the blud, That fill the erd doune streamd 3eed. 1546 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 302 b, So sore they dyd thyrst them on thy heed yt the blode streamd downe by thy blessed chekes. 1592 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commu.* ii. 6 The eight [river is] Ocka, that. streameth into Volgha. c 1630 RISSON *Surre. Devon* § 247 (1810) 259 The river Ock streameth by Stow. 1667 MILTON P. L. viii. 467 A Rih, with cordial spirits warme, And Life-blood streaming fresh. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* vii, The clouds broke on the surrounding mountains, and the torrents streamed into the plain on every side. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. 11. 72 She suffered the tears to stream down her cheeks unconcealed.

fig. 1579 TOMSON *Catlin's Serim. Tim.* 341/1 Let every one of vs know. that vnlesse hee were stayed vp from an high by the vertue of the holie Ghost, he should finde him selfe to streame away as the water doth.

b. of a glacier.

1860 TYNOLL *Glac.* i. xiv. 98 Not a trace of vegetation could be seen along the whole range of the bounding mountains: glaciers streamed from their shoulders into the valley beneath.

c. of a road, or of land which seems to move in the opposite direction to one who passes along it.

1833 TENNYSON *Dream Fair W.* Intro. As when a man, that sails in a balloon, Downlooking sees the solid shining ground Stream from beneath him. 1864 — *Voyage* 50 O hundred shores of happy climes, How swiftly stream'd ye by the bark! 1882 BRET HARTE *Pip* i, Just where the red track of the Los Gatos road streams on and upward.

2. transf. and fig. of light, air, vapour, immaterial effluences, etc. : To be carried or emitted in a full and continuous current.

a 1300 E. E. Psalter lxi. 11 Welthes if þai streamen smert [Vulg. si affluant], Nil þou set on þam þi hert. 14. — Beryn 2468 Part of sapience streymd into his hert, for his eloquence. 1578 H. WORTON *Courtier Controu.* 59 Vntill the fountaine of loue, streaming from their eyes, gaue libertie vnto restrained speeche. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* ii. iii. 82 And to imperiall loue, that God most high, Do my sighes streame. 1662 *Power Exp. Philos.* (1664) Pref. b. 4 b, They are all porous, and the ætherial Matter is continually streaming through them. 1794 MRS. RAOCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxvi, She observed the rays of the lamp stream through a small opening. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 244 The morning sun was streaming in at the window. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) iv. 93 The clouds. streamed out from their shelter into the current of the gale. 1875 CLARK RUSSELL *John Holdsworth* xx, Amid the clanking of spoons in glasses. . . the conversation streamed into milder channels. 1897 S. CRANE *Third Violet* i. 4 Dust streamed out behind the vehicle. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 81 In a short time neuralgic pangs stream along the limbs.

b. Of a star or meteor : To form a continuous trail of light as it moves in its course. (Cf. 6.)

1838 ENENKON *Lit. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 206 Over him [the scholar] stream the flying constellations. 1884 R. S. BALL in *Nature* 4 Sept. 455/1, I looked up just in time to see a superb shooting star stream across the heavens.

3. a. Of a flag, or the like : To wave or float onwards in the wind.

1560 PHAER *Fineid* ix. (1562) Dd iij, Thou sawest. how his helmet crest did streaming stare? 1667 MILTON P. L. i. 537 Th' Imperial Ensign. Shon like a Meteor streaming to the Wind. *Ibid.* v. 590 Ten thousand thousand Ensigns high advanc'd. Streame in the Aire. 1846 MRS. A. MARSH *Father Darcy* II. xx. 346 His own man, pale with terror, his hair streaming in the wind, came rushing. through the wood. 1853 LYRION *My Novel* xii. xxxii, Flags stream, and drums beat.

indirect passive. 1907 E. GOSSE *Father & Son* 157 Dark ripples. streamed over by silken flags of royal crimson and purple.

b. Of hair, a garment, etc. : To hang loose and waving; to lie in undulating curves; to trail out, behind.

1734 COWPER *Task* iv. 541 Her head, adorn'd with lappets pinn'd aloft, And ribbands streaming gay. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* l. 214 His flaming robes stream'd out beyond his heels. 1822 W. TENNANT *Thane of Fife* v. xiv, Stream'd from her cinctur'd waist her loog cymar behind. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 155 His loose grey hair streamed over his shoulders.

c. indirect passive, with upon : To be ornamented with (a profusion of jewels).

1837 LAOY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) II. 225 A white tissue floating about her like clouds, looped up and streamed upon with jewels.

4. Of persons (or animals): To move together continuously in considerable numbers; to flock. Often with adv., as *out, in, down, up, away*.

1735 DYCHÉ & PARDON *Dict.*, *Stream* v. to walk, move, or go along soberly or gently with the Current, &c., also to loiter about idly. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xiii. People streamed to it from all quarters. 1837 CARLVEY *Rev.* 111. i. vii. Recruits stream up on him. 1853 KANE *Criminel Exp.* xlix. (1856) 464. We began to observe too flocks of little Auk streaming south. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* viii. 343. The sea-birds sang as they streamed out into the ocean. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xix. 313. Horse and foot were streaming along the roads.

b. *spec.* of the hounds going after the fox in open country.

1853 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* ix. 45. From the summit, they see the hounds streaming away to a fine grass country below. 1885 E. PENNELL-ELMHURST *Cream Leicestersh.* 146. A fine big fox away, with the pack streaming after him. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* i. 583½ (Hunting, fox) *Streaming*, going across open country, spread out.

c. Without the notion of large numbers: To go with a rush. *rare*.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xv. It was scarcely out of his mouth when Mrs. Firkin and Miss Briggs had streamed up the stairs, had rushed into the drawing-room [etc.].

5. To pour off or exude liquid in a continuous stream; to run, drip, overflow with moisture. Of the eyes: To overflow with (tears); also with *over*. Of the body: To run with, *† on* (blood or sweat).

[1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 247. Hys eyen two, for pite of his herte, Out streameden as swyfte welles tweye.] 1755 *Joseph Arim.* 560. He seiz a child strait per-on, stremyng on blode. 1693 EVELYN *De La Quint. Compl. Gard.*, *Cult. Orange-trees* 15. Whilst the Clod is thus streaming, should one put it into a new Earth'd Case, it would make it all into a Mortar. 1735 SONNEVILLE *Chase* iv. 90. The smoking Litter...seek the pouting Teat, That plentiful streams. 1736 tr. *Rollin's Ana. Hist.* xviii. ii. viii. 426. Every part of the city streamed with blood. 1791 MRS. RANCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i. With suppling eyes that streamed with tears. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* i. xiii. Song viii. Fresh teares will dry the bright blue eyes We late saw streaming o'er. 1841 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xlviii. Still Lord George, streaming from every pore, went off with Gasford. 1850 [see *STREAMING* *phl.* a. 1]. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 18. The day was hot and he was streaming with perspiration. 1878 MEREDITH *Love in Valley* xii. Streaming like a willow grey in arrowy rain.

6. Of a luminous body: To emit a continuous stream of beams or rays of light. Also *spec.* of a comet, with reference to its 'tail': To issue in a wide-spread stream of light.

a 1400-50 *Warr. Alex.* 3286. With stoore staroad stanes bat streamd as to son. 1450 LYDG. *Ballad. Commend. Our Lady* 68. Lauriat coronat streamd as a sterte. 1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* ii. ii. 21. Her eyes [in heaven] Would through the ayrie Region streame so bright, That birds would sing, and think it were not night. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 277. About their backs there are many little shiniſg spots like eyes...streaming like starrs. 1617 L. DIGGES tr. *Claudian's Rapt. Proterpine* i. D 3 b. A comet...streaming o're the world with bloody light. 1842 TENNYSON *Færev.* 13. A thousand suns will stream on thee. 1908 [MISS E. FOWLER] *Betw. Trent & Ancholme* 68. The Comet's tail streams and widens upward.

b. With a blending of sense 5: To be suffused with (radiant light).

1830 T. S. HUGHES *Trav. Sicily* (ed. 2) i. iv. 119. As he ascended in the sky the mountain tops began to stream with golden light. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* i. xviii. 223. A gorge that was streaming at noonday with the southern sun.

II. Transitive senses.

7. To cause to flow; to pour forth, discharge, or emit in a stream (a liquid, rays of light, etc.). Also with adv., as *out, forth, down*.

1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* v. 16. Thi wellis be streamd forth [Vulg. *derivator fontis sui foras*]. 1493 *Dives & Paup.* (V. de W. 496) i. ii. 33½. His bondes were dayed to the crosse and streamd out blood. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* h ij. The true Sonne of righteousness...bath so abundantly streamd into our hartes, the direct beames of his goodnes, mercy, and grace. 1595 SPENSER *Hymne Hon. Beautie* 26. It may so please, that she at length will streame Some dew of grace into my withered hart. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* ix. xxi. That light'ning ray which her sweete beaultie streamd on his face. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iii. i. 201. Had I as many eyes, as thou hast wounds, Weeping as fast as they streame forth thy blood. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* 7. ii. 115. S. P. ...streamd downe upon the Church such abundance of sincere milke, as himselfe styleth it. 1789 POLWHELE *Engl. Orator* iv. 330. She [Religion] sits...streaming cbeubric Effluence o'er her Heaven Of spotless Azure. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* iv. He took a large purse from his bosom...and streamd a shower of small silver pieces into the goblet. 1868 *Model Steam Eng.* 19. If now cold water from a sponge be streamd over the bottom of the flask, boiling will recommence. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Penny Bank* 143. The moon streamd its floods of light over the forest. 1897 MAX O'REIL' *Frenchin. in Amer.* 268. The firemen streaming floods of water over the roof and through the windows.

† *fig.* 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 420. The best which he [sc. man] bath in him is corrupt: he is streamd out of an infected fountain. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla in Exod.* 641. Royall power, streaming glorie and princely dignitie.

b. Of a river, a fountain: To have its stream composed of (an alien liquid); to run with (blood, etc.).

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. i. (1614) 454. A golden world, where meale was as plentifull as dust, and fountains streamd milke, hony, wine, and oyle. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 209. The river of Adonis, which is said by Lucan [ed. 3. *correctly* Lucian] to have streamd blood.

c. To stream out: to exhaust by unrestricted flow. Also *fig.*

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xv. 43. Themistocles, that streamd out his youth in Wine, and Venery. 1894 E. A. MUNCHING tr. *Bitschli's Investig. Microsc. Poems* 79. To find out whether...one can produce new streamings in drops which have streamd themselves out.

8. To suffuse or overspread (a surface) with flowing moisture. Also *fig.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 302 b. With...pale visage, all streamd with blode. 1806 G. PINCKARD *Notes W. Indies* III. 207. From using only moderate exercise, I am so streamd with perspiration as to make it necessary to change my clothes four or five times in the course of the day. 1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 17. While his being is Streamd with the set of the world's harmonies.

† 9. To ornament with flowing lines or rays. *Obs.*

a 1430 LYDG. *Mfn. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 8. Streymyd with sonnes were alle her garments. 1611 FLORIO *Irregular*, to streame any thing by lines. a 1646 BACON *New Atlantis* 23. The Herald's Mantle is streamd with Gold.

10. To cause (a flag) to float outwards in the wind; to wave (a handkerchief).

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iv. i. 94. Streaming the Ensigne of the Christian Crosse, Against black Pagans, Turkes, and Saracens. 1787 POLWHELE *Engl. Orator* ii. 654. Some Bark Streaming the well-known Pendant. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xiv. As they streamd towards him their kerchiefs, in token of encouragement.

11. Nant. To stream the buoy: to throw the anchor-buoy overboard before casting anchor.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Buoy*. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* x. 23. After the topsails had been sheeted home...and the buoys streamd, and all ready forward for slipping. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 162. Stream the buoy, and heave the anchor over.

12. Mining. To flush (a detrital deposit) with a stream of water, in order to carry off the earthy matter, and leave the ore exposed. Usually absol. *to stream for* (tin, copper, etc.).

1778 W. PRYCE *Mfn. Cornub.* 132. Nothing else remains than to describe the manner of Streaming. 1787 GROSCHKE tr. *Klaproth's Observ. Fossils Cornub.* 21. The manner of streaming or collecting the tin rubbles...is briefly the following. 1795 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIV. 165. On streaming or searching for tin...another stratum was discovered. 1866 KINGSLEY *Hereto* iii. Past the ugly dykes and muddy leats, where Alef's slaves were streamd the gravel for tin ore. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 425½. Copper, which lies deeper in the earth, and consequently cannot be 'streamed' for. 1899 BARING-GOULD *Bk. West Isl. Cornub.* 61. Hardly a gully has not been streamd, every river-bed has been turned over. 1907 *Proc. Soc. Antiquaries* 456. For the purpose of streaming for wolfram, or tungsten.

13. Dyeing. To wash (silk fabric) in running water, before putting in the dye.

1883 R. HALLAN *Workshop Rec.* Ser. II. 40½. After which it [the woven silk] is removed to be streamd in running water, and beaten, till thoroughly clean and ready for dyeing.

† *Streamed*, a. *Obs.* [I. *STREAM* *sb.* (sense 7) + ED 2.] Emitting streams of light; (of a comet) furnished with a 'stream' or tail. Also, ornamented with flowing lines (cf. *STREAM* v. 9).

c 1440 LYDG. *Secrets* 1003. This stoon of Colour is Sumtyme Cytrynade lyk the sonne streymd in his kynde. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 27. Over the Temple...was scene a Comet most coruscant, streamd & taylord forth, with glistering naked swords. 1641 *Invent. Goods C'tess. Arundel* in *Burlington Mag.* (1912) Jan. 235½. Nyne streamd Tafeta Curtaines. *Ibid.* 235½. A streamd silke Curtaine.

Streamer (*strī-mā*), *sb.* Forms: 3-7 *streamer* (e, a-5 *streamour* (6 *Sc. streamowr*), 6 *streamer*, *streamar* (*Sc. streamar*), *streameyr* (*streamer*), 6- *streamer*. [I. *STREAM* v. + ER 1.]

1. A flag streaming or waving in the air; *specif.* a long and narrow pointed flag or pennon.

1495 in Champollion-Figeac *Lettres de Rois* (1839) I. 397. Lesqueles banderes sont appellees baneaus, et la gent d'Engleterre les appelle streamers. 1595 ACC. *Exch. K.R.* 5/8 m. 23. Et v. v. i. j. Streamer empto de Hugone Keligoe Et xij. d. in j. Phane empto ad Mast. 13. Sir Bevis 3042. Upon be bigeste mast is top here He let sette vp a streamer Of his fader armure. a 1500 *Immdras* 224. Those schippes sawe thay ryde With toppe castelles sett one lofte...Streamours fro thame ferre gane glyde. 1500 *Inv. Ch. Goods Canterb.* in *Genl. Mag.* (1837) Dec. 571½. j streamer, of rede bokerm, w^t a dragon of Saynt George therein, and a rode banner staff longyng thereto. a 1548 HALL *Chanc. Hen. VII.* 53 b. Barges garnished with standars, streamers and penons. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. i. Ant. Where stands my fathers hearse? and Pa. Those streamers beare his armes. 1631 WEEVER *Ant. Funeral Mon.* 596. A little Streamer worne on the top of a lance by a Horseman. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 718. Like a stately Ship...With all her bravery on, and tackle trim, Sails fill'd, and streamers waving. 1704 PRIOR *Let. to M. Boileau Despreaux* 74. What Poet would essay To couet the Streamers of my Lord Mayor's Day? 1721 STURVE *Ecl. Mem.* II. l. xxxii. (1721) Whose Streamers and Cognizances hang still up in the said Church. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 255. Now hoist the sail, and let the streamers float Upon the wanton breezes. 1841 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xlviii. He shall carry...the gayest silken streamer in this valiant army.

† *fig.* 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Mrs. Eliz. Wheeler, Lost Shepardsse* 12. In yond Carnation goe and seek, There thou shalt find her lip and cheek: In bloom of Peach, and Roses bud, There waves the Streamer, that holds it good...to hang His thorns with streamers of continual practice. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Transform.* xlviii. [To him] the Corso was but a narrow and shabby street of decaying

palaces; and even the long, blue streamer of Italian sky, above it, not half so brightly blue as formerly.

2. *transf.* a. *gen.* Something long and narrow, that hangs loose in the manner of a streamer.

1850 SCOTT *Lady of L.* xi. The brier-rose fell in streamers green. 1853 MRS. GORE *Dean's Dan.* xxxviii. III. 183. 'My maid pointed out to me...this morning half-a-dozen grey hairs in these miserable streamers,' replied Lady Emily, passing her hand lightly through the long, fair ringlets. 1889 *Repen.* Paul Wentworth III. 228. Tying up a bouquet...with long streamers of pale yellow ribbon. 1908 [MISS E. FOWLER] *Betw. Trent & Ancholme* 286. I have seen long streamers of dark pink roses swinging over the Red Sandstone walls of Melrose.

† b. Some kind of decoration for pastry. *Obs.*

1710-11 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 6 Jan., Great cakes frothed with sugar, and stuck with streamers of tinsel. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* i. 388. He must be an idle dreamer, Who leaves the pie, and gnaws the streamer.

c. A long flowing ribbon, feather, etc. attached to some article of dress.

1838 W. C. HARRIS *Narr. Exped. S. Africa* xii. 106. A collection of skin streamers like the tails of a lady's boa attached to a thin waistcord, being the nearest approach to an habilliment amongst them. 1841 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxi. The obliging care of his martial friend had decorated his hat with sundry parti-coloured streamers. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xx. A lady's head-dress—a most airy sort of blue and silver turban, with a streamer of plumage on one side. 1862 THACKERAY *Philip* xxviii. Her own battered, blowy old *chapeau*, with its limp streamers.

d. A long exerted feather streaming away from the rest of the plumage of certain birds.

[Cf. 1869-73 in sense 7.]

1879 A. NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 712½. To this [species] the remigial streamers do not lose their bars. 1899 A. H. EVANS *Birds* 548. The extraordinary *Pteridophora alberti* possesses a wonderful streamer behind each eye, twice as long as the body.

e. A long narrow strip of vapour, snow, etc.

1791 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) viii. 176. Fragments of vapour...clustered in long streamers upon the mountain sides. 1874 SYMONDS *St. Italy & Greece* (1893) i. 1. 27. Streamers of snow may be seen flying from the higher ridges. 1895 R. W. CHAMBERS *King in Yellow* (1909) 253. Long streamers of clouds touched with rose swept low oo the western sky.

3. † a. A luminous heavenly body emitting a continuous stream of light. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. ProL 21. The twinkling streamowris of the orient Sched purpore sprangis with gold and asure ment, Persand the sabill barmkin nocturnal. 1594 NASHE *Terrors* III. Wks. 1904 i. 354. Sundry times we bebold whole Armies of men skirmishing to the Ayre, Dragons, wilde beasts, bloody streamers, blasing Comets, fire strikes, and other apparitions innumerable. 1647 J. HALL *Poems* 71. O who so stupid that would not Resolve to Atoms, for to play 'Mong th' golden streamers he shall shut, While he prolongs one endless day?

† b. The tail of a comet. *Obs.*

1621 QUARLES *Æther* IntroD. B 4 b. With mighty streamers these blazing starrs, Portending Warres. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* i. 39. It was not by far so bright, nor its streamer shining as this hath appeared. 1770 N. BLUNDELL *Diary* (1895) 85. My Wife and I saw y^e Strange Starr...the Streamer of it seemed to be fully four yards long.

c. A ray proceeding from the sun; esp. *ph.* the radiation of the sun's corona seen in eclipses.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* vii. 35. When the rolie Morn began to rise, And wad' her Saffron Streamer thro' the Skies. 1768 *Brit. Apollo* No. 103. 212. Your Rayes so extensive, And Lust'ring Streamers. 1898 *Proc. Roy. Soc. Lond.* 119. The theory that such meteor systems may explain coronal streamers seen during total eclipses of the sun.

d. *ph.* The Aurora Borealis; rarely *sing.* (*poet.*), one of the darting rays or flashes forming this phenomenon. Cf. *STREAMING* *vb.* b.

1735 BYRON *Rem.* (1835) i. ii. 519. Mr. C. had a coach, in which I rode to Gray's Inn; there were streamers in the air very remarkable. a 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) I. 64. The Aurora Borealis...which the vulgar call streamers. 1775 L. SHAW *Hist. Moray* iii. 148. In the Winter Nights, the Aurora Borealis (from its desultory motion, called Merry-dancers and Streamers) affords no small light. 1801 J. LEYDEN *Elfin-King* xxx. When high over head fall the streamers red. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arth.* 139. The great brand...flashing round and round, and whirl'd in an arch, Shot like a streamer of the northern morn. a 1861 A. CROUCH *Mar. Magno* v. 329. While the arctic streamers bright Rolled from the clouds in waves of airy light. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* viii. 250. His splendour is like that of other streamers in its lambeancy.

e. A streaming jet or tongue of flame.

1758 REAO tr. *Maquer's Chem.* I. 265. From time to time this streamer darts out to the length of seven or eight inches, snapping and emitting sparks of fire.

† 4. A rider or supplementary addition to a document. *Obs.*

1696 S. SEWALL *Diary* 2 Dec. (1878) I. 459. Capt. Byfield brings in a long Bill from the deputies for a Fast and Reformation, written by Mr. Cotton Mather, to which a Streamer was added expressing that Partiality in Courts of Justice was obvious.

b. The geometrid moth *Anticlea derivata*.

1775 M. HARRIS *Eng. Lepidoptera* 45. Streamer...White moth, having a bar of brown near the thorax and another waving like a narrow flag near the tip. 1832 J. RENNIE *Butterfl. & Moths* 123. The Streamer (*Anticlea derivata*). 1859 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 166.

6. Mining. One who washes detrital deposits to procure the ore they contain.

1619 in W. MACFARLANE *Geogr. Collect.* (S.H.S.) III. 34. John Gibson...who...now is a Washer or streamer for Gold.

1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornu.* 214 A streamer there, food native gold immersed in the body of a blue sandy slat.
1769 *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 49 Some streamers..brought in a parcel of tin ore. 1855 *Esquiro's Cornu.* 41 Streamers, that is to say, men who obtain tin by washing the deposits found by the disaggregation of the primitive rocks.

7. attrib. and Comb.

1534 in *Sharp Cov. Myst.* (1825) 196 Paid to be streamer-
viers xvjd. 1869-73 T. R. JONES *Cassell's Bk. Birds* II. 131 The Streamer-bearing Night Jar. (*Cometornis vexillarius*). 1871 NESBITT *Catal. Stale Coll. Glass* 75 Green and red streamer points. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 688/1 Draw out to streamer-like dimensions. 1899 MEREORITH *Poems, Night-walk* 3 Awakes for me and leaps from shroud All radiantly the moon's own night Of folded showers in streamer cloud.

Streamer (strī'mai), *v.* [f. STREAMER *sb.*] *trans.* To furnish or fill with streamers. Hence Streamered *ppl. a.*, Streamering *vbl. sb.*

1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* I. xv. Lord Ronald's fleet swept by, Streamer'd with silk, and trick'd with gold. 1818 HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck* I. ii. 21 After the last rays of day had disappeared, and again in the morning before they had begun to streamer the east, the song of praise was sung. 1824 MOIN in *Blackiv. Mag.* XVI. 283 The streamer'd flags of far-spread realms shall meet. 1834 J. WILSON *Ibid.* XXXVI. 5 The air is streamered with flags. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. vi. iii. We have a bright Sun; and all is marching, streamering, and blaring. 1902 ELIZ. BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 143 She had secretly donned the despised streamered cap.

† **Streamful**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. STREAM *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of streams or currents.

1596 DRAYTON *Legends, Piers Gaveston* cv. Like a Ship..Shoov'd by the Wind against the streamfull tyde.

Streamie (strī'mi), *sb. Sc.* [See -IE.] A poetical diminutive of STREAM *sb.*

1789 BURNS *To Dr. Blacklock* v. Ye..dainty damies, Wha by Castalia's wimples streamies, Lowp, sing, and lave your pretty limbs.

Streaming (strī'min), *vbl. sb.* [f. STREAM *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb in various senses; an instance of this.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxviii. (1495) x vj. Arystotele sayth that lyghte is noo hody, nother streymynge oute of a body. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* (1614) I. 206 In a convenient season, the veins of the earth are opened, and the dried spring returneth to his former streaming. 1644 GEE *Foot out of Snare* xv. 97 This streaming of my pen from the fountain of my heart. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Armour* I. 45 The streamings forth of divine grace. 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1842) III. 601 We should deal with these first streamings out of sin, as the Psalmist would have the people of God deal with the brats of Babylon. 1887 DEANST *The World went* xv. II. 24 The women..who can afford it have ribbons round their hats, the streaming of which in the breeze greatly gratifies them.

† **b. The Aurora Borealis.** *Obs.* Cf. STREAMER *sb.* 3 d.

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1713) 214 Nor should I much doubt to affirm, that it [this light] is that which is sometimes seen in England, and especially in the Northern parts, call'd Streaming. 1727 DERHAM *Lumen Boreale* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIV. 245 There are two sorts of Streamings..one, by way of Explosion from the Horizon; the other, by opening and shutting, [etc.]

c. Her. (See quot.)

1725 J. COATS *Dict. Her.* (1739) 319 Streaming is the Term us'd to express the Stream of Light darting from a Comet, or Blazing Star, vulgarly call'd the Beard.

d. Mining. The washing of ore (usually tin-ore) from the detritus with which it is associated.

1778 W. PRYCE *Mfn. Cornub.* 134 It did not require any great degree of penetration, to have comprehended Streaming and Draining under one idea. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Huttonian Theory* 110 Hence the streaming, as it is called, or washing of the earth to obtain the tin-stone from it. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) II. 859 The greatest quantity of tin has been produced by 'streaming' (as washing the debris in the valleys is termed).

e. Biol. A peculiar flowing motion or 'rotation' of protoplasm in a cell.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 38 In the sacs of the Characeae the nucleus disappears altogether when the streaming (Strömung) of the protoplasm begins. 1880 BRISSEY *Ibid.* 6 In their plasmodia..many kinds of movements may be observed, the commonest of which is streaming. 1894 E. A. MINCHIN tr. *Bütschli's Investig. Microsc. Foams* 122 The so-called rotational streaming of the protoplasm.

Streaming (strī'min), *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That streams, in senses of the verb.

1. Of a liquid, a river, etc.: Flowing copiously. Of a source, surface, etc.: Overflowing, running, or dripping with moisture.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal. Nov.* 61 Let streaming teares be poured out in store. 1590 — *F. Q.* III. iv. 17 And with his streaming gore Distaines the pillours and the boly ground. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xiii. lxxvii. The streaming showers..which beaun's shed on the thiristie lands. 1655 J. S. BANCROFT *Illydi di Sciro* III. ii. 52 That little streaming Brook. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 724 From the slain Victims pour the streaming Blood. 1797 Ht. LEE *Canterb. T.*, *Frenchm. T.* (1799) I. 263 Constance..fixed her streaming eyes upon him. 1828 LIGHTS & SHADOWS II. 256 With clasped hands and streaming cheeks she implores us to give up our design. 1850 TENNYSON *In Memoriam* lxxii. 4 Blasts that..lash with storm the streaming pane.

trans. and *fig.* 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 150 Laburnum, rich In streaming gold. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* I. Wks. (Bohn) II. 6 With a streaming humour, which floated everything he looked upon.

2. Of light or other effluence: Issuing in a full stream. Of a luminous body: Emitting a stream of rays or beams.

13.. E. E. ALLIT. P. A. 115 Streamande sterncz. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 3796 As ai streamand sternes stared all paire wedis. 1513 BRAOSHAU *St. Werburge* II. 1656 Anone a streamyng sterve appered todaynyce. 1600 *Tourneur Transf. Metam.* lxxxv. D vj. Her streamyng rayes haue pierc'd the cloudie skies. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 340 Som gentle taper..visit us With thy long leuell'd rule of streaming light. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* iv. 73 If haply then he cross the streaming Scent, Away he flies vain glorious. 1757 W. WILKIE *Epigontad* I. 4 As, from the setting skies, At ev'n's approach, a streaming meteor flies. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* III. 257 Clear in the streaming light they showed.

3. Of a flag, hair, etc.: see STREAM *v.* 3, 3 b.

1567 TURBURY. *Epist.*, etc. 40 b. In steade of streaming sayles hee Wishes hanges aloft. 1575 FENTON *Guevara's Golden Epist.* (1582) 14 Thou mayest see in mine [house] many streaming ensignes. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xix. II. 143 Their streaming banners of silk..waved round the person of the emperor. 1792 S. ROCKAS *Pleas. Mem.* I. 214 The mild Tupia..Long watch'd the streaming signal from the mast. 1836 C. WOODSWORTH *Athens* II. (1855) 21 Their braided hair falls over the back in two long streaming folds. 1855 *Poultry Chron.* II. 519 The male bird..with his white streaming feathers.

4. Of persons or animals: Moving in a continuous stream.

1852 TENNYSON *Ode Death Wellington* 9 Here, in streaming London's central roar. 1895 M. HEWLETT *Earthwork out of Tuscany* 38 Streaming processions of virgins and young boys. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Jan. 3/1 A fox..went away..with the streaming pack on fairly good terms.

5. That 'streams' for tin: see STREAM *v.* 12.

1778 W. PRYCE *Mfn. Cornub.* 132 When a Streaming Tinner observes a place favourable in situation, he takes a lease..of the land owner or lord of the fee.

6. Biol. Of protoplasm: cf. STREAMING *vbl. sb. c.*

1894 E. A. MINCHIN tr. *Bütschli's Investig. Microsc. Foams* 124 The structural relations of the streaming protoplasm of the vegetable cell.

Hence Streamingly *adv.*

a 1500 *Medulla Gram.*, *Coactin*, streamyngly. 1585 HIGINS *Junius Nomencl.* 401/2 At the burning of Corinth the veins of copper, brass, gold, and silver did runne streamyngly together, and become mixed. a 1608 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 362 Now goeth fire out of his mouth streamyngly. 1677 COLES *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, Streamyngly, *proflienter*. 1710 FULLER *Pharmacop.* 152 This of Turbith..brings off..thin Lympha..plentifully and streamyngly.

Streamless (strī'mlēs), *a.* [f. STREAM *sb.* + -LESS.] a. Of water: Having no current. b. Of a ditch or river-bed: Having no water. c. Of a district: Having no streams.

1863 BATES *Nat. Amazons* x. (1864) 288 The picturesque hilly country of the Tapajós, and its dark streamless waters. 1868 DILKE *Greater Brit.* II. 32 The Murray in February is a streamless ditch. 1883 A. H. KEANE in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 758/2 Such a bleak, arid, and almost streamless land.

Streamlet (strī'mlet), [f. STREAM *sb.* + -LET.]

A small stream; a brook, rill, or rivulet.

a 1553 LELAND *Itin.* (1907) II. 145 The streates have streamletes of springs almost yn every one renning. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 330 The river Medway branching itself into five streamlets. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* I. 313 And hence the Streamlets seek the terrass Shade. 1799 WOODS. *Fountain* 21 No check, no stay, this Streamlet fears; How merrily it goes! 1820 S. ROCKS *Italy, Peluca* 15 A streamlet, clear and full, ran to the sea. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* x. 210 Our path..crossed several streamlets.

trans. and *fig.* 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 5 Time's sand-dry streamlet through its glassy straits Flowed ceaseless. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 263 Horizontal tubes, through which the heated air passed in streamlets. 1867 PROCTOR in *Intell. Observer* Aug. 2 The Milky Way again subdivides, a branch running off at an angle of 20°, and losing itself in a narrow streamlet. 1871 SIR W. W. HUNTER in *Skrine Life* (1901) 196, I found great difficulty in getting at the streamlet of fact in a desert of verbiage. 1874 C. A. DAVIS in *Spurgeon Treas. David* IV. 350 The streamlet of practical daily effort.

Stream-line.

1. Hydrodynamics. (See quot. 1906.)

1873 J. C. MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* § 648 II. 260 If ϕ is constant for any curve, there is no current across it. Such a curve is called a Current-line or a Stream-line. 1882 MINCHIN *Unif. Kinematics* 151 When the motion becomes steady, each line of flow becomes the actual path of a fluid particle, which is called a stream-line. 1906 HOR. LAMB *Hydrodynamics* (ed. 3) 17 A 'line of motion' or 'stream-line' is defined to be a line drawn from point to point, so that its direction is everywhere that of the motion of the fluid. *Footnote.* Some writers prefer to restrict the use of the term 'stream-line' to the case of steady motion.

b. attrib., as stream-line motion; stream-line

form, that shape (otherwise called 'fish body' form) of a solid body which is calculated to meet with the smallest amount of resistance in passing through the atmosphere.

1898 HELE-SHAW in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 126 Stream-line Motion of a Viscous Film. 1909 C. C. TURNER *Aerial Navig. To-day* viii. (1910) 131 Bodies having 'streamline' form present the least resistance to the air. Pure stream-line form is, roughly speaking, pear-shaped, the blunt end foremost.

2. (See quot.)

1885 TAIT *Proc. Matter* iv. § 83. 70 The line of steepest slope at any point of a surface is represented on the map by the shortest line which can be drawn to the nearest contour line. Thus it cuts the contour lines at right angles, and is the path along which a drop of water would trickle down. It is therefore called a Stream-line.

† **Streamling** 1. *Obs. rare.* Also 7 stream-

lin. [f. STREAM *sb.* + -LING 1.] = STREAMLET.

1598 SILVESTER *Du Barlas* II. I. iv. *Handicrafts* 515 In two square ceases of unequal sizes To turn to yroo streamlings be devises. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* 213 Wipe,

wipe, those eyes with briny streamelings drownd. 1621 — *Nat. Embassy*, etc. (1877) 210 Hadst thou scene..What crimson streamlins flow'd from either of vs.

† **Streamling** 2. *Obs. rare.* [Formed as prec., after Sw. *strömning*, *strömning* (MSw. *strömlinger*, *strömlinger*); cf. MLG. *stromelink*, G. *strömling*.] A kind of small herring found in the Baltic and the Swedish lakes.

1694 [Br. J. ROBINSON] *Acc. Sweden* i. 9 These..Lakes..are not ill stored with varieties of Fish..of which the most plentiful is the Streamling. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* III. 169 The streamlings, a degenerate species of herring, are everywhere found in the..Baltic.

Streamy (strī'mi), *a.* [f. STREAM *sb.* + -Y 1.]

1. Abounding in or full of running streams.

† a. of the bottom of the sea. *Obs.*

14.. *Sailing Directions* (Hakl. Soc. 1889) 21 Betwene Cille and Huchstant there is grete stremy grounde with white shellis. 1574 W. BOURNE *Regin. Sea* 60 You shall finde streamy ground, and dentes in the talow. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. v. vii. 647 From Linga vnto this place we had ..twentie fathom, as wee supposed, streamy ground.

b. of a district, country.

a 1728 PRIOR *1st Hymn of Callimachus* 23 Arcadia, (How-ever streamy now) adust and dry, Deny'd the Goddess Water. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* II. 103 His path shall be where streamy mountains swell Their shadowy grandeur o'er the narrow dell. 1806 J. GRAHAM *Birds Scot.* I. Fair Scotia's streamy vales. 1833 *Blackiv. Mag.* XXXIII. 689 Beauty..holds her court in the streamy wilderness.

2. Of water, etc.: Flowing in a stream, running.

a 1586 CRESS *Peabroke Pr.* xcvi. iii. You streamy rivers clapp your swymming hands. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Stack*, a long pool in a streamy river.

fig. 1731 A. HILL *Advice to Poets* iii. No—like thy own Ulysses, make no Stay: Shun Monsters—and pursue thy streamy Way. 1804 COLERIDGE *Autina Poetae* (1895) 65 The streamy nature of the associative faculty.

b. Of hair, etc.: Flowing.

1813 V. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXVI. 332 With streamy golden hair. 1817 KEATS *Sleep & Poetry* 127 A car And steeds with streamy manes.

3. Of the nature of, having the appearance of, or issuing in, a stream. Also, emitting streams (of light).

1718 POPE *Iliad* XIII. 1014 His nodding Helm emits a streamy Ray. a 1720 J. HUGHES *Poems, Ecstasy* ix. The nightly-wakeful swain..marks no stars, tho' o'er his head Beholds the streamy twilight spread, Like distant morning in the skies. a 1814 GOSWAMI *iv. vi. in New Brit. Theatre* III. 139 Blaze on, ye streamy flames of vivid glare! 1842 PENNY *Cycl.* XXXII. 106/1 The result is a streamy or imperfectly concentric stratification. 1869 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* xxv. (1872) 320 On a closer inspection, however, we recognise in the northern cluster [of nebulae] a decidedly streamy character.

Hence Streaminess.

1869 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* xxv. (1872) 319 The northern map accords better with this view than the southern; but even in the former there is an irregularity in the clustering, an occasional evidence of streaminess, [etc.]

Streape, var. ff. STRIFE *sb.* 2c, rivulet.

Strease, obs. Sc. pl. STRAW *sb.* 1

† **Streat**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 5 streate, strote,

6 streate, strotte, strotte, strotte, strotte.

[Aphetic variant of ESTREAT *sb.*] = ESTREAT

sb. 1 and 2. Also attrib. as *streat-office*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 480/1 Streate cathepol bok to gader by merceryments. 1451 *Paston Lett.* Suppl. 34 Blake was atte London on Thursday and berd no word of the sretes.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 400 Alle suche issues so forfet by defaulte to be writen out in stretys. 1479 *Ibid.* 421 Ther-upon the seide Youne clerk to make vp his Streits vnto the Bailiffs.

1507 in *Scl. Cases Star Chamber* (Selden Soc.) 257 He..retaynyth the Court Rolls..and also the Stretites of the same Courtes. 1538 in *Reg. Priory St. Bees* (Surtees) 466 All mercerymentes and fynys in ye strettes of ye graves marcyell in ye courtes of sanct Bees. a 1547 in J. R. Boyle *Nedon* (1875) App. 73 The maiore or chamberlains or any other officer that hath anye strectes, rentalles, or bookes.

c 1550 *Ibid.* App. 85 All accyns that comes to your handes ye shall enture and make out your strectes of the same. a 1601 SIR T. FANSHAWE *Pract. Exch.* (1658) 93 He certifieth into the Clerke of the Streate office Yearly to the Exchequer, all the Kings moities recovered.

† **Streat**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 7 streit. Aphetic form

of ESTREAT *v.*

a 1601 SIR T. FANSHAWE *Pract. Exch.* (1658) 53 The Lord Treasurers Remembrancer..hath His Office chiefly established upon the execution of the original, save for the great accounts, the Customers, controllers and searchers, that is yearly streated to him out of the Chancery. 1605 *Southampton Ct. Lett. Rec.* (1907) I. 427 Manie inhabitants..were absent at the lawdaye..[Margin adds] To be stried. 1808 W. HERRERT *Ellis Rosenberg* I. 136 'No!' exclaimed the count.. 'I will remain in my castle. If I perish here, at least they will not streat my castle from my posterity!'

Streat(e), Streach: see STREET, STRETCH *v.*

† **Streave**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [? Altered form of

STRAY *a.* Cf. STRAIF.] ? Stray, casual.

1598 Br. HALL *Sat. v.* I. 55 What, did he counterfeit his Princes hand, For some braue [Corrections (end of book) strau; ed. 1599 strau] Lordship of concealed land?

Streaw, obs. form of STREW *v.*

Strey, Stroyte: see STRAW *sb.* 1, STRAIT *a.*

Strech(e), Strech(e), obs. forms of STRETCH.

Stroche, obs. form of STRITCH, a strickle.

Strecht, obs. Sc. form of STRAIGHT.

Streck, *a.* *Obs. exc. dial.* In 4 streke. [Be-

longs to root *strek- of STRETCH *v.* Cf. OE. *strec*,

strec (? *strec*, *strec*) rigorous, severe.] Straight.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Mary Egypt*) 225 Hayre scho bad, quilty and streck, Rekand na forhire na hir neke. a 1854 R. B. PEACOCK *Londale Gloss.*, *Streck*, adj., *streave*. 1893 B. KIRKBY *Lakeland Words* 142 *Streck* as a seave.

Hence *Streckly* adv. (in 4 stryckly) = next. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 3288 Sum. 'Sal wend stryckly til heven blis. 1876 *Mid-Yorks. Gloss.* s.v., Go thy ways streckly, now.

Streck, adv. Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 4 strick, 4-5 etreke, 4-6 strek, 8-9 strick, 9 streck. [*f. STRECK a.*] In a straight course, directly; immediately, straightway. Also with *away*. Also *streck up*, in an upright posture.

13. *Gosp. Nicod.* 867 (Sion MS.) Tille he temple held þai streke þe way. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 2623 þe synful saul þan gas strik to helle. *Ibid.* 3378 He sal noght. 'Wend strek to purgatory. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 3854 Pan come he streke on a staukne. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* iii. ii. 128 The followand wynd blew strek in our talle. 1790 *MS. WHEELER Westind.* Dial. (1802) 303 We went tace th giants. 'I think they wol not stand strik up ith heeght hausse ith parish. 1885 *Spec. Westind.* Dial. iii. 6 (E.D.D.) Sooa a teak em strek awae to Willie Hartley's.

Streccour, obs. form of **STREAKER**.

Streote, obs. form of **STRAIT a.**

Stred, **Strede**: see **STREET**, **STRIDE**.

Stree(a), obs. and dial. forms of **STRAW sb.**

Streek, **streak** (strēk), *v.* Now *Sc.* and *dial.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. *streaked*. Forms: 3-6 streke, 4 etreke, 4-5 strek, 5 strik, etreys (e, 5-9 streik, 6-9 etreik; 4-5, 9 striko, 5-7, 9 etryke; 6-7 etreake, 7, 9 etreik, 9 straike. *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* 4 etreked, etrekyd, 4-6 etrekit, -yt, etc. [Northern ME. *strēk*, corresp. to southern ME. *strēch* (mod. dial. *stretch*), a present-stem generalized from the non-geminate forms in the conjugation of OE. *strecan* *STRECH v.* (imper. *strec*, 3 sing. *streced*). The northern form of this present-stem early gave rise to a pa. t. and pa. pple. *strēked*, hnt down to the 16th c. the forms descending from OE. *streaht*, *streahte* (and their variants) also continued in use in dialects which in the present tense used *strēke* (either exclusively or beside *stretch*); in this *Dict.* the forms *straucht*, *streght*, etc. are treated only under **STRETCH v.**

Although the word is in early and in present use almost exclusively northern, it is used in the 16-17th c. by several writers—Gascoigne, Chapman, Marston, Bp. Hall—whose language is in general free from northern characteristics.

1. *trans.* To stretch (oneself), thrust out or extend (one's limbs), in a recumbent posture. Also in *pass.*, to lie thus stretched. Also with *adv.*, as *down*, *out*. Cf. **STRETCH v. 1.**

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12703 Gaping he lay at erpe al streked. 1414 *BRAMPTON Penit. Pr.* (Percy Soc.) 30 For stark, my lemps I may not streke. c 1480 *HENRYSON Fox, Wolf & Cudger* 185 Baith beid, and feit, and taill ze man streik out. 1576 *GASCOIGNE Steele Gl. Ep. Ded.*, I have lien streaking me (like a lubber) when the sunne did shine. 1593 *MARSTON Sco. Villanie* i. iii. C 8 h, Shall Curio streake his lims on his dayes couch, In Sommer bowen? 1615 *CHAPMAN Odysse.* ix. 416 Along his den, amongst his cattell downe He rushit, and streakit him. a 1774 *FERGUSON Farmer's Ingle Poems* (1843) 38 Where the guidman nft streaks him at his ease. 1815 *SCOTT Antiq.* xxi, I wad e'en streak myself out here.

b. *intr.* To fall prostrate; to lie down at full length. Cf. **STRETCH v. 1 c.**

c 1550 *Gen. & Ex.* 481 Caim. 'Grusenede, and strekede, and starf wið-dan. 1598 Bp. HALL *Sat. vi.* l. 206 When Lucan streaked on his Marble-bed To the kinde of Cesar, and great Pompeys deed. 1728 *RAMSAY Monk & Miller's Wife* 71 There's hraw ait strae; Streck down upon 't, my lad. 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* xxx, Many an honest woman's been set upon it than streaks doon beside ony whig in the country. 1820 *CLARE Rural Life* (ed. 3) 60 I'd just streak'd down.

c. Of the limbs: To be stretched (*out*); to be extended or expanded. Of a person: To stretch oneself, stretch one's limbs. Cf. **STRETCH v. 3 b.**

a 1400 *Signs of Death* 13 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 253 His feet shullen streken. 1586, 1608 [see **STRECKING vbl. sb. 1**]. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* vi. ccv, He began to streak, and nod, and yawn. 1728 *RAMSAY Monk & Miller's Wife* 140 Mill-knaves. 'Whase kytes can streak out like raw plaiding.

2. *trans.* To lay prostrate; to lay out (a corpse). Also with *out*. Cf. **STRETCH v. 1 b.**

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 944 Furf, for ded, men gan hym streke. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ix. (Berthol) 220, & of his bewyde þe lochtris of hare til his fete streikend ware. 1388 in Sir J. H. Ramsay *Bamf Charters* (1915) 22 Begynand on the west part of the Lowssy law, strekand west by the land of Tyny. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 5063 Betwene þa stytes, þat strekis þurze þe mountis. c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* i. 553 Fra north on south þe strete it strekis I in till þe Red Seye quhill it reikis. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vi. v. 1 Fra thine strekis the way profound anon Deip out to hellis flude of Acheron. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* ii. 74 All the landis that la in the south Fra Forth streikand recht on to Eskis mouth. 1594 *BLUNFORD Exere.*, *Consigner*, ii. xix. (1597) 109 A perpendicular shadow, which streketh right downe from head to foote. 1602 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 4761/2 Begynand at the Hammer-pole-fute, and strykand langis the watersyde of Air to [etc.]. c 1680 J. MORISON in W. Macfarlane *Geogr. Collect.* (S.H.S.) ii. 211 Upon the west syde of the Countrie there are no harbouring for shippes except the Loch of Carluway, streeking in almost in the middest of the countrie.

þ b. *fig. Obs.* 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xvii. 929 Micht he haf lift quhill he had beyne Of perfet elde, withonten weyne, His renoune suld haf strekit fer. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvii. (*Macbeth*) 1120 Ne manis wit ma strek þairtill, to consawe it thru kindly skill. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 61 Bob of lawe of kind, and of law writun, and law of grace, he is þe first begining. and to wam al laws strekyn.

7. *trans.* To stretch out, extend (a rope, etc.); to pitch (a tent). Cf. **STRETCH v. 12 b, c.** a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* cii. 3 *Extendens celum sicut pellens*. Strekand henen as a skyn. *Ibid.* cxxxix. 6 *Funes*

To ha'e a crack wi' Josie Banks. 1827 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr. Wks.* 1855 l. 327 Sair gien to gauntin, and the streekin out o' ane's arms.

4. To extend from the body, hold out or up, stretch forth (one's arm, hand, etc.) in order to touch, grasp, etc. Cf. **STRETCH v. 4.**

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5817, I bidd þe strek þi hand þe fra. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xi (*Simon & Judas*) 258 We sal gif þam leif to speke, bot nane a fowt furth to streke [*scil. ambulare non posse*]. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 69, I schal streke out my hand on him. c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* i. 717 Pan þat fute vp þai streik, þat it fra baim þe weddyr brek. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 479/1 Strekykn owte, *protendo, extendo*. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* xiii. Prol. 150 Be my richt hand strekit vp in by. a 1578 *LINCOLN (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) i. 60 He fell doune vpon his knies and streikit forth his craig to the sword. 1615 *CHAPMAN Odysse.* xii. 148 She lukes in midst of all her denne; and streakes From out a ghastly whirle-poolle, all her necks. 1901 G. DOUGLAS *Ho. Green Shuttlers* 311 Think of your mother...streaking out her hand for charity.

trans. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* lxxxix. 12 *Extendit palmites suos usque ad mare*. 'Sho strekis hir brawchis til the see.

þ b. To put forth, hold out, lannch (a weapon, etc.). Also *fig. Obs.*

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* li. 41 With grundin lance at hand so neir furth strykit [*prime-word* atrekit]. c 1585 *MONTGOMERIE Mice.* p. xlix. 29 Go to than, shirs, and let vs streik a sting.

þ c. Of a heavenly body: To emit, project (beams of light). *Obs.* Cf. **STRETCH v. 7.**

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iv. 704 Sum ar less, sum othir mair, Effir as thair hemys streikit air, Owtir all ewin, or on wry. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipcian*) 1319 þe sone cane fare hemys strek.

5. *intr.* To go or advance quickly; to go at full speed; to decamp. Also with *away*, *off*, etc. Now *dial.* and *U.S. colloq.* (usually spelt *streak*). Cf. **STRETCH v. 10.**

c 1380 *Sir Ferumh.* 1265 Down in the pyt sche streakes. 1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2035 Thane strekez the steryne, and streynys his brydylle. c 1510 *DOUGLAS K. Hart* ii. 335 Than Jelosie come strekand vp the stair. c 1730 *RAMSAY Horace to Virgil* 30 Dedalus must...upward streak. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* xli. 465 Away we 'streaked' at the rate of twelve miles an hour against the current. 1844 'Jon. Suck' *High Life N. York* i. 159 The door-bell rung, and in streaked five or six fellows. 1897 *Outing* XXIX. 439/1 A strong, young, spiked buck came streaking through the Chénier. 1893 *Fieid* 27 Apr. 581/3 A flock of teal come 'streaking' down towards me. 1914 *Times* 26 Nov. 6 Discretion seems the better part of valour when one streaks through in one's car.

b. with *it*.

1331 [SEBA SMITH] *Let. T. Downingii* (1839) 32, I streaked it down the corner of the stone-fence to head him off. 1844 'Jon. Suck' *High Life N. York* i. 139, I put on my hat, and streaked it down the Peck slip. 1894 *CROCKETT Raiders* (ed. 3) 126 'Streakin' it for the Ferrytoon o' Cree as fast as the horses can birl.

c. *trans.*, e.g. of the sun in its course. Of a river: To flow, stream.

1598 *FLORIO, Irrigare*, to streame or streake along. 1622 *DRAYTON Polyolb.* xxii. 27 Oure...varying her cleere forme a thousand sundry wayes, Streakes through the verdant Meads. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. l. ii. 30 So doth the gentle warmth of solar heat Easily awake the centre seminall, That makes it softly streak on its own seat, And fairly forward fure its life internall. 1821 *CLARE Vll. Minstr.* l. 175 How swift the sun streaks down the western sky.

d. To walk along, stroll, saunter (E.D.D.). 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Stern'd* (1827) 10 While youngsters, by the sea-side streikin', Gaed paidlin' in with-out a breik on.

þ e. *trans.* ? To urge on (an animal), cause to go quickly. *Obs. rare.*

c 1500 *Lancelot* 3082 His hors be strekih our the larg gren.

þ f. *intr.* To extend or reach (in a specified direction or for a specified distance). *Obs.* Cf. **STRETCH v. 13.**

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xviii. 130 Apon the cawse That wes betwix thame and the tounne, That strekit lang in a randoune. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ix. (*Berthol*) 220, & of his bewyde þe lochtris of hare til his fete streikend ware. 1388 in Sir J. H. Ramsay *Bamf Charters* (1915) 22 Begynand on the west part of the Lowssy law, strekand west by the land of Tyny. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 5063 Betwene þa stytes, þat strekis þurze þe mountis. c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* i. 553 Fra north on south þe strete it strekis I in till þe Red Seye quhill it reikis. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vi. v. 1 Fra thine strekis the way profound anon Deip out to hellis flude of Acheron. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* ii. 74 All the landis that la in the south Fra Forth streikand recht on to Eskis mouth. 1594 *BLUNFORD Exere.*, *Consigner*, ii. xix. (1597) 109 A perpendicular shadow, which streketh right downe from head to foote. 1602 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 4761/2 Begynand at the Hammer-pole-fute, and strykand langis the watersyde of Air to [etc.]. c 1680 J. MORISON in W. Macfarlane *Geogr. Collect.* (S.H.S.) ii. 211 Upon the west syde of the Countrie there are no harbouring for shippes except the Loch of Carluway, streeking in almost in the middest of the countrie.

þ b. *fig. Obs.*

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xvii. 929 Micht he haf lift quhill he had beyne Of perfet elde, withonten weyne, His renoune suld haf strekit fer. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvii. (*Macbeth*) 1120 Ne manis wit ma strek þairtill, to consawe it thru kindly skill. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 61 Bob of lawe of kind, and of law writun, and law of grace, he is þe first begining. and to wam al laws strekyn.

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extenderunt in laqueum, strengis þai strekid in snare 1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1229 Furthe stapes that steryne, and strekez his tentis One a strenghe by a streme.

þ b. To stretch on a rack or on a cross. *Obs.* Cf. **STRETCH v. 17.**

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andrew*) 688 Þane one þe croice bið, howe þai strekit and band hym sone with cordis. *Ibid.* xlii. (*Agatha*) 168 He gert strek hire in a frame, & torment hir in syndry vyse.

c. To pull (a boot) on one's leg.

1815 *SCOTT Guy R. xi.* He had as gude a pair o' boots as a man need streik on his legs.

d. *Tostreek a tow*, also *intr.* *Tostreek in a halter*: to be hanged, 'swing'. Cf. **STRETCH v. 18 a, c.**

1795 J. LAUDERDALE *Poems* 80 (E.D.D.) May I in a halter strek If I hae Latin, French, or Greek. 1895 *CROCKETT Men of Moss Hags* ii. 22 Beshall all strek a tow for this.

8. To canse to reach across a space. In quot. with *over*. Cf. **STRETCH v. 12 a.**

1787 *BURNS Brigs of Ayr* 92 Ance ye were streekit owre frae bank to bank!

9. To put (an implement) in action. *To streek the plew*: to draw the first furrow after harvest.

c 1480, 1555 [see **STRECKING vbl. sb. 2**]. 1577 *GRANGE Golden Aphrod.* i. lii h, I. 'thinke dame Pallas streaked mine oare as well in this cace, as did Vlisses preuale thorow hyr counsell against the Syrenes. 1790 D. MORISON *Poems* 109 (Jam.) Ae day last week. 'She happ'd by chance to strek the wheel. *Ibid.* 131 Gae strek the rake.

Streek(e), obs. *ff.* **STREAK**, **STRICK**, **STRIKE**.

Strecker (strēkar), *dial.* [*f.* **STREEK v.** + **-ER** 1.]

A layer-out of the dead.

1876 *Widly Glass*, *Strecker*, a stretching board for a corpse. Also a layer out of the dead. 1898 *WATTS-DUN. TON Aylwin* xi. ii, She's bin a streaker in her day.

Stree'king, *vbl. sb.* [*f.* **STREEK v.** + **-ING** 1.]

1. The action of stretching or extending.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxi. 17 The strekyng of his body in the tre myght noght haf ben bettere dyscyrred. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 479/1 Strekyngye [*MS. K. strekyng*], or sprednyng owute, *extensio, protensio*. 1586 *BRIGHT Melanch.* xxvii. 150 In streaking the muscles are contracted. 1608 Bp. HALL *Charac. Vertues & Vices* ii. 120 After some straking and yawning [he] calles for dinner. 1828 *CARR Craven Gloss.*, *Streaking*, stretching.

b. *spec.* The laying out a corpse. Also *attrib.*

1777 *BRANO Pop. Antiq.* 23 The Ceremonies used, in what we call laying out or streaking in the North. *Ibid.*, note, A Streeking-Board is that on which they stretch out and compose the Limbs of the dead Body. 1815 *SCOTT Guy R. xviii.* He's a bonny corpse, and weel worth the streaking. 1836 *BARRE Sentin.* *Tomy* xxvii. 317 'Do you know what straking is?' 'Arraying the corpse for the coffin, laying it out, in short, is it not?' 'Ay, ay.'

2. The action of setting (a plough or other implement) to work. *Streeking-time*, ploughing-time.

c 1480 *HENRYSON Fables, Fox, Wolf & Husbandman* 4 Swa happynit him in streiking time of seir Airle in the morning to follow furth his feir, Vnto the pleuch. 1555 *Charters etc. Feables* (1872) 218 At the streiking of the plewis yerie, betwix Sanct Lucas day and Mertynes, and at barrowis streaking. 1698 Sir G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* l. xxxi. § iv. (1699) 157 The season of labouring, from the time of streiking, to upseed time.

Stree'king, *ppl. a.* [*f.* **STREEK v.** + **-ING** 2.] That extends; that is stretched out.

c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* ii. 432 Ryngis fyrst he gert men were, Pa he gert on myddynger ber, For fra þat to be hart he saide, Ane ewyn strekande wayne was laide. 1572 *GASCOIGNE Hund. Flowers, Gascoignes good nyghte* 23 The streking [1575 stretching] arms, the yauing breed, which I to bedward vse. 1577 *GRANGE Golden Aphrod.* i. lii h, Then is it no masteire for me (Lady) with streking arms to swimme in a sea of honny. 1600 *HOLLAND Lory* iv. xix. 152 He outstrew him backward with the bosse of his target, and laid him streaking along.

Stree'l (strēl), *v.* Chiefly *Anglo-Irish*. Also *streal*. [*f.* Irish *strailim*, to trail, drag along the ground.] *intr.* To trail on the ground; to stream, float at length. Also of persons, to stroll, wander aimlessly. Hence **Stree'ling ppl. a.**

1839 *CARLETON Fardorougha* i. 13 It's on your knees you ought to be this same night, an' noi grumblin' an' stree'lin' about the place. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIV. 216 No great, long, stree'ling tails of periods, no staning peonies and hollyhocks of illustrations. 1848 *THACHERAY Van. Fair* xxi, She had earrings like chandeliers; you might have lighted 'em up, by Jove—and a yellow satin train that stree'led after her like the tail of a comet. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 713/2 The stree'ling lines of flapping wings and their rasping bronchial note, accorded well. 1885 'LUCAS MALET' *Col. Emulphry's Wife* iv. iv, Across the lawn there drifted one of those stree'ling, milk-white gossamers. 1892 *JANE BARLOW Irish Idylls* iii. 66 Everybody else thought that...they would have him stree'ling home again in a couple of days.

Streen(e), obs. forms of **STRAIN**.

Street (strēt), *s.* Forms: 1-2 strēt, strēt, (2-5 strate), 3 strāt(e), (stred), 3-4 strāt, 3-6 strate, 4-6 strēt(e), strēt(e), 6 strēt(e), strēt(e), strāt(e), 4-7 strēte, 4- strēt. [*OE. strāt* str. fem. = OFris. *strēte* (W.Fris. *strētte*), OS. *strāta*, fem. = OFris. *strēte* (mod. Du. *straat*), OHG. *strāza* (mod. G. *strasse*), ON. (from OE.) *strāti* str. neut. (Da. *stræde*), MSw. *strāta* fem. (mod. Sw. *strād* masc.) from MLG.; MSw. had also *strāte* strāt masc. from OE. The word is a Com. WGerm. adoption of late L. *strāta* (fem. pa. pple. of *sternere* to lay down, to pave; cf. *STRATUM*) used ellipt. for *via strata* paved road; represented in Rom. by Pr., Sp., Pg. *estrada*, OF. *estrée*, It. *strada*. The

OIrish *srdh* (mod. Irish *sraid*, Gael. *sraia*) was adopted from late Latin.]

† **L.** A paved road, a highway. *Obs.*, but preserved in the proper names of certain ancient roads (chiefly Roman), as Watling Street, Ermine Street, Icknield Street.

Beowulf 320 *Stræt* was stanfah, stig wisode gumum *æteadere*. 847 *Charter xx.* in *O. E. Texts* 434 *Donon* on ða lýtlan burg westeardes donon to strate. c. 1205 *LAV.* 4839 *Pat* wha swa i hen stræten [c. 1275 *stredes*] braken grif þe king him wolde hi-nimen his lif. c. 1250 *Owl & Night.* 962 *Wenestru* bat wise meo foretore Vor fule venne þe rihte strete. 1297 *R. Glouc. (Rolls)* 172 *Fram* þe souþ tilþ to þe norþ erninge strete, & fram est to þe west ykenild strete. c. 1330 *R. Brunne Chron. Wace (Rolls)* 13311 *He* passed hilles, wode, & playn, Til þey com þer þe strete lay he. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B.* xii. 105 *And* iȝt as syȝte serueth a man to se þe heighe strete. c. 1405 *Bidding Prayer in Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (1879) 65 *For* thaim that brigges and stretes makes and amendes. 1564 *Yorks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) 264 *Being* one thoroughfare towne of the Kinges strete ledyng from London to Karlief. 1578 *LVT. Doddens* i. lxvii. 98 *The* Male knot grasse groweth in fieldes about wayes and pathes, and in stretes. 1606 in *N. Riding Rec.* (1884) i. 50 *The* Kinges Maier street called Nunhouse Lane. 1610 *HOLLAND Camulens Brit.* (1637) 397 *The* publike Street commonly called Watlingstreet. 1903 *CONRAD & HUEFFEN Romance* i. l. 5 *Just* beside the Roman road to Canterbury; Stone Street—the Street—we called it.

† **b.** Used vaguely for: A road, way, path. *lit.* and *fig.* *To* wend one's street: to go one's way. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xiii. 4 *Mið* ðy saues ðorlesse gefeollon neh vel æt stræt vel woeg [*L. secus viam*]. c. 1200 *Moral Ode in Lamb. Hom.* 179 *Laete* we þe brode strete, and þe wei hene. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6182 *Ar* philistines suld wit þam mete And lett þam for to wend þair strete. c. 1340 *HARROLE Psalter* xxii. 3 *He* led me on þe stretis of rightwises [*Vulg. super semitas iusticie*]. c. 1354 *Minor Poems* (1897) vi. 56 *A* bare now has him soght...at es ful wele biþoght *To* stop Philip bestrate. c. 1366 *CHAUCER A. B. C.* 70 *Than* makest thou his pees with his sovreny, And hringest him out of the crooked strete. 1481 *CAXTON Reynard* (Arb.) 55 *'Tho* wente he his strete, thoflewe i down. 1535 *COVERDALE Prov.* xv. 10 *He* that forsaketh y^e right strete, shalhe sore punished. 1530 *Lyt. Gette Robin Hood* 81 *But* as they loked in Barnysdale By a derne strete *Then* came a knyght rydyng. c. 1547 *SURVEY Fentis* ii. (1557) D j b, *For* while I ran by the most secret stretes...From ine catif, alas, bereued was Cressa then my spouse.

† **c.** In alliterative association with *sty, stile*. c. 1205 *LAV.* 16366 *Bi* stizen & by straten. c. 1300 in *Wright Anecd. Lit.* (1844) 96 *Love* liath his stivat by sti & by strete. c. 1425 *Cast. Perseverance* 333 *Worldis* wele, be strete & sty, Faylyth & fadyth, as fynd in flode. *Ibid.* 404 *Cum* a-gayn be strete & style i. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 365 *And* where so any man may me myete, Ayther bi sty, or yit bi strete.

2. A road in a town or village (comparatively wide, as opposed to a 'lane' or 'alley'), running between two lines of houses; usually including the side-walks as well as the carriage way. Also, the road together with the adjacent houses.

c. 1200 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* vi. 5 *Standende* on ge-somnungum & strata hyrnum [*L. in angulis platearum*]. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 7358 *Purh* þat to Kallidewisse folc oppenneden þeȝre maddness, Nohht i þe strate, acc i þatt hus þatt Crist was horenn inne. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 1043 *Such* lyȝt þer lemed in alle þe stratez *He* nedde nawþer sunne ne mone. c. 1382 *Wyclif Luke* xiv. 21 *Go* out soone in to grete stretis and smale stretis of the citee [*Vulg. in plateas et vicis civitatis*]. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.)* xxxiv. 152 *Pe* streteir er paucd with swilk manner of stanes. c. 1412 *HOCCEVE De Reg. Princ.* 534 *Now* hath þis lord but litle neede of broomes *To* swepe a-way þe filthe out of þe strete. c. 1450 *CARNAVE St. Gilbert* xxvii. 101 *Pe* smale townes had no dwelleres, þe wallis were falle down and stretes destroyed. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxxii. 37 *Tailyours*, souteris, and craftis vyll. *The* fairest of ȝour streitis dois fyll. c. 1533 *BERNERS Huon* lxxvii. 235 *They* lodged in the strete next to the palays. 1575 *CHURCHWARD Chippes* (1817) 136 *And* no sooner entring the towne, but our whole people kept themselves in order to cleere the stretes and commaund the inhabitants the better. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* iv. v. 32 *My* Master...sent to her seeing her go thorough the stretes, to know (Sir) whether [etc.]. 1598 *B. Jonson Ev. Man in Hum.* iv. i. (1601) i. 1 *I* slide downe by a botome of packthead into the strete, and so scapt. 1612 *Proclam. Building Lond.* 3 *Aug.* At the least the forefront...thereof...looking towards the strete or stretes [to] bee wholly built of Bricke. 1660 *F. BROOKE tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 308 *When* they come to the crosseyng of a strete, the Corps stanes. 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 53 *P.* 3 *A* convenient house in a strete. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* Mar. 181 1/2 *Broadway* is undoubtedly the handsomest street in America. 1834 *LYTTON Pompeii* i. ii. *The* two young men sauntered through the stretes. 1877 *LAW REP.* 3 *Exch. Div.* 0 *They* clearly supposed they were entitled...to take the popular sense of the word 'street', as meaning not only a roadway over which passengers and vehicles might pass, but also that which in popular language is part of the street, namely the houses on both sides. 1880 *DISRAELI Endym.* xv. *It* is the very best time for hiring a house. *What* I have set my heart upon is the Green Park...I am sure I could not live again in a strete. 1885 *Act 43 Vict* c. 17 s. 13 *The* lists of voters may be made out either alphabetically, or by stretes. 1889 *Act 52 & 53 Vict.* c. 44 s. 17 *The* expression 'street' includes any highway or other public place, whether a thoroughfare or not.

b. With prefixed word, forming the proper name of a street. Abbreviated *St., st.*

In early examples these appellations were originally descriptive, as in the *Broad street*, the *HIGH STREET*. (In some towns, a name of this type still retains the definite article.) In modern nomenclature, the choice of the prefixed word is often arbitrary.

Modern usage is divided as to the writing of these names with hyphen or as two words. (In the 16-17th c. they were

not unfrequently written as one word, e.g. 'Limestreete', *Stow Surv.* ed. 1603, p. 152.) It is to be observed that names ending in *street* are always stressed on the prefixed element, while those ending in *road* or *lane* have level stress: cf., e.g., *Park-street* with *Park-la'ne*, *Park-road*. c. 1275 in *Trans. Shropsh. Archæol. Soc.* Ser. 1. (1878) l. 351, *iȝ* denar annui reddi't de domo in le Brode strete q'm emi de Susanna moll. 1457 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 296 *For* Seynt Thomas ys strete. 1513 *MDRE Rich.* 111 Wks. 531 *Crosbies* place in Bishops-gates strete. 1531 *TINDALE Exhort.* 1 *John* (1537) 60 *Though* thou were anoynted with al the oyle in teames strete. 1842 *Civil Engin. & Arch.* *Jrnl.* v. 200 *St. James's Street*, at 660 feet from Piccadilly, is 1 in 27.

† **Mars' street**: mistranslation of δ'Απερος πάγος *AREOPAGUS* (*Bible* 1611 'Mars' Hill').

1526 *TINDALE Acts* xvii. 19 *They*...brought hym into Marce strete. 1599 *W. WILKINSON Confut. Fain.* *Love* 29 *Standing* in the middlest of the Mars strete (St. Paul) openly inuighed agaynst the superstition of that worthy Citye.

c. *Street of houses or shops*: a number of houses or shops built in a double line with a road in the middle, forming a street. Also *transf.* as *street of booths, ships*.

1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* IV. xviii. (1614) 435 *It* seemed to bee, as it were, a continued street of Shippes. 1662 *TRENCUILL Chr. Chym.* 109 *A* certain person that had sold a street of houses, and laid out the money in costly apparel, came to Court, [etc.]. c. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* i. Jan. 1684, *The* weather continuing intolerably severe, streetes of booths were set upon the Thames. 1725 *DE FOE Tour Gt. Brit.* 111. i. 102 *Stopping* a terrible fire which otherwise had endangered burning the whole Street of Houses on the City Side of the Bridge. 1855 *DICKENS* *Use of Town Rep.* *Pieces* (1868) 217 *We*...built a street of shops, the business of which may be expected to arrive in about ten years.

d. *Used for*: The inhabitants of the street; also, the people in the street.

14.. *Chance of Dice* in *Skat Chaucer Canon* 126 *Lord* i so morly crowdeth then your crosse That all the streete may heare your body clokke. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* 11. 382 *Then* rose the streete, namely the youth, and they would haue had him out of the Bishoppes house. 1620 *MIDDLETON Chaste Maid* v. 66 *All* the whole Street will hate vs, and the World Point me out cruell. 1712 *ARBUUTHNOT John Bull* iv. 17 *If* the Coach swung but the least to one side, she used to shriek so loud, that all the Street concluded she was over-turned. 1856 *Chamb. Jrl.* 12 Jan. 26/1 *There* was a mystery about him which the whole street had tried its skill in fathoming. 1894 *A. MORRISON Tales of Mean Streets* 121 *The* street had the news the same hour.

e. *transf.* A passage between continuous lines of persons or things.

c. 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 4 *The* meyer...Made hem hove in rengis twayne. A strete betweene eche party lyke a walle, All clad in white, [etc.]. 1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* iv. 123 *The* shot...arriuing, do open, making a lane or strete, betwixt the which the Pikes do enter. 1802 *C. JAMES Milit. Dict.* s. v. *Camp*, *The* tents are placed in rows...with spaces between them, called streets. 1826 *DISRAELI Viv. Grey* iii. viii. *I* was ushered through an actual street of servants...into a large and crowded saloon. 1829 *SHIRF Mem.* 11. 133 *To* do honour to the reception of such a personage, the two flank companies of the 8th Regiment...formed a street to the general's tent. 1883 *DAILY NEWS* 5 Sept. 2/6 *If*...a hundred thousand of them could be marshalled in Hyde Park, the artillery of the Government would make streets through them.

f. *The street*: some particular street to which the merchants or financiers of a city resort for business intercourse. In mod. use primarily U.S. (with cap.), applied to Wall Street, New York. Hence, the money market; the body of persons who conduct transactions in stocks and shares. Also, in London, *in the street* is said with reference to business done or prices quoted after the hour of closing of the Stock Exchange.

1555 *EKEN tr. P. Martyr's Derades* iii. 149 *That* they had cities fortified with waules...and common places whyther marchantes resort as to the burse or strete. [*L. plateas etiam, stratasque uias ordine compositas, ubi negotiatur, habetur*.] 1563 *GRESHAM* in *Burgon* *Letter* (1839) 11. 26 *By* the reason, this plague tyme, there is noe money nor credit to be had in the strete of London [editor explains as Lombard-street]. 1746 *P. FRANCIS tr. Horace*, Ep. i. i. 77 *This* kimb echoes through the bankers' street.

1863 *KIMBALL Undercurrents* 131 (Flügel) *Sufficient* of the two millions [could be] launched on the street. 1883 *NATION* (N. Y.) 16 Aug. 132 1/2 *'The* Street' begins to play a larger and larger part in the financial world, owing to the enormous amounts of American capital it holds and of foreign capital it distributes. 1883 *C. MILLS* in *N. Amer. Rev.* Jan. 50 *Then* it was that the Street began to suspect that money would not always remain at four per cent. 1895 *DAILY NEWS* 11 Jan. 7/1 *After* a weak opening South African shares improved...and...the tone in the 'Street' this evening appeared firm. 1912 *DAILY TEL.* 19 Dec. 2/3 *Americans* were idle throughout, with a slightly firmer appearance in the street.

3. *Phrases.* **a.** *In the street(s)*: outside the house, out of doors; also, out of doors in a town or city. So (chiefly Sc. and U.S.) *on or upon the street(s)*.

c. 1200 [see 2.]. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2772 *He* praid þam...hai wald to gestening com hame...and þai said nai, but in the stre þat duell wald þai. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Conca.* 456 *þan* sal þair bodies...In þe stretes figg stille three days And an half...For a man sal þam dur byrye. c. 1430 *SEV. Sages* (Cott. Galba) 1556 *þe* dore sul stalworthly he spend...And lette his whif stand to be strete. c. 1450 *MIRKE's Pastoral* 193 *Anoþer* tyme, as he walkyd yn þe strete, he herd a womon cry traueyng on chyld. 1581 *PETTIE Guallo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1566) 26 *Diogenes*...being asked why he eate openlie in the strete, answered because he was a hungered in the strete. 1582 *ALLEN Martyrdome* *Campion* (1903) 118 *He* was apprehended in the strets of London ready to goe over to the

seminarie at Remes. 1752 *A. STEWART* in *Scots Mag.* (1753) Sept. 447 1/2 *The* deponent...met William Stewart upon the street. 1827 *CARLYLE Germ. Rom.* II. 160, *I* have seen him on the street. 1837 - *Fr. Rev.* 111. i. v, *He* recognized me on the streets and spoke to me, seven months after. 1861 *Two Cosmos* iii. ii. 1. 280 *This* town-officer has stopped me on the street, pretending that I owe an account to Mr. Donald Caird. 1866 *SALA Trip to Barbary* 89 *The* concourse thinned not on the streets or in the Port. 1883 *C. D. WARNER Roundabout Journ.* 37 *The* young women are on the street with babies; the old ones sit by the doors of their little shops or their houses and knit. 1883 *JEAFFRE-ON Real Ld. Byron* i. 260 *On* leaving parties, to which she had not been invited, he found her waiting for him in the street. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 338 1/2 *Cymric* was heard commonly on the street.

b. *On the streets* (Sc.): turned out of doors, homeless.

1822 *J. ANDERSON* in *Literary Gaz.* 3 Jan. 12 1/2 *The* door of the church...opened, and there issued forth Chalmers and Welsh...and the Church of Scotland was on the streets, and free.

c. *To be on the streets*: to be a prostitute. Hence, *the street(s)* as designating a life of prostitution.

[1728: see f.] 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 12 *P.* 10 *She* told me, that having a respect for my relations, she was willing to keep me out of the street, and would let me have another week. 1754 *SHEBBEARE Matrimony* (1766) II. 227 *By* Heavens! I would rather hear of her being on the Streets of London, than married to so vile a Fellow. 1802 *H. MARTIN Helen of Glenross* 111. 82 *To* be...accompanied by any woman, not absolutely on the streets, is a point to her, whom scarce one does not feel unwilling to appear publicly with. 1851 *MAXWELL Lond. Labour* i. 60 *Two* girls, who...had been forced to go upon the streets to gain a living. 1885 *DAILY NEWS* 3 Nov. 6/3 *This* little girl had a sister who was on the streets and who was in the house of this bad woman. 1886 *BARING-GOULD Court Royal* xiii. *They* went into service, and when they found that they were expected to dust chairs and wash up breakfast things they went on the streets. 1905 *MISS BROUGHTON Waifs' Progr.* i. 6 *'If* we refuse the girl, what is the alternative?' 'None, apparently, but the streets.'

d. *Up street, down street* (vulgar): in or towards the upper or lower part of the street.

1896 *MISS BRADDOCK J. Haggard's Dau.* xxiii, *A* retired miller who had died of dropsy 'up street'. 1890 *W. A. WALLACE Only a Sister?* 115 *We've* some chaps had down street after that little kick up at the Irish affairs meeting.

† **e.** *To weep full a street*: 'to fill a street with one's tears', to weep immoderately. *Obs.*

c. 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* iv. 929 *What* helpeth it to wepen ful a strete, Or though ye hothe in salte teres dreynete?

f. *To walk the street(s)*: to go about on foot in a town. Also with reference as in c.

1606 *N. BAXTER* *Sydney's Ourania* K 3 b, *Each* swag-gering Ruffin now that walk's the stretes, Proud as Lucifer, stabbeth whom he meetes. 1709 *HEARNE* in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) i. 193 *There* has been a person in Oxford, who saw her walk the street since this amazing accident. 1714 *BUDGELL tr. Theophrastus* xxiv. 69 *When* he walks the Streets, he never Condescends to look about him, or to know any one he meets. 1728 *FORE Dunc.* t. 230 *While* all your smutty sisters walk the streets. 1735 - *Sat. Donne* II. 73 *For* you he walks the streets thro' rain or dust. 1753 *JANE COLLIER Art of Tormenting* i. 54 *How* likely is it, that...you would be deserted by those base wretches your seducers! *You* know I have often wept...lest you should come to walk London Streets. 1858 *O. W. HOLMES Aut. Breakf.* vii. (1863) 295 *When* a lady walks the streets...she knows well enough that the street is a picture-gallery, where pretty faces...are meant to be seen, and everybody has a right to see them. 1908 *S. E. WHITE Riverman* xvii, *The* remainder of the time he spent walking the streets and reading in the club rooms.

g. *The man in the street*: the ordinary man, as distinguished from the expert or the man who has special opportunities of knowledge.

1831 *GREVILLE Mem.* 22 Mar. (1874) 11. 131 *The* other [side affirms] that the King will not consent to it, knowing, as 'the man in the street' (as we call him at Newmarket) always does, the greatest secrets of kings. 1854 *EMERSON Lett. & Soc. Aims, Eloquence* Wks. (Bohn) 111. 192 *The* speech of the man in the street is invariably strong, nor can you mend it by making it what you call parliamentary. 1860 - *Conduct Life, Worship* *ibid.* 11. 398 *Certain* patriots in England devoted themselves, for years to creating a public opinion that should break down the corp-laws and establish free trade. 'Well,' says the man in the street, 'Colden got a stipend out of it.' [Frequent in Emerson.] 1868 *WUYTE MELVILLE White Rose* xlvii, 'Jerry,' said i.e., 'I didn't' come here at early dawn only to tell you what 'the Man in the Street' says. 1868 *HODLEY France* II. iii. v. 259 *It* is the man in the street and the democracy generally that the fall of a Ministry fails to move. 1900 *FARRIEN in Examiner* 21 June 327 1/2 *The* man in the street...may be a very excellent person, but his very ordinariness puts a long way between him and an ample and distinguished manhood.

h. *colloq.* or *slang.* *Not to be in the same street with*: to be far behind in a race, to be far inferior to. *To be streets ahead, better*: to be far ahead in a race, to be far superior. *Not the length of a street*: no great interval.

1883 *MRS. E. KENNARD Right Sort* xxi, *Nevertheless*, though not in the same street with King Olaf, it won't do to estimate Singlog Bird's chance too lightly. 1884 *G. MOORE Mummer's Wife* (1887) 162, *I* don't pretend to be able to teach singing, but were you under my grandfather a year or so, I am certain that Beaumont wouldn't be in the same street with you. 1893 *KENNEL Gaz.* Aug. 213 1/2 *Kitty* of Colshill was just the best of the bunch [of setters], but there was not the length of a street between her and Sister Gabrielle. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Feb. 6/3 *The* English are better photographers than the Americans, but as regards mechanical ingenuity...the latter are streets ahead. 1912

Street-orderly. A street-sweeper or scavenger. Also *Comb.*, as *street-orderly boy, system*;

street-orderly bin, an iron box erected by the side of the street, for the reception of refuse.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 257 The street-orderly system of scavenging. *Ibid.* 259 The first appearance of the street-orderlies in the metropolis was in 1843. 1894 Street-orderly bin [see ORDERLY a. 5]. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Oct. 10/2 The street-orderly boys are to undergo a medical examination before being placed on the establishment.

Hence **Street-orderlyism**, the system of employing street-orderlies for scavenging.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 257 The system called Street-Orderlyism.

Street-walker.

1. One who walks in the street.

1618 MYNSHUT *Ess. Prison* 29 The Maister of a Prison is the *primus mobilis*, in that everlasting motion (a layle) and those key-turners, and street-walkers, are the petty and necessary slavish wheels. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 33 To follow our Street-walker with a full Cry of Boys and Women at his heels. 1737 *Swift Proposal Beggars* Wks. 1738 VI. 161 But all Street-walkers, and Shop-keepers, hearan equal Share in this hourly Vexation. 1872 W. READE *Martyrdom Man* 497 Athens, where the milestones are master-pieces, and the street-walkers poets and philosophers.

2. *spec.* A common prostitute whose field of operations is the street.

1592 GREENE *Discov. Cozenage* C 3 b, They shold see how these street walkers wil let in rich garded gowns. 1723 AMHERST *Terraz Fil.* No. 28. 130 Common strumpets, and mercenary street-walkers. 1762 JOHNSON *Let.* 21 Dec. in *Boswell*, Mr. Levett has married a street-walker. 1828 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.*, *Richelieu*, *Cotes*, etc., Wks. 1846 I. 301 Lady Fosset. . . had been a street-walker, a kept mistress, and an actress. a 1870 BUCHANAN *Poems*, *Pan Epil.* 31 On rainy nights thy breath blows chill in the street-walker's dripping hair. 1894 STEAD *If Christ came to Chicago* 368 Where arbitrary power of arrest is given. . . the street-walker proves a great revenue to the policeman.

Similarly **Street-walking** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1752 FIELDING *Amelia* 2. ii, The Justice. . . declaring she was guilty within the statute of Street-walking, ordered her to Bridewell for a month. 1767 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) III. 144, I spoke of street-walking publishers, whom it would be ridiculous in government to take up. c 1770 in *Satir. Songs* *Costume* (Percy Soc.) 248 For so much as the street-walking hussies They will have their hair drest yoo see. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xiv, Jess Cantrips. . . had the honour to be transported to the plantations, for street-walking and pocket-picking.

† **Street-ward**, *sb. Obs.* [*f.* STREET *sb. +* WARD *sb.*] The office of guarding the streets; the market-dues payable to the holder of this office.

1202 in *Cal. Charter Rolls* (1903) I. 257 Quieti de geldis. . . et de shirys et hundredis, et de desceitis eorum infra hurgum et extra, et de streetwardis, et de omnihus placitis. 15. . . in Dugdale *Monast. Angl.* (1661) II. 187/2 Præterea. . . Idem Comes dedit præfatio Nigello Constabulario suo, lo Streetward in mundinis Cestrie & Marketzell in omni terra pertinente ad honorem de Haulton. *Ibid.* Et valent per annum lo Streetward & le Marketzell xviii. s. ob.

Streetward (*strēt'wārd*), *a. and adv.* [*f.* STREET *sb. +* -WARD.] *a. adv.* Towards the street. Also in phr. † *To the streetward.* *b. adj.* Facing or opening on the street.

1595 *Mauch. Court Leet Rec.* (1885) II. 116 No Inhabitant. . . shall make or suffer any myddinge within this towne to the streetward. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 25 Let his Chamber be street ward. 1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 70 The buildings. . . are very handsomely and uniformly set out to the street-ward. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Arden* 170 Their little streetward sitting-room. 1866 MISS G. JEWELL in *Carlyle's Remin.* (1881) II. 301 He. . . made for the streetward entrance into the Park. 1873 MORRIS *Love is enough* 22 He gaided the gate that gave streetward.

Streetway (*strēt'wē*), *a. and adv.* A paved road or highway, the roadway of a street. Now only *poet.*

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 1. 64 These causes or Street-ways, the Romans called Vias Consulares &c. 1685 *Prior Staffordsh.* 401 There remains in the Lane upon the north side of the street-way some small fragments of a wall. 1735 J. PRICE *Stone-Br. Thames* 4 The Foot-way to be. . . paved with Perbeck Squares, and the Coach, or Street-way, with the best Pebbles. 1871 TENNYSON *Last Tourn.* 140 Down a streetway hung with folds of pure white samite.

Streety (*strēt'i*), *a.* [*f.* STREET *sb. +* -Y.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the streets. Cf. EARTHY *a.* 6.

1857 DICKENS *Dorrit* 1. vi, His son began. . . to be of the prisonous and of the street streety. 1887 F. W. ROBINSON *In Bad Hands* 1. 25 A street figure that was very streety.

Streight (*e*, *strehte*: see STRAIGHT, STRAIT, STRETCH *v.*

† **Streiche**, *a. Sc. Obs. rare-1.* [*repr.* OE. *strēich* rigid.] Stiff, affected.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xviii. 32 And he I ornat in my speiche Than Towsay says, I am so streiche, I speik not lyk thair housse menzie.

Streit (*e*, obs. *ff.* STRAIT.

Streight (*e*: see STRAIGHT, STRAIT, STRETCH.

Streigne, *Streignour*: see STRAIN, STRAINER.

Streit (*e*: see STRAIGHT, STRAIT, STRETCH.

Strein (*e*, obs. forms of STRAIN.

† **Streinant**, *Obs. rare.* [*app. a.* OF. *estrainant* (one example), denoting some kind of musical note.] *App.* a musical note written with two stems; a breve. Cf. STRENE *sb.* 2

c 1225 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 292 3et ther is a streinant [*printed streinant*] witz to longe tiales.

Streightt, *streinpe* (*e*, obs. *ff.* STRENGTH.

† **Streit**, *a. Obs. rare-1.* [*ad. L.* *strictus*, *pa.* *pple. of stringere* to draw (a sword).

The form is due to the confusion of this *L. strictus* with the etymologically distinct *strictus* bound, drawn tight, which was known to be represented by *streit*, STRAIT *a.*]

Of a sword: Drawn.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr.* T. 537 When Ylion Was wonne, and Pirrus with his streite [*z. rr.* streyte, streighte, streit, streit] swerd When he hadde hent kyng Priam by the herd And slayn hym.

Streit (*e*, *streith*, obs. *ff.* STRAIGHT, STRAIT.

Stretch, obs. form of STRETCH.

Strek (*e*: see STREAK, STRECK, STREEK, STRIKE.

Strelitz (*stre-lits*). *Hist.* Forms: *sing.* 7 stre-

lits, 7, 9 strelitz, often incorrectly as *pl.*; *pl.* 7

strelsey, strelsies, streltzi, 7, 9 strelitzes.

[*a.* Russian стрѣлец *str'el'ets*, archer (*pl.* стрѣльцы *str'el'tsy*), agent- *n.* f. стрѣлять *str'el'ya't'* to shoot with the bow, f. стрѣла *str'ela* arrow.] A soldier belonging to a body of Russian troops composed of infantry raised by the Tsar Ivan the Terrible (1533-84) and abolished by Peter the Great in 1682. Also *attrib.*

1603 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 155, 5000 attend about the city of Mosco, or where the emperor shall abide, and two thousand, Stremaney Strelsey, or gunners at the stirrope, about his owne person. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr.* *Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 7 Our Musketers, or Strelitzs. *Ibid.* 78 The Strelitz, who are spying up and down. a 1670 [S. COLLINS] *Pres. St. Russia* (1671) 112 With these he [the Czar] pays his Strelies or Janzaries. 1799 W. TOOKER *View Russian Emp.* II. 471 Without mentioning the strelitzes. 1833 R. PINKERTON *Russia* 300 The officers and common soldiers of the Strelitzs. 1847 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 259/1 The first acts of his [Ivan IV, 1533-84] reign were the institution of the corps of Strelitzes (archers), the first regular army of Russia. 1841 MORLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. iv. 112 Peter the Great disbanded and annihilated the Strelitz or Russian janisaries. 1904 WHISHAW *Tiger of Muscovy* xxxi, A Strelitz soldier lay sleeping at the door leading to the corridor. . . To the 'Strelitz the Tsar said: 'Go quickly, . . . and follow the Boyar Nagoy.'

Strelitzia (*strē-lits'ia*). Also *strelitzia*. [*f.* *Strelitz* (after Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, queen to Geo. III) + *-ia*.] A genus of herbaceous plants (*N. O. Musaceæ*), natives of S. Africa; also a plant of this genus.

1789 AITON *Hortus Kewensis* I. 285 Strelitzia. . . Cannaleav'd Strelitzia. Nat. of the Cape of Good Hope. *Introd.* 1773, by Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. 1835 A. F. GARDINER *Journ. Zool. Country* i. 27 We slept well under the shade of some strelitzia trees (very similar to wild banana). 1902 *Pall Mall Mag.* June 25/1 Occasional tree ferns and strelitzias. . . are a reminder that. . . the country is so the tropics.

Streme, *Stremmer*, obs. *ff.* STREAM, STREAMER.

Stronable, *-bylle*, obs. *ff.* STRAINABLE.

Strend (*e*, var. *ff.* STRIND, generation.

† **Strene**, *sb.* 1 *Obs. rare.* [Origin and meaning obscure.]

1531 *Purvis Purse Exp. Hen. VIII* (1827) 151 Paied to one that brought a strene to the vyne fro pexhalles house, xls.

† **Strene**, *sb.* 2 or *a. Mus. Obs.* [*?* Corruption of STEINANT.] *Strene note*: a term applied to the breve.

In the figure subjoined to the passage quoted, the breve has the form of a black slanting ohlong with a stem pendent from each end. Cf. the quot. *s. v.* STEINANT.

1550 MARBOECK *Bk. Com. Praier* noted A ij, The first note is a strene note and is a breve. The second a square note, and is a semy breve. The iii. a pycke and is a mynymme. . . The iiiij. is a clove.

Strene, *v. Obs. exc. north.* Forms: 1 (3e-)strēo-nan, strienan, strēnan, strīnan, (3e-)strīnan, 2 (1)streonen, (3e-)streonen, (3e-)strienen, 2-4 strenen, 3-4 streonen, (3 streonien), 4 strone, 9 *dial.* strain, streone. [OE. (*ge*)*strienan*: see STRAIN *sb.*]

† *l. trans.* To beget, procreate (offspring). Also with *forth*: To propagate (one's kind). *Obs.*

In OE. also to gain, acquire, which seems to be the primary sense.

c 893 ÆLFRED *Oros.* iv. i. § 3 Pa. . . sceoldon be heora wifum bearnastrianan. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. i. 6 Iudas gestrynde phares. a 1175 *Coll. Hom.* 225 Heo and his wif þa bearn gestriende. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 19 Ure helende crið is his onlepi sune noht after chesunge ac after strenre for þan he him strende, also þe sunne strened libt. c 1200 *Ormin* 28 Forr all folc wass þatt ilike streon þatt Adam hafde strenedd. c 1205 *Lay.* 2502 [Locrine] þe streodeode Abren vppen Astrild. c 1220 *Bestiary* 609 in *O. E. Misc.* 19 And behinden he heo sampanen ðanne he sulen oðre strenen. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 210 Peo þet. . . ei þing dade hwardurh on childe ne schulde beon of hire streoned. a 1300 *Havelok* 2983 Him stondes wel þat god child strenes. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1380 Hou he is Fader 3eschullen i-heren, And hou we alle of him i-streoned weren. 1392 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* xiv. 172 And whan þe pocok caukede þer-of ich took kepe, How vn-corteisliche þe cok hus kynde forth strenede.

fig. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 234 Sikernesse streoned 3emeleaste.

† *b. absol.* *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 133 Nis na stude to istreone bicumelic butan ða þe istreoned beon dispuised ritliche to gedere. c 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxii. 27 Pou forlest alle saufe to be þat strenen with-outen þe [L. *perdidisti omnes, quia fornicantur abs te*]. x3. . . K. Alis. 7057 Withoute lost of synne they streoneth. c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* 1. 2006 Ac 3yf þat on þoren warpe þys flesch, Ne myȝte þis naute strenen.

2. *intr.* Of dogs, etc.: 'To copulate. Also *trans.* (see quot. 1728). (See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

a 1728 WHITE KENNETT (E.D.D.) A dog streneth a hitch. [Durham.] 1820 WILBRAHAM *Chesh. Gloss.* 63 *Strain v.* expressive of the union of the sexes in the canine race. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Strain*, to copulate, said of the cat. *Ibid.*, *Strene*, to copulate, said of a dog. *Durh.*

Hence **Strening** *vbl. sb.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 47, I þe streonunge þrof, is on earst hire flesch wið þat fulðe iuked. c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* 1. 2003 Þat ober godnesse hys strenyng, yer me may children were. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1389 Adam. Fleschliche streoned vs euerichon, Ac þulke fleschliche streonunge Beere vs hale.

Streng, obs. or *dial.* f. STRING; *dial.* f. STRONG *a.*

† **Strenger**, *a. and adv. Obs.* Forms: 1

strongra, (strenkra, strongra), 3 strengre, 3-5

strenger, 4-5 -ere, 4 strengor. [OE. *strengra*

(*nent. -re*) :- OTeut. **strangion-* compar. of

**straygo-* STRONG *a.*] *A. adj.* Stronger (in various

senses: see STRONG *a.*).

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxiv. § 3 We wenað ðæt mon bio þy strenra [*Doct. MS. strongra*] þe he bið micel on his lichoman. *Ibid.* xxxii. § 1 Peah ðu nu wære. . . strengra þonne leo. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 326 þe wunde þet euer wursed an hond, & strengre is forte helen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1298 Hert o stele, and hodi o brass, Strenger þen euer sampson was. a 1400 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* l. 523 Ofte we seon the strengor falle Thorw him that fehlore was. 1426 *Lydc. De Guil. Pilgr.* 8260, I am nat strengere than dauyd was.

B. adv. More strongly.

1340 *Ayenb.* 170 Pe ilke þet. . . ine þise vistinge: heþ more strengre to done. . . him-zelue to werie. 1382 *Wyclif Exod.* xxxix. 19 That the coope and the breast broche streyt myȝten be knyȝt togidere to the girdil, and with rynges strengere compild.

Hence † **Strengerly** *adv.*, more strongly.

a 1300 *Proh. Job* in *Wyclif Bible* II. 671 As if thou woldest an eel. . . holde with streite hondis, how myche strengreli thou thristis, so myche the sunnere it shal sliden away.

† **Strengest**, *a. Obs.* [OE. *strengest* :- OTeut.

**strangisto-*, superl. of **strango-* STRONG *a.*]

Strongest (see the senses of STRONG *a.*).

c 893 ÆLFRED *Oros.* iii. x. (Sweet) 138 Feower þa strengstan beoda. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 280 Heo [*sc.* humility] is. . . þinge strengest. a 1450 *Kal. de la Tour* xxiv. 34 And thanne he required hem that the strengest hord of hem shulde smite furst the stroke. 1471 *Fortescue Wks.* (1869) 534 This is the strengest argument that is made in the said boke.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sounes of Aymon* ix. 208 Ye made hym the castel of Mountallan vpon the strengest grounde that is wythin your royaume. c 1500 *Melusine* vi. 33, I neuer sawe hym synn that the chassee was at the strengest.

† **Streng**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 strongo,

strengu, 3 strenge, 3-5 strengh(e, 5 strynghe(e).

[OE. *strengh* *wk.* fem. = OS. (*megin*) *strengi*, OHG.

strengt, *strangi* (MHG., mod. G. *streng*) :- OTeut.

type **strangin-*, f. **straygo-* STRONG *a.*] = STRENGTH

sb., in various senses.

1. The quality of being strong, whether in physical or immaterial senses.

Bernulf 1533 Wearp ða wundenmæl. . . strenge getruwode mundgripe mæzenes. *Ibid.* 2540 Strengo getruwode anes mannes. 1825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxvii. 11 Heorte min gedroefed is in me & forleost mec strengu min. c 1205 *Lay.* 26690 Pa atstoden Rom-leoden mid ræge strengre [*sc.* c 1275 strenghe]. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 714 Quor deades strengre warp him duo. *Ibid.* 3728 [God's] milce is mikel, is strengre is strong. a 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 561 in *O. E. Misc.* Gif. . . þu ne moȝe mid strenghe þe selwen steren. c 1400 *tr.* *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 117 Broddnesse of thees and heles, bytoknys strongh of body. a 1420 *Avuliers of Arthur* 266 (Thornton MS.) Joure kynges es to couetous. . . Maye no mane stene hym of strenghe, whilles þe whele standis. 14. . . in *Parker Dom. Archil.* (1859) III. 42 Then the strenghe of the streamestoned hem stronge.

b. Force, violence.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19323 Bot strengh nan did þai þam till, For þai come wit þam al wit will. c 1300 *Leg. Gregory* (Schulz) 238 Sche wonne, sche schuld hir neuer yeld, Bot he wiþ strenghe hir wonne.

2. *concr.* A. An armed force. *b.* A fortified place.

14 1400 *Mortle Arth.* 2242 Thane the conquerour tuke kepe, and come with his strengles To reschewe the ryche me of the Rounde Table. *Ibid.* 1475. 1489 *Hen. VII in Paston Lett.* III. 358 The garnison of the towne of Concarnewe, which is oon of the grettest strenghes of all Bretayn, was besieged.

† **Streng**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 3-5 streng(e, 4 strenghi), 5 strynghe(e). [OE. **strangan* (cf. *wistangan* to deforce, withhold wrongfully) :- prehistoric **strangan*, f. *strang* STRONG *a.* If the word had survived it would normally have become *stringe* in the south and *streng* or *string* in the north.]

trans. To make strong or stronger (in material or immaterial sense); to strengthen, confirm; to fortify, to reinforce.

a 1175 *Coll. Hom.* 237 And etc of ham [*sc.* laws] 3estreoð & fullleþ oðre. c 1200 *Ormin* 2614 For þild birþ þen wiþ iwillle mahht To beoldenn itt & strengenn. a 1225 *S. Markar.* 14 þis heoð þe wepen. . . þat strenged ham stælewardluket 3æin me. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 177 Peos meiden. . . stod, þurh þes steuene starcliche istrenged. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18930 Pe fire es god to strenghe þe tile. c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* 1. 701 For bred strenghe þe berte of man. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 20 He reft me out fra my læs stalworthes. . . for þaire strenghid [*confortati sunt*] abouen me. *Ibid.* lxviii. 31 Strengthi in the and conferme io vs. . . that thou wrought in vs. c 1400 *Malayc* 1365 He comes at hande With men of armis a sixty thowwande, To strenghe with 3one Cite. c 1400 *tr.* *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 82 Some þing stryngthys and fattys þe body, some makys it megre and feble. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 113 Now god, þat Dyed appon a Rode, Strengithe hym botlie booe

* 1275 *Passion of our Lord* 199 in O. E. Misc. 51 He schef
hit [for the spear] myd sirenk! 160 to his heoite hit com
1280 *Havelok* 316 *Couns.* 3166 For þe fire here, of strenth es
þan þe fire of purgatory es. 1230 *Hymns Virgin* (1867)
120 Thowre the strength off þe wynd Into the Welken hit
the sear' shall chynge. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* (1904) 56
With strenthe of hur lowpyng þe bote drowynd. 1480 *Rob.
Drey* 134 in Hazl. E. P. I. 232 So awyfte with strenght
Robert dyd come, That bys speare ran thorowe the knyghtes
bodye. A 1593 MARLOWE *Ovid's Eleg.* l. ii, 11 I saw a neww
mandrillish fyf encrease in strenght. 1705 H. J. WALKER
Eugl. Fencing-Master 8 For if a Thrunk cometh to be forced,
or with any Sirength, the Parry is so narrow, that no Parade
can be made. A 1719 AOOSON *Disc. Learning Misc.* Wiks.
1C

1914 II. 463 Thus has Time mellowed the Works of Antiquity, by qualifying, if I may so say, the Strength and Rawsness of their Colours. 1727 P. WALKER *Semple Biog.* Presbyt. (1827) I. 159 He entered in, and the Strength of Water carried him and his Horse beneath the Foord. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 267 If the strength of the shock is found to give uneasiness, it may be moderated by [etc.]. *Ibid.* 757 The colour thus prepared produces a fine crimson, its strength may be increased by adding more of the oxide of gold. 1832 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* vi. 138 The strength of the image of the Castle so far obscured the background, that it made no sensible impression on the observers. 1866 *Chamb. Encycl.* VIII. 72 The strength of the pulse depends chiefly on the force with which the blood is driven from the heart. 1873 J. C. MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. vii. 206 It is a homogeneous function of the second degree with respect to the strengths of the electrical currents.

k. Vigour, intensity (of feeling, conviction, etc.). Also, emphasis, positiveness (of refusal).

1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* xxviii. (1560) 271 Faith...recheit increase and more strength, through patience. 1595 SHAKS. *Merch. V. v. i.* 198 If you did know... You would abate the strength of your displeasure. 1596 — *1 Hen. IV.* i. iii. 25 Those Prisoners in your Highness [name] demanded Were...not with such strength denied As was delivered to your Majesty. 1781 COWPER *Conversal.* 58 Opposition gives opinion strength.

1. Intensity of the specific property, or proportionate quantity of the active ingredient in a substance; potency (of drugs, liquors). Also, in particularized sense, a definite degree of strength.

1588 Kyo *Housh. Philos. Wks.* (1901) 272, I speake of choise wyms which get strength with age. 1653 J. BRUCIS *Vale Mécum* ed. 21 131 If you will put in guinnes, you must boyle them very gently: last they burn, and the strength vanish away. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 155 T'allay the Strength and Hardness of the Wine. 1790 *Act 30 Geo. III.* c. 37 § 2 Spiritus of any greater or higher Degree of Strength than that of One in Six under Hydrometer Proof. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 459/1 A wine is prepared which is green, and which becomes deeper by time, while the strength increases so much, that [etc.]. 1851-3 TOMLINSON *Cycl. Useful Arts* (1855) II. 29/2 A mixture of lime and water of 3 or 4 different strengths. 1904 *Knowledge* Mar. 43/2 This difference of price is due to the greater 'strength' of the flour...meaning by 'strength' the capacity to make more and larger loaves for equal weights of flour used. 1907 J. A. HODGES *Elem. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 151 A developer of normal strength.

m. Of soil: Firmness.

1753-80 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 49 The straw and the care to have bignes and length, betokeneth land to be good and in strength. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 42 Ploughs... must be great or small according to the depth and strength of the Soil you Plow. 1794 VANCOUVER *Agric. Cambridge* 73 Westwardly of this, the soil again improves in strength, and staple. 1893 *Speuker* 3 Sept. 289/1 Half a hundred acres of thisly land, from which savour and strength had long departed.

n. Demonstrative force or weight (of arguments, evidence); amount of evidence for (a case).

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iii. i. 49 Whiles Warwick tells his Title, smooths the Wrong, Inferreth arguments of mighty strength. 1725 WARRIS *Logic* v. ii. (1726) 352 Afterwards mention the Objections distinctly in their full Strength, and give a distinct Answer to them. 1814 CHALMERS *Evid.* ii. 65 Consider the strength even of beaten testimony to the facts of the gospel history. 1828 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* viii. iii. (1819) III. 48 In this consists, I think, the sole strength of the opposite argument. 1895 *Lavo Times* XCIX. 544/1 The liugant should as speedily as can be learn something of the strength of his opponent's case.

o. Energy or vigour of literary or artistic conception or execution; forcefulness (of delineation, versification, expression).

1687 MIEGE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* ii. s.v. The strength (or energy) of a Discourse, la force d'un Discours. 1695 [R. GRAHAM] *Short Acc. Painters in Dryden's Du Fresnoy's Art Paint.* 314 He had indeed an admirable Colouring, and great strength in all his Works. 1709 PORE *Ess. Crit.* 361 And praise the easy vigour of a line, Where Denham's strength, and Waller's sweetness join. 1710 FETTON *Diss. Classics* (1718) Pref. 17 We should see more and more into the Property, Strength, and Compas, and all the hidden Beauties of the Greek and Latin Tongues. 1715 PORE *Had. I.* Pref. C4, He consider'd these (dialects) as they had a greater Mixture of Vowels or Consonants, and accordingly employ'd them as the Verse requir'd either a greater Smoothness or Strength. 1752 GRAY *Stanzas to Mr. R. Bentley* 13 Ah I could they catch his strength, his easy Grace, His quick creation, his unerring line. 1777 POTTER *Aeschylus, Prometheus, Chained* Foreword, There is in this remaining drama a sublimity of conception, a strength, a fire, a certain savage dignity peculiar to this bold writer. 1802 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 86 Dr. Rennel's first sermon, upon the consequences of gam ng, is admirable for its strength of language, its sound good sense, [etc.]. 1906 *Lit. World* 15 Nov. 519/2 The pictures are notable for a proper mingling of strength and delicacy.

p. Cards. Of a hand (or the player holding it): Effectiveness due to the value of the cards held; also, the condition of being strong or abundant in (a specified suit). Of a suit: Number and value of the cards held by a player.

1862 'CAVENOISH' *Whist* (1864) 22 Both these ends are advanced by choosing for your original lead the suit in which you have the greatest numerical strength. 1900 J. DOE *Bridge Man.* 32 The test of very many doubtful No Trumpers lies in the strength or weakness of the Spades.

q. Billiards. (See quot. 1896.)

1783 J. BEAUFORT *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 194 [Billiards.] This game [i.e. the loving game] depends greatly upon particular strengths. 1896 W. BROADFOOT *Billiards* iii. (Badm. Libr.) 106 Strength is the measure of force used to make a stroke, which is said to be soft or hard according to the strength.

r. *Comm.* Firmness, absence of lowering tendency, in prices.

1891 *Daily News* 15 Apr. 2/7 No strength is yet felt in the market for home trade yarns. 1912 *Standard* 20 Sept. 8/7 Prices showed some degree of strength at the opening. 1913 *Times* 9 Aug. 17/2 The South African market showed strength.

2. Phrases. †a. By or with strength of: by force of. Cf. FORCE sb. 1 16. Obs.

13... *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* xlix. 424 He bat may fulli conquer Al a cuntre bi strenghe of. 1555 *Instit. Gent.* E. ij. When as they winning by strength of armes y^e currie of Asia... did frely geue [etc.]. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy. v. 4* We rowing with strength of oares towards the saide ciitie. *Ibid.* xi. 46 With strength of rowing we coasted along. 1598 W. PHILLIP tr. *Lauges' Voy. Ships Holland & Ind.* 27 They entered into their boate, and by strength of oares rowed from vs.

†b. No strength: no matter (= no force, FORCE sb. 1 20). Obs.—

1340 *Ayeb.* 51 And yet he him dammede be him zelue: be-of no strenghe.

†c. (To hunt) with strength: by way of regular chase. Cf. FORCE sb. 1 22 a. Obs.

1359 CHAUCEUR *Delethe Blanche* 351 And al men speke of huntynge how they wolde slee the hert with strenghe. 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxv, Whan þe kyng... will hunt for þe herte with strenghe, þe maister of þe game mooste haue [etc.].

d. On the strength of: †(a) with the strength derived from, fortified by (food or drink) (obs.); (b) encouraged by, relying on, or arguing from.

Cf. 1 Kings xix. 8 'In the strength of that meat', which is literal from the Hebrew.

1625 MASSINGER *New Way* II. ii, Here; drinke it off, the ingredients are cordiall... You may ride on the strength of this till to-morrow morning. 1708 ADDISON *Pres. St. War* 24 The Allies after a successful Summer arc too apt upon the Strength of it to neglect their Preparations for the ensuing Campaign. 1717 *Prior Alina* iii. 243 Was ever Tartar fierce or cruel, Upon the Strength of Water-Gruel? 1734 NORTH *Life Lk. Kpr. Guilford* (1742) 53 Sir William Jones, who, upon the Strength of the Duke of Bucks, set his Lordship so hard for the Solicitor General's Place. 1780 *Mirror* No. 92, I have known a lady here contrive to make a figure for half the winter, on the strength of a plume of feathers, or the trimming of a petticoat. 1806-7 J. BESSEYON *Mistress Hunt. Life* (1826) iii. § 39 Going to see a party of strolling players on the strength of an encouraging report. 1845 DICKENS *Chinese* iii. 110 [He] had considerably improved his acquaintance with Sir Joseph Bowley on the strength of his attentive letter. 1865 EWERSON in *Harper's Mag.* (1884) Feb. 461/4 On the strength of your note, I am working away at my last pages. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 July 52 He makes a careful selection of instances, on the strength of which he asks us to accept the conclusion at which he has arrived. 1890 D. C. MURRAY *John Vale* xxv, You have [made a discovery], have you? And you want half-a-crown for a drink on the strength of it?

3. Used for: A source of strength; that which makes strong. (Not now in pl.)

Often in Biblical language (literally from Heb.), esp. as predicated of God.

c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) lix. 6 And Effrem ys æðele strengþu heafles mines. 1300 *Cursor* II. 7208 His wiif wald nocht fin. Till sco þe soth had geri him sai, In quat stede al his strenght. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxx. 4 For my strenght and my sleynge eit thou. 1386 CHAUCEUR *Monk's T.* 68 For alle his strenghtes in hisse heeres were. 1400 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* xlii. 234 Heil vr loye of worpinesse, And vr strenghe þerto. 1615 E. S. *Brittain's Russ* in *Arber Eng. Girner* III. 648 Our shipping and mariners, sea towns, and coasts, which... should be the walls and strength of this Islandish Monarchy. 1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Comm.* 220 Both of them are wonderful strengths, cases, and riches to his Country. 1630 M. GODWIN tr. *Bp. Godwyn's Ann. Eng.* 21 Our chiefe strength were our Archers. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 921 [Eve to Adam] Bereave me not, Whereon I live... My only strength and stay. 1678 B. SPRAT *Serm.* 7 Nov. (1710) 130 What they bonded would be a Mi-chief to us, you are providing shall be one of our principal Strengths. 1738 WESTLEY *Psalm* LI. vii, And all my Powers shall join to bless The Lord, my Strength and Righteousness. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II* v. i. 69 The strength of his army lay in his Spanish veterans. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 24 Oct. 4/6 The strength of Conservatism was that it appealed to men of all classes and positions... who desire to maintain the Constitution as it is.

†4. Superior power exerted for conquest, outrage, or compulsion; force; wrongful force, violence; pl. acts of violence. To make strength: to resort to force. Obs.

c. 1000 *Apollonius of Tyre* (1834) 2 He... ða onæan-winnen-dan fæmnan mid micelre strengðe earfoðlice ome. 1122 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1119, Sum þa casielas he mid strengðe zenam. 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1137, § 6 Landes þat iee men helden mid strenghe. 1200 *Moral Ode* 168 in O. E. *Hom.* I. 169 Ne seall him na mon mene þer of strengþe ne of wronge. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 179 And 3if be lowerd net his underlinge to wene, þat beoð strengðe, and rlfoc. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 673 Nembrot nam wið strengþe ðat lond, And helde ðe turc o label in his hond. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4166 Some he mid strengþe nom & al quic hom vret. 1300 K. Horn 1084 (Laud) Mody Mid strengþe hyre hadde And in to toure ladde. 1300 *Leg. Gregory* (Schulz) 621 po was þe douke wið strengþe ytake, And brougt to be contse gone. 13... *Cursor* II. 19323 (Edin.) To be tempil þan þai giede, þa poðlis to bair cure to lede, bot strengþe nane did þai þaim til. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 240 And that thing mai I bouht fulfille, But if I scholde strengþe make. 1400 MAUNOEY. (1839) v. 37 On that was elect Guytoga... made him Soudan be strengþe. 1400 *Brit. Ex.* 54 þai hade descomfited him biðorn-hand, and dremen him out by strengþe. 1400 *Pride of Life* 332 in *Non-Cycle Myst. Plays* 99 Med is mad a demisman, Streijot betit þe lau. 1463 *Stat. Roll*

Irel. 3 *Edw. IV* (1914) 187 To resist the malicieux pourposes might and strayingth of your forsaide Irish Enemyez.

†5. A power, faculty; an active property. Obs. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 116 Zenim þas ylcæn wyrt & ele & swinen smero do toosonne þonne hæfð hit ða strængðe hyne to gewyrmenne. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* iii. vi. (Skeat) l. 67 Instrument of willing is ihille strengþ of the soule, whiche that constrayneth to wile. 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, Gov. *Lorsh.* 96 Vche sawle is a spitiuall stryngthe, .. and it haups two stryngthes rennyng to gedre yn þe body, .. oon of þe stryngthes is a tokenyng, þe oþer ys wirklad, þat glorious god haups inlyghit of vij strengthes; of stryngthe attractyve, and retractyve, of stryngthe digestyve, and purgatyve, of strengthe nutrityve, and infirmatyve, and sustantyve. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xcvi. 427 (Add. MS.) Therefore I am holdyn to serue hym with all my strengthes And membes. 1508 *Dun. Ann. Tua Murit Wemen* 204 Be dragonis bairit and dowis, ay in double forme, And quhen it nedis 3ow, onone, note bairth ther strauith. 1525 tr. *Brumbyke's Hamywork Surg.* xv. Dj h, That the powder [shall] haue in hym selfe sucbe strenght that whan it towcheth the wayne, that it therwith may close, whiche strenght is nanyd stupicia. *Ibid.* lxviii. Oiv b, Lay therwþn this plaster, whiche haith the strengthe to cause all howed bones to come out agayn.

†6. A feat of strength; an act requiring strength. To make no strength of: to find no difficulty in.

1320 *Alban* 62 in S. *Eng. Leg.* 69 Huy comen to an vrinde brok: fere huy mosen ouer wade: þe tormentores woden ouer al a brod; and no strenche þar-of ne madden. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* xvi. 646 Thar did ane Ynglis maio, perfay, A weil gre stryngth, as I herd say. 1579-80 *Norri's Pntarch*, *Crassus* (1612) 573 These bowmen [Parthians] drew a great strength, aod had big strong bowes.

†7. The force, tenor, or import (of a document); the power, phonetic value (of a letter of the alphabet). Obs.

c. 1425 *Eng. Cong. Ireland* (1866) 50 The forme of thay prenyleges, as thay wer endytet... a layne, ne myght I nat comly setten yn Englyshe, & perfor I hyl luse; bot the mestie streynth ys thys. 1447 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 132/1 That it he doone after the strengthe, fourme and efecte of this Petition. 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 348 After the strengthe, forme, and efecte, of thethe charter therof made. 1602 J. WILKIS *Art Stenogr.* 15, In these thowmes, H, hath the strenght of a thicke Aspiration, as if they [sc. Ah, Oh] were thus written, Agh, Ogh.

†8. Strengthening, reinforcement, confirmation.

1420 *Brut* cxxxviii. 144 He passede þe see, and come into Engeland, þronç con-eil & strenght & helpe of meny grete Lordes of Engeland. 1450 *Arthur's Festial* 52 Soo, for his man was so yturnet from all wyckednesse ynto all goodness, yn giet strenght & helpe to holy chyrch. *Ibid.* 228 For ryght as a castell hath a depe dych yn strenghty of byt, soo halli our lady a dyche of mekenes. 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 95 Into witness and strengthe of all thingis he made his seale. *Ibid.* 206 Yf nedde were the sewteis of the forsaide court shold come fully to the strengthe of the courte for the kyngis breif or writte ther to be demed at that tyme.

†9. Legal power; authority. (Cf. 1 h.) Obs.

1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 58/1 By strengthe and colour of the forsaide Statut so generally mad... the forsaide Priour and Chanons bav us... by enquestes embraced as for þe bonde boiemen. 1480 *Caxton Cron. Eng.* cviii. 190 He... nxed the keyes of the yates of the Cyte thurgh vetue and strenght [i.e. strength] of his commysyon. 1501 *Will of John Bawle in Bury Wills* (Caunden) 84, I charge my felloows that they deluyver strenght þe in as moche londes as it most redyest munny to be had for to my executours. 1590 *Will of John Deveyr*, *ibid.*, note, I gyyve all my strenght that my mother gaue me... I gyyve now all my strenght to John Wallgate to to gyve or sell all the goods, houses [etc.]. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xlix. 13 To leaue poore me, thou hast the strenght of lawes, Since why to loue, I can alludge no cause. 1689 in *Acts Parlt.* *Seal.* (1875) XII. 63/2 By causing perseward forfaitall searall perones upon strengthes of old and absolute lawes.

10. A stronghold, fastness, fortress. Now arch. or hist., chiefly with reference to Scotland.

c. 1225 *Anec. R.* 270 Auh þis heie sacrament, unwrið his wrenches, & brekeð his strengðes. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7142 Alle þe strengþes he gan to sese... he had alle þys forcesses. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* v. 469 Thai held the symrith of the land. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) II. 449 Codrus... entrede in to þe strengþe of his enemyes [i.e. castra hostium ingreditur]. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 55 Ther let he make of lym and sond A strenght where he wolde duelle. 1393 *Langt. P. Pl.* C. iv. 238 Meny hardy men that hadden wil to fyghte, To breinen and to bruten, to bete a-down strenghtes. 1420 *Contin. Brut* ccxlv. 386 And so þe King gat and conquered alle the tounez and Castelles, Piler, Streynthis, and Abbeyez, vnto Pountlarge. 1513 *Douglas Æneis* vi. xiii. 42 Sum in the hillis lie sall seþ wyne The strenthis and the castellis Collatyne. 1522 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Scot. VIII. 109 Utheris to kepe thair housis and strengthis un on the bordouris. 1568 *Graffton Chron.* II. 118 In conclusion, he toke money sayth Reynulph and yellded vþ his Castelle, and strengthes whiche he helde. 1598 *Barnet Theor. Warres* v. i. 121 The Generall of the Artillerie is to prouide for all the forts and strengthes of the realme. 1643 *Chas. I. Conc.* 'Treaty Oxf.' Wks. 1662 II. 320 If any Prince seize upon any Strength that belongeth to His stronger Neighbour. 1661 J. DAVENANT *Civil Warres* cviii. 370 To lay down thair Arms, and surrender Chester and other strenghtes. 1667 *Milton P. L.* vii. 141 This inaccessible high strength, the seat Of Deitie supreme. 1748 *Swollett Roll. Random* xxiii, Our sailors at the same time become masters of all the other strengthes near Iloca Chica. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. 1. 91 There was on a subterraneous communication, between these two British strengthes, on Barry-hill. 1815 *Scott Antiq.* xxviii, Alud Elspeth's like some of the ancient ruined strengthes and castles that aue seen among the hills. 1870 *Burton Hist. Scot.* lix. (1873) V. 351 If we suppose it clear... that King James was to be taken to that lonely strength, it is... an absolute mystery how he was to be heated when he was there.

†b. A defensive work, munition, fortification. Also fig. Obs.

1377 LANGL. P. PL. B. XIX. 362 Conscience comanded þo al crystone to delue. And make a muelle mote þat mynte þen a strengthe, To helpe holyheres. 1382 Wyclif Ia. xxxii. 16 The strengthe of huge stones his heye [vulg. munitenda saxorum subtilitas ejus]. c. 1400 Beryn 239 The knyght went to se the wall, And þe wardes of the town. Devising ententifich þe strengthe is a-bout. 1500 Reg. Privy Seal Scot. 1. 791 To his tour, and mak thairpoun in jettis, machcolyn, and al other strengthis. 1569-70 Act 7 Jas. I. c. 2 § 2 For the makinge, keepinge and mainteyninge of Peres, Walls, Jettes, Pyles, Strengthes, Fortifications, Defences, and other thinges whatsoever to withstand and breake the rage and violent heating of the Sea. 1636 B. Jons n. Discov. 16101 92 That there was a Wall or Parapet of teeth set in our mouth, that the rashnesse of talking should, be fenced in, and defended by certain strengthes, placed in the mouth it selfe, and within the lips. 1667 Reg. Privy Coun. Scot. Ser. ut. l. 6 To cause demolish and slight the wallis, strengthes and fortifications of the Cittiedale of Inverness.

†c. One's strong position; the place within which one is most secure; spec. in Wrestling (see quot. 1714). Obs.

1375 BARBOUR Bruce III. 44 Tharfor me thynk maist a-we-nand To withdraw vs., Till we cum owt off thair daunger. For our strenght at our hand is ner. 1436 Rolls of Parli. IV. 4681 Ye Parlysh Kirk of Bidstone in ye same Countee of Chiestre, within his awne strenght. c. 1440 Bone Flor. 497 All that were lefte onslayne, Fledd into their strenkyth agayne. 1464 in Antichologia XLVII. 191 Be it kend, me Alexander Hom., be the present lettersseuour. Thomas Burghes, safely to pass agayne in England to thair own str[en]gth. 1513 More Rich. III. Wks. 57/2 Then thought the protecutour, while y^e lordes of the realme wer about him out of their owne strenghts, it wer best hastily to pursue his purpose. 1612 HAWKARD Ann. Eliz. (Camden) 52 They kept themselves so within their strenght, that only two of their horsemen and one of their footmen [were] slayne. a. 1674 CLARENDON Hist. Rel. ix. § 100 The counter-seuffe at Petherton-bridge, when two of his own parties, fought with each other, whilst the enemy retired to their own strenghts. 1714 PARKYNS Inn-Play (ed. 2) 57 Stand straight and wide, but not out of your strenght with your Toe out.

11. †a. collect. sing. Troops, forces. Obs.

1154 O. E. Chron. an. 1140, þa li þær inne wæren þa com þe Kinges cuen mid al hire strengthe. 1297 R. Glouc. (Roll) 8793 So þat a Misselmasse eve, mid lior o-ut hit come To gadere mid gret strengthe, þe bataille nome. c. 1420 Contin. Brut cxlii. 351 The King, made hym redy with his streynthe, and rode yn-to Essex. 1461 Pustoll Lett. II. 39 And yet, he wolde send me with strengthe of men as a prisoner. c. 1483 J. Kay tr. Caoursin's Siege of Rhodes (1870) 11 Therfor the lord mayster putted also strenght of men into the wallis of Rhodes whiche were heten downe with bombardes. 1560 DAVS tr. Sleidan's Comm. 51 That we should seide our strenght and souldiours unto straungers [L. subministrare videlicet copias, et militem nostrum alius]. Ibid. 137 b. He fortifethit with workes and strenght of men [L. opere præsidioque munit]. 1642-4 VTCARS God in Mount 163 In expectation of some more strenght either from Gloucester-shire, or else from the Lord Generall. 1649 DAVENANT Love & Hon. v. i. 16 Vasco, it is the Dukes command that you Assemble straight some strenght from the east regiments To guard the pallace yard. 1700 EVELYN Diary Apr. 1546, W. thin is another fort and spacious lodgings for the souldiers... No accommodation for strenght is wanting. 1703 BUREHRT Mem. Transactions at Sea 288 All that the Admirall could do was to protect the Trade, till such time as the additional Strenght expected from England joined him.

†b. A body of soldiers; a force. Obs.

1500 in Kingsford Chron. Lond. (1905) 177 Quene Margaret came owt of firannee in to Scotland wth a strenght of people; and so entred into England and made opyn warr. 1544 BETHAM Precepts War. II. lxiv. Lxv. Wherefore we must all wayes fyght wyth fresche men, newe strengthes, and plentye of vytyalles. 1565 COOPER Thesaurus, Decurias hominum inducere, to bryng in a strenght of men. 1597 SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV. l. iii. 76 That he should draw his seueral strenghts together And come against vs in full puisance. 1599 HAWKARD 1st Pl. Hen. IV. 18 The king, sent a strenght of men with charge, either to set vpon the earle of Arundell where he did lie, or [etc.]. 1617 MONVSON Itin. II. 230 The Forces in Garrison at Carriekfergus, out of which Sir Arthur Chichester was to draw a competent strenght to come by water and meete the Lord Deputie. 1627 DRAYTON Mts. Q. Marg. xcix. Yorke. With his deare Nevils, Counsels what to doe, For it behoud' him, to make good his Guard With both their strengthes and all to little too.

12. Mfl. and Naval. The number of men on the muster-roll of an army, a regiment, etc.; the body of men enrolled; the number of ships in a navy or fleet. Under strenght: having less than the standard or normal number.

1601 SHAKS. All's Well v. iii. 181 Demaund of him of what strenght they are a foot. c. 1610 Lett. in Daily News (1896) 21 Nov. 8/2 His strenght is as followeth: When he goeth in person to the wars, he hath not less than 300,000 men armed with lances and swords. a. 1700 EVELYN Diary 7 Nov. 1691. The relation he gave of the strenght of the French King, was very wide from what we fancied. 1711 SWIFT Coml. Allies 40 And as they [the Dutch] increase their Trade, it is obvious they will enlarge their Strenght at Sea. 1718 LAOY M. W. MONTAGN Lett. to Abbé Conti 31 July, His strenght at sea now [is] very small. 1802 C. JAMES Mflit. Dict. s. v. In all returns which are made of corps, strenght implies the number of men that are borne upon the establishment, in contradistinction to effective force, which means the number fit for service. 1809 Lond. Chron. 8 Aug. 130 Strenght of the Garrison. Two captains, [etc.]. Total 127. 1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. v. i. 580 Orders were given that the strenght of every company of infantry and of every troop of cavalry should be increased. 1859 Musketry Instr. 82 [Rules for a 'Monthly Progress Return'] 1st. Strenght, &c.—Under this head are to be shown

the effectives of each company,—that is, every man of the company, whether present or absent, on the last day of the month, minus regimental staff-serjeants, drummers, and recruits in a mu-ketry sense. 1894 'J. S. WINTER, Red Coats 26 But outside the fighting strenght of the regiment Colonel de Crespiigny was not liked. 1896 Daily News 9 Feb. 3/3 At present the Brigade of Guards was under strenght.

b. On the strenght: entered on the rolls of a regiment. Also said of those soldiers' wives whose marriage has been approved by the authorities, and who have therefore a recognized position; opposed to off the strenght.

1864 WHITE MELVILLE Brookes of Brillemerre II, The coloured clothes denoting that the wearer was a hâtmân, or officer's servant, though on the strenght of the regiment as a trooper in its ranks. 1889 Eng. Illustr. Mag. Apr. 533/2 The colonel had put the widow woman 'on the strenght'—she was no longer an unrecognized waif, but had her regimental position. 1890 Pall Mall Gaz. 6 Sept. 7/2 Only the wives of the men on the married strenght proceed, at the expense of the Government, but those married without leave go at their own expense. 1897 Col. FORREST in United Serv. Mag. Nov. 147 Married soldiers are of two categories, those married 'on the strenght' and those married 'off the strenght'.

13. A sufficient number (of persons or things) for some purpose. Now dial.

1607 MARKHAM Caval. I. 75 When the colt is haltered, you shall provide, that good strenght of men take hold vpon the end of the chace halter. 1640 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Differing Worshipp 2 His Worshipp Altar's Crown'd with Glorious strenght Of Massie Plate. 1717 BOUNGROCK Lett. to Sir W. Windham (1753) 69 When, she took the resolution of laying him aside, there was a strenght still remaining sufficient to have supported her government. 1748 AUSTON's Voy. II. ii. 28 Without the help of their crews he had no longer strenght enough to navigate the ship. 1765 A. DICKSON Treat. Agric. (ed. 2) 316 These two plowings may be performed with the same strenght, and in the same time with one clean plowing. 1769 G. WHITE Selborne, To Pennant 2 Jan. Half-a-dozen gentlemen, furnished with a good strenght of water-spaniels. 1875 W. ALEXANDER Sk. Life 140 Maister Mutch has streth o' men an' beasts to be mair nor maister o' a' the wark upo' the fairm. 1878 Cumberland Gloss., Streth o' men and pitchforks, power, influence.

†14. The aggregate resources (of a nation). Obs.

1695 C. DAVENANT Ess. Ways & Means Wks. 1771 1. 62 In taxing the people we have hitherto gone chiefly upon land, and foreign trade, which are about 3d part of the strenght of England. 1708 APOSTOL Pres. St. War 6 The Woolen Manufacture is the British strenght, the staple Commodity and proper Growth of our Country. 1711 SWIFT Cond. Allies 8 No Monarch did ever engage beyond a certain Degree; never proceeding so far as to exhaust the Strenght and Substance of their Country by Anticipations and Loans.

15. Strongest part. †a. gen. Obs.

c. 1530 Jucide. Urines II. xiii. 42 b. Illica passio...lle is the pyth and the strenth of a thing. 1585 HIGINS Junius's Nomencl. 143/8 Pulpa, the hart, or strenght of timber. 1725 PEO Odeys. II. 427 Then studious she prepares the choicest flour, The strenght of wheat, and wines, an ample store.

b. Fencing. = FOITRE sb. 2. Obs.

1705 H. BLACKWELL Engl. Fencing-Master to Von must engage your Adversary with the Strenght of your Foile on the Feeble of his. 1711 Z. WVLDE Engl. Master of Defence 5 From the Shell to the middle, I call the Fort or Strenght of the Weapon.

c. The strongest part (of a stream or current).

1807 O. W. ROBERTS Voy. Centr. Amer. 238 Keeping generally in the strenght of the current, which, carried us down with great velocity. 1867 SMITH Sailor's Word-bk., Strenght of the tide, where it runs strongest, which in serpentine courses will be found in the hollow curves.

16. A mighty company, a power. nonce-use.

1824 TENNYSON Ulysses 66 We are not now that strenght which in old days Moved earth and heaven.

17. attrib. and Comb., as strenght-constant, -return, test; objective, as strenght-giver; strenght-conferring, -decaying, -giving, -increasing, -inspiring, -restoring, -sustaining, -testing adjs.

1720 PEO Iliad xix. 163 Built anew with 'Strenght-conferring Fare. 1881 Q. Jral. Geol. Soc. XXXIX. 139 On the Elasticity and 'Strenght-constants of Japanese Rocks. By Thomas Gray. and Prof. John Milne. 1800 Weakest goeth to Wall F 3, 'Strenght-decaying age. 1890 Spectator 3 May, They could settle, what the value of the potato really is as a 'strenght-giver. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM Peruv. Bark 144 The 'strenght-giving, invigorating coca. 1865 MARQ. WORCESTER Cent. Invent. Index p. iij, A 'Strenght-increasing Spring. 1799 CAMPBELL Pleas. Hope l. 101 Thy 'strenght-inspiring aid. 1852 BAILEY Festus 524 Another holy day... hath now slid into the passive 'strenght-restoring night. 1893 BOWLER tr. von Pfeil's Exper. Prussian Officer III. 31 Prince Charles... compared the figures shown on the 'strenght-returns of some Russian troops with the actual numbers. c. 1624 CHAPMAN Hymn to Hermes 665 Because he beares Off strenght-sustaining youth, the flaming yeares. 1898 Engin. Mag. XVI. 154/2 'Strenght Tests of Swedish Iron and Steel. 1898 Daily News 12 Apr. 3/4 'Strenght-testing machines.

†Strenght, v. Obs. Forms: see STRENGTH sb.; also 4 strongpl. [I. STRENGTH sb.]

1. trans. To give strenght to, to make strong or stronger, to strengthen, fortify, confirm.

c. 1160 Halton Gosp. Lake i. 20 Soðlice se cnape weox & was on gaste ge-strengthened. 1225 Ancr. R. 140 Heo temed we hire furefullowen flesch, & strended & deuo. Hiil hire wurdfulle soule. 1297 R. Glouc. (Roll) 403 Hiil strengpede castles. 13. Curior M. 223/6 (Gat.) 3 Saints v. strinth þaim al gain þat fight. c. 1375 St. Leg. Saints v. (John) 384 Pan mad he byschoppys aqubare, 10 strioth and vphald goddis lare. 1382 Wyclif Prov. xx. 18 Thoghts bi

counsellis ben strenghtid. 1414 26 Pol. Poems xiii. 108 Strengþe soure marche, and kepe þe see. c. 1425 Eng. Cong. Ireland (1896) 63 The lord of Ireland, whyche he y-cast for to streynth with castell. 1450-80 tr. Secreta Secret. 82 Thyoyses þat stryngthes and makys fat þe body. c. 1450 Godstow Reg. 104 And lest that the same Rauf or his heires shold rymne into harme thereof afterwarde by hym or by his heires, he strenghted his writyng with his seale. 1483 CAXTON Golden Leg. 308/1 They be sent for to strengthe in us all our perfection unto the ende. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 12 God is as redy to here hym, & with his grace to helpe & strenght hym. 1534 More Conf. agst. Trib. I. Wks. 1140/1 To stable and strenght the wallis of our heartes agaynste the gret sours of this tempestuous sea. 1562 WINZET Cert. Tractatilis Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 25, I strenthit not my purpose with ma sufficient ressonis and auctoriteis. 1573-80 TUSSEY Husb. (1878) 46 Marsh wall too slight, strenght now, or god night. 1600 MASON Turke G 2, Was loue and state Gawe thee this time of life to strenght my fate. 1614 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Waterworke B 4 h, Those Marchants... more to strenght their power, ioynd with the Pope.

2. To force, compel.

1340 Aeyen. 86 Ne alle þe dyuelen of helle ne mozen mannes wyl strenght to do one zenne wyþ oute his wyll.

3. refl. To summon up one's strenght.

c. 1489 CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon III. 109 When Bayarde wyst hymselfe lade wyth two knyghtes, he strenghted hym selfe so strongly that it semed to Reynawde that he was mare ioyouse.

Hence †Strenghted ppl. a.; †Strengthing vbl. sb. the action of the verb, also concr.

c. 1375 St. Leg. Saints xiii. (Mark) 197 To be strinthenge of haly kirk. 1382 Wyclif 4 Kings xxiv. 10 The cyte is enyround with streynthyngis. Ibid. Isa. xxxvi. 1 Alle the strenghtid cities of Iuda. 1472 in Charters, etc. Edinb. (1871) 135 To help... to the said fortre-sing and strengthing of our said Burgh. 1528 PAYMELL Salerni's Regim. Djb, The streynthyng therof is nat sufficient to digest great repletions of meates. 1574 in P. Cunningham Extr. Acc. Revels (Shaks. Soc.) 84 Tape for tyenge and strengthing, vijs.

Strengthen (strengʰn), v. Also 3-4 strempin, 4-5 stronken; pa. I. 5 Sc. stryngthnit. [I. STRENGTH sb.; cf. STRENGTH v. and -EN 5.]

1. trans. To give moral support, courage, or confidence to (a person); to encourage, hearten, inspirit, fix in resolution.

The first example may belong to STRENGTHEN v., as the inflected inf. does occur, though rarely, in the text quoted.

a. 1300 Curior M. 223/6 (Edin.) He sale...strempin [Coll. strength] haim gain þat sijte [read sijte]. c. 1450 Mirr's Festial 255 þe weche bred se reuill þyrt your gostly Fadyr forto zeue you, þat se mowe ete þat in your het yche daye afyrt yn your labour, and soo strempin your soule perwyth þat [etc.]. 1557 N. T. (Geneva) Luke xxii. 32 Therefore when thou art conuerted, strengthen thy brethren. 1582 N. T. (Rheims) Luke xxii. 43 There appeared to him an Angel from heauen, strenghtening him [to 1611]. 1593 SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI. II. vi. 7 Impairing Henry, strengthing misproud Yorke. 1611 BIBLE Dent. iii. 28 But charge Ioshua, and encourage him, and strengthen him. 1628 ELYHAM Resolues I. xxiv. (1636) 84 The good mans goodness, lies not hid in himselfe alone; he is still strengthening of his weaker Brother. 1651 HOBBS Leviath. II. xxviii. 162 The Subjects did not give the Sovereign that right; but only in laying down theirs, strengthened him to use his own as he should think fit. 1760-72 H. BROOKS Fool of Quality (1799) II. 170 A little recent haughtiness arose in his mind, and he expected it against the violence of the reprochs that he expected. 1870 TENNYSON Ode to Mem. 5 Strengthen me, enlighten me! 1886 Froude Hist. Eng. II. viii. 247 A country strengthened in hostility by the means which had been used to subdue it. 1861 J. A. ALEXANDER Gosp. Christ xxxi. 412 Brethren, Christ strengthens us by his example.

b. To confirm (a person in an opinion).

1833 JOHN DAVINSON Embalmng 17 There is one leading peculiarity which strengthens me in the opinion I have offered, viz. [etc.]. 1860 TYNDAL Glac. I. x. 67, I was strengthened in this opinion by the fact [etc.].

2. a. To give physical strenght to, to make stronger or more robust (a person, his body or members); to increase the functional vigour of (a bodily organ or its powers).

1835 T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy. II. xxi. 58 b, [It doth] comfort y^{our} siowens and strengtheneth y^{our} members. 1604 MARSTON Maccabees II. v. D 1 b, It purifieth the blood, strenghteneth the vaines, munieth the teeth. 1665-6 BOYLE Lett. 9 Mar. Wks. 1771 1. Life p. lxxxii, Lemons...have...the power to...strengthen the stomach. 1725 N. ROBINSON Th. Physick 309 Lastly, to strengthening and restoring the digestive Faculty of the Stomach. 1750 tr. Leonardus' Mirr. Stones 134 The opal sharpens and strengthens the sight. 1789 W. BUCHAN Doui. Med. (1799) 423 Wine...taken in moderation...strengthens the stomach, and promotes digestion. 1856 KANE Arctic Expl. II. iii. 45 See...how the lack has been strengthened to its increasing burden. 1908 [MISS E. FOWLER] Betw. Trent & Anchelme 173 The doctor had recommended him beer, to strengthen him.

b. To strengthen the hand's of: fig. to enable (a person or body of persons) to act with greater effect. (Orig. a Hebraism.)

1535 COVERABLE 1 Sam. xxiii. 16 Jonathan wente into David...and strengthened his hande in God. 1734 R. TREVOR David...and strengthened his hande in God. App. 1. 251 The late Lett. in 10th Reg. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. 1. 251 The late Proceedings of Parliament for strengthening the King's hands. 1799 CRESS CARLISLE in Jesse Selwyn & Centemp. hands. 1799 CRESS CARLISLE say they will do anything to (1844) IV. 200 The Opposition say they will do anything to strengthen the hands of Government at this juncture. 1827 strengthen the hands of Government at this juncture. 1827 HALLAM Const. Hist. (1876) I. ii. 101 A new scheme of eccle-iastical laws was drawn up...rather calculated to strengthen the hands of the spiritual courts than to withdraw any matter from their cognizance. 1884 W. E. DORRIS Thirly Hall xi, What strengthened my hands and completely took the wind out of his sails was a most opportune letter from my uncle.

c. To increase the strength of (the mind or its faculties).

1828 LYTTON *Pelham* xv. If we strengthen their [sc. children's] minds, instead of weakening them. 1862 SIR B. BROOKE *Psychol. Inq.* II. ii. 41 The faculties of the mind generally...are strengthened by exercise.

3. To give defensive strength to (a town, etc.), to make strong against attack, to fortify; in mod. use, to increase the strength of (a fortified place, a frontier).

1452 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 20 The tounne salbe strongthit and forfith with wallis and strynthes in all gudeli haste. 1595 CAPT. WYATT *Dulley's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 29 Another scone...having the other side soe strengthened with wood that it was impossible to be assaulted. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 675 A proper Castle, strengthened with high Towres. 1611 BIBLE *1 Macc.* ix. 50 These [cities] did he strengthen with high walls, with gates, & with barres. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & St. Isl.* III. 193 Frederic II., wishing to strengthen his frontier towards Rome, planned the city. 1884 *Alman. Exam.* 4 June 5/1 He is already taking steps, by strengthening Herat, to guard against any inroad upon his territories.

4. To make stronger in influence, authority, or security of position.

1599 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. 25 They sought...to strengthen first with colers lawfull & after to set out their fortune with most ample titles. 1583 SHAKES. *Tit. A.* i. i. 214 (Qo. 1600) My faction if thou strengthen with thy friend[s], I will most thankfull be. 1593 — *3 Hen. VI.* iv. 1. 37 To haue ioynd with France, in such alliance would more haue strengthned this our Commonwealth 'gainst foraine stormes. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* i. xvii. (1650) I. 28 The Favourite Luines strengthned himself more and more in his minionship. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xii. The loar of Ardenness, strengthened by the possession of that fair lady's lands, castles, and seigniory. 1830 GREVILLE *Mem.* (1874) II. 45 In the meantime the Duke does nothing here towards strengthening his Government, and he will probably meet Parliament as he is. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* Intro. He loved to strengthen his family by a good alliance. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Jan. 4/1 Proposing measures for the purpose of strengthening the House of Lords.

5. To reinforce (some material thing) by an additional support, added thickness, or covering.

1611 BIBLE *Isa.* liv. 2 Lengthen thy cords and strengthen thy stakes [of a tent]. 1687 MIEGE (*it. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v.) To strengthen the Foundation of a House. 1748 *Ansoul's Voy.* III. x. 45 The sails are made of matt, strengthened every three feet by an horizontal rib of bamboo. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Edn.* III. 151 Sometimes the bows of iron ships are strengthened by breast-hooks formed of plates and angle-irons. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 305 To strengthen Heels, they are often knitted with double thread. 1888 MRS. CUSTER *Tenting on Plains* xvii. (1893) 358 In order to strengthen the tents against these hurricanes, he had ordered poles at each corner sunk deep into the ground.

6. To add strength or intensity to, to augment, intensify.

1586 SIOXEY *Areadia* II. xv. (1912) 246 Ever remembering to strengthen the suspicion of his estate with private jealousy of her love. 1597 HOOKER *Ech. Pol.* v. lvi. § 9 A distinction of grace...planted in them at the first by Baptisme, after cherished, watered, and...strengthened as by other virtuous offices which plette and true Religion teacheth. 1601 SHAKES. *Jut. C.* II. i. 248 So I did, Fearing to strengthen that impatience which seem'd too much inkindled. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. Wks. 1874 I. 29 Practical habits are formed and strengthened by repeated acts. 1789 POLWHELE *Eng. Orator* IV. 74 The listless Lectures too hastily heard strengthen the false Idea. 1799 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVII. 299 Strengthen the shadows, making them...as dark as they are intended to be. 1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester* I. x. Looking as she did, so beautiful...with the pure brilliancy of her white dress brought out and strengthened by the colour beneath it, [etc.]. 1900 *Trin. Sch. Geog.* (U.S.) Apr. 133 The demand for a water route was strengthened by danger that the growing commerce of the Genesee country would be diverted [etc.]. 1907 J. A. HODGES *Elem. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 114 To strengthen the weak image.

7. To increase the strength or force of (reasons, obligations); to support (a case, an opinion) by additional evidence; to give increased strength or vigour of style to (a composition).

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 15 Strengthening their reasons with many examples. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xl. 249 Nor was there any Contract, that could add to, or strengthen the Obligation, by which they...were bound naturally to obey God Almighty. 1712 *Spectator* No. 548 ¶ 1, I have however drawn up some additional Arguments to strengthen the Opinion which you have there delivered. 1832 PEBODY *Engl. Journalism* xvi. (1832) 124 His revisions, alterations, and suppressions generally strengthened and improved an article.

8. To make more effective or powerful by reinforcement of numbers or resources.

1677 *Rich. Dict. Eng.-Fr.* s.v. He strengthened his Army with a Recruit of six thousand men. 1820 BELZONI *Expt & Nubia* II. 260 My purse was but light...and though it had been a little strengthened by the two statues I lately disposed of...my whole stock did not amount to two hundred pounds. 1838 *Thirlwall Greece* xliii. V. 313 The number oars added to it was 4000, and 150 cavalry with eighteen galleys to strengthen the fleet. 1852 'CAVENISH' *Whist* (1864) 23 You must do your best to assist or strengthen your partner by leading high or strengthening cards. 1913 *Times* 14 May 6/2 The directors have deemed it advisable to strengthen the insurance fund by the transfer of £100,000 to that fund.

9. To make (a substance, a solution) stronger in the proportion of its active ingredient. Also with *up*.

1882 PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 382/2 By some the

weak and exhausted oozes...from the pits are strengthened up by renewed leaching.

10. *intr.* To become strong or stronger; to grow in strength or intensity.

1620 SHAKES. *Temp.* v. i. 227 These are not naturall euentz, they strenglen from strange, to stranger. 1662 GURHALL *Chr. in Arm.* III. verse 17. lvi. 532 Thus as the days lengthen, so the cold strengtheneth. 1680 ORWAY *Orphan* I. i. (1691) 7 Oh men for flattery and deceit renown'd!...As your years increase, that strengthen too, 'T'undo poor Maid's. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 236 The young disease, that must subdue at length, Grows with his growth, and strengtheneth with his strength. 1792 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 472 A year, even, was a great gain to a nation strengthening as we were. 1825 SCOTT *Talisman* xxviii. The sun's rays, now strengthening fast, seemed [etc.]. 1825 — *Betrothed* xiv. As this conviction strengthened on Rose's mind. 1883 JEFFERSON *Real Lib. Byron* I. 255 Byron's journals show how steadily his tender concern for Miss Millbank deepened and strengthened. 1906 BELLOC *Hills & Sea* (1913) 169 The wind had strengthened by about half-past eight, so that it was very strong indeed.

Hence *Strengthened* *ppl. a.*

1586 SIOXEY *Ps.* xviii. x. Unto my strengthened steps, thou didst enlarge the way. 1604 MARSTON *Malcontent* II. v. D. 4, Lets be once drunke together, and so vinit a most virtuously strengthened friendship. 1763 CHURCHILL *Conference* 86 Hence to Yon Mountain which outraves the sky, And dart from pole to pole thy strengthen'd eye. 1859 GYO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* xxx. Adam's words...also carried a meaning which sickened her with a strengthened foreboding.

Strengthened (*streng'hen*), *Also* 6-8 *strengthen*. [*f. STRENGTHEN v. + -EN*] One who or something which strengthens.

1599 J. JONES *Preserv. Body & Soul* I. xl. 24 Exercise...is the preserver of mans life...strengthenner of the partes, death of diseases. 1635 JACKSON *Creed* viii. xxix. 340 But vinegar, mingled with hyssop, is a strengthenner. 1645 G. SMITH *Englands Pressures* 14 These have been the strengtheners of the hands of the Enemies. 1733 CHURCHILL *Eng. Malady* II. iv. § 3 (1734) 144 There is not a more wonderful Strengthenner of the Solids...than the Jesuits Bark. 1768-74 TUCKER *Nat. Nat.* (1834) II. 235 The grand strengthenner of faith and every other virtue is a behaviour conformable thereto. 1805 WOODSW. *Pretinde* v. 422 Simplicity in habit, truth in speech, Be the daily strengtheners of their mind. 1825 L. HUNT *Ked's Bacchus in Tuscany* 220 Tea is highly commended...as a strengthenner to the head and stomach. 1845 G. DONN *Bt. Mannf.* IV. 152 If we open a piano-forte...we shall see bars and rods and strengtheners of various kinds. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Pot Breakf.* I. v. They go for weakness whenever they see it, with stimulants and strengtheners.

Strengthening (*streng'ning*), *abl. sb.* [*-ING*].

1. The action of the *vb.* STRENGTHEN, in various senses; an instance of this.

1535 COVERDALE *2 Macc.* vi. 18 They...sought euer styll to do them harme, for the strengthenynge of the Heithen. 1595 CAPT. WYATT *Dulley's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 32 This letter...gave...better respect unto themselves for the strengthening of our fortification. 1660 FULLER *Mist Contempl.* Better? I. 74 Charles the Second...when a Child was much troubled with a weakness in his Legs, and was appointed to wear Steel-bootes, for the strengthening of them. 1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Arith.* I. 23 The greater Solidity, and the further strengthening of the Building. 1870 J. F. SMITH *Ewald's Intro. Hebr. Gramm.* 162 A peculiar strengthening of the two preceding moods is attained by suffixing [etc.]. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 307 Strengthening...is done by working doubled threads into the heels or toes of stockings.

2. *concr.* Something that strengthens, a source or means of strength.

1583 GOLDING *Cabin on Dent.* II. 10 Is not y^e knowledge of such doctrine an excellent strengthening to vs, when we see that [etc.]? 1613 MIMLETON *No Wit like Woman's* II. iii. 141 Out flies your moneys for restoratives and strengthenings. 1663 GRENIER *Counsel* 44 The peeres of Brick or Stone...will...be of a fit width to be a strengthening to the building. 1773 HAWKESWORTH *Cook's 1st Voy.* II. x. III. 462 Thwarts...were securely lashed on each side, as a strengthening to the boat. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Edn.* III. 151/1 Such supplementary strengthenings...are, however, not nearly so much required in iron as in wood ships.

Strengthening (*streng'ning*), *ppl. a.* [*-ING* 2.]

1. That strengthens or makes stronger.

1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Court.* iv. 317 Faith is a strengthening grace. 1660 F. BROOKER tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 74 They use themselves to very violent exercises...feeding on strengthening foods only. 1785 J. HUNTER *Treat. Venereal Dis.* vi. iv. (1810) 563 In such cases I would recommend strengthening diet, and strengthening medicines. 1842 LONDON *Suburban* 1107. 633 Such a wall...may be made...with stakes to serve as strengthening piers. 1848 J. T. WHITE *Xenophon's Anab.* II. iii. § 18 notes (1872) 111 Observe here the strengthening force of *κρίν*. It is often employed in this way, when something stronger is subjoined to what has just preceded, and answers to the English *and...too*.

b. *Card-games.* Of a card or course of play: That strengthens one's hand.

1862 'CAVENISH' *Whist* (1864) 34 When you have led a strengthening card, and it wins the trick. 1864 W. POLE *Th. Whist* (1870) 18 Strengthening play is getting rid of high cards in any suit, the effect of which is to give an improved value to the lower cards of that suit still remaining in, and so to strengthen the hand that holds them. 1900 J. DOE *Bridge Man.* 73 In leading what you may be pleased to consider a strengthening card, you are opening the very suit which your adversaries are secretly praying that they may be able to establish.

2. That grows or becomes stronger.

1855 LYNCH *Rivulet* xlv. i. All the marvels have begun That wait upon the strengthening sun. 1905 M. SELLERS *Eastland Co.* (Camden) Intro. 76 The manifestation of a slowly strengthening feeling in favour of a policy of less general restriction.

Strengthful (*streng'fūl*), *a.* [*f. STRENGTH sb. + -FUL*] Full of or characterized by strength.

1382 WYCLIF *2 Sam.* i. 19 What manner wise felle the strengthful [Vulg. *fortes*] ? 1450 *Alironr Saluacioun* 2547 Bot crist prayed with swete teres and strengthfulle voice crying. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* cxxl. 236 To make butted Beere...Some put in the yolk of an egge or two...and so they make it more strengthfull. 1604 MARSTON *Malcontent* II. iii. 146 We are of Medicis; Florence our friend; in court my faction Not meanly strengthful [etc.]. 1830 LAMB *Lett. to Ayrlton* 14 Mar. All which fancies, redolent of middle age and strengthful spirits, come across us ever and anon in this vale of deliberate senectitude. 1866 [MISS THACKERAY] *Village on Cliff* xii. 'Therein did her healthy and strengthful nature reassert itself, battling with these invisible foes.

Hence *Strengthfulness*.

1846 in WORCESTER (citing *Westm. Rev.*). 1855 in OGILVIE *Suppl.*

Strengthily (*streng'hilī*), *adv. rare.* Also 5 *Sc. strenthily*, 6 *Sc. strenthilie*. [*f. STRENGTHY + -LY* 2.] Strongly.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arnis* (S.T.S.) 130 The band spirituall...hyndis mare strenthily na temporale or carnale bandis. 1561 WINGER *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 55 That desyrt thir questionis mar trimlie and strenthilie to be set furth with na large auctoriteis. 1883 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 2/3 The mare...is so strengthily made that her apparent lack of size will not cause the hammer to flag much when she has been walked once or twice round the ring.

Strengthless (*streng'hles*), *a.* [*f. STRENGTH sb. + -LESS*] Destitute of strength.

1200 ORMIN 2530 Pe deofell wennde awe33 anan Forshamedd off liimm kelfenn, Offjatt he was all strenghless Onn3en jatt newe kempe. 1311 *Udall. Songs* (1839) 255 That lond is streinteless. 1548 *Udall etc. Erasmi. Par. Johu* xvi. 29-33 The tyme is full nyghe that ye shall declare howe streintelesse ye are of your selves. 1594 WILLOBIE *Avisa* (1880) 99 You are the chieftaine, that haue layd This heauie siege to streintelesse fort. 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 155 A vaine and superstitious feare of the Popes streintelesse curse. 1836 HARE *Glosses* (1839) 229 The laws we have imposed on ourselves, knowing how harmless and strengthless they are, we are impatient to throw off. 1859 BROWNE *Koumany Kye* (1858) I. 166 A time would come when my eyes would be healed...my arms...strengthless and sapless. 1883 MISS M. BETHAM-EDWARDS *Disarmed* xvi. The listener sank back in his chair, white and strengthless, as if stricken with a blow.

Hence *Strengthlessly* *adv.* *Strengthless-*ness.

1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* ¶ 292 (1900) 384 At which times I should have such a strange faintness and strengthlessness seize upon my body that my legs have scarce been able to carry me. 1833 J. ROBERTSON *Lett. in Life* iv. (1887) 52 With the exception of some considerable strengthlessness, which makes the chariot wheels drag on accordingly, I may call myself quite well. 1877 J. HAWTHORNE *Garth* II. vii. liv. 291 The fingers of one hand were fumbling strengthlessly at a grey twist of silky material. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 83 The corruption, the indignity, the strengthlessness of the mortal body, into which at birth the soul is sown.

† **Strengthly**, *adv. Sc. Obs.* In 4 *strenthly*. [*f. STRENGTH sb. + -LY* 2.] Strongly. *a.* With force. *b.* So as to be strong.

1375 BARBOUR *Druce* III. 769 (Edin.) Thai our possessionne Haldis strenthly [*Canb. MS.* iv. 541 with stinthe], agayn resoun. 1573 *Diurn. Occur.* (Bannatyne Club) 33r On the north syde...lay the cannounne ryell, and tua cannounis, forth stinthe with gabounis.

† **Strength silver.** *Sc. Obs.* App. a sum of money which the tenant of a 'steelbow' farm received from his landlord on entering, on the same conditions as the farming stock.

1640 [see STEELBOW?]

Strengthy (*streng'pi*), *a.* Chiefly *Sc. and north.* Forms: 4 *strenkithi*, -y, *strenkithi*, -pi, 4-6 *strenthy*, 6 *strenthie*, *strenthy*, 8- *strenthy*. [*f. STRENGTH sb. + -Y*].

† 1. Of a person: Strong to act or to withstand attack, mighty, powerful. *Obs.*

13... *Gosp. Nicod.* 1317 (MS. Galba) [The devils say of Jesus] He es a strenkithi swayn. 1340 HAWPOLE *Psalter* xxx. 4 Nourware i fele me strenkithi and sykere bot of pe. 1340 — *Pr. Conse.* 5075 And strenthy men, and bond and fre, In caves þat vald lan hyde iðkan. 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 570 Allace! My best brothir in world that euir I had...My faith, my help, strenthist in stour! 1520 M. NISSET *N. T. in Scots* Apocal. xviii. 8 For God is strenthlie [*Wycl.* strong], that sal deme hir. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* xvii. 151 He was strenthy and aful in aue hettel contrar the enemies of alexander. 1578 LUNESAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 243 'Thair was nane that mycht war him at na tyme bot he was the lady frome thame all for he was verie puissant and strenthie on horsback.

† b. Of a position or structure: Strong against assault. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* viii. x. 19 Duke Tharcon, and the Tuccanis...inillit a strenthy place Thayr paleonis all had planit. 1535 W. STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 47 The strenth is all, baith castell, tour and town...He has gart big far strenthiagar agane. 1595 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 16 The Balie fortifiet all castellis in the Realme estemet strenthiest.

† c. Of action, etc.: Formidable to contend with, difficult to overthrow. *Obs.*

1533 BELLENOEN *Livy* (S.T.S.) II. 127 This aduersite cumio to ue ciete maid be actioun of tribunis mare strenthy þan afore. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 514 Lufe is sa perrellous, To all gude deid it is an strenthie bar. 1561 WINGER *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 60 This traicte...might be maid...in sentence for mar strenthy and difficult to our aduersaris to mak aussuer thairto. 1563 J. DAVIDSON

Ansu. Tract. Kennedy (1844) 208 Na examinatione can subvert the verities, but make it the main strenthy and the main manifest to the world. 1573 J. TVRIK *Refut. Ansu. Knox* To Rdr. ¶ 11 b, So destitute of judgement, that we can nocht perceive, quhat difference thair be betuix the simple and strenthie defence of ane iust caus, and the craftie coloring of ane lesing.

2. Physically or muscularly strong. Now rare exc. dial.

1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 118 Gif hardynes, or cowardism cum of stark or strenth corpus. 1568 G. SKEVNE *Deser. Pest* viii. (Bannatyne Club) 32 For as natural facultie, & it quhilk is callit animalis facultas, ar maist strenth & best at eis, the vitale faculte becumis the maist feble. 17.. *Harlykute* in *Maidment Scottish Ballads* (1868) I. 24 Right strenthie arms forfeebled grew. 1828 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 275 Look at him now, a straight and strenthie stripling...springing over rock-ledge after rock-ledge. 1896 *Daily Chron.* 1 Sept. 10/6, 6 active, useful, strenthie cart and van horses.

† **Strenk**, *v.* Obs. rare. [Early ME. *strenken*, of obscure origin. Cf. *strenkle* STINKLE *v.*] trans. To sprinkle.

c1200 ORMIN 1099, & toc himm þa þatt illke blod... & warrp itt tær wipþ strennless... & sipþen 3ede he þeppn ut To strennenn i þe kirkke. *Ibid.* 1771 þatt blod tatt þurh þe bisscop wass þær o þa þingess strennkend. *Ibid.* 1789.

Strenket (h, -kit(h), -kyht, obs. ff. STRENGTH.

Strenkle, var. STINKLE *sb.* and *v.*

Strenlyng, var. STRANDLING Obs.

Strenth(e), obs. ff. STRENGTH.

Strenuity (strēnu'iti). Now rare. Also 5-6

strenutio, 6 -ueto, strenweto, 7 strenutio. [ad. L. *strēnuitas*, f. *strēnu-us*: see STRENUOUS *a.* and -ITY.] The quality of being strenuous, strenuousness.

1456 *Libel Eng. Policy in Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 200 Thus nere I leve the kyng with his noblesse, Henry the fift. for aboute in the see No better was prince of strenuite. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxviii. 79 London, thou art of townes A per se... Strong Troy in vigour and in strenyutie. 1525 *St. Pater Hen. VIII.* VI. 413 The valiant acquitelle, vertue, and strenuite of the faithfull and good capitans, in the honorable defence of Italye. c1612 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xv. 649 And thus, unlike affects Bred like strenuite in both. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* vi. 163 His dominion... not having that strenuity and greatness of parts, nor that strength; his entire Empire being thus divided into four Kingdoms. 1905 J. OXENHAM *White Fire* iv. 46 His white, set face and blazing eyes looked out at her in that agonised strenuity of appeal which had... stirred her to the depths.

Strenuosity (streniu'siti). [f. STRENUOUS *a.*: see -OUS and -ITY.] Strenuousness (somewhat disparaging in use).

1886 *Academy* 30 Jan. 73/1 The author... may be reminded that strenuosity in style is not quite the same thing as strength, and recommended to be sparing of quotations [etc.]. 1904 *Morning Post* 18 Apr. 9/2 In every place he [Roosevelt] has filled... he has displayed that strenuosity which must always be associated with his name. 1915 E. V. LUCAS *In Gentlest Germany* ix. 70 The watchword of the nation [Germany] is strenuosity.

Strenuous (stre'miu:as), *a.* [f. L. *strēnu-us* brisk, active, vigorous (related to Gr. *σπρηνής* strong, hard, rough, *σπρηνός* haughtiness, arrogance) + -OUS. Cf. It. *strenuo*, Sp. *estrénuo*.]

App. first used by Marston; one of the words ridiculed, as pedantic neologisms, by Ben Jonson in his attack on Marston in *Poetaster* (1601), where (v. iii. 302) Marston's line is almost literally quoted.]

1. Of persons or their dispositions: Vigorous in action, energetic; 'brave, bold, active, valiant' (J.). Now usually with stronger notion: Unremittently and ardently laborious.

1599 MARSTON *Ant. Rev.* v. i. (1602) I 2, The fist of strenuous vengeance is clutcht. c1612 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xvii. 495 He... took one Podes, that was heire, to old Eetion, a rich man, and a strenuous [Gr. *ἀγαθός*]. 1632 VEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 254 A strenuous and an expert Soldier. 1632 LITINGHO *Trav.* vii. 326 Our Ship... did carry... foure score strong and strenuous Sayers. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Strenuous*, valiant, stout, hardy, active. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Brit.* v. 181 Offa the Mercian, a strenuous and subtle King. 1718 POPE *Iliad* iii. 91 Like Sieel, uplifted by some strenuous Swain. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 162 His attention had been confined to those studies which form strenuous and sagacious men of business. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* xii. 301 Faith was more strenuous and robust than those days. 1899 J. L. WILLIAMS *Stolen Story*, etc. 128 The city editor, who had his fingers on the pulse of the strenuous metropolis.

b. Zealous, earnest, 'strong' as a partisan or opponent. Obs. exc. as contextual use of sense 1.

1713 SWIFT in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 359 Lord Hinchinbrook... is grown a strenuous Tory. 1738-6 - *Lett. to Pope* 9 Feb. 1739 He resolves to be strenuous for taking off the Test. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 67 So strenuous a member of the Romish Church was Mr. Pope. 1774 PENWANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772, 92 A strenuous supporter of Mary Stuart. 1775 BURKE *Corn.* (1844) II. 26, I have been a strenuous advocate for the superiority of this country. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 127 Mons. l'Abbé de — was particularly strenuous for what is called the regeneration of the kingdom. 1822 HAZLITT *Men & Manners* Ser. II. iii. (1869) 75 He was as open to impressions as he was strenuous in maintaining them. 1850 TYNDALE *Glac.* II. xvi. 312 The idea attached to Professor Forbes's words by some of his most strenuous supporters. 1892 LADY F. VERNY *Verny Mem.* I. 41 Sir Ralph was as strenuous as ever for Edward IV in the city.

2. Of inanimate things: Strong, powerful in operation; also, physically robust. Obs.

1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* II. xxv. 66 The Sun shines alwaies strenuous and faire, But, ah, our sins, our Clouds beight the aye. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Let.* III. 3. II. 1140 Heaven and earth are of a strenuous composition, compact together with more powerful sinews and ligaments.

b. Of voice, etc.: Powerful, loud. arch.

1680 H. MORE *Apoc.* Apoc. 181 He... pronounceth the sentence against the great Whore with a strong and strenuous voice. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* III. viii. 372 They expressed their approbation, according to naval custom, by three strenuous cheers. 1817 KIRBY & SR. *Entomol.* xxiv. (1818) II. 379 The wasp and hornet also are strenuous hummers. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lx. (1862) V. 292 He was seen... marshalling the troops... and addressing them with a voice louder, more strenuous, and more commanding than was his wont. 1896 MORRIS *Sigurd* III. 180 Forth go their hearts before them to the blast of the strenuous horn.

3. Of action or effort: Vigorous, energetic; now with stronger sense, persistently and ardently laborious. Of conditions, periods, etc.: Characterized by strenuous exertion.

Strenuous idleness (= L. *strenua inertia*, Hor. Ep. I. xi. 28): busy activity to no useful purpose.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 268 But what more oft in Nations grown corrupt... Then to love Bondage more then Liberty; Bondage with ease then strenuous liberty. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xxviii. 481 Languageing consumptive persons are very unfit to be employed in difficult and strenuous labours. A 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 14 Aug. 1654, Belvoir Castle... is famous for its strenuous resistance in the late civil war. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 265 One [galley] by mere Dint of strenuous Rowing... escaped. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 149 A soul immortal, spending all her fires, Wasting her strength in strenuous idleness. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 156 He... seized upon him with a strenuous embrace. 1785 COWPER *Task* I. 388 Himself derives... From strenuous toil his hours of sweetest ease. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxxiii. He... was conveyed to a place of confinement, whither the most strenuous inquiries of his friends had been unable to trace him. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* vi. iii. Soaring with strenuous flight above, He bears her to the blessed Grove. 1829 WORSW. *This Lawn, a carpet all alive* 6 Worldlings revelling in the fields Of strenuous idleness. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. i. vi. 153 He is one of the few Grecian princes who... is found in a strenuous and honoured old age in the midst of his children and subjects. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 10 But for their strenuous opposition to the Exclusion Bill we must have been a banished man. 1851 CARLYLE *Stirling* III. iii. (1872) 126 On this *Tragedy of St. George*... he expended many strenuous months. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player. Eur.* (1894) xiii. 321 The hours of labour, divided into minutes... of strenuous muscular exertion. 1899 ROOSEVELT *SA* 10 Apr. in *Strenuous Life* (1902) 1, I wish to preach, not the doctrine of ignoble ease, but the doctrine of the strenuous life, the life of toil and effort, of labor and strife.

Strenuously (stre'niu:asli), *adv.* [f. STRENUOUS *a.* + -LY 2.] In a strenuous manner.

The first example is merely in ridicule of Marston's use of the adj.; see note at STRENUOUS.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* II. i. 14, I am most strenuously well. I thank you, sir. 1631 VEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 257 He had strenuously governed his Church the space of 26 years. 1662 A. COOPER *Synologia* vii. 20 Thy Mines and Batteries strenuously they ply'd. A 1708 BEVERIDGE *Theol. Theol.* (1710) II. 276 These works we ought to do... strenuously, or with our might. 1766 GOLDSB. *Vic.* IV. xiii. My wife very strenuously insisted upon the advantages that would result from it. 1856 MACAULAY *Biog.* Johnson (1850) 85 His marriage made it necessary for him to exert himself more strenuously than he had hitherto done. 1857 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 7, I still strenuously believe that I did so. 1895 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 253 That God being good is the author of evil to any one, is to be strenuously denied.

Strenuousness (stre'niu:asnes). [f. STRENUOUS *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being strenuous.

A 1649 in *N. & Q.* Ser. I. X. 357 Strenuousness must be added, if he find resistance, amongst other virtues which complete a judge. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Strenuousness*, Vigorousness, Earnestness, Laboriousness. 1849 CHALMERS *Serm.* Iron Ch. iv. 121 The man has put forth all his strenuousness to the task of accomplishing all that he is able for. 1909 R. LAW *Tests of Life* v. 69 This the writer maintains with unexampled strenuousness and vigour.

Streny(e), obs. ff. STRAIN *v.*

Streon(e), -(i)en see STRAIN *sb.* I, STRENE *v.*

† **Strept**. *Minig.* Obs. -1. Corruption of or mistake for STRAKE *sb.* 3 1778 [see STRAKE *sb.* 3 a].

Strepe, obs. form of STRIP *sb.* and *v.*

Strept (stre'pēt), *a.* rare. [ad. L. *strept-*em pr. pple. of *strephē* to make a noise.] Noisy.

1750 SHENSTONE *Rural Elegance* 287 Peace to the strept horn! Let no harsh dissonance disturb the Morn. 1801-2 CAMPBELL *Mobiade* 9 No strept goose at Christmas-tide Hissed in the stranger's hand. 1817 KIRBY & SR. *Entomol.* xxiv. (1818) II. 384 He... had called many to witness the vibrating and strept wings of this trumpeter humble-bee. 1830 W. L. BOWLES *Life Ken* I. iv. 59 Ten thousand strept horns of pamphleteering fury.

† **Streperosity**. Obs. rare -1. [f. next: see -OUS and -ITY.] High-sounding language.

1772 [T. NUGENT] tr. *Isa's Hist. Friar Gerund* I. i. vii. 175 The blessed Domine... ravished with the streperosity [orig. Sp. *con el strepitoso sonido*] of pentacontarch, captain, soldiers, and stipendiary, told his scholars [etc.].

† **Streperous**, *a.* Obs. [f. med. L. *streper-us* (f. *strephē* to make a noise) + -OUS. Cf. OBSTREPEROUS.] Noisy, harsh-sounding.

1637 HRYWOOD *Land. Spec.* B 3 b, Triton with his peary trumpets blew A streperous blast. 1637 - *Dial.* I. 7 He... with a voice strep'rous and loud (That all they in the ship might hear him) vov'd to set before that Saint a waxen Light. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. II. vi. 100 In a streperous eruption it [the bay-tree] riseth against Fire. 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 182 The streperous

Noise of a Single Fiddle. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* II. 39 Scarcely had the streperous song of the crested cohort proclaimed a truce to night.

Hence † **Streperously** *adv.*, † **Streperousness**. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Streperousness*, Noisiness. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* IV. 72 They play clamorously, they sing streperously.

Streptant (stre'pitāt), *a.* [ad. L. *streptant-em*, pr. pple. of *streptāre*: see next.] Making a great noise, noisy.

1855 BROWNING *Master Hugues* xvi, Three makes rejoinder, expansive, explosive; Four overhears them all, strident and streptant. 1861 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* 209 A hue as of the smoke associated with the fire of the poison of streptant snakes.

Hence **Streptantly** *adv.*, boisterously. 1913 *Engl. Rev.* Oct. 465 The autumn season has begun streptantly.

† **Streptitate**, *v.* Obs. -° [f. L. *streptit-*, ppl. stem of *streptāre* to make a repeated noise, frequentative of *strephē* to make a noise: see -ATE.] trans. (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Streptitate*,... to make a noise often, to make a great noise, to rattle.

Streptitation (streptit'ā-jōn). rare. [f. prec.: see -ATION.] A repeated noise, clattering.

1913 *Nation* 12 July 560/2 To listen in the gathering darkness to the streptitation of Apollyon's wings.

Streptitons (stre'pitōs), *a.* [ad. mod. L. type **streptitōsus*, f. L. *streptitus* noisy, clatter, f. *strephē* to make a noise. Cf. It. *streptitoso* (used chiefly as musical term).] Noisy, accompanied with much noise. (Now used chiefly in musical criticism.)

1681 NEVILLE *Plato Rediv.* 119 A poor Gentleman, who by means of the Harangue of a Streptitons Lawyer, was found guilty of Murder. 1854 S. DOBELL *Balder* vii. 40 In louder progress streptitons so came the great approach. 1893 *Guardian* 8 Mar. 382/3 The overture is very long, very ambitious, very strident, and—as the analyst would say—very 'streptitons'. 1903 A. B. WALKLEY *Dram. Crit.* 100 These are the people who are for ever talking as though action must be something external and streptitons.

Strepsipterous (strepsip'tēras), *a.* Ent. [f. mod. L. *Strepsiptera* neut. pl. (f. Gr. *στρῆψις*, comb. form of *στρεφῖν* to twist + *πτερόν* wing) + -OUS.] Belonging to the order *Strepsiptera* of insects (named by Kirby from the twisted front wings).

1817 KIRBY & SR. *Entomol.* xxi. II. 327 The strepsipterous genera, *Stylops*, *K.*, and *Xenos*, R. 1835 WESTWOOD in *Trans. Entomol. Soc.* (1836) I. 173 Description of a new Strepsipterous insect recently discovered in the Island of Mauritius. 1890 ROLLESTON *Amin. Life* p. xxi.

Also **Strepsipteral** *a.*; **Strepsipteran** *a.*, also *sb.*, an insect of the order *Strepsiptera*.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Strepsipterans*. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* 451 The Strepsipteral larva.

Strepto- (stre'plo), before a vowel strept-, combining form of Gr. *στρεπτός* twisted (f. *στρεφῖν* to turn, twist); used in many scientific terms, as **Streptaster** [Gr. *δορῆ* star], a form of sponge-spicule (see quot. 1888). **Streptobacilli** [BACILLUS] *sb. pl.*, bacilli arranged in chains.

Streptobacteria [BACTERIUM] *sb. pl.*, bacteria linked together like a chain. **Streptococcolysin**, also (in shortened form) **Streptococcolysin**, 'a hemolysin destructive to streptococci, formed when virulent streptococci are grown in blood serum' (Dorland *Med. Dict.* 1913). **Streptocyte** [-CYTE], an amœbiform body occurring in bead-like strings from the vesicles of foot-and-mouth disease. **Streptolysin** [LYSIN] = **Streptococcolysin**. **Streptoneural**, -neurous *adjs.*, belonging to or characteristic of the *Streptoneura*, a branch of Gastropoda in which the loop of visceral nerves embracing the intestine is twisted into a figure-of-eight. **Streptophinrid** *a.*, pertaining to or connected with the *Streptophinuræ*, a subdivision of Ophiuroidea; *sb.* an individual of this subdivision. **Streptospondylia**, -spondylia, -spondylous *adjs.*, pertaining to the genus *Streptospondylus* of fossil crocodiles, in which the vertebral articulations are apparently reversed. **Streptostylic**, -stylic *adjs.* [Gr. *στυλός* pillar], pertaining to or connected with the *Streptostylia*, that one of the two main divisions of Reptiles (in Stannius' classification) in which the quadrate bone is freely articulated with the skull.

1888 W. J. SOLLAS in *Challenger Rep.* XXV. p. lxiii, The asters are divided into two subsections, the true asters or eusters, and the 'streptasters or those in which the actines do not proceed from a centre, but from a longer or shorter axis, which is usually spiral. 1900 E. A. MINSCHIN in *Ray Lankester's Treat.* 200. II. *Sponges* 134. 1903 THAYER *Schmuss's Path. & Pathol. Anat.* 202 Bacilli. Long or short rods, propagate by fission or spores; the former by fission or crosswise, the younger forms separating or connecting ('Streptobacilli'). 1888 'Streptobacteria [see *Diphtheria* s.v. DIPLO-]. 1891 G. S. WOODHOUSE *Bacteria* 31 In cocci s.v. DIPLO-]. 1891 G. S. WOODHOUSE *Bacteria* 31 In cocci s.v. DIPLO-]. 1891 G. S. WOODHOUSE *Bacteria* 31 In cocci s.v. DIPLO-]. 1891 G. S. WOODHOUSE *Bacteria* 31 In cocci s.v. DIPLO-].

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staphylolysin, and the *streptolysin. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 646/2 The *Streptoneurous condition of the visceral loop in Zygobranchia. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 212 Certain streptoneurous *Gastropoda Anisopleura*. 1892 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 183 *Ophiobryssa hystrix*. The largest *Streptophiurid found within the British area is the species so named by Mr. Lyman. 1849 A. G. MCVILLIEN in *Phil. Trans.* CXXIX. 286 The *Streptospondylid form of the body of a vertebra. *Ibid.*, The Streptospondylid type is not persistent. 1892 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 179 *Ophioteris* is a *Streptospondylid Ophiurid. 1901 *Nature* 14 Mar. 462/2 The *streptophyllid types appear first in the Jurassic as *Lacertilia*. 1887 E. D. COPE *Orig. Fittest* xi. 337 The existing *streptosylacae orders have advanced beyond their Permian ancestors.

|| **Streptocarpus** (streptokā-īpūs). Also Anglicized streptocarp. [mod.L., f. Gr. *στρεπτός* (see STREPTO-) + *καρπός* fruit.] A genus of African Gesneraceous plants bearing pistils or fruits spirally-twisted towards the point; a plant of this genus, esp. the Cape Primrose (see PRIMROSE 2 b).

1846 LINOLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 677 Gesneraceae... Genera... *Streptocarpus, Lindl. 1882 *Garden* 25 Nov. 462/3 The whole surface is completely covered with large mauve-tinted blossoms, not much smaller than those of ordinary *Gloxinias*, to which the *Streptocarpus* is related. 1895 *Daily News* 22 May 7/3 Choice varieties of streptocarpus, *Gloxinias*, [etc.]. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 20 Aug. 4/7 An exhibit of pentstemons and streptocarps.

|| **Streptococcus** (streptokōk'kūs). *Bacteriology*. Pl. -cocci (-kōk'sai). [mod.L. (Bilroth), f. Gr. *στρεπτός* twisted (see STREPTO-); taken by Bilroth to mean 'chain') + *κόκκος* berry.] A form of bacterial organism in which the cocci are arranged in chains or chaplets.

1877 *Tr. Bilroth's Lect. Surg. Pathol.*, etc. I. 137 These streptococci are sometimes moving ones. *Ibid.* 138 In a state of absolute rest the streptococcus may form long threads running parallel with the surface. 1891 G. S. WOODHEAD *Bacteria* 31 Chain-cocci or strepto-cocci. attrib. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* III. 636 *Streptococcus* infection. 1900 *Brit. Med. J.* 20 Jan. 142 Nostreptococcus colonies were found.

Hence **Streptococcal** (-kōk'kāl), -cocci (-kōk'sik), -coccons (-kōk'kūs), *adjs.* pertaining to or produced by streptococcus.

1897 *Brit. Med. J.* 13 Mar. 655 It was important for surgeons to distinguish between streptococcal peritonitis... and peritonitis due to the colon bacillus. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 90 The streptococcal cases are very dangerous. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 558/1 The statement... is in direct contradiction to all our knowledge of the behaviour of the blood in streptococcal infections.

Streptothrix (streptōtrix). *Bacteriology*. Pl. -thrices (-hraisiz). [mod.L., f. Gr. *στρεπτός* twisted (see STREPTO-) + *θρίξ* hair.] A genus of bacteria, comprising organisms having branching filaments growing in interfacing masses; a micro-organism of this genus or type.

1891 G. S. WOODHEAD *Bacteria* 41 Cylindrical colourless filaments—streptothrix. 1899 T. BOWMAN *Man. Bacteriol. Technique* 4 By Streptothrix [we understand] organisms that resemble at one time the thread fungi, and at other times the bacteria. *Ibid.* 102 The Streptothrices.

attrib. 1898 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* V. 262 The streptothrix form of the bacillus tuberculosis. 1899 *Ibid.* VIII. 904 Streptothrix infections of the skin.

Hence **Streptothrixal** *a.*, of or relating to streptothrix.

1903 *Lancet* 18 Apr. 1102/1 Examination of the pus revealed the presence of abundant streptothrixal growth.

Stress (stres), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 stres, 4-7 stress, 5 stress, stress, 6 Sc. straisse, 6-stress. [Prob. an aphetic form of DISTRESS *sb.*, which occurs earlier in all the older senses; in ME, *destresse* and *stresse* often appear as variant readings. It is, however, not unlikely that this formation has coalesced, esp. in sense 1, with an adoption of OF. *estresse* narrowness, straitness, oppression:—popular L. **striccia*, f. L. *strictus*, whence OF. *estreit* STRAIT *a.* It is further possible that some of the senses or shades of meaning may be derived from STRESS *v.*]

I. †1. Hardship, straits, adversity, affliction. Obs. Cf. DISTRESS *sb.* 2.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Syme* 5004 Pat floure ys kalled 'aungelyns mete' Pat God safe be folke to ete When bey were yn wyldernes Forty wyntyr, yn hard stres. 14400 *Salut.* to our Lady 51 in *Minor Poems* fr. Vernon M.S. 135 Heil destruyere of euery stresse. 1526 LAUDER *Tractate* 469 O Lord... help the pure that ar in stres Opprest and hereit mercies. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Antike* (1879) 39 O get my graue in readinesse, Faine would I die to ende this stresse. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* Of Conf. 5 Sinnes done aganes the fift commandement... 9. To be sorie for oure nycthours prosperite, and glaid of thair straisse. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xi. 18 With this sad hersall of his heauy stresse The warlike Damzell was empassioned sore. 1704 *Collect. Voy. & Trav.* III. 597/2 (He) began to be reduced to the utmost stress.

†b. To do to stress, do (a country) stress: to reduce to straits, overcome. To make stress: to effect ravages. Obs.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 29 Constantyn he [sc. Athelstan] reymed, & did vnto stresse. *Ibid.* 321 Saue kynng Athelstan, pat wastid alle Catenesse, Siþen was no man, pat so fer mad stresse. 1450 St. *Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7839 þai did þe contre ouer grete stresse.

†c. In stress: (of an animal) hard pressed. Obs. 14... in *Rel. Ant.* I. 152 If it be a best in stress or in chace.

†d. To call to stress: to summon to undergo trial. Obs.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 138 Bot if he [sc. an escaped felon] to þer baylifes mak his sikernes, þat þei will him maynþ[r]is, if he wer cald to stresse [fr. *kaunt serra chulege*].

†e. Bodily suffering or injury. Obs.

1533 BELLENOEN *Libry* x. (S. T. S.) 1. 57 This horicane hap-pynnytt (as þan) to be hail, but any stress or hurte of body.

†2. Force or pressure exercised on a person for the purpose of compulsion or extortion. Cf. DISTRESS *sb.* 1. Obs.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Syme* 2798 3yf þou madest awhere any vowe, 3yf þou dedyst hyt with by gode wylle, with-out stresse [v. r. out distresse] or ouþer ylle. *Ibid.* 8344 A-nother vyleynye thyr ys 'to do a woman synne thurgh stres. 1338 — *Chron.* (1725) 281 His dedes ere to allowe, for his hardynesse. He did many on howe in þat lond porgh stresse. 1440 *Prose Life Alex.* 32 We went into þe weste Marches, whare all þe folkes þat duelleth thare... 3alde þam vn-till vs wit-owten stresse. 1440 *York Myst.* xx. 188 3oure neyghbours house, whilkis 3e haue hele, The ixie [sc. commandment] biddis take noþt be stresse. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 334, I cannot helieve that Maynard for a fee would hazard losse of money or liberty, and his conscience never yett putt him to that stresse.

†b. To do or make (a person) stress: to put force or compulsion upon; to press hardly upon; to oppress. Obs.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Syme* 3939 3yf þou make one so hard stresse þat liys godnesse wexe þe lesse. *Ibid.* 8232 For 3yf she lyued yn wykkednes, þan myȝte we do to here sum stres. 1330 — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16276 Perauenture he hap som syknesse Or oþer greuaunce þat makeþ hym stresse.

†c. Strain upon endurance. Obs.

1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1262/1 Not desyring to be hrought vnto y^e part of persecution for it semeth a proude high mind to desyre martyrdom but desyring helpe and strenght of god, if he suffer vs to come to the stresse. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus*, Wars VII. xxix. (1733) 807 The Children stood the same Stress with the rest, and when they had suffer'd all that Malice or Invention could inflict upon them, not so much as ooe Soul of them would own Caesar to save his Life.

3. The overpowering pressure of some adverse force or influence. Chiefly in stress of weather. Cf. DISTRESS *sb.* 1 b.

1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* x. xii. 140 Tho Orides the hard rest doith oppres, The cauld and irmy slepe of deidis stres. 1665 in *Extr. S. P. rel. Friends* III. (1912) 236 Which shipp had bene at Sea three Monethes and bett back by stress of weather. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 130 It hath quite out-done the Chymists, effecting that by a gentle Heat, which they cannot perform without great stress of Fire. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. 1. 155 When the stress of the Weather was over, we set our Sails again. 1715 *London Gaz.* No. 5379/1 A... Figate... was driven ashore... by Stress of Weather. 1785 COWPER *Task* II. 551 Perverting often, by the stress of lewd and loose example, whom he should instruct. 1821 JOHANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg.* Lady G. Baillie IV. She saw... hope's fresh touch undoing lines of care Which stress of evil times had deeply graven there. 1850 LONGF. *Building of Ship* 42 Broad in the beam, that the stress of the blast... Might not the sharp bows overwhelm. 1874 GREEN *Short List* VII. § 7. 422 The stress of poverty may have been the cause which drove William Shakespeare... to London and the stage. 1895 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 157/1 Owing to stress of weather, the master decided to run back for Holyhead harbour. 1895 M. HEWLETT *Earth-work out of Tuscany* 39 Pious virgins, under stress of these things, swoon. 1918 *Times* 1 Feb. 9/3 Man's pensioners and even Nature's are feeling the stress of the war.

†b. Upon a stress: at a pinch. Obs. rare. 1672 R. MONTAGU in *Buedench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 513, I... let them know that upon a stress we did reckon that his Christian Majesty must... supply us beyond what is stipulated.

†c. The brunt, severest pressure. Obs.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. x. (1636) 205 The whole stress of the Warre [L. *tota belli moles*] was about Gregovia.

d. A condition of things compelling or characterized by strained effort. Sometimes coupled with storm. (For storm and stress see STORM *sb.* 3 d.)

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* LXXXV. (1862) I. 217 But God be thanked that Christ in His children can endure a stress and a storm, howbeit soft nature w^d fall down in pieces. 1845-6 TRENCH *Huts. Lect.* Ser. II. i. 160 When the stress comes we can withdraw. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* May 734 This age of stress and transition. 1909 C. G. LANG *Parab.* Jesus 118 Resolute and brave-hearted service brings into the very mid-t of toil and stress a deep sense of joy. 1911 MARETT *Anthropol.* viii. 216 The Todas... have retired out of the stress of the world into the fastnesses of the Nilgiri Hills.

†e. A strong blast of wind. Obs.

1666 *London Gaz.* No. 91/4 But the Wind blew such a stress, that they were in no possibility of Engaging.

f. Sc. A pressing demand.

1822 GALT *Protest* VII. A flock of fleets and ships frae the East and West Indies came in 'a' tigheri; and there was sic a stress for tide-waiters, that [etc.].

4. Strained exertion, strong effort. Now rare.

1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1692) 107 Such a desire as carries with it the full heat and Stress of the Soul. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* XI. 845 Then, press'd by Foes, he stemm'd the stormy Tyde; And gain'd it, by stress of Arms, the farther Side. 1693 LOCKE *Cond. Und.* § 28 Though the faculties of the mind are improved by exercise, yet they must not be put to a stress beyond their strength. 1789 POWELL *Engl. Orator* IV. 121 They know not to pursue, With Stress of mental Faculties, a Train of Argument. 1857 LOWE *Sandylion* III. The Angels of Wind and of Fire Chaunt oonly one hymn, and expire With the soog's irresistible stress.

5. Physical strain or pressure exerted upon a material object; the strain of a load or weight. Now rare exc. in scientific use: see c. †Phr. to lay stress upon, put stress to, put to stress.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 480/1 Stresse, or stretyngge, con-strictio, constrictura. a 1547 SUMNER *Eccles.* IV. 66 The single twyned cordes May no such stresse indure, As cables braydeth threfoold may, Together wrethed suer. a 1578 in T. PROCTOR *Gorg. Gallery* F IV b, As tender Flaxe can beare no stresse, before that it bee sponne. 1578 H. WOTTON *Courtlye Controv.* 317 The which [door] fleeing open with small stresse, caused them to enter in thereat. 1601 HOL- LANO *Phny* XVII. xiv. 1. 518 In this businesse there is an opioion, that two hands together are put to smaller stresse [L. *minus nititur*]... than one alone. 1630 BR. HALL *Ocas. Medit.* § 136 (1633) 335 If it [sc. the cart] be soundly laden... all the frame of it is put unto the utmost stresse. 1662 R. VENABLES *Exper. Angler* I. 6 The whole stress or strength of the fish is born or sustained, by the thicker part of the Rod, which [etc.]. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xx. 350 The world is full of hope without a promise, which is but as a spider's web, when a stress comes to be laid upon it. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* VI. 466 Against which the whole stress and fall of the Waters seems to lean. 1688 KERKE *Narr. Finding Crucifix* 10 There was also in the Coffin white-Linnen... that look't indifferent fresh, but the least stress put thereto shew'd it was well nigh perisht. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 675/3 Gravers, should be... small towards the point, but stronger upwards, that they may have strength enough to bear any stress there may be occasion to lay upon them. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. Plate xi, A Wheel-Harrow... by which the stress on the horses is rendered less. 1829 *Chapters Phys. Sci.* 143 Let the strength allowed be more than fully competent to the stress to which the parts can ever be liable. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 185 The amazing stress, which a large ship riding at anchor in foul weather exerts upon the cable. 1847 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* II. 11 Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone—who holds the several parts together, and supports the whole stress of the edifice.

†b. *Naut.* Strain on a cable, due to violence of wind; a time when the cable is strained. Phrase, to ride a stress. Obs.

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 23 We came to an Anker, and rid a good stress all night. *Ibid.* 47 The Cable and Anker induring an incredible stress. 1644 MANWAYRING *Seamans Dict.* 103 This is not safe riding in a stress.

c. In mod. *Physics*, used variously by different writers: see quotes.

1855 W. J. M. RANKINE *Misc. Sci. Papers* (1881) 120 In this paper, the word 'Strain' will be used to denote the change of volume and figure constituting the deviation of a molecule of a solid from that condition which it preserves when free from the action of external forces; and the word 'Stress' will be used to denote the force, or combination of forces, which such a molecule exerts in tending to recover its free condition, and which, for a state of equilibrium, is equal and opposite to the combination of external forces applied to it. 1856 THOMSON in *Phil. Trans.* CXLVI. 481 A stress is an equilibrating application of force to a body. *Ibid.* note. It will be seen that I have deviated slightly from Mr. Rankine's definition of the word 'stress', as I have applied it to the direct action experienced by a body from the matter around it, and not, as proposed by him, to the elastic reaction of the body equal and opposite to that action. 1873 R. H. BOW *Economics of Construction* 45 note. The term stress expresses the condition of a part of the structure to the extremities of which are applied compressing or extending forces; the amount of the stress is measured by the magnitude of the force acting on either extremity; the strain is the change of length from elasticity which the part undergoes when subjected to the stress. 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 59 The nature of this stress [in dielectrics] is... a tension along the lines of force combined with an equal pressure in all directions at right angles to these lines. 1896 GREENER *Gim* (ed. 6) 545 The stresses upon a gun are a radial stress or 'pressure'; a tangential stress, or hoop tension...; a longitudinal stress. 1911 J. A. EWING in *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 1007/2 Stress is the mutual action between two bodies, or between two parts of a body, whereby each of the two exerts a force upon the other... A body is said to be in a state of stress when there is a stress between the two parts which lie on opposite sides of an imaginary surface of section.

d. Strain upon a bodily organ or a mental power.

1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xx. 229 The stress thrown upon the air cells and passages gives rise to emphysema. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 135 Neurasthenia is indeed often the product of stresses upon the functions of the mind.

e. ? Anglo-Irish. (See quot.) ? Obs.

1814 W. S. MASON *Statist. Acc. Irel.* I. 584 Many of them [the poor], particularly females, die in their youth, of what they call stresses, that is violent heats from hard work.

†6. Testing strain or pressure on a support or basis; weight (of inference, confidence, etc.) resting upon an argument or piece of evidence; amount of risk ventured on some assurance; degree of reliance. Chiefly in phrase to lay (occas. put, place) stress on or upon, to rely on, rest a burden of proof upon. Obs.

The phrase is now used with changed meaning: see 7. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 250 You lay the main stress of your cause on it. 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig.* Man. I. ii. (1677) 69 When all is done, I lay the great stress of my Conclusion upon the first sort of Evidences. 1686 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) II. 107 The main stress of our salvation lieth upon our performing this duty. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1692) 25 He does not lean upon any created Good with any Stress. 1712 AINSOON *Spect.* No. 399 ¶ 7 We should not lay too great a Stress on any supposed Virtues we possess that are of a doubtful Nature. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* XIII. (1840) 220, I always put a great deal of stress upon his judgment. 1722 — *Relig. Courtsh.* I. i. (1840) 25,

I can lay no stress on anything she said. 1735 DYCHIE & PAROON *Dict. s.v.*, To lay a stress, to depend or rely upon a person or thing. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* ii. i. (1798) 187 Mankind are for placing the stress of their religion any where, rather than upon virtue. 1765 GOLDSM. *New Simile* 13 The stress of all my proofs on him I lay.

†b. Weightiest or most important part, essential point (of a business, argument, question). *Obs.* 1668 HALE *Roll's Abridg.* Pref. 2 He was a strict Searcher and Examiner of businesses, and a wise discernor of the weight and stress of them wherein it lay, and what was material to it. 1676 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (ed. 5) 11 b. Now the stress of the question is, what number of years may be allowed and taken in this case? 1679 COLLES *Eng.-Lat. Dict.* (ed. 2). The Stress of the business, *rei momentum, cardo controversie*. 1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Ausv. Diss.* 7 But I am for speaking Plain, Home, and in Few Words, to the Stress of the Subject in hand. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* ii. vii. (1798) 309 In these things the stress of what I am now observing lies. 1793 WESLEY *Serm. God's Love* 6 The stress of the argument lies on this very point.

†c. Argumentative force; also, impressiveness, telling effect (of a composition). *Obs.* 1653 tr. J. Stegmann's *Diss. de Pace* ix. 45 They [sc. the Socinians] conceive that the Holy Fathers, and the consent of so many ages, do add more dignity and veneration, then stress to the doctrine of the Trinity. 1737 GENT. *Mag.* VII. 353 f. All the Stress of the Poem, all the Magnanimity and Heroism of Leonidas entirely depend on this Oracle. 1754 W. GOODALL *Exam. Lett. Mary Q. of Scots* i. 49 As the whole stress, in a manner, of the cause depends fundamentally upon this declaration. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 803 And some perhaps, will need no stress of argument to enforce Th' expedience of a less adventurous course.

7. Exceptional insistence on something; attribution of special importance; emphasis. Chiefly in phrase to lay (occas. place, put) stress upon (formerly used with different meaning; see 6). 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 61 On the nitrous... qualities, he seems to lay no small stress. 1763 STURGEON *Ess.* 33 It is requisite to lay some stress yourself, on what you intend should be remarked by others. 1769 BELSHAM *Ess.* i. xiv. 270, I place but little stress upon... external accomplishments and graces. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* ii. Do you consider the forms of introduction, and the stress that is laid on them, as nonsense? 1846 W. R. BIRT in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* i. 132, I do not place any stress upon these deductions. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* i. vii. 313 Hooker, though he shows much respect to the Councils, lays little stress upon the Fathers. 1860 TYNOLL *Glac.* ii. xiv. 300, I do not want to lay more stress than it deserves upon a conjecture of this kind. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Nov. 5/2 A... questioning habit inevitably inclines us to lay more stress upon the miseries than on the blessings of our lot.

8. Relative loudness or force of vocal utterance; a greater degree of vocal force characterizing one syllable as compared with other syllables of the word, or one part of a syllable as compared with the rest; stress-accent. Also, superior loudness of voice as a means of emphasizing one or more of the words of a sentence more than the rest. 1749 *Power & Harmony Pros. Numbers* 25 The Accents were designed very probably at first to regulate the Tone or Key of the Voice, not the Stress or Force of it. 1783 J. WALKER *Rhet. Gramm.* (1801) 8 The Secondary Accent is that stress we may occasionally place upon another syllable, besides that which has the principal accent. *Ibid.* 162 An injudicious reader of verse would be very apt to lay a stress upon the article the in the third line. 1785 *Ess. Punctuation* 153 The syllables, which require a particular stress of the voice in pronunciation. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) i. 345 In the word *presume*, the stress of the voice must be on the letter u, and second syllable, *sume*, which takes the accent. 1847 MALDEN in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* III. 95 That which is commonly called accent, but which it will be more convenient in the present inquiry... to call stress. 1862 Mrs. H. WOOD *Channings* iv. 27 There was a stress on the word 'to-night,' and Hamish marked it. 1879 H. NICOT in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 633/2 Stress in the French of to-day is independent of length (quantity) and pitch (tone). 1893 BRIDGES *Milton's Prosody* 33 Two kinds of line, one the eight-syllable line with rising stress (so-called iambic), the other the seven-syllable line with falling stress (so-called trochaic).

II. 9. Law. A distraint; also, the chattel or chattels seized in a distraint: = DISTRESS sb. 3, 4. Phrase, to take (a) stress, to take stresses = to distraint. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 480/1 Stresse, or wed take be strengthe and violence, *radimontium*. 1464 *Mann. & Housh.* *Exp.* (Roxb.) 276, I payd... to the ij. men of Wensche that helpe to bringe home the stresse howete of Warweke scheyer, of Dalbyes, fore theyer reward, iij.s. iij.d. 1479 *Engl. Gills* (1870) 321 John Brendon the yonger werned stresse to the Master and Wardons... for he come nott to derge that same euen. 1487 *Paston Lett.* III. 340 Sir John Howard, Knight, .gederith grete fellowship of men, purposing on Monday next coming to take stresses of the Lady Roos. 1500 *Colin Cloutier's Test.* 193-5 (Leh-meyer) And of this rent, yf that he doith faile, I gyve hym powre to... take an stresse... Upon the grounde, one, two, or thre. And with hym home his stresse for to cary. 1510 *Sel. Cases Crt. Star Chamber* (Selden Soc.) 206 The baylis .and. .sergiantes of the said towne... toke awaye Fro the abbottes tenants then. .Certain stresses be Cause the said tenants wilnot appere at the towne Courte. 1544 in *Sel. Cases Crt. Regestes* (Selden Soc.) 97 The said Olyver... to deliuer unto them all stresses lately taken from theym. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 39 Their landlorde came to their house to take a stresse For rent. 1601 Br. ANONIMUS *Serm.* (Mant. xxii. 21) (629) 11.93 We must offer it as it were a Gift, voluntarily, willingly, cheerfully... though Hopph had no flesh-hood, though Caesar had no Publican to take a stresse. 1606 *Hollauno Snelmonis* 7 After his goods were arrested and stresses taken... him be clapt up in

prison. 1613 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, There was a stress taken out of Slewes shopp being a bare of yournre for a yearly newelly of iijid a year. 1886 W. Somerset *Word-bk.* s.v., Mr. Jones've a-tookt a stress vor dice quarters' rent.

III. 10. attrib., as (senses 3 c, d) stress-memorial; (senses 5, 5 c) stress-axis, -component, -difference; (sense 8) stress-accent, -prosody, -rhythm, -syllable; †stress house, †a house of detention, lock-up.

1880 RUSKIN *Elem. Eng. Prosody* Pref. p. vi, I believe the 'stress-accent on English words will be found always to involve delay as well as energy or loudness of pronunciation. 1881 G. H. DARWIN in *Phil. Trans.* CLXXIII. 191 To find the magnitude and direction of the principal 'stress-axes at any point. 1886 THOMSON *Ibid.* CLXVI. 496 The concurrences of the 'stress-components used in interpreting the differential equation of energy with the types of the strain-coordinates. 1881 G. H. DARWIN *Ibid.* CLXXIII. 199, I shall refer to the difference between the greatest and least principal stresses as 'the 'stress-difference'. 1905 NOTTINGHAM *Rec.* III. 100, j. allam clavem pro le 'stres hous dore. 1830 CARLYLE *Richter Again* Ess. 1840 II. 326 The 'stress-memorials and siege-medals of Poverty. 1893 BRIDGES *Milton's Prosody* 69 Here was... a definite statement of the laws of a 'stress prosody. 1901 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 88 On the rules of the common lighter 'stress-rhythms. 1847 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* III. 101 The 'stress-syllable may be made the more acute, or the more grave, at the discretion of the speaker. 1910 G. HENDERSON *Norse Infl. Celtic Scot.* v. 110 The tone falls on the stress syllable with grave accent.

Stress (stres), v. 1 Forms: 4 stres, stressoo, 6 Sc. straisso, 4-6 stressoo, 6- stress. [In early use prob. a. OF. *estracier* = It. *stizzare*: popular L. **strictiare*, f. *strictus*: see STRAIT a. In later use f. STRESS sb.]

†1. trans. To subject (a person) to force or compulsion; to constrain or restrain; to compel to (do something). *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 376 þou þou for yre by-gynne wykkesnes þat no man may lette þe, ne stress. 1450 *Gesta Rom.* xxvii. 103 It is displeasing to me þat I have grevid god so muche, for the while I am stressed to come hieþer. 1821 A. HALL *Mad v.* 90 They leaue not thee, but vs also, who here are come not stress In thy quarrell to spend our blood.

†b. To abridge the liberty of; to confine, incarcerate. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 800f Pe dampned bodyse salle freedom mys; For þai salle be stressed in helle als thralle. 1530 PALSGR. 738/2, I straighte one of his liberty or thrust his ybster to guthier, je *estroyse*. *Ibid.*, The man is stressed to soore, he can nat styrrer him. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* lxxxix. 23 At time of this graunt, I was (as who say) Stressed by you: your prisoner (as it were).

†2. To subject to hardship; to afflict, distress, harass, oppress; in passive, to be 'hard up'. *Obs.* 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* i. 124 In that storme so strangle the war strath, Mony war lost and mycht no langer last. 1559 AYLMER *Harboure* P. 1, These Romaines... being stressed and almoste brought to the last cast. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, Henry Duke Buckhinn. xxxix, The dread wherewith him selfe was stress. 1653 E. WATERHOUSE *Apol. Learning* 155 If the Magistrate be so stressed that he cannot protect those that are pious and peaceable, the Lord help. 1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's* x. I wad say naething mair than that I was stressed for the penny money.

†b. To tax or burden (one's pecuniary resources). *Obs.*

1584 LODGE *Hist. Forbonius & Priscaria* G ij, Lead by couetousnesse, for that he woulde not stresse his coffers.

3. To subject (a material thing, a bodily organ, a mental faculty) to stress or strain; to overwork, fatigue. Now chiefly Sc.

1545 ASCHIAN *Taxoph.* ii. (Arb.) 126 Bysauce they shoote with a soffe lowse, and stresses not a shaft muche in the breste where the weighte of the bowe lyethe. 1548 PATTER *Expd. Sect.* Peroration P ij li. I... therefore (was) dryen to stresse my memorie yf more for callinge the same too mind again. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 53 So that the Meridiane maye entre iustlye into those sockets, and turne in them without stressynge. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1718) 135 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* Cr. ii. xviii, Some were like to tye their sight, wif sleep and drinking stome. 1722 WODROW *Curr.* (1847) II. 638 Let me know how your eyes are. Dont stress them. 1756 Mrs. CALDERWOOD in *Coltness Collect.* (Maidland Club) 250 The Capucines are commonly employed to preach, but the method here is not to stress themselves by saying too much at once. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxiii, 'I could gar him show mair action' said his master, 'but... it would be a pity to stress Dumble'. 1894 P. H. HUXTER *James Irwin* vi. 74 Them who had kent him a' his days said that he had ne'er stressed himself w' warck.

b. intr. for refl. † Sc. 1901 G. DOUGLAS *Lo Green Shuttles* 5 A horse the feet of which struck sparks from the paved ground as they stressed painfully on edge to get weigh on the great waggon.

c. Mech. (cf. STRESS sb. 5 c). 1883 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* § 832 (ed. 2) I. II. 423 When a solid is stressed, the state of stress is completely determined when the amount and direction of the three principal stresses are known. 1892 C. T. C. *Monthly Gaz.* June 179/1 It is a well known fact among engineers that a metal structure... must not be stressed to more than one-third of its ultimate breaking stress.

4. To lay the stress or emphasis on, emphasize (a word or phrase in speaking); to place a stress-accent upon (a syllable).

1859 MEREDITH *R. Fervel* ii, Stressing the epithet to increase the defiance. 1892 S. A. BROOKE *E. Eng. Lit.* I.

Pref. p. xi, I used alliteration whenever I could, and stressed as much as possible the alliterated words. 1893 BRIDGES *Milton's Prosody* 74 If a boy were told, that it saved the monotony of a pentameter to stress the penultimate,

b. fig. To lay stress on, emphasize, bring into prominence (a fact, idea, etc.). Chiefly U.S.

1896 *Mod. Lang. Notes* XI. 78/2 A sketch of the history of the 'Iro legend was outlined, and its popularity in medieval literature stressed, as the theme for numerous romances. 1901 G. B. HALSTED in *Science* 8 Nov. 705 In the Columbus report I particularly stressed the work of two authors. 1906 W. H. FLEMING *Slavery* 34 Physical facts, stressed by an ineradicable race pride, bar the way against assimilation.

†5. intr. Of tears: To burst forth, gush. *Obs.*

1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 2128 Ay when he sang his messe, Pe teeres oute of his eyen stresse.

Hence Stressing vbl. sb.

1540 PALSGR. *Aeolastus* iv. vi. V iv h, Is the strength and lustiness... of my body... nothing worse (by exceeding or over much stressing of nature). 1915 *Nation* (N. Y.) 6 May 487/1 If, the offending film... stirred his heart to mutiny and rage, the potentialities for evil in less-balanced minds need no stressing.

Stress, v. 2 *Obs. exc. dial.* [Aphetic f. DISTRESS v.] trans. To levy a distress upon, distraint. Also absol.

1370 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 234 3if here rente he not redily paid here hestis ben stressed & þei pursued wipouten mercy. 1483 *Cath. Engl.* 368/2 To Stresse, *distingere*. 1876 *W. Hilby Glos.* s.v., 'They're boun te stress for't', to force the payment by law. 1886 W. Somerset *Word-bk.* s.v., Well, I be sorry vor to zee a widow umman a-stress'd; but her can't never spect to bide there, not if her don't pay no rent.

Stressed (strest), ppl. a. [f. STRESS v. 1 + -ED 1.]

†1. Distressed, afflicted. Also absol. *Obs.*

1559 AYLMER *Harboure* B 3 h, With a certain choise and judgement to give passage and safete to the stressed. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 37 Stird with pity of the stressed plight Of this sad realm. 1590 J. STEWART *Poems* (S. T. S.) II. 88 The stressit knyght all stupefact did stand. 1632 LITHCOW *Trav.* vii. 328 Stress'd Saylor.

2. Marked with a stress, emphasized.

1885 MEREDITH *Diana* i, The stressed repetition of calculated brevity while a fiery scandal was abroad concerning the lady. 1913 A. C. CLARK *Prose Rhythm in English* 18 Rhythm in poetry depends upon the recurrence of longs and shorts, or stressed and unstressed syllables, in a regular order.

Stressful (stre'sfŭl), a. [f. STRESS sb. + -FUL 2.] Full of, or subject to, stress or strain.

1853 MISS E. S. SHEPPARD *Ch. Austerlitz* II. 206, I could not bear the stressful brightness. 1886 LINSKILL *Harven under Mill* I. ii. 28 The stressful days of labour and care.

Hence Stressfully adv.

1890 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 809/1 [Her poetry] is often too stressfully subjective. 1902 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 367 Flaubert... preached, and laboured stressfully to put into practice, his conviction that great art is 'scientific and impersonal'.

Stressless (stre'sls), a. [f. STRESS sb. + -LESS.] Having no stress, unstressed. Hence Stresslessness.

1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 788/2 In originally stressless syllables long vowels were shortened and short vowels dropped. 1892 FENNEL *Stanford Dict.* Intro. p. ix. Nor is it implied that all syllables marked as unaccented have precisely the same stresslessness.

†Strestell, -tulle, corrupt forms of TRESTLE.

1521 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 40 Item, a tabull and a payre of strestells, ijs. 1563 *Stanford Churchw. Acc.* in *Antiquary* (1888) Apr. 268 For mending the Screene & strestules in the church bowse, xij d.

Stret, obs. and dial. variant of STRAIT a.

Stretch (stretſ), sb. Also 6 stretche, 7 strach, Sc. streitch, stretch. [f. STRETCH v.]

1. The action or an act of stretching physically; the fact of being stretched.

a. Forcible extension or dilatation; occas. degree or amount of this.

1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* D 6, Or else heele haue it with fue and a reach, Although it cost his necke the Halter stretch. 1691 *Ray Creation* 11. (1704) 332 To secure them from disruption, which... they (the bones) would be in some danger of, upon a great and sudden stretch, or contortion, if they were dry. 1705 ELSTON in *Heure's Collect.* 30 Nov. (O.H.S.) I. 109 He enggd him to wif fullest stretch. 1883 S. CHAPMAN *Swing Machine* 24 You will find when you want to work the machine that the belt, owing to the continued stretch, is too slack. 1898 *Allul's Syst. Med.* V. 472 The amount of distension of the ventricle, in other words, the degree of stretch in the muscle fibres. 1907 O'GORMAN *Notes Packet Bk.* (ed. 2) 598 In adjusting the stretch of side chains by the turn-buckle... care must be taken to [etc.].

b. Stretching out or extension of the limbs; extent or measure of stretching out.

1696 R. H. Sch. *Recreat.* 80 (Fencing) And when you are at your full stretch, keep your Left-hand stretched, and ever observe to keep a close Left-foot, which [etc.]. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* x. 967 Sometimes he thought to swim the stormy Main, By stretch of Arms the distant Shore to gain. 1700 Main, By stretch of Arms the distant Shore to gain. 1700 *Fables, Ceyx & Aloppe* 462 At all her stretch her little wings she spread. 1710 *Falcon Diss.* *Classics* (1718) 12 What is Excellent is placed out of ordinary Reach, and Your Lordship will easily be persuaded to put forth Your Hand to the utmost Stretch, and reach whatever You aspire at. 1894 A. FORSLAKE *Eng. under Seven Administr.* (1897) II. 35 The knight... lifting his battle-axe to the utmost stretch of his arm, dashed the edge with all his might upon the forehead of the giant. 1824 SPENSER in *Brit. Q. Rev.* July 159 Amongst other ancient measures were the organ or stretch of the arms, the pace, and the palm.

c. A resting with outstretched limbs. † At full stretch: reclining at full length.

1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com. Wks.* 1719 III. 14 He lolls at full Stretch within, and half a dozen hawny Bulk-hogotten Footmen behind [his coach]. 1856 *Chamb. Jnl.* 12 Jan. 27/2 Punter never gets above four hours' sleep in his bed; but he makes up for that deficiency.. by a two hours' stretch on the bench in the afternoon.

†d. Upon one's last stretch: in one's death-agony. Obs.

1680 R. L'ESTRANGE *20 Select Colloq. Erasmus*. 258 Observing the Woman to Yawn and just upon her last Stretch, he put [etc.].

e. An act of drawing up the body and extending the arms, indicating weariness or languor.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 320 ¶ 5 Our Salutation at Entrance is a Yawn and a Stretch, and then without more Ceremony we take our Place at the Lolling Table. 1856 Miss YONGE *Daisy Chain* i. viii. He gave a yawn and a stretch.

f. An act of 'stretching one's legs'; a walk taken for exercise. (Cf. 6 c.)

a 1761 [S. HALIBURTON & HERBURN] *Mem. Magophio* viii. (ed. 2) 24 A good stretch, in a morning, over heath, and hills, and ditches.. will make a man eat a good breakfast. 1871 GLADSTONE in *Morley Life* vi. viii. (1903) II. 378. I have had a twelve-mile stretch to-day, almost all on wild ground. 1887 *Old Man's Favour* II. ii. vii. 37 'Were you detained at the office?' 'No; I went for a stretch after.'

g. The condition of being stretched; state of tension. Phrases, *on, upon the stretch; to bring to the stretch.*

1673 BOYLE *New Exper. Efficacy Air's Moisture* 11, I suppose, that after a time this unusual stretch of the Rope would cease. 1679 DRYDEN *Troil. & Cress.* Pref. h 1 b, What melody can be made on that Instrument, all whose strings are screw'd up at first to their utmost stretch, and to the same sound? 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 153 The Blood-vessels in the Legs are more upon the Stretch. 1748 ANSON's *Voy.* i. vi. 66 They.. strain the two thongs in contrary directions.., keeping the thongs still upon the stretch. 1753 J. BARTLET *Genl. Farriery* (1754) 356 E, a strap fixed to the pad.., to keep the tail on the stretch at pleasure. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 384 An instrument, whose cords, upon the stretch.. Yield only discord in his Maker's ear. 1786 J. PEARSON in *Med. Commun.* II. 97 The ligament was on the stretch. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 274 The chains being introduced and brought to a stretch. 1816 CRABBE *Engl. Syn.* 177 s. v. *Breeze*, The mariner has favourable gales which keep the sails on the stretch. 1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 73 The string.. is kept at its stretch by means of a stiff piece of stick. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 27 The rigging must be got on a stretch.

fig. 1702 VANBRUGH *False Friend* iv. i, Sure Villainy and Impudence were never on the Stretch before: This Traytor has wreckt 'em till they Crack.

h. Capacity for being stretched.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Meek.* 2415/2 It is called the straining, because the stretch is taken out of it by repeated wettings and stretchings. 1887 *Wheeling* 6 July 208/1 The leather used for the seats has been subjected to sufficient pressure to take all the stretch out of it. 1894 *Times* 15 Aug. 11/1 The Vigilant could not sail owing to the stretch not having been taken out of her new main rigging.

2. In immaterial sense: A stretching or straining something beyond its proper limits.

†a. An act exceeding the scope of one's authority or commission, or the bounds of strict law or justice; a strained or unfair argument or representation; also, an act of 'stretching a point', a deviation from one's accustomed rule or principle. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.*

1541 WYATT *Lett. to Privy Coun.* Poems (1858) p. xxiv, If these be the matters that may bring me into suspect, me semeth.. that the credit that an Ambassador hath, or ought to have, might well discharge as great stretches as these. 1680 EARL OF CRAWFORD in *Leven & Melu. Papers* (Bannatyne Club) 319 Mr. Aird, who is represented as a man of great piety, and turned out by a stretch. a 1714 G. LOCKHART in *L. Papers* (1871) I. 212 Such a proposal had actually been made; and even supposing it were otherwise, it was not the first time they had made greater stretches with a design that good might come of it. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 29 It was an unheard of stretch, to oblige men to be bound for others in matters of Religion. 1717 WOODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 264 Though it was urged in his defence, that by 'natural powers' was meant only such as hearing, reading, going to ordinances.. yet these stretches did not satisfy. 1722 — *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* II. 398 Then the Probation is summed up with much Cunning, and many Stretches. c 1730 BOSTON in *Morrison Mem.* xii. (1899) 38 Mr. Gordon returning to Edinburgh.. desired an interview. Whereupon I made a stretch, and went thither. 1742 KAMES *Decis. Crim. Sess.* 1730-52 (1799) 61 It is therefore a stretch beyond the common law, to support a man's nomination of tutors to his children. 1776 PAINE *Comm. Sense* (1791) 63 The unwarrantable stretch, likewise, which that house made in their last sitting, to gain an undue authority over the Delegates of that Province, ought to warn the people at large, how they trust power out of their own hands.

b. More explicitly: An unwarranted exercise of power, prerogative; a straining of the law.

1689 to *Acts Parlt. Scot.* (1875) XII. 64/2 The causing perseu and forfait several persons upon stretchies of old and absolute Lawes. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 25 A stretch of Arbitrary Power, never heard of in Scotland. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *Kettellwell* ii. xlii. 145 None could be more zealous in putting the King upon the Stretch of his Prerogative. 1757 HUME *Hist. Gt. Brit., Class. II.* ii. 11. 187 His ministers.. could not forbear making very extraordinary stretches of authority. 1759 Br. HURD *Moral Dialogues* iv. 133 Her [Q. Eliz.] parliaments were disposed to wave all disputes about the stretch of her prerogative, from a sense of their own and the common danger. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. v. 69 Neither himself [Chas. I.] nor his people seemed able to distinguish between the arbitrary stretch, and the legal exertion, of prerogative. 1771 GOLDSMID *Hist. Eng.* IV. 14 These stretches of power naturally led the lords and commons

into some degree of opposition. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) V. 449 The determination of the Judges.. so far from being considered as an unwarrantable stretch of their authority, must on the contrary be acknowledged to have been a measure of great public utility. 1849 Ht. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* iv. xii. (1877) III. 95 Public sympathy was with them, as with men punished by a stretch of law for a nominal offence. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 510 As daring a stretch of the prerogative superseded what was known as Knox's Liturgy.

c. An exaggerated statement. *On the stretch* (nonce-phrase): using exaggeration, 'drawing the long bow'.

1710-11 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 1 Jan., That's a d—ned lie of your chimney being carried to the next house with the wind.. My Lord Hertford would have been ashamed of such a stretch. 1782 MRS. COWLEY *Which is the Mant?* iv. ii, Hyperbole! What's that? Why, that's as much as to say, a stretch. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxxi, It a'n't that I might not stretch now and then.. but.. he's always on the stretch.. He never tells the truth except by mistake.

d. An exercise of imagination, understanding, etc. beyond ordinary limits.

1781 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* June, [His] supposed enmity to Merlin is, indeed, a stretch of that absurd creature's imagination. 1803 *Med. Jnl.* IX. 26 It requires no great stretch of understanding to know that the same practice will not answer in all climates. 1818 LYTTON *Pelham* Ixx, Every day the ministers are filling up the minor places, and it requires a great stretch of recollection in a politician to remember the absent. 1839 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Christianity* iii. (1858) 111 But this was a stretch of charity too great for any Hebrew. 1841 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* i, Indeed it needed no very great stretch of fancy to detect in it other resemblances to humanity. 1862 *Sporting Mag.* Nov. 329 It required no great stretch of intellect to acquit the officers honourably on the evidence.

e. An undue extension of scope or application.

Stretch of language: the use of words or expressions with undue latitude of meaning.

1849 GROTE *Greece* ii. xxxix. (1862) III. 412 This bold stretch of exegetical conjecture. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. App. 431 With reference to this hypothesis, I will only say that it is a bold stretch of analogies. 1875 W. K. CLIFFORD *Lect. & Ess.* (1879) I. 229 It is only by a stretch of language that we can be said to desire that which is inconceivable. 1905 MISS BROUGHTON *Waifs Progr.* xiv. 164 It could not, by any stretch of language, be considered a good thing for any young woman to be taken under the.. wing of Lady Tennyson.

3. *Furtherest, utmost stretch*: the utmost degree to which a thing can be extended. *Now rare or Obs.*

1558 in *Feuillerat Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) Table I, For casting and employinge of the stuffe to the furdeste stretche of survice. 1687 ATTERBURY *Answ. Constil. Spirit Luther* 45 Quotations.. which, in their utmost stretch, can signify no more than that Luther lay under severe agonies of mind. 1712 GRANVILLE *Unnatural Flights Poetry* 65 This is the utmost Stretch that Nature can, And all beyond is fulsome, false, and vain. 1713 *Guardian* No. 147 ¶ 2 He did not exceed, but went to the utmost stretch of his income. 1715 POPE *Iliad* I. Pref. B1, The utmost Stretch of human Study, Learning, and Industry.. can never attain to this. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1841) I. 199 She shall know it all, said he; and I defy the utmost stretch of your malice.

†b. Utmost degree, acme. Obs.

1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 182 [It] was the very Stretch of shameless Wickedness.

4. Strain or tension of mental or bodily powers; strained exertion. (Figurative use of 1 g.) Chiefly in phrases.

†a. *On the stretch, on her stretches* (said of a hawk): making a long swooping flight. Obs.

1622 FLETCHER *Prophetess* iv. iv, And scatter 'em, as an high towing Falcon on her Stretches, severs the fearful fowl. 1635 MASSINGER *Bashful Lover* iii. ii, See with what winged speed they climb the hill Like Falcons on the stretch to seize the prey.

b. † *At the full stretch* (obs.), *upon full stretch, on the stretch*: with strain of the physical powers; chiefly, making full speed.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* v. 259 They row At the full stretch, and shake the Brazen Prow. 1711 ANDERSON *Spect.* No. 56 ¶ 3 He saw the Apparition of a milk-white Steed, with a young Man on the Back of it, advancing upon full Stretch after the Souls of about an hundred Beagles. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 221 While their horse is upon full stretch. 1797 S. JAMES *Narr. Voy.* 175 To return to our own ship. We were now on the stretch for Europe. 1839 LAUS of *Coursing in Youatt's Dog* (1845) App. 262 She [a hare] turns of her own accord to gain ground homeward, when both dogs are on the stretch after her. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* xvi, About fifty seconds after two I was in the saddle and on the full stretch for Stirling.

c. *On the (†full) stretch*: in a state of mental strain, making intense effort. *So to put, set upon the (full) stretch.*

1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* 24 His memory was always on the stretch to receive.. their discourses. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1716) II. 98 We cannot live always upon the Stretch; our Faculties will not bear constant Pleasure any more than constant Pain. 1692 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (Ps. I. 14) (1726) I. 23 The Praise and Admiration of God.. sets our Faculties upon their full Stretch. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 38 ¶ 1 You might see his Imagination on the Stretch to find out something uncommon. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 318 This set all.. heads upon the stretch, to inquire. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 261 Craft and cozenage.. put our faculties to the stretch, and lay the foundation of prudence. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 272 He is on the full Stretch to save their Souls. 1778 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* viii. (1876) 443 The writers of every age and country, where taste has begun to decline.. are always on the stretch; never deviate.. a moment from the pompous and the brilliant.

1796 *Ann. Reg., Hist.* 108 His thoughts were uninterruptedly on the stretch. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xiv. 277 The inmates of Sissera's harem.. are on the stretch of expectation for the sight of.. their champion. 1866 A. HALLIDAY in Dickens etc., *Mugby Junction, Engine-driver* 26/2 Me and my stoker were on the stretch all the time, doing two things at once—attending to the engine and looking out. 1884 H. A. TAINE in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 521 His business keeps his mind on the stretch.

d. Exhausting effort or strain of mind. *Now rare.*

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* I. Adv. ¶ 2 The stretch of mind and prompt assiduity by which so many conversations were preserved. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* ix, The greater length of the service, however, I admit to be sometimes too hard a stretch upon the mind. c 1815 — *Persuas.* (1818) II. viii. 148 The horror and distress you were involved in—the stretch of mind, the wear of spirits. 1859 BOYD *Recreat. Country Parson* iii. 117 Mental work is much the greater stretch; and it is strain, not time, that kills.

†5. *To give stretch to*: to allow to act unchecked. Obs.

1777 BURGOYNE *Proclam. in Gentl. Mag.* XLVII. 360/2, I have but to give stretch to the Indian forces under my direction.. to overtake the hardened enemies of Great Britain.

6. Extent in time or space.

a. An unbroken continuance of some employment, occupation, or condition, during a period of time; an uninterrupted 'spell' of work, rest, prosperity, etc. Chiefly in phrase at *one or a stretch, upon or on a stretch, rarely at the stretch*: without intermission, continuously (during the time specified or implied). [Cf. G. in *einer strecke*.]

1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2451/3 So [we] continued Battering upon a Stretch till five in the Afternoon. 1693 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 134 God will then proceed to the highest actuation of the Soul.. so that her whole Life shall be but one constant Stretch of Thought. 1774 GOLDSMID *Nat. Hist.* III. 163 They will trot.. between fifty and sixty English miles, at one stretch. 1799 J. KING in *Corr. W. Fowler* (1907) 32 We are much in at Sunderland. We are eight nights in upon a stretch, out of twenty one. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* ix, The halt's game now, unless he has to walk over many miles at a stretch. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* i. (1903) 2 Sometimes you see level ground on each side of you, for two or three hours at a stretch. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* vii, He can snore for fourteen hours on a stretch. 1841 THACKERAY *Gl. Hoggarty Diamond* i, We always played seven hours on a stretch. 1851 MACAULAY in *Trevelyan Life & Lett.* (1880) II. 215, I read the last five books at a stretch. 1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* xiii, I saw her talking to him for half an hour at the stretch. 1879 'OUTOIA' *Cecil Castlemaine* 7 His rider had been in boot and saddle twenty-four hours at the stretch. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 206/1 He was unable.. to walk more than five miles at a stretch. 1887 JESSOP *Arctady* vi. 214 He.. gave us.. accounts of the number of hours he had kept on working at a stretch. 1900 *Law Rep., App. Cases* 405 The net remains fixed for periods as long as six hours at a stretch.

b. An extent in duration; a (more or less long) period of time.

1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 216 Could I lengthen out my span to an Antediluvian stretch, what should I be the better? 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iv. xiv, If you.. had been fretted out of.. your mind, for a stretch of months together. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 202 We now have a stretch of eleven days before us, in which.. we shall cross the Equator.. and reach a new world at Colombo. 1905 TREVELYAN *Other Side of Lant.* ii. xvii. (1906) 118 To be still unforgotten after a stretch of years.

c. A continuous journey or march. *Now colloq.*

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 441 To go from Syracuse to Alexandria and back again in a Morning, and on foot too over the Sea, is a stretch something extraordinary. 1715 AUDISON *Freeholder* No. 3 ¶ 2 Upon this alarm we made incredible stretches towards the South, to gain the Fastnesses of Preston. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* xviii, I made a stretch of four miles with six of my people in the direction of Inverloch. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* i, 'A long way, wasn't it, Kit?' said the little old man. 'Why then, it was a goodish stretch, master,' returned Kit.

d. *Naut.* A continuous sail on one tack.

1675 H. TROSCHE *Diary* (1825) 42 All the last night we were becalmed, but this morning a fayre gale, which carries us smoothly over this long stretch. 1688 in *Third Collect. Papers Pres. Junct. Affairs* 2 Next day, upon Tide of Ebbs, they made a Stretch, and made a Watch above a Leagoe, and then stood Westward. 1823 W. SCONESOR *Jnl.* 131 In the evening, we made a stretch toward the land. 1840 R. H. DANA *Def. Mast* xxxvi, Two long stretches. brought us into the roads. 1845 J. COULTER *Adv. Pacific* iv. 31 Having made a stretch off the coast about forty miles, we had a fine view of the tops of the Andes, covered with snow. 1883 CLARK RUSSELL *Sailors' Lang.* s. v., A long stretch is to sail a long distance on one tack.

e. Extent in length; a continuous length or distance; a continuous portion of a journey, of the length of a road, river, or the like.

1661 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 36 Some of them (I have seen) six or seven yards long, but their usual stretch, may be the half. 1791 NEWTE *Your Eng. & Scot.* 294 The canal is carried on in almost a straight line for 2000 toises, all cut through a rock, which occasioned so great an expence, that in this stretch of the canal, they found themselves obliged to restrict the breadth of the upper surface of the water to five toises. *Ibid.* 297 This arch was thrown over in three stretches, having only a centre of thirty feet, which was shifted on small rollers from one stretch to another. 1872 MARK TWAIN *Roughing It* xviii. (1882) 99 It was nothing but a watering depot in the midst of the stretch of sixty-eight miles. 1876 HARDY *Hand of Ethelberta* xxxi, There was, as the crows flies, a stretch of thirty-five miles between the two places. 1885 BRET HARTE *Maraña* iii, Dead leaves of roses.. lay thick on the empty stretch of brown verandah. 1908 G. CORMACK *Egypt in Asia* ii. 18 This range [Lebanon] has an unbroken stretch of a hundred miles.

1225 *St. Marher.* 9 He [the dragon] strahite him ant stured toward tis meike meiden. 12350 *Will. Palerne* 3279 He..streit him in to the staluh here be stede stod. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 296 He seith nocht ones 'grant merci', Bot strahite him forth to the cite. *Ibid.* III. 313 'Towardes Tharse his cours he straghie.

† b. To direct the course of (a ship, etc.); *absol.* to steer. *Obs.*

1205 *LAV.* 2887 Brecon þa strenges þe he mid strahite & he feol to folde. *Ibid.* 9750 Tu Tottenas heo come, strahiten scepen to þan londe & eoden uppen stranden.

Ø. *intr.* To make one's way (rapidly or with effort). In later use coloured by sense 20 b.

1205 *LAV.* 27389 His cnibtes..mid muchelere strengde þurh þat feht strahiten. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 971 'To stretch in þe strete þou has no vygour. *Ibid.* B. 905 Loke 3e stemme no stepe, bot stretch on faste. 12350 *Will. Palerne* 1113 Stretches forþ wiþ þour ost, stunteþ no lenger. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 258 'The Sail goth up, and forth they strahite. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1354 Thai..Streight into stretis and into stronge houses. 1430 *Cher. Assigne* 220 The grypte eybur a staffe in here honde & on here wey straghte. 1597 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* I. 496 Crying Cormorants forsake the Sea, And stretching to the Covert wing their way. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* II. 23 Then o'er the Lawn he [the Roe-buck] bounds, o'er the high Hills Stretches secure. 1810 *Scott Lady of L.* III. xiii, Stretch on ward in thy fleet career! 1860 *THACKERAY Lovel* IV. (1851) 156, I stretch over Putney Heath, and my spirit resumes its tranquillity. 1851 *WYATT MELVILLE Good for* N. xxvi. II. 2 Stretching away at the best pace a wiry little Australian horse..can command, rides an Englishman in the normal state of hurry peculiar to his countrymen.

† 10. Of a stream: To run, flow swiftly. *Obs.*

1205 *LAV.* 27376 Strahiten after stetes blodie stemes. 11. *Naut.* To sail (esp. under crowd of canvas) continuously in one direction. Also with advs.

1597 *London Gaz.* No. 2251/4 'The headmost..stretched to Windward, and there lay p'cking at us, whilst his Companion was doing the same a Stern. 1726 *SHELVOCKE Voy. round World* 388, I stretched over for California. 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* I. (Globe) 142 Just as I had set my Mast and Sail, and the Boat began to stretch away, I saw [etc.]. 1776 *Cook 2nd Voy.* II. iii. 11, 27 Then we tacked and stretched in for the island till near sun-set. 1809 *COLLINGWOOD in Naval Chron.* XXII. 50, Our boats stretched out. 1832 *MARRIAT N. Forster* v. They were stretching off the land. 1845 *J. COULTER Adv. in Pacific* xv. 244 In a few days we put to sea, and stretched away to the northward of this group [of islands]. 1884 'H. COLLINGWOOD' *Under Meteor Flag* 4 We stretched off the land, close-bauled upon the starboard tack.

IV. To (make to) reach; to give or have a certain extent.

12. *trans.* To place (something) so as to reach from one point to another, or across an interval in space.

a. with obj. something rigid. *Obs. exc. techn.*

1225 *Juliana* 56 (Royal MS.) þat axtreo stod i strait on twa half in te twa stanene postles. 1300 *Cursus M.* 3779 In slepe he say a ladder straught Fro his heed to þe sky hit raugt. 1776 *G. SEMPLER Building in Water* 50 On those set-off's stretch your Plates.

b. To extend (something flexible, e.g. a cord or curtain) from one point to another or across a space, by drawing it out more or less straight.

This may be regarded as a weakening of sense 26, from which it is often indistinguishable.

1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Stanhede* IV. xxviii (1869) 191 And about was þe mast of þe ship dressed wher upon heeng þe seyl ystraight. 1481 *CAXTON G. Geoffrey* clxxvii. 261 They toke the hydes of the heestes that deyde and stretched them upon thenynges for to kepe & defende them fro fyre. 1535 *COVENDALE* *xl.* 22 That he spredeth out the heavens as a covering, that he stretcheth them out, as a tent to dwell in. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* I. 381 Then Weavers stretch your Stays upon the Weft. 1818 *SCOTT Br. Lamm.* xiv. I ought to have torn away the veil which interested persons had stretched betwixt us. 1832 *BREWSTER Nat. Magic* IV. 87 A black cloth should be stretched at some distance behind them. 1854 *tr. Hettner's Athens & Peloponnes* 56 The dancers take hands and form a circle; to widen which they sometimes stretch handkerchiefs from hand to hand. 1857 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* *Stretch along a brace*, to lay it along the decks in readiness for the men to lay hold of. 1884 *J. MARSHALL Tennis Cuts* 85 We invented gloves; then we lined those gloves. After that, we stretched gut-strings across the gloves. 1907 *J. A. HOOGES Elem. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 87 A piece of clothes line, stretched across the room.

† c. To pitch (a tent). Also with *outl.* *Obs.*

1382 *Wyclif Gen.* xxxi. 25 And now Jacob hadde straute [Vulg. *extenderit*]; 1388 stretchid forth] a tabernacle in the hil. 1475 *L'artainy* 865 Lentes And pavilions streight and pight freshly Besyde a ualey, enmyddes a plain. 1536 *Stories & Proph.* *Scripture* F iv h Moche wyder hath youn bryde the boly cherche stretched out and piched hyr tente. 1887 *D. FENNER Song of Songs* I. 6 For why should I become like unto one of those Which doeth stretch out his Tent fast by the flocks of thy fellows?

† d. To draw out in a straight line. *Obs.*

1542 *UDALL tr. Erasmus. Apoph.* 7 h. Yf thou stretch y^o walkynges that thou vset at home, & laye them on length by the space of five or sixe dayes together y^o shalt easily reache to Olympia.

13. † *refl.* (obs.) and *intr.* (rarely *passive*). To have a specified extent in space; to be continuous to a certain point, or over a certain distance or area. Also with *away*, *out*, *off*.

In mod. use ordinarily implying a large extent; where this notion is not present the synonym *extend* is now preferred.

1571. 1423 *Coventry Leet Bk.* (1097) 50 A feld of Wylliam Wymeswold stretchyng bym-self into a comyn hyge-way, þat is callyd the Deed-lane..Thesaid way, þat is callyd Deed-lane, þat stretche he bym-self for the Span-brooke toward the Hill-Crosse. 1460 *Osney Reg.* 181 And J. Rodde of londe

the wich strecchith bit-Selfe In lambecostestre By the londe of William Sweyne. 1607 *W. RINDLEY View Cit. & Eccles. Law Contents* A 1, That the second part hath eight books..That the third part stretcheth it selfe into eight bookes.

intr. 1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) II. 107 þe kyngdom of Deyra tilde and streitþ [L. *extendebatur*] from þe ryuer of Hummer anon to þe ryuer of Tyne. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 137 A tree..Whos heithe straghte up to the hevene. 1400 *MAUNDEV* (Roxb.) vi. 22 Araby stretcheth fra þe end of Caldee to þe last end of Affric. 1434 *Coventry Leet Bk.* (1097) 157 þe weye that stretcheth fro Cheylesmore Grene vnto Somerslowe. 1542-3 *Act 34 & 35* *Hen. VIII* c. 12 § 1 Alio oone lile Lane stretchyng from the saide waite to the Signe of the Bell at Dreywe Lane ende. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. iii, Minorque hath in length 60. miles, & in circuit 150. & to the East stretcheth from Maiorque 30. miles. 1603 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Microcosmos, &c.* 238 Her nether Vesture stretcht but to her calfe, Yet lower rought then that aboute, by halfe. 1608 *TORSELL Serpents* 41 The place must be seared with a hot yron, so farre as the venom stretcheth. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 28 Jan. 1645, Pursuing the same noble [Appian] way..we found it to stretch from Capua to Rome itself. 1748 *Austen's Voy.* I. vi. (ed. 4) 97 The Andes which skirt it, and stretch quite down to the water. 1788 *MAR. D'ARNAUD Diary* 13 Feb., Their green benches..stretched, along the whole left side of the Hall. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey & Co.* The dreary perspective of empty pews stretching away under the galleries. 1852 *THACKERAY Esmond* I. iii, The London road stretched away towards the rising sun. 1858 *ETHRIDGE Life A. Clarke* I. viii. (ed. 2) 128 the minister's family were to re-side in the apartments on the ground-floor, the school-room stretching over all above. 1860 *TYNALL Glac.* I. vii. 47 A steep slope stretches down to the Mer de Glace. 1894 *BLACKMORE Perlyceress* xviii. 149 Southward stretched the rich Perle valley.

passive. 1652 *NEWMAN tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 39 Whatsoever is stretcht forth on this side and within Mount Amanus, is the Territorie of Israel. 1867 *LADY HENRIETTA Cradle L.* viii. 223 On one side is stretched the great plain of Esdracelon.

b. To have its length in a specified direction. *Obs.*

1400 *MAUNDEV* (Roxb.) xxxiii. 150 þe walle..stretcheth fra þe south toward þe north. 1449 in *Cal. Proc. Chanc. Eliz.* (1830) II. Pref. 54 The same house by ground shall have a parclose walle, stretchyng along north and south during the seid length of lxxvj fete. 1598 W. PHILLIPS tr. *Laurens's Voy. Ships Holland &c.* Ind. 11 We put out with a North wind, the lay stretching Northeast and Southwest. 1697 *Dryden Aeneis* XI. 426 A Tract of Land..Along the Tyber, stretching to the West.

c. *transf.* with reference to time. *nonce-uses.*

1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* I. 46 There's not a minute of our liues should stretch Without some pleasure now. 1868 *STANLEY Westm. Abb.* IV. 263 Three statesmen stretch across the first half of the eighteenth century. 1898 *JRAN A. OWEN Hawaii* III. 53 The influence of these enterprising navigators is seen stretching on for some hundreds of years.

14. *fig.* † a. To have a specified measure in amount, degree, power, etc.; to be adequate for some purpose. *Obs.*

refl. 1386 *CHAUCER Melib.* P. 3015 Your liberal grace and mercy stretchen hem further into goodness, than donnoure outrageous giltes and trespass in to wickednesse.

intr. 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* II. 341 If ye be swich, your beautee may not stretche To make amendes of so cruel a dede. 1386 — *Can. Yeom. Prol.* A. 531 As ferforth as my konnyng may stretche. 1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 43 He will that..his brother..fynde his fadir..with the profitz of the place, as ferre as they wille stretche. 1466 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 210 And if my goodes wille stretche thereto I will than an honest preest have 50 marcs for a boole yere to syng. 1572 *A. B. Let. to R. C. A. ij.* Some..whose vnderstanding can not stretche to a matter of so greate aduice. 1581 *MULCASTEN Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 143 You would haue your childe learned, but your purse will not stretch. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* I. ii. 62 *Fal.* Thou hast paid al there. *Prin.* Yea and elsewhere, so farre as my Coine would stretch. 1648 *Ld. HERBERT Hen. VIII* (1683) 372 We will take such Commons as they have at Oxford; Which, yet, if our Purse will not stretch to maintain, for our last refuge we will go a Begging.

† b. To go a certain length in action. *Obs.*

refl. 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* I. 903 For vertue streccheþ not hym self to shame.

intr. 1550 *HARINGTON tr. Cicero's Bk. Friendship* (1562) 26 Let vs firste see this point, howe farre oughte loue to stretch in frendshipp [L. *quatenus amor in amicitia progredi debeat*].

† c. To have a specified extent or range of action or application. *Obs.*

refl. 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* v. ii. 490 The textis stretchen hem to viciouse personoes being out of religioun, as weel as to viciouse personoes in religioun. 1559 *Homilies, Charity* II. L j h, Howe charitie stretcheth [earlier ed. *extendeth*] it selfe, both to God and man, friend and foe.

intr. 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 420 Þis charite of feris schulde stretche to alle gode men. 1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 256/1 That this ordynance stretche and here stremketh also wel wyth in Cheshire. 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* III. i. 278 Into further purpos than in to this purpos now here seid stretchith not eny of the textis now bifore alleggid. 1461 *Little Red Bk. Bristol* (1900) II. 128 That thesactes stretche not to any mannes wyfe of the Crafte of Wevers nowe leuyng. 1531 *tr. St. German's Dial. Doctor & Stud.* xlii. 84 If a man..hanyshed be restored by the prynce, whether shall that restitution stretche to the goodes. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 13 He would there should no such power stretch to his successours, therefore he made no mention of them. 1621 *ELING Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 125 L. Chamberlaine thinks the privilege dothe not stretche to goodes, and they are not to be delivered. 1635 *SIR H. FINCH Law* (1636) 25 A Statute that maketh it felony to receive..one that comitteth such and such an offence..stretcheth not to a woman that receiveth..her husband in such a case. 1659 *MILTON Civil Power Ect.* Causes 27 The other..makes himselfe suprem lord or pope of the church as far as his civil jurisdiction stretcheth.

passive. 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 343 For siþ vertue of a lyng myt be stretchid by al his rewme, myche more þe

vertue of Crist is comuned wiþ al his children. 1586 *Sio. NEW Apol. Poetrie* (Arl.) 58 But I bonor philosophical instructions..so as they be not abused, which is likewise stretched to Poetrie.

† 15. To tend, be serviceable (to some object).

1400 *Destr. Troy* 9207 Hilt senith me vnseintain, al seichyng of wayes Ys stolyn vp full stithly, shuld stretche to my hele! 1412 *HOCLEVE De Reg. Irinc.* 4836 For Cristes sake, su yow gyeth ay, As þat may stretche to your peples ese. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 1 § 1 His offence stretchith to the hurt and jopardie of the King. 1587 A. DAY *Daphnis & Chloe* (1890) 11 And for that her care stretched that the girl..might the sooner be taken and reputed for hers, she..called her Chloe. 1621 *True Relat. Exec. Prague* A 3, The Judgement..should not be executed, but in such a sort as might..stretch to the reputation and authority of the Emperours Maiesty.

V. To tighten by force, to strain.

16. *trans.* To pull taut; to bring (e.g. a rope, piece of cloth) to a rigid state of straightness or evenness by the application of tractive force at the extremities; to strain.

1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) III. 211 3if þe streog is i-straught endelongs [L. *chorda extensa*] upon þe holownesse of a tree. 1530 *Judic. Urines* II. vii. 30 b, Diafragma..And therefore it is strauth and taught and racheid oute as it were a tecture of clothe. 1535 *FISHER Sermon* Wks. (1876) 394 Neuer anye Parchement skynne was more straightly stretched by strength vpon the tentors. 1579 *GOSSON Sch. Abuse* (Arl.) 57 It behooueth your Honour..to play the Musition, stretch euery string till hee breake. 1590 *LODGE Rosalynde* (1592) b, The meane is sweetest melodie, where strings high stretch[ed], eyther soone cracke, or quickly grow out of time [read tune]. 1705 *L'ATE Warriour's Welcome* xxiv, Then try your Skill: a well-prim'd Canvass stretch. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* II. 268 Ech eager Hound exerts His utmost Speed, and stretches evry Nerve. 1763 *J. BROWN Poetry & Music* v. 67 Mercury was the Inventor of the Lyre; which had but four Strings, and they were stretched on a Turtle's Shell. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 698 For the convenience of keeping the paper stretched and smooth..a drawing-board is used. 1883 M. P. BAILE *Saw Mills* 182 Considerable trouble is often found in stretching or tightening large belts on to their pulleys.

† b. To take out (wrinkles) by stretching. *Obs.*

1541 *BARNES Wks.* (1573) 254 Her wryncles bee stretched out.

c. *intr.* To stretch out: to be made even by straining.

1838 in *Newton's Lond. Jmrl. Conj. Ser.* XVI. 68 The cloth is then folded back tightly over the tension rod, and stretches out smooth in the opposite direction.

17. To pull (a person's) limbs lengthwise; esp. to torture by so doing, to rack. In early use, to place with extended limbs on a cross. Also with *out*.

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 362 Nes Sainte Peter & Sainte Andrew, hereore, istreihit o rode, and Saint Lorenz o'te gredil. 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 560 Penne he..on þe cros biholdes; He seþ a child straigt þer-on stremyng on blode. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 257 Beholde..those blessed armes..which were so stretched on the crosse, now all starke and styffe. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xxi, After they [the bath-men] haue well pulled and stretched your armes..in such sort that he wyl make your bones too cracke. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas.* for M. v. 316 The Duke dare no more stretch this finger of mine, then he Dare racke his owne. 1605 — *Leav. v.* 315 He hates him, That would vpon the wracke of this tough world Stretch him out longer. 1611 G. H. tr. *Anti-Colon* 41 If hee [this Jesuit] were but a little stretcht by the fingers, a man might learne strange mysteries of him. 1665 *Dryden Ind. Eng.* v. ii. (1668) 57 Fasten the Engines; stretch 'em at their length. 1669 — *Tempest* IV. (1690) 51, I feel my self as on a Rack, stretch'd out, and nigh the ground, on which I might have ease, yet cannot reach it. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xxiii, If a man..was being stretcht on the rack.

18. † a. To stretch a halter, rope: to be hanged.

1592 *GREENE Black Bk's. Messenger* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 22, I at last resolutely vowed in my selfe to haue it though I stretch a halter for it. 1657 *BULLINGSLY Brachy-Martyrol.* xxxii. 123 One man for saying he'd believe the Pope No sooner then the devil, stretch'd a rope. 1708 T. WARD *England's Reform.* IV. (1710) 72, We our selves..Were in fair way to stretch a Halter.

† b. To stretch (a person, his neck): to hang.

1595 *Locrine* II. ii. 81 Here, good fellow; take it at my command, Vnlesse you meane to be stretcht. 1652 *BROME Queen & Concupine* IV. iii. (1659) 82 For fear the Rusticks may presume again To stretch their penitent necks with halter strain. 1700 *CUMBER Love makes a Man* IV. iv, D. Du. But pray, Sir, were you as intimate at both play-houses? Clo. No, stretch 'em! 1775 *N. Y. Jmrl.* 9 Feb. in F. Moore *Diary Amer. Rev.* I. 19 'Pray, Mr., what is a Tory?' He replied, 'A Tory is a thing whose head is in England, and its body in America, and its neck ought to be stretched.' 1800 *Irish Song.* The night before Larry was stretch'd The boys they all paid him a visit.

† c. *intr.* To be hanged.

1576 *Common Conditions* 202 (Brooke) If hee could haue taken me I know that I should stretch. 1596 H. MOUNTAGU in *Bucceluch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 231 Two of his charge gave the slip; it was well for them; they might else haue stretched with the rest of their companions. 1676 *D'URFEE Mm. Fickle* v. ii, Ay, ay, you need not fear, you are a Lord, you'll come off well enough, 'tis we shall stretch for 't.

19. To stretch a point = to strain a point: see STRAIN v. 11 f. Also, in the same sense, † to stretch string (cf. quot. 1579 in 16).

In the first quot. app. used with somewhat different sense. 1565 *COOPER Thesaurus* s. v. *Nervus*, *Intendere nervos in re aliqua*, to straine a sinew; to stretch a point [note: to endeavour to the utmost of his power. a 1566 R. EDWARDS *Danion & Pithias* (fac.) G ij h, Wylly you not stretche one point: to bringe me in fauour agayne? 1575 *GASCOIGNE*

tension. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 382 The cotton, or...roving, is taken out and wound upon a bobbin, and...carried to a machine called a stretcher. 1838 in *Newton's Lond. Jnl.* Conj. Ser. (1840) XVI. 65 Having determined the figure or design to be produced, the cloth is spread...in lengths...over a stretcher of canvas, which stretcher is placed in a frame. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* 11. No. 5330, Marking-inl, lineo stretcher, &c., with specimens.

b. A frame upon which an artist's canvas is spread and drawn tight by means of corner-pieces or wedges. See also quot. 1875.

1847 *Man. Oil-Painting* 48 There are, however, certain sizes [of canvas] which are always kept on hand at the shops, ready mounted on stretchers. 1867 *TROLOPE Chron. Barset II. ix. 177* The rent canvas fell and fluttered upon the stretcher. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Stretcher*, a corner-piece for distending a canvas frame.

c. *Leather-manuf.* (a) = STAKE sb. 1 5 b; (b) a band-tool used in finishing leather.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 767 [The skins] are dried with the fleece outermost, and are finished upon the stretcher. 1892 *Saddlers' Gaz.* 1 Dec. 212/1 The hide...is then turned over and the hair side moistened with water and rubbed with a copper stretcher until it is nearly dry.

d. An instrument for casing the fit of boots, gloves, hats, etc.

1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Stretcher*, an instrument for casing boots or gloves. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 449/2 She was manipulating the...pair of stretchers.

5. A bar serving as a stay or brace.

a. A buttress in masonry; a tie-beam in joinery; in trench timbering, a temporary strut.

1774 *GOSLING Walk Canterb.* xxvi. 136 There seems to have been some failing in the south-west pillar, and care has been taken to prevent any ill consequences of it by adding stretchers of stone-work on all sides to stiffen it... The stretchers are very substantial and deep walls of stone pierced in such patterns as make them...an ornament: They are carried on arches from this pillar to another principal one. 1805 *ROBINSON Syst. Mech. Philos.* (1822) I. 669 The struts which carry the king-post spring from those points of the stretcher where it rests on the strut below. 1869 C. KNIGHT *Mechanician* 67 The class of columns represented by Fig. 130 are used also as stays, and in the horizontal position; they are in such cases named stretchers, and should be forged as nearly as possible to the intended form.

b. A bar or rod used as a tie or brace in the framework of an article; esp. a cross-piece between the handles of a plough or the legs of a chair.

1844 H. STEPHENS *Book of Farm I.* 413 The stretchers which support and retain the handles [of the plough] at their due distance apart. 1845 *HOLTZAPFEL Turning II.* 725 There is a central rod or stretcher [to the frame saw], to which are mortised two end pieces that have a slight power of rotation on the stretcher. 1882 *CAULFIELD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework* 196 The ordinary [Embroidery] Frames are made of four pieces of wood, the two upright pieces of which are called Bars, and two horizontal pieces, called Stretchers. 1902 [see *stretcher-bar* c in 12]. 1905 C. G. HARPER *Oxf. Road I.* 125 Four men thus working will 'get out' the timber [beech] and turn it into legs or rails—'stretchers' as they call them in the trade—at the rate of four gross a day.

c. A bar which keeps apart the traces between every two horses in a team.

1828 *CARR Craven Gloss.* 1852 C. W. HOSKINS *Talpa* xvi. (1854) 136 The fore-horse...turned suddenly...into the high-road, grazing Mr. Greening's unsprung foot with the point of the leader's stretcher.

d. *Naui* (See quot.)

1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk., Stretchers*...Also cross-pieces placed between a boat's sides to keep them apart when hoisted up and gripped.

e. *Mining*. A prop or sprag.

1833 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal-Mining* 244.

6. A bar or rod used to expand and to keep expanded something collapsible.

a. A jointed or sliding rod used to spread the head or legs of a thing, esp. each of the rods pivoted at the ends to the ribs and the sleeve which slides upon the stick of an umbrella.

1843 *HOLTZAPFEL Turning I.* 136 Whalebone is now principally used for the stretchers for umbrellas. 1857 *Rept. Patent Invent.* June 511 Samuel Fox...for heating...ribs and stretchers of umbrellas and parasols. 1866 *Rock to Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Opt.* etc. *Instrum.* (1875) 515 For tripod stands I employ three elongating stretchers converging to a point in the middle (when the legs are spread); they are formed of brass tubes sliding one within the other. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Stretcher*...5. (*Vehic.*) A jointed rod by whose extension the carriage hows are separated and expanded, so as to spread the canopy or hood.

b. A stick or each of the sticks used to keep a fishing net expanded.

1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* xiii, Benjamin prided himself greatly on his skill in throwing the net...At length a loud splash in the water, as he threw away the 'staff', or 'stretcher'...announced that the boat was returning. 1884 G. F. BRAITHWAITE *Salmonids of Westmorl.* vi. 23 Lighter sticks or stretchers are attached to the top and bottom cord which keep the net extended.

c. A piece of wood or metal used to spread the clews of a hammock. In recent Dicts.

7. A foot-rest in a rowing-boat. (See quot. 1769, 1808.)

1609 *DRAKER Ravens Alm.* B2, Any Sculer, whose legs get his lining by a Stretcher, will not deny it. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneis* x. 417 They tug at every Oar; and every Stretcher hends. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780), *Stretcher*, a sort of staff fixed athwart the bottom of a boat, for the rower to place his feet against, in order to commu-

nicate a greater effort to his oar. 1834 *MARRVAT P. Simple* xxxi, Swinburne appeared...followed by the rest of the boat's crew, armed with the boat's stretchers. 1898 *Encycl. Sport II.* 298/r (Rowing) *Stretcher*, a board placed slopingly at a right angle across the boat in front of the oarsman, upon which he braces his feet.

8. A kind of litter composed of two poles separated by cross-bars upon which canvas is stretched, used to transport sick or wounded persons.

1845 *Ann. Reg.* 380/1 After the body was discovered Fletcher went for the stretcher. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 668/2 The ambulance conveyances authorised for use in the British army are...1. Conveyances carried by the hands of bearers, called stretchers; 2. Conveyances wheeled by men, wheeled stretchers, [etc.]. 1892 *BIERCE In Midst of Life* 129 Two were hospital attendants and carried a stretcher.

9. A folding bed or bedstead chiefly for camp or hospital use. Also *pl.* the trestles for a bed.

1841 *MARRVAT Poacher* xlv, They sat down on the stretchers upon which the bed had been laid [in the prison cell] during the night. 1893 *SELOUS Trav. S. E. Africa* 56 He gave me...a stretcher to sleep on in one of the empty chambers.

b. A flat board on which a corpse is laid out preparatory to coffinage. ? *Sc.*

1850 *Ogilvie*; and in some later Dicts.

10. Something laid lengthways.

a. *Building*. A brick or stone laid with its length in the direction of the wall. Also *Fortif.*, a sod laid in a similar position.

1693 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 260 If the Header on one side of the Wall, toothed as much as the Stretcher on the other side, it would be a stronger Toothing. 1693 J. HOUGHTON *Collect. Improv. Husb.* No. 74 r 3 A Brick-wall of a Foot and half thick is commonly made by Stretchers and Headers. 1725 [see *HEADER* 5]. 1791 *SNEATON Edystone L.* (1793) § 82 The long pieces or Stretchers were retained between two Headers or bond pieces. 1839 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jnl.* II. 430/2 The front is to be of...stone, laid header and stretcher alternately. 1851, 1884 [see *HEADER* 5].

b. ? A horizontal branch (see quot.).

1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 162 Great Plantations of Hazel, that...are also of vast Service to the Thatcher, by its Stretchers, Sprays, and Withs. 1886 *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s. v., In 'making' a hedge certain growing stakes are chopped half through, laid down lengthwise on the hedge, and fastened down with a crook. Earth is then thrown upon them, and they root afresh. These are the stretchers.

11. *Angling*. The artificial fly at the extremity of a casting line to which two or more flies are attached.

1837 J. KIRKBRIDE *Northern Angler* 3 The first dropper ought to be about a yard from the stretcher, or tail-fly.

III. attrib. and Comb.

12. attrib. and Comb., as (sense 5 b) *stretcher-bolt*, *-tube*; *stretcher-bar* (a) the bar which is set across a level as a support for a rock-drill; (b) *Leather-manuf.* an appliance for stretching hides transversely; (c) (see quot. 1902); *stretcher-bearer* (see quot.); *stretcher-bed*, *-bedstead*, a folding bed, chiefly for camp or barrack use (cf. 9); *stretcher-brick* (see 10 a); *stretcher-fly* (see 11); *stretcher-iron* *Leather-manuf.* = STAKE sb. 1 5 b; *stretcher-man* = *stretcher-bearer*; *stretcher-mule* (see quot.); *stretcher-party* *Mil.*, a party of men equipped with stretchers and appliances for assisting and removing the wounded; *stretcher-pole*, a pole of an ambulance stretcher.

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 448/1 In driving a level with the Darlington drill it is usual to fix the 'stretcher bar horizontally across the level so as to command the upper part of the face. 1897 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Leather* xlii. (ed. 2) 544 A stretcher-bar of suitable form for stretching the hides transversely. 1902 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.* (ed. 3), *Stretcher Bar*, or *Stretcher*, a long bar or bolt shouldered near each end, and used for the purpose of maintaining a frames and side frames at a fixed distance apart and perfectly rigid. 1876 *VOYLE & STEVENSON Mil. Dict.* 412/1 'Stretcher Bearers, men...whose special duty...is to carry the wounded from the battle-field, to the ambulance wagons. 1842 *MRS. GORE Fascin.* 21 In a gloomy inner room stood a common 'stretcher-bed. 1888 *Daily News* 5 June 6/2 The life of the emergency men in camp...is luxurious...They have stretcher beds and blankets to cover them. 1895 *Army & Navy Co-op. Price-list* 442 Barrack Furniture and Camp Equipment. Folding 'Stretcher Bedstead, Iron frame and legs. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Book of Farm I.* 420 The right handle [of the plough] is formed in one bar, and it is connected to the left handle by the 'stretcher-holts. 1867 *MUSGRAVE Nooks & Corners Old France* I. 80 A perilous mode of scrambling off their work, which among fifty 'stretcher hicks, exhibited not two headers. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 379/1 A bass rose and snapped the 'stretcher fly before it fully settled on the water. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 768 The clean skins after being dried, are finished first on the 'stretcher-iron, and then on the horse or stretching frame. 1875 *BEDFORD Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vii. (ed. 2) 247 If a couple of spare limbers are available the S.A. might be placed upon them and drawn by the spare-amunition and 'stretcher-men. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, 'Stretcher-mule, a mule adapted to stretch and twist fine rovings of cotton. 1884 *Mil. Engineering I.* ii. 112 The strength of the 'stretcher party will be determined by the principal medical officer. 1892 *KIPPLING Barrack-room Ballads*, *Omits*, We socks 'im with a 'stretcher-pole. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Book of Farm I.* 668 The beam and handles are further connected by 'stretcher-tubes and bolts.

Stretching (stre'tſin), *vbl. sb.* [f. *STRETCH* v. + -ING ¹.] The action or an act of the verb. Also with advs., *forth*, *out*.

c 1375 *WYCLIF Sermon. Sel. Wks.* I. 127 A housand 3eer hen to him as jstideray; and, shortly, al þing þat was or ever shal be hereafter is present unto him, for stretching of his longe heyng. 1398 *IREVISA Barth. De P. R. v. xxiii.* (1495) 131 By stretchyng of the lowes the frogge makyth his noyse. c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* iv. iii. 431 Not so that the thing or gouernance wicthit or makith bi his kinde eny stretching into the yuel, but that [etc.]. 1560 *BIBLE* (Genev.) *Isa.* viii. 8 And the stretching out of his wings shall fill the breadth of thy lande. a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* iv. (1598) 399 With a painful stretching, and forced yawning. 1609 *HOLLAND Annum. Marcell.* xxix. iv. 357 After they had been maimed and lamed before with stretching upon the racke. 1835 *HENERT Engin. & Mech. Encycl.* I. 407 Previously to the rovings receiving their last reduction on the spinning frame, they undergo a process called stretching. 1838 *DICKENS Nich. Nick.* xxii, The Masters Crummes...evinced, by various half-suppressed yawns and stretchings of their limbs, an obvious inclination to retire for the night. 1855 *DUNGLISON Mech. Lex.* s. v. *Pandiculation*, In the state of health, stretching occurs before and after sleep; especially when we are fatigued. 1897 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Leather* xxvi. (ed. 2) 409 The above process...acts as a preservative and stops all further stretching, one of the disadvantages of new belts.

† b. *Stretching out*: extent. *Obs.*—

1530 *PALSGR.* 277/1 Stretchyng out of a thyng, *estendue*.

c. attrib. and Comb., as *stretching-force*, *-frame*, *-machine*, *-pulley*, *-roller*, *-string*; *stretching-board*, (a) a board used to lie upon in callisthenic exercises; (b) a flat board upon which a corpse is laid out before being placed in a coffin; *stretching-bond*, a bond (see *BOND* sb. 1 3 a) in which stretchers only (and not headers) are used; *stretching-carriage*, a tender in the form of a carriage; *stretching-course*, a course of bricks or stones laid with their length in the direction of the wall; *stretching-iron* = *STRETCHER* 4 c; *stretching-mule* = *STRETCHER-mule*; *stretching-room*, space in which to stretch (the limbs); † *stretching-sticks*, a glove-stretcher; *stretching-stone* *Building*, a stone set in the position of a stretcher; † *stretching-torture*, torture upon the rack.

1825 *JAMIESON, Striking-Burd, *Stretching-Burd.* 1843 *THACKERAY Ravenswing* iv, Who knows but at that moment Lady Bell was at work with a pair of her dumb namesakes, and Lady Sophy lying flat on a stretching-board? 1847 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xiii. (1857) 221 He had become as true a corpse as the one whose stretching-board he had usurped. 1805 in *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jnl.* (1838) 1330/1 'Stretching bond is where the longitudinal direction of the bricks is parallel with the face of the wall. 1876 in *Textile Colourist* III. 207 The series of tenters or 'stretching carriages may...be so arranged that the fabric is stretched...by any given number of the tenters. 1693 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 261, I would advise in the 'Stretching courses, wherein you lay stretching on both sides the Wall next the Line, so also to lay stretching in the middle of the Wall. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 14 The steening [of the well], consisted of two stretching courses of bricks. 1900 *Jnl. Soc. Dyers* XVI. 21 Such a 'stretching force as was been hitherto customary. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 383 Although this is called the 'stretching-frame, the yarn is not stretched, but merely undergoes a further process of drawing and spinning. 1896 *PETERSON Mag.* (Philad.) N. S. VI. 242/2 The stretching frame [for the canvas of a picture], 9 ft. by 14 ft. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 377 The 'stretching iron, is a flat plate of iron or copper, fully a fourth of an inch thick at top, and thinning off at bottom in a blunt edge. 1851-54 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Useful Arts* (1867) II. 37/2 The stretching or softening iron...is an upright plate...mounted upon an upright beam. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1190 'Stretching machine. Cotton goods and other textile fabrics...are prepared for the market by being stretched in a proper machine, which lays all their warp and wool yarns in parallel positions. 1835—*Philos. Manuf.* 40 The fine bobbin and fly-rovings frame...can do a certain part of the work formerly done by the 'stretching mule. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. Plate xiv, This...machine...is set a-going, or stopped, at pleasure, by a 'stretching pulley. 1835 *URE Philos. Manuf.* 196 The tension or 'stretching-roller has its axle mounted in the segment-racks. 1895 M. HEWLETT *Earthwork out of Tuscany* 20 Twenty-four legs, and urgent need of 'stretching-room [in the railway-carriage] as the night wore on. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* iii. 360/2 In the Sinister side, are the Glovers 'stretching Sticks in Salter. 1833 *LONDON Encycl. Archit.* § 981, a is the...heading stone; and b, the...stretching stone. 1855 *HIGINS Junius' Nomencl.* 195/2 *Fiduciale*,...the 'stretching strings or cords of the racke. 1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuff* 67 The strapado and the 'stretching torture.

Stretching (stre'tſin), *vbl. a.* [f. *STRETCH* v. + -ING ².] That stretches, in the senses of the verb. *Stretching gallop*, a gallop in which the legs of the horse are fully extended.

a 1547 *SURREY Æneid* iv. 258 (1557) E ij, An hundred hugie great temples he built, In his farr stretching realmes, to Jupiter. 1594 *CHAPMAN Shadow of Nt. Ejb.* And in the stretching circle of her eye. All things are compast. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneis* x. 297 A hundred sweep, With stretching Oars at once the glassy deep. 1794 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* xliii, Stretching plains, And peopled towos. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 116 Bring [the horse] by degrees to take regular stretching gallops. 1872 *Routledge's Every Boy's Ann.* 2/2 To have a stretching canter on a good horse. 1887 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 17 Jan. 2/2 It depends upon the nature of the country, whether it is dense forest or stretching park land. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 653 You...want...a conscience made of stretching leather to deal with the Kruhoy in the African climate, and live.

b. *Stretching beam*, a tie-beam or brace used in building.

1776 G. SEMPLER *Building in Water* 70 Be careful, that your stretching Beams lie firm and solid upon all your Caps. 1838 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jnl.* I. 176/2 Stretching beams or braces are framed across to each of the ribs.

Stretchless (stretʃləs), *a.* [*f.* STRETCH *sb.* or *v.* + LESS.] Incapable of being stretched.

Used in the leather belting trade to designate belting from which the 'stretch' has been taken out (see STRETCH *sb.* 1 h).
† **Stretching** *noun-nd.* [*f.* STRETCH *sb.* or *v.* + LING 1.] A minute quantity of space.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 110 [An atom] not being a stretching or quid quantum, any more than a now is an onwarding or quid succession.

Stretchy, *a. colloq.* [*f.* STRETCH *v.* + -Y.]

1. Having the quality of stretching; elastic.
1854 *Poultry Chron.* I. 503 The marvellous stretchy tightness of their feathers. 1902 ELIZ. L. BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 164 Would that we had some of the same stretchy kind [of rules] in America!

2. Liable to stretch unduly.

1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 28/2 A workman with a true eye can often counteract 'stretchy stock,' and cover up the deficiencies of the stitcher so that the upper [of the boot] will be a 'snug fit'.

2. Inclined to stretch oneself or one's limbs.

1872 'MARK TWAIN' *Roughing It* xxvii. (1882) 151 In the night the pup would get stretchy and brace his feet against the old man's back.

Strete, aphetic *f.* ESTREAT; *obs. f.* STREET.

|| **Stretto** (stret'to). *Mus.* [*It.*, fem. of *stretto* adj.; see next.] = STRETTO *b.*

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. s. v.*, The conclusion of the chorus in Haydn's *Creation*, 'The heavens are telling,' is a *stretto*.

|| **Stretto** (stret'to), *adv.* and *sb.* *Mus.* Pl. *stretti* (stret'ti), also *strettos*. [*It.* = narrow: see STRAIT *a.*] *A. adv.* A direction to perform a passage, esp. a final passage, in quicker time.

1753 *Chambers' Cyl. Suppl.*, *Stretto*, in the Italian music, is sometimes used to signify that the measure is to be short and concise, and consequently quick. In this sense it stands opposed to *largo*. 1801 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* 1883 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* III. 739/2.

B. sb. (See quot. 1869.)

1854 *Cherubini's Counterpoint* 65 The stretto is one of the essential requisites of a fugue. 1869 OUSELEY *Counterpoint* xxi. 166 In a fugue the stretto is an artifice by which the subject and answer, as it were, bound closer together, by being made to overlap. 1893 G. B. SHAW *Perf. Wagnerite* 3 In classical music... there are fugues, with counter-subjects, strettos, and pedal points.

attrib. 1837 BANISTER *Mus. Anal.* 133 Alternating such fragments, or bringing them together, *stretto* fashion.

Streu, *obs.* form of **STRAW**.

Streight, **Streum**: see STRAIGHT, STREAM.

Streven, *-in*, *-yn*: see STRIVE *v.*

Strew (strū), *sb.* *rare.* [*f.* STREW *v.*] A number of things strewed over a surface or scattered about.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 28 h, Brachiale... is to be understood the whole strew, and packe of bones [*l. totum eam ossium streum intelligit*], intersited between the cubit, and Postbrachiale. 1657 BR. H. KING *Exequy Poems* (1843) 34 And for sweet flowers to crown thy hearse, Receive a strew of weeping woe. 1892 W. WHITMAN *Autobiog.* (1892) 204 There being quite a strew of printer's proofs and slips, and the daily papers. 1907 'BARBARA BURKE' *Barbara goes to Oxford* 255, I have been sitting in a perfect strew of books and pamphlets and pictures.

Strew (strū), *v.* Also (now *arch.* and *dial.*) strow (strō). *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* strewed, strowed; *pa. pple.* also strown, strown. *Forms:*

a. 1 strewian, streowian, streawian, 3-7 strowe, 6-7 strow, 7 strow, 6- strow. *B.* 4 strouwe, 4-7 strowe, 5 strowhe, 6 strow, *pa. t.* strouit, 6- strow. *v.* 6 stroye, 7 stroy. See also STREW *v.* 1 [Com. Teut. weak verb: OE. *strewian*, *streowian*, *streawian*, corresponds (exc. for differences of conjugation) to OFris. *strewa*, OS. *pa. t. pl. strōidun*, *strōidun* (MLG. *strōien*, *stretien*), MDu. *strōien* (mod. Du. *strooien*), OHG. *strowuen*, *strewen* (MHG. *strōuwen*, mod. G. *strewen*), ON. *strá* (Iut MSw. *strōa*, Sw. *strō*, Da. *strō*, are from MLG.), Goth. (**strewjan*) *pa. t. strawida*, *f. OTeut. root *stran-*; the ulterior relations are uncertain, but most scholars assume some kind of connexion with the Indogermanic root **ster-* (extended **strā-*) in L. *sternere*, *pa. pple. strātus*: see STRATUM.

The OE. forms representing the orig. Teut. conjugation are: **strewjan*, etc. (see STRAV *v.*) = Goth. *strewjan*, and *pa. t. strawida* = Goth. *strawida*. The original pre-stem in OE. (as in some other Teut. langs) was superseded by a new-formation after the *pa. t.* Owing to the influence of the following *u*, the unlaute *-t* became diphthongized, producing the forms *strowen*, *strowu*. The OE. forms with *g* or falling diphthong are represented by the *a* forms above, while *strewen* pronounced with a rising diphthong gave rise to the *β* forms. According to modern usage, the two spellings correspond to the two pronunciations; formerly, the spellings *strew* was often used where the time was a word like *so*, and conversely *strow* rhyming with *new* etc.

The rare *y* forms *stroye* are app. borrowed from or influenced by Du. *strooien*.

The *pa. pple.* is now most commonly *strewen* or *strown* in passive tenses, esp. where there is no distinct reference to an agent; and *strewed*, *strowed* in active tenses.]

1. *trans.* To scatter, spread loosely; to scatter (rushes, straw, flowers, etc.) on the ground or floor, or over the surface of something; to sprinkle (something granulated or in powder) over a surface.

a. 971 *Blickling Hom.* 71 Summe naman fa twiæn of þæm treowum, & streowodan on þone weg. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter*

Ps. cxlvii. 16 Cloude als aske spredes [*MS. E. strewes*] be. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 295 Meriadoc dede floore bring And strewed it bi twene. 1378 WYCLIF *Matth.* xxi. 8 Ful muche companye strewen her clothis in the wey. c 1400 MAUNDV. (Roxb.) xviii. 84 Pai take alde peper and stepez it and strewes upon it spume of siluer. 1592 KYO J. *Brewen* 105 Shee powred out a messe for him, and strewed secretly therein part of the poison. 1607 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* ii. 61 Not a flower, not a flower sweete, On my blacke coffin let there be strowne [*prime throwne*]. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* ii. iv. 16. Decay 1553 One gobbet here, another there they strew. 1656 J. SMITH *Pract. Physick* 128 The powder is srued into the Eye. 1675 HANNAH WOOLLEY *Gentleu. Comp.* 140 Strew some Nutmeg thereon. 1773 BOSWELL *Johnson* 19 Oct. (Tour Hebrides), Some good hay was strewed at one end of it [sc. the barn], to form a bed for us. 1826 *Art of Brewing* (ed. 2) 162 If a few cloves... be strowed over the liquid sulphur. 1841 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxix. The newspapers which were strown upon the table. 1860 TYNHOALL *Glac.* i. v. 38 The roof strowed itself in ruins upon the floor.

b. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 101 (= 207). I had hem strowe [*v. r. strowe*] flouris on myn bed. 1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 110 The pre-closure perlis strown to hogges. 1530 PALSGR. 741/1, I strowe spyes upon meates, or flouris upon a place. *Je sursme.* 1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. 5 This herbe... strowene in the hedde... drieth serpentes awaye. 1584 COGAN *Heaven Health* ix. 81 marg., Damask powder... to strow among clothes. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 197 A small Altar... on which they strow flesh and flowers. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 428 Sweet Flow'rs are strow'd Beneath his Body. 1727 SWIFT *Desire & Possess.* 36 Possession kept the beaten Road; And gather'd all his Brother strow'd. 1815 BYRON *Desr. Senacherib* ii. Like the leaves of the forest when Autumn bethought that, That host on the morrow lay wither'd and strown. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Arden* 501 These he palms Whereof the happy people strowing cried 'Hosanna in the highest!' 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* ii. 517 When they had prayed And strown the salted meal.

absol. 1535 COVERDALE *Matth.* xxv. 24 Thou... gatherest where thou hast not strowed, [*ibid.* 26 Where I strowed not.]

b. with *adv.*, as *on*, *in*, *about*, *† abroad*, *around*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 480/2 Strowyn a-brode, or scateryn, *sergo.* c 1440 *Pallad. on Hush.* 118 Strowe on origan. 1550 DAUS *Tr. Steidene's Comm.* 461 h, marg., Libelles strowed about in London. 1591 A. W. B. *Coolpe.* 33 Then strew on sugar vpon it. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Paill.* vii. 76 And lavish Nature laughs, and strows her Stores around. a 1756 ELIZA HAYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 47 Strew in a little salt and pepper. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* viii. Looking at the leaves which lay strowed around. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* ii. Their fallen leaves lie strown thickly about.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xiv. 11 Vnder thee strowed shal be a moiste [*Vulg. subter te sternerut linae*]. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* x. 23 I hat I wolde scatere them amonge the Heithen, and strowe them amonge the nacions. 1602 CNETTE *Hoffmann* 1631 E 1, The cleare moone strowes siluer in our path. 1693 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* i. iii. 25 For so I have strowed it in the common eare, And so it is recited. 1737-8 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* Intro. 23 Excepting a small Number [of cant words] strowed here and there in the Comedies of that Age. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 83 And many a holy text around she strews. 1823 WESS EUNSEY *In Hare Life* i. vi. 230 The torches were so thinly strowed, that... the procession seemed to be groping its way in the dark. 1837-45 TENNYSON *St. Agnes' Eve* 28 All heaven hursts her starry foins, And strows her lights below. 1848 T. RICKMAN *Stiles Archib.* Eng. c 12 The Tudor flower... profusely strowed over the roofs, &c. of rich late buildings.

† d. To spread out to view, display. *poet. Obs.* 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 75 Of Synah can I tell thee more... But little needes to strow my store, Suffice this hill of ours.

2. To cover (the ground, a floor, any surface) with something loosely scattered or sprinkled.

13. *K. Alis.* 10616 Laud MSJ. Of Olyue, & of muge flouris Wren ystrewed halle & boures. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* xiv. 301 Of wapnys, armyng, and ded men The feld was haly strewit then. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* xiv. 15 He schal shewe to you a greet souping place strowid [*Vulg. cenaculum grande stratum*]. 1480 in *Berke, Bucks & Oxon. Archæol.* *Jrnl.* (1913) Oct. 84 For strewing the church for ii yerres... iij 3 iiii d. 1594 CHAPMAN *Shadow of Nt. Bijl.* My funeral bed, Strowd with the bones and reliques of the dead. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xl. 439 The Inwards and thir Fat, with Incense strow'd. c 1770 Mrs. GLASSE *Comp. Confectioner* 11 Strew it with fine powder sugar. 1783 COWPER *Negro's Compl.* 34 Wild tornadoes, Stewing yonder sea with wrecks. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxii. The floor was already strown with weary sleepers. 1835 MISS BRADDON *Wyldard's World* i. 13 He had strowed the carriage with newspapers and magazines.

B. 33. *Coer de L.* 3735 Ladies strowe here boures With rede roses, and lilye flowers. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* xvi. 633 All the feldis strowit wyf Of Inglish men that slayn was thar. 1426 LYOG. *De Gal. Pilgr.* 14673 Placys full of old odure I kan strowe with Ros-hys greys, That ther ys no felthe sene. c 1450 *Mertin* xviii. 294 All the felde was strowed full of deed men and horse. 1530 PALSGR. 741/1 Strowe al your chamber with carpetes agaynst the kyng come. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vl. 339 All the ground With shiverd armour strow'd. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* vi. 1225 Let me with Funral Flowers his Body strow. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 44 § 5 It is indeed very odd, to see our Stage strowed with Carcases in the last Scene of a Tragedy. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xi. 111. 62 The mightiest enemy that had threatened our island since the Hebrides were strown with the wrecks of the Armada. 1899 TENNYSON *Enid* 874 The marble threshold... strown With gold and scatter'd coinage.

y. 1647 HENHAM *i. s. v. Rush*, To stroy with rushes, *met biesen destroyed*.

b. with *over*.

1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* ii. iii. Lj, The soppe made of breade... strowyd over wyth hard chese and pepper. 1604 MARSHTON *Alcock.* ii. iv. D 13, Indian Elixgros strow'd out with the powder of Pearle of America. 1612 SHAKS. *Wint.* and T. iv. iv. 129 O, these I lacke, To make you Garlands of, and my sweet friend, To strow him o're and ore. 1647 HAKEWELL *Aph.* (1630) 390 The very floor was strowed over with

saffron. 1640 T. BRUGIS *Marrow of Physicke* ii. 153 Strowe it over with powdered Sugar. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 28 In the course of three days the place was strown over with the killed.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* 11. 103 The chambré is strowed up and down With swevenes many thousandfold. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 334 All our Law and Story strow'd With Hymns. 1714 *Mykiss Journ.* Eng. (1724) I. 52 Betweene those Towns and Newberry the Country is finely strow'd with Gentlemen's Seats. 18... R. JESS *Law in Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) 11. 703/1 His path, at every turn, has been strowed with multifarious difficulties. 1899 A. R. WALLACE *Australasia* xi. 219 The coast is thickly strown with islands.

† d. To strow out: ? to intersperse with. *Obs.*

1626 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* iii. ii, I was hespeaking but a parcell of newes, To strowe out the long meal withall. a 1637 — *Underwoods* lvi, I have no portion in them, nor their deale Of newes they get, to strow out the long meal.

3. To be spread or scattered upon (a surface).

a. 1596 SPENSER *Prothal.* 40 The snow which doth the top of Pindus strow, Did neuer whiter shew. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Hymn of Alms* 518 The fresh and fruitful Dew, Which every morning Flora's Buds doth strow. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* ix. 906 Heaps of spent Arrows fall; and strow the Ground. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* i. 17 The mouldering gateway strows the grass-green court. 1816 BYRON *Siege Corinth* xiii, Where thousand sleepers strow'd the strand. 1850 HANNAY *Singleton Fontenay* iii. vii. The latest magazines and novels... strowed the table. 1893 D. J. RANKIN *Zambesi Basin* viii. 135 The boulders that strowed the mountain-side.

B. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. xii. 110 Befor the altaris... The brynt be-bis strowit all the ground. 1587 MARLOWE *1 Tamb.* iii. iii. 1313 Their bodies strowe the field. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 302 Thick as Autumnal Leaves that strow the Brooks In Vallombrosa. 1733 POPE *Ess.* Man iii. 37 Is thine alone the seed that strows the plain? 1786 BURNS *Raving Winds* 2 Yellow leaves the woodlands strowing. 1880 W. WATSON *Prince's Quest* (1892) 104 The light o' the stars that strow the Milky-way.

† b. O! an individual: To lie dead upon (the ground). *poet. Obs.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xiii. 742 Thou, (If thou dar'st stand this lance) the earth before the ships shalt strow.

4. *a.* To spread (a cloth or the like) as a covering. *b.* To cover (a bed) with a coverlet. *c.* To make or lay (a bed). *rare.*

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xiv. 69 Of Osiers [he] spread A thick-net burden on whose top, he strow'd A wilde Ousey shaggy skin. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* 6. p. 18 A Cutt or Bed strown with a Quilt. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. xxxi, Hands unseen thy Couch are strowing.

5. To level with the ground, lay low, throw down, prostrate. Also with *down*. *Chiefly poet.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* vii. 194 Shall nothing here in erth be kende, Bot it shall be strowyd and brend, All waters and the see. 1523 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. vi. 47 Down strowand eik vnder lit in the plane Divers otheris sit throwand and half slane. 1621 BRATHWAIT *Time's Curlew* drawn B 1, Yet would that God of hoies, thy power confound, And strow thy slaughterd corps vpon the ground. a 1639 SIR H. WOTTON *Parall. Essex & Buckh.* (1641) 12 About sixscore of their two hundred horse [were] strowed upon the Sand. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. li. 917 Hesp'ring Hudibras lye strow'd Upon the ground, like log of Wood. 1785 BURNS *To Winie* iv, Thy wee-bill housie, too, in ruin! It's silly wa's the win's are strewin! 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* vl. 26 They maul'd it with the red cross to the fall, And would have strow'd it, and are fall'n themselves.

† b. *refl.* To spread out one's limbs. *poet. Obs.* 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* ii. li, Soone did the Ladie to her Graces crie, And on their wings her selfe did nimble strowe.

6. To level, calm (stormy waves); to allay (a storm). *poet.* Cf L. *sternere aequor*.

1594 LODGE & GREENE *Looking-Gl.* *Leond.* (1598) A 4, Neptune on the Seas, Whose frowne strowes [Dyrr Strowes] all the Ocean with a calme. 1875 TENNYSON *C. Mary* i. v, God lay the waves and strow the storms at sea. 1884 — *Freedom* ix, How long thine ever-growing mind Hath still'd the blast and strown the waves.

Hence **Strowed**, **Strown** *pp.* *adjs.*

Chiefly in comb. as *heath-strowed*, *leaf-strown*. 1603 E. FAIRFAX *Eclogue* iv. 1 in Mrs. Cooper *Muses Libr.* (1737) 1. 264 The tough and Heath-strowed Wilderness. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* xi. 98 The Body on this rural Hearse is born, Strow'd Leaves and Funeral Greens the Bier adorn. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 955 These now the lone-some Muse, Low-whispering, lead into their leaf-strown meads with vivats and strowed flowers. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* iv. iv, The twilight descended over the rocky city... and its strown remains of palaces and theatres. 1890 'F. BOLTON' *Miner's Right* xlv, Endless flower-strown plains.

Strewberry, *obs.* form of **STRAWBERRY**.

Strewer (strū'ər). Also **strower** (strō'ər).

[*f.* STREW *v.* + ER 1.] One who strows.

a 1593 *Exam. H. Barrow* B liij, He said, I was a strower of clouds. 1710 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* (ed. 3) 543/2 Strewer of Herbs. 1716 LAOY G. BAILLIE *Househ. Bk.* (S. T. S.) 48 For Apothicars man, stuew, 5 waterman 25 shoemakers 25, o 8 a. 1820 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XCIII. 52, When the strowers of gain had repented their office, the birds again burst screaming on the flood.

Strewine, *obs.* *sb.* *pa. pple.* of **STREW** *v.*

Strewing (strū'ing), *vb.* *sb.* Also (now *arch.*) **strowing** (strō'ing). [*f.* STREW *v.* + ING 1.] The action of the verb **STREW**.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 480/2 Strowyng, or dede of strowyng, *sternic.* 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* v. 28 Whatsoever should result from the strowing of those 1000 Letters. 1885 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 15 The strowing of the caltrop on the field of Bannockburn.

b. *concr.* Something strewed; a layer or bed of strewed material; esp. *pl.* flowers, leaves, etc., scattered on a grave. Now rare or Obs.

c. 1000 Lamb. Psalter cxxx. 3. If ic astige on hedde abening minre vel strewunge [in lectum strati mei]. 1388 Wyclif Gen. xxxi. 34. Scene...hide the idols vndur the strewyngis of the camel [Vulg. subter stramenta cameli]. c. 1440 Proup. Paru. 480/2. Strowynge, or mater to strowe wythe, stramentum. 1578 H. Wotton Courtille Controu. 7. Throwing one at another handfuls of roses...whereof they made such laushe xpençe, as the ground was almost covered with the strowing therof. 1611 SHAKS. Cymb. iv. ii. 285 The hearthes that haue on them cold dew o' th' night Are strowings fitst for graues. 1648 HERRICK Hesper. To Perilla 15 Let some weekly-strewings be Deuoted to the memory of me. 1660 Tales & Fests Mr. H. Peters 12 The Parson seeing the Turf, was well pleased, supposing it was laid there onely as strowings to adorn his seat. 1726 LEONI Alberti's Archit. II. 114 b. Strew the bottom of your Cistern with good round Pebbles...and the high-r you make this strewing, your water will be the more limpid. 1728 E. SMITH Compl. Houuse. (ed. 2, 1773) Put a row of Flowers, and a strowing of Sugar, till the Pot is full. 1823 W. TAYLOR in Monthly Mag. LVI. 125 Be content to let another inherit thy strowings of palm-leaves.

c. *altrib.* as *strewing-herb*. 1571 in Feuillerat Revels G. Ellis. (1908) 140 Bayes & strewing erhes. 1573-80 TUSSEY Hush. (1878) 95 Strowing herbes of all sortes. 1593 NASHE Christ's T. 26 Happy is that Sister, that (for strowing-herbes) may scatter her discheued Mayden-hayre, on her dead Brothers trunk. 1877 ENCYCL. Brit. VI. 82 The coarsest variety [of ground smalts], known as strewing blue.

† *Strewingly*, *adv.* Obs. rare-1. [*f.* *strewing* pr. pple. of *STREW* v. + *LY* 2.] Dispersedly. 1578 BANISTER Hist. Man vii. 92 b. The flesh of Muscles...is for the most part one kynde [of fibre], and those more strewingly set.

Strewment (strū'mēnt). *rare*. [*f.* *STREW* v. + *MENT*.] Something strewed or for strewing; *pl.* flowers, etc. strewed on a grave.

1602 SHAKS. Ham. v. i. 256 Yet here she is allowed her Virgin Rites, Her Maiden strewments, and the bringing home Of Bell and Buriall. 1834 J. WILSON in Blackto. Mag. XXXVI. 409 You all know...Raleigh...who spread his fine purple cloak on the mire...But here is a sweeter strewment. 1857 CHAMBERLIN Jnl. VII. 368 Oh, minister gray I...I come to thee with strewments.

Strewn, *pl. a.*: see after *STREW* v. *'Strewth*, *vulgar*. Short for *God's truth*, used as an oath. See 8.

1892 KIRLING Barrack-room Ballads 20 Mad drunk and resisting the Guard—'Strewth, but I socked it them hard I Stroy: see *STRAW* sb., *STRAY* sb.

Streyght (e): see *STRAIGHT*, *STRAIT*, *STRETCH* v.

Streynt, *streynt* (e): see *STRENGTH*.

Streyk (e, obs. ff. *STREAK* v. 1, *STREKK* v.

Streyrn (e, obs. forms of *STREARN*.

Streyt (e): see *STRAIGHT*, *STRAIT*, *STRETCH* v., *STREET*. *Streyves* (pl.): see *STRAIF*.

¶ *Stria* (strō'ā). *Pl.* *striā* (strō'ā). [*L. stria* a furrow, finte of a column. Cf. *f. stria*.]

1. *Arch.* A fillet between the flutes of columns, pilasters, and the like.

The accepted sense among architects, both French and English; but app. due to misunderstanding of Vitruvius, who uses the word for a flute of a column, or a facet of a column of polygonal section.

1553 SHUTE Architect. D j h. The fifth parte is for Striae, which are also called Femora. 1664 EVELYN in Freart's Parallel Archit. etc. 130 The Striae...are those plain spaces between the Flutings in the Ionic, Doric, Corinthian and Composite Orders. *Ibid.*, The Stria being commonly a third or fourth part of the widness of the Flutings, and diminishing with the Contraction of the Scapus, unless the Shaft be very high. 1771 W. NEWTON in Vitruvius's Archit. iv. iii. (1793) 78 The columns are to be wrought in twenty striae, which, if made flat, for n twenty angles, but, if they are hollowed, they are to be thus performed. 1836 PARKER Glass. Archit. (1850) 1. 449.

2. Chiefly in scientific use. A small groove, channel, or ridge; a narrow streak, stripe, or band of distinctive colour, structure, or texture; esp. one of two or of a series.

1673 RAY Journ. LowC. 341 Rayes or ribs of stone (answering to the ridges or striae of a cochle-shell). 1681 GREW Museum i. § 5. iii. 113 The Scales...of the same Fish...have a great many exceeding small Stria. 1698 T. MOLYNEUX in Phil. Trans. XX. 220 Nor can there be observed Rays, Furroughs, Stria or any manner of Lines running along ius [Giant's Causeway stone] Superficies. 1728 WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Fossils i. 1. 229 Three Crusts of an Hæmalites, aduering to each other, and cross'd with fine small Stria. 1731 MILLER Gard. Dict. s.v. *Malva*, Each little Lodge appears most artificially jointed within the corresponding Stria or Channel. 1783 M. CUTLER in Life, Jnl. & Corr. (1888) 11. 208 This vapor was of a bright color, without any tincture of red, and striated with very fine striae. 1815 STEPHENS in Shaw's Gen. Zool. IX. 1. 31 Neck on both sides with two striae. 1823 W. PHILLIPS Introl. Min. (ed. 3 p. xcv. The slight channels occasionally observable on the planes of crystallized minerals are termed striae. 1860 TYNDALL Glac. i. vii. 56 The dirt upon the surface of the ice was arranged in striae. 1873 T. H. GREEN Introl. Pathol. (ed. 2) 55 In heart's less affected, striae of fat will be seen lying amongst the muscle. 1875 BENNETT & DYER Sachs' Bot. 29 The one system, consisting of parallel striae, is always cut by the other system, which also consists of parallel striae.

b. *Path.* A linear hæmorrhagic macula. 1855 DUNGLISON Med. Lec. i. Hibes...Stria...large purple spots, like the marks produced by the strokes of a whip, which appear under the skin in certain malignant fevers.

c. *Glass-manuf.* An imperfection in the form of a streak or band.

1832 G. R. PORTER Porcelain & Glass 248 Striae are undulating appearances, perfectly vitrified, and equally transparent with any other part of the glass; they result from a want of congruity in the composition of the particles which make up the substance. 1857-77 G. F. CHAMBERLIN Astron. vii. viii. 723 Air-bubbles, sand-holes, striae, scratches [in the lens] are no doubt undesirable.

d. *pl. Electr.* The alternate bright and dark bands observed in vacuum-tubes (Geissler tubes) upon the passage of an electrical discharge.

1881 SPOTTISWOODE in Nature 6 Oct. 549/2 When the pressure is considerably reduced, these blocks are replaced by the beautiful system of flakes or 'striae' delineated. *Ibid.* 550/2 As the exhaustion proceeds the striae become more and more separated...At first mere flakes of light, they gradually increase in thickness. 1893 SLOANE Electr. Dict. 496 In Geissler tubes the light produced by the electric discharge is filled with striae, bright bands alternating with dark spaces; these may be termed electric striae.

Striack, obs. form of *STRICK*.

Striaform (strō'fōrm), *a.* [*f.* *stria* genit. sing. of *STRIA* + *FORM*.] Having the form or structure of striae.

1822 J. PARKINSON Outl. Oryctol. 223 Rays small, close, striaform, equal. 1840 PENNY Cycl. XVII. 359/2 Shell...marked with numerous very narrow, striaform...rays.

Striate (strō'ēt), *a.* [*ad.* mod. *L. striatus*, *f. L. stria*: see *STRIA* and *ATE* 2. Cf. *f. strid.*] Marked or scored with striae, showing narrow structural bands, striped, streaked, finrowed.

The earliest examples relate to the hypothesis of Descartes, as to the 'striate' or channelled condition of the constituent particles of matter.

1678 CUOWORTH Intell. Syst. 684 Though Cartesius would needs imagine this Earth of ours once to have been a Sun, and so it self the Centre of a lesser Vortex; whose Axis was then Directed after this manner, and which therefore still kept the same Site or Posture, by reason of the Striate Particles, finding no fit Pores or Traces for their passag: thorough it, but only in this Direction. a. 1706 EVELYN Hist. Relig. (1850) 1. 15 Des Cartes...will have God contribute nothing more to the creation of the world, than the whirligig of innumerable vortices, globes, and striate particles. 1760 J. LEE Introl. Bot. c. xiv. (1763) 37 Striate, streaked. 1777 RONSON Brit. Flora 263 Equisetium fluviatile...Stem striate. 1805 [S. WESTON] Werneria 25 This stone...is in texture foliate. And partly striate. 1822-29 GOODE Study Med. (ed. 3) 1. 346 The long thread worm is...beneath, smooth; finely striate on the fore-part. 1870 HOOKER Stud. Flora 94 Trifolium hybridum...Standard twice as long as the calyx, striate. 1876 J. G. JEFFREYS in Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. iv. XVIII. 252 The rest of the lower valve is free and concentrically striate.

Striate (strō'ēt), *v.* [*ad.* mod. *L. striat-*, ppl. stem of *striare*, *f. stria*: see *STRIA* and *ATE* 2.] *trans.* To mark or score with striae, to finrow, streak.

1709 Phil. Trans. XXVI. 378 This melted Matter...fix'd in a Regular-like, friable Mass, and appear'd sometimes lightly striated, or shot into sharp Points like Needles. a. 1776 J. ELLIS Zoophytes (1786) 3 Its body is striated lengthways with thousands of little glands. 1814 SOUTHEY Roderick xvi. 96 The rocky vale...Bare here, and striated with many a hue, Scored by the wintry rain. 1864 G. P. SCROVEY Volcanos 409 Such sudden floods...striae and polish its hardest rocks.

Striated (strō'ētēd), *ppl. a.* [*f.* *prec.* + *ED* 1.]

1. In scientific use: Marked or characterized by striae, furrowed, streaked. = *STRATE* a.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep. ii. 11. 58 Whether these effluuies do flye by streaed [sic; 1658 striated] Atomes and winding particles as Renatus des Cartes conceaveth; or [etc.]. 1705 PETER in Phil. Trans. XXV. 1934 This is a deep, thin...finely striated Shell. 1753 CHAMBERS' Cycl. Suppl. s.v. *Leaf*, *Striated Leaf*, one with a number of longitudinal furrows on its surface. 1851 CARPENTER Man. Phys. (ed. 2) 204 When the striated Muscular Fibre is examined still more closely. 1866 HUXLEY Physiol. xii. (1872) 291 Muscle is of two kinds striated, or striped, and smooth, plain, or unstriated. 1871 DARWIN Desc. Man II. xvi. 184 Young cross-hills...in their immature striated plumage...resemble the mature redpole.

b. In specific names of animals, birds, etc.

1410 Striated *Ipecacuanha*: see *IPECACUANHA* 3.

1753 Chambers' Cycl. Suppl. s.v. *Trumpet-shell*, The striated buncinum, with oblong tubercles. 1771 PENNANT Syn. Quadrupeds 231 Striated Weasel. 1781—Hist. Quadrupeds I. 209 Striated Monkey. 1783 LATHAM Gen. Synops. Birds II. 1. 142 Striated Grosbeak. 1827 GRIFFITH in Cu. vier V. 228 Mus Striatus (the Striated Mouse). 1831 J. DAVIES Man. Mat. Med. 439 Striated *Ipecacuanha*. *Psychotria enticaria*. 1840 MACGILLIVRAY Brit. Birds III. 86 *Picus striolatus*, The Striated Woodpecker. 1845 J. E. GRAY Catal. Lizards Brit. Mus. 23 The Striated Spine-tail. *Acanthophya striata*.

c. *Min.* *Striated fracture* (see quot.).

1795 KIRWAN Elem. Min. (ed. 2) I. 35 The Striated Fracture...consists of long narrow separable parts laid on or beside each other.

2. *Arch.* Chambered, channelled, grooved.

1727 BAILEY, vol. II. 1771 W. NEWTON in Vitruvius's Archit. iv. iv. (1791) 80 Two columns...one being striated, the other not. 1824 GULST Archit. Gloss.

3. Constituting striae.

1854 FAIRHOLT Dict. Terms Art, Striated, disposed in ornamental lines, either parallel or wavy. 1899 ALLBUTT's Syst. Med. VIII. 608 Little hard papules...secondarily complicated with striated excoriations.

Striation (strō'ē-jān). [*n.* of action *f.* *STRATE* v.: see *ATION*.]

1. Striated condition or appearance.

1851 RUSKIN Stones Venice (1874) I. viii. 94 Longitudinal

furrowing or striation on the original single shaft. 1666 HUXLEY Physiol. xii. (1872) 291 This contractile substance...presents a...transverse striation. 1877 M. FOSTER Physiol. i. ii. (1878) 81 Striation is characteristic of muscles whose contraction is rapid. 1883 CHAMBERLIN in 3rd Ann. Rep. U.S. Geol. Surv. 318 Glacial movements...Striation. 1914 CONAN DOYLE Capt. Pole Star 40 This weapon is said to exhibit a longitudinal striation on the steel.

2. One of a set or system of striae, a streak, a marking; esp. *Geol.* one of the grooves or glacial marks found on rock-surfaces; *Min. pl.* the fine parallel lines on a crystalline face.

1849 DANA Geol. App. 1. (1850) 710 A fragment from Harper's Hill contains 25 to 27 striations in half an inch. 1888 P. L. SCLATER Argentine Ornith. I. 97 *Agelæus thilius*...Beneath paler, cineraceous white with black striations.

Striato- (strō'ētō), used in *Zool.* and *Bot.* as combining form of mod. *L. striatus*, prefixed to adjs. in the sense 'striate and —', as *striato-crenulate*, *-echinulate*, *-nervose*, *-punctate*, *-reticulate*, *-rugose*, *-tubular*.

1850 W. KING Permian Fossils 9 Arborescent plants, having stems with a large pith encircled by a narrow striato-tubular (ligineous?) cylinder. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON Lichen-flora 91 Striato-nervose. *Ibid.* 92 Striato-rugose. *Ibid.* 111 Striato-crenulate. 1881 H. B. BRADY in Jnl. Microsc. Sci. Jan. 46 Surface, striatopunctate, i.e. with minute pits or depressions in close, regular, parallel lines from one end of the test to the other. 1893 G. BROOK Catal. Madrep. Corals I. 40 Wall striato-reticulate when thin. *Ibid.* 76 Wall striato-echinulate.

Striatum (strō'ātiū). [*ad.* *L. striatura* (Vitruv.) *f. L. stria* (see *STRIA*).] Disposition of striae, striation; also, one of a set of striae.

1728 WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Fossils t. I. 230 Hæmatite showing several Varieties in the Crusts, Striatum. Texture, and Constitution of this Body. 1771 W. NEWTON in Vitruvius's Archit. iv. iii. (1791) 78 Thus the Doric column will have its proper kind of striature. 1846 DANA Zool. (1848) 374 The exterior striatures of the calices.

Stric, obs. form of *STRAKE* sb.

† *Strich*, *obs. rare*. Also 6 stryche, stritche. [*prob.* a formation suggested by *scrich* (owl) and *L. strix*. See *STRIX*.] The screech-owl.

1552 HUIJOT, s.v. *Oule*, A stryche owle. *Ibid.*, Stritche owle. *Strix*, 1550 SPENSER F. Q. ii. xii. 36 The ruefull Strich, still waiting on the bere.

Strichel (l), obs. forms of *STRICKLE* sb.

Stricht, obs. Sc. form of *STRAIGHT*.

Strick (stri:k), *sb.* Forms: 5 stric, strek, stryche, 5-7 strik, 5, (9 Sc) streak, 6 strecke, strycke, 6-7 strike, 6- strike. [**stri:k*-wk.-grade of the root of *STRIKE* v. Cf. OF. *estrique* (= sense 3), Pg. *estriga* (= sense 1).]

1. A bundle of broken hemp, flax, jute, etc. for heckling. Cf. *STRIKE* sb. 2.

14... *Nom.* in Wr. Wölcker 696/12 *Hic linipolus*, a stric of lyne. c. 1440 Proup. Paru. 479/2 Streek, of flax (*Kyiv. A. P. linipolus*). 1616 SURF. & MARKHAM Country Farm v. xviii. 568 So you shall beate this flaxe till it handle as soft as any sike, then vnplait the stricks againe, and heckle it through the second heckle. 1673 A. WALKER Lees Lachrymans 8 The Blaze, a lock or strik of Flax, which gives but one flash, and dyes. 1688 HOLME Armoury iii. 106/2 A Head of Flax, is twelve Stricks tied up to make a Bunch. A Strick, is about ten handfulls [of hemp or flax] made up together in a head. 1827 Jnl. R. Agric. Soc. VIII. 1. 385 It is considered best to divide the labour of cleaning each strick of flax among three different stands. 1852 A. ROSS Iouns & Songs 115 A streak o' lint I canna pu'. 1881 Spous' Encycl. Industr. Arts etc. iv. 1243 Each stone [of 14 lb.] contains 5-8 'stricks' or handfulls of finished flax, and each strick is composed of two 'fingers', two of the small lots that have been treated at one operation in the scutching-process.

b. In *Silk-manuf.* A bunch of silk fibre.

1887 ENCYCL. Brit. XXII. 63/1 When the spikes are sufficiently filled [with silk fibre], the lap is cut...and so stripped from the drum it forms a definite number of 'stricks'.

2. A measure of capacity for corn, coal, etc.; also the measuring vessel. Cf. *STRAIK* sb. 1, *STRIKE* sb. 4. Now dial.

1421 Coventry Let Book 27 He schall haue a strik of corne for his labour. 1530 in Phillips's Wille (c. 1820) 177, I be-queeth the...our Lady at Bretforton a strycke of larye. 1569 Nottingham Rec. (1889) Iv. 135 Payd...for making of a sealle to sealle stryckes wyth alle xij d. 1576-77 Ludlow Churcho. Acc. (Lancden) 165 Item, for half a strick of coales, iij d. 1600 in T. North Bell's Lines. (1882) 512 Item pd to Anthony harte for a strick of mawlt...liij s. 1893-4 Northumb. Gloss. *Strick*...applied occasionally to the measure of corn itself, a strick being understood for a bushel.

3. A piece of wood with which surplus grain is struck off level with the rim of the measure. Cf. *STRICKLE* sb. 1, *STRIKE* sb. 2. Now dial.

14... *Lat. Eng. Voc.* in Wr. Wölcker 688/13 *Hostorium*, a stryche. c. 1440 Proup. Paru. 479/2 Strick, of a measure as of a buschel or other lyke, *hostorium*, 1585 HIGINS Junius's Nomencl. 256/1 *Radius*...that which bakens yse to make their meale measures even: a stricke or strichell. *Ibid.* 341/1 *Hostorium*...a strichill: a stricke: a...peece of wood...wherewith measures are made even.

Comb. 1886 IV. Somerset Word-bk. s.v. *Strick* 2, So 'strick-measure' means level, in distinction from 'heap-measure', as peas, potatoes, fruit, &c. are sold.

Strick (stri:k), *v.* Also 5 stryche. [*f.* *STRICK* sb.]. 1. *trans.* To strike off (corn, etc.) level with the brim of the measure.

14... *Lat. Eng. Voc.* in Wr. Wölcker 688/12 *Hostio*, to stryche. 1651 N. Bacon Disc. Govi. Eng. ii. vii. 65 The price must be the same with the true Market price; the

measure according to the common measure stricken. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* ii. xxi. 134 Thrust your Landle into the same [sc. the budge-barrel], filling it full of Powder, and then strick it with a Ruler.

2. To prepare (lint) for heckling; also, to heckle (flax, etc.).

1808 JAMIESON *s.v.*, To strick lint, to tie up flax in small handfuls, in preparing it for being milled. 1894 *Times* 12 Mar. 135 [Flax Machinery.] By means of this breaker the middle operation of 'stricking' is dispensed with.

Strick, *a. Sc.* Chiefly in form strict. [pchr. related to STRIKE *v.* 1 c, to flow.] Of running water: Swift, rapid.

1629 Z. Boyd *Last Battell* 1075 Furnish him with strength, whereby he may row against the strictest streams of all temptations. 1808 *State, Leslie of Plover v. Fraser of Fraserfield* 60 (Jain.) That the said dikes . . . stems and calms the water where the shot is felled, while otherwise it would be a strict current. 1808 JAMIESON *Strick* [ed. 1899 *Strick, strick*], *The stream's very strict*, it runs rapidly. 1812 J. J. HENRY *Campaign against Quebec* 34 Some strict water interfered, but in a few days we came to the first pond. *absol.* 1825 JAMIESON, *Strick's the watter*, the most rapid part of any stream.

Strick(e, obs. forms of STREAK sb., STRIKE v.

Stricken (stri'k'n), *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* [*pa. pple.* of STRIKE *v.*]

A. pa. pple. in special sense. (For other uses see STRIKE *v.*) *Stricken in years* (earlier *† stricken on, in age, in elde*): advanced in years. *arch.* (See also STRUCK, STRUCKEN.)

The *ppl.* in these phrases belongs to STRIKE *v.* in the intransitive sense 'to go'. Cf. the equivalent *stepped (stape, stopen) in years* (STEP *v.* 4).

c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3481 Sirs, 35 knoweþ wel þat y am sumdel stryken on age. c. 1400 *Sc. Trajan II* ar (Horst.) 2611, I am now so stryken in elde, That I be kynryk may noch welle. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xiii. 12 And Abraham and Sara were both old, & well stryken in age. 1542 UDALL *tr. Erasmus, Aephe.* 37 h. He learned to plaie on the harpe after y^e was well stryken in age. c. 1585 *SIOKEY Arcadia* i. iii. (1912) 19 He being already well stricken in years, married a young prince, named Gynecia. 1664 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius's Voy. Ambass.* 133 A man well stricken in years. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 98 ¶ 2 Though you are stricken in years, and have had great experience in the world. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* xlii. A matron somewhat stricken in years. 1839 LANE *Arab. Nts.* i. 84 At length there arrived, a great sage, stricken in years, who was called the sage Doobán.

B. ppl. a.

1. Of a deer (occas. of other animals): Wounded in the chase. *†* Also of a person: Hurt by a pointed instrument.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iv. ii. 40 Our all the cetie enragit scho, Wandring as ane strikin fynder. 1540 FALSGR *Acacoliast* iv. iii. Tj b, I being a stryken synder, waxe wyse i. what a fisher man hath hurte his hande with a hoke, [etc.]. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* ii. 24 A virgin widow, whose deepe wounded mind With lone, long time did languish as the stricken hind. *Ibid.* ii. i. 12 'Tis I shall I shew (said he) as sure, as bound The stricken Deere doth challenge by the bleeding wound. 1603 STRICKS *Hamm.* iii. ii. 282 (Qo. 2) What, ffighted with false fires? Then let the stricken [1604 Qo. 2 strooken; 1623 *Fol.* strucken] deere go weepe, The Hart vngalled play. 1784 COWPER *Task* iii. 1085, I was a stricken deer, that left the herd long since. 1805 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) V. 202 A stricken whale has been known to stay an hour below the surface.

2. Struck with a blow.

1538 ELYOT *Diet.*, *Pulsatus*, stricken as a harpe or other instrument is, whyche hath stryges. 1803 VISCT. STRANGFORD *Poems of Camoens* (1810) 107 The stricken flint its fires betray'd. 1815 SCOTT *Waterloo* xx. 24 O! when thou . . . mark'st the mairon's bursting tears stream when the stricken drum she hears. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* v. 481 Into fiery splinters leapt the lance, And out of stricken helmets sprang the fire. 1893 S. GEE *Ausult & Percussion* iii. (ed. 4) 60 A secondary object [in percussion] is to discover the degree of resistance or the density of the stricken spot.

b. Of a sound, musical note: Produced by striking a blow. *Stricken hour* (*arch.*): a full hour as indicated by the striking of the clock.

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* x. And without interruption or impatience, to listen for a stricken hour to his narration. 1855 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1890) I. 363 General — made us a call . . . and sat talking a stricken hour or thereabouts. 1873 Mrs. WHITNEY *O. her. Girls* xxxiv. A sudden stop, in speech as in music, is sometimes more significant than any stricken note.

3. Of a person, community: Afflicted with disease or sickness; overwhelmed with trouble or sorrow, and the like. Of the face: Marked with or exhibiting great trouble.

Frequent in comb., as *fever*. (1818), *panic*. (1814), *pestilence*. (1819), *poverty*. (1844), *sorrow* (1819) *stricken*: see those words.

[1611 BIBLE *Isa.* liii. 4 Yet we did esteeme him stricken, smitten of God, and afflicted.] 1846 LYTON *Lucilla* lvii. He rather heightened than removed the picture which haunted Mainwaring—Susan, stricken, dying, broken-hearted! 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* vi. lxx. 209 The generous assistant of the stricken or oppressed. 1875 H. JAMES *Roderick Hudson* xxvi. Roderick's stricken state had driven him . . . higher and further than he knew. 1898 Mrs. CARR *Quaker Grandin* 222 The woman, shuddered, and shrank away. Presently she lifted up a drawn, stricken face. 1904 *Verny Mem.* 11. xlvii. 269 It should have reached him the summer of the great plague, when there was but little intercourse between the ships and the stricken city [Aleppo].

b. Of the mind, heart, soul: Afflicted with frenzy, madness, grief, or the like.

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* 58 To place her with some pious

sisterhood, Who . . . may likeliest remedy The stricken mind, or frenzied or possess'd. 1845-6 TRENCU *Huls. Lect.* Ser. i. iii. 42 The good Samaritan that bound up the wounds of every stricken heart. 1897 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* xiii. iii. Those . . . know little or nothing . . . of the stricken soul that looks out on man . . . through the light of an intolerable pain. *c.* *figuratively*. 'Smitten' with love. Cf. *love-stricken*.

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* viii. A stricken market-gardener. 4. Of a measure: Having its contents levelled with the brim of the measuring vessel, as distinguished from *heaped*. Cf. STRICKED *ppl. a.*

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 4 § 2 Be it also enacted that there be but only viij husshells rased and streken to the quarter of Come. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 103 Wee have allways of a stricken bushell of come, an upheaped bushell of meale. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 27 Nov. 1775, I have employed an itinerant Chaff-cutter, at 15. the quarter of sixteen stricken-bushels. *Ibid.* 21 May 1776, Nine cart-horses eat thirty quarters of chaff, about three double quarters (of sixteen bushels equal to stricken measure) a team a-week.

5. Of a sail: Lowered.

1593 Sidney's *Arcadia* ii. (1598) 125 The cunningest mariners were so conquered by the storme, as they thought it best with stricken [ed. 1 (1590) reads striking] sailes to yield to be governed by it.

6. *Stricken field* (rarely *battle*): a joined engagement between armed forces or combatants; a pitched battle.

A *Sc.* use, restored to literary currency by Scott. Cf. the phrases *to strike a battle, field s.v.* STRIKE *v.* 35 b.

14 1700 *Old Ballad in Scott's Waverley Note* 2 E, The Highlanders are pretty men For handling sword and shield, But yet they are but simple men To stand a stricken field. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xviii. I never had the good fortune to see a stricken field. 1838 MACAULAY *Alfred* *Writ.* (1866) I. 252 He was vanquished on fields of stricken battle. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* i. iii. 134 As if there had been an actual stricken field, with all the able-bodied men on both sides engaged in it. Hence *Strickenly adv.*, *† Strickenness*.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physike* 261 A precious water for the strickenness, & falling Sicknes. . . For strickenness. Take Assesblode [etc.], and this with God his ayde will recovere agayne his speche. 1880 Mrs. C. REAOE *Brown Hand & White* i. viii. 192 She marvels, and each succeeding year more strickenly, at the exceeding beauty of the young world. 1881 D. C. MURRAY *Joseph's Coat* 11. xxv. 268 'This is a queer start,' said the bewildered reader, staring strickenly at Joe.

Strickle (stri'k'l), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 1 stricel, *†* il, 5 strik-, strykyllo, -elle, strykkell, 6-7 strickle, 7 striclo, 7- strickle. *B.* 6 strichell, stritchill, 7-8 strichell, 1, 7-9 strichel. *γ.* 7-8 stricklace, 8-9 strickless, 9 stric(k)les, -liss, streelless, strikeless. [OE. *stricel* (also **stricel*) = Flem. *strickel* masc. (Kilian, De Bo), mod. Fris. *strikkil* strickle for a scythe (= sense 2 below), f. Teut. **strikk-*: see STRIKE *v.*

The OE. word is recorded (see Bosworth-Toller) only in the senses 'Pulley, small wheel', and 'teat', which did not survive into ME.; they seem, like the senses explained below, to be referable to known senses of the verbal root. The *γ* forms are due to a different ablat. grade of the suffix; the *γ* forms seem to represent an OE. **stricels*.]

1. A straight piece of wood with which surplus grain is struck off level with the rim of the measure. Sometimes applied to the amount so measured.

14. *Noun* in *W. Wulker 726/4 Hoe offsthorium*, a strykylle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 360/4 A Strykylle, *Horstium*, a Strykylle [sic: 1 read strykylle] for a busshelle, *hostimentum*. 1585 HIGGINS *Junius Nomencl.* 256/1 *Radius*, that which bakers use to make their meale measures even: a streeke or strichell. *Ibid.* 341/1 *Hostorium*, . . . a strichill: a stricke: a long & round peece of wood like a rolling pinne (with vs it is flat) wherewith measures are made even. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 103 When wee goe to take up come for the mill, the first thing wee doe is to looke out poakes, then the bu-hell and strickle. 1790 W. H. MAPSHALL *Riv. Econ. Milt.* 11. 443 *Strickless*: striker of a bushel, &c. 1800 W. PITT in S. Shaw *Hist. Staff.* (1801) 11. i. 207/1 The grosser articles are beaped, but grain is stricken off, with the straight edge of a strip of board, called a strickless: this level measure of grain is here provincially termed strike, and strickless. 1807 *Kent Gloss.*, *Strickle*, a striker, with wh. ch the heaped-up measure is struck off and made even. The measure thus evened by the strickle is called race measure, i.e. razed measure.

b. Applied to various instruments used for similar purposes in casting or moulding: see *quots.* 1638 HOLME *Armeny* iii. 326/1 The third [plumbers' instrument] is the Strickle; it is slender Spar, rahated to the ends answerable to the breadth of the Casting Frame, . . . by this he beats down the Sand in the Frame, . . . and when the Lead is cast over the Plummer followeth the Lead with this Instrument, to drive it forwards, and keep it, all of a thickness. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* i. 69 The box is now filled up [with sand], and having been levelled with a strickle, is turned over. 1843 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* I. 363 A semi-circular piece of wood, called a strickle, is used for working and smoothing the half core. 1885 [HORNER] *Pattern Making* 154 The sand within the frame is scraped out with a strickle, shouldered to the same depth as the thickness of the plate. 1883 Lockwood's *Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Strickle*, . . . Any piece of wood cut to a special shape and used to impart a special contour to a bed of foundry sand, and thus save expense in pattern making.

2. A tool with which a reaper whets or sharpens his scythe = STRAKE *sb.* 1 4. Also a mechanical grinder (see *quots.* 1846).

1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 32 The tooles that mowers are to have with them, are sythe, shafte, and strickle, . . . the best sticles are those that are made of . . . oak. 1764 *Museum*

Rust II. viii. 32 The fixing of the strickle or whetstone at the extremity of our [scythe-] shafts gives a very advantageous balance to the whole machine. 1828 CARR *Crucian Gloss.*, *Strickle*, a piece of wood beameared with grease and strewed with sand to sharpen scythes. 1846 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* II. 913 The edges of the eight blades [of revolving shears for shearing cloth] are ground . . . by a grinder or strickle fed with emery, passed to and fro on a slide. 1899 F. S. COOPER *Ironmongers' Catal.* 70 Emery Strickles. 1908 [Miss E. FOWLER] *Beltw. Treat & Ascholine* 372 The shearpoining strickle on the scythe or the reaping-hook.

Strickle (stri'k'l), *v.* *foundng.* [*f.* STRICKLE *sb.*] *trans.* To strike off with a strickle (the superfluous sand) in moulding; to shape (a core) or form (a mould) by means of a strickle. Also *absol.*

1885 [HORNER] *Pattern Making* 153 A level bed would be made on the sand, the frame laid upon it, and the sand rammed round flub with its top edge, and strickled off level. *Ibid.*, 'The curb r. ng facing, boss, and bed are strickled in the bottom by a board working round a core-bar. *Ibid.* 154 The sand within the frame is strickled over level with its upper face. *Ibid.*, In making tank-plates in quantity, . . . it is usually considered cheaper to make the pattern solid, and so save the cost of strickling each time of moulding.

Hence *Strickling vbl. sb.*

1888 Lockwood's *Dict. Mech. Engin.*, The strickling is effected by means of a strickle or striking board and a guide of some form or another.

† Strickling, adv. *Obs. rare* *†*. [*f.* *strick*, STRICK *a.* + *-LING* 2.] *Stiffly*.

1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 9 The best way to make sheepe goe of in a markett is to . . . cutt off the shaggy hairy woll which standeth strickling up; by which means they make them seeme more snodde, and of a better staple.

† Strickman. Sc. Obs. rare *†*. Meaning uncertain: ? a dunmy, puppet.

1578 LINGESSAY (Piscotie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 274 And so he was bot ane strickman in that caus.

Strick (stri'k), *a.* Forms: 6 stryck, 6-7 strickt, stricte, 7 (8-9 *dial.*) strick, 6- strickt. [*ad. l.* *strickt* us drawn together, tight, severe, rigid, *pa. pple.* of *stringtre* to draw or hind tight. Cf. *F. strict* (18th c.), and see STRAIT *a.*]

1. Physical senses. Cf. STRAIT *a.* I.

† 1. Drawn or pressed tightly together; tight, close. *Obs.*

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 874 She wildly breaketh from their strict embrace. 1615 CROOKER *Boys of Man* 925 Their [the Bones] Articulations and Corvpositions many dissolute and lax, many strict and close. 1694 in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 17 Her 1b ghs, Leggs, and Feet were . . . so extremely elevated with a watry Humour, that upon a strict impress I could have buried three or four Fingers. *Ibid.* 43 A fresh Flux of Blood happened, and strict Bandage was applied. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* in App. iii. The fatal Nose perform'd its Office, and with most strict Ligation, squeez'd the Blood into his Face. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 234 As woodbine weds the plant within her reach, . . . Strait'ning its growth by such a strict embrace.

quasi-adv. 1650 BURLER *Anthropomet.* iv. (1653) 86 The Russian Ladies tie up their Foreheads so strict with fillets.

b. Strict'd *†* *adv.* *rare* *†*.

1828 W. H. RUSSELL *Diary India* (1860) II. 207 We sat and listened to the rain falling on the strict caovras of the tennis tilt dinner-time.

† 2. 'Strung up', tense; not slack or relaxed. *Obs.* 1578 PANISTER *Hist. Man* vi. 86 This coate of the Testicle . . . sleweh the nature of a certaine string, and long Muscle. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* vi. (1735) 157 We feel our Fibres grow strict or lax, according to the state of the Air.

b. Of frost: Keen, hard. *rare* *†*.

1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* xviii. Late in the oight, in a strict frost, and my teeth chattering, i. considered [etc.].

3. Restricted as to space or extent; narrow, drawn in. Cf. STRAIT *a.* 2-4. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 20 b, The Breaste being angust and strict. 1603 B. JONSON *Entert. Queen & Prince at Althorpe* 13 And when slow time hath made you fit for war, Looke over the strict Ocean, and thinke where You may but leade us forth. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 214 In ulcers and fistula's scarce a better medicine is found, to enlarge a strict orifice. 1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 36, I am apt to think that Hell is of a vast Extent, and that the bounds and limits of it, are not so strict and narrow, as the most imagine. 1828 WOODS, *Power of Sound* i, Strict passage, through which sighs are brought.

† *b.* Of handwriting: Compressed. *Obs.*

1648 E. SPARKS *Shute's Sarah & Iagar* Ep. Ded., Penned in so diminutive a Letter, writ in so strict an Hand, (the wonder of Youth to read, much more of Age to write it).

4. Straight and stiff. *Obs. exc. bot. and Zool.* (see *quots.*).

1592 R. D. *Ilyperatomachia* 27 The Chapters which stood upon their strict and vpright Antes. [1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Strictus*, stiff and straight. *Strict* will not do in English, and I do not recollect that we have anyone word to express this idea.] 1857 A. GRAY *First Les. Bot.* 232 *Strict*, close and narrow; straight and narrow. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 328 *Euphorbia exigua*. . . branches 6-15 lin. erect and strict, or prostrate curved and ascending. 1891 *Century Dict.* s.v., The strict stem of some corals.

II. Figurative senses.

5. Of personal relations, alliance, etc.: Close, intimate. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1600 MARSTON etc. *Jack Drums Entert.* iii. (1601) F 2b, By that strick bond of love that link, our hearts. 1611 SIR D. CARLETON *Let.* 7 Sept. in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* April 4. 533 *Let.* 7 Sept. is now notoriously discovered a strict intelligence between y^e Spaniards and the Alleanes. 1677 SIR R. SOUTHWELL in *Essex Papers* Camden II. 110 A new address to his Majesty for entering into a stricter Confederation with the Allies. 1719-20 STEELE *Theatre* No. 12 ¶ 6 There never was a more strict friendship than between those

Gentlemen. 1834 DE QUINCEY *Autob. Sk. Wks.* 1854 II. 345 My intercourse with him was at no time very strict. 1845 SARAH AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 547 The ill concealed hostile disposition in which Don Juan Manuel had found the court of Rome...had been converted into the strictest union by his efforts.

† b. Of a council : Secret, privy. After F. *conseil estroit* (Cotgr.). *Obs.*

1606 B. BARNES *Officers* 1. 2 As at this day in France; where *Les généraux des finances, & les présidents des comptes*; have a priorité...before both the Counsels strict and at large.

6. Of correspondence, agreement, or connexion between facts, ideas, etc. : Close, exactly fitting.

1715 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (Matt. xxvii. 25) (1734) I. 124 Some Circumstances which shew how strict a Correspondence there was between their Crime and their Punishment. 1762 KANES *Elem. Crit.* I. (1833) 20 Where ideas are left to their natural course, they are continued through the strictest connections. 1860 PUSEY *Minor Proph.* 38½ The strictest explanation is the truest.

Comb. (quasi-adv.) 1787 POLWHELE *Engl. Orator* III. 675 Like the abstruser Rules Of Logic link'd by strict-connecting Chain.

† 7. Restricted or limited in amount, meaning, application, etc. *Obs.*

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lviii. § 2 Definitions, whether they be framed larger to augment, or stricter to abridge the number of sacraments. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. IV. 17 To satisfy If of my Freedom 'tis the maine part, take No stricter render of me, than my All. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 336 Here the predicate is more strict in signification than the subject. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 42 The Word Sacrament is of great Latitude, and capable of various Significations, (some stricter and some larger).

8. Accurately determined or defined; exact, precise, not vague or loose. † Of particulars: Enumerated or described in exact detail.

1631 M'ULSON *Sonn.* II. 10 It shall be still in strictest measure even 'N to that same lot. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* II. 6 Though we meet not with such strict particulars of these parts, before the new Institution of Constantine. 1692 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (Ps. I. 14) (1726) I. 13 According to the strict Import of the Word. 1760 CAUTIONS & ADV. TO OFFICERS OF ARMY 130 He may in a stricter Sense be called, *The Officer of the Day* than of the *Guard*. 1818 HALLAM *Midd. Ages* VIII. III. (1819) III. 273 These (Ileutena icie-) do not however bear a very close analogy to regencies in the stricter sense, or substitutions during the natural incapacity of the sovereign. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. II. If the very Rocks and Rivers (as metaphysic teachers) are, in strict language, made by those Outward Senses of ours. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* IV. xiv. (1876) 394 Public legislative documents, in which important words are to be always taken in their strictest and most direct definition.

b. With defining word: Restricted to the exact use or definition indicated by the word.

1842 LOWNON *Suburban Hort.* 23 The fruit, in a strict botanical sense, is the mature pistillum. 1891 *Century Dict.*, *Strict* 8. Restricted; taken strictly, narrowly, or exclusively; as, a strict generic or specific diagnosis.

c. Of a calculated or measured result: Precise, exact; opposed to approximate.

1791 SKEATON *Edystone L.* (1793) § 251 note. The masons were employed to reducing the whole area of the work to a strict level.

d. Law. *Strict settlement*: see quot. 1841.

1710 T. VERNON *Chanc. Cases* (1729) II. 639 By Proof it appears a strict Settlement was intended. 1791 C. FEARNE *Contingent Remainders* (ed. 4) I. 129 The limitation to her [the wife] for life, and a subsequent one to the heirs of her body by the husband have been decreed to operate by way of strict settlement. 1835 *Toulmin's Law Dict.* II. 3 Q. s. v. *Remainder*. In these strict settlements, the estate is unalienable till the first son attains the age of twenty-one. 1841 H. J. STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* I. vii. 1. 337 When land is settled...by a limitation to the parent for life, and after his death to his first and other sons in tail, and trustees are interposed to preserve the contingent remainders, this is called a *strict settlement*.

9. Of confinement or imprisonment: Rigorous; severely restricted in regard to space or liberty of movement.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 321 To remaine In strictest bondage. 1685 in *Verny Mem.* (1907) II. 400 'Tis true our confinement is not strict. 1757 J. W. Keyser's *Trav.* (1760) I. 397 Your brother shall be kept in strict custody. 1859 A. HARWOOD *tr. Pressensé's Early Frs. Christ.* II. II. 166 The captivity of the apostle became increasingly strict.

10. Of watch and ward, authority, discipline, obedience, etc.: Rigorously maintained, admitting no relaxation or indulgence.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. I. 71 This same strict and most observant Watch. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* II. I. What maister holds so strict a hand over my boy, that he will part with him without one warning. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 783 Uzziel, half thee draw off, and coast the South With strictest watch. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* III. 54 A Prince's Leaving his Business Wholly to his Ministers without a Strict Eye over them in their respective Offices. 1706 E. WARO *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 72 He keeps so strict a Hand over his Crew, that he won't suffer them to Keep one Holy-Day. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rob. Ransom* xxix, [He] gave the second mate a caution to keep a strict guard over his tongue. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xlii. V. 205 He...every where maintained strict discipline among his troops. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. 111. 341 His temper was under strict government.

11. Of a law, ordinance, etc., or its execution: Stringent and rigorous in its demands or provisions, allowing no evasion.

1578 WHETSTONE *2nd Pt. Praemas & Cass.* II. v. Their craftie, they colour so, As stylt they haue, stryckte lawe vpon their side. 1580 E. KNIGHT *Trial Truth* 5 There shall

neede no such strickt order to moue them therunto. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 903 Rather how hast thou yielded to transgress The strict forbiddance. 1699 EVELYN *Diary* 24 Nov. To punish offenders and put the laws in more strict execution. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Denn. Med.* (1790) 499 During...the second stage of the disorder, though so strict a regimen is not necessary as in the first or inflammatory state, yet intemperance of every kind must be avoided. 1834 JAMES T. MARSTON *Hall xi*, The Duke had given him strict orders to follow my commands implicitly. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 1. 290 From the beginning of their eighteenth year they were subjected to a stricter rule. 1913 J. H. MORRISON *Trail Pioneers* xiv. 65 This purdah system is strictest in the north...but its baneful influence is felt all over India.

b. Of a legal instrument or provision: Stringent.

1739 J. RICHARDS *Annuities on Lives* 96 This is often the Case, let the Covenants of the Lease be ever so strict and binding.

c. quasi-adv.

1721 RAMSAV *Scribblers Lashed* 191 We order strict, that all refrain.

12. Of an art or science, its procedure, etc.: Characterized by rigid conformity to rules or postulates.

1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Antients* 31 Wee should not too much accomode our selves to a strict course of Imitation. 1677 BARROW *Expos. Creed* (1697) 43 Which is a most reasonable proceeding and conformable to the method used in the strictest sciences. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Meth. & Spir.* (1782) I. xx. 259 I do not...find the strict immaterial system in any writer earlier than our Sir Kenelm Digby. 1796 KOLLMANN *Ess. Mus. Harmony* xv. 114 Of strict or free Imitation. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* xiv. 109 It is proved...by strict mathematical reasoning, that [etc.]. 1851 PALCY *Æschylus* (ed. 2) *Persians* 43 The penult should perhaps be long in strict prosody. 1869 OUSELEY *Counterpoint* II. 6 The only concords recognized in strict counterpoint are the perfect octave [etc.]. 1873 H. C. BANISTER *Musical* (1889) 177 Imitation may be only of the general form of a passage...Or the intervals may be exactly imitated, which is termed *Strict Imitation*. 1880 E. GURNEV *Power of Sound* xix. 430 Greek iambic verse was less strict in this respect.

13. Of a quality or condition, an attitude or line of action: Maintained to the full, admitting no deviation or abatement; absolute, entire, complete, perfect. (Cf. 15 b.)

1588 SHAKS. *L. L.* IV. iii. 165 O me, with what strict patience have I sat, To see a King transformed to a Gnat? 1593 — *Rich. II.* II. i. 80 The pleasure that some Fathers feede vpon, Is my strict fast, I meane my Childrens looks. 1607 — *Timon* III. v. 24 You vndergo too strict a Paradox, Striving to make an vgly deed looke faire. 1663 PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xxxix. (1687) 521 But that is no more than strict Justice exacts. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1754) II. iii. 21 All this shall be mentioned to Lady D. in strict confidence. 1823 SULLIVAN *Rust* II. 262 In truth, I generally go about in strict incognito. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XIX. IV. 265 In his public acts he observed a strict neutrality. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick* G. I. III. 1. 39 A pleasant attractive physiognomy; which may be considered better than strict beauty. 1860 TYNALL *Glac.* I. x. 67 A man of the strictest prudence. 1898 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *Roden's Corner* xiv. 152, I should recommend a strict reticence on this matter. 1907 J. A. HOGES *Elem. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 27 The observance of strict cleanliness.

b. Of truth, accuracy, etc.: Exactly and rigidly observed; exactly answerable to fact or reality.

1748 MELMOTH *Fitzosborne Lett.* lxi. (1749) II. 109, I may venture, however, to assert...that the Muses are, in strict truth, of heavenly extraction. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilth*, I, I would not have you think all I said of him, even now, was strict gospel. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VI. II. 80 Two prerogatives, of which the limits had never been defined with strict accuracy.

14. Rigorous and severe in rule and discipline, in administering justice, etc.; not lax or indulgent.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. IV. i. 204 (Qo.) This strict Court of Venice must needs give justice against the Merchant there. 1603 — *Mens. for M.* I. II. 186 Implore her in my voice, that she make friends to the strict depute. 1621 FLETCHER *Thierry & Theod.* I. i, 'A Monasterie, A most strict house; a house where none may whisper. 1697 DAVDEN *Jenis* VI. 582 Minos, the strict Inquisitor, appears. 1828 SCOTT *F. M.* *Perth* IX, The King...ought to have been...liberal in rewarding services, strict in punishing crimes. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* III. 31 Who was now remembered to have been particularly strict...about having the whole establishment in good order. 1850 H. MELVILLE *White Jacket* I. xxix. 191 Three of these officers...were strict disciplinarians. 1904 F. D. HOW *Sir Great Schoolm.* 253 He was extremely strict with the Masters in spite of the sympathy and kindness he showed them.

b. of fate, necessity.

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* III. iii. 7 O your sweet Queene! that the strict fates had pleas'd, you had brought her hither to haue blest mine eies with her! 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 869 But strict Fate had cast too deep Her dark foundations, and too fast had bound. *Ibid.* x. 131 But strict necessity Subdues me, and calamitous constraint. 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 528 Not forc'd to Sin by strict necessity.

15. Of persons: Holding a rigorous and austere standard of living; stern to oneself in matters of conscience and morality.

[1578: cf. STRICTNESS 3.] 1614 W. B. tr. *Philos. Banq.* (ed. 2) 105 They abstained from all flesh and wines...; nay, so strict they were, they seldom ate Bread. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 109 Strict Age, and sower Severity. 1648 FAIRFAX, etc. *Remonstr.* 21 Conscientious, strict in manners, sober, serious. 1662 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) II. 173 My sister says the queen is very handsome, and I hear very strict in her carriage. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch, Cato Niger* V. 49 The whole course of his life was strict and austere. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. IV. IV, With a strict painful mind. 1860 THACKERAY *Lovel* VI. (1861) 237 My mother and sisters are

dissenters, and very strict. I couldn't ask a party into my family who has been on the stage. 1894 'MARK RUTHERFORD' *Cath. Furze* I. vi. 98 On many points their 'views' were 'strict'—whatever that regular phrase may have meant. *Comb.* 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. IV. IV, A strict-minded, straight-laced man!

b. of virtue, chastity, etc. (Cf. 13.)

1589 WARNER *Allion's Eng.* *Ætudes* 153 Greater is the wonder of your strict chastity. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* V. IV. 67 Is all your strict preciseness come to this? 1671 MILTON *Sanson* 319 Against his vow of strictest purity. 1705 MRS. CENTIVERT *Gamster* III. (1708) 30 A Gentleman that plays is admitted every where—Women of the strictest Virtue will converse with him. 1905 F. HARRISON *Chatham* IV. 56 Pitt...was the statesman who finally established strict honour in the public service.

16. Undeviating in adherence to the principles or practice implied by the designation.

1660 in J. MORRIS *Tomb. Catholic Forefathers* Ser. I. (1872) VI. 257 A good devout Sister, and very strict in regular observance. 1661 in *Extr. St. Papers* rel. *Friends* Ser. II. (1911) 125 Persons of most exemplar regular Course of life...yet extreme strict to the rules of these professions. 1666 E. MOUNTAGU in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 8 If the young Lord was a strict and a grounded Papist. 1718 PRIOR *Poems* Ded. (1905) p. xx, He was so strict an Observer of his Word, that no Consideration whatever, could make him break it. 1721 — *Ficar of Dry & Sir T. More* (1907) 259 This Strict adherence to Truth. 1801 J. THOMSON *Poems* Ser. *Dial.* 81 To leave the Kirk ye surely mean, An' turn a strict Seceder clean. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* I. IX, The Hazeldens...were great sportsmen and strict preservers. 1861 *Contish. Ecl. Hist. Connecticut* 280 The new churches, called Separates, or, as they preferred, Strict Congregationalists. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1877) II. App. 653 'The feeling on the subject among strict churchmen comes out very forcibly. 1884 EARL MALMESBURY *Mem. Ex-Minister* I. 14 Mr. Bowle was...a strict observer of saints' days and dates. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commu.* I. I. v. 62 Every vote given by the members of the Commission was a strict party vote.

17. Of inquiry, investigation, inspection, observation, calculation, and the like: Characterized by close and unrelaxing effort, so as to let nothing escape notice.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* III. II. 149 And I will call him to so strict account, That he shall render every Glory up. 1617 L. DIGGES *tr. Claudian's Rape Proserpine* I. C. 4, The god, unto this unexpected newes Gaue strict atention. 1656 TATE & BRAUN *P.s.* cxxix. 1 Thou, Lord, by strictest search hast known My rising up and lying down. 1699 *Flying Post* 6-9 May 2/1 'The Coroners Jury have...upon strict Inquiry found it was accidental. 1710 SWIFT *Examiner* No. 17 p. 2 Is he not severely us'd by the Ministry or Parliament, who yearly call him to a strict Account? 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 317 To take the strictest observation they could of the plain. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. i. Upon a strict review, I blotted out several passages. 1755 J. ELLIS *Corallines* 52 The Vesicles, on the strictest Examination, appear to have no Opening into them. 1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* VIII, Mrs. Squeers...instituted a stricter search after the spoon. 1855 *Oir's Circ. Sci.*, *Luorg. Nat.* 45 The knowledge of this fact soon leads to the more strict investigation of the nature of the deposits thus noticed.

b. with an agent-noun.

1668 HALE *Rolle's Abridgnt.* Pref. 2 He was a strict Searcher and Examiner of businesses.

Strict: see STRICT a.

Striction (stri'kshn). [ad. L. *strictiō-em*, n. of action *1. stringere* to draw tight, strain.]

1. The action of straining. *rare*—

1889 *Engl. Mechanic* 27 Dec. 355/2 There is...a kind of elongation by striction, which in the case of a direct pull, is produced with a constant load applied at a rate accelerated up to the point of rupture.

2. *Geom.* In a skew surface, *curve* or *line of striction*: see *quots.*

1875 P. FROST *Solid Geom.* (ed. 2) I. 297 The curve which is the limit of the polygon formed by joining *a, b, c, d...* at which the imagined membranes would have the greatest density, is called the *curve of greatest density*; it is also called the *line of striction*. 1889 CARLYLE *Blath. Papers* I. 234 The curve *ppr.* is said to be the minimum distance curve or curve of striction. 1892 *Ibid.* XIII. 233 Supposing the distances PQ₁, PQ₂, P₂Q₃, &c. to be all of them infinitely small, we have a skew surface containing upon it a curve P₁P₂P₃, &c., which is the line of striction, viz. this is the locus of the point on a generating line which is the nearest point to the consecutive generating line.

† **Strictive**, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *strictivus*, f. *strict-, stringere* to bind, also (a different word) to gather (flowers, etc.). In classical Latin the adj. has only sense 2.]

1. Astringent, styptic.

1400-50 *Stoch. Med.* MS. 10 For to makyn surrippe bat is stryctyf. 1569 R. ANDROSE *tr. Alexis's Secr.* IV. II. 16 Cause hem to drinke of the reinnet of an Hare or of an Hart in stricte ure. 1580 T. NEWTON *Approved Med.* 54 All parts of the Oake tree be strycture and byndinge.

2. (See *quot.*) *rare*—

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Strictive*, gathered or cropped with the hand.

Hence † **Strictiveness**, astringency.

1580 T. NEWTON *Approved Med.* 26 Incense is dry in the first degree, and hath a certayne bynding or strictiveness.

† **Strictland**, *Obs.* *rare*— [† **Strict** a. (in the sense 'narrow') + *LAND* sb.] An isthmus.

1577 HARRISON *England* I. IX. [xii.] 22/2 in *Holinshead*, Beyond the which I find a narrow going or strickland leading from the poynte to Hirst Castle.

Strictly (stri'ktli), *adv.* [f. **Strict** a. + *-LY* 2.]

† 1. In physical sense: Tightly, closely. *Obs.*

1641 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Song Sol.* VIII. I. 29 Thy left Arme for my Pillow plac'd, And strictly with thy right

embrace'd. 1714 *Young Force of Relig.* ii. Her lord and father, for a moment's spare, She strictly folded in her soft embrace. [1871] TENNYSON *Last Poem*. 633 The vow that binds too strictly snaps itself!

Comb. (fig.) 1548 J. DEAMONT *Psyche* xlii, lii, Nothing is lac'd so strictly-strait into It self, as this immeasurable Nature.

2. With reference to confinement or custody, watch or guard, a siege, etc.: Closely, narrowly, rigorously, vigilantly.

1608 SHAKS. *Per. ii.* v. 8 She hath so strictly Tyed her to her Chamber. 1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 170 The gates were strictly kept, and no man was any more permitted to enter into the house. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 16 Feb. 1649, Paris being now strictly besieged by the Prince de Condé. 1764 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* iii. He ordered some of his attendants to carry Theodore to the top of the Black Tower and guard him strictly. 1892 LARV F. VERNEY *Verney Mem.* i. i, 4 A door less likely to be strictly guarded than the other issues.

3. With reference to commands, obligation, etc.: Rigorously, stringently; with insistence on exact performance, execution, or obedience. Cf. STRAITLY a. 5-

1487 Plumpton *Corr.* (Camden) 54, I therefore on the kingly behalf strictly charge you, that ye [etc.]. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. 1, 17, I may not suffer you to visit them, The King hath strictly charged I the contrary. 1710 FELTON *Dis. Classics* (1718) 41 For which Reason the Celebrated Dr. Busby strictly forbid the Use of Notes. 1828 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 149, I am strictly ordered to keep out of the evening damp and cold. 1833 H. COLERIDGE *Biog. Borealis*, Marvell 12 The publication of debates was at that time, really and strictly forbidden.

b. With strict provisions; by strict enactment.

1651 G. W. Cowell's *Inst.* 189 He who hath a Fee-tail in his own, or Fee-simple in another's Right, is tied a little more strictly. 1706 T. VERNON *Chanc. Cases* (1728) II. 552 In a Court of Equity the Trust ought to have been strictly pursued. 1827 W. F. CORNISH *Ess. Doctr. Reminders* 19 The court will generally order the lands to be settled strictly. 1907 J. H. PATTERSON *Man-Eaters of Tsavo* xviii. 201 The whole of this country..is now a strictly protected Game Reserve.

4. With reference to punishment, judgement, rule, etc.: Rigorously, unsparringly, severely.

1602 W. S. Thomas *Ld. Cromwell* i. iii. 42 And to deal strictly with such a one as he, Better suereth than too much lenity. 1607 DEAMONT & FL. *Woman-Hater* iv. i, I wish those of my blood that do offend, Should be more strictly punish'd, than my foes. 1625 MILTON *Death Fair Infant* 33 Could Heav'n for little thee so strictly doom? 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. 11. 98 These laws, though they had not, except when there was supposed to be some peculiar danger, been strictly executed. 1876-89 BRIDGES *Growth of Love* xxi, God's love to win is easy, for He loveth Desire's fair attitude, nor strictly weighs 'The broken thing.

5. With rigid and exact adherence to a plan, regulation, etc.; with complete and literal observance of a rule or enactment. Also, according to a strict standard of life, obligation, etc.

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. liii. § 19 It is...meeteth that the strength of mens deedes and the instruments which declare the same should stricte depend vpon diuers solemnities. 1621 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. Golden Grove, Summer* xvi. 338 But while they talk as if they did not need to live strictly, many of them live so strictly as if they did not believe so foolishly. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 298 p. 2 Many of the most strictly virtuous. 1805 WORDSW. *Ode to Duty* 32 But thee I now would serve more strictly, if I may. 1826 Art *Drawing* (ed. 2) 87 Cases may occur, when...the admixture of chalybeate tonics...ought to be strictly avoided. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. 1. 174 Not only were the intentions of the court strictly concealed, but [etc.]. 1854 *Poultry Chron.* I. 212/2 Unless these regulations be strictly complied with.

6. With unrelaxed care or attention to detail; without letting particulars escape notice; narrowly, closely, exactly.

1632 LATHGOW *Trav.* ix. 390 [He] sent a Guide with me..to view the Mountayne more strictly. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.*, *Periander* (1687) 49/1 Periander said, it was not possible but that he should say something more, and pressed him more strictly. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Sept. 1641, Where our names were taken and our persons examin'd very strictly. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xv. (1840) 258 One of our men looking a little more strictly than the rest, thought he saw the head of one of the Indians. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 122 It is preceded by an explanatory advertisement that was either dictated, or strictly revised by the Dean himself. 1796 MME. D'ARBLAY *Camilla* II. 360 Tell me, and ask yourself strictly, would you change with Indiana? 1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lex.* 54 It is evident that Ferns must be excluded from the cellular department, if structure is to be strictly attended to.

b. Qualifying an adjective, adverb, or equivalent phrase: In the strict sense of the word (or words).

1764 DONSLY *Leaves in Shuteau's Wks.* (1777) II. 294 A..wild and romantic appearance of water, and at the same time strictly natural. 1799 H. LEE *Canterb. T.* *Poet's T.* (ed. 2) I. 48 [He was] not strictly handsome, yet winning. 1829 DICKENS *Nick Nick* iv. This was strictly true. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 365 They governed strictly according to law.

c. Qualifying a predication or assertion as a whole = *strictly speaking* (see 8).

1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* xiv. 238 This whole Member is called the Moving Collar, though the Collar strictly is only the round Hole at a. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. v. Wks. 1874 I. 88 It is only these inward principles exerted, which are strictly acts of obedience, of veracity, [etc.]. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 344 This sort of acquisition of an estate tail is not strictly a descent. 1834 K. H. DICKEY *Morris Cath.* v. v. 122 For which purpose there was a multitude of minor clerks employed who had not strictly orders. 1885

Stand. Nat. Hist. V. 371 The genus *Helaretos*..strictly embraces but one species, *Helaretos malayanus*.

7. With respect to resemblance, correspondence, adaptation, and the like: Precisely, exactly; without discrepancy or exception.

1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xii. 213 Our sacred Poetry, sung in the Cathedrals, is transcribed strictly from the holy Scriptures. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Philos. Necess.* iv. 31 As far as we can judge, motives and actions do strictly correspond to each other. 1831 SCOTT *Ch. Robt.* iii. The first, which strictly resembled her own chair in size and convenience. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 570 The pens are made strictly interchangeable. 1909 E. R. TENNANT in *Expositor* Aug. 117 The sinful is strictly correlative with the guilty.

8. With exact use of words; exactly, precisely. Often in the parenthetic phr. *strictly speaking* or *to speak strictly*.

1601 B. JONSON *Postaster* v. ii. 39 Horace hath (but more strictly) spoke our thoughts. 1639 W. SELATER *Worthy Communion*. 66 That speech is to be understood in Tropes or sacred Figure, not strictly, and abstractively. 1673 *Stoic him Bayes* 92 If this (strictly speaking) be no Quibble.. a 1722 FOUNTAINHALL *Decis.* (1759) I. 12 A fictitious and unbratible kind of treason, and to speak strictly, no treason at all. 1827 P. KEITH *Bot. Lex.* 397 Plants have no digestive apparatus strictly so called. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 1. 13 During the century and a half which followed the Conquest, there is, to speak strictly, no English history. 1912 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Oct. 76a What he describes as the American period, though this name strictly applies only to the last forty-seven years.

Strictness (strikt'nēs). [-NESS.] The quality or condition of being strict.

1. In physical senses: Narrowness, straitness; tightness, close compression. *Obs.*

1604 R. CANNON *Table Alph.*, *Strictness*, narrowness or smallness. 1605 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 372 That strictness of the gate that leadeth into hisse. 1620 VERNER *Via Recta* viii. 193 They are repeated with grosse humors with a natural strictness of the veins. 1799 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 73 When their Force is inhibited by the strictness of the Pores, they are unable to remove.

2. Closeness (of friendship or intimacy). *Obs.*

c 1614 CORNWALLIS in *Gutch Collect. Cur.* I. 138 He desired as great a strictness, and nearness of amity and alliance, as might be, between the Crowns of England, and Spain.

3. Severity of life or behaviour; inflexibility of principle or virtue.

1578 LXXV *Euphrates Wks.* 1902 I. 315 Thon hast therefore great cause to reioyce, that God by punishment hath compelled thee to strictness of lyfe. 1611 DEAMONT & FL. *Maid's Trag.* II. i. (1619) D. 3 b, *Evad.* Alas Amintor thinkst thou I forebear to sleepe with thee, because I haue put on a maidens strictness. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 52 They can change their habits of strictness into a habit of looseness and profaneness. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD in *Coltues Collect.* (Maitland Club) 175 All the nuns are English, of the order of the Recolly, who are but very above the Capucines for strictness. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Family* 37 The governess was a French woman, strongly recommended for the strictness of her principles. a 1901 W. BRIGGS *Age of Fathers* (1903) I. ii. 18 A genuine enthusiasm for Christian strictness.

4. Severity, rigour, stringency (of laws, enactments, obligation, judgement, discipline, etc.).

1602 ROWLANDS *Green's Ghost* (1872) 9 They will vrge the strictness of their oath, and the danger of the law in such cases of concealment. 1660 WOOL *Life* (O.H.S.) I. 339 The strictness of the Lord's day was mitigated. 1699 T. BAKER *Ref. Learn.* iii. 22 Priscian himself..notwithstanding his strictness in giving Rules..has much ado to preserve himself from Barbarism. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) VI. 430 They never understood the fiery Strictness of the Law, nor the Spirituality of the Gospel. 1861 PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 Peace and order were maintained by police regulations of German minuteness and strictness. 1909 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 312/2 The strictness of the Jain observances varies a great deal, according to the sect.

5. Closeness of watch or scrutiny.

1806 *Med. Jnl.* XV. 510 In consequence of this intimation, Pierre Landart was watched with the greatest strictness.

6. Rigorous accuracy or precision in statement, interpretation, investigation, and the like.

1638 SANDERSON *Serm.* *Ad Aulam* vii. (1681) II. 97 Divine (especially Prophetic) expressions, are not ever tied to such strictnesses. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. vii. 1. gave to every point a more favourable turn, by many degrees, than the strictness of truth would allow. 1787 J. MITFORD *Plead. Suits Chanc.* (ed. 2) 232 In pleading there must in general be the same strictness in equity as at law. 1835 *Law Rep.*, 28 Chanc. Div. 97 A clause which this Court has always been in the habit of construing with the greatest strictness.

b. Phr. *In strictness*: taken or understood strictly; according to a strict conception, definition, or interpretation. More explicitly *in strictness of speech*, of law, etc.

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* II. i. (1648) 145 But in its strictness and propriety, it is only applicable unto fresh inventions. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 135 In cases where things in conscience ought to be done, yet for want of some formalities or niceties they cannot in strictness of law be exacted. a 1691 BOYLE *Chr. Virtuoso* II. Wks. 1772 VI. 748, I chose to take in..several that perhaps did not in strictness belong to the *Christian Virtuoso*. 1692 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (Ps. I. 14) (1726) I. 7 Praise and Thanksgiving do, in Strictness of Speech, signify things somewhat different. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exper. Philos.* IV. xlv. 168 Dr. Herschel even goes so far as to suppose that there is no..in strictness of speaking, one fixed star in the heavens. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 639 She was undoubtedly guilty of what in strictness is a capital crime. a 1863 LYTTON *Arcturion* 6 The term Post-pliocene ought in strictness to include all geological monuments posterior in date to the Pliocene. 1870 FRAZMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 11. App. R. 595 Neither of these Kings were, in strictness of speech, deposed.

† **Stricture**. *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *strictorium*, f. L. *strict-*, *stringere* to bind: see -ORY.] A medicated compress.

a 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula* etc. 96 Above his emplastre..putte a stricture of white of eiren and mele of whete and linnen cloutez y-dipped berin. 1430-40 LYDGE. *Bochas* i. xx. (1554) 36 b, They haue stricture to make their skin to shine, wrought subtilly of gomme and of glaie.

Strictural (strikt'iūrāl), a. [f. STRICTURE sb.1 + -AL.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a stricture. 1886 J. M. DUNCAN *Dis. Women* xii. (ed. 3) 95 There is no strictureal obstruction to the progress of the faces.

Stricture (strikt'iūr), sb.1 Also 5 stricture.

a. L. *strictura*, f. *strict-*, *stringere*, really two etymologically distinct verbs of coincident form in Latin: the one (whence branch I below) with the sense to bind tightly, draw tight, strain; the other (whence branch II) with the senses to touch lightly, to gather (flowers), to draw (a sword). Cf. F. *stricture* (16th c. in Littré) = sense 1 below.

I. A binding, tightening.

1. *Path.* A morbid narrowing of a canal, duct, or passage, esp. of the urethra, cesophagus, or intestine.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 199 If here be ony bing to take awei herof as akynghe ouper ooy stricture, ouper ony byndyng, þan remeue awey þat first [etc.]. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 340 The most ordinary diseased appearance of the urethra is stricture. 1804 ARNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 209 A similar plan of conduct is very suitable to strictures of the cesophagus. 1846 J. MILLER *Pract. Surg.* 263 Stricture of the Windpipe. *Ibid.* 407 Stricture of the Rectum. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 575/2 Stricture of the Pylorus.

2. *gen.* in various occasional uses: The action of binding or encompassing tightly; tight closure; restriction. *rare.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* II. Disc. ix. 116 Christ came to knit the bonds of government faster by the stricture of more religious ties. 1726 POPE *Odys.* xxii. 186 Within the stricture of this palace wall To keep inclos'd his masters till they fall. 1731 ARNOTHNOT *Aliments* vi. (1735) 158 For the lateral Vessels, which lie out of the Road of Circulation, let gross Humours pass, which could not if the Vessels had their due degree of Stricture. 1812 J. J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 103 Bred at home under the strictures of religion and morality. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilworth*, xviii. I defy chemistry..and every other occult art, were it as secret as hell itself, to unloose the stricture of my purse-strings. 1822 WORDSW. *Ecl. Sonn.* I. *Seclusion* 12 Like ivy, round some ancient elch, they twine In grisly folds and strictures serpentine. 1849 D. G. MITCHELL *Battle Summer* (1852) 103 Old strictures are removed, and what managers will, is put upon the sceoe. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of Ballantrae* v. A windless stricture of frost had bound the air. [Cf. quot. 1686 in 4.]

† II. 3. A spark, flash of light. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

[The L. *strictura* in Virg. *En.* viii. 421 was formerly interpreted 'a spark from the anvil'; hence this use, which when figurative blended with sense 4.]

1627 J. DOUGHTY *Serm. Divine Mity.* (1628) 4 Flashes and strictures of lightning doe indeed enlighten the eye, but..they doe also hurt it. 1651 MANTON *Comm. James* iii. c. 379 Yea in the Body there were some rays and strictures of the divine Glory and Majesty. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Stricture*, a spark that flies from a piece of iron red hot, when it is beaten. 1666 SPURSTOWE *Spir. Chym.* (1668) 17 These two tapers which enlighten the same room, do not shine with a Divided..light..and yet the Eye..cannot difference the rays and strictures that flow from them. 1694 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland Pref.*, Amidst the barbarity and darkness which reign in Lapland, there appear strictures of light which will entertain the eye of the most knowing observer.

III. A touching slightly or in passing.

† 4. A touch, slight trace. *Obs.*

a 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* II. i. (1675) 289 In the actions of many brute creatures, there are discernable some footsteps, some imperfect strictures and degrees of Ratiocination. 1674 W. BATES *Harmony Div. Attriv.* iv. 55 There are some weak strictures of Truth in lapsed Man, but they dye in the Brain, and are..ineffectual as to the Will. a 1696 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* (1697) 63 Whatever may be said of other matters, certainly the first draughts and strictures of Natural Religion and Morality are naturally in the Mind. 1685 GOAN *Celest. Bodies* II. iv. 198 We need not wonder at some stricture of Frost occurring. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perf. Script.* 673 They surpass all humane wisdom, yet..they have strictures of all arts and sciences.

5. An incidental remark or comment; now always, an adverse criticism.

1665 HAMMOND *Acc. Cawdrey's Triplex Diatribe* 289 What now follows § 35, is so far from having any weight in it, that I must not allot any solemn answers to it, the lightest strictures will be more proportionable. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* II. xi. 401 These are the chiefest strictures that do occur to my miode in the Prophetick Visions that are applicable to this second member of Antichristianism. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 218 At the foot of the page I have in some places subjoined a few little strictures principally of antiquity, after the manner of annotations. 1729 JOHNSON *L. P. King* (1781) II. 276 He bestowed some strictures upon Dr. Kennet's adulatory sermon at the funeral of the duke of Devonshire. 1781 — *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 20 Oct. We may now and then add a few strictures of reproof. 1790 COOK's *3rd Voy.* V. 1658 Here ends Mr. Anderson's strictures on Otaheite, and its neighbouring islands. 1804 L. MURRAY *Gram. Adv.* to 9th Ed. *note*. The author conceives that the occasional strictures, dispersed through the book, and intended to illustrate and support a number of important grammatical points, will not appear to be dry and useless discussions. 1831 D. E. WILLIAMS *Life & Corr. Sir T. Lawrence* II. 333 His profession had a right to expect from him a series of strictures upon the works of the great masters. 1898 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 101 Beaufort..was unsparing in his strictures.

1910 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 321 Her strictures on some sightseers in Berlin reveal some knowledge of art.

† **Stricture**, *sb.* 2. *Obs. rare* 1. [*f.* STRICT *a.* + -URE.] Strictness.

1603 *SHAKS. Mens. for M.* i. iii. 12 A man of stricture and firme abstinence.

Stricture (striktūr), *v. rare*. [*f.* STRICTURE *sb.* 1.] *trans.* To criticize, censure.

1851 *HELPS Comp. Satir.* v. (1874) 59, I had been...stricter, perhaps too severely, some recent acts of government.

Strictured (striktūrəd), *phl. a.* [*f.* STRICTURE *sb.* 1 + -ED 2.] Affected with stricture.

1801 *Med. Jnrl.* V. 224 Faces...bearing marks of having passed some strictured part of the intestine. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 420 The walls of the strictured portion were much softened. 1886 *J. M. DUNCAN Dis. Wom.* xviii. (ed. 3) 251 The ileum being strictured.

transf. 1838 *LYTTON Alice* v. ii, Sir John Merton—very civil, very pompous, and talking, at strictured intervals, about county matters, in a measured intonation, savouring of the House-of-Commons jerk at the end of the sentence.

Strictureotomy (striktūrōtōmī), *Surg. rare* 0. [*f.* STRICTURE *sb.* 1 + -(O)TOMY.] (See quot. 1898.)

1876 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.*, Strictureotomy, Urethrotomy. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Strictureotomy, a cutting operation for the relief of stricture.

Strid (strid), [*app. repr.* OE. *stride*: see STRIDE *sb.*] The proper name of the narrowest part of the channel of the Wharfe between level rocks at Bolton Priory; hence, any similar gorge or chasm.

1807 *WORMSW. Forest of Prayer* 21 The striding place is called The Strid. 1863 *KINGSLEY Water-Bab.* iii. 116 On through narrow strids and roaring cataracts, where Tom was deafened and blinded for a moment by the rushing waters. 1895 *MEREDITH Amazing Marr.* xli, Any pauses occurring, he was the one guilty of them; she did not allow them to be barrier chasms, or 'strids' for the leap with effort.

Striddle (strid'li), *sb.* [*f.* the verb.] A stride.

1721 *RAMSEY Elegy Patsie Birnie* xi, How pleasant was 't to see thee diddle And dance sad finely. With nose forgaist a lass's middle, With cutty steps to ding their striddle, And gar them fang. 1835 D. WEBSTER *Se. Rhymes* 42 (E.D.D.) Losh I he lumps at the rate o' four yards at a striddle.

Striddle (strid'li), *v. Obs. exc. dial.* [*Back-*formation from STRIDDLING *adv.*]

1. intr. To stand with the legs wide apart; to straddle.

1530 *PALSGR. 732/2*, I stande a strydling with my legges abrode, *je me escarquille*. 1570 *LEVINS Manih.* 128/12 To striddle, *varierai*. 1585 *MONTGOMERIE Flying* 19 Strydand and stridland like Robin red-breast. 1640 *GRANIERIE Good Scot* in *Maidment Scot. Ballads* (1868) I. 340 Where are our proud Prelates that striddle so wide. 1815 *BROCKETT N. C. Gloss.*, Striddle, to straddle.

2. To stride.

1785 *BURNS 2nd Epist. J. Lapraik* ix, Sin' I could striddle owre a rig. 1821 *SCOTT Pirate* iv, It's nae plough of the flesh that the bonny lad-bairn...sall e'er striddle between the stilts o'—it's the plough of the spirit.

3. Comb. striddle-logs *adv.*, astride.

1825 *BROCKETT N. C. Gloss.*, Striddle-legs, astride. 1900 *R. GUTHRIE Kitty Fagan* 84 One man...sat 'striddle-legs' on the chimney, to the huge delight of the juveniles.

Hence **Striddling** *phl. a.*

1638-9 *Caveat for Scot.* in *Maidment Scot. Pasquils* (1868) 65 With Gallaway Tam: that squint-eyed stridling asse.

Striddling (strid'ling, -lin), *adv. dial.* Forms: 5-6 strydling, 7, 9 stridling, 9 stridle-lins, stridlin(g)s (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*). [*f.* strid-wk. stem of STRIDE *sb.* or *v.* + -LING, -LINGS.]

Astride.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 392 And onone be devull come & sett hym stridlyngis on hys bak. 1328 *LYNDESAY Dreine* 89, I hure thy giace vpon my bak, And, sumtymes, strydlingis on my nek. 1632 *LITIGOW Trav.* ix. 395 The women ride here stuiding in the saddle. 1822 *GALT Sir A. Wyllie* xl, I didna mean that she was to gallop, stridling on a horse, wi' you in a pock before her.

Stride (strōid), *sb.* Also 4-5 stryde, 5 streded.

[Two formations: (1) OE. *strides* str. masc. (corresp. to MLG. *stredē*), *f.* strid-wk.-grade of the root of STRIDE *v.* The ME. spelling *stride*, *stryde* may sometimes represent this formation (with short *i*), which, with regular dialectal development of the vowel appears also in the 15th c. form *stride*; the latter, however, might also possibly represent OE. (north.) *strīde*, *f.* the same root. (2) The surviving word, *f.* the pres.-stem of the vb., is attested already a 1300 in the *Cursor Mundi* (line 10592) by the rhyme with *biside*.]

1. An act of striding; a long step in walking. Phrase, at or in a stride.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 111 Hesteh to heuen-liche heb settle, and wiche stride he makede downward, and eft upward, þat seið sanctus salomon be wise. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 480/1 Stride, *cliticatus*. 1518 *WINTON DE Helicoditil Noun.* Bij, *Passus*, a stride. 1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* ii. (Arb.) 146 Some wyl gyue two or iii. strides forward, daunting and hoppyng after his shafte, as long as it lyeth. 1548 *Elyot's Dict.*, *Grallatorius gradus*, a great or longe stride, such as one taketh that goeth on stytes. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch.* V. iii. iv. 68 fle...turne two minsing steps Into a manly stride. 1609 *Heywood Brit. Troy* xii. xcii. 324 Accoutted thus, strong Ajax with huge strides stalkes in the field before the best of men. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ii. 676 The Monster moving onward came as fast, With horrid strides. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (ed. 3) I. 240 There was first the horrible Colbrand, running with his long Legs, well nigh two Yards at a Stride. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xxiv, Mr. Pickwick had taken a few strides to and fro. 1860 *TYNALL Glac.* i. xiv. 99 We went

downwards with long swinging strides. 1906 *CHARL. MANSFIELD Girl & Gods* xxiv, The sexless females...whose strides disgrace their petticoats.

b. trans. and fig.

1600 *J. CHAMBERLAIN Lett.* (Camden) 97 Mrs. Pranell is like to make a wide stride from that she was, to be Countesse of Harford. 1658 *Sir T. BROWNE Hydriot. Ep. Ded.*, Simplicity flies away, and iniquity comes at long strides upon us. 1756 *MRS. CALDERWOOD in Cottages Collect.* (Maitland Club) 189, I said I had never heard of one taking such a stride at once, as from the top of the kirk of Scotland to the top of the church of Rome. 1791 *W. HUTTON Hist. Derby* 285 Having now got into the political world...he made rapid strides towards preferment. 1815 *SCOTT Guy R.* xi, Our narration is now about to make a large stride, and omit a space of nearly seventeen years. 1885 *KINGLAKE Crimea* VI. x. 384 The newly split stones...had scarce been yet worn down to smoothness when already the stride of a railway began to cover the ground. 1914 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 580/2 Stride by stride the village has closed in on the modest manor.

c. The distance covered by a stride; the normal length of a stride used as a measure of distance.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) P 134 *Passus*, *faciō vel tuēgen stridi*. 12...*K. Afis* 4433 (Laud MS), Ne mīhten men a stride go Bot men stepped on ded men. a 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1488 No jedge he bot ten stride, His speche les he þar. c 1380 *Sir Ferunb.* 4644 And nowar myȝte he passe be-ȝyde, For þe roche was heȝ a hundred stryde. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* v. x. 131 Syre Arthur...gaf hym...suche a huffet that he went thre strydes abak. 1471 *CAXTON Recuyell* (Sommer) 256 And as for shoyng a ferre, he passid the ferthest on the felde...xxiii. strydes. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. vii. 24 Betwixt them both was but a litle stride. 1663 *WOOD Life (O.H.S.)* I. 482 A part of the quadrangle, containing 30 of my strides in square. 1670 *COVEL in Early Voy. Levant* (Hakl. Soc.) 163 The first tent...was 15 strides long and 12 broad. 1706 *PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey)*, Stride, two Steps, or a Measure of five Foot. 1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* ch. xvi, I am to carry you to old Father Crackenthorp's, and then you are within a spit and a stride of Scotland, as the saying is.

d. Extent of reach. non-use.

1703 *Swift Sid Hamet's Rod* 53 Sid's Rod was of a larger stride, And made a circle thrice as wide.

† **e. One of a flight of steps. Obs. rare 1.**

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10592 Þis maiden...was...on þis grece... On þe nepermost stepp don, Bot seo þan clamb an oþer son; þat quils þat locked (= looked) þam biside Seo was won to be heist stride.

2. A striding gait; a manner of progression by long steps.

1671 *MILTON Samson* 1067, I know him by his stride. c 1705 *Pope Imit. Dorset, Ardenia* 18 Her voice theatrically loud, And masculine her stride. 1813 *SCOTT Tricerm.* i. xvii, While she aped a martial stride. 1853 *C. BRONTE Villette* x, I recognized his very tread: it was the same firm and equal stride I had followed under the dripping trees. 1893 *Outing* XXI. 154/2 Green was slightly crotch-bound, and had in consequence a 'digging stride'.

† **b. An encycrptic walking tour. ? non-use.**

1767 *S. PATERSON Another Trav.* I. 112 He chose to take great strides upon the continents of Europe and Asia.

c. A distance traversed by a striding walk.

1834 *PRINGLE Afr. Sk.* xiii. 376 note, The usual mode of measuring...was for the *Veld-wagt-meester*...to stride or pace the ground; and half an hour's stride in each direction from the centre...was the regulated extent of the farms.

3. An act of progressive movement of a horse, or occasionally of other quadrupeds, completed when all the feet are returned to the same relative position which they occupied at the beginning; also, the distance covered by such a movement.

1614 *MARKNAM Cheap Husb.* i. i. 5 Be sure that he take a long stride with his feet, for...he which takes the largest strides goes at the most ease. 1846 *J. BAXTER's Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. 415 Then, too, comes the art of the rider, to keep the horse within his pace, and...add to the length of every stride. 1860 *Daily's Mag.* I. 30r The former [horse]...winning in the last stride by a head. 1861 *Sporting Rev.* June 414 Stride for stride he [the favourite] caught his horses; but still he did not go like a winner. 1875 *W. PATERSON Notes Milit. Surv.* (ed. 3) 80 Horse's stride in walking = about 1 yard. Ditto...galloping...about 2½ yards.

b. transf. with reference to foot-racing.

1879 *H. C. POWELL Amateur Athletic Ann.* 19 [In the 100 yds. scratch race] It was only in the last few strides that he [the winner] could show at all in front. 1901 *Oxford Mag.* 24 Apr. 291/1 Brown overhauled Richards in the last stride.

c. The regular or uniform movement (of a horse) in a race. Hence transf. of rowers, their 'swing'.

1883 *PENNELL-ELMHIRST Cream Leicestersh.* 356 Horses have been pulled out of their stride. 1901 *Daily News* 1 Apr. 5/6 The Dark Blues, however, almost immediately pulled themselves together, and got into their stride.

fig. 1909 *Athenæum* 2 Jan. 9/3 The metre refuses to flow: the reader loses his stride and has to return to the beginning of the line to get a fresh start.

d. To take in his stride: of a horse or his rider, to clear (an obstacle) without checking his gallop; fig. to deal with (a matter) incidentally, without interrupting one's course of action, argument, etc.

1832 *Q. Rev.* XLVII. 239 Seven men, out of thirteen [fox-hunters], take it [the brook] in their stride. 1854 *SURREYS Handley Cr.* xxv. (1901) I. 281 Cantering up, cracking his whip, as if he wanted to take it [sc. the fence] in stride. *Ibid.* He rose in his stirrups and pounded while Charley took the fence in his stride.

fig. 1902 *Nature* 25 Dec. 171/1 Acting on this opinion, Ostwald has introduced physical theories, applicable to chemical facts, 'in his stride,' as it were. 1905 E. WHARTON *House of Mirth* xv, I'd want something that would look more easy and natural, more as if I took it in my stride. 1908 *Miss Broughton Mamma* v, Her niece's talent for

'getting things' out of people...lay...in a brutal directness of inquiry, that took rebuffs in its stride.

4. Divergence of the legs when stretched apart laterally; straddle; also, the distance between the feet when the legs are stretched apart laterally to the utmost.

1599 *T. STORER Life & D. Wolsey* F 2 b, If once we fall, we fall Colossus-like...They that betwene our stride their sailes did strike [etc.]. 1632 *LITIGOW Trav.* x. 455 My legs being put to the full stride, by a maine gad of iron aboue a yard long. 1681 *COTTON Wonders of Peak* 12 And yet above the Current's not so wide To put a Maid to an indecent stride. 1727 *BAILEY vol. II*, Stride, the greatest Distance between the Feet set wide. 1798 *R. DODD Port Lond.* 6 Through its arch will be seen sailing, gallant ships, like the ancient galleies through the stride of the great Colossus in the isle of Rhodes.

b. transf.

1791 *W. GILPIN Rem. Forest Scenery* I. 106 When two shoots [of an oak] spring from the same knot, they are commonly of unequal length; and one with large strides generally takes the lead. 1850 *BECKETT-DENSON Clock & Watch-m.* 47, 20th between them [sc. the rollers of the pendulum] would give them a sufficiently wide stride for a firm bearing and add hardly any thing to the pressure.

c. Tailoring. (See quot.) ? Obs.

1806-7 *J. BEESFORD Miseres Hum.* Life xx. No. 33 (1826) 257 A pair of pantaloons so constructed with regard to what tailors call the stride as to limit you to 3 or 4 inches per step.

5. The action of bestriding. rare 1.

a 1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Wit at sev. Weapons* ii. i, Lady, So, what Saddle have I? *Pris.* Mousieur Laroon's...Lady, That agen, You know so well it is not for my stride, How oft have I complain'd on't?

† **6. ? A foot-bridge. Obs.**

1791 *Rep. Commis. Thames-Isis Navig.* 15 At the lower End of this Channel there is a Pen formed by a Swing Stride and Flood Gates.

7. Comb.: stride-high *a.*, placed at such a height as to be reached by a stride; stride-legs *adv.* (Sc. and north.), astride, 'straddle-legs'; stride-logged *a.*, riding astride; *adv.* astride; strideways *adv.*, astride.

1906 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 16 Apr. 2/1 Smooth steps projecting, 'stride-high, from the breasts of the rough masonry. 1809 *T. DONALDSON Poems* 150 He sat down 'stridelegs on a stanc. 1828 *Ann. Reg.* 378/1 Burke stood stride lgs over her. 1894 *BROCKETT Raiders* xx. 180 Yet it was an amazing sight—Dee Crocket that night, with...men stride-leg on the parapet of it. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* iii. 310/2 A like Torture, is for an Offender to sit 'stride-legged over a great Gun, and so to have it Fired. 1879 *STEVENSON Trav. Cevennes* (1895) 30 A pair of mounted stride-legged women...dashed past me at a hammering trot. 1859 *MEREDITH R. Fevers* xliii, I wish they'd let us ride our ponies 'stride-ways.

Stride (strōid), *v.* Pa. t. strode (strōd), pa. pple. stridden (strid'n). Forms: 1 stridan, 3 striden, 4 strid, (3rd pers. sing. strit), 4-6 stryde, 5 strydyn, 4- stride. Pa. t. 4-9 north. strade, 5 Sr. straid, 5, 7 strad, 6 Sr. straide, 6 stryd, 7 strid, 7-9 strided, 5- strode. Pa. pple. 6 stridde, 7 strid, 9- stridden. [OE. *stridan* str. vb. (once only, but cf. *bestridan*, found once in pa. t. *bestrad*: see *BESTRIDE* v.) = (M)LG. *striden* str. vb., to set the legs wide apart, straddle, to take long steps; cf. LG. *bestriden* to bestride (a horse). The vb. is not found elsewhere in Teut. with similar sense, but is formally coincident and prob. identical with the str. vb. meaning to strive, quarrel: OFris. *strida*, (M)Du. *strijden*, MLG. *striden*, OHG. *stritan* (MHG. *striten*, mod.G. *streiten*); of the same or similar meaning are the weak verbs, OS. *stridian* (MLG. *striden*), ON. *strida* (Norw., Sw. *strida*; Da. *stride* is now conjugated strong); cf. OFris. OS. *strid*, Du. *strijd*, OHG. *strit* (mod.G. *streit*) masc. stride, quarrel, ON. *strid* neut. strife, grief, affliction (Norw., Sw., Da. *strid*), *strida* fem. adversity, severity, *strid*-stubborn, severe (Norw., Sw., Da. *strid*).

The primary meaning of the Teut. root '*strid*' is commonly assumed to be 'contention' or 'strong effort'. On this view the Eng. sense of the vb., 'to take long steps' (sense 2 below), would be a development from the continental sense 'to strive'. This would in itself be possible, but sense 1 would remain unexplained. The assumption of a primary sense 'to diverge' (cf. Str. *strid* to go astray) would account plausibly on the one hand for the sense 'to quarrel', and on the other hand for the sense 'to straddle', from which the sense 'to take long steps' would be a natural development.

The recent examples show much uncertainty with regard to the conjugation. Perhaps (though this is far from certain) most people would give *strode*, *stridden* in answer to a grammatical question; but in actual speech and writing there is often hesitation as to the correct form. The pa. pple. rarely occurs; our material includes hardly any 19th or 20th c. examples of *stridden*, and not many of *strided*. In the pa. t. *strode* is certainly the usual form; but where the reference is to a single act and not to a manner of progression there seems to be a tendency to say *strided* ('I strided over the ditch').

† **1. intr.** To stand or walk with the legs widely diverging; to straddle. *Obs.* in literal sense: cf. b. c 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 1086 *Varicat*, stridit [So *Erfurt* and *Corpus*; Leiden *stridat*]. a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* xxxix. 110 Mon in the mone stond an strit. 14...*Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in *W.-Vulcker 579/8 Districte*, to stryde. 1530 *PALSGR.* 738/2, I stryde, I stond a strydling with my legges, *je me escarquille*. Stride and I will dryve thee schiepe

betwene thy legges. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. 125 b. If we assaye to take vp a thing from the ground, stryding, and not with our legges together, wee take it vp with more ease and strength. a 1586 MONTGOMERIE *Flying 394* Some, on steid of a staig, ouer a starke monkestride. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. vii. 40 The gate was open, but therein did wait a sturdy villen, striding stiffe and bold. 1598 STOW *Surv.* 69 When the great fenne, or Moore, is frozen, many young men play vpon the yce, some stryding as wide as they may, do slide swiftly. 1622 COCKERHAM *11*, To Stride wide in going, diuaciate. 1638 W. LISLE *Heliodorus* x. 160 Then [he] strid, and strongly pight his feet on chosen ground, with armes out-right, Backe, necke, and shoulders bent.

b. *transf.* (Often said of an arch.) 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* ii. ii. *Columnes* 201 Because th' acutz, and the rect-Angles too, Stride not so wide as obtuse Angles doe. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* v. xix. 176 How many, but especially how high must the arches therein be, to stride ouer so vast a concanuity? 1787 BURNS *Written Kennure Inn* 15 The arches, striding o'er the new-born stream. 1791 CUMBERLAND *Observer* No. 143 V. 197 The bridge of Toledo, which proudly strides with half a dozen lofty arches over a stream scarce three feet wide. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & T. Trills* (1871) II. 238 An arched gateway... that... looked like a great short-legged giant striding over the street. 1863 — *Our Old Home, Pilgr.* Boston I. 243 A Roman arch which... has been striding across the English street ever since the latter was a faint village path.

2. To walk with long or extended steps; to stalk. Often with implication of hasty or impetuous, of exuberant vigour, or of haughtiness or arrogance.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 111 Here he cumeð stridenre from dune to dune, and ouerstrit hecnolles. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10235 Ioachim... tilward be auter can stride. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 2194 (DUBL. MS.), Pen tenyde be tebe folke... And withstode his strenth & stode to be walles. c 1475 *Kauf Colkhar* 32 His steid aganis the storme stalwartlie strid. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* v. xix. 178 The going up to the Altar was not diuided into steps... but that it heightened it self by insensible degrees... so that the Priests, not striding, but pacing up thereon, were not necessitated to any diuaciation of their feet. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 676 The Monster moving onward came as fast, With horrid strides, Hell trembled as he strode. 1697 DAYVOEN *Aeneis* iii. 880 But when our Vessels out of reach he found, He strided onward. 1725 SOMERVILLE *Chas. II.* 276 The stately Elephant from the close Shade With Step majestic strides. a 1790 BURNS *My Harry was a gallant gay* i. My Harry was a gallant gay Fu' stately strade he on the plain. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1768, He then rose up, strided to the fire, and stood for some time laughing and exulting. 1815 CROKER *Fairy Leg. Ir.* i. 153 With an air of becoming consequence he strided out of the stable-yard. 1829 J. STERLING *Ess.* etc. (1848) I. 78 He would have stridden among them without belonging to either faction. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* 181 But the other swiftly strode from ridge to ridge... looking, as he walk'd, Larger than human on the frozen hills. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxx. The hypocrite was... striding about the room, upsetting the chairs... and showing other signs of great inward emotion. 1852 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* ix. Mr. Talboys strode out of the room, banging the door after him.

b. with various advs. To stride out: to go with vigorous strides.

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conu.* iii. (1586) 159 His sonne in law... used a slow and mincing pace, like a woman; his daughter... stryd nut lustelie like a man. 1609 DRYDEN *Aeneis* xii. 126 Striding on, with speedy Pace. 1798 JOANNA BAILLIE *Trayal* iv. iii. *Plays on Passions* (1821) I. 274 Come away, uncle, and see him go down the back walk... I'll warrant you he'll stride it away most nobly. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick*, ii. The officer whistled a lively air as he strode away. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* ii. x. Striding prosperously along. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* xii. vi. Randal stood still for a few moments as Harley strided on. 1915 *Daily Tel.* 5 May 7/4 The going has seldom been better, and judging by the way the horses strode out they appreciated it in every way.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1205 LAV. 17982 ye leome gon striden a ueire seoue strenge. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4105 Fift shippes full sheue strode fro be depe. 1839 LYTTON *Richelieu* i. i. 37 Midst Richelieu's foes I'll find some desperate hand To strike for vengeance, while we stride to power. 1834 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 393/2 The long low barns with great windmills striding through the air. 1886 CORBETT *Fall of Asgard* I. 268 Five ships, each with forty oars swinging like music, were striding over the fjord.

d. To step, tread. *nonce-use.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. viii. 37 They... kept on their readie way, With easie steps so soft as foot could stride.

3. To take a long step; to advance the foot beyond the usual length of a step; to pass over or across an obstacle by a long step or by lifting the feet. Also in figurative context.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxxix. 111 Sete forth thyn other fot, stryde ovr sty. a 1320 *Str. Trist.* 151 Ouerbord þai stryde Al cladde. c 1440 *Præp.* Parv. 480/1 Strydyn (or steppyn) ovyr a thyngne *chunio*, *patento*, *strigio*. 1530 PALSGR. 738/2, I stryde ouer a brooke or the canell or any fowle place as I am goyng, *je jambaye*. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 199 To stride over the rievete ther. 1611 BAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. iv. (1620) 51 When my fortunes eh'd, that men strid o're them carelessse, She did shoure her welcome graces on me, And did swell my fortunes. 1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 45 The lowest of these hedges higher than any man can stride over. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xi. 400 They that stride so wide at once will go farre with few paces. c 1643 LD. HERBERT *Autobiog.* (1824) 64 To teach men how far they may stretch out their Feet when they would make a Thrust... lest they either overstride themselves, or not striding far enough fail to bring the point of their weapon home. 1848 MACINN *in Blackie's Mag.* IV. 321 A Gulliver chap such as I, That could stride over troops of their tribes. 1899 J. MILNE *Romance of Pro-consul* ix. 89 The larger quarter-deck on to which Sir George Grey had stridden, much needed cleaning up.

b. With cognate obj.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1194 Israel wit þis vplepp þat moght

noght forwit strid a step. 1661 CHILDREY *Brit. Baconica* 28 Orduplhus... was a Giant-like man, that (if William of Malmesbury say true) would break open the bars of Gates, and stride to foot. 1859 TENNYSON *Marr. Geraint* 376 The Prince... fain To follow, strode a stride, but Yniol caught His purple scarf... and said, 'Forebear!'

† c. To mount (on a horse, into a stirrup). *Obs.* a 1300 in Wright *Ancd. Lit.* (1844) 96 Love is stalewarde and strong for to striden on stede. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 778 Ilk a hathill to hors bihis him be-lyue, Stridis into stede-bowe stertis apon loft. *Ibid.* 280 He... Surad vp himsele on a stede in starad wadis, And on a courseure he knizt with a colt folozes. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1025 Achilles... wan to his armys, Strode on a stith horse, stroke into battell. c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 616 On twa stedis thai straid.

† d. To put the foot down upon; to tread upon. *Obs. rare.*

1581 A. HALL *Iliad* vi. 104 But for to plucke his Iaueline out, he forced was to stride Vpon the carcasce [Gr. *lāē ēv sthētai* pāc].

4. *trans.* To step over with a stride.

c 1572 GASCOIGNE *Frutes Warre* c. x, Where blockes are stridde by stumblers at a strawe. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iii. iii. 35 A Dehort, that not dares To stride a limit. 1682 CREECH *Lucretius* (1683) 167 That Man of such vast force and limbs did rise, That he could stride the Ocean. 1709 CONGREVE *tr. Ovid's Art of Love* iii. Wks. 1730 iii. 310 Another, like an Umbrin's sturdy Sponse, Strides all the Space her Petticoat allows. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 110 A hedge to clamber or a brook to stride.

transf. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Sept. 7/1, I would place two wheels at the front and two at the rear, with a considerable gap under the middle of the engine. This gap would permit it to stride a curve if I may put it that way.

5. To walk about (a street, etc.) with long steps; to pace; hence, to measure by striding.

1577 GRANGE *Golden Aphrod.* etc. R. J. I stryde the streetes both long and wyde, A stealed sight of hir to haue. 1834 [see *STRIDE* s. 2 c]. 1850 H. MELVILLE *White Jacket* II. xviii. 111 'Call all hands!' roared the Captain. 'This keel shan't be beat while I stride it.' 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* vii. xii, Riccabocca... with a firm step strode the terrace, and approached his wife. 1915 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 229/1 The brave ghosts who stride these fields and live in the people's mind are Englishmen.

6. To bstride.

13... K. Horn 753 (Harl. MS.) His stede he bigan stryde. 1599 GEORGE *a Greene* B. 1, They haue othe, Not to leave one aliue that strides a lance. 1602 CHETTEL *Hoffman* iv. (1631) H. 3, Some got on Rafis, ' many strid the mast, But the seas working was soe violent, That [etc.]. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. vii. 22 Pitty, like a naked New-borne Babe, Striding the blast, or Heavens Cherubin, hors'd Vpon the sightlesse Curriers of the Ayre, Shall [etc.]. 1607 — *Cor. i.* ix. 71, I meane to stride your Steed. 1669 BILLINGSLEY *Brachy-Martyrol.* ii. vii. 171 The old man strides his horse, and rides to look him. 1725 DRYDEN & PARNON *Dict.* *Stride*, ..to throw the Legs over the two Sides of a Thing, as a Horse, a Camel. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* iv. 421 The tempest is his steed, he strides the air. 1858 J. G. HOLLAND *Kalhrina* ii. (1869) 103 E'en the prophet's ass Had better eyes than he who strode his hack.

† *Stridelong*, *adv.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *STRIDE* s. b. + *LONG*. Cf. *STRIDDLING* *adv.*] With the legs wide apart.

1609 HOLLAND *Annu. Marcell.* xiv. 16 The militarie men... with haire cords bound fast to his legges, drew him stridelong [L. *deiacratum*] without any intermission as farre as to the Prefects Prætorium.

Stridence (strai'dens). [f. *STRIDENT*: see *ENCE*.] The fact of being strident.

1890 S. P. THOMPSON in *Nature* (1891) 15 Jan. 252/1 For compound tones corresponding to the whole series, odd and even, there is, in every case, minimum intensity, brilliancy, and stridence with $\delta = 3$, and maximum with $\delta = 4$.

Stridency (strai'densi). [f. *STRIDENT*: see *ENCY*.] The quality of being strident.

1865 *Even. Standard* 6 June, A peculiar stridency characterised the voice of the as-silant. 1883 BESANT *Art in Garden* *Fair* ii. i. The piano... required now the most delicate fingering to keep down the stridency of age.

Strident (strai'dent), a. [ad. L. *stridentem*, pr. pple. of *stridere*, to creak. Cf. F. *strident*.]

1. Making a harsh, grating or creaking noise; loud and harsh, shrill.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Strident*, crashing or making a noise, creaking. 1721 BAILEY. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* li, 'Brava! brava!' old Steyne's strident voice was heard roaring over all the rest. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* iv. 76 Strident consonants evidently formed from the hiss of certain serpents. 1875 H. JAMES *R. Hudson* xxv. (1879) 111. 231 His strident accent. 1905 J. B. FIRTH *Highw.* *Derbysh.* xxvi. 394 The rush and rattle of strident wheels.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1876 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 413 All this is not to be disposed of by a somewhat strident scorn in the name of a somewhat mysterious gospel. 1907 *Athenæum* 25 May 641/1 The... picture... is free from the strident colour which he has sometimes fallen into of late.

Hence *Stridently* *adv.*

1859 BOVO *Recent. Country Parson* (1862) 36 There lies the large blue quarto... there the massive foolcap... then the ivory stridently cuts it through. a 1894 STEVENSON *St. Ives* xxvi. (1908) 194 The whole enclosure continuously and stridently resounded with the rain.

Strider (strai'dej). [f. *STRIDE* s. + *ER* 1.] One who strides.

1856 [H. H. DIXON] *Post & Paddock* i. 11 They [Shropshire horses] are... quick striders through dirt. 1876 BLACKMORE *Cripps* xxxii, Hardenow came almost daily, having put his class of striders under a deputy six-leaguer. 1895 *Conting. Sept.* 451/1 He is a wonderful strider, having occasionally taken two instead of three steps between the hurdles. 1895 MARG. STOKES *Three Months in Forests*

of France 174 The stalwart strider by the side of the green-hooded waggons.

Striding (strai'din), *vbl. sb.* [f. *STRIDE* v. + *ING* 1.] The action of the vb. *STRIDE*.

c 1440 *Præp.* Parv. 480/1 Strydynge, *patentacio*, *stragiatu*, *patantium*. 1677 COLES *Dict. Eng.-Lat.*, A striding over, *interceptio passis curvibus facta*. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Lit. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 113 No hope, no sublime augury, cheers the student, no secure striding from experiment onward to a foreseen law. 1905 VACHELL *The Hill* ix. 187 A nod of the head, a keen look, and a striding off elsewhere.

Comb. 1807 WORSW. *Force of Prayer* 21 The Striding-place is called The Strid.

Striding (strai'din), *ppl. a.* [f. *STRIDE* v. + *ING* 2.] That strides. Also *fig.*

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Various*, an aduerbe, whyche sygnyfyeth strydynge. 1665 D. LLOYD *State-Worthies* (1690) 27 Men of quick and large striding minds loving to walk together. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* ii. 24 What care, though striding Alexander past The Indus with his Macedonian numbers? 1891 N. GOULD *Double Event* xix, He meant to give the horse a good striding gallop as soon as it was light. 1909 ELIZ. BANKS *Myst. Frances Farrington* 101 The somewhat striding walk of a tall woman.

b. *Striding level*: a spirit-level supported at both ends so as to straddle over intervening projections. So *striding stand*.

1878 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 332 Place a striding level on the pivots. 1890 W. F. STANLEY *Surv. Instrum.* 222 In the construction of the striding level... the two striding stands S.S. are carried down from the ends of the casing tube B of the spirit level.

Stridingly (strai'dinli), *adv.* [f. *STRIDING* *ppl. a.* + *LY* 2.] In a striding manner.

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Gram.*, *Dict.* (1550) F. iv, *Canascione*, stridynglie. 1677 MIEGE *Dict. Eng.-Fr.*, Stridingly, *en clargissant ses jambes*. 1842 *Tail's Mag.* IX. 289 He stepped timidly, and yet almost stridingly, towards me.

Stridor (strai'dor). Also 7 *stridor*. [a. L. *stridor*, f. *stridere*: see *STRIDENT* a. Cf. F. *strideur*.]

1. A harsh, high-pitched sound, a shrill grating or creaking noise.

1632 W. LUTGOW *Trav.* x. 429 Least... for the stridor of his teeth his charges be redoubled. 1649 BULWER *Pathology* ii. i. 90 That hated stridor that is so offensive to the Eares of those. 1697 DRYDEN *Aeneis* xii. 1258 Juturna... knew th' ill Omen, by her screaming Cry, And stridor of her Wings. 1778 W. PACE *Min. Cornub.* 69 Bend a piece of pure Tin, or bite it hard, and it will give a crashing noise or stridor. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.*, *Southerly & Lander* Wks. 1853 II. 65/2 Now there never was an arrow in the world that made a horrible stridor in its course. 1880 A. H. SWINTON *Insect Variety* 152 Thus, if two males be confined, they maintain incessant stridor. a 1894 STEVENSON *Lay Morals* etc. (1911) 290 The listener heard in his memory... the stridor of an animated life.

2. *Path.* A harsh, vibrating noise produced by some bronchial, tracheal, or laryngeal obstruction. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1876 BRISTOWE *Theory & Pract. Med.* (1878) 559 The patient suffers from more or less stridor of the breath sounds. 1898 ALBUTT *Syst. Med.* V. 220 The tracheal stridor and brassy cough. *Ibid.* vi. 376 The peculiar importance of laryngeal stridor with dyspnoea is not merely diagnostic.

Stridulant (strai'dulant), a. [ad. mod. L. *stridulantem* (neut. pl. *Stridulantia*, the name of a group of insects), pr. pple. of *stridulare*: see next.] That stridulates.

1843 *Zoologist* I. 31 A stridulant little creature to which I frequently listened during the silent watches of the night.

Stridulate (strai'duleit), v. [1. mod. L. *stridulāt*—*stridulāre*, f. L. *stridulāt*—see *STRIDULOUS*.]

intr. To make a harsh, grating, shrill noise: said *spec.* of certain insects.

1838 tr. *Goureaux in Entom. Mag.* V. 98, I am inclined to believe these insects mutt... because I have never heard them stridulate. 1854 BADHAM *Halictid.* 101 Women are obliged to stridulate louder at each other as the wind rises and threatens to drown their voices. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Alan* x. (1874) 303 Some species stridulate very loudly. 1895 *Natural Sci. Jan.* 49 The spider stridulates to warn animals that would prey upon it of its deadly nature.

b. *Path.* (See quot.)

1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Stridulate*, to suffer from stridor. Hence *Stridulating* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1861-2 LE CONTE *Classif. Coleoptera N. Amer.* I. Intro. p. xx, Stridulating organs... exist in various families. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Alan* ix. (1874) 273 The male of several species of *Theridion* have the power of making a stridulating sound. 1880 A. H. SWINTON *Insect Variety* 167 The Stridulating Locust (*Pachytatus stridulus*).

Stridulation (strai'duleit-fon). [a. F. *stridulation* (Goureaux 1837), agent-n. f. mod. L. *stridulāre*: see *STRIDULATE* v.] The action of the vb. *STRIDULATE*; the stridulous noise produced by certain insects.

1838 tr. *Goureaux in Entom. Mag.* V. 92 The male alone possesses the power of stridulation; he makes use of it to attract and please the female. *Ibid.* 91 The combination of all these little sounds produces the general sound or stridulation. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Alan* ix. (1874) 274 The stridulation serves... to call... the female. 1872 — *Emotions* xiv. 350 Even insects express anger, terror, jealousy, and love by their stridulation.

Stridulator (strai'duleit-er), [f. *STRIDULATE* v. + *OR* 1.] a. An insect that stridulates. b. A stridulating apparatus.

1880 A. H. SWINTON *Insect Variety* 152 Others, as the

words] Pray for me—It is a strift, but I am safe. 1893 *Epistle Yearly Meeting Soc. Friends* 2 Take comfort from the thought that others have passed through as great a strift, and have come forth into peace and happy trustfulness.

Strift: see **STRIF** *Obs.*, a measure for wine.

Strig (strig), *sb.* Also 6 strigge. [Of obscure origin.]

1. The stalk of a leaf, fruit, or flower; a petiole, peduncle, or pedicel. Also, the stem of the hop cone.

1505 J. HALL *Hist. Exposit.* Table 114 Certaine tender striges of *Juncio palustris*. the marsh rushe. 1572 in Feuilleat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 156 Striges of bay Leaves for twigg heades at vi^d the pece. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. 187 Perfume them with *Galbanum*, Reazins, or olde striges of Grapes. 1578 LYVE *Dodoens* vi. xvi. 678 The roote [of Heath] is tender. . . and putteth forth in diuers places many newe twiggis or striges. 1674 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 76 (bis) The Strig: the footstalk of any fruit. Petiolus. Sussler. 1682 *Wheeler Journ. Grece* iv. 309 A quadrangular Stalk, set at several distances with Leaves, upon a long strig or stem. 1831 WHITEHEAD *Hops* 13 One fault in the flower cones of the old fashioned Grape hops is that they have a thick strig or stem. 1891 *Tral. R. Agric. Soc.* 852 The central stem, or 'strig' of the hop cones. 1901 *Times* 2 Sept. 6 [Birds] will strip a currant-bush of its fruit so effectively as to leave nothing but the bare strigs.

2. A long thin appendage in various tools; the tang of a sword-blade (*Cent. Dict.*); the stem of a marking-gauge; or the like. Also, the projection under the bowl of a tobacco-pipe.

1703 (R. NEVE) *City & C. Purchaser* 195 The Scraper. . . is . . . of Steel, in the form of an Equilateral Triangle, in the middle of which is fixed an Iron Strig, on the end of which is fixed a Wooden-knob, or Handle. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 596 The earthing up may be accomplished with facility by the above implement, merely by fixing a small piece of wood on the strig of it. 1844 *Florist's Tral.* (1846) V. 159 From the base of the two lower ones the strig or tail is fastened, which is thrust into the earth to support and retain the label in its place. 1875 SEATON *Fret-Cutting* 83 The marking gauge is composed of two pieces, the gauge block, through which passes the bar or strig on which is fixed the iron point that marks the work.

Hence **Strig** *v. trans.*, to remove the strig or stalk from (currants, etc.); **Strigging** *vb. sb.* (*attrib.* in *strigging machine*).

1891 *Kentish Gloss.* 165 Will you help me strig these currants? 1899 *Tral. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. III. X. 46 Some Dutch black currants . . . were being put through a patent strigging machine.

|| **Striga** (strai'gä). Pl. strigæ (strai'dʒi). [*L. striga* furrow, swath of hay or corn, flute of a column (= *strida*).]

+1. *Arch.* = **STRIA** 1. *Obs.*

1771 W. NEWTON *tr. Vitruvius' Archit.* III. iii. (1791) 64 The strige of the columns are in number twenty-four.

2. *Bot.* A row of stiff bristles; now, a stiff bristle (chiefly pl.).

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* III. xviii. (1765) 213 *Strigæ*, with their stiff bristles, are of use to prevent plants from being bruised and destroyed by vermin. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 85 *Strigæ*, strong spear-shaped bristles, or thorns. 1829 T. CASTLE *Introduct. Bot.* 109 The bristles of plants have also received other denominations. . . 2. *Striga*, or stiff bristles—that variety of the awl-shaped, which are seen in the common borage. 1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.* *Striga*, little upright, unequal, stiff hairs, swelled at their bases.

3. *Ent.* (See *quots.*)

1846 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlv. IV. 290 *Striga* (*Striga*). A narrow transverse streak. 1836 SHUCKARD *tr. Burmeister's Man. Entom.* 25 *Striga* (*striga*) a transverse band.

Strigate (strai'gät), *a. Ent.* [*ad. L. strigatus*, f. *L. striga*: see **STRIGA** and -ATE 2.] = **STRIGOSE** *a.* 2. 1891 *Century Dict.*

Strigated (strai'gät-ed), *a.* [*f. L. strigatus* (see *prec.*) + -ED 1.] Having a channelled surface.

a. Min. *b. Zool.* (in specific name of a snake). 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* I. 1. 147 Spar of a strigated or ridg'd Form. 1849 J. E. GRAY *Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus.* 10 The Strigated *Trimesurus*. *Trimesurus strigatus*.

|| **Striges** (strai'dʒiz), *pl.* [*L. strigēs* (Vitruv.), synon. with *strigæ*, *strigæ*: if the word be not a misreading, the sing. would normally be *strix*.] The channels of a fluted column.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* D iij. If this pillar be garnished and filled with Canaliculi, and Striges. 1664 EVELYN *tr. Freart's Parallel Archit.* etc. 130 To the . . . Shafts of some Columns appertain Striges, which . . . are those excavated Channells, by our Workmen call'd Flutings. 1789 P. SMYTH *tr. Aldrich's Archit.* i. iii. 13 Those chaoeolliings in the shaft of the column, which are called by the several names of *Stria*, *Striges*, or, *Strigiles*. 1842 GUILT *Archit. Gloss.* 1038.

Stright, *obs. Sc. form* of **STRAIGHT**.

Strigil (stri'dʒil). [*ad. L. strigilis*, f. *strig-*, *stringere* to touch lightly (see **STRIGURE** *sb.*).

The cognate pop. *L. strigula*, curry-comb, is represented by *It. strigghin*, *OF. estrille* (mod. *F. étrille*); it was adopted in OHG. as *strigil* (mod. *G. strigehl*).

1. *Ant.* An instrument with a curved blade, for scraping the sweat and dirt from the skin in the hot-air bath or after gymnastic exercise. Also applied *transf.* to a flesh-brush or other instrument used for the same purpose.

1581 MULCASTER *Postillons* xxxiv. (1837) 123 Certaine scrapers called Strigiles. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* June 1645, Being rubbed with a kind of strigil of seal's-skin, put on the operator's hand like a glove. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 63 We were rubbed with a mohair-bag fitted to the hand, which, like the ancient strigil, brings

away the gross matter perspired. 1843 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Tral.* VI. 561 One day Hadrian recognized an old companion in arms in poverty, scraping himself with a tile instead of the strigil. 1854 FAIRHOLD *Dict. Terms Art.* *Strigil*, an instrument of bronze, curved, and hollowed like a spoon, used by the Romans to scrape off perspiration from the body after bathing. 1887 D. MACGURE *Art of Massage* II. 9 Our masseurs of to-day use an instrument similar to the strigil made of box or any other hard wood, and call it sometimes strigil or *ralette*. 1894 J. STURGIS *Bk. Song* 8 Or naked Lysis, fresh from eager game, Draws down the strigil light o'er breast and limbs aflame.

2. *Ent.* (See *quot.*)

1873 F. B. WHITE in *Entomol. Monthly Mag.* X. 60, I found that the males of certain species [of *Corixæ*] were provided with a curious structure. . . As this structure bears some resemblance to a 'curry-comb' it may be styled . . . the 'strigil' or 'strigiliform organ'. 1910 G. H. CARPENTER *Hemiptera in Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 2611 The sixth segment [of the male *Corixa*] bearing on its upper side a small stalked plate (*strigil*) . . . furnished with rows of teeth.

3. *Comb.*

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 23 The strigil-shaped first phalox of the index digit.

Strigilate (stri'dʒil-ät), *a.* [*ad. mod. L. strigilatus*, f. *L. strigilis*: see **STRIGIL**.] (See *quot.*)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlv. IV. 330 *Strigilate* (*Strigilate*). When on the inner side of the first joint of the head or palm the segment of a circle is taken out at the base opposite to the spur, the sinus being often pectinated with spines.

† **Strigilate**, *v. Obs.* [f. mod. *L. strigilatus*, f. *strigilis* = **STRIGIL**.] *trans.* (See *quot.*) Hence **Strigilation**.

1623 COCKERAM 1, *Strigilate*, to currie a horse. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1658 PHILLIPS, *Strigilation*, . . . a currying of a horse.

Strigiliformis (stri'dʒil-örm), *a.* [*ad. mod. L. type strigiliformis*, f. *strigilis*: see **STRIGIL** and -FORM.] Having the form of a strigil.

1873 F. B. WHITE in *Entomol. Monthly Mag.* X. 60.

Strigillose (stri'dʒil-öus), *Bot. rare.* [*f. mod. L. strigilla*, dim. of **STRIGA**.] Finely strigose.

1857 A. GRAY *First Less.* Bot. 232 *Strigillose*, *Strigose*: beset with stout and appressed, scale-like or rigid bristles.

† **Strigment**, *Obs.* [*ad. L. strigmentum*, f. *strig-* root of *stringere*: see **STRIGIL**.] The dirt and perspiration scraped off the skin with a strigil or otherwise. Hence **Strigmentitious** *a.*, of the nature of 'strigment'.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 85 [Certain physicians] who heside the strigments and sudorous adhesions from mens hands, acknowledge that nothing proceedeth from gold in the usuall decoction thereof. 1745 R. JAMES *Med. Dict.* III. s. v. *Strigmentum*, Strigments absterge in the Baths are of a healing, mollifying, and discutient Quality. *Ibid.*, The strigmentitious Sordes of the *Palæstra*, which have a Mixture of Dust, discuss Collections of Matter about the Joints.

† **Strigose**, *a.* 1. *Obs.* [*ad. L. strigosus*, lean, lank, meagre, f. *striga*: see **STRIGA** and -OSE.] Meagre, sapless. Also *fig.*

1790 BERKELEY *Commonpl. Bk.* Wks. 1871 IV. 478 In short, the dry, strigose, rigid way will not suffice. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 231 The Juices of Herbs . . . correct a dry strigose Habit with mollifying Moisture.

Strigose (strai'gös), *a.* 2. [*ad. mod. L. strigosus*, f. *L. striga* (in mod. Latin uses): see **STRIGA** and -OSE.]

1. *Bot.* Covered with strigæ or stiff hairs. Also of hairs: Having the character of strigæ.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Strigosum solum*, a *Strigose* leaf, set with stiff lanceolate bristles. 1831 LINOLEY *Introduct. Bot.* I. ii. 12 The adjective term *strigose* is . . . occasionally still employed to express a surface covered with stiff hairs. 1866 *Treat. Bot.* 11041 *Strigose*, covered with strigæ. Lionæus considered this word synonymous with *Hispid*. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomyetes* 215 Covered with a very dense coat of rigid, fasciculate, . . . strigose hairs.

2. *Ent.* Having strigæ, streaked.

1846 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlv. IV. 290 *Strigose* (*Strigose*). Paitied with several such streaks [sc. strigæ]. 1847 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. v. 256 Elytra . . . very minutely and strigose punctulate.

Hence **Strigoseously** *adv.*

1865 *Treat. Bot.* 6391 (*Lithospermum*) They are rough strigoseously hairy herbs or undershrubs.

Strigosus (strai'gös), *a. Bot. rare.* [*ad. mod. L. strigosus*: see **STRIGOSE** and -OUS.] = **STRIGOSE** *a.* 2. 1 (in *quot.* 1877 *transf.*).

1776 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. Explan. Terms* 385 *Strigosum*, strigous, armed with lance-shaped Prickles. 1877 COVES & ALLEN *N. Amer. Red.* 115 The ears . . . are hirsute—almost strigosus—with rather long and stiffish straight hairs, that form a slight fringe.

Strigulated (stri'dʒil-ät-ed), *a.* [*f. mod. L. strigula*, dim. of *striga* (see **STRIGA**) + -ATE 2 + -ED 1.] = **STRIGILLOSE** *a.*

1899 *Nocitates Zool.* Dec. 307 *Gonodella obliquilineata*. *Forerwings*: white, speckled with olive-fuscos; the costa strigulated with fuscos.

Strif, **strifje** (*obs.* forms of **STRIFE**, **STRIVE** *v.* **Strik**, *obs.* form of **STIRK**, **STRICK** *sb.*

Strike (stri'k), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 *strik*, *stryk*, 4-7 *stryke*, 4-*strike*. [f. **STRIKE** *v.* (In senses 2-4 perh. a. MLG. derivatives of the same root: cf. **STRICK** *sb.*)]

In early instances it is sometimes doubtful whether the word is this or **STRICK** *sb.* or **STREAK** *sb.*, as the spelling *stryk*, *stryke*, *stryck* does not always indicate a short vowel, and

conversely the spelling *strike*, *stryke* does not always imply that the vowel is long.]

† 1. A distance. *Obs.*

From the times the word seems to be *strike*, not *strick*. 1730 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1032 He dyde make for fens a dyk Aboute he casten a gret stryk. *Ibid.* 1420 In-to þe se of Auffyke þey comen, & passed a gret stryke.

2. A bundle or hank of flax, hemp, etc.: = **STRICK** *sb.* 1. [Cf. *Pg. estriga*.]

1738 CHAUCER *Prof. 676* This Pardoner hadde heer as yelwe as wax, But smooth it heeng as dooth a strike of flex. 1530 PALSGR. 2771/2 *Stryke* of flaxe, *foncée de flaxe*. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. iii. 96 Then you shall say it [the hemp or flax] is brak't enough, and then tearing that which you called a baite or bundle before, now a strike, you shall lay them together. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* 276 A Strike of Flax, so much as is Heckled at one handfull. 1743 R. MAXWELL *Sel. Trans. Soc. Improv. Agric.* 336 When the Flax is well scutched, take a moderate Handful of it, fold it in the Middle, plet it like a Rope, but loosely. . . After you have beat it for some time, open the Strike. 1794 A. YOUNG *Agric. Suffolk* 49 The buyer heckles it [sc. hemp]; he makes it into two or three sorts: long strike, short strike, and pull tow.

b. ? A handful of corn-stalks.

1817 COLERIDGE *Three Graves* III. ii. On the hedge-olms in the narrow lane Still swung the strikes [so *Sibyll. Leaves*; earlier version spikes] of corn.

3. *a.* = **STRICKLE** *sb.* 1, **STRICK** *sb.* 3.

1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulker 664/14 *Hoc ostorium*, *stryke*. 1474 *Stat. Winch.* in *Country Lect.* Bk. 399, viij Buyssh-elles makith a Quarter, stryken with a Rasid stryke, and neyther hepe nor Cantell. 1538 ELYOT *Dict. Historium*, the staffe wherwith all measures he made even, a stryke. 1551 *Calc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 467 In every myll ther shalbe a toll dysche . . . cheyned with a cheyne of iron, and a stryke of iron fast to the cheyne. 1639 HORN & ROSE *Gale Lang. Unlocked* xxvii. § 400 Bread come . . . being measured is strick'd even with a strike (strickle). 1758 in *Rep. Comm. Ho. Commons* II. 431 (Weights & Measures) The Bushel is stricked, and to strike it they use a round circular Strike, which is of the same Diameter from one End to the other. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 280 In connection with the bushel is the strike for sweeping off the superfluous corn above the edge of the bushel. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 437.

b. An instrument, usually a rod or narrow board, used in various trades (e.g. brickmaking, casting, plumbing, gardening) for levelling a surface by striking off the superfluous material.

1683 J. HOUGHTON *Collect. Litt. Improv. Husb.* II. vi. 188 We also have upon the Table, a little Trough, . . . and in it a Strike to run over the Mould, to make the Bricks smooth: this Strike is usually made of Firr, nine inches long, an inch and a half broad, and half inch thick. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 631 A kind of rake, called a strike, which consists of a board about 5 inches broad. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 3721/1 An instrument called a strike is . . . provided to regulate the thickness of the sheet [of lead], and to spread the melted metal evenly over the table. 1840 *Florist's Tral.* (1846) I. 193 A strike, which is made of wood, about two feet longer than the width of the bed. 1850 E. DOSSON *Bricks & Tiles* 1. 27 After which the superfluous clay is stricken with a strike. *Ibid.* 71 The strike is not used at Nottingham. 1885 P. J. DAVIES *Pract. Plumbing* I. 28 The Strike . . . is rather an important tool, made as follows.

c. Measurement by the use of the 'strike' (sense 3 a): Struck or levelled, as opposed to heaped measure. Now rare or *Obs.*

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 70 Usage in some places hath continued Measure by heap, although some Statutes order it by Strike. 1821 *Acc. Penitentiaries Coal Trade* 5 The Newcastle chaldron . . . by measure is 24 bolls strike. . . The Lodon chaldron is 36 bushels heaped.

4. A denomination of dry measure, used in various parts of England (but not officially recognized since the 16th c.); usually identical with the bushel, but in some districts equal to a half-bushel, and in others to two or four bushels. Also, the cylindrical wooden measuring vessel containing this quantity. Cf. **STROKE** *sb.* 22.

First recorded in AF. form *estrike*. The word is believed to have been originally used for a measure 'struck' or levelled with a strickle, not heaped.

1284 *MS. Acc. Exch. R. R.* Bd. 97 No. 3 m. 11 In. vij. estrikes et. j. pecke aune. 1350-1 *Rolls of Parli.* II. 239/1 Et q les estrikes soient aussi bien enseales, come bussels & autres Mesures. 1311 *Progr. Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv. Stud. new. Sp.* LXXXI. 218/16 Men takeþ not of a lantern þe libt And put vnder a strik vñþ þe note on a Candelstikke on his. 1440 *Fullard*, on *Hunt.* II. 104 Salt let screw On vemy, iij. stryk on x strike [i. *sc. per decem modiorum*] of oliue. 1457 *Conting. Lett. Bk.* 334 Also he denyd that the wardens Make iij. strikys, ij. hopes, & let the salters have hem with-owt any money. 1523-34 *Fitzherb. Husb.* § 12 Two London bushelles of pease, the whyche is hut two strykes in other places. 1540 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 378 A cordyng to the Kynges Staodard, after vijt gallans to the stryke. 1598 Br. HALL *Sat.* iv. vi. 27 Altho he buy whole Haruets in the spring And foist in false strykes to the measuring. 1609 HOLLAND *Anim. Marcell.* Annot. d. ij. A measure with os called a strike, or London bushell would have cost 4s. 1636 Sir R. BAKER *Cato Variegatus* 28 Hees no good Husbandman, that will mislike: To sow a Fynne where he may reape that will mislike. To sow a Fynne where he may reape a strike. 1680 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Angl.-Lat.* 452 He measures his money by strikes, *Vernacul. uerbo militum*. 1691 in *Reliquary* (1802) III. 111. Paid for gathering 208 Strikes of acornes. 1707 [E. WARD] *Iludibris Rediv.* VI. 110 To shape most like that Measure which we call a Strike. 1759 R. BROWN *Compl. Farmer* 57 A strike, which is a bushel measure fill'd only to the edges. 1811 P. KELLY *Univ. Cambist* I. 259 A Last contains . . . 40 Strikes or 20 Bushels. 1853 PEACOCK *Myre Notes* 81 In the Isle of Axholme, . . . a bushel is not, as elsewhere, one-eighth of

a quarter, but double that measure. The *strike* or half-hushel represents there the legal bushel of eight pecks.

†5. The unit proportion of malt in ale or beer. Also (?erroneously) of the first *strike* = of the highest strength: said of ale. *Obs.* Cf. STRIKE sb. 1. 2. 1630 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornful Lady* v. iii. Thou miserable man, repent, and brew three strikes more in a hogsheld. 1707 FLOYER *Cold Bathing* iv. 120 We must use... more moderate vinose Liquors, Beer of three or four Strike at Neals. 1819 SCOTT *Janhoe* xi. Our cellarer shall have orders to deliver to thee a hush of sack, and three hogsheds of ale of the first strike, yearly. 1820 — *Monast.* xviii. An hogsheld of ale at Martlemas, of the double strike.

6. An act of striking.

a. An act of striking a blow; of a snake, the act of darting at its prey.

1597 W. FOWLER *Wks.* (S. T. S.) I. 69 Sche suddenlye hir visage didd from his [sc. Cupid's] strikes so hyde, that [etc.]. 1638 SIR A. JOHNSTON (Ld. Wariston) *Diary* (S. H. S.) 325 The Almighty... has many arrows in his quiver to pierce the at the heart if the first strike in thy flesh move the not. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *Geoff. Hamlyn* xxviii. She [the dog] had drawn herself ahead, and made a bold strike at the kangaroo, but missed him. 1879 ARCHERLY *Trip to Boerland* 50 This brute [a snake]... made a strike at my boot as I was in the very act of taking it off. 1902 'M. FAIRLESS' *Roadmender* 7 With the snake there is the swift, silent strike, the tiny, tiny wound, then sleep and a forgetting.

fig. 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* iii. iv. It had been determined... to make one bold strike that evening, and, by brute force, to set Joanna free.

b. The striking of a clock, or of the clapper of a bell.

1871 ELLACOMBE *Belfries & Ringers* (ed. 3) 38 The way to cure a clapper of rearing, or doubling its strike, is to lengthen the flight. 1903 B. HARRAEN *Kath. Frensham* 47 We go on adjusting our lives and emotions to the strike of the parish clock.

†c. *Strike of day*: daybreak. *Obs.* or *spurious*. (If genuine, perh. referring to the striking of the hour. But possibly a mistake of Grose (followed by Dickens) for *strike of day* (STRIKE sb. 2). Cf. STREAK sb. 3.)

1790 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2) Suppl., *Strike of Day*, break of day. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* ii. iv. I could sen nommore if I was to speak till Strike o' day.

7. *Fishing*. †a. ? A place where salmon are speared. *Obs.* rare-1.

a 1828 BEWICK *Memo.* (1862) 222, I was frequently sent by my parents to purchase a salmon from the fishers of the 'strike' at Eltringham ford.

b. The jerk by which the angler secures a fish that is already hooked.

1840 J. YOUNGER *River Angling* (1860) 88 [This motion is wrongly named: it is] rather a retentive hold than a start, or a strike. 1892 FIELD 19 Mar. 405† Once the salmon has gone down head foremost with the fly, there is no reason to delay the strike.

c. A large capture (of fish).

1887 HALL *Caine Deemster* x. No 'strike' was made. 1894 R. LEIGHTON *Wreck Golden Fleece* 36 The best strike of herrins be always at the moon-risin'. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 3 Oct. 415 When there is a 'strike,' and the movement of the buoys that support the nets show that a shoal has become enmeshed [etc.].

8. *Minutog and Geol.* The horizontal course of a stratum; direction with regard to the points of the compass. Cf. STREAK sb. 5, STRETCH sb. 9.

Prob., as stated in a footnote to the first passage quoted below, a recent adoption from German. The Ger. word is *streichen*, the inf. of the vb. corresponding to STRIKE v.

1829 A. SEDGWICK & MURCHISON in *Trans. Geol. Soc.* Ser. n. III. 337 The range or strike of this series is from E.N.E. to W.S.W. 1833 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 346 In Europe the strike of the beds is not always parallel to the direction of the chain. 1850 ANSTEO *Elen. Geol.* Min. etc. 291 The direction of the bed is called, in Geological language, the *strike*, and the inclination, the *dip*. 1888 TALL *Brit. Petrogr.* 448 *Strike*—The strike of a bed is the direction (expressed by reference to the points of the compass) of the line formed by the intersection of the plane of the bed with the plane of the horizon.

transf. 1883 *Nature* 22 Feb. 395/2 The main strike of the auriferous is magnetic east-west.

9. A concerted cessation of work on the part of a body of workers, for the purpose of obtaining some concession from the employer or employers. Formerly sometimes more explicitly *strike of work*. Cf. STRIKE v. 24, 24 b. Phrase, on strike, also (U.S.) on a strike.

The sb., together with the related sense of the vb., has been adopted into several European langs.: G. *streik*, Du. *strijk*, Sw. *strejk*.

1810 *Docum. Hist. Amer. Indust. Soc.* (1910) III. 370 The Society, in November 1809, ordered a general strike. 1815 *Ibid.* IV. 42 It appeared there was a strike for higher wages. 1825 *Edin. Rev.* XLIII. 14 Combinations and strikes of work may be necessary... to bring things sooner to their proper level. 1830 *Poor Man's Guardian* 31 Dec. 8/1 It has been determined at a meeting of delegates, appointed by the spinners in the different parts of the country, that a general strike shall take place on Monday, the 27th instant, of all spinners who are receiving less than 4s. 2d. per 1000 hanks. 1850 *Athenæum* 7 Dec. 1282/3 Three hundred men on strike have taken a mill! 1881 *Chicago Times* 14 May. The employes of the Grand Trunk car shops are on a strike for an advance in wages. 1899 C. PLUMMER *Saxon Chron.* II. 289 Simeon of Durham... represents the enactment as causing a sort of clerical strike.

10. A last ploughing before the sowing. local.

1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words*. *Strike* is also a mode of plowing. We call it back-striking. 1844 *Trml. R. Agric. Soc.* v. 1. 6 First year making the fallow, three whole tilths, and one strike, at 8r., 11. 8r. od.

11. An act of 'striking oil' (see STRIKE v. 67d); a discovery of a rich vein of ore in mining. Also fig. a stroke of success.

1883 *Century Mag.* July 330/1 A restless, speculative person... oow making a lucky strike, and now sinking all his available means in a dry hole. 1895 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 2/5 Langlaage Estate Gold... The supervising director writes that the strike at the sixth level is really grand. 1902 *Munsey's Mag.* XXIV. 841 Mr. Grau made a strike with his first novelty, 'La Bohème'.

12. U.S. In certain games. a. *Ten-pins*. The knocking down of all the pins with the first bowl. 1866 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. Intro. To make a strike is to knock down all the pins with one ball, hence it has come to mean fortunate, successful. 1884 [see SPARE sb. 4].

b. *Base-ball*. (a) An act of striking at the ball, characterized as a *fair* or *foul strike* (see quot. 1874); three 'foul strikes' cause the batsman to be put out. (b) A 'foul strike', or any act or shortcoming on the batsman's part which incurs the same penalty.

1874 CHAOWICK *Base Ball Man.* xos A fair strike. The batsman, when in the act of striking at the ball, must stand within the lines of his position... A foul strike. Should the batsman, when in the act of striking at the ball, step outside the lines of his position, the umpire must call 'foul strike'. 1891 N. CRANE *Baseball* 76 Every ball that is not hit by the batsman must be a 'strike' or a 'ball'. 1896 KNOWLES & MORTON *Baseball* 103 Strike.—When the batsman tries and fails to hit a ball delivered to him by the pitcher, or refuses to strike at a fair ball.

13. U.S. Political slang. (See quot.)

1885 *Century Mag.* Apr. 844/2 When a member introduces a bill hostile to some moneyed interest, with the expectation of being paid to let the matter drop... [This proceeding is] technically called a 'strike'. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commun.* II. xlv. II. 163 note. 1894 H. C. MERWIN in *Atlantic Monthly* Feb. 247:1 A 'strike' is a measure brought forward simply for purposes of blackmail.

†14. *slang*. 'Twenty shillings' (Grose *Dict. Vulgar T.*, cd. 2, 1788).

15. Printing. (See quot.)

1871 *Amer. Encycl. Printing* (ed. Ringwalt) 149 Drives are also sometimes called strikes, or the originals of matrices. 1888 [see DRIVE sb. 15]. 1888 JACOB *Printers' Vocab.* 134 *Strikes*, a term for type matrices struck from the original punches. 1900 H. HART *Cent. Typogr.* p. viii. Nowadays a type-founder... would hennle... to buy 'strikes', which when justified would become matrices—the punches being left in the hands of the proprietor for the production of more 'strikes'.

16. *Sugar-making*. See quot. 1864. (Cf. STRIKE v. 21 b.)

1847 W. J. EVANS *Sugar-Planter's Man.* 152 The time required for taking off a strike containing fourteen moulds of fifty pounds each was two hours. 1864 WENSTER, *Strike of sugar*, (a) the act of emptying the teache, or last boiler, in which the cane-juice is exposed to heat, into the coolers; (b) the quantity of the sirup thus emptied at once. 1887 *Century Mag.* Nov. 114/1 When sufficiently boiled, the thick syrup is called the 'masse cuite'. The 'strike' is now done, air is admitted to the pan, and the contents are run off into the 'mixer'.

17. *Coining*. 'The whole amount struck at one time.' 1891 *Century Dict.*

18. *Soap-making*. The proper crystalline or mottled appearance of a soap, indicating complete saponification.

1884 A. WATT *Soap-making* 50 The leys are made from... black ash, the impurities in which give the mottled or marbled 'strike' for which this variety of soap is famed. 1885 W. L. CARPENTER *Manuf. Soap & Candles* 12 The appearances known as 'grain' or 'strike' in a hard soap... are due to the crystalline character of soap.

†19. ? A strip or band (of metal). *Obs.* rare-1.

Probably the word may belong to STREAK sb., or may be misprinted. The passage (copied by Weever and some other authors) is the origin of the sense 'stanchion or pale in a fence or gate' given by some Dicts.

1603 STOW *Surv.* (1908) I. 322 There were 9 Tomhes of Alabaster and Marble, inuironed with strikes of Iron in the Quire, and one Tomhe in the body of the Church, also coped with iron.

20. *attrib. and Comb.*, as (sense 3 c) *strike bushel*, *measure*; (sense 8) *strike-fault*, *-joint*, *vein*; (sense 9) *strike fund*, *leader*; (sense 16) *strike-healer*, *-pan*. Also †*strike-block* [= Du. *strijckblok*] *Carpentry* (see quot. 1678); *strike-breaker*, a workman who consents to work for an employer whose workmen are on strike, thus contributing to the defeat of the strike; *strike-furrow plough* = *strike plough* below; †*strike iron*, ? malleable iron; *strike pay*, the periodical payment made by a trade-union for the support of men on strike; *strike plough* (see quot. 1856).

1678 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* iv. 66 The 'Strike-Block'... is a Plain shorter than the Joynter... and is used for the shooting of a short Joynt. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 245 The Strike-Block Plane. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 4 May. The strikers made repeated attacks on the 'strike-breakers'. 1862 ANSTEO *Channel Isl.* v. App. A. 567 It may be worth stating that the Guernsey heaped bushel is nearly equivalent to the imperial 'strike bushel'. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 303/1 Faults... are classified as dip-faults and 'strike-faults'. 1894 TARR *Econ. Geol.* U. S. 50 When the horizontal direction of a fault plane is in the direction of the dip of the strata, the fault is a dip fault; when at right angles to this, a strike fault. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 17 May 4/7 The earliest mention of a 'strike fund' occurred in the strike of the Parisian stocking-weavers in 1724. 1846 KEIGHTLEY *Notes Virg.*, Terms Hush. 353 When the plough was prepared for

seed-sowing, the *aures* were put to it, so that it then resembled our 'strike-furrow plough'. 1903 *Longman's Mag.* Nov. 76 After repeated skimming and filtration, the juice is ready for the strike-pans, whence it is discharged by valves into the 'strike-heaters'—double-lined cauldrons supplied with steam enough to keep the sugar hot until crystallisation is reached. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 269 A large quantity of these shears made out of 'strike iron'. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 297/1 The former set is known as dip-joints... the latter is termed 'strike-joints'. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 264 More frequently a fraud, in the construction of measures of that kind, where heap, and not 'strike measure, is the custom. 1903 'Strike-pan': see *strike-heater*. a 1878 in G. HOWELL *Confl. Capital & Labour* vii. 344 The men who receive what is called 'strike pay'. 1891 *Spectator* 13 June. Whether these conditions are satisfied, it is not for us to say, though... the scale of strike-pay does not suggest an overflowing exchequer. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* I. 123, I took a common 'strike plough'. 1856 *Morton Cycl. Agric.* II. 776/1 *Strike-plough* (Sussex), double-mould board plough. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 247 The 'strike-vein' is north and south.

Strike (stroik), v. Pa. t. struck; pa. pple.

struck; also arch. stricken. Forms: *Inf.* and *Pres. stem*. 1 strican, 3-7 strik, 4-6 stryke, 4-7 stryk, 4 Sc. strik(e), 5-7 strycke, 6 stryck(e), 6-8 strik, 7 Sc. strook, 3- strike. Pa. t. sing. a. 1 stráo, 2-3 strac, 3-5, 6-8 Sc. strak, 7 Sc. strack, 4-8 strake, 5 straka, 5-6 Sc. straik, 6 Sc. strayk; 5-9 strok, stroke, 5 strocke, 5-7 strock(e), 5-9 strook, 6-7 strooke, 6 stroock, stroucke, Sc. struke, struik(e), 7 strucke, 7-struck; 7. 4 strok, 5 stroke; 8. 7 stricke; 9. 4 stryk, 4 stryck, 4-6 strycked, 6 stryckt. Pa. t. pl. 1 stricon, 2-3 striken. Pa. pple. a. 1 stricen, 4 strikyn, 4-6 stryken, -yn, (4 -yne), 4-7 striken, 5 strikon, stryken (sic), strykene, Sc. strikine, 5-6 strikin, strykin, 6 strykowen, stirkin, north. streikenne, Sc. strakin, 7 strake; 8. 4 y-strike, 3-4 strike, 5 stryke; 7. 4 Sc. strokine, 4-6 stroken, 5-6 strokyn(e), (5 strogun), 6 strok(k)in; 8. 5 strikkyn, stryckyn, 5-6 strikken, -in, 6 ystricken (arch.), strycken, striokin, -yn, 6- stricken; 9. 6 strycke, stricke; 5. 5 Sc. strukkin, 6 Sc. struken, stru(o)kne, strukin, strukned, strokin, 6-7 stroken, strooken, struken, strocken, (6 strockin), 7 stroaken, stroocken, 6-9 strucken, (6-in); 6-7 stroke, strook(e), 6 stroock, 7 stroako, strouko, 7- struck; 7. 4-6 strided, 5 stryked. [A Com. WGer. strong verb: OE. *strican*, pa. t. *stróc*, pl. *stricon*, pa. pple. *stricen*, corresponds to OFris. *strika*, MLG. *striken*, (M)Du. *strijken*, OHG. *strihhan* (MHG. *strichen*, mod.G. *streichen* str. vb.; the weak vb. *streichen* corresponds to STROKE v.) to pass lightly over a surface, to go, rove, wander, to stroke, rub, beat, f. OTeut. **strih-* (: **straik-* : **strih-*); for examples of these grades of the root see STROKE sb., STREAK sb., STRICKLE v. Indogermanic **streig-* (: **stroig-* : **strig-*) found in L. *strigere* to touch lightly, graze (radically distinct from *stringere* to bind, tighten), *strigilis* STRIGIL, OSI. *striga* I shear (Russ. *српучь стрігъ*).

A distinct, but prob. ultimately connected root of similar meaning, OTeut. **streu-* (: **stauk-* : **struk-*)—Indogermanic **streug-* : **stroug-* : **strug-*, is found in ON. *striuka* str. vb. (Sw. *stryka*, Da. *stryge*) to stroke, rub, OHG. *strāhhōn*, *strāhhōn* (MHG. *strāchen*) to strike against something, stumble. It has been suggested by Hirt that the parallel roots may have arisen from ablaut modification of an original **streyeweg*.]

I. 1. *intr.* To make one's way, go. In early use chiefly *poet.* In later use, chiefly with adv. (*forth*, *forward*, *over*) or phrase indicating the direction. *Obs.* exc. arch.

c 1200 ORMIN 14804. & Godess folle strac inn aoan Uppe þe drizze sandess. To fien fra Faron þe king. c 1205 LAY. 9318 Hamun him to strac. a 1225 *Lit. Kath.* 732 Comen alle strikande þe strengest te swiðest of eauer euch strete. 1302 LANG. P. Pl. A. vi. 67 Twei stokes þer stondeþ but stunt þou not þere... stryk forþ bi hem bope. 1377 *Ibid.* B. ProL 183 A mous. Stroke forth sternly and stode bifrom hem alle. a 1400 *King & Hermit* 83 3yf i stryke into a pytte, Hors and man myȝht spylle. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* (Dubl.) 826. To poliponenses hase þe passed... And so was strykyon he þe styntyd in-to þe strange realm. c 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1640 The stede stert over a losse And strykyt a stray. c 1460 *Vrbaitatis* 49 in *Babes Bk.* To þe beste morselle þou may not stryke Thowþ þou neur so welle hit lyke. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 66 Neuterthees he... stryked forth thurgh alle the folke hit he cam in to the place where the Kynghe him self was. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* viii. 22 And he went vp into a boate, and his disciples, and he said to them, Let vs strike over the lake. 1599 *George a Greene* iv. iv. 951 *George*. But what are these come trasing here along? *Betriss*. Three men come striking thrugh the corne, My loue. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* x. 13, 128 [It was extraordinary] for them [sc. locusts]... to come in the spring... whereas they usually do strike over into other countries in harvest. 1641 TATHAM *Dis-tracted State* iv. i. (1651) 20 Who you have done the Deed Strike towards the Back stairs. 1699 MAUNRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1714) *Journ.* to Euphrates 4 Their way to cross is

by drawing up the Boat...and then with wretched Oars striking over. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 43 The Jews were not long of striking forward.

† b. of inanimate things. Also with *up*. Obs.

1000 *Beclh. Metr.* xx. 140 [Se rodor] striced ymbant [i.e. revolves round the earth] ufane & neodane, efenneh gehwaz. 1225 *Juliana* 39 Ha higon to broken al as pat isteled in strach hire in ouer al. 13. E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 125 Al songe to loue pat gay luelle, pe steuen most stryke purg be vrpe to helle. 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 1215 Strikys vp of be stoure stanes of engynes. 1456 *Sir G. of Haver Law Arnis* (S. T. S.) 26 The reik that strake vp in the aire.

† c. Of a stream (of water, blood, tears): To run, flow. Also with *down*, *adown*. Obs.

1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2479, & striced a stream at of bat stane neub bat ha in rested. 1225 *St. Marher.* 5 The let blod barst ut ant strach adun of hire bodi. 1240 *Ureisan* in O. E. *Hom.* I. 159 Pe ilke fit wallen bet of þi hisfulle bodi sprungun and strike doun strondes of blod. 1320 *Castel of Love* 729 A welle. With foure sremes bat stryke wel, And erneb yppon be grauel. 1385 *CHAUCER Priorress' T.* 222 (Corpus MS.). His salte teeres striced doun as reyn. 1450 *Oclavian* (Camm. MS.) 426 A welle feyre welle there they sye Come strykyng ouyr a ston.

† d. In immaterial sense: To go, pass (into a condition). Obs.

To be stricken in years: see STRICKEN *pa. pple.* and *pple. a.* 12350 *Wilt Palmer* 2081 Pere bat semli ladi...strek 10 to a styl studie of hire sterne swenen. *Ibid.* 408.

2f. To proceed in a new direction; to make an excursion; to turn in one's journey across, down, over, into, to, etc. Also with *aside*, *in*, *off*, *out*.

1615 G. SANOVY *Trav.* 202 To avoid them, we strucke out of the way. 1669 N. MORTON *New Eng. Mem.* (1910) 32 They recovered themselves, and having the flood with them, struck into the harbour. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 162 We left the Road, and struck into the Woods. 1698 *Fryer Acc. E. India* 4 P. 3 Here we began to drop the rest of our Company, some striking East for the Straights. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryer's Voy. E. Ind.* 230 A French Privateer came up the English Road, and passed by our Fleet, narrowly viewing it, and struck in to Sea again. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* I. 20 Let us strike down that Walk, and it brings us to the Palace. 1711 *Swift Tral. Stella* 7 July. It began raining, and I struck into Mrs. Vanhomrigh's, and dined. 1785 MISS FIELDING *Uphelia* II. xvii, I should . . . go into Oxfordshire, and then strike into the western road. 1845 *Darwin Voy. Nat. Hist.* 294 At Chonchi we struck across the island, following intricate winding paths. 1872 *JENKINSON Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 106 When the walk begins to descend, strike to the right along a green path. 1872 *BLACK Abn. Phaeton* x. 144 Instead of going by Pershere, we had struck away northward. 1877 *Miss A. B. EDWARDS Up Nile* x. 279 Leaving the tombs, we now strike off towards the quarries.

fig. 1575 *GASCOIGNE Philomene* Ep. Ded., I changed my copy, and stroke over into the *De profundis* which is placed amongst my other Poeses. 1618 in *Foster Eng. Factories India* (1906) 9 He strikes into another course and embargues all the hearbe into his hands. 1748 *MELNORTH-Fitzosborne Lett. Vol.* (1749) II. 78 A strange dispositio... to tread the same paths that have been traversed by others, or to strike out into the most devious extravagancies. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* III. i. viii. The hapless course they struck into. 1863 *COWDEN CLARKE Shaks. Char.* iii. 66 He even strikes off into a wild levity and startling humour at times.

b. of inanimate things, esp. of a road, or stream. 1284 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* II. 94 h, Albeit there be another way also tending to the same place, strikinge over by the Neb of Delta. 1815 *KION Geo. Est.* xxii. 28 The Gulph Stream... strikes off to the E. and S.E. towards Africa. 1883 'HOLME LEE' *Loving & Serving* II. vii. 129 A hridle road... struck into the fields. 1894 *Speaker* 2 June 6101/5 Other roads striking off on every side into the forest.

fig. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 781 Their hostility strikes out into many ramifications, but it is not difficult to trace all these to the parent root.

c. Of a boundary, path, mountain-range, etc.: To take a (specified) direction, esp. with reference to the points of the compass.

1456 *Regist. de Aberbrothoch* (Bannatyne Club) II. 89 The boundis... syne strikand north our between the proper landis of Arbroth and the common. 1585 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 415/1 Passand... linalie thairfa as the common gait strikis ewin east to the calsay and brig of the Bow. 1833 *JAS. DAVIDSON Brit. & Rom. Rem. Axminster* 73 That branch of the Fosse-way which, striking off at Watergrove, advances in a south-westerly direction. 1839 *MURCHISON Silur. Syst.* I. xxxvi. 493 A narrow quartzose ride... extends... in a line striking from 15° W. of N., to 15° E. of S. 1881 *Proc. R. Geog. Soc. (N. S.)* III. 31 To the west of the Town, a range of hills strikes southerly.

d. trans. To strike a line or path, to take a direction or course of movement.

1867 *Trml. R. Agric. Soc. Ser.* u. III. n. 666 They struck a line across the estuary of the Wash. 1890 A. GISSING *Village Hampden* II. x. 213 They struck their path across the fields. 1892 *Field* 26 Nov. 805/3 We decide to strike a hee line across country.

II. To stroke, rub lightly, smooth, level.

3. trans. To go over lightly with an instrument, the hand, etc.; to stroke, smooth; to make level. Also with *down*, *out*, *over*. Also *absol.* Now *dial.* (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

1000 *Saoz. Leechd.* III. 30 Mid watere ne pwen ac strice by mid chade clene. 12370 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1192 Pennie come chaumberleyns & squiers, With riche robes... To folde, to presse, & to pyke, & somme to hange, & som to strike. 12380 *Sir Ferunib.* 244 Pat gode hors blessed be þo & louely strek ys mane. 12460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 280 Yowere hed ne bak ye claw... ne yowere here ye stryke. 1481 *Caxton Reynard* (Arb.) 35 Where his footspore stood, there stryked be with his tayl and make it smoothe with his mouth that nomao shold espye it. 14... in *Archæologia* IV. 312 The warderoper to delyver the second sheete into two

yomeo, they to crosse it over theyr arme, and to stryke the hedde as the ussher shall more playnly shewe unto theym. 1494 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 122 And the esquires to gather the sheete round together in their hand on eyther side the hedde, and goe to the hedde's head and strike downe the same twice or thrice as they come downe. 15... in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 308 Sum strykis down a threid bair cheir For luve. 1525 tr. *Brunswyke's Handwerk Surg.* lxx. Oijj, Take bede that ye... foote stande vp ryght, and ye with your flat bande over the fracture stryke so that ye about nor vnder felle none vneuen place. 1530 *PALSGR.* 739/2, I stryke, I make smoihe, *jaflomis*. Stryke over this paper. *Ibid.*, I stryke ones heed, as we do a chyldes whan he dothe well. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII. 226 h, He baunyng a great gray beard, striked out his beard and sayd to the hangman [etc.]. 1558 *PHAER Æneid* VIII. (1562) Cc jh, A she wolfe... them sweetely lycht reforming soft their limmes, & soft w^t tong them smothly stryct. 1573-80 *Tusser Husb.* (1898) 81 More stroken and made of when ought it doo aile, More geote ye make it, for yoke or the paille. 1579 *RICE Invert. agst. Vices* I jib, He shall strike your heades, and make very muche of you.

† b. To shave. Obs.

1205 *Lav.* 20303 Baldulf lette striken [i.e. 1275 strike] to þan hare licheo his beard and his chinne.

c. To rub gently, stroke (a diseased part), by way of charm, or with the application of a salve. Obs. exc. *dial.* (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*). Also, † to strike one's hand over (a part).

1400 *Brut* 229 And a drope of drye bloode and smal sande cleud on his honde, and þerwip he striked his eyne. 1612 *BIOLE a Kings v.* 21 He will... strike [1885 (*Revised*) wave] his hand over the place, and reconer the leper. 1885 *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., The ordinary specific for a styte in the eye is 'to strike it three times with a wedding-ring'. 1892 *Cornhill Mag.* Sept. 236 People came to her to have their swellings struck.

† d. To scrape or skim off. Also, † to skim (a liquid). Obs.

1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* I. 27 Take þan a clene canvas, & caste þe mylke vppon, & with a plater stryke it of þe clothe. 1587 *HARRISON England* u. vi. 169/2 to *Hollinsh.* She returneth the middle woort unto the furnace, where it is striken over. *Ibid.* 170/1 She... seetheth againe with a pound and an halfe of new hops... & wheo it hath sodden... she striketh it also.

† 4. To smear (soap, blood, etc.) on a surface; also to spread (a surface) with (something); to coat (a surface) over with oil, a wash, etc. Obs.

14... in *Rel. Ant.* I. 108 To make murrow bryl. Stryke wel theron blak sope. 1525 tr. *Brunswyke's Handwerk Surg.* lxi. Oj, Take powder as hereafter foloweth inedled with y^e whyte of an egge, and stryke it vpon a clothe lyke a plaster. *Ibid.* lxx. Oijj, The clothe must be wel stryken on the one syde with the salve. 1530 *PALSGR.* 739/1, I hade as lefe stryke my breed with butter as with hony. 1535 *COVERDALE Exod.* xii. 7 And they shal take of his bloude, and stryke it on both the sydes postes of the dore. [So 1611; Heb., LXX, and Vulgate have simply 'put'; Luther *bestreichen*, which Coverdale poor. followed.] 1577 *HARRISON England* u. x. 84 b/2 to *Hollinsh.* Whyte lime... wher-with we stryke over our clay workes & stone wallis, in Cities. 1596 *THOMASUS Dict.* (1606), *Mortum*, A kinde of pudding; also any thing that may be striked, as butter. 1640 T. BRUGIS *Marron of Physicke* II. 141 Take it [your Marmalade] from the fire, and fill your Boxes, and with a feather strike it over with Rosewater. 1687 J. SMITH *Art Painting* xix. (ed. 2) 82 With a Pencil dip in clear Wallnut-Oyl, let the printed Paper be struck clean over oo both sides. 1793 *SNEATON Edystone* L. 3 323 A couple of men with brushes, struck over the surface... with raw Linseed oil. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 265 Take smooth-planed pear-tree wood, strike it over with aqua fortis.

5. To make (grain, etc.) level with the rim of the measure by passing a strickle over it. Also with object the measure. Also to strike off.

14... *Treeyte in Walter of Henley's Husb.* (1890) 50 Se þt yo^r come be mesured with... a trewe hushell & þat every bushell be strekyu. 1474 [see *Strike* 26. 3]. 1543 tr. *Act 25 Elix.* III Stat. 4 c. 10, 32 And euery measure of corn shalbe stryked without hepe. 1641 *BEST FARM. Bks.* (Sartees) 104 When we sende our come to mill, wee always strike all cleane off; yett the use is in most places to hand-wave it...; but the millers will say that they had as leave have corn stricken, as soe handwaved. 1669 *STURMY Marine's Mag.* v. xii. 68 Strike off the heaped Powder. 1697 *View Neg. Law.* 338 If Head Officers of Cities... willfully suffer any to sell Corn... by other Measure, or Strucken in other manner. 1878 *Act 41 & 42 Vict.* c. 49 § 17 In using an imperial measure of capacity, the same shall not be heaped but either shall be stricken with a round stick... or [etc.]. 1892 *Field* 2 Apr. 469/3 The somewhat delicate operation of gently filling the bushel measure, striking it, and then weighing the oats.

b. To level (sand) in moulding. Also with *up*. 1779 *Ann. Reg.* *Projects* 105/1 The sand should be struck smooth with an hollow rml. 1885 [HORNOR] *Pattern Making* 40 The moulder... strikes over a bed of hard rammed sand representing the top of the boss. *Ibid.* 61 Being plastic when in the wet state it [foundry loam] can be 'struck up', or made to assume any shape that may be required.

† 6. To mould (wax, a taper, candle, etc.). Obs. 1483 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canter.* For strykyng of the pascall and the font taper ijs. iij d. For strykyng of x li of olde torch waxe x d. 1492-3 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 188 Paid to Roger Mydylton for strykyng of xliij s. li and xvj of waxe. 1526 *Churchw. Acc. Dunmow* (MS.) fol. 4 h, Item, for strykyng of the lyght... att the hy alter. 1527 *Ibid.* 6 h, Item, for strykyng of the Rode lyght, xliij d. 1546 in *Archæol. Cant.* (1874) IX. 225 Paid to Holness for strykyng of the crosse lyght & the pascall & for strykyng of x li of small candles, ijs. iij d. 1547 *Ibid.* 226 Item paid for strykyng of the olde & new waxe at Ester, xvj d. *Ibid.* Item paid for strykyng of x li of small candyll that waxe of the pascall, iij d. 1555 *Ibid.* 231 Item for strykyng of the same waxe, iij d.

7. To mould (a brick or tile).

1683 J. Houghton *Collect. Lett. Improv. Husb.* II. vi. 183 With the Earth he forms a Brick, strikes it, and lays it upon the Pallat. 1736 *NEVE Build. Dict.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Brick* G 2 b/2 The mould [of a stock-brick] is put on a Stock, and after they continue to strike and place them on the Stage.

8. Bricklaying. To level np (a joint) with mortar; to spread (mortar) along a joint. (Cf. 4.)

1668 *LEYBOURN Build. Guide* u. 109 And here note, That the Barge Courses in any Building must be struck with Lime and hair Mortar. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 169 Pointing, (which is striking Mortar under the lower ends). 1833 *LONDON Encycl. Archit.* § 1596 Strike the joints inside of the schoolrooms flush and fair for lime-whiting.

b. To cut off the superfluous mortar from the edges of (tiling).

1693 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 248 A piece of Lath... with which they strike, or cut off the Mortar at the brithies of the Tiles. *Ibid.*, A Broome, to sweep the Tying after 'tis strooke. 1842 *GWILT Encycl. Archit.* § 1508.

9. Tanning. To smooth and expand (skins). Also to strike out.

1764 *Museum Rust.* III. 54 Mr. Brookfield, tanner, reported, the specimens exhibited were well tanned, and thoroughly struck. 1845 *Dono Brit. Manuf.* Ser. v. 193 The goat-skins, after being thoroughly washed, are, 'struck', that is scraped and rubbed out as smooth as possible. *Ibid.*, The drying in the loft has had the effect of shrivelling the skins... to obviate which, the skins are wetted, and 'struck out', or smoothed again. 1897 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Leather* xxiii. (ed. 2) 364 The skins... are next 'struck out' on mahogany tables... A steel 'slicker' is used for this operation.

10. Carpentry. To fashion (moulding) with a plane: = *Strick* v. I 18 c. [So *Dn. strijken*.]

1842 *GWILT Archit. Gloss.*, *Striking*... Another application of the word occurs in the practice of joinery, to denote the act of running a moulding with a plane. 1854 *Trml. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. n. 456 A beaded moulding to be struck on each of the angles of the under sides of rafters.

III. To mark with lines, draw a line.

Cf. OE. *bestreican* 'to make a stroke round' (B.-T. Suppl.).

† 11. To mark (a surface) with a line or lines. Also to strike out, through. Obs.

1539 *Acc. Lad. High Treas. Sect.* VII. 218 Item, for callk to strick the treis with. 1710 *Celia FIENNES Diary* (1888) 122 They new wash and plaister their houses wth in and without w^{ch} they strike out in squares like free stone. 1696 *EARL MONM. tr. Boccacini's Advts. Fr. Parmas.* II. xxiii. (1694) 171 An exquisite Card whereby to sail, 'struck through with lines on all parts.

† b. fig. To mark, stigmatize. Obs.

1594 J. KING *On Jonas* xlii. (1599) 177 Sylia: whose name shall be stricken with the blackest cole of iofamie in all the ages of the worlde.

12. To draw (a straight line) esp. by mechanical means; to draw (a circle, an arc) with compasses. In wider sense, † to make (a stroke, written mark).

1611 *HORROR Spectulum Topogr.* xxvii. 71 Placing the ooe foote of your compasse in g... with the other strike the portion of the circle h i k l. 1614 T. BEDWELL tr. *Schenck's De Num. Geom.* 33 First with the iage, I strike two parallel lines. 1662 *FALTHORNE Graving & Etching* xv. 35 Accoustome your self to strike your strokes firm and bold. 1687 P. AYRES *Lyric Poems* (1906) 272 Since my dull pen trembles to strike a line. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* III. 415/2 Dashes... which serve for the cutting off or shortening of words... which all of them are stricken downwards to the foot of the Letter. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery* *Imp.* (1756) I. 263 The nearer the Line struck from the Perpendicular approaches to a right Angle... 1770 *LUCCKMEYER Hist. Printing* 229 Nooe can strike two letters of the same signification, so as... to have the same likeness. 1856 R. FERGUSON *Northmen Canld. & Westmld.* 109 Strike, to make a straight line by means of a string. 1875 *SEATON Fret Cutting* 65 Take your compasses, put on a pencil point, and with it strike the semicircle as above directed. 1881 *CHILTON-YOUNG Ev. Man his own Mech.* § 375 By aid of the chalk line and reel, a perfectly straight line could be struck from E to F. 1885 [HORNOR] *Pattern-making* 7 In striking special pairs of wheels, of course it is not necessary to use the same describing circle throughout.

† b. † To interline in a list. Obs.

1639 *FULLER Holy War* v. xxi. (1647) 265 The Reader, as he lighteth on more, at his leisure may strike them into this catalogue [of Princes].

13. To cancel or expunge with or as with the stroke of a pen. Obs. exc. in *strike off* (82 a), *strike out* (83 a), *strike through* (84), and in the phrase to strike (a name, a person) off (or now rarely) out of a list. † Also rarely with *away*.

To be struck off the rolls: see *Roll* sub. 3 c.

1385 *CHAUCER Friar's T.* 66 Thanne wolde be seye, freend, I shal for thy sake Do striken hire out of oure lettres blake. 1549 *OLDE EYRAM. Par. Eph.* 6 Christ... stroke away all the difference of circumcised, and not circumcised. 1603 *SHAKS. All's Well* v. iii. 50 That thou didst loue her, strikes some scores away from *Them*. Venon is struck off the list of admirals. 1754 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* xlvii, O! could I strike from my memory all former scenes. 1839 *THACKRAY Fatal Boots* Jan. He has struck Thomas out of his will. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 35 His name was struck out of the list of privy councillors. 1873 P. V. SMITH *Hist. Eng. Inst.* III. viii. 214 A person tried for his life might... challenge and strike off the panel as many as thirty-five. 1883 *MISS M. BETHAM-EDWARDS Disarmed* II. The first person who flouts her shall be struck off my visiting list. 1891 *Field* 7 Nov. 701/3 [List of] Horses struck out of their engagements.

14. To form (a jury) by cancelling a certain number of names from the list of persons nominated to serve; similarly, to form (a committee), to make (a new register of voters).

1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5389/1 The Clerk of the Crown was required to strike a jury for his Trial. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. vi. 83 That twelve freeholders of that hundred, qualified to serve on juries, and struck by the sheriff, shall be summoned to appear at such court by rotation. 1821 *Examiner* 31/1 Let us suppose the Jury to be struck with perfect fairness and impartiality. [1823 *Ibid.* 323/1 Out of the 48 persons first nominated, each party, after due inquiry, strike twelve—leaving 24, of whom the first 12 called (who attend) form the actual jury.] 1877 *Cox Cases Crim. Law* (1878) XI. 1. 646 The case was tried by a special jury of the city of Dublin, struck under the old system. 1891 *Graphic* 9 Apr. 455/2 If the General Election fell at any date after the 31st of July, when the new Register is struck. 1896 *Daily News* 17 Dec. 4/7 The Committee was struck late in the summer, and did not meet till the 15th of August.

15 To make or cut (a tally). See TALLY sb. 1 b. 1626 [see TALLY sb. 1 b.] 1634 B. Jonson *Loves Welcome* Bolsover Wks. 1640 II. 184 We ha' cleft the bough, And struck a tally of our loves, too, now. 1644 *Doeg. Lett. Patent at Oxf.* (1837) 392 To delivier back the Tallies stricken for the same as aforesaid vncancelled. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* vi. xxxii. (1650) I. 229, I reconcile my self to my Creator, and strike a tally in the Exchequer of Heaven for my quies est, ere I close my eyes. 1695-6 *Act 7 & 8 Will. III.* c. 30 § 38 Several Tallies..have been also levied or stricken att the Receipt of the Exchequer upon His Majesties said Reveue ariseiog in the General Letter-Office.

16. Agric. To mark off (land, a ridge) by ploughing once up and down the field (also with down, up); to make (furrows) in this manner (also with out); also *absol.*

1573-80 *Tusser Hush.* (1878) 128 Thy fallow once ended, go strike by and by. 1707 *Mortimer Hush.* 45 You must not let it lie long before you strike, size, or plow it up into small Ridges. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* I. 123 To striking said fields, seventeen acres. 1834 D. Low *Elem. Pract. Agric.* 146 The first operation in the forming of ridges is striking the furrows. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Ed. Farm* I. 405 The first process in ridging up land from the flat surface is called *feering* or *striking* the ridges. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. 1. 5 These [ridges]..are..struck down with two furrows. 1845 *Ibid.* VI. 11. 287 Cost of cultivation [of hops]. Striking up and furrowing, 0.50. 1846 *Ibid.* VII. 1. 41 This land..is again ploughed across..in the manner we term striking, or back-bouting. This is done by turning one furrow to the land, and in returning to turn over this furrow, and the furrow or earth on which it was laid.

b. To make (a row of holes) with a dibble. 1797 A. YOUNG *Agric. Suffolk* (ed. 1) 48 A man, walking backwards on the flag, with a dibber of iron..in each hand, strikes two rows of holes..on each flag. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 475 A one-horse roll then follows to level the flag, or furrow, for the dibblers, who strike only one row upon each.

IV. To lower (sails, masts), and derived senses. Sense 17 is in (M) L.G. and (M) Du. and in mod. G.; it therefore cannot be a derivative from branch V, which is specially English. The actual development is uncertain; possibly the sense may be pre-Teut.: cf. L. *stringere* to strip off (leaves, etc.).

17. Naut. To lower or take down (a sail, mast, yard, etc.); esp. to lower (the topsail) as a salute and (more rarely) as a sign of surrender in an engagement. Phrase, to strike sail. To strike a hull (see A-HULL 1867). Also to strike down.

a 1390 K. Horn 1023 (Camh.) Hi strike sell & maste & Ankere gunne caste. 1399 *LANGR. Rich. Reddes* iv. 80 For ne had bei striked a stroke and sterid hem be better, And abated a bonet or be blast come. 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1864 Then beganne the storme to ryse, They stroke the sayle. 1524 *Inform. Pilgr. Holy Land* (Roxh.) civb. So they saylled forth, & neuer stryked saylle till they came to port laffe. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. xii. 41 Now strike your sayles ye lolly Mariners, For we come vnto a quiet rode. 1594 *WYATT R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 13 By that they had some 3 peeces bestowed on them they stroke sayle, yeaingde themselves unto the merie of our Generall. 1601 *WEAVER Mirr. Mart.* Bvjb, They vaile their bonnet low, And strike their top-saile in submissiue dutie. 1611 *BRIE Act.* xxvii. 17 They used helpes, and fearing lest they should fall into the quicke-saods, strake sayle, and so were driuen. 1626 *CAPT. SMITH Acad. Yng. Stamen* 28 Strike your top masts to the cap. 1627 — *Sea Gram.* xii. 56 He must..strike a Hull that you may not desery him by his sayles. 1630 *WALSWORTH Pilgr.* ii. 8 The Mariners stroke Sayle and submitted. 1644 *MANWAYRING Seamans Dict.* 104 So when we take downe the top-masts, they say, Strike them downe. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 296 Both Ships struck their Yards & Top masts. 1752-9 *FALCONER Shipw.* II. 257 Now some, to strike top-gallant-yards attend. 1768 *Ann. Reg.* 92 A body of sailors..proceeded..to Sunderland..and at the cross there read a paper, setting forth their grievances..After this they went on board the several ships to that harbour, and struck (lowered down) their yards, in order to prevent them from proceeding to sea. 1814 *SCOTT Ed. of Isles* III. xii. Fain to strike the galley's yard, And take them to the oar. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxii. The royal-yards were then struck. 1890 *CLARK RUSSELL Ocean Trag.* II. xxi. 181 His maintopmast was struck, that is, sent down on deck. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 179 The custom of 'striking' or lowering a sail [as a salute] has almost died out.

in figurative phrases. 1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1570) 117 Nowe would I of my boke haue made an ende, And with my ship drawe to some haven or port, Striken my sayle. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* III. iii. 5 Now Margaret Must strike her sayle, and learne a while to sepe, Where Kings command. 1680-90 *TEMPLE Ess. Pop. Discont.* Wks. 1731 I. 270 To this, all differing Opinions, Passions and Interests should strike Sail. 1733 *Pore Sant. Donne* iv. 231 He boarding her, she striking sail to him.

b. To haul down (a flag), esp. as a salute or as a sign of surrender. Chiefly in the phrases to strike (the) flag, to strike one's colours. Also to strike one's flag (said of an admiral): see FLAG sb. 4. 2.

1628 *DIGNY Voy. Mediterr.* (Camden) 41 Because I did not strike flag nor do other ceremonies of dutie. 1666-7 *Perrys Diary* 4 Mar. He hears that the Dutch..will have a promise of not being obliged to strike the flag to us before they will treat with us. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1077/4 Three Ostend Privateers..fired several Guns at him, to make him strike his Colours. 1692 *CAPT. SMITH's Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. 77 To lower or strike the Flag, is to pull it down upon the Cap, and in Fight is a token of yielding; but otherwise of great respect. 1747 J. LIND *Lett. Navy* (1752) I. 31 If an admiral be killed, the instructions forbid his flag to be struck, for fear of discouraging the fleet. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 6 July 1/4 Admiral Lord Bridport struck his flag last evening. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., To strike the colours. This is properly a naval term, but it may be applied to military matters on some occasions. 1867 J. T. HEAOLEY *Farragut & Nav. Commanders* 492 He..on the 12th of next month struck his flag as admiral of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

fig. 1861 *WHYTE MELVILLE Good for N.* xiii. I. 161, I thought he seemed very much smitten with the young lady. You know he is not very susceptible, so when he does strike his flag, it is all the greater compliment. 1875 F. T. BUCKLAND *Log-Book* 141 The mouse..would have to fight and not strike his colours to a scorpion as he would to a cat.

c. *absol.* To lower sail, haul down one's flag; esp. to lower the topsails or haul down the flag or colours as a sign of surrender or as a salute.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 338 Thei hadden wynd at wille tho, With topselle and forth they go, And striken nevere, til thei come To Tyr. 1449 *Paston Lett.* I. 85, I cam aboard the Admirall, and bade them stryke in the Kyngys name of Eng lond. 1578 *LINDSEY (Pittscolke) Chron.* (S.T.S.) I. 185 The day befor the schip strak in the raid of Leyth. 1617 in J. S. CORBETT *Fighting Instr.* (1905) 39 If you give chase and being near a ship you shall shoot to make her strike. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* s.v. *Sail* (1760) Kk2b, All foreign vessels strike to an English man of war in the British seas. 1814 *Niles Weekly Reg.* 19 Nov. 174/2 The Avon had not struck, but was reported to have had her colors nailed to the mast. 1836 *MARRVAT Midsh. Easy* xxx, The second lieutenant was deputed to pull alongside of the frigate to ascertain if she had struck. 1886 *HENRY YARRIS on Beach* 84 Captain Ball, reported that the fort with which he was engaged had struck.

fig. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* II. 1. 266 We see the winde sit sore vpon our sayles, And yet we strike not, but securely perish. 1602 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. iv. What, will he saile by, and not once strike, or vaile to a Man of warre? ha? 1749 *SMOLLETT Gil Blas* v. i. (1782) II. 161, I thought myself the first man in the world, but truly I strike to you. 1885 *STEVENSON Dr. Jekyll* 1, He would have cleverly liked to stick out; but there was something about the lot of us that meant mischief, and at last he struck.

18. trans. a. Naut. To lower (a thing) into the hold by means of a rope and tackle. Chiefly to strike down (also *absol.*). Also, to strike out, to hoist out from the hold and lower to the dock.

1644 *MANWAYRING Seamans Dict.* 104 When we lower any thing into the howld with the tackles or any other rope, we call it Striking-down into Howld. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. v. 56 Each Captain had orders..to strike down some of their great guns into the hold. 1850 H. MELVILLE *White Jacket* I. xxxvii. 242 To the..consternation of the sailors, an order now came from the quarter-deck to 'strike the strangers down into the main-hold!' 1886 H. STUART *Straman's Catech.* 71 The fore hatchway, for striking down or hoisting up stores in the fore part of the ship. 1887 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, Strike down! the order to lower casks, &c., into the hold. 1890 *CLARK RUSSELL Ocean Trag.* II. xxi. 181 He had struck the long gun forward down below.

† b. gen. To lower, let down with a rope. 1547 in J. R. DOYLE *Hedon* (1875) App. 135 Item, for stryking the greatte steie, &c. 1595 *Strange Things R. Hasle-ton* in *Arber Garner* VIII. 380 And by it [i.e. the rope] did I strike myself over the wall into the town ditch.

† c. To let down the rope or chain of (a crane). Also to strike down (see quot. 1778). *Obs.*

1530 *PALSGR.* 739/2, I stryke, I let downe the crane, je lache..Strike lowe. 1778 *PRYCE Mfn. Cornub.* Expl. Terms 329/1 *Strik*, to strik or streck down, or strike down; is to let a mao down in a Shaft by the windlass.

19. Building. a. To remove (scaffolding); in trench-work, to remove (the timbers with which the sides have been secured). b. To remove (the centre or centering of an arch).

a. 1694 *EVELYN Diary* 5 Oct., The choir, now finish'd as to the stone work, and the scaffolds struck both without and within, in that part. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 107 If we consider religion only as the scaffolding of reason;..any one..may see that it is much too early to strike the scaffolding yet. 1821 *CORR. W. Fowler* (1907) 406 The angels..will want painting..that may be done at any time with a ladder if you must strike the scaffold before they are ready. 1888 *MILMAN St. Paul's* xiv. 347 On striking the scaffolding, part of the south transept..came down.

b. 1739 *LABELLE Short Acc. Piers Westminster Bridge* 43 The..Archies, would have been in..Danger of falling the Moment the Centers that supported them..should be struck. *Ibid.* 45 They attempted to strike down the Centers, on which they had turned the Archies. 1838 *CIVIL ENGIN. & ARCH. JRNL.* I. 127/1 Upon striking the centering the arches followed from 1 inch and 2 to 2 inches and 2. 1883 *Specif. Alnwick & Cornhill Rlwy.* 4 The string courses..are not to be put on until the centres are struck.

20. Shipbuilding. To cause (a vessel) to slide down, off (the slipway); to release (a boat from the cradle).

a 1647 in *Archæologia* XII. 259 Being ready to have the ship stricken down upon her ways, I caused twelve of the choice master carpenters..to be sent for from Chatham. 1892 *Field* 26 Nov. 825/2 She is hauled up on their large patent slipway and struck off the cradle.

21. To discharge (a load); to empty (a vessel) of its load.

1627 *CAPT. SMITH Sea Gram.* vii. 33 When you let any thing downe into the Howle, lowering it by degrees, they say, Amaine; and being downe, Strike. 1797 *CURR Coal Viewer* 12 The modes I have invented of strikioig, or loading and emptying them [i.e. corves]. 1901 *Law Tril. Rep.* LXX. Chanc. Div. 680/2 The operation known as striking the casks—that is, discharging the vans with the load. *absol.* 1702 *Post Mast* 12-14 Mar. 1/2 Advt., Lost on the Key, or by error delivered a Pipe of..Wine..which is wanted out of a parcel of Wines taken up by Josiah Bishop, who ordered the Carmen to strike in Cullumstreet near Ipswich Arms.

b. Sugar-boiling. To empty (the liquor, the tache).

1793 B. EDWARDS *Hist. Brit. Col. W. Indies* v. ii. 11. 235 This operation is usually called *striking*; i.e. lading the liquor, now exceedingly thick, into the cooler. 1839 *USE Dict. Arts* 1203 The thermometer..can by no means be regarded as a sure guide, in determining the proper instant for strikioig the teache. 1882 *Spons' Encycl. Industr. Arts* etc. v. 1821 If, after a moment's cooling, the sling can be formed into a ball which does not stick to the fingers, the correct period has arrived for striking.

22. To let down (a tent) for removal; to remove the tents of (a camp or encampment).

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4337/2 The Enemy..struck their Tents, and form'd in Line of Battle. 1825 *SCOTT Tahiti*, xxii, The pavilion which they had left, was..struck with singular dispatch. 1829 C. ROSE *Four Yrs. S. Africa* 167 At the first dawn of day, all was in motion;..some striking the tent, yoking the oxen, and saddling the horses. 1854 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (ed. 6) 148 To strike the Encampment..at the word *Strike Tents*, and *Pickets*, the pickets are struck at once; the tents and marquees prepared for striking..At the word *Down*, the whole are lowered together. 1891 *Field* 26 Dec. 973/2 Next morning we struck camp and turned homewards.

23. To unfix, put out of use.

1793 *Ann. Reg.*, *Chron.* 53 Bath. This day the whole body of chairmen..struck their poles, and proceeded in a mutinous manner to Guildhall, respecting the granting of their licences. [1821-6: see 14 b.] 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* xxvi, The steps [of the caravan] being struck by George and stowed under the carriage, away they went. 1851 W. BOLLAND *Cricketer Notes* iv. 67 Arrange, before your game commences, the hour for dinner, and striking wickets.

b. *Theatr.* To remove (a scene); to remove the scenery, etc. of (a play); to turn down (a light).

1839 *Daily Tribune* (N. Y.) 24 July, (*Cent. Dict.* s.v. SET 1) An elaborate scene is 'set' when it is arranged upon the stage, and 'struck' when it is removed. 1891 *Pail Mall Gaz.* 5 Dec. 1/3 It took twelve hours of work by a very large staff to 'strike' 'Ivanhoe' and mount 'La Bascoche'. 1893 *Black & White* *Christm.* No. 7/1 Stage suddenly dark. Gas ballens and limes slowly up. Strike all gas lengths.

c. *Hawking.* (See quot.) Cf. UNSTRIKE v.

1891 *HARTING Bibl. Accipitr.* 230 *Strike the hood*, to half open it, so as to be in readiness to hood off the moment the hawk is to be flown.

24. intr. Of an employee: To refuse to continue work; esp. of a body of employees, to cease working by agreement among themselves or by order of their society or union.

For the origin of this sense cf. quot. 1768 in sense 17 and quot. 1793 in sense 23.

1768 *Ann. Reg.* 107 [May 9th] This day the hatters struck, and refused to work till their wages are raised. 1793 G. DYER *Compt. Poor People Eng.* 74 The poor..seldom strike, as it is called, without good reason. The colliers had struck for more wages. 1801 *Times* 3 Aug. A number of Journeymen Biscuit-bakers..struck from their work for an increase of wages. 1840 *CIVIL ENGIN. & ARCH. JRNL.* III. 32/2 They 'struck', as it is termed, because their employer infringed, as they considered, upon their privileges. 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* I. viii. The fifth form would fag us, and I and some more struck. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Jan. 10/1 The London omnibus men struck in a body.

b. More explicitly to strike work, + tools (cf. sense 23).

1803 *SCOTT Lett. in Lockhart* (1837) I. xi. 376, I never heard of authors striking work, as the mechanics call it, until their masters the booksellers should increase their pay. 1820 *CROKER in C. Papers* (1884) I. vi. 176 The regiment intended to strike work, as the tradesmen would say. 1821-6 *CHALMERS Wks.* (c. 1840) XVI. 69 If..the artisans of any establishment should strike their tools. 1837 *CARLILE Fr. Rev.* II. vi. 1, Thus do Cabinet-ministers themselves, in extreme cases, strike work. 1891 *Law Times Rep.* LXXV. 580/1 The secretaries called off their respective union men, who in obedience to the call struck work.

transf. 1806-7 J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) x. lxi, The machinery of the window sash abruptly striking work. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* IV. 56 The liver can 'strike work' and refuse to secrete bile.

c. trans. Of a workmen's society or union: To order a strike of workmen against (a firm); to order (a body of workmen) to strike.

1891 *Daily News* 31 Dec. 6/3 Pending the outcome, oo fresh firms will be struck. 1892 *Bury Guardian* 23 Apr. 5/5 The secretary of the Weavers' Association struck the mill oo an entirely oew question.

d. To leave off (work), e.g. at the close of the day, at meal-times. Also *absol.*

1890 *CONAN DOYLE Firm of Girdlestone* xxx, The work went on until six, when all hands struck and went off to their homes. 1891 *MARY E. MANN Winter's Tale* II. 259 Another good hour's digging was doe, before his day-labourer was justified in strikioig work and betaking himself homeward.

v. To deal a blow, to smite with the hand (occas. another limb), a weapon or tool.

The construction with cognate obj. (to strike a stroke, a blow) is common to most of the senses in this branch that admit of absolute or intransitive use. See Blow sb. 1, STROKE sb.

37, 40 O Thou! whose word from solid Darkness struck
 that spark, the sun; strike wisdom from my soul. 1891 A.
 Hating Moorland Idyll iii. vi. 107 His words struck
 bodied sparks within herself. 1893 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* X.
 171 Gleams of moonlight...struck a glitter from standing
 sun-pools.

(b) *transf.* (in recent use). To canse (a match) to ignite by friction. Also *intr.* of a match: To admit of being struck.

The corresponding use of *G. streichen* is an application of the sense 'to rub' (cf. 3 above), and only accidentally coincides with this use.

1830 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXVI. 653 They may strike their matches and light their candles if they will. 1892 *Black & White* 30 July 1861 Matches that strike only on the box.

(c) *Phr.* To strike a light: to produce a flame with flint and steel or by the friction of a match.

1624 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 184 Wherefore he strook a Light (for he never goes also without his Tinder-box). 1794 *Mrs. Radcliffe Myst. Udolpho* I. A light being struck, a fire was kindled. 1820 *Scott Monast.* xxviii. The means of striking light were at hand in the small apartment. 1892 *Temple Bar* Apr. 471 He felt for his matches and struck a light.

fig. 1794 *Norris Ideal World* II. viii. 381 If we were not to see but by striking a light to ourselves, we must for ever be in the dark.

b. To produce (music, a sound, note) by touching a string or playing upon an instrument; hence *gen.* to sound (a particular note). Also said of the instrument. Cf. *strike up*, 87 c.

1597 *Morley Introd. Mus.* 95 I greatly dislike... your causing the treble strike a sharper eight to the base. 1759 *A. Hume Pems* vii. 217 Nor famous lute of cunning Amphion, Strike never note so pleasant to the ear. 1810 *Dowland Var. Lute-lessons* C 11. The Note following though it be measured with a new measure, must be strooke with the fore-finger. 1629 *Milton Hymn Nativ.* 95 Such music sweet... As never was by mortal finger strook. 1787 *Wolcott (P. Piard) Ode upon Ode Wks.* 1816 I. 310 Didst ever see this lady striking A Upon her harpsichord, with bending ears? 1835 'Mrs. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* I. Her reply was to strike a few chords, and begin a sweet, wild, plaintive air. 1892 *Graphic* 9 Apr. 453 With one hand we strike three or four notes simultaneously.

fig. 1827 *Scott Chron. Canongate* Introd. App. What ever oote he [Shakespeare] takes, he strikes it just and true, and awakens a corresponding chord in our own bosoms. 1908 *R. BACOT A. Culbert* iv. 30 What did, perhaps, strike an incongruous note was the presence of various implements of sport.

c. To make (a door through), to open out (a window) by knocking a hole through a wall. Sc.

1652 *Lamont Diary* (Maid. Club) 40 She caused also a doore to be struken through the wall of her chamber, for to goe to the wine cellar. 1827 [see *Stone* 16. 16 g].

31. To pierce, stab, or cut (a person, etc.) with a sharp weapon. Also with double object. Also with compl. to strike dead, to (the) death. To strike through, to transfuse. Also, † to cut (a gash).

Now rare exc. as a contextual variety of sense 25; the verb would now hardly be used with reference to a thrust or stab, unless inflicted by a downward movement.

a. 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 12018 (Gott.) Mine eldrin folk of iuen lede Hauē I done rise agaisne him. To strike him wid a spere ful grim. a. 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 567 A whit kniht... Baar him down of his hors... strok him stark dead. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6253 If any stert vpon stray, strike hym to dethe! 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 42 It is talkyd here how that... on of Howard's men schuld a strekyn yow twyces with a dagere. 1525 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1869) I. 156 He was aduiged to be had to the troone and thair strikkin throw the hand. 1568 *Graffton Chron.* II. 655 The Lordie Clyfforde... putting of his Gorget, sodaynly wyth an arrowe... was striken into the throate. a. 1526 *Stoney Arcadia* II. xxi. (1912) 233 She ranne to her sonnes dagger, and... stroke her selfe a mortall wound. 1622 *Callis Stat. Sewers* (1647) 19 That is Lacyes Case, where one was stricken on the Seas, and dyed on the Land, that the Common Law could not try this murder. 1642 *FULLER Holy St. v.* xvi. 423 He strook a deep gash into his own thigh. 1745 *R. JAMES Med. Diet.* III. 25 *Styptica*, Trials were made... by striking a Cock through the Head [etc.]. 1825 *Scott Talism.* xxviii. The Templar struck him to the heart with a Turkish dagger. 1837 *Lockhart Scott* I. iii. 105 The maid-servant, in a sudden access of insanity, struck her mistress to death with a coal-axe. 1893 *Longm. Mag.* June 114 What is for prevent me striking you through where you stand?

b. *fig.* Of a feeling, etc.: To pierce (a person) to the heart, to the quick).

a. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* a Wan be heldar gifþ ensanple to be 3ong to dede, per he to be stregun [St. Gregory *sermones* etc.] with scharp hlamyng. 1534 *Morley Conf. agst. Trib.* III. iii. (1553) Oij. The sodayn drede of eury bodely payne wondeth vs to the hearte and striketh our denocion starke dead. a. 1540 *BARNES Wks.* (1572) 328/2 The which thyng, when S. Gregory saw, stroke hym sore to the hart. 1599 *Marston Antonio's Rev.* I. iv. Strike me quite through with the remorseless edge Of raging furie. 1674 *Fox in Jm. Friends' Hist. Soc.* (1914) July 100 When shee hard of my being stopped by ther impen me it strok her to the hart that shee died. 1697 *COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1703) 117 Humility disarms envy and strikes it dead. 1712 *R. F. T. Du Bos' Hist. League Cambray* II. 111 The News of the loss of Bologna, struck Pope Jolios the 2d to the Heart. 1833 *Temple Bar* Apr. 220 She felt, like Herod, when the shout was in his ears, Struck thro' with pangz of hell.

c. With complementary adv. or phrase: To remove or separate with a cut. Now rare exc. in *strike off* (82 b).

a. 1320 *Sir Bevis* 637 And sum he strok of þe swire. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (Petrus) 352 Pan Nero had a man suld ga, and strik symonys nek intwa. c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1364) 44 And heke keddes þou take with stak in fere, Pat is in pees þou sorye. c. 1440 *Genyred* 6375 Downe by the cheke his ere away he stroke. c. 1480 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* II. (Towm & C. *Monse*) xvi. Muttons and beif strukkin [i.e. strikkin] in tailyeys greit. c. 1489 *Caxton Sonnes of Aynon* xix. 415 His brother richarde wolde have stryked the bede for the body of hym. c. 1614 *Sir W. Mure Dido & Aeneas* III. 222 The anchoro roape, With shynyng sword vnsneath I, in twaine he strooke, 1645 *Dryden* of *Hawth. Antw.*

Objections agst. Scots Wks. (1711) 213 That Nation, who stroke the Head from the Grandmother, may make small Reckoning to do the same to the Grandchild. 1833 *Examiner* 711/2 The soldier... struck the head from the body. 1831 *Scott Cast. Dang.* xvii. Turnbull... struck from a neighbouring oak-tree a branch.

32. *absol.* and *intr.* (also with cognate object).

To deliver a cut or thrust with a sharp weapon. Also said of the weapon. Const. *at*, † *to*, † *into*.

Phrase † without (a) stroke (or a blow) stricken (and variants), without any fighting. Cf. *F. sans coup ferir*.

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 7346 Þe devils ay omang on þam salle strike. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* vi. 234 He smertly rais, And, strikand, rowm about him mais. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8760 A meruelous ymage... with a noble sword... vp holdand on high as he þat wold strike. c. 1430 *Cher. Assigne* 333 Theene he stryketh a stroke... Euen his sholder in twoo. c. 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 774 And sykurlly can they stryke and threste. 1518 *Sel. Cases Star Chamber* (Selden Soc.) II. 137 They met hym agen... and stroke at hym one of them with a keyffe. 1598 *GREENEWEY Tacitus*, *Ann.* xii. x. (1622) 171 By the comming of the Parthians, the Hiberi were driven out without stroke striking [i.e. sine acie]. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* iv. ii. 19 To banish him that strooke more blowes for Rome Then thou hast spoken words. 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* III. 359 This said, he shooke, and threw his lance; which strooke through Paris shield. 1622 *R. HAWKINS Voy. S. Sea* xiv. 113 Pillage... all winked at and vnpooished, although such prizes haue heeoe rendred without stroke stricken. 1632 *Sir T. HAWKINS tr. Mathie's Unhappy Prosperitie* 222 The offer... had assured him of the whole land without a blow stricken. 1677 *EARL CASTELHAWN in Essex Papers* (Camden) II. 92 Withut a stroke striking all the greute townes will submit unto him. 1700 *DAVENANT Pal. & Arc.* II. 245 Like Lightning flam'd their Fauchions... so strong they strook. There seem'd less Force requir'd to fell an Oak. 1719 *Dr. Foe Crusoe* II. (Globe) 372 The Fellow... struck at the Spaniard with his Hatchet. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. ix. 125 Assaulting a judge, sitting in the court, by drawing a weapon, without any blow struck, is punishable with the loss of the right hand. 1843 *MACAULAY Horatius* xxxviii. Herminius struck at Seius, Aod clove him to the teeth. 1881 *Temple Bar* II. 120 Shot down before I could strike a blow. 1891 *FARRAR Darkn. & Dawn* xlii. Even the soldier who had raised his hand to strike stood amazed, and delayed his blow.

in fig. context. 1735 *Pope Prol. Sat.* 203 Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike.

b. *fig.*, esp. in to strike at, to aim at the overthrow, destruction, or defeat of.

a. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 3 He oneram hunger in desert... he strak ageyn vpon glorie vp on þe temple. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* II. viii. 84 Thon shalt stryke a stroke most dolorous that euer man stroke. a. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Pems* lxxii. 98 Methocht Compassioun, vnde of feirs, Than straik at me with mony ane stound. 1513 *Blow Rich. III* in *Hall Chron.* (1548) 22 b. It strake to her harte, like the sharpe darte of death. a. 1526 *Stoney Arcadia* III. xxii. (1912) 424 And hate, & spare not, for your worst blow is stricken. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* II. iii. 6 Smile gentle heaven, or strike vngentle death. 1605 - *Learn* II. ii. 124 It pleas'd the King his Master very late To strike at me vpon his misconstruction. 1642 *CHAS. I Answ. to Printed Bk.* 29 The Regall Power was never before this time stricken at. 1645 *W. JENKYN Still-drover* Ep. Ded. A 3. The sin I here strike at, is very improperly called self-seeking. a. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 22 Dec. 1660. Parliament which was now assembld, and which struck at the succession of the Duke of York. a. 1710 *SEWEL Trans. Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. iv. 25 This book struck chiefly against the Quakers. 1764 *GOLDSM. Trav.* 324 When first ambition struck at regal power. 1777 *PORTER Æschylus, Persians* 474 Thy words strike deep, and wound the parent's breast. 1829 *Sir J. MACKINTOSH Sp. Ho. Comm.* 1 June in *Hansard* 1601 A measure which would... strike the death-blow to whatever attempts might be made on the part of other states. 1845 *McCOLLOCH Taxation* III. ii. (1852) 445 It obviously strikes at the very foundation of the principle of accumulation. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 14 May 581/2 The Revolution... began to strike at Church and King. 1908 *R. BACOT A. Culbert* xxiii. 293 Every fresh proof of Anthony's love for her struck like a knife into her heart.

c. *Phr.* To strike at the root or foundation: to attempt or tend to the utter destruction or overthrow (of something).

1550 *LATIMER Serm.* B viij. So we Preachers... haue drawen oor swerdes of Gods word, and stryken at the rootes of all eyyll, to haue them cut downe. 1651 *W. LOWTHER in Extr. St. Papers rel. Friends* Ser. II. (1913) 182 To disowne all Magistracy, and see by dangerous consequence strike att the foundation of his Majesties power. 1793 *J. BOWLES Grandd War in France* (ed. 5) 71 Principles which strike at the root of all established Government.

d. To strike short, wide. (lit. and fig.)

1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* II. ii. 491 Anon he findes him, Striking too short at Greekes. *Ibid.* 494 Pyrrhus at Priam droies, io Rage strikes wide. 1745 *WESLEY Answ. Church* 39 You strike quite wide of me still. I never said so of what I do. 1820 *Examiner* 414/1 It appears to us then that this excellent and able actor struck short of the higher and imaginative part of the character.

33. In various specific uses of sense 31.

a. *trans.* To prick (a horse) with the spur. *Obs.* 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* vii. 226 Than with the spurs he strak his steide. 1813 *Scott Robby* vi. xxxii. His charger with the spors he strook.

b. To kill or wound (deer) with an arrow or spear, or with a gunshot. Said also of the weapon.

a. 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 1069 Þe stede far þi stith man strikis his hert, Sagittarius forsoth men gafe it to name. 1530 *PALSCZ 737/1*, I stryke a dere or any other wilde beest, as a hunter dothe. *Je. inferre.* 1568 in *Archæologia* XXXV. 205 A forreste... where my Lord strake iij. stagges with his gonnes. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. iii. 32 Didst thou see that a bleeding Hind, Whose right banche earst my stedfast arrow struck? 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* II. iii. 74 He that strikes The Veioian first, shall be the Lord of th' Feast. 1820 *Scott*

Monast. xix. The huntsman-like fashion in which you strike your game.

c. To spear (a turtle), harpoon (a whale, etc.). 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* I. 33 Our Moskito men went in their Canoa, and struck us some Manatee, or Sea-cow. 1827 *O. W. ROBERTS Voy. Centr. Amer.* 94 The spear with which the Indians strike the turtle, is made of very hard wood.

† d. To lance or cut (a vein). Also *absol.* *Obs.*

1580 *LYLY Euphuus* (Arb.) 329 A white vaine being striken, if at the first there springe out blood, it argueth a good constitution of bodye. 1607 *TORSSELL Fourf. Beasts* 403 Hauing striken [1658 stricken] it with a fleame, thrust out the jelly with your finger. 1639 *L. O. GREY Compl. Horsem.* 350 The cure is eyther to stricke with your fleame [etc.].

† e. To broach (a cask). *Obs.*

1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 103 Strike the Vessels hoar. Heere's to Cesar. 1737 *Prior Alma* iii. 426 L'Avare... Strikes not the present Tun, for fear The Viotage should be bad next Year.

f. *Angling.* To canse the hook to pierce the mouth of (a fish) by a jerk or sudden movement of the tackle; to hook. Also said of the hook or the rod. Also, to canse (a hook) to pierce the month. Also *absol.* In 16-17th c. often *fig.*

1580 *LYLY Euphuus* (Arb.) 333 Philautus, who euer as yet but played with the bait, was now stroke with the hooke. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* v. v. 162 That hooke of Wiuing, Fairenesse, which strikes the eye. 1647 *DIGGES Unlawf. Taking Arms* § 4. 157 They are contented to give Him line enough, being confident they can strike Him when they please. 1651 *JER. TAYLOR Serm. for Year Summer* x. 129 I the hook hath strook their nostrils and they shall never escape the ruine. 1660 *DRYDEN Astræa Redux* 171 He like a patient Angler e're he strooke, Would let them play a while upon the hook. 1661 *R. VENABLES Exper. Angler* iv. 44 If you strike a large Trout, and she... break hook or line. 1688 [see *spring-hook* s. v. *SPRING* 561. 23] 1760 *Sir J. HAWKINS Walton's Angler* 171 note, You are to strike as soon as he has taken it [i.e. the bait]. 1821 *Sportsman's Year-bk.* 69 To try a roach rod's integrity to strike truly, place the rod on a table, and [etc.]. 1892 *Fidd* 19 Mar. 102/1 The troutlings have to be struck sharply... High authorities say that salmon should not be struck at all.

34. To hit with a missile, a shot, etc. Also said of the missile. Also with adv. or phrase (expressing the result). Now somewhat rare.

1377 *LANGL P. Pl.* B. xii. 77 With stones men shulde hir stryke and stoue hir to dethe. a. 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 804 Many starand stanes strikis of faire helmes. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1215 Scho... with stonys in þe strete strok hom to ground. 1557 *W. TOWSON in Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 114 We found 2 Elephants with we strooke diners time with barquebusses. 1587 *T. SAUNDERS Discr. Voy. Tripolie* B ij b. And the second shot he strake vs vnder water. 1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* 773 With one of our great shot their Master gonners shoulder was stroken away. 1662 *A. COOPER Stralologia* vi. 118 A Cannon bollet stroke off Sandies head. 1812 *Examiner* 215/1 Ali himself was struck down by a bullet. 1863 *W. C. BALDWIN Afr. Hunting* vi. 210 P. Fred, striking him in the centre of the chest and killing him. 1865 *RUSKIN Seaside* I. § 41 A group of schoolboys have piled their little books upon a grave, to strike them off with stones.

fig. 1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 462 Or like the deadly bullet of a gun: His meaning stricke her ere his words begun.

b. *Curling.* To hit (an opponent's stone) away, off with one's own. Also *absol.*

1811 *Acc. Game Curling* 2 He attempts to strike away the stone of his antagonist. *Ibid.*, To guard the stone of his partner... or to strike off that of his antagonist. a. 1870 *D. THOMSON Disting. among Heather* (1881) 20 Keen curlers... draw, an' guard, an' wick, an' strike.

c. *intr.* Of a missile: To make a hit. ? *Obs.*

1589 *DIGGES Summarie Drake's W. Ind. Voy.* 43 The first shot... strake through the Ensigne. 1617 *Maye Lucan* vi. K 5 h. In the left eye Of Scæua strucke the shaft. 1669 *STERNY Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 70 If the first Shot had struck under the Mark.

35. *intr.* To use one's weapons : to fight. Also with cognate obj. Const. for (a cause, one's king or country, etc.). Also, † to strike it out.

1579 *GOSSON Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 58 The stoutest Souldier, when the Trumpet sounde, strikes fiercest. 1821 *A. HALL Iliad* viii. 137 Both sides so soundly struck it out, right doubtful was the fray. 1601 *SHAKS. Alfs Well* II. iii. 303 His present gift Shall furnish me to those Italian fields Where noble fellows strike. 1601 *R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 39 They were never known... to motine or to strike stroke amongst themselves. 1825 *SCOTT Talism.* ix. He despairs of the security of Palestine... since the arm of Richard of England hath ceased to strike for it. 1842 *W. C. TAYLOR Anc. Hist.* xii. § 1. (ed. 3) 312 (Cleomenes) followed by a few friends rushed through the streets of Alexandria, exhorting the multitude to strike for freedom. 1847 *MARRIAT Childr. N. Forest* xxi. I should indeed like to strike one blow for the King, come what will. 1829 *S. WALPOLE Life* Ld. J. Russell II. xxviii. 314 Austria, though too angry to be silent, was too timid to strike.

b. *trans.* To fight (a battle). Also, to strike up. Chiefly *Sc.* Cf. *STRICKEN* 161 a. 6.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xiii. 152 Thar was the battell strikyn weil. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* x. 245 Quheo Bruce his battail upon the Scottis straik. 1544 *WOLSKY in St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VI. 223 If bataille be not striken before the receiue of thies letters, ye shal [etc.]. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Macc.* xv. 1 When Nicanor knewe that Iudas was in... Samaria, he thought with all his power to strike a felde with him vpon a Sabbath daye. 1544 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VIII. 292 Item, to one barbour io Glasgw, effir the feild strikio on the mure of the samyn. 1590 *FOXE A. & M.* (ed. 2) 372 b/1 Aod so the bataille beyng stroken vp, the armies began to ioynne. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* II. iv. 54 When Cressy Battell fallly was strucke. 1606 *HOLLAND Sueton.* 83 Claudius Pulcher... thereupon strucke a battaile at Sea. 1710 *SIBBALD Fife & Kinross* I. vii. 23 This Battel was

struck with great Art and Skill upon either side. 1821 Scott *Kentish*, xii. 'The battle of Bosworth,' said Master Mumbazlen, 'stricken between Richard Crookback and Henry Tudor.' 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xi. (1857) 160 The day the battle of Killcrankie was stricken.

c. intr. To engage together in combat.
a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 785 Now athire stoume on par stedis stricks to gedire. c 1440 *Generides* 2793 Generides then mette... The Kyng Ruben, Redy with spere and sheld, And they strake to gedir in the feld. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vi. vii. 107 [They] stroke to gyders myghtly.

d. Mil. To make an offensive blow, to attack. Const. with *at*. Also *trans.* to attack (in flank, etc.): cf. sense 68.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. viii. 3 Strike not by Land, Keepe whole, prouoke not Battaille Till we haue done at Sea. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., 'To strike at, to attack; to endeavour to destroy, directly or indirectly.' 1839 MARRIAT *Diary Amer. Ser.* i. 11. 231 To strike means to attack. 'The Indians have struck on the frontier.' 1866 SIR T. SEATON *Cadet to Colonel* II. iii. 85 Lord Canning thought it advisable to strike a blow at Barrackpoor before the mutiny at Lucknow should become known. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Jan. 10/2 [He] divided his forces, struck where there was no use in striking, failed to strike at the essential point. 1893 *Pall Mall Mag.* II. 302 The French centre... was marching to strike it in flank.

38. trans. With transferred object.

a. To deliver a blow with (the hand or something held in the hand), to bang, slap (the fist, hand), to stamp (the foot) *on, upon, against*. Also, to strike a horse with (the spur). Const. *to, against* (cf. 50).

a 1548 *Hall Chron.*, Hen. VI. 160 [He] entered into London...stryking his sworde on London stone, saying: now is Mortymer lorde of this cite. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. i. 2 When I strike my foot Vpon the bosome of the ground, rush forth. 1597-2 *Hen. IV.* i. i. 44 (Qo. 1600) He...stroke his armed heeles against the panning sides of his poore iade, Vp to the rowell head. 1678 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* v. 76 If with often striking the Pricker against the Tongue [of the Square] it becomes ragged. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxv. The Baron, striking his hand against the table, as if impatient of the long unbroken silence. 1862 *Temple Bar* v. 70 He struck the stock of his gun violently upon the ground. 1884 *Graphic* 25 Oct. 438/3 'That's a thing I'll think about,' rejoined the Baronet, as he struck spurs to his hack.

†b. To drive or thrust (a weapon, a tool); to make a cut or thrust with. Const. *into, through*.

c 1470 HENRY VI. 1552 A fellow knyf fast till his hand strake he. 1556 *Rea Inverness* (New Spald. Club) i. 7 James Patryson messenger strykis ane brooch on Hendre Kar elder. 1590 *Worne Trav.* (Arb.) 33 And stricke their sworde into their flesh like vnto a Scabbard. 1614 SAT. W. MURE *Dido & Aeneas* iii. 387 The cursed blade... Which in her breast vnto the hilts she strak. 1737 BRACKEN *Fairiery Infr.* (1756) l. 295 Unskilfully striking the Fleam into a Horse's Neck. 1748 [see FLEAM 21]. *trans. and fig.* 1598 BRANDON *Octavia* III. D. 3. In these respects, perhaps I could be brought, To strike reuenge as deepe as any could. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Exang.* v. 111. 209 The Bittum lying under, strikes his bill upward through the Hawkes gorge.

c. To canse (a tool, etc.) to make the required stroke. In *Bookbinding*, To cause (a hot tool) to make an impression in tooling (Webster 1911).

1600 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* i. xi. G 4 b, A Clocke, whose hammer was stricken by an Image like a man. 1845 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. ii. 255 The workman strikes the instrument to the standing corn. 1877 DE VINNE *Invent. Printing* (ed. 2) 517 It required great force...to strike the punch truly.

†d. To thrust (something pointed) *in, into* (a surface). *Obs.*

1570-6 LAMBAROE *Peramb. Kent* 282 Yet God (I say) stye vp some Edgar, to strike nayles in our cuppes. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* ii. iii. 15 Bedlam beggers, who with roaring voices, Strike in their num'd and mortified Armes, Pious Wooden-prickes, Nayles, Sprigs of Rosemarie. 1637 WEEVER *Anc. Funerall Mon.* 345 Hee strike his staffe into the dry ground. 1650 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 10 Pegs struck into the ground.

†e. pass. To be stuck full of (nails). *Obs.*
1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* l. xiv. 24 Shutting him in a narrow barrell, stricken all full of sharpe nayles.

**** Said of an animal.**

37. Of a serpent or other venomous animal: To wound (a person) with its fangs or sting. Also *absol.* †Of a basilisk: To kill or injure (a person), dart out (venom) by its glance.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* x. (Mathon) 67 Pai cuth, he bare enchainment, ger serpentis strik men ful sure. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasin. Provi.* (1552) 3 A certayoe fysherman... chaunced to take up...a Scorpion, which forthwith strake hym. 1592 GREENE *Philomela* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 122 He stood as mortified as if hee had heene stricken with the eye of a Basileisk. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. i. ii. 121 Would they were Basiliskes, to strike thee dead. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 44 If that anie person hath either been wounded or stricken of any venomous liuing thing. 1617 Bp. HALL *Quo Vadis?* § 15 How many haue wee knowne straken with these aspes, which haue died sleeping! 1621 QUARLES *Esther* xii, Whose...visage sternly strikes Worse venime to mine eyes, than Basiliskes. 1635-56 COWLEY *Davidis* v. 601 If...either King Fall wounded down, strook with some fatal sturk. 1837 [MISS MATLAND] *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 163 Their music seemed to irritate the snakes and incite them to strike. 1893 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* X. 285/1 A hideous snake...had uplifted its triangular head to strike.

38. To wound or attack with the heels, horns, tusks, claws, or any natural weapon. Also *absol.* Now rare.

1538 ELYOT *Dict., Recatitro*, to stryke with the heels, to

kiecke. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 307 Sanches d'Aulla died, being stroke with a horse. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. iii. t. iii. (1624) 170 A wild boare, that by chance stroke him on the legge. 1705 DALTON *Country Justice* cxlv. 344 If a man hath an Horse of that property, that he will strike such as come near him. 1716 W. HAWKINS *Pleas of Crown* i. xxix. § 12. 74 He...who kills another...by going deliberately with a Horse used to strike...among a Multitude of People. 1722 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) VII. 388 Having lost his Life by being struck by a Cow. 1835 FENN *Middy & Ensign* lvi. The tiger had struck the Malay down. 1892 M. C. F. MORRIS *Yerksh. Folk-Talk* 382 Cu' by, or else t' hoss 'll mebbe strike tha.

b. intr. To aim a blow with a natural weapon; to lash out (with the feet, etc.).

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Calcitro*, a horse that singeth or striketh. 1667 DR. NEWCASTLE *New Method to dress Horses* 184 Or when...he offers to Bite or Strike, then the Spurs will Divert him. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 378 They strike with their claws, they bite each other. 1803 SHAW *Zool.* IV. i. 128 If accidentally ridden on, it strikes backwards...and endeavours to wound the aggressor with the spines of its first dorsal fin. 1822 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 107 Not long before this, he [the tiger] must have struck at a porcupine, as several of the quills were still remaining between the joints of one of his fore feet. 1893 *Pall Mall Mag.* II. 88 The giraffe has, too, a nasty habit...of striking out with its fore feet.

39. trans. †a. Of a bird of prey, esp. a falcon: To dart at and seize (its quarry or prey). Also *intr.* to dart at.

a 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 99 The egill strong at him did stryke. 1632 HOLLAND *Cypripedia* 53 An Eggle...having espied the Hare running, made wing, strike her, caught her up, and away. 1687 NORRIS *Misc.* 101 So th' eager Hawk makes sure of his prize, Strikes with full might, but overshoots himself and dyes. 1736 HALE *Pleas of Crown* i. 432 As laying an infant in an orchard...whereby a kite strikes it. 1738 ALBIN *Nat. Hist. Birds* III. 1 The Vulture...is a fierce bold Bird, and will strike at anything that comes near him. 1879 MISS YONGE *Cameos* IV. vii. 83 His hawk was striking the quarry.

b. Of a greyhound: To seize (the hare) in coursing. Cf. STRIKER 2f.

1861 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* xliii. But Ruin! you should see him lie behind the other dog all the run, and strike the hare at last.

c. intr. Of a fish: To seize the bait.

1821 *Field* 21 Nov. 774/2 Then another fish struck, but only to graze and kill the bait. 1902 S. E. WHITE *Blazed Trail* xviii. He whipped the fly lightly within six inches of a little suction hole; a fish at once rose and struck.

***** Said of mechanism or the like.**

40. intr. Of a piece of mechanism: To make a stroke, hit or beat something.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* l. ii. 281 Where thou didst vent thy groanes As fast as Mill-wheeles strike. 1725 T. THOMAS in *Portland Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 103 A very large fire engine for draining the coal pits...strikes (as they term it) or makes a discharge fourteen times in one minute. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 883 These...finish the grooving...at a single blow, by striking against each other, with the head of the needle between them. 1892 J. WILKINS *Autobiog. Game-keeper* 330 Particular attention should be paid to the striking of the trap, which ought to strike high, and strike quickly. 1907 J. H. PATTERSON *Man-Eaters of Tsavo* viii. 87 On extracting the unexploded cartridge, I found that the needle had not struck home.

D. trans.

1787 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbock* xxxi. The auld kirk-hammer strak the bell Some we, short hour ayont the twal.

41. intr. and trans. with cognate obj. Of a clock:

To make one or more strokes on its sounding part. Hence *trans.* to indicate (the hour of day) by a stroke or strokes; also with object a numeral designating the hour. Rarely with *out*.

1417 *York Memor. Bk.* (Surtees) I. 184 Efter xij of the clok he strekyn at the cathedrall church. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxix. (Percy Soc.) 140 Passing the tyme...Tyll that the clocke did strike alevn. 1529 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1871) 7 Quibill xij hounis he struikin. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 121 Thyng should be a clocke... For than would it strike but once in ooe hower. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* i. ii. 45 The clocke hath strucken twelue vpon the bell. 1617 BACON *Sp. Resusc.* (1637) 86 Every Tuesday...after nine a clocke strucken. 1629 WAOSWORTH *Pilgr.* iii. 18 Till the clocke aod our stomackes strike supper tyme. 1675 J. SMITH *Horol. Dial.* i. ii. 10 A moving wheel...indented...according to the number of strokes at each time to be strucken. 1742 YOUNG *Nat. Th.* x. 54 The bell strikes One. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. vn. vii. Four of the afternoon is struck. 1850 SALA *Baddington* Written l. v. 100 The neighbouring church clocck struck out twelve slowly. 1864 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* III. 234 A clocck made to strike fourteen every hour. 1878 *Eyegones* Dec. 147/1 Striking the day of the month. This practice, according to the *Genis*: *Mag.* for Sep. 1816, was in vogue in Pembroke at that period. 1892 *Argosy* Mar. 280 It struck four. 1902 R. BAGOT *Donna Diana* xxvi. 331 Counting the hours as the clocck struck to the different quarters of the city.

b. intr. in passive sense. Of the hour: To be indicated by the striking of the clock.

a 1417 *York Memor. Bk.* (Surtees) I. 224 Fra evynsang ryng-on to the morne that priete stryke at the mynster. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. i. 2 Gard. It's one a clocke Boy, is't not. Boy. It hath strucken. 1878 MRS. INCHBALD *Middl. Hour* iii. l. (1788) 28, I will sit up 'till twelve strikes. 1890 H. MELVILLE *White Jacket* l. xxiii. 146 Two bells struck; and soon after, all who could be spared from their stations hurried to the half-deck.

c. fig.

Phrase. To strike twelve the first time or all at once (see TWELVE 2b).

1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* Biiiij, The Preachers of England begin to strike and agree like the Clockes of England. 1605 1st

Pt. Jeronimo i. i. This day my years strike fiftie. 1606 HEYWOOD 2nd *Pt. Know not me* i. i. A merchants tongue Should not strike false. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* ii. i. 13 Look, hee's winding up the watch of his wit, By and by it will strike. 1628 EARLE *Macrocaron*, *Stayed Man* K 3 h. One whose Tongue is strung vp like a Cloccke till the time, and then strikes, and sayes much who hee talks little. 1684 NORRIS *Poems* 5 That Hour is come, The unerring Clocck of Fate has struck. 1893 *Pall Mall Mag.* II. 201 He would have his time of danger after striking fifty. 1912 G. W. E. RUSSELL *Politics & Pers.* III. i. (1917) 201 Process Victoria had now struck sixteen.

d. intr. Of a bell: To sound its note.

1677 STEOMAN *Campalogia* 32 By delaying its [sc. the treble's] striking until the Second Bell has struck, it may be that means strike next after it. 1901 H. E. BULWER *Gloss. Techn. Terms* Ch. Belles 36 When two or more bells are 'striking' in succession.

e. causatively. To cause (a clock, a repeating watch) to sound the time; to cause (bells) to sound together.

1695 J. [SMITH] *Horol. Dial.* ii. v. 55 To do this strike your Clock gradually from eight to nine, and then from nine to ten, [etc.]. 1748 CHESTERF. *Let. to Son* 22 Feb. Wear your learning, like your watch, in a private pocket; and do not pull it out, and strike it, merely to show that you have one. 1854 SURTEES *Handley Cr.* xxxix. (1901) II. 19 'Wants twenty minutes to six,' observed Mr. Marmaduke, striking the repeater. 1893 *National Observer* 18 Nov. 17/1, I struck my repeater again, and found that midnight was past by two hours. 1901 H. E. BULWER *Gloss. Techn. Terms* Ch. Belles etc. 37 Firing, striking all the bells together at successive pulls. *Ibid.*, The bells were 'clammed' or struck together by successive pulls.

42. intr. Of the pulse, heart: To beat, pulsate, throb. rare.

1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* i. v. (1639) 24 Their pulse is great and striketh seldome. 1666 G. HARVEY *Philus Angl.* ix. (1672) 20 And the mind all that while so disturbed...that the heart strikes five hundred sorts of Pulses in an hour. 1892 MERRIOTT *One of our Cong.* III. xiv. 295 His heart struck heavily when the house was visible.

****** Of natural or supernatural agencies.**

43. trans. Of lightning, thunder, a thunderbolt: To descend violently upon and blast (a person or thing). Freq. in pass., constr. *by, with*, rarely *of*. Also *to strike down*.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xli. (Agnes) 312 He gert thonnir & fire-slabst strike done pe payanis far strach. 14100 MAJNOVEY. (Roxb.) xxvi. 140 We wate oft tymes stricken donne to be erthe with grete hideous blastex. 1565 FULKE *Gowdly Gallery Metears* (1572) 28 The thunder bolt...stryketh downe steples, and hygh buildings. 1586 LUTTON *Thesus. Notable* Th. (1675) 122 Bodies that are strucken with Lightning do remaine uncorrupt. 1605 B. JOYSON *Volpone* iii. vii. (1609) H 2, Some severe blast me or dire lightning strike This my offending face. 1663 BAYFIELD *Trav. De Morb. Capitis* 67 Cardanus reports of eight Mowers, which supping under an Oak were struck with thunder. 1738 PRIOR *Engraven on a Column* Poems (1903) 266 The Lightning strike the Dome again. 1808 *Mel. Frml.* XIX. 221 The house had been struck with lightning. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.* *Satin* te Sanguine 37, I wish you were stricken of thunder. *Fig.* 1528 GREENE *Melant.* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 102 Till I be stooken to death with lous thundering bolt.

b. with compl. to strike dead, blind.

1598 YONG *Diana* 261 Stroken dead with a fearefull thunderclap. 1750 FRANKLIN *Wks.* (1840) V. 237 Lightning has often been known to strike people blind. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* III. xxxiii. 205 That flash...had struck me blind.

c. absol. and intr.

1750 FRANKLIN *Wks.* (1840) V. 236 Electrified clouds passing over hills or high buildings at too great a height to strike, may be attracted lower. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 231 Which may result from the lightning striking upon a house not properly secured. 1884 *Science* 4 Jan. 3/2 There are no data for determining the violence of lightning...or for discovering its possible preference for one or another...geological district when it 'strikes'.

44. trans. Of God: To visit with lightning, esp. as a punishment. Also, *to strike dead*.

1577 HANMER *Av. Eccl. Hist.*, *Euseb.* vi. xvii. 133 Therefore God strooke Iulianus image from heauco with lightening and rent it in peeces. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. i. ii. 64 Either Hea'n with Lightning strike the murth'r here dead: Or Earth gape open wide, and eate him quicke. 1647 R. STAPULTON *Journals* 188 Then for his crown th' old trembling souldier took An helmet, and at great Jove's altar strook, Fell like an ox. 1697 DRYDEN *Aeneis* vi. 604 But he, the King of Heav'n...launching from the Sky His written Bolt...Down to the deep Abyss the flaming Felon strook.

b. Of a storm, earthquake, etc.: To 'visit' (a district, crop).

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xvii. 172 Swa mony stormes at onis Struke neuer land sa sair. 1613 SHELMAN *De non Temer.* Eccl. (1646) 30 Wheo thy fruit and thy vineyard are strucken with haile. 1830 LITTLE *Prince. Genl.* II. 438 The island of St. George was struck by an earthquake.

45. To bring suffering or death upon (a person, etc.) as with a blow; to afflict suddenly (*with, by* sickness, infirmity, death), esp. as a punishment. Also, *to strike down*. (Said chiefly of God or a deity.)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxii. (Justin) 237 [The master devil I said] sic lustful hel sal be hir in, & elyht hyr strike sal I nere wodnes & frenesy. 1530 PASCAN. 739/1 You shall see God stryke them when hee saye bys tyme. 1549-64 STERN. God stryke them when they are in the hinder parts hold & H. P. xxviii. 65 With Winket Four Scot There he strake his enemies all. 1561 ANANIAS and Saphira were strukin Quest. Wks. (S.T.C.) I. 117 Ananias and Saphira were strukin be an word of Peti to the deth. 1580 TUSSEK *Huab.* (1873) 83 For lamh, pig and calfe...tithe so as thy cattle the Lord

do not strike. 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1594) 333 When God stroke Zacharias, he made him dumbe, but not deafe. 1610 *Women Saints* 82 God in defence of his spouse [St. Frideswide] stroke them with blyddnes. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. 1. 10 Gods, . . so had you saued The noble Imogen, to repent, and strooke Me (wretch) more worth your Vengeance. 1711 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 123 He strikes . . where the sinner lede dreames to be stricken. 1870 J. BRUCE *Gideon* iii. 59 Heavily the hand of the Lord had stricken him.

absol. a 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxx. 33 Lord! hald thy hand, that stricken he so soir. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 22 This sorrow's heavenly; It strikes, where it doth loue. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* vii. 7 Quhen se sulde stryk, I wald be vnderstude; Quhen se suld spair, I wish se were beeing.

b. Of a disease, etc.: To attack or afflict (a person) suddenly; to make infirm, lay low. Chiefly *pass.* To be attacked by, with (a disease). Also, to strike down.

1530 PALSGR. *379/2* He was stryken with the plage as he stode in his dore. 1601 W. LEIGH *Soules Solace* (1617) 21 It may be some goe to hed who neuer rise, strooken with a deadly sleepe or lethargie. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iv. 1, 13 Now the Red Pestilence strike at Trades in Rome. 1653 H. MORE *Antid.* Ath. ii. vii. § 9 (1712) 107 She was so struck in her fits that six men or more could not hold her. 1789 *New Lond. Mag.* Oct. 510/a The Earl was struck with death while drinking his coffee. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. v. Hot old Marquis Mirabeau lies stricken down, at Argenteuil. 1860 *Friml. R. Agric. Soc.* XXI. ii. 554 About 60 out of 260, chiefly shearlings, were struck with a chill. 1878 R. H. HUTTON *Scott* xvii. 174 The climate struck him down, and he died at Teheran. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* ii. 199 The Duke had been stricken by paralysis.

c. trans.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folyes* (1570) 236 And though thou now be stricke with couetise That vice shall slake in thee if thou arise, [etc.]. 1639 S. DU VERGER *tr. Camus Admir. Events* 66 They are stricken with that pleasant folly of the Athenian who imagined all the riches . . to be his. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* viii. 212 Such, in the sight of God, is a soul which is struck by sin. 1891 *Speaker* 21 July 36/2 The fear is . . that public life may be stricken with sterility in consequence of this veto.

d. In *passive*. Of a crop, of cattle: To be tainted or infected with a disease.

1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandry* IV. i. 45 Wheat mildewed, blighted, or what we, in Hertfordshire, call struck. *Ibid.* IV. ii. 124 (E.D.S.) What we call striking, or, in plainer terms, the glutinizing of the green ears (of wheat), by the fall of . . honey-dew. 1784 *Young's Annals Agric.* II. 65 (E.D.D.) [On the Weald of Kent] They have a distemper [in sheep] which they call struck with the blood. 1840 *Friml. R. Agric. Soc.* I. iii. 327 They [lambs] have been struck with the fly late in the season. 1842 *Ibid.* III. ii. 199 In a bad case of mildew I have seen a large field of these early sweetes struck in July. 1877 E. LEIGH *Gloss. Chesh.* *Struck with iron*, an apoplectic seizure which sheep and cows (gen. previous to their calving) are liable. They turn black.

46. To deprive (a person) suddenly of life, or of one of the faculties, as if by a physical blow. Often with compl., as to strike dead, blind, deaf, dumb. Said of God, of a planet (*obs.*: cf. PLANET-STRIKEN, -STRUCK), of witchcraft, etc., and of physical agencies, e.g. the sun, blinding light, or deafening noise. Also in *passive*, without implication of any definite agency: To become suddenly blind, dumb, etc.

1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* i. iv. (1553) A viii, Sainct Paule was himselfe sore agaynst Chryst, tyll Chryst . . strake him starke blynde. 1595 *Problems of Aristotle* etc. M2, Why are children strooken with a planet in the summer? 1595 T. EDWARDS *Narcissus* (Roxh.) 51 So was I gazing on this Orient Sunne Stroke blinde. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iv. vii, Sure I was strooke with a Planet then, for I had no power to touch my weapon. 1600 W. WATSON *Decadron* (1602) 356 He [Peter] strike them both [Ananias and Sapphira] dead at his feet. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 276 It is an old Tradition, that those that dwell near the Cataract of Nilus are stricken deaf. a 1628 DABORNE *Poor-man's Conf.* i. (1635) B3, *Orso*, Some dismall planet strike you ever mute. *Ibid.* iii. E1b, *Lue*, Some Planet strike him dead. 1636 H. BURTON *Div. Tragedie* 18 And before he had done ringing, he was stricke sicke, and a while after dyed. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 1064 Confounded long they sat, as struck in mote. 1712 ARCHBISHOP *John Bull* iii. x, He'd got a great cold that had struck him deaf of one ear. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1756) I. 144 A young Fellow . . was struck blind all of a sudden.

absol. 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. i. 162 The night is wholesome, then you Playets strike, . . nor Witch hath power to Charme. *Fig.* 1598 NASHE *P. Penitence* Wks. 1094 I. 190 They, being but lightly sprinkled with the iuyce of the Hop, become senselesse, and haue their reason strooken blind. 1600 MARSTON *etc. Jack Drums Entert.* ii. C4, Ye calme husht sleepe Strikes dumbe the snoring world. 1638 JUVENUS *Paint. Ancients* 209 The rule of eloquence being once corrupted was strooke dumbe. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. i. viii, Let the concentrated flash of your Patriotism strike stealthy Scoundrelism blind, paralytic, as with a coup de soleil.

b. *hyperbolically*, expressing the temporary effect of fear, amazement, etc., to strike dead, dumb, etc. 1533 BELLEMEUN *Livy* i. v. (S.T.S.) I. 36 His wncouth sight movit, . . haith be armes with 53 petuns commiseration, bat haith be hostis wer strikin dwm. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* ii. ii. 21 Alas, this parting strikes poore Louers dumbe. 1598 GREENWEY *Tacitus* *Ann.* xiv. ii. (1622) 201 Nero stroken dead with feare [L. *prope exanimis*]. 1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* iv. i, *Mons.* Sweet heart: come hither, what if one should make Horns at Mountsury? would it strike him feallous Through all the proofes of his chaste Ladies vertues? 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* ii. ii, Her heauity will certainly strike me dumbe. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. ii. iv, Next day marching it back again, through streets all

struck silent. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. iv, Fascination Fledgeby and Georgiana . . struck each other speechless.

c. Vulgarly used in jocular forms of imprecation, as strike me blind, dumb, lucky (if, but—), and various nonce-phrases.

1696 VANBRUGH *Relapse* l. iii, Well, 'tis an unspeakable Pleasure to be a man of Quality—Strike me dumb. 1704 CIBBER *Careless Husband* i. 1. 19 Right, Charles: And strike me Blind, but the Women of Virtue are now grown such Ideots in Love . . that [etc.]. 1835 DICKENS *Sk. Bor.* *Charac.* ix, Whereupon the two gentlemen swore, 'strike 'em vulgar if they'd stand that'. *Ibid.*, *Tales* x, Strike me bountiful if you ain't one of the modest sort! 1849 CUPPLES *Green Hand* i. (1856) 9 Well, strike me lucky, mates all, if the whole affair warn't a complete trap! 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Market Harb.* i, The very place! . . Strike me ugly, if I won't go to Market Harbrough! 1896 *Punch* 25 Apr. 197/1 The caddie nearest me said 'Strike me', under his breath, and another caddie said 'S'elp me'.

d. To turn as by enchantment into.

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* i. ii, Strooke into stone, almost, I am here, with tales of thine vncle! 1641 BRONIE *Joviall Crew* iii. Wks. 1873 III. 395 O let us not Acteon-like be strook . . into the shape of Stags. 1853 MRS. GORE *Dean's Dau.* xlii. III. 300 She looked stricken into stone.

e. In *pa. pple.* Bewitched; affected by the evil eye. Also struck so, suddenly rendered motionless (as if by enchantment) in a particular attitude or grimace. *dial.* and *vulgar.*

1839 J. KEEGAN *Leg. & Poems* (1907) 165 Whenever a child is suspected to be 'struck', it is thought useless to apply to a medical person. 1851-61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 65/2 Keeping their toes turned out, as if they had been 'struck so', while taking their first dancing-lesson. 1852 T. C. CROKER *Fairy Leg. S. Ire.* (ed. 2) 39 Just then she got a pain in the small of her back, and out through her heart, as if she was struck. 1881 W. S. GILBERT *Patience* II, *Ma!* I can't help thinking we're a little stiff at it. It would be extremely awkward if we were to be 'struck so'. 1891 FARMER *Slang* II. 163 To be Struck Comical (popular), to be astonished. 1912 CHESTERTON *Mannilive* 234 Dr. Cyrus Pym had remained for an unprecedented time with his eyes closed and his thumb and finger in the air. It almost seemed as if he had been 'struck so', as the nurses say.

47. To prostrate mentally; in weaker sense, to shock, depress. *Obs. exc.* in To strike all of († on) a heap (colloq.): see HEAP sb. 5 c.

1598 BASTARD *Chrestol.* iii. vi. 56 The newes of Spanish wars, how wondrously, It strooke our heartes. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 26 Anatomies and other spectacles of Mortalitye have hardened him, and hee's no more struck with a Funerall then a Graue-maker. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funerall Mon.* 144 Being stricken and fearfully affrighted at this strange . . spectacle. a 1715 BURNER *Own Time* i. ii. (1897) I. 45 This struck many of the enthusiasts of the king's side as much as it exalted the Scots. 1785 MRS. DELANY *Autob. & Corr.* (1802) III. 392 He informed her of the whole affair. The queen stood struck and motionless for some time. 1791 W. GILPIN *Forest Scenery* II. 282 On running to him, he was struck with finding he had killed one of the best horses of his own team.

† b. To cause (a person) to fall suddenly in, into, on, to (grief, perplexity, anger, amazement, etc.). Also with compl., as to strike sad (freq. in SHAKS.), to strike astound. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 166 A man of Egipte was stryken in-to a lute with his neghbur wyfe. 1542 UNALL *Erasm.* *Aph.* 282 b, He was stricken in fear of y^e courageous stomake of the freashe young manne. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 37 But altogether stricken in a dumpe, you seke to be solitarye. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 141/1 Which when Hildebrandus harde, he was stroken in suche a fury, that scharsly he could kepe his hands of him. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Math.* xvii. 23 And they were stroken sadde exceedingly. 1593 SHAKS. *Luc.* 262 Which strooke her sad, . . Untill her husbands welfare shee did heare. 1606 N. BLAXTER [Sydney's] *Ourania* M3, Whose suddaine view, strook him to such amaze, As maruelling a while did naught but gaze. 1640 J. GOWER *Ovid's Festiu.* iv. 82 The wonder strikes them all astound. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (1905) 285 At this they were all of them struck into their dumpe, and could not tell what to say. 1711 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 143 This loss of the artillery struck the Prince . . into a great fury. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* xii. xxvii, The brave man saw before him . . that crime of a coward; and into cowardice he was stricken.

c. To cause (a person) to be overwhelmed or seized with (terror, amazement, grief; rarely delight, love). Also of the feeling: To seize.

In 16th c. sometimes of a deity (cf. 46); usually of incidents, things seen or heard.

1533 BELLEMEUN *Livy* i. xxi. (S.T.S.) I. 120 Throw quihlk be king was strikin [i.e. strikin] haistelle with na les fere pan bevy thoct. 1542 UNALL *Erasm.* *Aph.* 189 b, Alexander beeyng rayusbed with the sight of her, was sodainly stricken with hotte burnyng loue. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* i. vi. 118 O deereest Soule! Your Cause doth strike my hart With pittie, that doth make me sicke. 1616 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* ii. v. 130 Amazement stricke the multitude. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1644 Such other ryal I mean to shew you of my strength . . As with amaze shall strike all who behold. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* iii. x. 129, I freely own my self to have been struck with inexpressible Delight upon hearing this Account. 1774 BURKE *Sp. Amer. Tax.* Wks. 1842 I. 164 Any of these innumerable regulations, perhaps, would not have alarmed alone, . . the multitude struck them with terror. 1777 POTTER *Aeschylus, Prometheus Chained* 18 It is a sight that strikes my friends with pity. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxix, He was struck with shame at having given way to such a paroxysm. 1848 THACKERAY *Vau. Fair* xxxi, Rebecca's appearance struck Amelia with terror.

d. To cause (a feeling, etc.) to fall or come suddenly. *Const. info.* † *in.* † *to.*

1593 STUBBES *Anal. Abus.* Cij, The maiestrats also . . may were . . costlie ornaments . . to dignifie their callings . . thereby

to strike a terroure & feare into the harts of the people. 1597 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* II. iii. 24 It cannot be, this weak and withlithed schrimpe Should strike such terror to his Enemies. 1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concern.* 18b, This would haue stroken such a present ioy into his heart, to heare me give sentence on such impinent castawates. 1611 *Sec. Maien's Trag.* 2444 Her Constancy strikes so much firmes in vs. 1651 tr. *Wotton's Panegyric*, K. Chas. Reliq. W. 142 Afterwards at a solemn Tiltiug, I became uncertain whether you strook into the beholders more Joy or Apprehension. 1659 W. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pharonimida* v. v. (1820) 92 Which . . through the sad spectator's eye Struck such a terror. 1736 LEDLIARD *Life Atalborough* I. 199 [He] struck Terror and Amazement, throughout the whole Empire. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* ii, He . . might at any moment show himself to them in some way that would strike anguish and penitence into their hearts. 1875 JOWETT *Plate* (ed. 2) I. 83 His appearance will strike terror into his enemies.

VL To make a vigorous movement (as if striking a blow).

48. *intr.* To make a stroke with the limbs in swimming. Also to strike forward, out. Also *trans.* in to strike a stroke.

1660 R. WILN *Iter Bor.* 9 [He] Flings out his arms and strikes some strokes to swim. 1719 DE FOU CRUSOE t. (Globe) 45 Finding the Water had spent it self, . . I strook forward against the Return of the Waves. 1745 POOCKE *Deccr. East* II. i. ix. 36 It bore me up in such a manner, that when I struck in swimming, my legs were above the water. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* i. x. 80 Through the blue Immense, Strike out all swimmers! 1861 HUGHES *Ton Brown at Oxf.* ii, His first impulse on rising to the surface . . was to strike out for the shore. 1888 SARAH TYLER 'Blackhall Ghosts' II. xxi. 183 He . . struck out, and swam for a few yards.

fig. 1880 GOLW. SMITH *Pessimism in Atlantic Monthly* Feb. 200 Good men striking out against the everflowing current of evil and indifference.

b. To make a stroke with one's oar. † Also *trans.* 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xlii. 95 At once they bend, and strike their equal oars. 1789 *New Lond. Mag.* Sept. 462/a The boatmen . . struck their oars and pushed on. 1892 *Sporting Life* 26 Mar. 7/5 At this point a spurt of 8 strokes was indulged in, the rate of striking being 37 to the minute.

49. Of a horse: To put down his fore feet short, close, etc.

1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1844/8 [He] strikes but little on a pace, but trots and gallops well. 1691 *Ibid.* No. 2727/4 Lost . . a dark-brown Gelding, . . strikes close before apt to cut. 1850 'H. HIEOVER' *Pract. Horsemanship* 51 He will find his horse occasionally 'strike short', i.e. put down his fore-feet perhaps a yard short of his usual stroke or stride.

b. *trans.* Of a horse: To alter his pace into (a faster movement). Also *intr.* To quicken his pace into. Also *causatively* to put (a horse) into a quicker pace.

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* iii, No sooner had the horses struck a canter than [etc.]. 1823 *Examiner* 416/1 He struck his horses into a gallop. 1861 *Temple Bar* II. 71 The horses had struck into a quick sharp trot.

50. *trans.* To thrust (the hand, etc.) with a sudden movement; to impel as with a blow. Cf. 36 a. Also to strike out, together. Also *intr.*

1607 TORSSELL *Fours. Beasts* 478 [The lion] laying downe his eares, and striking his taile betwixt his legges, like a curre-dogge. 1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dau.* i, So saying, he struck the forefinger of his right hand against a paper which he held. 1865 MEREDITH *Rhoda Fleming* xxxii, He struck out his right arm deprecatingly. 1885 E. F. BYRNNE *Entangled* I. i. viii. 128 The colocoel struck his fingers together. 1892 *Temple Bar* Mar. 314 He struck a quick hand through a thick bundle of papers.

51. *intr.* To move quickly, dart, shoot. Also *fig.* 1639 S. DU VERGER *tr. Camus Admir. Events* 175 Hee doubted no more of that truth which strooke into his eyes. 1719 *Young Busiris* iv. i, A sudden pain, . . struck across my heart. 1789 MRS. PROZIO *Tourn. France* I. 307 Some unaccountable sparks of fire seemed to strike up and down the hedges. 1855 LYNN *Rivulet* xv. iii, Upward the growing twilight strikes, The morning has begun.

† b. To pass suddenly, 'burst', into (a condition). *Obs.*

1674 *Gent. Tongue* iii. 14 Atheism . . has struck on a sudden into such reputation, that it scorns any longer to scull.

c. To start suddenly into (a song, tune).

1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xi, The Jester next struck into an ancient carol. 1892 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Wrecker* vii. 109 The musicians . . struck into a skittish polka.

d. To thrust oneself suddenly or vigorously into (a quarrel, debate, a joint action).

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii, He sees no brawl hut he must strike into the midst of it. 1850 CARLYLE *Latterd. Pamph.* i. (1872) 39 Here is work for you; strike into it with manlike, soldierlike obedience. 1879 MC CARTHY *Own Time* III. xxxix. 190 He could not strike into a debate actually going on. 1883 FRANCES M. PEARU *Contrad.* xvii, Altherton . . struck into the conversation again.

e. *trans.* (= strike into) in certain phrases. To strike an attitude: see ATTITUDE 2. † To strike a bustle: to make a commotion.

1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 187, I got up, struck a bustle, got up the ostler, set off, [etc.]. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lvi, At the end of this quotation in dialogue, each gentleman struck an attitude.

52. *intr.* a. Of light: To pierce through (a medium), break through (clouds, darkness). Also *fig.*

1563 FULKE *Goodly Gallery Meteors* (1571) 36 Ye sunn striking through a sixe pointed stoon, called Iris. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* i. 6 The bright and blissfull Reformation . . strook through the black and settled Night of Ignorance and Anti-christian Tyranny. 1797 Hr. LEE *Canterb. T.* *Frenchm.* T. (1799) I. 295 As moonlight struck through the

breaks, she put her head out of the window. 1908 [Miss E. FOWLER] *Betty Trent & Anchole* 43 When a lowering sun strikes through the blooms, and enhances their glories.

b. Of cold: To go through, penetrate *to lit.* and *fig.* Also of the wind, something damp or cold, to strike chill, damp, etc.; also *trans.*

1569 W. HUBBARD *Ceyx & Alcione* A iij. There strike: A chimes straight vnto hir hart. 1656 COWLEY *Alciv.* Pref. The cold of the Country had stricken through all his faculties. 1842 BROWNING *Pippa Passes* i. Poems (1905) 168/2, I rather should account the plastered wall a piece of him, so chillily does it strike. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. V.* 1. 101 In frosty weather the cold strikes through the slates. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* vii. 279, I swam five rivers in pursuit, having on a pair of goatskin trousers, which struck me icy cold. 1887 G. M. ROBINSON *False Position* 111. i. 9 May felt as if the cold were striking to her heart. *Ibid.* 111. ix. 171 His cold voice struck miserably into her heart. 1889 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* xli. The . . . damp of the place struck to his marrow. 1894 A. ST. AUBYN *Orchard Dancer* li. 44 [The rooms] struck damp and chillily like a vault.

c. Of a disease: To pass inwards (leaving the surface or extremities). Cf. *strike in*, 81 d.

1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxviii. 363 When ostiis occupies the external table of the cranium, it seldom strikes inwards. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* ii. ix. But as long as they [the measles] strikes outwards, sir, they ain't so much. It's their striking inwards that's to be kept off.

53. *trans.* a. To cause to penetrate, impart (life, warmth, dampness), *to into, through.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iii. iii. 97 The younger Brother . . . Strikes life into my speech, and shewes much more his owne conceyning. 1712 J. JAMES *Tr. de la Blonde's Gardening* 203 Vapours . . . strike a very great dampness to the Walls of the Building. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 194 A Coat of Horse-Dung . . . for about six Weeks strikes a Warmth through the Boards. 1749 FIELING *Tom Jones* xv. ii. You have struck a damp to my heart which has almost deprived me of being. 1890 MRS. H. WOOD *House of Hallwell* 11. ii. 24 The east wind had struck inflammation to the chest of a lovely child. 1890 CONAN DOYLE *Firm of Girdlestone* xli. His voice . . . struck a chill into the girl's heart.

† b. ? To send out or forth (a beam of light); to cause to impinge on (cf. 62 b). *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 419 In this, four Windows are contriv'd, that strike To the four Winds oppos'd, their Beams oblique. 1697 — *Æneis* viii. 35 So when the Sun by Day, or Moon by Night, Strike, on the polish'd Brass, their trembling Light. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* ii. iii. 246 To strike a through light into this whole matter at once.

c. To force (heat) into.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* i. 8 Wet the outside of the Fire to damp the outside, as well to save Coals, as to strike the force of the Fire into the inside.

54. Of a plant, cutting, etc.: To send down or out (its roots); to put forth (its root or roots).

1707 MORTIMER *Hush* 133 The best experienced Planters prefer October, . . . then the Hops will settle and strike Root against Spring. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chilturn & Vale Farm* 87 The hollow Earth . . . will . . . receive, nourish, and cause the same [seed] to strike its Radicle into it. 1852 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* xli. 1. 296 Grasses which strike their roots deep in the ground. 1859 JEVISON *Britannia* v. 57 The tree which strikes its roots and fibres most widely into the soil produces the most abundant fruit and foliage. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 174/1 The danthonia and sparobolus strike deep roots.

fig. 1711 AOOISON *Spect.* No. 261 r 5 The Passion should strike Root, and gather Strength before Marriage be grafted on it. 1893 TRAILL *Social Eng.* Intro. 45 The art of painting . . . had all the tenderness of an exotic. It struck no roots into our chilly soil.

b. *intr.* Of a plant, seed, cutting, piping, layer, etc.: To put forth roots. Of a root: To penetrate the soil. Also with advs. *in, down.*

1682 GREW *Anat. Plants* 59 Some [roots] run Level, . . . Some strike down, but a little way, others grow deep. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Sainfoin*, There is some seed of which not one in ten will strike. 1800 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVIII. 372 The cuttings of Jasmine . . . strike with wonderful facility. 1841 *Florist's Jrnl.* (1846) 11. 51 The pipings or layers . . . otherwise . . . will have become bare, and not strike quite so easily. 1842 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. 1. 55 The roots . . . will strike down several feet. 1849 *Ibid.* VIII. 1. 210 The roots will strike in deeper in search of nutriment. 1892 *Cassell's Mag.* Nov. 718/1 the chrysanthemum strikes so easily that, in order to get a dwarf plant, we merely take off the tops and strike them. *Ibid.* 718/2 In a very few days your young cuttings will have struck and commenced their growth.

fig. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxxi. Believe me, sir, the precedent strikes deep. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 94 The impression, if it takes root, strikes deep. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Jan. 130/1 The taint strikes deeper.

c. *trans.* Of a young oyster: (see quot.).

1681 INGERSOLL *Oyster-Industry* (Hist. Fish. Industr. U.S.) 249 Strike, to become tenanted by living oysters; or when infant oysters attach themselves to any object they are said to 'strike' (Staten Island).

d. *trans.* To cause (a cutting, etc.) to root; to propagate (a plant) by means of a cutting, etc.

1842 LOUNSON *Suburban Hort.* 251 In the case of plants which are not difficult to strike, a portion of the young shoot is cut off. 1891 *New Rev.* Oct. 384 She says she can strike one of the flowers and make it grow into a plant.

55. To change the colour of (a substance) by chemical action *into* (a specified colour); to produce or assume (a specified colour) by this means.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 1. 74 If into the Infusion of Violets you put the oyl of Tartar . . . it will presently strike it into a green Tincture. 1670 W. SWINSON *Hydrog. Ess.* 69 Artificial alom will not with galls strike a purple colour. 1882 GREW *Anat. Plants* v. 277 There are very few Flowers that will strike into a Blew by any Liqueur. 1686 PIOT *Staffordsh.* 106 The water of the Well . . . though it will not

turn milk, or strike with Galls, yet it takes not Soap. 1765 MORRIS *Somerham Water* in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 23 The water . . . still preserved its property of striking a blue and purple with galls. 1826 *Art of Brewing* (ed. 2) 87 Salt of steel . . . causes a fine mauling head to the porter, and strikes a fine nut-brown colour over the fruth. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* Org. 280 A neutral solution of perchloride of iron strikes with murexilla a very characteristic blue colour. 1852 C. O'NEILL *Die, Calico Printing & Dyeing* 242 A . . . method of dyeing by means of bichromates . . . by which the logwood is 'struck' of an intense black and fixed. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 359 [We have met with some [well-water] which struck a decided brown tinge after . . . contact with the nitrate.

b. *trans.* Of a young turkey: To strike the red (see quot.).

1867 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. III. 1. 526 It is a critical time for young turkeys when the fleshy tubercles begin to appear on the head, generally termed striking the red.

56. a. *trans.* To cause (a colour, dye) to take or sink in. b. *intr.* Of a dye: To sink in; also, to spread, run.

a. 1769 MRS. RAFFALDO *Eng. Housekpr.* (1805) 40 Put a lump of butter in a cloth, and rub it [sc. a boiled lobster] over; it will strike the colour and make it look bright. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 642 [It] will enable the oxygen of the atmosphere to strike the dye more perfectly . . . into the materials.

b. 1790 IMISON *Sch. Arts* II. 88 To stain Wood Red. Take archal one pound, add 1-4th oil of vitriol, . . . to make it strike deeper, add a little more oil of vitriol. 1835 HANNETT *Bibliopegia* 91 Each colour should be allowed to properly strike into the leather before another is used. 1873 *Spoon Workshop Rec.* Ser. 1. (1885) 321/2 Wash the shawl . . . in this [scouring] mixture. . . Next rinse it in salt and water, in order to prevent the colours striking.

57. *trans.* To cause (herrings) to become impregnated with salt or (pork) with saltpetre in curing.

1780 YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 230 Vessels for striking the herrings, that is, putting them in salt for 10 or 12 days. 1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. 1. 589 The latter . . . is sometimes found a formidable difficulty in the way of good curing, or, as it is technically termed, striking the meat and taking the salt, the former term applying to saltpetre, and the latter to the common salt used.

VII. To impinge upon.

58. *intr.* Of a moving body: To impinge upon or come into collision or contact with something else. *Const. on, upon, against.*

[1730, c. 1735: see *strike together*, 85.] 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 597 There would be Triall also made, of holding a Ring by a Thread in a Glasse, and telling him that holdeth it, before, that it shall strike so many times against the side of the Glasse, and no more. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iii. iv. § 10 The Cartesianes tell us, that Light is a great number of little Globules, striking briskly on the bottom of the Eye. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) 1. 88 Objects compress or strike upon the Extremities of the Nerves by their Motion. 1847 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* vi. (1842) 183 I6 in passing through the funnel, some of the powder has struck against and adhered to the inside of the neck of the flask. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Philos.* 102 When a liquid strikes upon a solid surface in an oblique direction. 1891 EMILY & DOR. GERARD *Sensitive Plant* 111. 11. xx, 204 The arm which had struck against the bridge was swollen. 1902 *Solomon* 10 Sept. 7/1 There is a close connection between lunar darkness and the number of birds killed striking [against] the glass of a lighthouse.

fig. 1846 T. I. LYONS *Lett. to Scattered* (1879) 546 Cold words of argument strike upon the face, like a sleet shower.

† b. said of a moving shadow. *Obs.*

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* ii. xvi. 93 Hold up the Center until the Shade of the Brass Finestrikes on the Sight and Line of E.

† c. To strike upward: to rebound. *Obs.*—

1530 PALSGR. 740/2, I sryke upwarde, I rebounde . . . When a thyng falleth straight out of the ayre, it wyll sryke upwarde when it falleth to the yerthe.

59. *trans.* To come into forcible contact or collision with.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 9 All Liquors stricken make round Circles. 1636 COWLEY *Sylva* 411 As when soft westwinds strooke the garden Rose. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* v. 683 She [the dove] leaves her Life aloft, she strikes the Ground. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) 1. xxx. 244 This air strikes and affects the auditory nerves, which carry the sound to the brain. 1866 'CAPT. CRAWLEY' *Billiard Bk.* iv. 46 Here you will see how a ball may be made to strike all six cushions. 1867 SWYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* Struck by a Sea, said of a ship when a high rolling wave breaks on board of her. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 385/2 The drum is made to revolve . . . the blunt edges and external angles of the knives thereby striking the surface of the leather. 1892 LONGIN. *Mag.* July 272 The wind striking the face of the mountain. 1899 W. C. MORROW *Bohem. Paris* 49 His stool-legs were so loosened that when he sat down he struck the floor with a crash.

b. *fig.* (chiefly after Latin *ferire cælum, sidera*).

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. iii. 6 Each new Morne, New Widdowes howle, oew Orphans cry, new sorowes Strike heaven on the face, that it responds [etc.]. 1625 T. H[AWKINS] *Horace, Odes* 1. i. (1638) 2 But let me stand a Lyrick amongst the rest, I'll strike the starry vault with raised crest. 1712-14 POPE *Rape L.* v. 4 Heroes' and Heroines' shouts confus'dly rise, And bass, and treble voices strike the skies. 1819 WIFFEN *Anion Hours* 73 A loud shout thrice strikes the golden stars.

† c. With adv. or phrase expressing the result. Also, to make (a hole) by impact. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 739/2, I sryke ones foote out of joynt, je mets son pied hors du mouille. 1504 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. 1. iv. 19 Me thought that Gloucester stumbled, and in falling Strooke me (that thought to stay him) over-board. 1601 *Strange Rep. Sixe Notorious Witches* A iij. He had such a fall, that the huckle bone of his thigh was broken out of joynt. 1632 LUTGOW *Trav.* ii. 62 A great lake [= leak] was

stricken into our Ship. 1751 *Affecting Narr. H.M.S. Wager* 20 One of our Men . . . had the Misfortune to be struck over-board in handing the Fore-Sail.

60. *spec.* Of a ship: a. *intr.* To hit (on or upon a rock, etc.), to collide with a rock, run aground.

1518 H. WATSON *Hist. Oliver of Castile* (Roxb.) E 3 b, Upon the thyrde daye theyr shyp strooke on grounde, by so grete force that it claued in two ppyeces. 1612 COVERT *Voy.* 23 And presently the ship strooke, which I presently went vp and told him of. 1669 DRYDEN *Tempest* i. (1670) 4 *Trinc.* . . . There's a Ruck upon the Star-board Bow. *Steph.* She strikes, she strikes! 1743 BULKELEY & CUNNING *Voy. S. Seas* 17 The Ship struck abaft on a sunken Rock. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v., To Strike, to run ashore, or to beat upon the ground in passing over a bank or shallow. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* 111. xxviii. 89 The yacht had struck bow on.

b. *trans.* To hit or run upon (a rock, the ground, a mine).

1587 JAMES in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 792 This day westroke a rocke. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* 111. 512 My sight clears, and I see his black bow strike The hidden skerry. 1913 *Times* 14 May 5/5 The Portuguese cruiser . . . struck a rock near Dumbell Island.

61. *Naut.* To strike ground, soundings: to reach the bottom with a sounding line. Also *trans.*, of a swimmer: To touch (bottom).

1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 66, I stood right in, the greatest part of the day, with intent to strike ground upon them [i.e. the shoals]. 1748 *Arson's Voy.* ii. vii. 214 We struck ground with sixty-five fathoms of line. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 289 To strike soundings, is to find bottom with the deep-sea-lead on coming in from sea. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* 111. xxix. 238 Scarce had we struck soundings . . . when a whole gale of wind blew down upon us. *trans.* 1875 *Scribner's Monthly* XXX. 735/1 Their steeds . . . now swimming, again striking bottom, and so until the hoofs of their leader struck the shore.

b. *intr.* Of water: To have (a specified depth) when sounded.

1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 322 A . . . clear . . . channel appeared open, and . . . did not strike less than 64 fathoms.

62. *trans.* Of a beam or ray of light or heat: To fall on, catch, touch.

a 1585 SIONEY *Aradica* iii. xxvi. (1912) 504 The beames thereof so strake his eyes, that [etc.]. 1598 R. HAYDOCKE *tr. Lomazzo* ii. 154 By reason of the reflexion of the parte strooken with the light. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Thoughts on Seasons* 69 In yon distant glade The Sun, refrugent, strikes the pearly stream. 1812 CARY *Dante, Parad.* ix. 66 Io splendour glowing, Like choicest ruby strikes by the sun. 1903 G. H. LORIMER *Lett. Self-made Merch.* xlii. 184 So he leads the nag out into the middle of a ten-acre lot, where the light will strike him good and strong.

b. *intr.* Of light: To fall, impinge on.

1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 34 The Lights of the Stable strikes on the horse their backs. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. viii. § 19, 58 Hinder light, but from striking on it, and its Colours vauish. 1808 SCOTT *Martinis* iv. xxi, Full on his face the moonbeam strook. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* iii. 30 Having marked the point at which the ray from S strikes. 1892 H. R. MILL *Realm of Nature* vi. 110 Light from the Sun . . . strikes on the upper atmosphere.

63. *trans.* Of a sound, report, etc.: To fall on, reach, or catch (the ear). † Also (? *nonce-use*) of an odour: To affect (the nostrils).

1596 DRYDEN *Legends, Matilda* 122 Hailing his Eare oft strooke with this Report. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. xii. 22 If the cracke of a musket do sodainly streake mine eares, in a place where I least looke for it. 1613 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* i. ii. 421 Turne then my freshest Reputation to a saurine, that may strike the dullest Nosthrill Where I arrive. 1650 SIR H. NEWTON *Verney Mem.* (1904) 1. 464 The sound of your sadness first struck my eares at Flushing, but here it strikes my heart to know the truth of it. 1741 WATTS *Inpruv.* *Mund* i. 1. 25 So that the glance of an eye, or a word striking the ear, shall conduct you to a train of happy sentiments. 1805 WORWOOD. *Fidelity* 15 Nor shout, nor whistle strikes his ear. 1891 *Strand Mag.* II. 521/1 [A] scraping sound struck his quick ear.

abol. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* ii. xxi, But hush! hark! a deep sound strikes like a rising knell.

b. *intr.* with *on, upon*.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* lvi, The words . . . will strike upon my ears like a knell. 1850 *Tail's Mag.* XVII. 270/2 A sound struck on his ear.

64. *trans.* Of a thought, an idea: To come into the mind of, occur to (a person). *Freq.* in the phr. *it strikes (or it struck) me that*—

1666 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* i. ii. 87 He was dispos'd to mirth, but on the sodaine A Romane thought hath strooke him. 1712-13 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 14 Jan., I said something in his praise, when it struck me immediately that I had made a blunder in doing so. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* i. iv, Hold . . . a thought has struck me! 1847 SCOTT *High. Widow* v, The first idea that struck him was, that the passenger belonged to his own corps. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) 1. App. 754 It strikes me that the scribe confounded these laws. 1891 *Murray's Mag.* X. 732 A happy thought struck Lady Betty.

65. To impress or arrest (the eye, view, sight).

1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref. 'A 2 b, Words, indeed, like glaring Colours, are the first Beauties that arise, and strike the Sight. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 30/1 The first Thing in tended to have struck the Eye, was to have been a grand and stately Statue. 1759 JOHNSON *Kasselas* xxx, When the eye or the imagination is struck with any uncommon work. 1779 J. MOORE *Voy. Soc. Fr.* (1789) 1. ii. 12 Whose appearance always strikes the eye with delight. 1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lec.* 196 Habit . . . is that sort of resemblance which strikes the eye of the beholder at first sight, without putting him to the trouble of enquiring in what it specifically consists. 1892 *Corne. Mag.* July 56 That is the only object that strikes our eyes.

66. Of something seen or heard: To impress strongly (a person); to appear remarkable to.

1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhlm.) *Rehearsal* iv. ii. (Arb.) 109 [Volscius recit.] *Bayes*. Ah! I gad, that strikes me. 1711 AOOISON *Spect.*, No. 50 p. 1 Being wonderfully struck with the Sight of everything that is new or uncommon. 1764 DOOSLEY *Leasoues in Sheustone's Wks.* (1777) II. 318 On the entrance into this shrubbery, the first object that strikes us is a Venus de Medicis. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* *Forerster* xvi. Those arguments... struck him... with all the force of conviction. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxvi. His attendant was struck by the unusual change in his deportment. 1839 CARO. WISEMAN *Anglican Claim Apostolic Succession* (1905) 89 We have been struck how the Donatists, while they did not relish this name, had no objection to the national appellation of Africans. 1838 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. x. 263 The absence in him of prejudice and partisanship... was what used to strike us most.

absol. 1717 POPE *Ep. Jerus* 44 Thence endless streams of fair Ideas flow, Strike in the sketch, or in the picture glow. 1732 BURKELEY *Alciph.* iv. § 15 Things which rarely happen strike; whereas frequency lessens the admiration of things. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Milton* (1781) I. 204 The style [of his *History of England*] is harsh; but it has something of rough vigour, which perhaps may often strike, though it cannot please. 1830 J. G. STUART *Sylvia Brit.* 6 A forest is more calculated to strike by the greatness of its aggregate. 1859 J. PHILLIPS *Vesivius* 1. ix. 161 The first passage which strikes in Latin authors is that written by Pliny.

b. *intr.* To make an impression (on the mind, senses, observation).

1732 POPE *Ess. Man* ii. 128 All spread their charms, but charm not all alike; On different senses, different objects strike. 1848 KEOLE *Serm.* Pref. 23 A plain and palpable case, and would strike on pure minds with a force like mathematical demonstration. 1837 E. F. BYRNE *Her without Heritage* I. ix. 161 The obvious truth in her mother's sayings struck on her sense of the fitting.

c. *trans.* To impress in a specified way; to strike one as—, to appear to one as—, to give one the impression of being—. † Also *absol.* (obs.).

a 1701 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 337 That it strikes the Mind with an Air of Greatness. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* viii. xiv. It has often struck me, as the most wonderful thing I ever read of. 1777 STORER in *Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) III. 198 I know the same thing strikes different people in many ways, but thus he seemed to me. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* i. i. Now, Mrs. Dangle, didn't you say it struck you to the same light? 1802 W. TAYLOR in *Roberts Men.* (1843) I. 410 The style of building [at Calais] strikes as being more roomy and gentlemanlike. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & H. Note-bks.* (1872) I. 6 The French cathedral strikes one as lofty. 1883 LAOY DUFFUS *Hardy Dang. Experiment* II. v. 82 Her beauty struck him in a new light. 1902 BRUNES *To Burns* xv. Poems (1912) 328 The good man's pleasure 'tis to do't; That's how it strikes him.

d. To impress or catch (the senses, fancy, imagination, notice, curiosity, etc.).

1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* xi. 520 Such Truths, O king, said he, your Words contain. As strike the Sense, and all Replies are vain. 1698 COLLIER *Short View Eng. Stage* 160 We ought not to... Fly out at every Thing that strikes the Fancy. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* l. 65 There motly images her fancy strike, Figures ill paid'd, and Similes unlike. 1781 C. JOHNSTON *Hist. J. Juniper* II. 228, I could not help staring at her, in such a way, as struck her notice. 1781 J. MOORE *Italy* II. xlviii. (1790) 63 No ceremony can be better calculated for striking the senses. 1784 TYERS in *Genll. Mag.* LIV. ii. 908 1/2 He talked much of travelling into Poland, to observe the life of the Palatines, the account of which struck his curiosity very much. 1890 HARDWICKE *Sci. Gossip* XXVI. 71 Any moss, which... may strike the fioder's fancy should be lifted... and platted in a... pot.

e. To catch the admiration, fancy, or affection of (one of the opposite sex). In pass. constr. *by*, *with*, also (vulgarly) *to be struck on*.

1599 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* iii. (1602) E. 4 I have put on good cloathes, and smugd my face, Strook a faire wench, with a smart speaking eye. 1638 COWLEY *Love's Riddle* ii. l. 37 You'd aske how many shepherds she hath strooken? 1796-7 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* iii. (1813) 10 He seemed quite struck with Jane as she was going down the dance. 1838 DICKENS *Niel.* Nick. xxiii. Miss Ledrook, joked Miss Sneverelli about being struck with Nicholas. 1893 *Fam. Herald* 131/1 'I'm glad you're struck on her,' said Boh.

67. *intr.* To hit or light on, upon.

1616 J. HEALEY tr. *Cebes* 166 You strike on truth in all things, sir. 1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* i. vii. (1852) 44 [These literary men] often strike upon trains of thought, which stand written in good authors some century or so back... But they know it not; and imagine [etc.].

68. *trans.* To come upon, reach (a hill, river, path, etc.) in travelling; to come to (a place) in the course of one's wanderings. Chiefly *U.S.* and *Colonial*. Also of a line: To hit, come upon (a specified point).

1798 *Mass. Mercury* 30 Oct. (Thornton *Amer. Gloss.*) Thence south, such a course as will strike William Negro's house. 1808 PIKE *Sources Afflict.* (1810) ii. 134 In about five miles we struck a beautiful hill, which bears south on the prairie. 1824 *Excurs. U.S. & Canada* 182 My host... put me into the proper direction for 'striking' the path leading to Cat's Ferry. 1830 LYNELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 324 A line drawn through the Grecian archipelago... Southern Italy, Sicily, Southern Spain, and Portugal, will, if prolonged westward through the ocean, strike the volcanic group of the Azores. 1879 S. C. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* x. 221 We continued the sharp ascent, and struck a path winding... round the hill. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* xxiii. They struck the river within a day's ride of Rainbar. 1896 BARNES-Powell *Matabele Campaign* vi. At length we successfully struck the spoor. 1901 ALLBRIDGE *Sherbro* xxvi. 293 At 10.50 we struck the boundary line of the Limba Shela country. 1915 *Nation* 30 Oct. 175 Born of pioneer parents, who struck Iowa just before the Civil War.

b. *To strike town*: to go into town from camp. *U.S. and Colonial*.

1902 S. E. WHITE *Blazed Trail* xxvi. When the boys struck town, the proprietors and waitresses [of the saloons] stood in their doorways to welcome them. 1920 G. H. LORIMER *Old Gorgon Graham* ii. Binder got a pretty warm welcome when he struck town.

c. To come across, meet with, encounter (a person or thing) unexpectedly; also, to hit upon (the object of one's search). Chiefly *U.S.*

1851 MAYNE *Reio Scalp Hunt*. xxx. The third day I struck a town of sand-rats. 1877 J. F. RUSLING *Great West* 39 On Wild-Cat Creek... we struck a Mr. Silvers. 1892 HARPER'S *Mag.* Aug. 404/1 That's an introduction to the editor... and you'll strike him at the office just now, if you'd like to see him. 1893 *Black & White* 25 Feb. 234/1 He calculated upon getting across the Bay of Biscay and striking warm, safe weather in June. 1890 F. R. STOCKTON *The Merry Chanter* xii. 214, 'I did n't strike the stairs at first,' whispered the butcher, 'and I went too far along that upper hall'.

d. To come upon, find (a pocket, vein, or seam of mineral, a stratum of water, oil, etc.) in prospecting, boring, etc. *To strike a bonanza* (cf. *BONANZA* 1). *To strike it rich*: to find a rich mineral deposit. *To strike oil*: see *OIL* sb. 1 3 f.

a 1854 GESNER *Coal, Petrol.* etc. (1865) 33 He [the oil-well borer] cannot tell to a certainty that he will 'strike oil'. 1872 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. at Home* vii. (1882) 361 At the end of two months we had never 'struck' a pocket. 1875 *Eagle Mag.* (St. John's Coll. Camb.) IX. 340 He started 'prospecting' struck gold, entered his claim. 1885 *Mauch. Exam.* 22 Sept. 1/7 A seam of coal 6 ft. thick has been struck at depths of 441 and 444 yards. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 692/1 Courage and hope are kept up by the expectation of 'striking it rich'. 1887 F. FRANCIS JUN. *Saddle & Moccasin* 56 He said... that as soon as he 'struck a Bonanza', he meant to sit around... on week-days too. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* May 696/2 Water is struck at from 600 to 1200 feet. *transf. and fig.* 1884 *Milnor* (Dakota) *Teller* 18 July, Mr. B. is very enthusiastic over his location, and thinks he has struck it rich. 1895 *Pa'l Mall Mag.* Nov. 329 Ef I'd a smart pard... we might strike a lead of lock.

VIII. Senses of uncertain position.

69. *To strike hands* (said of two parties to a bargain): To take one another by the hand in confirmation of a bargain; hence, to ratify a bargain *with* (another). Hence † *to strike one's truth*, to pledge one's truth by 'striking hands'; † *to strike hearts* (nonce-use).

c 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 246 '3ys,' seyde the erle, 'here myn honde!' Hys trowthe to hym he stroke. 1530 PALSGR. 739/2, I strike handes, as men do that agre upon a bargin or covenant, *je touche* *la*. 1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Esther* Apoc. xiv. 8 They have stroken hands with their idoles, That they will abolish the thing that thou... hast ordained. 1606 BP. W. BARLOW *1st Serin. Hampton Crt.* (1607) D. 2, 'The Apostle Paul received not his function by hands either imposed or strooken, but by especiall revelation... The hands imposed Acts 13. were commendative, the right handes strooken, Gal. 3. were stipulative. 1624 SHIRLEY *Brothers* i. i, I'll find a portion for her, if you strike Affectionate heartes. 1632 BUNYAN *Holy War* (1905) 220 This Son of Shaddai, I say, having stricken hands with his Father, and promised that he would be his servant to recover his Mansoul again, stood by his resolution. 1745 *De Foe's Eug. Tradesm.* xi. (1841) I. 85 Three things every Tradesman ought to consider before he 'strikes hands with a stranger', that is, before he is bound for another. 1823 'JON BEE' *Dict. Turf* 167 Bargains in Smithfield are confirmed by the striking of hands—the palms together. 1835 *Times* 20 Mar. 4/1 The parties had 'struck their hands together' in the usual Yorkshire fashion, but before the delivery of the calves. 1915 *Nation* (N. Y.) 10 June 642/1 Stories about McKinley or Roosevelt having struck hands in the dark with France and England.

† b. *To strike (a person) luck*: to give him a 'luck-penny' on making a bargain. *Obs.*

1599 NASH. *Leuten Stiffe* F. 1 b, The consistorians or settled standers of Yarmouth... gather about him as flocking to hantell him and strike him good luck. a 1616 BRAUM. & FL. *Scornf. Lady* ii. iii, Capt. Take it, h'as overhiden by the Son: bind him oo his bargain quickly. *Young Lo.* Come strike me luck with earnest, and draw the writings. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. i. 540 But if that's all you stand upon; Here, strike me luck, it shall be done. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* ii. viii. 128, I... dare not venture to make a Bargain, and strike them luck.

70. [Partly from sense 69; partly after *L. ferire fœtus*.] To settle, arrange the terms of, make and ratify (an agreement, a treaty, covenant, truce; † marriage, † peace); esp. in phrase *to strike a bargain*. See also *strike up*, 87 d.

1544 BETHAM *Precepts War* i. lxxii. Dvibj, Yet he denyed not to strike truce with hym. 1581 A. HALL *Ilud* viii. 143 A noble Nimph, with hir good king in Thrace did marriage strike. 1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acolastus Afterwille* H 3 b, While Leacherie and Lucar strike a match, Making a compound of two deadly sinnes. 1624 CHARLES *Job Militant* vii, The Beasts shall strike with three eternal Peace. 1646 HAMMOND in *Copy of some Papers* (1647) 66 The Gospel... or second Covenant, stricken with us in Christ. 1711 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 172 The Confederat. Princes will be compelled... to strike a peace with France. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* ix. iv. Between these two... a league was struck. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxx. 443 As soon as the bargain is struck, the property of the goods is transferred to the vendee. 1865 PARKMAN *France & Eng.* in *N. Amer.* i. vii. (1876) 89 The compact struck, Menendez hastened to his native Asturias. 1833 F. M. CRAWFORD *Mrs. Isaacs* i, I struck a bargain with an old marwarrior over a small stone. 1892 *Good Words* Oct. 658/2 We struck a truce.

b. To form (acquaintance) *with*. ? *Obs.* exc. in *strike up*: see 87 c.

1595 W. W[ARNER] *Plautus Menzemi* ii. i. (1779) 124 If they can by any means strike acquaintance with him.

c. To fix (a price) by agreement.

To strike the (sheriff's) fiars, to strike the (fiar-) prices (Sc. 1723-1887): see *FIARS*.

1526 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 215 That to be done witbio six dayes after the striking of the said prices.

† d. *intr.* To agree (to articles or terms). *Obs.* 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 14 Batter him with Gold once, and he shall strike instantly to the most scandalous Articles that Hell can offer.

71. *trans.* To balance (a book or sheet of accounts). *To strike a balance*: see *BALANCE* sb. 17 b.

1539-40 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 229 And the said... Bookes, to lye vpon the Green cloth daily, to the intent the Accountants... may take out the solutions... whereby they may strike their Lydgers. 1855 *Poultry Chron.* III. 224 In striking the balance sheet, [he] found himself in consequence of the experiment, minus over 1000 dollars.

72. To determine, estimate (an average, a mean).

1729 A. DONBS *Trade Irel.* 37 The Number of Years upon which each Medium is struck. 1853 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. 1. 68 A difference in value of full 20 per cent. is often struck in the London market between the produce of contiguous dairies. 1862 *Temple Bar* V. 269 When a sufficient number of records have been kept, the average is struck. 1884 *Mauch. Exam.* 30 Sept. 5/6 One has to strike a mean between the glowing accounts of fortunate settlers and the pessimistic views of its detractors. 1888 *Brace Amer. Commu.* ciii. III. 480, I think, that so far as it is possible to strike an average, both the pecuniary and the social position of the American clergy must be pronounced slightly better.

73. *To strike a socket*: see *DOCKET* sb. 1 6.

† 74. To throw (a die) in some particular fraudulent manner. *Obs.*

1586 T. NEWTON tr. *Dancan's Dice-play* F 4 b, If there bee any cogging Panion... that by sleight... goeth about to help the chance, or strike the Dye [L. *casum aleæ moderari*, aut regere conetur]. 1680 COTTON *Coupli. Gamster* (ed. 2) 11 Fourthly by Knapping, that is, when you strike a Dye dead that it shall not stir.

75. *slang.* † a. *trans.* To steal (goods), rob (a person); also *absol.* and with cognate object.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 86 Now we have well bousd, let vs strike some chete. Nowe we have well dronke, let us steale some thinge. 1591 GREENE *Notable Discov. Coosnage Wks.* (Grosan) X. 38 In Figgling Law... The Act doing, striking. 1591 — *2nd Pt. Conny-catching* 1bid. X. 210 The young toward scholler although perhaps he had stricken some few stroks, before, yet seeing [etc.]. 1bid. X. 112 While hee was husbie about that, the Nippe had stroken the purse. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* v. i. l. 1 b, 1 *Cut [purs]*. Shall we venture to shuffle in amongst your heap of Gallants and strike? 1622 FLETCHER *Beggars Bush* iii. iii, To mand on the pad, and strike all the cheats. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*.

† b. *intr.* To borrow money. *Obs.* c. To beg; also in phr. *to strike it*.

1618 MYNSHUT *Exr. Prison* 47 To borrow money is called striking, but the law can hardly or neuer he recovered. 1655 SHIRLEY *Genl. Venice* i. i, I must borrow money, And that some call a striking. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Strike*, to Beg, to Rob; also to borrow Money. 1808 M. DAVITT *Life & Progr. Australia* xxxv. 192 To 'strike it' is to beg.

d. *trans.* To make a sudden and pressing demand upon (a person for a loan, etc.). Also *absol.* or *intr.*

1751 FIELDING *Anelia* viii. vi, The gentleman, who in the vulgar language, had struck, or taken him in for a guinea. 1766 GOLOSCH. *Pleat* xx, The moment a nobleman returns from his travels... I strike for a subscription. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* Aug. 263/2 It would be vastly better for him to shelve his books and go down and strike his Uncle Munday for a job. 1899 JESSE L. WILLIAMS *Stolen Story* etc. 291 There's Billy Woods... look out, let's hurry by or he'll strike us for the price of a drink.

e. *U.S. polit. slang.* (See quot.)

1894 H. C. MERWIN in *Atlantic Monthly* Feb. LXXIII. 248/2 A legislator 'strikes' a corporation, as I have indicated, when he introduces some bill calculated to injure it directly or indirectly; his purpose being, not to have the bill pass, but to compel the corporation to buy him off.

76. a. *Electr.* (See quotes.)

1891 'Electrician' *Primers* (ed. W. R. Cooper), *Gloss.* (1906) 31 When the carbons of an arc lamp separate and form an arc the lamp is said to 'strike', or the arc to be 'struck'. 1bid. No. 44. 1 In spite of this, arc lamps sometimes start or 'strike' violently and repeatedly... on first being switched on.

b. *Electroplating*. To produce the beginning of (a deposit of metal).

1894 J. W. URQUHART *Electro-plating* vi. (ed. 3) 160 For 'striking' the first deposit [of nickel] two or more [batteries] are usually employed.

77. *intr.* In the United States army: To perform menial services for an officer; to act as an officer's servant. (*Cent. Dict.* 1891.) Cf. *STRIKER* 6 b.

IX. With adverbs.

† 78. *Strike by. trans.* To consign to oblivion. *Sc. Obs.*

1457 *Dunsenline Reg.* (Bannatyne Club) 344 All thingis concernynge he said mater o tyme hygane strekyn by and fully remyttit foruermare.

79. *Strike down.* a. *trans.* To fell (a person or animal) to the ground with a blow.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vii. xxiii. 249 With his grete force he stroke doune that knyghte. a 1500 *Chery Chase* 62 (Ashm. MS.), Many sterne the strocke doune streight. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 217 Or what fond begger, but to touch the crowne, Would with the scepter straight be stroken down? 1771 SMOLETT *Humph. Cl.* 4 July (1811) 221, I was so exasperated by the pain of my ear... that, in the first transport

I struck him down. 1890 CONAN DOYLE *Firm of Girdlestone* xxi. Burt...struck him down with a life-preserver. 1892 Temple Bar Nov. 355 The Constitutionals...saw the sight of a conqueror ready to strike them down. fig. 1593 SHAKS. *A Hen. VI.* iv. ii. 28 Then is sin struck down like an Oxe. 1881 GAROINER & MULLINGER *Study Eng. Hist.* i. iv. 74 The hope of England seemed to be struck down with Earl Simon.

† b. To precipitate (dregs). *Obs. rare.*

1594 PLAT *Jeune-ho.* i. 79 Dissolve some Sal Armoniacke, in some good Aquafortis, whose fumes...have heene first stricken down with some fine siluer.

† c. intr. To fall (on the knees). *Obs. rare.*

1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sgr.* v. 7. v. 332 Th' whole armie weild their pikes, soldiers and officers on knees down strikes, while hee rode vp and downe.

d. Of the sun: To send down its heat oppressively.

1907 J. H. PATTERSON *Nan-Eaters of Tsavo* App. 2. 321 The sun strikes down very fiercely towards midday.

80. Strike home. (See HOME adv. 4, 5.) intr. To make an effective stroke or thrust with a weapon or tool. Said also of a weapon or stroke.

1590 Cobler *Canterb.* 10 Because my wife is so idle and will not strike home (with a snail), I stand with my whip to whet hir on. 1598 SYLVESTER *Dr Barts* iii. iv. *Captaines* 913 Courage (saith she) brave Souldiers...Strike, & strike home, lay on with all your mights. a 1628 DAPORNE *Poor-man's Comf.* iii. (1635) E. 2, Who strikes a Lion must be sure strike home. 1695 Fletcher's *Bonduca* iii. i, Britains, Strike Home: Revenge your Country's Wrongs. 1822 CAMPBELL *Song of Greeks* 39 Strike home! and the world shall revere us As heroes descended from heroes. 1891 Black & White *Christm.* No. 207 The arrow struck home. fig. 1604 MARSTON *Malcontent* iv. iii. F 3 h, For he that strikes a great man, let him strike home.

b. Of words, etc.: To tell powerfully; to produce a strong impression.

1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* vii. 234 Go aod do thou likewise. Which words struck home upon his conscience. 1879 DOWDEN *Southerly* vi. 174 The title 'Satanic School' struck home. 1885 March. *Exam.* 5 June 5/4 Mr. Bartley's letter asking the Conservative leaders to define a policy appears to have struck home.

81. Strike in.

† a. intr. To join with (a person or party) as a co-worker, confederate, partisan, etc.; to fall in agreement with (an opinion, project, etc.). *Obs.*

a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Excer. Vulcan* 200 Would you had...Struck in at Millan with the Cutlers there. 1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poetic* 18 A Servant or Slave, who has so much wit to strike in with him, and help him to dupe his Father. 1699 BENTLEY *Phalaris* Intro. 22 A shifting Adversary, that to avoid a thing which presses him, will strike in with any opinion. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 36 Men that will strike in with all Governments purely for the sake of Preferment. a 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1809) 117 Strike in with humble providences, and fight not against them while ye have them. 1793 R. HALL *Apol. Freedom of Press* 78 Ministers of that description...will be disposed on all occasions to strike in with the current of the court.

† b. Of a thing: To fit in (with), agree (with). 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* ii. xii. 490 These expressions...strike in no less surprisingly...with this Ideal Hypothesis. 1712 ADOPTON *Spect.* No. 415 ¶ 6 Every thing that is Majestic imprints an Awfulness and Reverence on the Mind of the Beholder, and strikes in with the Natural Greatness of the Soul. 1714 R. FLOOD *Pract. Disc.* ii. 9 Sin strikes early in with our tempers and inclinations.

† c. To enter a competition for. (Cf. go in, Go v. 81.) *Obs.*

1632 BRONIE *North. Lass* iii. ii. If he be mad, I will not be foolish, but strike in for a share. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 18 June 1660, I propos'd the Ambassy of Constantinople for Mr. Henshaw, but my Lord Winchelsea struck in. 1712 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 12 Sept., He advises me to strike in for some preferment now I have friends.

d. Of an eruption, disease: To disappear from the surface or the extremities with internal effects.

† also trans. To drive (a disease, sweat) inwards. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health, Sicken.* Oxf. 580 If men did take cold outwardly, it stroke the sweat in, and immediately killed them. 1716 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) V. 280 The small Pox...being struck in upon him by wet & Carelessness, after they were come out. 1767 BICKERSTAFFE *Love in the City* iii. vii. (ed. 2) 60 Miss M. These are vapours, I was once troubled with them myself on the striking in of a rash. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Brakf.* i. vi. (1891) 134 It is very bad to have thoughts and feelings, which were meant to come out in talk, strike in, as they say of some complaints which ought to show outwardly. 1887 A. BIRRELL *Obit. Dieta* Ser. ii. 43 He lived on till Sunday...when the gout...struck in and he died.

e. To interpose actively in an affair, a contention, quarrel, etc.

a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* iii. viii. (1000) II. 154 Upon this the English struck in again: and the King talked so high as if he would engage anew in the war. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* vi. Lindesay—Guthrie—Tyrie, draw, and strike in! 1891 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 644, I can see the pennons of...many others who struck in against us for Charles of Blois. 1892 *Leisure Hour* June 52 1/2 Its editor has therefore been able to strike in in great problems...with an effect almost unexampled in journalism.

f. To interpose in a discussion or conversation with a remark, an expression of opinion, etc.

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1904) L 41 He...sat silent, till upon something which occurred in the course of conversation, he suddenly struck in and quoted Macrobios. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxxiii. But ere he could proceed farther, Louis arose, and struck in with a tone of...dignity and authority. 1865 MURDOCH *Morning* xvi. 'Mark that,' Sedgert voice in. 1890 Temple Bar Sept. 130 A hesitating voice...strikes in with a timid remark.

g. To thrust in the scythe in mowing. Also trans.

1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. ii. 256 The mower has a cradle fixed to a scythe, and strikes in towards the standing corn. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* Sept. 371 When will the reapers Strike in their sickles?

h. (See quot.)

1888 *Sci. American* 9 June 350/2 A dispatch from New-foundland says that the caplin have 'struck in'. This means that the cod...has arrived on the banks.

82. Strike off.

a. trans. To cancel by or as by a stroke of a pen; to remove from a list or record. Also fig. † to cancel, remit (an obligation). To strike off with a shilling (Sc.) = cut off (see CUT v. 55 f.).

Cf. to strike (a name etc.) off a register: see 13.

1597 HOOPER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxxvi. § 10 To the end it might thereby appear that we owe to the guides of our souls even as much as our souls are worth, although the debt of our temporal blessings should bee stricken off. 1606 SHAKS. *7. & Cr.* iii. iii. 29 Her presence Shall quite strike off all service I have done. 1662 *Jr. Act* 14 & 15 *Chas. II.* c. 2 § 59 You are to strike off and deduct all fractions of odd acres, rods and perches. 1690 E. GEZ *Jesuit's Men.* 7 Striking off such Scandalous Writers out of the rank of Historian. 1732 POPE *Ep. Cobham* 160 Strike off his Pension. 1812 *Examiner* 6:81/2 Strike off nearly a third from the nine millions. 1818 ANNOULD *Mar. Insurance* I. 127 The loss is then said to be settled or 'struck off'. 1894 A. ROBERTSON *Muggets* 98 If I thocht ye had ever beeo in a playhouse... I'd strike ye off wi' a shillin'.

b. To cut off with a stroke of a sword, axe, etc. 1375 BAROOUR *Bruce* xvii. 870 [He] on the hill hesyde the tounne Strake of his hede but ransoun. 1456 Sir G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 120 Sanct Petir, strike of Malcus etc. 1583 MELBANKIE *Philotinus* B h, The adders taylor, whiche beinge strike of will skippe vp and downe. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 400 An Emperour of Rome, did shoot a great Forked Arrow at an Estrick, and strook off her head. 1839 LANE *Arab. Nw.* I. 96 The King gave orders to strike off his head. 1842 LONDON *Suburban* 139 The branch should not be larger than 1 1/2 in. in diameter... otherwise it cannot be so readily struck off at one blow.

c. To produce (a picture, literary composition, etc.) quickly or impromptu; also to delineate exactly, 'hit off'.

1811 *Examiner* 235/2 A scene of unsophisticated... nature...is struck off with an unusually bold and broad pencil. 1876 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* I. iii. 131 Stalking off puns... which followed each other in showers like sparks from flint. 1879 J. C. SHAIER *Burns* v. 120 A burst of inspiration which came on him in the fall of 1790, and struck off at one heat the matchless *Tale of Tam o' Shanter*.

d. To mark off as enumerated.

1881 J. PAVN *From Exile* II. xxxiii. 251 She held up her plump little hand, and struck off the two items on her fingers. e. intr. Of a peal of bells: To begin ringing.

a 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm. pl. Bk.* (1852) IV. 391, 202. 6d. to the ringers to ring one peal of grand bells, which was to strike off while they were putting him into his grave.

f. To set off, contrast.

1884 G. GISSING *Unclassed* II. iv. i. 109 She exaggerated the refinement of her utterance that it might all the more strike off against the local twang.

83. Strike out.

a. trans. To cancel or erase by or as by a stroke of a pen; to remove from a record, text, list, etc.; also, † to erase, to rub or wipe out.

Cf. to strike out of: see 13.

1530 PALSGR *740/1* I stryke out, or blotte out with a penne... 1705 J. MASON in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. II. 59 The ignorant preist...woulde not suffer the name of Satanas in the Masbook, but strike itt owie and putt God in the place of itt. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* L. Note 18 (1697) 421 Floors...were strewd with Dust or Sand; in which the Numbers and Diagrams were made and drawn, which they might strike out again at Pleasure. 1830 A. DE MORGAN *Elem. Arith.* 48 Strike out as many figures from the right of the dividend as there are ciphers at the right of the divisor. 1853 *Congr. Globe* 15 Feb. 627/2 Its only effect will be to strike out the salary of the Superintendent. 1861 *Ibid.* 18 Feb. 947/2, I will read the words to be stricken out. 1892 *Law Times* XCIII. 414/2 The memorandum of association...should be altered by striking out certain paragraphs and substituting others therefor.

fig. 1863 *Baily's Mag.* Apr. 259 Sir Tatton had so repeatedly balked the memoir men of the newspapers by his recoveries when he had been reported to be 'struck out'. 1883 *Ch. Times* 9 Nov. 813/2 Calvin did not strike out asceticism entirely from his system as Luther...did.

b. Mining. (See quot.)

1778 PRYCE *Mfn. Cornub.* Expl. Terms 329/1 When a Lode by any Flookan...[etc.] is interrupted or cut out, they say also, 'She is struck out, or, She is lost.'

c. To produce or elicit as by a blow or stroke. Also intr. for rest.

1720 STEELE *Cons. Lovers* iii. i. We must strike out some pretty Livelyhood for our selves, by closing their Affairs. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 143 He can't have thought of every thing! And something may strike out for me there. 1748 J. MASON *Elocution* 26 Every Word is emphatical, and on which ever Word you lay the Emphasis...it strikes out a different Sense. 1779 J. MOORE *Vicu Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. viii. 53 Difficulties and dangers often strike out particles of genius. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 11 The true magician's wand for striking out the most important results is induction.

d. To produce by a stroke of invention (a plan, scheme, fashion, etc.).

1735 Ld. HARRINGTON *Let.* 9 Oct. in 10th *Rcp. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. L 261 But might not a third way be struck out founded upon your Idea of Security for the Succession of Tuscany? 1821 *Examiner* 9/2 He...struck out a speculation in oil that in one year brought him an enormous sum. 1842 MIALLE in *Nonconf.* II. 329 Plans hastily struck out by a

little knot of individuals. 1859 LEVER *Dav. Dunn* lxxvi. 669 He'd strike out a oew scheme, and say carelessly, 'Call the capital one million.' 1879 PATRISON *Milton* xiii. 170 Of this difference Wordsworth was conscious when he struck out the phrase, 'In his hand the thing became a trumpet.'

e. To represent in a working drawing or plan. Also, to sketch rapidly.

1678 MOXON *Mech. Excer.* v. 82 So shall the bounds of your Mortess be struck out on the Quarter. 1753 F. PRICE *Brill. Carpenter* (ed. 3) 45 Which not only shows the use of the pitch-board, in striking out the string-board, the newels, and rails, but [etc.]. 1866 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. xi. 325 1014, A hasty drawing throughout...He has struck out the broken fence...with a few impetuous dashes of the hand. 1885 [Hornor] *Pattern Making* 28 For the working drawing we strike out a sectional view.

f. To open up, make for oneself (a path, course, line). Chiefly fig.

1712 HUGHES *Spect.* No. 554 ¶ 3 He began to strike out new Tracks of Science. 1823 THOMASINA ROSS *Bouterwek's Hist. Sp. Lit.* I. 229 Herrera...evinced unadmitted resolution in pursuing the new path which he had struck out for himself. 1881 GARDINER & MULLINGER *Study Eng. Hist.* I. iii. 49 Thought...had no tendency to strike out new and untrodden paths. 1884 *Graphic* 22 Nov. 554/1, I have struck out my own line, and made a reputation under another name. 1892 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 2 July 126/2, I tried to strike out a course in the world for myself.

g. intr. To go energetically.

1847 MARRVAT *Childr. New Forest* xi. He...struck out in the direction in which it [the pitfall] lay. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* II. xvii. 78 He struck out as though walking for a wager.

h. To hit violently, to lay about one (with the fists, a weapon, etc.).

1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* v. 191 Strike out, strike straight, strike suddenly; keep one arm to guard, and punish with the other. 1885 E. F. BYRNNE *Entangled* III. ii. xxi. 127 It was this...that prompted him to strike out murderously at her. 1891 D. RUSSELL *Secret of River* I. xi. 239 Striking out at the tall reeds by the river with his stick.

i. In various games. (See quotes.)

1874 CHADWICK *Base Ball Man.* 56 When the batsman strikes at a fair ball three times, and fails to hit it, and the ball be caught, or it be sent to first base in time to put the player out, he 'strikes' out. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 254/1 (Croquet) Strike out, to hit the winning post after passing through the hoops in order.

j. To draw out the scythe in mowing.

1840 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. iv. 144 In using the scythe...the great art is to leave a short, ridge of stubble...which is done by setting in and striking out, about five inches from the soil.

84. Strike through. trans. To cancel (writing) by drawing a line through it.

1898 *Encycl. Law Eng.* VIII. 207 The initialling of the memorandum is struck through, and the loss is then 'struck off' or settled in account.

85. Strike together. a. intr. To come into collision. b. trans. To bring into collision.

a. 1340 HAMFOL *Pr. Cons.* 7355 Se noyke salle be swa hydus pare, Omang devils and pase bat salle com hider, Ryght at als heven and erth strike togyder. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlii. *Agathai* 26 Be edre steryt se [ellouyn] 173, fat al be cyte in til ky schuke & to gididre strike.

b. 1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. lii. (1495) 173 Yf the bones of Lyons hen strongly stryken togyders, fyre shall...come oute of theym. 1578 H. WORTON *Courtlye Countrey.* 155 As two flints stricken together disburse the fier hidden in their intrayles.

86. Strike under. intr. To give in. Sc.

c 1730 RAMSAY *Deft Bargain* 14 [He] looma on till Rah strak under. 1812 P. FORBES *Poems* 7 (E. D. D.) To match wif o' maunna fa; Sae I maun just strike under.

87. Strike up.

† a. trans. To break or burst open. Sc. *Obs.*

1467 in *Ane. Laus Burglis Scot.* (1910) II. 31 Nor that na gudis he schorne nor strikin vp in na wise in to the mabiers default. 1529 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1871) II. 8 That na...man nor woman that brings any meill to this market...stryk vp the samyne quhill ix hours befor none. 1541 *Ibid.* 109 With certification to thame and thai failiye thairin that will strik vp their girmellis. 1579 *Ibid.* (1882) IV. 134 Thatt the merchandis gudes to be laid to thair schippis he weill and discreitit handlit and nocht strykin vp without speciall consent of the merchand.

† b. To draw or pull up, raise (a curtain, the hose, sleeves, etc.). *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Bk. Curlyse* 451 in *Babes Bk.* 313 He strykes hom [the curtains] vp with forket wande. 1530 PALSGR 377 b, I stryke up, I sa man dothe his hosen, I sa anonte. c 1593 *Jack Jugger* (Roxh.) 123 Woll the hoorsoun fyght...See how he begimith to strike vp his sleeves.

c. (a) To begin to play or siog (a piece of music, a song); (b) intr. (or absol.) To begin playing or sioging; (c) intr. Of music: To begin to be played. Cf. 29 c.

(a) 1564-75 *Gammer Gurton* Prol. 20 With n pot of good nale they stroake vp theyr plauditie. 1567 DRANT *Horace, Art of Poetry* A v, That when the Epilogue is done we may with franke intent, After the plaudite stryke vp our plausible assente. 1599 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* i. ii, I spent three spur roials on the fidlers for striking up a fresh hornpipe. 1789 *New Lond. Mag.* Nov. 560/2 The band struck up *God save the King*. 1856 Mrs. STOW *Dread* I. xxiii. 203 Come, father Bonnie, come forward, here, and strike up the hymn. 1890 F. BARRETT *Betr. Life & Death* II. xxvii. 157 The enthusiastic Greeks strike up a chant. (b) 1549-62 STERNHOLM & H. *As.* lxxxi. 2 (1566) 202 Strike vp with harpe and lute so sweete. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. iv. 130 Strike vp Pipers. 1769 G. WURTE *Selborne, To Pennant* 2 Jan. This bird...[begins] its song...so exactly, that I have knowo it strike up...just at the report of the

Portsmouth evening gun. 1824 *Examiner* 242/2 The band strikes up, the regiment presents arms. 1872 EARL OF PEMBROKE & G. H. KINGSLEY *S. Sea Bubbles* i. 16 Roaming from choir to choir as each struck up in turn.

(c) 1829 *Examiner* 454/1 'The Rogue's march' presently struck up. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* v. The waltz for which Glynn had been longed struck up.

d. To conclude, to make and ratify (an agreement, a treaty, bargain, etc.): = sense 70. In recent use slightly contemptuous.

1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civ. Warres* vi. 12 This match was agreed upon... and Monsieur de Dammartin was sent into England to strike it up with Edward. 1658 *Hole Duty Man* viii. § 10 Bargains being most conveniently to be struck up at such meetings. 1661 *Pess Cloria* i. 75 And so the present bargain was struck up between them, which she thought commodious, in respect it procured her a reprieve. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 438 God struck up a Covenant with the People of the Hebrews. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Foot of Qual.* (1809) III. 120, I have just struck up a most advantageous bargain with our neighbour. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 5 June 5/4 The Fourth Party is endeavouring to strike up an alliance with the Irish members. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 831 The reason being an alliance he had struck up with the Somalis.

e. To start, set afoot (a friendship, an acquaintance, a conversation, trade, etc. with another).

1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 4 May, We have struck up a mighty friendship. 1833 *Q. Rev. L.* 156 M. d'Haussez was... unreasonable in expecting that Miss Scott should have struck up conversation with him. 1858 *Troilore Three Clerks* viii. Undy Scott had struck up an acquaintance with Alaric Tudor. 1881 STEVENSON *Fam. Studies* 48 We hear of his facility in striking up an acquaintance with women. 1891 B. HARTE *First Fam. Tasajara* i. 22 In the mornin' you may be able to strike up a trade with somebody else.

f. *intr.* To associate or ally oneself (with others). *Obs.*

1714 G. LOCKHART *Mem. Scot.* (ed. 3) 383 Taking the Advantage of the Di-cords betwixt the Treasurer and the Whigs, [he] struck up with the latter. 1716 [DARRELL] *Gentl. Instr.* (ed. 6) 491 He spurred to London... Here he struck up with Sharpers, Scourers, and Alsatians.

g. To strike up the heels of: to overthrow.

1599 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* i. Wks. 1856 I. 16 Now gustie flaves strook up the very heels of our maine mate. 1604 [CHETTEL] *Wit of Woman* E 2 b, Stage-dir., He leades him a Laulda, and strikes vp his heels, and there leades him. 1695 VANBRUGH *Relapse* iv. vi. 1... strikes up his Heels, binds him Hand and Foot... and commits him Prisoner to the Dog-kennel.

h. To cause to spring up (heat, light). *Obs.*
1596 SHAKS. i. *Hen. IV.* i. iii. 139 Who strooke this beate vp after I was gone? 1620 I. C. *Two Merry Milk-maids* iv. iii. N 2, Your blood mowes slow and cold, and all the fire That strikes vp any heat, is in desire. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Of Building* (Arb.) 550 Let the Court not be pased, for that striketh vp a great Heat in Summer, and much Cold in Winter. 1627 H. LESLY *Serm.* 25 The Lord strikes vp new lights in the minde.

i. *intr.* To rise up quickly, dart or spring up.
† To strike up into the head: 'to fly to the head', intoxicated.

1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 30 Sept., Don't mind politics, young women...; they are not good after the waters;... they strike up into the head. 1837 CARLYLE *Rev. Rev.* II. iv. vii, The respected Travelling Party... will perhaps please to rest itself... till the dawn strike up! 1857 J. HAMILTON *Less. fr. Gl. Biog.* (1859) 157 Just then a squall struck up. 1861 *Temple Bar* II. 261 An aromatic fragrance strikes up on my face from some passing boat. 1889 G. M. FENN *Crown & Sceptre* v, The faint grey light... seemed to strike up from below.

j. *trans.* To pitch (a tent).

1755 AMORY *Mem.* (1769) I. 155 We immediately landed, and the tents were struck up.

k. *U.S. in pass.* (a) To be bewildered. (b) To be fascinated with or 'gone' on (a person of the opposite sex).

1844 'JONATHAN SLICK' *High Life N. York* I. 116, I couldn't have helped it, I was so struck up in a heap at seeing her in such a fix. *Ibid.* 152, I was so struck up with the room and the table that it was more than a nimit afore I found out [etc.]. 1885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 49 Did... that young man... seem struck up on Irene? (asked the Colonel).

l. See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Striking-up Press*.. A press for striking-up or raising sheet-metal in making dishes, pots, pans, cups, etc.

m. To cause (the lettering of a coin) to stand out.
1883 P. CARONER *Types Gr. Coins* i. iii. 21 Sometimes the type is quite at the edge of the coin, sometimes it is confused and not fairly struck up.

X. 88. *Comb.* in phrases used as substantives or adjectives, as strike-a-light, a flint used for striking fire; strike-anywhere a., that may be struck on any surface; strike-fire slang, gin; strike-me-dead (*Naut. slang*), small beer; strike-or-silent (see quot.).

1870 E. T. STEVENS *Flint Chips* 588 Of the articles called 'strike-a-light' there is a small quantity annually exported to the East. 1870 *Spectator* 13 Aug. 976 Flakes... unfit for the manufacture of gun-flints are made into 'strike-a-lights', for the use of the tinder-box. 1878 SOUTHALL *Epoch of Mammoth* xv. 272 M. de Mortillet... took the ground that ordinarily the flints found in Merovingian graves were either 'strike-a-lights' (pierres à feu) or amulettes. 1898 *Daily News* 4 June 7/2 Yellow phosphorus is absolutely necessary in the manufacture of 'strike anywhere' matches. 1725 G. SMITH *Compl. Body Distill.* i. 49 Geneva hath... different names and titles... as... Tittery, Colonna, 'Strike-fire, &c. 1824 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnl.* (1825) 285 He had a taste for every species of fluid, from inferior 'strike me dead,' to the

superlative grog. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Strike-or-silent (*Horology*), a piece in a clock which sets the striking parts in or out of action [etc.].

Strike: see STIRK, STREAK sb., STREEK v.

[Strike, error for stike, STICK sb.]

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 66. 1694 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Eng.* II. ii. (ed. 18) 385. 1891 *Century Dict.*, *Strike*, n. 18, same as Stick' 20.]

† Strike-balk, v. *Agrie. Obs.* [Formation not clear: *perh.* orig. a phrase, STRIKE v. 16 + BALK sb. 3; but cf. BALK v. 1.] See quot. 1736: = REST-BALK v. (Young's explanation is app. due to misapprehension.)

1736 J. LEWIS *I. of Tenet* (ed. 2) 39 *Strike-baulk*, to plough one Furrow, and leave another. 1784-1815 *Young's Annals Agrie.* I. 308 (E. D. S.) *Strike-balking*. 1807 RUDGE *Agrie. Glouc.* (1813) 110 In the neighbourhood of Stow... it is the practice, in dry seasons, to plough one furrow and leave one; which is called 'risbalking', or 'strike balking'.

Striked (strikt), *pp. a.* [f. STRIKE v. + -ED.]
Of a bushel or other measure: Levelled with a strike or strickle: opposed to heaped.

1581 LANBARD *Eiren.* iv. iv. (1588) 435 If any such Purveyor... have taken corne by any other measure then by the striked bushel. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 70 Meal in some places sold by Measure. In 1 Bushel 12 Gallons striked. 1725 *Bradley's Family Dict.* s.v. *Bushel*, Meal, Corn, and other Grain are now measured with strik'd Bushels, and without any Grain above the edges. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 980 The heaped measure of the summer will tell out in an equal number of bushels of striked measure in spring. 1894 K. S. FERGUSON *Hist. Westworld.* 137 Two old peck measures, one containing eight and the other ten striked quarts.

Strikeless, dial. f. STRICKLE sb.

Striker (stri:kə), [f. STRIKE v. + -ER¹]

1. Designating a person.

† 1. One who 'strikes' or roams as a vagrant.

Cf. G. *landstreicher* vagrant. *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* x. 159 Lollers luyning in sleute and ouer-loude strikers. c. 1410 *Lantern of List* 54 Strong staff-beggars & strikers ouere þe land.

† b. A footpad. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. i. *Hen. IV.* ii. i. 82, I am ioynd with no Foot-land-Rakers, no Long-staffe six-penny strikers. 1611 *Second Maiden's Tragedy* 900 (Malone Soc.) One that robbes the mynde twenty tymes worse then any hywaie striker.

2. A person (or animal) that strikes (in various senses of the vb.). *a. gen.*

1581 SIDNEY *Apel. Poetrie* (Arb.) 50 Musick... the most diuine striker of the senses. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 123 Quben Nout [cattle] fechtis together ane be strukne to deid, na man knaweng the stryker, the beist that is hommil amang thame Judge gillit of the slachitir. c. 1216 in Spott *Scott. Liturgies* Jas. VI (1901) 18 That so blessing the hand of Thee the Striker, Thou that humblest, may in Thy own appointed time raise again. 1686 BLUNDE *Gentl. Recr.* ii. 278/2 It is a Maxim [in Cock-fighting], That he that is a close sitter, is ever a narrow striker. 1742 JARVIS *and Pt. Quiz.* ii. x. II. 146 Don Quixote, seeing Sancho so evil intreated, made at the striker with his lance. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 199 'Two Juries' were struck: and 'in striking them, the official striker' was, 'to a certain extent'... influenced by this principle. 1876 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* vii. 178 Against which no blow can be struck but it recoils on the striker. 1890 HENTY *Lee in Virginia* 30 Before the whip could again fall... Vincent... wrested it from the hands of the striker.

b. One addicted to striking; one who is ready to resort to blows. *nonce-use.*

1581 N. T. (Rhem.) *Tit. i.* 7 A Bishop must be... not giuen to wine, no striker [so 1611 and 1881: Wycl. *smiler*, other versions *fighter*; Vulg. *percussorem*, Gr. *παῖς*].

† c. Sr. One who coins (money). *Obs.*

1449 *Se. Acts Jas. II* (1814) II. 371 All fals strikaris of gold & silver & of fals grotis & pennys. 1451 *Ibid.* 40/2 Al be yrnis of þe kingis strikaris battie of gold & silver. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* ii. xii. § ii. (1699) 207 They should apprehend... the strikers of fals Coyin.

† d. In indecent sense. Hence, a fornicator.

1593 *Passionate Morrice* in *Tell-truthes N. Y. Gift*, etc. (1876) 80 He cannot see a wench out-start the bounds of modestie, but straight he hollows the sight of a striker, thinking it vnposible that if shee want maidenly behauiour, shee can haue womanly honestie. 1596 NASHE *Saffron-Walden* T 1, In some Countreys no woman is so honorable as she that hath to doo with most men, and can giue the lustiest striker oddes by 25. times in one night. 1635 GLARTHORNE *Lady Mother* iv. i. in *Bullen Old Pl.* II. 169 These are immodest deuills that make modest ladies become strikers. 1665 NEOHAM *Med. Medicinæ* 64 Which should hee sad News to all the Strikers of both Sexes.

† e. A horse given to kicking. *Obs.*

1693 *Ling. Rem. Dict., Eng.-Lat.*, A striker or striking horse, *calcitro*.

f. *Coursing*. A dog trained to 'strike' the hare.
1861 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* xiii, Ruin is the quickest striker we have ever bred.

3. In certain industries.

a. A maker or moulder of bricks or tiles.

1585 *Style-striker* [see *Tile* sb. 6]. 1610 in *Engl. Hist. Rev.* (1898) XIII. 524 A Brick Striker. 1703 *Art's Improv.* L 4 A Molder or Striker of Bricks with his Attendants, can strike about 9000 of Bricks in a Day.

b. One who 'strikes' fish with a spear or harpoon (also † *striker-out*). Also *U.S.* (see quot. 1891).

1697 DAMPIER *Voy. I.* 39 We... kept our Moskito-men, or strikers out, who brought aboard some half-grown Tortoise. 1764 C. BIOOLE *Autob.* (1833) 16 We touched at the Mosquito Shore, and hired one of the Indians they call a striker, that is, a man to supply the crew with fish, turtle [etc.]. 1827 O. W. ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 47 The natives are excellent

hunters and strikers of fish. 1891 *Century Dict.*, *Striker*, In the menhaden-fishery (a) The man who manages the striker-boat. (b) A green hand who works at low wages while learning the business, but is one of the crew of a vessel.

c. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1824 MANOR *Derbysh. Miner's Gloss.* 70 *Striker*, the man who lands the Kibble or Corf of Ore, &c. at the Shaft-top.

d. In metal-working, the assistant operator who wields the heavy sledge-hammer.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 140 By two hammer-men, a maker and a striker, they [the bars for rolled spades] are drawn out on the anvil. 1886 *Pal Mall Gaz.* 15 July 6/2 A blacksmith uses what influence he possesses over his striker, a bricklayer uses his over his labourer. 1897 HALL *Caine Deemster* xxx. 195 The smith was hooping a cart-wheel, and his striker set down his sledge and tied up his leather apron to look on and listen.

e. One who 'strikes' corn, etc. off a measure.

1867 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade Suppl.*, *Striker*,... the man whose business it is to strike off the superfluous quantity from the top of a measure.

4. In various games: The player who is to 'strike'; occas. the player who has made a stroke. Also *striker-out* in *Tennis*, etc. the one who plays the ball when first served.

1699 E. S.—cy *Country Gentl. Vade M.* 55 (Tennis) Squire A. is a good Striker-out, but Squire B. is a better Back-hand. 1744 J. LOVE *Cricket* (1770) 5 Stiff Spectators quite inactive stand, Speechless, attending to the Striker's Hand. 1773 in *Waghorn's Cricket Scores* (1899) 95 Simmons standing so near the strikers, greatly intimidated the Hampshire gentlemen. 1866 'CAPT. CRAWLEY' *Billiard Bk.* iii. 18 In making your stroke, an instantaneous glance will be sufficient—a glance that rises from the Striker's ball to the Object-ball. 1874 CHAOWICK *Base Ball Man.* 52 The striker at the bat is called the batsman or 'striker' until he has hit a fair ball. 1884 J. MARSHALL *Tennis Cuts* 24 The Server may not take a bisque after a fault; but the Striker-out may do so.

5. A workman who is 'on strike'.

1850 *Athenium* 7 Dec. 1282/3 A vast change must have come over the factory population ere a man possessing mill-property could dream of letting it out to strikers. 1865 in *Docum. Hist. Amer. Industr. Soc.* (1910) IX. 101 These two congresses might adopt the same rule respecting strikers, runaway apprentices, and trades' unions.

6. *U.S. a. Polit. slang.* One who seeks to effect a strike. Cf. STRIKE sb. 13 and v. 75 e.

1883 *Nation* (N. Y.) 6 Sept. 200/1 If he can elect such a ticket... he will take the field after election as a 'striker', and will offer his electoral votes to whichever candidate will give the highest 'terms'. 1884 *American* VIII. 99 Bracketing together the political 'strikers and heebers' with the commercial respectable.

b. *Mil.* An officer's batman or servant.

1867 CUSTEN in Mrs. Custer *Tenting on Plains* (1888) 529 (Thornton) The Dutcheon and Englishmen and the rest of the strikers. *Note*, Striker was the name of a soldier servant.

c. A hired ruffian.

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 457 *Striker*, a bruiser; a ruffian. a 1872 *Country Merchant* 317 (Schele de Vere) He was one of the most accomplished strikers, or barkers, as they are called, in the employ of the bells.

II. A thing that strikes or is used for striking.

7. *gen.*

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xii. (1645) 124 The missives... must be so heavy that the aire may not break their course; and yet so light, that they may be within the command of the stroke which giueth them motion; the striker must be dense, and in its best velocity. 1901 ALLDRIDGE *Sherbro* xxv. 289 To these again are attached little rings, and as the hands work the strikers, these jingling irons make a pleasant tinkling sound. 1911 E. BEVERIDGE *N. Virg.* 325 Although the writer was able to obtain an ornamented steel 'striker'—for use with a flint...—the tinder-box seems quite unknown.

† 8. A farrier's instrument (see quot.). *Obs.* (Cf. STRIKE v. 33 d.)

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 324/2 A Blooding stick or Striker... is a heavy piece of Wood, wherewith the Fleme is smitten or driven into the Horse Neck Vein, when he is Blooded.

9. a. = STRICKLE sb. 1 a. b. STRICKLE sb. 1 b.

a. 1714 BUOCELL tr. *Theophrastus* xi. 38 He has a Measure of a particular make for the use of his Domesticks, which he piles up very high, and is so dextrous at the management of it that with one sweep of the Striker he brushes off half their Dinner. 1828 CARR *Crown Gloss.*

b. 1693 MUXON *Mech. Exerc.* 248 A Striker... is only a piece of Lath... with which they strike, or cut off the Morter at the briches of the Tiles. 1764 CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts* s.v. *Bricks*, The striker, or tool with which the moulder strikes off the superfluous earth in making bricks. 1842 GUILT *Engyel. Archit.* § 1908 The striker, a piece of lath about 10 inches long, for separating and taking away the superfluous mortar at the feet of the tiles.

10. A clock or watch that strikes. (Chiefly with qualifying adj.)

1778 BARRINGTON in *Archæologia* V. 426 Some of the watches used at this time seem to have been strikers. 1864 G. MUSGRAVE *Ten Days Fr. Parsonage* I. viii. 229 A large cased eight-day clock, the loudest striker I ever heard. 1869 Mrs. H. WOOD *Roland Yorke* Prol. I, The clock of the old grey church struck twelve. A loud striker at all times, it sounded strangely so in the stillness of the night.

11. A harpoon. (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1856.)

12. A steam-hammer designed as a substitute for the blacksmith's 'striker' (see 3 d.).

1869 C. KNIGHT *Mechanicum* 91 Striker is a name given... to substitutes and supersedes of hammermen, such as air-hammers and steam-hammers, whether vertical or horizontal. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

13. The piece of mechanism in a gun, fuse, etc. which explodes the charge.

1824 COL. HAWKER *Instr. Young Sportsman*, (ed. 3) 74 The cock, or striker, should cover the nipple with a deep concave head. 1856 'STONEHENG' *Brit. Sports* i. v. viii. 70/2 The striker explodes this tube, just as the flint set fire to the powder in the pan of the old flint-gun. 1882 J. H. WALSH *Sportsman's Gun & Rifle* i. 263 Strikers. This necessary part of the hammerless gun is either of one piece with the tumbler, or joined to it, or entirely detached.

14. That part of a bell, clock, etc. which strikes. 1872 ELLACOMB *Ch. Belts Devon Suppl.* i. 296 The clapper or striker (of a bell). 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Apr. 10/2 The striker (of the clock) was prevented from working.

15. The automatic regulator of the striking of the pens of a ruling machine.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2001/2 s.v. *Ruling-machine*. 1888 JACOB *Printers' Voc.* *Striker*, the apparatus attached to a machine for 'striking on', or putting it in motion. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 26 June 8/5 Machine Ruler wanted for double striker.

16. A hardened mould upon which a softened steel block is struck to receive a concave impression.

1843 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* i. 232 A solid mould, core or striker, exactly a copy of the work to be produced, is made. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

17. A preparation for 'striking' or fixing a dye; a mordant.

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 38 The colour is then made fast with what is known as a 'striker', a chemical preparation suited to the colour.

III. 18. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *striker hand*, *-machine* (sense 15); *striker-boat U.S.*, in men-haden fishing = *DRIVE-boat*; *striker-plate* = *striking plate* (see *STRIKING* *vbl. sb.* 3).

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* *Striker Plate*. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 24 Sept. 10/6 Machine Ruler, wanted... must be used to strike machines. 1902 *Ibid.* 28 Oct. 10/7 Machine Ruler.—Good striker hand.

Striking (*strō'king*), *vbl. sb.* [f. *STRIKE* *v.* + *-ING* 1.]

1. The action of *STRIKE* *v.*, in various senses. — 1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 1389 Of his scheld a ful quater He carf a-wey nt that strykyng. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 22 His wages vy vjij working about the said Ship. preparing the strykyng of her mast. 1572 *Charters etc. Feibles* (1872) 341 The counsaile ordanis Robert Thomson... to vse the strykyng of the swische nychtie to the wauche. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 250 Strucke dead at first, what needs a second strykyng? 1621 B. JONSON *New Inn* i. iii. It should not come, me thinks, vnder your cap, this veine of salt, and sharpness! These strykyngs vpon learning, now and then! 1668 DRYDEN *Drum. Poet.* 43 [Jonson] has allow'd a very inconsiderable time, after Catiline's Speech, for the strykyng of the battie, and the returne of Petreus, who is to relate the event of it to the Senate. 1820 T. HODGSON *Ess. Stereotype Printing* 104 Herhan applied this machine to the strykyng of his types. 1874 A. J. ELLIS *Early Eng. Pronunc.* iv. xi. 1329 An r made by a strykyng of the tongue against the teeth, gums, or roof of the mouth. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* i. 264a (Curling) *Striking*, hitting with a stone another placed on the tee with sufficient force to drive it out of the circle.

b. with *adverbs*. — 1530 PALSGR. 177/2 Strykyng agayne, *repercussion*. *Strykyng* 105yder, *collision*. 1828 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* 'To Rdr., villig in expressing the strykyng downe of an oxe, letteth the end of his hexameter fall withall. 1619 ANR. ANNOT. in *Rushw. Hist. Collect.* (1669) i. 12 Our strykyng-in will comfort the Bohemians. 1721 MORTIMER *Hush.* (ed. 5) i. 388 The Price for plowing of Land with us is four Shillings an Acre, for each strykyng of it over, two Shillings an Acre. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* ii. i. 'I don't like that,' said Bradley Headstone. His pupil was a little surprised by this strykyng-in with so sudden... an objection.

† c. An assault. *Obs.* — 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 § 1 Murders, manslaughters and other malicious strykyngs...committid within the lymettes of the Kynge's palace.

d. *Building, Carpentry, etc.* (See quot. 1842.) 1735 J. PRICE *Stone Br. Thames* 8 To facilitate the strykyng of the Centers to each Arch. 1844 GWR. *Archit. Gloss.* *Striking*, a term used to denote the draught of lines on the surface of a body;...also...the drawing of lines on the face of a piece of stuff for mortises, and cutting the shoulders of tenons. [Also], the act of running a moulding with a plane. The strykyng of a centre is the removal of the timber framing upon which an arch is built, after its completion. 1898 *Daily News* 17 May 2/6 The strykyng of the centering round the north light was the cause of the accident.

2. † a. A paralytic stroke, paralysis. *Obs.* — 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabriel's Bk.* *Physic* 26/2 Water of Mayflowers for the strykyng. *Ibid.* An excellent...Confectione, for the strykyng of the hande of God.

b. A disease in calves; also *blood-striking* [= *G. blutschlag*].

1776 *Compl. Graciar* (ed. 4) 21 To prevent Striking of Calves. 1861 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXII. i. 145 Blood-striking, or quarter-ill, is hardly known. 1887 *Field* 19 Feb. 260/4 Quarter-ill or Striking.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *striking force*; in designations of mechanism concerned in producing the striking of a clock, as *striking barrel*, *part*, *-pin*, *train*, *-weight*, *-wheel*, *-work*; in names of tools or appliances used for striking (in various senses), as *striking-bar*, *-board*, *-hammer*, *staff*, *wedge*. Also *striking-box*, the metal box on a door-jamb which receives the end of the bolt of the lock when the door is locked; *striking distance*, the distance within which it is possible to strike a blow; — VOL. X.

Electr. (see quot. 1893); *striking-earth Agric.*, soil for roots to strike in; *striking gear*, in a saw-mill (see quot.); *striking-house (a) Mining* (see quot.); (b) *Agric.* a house in which seeds, etc. are placed to 'strike', before they are planted out; *striking-iron*, a kind of harpoon; *striking knife*, † (a) a heavy knife for kitchen use; (b) *Leather-manuf.*, a triangular steel knife for scraping hides (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); (c) *Carpentry*, a knife for marking or scribing (cf. sense 1 d); *striking-line*, a harpoon line; *striking magnet Electr.* (see quot.); *striking-plate*, the metal plate against which the end of a spring-lock holt strikes, when the door or lid is being closed; *striking-plough* (see quot. 1805); *striking-reed Mus.*, a percussion reed (Stainer & Barrett); *striking-ring Billiards*, the D or half-circle in which a player whose ball is in hand must place it to make a stroke; *striking-tache Sugar manuf.* (see TACHE *sb.* 1).

1850 DENSON *Clock & Watch-m.* 131 A pin in the 'striking barrel. 1885 [HORNER] *Pattern Making* 68 The first 'striking board, C, notched to correspond to the semi-diameter of the flange, minus half the diameter of the 'striking bar, D...will be swept over this surface. 1896 A. MORRISON *Child* 790 xxxiii. 308 Josh...forced the 'striking-box of the lock off its screws. 1767 B. FRANKLIN *Of Lightning* etc. Wks. 1840 V. 425 The distance at which a body charged with this fluid will discharge itself suddenly, striking through the air into another body that is not...so highly charged, is different according to the quantity [etc.]. This distance, whatever it happens to be between any two bodies, is called their 'striking distance, as, till they come within that distance of each other, no stroke will be made. 1804 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 20 While fortune then places us within striking distance, let us avail ourselves of it. 1890 *Daily News* 20 Dec. The north-westward movement of Chanzy brought him within striking distance of the German Corps at Chartres. 1893 SLOANE *Electr. Dict.* 406 *Striking distance*, the distance that separates two conductors charged with electricity of different potential, when a spark starts between them. 1863 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIV. i. 224 It may then be laid about 2 feet deep, and 6 inches of loose 'striking-earth spread upon it. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 182 The various calculations respecting the 'striking force of rifles. 1883 M. P. BALE *Saw-mills* 336 'Striking gear, known also as belt gear, is an arrangement of levers for stopping or starting machinery by throwing the driving belt off or on the driving pulley. 1865 H. KINGSLEY *Hillarys & Burtons* v. My father stepped across to the [blacksmith's] shop for a trifle of a striking hammer, weight eighteen pounds. 1844 MAHOER *Derbysh. Miners' Gloss.* 70 'Striking-house, a sheltered place where the Striker stands, either at the top or middle length of an engine. 1863 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIV. i. 221 In order to test the goodness of some yellow globe-seed...I had ordered some to be...raised in a striking-house. 1817 Q. Rev. Oct. 217 Harpoons and 'striking-irons. 1878 *Knarsh. Wills* (Surtees) i. 133 In the kitchen...one 'striking knife, one flesh axe. 1901 J. BLACK *Carp. & Build.* *Home Handier* 15 In place of a pencil many prefer to mark the stuff across with a 'striking knife (fig. 4) and 1895 square. 1897 O. W. ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 57 The fishing Indians of the coast...use them as 'striking lines for securing turtle &c. 1897 *Outing* XXXIX. 470/2 The striking-line ordinarily used on the coast is three-sixteenths, medium-laid, white cotton line. 1898 SLOANE *Electr. Dict.* (ed. 2) 622 'Striking magnet (a) An electro-magnet used in an arc lamp to separate the carbons...so as to form or 'strike' the arc. (b) An electro-magnet used to ring a bell, by having a hammer attached to its armature. 1875 J. [SMITH] *Horol. Dial.* i. ii. 70 'Striking part. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 497 The striking part of this clock. 1866 W. DERHAM *Artific. Clock-m.* ii. 34 The Pin-wheel is 78, the 'Striking-pins are 13. 1837 HEBERT *Engin. & Mech. Encycl.* II. 208 The patentees cause this part [sc. the bolt] to drop into a notch in the 'striking plate after it has been elevated by passing over an inclined plane upon it. 1856 G. PRICE *Fire & Thief-proof Depositories* etc. 81 Spring locks are those in which the bolt locks itself out by coming in contact with the striking-plate. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* i. 470 In some parts of Kent...an implement is often employed which they term a 'striking plough, by which little drills or channels are formed in the ground for the reception of the seed, about ten inches distant from each other. 1875 A. J. ELLIS *Helmholtz's Sensat.* Tont App. 712 The barshness of the 'striking reed is obviated in the English method of voicing. 1814 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 378 [Billiards.] In stryking, the striker must place his ball within the 'striking ring. 1897 DAMIER *Voy.* i. 35 His 'striking staff...is about 8 foot long, almost as big as a man's Arm, at the great end, in which there is a hole to place his Harpoon in. 1830 G. R. PORTER *Sugar Cane* vii. 83 The cane liquor...is transferred to the third boiler, and so on to the last...which is called the 'striking teache. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 249 Connection is made between the 'striking train and the 'striking work by the gathering pallet. 1834-6 BAYLOW in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VII. 95/2 This acting upon the surface of the 'striking wedges equal to 540 square feet gives a pressure of 140 pounds per square inch. 1844 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* VII. 246/2 The striking-wedges were of seasoned oak, well greased. 1845 G. DOON *Brit. Manuf.* IV. 169 In the linehouse clock the going-weight is about sixty pounds, whereas the 'striking-weight is a mass of iron weighing five hundred pounds. 1904 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* i. 'Striking-wheel, in a Clock, is that which by some is called the Pin-wheel.

Striking (*strō'king*), *vbl. a.* [f. *STRIKE* *v.* + *-ING* 2.] That strikes.

1. gen.

c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xv. 654 Not a shaft, nor sarre-of striking darts, Was vsde through all. 1666 MACE *Plusicks Men.* 109 When you would perform This Grace, it is but to strike your Letters...with one of your Fingers, and imme-

diately clap on your next striking Finger, upon the String which you struck. 1875 A. J. ELLIS tr. *Helmholtz's Sensat.* Tont i. v. 144 Formerly, striking vibrators or reeds were employed, which on each oscillation struck against their frame.

† b. Of a horse: Addicted to kicking. *Obs.* 1665 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 257 The decoction helps striking Horses.

2. Of a clock or watch: a. Constructed so as to be capable of striking.

1612 FLORIO, *Horologia*, any kind of clock, horologe, or striking-houre instrument. 1625 in Rymer *Fadera* XVIII. 235/1 A high Salte of Goulde...with a striking Clocke in the Cover. 1659 TORRIANO, *Horologio-graphia*, a description of striking-clocks or horologes. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 134, I have heard of a striking Watch so small, that it serv'd for a Pendant in a Ladies ear. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.*, *Brit. II.* No. 3316, Eight-day turret striking clock, with four faces. 1873 NETHROFF *Watch-work* 87 A striking watch, by Marwick, of London. A. n. 1860.

b. That is in the act of striking.

1732 FIELING *Covent-Gard. Trag.* II. vii. Twice and once I've told the striking Clock's increasing Sound, And yet unkind Stormdrain stays away. 1905 R. BAGOT *Passport* xi. 100 At length, however, a striking clock had roused Monsieur d'Antin.

3. That strikes the attention of an observer; producing a vivid impression on the mind; telling, impressive, unusually remarkable.

Prob. imitated from the similar use of F. *frappant*. 1752 SIR H. BEAUMONT *Crito* 7 Tho' Colour be the lowest of all the constituent Parts of Beauty, yet it is vulgarly the most striking, and the most observed. 1755 JOHNSON, *Striking*, affecting, surprising. 1759 — *Rasselas* x. Or whether...the first writers took possession of the most striking objects for description. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 99 This gentleman...has written the following very striking passage. 1788 *New Lond. Mag.* Mar. 142 Account of Mr. Alderman Bell. Embellished with a striking Likeness. 1818 SCOTT *Red Roy* xix. The principal street was...of an architecture rather striking than correct in point of taste. 1820 Q. *Mus. Mag.* II. 19 The Fugata itself forms a striking contrast with the succeeding movement by Leal and Rego. 1858 J. BLACKWOOD in Mrs. G. Porter *Ann. Publishing Ho.* (1898) III. 47 The story is a very striking one, and I cannot recollect anything at all of the same kind. 1859 JEFFSON *Britany* viii. 114 The dress of the peasants is striking.

Comb. 1855 D. COSTELLO *Stories fr. Screen* 116 Alfred Washball was one of the most striking-looking members of the profession. 1854 CONAN DOYLE *Mem. Sherlock Holmes* 218 She was a striking-looking woman.

4. *Naut.* Of a mast: Capable of being struck or lowered.

1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1192/4 The Dolphin of Ostend...a striking Top-mast, a square Stern, and an open Vessel. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 270 Coasters and even colliers, with striking masts, might then be able to navigate the whole extent of the City westward.

5. Of a workman, etc.: That is on strike.

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 June 3/2 Presently some men come in, with the badge of the striking cabby...pinned on their coats. 1898 HAMBLE *Gen. Manager's Story* xiv. 229 No striking employee would be allowed to trespass on the company's property during the continuance of the strike.

Hence *Strikingness*.

1818 TOWN. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 701 If strikingness of character be at all an object worth attending to. 1889 *Spectator* 28 Dec. Oratorical power, be it eloquence, as with Mr. Gladstone, or strikingness of phrase, as with Lord Beaconsfield.

Strikingly (*strō'kingli*), *adv.* [f. *STRIKING* *vbl. a.* + *-LY* 2.] In a striking manner or degree.

1752 W. DONN *Beauties Shaks.* (1757) i. 214 Caliban's Exultation...has something in it very strikingly in Character. 1817 MALTHEUS *Popul.* III. 166 The reasonings of the foregoing chapter have been strikingly confirmed by the events of the last two or three years. 1854 GRACE GREENWOOD *Haps & Alshaps* 129 The scenery of Ayr is not grand, surely, nor strikingly picturesque; but [etc.]. 1888 W. J. SOLLAS in *Challenger Rep.* XXV. 212 The canal system presents a strikingly open appearance.

Strikle, *obs.* variant of *STRICKLE*.

† *Strim-stram*. *Obs.* [Echoic; cf. *STRUM-STRUM*, and *strim-strum* (in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*)] A rude strangled instrument of the guitar kind.

c. 1730 RAMSAY *Gentleman in Country* 8 Your strim-strams and your jingling bells. 1771-2 *Ess. fr. Bachelors* (1773) i. 55 The nerves of the one, like the strings of a fiddle, vibrate on the slightest touch; whilst the other's, like the cords of a Strim-stram, scarce bend under the rough hand of a porter.

Strincate, ? earlier form of *TRINKET* *sb.* 1

1489 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 45 His tressour, strincates, and artaltery.

Strin(k)le: see *STRINKLE* *sb.* and *v.*

† *Strind* 1. *Obs.* In later use only *Str.* Forms: 1 (zi)strynd, 3 strund, strund, 5-6 strynd(e), 3-6 strind, 7, 9 strine, 9 stryne, ströind. See also *STRAND* *sb.* [OE. (Anglian) *strynd* fem., also *geströnd*, *gistrynd*, f. (ge)stryenan to produce, beget: see *STRENE* *v.* Cf. *STRAIN* *sb.* 1.]

1. Generation, descent, lineage; a race, breed, stock; offspring, progeny; = *STRAIN* *sb.* 1-7.

c. 900 *Edda's Hist.* v. vii. (1890) 406 Se was eac of ðære cynelic strynde [L. de stirpe regia]. c. 950 *Liut. Gosh.* Matt. xix. 23 Sittes gye ofer seaia iuelf domende twelf strynda israeles. c. 1000 *Rit. Duinell.* (Surtees) 29 *Progenie*, 203 gistrynd. c. 1205 *Lav.* 2736 Swide riche cnihten of Troinci-cunne þa weoren in Lumbardie of heore strond. c. 1225 *Juliana* 55 Wel bi semeð fe...to beo streond of n swuch strunde. c. 1300 *E. E. Panlter* ix. 71 [x. 6] Fra strend in strende [L. a generatione in generationem]. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Orig. Cron.* i. vii. 372 In Egipt...Gladis grew, and of þat strynde Come Anachyn. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneli*

VL. 2. 47 Heir was the noble kyn and ancyant strynd, The maist docty lynge sprang be kynd Fra king Teucer. 1570 *Sat. Poems Reform.* xxiv. 13 Degenerat Stewards of ane Hieland strynde. 1603 *Proph. of Merlin* (Bannatyne Club) 12 That comred are of strodilings strynd.

2. An inherited quality or disposition; individual nature or character; = STRAIN sb.¹ 8.

1508 DUNBAR *Flying* 55 Thy trechour tung hes tane ane beland strynd. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. 129 Ne war that of the blinde of this ilk land Admixit standis he, taitland sum strynd, Apone his moderns syd, of Sabyne kynd. a 1568 A. SEOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) iii. 5 For, knew 3e wemen's natur, course, and strynd, 3e wald noch be so trow to thair wretweth. 1720 RUOIMAN *Gloss. Douglas' Æneis* s.v., The word *strynd* or *strain* is metaphorically used for the resemblance of the features of the body, or of the dispositions of the mind. As we say, He has a strynd or strain of his Graod-Father, i.e. resembles him. [Jam. 1808 adds: It is also said, He takes a streind of such an one.] a 1807 J. SKINNER *Amusem. Lais. Hours* (1809) 95 And do't be will, I ken his stryne, As far's he can.

3. (In form *strine*). = STRAIN sb.¹ 3.

a 1667 SKINNER *Etymol.* A cocks *Stride*, vel, ut melius in agro Linc. efferunt, a cocks *Strine*, Aristot. *χάλασαι seu Grandioes*. 1825 S. W. Linc. *Gloss.*, *Strine*.

† *Strind* 2. Obs. Forms: 3 strunde, 4-5 strynde, 5 strind, (9 dial. strine). See also STRAND sb.² [Early ME. *stründe*.]

The word has the appearance of a ppl. derivative from the root of STREAM sb.; but it is found in no other Teut. lang.]

A stream, rivulet.

a 1235 *Ancr. R.* 183 Pe blodi streames [2077. *struodes*, *struoden*] urnen adun. a 1240 *Urcin* in O. E. *Hom. I.* 187 Pe strunden bestriden adun of pine deowurpfe. 13... E. E. *Allit. P. C.* 311 Py stryande strenez of strynde so mony. c 1400 *Sc. Trojan War* i. 263 The strynde in dyuerse places were Rynoand throw graille quhyt & elene. c 1450 *St. Culbert* (Sartees) 6673 It takes name of a water strynde, Pe whilk bat tyne was calde lynde. 1455 Sir G. HAY *Ed. Knighthood* Wks. (S. T. S.) II. 6 A faire well of water... quhilk in divers strynds past throu the herber till othir gardynis. 1456 [see SINK-HOLE?] [1842 HARTSHORNE *Salop. Ant. Gloss.*, *Strine*, a ditch. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Wordbk.*, *Strine*, a water-channel.]

† *Strind* 3. Obs.⁻¹ (Sense obscure; ? corrupt.) c 1250 *Owl & Night.* 242 (Cott. MS.) By daie þu art stare-bled Pat þu ne siehest ne boþ of strand [secunda manu ne bov ne riod; ? *Jenis MS.* bous of lynd].

† *Strind* 4. Obs.⁻¹ In 6 strynde. [? related to STRAIN sb.³ or STRAND sb.⁴] A streak, vein.

1523-24 FITZGER. *Hub.* § 55 If he [a sheep] be ruddy, aod haue reed strynde [c 1515 strynde] in the white of the eye, than he is sound; and if the eye be white, lyke talowe, and the strynde darke-coloured, thanne he is rotten.

† *Strindle*. Obs. In 6 strynde. Corrupt form of TRINDLE.

c 1500 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 251 Repar. le strynde et manri lapidei molendini.

String (strig), sb. Forms: 1-6 strong, (pl. 3 strenge, -us, 3-6 strenges), 4 streing, strenge, 4-6 stryng, 4-7 stringe, 5-6 stryng, 5- string. [OE. *string* masc. = MLG. *strenk*, *strenge*, MDn. *strenge*, *stringhe* (mod. Du. *strenge* fem.), ON. *streng-r* masc. (Da. *strenge*, Sw. *sträng*). -Otent. type **strangi-z*; another declensional form is found in MLG. *strank*, *strange* masc., OHG. *stranc* masc. (MHG. *stranc*, *strange* masc., fem., mod. G. *strang* masc.): -Otent. type **strango-z*, f. **strang*; -pre-Tent. **stroyk*; **streyk*.

The pre-Tent. root **streyk* appears not to be known in this form, but a parallel form **streyg* is represented by Irish (aod Sc. Gaelic) *streyng* eord, string, M. Irish *srincne* navel-string, Gr. στρεγγήν halter, L. *stringere* to bind, draw tight. Connexion with STROCK a. is doubtful.]

1. A line, cord, thread.

1. A line for binding or attaching anything; normally one composed of twisted threads of spun vegetable fibre.

† a. In early use sometimes a rope or cord of any thickness (applied, e.g. to a cable, a rope forming part of the rigging of a ship, a bell-rope, etc.). In 16-18th c. applied jocularly to the hangman's rope. Obs.

The expression 'to go to heaven in a string' (to be hanged) referred originally to the Jesuits who were hanged in the reign of Elizabeth.

a 900 *ELFRED Blóms* in Cockayne *Shrine* (1864) 175 Peah þæt scyp si ne on ðære sæ... hyt byþ gesund... 257 se streng [cf. *ancersteng* above] apolab. a 1000 *Andreas* 374 Streamas stryndon, strengas guron. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2649 Octa had don, in stede of streng, Aboute his nekke a chayne heng... & seide, Sire kyng! Mercy I 1506 in T. North *Bells Linc.* (1822) 506 Item payd for a stryng to the Sants bell, ob. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 71 b, βόρυς is in latin laqueus, in englyshe an halter or a streng. c 1560 *Interl. John Evang.* (facs) Ca h. If he do here thy exclamacyon He wyll make the to stye. Actio. Not in a stryng I trowe. 1583 *Wills & Invent.* Durham (Surtees) II. 330, vj yokes, girded, 4 s. ij cowpe waines, with stringes, 2 s. 8 d. 1592 GREENE *and Pt. Conny-catching* B 2 h, The quest went vpon him and condemned him, and so the priggar went to heanen in a string. a 1625 FLETCHER *Bleat Brother* III. ii, Three merry boyes are we, As ever did sing in a hempen string, nnder the gallow-tree. a 1708 T. W. W. *England's Reform.* II. (1710) 47 Then may he boldly take his Swing, And go to Heaven in a String. c 1793 BURNS *Epist. Escop.* 10 Where thy thieves not destind yet to swing, Beat them for others, riper for the string. 1840 BARNHAM *Engl. Leg. Ser. i. Execution*, To see a man swing At the end of a string, With his head in a noose.

¶ Literal rendering of Vulg. *funiculus* (a mis-translation; see the mod. Eng. Bibles).

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* civ. (cv.) 12, I sal give þe þe laod of Chanaan, Stringe of pine heritage on ane. 161d. exxxviii. (cxxxix.) 3 Mi ste and mi stringe in-stepped þou nou. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 6 Strengeis fel til me in fulbryght.

b. Chiefly applied, and gradually restricted, to a line of smaller thickness than that connoted by rope. In modern use: A thin cord or stout thread.

1554 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1237, Me dide cnotted strenges abuton here lauzed. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 45 Pat ure ropes ne to-broken, þe bieð i broiden mid hie stræges. c 1290 *St. Edmund* 167 in S. *Eng. Leg.* 436 Hie [sc. a hair shirt] nas i-sponoe ne i-weoue nke i-broide strengus longue. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 9353 Pe streng brac & he [sc. the pxx] vel adoun suche signe nas noyt god. c 1440 *Promp. Paro.* 4801 Strynge, cordula, instilla, funiculus. 1632 H. CROOKER *Expl. Instrum. Chirurg.* 15 But the Seton or string which is in the wound must be gently drawne to and againe. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii, Like the scraps of paper fastened by school-boys at the end of the string that holds their kite. 1908 [Miss E. Fowler] *Betw. Trent & Ancholme* 82 A string, pretty strong, with loop for the hand.

c. In generalized sense, as a material: Thin cord or stout thread used for tying parcels and the like: = TWINE sb.¹ 1.

1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* i. (1842) 21 Matches, string, and bladder are necessary. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. xxi, Lo, Miss Pross, in harness of string, awakening the echoes, as an unruly charger, whip-corrected. 1892 GREENER *Breech-loader* 77 It is best to balance the gun on thin string.

d. † A cord used as a whip-lash (obs.). Also U.S. 'A common name among teamsters for a whip' (Bartlett).

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John II. 15 And he worhte swipan of strengon. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philometre* Wks. 1910 II. 181 She bare a scourge, with many a knotted string. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 28 Musick replies, that Melanippides, and such fantastical beades, have, with many stringes, geuen her so many woundes that [etc.]. 1839 Mrs. KIRKLAND *New Home* i. 12 Until by unwearied churring and some judicious touches of 'the string' the horses are induced to struggle as for their lives.

e. A cord used as a snare. rare.

c 1235 *Gloss. W. de Bibleru*, in Wright *Voc.* 166 Un oysel ke est dist beude Près du rivere est pris en laz [loosed string]. c 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxxix. [cxl.] 6 And strengis [Vulg. *funes*] bai strekid in snare. 1873 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. vi. i, We walk in a world of Plots; strings universally spread, of deadly gins and fall-traps.

f. A cord for leading or dragging along a person or an animal; a leading-string, a leash. Also in figurative phrases (especially common in 17-18th c.), esp. to lead in a string, to have in (or on) a string = to have under control, to be able to do what one likes with.

a 1300 *Deb. Body & Soul* in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 339 An hundred deves, with stringes him drowen, unthanc his, Til he come to that lodli lowe, ther helle was. 1583 MELBAHCKE *Philotinus* I j, Those that walke as they will, perswading themselves that they have the world in a string, are like the ruffian Capaneus, who [etc.]. 1590 NASHE *1st Pt. Pasquill* Apol. C 4 b, He perceiueit not in all this, that I hane his leg in a string still. 1616 R. C. TYNER *Whistle* vi. 273 The country parson may, as in a string, Lead the whole parish vnto anything. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* 162 He [Alex. the Great] had the world in a string, as our English Proverbial Phrase is. 1682 *Wit & Drollery* 77 My Dog in a String doth lead me... For to the Blind, All Men are kind. 1697 VANEGHUT *Relapse* II. i, By this means a Lady may... lead Twenty Fools about in a String, for two or three Years together. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* 1748 (1705) 36 He's the Captain's bumble Pig in a String. 1718 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VII. 324 They govern me as a child in strings. 1791 COWPER *Lett. to W. Bagot* 26 Feb., He either suffered prejudice to lead him in a string whither-soever it would, or [etc.]. 1823 'JON BRE' *Dict. Turf* 167 'Got him in a string,' is when a man is made to believe one thing, several others follow as matter of course. 1894 F. BARRETT *Justif. Lebrun* viii. 66 When they believed they had the world on a string. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 352 He... took me down the Woermann Road... as it were on a string. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Sept. 8/2 Mr. H. said he was not a candidate on a string; he had his own convictions.

g. A thread on which beads, pearls, etc. are strung. (Sec 12.)

1612 DOWSE *Progr. Sout, and Anniv.* 208 And as these staires were but so many beads Strung on one string. 1676 STILLINGF. *Def. Disc.* *Idol. Ch. Rome* I. l. § 129 They... say their prayers exactly with their Beads, of which they have 280 on a string. 1830 SCOTT *Monast. Intro.*, As the string of a necklace links the beads, which are otherwise detached. 1867 MORRIS *Jason* xvii. 170 Nor on one string are all life's jewels strung.

† h. A fishing-line. Obs.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* i. xvi. 17 b, Eeles... haue 50 sharpe teeth, that there cannot be a string so good, but they will bite it assnder. 2615 E. S. *Brit. Buzz* in *Arber Eng. Garner* III. 642 Strings, for each man, six... Every string must be fifty fathom long.

i. A cord for actuating a puppet. Also fig., esp. in to pull the strings, to control the course of affairs, to be the concealed operator in what is ostensibly done by another.

1860-70 *Stevens Lect. Europ. Hist.* i. i. (1904) 11 A king who pulled the strings of government so exclusively himself. 1868 BRIGHT *Sp. Irel.* 2 Apr. I. 426 Persons... who pull the strings of the Catholic world in the city of Rome. c 1880 *Our Own Country* II. 257 Some men... who pulled the strings that influenced the mob. 1883 BRUCE *Amer. Commun.* I. II. 421 The same men continuing to serve year after year, because they hold the strings in their hands.

j. A bell-pull (2 obs.); a check-string.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VI. 66 He pulled the string... The coachman stopp'd. 1825 T. Hook *Sayings* Ser. II. *Passion & Princ.* vi, The door [of his bedroom was] without a lock, and the bell without a string.

k. Each of the rudder-lines of a boat.

1852 R. B. MANSFIELD *Log Water Lily* 43 Coxswain could only lay down in the boat, and pull whichever string he was directed.

l. Weaving. (See quot.)

1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *String in length*, is three yards three inches of warp. It is a method of measurement of work in the weaving trade to be paid by the piece at so much per string.

m. Figurative phrases. † To draw by one string: to be in accord, 'pull together'. † To hang (together) on or in a string: (of persons) to be united in purpose; (of things) to be closely connected. At one's string's end (dial.): see quot. 1854.

1558 W. FORREST *Gryllide Secunde* (Roxb.) 159 Of thy noble Counsellours the trithe to saye, Neauer bathe bene scene to drawe by one strynge More stedfastly sure then nowe at this daye. 1679 *Hist. Jeter* 23 The Bishop being able to get nothing out of them who all hung together on a string, commanded them however to proceed no further in so slippery a business. 1699 in *Perry Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch. I.* 47 By. That is another subject. C. But it baogs all in a string. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 153 A judge, not nominated, and employed by either party, would certainly not... hold himself warranted in going out of his string to act the part of Daniel. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton. Gloss.* s.v., 'He's got to his string's end,' meaning he's either got to the end of his purse or the end of his story.

2. transf. A natural string or cord.

a. In an animal body: A ligament, tendon, nerve, etc.; an elongated muscle or muscular fibre; the frannum of the tongue. Cf. EYESTRING, HEART-STRINGS.

Exc. in *string of the tongue*, the sense is now rare. The word is occas. applied to a tough piece of fibre in meat or the like. (Cf. *STRINGY* a. 1.)

c 1000 *Sax. Leech.* III. 102 Ceorþ þane streng under þara tunga. c 1340 *Nominalia* (Skeat) 32 *Dentes foryns lange et filei* Forthet tunge and strynge. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R. v.* xxii. (Bodl. MS.), þe instrumentes þe voice... þeb longer, strenges [L. *arterie*; cf. *ARTERY* 1], þe prote [etc.]. 1525 tr. *Brunswyke's Handwork* Surg. lxxiv. P iv, Seldom is broken the bone of the calfe, for it is an harde bone, and is defendyd with the strynge & synewes. 1526 TINKLE *Mark* vii. 35 The strynge off hys tounge was loosed [50 later versions]. 1541 R. CORLOND *Guydon's Quest.* *Chirurg.* D j, Of what nature are the cordes? Answer. The strynge ben almoste as all of ooe nature... but yet the cordes more than the strynge. For lyke as the strynge be meane amonge the cordes and the bones, so be the cordes meane amonge y^e strynge & the synewes. 1597 B. GOOGE *Iter-bach's Husb.* iv. 159 b, You must in no wise shake them [sc. eggs]... lest ye breake the stringes of lyfe [L. *vitales fibras*] that are but newly begun. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 21/2 *Ligamentum*,... the ligatures or strings of y^e bones. 1614 W. B. PHILIS *Banquet* (ed. 2) 3 The braine, and Strings therunto officiall. 1621 LODGE *Summary Du Bartas* i. 280 The Tendons, proceeding from the Muskles... which the Physicians... haue called Synderique Nernes or Strings. 1686 BLOWE *Genial. Recreat.* II. 61 Instead of cutting off the Stern [of a young Spaniel], it is better to twist it off... And if thus pulled off, there is a string that comes out with it which doth hinder their madness. a 1712 LITTLE *Husb.* (1717) 315 Whilst he draws the stones with his teeth, he has his two hands at liberty to hold back the strings of the stones that they are not drawn away; for the strings run up into the loins and backbone. 1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Adv.* 20 The Flesh... will be nothing better than the Strings or Husk of Flesh. 1824 T. WEBSTER *Encycl. Dom. Econ.* § 429, 660 In young mutton, the fat readily separates; in old, it is held together by strings of skin. 1890 COUES *Ornith.* 329 These threads... are called *chalazae*; they are the 'strings', rather unpleasantly evident in a soft-boiled egg.

† fig. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1878) 235 She was hilliche greid in alle the strenges of hir herte. 1592 LXXV *Gallathea* III. 157 My wanton eyes which conceied the picture of his face, and handd it on the verie strings of my hart. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. ii. 57 Egypt, thou knew'st too well, My heart was to thy Rodder tyed by th' strings.

b. in certain fishes. ? Obs.

1621 COTER, *Cord*, Corded, ... also, out of season, have a hard string in their backes). 1668 WALKINS *Reat Char.* 240 Lamprey... considerable for having... Two pair of sinns; either that which is the biggest of this tribe, having two very long strings from the upper jaw, and four shorter from the lower jaw [etc.]. 1675 V. ALOR *Anti-Soczo* III. § 2, 155 A vein of his old thredbare Fallacy discovers it self, which I now perceive (like the poysonous string in the Lamprey,) he resolves shall run through his whole Discourse. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 229 The Old-Wife... There is no Prickles in this Fish's Fios only long Strings.

c. In plants: A cord, thread, or fibre; a 'vein' of a leaf; the tough piece connecting the two halves of a pod (in beans, etc.); a root-filament.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R. v.* xvii. i. (Bodl. MS.), In euech rote manye maner knottes and stringes. 1573 BART *Atv.* S. 266 To pull of the small stringes of rootes, *fibras radicium euelleret*, Cic. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 1131 *Nernus*,... the true, sinew or string of a leafe, as in plantaine. 1657 COLES *Adam in Eden* cxxxiii, The Roots [of Aven] consist of many brownish strings, or Fibres, smelling somewhat like unto Cloves. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 239 If you will pull it [sc. Broom] up you are apt to leave strings behind, the least of which will grow. 1733 TULL *Hort. Heding* *Husb.* xxiii. 379 It may be objected, that the fore-part of these hinder Sheats might not be oblique enough to raise up the Strings of Roots or Stubble, which might come across them in their Way. 1842 LONDON *Suburban Hort.* 671 They [sc. cardoons] are then to be carefully deprived of the slime and strings which will be found to cover them. 1820 BRISSEY *Bot.* 16 There may almost always be seen in plant-cells bands

or strings of protoplasm which lie in or between the vacuoles. 1884 *Implement & Mach. Rev.* 1 Dec. 6710/2 A rate of production equal to 47,000 strings of rhea per day. 1904 *Nature* 18 Aug. 392/2 The vascular strings of the sugar-cane.

fig. 1605 *Bacon Adv. Learn.* 11. x. § 6 The Enquiry concerning the Routes of Good and evil, and the strings of those Routes. 1685 *Bunyan Seventh-day Sabbath* 118 Luther... had yet work hard enough to get his Conscience clear from all those roots and strings of inbred error.

d. A tendril (of hops, vine, pea); a runner (of the strawberry, the potato). ? Now dial.

1585 *Higgins Junius' Nomencl.* 146/1 *Capreolus*... the strings that wind about and fasten the vine to the perches or poles: they are called tendrills. 1675 *Evelyn Fr. Gard.* 255 When your Strawberries shoot their strings, you must castrate them. 1707 *Martimer Husb.* 131 If the Haum and Strings of the Hops be burnt every year. 1722 *Lisle Husb.* (1757) 105 Peas... never thrive well till they can take hands with one another, that is, by their strings. 1805 R. W. *Dickson Pract. Agric.* 11. 622 After the potatoe plants have begun to throw out their wires or strings.

3. A cord or line (composed of vegetable fibre, gut, or fine wire) adapted to produce a musical sound when stretched and caused to vibrate.

a 1000 *Ag. Ps. (Th.)* cxliii. 10 Mid tin strengum getozeng hearpe. 12000 *Voc. in Wr.* Wölcker 311/16 *Fidris*, streng. 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxii. 2 In harpe and saute Of ten strings to him sing yhe. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xii. ii. (1495) A liij h. Strenges made of wulfes guttes... corumpyth strenges made of shepes guttes yf... they be sette amonge them as in lute or in harpe. 1471 *Cantox Recuyell* (Sommer) 256 The strenges of the harpe. 1585 *Higgins Junius' Nomencl.* 351/2 *lypate*... a base or base string: that string that makeh the base sound. 1667 *Milton P. L.* vii. 598 All sounds on Fret by String or Golden Wire Temper'd soft Tunings. 1748 *Hume Eng. Hum. Und.* vii. ii. We say... that the vibration of this string is the cause of this particular sound. 1811 *Bussy Dict. Mus.* String, any wire, or preparation of sheep or catgut, used in musical instruments. 1825 T. Hook *Sayings Ser.* 11. *Passion & Prine.* viii. 111. 110 The sweet tones of a harp, whose strings were swept with a master's hand, sounded through the adjoining saloon. 1879 *Stainer Music of Bible* 74 The most primitive material used for strings was, probably, twisted grass; next in time, the guts of animals; lastly, wire or silk. 1898 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *Roden's Corner* vii. 73 Cornish remembered that he had been specially told to get a new bass string for the hanjo.

b. fig. and in fig. context. Cf. CHORD sb. 1 2 h. To harp on one (the same, etc.) string: see HARP v. † To stretch a string: see STRETCH v. 12

1583 H. HOWARD *Defensive* E. J. We read, of a certaine... custome among the false prophets... to meete together... at which times, I doubt not, but they tuned every string with such a cunning wrest, as none could tripe them in theyr tale. 1656 *Massinger Gl. Duke* Flor. 11. iii. Ever touching Upon that string? 1658 R. BAKER tr. *Balaac's Lett.* (vol. 11.) 14 You touch the right string of my inclination, when you pray me to praise... that Prince. 1655 L. N. *Norwich in Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 111. 217 But why touch I this string agayne? 1705 *Collier Ex. Mor. Subj.* 111. Pain 19 This is scurping up the Strings too high in all Conscience. 1718 *Pope Lett. to Jervas* 12 Dec. But I must own, when you talk of Building and Planting, you touch my String. 1741 *Richardson Pamela* (1824) 1. 278 The dear man makes me spring to his arms, whenever he touches this string. 1748 *Thomson Cast. Indol.* 1. xxxi. But how shall I attempt such arduous string? 1789 *Mise. D'Arblay Diary* 6 Jan. No sooner did the King touch upon that dangerous string, the History of Music, than all else was forgotten! 1854 *Dickens Bleak* 10. xxviii. I asked Mr. Wholes if he would like to live altogether in the country? 'There, miss,' said he, 'you touch me on a tender string.' 1854 *Poultry Chron.* 11. 320 What, another song to the old tune,—another play on the old string.

c. Pl. Stringed instruments; now only, such as are played with a bow. Also, in mod. use, the players on stringed instruments (in an orchestra or band). Cf. the attrib. use in 31 a.

a 1340 *Hampole Psalter* cl. 4 Louys him in strenges & orgyns *Alus* *Coverdale* upon the stringes; *Vulg. inehordis*. 1820 *Q. O. Mag.* 11. 414 The peculiar appropriateness of wind instruments to that element [water], and their decided preference over strings. 1880 *Athenium* 24 Dec. 467/1 Herr Joachim introduced last season his sextet for strings. 1884 *Girl's Own Paper* Nov. 20/1 By the 'strings' of an orchestra, we are always to understand merely such instruments as are played with a bow. 1887 *Daily Tel.* 14 Mar. (Cassell) With the orchestra little fault could be found beyond the weakness of the strings.

4. A bowstring; † a cord similarly used in a catapult, etc.

Beowulf 3117 Donne stræla storm strengum gebæded scoc ofer scild-weall. 12205 *Lav. 1454* He leadeð in his honde enne bowe stronge & he fene streng up hrad. 12386 *Chaucer Scourp.* 7. 359 He took his bowe in honde And vp the streng he pulled to his ere. 1420 in *York Memor. Bk.* 11. (Surtees) 123 Et quod lex stringes pro arcubus, qui invenit erunt defectivi, sint forisfacti. 1523-34 *Fitzherbert Husb.* § 142 Bowe, arrows, swords, hukler, borne, leisshe, gloves, stringe, and thy bracer. 1535 *Coverdale Ps.* xxv. 12 With thy stringes thou shalt make ready thine arrows against the faces of them. 1609 *Hollan Ann. Marcell.* 24. x. 50 As if they were bolts and darts discharged violently from the whitened and wrested strings of a brake or such like engine. 1611 *Bible Ps.* xl. 2 They make ready their arrow upon the string. 1795 *Coleridge Lines in Manner of Spenser* 30 When twang'd an arrow from Love's mystic string. 1849 *Lytton K. Arthur* 11. xcix. He did but pause, with more effect to wing The stone that chance thus fitted to his string. 1870 *Bryant Iliad* iv. 149 On the string He laid that fatal arrow.

b. In fig. phrase, To have two (many, etc.) strings to one's bow: to have two (etc.) alternative resources.

1524 *Wolsey in St. Peters Hen. VIII.* IV. 103 Ne totally in gronnde you upon the said Queenes doings, but to have 2 strings to your bowe, specially when the oone is wrought

with a womans fingers. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* 1. xl (1867) 30 Ye have many stringys to the bowe. 1579, 1678, 1812 (see Bow sb. 1 4 cl. 1644 R. Baillie *Let. & Jnl.* (Bannatyne Club) 11. 262 Alister McDannell was the smallest string in his bow.] 1877 *Spurgeon Sermon* XXIII. 113 She had three strings to her bow.

c. Hence second string, a second resource available if the first should fail.

1643 *Plain English* 28 It would be a good second string in case the Parliament should miscarry. 1911 *Marett Anthropol.* iv. 113 They found them a people of hunters and fishers, it is true, but with agriculture as a second string.

d. Sporting. Said of a racehorse. Also of an athlete (see quot. 1897). Hence occas. without prefixed ordinal.

1863 *Baily's Mag.* Mar. 102 Still Jennings has a very dangerous 'second string' in Valentine. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Apr. 469/1 La Touche... had won the [mile] race at Cambridge in about 4 min. 27 sec... while the Oxford first string, Pratt, had occupied nearly 13 sec. more in covering the ground. 1893 *Daily News* 22 Apr. 5/3 He ran a dead heat with the other Oxford string for first place in the One Hundred Yards Race. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* 1. 62/2 (Athletic) Strings... (2) 'First,' 'second,' and 'third' strings are the first, second, and third men chosen to represent a club in any event.

† 5. trans. in *Geom.* = CHORD sb. 1 4. Obs. rare.

1594 *Blunneville Exerc. Arith.* (1597) 48 h. *Sinus Rectus* is the one halfe of a Chord or string of any Arke which is double to the Arke that is given or supposed. 1695 *Aliscam Geom. Epit.* 5r Many other useful Practises mechanics perform by this Theo. as the finding the length of strings.

6. A piece of cord, tape, ribbon, etc. (often used in pairs) for tying up or fastening some portion of dress, for securing a hat or bonnet by being tied under the chin, for binding the hair, for closing a bag or purse.

135. *Alis.* 208 (Laud MS.) Her 3elewe her was faire atired Mid riche strenges of golde wyver. 1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* 1. 308, lxxxviii strings to hattis of diverse colouris. 1588-9 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 50 For mottlaye to be a cloke bagge and for stringes to the same, vjft. 1604 *Shaks. Oth.* 1. i. 3. Thou... who has had my purse, As if y^e strings were thine. 1674 in *Jrnl. Friends Hist. Soc.* (1914) 30 Bears slypt out the ruining string of his drawers and tyed it about his necke. 1737 in *Sixth Rep. Dep. Kpr. Rec.* App. 11. 120 A new invented Hoop Petticoat, with... strings for contracting the compass of a Petticoat from four yards in circumference to two yards. 1829 *Scott Anne* of G. xxvii. Our purses, my Lord Duke, are our own—we will not put the strings of them into your Highness's hands, unless [etc.] 1838 *Dickens Nick Nick.* xvii. Kate's... duties being limited to holding articles of costume until Miss Knag was ready to try them on, and now and then tying a string, or fastening a hook-and-eye. 1848—*Donkey* xi. The Doctor was a portly gentleman in a suit of black, with strings at his knees, and stockings below them. 1858 *Harny Ket. Native* v. iii. Her little hands quivered so violently as she held them to her chin to fasten her bonnet that she could not tie the strings. 1895 'Mrs. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* v. She wore just such a velvet string as this through the lace of her dress.

† b. In plural, the short cords, ribbons, or leather straps, formerly often attached (in pairs) to the edges of hook-covers, to be tied in order to keep the hook closed. Obs. (now usually called ties).

1583 in *Dee's Diary* (Camden) 71 [A book] In paste-bords, with strings. 1585 *Daniel tr. P. Jovius Disc. Imprese* C v h. A Booke of accomptes, with leather stringe and huckles. 1641 *Milton Reform.* 1. 39 Many of those that pretend to be great Rabbies in these studies have scarce saluted them from the strings, and the tillepape. 1646 *Crashaw Steps to Temple*, On Mr. G. Herbert's Bk. 5 When your hands unto these strings, 'Thine' yo' have an Angel by the wings. 1663 *Wood Life (O.H.S.)* 1. 470 Both which [books] for strings and covers cost me 15. 7d.

7. A cord or ribbon worn as a decoration; the ribbon of a knightly order. ? Obs.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 60 These Bramins... wear next to their flesh certain strings, the badge of their order. 1700 *Prior Carmen* Sec. 366 Round Ormond's Knee Thou ty'st the Mystic String, That makes the Knight Companion to the King. 1733 *Swift On Poetry* 468 When on thy Breast and Sides Herculean, He fixt the Star and String Cerulean. 1753 *Footie Englishman*. Paris 1. Wks. 1799 1. 34 Belike they had been sent to Bridewell, hadn't a great gentleman in a blue string come by and releas'd them. 1814 *Byron Ode to Napoleon* xviii. The gawgaws thou wert fond to wear, The star, the string, the crest.

† 8. Anglo-Irish. ? A stretched cord for laying out the boundaries of land: in phrase by lot and string. Hence, a document recording allotments of land. Obs.

1658 in T. A. Lacombe *Down Surv.* (1851) 246, 9thly. Your petitioners desire that the County of Kildare may be set out unto them by lot and string. 1665 in *Prendergast Cromwell Settlers*, (1870) 199 note. The claymants produce a string whereby the lands were sett out... Mr. Petty swears that the paper signed was the original... that these strings had as much force as injunctions—that they took possession under them.

† 9. a. The cord or chain wound on the barrel of a watch. b. A chain or a cord for carrying a watch.

1646 *Suckling Aglaure* 11. i. Like the string of a Watch Wound up too high. 1675 J. S. *Harlog. Dial.* 11. 1. 38 You must first wind it [a watch] up rightly;... not too hastily, least you force the stop, and break the string. 1676 *HALE Firm. Orig. Man.* iv. 16 (1677) 324 If I should see a curious Watch, and should observe the exact disposition of the Springs, the String, the Wheels, the Balance, the Index, [etc.]. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1499/4 A Silver Watch with a String. 1701 *Ibid.* No. 3692/4 Lost... a Watch with a double Case... a Green and Silver String with 2 Seals.

† 10. = SLING sb. 2 3 c. Obs.

1718 F. HUTCHINSON *Est. Witchcraft* vii. 104 After him Blew hronght his Arm in a String.

† 11. = SCROLL sb. 3 b. Obs.

1797 *Mrs. Berkeley Poems* of G. M. Berkeley Pref. p. cccclxviii. Mr. Berkeley's [motto]... 'Vital post funera virtus'; which he engraved in the strings of his crest.

II. A number of objects strung on a thread; hence, a series, succession.

12. A thread or file with a number of objects strung upon it; a number (of heads, pearls, etc.) strung on a thread; a 'rope' of onions (Rope sb. 1 6); a number of herrings or other fish strung on a thread passed through the gills. Also, a number of things (e.g. sausages) linked together in a line.

1489-92 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* 1. 84 Ane string of grete perle contenannd fyfti and a perle, and stringis of small perle. 1578 *Invent. R. Sc. Warir.* (1815) 263 A string of cornellings sett in gold. 1620 *Shelton and Pt. Quix.* 1. 335, I have sent you... a string of Corall Beads. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* 1. 124 These Pousergues are Wheels, with a Rope hanging round them like a string of Beads without an end. 1732 *Earl of Oxford in Portland Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 153 We had herrings for dinoer caught that very morning, and was the first string they had this year. 1739 *Ochterlony House Bk.* (S.H.S.) 27 For two strings of flounders and a letter, n o 7. 1819 *Keats Otho* iv. i. Fetch me a missal, and a string of heads. 1830 *JAMES Darnley* iv. 1. 60 Endless strings of sausages. 1834 *MARVAT P. Single* xxviii. The steward came down... loaded with cabbages, baskets of eggs, strings of onions, [etc.]. 1874 H. H. COLE *Catal. Ind. Art. S. Kensington*, 173 Bracelet. Six strings of pink glass beads. 1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 344/1 A movement is making amongst the fish, several nice strings of codling having fallen to different boats. 1903 *Mrs. H. TAYLOR Pastor* Hsi vi. 43 He had no money to draw upon, and no means left of raising even a few strings of cash.

b. Lumber-trade. A number of logs fastened together to be carried down by a river.

1878 *Lunderman's Gaz.* 5 Jan. One string of lumber went over the falls on Friday afternoon of last week. 1880 *Ibid.* 14 Jan. With this decrease in the size of the logs, comes the constant increase in the number of strings into which the company are required to tie the logs.

c. Billiards. (See quot.) U.S.

1879 *Webster Suppl.* String, the number of points made, in a game of billiards. 1891 *Century Dict.* String 9 (a) A number of wooden buttons strung on a wire to keep the score or tally of the game. There is a string for each player or side. (b) The score, tally, or number of points scored by either player or side at any stage of a game: as, he made a poor string at first, but won.

13. A number of animals driven in single file tied one to the other; a train of animals, vehicles, or persons one behind the other.

1686 *Poor Staffordsh.* 352 They generally plough with their Oxen in pairs, but with their Horses in a string, to prevent poaching the land. 1717 *Lady M. W. MONTAGU Lett. to Miss Thistlethwaite* 1 Apr. The drivers take care to tie them [i.e. camels] one to another with strong ropes, fifty in a string, led by an ass, on which the driver rides. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* VI. 79 The long string of carriages, increased the animation... of the scene. 1823 'JON DEE' *Dict. Turf* 167 Dealers fasten the halter of one horse to the halter and tail of another, and so on to the amount of sixteen, twenty, or more, and either is a string. 'Several strings of good horses entered Smithfield to-day.' 1830 *Coleridge Table-T.* 5 Oct. I call these strings of school boys or girls which we meet near London—walking advertisements. 1842 *Darwin in Life & Lett.* (1887) 1. 320 Smugglers and their strings of pack-horses. 1849 F. B. HEAN *Stokers &okers* iii. (1851) 41 A string of empty carriages... [to be] formed into the next departure train. 1885 *RUDLER & CHISHOLM Europe* 175 A steam-tug with a long string of rafts or a heavily-laden barge in tow. 1902 S. E. WHITE *Blazed Trail* iii. The train consisted of a string of freight cars. 1910 G. F. WRIGHT in *The Fundamentals* 11. 1. 10 Strings of captives with evidently Jewish features.

b. A flock (of birds) flying in single file.

In quot. 1859 perh. confused with SPRING sb. 15. 1820 J. THOMPSON *Poems Sc. Dial.* 12 Just like in wild geese in a string, When all they flee. 1813 *Hawker Diary* (1893) 1. 89 Not one string of birds came low enough to be fired at. 1829 F. A. KNIGHT *By Leafy Ways* 70 We talk of a covey of partridges, a pack of grouse, a string of teal.

14. A set or stnd of horses, beasts of dranght or hurden, † slaves.

a 1734 R. NORTH *Life Sir D. North* (1744) 59 He procured him a String of Slaves out of his Chium, with a Cape, to work in his Building. 1794 *Museum Rust.* 11. 163 This circumstance of seeing his highness's string of mules, it was first induced me to think of breeding them. 1808 *Holcroft Menz.* 1. xl (1825) 35 Johnstone... had a string of no less than thirteen famous [race-horses]... under his care. 1814 *Hayne Travels on India* 274, I learned that a gentleman of my acquaintance was employed near the town with a string of elephants. 1833 J. GILGOUR *Among Menzels* xviii. 230 He had flocks of sheep, herds of cattle, droves of horses, and strings of camels. 1889 *BAREN-POWELL Figsighting* 120 A man to whom money is no object will naturally complete his 'string' with Arabs or small thoroughbred Walers.

† b. A set (of persons); a band, a faction. Obs.

1579-80 *North Plutarch, Publicola* (1595) 108 Brutus... had married their own sister, and had many children by her. Of the which the Vitellians had drawn to their string, two of the eldest of them. 16... *Rob. Hood & Maid Marian* xii. in Child *Ballets* III. 210/1 'O hold thy hand,'... said Robin Hood, 'And thou shalt be one of my string.' 1699 *Bentley Phalaris* 484 All of that String, Bacchylides, Simonides, Pindar, got their livelihood by the Muses.

† c. Sc. = FILE sb. 2 7. Obs.

1627 *Sir T. KELIE Pallas Armata* 125 Stand right in your Ranks and your Strings.

15. A number of things in a line; a row, chain, range.

1683 [R. NORTH] *Disceurth Fish & Fish-fonds* vi. (1713) 17 45-2

The third Pond may be a Work of another Year; and if the Grond lies fair for it, I would not be without it; for it will fill up a Range or String of Waters, which two doth not. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F. v. V.* 544 A loog sea-coast, [Croatia] indented with capacious harbours, covered with a string of islands. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 166 Eastward of this lake, lie several small ones, which extend in a string to the great carrying place. 1843 LEFEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* III. iii. viii. 184 A string of houses built after the model of the peasants' habitations. 1862 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanos* 305 Thence radiate several elevated embankments or strings of conoidal hills.

16. A continuous series or succession (e.g. of stories, questions, incidents, historical personages).

1710 FELTON *Diss. Classics* (1718) 19 If this (sc. the hallid theory of the Homeric poems) be true, they are the complete String of Ballads I ever met with. 1713 *Guardian* No. 42 7 6 Sir Harry hath what they call a String of Stories, which he tells every Christmas. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 52/2 He then read to the House a string of resolutions under thirteen heads. 1797 BURNEY *Lett. to Mme. D'Arblay* 28 Sept., I had a string of questions ready to ask. 1839 HAWKER *Diary* (1893) 11. 165 Made a string of indispensable visits, that I could not catch a moment to do before. 1843 S. R. MATTLAND *Dark Ages* xv. (1890) 286 The brief records of whole strings of abbots, priors, &c. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C. Ser.* ii. 11. 10 The man... who masters long strings of facts. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 712 We now come to the long string of English writers who accuse Eadric. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* L. 278/1 Lyell administered to Kennedy a long string of interrogatories. 1902 S. E. WHITE *Blazed Trail* vi. The reptilian gentleman let out a string of oaths.

† b. *Oxford slang.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1721 AMHERST *Terraz Fil.* No. 20. 104 These commodious sets of syllogisms are call'd strings, and descend from undergraduate to undergraduate... so that, when any candidate for a degree is to exercise his talent in argumentation, he has nothing else to do but to enquire amongst his friends for a string upon such or such a question, and to get it by heart, or read it over in his cap... I have in my custody a book of strings upon most or all of the questions discussed in a certain college. 1780 *Gentl. Mag.* L. 277 Every undergraduate [at Oxford]... has in his possession certain papers, which have been handed down from generation to generation, and are denominated strings. [Footnote.] In our Sister University called arguments... These strings consist of two or three arguments, each on those subjects which are discussed in the schools.

c. A continuous utterance, a 'screed'. *contemp-tuous.*

1766 GOLDSM. *Vicar W.* xiv. Did he not talk a long string of learning about Greek? 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & Ital. Note-bks.* (1897) 1. 5 It sounds like a string of mere gabble. 1890 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 236 The fox sang a string of doggerel.

d. The 'thread', sequence (of a narrative). *rare.* 1833 J. S. SANOS *Poems* 105 (E.D.D.) Whiles the soul is apt to take a rignarole; And o'er her tale to lose the string. 1860-70 STUBBS *Lect. Europ. Hist.* 1. ix. (1904) 116 Events... not of great interest as touching the string of Charles's history. 1876 — *Early Plantag.* v. 86 We must now return to the direct string of the story.

17. *Printing. (U.S.)* See quot. 1891.

1891 *Century Dict.*, *String*. A piece-compositor's aggregate of the proofs of types set by him, pasted on a long strip of paper. The amount of work done is determined by the measurement of this string. 1893 *Milwaukee Sentinel* 11 Jan. 3/2 Printers... who found it no unusual thing to 'paste up' strings that averaged more than 1,500 an hour.

III. In various transferred uses.

† 18. A ray, line of light. *Obs.*

18205 LAY. 17933 Pe leome gon striden a uicre seoue strengeu.

† 19. A length of wire. *Obs.*

1435 *Covenry Lett Bk.* L. 181 And then that wire that the mayster supposeth the will be cherished atte gurdell, he shall com to his gurdulmon and sey to hym 'Lo, here is a stryog or þ, that hath be mysgeroued atte herthe.'

† 20. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1545 *Elyor Dict.*, *Canterii* be the pieces, whiche do lye vnder a piece of tymber when it is sawen, which som do call strynges.

21. *Mining.* A thin vein of ore or coal; a ramification of a lode.

1603 G. OWEN *Pembroke*, (1892) 91 The stringe is a smale narrow vayne sometimes ij liij or iij fote in hignes. 1619 S. ATKINSON *Discov. Gold Mines Scot.* (Bannatyne Club) 37 From Short-clough water he removed unto Long-clough-brayes... to seeke gold in solid places; where he discovered a small stringe thereof. 1633 MANLOWE *Lead Mines Derbysh.* 270 (E.D.S.) Stickings and strings of oar. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* s.v. *Break-Off*. But if it happen that it break into several Leadings or Strings. 1855 LEITCH *Cornwall* 93 Some of the copper veins in Herland mine... eventually passed away east and west in mere strings, scarcely thicker than paper. 1867 MURCHISON *Siluria* ii. (ed. 4) 27 The frequent recurrence of thin strings of copper-ore.

† 22. A rail, bar of iron or wood on which something slides or runs. *Obs.*

1778 W. HURCHINSON *Northumb.* II. 417 Wheels of iroo, the fellies or rims of which are hollow, so as to run upon stringis of wood adapted thereto, with which the roads are laid. 1790 W. MARSHALL *Midl. Co.* I. 143 On this bar or string of iron, a ring, with a chain passing to the wheels, plays freely from end to end.

23. † a. = STRINGHALT. *Obs.*

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 205 A Gelding (that was prond of a string). 1823 PURSGLOVE *Pract. Farriery* 204 The string, or spring halt... is termed by some authors the blind spavin.

† b. A form of constipation in cattle. *Obs.*

1776 *Compl. Graciar* (ed. 4) 40 The Hind Spring or String is when they [sc. kine] become bound in their body, and cannot dung.

c. *Sc. In plural:* see quot. 1798.

1798 R. DOUGLAS *Agric. Roxb. & Selkirk* 149 Calves... are

sometimes seized with an inflammation in the intestines, provincially called *liver-crook*, or *strings*. 1802 G. V. SAMRSON *Statist. Surv. Londonderry* 214 Calves are liable to a disorder, called the stringis.

† 24. A narrow ridge on the surface of a flint.

a 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Foris* 1. (1729) I. 53 The Flint constituting the Body of the Stone, of the Cylinder, and the String about it, is all of the same Colour and Substance.

25. *U.S.* A line of fencing.

1794 WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* 1892 XIII. 20, I was led to form the plan of having but one public road through my Mount Vernon tract... along the string of fence that divides the upper from the lower fields.

26. *Carpentry.* a. = string-board (see 32); often with qualifying word or words; b. = rough string (ROUGH a. 21).

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 65 A Pair of wind-ing Stairs, having a Nuel in the Center, and a Side or String for the Circumference. 1737 W. SALMON *Country Builder's Estimator* (ed. 2) 25 Of Stair-Cases... 1. Steps of common Stairs, Strings and String-boards, and Beaters included, of Oak, 8d. per Foot. 1812 P. NICHOLSON *Mech. Exerc.* 184 Sometimes the risers [are] mitred to brackets, and sometimes mitred with quaker strings. 1849 [P. NICHOLSON] *Carpentry* II. 3 Those pieces which support the ends of the steps are called strings... That against the wall is called the wall string; the other, the outer string. 1886 MORSE *Jap. Homes* iv. 197 [The staircase] has two side-pieces, or strings, in which the steps, consisting of thick plank, are mortised.

27. *Shipbuilding.* (See quot.)

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 164 Strings; parts used to strengthen; and what are called Clamps in the lower parts, are termed Strings upward. 1750 BLACKLEY *Naval Expor.* 165 String is that strake of Plank within Side of the Ship that is wrought over the upper Deck Ports in the West. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 54 String, one or two planks withinside, next under the gunwale, answering to the sheer-strakes withoutside.

28. *Arch.* = string-course or moulding (see 32).

1817 RICKMAN *Archit.* 50 A plain string is also sometimes used as a cornice. 1842 *Ecclesiologist* I. 199 Ancient lancets have not, indeed, invariably strings underneath them. 1850 INKERSLEY *Eng. Styles Romanesque & Pointed Archit.* France 323 A moulded inclined plane above a flowered string.

29. *The String of Lorn:* see quot. 1678.

a 1678 in *Highland Papers* (S.H.S.) II. 85 The mountain betwix Lochow and Lorn called the String. 1889 in Ld. A. Campbell *Waifs & Strays Celtic Tradit.* I. 28 She fled with the precious deeds across the String of Lorn.

30. *Shetland.* A strong tidal current in a narrow channel. [ON. *strengr.*]

1884 C. RAMPINI *Sheld. & Shetlanders* ii. 80 Even in crossing a string of tide the fishermen always betook themselves to their oars. 1888 JESSIE SAVOR *Lads of Lunda* 121, I am sure we could not cross that string of tide in safety.

IV. *attrib.* and *Comb.* 31. Obvious comb. a. In sense 'made or consisting of string', as *string bag*, *ball*, *netting*, *rug*; 'containing string', as *string box*, *case*; *Mus.* (see 3 c), as *string band*, *instrument*, *man*, *minstrel*, *music*, *musical instrument*, *quartet*, *trio*; b. similitive, as *string-colour*; *string-coloured*, *like*, *tailed* adjs.

1901 B. PATN *Another Englishwoman's Love-Lett.* xxvi. 116 A 'string-bag' full of parcels. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* (1900) 232 Dick... played aimlessly with the tins and 'string-ball on the counter. 1860 SALA *Baldington Peerage* I. xvi. 290 There was a 'string-hand and a wind-hand at the Apollo Belvidere. 1824 DICKENS *Blank Ho.* x, Mr. Snagshy has dealt... in 'string boxes, rulers, inkstands... ever since he was out of his time. 1899 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 26 Dec. 3/2 'String-cases in red morocco. 1899 *Daily News* 20 Mar. 8/7 The creamy lace... will be deep enough in tint to be beige, or even 'string-colour. 1898 *Ibid.* 19 Feb. 3/3 With collars and sleeves of 'string-coloured guipure. 1705 ADDISON *Italy, Rome* 321 There is not One 'String-Instrument that seems comparable to our Violins. 1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* vi. 232 The zither, one of the sweetest and most touching of string instruments. 1882 VINES tr. *Sach' Bot.* 120 Mosses, which have 'string-like cell-groups in the stem. c 1470 in J. P. Collier *Engl. Dram. Poetry* (1891) I. 39 Mynstrels... wherof some use trumpets, some shalmes, some small pipes: some are 'stringemen. 1498 in R. Henry *Hist. Gl. Brit.* (1793) VI. 724 Item, for three 'stringymynstrels wages, 5 li. 1712 ANSTON *Spect.* No. 361 p. 3 He added, that the Cat had contributed more to Harmony than any other Animal; as we are not only beholden to her for this Wind-Instrument, but for our 'String Musick in general. 1686 PLOR *Staffordsh.* 300 He... makes... all sorts of 'string-musical instruments. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 454 'String Netting... is made to cover glass bottles... the network formed by the string protecting the more fragile object that it covers. 1875 J. BISHOP tr. *Olto's Violin* iv. (ed. 4) 52 A 'string quartet, made by A. Engleder, of Munich... possessed the following peculiarity of form. The upper half of each instrument was [etc.]. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *String quartet*, (1) A composition in four parts, for two violins, viola and violoncello. (2) The group of stringed instruments in a band... 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 454/2 'String rugs... are made from odds and ends of coarse Berlin or fleecy wool, which are either knitted up with string or worked into coarse canvas in loops. 1893 E. H. BARKEK *Wand. Southern Waters* 64 'String-tailed, goggle-eyed, meagre cats that seize your dinner. 1874 OUSLEY *Musical Form* 52 Thus are constructed symphonies and sootatis; 'string-trios, quartetts.

32. Special comb.: string bark (tree) *Austral.*, = STRING-BARK; string-bean *U.S.*, the French or kidney bean; string bed, the Indian charpoy; string-binder, a reaping-machine which ties the corn in sheaves; similarly string-binding *pph.* a.; string-block, in a wooden-frame pianoforte, a block of wood holding the stnds to which the fixed ends of the strings are looped; string-board, a

board which supports the ends of the steps in a wooden staircase; also *collect. sing.*; string-course (see quot. 1910); string-galvanometer, a galvanometer consisting of a fine conducting fibre, for measuring rapidly-fluctuating currents; string-gauge (see quot.); 'string-hough *v. trans.*, to hamstring; 'string hound, ? a leash-hound; string-jack, a jumping-jack; string-line, † (a) = CHORD sb1 4; (b) *Billiards (U.S.)*, the baulk-line; string-maker, one who makes string or stringis; 'also with reference to sense 16 b; 'string-metal, ? metal for making wire strings for musical instruments; string-moulding, a moulding carried horizontally along a wall; string organ (see quot.); string-pea *U.S.*, a pea with edible pods; string-piece, (a) a long piece of timber serving to connect and support a framework (e.g. a floor, bridge); a longitudinal railway-sleeper (*U.S.*); a heavy squared timber carried along the edge of a wharf-front; † (b) (see quot. 1842); string-pin = HITCH-PIN; string-plate, the metal plate into which the hitch-pins are inserted; 'string-torments, a rendering of *L. fideiulus* (pl.), an instrument of torture consisting of a number of thin cords; 'string-watch, ? a watch having a string fitted to the fusee and barrel instead of a chain (cf. g a above); stringwood, a small tree of St. Helena, *Acalypha rubra*, now extinct, named from its pendent spikes of reddish sterile flowers (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1845 J. O. BALFOUR *Sk. N. S. Wales* 37 The 'string bark tree is also useful. 1862 W. ARCHER *Products of Tasmania* 39 (Morris) Gum-topped String-bark, sometimes called white gum (*Eucalyptus gigantea*, var.). 1842 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1868) II. 99 It was a very pleasant moment when I gathered the first 'string-beans. 1895 MRS. CROKER *Village Tales* 16 We were presently conducted to an empty hot, provided with broad 'string heds. 1911 H. BECHIE *Other Sheep* i. 9 The priest... insisted upon my having a charpoy, or string-bed, for the night. 1891 *Daily News* 10 Oct. 3/5 It is not so long since the master was entirely at the mercy of his labourers in harvest time... The 'string-binder has altered all that. 1910 F. M'CONNELL *Farm Equipm.* 75 The modern string-binder was simply this machine plus a mechanical tier. 1882 *Essex Herald* No. 4269/3 This is the second harvest in Australia in which 'string-binding reapers of American manufacture have been used. 1891 W. POLK in Rimbault *Pianoforte* (1860) 163 The strings were looped at one end upon studs driven into a solid block of wood, which we may call the 'string-block. 1903 R. NEVE *City & C. Purchaser* 252 Stairs, with Rails, Ballusters, 'String-boards, Posts. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 604 The price of string-board is regulated by the foot superficial. 1825 FOSBROKE *Encycl. Antig.* vi. 123 'String-courses are those from which buildings begin to narrow upwards. 1833 LONDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 451 A string course, or horizontal band. a 1878 Sir G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 228 The sill always well sloped, to throw off the water, and having usually a string-course below, to prevent it from running down and discolouring the walls. 1910 C. H. GREGORY *Glass Build. Constr.* 42 String course. A distinctive horizontal course, projecting or flush, carried round a building, usually at floor level, to roughly mark the division of a building into floors. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 May 5/2 The Eithoven 'string galvanometer... by means of which the heating of the heart can be measured with the greatest accuracy. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, 'String-gauge, a small instrument for measuring the thickness of strings for violins, guitars, etc. 1605 WILLET *Hexapla Gen.* 447 Some read they 'string-haughed a bull. 1691 to *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 350 The Master of the Bows and 'String Hounds. 1863 'HOLME LEE 'A. Warleigh II. 205 Siciolair... stood like a 'string-jack, his arms outstretched. 1551 'Stringline [see CHORN sb1 4]. 1897 in R. F. FOSTER *Compl. Hoyle* 285 A ball whose centre is on the string line must be regarded as within the line. 14... *Nom.* in W. WILCKER 686/32 *Hic corder*, a 'stringmaker. 1721 AMHERST *Terraz Fil.* No. 20. 104 From whence it appears, that this Richard P... was a great string-maker. 1833 FARDELY tr. *Olto's Treat. Violin* 60 The Neukirch string-makers, a 1666 BACON *Physiol. Rem.* Baconiana (1679) 96 Statua Metal, and Bell Metal, and Trumpet Metal, and 'String Metal. 1833 LONDON *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., 'String mouldings. 1837 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jnrl.* I. 57/2 An elegant three-light Gothic window, having a neat label and string mouldings. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, 'String organ, a new musical instrument, the sounds of which are produced by the association of a free reed and wirestring. 1891 *Century Dict.* s.v. *Pea*, The pods of the sugar-pea, skinnies pea, or 'string-pea, are eaten, as in the case of 'string-beans. 1769 W. JESSOP *Rep. Thames & Isis* 22 Flat Stones set edgewise [inside a Lock], with a 'String piece of Elm at the Foot. 1802 G. V. SAMERSON *Stat. Surv. Londonderry* 323 The piers [of the bridge]... are bound together by 13 string-pieces, equally divided, and transversely bolted; on the string-pieces is laid the flooring. 1840 H. S. TANNER *Canals & Rail Roads U. S.* 261 *String pieces*, wooden rails upon which the iron bars of rail-roads are placed. 1842 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *String or String Piece*, that part of a flight of stairs which forms its ceiling or soffit. 1898 SCRIBNER'S *Mag.* May 573 He just fell in off the stringpiece of the dock. 1889 BRINSMEAN *Hist. Pianoforte* 181 The Brinsmead system of tuning requires no wood either to fasten the 'string-pins or support the iron frame. 1827 BROADBENT *Patent in Newton's Lond. Jnrl.* Ser. II. (1830) IV. 132 A metallic plate... to be called the 'string plate, into which the hitch pins are set, for the ends of the strings to be fastened to. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* xxix. ii. 353 Then were the racks stretched... the 'string-torments also and the whips put to readiness. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2120/8 An old 'String-Watch (in two Silver Cases).

'String (string), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. *strung*. Forms: 6 string, stryngne, 6- strung. Pa. t. 7

of softest *mix*. Mixed with...stringed melodies. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. i. xi. Three-deep these march; to the sound of stringed music. 1854 *Athenaeum* 6 May 565/1 Two movements of a stringed Quartet, by Herr von Wilm. **Stringency** (strindzénsi). [*f.* next: see -ENZY.] The quality of being stringent; strictness, rigour.

1824 KINGLAKE *Eothen* xxiii. He insisted on the stringency of the orders which he had received. 1856 *FRONCE Hist. Eng.* I. 55 Twice subsequently in the course of his reign he returned back upon the subject, insisting upon it with increasing stringency. 1885 *Law Jnl.* 17 Jan. 36/2 Criticisms are sometimes passed on the stringency of the English laws of evidence.

b. Of reasoning: Compulsive force, convincingness.

1864 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. iv. 116 We see no stringency whatever in this argument. 1874 W. K. CLIFFORD *Lect. & Ess.* (1879) I. 156 As the known exactness of the uniformity became greater, the stringency of the inference increased.

c. Comm. 'Tightness' in the money-market.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 185 The stringency in the money-market aggravating the gloomy aspect of affairs. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Oct. 6/1 In view of the money stringency at Chicago, they consider it unwise to recommend a larger distribution.

Stringent (strindzənt), a. [*ad. L. stringentem*, pres. pple. of *stringere*, to draw together, bind tight, also to touch lightly, graze.]

1. Astringent, constrictive, styptic, esp. with reference to taste. Also *fig.*

1695 *TIME Quersit.* III. 143 Vitriol [giveth] a stiptic or a stringent taste. 1614 W. B. *Philosophy's Banquet* (ed. 2) 72 Bitter Grapes are colde and stringent. 1644 H. MORE *Song of Soul, Antiphysch.* III. iii. 20 What down doth dive into the strained Cuspis needs must strive With stringent bitterness, vexation, Anxious unrest. 1858 *TRENCH Synon.* xiv. (1877) 46 Harsh and stringent to the palate, as...unripe fruit, and the like.

2. That draws or binds tight; tightly enfolding or compressing. *rare.*

1735 THOMSON *Liberty* IV. 183 The serpents, twisting round, their thimble folds inextricable tie. 1849 KIRRO *Daily Bible Illustr.* I. xii. ii. 35 The twisted bags were perhaps used to subject the grapes to a further and more stringent pressure, after being taken from the foot-press. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* 135, I slept...with a stringent and profound slumber which not even the nightmares that wrung me could avail to break. 1893 MERRETT *Odes Fr. Hist.* 39 Adding to slavery's chain the stringent twist.

3. Of reasoning: That compels assent, convincing.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. vi. (1712) 58 But I have dwelt too long upon this Theory; we'll betake our selves to...what is more unexceptionably stringent and forcing. 1705 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Stringent*, forcing, forceable, as *To maintain a Truth in a stringent Way.* 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xvii, Mr. Johnson's argument was not the less stringent because his idioms were vulgar.

4. Of regulations, procedure, requirements, obligations, etc.: Rigorous, strict, thoroughgoing; rigorously binding or coercive.

1846 F. W. NEWMAN *Lett. in Sieveking Mem.* (1909) 142 Nothing less severe...would brace England up to the stringent remedies which alone can save that country [Ireland]. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 235 A more stringent test was now added. 1855 *Ibid.* xx. IV. 480 They imagined that they had devised a most stringent limitation of the royal power. 1858 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* IV. 106 The other professors are under more stringent requirements to teach. 1834 *Manch. Exam.* 2 May 4/7 It will need a stringent clause to guard against this abuse.

b. ?Rigorously urgent upon. *nonce-use.*

1852 CARLYLE *Fréd. Gt.* xiii. ii. III. 420 Readers may consider how stringent upon Friedrich that question now was, and how ticklish to solve.

5. Of the money-market: Tight. Cf. **STRINGENCY**. 1891 in *Century Dict.* And in later U. S. Dicts.

G. *Fort.* = RASANT. *Obs. rare.*

1673 SIR J. MOORE *Mod. Fortif.* 18 The Line coming from the Point of the Bastion...and drawn upon the face...to the Curtain...is called the *Line stringent*, and shews how much of the Curtain...will clear or scour the Face. 1711 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* (ed. 4) s.v. *Line*, Line Razant, Stringent or Flanking, or Second Flank.

Hence **Stringently** *adv.*; **Stringentness**.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* II. ii. 129 That the former part is false I shall now demonstrate, by proving more stringently, That [etc.]. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Stringentness*, binding Quality. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* viii, A clever, frank, good-natured egoist; not stringently consistent, but without any disposition to falsity. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 2 Dec. 5/1 The principle of population has been applied more stringently than was at first proposed.

Stringer (stri'jə). Also 5 stringer, strynger, 6 -ar. [*f.* *STRING v.* and *sb.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who makes strings for bows. ? *Obs.*

1420 in *York Memor. Bk.* II. (Snrtees) 122 Stringers. In primis, pro bona regula...habenda in arte quadam, que vocatur stryngercrafter. 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 9 § 1 The Bowers, Crafters, Stringers and Arrowheadmakers of this your Realme. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arh.) 110 Now what a stringe ought to be made on, whether of good hempe...or of flaxe or of silke, I leave that to the iugement of stringers, of whome we muste hve them on. 1683 HOLME *Armoury* II. 106/1 The Crest of the Bow-String Maker, commonly called the Stringers of the City of Chester.

b. The workman who fits a musical instrument (now esp. a piano) with strings.

1844 *Penny Mag.* Apr. 173/1 The workmen called 'stringers' fix the proper strings to the proper pins. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 14 Oct. 10/6 Pianoforte.—Stringer and chipper-up wanted.

2. †a. One who winds thread on a bobbin. *Obs.*—b. One who threads (beads and the like) on a string. *rare*—

1598 FLORIO, *Accanigliatore*, a stringer of silke. 1850 OCHLEY, *Stringer*, one who arranges on a string, or thread; a bead or pearl stringer.

3. *fig.* One who strings words together. Also with *together*, *up*.

1774 *Univ. Mag.* Apr. 189/1 When the stringer up of a love-song condescends to take the pen. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 915 Their great speakers were at best but stringers-together of good-for-nothing words. 1901 R. GARNETT *Ess.* xii. 313 A polisher and stringer of epigrammatic sayings.

†4. A fornicator, wencher. *Obs.*

App. the speaker's perversion of *striker*: see **STRIKER** 2 d. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burning Pestle* I. (1613) B4, *Wife*. A whoreson tyrant has ben an old stringer in's daies I warrant him.

5. *Build.*, etc. a. A horizontal timber connecting uprights in a framework, supporting a floor, or the like; a tie or tie-beam.

1838 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jnl.* I. 150/1 These piles were connected on the inside by a pine stringer one foot square. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 697/1 A plank sidewalk resting on the ordinary stringers.

b. *Shipbuilding*. An inside strake of planking or plating, secured to the ribs and supporting the ends of the beams.

1830 HENNECKWICK *Mar. Archit.* 130 Stringers, strakes of planks wrought round the inside at the height of the under side of the beams. 1842 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jnl.* V. 391/2 The iron gunwale stringer is formed of plate 1 in. thick. 1857 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Stringers, a name sometimes applied to shelf-pieces...Also, heavy timber similarly carried round a ship to fortify her for special heavy service, as whaling, &c. 1874 *THEARLE Naval Archit.* 331 Stringers are of two kinds, viz. hold and deck stringers.

attrib. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* ix. 161 All vessels to have stringer-plates upon the ends of each tier of beams. 1883 NARES *Constr. Ironclad* 6 Stringer plates are used to strengthen the ship longitudinally. These are iron plates laid along the end of the deck beams, and fastened to them and the frames.

c. A string-piece supporting a staircase.

1833 *Law Rep.* 8 Appeal Cases 450 Cutting a groove in the...wall, and inserting in it one of the wooden stringers supporting the stair.

d. *U.S.* A longitudinal railway sleeper.

1881 LE CONTE *Sight* 142 Parallel lines of all kinds, such as railway stringers, bridge timbers, &c. 1902 *Miner's Mag.* XXVI. 601/2 The fuel consisted of parts of the Tanlac station house and some hard-wood stringers.

e. The heavy squared timber carried along the edge of a wharf-front; cf. *string-piece* (**STRING sb.** 32). 1899 L. BECKE in *Pall Mall Gaz.* 26 Dec. 2/1 Tom sat down on a wharf stringer, dangling his feet.

f. *Mining and Geol.* A narrow vein of mineral traversing a mass of different material.

1874 RAYMOND *6th Rep. Mines* 32 This indicates that the present deposits are stringers or exfoliences [sic] of larger deposits. 1832 *Rep. Proc. Met. U.S.* 275 In the main vein is found a stringer of silver nearly pure.

7. *U.S.* A stick or switch used to string fish on.

1893 *Outing* XXII. 83/2 But, though he had several strikes, his stringer remained dry in his pocket.

8. *pl.* Handcuffs. *slang.*

1893 KIRLING *Many Invents...* My Lord the Elephant, The corp'vil of the yard...unlocked my stringers, an' he sez: 'If it comes to runnin', run for your life!

† **Stringere**, v. *Feuicing*. *Obs.* Also 8 stringer. [*f.* a. *It. stringere*, lit. to bind, clasp.] *trans.* ? To engage (the adversary, his weapon); to meet point to point. Hence quasi-*sb.*, the action of engaging.

Also **Stringering** *vbl. sb.*

1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. xix. (Roxb.) 159/2 A Stringere, or stringering, is the touching of the adversaries point with thy point; which thou art to doe for to secure thy selfe on either side from a thrust. *Ibid.* 161/1 When a thrust is made without, do it by a Quarte, cuer observing that after the thrust, stringere him on the same side thou didst thrust in the recalling of thy body, not moueing the point from his. 1711 Z. WYLOE *Engl. Master of Defence* 15 Take notice, That if I join Touch, Engage, Embogne, Stringer, Bind, Caveat, or Rely upon your Weapon, 'tis all one and the same thing.

Stringful (stri'fnl). [*See -FUL 2.*] As many as may be strong on a string; also *fig.*

1611 *COTGR.*, *Cordée*, a string-full of. 1890 *Temple Bar* Nov. 420 So they may have a stringful of conquests to boast of. 1893 *Tablet* 18 Feb. 273 He...quoted a stringful of Biblical quotations.

Stringhalt (stri'nholt). Also 6 -halte, -hawide, 7 -holt, -hault. [*app. f.* **STRING sb.** + **HALT a.** and *sb.* 2. See also **STRINGHALT**.] An affection of the hind legs of a horse which causes certain muscles to contract spasmodically.

1523-34 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 108 The string-halte is an yl disease, and maketh hym to twyche vp his legges soodeynly. 1594 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 45, I might well perceive that they [sc. the nymphs] had neither crampes nor stringhaultes or leaden heeles. 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 65 All manner of convulsions, cramps, nummesse, and stringholts. 1688 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2353/4 He takes up his Legs behind when he walks, as if he had the String-halt. 1817 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxvii, The stringhalt will gae aff when it's gaen a mile. 1883 W. WILLIAMS *Princ. Vet. Med.* (ed. 5) 21 Hereditary tendency.—Many diseases, such as curbs, spavin, chorea or stringhalt, run in certain breeds of horses.

†b. *as adj.* Affected with stringhalt. *Obs.*

1675 *Land. Gaz.* No. 933/4 A Grey Mare...Stringhalt on the near Leg behind. 1703 *Ibid.* No. 3321/4 A brown-bay Nag...mch string-halt.

Hence **Stringhalted** (whence **Stringhaltedness**), -halt *adjs.*, affected with stringhalt. **Stringhalter**, a horse affected with stringhalt.

1687 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2224/4 The one [gelding] a grey...string-balted. 1853 *SURTEES Sponges's Sp. Tour* (1893) 61 A weedy string-halty chestnut...high in bone and low in flesh. 1872 *Daily News* 18 Apr. 5/7 The roarers, wheezers, scammers, star-gazers, stringhalters. 1889 F. C. PHILLIPS *Ainslie's Courtship* I. vi. 62 There was also a distinct tendency towards string-haltedness.

† **String-hearth**. *Obs.* In 5 stryngherth. [*f.* **STRING sb.] The hearth or furnace at which iron was heated for its second working.**

1409 *Durham Acc. Roll in Eng. Hist. Rev.* XIV. 520 Soluta pro i trowe empto pro le stryngherth. *Ibid.* 527 Et uxori ejusdem laboranti ad le stryngherth in fabricatione dictorum xii homines, xiii.

Stringiness (stri'ni'nes). [*-NESS*.] The quality of being stringy (see the *adj.*).

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 57 The bigger Roots...should...eat short and quick, without stringiness. 1844 LUCOCK *Suburban Hort.* 665 The toughness and stringiness of the London asparagus. 1856 W. B. CARPENTER *Microsc.* 423 The bundles...which give 'stringiness' to various esculent vegetable substances. 1884 McLAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 31 Then add 7½ gallons more lye of double the strength, and about 6 lbs. of pearl-ash, to prevent stringiness.

Stringing (stri'ni'ng), *vbl. sb.* [*-ING 1*]

1. The action of the *vb.* **STRING a.** in *trans.* senses.

1620 BACON *Lett.* 30 Aug. *Lett. & Rem.* (1734) 112 The stringing of the harp, nor the tuning of it will not serve, except it be well played on from time to time. 1655 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 5 The polyphon is an instrument of so different a stringing and tuning that it is impossible to play what is set to it on any other hand instrument. 1852 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.*, Brit. II. No. 3391, A new mode of stringing, adapted to instruments of all kinds. 1884 *Tennis Club* 69 All these results have been caused by the change in the stringing of rackets [etc.]. 1886 SYMONDS *Reuass. It.*, *Cath. Reuass.* (1898) VII. ix. 82 The stringing together of words and ideas in triplets. 1914 S. GIESON *Some Oxf. Libr.* vi. 78 The stringing and restringing of books...provided the Bodleian hinders with much work.

b. in *intr.* senses.

1873 BENNETT & 'CAVENDISH' *Billiards* 477 The choice of balls and order of play shall...be determined by stringing. 1893 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 194 [The] party sail on...no tailing or stringing-to-day, but the whole one compact and hurrying mass. 1892 GREENER *Breack-Loader* 267 The great stringing of the charge is due to the heavy charge of explosive used. The average stringing in a properly loaded gun is about ten feet at forty yards.

2. *concr.* a. Strings collectively; † ornamentation of lace or fringe. *Obs.*

1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* II. 15 And where gat ye that brow blue stringing, That's at your youghs and sluthers hinging? 1851-4 Tomlinson's *Cycl. Arts* II. 308/2 The stringing [in a pianoforte] was formerly much thinner than at present.

b. Material for the string-board of a staircase, or for string-courses on a building.

1833 LONDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 239. 125 Moulded posings to the steps to be housed (let in) into the close stringing, which is to be one and a quarter inch thick, sunk. 1858 SKYRING *Builders' Prices* 91 In all copings, stringings, pilasters, cornices, and other solid works, find the cube quantity of stone as it comes from the banker to the building.

c. Straight or curved inlaid lines in cabinet-work.

1812 *MS. Letter*, I have purchased some veneer, but cannot get any stringing. 1842 G. FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*. 1843 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* I. 86 Holly...is used...for the stringings or lines of cabinet-work. 1846 *Ibid.* II. 737 The stringings, or the straight and circular lines combined with pearl hull work, are mostly of white metal.

3. *Silk-dyeing*. The operation of twisting the hanks of silk after dyeing, in order to separate the fibres and impart lustre.

1885 HUMMEL *Dyeing Textile Fabrics* 55 Stringing or Glossing (Fr. *chevillage*).

4. *Comb.*: stringing course, a string-course; stringing-deal (see *quot.*); stringing-machine (see *sense* 3). † In *Billiards*: stringing-line, the baulk-line; stringing nail, each of two nails formerly used as 'spots' on the baulk-line; stringing spot, each of two 'spots' on the baulk-line.

1861 G. MUSGRAVE *By-roads* 179 Handsome farmhouses, built up in red brick with stone facings, labellings, and 'stringing courses. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, 'Stringing-deals, Eng. Thin planks, nailed to the inside of the curbs in a shaft, so as to suspend each curb from those above it. 1873 BENNETT & 'CAVENDISH' *Billiards* 6 The players led from the centre of the 'stringing-line or baulk, which occupied a quarter of the table, instead of about a fifth as at present. 1885 HUMMEL *Dyeing Textile Fabrics* 55 The 'stringing machine. 1788 J. BEAUFORT *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 105 'Stringing-nail is that part of the table from whence the player strikes his ball at first setting off, and is generally marked with two brass nails. 1808 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 338 A red ball is to be placed...between the stringing nails or spots. 1839 KENTFIELD *Billiards* 29 The player, in stringing for the lead...must not place his ball beyond the 'stringing spots.

Stringless (stri'nless), a. [*-LESS*.] Having no string; lacking strings.

1591 SILVESTER *Dr. Barbas* I. vi. 322 [The porcupine] Who string-less shoots so many arrows out. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. 11. 149 His tongue is now a stringless instrument. 1826 A. A. WATTS *Poet's Den* 89 A broken, stringless lute. 1882 J. PAVN *Thicker than Water* iii, He had a frameless, stringless glass, which stuck in his eye with the tenacity of a limpet. 1894 BLACKMORE *Peribacross* xviii. 151 Her hat being stringless had flown far away.

Stringy (stri'ni), *a.* [f. *STRING* *sb.* + *-y* 1.]

1. Resembling string or fibre; consisting of string-like pieces. Chiefly applied to vegetable or animal tissues, esp. meat when its fibres have become tough. 1669 W. JACKSON in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1061 Mosses... are a kind of Moorish boggy ground, very stringy, and fatt. 1693 EVELYN *De La Quint. Consp. Gard.* II. 155 The Radishes that are sown on hot beds... are more apt to grow hollow and stringy. *Ibid.* Dict., *Stringy*, is said of roots, when not usually or running to seed. 1748 ANON'S *Voy.* II. i. 165 We usually perceived the tops of the turnips to the roots, which were often stringy. 1829 G. HEAO *Forest Scenes N. Amer.* 224 As to the woodpecker... His flesh was... lean and stringy. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home*, *Glimpses Eng. Poverty* II. 189 Bits and goblets of lean meat... tough and stringy morsels. 1884 *Almanch. Exam.* 12 Nov. 8/2 Dates which are rather stringy than sweet.

b. spec. of timber (see quot.). 1843 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jnl.* VI. 406/1 Deals that, when acted upon by the saw, do not form sawdust, but are torn into long strings or fibres, and, on that account, termed 'stringy'.

2. Of a person, the body, etc.: Thin; exhibiting sinew rather than flesh.

1833 SIR F. B. HEAD *Bubbles Brunnen Nassau* (1834) 316 The stringy, weather-beaten features of the mountain peasant, were changed for countenances pulpy, fleshy, and evidently better fed. 1838 D. JERROLD *Men of Char.* I. II. iii. 48 A stringy little man of about fifty. 1879 MEREDITH *Egoist* xxi, Rather pale and stringy from his cold swim.

3. Of liquid or viscous matter: Containing or forming glutinous thread-like parts;ropy.

1694 AOOISON *Virg. Georg.* IV. 49 For this they heard up glew, whose clinging drops, like pitch, or bird-lime, hang in stringy ropes. 1839 *Use Dict. Arts* 1266 (*Varnish*) Keep it boiling until it feels strong and stringy between the fingers. 1846 *Mechanics Mag.* 31 Oct. 427/2 When the glass was disposed to be wavy (and) stringy (cord) an iron tool was introduced into it. 1875 J. PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* CLXVI. 509 A stringy mucus.

4. Of the voice: ? Resembling the tone of a stretched string.

1820 Q. *Mus. Mag.* II. 257 note, The effect of Mr. Bartleman's voice is often stringy, and of Mr. Braham's almost always either reedy or overbroke.

Stringy-bark. *Austral.* A name for many species of *Eucalyptus* (e.g. *E. gigantea*), which have a tough fibrous bark. Also *atrib.*

1802 BARRINGTON *Hist. N. S. Wales* ix. 358 This [canoe] was formed of the Stringy bark. 1832 BISCHOFF *Van Diemen's Land* II. 22 The stringy bark is perhaps one of the most useful trees in the island. 1839 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 168 A short ascent through stringy-bark forest. 1885 HAYTER *Carboona* 4 She... made twine nets of the stringy-bark fibre.

b. The bark of any of these trees. 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 197 Other sheets of stringy-bark were then bent over the platform. 1880 FISON & HOWITT *Kamilaroi* 196 Down to the waist they are all wound round with frayed stringy-bark in thick folds.

c. quasi-*adj.* Belonging to the 'bush' or uncultivated country.

1833 N. S. *Wales Mag.* I. 173 (Morris) The workmanship of which I beg you will not scrutinize, as I am but, to use a colonial expression, 'a stringy-bark carpenter'. 1890 'R. BOLREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* xlii, I'd give a tanner out of my own pocket they was all... back at Bowning or some other stringy-bark hole as is fit for 'em.

† **Strinkle, streinkle, sb.** *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 3 strenicle, strenkil, 5 strenkyl (10, 5-6 strenicle, 6 strenkyl; *b.* 5 strynkylle, 6 strynkyl, strincle, strinkle; *c.* 6 strynge. [Related to STRINKLE *v.*] A holy-water sprinkler, an aspergillum.

a. 1300 ORMIN 1095 þatt blod tait þe þær hæfðe brohbt, & warrp it þær wipþ strenness. *Ibid.* 1707. *a.* 1300 E. E. *Psalter* I. 8 þou skil strenkil me ouer-alle with Strenkil, and blensed be I alle. *a.* 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 223/1 Holy water sprynge, or strende... *a.* 1490 *Pronp. Parv.* 277/1 Strynkyl to cast holy water, *unipol.* 1584 in J. Morris *Troubles Cath. Forefathers* (1877) 270 Certain Mass books, pictures, holy water with strencles.

b. 1425 *Voc.* in W. Wölcker 648/25 *Hoc asperum*, strynkylle. 1520 in J. Croft *Excerpta Ant.* (1797) 13 Item, paid for ij strynkyls. 1531 in *Kal. & Inv. Esch.* (1836) II. 270 Item a holy waterstocke... crowned w^t a strynkle and a small cheyne of golde. 1559 MORWYN *Economy*, 108 If part of this water... be... thrown into their with a strynkle, it will make a great cloud.

c. 1514 in E. Law *Hampton Cr. Pal.* (1883) 343 An holy waterstock of laton with a strynge of laton.

Strinkle (stri'ng'l), **strenkle** (stre'ng'l), *v.* *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *dial.* Forms: *a.* 3, 5 strenicle, 4, 6 Sc. strenkil, 4-5 -kyl (10, 5 strenkil, -kill (e), 4, 6 Sc. strynkyl, 4, 9 strynkle, Sc. strenkell; *b.* 4, 6-9 Sc. strynkle, (6 Sc. strynkle, strynkill, 7 strynckle, 9 Sc. strynkle). [Possibly an altered form of SPINKLE *v.* (which, however, is later in our quots.), due to association with *strew*.]

1. *trans.* To sprinkle (a person or thing with holy water) (*obs.* exc. *arch.*); to sprinkle or strew (a surface with something); also with *over*. Also *fig.* *a.* 1300 (see STRINKLE *sb.*), STRINKING *vbl. sb.* 1. *a.* 1340 *Hamole Psalter* I. 8 Ysop is a medycynall erbe... whorwip who so is strenkild in penance, it purges him. *a.* 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 3224 (Dubl. MS.) þat [wall of gold] was strengkylld (*MS.* *Ashm.* streken) full of sterner & strynkyn with gemmys. *a.* 1420 *Aunters of Arthur* 590 (Douce MS.) Stones of Iral þey strenkil and strewe. 1546 *Towneley Myst.* xxviii. 108 Luf makys me, as ye may se strenkylld

with blood so red. 14... *Pronp. Parv.* 479/2 Strenkelyn, or sprenklyn, MSS. K., H., S. *aspergo, conspergo.* *a.* 1520 M. NISBET *Hib. x.* 22 And he nuz harts strenkylt (*Wyclif* spreynit, spreynit) fra ane euile consence. 1819 W. TEN. *NANT Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 199 Strenkellin... the fechtars' faces w^t its out-walflin water.

b. 12130 R. BAUNNE *Chron. Vace* (Rolls) 11191 (Petyt MS.) Menyure strenkylt with gris. 1536 BELLENOEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 219 Bot Hay... come with his sonnir, strenkylt with dust and sweit o' attal. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* 123 With Isop Lord thow strenkylt me, And than I sall be cene. 1723 P. LANSAY *Interest Scot.* 153 The Ground is followed... and at sowing it is all strinkled nver with human Ordure. 1764 ELIZ. MOXON *Eng. Housew.* (ed. 9) 98 When they [*sc.* eels] are almost enough strinkled therewith with a little shred parsley. 1819 W. TENANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 156 A streap o' hude... Strinklet's hika baffet.

2. To sprinkle, scatter, strew (something on, upon, among).

a. 13... E. E. *Attil. P. B.* 307 [God speaks:] I schal strenkyl me ty dresse & styre al togder, Boþe ledez & lond & alle þat lyf habbez. *a.* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12145 Hir hild all aboute about hit was sched, And strawet in þe strete, strenkylt full þik. 1850 T. BEWICK *Howdy & Uffeltung* 10 Bring him... a shive ob Butter an Bred... an strenkile a leapyt ou sugar on. *b.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. ix. 27 And to the walkryr dragon meit gailf sche... Strynkand [*L. spargens*] to bym the wak hony sweit. *Ibid.* 80 And euir the wattir strinkles sche agane. 1581 N. BURNE *Disput.* 11 b. This christian man... did hallou valter... and strinkile it vpon the lyme. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* III. 44 Giue him... a handfull or two of well sifted Oates, and a prety quantity of this scouring strinkled amongst them. 1721 WOODROW *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1830) II. II. xii. 354 They... had nothing but snow-water, strinkled upon some oatmeal, to drink. 1764 ELIZ. MOXON *Eng. Housew.* (ed. 9) 102 Strinkle in a little salt and mace. *Ibid.* 108 Strinkle at the top a little flour. 1829 BROCKTET *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2), Strinkle, to spread by scattering. 1877 N. W. *Line. Gloss.* s. v., 'They've gotten a strange good cart at Brigg to strinkle water about to lay th' dust.' 'Strinkle a hit o' Indian corn for them pigeons.'

Hence † Strinkled *ppl. a.*

† **Strinkling, strenkling.** *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *dial.* [f. STRINKLE *v.* + *-ING* 1.]

1. The action of the verb.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2850 Of hali water þe strenkling. 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 479/2 Strenkelyng, or sprenkelyng, *asperatio*.

2. A small quantity or amount sprinkled; also *fig.* a small proportion intermixed.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VII. ix. 316 He may also help himself something from those strinklings that are found in prophane Writers. *Ibid.* VIII. ix. § 11. 427 Men whose brains were seasoned with some strinklings at least of Madness and Phrensy. 1743 R. MAXWELL *Sci. Trans. Sec. Impr. Agric. Scot.* 83 If in the ensuing Spring, you harrow the field, adding a strinkling of Clover... before harrowing. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words* s. v., 'A pretty strinkling of turnips,' means a goodish plant all over the field. 1883 *Almondbury & Huddersf. Gloss.* s. v., Thus a congregation might consist chiefly of women, with a strinkling of men.

Strinthe (e, obs. forms of STRENGTH.

Strio (stri'o), used as combining form of STRIA, in *adjs.* (*Anat.* and *Phys.*) with the sense 'pertaining to the striæ and something else', as *striocerebral*.

1878 T. ZJEMSTEN *Cycl. Med.* XIV. 700 We must speak only of spinal, bulbar, cerebellar, strio-cerebral, cerebro-cortical movements, &c.

Striola (stri'olā), *Biol.* Pl. *striolæ*. [mod. L., dim. of STRIA.] A small stria.

1903 *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* May 454 The disk bears numerous transverse striolæ.

Striolate (stri'olāt), *a.* *Biol.* [ad. mod. L. *striolatus*, f. STRIOLE: see -ATE².] Marked with striolæ.

1841 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. ix. 266 The whorls appear to be very finely striolate. 1899 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 860 Abdominal integument punctured as well as striolate.

Hence **Striolated** *a.*, in the same sense.

1865 TRISTRAM *Land of Israel* (1876) 288 S. brought in several specimens of the striolated bunting. 1901 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* II. 38 The 2nd and 3rd segments punctured and longitudinally striolated in the middle.

Striolet. *Ent. rare* = STRIOLE.

1826 KIRBY & S. *Entomol.* IV. xlvii. 302 Striolet, a short stria.

Strip (strip), *sb.* 1. *Law.* Now only U.S. Forms: 6 strips, stryppe, strope, 7- strip. [a. AF. *estrepe*, *vbl. noun* f. *estreper* ESTREPE *v.*] = ESTREPEMENT.

1516 in 511 *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* (1876) 506/2 Jone my wyffe schalle make no stryppe or waste in felling of tymber. 15... *Modus tenend. Cur. Baron* (W. de W.) A 4, Yf ye knowe that any tenant haue made any strepe or wast vpon his bonde tenement. Strepe is in saye pullynge vp of trees or bedges, waste is to saye late houses fall downe for defaulte of reparation. 1559 *Bode Presidents* 30 N... shall haue... necessary firebote, hedge bote [etc.], during the sayd term, without strepe or wast. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts*, Isa. vii. 20 In that day, the Lord shall by the hand of the Assyrians... make utter stry, & waste of Judah. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* III. verse 27. lx. [lxii.] 539 'Tis too bad if the tenant pays not his easie rent, but to make stry and waste of the trees on his Land-lords ground, this is more intolerable. 1682 tr. *Charter of Cinque Ports* 138 Strip or Estrepement is a writ for taking Land from him that strips and spoils them. 1702 to *Charter of Gen. Laws Massachusetts* (1814) 361 No woman that shall be endowed of any lands... as aforesaid, shall commit or suffer any strip or waste thereupon, but [etc.]. 1891 *Century Dict.*, Strip, destruction of fences, timber, etc.; waste. (U.S.)

Strip (striip), *sb.* 2. Also 6 stryppe, stryppe, 7 stripp. [a. or cogn. w. MLG. *strippe* strap, thong of a whip-lash, purse-string, etc., perh. f. Teut. root *strip-: see STRIFE *sb.* 2.]

The MLG. *strippe*, however, may be for *struppē cogn. with STROP *sb.*; if so, sense 3 may perh. be an adoption of an unrecorded continental use: cf. Du. *strop* collar, stock. 1. A narrow piece (primarily of textile material, paper, or the like; hence *gen.*) of approximately uniform breadth.

Pilaster strip (Arch.): see PILASTER.

1459 *Invent. in Paston Lett.* I. 478 Item, j pece of blak kersey with rosyes... Item, ij. strips of the same sute. *a.* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VIII., 10 Strippes of black Veluet, every strip set with a scallop shell. 1697 H. WANLEY in *Bodl. Q. Rec.* (1915) Jan. 107 That a little strip of Parchment be pasted to each Tract, with its number written upoo it. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Strip*, a small piece of Cloth. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* 111. 74 The glare of an egg... spread upon strips of paper. 1811 in *Rep. Comm. Publ. Rec. Ire.* (1815) 71 The Fees demandable by the Clerk of the Enrolments... For ingrossing every double strip of Enrolment, o 1 7s. 1847 G. HARRIS *Life Ld. Hardwicke* 111, xiv. 284 The following is in Lord Hardwicke's handwriting, on a small strip of paper. 1856 Miss Yonge *Daisy Chain* I. xviii, No carpet, except little strips by the bed. 1882 GASKELL in *Frml. Physiol.* IV. 51 A strip of muscular tissue is cut from the apex of the ventricle. 1907 J. A. HODGES *Elem. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 118 A strip of very fine muslin.

† *b.* *collect.* as a material. 1801 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1884) I. 283 My mother has ordered a new bonnet, and so have I; both white strip, trimmed with white ribbon.

c. A long narrow tract of territory, of land, wood, etc.

1816 TUCKER *Narr. Exped. R. Zaire* vi. (1818) 206 The banks [of the river here] have in some places low strips of soil and sand. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & H. Isl.* I. 27 The county of Nice and duchy of Genoa, which form a long narrow strip between the southern side of the mountains and the sea. 1842 W. ARTON *Doni. Econ.* (1857) 284 The preceding minister... had plotted a strip of firs... around the portion of the glebe on which the manse and offices were built. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Pharton* vi. 74 This road is bordered by a strip of common. 1886 RUSKIN *On Old Road* (1885) II. 3 A narrow strip of unfilled field.

d. A narrow piece of board, metal plate, etc.

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxviii. 240 The influence of compression and dilatation may be well exhibited by taking a strip of glass... and bending it by the force of the hands. 1860 J. HEWITT *Arms & Arm.* II. 120 Defences in which longitudinal strips appear, are of this [14th] century. These strips are placed contiguously, on the arms and legs: they sometimes form a mere ridge on the surface of a smooth armour. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2430 Strip, a narrow piece of board nailed over a crack or joint between planks. 1907 J. A. HODGES *Elem. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 42 Strips of wood about 2½ in. wide by 1 in. thick.

e. A narrow portion of a surface, bounded by parallel lines.

1884 G. M. MINCIN *Unif. Kinemat.* 185 To find the resistance of this area, we may consider it as broken up into an indefinitely great number of equipotential strips. 1892 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* (1897) XLIII. 233 The skew surface is thus composed of rigid strips or elements, each included between two consecutive lines.

† 2. ? Some piece of armour. *Obs. rare* 1.

Cf. the mod. application in quot. 1860 in *s. d.* and in *strip-armour*.

1508 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 37 Bostaris, braggaris, and hargaoeris. Al bodin in feir of weir, In iakkis, and stryppis and bonettis of steill.

† 3. An ornamental article of attire worn, chiefly by women, about the neck and the upper part of the chest. *Obs.*

1598 BR. HALL *Sat.* IV. iv. 31 When a plum'd Fanne may shade thy chalked face, And lanny strips thy naked bosome grace. *Ibid.* IV. vi. 44 Tyr'd with pin'd Ruffes, and Fans, and partlet-strips And Buskes, and Verdinegales about their hips. 1644 in Alice M. Earle *Two Cent. Costume Amer.* (1903) I. 205 [A Maryland gentleman left by will, with other attire, in 1642,] Nine laced strypes, two plain strypes, nine quiffes, one call, eight crosse-cloths [etc.]. 1658 J. SMITH *Innov. Penelope & Ulysses in Wit Restored* 155 A stomacher upon her breast so bare, For Strips and Gorgets was not then the wear.

4. **Metalurgy.** *a.* An ingot prepared for rolling into plates.

1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 217/2 The ingots [of brass] for rolling, termed 'strips', are in the cold state passed successively between rolls... of large size which squeeze them out and extend them lengthwise. 1879 C. HYBAS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 413/1 The ingots or 'strips' [of German silver] are then rolled into plates.

b. A narrow flat bar of iron or steel; hence, iron or steel in 'strips' (more fully *strip iron, steel*).

Often with prefixed word denoting the purpose, as *gas, nail, rail, tube strip*.

1887 *Daily News* 16 May 2/3 Bedstead strip varies from £5 10 to £7 per ton... and gas strip £4 17s 6d to £5. 1893 *Ibid.* 5 June 2/4 Tube strip is £5 10s to £5 15s; the competition in thin strip ad hoop iron... continues keen... Hoops and thin strips are being offered... at £6. Local makers ask £6 5s for steel strip. 1901 *Waterhouse Condult Wiring* 8 The Conducts are made from selected steel strip.

5. **Mining.** (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2430 Strip (*Mining*), an inclined trough in which ores are separated by being disturbed while covered by a stream of water descending the strip.

6. *attrib.*, as (sense 1 c) *strip-holder*, -holding, -owner; (sense 4 a) *strip-caster*; strip-armour *Hist.*, armour for the arms and legs, showing

broad raised strips (see sense 1 d) alternating with sunken bands; strip-loin *U.S.*, a particular cut of the loin of beef; strip map, a long narrow map, showing the course of a line of road, and the places adjacent; strip ticket, a ticket for a journey by a public conveyance, printed with a number of similar tickets on a strip of paper; strip-work (a) *Arch.* = strap-work (STRAP sb. 17); (b) = strip-armour.

1850 J. HEWITT *Arms & Arm.* II. 121 The manner of forming this 'strip-armour' is very exactly described. 1879 C. HIBBS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 413/1 The "strip-caster" as he is termed. 1884 *Edinb. Daily Post* 23 Feb. 3/5 Strip-caster.—Wanted, Steady Man, used to casting Brass for rolling. 1898 F. W. MAITLAND *Township & Borough* 64 Very often the office-holders were 'strip-holders' or at any rate belonged to families which had held strips. 1901 *Month Dec.* 603 The 'strip-holding' of arable land which was so universal in England. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 299/1 Tendeziolins, 'striploins, sirloins. 1903 *List New Publications in Daily Chron.* 30 July 3/6 'The Exeter Road.' 'Strip map. 'The Liverpool and Manchester Road.' Strip map. 'The Carlisle Road.' Strip map. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 July 10/2 The Strip or Motor-Route Maps. 1898 F. W. MAITLAND *Township & Borough* 6 The 'strip-owners' are for the more part colleges. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 7 Sept. 1/5 The experiment of substituting 'strip tickets for season tickets on the Baker-street and Waterloo, Great Northern and Piccadilly, and Charing-cross, Euston, and Hampstead Railways comes into force on October 1. 1909 *Ibid.* 30 July 4/6 Ouz London tube strip-tickets. 1860 J. HEWITT *Arms & Arm.* II. 121 In both these sculptures the 'strip-work' is found on the arms and legs. 1893 *Reliquary* Jan. 16 The third stage has a large window in the south wall; this has decorated strip-work around it.

Strip (strip), sb.³ [*f.* STRIP v.¹] *pl.* Tobacco-leaf with the stalk and midrib removed. Also *strip-leaf*.

1844 *Rep. Sel. Comm. Tobacco Trade, Min. Evid.* 232 The consequence of the permission which is given to import strips at the same duty as leaf is, that the stalks are exported from America to the Continent. 1845 *Donn Brit. Manuf.* V. 133 'Strip-leaf', is the technical name for tobacco from which the stem of the leaf has been taken away before the latter is packed in the hogshead. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 6 May 6/3 His whole imports in March were 133 hogsheads of 'strips' and nineteen hogsheads of leaf tobacco.

Strip (strip), sb.⁴ *Sc.* [*Prob.* a back-formation from *stript* var. of STRIPED a.] = STRIPE sb.²

In some dialects of Scotland the form *stripe* in this sense is unknown in genuine vernacular speech; 'strips' is the only word, e.g. for the stripes of a tiger or a zebra.

1789 J. WILLIAMS *Min. Kingd.* I. 80 The strips or streaks lie all of them exactly parallel to one another, and exactly parallel to the bed of the stone. 1843 J. BALLANTINE *Gabriel's Wallet* 304 They went long in having sergeant's strips on their arms. 1914 *Brit. Mus. Return* 91 Green ewer with wavyed strip below the handle, found in Dora.

† b. *attrib.* or *adj.* Striped. *Obs.*
1666 in *Maitland Club Miscell.* (1840) II. 539 For six yards of strip silk stuff. . . 015 08 00.

Strip (strip), v.¹ *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* stripped (stript), stript. *Forms:* 1-stripan, 3-strupen, 3-6 stripe, 4-6 strype, 4 streope, streope, struype, 4-6 strypp, 4-7 strippe, 5 streppe, 7 stripp, 6-strip. *Pa. t.* 1-strypte, -stripte, 3-strepte, streopte, strupte, 5 strypid, striput, strepid, strope, 6 stryp(p)ed, 6- stripped, stript. *Pa. pple.* 1-stryped, 3 istruped, 4 i-strupt, i-stripte, 5 strypte, striped, 6 stryp(p)ed, striped, 7 strip'd, 5- stripped, 6-strip. [*ME.* *stripe, strepe, strupe* (ii):—OE. **striēpan*, **striēpan*, **striēpan* (whence *be-striēpan* to plunder, despoil: see BESTRIE v.), corresp. to MLG., MDu. *strōpen* (mod.Du. *stroopen*), to plunder, strip, MHG. *strōffen* to skin, chausise (mod. G. *streifen* to strip off):—WGer. **strāfjan*; the Tent. root **strāuf*: **strūf*—prob. occurs also in MHG. *strupfen* to strip off, and possibly in *Strōpsb.* The normal mod. form of the present-stem would be **stripe*; the shortening of the vowel prob. took place first before the two consonants in the *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* *stript*, and hence extended to the pres-stem.

The mod.Du. *strippen* to strip (tobacco), sometimes cited as cognate, is prob. from Eng.]
I. To unclothe, denude.

1. *trans.* To divest (a person, body) of clothing; to undress, make bare or naked. Often more definitely with compl. or phrase, to strip naked, to strip to the skin, (to the buff). *Const.* of, *tout* of (one's clothing).

a 1225 *Juliana* 16 He het hatterliche strupen hire steort naked. 1385 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 807 Ye didde me streepen out of my poure weelde And richely me cladden. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 221 [Heo] was i-stripe and i-scourged [*L. exspoliata flagellaretur*]. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 180/1 Strypyn, or streppyn, or make naked, nudo, denudo. 1450 *Mirk's Pestal* 121 Paye huffed hym and hobbid hym, and astryt stript hym naked. 1530-1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII.* c. 12 § 2 They shall strype hym naked from the myddel upwarde & cause hym to be whyped. a 1586 *Sidney Arcadia* II. xix. (1912) 272 For there they began to strip her of her clothes, when I came in among them. 1592 *Time Ten Eng. Lepers* vi. 11. Her husband... might strip her out of her clothes... and heat her openly. 1657 *BUTLINGSBY Brachy-Martyrol.* xxxii. 119 Strip, strip, man, woma, child... Leave not a rag on, turn them out of doors. 1697 *Dryden Æneis* II. 534 Thus Ripeus, Dymas, all the Trojan

Train, Lay down their own Attire and strip the slain. 1825 *Scott Talism.* v. He beheld the anchozite stripping his shoulders with frantic haste of their shaggy mantle. 1891 *FARRAR Darkn. & Dawn* lxxv. It meant stripping him naked, .. and then beating him to death with rods.

refl. c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 714 Anon he preyde hire strepen hire al naked. c 1450 *Gesta Rom.* xiii. 43 He strepid him, and shewid his woundis. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. iii. 147 Who led me instantly vnto his Cauce, There stript him selfe. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 27, I made some difficulty to accept of the profers they made me to strip themselves naked. 1720 *Prior Truth & Falshood* 23 The Nymph... Stript her self naked to the skin. 1839 *LANE Arab. Nts.* I. 78 He then stripped himself, and dived round the net. 1872 [see BUFF sb.² 3].

intr. for *refl.* 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 31 Benches, where you sit down, and lay your cloaths after you have stript. 1725 *De Foe Voy. round World* (1840) 308 The other, being a good swimmer, stripped and put off to it. 1896 *Housman Shakespeare Laid* IV. Now that other lads than I Strip to bathe on Severn shore.

† b. *fig. phrase.* [*Cf.* Fr. 'se despoiller avant que se couche' (Cotgr.).]

1675 *Sourin Sermon* (1692) 571 Some fond, easy Fathers think fit to strip themselves before they lie down to their long sleep, and to settle their whole Estates upon their Sons.

c. *transf.* (jocular non-use).

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 274 Therefore on, or strippe your sword starke naked.

d. To divest (a person, oneself) of outer garments, or of some specified outer garment. *Const.* of, *† out* of. Sometimes in phr. to strip to, *† into*, *† unto* (the shirt or other inner garment).

c 1422 Hoccleve *Jerusalem's Wife* 233 He strypid hir anon left al delay, Vnto hir smok. 1530 *TINDALE Gen.* xxvii. 23 They stryppte him [Joseph] out of his gay coote that was vpon him. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 63 Diverse offenders... came wel appareled to Westminster & sodeynly stryppt them into their sbertes. a 1627 H. SNIRLEY *Mart. Soldier* v. (1638) I 1 b. How comes she to this habite? Went she thus in? *Epid.* No Sir, mine owne hands stript her into raggs. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 1188 Then like a Rohber [thou] striptst them of their robes. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 133, I have known mechanics frequently contract fatal diseases, by working stript at an open window. 1822 *Byron Juan* vii. lxxiii. An old man... besmeard with dust, Stript to his waistcoat. 1837 *SCOTT Cast. Darg.* viii. 1 Two or three archers showed themselves, stripped of their tunics, and only attired in their shirts and hose. 1865 *TROLOPE Belton Est.* xvi. He had already stripped himself of his wrappings, .. and .. at once followed Clara to the squire's room.

fig. 1675 H. TONGEE *Diary* (1825) 68 'Ther fore our Admirall strips himself to his shirt; viz. he stays before the towne only with 3 shippis more.

e. *intr.* for *refl.* Also of an athlete, a pugilist, etc.: To take off one's ordinary wearing apparel in preparation for a contest.

1688 *BUNYAN Heavenly Footm.* (1724) 27 If thou intendest to win, thou must Strip, thou must lay aside every Weight. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 51 ¶ 5 [The author] in the *Rover*, makes a Country Squire strip to his Holland Drawers... The Pleasantry of Stripping almost Naked has been since practised... very successfully at Bartholomew Fair. 1833 *Q. Rev.* XLIX. 391 Whether it be the prize-fighter who strips in the ring, or the race-horse at the starting-post. 1887 *SHEARMAN Athletics* 73 A sprinter, too, to use a cant phrase of pedestrianism, 'strips hig'—i. e. looks bigger stripped than he does in his clothes.

f. *trans.* To deprive of armour, insignia, ornaments; also *fig.* Also *const.* *† out* of.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 148 To ransake in the taas of bodyes dede, Hem for to strepe of harneys and of wede. 1592 *SROW ANN.* 665 His souldiers were stripped out of their barnes, and let go. 1622 *Fitz-Geffrey Elisha* 24 Doe they ake to hee... stripped [printed shipped] of their Jewels as the Israelites were? 1784 *COWPER Task* VI. 640 What heathen would have dar'd To strip Jove's statue of his oaken wreath, And hang it up in honour of a man? 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* I. II. iv. Caron... regains his Lawsuit...; strips Reporter Gozman of the judicial ermine. 1866 *SIR T. SEATON Cadet* to Colonel II. iii. 86 The mutineers were stripped of their uniforms.

† g. To discharge (a liveried servant). *Obs.*

1756 *FOOTE Engl. rel. fr. Paris* I. Wks. 1797 I. 97 If you suffer that fellow to enter my doors again, I'll strip and discard you the very minute.

h. To remove the clothing of (a racehorse); also *intr.* of a horse, to undergo this process.

1720 *CHERRY List Horse-Matches* 35 The three... run all on the wrong side a Post, at doing which *Sweetest when naked* broke away to the Place where they stript'd her. 1857 G. A. LAWRENCE *Guy Rite*, ix. 83 The bell for saddling rang, and the horses came out. The mare stripped beautifully, as fine as a star. 1866 *Daily's Mag.* I. 110 We have never seen a better-looking lot of two-year olds stripped at so early a period of the year.

2. *fig. a.* To divest or dispossess (a person, oneself) of attributes, titles, rights, honours, offices, etc. *Const.* *† out* of, *† from*, *of*.

c 1320 *Castle of Love* 43 in *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MSS.* 366 Ne helpep him no ping... Pat his fo... i-strupt him al start-naked, Of mist and strengie al hare i-made. 1561 *Howe tr. Castiglione's Courtier* II. (1900) 117 The prince stripping himself of the person of a prince, and mingling himself equally with his underlings. 1608 SHAKS. *Learn* IV. iii. 45 (Qos.) His own unkindnes That stript her from his benediction. 1610 *HOLLAND Canaden's Brit.* (1637) 621 Stephen afterwards stript him out of these Honours. 1663 *PATRICK Parab. Pilgrim* x. (1687) 56 He ought to strip himself of all undue affections to the world. 1675 *BUNYAN Saved by Grace* Wks. (1692) 561/1 Of his Godhead he could not strip himself. 1776 *GIBSON Decl. & F. v.* (1782) I. 18 Many cities of the east were stript of their ancient honours. 1851 *ROBERTSON Serme* Ser. II. i. (1864) 2 He stripped the so-called religious party... of their respectability. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* VI. II. 126 Queensberry was stripped of

all his employments. 1880 *DIXON Windsor III.* xxiv. 245 The cardinal stripped him of his deanery. 1906 C. BIGG *Wayside Sk. Eccl. Hist.* iii. 81 Strip him of his mantle of Euphuism and you will find him always sensible and candid.

b. To denude or divest (a thing) of attributes, 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxv. § 3 There is no necessitie of stripping sacraments out of all such attire of Ceremonies as mans wisdom hath at any time clothed them withall. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* III. xi. § 7 When I shall see any of those Combatants, strip all his Terms of Ambiguity and Obscurity... I shall think him a Champion for Knowledge, Truth, and Peace. 1746 *HERVEY Medit.* (1818) 272 Sometimes I have seen that resplendent globe, stript of her radiance. 1824 *SCOTT St. Roman's xxix.* Your friend, sir, must at least strip his proposals of their fine gilding. 1856 *N. Brit. Rev.* XXVI. 39 The canonical writings have, in the process, been stripped of every claim to our regard. 1859 *JERSON Brittany* x. 161, I doubt the wisdom of stripping all social events of everything that appeals to the imagination. 1908 *Programme of Modernism* 223 The ecclesiastical authority... should strip itself of that external pomp which adorns it in the eyes of the public.

c. To expose the character or nature of (a person or thing).

1619 H. HUTTON *Follies Anat.* B. 7, Shutting my Muse in silence, least she strip This Saint-like creature with a Satyres whip. 1781 *COWPER Charity* 494 He hides behind a magisterial air his own offences, and strips others bare. 1781 — *Expost.* 142 He stripp'd th' impostors in the noon-day sun; Show'd that they follow'd all they seem'd to shun.

3. To plunder, spoil; to deprive totally (whether justly or otherwise) of possessions, or of something specified; to render destitute.

† a. without const. *Obs.*

For slang uses see quot. a 1700.

a 1225 *Juliana* 62 Pu. . . deidest... ant stepe adun & strupt. est [*MS. Bodl.* herhestet] helle. c 1425 *Eng. Cong. Ireland* 144 They [the governors of Ireland]... pulled & strope ham that non harme dydde. 1612 S. RIV *Art of Jugling* C 4 b, He that hath the first dice, is like alwaies to sipp and rob all the table about. 1624 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 530 They also brought off 50 wounded men, and divers of the dead with them, the enemy having not then stript the field. a 1700 B. E. *Diet. Cant. Crew*, Strip, c. to Roh or Gut a House, to unrig any Body, or to Bite them of their Money. Strip the hen, c. to Gut the House. Strip the Table, c. to Winn all the Money on the Place.

b. const. of. Common in 17-18th c. Now rare.

1594 *Salimus Greene's Wks.* (Grosart) XIV. 216 We that have fought with mighty Prester John, And stript th' Egyptian souldan of his camp. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence Andria* IV. v. 86 *Despoliavit nos omnibus.* He hath not left vs a dish to eat our meat in. He hath stript vs of al. a 1656 B. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 143 Many a one here is borne to a fair estate, and is stript of it. a 1716 *SOUTH Sermon* (1727) VI. 114 An endeavour to strip him of his Friends. 1726 *Whole Art Mod. Gaming* 27 It is about a thousand to one but he is so unlucky, as to come away clean stript of all his Money. 1731 [E. DORRINGTON] *Philip Quarll* (1816) 78 Yearly stripping the eagles of their eggs had prevented their increase. 1737 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 1. 266 His fate was to be stript of all he had in Sweden. 1769 *ROBERTSON Chas. V.* vii. Wks. 1851 IV. 200 [They] in the space of a few weeks, stripping him entirely of his dominions, drove him... to take refuge in the court of Bavaria.

c. To deprive or rid (a substance or thing) of.

1675 G. HARVEY *Dis. Lond.* xxiv. 265 The Basis whereof is Antimony stripped of its venenous Sulphur. 1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 491 Macquer first discovered, that Prussiated Iron, or Berlin blue, might be stripped of the tinging matter by digestion with alkalis. 1837 P. KERRI *Bot. Lex.* 71 Plants are often stripped of their colours by the operation of the same agents through which they originally acquired them.

4. To denude (a thing) of its covering, esp. (a tree) of its bark, (a seed) of its skin, (a fruit) of its rind.

a 1225 *Aner. R.* 148 Heo haeu'd bipped mine figer—irend of al be rinde, despoiled [*MS. C.* i-struped] hire ster naked. 1660 in *Verny Meun.* (1904) II. 99 A greute parcell of silke web was that day to be delivered, and at the day of delivery we have a little trouble in weighing of itt, stripping of itt, and severall other things. 1727-46 *Thomson Summer* 688 'Thou hest anana... Quick let me strip thee of thy tufty coat, Spread thy ambrosial stores, and feast with Jove! 1823 W. COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1853) 163 They have been stripping trees (taking the bark off) about five or six days. 1841 *Penny Cyc.* XXI. 184/1 When the seed is stripped of its testa. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, Strip, to hark the oak tree.

† 5. To skin (an animal); in Hunting *spec.* a hare). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiv, Penne shulde sbe [*sc.* the hare] he stripped all, saue the beede. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Hunting* c iii b, Now to speke of the bestes when thay he slayne How many be strypte and how many be flynye. All that here skyne and talow and Rounge leue me Shall be flynye safe the hare for he shall stripe be. 1530 *TINDALE Lev.* i. 6 And let the harttufferyes be strypped and bewed in paces. 1575 *TURBERV. Venerie* 100 An hart or a bucke is flayed, a hare strypped. 1679 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* (ed. 2) 15 The Hare is Stripped or Cased. 1770 G. WUTTE *Selborne, Let. to Pennant Mart.*, Understanding that it was not stripped, I proceeded to examine this rare quadruped [*sc.* a moose].

6. To deprive (a plant of its foliage or fruit); to remove (seed or grain from the straw).

1607 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* II. 504 Crop luxuriant Straglers, nor he loath To strip the Branches of their leafy Growth. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 87 The Rook is a subtil Fowl, and will strip a Walnut Tree in a little time. 1759 *MILLS tr. Duhamel's Husb.* I. ii. (1762) 3 We sometimes see trees stript'd by insects. 1837 P. KERRI *Bot. Lex.* 74 If the upper part of a branch is stripped of its leaves. 1861 *SMILES Engineers* II. 110 The plan of stripping the coro. from the straw by means of a scuteber.

7. To empty, make bare, clear out (a place, thing) of its contents, ornaments, etc.

1616 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iii. 59 The bowels of our mother were not ripe For Mader-pits, nor the sweet meadows strip Of their choice beauties. 1753 CHALLONER *Cath. Chr. Instr.* 200 Our Altars are also uncovered and strip of all their Ornaments. 1765 *Lond. Chron.* 14-17 Sept. 277/2 And while she went in a fright, to see if it was true, he [a thief] in the mean time stripped the room of things to the value of 30 shillings. 1826 LAMB *Pop. Fallacies* 41 His goodly shelves are one by one strip of his favourite old authors. 1829-32 WEBSTER *Strip*, 7. To deprive; to make bare by cutting, grazing or other means; as, cattle strip the ground of its herbage. 1894 BRIDGES *Feast of Bacchus* I. 122, I stripped the house for a sale. 1913 J. H. MORRISON *On Trail of Pioneers* xxvi. 125 It was no loss when the islands were stripped of the fragrant wood.

b. To strip up: (see quot. 1893). Now dial. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* xxvii. 72 Cutting all the rest away... stripping up such as you spare from their extravagant Branches. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.* *Strip up*, to shroud [i.e. trim] the lower part of a tree, as is usually done with hedge-row timber at intervals.

† c. Used with allusion to STRIP sb.¹ Obs. 1682 tr. *Charter of Cinque Ports* 133 Strip or Estrepiement is a Writ for taking Lands from him that strips and spoils them. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) II. 409 This may excuse the trustees, if they... attempt to strip the estate of the timber.

d. ? To clear (land) of a crop. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 2 The reason for stripping turnips is to supply food to the sheep in the most convenient form. The portion of the turnip ground allotted to sheep is... drawn or strip, that is, a certain proportion of the turnips is left on the ground, for the use of the sheep, and the other is carried away to the steading, to be consumed by the cattle. 1886 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 6 Apr. 141/2 Of this quantity 320,000 acres were not reaped... or what crop there was was mown for hay. This reduces the area actually stripped for wheat to 1, 630,000 acres.

f. To take away the accessories, equipment, or furniture of; to dismantle.

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xiv. xxii. § 2-207 Thus the first Quarter is Stript, in order to be distributed. *Ibid.* xxiv. 321 Strip a Form. [Reference to pre-quot.] 1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. 325/2 [Printing] Strip a Form, is to take away all the Furniture from about it, and let it so remain on the Letter board to be distributed. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v., To Strip the masts, is to unrig a ship, or deprive the masts of their machinery and furniture. 1798 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. p. clvi. The Guerrier and Conquerant made a very inefficient resistance, the latter being soon stripped of her main and mizen-masts. 1807 Sir R. Wilson *Jrnl.* 24 Sept. in *Life* (1865) II. viii. 370 When the squall passed we attempted to hoist the sails again but again we were stripped. 1837 *Savth Sailer's Word-Book*, Stripped to the Girl-line, all the standing-rigging and furniture having been cleared off the masts in the course of dismantling. 1881 GREENER *Guns* 262 Stripping and repairing guns. To take to pieces a breech-loader for cleaning or repairs, first remove the fore-end and barrels. *Ibid.*, To strip breech-actions, the first thing will be to remove the spring. *Ibid.* 262 To strip a muzzle-loader, first remove the lock. 1883 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 134 Strip a forme, to take away the furniture from the pages of a forme, and thus leave it naked.

II. To doff, take off, peel away.

9. To remove (the clothes, a garment, trappings, hair) from a person, body.

a. With adv. off, away, or with prep. off, from. c. 1290 *St. Francis* 11 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 54 He strepte of his clothes of is rug and 3af his ponere kny3c. c. 1290 *Beket* 2201 *ibid.* 169 Ase heo strepten of is clothes, al a-boue heo founde Clerkene clothes. 13... *Coer de L.* 3399 And luke that hee her here off strype, Off hed, off berd, and eke off lype. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 143 And to the hore he goth hym faire and wel, He strepteth of the byrdel right anon. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 173 His Camises... made men stripe of be skyn of a luge, for he hadde i-reue a false dome. 1650 F. BROOKER *Le Blanc's Trav.* 220 This Prince... strip off his gorgeous habilliments. 1797 H. LEE *Canterb. T.*, *Old Woman's T.* (1799) I. 389 Stripping away his upper garment, and displaying the badge of knighthood upon his shoulder. 1895 R. W. CHAMBERS *King in Yellow*, etc. (1909) 253 As she spoke she stripped off her gloves.

fig. 1340 *Aeneid*, 98 *bet* al ours delyny of be zeuedyddliche zennes and hise strepe of al ours herten and in here stede zeite... be zeue virtues. 1549 J. OLME *Erasm. Par. Ephes.* *Profl.* ¶ iiii h. Christie woulde not stycke cleane on our backs, onlesse olde Adam be stypped cleane of, wyth all his ragged rotten patches of infidelitie and siofulnes. 1766 J. TOWERS *Brit. Biog.* I. 127 [Chancer] discovered nature in all her appearances, and stripped off every disguise. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 53 Hahis are soon assum'd: hut, when we strive To strip them off, 'tis being lay'd alive. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* III. § 1. 115 Picture after picture strips the veil from the corruption of the mediæval Chnrch. 1834 L. J. JENNINGS *Croker Papers* I. i. 3 The immense correspondence of all kinds which he left strips away disguises.

b. without adv.: To divest oneself of. Chiefly Sc. 1760-2 GOLDSON *CIL* IV. cii. (She) never once attempted to strip a single petticoat, or cover the board, as her last stake, with her head clothes. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. vi. vi. The guests all strip their coats. 1855 *Poultry Chron.* III. 212 Aleck stripped his buckskins for the attempt. 1870 J. K. HUNTER *Life Studies* xlv. 27 They... had a consultation as to whether... one of them should strip his stockings and shoon and carry the other on his back.

fig. 1853 LYTTON *Alf. Novel* xii. xxx. Strip the mask, Audley Egerton; let the world know you for what you are!

† 10. To take as plunder or spoil. Obs.

13200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 1095 Erest he strepte of him his shep. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* I. 112 For all the Temporal Lands... Would they strip from vs. 1793 COWPER *Iliad* xvii. 100 He knew at once who stripp'd Euphorbus' arms.

II. To remove (an adhering covering) of skin,

bark, lead, paper, etc.); to pull off (leaves, fruit) from a tree, etc. Also to strip off.

c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 27 Take Almaundys... & strype of be skyn. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* h. iij b. Take a knyfe... and stripe the skynne a waye from the necke. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. 265/2 [Wett-Glover.] Pulling is stripping the Wool of the skin. *Ibid.* iii. 97/2 [Cushion and Bed Terms.] Stripping the Feathers from the Quills. 1697 DRYDEN *Aeneis* I. 295 Some strip the Skin, some portion out the Spoil. 1769 MRS. RAFFAEL *Eng. Housekeeper* (1778) 363 Gather your currants when the sun is hot upon them, strip them from the stalks. c. 1770 MRS. GLASSE *Compl. Confessionner* 26 Take young and thick stalks of angelica... strip off the skins, and cut them into narrow slips. 1780 *Mirror* No. 93 ¶ 8 The best china was set out... The covers were stripped from the worked chair-bottoms. 1836 *Philos. Mag.* Dec. 484 So perfect is the sheet of copper thus formed, that, on being stripped off, it has the polish and even a counterpart of every scratch of the plate on which it is deposited. 1849 M. Taylor's *Builder's Price-bk.* 63 Stripping and relaying ladies, countess, and duchess slating, per square, 0 10 s. 1854 *Poultry Chron.* II. 22 Directly the feathers are stripped from the poultry, throw them loosely in the corner. 1888 W. J. HARRISON *Hist. Photogr.* xiii. 112 In the same year (1855) the Frenchman, Galliard, coated collodion negatives with gelatine, and then stripped them from the glass. 1891 *Law Rep., Weekly Notes* 781/2 The act of the defendants in stripping off the roof amounted to a forcible entry. 1913 J. G. FEAZER *Psyche's Task* (ed. 2) iii. 30 When he has stripped the fruit [from the tree], the rascal restores the charm to its proper place.

b. intr. Of bark, membrane: To lend or adapt itself to the process of peeling or decortication. Of a layer of metal: To become detached.

1877 JEFFERIES *Gamkeeper at H. L.* (1890) 15 In the spring, when the oak timber is thrown (because, you see, the sap he rising, and the bark strips then). 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 712 The leptomeninges stripping, on the contrary, with undue ease. 1905 *Electro-plating* (ed. P. N. Hasluck) 152 Silver will strip under the burnisher when it is deposited too fast or too slow.

12. To remove, roll up (a sleeve). Now only with up. Also absol.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. iii. 47 Then will he strip his sleeve, and shew his skarres. 1607 B. BARNES *Divile Charter* ProL A 2 b, Presently the Pronatory strippeth vp Alexanders sleene and letteth his arme bloud in a saucer. 1711 'J. DISTAFF' *Char. Don Sachcerello* 5 He strip up, and shew'd... a most thundering Arm. 1815 *Houlston's Juvenile Tracts* vii. 9 If his shirt sleeves were stripped up to his elbows.

13. To slip off (a jewel) from the arm, a ring from the finger.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iv. 103, I begge but leave to aye this lewell... She strip it from her Arme. 1652 J. BURROUGHS *Exp. Hesen* II. 186 Strip from your fingers your gold rings. 1854 A. CARV. *Ball, Lyrics & Hymns* 117 She strip from her finger the shining ring.

14. To remove entirely, clear off (vegetation). 1839 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* (1863) 261 They have almost stripped the trees and thickets along the swamp road since I first came here.

III. Technical uses.

15. Tin-washing. (See quot. 1674.) Also to wash out (gold).

1674 RAY *Prep. Tin* (E.D.S.) 12 Washing and sifting of it, which they call stripping of it. 1875 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 54 The tin gravel is 'stripped' at a cost of 3s. to 6s. per ton. 1871 *Smirson Reclt.* 19 The wash dirt will be full of gold, ready to strip.

16. Tobacco-manuf. To remove the leaves from the stems of (tobacco). Also absol.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. xxii. (Roxh.) 274/1 Terms used by Tobaccoists. Strip, is to take the stalks away from the leaves. 1786 *Act 6 Geo. III.* c. 55 § 1 No. Tobacco stalks stripped, or Snuff manufactured from Tobacco so imported, shall be removed [etc.]. 1883 KILLEBREW *Rep. Culture & Curing Tobacco U. S.* 154 If there should happen to be oo damp days when it is desired to strip, a few days in the cellar will impart the necessary moisture. *Ibid.* 186 In stripping tobacco, the leaves are pulled from the stalks and tied in bundles.

b. To remove the stalk and midrib from (tobacco-leaf). Cf. STEM v.⁴ 3 a.

1844 *Rep. Sel. Comm. Tobacco Trade, Min. Evid.* 233 Tobacco could be stripped here at from 18d. to 2s. a cwt. 1881 *Spous' Encycl. Industr. Arts* iv. 1342 Cutting is the process by which the damped [tobacco]-leaves, whether stripped or not, are most extensively prepared for smoking in pipes and cigarettes.

17. Mech. To tear off (the thread from a screw or bolt, the teeth from a wheel).

1873 NETHROP *Watch-work* 23 The teeth of the scape-wheel will, by revolving against the jagged edge, be cut off; the wheel is then stript. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2430 Strip (Machioery), to tear the thread off a screw.

b. To rip off the screw thread of (a cannon-ball or bullet); to render incapable of receiving the rotatory direction from the rifling of the barrel.

1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 477 Instead of one quarter of a turn, which was the utmost that could be safely given in the old way, without danger of stripping the ball, a whole turn round the barrel, in of length, can be given to the two grooved rifles.

c. intr. for refl.

1854 *Chambers Jrnl.* II. 202 If the charge of gunpowder be inordinately great, the ball may strip, to use the technical phrase; in other words, it may have its screw-thread rendered ineffective by the mere force of discharge. 1855 A. PIPER *Milit. & Nav. Dict.* s.v. A rifle bullet is said to strip when it passes out of the barrel of a rifle... without receiving the spiral motion on its axis. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 169 Immediately the barrel gets hot and expands, the bullets strip.

18. Mining. To lay bare (a mineral deposit, etc.): see quot. 1839.

1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 842 If... the vein be quite distinct from the rock, the labour may be facilitated, as well as the separation of the ore, by disengaging the vein on one of its faces through a certain extent, the rock being attacked separately. This operation is called stripping the vein. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxvi. 490 On 'stripping' the fault towards the trough, the limestone would be in contact with a seam of coal. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 9 Dec. 1/4 Mr. Morgan has... now as the phrase goes, 'stripped the lode'; so that many thousands of tons of stone, richly laden with gold, are ready to be stored.

19. To smooth (a metal surface) by filing or the like; to smooth the surface of (a file-blank) preparatory to cutting the teeth; also see quot. 1880.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 301 The file is now in a state either to be stripped or ground. 1855 FRANKS *Beil's Technol. Wörerb.* II. 521 To Strip a piece of work (to finish-off with a smooth file, or to smooth the surface with a hard file). *Abfeilen. Finir de limer.* 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 279/2 The [gun]-barrels are then 'stripped'—that is, turned down the whole length to correspond with the bore. 1898 J. SOUTHWARD *Mod. Printing* I. 96 [The leads are finished] by 'stripping', or 'shaving', in a stripping machine.

20. Carding. a. (See quot. 1835.) b. To remove fluff, etc. from the teeth of (a card).

1835 *Ure Philo. Manuf.* 182 Which cylinder is employed as a stripper in place of a doffing-comb, to take off or strip the slivers of wool from the doffing cylinder. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.* *Stripper*, the man who strips the cards or leather combs of fluff.

21. Cloth-making. (See quot. 1904.)

1896 W. M. GARNER *Wool Dyeing* 32 This process is frequently resorted to for 'stripping' off the colour of dyed material previous to re-dyeing. 1904 *Eng. Dict. Dict.*, *Strip v.*... A cloth-making term: to partially remove the colour from dyed material when the colour is found to be too 'full.'

22. Metallurgy. (See quot.)

1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* (ed. 2) § 642 Steel ingots, when newly stripped—that is, withdrawn from the moulds in which they have been cast—are far too hot in the interior for immediate rolling.

23. Electrometallurgy. To remove (the plating from a plated article, the metal from a positive pole, etc.) by electrolysis. Also intr. of a plating: To come off.

1877 A. WATT *Electro-Metallurgy* (ed. 6) 155 In coating steel or iron articles with nickel, deposition should not be allowed to take place too rapidly at first, otherwise the metal will be liable to strip. 1880 *Ibid.* (ed. 7) 114 Nickel-plated articles may be stripped in this solution by immersing them in it for a few moments. 1880 J. W. URQUHART *Electro-plating* vi. 162 Deposits of nickel having a brilliant appearance on leaving the solution... are very apt to strip. 1898 THRELFALL *Laboratory Arts* iv. 306 The platinum foil testing cathode may also be 'stripped' by making it an anode.

IV. 24. Comh.: strip bush slang (see quot.); strip-jack-naked dial. = beggar-my-neighbour (see BEGGAR v. 3); strip-me-naked slang, gin.

1865 *Hotten's Slang Dict.* (ed. 2), *Strip-bush, a fellow who steals clothes put out to dry after washing. 1881 *Oxfordsh. (Suffh.) Gloss.* *Strip Jack naked, a game at cards sometimes called 'Byet' (beat) my neighbour out of doors. 1751 *Gen. Advertiser* 7 Mar. 1/2 (N. & G. 5th Ser. VII. 69/2) *Strip-me-naked, or Royal Gin for Ever. 1756 [see GUN-POWDER 3].

† Strip, v.² Obs. Also 5 strype, 6 strippe. [Proximate origin obscure; f. Teut. root *strip-: see STRIFE sb.³]

1. intr. To move or pass swiftly.

c. 1490 *Reynold & O.* 560 And other stroke he to hym bere, And Down lay-fure hyma it strypes there, his schelde a waye it roode. 1579 GOSSET *Sch. Abuse* F 1 b, The swiftest Hound, when he is halowed, strypes forth. 1616 BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iii. 119 Th' Eagle... To countries far remote would bend her flight, And with vneward wing strip through the skie. *Ibid.* II. v. 905 As the Westermideshee strip along.

2. trans. To pass or surpass in running, flying, etc.; to pass by in travelling: = OUTSTRIP v. (recorded from 1580).

c. 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* I. 4 Alate we rao the deere, and through the Lawndes Strip with our naggies the loffie frolicke hucks. 1565 DRYTON *Poems Lyr. & Past.*, *Man in Moone* H 7 b, She... calls downe the Dragons that her chariot drawe, and... mounteth thereon, in twinkling of an ey stripping the winds. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Honest Man's Fort.* I. i, Before he reacht it, he was out of breath, And then the other strip him. c. 1624 CHAPMAN *Hymn to Apollo* 641 When first, they stript the Maleane Promont'rie: Toucht at Laconias soile, [etc.]. 1774 *Ann. Reg., Poetry* 221 But mark the beauteous Antelope! he strips the wind, And leaves them lagging, panting, far behind.

Strip (strip), v.³ [Cogn. w. STRIFE sb.²; cf. WFlem. *strippen* to draw (something) between the fingers or the teeth, in order to extract the contents or remove the leaves, etc.; also *strip stream* of milk from a teat.]

1. trans. To extract (the milk from a cow's udder). Now spec. to extract the milk remaining in the udder after the normal milking, esp. by a particular movement of the hand (see quot. 1844). 1610 FLETCHER *Faithful Shepherdess* I. ii. B 3 b, More white Then the new milke we strip before day light. 1783 W. H. MARSHALL *Freighted bags of our faire flocke*, to draw, the aftermilks of cows. *Yorksh. II.* 357 To Strip; to draw. 1791 W. BARTHAM *Trav.* 310 When the milkmaid has taken her share of milk, she looses the calf, who strips the cow. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 454 Stripping consists of seizing the teat firmly near the root between the face of the

thumb and the side of the fore-finger. 1863 Mrs. GASKELL *Sylvia's Lovers* xv, Never were cows that required such 'stripping', or were expected to yield such 'afterings' as Black Nell and Daisy that night.

2. To draw between the finger and thumb, through the closed hand, etc. In various technical uses: a. *Calgut-making*. (See quot.)

1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Rec.* Ser. ii. 320/1 [In preparing fiddle-strings] the gut... is stripped through a ring... or through a perforated brass thimble, the thumb being pressed upon the gut as it is passed through.

b. *Fish-culture*. To press out with the hand the ripe roe or milt from (a fish).

1884 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* I. p. cix, The mode of spawning or stripping fish... requires practice.

c. *Furriery*. (See quot.)

1908 *Animal Management* (War Office) 62 'Stripping' the ears, i.e. pulling them gently through the hand from base to apex... should not be neglected.

Strip (strip), *v.* 1. [STRIP sb.2] *trans.* To cut into strips. Hence *Stripping* *vb.* sb.; also *attrib.*

1885 W. L. CARPENTER *Manuf. Soap & Candles* 200 The first operation is to 'strip' the stock-soap, i.e. to cut it up into strips or shavings... After stripping, the soap is frequently dried somewhat, and it is then passed through the mill. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 279/2 They buy the sides of leather, and cut them into 'strips' by means of a long straight knife, moved by a treadle or by steam, known as a 'stripping machioe.'

Stripe (strip), *sb.* 1. *Sc.* Also: a. 6 strip, 5-8 strypte, 7 strypt; *β.* 7 streape, 9 streap. [Prob. cogn. w. STRIP sb.2, STRIPE sb.3; cf. WFLem. *strip* a running stream of liquid, e.g. of milk from a teat. Cf. OIrish *sribh* stream.] A small stream, a rivulet, rill.

c 1440 *Reg. Aberd.* (Maitland Club) I. 248 Ascendand pat lech til it cum to be Karlynden and swa throw þe said den descendand a stripe til it cum to be burn of Cortycum. 1456-70 in *Acts Parlt. Scot.* (1875) XII. 27/1 Begynnand at the burne that gais fra Auchquhorly qubar that the strypte fallis in the said burne. 1536 BELLENOEN *Cron. Scot.* *Descr.* Albion xlii. (1821) I. p. xli. Fra this fontane discendis a ne liti burne, or strip. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 118 As... the water strypte rinis to the fontane [L. *linguam ad fontem rivulus*]. a 1598 ROLLOCK *Passion* i. (1616) 3 This Brooke Cedron... was a little streape that ran when it was raine. 1598 [see SOUTH A. 52]. 1615 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1847) II. 326 Ane great strypt callit the Banstickill burne. 1799 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VII. 290/2 A very small stripe of water... should always be running in and off from your pit. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1829) 33 Ilk laird's domain was clearly seen Defin'd wi' streaps o' silver sheen, That intervein'd the manors green. 1823 J. A. HENROBERT *Ann. Lower Deccide* 110 A hollow close by is still called the 'Bloody Stripe.'

Stripe (strip), *sb.* 2. Also 5-6 stryppo, strypte, 6 strypt, 7 strypp. [Prob. from LG. or Du.: cf. mod. Du. *strippen* to whip, *strips* flogging (in *strips* *krijgen* to get a flogging), also mod. WFLem. *strips*; but these words have not been found so early as the Eng. word. Cf. also MLG. *strippe* strap, whip-lash (see STRIP sb.2).]

The common view that this word is a use of STRIPE sb.1 would be plausible (on the assumption that sense 3 below is the original), but for the fact that STRIPE sb.2 is not recorded till the 17th c., while this sb. occurs in the 15th c.]

† 1. A blow or stroke with a staff, sword, or other weapon, with a missile, with the claws or hoofs of an animal, etc. Cf. HANIV-stripe. *Obs.*

c 1475 *Songs & Carols* (Percy Soc.) 62 A strypte ore ij. God myght send me, If my husband myght he se me. 1530 PALSER 277/2 Stryppe, stroke or swappe, *coup*. 1530 TINDALE *Gen.* iv. 23, I have slayne a man and wounded my selfe, and have slayne a yongman, and gotte my selfe stryptes. 1542 UDALL *Emm.* *Apoph.* 11 b, If an Asse had given me a strypte with his heale. *Ibid.* 289 Receiuyng a strypte with a sworde, he gaue but one sole grone, & [etc.]. 1544 BETHAM *Precepts War.* lvi. D ij, And so either will they suffre to take their curre, or els they wyl fight with the, and deale stryptes. 1545 ASCHAM *Topogr.* ii. (Arb.) 123 The shaftes in Inde were verye longe... and therefore they gaue ye greater strypte. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI.* 128 b, This lefte woordes, and went to stryptes. a 1552 LELAND *Itin.* (1769) V. 54 The Eghe doth sorely assaynt hym that distroith the nest, goyng down to one Basket, and having a nother over his Hedde to defend the sore Stripe of the Eghe. 1579-80 North *Plutarch*, P. *Emilius* (1595) 271 Perseus went from the battell... because he had a stripe of a horse on the thigh the day before. 1580 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 129 Maides, mustard seede gather, for being too ripe, and weatier it well, er ye gie it a stripe. 1595 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xl. 27 With one stripe Her Lions clawes be from her fette away did wipe.

† b. A touch on the keys of an instrument; hence, measure, strain. *Obs.*

1590 GREENE *Never too Late* i. (1600) B 1 b, As in field this shepheard lay, Tuning of his oaten pipe, Which he hit with many a stripe. 1592 — *Vision Wks.* (Grosart) XII. 192 Tyturus... Strained ditties from his pipe, With pleasant voyce and cunnigng strypte. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. ii. 3 Now till the Sunne shall leave vs to our rest... I shall goe on: and first in diffing stripe, The floud-Gods speech thus tune on Oaten pipe [Here the metre changes]. *Ibid.* ii. iii. 731 And scarce one ended had his skillfull stripe, But straight another tooke him to his Pipe.

2. A stroke or lash with a whip or scourge. Now arch., chiefly in plural.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.*, *Mary Magd.* 1176 Strypys on þi ars þon xall have. 1525 TINDALE *Luke* xii. 47 The servant that knowe his masters wyl, and prepared not him selfe... shalbe betoe with many stryptes. 1580 E. KNIGHT *Trial Truth* 22 b, Even as a good father or master that threateneth and shaketh the rod before hee layeth on the stryptes. c 1623 LODGE *Poor Mans Talent* C 1, Sometimes the said

paine cometh by a blow or strypp. 1692 J. WASHINGTON tr. *Altiton's Def. People Eng.* ii. 33 The Hebrew Kings were liable... to be punished with stripes, if they were found faulty. 1780 J. HOWARD *Prisons Eng.* 141 Keepers are punished for this... by a fine for the first offence; and for the second by stripes. 1788 *Massachusetts Spy* 25 Sept. 3/3 On Thursday last, fifteen persons were publicly punished. William Nelson, 64 stripes. 1836 COHEN in *Morley Life* (1881) I. iii. 53 The backshik kept the boat going, when stripes would have only made it stand. 1836 CAPT. BOLDECO *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 23 Apr. in *Hansard* 942 Colonel Evans also had commanded in many regiments, in which not a stripe had been inflicted for two or three years. 1839 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 39 Labor exacted with stripes—how do you fancy that? 1887 HALL CAINE *Coleridge* i. 25 There is a tradition that Bowyer sometimes gave him an extra stripe of the birch 'because he was so ugly.'

fig. 1830 CARLYLE *Richter Again* Ess. 1840 II. 319 In regard to moral matters Leipzig was his true seminary, where, with many stripes, Experience taught him the wisest lessons. 1851 T. T. LYNN *Let. to Scattered* (1872) 202 Each passing day both gives to us and takes from us. It may give a stripe, a smile, a counsel, a reproach.

† b. A stroke of divine judgement. *Obs.*

1564-78 BULLEIN *Dialogue* 37 By what signe or token is this perilous plague or stripe of the pestilence best known among the Phisitons? 1609 BLOLE (Douay) *Exod.* vii. Annot. 173 It ought to have availed Pharo to salvation, that Gods patience deferring his just and deserved punishment, multiplied vpon him frequent stripes of miracles. 1623 LITTLE *African O. & N. Test.* Pref. 13 The least stripe that God giveth man after this life, is everlasting damnation.

† c. Said of a person: A 'scourge'. *Obs.*

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiii. 99 3e wer ay callit for 3our tyrannic Strypis of the Schyre.

† 3. The mark left by a lash; a weal. *Obs. rare.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 480/1 Stripe, or schorynge wythe a bales, *ribes*. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wv. Wulcker 791/23 *Hec viles*, a stripe. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 373 Little tyrants... At pleasure mark'd him with inglorious stripes.

† b. fig. A mark of disgrace. *Obs.*

1607 HEYWOOD *Wom. Killed w. Kindn.* iv. v. Wks. 1874 II. 140 Her spotted body Hath stain'd their names with stripe of bastardy.

Stripe (strip), *sb.* 3. [Not found till the 17th c., but prob. much older. If not a back-formation from STRIPED a., prob. a. MLG. or MDu. *stripe* (early mod. Du. *† strippe*), corresp. to OHG. *† strifo* (implied in the derivative *striphaht* STRIPED a.), MHG. *strife* (mod. G. *streifen*) masc., Sw. *stripa*, Da. *stribe*, also ON., MSw. *striþ* a striped fabric (cf. Icel. *striþendr* striped). Parallel synonymous forms, differing in ablat-grade, are WFLem. *striete*, MDu. *strêpe* (mod. Du. *streep* fem.); outside Teut. the OIrish *sriab*, stripe (—*sreiba*), *sreiba*nd striped, are believed to be cognate. The Tent. root **strip-* (: **straip-*) :—pre-Tent. **streib-* seems to have been nearly synonymous with **striþ-* :—pre-Tent. **streig-* (see STRIKE v.), to which it may be ultimately related; the sense of the root is shown in the wk. verb OHG. **straifon* (MHG. *streifen*, *streipfen*, mod. G. *streifen*) to graze, pass over lightly, wander (the mod. G. *streifen* also represents MHG. *ströufen* : see STRIP v.1). For other cognates see STRIP sb.2, STRIPE sb.1, sb.2, and v.1.

There would seem to be some obscure relation between the Tent. roots **strip-* and **striþ-* (see STRIP v.1) similar to that existing between **striþ-* and **streik-* : see STRIKE v.]

1. In textile fabrics, hence *gen.* (e.g. in the coat of an animal, a flower, a decorative pattern), a portion of the surface long in proportion to its breadth, of uniform width, and differing in colour or texture from the adjacent parts.

1625 BACON *Sylvia* § 510 Carnation of severall Stripes. 1627 MIEGE *Fr. Dict.* ii. The stripes of a striped Stoff, *les Raies (ou Barres) d'une Ettoffe rayée*. To make white, or yellow stripes, *rayer de blanc, ou de jaune*. 1697 DAMIER *Voy.* I. xix. 333 There is a very beautiful sort of wild Ass in this Country, whose body is curiously striped with equal lists of white and black: the stripes coming from the ridge of his back. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Stripe*,... a steak in Silk Cloth, or Stuff. 1746 HEEVEY *Medit.* (1743) I. 170 Some [flowers] are intersected with elegant Stripes, or studded with radiant Spots. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 27 The little ground squirrel of Carolina, of a reddish colour, and blackish stripes on each side. 1782 E. WATSON *Men & Times Revol.* (1861) 202 The back-ground, which Copley and I designed to represent a ship, bearing to America the intelligence of the acknowledgment of Independence, with a sun just rising upon the stripes of the union, streaming from her gaff. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., Regimental sword knots are directed to be made of crimson and gold in stripes. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dau.* iii. xii, The Sir Timothy Wadd, with... the Honourable John Company's stripes flying, had once the honour of being taken for an American seventy-four. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* v. 164 In the north-west part of India... a horse without stripes is not considered as purely-bred. 1860 LD. W. LENOX *Pict. Sporting Life* I. 209 Waistcoat, blue and yellow stripes, each stripe an inch in depth. 1868 W. B. MARRIOTT *Vestiarium Chr.* I. introd. v. 37 Various grades of rank were distinguished at Rome... by the colour and by the relative width of the ornamental stripes worn upon the tunic by senators, and by knights. 1897 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 545 A similar coloured short longitudinal stripe is also placed at the middle of each elytron. 1912 H. J. BUTLER *Motor Bodies* 103 The body panels are often striped. This may be either as a broad stripe, say an inch wide, or a series of, say, three fine lines occupying together one inch of panel.

b. (Old) Stripes, a jocular name for a tiger.

1885 W. T. HORNADAY 2 Yrs. in *Jungle* xiv. 157 There was Old Stripes in all his glory. 1909 *Ladies Field* 28 Aug. 511/2 How I shot my first 'stripes'.

c. In the names of certain moths.

1775 M. HARRIS *Engl. Lepidoptera* 45 Phalæna... 315 Stripe, white. 316 Stripe, shoulder. 317 Stripe, yellow shoulder. 318 Stripe, cream dot. 1832 J. RENNIE *Cons. Butterfl. & Moths* 127 The Oblique Stripe. *Ibid.* 164 The Dark Silver Stripe. *Ibid.* 201 The Treble Gold Stripe.

2. A narrow strip of cloth, braid, or gold lace, sewn on a garment of different colour. Popularly applied to the chevron worn on the upper part of the coat-sleeve by a non-commissioned officer to indicate his rank. Also applied to the similarly shaped badge worn on the sleeve by soldiers in recognition of good conduct; and (in very recent use) to the vertical badge on the left sleeve of a soldier who has been wounded.

In the British army the lance-corporal wears one 'stripe', the corporal two, and the sergeant three.

An earlier name was 'slash' (C. James *Milit. Dict.* 1802). 1827 [MACINN] *Milit. Sketch-bk.* I. 297 Ye speak your sentiments like a good soldier, and I hope afore long that ye'll have the stripes. 1848 J. GRANT *Adv. Aide-de-C.* xxxiv, Kings worn on the arms of the privates, called 'good-cood stripes'. 1861 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* III. 165/1 Although I used to wear the colonel's livery, yet I had the full corporal's stripes on my coat. 1876 VOYLE & STREVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 25/1 The good-conduct stripes worn on the arm by men of good behaviour are also called badges. 1892 KIRLING *Barrack-room Ballads*, *Danny Dever* 7 They've taken of his buttons off an' cut his stripes away. 1916 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 124/1 Private Tosh was 'offered a stripe', too, but declined.

3. In glass, a streak differing in refractive power from the general mass.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 174 Io making these pastes many precautions are necessary... lest hubbles and stripes do supervene.

4. A striped textile fabric.

1751 *Ref. Comm. Linen Manuf.* (1773) II. 291 He imports Irish Yarn, which he manufactures into Cheques and Stripes. 1839 *Textile News* 5 Apr. 24/2 The chief goods in request are still the finer qualities of worsteds in stripes and checks.

5. *Geol.* A narrow band of rock interposed between strata of differing character.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 302 Grey stone, with coal stripes. 1805 JAMESON *Min. Descr. Dumfriess* 153 In sandstone, limestone, and salt, regular and very extensive stripes are sometimes observed, which have been confounded with true strata seams. 1849 MURCHISON *Stratigraphia* II. (1854) 24 These contorted, crystalline rocks... are associated with stripes or patches... of different palaeozoic rocks of Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous age.

6. A long narrow tract of land (*occas.* of ice). Cf. STRIP sb.2 i. c.

1801 H. SKIRNING *Rivers Gt. Brit.* iii. 46 The extraordinary stripe of romantic beauty which environs them [i.e. the baths] must create a peculiar interest in Matlock. 1802 HOWE *Hist. Reb. L.* 4 A narrow stripe of land, between the hills and the German Ocean. 1807 J. HEADRICK *View Mineral*, etc. *Arran* 309 The cultivated land is occupied in run-rig, or in narrow stripes, called butts, with intervals betwixt them, whose purposes are changed every second or third year. 1817 M. BIRKBECK *Notes Journ. Amer.* (1818) 26 The country, from Richmond to Fredericksburg, is a barren sandy level, relieved occasionally by a stripe of better soil, on the banks of a rivulet. 1823 A. SMALL *Roman Antig.* iii. 61 The very spot cannot be seen for a stripe of planting. 1823 SCORESBY *Jrnl.* 253, I reached a stripe of ice firmly frozen to the ground. 1860 TYNOLL *Glac.* i. xxi. 149 Narrow stripes of ice separated from each other by parallel moraines.

b. *Anglo-Irish*. (See quot.)

1888 *Times* 8 Dec. 5/3, I believe the holdings of tenants in the neighbourhood are called 'stripes'.—Yes.

7. A strip, shred; a narrow piece cut out.

1785 COWPER *Task* I. 40 Now came the cane from India... severed into stripes That interlac'd each other, these supplied Of texture firm a lattice-work. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 28 Dec. 3/2 Bankers have been in the habit of paying their notes... sometimes with a stripe in the middle taken out. 1814 SCOTT *Vav.* vi. He produced a letter, carefully folded, surrounded by a little stripe of fox-silk, according to ancient form. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* iv. 200 Heap cassia, sandal-buds and stripes Of labdanum. 1843 CARLYLE *Misc.*, *Dr. Francia* (1857) IV. 269 General Artega was seen... sitting among field-officers, all on cow-skulls, toasting stripes of beef. 1875 DASENT *Vikings* I. 122, I will cut a red stripe out of each of your backs.

8. *U.S.* a. A particular shade or variety of political or religious doctrine; in wider sense, a sort, class, type.

1853 *Congressional Globe* 11 Feb. 576/3 He has not been long in his present 'stripe' of politics. 1854 *Ibid.* 18 May 1206/2 Every member of the Democratic party of whatever shade or stripe, is perfectly honest. 1863 *Battlefields of the South* I. vii. 93 Fraok Blair pointed him out as 'of the light stripe'—the 'comig man'. 1875 STEWART *Pict. Poets* vii. (1887) 256 Various poems are of a democratic, liberal stripe, inspired by the struggle then commencing over Europe. 1890 HOSMER *Anglo-Sax. Freedom* 292 The religious faiths of the immigrants were various, not all of one stripe.

b. = STREAK sb. 6.

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie Venner* iii. [The dog had] a projection of the lower jaw, which looked as if there might be a bull-dog stripe among the numerous bar-sinisters of his lineage.

9. Black stripe = black strap: see BLACK a. 19. 1880 *Barman's & Barmad's Man.* 55.

10. *Comb.* in parasynthetic adjs., chiefly Zool. and Bot., as stripe-breasted, -checked, -necked, -tailed, -throated; stripe-flowered, -leaved; also

stripe-shadowed *nonce-wd.*, crossed by stripes of shadow.

1837 W. SWAINSON *Birds W. Africa* 1. 267 *Stripe-breasted Bristle-neck. *Tricophorus strigatus*, Swains. 1802 SWAINSON *Naturalist's Misc.* XIII. Pl. 517 *Trochilus superbus*. The *Stripe-cheeked Hummingbird. 1822 *Thortus Anglicus* II. 171 [Brassic] Erica. *Stripe flowered Cabbage, or Garden Rocket. 1796 W. MARSHALL *Planting II.* 303 The English Oak admits of some Varieties. There is one Variegation under the name of the 'Stripe-leaved Oak'. 1893 LVORKE *Roy. Nat. Hist.* 1. 472 The 'stripe-necked mungoose' (*Hesperetes vitticolis*). 1878 MEREDITH *Love in the Valley* xvii. Poet. Wks. (1912) 234 In a breezy link Freshly sparkles garden to 'stripe-shadowed orchard'. 1812 *Swainson Gen. Zool.* VIII. 34 *Stripe-tailed Hornbill. 1837 SWAINSON *Birds II.* Africa (1861) II. 241 *Stripe-throated Lapwing. *Vanellus strigatus*, Swains.

Stripe (strip), *v.1* [Belongs to STRIP *sb.2* Sense 2 is prob. a new formation on the *sb.*]

† 1. *trans.* To beat, whip. *Obs.*
c. 1460 [see *vbl. sb.* below]. 1530 PALSGR. 740/2. I strypte, I beate, je bats. 1533 MORE *Apol.* xxxvi. 157. I caused a seruant of myne lo strypte [1557 stryppe] hym lyke a chylde. 1610. 108 They strypped [1557 stryppe] hym with roddys.

2. To punish with stripes. *rare.*
1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* i. v. 37 We shall all be striped and scourged till we do learn it. 1870 MEREDITH *Odes Fr.* Hist. (1898) 64 Still the Gods love her...this good France, the bleeding thing they stripe.

Hence Stripping *vbl. sb.*
c. 1460 *Promp. Parv.* 442 (Winch.) Strypynge, or scoryngynge with ahailes: *ribex.* 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 383 [Paul's] eight strypings and beatings.

Stripe (strip), *v.2* Also 6 stryppe; *pa. t.* 6 strypped; *pa. pple.* 6 strypped, 7 strypt. [f. STRIP *sb.3* (in early examples perh. f. STRIP *sb.1*)]

It is possible that STRIPPEO *a.* may have been early adopted from LG. or Du., and that the verb is a back-formation.

1. *trans.* To ornament (cloth, a garment) with narrow pieces of material or with stripes of colour.

In quot. 1471 perh. 'to border': cf. STRIP *sb.1* 2.
1471 *Paston Lett.* Suppl. (1901) 140. I pray you that the welvet that levyt of my tyept may be send him a geyn, for I wold strype a dobelet ther with. 1547 in Feuillerat *Revels Edw. VI* (1914) 13. vj pere sloppes of changeable Taffeta strypp vpon with blew gold dornix. 1558 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 20 Redd cloth of gold with Roses and Scallope shells strypped down. 1583 *Rates Custom Ho.* A vijth, Canuas strypped with silk. 1612 *Cotgr.*, *Brocar*, satin strypp, or purfled, with gold. 1621 in Foster *Eng. Factories Ind.* (1906) 235 Some strypt with blew for napkynge. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 May 4/2 A galloon effect, contrived either by tucking a strip of muslin or by strypping a strip of muslin over with hairs of narrow satin ribbon.

2. To mark with a narrow band or with bands of colour; to mark with alternate stripes of colour.

a. Nat. Hist. In *pa. pple.* Const. † *in, with.*
1597 A. M. tr. Guillemeau's *Fr. Chirurg.* 314 Those [leeches] which have the backe strypped, stroked with goulden yellow strokes. 1645 G. DANIEL *Poems Wks.* (Grosart) II. 51 A goodly Tulip, Stript In Gold and Purple. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 184 The Giraffe strypped with white and red. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* v. 165. I once saw a mule with its legs so much strypped that [etc.].

b. gen.
1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arth.* 212 She...call'd him by his name, complaining loud, And dropping bitter tears against his brow Stripped with dark blood. 1875 O. C. STONE in *Frul. R. Geog. Soc.* XLVI. 58 An heroic deed entitles a man to the distinguished privilege of stripping his forehead. 1895 Kipling *and Jungle Bk.* 209 As the sun rose they [re. the morning mist]...churned off and let the low rays stripe the dried grass. 1908 *Nation* 13 June 374/1 Her husband stripes a toy canoe with red and black to please the fishing-spirit.

c. intr. Of a plant: To become variegated. Also *trans.* To produce variegation in (a plant).
1725 *Bradley's Family Dict.* s.v. *Stripe*, Clons of the Spanish Jessamine, whose Leaves had been known to Stripe. 1731 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Variegated*, But whatever some Persons have affirm'd of stripping Plants by Art, I could over observe it done by any.

3. To finish (a surface) with grooves or ridges (see *quots.*). Also *absol.*

1842 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Dressed and striped*. Work [in masonry] that is first drowed and then striped. The stripes are shallow grooves done with a chisel. 1882 W. J. CHRISTY *Joins* 206 Very coarse soulder...would set quickly and be porous were it not glazed over by strypping or overcasting.

† 4. *intr.* To form a stripe. *Obs.*
1634 *LITHGOW Trav.* 1. 40 The breadth in the planure is narrow, but strippeth larger among the hills and lakes.

5. *trans.* To divide (land) into strips or plots. *Anglo-Irish.* Cf. STRIP *sb.3* 6 b.

1882 BAGINALE in *10th Cent. Dict.* 927 [The Irish tenant] stripes the worst and wildest portion and lets it out to the labourers. 1886 *Daily News* 13 Dec. 5/8 About 52 years ago the land reclaimed by their industry was striped, or apportioned, out among the tenants separately.

Stripe (strip), *v.3* [var. of STRIP *v.3*]

1. *trans.* To thrust or draw (a thing, esp. a sword in order to cleanse or sharpen it) through, over. *Sc. and north.* Cf. STROKE *v.1* 2.

17. *Clark Sanders* xv. in *Child Ballads II.* 159/1 Out he has taen a bright long hand, And he has strypt it throw the straw. 17. *Johnny Scott* xxviii. *Ibid.* 396/2 He's taen his broadsword in his hand, And strypt it o'er a stane. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Manks.* v. 44 Wat, bending a little forward in his saddle and stripping one long gauntlet glove lightly through the palm of the other hand.

† 2. To draw the edge of an instrument sideways over (a surface). *Obs.*
1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* i. xxviii. 132 Another

Groome shall take a piece of a Sword blade, . . . and . . . he shall with the edge strype and wype dawne the Horse.

Stripe, obs. form of STRIP *sb.1*

Striped (stript), *pple. a.* Also 8 *Sc. stripped*. [f. STRIP *v.2* + -ED 1.]

For earlier instances of striped (used predicatively, and therefore here treated as *pa. pple.*) see STRIP *v.1* It is possible that the Eng. vb. may have been evolved from striped *ad.* Du. *stript* or MLG. *stript*; cf. OHG. *striphat* (MHG. *striefit*; mod.G. *gestreift*, MSw. *striphter*.)

1. Marked with a stripe or stripes, having a band or bands of colour, streaked.

1617 MORVSON *Itin.* III. 174 The Greekes...weare Shasses, that is striped linnen (commonly white and blew) wound about the skirts of a little cap. a 1628 *Rates of Merchandises* 11 b. Stript or tufted Canuas. 1668 *Fryer Acc.* E. India & P. 24 Their Junks had three Masts, wearing an East-India striped Ancient. 1751 *Ref. Comm. Litter. Manus.* (1773) 11. 293 Chequed and Striped Linnen. 1752 D. STEWART in *Scots Mag.* (1753) July 343/2 Blue striped trowsers. 1821 BYRON *Heav. & Earth* II. 179 And the striped tiger shall lie down to die. 1834 LINLEY *Introd. Bot.* 407 Striped (*tristatus*): when there are longitudinal stripes of one colour crossing another. 1860 *LYSOLL Glac.* i. ix. 62 The shining snow with its striped faults and precipices. 1874 H. H. COLE *Catal. Ind. Art S. Kens. Mus.* 261 Woven striped pattern of green, yellow, and red...stripes alternating with bands of red.

b. In numerous specific names of animals, plants, and minerals.

1629 PARKINSON *Parad.* (1691) 593 The pearle of Ierusalem, or the stript pearle, whose barked while it is young, is as plainly seene to be stript with greene, red, and yellow, as the fruit it selfe is also. 1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 207 Striped wrasse. 1781 — *Quad.* I. 250 The Striped Hyena. 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. L. 349 Striped Flycatcher. 1815 AIKIN *Min.* (ed. 2) 244 Striped jasper. Occurs massive. 1832 J. RENNIE *Const. Butterf.* & M. 25 The Striped Hawk (*Haliaeetus Linn.*). 1842 Z. THOMSON *Hist. Vermont* 1. 174 Striped Maple. *Acer Pennsylvanicum*. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 458 Striped bass. 1901 H. SEEDHO *Birds of Sileria* xxx. 308 The peasant had shot me a couple of striped squirrels.

c. Of muscular fibre: Divided by transverse bands into striations

1854 ORR's *Circ. Sci., Organic Nat.* 1. 48 One of these [kinds] occurs in the voluntary muscles, and is named, from conspicuous cross markings, the striped muscular fibre. 1880 GIBBS *Histol.* 73 Striped muscle is best shown to one of the large water beetles, *Hydrophilus piceus*.

d. *Masonry.* Striped work, chisel marks made across a stone at an angle of 45°.

1842 GWILT *Enyel. Arch.* § 1914 Striped work must also be first drowed and then striped.

e. Of a person: Entitled to wear a (good-conduct, etc.) stripe.

1890 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 12 June 5/2 In the E.C. district all the striped men were ordered to have their stripes forfeited.

2. *U.S. ?* = STREAKED *pple. a.* 2.

1840 HALIBURTON *Clockin.* Ser. II. ix. That's the reason married folks are so everlastin' striped; they never romp.

3. In parasynthetic adjs. Cf. STRIP *sb.3* 10.

1731 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Tilia*, The striped-leaved Lime-tree. 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* I. II. 563 Striped-bellied Woodpecker. 1783 *Ibid.* II. 1. 275 Striped Headed Finch. 1829 GRAFFITH tr. *Cuvier Vll.* 418 Striped-tailed or Angola Hornbill. 1859 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* I. 484 The Banded Bandicoot, or Striped-backed Bandicoot.

Stripeless (striple), *a. rare.* [f. STRIP *sb.3* + -LESS.] Without a stripe or stripes.

1900 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 17 Mar. 656/1 So it comes about that cleaning windows...may be part of the duty of a stripeless man who enlists in the service of the Empire. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 30 June 6/5 Stripeless Mackerel...A fine mackerel...which had not a single stripe on it.

Stripping (stript), *vbl. sb.* [f. STRIP *v.2* + -ING 1.]

1. The action or process of making a stripe or of forming stripes.

1731 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Tulipa* & *Dls* Though indeed, the Stripping of Tulips does never occasion so great Weakness in them. 1798 *Hull Advertiser* 8 Sept. 2/4 Fancy work...varnishing, gliding and stripping. 1911 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 3/4 The holdings are ruthlessly rearranged among the tenants who remain—a process called 'stripping'.

2. *concr.* *a.* A stripe or series of stripes of colour.

1677 *PLOT Oxfordsh.* 172 Where it [a striped Maple] flourishes still and retains its stripings. 1731 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Variegated*, It is a Disemper in the Plants, since whenever they become vigorous, this Stripping is rendered less visible. 1826 *Gard. 28 Jan.* 6/1 The flowers present...various kinds of striping and feathering. 1857 V. CORNISH in *Geogr. Jnl.* IX. 293 The longitudinal striping (of sand) is reduced to a subulate feature of the windward slope of transverse dunes. 1900 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Jan. 347 The detailed representations...showing in some respects a resemblance to the stripings of Mars.

Striptel (striptel), [f. STRIP *sb.2* + -LET.] A small strip. Also *attrib.*

1839 CAROLINE B. SOUTHEY in *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 756 The rising flood came rushing on, Till not a sea-mark old was seen, Nor of the stripel islets green A speck of hard, dry sand. 1884 ANNIE S. SWAN *Marks Desb.* xv. 122 The stripel of firm wet sand left by the ebbing tide.

Stripling (stripting). Also 4-6 streppe-, stryp-lynge, 5-6 stripling, 6 stripling, stryp-pling, 6-7 stripling (6-ynge), 7, 9 striplin. [Prob. f. STRIP *sb.1*, though that word is not recorded before the 15th c.] + -LING 1.]

The etymological notion seems to be 'one who is slender as a strip', one whose figure is not yet filled out.]

1. A youth, one just passing from boyhood to manhood.

1398 TREVISA *Birth. De P. R.* vi. i. (1495) 186 Adolescencia the aage of a yonge stryplynge duryth the thyrd yll yere. c. 1400 MAUNOEVE. (1839) xxvii. 278 The faireste 3onge stryplynges. a 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* v. civ. (1811) 79 Arthurus, the sone of Yver Pendragon, a streplynge of .xv. yeres of Age. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 159 Every stryp-pling of the age of .xii. yeres and above, before his Alderman in his ward was newly charged with the same othe. 1611 BIBLE 1 Sam. xvii. 56 And the king said, Enquire thou whose sonne the stripping is. 1650 FULLER *Pitipah* iv. vi. 103 From a child he starts up a youth, and becomes a stripping. 1745 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 1. 128 The only son I have left me, being but a stripping of fourteen years age. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. VI. 262 He affected to speak slightly of Alexander, as a stripping, 1878 *Browning Poets Croisic* ix. This proves mere Stripling's amusement.

trans. and *fig.* 1683 DRYDEN *Dk. Guise* II. ii. I'm hut a Stripling in the Trade of War. 1693 *Honours Town* 32 A conceited School-master is but a stripping in Pedantry to him. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* (1886) 19 An amiable stripping of a river. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 230 My trees ran up so rapidly and such stripplings that tornadoes blew down two or three.

2. *attrib.* (chiefly appositive) passing into adj.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 7 The strippling age, or spryng tide. 1598 SYLVESTER *De Barts* II. II. 11. *Baldion* 51 He tyranniz'd among his strippling-peers. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* 4 Having convers'd much with a strippling Divine or two of those newly fled Probationers, that usually come scouting from the University. 1667 — *P. L.* III. 626 A strippling Cherube. 1725 *Pope Odes* 1. 19 Gay, strippling youths. 1795 SOUTHEY *Town of Arc* VII. 102 Before his strippling arm Fied Warwick. 1851 M. ARNOLD *Scholar Gypsy* viii. Crossing the strippling Thames at Bab-lock-hithe.

Strippado, obs. form of STRAPPADO.

Strippage (striptedg), *rare.* [f. STRIP *v.1* + -AGE.] Branches stripped from trees.

1873 *Browning Red Coll. Nt.* cap. 1. 508 The leafy street-length through, decked end to end With August-strippage, and adorned with flags.

Stripped (stript), *pple. a.* [f. STRIP *v.1* + -ED 1.]

That has been stripped, in senses of the vb. **Stripped gallop**, a gallop given a racehorse when 'stripped'.

1594 *Gil. Huswifes Handmaid Kitchen* 1 b. Then put in halfe a handfull of stripped Tymme. 1641 in *Archologia* I. 99 Poor stript men, that had made their escapes from the rebels. 1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* xiv. xxii. § 3. 207 The Composer...coming to his Strip Form, or Quarter of the Form he is to Distribute, he places [etc.]. 1714 E. WAKO *Field-Spy* 26 Like a stript Camester or a ruin'd Beau. 1844 *Rep. Sel. Comm. Tobacco Trade, Min. Evid.* 232 The stripped tobacco is an article which is manufactured by the extraction of the stalk. 1869 G. J. CHESTNUT *Transatl. Sk.* 264 Making indelicate remarks on the personal appearance of the stripped soldiers. 1866 *Daily News* 12 June 6/2 It was the first stripped gallop he ever had. 1898 J. SOUTHWAR *Mod. Printing* 1. 97 The following table shows the usual number of improved—that is, shaved or stripped—leads to the pound.

Hence Strippedness, the quality or state of being stripped.

1856 MRS. CARLYLE *New Lett. & Mem.* (1903) II. 96 What is that quality in the skins of some women...which always suggests nakedness, striptness?

Stripper 1 (stript), [f. STRIP *v.1* + -ER 1.]

1. One who strips another; also one who strips or strips off some article or product, e.g. bark of a tree, tobacco, the accumulation of shoddy in a carding-machine.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1837) 162 Preferment to degrees in scholl...ought to be a mightier stripper of insufficiency. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Spoliator*, a spoyler; stripper, despoiler. a 1722 *Lisle Husb.* (1751) 367 The greater the flush of sap...it makes the better bark, and is better both for the tanner and the stripper. 1859 FAIRHOLT *Tobacco* vi. 305 The 'stripper' performs her duties by folding the tobacco-leaf, and...cutting under both sides of the thicker end of the stalk. 1876 SAULS *Sc. Naturalist* III. 48 Epinephor had three boys under him—the wheeler, the pointer, and the stripper. 1886 LO. WALSINGHAM & PAYNE-GALLWEY *Shooting I.* 71 The stripper takes the gun to pieces down to the minutest detail, and carefully examines and regulates it in every way. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 10 June 5/2 Had strippers been allowed to take out licenses to strip the wattles of their bark.

2. A machine or appliance for stripping.

1835 [see STRIP *v.2* 20]. 1856 P. KENNEDY *Banks of Boro* xli. (1867) 339 A...pair of strippers (curved chisels for stripping off bark). 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 842/2 A frame...which may be elevated to raise the stripper off the pit through the instrumentality of a rock-shaft and a system of levers. 1875 *Ibid.* 2430/1 *Stripper* *a.* (Carding) a device for stripping the top flats from the carding-cylinder. 1882 *Essex Herald* 10. 1869/3 A stripper is a labour saving machine used in...Victoria...its object is to strip the heads from the standing corn and thrash them in one operation. 1886 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 6 Apr. 14/2 One by one the [willow-] switches are placed in the mechanical stripper.

attrib. 1839 *Ur. Dict. Arts* 349 [Carding] This shaft drives the crank and lever mechanism of the stripper knife. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Mar. 2/1 Sir William Lyne proposed to raise the duty from £12 to £16 for 'stripper harvesters'.

3. *pl. Gaming.* 'High cards cot wedge-shape, a little wider than the rest, so as to be easily drawn in a crooked game.' (Farmer & Henley.) 1887 F. FRANCIS *Jun. Saddle & Maccasin* 228 A tender-foot had got in amongst the gamblers on board...and what with 'strippers', and 'stocking', and 'cold decks',...and so forth, he hadn't the ghost of a show. 1884 *MASKELYNE Sharps & Flats* 222 The most commonly used form of cards, however, is that of the 'double-wedges' or 'strippers'.

Stripper 2. [f. STRIP *v.3* + -ER 1.] 'A cow not in calf, but giving very little milk' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

1856 *Irish R. Agric. Soc.* XVII. 1. 266 The cows which I buy as strippers, for fattening, giving little milk.

† **Strippit.** *Obs. rare*-. [f. STRIP sb. 1 + -ET.] A small rill.

1577 *HARRISON Descr. Scot.* x. 12/2 in *Holinshead*, A fayre spring, . . . from whence runneth a little brooke or strippet.

Stripping (stri'pin), *vbl. sb. 1* [-ING 1.]

1. The action of STRIP *v. 1*.
1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R. v. lxxiv.* (1495) 182 And that matere chaungyng and enfectib the skyne somtyme wyth scales. . . and somtyme wyth stryppynge and pyllynge. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* (Dubl. MS.) 781 What of stampyng of stedes & stryppynge of baners, All demmyd þe dale & þe duste risez. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 480/1 Strypynge, or makyng [read nakyng], . . . denudacio. 1653 *W. JENKYN Shock of Corn* (1654) 14 He who looks upon himself as possessing nothing in the world, fears not a stripping by death. 1773 *ANONON Guardian* No. 109 ¶ 2 Having put a seasonable stop to this unaccountable humour of stripping, that was got among our British Ladies, 1845 *J. COULTER Adv. Pacific* vii. 76 As this spiral stripping of the blubber goes on, the body [of the whale] is kept turning. 1847 *ELIZA GURNEY Lett.* 18 Sept., in A. J. C. Hare *Gurneys* (1895) II. xv. 252 This further stripping has afresh caused me to feel that 'I am bereaved', that life will soon contain but very few to bind me to it. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VII. 712 The pia [mater] on stripping is found to adhere to the cerebral cortex.

b. In technical senses.
1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. 11. 135 In the stripping of our forearm, we were alarmed by discovering it was sprung. 1837 *Whitlock Bk. Trades* (1842) 226 (File Maker) To prepare the files for cutting, is by making the surface to contain the teeth as level as possible; this process is called 'stripping'. 1853 *URE Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) II. 697 Interruptions occurred several times a day by the stripping of the main cylinder. 1875 *J. H. COLLINS Metal Mining* 54 The ore is got out by a kind of long-walled method called 'stripping'. 1886 *A. WATT Electro-Deposition* 252 It is usually the practice to remove what silver there may be upon old plated articles by the process termed 'stripping'. This consists in immersing the article in a hot acid liquid.

2. *concr.* Something stripped off or taken off in a thin layer.

1601 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 288 He [the yeoman of the Boyling House] hath for his fee the strippings of beefe. 1835 *Browning Paracelsus v.* 486 And now the air is full of upborn canes, Light strippings from the fan-trees. 1874 *RAYMOND 6th Rep. Mines* 315 The layers of gravel passed through by the shafts in reaching the mantles or rich streaks are cast aside as of no value, and the surface of a Mexican placer is covered with heaps of these 'strippings'. 1883 *Gresley Gloss. Coal-mining* 245 *Stripping*, a web of coal worked off all along the face of a stall.

3. *attrib.* (chiefly technical), as *stripping-acid*, *-bath*, *-liquid*, *-machine*, *-solution*. Also *stripping-coat*, a coating of solvent used on the edges of double waterproof fabric in order to separate them for making a seam; *stripping-film*, a photographic 'plate' having a film which may be separated from its support after exposure; *stripping-knife* (see *quot.*); † *stripping law*, the 'art' of fleecing prisoners as practised by jailers (see *quots.*).

1905 *Electro-plating* (ed. P. N. Hasluck) 141 The 'stripping acid' is composed of sulphuric acid, nitric acid, and water. 1886 *A. WATT Electro-Deposition* 252 A 'stripping-bath' (for silver) is first made by pouring a sufficient quantity of strong oil of vitriol into a suitable stoneware vessel. . . To this must be added a small quantity of either nitrate of potash, or nitrate of soda. 1885 *C. G. W. LOCK Workshop Rec. Ser. iv. 7/2* Such coatings are specially designated 'stripping-coats'. *Ibid.* 395 'Stripping films. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, 'Stripping-knife, a tool for removing the blades of sorghum from the stalks, previous to grinding. 1592 *GREENE Disput. Conny Catchers* D 1, The 'stripping Lawe, wherein I will lay open the lewde abuses of sundry Iaylors in England. 1592 - *Def. Conny Catching* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 104 The stripping Law. . . is the abuse offered by the keepers of Newgate to poore prisoners. 1846 *Mech. Mag.* XLV. 260/2 Silversmiths remove silver from copper by immersing the plated article in 'stripping liquid, made of eight parts sulphuric acid and one part nitrate of potash. 1898 'Stripping machine (see STRIP *v. 1*). 1886 *A. WATT Electro-Deposition* 253 A Cold 'Stripping Solution. . . is made by [etc.].

Stripping (stri'pin), *vbl. sb. 2* [f. STRIP *v. 3* + -ING 1.] The action of STRIP *v. 3*

1895 *F. M. HALFORD Making a Fishery* 194 Finding that she [the female fish] was not quite ripe for stripping he turned her on to a shallow. 1899 *19th Cent.* Sept. 399 The 'stripping' of the shad by the hatchery officials had only terminated the previous week.

b. *concr. (pl.)* = STROKING *vbl. sb. 2*.

1781 *J. HURTON Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss. 97 *Strippings*, the last part of a cow's milk. 1808 *J. C. CURWEN Hints Feeding Stock* 145, I was doubtful of the accuracy of my own dairy, which stated a pound of butter to eight quarts of strippings. 1844 *H. STEPHENS Bk. Farm* II. 459 That which comes last, the afterings or strippings, as it is commonly called, is much the richer part of new milk.

c. *Comb.*: *stripping cow*, a cow which is going dry and requires to be 'stripped' in milking. 1894 *Times* 16 Apr. 4/4 Irish store cattle, consisting chiefly of beifers and stripping cows, continue to be imported.

Stripping (stri'pin), *ppl. a.* [f. STRIP *v. 1* + -ING 2.] That strips, in senses of the verb.

1681 *ORWAY Soldier's Fort.* i. 1, (1683) 6 Be sure that they be lewd, drunken, stripping Whores. 1773 *ANONON Guardian* No. 118 ¶ 3 At a late meeting of the stripping Ladies, . . . it was resolved for the future to lay the modesty-piece wholly aside. 1809 *MARY TITHERINGTON Diary in Mem.* 91 In the course of Christian experience we pass through such stripping times. 1913 *MASEFIELD in Engl. Rev. Dec.* 1 Till with a stripping crash the tree goes down.

Strippy (stri'pi), *a. rare.* [f. STRIP *sb. 2* + -Y.] Of the nature of a strip, made up of strips.

1822 *Examiner* 827/1 Intersected in every part with clashing colours, obtrusive lights, and strippy shapes and lines.

Stript. [Variant of STRIPPED *ppl. a.* used as *sb.*] A trade-name of tobacco-leaf when 'stripped'.

1881 *Spons' Encycl. Industr. Arts* iv. 1341 Quantities of leaf-tobacco are shipped in a condition deprived of their stem and midrib, and are then known as 'stripts'.

[Stripulose: error in Dicts. for STUPULOSE.]

Stripy (stri'pi), *a.* [f. STRIPE *sb. 3* + -Y.] Having, marked with, or suggestive of stripes or bands of colour.

1513 *M.S. P. R. O. Papers* 5 *Hen. VIII.* No. 4101 Itm' a standing bedde of dornix strippy. 1847 *Leitric tr. C. O. Miller's Anc. Art* 5 324, 328 The undulated and strippy nature of light. 1891 *M. MURTEL Dowie Girl in Karp.* ii. 12 There was a flutter of shutters and strippy awnings upon them. 1898 *KIRLING Day's Work* 107 His tiger. . . is supposed to be a clouded animal—not stripy, but blotchy.

Strit (strit), *v. Obs. exc. dial.* [? Altered form of STRUT *v.*] *intr.* To walk proudly, strut.

1597 *Br. Hall Sat. iii. vii.* 25 Yet for all that, how stify strits he by, All trapped in the new-found brauerie. 1657 *C. THORNLEY Daphnis & Chloe* 100 The Goats stritting along with the Sheep. *Ibid.* 152. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* Strit, obs. 3rd pers. sing. of STRIDE *v.*

Stritch (stri't), *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 5 *stryche*. [? Shortened from *stritchel*: see STRICKLE *sb.*]

1. = STRICKLE *sb. 1*.

14. *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in *Wt.-Wülcker* 588/13 *Hostorium*, a stryche. 1825 *JENNINGS Observ. Dial. W. Eng.* 73 *Stritch*, a strickle: a piece of wood used for striking off the overplus from a corn measure.

2. = STRICK *sb. 1*, STRIKE *sb. 4*.

14. *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in *Wt.-Wülcker* 593/9 *Linipulus*, a striche of flaxe.

† **Strite**. *Anglo-Irish. Obs.* Also 7 *strette*, *stroyte*. [Perk. a form of STRAIT *sb.*] Some contrivance for intercepting fish in a river.

1537 *Ir. Act 8 Hen. VIII.* c. 22 (1621) 168 Divers wilful persons. . . have in divers places of the said rivers [Barrow, etc.] and waters made weres, purprestures, ingines, strites [1678 *strettes*] and other obstacles. . . It shall be lawfull, to . . . breake . . . all and everie such weres, . . . strytes and [etc.].

† **Strithe**. *Obs.* In 4 *stryp*(p)s. [? A dial. form of STRIDE *sb.*, influenced by Scandinavian habits of articulation.] = STRIDE *sb.*

13. *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 846 Sturme stiff on þe stryþpe on stalworth schonkez. *Ibid.* 2305 Penne tas he hym stryþe to stryke, & frounses boþe lyppe & browe.

† **Strivable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *estrivable*, f. *estriver*: see STRIVE *v.* and -ABLE.] Open to dispute, disputable.

c 1456 *Peacock Bk. Faith* (1909) 187 The lay peple of the newe lawe is bound. . . for to receyve her feith. . . in ech doubtable and strivable poynt therof.

Strive (striv), *v.* Pa. t. *strove* (strōv), pa. pple. *striven* (striv'n). Forms: 3-8 *stryve*, 4 *striff*, *strivi*, *strive*, 4-5 *stryf*, 4, 6 *strif*, 4-6 *stryfe*, 4-7 *strife*, 5 *stryff*, 5-6 *stryfo*, 5-7 *strywe*, 7 *strive*, 3- *strive*. Pa. t. a. *weak forms* 3 *strivede*, 3-9 *strived*, 4 *stryvede*, 6 *strivde*, *stryved*, *Sc. stryvit*, 7 *strivd*. *β. strong forms* 3-5 *strof*, 4 *stroove*, 4-5 *stroof*, 8 *struive*, 9 *dial. struv*, 4- *strove*; 4 *straff*, 4-6 *Sc. strafe*, *straf*, 5 *Sc. straff*, 5-9 *strave*, 6 *Sc. strain*, *straw*(e); also *pl.* 4-5 *stryve* (i), *strevon*. Pa. pple. a. *weak forms* 4 *ystrived*, 4-9 *strived*. *β. strong forms* 4 *strevon*, -yn, *strivin*, *stryve*, *stryven*, *Sc. strewine*, *striwine*, -yn, *strifine*, 6 *strevin*, 6-7 *strovon*, 7-9 *strove*, 7 *strive*, 4- *striven*. [M.E. *strive-n* (13th c.), a. OF. *estriver* (early mod. F. *driver*: still preserved in some dialects), to quarrel, contend: of disputed origin.

The verb is not found outside Fr., the alleged Pr. *estribar* cited by etymologists having no existence. It is commonly believed to be of Teut. etymology. According to some scholars, OF. *estriver* is f. *estrive* (whence STRIFE *sb.*), which is regarded as a modification of the older OF. (and Pr.) *estrit*, (= OIt. *strido*, *strio*), a. OTeut. **strido*- *strife*, combat, related to **stridan* to fight: see STRINE *v.* According to others, the OF. verb (of which, on this view, the *sb. estrive* is a derivative) is a. OTeut. **stridan* *str.* vb. (Mid. G. *striben*, early mod. Du. *striven*, though these are prob. of secondary origin), f. root **strid*-, of which the ablaut-variant **strib*-, is represented by the weak verb M.L.G. *streven* (mod. LG. *streven*), (M)Du. *straven*, MHG. mod. G. *streben*, to endeavour, struggle (= sense 9 below), also (from LG.) Sw. *strifva*, Da. *stræbe*. Both explanations present some unsolved difficulties; the former is more satisfactory with regard to sense, but the notions of 'conflict' and 'endeavour' easily pass the ooe into the other.

The strong conjugation (on the analogy of *drive* etc.) is found somewhat earlier than the weak conjugation which would be normal for a verb adopted from Fr., and has always been the more frequent of the two, though many examples of *strived* *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* occur in writers of every period from the 14th to the 19th c. The Bible of 1611 has always *strove* in the *pa. t.* the *pa. pple.* is *strived*, *striven* (one example each). The irregular *pa. pple. strove* (after the *pa. t.*; cf. the form *stroven* of the 16-17th c.) appears first in the 17th c., and remained somewhat common down to the middle of the 19th c., but is now confined to illiterate use.

1. *intr.* To be in a state of variance or mutual hostility. ? *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 84 þus ha beoð bisie i þisse fule mester, &

eider mid oðer strieuð her abuten. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 623 þe king mihte segge þat in a lujer time he strieuðe wiþ his wiue. 1338 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 293 Witþ bis barons he struied, with him wild non go. A kyng þat struies with hisse, he may not wele spede. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 1470 Now lofe we, now hate, now saghtel, now strife. 1340 *Ayenb.* 151 Vor þe seale ssel by ase a trewe abyrtes be-tuene þe goste and þe ueste þet byeh alneway struinde. c 1386 *CIAUCER Sompu. T.* 278 And therefore Thomas, trowe me if thee leste, Ne struye nat with thy wyf, as for thy beste. 1508 *DUNBAR Tua Marrit Wemen* 59 It is agane the law of luf, of kynd, and of nature, Togidder hairtis to streine, that stryveys with vther. 1540 *PALSCR. Acolastus* iv. iv. T iv, We shal not fyghte herefore .i. we will not fall at bate or struye for this matter, or here aboute. a 1628 *Lo. Brookez Of Humane Learning* cxxxiii. Poems (1633) 48 For earth, and earthynesse it is alone, Which envies, strifes, liates, or is malecontent. 1829 *SCOTT Anne of G. xxxii.* They say you cannot live in Rome and strive with the Pope.

2. To quarrel, wrangle. Now *rare* (*poet.*).

c 1290 *Infancy Jesus* 883-5 in *Horstman Allengl. Leg.* (1875) 31 þis children bi gonne for to struie, And ech oþur þrettede swiþe; So longue hu struieden with wicke mod, þat euerich oþur vuele smot. 13. *Solomon's Coronation* etc. 38 to a *Davy's Dream* (E. E. T. S.) 97 3erne þai struieden & chid. 1382 *Wyclif Lev.* xxiv. 10 A sone. . . of a woman of Yrael . . . hath streuen [Vulg. *jurgatus est*] in tentis with a man of Yrael. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 126 The daughter of a senator of Rome, that had so cruell heart that she strave & chidde in the plaine strete wit her neyghbours. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 42 It is talkyd here how that ye and Howard schuld a streyven togedder on the scher daye, and on of Howards men schuld a strekyn yow twyess with a dagere. a 1533 *BERNERS Huan* lxxxiii. 262, I began to struye with my brother so hyely that Gybouars myght her me. 1860 *TENNISON Sea Dreams* 222 And still they strove and wrangled.

† b. To bandy words with a superior; to behave mutinously. *Const. with, against. Obs.*

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) II. 323 þis is þe womman of Ethiopia for þe whiche Mary and Aaron struye [L. *jurgati sunt*] with Moyses in desert. c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* iii. 7 þat nan folu þair ahen wille, ne nan bare þaim sua heze, þat tay strue again þair abes. c 1430 *Dietrich* 52 in *Babees Bk.* (1668) 58 First with þi bettir be war for to struye. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 153 Pou sall se me correcte þi ill servand, & teche him rath to be meke & speke fayr, þan for to flite or strife with his maister. c 1450 *Bk. Curstaye* 226 in *Babees Bk.* 305 Also, my chlyde, a-gaynes þy lorde Loke þou stryfe with no kyn worde.

3. To contend, carry on a conflict of any kind; esp. to contend with another or each other for (the possession of) something or for (a cause or principle).

c 1290 *Beket* 1544 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 150 In þe churche of Caunterburie me þouste i stod. . . And strued for holi churche agen þe kinge and his. c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* ii. pr. ii. (1868) 33 Strif or plete wiþ me [L. *meum contendere*] by fore what iuge þat þou wilt of þe possession of rycheesse or of dignities. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Baptista*) 720 We wil nocht for dignite strive, ne quha sal gettare be. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 324 For this thei tellen that ben wise, Wicke is to struye and have the werse. c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* it. iii. 66 Oþerwile men struen for o. peny riþ shamfully. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* iii. 1997 Than why shold I with my consens strylyffe? 1530 *PALSCR.* 740/2, I struye to gette an offyce that gothe by elecyon, *je estrieue*. 1567 *R. BIRREL Diary* (1798) 13 At this Parliament, the townes of Dundie and Perth strave for the 2^d place amongst the burrowes. 1609 *SIR J. HARRINGTON Nugæ Ant.* (1804) II. 258 There it seemes also the colleges strave for him, he removed so oft. 1626 [FEATLEY] *Pelagius Rediv.* To Rdr. A 2 b, The Doctrine so much strouen for, and so highly extolled by some, is it nothing but olden heresie new furnished oer? 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 93 If intestine Broils alarm the Hive, (For two Pretenders oft for Empire strive) The Vulgar in divided Factions jar. 1847 *SARAH AUSTIN Rank's Hist. Ref.* III. 281 The old and bitter enemies with whom they bad so long striven. 1905 *J. B. BURN St. Patrick* vi. 208 The story has a sequel which tells how Patrick strove with the other enchanter.

b. To fight against temptation or the like; to wage spiritual warfare.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 470 þe thrid is crone þat sal be giffine to marters at here has wele struwine. 1399 *LANGR. R. Reddes* Prol. 82 þe story is of non estate þat struyen with þer lustus. 1598 *SILVESTER Du Bartas* i. l. 769 While Jesus strove with Sathan's strong Temptations. a 1716 *SOUTH Sermon* (1727) VI. 314 It is the tempted Person's Duty. . . to fence, and strive, and oppose the Temptation with all his Art, as well as Resolution, that be can. 1816 *J. WILSON City of Plague* i. iii. 211 In vain I strove Against the Tempter. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xlii. Did ye never sleep in the same room wi' him, and hear him strive in his dreams with the delusions of Satan?

c. With cognate object. *rare.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Macchior*) 1514 My strife I haf weile strufine. 1833 *TENNISON Two Voices* 130 Waiting to strive a happy strife, To war with falsehood to the knife. d. To struggle with disease or suffering. 1666 *G. HARVEY Morbus Angl.* xxxii. (1672) 101 Forestus knew another woman that strove eight years with a Consumption. 1686 *tr. Chardin's Trav. Persia* 18 M. de la Haye. . . strove with his distemper, and took a journey to Adrianople. 1786 *BURNS To Mountain Daisy* viii, Such fate to suffering worth is giv'n, Who long with wants and woes has striv'n.

† e. To struggle with hindrances. *Const. to with inf.* (Cf. sense 9.)

1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* v. iii. 104 He struie with troubled noise [So Ft.; Qo. 1597 and mod. edd. thoughts], to take a Nap.

f. Of things: To be mutually opposed in action; to come into conflict with.

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 315 The fuyre. . . stryueþ wiþ þe ayer. c 1425 *Cast. Perseverance* 64 Envy, a-geyn

Charity strywith full ryth. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 63 This request is full of violence and robbery and striveth [L. *puignat*] with the Gospel. 1592 KYO Sp. *Trag.* III. i. 8 So striveth not the waves with sundry winds. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. i. 59 It swallows vp hail ships, and through the violence... of contrare workeng of the wais of the sey, guben ilke streme stryues with vthr, drounes thame in the deip. a 1668 DENHAM *On Earl of Strafford's Trial & Death* 17 Now private pity strove with public hate, Reason with Rage, and Eloquence with Fate.

†4. To contend in arms, fight with. *Obs.*

13. *K. Alis.* 2870 How they stryveden for the kynriche. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 40 For so bette S. Dunstan, he suld alle his lyue With were his lond welde, & with his suerd stryve. 1340-70 *Alisaunde* 289 Philip enforceyth hym now his folk for to gie;... Many mightfull menne made bee stryue. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3323 Your wille I moste wirke;... Syn weikenes of wemen may not wele stryue. Ne haue no might tawardes men maistris to fend. c 1470 *Col. & Gau.* 353 Wondir stalwart and strang to stryue in ane stour. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* Contents 20 How a knyght & a dwarf stroof for a lady. 1598 BASTARD *Chrestol.* vii. xlv. 183 Sakellus died stryuing for the wall. a 1609 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* (1657) 38 Whilist it was hard stroven and fought on that side, I sent a Captain... to see what guard was held along the wall toward the Bay-ward. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann.* Marcell. 418 The Germans strove againe for their parts with the like obstinate resolution. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* xii. 57 Twice vanquish'd, while in bloody furies stryue, Scarce in our Walls, we keep our Hopes alive. 1706 PRIOR *Ode to Queen xxix*, There Fleets shall strive by Winds and Waters tost.

†5. To contend in words, dispute. Chiefly followed by dependent question. *Obs.*

1320-30 *Horn Childe* in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* III. 306 Anon that gain to stryve rathe, Whether of hem him schuld have To duelle in her meine. c 1325 *Metr. Rom.* 48 Wit sain Jon gan that to stryfe, And said [etc.]. 138. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 147 Jewis and discipils of Joon strooven. 1381 *Jude* i. 9 When Mycheal... disputing with the deuel, stroof [Vulg. *altercatum*] of Moyses body. c 1425 *Eng. Conquest* 126 (1896) 32 Heruy, & Reymond vp dyers domes strouen what nien shold do wyth har prysoneris. 1471 CAXTON *Reynell* (Sommer) 34 They argued and stroof to gyder that oon ayenst that other often tymes of this mater. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxiii. 1 So these thre men wolde stryue nomore with Iob, because he helde himself a righteous man. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* 43 For cause they knew him to depart, They straif quha suld be ouerst. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 438 Saying that they had stroven together who should haue him to his house.

†b. To debate, discuss. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13589 *Pa* phariseus, *Quen* *pai* had strived *pam* emel... cuth na resun find, *pai* did *pai* bring again *pai* blind. 1340 *Ayerb.* 164 *Panne* salomon huanne he bedde... of alle pinges and of folas and of wyse y-strived he zayde [etc.]. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4099 My wyf, strived stifi with hire-self as stepmoderes wol alle, hi what wise sche miht best *pai* hold *pai* harm spille.

†c. To cavil, dispute. Const. of. *Obs.*

13. *Sennyn Sag.* 1850 Go forth and strif now therof. 1541 R. COPLAND *Gaiety's Terap.* 2 Cj h. It behoueth nat than this miserably to stryue of the names. 1549 COVERDALE etc. *Erasm.* Par. i Cor. Arg. i. b. Finallye they stryued among them selues of matrimonye, by reason that euen at that tyme some christian men styfye defended, that men should wholly abstayne from mariage.

†6. To contend in rivalry; to seek to surpass another or each other; to compete in a trial of strength or skill. Also to strive a vie (see A-VIE adv.). *Obs.*

c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 732 *Pai* straua wha first to lande myght wyne. 1509 [see A-VIE adv.]. 1538 STARKEY *England* i. iii. 92 Euery towne semyd to me to stryue wyth other, as hyt had byn for a vycitory, wch schold be more heufyful & strong. 1586 LUTTON *1000 Notable Things* (1660) 75 A man... with swift running contended and strived with Dogs, and was hunted of them unhurt in the Woods. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann.* Marcell. xxviii. viii. 339 They run all at once stryving a vie who shall be foremost. [Holland often uses the phrase.] a 1610 HEYWOOD & ROWLEY *Fortune by Land & Sea* iii. iv. *Fost.* I have no money. *Phil.* But now you strived which man would lend me most. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* viii. 179 When all had strid'd in these assaies their fill. 1619 SIR A. GORGES tr. *Bacon's Wisdom Anc.* xxvi. 124 Certaine games of Lamphearers, in which they that strided for the prize were wont to carie torches lighted. 1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 208 [They] smiled when they were rackt, and strived with their Tormentors who should be first tired. 1644 [see A-VIE adv.]. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 14 The Galley slaves strived who should sound their Waits and Trumpets most joyfully. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg.* Georg. iii. 28 The Rival Chariots in the Race shall strive. 1725 POPE *Odys.* iv. 241 There with communal zeal we both had strove, In acts of dear benevolence, and love.

fig. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* iv. iii. 18 Patience and sorrow strove [so Pope and later ed.]; Q. streme] Who should express her goodliest. 1636 BRATHWAITE *Rom. Emp.* 372 All vertues in him contentiously strove to imbellish him. a 1700 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 318 The bowing Fruits strove which should first be crop'd.

†b. Const. to with inf. *Obs.* (cf. sense 9).

1520 BARCLAY *Sallust*, Batt. *Tugurth* liv. (Pynson) 78 b, They stryued [L. *certaines*] to ascende vnto the walles every man couetyng to be before oier. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 52 The Kettle-drums and other their lingling Instruments strove to deafe vs. 1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 140 But when the fame of the Oracle once pierced Italy, and arrived at Rome, every one strived to be first.

†c. To vie, to be equal or comparable with.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 398 Asaeles swiftswithe, bet strof wið heorties oieruyn. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 180 That Emelye, bat fairer was to sene than the lylie. .For with the Rose colour stroof hire hie. 1509 [see A-VIE adv.]. 1540 PALSGR. *Acclastus* ii. iii. m. M ij b, Holde or take this money, and prepare vs a supper, that may stryue with a pontifical or hishopes feaste. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* i. xxxv. 50 The roote... striveth with the Florentine Iris in sweetnes. 1667

MILTON P. L. iv. 273 Nor that sweet Grove Of Daphne by Orontes... might with this Paradise Of Eden strive. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* v. 326 The Victor honour'd with a nobler Vest: Where Gold and Purple strive in equal Rows. 1700 *Melager & Atalanta* 28 For 'Tusks with Indian Elephants he [the bear] strove.

7. To offer obstinate resistance, struggle against.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9306 For efter þat i es o-live, Gains soth sal your eires stryue. c 1300 *Havelok* 2171 þer-yen ne wolde neuer on stryue, þat he ne maden some þat oth. 1362 LANGE. P. Pl. A. vii. 305 While Hunger was mayster herer wolde ther non chydre, Ne stryue a3eyn the statutes. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secreti*, Gov. *Lordsh.* 41 No þer ys non of hool mynde þat may stryfe a3eyn his sentence. 1500-10 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxv. 14 Thow suffer me to wirk gif ihow do well, And preiss the nocht to stryfe aganis my quheill, Quhill every warldly thing dois turne and steir. 1530 PALSGR. 1402 Thow stryvest agaynst a thyng that is euydent. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 136 b, They did not change him wholly, which strove and defended his opinions stifi [L. *reluctantem suaque defendentem*]. 1597 BEAUF. *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 66 The wonderful judgements which the king of kings hath sent upon those that... resisted and strove against the truth. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Ius-tine* iv. 22 Amongst the rest of these Tyrants, there was... one that strided against the cruelty of all the rest in the execution of Justice. c 1709 PRIOR and Hymn *Callim.* 33 Against the Deity 'tis hard to stryve. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 95 Vainly have I strove and struggled against you. 1828 H. SPENCER *Ess.* I. 308 The thing I desperately strove against as a misfortune did me immense good.

†b. with negative inf.

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 101 Boiscus the Boetian wrestler strided then, all he could, vnder pretence of sickness, not to carie his Target.

8. To struggle physically. *Obs.* ex. *dia.* of a horse: To be restive.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. xviii. xlv. (1495) 775 When the wyde oxe hath longe stryue and maye not deluyer himself out of the bondes... theenne for indignacion he loowyth full lowde. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* iii. (1577) Q ij h, And when she strived still more obstinately, at length with many blowes and by force overcame hir. 1562 T. COOPER *Answ.* Def. *Truth* xi. 83 The Deacon wolde not suffer so muche as the litle Infant to go without some parte [of the sacrament]; although she strided against him, and scantely coulde force hir to take it. 1567 TURBERV. *Epit.* etc. 34 The Nymph... in hir armes the naked Noorie straine: Whereat the Boy began to strine a good, But struggling nought availed in that plight. 1645 GATAKER *God's Eye on Israel* 21 New named, and in stead of Jacob styled Israel, by the Angel, whom he had so strived and struggled with, at their parting. 1671 MILTON P. R. iv. 564 As when Earths Son Antæus... in Irassa strove With Joves Alcides. a 1824 Ld. T. Stuart xi. in Maidment N. C. Garland 3 The steeds they strave into [= in] their stables, The boys couldn't get them bound.

b. To struggle, endeavour to make one's way, against a natural force, e.g. winds, waves. Const. with, against.

The fig. phrase to strive against the stream (see STREAM sb. 2 f) is perh. imitated from German: see quot. 1235 below. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24855 *Quen* *pai* had striden at quills *pai* moght, again *pai* storm all for was noght. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccles.* iv. 26 Withstande nat y^e face of the mightie, and stryue not agaynst the streame [Luther *strebte nicht wider den Strom*]. 1537 CROWWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 75 He that maketh you thus to stryve agaynst the streame woll [etc.]. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, Gd. *Gloster* xiv, To briddell the Prince of a Reame, Is euen... to stryue with the streame. 1630 R. N. Camden's *Hist. Brit.* i. 38 The Marquesse of Albemarle, having strived with the violence of a tempest upon the coast of Holland, was with the losse of some shippes... driven back to Diepe. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* v. 37 We strive in vain against the Seas, and Wind.

9. To endeavour vigorously, use strenuous effort. Const. to with inf. (cf. sense 6 b).

Now the prevailing sense; the other senses, so far as they survive, are usually colloquial by this.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11560 All for noght can he [sc. Herod] to stryue, Moght he noght iesu bring o live. 1382 WYCLIF 2 Cor. v. 9 And therefore we stryuen [Vulg. *contendimus*] whether absteine, whether present, for to please him. a 1547 SURREY *Eccles.* ii. 12 By princely actes thus straua I still, to make my fame indure. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele G.* Wks. 1910 II. 145, 1. Can cleere my throue, and strave to sing my best. 1582 BRETON *Flourish upon Fainy* (Grosart) 52/2 Although he strid'd, and tooke great pains, as much as in him lay. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* ii. iv. 30 Which of your Friends Haua I not strove to loue, although I knew He were mine Enemy? 1638 W. LISLE *Heliodorus* x. 181 Sith I cannot free you, though I stryue, Aske what I may doe for you, whilst you lye, And I shall grant it. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 19. 45 He strait to undermine the edifice of my faith. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg.* Georg. iii. 574 Stags... strive in vain to make their way Through Hills of Snow, and pitifully bray. 1780 COWPER *Poet. Error* 582 Habits are soon assum'd; but when we strive To strip them off, 'tis being flay'd alive. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xxxix, Having strove in vain to restore it [the castle] either to Treissilian or the Countess. 1837 T. H. Hore *Ess. Orig. Man* I. 34 This is what I have at least strived to do. I have tried to discard all preconceived opinions. 1842 LYTTON *Last Bar.* i. iv. 27 He strove to lift himself from the ground, and at length succeeded. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* liii, It is our pride, not our trouble, to stryve, John, and to stryve together. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* ii. § 72 She is to be taught to stryve that her thoughts of piety may not be feeble in proportion to the number they embrace. 1830 MAHAFFY *Descartes* ii. 12 He ever strove to keep on good terms with the Order [of Jesuits]. 1885 'Mrs. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* viii, Her voice trembled; she strove to keep her self-control.

b. trans. of things.

a 1286 SIDNEY *Arcadia* ii. x. (1912) 207 With that he groed, as if sorrow-stroke to breake his harte. 1597 DOWNE *Lett. Ser. Pers.*, Storme so Even our Ordinance plac'd for our defence, Strive to breake loose. 1558 BRANDON *Oclavia*

iii. C 8 h, Looke how some proude hard harted mighty rocke... Repell's the waters. Which mildly stryue his body to imbrace. 1607 TOWSE *Fourf. Beasts* 184 As if nature had only stroven to provide sundry ready cures for this euill about all other. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. Pref. p. vi, Modern Art is now striving to realize the promise of its poet. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 3. 294 A series of mercantile enactments strove to protect the growing interests of English commerce.

c. Const. after, for, †to, †unto (the object to be attained).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23571 Quar to þan suld we for þer stryue, þan for to lye in santes liue? a 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1594) 411 This is the state that a Christian should stryue too, and neuer thinke that hee is sound at the heart til his thoughts be a kind of prayer. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl.* Pol. i. v. § 1 The immutabilitie of God they [sc. all things] stryue vnto, by working... after one and the same manner. 1605 A. WARREN *Poor Man's Pass.* C 2 h, Then Diuision strided for a store, To marre what golden Age had made before. 1849 LYTTON *K. Arthur* x. lxi, Thrice strove the King for speech, and thrice in vain. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* li, He for whose applause I strove. 1866 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* i. xxvi, If I had striven for the temper, it would be worth having, but it is my nature. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* lvi. (1879) 678 The priesthood had striven after kingly power and rank.

10. To make one's way with effort.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. xv. § 2 Now she brought him to see a seeld Dove, who, the blinder she was, the higher she strave. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. i. 18 But after the foule feather Timias did stryue. 1813 BYRON *Corsair* iii. xix, He... Strives through the surge, bestrides the heath, and high Ascends the path familiar to his eye. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* i. ix. 412 Ever striving upwards, so as... to reach... a still loftier elevation.

†b. Of a thing: To force its way. *Obs.*

1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* x. 1160 The purple Streams thro' the thin Armour strove, And drench'd th' imbroider'd Coat his Mother wove.

Strive, obs. form of STRIFE.

† Strived, ppl. a. *Obs.* [f. STRIVE v. + -ED.] In strived-for (nonce-use): see STRIVE v. 3.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* viii. 633 The strid'd-for, for his worth, of worthy men.

Striveling, obs. form of STERLING.

Striver (strī'vər). Also a stryler, 5 stryvar, 5-6-er. [f. STRIVE v. + -ER.]

1. One who strives with others; a contender, competitor. †In early use also, one given to strife, a contentious person.

a 1400 *New Test.* (Pauze) 1 Cor. xi. 16 31f þer be any of 3ow a stryler. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secreti*, Gov. *Lordsh.* 125 A full face, hytokyns a stryuer, a dyscordant. c 1440 *Proph. Parv.* 480f Striyur, Illygator, rixator. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. viii. (1520) 81 1/2 Alexandre hadde stryfe 17 yere, and the four stryvers that the Emperour set agaynst hym be overcame them and cursyd them. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 98 It is not convenient the seruand of god to be a stryuer or a brauler. 1668 J. DURHAM *Expos. Rev.* vii. 9 (1660) 321 The scaled ones were strivers; they are victors, Therefore must succeed them as victory doth to fighting. 1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* vi. 151 The case of the striver agaynst Circumstance.

2. One who makes strenuous effort or endeavour.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1866) 160 He stryeth agaynst the streme, by customs scoole 'that struer is either a fische or a fool. 1828 CAXTON *Geoghe's Helena* Misc. 1840 I. 128 In all his lofty aspirations, his strivings after truth... it has never struck him to inquire how he, the striver, was warranted for such enterprises. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.*, *Mare Aurel.* 175 This truly modern striver and thinker. 1887 *Pall Mall Budget* 27 Jan. 1911 He was a diligent striver after perfection.

† 3. ? Used jocularly for: A partner in the dance. 1609 BEAUM. & FL. *Serf.* *Lady* n. (1616) D 2, Take thy struer, and pace her till shoe stew. 'Sa. Sure Sir, I cannot dance with your Gentlewoman.

Strivling, obs. form of STRIFE.

Striving (strī'vīŋ), vbl. sb. [-ING.] The action of the verb STRIVE; an instance of this.

c 1205 LAV. 1556f Vmben anesteunde hebigunnen strivunge. c 1290 St. James 284 in S. Eng. Leg. 41 Btweene þe fader and þe sone þe strivunge laste longue. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 250 Bataillis and stryvyngis in plece shulden be forsaken of Cristene men. a 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 83 And foþþ realgre is called of som men rede awirpment: of þe namez is no stryuyng so þat we vnderstod þe pingz. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xviii. 43 Thou shalt deluyer me from the struynges of the people. 1513 CHAPMAN *Odys.* iv. 558 Hold him there, In spite of all his strivings to be gone. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 23 When ever they give Notice they will take up a Sum of Moneys, there is great striving who can get in his first. 1718 ROWE *Lucan* vii. 513 The great deciding Hour at length is come, To end the Strivings of distracted Rome. 1851 Mrs. BROWNING *Casa Guidi* Wind. II. 211 The fervid striving of the games. 1871 R. H. HURTON *Ess.* II. 4 My ideas and higher strivings.

Striving, ppl. a. [-ING.] That strives (in senses of the verb).

13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* C. 311 Py stryuande stremez of strynde so mony. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. vii. (1663) 59 Somtyme here was a man þat hadde assaied wif stryuyng wordes an oþer man. 1530 PALSGR. 326f Striyuyng, full of stryfe or debate, contentieux. a 1566 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* (facs.) G ij h, Against the wind and strivunge streame I sayle. 1646 MAYNE *Serm.* *Unity* 20 Who... might have askt the same question which the striving Israelite askt Mo-es, Who made thee a Judge over us? 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* i. 637 The striving Artists, and their Arts renown. 1868 NETTLESHIP *Ess. Browning* Intro. 7 The striving philosophy of 'Clean'.

Hence Strivingly adv.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxxi. 27 Euermore stryuyngly 3e diden [Vulg. *contentiosus egistris*] agens the Lord. *Jude.* ix. 49 Struyuyngly [certatim]. 1558 HULOOR, Struyuyngly, rixide,

velitatum. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1566) 72/2 The tyrant... commanded euerient man to be put to the sword, where... strivingly and with great rejoising they committed their necks. 1593 FLORIO, *Agara*, strivingly, contending for the mastic. 1677 MICE *Dict. Eng.-Fr.*, Strivingly, a *Leuvi*.

Strivling, obs. form of STERLING.

† **Strivous**, *a. Obs. rare*¹. [*f.* STRIFE *sb.* + *-ous*.] Full of strife.

1382 Wyclif *Jer.* viii. 5 With strivous turnyng awei [*Vulg. aversione contentatione*].

Stro, obs. form of STRAW *sb.*¹

Stroak(e), obs. forms of STROKE *sb.* and *v.*

Stroake, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of STRIKE *v.*

Stroaken, obs. pa. pple. of STRIKE *v.*

Stroam, **strom** (strōm), *v. Obs. exc. dial.*

[? Formed after *stroll* and *roam*.] *intr.* To walk with long strides. Also to wander about idly.

1796 MME. D'ARLAV *Canilla* l. 174 A young Ensign... stroamed into the ball-room, with the most visible marks of his unfitness for appearing in it. *Ibid.* II. 195 He... stroamed up and down the room, biting his knuckles. 1877 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Ormond* xlii. T. & N. 1848 IX. 330 One morning our young hero roe early... and he walked out, or, more properly, he rambled, or he strolled, or *stroamed* out. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Strome*, to walk with long strides. 1840 SPURGENS *Suppl. to Forby* s.v., To 'stroam about': to wander idly without an object. 1878 S. H. MILLER & SKERTCHLEY *Fenland* iii. 89 In Cambridgeshire we find the words—*cloof*, the hoof... *stroming*, taking long strides.

transf. 1909 A. H. PATTERSON *Man & Nat. Tidal Waters* i. 21 What can lick a Norfolk wherry either for lines or the way she lays afore the wind stroaming along.

Stroam, variant of STROM.

Stroan, **strone** (strōn), *v. Sc. intr.* To make water, urinate.

a 1730 PENNECUIC *etc. Collect. Sc. Poems* (1756) 58 Te he... that's besse. And we'll strone fine, among the rest. 1786 BURNS *Twao Dogs* 22 He had stan't as glad to see him, And stroan't on stanes an' hillocks wi' him. 1890 SERVICE *Thir Notandum* vii. 43 Man, do ye no ken... that on Halloween the deil stroans on the haws?

Stroap, *Sc. variant of STROUP sb.* gullet.

Strobic (strō'bi:k), *a. [a. Gr. type στροβικ-ός, f. στροβ-ος a twisting or whirling round: see -ic.]* That has a spinning motion. *Strobic circles*: sets of concentric circles, toothed wheels, and the like, which appear to revolve when the surface on which they are inscribed is moved about.

1880 S. P. THOMPSON in *Brain* III. 293 If two such 'strobic circles' (as I have called them) are printed side by side.

Strobil, variant of STROUBLE *v. Obs.*

Strobila (strōbi-lā), *Pl. strobilā (-lā), Zool.* [*mod. L. strobila*, *a. Gr. στροβίλη* plug of lint twisted into the shape of a fir-cone.]

1. A stage in the development of certain Hydrozoa. Also *attrib.*

1842 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 1014/2 In a small volume published some years ago, this Swedish naturalist [Sars] described a new genus of Medusides under the name of *Strobila*, from its great similitude to a fir-cone; but he now assures us that the *Strobila* is the young of *Medusa aurita*. 1857 CARPENTER *Microscope* (ed. 2) 504 Fig. 245 Successive Stages of Development of *Medusa-buds* from *Strobila-larva*. *Ibid.* 505 'The progenitor of a new colony of *Strobilæ*. 1881 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.*, *Calent.* 66 Sars... observing the Scyphistoma at a still later stage... gave it, from its resemblance to an artichoke, the name of *Strobila*. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 78a The Scyphistoma passes in late autumn into the *Strobila* stage.

2. A segmented tapeworm, consisting of a scolex and a chain of proglottides.

1864 T. S. CONBOLD *Entozoa* 105 Every cestode passes through several distinct phases during its life-history. In the ordinary colonial or tapeworm condition it has been termed the *strobila* (Van Beneden). 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 225 The head and neck are often termed 'scolex', the joints, 'proglottides', and the whole Tapeworm, 'strobila'.

Strobilaceous (strōbi-lā's), *a. Bot.* [*f. mod. L. strobilāce-us*, *f. STROBIL-US*: see -ACEOUS.] Relating to, or resembling, a strobilus.

1802 R. HALL *Elem.* Bot. 183 Strobilaceous, *strobilaceus*, *s. strobiliformis*, having the form of a strobile. 1830 LINOLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 248 The cones of... strobilaceous Cycadeæ.

Strobilation (strōbi-lā'sh-n), *Zool.* [*f. STROBIL-A* + *-ATION*. Cf. STROBILIZATION.] The formation of strobilæ in Hydrozoa, tapeworms, etc.

1878 F. J. BELI *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 99 The strobilation of Scyphistoma and the consequent development of a number of Medusæ. 1881 LANKASTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 553/4 The *Hydromedusæ* never produce medusæ by strobilation or transverse division of a hydriform person. 1896 F. W. GAMBLE *Flatworms* (Camb. Nat. Hist. II.) 76 The strobilation of a scyphistoma.

Strobile (strō'bil, strō-bail, -bil), Also 8-9 *strobil*. [*a. F. strobile* or *ad. L. strobil-us*, *Gr. στροβίλος* STROBILUS, also *στροβίλη* STROBILA.]

1. *Bot.* = STROBILUS 1.

1777 ROBSON *Brit. Flora* 33 A *strobil* is a pericarp formed of scales lying over one another, as in Pine or Birch. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxi. (1794) 300 The fruit [of the magnolia] is a strobile or sealy cone of bivalvular capsules. 1836 J. M. GULLY *Magdalen's Formul.* (ed. 2) 149 The strobiles of the hop. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 126 When the rachis bears large, persistent, imbricated scales, it forms a cone or strobile, as in the Fir and Pines.

2. *Zool.* = STROBILA 2.

1855 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 2) 136 While the segments of the *Strobile* remain conjoined, they seem to enjoy

a complete community of life and of movement. 1864 T. S. CONBOLD *Entozoa* 105 The separate joints of which the strobile is composed are denominated *proglottides* or zooids. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 137 (*Tacina*), The entire colony is called a strobile.

Strobiliform (strōbi-lif'orm), *a. Bot.* [*ad. mod. L. strobiliform-is*, *f. STROBIL-US*: see -FORM. Cf. *F. strobiliforme*.] Shaped like a strobilus.

1830 LINOLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 320 Cuneate scales... collected into strobiliform heads. 1853 ROYLE *Mat. Med.* (ed. 2) 672 Spikes... strobiliform, formed of single-flowered, imbricated, acute bracts.

Strobiline (strō-bil'oin), *a. Zool. and Bot.* [*ad. Gr. στροβίλιν-ος* of a fir-cone, *f. στροβίλος* STROBILUS.] Relating to or of the nature of a strobila or strobilus; strobilaceous.

1842 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 1014/2 In its strobiline state, it [*Medusa aurita*] is composed of a series of circular pieces, with numerous tentacula, and the cone is surmounted by a cylindrical shaft. 1852-6 WRIGHT *Royal Dict. Cycl.* (1867), *Strobilus*, cone-shaped, growing on the cone of the fir.

Strobilization (strōbi-lā'izh-sh-n), *Zool.* [*f. STROBIL-A* + *-IZATION*.] = STROBILIZATION.

1884 A. SEDGWICK & HEATHCOTE *1r. Claus' Zool.* I. 256 At first the Scyphistoma appears to multiply only by budding; the second mode of reproduction, the process of strobilization, begins later. 1914 MACBRIER *Text-Bk. Embryol.* I. 72 By a repetition of the process the Scyphistoma comes to look like a pile of plates, and is called a *Strobila*. This process is known as strobilization.

Strobil, variant of STROUBLE *v. Obs.*

Strobiloid (strōbi-lōid), *a. Zool. and Bot.* [*f. STROBIL-A* or *STROBIL-US* + *-OID*.] Resembling, or of the nature of, a strobila or strobilus.

1865 *Nat. Hist. Rev.* July 345 The *Cestodea*, in their strobiloid stage, occur only within the alimentary canal. 1887 SOLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 415/1 (*sponges*), *Ascon* type: simple, ex. *Ascetta*, Hk.; strobiloid, ex. *Homoderma*, Lfd. 1893 BOWEN in *Phil. Trans.* B. CLXXXV. 493 The Lycopodiaceæ and Equisetaceæ are strobiloid types. *Ibid.*, These strobiloid Pteridophyta.

Strobilus (strōbi-lōs), *Pl. strobili (-lōi)*. [*a. L. strobilus* fir-cone, *a. Gr. στροβίλος* anything twisted up, fir-cone, etc.]

1. *Bot.* A fir-cone, or any fruit resembling a fir-cone; an inflorescence made up of imbricated scales, as that of the hop.

[1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Strobilus*, the Artichoke-Plant; also a wild Pine-tree; or a Pine-apple.] 1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.*, *Strobilus*, among botanists, a kind of pericarpium, formed of a number of vaginæ with contorted points applied close to one another. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 479/2 (*Pinus*), The calyx of the female is a strobilus, containing two flowers. 1861 BENTLEY *Bot.* 325 The fruit of the Hop... is by some botanists considered as a kind of Cone with membranous scales, to which the name of Strobilus or Strobile has been given.

b. In cryptogams: An aggregation of sporophylls resembling a fir-cone.

1891 BOWER in *Proc. Roy. Soc. L.* 267 The sporophyte [of *Phylloglossum*] consists of two parts:—(i) the *protocarpium*, with its protophylls and roots, and (ii) the *strobilus*, with sporophylls and sporangia. 1893 — in *Phil. Trans.* B. CLXXXV. 511 The strobili have been cut radially, tangentially, and transversely.

2. *Zool.* = STROBILA 2.

1876 ENISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 707 The animal or rather colony of animals, in the form of a tape-worm or strobilus, occupies the alimentary canal.

Stroble, variant of STROUBLE *v. Obs.*

Stroboscope (strōbō'skōp), [*f. Gr. στροβός* a twisting or whirling round + *-SCOPE*.]

a. A scientific toy which produces the illusion of motion by a series of pictures viewed through the openings of a revolving disc. b. An instrument for observing the successive phases of a periodic motion by means of light periodically interrupted.

a. 1836 [see STROBOSCOPICAL]. 1882 L. CAMPBELL *Life of C. Maxwell* II. 36 A scientific toy had recently come into vogue, an improvement on the thaumatrope, called variously by the names 'phenakistoscope', 'stroboscope', or 'magic disc'.

b. 1896 FR. A. WELBY tr. *Biedermann's Electro-Physiol.* I. 409 If two interrupters are used, one of which is connected with the capillary electrometer, the other with the stroboscope. 1903 *Engineering* 18 Dec. 837/1 A special differential stroboscope, in which the motor was illuminated only once in every two revolutions.

Stroboscopic (strōbō'skōp-ik), *a. [f. prec. + -ic.]* Relating to, of the nature of, the stroboscope.

1846 HOLLYN *Dict. Sci. Ternis*, *Stroboscopic Plates*, an apparatus invented by Stampfer of Vienna, by which an impression is produced on the retina of an uninterrupted line of light by the rapid motion of a luminous object. 1873 DOLBEAR in *Prescott Telephone* (1879) 263 This was done by filling an organ bellows with smoke, and examining it through a stroboscopic disk while escaping from the pipe. 1874 *Pop. Sci. Rev.* XIII. 105 The Stroboscopic Determination of the Pitch of Tones. 1883 *Science* I. 72/1 A new stroboscopic method in which a fork is kept in vibration by electro-magnets.

Also *Stroboscopical a.* = prec.

1836 R. D. & T. THOMPSON'S *Rec. Gen. Sci.* III. 114 Stroboscope.—Stampfer has invented some interesting stroboscopic tables, or glasses, founded upon a similar principle with the thaumatoptical figures. 1877 *Catal. Spec. Collect. Sci. Apparatus S. Kensington*, (ed. 3) 1046 Stroboscopical discs on the systems of Dove, Poggendorff, &c.

Stroc, obs. form of STROKE *sb.*¹

† **Strocals**. *Glass-making. Obs.* Also (in *Dicts.*) 7-9 strocāl, 8-9 strocāl, 9 strocōle,

strokole, strockle. [Of obscure origin.] (See *quot.* 1662.)

1662 MERRETT *Neri's Art of Glass* App. 363 *Strocals* a long iron instrument like a Fire-shovel to carry the Metall out of a broken into a whole Pot. 1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 3), *Strocāl*. 1708 KERSEY, 1721 BAILEY, 1755 JOHNSON, *Strocāl*. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Strockle*, in the glass trade, a shovel with a turned up edge, suited to filling the pots or moulds, from the chests or harbours of materials.

Strochets: see SCHUCHAT.

1577 *Caldwell Papers* (Maitl. Club) I. 56, xxii. pounds of strochets, price of the pund xxviii d.

Strock(e): see STROKE *sb.*¹, *v.*¹ and STRIKE *v.*

† **Strocke**. *Obs. rare*¹. See *quot.*

Cf. *multitrum* = new milk in Diefenbach.

1554 HULOET, *Strocke* or mylke, *multitrum*.

Strocken, -in, obs. ff. of pa. pple. of STRIKE *v.*

Strockle, **strocle**: see STROCALS.

Strodle (strōd'l), *v.* Now *dial.* (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*). Also 7 strodle. A variant of STRADDLE.

1607 *Strodle* [see *STATUARY sb.*¹]. 1630 RANOLPH *Artisticus*, *Pedler* 31, I have strodled over three of the terrestrial globes with my Geometrical rambling. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* t. 71 Then Apollyon strodled quite over the whole breadth of the way. 1702 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 3867/4 Stolen... a black Mare... strodles in her walk as if her Back was broke.

Hence *Stroddling ppl. a.* (in *quot. fig.*). 1647 *Muid's Petition* 1 To avoid all strodling or stragling intentions or actions on dayes consecrate.

Strodin, variant of STROTHIN.

† **Strodding**. *Sc. Obs.* Also 5 strodldyng. [Of obscure origin.] A foundling.

c 1490 *Rathen Manual* (1905) 27 All thai that castis the barnis at kyrk duris or any place, for the quhyllk thai are callit strodldyngis. 1603 *Proph. of Merlin* (Bannatyne Club) 12 They... that fel on face is faine to flee, 'tbat commed are of strodldys strynd.

Stroe: see STRAW *sb.*¹, STREW *v.*

Strof, obs. pa. t. of STRIVE *v.*

Strog(g)el(l), **strog**(g)le, obs. ff. STRUGGLE.

Stroil (stroil). *s.w. dial.* Also stroyl. Couch-grass and other weeds with long creeping root-stocks.

1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornu.* 87 Manures arising from putrefaction, burning the stroil, and the faeces of animals. 1796 W. H. MARSHALL *W. Eng.* I. 331 *Stroyl*: couch, or other weeds; or roots of weeds: especially what harrow up, or rake out of the soil; whether in the field, or the garden. 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. II. 425 The stroil, roots, and weeds are collected and burned.

Strok, obs. pa. t. of STRIKE *v.*

Strokāl: see STROCALS.

Stroke (strōk), *sb.*¹ Forms: a. 3-4 stroc, 4-7 stroc, 4-5 stroc, 5-8 strooko, 6 stroc, 6-7 stonke, 6-8 stroc, 7-8 stroak, 9 *dial.* strouk, 4- stroke. *β. Sc. and north.* 4-6 strak, 4-8 strake, *Sc.* 5-9 strak, 6 strack, stroc, strayk, *pl. strax*. [M.E. (late 13th c.) *strōk*, north. *strāk*, prob. repr. an unrecorded O.E. **strāde* = (M) L.G. *strēk*, Du. *streek* masc., M.H.G., *mod. G. streich* masc.; -O.Eut. **straiko-z*, *f. *strik-* ablaut-var. of **strik-*: see STRIKE *v.*]

1. An act of striking; a blow given or received. a. A blow with the hand or a weapon (*occas.* with the paw of an animal, the claws or beak of a bird, etc.) inflicted on or aimed at a living being. Sometimes (now rarely) applied to the thrust of a pointed weapon.

To *stuite*, *strike a stroke*: see those verbs. † To *come to strokes* = to come to blows. † *Within one's stroke*: within reach of one's weapon.

a. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 4281 Sire wawen him bitumde & an siroc him 3ef, & al bat hebre & he breste al clancliche him to-claf. a 1320 Sir *Trist.* 2335 Tvele fete was he wand *Pat* vrgan wald wiþ play, His strok may no man stand. c 1380 Wyclif *Sci. Wks.* II. 409 And so þer wordli liif, þat leiþ sleh service, is moche worse þanne a stroke upon þe cheke wiþ an band. 1471 CAXTON *Reynell* (Sommer) 259 They foyned with her spere cygryle, theyer stokes and foynes were grete. 1484 — *Fables of Ioseph* viii. For wordes they came lo stokes and cralching with naylys. c 1530 BERNERS *Arth.* *Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 213 Bul Arthur put his shelde before hym, and the lyons stroke dashte theron so sore, that Arthur was all astonyed with the stroke. a 1533 — *Huon* lv. 188 He slewe and bette downe... all that came within his stroke. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 29 Their mightie stokes their habereons dismayld. 1625 Sir H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 41 An edment that one stroke I.S. in one countrie, of which stroke hee died in another Countie, is no good edment. 1696 R. H. Sch. *Recreat.* 86 If your Adversary offers to answer your stroak, and go to the Parade, then your best way is [etc.]. 1741 in *Scott. Hist. Rev.* (1905) Apr. 303 The prisoner struck him and blooded him with the stroke. 1760-72 BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1792) II. 137 Flying instantly at Harry, he gave him a smart stroke on the left cheek. 1806 WOROSW. *Horn of Egmont* Castle 43 And where'er their stokes alighted, There the Saracens were tamed. 1829 Scott *Anne of G. Note A*. In such parts of that country [Germany] as retain the old custom of execution by stroke of sword. 1849 JAMES WOODMAN I. iii. 53 He suddenly drew his sword from the sheath, and aimed a rapid and furious stroke at the woodman's head. 1862 GEO. EUOR *Romola* xxii, [He] remained obstinately silent under all the strokes from the knotted cord. 1889 BAKER-POWELL *Pig-sticking* 186 With the jobbing spear the arm should not be raised from the shoulder to deliver the stroke.

β. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12428 Pe maister... Gaf isen wit hand a strak. 13... *Gosp. Nicod.* 419 Ane wane of forty strokes with 3erde he sal be smeten. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 79 Saynt Benet strike þis yong monk with a wand, & so for

ferd of his stroke of Saynt Benett his fende...durst never after com & feche hym furthe. 1572-3 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 205 The said Stevin denyit the stryking of the said Jonet as is libellit, or that he offerit any strais to hir. 1607 *Sel. Rec. Regality Melrose* (S. H. S.) I. 33 Secundilie, gif that he strais with blude, ten pundis. 1635 *Reg. Privy Coun. Scot.* Ser. II. VI. 5 Johne...came...with ane pycked suord stalle in his hand and...gave her manie bauch and blae strais upon the bead [etc.]. 1818 Hogg *Brownie of Bodsbeck* I. iii. 42, I wheeled just round in a moment, sir, and drew a desperate straik at the foremost [pursuer]. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xxvi. It was a blithe time in Wight Wallace's day...when the pock-puddings gad naething here hut hard strais and bloody crowns.

† *Stroke of grace*: Eng. rendering of *coup de grâce* (COUP *sûr* 5). rare.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. i. The victim having once got his stroke-of-grace.

† *b. pl.* = 'Stripes', blows as a punishment. *Obs.* a. 1388 Wyclif *Luke* xii. 48 He that knew not, and dide worthi thingis of strokis, schal be betun with fewe. 1593 *Tell-troth's N. Y. Gift* (1876) 5 A lesson learned with strokes, staies with the scholler. 1699 *Temple Introd. Hist. Eng. Wks.* 1720 II. 531 No Person was punished by Bonds, Strokes, or Death, without the Judgment, of the Druids. b. 1555 *ABP. HAMILTON Catech.* I. x. (1884) 59, I sall...punis thair wyckidnes with a wand, and thair synnis with strakis.

c. A blow struck at an inanimate object; e.g. with a hammer, ax, etc.

1400 *Rom. Rose* 3687 For no man at the firste stroke Ne may not felle duun an oke. 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxx. 78 Withouten strook of hamour ne may none impression be brought in to gold. 1539 *Taverner Erasim. Prov.* (1552) 26 With many strokes is an oke ouerthrowen. 1681 *Flavelle Melle. Grace* Ep. Ded. 9 A true diamond will endure the smartest stroke of the hammer, but a false one will fly. 1697 *Dryden Æneis* viii. 561 The Cyclops here their heavy Hammers deal; Loud Strokes, and hissings of tormented Steel Are heard around. 1799 *G. Smith Laboratory* I. 25 Carry with your mallet an even and perpendicular stroke. 1799 *Worow. Lucy Gray* 26 With many a wanton stroke Her feet dispense the powdery snow. 1833 *Jas. Davison Brit. & Rom. Rem. Annals* 82 A stroke of his pickaxe broke an urn which contained a number of Roman coins. 1842 *Macaulay Horatius* vii. But now no stroke of woodman Is heard by Ausar's ill. 1904 *Violet Jacob Sheep-Stealers* xii. Rhys, listened to the strokes of the pickaxe among the gooseberry bushes. b. 1523 *Douglas Æneis* xi. iii. 82 The heich eschis...Down welit ar with mony granand strakis.

d. In various games: An act of striking the ball; a hit or an attempted hit; in some games (e.g. tennis), a hit that satisfies certain conditions. Also, manner of striking.

a. 1744 *J. Love Cricket* iii. 70 The strokes re-echo o'er the spacious ground. 1778 *Hovle Games* 205 (Tennis) The lowest Odds given is a Disque...and is the Liberty of scoring a Stroke whenever the Player, who receives Advantage, chooses. 1806 *J. Beresford Miserere. Hum. Life* iii. 2 Missing your cue at every stroke. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 7674 (Golf) In Medal playing a ball may, under a penalty of two strokes, be lifted out of a difficulty of any description. 1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 104 Cantley has a good stroke off his legs. 1896 *W. Park Jr. Game of Golf* 27 Stroke, any movement of the club which is intended to strike the ball. 1897 *Ramsay's Cricket* 129 It is almost impossible to score off a genuine half-cock stroke. It is a mistake to play the stroke unless forced to do so. 1905 *H. Vardon Compl. Golfer* 251 A player whose handicap was several strokes removed from a scratch.

b. 1811 *H. Macneil. Bygone Times* 15 Is this the gate to gof the ba? When by the straik ye're sure to fa'?

† e. The mark left by a blow; a bruise, wound, cut. *Obs.*

14. a. *B. C. Poem* 28 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 272 With rede wondis & strokis blo He was dryde for tope to be too. 1661 *J. Childrey Brit. Baconica* 143 One might see the stroaks of the Axe upon them. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2204/4 Stolen...a black Gelding six years old, with a large white snip on the top of the Nose...and had formerly a stroke upon the near Leg behind. 1686 *Blome Gentl. Recr.* II. 25/1 For a Bite, or Stroke in the (Horse's) Eye. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3723/4 His Mane half shorn, has bad a Stroke in his right Eye.

† f. Discharge of an engine of war; a shot of a bow or gun; the impact of a missile. *Obs.*

a. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6278 Withouten stroke it mot be take Of trepetet or mangonel. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. 3 Now hath he schote an arrowe at the ymage; Aod for bat he fallith of his stroke, be makith moche sorowe. 1482 *J. Kay tr. Caoursin's Siege of Rhodes* (1870) f 10 [They] sayd, that they berde neuer strokes of bombardes so grete and so borrylie as thylk were. 1544 *Betham Precepts War* II. xiii. K vij b, There is no breste place, whyche is able to withstand, and holde owe the stroke of the arrowes. 1665 *Manley Gro. tins Low C. Wars* 313 The Third [Governor]...being kill'd with the stroke of a Stone, clearly made an end of his Government. 1678 *R. L'Estrange Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 42 The Stroke of an Arrow convinc'd Alexander, that he was not the Son of Jupiter. 1695 *Stibbald Autobiog.* (1834) 128 When the town was taken by storme my Father was hurt with a stroke given him by a footman with a carabin. 1777 *Ann. Reg. Nat. Hist.* 91/2, The shot entered an inch above his eye, the animal fell under the stroke, and died almost instantly.

b. 1579-80 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 264 He was sumquhat recoverit of his former hurt ressavit be the strek of the first pistolet.

† g. Point of impact; place hit by a missile. 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 42 Ben anoyth smot afty, and hut yn be same stroke. 1669 *Sturmy Mariner's Shot* v. xii. 70 Observe how much the last stroke of the Shot is above the Mark.

h. † Shock or forcible impact of a moving body (*obs.*); impact or incidence of moving particles, light, etc. (now rare).

1534 *Berners Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) F viij, With the stroke of metyng the trumpettour was ouerbraten with his hors. 1557 *Puier Æneid* vii. (1558) V ij b, Full like a rocke in seas...Whom strokes of water strikes...and beates about. 1651 *Honnes Leviath.* I. ii. 5 Many stroaks, which our eyes, eares, and other organs receive from externall bodies. 1660 *Stanley Hist. Philos.* xi. *Democr.* ix. § 8 (1687) 765/2 All Sensation is caused by a touch or stroak upon the Organ. 1661 *Boyle Cert. Physiol. Ess.* (1669) 184 When the igneous Corpuscles have by their numerous and brisk strokes upon the vessel communicated by its means their agitation to the enclosed powder. 1681-6 *J. Scott Chr. Life* (1747) III. 116 Impressions...such, as did as fully satisfy them that they were from God, as the Strokes of the Sun-beams on our Eyes do us that it is Day at Noon. 1860 *Tyndall Glac.* I. vi. 42 The hacks of the ridges...meet the direct stroke of the solar rays.

2. Phrases.

† a. *Without (any) stroke (of sword)*: without fighting. Also *without fighting a stroke*. (*To die*) *without stroke*: otherwise than by violence. *Obs.*

For *without striking a stroke, without stroke stricken*, see *STRIKE* 2. 32.

a. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1830) xxv. 260 Thanne the Cristene men wenten...and hire enemies enclosed and confounded in Derkesse, with outen any strok. 1460 *Contn. Brut* 491 Many other townes in Normandie gafe heme oute without stroke or sieg. 1461 *At Bedford*, on Ashtwedday, wer iij men murthred without strok, by falling down of a steir. 1584 *R. Birrell Diary* (1708) 23 Bot quhen he came, they yat ver vibin fled, sua yat hes Maieiste entred and tooke ye tounne and castell without stroke of suord. 1645 *R. Baillie Lett. & Trals.* (Bannatyne Club) II. 262 A great many honest burgeses were killed...many were hurst in the flight, and dyed without strok. 1670 *Milton Hist. Brit.* II. 54 Suetonius writes that Claudius found heer no resistance, and that all was done without stroke: but this seems not probable. 1687 *A. Lovell tr. Thevenot's Trav.* II. 159 This Murtera Basha, without stroke of Sword made himself master of Bassora. 1721 *De For Men. Cavalier* (1840) 266 We marched away without fighting a stroke.

b. 1533 *Bellemente Liry* (S. T. S.) II. 136 Fra be wache was slane be remanent war one opprest and randerit bot any straik. 1535 *Stewart Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 213 Thait the feild bot straik of sword or knyfe. 1572 *Knox Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 88 Stout Oliver was without stroke tackin, feing full manfully. 1670 *Spalding Trob. Chat.* I (Bannatyne Club) I. 154 The lord Aboyne...seeing their colours upon the Ilig, takes the flight shamefully hut straik of sword or any other kind of vassalage.

† b. *Stroke of battle*: active warfare. *Obs.*

1525 *Wolsey in St. Peters Hen. VIII.* VI. 403 Putting theym into the wors, not by stroke of battail...but with consuming of theym by long tract of tyme.

c. *Stroke and strife* (altered from earlier *strol* or *sturl* and *strife*): lawless violence.

1510 *Lyt. Geste Robin Hood* 181 Or elles thou hast ben a sory houshand And leued in stroke and strife.

† d. *The first stroke*: the beginning of a war. 1470 *Henry Wallace* vi. 687 At the first straik with thaim he had nocht beyn. 1677 *Sir R. Southwell in Essex Papers* (Camden) II. 111, I cannot expect anything hut ruin the very first stroke of the war.

e. *At one stroke, at a stroke*: with a single blow; fig. all at once.

1374 *Chaucer Boeth.* v. pr. vi. (1688) 178 But he ay dwelinge comi byforn and embraceth at o strook [L. *uno ictu*] alle hi mutacions. 1470 *Henry Wallace* II. 60 And at a straik the formast has he slayne. 1556 *J. Heywood Spider & Fly* xci. 102 The maide of the house with her broome: at a stroke, Swept downe those cowpews. 1709 *T. Robinson Wind. Mosaic Syll.* 16 Omnipotent Power might have created the whole World at one stroke, by an Imperious Fiat. 1879 *Farrar St. Paul* (1883) 173 At one stroke he had lost all his old friends. 1884 *Bosanquet Lotze's Logic* 236 It is not always possible to prove at one stroke that a proposition holds good for all quantities, integral and fractional, positive and negative, [etc.].

3. *fig. a.* With conscions metaphor: An act which causes pain, injury, or death; often, an act of divine chastisement or vengeance.

a. 1340 *Aeneid*. 34 Efter alle pise zoruolle poyns of sleupe him yelp be dyuele pane strok dyadlych. 1412 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 2029 When bat the colde stroke of detb My lyfe hath quenched, & me byrast my breth. 1484 *Caxton Fables of Avian* xiii. Verse is the stroke of a tonge than the stroke of a spere. 1520 *Skelton Magnif.* 1882 The Stroke of God, Adversyte, I byght. 1611 *Beaum. & Fl. King & No K.* I. 1, Sheele make you shrinke as I did, with a stroke But of her eye Tigranes. 1665 *J. North in Extr. St. Papers* *Rel. Friends* Ser. III. (1912) 234 By which false verdict the Murderer hath Escaped the stroke of Justice hitherto. 1667 *Milton Pl.* L. x. 210 So Judg'd I Man...Aod th' instant stroke of Death denounc't that day Remov'd far off. 1689 *Extracts Reg. Convention Royal Burghs Scot.* (1880) IV. 100 By one stroke of an act of parliament...we are utterly ruined in our trade. 1793 *Miss Collier Art Torment.* I. 37 All the pleasure of tormenting is lost, as soon as your subject is become insensible of your strokes. 1798 *Burns Highland Lassie* vi. Till the mortal stroke shall lay me low. 1858 *Rawlinson tr. Herodotus* II. cxviii. II. 208 Mycerinus...was acting as I have described, when the stroke of calamity fell on him. 1860 *Sala Baddington Pezrag* I. xviii. 206 Not to be passed over in its portentous any more than the first stroke of disease which attacks thrice before it kills. b. 1560 *Roland Seven Sages* 76 And thairefter to bide the straik of Law. 1590 *R. Bruce Sermon. Sacram.* IV. N 8, Therefore knowledge must go before the straik of the conscience. Thy hart can neuer feele that to be euill, quibill thy mynde knawis not to be euill.

b. A calamitous event; † a 'blow' to, upon (a person, institution, etc.).

a. 1700 *Everlyn Diary* 15 Apr. 1686, I looke on this as a greate stroke to the poore Church of England. 1709 *J. Lister Autobiog.* (1842) 50 On the Tuesday I laid him [sc. his son] in his grave at Kendall...I feared this sad stroke

would break my wife's heart, bnt...she bore it with uncommon fortitude. 1762-71 *H. Walpole Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 238 The tragic death of his royal protector was a dreadful stroke...to Petiot. 1785 *Mary Michel in A. C. Bower's Diaries & Corr.* (1903) 25 The loss of an only son...must be a very severe stroke upon her. 1852 *Mrs. Stowe Uncle Tom's C.* xxix, Tom's whole soul was filled with thoughts of eternity; and while he ministered around the lifeless clay, he did not once think that the sudden stroke had left him in hopeless slavery.

† c. A hostile attack; an offensive movement in warfare. *Obs.*

1698 *Fryer Acc. E. India & P.* 337 He safely resides within, invulnerable from Foreign Strokes, and reigns in this his Capital City. 1700 *S. L. tr. Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 77 Yet were we wholly set upon pursuing the Stroke, and hoped that the night should prove rather more commodious and successful. 1777 *Washington in W. Irving Life* xcix. (1856) III. 806 A successful stroke on the Highlands.

† d. To have, bear, carry, strike (a great, etc.) stroke: to have an influential or controlling share in an enterprise or action, to have great influence. To have, bear, carry, strike the stroke: to prevail, rule, have authority; to be highest in excellence. To give, strike a good stroke: to contribute largely, go far to effect some result. *Obs.*

1531 *Tindale Expos.* 1-3 *S. John* (1538) 83 And yf...we can fynde no shyfte, but that ye byshop of Rome...must thus mocke vs, what a stroke thynke ye bath Satan amonge vs? [Cf. ante, 1] ben the deuell hatb a greate swynge amonge vs. 1538 *Bale Thre Leaves* 1514 Such a fellowe was be as of that age bad the stroke. 1542 *Uoall Erasim. Apoph.* 168 All suche perones...as beare any rewle, stroke, or autoritee in the commonweale. 1540 *Latimer 2d Sermon. bef. Edu.* VI (Arb.) 63 Thys byshoppe was a great man borne, and did beare such a stroke, that he was able to shoulder the Lord Protector. 1564 *Brief Exam.* D. iij b, Which...loure, if it beare stroke amon vs, we shall be able...to discomfyte the body...of Antichrist. 1566 *Kingsmyth Conf. Affict.* (1585) B ij, Hee knewe that whatsoever befell him, God had a stroke in it. 1600 *Holland Liry* xxix. xxix. 731 This Mezelus having gathered a powre of...paisants of the country (with whom he carried a great stroke). 1609 *F. Sherwood in Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 134 The advise you wisht me to geue him...gave a good stroke to perswade him. 1611 *Beaum. & Fl. Knt. Burn. Pestle* iv. (1613) I 2, Wife. Let him goe George, a shall not have any contentance from vs, nor a good word from any i' th' Company, if I may strike stroke in't. 1613 *Bible Transl. Prof.* I. 12 The vineage of Abiezer, that strake the stroke: yet the gleaning of grapes of Ephraim was not to be despised. 1612 *T. Taylor Titus* II. 14 (1619) 530 It is verie hard to say, whether nature or religion giveth the stroke to their actions. 1621 in *Foster Eng. Factories Ind.* (1908) II. 17 Captain Fitzharris opposed the resolution, but the Admiralls double voice carried the stroke. 1634 *Sir T. Herbert Truce*, Ep. Ded. A 3, Opinion strikes a great stroke in the judgements and affaires of men. 1646 *Sir T. Browne Presid.* Ep. VI. xlii. 338 That the salts of naturall bodies doe carry a powerful stroke in the tincture and vernish of all things, we shall not deny. 1659 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 444 The Jesuits have too great a stroke amongst them. 1687 *Burnet Contin. Reply to Varillas* 41 They bad the main stroak in our Parliaments. 1697 *Collier Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1709) 246 We may plainly perceive, That the Prejudices of Education have a great Stroak in many of our Reasonings. 1702 *Engl. Theophrastus* 248 To stir up seditions and troubles the worst man commonly bears the stroke. 1732 *T. Boston in Morrison Mem.* IV. (1899) 34, I...could never fall into the good graces of those who had the stroke in settling parishes.

† e. To come in the stroke: to be part of one's task. *Obs.*

1617 *Hieron Penance for Sin* xx. Wks. 1619 II. 287, I speake not this...by way of censuring...any mans course; but I note this, (it coming in the stroke) according to my Text, to worke care in mine owne heart [etc.].

† f. Coinage, imprint of coin. *S. Obs.*

1449 *Sc. Acts Jas.* II. (1844) II. 371 Of be new strak to be maide & the cours herof and of be money hat now rynniss. 1493 *Sc. Acts Jas.* IV. 233/2 Notwithstanding be diversite of prentis be be strais of sundry cuncoers. 1578 *Lindesay (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 198 Vpon the thrid day of Julij the lordis...tuik all the quenis siluir wescheb and struk siluir quibill straik was the xxx schilling peice. 1600 *Earl Gowrie's Conspir.* A 3, His answer was, that so farie as hee could take leisure to see of them, that they seemed to be free foraine...strokes of coyne.

5. A damaging or destructive discharge (of lightning).

a. 1512 *Wyllt Poems*, 'The lively sparks' 20 Muche lyke vnto the gysse Of one Istricken with dynt of lightning blynded with the stroke, eryng here & there. 1730 *A. Gordon tr. Maffet's Amphitru.* (1735) 366 The Thunder, which...bas broken...two large Pieces of the lowermost Stones...by the Nature of the Stroke...it appears that the Direction of the Blow came from below upwards, [etc.] 1810 *Scott Lady of L.* II. iv, Mingled with shivers from the oak. Rent by the lightning's recent stroke. 1889 *Science* 25 Oct. 257 The attempt to obtain information regarding lightning-strokes...will result in a clearer understanding of the danger from these strokes to unprotected houses.

† b. An electric shock. *Obs.*

1766 *Ann. Reg. Chron.* 71 After applying the electrical strokes to several parts of her body, and at length to her mouth, she soon recovered her speech. 1799 *Hr. Lex Cambr.* T. III. 95 An electric stroke could hardly have produced a more sudden effect on both his hearers than [etc.].

† c. A shock of earthquake. *Obs.*

1813 *Bakewell Introd. Geol.* (1815) 308 Earthquakes are most frequent in volcanic districts, but the strokes are not the most violent in the immediate vicinity of volcanoes.

6. An attack of disease.

a. An apoplectic or (now more usually) paralytic seizure. Formerly † the stroke of God's hand.

1599 A. M. tr. *Cabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 25/2 An excellent Cinnamon water for the stroke of Gods hands. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Nov. 1694. The Abp. of Canterbury, who a few days before had a paralytic stroke. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Verine's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 11 He was seized with a stroke of apoplexy. 1780 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Lucy Porter* 8 Apr. He has had a stroke, like that of an apoplexy. 1831 S. WARREN *Diary Physic* II. ii. 85 Our inestimable friend, Mr. E—, had a sudden stroke of the palsy this afternoon. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 97 Soon after he had risen from table, an apoplectic stroke deprived him of speech and sensation. 1861 Mrs. H. WOOD *East Lynne* III. xviii. Mr. Justice Hare's illness had turned out to be a stroke of paralysis. 1889 GRETTON *Memory's Harkback* 316 In his later years he had a partial stroke, which drew the muscles of his cheek a little on one side. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON in *Archives Surg.* IX. 382 The popular distinction between a stroke and a fit was well illustrated by a hemiplegic patient who asserted, 'I never had a fit; I never lost my senses; I only had a stroke'. 1905 *People's Doctor* 48 Apoplexy. This disease goes under quite a variety of names. The popular term is 'stroke'; doctors speak of cerebral hemorrhage; [etc.].

† b. *Falconry*. A disease in the eyes of hawks: = *pin and web* (PIN sb. 1t). *Obs.*

1575 *Perf. Bk. Kepinges Sparhawkes* (1886) 31 Pyn and Weh, or Stroke. Pyn or Weh or other dymnes by strokes &c. must be spedely lokod unto.

† c. A blight on wheat, honey-dew. *Obs.*

1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* II. i. 2 (E. D. S.) In the latter part of June... green wheat is most liable to receive the stroke, as the farmer calls it; that is, the honey-dews.

7. The striking of a clock; the sound produced by each striking of the clapper or hammer upon a bell, or on the striking part of a clock. *On or upon the stroke* (of a specified hour): on the point of striking.

1436 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 24/1 Pat na man in burgh be fuodyn in taumys... after the straik of ix hours. a 1558 in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* Var. Coll. IV. 129 Before the howre of ix of the cloke, at which time ther shalbe a bell to be towlde by the officers ther by xxii strokes. 1604 MARSHON *Malcontent* II. iii. C 4 h, *Piet.* What hour is it? *Cello.* Vpon the stroke of twelue. 1613 PURCIUS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 700 The King hath a Bell, the strokes whereof sound such terror into the heart of the fearful theefe, that [etc.]. c 1636 FLETCHER *Thierry & Theod.* III. i. His houres vpon the stroke. 1816 *Gentl. Mag.* Sept. 270/1 At Hatherleigh... a hell... announces, by distinct strokes, the number of the day of the month. 1832 Hr. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* ix. 137, I used to like its stroke when it brought the work-people flocking from their cottages. 1847 C. BRONTE *Jane Eyre* xi. It is on the stroke of twelve now. 1858 TROLOPE *Dr. Thorne* xxx. He dressed himself hurriedly, for the dinner-bell was almost on the stroke as he entered the house. 1874 BURNAND *My Time* xxiii. 211 Straining my ears to catch the very first stroke of the hour. 1897 R. N. BAIN tr. *Tokai's Pretty Michal* xxiii. 251 At the stroke of two she was already in the shop below. 1908 J. R. HARRIS *Side-Lights* IV. *T. Resarah* II. 55 The person who first succeeds in drawing the water after the stroke of midnight will find it turn to gold and silver.

† 8. A touch on a stringed instrument; manner of playing a musical instrument; hence, a tune, strain. *Obs.*

1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* III. i. O j, He can no more skille of the stroke of the harpe or lute, than a iay can. 1561 Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* I. ijh, Afterward the musitian changing the stroke and his maner of tune [Alexander] pacified himself againe. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 61 Neither is there anie tune or stroke which may be sung or plaide on instruments, which hath not some poetical ditties framed according to the numbers thereof. 1600 MARSTON *etc. Jack Drums Entert.* (1601) A 3, I had the best stroke, the sweetest touch, but now... I am faine from the Fidle. 1689 AVRES *Lyric Poems* (1905) 308 (To his Viol) Then to my soft and sweetest strokes I keep. 1721 A. MACCORM *Treat. Mus.* I. 18 The Notes of a Violin and all string'd Instruments that are struck with a Bow, whose Notes are made longer or shorter by Strokes of different lengths or Quickness of Motion. 1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 261 Several nightingale strokes, or particular passages in the song of that bird.

† b. *Hunting*. A call played on the horn. Cf. STRAKE sb. 4 *Obs.*

1683 HOLME *Armoiry* III. 76/2 [Hunting-lesson blown on the Horn] The Stroaks to the Field, *Ton-ton-tavern tone, ton-tavern* [etc.].

9. A pulsation, beat (of the heart, pulse). Cf. 12 c. 1538 ELVOT *Dict.* *Pulsus*... is more properly the poulse or stroke that the arteries or beating vaines do make. 1737 BRACKEN *Ferriery Infr.* (1756) I. 183 The Blood's Momentum or Stroke. 1800 *Mod. Trnl.* IV. 525 Her pulse usually beating from 120 to 130 strokes in the minute. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xiv. 173 The pulse... changed its character from a short and small to a full soft stroke. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 716 Wroth, but all in awe, For twenty strokes of the blood... Linger'd that other, staring after him. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 390 The impulse communicated to an aneurysmal sac is of course repeated at each stroke of the heart.

10. A movement of beating time; a beat, measure; metrical ictus, rhythm. Now rare or *Obs.*

1576 G. BAKER tr. *Gerner's Jewel of Health* 198 Distyll first with so softe a fyre, that foure musiciall strokes may be made betwene droppe and droppe falling. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 62 The naturall course of most English verses seemeth to run vpon the olde Iambicke stroke. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* g *Phi.* What is a stroke? *Ma.* It is a successiue motion of the hand, directing the quantitie of euery note & rest in the song, with equal measure... this they make three folde, *more, lesse, and proportionate*. The *More* stroke they call, when the stroke comprehendeth the time of a Brieue. The *lesse*, when a time of a Semibrieue, and *proportionate* where it comprehendeth three Semibrieues. 1677 F. NORTH *Philos. Ess.* III. 33 The due obseruance of

time is gratefull for the same reason that I gave for the formality of a single Tune, because the subsequent strokes are measured by the memory of the former. 1891 J. C. PARSONS *Engl. Versif.* 20 In Iambic movement... the stroke or accent, which usually comes only on the last syllable, may, at times, come equally on the first syllable.

† b. *To keep stroke*: to keep time. Cf. 13 b. *Obs.* 16. G. PERCY in *Purchas Pilgrims* (1625) IV. 1687 When they were in their dance, they kept stroke with their feet just one with another.

11. a. In negative context: A minimum amount of work. b. In later use: A large or considerable amount of work, business, trade.

a. 1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* v. vi, I wrought not a stroke this day but led Isaac. 1791 BENTHAM *Paupers* 69 Without either punishment, or interest given him in the profits of his labour... how could you have insured a man's doing a single stroke of work? a 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm. pl. Bk.* (1851) IV. 359 This fellow... never would strike a stroke of work afterwards. 1867 W. H. DIXON *New Amer.* II. 322 'Work!' said a stout young fellow in Tennessee... 'thank God, I have never done a stroke of work since I was born.'

b. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 484 ¶ 4 The best Consolation that I can administer to those who cannot get into that Stroke of Business (as the Phrase is) which they deserve, is [etc.]. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* s. v. A good stroke of business. 1838 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. II. xvii. 248 They carry on a considerable of a fishery here, and do a great stroke in the timber business. 1841 HARTSHORNE *Salop. Ant. Gloss.* *Stroke*, an unusual quantity of labour performed in a certain time. 1842 THACKERAY *Fitz-Boodle's Prof.* I, a trade doing a stroke of 50 many hogsheads a week. 1853 C. R. READ *Austral. Gold Fields* 14 A little further on I met the carpenter of the ship I came out from England in, two years before; he told me he was doing a rattling stroke. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown Oxf.* iv. One of those who do a good stroke of the work of the country without getting much credit for it. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 579 The mileage run and the stroke of work performed.

12. A movement like that of striking a blow.

a. A single movement of the legs in walking or running, of the wings in flying, etc.

1618 BARET *Vineyard Horsem.* L. 20 Further he must handle his legges neatly... with an equall largenesse of his stroke carrying an apt proportion according to the slowness or swiftness of his pace. a 1642 SUCKLING *Goblins* iv. (1646) 39 How she... danc'd a stroak in, and a stoak out, Like a young Fillet [read Filly] training to a pace. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1712) 29 Take the Bearings of a Running Horse, that is, measure the Extent of his Stroaks. 1865 A. L. GORDON *Poems, Ye Wearie Wayfarer* II. iv, I saw him shorten his horse's stroke As we splash'd through the marshy ground. 1869 SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* § 91 (1870) I. 216 A gnat's wings make ten or fifteen thousand strokes per second. 1880 A. H. SWINTON *Insect Variety* 175 In the pairing season... this music... is prolonged to ten or eleven strokes of the femora, lasting a quarter of a minute.

b. In swimming, the combined movement of the limbs forming a single impulse of progression; also, any particular manner of effecting this, as the breast-stroke, side-stroke.

c 1800 W. HICKEY *Mem.* (1913) I. 128, I observed we were already too deep, asking the gunner whether he could swim, to which he answered: 'No, Sir, not a stroke'. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crima* II. 220 There are however some deeps which would force a man to swim a few strokes. 1902 BUCHAN *Watcher by Threshold* 314 He found deep water, and in two strokes was in the grip of the tide.

c. A single complete movement in either direction of any piece of machinery having a reciprocating motion (e.g., of a piston, piston-rod, etc.); also, the amplitude or length of such a movement.

1731 BEICHTON in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 11 If instead of sixteen Forcers they worked only eight, the Stroke might be five Feet in each Forcer. 1741 in *Sixth Rep. Dep. Kpr. Publ. Rec.* App. II. 120 A new pump, Engine or forcer for raising water with a perpendicular stroke. 1840 *Mechanics Mag.* XXXIII. 159/1 A popular notion has for a considerable time past prevailed, that a long stroke engine is much superior to a short stroke engine. 1841 WIEWELL *Mech. Engin.* 185 The engine consumed 80 lbs. of coal per hour, working 18 strokes per minute. 1847 J. BOURNE *Catech. Steam Eng.* 162 The engine should always be made to work full stroke. 1869 C. KNIGHT *Mechanician* 109 The stroke of a slide-valve is the length of the path along which the valve moves. The stroke of a piston is the length of its travel or path. 1902 S. E. WHITE *Blazed Trail* II. ii, The saw leaped back and forth a few strokes more.

13. *Rowing*. a. A single pull of the oar.

1583 H. HOWARD *Defensatie* Iijh, Barges which are forced by the strength of oares, haue a kinde of gate or swinge when the stroke dooth cease. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 40 The Galley-slaves... made her scour little lesse than her full length betweene one stroke and the other. 1753 MISS COLLIER *Art Torment* III. 221 You may scream at every stroke of the oar. 1836 MARRVAT *Alfsh. Easy* xiii, So that they might dash on board of her with a few strokes of the oars.

† b. *To keep stroke*: to keep time in rowing. Cf. 10 b.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 200 The Owers... to the tune of Flutes kept stroke. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheum* II. xii. § 2 (1622) 338 And be, that bending slowly brings his tarrying Oare to breast, His winding Armes keepe stroke with songs, while be the water beates. 1629 WADSWORTH *Plgr.* v. 38, I being unable to keepe stroke with the rest, was well beaten. 1652 *Hermeticall Bang*, 5 At Table, be sure that your Teeth labour like so many Gally slaves, keeping true stroke with the Hand.

c. Style of rowing, manner of handling the oars, esp. with regard to the length, speed, or frequency of the 'strokes' (see quot. 1898).

1870 *Field Q. Mag.* I. 202/2 Close came away at once, and, rowing a long easy stroke, won very easily by four lengths. 1877 *Oxf. & Camb. Undergrad. Jrn.* 173/2 A journey to

Ditton and hack was essayed at a slow stroke. 1890 R. C. LEHMANN *Harry Fludger* 118 To-day we are going to work up our stroke, so as to be able to row forty [strokes to the minute]. 1898 *Enycl. Sport* II. 298/1 *Stroke*, (1) the number of dips of the oar in the water within a given time.

d. The oarsman who sits nearest to the stern of the boat, and whose 'stroke' sets the time for the other rowers (= *stroke-oar*, *oarsman*, *STROKESMAN*). Also quasi-adv. in *to pull, row stroke*.

1825 WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* (1907) I. 28 In a water party he was a stroke of the ten oar. [Note. A first rate water-man.] 1841 J. T. J. HEWLETT *Peter Priggins* II. xiv. 306 Their talk was principally of boating... with discussions on the merits of the 'strokes' of the different boats. 1845 in *Brasenose Ale* 77 Thus spake the prince, who set us all afloat, And pull'd first stroke in the old Brasenose boat. 1848 THACKERAY *Vau. Fair* xxiv, He pulls stroke in the Boniface boat. 1868 *Field* 4 July 14/2 Hall's rowing as stroke was very different to his execution of the past two years. 1898 *Enycl. Sport* II. 298/1 (Rowing) *Stroke*, (2) the oarsman who sits nearest the stern of the boat and sets the work to the men behind him. The side upon which his oar projects is called 'stroke side' all the way up the boat.

e. The station occupied in a boat by the stroke-oarsman.

1901 *Oxford Mag.* 24 Apr. 291/2 University... with Huntley at stroke.

14. A vigorous attempt to attain some object; a measure, expedient, or device adopted for some purpose. Also *stroke of policy* (or *politics*), of *business* (cf. 11 b).

1699 T. BAKER *Ref. Learning* xiv. 166 Isidor's Collection was the great and hold stroke, which [etc.]. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Ailments* etc. 413 The greatest and most important Strokes for the Recovery of the Patient, must be made at the time of the Invasion, or first State of the Disease. 1769 BURKE *Observ. Late St. Nat. Wks.* 1842 I. 102 He pays... some compliments to Lord Bute and Lord Despensers. But to the latter, this is, I suppose, but a civility to old acquaintance; to the former, a little stroke of politicks. 1822 GALT *Provost* xi, Before the Michaelmas I was... fully prepared to achieve a great stroke of policy for the future government of the town. 1850 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* iv. (1865) I. 185 This stroke of policy was not unsuccessful. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. iii, It is conceded by all, that that stroke of business on Brewer's part, in going down to the House that night to see how things looked, was the master-stroke. 1876 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 112 For us... Christianity [is] the greatest and happiest stroke ever yet made for human perfection.

b. *Stroke of state*: tr. *Fr. coup d'état* (see COUP sb. 3 5 a).

1783 JAMTAMOND tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indes* VIII. 115 If we destroy... the nature of any great body, those convulsive motions which are called strokes of state, will disturb the whole nation. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* GL. xxi. v. (1870) X. 59 Her Son, the spirited King Gustav III., at Stockholm had made what in our day is called a 'stroke of state'. 1871 BROWNING *Fr. Hohenst.* 1367 He cannot but intend some stroke of state shall signalize his passage into peace Out of the creaking. 1910 ROSENBERG *Chatham* xi. 238 Fortified by this treaty... the Pelhams executed their stroke of state.

c. In a game: An effective move or combination.

1735 BERTIN *Chess Pref.* p. iii, This noble Game abounds with a greater variety of fine strokes, than any other Games which depend upon design only. 1862 CAVENTISH *What* (1864) 51 You almost preclude him from executing any of the finer strokes of play. 1913 *Illustr. Lond. News* 22 Feb. 264/3 P to Kt 5th The winning stroke, as White gains a passed Pawn.

15. A feat, achievement; a signal display of art, genius, wit, etc. Cf. 18 c.

1672 VILLIERS (DK. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* III. ii. (Arb.) 75 There's a smart expression of a passion; O ye Gods! That's one of my hold strokes, a gad. 1677 DRYDEN *State-Innoc.* Apol. Heroic Poetry h 3, 'The boldest strokes of Poetry' when they are managed Artfully, are those which most delight the Reader. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ciii. 138 'Tis a Stuoake of Art to Divert the Reproach, by Emproving a Spitefull Word, or Thing, to a bodies Own Advantage. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 84 The statues about St. Paul's... are strokes of his masterly hand. 1757 Mrs. GRIFFITH *Let. Henry & Frances* (1767) III. 131 Perhaps 'tis this, by a Stroke of Sympathy, that hurries on the Reader at this, by a Rate. 1760-2 GOLOSIN. *Civ. W.* II. It is filled with strokes of wit and satire in every line. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* Pref. p. x, I had no notion, I protest, that this exquisite stroke of pleasantness was aimed at me. 1881 LO. ACORN *Let. to Mary Gladstone* (1904) 74 Ooe of the best strokes of wit I can remember in my time.

b. *Stroke of luck*: an unexpected piece of good fortune.

1853 C. B. MANSFIELD *Paraguay* etc. (1856) 420 The prisoner captain looked almost as much pleased as his capturer, who jumped for joy at this stroke of good luck. 1882 PEBODY *Engl. Journalism* xxiii. 179 *The Times*, by a stroke of luck... was represented in that war by a man who [etc.]. 1888 'Mrs. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* x, That lynching business was a stroke of luck for Deering.

16. A movement of the pen, pencil, graver, etc., in writing, painting, drawing, etc.; a single movement of a brush, chisel, knife, file, etc. over the surface operated on. Phrase, *With a stroke of the pen*: often said hyperbolically.

1668 TEMPLE *Let Wks.* 1720 II. 91 Your Excellency with a Stroke of your Pen, has brought Light the most covered Designs of your Enemies. 1699 E. WARD *Lond. Spy* v. 4 Their Senses were Ravish'd with each Masterly stroke of the skillful Stone-Cutter. 1797 *Enycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XXVIII. 626/2 The varnish should be put on very quickly, making great strokes with the pencil or brush. 1804 *Rev. Plutarch* II. 305 In acting so, he changed with a stroke of the pen the general aspect of affairs, in such a manner that [etc.]. 1815

J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 745 Draperies are to be done with broad strokes of the pencil. 1875 FORTNUM *Maitland* 89 It would seem laid on purposely with a coarse brush the strokes of which are very apparent. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* viii. The money is in Spanish blunders... it can be handed over to you with the stroke of a pen. 1889 HASLUEK *Model Engin. Handbk.* 133 The file strokes should not all be made parallel one to another. 1907 J. A. HONGES *Elem. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 106 The print should be cut with one stroke of the knife.

†b. Manner of handling the pencil, graver, etc. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 69 The imitations of the graver... are altogether admirable and inimitable, the stroke and conduct consider'd. 1699 WANLEY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 232 The Print... is so well engraven, and the workman had so good a stroke, that I believe half the workmen in London cannot now do better. 1777 PORE *Ep. to Mr. Tervus* 38 Caracci's strength, Correggio's softer line, Paul's free stroke, and Titian's warmth divine. *Ibid.* 64 Oh, lasting as those Colours may they shine, Free as thy stroke, yet faultless as thy line.

c. *Finishing stroke* (lit. and fig.): see FINISHING ppl. a.

1695 PLOT in *Anbrey Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) I. 74, I am heartily glad to hear Mr. Cook has given the finishing stroke to your fine chapel. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg. Misc. Tracts* 16/2 Major Caillaud and the young Nabob crossed their troops over the Ganges, to put the finishing stroke to the affair. 1854 SURTEES *Handley Cr.* xxix. (1901) I. 218 On the Monday, he bespoke an audience with Mr. Jorrocks to put the finishing stroke to his arrangements. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. ii. 60 Æthelstan added the finishing stroke to the work of his father.

17. A linear mark; a mark traced by the moving point of a pen, pencil, etc.; a component line of a written character (cf. *up-stroke, down-stroke*); also, a dash (in writing or print).

1567 MARLET *Gr. Forest* 2 [An agate] having strokes on eche side like to blew vaines. 1604 E. G. (RINSTONE) *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. vii. 347 With the blood they made a stroke on the dead mans face, from one eare to the other. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. & la Mode* II. i. With strokes in ashes Maids their Lovers drew. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 39/2 The Achate is variously coloured... some have strokes of blew, some with blood. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 201 The shadow... on the dial... went backward so many lines or strokes. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Infr.* (1757) II. 32 The white Hoof is of a hrtle Disposition; and those that have Strokes, or are rthed as it were, with white, must be worse than the black Sort. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 243 A fourth Kind of Writing, the Strokes whereof being more joined, and less distinguished one from another, are made with more Ease and Expedition. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 19 The drawing of strokes by the eye with the black-lead pencil, charcoal, or chalk, will afford the most proper exercise. 1865 TROLOPE *Bilton Est.* xxvii. 326 Very careful in the perfection of every letter, and very neat in every stroke. 1885 SWEET *O. & N. Test.* 132 The various readings are separated by a stroke, and come in the following order.

d. *A stroke above*: = 'a cut above' (CUT sb. 17). ? *nonce-use*.

1856 W. COLLINS *Wreck Golden Mary* II. *Housch. Words* Christm. No. 24/2 She had had her schooling up in London... so it was but nature she should be a stroke above the girls of the place.

c. *Bacteriology*. A line formed by drawing the point of an infected wire over the surface to be inoculated. Cf. *stroke-culture*, etc. in 25.

1893 M. CAMPBELL in *Migula's Introd. Pract. Bacteriol.* IV. 63 The colonies may confine themselves to the actual inoculating stroke, or they may spread themselves out... until the whole surface of the nutrient medium is covered right up to the sides of the test-tube.

†18. Lineament, line of a face or form. Obs. 1635-56 COWLEY *Davidis* IV. 526 Not bright Ahin'bam... Had sweeter strokes, Colour more fresh and fair. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Antient* 21 They content themselves with the Imitation of visible things, following stroke after stroke.

†b. *fig.* A constituent feature; a characteristic; a trait of character. Obs.

1666 S. PARKER *Platonic Philos.* 41 In its main strokes it [sc. Plato's] 'physiology' 'll' accords with the Aristotelean Philosophie. 1710 FELTON *Diss. Classics* (1718) 49 Give me Leave, my Lord, to... draw out... some of the chief Strokes, some of the principal Lineaments, and fairest Features of a just and beautiful Style. 1729 LAW *Serious C.* xvi. (1732) 303 He is so very quick sighted that he discovers in almost every body, some Strokes of vanity. 1734 *Tr. Rollin's Rom. Hist.* VI. (1827) III. 241 Two or three principal strokes of his character. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Ireland* II. 75 Many strokes in their character are evidently to be ascribed to the extreme oppression under which they live.

c. *fig.* A felicitous or characteristic expression or thought in literary composition; a 'touch' of description, satire, pathos, or the like. Cf. 15.

1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* Pref. But when Action or Persons are to be described... how bold, how masterly, are the strokes of Virgil! 1697 CLESS *D'Amoy's Trav.* (1706) 88 He wrote a Comedy which everybody likes, and the Queen... found therein such moving and delicate Strokes in it, that she would act a part in it herself. 1706 PRIOR *Ode to Queen* Pref. I have endeavor'd to imitate all the great Strokes of that Ode. 1735 CORETTE in *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 17th C. I. ii. 33 Not to mention many satirical Strokes which are scattered throughout his History. 1770 JORTIN *Erasmus* II. 170 One can hardly excuse Erasmus entirely, for having put into the mouth of Folly some strokes, which seem to confound religious Truth with Folly. 1831 MACKINTOSH *Hist. Eng.* II. 16 A few strokes of Comines throw a more clear and agreeable light over our story than the scanty information of our own meagre and unskillful writers. 1876 TREVELYAN *Life & Lett. Macaulay* II. xi. 226 Macaulay... thought... nothing whatever of reconstructing a paragraph for the sake of one happy stroke or apt illustration.

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†19. *To have a good stroke (at eating)*: to have a hearty appetite. (Cf. TWIST sb. 17.) Obs.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. iv. 71 Neither can any man be entertain'd as a Soldier, that has not a greater stroke than ordinary at eating. 1737-8 SWIFT *Polite Conv.* II. 150 *Lady Answ.* God bless you, Colonel; you have a good Stroke with you. Col. O Madam; formerly I could eat all, but now I leave nothing.

†20. A cut, slice (of meat). Obs. 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* IX. 157 Down belayes the spit, Wheron the strokes of flesh were brotch.

21. *Agric.* (See quot. 1891.)

1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 6 Give the land a stroke with the great harrow, and roll it as before. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. II. 449 When the seed is sown, it should be covered by two strokes of the light seed-harrow. 1891 MALDEN *Village Gloss.* s.v. Each time land is crossed with harrows it is said to have received a stroke or time.

†22. = TRANSON 2. Obs. rare-1.

1684 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VII. xix. (ed. 2) 140 Chuse a convenient place in the Transom or Stroke of the Window.

23. A denomination of dry measure, varying in capacity according to locality: = STRIKE sb. 4.

1531 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 34 To have one stroke of pease. 1596 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 218, xxi stroke wheate, iiii li. 1681 O. HEYWOOD *Diaries* (1881) II. 286 A stroke of shilling (= shelled oats) standing on the table. 1744 *MS. Parish Bk. Pannal, Yorks.* A stroke of Potatoes 5 d. 1790 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2) Suppl. Stroke, half a bushel. 1814 W. S. MASON *Statist. Acc. Ire.* I. 339 The measure, or stroke of potatoes 2 Bushels. 1862 C. C. ROBINSON *Dial. Leeds* 424 Stroke, a half-bushel, or two pecks; so called from the measure (when upheaped) being stroked off with a thin piece of wood.

24. *Geol.* = STRIKE sb. 8. rare. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 113 The stroke of the slates varies from north 25° west, south 25° east, to north 45° west, south 45° east.

25. *attrib.* a. *Golf*, in terms relating to the method of scoring by strokes (sense 1 d) instead of by holes, as *stroke-competition, -game, -play*; b. *Bacteriology* (sense 17 c), as *stroke-cultivation, -culture, -inoculation*; c. special combinations, †stroke-bias, an obsolete game resembling 'prisoners' base'; †stroke engraving, a line engraving; stroke-haul, an apparatus used for illegal capture of fish, formed of three hooks joined back to back, and weighted with lead; hence stroke-haul v., stroke-hauling vbl. sb.; stroke-oar, (a) the oar nearest the stern of a rowing-boat; (b) the rower who handles this oar (= sense 13 d); stroke-oarsman = sense 13 d; stroke-side, the side of a rowing-boat on which the stroke-oarsman sits; stroke-stitch *Needlework* (see quot.).

1700 J. BROME *Trav. Eng.* 264 The Kentish Men have a peculiar Exercise... its called 'Stroke-Bias'. [Description follows.] 1904 in H. Vardon *Compl. Golfer* (1905) 271 Special Rules for 'Stroke Competitions. 1890 W. W. CHEYNE *Tr. Flagg's Micro-organisms* 177 'Stroke cultivations. 1893 M. CAMPBELL in *Migula's Introd. Pract. Bacteriol.* IV. 62 For the 'stroke cultures we use the test-tubes. 1793 THOMSON in *Burns' Wks.* (1800) IV. 33 We intend presenting the subscribers with two beautiful 'stroke engravings. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Apr. 5/3 The match... consists of the 'stroke game to-day and play by holes to-morrow. 1850 *Act* 13 & 14 Vict. c. 88 § 40 That it shall not be lawful... to use for the purpose of taking Fish any Otter, Lyster, Spear, 'Stroke-haul, Dree Draw, or Gaff. 1912 *London Mag.* Sept. 9/2 They 'stroke-hauled them in couples in the moonlight. 1860 C. SIMON *Stray Notes Fishing* 33 This plan, with a large weighted treble hook, is sometimes adopted with destructive effect by poachers for salmon... it is then called 'stroke-hauling. 1893 M. CAMPBELL in *Migula's Introd. Pract. Bacteriol.* IV. 62 The 'stroke inoculation being completed. 1835 DICKENS *Sc. Bos. River*, After a great deal of changing and fidgeting, consequent upon the election of a 'stroke-oar. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xi, At College he pulled stroke-oar in the Christchurch boat. 1805 KINGSLEY *Hervey* xx, Winter steered the boat and Gwenoch took the stroke-oar. 1838 J. F. COOPER *Excurs. Italy* I. xvi. 302 The 'stroke-oarsman of the boat advised me to pull in under the promontory. 1894 *Daily News* 3 July 8/3 One of the finest stroke oarsmen in England. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 20 July 3/1 The old golf was Scotch, and was a match game. The new, English game, is 'stroke play, with one selfsame's hardest opponent. 1862 L. N. W. LENNOX *Recreat. Sportsm.* I. 197 The terms in boating are as follows:—'stroke side, the port, or right side. 1909 *Blackw. Mag.* May 613/2 Tell Jerry to get down a new stroke-side oar, with a good six-inch blade. 1900 L. F. DAY & MARY BUCKLE *Art in Needlework* II. (1901) 16 The mere work-line—or 'stroke-stitch'—not crossed, is a perfectly fair way of getting a delicate effect.

†Stroke, sb. 2. Obs. Also 7-8 stroak. [L. STROKE v.] A stroking movement of the hand, esp. for purposes of healing.

1631 B. JOYNSON *New Inn* IV. ii. *Tip.* Hee'll borrow money on the stroke of his beard! Or turne off his Mustaccio. 1665 *Wonders if not Miracles V. Gertrux* title-p. Who Cureth all manner of Diseases with a stroak of his hand and Prayer. 1666 H. STURBE *Mirac. Confortist* 6 Having... stopped the paine and effusion of blood by some strokes of his hand, he bad her put nothing to it but a linnen Cloth. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* x. 1229 Soothing his Courage with a gentle Stroke. The Steed seem'd sensible, while thus he spoke. 1738 CHAMBERS *Cyc. s.v. Stroking*. But as to the particular Efficacy of the Stroak of particular Persons; we see little Foundation for it in Nature.

†Stroke, sb. 3 ? Anglo-Irish. Obs. rare-1. (Sense obscure.)

Perh. a misprint for *noke*, *Nook* sb. (where see senses 3 d, e). 1571 E. CAMPHON *Hist. Ire.* 14/2 in *Hollishead* (1577), Still erecting Castles, so to mayster the Irish, that with such

maner of strengthes of Walles... had not as yet beene acquainted, for tyll those dayes they knewe no defence but Woods, Bogs, or strokes.

Stroke (strōk), sb. 4. Obs. exc. dial. Also 8 stroak. [Altered form of STRAKE sb. 1.] = STRAKE sb. 1 a.

1688 HOLME *Armory* III. 332/1 The parts of a Wheel. The Nave... The Stroke, is the Iron Rim about the Fellos. 1773 W. EMERSON *Princ. Mech.* (ed. 3) 283 Strokes or stroaks, the iron going round the circumference of carriage wheels. 1904 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Stroke (strōk), v. 1 Pa. t. and pa. ppl. stroked (strōkt). Forms: a. 1 strācian, 6-7 stroake, 6-8 stroak, 7 strocke, strooke, 8-9 dial. strock, 3- stroke. B. Sc. and north. 5-6, 9 stroke, 6 straike, 8 strayk(e, 8-9 straike. [OE. strācian, corresp. to MLG., MDu. strāken (mod. Du. strecken), OHG. streihhōn (MHG., mod. G. streichen, which coalesced with streichen = OHG. strīhhan STRIKE v.), f. Teut. *strāik-, ablaut-var. of *strīk-: see STRIKE v.]

1. *trans.* To rub (a surface) softly with the hand or some implement; esp. to pass the hand softly in one direction over (the head, body, hair, of a person or animal) by way of caress or as a method of healing (cf. STROKE sb. 2, STROKER, also STRIKE v. 4 b).

a. 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* C. xli. 303 Swa [swa] wīldu hors, donne we h[ic] ær[es]ð gefangnu habbað, we h[ic] ðac[ia]ð & strāciāð mid brade handa. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 134 Mid swyðe drigeon handum straca geornlice hanc innop. c. 1290 St. Francis 367 in S. Eng. Leg. 64 He... stroked heom [birds] with is longe sleue. 13... *Gau.* & *Gr. Knt.* 334 He stroked his berde. 1358 *TRIVISA Barth. De P.* xviii. xvi. (1495) 842 I ame apes haue lykynge to be strokyd. 1530 *PALSGR.* 748/1, I stroke ones heed, as we do a chylde by flatterynge, or when he dothe well. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 100 I then muste you have a little rownde stycke... with the which you shall oftentimes stroke and handle your Falcon. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 302 Oftentimes stroking his white beard, as his manner was when he was thorowly angry. 1619 *Wonders. Discov. Wiltchests Marg. Flower* etc. (1837) 22 Whereupon she brought downe a gloue and deliuered the same to her mother, who stroked Rutterkin her Cat with it. 1655 J. S. Bonarrell's *Filli di Sciro* II. i. 28 As they had Learnt to stroke each others cheekes. 1662 *FATHERNE Graving & Etching* xxv. 41 Then take a piece of the whitest Virgin-wax and spread it thin over the plate, and with a smooth feather gently stroak it all over, to the end it may lie the more even and smooth. 1665 *Wonders if not Miracles V. Gertrux* 7 He likewise cures the Convulsion fits only by stroaking the persons afflicted with his hand. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 6 July 1660, The Chirurgens cause the sick to be brought or led up to the throne, where they kneeling, the King strokes their faces or cheekes with both his hands at once. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F. L.* 183 His only gesture is that of stroking his beard. 1921 MAX BEERBOHM *Zuleika Dobson* xvi. 241 Softly she stroked the carpet with the palms of her hands.

b. 1786 BURNS *Epist. J. Rankine* viii, The poor wee thing was little hurt; I strait it a wee for sport.

b. said of an animal. 1621 QUARLES *Hodassa* Introd. B. 4, His [this] [steed] stroaks the ground, that skorn's it with his heele. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist. IV.* 56 It [the guinea-pig] strokes its head with the fore feet like the rabbit. 1913 *Oxf. Univ. Gaz.* 4 June 948/2 The male *Amazilia egleata* stroking the brands of the hind wings with its anal tufts.

c. *absol.* (Proverbially contrasted with *strike*).

c. 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* C. xxvi. 187 Sua se lece grapað, & stracað... ærðende he stigan will. 1612 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Muse's Sacrif.* (Grosart) 51/1 So, with remorse, reuenge to execute; So, stroke and strike at once. 1675 HANNAN *Woolley Gentlew. Comp.* 128 When you have laid three or four layers one on the other, wet a feather in Rosewater and Musk, and stroke over it. 1699 THORESBY in *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 334 Where he stroked for Pain, he used nothing but his dry Hand. 1750 *BERKELEY Patriotism* § 19 Wks. 1871 III. 456 A good groom w'll rather stroke than strike. 1757 W. WILKIE *Epigoniad* IV. 95 His weighty hands he laid on their soft backs, and stroking gently, said [etc.].

d. *To stroke against the hair, the wrong way (of the hair)*: to rub (an animal) in the direction opposite to the natural lie of its hair; fig. to irritate, ruffle, cross (a person). Similarly to *stroke with the hair*, to soothe (Sc.).

c. 1590 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xxxiii. 6 In hir vnhappy hands sho held my heed, And straitlik bakward woderhins my hair. 1786 BURNS *Earnest Cry & Prayer* xviii, For God-sake, Sirs! then speak her fair, An' speak her cannie wi' the hair. 1816 SCOTT *Edw. Dwarf* viii, I'll speak him fair, and stroke him wi' the hair. 1844 W. CROSSLAND *Is.* (1846) 112, I hae a good deal of the cuddly in me, when I'm straitik against the hair. 1860 TROLOPE *Castle Richm.* I. xiii. 260 Somebody's been stroking him the wrong way of the hair.

e. *transf.* and *fig.* † Formerly often, = to soothe, flatter, 'tickle'; also, to treat indulgently, coddle, make much of (cf. L. *mulcere*). Sometimes contrasted with *strike*.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prol. 189 Venus henvifis... That straks their wenchis hedis thaim to pleis. 1551 T. NOTTON *Straks* in *Inst.* II. i. § 2 (1562) 70 There is nothing that mannes Nature more coueteth, than to be stroked with flattery. 1600 EDMONDS *Obsequy. Cesar's Comm.* vii. (1604) 126 If it be de-maunded, what became of the great Princes and personages after the triumph, it will appear that they did not stroke their heads, or make more of them than of miserable captives. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 333 When thou cam'st first Thou stroakst me, & made much of me. 1616 B. JOYNSON *Epigr.* lxi, Thy praise or dispraise is to me alike, One doth not stroke me, nor the other strike. 1637 — *Underwoods, Eupheme* IV, The voice so sweet, the words so fair,

As some soft chime had stroked the air. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 145 With these faire Promises he stroked the Senators. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* To Rdr., 'The design of this treatise is, not to stroak and tickle the fancy, but to elevate the soul. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 2175 Sleep's dewy wand Has strok'd my drooping lids. 1898 HARRY WESSER *Poems* 94 They parted there as morning stroked the panes.

1. To stroke over: = PERSTRINGE v.2

1822 BYRON *To Murray* 25 Dec. Since I have read the Quarterly, I shall erase two or three passages in the latter six or seven cantos, in which I had lightly stroked over two or three of your authors.

g. With adv. or similar extension: To bring into a specified position, condition, etc. by stroking. Also fig.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav. Wks.* (Grosart) V. 73 Hee would take occasion to stroke vp his haire, and turne vp his mustachios twice or thrice over. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 81 The Midwife after she haue stroaked downe the blood to nourish the Babe. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* u. viii. (1640) 54 The Pope...stroked the angry Patriarch of Antioch into gentleness with good language. 1666 H. STURNE *Mirac. Confrontist* 29 Such consequents are usual, when the Disease is not stroked out. 1675 SOUTH *Serm.* Judges viii. 34, 35 (1692) 58r He...sees the folly of Endeavouring to stroke a Tyger into a Lamb. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* i. xv. 407 Letting it [their hair] grow very long, and stroking it back with their Hands curiously. 1764 GRAY *Jenny Twitche* 22 She strok'd up her belly, and strok'd down her band. 1770 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 360 With the back sides of the nails of his fingers to draw or stroke it [i.e. the paper to be printed] over the Point. 1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* xiv. 359 With his hands so full that he cannot even stroke out his splendid whiskers.

h. To express or testify by stroking. *rare.*

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xix. cclxxiii. And then she prais'd the steeds unwearied Pains, Stroking her thanks upon their ruffled Mains.

i. To pass (one's hand) gently over a surface.

1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 114 Stroking his Hand over their Faces (as his Custom was) who kneel'd or fell prostrate before him.

2. To draw (a cutting instrument) along a surface in order to sharpen or whet it. Cf. STRAKE v.3 i and G. *streichen*. *Obs.* or *arch.*

13... *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 416 '...Ta now by grymme tole to be, & let se how bou cnokeze.' 'Gladly sir, for sope.' Quod Gawan: his ax he cnokeze. a1800 *Bunny Birdy* xv. in *Child Ballads* II. 261 Then out the knight has drawn his sword, An straked it oer a strae. 1835-94 BRUGES *Eros & Psyche* July xv, She...laid the knife, to mortal keenness stroked, Within her reach, where she was wont to lie.

† 3. fig. To plight (one's troth). *Obs.* Cf. STRIKE v. 69.

a1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 3192 Dire traitours on his trechoure trowthis has strakid [*Dublin MS.* han straken]. a1770 *Sweet William's Ghost* ix. in *Child Ballads* II. 230 Up she has tain a bright long wand, And she has straked her trowth thereon.

4. To milk (a cow); esp. to draw the last milk from (a cow) by pressing the teat. Also fig. Cf. STROKING vbl. sb.; also STRAP v.2, STRIP v.3 i.

1538 ELYOT *Dict.* *Mulgeo*, to mylke or stroke. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. xvii. (1640) 198 Some say...that this onely was a trick to stroke the skittish cow to get down her milk. a1658 LOVELOCE *Lucasta, Posth. Poems* (1659) 83 No wonder if a Drawer Verses Rack...Whilst the Fair Barmaid stroaks the Muses teat, For milk to make the Posset up complet. 1675 HAN. WOOLLEY *Gentlewoman* Comp. 215 When you milk your Cattel, stroke them well, and in the Summer-time save those strokings by themselves, to put into your morning-Milk-cheese. 1746 *Exmoor Seeding* 47 Nif tba dest bet go down into the Padgick, to stroak the Kee. *Ibid.* 110 Thee hast a let the Kee go 200 vor Want o' stroking. 1886 W. SOMERSET *Word-bk.* *Stroke*, to take part of the milk; to milk gently.

5. ? To whip (cream, a sillabub).

a1699 WOTTON *Descr. Spring* 18, Reliq. W. (1651) 524 And now she trips to milk the Sand-red Cow; Where, for some sturdy foot-ball Swaine, Jone strokes a sillabub, or twaine. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 12 June 9/6 Chocolate Hands. —Wanted cream coverers, used to curl and stroke.

6. To smear (something) over a surface. Obs. exc. Sc. (Cf. STRAKE v.3 2.)

1586 LUTTON *1000 Notable Things* (1675) 88 Let...the water thereof be dropped and stroaked about the Eyes. 1837 J. KENNEOV in D. H. EDWARDS *Mod. Sc. Poets* VI. 218 Now sb'e's prappit near the ceiling, Straikin' whitening on the wa'. 1888 A. G. MURDOCH *Sc. Readings* Ser. II. (ed. 2) 33 Johnny himself was busy 'straiking' the melted solution round the inner edge of the rim of his hat with the point of his right fore finger.

7. Masonry. To work the face of (a stone) in such a manner as to produce a sort of fluted surface (Ogilvie 1850).

1842 GWILT *Archit.* § 1911 In London, the squared stone used for facing buildings is usually stroked, tooled, or rubbed. 1910 [see STROKED pbl. n.]

8. Needlework. To dispose (small gathers) in regular order and close succession by drawing the point of a blunt needle from the top of each gather downwards.

1875 [Mrs. FLOYER] *Plain Needlework* 21 The top of the gathers above the thread should be stroked, to give them an even appearance. 1880 — *Plain Hints Needlework* 48 Gather, stroke, and set in. 1909 *Even. Standard* 2 Aug. 11/4 In stroking gathers, the needle should be held in a sloping direction.

9. Printing. To move (a sheet) into place by a stroking-movement of the hand. Also *to stroke in*. 1888 [see STROKER 1 h].

10. To level (grain) in a measure; = STRAIK v. 1887 HALL CAINE *Decemster* v. 30 The hushel of the poor man was not to be stroked, but left in heaped-up measure.

Hence Stroked, Stroking pbl. adjs.

1619 B. JONSON *Masques, Pleas, reconciled to Virtue* (1640) 28 But with a minde as gentle as the stroaking winde runs ore the gentler flowers. 1620 QUARLES *Feast for Worms* G 3, A Yongling... (Scarce weaned from his dandling mothers tet, Where he was cocked with a stroking hand). 1693 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* 1. 891 They stroke her Neck; the gentle Heyfar stands, And her Neck offers to their stroking Hands. 1890 *Nature* 9 Oct. 578/2 The method adopted...consisted in determining the velocity of sound in the vapour by Kundt's dust-figures, from observation of the wave-length and the pitch of the note emitted by the stroked tube containing the vapour. 1898 A. LANG *Making of Keltig* 1. 4 Such phenomena science has ignored, as it so long ignored the sparks from the stroked deer-skin. 1910 C. H. GREGORY *Glass. Build. Constr.* 38 Striped or Stroked Work. Chisel marks made across a stone at an angle of 45°.

Stroke (strōk), v.2 [f. STROKE sb.1]

1. 1. trans. To mark with streaks or stripes.

So Stroked pbl. a., striped. *rare.* Cf. STRAKE v.4, STRAKED pbl. a.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 31/4 Those [leeches] which have the backs stripped, stroked with gouldenyellow strokes. 1895 W. HARVEY *Kennethcrook* 35 (E. D. D.) If there's siccan things as spottit horses, what ails ye at strokit anes?

† 2. To depict with strokes of the brush. *Obs.*

1624 WOTTON *Elem. Archit.* II. 24 Such a seeming softness in the Limbes, as if not a Chissell had hewed them out of Stone,...but a Pensill had drawn and stroaked them in Oyle.

3. To draw the horizontal line across the upright of (the letter t); to cross. Also fig.: cf. T 1 b.

1894 MAX PENNINGTON *Sea Wolves* xi. (1901) 51 What I can spell right here is thirst, and stroke the t's, too! 1897 *Bookman* Jan. 120/1 So Landor dotted the i's, stroked the t's, put in qualifying words, and flat contradictions.

4. With out or through: To cancel by drawing a line or lines across; to cross out.

1885 EMILY D. GERARD *Waters of Hercules* xxv, Half of what I had written was stroked through. 1910 G. STEVENSON *Suppl. Montgomerie's Poems* (S. T. S.) 247 note, The name 'hay' has been stroked out.

† II. 5. nonce-use. To throw into (a palsy). Cf. STROKE sb.1 5.

1647 J. HALL *Poems* II. 78 In thine Eye Carrying an all-enraged Majesty; That shall the Earth into a Palsie stroke, And make the Clouds sigh out themselves in smooke.

III. 6. To row stroke in (a boat); to act as stroke to (a crew).

1866 *Morn. Star* 14 Feb. They are alternately stroked by Messrs. Brown and Senhouse. 1874 *Shetover Papers* I. No. xi. 172 They wanted Jones to stroke the Varsity boat. 1899 *Daily News* 16 Feb. 7/2 In the last two races he had the satisfaction of stroking his side to victory.

Stroke, v.3 *rare.* Also 9 Sc. straik. [? related to STRAKE v.1] *intr.* To go quickly; to travel.

1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 445 The gen'rous Steed, that strokes along O'er rough, o'er smooth. 1823 TENNANT *Card. Beaton* i. III. 28 We 'el better slip awa' soon to our beds the night, that we may rise wi' the day-daw, if we're to straik down to the coast.

Stroke, v.4 *rare*—1. [? An artificial anglicizing of *strak*, Sc. form of STREEK v.] *trans.* To lay out (a corpse). Also with *out*.

1898 N. MUNRO *John Splendid* i. 4 My dear cousin, stroked out and cold under foreign clouds at Velsheim. *Ibid.* xi. 116 We gathered and stroked our dead.

Stroke, stroken: see STRIKE v.

Strokel, obs. form of STRUGGLE v.

Stroker (strōk-er). [f. STROKE v.1 and sb.1 + -ER¹.]

1. One who strokes; *spec.* one who cures diseases by stroking.

1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* iv. i, *Kee*. What yon please, Dame Polish, My Ladies Stroaker. 1655 T. A. *Excell. Roy. Hand* 1 Divers persons...boasting themselves the seventh Sons, Stroakers, and what not...promising by their manual Touch, the perfect Cure of those Swellings, commonly called by the name of the Kings Evil. 1666 (title) Rub for Rub; or, an Answer to a Physicians pamphlet, styled the Stroker Stroked. 1658 [GLANVILLE] *Blow at modern Sadducism* 85 The great discourse now at the Coffee-Houses, and every where, is about Mr. [Grentrak], the famous Irish Stroker. 1851 Mrs. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind* 1. 656 No man would be The stroker of his mane. 1885 *Folk-Lore Jnrl.* IV. 361 Erysipelas. This in Donegal is known as The Rose; it...can be cured by a Stroker. *Ibid.*, The women's friends brought in a 'stroker', who rubbed the nurse with bog-moss [etc.].

b. Stroker-in in Printing: see quot. 1888.

1883 JACOB *Printer's Vocab.* 134 *Stroker-in*, the layer-on who strokes in the sheets one by one to be printed. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 28 Aug. 9/7 Strokers-in (Smart) wanted for printing machine.

2. An implement used for some operation likened to stroking (see quot.).

1834 McLEARN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 161 As it revolves it is met by the stroker...a wheel with sharp teeth projecting from it...This wheel revolves from left to right, and is used to stroke the wool which projects from the little circle, so as to turn the ends forwards. 1883 JACOB *Printer's Vocab.* 134 *Stroker*, a small implement, generally made of wood and tipped with metal, for 'stroking in', or laying on sheets in a printing machine.

3. [f. STROKE sb.1] One who makes strokes in Polo.

1895 *Outing* XXVI. 389/2 The Iowa Clubs are now play-

ing the regulation American game and they bring to it a formidable set of fearless riders and brilliant strokers.

Strokesman (strōk-smān). [f. genit. of STROKE sb. + MAN sb.1]

† 1. A rubber or masser. *Obs. rare*—1.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 332 P 3 Though he would not willingly detract from the Merit of that extraordinary Strokes. Man Mr. Sprightly.

2. One who pulls the stroke-oar in a boat.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Strokesman*, the person who rows the hindmost oar in a boat, and gives the stroke, which the rest are to follow. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XIV. 280 A shot carried away the hand of the Strokesman. 1850 H. MELVILLE *White Jacket* I. xvii. 115 'Let him drown!' cried the strokesman; 'he's spoiled my watch below for me.' 1868 *Field* 4 July 14/3 The steady stroke rowed by Gulston, their strokesman, was deserving of all praise.

Strokin, obs. Sc. pa. pple. of STRIKE v.

Stroking (strōk-kin), vbl. sb. [-ING¹.]

1. The action of STROKE v.1, in various senses.

In the 17th c. often spoken of as a process of healing. 1587 MASCALL *Gent. Cattle, Sheep* (1627) 206 Yee shall draw the Ewe a little, which the Heard men doe call stroking. 1626 SANNYS *Ovid's Met.* x. 198 A Stag...who...well pleas'd, would stand The gentle strokings of a stranger's hand. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biandi's Erenoma* To Rdr. (b) 1, I expect not the least stroking of applause. 1633 WOTTON *Lett.* (1907) II. 343 The manner of his cure...is somewhat strange; he useth no hindings, but oils and strokings. 1666 H. STURNE *Mirac. Confrontist* Ep. Ded. 2 Upon his first stroking the Patient should be worse, and cured by a second. 1713 GAY *Rural Sports* 94 When the big udder'd Cows with Patience stand, Waiting the Stroakings of the Damsel's Hand. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* § 1910 This operation produces a sort of fluted surface, and is called stroking. 1880 [Mrs. FLOYER] *Plain Hints Needlework* 19 The stroking should be done above the gathering thread, as well as below. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 489 A more or less forcible stroking of the skin with a pointed instrument.

2. pl. The last milk drawn from a cow; 'afterings'. Cf. STRAPPING vbl. sb.2, STREAKING vbl. sb. (after STREAK v.1), STRIPPING vbl. sb.2 b.

1602 *Entert. Harefield in Lsly's Wks.* (1902) I. 492 You shall haue...strookings, in good faith, redd cowes milk. 1658 *Compl. Cook* 76 Take a Gallon of Stroakings and a Pint of Creame as it comes from the Cow. 1748 SMOLLETT *R. Randal* xi, The cook entertained me with choice bits, the dairy-maid with stroakings. 1844 H. STEPHENS *BE. Farm* III. 913 The afterings or strokings are well known to be the richest part of the milk.

3. Comb.: + stroking needle [G. *streichnadel*], a touch-needle (see TOUCH-); stroking pin, a pin used to stroke gathers.

1863 PRATT *Fleta Minor* t. t. i. 3 How...to make stroking or touching Needles, or Ingots of Silver for distinguishing the fine from the less fine Silver. 1880 [Mrs. FLOYER] *Plain Hints Needlework* 46, 1 stroking pin.

Stroke = see STROCALIS.

Strokey (strōk-i), a. *rare.* [f. STROKE sb. + -Y.] Consisting of, of the nature of, strokes (of a pen).

1847 *Tail's Mag.* XIV. 384 Contrast the Bs of the two writings...Take the As. In the one, they are full and hold; in the other, narrow and stroky. 1891 M. MURIEL *Downe Girl in Karp* 215 Resembling in style Chinese and Japanese stroky pen-work.

Stroll (strōl), sb. Also 7 stroule, strowle, 9 *rare* strole. [Belongs to STROLL v.; in sense 2 a new formation on the verb.]

1. = STROLLER. Obs. exc. U.S. (rare).

1623 MINDLETON & ROWLEY *Sp. Gipsy* II. (1653) C 2 h, Wee'l entertaine no Mounty-hancking Stroule, No Piper, Fidler, Tumblor through small hoops. *Ibid.* C 4 b, Yare but a Country company of Strowles. 1641 BRONE *Jovial Crew* (1652) N 2, I'll undertake that these Players...shall give your Guests much content, and move compassion in you towards the poor Strowles. 1900 J. L. ALLEN *Increasing Purpose* i. 21 They hired strolls to beat drums that we might not be heard for the din.

2. A walk or ramble taken leisurely, a saunter. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* vii, When the evening stroll was over. 1837 M. BIRKBECK *Notes Journ. Amer.* (1818) 55 In my stroll among the lovely inclosures of this neighbourhood, I called to enquire my way at a small farmhouse. 1860 SALA *Baddington Peep* I. xvii. 294 Come, take my arm, and we will have a stroll; it's just the evening for a stroll.

Stroll (strōl), v. Also 7 stroyle, 7-8 stroul, strowl(e), 8 strole. [Of uncertain origin.]

Perh. this verb and the related STROLL sb. (which in our quot. appear early in the 17th c.) may be among the High German words introduced about that time by soldiers: cf. G. *strolch* vagabond, *†strolchen*, *†strolzen* (18th c.) to wander as a vagrant.]

† 1. intr. To roam or wander from place to place without any settled habitation. *Obs.* (but cf. STROLLING pbl. a.).

1603 DEKKER *Wonderf. Yr. Wks.* (Grosart) I. 100 He would...strowle (tbats to say trauell) with some notorious wicked strouling company abroad. 1629 MARRINGER *Picture* II. i. (1630) D 4 b, You had a foolish itch to be an actor, And may strowle where you please. 1684-5 *Wood Life* (O.H.S.) III. 123 He had been strouling beyond sea for some time to trail a pyke in the Low Countries. 1705 J. PHILLIPS *Blenheim* 369 Dismay'd, unfed, unhou'd, The Widow, and the Orphan Strole around The Desert wide. 1729 SWIFT *Modest Proposal* 3 These Mothers instead of heing able to work for their honest livelihood, are forced to employ all their time in Strolling, to beg Sustenance for their helpless Infants. 1756 J. MAIR tr. *Sallust* (1793) 20 The Trojans...who flying their country, under the conduct of Aeneas, strolled about, without any settled habitation. 1765 *Pet.* io

M^oFarlane v. M^oNab 4 Absent sometimes for weeks together, strolling about the country selling brandy.

2. To walk or ramble in a careless, baphazard, or leisurely fashion as inclination directs, often simply to take a walk.

1680 ORWAY C. *Marius* iii. iii. Whilst Coxcombs strowl abroad on Holydays. To take the Air. 1703 *La Fontaine's Voy. en Amer.* i. 35 Unhappily one of the Irroques, having stroul'd in the Night-time towards our Tents, overheard what we said, and so reveal'd the Secret. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 3 p. 2 After the Play, we naturally stroll to this Coffee-house. 1734 POPE *Hor. Sat.* ii. 13 Your wine lock'd up, your Butler stroll'd abroad. 1782 MISS BURNBY *Cecilia* v. v. Cecilia...strolled to a window. 1827 LYTTON *Falkland* ii. 99 They...then strolled along the sands towards the cliff. 1860 SALA *Baddington Pezage* i. xvii. 209 A policeman had strolled up during this parley, too late, however, to see the knife. 1865 TULLOCH *Bellon Est.* xi. 121 He again strolled down to the bridge. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Deronda* i. xiv. 286 Some of the gentlemen strolled a little and indulged in a cigar.

transf. 1760 *Inform. Dk. Gordon v. Earls Murray & Fife* 10 A vagrant stream strolling [through chingle, unconfin'd by any thing that can be called a bank.

† b. Conjugated with *be*. Obs.

1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 199, I was strolled away that day to see the country about.

† 3. *trans.* To walk or pace along (a path) or about (a place). Obs.

1693 R. GOULD *Corrupt. Times by Money* 28 For thee the dirty Drab does strowl the Streets. 1720 SWIFT *Progr. Beauty* 87 So roting Celia strols the Street, When sober Folks are all a-bed. 1771-2 *Ess. fr. Batchelor* (1773) i. 249 After strolling the Green, arm in arm with L—d M—t—on, 1818 *Splendid Follies* III. 119 [He] had been strolling the solitary path of the elm-wood. *quasi-trans.* 1847 MRS. GORE *Castles in Air* xviii. 11. 121 He left me to stroll my way back to my solitary dinner.

Stroller (strō'lar), [*f.* STROLL *v.* + *-ER* 1.] One who strolls.

1. A vagabond, vagrant; an itinerant beggar or pedlar. Now chiefly *Sc.*

1679 OLDHAM *Sat. Jesuits* ii. (1681) 26 These are...Romes Strowlers, who survey each Continent, its trinkets, and commodities to vent. 1694 N. H. *Ladies Dict.* 503/2 For she that is a Diver or Pick-pocket is an infallible Stroler or Night-walker. 1697 VASBRUGH *Relapse* iv. vi. I'm a Justice of the Peace, and know how to deal with Strollers. 1706 SWIFT *Baucis & Phil.* 11 Where, in the Strollers canting Strain, They begg'd from Door to Door in vain. 1796 H. HUNTBR *St. Pierre's Stud.* Nat. (1799) i. 61 The Patagonian is perpetually a stroller, for he lives entirely by hunting and fishing. 1818 SCOTT *Hri. Midd.* xxiii. Who are you, young woman?—and what do you do in this country, and in such company?—We allow no strollers or vagrants here. 1855 [J. D. BURN] *Autobiog. Beggar Boy* (1859) 16, I can well remember the marked difference in the etiquette of the English and Scottish beggars; at that time, the manners and habits of these strollers were as different as it is well possible to conceive. 1856 P. KENNEDY *Banks Boro* xii. (1859) 48 We found the large fireplace provided with its retinue of labourers and servants, and a few of the half-witted strollers through the country.

transf. 1709 SWIFT *Advanc. Relig.* 32 The Men of Pleasure...form their Ideas of the Clergy from a few poor Strollers they often observe in the Streets.

2. An itinerant actor; a strolling player.

1608 DEXTER *Lanth. & Candle-light* 67, When they traell thus on foot, they are no more call'd Rancke-riders, but Strowlers, a proper name given to Country-players, that...trotte from towne to towne vpon the hard hoofe. 1681 DUNN *and Prot. Univ. Oxf.* 33 When Strollers durst presume to pick your purse, We humbly thought our broken Troop not worse. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 48 p. 5 A Company of Strollers, who are very far from offending in the impertinent Splendor of the Drama. a 1774 GOSWOLD. *Scarron's Com. Rom.* (1775) i. 9 The strollers, after drinking a few glasses a-piece, retired to dress. 1806-7 J. BEREFOUR *Mistries Hum. Life* xv. Introd. 41 What are you at now?—spouting to yourself, like a mad stroller. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 423 Two strollers personated Killgrew and Delaval. 1836 WILLOCK *Rosette Ends* xl. (1837) 82 A puckle strollers reached our place on their way to the tooo frae some country fair they had been at.

attrib. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xix, Vagabond groups assembled round the doors to see the stroller woman dance.

3. One who walks at leisure, a saunterer.

1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 157 Nor are the Souday strollers absent even here. 1858 B. J. LOSSING *The Hudson* 222 A lovely shaded walk invites the strollers on warm afternoons.

b. *transf.* A parasitic insect.

1705 [E. WARD] *Hudibras Rediviv.* iv. 5 Besides the Legreons that they wear, In matted Locks of uncomb'd Hair, And listed Troops of eight-leg'd Strollers, That march from Wrist-bands to their Collars.

4. A casual traveller or visitor.

1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 222 Some Strmler out of Egypt into Greece. 1778 *Engl. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Glastonbury*, It was a receptacle for the strollers that came in pilgrimage to the abbey. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. i. iii, Nay how many come as vacant Strollers, aimless, of whom Europe is full, merely towards something!

† 5. Of a plant: A 'sport' or new variety departing from the usual type. Obs. rare.

1723 P. BLAIR *Pharmac.* Bot. i. 16 These [varieties] may justly be called Sporters or Strollers, so many *Lusus Naturæ* sporting themselves from more simple Colours [etc.].

Strolling (strō'ling), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* STROLL *v.* + *-ING* 1.] The action of the verb STROLL.

1717 PRIOR *Alma* ii. 163 The am'rous Eyes thus always go A-strolling for their Friends below. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xviii. 409 Idly thus thy soul prefers to live, And starve by strolling, not by work to thrive. c 1755 in B. Ward *Hist. St. Edmund's Coll.* (1893) 303 All climbing of Trees, all strolling out of Sight of ye Master are strictly forbid.

b. *attrib.*

1799 STEELE *Tatler* No. 8 p. 5 A Day, spent in the strolling Manner, which is usual with Men of Pleasure in this Town. 1712 T. BOWEN *etc. Scarron's Wks.* 7 He would not suffer the miserable Remains of a scatter'd Company of Strollers to lodge in an Inn; but brought them to his own House, where Mr. Carter having laid down the Strolling Furniture, return'd Home. 1817 COBBETT *Weekly Reg.* 25 Jan. 126 How they came to prevail upon him to take a part on their strolling boards is really a great mystery to me. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xxxiv, What I call yourself a gentleman...why—your eyes! a tailor would make a better out of the worst suit of rags in your strolling wardrobe.

Strolling (strō'ling), *ppl. a.* [*f.* STROLL *v.* + *-ING* 2.] That strolls; wandering, roving, itinerant. Chiefly in *strolling actor, player*, an actor of a low class, who wanders about the country, giving performances in temporary buildings or hired rooms.

1621 R. JONSON *Masque Gysies* Wks. (1640) 77 From a strolling Tinkers sheets, Or a payre of Carriers feet...Blesse the Sav'raigne, and his smelling. 1641 BENNE *Jovial Crew* v. (1652) N 3b, But is there a Play to be expected, and acted by Beggars? *Cla.* That is to say, by Vagabonds; that is to say, by strolling Players. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 86 *Strolling-Morts* are such as pretend to be Widows, travelling about from County to County, making laces upon [staves, as Beggars tape, or the like. 1676 (title) Scarron's Comical Romance; or, a facetious history of a company of strolling stage-players. turn'd into English. 1701 DE FOE *Trueborn Englishman*, 15 The Strolling Bands of banish'd Fugitives from Neighb'ring Lands. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergyman*. *Vade M.* II. p. cvi, This Canon was designed against those strolling Scotch Bishops who Ordained any for Money. 1789 MRS. PLOTT *Journ. France* etc. I. 432 It put me in mind of Hogarth's strolling actresses. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* ii. The strolling spearman, half soldier, half brigand. 1827 DICKENS *Pickwick* iii, 'He is a strolling actor,' said the Lieutenant contemptuously. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. vii. xi, To lodge there, somewhat to strolling-player fashion. 1853 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) i. xiv. 233 As though he were dealing with a mere troop of strolling players.

Strom (strōm), *strum* (strōm). Obs., exc. *dial.* Forms: *a.* 4, 7, 9 *strom*, 7 *stroam* (e, 8 *strawm*, 8-9 *stroam*. *b.* 5 *strumme*, 8-9 *strum*. *γ.* 9 *strung*, *strun*. [*Of obscure origin.*]

1. *Brewing.* An ohlong basket of wicker work placed over the bung-hole within the mash-tub to prevent the grains and hops passing through when the liquor is drawn off.

1394-5 in *Cartul. Abb. Whiteby* (Surtees) 606 lt. pro *strom* pro le brewhouse, liii d. 1283 *Calh. Angl.* 359/2 A *Strumme*, *quidam*, *stratum*. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* v. 121 Pluck up your mashing stroame, and let the first liquor runne gently from the mault. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 47 A *Strom*: the instrument to keep the malt in the Fat. 1796 W. H. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (ed. 2) II. 348 *Strum*; the bosc used in brewing &c. to keep the tap free. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.*, *Stroom*, a wicker malt-strainer, used in brewing. 1865 W. S. BAKES *Walsford Words*, *Strum* or *Strun*. 1866 BOGGS *Pross. Lincs., Strung*.

2. *Mining.* A kind of iron sieve placed round the suction-pipe of a pump to prevent obstruction. 1840 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* (1851) 53 *Strum*. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 245 *Strum*. 1897 *Times* 9 Apr. 4/1 Some refuse...choking up the *strum* of the pipes leading to the pumps.

Strom, obs. form of STORM *sb.*

13... *Reinbrun* 127 in *Guy Warw.* (1891) 634 Swiche a *strom* hem cam upon, Pat sore hem gonne drede. *Ibid.* 111.

|| **Stroma** (strō'mā), *pl.* *stromata* (strō'māta). [*mod.L.* use of *L. stroma* bed-covering, a. Gr. *στρομα* 'anything spread or laid out for lying or sitting upon' (L. & Sc.), *f. στρο-* root of *σπρηνδι* to strew, spread, cogn. w. *L. strā* (*sternere*): see STREUM.]

1. *Anat.* The fibrous connective sustentacular tissue or substance of a part or organ. Also the framework containing the alveoli of cancer-cells.

1835-6 R. OWEN in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* i. 356/2 The ova are imbedded in a stroma of delicate and yielding cellular substance. 1846 W. H. WALSHE *Cancer* 19 The stroma is closely set; the loculi are consequently small. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* 159 The stroma varies considerably in amount, being much more abundant in some varieties of cancer than in others. It consists of a more or less distinctly fibrillated tissue, arranged so as to form alveoli of various forms and sizes, within which the cells are grouped. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* i. 99 A tumour developed in the stroma of a fibrous structure will probably be fibrous.

b. The spongy colourless framework of a red blood corpuscle or other cell.

1872 THOUGHTON *Chem. Physiol.* 29 We further have to blood corpuscles a certain quantity of what is called stroma. 1873 RALFE *Phys.* 256 The stroma is the colourless portion of the living blood corpuscle.

2. *Bot.* A structure containing the substance in which perithecia or other organs of fructification are immersed.

1832 LANOLEY *Introd. Bot.* 209 *Stroma* is a fleshy body to which flocci are attached. 1836 M. J. BERKELEY *Sir J. E. Smith's Engl. Flora* v. ii. 236 *Sphæria concentrica*...easily known by its beautifully zoned stroma. 1857 HENFEE *Bot.* 171 A more or less distinct stroma or common receptacle. 1882 VINES *tr. Sachs' Bot.* 317 The stromata arise beneath the skin.

b. In vegetable physiology, the solid matter remaining after all the fluid has been expressed from protoplasm.

1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* vi. 198 To the solid matter [of

the protoplasm], the name stroma is applicable. *Ibid.* x. 290 This spongy stroma, or 'trabecular mass'.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 349 A stroma-like tubercle. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Stroma fibrin*, Landois' term for fibrin formed directly from stroma instead of plasma. *Ibid.*, *Stroma plexus*, a plexus of axis-cylinders formed by the corneal nerves. 1905 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 1 July 19 The interstitial cells [of the ovary] are to be distinguished from the stroma cells.

Stromal (strō'māl), *a.* [*f.* STROMA + *-AL*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the character of the stroma or supporting tissue of an organ.

1846 W. H. WALSHE *Cancer* 13 The stromal substance...divides the mass into minute loculi, lobules, and lobes. 1893 W. T. FOX *Skin Dis.* 42 The parasite...is often present in its stromal form.

† **Stromat.** Obs. rare. Anglicized form of STROMATEUS.

1803 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* IV. 118 Striped Stromat. *Ibid.* 111 The Stromats are destitute of ventral fins.

Stromateoid (strō'matē'oid), *a.* and *sb.* [*f.* STROMATEUS: see -OID.] *a. adj.* Of or having the characters of the *Stromateida*, a family of fishes of which the genus *Stromateus* is the type. *b. sb.* A fish of this family.

1884 G. B. GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 332 The Stromateoid Fishes.

|| **Stromateus** (strō'matē'us). *Ichth.* [*mod.L.* (Willughby a 1672), *a.* Gr. *στροματεύς*, a patch-work bed-cover (*f. στρομα*: see STROMA), used as a name for a flat-fish of divers colours.] A genus of flat fishes, typical of the family *Stromateida*.

1753 Chambers' *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., The stromateus is a broad, flat, and short sea-fish. 1774 GOSWOLD. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) III. 64 The Stromateus. The body oblong; [etc.].

† **Stromatic**, *a.* and *sb.* Obs. [*f.* Gr. *στροματ-α* (see below) + *-IC*.]

Browne is really the sole authority for the word; the *adj.* was loaned by Blount from Browne's subst. use: Blount's reference to 'Ben Johnson' is presumably an error; it is omitted in the later edd.]

a. adj. (See quot. 1656, 1847-54.) *rare*. *b. sb.* In *pl. Stromatic*, used by Browne to represent Gr. *στροματ-α* (more correctly *στροματεύς*, lit. 'patch-work quilts'), the title of a work by Clement of Alexandria.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. i. 277 Clemens Alexandrinus, in the first of his *Stromaticæ*, collecteth [etc.]. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Stromatic*, belonging to stromes, or any thing spread on the ground, or under a throg. *Ben Johnson*. 1847-54 WALSLEY *Stromatic*, miscellaneous; composed of different kinds.

Stromatic (strō'matē'ik), *a.* [*f.* *mod.L. strō-mat-* STROMA + *-IC*.] Of the nature of or resembling a stroma; stromatous.

1891 *Century Dict.* 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Stromatiform (strō'matē'ifōrm), *a.* [*f.* *mod.L. strō-mat-* STROMA + (*-I*)FORM.] Having the form of a stroma, like a stroma.

1891 *Century Dict.* (Bot.). 1894 Gould *Illustr. Dict. Med.* 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Stromatopodid (strō'matōpō'did), [*ad. mod. L. Stromatopodid* pl., *f. Stromatopoda*: see STROMATOPOROUS and -ID.] = next *sb.*

1878 H. J. CARTER in *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* Ser. v. 1. 306 The Stromatopodids. 1895 DANA *Man. Geol.* (ed. 4) 504 Hydrozoans are represented by Graptolites and Stromatopodids.

Stromatoporeid (strō'matōpō'reid), *a.* and *sb.* [*f.* *mod.L. Stromatopora* (see next) + -OID.] *a. adj.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the *Stromatoporidae*. *b. sb.* A member of the *Stromatoporidae*, a family of hydrocoralline corals of Paleozoic age, typified by the genus *Stromatopora*.

1877 H. A. NICHOLSON & MURIE in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc., Zool.* XIV. 189 A Stromatoporeid fossil. *Ibid.* 202 In studying the minute structure of any Stromatoporeid, it is necessary to make sections in two directions. 1856 S. F. HARNER *Polyzoa* (Camb. Nat. Hist. II.) 520 The Stromatoporeids...have been variously referred to the Sponges, Hydrozoa, and Foraminifera, as well as to the Polyzoa.

Stromatoporous (strō'matōpō'reas), *a.* [*f.* *mod.L. Stromatopora* (*f. strō-mat-* STROMA + *-PORA* after *madrepore* MADREPORE) + *-OUS*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Stromatopora* of hydrocoralline corals, typical of the family *Stromatoporidae*.

1877 H. A. NICHOLSON & MURIE in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc., Zool.* XIV. 239 [These] forbid the idea of identity with *Clathrodiction* or its *Str. matoporous* allies.

Stromatiatus (strō'matē'atēs), *a.* [*f.* *mod.L. strō-mat-* STROMA + *-IUS*.]

1. *Med.* Of or pertaining to stroma.

1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Dis. Women* xxiv. (ed. 4) 219 Interstitial or stromatous inflammation.

2. *Bot.* Bearing or producing a stroma.

1891 *Century Dict.* 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Ect. Terns*.

Stromb (strōm). [*Anglicized form of STROMBUS*.] A gastropod of the family *Strombidae*, esp. a wing-shell of the genus *Strombus*.

1835 KIRBY *Tab. Nat. Anim.* i. ix. 282 The large strombs of the Caribbean sea have eyes furnished with iris and pupil. 1863 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 367 The Strombs form a large genus, containing about sixty species.

Strombiform (strɒmˈbɪfɔrm), *a.* *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *strombiformis*, f. L. *strombus*; see STROMBUS and -FORM. Cf. F. *strombiforme*.] Shaped like a stromb or strombus; belonging or related to the *Strombidae*.

1843 Penny Cycl. XXVI. 446/1 Strombiform type.

Strombite (strɒmˈbɪt). [*f.* STROMB + -ITE.] A fossil stromb or some similar shell.

1811 PINKERTON *Petr.* II. 199 Tuhcrular strombites. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Strombite*, a petrified shell of the genus *Strombus*. 1843 HUNBLE *Dict. Geol.* etc. (ed. 2) 246 Strombites are very rare.

Stromboid (strɒmˈbɔɪd), *a.* and *sb.* [*f.* STROMB + -OID. Cf. F. *stromboïde*.] *a. adj.* Resembling or related to a stromb or strombus. *b. sb.* A stromb. *a.* 1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Stromboïdes*, resembling a *Strombus*. *b.* 1891 *Century Dict.* 1910 D. W. THOMPSON tr. *Aristotle's Hist. Anim.* 530 h. This same property is common to all stromboids and to limpets.

Strombolian (strɒmˈbɔliən), *a.* [*f.* the name *Stromboli*, one of the Lipari Islands + -AN.] Of, pertaining to or characteristic of Stromboli, its volcano or volcanic eruptions.

1903 A. GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* (ed. 4) I. 278 The second [phase of volcanic energy], known as the Strombolian, is shown by a continual eruption of dust and stones. 1906 A. LACROIX in *Smithsonian Rep.* 224 This type of explosion I designate with Mercalli the Strombolian type.

Strombuliferous (strɒmˈbʊlɪfərəs), *a.* *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *strombulifer* f. **strombulus*, dim. of L. *strombus* spiral shell; see STROMBUS and -FEROUS. Cf. F. *strombulifère*.] Bearing fruit spirally twisted. 1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Strombuliferus*, *Bot.*, bearing fruit spirally contorted, ..strombuliferous. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*.

Strombuliform (strɒmˈbʊlɪfɔrm), *a.* *Geol.* and *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *strombuliformis* f. **strombulus*; see prec. and -(-)FORM. Cf. F. *strombuliforme*.] *a. Geol.* Shaped like a top. *b. Bot.* Twisted in a long spire, so as to resemble the convolutions of the shell *Strombus*.

1845 B. H. SMART *Suppl.*, *Strombuliform*, shaped like a top. *Geol.* 1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Strombuliformis*, *Bot.*, contorted like a screw, or spirally, ..strombuliform. 1856 *Treas. Bot.* 1104/2.

|| **Strombus** (strɒmˈbʊs). *Zool.* [mod.L. use of L. *strombus* spiral shell, *a.* Gr. *στρόμβος* anything spirally twisted, a spiral snail-shell.] The typical genus of the family *Strombidae* of gastropods, formerly conterminous with the family; a species or individual of this genus, a wing-shell or fountain-shell. Cf. STROMB.

1501 HOLIANO *Pliny* xxxii. 2. 11. 446 The wilks also or wrinkles called Strombi. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1777 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 4) IV. 122 Strombus. Its animal a Slug. 1802 G. SHAW *Naturalist's Misc.* XIII. Pl. 499 The Spindle Strombus is principally found about the American shores. *Ibid.* Pl. 519 The Wing Strombus. 1833 A. J. ANOERLEY *Fisheries Bahamas* 24 Mortimer .. had discovered the secret of the origin of the pearl, and by a clever contrivance aiding the Strombus in developing its treasure.

b. Comb. as *strombus-like*, -shaped *adjs.* 1821 S. F. GRAY *Brit. Plants* I. 181 Cod., Strombus-like. 1832 LINOLEY *Introd. Bot.* 373 Strombus-shaped.

Strome, obs. *Sc.* form of STORM *sb.*

1528 LYNOESAY *Dreme* 80 With stalwart stromes [*v.* stromes] hir sweetnes wes suprisit.

Strommel, variant of STROMMEL *sb.*, straw.

Stromeyerine (strɒmˈɔɪərɪn). *Min.* [*a.* F. *stromeyerine* (Bendant, 1832), named after Fr. *Stromeyer*, the German chemist who first analysed it; see -INE.] = next.

1843 E. J. CHAPMAN *Pract. Min.* 127 Stromeyerine *Beud.* 1856 DANA *Min.* (ed. 3) 95.

Stromeyerite (strɒmˈɔɪərɪt). *Min.* [Named by Haidinger after Fr. *Stromeyer*; see prec. and -ITE.] Sulphide of silver and copper, of steel-gray colour and metallic lustre.

1835 SHEPARD *Min.* II. 11. 221. 1849 J. NICOL *Man. Min.* 473. 1854 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) 11. 48.

Strommel (l. var. forms of STROMMEL *sb.*), straw.

Stromming (strɒmˈmɪŋ). [*ad.* Sw. *strømming*, var. of *strömling* STREAMLING 2.] = STREAMLING 2. 1839 S. LAING *Tour Sweden* 162 Huddiksväl, a very neat little town of 2000 inhabitants, principally engaged in the stromming fishery. *Ibid.* 163 The stromming is about the size of a sprat... They are cured like herrings, [etc.]. 1867 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade Suppl.*

Stromnite (strɒmˈnɪt). *Min.* [Named by T. S. Traill 1819, from *Stromness*, Orkney Isl., its locality; see -ITE.] A variety of stromtianite, containing mechanically mixed barite.

1819 T. S. TRAILL in *Edin. Philos. Jnl.* I. 38 This mineral, for which the name Barystromianite, or Stromnite, is proposed. 1854 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) 11. 531 Index, Stromnite v. Barystromianite.

Strompat, -ette, -it(t), -yd, obs. ff. STROMPET. **Stromperie**, variant of STROMPERY.

Strond(e, obs. forms of STRAND *sb.*), *sb.* 2

† **Strone** 1. *Anglo-Irish. Obs.* (Sense obscure.) 1453-4 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1839) I. 279 The suyned of the towne shulde not suffice the swyne to cum into the strone of the said cite on the one party of the waif ne of the other.

† **Strone** 2. *Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] In Martindale Forest, Westmorland, one of the tenants bound to assist the lord in hunting and turning back deer to the forest.

c1670 MACHIEL in H. Brierley *Hist. Martindale* (1907) 108 In the Forests there [Martindale] are tenants they call 'strones' bound to assist the Lord in hunting. 1777 J. NICOLSON & R. BURN *Hist. Westmorland & Cumb.* I. 410 [citing Machiel] Tenants, whom they call strones. 1864 Mrs. LYNN LINTON *Lake Country* 312.

Strone 3 (strɒn). *Sc.* Also *stron*. [*a.* Gael. *sròn*, nose, promontory.] 'A hill that terminates a range, the end of a ridge' (Jam.).

1807 HOGG *Mtn. Bard, Mary of Moril Glen* 193 Swift came the maid ower strath and stron. 1813 — *Queen's Wake* 213 Bold Tushilaw, o'er strone and steep, Pursues the roe and dusky deer.

Strone, variant of STROAN *v.*

Strong (strɒŋ), *a.* Forms: 1-2 *strang*, *strong*, 3-6, 4-9 *Sc.* and *north. strang*, 4-5 *Sc.* and *north. strange*, 4-6 *stronge*, (4 *stroong*, 5 *stronk*, *stronke*, *strongge*, *strange*), 3- *strong*. See also STRENGER, STRENGEST. [OE. *strang*, *strong*, corresponding to OS. *strang*, MDu. *stranc*, *strangh* (cf. OHG. *strangō*, MHG. *stränge*, strongly, severely), ON. *strang-r* strong, severe; -O Teut. type **straygo-*; a parallel type **strangjo-* is represented by OE. *strunge* severe (found only once), MLG., MDu. *streng* (mod. Du. *streng*), OHG. *strengi* (MHG. *streng*, mod. G. *streng*), severe, strict; also (adopted from German) Sw. *sträng*, Da. *stræng*. The two types prob. originated as declensional variants from an OTeut. **straygu-*. For the Teut. root **strang-* see STRAING *sb.*

The unlaet form of the comparative and superlative (see STRENGER, STRENGEST) was common down to the 15th c., but the form without unlaet appears already in OE.]

1. Of living beings, their body or limbs: Physically powerful; able to exert great muscular force. *The stronger sex*: the male sex.

In the 17-19th c. 'the strong man' was a frequent designation for one who publicly exhibited feats of strength.

c888 [see STRENGER]. c1205 LAY. 3347 Ich hit-tsche þe anne hængel godna & strongna. a1300 [see STRENGER]. 1377 LANGEL. P. Ph. B. xii. 161 Take two stronge men and in thesame caste hem. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 277 The stronge man of troye had ynowh to doo to lyeve hit on his sholder. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxviii. 13 Think- ing to grip wv in his clowss strang. 1535 COVERDALE Ps. cxliiii. 14 That our oxen maye be stronge to labour. 1577 GOSKE *Tr. Ilereshach's Husb.* iii. 119 b. It must be sene to, that they [i.e. the horses in a team] be even matched, least the stronger spoyl the weaker. 1667 MILTON P. L. ix. 1059 So rose the Danite strong, and wak'd Shorn of his strength. 1699 *Flying Post* 14-16 Nov. 2/1 The strong Kentish Man, gave three Proofs of his extraordinary Strength before his Majesty. 1734 DESACULIERS *Courte Exper. Phil.* I. 259. I have obser'd the pretended Strong Man sometimes to have a short strong Stick [etc.]. 1734 in Fairholt *Eccentric Char.* (1849) I. 50 The strong man of Islington. 1745 *Ibid.* 54 Thomas Topham, Commonly called the Strong Man. 1782 COWPER *Gulph* 154 So like an arrow swift he flew, Shot by an archer strong. 1819 BYRON *Juan* ii. liii. The huddling cry Of some strong swimmer in his agony. 1819 J. FOSTER *Contrib. Eclectic Rev.* (1844) I. 508 It was not, ..thought too much for persons of the stronger sex, to go and return many miles on foot. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xiv. He is as strong as a horse.

absol. c1290 St. Michael 316 in S. Eng. Leg. 308 For mannes poumbestrengest is þarefore he hatte 'þe strongue'. 13.. K. ALF. 7710 (Laud MS.), And Sampson also þe stronge [*Lin.* MS. theofort]. 1697 DRYDEN *Jen.* ix. 1054 Orses the strong to greater Strength must yield. 1817 SCOTT *Harold* I. ix. 13 With the deed of the brave, and the blow of the strong.

b. fig. 1606 B. BARNES *Offices* 1. 2 It [sc. riches] is the bone of that strong arme, by which the kingdom is in time of peace strengthened against all hostile attempts. 1822 GALT *Provost* xiv. The five poor barks, that were warring against the strong arm of the elements. 1873 B. HARTE *Fiddletown* 27 His abuse was confined to the police and limited by the strong arm of the law. 1912 MARETT *Anthropol.* vii. 181 To one who lives under civilized conditions the phrase 'the strong arm of the law' inevitably suggests the policeman.

† *c.* *Astrol.* (See quot.) *Obs.* (Cf. 5 f.)

1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.*, *Strong signs*, Ω , \cap , and ϖ , because they are said to give strong athletic bodies.

d. Of an action: Performed with muscular strength.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R. v. liv.* (1495) 171 The fote [of a lion, etc.] is longe plane and belowe.. and dystinguyth with toes for his stronge boldynge. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 76 His strokes myght not be susteyned of men, they were so strong and puyssant. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. xi. 18 [He] with strong flight did forcibly duide The yielding aire. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 148 Anon I wot not, by what strong escape He broke from those that had the guard of him. 1697 DRYDEN *Jen.* ix. 1040 He joyns the Neck; and with a stroke so strong The Helm flies off. 1816 BYRON *Pris. Chillon* viii. 47, I burst my chain with one strong bound.

e. Of a runner, swimmer, oarsman, etc.: Having great staying power. Hence, of his 'going' or pace: Maintained with vigour; that does not flag.

1854 *Poultry Chron.* II. 183 They are light on the wing, but not strong flyers. 1858 *Field* 4 July 13/1 Atter made the running at a strong pace. 1879 H. C. POWELL *Amateur Athletic Ann.* 13 A very strong runner. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Nov. 665/2 Too Good (a racehorse) took up the running and made it very strong to the Canal. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita*

I. xi. 379 He ran no risk hut of a sound ducking, being, of course, a strong swimmer.

fig. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crinæa* (ed. 3) I. iii. 38 Imagination, transcendent and strong of flight.

2. Physically vigorous or robust; capable of physical endurance or effort; not readily affected by disease; hale, healthy. Now often (predicatively) of one who has regained his normal health and vigour after illness.

† In legal enactments, said of a beggar: Able-bodied, fit for work, 'stout', 'sturdy'.

a1225 *Ancr. R.* 6 Vor þi mot þeos riwle chaungen hire misliche efter ches ones manere, & efter hire efne. Vor sum is strong, sum is unstrong. 1340 *Ayenb.* 32 Pou art yong and strang pou sselst libbe long. c1400 *Rule St. Benet* xxvii. 22 Pa þat ere strang and hale. 1422 YONCE tr. *Secreta Secret.* 239 Men wyche haue the complexion hote and stronge. 1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 § 9 Whyppt for a vagarant stronge begger. 1571 in Hudson & Tingey *Rec. Norwich* (1910) II. 344 Thepulinge of stronge beggers. 1588 KYD *Houshe. Philos.* Wks. (1901) 239 A youth of eightene or twenty yeeres of age, .. tough sinewed, and of a strong constitution. 1566 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advt.* fr. *Paruass.* I. lxxvii. (1674) 104 He was a man full of years, but of so fresh and strong a complexion, as he seemed likely to live yet many Ages. 1785 COWPER *Task* ii. 705 His head .. Bespoke him past the bounds of freakish youth, But strong for service still, and unimpaired. 1785 in *Jrnl. Friends' Hist. Soc.* (1918) 75, I find myself growing stronger. My cough is better. 1806 *Med. Jnl.* xv. 26 A gentleman, who had always enjoyed good health, being of a strong and robust constitution. 1840 MARRVAT *Poor Jack* xxi, Old Nanny, .. was now quite strong again. 1888 'R. DOLOREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xxiii, Starlight was none too strong... He wanted good keep and rest for a month. 1895 *transf.* 1580 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 49 It signifieth land to be bartie and strong.

b. of the vital organs and their functions, the nerves, brain, 'spirits', etc.

1398 [see DIGESTION 2]. 1672 TEMPLE *Ess.*, *Govt.* Wks. 1731 I. 97 In more temperate Regions the Spirits are stronger, and more active, whereby Men become colder in the Defence or Recovery of their Liberties. 1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 578/2 Persons, even with strong stomachs, are frequently under the necessity of taking some stimulant to assist its digestion. 1863 MISS BRANDON *John Marchmont* vi, That perpetual restlessness and disquietude which is cruelly wearying even to the strongest nerves. *Ibid.* viii, Mary Marchmont's story of a marriage arose out of the weakness of a brain, never too strong, and at that time very much enfeebled by the effect of a fever. 1905 E. CLOON *Amintus* § 9. 47 Even the strongest of nerve among us are not [etc.].

c. of a plant or its parts.

c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 88 The treen.. Not crokide, lene, or seek, but bool & stronge. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* viii. 118 In speaking of a strong Tree, is meant a vigorous Tree. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 354 He has the same hundred and twenty acres in wheat as heretofore, and strong and hopeful. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 359 Plants rais'd with tenderness are seldom strong. 1822 SHELLEY *Zucra* ix, And light revealed the plant, and from it grew Strong leaves and tendrils.

d. A strong head: capacity for taking much drink without becoming intoxicated.

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xii, The Baron proceeded: 'No, sir, though I am myself of a strong temperance, I abhor ebriety.' 1822 LAMM *Ellis Ser.* ii. *Confess. Drunkard*, O pause, thou sturdy moralist, thou person of stout nerves and a strong head, whose liver is happily untouched.

3. Having great moral power for endurance or effort; firm in will or purpose; able to resist temptation; possessed of courage or fortitude; brave; resolute, steadfast.

c897 ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* c. lxxv. 465 Ic wende ðæt ic were swiðe strong on manegum crafnum. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 18 *Exote fortes in bello*, et cetera. Beoð stronge on fihre and fihced wið þe ealde neðdre and 3ef 3ic ben stiengere, 3ic shulle for to mede þa endeles kineriche. c1200 *Ormin* 13326 Symon.. All hard, & strang, & stede-fast, .. To standenn 3æn þe lafe gaþ. c1315 *Shoreham Poem* i. 358 He þat ine saule is strang þat he wiþ-stent hi alle. c1400 *Rule St. Benet* lxiv. 43 Sisters þat erstrang and of gude lyuyng. 1422 YONCE tr. *Secreta Secret.* 226 Thomen wyche haue our lytill kneis they bene stronge of corage. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (V. de W. 1531) 15 Lyke as god confortd the chyldren of Israel, and had them to be stronge and not to drede. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iv. i. 122 Be strong and prosperious in this resolute. 1783 COWPER *Vald.* 61 [He] Should he... Prepar'd for martyrdom, and strong to pive A thousand ways the force of genuine love. 1815 SHELLEY *Alaster* 181 His strong heart sunk and sickened with excess Of love. 1833 WOROSW. *Warning* 160 Be strong in faith, bid anxious thoughts lie still. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xiii, His face was quiet, but full of confidence... Tom felt calmer and stronger as he met his eye. 1861 F. W. ROBINSON *No Church* iii. ix. 11. 282 A heart strong to love. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Arden* 921 So past the strong heroic soul away.

b. Of actions or attributes.

c1200 *Ormin* 1786 Forr cnapachild hitacneþ uss Strang mahit i gode dedess. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 368 Fewe wordes he spak, bot strange þat waite. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* I. 12 A grete multitude of noble companye, full of youghte & of stronge corage. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. i. 25, I have labour'd With all my wits, my paines, and strong endeours, To bring [etc.]. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* ii. 145 This Secret is so weighty, 'will require A strong faith to conceale it. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* l. 159 E're I send him forth To conquer Sin and Death... By Humiliation and strong Sufferance. 1819 SHELLEY *Mask* xlv, 'Tis to be a slave in soul And to hold no strong control Over your own wills. 1905 'G. THORNE' *Last Cause* ix, The magistrates of London are quite ready to take a strong stand.

c. Of looks, voice, etc.: Indicative of strength of character.

1815 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xxi. 123 For he was troubled while

he gazed On the strong countenance and thoughtful eye Before him. 1883 'Mrs. ALEXANDER' *Valerie's Fate* ii. Attracted by something kindly and strong in the tone of his voice. 1891 C. T. C. JAMES *Rom. Rigmorle* vii. The lady with the strong face, and the piercing grey eyes.

d. Of a statesman, judge, commander: That makes his authority felt; powerful by force of will and capacity.

1879 *Nation* XXX. 1 (Cent.) He wants to show the party that he too can be a 'Strong Man' on a pinch. 1889 F. COWPER *Capt. of Vight* vi. As his appointment vested in his person the supreme civil as well as military command, his influence and authority were wide reaching—in other words, he was a 'strong' Captain. 1892 *Daily News* 10 May 3/3 He was emphatically what is called a strong Judge, and the mental force which he wielded impressed those who saw and heard him at his work.

4. Of the mind or mental faculties: Powerful. Of the memory: Tenacious, retentive.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 23 Although mi wit ne boight strong, It is noight on mi will along, For that is besi nyht and day Toleme that he lerne may. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R. v. iii.* (1495) 107 Yf a man be a grette waker and stronge of minde [L. *memoria tenax*], it sygnifyeth drynesse of the brayne. c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tules* 293 And pan his hermet with a strong wytt remoid his cell v myle ferrer fro he watir. 1646 *Power Exp. Philos.* 1. 80 A Person he was of those strong Parts and Hopes. 1731-8 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* Intro. 16 A strong Memory and constant Application... will be highly necessary. 1749 CUESTER *Let. To Son* 10 Jan. A strong mind sees things in their true proportions: a weak one views them through a magnifying medium. 1788 COWPER *Retirem.* 698 Strong judgement lab'ring in the scripture mine. 1784 — *Tiroc.* 137 Whose hum'rous vein, strong sense, and simple style, May teach the gayest, make the gravest smile. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng. v. i.* 507 His writings and his life furnish abundant proofs that he was not a man of strong sense. *Ibid.* vii. 11. 170 Where he loved, he loved with the whole energy of his strong mind.

b. Of occupations: Requiring exertion of mental power. ? Obs.

1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxxix. 'The diversions of the women', answered Pekuah, 'were only childish play, by which the mind accustomed to stronger operations could not be kept busy.' 1817 G. TUCKER *Life, Lett., & Journals* I. vii. 152 With all these strong occupations [business cares and scientific studies, etc.], and tastes, and high qualities, he is the chief magistrate of the canton.

5. Having great controlling power over persons and things, by reason of the possession of authority, resources, or inherent qualities; able to enforce one's will.

Beowulf 1844 (Gr.) Pu eart mægenes strang and on mode frod, wis wordwida. a. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 Hit 3elap þat an rice king was strang and mihtil. a. 1225 *St. Marher.* 12 þa pu strong were he was muchele strengre me to witene wið þis. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1846 De strong god of ysrael. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 14404 God...liued þaim fra pharaon, Fra pharaon þat was sa strang þat þam in serunge held lang. 1390 SPEN- SER F. Q. ii. 1. 65 In the Realme ere long they [Hengist and Horsa] stronger are, Then they which sought at first their helping hand. ? 1599 A. HOME *Poems, Ep. Mont-croix* 204 The pure quhome strong oppressors dois oppres. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iii. ii. 198 What King so strong Can tie the gall vp in the slanderous knot? 1714 G. LOCKHART *Mem. Scot.* (ed. 3) 179 The Revolution Party only employ'd him... out of fear; and as soon as they found themselves strong enough without him, they kicked him out of Doors. 1841 F. E. PAGET *Tales of Village* (1852) 172 The Church of England, strong in the aid of antiquity, tradition, and apostolicity. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem. Prol.* 1 Strong Son of God. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Jan. 6/2 Lord Palmerstoo boasts of having a strong Government, and he is determined to test and to parade its strength. 1860 [see SAVE v. 1 c].

b. *absol.* (and as postfixed epithet, the strong).

c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* liii. 5 [liv. 3] & ða swangan [L. *fortes*] sohtun sawle mine. c. 1205 *LAV.* 20372 Swa was Childrice þan stronge & þan riche. a. 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 238x And for Stragairs þe strong he of his strength priuile. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. iii. 321 For Conscience is a word that Cowards vse, Deuis'd at first to keepe the strong in awe. 1598 SYL- VESTER *Du Bartas* ii. ii. u. *Babylon* 58x Th' ever-blessed soules Of Christ his champions...Shall dance to þ' honour of the Strong of strongs. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* iii. 77 Who, when he saw the Pow'r of Troy decline, Forsook the weaker, with the strong to join. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* Dev. iv. I grow weary to behold The selfish and the strong still tyrannise. 1820 SCOTT *Monast. Iv.* It was a reign of minority, when the strongest had the best right. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Initial*, etc. *Love* iii. 51 By right or wrong, Lands and goods go to the strong.

c. *Strong of friends or friendship*: possessed of powerful friends. Obs.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 135 Hym thoughte he was nat able for to speede for she was strong of freendes. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 112 Suytz, triables in forein Shires, where thei he strong of frendship.

d. Of things, sometimes personified.

a. 1225 *Anor. R.* 280 Pauh heo [humility] makie hire so lute, & so meoke, & so smel, heo is þuht ping strengest. 138 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 341 As o virth is strengere if it he gedrid, þan if it be scaitrid, so o malis is strengere whanne it is gederid in o persone. 1382 — *Song Sol.* viii. 6 For strong is as deth looue. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 146 The Kinges question was this: Of thinges tre which strengest is, The wyf, the woman or the king. 1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* 149 Fortune is most and strongest euermore Quhere lest foreknowing or intelligence is in the man. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* i. iii. 42 The strong necessity of Time, commands Our Seruices a-while. a. 1656 *HALES* *God. Rem.* ii. (1673) 48 Now humane Authority at the strongest is but weak, but the multitude is the weakest part of humane Authority. 1706 *Prior Ode to Queen ix.* Misguided Prince I... Confess the Force of Marlbro's stronger Star. 1789 BURNS *To Dr. Blacklock* 29 Ye ken, ye ken, That strang necessity supreme is. 1793 COWPER *Beau's Reply* 7 'Twas nature, Sir, whose strong behest Impell'd me to the deed. 1865 H. KINGSLEY

Hilarys & Burtens xlix, The old Adam was too strong for her.

e. Having great financial resources, rich. In Anglo-Irish, *spec. of a farmer.*

1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 161 The Merchant-Adventurers likewise, (being a strong Companie at that time, and well vnderst with rich Men, and good order), did hold out brauely. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Squirish*, foolish; also one that pretends to Pay all Reckonings, and is not strong enough in the Pocket. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* ii. vi. 113 He then desired to know... Whether, a Stranger with a strong Purse might not influence the vulgar Voiers. 1820 BELZONI *Egypt & Nubia* u. 260, I should have... prepared the way for others stronger than myself in purse. 1845 Mrs. S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* viii. 64 He and his wife... have borne it [straw]—perhaps as a gift from 'a strong farmer'—on their shoulders. 1873 O'CURRY *Manners & Cust. Anc. Irish* II. 35 The Brughier... being what would now be called in Munster a 'strong farmer', he was to set an example to his neighbours. 1885 *Times* 5 Sept. 7/4 There must be a good deal of the article in the hands of 'strong people'—that is, people who can wait... for a rise. 1888 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 24 Oct. 6/1 The merchants make their purchases in London, with the exception of some very strong firms, which import stones direct from the Cape.

f. *Astrol.* (See quot.) Cf. 1 c. Obs.

1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* 380 Planets are generally supposed to be strong when dignified either by house, exaltation, term, triplicity, or face, or by any accidental dignity. G. Eminently able or qualified to succeed in something; well skilled or versed in some particular branch of knowledge or practice.

c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Saints' Lives* v. 6 He was...strang fore-pingere. c. 1320 *King of Tars* 657 Thou hast assayed goddess thyn, Wolte that ich asaye myn, Whether he better leche? And leue sire, trouwe on this, And leef o hym that strengor is. c. 1450 *Merlin* iv. 60 And Merlyn, that full of stronge arte was...shewed hym the voyde place. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 269 His Mother was a Witch, and one so strong That could controule the Moone; make flowes, and ebs [etc.]. a. 1628 PRESTON *Breastpl. Love* (1631) 183 Let that appeare by shewing thy selfe strong in thy actions. 1693 DRYDEN *Orig. & Progr. Satire in Juvenal* (1697) Ded. p. iii, Yet I was stronger in Prophecy than I was in Criticism. 1694 PENN *Rise & Progr. Quakers* i. 24 They were very Diligent, Plain and Serious; strong in Scripture, and hold in Profession. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* xi. xxiv, Genius is made strong to rear The monuments of man beneath the dome Of a new Heaue. 1833 Q. *Rev. XLIX.* 399 Connolly [a jockey]...has a bad Irish seat, but he is very strong upon his horse, and his hand and head are good. 1854 THACKERAY *Esmond* iii. xi. I am not very strong in spelling. 1857 BUCKLE *Let. in Huth Lib.* i. 138 The minor works of Fichte, which I could lend you if you find yourself strong enough in German to master them. 1885 *Blanch. Exam.* 26 Aug. 3/2 We think Mr. Gough is much stronger as a *racooner* than as a logician. 1889 W. H. POLLOCK *etc. Fencing* (Badm. Libr.) 105 A short man...should be strong in the party and riposte. 1905 *Athenaeum* 30 Sept. 417/3 Adv't. Wanted, Assistant Master (in a School of Art), strong in Design.

b. One's strong point: that in which one excels, one's forte.

1875 MAX MÜLLER in *Contemp. Rev.* XXVII. 72, I sent my two eldest girls to be examined last year, chiefly in order to find out their weak and their strong points. 1889 T. A. GUTHRIE *Pariah* i. ix, Description was not Lettice's strong point.

c. In athletic contests, of a side, crew, etc.: Possessed of 'talent'; formidable as an opponent or competitor.

1860 *Daily's Mag.* Sept. 428 Mr. Dark had taken down a strong team [of cricketers]. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xiii, [Bumping races.] Brazee-nose isn't so strong as usual. We shan't have much trouble there. 1862 *Daily's Mag.* Oct. 299 We—England—are very strong, and, if we have the luck to go in first, shall, on that wicket, take a deal of getting out.

d. To make oneself strong [= Fr. *se faire fort*]: to undertake; to affirm. Obs.

1477 CAXTON *Jasyn* 42 Put you in my bandes and cure, and I make me strong for to hyle and make you hole. *Ibid.* 120, h. I will make me strong so to do if it be youre plaisir. c. 1500 *Melusine* xxxvii. 296 And also other sayen, & make them strong that she is a spyryte of the fayry.

7. Powerful in arms; formidable as a fighting force (or as a commander) by reason of numbers, armament, position, etc.

a. 1122 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 975 Næs se flota swa rang ne se hwa swa strang. c. 1205 *LAV.* 14463 Heo uæred in þine londe mid hære swide strooge. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 354 Po was be compaignie strong & strengore þao it was er. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 15438 Pat armed þam þao al priuilei, for to ma þam straog. c. 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 23 A hundred me charlit, in armes strang. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 627 So strong power, seo weiris first began, We neuir sene 3it na leuand man. 1590 SPENSER F. Q. ii. x. 31 An army strong she leau'd, To wax o those, which him had of his realm hereau'd. 1601 in *Morison's Hist.* ii. (1617) 126 Wee resolved to leaue the Northerne Garrisons very strong in foote and horse. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* i. iv. 56 Pompey is strong at Sea. 1638 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 45 Your Ma^{ty} should prouid for itt by furnishing of Beruick and Cayrill with good and stroog garnisons. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng. to Hen. VII* (1762) I. ii. 49 Receiving in the spring a strong reinforcement of their countrymen. a. 1774 *Goolden. Pref. & Introd.* 7 Yrs. War Misc. Wks. (1837) 150 They will find England strong at sea.

b. Of an individual: Powerful or formidable as a combatant. Also fig.

a. 1450 *Le Mortie Arth.* 1860 Was non so stronge that hym with-ode. 1553 PAYNELL *Tr. Dares Phryg. Destr. Troy* E. j, Agamemnon considering that his moste strongest & most valiantt men were slayne, retired. 1563 WYNTER *87 Quest.* To Rdr. *Wks.* (S.T.S.) 1. 62 [God] sall seir wp in his contrare strangar kemps...than I am. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 365 Where two fight The strongest wins.

c. Of a warlike operation: Performed or prosecuted with a powerful fighting force.

1560 DAUS tr. *Steidane's Comm.* 37 Who lamentably complaining of the Turkes great crueltie, desyred stronge and continual aide. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 88 The French king made strong warre in Normandy. 1590 SPENSER F. Q. iii. 52 King Vther now doth make strong warre vpon the Paynim brethren. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. 22 Oh heate away the husie meddling Fiend, That lays strong siege vnto this wretches soule. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. 440 The enemy made a strong rally. 1870 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 23 Sept. 8/1 The enemy opened strong fire on us.

d. With prefixed numerical determination: Powerful to the extent of (a specified number of men, ships, etc.). Hence *gen.* of a body or assembly of persons: Having the specified number.

1589 GHEENE *Menaphen* (Arb.) 83 He despatched letters to the Nobilitie...with strait charge that they should bee in that place within three dayes with tenne thousand strong. 1592 *Soliman & Pers.* iii. 1. 48 Their force is weak; Their horse, I deeme them fiftie thousand strong. 1629 *Descr. Shertegobosh* 34 The Enemies came...150 ships strong. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3832/2 The Body of French Forces...being about 8000 strong. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 253 A war party, three hundred strong, were prowling in the neighbourhood. 1847 GROTE *Greece* ii. xxxv. IV. 402 The entire Phlenician fleet, no less than 600 ships strong, co-operated on the coast. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 638 The garrison, thirteen hundred strong, marched out unarmed. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* ix, As a congregation, we are fourteen strong. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Germ. Lit.* 104 The Burgundians, settled, eighty thousand men strong, between Geneva and Lyons.

¶ *transf.* in jocular nonce-uses.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iii. 59, I have heene deere to him lad, some thousand strong, or so. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* I. 356 A Wife that's fair and Young...and Forty Thousand strong.

e. Of a body of persons or things, a sect or party: Numerous. Also more explicitly strong in numbers.

1617-18 J. CHAMBERLAIN in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) II. 62 Our East Indian fleet is setting out...They go stronger and more than ever heretofore. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 71 But behold Shakespear and Fletcher (bringing with them a strong party) appeared. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxvii, The Cameronians continued a sect strong in numbers and vehement in their political opinions. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxvii, A very strong party of excellent people consider her to be a most injured woman. 1854 SUTKES *Handley Cr.* iv. (1901) 1. 28 The kennel was pretty strong in numbers. 1855 *Poultry Chron.* III. 302 Keep the stocks strong in numbers.

f. Abundantly supplied with persons or things of a specified kind. Const. in.

1621 in Foster *Eng. Factories Ind.* (1906) 337 Beings thus strong in cash...wee have concluded the present dispende. 1711-12 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 16 Feb. The House of Lords is too strong in Whigs, notwithstanding the new creations. 1721 DE FOR ME *Cavalier* (1840) 108 The king was strong in horse. 1874 H. H. COLE *Catal. Ind. Art S. Kens. Mus.* App. 320 The India [Office] Museum...is specially strong in arms and textile fabrics. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 848/2 Landscapes...in which this year's Academy is unusually strong. 1885 *Blanch. Exam.* 3 Nov. 3/3 The Quarterly for October is exceptionally strong in literary interest.

8. Of a fortress, town, country, or military position: Powerful for resistance; difficult to capture or invade; having powerful artificial or natural defences. Cf. STRONGHOLD.

c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) ix. a. [ix. 3] Pu...were me stranga tor, sið wif feondum. c. 1205 *LAV.* 6392 Per he gon bolde castel swide strongne. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxv. 259 The King of Abcaz hath the more strong Contree: and be alle weyes vigorously defendeth his Contree. c. 1440 *Prempr. Paro.* 188/1 Garsonne, stronge place, *municipium*. c. 1450 *Merlin* xxiii. 380 But littil the founde in the contrey to take to, flor all was turned from iheire power into stronke fortresses. 1523 WOLSEY in *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VI. 202 Bray was not, ne ceude be, made in shorte space strong or tenyble. 1592 STOW *Ann.* (in. 1599) 508 Beaumareis was a strong Fortresse if it had byn manned and victualled. *Ibid.*, There is a Castell...hulld on a rocke, very strong by situation. *Ibid.* 509 The king was in Wales, which was a Countrey strong by reason of the Mountains. 1669 MITTON P. L. xi. 655 Others to a Citie strong Lay Siege. 1673 TEMPLE *Obsequ. United Prov.* I. 44 This Countrey was strong by its nature and seat among the Waters that compass and divide it. 1675-7 WARWICK *Mem. Chas. I.* (1701) 233 Prince Rupert...found a strong house on the road...well mann'd, which gave him some short stop, before he clear'd it. 1717 SWIFT *Cond. Alliter* 72 France was to deliver up several of their strongest Towns in a Month. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Alph. Udolpho* xlii, The situation of Udolpho rendered it too strong to be taken by open force. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* xxiv, [They] were gradually assembled, and placed in occupation of the strongest parts of the city. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. 1. i, Longwy, our first strong-place on the borders, is fallen. a. 1858 L. O. BROUGHAM (Ogilvie), The hilly or strong country extended in those parts to no great distance from the towns. 1892 LAOY F. VERNY *Verny Mem.* I. 113 The king's position on the high ground was extremely strong.

in fig. context. 1638 CHILLINGWORTH *Relig. Prot.* I. Concl. 411 Which by so weak a Champion can overcome such an Achilles for error even in his strongest holds. 1853 SCOTT *Quentin D. Intro.*, A subject which was strong ground to the Marquis.

b. Of a place of confinement, receptacle for valuables and the like: Difficult to escape from or break into. See also STRONG-BOX, STRONG ROOM.

c. 1250 *Om. & Night.* 1082 He bire hilek in one bure þat hire was stronge & sure. c. 1390 *Beket* 431 in S. *Eng. Leg.* 119 And be him sente word a-3en þat he scholde...sethe don him in strongue warde. 1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 471/1 Putte bir in a stronge chamblre. 1508 DUNBAR *Flying* 151

Anethowand kiddis, wer thay in faldis full strang. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 434 Our prison strong. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* I. i. 15, I rarely kill the body, which preserves, Like a strong prison, the soul within my power. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick*, xxxiii, 'They could hear the shouts of the populace, who were witnessing the removal of the reverend Mr. Stiggins to strong lodgings for the night.'

9. Of material things: Capable of supporting strain or withstanding force, whether by cohesion of substance or by thickness; not easily broken, torn, injured, or forced out of shape; solidly made, massive, stout.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) cxi. 8 [cxi. 6] *Æt strangum stane* [Vulg. *juxta petram*]. c 1205 *LAY.* 1567 [He] *l'grap of onnes monnes honde an wiax swide stränge*. 1612. 12424 Heo bi-gunnen feorlic ane swide deope dich & . . . ane stronge stanene wal. c 1250 *Owl & Night*. 269 *Ib* babbe bile stif & strong & gode cleures schap & longe. a 1300 [see STRENGER]. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xii. (*Matthias*) 278 [He] went furth & hym-self can hyunge with a cord bath styth & strange. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1726 He streight up to his ere drough The stronge bowe. 1562 WINSET *Last Blast* Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 37 Strang chenis of irne. 1590 *Cobler Canterb.* 3 His lims well set withall, Of a strong hone. 1598 *Kyd Househ. Philos.* Wks. (1901) 240 Swifter then which [river] neuer ranne arrowe for forth the strongest bow of Parthia. 1599 *Sir J. Smythe Disc. Conk. Weapons* 3 b, Strong short arming Swords. 1600 *SAKS. Sonu.* lxxv. When rocks impregnable are not so stoute, Nor gates of Steele so strong but time decayes? 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* v. iv. 8 Fetch me a dozen Crab-tree staves, and strong ones. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneis* II. 659 Himself, with his Axe repeated Stroaks bestows On the strong Doors. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 46 They use large round rows which are stuck with strong Oaken pins. 1728 *POPE Dunc.* I. 150 There Caxton slept, with Wyndkyn at his side, One clasp'd in wood, and one in strong cow-hide. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 330 It hath been said that an elliptic is not equally strong as a semicircular arch. 1829 T. CASTLE *Introd. Bot.* 184 Plants . . . whose fruit is covered with a strong rind or hard woody shell. 1834 McMURRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 57 Their hands are widened, armed with strong nails fitted to excavate the earth. 1861 PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 44 Strong outer walls for defence were discarded. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 497 Sheets of strong blotting paper.

absol. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 24 The fiele meynd was with the stronge, So myhte it wel noght stonde longe.

b. *fig.* and in *fig.* context.
c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* ProL 1 *Pe ryght strang & dogbty armur of obediens.* 1605 *SAKS. Lear* iv. vi. 170 Plate sinne [conf. Theobald; *fo.* Place sinnes; *qo.* omits] with Gold, and the strong Lance of Justice, hurtles breakes. 1712 *POPE Ep. Miss Blount* 67 This binds in ties more easy, yet more strong, The willing heart. 1818 SHELLEY *Julian* 181 How strong the chains are which our spirit bind. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* xxvii, Doubting, whether Amy's hopes, rested on any thing stronger than a blinded attachment to Varney.

c. Of soil: Firm, tenacious, compact. Also, see quot. 1856.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 134 Deos wyrt. bið cenned on festum laodum & on strangum. 1592 G. CLAYTON *Marb. Discip.* 45 Adverting, that the Pikemen, doe holde the great ende of their pikes fastned hard in stronge earth, to the ende the Pike may have the greater force. 1721 MORTIMER *Husb.* (ed. 5) I. 87 Peat-Marle or Delving-Marle, which is close, strong, and very fat. 1764 *Museum Rust.* IV. 31 Seemingly-opposite soils, viz. one set, shallow, light, gravelly, and the other, deep, strong, and rich. 1837 *YOUATT Sheep* xv. 493 Many a grazer has sustained considerable loss from having lambed his ewes thinly on stroog land. 1842 *LONDON Suburban Hort.* 54 Where a strong clayey soil is covered with a healthy vegetation. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. I. 314 The wheat, which then cultivated only on the strongest clay. 1856 *MORTON Cycl. Agric.* II. 726/1 Strong land, in Devons, is not clayey, but rich.

d. Of food: Solid, hard of digestion.
1526 *TINOCLE Heb. v.* 12 Ye . . . are become soche as have oede off mylke, and oot of stronge meate [*Gr. ἀρεπεία* 17067]. 1721 *SWIFT Tral. to Stella* 21 Apr., I ate but little to-day, and of the gentlest meat. I refused ham and pigeons, . . . because they were too strong. 1836 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 2) 276 Instead . . . of oppressing a weakened stomach by administering stronger food than it has the power of digesting.

e. Of moulding-sand: See quot. 1888.
1843 *HOLTZAPFEL Turning* I. 332 A small portion of the strong facing-sand is rubbed through a fine sieve. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin., Strong Sand*, tenacious foundry sand, containing a large proportion of loam and borse dung.

f. Mining. (a) Of a vein: Thick, massive.
(b) See quotes, 1883, 1886.

1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* r. xiv. 177 In the same tract are strong courses of very pure concretionary limestone. 1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 159 The vein is very strong, and carries a very large proportion of quartz. 1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal-mining* 245 Strong, a word having reference to the character of a bind or metal, meaning that the argillaceous is largely mixed with the arenaceous or siliceous material. 1886 J. BARROWMAN *Sc. Mining Terms* 65 Strong, hard; not easily broken, *eg.* strong coal.

g. Iron-founding. (See quot. 1888.)
1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 42 Mr. Glynn names [as the best mixture] one-third strong iron from South Wales, and two-thirds of the more fluid metal. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin., Strong Iron*, applied usually to mixtures of iron of various brands, together with scrap iron, by which a definite grade of strength or toughness is obtained.

h. Of hair: Thick in fibre, coarse; stiff.
1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* vi. 103 Through these Holes I wove the strongest Hairs I could pick out. 1813 PRICHARD *Phys. Hist. Man* vi. § 6. 310 Their hair is strong, of a shioing black.

i. Of wool: Broad-haired or coarse-fibred; the opposite of *fine*. Also *Austral.*, of sheep, having such wool (W. 1911).

1885 F. H. BOWMAN *Struct. Wool Fibre* 219 If, the fleece was of a superior quality, such as a fine Kent selected for quality, it would make 'fine' matching. If, however, the fleece was a strong Lincoln or Gloucester, it would probably only be classed as 'neat' matching. 1886 *Colonial & Ind. Exhib. Catal. Exhibits N. S. Wales* (ed. 2) 20 Wool. . . Strong combing.

j. Carpentry. Of deals: see quot.
1843 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jnrl.* VI. 406/1 When the saw has . . . reduced them to small dimensions, they warp and twist like a piece of whalebone. Deals of this character are termed by carpenters 'strong'.

† k. *absol.* as *sb.* = *FORTE sb.* 2.
1692 *SIR W. HORE Fencing Master* 3 The Strong, Fort, or Prime of the Blade is Measured from the Shell . . . to the middle of the Blade.

10. Powerful in operative effect. a. of a medicine, food or drink, poison, chemical reagent, etc.
c 897 *ÆLFRED Gregory's Past.* C. lxi. 455 Ongean swelce mettrymnesse mon heðofite stronges læccdomes. c 1386 CHAUCEUR *Pard.* T. 539 This poysoun is so strong and violent. c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 1607 Wyne þat es myghty and strang. 1580 T. NEWTON *Approved Medicines* 67 That kynde [of water-lily] which hath the white roote is more stronger. 1593 *SAKS.* 2 *Hen. VI.* III. iii. 18 Gloucester some drioche, and bid the Apothecarie Bring the strong poysoun that I bought of him. 1625 *BACON Sylva* § 45 Scotch Skinck, (which is a Pottage of strong Nourishment). 1697 *DRYDEN Æneis* Ded. (a) 2 h, Acute Distempers require Medicines of a strong and speedy operation. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 667 The seeds . . . are sown upon a strong hotbed. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* v. I hate him like strong poison. 1843 R. J. GNAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xx. 233, I often diminish supersecretion from the lung by strong hydragogue cathartics. 1876 *ANONYM Instr. Photogr.* (ed. 3) 38 Always have a weak and a strong developer in the field. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 515 The above list gives them [i.e. astrin-gent external applications] in order of their efficacy—from the weakest to the strongest.

b. of a mechanical agent.
1655 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* II. (1637) 65/1 The Stars are impelled by the condensation of the Air about the Pole, which the Sun makes more strong by compressing. 1675 J. [SMITH] *Horolog. Dial.* 78 The spring is always strongest when first wound up. 1680 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* x. 185 If the Pole prove too strong for their . . . Work, they will weaken it by cutting away part of the substance. 1824 *COL. HAWKER Instr. Yng. Sportsm.* (ed. 3) 42 The solid cock . . . will admit of mainsprings as strong as you please.

c. Of a lens: Having great magnifying power.
1887 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 80 The punctation much more distinctly visible anteriorly than posteriorly, where only traces of it can be seen under a strong lens.

11. Severe, burdensome, oppressive. † a. Of laws, punishments, suffering, condition of life, etc.: Hard to bear, rigorous, grievous. *Strong death*: a violent or cruel death. *Obs.*

c 893 *ÆLFRED Oros.* v. xii. § 9 Ealle þa gesetnessa þe bæst to stronge wæron & to hearde he hie ealle gedryde leohtran & lipran. 971 *Blicking Hom.* 79 Was þat wite swa strang, swa Godes gebæd æt mycel wæs. a 1154 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1224, Se man be æni god heafde bim ine hit beafode mid strange geoldes & mid strange motes. c 1205 *LAY.* 5271 For heom comen stronge tidinge from Belin þou Kinge. a 1225 *Anec.* R. 362 Uolk to-limed & to-toren mid stronge lifode & mid herde. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1831 Cristen men þat heوند tostronge deþ he broste. 1612. 2933 Hii snite harde & made moni an strange wounde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3116 Wit-outen chith his wif was lang, And þat thoght ysac ful strong. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3321 Strong hit were for oure cite To be destroyed, & al þe contree. c 1400 *Brut* III. (1606) 45 No man was so hardy for-to nempne God; & ho þat dede anon he was put to strong deth. a 1450 *Le Morle Arth.* 1875 To bedde durste I ne noht dight, For drede ye hade som Aunter stronge. c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 33 He . . . told of . . . the paynes of hell, how strong and how horribly þay wern. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* Mary Magd. 1002 Yt ys In-tollerabill to se or to tell, for any creature, þat strongk tourmentry. 1535 *COVERDALE A Kings* xxv. 3 On y^e nyenth daye of the fourth moneth was the honger so stronge in the cite, that the people of the lond had nothing to eate. 1569 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* 44 He said, I thirst, with all my might, To saif man-kynde fra panis strang. 1592 *SAKS. Rom. & Jnrl.* III. I. 195 But Ile Amerce you with so strong a fine, That you shall all repent the losse of mine.

† b. Of a storm, the weather, cold, etc.: Severe.
c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 326 Donne he scelped þe ne tunzol ne hazol ne strong storm. a 1122 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1115, Dises geares wæs swa strang winter mid snawe & mid forste, swa nan man þe þa lifode ær þan nan strengre ne zemunde. c 1250 *Owl & Night.* 524 Hwenne nyhtes cumeþ longe & hryngel forstes starke & stronge. c 1400 *MAUNOEVE* (1839) xxvi. 266 So it is fulle of Dragounes, . . . that no man dar not passe, but 3if it he strong Wyntre. c 1400 *EMARE* 665 My3th y onus gete lond, Of þe watur þat ys so stronge. c 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 66 In this tyme was the veder so stronge, & the wynd so awayward, that [etc.]. c 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 1741 þar felle a storme strange. 1671 T. HUNT *Abeced. Scholast.* 9 Let thy garments be long, When the cold is strong.

† c. Of a battle, fight, debate: Fierce, hotly contested. *Obs.*
c 900 *Bada's Hist.* I. ix. (1890) 46 Was þis gefeoht wæl grimme & strengre eallum þam ærzedonum. c 1205 *LAY.* 173 Wif Eneam he nom an feiht þæt wæs feoðliche strong. c 1250 *Owl & Night.* 5 Pat, playd wæs stiff & starc & strong. c 1400 *Brut* cvj. 107 And þat batayle wæs wonder strong, for meny a man was þere slayn. a 1450 *Le Morle Arth.* 1883 Sagh nevir no man A stronger fyght. 1553 *PAYNELL Tr. Dares Phryg. Distr. Tray* F v b, The whilec caused the war to be a great deale y^e stronger & greater. 1613 [HAYWARD] *Lives* 3 *Norman Kings* 8 Hee was ouerthrowne in a strong battaile.

d. Of disease: Severe. *Strong apoplexy* = mod.L. *apoplexia fortis* (Path.) = the sanguineous

as distinguished from the serous or 'weak' variety. Of convulsions, shuddering, palpitation: Violent.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 226 Off strang fefer becymð oo þa men þe þa adde habbað. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 30 No man schal ben excusyd of absence . . . but it be for ye kynnges seruice or for stronge sekenesse. 1595 *SAKS. John* III. iv. 110 Before the curing of a strong disease Euen in the instant of repaire and health, The fit is strongest. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* IV. 150 In that space, Lady Clementina's absences (= attacks of delirium) were stronger, but less frequent than before. 1815 *SCOTT Guy M.* IV. A strong shuddering convulsed his iron frame for an instant. 1820 J. COOK *Treat. Nervous Dis.* I. i. 168 note, In the strong paroxysm, persons are said to lie entirely deprived of sensation and motion. 1861. 169 to the perfect, or strong apoplexy, the respiration of the patient is generally much impeded. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* xl, Tressilian found himself, not without a strong palpitation of heart, in the presence of Elizabeth. 1825 — *Betrothed* xiv, [She] fell into a strong shuddering fit. 1901 *ALLNIDGE Sherbro* xxi. 296 After a couple of hours I was attacked by a strong fever.

† e. Of a crime, evil quality, etc.: Gross, flagrant. Of a malefactor: Flagrantly guilty. *Obs.*

c 1290 *Beket* 1229 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 141 So strong þerf his non in engelonde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4426 Sulik es trefun of ille woman In werld es stranger fuden nan. 13. K. Horn 1280 (Harl.), 104. . . seydest ich wæs traytours stronge. a 1400 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* xxxviii. 309 A brat . . . þat for his gult strong and gret wif his lord was so Ivet. c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 18638 And thus was Troye dryuen down And ylore throw strong tressoun. c 1450 *Gesta Rom.* 390 She sayde, 'oute on the stronge stompette!' a 1466 *GREY Chor.* in *Hist. Coll. Cit. Lond.* (Camden) 163 And that same yere there was a stronge thefe that was namyd Bolton was drawe, hangged, and i-quarteryed. 1518 *Sel. Cases Star Chamber* (Selden Soc.) II. 137 John Powe . . . pykwyd a quarell to hym, and Callyd bym strong thefe and extorcyonr. 1575 *Gammer Gurton* III. iii. 35 Where is the strong stued bore? 1593 *SAKS.* 2 *Hen. VI.* IV. i. 108 Bargarlus the stronge Illyrian Pyrate. 1593 — *Rich.* II. v. iii. 59 Oh heinous, strong, and bold Conspiracie. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 554 When the abuse is so strong, gross, and complete, that every man of common sense, to whom it was stated, must exclaim against it.

f. Of a course of action, a 'measure': Extreme, high-handed.

1838 *ARNOLD Hist. Rome* I. xvi. 320 The Roman constitution of 306 was as short-lived . . . as some of the strongest measures of the long parliament. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 524/2, I think it would be rather a strong measure for me to decide now contrary to the authorities as there stated.

g. *collog.* Of a payment, a charge: Heavy, 'stiff'.
1669 R. MONTAGU in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 459 Five hundred is a very strong pension as things stand in our Court. 1838 THACKERAY *Yellowstockings* (1863) 8 Fourteen shillings a wick was a little too strong for two such ratholes as he lived in.

† h. Requiring great effort, arduous, difficult: chiefly const. *inf.* *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Þes ilke Mon is strong to sermoenen. c 1200 *Ormin* 6326 & tatt is swiþe strang & hard to forþenn her onn corþe. 12. *Moral Ode* 312 (Egerton MS.) in *O. E. Hom.* I. 179 It is strong to stonde longe, and lilt it is to falle. a 1250 *Prov. Alfred* 145 Strong hit is to reowe a yew þe sæþ þat floweþ. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 240 In Wales it is fulle strong to werre in Wyntre tide. 1422 *Yonge Tr. Secrete Secret.* 216 Stronge is to fynde and know condycions and good vertues and maneris of Pepil wythout longe Prewe. 1430-40 *Lydc. Daunet of Machabree in Bochas* etc. (1554) 222 b, By many an hyll and many a strong vale I have trauielled with many marchandise. 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* II. iv. (1883) 49 Ther is no thyng so stronge as for to mayntene loue vnto the deth.

† b. Of country: Thickly covered with undergrowth. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxx, Eke in þe tyme þat þe heedes of þe herbes thet tendre . . . þei abyde amonge clere speyes and in hyc wodes, for stronge counte shulde þer auntere do hem harme to hir hedes.

13. Of movements or conditions: Intense.

a. Of a current of air or water, a wind, tide, stream: Having force of movement.

Strong breeze, gale (naut.): see quot. 1867.
c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xiv. 30 Feseþ ec wind strong [*L. ventum validum*] andread. 1388 *Wyclif Exod.* x. 19 The Lord made a moost strong wynd to blowe fro the west. a 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* v, By þe stremsys so strange, þat swyflyt swoghes. c 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* I. v, Nether daer I, with all the oares of reason, row against so strang a tyde. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneis* v. 251 As when you stem'd the strong Malazan Flood. 1794 *MRS. RAOCUFFE Myst. Udolpho* xlv, The wind was strong, and the baron watched his lamp with anxiety. 1807 *WOPSW. Force of Prayer* 30 The river was strong, and the rocks were steep. 1841 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* lviii, A stone-floored room, where there was, a strong thorough draft of air. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 239 At eight the next morning the tide came back strong. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Strong Breeze*, that which reduces a ship to double-reefed topsails, jib, and spanker. 1868, *Strong Gale*, that strength of wind under which close-reefed topsails and storm-staysails are usually carried when close-hauled. 1913 M. ROBERTS *Salt of the Sea* x. 234 We ran on and on, faster and faster yet—for the tide was under her stronger and stronger, every minute.

transf. 1754 *GRAY Progr. Poesy* 8 Now the rich stream of music winds along Deep, majestic, smooth, and strong.

b. of the pulse, respiration.
1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* III. xxiv. (1495) 72 Strenger hete [in man] maketh stronger pulse. 1624 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* I. iii. II. ii. (ed. 2) 176 Short breath, hard wind, strange [1632 strong] pulse. 1785 *COWPER Task* iv. 348 While ev'ry breath, by respiration strong For'd downward, is consolidated soon Upon their jutting chests. 1876 *BRISTOWE Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 493 The pulse may be strong or weak, or in other words hard or soft. The former resists compression by the finger, the latter is easily obliterated by it.

c. Of fire, heat, an internal process, etc.: Intense, energetic, vigorously active.

c 290 St. Christopher 191 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 277 He let don pat opur in strong fuyr. 1398 [see h]. 1608 SNAPS. *Per.* I. ii. 41 A sparke, To which that sparke giues heate, and stronge Glowing. 1626 BACON *New Atl.* 37 A Weake Heate of the Stomach will turne them into good Chylus; As well as a Strong Heate would Meate otherwise prepared. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formis & Qual.* 174 I, for instance, you expose a Sphere or Bullet of Lead to a strong fire, it will [etc.]. 1765 MUSEUM *Rust.* IV. 405 Red Colour for the use of Enamel Painters, which will bear repeated and sufficiently strong fires without change. 1826 *Art of Brewing* (ed. 2) 60 By attenuating lower in summer, the beer does become, disposed to fretting and staleness—the result of too strong a fermentation. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* 144 By a stronger heat they are decomposed. 1874 W. GREGOR *Echo Olden Time N. Scot.* 111 If it [se. the wort] fermented strongly, or, as it was expressed, if it was strong on the harm.

d. Of the voice, a sound: Powerful, loud and firm.

a 1000 Cædmon's *Gen.* 525 (Gr.) Þonne ic sigedrihten, mihtigne god mædan gehyrde strange stemne. 1411 *Tundale's Vis.* 1145 He herde a strong dyne of ponder. 1422 YONGE *Secreta Secr.* 231 And a grete heid and stronge voice tokenyth a stronge and an hardy man. 1594 HOOKER *Ecll.* Pol. iv. 4. § 1 The eares of the people they have therefore filled with strong clamour. 1764 in *Reliquary* (1860) I. 63 A Clergyman—whose voice is strong, and pronunciation distinct. 1768 COVER *Dog & Water-lily* 25 But with a chirrup [to the dog] clear and strong, I thence withdrew. 1836 DUBOURG *Violin* ix. (1878) 273 His violoncellos... are of the finest quality of tone—not too strong and fiery as old Forster's, but, sweetness and purity excelling them. 1908 R. BAGOT *A. Cuthbert* xxviii. 373 Her voice rang out clear and strong.

† e. Of sleep: Deep, sound. *Obs. rare.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvi. 370 They beganne all to fall in a stronge slepe.

† f. Of a magnitude: Great, unusual. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1574 The Stretis were streight & of a stronge brede.

g. Of illumination, light, shadow, colour: Vivid, intense.

1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 66 In what places, you will have those strong and high lights, and reflections to fall. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 122 The Shadows... seem to be stronger. 1704 NEWTON *Optics* I. ii. v. (1721) 130 We are not to expect a strong and full white, such as is that of Paper, but some dusky obscure one. 1781 COVER *Convers.* 331 The southern sash admits too strong a light. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Udolpho* xxiii. The strong rays [of moonlight] enabled her also to perceive the ravages which the siege had made. 1815 J. SMITH *Panoramic Sci. & Art* II. 724 All strong lights must be relieved by deep shades. 1840 BRIZON *Egypt & Nubia* iii. 328 They [the fish] were of a strong blue silvered colour. 1851 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* viii. (1852) 105 Two strong lights may be made to produce darkness! 1885 *Athenæum* 23 May 669/1 A foreground of whitish sun-blanché clay reflects the strong sunbeam falling there.

fig. 1712 SWIFT *Examiner* No. 3979 The Shame of having their Crimes expos'd to open view in the strongest Colours. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* iv. Wks. 1851 III. 573 He painted, in the strongest colours, the emperor's want of discernment. 1833 J. RUSH *Philos. Humi. Voice* xxi. (ed. 2) 240 And this may serve to set the power of illumination in the strongest light.

h. Of effort, movement, pressure, etc.: forcible.

1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manuf.* xii. (1842) 533 It is better to make it [se. the pressure] rather stronger when the glass is returned, than when drawn towards the body. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. 1 You cannot without strong elbowing get to the counter. 1899 ALBUTT *Syst. Med.* VIII. 19 An architect... putting in the details of a design by means of strong pressure with a hard pencil.

i. Of feeling, conviction, belief: Intense, fervid. Of party views or principles: Uncompromising, thoroughgoing.

c 1200 *Orinis* 1461 Forr defless bewess hafenn 233 Strang nif 32n Cristen bewess. 1590 STERNER *F. O.* II. ii. 28 But her two other sisters... both their champions had Pursue the end of their strong enmity. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. iii. 28 Is it possible on such a sodaine, you should fall into so strong a liking with old Sir Roulans youngest sonne? 1611—*Temp.* II. i. 203 My strong imagination see's a Crowne Dropping vpon thy head. 1667 MILTON *P.* L. ix. 492 Hate stronger, under shew of Love, well feign'd. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxiii. That there should be light in this chamber, and at this hour, excited her strong surprise. 1839 THACKERAY *Fatal Boots* Mar. The desire for the boots was so strong, that have them I must at any rate. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 200 A strong sense of duty. 1850 *Athenæum* 7 Dec. 1827/1 We confess to a strong interest... in the proposed change. 1881 MORLEY *Cobden* xxix. II. 243 M. Rouher, who was then Minister of Commerce, professed strong Free-trade views. 1902 VIOLET JACOB *Sheep-Stealers* xii. The sheep-stealer too was at all times a taciturn man with deep prejudices and strong loves and hates.

j. Of a person: Firmly convinced, decided in opinion; colloq. laying great stress on something. Often qualifying a party designation: Zealous, uncompromising, thoroughgoing.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 76 In all maters stronge in their owne opinion. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* iv. 27 Her Mother, (even strong against that match And firme for Doctor Caius). 1599 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. I was mightie strong in thought we should have shut up night with an olde comedie. 1625 BACON *Ess. Of Counsel* (Arb.) 329 In choice of Committees for ripening Businesse, for the Counsell, it is better to choose Indifferent persons, then to make an Indifference, by putting in those, that are strong, on both sides. 1679 *Tryal R. Langhorn* 26, L. C. 7. Is Anthonys a Papist? Mr. Bus. Yes, a very strong Papist. 1712 *Anthony Spect.* No. 126 ¶ 8, I find however that the Knight is a much stronger Tory in the Country than in Town. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. IV. 350 For Bohun was as strong a Tory as a conscientious man who had taken the oaths could

possibly be. 1858 SEARS *Atham.* III. iii. 274 The Essenes... were strong anti-materialists. 1882 MORLEY *Cobden* xxix. II. 255 The Emperor was strong for a commercial treaty with England, 1899 MRS. STOWE *Minister's Wooing* xxx, 'Some folks say, said Candace, that dreaming about white horses is a certain sign. Jinny Styles is very strong about that.' 1883 MRS. E. KENNARD *Right Sort* xxiv. I doubt very much if Mary, who is so strong on the proprieties, will consider you and Mr. McGrath sufficient chaperones.

k. Of a hold: Not easily dislodged, firm, tenacious. *So to take strong root.* Chiefly fig. (cf. g.). 1699 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) IV. 527 Nothing has so strong and fast an Hold upon the Nature and Mind of Man, as that which delights it. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilth.* xxx. His friend's unusual finery had taken a strong hold of his imagination.

l. Having its specific property in a high degree.

† a. Of coin: Containing much precious metal. 1469 in *Archæologia* XV. 163 Whanne the seid money be founde atte the assaye... to stronge or to feble all only in weight or all only in allaye.

b. Of a liquor: Containing a large proportion of spirit or alcohol. See also STRONG DRINK, STRONG WATER 2.

To think strong beer of oneself: to have an unduly high opinion of oneself (nauseous). Cf. SMALL BEER 1 c). c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 172 *Yf þu* has writte sylt þigcean on strango wine. 1530 TINDALE *Answ.* More Pref., Wks. (1572) 248/2 Ale & here of the strongest. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* iii. v. 114 And then to be stoip in like a strong distillation with stinking Cloathes. 1618 *Oules Almanacke* 46 Small beere shall be for dyet-keepers, but strong twang shall prove as good as hagg-pudden. 1669 SIR K. DIGBY *Closet open'd* 126 To twenty Gallons of the Strong-wort he puts eight or ten pound... of honey. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 553—O madness, to think use of strongest wines And strongest drinks our chief support of health. 1707 MORTIMER *Hush* 567 Which quantity will make a Barrel of Strong-Beer, and a Barrel and a half of Ale, and one Hogs-head and half of Small-Beer. 1762 BICKERTAFF *Love in Village* III. ix. I, tipsey brother!—I—that never touch a drop of any thing strong from year's end to year's end. 1837 SOUTHEY *Doctor IV.* Interch. xvi. 382, I am more inclined, as my Master insinuates, to think Strong Beer of myself. 1843 PENEIRA *Food & Diet* 122 Wines which contain a comparatively small quantity of it [se. alcohol] are denominated light wines; while those which are rich in it are termed strong or generous wines.

c. Of an infusion, solution, etc.: Having a large preponderance of the solid ingredient or of the flavouring element; having little dilution.

1716 POPE *Basket-table* 108 The Tea's too strong. 1721 RAMSAY *Prospect of Plenty* 161 They'll... stow them [herbages] will strong brine. a 1777 in *Jrnl. Friends' Hist. Soc.* (1901) Oct. 187 To these 2 Quarts of strong Jelly you may put a Pint of Rhenish. 1827 FARAOAY *Chem. Manuf.* xxiv. (1842) 611 Put two ounces of acetate of potassa into a retort, with its weight of strong sulphuric acid. 1866 READE *Griffith Gault* II. xii. 195 Make him soup as strong as strong. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 35 A drop of strong glycerine. 1899 ALBUTT *Syst. Med.* VII. 533 Antial and attic cavities washed out with strong antiseptic solution.

d. Strong of: largely or greatly impregnated or flavoured with.

1617 MORVSON *Itin.* I. 26 These waters are so strong of brimstone, as the very smoke waerth them that come nere. 1709 T. ROBINSON *Nat. Hist. Westmid. & Cumbl.* vii. 44 Upon the inside of this Fell, breaks out a Chalybate Water, very strong of the Mineral. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekeeper* (1778) xix When the fire is strong of the apple, add to it the juice of a lemon. 1846 DICKENS *Pict. Fr. Italy* 19 German sausages, strong of garlic. 1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. II. 124 'Oh, vera good, mem; it's just some strong of' the apple' (a common country expression for beer which is rather tart or sharp).

fig. 1901 A. HOVE *Tristram of Blent* xxvi. 356 This situation was deliciously strong of the Tristrams.

e. Of a semi-liquid substance: Stiff, viscid.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* Printing xxiv. ¶ 11 If it be small Letter... the Inck must be Strong... But if it be great Letter... he makes Soft Inck serve. 1761 *Phil. Trans.* LII. 150, I had it varnished over several times with strong varnish, or japan. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 1266 (Varnish) Keep it boiling until it feels strong and stringy between the fingers.

f. Of flour (see quotes).

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 349 When wheat is translucent, it is best suited to the common baker, as affording what is called strong flour; that is, flour that rises boldly with yeast into a spongy dough. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Sept. 7/1 But the bakers want a 'strong' flour—one that holds more water and makes more bread.

15. Affecting the sense of taste or smell in a high degree.

a. Powerful in odour, strong-smelling; spec. having a powerful unpleasant smell. Also of an odour.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 6692 And yhit þe fire þat hryn þam sal, Sal gyfe a strfang styng with-alle. c 1475 HENRYSON *Poems* III. (S.T.S.) 151 With red nettill seed in strong wesche to steip. 1500—20 DUNBAR *Poems* lix. 9 That fülle dimerberit hes my meter, And poyssund it with strong salpeter. 1567 in H. CAMPBELL *Love-lett. Q. Scots* App. (1841) 61 The longer the dist is hidden, it is the stronger. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. 1. 61 They say poore Sinters have strong breaths. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 835 For those kind of Smells, that we have mentioned, are all Strong, and doe Pull and Vellitate the Sense. 1664 BUTLER *Ind.* II. i. 755 Which makes him have so strong a breath, Each night he stinks a Queen to death. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* II. 105 [H]e from th' effluvia [of mud] strong Imbibes new life. 1838 FLOVER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 151 Bushire... contains more filth and strong smells in proportion to its size than any other town.

b. Powerful in flavour or taste; strong-tasting; rank. Also of a flavour or taste.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 32n þa [leaf] syndon stranges swices. 1599 MASSINGER *Itin.* II. *Old Law* II. 1. This like a cheese too

strong of the Runnet. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xvii. § 5. 149 They thought that paines well recompensed, by finding it in the tast to grow stronger and stronger. 1659 HOWELL *Lex. Tetragl.* Eng. Prov., As strong as Mustard. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* iv. 66 Its Pulp is very buttery... and Taste agreeable; the only fault is, that 'tis a little strong towards the Core. 1830 LYTTEL *Princ. Geol.* I. 202 The water is hot, has a strong taste. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxiii. The cheese went a great way, for it was very strong. 1893 R. LYNEKKEK *Horris & Hoofs* 116 The flesh of other buck ibex is so strong as to be quite uneatable. 1908 R. BAGOT *A. Cuthbert* vii. 65 Commercial travellers... smoking the strongest of black cigars.

16. Having a powerful effect on the mind or will.

a. Of motives, impulses, temptations, etc.: Powerful; adapted to prevail; hard to resist. Of passions: Capable of great intensity; hard to control.

a 1225 *Anec. R.* 32 Habbæð reoupe of þeo bet beoth ine stronge temptaciuns. 1569 GUTE & GODITE *Ball.* 66, I am compassit round about, With sore and strong temptation. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 181 Let gentleness my strong enforcement be. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. iii. When such strong motives muster, and make head Against her single peace. 1667 MILTON *P.* L. ix. 934 Inducement strong To us, as likely tending to attain Proportional ascent. *Ibid.* x. 265 Goe whether Fate and inclination strong Leads thee. 1692 ARTHURBY *Serm.* (1726) I. 23 By the Means of our Will, and that strong Bent towards Gratitude which the Author of our Nature hath implanted in it. 1779 *Mirror* No. 65 A man of warm affections and strong passions. 1845 SHELLEY *Alastor* 274 A strong impulse urged His steps to the sea-shore. 1847 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 20, I felt a strong inclination to sleep. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 662 Both were impelled by the strongest pressure of hope and fear to criminate him. 1891 M. ROBERTS *Land-travel & Sea-faring* 57 In truth the nomadic instinct was always strong in me.

b. Of argument, evidence, proof, etc.: Powerful to demonstrate or convince; hard to confute or overthrow.

c 1449 PECCOCK *Refr.* v. viii. 527 Confirmacioun in strengist maner to this argument may be this: That Holī Writ [etc.] 1471 [see STRENGTH]. 1565 SHACKLOCK *Tr. Hosius* 8 h. Stronger objections... then he was able to solute. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iv. ii. 59 My reasons are most strong. 1608—*Per.* iv. ii. 38 Besides the soe tearmes we stand vpon with the gods, wilbe strong with vs for giuing ore. 1696 VANBRUGH *Relapse* II. i. You have many stronger Claims than that, Berinthis, whenever you think fit to plead your Title. 1742—3 *Johnson's Dict.* Wks. 1811 XIV. 330 Nor can any argument he offered for the present bill more strong than that. 1770 LUCKMOBE *Hist. Printing* 13 The fact is strong, and... passes for certain evidence of the age of books. 1784 SIR J. HAWKINS *Walton's Angler* (ed. 4) 107 note, The presumption therefore is very strong, that both were written by... Christopher Harvey. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* v. (1832) 104 The shadow of the pin falling in the direction A B is a stronger proof to the eye that the light is coming from the right hand. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* (1862) 236 A strong argument against the admission of the view that [etc.]. 1861 PALEY *Ecclesiast.* (ed. 2) *Suppl.* 764 note, There is a strong probability that they are right. 1892 *Law Times* Rep. LXVII. 251/2 The evidence as to this is too strong to be discarded.

c. Of a case: Well-supported by evidence or precedent.

1608 in Sir H. Dalrymple *Decis.* (1792) 8 Which quadrates with the present case, which is yet stronger than it. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 297 The Case... mentioned in *Coke* 4. *Inst.* 228. is by oo Means so strong. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvi. 391 Shakespeare has made out a strong case for Shylock. 1885 *Law Rep.* 15 Q. B. D. 320 This seems to me a much stronger case than *Queen v. Pender*, where it was held that the defendant was liable.

17. Having legal force. † a. Of a document: Valid (*obs.*). b. Of dispositions, sanctions, etc.: Effectual.

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 145 Both parties maade hit stronge by puyting to þere seelys. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* III. v. 81 Yf he receyue the payment in any other place, thys is good youghne and as stronge for the feoffour, as yf [etc.]. 1593 SNAPS. *Rich.* II. iv. 1. 235 There shouldest thou finde one heyouny Article... cracking the strong Warrant of an Oath. 1600—*Serm.* lviii. Be where you list, your charter is so strong, That you your selfe may priuilege your time To what you will. 1741 *Cases Equity Time of Tail* 181 The Nature of the Provision is strong enough for this Purpose, without any express Words. 1765 *Pet. in Walker v. Spence* 4. It would be quite inconsistent, that a right of hypothec should have stronger effects than a right of property. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* Introd. § 2. I. 54 Neither do divine or natural duties... receive any stronger sanction from being also declared to be duties by the law of the land. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. xvi. 316 The old laws for the security of personal liberty were confirmed afresh, and received a stronger sanction.

18. Vividly perceptible, marked, definite.

a. of mental impressions.

1697 ANONON *Dryden's Virg. Georg.* Ess. 77 1, We receive more strong and lively Ideas of things from his words, than we could have done from the Objects themselves. 1748 THE MELNETH *Fitzboorne Lett.* lvi. (1749) II. 81 While the impression of that national belief remained strong upon their minds. 1854 *Summers Handley Cr.* xxxix. (1901) II. 21 'We can't do with less, replied the lady, the cares of dinner sitting upon her. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 56 The local traditions... are still very strong. 1897 P. WARREN *Tales Old Regime* 139 The circumstances... are still strong in my recollection. 1902 VIOLET JACOB *Sheep-Stealers* xiv. 'Ah, I was younger then,' replied Harry, with all the wisdom of his twenty-five years strong upon him.

b. Of resemblance, contrast: Marked.

1756 MRS. INCHBALD *Nature & Art* xi. (1820) 26 A strong family resemblance appeared between the two youths. 1842 *Borrow Bible in Spain* xxiv, Nothing could exhibit a stronger contrast to the desolate tracts... through which we

had lately passed, than [etc.]. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 1/2 It will not be necessary to describe any other lathes... as there is a very strong family likeness amongst them. 1898 'MERRIMAN' *Roden's Corner* ix. 98 Von Holzen was in strong contrast to the two Englishmen.

c. Of national or dialectal pronunciation: Strongly-marked, broad.

1818 *Scott Hrt. Midl.* xxi. A tattered cadie... exclaimed in a strong north-country tone, 'Ta deil ding out her Cameronian een.' 1844 *Sir T. Martin in Fraser's Mag.* Dec. 654/1 A strong Banffshire accent. 1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* 64 The ballads of Moore may gain much from a strong Irish brogue, but [etc.]. 1890 *Conan Doyle White Company* xxiv, 'I come,' he shouted..., with a strong Breton accent.

†d. Of the features: Coarse, ugly. *Obs.*

1794 *Mrs. RANCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* 105 Each was rendered more impressive by the grotesque habits and strong features of the guides and other attendants. 1817 *J. EVANS Excurs. Windsor*, etc. 48 Heidegger once laid a wager... that... his lordship would not be able to produce so hideous a face in all London! A woman was found whose features, at first sight, were thought stronger than his.

e. Of a line: Broad, thick. Also, vivid in colour (cf. 13 g).

1732 *Art of Drawing & Paint.* 4 Then if the Print or Picture is done by a good Master, see which Lines are strong, and which are tender and soft: Imitate them. 1796 *Cavalry Instr.* Table, The strong Line denotes the Front. 1831 *Brewster Optics* x. 85 [Of Fraunhofer's lines] D is in the orange, and is a strong double line, easily seen... E is in the green, and consists of several, the middle one being the strongest.

f. Of the outlines of an object in a landscape or picture: Bold, not faint. Also *fig.*

1818 *Shelley Julian & Maddalo* 105 The broad sun sunk behind it [a bell in a tower], and it tolled in strong and black relief. 1862 *Whittier Astraea at the Capitol* 63 On our ground of grief Rise day by day in strong relief The prophecies of better things.

g. *Photogr.* Of a negative: Having marked contrast of light and shade; dense.

1892 *A. Brothers Photogr.* 80 Strong, intense negatives are best printed by daylight.

h. That is in a high degree what is indicated.

1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 415 According as the individuals in whom the lesions specified occur are 'visuals', or strong 'auditives'.

19. Of language, an expression, a word: Emphatic; signifying or implying much; not moderate. *Strong language*: see LANGUAGE sb. 13.

1697 *Dryden Æneis* Ded. (a) 4, The work of Tragedy is on the Passions, and in Dialogue, both of them abhor strong Metaphors, in which the Epopee delights. 1796 *JANE AUSTEN Pride & Prej.* xxiv. I must think your language too strong to speaking of both. 1835 *W. IRVING Astoria* III. 245 He expressed his indignation in the strongest terms. 1845 *Thackeray Cornhill to Cairo* v. Wks. 1878 VII. 597 The shabbiness of this place [Greece] actually beats Ireland and that is a strong word. 1884 *E. Yates Recoll.* II. 330 Exercising my power, I struck out some strong expressions. 1900 *CHAMBERLAIN in Daily News* 24 Sept. 214 Scandalous is a strong word, but weak people always use the strongest words.

b. Of a protest, recommendation, etc.: Emphatic, strongly-worded, urgent.

1733 *BUGGELL lte No. 2*, 1. 71 The Prussian Minister made the strongest instances in favour of these Officers, but to no Purpose. 1768 *BOSWELL Corsica* II. (ed. 2) 94 The prince of Wirtemberg... sent an express to the emperour, with a very strong letter. 1830 *ELLENBOROUGH Diary* (1884) II. 372 Told Lord Cleveland I had transmitted his letter with a strong recommendation. 1844 *H. H. Wilson Brit. India* II. 15 Strong remonstrances were addressed to the Court of Khartamdu. 1912 *Times* 19 Oct. 8/2 Strong protests were made by several members against Mr. Harper's proposal.

20. Of literary or artistic work: Vigorous or forceful in style or execution.

1746 *FRANCIS tr. Horace, Art of Poetry* 422 Good Sense, that Fountain of the Muse's Art, Let the strong Page of Socrates impart. 1749 *CHESTERT. Let. to Son* 24 Nov., I should prefer moderate matter, adorned with all the beauties and elegancies of style, to the strongest matter in the world, ill-worded, and ill-delivered. 1822 *C. Mus. Mag.* IV. 218 Mr. Horsley's [glee] is in his pure, strong, legitimate manner. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 16 Aug. 3/2 What the publishers call a 'strong' book. 1913 *J. COLLIER in 19th Cent.* Mar. 603 He might have made a stronger picture, he could hardly have made a more beautiful one.

21. *Comm.* Of prices: Tending to steadiness or to a rise; not fluctuating or depressed.

1870 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 23 Sept. 9/2 The Home Funds are, if anything, rather stronger in tone. 1890 *Daily News* 6 Jan. 2/3 Coal is very strong in price. *Ibid.* 1 Sept. 2/5 Pig iron is strong at 43s. 6d. for cinder. 1895 *Ibid.* 14 Oct. 2/6 Producers have been stronger in their prices.

22. *Gram.* In various applications (opposed to weak).

a. Of Tonicic sbs. and adjs., their inflexions, etc.: Belonging to any of those declensions in which the Ocut. stem ended otherwise than in *n*. b. Of Teut. verbs and their inflexions: Forming the pa. t. and pa. pple. by means of vowel-gradation in the root-syllable, as the Eng. *give, break*. Hence occas. used with reference to other Indo-Germanic langs., e.g. in *strong aorist*, applied in Gr. grammar to the 'second aorist' (ἐλπιον) in contradistinction to the 'weak' or sigmatic aorist (ἐλπειν). c. In Sanskrit grammar, applied to the unredned form of noun-stems, and to those cases which are formed on the 'strong' stem.

In these uses *strong* and *weak* are translations of the G. *stark* and *schwach*, the grammatical senses of which are due to Jakob Grimm. The reason for the choice of these

terms to denote the two classes of declension was prob. that in German the formal distinction of case is weakened in the *n* declensions by the disappearance of the original case-endings. (Some scholars, following the letter of Grimm's own definition, inconveniently restrict the term 'strong' to the vocalic stems, so that the stems ending in other consonants than *n* form a third class, neither 'strong' nor 'weak'.) The ablaut-verbs were designated as 'strong' because in them the form of the root sufficed to express past time without the adventitious aid of a tense-suffix.

a. 1841 *LATHAM Eng. Lang.* 58 In A. S. there is the Weak, or Simple Declension for words ending in a Vowel (as *Eage, Sterra, Tunga*), and the Strong, or Complex Declension for words ending in a Consonant (*Smid, Sprac, Leaf*).

b. 1841 *LATHAM Eng. Lang.* 277 The German Grammarians call the Tenses formed by a change of vowel, the Strong Tenses, the Strong Verbs, the Strong Conjugation, or the Strong Order. *Ibid.* 278 The Strong Præterites are formed from the Present by changing the vowel, as *sing, sang, speak, spoke*. 1871 *EARLE Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 274 There is a slow continual tendency in these strong verbs to merge themselves gradually into the more numerous class of the weak verbs.

c. 1863 *BENFAY Sansk. Gram.* § 220 There are some nouns which have a strong and a weak form... Some have even three, a strong, a weak, and a weakest form.

† Incorrect use.

1858-9 G. P. MARSH *Lect. Engl. Lang.* (1860) 335 The strong inflections, or those consisting in a letter-change, as present *run*, past *ran*, singular *man*, plural *men*.

23. *Phonetics and Prosody.* Of a syllable: Bearing stress or metrical ictus. Of a consonant-sound: Characterized by force of utterance. Also in *Music*, accented.

1792 J. BURNET (Ld. Monboddo) *Orig. & Progr. Lang.* III. iii. VI. 237 Emphasis, by which one word in a sentence is sounded much louder and stronger than the other words.

1852 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* V. 153 A compound verse, composed of two parts, in each of which two dactyls... were followed by a long syllable, that is, a foot catalectic on the strong syllable, was alternated with the ancient epic verse.

1856 FARIS EL-SHIDIAC *Pract. Gram. Arabic* 3 ض. The true sound of this letter must be learnt by the ear. It is like a strong d. 1859 *OUSLEY Comput. Canon & Fugue* III. 12 Every bar contains two beats, one down-beat, and one up-beat; or, as Cherubini and others name them, a strong or accented time, and a weak or unaccented time.

24. *Card-playing.* Of a player: Holding commanding cards (in a specified suit). Of a hand or suit: Composed of commanding cards. Of a card: Of high and commanding value.

1862 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* (1864) 59 It is conversely a disadvantage to trump a powerful card when you are strong in trumps. 1864 *W. POLE Theory Whist* (1870) 18 A strong hand is difficult to define, further than as one likely to make many tricks; a weak one the contrary. *Ibid.* 34 It can only be warranted by very strong cards in all other suits. 1879 'CAVENDISH' *Card Ess.* 184 If I only live long enough, perhaps some day my strong suit will be trumps! 1900 *J. Doe Bridge Man.* 31 The Dealer should go No Trumps with two very strong suits, one other suit weakly guarded, and the fourth not guarded at all. *Ibid.* 32 If his Spades are fairly strong he should leave the declaration to his partner.

attrib. 1886 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* (ed. 16) App. 288 The original leader (a strong suit player), leads queen of a plain suit.

25. *Comb.* In parasynthetic adjs., as *strong-armed, -backed, -brained*, etc. See also STRONG-BREATHED, -HEADED, -MINDED.

1a 1356 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 914 [Arrows] stronge poynted everychoon. c 1374 [see FAITHFUL APh. a. 3] 1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* I. 1292 A rial cheif cite... Strong wallid & towred round aboute. a 1425 *tr. Arderne's Treat. Fis-tula* etc. 6 For that the patient was strong herted, and suffrid wele sharp pyns. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* I. ii. 77 O well-knit Sampson, strong ioynted Sampson. 1592 - *Ven. & Ad.* 111 Strong-temperd Steele his stronger strength obeyed. 1656 *COWLEY Pindar. Odes, Plagues Egypt* xi, The houses and strong-body'd Trees it broke. 1657 *Whole Duty Man* (1755) 194 These stronger-brained Drinkers. 1677 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1233/4 A bright bay Nag, very strong quartered. 1780 *BURKE Econ. Reform. Wks.* III. 233 A man of a long-sighted and a strong-nerved humanity. 1785 *BURNS Addr. to Deil* iv, On the strong-wing'd Tempest flyin. 1822 *LAMB Elia Ser.* II. Bks. & Reading, To be strong-backed and neat-bound is the desideratum of a volume. 1858 *HOMANS Cycl. Comm.* 434/2 Fine, long, and strong-stapled cotton. 1853 *TENNISON On Transl. Homer* 1 These lame hexameters the strong-wing'd music of Homer!

1858 *RUSKIN Pol. Econ. Art.* Addenda 200 A great deal may, indeed, be done... by a nation strong-elbowed and strong-hearted as we are. 1868 *J. H. BLUNT Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 331 Then the stronger souled men betook themselves to preparation for violent deaths. 1899 *Lamy M. Verney Verney Mem.* IV. 80 She came of a strong-willed family.

26. Special comb.: strong-back (a) (see quot. 1738); (b) *Naut.* (see quot. 1867); also, a spar across boat-davits, to which the boat is secured at sea (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); strong bark, a tree or shrub of the genus *Bourreria*, found in the West Indies and tropical America; strong house (a) a fortified house, a castle; (b) (see quot. 1797); strong-like a. *Sc.*, having an appearance of strength; strong-man's-weed, the plant *Peltiveria alliacea*, found in the West Indies and used there for its stimulating and sudorific properties.

1738 *Phil. Trans.* XL. 350 *Pittonia similis [frutex]*. In the Bahama Islands it is called 'Strong-back': a decoction of the Bark is used there to strengthen the Stomach, and restore the Appetite. 1863 *A. Young Naut. Dict.* 397 *Strong-back*, for the Chain Cable. 1867 *Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Strong-back*, the same with Samson's post (which

see). Also, an adaptation of a strong piece of wood over the windlass, to lift the turns of a chain-cable clear of it. 1864 *GRISOACH Flora Brit. W. Ind.* 788/1 'Strong-bark. 1884 *SARGENT Rep. Forests N. Amer.* 114 *Bourreria Havanensis*... Strong Bark. 1649-50 *CROWMELL Let.* 15 Feb. in *Carlyle*, From thence I marched to a 'Strong-house' belonging to Sir Richard Everard. 1797 *B. S. HARTON New Views Orig. Tribes Amer.* p. xxxviii, The Senecas, Mohawks, Onondagos, Cayugas, and Oneidas, constitute the confederacy which has long been known by the name of the Five Nations. 'This confederacy, or compact, is called by the Indians themselves the Strong-House. 1875 *W. M. LEWIS Guide Wigtownshire* 104 A strong-house was built here at an early date. 1782 *J. BROWN Nat. & Revealed Relig.* II. i. 139 He... doth accomplish those promises... which he had the 'strongest-like reasons to shift. 1789 *J. WILLIAMS Min. Kingd.* I. 420 Some of these are dull and strong like. 1864 *GRISOACH Flora Brit. W. Ind.* 788/1 'Strong-man's-weed.

Strong (strɒŋ), *adv.* Forms: 1, 4 strange, 1-5 stronge, 4- north. and *Sc.* strang, 4- strong. [OE. *strange*, *strunge* = OHG. *strango*: see STRONG a.]

1. Qualifying a verb or predication: = STRONGLY *adv.* *Obs.* exc. as in b, c. † *More stronger*: = A FORTIORI.

c 900 *Beda's Hist.* I. xxvii. (1890) 68 Peab 3e þæt wite hwene heador & strongor don sy. a 1000 *Beeth. Metr.* vi. 15 Heo stronge geordstýred on staðu beateð. a 1250 *Owl & Night*, 254 Peos vle... wes of teoned swíþe stronge. a 1300 *K. Horn* 304 (Camh.) Wel longe Ihc habbe þe lúed stronge. a 1300 *Curior M.* 24100 On mi sorow mai be nan end, It stikes me sua strang. 13... *K. Alis.* 1609 (Laud MS.) þe fote men & þai on hors Trauallend stronge her cors. c 1400 *Garnelyn* 397 Garnelyn þat stood y-bounde stronge. c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 197 This house that is sn stronge dyst. c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* III. 86 Soo stronge he spored his horse, that he wente ayenste Reynawde. 1532 *S. German's Dial. Laus Eng.* II. xxviii. 61 b, I suppose... that more stronger he maye appoynte at what age suche wylls as be made shalbe perloumed. 1570 *Sat. Poems Reform.* xviii. 63 His Father [ye] wyrrit strang. 1641 *J. JACKSON True Extrag.* T. II. 98 The more weary [the Oxe] is, the more strong doth he fixe his footings. 1679 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* ix. 160 The stronger it is forced in, the faster the Hook sticks. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneis* XI. 1249 The Bow-string touch'd her Breast, so strong she drew. 1705 *H. BLACKWELL Engl. Fencing-Master* 34 If that Thrust be made at you, parry strong, and thrust at the same time. 1767 *WAROULTON in W. & Hurd Lett.* (1809) 407 G. S. was stronger engraved on your fancy than B. S. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1844) II. 81 Whatever affects a man's private interests, touches him stronger than those of the community, or mankind in general. 1841 *CATLIN N. Amer. Ind.* I. (1844) 1. 10 The reader will be disposed to forgive me for dwelling so long and so strong on the justness of the claims.

b. Used regularly with certain verbs, as *blow, flow, grow, run, smell*, etc. (Often indistinguishable from the complementary use of the adj.)

1422 *YONCE tr. Secreta Secret.* 174 The course of theyrer So stronge and So styfe ran. c 1560 *Jack Jugler* (facs.) E. J. Many here smell strong but none so ranke as he. 1596 *RALEIGH Discov. Guiana* 53 A sent of northerly wind that blew very strong. 1719 *DE FOR CRUSOE* II. (Globe) 475 The Current setting strong to the E.N.E. a 1778 *W. ANOERSON in Cook's 3rd Voy.* III. ix. (1784) II. 143 'This wind... sometimes blows strong, though generally moderate. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLI. 85 His antagonist... run strong in, leaving the other three hundred yards in the rear. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* XI. III. 110 The Whig peers... mustered strong, and spoke warmly. a 1861 *T. WOOLNER My Beautiful Lady, Her Shadow* vi, Thro' pastures and thro' fields where corn grew strong.

c. In colloq. phrases. *To come it strong*: to go to great lengths; to display great activity, energy, boldness, etc.; to make statements which are hard to credit. *To come out strong*: to make a big display or impression; to 'launch out'; to declare or express oneself vigorously. *To go it strong*: to act vigorously or recklessly. *To go strong on*: to support or advocate energetically (7 obs.). *To be going strong*: to be vigorous, thriving, or prosperous. *To pitch it strong*: to indulge in 'tall' talk; to make exaggerated or incredible statements. 1812, 1825 [see COME v. 27, 28]. 1837 *T. Hook Jack Brag* xi, I can come it strong in that line. 1840 [see GO v. 46c]. 1841 *Hoon Tale of Triumph* 281 Unless the Managers pitch it strong. 1844 *DISRAELI Countings* II. vi. 'We go strong on the Church?' said Mr. Taper. 1844 *DICKENS Martin Chuzzlewit* xlviii, He was a man as might have come out strong. 1850 *THACKERAY Pendennis* xxxvi, They've out a house in Grosvenor Place, and are coming out strong. 1853 *MISS YONCE Heir of Redclyffe* xliii, 'Over-worked, I suppose,' said Charles, 'I thought he was coming it pretty strong these last few weeks.' 1861 *MEREDITH Evan Harrington* xiv, By Jove! this comes it strong. Fancy the snipocracy here—eh? 1863 *REANE Hard Cash* xxxix, Well, I am thinking the 'Tiser is pitching it rather strong. 1866 *A. HALLINAN in Dickens, etc. Mugby Junction, Engine-driver* 26/2, I used to make that journey to Brighton in fifty-two minutes. The papers said forty-nine minutes, but that was coming it a little too strong. 1879 *Oxf. & Camb. Undergrad. Jnl.* 6 Nov. 65/1 A grand meeting in the Sheldonian... at which Canon Farrar came out rather strong. 1898 *Punch* 22 Oct. 186/3 And though, just now, we're going strong, The brandy cannot last for long. 1913 *Daily Graphic* 26 Mar. 17/2 'Everybody's Doing It' and 'The Reaper's Dream' are still going very strong.

† 2. Qualifying an adj.: Extremely, very. *Obs.* c 1400 *Brut* cxxxiii. 138 When he saw þat he was so stronge sike. c 1450 *Martin* III. 52, I will tomorrow go to an Abbey, and feyne me stronge sike.

3. *Comb.* a. with pa. pples., as *strong-buill, -knill, -made, -set*, etc.

c 1412 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4305 Now, godē fadir, how mochil mnyne In your strong bounden chist is, we yow preyre? 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1226/1 A big, broad, strong set fellow. a 1586 SIOENE *Arcaia* III. xii. § 20. (1912) 424 The unfatfull armour yielding to the sword's strong-guided sharpness. 1591 SHAKS, *1 Hen. VI.* II. iii. 21 His strong knit Limbs. a 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* Prol. 2 A strong built Cittadell. 1622 MANDER tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alfar* II. 308 Their strong-sowne pockets. c 1656 SIR H. CHOLMLEY *Memo.* (1787) 11 He was... withal big and strong-made. 1690 LOND. *Gaz.* No. 2599/4 A very strong tum'd Gelding. 1757 DYER *Fleece* III. 382 To cast the strong-dung shuttle. 1776 BURNES *Hist. Mus.* I. 59 There must have been other characteristic and strong-marked distinctions. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 66 The same strong-braced tone of passionate declamation is kept up. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* v. His firm and strong-set teeth. 1854 TENNYSON *En. Arden* 30 If they quarrell'd, Enoch stronger-made was master. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Sept. 5/3 It became apparent that the jockeys of the American horses did not want a strong-run race.

b. with pres. pples., as *strong-beating*, *-growing*, *-smelling*, etc.

1593 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* II. i. III. *Furies* 616 The Ram for Physick takes strong-senting Rue. 1619 A. NEWMAN *Pleasures Vision* D 7, In her sex woman's strong-drawing fraille society. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. i. 59 That large strong-beating blood That gars the Poet write. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Hyacinthus*, At which Time you must separate all the strong flowering Roots. 1761 GLOVER *Medea* II. vi. 52 The strong-constraining spell hath tam'd The restif blast. c 1770 MRS. GLASSE *Compl. Confectioner* 286 The aromatic, balsamic, oily, and strong-smelling plants. 1842 LOUOON *Suburban Hort.* 423 The stronger-growing plums, such as the Washington. 1848 THACREY *Van. Fair* xxx, He... held her... tight pressed against his strong-beating heart. 1880 'Brooksby' *Hunting Countries* II. 212 Mounted on a bold, strong-jumping horse. 1898 J. A. GIBBS *Cotswold Vill.* 227 The hares in this district are remarkably big and strong-running.

† **Strong**, *v.* Obs. Forms: 1-2 *strangian*, *strongian*, 3 *strange-n*, 3-5 *stronge-n*. [OE. *strangian*, *i. strang* STRONG. a. (OE. had also *gestrangian* intr. and trans.: see B.-T. Suppl.). Cf. OHG. *strängen* intr.] a. intr. To become strong. b. trans. To make strong, strengthen.

a. c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxv. [lxv.] 4 Word unrehetwisa strongadun [Vulg. *prævaluerunt*] offer us. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Graun.* xxvi. (Z.) 154 *Uigeo*, i. *strange*. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 133 þæt cower heorte ergian swiðe and cower feond strongian.

b. 971 *Bleking Hom.* 249 He þær wunode mid him seofon dazas, lærende and strangenda here beortan on geleafan ures Drihtnes Hælendes Cristes. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* xxiii. 255 Pafnuntius þa weard micclan gestrangod þurh hire trymmeðse. c 1205 LAY. 4461 þe castles heo nomen alle & strangede þa walles. *Ibid.* 8239 Androgens forð zixhtes nom alle his cnihtes... & twenden in to Kent to his anc castle & hine strongede wel. c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* I. 34n And wanne a man hit ondergaeng, Ine saule hit hine strangeþ. c 1450 *Dirk's Festival* 229 For maydenhode ys lyltyl helpe wyth, but yf hyt be strongy wyth pacience.

Strong, obs. p. pple. of STRAING *v.*

Strong-box. A strongly made chest or safe for money, documents, or other valuables.

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1669/4 Lost out of the Dutches of Portsmouth's Lodgings... a little strong Box with several things in it. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. iv. 16 She would toh her Father's strong Box, for Money to give the young Fellows that she was fond of. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (ed. 3) I. 196, I ask'd her for my Money; and she said it was above in her strong Box. 1851 D. FERROLD *St. Giles* xi. 105 Safe as his parchments in his strong-box. 1871 LONGR. *Wayside Inn* II. *Student's T.*, *Cobbler of Hagenua* 208 A heavy strong-box... Received, with a melodious sound, The coin that purchased Paradise.

fig. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* xi. *Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 83 These are they who make England that strongbox and museum it is.

Strong-breathed (*stron'bre'pt*), *a.* ? Obs. [See BREATHED *pl.* a. II; cf. LONG-BREATHED, SHORT-BREATHED.] Having a strong breath; vigorous of breath; also, having an offensive breath.

1620 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Pr. Hempseed* (1623) B x b, A learned Knight... A pamphlet of a Priuy did set forth, which strong breath'd Alax was well lik'd, because [etc.]. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* IV. ii, Wire-strick and Cat-gut men, and strong-breath'd Hoboys. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selu.* 133 A strong breath'd and well set man for wayfaring.

Strong drink. Intoxicating liquor, alcoholic liquors generally. Also, drink of more than ordinary alcoholic strength.

In all Bible translations from Tindale onwards used to render Heb. שֵׁכָר *shekār* and Gr. *oinos*.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Par.* T. 749 When that a man is nat wont to strong drynke. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* i. 15 He... shall nether drynke wyne ne strong drynke. 1530 - *Lev.* x. 9. c 1645 TULLY *Stage of Carille* (1840) 48 Ye Garrison was every where full of strong drink. 1798 R. JACKSON *Hist. & Cure Fever* 283 Men, who oppress the functions of the alimentary canal with strong drink and gross aliment. 1890 BESANT *Demoniac* II. 25 The craving... for strong drink had seized him again.

b. With *a* and *pl.*

1558 EREY *Decades* (Arb.) 292 Such stronge drinckes as are of force to inebriate. 1680 H. MORE *Lett.* in R. Ward *Life* (1710) 355 It is... your constantly abstaining from all Strong Drinks, and using Moderate Drink, not too strong nor too small, that must contribute to the regaining of a due Temper of Body.

Strongere, obs. *f.* STRANGER.

† **Strongful**, *a.* Obs. *rare* -1. [f. STRONG *a.* + -FUL.] Full of strength, very strong.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 7995 So were the Troiens sore adred, For that of Grece were so strongful, That [etc.].

Hence **Strongfully** *adv.* arch.

a 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 7584 They kepted the Gregeys not-forth And stode a-yeun strongfully. 1857 A. AINGER in *Edith Sichel Life & Lett.* (1906) 43 We look back on the Punitans, fighting strongly and prayerfully in her defence.

Strong hand. The exercise of superior power or strength; the use of force. Now *rare*; formerly common in phr. *† by*, with *strong hand*, by force, by (illegal) violence.

1384 WYCLIF *Exod.* iii. 19 The kyng of Egipte shal not 3yue 3ow leue that 3e goon, but hi strong hond [Vulg. *per manum validam*]. *Ibid.* xxiii. 11 Thi puple, whom thou hast ladde out of the lond of Egipte... in a strong hond [Vulg. *in manu robusta*]. 1386 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 225/1 Nichol Bremhre... with stronge honde, was chosen Mair. 1390 GOWER *Conf. Prol.* 176 Cesar Julius... With great hate and with strong honde All Grece, Perse and eke Caldee Wan and put under. 1476 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 155 Rihard Brandon and Colewey have... enformyd my lady that ye wold have gotyn Caster for hyr by stronge hand. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xi. 73 b. And yet in a good cause he procedeth but thus far, that if it come to violence and strong hand, he sayeth that he wyll geue place. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. 1. 98 If hy strong hand you offer to breake in... A vulgar comment will be made of it. 1569 B. HARRIS *Parvula's Iron Age* 205 They shut the Parliament house door, and kept the Speaker by strong hand in his Chair. 1713 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 23 Apr. I carried it with the strongest hand possible. 1799 DURNFORD & EAST *Cates K. B.* (1800) VIII. 357 The defendants... with force and arms, unlawfully, and injuriously, and with a strong hand, entered into a certain mill. 1888 *Times* 21 Aug. 7/3 When war is declared the law that obtains between belligerents is the law of the strong hand tempered... with humanity.

Strongheaded, *a.*

1. Headstrong.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. vi. 216 One of my men... mounted upon a yong strong-headed horse. 1831 CARLYLE *Sartor Res.* II. iii. This young warmhearted, strongheaded and wrongheaded Herr Thwgood. 1915 W. P. LIVINGSTONE *Mary Slessor* III. x. 83 They commiserated a Mother who was so strongheaded and wilful.

2. Endowed with strong intellectual faculties.

1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VII. II. 222 Penn had never been a strongheaded man.

Hence **Strongheadedness**, obstinacy.

1793 SIR M. EDEN in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1866) III. 145 Their repeated losses were owing to their own strongheadedness in remaining scattered, against all advice, in small corps. 1862 BAGHUR *Lit. Stud.* (1895) II. 25 Nature requites itself for the strongheadedness of several generations by the weakness of one. 1880 BARRING-GOULD *Mehalah* xxi. (1884) 296 You will give way in the end—your weakness will yield to his strongheadedness.

Stronghold (*stron'hould*). [f. STRONG *a.* + HOLD *s.* (Originally *strong hold*)]

A strongly fortified place of defence, a secure place of refuge or retreat, a fastness.

c 1425 *Cursor M.* 17342 (Trin.) Þæt lade Ioseph... To prisoun in to a strong holde [Cott. in a stalworth hold]. a 1466 GREGORY *Chron.* in *Hist. Coll. Ch. Lond.* (Camden) 149 The nymbr of an C towyns and castells, abbeys, and strong-holds. a 1513 FABIAN *Chron.* v. lxxvii. (1811) 56 They wan frome y^e Almaynes dyuers Townes & stronge holds wth Germania. 1524 WOLSEY in *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VI. 249 To procede towards Paris, in whiche waye is neither strong holde or river to empeche or let them. 1609 HOLLAND *Anna. Marcell.* xiv. 15 This strong hold therefore they besegged round about for three dayes and three nights together. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* P. 42 They followed the rest to Policat, a Strong-Hold of theirs. 1799 SHERIDAN *Picasso* II. i. 18 We know there is a secret path that leads to your strong-hold among the rocks. 1807-8 WAGNAR. *White Doe* III. 205 Back therefore will they lie to seize A strong Hold on the banks of Tees. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand.* by *Loire* 158 It was here that, in the thirteenth century, a famous robber had his stronghold, 1859 TAZER *Highl. Turkey* I. 147 Salonic... retained its importance as a stronghold of resistance to the barbarians.

b. trans. and fig.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxi. 3 Be thou my stronge holde. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple*, Nat. i. Otamemy heart; It is thy highest art To captivate strong holds to thee. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. iv. § 1 Such Castles in the Air will be as Strong Holds of Truth, as the Demonstrations of Euclid. 1845 JENNINGS *Obscr.* *Dial. W. Eng.* 187 The Snuth of Somersetshire, one of the strong holds... of the Anglo-Saxon dialect. 1830 WESTM. *Rev.* XIII. 86 Except in a few strong holds where prejudice still fights against reason. 1856 FROUNE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 389 The Northern countries... were the stronghold of the papal party. 1880 'BROOKSBY' *Hunting Countries* II. 199 Near Trafford Bridge are some good coverts, Warden Hill is a stronghold.

Strongish (*stron'ij*), *a.* [f. STRONG *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat strong (in various senses).

1799 A. YOUNG *View Agric. Lincoln.* 120 A practice lately introduced... is to bank their turnip land on strongish soils. 1821 BYRON 8 Jan. in Moore *Lett. & Frls.* (1830) II. 402 It is a strongish post—narrow street, commanded from within—and tenable walls. 1854 SURTESS *Handley Cr.* xxx. (1902) I. 227 There was a strongish muster. 1890 'R. BOLTON' *Col. Reformer* xviii. Mr. Neuchamp is restored by the exhibition of a strongish dream.

Strangle (*stron'gl*). [Iliterate pronunciation of STRONGLE 1.] A thread-worm of the genus *Strongylus* (see STRONGYLE 1) as a parasite causing disease in grouse: in quot. *collect.*

1884 T. SPREY *Sport Highl.* xi. 185 By the aid of the microscope, immense quantities of strangle were discernible in the inflamed parts.

Strangle, obs. var. STRANGLE *v.*

Strongly (*stron'gli*), *adv.* Forms: see STRONG *a.* and -LY 2. [OE. *stranglice*, *f. stranglic* adj., strong, robust, severe, *f. strang* STRONG *a.*: see -LY 1, -LY 2. Formerly compared *stronglier*, *-est* (OE. *stranglicor*, *-est*, early ME. *strangliker*, *-laker*, *-est*); now with *more*, *most*.] 1. In a strong manner.

a. Powerfully; with strong effect; forcibly. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *On O. T.* (Gr.) 7/7 David... stranglice riðode and bewerde þæt folc wið ða hæðenan leoda. a 1225 *Chr.* R. 218 Sum ancre is þæt weneð þæt heo schule beon strong-lukest wuoded ðe uormeste twelf moned þæt heo bigon ancre lif, & iðen oðer twelf þerfeor. 1583 BADINGTON *Com. mandm.* II. (1590) 74 Our natures are verie prone to the breach hereof, which by a negative is stronglier beate downe than by an affirmative. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 17 His teares runs downe his heard... your charm so strongly works 'em That if you now beheld them, your affections Would become tender. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 408 Whether thy lusts can draw thee stronglier then he. 1860 FREEMAN *Norin. Cong.* (1867) III. xii. 239 The districts most strongly marked with Breton characteristics.

b. So as to resist attack or displacement, firmly, solidly, securely.

c 807 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* C. lviii. 443 To ðon ðæt he swa miccle stranglicor [L. *solidius*] arise swa he hefiglicor afoell. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 Heo weren stronglicor ihunden. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 7 To the end that what I have shewed you... may the more stronglie stick to your memorie, here is [etc.]. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. ii. 12 Great Dunsinane he strongly Fortifies. 1668 CULPEPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. iv. 93 It bath its... outer [surface] more rough that it might be stronglier fastned. 1678 HOBBS *Decam.* viii. 97 Those, whose smallest parts, naturally, without the force of Fire do strongliest cohere, are generally the heaviest. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. iii. 42 By this triumph over her enemies, Mary was seated more strongly than ever on the throne. 1856 W. IRVING *Life Washington* xcvi. 111. 771 The American and British armies, strongly posted... remained four days grimly regarding each other.

c. Violently, vehemently.

a 900 O. E. *Martyrol.* 5 May 76 He sæde þæt æghwelle gear... þær to come þæs strongian windes yste, and þæt se swa stronglice bruce on þa ciran, þæt [etc.]. a 1122 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) a 1016, Ða gewende se here sona to Lundene & þa hurh uton beseton, & hire stranglice wið feaht. a 1300 *Havelok* 135 Quanne he hauede þis pleinte maked, þer after stronglicke [he] quaked. 1340 *Ayenb.* 157 Þe dyuel zizþ... þe stat of þe manne... and to huet vice he ys mest bouzide... and of þo hall him asayle stranglikest. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 6 Ther the laughte the strongly togedere. 1610 FLETCHER *Faithful Sheph.* II. d. 2, But heither am I come... To seeke you out, of whose great good the Aire is full, and strongly labors. 1642-7 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. 11, Mid part is strongest touz d, the Poles do sleep in rest. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. i. 161 Bear-hailing... was the abomination which most strongly stirred the wrath of the austere sectaries.

d. Boldly, bravely, with fortitude.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 15, & eauer se þu strongliker stondest again him, se he o tene & o grome wodeluker weoreð. 1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* xx. 41 The which beforond feyneden flizt, turnede the face strongly withstoden. 1535 COVERDALE *a Esdras* x. 15 Loke what happeneth vnto y^e, beare it strongly [Vulg. *fortiter* fer].

e. With a strong military force. Obs.

1564-87 FOXE *a. & M.* (1566) 347 The nrchh. of Cant... gaue him aduersiterment thereof, willing him more stronglier to go or else not to venter. 1587 GOLING *De Mornay* xxxi. (1592) 496 The stronglier he had come, the lesse had bene his victorie. 1596 SPENSER *State Ire.* Wks. (Globe) 664/2 The which I knowe doe so stronglic commaund all the passages that waie as that none can passe from Ulster into Con-naught, without their leave.

f. With strength of reason. Obs.

1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 14 It sueth moche strongliere, that siche dymes and offringis shulen be withdrewe for these grevousere synnis. 1596 BACON *Maxims Com. Law* i. (1630) 2 The cause of deprivation, and more strongly of a resignation, moved from the partie himselfe.

g. Energetically, resolutely; emphatically. 1533 FRITH *Mirr. Baptism* B viij. Now wil I endowour my self to... vntely putte out the seconde enroure... and that is of them which so stronglye steke into the eke ceremonies. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. 209 Goe we Lords to put in practice that, which each to other hath so strongly sworne. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. xv. 87 Whoever is accused strongly is never thought inuently innocent. 1680 BAXTER *Cath. Commun.* (1684) 35 And what man living hath written stronglier against it, than Dr. Isaac Barrow. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. i. 157 His father had given a reluctant assent to a bill, strongly supported by Falkland. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown Oxf.* xxxiii. Most of whom would not scruple—as Mr. Brown strongly put it—to steal a copper out of a blind beggar's hat. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 183/2 We therefore strongly urge the student to work from the examples.

h. In various obsolete uses: (To sleep) soundly; (to eat) heartily; (to gaze, etc.) intently; (to sound) loudly. Obs.

c 1450 *Merlin* xx. 323 And thei slepte strongeliche in the hoste for the tyme that relented. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VI. xi. 201 Soo when sir kay was vnarmed he asked after mete; soo there was mete stele hym, and he ate strongly. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & P.* 87 Veyne byhelde the ryng so strongly. 1600 SURPLET *Country Farm* II. lxx. 409 By howe much you sound the stronglier, by so much they [sc. bees] mount the higher into the aire. 1675-7 WARKWICK *Mem. Chas. I* (1701) 98 The eyes of the Nobility and Gentry being stronglier fixt upon the Church-lords.

2. In a strong degree; with strength or intensity of the condition or quality predicated.

a. Qualifying a verb expressing a state or condition, emotion, belief, resemblance, or difference. c 1400 *Brut* 294 Wherefore þe King, when he herde of þis tydinge, he was strongliche meued and þerwip an angered.

c1450 *Martin* i. 13 When the gode man herde this he mervyled strongeche. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* ii. vii. (1562) 108 b. The more that they hold back themselves, so much y^e stronger within they are kindled. 1596 *SHAKS.* 1 *Hen. IV.* ii. 123 The Theues are scattered, and possesst with few so strongly, that they dare not meet each other. 1650 *BAXTER Saints' R.* ii. iii. § 1 (1653) 207 The stronger any mans Reason is, the stronger is he perswaded that God is true. 1802 *MAR. EGEWORTH Moral T., Forester* xii. He was so strongly charmed by the sight of a watch-chain and seals, that [etc.]. 1818 *ACCUM Chem. Tests* 286 Heat the mixture strongly over a lamp, till a dry red mass is obtained. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng. v.* i. 159 It was strongly suspected that he had been in constant communication with the government. 1885 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. I.* iii. (1872) 1.28 In his Portraits as Prince-Royal, he strongly resembles her.

b. Qualifying an adj.

1491 *CAXTON Vilas Patr.* ii. 278 b/2 A broder febled by sekenes said., that he was strongly seke [Fr. *q'il estoit fort malade*]. 1798 *FERRIAR Engl. Historians* 244 Superstition is strongly imitative. 1861 J. TULLOCH *Engl. Purit.* ii. 288 As we read it., the ardour of local Puritanism becomes strongly intelligible. 1880 *GRINKIE Phys. Geog.* iii. 216 Sea-water is always strongly salt to the taste.

3. Comb. With ppl. adjs., as *strongly-bound, -drawing, -made, -marked, -scented, -shod, -worded*; also occas. with adjs. in -ED², forming combs. used as equivalent to parasynthetic formations on *STRONG a.*, as *†strongly-limbed, †necked, †opinioned*.

1890 *Hardwick's Sci.-Gossip* XXVI. 155/2 The *strongly-bound and neatly got-up volumes of the Geological Survey of the United States. 1612 *COTGR., Rubricatiff*, a plaister of., *strongly-drawing simples. 1598 *SILVSTER Du Bartas* st. i. iv. *Handier*. 315 Wise, active, valiant, *strongly-limb'd, and healthy. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* xvi. He is tall., and a *strongly-made man. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* xix. Traits which were rather *strongly-marked than beautiful. 1892 *Rev. of Reviews* Apr. 332/2 Both were men of strongly-marked individuality. 1897 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 88 The Mother Cow must wear a low ring Look, Sour-headed, *strongly-neck'd, to bear the Yoke. 1615 T. ADAMS *Black Devil* 38 This is Satans first presumption; is a *strongly-opinion'd trust in his owne strength. 1879 *LUONICK Sci. Lect.* ii. 64 The larva of *Papilio machaon* is., provided with *strongly-scented tentacles. 1831 *SCOTT Ct. Robt.* ii. A., *strongly-shod arrow. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Nov. 5/1 At a meeting held in the evening a *strongly-worded letter on the subject was read from Mr. P. A. Taylor, M.P.

Strong-minded (strɒŋmɪndəd), a. Having a strong, vigorous, or determined mind.

1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* an. 1778 (1904) II. 252 A certain nobleman., was one of the strongest-minded men that ever lived. 1825 *COLERIDGE Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 166 That pious, learned, strong-minded, and single-hearted Jew. 1864 G. A. LAWRENCE *M. Dering* II. 245 Stronger-minded women than my little Georgie have gone down before the fascination that that unhappy man seemed able to exercise.

b. Applied (chiefly with disparaging implication) to women who have or affect the qualities of mind and character regarded as distinctively masculine, or who take up an attitude of revolt against the restrictions and disabilities imposed on their sex by law and custom.

1854 *MRS. GASKELL North & S.* xiv. And then, what with Sholto playing with the fire, and the baby crying, you'll begin to wish for a strong-minded woman, equal to any emergency. 1862 *MISS BRADDOCK Lady Audley* xvi. I don't want a strong-minded woman, who writes books and wears green spectacles. 1878 *BESANT & RICE Celia's Arb.* vi. They had not become strong-minded; they did not sit on School Boards and sigh for Female Suffrage. 1887 R. N. CAREY *Uncle Max* xvi. 129 She had evidently got it into her head that I was a strong-minded young woman.

Hence Strong-mindedness.

1899 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* III. 1 There is a growing taste for fastness, or still worse, for strong-mindedness.

Strongness. Obs. exc. as *nonce-use*. [f. *STRONG a.* + *-NESS*.] The quality of being strong.

c1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (1888) 72 Nowe Sampson it is to wit, for his greatest strongnesse Prefigured oure lord crist. a1578 *LINCOLN (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 133 In bewtie more excellent and abone all men in stranges and babiliatie. a1604 *HANMER Chron. Ire.* (1809) 245 When the fight is ended., and all strongnesse of hostility set apart, then in a Noble man must humanity take place. 1650 *GENTILIUS Consid.* 212 There is no such thing as insensibility of pain; if there be, it is not a strongnesse of heart but a weakness of the minde. 1916 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 197/1 Smoking is forbidden with a Teutonic strongness in the workshop.

Strong room. A room made specially secure for the custody of persons or things; esp. a fire- and burglar-proof room in which valuables are deposited for safety, e.g. at the Mint, a bank, etc.

1761 *FOOTE Liar* ii. Her father an Indian governor, shut up in the strong room [i.e. the 'Black Hole'] at Calcutta, left her all his wealth. 1818 *SCOTT Art. Midl.* vii. The persons we have mentioned remained in the strong-room of the prison. 1856 G. PRICE *Treat. Fire & Thief-proof De. possit.* viii. 94 The doors of fire-proof closets and strong-rooms are constructed in the same manner as the doors of safes. *Ibid.* 93 Portable strong rooms are made altogether of wrought-iron plates. 1863 *REAOE Hard Cash* xxi. They took him to the strong-room, and manacled his ankles together., and fastened his body down by broad bands of ticking. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 83/2 The plate., is now stowed away in the strong room of a bank.

attrib. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib. Brit.* II. No. 6105, A model showing the arrangement of the bolts and locks as fixed on a strong-room door.

Strong water. [Rendering of med.L. *aqua fortis*.]

†1. = *AQUAFORTIS* 1, 2. Obs.

1580 *BLUNDELL Curing Horres Dis.* cviii. 50 It shall be good., to wash all his taile with *Aqua fortis*, or strong water, made in this sort. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. iv. 275 They refine it [gold] likewise with quicke-silver and strong water. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 800 Metals themselves doe receive in readily Strong-Waters; And Strong-Waters likewise doe readily pierce into Metals, and Stones. 1694 *SALMON Bate's Dispens.* i. ix. 400/1 But if you dissolve apart in Strong-waters, you do two things at once.

2. Any form of alcoholic spirits used as a beverage. Now only in pl. (somewhat arch.).

a1613 *OVERBURY Wife*, etc. (1638) 178 His new Trade of brewing Strong-Waters makes a number of mad-men. 1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* iv. 160 After, with warme clothes and a little strong water, he had a little recovered him. 1687 *Relat. De Chamouni's Embassy Siam* 23 Eleven Barks full of Oxen, Sheep., and Strong-water made with Rice. 1727 *GAY Begg. Op.* ii. iv. Strong waters will in time ruin your constitution. 1790 *Act 30 Geo. III.* c. 38 § 9 Any distilled Spirituous Liquors or Strong Waters. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* xxxv. Usquebaugh—a liquor strange to Halbert, for the strong waters known in the south of Scotland came from France. 1855 *Englisshw. in Russia* 9 He gave so much strong waters., that everybody became so drunk that they could not move.

†3. attrib. and Comb. Obs.

1654 *Burlon's Diary* (1828) I. 181 Tobacco-shops, and strong-water houses. 1657 in Thurlow *St. Papers* (1742) VI. 315 This informant., searched in the house of Samuel Rogers, a strong-water-man., and there found seven parcels of books. *Ibid.* vi. 318 Her master's shop, being a strong-water-shop. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4391/4 Thomas Mathews, late of Newbery., Strongwaterman.

Strongyle¹ (strɒŋdɪl). See also *STRONGLE*. [ad. mod.L. *Strongylus*, ad. Gr. *στρογγύλος* round.] A thread-worm of the genus *Strongylus* (or the family *Strongylidae*, of which this is the type), common as a disease-producing parasite in various animals.

1847 *REDWOOD S. F. Gray's Suppl. Pharmacop.* 187 *Strongylus gigas*. (Rudol.) The Large Strongyle. 1879 *CONDOLO Parasites* 377 In the Deanguine and Talybont districts these strongyles proved terribly fatal to mountain ponies. 1886 *ATHENIUM* 30 Jan. 171/3 *Strongylus axei*., also shows affinity with the grouse strongyle and with the stomach worm of lambs.

attrib. 1879 *CONDOLO Parasites* 338 Strongyle embryos. **Strongyle**² (strɒŋdɪl). Zool. Also in mod.L. form *strongyla*. [ad. Gr. *στρογγύλη* fem. (agreeing with *ράβδος* RHABDUS) of *στρογγύλος* round.] A sponge-spicule of the rhabdus type, rounded at both ends. Hence *Strongylate*, *Strongylote* adjs., having the shape of a strongyle.

1887 S. O. RILEY in *Challenger Rep.* XX. p. xvi, *Strongyla*: here the spicule is not pointed at all, but the ends are evenly rounded off. *Ibid.* 36 Spicules.—Oxete to strongylote, size variable. 1887 *SOLLAS in Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 416/2 (Sponges) Usually pointed (oxete) at the ends, they (the spicular rays) are also frequently rounded off (strongylate), or thickened into knobs (tylotate), or branched (cladose). *Ibid.* The rhabdus if pointed at both ends is known as an *oxea*; if rounded at both ends as a *strongyle*. 1900 E. A. MINCHIN in *Ray Lankester's Treat. Zool.* ii. *Sponges* 137 Whether the extremities are sharp ('oxete'), rounded ('strongylote'), knobbed ('tylote') [etc.].

Strongylo- (strɒŋdɪlɔ), before a vowel *strongyl-*, used Zool. as combining form of *STRONGYLE*² in names for forms of sponge-spicule. **Strongylaster** [Gr. *ἀστήρ* star], a rhabdus strongylate at one extremity and star-shaped at the other. **Strongyloclad**, **Strongyloxez**: see *quots.* 1888 W. J. SOLLAS in *Challenger Rep.* XXV. p. lv, *Strongyloclad*, the esactine is strongylate, the esactine cladose. *Ibid.* *Strongyloxez*, a rhabdus with a strongylate esactine and oxete esactine. *Ibid.* 417 The microclere when present is a spheraster or oxyster or strongylaster.

Strongyloid (strɒŋdɪlɔɪd), a. and sb. Zool. [f. mod.L. *Strongylus*: see *STRONGYLE*¹ and -OID.] a. adj. Resembling a strongyle. b. sb. A strongyloid worm.

1879 *CONDOLO Parasites* 335 The growth and metamorphoses which I witnessed in strongyloid larvae taken from earth-worms., were remarkably rapid. *Ibid.* 336 Leuckart supposes that all these strongyloids require a change of hosts before [etc.]. 1883 *ATHENIUM* 24 Mar. 381/3 Prof. Simonds regarded the worm as a species of *Strongylus*.. It is found that what was at first regarded as the head turns out to be the tail, so that the supposed strongyloid character is incorrect.

Stronke, stronkg., rare obs. ff. *STRONG a.*

† **Strontane.** Chem. Obs. [f. *STRONTIUM* + *-ANE*.] Davy's name for strontium chloride, SrCl.

1812 *SIR H. DAVY Chem. Philos.* 345 From direct experiments I ascertained that 50 parts of strontane consisted of about 29 parts of metal and 21 of chlorine.

Strontia (strɒŋtɪə). Chem. [f. *STRONTIAN*: see -IA.] One of the alkaline earths, the monoxide of strontium. Also attrib. in *strontia water*, the aqueous solution of hydrate of strontium.

1802 *CHENEVIX in Phil. Trans.* XCII. 341 No precipitate took place from a mixture of barytes-water and strontia-water. 1802 *Sketch of Paris* II. ix. 387 Crystallized sulphate of strontia, in the mines of Villefort. 1812 *SIR H. DAVY Chem. Philos.* 343 One combination of strontium with oxygen only is at present known; it is strontia, or strontites, the substance procured by burning strontium. 1882 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 19/2 Sngar, extracted from molasses by strontia. Samples of Strontia, in different stages.

Strontian (strɒŋtɪən). Also 8 strontion, strontean, 8-9 stronthian, 9 strontiane. [The

name of a parish in Argyllshire, where are the lead mines in which the mineral was discovered.] (Orig. *†strontian earth, lime, mineral, spar*.) Properly, native strontium carbonate, but more commonly applied loosely to strontia, sometimes to strontium. Not now in scientific use. *†Strontian water* = strontia water: see *STRONTIA*. *Strontian yellow*: a yellow colour produced by adding potassium chromate to a solution of a strontium salt.

1789 A. CRAWFORD in *Med. Commun.* II. 354 The Strontean mineral. 1793 T. C. HOPE in *Trans. R. Soc. Edin.* (1798) IV. ii. 6 When heat is applied to the Strontian spar, it crackles a little. *Ibid.* 23 The specific gravity of the Strontian far exceeds that of calcareous spar. 1794 *KIRWAN in Trans. R. Irish Acad.* V. 246 Equal parts quartz and Strontian lime, melted [etc.]. 1794 *SCHEISSSEN in Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 424 Another earth, which may be called *Strontian earth*. 1802 T. THOMSON *Syst. Chem.* I. 425 The solution, known by the name of strontian water. 1804 R. JAMESON *Min.* I. 598 Strontiane.. Its most common colour is intermediate between asparagus and apple green. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 458 This mineral is the carbonate of strontian. 1832 *BREWSTER Nat. Magic* v. (1833) 113 The red might perhaps be procured in sufficient quantity from the nitrate and other salts of strontian. 1839 B. H. SMART, *Strontian*, a white earth, also called *Strontia*. 1854 *FÄHNHOLT Dict. Ternus Art.* *Strontian Yellow*, a solution of strontian, added to chromate of potash. It is a pale canary-yellow, and is a permanent colour. 1860 *PIESSE Lab. Chem. Wonders* 156 When it (the flame) is crimson, there is strontian. 1870 *BARRING-GOULD In Exitu Israel* i. ix. 132 A vase, in which burned strontian and spirits of wine, casting a red glare into the water.

† **Strontianic**, a. Obs. [f. *piec.* + *-IC*.] *Strontianic* earth = *STRONTIA*.

1812 *PINKERTON Petral.* I. Intro. p. xli, The alkaline earths, that is the calcareous, magnesian, barytic, strontianic,

Strontianiferous (strɒŋtɪənɪfərəs), a. Geol. [f. *STRONTIAN* + *-(I)FEROUS*.] Containing strontian. 1888 *Lond. etc. Philos. Mag.* Ser. v. XXV. 238 The Strontianiferous marls of Meudon.

Strontianite (strɒŋtɪənɪt). Min. [f. *STRONTIAN* + *-ITE*.] Native strontium carbonate.

1794 *KIRWAN in Trans. R. Irish Acad.* V. 244 The first account I received of this substance, which I shall call Strontianite, was from Dr. Crawford in the year 1790. 1794 *SCHEISSSEN in Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 418 Account of a mineral Substance, called Strontionite. 1812 *SIR H. DAVY Chem. Philos.* 343 Strontionite, a mineral found at Strontian in Scotland. 1912 *Return Brit. Museum* 195.

Strontic (strɒŋtɪk), a. Chem. [f. *STRONTIUM* + *-IC*. Cf. *F. strontique*.] Of or pertaining to strontium. (Said of salts: now superseded by the attrib. use of the sb.)

1883 *Science* I. 490/2 Strontic vanadate was prepared by fusion of the acid with sodic bromide and strontic bromide.

† **Strontites** (strɒŋtɪtɪz). Chem. Obs. [f. *STRONTIAN* + *-ITES* (the ending was suggested by that of *barytes*, but assimilated in form to Gr. *-ιττ*: see -*ITE*).] = *STRONTIA*.

1793 T. C. HOPE in *Trans. R. Soc. Edin.* (1798) IV. ii. 8, I shall.. take the liberty of calling it by the name of Strontites; by which I wish to be understood to mean the earthy matter in a state of purity, in the same way as lime and barytes denote the pure earthy bases of calcareous spar and of aerated barytes. 1805 *SAUNDERS Min. Waters* 343 Nitrat of strontites. 1812 [see *STRONTIA*]. 1839 *UNE Dict. Arts* 1192 Syrup possesses the property of dissolving alkaline earths, lime, magnesia, strontites, barytes.

† **Strontitic**, a. Chem. Obs. [f. *STRONTIT-ES* + *-IC*.] Pertaining to strontia.

1793 T. C. HOPE in *Trans. R. Soc. Edin.* (1798) IV. ii. 10 These solutions are possessed of all the properties of Strontitic water above recounted. *Ibid.* 22 Strontitic spar. 1807 J. MURRAY *Syst. Chem.* III. 695 The natural species of the Strontitic Genus are those in which the earth is mineralized by sulphuric and by carbonic acids.

Strontium (strɒŋtɪəm). Chem. [f. *STRONTIA*: see -*IUM*.] The metallic base of strontia; a dark-yellow metal, fusible at red heat. Symbol Sr. Also attrib., as *strontium chloride*, etc.

The salts of strontium are chiefly used for imparting a deep-red colour to flame.

1808 *SIR H. DAVY in Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 346, I shall venture to denominate the metals from the alkaline earths barium, strontium, calcium, and magnium. 1868 *ROSCOE Elem. Chem.* 178 Copper is the only red-coloured metal known, whilst gold, strontium, and calcium, are yellow. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 447 [Price list enumerates] Strontium acetate, bromide, carbonate, chloride, iodide, nitrate (pure, recrystallised), nitrate (commercial). 1916 *Med. Press & Circular* 10 May 419/2 Lactate of strontium 2 grammes a day, to control the albuminuria.

Strook, -en, obs. ff. of *pa. t.* of *STRIKE v.*

Stroof, obs. *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* of *STRIKE v.*

Strook(e), -en: see *STRIKE v.*, *STRIKE*.

Stroop, var. form of *STROUP dial.*

Stroot(e), obs. forms of *STROUT v.*

Stroove, obs. *pa. t.* of *STRIVE v.*

Strop (strɒp), sb. Forms: 4-5 stroppe, 5-6 stroppe, 1, 8- strop. [OE. *strop* (once only) = (M)Du., (M)LG. *strop*, OHG. *striuf* masc. (a derivative of the same meaning is MHG., mod.G. *stripf* fem., LG. *stripe*: see *STRIP sb.*), prob. a WGer. adoption of L. *strippus*, *stroppus*, strap, band (2 a. Gr. *στροφόρος*), whence OF. *estrope* (mod.F. *estrope*, *drope*, Pr. *estrop-s*, Catal. *estrop*, Pg. *estropo* rowlock-strap, It. *stropfa* strap, band.

the same vill, and easements in the adjoining strother, in exchange for lands at Hardingesthorn.

† **Strothir**, *Obs. rare*. Also *strodir*. [Contraction of OE. *stōr-rōðor* steer-oar: see *STEER sb.* and *RUDDER*.] A steering oar, helm, rudder. [c. 1377 *Alfred Gregory's Past. C.* lvi. 431 Dæt hit wære swelce se stōra slepe on midre sæ; and forlure ðæt stōriodur.] 14.. *Beryn* 1580 And put in goddis governance, lyff, Shippe and strothir. *Ibid.* 1884 To sese both Ship & strodir.

† **Strouble**, *Obs.* (In quotes. *Sc.*) Forms: 5 *strubulance*, -*ulance*, 5-6 -*lans*, 6 -*lens*. [Aphetic f. *DISTROUBANCE*.] Disturbance, molestation. 1439 *Luchaffray Charters* (S. H. S.) 138 Meg. neuer sal agayn call it, .. na mak strubulance to thaim in the said landis. 1496 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) l. 59 Gyf euer the said William committis any offense or strubulance to the said Thomas. 1543 *Ibid.* 190 Wm. Mathesone, fischer, was convict.. for the strubulens of John Valcar, .. and strubulens of all bis bottis shipping. 1598 *Ibid.* 11. 172 The strubulans of this burgh, this day committit be Patrik Cbein.

† **Strouble**, *a. Obs. rare*. In 5 *strowbill*. [Cf. *STROUBLE v.* and *TROUBLE a.*] Tronblous. c. 1490 *Henry Wallace* vii. 138 In strowbill wer thou sall conteyne full lang.

† **Strouble**, *v. Obs.* Also 4-5 *stroble*, -*il* (1, 4-6 *struble*, 5 *stroubel*, -*ulle*, *strowble*, (? *strabil*). [Aphetic f. *DISTROUBLE v.* Cf. *STURBLE v.*]

1. *trans.* To disturbe, trouble. c. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Mary Egypt*) 948 Pa thocttis for to put me fra, my sorowful corce þat stroblyt sa. 1382 *Wyclif Mich.* vii. 3 Thei strubuliden [1388 strubuliden] to gyde it [Vulg. *conturbaverunt eam*]. c. 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 856 And Philip false [was] sare seke & all þe best strubled [Dulb. strublet]. c. 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* i. viii. in *Anglia* vii. 140/32 She knewe þe sleighes and wiles of þe enmy, þat gladly wolde strabil bir. c. 1470 *Henry Wallace* xi. 1072 The sayr bandys so strowblyt all his thoctit. 1538 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) l. 156 Als the saydis Robert and Johnn had strublit .. this guid towne, in stoping of dancis [etc.].

2. To make turbid or cloudy. c. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 571 A cloud vondir blak.. stroubit þe ayre. c. 1500 *Ratis Raving* ii. 207 Thocht a day strublyt be the are, And vñthir efter cumys faire.

Hence † **Stroubling** *vbl. sb.* Also † **Stroubler**. c. 1400 *Hamfols's Prose Tr.* 22 With oute lettynge or stroblyllynge of worldly besynys. c. 1460 *Promp. Parv.* (Winch.) 439/2 Strobale, or tiobale, *perturbator*. [The entry is in the alphabetical place of *Storb*; cf. *Way 477/2*.] c. 1500 *Wisd. Sol.* 652 in *Ratis Raving* (1870) 20 The strublyne of fulys crabis the visman.

Strouce: see **STROUSE** *Obs.*

Stroucke, *obs. pa. t. of STRIKE v.*

Stroud (*straud*). ? *Obs.* Also 8 *strowd*. [? f. *Stroud* in Gloucestershire.]

1. A blanket manufactured for barter or sale in trading with the North American Indians. Also *stroud blanket*. 1683 in C. H. Hunt *Life E. Livingston* (1864) 6 Four garments of Strouds. 1751 *C. Gist Trals.* (1893) 53 Six Strouds, two Match-Coats, and a String of Wampum. 1752 *Jrnl. Capt. Treat* 52 (Cent.) Be pleased to give to the son of the Pinkashia king these two strowds to clothe him. 1809 A. *Henry Trav.* 119 Before him, on a new stroud blanket, was placed a basin of water. 1812 J. J. *Henry Camp. agst. Quebec* 133 A large, but coarse blue blanket, called a stroud. 1858 *Simmonds Dict. Trade*.

2. The material of which these blankets were made. 1759 *Ann. Reg.* 207, 12 pieces red stroud; 15 ditto, blue. 1805 *Pike Sources Mississ.* (1810) 27 Five yards of blue stroud. 1844 G. *Dono Textile Manuf.* iv. 139 A kind of cheap cloth, called 'stroud' made from woollen rags, was exported to North American Indians.

3. *attrib.* 1683 in C. H. Hunt *Life E. Livingston* (1864) 7 Four Stroud-Coats and Two duffel-Coats.

Hence **Strou'ding** *vbl. sb.* = *prec.* 2. 1814 *BRACKENRIDGE Jrnl.* in *Views of Louisiana* 201 The merchandise, which consisted of strou'ding, blankets, .. guns, beads, &c. 1886 *Century Mag.* Nov. 33/2 A few yards of blue strou'ding such as the Indians used for breech-clouts.

† **Strough**, *v. Obs. rare*. [? Corrupt var. of *TROUGH v.* (which, however, is not recorded in this sense).] *trans.* ? To subject (a mineral deposit) to a process by which the ore or metal is separated from other matter.

1618 S. ATKINSON *Gold Mines Scot.* (Bannatyne Club) 2 Sufficient water.. with which all sorts of earth are to be washed or scoured, else buddled, and so stroughed.

Strougle, *obs. form of STRUGGLE v.*

Strouit, *obs. pa. t. of STREW v.*

Stroul(e), *obs. forms of STROLL.*

Stroumpet, *obs. form of STRUMPET.*

Strounder, *obs. form of STRAND sb.*

Strounger, *obs. form of STRANGER.*

Stroup (*striip*). *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 4, 6 *stroupe*, 5, 7 *stroupe*, 6 *strowp*, 7 *strowp*, 7-9 *strop*, *strop*. [a. ON. *striipe* (also *striipe*) = MSw., mod.Sw. *striipe*, Da. *strube*, throat.]

1. The throat; the gullet or the wind-pipe.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 190 He smot him in þe helm, bakward he bare his stroupe. c. 1400 *Celestin* 638 to *Anglia* l. 83 My weysaunt and my stroupe. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 480/2 Stroupe, of the throte, *epiglottis*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 369/2 A Stroupe, *lien*. 1661 *Reg. Privy Coun.* Scot. Ser. iii. l. 21 They .. went into the byre and cutted the stroups of eight heid of bestiall. 1787 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.* *Strop*, the gullet. c. 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Strop*, the gullet, or the wind-pipe. It seems indifferently applied to both. 1878 S. H. MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* iv. 131 *Strop*.

2. The spout of a pnp, kettle, teapot, etc. Chiefly *Sc.*

1505 in J. Bain & C. Rogers *Liber Protocol. C. Simon* (1877) l. 335 [Two silver phials, one of which wanted] the strowp. 1672 G. SINCLAIR *Hydrostaticks* (1683) 292 This defect might be supplied by the blowing of Bellows from above ground, through a Strop of Leather, or some other thing. 1818 J. WILSON *Noct. Amer. Wks.* 1855 11. 74 That strop's a gran' pouter. 1842 J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 224 'The stroup of an old tea-pot.

† 3. ? A hood. *Obs.*

1579 in Bk. *Unto Kirk Scot.* (1839) 187 The bruit was of same [read some] superstitious rites qwhilks were prepared for the buriall, as ane qwhyte cross in the mortcloath, lang gowmes with stroupes and torches. *Ibid.*, Who returnit with answer, that the Lords should cause cover the mortcloath with black velvet, and the stroupes should be removit.

Hence **Strouped a.**, having a spout. **Strou'p-less a.**, having no spout.

1744 *Rec. Elgin* (1908) 11. 339 A peuter strouped flaggon. 1802 *Medical Trnl.* VIII. 176 It was received into a *strouped* decanter. 1823 *GALT Entail* lxxvii, I would na hae tied my talent in a napkin, nor bid it in a stropless tea-pot.

Stroupe, *obs. form of STIRUP.*

† **Strouse**, *Obs. rare*. Also *strouce*. = *TROUSE sb.* Cf. *STROSSER. Obs.*

1600 *Sir J. Oldecastle v. x.* 124 *Irish*. Prethee, Lord shudge, let me baue mine own clothes, my strouses there. 1620 in J. *Boccacio's Decameran* vii. iii. 29 b, [Friar] Reynard being stipt into his Trusse and straine Strouses.

† **Strouse-man**, *Obs. rare*.⁻¹ ?

1688 W. SCOT *Hist. Name Scot.* (1894) 45 The Keepers and the Strouse-men came, With Shouts from Hill to Hill, With Hound and Horn they rais'd the Deer.

Strout(e), *obs. forms of STRUT v.*

[**Strow**, error for *strow*, *FROUGH a.*

1659 *Lady Alimony* ii. v. D 4 b, The grass Too strow for fodder, and too rank for pasture. 1822 *NARES*; hence in recent Dicts.]

Strow: see **STREW v.**

Strowe, *strowh*, *obs. forms of STRAW sb.*

Strowl(e), **Strowt(e)**: see **STROLL**, **STRUT v.**

† **Stroy**, *sb. Obs.* [In sense 1, ? short for *stroy-all* or *-good*; see **STROY v. b.** In sense 2, aphetic f. **DESTROY sb.**]

1. One who destroys; a wasteful person. *dial.*

c. 1400 *Promp. Parv.* 480/2 Stroy [*v. str.* stroyel, or dystroy-are, *destructor*, *dissipator*]. c. 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Stroy*, *Stroy-good*, s. a. a wasteful person; a bad manager or economist.

2. Destruction. To make stroy of, to make spoil of, pillage.

1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (1905) 336 Nor did they partake or make stroy of any of the necessaries of Mansoul, but that which they seized on against the Townsmens will. 1688 Ld. DELAWARE *Adv. to Childr.* Wks. (1694) 25 To have your meat well diest does well, for there is not much difference betwixt a wilful stroy, and to have a great deal of meat spoiled in the dressing.

Stroy (*stroi*), *v. Obs. or arch.* Forms: a. 2-3

struie, 2-4 *struie*, 4 *stru(e)*, *strui*, *strwe*, 4-5

struye. β. 4-5 *strye*, 4-6 *strie*, 5, 7, 9 *dial.*

stry. γ. 4 *stroie*, 4-5 *strois*, 4-6 *stroye*, 4-9

stroy. [Aphetic f. **DESTROY v.**; cf. **ASTROY v.**]

trans. To destroy.

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 52 Pat be sholde fare to be burh of ieualeum and stroyen it. *Ibid.* 161 [The Devil] strouid rihte bileue. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 9203 In his time, .. Iurleum was strouid [Goth. stroyd]. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2194 Hit is þe fende, .. Pat has stoken me þe steuen, to stroye me here.

1377 *LANGT. P. Pl.* B. xv. 587 Pei, .. stroyeden to stroyen [*v. struyen*] hym and stroyden hime. 1382 *Wyclif Eccl.* xxviii. 17 Wallid cites of rich men it stroyede. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4953 As clay of ways I sell baim stroye [Vulg. Ps. xvii. 43 *delebo*]. c. 1450 *Alfred's Ferial* 72, I woll stroye hit [the world] wyth a fiod. 1567 *Tunberv. Epit.* etc. 89 b, Though Tayler cut thy garment out of frame, And stroye thy stuffe by sowing it amis. 1579 W. A. *Remedy agst. Love* (Roxb.) B iiij b, For take away the cause of every vice .. You stroy theft. 1603 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Microcosmos* 49 Damm'd! Nothing that hast such a some-thing stride, How wast begot? 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* iii. xi. 54 What I have left behinde Stroy'd in dishonor. c. 1611 *CHAPMAN Hial* xxii. 37 O Hector! fie, this nian, this bomicide, That strait will stroy thee. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. 1. iv. 6 They stroy one th' other in fell carkend mood. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 189 As they lookt up ilk loffy wa', Takin' their meilis for its downfa', That they may strike and stroy. c. 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Stroy*, to destroy; to waste.

† b. *Comb.*: stroy-all, stroy-good, a destructive or wasteful person.

1573-80 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 21 A giddie braine maister, and 'stroyal his knawe, brings ruling to ruine and thift to bir gauce. 1540 *Palsgr. Acolastus* i. iii. Fij b, I reioyce .. to be called Acolastus .. i. a 'stroygood, or a prodigal fellow. 1567 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* xi. (1593) 269 The cruell stroygood [L. *vastatorum*] with his bloodie mouth and heere. 1611 *CORW. Bobanier*, an vnthrift, riotous waster, superfluous spender, immoderate stroy-good. c. 1825 *stry-good* [see *STROY sb.*]

Hence † **Stroying** *vbl. sb.*

1396-7 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1907) XXII. 303 Aborcife and stroying of kynde. c. 1400 *Wyclif's Wycket* (1546) B j, Great stroying of the people of God. 1549 *CHEKE Hurt Scdl.* (1559) G iv, How many came to the campes from long labour to sodeine ease, and from meane fare to stroying of vitaille. 1573-80 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 106 If shepherd would keepe them from stroying of corne.

† **Stroyer**, *Obs.* Also 4 *struier*, *struyer*,

strier, 5 *stroier*. [Aphetic f. **DESTROYER**.] A destroyer.

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 16703 Aha! þou struier [Goth. *struier*] o þe temple. c. 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 128 3yt þes possessioners ben þeues and so striers of clergie and of good lif in the people. c. 1381 *CHAUCER Parl. Foules* 360 The drake, stroyer of his owne kinde. 1589 R. ROBINSON *Golden Mirr.* (Chetham Soc.) 18 He layes not gether poore men's grounds He is no country stroyer.

Stroyl, **Stru**: see **STROIL**, **STROY v.**

Strub (*strub*), *v. s.w. dial.* [Of obscure origin: cf. *STRUP v.*] *trans.* To rob, strip. Also *absol.*

c. 1680 in A. H. A. Hamilton *Quarter Sessions* (1878) 220 [Robert Coad was convicted of] being a night-walker, and pilfering and strubbing in the night-time. 1867 *Rock Jim & Nell* lxxiv, But they've a-strubb'd vlower-knats an' beaths, And fudged up zum purty wreaths. 1870 *PENGELLY in N. & Q. Ser.* iv. VI. 72/1 [In East Cornwall thirty years ago] to *strub* was to strip or rob. Thus, we were said to *struba* bird's nest (not the bird) when we took the eggs or young birds from it.

Struble: see **STROUBLE v.**

† **Strucion**, *Obs.* Forms: 3 *strucion*, 4 *strucion*, 4 *strucon*, 5 *struccyon*. Also in med.L.

form 4 *strucyo*, 4-5 *strucio*, 6 *struchio*. [ad. mod.L. *strūciōnem*, a miswritting of L. *strūthiōnem*, nom. *strūthio*, a. Gr. *στρούθιον*, f. *στρούθιος* sparrow (δ *πύρας* a. the ostrich).] The ostrich. (By some writers confused with the stork.)

c. 1225 *Aucr. R.* 132 Pe steorc [MS. C. *strucion*, MS. T. *ostrice*]. c. 1340 *HAMFOLS Prose Tr.* 9 Pay are lyke till a fowle þat es callede strucyo or stoike. 1382 *Wyclif Job* xxxix. 13 The fether of a strucioun [1388 *ostreich*] is lic to the fethcis of a ierfalcon. — *Mich.* i. 8. 1388 — *Lev.* xi. 16. 1387 *TREVISA Hyden* (Rolls) III. 11 Salomon.. closede Astuccio his byrd in a glas, and þe struccon brougte a wome þat hatte Thamir out of wilderness [1432-50 *MS. Harl. Stuccio in both places*; 1485 *Caxton* struccyon]. c. 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 46 þe which is clepyd stucio. c. 1500 *KENNEDY's Passion of Christ* 26 As stutioun [MS. A *strucioun*] stuf, as tigar tiranus. 1592 *LOGGE Euphus Shadow* B i, The birde Struchio [bath] a big body, but wcake wings.

Struck (*strɪk*), *pa. ppl.* and *ppl. a.* [pa. *ppl.* of **STRIKE v.**] † *A. pa. ppl.* in special use = **STRICKEN A**, **STRUCKEN A**.

1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. i. 92 His Noble Quene [is] Well strooke [1597 *Qo. snioke*] in yeares. 1629 *QUARLES Argalus & P.* tit. 124 An old gray pilgrime, deeply strucke in yeares. 1787 *Minor* iv. ii. 206 A peison struck in yeares, and of a noble deportment, approached.

B. *ppl. a.*

1. Subjected to a blow or stroke.

1627 *Maye Lucan* iv. F 5, Make the strooke earth to deluge peruous. 1693 J. O. tr. *Cowley's Hist. Plants* i. C's Wks. 1722 111. 272 As soon as Murek from struck Strings re-bounds. 1821 *JOANNA BAILLIE Metr. Leg.* *Lady G. Baillie* xvii, Then from the struck flint flew the spark. 1852 W. POLE in *Rimbault's Phlogiston* (1860) 185 The elasticity of the struck wire would send it [see the hammer] down with such force that it rebounded. 1875 A. J. ELLIS tr. *Helmholtz's Sensat. Tone* l. v. 108 The differences in the quality of tone of struck stings.

b. Wounded = **STRICKEN ppl. a.** B. 1. *rare*.

1809 *BYRON Engl. Bards* 841 So the struck eagle, .. View'd his own feather on the fatal dart. 1819 *SHELLEY Cent.* l. ii. 12 Your image, as the hunter some struck deer, Follows me.

† 2. Of a battle: = **STRICKEN B. 6. Obs.**

1618-19 *DEAUM & FL. Bonduca* i. i, Ten struck Battels I suckt these honour'd scars from.

3. Marked, grooved.

1677 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* iii. 47 Those wheels that have more than one Groove in them are called Two, Three, &c. Struck-wheels. 1678 *Ibid.* v. 83 You must not Saw just upon the struck line.

4. Of a jury: (See quot. 1856. Cf. **STRIKE v.** 14.)

1856 *BOUVIER Amer. Law Dict.*, *Struck Jury*, a special jury selected by striking from the pannel of jurors, a certain number by each party, so as to leave a number required by law to try the cause. 1902 *LINN Story of Mormons* 308 A struck jury was obtained.

5. Of a measure: Levelled with a strickle =

STRICKEN B. 4, **STRUKED**.

1866 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* i. x. 168 Nine struck busbels are reckoned as equal to eight heaped. 1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal-mining* 245 *Struck*, level full; a strickle measure.

6. Of a plant: That has put forth roots, rooted.

1856 *DELAVER Fl. Garden* (1861) 172 Pot off your struck chrysanthemums.

7. In various industrial arts.

a. Impressed with a device by means of a die.

1881 A. WATT *Mech. Industr.* 190 Another .. branch of cheap jewellery manufacture consists in what is called 'struck' work. Thin sheet gold alloy of various qualities is struck by means of a die into any desired form, by which a hollow shell is obtained; this is then filled by fusing into it a quantity of silver solder. 1886 B. V. HAZO in *L. Trevitt's Eng. Coins & Tokens* 128 Modern casts made from ancient struck originals. .. The lettering and the types on cast coins are also less sharply defined than on struck coins.

b. *Electrometallurgy*. (See quot. 1881.)

1881 A. WATT *Scientific Industr.* 11. 150 It is necessary that the article should be struck, .. that is, receive an immediate coating directly after immersion, when deposition may be allowed to progress more slowly. 1909 *Century Dict.* Suppl. (citing *Houston Dict. Elect.*).

c. (See quot.)

1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Struck fish*, fish saturated with salt and then smoked.

d. *Struck up*: (of tinware) raised or fashioned by means of a press.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2466/1 Other swages operate in drop or lever presses upon sheet-metal; forming the struck-up tinware, such as pie-pans, [etc.]

8. *Comb.* : + *struck-blind* adj.

c 1511 CHAPMAN *Ilad* v. 300 It, made th' Heroe stay His strooke-blind temples on his band.

Strucken (str'k'n), *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *north.* [*pa. pple.* of STRIKE *v.*]

A. *pa. pple.* in special sense = STRICKEN A.

1839-92 GREENE *Mamillia* ii. O r h, Calling him which was well struck in yeeres, & yet enamoured, . . . not an old lover, but a filthy fool. 1886 L. BRIGHT *Treat. Met.* xix. 128 The aged, farre stroken in yeeres, faile in the execution of external actions. 1896 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 11. 154 Now Metellan well strukne in zeiris, [etc.]. 1860 LAMONT *Diary* (Maitl. Club) 23 Old Inchearnie, . . . departed out of this life, being a man well strukne in yeeres. 1768 FOOTE *Devil upon two Sticks* ii. Wks. 1778 IV. 40 *Devil*. That was composing, indeed. Last Ay, warn't it, master, for a man that is strucken in yeeres.

B. *ppl. a.* = STRICKEN *ppl. a.* in various oses. *Strucken blindness* (nonce-use), the condition of being struck blind.

1896 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 1. 123 Lat him that strukes be called gillie, & the strukne absolut. *Ibid.* i. 11. 140 Afor him, in Albion was na vesse of strukne or cuinest money. 1612 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Muse's Sacrific* (Grosart) 81/2 Yet (like the strucken Fish) we are in hold. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul, Paraphr. Interpr.* P 7 h, I tune my strings, . . . some golden vein The strucken chords right sweetly shall resound. 1649 MILTON *Eikon*. Pref. B 2 h, That they . . . may have none to blame but thir owne folly, if they live and dye in such a strook'h blindness. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves, Upon Eccles.* ii. 11 (ed. 8) 382 A strucken Deer. 1901 G. DOUGLAS *House with Gr. Shutters* 297 John's asleep this strucken hour and mair.

+ **Stru'ctor**. *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [*a. L. structor*, agent-n. from *struere* to build.] A builder.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 59 These Persians say one Iamshet was the structor [of the Palace of Persepolis].

Structural (str'k-tūrāl), *a.* [*f. STRUCTURE sb.* + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to structure.

1. Of or pertaining to the art or practice of building. Chiefly to *structural iron, steel*, iron or steel intended for building construction.

1867 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* ii. (1873) i. 52 The rise of structural skill in Scotland. 1895 *Current Hist.* V. 608 The great demand was for structural iron and steel. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 May 8/2 Structural steel.

b. *fig.* Pertaining to the art of literary construction. *rare*.

1870 LOWELL *Study Wind* (1871) 188 Chaucer . . . had a structural faculty which distinguishes him from all other English poets, his contemporaries.

2. Of or pertaining to the structure of a building as distinguished from its decoration or fittings. *Structural load* (see quot. 1888).

1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 1 Structural and other requisites for Divine Worship. a 1878 SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 69 It was my endeavour to illustrate the mechanical and structural portion of the process. 1899 CASSELL'S *Techn. Edna*. I. 183 The general rule, however, is that carpenter's work is structural, and connected with the carcase, whilst that of a joiner comprehends the finishings of the outside and inside of a building. 1886 CONDER *Syrian Stone-Lore* ii. (1896) 103 By careful examination I found that the arches near the great reservoir were not structural but false. 1888 LOCKWOOD'S *Dict. Mach. Engin.* Structural Load, the load due to a structure itself, as distinguished from the imposed load. 1912 T. D. ATKINSON *Cathedrals* 180 The great structural supports. . . Wykeham retained.

fig. 1904 S. H. BUTCHER *Harvard Lect.* 200 The subject-matter of poetry is the universal—that which is abiding and structural in humanity.

3. Of or pertaining to the arraagement and mutual relation of the parts of any complex unity.

1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist.-Comm.* 7 All raw substances contain within them structural evidences of the conditions under which they were developed. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* iii. x. 129 We learn several languages by perceiving their structural relations, and remembering these. 1874 W. SPOTTISWOODE *Polarisation of Light* vi. 76 The mechanical strain has imparted to portions of the glass a structural character analogous . . . to that of a crystal. 1894 HARTWIG'S *Aerial World* ii. 24 Having obtained a knowledge of the various gaseous substances which compose the atmosphere, we will now cast a glimpse on their structural arrangement. 1884 *tr. Lotze's Logic* Introd. 7 If, again, a tool is to fit the hand, it must have such other structural properties as make it easy to grasp. 1887 *Athenæum* 8 Oct. 463/1 Singleton here . . . passes at once from the attitude of the eye-witness to the attitude of the chronicler, and tells the story . . . by the historical method. Nor was there any structural need for him to do this; he could have [etc.].

4. In various scientific uses.

a. *Phys.* and *Path.* Of or pertaining to the organic structure of an animal or plant, or a portion of an animal or vegetable body.

1845 BUON *Dis. Liver* 20 No structural lesion of the brain. 1862 SPENCER *First Princ.* ii. xiii. § 104. (1875) 302 The structural modifiability of an adult man is greater than that of an old man. 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place in Nat.* i. 103 The structural differences which separate Man from the Gorilla and the Chimpanzee. 1877 J. A. ALLEN *Amer. Bison* 488 In the structural character of the teeth themselves there is nothing that positively settles the question of their identity. 1882 BASTIAN *Brain* i. 21 The localization of the path of the stimulus leads to structural results of another kind. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* Structural disease, one involving tissue and causing change visible to the naked eye or the microscope; also organic disease in contradistinction to functional disease.

Comb. 1901 *Amer. J. Psychol.* XII. 598 The structural-functional psychology question.

b. *Geol.* Pertaining to the structure of the earth's crust, of a rock, formation, mountain, or the like. 1855 ORR'S *Civ. Sci., Inorg. Nat.* 57 The phenomena just described are called structural, as affecting the intimate structure of the mass, and not merely its external form. 1862 DANA *Alan. Geol.* iv. 735 There are three elements at the base of the earth's features. First a geographical one . . . ; the second, structural—the system of cleavage-structure; the third dynamical. 1893 B. WULF in *31st Ann. Rep. U. S. Geol. Surv.* ii. 224 In the Appalachian province there are four districts, each of which is distinguished from the others by a prevailing structural type.

c. Of a branch of a science: Concerned with the study of the structures of natural products.

Structural botany: botany dealing with the structure and organization of plants. *Structural chemistry*: chemistry treating of the arrangement or order of attachment of atoms in the molecules of compounds. *Structural geology*: geology dealing with the method of the formation of the rocks that constitute the earth's crust; also called *geotectonic geology*. 1835 LINDLEY (title), A Key to structural, physiological, and systematic Botany. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* i. Structural Botany, or Organography, which has reference to the textures of which plants are composed, and to the forms of the various organs. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* iv. 474 Geotectonic (Structural) Geology, or the architecture of the earth's crust. 1907 *Nature* 24 Oct. 634/1 Structural chemistry, moreover, is slowly acquiring the mastery over cholesterin by making use of the experience afforded by the synthetic study of the hydroaromatic substances.

Hence *Structural-ity rare*°, structural quality or character.

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1909 *Century Dict. Suppl.* **Structurally** (str'k-tūrāl), *adv.* [*f. STRUCTURAL + -LY* 2.] In structural respects; with regard to structure.

1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* iii. 372 We do not know . . . the entire conditions of organic bodies (even structurally, not as living). 1849 SK. *Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 165 The Sloths . . . are exclusively arboreal . . . and for the trees alone are they structurally adapted. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 28 Dec. 5/3 St. Petersburg also is as marvellous a city, structurally speaking, as Amsterdam; its palaces, quays, and arsenals are all built on piles. 1869 *Daily News* 14 Oct. The question as to whether a counting-house which is not structurally severed constitutes a good qualification [to vote as a householder]. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 500 The houses are . . . structurally defective. 1915 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 74 Dutch differs little structurally from Low German.

Structure (str'k-tūrā) *sb.* [*ad. L. structūra, f. struct-, struere* to build: see -URE. Cf. F. *structure*, Sp. *Eg. estructura*, It. *struttura*.]

1. The action, practice, or process of building or construction. *Now rare* or *Obs.*

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* ix. 124 This doon, the sidis [of the tank] make up with structure. [*quo facto later a puterum structura suscepit*.] 1513 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Structure*, building, setting in good order. 1624 WOTTON *Elem. Arch.* i. 48 This is yet a weak piece of structure, because the Supporters are subject to much Impulsion. 1693 J. DRYDEN *tr. J. Juvenal* xiv. 116 His Son builds on, and never is content. Till the last Farthing is in Structure spent. a 1704 T. BROWN *Prairie of Drunkenness* Wks. 1730 L. 32 If we look back into the primitive history of the first ages . . . from the very first structure of the world, we shall find [etc.]. 1726 LEONH. ALBERT'S *Archit.* Life 5 A Florentine, who had worked for him . . . in the structure of the Choir. 1770 LUCKHOFER *Hist. Printing* 292 Presses of his structure became . . . general throughout the Low Countries. 1793 SNEATON *Egyptstone* L. Pref. p. v. A distinct account of the progress and structure of the Egyptstone Lighthouse. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* vii. 311 The scarcity of brick and stone at the period of its structure.

2. Manner of building or construction; the way in which an edifice, machine, implement, etc. is made or put together.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* ii. 377 The structure of this City was beautiful and high. 1695 *tr. Missen's Voy. Italy* II. 158 The structure of the Cathedral is not much unlike to that of the Church of Siena. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss. (1708) 72 He can spy out the Faults in the Structure of a Boat, sooner than those of himself. 1772 PENNANT *Tours Scot.* (1774) i Chester; a city without parallel for the singular structure of the four principal streets, which are as if excavated out of the earth. 1825 *Art Breving* (ed. 2) 149 There are variations in the structure of these mills—some are worked by hand, others by horse and water. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. iii. iv. They . . . show purchased dirks, of an improved structure, made to order. 1908 *Animal Managem.* (War Office) 176 In speaking of the structure of the saddle.

3. The mutual relation of the constituent parts or elements of a whole as determining its peculiar nature or character; make, frame.

a. *gen.*

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* iv. 1075 An Idoll, that Ipithima did present In structure of her every lineament [*imag. deus membrorum structural*]. 1657 J. COOKE *Hall's Cures Eng. List* 203 My Lady Rainsford beautiful and of a gallant structure of body. 1725 DE FOU *Voy. round World* (1840) 262 The admirable structure of this part of the Country. 1757 R. PRICE *Review Morals* i. (1769) 13 Then . . . it [morality] has no other measure or standard, besides every one's private structure of mind and sensations. 1774 GOLOS. *Nat. Hist.* I. 51 Of the internal Structure of the Earth. 1803 BROUGHAM *Coln. Policy* I. 50 The structure of society . . . is the same in all those settlements. 1874 BREWSTER in *Phil. Trans.* CIV. 438 The interior part of the drop had a structure similar to that of fluid glass. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* iii. (1858) 12 With a feeling of thankfulness rather than there do exist men of that structure too. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 2 Men . . . became conscious of new fibre in

their moral structure. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* ii. 20 The structure of the Southern Hemisphere.

b. *Anat., Biol.*, etc.

1615 H. CROOKE *Body of Man* viii. iv. (1631) 730 Of the Vse, Figure and Structure of the Hand. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 49 This imperfect Sketch, . . . concerning the Structure, Mechanism, Laws, Properties, and Motions of that System of Matter, that compose a human Body. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VIII. 11 Many philosophers . . . have . . . minutely examined their [sc. caterpillars'] structure and internal conformation. 1814 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* 56 Every plant examined as to external structure, displays at least four systems of organs. 1835 J. DUNCAN *Beetles* (Nat. Libr.) 142 An exotic group, very closely related to the Gyrini, but offering so many minute modifications of structure as to warrant their separation into a distinct genus. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* v. (1873) 114 Variations of structure arising in the young or larvæ naturally tend to affect the structure of the mature animal. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phaner.* 88 The secretion of dermal glands, always appears first in the walls of the cells, and gives them a peculiar structure.

c. *Geol., Min.*, etc.

1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 27 Fragments of stone broken from simple rocks display the structure of the internal parts. 1822 CLEAVELAND *Min. & Geol.* (ed. 2) i. 58 The structure of a mineral undoubtedly depends on the shape, size, and arrangement of the minute parts, of which it is composed. 1879 A. GZIKIR in *Engel. Brit.* X. 229/1 There are two leading types of stucture among rocks—crystalline or massive, and fragmental.

d. With reference to a literary composition, a verse or sentence, a language, etc.

1745 FRANCIS *tr. Hor.*, *Epist.* i. xix. 37, I fear'd to change the Structure of his Line. 1749 *Power & Harmony Prosaic Numbers* Pref. 3 A critical Regard to the Structure of their Periods. 1789 *New Lond. Mag.* July 361/1 A new feature . . . was presented last Saturday at this theatre. The structure is light and pleasant. 1814 KEBBLE *Occas. Papers* (1877) 154 There remain two sorts of imitation instrumental to Poetry: induct, by which the style and structure takes the colour of the subject; and direct. 1823 THOMASINA ROSS *Bouterwek's Hist. Sp. Lit.* i. 260 Combining the unity of ideas, which ought to distinguish that species of composition [sc. the sonnet], with the most elegant rounding and regularity of structure. 1833 J. RUSH *Philos. Human Voice* xlv. (ed. 2) 313 When the structure of a sentence is so much involved as to produce a momentary hesitation in an audience, about its concord or government. 1857 J. D. MORELL *Gram. Engl. Lang.* 49 The Structure of Words. 1. Roots and Derivatives. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) i. xix. 371 The Apocalypse is . . . thoroughly poetical in structure. 1887 *Spectator* 23 July 956/1 The story itself is in structure extremely simple.

4. The coexistence in a whole of distinct parts having a definite manner of arrangement.

1873 SPENCER *Study Sociol.* iii. (1880) 63 Though structure up to a certain point [in the animal organism] is requisite for growth, structure beyond that point impedes growth. 1876 (see *STRUCTURE v.*).

5. *concr.* That which is built or constructed.

a. A building or edifice of any kind, esp. a pile of building of some considerable size and imposing appearance.

1615 BRATNWAIT *Strappado* 104 Her structures ruin'd are, and there doth grow, A ghou of fatal Elmes. 1637 WEEVER *Ans. Funeral Mon.* 707 The bodies . . . were buried in the Abbey Church, . . . in Saint Peter's, and in other religious Structures. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Intp.* 297 Dilichius, not only mentions the seven Hills, but tells also what magnificent structures stand upon them. 1739 GRAY *Lett. Poems* (1775) 69 A church, which is, indeed, a most stately structure. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. i, I saw from out the wave her structures rise As from the stroke of the enchanter's wand. 1833 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorks.* viii. 205 Of these humble structures we have only the foundations. 1899 TOURNEER *Fool's Errand* viii. 34 This log house had in time given way to a more venustian structure of brick.

transf. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1239 [Spoken to the giant Harabab.] Go bafld' coward, lest I run upon thee, . . . And with one buffet lay thy structure low.

b. *fig.*

1637 SALTONSTALL *Eusebius' Constantine* 49 Your contentions do arise from points not concerning the maine structure of Religion. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 269 The whole structure of his civitas might be dissolved. 1664 PRIOR *Hymn to Sun* viii, Eternal Structures let Them raise, On William's and Maria's Praise: Nor want new Subject for the Song. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 256 Christianity . . . is not a structure of institutions.

c. Buildings collectively.

1671 MILTON *P. R.* iii. 286 Echataha her structure vast there shews.

g. In a wider sense: A fabric or framework of material parts put together.

1677 T. JOHANN *Lond. Triumpha* title p, Illustrated with many Magnificent Structures & Pageants. 1728 *Pore Dunc.* i. 247 Then [he] lights the structure with awetted eyes, The rolling smoke involves the sacrifice. 1788 COWPER *Gratitude* 25 This moveable structure of shelves, . . . charg'd with octaves and twelves. 1847 WHIEWELL *Mech. Engin.* i. Combinations of material parts, . . . when constructed with a view to support weights, or to resist forces, without being moved, . . . are termed Structures. *Ibid.* 51 Structures are of various kinds, as Frames, which have their parts connected by pins or mortises; and Arches, in which the parts are connected only by contact. 1883 W. J. M. RANKINE in *Engel. Brit.* XV. 750/1 The principles of the support of a floating structure form an important part of Hydromechanics.

7. An organized body or combination of mutually connected and dependent parts or elements. Chiefly in *Biol.*, applied to component parts of an animal or vegetable organism.

1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylva Brit.* 6 Each stage of the exist-ence of these wonderful vegetable structures. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vi. (1873) 140 When we see any structure highly perfected for any particular habit, as the wings of a bird for

flight. 1876 SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* § 254 (1885) I. 526 The general law of organization... is that distinct duties entail distinct structures. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 1 The substance of plants is not homogeneous, but is composed of small structures, generally indistinguishable by the naked eye... These structures are termed Cells.

8. attrib. and Comb.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxvii. 386 All the ice that forms the lower portion of this glacier has to pass through the structure-mill at the bottom of the fall, and the consequence is that it is all laminated. 1879 *Amer. Jnrl. Sci.* May 405 On the Structure-formulas of Aromatic Compounds. 1897 MANY KINGSLEY W. *Africa* 670 They... turn it bodily over and over, with structure-straining humps to the boat, and any amount of advice... to each other.

Structure (strŭ'ktūr), *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To build or form into a structure; to organize the parts or elements of (something) in structural form.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xlv. 361 In which dangerous Opposition, Equity and Justice being structured and founded on either of the opposite Terms, and a Gap being thereby opened for the ushering in of Injustice and Iniquity. 1876 SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* § 286. (1885) I. 365 What degree of likeness can we find between a man and a mountain?... the one has little internal structure, and that irregular, the other is elaborately structured internally in a definite way.

Hence **Structured** *ppl. a.*

1873 SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* XXII. 328 The changes by which this structureless mass becomes a structured mass.

Structureless (strŭ'ktūrless), *a.* [f. **STRUCTURE** sb. + -LESS.] Lacking organic structure.

1847-9 W. H. WALSH in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 104/1 Granular matter lying in a structureless substance. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xiii. § 4 That structureless and massive rock which we have characterized by the term 'compact crystalline'. 1879 *Haackel's Evol. Man* II. xv. 33 It is only in the case of Monera, -of structureless organizations without organs - that we can assume the hypothesis of spontaneous generation. 1896 *Tablet* 1 Feb. 161 The structureless creed of the Board schools.

Hence **Structurelessness**.

1859 HUXLEY in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. 476/1 The structurelessness of a homogeneous membrane. 1892 *Nation* (N.Y.) 7 Apr. 263/1 It is a fact which absolutely overthrows the whole theory of poetic structure or structurelessness implied in Whitman's volumes.

Structurally (strŭ'ktūrli), *adv. rare* -1. [badly f. **STRUCTURE** sb. + -LY 2.] = **STRUCTURALLY**.

1867 SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* § 181. II. 14 These aggregates of the lowest order, each formed of physiological units united into a group that is structurally single, and cannot be divided without destruction of its individuality.

Structurer (strŭ'ktūrər), *v. rare.* [f. **STRUCTURE** v. + -ER 1.] An architect, a builder or constructor.

1755 T. H. CROKER *Orl. Fur.* xxxiv. liii. Stupendous work! Dedalian structurer, With us, what fabric can to this aspire?

Structurist (strŭ'ktūrɪst), *rare.* [f. **STRUCTURE** sb. + -IST.] A builder.

1860 WORCESTER (citing *N. Brit. Rev.*).

[**Strude**, erroneous f. **STUD** sb. (stock of mares). 1702 J. K. *New Eng. Dict.*; and in later Dicts.]

Strue, obs. variant of **STROY** v.

Struggle (strŭ'gl), *sb.* Also 8 **struglo**. [f. **STRUGGLE** v.]

1. An act of struggling; a resolute contest, whether physical or otherwise; a continued effort to resist force or free oneself from constraint; a strong effort under difficulties.

1692 LOCKE *Consid. Lower. Interest* 115 The usual struggle and contest, as I said before, ... is between the Landed Man and the Merchant. [Cf. *supra* 114 This palling and contest is usually between the Landed Man and the Merchant.] a 1716 *South Sermon* (1727) VI. 180 Every Verse... speaking nothing but the Horrors of a hopeless Soul, and the Struggles and Agonies of one sinking under the dismal Apprehensions of the divine Wrath. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 341 There was a constant struggle between the legislature and the officers of justice. 1798 T. MORTON *Speed the Plough* v. i. (1800) 64 'Tis hard for the heart to forego, without one struggle, its only hope of happiness. 1827 Scott *Highland Widow* v. Her demand was never refused, though granted in many cases with a kind of struggle between compassion and aversion. 1833 Q. Rev. XLIX. 407 These feather-weights... sometimes ride a winning race; though if it comes to a struggle, as the term is, they are almost certain to be defeated by the experienced jockey. 1840 HOON *Up Rhine* 217 The man, seized hold of the child's clothes in a very rough manner. A struggle immediately took place between the officer and the woman. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 159 The struggle which patriotism had for a time maintained against bigotry in the royal mind was at an end. 1867 RUSKIN *Time & Tide* i. § 1 The immediate struggle between the system of co-operation and the system of master-ship. 1918 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 28 Mar. 149/2 Zarathustra... anticipated that the final eschatological struggle was at hand, when the sovereignty... of Ahura would be established.

b. A strong effort to continue to breathe, as in the death-agony or under conditions tending to produce suffocation.

1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* vii. St. Aubert expired without a struggle or a sigh. 1809 *Med. Jnrl.* XXI. 138 This event [death] sometimes takes place... in a placid manner, without any struggle, and not unfrequently with a smile on the countenance. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* xi. Suddenly whipping the fish over the side into the boat, he began flapping it about as if it were plunging in the death-struggle. 1845 J. COULTER *Adv. Pacific* vii. 87 [The whale] turned over in a few minutes without a struggle. 1854 SURTEES *Handley Cr.* i. (1901) I. 11 He died at the good old age of eighty without a groan or struggle. 1915 J. S. HALDANE in *Times* 29 Apr. 9/6 These men were lying struggling

for breath... There was nothing to account for the... struggle for air, but the one fact that they were suffering from acute bronchitis.

c. A conflict between material agents; *spec. effervescence.* (Cf. **STRUGGLING** *vbl. sb.* 2.) *Obs.*

1741 P. SHAW tr. *Boerhaave's Chem.* (ed. 2) I. 539 These salts test after complete saturation, and then produce no struggle, upon the addition either of an alkali or an acid salt to the saturated mixture. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 12 With magnesia [i.e. argill] can have no struggle. 1825 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 253 The earth, when dry, is a had conductor, and will not receive the electricity from the clouds without a struggle.

d. *Struggle for existence, for life:* in *Biology* used metaphorically to describe the relation between co-existing organic species when the causes tending to the survival of one tend to the extinction of another. Also *gen.*, an effort under difficulties to obtain the means of livelihood; a continued resistance to influences threatening destruction or extinction.

a 1827 in J. B. Norton *Topics* (1858) 214 Madras... rose amidst poverty and many struggles for existence. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 56 In the universal struggle for existence, the right of the strongest eventually prevails; and the strength and durability of a race depends mainly on its prolificness, in which hybrids are acknowledged to be deficient. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* v. (1873) 118 In the struggle for life to which every animal is exposed, each would have a better chance of supporting itself, by less nutriment being wasted. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 406 The struggle for existence is not confined to the animals, but appears in the kingdom of thought.

2. In generalized sense: Contention, determined effort or resistance.

1706 SIR D. HUME *Diary Parl. Scot.* (Bannatyne Club) 189 The Parliament... proceeded, and with very little struggle, approved Articles 9-13. 1714 FONTESQUE-ALANO *Fontesque's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* Pref. 28 King John, after much struggle with his Barons, swears to restore the good Laws of his Ancestors. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) VIII. 138 A conscience, that is upon the struggle with vice, and like a cunning wrestler watches its opportunity to give the other a fall. 1833 H. T. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* iv. 89 Not only of week-day labour, but of struggle for subsistence. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. vi. i. Jacobinism is in uttermost crisis and struggle. 1899 JENNIE YOUNG *Ceramic Art* 276 After fifteen or sixteen years of unheard-of struggle and misery, this indomitable genius [Palissy] produced the long-sought enamel. 1881 P. BROOKS *Candle of the Lord* 333 Not till you make men... intelligent, and fond of struggle... not till then have you relieved poverty. 1901 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin Introd.* Speculations... upon the graves of all subjects - the subject of love at struggle with death.

Struggle (strŭ'gl), *v.* Forms: 4-5 **strogl**, 5 **strogolyn**, **strogl** (strokol), 6 **strogl** (g)ell, **strogl**, 4-6 **strogl**, **strogl**, 4-7 **strogl**, **strogl**, 6- **strogl**. [ME. *strugle*, *strogl*, etc., a frequentative formation of obscure origin.

According to Skeat the root is that of ON. *strīgr*, MSw. *strīgher*, ill wyl, Sw. dial. *strug*, contention, strife, reluctance, *struug*, revengeful, Norw. *stru*, refractory, Da. dial. *struende*, reluctantly. On this assumption, however, the formation of the ME. verb still requires explanation; there is no evidence of a Scandinavian type **struggla*. Others regard the word as cogn. w. Du. *struikelen*, G. *straukeln* (MHG. *strākeln*, freq. of OHG. *strāhēn*, -ān), to stumble. The change from (k) to (g) would not be a strong objection to this etymology, but the meanings of the Eng. and the continental verbs are widely apart. Possibly the word may be due to phonetic symbolism, the beginning being suggested by words like *strive*, *strong*; cf. TUGGLE v., TOGGLE v.]

1. *intr.* To contend (with an adversary) in a close grapple as in wrestling; also, in wider use, to make violent bodily movements in order to resist force or free oneself from constraint; to exert one's physical strength in persistent striving against an opposing force.

c 1286 CHAUCEUR *Merch. T.* 1130: As me was taught... Was no thyng he to make yow to see Than strugle [i.e. strogele, strogle, struggle] with a man vp on a tree. - *Parl. T.* 501 And I shal rye hym thurgh thesedyntes Whyll that thou strogelest [i.e. strugglest, strogest] with hym as in game. 1440 J. STIMLEY *Delite K. James* (1818) 19 And gretely the Kyng stroglid with hem, for to have herevdy thame thare knyghts; by the which labur his handis wer all forlute. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 801/2 Strogolyn (i.e. strobelyn), *col. lucid.* 1483 Caxton *Golden Leg.* 211 b/1 A rechelles fellow stroglid and wrestlyd wyth her and brake alle her egges. 1530 PALSGR. 741/1 I stroggell with my bodye, as one dothe that wolde nat be holden, *se me desirre*. 1569 ROEST tr. *J. van der Noot's Theat. Worldings* 5h. Much like unto the Hare, who being caught in the nette, the more he struggleth, the faster he maketh hym self. 1595 SHAKS. *John rv.* i. 77, I will not struggle, I will stand stone still. 1600 Earl Gower's *Conspir.* Cx. In this meane tyme, his maiesty, with struggling and wrastring wyth the said maister Alexander had broght him perforce out of that study. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 120 In struggling with him for the knife, in wresting it out of his hand, hee hurt himself therewith in the forehead. 1612 BIBLE Gen. xxv. 22 And the children struggled together within her. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 144 It is pleasant to see these Chickens, in one side some thrusting out their heads, others striving and struggling to get out their bodies. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 291 The Boat's hawny Crew the Current stem, And, slow advancing, struggle with the Stream. 1787 BEST *Angling* (1822) 56 Then if he [i.e. the pike] struggles again very much, give him line again. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xl. The wind was adverse, attended by some rain, and they struggled against it without much assistance from the tide. 1825 BRANT *Afr. Chief* 59 He struggled fiercely with his chain. 1842 TENNYSON *Dora* 200 So saying, he took the boy, that cried aloud And struggled hard. 1848 J. GRANT *Adv. Aride-de-C.* xl. I was struggling breathlessly in the water. 1848

THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxiv. They... drank a great quantity of champagne at the buffet, where the people... struggled furiously for refreshments. 1856 KANE *Arctic Expl.* II. xv. 165 We struggled manfully to force our way through. 1905 ELIN. GLYN *Victiss. Evangeline* 222 'No, no, I said, struggling feebly to free myself.

b. To make violent efforts to breathe (usually, to struggle for breath); to be in the agony of death. Also (nonce-use) to pass out of (the world) with a struggle.

a 1674 CLARENDON *Shru. Levith.* (1676) 281 There will at some time or other, before he struggles out of this world, be sadness to him in the consideration. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 4 Feb. 1685, Being now in much paine, and struggling for breath.

2. *fig.* To contend resolutely, esp. with an adversary of superior power; to offer obstinate resistance; to make violent efforts to escape from constraint. Const. *with*, *against*, *for*.

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 664 But in myn age wrastle with hardnesse, That with hym stroglid neere in grennesse Of youthe, þat mutacion and change... me seme shulde al strange. c 1425 St. Christina xii. in *Anglia* VIII. 124/30 Fro þen þer þey sturgid [i.e. read struggled] nor enforced no-thinge ageyne goddes wille. 1530 PALSGR. 741/1, I stroglid, I nurnure with wordes secretly, *je grommelle*. He stroglleth at every thyng I do. 1532 TINDALE *Expos. v-vii. Matt.* Prolog. to Rdr. 6b, Euen so is the spirite oppressed & ouer laden of the fleshe thow custome, that she struggleth and stryueth to get vp and to breake lowse in wayne. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. iii. 68 Oh limed soule, that struggling to be free, Art more ingag'd. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. v. vi. 381 With these and other arguments he struggles with his own conscience. 1771 *Lett. Junius* xlix. 254 A virtuous man, struggling with adversity, [is] a scene worthy of the gods. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* viii. My father... sits at home struggling with his grief. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chaz. I.* III. xii. 268 Whenever a party struggles for predominance in the State, it necessarily becomes a political body. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. i. 123 No sooner was the first pressure of military tyranny felt, than the nation... began to struggle fiercely. 1855 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1859) I. 14 Close to our own shores, the Netherlands are struggling vainly for their liberties. 1856 *Ann. Reg.* Chron. 65/1 The counsel for the prisoner attempted to struggle against both the evidence and the prisoner's statement. 1857 BROWNE *Rom. Rye* xxxi. There came over me the same feeling of horror that I had experienced of old. I struggled manfully against it. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 6. 146 It was with less success that the order struggled against the passion for knowledge. 1908 RIDER HAGGARD *Ghost Kings* i. 4 She and her people... had struggled against this South African scheme [of her husband's] even to the verge of open quarrel. 1918 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 14 Mar. 121/4 There are States to-day prepared to help Germany to a dictatorship, against which, if she were successful, they would have to struggle in the end.

b. Said of passions, qualities, forces, etc.

1619 FLETCHER *Knt. Malta* II. v. How nature and his honour struggle in him! 1663 PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xxvii. (1687) 300 Two passions he felt struggling in him at the same point of time. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achil.* 314 Half loth and half consenting to the ill, For loyal blood within him struggled still. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xlv. Pride, and something very like fear, seemed struggling in his breast. 1870 Scott *Lady of Lake* vi. ii. The sunbeams... struggling with the smoky air, Deaden'd the torches' yellow glare. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. iii. viii. Hope and ruth, flickering against despair and rage, still struggle in the minds of men. 1858 A. LINCOLN in *Polit. Deb.* with S. A. Douglas 15 Oct. (1912) II. 268 Right and wrong... are the two principles that have stood face to face from the beginning of time, and will ever continue to struggle. 1906 PETERM. *Relig. Anc. Egypt* i. 5 This idea [of 'a jealous god'] struggled hard against polytheistic toleration.

3. *quasi-trans.* with *adv.* or phrase expressing the result of struggling. *lit.* and *fig.*

1633 Br. HALL *Harit Texts, Eccles.* vi. 10 Neither can hee thinke to struggle himselfe out from the mighty, and ouer ruling power of his Creator. 1639 FULLER *Holy II* ar. ii. (1640) 45 I'll after many changes he struggled himself again into the place. 1646 *Unhappy Game Scotch & English* 20 How they shuffe and cut to struggle themselves out of the Bryers. 1660 INGLETON *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 170 When the light began to appear, the Ass had struggled her self out. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of Ballantrae* iv. Hethere struggled down the last of his emotion.

4. To make great efforts in spite of difficulties; to contend resolutely with (a task, burden); to strive to do something difficult. + Also const. *at*. To struggle for existence: cf. **STRUGGLE** sb. 1 d.

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxvii. § 12 They struggle with that which they cannot fully master. 1644 CHAS. I. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. 111 299 Besides our task is not little that we struggle with. 1667 MILTON *I. L.* II. 606 They... wish and struggle, as they pass, to reach The tempting stream. 1687 ATTERBURY *Answ. Consid. Spirit Luther* 64 The Church of England... had struggl'd and heav'd at a Reformation, ever since Wicliffe's dayes. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxxv. Who that is struggling under his own evils will add to them the miseries of another? 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxxix. She struggled to overcome the pleading of her heart. 1808 Scott *Narrm.* I. xxviii. And when he struggled at a smile, His eye look'd haggard wild. 1820 W. LEVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 24 Such an opportunity as seldom occurs, of cheering a noble mind struggling under misfortunes. 1827 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. A Death-bed. Where for years they have been struggling to raise a Girls' School with no effect. 1849 Q. Rev. Mar. 392 Long-horns [i.e. cattle] which still struggle for a separate existence in a small district. 1855 *Poultry Chron.* II. 498; I saw a hungry little bantam cock struggling with a huge corn much too large for his gullet. 1856 Mrs. MARSH *Hv. Marston* xxxv. Beds... where the same description of flowers were struggling for existence. 1862 CALVERLEY *Verses & Transl.* (ed. 2) 31, I hear that youth... struggling with the first few hairs. And I do think the amateur cornopoean Should be put down by law. 1885 'Mrs. ALEXANDER'

At Bay i, While Glynn was struggling to answer the question 'Where have I seen that face?' 1897 HALL CAINE *Christian x*. When spoken to they would struggle to smile, but the smiles would break down after a moment. 1907 J. H. PATTERSON *Man-Eaters of Tsavo xviii*. 190 Along the baked banks of which [dry ravines] a few stunted trees—the only ones to be seen—struggle to keep themselves alive.

5. To make progress with difficulty to, into, out of (a place, a condition), through (something interposed). Also with adv., along, forward, on. To struggle on: occas. to maintain existence, or continue one's course of action, with difficulty.

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 18 Apr. 1686. The book will, I doubt not, struggle through this unjust impediment. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* 11. 18 The light struggles dimly through windows darkened by dust. 1830 JAMES DARNLEY xvi, A bass-relief whose figures seemed struggling from the stone. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. vii. 11. Either way, the world must contrive to struggle on. 1841 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxviii, Hugh, struggling into a sitting posture and gazing at him intently. 1844 E. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* (1846) I. i. 1 The town itself lay hurled beneath an avalanche of snowy mist, through which a few spears scarcely struggled into sight. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. 1. 452 His looks and tones had inspired terror when he was merely a young advocate struggling into practice. 1860 TYNOALL *Glac.* i. § 27. 212 My telescope... directed upon the men as they struggled through the snow. 1865 SEELEY *Ecc. Homo* v. (ed. 8) 40 Christ did not struggle forward to a position in which he could found a new state, but simply founded it. 1880 A. H. SWINTON *Islet Variety* 10 Here... still struggles on a remnant of a once rich coleopterous fauna of lacustrine aspect. 1885 'Mrs. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* vii, When he was slowly struggling back to life and strength. 1888 F. HUMER *Mme. Mistris* I. Prolog., He struggled to his feet quickly. 1902 BUCHAN *Watcher by Threshold* 313 A moon was beginning to struggle through the windy clouds. 1908 E. M. GORNON *Indian Folk Tales* x. (1909) 98 For a while the medical work struggled along under great difficulties. 1910 MEREDITH *Celt & Saxon* xv. in *Fortin*. Rev. June 1901 His brown coat struggled out of the obscurity of the background [of the picture].

with cognate object. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* xii, All gentle feeling vanished, as he saw Scatterbrain struggling his way towards him. 1871 *Daily News* 6 Jan., The officers... were unable to struggle their way up to the inclosure in front of the altar.

† 6. trans. To contest (a point) persistently. *Obs.* 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* iv. xx. 280 The justices long struggled the point.

Struggle-for-lifer. *slang.* [f. the phrase *struggle for life* (see STRUGGLE sb. 1 d) + -ER.]

The word seems to have been first formed in Fr. as *struggle-for-lifer*; in this form it was used in Alphonse Daudet's play *La Lutte pour la Vie* (1889). It had some currency in France (corrupted into *strugforlifer*), and has often been used jocularly (occas. in the Fr. form) by English journalists.

One who has a struggle to live; usually, one who is unscrupulous in his efforts to advance himself in the world.

1895 FUNK'S *Stand. Dict.*, *Struggle-for-lifer* (Slang, Eng.), a struggler for life, as against hopeless poverty. 1899 *Daily News* 11 Jan. 5/4 Some struggle-for-lifers have since carried seats there by sap, mine, and storm. 1905 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 22 Dec. 1 South Africa... will be edited by the manner in which its interests are employed to serve the tactical exigencies of a political 'struggle-for-lifer'.

Strugler (struglɪr). [f. STRUGGLE v. + -ER.] One who struggles.

1554 T. MARTIN *Marr. Priests* B h j, The Jewes were so hard hearted and malicious strugglers against the Truth, that [etc.]. 1598 BAYARD *Chrestol* vi. xxix. 148 And was not dead but a sturdy diugler. In overshooting James the ingler? 1697 MIEGE *Dict. Eng.-Fr.*, A Strugler, qui se debat on qu'il se dement. a 1721 SHEPHERD (Dk. Buckham). *Wks.* 1753 I. 107 Often she cast a kind admiring glance on the bold struggler for delight. 1835 SCOTT *Fain. Lett.* (1894) II. 298 An older woman... added, that we might give her an alms too, for she was an old struggler. 1871 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. 295 HUSS and many another struggler for truth, perished in the flames. 1884 YATES *Recoll.* I. 278 The unswerving kindness with which he supported me, an unknown struggler, against a powerful clique. 1900 J. L. ALLEN *Increasing Purpose* xv. 211 Here is the hero in life! Among these easy-going people this solitary struggler.

Struggling (struglɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. STRUGGLE v. + -ING.]

1. The action of STRUGGLE v.

c1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 823 For with hir struggling wel and myghtlyl The theef fil ouer bord al soodeynly. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. lv. (1495) 270 This skynne callyd Hernia is... slakyd somtyme by to greie trawaylle of body as by grete syrologyne and wrastryngye. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 183 In lye armes he can hur folde, Hur rybbes crakyd as they breke wolde. In struglyngye can they stryve. 1542 UOALL *Erasm. Apoph.* Pref. 'vñj. And in places not a fewe I haue had muche strugleyng & wrastryngye with the faulstes of enprientyng in y^e booke. 1592 GREENE *3rd Pt. Conny catching* E. 3, Both his handkercher with the chaine, and also his purse... were taken out of his pocket in this struggling. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* xxvii. 211 It would... put us to another fatal struggling for libertie and life, more dubious then the former. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* i. i. 266 With strong Reluctance and Convulsive Struggling. 1830 CARLYLE *Richter Again* Ess. 1840 II. 300 No character of this kind... is to be formed without manifold... struggling with the world.

pl. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* xii. 242 They should with much more hard Containe my strugglings. 1690 T. BURNET *Theory Earth* iii. xi. 96 Some Causes impelling the Waters one way, and some another, make intestine strugglings and contrary motions. a 1725 G. BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 797 All the strugglings which that party have made ever since that time... did rise out of this. 1785 *Med. Comm.* I. 303 His strugglings were more violent. 1800 D. DAVISON *Mem. Long Life* ii. 29, I confess to some strugglings of the heart as we hurried past the scenes of my boyhood.

† 2. Effervescence. (Cf. STRUGGLE sb. 1 c.) *Obs.* 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. 378 You may... try it with vinegar, where the effervescence, or struggling, will be much stronger than in water.

Struggling (struglɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. STRUGGLE v. + -ING.] That struggles. In recent use often: That has difficulty in making a livelihood.

1577 KENOALL *Flowers of Epigr.* 99 When stiffe, strong, struggling, sturdy stoures, began to arise. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. xi. 12 There an huge heape of singuldes did oppresse His struggling soule. 1599 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iv. i, Now patience boope my sides With steeld ribs, least I doe hurst my breast With struggling passions. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* v. 232 The struggling Greyhound gnaws his Leash in vain. 1697 — *Æneis* v. 35 Sicilia... whose hospitable Shores In safety we may reach with struggling Oars. 1757 GRAY *Elegy* xviii, The struggling pangs of conscious truth to bide. 1817 C. WOLFE *Burial of Sir F. Moore* 7 By the struggling moon-beam's misty light. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xxiv, 'What do you mean to do for me, old fellow?' asked Mr. Lenville, poking the struggling fire with his walking-stick. 1851 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* I. 324 The rest of the class may be described as merely street-sellers; toiling, struggling, plodding, itinerant tradesmen. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 219 To the impecunious and struggling photographer... 'copies', of course, mean considerable inconvenience.

absol. 1834 (title) Leigh Hunt's London Journal, to Assist the Inquiring, Animate the Struggling, [etc.]. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. vi, But, to the living and the struggling, a new, Fourteenth morning dawns. 1884 J. PAVN *Lit. Recoll.* 75 Their behaviour to the Young and Struggling.

Strugglingly (struglɪŋli), *adv.* [f. STRUGGLING *ppl. a.* + -LY.] In a struggling manner.

1574 A. L. CALVIN'S *Four Serms.* Epist., You see him somtyme yieldingly stretch out, somtyme strugglingly throw his weakened legges. 1596 MASSE *Saffron Walden* N 4 b, A dampe... in thick rouling clouds would strugglingly funnel vp. 1838 POE *A. Gordon Pym* Wks. 1864 IV. 265 A large black bird of the hither species strugglingly and slowly arose above the shrubs. 1895 BROWNING *Aristoph.* Apol. 260 Sea claws at sand relinquished strugglingly.

Struik(e), *obs. forms of STROY v.*

Struik(e)n, Struive: see STRIKE v., STRIVE v.

Struke(n, strukkin, etc.: see STRIKE v.

Struldrug (struldru:ŋ). Also 8 (Swift) -brugg; corruptly 8-9 Strulbrug. [Arbitrarily formed.] In Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, given as the native appellation of 'the immortals' in the kingdom of Luggnagg, who were incapable of dying, but after the age of eighty continued to exist in a state of miserable decrepitude, regarded as legally dead, and receiving a small pittance from the state. Hence in allusive uses.

1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* iii. x. 127-8 Struldruggs. 129 ff. Struldruggs, -bruggs. 1773 MRS. ANNE GRANT *Lett. Fr. Mountains* (1807) I. vii. 57 The sages here get a great deal of reverence and attention, not usually paid to the struldruggs of other countries. 1784 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to H. S. Conway* 25 June, I am very well content to be a Strulbrug, and to exist after I have done being. 1847 H. MILLER *First Impr.* Eng. xvi. 293 These [trees] are mere hollow trunks, of vast bulk, but stunted foliage. — mere struldruggs of the forest. 1908 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 744 There is a danger lest the aged pensioner at home should sink into the condition of a struldrug.

attrib. 1844 DE QUINCEY *Greec under Romans* Wks. 1890 VII. 275 All the great Moslem nations being already in a Struldrug state, and held erect only by the colossal support of Christian powers.

Hence Struldruggian a., of or pertaining to a Struldrug. Struldruggism, the condition or practice of a Struldrug.

1778 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to W. Mason* 15 May, I have long taken my doctor's degree in Struldruggism, and wonder I concern myself about the affairs of the living. 1788 — *Lett. Lady Craigen* 11 Dec., When any personage has shone as much as is possible in his or her best walk... he should take up his struldruggism, and be heard of no more. 1909 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 2 Sept. 314/1 Rescuing old authors from the dangers of the struldrugg state.

[Strul, error for strutt, STUT sb. 1831 LOUGHER *Encycl. Agric.* (ed. 2) 1247 (Glossarial Index), Strull, a bar so placed as to resist weight, p. 498. (In text, a strutt). Hence 1860 WORCESTER; and in later Dicts.]

Strum (strʊm), *sb.* 1 [Abbreviated form of STRUMPET.] A strumpet, prostitute.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s. v. *Strum*, Rum-strum... a handsome Wench, or Strumpet. 1710 C. SHADWELL *Fair Quaker Deal* t. i. 2 The Whores you left here about ten Months since are Dead with Rotteness, and young Strums supply their Rooms. 1765 *Meretriciad* (ed. 6) 17 The awful Theatre of late's become A mere receptacle for every Strum. a 1825 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Strum*, a battered prostitute.

† Strum, sb. 2 *slang. Obs.* A periwig. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Strum*, a Periwig. Rum-strum, a long Wig. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue*.

† Strum, sb. 3 *Obs. rare* 1. [? Confusion of THROM sb. 2 and SPRING sb.] (Sense not clear: see quot.)

1725 *Bradley's Family Dict.* s. v. *Catkin*, Catkins, the Male Blossoms of Nut-bearing, Trees, &c., in the Hazel they are long Strums, composed of very small Flowers.

Strum (strʊm), *sb.* 4 *Sc.* [Cf. STRUNT sb. 2.] A fit of ill-humour; esp. in phr. to take the strum or strums.

1783 J. MACAULAY *Poems* 185 (E.D.D.) The petty lads hae ta'en the strum, Because we winna let them come. 1818 MISS FERRIER *Marriage* xxv, Ye're, ye're, ye're to tak the strums, an' ye dinna get a thing yer ain way.

Hence Strum v. *intr.*, 'to be in a pettish humour' (Jam.).

1804 TARRAS *Poems* 132 (Jam.) Sinkin' wi' care we aftern fag, Strummin' about a gill we're lag, Synce drowsy bum. *Ibid.* Gloss., *Strumming*, glooming, looking sour.

Strum (strʊm), *sb.* 6 [f. STAUM v.] The action of strumming or playing noisily and monotonously on a musical instrument.

c 1793 BURNS *Epist. Epigr.* 51 Who christeed thus Maria's lyre divice The idiot strum of vanity bemused...? 1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* III. 143 There were four young ladies who were learning music. We now had our annoyance: it was strum, strum, all day long. 1845 ELIZA COOK *Poems Ser.* II. *Poem of Housell*, iii, There's more mirth in the jig and the amateur's strum, When the parchment-spread battle-dore serves as a drum.

Strum (strʊm), *sb.* 6 *Mining. Sc.* [Of obscure origin.] (See quotes.)

1880 J. NICOL *Poems & Songs* 75 They [sc. the miners] come To their daily task With powder flask And tinder, straw, and strum. 1886 J. BARROWMAN *Sc. Mining Terms* 65 *Strum*, safety fuse. 1895 N. B. *Daily Mail* 13 Nov. 5 The explosion... is supposed to have been caused by some careless miner leaving a ball of 'strum,' an explosive material used by them in the pits, in the vicinity of the fire. 1911 *Daily News* 3 Apr. 5 A piece of miners' 'strum' for blasting operations was also found.

Strum (strʊm), *v.* [Echoic: cf. THrum v. 3.]

1. *trans.* To play on (a stringed instrument) carelessly or unskillfully; to produce (notes, a tune) etc.] by such playing. Also with *out, over*.

Ash's explanation (quot. 1775) is badly expressed, and perhaps implies a misunderstanding.

1775 ASH *Suppl.*, *Strum* (v. t. a *droll word*), tuned as a stringed instrument in a clumsy manner. 1784 *New Spectator* No. xviii. 1 She has received what is called a genteel education, that is, she can strum a tune on a guitar. [etc.] 1802 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Gaston de Blondeville* Posth. Wks. (1861) I. 86 Her mynstrills of music, began to blow upon their pipes, and to strum their stringed instruments with most sweet noise. 1845 FORBES *Handbk. Spain* i. 30 In due time songs are sung, a guitar is strummed. 1890 THACKERAY *Pendennis* iv, Laura... had been strumming her music lessons for hours before. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* II. 53 He was sitting at the piano strumming a music-hall ditty. 1896 A. MORRISON *Adv. Martin Hewitt* Ser. iii. 10, I turned to my little pianette and strummed over the notes, making my own time. 1892 He had got musicians to strum out the notes on all sorts of instruments. 1906 *Temple Bar* Jan. 76 The mate... sits on the booby haich, and strums his banjo to the stars.

2. *intr.* To play carelessly or unskillfully on a stringed instrument. Also with *away, on*. Said also of an instrument: To sound when strummed upon.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.*, *Strum*, to play badly on the harpsichord, or any other stringed instrument. c 1793 BURNS *Monody on Lady* 18 Here Vanity strums on her idiot lyre. 1840 LANY C. BURY *Hist. of Flirt* xii, Thelwal would strum away on the guitar. 1849 LYTTON *K. Arthur* viii. lxxv, Flutes, viols, trumpets haying, screaming, strumming, Flatter his ears, and compliment his coming. 1895 BROWNING *Aristoph.* Apol. 186 You have been fouling that redoubtable Harp-player, twenty years, with what effect? Still he strums on, strums ever cheerily. 1914 J. L. PATON *J. B. Paton* xii. 202 Physical exercises... went with more go than the teacher... strummed on the piano by way of accompaniment.

3. *quasi-trans.* with adverbial extension.

1777 SNERIDIAN *Sch. Scandal* ii. i. Plays (1902) 160 To... he stuck down to an old Spinnet to pump your fader to sleep after a Fox Chase. 1787 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ode upon Ode* (ed. 7) 41 [He] to his tent majestic strode to strum, And scrape his anger out on twined-drum. 1847 ANNE BRONTE *Agnes Grey* vii, The short half-hour of practising was horribly strummed through.

Hence Strummed *ppl. a.*

1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* xxi, Your conscience... will get out of tune, like a strummed piano.

Strum: see STROM.

Struma (strʊmə). Pl. strumæ; also 6 strumas, 7 -aes, 7-8 -as. See also STRUME [mod.L. use of L. *struma* scrofulous tumour.]

1. *Path.* a. = SCROFULA. Also applied to goitre or bronchocoele, and to tubercular disease, esp. in mod.L. specific designations as *Struma aberrata*, *adiposa*, etc.

1565 J. HALL *Lanfranc's Chirurg.*, *Expos. Table* 46 For if by melancholy they become scirrhous, he calleth them Scrophulas, but Galen nameth them Strumas. 1575 BAKSTER *Chirurg.* i. (1585) 92 *Struma* is called of the barbarous sort, Scrophula, and englished the King's or Queen's euill. 1655 CULPEPER, etc. *Isterius* x. iv. 290 At the Mesaraick Veins... be stopped, as in Children who have the Struma, or Kings Evil. 1666 WISEMAN *Surg. Treat.* iv. ii. 248 If this acid Humour be simple, the Disease is a simple Struma; if joined with a malignity, or any other Humour, it makes a mixt Tumour, as *Struma maligna*, *Phlegmonodes*, *Schirrhodes*, *Oedematodes*, &c. 1784 T. WHITE (title) A Treatise on Struma or Scrophula, commonly called the King's Evil. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxix. 393 The constitution of the patient rapidly gives way under the continuation of struma. 1898 W. J. WALSHAM *Handbk. Surg. Pathol.* 41 *Struma* or scrophula manifests itself in bone either as a low form of chronic osteitis... or as a deposit of milary tubercles.

b. A scrofulous swelling or tumour. Also, a goitre, bronchocoele (*rare*).

1654 J. WEBSTER *Acad. Exam.* 74 Great and dangerous sores, as the Lupus... Elephantiasis, Strumæ, 1690 T. BROOKS *Wks.* (1691) VI. 426 That one man diet, of an apoplexy to the head, another of a *struma* in the neck. 1696 WISEMAN *Surg. Treat.* iv. ii. 249 When he wakened his Neck was full of *Struma* on both sides, some as big as Walnuts. *Ibid.* iv. iv. 209 He had also a *Struma* ulcerated in each Arm. *Ibid.*, He had also in the Groin of the same side a Cluster of *Strumæ*. 1684 J. BROWNE (title) *Adeno-*

choiradologia; or An Anatomick-Chirurgical Treatise of Glandules & Strumæ, or Kings-Evil-Swellings. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 28 A Bunch of Struma under the Chin. 1753 R. RUSSELL *Diss. Sea Water* 122 Struma's are apt to rise again near their old Cicatrices.

2. *Bot.* A cellular dilatation on a leaf-stalk at the point where the petiole joins the lamina or where the midrib joins the leaflets of a compound leaf. See also quot. 1866.

1832 LINOLEY *Introd. Bot.* i. ii. 95 At the opposite extremity of the petiole, where it is connected with the lamina, a similar swelling is often remarkable... this is called the *struma*, or, by the French *bourrelet*. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 174 A somewhat similar swelling may be also seen in many compound leaves at the base of each partial petiole, which is termed the *struma*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Struma*,... A protuberance at the base of the spore-cases of some urn-mosses.

Strumatic (strumæ'tik), *a. rare*°. [ad. late L. *strumaticus*, f. *struma*: see prec. and -ATIC.] Suffering from struma. Hence **Strumaticness**. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Strumatick*, that has the Impostume *Struma*. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Strumatickness*, a being troubled with strumous Humours, or Swellings, that generally appear in the glandulous or kernelly Parts. 1883 OGILVIE, *Strumatic*. 1894 G. M. GOULD *Illustr. Diet. Med.* etc., *Strumatic*, *Strumatus*, strumous, scrofulous.

Strumatous, *a. rare*°. [irreg. f. *STRUMA*: see -OUS.] = prec. 1894 [see *STRUMATIC* a.].

Strumbell, var. *STRUMMEL* a. and sb.²

† **Strumble**, v.¹ *Obs. rare*°. [Cf. *RUMBLE* v.] *intr.* To rumble.

1645 *Sacred Decretal* 9 Though... he be condemned as a Traitor and disturber of the public Peace (for our guts strumble at him every morning).

† **Strumble**, v.² *Obs. rare*°. [? Altered form of *STUMBLE* v. Perh. a misprint; but cf. Du. † *stompelen* to stumble (Kilian).] *intr.* To stumble.

1681 RYCAUT *tr. Gracian's Critick* vii. 127 He being lame with Age... in a few paces, stumbled on his Crutches [orig. *Sp. tropecó en su misma muleta*] and fell.

† **Strumbles**, *Obs. rare*°. Some kind of submarine vegetation (called in Pg. *tromba*).

1624 in Foster *Eng. Factories Ind.* (1909) III. 23 [In sailing to Surat] Mett with weeds called strumbles, a good sign of nearness [to land].

† **Strume**, *Obs.* [a. F. *strume*, or ad. L. *strūma*.] = *STRUMA* 1.

1559 MORWYN *Economy*. 287 A marvelous water or oyll for strumes and swellings of the throote. 1578 LYTTE *Dodoens* 12 lxxxi. 258 The same... resolueth and scattereth the swelling about the necke called Strumes. 1630 POETON *Chirurg. Closet* 20 It cures Strumes: It takes away proud and corrupt flesh in vicers. 1635 BRATHWAITE *Arctid. Pr.* 87 When Nonius that same scabbie Did of a Strume complain. 1677 COLES, *Strume*, *ma*. 1704 COCKER, *Strume* or *Struma*.

Strumectomy (strumæ'ktōmī). [f. *STRUMA* + *ECTOMY*.] Excision of a struma.

1894 GOULD *Illustr. Diet. Med.* 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Strumiferous, *a. Path. and Bot.* [f. *STRUM*-A + -(i)FEROUS. Cf. F. *strumifère*.] Bearing a struma.

1850 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1894 GOULD *Illustr. Diet. Med.* 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*.

Strumiform (strū'mifōrm), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *strumiformis*, f. *strūma*: see *STRUMA* and -FORM.] *a. Bot.* Having the appearance of a struma (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). *b. Path.* Resembling struma (Gould *Illustr. Diet. Med.* 1894).

Strumme, *obs. form of STROM*.

† **Strummel**, sb.¹ *slang. Obs.* Forms: 6-7 *strommel*, 7 *strommel*, 7-8 *strommel*, 8 *strommel*, 8 *strommel*, 8-9 *strommel*, 6-9 *strommel*. [perh. a. AF. **estramaille*, straw bedding, f. OF. *estramer*: see *STRAMAGE*.]

1. *STRAW*. 1557 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 83 Strommel, strawe. *Ibid.* 85, I towre the strummel trine vpon thy nabchet and Togman. I see the strawe hang vpon thy cap and coate. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggars Bush* iii. iii. To 'Iwang dell's, i' the strommel [sic]. 1642 BROME *Joviall Crew* ii. F. 2, The Bratling's horn, the Dooxy's in the Strummel, Laid by an Antum Mort of their own Crew. 1719 D'URVEY *Pitts* VI. 265 At Night he will tumble on Strumil or Hay. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xviii. You'll eat the goodman's meat, drink his hair, sleep on the strammel in his barn.

2. *HAIR*. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Strummel*,... Hair, as, She hath good Store of Strummel on her Nob. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Strummel*, the hair of the head. To get your strummel faked in twig, is to have your hair dressed in style. 1834 AINSWORTH *Rookwood* iii. v. With mystrummel faked in the newest twig.

3. *Comb.*: strummel-patch *a.*, a contemptuous epithet for a person.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. v. The borson strummel patch, Goggle-ey'd Grumbledories.

† **Strummel**, *a.* and *sb.* 2 *Obs. Sc.* Also 6 *strummell*, *strwmill*, *strumbell*. [Of obscure origin and meaning; Jamieson identifies it with a mod. Sc. dial. *stumral* 'habituated to stumbling' (said of a horse), but the passages do not support this.] *a. adj.* A depreciatory epithet applied to a horse or a stirk. *b. sb.* A term of contempt for a person.

a. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* liii. 11 He stackerit lyk ane strummell awer, That hap shackellit war abone the kne.

Ibid. lxxv. 54 Quod scho... My strwmill stirk, zit new to sparne.

b. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lx. 17 Stuffedittis, strekouris, and stafsische strummellis. *Ibid.* lx. 62 Ane pyk-bank... Fejning the feiris of ane lord, And he ane strumbell.

Strummer (strū'mər), [f. *STRUM* v. + -ER 1.] One who strums.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.*, *Strummer* of wire, a player on any instrument strung with wire. 1808 J. MAYNE *Siller Gnn* iv. xxi. A cat-gut strummer. 1831 MACAULAY in *Trevelyan Life* i. iv. 206 Pianoforte-strummer by the first pianoforte-strummer in England. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* iv. xl. Thirty-five pounds a year, and extra pay for teaching the smallest strummers at the piano. 1895 K. GRAHAM *Golden Age* 89 The pure, absolute quality and nature of each note in itself are only appreciated by the strummer.

Strumming (strū'mɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb *STRUM*.

1775 ASH *Suppl.*, *Strumming*, the act of stringing or tuning in a clumsy manner. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* ii. And there are songs and quavers, roaring, humming, Guitars, and every other sort of strumming. 1825 WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 362 The strumming of an ill-tuned piano. 1887 BESANT *The World went xiii*, As for tea, with the strumming of a harp-sichord... I cannot endure it. 1894 JESSOP *Random Ram.* ii. 75 We provide pianos for elementary schools, and encourage strumming.

2. *Sc.* 'A thrilling sensation, sometimes implying giddiness.' (Jam.)

1822 HOGG *Perils of Man* II. vii. 234 I'll never forget sic queer strummings as I had within me. Oh, I wad fain hae been at them 1. There was a kind o' yeuk, a kind o' kittling, a sort o' prinkling in my blood like.

Strumose (strū'mōs), *a.* [ad. L. *strūmōsus*, f. *strūma* *STRUMA*: see -OSE.]

1. *Bot.* Having a struma; strumiferous.

1841 LINOLEY *Elem. Bot.* 46 Filaments are sometimes... strumose, when a tubercle forms upon their face. 1849 RALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 398 In fig. 313, a represents such a staminiferous appendage found on the inner side of the base of the filament, f, which is hence called appendiculate, or sometimes strumose. 1864 M. G. CAMPBELL in *Intell. Observ.* IV. 249 The capsule [of *Dicranium heteromallum*] is... coloured of a reddish brown, with a somewhat, but never distinctly, strumose neck.

2. = *STRUMOUS* a. 1, 2.

1850 in OGILVIE. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Strumose*, scrofulous: of, pertaining to, or affected by struma.

† **Strumosity**, *Obs.* [ad. mod. L. *strūmōsitas*, f. *strūmōsus* - *itis* see prec. and -ITY. Cf. F. † *strumosité* (16-17th c.).] Strumous condition.

1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 114 Refuting withal the opinion of Riolan, who makes the glanduls of the Mesentery the root of all strumosity.

Strumous (strū'mōs), *a.* [ad. L. *strūmōsus*: see *STRUMA* and -OUS.]

1. Affected with struma; characteristic of or indicative of a scrofulous disposition.

1590 P. BARROUGH *Meth. Phys.* v. xxiv. (1634) 335 King Edward also... was wont marvelously to cure Strumous persons only by touching them. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* Apr. 1646, The men using more wine are not so strumous as the women. 1802 *Med. Trans.* VIII. 105 The brain I have given a description of was strumous. 1822 MISS L. M. HAWKINS *Anecd.* i. 303 He had a pale strumous countenance. 1822-9 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) I. 471 The first variety occurs... in strumous or other weakly constitutions. 1867 J. HOGG *Miseric.* i. (ed. 6) 298 With yeast already in a state of exhaustion, we have seen a crop of fungus produced in the head of a strumous boy. 1872 J. C. JEFFERSON *Woman in spite of Herself* vi. The son came in the form of a feeble, nervous, ricketty, strumous child. 1875 B. MEADOWS *Clin. Observ.* 67 A young lady, of strumous habit.

absol. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 498 When Shakespeare spoke of bolding the mirror up to Nature, he surely did not mean so holding it that it reflected only the base and strumous.

2. Of the nature of or caused by struma.

1590 P. BARROUGH *Meth. Phys.* v. xxiv. (1634) 333 Now these strumous tumours are greatly helped by using purging medicines. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg. Treat.* iv. ii. 249 The similitude will hold good of our Strumous Acidity. *Ibid.* iv. 298 He had a strumous Ulcer on the outside of his Ankle. 1748 T. VEGEUS *Distempers of Horses* 160 Strumous blotches... or scrophulous Disorders infest the Throats of Horses. 1802 W. HEBERDEN *Comm. Hist. & Cure Disease* (1806) 139 This disorder arises from a strumous swelling of the glands. 1830 J. TONES *Dental Surg.* 71 The subject... died exhausted by strumous abscesses. 1878 W. J. WALSHAM *Handbk. Surg. Pathol.* 41 Strumous ostitis is merely inflammation of bone occurring in an unhealthy or so-called 'strumous' subject. 1895 W. W. CUYNE *Tuberc. Dis. Bones & Joints* 18 In describing the morbid anatomy of tubercular diseases of bones and joints, I therefore describe the morbid anatomy of those affections known up till recently as 'strumous diseases'.

3. *Nat. Hist.* Having a natural protuberance on some part of the body. *Strumous Lizard* (see quot.).

1802 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* III. 224 Strumous Lizard, *Lacerta Strumosa*,... Lizard with long round tail, and gibbose projecting breast... It is a native... of South America. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 602 *Anthelia strumosa*. (Ehrenberg)... Glaucous; polyps inflated below the mouth, strumous.

Hence **Strumousness**, the state or quality of being strumous. 1883 OGILVIE.

† **Strump**, v. *Obs. rare*°. [Back-formation from *STRUMPET*.] *intr. Phr.* To *strump* it: to play the strumpet.

a 1553 C. BANSLEY *Treatise* (Percy Soc. 1841) 7 That is all theyr delighte; To please theyr lewde lemmans all the daye, and to strumpe it well at nyght.

Strumpat, *obs. form of STRUMPET*.

Strumpell: see *STRUMPEL*.

† **Strumpery**, *Obs.* Also 6 *stromperie*. [f. *strump* shortened form of *STRUMPET* + -ERY.] The practice of harlotry or prostitution.

c 1470 ASHBY *Active Policy* 533 And robbery lafte by that exercise, And strumpery als by this entrepise. a 1553 C. BANSLEY *Treatise* (Percy Soc. 1841) 9 Nowe fye upon proude strumpery. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fort. Faith* ii. v. 1161, The roope whereof [sc. of that gospel] was the breach of virginite, and an infamous stromperie. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 113 A sinke of strumperye.

Strumpet (strūmp'et), *sb.* Forms: 4 *strum-pat*, *strompat*, 4-6 *strompet*, 5-6 -et(ke), (5) *strompyd*, 6 *strompet*, 5-6 *strumpeit*(e), (5) -yt), 7 *strompitt*(t), *strumpeitt*, 4- *strumpet*. [Of obscure origin; for conjectures see Skeat.] A debauched or unchaste woman, a harlot, prostitute.

a 1327 *Pol. Poems* (Camden) 153 Uch a strumpet that ther is such drahtes w drawe. *Ibid.* 155 That heo be kud ant knewe For strompet in rybaudes rewe. c 1374 CHAUVER *Boeth.* i. pr. i. (1868) 6 [i.e. comune strumpets of sicche a place pat men clepen he theatre [L. *has scenicas meretriculas*]. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxiii. 17 There shal be nostrumpet [1388 hoore] of the dougtries of Yrael. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 299 He fonde seven children i leyde bysides a pond, pat a strompat hadde i-bore at oon burpen. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 3 Sb become he moste common strompyd in all he land. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* iv. x. in Asbm. (1652) 146 For seldome have Strumpettes Chylidren of them I bore. 1542 UOALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 140b, marg. Stroumpettes and paromoures. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw.* V. 21 b, Shores wifera vile and abominable strompet. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 17 This yere the comyn strompettes that were taken in London ware raye hoddess. 1602 SHAKS. *Atl's Well* ii. 174 A strumpets boldness. 1604 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 434 If any man or woman call a wedded woman common strumpitt. 1631 DEKKER *Match Me* iv. K, As I am thy wife Make not thy selfe a strompitt of me. 1683 HENGES *Diary* 11 Dec. 1. 143 He regards nothing but to enjoy his little Seraglio of 6 Strumpets. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 286 r: An innocent Creature who would start at the Name of a Strumpet, may think it pretty to be called a Mistress. 1864 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* 451 The most degraded and dangerous strumpets are allowed to congregate round our barracks without hindrance. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Clin. Lect. Dis. Women* xxii. (ed. 4) 186 This is a disease of childhood, and the only exception to this I have seen was in a very young strumpet.

b. *fig.* and of things personified.

1545 BALE *Imag. Both Ch.* i. ix. (1550) K v, They knowe the open whoredome of the babilonick strompet. 1547 BOOROE *Brev. Health* lxxiii. 21 b, I do say that an uryne is a strumpet, or an harlot, for it wyl lyre, and the best Doctor of Phisicke of them all maye be deceived in an uryne. 1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* 799/2 John Household was charged to have called... the Pope him selfe a strong strumpet, and a common haude unto the world. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iii. i. 61 France is a Bawd to Fortune, and king Iohn, that strumpet Fortune, that vsurping Iohn. 1602 - *Ham.* ii. ii. 515 Out, out, thou Strumpet-Fortune. 1663 PATRICK *Parab. Pilgrim* xxviii. (1687) 320 Those Divine Souls, who had converted the Muses, and of Courtesans and lewd Strumpets made them turn Religious and Sainly Creatures. 1727 P. WALKER *Ind. Cameron's Name* Blog. Presbyt. (1827) i. 315 I had old Gray-headed Strumpet Prelacy. 1915 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 335 The Kaiser and his parasites have gone a-whoring after Bellona, the deadliest strumpet that ever wrecked the souls and bodies of men.

c. *quasi-adj.* That is a strumpet.

1596 SHAKS. *Mereh.* V. ii. vi. 16 The skarfed barke puts from ber natue bay, Hudg'd and embraced by the stumpeit winde. a 1634 I CHAPMAN *Alphonsus* v. i. 175 Will not your Grace dispatch the Strumpet Queen? 1812 COMBE *Synlas. Picturesque* xxiii, Oft have I said in words unkind, That strumpet Fortune's very blind.

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *strumpet blood*, *flattery*; *strumpet-like* *adj.* and *adv.*; *strumpet-wise* *adv.*, after the manner of a strumpet.

1599 MARSTON *Antonie's Rev.* iii. v. Disloyal to our Hymnial [sic] rites, What raging beat rains in thy 'strumpet blood? 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii. Conclus. 64 But laying down his head among the 'strumpet flatteries of Prelats, while he sleeps, they wickedly shaving off all those... tresses of his laws, and just prerogatives... deliver him over [etc.]. 1574 J. BRADFORD *Two Notable Serms.* ii. K vj b, It thou doo not altogether consider Christes mynde, thou dealest vnwisely & 'strumpetlike with him. For it is the propertie of strumpets to consider the thynges geuen... them, rather then the loue... of the geuer. 1579 NORTHMOORE *Dicing* 28 b, *Ludi Flores*, which were abominable plaies in Rome, to the honour of their strumpetlike Goddesses *Flores*. 1647 STARVTON *Juvenal* 28 The more then strumpet-like impudence of these sarsenet judges. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot.* 7. 63 'Strumpet-wise fingring a lute, as the manner is... where such are allowed, to invite customers to them.

Hence † **Strumpethood**, the condition of being a strumpet. † **Strumpetier**, a whore-monger. **Strumpeto-cracy** *jocular*, government by strumpets.

† **Strumpetry**, harlotry (in quot. *fig.*).

1435 MISYR *Fire of Love* 54 [he] couetous hart, for lufe of penys, to fendis strumpetry bys lo-um opyns. a 1440 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (H.E.T.S.) 55 And no more the ziftis of sucche men plesith lyer than the wags of strompebede. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 20. 1035 O that our luxurious Strumpetters could read in their diseased bodies the estate of their leprous soules. 1818 *Edin. Rev.* XXX. 425 In the *Strumpetocracy* of France, he had risen to this post by the most servile attention to Madame de Prampadour. 1833 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess.*, *Diderot* (1888) 28 Where Denis [for heretical Metaphysics and irreverence to the Strumpetocracy] languishes in durance. 1899 H. S. WILSON in *New Cent. Rev.* V. 168 Zola wants to show in action the morals and manners... which developed the aristocracy of the Bourse and the strumpetocracy of Paris.

† **Strumpet**, v. *Obs.* [f. *STRUMPET* sb.]

1. *trans.* To bring to the condition of a strumpet. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* ii. ii. 146 For if we two be one, and

thon play false, I doe digest the poison of thy flesh, Being strumpeled by thy coniagion. 1603 Heywood *Luerce* v. 1. (1630) H. 4. And by a stranger I am strumpeled, Rausht, inford. 1640 S. HARDING *Sicily & Naples* ii. v. 30 Charintha's strumpeled; her name is rank 11' th vulgar breath, 'mongst common prostitutes. 1687 *Settle Refl. Dryden* 41 'The King is afflicted for hearing his beloved Queen is strumpeled. fig. a 1631 *Donne Sat.* v. 69 Oh, ney may Faire lawes white reverend name be strumpeled, To warrant thefts. 1667 *FELTHAM Resolves* ii. xxiii. (ed. 8) 229 Hee strumpeled all his Businesse, that does disclose his secrets.

2. To repute as a strumpet; to debase (a woman's fame, name, virtue) to that of a strumpet.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lvi. 6 And maiden virtue rudely strumpeled. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* iii. iii. That proud man, that was Deny'd the honour of your bed, yet durst With his untrue reports, strumpeled your fame. 1633 *Foro Broken Heart* iv. ii. H 2 b. To all memory, Penthea's, poore Penthea's name is strumpeled.

† 3. intr. To strumpeled, i. to play the strumpet.

1635 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1694) l. 119 When that God... shall see that people... to break the Covenant of Wedlock with him, and to strumpeled it with the daughters and Idols of Moah.

Hence Strumpeting vbl. sb.

1655 *Blount Glossogr.* Mechanism... formation, Whoredom, strumpeting. a 1832 BENTHAM *Memo. & Corr.* Wks. 1843 X. 47 His life was one of gaming, drinking, and strumpeting.

† **Strumpetly**, a. and adv. Obs. rare. [-LY 1 and 2.] Like a strumpet.

a. 1614 *tr. Bp. Hall's No Penes with Rome* v. Wks. (1625) 640 Woe to thee thou Strumpetly Citie.

b. 1482 *Revel. Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 43 The daye before she lefte her mortalle body in the whyche sche leuyd strumpetly and vycyusly.

† **Strumphusher**. Obs. -1 [Of obscure origin.] (See quot.)

1631 LENTON *Charact.* C5, A Pander... lives at all distances, and postures, one while Tapster, or Tobacco-seller, otherwise Strumphusher.

† **Strumple**. Obs. In 6 strumpell. [Alteration of STRUMPLE (? influenced by STRUNT).] The fleshy stem of a horse's tail.

1599 R. HAYDOCKE *tr. Lomazzo* i. xx. 70 The truncke or strumple is the beginning of the (horse's) taile. *Ibid.*, The taile which is fastned to the strumple. 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* Strumple sb., obs. ? the fleshy stump of a horse's tail left after 'docking'.

† **Strumstrum**. Obs. rare. [Echoic reduplication: see STRUM v.] A rode stringed instrument (see quote).

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* i. 127 The Strumstrum is made somewhat like a Cittern; most of those that the Indians use are made of a large Goad cut in the midst, and a thin board laid over the hollow... over which the strings are placed. 1728 *Capt. G. Carleton's Mem.* 279 Their Guitars... are their darling Instruments... Tho' in my Opinion our English Sailors are not much amiss in giving them the Title of Strum Strums.

Strumlose (strū-milōs), a. [ad. mod.L. strūmulo-sus, f. strūmula dim. of strūma: see STRUMA and -OSE.] Having a small struma.

1856 *Treas. Bot.* 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms.* Strund(e): see STRAND sb., STRIND 1 and 2.

Strung (strŭng), ppl. a. [pa. pple. of STRING v.] 1. Furnished or fitted with strings or a string. Cf. STRINGED a. 1, 1 b. Now rare or Obs.

1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* iv. 65 Choice Instruments, some Strung, and some of Wind. 1714 *GAY Fan* ii. 40 Ceres is with the beuding Sickle seen, And the strung Bow points out the Cynthia Queen. 1754 *BOYER Gl. Theat. Honour* (ed. 2) 126 Strung, Adj. (is used to express the Strings of any thing), *Lit. Cordis, Cordonis*.

2. Threaded on a string.

1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Theocrit's Travi.* iii. 29 He found twenty two Pound weight of strung Pearls. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XV. 702a (*Pyrotechny*) Strung stars. 1902 ALLBRIDGE *Shedro* xv. 145 None of the women wear any clothes, there is simply a sufficiency of strung heads around their waists. 1927 *Avroth's Guide* 15 June 2 The long line of 'strung' whittings overhead swing with the breeze.

3. Stringing out: spread out in a straggling line.

1902 *Daily Chron.* 5 Mar. 74 The strung-out line of pursuers. 1914 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 583 Mahsud raiders had attacked the strung-out 'Kafila' on its way down the Gomul.

4. In the sense of STRING v. 4. a. Of nerves, feelings, etc.: In a state of tension. Also strung-up. b. With prefixed adv., finely, highly-strung: said of persons with reference to their nervous organization or condition.

1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* xiv. For, when your finely strung people are out of sorts, they must have everybody else unhappy likewise. 1853 Mrs. GASKELL *Kath* xvi. When there was nothing to decide upon... Ruth's mind relaxed from its strung-up state. 1875 WHITE MELVILLE *Katerfelto* xviii. On Wail's strung nerves and weary face it jarred acutely. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 835 We have already seen how highly strung and excitable the subjects of chorea usually are. 1900 *Daily News* 17 May 3/2 The strung thought, intense vision of statesmen. 1900 B. CAPES *Fanny Abercra* vi. xvi. She stopped, and faced about, her eyes burning, strung passion in her attitude.

Strunt (strŭnt), sb. 1. Now dial. (Sc. and north.) [Cf. STRUNT a.; also Sw. dial. strunt stiff grass.] The fleshy part of the tail of an animal, esp. of a horse; and, rarely, that of a bird.

[1577: cf. STRUNT a.] 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* i. ciii. 205 Feels all down the strunte of his taile with your hand. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words*, Strunt: the tail or rump. 1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1413/4 A gray Nag... with a spiz tail, and his Strunt groweth crooked towards the right buttock. 1783 W. H. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 357 Strunt; the dock of a

horse, independant of the hair, also the tail of slaughtered cattle or sheep, when the skin is taken off. 1866 BROOKE *Proc. Linc.*, Strunt, the rump of a bird. 1884 G. S. STRETFIELD *Lincolnsh. & Dancs Gloss.* 358 Strunt, the denuded tail of a quadruped or bird. 1885 S. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, Strunt, the bony, fleshy part of a horse's tail. 'It's strunt's so long; it's a pity but what it were docked.' 'The hair's cutten off close agen the strunt's end.'

Strunt (strŭnt), sb. 2. Sc. and north. [Cf. STRUNT sb. 4, STUNT sb. 3.] A fit of ill-humour or sulks; esp. in phr. to take the strunt.

1721 RAMSAY *Richy & Sandy* 8 Wow man, that's unco' sad... Is't that ye'r Jo Has ta'en the strunt? 1776 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* lv. Take tent, and nae w' strunts offend. 1776 *Herd's Scott. Songs* (ed. 2) II. 222 Fare ye weel, my auld wife, The steerer up o' strunt and strife. 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* v. 237 The Marquess took the strunt, and would neither ratify some further engagement which he had come under, nor stand to those he had subscribed on oath. 1894 *Northumb. Gloss.*, Strunt, a pique, pet. 'He's teyrun the strunts.' 1895 P. H. HUNTER *James I. wick* iii. 31 The laird took the strunt on the heid o't, an' gied ower comin to the kirk.

Strunt (strŭnt), sb. 3. Sc. [Of obscure origin.] Spirituous liquor.

1785 BURNS *Halween* xxviii. Synne, wi' a social glass o' strunt, They parted aff careerin Fu' blythe that night. 1788 — *Mez o' the Mill* 7 A dram o' gude strunt in a morning early.

† **Strunt**, a. north. Obs. [Cf. STUNT a.] Stumpy.

1577 *Richmond Wills* (Sortes) 273, I geve and bequethe unto Christofer Wywell... my dunne horse which was under strunte tayle maire. 1668 *FRANCIS North. Mem.* (1694) 155 Let. your Hooks (he) well tempered... their Points well drawn out, and as sharp as Needles, and their Birbs as stiff and as strunt as Bristles.

Strunt (strŭnt), v. 1. [f. STRUNT sb. 1] trans. To cut short, esp. to dock the tail of (a horse or sheep). Hence Strunted ppl. a.

1688 *HOLME Armoury* ii. 175/2 Terms used by Shepherds. Strunted sheep, is when their Tails are cut off to keep them from Dugging them, and breeding of Maggots therein. 1703 THORNBURY *Let. to Ray*, Strunted ppl., cut off short. 1828 *CARR Craven Gloss.*, Strunt, to dock a horse's tail. 1839 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (ed. 2), Strunt, to dock the tail of a horse; sometimes, though very rarely, used with regard to sheep also.

Strunt (strŭnt), v. 2. Sc. [Cf. STRUT v.; also Norw. *strunta* to walk stiffly as under a burdeo; to be haughty and stiff in manner (Ross).] intr. To move with a self-important air.

The ordinary version of *Muirland Willie* (see 1st quot.) runs: The wooer be steep up the house.

17... *Old Song* (Jam. 1803) The wooer strunted up the house. 1786 BURNS *To a Louse* i, I canna say but ye strunt rarely, Owre gawze and lace. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 59 An to Strathfallan green burn-brae Fu' nimble she [sc. a cow] did strunt.

Struntain (strŭntēo). Sc. [Of obscure origio.] (See quot. 1858.)

1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VII. 138 Before this period, the only manufacture was what is called Stow Struntain, made of the coarsest wool, and wrought by the women on a loom like a bed-head. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade*, Struntain, the name in Scotland for a kind of coarse worsted hraid, less than an inch broad.

Strunty (strŭnti), a. Sc. and north. [f. STRUNT a. or sb. 1 + -y.] Stunted, short.

1756 Mrs. CALDERWOOD in *Coltess Coll.* ii. (Maitland) 169 All the road we had to travel was a dead sandy desert, covered with a poor strunty heather. 1803 JAMESON, *Strunty*, short, contracted; as a strunty gown. 1897 'L. KEITH' *My Bonny Lady* xviii. 193 For a' he's sic a wee, struoty, little-boukitt fella', he's got mair spunk in his pinkie than mony a mao in his hail body.

Strup(e), obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of STRIP v. 1

† **Strusse**. Obs. Also 7 strusse. [? repr. Russian стружокъ *struzhok*, dim. of стрѹгъ *strug* a kind of large boat (see quot. c 1581).] (See quote.)

[c 1581 C. BURROUGH in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1529) 412 Then the three stroogs or barks provided to transport the said goods to Astracan... came ouer from Yeraslau. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3727/3 Several large Boats of the Muscovite Buill, called Strusses. 1782 P. H. BRUCE *Mem.* vii. 237 We met several strusses, or flat-bottomed vessels, carrying from eight to nine hundred tons, which go loaded from Astrachan to Moscow. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade*, Struse, a long hundersome craft, used for transport on the inland waters of Russia.

† **Strussioner**. Obs. rare -1. Meant to represent an illiterate corruption: ? for *destructioner*.

1553 *Respublica* 1779 Suche Strussioners as these have ofte made you beleeve the Moone was a grene chese.

† **Strust**, v. Obs. Also 5 strust. [An unexplained alteration of TRUST v.] trans. and intr. To trust. So 4 Strusty a. = TRUSTY.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 To sum gostliche monne þat 3e beoð strusti uppen... god is þei 3e asken red. *Ibid.* 350 Þeo hullas þat beoð lowre, þeo, ase þe lefdi seid, hie sulf ouerleapeþ, ne strustes heo so wel on ham, uor heo selesce. 1450 *Paston Lett.* i. 102 The seid Duke of Suffolk being... strusted by you and alle your couocellors to knowe the priuie of your counceill ther.

Strut (strŭt), sb. 1. Forms: 3-4 strutt, 4 strut, 4, 9 dial. strout, 3-4, 7-strut. See also STRUT sb. and A-STRUT. [The form *strout* prob. represents an OE. *strūt = OHG. MHG. *strūz* masc. combat, strife (MHG. also *strūze* fem.; mod.G. dial. *straus*).] — O Tent. type *strūto-z, f. root *strūt-, perh. orig. meaning to stand out, project, protrude; cf. ON. *strūt-r* conical headdress, Norw. *strut*

spout, snoot, Da. *strud* end of a sausage, etc., Sw. *strut* comet of paper. The forms *strut* and perh. *strout* appear to represent a different formation (from the weak grade of the root); see STRUT v. 1, and cf. Norw. *strut* obstinate resistance.]

1. Strife, contention; a quarrel, wrangle, cootest. Obs. exc. dial.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 3461 Pair strut it was vn-stern stith. *Ibid.* 27617 Opride bicums vnbussumes, strif, and strut, and frawardnes. c 1300 *Harleik* 1039 And he madden mikel strout Abouten þe alperthe beut. 13... E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 848 Among vus commez noo oþer strot ne stryf. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* ii. l. 6 Could there be a strut, or fewd betwixt the two Apostles? a 1825 *FOREY Voc. E. Anglia*, Strout, a struggle; hustle; quarrel.

† 2. Display, flaunting in fine attire. Obs.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3347 But wld þey þenke þat make swyche strut, yn what robe, yn erþe, þey shul be put.

Strut (strŭt), sb. 2. Also 7-9 strutt. [Proximate origin obscure; from the root of STRUT sb. 1, v. 1. Cf. LG. *strutt*, rigid.]

1. A bar, rod, or built-up member, of wood, iron, etc., designed to resist pressure or thrust in a frame-work; e.g. a diagonal timber which acts as a brace to support a principal rafter.

1587 MASCALL *Bk. Cattle* ii. (1596) 120 Preparing the cart. ... See the rath struts and struts be whole and sound. 1668 LEYBURN *Platf. Purchasers* 132, K King-piece or Joggle-piece. L Struts. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* iii. 450/1 Struts, or Bunsaps, pieces that go from either side the Kings piece to the Rafter of the Gable end to support them. 1755 *HALLS Distillation in Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 314 Three or four small struts may be fixed to the sides of the air-box. 1845 *Civil Engin. & Arch.* *Jrnl.* VIII. 213/1 Mr. Adie introduced a series of arches or struts, traversing the railway at intervals of 15 feet from centre to centre. These struts consisted of two arches of rubble and rough ashlar masonry, placed back to back. 1854 *MISS BAKER Northampton. Gloss.*, Strut, a pole or stick, with a spike at the end, to be let down from the shaft of a cart, to keep the weight off the horse's back when standing still with a heavy load. 1859 *Newton's Lond. Jrnl.* Arts 1 Feb. 114 A short iron strut or link is jointed to the thin end of each tongue-rail and to the end chair. 1879 *Castell's Techn.* *Edw.* i. 107/2 Beyond that opening, however, bridges are usually sustained by struts or tension-rods. 1886 *Engel. Brit.* XXI. 819/2 The beam is required to act as a shore or strut, to prevent the sides of the ship from collapsing, and also as a tie to prevent their falling apart.

b. attrib., as strut-brace, 4-stower; strut-beam = strutting-beam (see STRUTTING vbl. sb. 2 c).

1668 LEYBURN *Platf. Purchasers* 132 Of the Roof... Coller-beam, Strut-beam, Window-beam, or Top-beam. 17... in F. PECK *Mem. O. Cromwell* etc. ii. (1740) 58 [Alleged covenant of A.O. 1159] He shall deliver to you... ten stakes, eleven strut stowers & eleven yeathers, to be cut by you. 1859 *RANKINE Machine & Hand-tools* App. 26 The most efficient position for those ribs would be diagonal, like that of the strut-braces in a skeleton beam.

† 2. The alleged seose io quot. 1865 and subsequent Dicts. 'An implement of bone or wood formerly used to shape the folds of ruffs' is founded oo quot. 1575, where *stroout* appears to be for *strouted* pa. pple. of *strout*, STRUT v. 1 (sense 2 c).

1575 *LANHAM Let.* 47 Hiz shyt... with rufs farr starched, ..marshalled in good order: with a setting stit, & strout y' enery ruf stood vp like a wafer. 1865 Mrs. BURY *PALLISER Hist. Lace* xlii. 256 The tools used in starching and fluting ruffs were called setting-sticks, struts, and poking-sticks; the two first were made of wood or bone.

Strut (strŭt), sb. 3. Also 7 strout. [f. STRUT v. 1] A manner of walking with stiff steps and head erect, affecting dignity or superiority; a stiff, self-important gait.

1607 G. WILKINS *Mit. Enf. Marr.* iv. G 2, Curle vp your haire, walke with the best strouts you can. 1712 *ANDISON Spect.* No. 335 p 2 Upon the entreing of Pyrrhus, the Knight told me, that he did not believe the King of France himself had a better Strut. 1768 H. WALLIS *Let. to Earl Straff.* 16 Aug. He has the sublime strut of his grandfather, or of a cock-sparrow. 1784 *COWPER Task* v. 74 The cock foregoes His wonted strut. 1847 *DE QUINCEY Sp. Mit. Nun* xii. Wks. 1853 III. 32 Mr. Urquiza entered first, with a strut more than usually grandiose.

b. fig.

c 1800 A. HAMILTON in F. S. OLIVER *Life* (1906) 193 Real firmness is good for anything; strut is good for nothing. 1861 *PEARSON Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* xxvii. 330 A little more strut and bluster are required for the heroes who tread the stage of the world. 1877 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* vi. 167 That strut and crow of conscious superiority which is... so common among his class.

Strut (strŭt), sb. 4. [f. STRUT v. 2] The act of strutting; deflexion (of the spoke of a wheel) from the perpendicular.

1880 *Engel. Brit.* XI. 311/1 There is little strut, so that the lowest spoke is nearly vertical, and the tie forms a frustum of a cone, instead of being a cylinder.

† **Strut**, a. Obs. In 8 Sc. strute. [Connected with STRUT v. 1; perh. orig. the pa. pple.] So full as to be swollen or distended. Also Sc., intoxicated, 'fou'. Also in comb. strut-bellied adj.

1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* iii. iii. (1590) 313 The state of famished Lazarus, was farre better than the swefeling of the strut-bellied plution. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xi. xli. 1. 318 Many (women) are so full and free of milke, that all their breasts are strut and full thereof, even as full as their arme-holes. 1609 — *Amus Marcell.* 213 When bee begetteth now to reiturne with his bellie strut and full. 1715 *Ramsay Christ's Kirk* Gr. ii. xvii. When he was strute, twa sturdy chieffs... Held up. The liquid logic scholar. 1724 —

Wife of Auctermuchty xiv. The deil cut aff their hands... That cramd your kytes sae strute yestrein.

Strut (strut), *v.*¹ Inflected struttred, strutting. Forms: *a.* 1 strútian, 3-7 stroute, 4-7 strowte, 6-7 strowt, stroot(e, 6-9 strout. *β.* 3-5 strut(e, 6 strutte, 7 strutt, 6-strut. [The *a* forms represent OE. *strútian*, prob. *f.* **strut* *Strut sb.*¹; corresponding formations are mod. G. dial. *strausen* to wrangle, Da. *strude* to strut; also (with difference of conjugation), MHG. *struizen* wk. *v.* to contend, struggle (mod. G. dial. *sträussen*). The *β* forms, though they may partly have arisen from contracted pa. pple. forms with shortened vowel, appear also to represent a distinct formation (not recorded in OE.) from the weak grade of the root, corresponding to MHG., mod. G. *strotzen* to swell out, hulse, Sw. *strutta* to hop, strut, Da. *strutte* to strut, Norw. *strutta* to offer obstinate resistance, *strotta* to sulk. Although the *a* and *β* types partly represent different formations, both are found in each of the senses; they are therefore here treated as variants of the same word.]

†1. *intr.* (Meaning somewhat uncertain.) ? To make a show of working; ? to struggle, make efforts. OE. rare¹.

c 1000 *Ælfric Saints' Lives* xxxii. 208 Swa þæt se hafga wer (sc. the enshrined St. Edmund) hi (sc. a band of robbers) wundorlice geband, ælcne swa he stod strutigende mid tole (orig. *sanctus martyr eos ligat in ipso conamine*), þæt heora nan ne mihte þæt morð gefremman, ne bi janon astyrian.

†2. To bulge, swell; to protrude on account of being full or swollen. Often with *out*. Obs.

a. 1300 *Rel. Ant.* II. 15 Ne be bi winpil neuere... so stroute. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xxix. (Tollem. MS.) And ofte he blowe out his wombe and makeþ it stroute. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 480/2 Stroutyn, or bocyn owte, turgeo. c 1611 *Chapman IIiad* i. 464 The Misen's strooted with the gale. 1612 *Drayton Poly-olb.* xiii. 402 The daintie Clouer... That makes each Volder stout abundantly with milke. 1668 *Culpeper & Cole Barthol. Anal.* 1. xx. 51 Sometimes being full, it [the Bladder] does so strut in the belly, that it may be felt by the hand. 1854 *Miss Baker Northampton Gloss.*, *Strout*, to protrude, to swell.

β. 1605 *Decker News fr. Hell* Wks. (Grosart) II. 124 Hauling... checks strutting out (like two foothills). 1609 *Holland Ann. Marell.* 373 Being for the nonee full of wine, till his skin struttred againe. 1678 *Mrs. Behn Sir P. Fancy* II. ii. 98 Lord how be's swollen? see how his Stomach struts? 1771 *J. Adams Diary* 5 June, Wks. 1850 II. 268 The cow, whose teats strut with milk, is un milked till nine o'clock.

†*b. trans.* To be stuffed or filled with. Obs. c 1611 *Chapman IIiad* xxv. 540 When Troy, and all her towers, Stroated with fillers. a 1624 *Br. M. Smith Serm.* (1632) 221 If the Exchequer doe stroute, and he stuft with siluer and gold.

†*c. trans.* To distend, cause to swell or bulge, make protuberant; to puff out. Also, to stuff or cram (with). Obs.

1540 *Palsgr. Acolastus* II. iv. M iv. That scrippe or bagge... which is now... stroutted out with moche money. 1575 *Banister Chyrrurg.* i. (1588) 17 When the veins are stroutted out by the effusion of humor. 1613 *Purchas Pilgrimage* ix. iii. 700 Knitting their furrowed browes, and strouting out their goggle eyes to watch their treasure. 1648 *Himelick Hesp.*, *Paranet.* to M. J. Wicks 21 And let Thy servant, not thy own self, sweat, To strut thy barnes with sheafs of Wheat. 1675 *J. Smith Chr. Relig. Appeal* iv. 84, I have seen children, when they are struttred with the Milk, Play with the Breast. c 1730 *Ramsay Boy & Pig* 9 The strait neck o't [sc. the pot] wadna suffer The hand... Sae struted, to return again. 1740 in *Mrs. Delany Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) II. 72 His lady looked like a frightened owl, her locks struttred out and most furiously greased.

fig. c 1624 *Bacon Consid. War with Spain* (1629) 33, I will make a briefe List of the Particulars themselves, in an Historical Truth, no wayes strowted, nor made greater by Language.

†3. *intr.* To contend, strive, quarrel, bluster. Obs. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 823 Al bigan to strut and striff [G. All bigan stour and striff] Against adam and his wif. c 1300 *Havelok* 1779 Hwat are ye, þat are þe-out, þat þus higinnen forto stroute? c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 233 Who so struted oðainward, Anon þai zauen hem dintes hard. 1399 *Langl. Rich. Redeles* III. 185 This makyth men mysdo more þan ouste ellis, And to stroute and to stare and struye aþeyn vertu. c 1400 *Beryn* 1840 What evir þow speke, or stroute, certis it wol nat be.

†4. To protrude stiffly from a surface or body; to stand out, jut forth. Also, to stick up. Obs.

a. c 1385 *Chaucer Miller's T.* 129 Crul was his heer, and as the gold it shoon, And strouted as a Fanne, large and brode. 1566 *Arlington Apuleius* xi. xlviii. 124, I carried... a garlande of flowres upon my head, with palme leaves stroutinge out on every side. 1600 *Fairfax Tasso* ix. viii, Mustachoes strouting long.

β. 1676 *T. Glover Acc. Virginia in Phil. Trans.* XI. 635 Till such time as the leaves, that stood strutting out, fall down to the stalk. 1703 *Dampier Voy.* I. i. 24 They [guinea fowl] have a small red Gill on each side of their Heads, like Ears, strutting out downwards. 1705 *tr. Bosman's Guinea* 264 They are called Crown-Birds, from the great yellowish Tuft or Crown intermixed with speckled Feathers, strutting like Hogs Bristles. 1772 *Footte Nabob* II. Wks. 1799 II. 302 A tulip strutting up like a magistrate's mace. 1809 *W. Irving Knickerbock* II. iv. (1849) 103 By the foot of a promontory, which struttred forth boldly into the waves.

†*b. trans.* To protrude, thrust forth, stick out, stretch out (an organ, part, growth). Obs.

1853 *Golding Calvin on Deut.* lxvii. 444 If wee will not bowe downe our neckes but strout them out as harde as if

they were steale or brasse. 1599 *Breton Will of Wil* etc. (Grosart) 5/2 If she stretch out a fine hande, lee strouteth out a straight legge. 1681 *Colvill Whigs Supplie.* (1751) 41 Wild-Boars strouting out their bristles.

†5. *intr.* To behave proudly or vaingloriously; to flaunt, triumph, swagger. Often to strut it, also to strut it out. Also, to glory, exult upon, over (a possession). Obs. (cxc. as in 7 c).

a. c 1570 *Buggbears* i. iii. 47 Thou woldst have me... hack & hew my clothes, & go stroot it like a tossepotte. 1579 *Gosson Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 36 Desirous to strowt it with the beste, yet disdainyng too lue by the sweate of their browes. 1611 *Cotgr. s.v. Paladin*, He swaggers, brags, or strouts it mightily. a 1643 *J. Suute Judgem. & Mercy* (1645) 90 Nebuchadnezzar... when he was strouting upon his Babel, and bragged of his power.

β. 1611 *Cotgr. Pfaffer*,... to boast, or strut it vainely. 1675 *T. Brooks Golden Key* 220 Those proud enemies of Christ, who now... strut it out against him. 1684 *T. Burnet Theory Earth* i. 297 He will many times strut and triumph, as if he had wrested the thunder out of Jove's right hand. 1754 *Richardson Grandison* IV. 61 The one strutting over the beauties, in order to enhance the value of the present; the other, courtesying ten times in a minute, to shew her gratitude.

†*b. refl.* in the same sense as prec. (Cf. *boast*, *vant oneself*). Obs.

1655 *Gurnall Chr. in Arm.* i. verse 13. vii. (1656) 364 Nebuchadnezzar strutting himself in his Palace with this bravado in his mouth, Is not this great Babylon that I have built? a 1716 *South Serm.* (1727) IV. 84 See Nebuchadnezzar also strutting himself upon the Survey of that Mass of Riches.

†6. *intr.* To raise oneself to one's full height; to thrust up one's head and stand erect; to perk up. Also *fig.* Obs.

1607 *Chapman Busy d'Ambois* i. i. 7 Vnskilfull statuarie, who suppose (In forging a Colossus) if they make him Strodde enough, stroute, and looke big, and gape, Their worke is goodly. 1612 *Drayton Poly-olb.* v. 288 And therewithall he [a mountain] struts, as though he scorn'd to show His head belowe the Heavens. 1614 *Gorges Lucan* III. 117 Then Lygdanus by chance did eye, Tyrrhenus mounted loftily, Strouing vpon a Gallion's puppe [L. *Stantem sublimi Tyrrhenum culmine prora*]. 1662 *Greenhalgh in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 39 At which they shewed great rejoicing, by strutting up, so that some of their veils flew about like morris dancers. 1791 *Boswell Johnson* (1924) I. 32 Johnson did not strut or stand on tiptoe: He only did not stoop. 1807 *J. Barlow Columb.* i. 352 Taurus would shrink, Hemodia strut no more.

†*b. refl.* ? To stand erect, with feet firmly fixed on the ground. Obs.

1581 *Mulcaster Positions viii.* (1887) 51 Would any man beleue it... that one Milo so struttred himselfe, so pitch his feet, so peysed his bodie, as he remained vnremouable from his place, being haled at... by a number of people.

†7. *intr.* Of the legs: To be firmly fixed or planted on the ground. Obs.

1681 *Drayden Span. Friar* III. 32 What are become of those two Timber-loggs that he us'd to wear for Leggs, that stood strutting like the two black Post before a door?

7. To walk with an affected air of dignity or importance, stepping stiffly with head erect. Also with *it*, and with *adv.*, as *about*, *off*. (The current sense.)

a. 1594 *Nashe Unfort. Trav.* K. 1, He ietteth strouting, dancing on llys toes with his hands under his sides. a 1624 *Br. M. Smith Serm.* (1632) 170 They that carry their noses high into the wind... and stroute in their gate, as though they went vpon stilts. 1640 *C. Harvey Synagogue, Engines* vii. (1647) 31 Nor that, which giant-like before did strut, Be able with a pigmeys pace t'hold out.

β. 1518 *Galway Corporation Bk.* in O'Flaherty *West Connought* (Irish Archæol. Soc. 1846) 35 note, That neither One Mac shall strutte he swaggers thro' the streets of Galway. 1598 *Shaks. Merry IV.* i. iv. 31 Do's he not hold vp his head (as it were) and strut in his gate? 1638 *W. Lisle Heliodorus* x. 180 Full soone came in the gyant Æthiops, On tip-toe strutting. 1693 *T. Power in Dryden's Juvenal* xii. 159 Pacuvius struts it, and triumphant goes In the dejected Crowd of Rival Foes. 1733 *Pope Ep. Cobham* 153 Tom struts a Soldier, open, bold, and brave. 1849 *D. G. Mitchell Battle Summer* (1852) 242 Stiff little Republicans strut about as if in togas. 1889 *Besant The World went it*, He struttred proudly across the grass, regardless of his rags.

b. of a peacock or other fowl.

1591 *Sylvester Du Bartas* i. iv. 199 A Peacock, prick with love's desire, To woo his Mistress, strouting stately by her. 1632 *Milton L'Allegro* 52 While the Cock... Stoutly struts his Dames before. 1795 *Cowper Pairing Time* 39 Dick Redcap... strutting and sideling. 1840 *Dickens Old C.* Shop xv, Plump pigeons skimming round the roof or strutting on the eaves. 1847 *Longf. Ev. l. i*, And there, in his feathered seraglio, Struttred the lordly turkey.

c. fig. 1774 *Burke Amer. Tax. Sel. Wks.* I. 103 In order meanly to sneak out of difficulties, into which they had proudly struttred. 1814 *Worrows. Excurs.* III. 900 Big passions strutting on a petty stage. 1850 *Hawthorne Scarlet L.* Intro. (1879) 24 His voice and laugh... came strutting out of his lungs, like the crow of a cock.

d. quasi-trans. with cognate or adverbial object. 1605 *Shaks. Macb.* v. v. 25 A poore Player, That struts and frets his houre vpon the Stage. 1749 *Fielding Tom Jones* xv. xi, He... then struttred some turns about his room. 1824 *Meowin Convers.* *Byron* I. 122 Think how he would mouth such and such a sentence... strut such and such a scene.

e. trans. To walk upon or over (a floor, space) with a strut.

1749 *Fielding Tom Jones* xiv. i, Hence those strange monsters in lace and embroidery... which, under the name of lords and ladies, strut the stage. 1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 170 No eastern princess, strutting the boards of a puppet-show, ever exhibited [etc.].

Hence †*Struttred ppl. a.*, distended, full-stored. (Cf. *STRUT a.*)

1648 *Earl Westmorland Olla Sacra* (1879) 33 Are not my struttred Vessels full of Wine?

Strut (strut), *v.*² Also 9 strutt. [f. *STRUT sb.*²]

1. *trans.* To brace or support by a strut or struts; to hold in place or strengthen by an upright, diagonal, or transverse support. Also with *adv.*

1828 *Carr Craven Gloss.*, *Strut*, to brace, a term used in carpentry. 1838 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jnl.* I. 374/2 If the resistance piles are sufficiently braced and struttred not to yield by the driving of the wedges. 1845 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jnl.* VIII. 212/1 The toes of the walls will require to be struttred apart. 1869 *Sir E. Reen Shipbuild.* I. 12 A ship rolling about with a heavy cargo will alter her form, as regards its transverse section, very much, if she is built of iron, and is not sufficiently struttred and tied with beams. a 1878 *Sir G. Scott Lect. Archit.* (1879) II. 225 In Henry VII's Chapel these great arches are visible only in the side vaults, which are struttred up from them with strong tracery. 1897 *Pall Mall Mag.* June 254 The old boat was no more than waterproof, and... Severn had to run a new stringer round her, to strut out the ribs. 1912 *C. H. Power Eng. Mediev. Arch.* II. 340 Flying Buttress to strut the Vault.

fig. 1832 *Examiner* 161/1 Employing, to boot, all tricky expedients to strut up the tottering system.

2. *intr.* To be fixed diagonally or slantwise; to be bent so as to form a sharp turn or angle.

1841 *W. Templeton Locomot. Eng.* 30 The best form of wrought iron wheels, is round arms strutting from their rim to the nave in a zig-zag form. 1853 *Sir H. Douglas Milit. Bridges* 291 Braces, strutting considerably, were driven down as far as possible into the bottom of the river, at each end of the trestles.

Struther, variant of *STROTHER* Obs.

Struthiin (strū'þi:n). *Chem.* Also 9 struthine. [f. mod. L. (*Gypsophila*) *Struthium* the oriental soapwort, one of the sources of the substance (ad. Gr. *στρούθιον* soapwort): see -IN.] = *SAPONIN*.

1835 *R. D. & T. Thomson's Rec. Gen. Sci.* I. 203 Bley has obtained from the root of the *Gypsophila struthium*, a substance which he names Struthiin. 1852 *Brakon Dict. Sci.* etc. Suppl., *Struthine*. 1868 *Watts Dict. Chem.* V. 438.

†**Struthiocamel** (e, -ell. Obs. [ad. L. *struthiocamelus*, incorrectly a. Gr. *στρούθοκαμηλος*, f. *στρούθος* = sparrow & *κάμηλος* camel.] An ostrich.

In quot. 1631 *struthiocamel* is the Latin genitive.

1607 *Walsingham Optic Glass* 79 The Struthiocamel or Ostridge... will concoct iron. 1624 *F. White Repl. Fisher* 454 Concerning Stones, Iron, &c. I do not think that these feed... Struthiocamels, &c. but only coole or cleanse them. 1631 *Massinger Emperor of East* iv. iv, This applied warme vpon the pained place, with a feller of Struthiocamel, or a bird of Paradise, shall expulse this tartarous dolor. 1684 *J. P. tr. J. Ludolphus Hist. Ethiopia* (ed. 2) 63 The Struthiocamel or Ostrich.

Struthioid (strū'þi:ɔɪd), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod. L. type *struthioides*, f. L. *struthio* ostrich: see *STRUTHIOUS* and -OID.] *a. adj.* Ostrich-like, struthious.

b. sb. A struthious bird.

1879 *Lydekker in Rec. Geol. Surv. India* XII. 53 Fossil Struthioids. *Ibid.*, The only struthioid bones figured... are [etc.]. 1880 *W. Davies in Geol. Mag.* Jan. 18 Two distinct forms of Struthioid birds.

|| **Struthion**. Obs. [Gr. *στρούθιον*.] Soapwort. 1827 *T. Newton Herbal for Bible* x. 60 This herbe Borith or Struthion, which we heere cal Soapwort or fullers weed, doth [etc.]. 1706 *Phillips* (ed. Kersey), *Struthion*,... a Plant call'd Fullers-herb.

Struthious (strū'þi:ɔs), *a.* *Zool.* [f. L. *struthio* ostrich (in mod. L. as generic name), a. Gr. *στρούθιον*.] Related to or resembling the ostrich.

1773 *Pennant Genera of Birds* 38 Order VI. Struthious. *Ibid.*, Struthious is a new coined word to express this order; for these birds could not be used to any of the Linnaean divisions. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 271/1 The Struthious birds and Penguins, which cannot fly. 1841 *R. E. Grant Outl. Comp. Anat.* 497 The two anterior branches... are... very small in struthious [sic] birds. 1875 *A. Newton in Encycl. Brit.* III. 729/2 A large Bird, combining Dinorithian and Struthious characters. 1883 *Century Mag.* Jan. 415/2 If the pursued were acquainted with struthious tactics, he would lie down flat on the ground, where the bird finds it impossible to strike him.

Struthir, variant of *STROTHER* Obs.

†**Strutly**, *adv.* Obs. rare¹. [Cf. *STRUT a.*] ? Proudly.

c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xxv. (*Julian*) 676, & for his bred he send hym hay, & til hym strutly can say [etc.].

Strutter (strū'tər). In 4 strouter, 6 strouter. [f. *STRUT v.* + -ER¹.] One who struts.

1399 *Langl. R. Redeles* III. 269 To strie strouters þat sterede æþene rithis. a 1591 *H. Smith Serm.* (1594) 227 They which will be strouters shall not want flatterers. 1682 *H. More Annot. Glanvill's Lux Orient.* 12 What a mere nothing it is that this Strutter has pronounced with such sonorous Rhetoric. 1727 *Gay Fables* I. xl. 5 The Don, a formal, solemn strutter, Despises Monsieur's airs and fluter. 1804 *Eugenia or Acton Tale without Title* II. 268 Those servile strutters in a great man's livery. 1824 *Miss Mitford Village* I. 54 A brood or two of lamtans... with a little ridiculous strutter of a cock at their head.

Strutting (strū'tɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. *STRUT v.* + -ING¹.]

†1. The action of swelling with fullness, of projecting or sticking out, and the like. Obs.

1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xviii. ciii. (1495) 847 [Brookes] fynde sleighte and manere by suche stroutynge oute of the skynne to eschewe and put of the hyynge of

hounds. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 480/2 Stroutynge, *nominaliter, iurgor*. 1573 *Baret Al.* S 897 A stretching or strutting out, *estendement*. 1622 T. STROUGHTON *Chr. Sacrif.* vii. 91 'The Turkie cocke... maketh a great bustling and strutting with his wings. 1677 *Miege Dict. Eng. Fr.* A Strutting out, *houffissure, enflument*. 1683 G. MARINE *Relig. Div. Andree* (1799) 183 The chaple is built on the east of the steeple, and struts and projects out upon it about two foot, which strutting... makes the chaple to be in length without the wall 314 foot.

† 2. The action of 'swelling' or looking big; contending, blustering; flaunting, swaggering. *Obs.* 1399 *LANG. R. Redeles* iii. 121 For ben þey rayed arith, þey recchith no fother, But studieth all in stroutynge and stireth amys euere. 1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 235 Without any strouting of arrogancy.

3. The action of walking with stiff bearing and self-important air.

1656 *EARL MONM. tr. Boccalini's Pol. Touchstone* 442 Spanish Dons... with their usual Castilian strutting, and with unsufferable Spanish ostentation. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 136 ¶ 5 The Woman's Man expresses himself wholly in that Motion which we call Strutting: An elevated Chest, a pinched Hat, a measurable Step... are the Marks of him. 1880 A. H. SWINTON *Insect Variety* v. 209 A love-call that reproduces... the strutting, wing-drumming, and rustling of the males of the turkey and grouse at the pairing time.

Strutting (strut'tin), *vbl. sb.* [f. *STRUT* v. 2 + *-ING* 1.] a. The action of strengthening or supporting with a strut or struts. b. *concr.* Struts collectively.

1833 *LOUDON Encycl. Archit.* c 1066 The joists to be stiffened with berring-bone strutting. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2431 *Strutting*, diagonal braces between joists to prevent side deflection. 1896 *Daily News* 15 Dec. 2/3 The Committee ordered certain works to be done, including... the shoring and strutting of the gables and great northern arch.

c. *attrib.* strutting-beam, piece, a beam or piece that acts as a strut.

1753 F. PRICE *Brit. Carpenter* (ed. 3) 17 If the strutting-beam... be drove in very tight, it takes all the weight off from the rafters. 1833 *LOUDON Encycl. Archit.* c 238 Pieces of timber driven fast between each pair of joists, with their ends butting against the groin of the joists; they are commonly called strutting pieces, and their use is to stiffen the floor.

Strutting (strut'tin), *ppl. a.* [f. *STRUT* v. 1 + *-ING* 2.]

† 1. That swells or bulges with fullness. Also with *out.* *Obs.*

1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xcvi. (1495) 842 Some ape is callyd Spinga and ben rough and hery wyth stroutynge pappes and teetyes. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 480/2 Stroutynge, *adjective, turgidus*. c 1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* iii. iii. 1421 Fortie kine... With strouting duggs that pagle to the ground. 1620 *VENERB Via Recta* iv. 85 Turgid and strouting-out bellies.

B. 1565 *COOPER Thesaurus*, s.v. *Caper*, *Distentz lacte capellæ*, hauning strutting teates. 1654 R. CODRINGTON *tr. Justine* xlv. 519 A Hinde, who did offer her strutting dugs unto the little one. 1693 J. DRYDEN *Jun. in Dryden's Juvenal* xiv. 169 As thy strutting Bags with Money rise. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 127 ¶ 6 The strutting Petticoat smooths all Distinctions, levels the Mother with the Daughter. 1815 W. HERBERT *Helga* vi. 208 Prosperous gales Already fill the strutting sails.

Comb. 1599 *TWYNE Phil. agst. Fortune* ii. xiii. 187 Doe I not see thy bagges strouting full? 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* i. 3 An infinite multitude there is of tame cattell with udders strutting full of milke. 1652 *BENLOWES Theophila* xiii. c. 237 Next Close feede many a strutting udder'd Cow. a 1661 *HOLYDAY Juvenal* ii. (1673) 21 The strutting-belly'd spindle, that does swell With slender yare.

† b. That distends or causes to swell. *Obs.*

1567 *TURBERV. Epit.* etc. 14 For hee the emptie bagge with winde and strouting blast doth fill.

† 2. That protrudes stiffly, sticks out, or juts forth. *Obs.*

1387 *TRIVISA Higden VII.* 385 þat tyme men usede stroutynge lokkes [L. *tunc fluxus crurium*]. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xiv. xxviii. (1495) E vij. The moost hyeste stroutynge parties of craggis ben callyd Scopuli. 1598 *CHAPMAN Achilles Shield* To Vnderstander, Talke our quiddiual Italianistes of what proportion seouer their strouting lips affect. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* 77 The protuberating or strutting part of the Face. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* i. 1. 439 His strutting Rihs on both sides show'd Like furrows he himself had plow'd.

† 3. *fig.* Swelling with pride or importance; wrangling, contending; flaunting, swaggering. *Obs.* exc. as in 5 b.

1577 *KENDALL Flowers of Efigr.* 41 Learne here ye mortalles all, what tis with stroutynge pride to swell. 1623 B. JONSON *Time Vind.* (1640) 97 There is set freedomes For lawlesse Penitences, on a Shrovetuesday... For drunken Wakes, and strutting Beare-haytings. 1677 *MIEGE Dict. Eng. Fr.* A Strutting soby... qui pafie, qui fait le brave. 1725 *RAMSAY To Duncaun Forbes* x. When strutting naethings are despis'd, With a' their stinking pride.

† 4. That stands erect with the feet firmly planted and head high. Also *transf.* *Obs.*

a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* iii. v. (1651) 52 Thy belly looks like to some strutting hill, O' shadow'd with thy rough beard like a wood. 1693 *DRYDEN Juvenal* vi. 395 Behold the strutting Amazonian Whore, She stands in Guard with her right Foot before. 1710 *SWIFT Little H. Castleknock* 13 This is the little strutting pile, You see hee by the church-yard stile.

5. That walks with a stiff erect gait and self-important air.

1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 153 Like a strutting Player, whose conceit Lies in his Ham-string. 1610 — *Temp.* i. ii. 385, I heare, the straine of strutting Chanticleere. 1635

QUARLES Enbl. iv. iii. 16 My loftie strutting steps disdain to tire. 1719 in W. WILKINS *Polit. Ballads* (1860) 11. 193 In his embroidered coat they found him, With all his strutting dwarfs around him. 1829 *CUNNINGHAM Brit. Painters* i. 162 Hogarth was a strutting consequential little man. 1912 C. N. & A. M. WILLIAMSON *Guests of Hercules* v. 54 Tables where people drank tea and fed the strutting pigeons.

b. *fig.*

1601 and *Pl. Return fr. Paruass.* iii. iv. 1386 My high tiptoe strouting poesy. 1779 *JOHNSON L. P. Gray* Wks. 1825 VIII. 487 He [Gray in his Odes] has a kind of strutting dignity, and is tall by walking on tiptoe. 1785 *COWPER Let. to Newton* 10 Dec. All his persons... speak in an inflated and strutting phraseology. 1813 *Examiner* 15 Feb. 106/2 He was... fond of strutting sentiments, and well-rounded declamation. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Urania* iv. Our petty souls, our strutting wits.

Hence *Struttingly* *adv.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 16/2 A-strut, or struttingly, *turgite*. *Ibid.* 480/2 Stroutynge, or asturt. 1556 *NEWTON Lennie's Complex.* i. x. 80b, It is to be noted that these complexioned persones be... graunde paunched & stroutingly bellyed. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol.* *Gen.* 1031 He walks proudly; struttingly. 1780 *DAVIS Garrick* (1781) i. iii. 25 to Tamerlane be [Bridgewater] was solemnly drowsy in speaking, and struttingly insignificant in action. 1827 *LAYTON Pelham* lxix. Slowly and struttingly did the man of two virtues perform the whole pilgrimage of Oxford Street. 1902 *SWINBURNE Dickens* (1913) 31 The struttingly offensive father [Domby].

Struttle (strut'tl), *dial.* Corruption of *stuttle* (back), *dial. var.* of *STICKLEBACK*.

1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* II. 74 Oft catching prickly struttles on their rout. 1851 *STERNBERG Northampton Gloss.*

Struttle 2. *nonce-wd.* [f. *STRUT* sb. 1 + *-LE*.] A petty strut or manner of strutting.

1829 E. ELLIOTT *Village Patriarch* iii. ix. See, how magnificently he [the poacher] breaks down his neighbour's fence, if so his will requires! And how his struttle emulates the Squire's!

Struv, *dial. pa. t.* of *STRIVE* v.

Strüverite (strü'verait). *Min.* [ad. G. *strüverit* (A. Brezina 1876) f. name of Prof. G. Strüver, of Rome: see *-ITE*.]

1895 *CHESTER Dict. Names Min.* 261. 1912 *Return Brit. Museum* 194.

Struvite (strü'veit). *Min.* [ad. G. *struvit* (G. L. Ulex 1846) f. name of Struve, Russian minister at Hamburg.] Hydrous phosphate of ammonium and magnesium, found in small yellowish-brown or greyish crystals.

1850 *ANSTED Elem. Geol.* *Min.* etc. 179. 1854 *DANA Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) II. 413 Struvite... Found in guano from Saldanba Bay, coast of Africa. 1870 *Amer. J. Sci.* Ser. II. L. 272 Struvite in crystals occurs in guano, in the Skipton Caves near Ballarat.

Struye(n, strwe, obs. forms of *STROY* v.

† **Stry, strie, Obs.** Also 5 stroye. [a. OF. *estrie*: — *L. striga*.] A hag, beldam.

a 1300 *Havelok* 998 Of bodi was he mayden clene, Neureu... Wit hire [read bore] ne wolde leyke ne lye, No more þan it were a strie. c 1440 *York Myst.* xiv. 13 A! false stodmere and stynkand stroye! [prime abyee.] c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 348 Com bedyth, thou old stroy!

Stry, *obs. form* of *STROY* v.

Stryche, variant of *STRITCH*.

Strychnia (stri'kniä). *Chem.* [f. *STRYCHN-OS*: see *-IA*.] = *STRYCHNINE*.

1826 *HENRY Chem.* II. 302 Strychnia was detected by Pelletier and Caventou, in 1818, in the fruit of the *Strychnos Nux Vomica*, and *Strychnos Ignatia*. 1876 *HARLEY Mat. Med.* 515 Strychnia is a direct and powerful tonic [etc.]. *Attrib.* 1874 *GARRON & BAXTER Mat. Med.* (ed. 4) 239 The treatment of strychnia-poisoning.

Strychnic (stri'knik), a. *Chem.* [f. *STRYCHN-OS* + *-IC*.] Pertaining to strychnine. **Strychnic acid**: = *IGASURIC acid*.

1840 *PEREIRA Elem. Mat. Med.* II. 909 Strychnic or IGASURIC acid.—Exists in the seeds of *nuxvomica* [etc.]. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1899) 297 Strychnic convulsions must be spinal, because they do not arise in any of the other possible methods. 1889 *HARDWICKE'S Sci. Gloss.* XXV. 176 A peculiar acid known as strychnic acid.

† **Strychnina**. *Chem.* *Obs.* = *STRYCHNINE*.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 252 Strychnina was discovered, in 1818, by MM. Pelletier and Caventou.

Strychnine (stri'knin, -in). *Chem.* [a. F. *strychnine* f. L. *strychn-os*: see *STRYCHNOS* and *-INE* 5.] A highly poisonous vegetable alkaloid, C₂₁H₃₃N₃O₂, obtained chiefly from *Strychnos Nuxvomica* and other plants of the same genus. It is used in medicine as a stimulant and tonic.

1819 *Edin. Philos. Trans.* I. 210 New vegetable Alkali called Strychnine.—This new alkali was discovered by MM. Pelletier and Caventou in the *Strychnos ignatia* and the *Strychnos nuxvomica*. 1861 *Brit. & For. Med.-Chirurg. Rev.* XXVII. 533 A case of poisoning by strychnine.

b. *attrib.* as in *strychnine poisoning, tetanus; strychnine-plaut, Strychnos Nuxvomica; strychnine-tree, S. psilosternia*.

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 683 Frogs, in whom strychnine tetanus had been produced. 1884 W. MILLER *Plant.-n.* 131 Strychnine-plaut. 1885 *LADY BRASSY The Trades* 129 The cottage was overshadowed by a strychnine-tree and a tamarind. 1898 *Fr. A. WELBY tr. Biedermann's Electro-Physiol.* II. 423 The effect of strychnine poisoning... is highly characteristic.

Hence **Strychnine v. trans.**, to poison by strychnine; **Strychnined** *ppl. a.*

1862 *Sporting Mag.* Apr. 288 We are informed that strychnine

nined rabbits form the patent 'composing draught'. 1871 *CARLYLE in Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* III. 11 Poor Nero, who had to be strychnined by the doctor, 1903 *Bosw. SMITH in 19th Cent. Mar.* 441 Others... are willing to put down a strychnined egg for him [a raven].

Strychnism (stri'kni'zm). *Path.* [f. *STRYCHNIA* + *-ISM*.] The condition induced by strychnine poisoning.

1857 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.* s.v. *Strychnos*, When taken to such an extent as to induce toxic phenomena—Strychnism—it causes, at first... greatly augmented excitability of the spinal nervous system, [etc.].

Strychnized (stri'kni'zid). [f. *STRYCHNIA* + *-IZE* + *ED*.] Subjected to the action of strychnine.

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 249 Exposing the sciatic nerves of a strychnized frog.

Strychnos (stri'knos). *Bot.* Also strychnus, pl. strychni. [mod.L. (Linnaeus 1737) use of L. *strychnos* (Pliny), a. Gr. *στρυχνος*, a kind of nightshade.] A genus of plants (N. O. *Loganiaceae*), including the nux vomica (*S. Nuxvomica*), the St. Ignatius' bean (*S. Ignatia*), and other species. Also, a plant or a species of this genus.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xxvii. viii. II. 280 Some... call this hearbe by another name, Strumus, and others give it the Greeke name Strychnos. 1705 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Strychnos* or *Strychnis*, an Herb which makes those mad that eat of it. 1836 J. M. GULLY *Magdalen's Formul.* (ed. 2) 1 In the year 1809 I presented to the senior class of the French Institute an account of a series of experiments which had led to the discovery that a whole vegetable family, the bitter strychni, possessed the property of stimulating the spinal marrow to an extraordinary development of its functions. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 152/1 The genus *Strychnos*, consisting of about twelve species.

Strykt, *obs. pa. t.* of *STRIKE* v.

Stryd, *obs. pa. t.* of *STRIDE* v.

Stryff(e), stryff(f): see *STRIFE, STRIVE*.

Stryk(e): see *STIRK, STREAK sb., STREEK v.*

Stryking, variant of *STRAIKEN Obs.*

1536 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 53, ij payre of sheites of strykynges.

Stryky, *obs. form* of *STRECKLY adv.*

Strynght, *obs. form* of *STRENGTH*.

Stryne, *obs. form* of *STRAIN v.*

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* i. met. vi. 16 (Cambr. MS.).

Stryne, variant of *STRIND* 1 *Obs.*

Stryngest, variant of *STRENGEST a. Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* a v b, Olibion was the stryngest and the manfullest man in his tyme.

Strynghe, *Stryngth(e)*: see *STRENGH, STRENGTH*. **Stryn(n)or, -our, Strynt, -th(e), -tht**, *obs. ff.* *STRAINER, STRENGTH*.

Stryte, *obs. form* of *STRAIT*.

Stryve, Strywe, *obs. forms* of *STRIFE, STRIVE*.

Stui, *obs. form* of *STEW sb.*

Stuard(e), Stuart, *obs. forms* of *STEWART*.

Stub (stob), *sb.* Forms: 1 stubb, stubb(b), (steb), 3-7 stubbe, 4-9 stubb, 6 stubbes, 4-stubb. [OE. *stubb* (masc. = (M)LG., MDn. *stubb* (early mod.Du., WFr. *stobbe*), ON. *stubb-r*, *stubb*, rarely *stobbe* (MSw. *stubb*, *stobbe*, Sw., Norw. *stubb*, *stubb*, Da. *stubb*): — OE. types

**stubb-o*, *stubb-on*; OE. had also *stubb* masc. — **stubb-o* or **stubbjo*-, which has coalesced with the other form. OE. had prob. a form **stob(b)* with *o* umlaut (cf. the duplicate ON. forms above), whence *stob sb.*; in the 14-16th c., however, *stob(b)* may merely be a variant spelling for *stubb*.

To the same root (**stubb* — pre-Teut. **stubb*) belong ON. *stubb* stump (Norw. *stubb*, see *Strow* v.), M.G. *stubb* stump, fag-end, *stubb* blunt; outside Teut. cf. Gr. *stubbos* stump, stock, Lithish *stubb* fag-end.]

1. A stump of a tree or, more rarely, of a shrub or smaller plant; the portion left fixed in the ground when a tree has been felled; also, †a trunk deprived of branches.

967 *Charter of Eadgar* in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* No. 813. 111. 10 Andlang dices on done stubb. c 1000 *ÆLFRISS Gloss.* in *W.* 108/5 *Stiftes, stiftis, treowwes steb.* c 1000 — *Grann.* ix. (2) 68 *Hic stiftis des stibb.* 1301 *Acc. Exch. Q. R. Bundle* 147. No. 10 in G. J. Turner *Sci. Plans Forest* (1901) 147/2 [Six] stubbs [sold for] 35 s. 4d. 13. *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 2293 Gawayn... stode styll as þe ston, oþer a stubbe auþer. 1348-9 in *Blount's Law Dict.* (1691) s. v. *Zuche*, Rex concessit Thomæ de Colville omnes Zuchos arboris, vccai. Stubbes arborum succisorum, in Foresta de Galtrès. 146. *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 25 And it please to deliver unto Robert of Tymble a Stuh, the which Mr. Controller granted unto his ward for him and his wife. 1519 *HORMAN Ludg.* 247 b. We went by straye pathes full of stonys, lussys, and bryers. 1550 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. ix. 34 Old stockes and stubs of trees, Whereon nor fruit nor leafe was euer sene. 1615 *CHAPMAN Odys.* xii. 611 Yet... might my feete, on no stubb fasten hold To ease my hands: the roots were crept so stubb beneath the earth. 1641 *LADY M. WORTH Urania* 264 Then went shee a little further, and on a stubb, which was betweene two trees, she sat downe. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* L. 239 We here Live on root and stubb. 1760 R. BROWN *Compl. Farmer* i. 107 When it [rape] had been cut, the stubs of it will sprout again. 1771 *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 138 In the forest of Kent... there still remains several large old chesnut stubbs. 1795 *VANCOUVER Aggr. Ess.* 152 The remaining stub of the thistle. 1799 *COLERIEGE Introd. Tale Dark Ladie* 64 How boughs rebounding scour'd his limbs, And low stubs gor'd his feet. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* iii. Unquly remnants of trees that had been partly destroyed by fire were seen rearing their... columns

above the pure white of the snow. These, in the language of the country are termed stubs. 1864 G. P. MARSH *Man & Nat.* 109 In the United States... dead trees... are often allowed to stand until they fall of themselves. Such stubs, as they are popularly called, are... often deeply cut by the woodpeckers. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* II. xi. 266 The woodpeckers tapped on the hollow stubs. 1907 'J. HALLSHAM' *Lonewood Corner* 114 Before the stubs of the underwood have sprouted again.

† b. To buy (brushwood, etc.) on or at the stub: to buy on the ground, growing. Hence (?), To pay at the stub: to pay ready money. Obs.

1532 *Lett. & Papers Hen. VIII.* V. 446 For thorns bought on the stubb... For edders and stakes bought likewise on the stub. 1573-80 TUSSEY *Hush.* (1878) 78 In time go and bargain... for fellw... To hie at the stub is the best for the buier. 1615 ROWLAND *Melancholie Knt.* C. 3, A very Cobler shall as welcome be That payes his ready money at the stub, As I that come a trust to workshops dub. 1795 VANCOUVER *Agric. Essex* 62 The under woods are cut down at eleven years growth, and... they sell at the stub for 3l. 10s. per acre.

† c. The part of a tree-trunk close to the ground. 1558-9 *Act i. Elia.* c. 15 § 1. No person... shall convert... to Coale or other Fuell for the making of Yron, any Tymber Tree... of the Breadth of One Foot Square at the Stubbe. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. xvii. 200/1 in *Holmsted*, For what a thing it is to have a ship growing upon the stub, and sailing on the sea within the space of five and fiftie daies? 1637 HEYWOOD in *Nazal Chron.* III. 370 Timber... ten feet at the stub or bottom.

† d. A stock for grafting upon. In quot. *fig.* 1587 HARRISON *England* II. i. 139/1 in *Holmsted*, You shall see no fewer deeds of charitie doone, nor better grounded vpon the right stub of pietie than before.

† e. *fig.* A blockhead; = STOCK sb. 1 c. Obs. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* 3 Ye shall have more adoe to drive our dullest and laziest youth, our stocks and stubbs from the infinite desire of such a happy nurture.

3. A short piece of a broken branch remaining on the stem.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1120 First on the wal was peynted a forest... With knotty knarry bareyne trees olde Of stubbes sharpe, and hidouse to biholde. c 1440 *Immyndon* 1270 My palfrey... stumblyd... I took this harme, A stubbe smote me brow be arme. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blon's Gardening* 159 A Parcel of Stubs [F. *chicots*], springing out of one side and the other. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xii. (1813) 163 Whether it is best to cut all spare shoots clean out, or to cut down to little stubs or false spurs is hardly yet determined. 1846 J. BAXTER's *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) 1. 164 Some cut superfluous fruit-shoots clean away; others leave a sprinkling of short stubs, cut very short if foreright. 1834 *Century Mag.* Dec. 22/1 His drum was the stub of a dry limb about the size of one's wrist.

4. = STUBBLE sb. Also *pl.* Now *dial.* [So Sw. *stubbe*, Da. *stub*.]

1250 *Orul & Night*, 506 3et þu singst worse þon be lei-sugge, [þat flizþ bi grunde among be stubbe. 1552 HULOET, Stubbe of corne, *stipula*, *stupa*. 1577 PUOT *Oxfordsh.* 246 If they are to sow wheat upon tillage, they choose wheat sown before upon bean stubs. 1811 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wilts* 266 *Stubs*. The stubble of all corn is usually called stubs, ns wheat-stubs, barley-stubs, &c. 1820 CLARE *Poems Rural* *Ed.* (ed. 3) 95 But ill it suits thee in the stubs to glean.

† b. *pl.* The lower ends of cut stems of plants. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. 81 It [sc. reaped colesseed] must not be turned, but raised up gently and laid lightly on the stubs.

† c. In the stub: said of growing flax. Obs. 1730 SWIFT *Answ. Craftsman* Vks. 1905 VII. 222 All the said commodities shall be sent in their natural state; the hides raw, the wool uncombed, the flax in the stub.

† d. *pl.* Hair cut close to the skin. Now *dial.* 1607 R. TURNER *Nosee Te D* 1, A chinne as free from beard as any dogge, Saue stubbes more hard then bristles of a hogge.

5. A splinter or thorn in the flesh. Now *dial.* 1531 ELVOT *Gov.* II. xiii. (1557) 137 Out of whose foote a yong man had ones taken a stubbe. 1630 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 160 To draw a thorne, stub, iron, splinter, naille... out of the flesh of the horse. 1753 *Chambers's Cycl.* Suppl., *Stub*, in the manege, is used for a splinter of fresh-cut underwood, that goes into a horse's foot as he runs. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* xxi. 197 Upon a truss of furre, with a flour-sack to shield him from the stubs and prickles.

† b. A stab or twinge of pain. Now *dial.* 1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hippod.* (1878) 86 Ixion nayled on the whirling wheele, which hellish stubs & iksom pains doth feele.

6. A short thick nail (= STOB sb. 1 4); a worn horseshoe nail, esp. in *pl.* old horseshoe nails and other similar scraps as the material for making stub-iron. Cf. *stub-nail*.

1304-5 in *Cartul. Abb. Whiteby* (Surtees) 615 It. pro viii^{xx} cartnaye, xs. It. pro iiii^{xx} stubs, iis. 1595 *Strange Things R. Hasleton* in *Arb. Garner* VIII. 387 And immediately searching about, I found an old iron stub; with the which I brake a hole through the chamber wall. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xiii. 86 Fill it with Pibble-stones, Nails, Stubs of old Iron. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* (1905) 256 He ordered that all the guns... should be loaded with musket balls, old nails, stubs [etc.]. 1820 W. SCORSEBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 225 That kind which of the most approved tenacity, is made of old horse-shoe nails or stubs. 1845 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. 1.673 Horse-nails... which when worn out are collected with avidity as furnishing one of the best descriptions of scrap-iron, under the name of horse-nail stubs. 1846 GREENE *Sci. Gunmery* 107 An equal substance of the best steel ever invented or made, is less in tenacity than a mixture similar to stubs and steel. 1863 Mrs. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* xvi, Hammers beating out old iron such as horseshoes, nails or stubs into the great barpoons.

† b. Short for stub-barrel: see II. 1853 *Ur. Dict. Arts I.* 724 The barrels of musquets, birding-guns, etc. or what are called plain, to distinguish them from those denominated stubs or twisted barrels.

7. Something that looks stunted or cut short, e.g. a rudimentary tail or horn.

1670-1 NARROROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* 1. (1694) 33 They are shaped like English Hares... and instead of a Tail have a little stub about an inch long, without Hair on it. 1693 EVELYN *De La Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 111 The Scutecheon cannot thrive, unless it be absolutely glued to the part to which it is apply'd; and consequently that part must be as smooth as the Scutecheon, which cannot be when a Scutecheon is apply'd upon an Eye, or Bud, which is an Elevated part, that forms a kind of Stub. 1722 LITTLE *Hush.* (1757) 377 There will remain a little stub at the end of the twig, which dries up. 1837 W. T. HORNADAY in *Smithsonian Rep.* II. 397 The horn [of the buffalo] at three months is about 1 inch in length, and is a mere little black stub.

† b. A short thick piece of wood. 1833 W. H. MAXWELL *Field Bk.* 522 *Stub*,... a log. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* 1. 605 At the distance of a foot behind the coulter-box a strong stub of wood is mortised into the beam at C. *Ibid.*, The two stils or handles are simply bolted to the stub. 1898 SLOANE *Electr. Dict.* (ed. 2) 622 *Stub*, *Anchor guy*, a short pole set securely in the ground to fasten a guy to.

† c. (See quot.) 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 669 *Stub*... 2. Short files for finishing in and around depressions.

† d. U. S. *collog.* A man of insignificant stature. Cf. *STUB a.*

1890 J. CURTIN tr. *Steniewicz's With Fire & Sword* xlv. (1892) 514, I have something to say to this little stub of an officer.

8. *Mech.* A stud or projection; *spec.* in a lock, a stationary stud which acts as a detent for the tumblers when their slots are in engagement with it.

1561 EÖEN tr. *Cortes' Art Navig.* III. xi. 78 h, But for the Sea, you shall sother the Horizon two Axes, little stubbes, or endes commyng forth. 1778 in *Abridgm. Specif. Patents* *Locks* etc. (1873) 2 An improvement on the tumbler and spring by means of a stub or projection so exactly fitted to a passage or opening in the bolt as not to permit the bolt to pass unless [etc.]. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 324 [Maudslay's lathes.] In the part C is an oblique slit *l*, to receive a stub which projects from the bottom of the nut *n*,... by this arrangement it is obvious that if the screw *m* is worked, the stub of the nut *n*, acting against the slide of the slit *l*, as an inclined plane, will move it either backwards or forwards through the opening *M*.

9. The remaining portion of something (more or less cylindrical) that has been broken or worn down; a stump, flag-end.

c 1530 BERNERS *Arthur Lit. Brit.* (1814) 214 He gaue Arthur a grete stroke with the stubbe of his hurte arme. 1859 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. Abr.* xvii. 136 You cannot throw an old cigar 'stub' down any where. 1898 HAMBLEN *Gen. Manager's Story* xli. 191 There lay a fellow at full length... smoking an old stub of a clay pipe. 1912 H. BELLCO *Four Men* 27 'It is to sharpen this pencil with,' said the stranger, putting forth a stub of an H.B. much shorter than his thumb.

† b. = stub pen (see II). ? Obs.

1829 LAMB *Lett. to B. W. Procter* in *Ainger Lett.* (1888) II. 219 The comings in of an incipient conveyancer are not adequate to the receipt of three twopenny post nonpays in a week. Therefore after this, I condemn my stub to long and deep silence.

10. U. S. A counterfoil. (Cf. F. *souche* and STOCK sb. 42; also STUMP sb. 3 h.)

1876 N. AMER. *Rev.* CXXIII. 301 For which check stubs representing only small amounts were retained. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 61/2 Pay-rolls, check-book stubs, registers... are here stowed away. 1916 A. B. REVE *Poisoned Pen* 181 'Number 156' Herndon noted, as the collector detached the stub and handed it to her.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *stub-oak*, -wood; (sense 4) *stub-thatched* adj.; (sense 4 d) *stub-bearded* adj.; (sense 9 b) *stub-pointed* adj.; *stub-axle* (see quots.); *stub-barrel*, a gun-barrel made of strips of stub-iron; *stub-book* U. S., a book containing only the counterfoils of cheques or other documents; *stub-bred a. Hunting* (see quot.); *stub Damascus*, a kind of stub-iron resembling Damascus iron; *stub-dig dial.* = *stub-hoe*; † *stub eel*, some variety of eel; *stub-end*, the butt end of a connecting-rod, of a weapon, etc.; † *stub-faced a. slang* (see quot.); *stub-feather* (see quot. 1847); *stub-hoe*, an implement for grubbing up stubs; *stub-iron*, a tenacious kind of iron, originally made out of old horse-shoe nails; † *stub-money* (see quot.); *stub-mortise* (see quot.); *stub-mortised a.*, secured by a stub-mortise; *stub-nail* = sense 6; *stub-nail iron* = *stub-iron*; *stub-pen*, orig. a worn quill pen; hence a broad-pointed pen; *stub-rabbit dial.*, a rabbit that seeks shelter among stubs instead of going to ground; *stub-short*, -shot (see quot.); *stub-side*, the side of a swath which has the cut ends of the stems; *stub-switch* U. S. (see quot.); *stub-tail*, (a) a partridge at a certain stage of growth; (b) see quot. 1867; *stub-tenon* (see quot.); *stub-tooth* *Mech.* (see quot.); *stub-twist*, a material for fine gun-barrels, composed of a ribbon of stub-iron twisted into a spiral shape.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2431 **Stub-axle*, a short axle attached on the end of a principal axle-tree. 1907 O'GORMAN *Motor Pocket Bk.* (ed. 2) 505 The stub axle is the short axle which is so pivoted that the front (or steering) wheels can be deflected. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 101 The

Birmingham workmen, in preparing the material for *stub barrels, usually cut up strips of iron and steel... into bits two inch nails. 1891 KIRLING *Light that Failed* xiv. 280 A *stub-bearded, bowed creature wearing a dirty magenta coloured neckcloth outside an unbrushed coat. 1886 *Rep. of U. S. Sec. of Treasury* 700 (Cent.) The filed *stub-hooks of stamps, now occupying a very large and rapidly increasing space in the files rooms. 1826 J. COOK *Fox-hunting* 57 *Stub bred foxes are thought to be the stoutest. 1897 *Engel. Sport* I. 583/1 (Hunting, fox) *Stub-bred, Stump-bred*. Foxes which, in certain districts, make their lairs in bushes or stumps instead of underground; stubbed was the old term. 1845 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. 1.673 **Stub Damascus* is a very beautiful kind of iron formed like the Damascus iron above described. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xi. 7 Double gun, stub Damascus barrels. 1837 *Boston Advertiser* 17 Jan. 2/2 Thomas Chapman... charged with stealing a *stub dig. 15... in Dugdale *Monasticon* (1655) I. 8r/2 Also to be sure of xij. **Stubble* elles and lx. schafte eles to bake for the convent on shere thursday. 1545 *Rates Custom Ho.* b. j, Ellis called stubbe eles. 1582 *Ibid.* b. v. j, Elles called stub Eles. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Stub-end*, the large end of a connecting-rod, in which the boxes are confined by the strap. 1914 *Daily News* 7 Nov. 1 Even if he has nothing more formidable than an empty bully-beef can to rattle with the sub-end of his bayonet. 1788 GYOSSE *Dict. Vulgar* 7 (ed. 2), **Stub-faced*, pitted with small-pox: the devil run over his face with horse stubbs (horse nails) in his shoes. 1847 HALLIWELL, **Stub-feathers*, the short unsledged feathers on a fowl after it has been plucked. 1889 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 376 It is a rare thing not to find stub feathers somewhere about a hawk or an owl. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, *Elog.* Wks. (Bobb) III. 39 He is a graduate of the plough, and the **Stub-hoe*, and the bush-whacker. 1820 W. SCORSEBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 225 Some manufacturers enclose a quantity of **Stub-iron* in a cylinder of best foreign iron. 1776 *Compl. Grazer* (ed. 4) 78 The woodward is allowed a shilling a range, as above, (called 'stub-money') for his care in looking after the wood. 1846 WORCESTER (citing London), **Stub-mortise*, a mortise that does not pass through the timber mortised. 1833 LONDON *Engel. Archit.* § 1251 With an oak cap properly **Stub-mortised*. 1639 G. PLATTIS *Discoy. Subterr.* *Treas.* 41, I took 4 ounces of Iron in **Stub* nails. 1833 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xviii. 2 They chose stub-Nails for the best Iron to Melt. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Stub-Nails* are driven on the outside of the nave-boops, to keep them in their places. 1839 *Ur. Dict. Arts* 471 The best modern barrels for fowling pieces are constructed of **Stub-nail* iron in this manner. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* xl, A thicket of **Stub oak*. 1891 *Century Dict.*, **Stub pen*. 1897 *U. S. Estm. Gaz.* 13 Jan. 5/1 The first signature is 'Julian Pauncefoot,' written with an extra broad-pointed steel stub pen. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 18 Sept. 10/6 advt., In this trial box of specially assorted pens you are offered a wonderful variety of fine, medium, and **Stub-pointed* pens to suit all hands. 1845 *Zoologist* III. 903 There is a variety... called... in the northern parts of the same county [Herts], the **Stub-rabbit*. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Stub-shot*; *Stub-shot*. 1. The unsawn portion of a plank where it is split from the bolt or log. 2. (*Turning*). The portion by which an object to be turned is grasped or chucked. 1733 *Tutt Horse-Hoeing Hush.* vi. 188 'Tis best to raise up the Ear-sides first, and let the **Stub-side* rest on the Ground in turning. 1911 WESTER, **Stub switch*, Railroad, a switch in which the track rails are cut off squarely at the toe and the switch rails are thrown to butt end to end with the lead rails. 1886 BLONE *Genll. Recr.* II. 37/1 Large Partridges called **Stubtays*. 1. There are several names or distinctions of Partridges; the first, when newly hatched, are called White-heads, the second Names are Click-tails, the third Stubtays. 1867 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade Suppl.*, *Stubtail*, *Stubtail*, names in North America for flour made out of damaged wheat and good wheat ground together. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Stub-tenon*, a short tenon at the foot of an upright, such as the scantling or studding of a partition or a floor-bearer. 1910 J. BARTLETT in *Engel. Brit. V.* 38/2 A stub tenon or joggle (fig. 14) is used for fixing a post to a sill. 1872 J. G. MICHE *Deside Tales* (1908) 255 A little **Stub-thatched* cottage. 1911 WESTER, **Stub Tooth*, a short gear tooth of great strength, with a large angle of obliquity. 1843 HOLZAPFEL *Turning* 1.22 The complex and ornamental figures for the barrels of fowling-pieces, described as **Stub-twist*, wire-twist, Damascus-twist. 1770 *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 255 The woods... have great plenty of Chesnut, both timber and **Stub wood*. 1877 W. H. MARSHALL *E. Norfolk* (1795) II. 359 *Stubwood*, all wood which grows in hedgerows and does not come under the denomination of 'timbers', 'pollards', or 'thorns', is called 'stubwood'.

Stub (stvb), *a. rare.* [f. STUB sb.] Of a person: Squat, stunted-looking.

1711 *London Gaz.* No. 4928/4 The person suspected... is a short stub Fellow.

Stub (stvb), *v. 1* Inflected stubbed (stvbd), stubbing. Also 5 stobe, 5-6 stubbe, 7 stubbe, stubb. [f. STUB sb. Cf. Sw. *stubba*, Da. *stubbe*.]

1. *trans.* To dig up by the roots; to grub up (roots). Chiefly with *up*.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 26 Alle paryschenys, þat hewyn doun violently, or stubbyn, pullyn, or schredyn, or cropyyn, ony treen in cherche-berdes. 1555 WATREMAN *Faville Facions* 11. vii. 160 In the forenoon thei plante and grave, digge vp settes, stubbe vp rootes. 1573-80 TUSSEY *Hush.* (1878) 50 Go breake vp land, get mattock in hand, Stub route so tough, for breaking of plough. 1574 in J. C. Cartwright *Chapters Hist. Yorks.* (1872) 75 Wyth llyberty to take and stubbe the trees and bushes. a 1631 DONNE *Eighty Sern.* 390 If one give me a timber tree for my house, I know not by whether the root be mine or no, whether I may stub it by that gift. 1639 HORN & ROU. *Gate Lang.* Unt. xlviii. § 599 A woodmonger selleth down trees, and stubes them up by the roots. c 1695 J. MILLER *Descr. New York* (1843) 9 He... may... by stubbing up the trees and brushwood, have good arable land or pastures. 1706 SWIFT *Baucis & Phil.* 178 'Tis hard to be believ'd, How much the other Tree was Grieved'; Grew scrubb'd, dy'd at top, was stunted, So th' next Parson stubb'd and burnt it. 1791 R. MYLNE *and Rep. Thames Navig.*, 10 Some Thorn-Bushes should be stubbed out of the Bank. 1865 TROLLOPE *Bellon Est.* iii. 32 The roots want stubbing up horribly. 1889 JESSOP *Coming*

of Friars v. 238 He was found to have stubbed up a hedge which had been the boundary of the land.

b. fig. Now rare.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 77 He schal stubbyn þe vp, londe & roote, & cachyn þe out of þi dwelling-place. 1571 *Campion Hist. Ire.* ix. (1633) 28 That these strangers would endeavor either to stub out that unruly generation, or to nurture them. 1651 *FIRMIN Serious Quest.* B. 1, This Opinion will stub up all the Ordinances. 1662 *Jesuits Reasons Unreass.* (1675) 128 Unless such Tenets be stubbed out of the heads... of your Preachers. 1876 *FARRAR Marib. Sermon.* xviii. 172 Beware that there he not hidden deep under the soil of your heart—any sins and tendencies, ...any vanities or lusts, which you have not as it were stubbed up.

† 2. To dig out (gravel). Obs.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 265 But now schal I telle þow of þe howe or a pek-er wherwith 3e must stubbe out þe grauel.

3. To cut down (a tree, etc.) close to the root. 1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* G. 3 b, His horse was trapt in the earthe strings of tree roots, which though they increase was stubbed down to the ground, yet were they not utterly dead. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husband.* v. 1.86 (E.D.S.) Turneps may be houghed ill if the hougher stubs them, as we call it, i.e. if he houghs them so shallow as to only cut off the heads, and leave the roots in the ground. 1811 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wills* i. x. 83 Young trees must be planted, part of which may be preserved for timber, and the remainder left to be stubbed off for underwood.

4. To remove the stubs from (land). Also, to clear (land) of trees, furze, etc. by uprooting. Chiefly with up.

1464 *Mann. & Housh. Exp.* (Roxb.) 455 [He] schal stobe me klen serten kloves wethe in Powenses. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* 23 b, Hee...plucked downe Barnes and Storehouses, stubd vp Orchards and Vineyardes. a 1650 *BOATE Ireland's Nat. Hist.* (1860) 85 That land...produced nothing but moss, heath, and short low furze: which herbs are fired upon the ground and the ground stubbed, before it be plowed the first time. 1762 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* v. vii, We shall have a terrible piece of work in it stubbing the Ox-moor. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* Chron. 75½ Paterson stubbed up ten acres of furze or whin ground. 1847 C. G. ANOISON *Law of Contracts* ii. 1. (1883) 244 He must not convert arable land into pasture...or stub up a wood to make it pasture. 1864 *TENNYSON North. Farmer. Old Style* vii, An I a stubbd Thornaby wakste. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 424½ A large fenced-in field, well stubbed.

5. To remove the stub-feathers from (a fowl). 1875 *PARISH Sussex Gloss.* *Stub*, to pluck chicken clean after their feathers have been pulled off. 1901 *Dundee Advertiser* 3 May 7 The fowl is at once plucked and 'stubbed'. The plucking is done by men...and the stubbing, or the removal of the undeveloped feathers, by women.

6. To reduce to a stub or stump.

† a. To wear down (a quill pen). Obs. 1577 *GRANGE Golden Aphrod.* D. ij, Yet wold their inke be dried vp, their paper spent, their penes stubbed. 1839 *NASHE Anat. Absurd.* A. iij, What should I spend my yncke, waste my paper, stub my penne, in painting forth theyr vgly imperfections.

† b. To deprive of (a horn). In quot. fig. Obs. 1568 *HARRINGTON Prerog. Pop. Gov.* i. xii. 128 A Dilemma...being a kind of argument that should not be stubbd of one horse, but have each of equall length and danger.

† c. To shorten and thicken by hammering. 1869 *SANDBERG tr. Stoff's Iron & Steel* 21 The author 'upset' or stubbed the bars at the ends.

7. To cause (a horse) to be wounded with a stub. Also refl. of the horse.

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2126/4 Lost...a brown bay Gelding, ...the near Leg behind stubbd with Leaping. 1702 *Ibid.* No. 3850/4 Stolen or strayed...a dun Nag...was stubd on the Fetlock Joint of one of the fore Legs. 1885 M. LEMON *Loved at Last* i. vi. 140 Pray keep on, sir, my horse has stubbed himself, I fancy. 1875 *PARISH Sussex Gloss.* s.v., To stub a horse is to lame him by letting him tread on stubs of underwood in a cover.

8. ? To crush, pulverize (marl, etc. for spreading over land, road-material); to fill up the ruts in (a road) with crushed stones, etc. Also to stub in: to crush (road-material) into the ruts.

1765 *Museum Rust.* III. 287 If with stone of the farmers, a load of thirty bushels will do three roads, which costs one shilling and a halfpenny stubbing and picking. 1795 *VANCOUVER Agric. Essex* 141 The blue and white chalky clay...should be stubbed and left exposed to the action of the air, sometime before it is carried out, and spread upon the land. 1800 *Little Cornard* (Suff.) *Highway Acc.* (MS.), P. Robt. Sparrow for Stubbing the road from Farmers to Rowls pond, o. 14. 5. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 165 The stones...are...dropped into the ruts, far better than a man can stub them in.

9. (See quot. 1848.) Chiefly U.S. 1848 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* 339 'To stub ooe's toe', is to strike it against anything in walking or running; an expression often used by boys and others who go barefoot. c 1850 'Dow Jr.' in *Jerdan Yankee Hum.* (1853) 53 When I stubbed my toes. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 114 You are rather liable to what Captain Eversfield graphically describes as 'stub your toe' against lava-like rock. 1905 *ALICE WERNER Native Brit. Centr. Afr.* vi. 140 The formation of a virulent ulcer every time a person stubbed a toe or barked a shin.

b. U.S. colloq. intr. 'To walk along striking the toes against obstructions; go heedlessly; as, the boy stubs along to school' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.*).

10. trans. To cover with stubs. 1878 W. C. SMITH *Hilda* 65 Last of a great pine forest that stubs the heath with its roots for miles.

11. intr. Of a tree: To send out branches from the 'stub' when cut down.

1791 *Trans. Soc. Arts* IX. 20 The Spanish Chestnut...possesses a peculiar faculty of branching, provisionally called stubbing, from the roots after being cut down.

† **Stub**, v.² Obs. rare. [Cf. *STOB* v.¹, *STAB* v.] trans. To thrust (a weapon) into.

1576 *BEDINGFIELD tr. Cardanus' Conf.* 37 b, When Julius Caesar...felte the daggers of diuers men stubbed into his body be [etc.].

Stubbard (stɔrbərd). s.v. dial. Also stubber, stubbert. [Perh. a surname: cf. quot. 1741.]

An early coddling apple. Also attrib.

1741 *Compl. Family-Piece* n. iii. 383 Apples. [July.]. Margaret Apple, Stubbard's Apple, and Codling. 1786 *ANDERSONIE Gard. Assist.* Arrangement. p. xi. Principal varieties (of apples) are...Summer stubbard. 1825 *Hort. cult. Soc. Catal. Fruits* 148 Summer Stibbert. 1844 W. BARNES *Poems Rur. Life* 143 She gie'd me var a treat. A lot o' stubbers var to eat. 1875 R. HOGG *Fruit Man.* (ed. 4) 144 Summer Stibbert (syn.) Stubbard. 1880 *HARDY Trumpet-Major* I. ii. 26 In the large stubbard-tree at the corner of the garden was erected a pole of larch fir. 1893 'Q.' (*Quiller-Couch*) *Delect. Duchy* 228 Thic' there 's a stubbard apple you've got in your hand.

Stubbed (stɔbd), ppl. a. [f. *STUB* v.¹ + -ED.]

1. Of trees: Cut down to a stub; cut off near the ground; also, deprived of branches or pollarded.

1575 *GASCOIGNE Poies, Heabes* (1909) 343 Like a stubbed thorne. 1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* G. 3, After him followed the knight of the Owle, whose armor was a stubd tree overgrown with iule. 1627 *DRAVTON Nymphidia* lvi, A paine he in his Head-piece fees, Against a stubbed Tree he reeles. 1793 W. BLAKE *Amer.* 83 They cannot bring the stubbed oak to overgrow the hills. 1819 *KEATS Otho* lli. 35 What, man, do you mistake the hollow sky For a thung'd tavern, and these stubbed trees For old serge hangings? 1856 *KINGSLEY Alisc.* (1859) II. 16 The trunk looking like an old stubbed oak.

b. Of ground: Having the stubs removed; grubbed up.

1573-80 *TUSSER Hust.* (1878) 73 In stubbed plot, fill hole with clot.

2. Short and thick, stumpy. ? Obs. exc. dial.

a 1529 *SKELTON E. Runnymede* 422 Her legges...were sturdy and stubbed. 1611 *CORYAT Crudities* 42 Their [sc. ostriches] heads are covered all with small stubbed feathers. 1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* 12 The Tartar is a stubbed squat fellow, hard bred, and such are their horses. 1658 *EVELYN Fr. Gard.* (1675) 164 Three years you must forbear to cut, that the plant may be stroog, and not stubbed. 1687 *MIEGE Gl. Fr. Dict.* ii, Stubbed, short and well set, *trapiu membru*. A stubbed Fellow, *un Trapiu*. 1696 E. LHWYD in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 464 With Bills more stubbed and bigger than that of a Bull-finch. 1769 *GRAY Trav.* 13 Oct. *Poems* (1775) 375 The rock...rises perpendicular, with stubbed yew-trees and shrubs starting from its side. 1858 *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 254 Trimming does thicken the surface of the hedge by causing a stubbed, stooling form of growth. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 206 A short, thick, stubbed, ungainly and ungraceful form.

† b. Stubbed boy: a 'hobbedehoy'. Obs.

16...CHALKHILL *Thealma & Clearchus* (1683) 72 Memnon himself keeps home, attended on But by a stubbed Boy. 1722 *Hist. & Antig. Glastonbury* Author's Pref. n a note, Saunders must be a stubbed Boy, if not a Man, at the Dissolution of Abbeys.

3. Reduced to a stub; worn down to a stub; (of hair) cut close to the skin, stubbly.

1621 *SANDBERG Serna.* *Ad Pop.* iv. (1674) I. 213 Thy new broom, that now sweepeth clean all discontents from thee, will soon grow stubbed. 1631 [MABE] *Celestina* vii. 84 She did pull out seven teeth out of a fellows head that was hang'd with a paire of pincers, such as you pull out stubbed haire withall. 1762 *CHURCHILL Ghost* ii. 306 Hark! something scratches round the room! A Cat, a Rat, a stubbd Birch-broom. 1802 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XX. 172 Effectually done...by a stubbed hick broom.

4. Blunted at the point.

1610 B. JONSON *Masque of Oberon* Wks. (1616) 977 To spight the coy Nymphes scornes, Hang vpon our stubbed hornes, Garland, ribbands and fine poesies. 1675 A. BROWNE *Appendix Art Paint.* 25 Instead of the Rolls of Paper they make use of Stubbed Peccils; and some of them are stuffed with Cotton, and some others with Bombast. 1728 *SWIFT Pastoral Dial.* 3 While each with stubbed Knife remov'd the Roots That rais'd between the Stones their daily Shoots. 1854 *MISS BAKER Northampton Gloss.* *Stubbed or Stubby*, blunt-pointed as the broad nib of a pen, thick, short. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie Venner* iii, The short, stubbed blade of his jack-knife.

† b. fig. Dull, not delicate or sensitive. Obs.

1714 *BERKELEY Siris* § 105 The hardness of stubbed vulgar constitutions.

5. Abounding in stubs.

1855 *Browning Ch. Roland* xxv, Then came a hit of stubbed ground, once a wood. 1898 M. HEWLETT *Forest Lovers* vi, He urged his horse over the stubbed heath. Hence Stubbedness, 'a being short and thick'.

1777 *BAILEY* vol. II.

Stubber (stɔbɜr). Also 6 stubber. [f. *STUB* v.¹ + -ER.]

One who stubs, in senses of the verb. 1481-90 *Howard House. Bks.* (Roxb.) 507 Item, payd to the stubber of Northfolk for xj. gret rotys stubbyng [etc.]. v.s. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Frere & Epigr.* (1867) 166 But if stake stoobers will not let stakis stand Blame not the stake. 1699 *EVELYN Sylva* xxvii. (ed. 3) 245 Two of the Stubbers or Labourers...that were employ'd to clear the Ground. 1860 *All Year Round* 28 Apr. 66½ The draier, the leverler, the stubber-up of rotten stumps. 1908 *N. & Q.* Ser. x. X. 38½ Scores of the roots taken out were 'crooked hills'—so called by the stubbers.

Stubbing (stɔbɪŋ), vbl. sb. Also 5 stobenge, 8 pl. stubbens. [f. *STUB* v.¹ + -ING.] The action of the vb. *STUB* in various senses.

1445 *tr. Claudianus in Anglia* XXVIII. 277 Loondys which were untill'd...daies right many before [he] after his stubbyng staryth (*bread staryth*: *L. restituit*). 1464 *Mann. & Housh. Exp.* (Roxb.) 455 He schal haue fore the stobenge of them...xxvi. viii d. 1574 in J. J. Cartwright

Chapters Hist. Yorks. (1872) 75 The fencyng, stubbyng and dressing of the ground. 1577 *GRANGE Golden Aphrod.* Ep. Ded. A. iij h, It seemeth the oebbe of my penne is long, and that I lesse do feare the stubbing therof. 1609 *MARSHAM Cavel* 16 In woody...grounds where a horse can neither conveniently make forth his way, nor can tread without danger of stubbing. 1732 *BERKELEY Minute Philos.* I. 6 The mind of Man may be fitly compared to a piece of Land. What stubbing, plowing, digging and harrowig is to the one, that thinking...is to the other. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1804) VI. 457 The tree itself possesses a peculiar faculty of branching provisionally called stubbing. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *leclers* 312 An unlucky stubbing of my naked toes. 1887 J. A. PHILLIPS & BAUERMAN *Elem. Metall.* (ed. 2) 604 A few buckets of water are thrown into the hearth, in order...to cool it previous to the clearing or stubbing-out necessary before commencing another shift.

b. attrib. 1567 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 211 In the stubbing close one stake of hay. 1832 *Atin. Evid. Comm. Factories Bill* 24 The cording and stubbing machinery.

Stubble (stɔb'l), sb. Forms: a. 3-7 stuble,

4 stubil(l), 4, 6 stubbil(l), 4-5 stobil(l), -yl(l), stobil(l), 4-6 stob(b)le, 4-7 stubbel(l), 5 -ull, -yll(e, 5-6 stubel(l), 4, 6- stubble; Sc. 6 stibill, stable, 8, 9 stibble. β. 3 stouple, 5 stopple. (n. OF. *stuble*, *estuble*, *estuble* (also *esteule* etc., see Godef. ; mod.F. dial. *éteuble*, *éteuble*, *éteule*), = Pr. *estobia*, It. *stoppia*: popular L. **stupa* = late L. *stipula*, class. L. *stipula*: see STIPULA.

The popular L. *stupa* was adopted in continental WGer.; hence OHG. *stufala* (MHG. mod.G. dial. *stufel*), (N)LG. *stopfel* (whence mod.G. *stopfel* fem.), MDu. *stoppele* fem. (mod.Du. *stopfel* masc.). It is possible that the word may have coalesced with a native word of similar meaning from the root of *STUB* s.v.]

1. Each of the stumps or lower ends of grain-stalks left in the ground after reaping. Now only in pl.

1297 R. GUC. (Rolls) 4578 He smot of is heued as listliche as it were a stouple [i.e. a stouple, a lute stouple]. 1368 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xl. vi. (1493) 393 Pestylcoce wastyth ad distroyeth stobles. 1569 G. E. in Farr S. P. *Eliz.* (1843) II. 388 In euerie place are stubbles and prickles, That stayes the feeble feete. 1577 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) 63 That name pull stibillis futhrit of ony landis about the town. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 210 Its Work is to plough up Stubbles, particularly in wet Weather. 1735 *SOMERSETT CHASE* ii. 58 The gay Pack in the rough bristly Stubbles range unblam'd. 1836 *EMERSON Nat. Hist.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 146 Every withered stem and stubble rimed with frost. 1884 H. SEEBORNE *Hist. Brit. Birds* II. 455 At this season the Partridge delights to 'jug' in the grass-fields, repairing to the turnips and the stubbles to feed. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 817 The crops of warts which attack the gums and palates of sheep feeding upon stubbles.

2. collect. sing. The stumps or lower parts of the stalks of wheat or other grain left in the ground by the sickle or reaping-machine.

a 1340 *HAMFOLDE Prædial* xlix. 4 Pan may þe cafe drede, and stubbe. 1388 *Wyclif Gen.* xli. 23 And other seene...camen forth of the stobil. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clviii. (1495) 707 Stipula stobille is properly that straw wyth leues and hosen that is left in the felde after that repers haue repen the corn with hokys and gaded it home. 1425 in *Rep. MSS. Ld. Middleton* (1911) 108 If any man tye his horse in any stubbuhl. 1523-34 *FITZHERB. Hust.* (1882) 35 In somme places they wyll shere theyr comes hygh, to the entente to mowe theyr stubble, eyther to thacke or to hren. 1615 *CHAFFMAN Odeys.* xiv. 304 But I suppose, that you...Know by the stubble, what the Corne hath bene. 1720 *SWIFT Progr. Poetry* i The Farmer's Goose, who in the Stubble, Has fed without Restraint, or Trouble. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 166 The stubble, or the roots, which the plough pushes before it, are sometimes interlaid betwixt the coultter and sheath. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xli. The sight of those fields of stubble and turnips, now his own, gave him many secret joys. 1887 *Spectator* 13 Aug. 705 Carefully destroying the stubble of infested wheat and barley.

b. In various figs. or allusive contexts.

Often with allusion to 1 Cor. xii. 12. a 1591 H. SMITH *2d Serm. Song Simon* (1602) D 5, But sinners are stubble, and their sentence is, Burne them. 1607 *SHAKES. Cor.* ii. 1. 274 This...suggested...Will be his fire To kindle their dry Stubble. 1624 *BEAUF. Lett.* vii. 110 The stubble and errors of the Doctors. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* ii. vii. 128 This argument...is wittily spunne out by...St. Humfrey Gilbert, whose ability seems to haue made a harvest out of the stubble. 1728 *POPE Dunci.* i. 254 No merit now the dear Nonjuror claims, Moliers's old stubble in a moment flames. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* VII. 5 Depend upon it, Mr. Belford, that one day you will be convinced, that what you call friendship, is chaff and stubble. 1773 *BURKE Sp. on Bill for Relief of Dissenters* Wks. X. 23 Fortunately here [the Church of Dissenters] walls, bulwarks, and bastions, are constructed of other materials than of stubble and straw. 1846 J. C. HARE *Mission Conf.* (1850) 126 The very stubble of our old sins may run into our eyes and blind us. 1859 *TENNYSON Elaine* 731 So ran the tale like fire about the court, Fire in dry stubble a ninny-days' wonder flared.

c. trans. A rough surface or short growth likened to the 'stubble' of grain, esp. the short bristly growth on a man's unshaven face.

a 1556 *Sir T. More* iv. iii. 56 Thon was wunt to blame My kissing when my beard was in the stubble. a 1660 *Prince d'Amour* etc. 128 The grim stubble eke On the Judges cheek. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* iii, His mouth and chin [were] bristly with the stubble of a coarse hard beard. 1873 *HARSHTON Intell. Life* vii. ii. (1876) 291 On his chin, a black stubble of two days growth.

d. In sugar-planting, the sugar-cane in the field after the first year.

1846 *De Bru's Commerce. Rev.* II. 324 Fortunately the

[sugar] cane is not an annual plant. Each year fresh shoots spring from the stubble which remains after cutting the crop.

3. The straw of grain-stalks, etc. gathered after the crop has been harvested.

1382 WCLIFF *Josh. ii. 6* She made the men to stye vp into the soles of hir hows, and coorde hem with stubble of flaxe, that was there. 1483 CAXTON *Golden Leg. 56/2* In no wyse gyue no more chaf to the peple for to make lome and claye but late them goo and gadre stopple. 1540-1 ELVOR *Image Gov. 41* Beeyng bounden to a stake, with smoke made of greene stickes and wette stubble, to be smouldred to death. 1586 CRESS *Psalms Ps. lxxxiii. vii.* Torment them, Lord, as tossed balls; As stubble scattred in the aire. 1617 MORVSON *Itin. iii. 133* Where they have lesse store of wood within land there they burne straw, fures, and other kinds of stubble. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual. (1809) 111. 91* One night as I lay on my bed of stubble. 1788 BURNS *To a Mouse vi.* That wee-bit heap o' leaves an' stubble, Has cost thee some monie a weary nibble. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire (1845) 1. 179* The walls . . . are formed of a mixture of stubble and clay.

4. A field that has been reaped, and not yet ploughed again; a stubble-field. Chiefly in plural. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France 435* Sheep . . . are in lome of the provinces fed upon straw, and what they can pick up on wastes and stubbles. 1859 JERSON *Brittany iv. 41* The valleys . . . were of the deepest and richest green, which contrasted deliciously with the yellow stubbles and cornfields. 1908 OUTLOOK 23 Aug. 279/1 The costly moors in the Highlands . . . must always be the privileged possession of the few, but the stubbles in September are available to the multitude.

5. *attrib. and Comb.* esp. attributive with the senses 'consisting of or covered with stubble' as *stubble-beard* (so *-bearded* adj.), *-field*, *-land*, etc., 'grown on the stubble' as *stubble-clover*, *-crop*, *-turnip*, etc., 'used on the stubble' as *stubble-plough*, *-rake*, etc.; objective, as *stubble-loving* adj.; *stubble-butter* *Sc.*, butter made of the milk of cows fed on the stubble; *stubble-fire*, fire made of stubble and so lasting but a moment; *stubble-rig* *Sc.*, (a) a stubble-field; (b) the reaper who takes the lead; *stubble-time*, the time just after harvest; *stubble-turner* (see quot. 1875). Also STUBBLE-GOOSE.

1714 E. WARD *Field-Spy 26* With *Stubble-Beard, about a fortnight's growth. 1620 MELTON *Astrolog. 36 A* *stubble-hearded-Barister. 1855 J. BALLANTINE *Poems 167* The best *stubble butter taks longest o' churnin'. 1833 Glasgow *Even. Times 15 Oct. 25* advt., Stubble butter. 1722 LITTLE *Hush. (1757) 329* Fattening-sheep may be suffered to feed freely on the *stubble-clover. 1881 Chicago *Times 11 June*, The sugar districts in this state [i.e. Louisiana] report to the Planters' association . . . 'Stubble crop good. 1614 MARSHAM *Cheap & Good Hush. ii. xvi. 124* After they [the geese] haue in the *stubble fields, and during the time of harvest got into good flesh. 1786 BURNS *To Mountain Daisy iv.* But thou . . . Adorns the histie stubble-field, Unseen, alone. 1835 BROWN *Paracelsus. 1. 42* Which, look through near, this way, and it appears A stubble-field or a cane-biack. 1618 SYLVESTER *Cup Control. 34* Whose brittle glosse and glory lasts and shines As *Stubble-Fire, and Dust before the Windes. 1697 DAVOEN *Virg. Georg. iii. 159* In vain he burns, like fainty Stubble Fires. 1801 FARMER'S *Mag. Apr. 176* No plough will choke in *stubble ground, if the crop is cut in a proper manner. 1595 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV. i. iii. 35* Like a *stubble Land at Harvest home. 1598 CHAPMAN *Hero & Leander iv. 93* Who did of hollow bulrushes combine Snare for the *stubble-loving Grashopper. 1815 SCOTT *Field of Waterloo iv.* The bare extent of *stubble-plain seems lately lightened of its grain. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Stubble-plow. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric. 11. 801* The stubble . . . being . . . raked together by means of a large horse *stubble-rake. 1785 BURNS *Hallowe'en xvi.* Our *Stubble-rig was Rab McGraen. 1778 in *Burns's Wks. (Globe) 164/2* The stubble rig is easy plough'd, The fallow land is free. 1713 CRESS *Winchelsea Misc. Poems 77* A lowly Cottage. Fenc'd by a *Stubble-roof, from Rain and Heat. 1577 B. GOOGE *tr. Heresbach's Hush. i. 11 b.* Husbandry necessities . . . whereof the smaller sort be these. *Stubble Sithes. 1486 Bk. St. Albans d. ij, Ther be in a *stobull tyme Sordes of mallards in the felds. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Stubble-turner, an attachment to a plow to turn over stubble and trash before the principal plow reaches it. 1819 REES *Cycl. XXXII. 3 K 1/1* By . . . the use of *stubble turnips when necessary, the ewe and lamb-stock may be well supported through the severity of the season. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W. xxviii.* The system of *stubble-turning after wheat has proved very successful. 1549 LATIMER *nt Serm. bef. Edw. VI (Arb.) 29* They walk not directly and playnly, but delite in bales, and *stubble way.

†*Stubble*, *a. Obs.* Also 4 *stubul*, -el, 5 *stabil*, *stabbill*. [Prob. connected with STUB sb. ? Cf. STUBBORN *a.*]

a. ? Clumsy, awkward. *b.* ? Stoutly-built. *Stubble boy* *cf.* *stubbled boy*, STUBBED *ppl. a. 2 b.*

1300 CURSOR *M. 2390* For-sak pou nought his stubul werc, For þof it rude and stubel be, It es in wercþ wrought o þe. 1480 HENRYSON *Two Mice 92* In stubbill array throw greis and corne And ynder buskis preuillie culd they creip. 13475 *Rainf Collyer 522* It is lyke. That sic ane stubbil busband man wald stryke stoutly. 1562 LEGH *Armorie Pref. iv.* The third sort . . . are . . . very stubble curtes, & be neither doers, sufferers, or wel speakers of honours tokens. 1598 R. BERNARD *tr. Terence, Andria iv. v. 86* Grandiusculus hinc profectus est. He was a good stubble boy: a pretie bauckt ladde and of a good stature when he went from hence. 1642 BERT FARMING *Bks. (Surtees) 133* Wee give usually 20 s. to a good stubble boy for dringve of the oxe plough.

Hence †*Stubble*ness. 1530 PALSGR *277/2* Stubblelesse or stordynesne, lourdesse. *Stubble* (stob'bl'), *v.* [f. STUBBLE sb.]

1. *trans.* To clear (land) of stubble. Also to remove stubble from (one's face).

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr. (W. de W.) 11. (1495) 256 b/1* How shall it be to me possyble to stubble & make cleane this pyece of londe here. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney 111. 128* He began stubbling his chin, as before.

b. To trample down into stubble.

1897 MARV KINGSLEY *W. Africa 243* The grass is stubbled down into paths by hippos.

2. *Cant.* *Stubble it!* *stubble your whids!* hold your tongue!

1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Stubble-it.* 1827 LYTTON *Felham lxxxii.* Stubble it, you ben. 1830 — P. Clifford xvi, Stubble your whids, You wants to trick I!

Hence *Stubbling vbl. sb.*

1872 *Daily News 25 Sept.* There is gleaning and stubbling, and then the two harvests of hay and corn.

†*Stubbled*, *a. Obs. rare.* [cf. STUBBLE *a.*; but perh. a misprint.] = STUBBED.

1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng 422* Her legges . . . were sturdy and stubbled (i.e. stubbled). Myghty pestels and clubbed.

Stubbled (stob'ld), *a. 2* [f. STUBBLE sb. + -ED 2.] Covered with stubble, stubbly.

1720 GAY *Epht. iv. To P. Methuen 85* A crow was strutting o'er the stubbled plain. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz. ii.* The noiseless passage of the plough as it . . . wrought a graceful pattern in the stubbled fields. 1923 N. MUNRO in *Blackw. Mag. Dec. 784/2* [He] felt at his stubbled chin, and took from his sack the razors.

Stubble-geese. A goose fed on the stubble.

1326 CHAUCER *Cook's Prol. 27* For of thy percelly yet they fare the wors That they han eten with thy stubbel goos. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health. clxvi.* 136 The greene goose is better [for digestion] than the stubble goo-e. 1612 BENVOULO'S *Pastenger. ii. 87* You are euen as wise as a stubble Goose. 1655 MOUTET *Health's Improv. x. 87* A young stubble goose feeding it self fat in wheaten fields, is the best of all. 1708 W. KING *Art of Cookery 77* So stubble Geese at Michaelmas are seen Upon the spit, next May produces green. 1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag. XLII. 37* Geese . . . are eaten young, under the name of green geese. . . They are eaten adult, under the name of stubble geese. 1842 BARNAM *Lugol. Leg., Ley St. Cuthbert 5* And the fat stubble-geese swims in gravy and juice. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm 11. 720* Young geese are never seen at a Scottish farmer's table, though a stubble-geese at Michaelmas seems to be prized in England.

b. The grey-lag goose (*Anser cinereus*).

1885 SWAINSON *Proc. Namer Birds 147.*

Stubbly (stob'li), *a.* [f. STUBBLE sb. + -Y.]

1. Covered with stubble, stubbled.

1600 SURFLET *Country Farm v. xviii. 692* Fasels grow in stubbly grounds. 1611 COTAN, *Chauvin.* Stubble; made of, or covered with, stubble. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Thoughts Sentent 130 An.* o'er the stubbly plain, the nibbling rooks, In numbers spread. 1834 SURTRES *Hauldy Cr. xxxix. (1901) 11. 29* 'Chi-e-dren', continued our master, dry-shaving his stubbly chin, 'are certain cares' [etc.]. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes 146* It led into a valley between fading bills, stubbly with rocks like a reaped field of corn.

2. Resembling stubble; esp. of hair, bristly.

1849 ALN. SMITH *Pottleton Legacy xxx. 332* Two little stubbly tufts rising from his crown. 1864 REAID 25 May 3 The stubbly staple of Lord Russell's argument is the material we have managed to convince Europe that the British Lion is stuffed with. 1835 RIVEN HAGGARD *K. Solomon's Mine xix.* My stubbly hair came out of the treasure cave about three shades greyer than it went in.

Comb. 1891 *Daily News 1 Sept. 3/1* Stubble-chinned.

Stubborn (stob'orn), *a.* Forms: a. 4 *stiborn* (o, -o), *urne*, *stiborn* (e, 5 *stiburn*, *stiburne*. B. 5-6 *stoburne*, 6 *stobburne*, *stoberne*, -orne. 7-5 *stuborn*, 6 *stubburne*, -o), *urne*, *stuburne*, 6-7 *stubburne*, (6 *stouburne*, -urne, 8 *stouborn*), 6- *stubburn*. [Of uncertain etymology.]

The commonly assumed derivation from STUB sb. presents no great difficulty with regard to the sense ('as if immovable as a stub or stock'), but is not easy to justify morphologically. It has been suggested that the word represents an OE. **stibbor* f. *stibb* sb. *rl.*, the final *n* being supposed to be due to a false analysis of *stibburne*, *stoburne* etc. (see STUBBORNNESS). But -or was not a living suffix in OE.; the words containing it are inherited from OTeut., and are not formed on noun-stems but on verbal roots. The early spelling of *stubburnness* with only one *n* is of no significance; more noteworthy, however, is the spelling *stoberlie* in our first example of the adv. The fluctuation in the vowel (see the Forms above) might be supposed to be an argument in favour of derivation from STUB sb. (OE. *stibb*, *stubb*, *stobbi*); but it should be noted that a similar fluctuation appears in the forms of STUBBLE sb., which is of Romanic origin.]

1. Of persons or animals: Pertinacious or dogged in refusing obedience or compliance; unyielding, inflexible, obstinate: chiefly in bad sense, unreasonably obstinate. In early use app. sometimes with stronger notion: † Untameable, implacable, ruthless, fierce.

13386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol. 456* And I was yong and ful of ragerye, Stibburne and strong and ioly as a pye. *Ibid.* 637 Stibburne I was as a Leonesse. 1430 LYDG. *Jack Hare ii.* Min. Poems (Percy Soc.) 52 This boy n. ful stubborn [MS. Laud stibborne] of his bonys, Sluggly on morwe his leemys up to dresse, A gentil harlot close out for the nonys, Sone and cheeff heft to dame Idilnesse. 1430 — *Order of Poets xiv. 168* And he that boldithe a quarel agayn right, Holdyng hys purpos stiburn agayn reson. 1440 PROMPT. *Parv. 475/1* Stiburne, or stiburne (or sterne), austere, ferox. 1508 FISIER *P. ci. Wks. (1876) 194* Who is now so stoburne and euylly wyllid that his berte coude not melte and be kynde with the fyre of charyte. 1526 TINDALE *Rom. i. 31* Beyng full of all vnrighteous doynges, vnlovyng, stouburne [Gr. ἀσύνδοτος, 1611 implacable] and merciles. 1530 — *Exod. xxxiv. 9* It is a stiburne [Coverdale (1535) *Heb.*] hard-neckt, 1611 stiff-necked] people. 1538 ELVOR *Dict., Perutraz.* . . . yll to intreate, stouburne, obstinate. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr. 783* For syth thou arte a stout

priest an example thou shalt be That all stouburne priestes may take warning by thee. 1594 in *Mail. Club Misc. I.* 63 Johnne Kincind. . . remaning stubburne to the citations and admonitions of the Kirk. 1634 MILTON *Comus 434* Som say no evil thing that walks by night. . . Blew meager Hag, or stubborn unlaidd ghost, . . . Hath hurtfull power o're true virginity. 1687 P. AVRES in *Minor Caroline Poets (1906) 11. 309* With Patience also will the country swain . . . make the stubborn heifer bow Its neck to th' yoke. 1702 YALDEN *Ætop at Court vi. 28* But peevish Age. . . Like Woman's Stouborn, Impotent and Loud. 1767 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Women 11. xiii. 255* A disputations. . . and stubborn female will always offend. 1781 CRABBE *Library 43* Books. . . soothe the grieved, the stubborn they chastise. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar. ii. ii.* The barons of England are a stubborn and haughty race. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist. viii. § 5. 503* The people were as stubborn as their King. 1901 T. K. GLOVER *Life & Lett. 4th Cent. x. 240* 'An exquisite poet but a most stubborn heathen' says Orosius of Claudian.

b. Of dispositions, resolves, speech or action: Characterized by obstinacy.

1526 PILGR. *Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 83 b.* Yf thou speke only false stubborne or foule worde. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren. iv. xiv. (1588) 561* A punishment inflicted by the law, upon his contumacie and stubburne silence. 1611 BIBLE *Judge ii. 19* They ceased not from their owne doings, nor from their stubburne way. 1667 MILTON *P. L. xii. 129* The River-dragon . . . at length submits To let his sojourners depart, and oft Humbles his stubborn heart. 1704 LOCKE *Err. St. Paul's Epist. (1707) Pref. p. xvii.* All this . . . is to be had only from the Epistles themselves, and to be gathered from thence with stubborn Attention, and more than common Application. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler No. 87 p. 7* This stubborn resistance of the most pathetic persuasion. 1809 SCOTT *Poacher 131* Stout were their hearts, and stubborn was their strife. 1864 *Sci. Rev. 399* We honour our brave soldiers, we glory in their stubborn deeds of daring. 1868 MISS VOICE *Cancer 1. xii. 80* His stubborn disposition was unchanged.

c. transf.

1612 TWO Noble K. v. i. 13 Before the holy Altars, . . . bow downe your stubborne bodies. 1663 BURLING *Hud. i. 1. 17* A Wight was be. . . That never bent his stubborn knee To any thing but Chivalry. 1688 PRION *On Exod. 11. 14 viii.* Low, reverently low, Make thy stubborn Knowledge bow.

d. quasi-sh.

1871 CHAM. *Frml. 23 Dec. 801/2* The 45th, or 'Sherwood Foresters' . . . is also known as the 'Old Stubborns'.

2. Of things: Refractory to treatment, intractable; difficult to subdue, woe, cure, etc.

1514 BARCLAY *Cit. & Uplandishman (Percy Soc.) 17* Lyke as the grounde, is dull stony, and tough, Stubburne and levy, rebelyng to the ploughbe. 1541 CORLIAN *Galen's Temp. 2 A 11/1* Some vlcerees are stubburne and deeflyce to be healed. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. v. 11. 55*, I feare these stubborn lines lack power to moue. 1615 CHATMAN *Odyn. xiii. 56* To whom, the black Oxe all daye long hath turn'd. 1616 The stubburne follows vp. 1728 POPZ *Hind xviii. 546* In hissing flames huge silver Bars are roll'd, And stubborn Brass, and Tin, and solid Gold. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physick (1762) 87* An old Stubborn Pain in the Back. 1757 GRAY *Elegy vii.* Their furrow oft the stubborn glebe has broke. 1820 HAZLITT *Leet. Dram. Lit. 35* We are of a stiff clay, not moulded into every fashion, with stubborn joints not easily bent. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame i. § 2* Most men's minds are indeed little better than rough heath wilderness, neglected and stubborn. 1899 ALLBUTT's *Syst. Med. VIII. 605* The larger doses being reserved for local caustic effects in stubborn patches [of lichen].

Proverb. 1732 BUNELL *Liberty & Property 11. 76* But as plain Matters of Fact are terrible stubborn Things, Mr. Walsingham does not at all meddle with any of these. 1733 COPY *Will of Matt. Tindal 23* Matters of Fact, which as Mr. Budgell somewhere observes, are very Stubborn Things. 1799 MED. *Jrnl. 11. 270* Facts being stubborn things, it seemed necessary to examine these worms. 1853 KINGSLEY *Misc. (1859) 1. 8* There is no more to be said about the matter, save that facts are stubborn things.

†*b.* Of wines: ? Not easily cleared. *Obs.*

1797 ENCYCL. *Brit. (ed. 3) XVIII. 872/2* It sometimes happens that wines scuddy and stubborn will not fall with one or even two forcings.

3. Of material things: Hard, stiff, rigid. *Obs.*

exc. of wood or stone (with some notion of sense 2). 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hush. 11. 128* His hide not hard, or stubborne in feeling [L. *corium* *attactu non asperum ac durum*]. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso xv. ii.* They started vp, and euerie tender lim In sturdie Steele and stubburne plate they dight. 1604 N. F. FLETCHER'S *Ser. 14* Bee careful to put the stubborne ends of the fanner cleane through the basket. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell. xxiv. ii. 242* All glittering with their bright helmets and terribly clad in stiffe and stubborne jacks. 1610 BRAUM & FL. *Scornf. Lady iv. 3* For like strict men of order, they doe correct their bodies with a bench, or a poore stubborne table. 1630 DAVENANT *Just Ital. v. 1. 3* Ere long we must be cold. . . and wrapp'd in stubborne sheets Of lead. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Relat. Ceylon 16* This skin is hard and stubborn like a piece of Board. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy. 1. 315*, I observed their new. to be all of . . . equal fineness; but 'tis stubborn when new. 1770 LUCKHOKE *Hist. Printing 256* Brown and stubborn paper that has not been well prepared for the Press. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne, To Pennant iv.* This rag is rugged and stubborn, and will not hew to a smooth face. 1796 MOSE *Amer. Geog. 1. 767* The trees were . . . of a wood so hard and stubborn, that [etc.]. 18. *Marble-Worker § 35* (Cent.) Stubborn marble is that which, on account of its excessive hardness, is very difficult to work, and is apt to fly off in splinters. 1890 STANLEY in *Darkest Africa* (ed. 4). i. viii. 174 The bow is of stubborn hard brown wood, about three feet long.

4. *Comb.*: adverbial with another adj., as in *stubborn-chaste*, *-hard*, *-stout* (nonce-wds.); parasynthetic, as *stubborn-hearted*, *-shafed*.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr. i. 1. 100* He's as teachy to be woad to woe, As she is stubborne, chaste [read 'stubborne-chast'] against all suite. 1595 — *John iv. i. 67* Are you more *stoburne-bard, then hammer d Iron. 1530 PALSGR *326/1* *Stoburne heited, *fel.* 1635 JACKSON *Creat viii. ii. 12* These

..did not so much affect the stubborn hearted Jews. a 1688 BUTLER *Sat. Rem.* (1759) I. 69 Enough to fright the stubborn hearted Ape. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 969 A gloom of *stubbarn-shafted oaks. 1608 SYLVESTER *De Balaris* II. iv. iv. *Decay* 1114 Can you lesse piteous be To these Self-yielders. Than sternly-valiant to the *stubbarn-stout.

Stubborn (stɒˈbɔːn), *v.* Only *poet.* [f. *prec.*] *trans.* To make stubborn; to harden, make firm, render capable of resistance.

1820 KEATS *Hyperion* II. 17 Couches of rugged stone, and slaty ridge Stubb'd with iron. 1874 D. GRAY *Poet. Wks.* 27 These twenty had themselves injured And stubborned to perfection. 1902 F. THOMPSON in *Academy* 12 Apr. 378/1 Who must call on the cannon to compact The hard Dutch-stubborned land.

Stubbornly (stɒˈbɔːnli), *adv.* Also 5 stober-lie. [f. STUBBORN *a.* + -LY.] In a stubborn manner. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxh.) 1751 Malachias. threw Generides to the ground Ful herd and right stoberlie. 1528 MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 149/2 Boldly and stubbornly defending, that sythe they had connyng to preachre they were by God bounden to prech. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* iv. 1. 94 When stubbornly he did repugne the truth. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xlii. 318 Hæretiques are none but private men, that stubbornly defend some Doctrine, prohibited by their lawful Sovereigns. 1782 MISS BURNES *Cecilia* IX. x. Heretains stubbornly the prejudices which once have taken possession of him. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Degua* (1876) 324 The masses can no longer be relied on. stubbornly to make clever men's extravagances and aberrations. of no avail. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 200 It [carbon] will stubbornly remain solid even though exalted to an enormously high temperature. 1896 BAOEN-POWELL *Malakale Campaign* xv. A small but determined party of the enemy. stubbornly opposed their advance.

Stubbornness (stɒˈbɔːnnes), [f. STUBBORN *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being stubborn.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 1751 Styrbenesse, austeritas, ferocitas. 1467-8 *Rolls of Parli. V.* 611/2 Because of the gretnesse and stoburnesse of the same Wolle. 1530 PALSGR. 277/2 Stubbrenesse, contumace. 1535 COVBERALE *Per.* xiii. 17 Yf ye will not heare me. I will mourne from my whole herte for youre stubbrenesse. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 56 b. Some for their stony stubbreness and mad obstinacy were adjudged to dye. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. ii. 19 Happy is your Grace That can translate the stubbornness of fortune Into so quiet and so sweet a stile. 1630 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* x. 190 A thick String. having a strength and stubbornness proportionable to its size, it will not comply closely to a piece of Work of small Diameter. 1700 DRYDEN *To J. Dryden* 185 Patriots, in Peace, assert the Peoples Right, With noble Stubbornness resisting Might. 1757 HOME *Douglas* III. 31 Hard be seems And old in villainy. Permit us try His stubbornness against the tortures force. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* IV. 81. 162 The Prince [Llewellyn] held out in Snowdon with the stubbornness of despair. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. vii. 402 They were endowed with a full share of Scotch stubbornness, jealousy and self-assertion.

Stubby (stʊˈbi), *a.* [f. STUB *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Of the nature of a stub; short and thick or broad. *a.* of a root, plant, etc.

1572 MASCALL *Plant. & Grass.* (1592) 16 If ye breake of the olde stubbie roote and set them lower, they will last a long time the more. 1664 EVELYN *Sylvia* III. 11 Abating only the tap-roots, which is that down-right, and stubby part of the Roots (which all Trees raise'd of Seeds do universally produce). 1681 GREW *Museum* II. 30 [A rhinoceros horn.] At the base, surrounded with a Garland of black and stubby Bristles. 1755 JOHNSON *Stubby*, short and thick, short and strong. 1851 J. J. MECHT *and Paper on Brit. Agric.* 32 There are millions of stubby pollards. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* vi. 180 The hackthorns. have low square tops, strong and very dense, with short stubby sharp thorns. 1881 *Chicago Times* 16 Apr. Short, stubby buffalo grass, which shed off what little rain that did fall. 1904 *Daily News* 8 July 5 A well-grown, 'stubby' plant. sometimes has. 27 trusses of bloom all expanded at once.

b. Of a person, beast, a limb, etc.: Short and thick-set in figure.

1831 TRELVAN *Adv. Younger Son* II. 216 Her fat stubby finger. 1841 J. T. J. HEWLETT *Pr. Prigings* II. xiv. 318 A short stubby man. 1870 THORNTON *Tour* vi. 1. iv. 76 The poet. knocked his stubby little adversary down. 1891 *Daily News* 2 July 7/3 The lad is described as of medium height for his age, being a bit stubby. 1900 *Spectator* 10 Dec. 1026/1 The she-beast's short and stubby tail.

c. Of a thing: Short and thick or broad in make; also short and blunt as the result of wear.

1843 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* I. 447 A piece of cane the end of which is split into filaments to make a stubby brush. 1891 E. DAWSON *Fountain of Youth* iv. 39, I have still...his calculation of the amount...written with a stubby pencil. 1898 KIPPLING *Fleet in Being* v. 48 From all three funnels of a high, stubby cruiser the smoke of a London factory insulted the clean air. 1899 DE VINNE *Pract. Typogr.* (1902) 30 The serif, in old-style lower-case letters, is a blunt spur or a stubby triangle. 1899 CONAN DOYLE *Duet* xx. 307 It was a worn, stubby old quill. 1905 J. B. FIRTH *Highbury Derby* xxviii. 422 The mill is an old one. with a stubby chimney.

2. Abounding in or full of stubs. Chiefly of the hair or beard: Composed of short, stiff bristles.

1604 R. CROWDER *Table Alph.* (1613). Knarry, knotty, stubby. 1847 A. B. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* i. He was short and awkward, with stubby light hair and a low forehead. 1887 W. P. FIRTH *Autob.* II. vii. 147 An air of breeding and refinement, that the prison-dress and the stubby beard could not efface. 1887 RIGER HAGGARD *Allan Quartermain* xxii. My grizzled stubby hair was turned snow-white.

3. Comb.: in parasynthetic adjs., as *stubby-bearded*, *chinned*, *legged*, *toed*. 1893 *Daily News* 5 Aug. 5/6 The 'stubby-bearded' weaver. 1870 *Ibid.* 5 Sept. 6/1 A slouching, undersized, 'stubby-chinned' rufian. 1871 FURNIVAL *Capt. Cox's Ball.* etc. Intro. 76 'Stubby-legged Margery Mylke-duck. 1873 L. HART *Fiddletown* 9 The gallant Colonel was impelled to..

trip away as smartly as his 'stubby-toed high-beeled boots would permit.

Hence **Stubbiness**.

1855 to HYDE CLARKE *Dict.* In recent Dicts.

Stube, obs. form of STUB *v.*

Stuborn, -urne, obs. forms of STUBBORN.

Stubwort (stɒˈwɔːt), [f. STUB *sb.* + WORT.

Cf. *stab-wort* STAB *sb.* 1, STON-WORT.] The Wood-

sorrel, *Oxalis acetosella*.

1541 Bk. *Properties Herbs* A vj. This herbe Alleuya men call it wodsoore or stubwort. 1832 L. M[ASCALL] *Prof. Bk. Remedies* 3 Take an hearbe called wood sorrel, or stubwort which..groweth in woods, in bushes & stubs of old trees. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap & Gd. Husb.* Table for bard Words, Stubwort is an hearbe which growes in woody places, and is called wood-sorrell. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1106/2 Stubwort, *Oxalis acetosella*.

†**Stuc, stuck.** Obs. Also 8 stuke. [a. F. *stuc*, ad. It. *stucco*: see STUCCO *sb.*] = STUCCO 1 a.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eroica* 42 Two of his pictures, the one limned and painted, the other made of stuck. 1703 J. K. *New Eng. Dict.*, *Stuke*, a kind of mortar fit for imagery, made of chalk and marble well pounded together and sifted. 1703 tr. *Perrault's Abridg. Vitruvius* I. ii. 16 The Cornishes..ought to be made of pure Stuck of Marble, without any Plaster. *Ibid.*, The Plastering must be laid, Bed after Bed..The Ancients put six Lays, 3 of Mortar made of Lime, and 3 of Stuck. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1721) I. i. xiii. 39 Others will have Compartments [of a ceiling] of Stuc [It. *di stucchi*] (which is a sort of hard Plaster). 1771 ROLAND LE VINLOIS *Dict. Archit.* III. Vocab. 184 Stuke, *stuc*.

attrib. 1725 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 33 b. The..whitest [sort of Plaster of Paris] is used in Stuc Work [It. *opere di stucchi*] for Figures and Cornishes. *Ibid.* III. 23 Some finish their work..by adding to..the material..those that work in wax, suic or clay, whom we therefore call stuc-masters [It. *Maestri di stucco*]: others do it only by taking away..these we call Sculptors.

†**Stuccature.** Obs. rare-1. [ad. It. *stuccatura*; f. *stuccare* to work in stucco, f. *stucco*: see next. Cf. G. *stuccatur*.] Stucco-work; also an ornament worked in stucco.

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1721) I. ii. iii. 63 The Chambers..have been adorn'd with very fine Stuccatures [It. *di bellissimi stucchi*]. *Ibid.* 64 They have left nothing wanting..in the enriching of such a Building either for Stuccature or Painting [It. *come stucchi e pitture*].

Stucche, Stuchen: see STITCH *sb.* 2, STITCHEN.

Stucco (stʊˈkɔː), *sb.* Also 8 stocco, stocko.

[It.; believed to be ad. the Tent. word represented by OHG. *stukk* fragment, piece, also crust (mod. G. *stuck* piece = (M)LG. (M)Du. *stuk*: see STICK *sb.*).

The It. word has been adopted into several European langs.: F. *stuc* (see STUC), Sp. *estucque, estuco*, Pg. *estucque, G. stuck, Du. stuc* (from Fr.), Sw. *stuck, Da. stuk*.]

1. *a.* A fine plaster, esp. one composed of gypsum and pulverized marble, used for covering walls, ceilings, and floors, and for making cornices, mouldings, and other decorations.

1598 HAYDOCKE tr. *Louazzo's Art Paint.* III. 94 There are yet remaining in Transtevero in Rome, certayne Children..which so perfectly seeme to be made in Stucco, that they haue deceived even diuers good Paintors. 1616-17 in *Cr. & Times James I* (1848) I. 465 Some beads, whereof, to my remembrance, there was but one of marble, the other of stucco or plaster. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* (1733) 305 In Rome..not only have the Remains of ancient Painting been seen, but other genteel Ornaments of Stucco also. 1787 BECKFORD *Leith Italy* (1803) I. xv. 148 A parcel of oaked boys over the doors, in white stucco. 1820 T. S. HUGHES *Trav. Sicily* I. iii. 77 The walls of the recesses are covered with a fine stucco, and decorated upon a vermillion ground with various colours and devices. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal. Itod.* 39 Halls and chambers..covered with white stucco, and this white stucco brilliant with colours, fresh as they were thousands of years ago. 1873 SPON *Workshop Rec.* Ser. 1. 390/1 Stucco is a composition of slacked lime, chalk, and pulverized white marble tempered in water, designed to imitate different marbles used in the interior of buildings or [for] monuments. 1884 *Engel. Brit.* XVII. 37 *Sgraffito*..The wall is covered with a coat of stucco made black..; over this a second very thin coat of white stucco is laid..The design is produced by cutting and scratching away the white skin.

b. A coarse plaster or calcareous cement used chiefly for covering the rough exterior surfaces of walls in imitation of stone; also called *common stucco*; *spec.* the third or last coat of plastering.

Bastard stucco (see quot. 1812). *Rough stucco*, stucco in which a large proportion of sand is used. *Trowelled stucco*, stucco set with a trowel to form a surface for painting. 1779 in *Reper. Arts & Manuf.* (1795) II. 289 My said invention of a water cement, or stocco, for building, repairing, and plastering walls. 1799 SHERIDAN *Critic* I. ii. Here is..[an article] 'A Detester of visible Brick-work, in favor of the new invented Stucco'..in the style of Junius. 1812 P. NICHOLSON *Mech. Exerc.* 306 Bastard Stucco, is three coat plaster..but the finishing coat contains a little hair besides the sand, it is not hard floated, and the troweling is done with less labour than what is denominated trowelled stucco. *Ibid.* 312 Stucco or Finishing is the third coat of three coat plaster..Rough stucco is only floated and brushed in a small degree with water: trowelled stucco is accounted the best. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 675 Common stucco, used for external work, consists of clean washed stucco, sand and ground Dorking lime. 1856 MISS BRADTON *Lady Audley xxxviii*, A great mansion of white stucco. 1870 THORNTON *Tour* vi. 1. Eng. I. 26 We despise stucco now as false and flimsy. 1896 *Engel. Brit.* IV. 507 It may not be amiss here to refer to some of the causes of the premature decay which takes place in stuccoes and cements.

1897 W. MILLAR *Plastering* iv. 101 The adoption in England of stucco externally to give brick houses the appearance of stone is due to Robert Adam.

Fig. 1878 *Masque Poets* 261 Behind the stucco of this world's politeness I find some moral framework not amiss. *c.* Plaster of Paris.

1839- [cf. 3 c]. 1868 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1869) 32 Fixing a thin piece of stucco on to one end of a glass tube. 1897 W. MILLAR *Plastering* ii. 35 Gypsum, from which plaster of Paris is made..In Italy it is known by the name of *gesso*; in Scotland it is called *stucco*; and in the English trade, *plaster*.

2. The process of ornamenting walls, ceilings, cornices, etc. with stucco; also, work or ornamentation produced by this process.

1697 EVELYN *Nunium*, viii. 283 John de Udine Inventor or Restorer of the Art of Stucco. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD in *Cottrell Collect.* (Maitl. Club) 141 The roofs in all the best rooms..are stucco, which was wrought by an Italian. 1782 PENNANT *Journ. fr. Chester* 345 The chancel has been very elegantly fitted up with stucco by the late duke.

3. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* *a.* Made of stucco, ornamented with stucco-work.

a 1744 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. vi. 192 Palladian walls, Venetian doors, Grottesco roofs, and stucco floors. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 83 A stucco cabinet, so curiously wrought as to appear like the finest marble. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 16 Feb. 2/1 With marble chimney-pieces and stucco cornice. 1884 *Engel. Brit.* XVII. 37 The Moslem architects..made great use of stucco ornament. *Ibid.*, These stucco reliefs were, as a rule, further decorated with delicate painting.

b. Of a building, etc.: Plastered with stucco in imitation of stone. Of a locality: Abounding in such buildings.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* ix. 'Gardens' was a felicitous word not applied to stucco houses with asphalt terraces to front, so early as 1827. 1897 W. MILLAR *Plastering*, 53 The brothers Adam introduced into England stucco façades and composition enrichments. 1897 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylinn* v. ii. After we had left behind us what he called the 'stucco world' of the West End. 1898 G. W. RUSSELL *Collect. & Recoll.* xxiv. 307 Our Ambassador in that city of stucco palaces [Berlin].

c. Of a matrix, ornament: Made of plaster of Paris; plaster.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 631 Gypsum is mixed with water to the consistence of cream, and poured into moulds by the manufacturers of stucco ornaments and statues. 1846 *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* Jan. 67 The period varies from ten to twelve hours, liable to the breaking, splitting or warping of the stucco matrices. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* i. Her knowledge and accomplishments had become as valueless as old-fashioned stucco ornaments.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *stucco paint*, *plaster* (hence *plasterer*), *work* (hence *worker*); instrumental, as *stucco-adorned*, *fronted*, *moulded* adjs.; † *stucco-paper*, ? a wall paper made to resemble stucco.

1864 *Reader* 3 Sept. 291/1 No flaunting 'stucco-adorned town' yesterday. 1865 MISS A. B. EDWARDS *Half a Million* lxxvii. A big 'stucco-fronted many-windowed house. 1873 SPON *Workshop Rec.* Ser. 1. 81/2 A frame of plain mouldings is more appropriate..than is a carved or 'stucco-moulded frame. 1882 *Builder* 12 Aug. 323/1 Patent 'Stucco Paint and Patent Stucco Paint Cement. 1750-1 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Lett. Shentene* 13 Feb. A common 'stucco-paper. 1752 MRS. DELANY *Autob. & Corr.* (1867) III. 76, I think I should rather hang it with stucco paper. 1744 in *Sixth Rep. Dep. Agr. Publ. Rec.* App. II. 121 [Specification for a Lime, 'Stucco Plaster, Mortar]. 1787 *Ibid.* 177 [Thomas Henderson, of the City of York, 'Stucco Plasterer]. 1866 AGNEW *Painting Illustr.* 326 He built himself a House, which he adorned with 'Stucco Work. *Ibid.* 342 A New Palace, which should be adorned with Stucco-Work paintings in Fresco. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* I. II. xxvii. 232 The rooms are lined with stucco work, painted in the Indian taste. 1908 R. BAGOT *A. Culbert* iv. 20 The rich carvings of the frieze and..the ornate stucco-work of the ceiling..had been executed in the sixteenth century, from Italian designs. 1897 W. MILLAR *Plastering* i. 26 During the reign of Henry VIII., many Italian 'stucco workers found their way into this country.

Stucco (stʊˈkɔː), *v.* Inflected stuccoed, stuccoing. Also 8 stucko. [f. STUCCO *sb.*] *trans.* To coat or plaster (a cornice, wall, etc.) with stucco; to ornament with stucco-work. Also with *over*.

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 48 h. A Cornice..ought to be firmly wrought and well stucco'd over to repel all the injuries of the weather. 1754 in WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* (1886) I. 38 Agreed that instead of stuccoing the old court..it be cas'd with Keiton Stone. 1774 G. GRENVILLE in *G. Papers* (1853) IV. 531 They have built it [a temple] entirely of marble, and stuccoed it over afterwards. 1782 PENNANT *Journ. fr. Chester* 307 The roof beautifully stuccoed.

b. In mnd. building: To coat or plaster (a wall, building) esp. in imitation of stone-work.

1790 W. WRIGHT *Grotesque Archit.* 11 It may be built of wood, and stuccoed. 1799 A. YOUNG *View Agric. Lincoln.* 26 If an old wall is to be stuccoed, all..vegetation must previously be removed. 1833 LUTON *Engel. Archit.* 1537 Render float and set the walls in all the rooms..and stucco the committee-room. 1895 F. M. CRAWFORD *Corstone* v. Many of the houses [in Randazzo] on the main street have now been stuccoed and painted.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) II. 78 The apartment at the end [of a marmot's hole] is very warmly stuccoed round with moss and hay. 1775 ANSTY *Election Ball.* (1828) 213 Ye must stucco and whitewash your faces. 1839 LAOY LYTON *Cherley* (ed. 2) III. iii. 74 She was a great admirer of what the world stuccoes with the name of 'talent'. Hence *Stuccoed* *fig.* a. *Stuccoing* *vbl. sb.* a 1761 CANTHURON *Tast* 75 Hence all our stucco'd walls,

Mosaic floors. 1820 COMBE *Syntax*, *Wife* III. 206 In stucco'd eating room he dines. 1833 LONDON *Enceyl. Archit.* § 517 *Exterior Finishing* is the term applied to stuccoing, rough-casting, and plastering. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 166/2 As an imitation of stone, much will depend upon the skill and care with which stuccoing is executed. 1856 LEVEN *Martins of Cro' M.* II. Fragments of carving, or pieces of stuccoed tracery, together with broken vases and uprooted shrubs, littered the garden. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* II. 18 The noisy stuccoed modern watering-place.

Stuccoer (stŭ'kōər). Also *stuccoeyer*. [*f.* STUCCO *v.* + -ER¹, -YER.] A modeller in stucco.

1818 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1837) IV. 147 If there had been either limners or stuccoers worth their salt in those days. 1848 R. N. WORMUM *Lect. Painting* Intro. 21 The Royal Academy of Munich... was established by three artists,—the painter Christian Wink, the sculptor Roman Boos, and the stuccoer F. X. Feichtmayr. 1887 *Dict. Archit.* (Arch. Publ. Soc.), *Stuccoer*, the artisan who worked in stucco.

Stuche, variant of STITCH *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

† **Stuck**, *sb.* 1. *Obs. rare*—¹. In 5 *stuk*. [*? f.* STUCK *a.*] (See quot.)

1440 *Promp. Part.* 481/1 Stuk, or schort garment (*v.r.* stukkyd clothe), *neptula*.

† **Stuck**, *sb.* 2. *Pencing. Obs.* [*? var. of STOOK sb.* 3.] A thrast or lunge; = STOOK *sb.* 3. 2.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 303, I had a passe with him, rapier, scabbard, and all; and he gives me the stücke in with such a mortall motion that it is inevitable. 1602 — *Ham. IV.* vi. 162 If by the chance escape your venom'd stuck, 1614 G. HALE *Priv. Sch. Defence* C 7, In single Rapier, and Rapier and Dagger, they teach all their Schollers as they call them, Stucks, otherwise Longe, to throw them into hit without disordering their aduerser Rapier.

† **Stuck**, *stug*, *a. Obs.*—¹. In 5 *stuk*, *stuke*, 5, 7 *stug*. [*? Connected with MDu. stücke* piece, STITCH *sb.* 2; cf. SCUT *a.* and *sb.* 3.] Short. Hence *Stucked ppl. a.*, cut short; *Stuckness*, shortness.

1440 *Promp. Part.* 448/r Schort or stukkyd garment, *neptula*. 1614 *Abt.* 481/1 Stuk, short (*v.r.* stuke, stug, stuklid, *neptula*) *curtus, brevis*. 1614 *Stukness, brevis, curtus*. Comb. 1699 *Banfish. Document* (MS.), A stug-tailed horse.

Stuck (stŭk), *ppl. a.* [*Str. pa. ppl. of STICK v.*] 1. Of an animal: that has been stabbed or had its throat cut: = STICKEN¹ *b.* Chiefly in proverbial phrase, *to stare like a stuck pig*.

1702 YALDEN *Esop at Cr.* III. 29 Like a stuck pig the woman star'd. 1731-8 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* II. 162. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* II. 1, Ask for the rent-roll,—see how they'll look! stare like stuck pigs! 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 66 Bleeding like a stuck pig. 1874 BUNNAN *My Time* xiii. 210 Staring at you... as if he was a stuck pig.

2. Unable to go further. Cf. STICKEN² *a.* 2. 1835 *Revol. in Shorthand* 7, I studied Pitman's system... for three or four months, but became a 'stuck' student. 1910 D. W. BOZB *Brassbounder* 3 We come from our first voyage sick of it all... Would give up but for pride... Afraid to be called 'stuck sailors'.

3. *slang.* (See quot.) 1865 *Slang Dict.* 249 *Stuck*, moneyless. 4. *Joinery.* (Cf. STICK *v.* 18 *c.*) 1850 OGDEN *Stuck mouldings*. In *arch.*, mouldings formed by the planes instead of being wrought by the hand. 1910 C. H. GREGORY *Gloss. Build. Constr.* 64 *Stuck Moulding*. A moulding worked on the stuff itself.

Stuck, dial. form of STOOK *sb.* and *v.* 1813 RUDGE *Agric. Glouc.* 117 These [sheaves] are 'stucked', or placed upright, in parcels of ten.

Stuck: see STUC *Obs.*, stucco.

Stucken (stŭ'kən). *Sc.* Also *stucking*. [*? Cogn. w. STAKE sb.*] A stake.

1844 N. PATTERSON *Manse Gard.* 39 Let stickings of peeled larch... be driven at the bottom of the wall. a 1870 RICHIE *Poet. Wks.* (1871) I. 4 (E.D.D.) Syne for a stucken stouthe felt. † **Stuckle**, *Obs.* [*dim. of STOOK.*] A shuck containing five sheaves of corn.

1682 R. DAVIES in *Hereford Dioc. Reg.* 1680-1-2, 18 Sept., Thomas Jones did demand one Stuckle of munceone... due to him for tieth... and finding but 4 sheaves there, required one sheaf more to make up the said stuckle. 1736 AINSWORTH, A stuckle of corn, *mergitum strus*.

Stuckling (stŭ'kliŋ). *dial.* [*Of obscure origin: the sense 'small piece' (Sussex) might suggest formation on OE. styce STITCH sb.* 2.] (See quot.)

1674 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 76 A Stuckling: an apple pasty. *Suss.* 1878 H. C. ADAMS *Wykehamica* 435 (Glossary) *Stuckling*, a sort of pudding composed of chopped meat and apple, flavoured with caraway. 1908 *Times* 29 July 13/4 (Winchester Domum Day) the usual ceremonies of eating stuckling and drinking hough were duly observed.

Stuck-up, *a. colloq.* [*pa. ppl. of stick v.*, STICK *v.* 1 34.] Assuming an unjustified air of superiority, or pluming oneself unduly on real superiority; offensively pretentious.

1829 *Edin. Rev.* I. 245 At the first sight of the Elgin Marbles, we feel that... the ancient objects of our idolatry fall into an inferior class or style of art. They are comparatively... stuck-up gods and goddesses. 1839 DICKENS *Nickleby* ix, 'He's a nasty stuck-up monkey, that's what I consider him,' said Mrs. Squeers. 1844 'Jon. Stuck' *High Life N. York* II. 87 Does the stuck up varmint feel above riding with an honest Yankee, because he haint got no title? 1860 *Hotten's Slang Dict.* 230 *Stuck-up*, 'pore-proud'—a form of snobbishness very common in those who have risen in the world. 1861 SALA *Dutch Dict.* xvi. 252 Versailles is one of the dearest, most stuck-up places I know. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* I. 6 Tom... considered him a stuck-up fellow, who gave himself airs. 1869 TROLLOPE *He Knew* etc. xxxv. (1878) 196 She has no stuck-up ideas about herself. 1903 BRIDGES *Socialist in Lond.* 182 *Poet. Wks.* (1913) 430 The degrading pestiferous fuss Of stuck-up importance.

Hence *Stuckupplishness*.

1853 *Chamb. Jnl.* XX. 307 We leave Ramsgate, then, with its 'stuckupplishness' and stiff and formal society. 1875 MISS BRADTON *Hostages* I. ii. 56 Thank heaven it is not a perky modern place, all stucco and stuckupplishness.

Stud (stŭd), *sb.* 1. Forms: 1 *studu*, *studu* (*acc.* *stode*, *stude*, -u, -o, dat. *stode*, *stude*), 4 *stod*, *stode*, 4-6 *stode*, 5-6 *stodde*, 5-7 *stude*, 6 *stod*, *stude*, 6-8 *studd*, 6- *stud*. See also STOOTER. [*OE. studu, studu* fem. (*cons.-stem*), also *stod* (*? fem.*) = MHG. *stud* fem., ON. *stod* fem. (MSw. *stuf* fem., neut., mod.Sw. *stöd* neut.) = OTeut. **stūd*, **stuf*—pre-Teut. **stut*, prop. support. From the sb. are OHG. *studen* (MHG. *stüden*) to fix, settle, ON. *stýða* to prop, support, *stoda* to support, help, avail.

An extended form of the root (OTeut. **stut*—pre-Teut. **stut*—) appears in MLG., (MDu. *stutten*, OHG. *stutzen* (MHG., mod.G. *stutzen*) to prop, support, MLG., MDu. *stutle* (mod.Du. *stut*), MHG., mod.G. *stutze* fem., prop. The meaning in branch II is not easy to account for, but there does not appear to be reason to doubt the etymological identity of the word.]

I. A post, prop.

1. † In early use *gen.*, a wooden post of any kind, an upright prop or support (*obs.*). Subsequently, one of the upright timbers in the wall of a building; now chiefly, one of the smaller uprights, of the height of a single story, interposed between the principal posts in the framing of a partition wall (= QUARTER *sb.* 19).

1850 *Kent. Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcker 62/30 *Et observat postea ostii mei, & bezemō stude* [for stode] minre dure. 1890 *Beda's Hist.* III. x. (1890) 180 Alieng he þone scat... on ane stude þas wages [L. in una posta parietis]. 1612 *Ac hit clane forbarn, nemne so studu aan* [MS. b, butan þære anre stode]. 1336-7 *Ely Sacrist Rolls* (1907) II. 78 In vijxx et iijj stodes quercinis empt. apud Reche, 14 1. 1420 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1885) II. 443 Item pro iij stodyis angularibus oratoriij iij. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxh.) 200 My Lord made comenauit with Rycharde Tornor to make his new wall... the space to be a fote and halffe betwene the stodes. 1485 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 253 For iij studdes to be same bothe. 1558 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 175, 3 dosen of stoddess 12d. 1577 *Harniss England* II. x. 84 b, In *Holinshead*, In the open... soyles they are inforced for want of stufte to vse no studdes at all, but onlie raysines, groundselles... and vpright principalls. 1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man.* I. 17 b, The... ridgebeam of a shyp... whereunto the chief studdes, or postes of the frame work are mortised. 1671 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 205 The particians shall be made with... punchions and studds of oake. 1624 T. TAYLOR *Two Serms.* Ded. A 2 b, What were the two studds of the house in which Sampson played, that is, Religion and Justice in the Common-wealth, if they be pulled downe... the Church and Common-wealth fall together. 1656 *Artif. Handson.* 11 It is a grosse mistake in Architecture, to think that every small stud bears the main stress and burthen of the building, which lies (indeed) upon the principall timbers. 1737 *Sabon's Country Builder's Estimator* (ed. 2) 7 The Studds, or Quarters, to stand twelve Inches asunder. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* (1829) 19 The houses and cottages of wood filled between the studds with clay or bricks. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 369 If to support girders, they [principal uprights in a partition wall] should be trussed, and afterwards filled in with parallel pieces, called studds. 1836 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (1850) I. 449 *Studds*, the intermediate posts in partitions or wood-work; they also are termed uprights and quarters. 1865 THOREAU *Cape Cod* II. 22 The rows fully as straight as the studds of a building. 1915 *Antiquary Nov.* 426/2 A very rough floral design painted in black and white between the studds of a fifteenth-century cottage.

b. collect. sing. Laths to be used as the uprights in partition walls or the walls of lath-and-plaster buildings. Chiefly in combinations, as *stud and mud*, *stud and plaster*, used attrib. to denote a mode of building in which the walls are of 'studs', interlaced with twigs or having laths nailed upon them, and covered with mud or plaster.

1535 in Dugdale *Monast. Angl.* (1825) V. 206 A litle chappell of our Ladie, which is covered with tile and buylded with studdes. 1580 TUSSEY *Hush.* (1878) 73 Sauē crotchis of wud, Sape spars and stud. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* I. i. iv. (1635) 24 [A] house... intended... to be built of studdes and plaster. 1788 *Archæologia* (1789) IX. 111 The buildings erected then were either of whole logs, or of timber uprights wattled, such as at this very day in the North is called *stud and mud*. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.*, *Stud and teer*, a rustic mode of building a wall with interwoven sticks instead of lath, plastered or teer'd with dirt instead of mortar.

† 2. *fig.* A prop, or support. *Obs.*

1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 3621 There he hopyd it were beste For to gete hym som lyves stode. 1533 GOLING *Catton on Deut.* cii. 932 If we tread vpon such as have no credite nor meane to defende themselves, nor any stude to leade vnto. a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1611: 176 The chief pillars and studds of Popery before 600 yeares after Christ. 1691 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. iii. 27 The Lords were become Supporters to the Crown, Studds to the Throne, and a Reserve to the People, against the violent motions of an unbridled minde in their King. 1692 BEN. LOWES *Theoph.* VII. xxxi, Pareot of Beings, Entities sole Stud.

3. *U.S.* The height of a room from floor to ceiling. 1850 MRS. HAWTHORNE in J. Hawthorne *N. Hawthorne & Wife* (1883) I. 369 You cannot think how pretty the room looks, though with such a low stud that I have to get acclimated to it, and still fear to be crushed. 1886 E. S. MORSE *Jap. Homes* II. 63 These rooms were unusually high in stud.

4. † *a.* A stem, trunk (of a tree). *Obs.*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal. Mar.* 13 Seest not thilke same Hawthorne stude? 1591 — *Virg. Gnat* 84 This with full bit doth catch the vtmost top Of some soft Willow, or new grown stude. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* v. (1632) 187 Vpon a Sallow stud My robe I hung, and leapt into the flood.

b. A short branch, spur. *rare.*

1657 LACON *Barbadoes* 76 Now there is an addition to her [sc. the palmetto tree's] beauty by two green studds, or supporters, that rise out of her sides... they are about three foot long, small at the place from whence they grow, but bigger upwards. 1797 COLERIDGE *Christening Friend's Child* 39 Ah, fond deceit! the rude green bud Alike in shape, place, name, Had bloom'd where bloom'd its parent stud, Another and the same! 1842 LONDON *Suburban Hort.* 555 The fruit is generally produced on small spurs or studs, from half an inch to two inches in length, which proceed from the sides and ends of the two-year, three-year, and occasionally from the older branches.

II. Something fixed in and projecting from a surface.

5. In early use, an ornamental round knob of metal or amber on a girdle, bridle, or the like. In later use with wider sense, a boss or large nail-head standing out on a surface, for the purpose of decoration or protection.

[1597: see STOOTEN 2.] 14... *Metr. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 62/33 *Butla*, a stode, *i. nodus in cingulo*. 1420 E. E. WILLS 46 A gurdyll... with a bocull and a pendaunt and xxxiij. stodyes of sylver and ouerguld. 1555 in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1546/1 He vseth bridle wyth white studs & snaffe. 1577 B. GOODE *tr. Heresbach's Herb.* III. 155 The shepheardes Mastie... To arme them agaynst the Wolfe... you may put brode collers about theyr neckes full of nayles, and iron studdes, lyming it with soft leather within. 1585 HIGINS *Junius Nomencl.* 274/1 *Miliaries clauiculi*... the studs of a buckler. a 1593 MARLOWE *Passionate Sheph.* 18 A belt of straw and luie buds, With Corall clasps and Amber studs. 1595 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 63 And a womans Crupper of velure, which hath two letters for her name, fairly set down in studs. 1598 DELONEY *Thomas of Reading* (1912) 220 The instruments whereon his seruants plaid, were richly garnished with studdes of siluer. 1603 STOW *Surv. Lond.* (1908) I. 57 They vsed Leather money, with a litle stud or naille of siluer in the midst thereof. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. 27 Some of the nailles whereof hee put into his Helmet... others he fasten'd among the studds of his bridle. 1671 — *P. R.* IV. 120 Crystal and Myrrhine cups imbossh'd with Gems And studs of Pearl. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Stud*, a Nail imbossh in any thing. 1725 PERRIN *Odys.* x. 375 Radiant with stary studs, a silver seat Receiv'd my limbs; a footstool eas'd my feet. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. xiv. i. 342 *note*, These are the feathers of black herons stuck into a tube, supported by a stud of precious stones. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 274 The studs used in the old mosaic-works are very large, and often covered either with silver or gold. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 426 To wear out time in numbring to and fro The studs that thick emboss his iron door. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 924 That time thou didst adorn, with amber studs, My hunting-cap. 1860 J. HEWITT *Arms & Arm.* II. 122 The brass of William de Aldeburgh, 1350... offers a variety, in the studs being quatrefoil instead of round. 1867 FREEMAN *Norrm. Cong.* (1876) I. vi. 517 Each bore on his left arm a shield with gilded boss and studs. a 1890 D. DAVISON *Mem. Long Life* III. 60 The gate... of wrought brass, the studs being elaborately chased.

transf. and fig. 1591 SYLVESTER *Dn Barts* I. iv. 106 So those gilt studs in th' upper story drin, Are nothing but the thickest part of Heav'n. 1604 BRETON *Passionate Sheph.* (Grosart) 10/2 And for her teats, no Gramam studdes, Nor like the Knagges of Blacke-thorne buddes. 1694 N. H. LADIES *Dict.* 416/1 When Night has cast her Sable Mantle o're the World, the Face of Heaven... will be gay, by putting on her gaudy spots of Light, and Studs of Stars. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 48 There once were springs, when daisies' silver studs Like sheets of snow on every pasture spread.

† *b.* A coloured spot. *Obs.*

a 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* I. (1729) I. 49 A Pebble of a light brown Colour. In one part of it the Surface is somewhat depress'd; and there, upon a Plane, are several small oblong Studds, each near as big as a Rape-Seed, placed regularly in a Quincunx Order. 1751 G. EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* IV. 243 The great brown Caterpillar, with golden Studs.

c. Arch. A sculptured disk such as was used in the ornamentation of mouldings in the Late Norman period of English architecture.

1886 FLOR *Staffordsh.* 360 [The Cathedral of Lichfield] being finely adorned with Studds and carved work. 1835 WHIEWELL *Archit. Notes* (1842) 282 Here we have a great abundance of those things which are excluded from the supposed first Norman style. Zigzags large and small, frets lozenge and embattled, cable-mouldings, studs, &c. 1843 BLOXAM *Princ. Gothic Archit.* IV. (ed. 5) 67 [Norman mouldings] The pellet or stud.

6. A kind of button (made of bone, ivory, mother-of-pearl or some imitation, or of metal, sometimes jewelled), which is passed through one or more eyelet-holes, either in order to fasten some article of dress, or merely for ornament.

Quot. 1555 may belong to sense 5. 1555 *Instit. Gent.* I. vij. 14, The Frencheman... vseth ag. gletes, studdes, perles embroidery, colors vpon colors. 1772 *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 135 The stud in his shirt with mosaic Hooo Up Rhine 110 His shirt was fastened with mosaic studs, besides a complicated sort of brooch. 1854 SUTTES *Handley Cr.* v. (1901) I. 40 He had... an infinity of studs down an ill-fitting, badly-washed shirt.

7. *Machinery.* *a.* A lug or projecting socket to receive the end of an axle, pin, etc. 1883 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* x. 79 In the middle of these two Studs is made a... Hole... to receive the two

1505-6 in Swayne Churchw. Acc. Sarum (1856) 260 Pro
edyng & dabyng & stnddyng murum in diuersis stadiis.
11 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 330 Settyog vp and stnddyng of
other hous. 1849 Noao *Electricity* (ed. 3) 330 Within
e walls are to be stoddod, to protect from cold and damp.

2. To ornament or cover with or as with studs, bosses, or nail heads.

1570 LEVINS *Manuf.* 183/2 To studded, *baccis ornare*, *geminare* [read *gemmare*]. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. ii. 44 Their burnes-e studded all with Gold and Pearle. 1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* v. 51 A gold Hat-band studded with letters or Characters. 1643 BAKER *Chron.* Hen. V. 48 The King... appointed divers stakes studded with iron at both ends... to be pitched behind the Archers. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* ii. Disc. vii. 36 God hath studded all the Firmament, and paved it with stars. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 4 The Common Fly... her body is as it were from head to tail studded with silver and black Armour. 1675 COVEL in *Early Voy. Levant* (Hakl. Soc.) 229 Several round looking-glasses with gold frames... and studded with pretious stones. 1715 tr. *Panciroillus' Kerum* Mem. i. 11 vi. 74 Their Gates were studded with Nails of the brightest Iron. 1735 DRYCE & PARSON *Dict.*, *Stud.* v., to fill or ornament any thing with Studs, or small Wire, &c. 1774 GOLOSOM *Nat. Hist.* VIII. 140 Most travellers who have gone through sandy countries, must well remember the little shining sparks with which the ditches are studded on each side of the road. 1790 COWPER *Lines* xix. 42 First to his legs his polish'd greaves he clasp'd Studded with silver. 1820 SCOTT *Monash.* i. A strong door of oak, studded with nails. 1823 RUTTER *Fenhill* 41 The furniture of this room is entirely of ebony, studded with ivory. 1834-4 DE QUINCEY *Casars* Wks. 1859 X. 231 His sandals were studded with pearls. 1837 CANVILE *Pr. Rev.* i. vi. 111. Leather girdles studded with copper nails. 1845 G. DOOO *Brit. Manuf.* Ser. iv. 105 From the designs the barrels are studded and thus made ready for the loom. 1891 LEADS *Mercury* 27 Apr. 4/7 The... sleeves studded thickly over with tiny glittering silver sequins.

3. To set (a surface) with a number of protuberant or conspicuous objects. Also with *over*.

1790 W. WRIGHT *Grotesque Archit.* 6 The outside to be composed of... irregular stones, and studded with small pebbles. 1796 WINTERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 300 [*Agaricus glandulosus*] Gills white, their sides studded with globular glands. 1804 C. B. BROWN *J. Volney's View U.S.* 71 The summit is... thickly studded with trees. 1835 DICKENS *Sk. Doz. River*, The river is studded with boats of all sorts, kinds, and descriptions. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xiv. 161 The chest, arms and hands studded with florid maculae. 1849 C. BRONTE *Jane Eyre*, The coast of Norway, studded with isles from its southern extremity... to the North Cape. 1861 READE *Cloister & H. vil.* (1865) 23 The windows and balconies were studded with wondering faces. 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 194 Mount Etna is remarkable for having its flanks studded with parasitic cones. 1885 LAW *Times* Rep. LIII. 355/1 The line of country through which they were going was studded with buildings and manufactories. 1898 ALBUTT *Syst. Med.* V. 1012 Both lungs were studded with tubercle.

b. rarely in immaterial sense.

1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvie's* xvii. Pennythorne's conversation was studded with execrable jokes. 1874 J. S. BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 83 The method of teaching by concrete examples, with which the Scriptures are so richly studded.

4. Of things: a. To be fixed in (a surface) in the manner of studs. b. To be placed at intervals over (a surface).

1652 BENTOWES *Theoph.* vii. xix. The stars... That stud the luminated sphere. 1682 N. O. BOILEAU *Lutrin* l. 5 Her rich Face sparkling Rubies studded over. 1697 DRYDEN *Jenais* iii. 175 We pass the scatter'd Isles of Cyclades; That, scarce distinguish'd, seem to stud the Seas. 1763 SPENSER *Odes* etc. (1765) 282 As when a shepherd... surveys his less'ning flock In snowy grounds diffusive, stud the vale. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* l. 15 This... system of internal seas... was studied by the remote posts of the company. 1845 GOSSE *Ocean* iv. (1849) 178 Of all the constellations that stud the sky of the southern hemisphere, there is none that more strikes a stranger than the Southern Cross. 1854 SURTEES *Handley Cr. x.* (1901) l. 84 After passing the long line of villas that stud the road in the Mount Zion direction. 1905 CORNFORD *Defenceless Isl.* 71 Coaling-stations stud the ocean highways of the world. 1911 G. ELLIOT *Smith Ave. Egyptians* vi. 91 The Arab, having little or no moustache, removed the few hairs that studded his upper lip.

5. To insert or place (a number of things) at intervals over a surface.

1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 99 The little shrubs, which had more or less sprinkled the whole 'Arabah, were more thickly studded. 1893 'RITA' *My Lady Coquette* iv. The stars are thickly studded in the dim deep blue of the sky. 1895 SCOTT *Antiquary* X. 79 Around the firesides of the cottages, which were studded over the moor.

6. *Mech.* To secure with studs. 1911 WEBSTER.

Stud, obs. pa. t. of STAND v.

Studded (stō'dēd), *pp.* a. [*f.* STUD v. and sb. 1 + -ED.]

1. Set with or as with studs or large-headed nails. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Tachonado*, studded, nailed. *Bullatus*, *clavatus*. 1594 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 37 The studded bridle on a ragged bough, Nimbly she fastens. 1603 COWLEY *Hymn to Light* xix. Verses & Ens. (1603) 37 A Crown of studded Gold thou bear'st. 1606 MANOY & MOXON *Mech. Powers* ix. l. (1609) 176 A Studded Wheel is, that in whose Periphery little Spheres, or Convex Hemispheres are disposed, or the Concaves are made hollow answering to the Convexes in the other Wheel. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 555 Swift Rivers are with sudden Ice constrain'd; And studded Wheels are on its back sustain'd. 1776 J. ELLIS *Zoophytes* (1780) 16 *Flustra bullata*. Studded Sea Matt. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 281 That house, with studded doors, And iron-vor'd windows. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* i. xvii. Orion's studded belt is dim. 1845 G. DOON *Brit. Manuf.* Ser. iv. 106 The horizontal warp-threads, with the studded barrel... over them, form what we may term the permanent furniture of the carpet weaver's loom. 1860 J. HEWITT *Arms & Arm.* II. 122 Studded armour is found during this [the 14th] century.

b. Of a surface: Diversified by a number of prominent or conspicuous objects.

1823 BYRON *Island* ii. xi. The lightly-launch'd canoe Which stemm'd the studded archipelago.

2. Built with studs or upright laths.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* l. 94 Five square of studded partitions.

3. *Arch.* Of a moulding: Ornamented with studs.

1843 BLOXAM *Princ. Gothic Archit.* iv. (ed. 5) 87 [Norman mouldings] The studded trellis. 1855 MAN. *Gothic Mouldings* 21 The studded patterns are of endless variety, the round studs receiving crosses, circles, or stars, according to the sculptor's pleasure. 1866 PARKER *Concise Gloss. Terms Archit.* 151 The Star, the Billeted Cable, the Nebule, the Studded, the Indented, the Scalloped, [and other mouldings].

4. Of a projectile: Furnished with studs. (See STUD sb. 1 7 c.)

1870 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 24 Oct. 12 It is an easy and popular error to suppose that a lead-coated tightly fitting shot must shoot better than a studded shot.

5. *Naut.* Of the links of a chain: Strengthened with studs.

1901 J. BLACK *Scaffolding* 88 Crane chain, with short links, may be proved to fourteen tons, and cable chain, with studded links, to eighteen tons.

6. *U.S.* In parasynthetic adjs.: *high-studded*, *low-studded*, having a great or small 'stud' or vertical dimension. (See STUD sb. 1 3.)

1787 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jyns. & Corr.* (1888) I. 269 It is a very large chamber, and high studded. 1884 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* iii. 54 Certainly, have the parlours high-studded... Have the entrance-story low studded. 1897 HARPER *Mag.* Dec. 1915 The roof of the house slanted from back to front, so that the two rooms were lower studded than the studio.

† **Studdery**. Obs. [*f.* STUD sb. 2 + -ERY.] A place for keeping mares and stallions for breeding. 1887 HARRISON *England* iii. l. 220/2 in *Holmsted*, King Henric the eight erected a noble studderie and for a time had verie good successe with them.

Studie: see STURRY, STUDY.

Studding (stō'din), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* STUD v. + -ING.]

1. The woodwork of a lath and plaster wall or partition; also *pl.* wood cut into battens for use as studs. 1588 in *Archæologia* LXIV. 366 Lett to Fogg all the studding and partitions over the hall as for xxs. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* App. 70 Deal Battening or Studdings, as they are called in many parts of the kingdom, are of various descriptions. 1858 REP. *U.S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 277 Walls... clappedboard on the outside of the studding. 1899 KIRLING *Stalky* iii. 72 The rough studding of the lath and plaster wall under the dormer.

2. That with which a surface is studded.

1844 N. PATERSON *Manse Gard.* iii. 236 The crocus... is... perfectly beautiful as studding to a piece of smooth green sward. 1895 *Outing* XXVII. 217/2 All were lovely, with their studdings of islands and brightly-tinted shores.

3. *U.S.* The height (of a room) from floor to ceiling: = STUD sb. 1 3.

1834 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* iii. 54 Lapham promptly developed his ideas of black walnut finish, high studding, and comices.

Studding sail. Also 6 *Sc.* stoyteno-, 7 studin-, 8 stutting-sail; and see STUNSAIL. [Of obscure etymology.]

The earliest recorded form seems to point to adoption from MDU, or MLG. *stibbing*, but this word is known only as n. of action from *stibben* to push, thrust, collide. Cf. however Du. *stoolap* sail-lining, *stoolkant* border, which have some affinity of sense with the Eng. word. It has been suggested that the synonymous OF. *estuing*, *estoin*, *estouin* (mod.F. *festouine*, 18th c.) may be an adoption of the Teut. word, the medial dental disappearing according to phonetic law. This, however, is not certain; the ordinary F. word for studding-sail is *bonnette* à *l'uni*, which suggests a derivation of *estuing* from *estui* (mod.F. *étui*). The Breton *misan* a *studing*, studding-sail, is adopted from English.

The ordinary nautical pronunciation is STUNSAIL.]

A sail set beyond the leechees of any of the principal sails during a fair wind.

1549 *Compt. Scot.* vi. (1873) 42 The galliasse pat furth hir stoytene sales. 1618 RALEIGH *Invent. Shipping* 16 To the courses we have devised studding Sayles, To gallant Sayles [etc.]. 1627 CART. SMITH *Sea Gram.* vii. 31 There is also... in a faire galle your studding sayles, which are holts of Canuase... we extend alongst the side of the maine saile, and boomes it out with a boome or long pole. 1661 ST. PAPERS *Dom. Chas.* II (P.R.O.) 6 May, No. 10, 2 studin sayles ould. 1687 A. LOVELL *l. Thevenot's Trav.* ii. 2 Being fair before the Wind, so that no Sails but the Main and Main-Top-Sails could bear, we put out our Stutting Sails. 1779 W. KING *Cook's 3rd Voy.* vi. viii. 392 At two, we set studding-sails, and steered West; but the wind increasing to a gale, soon obliged us to double reef the topsails. 1836 MARRYAT *Mish.* Easy xxxiii. The Aurora was under way, with studding sails below and aloft, standing out of the roads. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 20 When are studding-sails used? In fair and free winds.

attrib. 1743 BULKELEY & CUNNING *Voy. S. Sens* to Got up a lower Studding-Sail-Boom of 40 Feet, & hoisted a Sail to keep the Ship to. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxviii. He sent the topman down into the top for a tail-block and the studding-sail hauliers, made a whip, and lowered me on deck. 1840 R. H. DANA *Def. Mast* i. The next day we were employed in preparations for sea, reeving studding-sail gear, crossing royal yards. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Studding-sail Yard*, the spar to which the head of the studding-sail is extended. 1874 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* x. (ed. 2) 307 Studding-sail boom, *Bout de bonnette*.

Studdle (stō'dl), *sb.* Forms: 1 stodi, stodle (or -la), 4 stoydel, 5 stedulle, stodul, studdul, -yll, 6 stocyll, studdill, studle, 7- studdle. [=OE. *stod* masc., *stodde* or -la wk. fem. or masc.; =ON. *stodull* masc., prop. related to STUD sb. 1]

† 1. A post. Obs.

c. 1500 *Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 280/14 *Postes*, durstodl. 1368 *Ely Sacrist Roll* in Parker's *Gloss. Archæol.* (1890) l. 449 In 60 arboribus quercinis empti pro stoydels at tignis, 25s.

† 2. *Weaving*. One of the upright posts of a loom. Obs.

a. 1200 *Gerefa in Anglia* IX. 263 He sceal felu tola... habban... stodlan. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 476/2 Stodul, or stedulle, of weyvinge, *telarium*. 1562 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 156 A pece of clothe in studies, xliij s. *Ibid.*, A pare of studies. 1615 BRATHWAITE *Strappado* 193 One to the studdles goes, the next begins To rauell for new weffe.

3. *Mining*. (See quot. 1881.)

1757 BORLASE *Earthquake in Phil. Trans.* L. 503 In Herland mine... the noise was heard 55 and 60 fathom deep, as if a studdle had broke, and the deends were set a running. 1875 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 38 Sometimes short corner pieces called 'studdles' are placed upright to keep the sets their proper distance apart. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Studdles*, Corn. 1. Props supporting the middle of stulls. 2. Distance-pieces between successive frames of timbering.

† 4. = STADDLE sb. 6. (?A misreading of that word.) Obs.

1635 L. FOX *N.-W. Fox* 216 We found the broad footing of Deere, and hard by them, the frame of a Tent standing, which had lately been made, with the studdle of a fire, the haire of Deere, and bones of fowle, left here.

Studdle (stō'dl), *v.* *dial. trans.* To stir up (water) so as to make thick and muddy (Wills *Gloss.* 1893).

1852 KINGSLEY *Lell. & Life* (1877) I. 345 Some rascal's been 'studdling' the water.

Studdy, stude: see STITHY, STUDY.

Stude, obs. f. STEAD sb.; obs. pa. t. of STAND v.

Studefast, var. STATHFAST.

a. 1225 *Juliana* 74 Pat stont studefast.

Studency (stiū'dēnsi). [*f.* STUDENT + -OY.] = STUDENTSHIP 1.

a. 1801 G. WAKEFIELD *Mem.* (1804) l. 59 Dr. Jeffries... then a canon of Christ-church, kindly offered his assistance in procuring for me a studency in that house.

Student (stiū'dēnt). Forms: a. 4-5 studiant, 4-6 studiant(e), 5 studyaunt(e), *Sc.* -and, 6 stoudiant; 4-6 studentio, 4-8 student, 5-6 stodyont(e), 6 stowdyent. β. 5-6 studente, 5-student. [In the a forms, var. of ESTUDIANT, a. OF. *estudiant*, *estudiant*, mod.F. *étudiant* (= Pr. *estudian*, Sp. *estudiante*, Pg. *estudiante*, It. *studiante*, *studente*), subst. use of pr. pple. of *estudier*, *étudier* to STUDY; in the mod. (β) form, ad. L. *student-em*, pr. pple. of *studere*, to be eager, zealous, or diligent, to study; cf. It. *studente*, Du., G., Sw., Da. *student*.]

1. A person who is engaged in or addicted to study. Const. *of, in*, or with defining word prefixed, indicating the subject studied. Also with adj. of degree, as *close*, *deep*, *good*, *great*, *hard* *student*.

a. 1308 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxvii. [Tollemache MS.] He [Mercurius] makes men studentes in science of numbris, and louers herof. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* xxviii. 21 He that is a parfit student in that science. 1557 NORTH *Guenara's Diall* Pr. 98 We se it by experience, that the greute studentes are persecuted more wyth sykkes, then any others. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iv. i. 9, I am not... leane enough to bee thought a good student.

β. 1432-50 tr. *Hyden* (Rolls) l. 13 Not vnprofitable to goode studentes [non inutilem studiosis]. 1529 MONE *Dyaloge* ii. l. Wks. 178/1 No student in scripture should presume to trye examine, and judge the catholike faith of Christes church by the scripture. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Dk. Clarence* xxxviii. I know thou musest at this lore of mine, How I no student, should haue learned it. a. 1568 ASCIAN *Scholem.* ii. (Arb.) 129, I haue heard worthe M. Cheke many tymes say: I would haue a good student passe and iorney through all Authors both Greke and Latin. 1660 I. H. B. *Valentine's Triumphant Chariot* 21 Moreouer the courteous & favourable student of Art, ought to know the several sorts and kinds of Antimony. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 526 P. 3 Lest this hard Student should one time or other crack his Brain with studying. 1822 SHIRLEY tr. *Caldwell's Mag. Prodig.* i. 86, I see Both by your dress and by the books in which You find delight and company, that you Are a great student. 1857 J. HULLIAN *Rudim. Mus. Gram.* 2 The student should sing, or play... this scale of *Do*, until he is thoroughly familiar with the sound of it. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* l. v. 41 My position was in every way worthy of a student of nature. 1885 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 136 Guyard was well known in England by all Assyriological students.

2. A person who is undergoing a course of study and instruction at a university or other place of higher education or technical training. Also const. *of, in* (a subject); often with defining word prefixed, as *art*, *law*, *medical student*.

a. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lof Manhode* i. lxxxiv. (1869) 48 Now saye me... if ther be many studyauntes, and how gret the cities be. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 95 Quehelir a studentauid may lefully be haldin in prison. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serin.* C. *West Richmond* Wks. (1876) 301 The studentes of bothe the vnyuersytes to whome she was as a moder. 1547 *Househ. Bk. Edm. VI* in *Trvelyan Papers* (Camden) 195 Nicholas Bacon, studiaunt at the Lawe. 1564 J. MARTIAL *Treat. Crosse* title, By Iohn Martiail Bachiler of Lawe and Student in Diuinitie. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* x. 443 Flocks of Studentes, that ouer-swarme the whole land. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Norf.* (1662) 250 He was... entered a Student of the Municipal-law in the Inner-Temple. 1770 LUCKONHE *Hist. Printing* 61 William Rastall... became a student in Lincoln's Inn.

B. 1474 *Caxton Chesse* iii. v. g. vij. The Joly felawes that were students promysed to the woman a beaunte yf she myght or coude torne the corage of ypporas to haue to doon with her. 1477 *Rolls of Parli.* vi. 192/1 The studentes in the universities of Oxon and Cambrige. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* ii. (1562) 83 b. When I was in Cambridge, and student in the Kinges College. 1629 *Wadsworth Pilgr.* iii. 16 Now let vs come to the Collegiates or Studentes, and their diet. a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* an. 1637. Authors (sit seems) desired by the students of divinity there. [Balliol Coll.]. 1781 *Gibbon Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 40 After a regular course of education, which lasted five years, the students dispersed themselves through the provinces. 1845 W. B. S. *Taylor Hist. Univ. Dublin* 149 Provided the student be of two years' standing in the university. 1860 *N. Brit. Rev.* XXXIII. 78 The students at the Scottish universities... usually reside either in furnished lodgings or are boarded in private families. 1886 C. *Bica Chr. Platenists Alexandria* ii. 42 This was the famous Catechetical School. The students were of both sexes, of very different ages. 1895 *RASIDALL Univ. Europe* II. ii. 605 The medieval student in Arts was usually much younger than the modern undergraduate.

3. a. At Christ Church, Oxford: A member of the foundation, corresponding to the 'fellow' or 'scholar' of other colleges.

Since 1882 the title is restricted to the senior members. Before that date the two groups were distinguished as *Senior* and *Junior Students* respectively.

1651 *LANGBAINE Found. Univ. Ox.* 12 He [Henry VIII] established therein a Dean, 8 Canons, 3 public Professors of Divinity, Hebrew, and Greek, 60 Students, eight Chaplains. a 1672 A. *Wool Life* (O.H.S.) I. 47 In the beginning of this year [1638] his eldest brother Thomas Wool... became one of the students of Christ Church... he being then 24 years of age. a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 24 Oct. 1672. Mr. Lock, an excellent learned gentleman and student of Christ Church. 1858 *Ordinances Oxf. Univ. Comm.* Ch. Ch. § 6 The Senior Students shall be persons of unblemished character. 1861 § 17 If in the judgment of the electors to open Studentships he shall not be in all respects fit to be a Student of the House.

b. A person who receives emoluments, during a fixed period, from a college or other institution, or from a special fund, to enable him to pursue his studies and as a reward of merit.

1800 *Camb. Univ. Cal.* 37 Gonville or Caius College. [4 names] Students in Physic. 1814 *Hist. Univ. Camb.* (ed. 2) 55 Gonville and Caius College. There are also four Studentships... for students in physic: these students are required to take their degree of Bachelor in Physic as soon as they are of sufficient standing. 1883 *Camb. Univ. Cal.* 512 Gonville and Caius College. Frank Smart Student [1 name].

† 4. *Const. for.* One who strives after or studies to attain (an object or end). *Obs. rare.*

1545 *ASCHAM Toph.* I. (Arb.) 39 Wherein they both agree, that Musick used amongst the Lydians is verie ill for young men, which be students for vertue and learning. 1615 *CHAPMAN Odyssey* xli. 467 So long, not a head Of all those Oken, fell in any strife Amongst those students for the gut, and life [ῥόπα βίον ἀνέχοιτο ἀλαιοῦντο βίοισι].

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *student-life*, *-song*; *appositive*, as *student-monk*, *-preacher*; *student-like* adj.

a 1593 *MARLOWE Massacre at Paris* 140 Paris hath full five hundred Collegges... Besides a thousand sturdy student Catholics. 1841 W. *Howitt (title)* The Student-life of Germany... containing nearly forty of the most famous Student Songs. 1870 *RUSKIN Lect. Art v.* 135 Not one [drawing] is weak or studentlike—all are evidently master's work. 1886 *WILLIS & CLARK Cambridge* I. Introd. p. lxxxiii, Foundation of Gloucester House for student-monks. 1889 *Hardwick's Sci. Gloss.* XXV. 127 Mr. Ralls has an abundance of anecdotes relating to his student-days. 1905 *HOLMAN-HUNT Pre-Raph.* I. 49 G. W. E. Russell was most pains-taking and student-like. 1912 G. W. E. *Russell's Edward King* II. 29 The student-president of a written sermon... before the college [at Cuddesdon] had the right to dine at the Vicarage, and receive a detailed criticism after dinner.

b. *Special comb.*: student interpreter, a civil servant who is appointed to undergo a course of instruction in foreign languages in order to qualify for a post in the diplomatic or consular service; hence *student interpretership*; student ('s) lamp, an argand lamp with an elevated reservoir which automatically controls the flow of oil.

1872 *Parl. Paper* (title) Return of 'Student Interpreters in China, Japan, and Siam: 1847-72. 1834 (title) Civil Service Commission. Open Competition for 'Student Interpreterships in China and Japan. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 'Student's Lamp. 1881 C. A. *Young Sun* 249 Like the shade of a student-lamp.

Hence *Stu'dentdom*, the community of students. *Stu'dentess*, a female student. *Stu'denthood*, *Stu'dentism*, the condition of being a student. *Stu'dentless a.*, having no students.

1881 *Colburn's Mag.* (Flügel), The vices of 'studentdom. 1899 *Scottsman* 2 June 4/5 Restrictions imposed by the authorities are such as to drive the whole of Russian studentdom into a common camp of protest. 1870 *STEVENS Let. in Vestm. Gaz.* (1895) 13 July 10/5 Miss... and the rest of our fellow 'studentesses. 1904 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 367 His own [lectures] on Job, the Psalms, and other Old Testament subjects drew only students and German and Russian studentesses. 1910 *SIN H. JOHNSTON Brit. across Seas, Africa* Pref. p. v. A concise history... which would not be too abstruse for young students... nor yet too lacking in technical information to be of service to those who had left 'student-hood behind. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 530 Burglers and merchants... who, since the days of their 'studentism, had fattened on tobacco and beer. 1890 J. C. *Smith Wallace's Buchanan* vi. 129 St. Leonard's College... in the first year was 'studentless.

Studental (*stiu'den'täl*), *a. rare*. [f. *STUDENT*

+ *-AL*.] Belonging to, resembling, characteristic of, a student.

1660 S. *Fisher Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 469 O ye Studental, more than truly Prudential searchers of the Scriptures. 1890 D. *Emmott Addr. Durham Coll. Med.* 5 The studental mind has been gradually expanding in power.

Studential (*stiu'den'täl*), *a. rare*—1. [f. *STUDENT* + *-IAL*.] Of or belonging to a student.

1822 R. *Pollok in D. Pollok Life* 132, I was free... from all studential fetters.

Studentry (*stiu'den'tri*), *rare*. [f. *STUDENT* + *-RY*.] Students collectively; a body of students.

1830 W. *Taylor Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* III. 170 Here was... a considerable population to observe, and a manlier studentry to mingle with: and Schiller began to question many of his former points of view. 1853 *KINGSLEY Hypatia* xvi. The huge broad blade, at the ominous brown stains of which the studentry recoiled.

Studentship (*stiu'den'tsip*). [See *-SHIP*.]

1. A position, usually stipendiary, the holding of which constitutes a person a 'student': see *STUDENT* 3 a, b.

a 1782 T. *Newton Life & Anecd.* 18 Knowing the fellowships of Trinity College to be much more valuable than the studentships of Christ Church. 1814 *Hist. Univ. Camb.* (ed. 2) 55 Gonville and Caius College... There are also four Studentships... for students in physic. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 488/1 A studentship, worth about 100*l* a year, to be held for eight years, was founded by Christopher Tancred, Esq., for four students, to be educated in the study of the law at Lincoln's Inn. 1838 *Ordinances Oxf. Univ. Comm.* Ch. Ch. § 2 In place of the hundred and one Studentships now existing... there shall be established and maintained within the House twenty-eight Senior Studentships and fifty-two Junior Studentships. 1882 *Nature* 26 Oct. 631/2 That the proceeds of the fund be applied to establish a studentship, the holder of which shall devote himself to original research in biology. 1883 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 14 Dec. 4/1 The medal carries with it a travelling studentship for travel and study abroad, of the value of £200 per annum, tenable for one year.

2. *gen.* The condition or fact of being a student. 1881 *Scribner's Monthly* XXII. 235 It was... during Lepage's studentship in the Latin Quarter that he was first attracted to Jean-François Millet. 1914 Q. *Rev.* Jan. 89 Hartleben... refused to outgrow the noisy youth of studentship.

† *Stu'dgi*, *v. Obs.* (only in the 'Katharine group'). [App. a variant of *ME. stude* (ii), *STEAD* v. The etymological import of the *-gi* is uncertain; it may be due to the analogy of verbs like *OE. blödgian, syngian* (q.v. under *BLOODY* v., *SIN* v.)] *intr.* To stop, hesitate, delay. = *STEAD* v. 7.

a 1225 *Juliana* 72 Schended hire nuoen ant zeldes hire zarewborh ne stu'dgi se neuwet. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1264 Hwi stu'dgi se nu, & steuentsi se stille? a 1225 *St. Marher.* 9 pe mone ant te steoren he walcnid bide weolne, ne stu'tted ne stu'dged.

Stu'd-horse. [f. *STUD* sb. 2 + *HORSE*. Cf. *ON. stöðhross*.]

1. A stallion kept for breeding. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 176 3yf mon mæte þæt he feola stod horsa babbæ. 1598 *Extracts Munic. Acc. Newcastle* (1848) 46 Paid for their stoude horses meate, 5*l*. 1833 Q. *Rev.* XLIX. 424 His lordship... at present has the stud-horse Lamplighter. 1891 C. *Roberts Adrift Amer.* 185 He... challenged four stud-horses that belonged to us.

2. *U.S. Stud-horse poker*: a variety of the game of poker.

1891 C. *Roberts Adrift Amer.* 152 Every saloon had a gambling room, where poker, stud-horse poker, faro... were usually hard at it.

Stu'diable (*stiu'diä'b'l*), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. *STUDY* v. + *-ABLE*.] Fit to be studied.

1858 *CARLYLE Fradk. Gl. x. v.* (1872) III. 254 This Voltaire-Friedrich Correspondence... now fallen drearily extant—studiable by Editors only!

† **Stu'dial**, *Obs. rare*—1. [? f. *STUDY* v. + *-AL*.] ? A state of perplexity or uncertainty.

a 1513 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. cxxii. (1812) 283 Wberwithall the duke was put to such a styduall & fere, that he was forced to seke meyns of treaty & of peace.

Stu'diant, *-aunt*, *obs.* forms of *STUDENT*.

Stu'die, *obs.* form of *STUDY*.

Stu'died (*stiu'did*), *ppl. a.* Also ? *studied*. [f. *STUDY* v. + *-ED*.]

1. Resulting from, or characterized by, deliberate effort or intention; produced or acquired by study, carefully contrived or excogitated; designed, premeditated; deliberate, intentional.

1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* ii. II. 240 Pardon what I haue spoke, For 'tis a studied not a present thought, By duty terminated. 1621 *Wint. T.* iii. II. 176 What studied torments (Tyron) hast for me? 1639 S. Du VERGER tr. *Camus Admir. Events* 259 Her studied countenance, her pleasing speeches. 1671 *Mitron Samson* 658 Consolatories writ With studied argument. 1675 *MARVELL Mr. Smirke* 10 Then which the Animadvertiser could never have invented a more notorious, studied, and deliberate Falshood. 1799 *STEELE Tatler* No. 128 ¶ 4 The studied Ais of a Lady's Fan. 1769 *ROBERTSON Char. V.* ix. III. 173 Expressed... in terms of studied ambiguity.

1848 *ALB. SMITH Chr. Tadpole* xlviii. 403 As he came near Christopher he... made a studied bow, and bade him good morning. a 1859 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 50 During several days the ill humour of the Lower House showed itself by a studied discourtesy. 1908 U. *SINCLAIR Menzingers* II. 28 The magnate's inner sanctum... was plain with an elaborate and studied plainness.

b. with *for*, *rare*—1. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1812) IV. 352 Notwithstanding my studied-for politeness and complaisance for some days past.

2. Of a person: Learned, deeply read, skilled, practised, versed. *Const. in* (a subject). ? *Obs.*

1530 *TINDALE Ansv. More* Wks. (1573) 247/1 The naturall man... he he... neuer so well sene in the law, neuer so sore studied in the Scripture... yett hee cannot vnderstand the thynges of the spirite of God. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* ii. II. 205 Vse all the obseruance of ciuillitie Like one well studied in a sad ostent To please his Gramdam. 1602 F. *HERRING Anat. A.* 3. A Skillful, well studied, and approued Lawyer. a 1604 *HEYLIN Laud* (1668) 529 So well was he studied in the Art of Dying. 1683 J. *ILLINGWORTH in Thoresby Corr.* (1832) I. 43, I wish sometimes the son had collected Lives instead of the father, finding him a studied and accurate man. a 1637 *PETTY Polit. Anat. Irel.* (1691) 71 All English Money... is quite carried away out of Ireland, and such Money brought instead of it, as these studied Merchants do from time to time bring in for their Advantage upon the Common People, their Credulity and Ignorance. 1760-72 H. *BROOKE Feol of Qual.* (1809) I. 89 You are equally studied and practised in turning any thing into nothing. 1806 J. *BERESFORD Miscr. Hum. Life* vii. § 71 As far as he is yet studied in the bills of fare. 1810 W. *Wilson Hist. Dissent.* Ch. III. 59 Mr. Smith was a learned, pious and well studied Divine. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 732/2 He could talk freely and well, with the knowledge of a traveled and a studied man.

† b. Prepared by study or cogitation (for doing or to do something). *Obs. rare*.

1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* ii. vi. 48, I... am well studied for a liberal thanks, Which I do owe you. 1657-8 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 382, I am not studied to answer all that that gentleman has said, but I shall give it this answer.

Hence *Stu'diedly adv.*, *Stu'diedness*.

1656 W. *MONTAGU Accomplish'd Woman* 113 If gracefulnesse then be described by doing all things by Nature, and not by studiedness. 1672 *Macle's Wks.* (ed. 3) Life p. xxxix. They should not forget to preach and press Charity; and this not in a slight perfunctory manner, but Studiedly and Digestedly to give the People the true Nature of it. 1838 *D. ISRAELI Chas. I.* II. ix. 226 The reception of Bassompierre... was studiously uncivil. 1876 *CLARK RUSSELL Is he the Man?* III. 75 He made way for me studiously. 1881 *MAHAFFEY Old Gk. Educ.* ix. 129 We need only here call attention to the intense studiedness of Greek eloquence.

† **Student**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. *OF. estudiant*, pr. ppl. of *estudier*; see *STUDENT*.] Meditative, thoughtful.

1387-8 T. *Usk Text. Love* iii. vi. (Skeat) 137 Me thinketh... by thy student lokes, thou weneest in these wordes me to contrarian from other saynges here-to-for in other place.

Student (e, obs. forms of *STUDENT*).

Stu'dier (*stiu'diër*). Also 4-5 *studyer*, 5-*ynre*, *stodiär*, *-yar*, *-ier* (e, *-yer*. [f. *STUDY* v. 1 + *-ER* 1. Cf. *OF. estudeior, -eur*.]

† 1. A person who is addicted to or engaged in study; a student. *Obs.*

c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 380 A lyttille soler, a bedde, a boide, a chaire, and a kandistek, þe whiche ben accordyng to a studier or a contemplytyme man. 1387 *TREVISIA Hyden* (Rolls) I. 23 Profitable to good students and meke [non inutilem studiosis]. c 1440 *CAPGRAVE Life St. Kath.* i. 350 Solitary lyff to studiers is comfort. a 1466 *GREGORY Chron. in Hist. Coll. Cit. Lond.* (Camden) 233 Collegys of studiers, and oþyr colleges of Holy Chyrche.

2. One who studies a specified subject. *Const. of Trin.* Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1593 Q. *ELIZ. Bethl.* I. pr. iv. 8 Wisdom studiers [L. studiosi sapiential]. 1607 T. *SPARKS Brotherly Persw.* Finitie 23 The most diligent studier and searcher of ancient writers. 1612 J. *WEBSTER Metallurg.* xii. 161, I... am a continual reader of and studier in the best Authors. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 95 The first Studiers of Natural Philosophy commonly so called, were the Greeks. 1793 *Monthly Rev.* XII. 197 To the studier of Tacitus, it is amusing to observe the contrivances of different translators to vary from each other. 1797 *JANE AUSTEN Pride & Prej.* ix, I did not know before... that you were a studier of character. It must be an amusing study. 1820 W. *IRVING Sketch Bk.* x. (1850) 66 James flourished nearly about the time of Chaucer and Gower, and was evidently an admirer and studier of their writings.

3. *Const. for.* of. One who strives after or pursues (an object or end). *Now rare*.

1557 J. *PAYNE Royal Exch.* 19 Happie be... the studiers for Goodlines, and the lovers of God. c 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xiii. 292 And these... will seure to fill the hand Of Hector's selfe, that Priamist, that studier for blowes. 1651 *FULLER Abet Rediv.* 1 *Parvus* 580 He was a great studier and promoter of the Churches peace. 1710 *SHAFTESB. Charac.* ii. II. (1737) II. 248 The merest Studier of Pleasure... even Epicurus himself. 1833 T. *Hook Love & Pride, Succeeded* x. III. 111 Although not a devoted studier of effect... he could not help feeling that he should look very ridiculous, if [etc.].

† **Stu'dify**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. *STUDY* sb. or v. + *-FY*; cf. *argufy*.] *intr.* To study, *illiterate*.

1775 T. *BRIDGES Dutchean* ii. II. 28 She's very busy reading... Yes, Myneher, she often studies very hard.

Studio (*stiu'dio*). [a. It. *studio*; see *STUDY* sb.]

† 1. *Fine Art* = *STUDY* sb. 10. *Obs. rare*—1.

1819 *SHELLEY Let. to Peacock* 25 Feb., The most remarkable is the original studio by Michael Angelo of the 'Day of Judgement'.

2. The work-room of a sculptor or painter; also that of a photographer.

1819 *Edin. Rev.* XXXII. 322 The greatest work which proceeded from his [Cimabue's] studio, was his scholar Giotto. 1820 T. S. *HUGHES Trav. Sicily* I. x. 282 We had seen some beautiful casts from different figures of the sculpture in the studio of Monsieur Fauvel. 1837 *Lockhart Scott* iv. xi. 363 Chantrey requested that Scott would come and breakfast with him next morning, before they rec. commenced operations in the studio. 1837 *Syden's Encycl. Industr. Arts* iv. 1536 The 'studio' pertains to professional photography... It is... a well-lighted apartment in close proximity to the dark room. 1897 *WATTS-DUNTON Asylin*

iii. ix. In the studios of artists she was in request as a face model of extraordinary value.

b. transf. ? Obs.

1854 THACKERAY *Newcomer* v. I would as soon have thought... of volunteering to take an arm-chair in a dentist's studio, and have a tooth out, as of entering into that awful precinct.

3. attrib.

1891 Kipling *Light that Failed* xiii. (1900) 226 Somebody hammered at the studio door. 1894 Du MAURIER *Trilby* ii. 1. 125 He... found studio French a different language altogether from the formal and polite language he had been at such pains to acquire. 1894 *Outing* XXXIV. 31/1 When it blows great guns and the rain comes down... there is plenty of studio work to do, and plenty of fine old lofts with improvised studio windows to do it in. 1908 A. M. HIND *Engraving & Etching* 175 Two other large etchings have generally been regarded by recent criticism as studio productions.

† **Studio'sity.** *Obs. rare*-. [ad. F. *studiosité*, ad. med. L. *studiositas*, f. L. *studiosus*; see next and -ITY.] The quality of being studios.

1578 Florio *1st Frutes* 72 b. The daughters of Temperance... are... Shame, Honesty... Modesty, Studiosity, [etc.]

Studios (stiū'di-əs). a. Also 4, 6 studiose, studiose, 5-7 studious, (6 studios, studeous, studuous). [ad. L. *studios-us*, f. *studium*; see STUDY sb. and -OUS. Cf. OF. *estudieus*, mod. F. *studioux*, It. *studioso*, Sp. Pg. *estudioso*.]

1. Assiduous in study; devoted to the acquisition of learning. † Const. in, of.

1332 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* ii. 26 Sothely we curiden... that it were delectacion, or lykyng, of ynwitt to men wyllinge for to reede; forsothe the studyouse [1383 to studiosus men], that the myghten litylyer hytake to mynde; forsothe to alle men reedyng profit be 3ouen. 1390 Gower *Conf.* 111. 110 Under him [Mercury] who that here is, In boke he schal be studios. 1400 *Cato's Morals* 235 in *Cursor M.* App. iv. 1672 Heyu herted men, and stille studios men, vmbeyng þe to fle. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 6 The cause of this dyversite is assigned he studios men, that Moyses counted nowt that hundred year in which Adam ded his penauns. 1523 MORE *Dyalogue* i. i. (1529) 3 h/2 Master Tindall... was... a man of ryght good luyngye, studyouse & well lerned in scripture. 1553 T. WILSON (title) The Art of Rhetorique, for the vse of all such as are studios of Eloquence. 1583 Kyo *Housh.* Philos. Wks. (1901) 243 It is well seene you are studios of Varro, not of Virgil onely. 1633 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 29 Imitation was able to bring a studios Novice to such grounds of Art as had been put in practice by them that were before him. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* ii. ii. § 6 For these... of a long time had been very studios of Geometry, as the Phenicians of Arithmetick, and the Chaldeans of Astronomy. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 42 Mee of these Nor skilld nor studios, higher Argument Remaines. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. i. (1840) 36 The magicians being a race of honest studios Men, searching after wislom. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physick* (1762) p. xix. For Studios Persons, about eight ounces of Animal Food... is sufficient. 1807 WORSW. *White Doe* i. 235 And choice of studios friends had he Of Bolton's dear fraternity. 1827 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess.*, *State Ger. Lit.* (1849) 1. 81 These questions we must leave candid and studios inquirers to answer for themselves. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) 1. 338 The studios class are their own victims: they are thin and pale [etc.].

Comb. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxviii, A studios-looking young gentleman in green spectacles.

absol. 1382 [see above]. 1505 ALLEN *Def. Purgatory* ii. xii. 23 b. But I would in this one example of praying for the dead, geue the studios a taste of all suche waies, as [etc.]. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* iii. xv. (1614) 319 Let the studios of these things search them in their proper Authors. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* vi. Notes init., All the Studios, and particularly the Poets... began to set themselves on Work. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physick* (1762) p. xxi. The Studios ought to have stated times for Exercise. 1783 J. C. LETTSOM *Fotheringill's Wks.* i. 103 To the studios therefore... I would recommend [etc.].

b. Of the nature of, pertaining to, or concerned with learning or study. † **Studios consumption**: consumption induced by undue application to study.

1525 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 233 Meditacyon is a profunde or studious cogitacyon about any certeyn thyng. 1599 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. 40 Abroad in armes, at home in studios kind Who seeks with painful toyle, shall honour soonest find. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* 31 Pens and heads... sitting by their studios lamps, musing, searching, revolving new notions and idea's. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morbis Angl.* x. (1672) 28 Of a Studios Consumption. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 40 So spake our Sire, and by his count'nance seemd Enting on studios thoughts abstruse. 1695 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1875) 111. 428 His physicians advise him to forbear all studios business because of a rheum fallen in his eye. 1816 SHELLEY *Hymn Intell. Beauty* 66 They have in visioned bowers Of studios zeal or love's delight Outwaiched with me the envious night. 1832 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* iii. 50 With persons of studios habits, who are much occupied with the operations of their own minds, the mental pictures are much more distinct. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lost Bower* ix, Studios health and merry leisure.

c. Of a place: Devoted to or suited to study.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* i. iii. 10 Some to the warres, to try their fortune there... Some, to the studios Universities. 1635-47 T. HABINGTON *Surv. Worcestershire* (1894) i. 11. 238 The society of the learned Serjants and studios Innes of Court and Chancery. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 156 But let my due feet never fail, To walk the studios Cloysters pale. 1671 — *P. R.* iv. 243 Studios walks and shades. 1806 H. K. WURTE *Time* 26 When the pale ray Of star-light penetrates the studios gloom. 1833 M. ARNOLD *Scholar Gipsy* xiv, And the grave Glaston did the tale inscribe That thou wert wander'd from the studios walls To learn strange arts.

2. Giving careful attention; intent on a purpose or object, heedful, solicitous. a. with agent-n.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* ii. ix. 50 The very trewe lover of crist and studious folwer of vertu. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Reu.* iii. iv. It is the pride of Arete to grace Her studios lovers. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* iii. *Xen.* viii. (1687) 116/1 Xenophon was a studios Amulator of Herodotus, both in words and language. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* init., My Father... was a studios decliner of honours and titles.

b. const. to with int., of, † for (rare), † in.

1526 TINDALE *Titus* iii. 8, I wolde thou shuldest certifie that they which beleve God, myght be studios to go forwarde in goode workes. 1530 PALSGR. 64 In the often redyng of whiche boke if the learner be studios. 1553 EÖEN *Treat. New Univ. Ded.* (Arb.) 6 You have bene ever studios for the commoditie of your country. 1555 — *Decades* (Arb.) 80 The Spanyardes... were more studios of sedition and newes, then desyrours of peace and quietnesse. 1576 FLEMING *Paupole. Epist.* 44 He was very circumspect and studios in his masters businesse. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Countrey* (1603) 90 The citizens are more studios to build for vse, then for pompe. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* i. i, You have well aduised me. But... you that are so studios Of my affaires, wholly neglect your owne. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 609 Studios they appere Of arts that polish Life. 1667 PERRY *Diary* 20 Aug., I find I must provide some things to offer that I may be studious to lessen the King's charge. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 238 Studios of Honey, each in his Degree, The youthful Swain, the grave experienc'd Bee. 1701 W. WORTON *Hist. Rome* 23 He was studios of avoiding Bystle and Stir. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* ii. 117 The work she plied; but studios of delay, By night revers'd the labours of the day. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* vi. Wks. 1757 *V.* 265 Though studios io do it justice, I have wronged my theme. 1779 *Mirror* No. 58 Nor was he less studios in forming her taste for company than for books. 1800 CRANNE *Borough* viii. 154 All he had suffer'd, every former grief, Made those around more studios in relief. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1863) i. ix. 370 Crassus was eminently studios of outward decorum. 1852 BLACKIE *Study Lang.* 35 Be studios to compare the idiom of one language with that of another. 1866 CARLYLE *Inaug. Addr.* 173 Kings... who were anxious about the culture of their populations, and nobly studios of their best benefit.

c. Characterized by or exhibiting careful attention.

1532 TINDALE *Expos. Matt.* v-vii. (1550) C j h, The purenesse of the heres is the consenting and studios purpose to kepe the law of God. 1560 DAUS tr. *Seidane's Comm.* 171 b, He admonished them that they shuld acknowledge his studios desyre. 1590 SIR T. MORE (Malone Soc.) 553 My studios thoughts shall tend the cities good. 1591 SHAKS. i. *Hen. VI.* i. v. 77 Thou art my Heire; the rest, I wish thee gather: But yet be wary in thy studios care. 1667 DEACRY *Chr. Piety* i. § 11. 203 Those bodies, who by studi-ous effeminacies and softness have superadded an artificial tenderness to the natural. 1718 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 129 With dutiful Respect, and studios Fear, Lest any careless Sound offend her Ear. 1798 SOPHIA LEE *Canterb. T.* *Young Lady's T.* 11. 207 Both with tender, studios care promoted her every wish. 1879 FARPAR *St. Paul* i. 310 In carrying out his policy Agrippa paid studios court to the Jews. 1834 *Lav. Times* 24 May LXXXVII. 62/1 Mr. Haynes has avoided monotony and intricacy of style with the most studios care.

d. Planned with care; studied, deliberate.

1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 77 F 14 For the figid villany of studios lewdness, for the calm malignity of labored impiety, what apology can be invented? 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* vi, Observe... the studios mystery with which the brightest jewel that England possesses is secluded from the admiring gaze. 1913 SIR F. POLLOCK *Revised Rep.* CXL Intro. 6 The dissent [of two judges] is indicated with seemingly studios obscurity.

Studiosly (stiū'di-əsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.]

1. With studied attention or care; carefully, solicitously, diligently.

1349 *Hainpote's Wks.* (1895) i. 103 Graunte me, swete ladi, to haue & to holde his passiuon in mynde as hertili & as studiosli in al my lif, as þou. 1408 tr. *Vegetius Art War* (MS. Digby 233) 203 b/1 Thei that moost studiosliche haue ylermed of dedes of armes þei sei þat many mo perils fallen. 1425 St. Mary of Oignies i. xi. in *Anglia* VIII. 147 Hir clothes were in a mene, for desyred filthes & studiosly soghte clenness pleyd hir neuere. 1450 MYRR. *Our Ladye* 21. All... bydden... to say or singe the seruyce of these vii houres studiosly and deuotely. 1561 T. NORTON tr. *Catvini's Inst.* i. ix. 20 b, We ought right studiosly to apply the redyng & hearing of the scripture. 1591 SHAKS. i. *Hen. VI.* iii. 1. 2 Com'st thou with deepe premeditated Lines? With written Pamphlets, studiosly deuised? 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bois's Consp. Woman* ii. 59 These Harlots sometimes seek more studiosly the outward shewes of vertue. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* vii. 249 Sabinus... On a short Pruning-hook his Head reclines: And studiosly surveys his gen'rous Wines. 1826 *Art of Brewing* (ed. 2) 90 Be at all times studiosly attentive to flavour and complexion. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 ii. 175 From growing interest in the author, every copy of the small impression had been studiosly bought up.

b. With careful design or intent; deliberately.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* v. 29 Whilesome have studied Monuments, others have studiosly declined them. 1694 S. JOHNSON *Notes on Pastoral Let.* i. 90 Men have studiosly forgot it, and discharged their Memory of it. 1742 MIDDLETON *Cicero* ii. x. 410 How studiosly he had avoided every step. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xix. (1787) ii. 134 The troops, whose station lay along the public road, were studiosly removed on his approach. 1838 W. C. HARRIS *Narr. Exped. S. Afr.* 19 He... studiosly absented himself from the house. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* vi. (1858) ii. 5 The language of this act was studiosly guarded. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 16 May 4/7 If he had studiosly endeavoured to be unjust he could not have succeeded more completely. 1886 G. ALLEN *Darwin* i. 8 Buffon was careful to put his conjectural conclusions in a studiosly guarded... form.

c. qualifying an adj.

1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* v. (1858) i. 400 To the English agents he had been studiosly cold. 1862 WYTHE MELVILLE *Queen's Marius* ii. 202 Maxwell with a studiosly quiet...

demeanour, contrived to throw his gaoler completely off his guard. 1898 EARL SELBORNE *Mem.* i. 11. xi. 229 Its tone was studiosly respectful towards the United States; no pains were spared to avoid the use of any language which could wound [etc.].

2. With careful attention to learning or books; as a student.

a 1626 BACON *Elem. Com. Laws* (1630) (title p.), Explicated for the more facile Introduction of such as are studiosly addicted to that noble Profession. 1650 in *4th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 455/2 Wee... doe certify that John Petty... hath piously, soberly, and studiosly demeaned himselfe in the same Colledge.

Studiosness (stiū'di-əs-nəs). [f. *STUDIOUS* a. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being studios.

1. Diligence in the pursuit of knowledge or learning; close application to study.

1530 PALSGR. 277/2 Studiosnesse, studiosité. 1551 T. WILSON *Logic* Ep. Ded. A v b, That all men... maie be the more prouoked to folowe the examples of your Maieste aswell in studiosnesse & desier of knowledge, as also in the exercise of all vertue. 1627 HAKEWELL *Apol.* i. iii. § 4. 33 Men are... addicted... sometimes to studiosness & learning, sometimes to ease and ignorance. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* iii. lii. 319 Those that knew him there have testified for Studiosness. 1755 JOHNSON, *Studiosness*, addition to study. 1766 MME. D'ARLAY *Camilla* i. 232 Though abstracted from outward objects, his studiosness was not of a solemn cast. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* ix, The book fell from her hand. Louching upon an ottoman close beside her was Sir Mulberry Hawk... 'What a delightful studiosness!' said this accomplished gentleman. a 1901 W. BRIGHT *Age of Fathers* xxix. (1909) 11. 56 Ammonius... was famed for his humility and self-discipline and also for his studiosness.

2. Careful attention or observance.

1628 WYTHE *Brit. Rememb.* vi. 1173 Their Exercises were... in studiosnesse Of piety, and of the Sciences, Which we terme liberall. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) 11. ix. 87 In the interim I craue a candid interpretation of what is passed, and of my studiosness in executing your Lordships Injunctions. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 39 They do it... out of simple phantastick glory, and a great studiosness of being wonder'd at. 1713 *London Gaz.* No. 5119/9 Your Studiosness of Your Peoples Goodness.

Studite (stiū'di-ti). [ad. med. L. *Studita* (Eecl. Gr. *Σπουδῖτης*), f. *Studi-um* (Eecl. Gr. *Σπουδῖον*), said to be named from its founder *Studios* (*Σπουδῖς*): see -ITE.] A monk of the order of Acemeti ('the sleepless') established in the 5th c. at the monastery of the Studium at Constantinople. Also *attrib.* and as adj.

1693 D'Emilianne's *Hist. Monast. Orders* 21 Of the Order of the Acemetes or Studios. *Ibid.*, They were likewise called Studites, from one Studios, who founded for them, at Constantinople, the Monastery of St. John the Baptist. 1906 W. H. HUTTON *Ch. & Barbarians* xv. 162 The age of the Iconoclast was the golden age of the Studie monks. *Ibid.* 163 For a while after his death there is silence over the history of the Studites. 1913 W. K. L. CLARKE *St. Basil* viii. 125 The monasteries were not all Studite, even after Theodore's influence had spread far and wide.

Stud-mare. Also 1 stōdmyre, 3-4 stod mere, 4 stode-mere, 5 studmer, stude mere, 6-7 *St. stud-meir*, -meare. [f. *STUD* sb. 2 + *MARE*. Cf. ON. *stōdmerr*.] A mare kept for breeding purposes, a blood-mare. Cf. *STUD* sb. 2 a.

a 1000 *Laus Ælfred* xvi, 31f mon cu oððe stōdmyran forste, and folan oððe ceall ofadfride. a 1225 *Anec. R.* 316 Ich am a ful stod mere. 1404 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 399, 1 studmer cum pullo. 1547 BOONOE *Introd. Knowl.* 147 Great studmares we bryng vp in Flaunders. 1594 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 34 note, Pasturage of stud-meiris, profits of each in foill 20 merks. 1634 *Ibid.* 43/1 Cum pastura 18 animalium et unus lie stud-meir. 1709 *Ir. Act* 8 Anne c. 3 § 34 Every papist or reputed papist may keep such stud-mares and stallions.

b. as an insulting epithet for a woman.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxiv. 13 A false stodmeare and stynkand stroye.

Stu'd-sail. [Of obscure etymology: see *STUD-DING-SAIL*.] = *STUDDING-SAIL*.

18.. *Falconer's Shipw.* i. 732 (1836) Now swelling stud-sails [1762, 1789, 1792 stu'n-sails] on each side extend. 1857 *Bham. & Midl. Gardeners' Mag.* Oct. 192 With only a flying stud sail of green boughs at the end of it. 1857 *Merc. Marine Misc.* (1858) v. 9 In stud-sails and all small sails.

Studuou, obs. form of *STUDIOUS* a.

Study (stiū'di), *sb.* Forms: 3-7 studie, 4-7 studye, 4 studi, 4-6 stude, 4-5 stodie, stody, 4-6 stodye, 5 stode, 6 studdi(e), (stiddie), 6-7 studdy, (6 studee), 4- study. [a. OF. *estudie* masc. (later *estuide*, *estude* masc. and fem., mod. F. *étude* fem.) = Pr. *estudi-s*, *estuzi-s*, Sp. *estudio*, Pg. *estudo*, It. *studio*, ad. L. *studium*, zeal, affection, painstaking, study, related to *studere* to be zealous, seek to be helpful, apply oneself, study.

The etymology of the L. word is obscure: for conjectures see Walde.]

† 1. In certain senses of L. *studium* (chiefly in translations from Latin): Affection, friendliness, devotion to another's welfare; partisan sympathy; desire, inclination; pleasure or interest felt in something, Obs.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. p. ii. (1868) 113 Al beentencioun of þe wil of mankynde whiche þat is lad by diuise studies hastib to comen to bisfulnesse. 1483 CAXTON *Golden Leg.* 275/1 He had neuer studye in newe fabrykes ne buyldynges. 1537 tr. *Latimer's Sermon*, Contoc. B v j b, Therefore brethren, gather you, the disposition and study of the children, by the

disposition and study of the fathers. 1548-9 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ordering of Priests*, Laying aside the study of the world and the flesh. 1560 Daus tr. *Slidane's Comm.* Pref. A iiiij, What time the Princes electours chose this manne Emperour, the self same time Luther beinge prouoked came forth to reason the matter, and disputed openly with Eckius at Lipsia, and than fell men to the study on ether side. 1561 tr. *Calvin's 4 Serms. 1. d. iij. B. iij.* To doall thing ether wise then he [God] will, and cleane to be void of the study and dutye which we owne vnto him. A 1679 FOTHERY *Atheom.* t. x. § 4. (1622) 106 Diuers of them, vpon vaine glory, or vpon studye of singularity, . . . haue outwardly professed . . . that 'There is no God. 1663 PATRICK *Parab. Pilgrin.* xxx. (1667) 395 Pride and study to be admired in the World protect thee to us more than all that we see beside. 1667 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* ii. 285 If to the Warlike Steed thy Studies bend, Or for the Prize in Chariots to contend.

† 2. An employment, occupation, pursuit. *Obs.* c 1394 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. pr. ii. (1868) 64 Alle he cures quod she of mortal folk whiche þat trauaylen hem in many manere studies gon certys by diuerse weies. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Fige* iv. The studye of the huntinge and hawkynge is a stouful cure. c 1610 *Women Saints* 81 The diuell enuying hire these her vertuous studies, thought to supplant her.

† b. ? Ostensible function or character. *Obs.* c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1830) 98 Prelatis also entren vnder colour & studie of cristis apostolis & lyuco & teche contrariouly to hem.

† 3. A state of mental perplexity or anxious thought. Sometimes with indirect question: Doubt whether, etc. *Obs.*

c 1290 *Beket* 1187 in *S. E. Leg.* 140 In gret studie he was i-brought; He rounded in his wyues ere and tolde hire al is bougt. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 58 When Edward perceyued, his herte was in studie, How þat were bigan oo him so sodanly. c 1450 *Mirk's Festiual* 37 þen stode þe Emperour yn full gret studie. c 1450 CARGRAVE *St. Aug.* xi. 16 Fluctuacion calle we her when a man is broute for an euil entent, and yet þe same man stand in studye whether he schal to be good wey or nowt. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 488 From studyes and heymes it woll yow relyff. A 1547 *SURREY Poems*, 'Laid in my quiet bed', Laid in my quyet bedd, in study as I weare, I saw within my troubled head, a heape of thoughtes appeare. 1582 N. LICHELFIELD tr. *Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind.* i. xlii. 57 Being therefore now in a studie what was best to be done. 1590 H. R. *Defiance to Fortune* H 3, Whome he found in a gret studie, as one (as it might seeme) careful of that she had undertaken. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* iv. viii. 262 While the Mariners stand in a study, and sticke between two dangers, the Gallies which were sent out had enclosed them. 1689 R. *Meeke Diary* 30 Nov. (1874) 28, I was at first in a study what to do, at last I promised.

b. A state of reverie or abstraction. *Obs.* exc. in BROWN STUDY.

† 3. *Gov. & Gr. Knt.* 2369 Pat oper stit mon in study stod a gret while. 1490-85 MALORY *Arthur* viii. xxxi. 320 He was in such a study he herd not what Gouernayle said. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 554 Cartholytus than into ane studie study; Quhen that was said spak nother ill no gode. 1582 STANWORTH *Annals* iv. (Arb.) 119 In tears salt blubbing, in musing stiddey remaying, Shee fell on her matresse. 1611 *Heir of Lin* 61 to *Percy Fol.* M. i. 177 Still to a study there as he stood, he vmbthought him of [a] bill, which his father had left with him. 1829 BROCKERT *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Study*, astonishment, amazement.

† 4. Thought or meditation directed to the accomplishment of a purpose; studied or deliberate effort or contrivance; also, the object or aim of (a person's) solicitous endeavour, one's 'concern'.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 230 And he, which hadde noight foryet of that belongeth to a clerk, His studie sette upoo this werk. c 1430 LYDO, *Mine Poems* (Percy Soc.) 218 Lusty hertys in gladnesse them delite, Set al their study oo occupation. In joye and myrthe. 1445 *Claudian in Anglia* XXVii. 169 Bothe pore and iche labouryng righte sore encense to gete with studye. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfe.* (W. de W. 1551) 145 b, When we be greden with all our study and diligence to cleanness of vertue & purite of lyfe. 1529 *Supplic. to King* (E.E.T.S.) 24 There is no study, strife, oo labour agayns synne, but through faith. 1545 *Bale Myst. Inq.* 17 His gret hot studie is also to sett yv purgatorye agayne. 1585 I. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* ii. vii. 37 b, All their pleasure and studie is to attire and set out themselves. 1589 *Pasquill's Ret.* Civ. Spydres. . . spyne with gret studie an vnprophable webbe, good for nothing but to catch Flies. 1594 CHAPMAN *Shadow of Nt. E. J.* Thy glorious temple. . . That was the studie of all Asia, Two hundred twentie sommers to erect. A 1637 B. JONSON *Sail Sheph.* i. iv. No sought reliefe. By all our studies can procure his peace. A 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 25 Jan. 1645, That never to be sufficiently admired gallery painted in deepe relievo, the worke of 10 years study for a trifling reward. 1764 DOOSLEY *Lessons in Shenstone's Wks.* (1777) II. 283 Far from violating its natural beauties, Mr. Shenstone's only study was to give them their full effect. 1803 BROUGHAM *Colon. Policy* I. 51 The indolence natural to their character is here thrown off; the acquisition of a fortune is the study of all. 1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dau.* xii, It was his study to sooth this ambitious and crafty female by blandishments.

† b. *Of one's own study*: of one's own composition. *Obs.* rare.

1603 STOW *Serv. Lond.* (1903) I. 167 And that done, he was to make a sermon of his owne studye.

5. Application of mind to the acquisition of learning; mental labour, reading and reflection directed to learning, literary composition, invention, or the like.

c 1300 *St. Edmund* 217 in *E.E.P.* (1863) 76 He ne for-3at. . . nomore his ore-soun. For no studie ne for no noode, ne for þo3t of lessoun. c 1365 CHAUCER *Prof.* 303 Of studie took he mooste cure and moost heede. 1392 LANGL. P. Pl. C. xvi. 121 Letture and longe studie letteþ ful menyte. c 1450 in *Aungier Hist. Isleworth* (1840) 278 If there be an inventory . . . of the booke of the library and how they ether booke of study he kepte and repayed. 1540-1 ELYOT *Image*

Gov. Pref., Beeyng almost fatigate with the longe studie about the correctyng and amplifying of my Dictionarie. 1564 HARROING *Aust.* *Jewel's Challenge* 10 h, Let them take paines to traunle in studie, and they shall fynde by good auncient wytes, . . . that [etc.]. 1567 TURBERV. *Epit.* etc. 46 But I was chiefly bent to Poets famous Art, To them with all my deour I ny studie did conuert. 1581 ALLEN *Apol.* 21 b, The persons which first put them selues together in the Universitee of Duay the yere 1568, yielding to Collegiall forme of studie and discipline vnder one President. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tactus*, *Ann.* v. ii. (1612) 219 Vitellius. . . vnder colour of vsing it in his studie, asking for a penknife, lightly prickt a veine; and ended his life. 1622 BIBLE *Eccles.* xii. 12 Of making many bookes there is no end, and much studye [margin. G.], reading] is a wearinesse of the flesh. 1663 BAYFIELD *Treat. De Morb. Capitis* 67 Sitting and holding his pen, with his eyes open, and looking upon his Book, you would have thought he had been hard at study, till he was by calling . . . found to want all sense and motion. A 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Jan. 1639, He was as earnest at his play as at his study. A 1734 GAY *Fables, Pack-horse & Carrier* 41 Learning by study must be won, 'Twas ne'er entail'd from son to son. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* ii. ii. 217 The Man, who, stretch'd in his calm retreat, To books and study gives sevn years complete. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 822 See great commanders making war a trade, Great lawyers, lawyers without study made. 1810 CRANNE *Borough* xx. 267 Study to him was pleasure and delight. 1839 BAILEY *Festus, Village Feast* (1839) 258 When night hath set her silver lamp on high, Then is the time for study.

personified. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. xi. I Penne hedde wit A wyf was hosen dam Studie. A 1586 SINNEY *Astroph.* & *Stella* 1, 10 Invention, Nature's child, fledde step-dame Studie's blows.

† b. *At (his) study*: as a student at a university or college. *Obs.*

1528 *Rec. Priory Seal Scot.* I. 235/1 To pas to Sanct Andres grafe be-yde Napillis, and thairafter to remane in Italie at his study for. . . vj. seris. 1554 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 439 Thomas Fitz Symon. . . being at the universite at Oxford at studye to acquir learning. 1577-89 HOLMESHO *Chron.* III. 1265/1 The kings maistie. . . gaue him monie yerelie out of his coffers, to find him honorable at studie. A 1700 EVELYN *Diary* July 1645, Being resolved to spend some moneths here at study, especially phisic and anatomie, of both of which there was now the most famous professors in Europe.

† c. Acquirements, learning. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. pr. iv. (1868) 16 Hap my studie and my konyng deserved þus [L. *nostrane artes tua meruerunt*].

d. A department of study; the cultivation of a particular branch of learning or science. Often in *collect. plural*, a person's work as a student.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 16 Ypocras. . . was the first fynder of the art of phisike whiche he shewed and taught to his children. . . And commaunded that they shulde dwelle in the middel habitation of greece in iii. Isles. And ypocras rested in the Ile of Thau. Aod to the ij. other Isles the studye was lost in his dayes. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* kv. 4 To speik of science, craft, or sapience. . . Off euerie studye, lair, or discipline. 1538 STARKEY *England* ii. iii. 203 The ordur of studyes in vnyuersities must. . . be amended. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* i. l. 67 Thou Iulia thou hast metamorphis'd me: Made me neglect my studies, loose my time. 1594 R. ASULEY tr. *Loy's Le Roy* 24 The learning of the Athenians was lost in Athens; only remaining in that towne the school or house of studies. 1597 BACON *Ess.*, *Studies* (Arb.) 6 Studies serue for pastimes, for ornaments and for abilities. 1677 JOHNSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1845) 128 In the meantime wishing you success in your studies, I rest, &c. 1748 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to G. Montagu* 11 Aug. These Veres have thrown me into a deal of this old study. 1756-9 A. BUTLER *Lives of Saints, S. Peter Damian*, He gave a considerable time to sacred studies. 1788 Mrs. HUGHES *Henry & Isabella* III. 5 Is she persuaded to apply to any particular study, such as music, painting, &c. because her father is fond of it? 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 175/2 He began his studies at the gymnasium of Coburg in 1628. 1854 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 394 Back would he to his studies, make a name. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 30 So far from rushing hastily into merely professional studies, a young man should rather [etc.]. 1892 LADY F. VERNEY *Verney Mem.* I. 122 Ralph still going oo with his studies at Oxford.

6. The action of studying (something specified or implied); mental effort in the acquisition of (some kind of learning); attentive reading of (a book, etc.), or careful examination or observation of (an object, a question, etc.). Phrase, to make a study of, to study, observe carefully.

c 1300 *St. Edmund* 217 in *E.E.P.* (1863) 78 O tyme he was in grette studie of his lessoun a ny3t. 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 637 Many thynges of man myght bee showe, By studie of þe stones in what state heere were. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfe.* (W. de W. 1531) 232 b, The seconde partie of contemplacyon is studye or redynge of holy scripture. 1584 POWELL *Lloyd's Cambria* 33 Who. . . trauelled to Athens, and bestowed there manie yeris to the studie of the Grecke, Hebrue and Chaldie toongs. 1658 E. HOPKINS *Sermon, Vanity* (1683) 10 God hath composed two books, by the diligent study of which we may attain to the knowledge of Himself: the Book of the creatures, and the book of the Scriptures. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* ii. xii. 456 The study of the sciences is a natural abstraction of the mind from the creature. 1845 PATRISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 27 The volume of the canons which had formed the object of his study the preceding night. 1859 REKIN *Two Paths* i. § 18 The study, however, of the effect of art on the mind of nations is one rather for the historian than for us. 1884 HUNTER & WHITE *My Ducats* xxv. (1885) 374 Even in the midst of his own troubles, Lynn found himself engaged in making a study of Gertrude. 1895 M. HEWLETT *Earthwork out of Tuscany* 24 Never a chapel of them but is worth study and a stiff oock.

b. *Theat.* The action of committing to memory one's part in a play. Hence, to have or be a quick, slow, etc. study, to be quick, slow, etc. in learning by heart.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* i. ii. 69 *Snug.* Have you the Lions part written? pray you if be, give it me, for I am slow of studie. 1761 FOOTE *Liar* iii. Wks. 1799 I. 316, I have a short case to give you in study. 1822 H. MACKENZIE *Life Home* 95 Mrs. Siddons told me she never found any study (which, in the technical language of the stage, means the getting verses by heart) so easy as that of *Douglas*. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xxiii, I've got a part of twelve lengths here, which I must be up in to-morrow oight. . . I'm a confounded quick study, that's one comfort. 1857 REAOE *Course of True Love*, Art 128 Having what is called a very quick study, she was soon mistress of the twenty or thirty lines. 1882 ASHTON *Life O. Anie* xxv. II. 21 Powell. . . was . . . a careless study, with a bad memory.

7. That which is studied; the object of one's study. Chiefly with *possessive*.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxix. 99, I haue more vnderstandinge than all my teachers for thy testimonies are my studye. 1595 *Phrases Lat. Adi Manutii* 12 *Ad Ciceronem* *me contuli*, I haue giueo my selfe to Cicero: Tully is my whole studie. 1709 *Pore Ess.* *Crit.* 124 Be Heimer's works your study and delight, Read them by day, and meditate by oight. 1734 — *Ess.* *Man* ii. 2 The proper study [1733 The only Science] of mankind is Man. 1780 *Mirror* No. 97 ¶ 9 This gentleman. . . discovered himself to be eminently skilled in the science of law, the study, as he boasted, of his earlier years. 1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* xi. 306 The man who makes dining a study. . . must go farther in the improvements of the room than we yet have. 1878 STROMAN *Oxford Soc. & Intell.* *Life* 238 There are several other commentaries, but they will not be found profitable study.

b. Something worth studying, or that requires to be studied; an object presenting effects of colour (and the like) attractive to an artist.

1766 FOTHERY *Serm. Yng. Women* (1769) I. ii. 53 The male heart is a study. 1779 *Mirror* No. 45 ¶ 9 A painter, who wi-bed to express indignation, contempt, and pity, blended together, could not have found a finer study. 1817 HAZITT *Pol. Ess.* (1819) 214 It is 'a psychological curiosity'; a study of human infirmity. 1853 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xi, The various hats, in fact, were quite a Shakspearian study. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* i. v. 45 Both it and Northumberland, afforded studies of color that would have rewarded an artist. 1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* iv. 160 As a work of art, a well-dressed woman is a study. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brandon* I. 275 Basil was a curious study for her. 1894 *Yellow Bk.* I. 192 The harpist, whose oose is a study in purples.

8. A room in a house or other building, furnished with books, and used for private study, reading, writing, or the like. Often applied to 'the private room or office of the master of a house, however it may be used' (*Cent. Dict.*).

In Public Schools (and other large schools), the private room for study and other occupations of one or more boys. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Syme* 4745 Next his chambure, hesyde his study, Hys happers chambure was fast herby. c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl.* 7. 499 But in his studie there as his bookes be They steten stille. c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (Roxb.) 14 He. . . passed from chambre to chambre tyle he come yn to his secreet studye where no creature used to come bot his selfe alone. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 33, I yere and he grette to the seid John my nece a lityl gres coffre for kerchys, stonding in my studye. 1490 CAXTON *Encyclop. Prolog.* 1, I sitting in my studye where as laye many dyuerse paunffetts and bookys. 1507-8 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Sect.* IV. 100 Item to John Forman for aoe lok to the Kingis latron that standis in the Kingis studee, iiij s. 1560 Daus tr. *Slidane's Comm.* 316 A ooble man of spaire. . . kepeth the whole house to himself, and going into his studie [L. *bibliothecam*], searcheth all thynges. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* ii. i. 7 Luc. Call'd you my Lord? Brut. Get me a Tapor in my Study, Lucius. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* iv. v, Doe you obserue this gallerie? . . . Here are a couple of studies, at each end one. A 1632 L. HUTTEN *Diss. Antiq. Ox.* (Hearne 1720) 347 That Tower which standeth upon the Bridge. . . is commonly called by the name of Frier Bacon's Study. 1641 *Commons Remonstr.* in *Wks. Chas.* I. (1662) ii. 62 Some Members of both Houses had their studies and cabinets, yea their pockets, searched. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 120 Those that have counting Houses forget those that have Studies. 1768 SOPHIA *Lice Canterb.* 2, *Yng. Lady's T.* u. 448 Crosby fitted up a large and retired parlour as a study. 1857 HUGHES *Tem. Brown* i. v. 48 And shall I have a study like this, too? said Tom. 1858 WALCOTT *Sacred Archael.* 117 *Carol.* (2) an enclosed study or reading-place in a cloister, used by the scribes or ordinary monks and regular canons. 1880 *FAYS Confid.* *Agent* I. 39 Your uncle and I are going to have a pipe in the study. 1904 DON. P. HUGHES *Litt. H. P.* *Hughes* x. 240 When they came to consult him in his study.

transf. 1800 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy*, *Spring* 32 The fields his study; Nature was his book.

† b. A room or cupboard containing books, etc. 1538 ELYOT *Dict. Armarium*, a study where booke are laide, or a drye larder. A 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Creru.* *Study*, a Closet of Books. 1721 HENLEY tr. *Montaucen's Trav. Italy* v. 66 Having begun here to give an Account of Private Studies, or Closets, we have thought fit in this Place to speak of that of Tarvisiano.

† c. The books contained in a 'study' (sense 8, 8 b); a student's collection of books, etc.; a private library. Often a *study of books*. *Obs.*

1667 ASHMOLE *Diary* (1774) 333, I bought Mr. John Bookers study of books, and gave 140l. for them. A 1672 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 178 Fenlis. . . left behind him a large study of books; which being afterwards to be sold, A. W. did. . . make a catalogue of them. 1682 WHILLER *Journ. Greece* 2. 41 He is of Candia, both a good Study of Manuscripts which he brought from thence, and is called *Papa Agapito*. 1722 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) VII. 377 *The Rev.* Mr. Thomas Foulkes of Xt. Ch. bath bought the Study of my Friend. 1735 *Lett. Litt. Men* (Camden) 367 It is said also he was forced to sell his Study of books.

† d. The office or place of business of a professional man. (= *F. Etude*). *Obs.*

1574 *Coventry Lett. Bk.* 817, I gave a deed to be ingrossed with speed, and yt must be done very secretly in a Close studie or parlour & not in the open shopp. 1581 *PETRIE Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* ii. (1586) 106 He went hastile to the studie of a brother of his who was a Doctor. *Ibid.* iii. 145 Being not long since in an Advocates studie, I heard [etc.].

† 9. A seat of learning. *General study, study general* (= med.L. *studium generale*), a university.

1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) I. 177 In his lond was som tyme þe studie and þe scole of Pallas and Minerva. c. 1420 *Hoccleve Min. Poems* 221 He wente vn-to the studie general. 1456 *SIR G. HAVE LAW ARMS* (S. T. S.) 222 Charlis Maygne... transportit the study out of Rome and brocht it to Paris... [and] has gevin to the study of Paris sa mony notable privilegis that cleriks suld joys there. a. 1466 *GREGORY Chron. in Hist. Coll. Cit. Lond.* (Camden) 133 Alle maner chyrchys, unversyteys, and studyys generale. a. 1470 *HARDING Chron.* cx. i. Martin bishop of Rome, graunted to king Alurede To found & make a study. And an vniersitee for clerkes in to rede The whiche he made, at Oxenford. 1499 *Reg. Privy Seal Scot.* I. 514 To pas to the partis beyond sey to Paris or other studie. 1535 *STEWART Chron. Scot.* (Rolls) III. 498 This famous studie [sc. St. Andrews] in that seir began. 1538 *STARKEY England* II. iii. 203 Thys thyng in studyys and vnversyteys ys neclectyd and despydd. 1599 *W. BARKER (title)* The Fearfull Fancies of the Florentine Couper. Written in Toscana, by Iohn Baptist Gelli, ooc of the free Studie of Florence. [1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* t. 379 Those schooles of learning which wee call... Universities, that age termed *Studia* that is, Studies. 1673 *O. WALKER Educ.* I. x. 120 Oxford and Paris (the two onely general Studies for a long time on this side the Alps).]

10. An artistic production executed for the sake of acquiring skill or knowledge, or to serve as a preparation for future work; a careful preliminary sketch for a work of art, or (more usually) for some detail or portion of it; an artist's pictorial record of his observation of some object, incident, or effect, or of something that occurs to his mind, intended for his own guidance in his subsequent work. Also, occas., a drawing, painting, or piece of sculpture aiming to bring out the characteristics of the object represented, as they are revealed by especially careful observation.

1769 *REYNOLDS Disc. R. Acad.* ii. Wks. 1797 I. 29 What, therefore, I wish to impress upon you is, that whenever an opportunity offers, you paint your studies instead of drawing them. 1822 *H. MACKENZIE Life Home* 92 Of this piece [sc. Douglas's] there are extant... more fragments and original sketches, or, as a painter would call them, *studies*, than of any other of Mr. Home's productions. 1857 *RUSKIN Pol. Econ. Art* ii. § 90 He will make a study of a picture he likes, for his own use, in his own way; but he won't and can't copy. 1871 *HAMERTON Eicher's Handbk.* 59 These two things, the pen study for line, and the sepia study for values of light and dark, are sufficient if properly done, and enough done, to educate an etcher. 1874 *R. TYRWHITT Sketching Club* 48 By a study I mean, generally speaking, a finished drawing of some part of a picture. 1883 *RUSKIN Art of Eng.* 10 The study of cattle on a Highland moor in the evening, by Mr. Davis. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 745/2 M. Guignard exhibits a clever study of a calf being fed. 1911 *Act 1 & 2 Geo. V.* c. 45 § 2 (i) Any... sketch, plan, model, or study made by him for the purpose of the work.

b. A discourse or literary composition devoted to the detailed consideration of some question, or the minute description of some object; a literary work executed as an exercise or as an experiment in some particular style or mode of treatment.

1856 *CARLYLE Remin.* (1881) II. 240 It was by her address and invention that I got mysoterkin of a 'study' improved out of its worst blotches. 1877 *SWINBURNE Note C. Brownie* 29 A study in that kind as soft and true as Rousseau's, as keen and true as Brownie's. 1911 *A. G. HOGG Christ's Message* 133 Recall the thought to which the two first Studies of this week led up.

11. *Study*. (See quot. 1883.)

1875 *STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms, Study*, a term applied to an exercise for the pianoforte or other instrument. 1883 *F. TAYLOR in Grove's Dict. Mus.* III. 746/2 *Studies*, the name given to a large class of musical compositions... having... the cultivation of the powers of execution for their chief object. Studies have been written for nearly every instrument, but... it will be sufficient here to speak of Pianoforte Studies, which form the great majority of all those in existence.

12. *attrib. and Comb.*, as (sense 5) *study-book*, *-club*, *-day*, *desk*, *house*; *study-bearings*, *-racked*, *-worn*, *adjs.*; (sense 8) *study-cap*, *-chair*, *-door*, *-fagging*, *-fire*, *-lamp*, *man*, *-table*, *-window*; *study-bred* *adj.* Also *study boy*, in some schools, a boy who, as being in an upper form, has a share of a 'study' (sense 8); *study-hall* [= *F. salle d'étude*], in Roman Catholic colleges, a large room in which the pupils prepare their lessons; *study-place* (a) = sense 8; (b) = *study-hall*.

1670 *EACHARD Cont. Clergy* 25 If... instead of such either of inferior parts, or a feeble constitution... there were pick'd out those that were of a tolerable ingenuity, of a 'study-bearing body, and... as hence there is nothing to hinder our universities from being full, so [etc.]. 1610 *BOLTON Elem. Arithmet.* 49 Fitt arms, and 'study-books for whom. 1858 *W. G. TREVELL (title)* A Study Book of Civil and Mechanical Engineering. 1893 *STEVENS Catrona* xxiv. I... purchased a study-book in law. 1899 *KIPLING Stalky* vi. 181 The four long form-rooms in which all below the rank of 'study-boys' worked. 1899 *J. A. HOBSON Ruskin* 220 An abortive brood of 'study-bred theories and researches. 1832 *S. WARREN Diary Physic.* II. ii. 59 He was in a brown dressing gown, and 'study cap. 1848 *B. F. WESTCOTT in A. Westcott Life* (1903) I. ii. 102 In my inventory they call it a 'study-chair'! 1886 *G. ALLEN Mainie's Snake* xvii. He sat... to a red velvet-

cush oned study-chair. 1910 *Universe* 26 Aug. 8 Its columns have in the past led to the formation of various groups and 'study-clubs. 1730 *T. BOSTON Acc. My Life* xii. (1908) 286 For about 3 weeks, as my 'study-day came about, I found my self unftitted for it. 1549 *CHALONER Erasme. Praise Folly* Q ij b. As though I had prickly piked our Maister doctors cunnung out of their 'studi desks. 1585 *DANIEL tr. P. Jovius' Disc. Imprese* G vii. Of whom he [sc. Erasme] demanded what posie were fit to be set on his 'Stodie doore. 1853 *MRS. GASKELL Ruth* xxx. His study-door was but a step from that which led into the street. 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* i. viii. He... chose them for his fags, and excused them from 'study-fagging. 1817 *SCOTT Harold* Intro. I, I love my 'study-fire to trim, And coo right vacantly some idle tale. 1891 *Tablet* 12 Sept. 425 You will not get it all to the 'study-halls and in the class-halls. 1499 *Prompt. Parv.* 651/2 (Pynson) Cell or 'study hows, cella. 1883 *F. M. CRAWFORD Dr. Claudius* i. He struck a maich and lit his 'study-lamp. 1657 *J. WATTS Scribe, Pharisee* etc. 266 Passing our times in speculative notions and contemplations, as some onely 'Study-men, and not Pulpit-men do. 1563 *SIUTE Grounds Archit.* 3 h. Your 'study places, where you wold write, draw or devise... ought to receive their light from the northe. 1667 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* III. 71 They satt to gether in the study place. c. 1755 in *B. Ward Hist. St. Edmund's Coll.* (1893) 301 At two o'clock on School Days all go to ye Study Place. 1812 *W. TENNANT Auster* F. vi. xlii. Thy 'study-rack'd, perplexed brains. 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* t. viii. Selling even his school-books, candlestick, and 'study table. 1912 *Hibbert Jnl.* Oct. 121 The dullard will be more happy and useful at the plough-land than at the study-table. 1871 *LOWELL (title)* My 'Study Windows. 1897 'T'WOIT' (H. W. Blackley) *Short Innings* xv. 221 Dick hoisted himself through the study-window. 1843 *D. POLLOCK in Life R. Pollok* 333 He... was pale, thin and 'study-worn.

Study (*stwdi*), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. studied. Forms: 3-7 *studie*, 4 *stidie*, *stude*, 4-6 *stodie*, -y, *studey*, 5 *studdie*, (*stadye*), 5-6 *stodey*, (6 pres. pple. *stoding*), 7-8 *studdy*, 4- *study*. See also *ESTUDY*. [*ME. studie*, a. *OF. estudier* (mod. *F. étudier*) = *Pr. estudiar* (semi-popular *estuziar*), *Sp. estudiar*, *Pg. estudar*, *It. studiare*, *ad. med.L. studiare*, *L. studium* *STUDY* sb.]

The verb has always been the usual rendering of *L. studere* (see *STUDY sb.*), which has influenced the sense-development.]

I. Intransitive uses.

L. To apply the mind to the acquisition of learning, whether by means of books, observation, or experiment. † *Const. in, on, upon* (a book, a branch of learning).

c. 1300 *St. Edmund* 279 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 78 He lynede adoun vpon his boc, þo he ne miȝte studie nomore. c. 1320 *Sir Trist.* 281 In hoc, while he was þore, He stodie euer, þat stipe. 1362 *LANG. P. Pl.* A. xii. 6 The werle to lerne bot loth for to studie. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saint's xxxi. (Eugenia)* 34 þir twa tung men ithandly studyt in philosophy. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Prok.* 184 What sholde he studie, and make hymselfen wood vpon a hoke in Cloystre alwey to poure. c. 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Prose) xlviii. 33 When prime is sungeñ til vnderen alle ye studie in luscuns. c. 1430 *LYUG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 217 Eche thyng of kynde drawith to his nature, Som to profite in wysdam and science, Som also to styden in Scripture. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* xxviii. 21 The noble Plato he stodied in the science of Astronomie. 1530 *PALSGR. 741/2*, I wolde fayne he a great clerke, but I love not to studye. 1661 *H. NEWCOMBE Diary* (Chetham Soc.) 9, I kept in all y^e afternoone and studyed on another oot. on my text Act. xxiv. 25. 1709 *HEARNE Collect.* (O.H.S.) II. 245 [Harduin] maliciously asserts that the Cardinal's way of studying was to read Indexes. a. 1721 *Prior Advice of Venus* 12 On female idleness his [Cupid's] pow'r relies, But when he finds us studying-hard he flies. 1746 *FRANCIS tr. Hor.*, *Sat.* u. vii. 20 [He] Now rakes at Rome, and now to Atheos flies; Intensely studies with the Learn'd and Wise.

b. *transf.-refl.* with complement.

1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 132 P. 1 A Gentleman that had studied himself dumb. 1725 *N. BAILEY Fam. Collog.* *Erasme*. (1733) 16, I approve well enough of studying hard, but not to study myself to Death. 1769 *E. BANCROFT Guiana* 227, I have not yet studied myself into a habit of investigating the Minutiae of Nature.

c. To follow one's educational or professional studies at a university, college, or the like; to be a student or learner of some science or art under a professor or master. † *Const. in.*

c. 1450 *CATGRAVE St. Aug.* xi. 17 Alipius, he seith, was at Cartage, studyng in rethorik. 1531 *N. Country Wills* (Surtees 1908) 127 Powr scolers... in eyther of thynyversites... there studyng in holy Dyvinitie. 1592 *Kyd Span. Trag.* iv. i. 76 When in Toleddo there I studied I was my chance to write a Tragedie. 1617 *MORVSON Illin.* 1. 6 Each man paid a Lubbeck shilling for tribute, my selfe onely excepted, who had that privilege because I went to study in the Universities. 1758 *L. TEMPLE Sketches* (ed. 2) 55 Vandyke studied under Rubens. 1780 *Mirror* No. 70 They had grown up at the same schools, and studied under the same masters. 1884 *A. BAIN Pract. Ess.* 204 In the current phrase, 'studying under some one,' there is a more express reference to being taught by a master, as in listening to lectures. 1898 *A. SUTHERLAND in H. G. Turner & S. Develofm. Austral. Lit.* 112 Now he had a chance of studying at the hands of Tom Sayers, afterwards the pugilist hero of England.

2. To think intently; to meditate († *of, on, upon, in*); to reflect, try to recollect something or to come to a decision. *Obs. exc. dial. and U.S. colloq.* 1340 *Aeneid* 24 þet eche may betere y-zye yne him-zelue yef he wyle wel studie. c. 1400 *Sc. Trojan War* (Horstm.) 1. 64 All wrath and angry ine hys heri Stude studeande a liill stert. c. 1400 *Beryn* 1793 Beryn studied in the ches, al-houze it naugt a-vailid. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* i. xxiv. 63 But yf youre harte be set... to study aboute the stablyng of the mynde in god, ye can not... saye hys seruyce deuoutly. c. 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xii. 287 He loked doun-

warde, & studyed a goode while that he sayd noo worde. 1514 *BARCLAY Cit. & Uplondysm.* (Percy Soc.) 18 Yet let me study, avoydyng perturbatione So maye I call them unto my remembrance. a. 1533 *BERNERS Huon* liii. 179 They both began to study for y^e first draught (i.e. move at chess). a. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. IV. 20 When the kyng had long digested and studied on this matter he made answers and sayd. c. 1563 *Jack Juggler* 310 And if I wold sit stoding this .vii. yere I shall not ellis lind how to saue me all clere. 1580 *HESTER tr. Fioravanti's Disc. Chirurg.* 31, I... beganne to consider of the matter... & so studying, it came in my memory, that the aire was cause of their death. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* ii. i. 82 You make me study of that: She was of Carthage, not of Tunis. 1647 *LIGHTFOOT Harmony* O. T. 49 Moses feeding his sheep and studying upon God, hath a vision of Christ in a bush. 1672 *DRYDEN 1st Pl. Cong. Granada* iii. Stage-dir., He walkes swiftly, and discomposidly studyng. 1811 *Henry & Isabella* II. 5 He was not so spiritually engrossed, but that he had time to study a little upon temporal affairs. 1876 'MARK TWAIN' *Tom Sawyer* xviii., 'Go on, Tom!' 'Just let me study a moment—just a moment. Oh, yes—you said you believed the door was open.'

† b. *Phrase. To study by or in oneself. Obs.*

c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1440 Cuthbert was gretly stonyed And he him selfe hisly stedyed. c. 1450 *Merlin* ii. 28 Gretly stodied eucry clerke he hym-self, but for all their labour thei coude not fynde but oon thyng. a. 1533 *BERNERS Huon* li. 171 He began to study in hymself whether he shulde shewe the trouthe or eles to lye.

† c. To be in doubt or perplexity; to 'take thought' anxiously. *Obs.*

1362 *LANG. P. Pl.* A. viii. 132 Mony tyme þis Metels han made me to studie for peris loue. c. 1366 *CHAUCER Meich. T.* 711 Who studieth now but faire freshe May? 1460 *CATGRAVE Chron.* (Rolls) 25 This mad simple men to studye, supposing that he was a god. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 139 b, Than came an aungel to Joseph & badde he sholde take Mary to his keepyng & study no more there-upon. 1546 *J. HIRWON Prot.* ii. iv. (1867) 49 Husband (quoth she) ye studie, be meyn now, And euen as ye thyne now so come to yow. a. 1586 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* xxiv. 31, I, that som tyme solide was and sage, Begouth to studie, stupfact and strange.

† d. With indirect question: To debate with oneself, deliberate, consider. *Obs.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2216 þai sal he studiand in þair thoght, Queþer þat he be crist or nai. *Ibid.* 28013 And yee levedis... studiis hu your hate to heu. a. 1340 *HAMFOLK P. xlii* 2 þai sat and studiis how þai might doe in dede þat þai hal wickidly thoght. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 146 This king began to studie and muse, What strange matiere he myhte use The knyghtes wittes to confounde. c. 1450 *Merlin* ii. 278 He... began to stodie howe he myght spede to go to the kyng Arthur. a. 1533 *BERNERS Huon* cl. 570 She stode styl and studyed what voyce it myght be. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich.* II. v. 2, I have beene studying how I may compare This prison where I lye, vnto the world. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* v. xlii. He studied how to feed that mightie host. 1694 *ATTERBURY Sermon* (1726) 1. 184 Every Man is continually studying how to put a Trick upon his Neighbour. 1788 *MRS. HUGHES Henry & Isab.* III. 79 She determined... not to study what would best deceive her friends and the world; but [etc.].

† e. To ask oneself without answer, 'wonder' why, what, etc. *Obs.*

c. 1480 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab. x. (Fox & Wolf)* v. I studdie, quhy ye suld stop me, Sen that I falit never to you. a. 1533 *BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Dd vj b, I studye soore what hath meued the to leaue chynalyre.

† f. To search, 'cast about' for. *Obs.*

1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utopia* ii. iii. (1895) 137 That no man... shall then afterwarde rather studye for [L. *excellentis*] reasons wherewith to defende [etc.]. 1592 *Arden of Feverham* v. iii. 13 Study not for an answer; looke not down. 1609 *ROWLANDS Knave Clubs* (1872) 38 A greedy minded prippel Clearke, Had gathered store of gould, And studied for a place secure His hooded scape to hould. 1613 *T. ADAMS White Devil* Ep. Ded., This Sermon beares so strange a Title in the forehead, that I durst not (a while) study for a Patronage to it. 1717-8 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Lady* — 16 Mar., I am in great danger of losing my English... I am forced to study for Expressions. 1732 *SWIFT Let. to Gay* 10 July, I found a Moral first and studied for a Fable. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) VII. 369 She must have studied for an expedient.

† 3. To exercise oneself, employ one's thought or effort in. *Obs.*

1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* Prol. 3 For euyr he was stodi- yng in good and gracious thewes. 1456 *SIR G. HAVE LAW ARMS* (S.T.S.) 25 Otheris that studyt nocht in the keeping of leaure, bot mare to the contrufing [printed contriving] of falshe. 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* iv. i. (1883) 161 When the governouers studye in wisdom.

4. a. With inf.: To endeavour, make it one's aim, set oneself deliberately to do something. *arch.* 1340 *Aeneid* 232 Stude þou to heue. c. 1350 *Will. Palerme* 120 Pan studied schis stify as stepmoderes wol alle, to do dermly a despit to here stepchilderen. 1377 *LANG. P. Pl.* B. xv. 587 þei... studieden to stroyen hym and stroyden herself. c. 1450 *CATGRAVE St. Gilbert* xiv. 20 þis vyf wyche Gilbert stodied euery day to here schidis to þe hely vyf wyche bren to þe tabernacl. 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* iii. iv. c. 1482 132 We studye for to he lyke vnio helues of the see. c. 1482 *J. KAV tr. Causarins Siege of Rhodes* (1770) 7 11 They toured their fantasye and studyed with alle their vertue and myghte to assaute the cyte. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 4 Yet amonge moste folke that man is holdyn Moste wyse, whiche to be ryche studyeth only. 1526 *TUNDALE i Thess.* iv. 11 We heseehe you... that ye studye to be quyet [so 1611], and to medle with youre owne busynes. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Commun., Prayer for King*, That... he [the King] maye... studye to preserue thy people... in wealth, peace, and Godlynes. 1585 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholay's Voy.* i. xvi. 17 b, They study to seek places coole & shadowous. 1639 *N. N. tr. Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* ii. 59 The more lascivious study commonly to appeare most chaste. c. 1665 *MRS. HUTCHINSON Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 359 But Cromwell, who of late studied to give him oeglects, passed him by. 1701 *W. WORTON Hist. Rome* 312

He study'd to do as much mischief as he could. *a 1755 BURNETT Own Time* (1766) I. 115 No body did ever study to hurt him. *1798 WEBER in Owen Wellesley's Deser.* (1877) 10, I have not studied to exaggerate any part of this memorandum. *1823 SCOTT Quentin D. xxi.* 'For whom are you?' 'For France—for France,' answered Quentin, studying to get away.

† b. With clause: To employ one's effort *that*. *1656 EARL MONM. tr. Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass. ii.* vi. (1674) 145 They should chiefly study, that... clemency might clearly be seen in the punishment.

† 5. [After L. *studere* with dat.] To be addicted to; to direct one's efforts to; to be solicitous for, after; to set one's mind upon. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF Jer. vi. 13 Alle to avarice studien. — *2 Macc. ii. 29* Forsothe grauntynge the trewe of alle autours, but we ousre self studyinge to shortnesse. *c 1430 Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 205 pou studieth after nyce aray. *1561 DAUS tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) Pref. 10 Certaine thinges. I have not set forth in these my sermons, studiung much, for brevity. *1603 STOW Surv. Lond.* (1903) I. 189 Their Pletates... studyng for mony, omitted the punishment limited by law.

II. Transitive uses.

† 6. To ponder over, meditate upon. *Obs.*

a 1300 Cursor M. 7128 Pis [sc. Samson's riddle] it was quen bai had soght, And stodid three dais al for noght. *c 1380 WYCLIF Sel. Wks. II.* 116 Studie pou be dede of Crist, and knitt ow witt wiþ anober. *1474 CAXTON Chesse iv.* viii. (1883) 186 To gyue hem cause to leue her pensifens and sorowes In aysynge & studyngne this game.

† b. *causatively*. To cause to mne; to perplex. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1654 T. WHALLEY in Ussher's Lett. (1686) 602 Your noting their defects... more studied me.

7. To apply one's mind to the acquiring of (a science, art, language, etc.).

1445 in Anglia XXVIII. 273 Aonias also, which crafte of musys studied. *1516 Kal. New Leg. Eng.* (Pynson) 28 b, As be was studyng arithmetike, his moder then latlye deed apperyd to hyn. *1595 SHAKS. Tam. Shr. i. i.* 40 In briefe sir, studie what you most affect. *1634 Sir T. HAWKINS Pol. Observ.* 36 Happy he, who studieth prudence on others books. *1698 FRAYER Acc. E. India & C.* 263 Studyng all the Arts of Thrift, will Travel for Fifty Shillings. *a 1704 LOCKE Educ.* § 167 Wks. 1714 III. 74 If a Gentleman be to study any Language, it ought to be that of his own Country. *1715 ADDISON Drummer* tit. i. I warrant you he has study'd the black art. *1750 WARBURTON Julian* Intro. p. xxxviii, That very Philosophy, which was then adopted to explain articles of Faith, was now studied only to instruct us in the history of the human mind [etc.]. *1785 Mrs. HUGHES Henry & Isab.* III. 28 Our heroine had not at all studied the rules of whist, and practised them very little. *1833 G. COMBE Lect. Pop. Educ. i.* (1848) 14 They have wasted in studying—or in attempting to study—Greek and Latin, the only time which their pressing occupations left at their command. *1878 STEDMAN Oxford: Soc. & Intell. Life* 280 Political Economy may be studied in Fawcett or Mill.

† b. *colloq.* To study up: to study (a subject) in view of some special emergency, e. g. an examination; to 'get up'. In recent Dicts.

8. To be occupied with (a specific branch of learning) as the subject of one's educational course or professional training.

1569 UNDERDOWN Ovid's Insect. Ibis Pref. A vij, Ovid... was a gentleman of a good house, who rather to please his father, than for any love he bare thereto, studied the lawe. But after his decease, he returned to his olde study of Poetry againe. *1611 G. H. tr. Anti-Colon* 35 Being asked whether bee had study'd Diuinitie in the College of Iesuites, he answered: Yea, [etc.]. *1700 EVELYN Diary* 8 Dec., The Chancery requiring so little skill in deep law learning, if the practiser can talk eloquently in that Court, so that probably few care to study the law to any purpose. *1841 Penny Cycl.* XXI. 184/1 The university of Göttingen, where Seetzen from 1785-88 studied medicine, the natural sciences, [etc.].

† b. In passive. To be educated. *Obs.*

a 1602 HEVLIN Hist. Presbyt. ii. (1670) 54 The State of Avignon... being visited with such of the French Preachers as had been studied at Geneva. *1652 STYLINGF. Orig. Sacre* ii. ii. § 5 And after, speaking of their Kings being studied in their arts as well as others of the Priests, he adds, [etc.].

9. To read (a book, a passage, an author) with close attention.

1422 YONGE tr. Secreta Secret. 247 Good bokys to rede and study. *1526 Piler. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 But rather I hesche all the reders so to study this present treatise, that [etc.]. *1611 BIBLE Transl. Pref.* § 4 If we do not studie them [the Scriptures]. *1701 De Foe Trueborn Eng.* 29 The Learned Men who study Aristotle. *1844 E. FRITZGERALD Lett.* (1899) I. 125 Think of the roccoccity of a gentleman studying Seneca in the middle of February 1844 in a remarkably damp cottage. *1848 THACKERAY Van. Fair* ix, At college... he prepared himself for public life... by studying the ancient and modern orators with great assiduity. *1885 M. ARNOLD Ess. Crit.* Pref. p. viii, One cannot be always studying one's own works. *1881 P. BROOKS Cattle of Lord* 60 A text which we have once studied is like a star upon which we have once looked through the telescope. *1910 Month Jan.* 2, I have read promiscuously in the *Miscellaneous Writings*, sampling nearly everything and studying some sections carefully. *1910 F. C. BURKITT Earliest Sources Life Jesus* ii. 32 Their common matter may be studied and compared at a glance.

† b. Of an actor: To commit to memory and exercise oneself in the rendering of (a part).

1601 SHAKS. Twel. N. i. v. 109, I can say little more then I have studied, & that question's out of my part. *1602 — Ham.* ii. ii. 566 You could for a need study a speech of some dozen or sixteen lines? *1778 MISS BURNBYE Evelina* (1791) I. x. 19, I could hardly believe he [sc. Garrick] had written a part, for every word seemed to be uttered from the impulse of the moment. *1779 Mirror* No. 9 ¶ 2 The part of

Lear was to be performed by an actor who had studied the character under the English Rousier.

10. To examine in detail, seek to become minutely acquainted with or to understand (a phenomenon, a state of circumstances, a series of events, a person's character, etc.); to investigate (a problem).

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. Conestaggio 131 Who had sent John de Noghiera to the Vniversitie of Coimbra, to studie the point of their pretended election. *1658 FLECHERON Enigm. Charac.* 76 In Grammar Schools, where they study Boyes so long, they are made for ever studying men. *a 1687 PERRY Polit. Anat.* x. (1691) 70 So as it becomes a Trade to study and make Advantages of these Irregularities [in the value of coin]. *1807 ORIE Lect.* iv. (1848) 321 In studying and copying the works of old and celebrated masters, it is proper, however, that [etc.]. *1830 R. KNOX Beclurd's Anat.* 42 The anatomist may study the human body in two different states. *1843 RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* I. i. 1. § 2 The mindless copyist studies Raffaele, but not what Raffaele studied. *1845 PATTISON Ess.* (1899) I. 14 The Church studying the barbarian temper for the purpose of winning it to Christ. *1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vi. 11. 105 Over the room which he occupied in the King's Bench prison lodged another offender whose character well deserves to be studied. *1885 'H. CONWAY' Family Affair* xxvii, The more he studied the situation, the more apparent it became that, to use his own words, he was in a cleft stick. *1907 A. W. STEWART Stereochem.* 546 Brion studied the action of the animal organism upon the four tartaric acids. *1918 Times Lit. Suppl.* 14 Mar. 126/2 It is through the writings of Tolstoy and others that the intelligent public has studied Russia.

† b. To scrutinize (a visible object) in order to ascertain its nature or to be familiar with or interpret its appearance; loosely, to look at as if examining minutely.

1662 GURNALL Chr. in Arm. iii. verse 18. lviii. 528 The curious Linmer studies the face of the man before he makes his draught. *1700 DRYDEN Fables* Ep. Ded. C1, You have studied every Spot of Ground in Flanders, which... has been the Scene of Battles and of Sieges. *1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH Moral T.* Prussian Vase (1816) I. 222 Many studied the countenance of the king, to discover what his wishes might be. *1844 KINGLAKE Eothen* xiv, By seizing and studying the contents of my dearest portmanteau. *1878 STROMAN Oxford: Soc. & Intell. Life* 286 Finally he will study the specimens in the Court with the aid of the Catalogues of the Oxford Museum. *1889 Century Mag.* May 85/2 He was studying the toe of his foot visible through a rift in his well-worn brogan. *1908 R. BACOT A. Cuthbert* xxi, 257 She was engaged in studying her sister-in-law's figure and personality attentively.

11. To aim at, seek to achieve. Now only, to be solicitous of, aim at (some quality in one's own action).

1606 CHAPMAN Gentl. Usker v. ii. 22 Nor studieth eminence, and the higher place Amongst thy coosouts, like all other Dames. *1611 BIBLE 1 Chron.* xxiv. 2 For thy heart studieth destruction. *a 1611 CHAPMAN Iliad* vii. 55 Satiuntus... (studying both our ill) Will never cease till Mars... his rauenous stomacke fills, With ruin'd Troy. *1658 Sir T. BROWNE Hydriot.* v. 29 While some have studied Monuments, others have studiously declined them. *1667 MILTON P. L.* ix. 233 For nothing lovelier can be found in woman, then to study household good. *1719 DE FOE Crusoe* ii. (Globe) 355 The three Villains studied nothing but Revenge. *1738 SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* Intro. 43, I most earnestly recommend to my male Readers, that they would please a little to study Variety. *Mod.* He seems to have studied brevity rather than lucidity.

† 12. To meditate, purpose. *Obs.*

1665 DRYDEN Tyr. Love ii. i. (1670) 27 He from your bed does study a Divorce.

13. To devise, excogitate. Now only with *out*.

1559 Homilies I. Good Wks. iii. Iiv, Suche as he hath commaunded in his holy Scripture, and not suche woorkes as menne have studied out of their owne brayne. [1549 Iivb reads have imaged of their awne brayne.] *1611 BEAUM. & FL. Maid's Trag.* v. (1619) L 1 b, Thou art some prating Fellow, One that hath studied out a trick to talke and moue soft harted people. *a 1637 B. JONSON Sat. Sketch.* i. iii, I will still study some revenge past this! *1782 WARTON Ess. Pope II.* viii. 78 The temple itself is nobly and magnificently studied. *1845-6 TRENCH Huts. Lett.* Ser. i. vi. 95 We might study out a system; but can we ever study out a person?

14. To exercise thought and deliberation in (an action, composition, etc.).

1668 EVELYN tr. Frazer's Idea Perf. Paint. 120 Intelligent men, who finding nothing of rare and well studied in their Works... will be soon wearied with a transitory view of their Labors. *1710 FELTON Diss. Classics* (1718) 171 His Words flowed rather from Nature than Art; and where they appear most to be studied, they appear at the same time to be most affected. *1852 Mrs. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xxvi, It was tied up with an evident eye to the contrast of colour, and the arrangement of every leaf had carefully been studied. *1857 TROLLOPE Barchester T.* xxxii, The epistle to Mr. Towers was studied, and recopied, and elaborated at the cost of so many minutes, that [etc.].

15. To pay practical regard to, 'consider' (a person's wishes, feelings or interests); hence *colloq.* to be careful of the convenience or feelings of, to humour (a person).

1758 S. HAYWARD Sern xviii. 534 Where a person... is continually studying our advantage. *1798 SOPHIA LEE Canterb. T.* Young Lady's T. II. 31 [He] soon studied her convenience. *1852 DICKENS Bleak Ho.* ii, [I] a tradesman] have been accustomed to study the leaders of my high connexion. *1858 Mrs. CARLILE Lett.* II. 352 With no husband to study, housekeeping is mere play. *1851 F. W. ROBINSON Ne Church* v. v. III. 258 Say that, to set her free, I have to ask the law to take you prisoner again, do you think for a moment I should study you in saving her? *1891 Times* (weekly ed.) 1 Nov. 875/3 She was wilbing to study their wishes to a certain extent. *1895 Law Times* XCIX. 545/2

We best serve our own interests in studying the interests of those for whom we act. *1909 Spectator* 25 Sept. 451/1 They speak of a sensitive child who must be studied.

Study, obs. var. *STEADY*, *STITHY*.

Studyant (e, -ent) (e, obs. forms of *STUDENT*).

Studying (stɔˈdiɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *STUDY* v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb *STUDY*.

1303 R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne 443 39f bey [sc. dreams] com noght purg studyng [fr. *de cogitatione*]. *1362 LANGL. P. Pl.* A. iv. 143 Bote stereden for studing and stoden as Bestes. *1423 JAS. I King's Q.* viii, Myn eyen gan to smeit for studyng. *c 1430 Syr Goner.* (Roxh.) 1590 Stil he stode in studyng. *1534 MORE Let. to Wilson Wks.* 1441/2, I determined with my self vterly to discharge my myode of any further studyng or musinge on the matter. *1656 tr. Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 395 An earnest studyng of one object, takes away the sense of all other objects for the present. *1697 FLOYER Eng. Baths* iii. 64 Studyng and Sleeping much is very injurious in the use of Baths. *1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' Col. Reformer* xxiv, There's a deal of studying required... before a man comes to see the right thing at the right time.

† b. *attrib.*

c 1440 Promp. Parv. 452/1 Selle, stodyngne howse, cella. *1628 I. BALL Life Preston* (1885) 166 His preaching & studyng labours were exceeding good. *1661 P. HENRY Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 77 [Feb.] 9. Studyng day... 10 Sabbath-subject, concerning Anger. *Ibid.* 80 [March] 9 Studyng-day. *1661 J. WARD Diary* (1839) 109 Wee saw him sitt... with his hat with silver lace about it, and his studyng gowne on. *1685 WILDING in Collect.* (O.H.S.) I. 262 For making my studyng gown... 00 02 00. *1708 CHAMBERLAYNE Pres. St. Gt. Brit.* (1710) 303 All the Libraries in Oxford are Studyng Libraries; and those of Cambridge, are Lending-Libraries. *1788 COWPER Gratitude* 9 This wheel-footed studyng chair.

Studyless, *a. rare*—1. [f. *STUDY* sb. + -LESS.]

Not addicted to study.

1614 SILVESTER Little Birtas 1009 School-lesse, Schollers; Learned, studi-lesse.

Stue, obs. var. *STEW sb. i.* sb. 2, v. 2, *STOW v. 2*

1578 H. WORTON Courtlie Controv. 32 Wee see for one branche of a tree stued off, that nature planteth seaucous sciens vpon the same stocke.

Stuer, var. *STURE*, a sturgeon.

Stuerd(e), *Stuerna*, obs. ff. *STEWART*, *STERN* a.

|| *Stufa* (stū'fa). *rare*. [It = next.]

1. = *STUFE*.

1832 GELL Pompeiana I. vi. 85 A heated *stufa*.

2 (See quot.)

1830 LYELL Princ. Geol. (1835) I. ii. iii. 304 In many volcanic regions, jets of steam, called by the Italians 'stufas', issue from fissures, at a temperature high above the boiling point.

† *Stufata*. *Obs. rare*—1. [Altered f. It. *stufato*, f. *stufare* to stew. Cf. *STOFFADO*.] Some kind of stew.

1771 SMOLLETT Humph. Cl. 11 Oct., He taught me... to cook several outlandish delicacies, such as *ollas*, *pepper-pots*, *pill-lavus*, *corys*, *clabots*, and *stufatas* [many later edd. give *stufatas*].

† *Stufe*, sb. *Obs.* Also 6 *stuphe*, *stewfo*, 7 *stuph*,

stufte. [ad. It. *stufa*.] A hot-air bath: = *STOVE sb. 1*.

1533 ELVOT Cast. Helthe (1541) 72 b, Moderate sweatyng in hot bathes or stufes be to this complexion necessary.

1547 BOOROE Brew. Health § 292 Vse then [for itching] purgations and stufes and sweates. *1549 THOMAS Hist. Italic* 28 The Romaines used oftenime, to bathe them selves, wherefore... private men made them stewes or hotehouses of theyr owne.

1631 JOROEEN Nat. Bathes i. (1669) 2 Vapours [Baths] are Stufes and Hot Houses. *a 1667 ADNEY Lices, Bacon* (1893) I. 78 There were two bathing-rooms or stufes, whether his Lordship retired afternoons as he sawe cause.

attrib. *1598 Florio, Stufaiuolo*, a bathie or stufe-keeper.

Heuce † *Stufe* v.

1598 Florio, Stufare, to stue meate, to stufe, or bathe in a whot house.

Stufer, obs. f. *STIVER*.

Stuff (stɒf), sb. 1. Forms: 4-5 *stof*, 5-6 *stoffe*,

4-7 *stuiffe*, 5-6 *stuf*, 5-8 *stuf*, (6 *stouffe*),

4-*stuf*. [ME. *stoffe*, *stuf*, a. OF. *stoffe* fem.,

material, furniture, provision (mod. F. *stoff* material, stuff, esp. textile material) = Pr., Sp., Pg.

estofa, cloth, quality, It. *stoffa* piece of rich textile fabric. From the OF. word for med.L. *estoffa*,

stoffa, Du. *stoffe*, *stuf* fem., G. *stoff* masc., matter, stuff, whence Sw. *stoff*, Da. *stof* neut.

The ultimate etymology is obscure. Diez conjectured that the Rom. *stoffa* and the related vb. *stufare* (Stufv v.)

are derived from the OHG. **stoffan* (MHG. mod.G. *stoff*) to plug with oakum, which is explained by Strov v. 1

representing the OHG. addition of med.L. *stufare* to plug, stop up, f. *stufpa* tow, oakum. This is open to strong objections:

the likelihood of a specifically HG. etymon for a Com. Rom. word is questionable, and the original sense of the Rom. verb

appears to be, not 'to plug or stop up', but 'to garnish or store with something'. Whether the sb. is the source of

the verb, or derived from it, is uncertain; the masc. form in It. *stoffo*, Pg. *estofa* quilted material, is undoubtedly a

verbal noun.]

I. 1. Equipment, stores, stock.

† a. A body of soldiers; a garrison; an auxiliary force, reinforcement. Also *stuff of people*. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR Bruce v. 258 Now takis Iames his viage... With two shomen... That ves a symill stuff to a, A land or

castell for tovyin! *1412-20 Lyce. Tretyce* iv. 2119 Whanne he sawe his Grekis gonne faile And were felle to stonden

in baraille For lak of stuff þat shulde hem reconforte. *c 1445 Wyntoun Cron.* i. 124 Befor it set we Cherubin, þat mai be

understandin richt A stuff of angelis blith and bricht. *1430-40 Lyce. Beckat* ii. xiv. (1554) 53 b, Up he rose and gan

himselȝ taunce No stuffe about him but seargeantes riotous. *1442 ROOS & BEKYNTON in B. Corr.* (Rolls) II.

213 Yf any stuff or pouaire of English pouple had be there.
1470 HENRY Wallace vi. 693 The ij captans some mett thaim at Beggair. With the hail stuff of Roxburgh and Berweike.

†b. In M.E. poetry, the quilted material worn under the mail, or itself serving in place of armour. In later use: Defensive armour. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* 10031 Vaumbras & rerbras, wyb coters of stel, per-onen an aketon wyf & al sylk [Fr. *haubere et bon et bel vestu*], His cote of armes per-on. 131. *Gauz. & Gr. Knt.* 581, & syphen be brawdren byrne of byrst stel rynggez, Vmbe-weued hat wy3, ypon wlonk stuffe. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 2980* Some arays paim in rynggez some in rawe brenys. Some in stalwart stuffe & some in stele plates. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xlv. He... Thro the wast of the body wowundet him ille; The squd styntet for no stuffe, he was so wele stelet. c 1470 HENRY Wallace iv. 563 With ire him strait on his gorgeat off steill. The tressand blaid to prysk euyrdeill. Throu plait and stuff, mycht nocht agayn it stand. c 1470 *Col. & Gauz.* 981 He... Hakkit throw the hard weid, to the hede lynt; Throw the stuff with the straik... He bewit attanis. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 130 Thir wlicht men weildit thair waponis so weil, That euerie straik out-throw thair stuff of steill Thay gart the blude brist out.

†c. The materials, stores, or supplies belonging to an army; munitions of war; more definitely *stuffs of war*. *Obs.*

1375 BARNHUN *Brice* xvii. 176 Wittail thair fand in gret fusione. And all that fell till stuff of toun. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 4811 Stuffe, or stuffure, *staurum*. c 1450 *Brut* II. 428 He ordeynyd hym a newe retenewe of men of armys and archeris, with alle maner of othir stuffis that bylongid therto. a 1466 GREGORY *Chron. in Hist. Coll. C. Lond.* (Camden) 161 And he toke alle hyr ordynauns of gonnyys and alle hyr vytayle, with alle the othir stuffe that was at the sege, that is to saye, xliij gonnyys, and ij C pyppys of brede and floure, and othir stuffe of payns and tentys. a 1500 *Bale's Chron. in Six Towns Chron.* (1912) 116 Item this yere the duke of Somerset w^t a grette power ordenance and stuff mounstred at portsmouth diverse tymes. *Ibid.* 152 W^t grett ordenance of Gonnes and othir stuffs of werre.

†d. The baggage of a soldier or an army; later *gen. baggage*, luggage. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 735 Thus they stowe ine the stuffe of fulle steryne knyghtez. 1530 PALSGR. 277/2 Stuffe earrynge, *aport, seruaige*... Stuffe that is in a fardell, *fardage*. 1535 COVERDALE 1 Sam. xxx. 24 Like as the porcion is of them that wente downe to the battayll, so shal y^e porcion be of them also that comde with the stuffe. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. 153 Come to the Centaur, fetch our stuffe from thence. a 1625 FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* II. i. I see my folly, Pack up my stuffe, I will away this mornynge. 1653 H. COCAN tr. *Pinolo's Trav.* I. 2 There I found a Carvel of Alfama, that was laden with the horses and stuff [Fg. *carvallos e falo*] of a Lord.

e. Stock or provision of food. *Obs. exc. Sc. Cf.*

More definitely †stuff of victual. †Lenten stuff: fish procured as a provision for Lent.

1436 HEN. VI in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* Var. Coll. (1907) IV. 199 We... have notable purveyed for the defense and keepynge of hem, as well in sufficiance of nombre of men and in stuff of vitaille, artillerie and alle manere abbilemens of werre as othervyse. c 1506 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 193 And your Lenten stuffe is to be, & I wote not what to do. 1535 *Sc. Acts* Jas. V (1814) II. 347/1 Pat Nane fortallaris be fundin byand vittallis fische flesche or vper stuff or he samyn be presentit to be mercat... vnder be pane of presonyng of bare personis. 1580 TUSSEY *Hush.* (1878) 126 Take shipping or ride, Lent stuff to provide. 1595 HANINGTON *Metam. Ajax* Prol. B 5 h, Lo stuffe for you good store, To gnaw, chew, bite and eate. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 23 Apr. 1667, Then was the banquetting stuff flung about the roome profusely. 1870 J. NICHOLSON *Littell's O' Hanne* 113 O' Ne'r-day stuffs we're weel laid in, A sonsy cheese, jist like the mune, Wi' crumpy cakes.

f. Provision of corn; in full †stuff of corn; hence corn or grain in any state (see quot. 1825-82). *Obs. exc. Sc.*

1461-2 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 311 Wher they fyndyth any maner of stof of corn grosyt, they to arest and take up all such stof. c 1470 HENRY Wallace iii. 220 Quhen this was doyne, to thar dyner thair went, Off stuff and wyne. 1595 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 6 In all kynde of stuffe, and cattell it abundes. 1635 D. DICKSON *Sel. Writ.* (1845) I. 94 He were an evil-skilled husbandman who should take a whole bing of stuff to be chaff, because there is much chaff in it. 1786 BURNS *Halloween* xv. The Simmer had been cauld an' wat, An' Stuff was unco green. 1825-82 JAMIESON, *Stuff*. It denotes grain in whatever state; whether as growing, cut down, in the barn, or in the mill.

g. Property, esp. movable property, household goods or utensils; furniture; more definitely *stuff of money, stuff of household*. *Obs. exc. in HOUSEHOLD-STUFF arch.*

1438 E. E. WILLS (1882) 111 Item to my wyf, all my stuff beyng at the Fawsterne. 1439 *Ibid.* 126 All his other godes and stuffes meveyathe that be leveh vnto him. c 1442-55 DR. BUCKINGHAM in *Paston Lett.* I. 61 In gode faith, brother... I have but easy stuffe of money withinne me, so that I may not plesse youre seid gode brotherhood. 1464 *Inv. in Turner's Dom. Archit.* (1859) III. iv. 113 A grette red standard full of stuff, locked with 2 lockes. c 1490 CAXTON *Rule St. Benet* 136 Suchie stuff that he hath not yeven before to folke bat ben poore or othir wyse, openly shall he chenne yeue to the monestary. 1501 BURY WILLS (Camden) 84, I bequeithe to Margaret my wyff all my stuff of household. 1538 in *Archaeologia* XLIII. 210 Certeyne guddes or stuffe appertaynyng to the seid Monastery remayneth unsold. 1595 II. CLAPHAM *Briefe Bible* I. 65 Josuah giving in charge that no man take any execrable stuffe of Iericho. 1621 BURTON *Anal. Mel.* II. iii. 111. 399 A poore man... eates his meat in wooden spoones, wooden platters, earthen Vessels, and such homely stuffe. 1635-56 COWLEY *Davidis* III. 220 Some lead the groaning waggons, loaded high, With

stuff, on top of which the Maidens ly. 1646 BURY WILLS (Camden) 193 She shall not... have the vse of any of the goods, stuffe of household, chattells, personall estate, or thinges by me herein given to her.

†h. The furnishing proper to a place or thing; appointments, apparatus. *Obs.*

1406 HOCCELEVE *La Male Regle* 349 My thank is qweynt, my purs his stuff hath lore. 1427-9 WILLS & HUI. N. C. (Surtees) II. 75 And I wyl yat y^e stuffe of alle myn howses of offices as kycheyn panetere and buttre... remayne to my son. 1523-34 FITZGERARD *Hush.* (1882) 14 A carte made of ashe, and lyke stuffe to it as is to a wayne. 1530 PALSGR. 277/2 Stuffe for a hedde, *acoistrement de lit*. 1538 ELVOR *Diet.*, *Choragium*, stuffe, properly wherewith that place is adorned, where as shall be enterludes or disgysynges. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. iii. 87 Oh mercie God, what masking stuffe is heere? What's this? a sleue? 1699-88 *Secr. Serv.* *Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 160 To Francis Duddell... for 5411 provisions for church stuff for the chapel at Dublin, 2671. 45. 100. 1683 WOOD *Life* 26 Nov. (O. H. S.) III. 285 Common report that lord Delamere, who was about Northampton burning all popish chapel stuffs, would be at Oxon next day.

†i. Cookery. Materials for filling a pie or for stuffing. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 51 For a pyc... py stuffe of fressh befe mynse bou schalle... Pen lay by capon in coslyn fyne. c 1450 *Two Cookery Bks.* II. 76 Make faire rownde cofyns... fill hem full of the stuffe, and sette hem ayen in the oven. 1533 J. HERWOOD *Johan A* iii. We made a pyc... The preest payde for the stuffe and the makynge. 1591 A. W. Bk. *Cookrye* 7 Then mingle all your stuff together, and put it in your Rabets belly. 1598 *Epulario* I j, Take Marchpane stuffe... prepare the paste... then fill it with the stuffe.

j. Stock-in-trade. *Obs. exc. north.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 118 h, There is not so lytle a corner any where, that they [sc. merchants] have not fylled full of their stuffe. 1630 BR. HALL *Occas. Medit.* xxx. (1631) 75 Each [street seller] tels what he hath... and yet (God wot) it is but poore stuffe that they set out, with so much ostentation. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* s. v. 'He's a deal o' stuff on hand, noo', a very large stock in trade.

II. That of which something is or may be made; material.

2. Material to work with or upon; substance to be wrought, matter of composition.

c 1440 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* I. 392 Of suche a stuffe as esy is to fynde is best... to bilde. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. v. (1883) 126 They that hen accustomed to make oymenets they ought to make hylt properly of true stuff and of good odoure. 1523 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Stirling* (1887) 17 And that tha [sc. the candles] be gud and sufficient stuffe. 1524 *Ibid.* 19 Jolen Allan, talyour, was in amerciament for the occupyyn of the furruris in furring of ane gounne with new stuffe. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 347/2 *Fistula*,... a pipe; a flute, whether it be of reede or othir stuffe. 1594 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* I. iii. § 3 Let Pluidas haue rude & obstatinate stuffe to carue,... his worke will lacke that bewtie which otherwise in filter matter it might haue had. 1621 DOWNS *Serm.* xv. (1640) 147 In all the Potters house, is there one vessell made of better stuffe then clay? 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Gard.*, *Cult. Orange Trees* 9 A Shovel-full of Stuff [F. *matière*] is thrown from each of the two or three separated Heaps [of ingredients for a compost]. 1764 BURN *Poor Lawes* 21 Hemp, wool, flax, or other stuff wrought, shall be sold... either at some market or other place.

b. collect. Materials or requisites for a piece of work; esp. building materials.

c 1400 *Deistr. Troy* 283 Now ordant was althing [sc. for the building of a ship] onestly here, And abundantly brought bat hom bild might, With all stuff for be stremes. 1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 441 The makers of the seid new Brigg, to have free entry and issue, with their Tymbre, cariage, and othir stuffe. 1473-4 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 68 For a leueray colare... gevin to him... price of the colare, stuff and workmanship, xj li. viij s. iiij d. 1482 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1910) XXV. 122 We fyndyng allemaner of stoffe as Bordes, Courerynges, Curreys, hookes, or Claspes, glewe, and floure for paaste [for binding the books]. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 149 Whan all his stuff was redy, he made theym to buydle there a strong castell. c 1550 in *Turner's Dom. Archit.* (1859) III. iii. 76 marc or more to pay weaver pouer workemen, laborers stuff and cariage. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholeu.* Pref. (Arb.) 21 A small cottage, poore for the stuffe, and rude for the workmanship. 1630 R. N. CAMDEN's *Eliz.* II. 106 The Queene by Proclamation prohibited any new dwelling houses to be built... vpon paine of imprisonment, and losse of the stuffe brought for the building. 1866 P. J. DAVIES *Pract. Plumbing* II. 80r Stuff, in plumbing, the lead and materials, such as is the stuff on the job.

†c. A manufactured material. Cf. sense 5. *Obs.*

1555 WATERMAN *Fardle Patious* I. v. 52 Thir did weare... shoes of a certeyne kinde of russles, named *Papyrus*, which after became stuffe, to geue name to our paper. a 1626 BACON *New Atlantis* 38 Wee haue also diuerse Mechanicall Arts, which you haue not; And Stuffes made by them; As Papers, Linnen, Silks, Tissues; dainty Workes of Feathers of wonderfull Lustre; excellent Dies, and many others.

3 *transf. and fig. a.* The substance or 'material' (whether corporeal or incorporeal) of which a thing is formed or consists, or out of which a thing may be fashioned.

1587 GOLING *De Mornay* (1592) 127 God for the creating of the world needed neither stuffe nor newe aduise. 1604 SHAKS. *Oil.* I. ii. 2 Yet do I bold it very stuffe o' th' conscience To do no contriuid Murder. 1610 — *Temp.* v. i. 156 We are such stuffe As dreames are made on. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. iv. 49. 1612 *Two Noble K.* II. i. 49 Not finding in The circuit of my breast any grosse stuffe To forme me like your hazon. 1621 DOWNS *Serm.* xv. (1640) 144 As soone as my soule enters into Heaven, I shall be able to say to the Angels, I am of the same stuffe as you, spirit, and spirit. 1648 BR. HALL *Breath. Devout Soul* xlviii. 81 When I look

back upon the stuffe whereof it [my body] is made, no better then that I tread upon. I haue much adoe to hold good terms with so unequal a partner. 1709 T. ROBINSON *Vind. Mosatch Syst.* 14 The Platonick Hypothesis... is to make God an Impotent Cause, not able to make this World without Matter and Stuff to work on. 1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob Arcot's Debts* Wks. 1792 II. 502 The debt of the company from the rajah of Tanjore, is just of the same stuff with that of the nabob of Arcot. 1866 HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xxii. From far... The stuff of life to knit me Blew hither: here am I. 1900 H. MACPHERSON *Herbert Spencer* v. 68 Now, in tracing the Universe, science can get no further back than the nebula, or world-stuff. 1914 A. F. GILES *Rom. Civilia.* i. 7 We have to realize that human nature, which is the stuff of history, is much the same in all ages.

b. What a person is 'made of'; one's capabilities or inward character. Also, solid qualities of intellect or character; capacity for achievement or endurance; the 'makings' of future excellence.

1557 EGEWORTH *Serm.* 305 h, He is a proud man he swelleth in the flesh and is not ful, but as a thing blown vp and readie to burst, and yet is there no sure and permanent stuffe within him. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 120 He is a proper man, but he is no descender... there is no stuffe in him. 1601 SHAKS *Jul. C.* III. ii. 97 When that the poore haue cry'de, Caesar hath wept: Ambition should be made of sterner stuffe. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* I. i. 58 Surely Sir, There's in him stuff, that put's him to these ends. 1785 COWPER *Task* iv. 636 Unapt to learn, and form'd of stubborn stuff, He yet by slow degrees puts off himself. 1792 R. CUMBERLAND *Calvary* v. 304 Is thy frail memory of that slippery stuff That a friend's sorrow washes out all trace Of a friend's features? 1820 BYRON *Morg. Maggiore* xxiv. For late there have appear'd three giants rough; What nation or what kind, dom bore the hatch I know not, but they are all of savage stuff. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-T.* Ser. II. ix. 212 There is stuff in him, and it is of the right practicable sort. 1853 LYTON *My Novel* x. xxiv. Yet Frank Hazeldan has stuff in him — a good heart, and strict honour. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* I. 224 He was not naturally of the stuff that martyrs are made of. 1862 *Baily's Mag.* May 312 He [an oarsman] looks remarkably well, and is made of stuff to stand training. *Ibid.* Dec. 313 There is some good howling stuff in him [sc. a crier]. 1879 *Times* 14 June 12/1 The Marquis... has some of the stuff of a man in him, in spite of his self-indulgence and his follies.

c. Predicatively, with epithet, of a person or a horse.

1553 *Respublica* I. iv. 376 Els will some of youe make good hanging stuff one daie. 1808 JAMIESON *S.* v. It is said of one, who will not yield in reasoning, or in fighting, 'He is good stuff, or a piece of good stuff'. 1830 MARRIAT *King's Own* iv. He is real stuff — never winced. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gt. II. vii. (1872) 1. 95 Rudolf... proved an excellent bit of stuff for a Kaiser. 1861 WHITT *Melville Market Harb.* i. 'Capital bit of stuff,' he repeats, dangling his feet out of the stirrups; 'as game as a pebble, and as neat as a pink.' 1869 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* vi. 175 He was as good a bit of stuff as ever was put together.

d. Material for literary elaboration; the matter or substance of a work, as distinguished from the form. Now rare. †In stuff: as regards the matter or substance.

c 1450 CARGRAVE *St. Aug.* xlv. 60 [his glorious doctour whom all cristen men ar bounde to do worship, most specially clerkys... bat haue grette stuff out of his bookes to ber lernynge. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholeu.* II. (Arb.) 129 They busie not them selues with forme of buildyng: They do not declare, this stuffe is thus flamed by Demosthenes, and thus and thus by Iulius. 1607 SHAKS. *Thion* v. I. 87 And for thy fiction, Why thy Verse swells with stuffe so fine and smooth, That thou art euen Naturall in thine Art. 1619 in *Eug. & Germ.* (Camden) 192 The inclosed writing... being, as by perusal you will find, in stuffe the very same with that I had at Saltzberg. 1675 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks (Grosart) II. 473 Having scarce stuffe enough for a letter to the Bench, I content myself with acquainting you [etc.]. 1684 ROSSOMON *Ess. Transl. Verse* 44 Degrading Prose explains his meaning ill, And shews the Stuff, but not the Workman's skill. 1855 MORLEY *Dutch Rev.* III. ix. 11. 458 This great event [the siege of Harlem] constituted... the principal stuff in Netherland history, up to the middle of the year 1573.

4. In various operative trades, applied *spec.* to the kind of material used in the trade.

a. Carpentry and Joinery: Timber.

Clear, free stuff: timber free from imperfections. *Quarter stuff:* see QUARTER sb. 30. *Thick stuff:* see quot. 1711. 1544 BETHAM *Precepts War* II. iv. Liv. Because stuffe doth somtyme want to make suche [wooden] byddges. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* vi. 123 The Wood that Joiners work upon they call in general Stuff. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Ship-build. Assist.* 48 Plank and thick Stuff for Ship-work. *Ibid.* 165 'Thick stuff; all Plank (as it may be termed) which is thicker than 4 Inches. 1799 *Null Advertiser* 15 June 2/2 Timber. For sale... A variety of stuff suitable for camp buildings. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 118 The shoulder [of the square] is pressed against the edge of a rectangular piece of stuff, and a line drawn close to the blade. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 83 The whole to be framed in a workmanlike manner, with the stuff (pieces of timber) sawed square of the several scantlings. 1879 CARSELL's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 130/1 Panel stuff should be treated in a similar manner. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 453/2 The timbers are usually of 12-inch stuff square-hewn or sawn.

b. The material of which a beaver-hat is made. Cf. *stuff hat* (11 c).

1799 *Reperl. Arts & Manuf.* X. 275 [Hat making.] The purpose of fulling being to form a dense compact stuff with hair.

c. Paper-making. (See quot.)

1745 DE COETLOGON *Hist. Arts & Sci.* II. 796/2 In these Mortars, the Rags being beaten... they take them out with little Iron hooped Pails... This makes what they call the *first Stuff*... After this, the Stuff is again put into clean Mortars. 1766 Half-stuff [see HALF. II n]. 1840 PENNY

Cycl. XVII. 208/2 The pulp, or *stuff*, as it is technically called, is now ready to be made into paper. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Stuff*, paper-stock, ground ready for use. When half ground it is known as half-stuff.

d. *Mining*. Material of rock, earth, or clay containing ore, metal, or precious stones.

1853 C. R. REAO *Austral. Gold Fields* 15. Anxious, at all events, to have a look at the real stuff, I accompanied one down to see him wash out his tin dish. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 19. Fragments of a crimson-colored rock were found by the miners, intermixed with the gold-dust. This 'red stuff,' so called, bothered the honest diggers not a little, interfering with their operations much after the manner of the celebrated 'blue stuff'—the rich sulphurets of silver. 1885 RINER HAGGARD *K. Solomon's Mines* xvi. I pointed to a series of worn flat slabs of stone. 'If those are not tables once used to wash the "stuff," I'm a Dutchman.' 1887 J. A. PHILLIPS & BAHERMAN *Elem. Metall.* (ed. 2) 185. The [iron] ore remains about ten minutes in the drum, or about 1000s of stuff are washed per hour.

5. Material for making garments; woven material of any kind.

1462 *Mamm. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 150 Item, delivaryrd to Willyam off Wardrope for stoffe for my lordys doiblett, xx. d. 1473 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* l. 73 Veluous to purfel a gowne to my Lady of hlae satyne lory, of the Kingis awin stufe. 1851 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* n. ix. (1895) 294. The priest is clothed in changeable colours, which in workmanship are excellent, but in stuff [i.e. material] not very pretious. 1856 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. iii. 119 *Griz.* I gave him the stuff. *Tail.* But how did you desire it should be made? 1877 MORVSON *Itin.* i. 208 My selfe and my brother bought each of us a long coat of as coarse stuffe as we could find. 1713 BERKELEY *Ess. in Guardian* v. Wks. 1871 III. 161 My couches, beds, and window-curtains are of Irish stuff. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* l. ii. 34 Certain quantities of stuff for the purpose of making 'stalking coats, and stalking hose'. 1838 JAMES *Robber* i. A coarse sort of stuff used by the common people.

b. In particularized sense: A kind of stuff; a textile fabric.

1604 E. G. [RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Ind.* iv. xli. 320 The Indians make stuffs of this wooll wherewith they clothe themselves. 1625 in Foster *Eng. Factories India* (1900) III. 62 'Neccanics, semeanes, dimittes, stuffs, gumlack, blood-stones, and the rest' will be sent as ordered. 1667 MIOLETON *Anything for Quiet Life* ii. ii. (1662) D. 1. But if you'd have a Petticoat for your Lady, here's a stuff. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 92 They make stuffes of the bark of a tree, to cover their nakednesse. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Germany* II. 229 Leipzig has considerable manufactures of its own, as in stuffs. 1791 W. HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. Intro. 2. The stuffs... were immersed in vats, where they received various colours. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* t. iv. The walls were covered with the stuffs of the East. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art.* i. 10 Applying your labour rationally; i.e., not... putting fine embroidery on a stuff that will not wear.

fig. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* n. iii. 53 Youths a stuffe will not endure.

c. *Spec.* A woollen fabric (see quot. 1882).

1643 [cf. *stuff* suit] 11 al. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 264 r. x He dresses himself according to the Season in Cloth or in Stuff. 1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict.* *Stuff*, in Weaving, is any Sort of Commodity made of Woollen Thread, &c. but in a particular Manner those thin light ones that Women make or line their Gowns or of with. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 465 *Stuffs*. This term... may be applied to any woven textile... but it more especially denotes those of worsted, made of long or 'combing wool'... Stuffs are distinguished from other woollen cloths by the absence of any nap or pile. 1896 C. K. PAUL tr. *Huyman's En Route* ii. vii. 275 The Trappist is buried without a coffin, in his robe of stuff.

d. As the material for the gown worn by a junior counsel. Hence *rarely*, A 'stuff-gownsmen', i. e. a junior counsel, as distinguished from a 'silk' (see SILK sb. 3 d).

For some years c. 1900 'Silk and Stuff' was the heading of the column devoted to bar news in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. 1889 A. BIRRELL *Sir F. Lockwood* v. 82 In 1882 Lockwood whilst still in stuff defended... with great success, a woman who [etc.]. 1892 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 12 Oct. 6/1 He was appointed to the bench when was a 'stuff' merely on the ground of professional merit.

III. Matter of an unspecified kind.

6. The general designation for solid, liquid, or (rarely) gaseous matter of any kind: used indefinitely instead of the specific designation, or where no specific designation exists. Often applied to a preparation or composition used for some special purpose.

1580-1 Act 23 *Eliz.* c. 9 *Preamble*. A certeyne kinde of Ware or Stuffe called Logwood. 1677 MORVSON *Itin.* ii. 165 They... delight to have their boots and shoes shine with blacking stuffe. 1617 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 223 or stuffe to kille myce at Gawthropp, iij. 1681 LANGFORD *Fruit-trees* 103 Some thin stuff out of a House of Office... hath been often used with good success. 1714 TYLOSELEY *Diary* (1873) 150 Gave Mrs. 6d. to by stuffe for her tyeth. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Stuff*, any composition, or melted mass, used to smear or daub the masts, sides, or bottom of a ship. 1820 SHELLEY *Oedipus Tyr.* i. 123. I vote... that Purganias rub a little of that stuff Upon his face. 1882 W. HUGGINS in *10th Cent.* Aug. 275 We have found that one part of the cometary stuff is in the condition of gas. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VII. 819 The kidneys gradually finding greater and greater difficulty in getting out the toxic stuff.

¶ Although the Eng. word is not, like Ger. *stoff*, used for 'matter' in the scientific sense (as opposed to 'spirit' or 'force' or 'energy'), it sometimes occurs in nounce-uses intended to illustrate the notion expressed by *matter* in this application.

1875 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* iii. § 93. 70 The conviction that there is something besides matter or stuff in the physical universe.

b. Applied to medicine, esp. liquid mixtures. More definitely *doctor's stuff* (see DOCTOR sb. 13). Now only *collog.* or with disparaging implication.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 255. I. did compound for her A certain stuffe, which beinge tane, would cease The present powre of life. 1636 in *Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.* (1863) II. 213 Paid Mr. Stammer for a glasse of stuff sent to the sick folks, 1s. od. 1779 WARNER in *Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) IV. 298 Your very kind letter, did me more good, I think, than any of my doctor's stuff. 1879 MOORE *Toni Cris's Mein.* 17 Sandy tip'd him a dose of that kind, that, when taken, it is n't the stuff, but the patient that's shaken. 1847 LEVER *Kitt, Guyenne* xvii. The old doctor... tore a leaf out of his pocket-book to order me some stuff for the cough.

c. Applied to articles of food or drink. *Good stuff*, the *stuff*; *collog.* whisky.

See also KITCHEN-STUFF, *sweet-stuff* (SWEET a. C. 1). 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 69. There's a whole Marchants venture of Wardrobe-stuff in him. 1678 in *Jrnl. Friends' Hist. Soc.* (1912) IX. 203 Who being gone from the fathers house where there is Lieuing bread enough, his owne Company are glad of his dry huskey stuffe. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 57 Wretched gripe-gut Stuff. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iii. vi. 23 My Friend Nic and I, not being used to such heady Stuff (champagne), got bloody Drunk. 1825 T. C. CROKER *Fairy Leg.* Irel. xxxii. (1859) 269 Dropping the glass, and it full of the stuff too, I bolted out of the door. 1854 SURTERES *Handley Cr.* iv. (1901) I. 30 A farmer and brewer; and making pretty good stuff, 'Dobbs's Ale'. 1861 MERREITH *Evan Harrington* xi. The guests had arrived at that stage when to reach the arm, or arrange the person, for a sip of good stuff, causes moral debates. 1886 D. C. MURRAY *Aunt Rachel* II. i. 12 Tek a shillin' and get a drop o' good stuff wi' it, an' warm up that old gizzard o' thine. 1895 BRAM STOKER *Watter's Moir* i. 5 Despite of all vigilance, a considerable amount of 'stuff' finds its way to the consumers without the formality of the Custom House. 1896 HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* liii. Ale, man, ale's the stuff to drink For fellows whom it hurts to think.

d. In certain operative trades, applied *spec.* to some particular composition or preparation used in the work. (a) *Plastering*. (See quot. 1812.) (b) *Baking*. (See quot. 1820.) (c) *Leather-manuf.* (See quot. 1875) = STUFFING.

Red stuff (see RED a. 19). *Touching stuff* (see TOUCHING sb. 4). *White stuff*, a gliders' composition of size and whiting, used to form a surface over wood to be gilded. (*Cent. Dict.* 1891.)

(a) 1824 P. NICHOLSON *Mech. Exerc.* 307 *Fine Stuff* is made of lime slacked and sifted through a fine sieve, and mixed with a due quantity of hair, and sometimes a small quantity of fine sand. Fine stuff is used in common ceilings and walls, set for paper or colour. *Ibid.* 309 *Fine and Hair*, is a mixture of lime and hair used in first coating and floating.

It is otherwise denominated coarse stuff. (b) 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 546 Other individuals furnish the baker with alum mixed up with salt, under the obscure denomination of *stuff*. 1843 PEREIRA *Food & Diet* 311 Notwithstanding that the law prohibits, under a penalty, the use of alum by bakers, it is very frequently employed under the name of 'stuff'.

(c) 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Stuff* (Leather) a composition of fish-oil and tallow for filling the pores of leather. Dubbing. 1897 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Leather* xv. (ed. 2) 216 It must always be remembered that stale goods will not carry the stuff as well as fresh ones.

e. Cultivated produce of a garden or farm; natural produce of land.

a 1689-see GARDEN-STUFF. 1813 RUDGE *Agric. Glouc.* 246 In some coppices, the small stuff, called drift-wood, is sold... as high as 5s. the square perch. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* 'There's a vast o' stuff on t' land, surely'; growth or produce. 1896 P. A. GRAHAM *Red Scar* iii. 34 His judgment of live-stock was infallible, and he seldom let any real good stuff go past. 1901 J. H. HARRIS *Luck of Wheel* Iv. xii. 162 The ducks, chickens, and goslings, and all the young stuff shaping 'keely' for future sale.

f. In commercial and industrial use, often applied *spec.* to the particular commodity dealt in or produced.

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 12 By sight of the Stuff taken out of the Wimple, or Scoop, you plainly discover of what Kind it is. 1881 *Good Words* 433/2 The iron rope... which... brought up the tub, with the 'stuff' as it was dug out. 1889 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 245 *Stuffs*, coals and slack; the produce of the mine. 1912 *World* 7 May 1902 Most of the nitrate companies... are making a better showing in their reports. At anything over 7s. 2d. per quintal the stuff pays handsomely. 1913 *Standard* 14 July 3/1 British steel is affected by the cheap offers of foreign stuff.

7. *Transf.* and *fig.* in non-physical senses.

a. Literary or artistic matter; compositions, productions. Now *rare* exc. with disparaging implication (cf. 8), and *collog.* among journalists and professional authors = 'copy'.

1542 UOALL *Erasm. Aepoh.* 12 Welche booke perused, Euripides asked, what he thought of it. By Ioppiter (said Socrates) that, that I have been habile to vnderstand me thyneik to be toly good stuffe. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 70 He pretendeth as though he neuer saw Dioscorides of whom he hath conueyed so much learned stuff in his omni-gatherum. 1586 SIONER *Asroph.* & *Stella* lvi. But now that I, alas, doe waot her sight, What dost thou thinke that I can er take In thy cold stuffe a flegmatike delight? a 1668 LASSELS *Poy. Italy* ii. (1693) 76. I saw upon the wall some old painting... pitiful stuff. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* i. Arg. (1697) 400 To decry the Poetry then in Fashion; and the Impudence of those, who were endeavouring to pass their Stuff upon the World. 1712 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 3

Oct. 1. then went in to the music-meeting... but was weary in half an hour of their fine stuff, and stole out so privately that everybody saw me. 1833 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* i. He had been reading serious stuff. 1898 *Scribner's Mag.* May 580 Some of the younger crowd could tell which was Linton's stuff, and what kind of a story he was best at. 1915 *Daily News* 24 Apr. 4. This does not mean that they had finished writing their 'stuff' (to use an expressive technical phrase) for the daily papers.

† b. Matter of thought. *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* ii. ii. 374 *Ham.*... Man delights not me; no, nor Woman neither; though by your smiling you seeme to say so. *Rosin.* My Lord, there was no such stuffe in my thoughts.

c. Applied to a person: chiefly with qualifying word. *Hot stuff* (slang): Applied to (a) a lustful person; (b) a person of fiery courage.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 276 *Kin.* No Duell will fright thee then so much as shee. *Dum.* I ouer knew mao hold vile stuffe so deere. 1604 MIDDLETON *Witch* iv. ii. (1778) 82 She goes here by the name on's with good stuff. 1607 - *Michaelmas Term* vi. i. E. 4. *Sh.* How now! what peece of stuffe comes heere? a 1641 Br. (Mountag) *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 250 He was so besotted... upon that now broken stuffe, and Crooe in yeares, the cast beauty of that woman (Cleopatra).

d. Fighting material. *collog.*

1883 *Manch. Exam.* 24 Nov. 5/1 The army of Ishaiam included a good deal of tougher stuff than the ordinary fellah of Egypt. 1894 *Outing* Sept. 445/1 Good! that big stuff can't box a little hit.

8. What is worthless; rubbish. (Orig. a contextual use of sense 7, with disparaging epithet or other indication of aversion). *a. gen.*

a 1668 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* ii. (1690) 404 Here also they have every night in summer, a world of Montbanks, *Charlatani*, and such stuff. 1706 M. HENRY *Expos. Gen.* xlv. 20 What they had in Canaan he reckoned but stuff... the best of its [the world's] Enjoyments are but stuff, but lumber. 1720 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) VII. 120 Dr. Charlett... went over to get some MSS. (I am told, very sorry ones for the Publ. Library... The Persons that told me observ'd that a Library may soon be filled with such stuff. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 187 A red curtain, a Grecian couch, or some such fashionable stuff. 1883 *Daily News* 14 Feb. 5/7 The brass dishes are poor stuff.

b. Worthless ideas, discourse, or writing; nonsense, rubbish. Often coupled with *nonsense* (chiefly *stuff* and *nonsense*, † *nonsense* and *stuff*). Frequently in interjectional use.

1579 GOSSON *Scel. Abuse* (Arb.) 166 Iuno cleihout in Seneca... Let's dwell in earth, for heauen is full of whores. What stuffe is this? wantons in heauen? 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 161 At this fusty stuffe, The large Achilles... laughs out a loud applause. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* iv. 415 Would not this be mere Stuff, wretched Trifling... and as much to the Purpose as if he had said just Nothing? 1701 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* iv. ii. Golden Pleasures! Golden Fiddlesticks.—What d'ye tell me of your canting Stuff? *Ibid.*, Stuff! stuff! stuff!—I won't believe a Word on't. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vii. vi. Pooh, all stuff and nonsense. I tell thee, she shall ha' thee to-morrow. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* i. 20 Pshaw! nonsense and stuff.—The eye! 1778 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1904) II. 185 It is sad stuff, Sir, miserably written, as books in general then were. 1833 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 28 Aug. Your art diplomatic is stuff—no truly great man would negotiate now upon any such shallow principles. 1851-61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 175/2 It's all stuff and nonsense, all this talk about dust-yrays being unhealthy. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* i. vi. 'Stuff! we must see Lady Castlewood,' says the lawyer, pushing by. 1860 MISS YONGE *Hopes & Fears* i. 187 'Only because I am not come out.' 'Stuff about coming out! I don't like my girls to be sby and backward.' 1887 T. E. BROWN *Lett.* (1900) I. 125 Poor G. Sand! I am reading her *Amours de l'Age d'Or*. 'Woe is me! what awful stuff! 1890 R. BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* xxiv. 'Stuff!' said Miss Augusta.

† c. Indecent matter. *Obs.*

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xii. v. A grave matron told the master [of a puppet-show] she would hring her two daughters the next night, as he did not show any stuff.

d. *Phrase.* — and stuff, and such-like useless or uninteresting matters. *collog.*

1769 J. LEWIS *Mem. Dk. Gloucester* (1789) 66 She turned to me and said, 'Lewis, I find you pretend to give the Duke notions of the mathematics, and stuff.' 1779 SWIFT *Grand Question debated* 159 Your Novels, and Blutracks, and Omurs and Stuff, By G—, they don't signify this Pinch of Snuff. 1774 GOLDSM. *Retal.* 145 When they talk'd of their Raphaels, Corregios, and stuff. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* iii. iv. And as for you, you want a woman... to sit at your feet, and cry, 'O caro! O havo!' whilst you read your Shakespeares and Miltons and stuff.

9. U.S. (See quot.) Cf. STUFFY a. 4.

1877 J. Q. ADAMS *Diary* (1903) 66 She... has rather too much temper, or as it is called in New-England, too much stuff.

10. *slang.* a. Money, cash. Chiefly with article the *stuff*.

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* i. i. But has she got the stuff, Mr. Fag; is she rich, hey? 1878 *Minor* 198 He made me an offer of some stuff—for such, you may recollect, is the epithet bestowed by all great philosophers on gold. 1843 'Jon Lib.' *Dict. Turf* s.v. 'Hand over the stuff, give the money.' 1896 J. F. B. LILLAR *Poker Stories* 50 Those were the days, my boy—... every sport with stuff in his pockets and lots of good clothes.

b. Stolen goods.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 3 Nov. 5/1 This particular parcel of 'stuff' was arrested, however, in mid course. 1894 *Daily News* 16 Oct. 2/5 Fitzpatrick at once confessed to complicity in the robbery, and said he would tell where 'the stuff' was.

c. Forbidden goods smuggled into a jail.

1904 A. GRIFFITHS *50 Yrs. Publ. Service* xi. 154 We had news constantly of 'stuff' planted for cash in exchange.

11. attrib. and Comb.

a. attrib. passing into adj.: Made of stuff or woollen cloth (see sense 5c).

c 1643 Lo. HERBERT *Autobiog.* (1824) 162 A... person came to me apparelled in a black stuff suit. 1702 *Post Man* 17-19 Sept. 2/2 Sad coloured stuff Coat, and black Hat. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 13 ¶ 8 Were she to be reduced to a Stuff-Gown to-morrow, [she] could part with all her Jewels and Brocades, without a Sigh. 1730 *Inventory R. Woolley's Goods* (1732) 11, 3 Chairs with Stuff Seats. 1839 MACAULAY *Gladstone* Ess. 1865 II. 65 To tell a barrister... that he shall grow old in his stuff gown, while his pupils are seated above him in ermine. 1840 BARNHAM *Ingol. Leg. Ser.* 11. *Bl. Mousquetaire* 11. 80 The fusty stuff gown of a *Saur de la Charité*. 1856 *N. Brit. Rev.* XXVI. 248 He led the Northern Circuit in a stuff gown, many silks being obliged to keep their talents in abeyance. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* 1. ii. The field thronged with country-folk, the men in clean white smocks... and the women... in new-fashioned stuff shawls. 1897 VOYNICH *Gadfly* 1. iii. An old stuff frock that was too short for her.

b. Simple attrib., as *stuff goods*, -*manufacture*, -*mercer*, *trade*; objective, as *stuff-finisher*, -*maker*, -*manufacturer*, -*seller*, -*weaver*; *stuff-weaving* vbl. sb.; parasynthetic, as *stuff-bottomed* adj.

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* x. The... heavy 'stuff-bottomed' chairs. 1861 *Internat. Exhib.* 1862, *Alph. Lists Trades* 39 'Stuff Finishers. 1861 *Acts 14th Congr. U.S. Sess.* 1. c. 107 § 1 Blankets, woollen rugs and worsted or stuff goods. 1870 *Indenture Clifton, Notts.* Bennet Thorpe, 'stuffmaker. 1730 *Letter to Sir W. Strickland* 11 The Calicoe-Act... made on purpose to encourage our 'Stuff-Manufacture. 1868 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade*, 'Stuff-manufacturer, a maker of thin woollen cloth. 1723 *London Gaz.* No. 6139/3 John Harrison and Richard Harrison... 'Stuff-Mercers. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 4801/4 William Paine... 'Stuff-seller. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Nov. 5/3 It was proclaimed... that the 'stuff trade had gone to the dogs altogether. 1706 *London Gaz.* No. 4246/8 William Madlow... 'Stuff-Weaver. 1837 THACKRAH *Effects Arts etc.* on *Health* (ed. 2) Index 237 Stuff-weavers. 1702 E. CALAMY *Abridg'd. Baxter's Life & Times* iii. 34 Their Common Trade of 'Stuff Weaving would find Work for all.

c. Special comb.: stuff ball (see quot.); stuff-chest *Paper-manuf.*, the vat or reservoir into which the pulps from the beating engine are run and mixed; stuff engine *Paper-manuf.*, the 'beating engine', a machine in which half-stuff is reduced to a fine pulp; stuff gown, a junior counsel (see 5 d above); so also stuff gownsman; stuff hat (see quot. 1839); stuff heap, a heap of coals and slack raised from a mine; stuff mark, a weaver's mark woven into goods for the purpose of identification or as attestation of their quality; stuff-melter *Soap-manuf.*, an operative who extracts the oils, fats, etc. from the raw materials; stuff-presser *Woollen-manuf.*, a workman employed in pressing or finishing the cloth; stuff shoes (see quot. 1892); stuff-shovel (see quot.).

1880 SIR C. H. J. ANDERSON *Lincoln Pocket Guide* 176 Patronesses of the 'Stuff Ball. Established in 1787 for the encouragement of native woollen manufacture... The ladies used to wear stuff gowns, and the gentlemen stuff coats [etc.]. [List of Patronesses, 1787-1879, follows.] 1799 *Hum. Advertiser* 1 June 1/1 Paper-mill, comprises... four vatts, 'stuff-chests and heaters. 1881 *Spon's Encycl. Industr. Arts* v. 1497 Whence the mixed stuff flows on the sand-tables, to be again used to dilute fresh pulp from the stuff-chests. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 924 The construction of the 'stuff-engine is represented in figs. 785, 786. 1865 *Woolven Bar & Sergeant-at-Law* 7 The promotions will be of a 'Stuff Gown, as it is called, or of a learned Counsel of the Crown. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* Feb. 120/1 A sagacious chancellor lifts a 'stuff-gownsmen from the back row to the judgment-seat. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 634 The materials used in making 'stuff hats are the furs of hairs and rabbits freed from the long hair, together with wool and beaver. 1662 *Act 24 Chas. II.* c. 5 § 15 Every Person... shall weave his proper 'Stuff Mark into every piece of Stuff which he shall weave. 1834 A. WATT *Soap-making* 28 Kitchen-stuff, as prepared by the 'stuff-melters, is a very useful article for mottled soaps. 1831 THACKRAH *Effects Arts etc.* on *Health* 72 'Stuff-pressers carry heavy plates of iron heated to redness. 1794 WALDRON *Heigho for Husb.* 1. ii. 3 'Well... put on coarse linen gowns, and 'stuff shoes; enrol ourselves at a register-office; get good places. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.* *Stuff Shoes*, shoes of which the tops or upper parts are made from 'lasting [a woven worsted material], cashmere, or fancy cloth. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade*, 'Stuff-shovel, an implement used by the paper-makers.

Stuff (stof), sb.² Now *S. African*. Also 5 stuff. [a. *Dn. stof* dnt (cogn. w. *G. staub*): two independent adoptions.] *Dust*.

1481 Caxton *Reynard* xxxix. (Arb.) 107 Thenne wold be goo aboute the wynde and reyse the duste, that it made his cyen full of stuffs. 1863 W. C. BALOWIN *Afr. Hunting* vi. 145 Herds... scouring away before me... amid such a cloud of stuff raised by their own tearing away that I never knew what I was firing at.

Stuff (stof), v. 1. Forms: 4-5 stof, 6 stof, 4-7 stuffe, 5-7 stuff, 4- stuff. [a. *OF. estoffer* (NE. dial. *stoffier*: Anglo-Latin *stiffare*) to furnish, equip, garrison (mod. *f. offer*, to furnish with what is necessary, to supply material for) = *Sp. estofar*, to embroider in relief, *Pg. estofar*, to embroider, to quilt, to stuff (cushions, meat) :- *Rom. *stoffare*: for the ulterior etymology see *STUFF sb.*]

† 1. *trans.* To furnish (a fortified town, stronghold, an army, a commander, etc.) with men, munitions, and stores; to garrison (a town). *Obs.*

13... *E. E. Allih. P. B.* 1184 For þe borȝ was so bygge

haytayed alofte, & stoffed wyth-inne with stout men to stalle þem þer-oute. 1375 BARNOUR *Bruce* xvii. 213 The king... vald noch brek done the vall, Bot castell, and the toune with-all, Stuff weill with men and with vittail And alkynd othir apparail. *Ibid.* 350 Vardis. That war stuffit richt stawardly With stans, schot, and othir thing. 1444 *Rolls of Parl.* v. 74/1 Also to stuffe the Castelles, Tounes, and alle maner Forteresses. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* 1. i. 35 The kyng... hadde hym beredy and stuffe hym and garnysse hym, for within xl dayes he wold feteche bym oute of the byggest castell that he hath. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneid* ix. iv. 4 The Troianis... All þar deray bebed... And haith wyth armour and with wappynis brycht The tour bedis thai stuffit all that nyght. *Ibid.* ix. xi. 51 A party of the cietezanis, he said, Do stuff the entreis, and the portis defend. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) 111. 314 He passit to Athell, And stuffit hes ilk castell that was strang With men and meit. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xvi. § 10. 653 S. Iean, a Towne of Normandy... which Edmund Duke of Somerset... had lately fortified and stufft with souldiers. 1640 YORKE *Uniu. Hou.*, *Battles* 11 Hertford Castle... like wise the Castle of Herkumpsteade, both which he stuffed with French Garrisons.

† 2. To furnish (troops) with support; to reinforce; to support, aid (a war). To stuff a chase (Se.), to provide men for, organize a pursuit. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8284 Menelay with his men meuyt in swithe... Restorit hom stithly, stuffit hom anon. c 1470 HENRY Wallace v. 277 To stuff the chas feyll frekis folowit fast. *Ibid.* v. 915, x. 268. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneid* x. ii. 89 Gif I eir into that weyr Minysterit dertis, wappyns, or sic geyt? Or ȝit that bargane stuffit or bat... With Cupidis blynd lust and subtilite? Than had bene [etc.]. 1533 BELLEVOEN *Livy* (S.T.S.) II. 77 To stuffe his army... war ekit þe auld centurions. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) 111. 170 Tha tuke hail purpiss in that samyn place, Efter king Edward for to stuffe ane embace. c 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* (Bann. Club) 203 Ane Emprour... Quha had greit Kingis into his companie... Doing seruice... Snni for pastime and sum to stuff bis weir.

† 3. To marshal (troops). *Obs.*

c 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 601 Pe stiward of Tholomer stoffes hem to gedere, and seis, [etc.].

† 2. To supply or furnish (a person) with arms, provisions, money, etc. *Const. of, with. Obs.*

c 1375 BARNOUR *Bruce* xi. 47 Off tresour so stuffit is he, That be may vageowis haf plente. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* 1. x. (Skeat) 44 If thou laudest and joyst any night, for he is stuffed with soche maner riches, thou art in that beleve begyled. 14... *Sc. Acts Robt. I* (1844) 1. 468/2 Ilk lord sal cum stuffit & purvayt [L. *stuffedus*] to be ost of caryage and vittal as he wil be servyt. 1430-40 LYNG. *Bochas* iv. xxxviii. (1554) 217, I. not expert, nor stuffed with language. 1433 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 410/1 The merchantes strangers ben stuffed so gretely therewith. c 1475 *Partenay* 637/8 Thys lady... To all other lades exemplair, Well stuffed with all maner of goodness. 1551 *Enw. VI. Jm.* (Roxb. Club) II. 327 Then, that she should be brought at her father's charge three months before she was twelf, sufficiently juelled and stuffed. 1592 SHAKS. *Rem. & Jul.* iii. v. 183 A Gentleman... Stuff as they say with Honourable parts. 1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 198 This day hath brought you work enough for half a year, and another day will stuff you sufficiently.

† 2. To arm and equip (a soldier). Alliterative phrase, *stuffed in steel. Obs.*

c 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1932 Whene any stirte to stale, stuffe pame be bettere, Ore the will be stonayede, and stroyede in 3one straye londre. c 1430 *Aunters of Arth.* 391 In stele was he stuffede, bat stourne vppone stede. c 1470 HENRY Wallace v. 266 Befeor him come feyll stuffit in fyne steill. *Ibid.* x. 22 The Sotheroun was rycht douchty in thair deid, To gydder straik, weyll stuffit in steyll weid. c 1483 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 17 Every nian stuffed and renned [sic] at the Kinges costes of suche defence as he coude best deale withall.

† 3. To furnish (a place) with accessories, stock, inhabitants; to store with provisions, etc. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 208 Houses of office stuffed with plente. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7065 So that the tour were stuffed weill With alle richesse temporel. 1430-40 LYNG. *Bochas* iv. ix. (1554) 107 Io a caue... he made him to be throu, The place stuffed with good barking boundes. 1449 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) 11. 36/4 Gif ony man... resitis ony bat ar conuict of tresone... or bat stuffis the housis of haim bat ar conuict of tresone... [they] sal be punyst as traitouris. 1523 *BEANERS Froiss.* I. cxliii. 148 The fellede away... and left their houses well stuffed, and graunges full of corne. 1530 PALSGR. 742/1, I stuffe, or store a groude with thynges that growe and encrease, *Je fentle*. 1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (E.E.T.S.) 79 Bringyng them [sc. children] vp other to bear wallettes, other eles, if they be sturdy, to stuffe prisons, and garnyssh galow trees. 1570-60 *LAUBMOORE Ferarib.* Kent 168 This Weald... was... not planted with Townes... but stored and stuffed with heards of Deare. 1598 BARKLEY *Felic. Man* 11. 201 Hee buildeth his house with his sonnes money... and stuffeth it handsomely. 1603-26 *Breton Poste Mad Lett.* (Grosart) 42/1 Whose seruants better gouerned? whose house better stuffed and maintained?

† 2. To store (goods) in a receptacle or place; to keep (flocks) in a place. *Obs.*

1567 *Bandwin's Mar. Philos.* (Palfir.) iii. (1600) 58 Princes liue more surely with the gathering to them men of good liuing & conuersation, then with treasures of money stuffed in their chestes. 1565 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* 1. i. 352 In Iuory cofers I haue stufft my crownes. 1605 *First Pl. Jeronimo* 1. iii. 2 Farmers that crack harms With stuffing corne, yet sturue the needy swarms. 1606 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 280 No person shall att any tyme hencefurthe stuffe, hould, or keepe any sheepe in or vppone any the sayd highwayes.

† 4. To line (a helmet, a garment) with cloth, etc. *Obs.*

13... *Gauw. & Gr. Knt.* 606 Þe belme... þat was stapled stify, & stoffed wyth-inoc. c 1400 *Sege Ferus.* (E.E.T.S.) 422 Was noȝt, while þe nyȝt laste, bot nehyng of stedis, Strogelyng in stele wede & stuffyng of helmes. c 1470 *Col. & Gauw.* 735 Thai stuffit belmys in by, Brest-plait and birny.

1473-4 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 16 Gret braid clath to stuff ij doulbats to the King. 1552 *Ibid.* X. 70 Item, an elne of quhite bukrame to stuff the hude and slevis. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 46 Deepe steale skulles in very narrowe brimmd hats, well stuffed for the easies of their heades.

5. To line or fill with some material as a padding; to distend or expand with padding; esp. to fill (a heddieck, cushion, etc.) with packing in order to furnish a yielding support. Also with *out, up*.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 241 Cadace wolle or flockys, .. To stuffe withal this doppelte, and make the of proporcyon. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edu.* IV (1820) 125 For making and stuffing of a saddle. *Ibid.* 130 Federbeddes stuffed with downe. 1494 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 19 Quyltes mattres and cushions stuffed with horse here. 1530 PALSGR. 741/2, I stuffe a tycke of a hedde with fethers, *Je emplume*. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. v. 87 Giue me your Doublet, and stuffe me out with Straw. 1644 Br. HALL *Serm.* 21 July, Rem. Wks. [1660] 135 Many a one... hath found nothing but an image of clouds laid upon a bolster stuffed with Goats hair. c 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 4 Dec. 1679, The bound is made so exactly even, and the edges [of a billiard-table] not stuff'd. 1700 *Dryden Baucis & Ph.* 47 Two Cushions stuff'd with Straw, the Seat to raise, a 1716 *South. Serm.* (1823) V. 140 Many of these [Plato's scholars] found it easier to imitate Plato's shoulders than his philosophy, and to stuff out their gowns than to furnish their understandings. 1784 *Cowper Task* vi. 674 For there [sc. in the theatre] some noble Lord Shall stuff his shoulders with king Richard's bunch. 1837 *Scott Surg. Dau.* xiv. Horsemen... in a sort of defensive armour, consisting of rich silk dresses, rendered sabre proof by being stuffed with cotton. 1839 J. W. BURTON *Gresham* I. iii. 210 His breeches, which were stuffed with cotton, were more useful than ornamental. 1891 *Farrar Darlin. & Dawn* i. He had liogered on, chewing in his agony the tow with which his mattress was stuffed. 1908 *Animal Management* (Vet. Departm., War Office) 210 To stuff a collar under these circumstances means that it is too tight when the horse puts up muscle.

transf. and fig. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Love Unknown* 48, I found that some had stuff'd the bed with thoughts, I would say, thorns. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 1. vi. 22 A considerable part of Ancient times, was by the Greeks themselves termed *υψικον*, that is made up or stuffed out with fables. 1648 *Gage West Ind.* 122 Lying words of miracles, wherewith they stuffe up a whole houres preaching. 1699 BENTLEY *Phalaris* 296 His other Citations, with which his Margin is plentifully stufft out. 1781 *Cowper Hope* 105 No need, he cries, of gravity stuff'd out With academic dignity devout, To read wise lectures, vanity the text.

b. Of material: To serve as padding or stuffing. c 1530 in *Archologia* XXV. 503 For vj lb. of flock for to stuff cushionys iijij d. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iii. ii. 47 The Barbers man hath bene seen with him, and the olde ornament of his cheeke hath alreadie stufft tennis balls. 1607 - *Cor.* ii. i. 98 Your Beards deserue not so honourable a graue, as to stuffe a Butchers Cushion.

† c. To distend, expand (as if by padding). *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *John III.* iv. 97 Greefe fills the roome vp of my absent childe... Stuffed out his vacant garments with his forme. 1605 *Hist. Capt. Stukely* 13, The ioyfull breath that issues from thy lips, Comes like a lusty gale to stuffe our sailes. 1621 *Fuller David's Sin* ut. xxx. (1867) 238 Their very sighs might serve to stuff the sail. 1678 T. FORTESCUE *Fr. Conjur.* 4 Let his Breeches be made straight and stufft with Whalebone, to reduce his Limbs into a Spanish Posture.

† d. To convert (into something) by stuffing. *Obs.* (? *nonce-use*).

1724 *Swift Drapier's Lett.* v. (1730) 176, I have read... of an Eastern King who put a Judge to Death for an iniquitous Sentence, and order'd his Hide to be stuffed into a Cushion.

6. *Cookery*. To fill (the inside of a bird or animal, a piece of meat, etc.) with forcemeat, herbs, etc. as a stuffing.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 1. 32 Fyrste Stuffe þin chekons in þis wyse. *Ibid.* 40 Pan stuffe þem as þou stuffyst a Pigge. 1530 PALSGR. 741/2, I stuffe a podyng or suche lyke, *Je farais*. 1570 in *Gutch Collect. Cur.* (1781) II. 6 For a lege of mutton to be boyled and stoffed with parsheleye... viij d. 1599 A. W. Bk. *Cookery* 12 To make puddings of a Swine... take the guts cleane washed, and stuffe them with the aforesaid stuffe. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. 101 As shee went to the Garden for Parsleye to stuffe a Rabbit. 1623 *Moxleton More Dissemblers* iv. 1. 154, I would they [the ducks] were all rotten roasted, and stufft with Onions. 1747 Mrs. GLASSE *Cookery* ii. 26 To Stuff a Leg or Shoulder of Mutton. *Ibid.* 36 Take a Turkey or Fowl, stuff the Breast with what Force-Meat you like. 1846 *Sover Cookery* 255 Stuff the rabbits and roast them. 1855 [PHILIP] *Pract. Housewife* 108 Tomatoes, to stuff.—Take some fine tomatoes and scoop the inside out, [etc.].

7. To fill out (the skin of a beast, bird, etc.) with material so as to resemble the living creature; *spec. in Taxidermy*, to fill the skin of (a bird or beast) with materials to preserve it and present it in its natural form.

1555 *Eoen Decades* (Arb.) 261 He causes them [sc. rebels] to be slene... Then to bee stuffed with chaffe, and sette vpp. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. i. 43 And in his needie shope A Tortoyrs hung, An Allegator stufft. 1617 *Moxvson Itin.* iii. 163 The Cowes... will give no Milke till the skinn of the Calfe bee stuffed and set before them. 1707 [E. DORNINGTON] *Philop. Quar.* (1816) 66 They carried away... the fine bird he had taken such pains to stuff. 1813 *Scott Kenilw.* xxx. Many birds have flown as high, that I have seen stuffed with straw, and hung up to scare kites. 1865 *Dickens Mut. Fr.* iii. vii, I was down at the water-side, looking for parrots brought home by sailors, to hoy for stuffing. 1915 F. LEECE *Forerunners of Christianity* II. xiii. 281 He was decapitated, and his skin stuffed with straw was suspended at the gate of the town.

8. To fill (a receptacle); esp. to fill by packing the materials closely together, to cram full. 70

stuff out: to fill a receptacle so full that it bulges; to distend with filling.

c.1400 *Lydg. Hors. Shepe & G.* 616 When deth appochyeth . . . The riche is shet with colours & picture To hide his careyn stuffid with fowle ordure. 1515 *BARCLAY Egl.* iv. (1570) Cvi, Some mery fit. Of peite of Norwiche. . . Or huckische Ioly well stuffed as a ton. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* i. ii. 126 If you will go, I will stuffe your Purples full of Crownes. 1613 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Laugh & be Fat* Vks. (1630) ii. 73/1 For as a candle's stuff with cotton weeke, So thou art cramm'd vp to the brim with Grecke. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* ii. v. 87 So a glasse stuffed with peeces of sponge. 1675 *HOBBS Odys.* viii. (1686) 98 The Horse of Wood. . . Stuff by Ulysses full of Warriours good. 1705 [E. WARO] *Hudibras Rediv.* iv. 11 In's Hand a Waller stuff'd with Papers. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* x. i. 84 At another time she imagined her daughter's pockets filled with farthings, a certain sign of their being one day stuffed with gold. 1781 *COWPER Conversat.* 310 But when unpack'd your disappointment groans To find it [a parcel] stuff'd with bricks-bats, earth, and stones. 1827 *SCOTT Surg. Dan.* ii. His pockets stuffed out with bank-notes. 1830-60 W. HOLMES *Dorchester Giant* iv. Then he brought them a pudding stuffed with plums. 1855 *KINGSLEY Westw. Ho!* x. As soon as Fortune stuffs your mouth full of sweetmeats, do you turn informer on her? 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 855 The thickening of the hair is due to its being stuffed with fungus. 1904 B'NESS OF HUTTEN *Pain* i. iii. 'Well, Jane, and so here we are,' he began, stuffing his little meerschaum pipe from a leather bag.

b. Said of the filling material. ? *Obs.*
1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* i. 25 The crustaceous Cornea of the Creckets Eye, which I have carefully separated from all the matter which stuff'd it within. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* ii. 26 With inward Arms the dire Machine they load, And Iron Bowels stuff the dark Abode.

c. To crowd, cram (a vehicle, room with persons). Also *intr.* for *pass.* To be crammed. Now *rare*.

1571 in *Hudsoo & Tingey Rec. Norwich* (1910) II. 345 The victualing houses were stuffed with players and dronkerdes. 1799 *SIR M. HONTER Yrnl.* 27 Feb. (1894) 238 On the wedding-day we assembled at ten o'clock, Jews and Christians; the room as full as it could stuff. 1829 C. ROSE *Four Yrs. S. Africa* 30 The long heavy waggoo. . . bired for the day, and stuffed with black damgels.

d. U.S. 'To put fraudulent votes into (a ballot-box)' (W. 1911).

1872 *SCHLEH OR VERE Americanisms* 272. 1906 *Q. Rev.* July 283 The interval had been devoted to stuffing the ballot-boxes.

9. *fig.* a. To fill, crowd (speech, etc.) with something (usually something objectionable).

c.1568 *ASCHAM Scholem.* ii. (Arb.) 112 Som man. . . is ouer full of words, sentences, and matter, and yet all his words be proper. . . His whole matter grownded vpon good reason, and stuffed with full arguments. 1596 *FLEMING Panoph.* *Epist.* 126 It shall not neede to stuffe my letter with particularities. 1599 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* iv. iv. 134 I will not looke vpon your Masters lines. I know they are stoff with protestations, And full of new-found oathes. 1630 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 270 Stuffed here [Nennius] hath that little booke with many a pretty lie. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* i. § 11 Those accusations. . . are commonly stuffed with many odious georals, that the proofs seldom make good. 1682 *DYRON Medal Ep.* Whigs, Your Seditious Pamphlets are stuff'd with particular Reflexions on him. 1707 *HEARNE Collect.* 22 Apr. (O. H. S.) II. 8 His Discourse was stuff'd with Anglicisms. 1768 *WALPOLE Hist. Doubts* 123 John Rous. . . is an author to whom no credit is doe, from the lies and fables with which his work is stuffed. 1817 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* III. i. 35 The absurdities with which. . . a bill of indictment is frequently stuffed. 1876 F. HARRISON *Choice of Bks.* iv. (1886) 84 A book stuffed with curious facts.

b. To fill (a person, his mind, heart, etc.) with ideas, feelings, etc. Also with *up*.

1531 *TINDALE Expos. s. John* (1537) 77 They be so full stuffed with lyes, that they can recasse oothying els. c.1550 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 234, I see well. . . by the sighes that thou outthrowest, That thou art stuff'd full of wo. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* ii. xii. 47, Fortune. . . stuffed the hearte of the Athenians with. . . insatiable ambition. 1597 *TURBURY Trag.* 74 The Queene perceiving this In mockage to be ment Of Albion. . . Was stufft with raging rancour streight. 1595 *SHAKS. John* iv. ii. 133 Do not seeke to stuffe My head with more ill newes: for it is full. 1611 W. TRUMBALL *Lett.* 27 Feb. in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. i. 563 These Provinces are no lesse stuffed with the nnlikey newes of the King of Spaine's inclination to matche with y^e Lady Elizabeth then the Courte of Madrid. 1622 *FLETCHER Span. Curate* iv. v. Pray ye buy Books. . . You have a learned head, stuff it with Libraries. 1640 *FULLER etc. Abel Rediv. Cowper* (1653) 562 These men were stuffed with such pride, self-conceit, disdain, and intolerable contempt, that [etc.]. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 120 They were stufft so full of their own skill and knowledge, that they scorned his simplicity. 1743 *Pope Dunciad* iv. 249 For these we dim the eyes, and stuff the head With all such reading as was never read. 1876 *TENNISON Harold* ii. ii. I have often talk'd with Wulfnorth, And stuff'd the boy with fears that these maye act On Harold when they meet. 1876 F. HARRISON *Choice of Bks.* i. (1886) 2 Now, to stuff our minds with what is simply trivial, simply curious. . . this is to close our minds to what is solid and enlarging. 1889 *JEROME Three Men in Boat* 7 Don't stuff up your head with things you don't understand.

c. *slang.* To 'cram', hoax, humbug (a person). Also with *up*.

1844 'Jon. Suck' *High Life N. York* i. 113, I wonder if these little coons think I'm soft enough to believe that [etc.]. . . They don't stuff me up that way, any how, if I did come from the country. 1899 *Hotten's Slang Dict.* 204 *Stuff*, to make false but plausible statements, to praise ironically, to make game of a person, literally to stuff him with gammon or falsehood. 1895 *Harker's Mag.* Apr. 730/1 'That chatter-box Lenoir was joking,' he said: 'he was stuffing you to see how much you could swallow.'

10. To fill (oneself, one's stomach, etc.) to repletion with food. Also said of the food.

c.1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 4436 Zoure mawis 3e fill, With hakin mete. . . Stuffissou 3our tomak with stullis & of wyne. c.1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 255 The ryche man sit stuffyd at his table [read table]. The poore man stant hungry at the gate. 1585 'T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* iii. xi. 91 Wines. . . wherof they to stuffe them selues so full. 1600 *Wineat goeth to Wall* B 2 b, O for ooe pot of mother Bunches Ale. . . it would cleare my sight, comfort my heart, and stuffe my veines. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* v. i. 53 When we haue stufft These Pipes, and these Conueyes of our blood With Wine and Feeding, we haue supplier Soules Then in our Priest-like Fasts. 1657 *SPARROW Bk. Com. Prayer* 156 Acrius and his followers. . . rising early to fill themselves with flesh and wine with which beioig full stuff they. . . scoff at the Catholick Christians folly. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 602 Ravin. . . which here, though plenteous, all too little seems To stuff this Maw. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* xii. 112 (1806) III. 107 He was prevailed upon, not only to stuff himself with their food, but to taste some of their liquors. 1800 *SHELLEY On a Cat* i, It waits for some dinner To stuff out its own little belly. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1043 The latter [i.e. an Indian]. . . has so to stuff his stomach three or four times a day, that dilatation of that organ. . . must necessarily ensue. 1903 G. H. LORIMER *Lett. Selfmade Merch.* xvii. 249 [He] Stuffed himself till his bide was stretched as tight as a sausage skin.

b. To cause (a patient) to eat to repletion. Also, to treat (a disease) by feeding up the patient.

1789 W. BUCHAN *Doni. Med.* (1790) 145 Stuffing the patient with sweetmeats and other delicacies is likewise very pernicious. 1849 *THORAU Week on Concord* Wed. *Writ.* (1893) i. 338 Stuff a cold and starve a cold are but two ways. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 163 A cure was effected simply by stuffing them with food.

† c. To satiate, glut. *Obs.*

1530 *PALSER. 741/2*, I am as mocbe stuffed at the stomacke with the savour of this meate as if I had eaten a great meale: *Je suis autant rassasie en l'estomac* [etc.]. 1603 *DANIEL Def. Ryme* H 6 b, Those countenances of complets. . . runne on, with. . . a kinde of certaintie which stuffs the delight rather then entertaines it.

d. *intr.* for *refl.* To gorge oneself with food.

1726 *SWIFT To a Lady in Heroic Style* 132 Let them neither starve nor stuff. 1728 [DE FOE] *Street-Robberies* 24, I. call'd for my Dinner, and stufft heartily. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 142 Gluttony stuffs till it pants, and unbuttons and stuffs again. 1794 J. WEBSTER *Aerie. Galloway* 16 They go to the plough at 6 in the morning, and return at 2 in the afternoon; when they begin to feed, (or stuff which is their phrase). 1797 *JANE AUSTEN Sense & Sensit.* xxx, And such a mulberry tree in one corner! Lord I how Charlotte and I did stop the only time we were there! 1840 *BARHAM Ingot. Leg. Ser.* i. *Bagman's Dog* 351 The Bagman bluff Continued to 'stuff', Of the fat, and the lean, and the tender and tough.

e. *trans.* To gorge (food). Also with *down*.

1743 Mrs. E. MONTAGU *Corr.* (1906) I. 142 Wishing many good things to a boy who was stuffing a loncheon of bread and butter. 1775 J. J. J. *Jekyll Corr.* (1894) 24 At six they stuff bread and cakes and wine. 1839 *Ibid.* 60 Lord Yarmouth again takes. . . a large party of us in the Admalty bargen next week to stuff whitebait at the 'Artichoke' beyond Greenwich. 1908 G. K. CHESTERTON *Man who was Thursday* 169 They paused for a few minutes only to stuff down coffee and coarse thick sandwiches at a coffee stall.

11. To fill (an aperture, cavity, etc.) by thrusting something tightly in; hence, to stop up, to plug; † to stop (a tooth). Also of a material: To fill up so as to block (an aperture).

1593 *SHAKS. Rich.* II. i. 41 Once more, the more to aggravate the note, With a foule Traitors name stuffe I thy throte. 1683 *SIR K. Digby's Chym. Secrets* 139 The Ashes must be taken out. . . that they may not stuff up the place. 1724 *SWIFT Answ. to Dr. Delany* 39 Misc. 1735 V. 21 Which made my Grand-Dame always stuff-ber-Ears. 1824 *SCOTT St. Ronan's* xxiv, I would rather. . . that my ears were stuffed with the earth of the grave than that they should again hear your voice! 1824 C. K. SHARPE *Corr.* (1888) II. 323 Had I not been under the hands of the dentist, touching a diabolical tooth, which cannot be stuffed, and I am *swore* to pull. 1833 J. KENNIE *Alph. Angling* 36, I found an old willow stump full of holes stuffed with clay. 1884 J. GILMOUR *Mongols* vi. 91 The hero. . . stuffing the mouth of the hole with his white bonnet.

b. To fill up (a joint or other space) by cramming something in; *spec.* in *Building*, to fill in the inside (of a wall) with concrete or rubble. ? *Obs.*

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kindg. & Commu.* (1603) 151 Commonly the wals of strong places are built of great beames stuffed with turfe or mosse, leauing loop-holes for their shot. 1726 *LEONI Albert's Archit.* I. 48/1 Let them be. . . as broad as the Wall, that there may be no need to stuff the middle with rubbish. *Ibid.* 47/1 The Ancients made it a rule in stuffing their Walls, not to continue the stuffing interrupted to the beighth of above five foot. 1776 G. SEMPLER *Building in Water* 78 He treats largely of. . . filling (or stuffing as he calls it) the inside with small Stones, and Lime-liquid.

† 12. Of bodily humours: To clog, choke up (the body, its organs, vessels, etc.). Also with *up*. *Obs.*

c. 1530 *Judic. Urines* iii. 48 If that parte of the hede be agreed & stuffed or stonyed, through euill humours and fumosities. *Ibid.* iii. vii. 51 b, When y^e liver is stopped & stuffed through matter of euill humours. 1585 *LURTON Thous. Notable Things* (1675) 180 Whosoever is stuffed in the Stomach with tough or hard flegm. 1611. . . haue such Bk. *Falconry* xxviii. 131 Whensoeuer you shall. . . see a Hawke that is in any whit stufft in the head. 1667 J. COOKE tr. *J. Hall's Sel. Observ. Engl. Bodies* 98 The stomach being stuffed and burdened with ill humors. 1710 *FULLER Pharaonopolis* (1719) 98 It. . . stuffs up the loaded Broucher with a fresh Influx of Filth. 1750 J. THEOBALD *Medulla Med.* Und. 65 This Gargle. . . is to cleanse and scour the Glands of the Mouth from the Pilegmatic Matter, that stuffs and swells them.

† b. To cause stuffiness in (the head or nose).

1555 *WATREMAN Fardle Facions* ii. i. 126 The plenty of swiete odours, and sauours in those quarters, doeth verely stuff y^e smelling. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* iii. iv. 64 *Beet.* I am stufft cosine. I cannot smell. 1620 *VENNER Via Recta* ii. 39 The more bitter it be drunke, the more it filleth and stuffeth the head.

13. To thrust (something, esp. loose materials) tightly into a receptacle or cavity. Also *fig.* Also with *away*, *in*.

1579 W. WILKINSON *Constat. Fam. Love* 44 b, The Romanistes so cloyed the church with their fond festiuals, leud Legendes, and stuffed into the seruice of God such store of idle reuelations. . . that [etc.]. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 365 Put them [the rose-leaves] into a Sweet Dry Earthe Bottle. . . stuffing them close together. 1649 *MILTON Tenure Kings* (ed. 2) 57 They, in a cautious line or two here and there stufft in, are only verbal against the pulling down or punishing of Tyrants. 1809 *MALIN Gr. Blas* vi. i. (Kildg.) 213, I bought these dresses, into which we may stuff an inquisitor, a notary, and on algaizil, and play the parts. 1854 *SURTES Handley Cr. v.* (1901) 1. 42 With hands stuffed into his front pockets. 1898 *Chamb. Yrnl.* 19 Jan. 47/2 A woman was busy making a clearance of such articles as she could stuff away in corners and behind chairs. 1901 W. R. H. TROWBRIDGE *Lett. her Mother to Elia* xxi. 100 She stuffed her bandkerchief into her mouth to keep from shrieking. 1904 *BRIDGES Demeter* 280 He, like a hurried thief, stuffs his rich silks into too small a bag. 1907 J. H. PATTERSON *Man-Eaters of Tsavo* xxiv. 276 Courageously stuffing his left arm right into the great jaws.

b. To pack tightly (a person) in a confined space; to crowd (a number of persons together). Also with *down*, *up*.

1728 *VANBR. & CIB. Provok'd Husb.* ii. i. 26 One has really been stufft up in a Coach so long, that—Pray Madam—could not I get a little Powder for my Hair? 1770 *LANGHORNE Plutarch.* *Pericles* (1879) I. 196/1 A number of people stuffed together. . . in small bits. 1785 Mrs. INCHBALD *I'll tell you what* i. i. (1787) 10 If we are stuffed into a coach. 1900 *ELIN. GLVN Visits Elia*. 195 There I was, take off to a sofa. . . and stuffed down between Godmamma and the Marquis's mother.

intr. for *refl.* 1749-50 Mrs. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 535, I cannot forgive Mrs. J. stuffing into my chariot.

14. *Leather-manuf.* To dress (a skin) with a coating of dubbing or stuffing.

1844 *Newton's Lond. Yrnl.* Con. Ser. XXXV. 247 When the skin or hide is taken out of tan, the patentee oil the grain with good clean oil, then stuff the fleshy side with a mixture of oil, tallow, and turpentine, and hang it up to dry. 1885 H. R. PROCTOR *Tanning* 193 The process of currying consists in softening. . . the hides and skins. . . and so saturating or 'stuffing' them with fatty matters.

15. *Comb.*: stuff-guts, one who is addicted to gorging the stomach; in quot. *altrid*.

1875 *BROWNING Aristoph.* *Apol.* 112 In me, 't was equal-balanced flesh reheduk Excess alike in stuff-guts Glauketes Or starveling Chairephon.

† *Stuff*, v. 2 *Obs.* [A. OF. *estofer* (mod. F. *étouffer*) = Pr. *estofar*: of obscure origin.]

1. *trans.* To stifle, suffocate.

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VI. 289 Forazest an hondred of Egbert his knyghts, pat were pale men and lene, come a bowsand pat were rody and fat, and were raper i-stuffed [L. *suffocant*] with swoot ban with blood. *Ibid.* 449 A monke. . . fill down of a brigg into a water, and was i-stuffed [v. y-stuffed; L. *suffocatus* *erit*]. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R. v.* xxiv. (Boal. MS.). And þif be matere is colerike and woode it stuffeþ be best & slech anon. c. 1450 *Brut* cxxxi. 138 (MS. Douce 323) Here was grete hete. . . pat al stuffed [c. 1400 stuffed; see *STUFF* v. 1 b] was. 1530 *PALSER. 741/2*, I stuffe a man with stynkyng savour, *je empunaysis*. *Ibid.*, I stuffe ooe up, I stoppe his breathe, *je suffoque*. I will take the ayre, I am moste stuffed up in the prease. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 6 (1619) 107 He that hath bene in a noy-some place is stuffed. 1636 *FEATLY Clavis* 85 st. xl. 618 We all that have lived in the pleasures of sinne, have our senses stuffed and debilitated.

2. *intr.* To become out of breath. *Sc.*

c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* v. 285 His bors stuffyt, for the way was depe and lang. c. 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 830 Quhen be is stuffit, than strike.

3. To render stifling.

1662 *BOYLE Def. Doctr. Spring Air* vii. xviii. 8x [The Air] may thereby become sometimes more stuff, and sometimes more destitute of adventitious Exhalations.

† *Stuff*, v. 3 *Obs.* *rare*. Var. of *STOW* 2.

1587 *HOLINSHEO Chron.* i. 173/2 He commanded that such pledges as had bene delivered to his father by certein noble men. . . should have their noses slit, and their eares stuffed [1597 stoued].

† *Stuffage*. *Obs.* [I. *STUFF* sb. 1 and v. 1 + *-AGE*.]

1. The act of stuffing or filling full; *concr.* the material with which a receptacle is stuffed.

1659 H. MORE *Innocent. Soul* ii. ii. (1713) 64 Upon any jog this Box receives, supposing all the stuffage thereof has Sense, it is evident, that the several things therein must be differently affected. 1685 — *Curiosy Refl.* on *Daxter* 5 Which is such an impertinent Stuffage of the Mind, that the Understanding is not thereby perfected, but burdened. 1690 *NORRIS Refl. Cond. Hum. Life* (1691) 51 It must needs be a very unedifying Stuffage of Mind.

2. *Path.* Obstructed condition, stoppage.

1761 *Phil. Trans.* LII. 264 Inflammatory fever, attended with swelling and soreness, and stuffage of the nose

† *Stuffat*, -et. *Sc.* *Obs.* [Ad. F. *estafette*: see *ESTAFETTE*.] ? A groom, hackey; perh. only a vague term of abuse.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* 12. 17 Stuffedis, strefkrovis, aod stafische strummellis. 1550 *LYWOLSEN Tragedy* 373 Bot not to rebaldis new cum from the roste: Nor of ane stuffat strollin of ane estabyll.

Stuffata, incorrect form of *STUPATA*.

Stuffed, obs. form of STIFF *a.*

Stuffed (*stɒft*), *ppl. a.* [*f. STUFF v.1 + -ED 1.*]

1. *† a.* Well stored or provided (*obs.*). *b.* In later use, of a receptacle: Filled full, crammed; also with *outl.*

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 481/1 Stuffed wythe stoore, *instauratur.* 1483 *Caxton Cato* 2 *b.* A noble and well stuffed library. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* 11. iv. 497 That huge bombard of Sacke, that stuffe Cloake-hagge of Guts. 1642 *Milton Apol. Sweet.* 11 His own stuff magazin, and hoard of slanderous inventions. 1837 *CANLYE Fr. Rev.* II. vi. v. Meo of Agio... with stuffed purses. 1898 *B. Gregory Side Lights* 495 Rescued... from the stuffed-out wallet of oblivion.

† c. **Stuffed man:** A wealthy man, a man of substance. *Obs.*

1400 *Beryn* 1730 The Burgeys was a stuffid man, here lakkid ooon deynite.

† d. fig. Full, complete. *Obs.*

1611 *SHAKS. Wind.* T. II. i. 185, I have dispatch'd in post, ... Cleomines ad Dion, whom you know Of stuff'd-sufficiency.

2. Of a garment, cushion, or the like: Filled out with some distending or stiffening material. Also with *outl.*

1467 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 57 Leve your short stuffed doublettes and your playditt gownys. 1650 *WELDON Crt. Jas. I* (1651) 164 His breeches in great pleits and full stuffed. 1828 *Lytton Pelham* III. One of N—'s best stuffed coats. 1856 *OLIMSTRO Slave States* 327 A stuffed easy-chair. 1858 *J. BARON Seidamore Organ* 53 The floor-sweeping and stuffed-out dresses of ladies, in juxtaposition with the short and scant garments of the poorer women. 1892 *E. REEVES Homeward Bound* 225 Our donkeys had no saddles: a stuffed sack was fastened on mine.

3. Of a dead animal, its skin: Filled with cotton, tow, etc., so as to preserve it and present the natural form of the living animal.

1595 *SHAKS. John* I. i. 142 And if... My armes [were] such eele-skins stuffed. 1789 *MRS. PIOZZI Journ. France* I. 11 The great stuffed dog is a curiosity. 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* v. Huge antlers of deer... interspersed with the stuffed skins of badgers... and other animals of the chase. 1852 *DICKENS Bleak Ho.* xxvii. Two stuffed and dried fish in glass cases.

4. Of a fowl, joint, fish, etc.: Filled with forcemeat or minced seasoning before cooking. *Stuffed eggs:* see *quot.* 1883.

1729 *H. CAREY Poems* (ed. 3) 128 He gave her a Collation of Buns, Chesscakes, Gammon of Bacon, Stuffed-beef, and Bottled-Eel. 1852 *R. B. MANSFIELD Log Water Lily* 25 A stuffed goose and other delicacies. 1883 *Amer. Dishes* 193 Stuffed Eggs.—Cut six hard-boiled eggs in two. Take out the yolks and mash them fine. Add two teaspoonfuls of butter, one of cream... Mix all thoroughly. Fill the eggs from the mixture, and put them together.

5. Stopped up, obstructed; said esp. of a bodily organ when diseased. Of the head or brain: Oppressed by a feeling of obstruction. Also with *up.*

1584 *COGAN Hav. Health* cxi. 99 Almonde butter... good for a stuffed brest. 1711 *SWIFT Frl. to Stella* 1 Sept. My head is pretty well, only... sometimes it feels very stuff. 1772 *LADY M. COKE Frl.* 15 Jan. (1896) IV. 20 Her head was so stuff'd that She was obliged to hold her head over hot water. 1855 *BROWNING Andrea del Sarto* 80 To their vexed, beating, stuffed and stopped-up brain. 1904 *SLADEN Playing the Game* II. ix. Rich never could sing in tune, and be whistled like a stuffed-up dog-whistle.

fig. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* v. iii. 44 And with some sweet Obolious Antidote Cleanse the stuffy bosome, of that perilous stuffe Which weighs vpon the heart.

Stuffer (*stɜːfər*), [*f. STUFF v.1 + -ER 1.*]

1. A person who stuffs or fills; or one whose trade it is to stuff (e.g.) dead animals or cushions.

1611 *COTGR.* *Embourreuer*, a stuffer, bumbaster, or puffer vpon of thiogs with flockes, haire, &c. 1694 *MORREUX Rabelais* v. Prognost. v. 236 Stuffers and Bumbasters of Pack-saddles. 1862 *JUKES Stud. Man. Geol.* (ed. 2) 411 note. To speak of scientific men as 'mere beetle-hunters and bird-stuffers'. 1893 *W. H. HUDSON Idle Days Patagonia* xii. 185 I muse... the stuffer's work is endurable because useful. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 16 Mar. 8/7 Upholsterer.—Good stuffer waots job.

2. A machine or implement used for stuffing.

1775 *KNIGHT Diet. Mech.* *Stuffer*, a machine for packing or filling; as, 1. A machine for stuffing horse-collars. 1833 *R. HALOANE Workshop Rec.* Ser. II. 445/2 [The tomatoes] are fed by the 'stuffer', a cylinder worked by a treadle, into the cans. 1909 *Teachers' Assembly Herald* 13 Apr. 19/1 Other tools [for bird-stuffing]... loog stuffers, boocuttters.

Stuffet: see *STUFFAT*.

Stuffy (*stʊfi*), *adv.* [*f. STUFFY a. + -LY 2.*]

In a stuffy manner; *fig.* in a manner that lacks freshness or interest.

1894 *K. GRAHAM Pagan Papers* 115 They spent the greater part of their time stuffily indoors. 1902 *S. E. WHITE Blazed Trail* xv. The parlour... was a small square apartment carpeted in dark Brussels, and stuffily glorified in the bourgeois manner by [tasteful furniture]. 1912 *Nation* 20 Apr. 84/1 He [a dull writer] goes stuffily on his way.

Stiffness (*stɪfɪnəs*). [*-NESS.*] The quality of being stuffy.

† 1. Thickness or closeness of texture. *Obs.*

1611 *COTGR.* *Corps*... (no cloth, or stuff) substance, tacke, stuffiness.

2. The condition of being close or ill-ventilated. 1859 *W. H. GREGORY Egypt* II. 164 The smallness of the bedrooms, which we should consider conducive to much stuffiness. 1908 *R. BAGOT A. Culbert* vii. 65 Passengers who, like himself, preferred the fresh air on deck to the stuffiness of the saloon.

3. The state or sensation of stoppage and obstruction in the throat or nose.

1862 *Geo. ELIOT in Cross Life* II. xii. 279 As soon as one [cold] has departed with the usual final stage of stuffiness. 1884 *M. MACKENZIE Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 313 The patient almost always experiences a feeling of 'stuffiness' in the nose. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 289 A more or less general disagreeable stuffiness of the respiratory tract.

Stuffing (*stʊfɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [*-ING 1.*]

1. The action of STUFF *v.1*, or the result of this action; *†* the strengthening of an army or military position (*obs.*); filling or cramming with material; gorging, eating to repletion.

1533 *BELLENOIR Livy* IV. i. (S. T. S.) II. 51 *pe Wolchis & equis brandis in sa greta I re for stuffing of verrigo aganis* [ame] [*L. ob communitatem Verriginum*]. *Ibid.* v. xvii. 11. 206 *Be stuffing of pe first battails the myd battal was drawne furth thyn and walk.* 1551-2 *Aet 5 & 6 Edw. VI.* c. 23 *An Acte for the true stuffynge of Featherbeddes, Mattresses, and Quysseons.* 1581 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 377 For the tressonable stuffing and withlading of certane houssis and strenthis aganis his Hienes. 1594 *Kyo Cornelia* v. 122 To purchase fame to our posterities, By stuffing of our trophies in their houses. 1712-13 *SWIFT Frl. to Stella* 12 Mar. I cannot endure above one dish; nor ever could since I was a boy, and loved stuffing. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* ix. These cowed gentry, that think of nothing but quaffing and stuffing! 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 465 The supplementary stuffings at tuck shops are a fertile source of feeble health.

b. Obstruction of the throat, nose, or chest by catarrh; the sensation produced by this.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xxvi. viii. 11. 250 The same may be taken... for the stuffing and other imperfections of the breast. 1618 *LATHAM 2d Bk. Falconry* xxix. 132 Of the Rye or stuffing in the Head. 1702 *Post Man* 13-15 Jan. 2/2 Advt. In a Cough or Cold, where there is Pain, and stuffing in the Head. 1843 *R. J. GRAVES Syst. Clin. Med.* xviii. 208 Blooded last night for cough and stuffing of chest.

2. The material with which a receptacle is stuffed or tightly filled.

1530 *PALSGR.* 277/2 Stuffynge of a saddell, *bourree.* 1575-6 *Aet 18 Eliz.* c. 15 No Goldsmiths... shall... use... Sother Amell or other stuffynge whatsoever... more then ys necessary. 1628 *tr. Mathien's Poussell Favorite* 103 Meate being denied to Drusus, hee had eaten the stuffings of his bed. 1725 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* I. 474, There are two sorts of Stuffing; the one... with which we fill the hollow... between the two Shells, consisting of Mortar and broken... Stone. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* VI. 157 Four old turkey-worked chairs... the stuffing staring out. 1823 *SCOTT Quentin* II. xxiv. In the stuffing of my saddle you will find a rich purse of gold pieces. 1842 *J. ARRON Dom. Econ.* (1857) 166 A person with the scoop goes immediately before the one who puts in the stuffing [in a drain]. 1879 *G. B. GOODE Catal. Anim. Resources U.S.* 190 Preparation of curled hair for stuffings. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 532 Russian horse-hair which... had served as stuffing for an easy chair.

b. **Cookery.** Forcemeat or other seasoned mixture used to fill the body of a fowl, a hollow in a joint of meat, etc., before cooking.

1538 *ELYOT Diet.* *Farfille*, stuffynge, or that wherewith any soule is crammed or franked. 1598 *EPIURIO H j h*, If you can devise a better stuffing, you may; then fry them in oyle. 1675 *HANNAH WOOLLEY Gentlew. Comp.* 134 Make a farsing or stuffing of all manner of sweet Herbs minced very small. 1719 *LONDON & WISE Compt. Gard.* 192 The Leaves of this Plant are very good both in Pottage and in Stuffings. 1846 *SOVER COOKERY* 129 Fill the belly of the fish with stuffing. 1887 *Spons' Househ. Man.* 460 Sauces, Butters, Gravies, Stuffings, &c.

† c. fig. (e.g. literary 'padding'). *Obs.*

1550 *DALE Egl. Volaries* II. (1551) 36 Muche good stuffynge is in this hulle, whao it iudgeth marryage a forny-cacyon. 1601 *B. JONSON Poetaster* v. 1. 160 Hollow statues, which the best men are, Without Promethean stuffings reabct from heauen! 1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* II. 42 Men whose learning and belief lies in marginal stuffings. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 681/2 The doctor relates such daily occurrences, as would be esteemed too dull and unimportant for what is technically called, stuffing, in a garrison gazette.

d. To knock, beat, take the stuffing out of (an animal, person, etc.): to reduce to a state of weakness or flabbiness, take the strength or conceit out of. *collog.*

1837 *F. FRANCIS Jon. Saddle & Moccasin* 123 Get up!—get up, or I'll beat the stuffing out of you! 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 July 7/1 We will knock the stuffing out of the parties during the next ten years. 1906 *L. MALET Far Horizon* v. 49 There is nothing to compare with a misalliance for taking the stuffing out of anyone.

3. **Leather-manuf.** The process of rubbing with a mixture of fish-oil and tallow; the mixture used for this.

1851-4 *TOMLINSON Cycl. Usef. Arts* II. 35/6 When the skin is thoroughly cleansed... the process of stuffing or dubbing... is performed. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 386/2 A stuffing, or dubbing, of cod oil and tallow is rubbed into both sides of the skin.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *stuffing cloth, work; stuffing-box Machinery*, a chamber packed with fluid-tight elastic material, through which a piston-rod or shaft is made to pass in order to prevent leakage at the orifice through which it leaves or enters a vessel; similarly *stuffing-gland, ring; stuffing drum=stuffing wheel; † stuffing stick* (see *quot.*); *stuffing wheel*, a revolving hollow drum in which leather is subjected to 'stuffing'.

1798 *Report. Arts & Manuf.* (1799) X. 290 C, shews the *stuffing-box, through which the spindle must come, to work the chains. 1831 *CASPIN Mech. Engin.* 115 The joint is

made steam-tight by enclosing the extremity of the steam-pipe in a stuffing-box. 1522 in *Archaeologia* XXV. 462 Item p^r for 'stuffing clothe for the plyts of a gown', xjd. 1897 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Leather* (ed. 2) 221 Freeman's 'Stuffing Drum. 1885 *LOCK Workshop Rec.* Ser. IV. 102/1 The plunger is of stone-ware, accurately ground to fit the 'stuffing-gland. 1797 *Curr Coal Viewer* 59 Pistons... should be 3 or 4 less than the cylinder, the 'stuffing ring stands 4 inches from the side. 1688 *HOLME Armory* III. v. 273/1 The *Stuffing Stick... made of tough Wood or Iron, being a little bent at the end, with a nick in it; by the help whereof, all parts of the seat of a Cushion, Chair, or Stool, are equally filled. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 386/2 The carrier's 'stuffing wheel. 1726 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* I. 55 a, Pumice Stone... is... the properest... for the 'stuffing work of Vaults.

Stuffing, *ppl. a.* [*f. STUFF v.1 + -ING 2.*] In *obs.* sense: That stuffs or clogs the organs of breathing; that produces a sense of obstruction; oppressive to the head or lungs.

1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch, Sertorius* (1595) 631 When they should draw their breathes, this stuffing ayre and dust came in at their mouths so fast, that they had much a do to hold out two dayes. 1653 *CULPHER Eng. Physic. enlarged* (1656) 98 The scent of the whole Plant [*sc. Featherfew*] is very strong, and stuffing. 1727 [DORRINGTON] *Philip Quarl* 19 Stale roasted Roots, which eat much pleasanter than the fresh, and are less stuffing.

Stuffy, *a. nonce-wd.* [*f. STUFF sb. + -LESS.*] Wanting in 'stuff' or substance.

1913 *J. E. FLECKER Samarkand* 57 (*Don Juan*), That disastrous lie Which makes a god of stuffless Unity.

† 2. **Stuffy**, *adv. obs. rare-1.* [*f. STUFF sb. + -LY 2.*] With abundance of stuff or material.

1584 *A. HALL Iliad* ix. 162 The Egiptian Thebes... With people full so stuffy filde.

† 3. **Stuffure**, *obs.* Also *5-ur, -er*. [*a. AF. (e)stuffure = Anglo-L. (e)stufura, OF. estoffure*, material for ornament or outfit, *f. estoffer STUFF v.1*]

1. Material used for finishing, supply, or outfit. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 481/1 Stuffle, or stuffure, *staurum, instauracio.* 1463-4 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 505/1 That noo Yoman... use nor were in the army for his body, eny holsters nor stuffe of Wolle... nor other stuffer in his Doublet, save lynynge. 1467-8 *Ibid.* 536/2 Keper of oure Stufur within oure Castell of Wyndesore. 1488 in *Lib. Cust. Villa Norhamptonia* (1895) 10 Arowe hedes silk wex flethurs and other stuffures and necessities.

2. **Cookery.** Stuffing, forcemeat.

1440 *Ans. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 453 Qwhen hit is braiet smal take up the stuffure, and do hit in a chargeour. 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* II. 76 Take faire yonge beef, And suet of a fatte beste, or of Motton, and hak all this on a borde small... then make a faire large Cofyn, and couche som of this stuffure in.

Stuffy (*stʊfi*), *a.* [*f. STUFF sb.1 + -Y.*]

† 1. Full of stuff or substance. *lit.* and *fig. obs.* 1551-2 *Aet 5 & 6 Edw. VI.* c. 6 § 3 The good perfecte and stuffy makinge of the same Clothe. 1611 *COTGR.* *Substantive*, substantiall, stuffie. 1620 *T. GNANGER Dio. Logike* 69 By amplifications, and illustrations an oration is made stuffie, and fatted. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St. v.* xviii. (1652) 479 A mighty fire was made, and... [as if that pure Element of it self had been too fine and slender effectually to torment him] they made the flame more stiffe and stuffie, by the mixture of pitch and brimstone. 1656 *VINES Lord's Supp.* v. (1657) 64 This Sacrament of the Gospel is an after Supper modicum, full of spiritual signification, but not so stuffie for outward matter, that [etc.] 1667 *W. CAVEHOUS New Meth. Dressing Horses* 62 They... are to be Short from the Head to the Croup, and Stuffy.

2. Of a room, building, etc.: Ill-ventilated, close. Of the air: Wanting in freshness, oppressive to the lungs and head. Of persons: Addicted to living in stuffy conditions.

1831 *LADY GRANVILLE Lett.* 21 Feb. (1894) II. 89 In the evening I shall have a stuffy drum. 1853 *LYTTON My Novel* v. xi. I do believe the English are the stuffiest people! Look at their four-post bedsteads!... not a house with a ventilator! 1855 *E. FORBES Lit. Papers* vii. 100 He remains too long in the thick and stuffy atmosphere of town clubs and libraries. 1888 *Mrs. H. WARO R. Elmore* I. i. 10, I don't like stuffy cottages. 1904 *F. LYNDE Crafters* II. 14 The stuffy little law office which had been his father's.

b. **transf.** Lacking in freshness, interest, or smartness.

1843 *FROUOE Nemesis of Faith* II. Do not write me cold stuffy letters about my state of mind. 1900 *C. HYNÉ Fili-busters* xxii. 318 In the waist below us, that stuffy little person the owner of the *Clarindella* was shedding tears of joy as his eyes glistened over his re-found treasure. 1904 [CRESSY] *Ann. Adv. Eliz.* in *Rises* 132 In that sun-flecked place... bow could I be seriously interested in stuffy indoor questions such as the equality of the sexes? 1909 *Mrs. H. WARO Daphne* III. 56 Listening to a stuffy debate in the Senate.

3. Of persons: Affected with a sensation of stoppage or obstruction in the organs of breathing. Said also of the sensation.

1847 *Fr. A. KEMBLE Later Life* III. 290 If you are old and stiff, I am fat, stuffy, puffy, and old. 1871 *C. GIBSON Lack of Gold* xviii. Her head was stuffed, her nose was stuffed, and she felt altogether 'stuffy' and uncomfortable. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 289 At two or three in the morning he suddenly awakes with a stuffy feeling in his chest.

b. Of the voice: Muffled.

1889 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 548/2 Her own stuffy voice, interspersed with the familiar coughs and gasps.

4. *U.S. collog.* Angry, sulky.

1825 *J. NEAL Bro. Jonathan* I. 106 Doo't care for you... with all your stuffy looks. 1898 *KIPPLING Fleet in Being* vi. 77 They never grow at us or get stuffy.

Stufre, *obs. variant of STIVER.* 1548 *Acts Privy Council* (1890) II. 159 Every floryne valued at xx Flemmishe stufres.

+ **Stug**, *sb.*¹ *Obs. rare.* In 5 stugg(er)e. [Cf. *STOCK sb.*¹ 21.] A pig-trough.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 481/1 Stugge [*Winch.* stuggerel], hoggy's trough, *siliquarium*, vel *alveus porcorum*.

Stug (*stug*), *sb.*² *Sc.* [Cf. *STOG sb.*¹]

1. A stab, thrust.

1808 A. SCOTT *Poems* 98 (E.D.D. s.v. *Stog v.*) Quo' he, let's sleely gie't a stug.

2. *Curling.* (See quot.)

1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 264/2 (*Curling*) *Stug*, a shot gained by accident.

Stug (*stug*), *v.* *Sc.* [Cf. *STOG v.*¹] *trans.* To stab, pierce with a weapon.

1722 *Woorow Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* II. 173 They stugged all the Beds with their Swords. 1724 — *Life of Wodrow* (1828) 64 They stugged with their Swords the very bed my mother was lying on, jealousy he might be concealed there.

Stug: see *STUCK a.* *Obs.*, short.

Stuggy (*st'gi*), *a.* *dial.* [? Related to *stug*, *STUCK a.*]

Cf. 'Stugged, healthy, strong' (Mrs. M. Palmer's *Devon Dial.*, 1839, Gloss.)

Of a person: Stocky, thick-set, sturdy.

1847 *HALLIWELL, Stuggy*, thick and stout. *Devon.* 1864 *BLACKMORE Clara Vaughan* lxxiii. (1872) 368 To use a Devonshire word, the farmer was too 'stuggy'. 1892 P. H. EMERSON *Son of Fens* vii. 74 She was stuggy and fat.

Stuid, **Stuile**, **stuill**: see *STUD sb.*², *STOOL*.

Stuiper, **Stuir**, *obs.* ff. *STOOP sb.*¹, *STOUP a.*

Stuiver: see *STRIVER*.

Stuk: see *STOOK* and *STUCK sb.*¹

Stuke, **Stul**: see *STUC*, *STOOL*.

+ **Stulage**, **stuling**. *Sc.* *Obs. rare.* (Sense obscure: explained by editor as 'hallast'.)

1512 *Acc. Ltd. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 289 To Thomas Bannatyne, skipper, for his hall victualing and hall necessaries xxv. li. viij. s. and for stuling xx. li. *Ibid.* 307 Item, rersavit forty two celdris of met salt boght he Iohne Mowtray for stulage to the said ship.

Stule, *obs.* *Sc.* form of *STOOL*.

Stulko, *var.* of or error for *STALEO Anglo-Irish*. 1831 *SCOTT Jral.* 25 Mar. (1890) II. 389 Frank saw the necessity of doing something to keep himself independent, having, I think, too much spirit to become a Stulko.

Stull (*stul*), *sb.*¹ *Obs. exc. dial.* [Cf. *G. dial.* *stollen* slice of bread.] A great piece or hunch (of anything edible).

a 1400 *Wars Alex.* 4436 Pan as a Mare at a moghe 3000 mavis ye fill, Stullis so your stomake with stullis & of wyne, pat vneith haldis, he 3e hoo he hude of 3ow hale! 1674 *RAY S. & E. Country Wds.* 76* A Stull: a luncheon a great piece of bread, cheese or other Victuals, *Essex*. 1885 *SPILLING Daisy Dimple* 38 (E.D.D.) He kept taking great bites out of a thick stull of dirty-looking bread.

Stull (*stul*), *sb.*² *Mining.* [Perh. a. *G. stollen* (OHG. *stollo*, MHG. *stolle*) a support, prop. The word has been adopted in a different sense as *STULM*.] A platform or framework of timber covered with boards to support workmen or to carry ore or rubbish; also, a framework of boards to protect miners from falling stones.

1778 *PRYCE Min. Cornub.* 150 Several of these pumps may be placed parallel upon different Stulls, Sallers, or Stages of the Mine. 1847 *HALLIWELL* 1866 G. HARRIS in *Athenaeum* (1861) 29 Jan. 63/1 And tin lay heap'd on stulls and level-plots. 1875 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 43 More timber is required for the construction of platforms, upon which the men stand while at work, 'stulls' as they are called.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1874 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 51, 3,289 feet of stull-timber. 1881 — *Mining Gloss.*, *Stull*, Corn(wall). A platform (stull-covering), laid on timbers (stull-pieces), braced across a working from side to side, to support workmen or to carry ore or waste. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 453/1 Stull-pieces... Stull-covering.

Stull, *obs.* *Sc.* form of *STOOL*.

Stulm (*stolm*), *Mining.* [? a. *G. stollen*, *stollen* of the same meaning.] An adit or level in a mine. 1684 *Copper Mines* ii. in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 741 It hath a Stulm or Shaft to draw Water from the Mine. 1724 *BAILEY* (ed. 2), *Stulm*, a Shaft to draw Water out of a Mine. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*

Stulpe, *var.* ff. *STOOP sb.*¹

+ **Stult**. *Obs. rare*—? A derisive name for a tailor.

1675 M. LOCKE *Engl. Opera* Pref. A 3h, He who Composes for Voices, not considering their extent, is like a Botching Stult, who, being obliged to make Habits for men, cuts them out for Children.

Stult, **Stulth**: see *STOUT a.*, *SROUTH*.

+ **Stultificate**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—? [f. late L. *stultificat*, ppl. stem of *stultificare*.] *trans.* = *STULTIFY v.* Only in *Stultificat* ppl. a.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* iii. xxvii. 288 So great was the stultificatⁿ Vertue of that, pulverized Dose.

Stultification (*stultifikatⁿ*), *n.* [n. of action f. *STULTIFY v.*: see *-IFICATION*.] The action of the vb. *STULTIFY*, the state of being stultified; an instance of this.

1832 *Whistle-binkie Ser.* I. (1839) 95 Whilst others contrive with their speeches and songs, To complete her stultification, O. 1866 *Miss Yonge Daisy Chain* ii. x. 'But as to the Market Cross, that came down a year before he was born.' 'It was the Town Council' said Ethel. 'One of the ordinary stultifications of Town Councils.' 1901 'LINESMAN' *Words by Eyewitness* xi. 225 Result as before, the

daily arrival of refugees and a great stultification of the dominant Power.

Stultify (*stultifai*), *v.* [ad. late L. *stultificare*, f. *stult-us* foolish, fool: see *-FY*.]

1. *trans. Law.* To allege or prove to be of unsound mind: esp. *refl.*, to allege one's own insanity in order to evade some responsibility.

1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. xix. 291 It hath been said, that a non compos himself, though he be afterwards brought to a right mind, shall not be permitted to allege his own insanity in order to avoid such grant: for that no man shall be allowed to stultify himself, or plead his own disability. 1861 *KENT Comm. Amer. Law* (1873) II. xxxix. 451 The principle... that a man shall not be heard to stultify himself has been properly exploded.

2. To cause to be or appear foolish, ridiculous, or absurdly inconsistent; to reduce to foolishness or absurdity.

1809 *Europ. Mag.* LV. 12 This able senator... did not... hesitate to tell his majesty's ministers, that... they had become completely stultified. 1810 *WELLINGTON in Croker Papers* 20 Dec. The licentiousness of the press... [has] gone near to stultify the people of England. 1850 *KINCSEY A. Locke* xviii. 1, to squash my convictions, to stultify my book for the sake of popularity, money, patronage! 1871 *Daily News* 24 Aug. This witness, however, stultified himself by admitting that he was too far off to hear what Clement said.

b. To render nugatory, worthless, or useless.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 27 Oct. 416 The Bermondsey guardians took upon themselves utterly to ignore and stultify this law. 1888 *MISS BRADSHAW Fatal Three* i. vi. The blind folly of his servants had stultified his efforts.

3. To regard as a fool or as foolish. *rare.*

1820 *HAZLITT Lect. Lit. Age* Etic. i. (1884) 4 The modern sciolist stultifies all understanding but his own, and that which he conceives like his own.

Hence **Stultifying** *ppl. a.* Also **Stultifier** *rare*—, one who stultifies.

1836 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* III. xxx. 173 Affirming most absurdly, and under the most stultifying blindness of mind, that [etc.]. 1855 H. CLARKE *Dict.*, *Stultifier*. 1879 *Geo. Elliot Theo. Such* xviii. 324 A stultifying inconsistency in historical interpretation.

Stultiloquence (*stultilokwens*). [ad. L. *stultiloquentia* (Plautus) f. *stultiloquus* speaking foolishly, f. *stult-us* foolish + *-loquus* that speaks.] Foolish or senseless talk, babbled, hosh, twaddle.

1721 *BAILEY, Stultiloquence*, foolish talk. 1809 *Europ. Mag.* LV. 19 This sort of epithet... cannot fail to add... to the stultiloquence of every society. 1893 *SWINBURNE Stud. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 90 The blank and blatant jargon of epic or idyllic stultiloquence.

Stultiloquent, *a.* *rare.* [f. L. *stultiloquus*: see *prec.* and *-ENT*.] Talking foolishly.

1845 S. JUD *Margaret* i. v. 'Stultiloquent yarb-monger!' he [the schoolmaster] broke out. 1864 *WESTER*; and in later *Dicts.*

Hence **Stultiloquently** *adv.* [—*LY* 2.]

1864 *WESTER*; and in later *Dicts.*

+ **Stultiloquious**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *stultiloqui-us* (see next) + *-ous*.] Talking foolishly.

1683 E. HOOKER in *Portage's Myst. Div.* Pref. Ep. 15 What of... Puns and Flams, stultiloquious Dialogs?

Stultiloquy (*stultilokvi*). [ad. L. *stultiloquium*, f. *stultiloquus*: see *STULTILOQUENCE*.] A speaking foolishly, a foolish babbling.

1653 *JER. TAYLOR Sermon Golden-Grove, Winter* xxiii. 301 What they call facetiousness and pleasant wit, is indeed to all wise persons a meer Stultiloquy, or talking like a fool. 1846 *Examiner* 199/1 A sort of unique stultiloquy governs some of the public deliberations of the owners and occupiers of land. 1869 *DR. MORGAN in Athenaeum* 21 Dec. 852/3 Such a self-destructive congeries of stultiloquies.

+ **Stultitious**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *stultitia* folly, f. *stultus* foolish; see *-ITY* and *-OUS*.] Foolish, ridiculous.

1547 *BOORNE Introd. Knowl.* ii. (1870) 127 In Wales... is used these two stultitious matters. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* I. 40 The Duke... espouseth the sea... by casting a golden ring into it. Which Stultitious ceremony by Pope Alexander the third was granted.

Hence + **Stultitiously** *adv.* *Obs.*

1536 *BOORNE in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. II. 305 Then stultitiously... I dyd as many of that Order doth.

+ **Stulty**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—? [app. f. L. *stultus* foolish + *-Y*.] Foolish, stupid.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* ii. iii. (Skeat) 106 Shal fyr ben blamed for it brende a foole naturally, by his own stulty witte in steringe?

Stum (*stum*), *sb.* Also 8 *stumm*, *stume*. [a. *Don. stum*, subst. use of *stom* dnmh. Cf. *F. vin muet* in the same sense; also *G. stummer wein*, wine that tastes flat.]

1. Unfermented or partly fermented grape-juice, must; esp. must in which the fermentation has been prevented or arrested by fumigation with sulphur.

1662 *CHARLTON Myst. Vintners* (1675) 149 This Flower thus separated, is what they name Stum. 1665 *Oxf. Gaz.* No. 161 Another Vessel was... laden with Wine and Stum. 1705 *ANON Italy, Antig. near Naples* 231 An unctuous clammy Vapour that arises from the Stum of Grapes. 1769 *MRS. RAFFALO Engl. Housekeeper* (1778) 329 To make Stum. 1802 *PALEY Nat. Theol.* xv. (ed. 2) 286 Necessary... as the fermentation of the stum in the vat is to the perfection of the liquor. 1845 T. SHELDON *Wine Merchant's Man.* 59 Dissolve half a pound of white candy in a pint of Rhenish stum. 1858 *SIMMONS Dict. Trade.*

ff. 1710 *Land. Gaz.* No. 463/4 There are about 50 Hdds of... French Wines, some Stumes &c. 1731-3 P. SHAW

Chem. Lect. x. (1755) 191 This is the common Method of matching Casks for Wines, but particularly for Stums.

transf. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Mead* 5 M 2/1 The usual practice of making it so strong as to bear an egg, is very wrong. The liquor is thereby rendered a mere stum.

b. Must as used for renewing vapid wines. Also occas. applied to apple-juice similarly used.

1692 B. JONSON's *Leges Conviv.* v. Let our Wines without mixture, or Stum be all fine. 1693 *RYMER Short View Trag.* 78 Chaucer threw in Latin, French, Provincial, and other Languages, like new Stum to raise a Fermentation. 1731-3 P. SHAW *Chem. Lect.* x. (1755) 192 After the same manner a Stum is prepared in England from the Juice of Apples.

fig. 1679 *SHAWWELL True Widow* iii. 32 'Tis the stum of Love that makes it fret and fume, and fly, and never good. 1682 *DAYNE Medel* 270 Thy hellowing Renegade Priests, That... with thy Stum ferment their fainting Cause. 1707 *Ref. upon Riddle* 168 Get rid of this stum in your Blood.

2. Vapid wine renewed by the mixture of stum.

1664 *BUTLER Hud.* ii. i. 569 I'll carve your name on Barks of Trees... Drink every Letter on't, in Stum; And make it brisk Champaign become. 1746 *FIELDRING True Patriot* No. 24 7 We drank nine bottles a-piece of stum.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1675 *MERRET in Charleton's Myst. Vintners* (ed. 2) 219 Herring Roes preserve any Stum Wines. 1719 *D'URFEX Pills* v. 84 Who hate the stum Poison of Spain and France. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Must*, The Rhenish Must... made without boiling is only put up so close in the vessel, that it cannot work; this is called stum-wine. 1769 *MRS. RAFFALO Engl. Housekeeper* (1778) 329 Then put a quart of stum-fermenting to it, which will... make it fine and bright.

Stum (*stum*), *v.* Inflected stummed, stumming. Also 7 *stumb*, 8 *stoom*. [ad. *Dn. stommen*, f. *stom* *STOM sb.*]

1. *trans.* To renew (wine) by mixing with stum or must and raising a new fermentation.

1656 *FLECKNOE Diarium* 26 Such trash in belly e're to put, As mungrel balderdash *Mine Heer*, Dutchman has stummed for us there. 1689 *Muses Farcery*, *Pope* 88 Had a drunken Tom Tinker the Penance receiv'd, Or a Vintner for stumming his Wine, who'd have griev'd? 1775 *ASH, Stoom*, (v.t. with wine coopers), to impregnate wines by putting bags of herbs or other ingredients into them. *Ibid.*, *Stum* (v.t.), to renew wines by raising a fresh fermentation.

b. *fig.*

1661 C. W. in A. Brome's *Poems* To Author A 8, There strength of fancy, to it sweetest Joynes, Vnmixt with water, nor stum'd with strong lines. 1676 *ETHEREGE Man of Mode* iii. li. 44 Nature has her cheats, stum's a brain, and puts sophisticate dulness often on the tasteless Multitude for true wit and good humour. 1678 *OLIPHANT Let. fr. Country* 204 As the poor Drunkard, when Winestums his brains, Anointed with that Liquor, thinks he reigns. 1795 *BURKE Let. to W. Elliot* 26 May, When that sad draught... was dashed and brewed, and ineffectually stummed again into a senatorial exordium in the house of lords.

¶ To stum up: ? to set going, work up. *rare*—?

The use may be due to some misapprehension.

1817 *KEATS Let. to Haydon* 28 Sept., At Bailey's suggestion... we have stummed up a kind of contrivance whereby he will be enabled to do himself the benefits you will lay in his Path.

2. To fumigate (a cask) with burning sulphur, in order to prevent the contained liquor from fermenting; to stop the fermentation of (new wine) by fumigation.

1789 J. CROFT *Wines Portugal* etc. 25 Most of the Spanish Wines are stoomed or matcht, as they term it, with brimstone, which also stops the fermentation. 1789 W. H. MARSHALL *Glauc.* II. 358 This expedient is termed 'stumming the [cider] casks'. 1860 *WORCESTER*; and in later *Dicts.*

Hence **Stummed** *ppl. a.*, **Stumming** *vbl. sb.*

c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1653) II. iv. 70 This is called stooming of wines. 1664 *SIR P. NEILE in Evelyn's Pomona* 40 [Cider] cannot be unbowlsome upon the same measure that stummed Wine is so. 1666 G. HARVEY *Moribus Angl.* xxviii. (1672) 17 A kind of crude dul stum'd Brandy. 1694 in C. Mackay *Songers Lond. Practices* (Percy Soc.) 122 All loyal lads of true English race, That scorn the stum'd notion of Spain and France, a 1721 *Prior On Passage in Scaligeriana* 2 When you with High-Dutch Heeren dine, Expect false Latin, and stum'd Wine. 1837 *RICHARDSON*, Stummed casks are casks fumigated (with brimstone, to prevent the liquor from fermenting).

Stumble (*st'umh*), *sb.* Also 6 *stomble*. [f. *STUMBLE v.*]

1. An act of stumbling.

a. A missing one's footing, a partial fall.

c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) I. iii. xxxi. 92 I was told of a Spaniard, who having got a fall by a stumble, and broke his nose, rose up, and in a disdainful manner said, 'This is to walk upon earth. 1743 *WESLEY Jral.* 20 Oct., Many endeavour'd to throw me down, while we were going down-hill on a slippery path to the town... But I made no stumble at all, nor the least slip 'till I was intirely out of their hands. 1825 *SCOTT Talism.* xxii. The horse of the knight made such a perilous stumble as threatened to add a practical moral to the tale. 1890 D. DAVIDSON *Mem. Long Life* ix. 224 Douglas Graham's horse had stumbled in the soft bed of the nullah, and that stumble saved his rider's life.

fig. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort.* in *Compl. Scot.* (1872) 222 This is a greete stomble at the threshold of the dore: for it is plain by histories, that Lusitania, was not called Portyn-gale, almost by a M. yeres, after this supposed tyme. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* iv. xx. 203 A Prince, who in the race of his life met with many tums, some stumbles, no dangerous falls.

† b. An ineffectual attempt. *Obs.*

a 1635 *CORBET Nonseuse Poems* (1807) 221 Or lyke to rhyming verse that runs in prose, Or lyke the stumbles of a tynder box.

c. A blunder, slip.

1607 *HARINGTON Nugae Ant.* (1604) II. 49 Maister Vaghan examined him... and found him but shallow, and not very

ready in the Roman tongue, his friend having been fain to help him up, in two or three fowle stumbles, both of language and matter. *a 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* (1642) 379 A prosecution of the former Paragrap, with a stumble of Baronius. 1687 *SETTLE Refl. Dryden* 68 By the damnable stumbles Mr. Notes makes in them, he is quite different from Aretioe in his Preface. 1736 *HERVEY Mem. Geo. II* (1848) 1.408 Sir Robert, finding the stumble his brother had made [in making this suggestion], joined in the laugh against him. 1901 *Scotsman* 1 Mar. 7/4 The significant stumble made by the right hon. gentleman in his reply.

†d. A taking offence. *Obs.*

1674 *BUNYAN Light for them in Darkness* (1675) 35 This their stumble might arise either; 1. From the cruelty of Herod; Or, 2 From their own not observing and keeping in mind the Alarm that God gave them at his Birth.

e. A moral lapse.

1702 *Engl. Theophrastus* 186 One stumble is oftentimes enough to deface the character of an honourable life. 1876 H. K. WOOD *Highw. Salvation* v. 57 His stumbles and his transgressions are his sorrow.

f. A stumbling or coming by accident upon something.

1865 *HOLLAND Plain Talk* iv. 122 There are exceptions to this rule in the lucky Stumbles that are made upon extraordinary deposits of the precious stones and metals.

2. In generalized sense: The action of stumbling.

1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* i. 4 How much less can we believe that God would leave his... Chnrr... to the perpetual stumble of conjecture and disturbance. 1692 *L'ESTRANGE Aesop's Fables* Life ix. 20 The Clown, after a little Stumble within himself... says... If it be the Custome of the Family, 'tis not for me to be against it. 1880 *BLACKMORE Mary Ancrely* I. x. 135 Buoys, nets, kegs, lay about... here and there and everywhere, upon this half-acre of slip and stumble, at the top of the boat-channel down to the sea.

†3. A stumbling-block. *Obs.*

1651 H. MORE *Second Last* To Rdr., in *Enthus. Tri.*, etc. (1656) M 2 b, And truly... that Book which hath proved so mischievous a scandal, I intended onely for a stumble to wake you.

Stumble (stʊmbl̩), *v.* Forms: 4 stombble, stumbill, -bul, 5 stumbel, -byl, stomel(e), stomle, stomel, stumbylle, stumle, stummel, 9 dial. stummle, 4- stumbl̩. [Early 14th c. *stomble*, *stumble* (the *b* is euphonic; the original *stomle*, *stumle*, is not recorded till the 15th c.) corresponds to Norw. *stumla* to grope and stumble in the dark (Ross), Da. dial. *stumle*, Sw. dial. *stomla*; perh. repr. an unrecorded ON. **stumla*, synonymous with the cognate *stumra* to stumble (Norw. *stum* a): see *STUMMER* *v.* The root is an ablaut-variant of **stam-*: see *STAMMER* *v.*]

1. *intr.* To miss one's footing, or trip over an obstacle, in walking or running, so as to fall or be in danger of falling.

1335 *Gloss. W. de Bibberw.* in Wright *Voc.* 143 Ke il ne ceste ne ne chesse [glossed *stumble* ne *fall*] En la howe ne messece. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12435 He [the giant] stombled, & gaf a cry. 1338 — *Chron.* (810) 55 A seruitour per was, bat serued at bi mete, He stombled at a chance, & felle on his kne. 1340 *HAMROLE Psalter* xix. 8 Proude horsis that will stumbill and gere vs breke oure neke. 1388 *Wyclif John* xl. 20 If he wandre in the nyght, he stombillith [Vulg. *offendit*]. 1450 *Brut* ii. 378 And þanne þe Franschmen come prikkyng down as þe wolde haue ouyr-rydyn alle oure meyne; but God and our archers made hem sone to stombille. 1523-34 *Fitzjarm.* *Hush.* 902 The cordes is a thyng that wyll make a horse to stumbille, and ofte to fall. 1659 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) II. 147 The horse stumbilling threw them both. 1746 *FRANCIS Tr. Hor.*, *Epist.* i. x. 63 Our Fortunes and our Shoes are near allied; We're pinch'd in strait, and stumble in the wide. 1810 *Scott Lady of L.* i. ix. But, stumbling in the rugged dell, The gallant horse exhausted fell. 1846 *Mrs. A. MAUSON Father Darcy* II. xix. 321 A sort of broken gallop, as of horses forced forward, yet faltering and stumbling at every step, was now heard. 1900 *Br. W. How Lighter Moments* 37 His horse stumbled in a lane and fell with him.

b. with const. *at, over.*

1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 125 His hors stomelyd at a stone. 1450 *CARVER Life St. Gilbert* xliii. 123 Sche stombled at a blok which was lidd with straw and bus fell soodeynly. 1538 *ELYOT Dict. Offensaculum*, that which is layd in a mans waye, wherat he stumbilleth. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 122 How oft to night Haue my old feet stumbled at graues. 1707 *Prior Duke of Ormond's Pict.* 13 His steed... stumbles o'er the Heap. 1794 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* xxxiii. Give me the torch... and take care you don't stumble over anything that lies in your way. 1824 *Scott Redgauntlet* ch. xv. Stumbling at every obstacle which the devotion of his guide, Richard, had left in the path, he [sic]. 1833 *Hr. MARTINEAU Briery Creek* iii. 58 As sure as one walks in the dark, one stumbles over a pig. 1845 *FORD Handbk. Spain* i. 52 Having stumbled over a stone. 1894 *ALMA-TADEMA Wings of Icarus* 153, I turned from the window and stumbled over something; I lighted a candle.

c. To fall in consequence of a stumble.

14... *Sir Beues* (Pynson) 2454 There was a wel... And Beuys stumbled ryght therein. 1907 *Connaisseur* Apr. 275/2 Here are men fighting... there a horse is stumbling to his knees.

d. To knock or jostle against (a person or thing) involuntarily.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 481/1 Stummelyn, or burtelyn a-zen astole, or clogge, or oþer lyke, *imping*. 1822 *SHELLEY Faust* ii. 21 Every step One stumbles 'gainst some crag. 1835 *Politeness & Gd.-breeding* 28 This boy or girl... who never... tries to vex your feelings, but if they happen so much as to stumble against you, or hurt you in any way, say immediately, 'I am sorry for it.' 1855 *KINGSLEY Herew.* xli, 'I am ont,' quoth Hereward, as the man almost stumbled against him; 'and this is in.'

e. Of an inanimate thing: To strike unexpectedly on. ? *nonce-ut.*

1702 *Secret Mercury* 23-30 Sept. 2/1, I press'd her to discover her Lodgings, but in vain; for the Boat just stumbled on the Stones and parted us. 1822 *SHELLEY Tr. Calderon's Mag. Prodig.* ii. 60 It [that sad ship] strikes—... It stumbles on a jagged rock.

f. Phrase, To stumble at (on) the threshold. Chiefly fig., to fail, take offence, meet with an ominous check at the beginning of an enterprise.

1377 *LANG. P. Pl. B. v.* 357 He stumbled [So several MSS.; but see *TURMULE* *v.*] on the threshold. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* May 230 The went the pensife Damme out of dore And chaunst to stombale at the threshold flore. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 11. 1699 *T. BAKER Refl. Learn.* xvi. 200 This is no very great mistake, but it is always ominous to stumble at the threshold. 1725 N. BAILEY *Evans. Collog.* (1733) 209, I lately began to read Seneca's Epistles, and stumbled, as they say, at the very Threshold. 1877 *FROUDE Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. 49 He stumbled on the threshold, and had almost fallen, but recovered himself.

2. fig. in various uses.

a. To trip morally.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6521 Ful many on stumbl̩ vp and down Of þe greces of syre gloitown. 1340 *HAMROLE Psalter* xxv. 1, I shal not be seke [Vulg. *non infirmabor*] þat is, I shal noght stumbill. 1340 *Dest. Troy* 2928 Soche stirrynges ger stumbl̩, þat stidfast wold be. 1593 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* i. ii. 3 *Jul.* Wouldst thou then counsaile me to fall in lone? *Luc.* I Madam, so you stumbl̩ not vnbeedfully. 1692 *SHADWELL Volunteers* i. i. (1693) 7 That Mother in Law of thine is... I believe given to stumbl̩ much; there is an odd fellow keeps her Company. 1851 *THACKERAY Eng. Hum.* *Swift* (1856) 31 They sinned and stumbl̩d... with debt, with drink.

b. To make a slip in speech or action; to blunder through inadvertence or unpreparedness.

1450-1530 *Myrr. Our Lady* 51 Yt yt happe... that any... fayle or stombille, or be destrakte from saynge or hering of any worde, or verse, or psalme, etc. 1607 *ROWLANDS Diogenes Lanth.* 44 Tis better stumbl̩ with thy feet Than stumbl̩ with thy tongue. 1612 *Bible Transl. Pref.* 76 But yet as men they [the LXX] stumbl̩d and fell, one while through oversight, another while through ignorance.

c. To come on or upon by chance and unexpectedly; to come in or into (a place) by chance.

1555 *EDEN Decades* (Arb.) 337 He that speaketh much shal sumtimes stumbl̩ on the truth. 1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-Book* (Camden) 158 It was mie illuck to stumbl̩ on such company to Walden warde, that I could not possibly compas mie purpose, unles [etc.]. 1579 *GOSSEN Sch. Abste* (Arb.) 30 Some Archprelat or other that hath read a little, or stumbl̩d by chance vpon Plautus comedies. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* ii. ii. 53. 1632 *LITWICH Trav.* i. 33 It was my lucke to stumbl̩ in here againe. 1682 N. O. BOILEAU *Le Lutrin* n. 164 Thus trug'd he nimble: Whom should he stumbl̩ next on, But that tough sickle of Wood, Boirded the Sexton? 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* *Diss.* (1708) 36 You shall sometimes stumbl̩ upon a Lieutenant... of a very different Make. 1781 *COWPER Conversat.* 280 He... had a world of talk With one he stumbl̩d on, and lost his walk. 1815 *KINNEY & Sr. Entomol.* xiii. (1818) I. 417 note, Some time after making this experiment I stumbl̩d upon a passage in Redi. 1838 W. C. HARRIS *Narr. Exped. S. Africa* 17 In the course of our perambulations... we stumbl̩d upon a waggon discharging a cargo of oranges. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shep* xix. They were not the fittest companions she could haue stumbl̩d on. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Libr.* (1892) i. 1. 10 The founders... appear to haue stumbl̩d upon their discovery by a kind of accident. 1877 *Mrs. OLIPHANT Makers Florence* viii. 221 The curiously accidental and fortuitous way in which real excellence sometimes stumbl̩s into recognition. 1902 S. SQUIRE *Scribble Indstr. Cavalier* vii. 165 Now and again they stumbl̩ upon prizes which they cannot appreciate.

d. To take offence; to find a stumbling-block or obstacle to belief. Chiefly with const. *at.*

1545 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 21 h. Here penauriente the scrupulous persone wyll stumbl̩, & say [etc.]. 1593 *BILSON Govt. Christ's Ch.* 410, I see no cause for others to stumbl̩ at it. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. xv. 46 In case the Prelacy for England should stumbl̩ at the Supremacy of Rome. 1687 J. RENWICK in A. SHIELDS *Life Biogr.* *Presbyt.* (1827) II. 287 Stumble not, because Religion is mocked at. 1872 *PRIESTLEY Corrupt. Ch.* i. 1. 21 The circumstance at which mankind... stumbl̩d the most. 1860 *PUSEY Min. Proph.* 92 Those who rebel against the law of God, stumbl̩, in diuers manners, at the ways of God. They stumbl̩ at God Himself... they stumbl̩ at His attributes; they stumbl̩ at His Providence, at His acts [etc.]. 1882 *PITMAN Mission Life Greece & Palestine* 326 These two peoples stumbl̩ at one 'stumbling stone', even Christ.

†e. Proverb.

1530 *PALSGR 736/2* Thou lepest over a bloke and stombil̩st at a strawe. 1547 *Homilies, Works* D iv. They were of so blind iudgemente, that they stombil̩d at a strawe, & leped ouer a bloke. 1633 W. RAMSEY *Astrol. Restored* To Rdr. 17 To skip over blocks, and stumbl̩ at straws.

3. To walk unsteadily and with frequent stumbles.

1435 *Torr. Portugal* 660 Stomlyng thurrow frythe and fen, I'll he com to a depe glen. 1577 *GRANGE Golden Aphrod.* N ij b. But who so bolde as blinde Bayarde? for he mistrusting nought, comes stumbl̩ng forth at will. 1627 *MAY Lucan* iii. F i. He seeing his Sonne fall with trembling step Stumbl̩ng along came to that side the ship. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iii. 201 But... blind be blinded more, That they may stumbl̩ on, and deeper fall. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* I. xv. 408 By this unreasonable custom they [the Chinese women] do in a manner lose the use of their Feet, and instead of going they only stumbl̩ about their Houses. 1831 *SCOTT Cast. Dang.* ix. She kept talking all the while as she stumbl̩d onward. 1869 *TOZER Highl. Turkey* I. 292 We stumbl̩d along behind him by the light of the stars, over very rough places. 1878 *BROWNING La Saisiaz* 59 What a load he stumbl̩s under through his glad sad seventy years. 1883 *STEVENSON Treas. Isl.* xx. And with a dreadful oath

he stumbl̩d off, plonched down the sand, and disappeared. 1902 S. E. WHITE *Blazed Trail* iv. He dressed, shivering, and stumbl̩d down stairs to a round stove.

b. *transf.* Of an inanimate thing: To move by jolts or falls. *rare.*

1873 *MISS THACKERAY Old Kensington* ii. (ed. 2) 9 Staring... at the luggage as it comes bumping and stumbl̩ng off the high ship.

c. fig. To proceed, speak, or act in a blundering or hesitating manner.

1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 591 Now mot a frere studyen & stumbl̩n in tales. 1589 R. HARVEY *Plain Perduel* Ded., As farre as Will Solnes stuttring pronunciation may stumbl̩ ouer at a breath. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 316 My tongue should stumbl̩ in mine earnest words. 1598 *MARSTON Sco. Villanie* To iudiciall Perusers B 4 b. Yet both of them [Juvenal and Persius] goe a good seemly pace, not stumbl̩ng, stuffling. 1852 *STANLEY Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xiii. 246 Through a succession of failures, they stumbl̩d into perfection. 1868 *TENNYSON Lucretius* 123, I have forgotten what I meant: my mind Stumbl̩s, and all my faculties are lamed. 1884 *HARPER'S Mag.* Nov. 912/2 I'll stumbl̩ through the driest scientific treatise you haue. 1891 *FARRAR Darkn. & Dawn* xv. Seneca blushed, and his smooth tongue stumbl̩d, as he attempted to express his gratification.

4. *trans.* (causatively).

a. To trip up, bring to the ground, overthrow.

lit. and fig. ? *Obs.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13050 Stedes slayn, stumbl̩d & failled. 1382 *WYCLIF Eccles.* x. 12 The lipps of the vnwise shuln stumbl̩n hym down [Vulg. *præcipitabunt enim*]. 1592 *Soliman & Pers.* iv. i. 222, I now occasion serues to stumbl̩ him That thrust his sickle in my harvest corn. 1652 *BROUNT Sacred Princ.* (ed. 2) 449 Stumble not an Vpright foot, with a visible Block of offence.

b. To puzzle; to give pause or offence to; to embarrass, nonplus.

1605 L. HUTTEN *Aunswe* 5 But the Treatiser thought it more for his advantage... to set down his argument confusedly, the more to stumbl̩ the vnskillfull Reader. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* ii. iv. i. (1624) 297 A common ague sometimes stumbl̩s them all [sic, the apothecaries], they cannot so much as ease. 1653 W. RAMSEY *Astrol. Restored* 22, I think good for the clearing of all what hath been already said (least some may be stumbl̩d thereat) to deliver my minde as touching their influence thus. 1669 S. SIMMONS *Milton's P. L.* To Rdr., A reason of that which stumbl̩d many others, why the Poem Rimes not. 1682 *BUNYAN Holy War* 381 To question Election is... to stumbl̩ the faith of the Town of Mansoul. 1724 A. SHIELDS *Life 7. Renwick Biogr.* *Presbyt.* (1827) II. 144 By these and the like Reproaches, many were stumbl̩d at in their Testimony. 1784 *COWPER Task* iv. 533 In days like these... when Virtue is so scarce, That to suppose n scene where she presides... stumbl̩s all belief. 1893 W. G. COLLINGWOOD *Life Ruskin* I. 172 The proud possessor of a cut-and-dry creed will be stumbl̩d by this new milestone in Mr. Ruskin's intellectual pilgrimage. 1901 *Church Quarterly* July 425 He [a Chinaman] is much stumbl̩d that... the claims of a man's wife take precedence of those of his elder brother.

†c. To shake (a resolve, an opinion). *Obs.*

1607 *MARRIHAM Cavel.* iii. vii. 34 There is nothing dooth so much stumbl̩ mens mindes, and make them affraid of keeping hunting horses, as the verie remembrance and charge of keeping them. 1646 *HAMILTON Papers* (Camden) 134 The small appearance he findes that his message will be satisfactory to you there hath much stumbl̩d his resolution of sending it to London. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. ii. xxv. 102 Nor was it wisdom for Kings that sate loose in their Thrones, to stumbl̩ the good Opinions of so considerable [a] party towards them.

†d. To act as an obstacle to, to hinder, prevent. 1606 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xlviii. 406 What stumbl̩th our Banes-hidding, pra? cause Peg forsooth will be A Gentlewoman.

Hence *Stu mbl̩d ppl. a.*

1548 *COOPER Elyot's Dict.*, *Titubatus*, tripped, stumbl̩d. 1848 S. WILBERFORCE in Aswell *Life* (1880) I. xi. 499 Though to anonymous public slanderers I would give no answer, yet to a stumbl̩d Christian friend I ought even to humble myself to reply to a surmise so degrading to my character even as this.

Stumble-block, *v. nonce-wd.* [As if f. **stumble-block* = *STUMBLING-BLOCK*.] *trans.* To put stumbl̩ng-blocks in the way of.

1839 *KEATS Let. to Haydon* 3 Oct., If I ever do anything worth remembering the Reviewers will no more be able to stumble-block me than the Royal Academy could you.

Stumbler (stʊmbl̩r). [*f. STUMBLE* *v.* + *-ER* 1.]

1. One who, or something which stumbl̩s; esp. a horse that is given to stumbl̩ng.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 481/1 Stumler (or stomelare) *espistator*. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1897) 150 Stumler at a strawe, and leape ouer a bloke. Such stumblers are a blockheads. 1613 *Unceasing of Machiav.* 26 Riding a stumbl̩r hold fast the bridle. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* xxxvi. A stumbl̩r stumbl̩s least in rugged way. 1795 *COLERIDGE To an Infant* 5 Poor stumbl̩r on the rocky coast of Woe. 1835 *WILLIS Pencilings* II. lii. 124 The horses were all sad stumblers. 1894 *MERRETT Foresight & Patience* Poet. Wks. (1912) 418 Yet, happy for us when, their cause defined, They walk no longer with a stumbl̩r blind.

2. A cause of stumbl̩ng; a 'poser'.

1853 P. DAVIDSON *Pentateuch Viad.* ii. 33 Here was a stumbl̩r for the priests and a marrowbone for the infidels.

Stumbl̩ng (stʊmbl̩ŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb *STUMBLE*, in various senses.

1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 2623 Pare was stomling of stedis sticking of erles. 15... *King & Barker* 106 in Ritson *Ant. Pop. Poetry* (1791) 64 With a stumbl̩ng as he rode the thanner downe be [the horse] cast. 1568 *GRAFFTON Chron.* II. 598 He tolde him also without anye stayng or stombl̩ng... the names of all the colours that could be stumbl̩d

him. 1611 BIBLE 1 John ii. 10 Hee that loveth his brother, abideth in the light, and there is none occasion of stumbling in him. 1657 HOBBS *Marks Asurd Geom.* 4. I noted it only that you may be more merciful hereafter to the stumblings of a hasty Pen. 1818 KEATS *Endymion* 1. 703 To entice My stumblings down some monstrous precipice. 1873 G. S. BAOEN-POWELL *New Homes* 184 Stumblings and injuries to legs are of remarkably rare occurrence. 1892-3 FROUVE *Lecl. Comm. Trent* vi. (1896) 134 There was stumbling again at the power of the knees, and at the splendour and assumptions of the hierarchy.

b. Comb.: stumbling-shoe, a horse-shoe devised to prevent stumbling; stumbling-† stock, -stone = STUMBLING-BLOCK.

1908 *Animal Management*. (War Office) 367 *Stumbling shoes, 244 [In text: Shoes to obviate stumbling]. 1550 *Stumbling stock [see SISTER sb. 3c]. 1569 ROEST *tr. J. van der Noot's Theat. Wereldings* 31 Christ is that stumbling block, and the stone of offense, whereat the world stumpled. 1630 RISSON *Surrey. Devon* (1714) II. 150 Richard Hooker. wrote a Book intitled *The Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity*, a great Stumbling-Stock to many, and not answered by any. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* II. ii. 11. 156 Many of which have long been stumbling-stocks to the philologist. 1526 TINOALE *Rom.* ix. 33 Beholde I put in syon a *stomhlyng stoe and a rocke which shall make men fadle [Gr. αἰδῶν προσκόμματος καὶ πέτραν σκανδάλου]. 1567 *Sat. Poems Reform.* iii. 100 God he'll [is] all that lays ane stumbling stane, Quhilk may the cause be of our bretheringis fall. 1684 T. BURNET *Theory Earth* 1. 294 The regularity of the universe was always a great stumbling-stone to the Epicureans. 1780 COWPER *tr. Bourne, Glow-worm* 19 Nor crush a worm, whose useful light might serve. To show a stumbling stone by night. 1865 SWINBURNE *Chastelard* ii. i. (1894) 47 Some scurril children that lurked near St. there hy Satan for my stumbling-stone.

Stumbling (stʊmblɪŋ), *pph.* a. [-ING 2.] That stumbles, in various senses of the verb.

1545 *Cast. Perce.* 1042 [Avaricia loquatur] Perfore, Pryde, good broþyr, late Iche of vs take at oþyr; & set Manlynde oo a stomlyng stol. 1558 ELYOT *Dict. Saffron equus*, a stomlyng horse. 1578 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 23 Her stombling steppe somewhat her amared. 1585 HIGINS *Junius Nomencl.* 381 *Confragor locus*, a rough, rugged, rockie or stombling ground; vphill and downehill. 1727 *Country-Poet* xi. in *Saiff's Miscell.* II. 290 There have died of the fallig Sicknes two stombling Horses, as also one of their Riders. 1859 DICKENSON *Haunted Ho.* vii. 42/2 Then she heard him, go down stairs, with hurried, stumbling steps. 1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* xv. 272 The fearful, stombling speeches of 'dear papa' after champagne [at the wedding-breakfast]. 1863 CHRISTINA G. ROSSSETTI *Poems* (1904) 207/1 Is there a path to Heaven my stumbling foot may tread? 1905 TREVES *Other Side of Lant.* ii. xxvii. (1906) 164 Everywhere is the figure of the devout offering his stombling prayer.

Stumbling-block. [f. STUMBLING vbl. sb. Introduced by Tindale as a rendering of Gr. πρόσκομμα; later translators have preferred to use it to render σκανδάλον. The phrase 'to stumble at a block' (i.e. a treacherous) is of earlier date: see quot. c.1450 under STUMBLE v. 1 h. Cf. *stumbling-stock*, *stone* (STUMBLING vbl. sb. h.).

Something to stumble at or over; a cause of stumbling. Chiefly fig.

a. An occasion of moral stumbling; a 'scandal', 'offence'.

1526 TINDALE *Rom.* xiv. 13 That no mao putt a stomblinge blocke or an occasion to fadle [Gr. πρόσκομμα ἢ σκανδάλον] in his brothers waye. 1532 MORE *Constit. Tindale* Pref. Ee iii b, It wyl none otherwyse be, but that some stombling blockys wyl away he by malycouse folke layed in good peoples way. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. xii. 58 All which doings, or sayings, be stombling blocks, that make men to fall in the way of Religion. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 489 To unite a scattered flock to one fold under one shepherd, to remove stumbling blocks from the path of the weak, these were objects which might well justify some modification. of national or provincial usages. 1884 J. HALL *Chr. Home* xi. 166 If meat be a stumbling-block to a brother, then will he forego it (1 Cor. vii. 13).

b. An occasion of falling into calamity or ruin. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* iii. 20 Yf a righteous man go from his righteousness, ... I will laye a stomblinge block before him, and he shall dye. 1732 LEONARD *Sethos* II. viii. 247 Be upon your guard against this stombling-block of heroes. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* xvi. We are not men to be trodden on; those who have attempted it have found us stombling blocks.

c. An obstacle to belief or understanding; something repugnant to one's prejudices.

1593 MARLOWE & NASHE *Didio* iv. i. (Brooke) 1093, I see Aenes sticketh in your minde, But I will soone put by that stombling-blocke. 1653 W. RAMESEY *Astrol. Restored* 271 Unless I here remove a seeming obstruction or stumbling block, perhaps some mistakes or errors might arise. 1714 ANDERSON *Spect.* No. 592 P 7 A Stumbling-Block to the whole Tribe of these rigid Critics. 1721 WATERLAND *Case Ariana Subser.* 32 The old Ariana would have delected such Practices: The *Quouitor alone was such a Stumbling-Block to Them, that They could never get over it. 1857 KEBLE *Euchar. Ador.* 20 A most effectual stombling block to those who were unwilling to believe. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 204 Baroko and Bokardo have been stumbling-blocks to the logicians. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sci.* viii. (1885) 244 Believers have thus prepared a stumblingblock for themselves.

d. An obstacle in the way of progress, or of the execution of a plan.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* i. ii. 64 Were I a Man, a Duke, and next of blood, I would remove these tedious stombling blockes. 1658-9 BURTON's *Diary* (1828) III. 393, I have heard that there are the greatest endeavours to put some obstruction in this business. Dutch and Dane are not willing to lay stumbling-blocks. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii. 354 Such a discovery might have been a stumblingblock in the way of Christianity. 1838 JAMES *Louis XIV.* I. 194 Nor did he ever quit his religion, though as a Hugonot it might

have proved a great stumbling-block in his way. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belted Est.* xiii. 143 She...had come to fear that she might be an embargo on his prosperity, and a stombling-block in the way of his success. 1912 *Nature* 21 Nov. 346/1 The cost of electrical power is the chief stumbling-block to the introduction of the manufacture on a large scale in this country.

e. In literal sense. *rare*. Also attrib.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 21 A good Surveyor shuns also the ordering of Doores with Stumbling-Block-Thresholds. 1893 *Law Times* XCv. 204/2 The cover projected about 13 in. above the level of the road, and so formed a stumbling-block.

transf. 1859 HERSCHEL *Fam. Lect. Sci. Subj.* iii. § 31 (1866) 119 Jupiter, in fact, is a regular stumbling-block in the way of comets.

Stumblingly (stʊmblɪŋli), *adv.* [f. STUMBLING *pph.* a. +LY 2.] In a stumbling manner.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Apol. Poet.* (Arh.) 62, I know not, whether to meruaile more, either that he [Chancer] in that mistie time, could see so clearly, or that wee in this cleare age, walke so stumblingly after him. 1879 BROWNING *Martin Relph* 95 A Man...Who staggeringly, stumblingly, rises, falls, rises. 1915 CHAMBL. *Frm.* Aug. 491/2, I stumblingly descended the rugged bank.

Stumbly, a. [f. STUMBLE v. +Y 2.] a. Addicted to stumbling. b. Apt to canse stumbling.

1890 *Century Mag.* Aug. 570/2 The miserable horses of the peasants are awfully slow and very stumbly. 1898 G. W. STEEVENS *With Kitchener to Khartum* 114 It is an impetrate, flesh-tinged jungle of mimosa-spears and dom-palm and stumbly halfa-grass.

Stume, obs. form of STUM.

Stumer (sti'mər), *slang*. Also *stumor*. [Of unknown origin.] A forged or dishonoured cheque; a counterfeit bank-note or coin; a sham.

1890 *Blackw. Mag.* June 793 'Stumer' is slang for a worthless cheque. a 1897 *Sporting Times* in *Barriere & Leland Stang Dict.* s.v. My collection of writs, pawn tickets, unrepaid bills, stumers [etc.]. 1897 HALL *Caine Christian* iv. 376 A 'thick'un' 'Oh, that was a sovereign', 'twenty-five pounds a 'pony', five hundred a 'monkey', flash notes were 'stumers'. 1911 A. G. C. *Through a College Keyhole* 13 For Maeterlinck's bird was a stumer, I've heard. 1912 L. WILLIAMS in *Daily News* 19 Dec. 7/4, I did pass a bad florin, guv'nor, but I did it ioocoot. I didn't know it was a stumer.

Stumle, *stummel*, obs. forms of STUMBLE v.

Stum, *stummel*: see STUM sb. and v.

Stummer (stʊmər), v. Obs. (? exc. dial.) [a. ON. *stumra*: see STUMBLE v.] *intr.* To stumble (*lit.* and fig.).

13... *Old Age in Rel. Ant.* II. 211, I stont, I stomere, I stumle as sledded. c.1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 624 Thair stedis stakkier in the stour, and stude stummerand. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. vi. 80 He slaid and stummerit on the slydry ground. 1562 WINZET *Cert. Tractates* Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 5 Hes not many...mysknawin their duty...and sua in their perille belef hes sairly stummerit. c.1590 J. STEWART *Poems* (S. T. S.) II. 48 So I agains my will Dois stut and stummer in my mateir low. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Stummer*, to stumle.

Stumming, vbl. sb.: see under STUM v.

Stummock, obs. form of STOMACH.

+ **Stummy**, a. [f. STUM sb. +Y 1.] = STUMMED *pph.* a.

1770 CUMBERLAND *Brothers Epil.*, The plodding Dudge shou'd here at Times resort, And leave his stupid Club and stummy Port. 1776 GRAVES *Euphrosyne* (1780) II. 159 Stummy wioes.

Stump (stʌmp), sb. 1 Forms: 4-6 stomp, 5 St. stomp, 5-7 stumpe, 6 stoomp, 6-7 stumpe, 6- stumpe. [First in 14th c.; a. or cogn. v. MLG. *stump* masc., *stunpe* fem., (M)Du. *stomp* masc., subst. use of MLG. *stump*, (M)Dn. *stomp* adj., mutilated, blunt, dull; corresp. to OHG. (MHG., mod.G.) *stumpf* adj. and sb. masc.; the late ON. *stump*-r masc., MSw. *stumper* (mod.Sw. *stump*), Da. *stump* adj. and sb., are prob. from LG. The senses of the word, in Eng. and other Tent. langs., show close parallelism with those of STUB sb. and its cognates, but etymological connexion is difficult to establish. On the other hand, there is no morphological objection to the view that the Tent. root *stump- is an ablativ-variant of *stamp- (see STAMP v.), but this is not supported by any striking similarity of sense.]

1. The part remaining of an amputated or broken-off limb or portion of the body. To fight to the stumps: app. an allusion to quot. c.1600 below; cf. 3 b.

c.1375 *Joseph Arin.* 681 Jan Joseph...had jat mon knele, þe arin heled a 3eyn hol to be stompe. c.1430 *Syr Tryan* 1561 He [Tryanour] smote Burload of be the knyss...Burload on his stompe stode. c.1440 *Sir Eglam.* 739 Syr Eglamowre...Hafte the tonge [of the dragon] he stroke away, That fende began to zelle! And with the stompe that hym was leyed, He stroke the knyght to the hedd A depe wounde and a felle. c.1450 *Mirk's Festial* 223 Boþe hys hondys wern puld of hy þe elbowes, and he wyth hys stompe stode soo. 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 § 3 The chief Surgeon...shalbe redye...to seare the stompe when the hande is striken of. 1590 *Tarlton's News Purgatory* 24 He threatened to cut out her tongue, it is no matter for that knave quoth she, yet shall the stompe call that price lowse. 1597 A. M. *tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 37 b, [In an amputation] it is always better to make the stompe short, then longe. c.1600 *Chery Chase* (later version) I. in *Child Ballads* III. 313 For when his legges were smitten of he fought vpon his stumps. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 80 The naell therefore is the stompe of the vmbilical ves-sell, by which the Infant was nourished in the wombe. 1653 T. BRUCE *Vade Mecum* (ed. 2) 143 They are very necessary...to cauterize the end or stompe of a bone after dis-

membring. 1672 WISEMAN *Treat. Wounds* II. v. 30 Here your work is with a good Razer or Knife presently to plain the Stump, and pull up the Flesh, that you may saw off the end of the Bone as even as may be. 1766 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to G. Montagu* 3 Mar., The stumps that beggars thrust into coaches to excite charity and miscarriages. 1822 SHELLEY *Chas. 1st* iii. 40 And hands, which now write only their own shame, With bleeding stumps might sign our blood away. 1853 Ld. J. RUSSELL in *Life & Lett.* 4th Earl Clarendon (1913) II. xiii. 23, I feel sure that they [the English people] would fight to the stumps for the honour of England. 1858 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Stump of Eyeball*, the remainder of the globe after the excision of whole or part of the eyeball. 1905 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 1 July 15 The root of the appendix was...then amputated, the stomp being hurried by a purse-string suture of catgut.

b. A rudimentary limb or member, or one that has the appearance of being mutilated.

1555 EÖEN *Decades* (Arh.) 232 This beast...hath in the place of armes, two great stumps wherwith he swymmeth. 1611 CORVAT *Cruelities* 54 A woman that had no hands but stumps in stead thereof. 1635 *Swan Spec. Mundi* viii. § 2. (1643) 413 Out of their [sc. bees'] short feet or stumps, there grow forth as it were two fingers. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 1. 32 The Sycomore-Locust...I could, near her shoulders, see the stumps of her growing wings. 1719 N. BLUNDELL *Diary* (1895) 158, I saw Matthew Buckinger who was horn without Hands or Feet, I saw him writ very well with his Stumps. 1861 P. P. CARPENTER in *Rep. Smithsonian Instit.* 1860, 205 The eyes are on stumps at the base of the tentacles.

c. Jocularly used for: A leg. Chiefly in *to stir one's stumps*, to walk or dance briskly, † to do one's duty zealously.

c.1460 *Towneley Plays* xxx. 109 There I stode on my stumpe I staked that stownde. 1535 LAYTON in *Lett. Supplic.* *Monast.* (Camden) 76 His hore...bestyrded hir stumps towards hir starting hoilles. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Jack Cade* xx, But hope of money made him stir his stumps, And to assault me valiantly and bolde. 1583 STUBBS *Anal.* *Abuses* i. (1877) 147 Their pipers piping, drummers thundring, their stumps dauncing, their hels yingling. 1596 COLSE *Penslope* (1880) 164, I doubt not but poore shepherds will stirre their stumps after my minstrelsie. 1603 B. JONSON *Ent. Althorpe* (1604) 11 Come oo Clownes, forsake your dumps, And bestir your Hohnald stumps. 1619 H. HUTTON *Follies Anal.* B 4, Malioig his stumps supporters to vpholde This masse of gnties. 1682 N. O. BOILEAU's *Le Lubrin* II. 16 Up starts amazed John, hestris his Stump. c.1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.*, *Bustle about*, to be very stirring, or bestir one's stumps. a 1728 W. STARRAT *Epish.* to A. Ramsay 7, [I] Right toyle was set to ease my Stumps. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* v, I'd clatter on my stumps at the sound of a drum. 1832 MARRIAT *N. Forster* x, Come this way, my hearty—stir your stumps. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* iv. vi, Come, why don't you stir your stumps? I suppose I must wait on myself.

d. A wooden leg.

1699 J. YONGE *Curus Triumph.* 18 It being difficult...to use an artificial stump or supplemental Leg, till the Ulcer he cicatrized. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* 1. 145 His [a ope-legged fiddler's] single Eye Twinkles with Joy, his active Stump beats Time. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph.* Ch. 5 May, At the same time [he] set his wooden stump upoo my gouty toe.

2. The portion of the trunk of a felled tree that remains fixed in the ground; also, a standing tree-trunk from which the upper part and the branches have been cut or broken off. Cf. STUB sb. 1

c.1440 *Promp. Parv.* 481/1 Stumpe, of a tree hewyn don, *surcis*. 1545 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 92 The old stompes of these fruitles trees. 1558 WAROE *tr. Alexis* *Secr.* 29 b, Take *Polipodium* (which is ao herbe, like unto Ferne) growing vpon the stumpe or stocke of a Chestnut tree. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Antients* 68 Thick woods, graced between the stumps with a pure and grasse-green soile. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 156 There are so many Stumps in the River, that it is very dangerous passing in the night. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 41 On the top of a withered Stump perching a Chamelion. 1717 BERKELEY *Tour Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 567 Hills on left almost naked, having only the stumps of trees. 1764 DOOSLEY *Lansdowne in Sherburne* Wks. (1777) II. 293 a number of these extempore benches (two stumps with a transverse board). 1782 COWPER *Conversat.* 51 So wither'd stumps disgrace the sylvan scene, No longer fruitful, and no longer green. 1800 WORDSWORTH *Hart-leys Well* 125 You see these lifeless stumps of aspen wood—Some say that they are beeches, others elms. 1836 [Mrs. TRAILL] *Backs. Canada* 41 It would have broke my heart to have to work among the stumps, and never see...a well-ploughed field. 1850 TYNOLL *Glac.* 1. xxvii. 213 Adjacent to my theodolite was a stump of pine. 1902 S. E. WHITE *Blazed Trail* xix, After you will come the backwoods farmer to pull up the stumps; and after him the big farmer and the cities.

transf. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* 1. 23 The stumps of ruined Churches lately destroyed by Diocletian grew up into beautiful Buildings. 1899 BARING-GOULD *Bk. West* I. vii. 101 The main castle tower was...pulled down and left as a stump.

Fig. 1580 LYLIV *Enphues* (Arh.) 226 Philautus although the stumps of loue so stucked in his mind...yet [etc.]. 1593 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* R ij b, You say you cannot boote me, yet do stomps of old loue stick in your stomacke.

f. The lofty and massive church tower of Boston, Lines. (a conspicuous sea-mark), has long been known as 'Boston Stump', perh. as having no spire. This designation is mentioned in E. J. WILSON *Gloss. Gothic Archit.* (1823) 21.

b. The base of a growing tree. To buy (timber) on the stump; before felling. Cf. STUB sb. 1 b, c.

1902 S. E. WHITE *Blazed Trail* xiv, You originally paid in cash for all that timber on the stump just two thousand dollars. *Hill* xxvii, There ought to be about eight or ten million [feet of timber]...worth in the stump anywhere from sixteen to twenty thousand dollars. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 31 Dec. 6/3 Twenty-four hours from stump to saw-mill is a regular thing now in some of the eastern mills.

3. Something (e. g. a pencil, quill pen, cigar) that has been reduced by wear or consumption to a small part of its original length; a fag-end. = STUB sb. 9.

1516 *Will of R. Peck*, And then the stumpe to be put in on tapere with more stuffe in ytt. 1660 R. WILD *Iter Ber.* 4, I..had gnaw'd my Goose-quill to the very stumpe. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 9 p. 1 The Youth with broomy Stumps began to trace The Kennel Edge, where Wheels had worn the Place. 1809 SIR G. JACKSON *Diaries & Lett.* (1873) I. 16 A knife to improve the sorry stumpe that does duty for one [a pen]. 1829 G. HEAD *Forest Scenes N. Amer.* 49 A black stumpe of a tobacco-pipe was in his mouth. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* v. An inkstand with no ink and the stumpe of one pen. 1855 LE FANU *Guy Deverell* iv. 53 When he threw his last stumpe [i.e. of a cigar] out of the window they were driving through Penlake Forest. 1911 MAX BEERBOHM *Zuleika Dobson* xiv. 218 'Yes, my Lord', said the boy, producing a stumpe of pencil. 1913 J. G. FRAZER *Golden Bough* (ed. 3) *Scapegoat* iii. 163 The fires are fed with stumps of old brooms.

fig. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* t. lix. 176 He is contented with the stumpe of the Crown.

b. Phrase, (To wear) to the stumps. Chiefly fig. Very common in 16-18th c.; now rare or Obs.

a 1555 in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 1313/2 Though our soule priestes sing till they be bleare eyed, say ty! they have worne theyr tooques to y^e stumps, neither theyr singings nor their sayings shall bryng vs out of hel. 1602 T. FITZGERBERT *Apol.* 37 God wil. throw into the fyre, those rods of his wrath, when he hath worne them to the stumps. 1614 DAY *Festivals* x. (1615) 287, I have endeavoured to carke and care for them all, have spent my whole life, and worne my selfe to the very stumps. 1660 GAUDEN *Slight Healings* 63 The first reduectb a Natioo to its stumps, and makes it a cripple a long time. 1679 *Hist. Jeter* 10 When they had almost quite worn out their patience to the stumps. c 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) II. 525 Thou may'st pray 'till thy tongue be worn to the stumps. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 148 Erasmus plainly shews, that Archbishop Lee had driven him to his Stumps. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* ii. § 17 This man of pleasure, when, after a wretched scene of vanity and woe, his animal nature is worn to the stumps.

c. The part of a broken tooth left in the gum.

c 1430 LYON *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 30 Thy mone pynes bene lyche old yvory, Here are stumps feble and her are none. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xi. xxxvii. l. 338 He had a brother also who never cast his foreteeth, and therefore he wore them before, to the very stumps. 1613 SHAKES. *Hen. VIII.* 1. iii. 49 Your Colts tooth is not cast yet? L. SAN. No my Lord, Nor shall not while I have a stumpe. 1653 T. BRUGIS *Vade Mecum* (ed. 2) 144 A punch to force out a stumpe of a hollow tooth. 1777 *St. James's Chron.* 26-28 June 2/1 [Dentist's Advt.] Advice 1. 15. Taking out a Tooth or Stump, 1. 15. 1801 G. COLMAN *Poor Gentil.* iv. l. 57 My cousin Crusbjag, of Case-horton; who lugs out a stumpe with perfect pleasure to the patient. 1897 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 99/1 The removal of roots and stumps as a preparatory step in the fitting of artificial teeth.

d. The part of a broken off branch that remains attached to the trunk.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 83 If the Bough is large.. cut it off at some distance from the Tree..; but by no means leave any Stumps to stand out at any distance, because they cannot be covered by the Bark, 'till the Diameter of the Tree grows beyond it, and in the mean time the Stump will be continually rotting.

e. A docked tail.

1544 BETHAM *Precepts War* t. lxxxiii. Eivb, The weake man that laboured to plucke awaye [the horse's tail] heere by heere, made all bare to ye stumpe. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* t. xi. 39 The knotty string Of his huge taile he quite a sunder cleft; Five foymts thereof he hewd, and but the stumpe him left. 1770 CUMBERLAND *West Indian* t. ix. To hang the false tails on the miserable stumps of the old crawling cattle. 1835 RUFER HAGGARD *K. Solomon's Mines* xi. Still it does look odd to trek along behind twenty stumps [of oxen], where there ought to be tails.

f. *Naut.* The lower portion of a mast when the upper part has been broken off or shot away. Also = stumpe mast (see 18).

1725 N. BAILEY *Fam. Colloq. Erasmi.* (1733) 127, I be thought my self of the Stump of the Mast. 1743 BULKLEY & CUSIMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 10 Fitted a Capp on the Stump of the Mizzen-Mast. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 44 We got down our Stumps, which are generally set up in bad Weather instead of Top gallant Masts. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 321 A terrible stormarose, which obliged the Dolphin .. to strike her top gallant-masts, and lie to in her stumps. 1800 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) IV. 219 note, Half past 6, shot away the main and mizen-masts: saw a man nail the French ensign to the stumpe of the mizen-mast.

g. *dial.* The remains of a hay-stack, most of which has been cut away. (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

1785 *Jackson's Oxf. Jrl.* 15 Jan. 1/4 Two Hundred Tons of fine Old and New Hay, in several Ricks, Cocks, and Stumps. 1785 (see STAPLE sb. 8). 1868 *Gloss. Sussex Wds.* in *Hurll's Hershalm* (1899).

h. The remaining portion of a leaf cut out of a volume; the counterfoil of a cheque. Cf. STUB sb. 10, STOCK sb. 1 42.

1807 ELLIS & SCRUTTON *Catal.* Feb. 5 It is conclusively shewn that the text is quite perfect, and that the eighth leaf of Sig. G. was a blank, of which there is still the stumpe remaining in this copy.

i. *Stump and rump* adv. phrase: (Of destruction, removal, etc.) totally, completely. (See also RUMP sb. 1 4.) Cf. STOUT and ROUT. *dial.*

1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Stump and rump*, entirely. 1828 *Carr Craven Gloss.* s.v., 'R' ruined stumpe and rump 1901 R. BUCHANAN *Poems* 140 (E.D.D.) Geordie swallowed them 'stumpe an' rump.

4. Applied to a person: A blockhead (cf. STOCK sb. 1 c, STUB sb. 2); a man of short stumpy figure

(cf. STUB sb. 7 d). † Sometimes as a term of contemptuous address: also stumps.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* t. ii. Come, bee not asbamed of thy vertues, old stumpe. 1605 *Tryall Chivalry* ii. i. in Bullen *Old Pl.* (1824) III. 289 Stumps, I challenge thee for this indignity. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Stump*, a heavy, thick-headed fellow. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* ii. Come, Stump, my cull, make your self wings. a 1835 *Hogg Tales & Sk.* (1837) VI. 352 He then sought out the common executioner, but he was a greatly, drumbly, drunken stumpe, and could tell him nothing. 1875 J. GRANT *One of Six Hundred* xxv. 201 Linnae, the skipper, was a short, thick-set little stumpe of a fellow.

† 5. A broken-off end of something. Also a splinter (cf. STUB sb. 5). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 12539 He bare him thorow the sceld ymyddes, Thorow his plates In-to his brest; Upon the grounde fallest he rest, For In his body left the stumpe. 1625 T. GOWIN *Rom. Antig.* 202 There came a fierce Lyon vnto him, moaning and grieving, because of a stumpe of a tree which stucke fast in his foot.

6. The stalk of a plant (esp. cabbage) when the leaves are removed.

1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* viii. Where no forage could be procured for his horse, unless he could eat the stumps of old heather. 1899 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 28 June, A very unlovely spot..presenting little beyond a prospect of empty baskets and cabbage stumps. 1882 *Garden* 18 Mar. 188/1 When the Cauliflowers or Cabbages were all cut, the stumps were cleared off. 1897 J. HOCKING *Birthing* iii. 52 Others pelting me [in the pillory] with cabbage-stumps and turnips. 1913 D. BRAV *Life-Hist. Brahui* v. 99 Three nights running must he take a draught of water in which the plant *charming* has been well boiled, leaves and stumps and all.

† b. *pl.* Stubble. *Obs.*

1855 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 107/2 *Stramentum*..the strawe, stubble, or stumps remaining in the ground after the corn is reapt.

c. *pl.* Hair cut close to the skin: cf. STUB sb. 4 c. Also, remains of feathers on a plucked fowl.

1584 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* ii. 78 b, The Egyptians at the decesse of their friends suffer their hayre to growe, beeing at that tyme accustomed to powle & cut it to y^e stumps. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. i. He said..that the Stumps of my Beard were ten times stronger than the Bristles of a Boar. 1845 ELIZA ACTON *Mod. Cookery* 261 To roast a Fowl. Strip off the feathers, and carefully pick every stumpe or plug from the skin. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 855 It [i.e. the ringworm patch] is studded with stumps of broken hairs. 1905 *Brit. Med. Jrl.* 1 July 15 The scalp is carefully examined to see that no stumps are left.

7. A post, a short pillar not supporting anything.

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Nov. 1644, In a little obscure place..is the Pillar or Stump at which they relate our Bl. Saviour was scourged. 1796 W. H. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Midd.* (ed. 2) II. 389 Stump; post; as 'gate stump'—stumps and rails. 1842 LONDON *Suburban Hort.* 319 These short posts, or stumps, as they may be called, are formed of pieces of young larch-trees or oak branches, from which the bark has been taken. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Aug. 10/2 The pillar yesterday was fulfilling the prosaic, but useful, functions of a clothes stump.

b. *Coal-mining.* (See quot.)

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Stump*, Penn[sylvania]. A small pillar of coal, left at the foot of a breast to protect the gangway. 1883 GRISLER *Gloss. Coal-mining* 245 Stump, the block of solid coal at the entrance to a breast, having a narrow roadway on either side.

† c. A peak, summit. (*Burlesque.*) *Obs.*

1664 J. SCUDAMORE *Home a la Mode* 57 She [Thetis] spies Saturnus with sawcer eyes, On one oth' highest stumps alone, (For ou that hill [Olympus] is many a one). [Cf. *Ilad* i. 499.]

† 8. A stake. To pull up one's stumps: to break up camp, start again on the march (cf. STAKE sb. 1 c). *Obs.*

1530 PALSER. 27/2 Stumpe a shorte stake, *etoc.* 1647 SPRIGG *Anglia Rediv.* II. i. 61 They marched that day but to Crookhorn..but here Intelligence came that made them pull up their stumps, (as weary as they were).

9. *Cricket.* Each of the three (formerly two) upright sticks which, with the balls laid on the top of them, form a wicket. To draw (the) stumps: to pull up the stumps, as a sign of the discontinuance of play or of the termination of a match or game.

1735 in Waghorn *Cricket-Scores* (1899) 11 The stumps were immediately pitched. 17.. *Lawes of Cricket* (1744), The Stumps must be 22 Inches long. 1744 J. LOVE *Cricket* III. (1754) 20 The Ball, and mangled Stumps bestrew the field. 1777 in Waghorn *Cricket-Scores* (1899) p. x, [June 4, the first match] to be played with three stumps, to shorten the game. 1833 NYREN *Yng. Cricketer's Tutor* (1902) 16 The stumps must stand twenty-seven inches above the ground. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vii. The ball flew..straight and swift towards the centre stumpe of the wicket. 1862 *Daily's Mag.* Oct. 200 At half-past six the stumps were drawn. 1868 *Field* 4 July 12/1 When the stumps and the match also were drawn, four wickets were down for 96 runs.

b. *pl.* = stumpe-cricket (see 18).

1903 A. WESTCOTT *Life B. F. Westcott* i. vi. 322 My father..himself occasionally joined us in a game of 'stumps'.

† 10. The main portion of anything; the stock. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Porey's Wks.* xxiii. xii. 883 A. Sheweth the stumpe or stock of the wooden leg.

† b. ? The 'body' of a coat. *S. Obs.*

1506 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 313 For vj elne smal cammes to lyne the doublatis bodyis and stumps of the cotis..ixs.

11. *Lock-making.* (See quot. 1856.) Cf. STUB sb. 8.

1808 in *Abridgm. Specif. Patents Locks* etc. (1873) 17 Which moves the stumpe on the same tumbler from a stumpe fixed under, or a groove cut in the bolt. 1852 *Tomlinson's*

Cycl. Usef. Arts (1867) II. 95/1, b is the bolt into which is riveted the stumpe. 1856 G. PRINCE *Treat. Fire & Thief-proof Deposit.*, *Locks & Keys* 259 The 'stumpe' of the bolt is that stud which projects at right angles from the face of the bolt, and which passes in and out of the 'slots' through the gating in the levers, or combinations, or other moveable obstructions contained in the lock.

12. Applied to animals of stumpy form or with a stumpy tail. a. *dial.* The stoat.

1854 N. & Q. Ser. 1. IX. 385/1 A gamekeeper..told me that there are three kinds of the weasel tribe in the woods; the weasel, the stoat or stumpe, and the mousehunt. *Ibid.* X. 120/2 Hampshire Provincial Words...Stump, a stoat.

b. The name of a shell-fish: see quot.

1875 MELLISS *St. Helena* 203 *Scyllarus latus*, Latr.—A large shell-fish, called 'The Stump'.

13. A stumpy bedstead: see 18.

1895 *Carpenter & Join.* 84 The details are almost identical, whether the form is the old-fashioned and well-nigh obsolete four-poster or the half-tester or stumpe.

14. Originally U.S. a. In early use, the stumpe (sense 2) of a large felled tree used as a stand or platform for a speaker. b. Hence, 'a place or an occasion of political oratory' (*Cent. Dict.*). To go on the stumpe, to take the stumpe: to go about the country making political speeches, whether as a candidate or as the advocate of a cause.

In the U.S. the word 'does not necessarily convey a derogatory implication' (*Cent. Dict.*). In Britain, though now common, it is still felt to be somewhat undignified.

a. 1775 *Broadside* (by a Boston Tory), Upon a stumpe he placed himself Great Washington did he. 1808 J. QUINCY *St. J. Dec. in Deb. Congress* (1853) 766 This species of party insinuation was a mighty engine...on an election day, played off from the top of a stumpe, or the top of a hoghead, while the gin circulated. 1839 MRS. KIRKLAND *New Home* xliii. 287 He..mounted a stumpe, which had fortunately been left standing..and then there gave 'reasons for myrattling'. 1842 *Congr. Globe* 29 Jan. 183/1 A stumpe orator in the West .., who, when he got down from the stumpe, said [etc.].

b. 1816 *Debates in Congress* (1854) 1169, I [a Virginian member] think his [a South Carolinian's] arguments are better calculated for what is called on this side of the river stumpe, than for this Committee. 1831 M. CAREY *New Olive Branch* 17 Declaimers in the forum, or on stumps, or in newspapers. 1838 L. BACON in *Ess. Chr. Minist.* (1841) 84/2 All artifice and trick—all the devices of the stage and of the stumpe. 1866 LOWELL *President on the Stumpe* Pr. Wks. 1890 V. 264 Mr. Johnson is the first of our Presidents who has descended to the stumpe. 1868 J. BRIGIT *Addresses* (1879) 76 We have seen the archbishops and bishops..doing what is described in America when they say a man has taken to the 'stumpe'. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commw.* vi. 11. 382 It is more by the stumpe than in any other way that an American statesman speaks to the people. 1892 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 2/3 If politicians took it up—'put the gold dollar on the stumpe,' as it is expressed—the trouble would be grievous. 1903 *Sal. Rev.* 7 Feb. 172 A Front Bencher goes on the stumpe in the provinces.

15. *Coffee-planting* (India). See quot.

1877 E. C. P. HULL *Coffee Planting* 274 This disease is there known as stumpe, from its being due to decay of the stumpe of a particular forest-tree peculiar to the district.

16. *slang.* See quot. Cf. STUMPE sb. 2.

1823 EGAN *Gros's Dict. Vulgar T.*, *Stumpe*, money.

17. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 2) stumpe-country, extracting, -extractor, fence, -hole, land; stumpe-dotted adj.; stumpe-like adj. and adv.; stumpe-wise adv.; (sense 3 c) stumpe-extractor, -puller; (sense 14) stumpe campaign, orator, oratory, oratress, speaker, speaking, speech.

1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commw.* x. 1. 132 The famous struggle of Mr. Douglas and Mr. Lincoln for the Illinois senatorship in 1858 was conducted in a 'stumpe campaign'. 1896 *Home Missionary* (N.Y.) July 129 Vast tracts of 'stumpe country' [in Michigan] are as truly virgin soil as if the region had just been discovered. 1902 S. E. WHITE *Blazed Trail* v. Sometimes he would look across the broad 'stumpe-dotted plain to the distant forest. 1883 M. P. BALE *Saw-Mills* 295 Capstans are also used for 'stumpe extracting'. 1895 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2439/2 'Stumpe-extractor' 1. (Agriculture). A tool or machine for pulling the stumps of trees...2. A dentist's instrument. 1883 M. P. BALE *Saw-Mills* 294 There are many other varieties of stumpe extractors amongst those used in America. 1845 S. JUND *Margaret* i. xvi. The stile by which they crossed the 'stumpe-fence' into the herb-garden. 1897 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 8/3 The stumpe fence..consists of the gnarled roots of trees originally grubbed up from the land. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 166 It is land long before grasses grow upon the places out of which stumps have been burnt..But it is astonishing to observe what a height of richness wheat will attain on these spots, every 'stumpe-hole' being easily reckoned in a field of wheat from this great luxuriance alone. 1889 *Hardwicke's Sci. Gosp.* XXV. 132 This tree attains a height of about six feet, and its branches spring from the gnarled top of the thick, 'stumpe-like stem. 1813 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 203 In the debates of Congress, of State legislatures, of 'stumpe-orators. 1887 *Spectator* 19 Mar. 201/1 The shallowness and flippancy of stumpe-orators. 1847 WEBSTER, 'Stumpe oratory. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schim.* (1858) 496 Without any unnecessary display of stumpe oratory. 1880 McCARTHY *Omn Times* IV. 350 Mr. Disraeli himself had taken to going round the country, doing what would be called in America stumpe oratory. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale* Nov. vi. She was made..for a 'stumpe-oratress. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 870/1 'Stumpe pullers are of the lever and claw style, or [etc.]. 1848 *Let. fr. Washington* in *N. Y. Herald* 21 June (Bartlett), The Hon. W. R. Thompson..one of the most popular 'stumpe speakers of the day, addressed a large meeting of Whigs from the stumpe of Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore. 1864 LOWELL *Lincoln* Pr. Wks. 1890 V. 187 All that was known of him was that he was a good stumpe-speaker. 1842 H. MAYN *Boston Oral.* 4 July 45 The custom so prevalent at the West and South, of 'stumpe speaking. 1888 BRUCE

Amer. Consmu. cxi. III. 694 They shine in stump speaking, properly so called—that is, in speaking which rouses an audience but ought not to be reported. 1839 *Profrat* in *Congr. Globe* 31 Dec. 72/2 He could make... a better 'stump speech' himself. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 26 May 61 Mr. Redmond rose and insisted on delivering a stump speech on the sentiments of the Irish and English people regarding royalty. 1884 *Phillips-Wolley Trottings of Tendersford* 208 If a constitution was to grow up strong, it didn't want forcing with a lot of 'stump-spoiler's rubbish. 1719 *London & Wise Compl. Gard.* xix. 129 In those vigorous Trees, we must leave upon them... some Branches cut 'Stump-wise.

18. Special comb.: stump bed, bedstead, a bedstead without posts; stump-bred *a. Hunting* = stub-bred; stump cricket = *Stob sb.* 2; stump embroidery = *stump work*; stump-end, (a) the end of the stump of a tail; (b) the remnant of a cheque-book containing the 'stumps' or counterfoils; stump foremast (see *stump mast*); stump joint (see *quot.*); stump-jump, -jumping *adj.* *Austral.*, designating a kind of plough by which land can be ploughed without clearing it of the stumps; stump-machine *U.S.*, a machine for extracting tree-stumps; stump mast (see *quot.*); stump mortise = *stump mortise* (*W. 1911*); †stump nail = *stub-nail*; †stump pie, a kind of meat pie; stump-shot = *stub-short*, -shot (see *Stub sb.* 11); stump-spire *Arch.* (see *quot.*); stump-tenon = *stub-tenon* (*W. 1911*); stump topgallant mast (see *stump mast*); stump tracery *Arch.* (see *quot.*); stump tree *U.S.* (see *quot.* 1892); stump-work, a peculiar kind of raised embroidery practised in the 15-17th c. (see *quot.*).

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 45/2 Under a 'stump bed, immediately beneath, was a dog-kennel. 1823 J. Sturson *Nicarado* I. 235 Having never yet known a luxury beyond a 'stump bedstead, and a flock bed. 1842 J. T. J. Hewlett *Peter Priggins* I. i. 29 In one corner was a stump-bedstead, with a kind of dimity canopy. 1897 'Stump-bed (see *stub-bred* *Stub sb.* 11). 1888 A. LANG in *Steel & Lyttelton Cricket* (Badm.) i. 7 There is a sport known at some schools as 'stump-cricket', which is a degenerate shape of the game. 1907 C. B. Fry in *Daily Chron.* 10 Oct. 1/4 The old and the renovated game of 'Le Ben Diable' bears the same relation to Diabolo-Tennis as stump-cricket does to proper cricket. 1904 Mrs. HEAN in *Burlington Mag.* IV. 173/1 Side by side with 'stump-embroidery flourished two varieties of flat and semi-flat work. 1768 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 122 Tail... sewed together at the 'stump-ends. 1894 J. S. WINTER 'Red Coats' 42 There were several stump-pods of old cheque-books there. 1897 *Kipling Capt. Courageous* I. 20 Harvey heard a chuckle from Dan, who was pretending to be busy by the 'stump-foremast. 1884 *Knicker Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 870/1 'Stump joint, the form of joint used in the folding carpenter's rule. The ends or stumps of the parts when in line, but against each other. 1896 *Waybrook Implement Co. Advt.* (Morris). This wonderful result (of the harvest) must in the main, be put down to the 'Stump-Jump Plough. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 443 Stump-jump Plough. 1898 M. DAVITT *Life & Progr. Australia* xlii. 64 The most useful implement to the hardy settlers up here is the 'stump-jumping plough. 1900 *Borough News* 11 Aug. 3/1 I'm breaking up that ten-acre field of 'stump land. 1907 *Black Cat* June 21 Once opened side the limits of the stump-land, Mehetabel made the best of her speed to the Knoll. 1868 *Lossing The Hudson* 54 One of the 'stump-machines stood in a field near the road. 1875 *Knicker Dict. Mech.* 'Stump-mast, a lower mast without top. Common in those steam-vessels which never depend wholly upon sails. 1704 in *Bagford Ballads* (1876) 64 The Lad... quickly fell to vomiting strange things. As bits of Glass, 'stump Nails and crooked Pins. 1695 J. H. Family *Dict. s.v.* 'Stump-Pye to Season: Take Veal or Mutton, mince it raw, [etc.]. 1812 J. SMITH *Pract. Customs* (1821) 293 No other allowance is to be made, in taking the length of plank, for the 'stump-shot, or split end. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXXI. 336/2 If no better [name] can be found, we must suggest that of 'Stump-spire for one whose height does not exceed two diameters at its base. *Ibid.* 357/2 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xx. 59 The ship, with her 'stump top-gallant masts and rusty sides. 1835 R. WILLIS *Archit. Mid. Ages* vi. 61 The After Gothic of Germany... has tracery in which the ribs are made to pass through each other, and are then abruptly cut off. This may be called 'Stump Tracery. 1892 in *Century Dict.* (citing FALLOWS), 'Stump tree. 1892 NEWHALL *Trees N. E. Amer.* 190 Kentucky Coffee Tree, Stump Tree (*Gymnocladus discus*, G. Canadaensis). *Ibid.* 192 The feyness and abruptness of its large branches give it in the winter a dead and stumpy look. 1904 Mrs. HEAD in *Burlington Mag.* IV. 173/1 English 'stump-work has... a definite individuality... Lace, brocade, satin... peacock's feathers and human hair were all blended together by the finest and most elaborate of embroidery stitches, and raised on 'stumps' of wood, or wool pads, in the most fantastic of designs.

Stump (stump), *sb.* 2 [Of obscure history.

The late appearance of the word suggests that it is an adaptation (influenced by *Stump sb.*) of the far older Fr. synonym *estompe*, which, along with the related *estomper*, *estomper*, appears a 1700 in De la Hire *Traité de la Pratique de la Peinture*, published in *Mém. de l'Acad. Roy. des Sciences* 1666-1669 (1730) IX. 658. De la Hire evidently regarded the words as established in use; he suggests that *estompe* may be a corruption of *stoupe* (earlier *estoupe*) tow, link. This is impossible; most etymologists regard the *sb.* as derived from the *vb.*, which some believe to be ad. Du. *stompen* or *afstompen* to dull, blunt, though there seems to be no evidence that either of these *vb.*s was ever used in the sense of F. *estomper*.

The stump for crayon drawing is elaborately described, as an instrument used by Fr. pastellists, in A. Browne's *Appendix Art Painting* (1675), but without mention of either the English or the Fr. name. Browne says (in this copying W. Sanderson *Graphic* li. 78, published 1668) that a 'stubb'd

pencil' (app. = 'brush', not 'crayon' or 'lead pencil'), sometimes 'stuffed with cotton or bombast', was employed by some artists for the same purpose. Obviously a 'stubb'd pencil' could be called in English a 'stump' (*Stump sb.* 3); and the equivalent Du. *stoupe* could be employed in the same way. On the whole, considering that in the 17th c. the art of crayon drawing received much improvement in Holland, the likeliest view seems to be that the word *stoupe* was applied (with no intention of using a technical term) to the 'stubb'd pencil' by Dutch artists working in French studios; and that in the adapted form *estompe* it became the Fr. name for the improved instrument invented in France. On this view the Eog. word would be an adaptation of the Fr., as the relative chronology suggests.]

A kind of pencil consisting of a roll of paper or soft leather, or of a cylindrical piece of indiarubber or other soft material, usually cut to a blunt point at each end, used for rubbing down hard lines in pencil or crayon drawing, for blending the lines of shading so as to produce a uniform tint, and for other similar purposes.

1778 *Engel. Brit.* (ed. 2) III. 2293/2 When the head is brought to some degree of forwardness, let the back-ground be laid in, which must be treated in a different manner, covering it as thin as possible, and rubbing it into [the] paper with a leather-stump. 1811 *Self-Instructor* 544 Blend your shadows... with a stump made of paper. 1859 GULLICK & TIMMS *Painting* 316 The tints are rubbed in, and bleeded for the most part with the finger, although 'stumps' (Fr. *estompes*), and the point of the crayon... are also used. 1860 W. COLLINS *Woman in White* vii. Near it were some tiny jewellers' brushes, a washbrush 'stump', and a little bottle of liquid, all waiting to be used in various ways for the removal of any accidental impurities which might be discovered on the coin. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exh. Brit.* II. No. 5483, Drawing stumps in paper, leather, and cork. 1869 *EASTLAKE Materials Hist. Oil Painting* II. 252 His love of gradation and of the imperceptible union of half-tints led him [sc. Correggio] to use the 'stump' or some similar mechanical means.

Stump (stump), *sb.* 3 [f. *Stump v.* 1]

1. A heavy step or gait, as of a lame or wooden-legged person.

1770 *Footie Lane Lover* I. Wks. 1799 II. 60, I hear his stump on the stairs. 1830 Miss MITFORD *Village Ser.* iv. 129 The old Brigade-Major... lame of a leg... was kept on the constant stump with explanatory messages.

b. Reiterated, with echoic intention. Also

quasi-adv., (to go, come) *stump, stump*.

1699 *Pagan Prince* xlii. 35 For a Prince to go Stump, Stump with a wooden Leg, is no way Majestic. 1854 *SURTES Handley Cr.* xxvii. (1901) 1. 204 Stump, stump, creak, creak, creak, came old heavy-heels along the passage. 1852 *Borrow Wild Wales* xi. (1901) 63 She heard of a sudden a horse coming stump, stump, up to the door. 1890 D. DAVIDSON *Men. Long Life* x. 261, I heard the stump, stump of a wooden leg behind me.

2. *U.S. colloq.* 'A dare, or challenge to do something difficult or dangerous' (*W. 1911*).

1871 Mrs. WHITNEY *Real Folks* ii. 23 She understood life. It was 'stumps' all through... It was a stump when her father died, and her mother had to manage the farm... The mortgage they had to work off was a stump... It was a stump when her mother died and the farm was sold. 18... *Electr. Rev. (Amer.)* XIV. 4 (Cent.) The reason for this little freak was a stump on the part of some musicians, because... it was not supposed he could handle a baton. He did it. 1894 *Advance* (Chicago) 28 Oct. 122/3 But me lad, the bravest thing ye did was to refuse to run the risk for a mere stump!

Stump (stump), *a.* [Partly from the attrib. use of *Stump sb.* 1, but perh. partly an original *adj.* corresponding to or adopted from Du., L.G. *stomp*.]

1. Worn down to a stump.

1624 *BURTON Anal. Met.* l. ii. iii. xv. (ed. 2) 115 Like an Ass, he [a schoolmaster] wears out his time for provender, and can shew a stump-root... an old tree gone, an ensigne of his infidelity. 1855 *LEITCH Cornwell* 7 He cracked his stump whip.

2. Obtuse in outline, not pointed.

1676 *London Gaz.* No. 1135/4 At Yarmouth, the Fortune of Dunkirk... carrying four Guns, and 38 Men, with a Stump [printed Stamp] Head, Decks flush, Broad Stern, [etc.].

3. Said of mutilated or malformed limbs. *Stump foot*: a club foot. *Stump leg*: a leg without a foot or with a club foot.

1563-83 *Foxe A. & M.* 828/1 The Goodman of ye house baying a stumpe foote. a 1568 *ASCHAM Scholen.* II. (Arb.) 127 Even the best translation, is... but an euill impled wio to flie withall, or a heuie stumpe leg of wood to go withall. a 1593 *MARLOWE Ovid's Elegies* II. xvii. 20 With his stumpe-foote he halts ill-faouredly. 1678 *London Gaz.* No. 1338/4 An iron grey Gelding Colt, a lame stump foot before, and two white feet behind. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 401 To apprehend several Vagrants with stump Hands, sore Arms, Legs and Faces. 1768-74 *TEKKER Lit. Nat.* (1834) I. 453 He did not skate with a stump leg... but put out a broad foot with which he could have a good fast tread. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Stump-foot*. Same as *Club-foot*.

4. Comb., as *stump-fingered*, -footed, -legged, -nosed, -rooted, -tailed *adj.* Also *stump-foot* [= Du. *stompvoet*], a stump-footed person; also *adj.* = *stump-footed*; *stump-nose* *S. Africa* [after Du. *stompneus*], a fish common near Cape Town; *stump-tail*, a stump-tailed dog; also *Austr.* a stump-tailed lizard (*Trachysaurus*).

1905 D. SMITH *Days of His Flesh* xlv. 462 In the early Church Mark... was styled Mark the Stump-fingered. 1593 *Tell-trotte's N. Y. Gift* (1676) 12. 100ne 'Stompoof and Tom Roly. 1602 *Invent.* in C. Wise *Rockingham Castle & Walsden* (1891) 266 Item one baie stompefoote mare ijijl. 1612 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Scutler* Ex. The net the stump-foot Blacksmith made, Wherein fell Mars and Venus was

betraid. 1602 *Bretton Wonders worth Hearing* (Grosart) 8/1 So was he faced like an olde Ape, 'stumpe footed, and wry legged. 1693 *Wool Life* (O.H.S.) III. 366 Solomon Nash... Stumpefooted. 1629 *GAULZ Holy Madn.* 324 Bocklehamd, 'Stump-legg'd. 1652 — *Magstrom*. 186 *The spindle-legd are fearful... stump-legg'd, servile*. 1878 T. J. Lucas *Camp Life & Sport in S. Afr.* ii. 30 The harbour [near Cape Town] abounds in fish, amongst which 'Stump-nose, 'Seventy-four', and other strangely named but well flavoured fish are pre-eminent. 1895 *Jrnl. Cutan. & Genito-Urin. Dis.* Nov. 466 Perhaps the old Peruvians were 'stump-nosed. 1905 T. W. SANDERS *Vegetables* 170 The Shortorn or 'stump-rooted kinds [of carrot] will succeed on any light shallow soil. 1858 Sir J. RICHARDSON *etc. Mus. Nat. Hist.* II. 20 The curious-looking creatures called 'Stump-tails (*Trachydosaurus*) natives of Australia. 1902 *Longman's Mag.* Oct. 514 Old Badger... the best stump-tail he ever had to help him. 1850 P. P. CARPENTER in *Rep. Smithsonian Instit.* 1859, 202 The 'stump-tailed cats of the Isle of Mao. c 1875 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 296 The Stump-tailed Lizard. 1893 *LYDEKKER Roy. Nat. Hist.* I. 117 The brown stump-tailed monkey (*Macacus acroleides*).

Stump (stump), *v.* 1 Also 7 stompe, 5-6, 9 *dial.* *stomp*. [f. *Stump sb.* 1]

†1. *intr.* To stumble over a tree-stump or other obstacle. Also, to walk stumbly (in *quot. fig.*). *Obs.*

c 1250 *Owl & Night*. 1392 Ne beoþ heo nonht alle forlore þat stumpeþ at þe fleysses more. *Ibid.* 1424 If mayde looeþ demeliche, he stumpeþ & faly icundeliche. 1430-40 *Lyng. Bochas* ix. xxxviii. (1554) 217 b, I though I goe not vpright, but stumpe and halt for lack of eloquence. 1607 *Torsell Four-f. Beasts* 178 If an oxle be wrinched and strayed in his sionewes, in trauell or labour, by stumping on any route or hard sharpe thing.

2. To walk clumsily, heavily, or noisily, as if one had a wooden leg.

1600 *LANE Tom Tel-trotte's Message* 327 Some [dames] in their pautophies too stately stompe [i.e. pounce]. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 65 He... nimblely hops, or stomps to a Coach side. a 1746 *VANBRUGH Journ.* *London* i. i. (1728) 6 Here's John Moody arriv'd already; he's stomping about the Streets in his dirty Boots, and [etc.]. 1756 *Connoisseur* No. 103 P. 4 The maid-servants are continually stomping below in clogs or pattens. 1840 *HOOD Miss Kilmalee* 118 As the Giant of Castle Otranto might stomp To a lower room from an upper. 1844 W. BARNES *Poems Rur. Life* 355 *Stumpy or Stump*, to walk with short firm steps as a short stout person. 1856 *KANE Arctic Expl.* I. xxxi. 433 Poor Wilson, just able to stomp about after his late attack of scurvy. 1857 *READE Course of True Love, Clouds & Sunshine* iii. 204 The farmer stomped in, and sat down with some appearance of fatigue. 1874 *Punch* 11 Apr. 125/1 'He [a horse] seems,' I say, 'to rather stomp on his near fore-leg.'

b. *slang.* 'To go on foot' (*Slang Dict.* 1859); also *stump it* (in *quot.* 1841 to be off, decamp).

1842 *LYTTON Night & Morning* ii. ii, Stump it, my move; that's a Bow Street runner. 1909 A. N. LYONS *Stumpney Pieces* xxii. 161 To the devil with cats. Obi stumpe nt. Stump ut on me ten old toes.

c. To knock on the floor in walking. *nonce-use*.

1872 *BROWNING Ring & Bk.* ix. 12 Stumping with his staff, Up comes an usher.

d. *trans.*

1890 W. CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* I. vi. 127 Pendulously stomping the quarter-deck.

3. *trans.* To reduce to a stump; to truncate, mutilate; also, † to stunt, dwarf.

1596 *NASHE Saffron-Walden* Wks. 1910 III. 99 Whose pen... still splits and stumps it selfe against olde yron. 1658 *BROMHALL Treat. Spectres* l. 148 He appeared a man that was stumped, or had his members cut off. 1658 *EVELYN Fr. Gard.* (1675) 166 It will stump your [Asparagus] plant. 1722 *Scotland's Glory* 24 That idol gaudy prelate We might have stumped tightly. 1829 *Examiner* 595/1 The only prudent course of the people of the United States is forthwith to cut off their legs, and stump themselves into concentration. 1872 Mrs. A. GATTY *Bk. Sun-dials* Intro. p. xx, In the reign of Elizabeth the mortuary crosses were cut down, or stumped, in our churchyards. 1877 E. C. P. HULL *Coffee Planting* 93 These [coffee] plants... require, before being planted out on the estate, to be 'stumped', i.e. cut down to within some six inches above the roots.

4. To stub; to dig up by the roots. *colonial*. 1790 *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 356 After which the [sugar] canes should be stumped out with care, and the stools burnt as soon as possible. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 2) II. 62 You may hear people even now... relate their tales of... felling and stumping trees on spots where our best houses stand. 1897 *Outing May* 137/2 I've stumped every tree and root out of that clearing.

5. To remove the stumps from (land). Also *absol.* 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* iii. (1813) 34 The walks should be stumped, keeping the tops of the stumps very level. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 2) II. 164 In stumping land... dry wood is piled over the stump, which... is set fire to. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 418/1 Very good land, sir; and I was to pay a hundred pounds for it, for you know it was cleared but not stumped. 1915 W. P. LIVINGSTONE *Mary Slessor* v. ii. 266 She had as many as two hundred and fifty people engaged in cutting hush, felling, and stumping.

6. ? To remove the stub feathers from (fowls): = *Stub v.* 5.

1822 *LAMB Let. to Miss Wordsworth* Xmas. She is to be seen in the market every morning... cheapening fowls, which I observe the Cambridge poorers are not sufficiently careful to stump.

7. *local*. To remove the ails from barley with a gridiron-shaped iron tool.

1789 *WINTER Syst. Hush.* 310 Barley should likewise be steeped the same as wheat, after being well shook in a sack by two men (stumping will bruise it) to be cleared from ailes. 1890 *Globe. Gloss.* *Stump*, to dress the beards from barley.

8. *Cricket*. Of the wicket-keeper: To put (a

batsman) out by dislodging a bail (or knocking down a stump) with the ball held in the hand, at a moment when he is off his ground. Also with out.

1744 *Report of Kent & All Eng. Match* in Nyren Yng. *Cricket's Tutor* (1833) 111 Bryan 12 s Kips. 1787 *Score of Match at Lord's* in H. Benley *Cricket Matches* (1823) 20th June, Aylward 94 Run out 15 stump out. 1833 NYREN Yng. *Cricket's Tutor* 29 Should you miss the ball, a clever wicket-keeper will surely stump you out. *Ibid.* 39 The wicket-keeper... should remove a little backward from the wicket... because by his doing so the catches will be much more easy, and he may stump as well. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick*, vii. In short, when Dumkins was caught out, and Podder stumped out, All-Muggleton had notched some fifty-four. 1859 *All Year Round* 23 July 305½ He caught two of the town off my first 'over', stumped two in my second, and [etc.]. 1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 78 He caught three batsmen at the wicket and stumped one. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 247½ (Cricket) *Stump out*, to get the batsman out under Law 23.

†9. *intr.* (See quot.) *Obs. rare*°.

1721 BAILEY, *To stump*, to brag or boast. 1735 DYCH & PARDON *Dict.*, *Stump v.*, also to boast, brag, vaunt, or proudly value ones self upon some small Qualification, &c.

10. *trans.* = *stump up*, 17 b (a).

1841 *How Tale of Trumpet* 260 Common prudence would bid you stump it;... It's the regular charge At a Fancy Fair for a penny trumpet.

b. *intr.* To pay up: = *stump up*, 17 b (b). Also with out.

1828 *Carr Craven Gloss.*, *Stump*, to pay ready money... to pay down on the nail. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xlviii, I'll stump handsome when we're spiced. 1854 LEVER *Dodd Family Abr.* xlv. 401 There is no salary at first, so that the Governor must 'stump out' bandsome.

11. *trans.* *slang.* To render penniless. Chiefly in *passive*, to be 'stony broke'.

1828 *Carr Craven Gloss.*, *Stump*, 2. to beggar. 1830 LOWER *Tom Cladpole* cxlviii, I... Paid the last tuppence I had got. An den I was just stumped. 1836 T. HOOK G. *Gurley* III. 43 Haven't you heard, my dear fellow, we are stumped? 1900 'H. LAWSON' *Over Sliprails* 113 Going away from home with a few pounds in one's pocket and coming back stumped.

12. = *stump up*, 17 c.

1883 MRS. E. KENNARD *Right Sort* xvii, I stumped a couple of horses last week, and an extra rest will do them all the good in the world.

13. (U.S. *colloq.*) To strike (the toe) unintentionally against a stone or something fixed: = *STUB* v. 9.

1828-33 WEBSTER (and to later edd.), 1891 *Century Dict.* 14. (Orig. U.S.) To cause to be at a loss; to confront with an insuperable difficulty; to nonplus.

The primary reference was prob. to the obstruction caused by stumps to ploughing imperfectly cleared land.

[1807: implied in STUMPER 5.] 1833 (SEBA SMITH) *Lett. f. Downing* xii. (1835) 80 My Good Old Friend, — I'm stumped. I just got a letter from the General [etc.]. 1834 *Ibid.* xxxi. 128 This stumps me considerably. 1840 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. III. xvi. (1848) 132 Bein' stumped is a sure mark of a fool. The only folks among us that's ever nonplused, is them just caught in the woods. 1842 *Congr. Globe* 29 Jan. 183½ He had been amazed—or, to use a Western phrase, he had been 'stumped' at the position occupied within these last few days by [etc.]. 1843 LOWELL *Lett.* I. 81, I met an Ohio abolitionist, who told me of his stumping a clergyman in a very neat manner. 1852 C. B. MANFIELD *Paraguay*, etc. (1856) 72, I am... continually stumped in my speculations by the reflection, that [etc.]. 1854 'C. BEOE' *Verdant Green* II. xi. That heastly Euclid altogether stumps me. 1859 J. R. GREEN *Lett.* I. (1901) 30, I stumped him on a question which I had got up [etc.]. 1871 M. LEGRAND *Cambor. Freshman* 339 The papers I may do all right... but the *viva voce* is safe to stump me. 1912 C. JOHNSON *Why World laughs* 10 'But may I ask why this gay apparel?' The lady was stumped for an instant. Then she made reply.

b. To obstruct (progress).

1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. kviii. 5 The progress of sound knowledge... shall not be stumped to please lorn curates.

15. U.S. To challenge, 'dare' (a person) to do something.

1766 J. ADAMS *Diary* 8 Dec., Wks. 1850 II. 204 Keen, of Pembroke was warm, and stumped Soule, the moderator, to lay down the money and prevent a tax upon the poor. 1836 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. I. xxvi, I guess our great nation may be stumped to produce more elegant liquor than this here. 1853 LOWELL *Moosehead Frl.* Pr. Wks. 1800 I. 17 Our Uncle would... say, 'Wah! I stumped the Devil himself to make that ere boot hurt my foot'. 1890 *Amer. Frl. Psychol.* Jan. 66 In some games... younger children are commanded, or older ones stumped or dared, to do dangerous things.

16. (Chiefly U.S.)

a. *intr.* To make stump speeches; to conduct electioneering by public speaking. Also to *stump it*. a 1838 R. M. BIRD *Peter Pilgrim* (1839) I. 86, I stumped through my district, and my fellow-citizens sent me to Congress. 1847 WEBSTER *S.V.*, *To stump it*. 1859 C. MACKAY *Life & Liberty Amer.* I. 159 *To stump*, to address public meetings in the open air. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* II. Power Wks. (Bohn) II. 340 Stumping it through England for seven years made Cobden a consummate debater. 1874 *Slang Dict.* 313 *Stump*, to go about speechmaking on politics or other subjects. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 275 Down in Carolina, stumping for Grant.

b. *trans.* To travel over (a district) making stump speeches; to canvass or address with stump oratory. 1856 N. Y. *Hards* 5½ Mr. Dickinson stumped the State. 1859 C. MACKAY *Life & Liberty Amer.* I. 159 *To stump a State*, to go on a tour of political agitation through a State. 1866

LOWELL *Seward-Johnson Reaction* Pr. Wks. 1890 V. 291 Furnishing the President with a pretext for stumping the West in the interest of Congress. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 July 47 Those Tory orators who were stumping the country. 1892 KIRKING & BALESTIER *Nautika* 7 Sheriff was stumping the district and was seldom at home.

17. *Stump up*.

a. *trans.* To dig up by the roots.

1599 NASH *Leuten Stuff* 60 Their imaginary dreame of Guiding crosse in theyr parish of S. Saliours (now stumpt vp by the roots). 1873 *Tristram Shob* xviii. 362 The trees have been all stumped up or pollarded. 1899 *Frl. R. Agric. Soc.* Mar. 94 Wheo the old hedgerow is stubbed or stumped up.

b. *slang.* (a) *trans.* To pay down, 'fork out' (money). *rare.* (b) *absol.* or *intr.*

(a) 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dan.* II. ii, All I know is, Paxton, Trail, Cockerell, and Co. stumped me up the money. 1842 BARIAM *Ingol. Leg. Merch. Venice* 72 My trusty old cmony, Do stump up three thousand once more as a loan. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* xxi, Father has stumped up a five pound note. 1884 *Bath Frl.* 26 July 7½ On returning to the yard at night he has to stump up ten shillings more. (b) 1835 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Mr. Watkins Tottle* ii, Why don't you ask your old governor to stump up? 1857 'DUNCAN ANGLICUS' *Vulgar Tongue* 21 *Stump-up*, pay your money or your share. 1862 Mrs H. Wood *Channings* viii, 'And it will be a very easy way of earning money.' 'Not so easy as making your mother stump up.' 1893 G. ALLEN *Scallywag* I. 30 The governor... fishes out his purse—stumps up liberally.

c. *trans.* To wear out, exhaust (a horse) by excessive strain.

1875 REYNARSON *Down the Road* 128 After a bit the new ploughs and harrows got old and required repairs, his horses got stumped up and old and required to be made into new ones. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 June 8½ Year by year we see one or more of our best horses stumped up by the adamantine course.

d. In *passive* = sense 11 *pass.*

1854 *Househ. Words* VIII. 75½ To say that a man is without money, or in poverty, some persons remark that he is down on his luck, hard up, stumped up, [etc.].

Stump (stŭmp), v. *2* *Drawing*. [App. ad. F. *estomper*, related to *estompe* STUMP sb. *2* Cf. the following:

1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Stomper*, Fr. To sketch out a design, or to draw with colours that have been pounded into dust. Instead of the pencil or crayon, a roll of paper which is dipped into the coloured dust, serves to put on the different colours.]

trans. To tone or treat with a 'stump'.

1807 J. LANOSEE *Lect. Engraving* 125 Ryland... employed it [the chalk manner] so as rather to imitate such drawings as are done with crayons, or stumped, than such as are hatched with chalk. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie Venner* vii, (1887) 77 This must refer to her favorite monochrome, executed by laying on heavy shadows, and stumping them down into mellow harmony. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* ix. 56 His notion of the Mother-Maid: Methinks I see it, chalk, a little stumped!

absol. 1820 C. HAYTER *Introd. Perspective* 169, I pay great attention to the model while stumping, so as to preserve all the lights.

Stumpage (stŭmpədz), *local U.S.* [f. STUMP sb. *1* + -AGE.]

1. The price paid for standing timber; also, a tax charged in some States for the privilege of cutting timber on State lands.

1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 341 *Stumpage*, the sum paid to owners of land for the privilege of cutting the timber growing thereon. State of Maine. 1860 *Harper's Mag.* XX. 440 The timber tract is... purchased or a rate of stumpage agreed upon which is generally from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per thousand for all timber cut. 1891 E. ROPER *By Track & Trail* xxvii. 407 The settlers... have to pay to the Government one cent 'stumpage' for every tree cut down. 1902 S. E. WHITE *Blazed Trail* xxv, We must have that pine, even though we pay stumpage on it. Now what would you consider a fair price for it?

2 Standing timber considered with reference to its quantity or marketable value.

1854 SEBA SMITH *Way down East* 39 To sell stumpage to the loggers for the ensuing winter. 1857 THOREAU *Maine Woods* (1894) 164 He it is who... has not bought the stumpage of the township on which it stands. 1854 *Q. Rev.* July 185 We assume a pine stumpage of 5000 feet to the acre. 1902 S. E. WHITE *Blazed Trail* xiv, You owned five million feet of timber, which at the price of stumpage (standing trees) was worth ten thousand dollars.

Stumped (stŭmp), *phl.* a. *1* [f. STUMP v. *1* + -ED.] Truncated; abruptly terminated, as if cut short.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 31 h, They then imposed thereon a small stumped Canterbury, well glowering & redd hott. 1608 TORSELL *Serpents* 247 This kinde of Spyder is... round as a ball, with very short stumped feete. 1642-7 H. MORE *Song of Sund* II. 59 So standing wet and dry around the stumped top soft mossed did grow. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Frl. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* 1 (1694) 59 Their Coat is a downy stumped Feather. 1752 *Scotland's Glory* 55 This stumped idol still here stands Like Dagon in his temple.

Stumped (stŭmp), *phl.* a. *2* [f. STUMP v. *2* + -ED.] Of a drawing: Produced by means of the stump.

1807 J. LANOSEE *Lect. Engraving* 126 People never stoop to consider whether even red-chalk or stumped drawings themselves were [etc.].

Stumper (stŭmpəz), [f. STUMP v. *1* + -ER.]

†1. 'A boaster or bragger' (Bailey ed. 5, 1731).

†2. One employed or skilled in stumping trees. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 279 Two

...Dublin thieves, who went out with me, are now... first-rate 'fellers and stumpers' in a good clearing gang.

3. *Cricket*. One who stumps; a wicket-keeper. 1776 in Nyren Yng. *Cricket's Tutor* (1833) 67, I had almost forgot... Little George, the long stop, and Tom Sueter, the stumper. 1901 *Daily Mail* 19 Sept. 3/4 There are few better amateur stumpers than the Hampshire captain.

4. A horse which walks with a stiff leg.

1874 *Punch* 21 Apr. 155½ If ever I saw a stumper with my own very dear eyes, that stumper is before me.

5. Something (e.g. a question, a task imposed, a reply) that 'stumps' one; a poser.

1807 *Salmagundi* (N.Y.) 20 Mar. 121 They happened to run their heads full butt against a new reading. Now this was a stumper. 1833 (SEBA SMITH) *Lett. f. Downing* xxii. (1835) 126, I'm afraid we'll git a stumper... one of these days, that will nock us all into kindlin'-wood. 1855 J. LAWRENCE in Bosw. *Smith Life Ld. Lawrence* (1883) I. 470 One query in writing is often a stumper for a month or two. 1872 SCHIELE or VERE *Americanisms* 187 The American... speaks of a conclusive argument, or a difficult problem: 'That is a stumper.' 1899 E. PHILLIPPS *Human Boy* vi. 137 We always noticed, at arithmetic times, that Browne, if he got a stumper, would put up the lid of his private desk and hide behind it.

6. U.S. A stump speaker.

1863 *Boston Sunday Herald* 30 Aug. 2/7 An Ohio stumper, while making a speech, exclaimed [etc.]. 1884 *Chr. Conviv.* 6 Nov. 49/2 Oratorical stumpers are deceiving and bewitching the nation into the destruction of true polity. 1901 *Scotsman* 11 Nov. 9/2 The great majority of the Protestant... preachers are stumpers... for the Republican party.

Stumple, *sc.* [f. STUMP sb. *1* + -LE.]

1. Playfully used for: The stump of a pen.

1785 BURNS *2nd Epist. f. Lapraik* vi, Sae I gat paper in a blink, An' down gaed stumple in the ink. 1827 W. LINDSE *Poems* 181, If I can do't afore I leave ye, Wi' ink ad stumple. 2. As a person with a stumpy figure. Also, a small child.

1820 *Glenfergus* III. 142 These upstart stumplies, the Lumgaites, and their manœuvring mother, are determined to secure the coronet. 1866 J. SMITH *Merry Bridal* 7 Weel tether'd, weel gather'd, They 'gree'd like yowen an' lamb, Wi' meal-cogs an' 'kail-cogs' For stumplies when they cam'.

Stumping (stŭmpɪŋ), *vbl.* sb. *1* [f. STUMP v. *1* + -ING.]

1. The action of the verb. a. The action of treading heavily, as with a wooden leg.

1805 WAGGONER *Waggoner* II. 60 What thumping—stumping—overhead! 1862 *Borrow Wild Wales* xi. (1901) 63 Both heard the stumping. 1905 A. T. SHEPPARD *Red Cravat* III. vi. 293 The tap of his cane, the stumping of his thick-soled boots.

b. *Cricket*.

1849 *Laws of Cricket* in 'Bat' *Cricket Man.* (1850) 57 The wicket-keeper shall not take the ball for the purpose of stumping until it has passed the wicket. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 May 5/2 This total of 1,397 wickets is made up of 611 clean bowlings, 698 catches, 37 stumpings, 48 leg-before, and 3 hit wickets.

c. The action of delivering stump speeches.

1805 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Feb. 184½ The babes and sucklings out of whose mouths political wisdom is to come seem to be commencing their 'stumping' in good time.

attrib. and *comb.* 1823 *Boston (Mass.) Frl.* 6 Sept. In Windham county, the special stumping-ground of the Springfield Republican, the total Independent vote will not reach one hundred. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 27 Aug. 5/2 'The Leader of the Opposition would hardly go to Oban on a stumping expedition.

2. *concr.* (See quot.)

1883 *Gresley Gloss.* *Coal-mining* 245 *Stumping*, a kind of pillar and stall plan of getting coal.

Stumping, *vbl.* sb. *2* [-ING.] The action of STUMP v. *2* Also *attrib.*

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 260 The crayon to be used for stumping is No. 2 or, for very dark shadows, No. 3. 1891 *Daily News* 14 May 6/1 M. Carrière overdoes the stumping-brush effect.

Stumping (stŭmpɪŋ), *phl.* a. [f. STUMP v. *1* + -ING.]

1. Treading heavily or clumsily.

1842 *Borrow Bible in Spain* xxvii. (Pelh. Libr.) 189 My reflections... were suddenly interrupted by a heavy stumping sound. 1862 — *Wild Wales* xxxiv. (1901) 238, I heard the sound of stumping steps coming upstairs. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. iii, The stumping approach of Wegg was soon heard.

2. Clumsily formed, stumpy. *colloq.* (Cf. *lump-ling*.)

1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* iv, And look at my great black stumpy hands.

Stumpish (stŭmpɪʃ), a. [f. STUMP sb. *1* + -ISH.]

Something of the character of a stump.

1618 W. LAWSON *New Orchard* viii. (1623) 22 Many trees were suddenly interrupted by a heavy stumping sound. 1862 — *Wild Wales* xxxiv. (1901) 238, I heard the sound of stumping steps coming upstairs. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. iii, The stumping approach of Wegg was soon heard.

3. Clumsily formed, stumpy. *colloq.* (Cf. *lump-ling*.)

1866 *Plot Staffordsh.* 439 As soon as his [the bull's] horns are cut off, his ears crop, his tail cut by the stumple.

Stumpless, a. *rare*—1. [f. STUMP sb. *1* + -LESS.] Cleared of stumps.

1839 Mrs. Kirkland *New Home* xxiii. 148 Fields of grain, well fenced and stumpless, surrounded this happy dwelling.

Stumpling, *nonce*—ad. [-LING.] A little stump.

1786 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Farew. Odes* i. 54 No poet's rage shall root our stumps and stumpings.

Stumpy (st'um-pi), *sb.* [f. STUMP *sb.* + -y.]
1. A spritsail barge.

1831 *Standard* 22 June 3/7 The Committee boat, having steamed up to the stumps., gave an opportunity of witnessing a very interesting contest. 1839 *Park Eyes Thames* 32 A craft that is known on the river as a 'stumpy', i.e. a barge without a top-sail.

2. *slang.* Money. Cf. STUMP *sb.* 16.

1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 7 He inquired whether I had any other dibbs, any more blunt or stumpy, any more money. 1835 *Dickens Sk. Bez.*, Last Cab-driver, Till they was riglarly done over, and forked out the stumpy. 1837 T. Hook *Jack Brag* ii. Send up the stumpy by to-night's post. 1844 J. T. Hewlett *Parsons & W.* xlii. I am short of ready stumpy. 1850 *Kingsley Alton Locke* ii. Down with the stumpy—a tizzy for a pot of half-and-half. 1859 *Hotten's Slang Dict.* 104 Stumpy, money.

Stumpy (st'um-pi), *a.* [f. STUMP *sb.* + -y.]

1. Like a stump; short and thick. Of grass, etc. Full of stumps or short hard stalks.

1600 *Surflet Country Farm* iv. ii. 633 The baie.. is full of stumpy stalkes, ... and nothing pleasing [etc.]. 1669 *Worlidge Syst. Agric.* vii. (1682) 123 Once for all, the stumpy Graff will be found much Superior to the slender one, and make a much nobler and larger shoot. 1721 *Mortimer Husb.* (ed. 5) I. 157 They often burn the Stubble, it being so stumpy that they seldom plow it in. 1824 *Beckford Italy* II. 54 Festoons of luxuriant leaves and tendrils, not fastened to stiff poles and stumpy stakes as in France. 1836 T. Hook *G. Cursey* I. 193 A stout short-legged pony, with a thick neck and a stumpy tail. 1858 *Carlyle Fredk. Gr.* iv. iv. (1872) I. 295 Nose smallish, inclining to be stumpy. 1862 H. H. Dixon *Scott & Sebright* iii. 128 He was a thick short horse, got us little stumpy mares, we've very few of them. 1890 D. C. Murray *John Vale* iv. The stumpy bamboo cane which Mr. Macfarlane carried. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VI. 572 The hairs turn white, hypertrophy, become stumpy and brittle, or fall out. 1916 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 169/2 You may see a boat, her high receding bows surmounted by a stumpy beak.

Comb. 1855 *Taylor Early Hist. Man.* xli. 355 Both stories accounting... for the fact that bears and hyenas are stumpy-tailed. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) II. iii. 174 This pert throng are only stumpy-winged and cackling... geese.

b. of a human figure.

1822 *Galt Perceval* xliii. (1868) 125 This Mr. Peevie was, in his person, a stumpy man. 1856 F. E. Paget *Outlet of Owlit*, 78 That short stumpy woman in the cloak is Miss Creepmouse. 1864 *Thornbury Turner* II. 224 Turner was a stumpy, ill-dressed man, with a red face. 1866 Mrs. Gaskell *Wives & Daughters* xl. I was always afraid she'd be short and stumpy.

c. of a building.

1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skir* II. 123 The stumpy towers of Ripon Minster. 1833 A. Dorson in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 76/2 The fine old Banqueting House... seems to overlook the stumpy Horse Guards much as a person with a pedigree might be supposed to survey a *noirceauriche*. 1896 *Hare Story My Life* I. 57 Our high field, over which the stumpy spire of the church could be seen.

d. *Nat. Hist.*

1858 *Baird Cycl. Nat. Sci., Scabrazia*, Their forms are very varied, but generally short and stumpy. 1865 P. P. Carpenter in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* i. 643 *Mytilus*? var. *glomeratus*... Short, stumpy, solid, crowded. 1886 J. J. Quelch *Conal-Reefs in Challenger Rep.* XVI. iii. 66 Its thickened, short, stumpy and close branches and branchlets. 1896 *Lydskier Roy. Nat. Hist.* v. 20 Stumpy crocodile, a small and short-nosed crocodile (*Osteolemus tetraspis*) from West Africa, in the neighbourhood of Sierra Leone.

2. Worn down to a stump.

1794 J. Williams *Crying Epist.* 15 Let them not force me to repair these slips: To fasten stumpy brooms upon my ships. 1840 *Thackeray Shabby-genteel Story* i. A stumpy pen, richly crusted with ink at the nib. 1833 R. Haldane *Workshop Rec.* Ser. ii. 254/2 Rnh the old colour up with a stumpy brush.

3. Of ground: Full of stumps. *U.S.*

1838 N. Hawthorne *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1883) 150 Climbing a burr, rough, rocky, stumpy, ferny height yesterday. 1879 J. Burroughs *Lucas's & Wild Home* 122 A little stumpy clearing. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 536/2 Soil, whether gravel, sand, stumpy, stony. 1897 *Outing* July 32/2 A few acres of stumpy pasture.

Hence **Stumpily**, *adv.*, **Stumpiness**.

1878 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* (1879) II. 107 Such stumpiness of proportion was not viewed as essential to the style. 1887 *Ruskin Praterita* II. 331 A stumpy made... good-natured simpleton.

Stun (stun), *sb.* [f. STUN *v.*]

1. The act of stunning or dazing; a stunning effect; the condition of being stunned.

1727 *Thomson Summer* 488 [1855] Till the stun (later sound) Of a near fall of water every sense Wakes. a 1734 *North Life Ld. Kpr. Guilford* (1742) 159 The People return'd their joyful Sense of the King's Safety... by numerous Addresses from all Parts of the Kingdom; which gave such a Stun to the rebellious Party... that little Sign of any Resurrection to Action appear'd in them. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XII. 397 He fainted from the stun. 1836 *Ruskin Ess. Lit. Wks.* 1003 I. 361 In the first stun of our astonishment. 1837 *Poor Nellie* (1883) 189 Before poor Adela could recover from the stun of a great astonishment.

2. A flaw on the surface of a piece of stone. Cf.

STUN *v.* 5.

1850 *Holtzapffel Turning* III. 1198 The last marks to be eradicated in the smoothing are generally those called stuns, made in sawing the marble by coarse particles of sand getting between the side of the saw blade and the saw kerf.

Stun (stun), *v.* Inflected stunned, stunning.

Forms; 6 stonne, 7 ston, 4—stun; *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* 4—7 stund, (4 stunt), 4—5 stoned, (5 stonet, stonde, 6—7 stonnud, stonn'd. [Aphetic a. OF.

estone-r (mod. F. *stonner*): see ASTONE *v.*, of which this is a doublet. Cf. also STONY, STONE *vbs.*

It has been usual to regard this *vb.* as representing OE. *stunian*, to resound; but the sense differs essentially, and the OE. *vb.* ap. did not survive into ME.]

1. *trans.* To deprive of consciousness or of power of motion by a blow, a fall, or the like.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12280 A child þar kest a-noiþer don Vte of þe loft vnt þe grund, þe child to ded þar was he stund. c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 12377 Bothe þe swordis out thei drow And flaut to-geder long y-now, Til thei were stoned hede and brayn. c 1420 *Avon. Arth.* xiii. His stode was stonet, starke ded. c 1475 *Partenay 4700* With that stroke he was stoned manyfold. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* iii. vii. 42 Where with he was so stund that he note ryde, But reeled to and fro from East to West. 1662 J. DAVES *tr. Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 165 They kill it [a fish] by first stunning it with a knock with a mallet. 1794 Mrs. RANCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxxiv. At length Dn Pont forced Verezzi to the floor, where he lay stunned by the violence of his fall. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* i. 271 The ball, which had been nearly spent, struck him, had stunned instead of killing him. 1853 Mrs. GASKELL *Ruth* x. She was as one stunned into unconsciousness;... she hardly breathed.

fig. 1855 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* xvi. 111. 721 The faction which had been prostrated and stunned began to give signs of returning animation.

b. Applied to an inanimate or immaterial object.

1700 *Dryden Cymon & Iphig.* 321 The giddy Ship betwixt the Winds and Tides, Forc'd back and forwards, in a Circle rides, Stun'd with the different Blows. 1921 Sir H. CRAIK *Edw. Ld. Clarendon* II. 243 Public credit was shaken; commercial operations were stunned.

2. To daze or astound with some strong emotion or impression.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288 + 443 Pen were þai stoned ilkone. No drede, he saide, has 3e, Lokes side, hand, & fite. 1426 *Audelay Poems* (Percy Soc.) 73, I was adeyud [printed adeyud] of that dynt, Hilt stoned me. 1598 B. JONSON *Er. Man in Hum.* iv. iv. (1601) H 3 h, Nay you have stoned me I sayth? 1654 *Whitlock Zolonia* 400 Salomons Wealth, it was of that vastness, it would... stunn the Beliefe of one of our... Rich Misers. 1678 *Bunyan Pilgr.* i. (ed. 2) 254 At the sight therefore of this River, the Pilgrims were much stund [ed. 1 stounded]. 1802 *Mac. Edgeworth Forestier, Calatropia*, Lady Catherine was stunned by this distinct refusal. 1843 *Macaulay Ess. Misc. D'Arbaly* (1897) 673 The multitude, unacquainted with the best models, are captivated by whatever stuns and dazzles them. 1885 *Stevenson Kidnapped* vi. I sat stunned with my good fortune.

b. *intr.* To be amazed or astounded. *Obs.*

1533 *Tindale Supper of the Lord* 13 h, They beyn yet but feble of fayth... musie here nedis hawe wondred, stonn'd and staggerd.

3. *trans.* To daze or bewilder with noise or din.

1621 *Br. H. King Sermon* 25 Nov. 4 A man may heare so much that hee may ston the sense. 1660 CHAS. II. in Julia Cartwright *Madame* (Henrietta of Orleans) (1894) 57 My head is so dreadfully stunned with the acclamations of the people. 1732 *Pope Ess. Mar.* i. 202 If nature thunder'd in his op'ning ears, And stunn'd him with the music of the spheres. 1828 *Scott F. M. Perth* xii. Four half-stunned knaves stunned the neighbourhood with the clanging of hammer and stibby. 1920 *Q. Rev.* July 100 The ear is stunned by the not unmusical roar of the Falls [of Niagara].

absol. 1723 *Swift Petiole* 76 The Britons, once a savage Kind... With limbs robust, and Voice that stuns. 1764 *Goldsm. Trav.* 412 Where... Niagara stuns with thundering sound.

b. *hyperbolically.*

1693 *Dryden Juvenal* i. 2 Still shall I hear, and never quit the Score, Stun'd with hoarse Codrus Theocid, O're and O're? 1714 *Burdell tr. Theophrastus* vi. 22 You shall sometimes see him gather a Crowd round him, and stun the People with a senseless Story of an Injury that is done him. 1816 *Scott Old Mort.* ii. An old drunken cavaliering butler, who... stunned the family night with his exploits at Kilsyth and Tippermoor. a 1818 M. C. Lewis *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 355 Complaints of all kinds stunned me from all quarters.

4. To break or crush with heavy blows. *Obs.*

Cf. STONY *v.* 5.

1470–85 *Malory Arthur* iii. vii. 107 [They] clafe their sheldes and stoned their helmes and brak their hawkerkes.

5. a. To bruise or loosen the surface of (stone, a mineral), so that it splinters or exfoliates. Also, to scratch or tear (a surface) in sawing. b. *intr.* Of stone, etc.: To exfoliate, peel off in splinters or laminae.

1696 in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 755 The Mine-men do often strike such forcible strokes with a great Iron-crow, that that stuns the Diamond and so flaws it. 1821 *Pinkerton Petrol.* II. 465 It... has numerous crystals and quadrilateral plates of felspar in perfect preservation, except that it has a dry aspect, and is *stunned* in some parts. 1843 [see STUNNING *vbl. sb.*]. 1890 *Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1911 WEBSTER.

Hence **Stunned** *pple. a.*

1762 *Falconer Shiphar.* iii. 733 Mystnnd ear tangles to the whizzing tide. 1805 *Souther Madoc* ii. xviii. 129 From his shield, The deadening force communicated ran Up his stunn'd arm. 1845 *Dickens Chimer* iii. 66 Trotty, turned his white face bare and there, in mute and stunned astonishment. 1889–90 *Mowbray Earthly Par.* iii. 456 And to her stunned heart came A flash of hope and pain.

Stunay, *var.* STONY *v.* *Obs.*

Stunch(e, obs. forms of STENCH.

Stund, variant of STAND *sb.* 2

1664 *Taylor in Evelyn's Pomona* 49 Let your Vessels be very tight and clean wherein you put your Cider to settle: The best form is the Stund or Stand, which is set upon the lesser end, from the top tapering downwards.

Stund(e) = see STOUN *v.*, STOUND *sb.* 1, 2, 3.

Stundism (jundiz'm, stundiz'm). [f. STUND-IST = see -IST.] The teaching and practice of the Stundists.

1888 *STEAN Truth about Russia* 362 The still more remarkable religious phenomenon which goes by the name of Stundism in the Southern provinces of Russia.

Stundist (jundist, stundist). [a. Russ. стундистъ *Stundist*, f. G. *stunde* hour, said to be used by the German settlers as the name for their religious meetings: see -IST.] A member of a large Evangelical sect (called стунда *Stunda*) which arose among the peasantry of South Russia about 1860, as a result of contact with German Protestant settlers, and in opposition to the doctrine and authority of the Orthodox Church.

1878 D. M. WALLACE *Russia* xix. 301 Some of them are simply evangelical Protestants, like the 'Stundisti', who have adopted the religious conceptions of their neighbours, the German colonists. 1888 *STEAD Truth about Russia* 363 Deputations came to St. Petersburg from the Stundists, the Molokani, and the Baptists.

attrib. 1893 *The Stundists* 35 Ivan Golovtchenko, a Stundist preacher... was taken before the Court on a charge of propagating Stundist doctrines.

† **Stundum**, *adv.* *Obs.* [OE., dat. pl. of stund STOUND *sb.*] At times.

Beowulf 1423 Horn stundum song fusic fyrd-leod. a 1340 *Hamole Psalter* xlii. 11 þou sall not out ga, as þou did stundum til þe iwea.

Stung (stun), *pple. a.* Also 3 stungen, 4 stongyn, 7 stung'd. [See STING *v.*] Wounded or hurt by a sting. *Ht. and fig.*

c 1250 *Gn. & Ex.* 3902 Quat stungen man so sa3 þor-on, þat werk him soone al was vn-don. a 1400 *Stockholm Med.* M.S. ii. 657 in *Anglia* XVIII. 324 Draugance is good To drynkyn for a stongyn man. 1600 *Surflet Country Farm* i. xii. 85 If any rat, spider, ... or other venomous beast, by his sting or biting have caused your flesh to rise... put upon the stung place the dung of a cow or ox very hot. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* v. i. 56 Each jealous of the other, as the stung are of the Adder. 1609 *MARKHAM Famous Wkore* (1665) 31 My well stung'd conscience vrg'd me to repent. 1785 *tr. Beckford's Vathek* (1833) E4 The stung enuch could scarcely preserve the semblance of respect. 1820 *Byron Mar. Fal.* iii. 1. 202 When he, their last descendant child, Stands plotting... With stung plebeians. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* v. (1878) 63, I prayed God to keep me from feeling stung and proud.

Stunkard, *a. Sc.* Also ston-, stunkerd, stonkard, -art. [Of obscure origin.] Sulky, sullen.

1737 A. RAMSAY in *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 507/1 These stonkard fellows Wba merit naithing but the gallows. 1814 *Saxen & Gael* I. 77 (Jam.), I was speirin' for you at my Lord, but he is sae stunkard and paughty. 1824 *Scott Redgauntlet* ch. ii. It's a sore thing to see a stunkard cow kick down the pail when it's reaming fou.

Stunner (stun'ni). [f. STUN *v.* + -ER.]

1. Something that stuns or dazes; something that amazes or astounds.

1847 C. BRONTE *Jane Eyre* xxxiii. Here was a new stunner — I had been calculating on four or five thousand. 1847 *Ld. G. BENTINCK Let.* 30 June in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. 123, I have read your article in the *Quarterly* and think it quite admirable... a complete stunner for the Peel party. 1853 *Surtees Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 55 One tacked on two miles, another ten, and so it went on and on, till it reached the ears of the great Mr. Seedyman... as he sat in his den penning his 'stunners' for his market-day *Mercury*. 1872 'ALIPH CHEEM' (Yeldham) *Lays of Ind* (1876) 56 He... ordered the gunners To fire off some stunners, That the glory of France might be properly told.

2. *collog.* A person or thing of extraordinary excellence or attractiveness.

1818 *ALB. SMITH Chron. Tadpole* xxix. 263 Watch the girl, Sir Frederick! Isn't she a stunner? 1855 *Thackeray New-comer* xlii. The cook... was really a stunner for tars. 1893 *LELAND Mem.* II. 278 He knew where to get one for a pound but £2. 20s. would buy a 'stunner'.

Stunning (stun'ing), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb STUN; the state of being stunned.

c 1475 *Partenay 1230* To hym Agret stonyng was it verily. 1804 *ABERNETHY Surg. Observ.* 175 The lad had recovered from the immediate stunning occasioned by the injury. 1847 J. RUSSELL *Remin. Yarrow* (1894) 295 Having recovered from the stunning, he was able to sit out the service.

b. *spec.* Exfoliation or scaling away of the surface of stone (see quot. 1843).

1843 *BILLINGS Durham Cath.* 15 There is a peculiarity about the stone, called by the workmen 'stunning', which is the peeling off (within a few years) from the effect of hammer and chisel, of a layer varying from one quarter to three eighths of an inch thick. 1884 *BLUNT Annot. Sk. Comm. Prayer* 429 note. The deficiencies now existing in the left-hand panel through the stunning of the stone on which they are sculptured.

Stunning (stun'ing), *pple. a.* [-ING 2.]

1. That stuns or stupefies; dazing, astounding;

deafening.

1667 *MILTON P. L.* ii. 952 A universal hubbub wold Of stunning sounds and voices all confus'd. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* vii. vi. (1852) 593 But the stunningest wound of all given to them was when... near four hundred of them were... surprised at the house of Major Walden. 1760 *Mrs. DELANY Autob.* (1861) III. 614 The Rooms hot and stunning. 1818 *Scott Red Boy* xxvii. My father's arrival... was a stunning blow to MacVitie and Company. 1863 *REARD Hard Cash* i. ix. 249 The victorious crew raised a stunning cheer. 1912 *Ex-Antor* July 61 His besetting sins received a stunning stroke.

2. *collog.* Excellent, first-rate, 'splendid', delightful; extremely attractive or good-looking. 1849–50 *DICKENS Dan. Cogf.* xi. 'Twopenny-halfpenny,' says the landlady, 'is the price of the Genuine Stanning ale.' 1890 *THACKERAY Pendennis* xxxix. Those regular stunning slap-out-and-outers. 1856 F. E. PAGET *Outlet of Owlit*.

193 Laura Wyndham is the most stunning girl I ever set my eyes on. 1867 *Trollope Last Chron. Basset* I. xl. 346 Fancy Polly with a house of her own! Won't it be stunning? 1883 FRANCES M. PEARCE *Contrad.* xxiii. The new footman is a stunning hand.

b. quasi-adv. (intensifying the following adj.). 1851 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* I. 36/2 A lad about fourteen informed me that 'brass buttons, like a huntman's..looked stunning flash.' 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Kobbery under Arms* xxiv. The old woman cooked us a stunning good dinner.

Hence **Stunningly** adv.

1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xx. The noise..became ten times more stunningly audible. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* II. i. Is the lady so very alarming?..Repellently and stunningly clever? 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* lxvii. Shouting, yelling, half-motivated execration rang stunningly in his ears. 1889 *Temple Bar* Nov. 351 A pain that would have been fierce had it not been so stunningly dull.

Stunny, Stunnys: see STONY v., STONISH v. **Stunpoll** (stun'pōl). dial. Also -polo. [?f. STONE sb. + POLL sb.] A dolt, blockhead.

a 1794 Mrs. M. PALMER *Devon. Dial.* (1839) 28 You dunder-headed stunpoll. 1863 BARNES *Dorset Gloss.* Stunpoll, stunbead, blockhead. 1879 HARDY *Ret. Native* I. iii. I saw myself as the next poor stunpoll to get into the same mess.

Stunsail (stun'sail). Naut. Also stun'-sail, stun'-sail, stunsel. Contraction, representing the ordinary pronunciation, of STUDDING-SAIL.

1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 225 Now swelling stun'-sails on each side extend. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* I. xi. 267 All bands set stunsails 'low and aloft' 1913 M. ROBERTS *Sail of the Sea* ix. 216 His ears [were] large and outstanding, like a couple of stunsails.

attrib. 1825 H. B. GASCOIGNE *Navy. Faint* 49 The Stunsail Booms they raise. 1850 H. MELVILLE *White Jacket* xlv. I..was ordered to receive anew the stun'-sail-halyards.

Stunt (stunt), sb.¹ [f. STUNT v.]

1. A cheek in growth; also, a state of arrested growth or development.

1795 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIII. 166 If it [a tree] takes a stunt. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, Stunt, a cheek in growth. Ex. 'That tree has got a stunt.' 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 143 The compressed nature struggles through at every crevice, but can never get the cramp and stunt out of it. 1894 G. M. GOULD *Illustr. Diet. Med. etc.* Stunt, a stunted or undeveloped state. *Ibid.*, s. v. *Cramp*, Cramp-stunt, arrest in mental development due to over-study. 1899 RIDEN HAGGARD in *Longman's Mag.* Oct. 547 They suffer from mildew or stunt of one kind or another.

2. A creature which has been hindered from attaining full growth or development; spec. (see quot. 1858).

1725 DUDLEY *Whales in Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 257 At two years old, they [sc. whales] are called Stunts, being stunted after weaning. 1858 SIMMONDS *Diet. Trade, Stunts*, a name for young whales of two years old, which, having been weaned, are lean. 1894 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. VI. 337/2 The streets are filled with stunts and runts.

3. dial. A fit of sulkeness or obstinacy; in plur. to take (the) stunt.

This use of the phrase is perh. a fig. application of that in quot. 1795, sense 1. But cf. STUNT sb.²

1837 HOOD *Blue Boar* 34 Now at a line he gave a grunt, Now at a phrase took sudden stunt. 1862 C. C. ROBINSON *Dial. Leeds* 424 'Tuke t' stunt an' went off w'art speeking. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Apr. 446/2 The most probable explanation of his [Ld. Geo. Sackville's] inaction on that occasion [battle of Minden] is that he simply 'took stunts', as the Yorkshire phrase has it—a case of sheer sulkeness, not of cowardice.

Stunt (stunt), sb.² colloq. [Of obscure origin. Orig. belonging to the slang of American college athletics; not in the *Century Dict.* 1891 or in Webster 1897; in 1895 the word (as our first quot. shows) seems to have been still current only among college students. Its general colloquial currency, and its extension of application, seems to have begun early in the 20th c. In British use it was at first regarded as mainly a soldiers' word. It has been conjectured that the word may be a G. *stunde*, lit. hour, or a variant of STUNT sb.¹; neither of these suggestions seems impossible. A notion which is app. prevalent in the U.S. is that the word is a variant of STUMP sb.¹, but in spite of the remarkable affinity of meaning, etymological connexion between the words is very unlikely.]

a. A prescribed item in an athletic competition or display, an 'event'; a feat undertaken as a defiance in response to a challenge; 'an act which is striking for the skill, strength, or the like, required to do it; a feat' (W. *Suppl.* 1900); something performed as an item in an entertainment, a (theatrical, etc.) 'turn'. b. In recent use, An enterprise set on foot with the object of gaining reputation or signal advantage. In soldiers' language often vaguely: An attack or advance, a 'push', 'move'.

1895 *Dial. Notes* (Amer. Dial. Soc.) I. viii. 400 Stunt (stunt): one of those convenient words which may be used in almost any connection and the exact meaning of which must be determined largely by the context. 'It would be a great stunt to go to a dance without a girl' (i.e. an unpleasant thing to do). 'He performed various stunts for the prof.' (i.e. did things that would win him the professor's favor, give him a 'pull'). [Editor's note: Doing stunts is used in N.Y. City by boys in the sense of performing some feat in rivalry, a long jump for instance, —one boy 'stumping' or challenging another.] 1897 *Outing* Aug. 440/2 A lamprey fastened upon a bare leg. That boy did more 'stunts' in five minutes than he would attempt now for five thousand dollars! 1899 JESSE L. WILLIAMS *Stolen Story* etc. 198 If I were you I'd have a mass meeting first, with horse speeches, and all the old Fresh-fire stunts, then a parade. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Jan. 10/2 There will be many new 'stunts' of a vaudeville nature. 1904 J. A. RUS *Theodore*

Roosevelt ii. 29 [At College] he played polo, did athletic stunts with the fellows, ..having no end of good times in it. 1905 D. WALLACE *Life of Labrador Wild* viii. 114 That snowshoeing trip would be a great stunt. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 25 Aug. 1/7 I've been in Texas about two years, doing broncho stunts. 1916 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 482/2 You remember it is time to get up, for there is a 'stunt on'.

Stunt, a. Obs. exc. dial. Also 3 stunnt (Ormin), 5 stont. [OE. *stunt* foolish, corresp. to MHG. *stunz* stubbed, short, ON. *stunt-r* (carlier **stunt-r* = MSw. *stunt-er*) short: -OTent. **stunto*-short, 'truncated, perh. repr. pre-Teut. **simdo*, f. root **stem*:- cf. STUMP sb.]

In OE. only in fig. sense (cf. 'short-witted'); the lit. sense may have existed unrecorded, but more prob. senses 2-4 are from Scandinavian. With sense 3 cf. STURT a. 10.]

†1. Foolish, stupid. Obs.

c 960 *Rale St. Benet* (Schröder) vii. 30 Se stunta on leltre his stefne geferad. c 1200 ORMIN 3714 Wiþ þiss manninn þatt was stunnt, & dill, & skilless swa summ asse.

†2. Short in duration. Obs.

a 1450 *Knl. de la Tour* i. (1906) 4 [He] yeuthe longe lyff and stont [Fr. *longue vie et courtie*] in this terreyn.

3. Obstinate, stubborn; rudely or angrily curt or blunt. (Chiefly applied to persons.) Now only dial.

1581 A. HALL *Ibid* vii. 123 This speech so blunt and sodaine sayed yeelds all the troupe abasht. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words*, Stunt, Lincoln. stubborn, fierce, angry. 1783 W. H. MARSHALL *Yorksh. II.* 357 Stunt; stubborn; not easy to be bent; as, a 'stunt child', a stubborn child. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, Stunt, Stunty, short, blunt, crusty; unmannerly. 1869 TENNYSON *North. Farmer, New Style* v. Do'ant be stunt: taake time; I knowes what maakes tha sa mad.

4. Stunted. a. Short and thick. b. Dwarfed in growth.

a. 1788 W. H. MARSHALL *Yorksh. II.* 357 A 'stunt stick', a thick shortstick. 1845 S. JUDN *Margaret* I. xvii. 147 The smoke of the stunt gray chimney.

b. 1819 KEATS *Fall of Hyperion* I. 293 Side by side we stood (Like a stunt bramble by a solemn pine). 1845 THACKERAY *Cornhill to Cairo* v. 48 A stunt district of olive trees is almost the only vegetation.

5. Of a turn, bend, end: Abrupt.

1851 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* (1861) II. 431/2 In case we comes to a stunt end where there's a wall and no place for 'em to get away, ..they [sc. rats in a sewer] fly nt us. 1886 S. W. LING *Gloss.*, Stunt, ..blunt, abrupt: as a 'stunt turn', that is, an abrupt bend, one at right angles.

6. Comb. stunt-head Engineering, the vertical timbered end of a trench which has been excavated for the purpose of laying a sewer or a water-main.

Stunt (stunt), v.¹ [f. STUNT a.]

†1. trans. a. To irritate, provoke to anger. (Cf. STUNT a. 3.) b. To bring to an abrupt stand; to nonplus. Obs.

a. 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotinus* N j. The burning of his right ear stunted him likewise, for y^e it is one of y^e parts which Saturne an euil planet governeth. *Ibid.* U iij. Ye tender blood, from whence thin rare spirites do breath, ..enfiebles the body, and keeps it downe, whettes the wit and stunts the stomacke.

b. 1603 HARNET *Popish Impost.* 55 It was sufficient. that his girdle..should at the first touch of the party possessed, stunt the deuls wits. 1634 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 40 For want of digestion, she will be presently stunted by those obstructions. 1642 W. MONTAGU in *Buckeuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 301 His going, ..is the wonder of London, and stunts us all to apprehend either what was the cause or what will be the sequel of it.

2. To check the growth or development of (a person, plant, etc.); to decrease (growth or production); hence, to dwarf.

1678 EVELYN *Terra* (ed. 2) 333 It is ever advisable to Water whilst the Ground is a little moist, and not totally dry, especially during the growing seasons, for it stunts the Plant and interrupts its progress. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iii. ii. To This Usage tho' it stunted the Girl in her Growth, gave her a hardy Constitution. 1740 CHRYNE *Regimen* 68 To stunt the growth of young Animals, ..they need only be frequently rubbed over, with Brandy. 1842 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) II. 19 Not only was his stature stunted, but his whole frame was delicate in the extreme. 1845 FLORIST'S *Trnl.* (1846) VI. 97 They require to be kept rather dry, and to be stunted in the pots. 1881 WHITEHEAD *Hops* 27 Stimulating the plants is apt to weaken them, and stunt their growth afterwards. 1895 ALBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* I. 466 Exercise increases growth, while over-exercise stunts it.

b. trans. and fig.

1659 F. OSBORN *Miscell. Ess.* etc. 75 Such as succeed in their dear-bought Experiences, become stunted in their Knowledge. 1796 BURKE *Lett. Noble Lord* 30 When by a cold penury, I blast the abilities of a nation, and stunt the growth of it's active energies, the ill I may do is beyond all calculation. 1819 J. FOSTER *Contrib. Electric Rev.* (1844) I. 509 Their minds were cramped, stunted, and irritated by a hyper-calvinistic cast of doctrine. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 48 During the last three centuries, to stunt the growth of the human mind has been her [sc. the Church of Rome's] chief object. 1869 PUSEY *Eleven Addr.* ix. (1908) 108 It is a graver thing, if a duty, impressed on us in our very earliest childhood, ..remained stunted to its then measure. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* xiii. 238 There is a barrenness in their minds which stunts all the truths which they take up. 1893 J. EDGAR *Hist. Early Scol. Educ.* xiv. 175 However hostile critics may talk, their system does not necessarily cramp or stunt native genius.

3. intr. To become arrested in growth. ? Obs.

1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* 20 Nor do our fruits stunt, chap, and drop off as they do when [in France]. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 379 [Of coppice wood] What is bit by the Cattle, will else stunt for several Years before it will take to its growth. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandry* III. ii. 50 in Britten *Old Country Words* s. v., [Lambs] stunting

or dying by the operation [of castrating]. *Ibid.* v. 1. 78 *Ibid.*, [Turnips will] burn, stunt, and spoil [if they grow too thick]. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Gardening* viii. (1813) xxi Old fruit trees may sometimes succeed with good management, but they are liable to stunt, and dwindle off.

4. To become sullen or sulky. dial.

1877-89 M. W. LING *Gloss.* s. v. Doant saay noht; I'd let her stunt it out if I was thoo. Master Robad, O, how he stunt. 1886 S. W. LING *Gloss.* s. v. I spoke to him but he stunted directly.

Stunt (stunt), v.² Sc. a. trans. To stamp (the feet). b. intr. To walk with a heavy tread. Cf. STUMP v. 2, STAMP v. 2 c.

1804 J. AIKMAN *Poems* (1816) 233 His feet he [sc. a horse] on the road fast stunted. 1901 G. DOUGLAS *House with Gr. Shutters* 45, I came stunting out in a breeze of wrath and slam the yett abint me!

Stunt, error for or variant of STINT sb.¹ 4.

1691 Mrs. D'ANVERS *Academia* 34 Because they have their stunt of Victuals, And that I'm sure, but very little's.

Stunt (s): see STOUND sb.¹, STINT v.

Stunted (stun'ted), ppl. a. [f. STUNT v.¹ + -ED.]

1. Checked in growth or development; of growth, checked, arrested. Hence, diminutive, dwarf.

1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* p. xi. It can never be pleasing to see a stunted Tree. 1727 POPE *Miscr* 11 Like stunted hide-bound Trees. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. I.* I. xi. 234 That stunted breed [of cattle] which was common all over Scotland. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* ix. A queer, shambling, ill-made urchin, who, by his stunted growth, seemed about twelve or thirteen years old. 1826 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 427 The long succession of years of stunted crops. 1833 Q. REV. XLIX. 407 Precocity of intellect in a stunted frame, is the grand desideratum in a Newmarket nursery. 1868 DARWIN *Anim.* & PL. I. iii. 78 These pigs on the Faramos are small and stunted. 1875 C. C. BLAKE *Zool.* 21 The innermost digit is often stunted or absent. 1890 HARDWICK'S *Science-Gossip* XXVI. 141/1 The florets at apex opened first and the lower ones last, which gave the flower a stunted appearance.

b. of immaterial things.

1658 F. OSBORN *Misc. Ellis & James* Epist. A. 3, Scholars, who think it a sufficient excuse in the justification of a stunted Knowledge, to maintain an impossibility of transcending the Abilities of former Ages. 1864 TENNYSON *Asphodel's F.* 357, I lived for years in stunted sunless life. 1912 W. W. FOWLEN *Relig. Exper. Rom.* People xii. 287 The old State religion remained, but in stunted form, and with paralysed vitality.

2. Of a thing: Shortened; † worn down (obs.); also, disproportionately or abnormally short.

1716 GAY *Trivia* ii. 91 When waggish boys the stunted becoms ply To rid the slabby pavement. c 1844 ROSETTI *Bürger's Lenore* Note (MS.), I have retained the German version, thinking it more suited to the metre than the lengthy English word 'Leonora', and by far less unpleasant to the ear than the stunted and ugly abbreviation 'Leonor'. 1845 *Ecclesiologist* IV. 89 A stunted chancel is affixed. 1898 C. HYNE *Through Arctic Land* ii. 24 He mounted on the stem-head of his steamer a stunted heavy-breech gun.

b. In the names of animals or plants, the individuals of which are diminutive in form.

1827 GRIFFITH *U. Cuvier* v. 38 *Stuntia Jacchus Vulgaris* (the Stunted Monkey or Jacobus). 1848 JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 271 Stunted Ox-eye Daisy. 1889 MAIDEN *Unif. Ph. Australia* 397 *Casuarina distyla*.. 'Stunted She-oak'.

Hence **Stuntedly** adv.; **Stuntedness**.

1740 CHRYNE *Regimen* 66 The Stuntedness, Punyness and Feebleness, so conspicuous among the better Sort. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 15 Aug., The pure Indians, in the southern portion of Mexico are as a rule of very low stature, even to stuntedness. 1907 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 439 The living organism within at last ceased struggling to extend itself, and stuntedly and pathetically took the shape prescribed.

Stunting (stun'ting), vbl. sb. [f. STUNT v.¹ + -ING.] The action of the verb.

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 23 That cramping of the faculties, ..that stunting of the frame, ..cannot occur under the equable distribution of industry. 1899 ALBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* III. 134 The chief question is the degree of bony deformity or stunting of structure which will remain. 1911 *Daily News* 3 May 3 The man whose education has been years of 'herding' in gigantic classes, ..often has suffered from intellectual stunting.

Stunting (stun'ting), ppl. a. [f. STUNT v.¹ + -ING.] That stunts.

1902 R. BAGOT *Dona Diana* xx. 246 The atmosphere of ecclesiastical Rome is heavy—stagnant—stunting to all intellectual growth. 1907 A. C. BENSON *Altar Fire* 176 It is this ethical prudence which is always..pulling up the plant to see how it grows, which is the weakening and the stunting thing.

†**Stuntise**. Obs. rare-1. [?error for **stultise*, a. OF. *estoutise*, f. *estout* STOUT a.] ?Arrogance, violence.

a 1327 *Pol. Songs* (1839) 334 Hii brewen strut and stuntise there as sholde be pes.

†**Stuntly**, a. Obs. rare. In 1-2 stuntlic. [f. STUNT a. + -LY.]

1. Stupid, foolish.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* I. 472 Iob..ne syngode mid his muðe, ne nan ðing stuntlics ongean God ne spræc. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 Hwet is euc..swa stuntlic swa is þe þe alde mon nule bið mod to gode awendan.

2. ? = STUNT a. 3.

1583 MELBANCKE *Philotinus* U iij, Lycurgus, not one clad with the stuntlic courage of all other, and far beyond Aereithous in strength, ..slue him tho by sleight.

†**Stuntly**, adv. Obs. rare. In 1 stuntlic. [f. STUNT a. + -LY.]

1. Foolishly. OE. only.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Saints' Lives* xvii. 132 Summe men..bringað

heora linc to corðfastum stane. And nellað under-standan hu stantlice hi doð.

2. ? Arrogantly.

1881 A. HALL *Iliad* x. 174 Their state recite and eke their race, and doe not stantly talke, Still with a lowe and courteous grace let there the speeches walke.

Stuntness. [f. STUNT *a.* + -NESS.]

† 1. Foolishness, stupidity. *Obs.*

† 1000 *Ælfric Saints' Lives* l. 228 Þysson middan-eardes wæd is stuntliss [L. *stultitia*] ætforan gode. *Ibid.* xviii. 23 Se rihtwisa soðlice ne þearf him ondrædan... gif he him sylfum styrd fram eallum stunt-nyssum. c. 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 117 Fela stuntoesse beoð, þer nan steore ne bið.

2. Abrupt brevity.

1871 J. EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* x. 497 Short sentences are prevalent in our language, as long ones are in German. In all things we incline to curtness and stuntness.

Stunty (stō'nti), *a.* [f. STUNT *a.* + -Y.]

1. Stunted in growth, short in stature.

1828 H. ANGELO *Revin.* l. 287 Two stock-broker's clerks, the one six feet two in height; the other, a stumpy Jew, performed the parts of Pierre and Jaffier. 1868 *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Stunty*, *n.* Short in growth or stature; of Ling, or any other shrubby plant: of a person also, who is short in stature.

2. Sulky, obstinate; curl, blunt. *dial.*

c. 1825 [see STUNT *a.* 3]. 1861 AGNES STRICKLAND *Old Friends* Ser. ii. 69 Their hoss... had kicked her own fetlock, and then she turned both lame and stumpy (sulky stubborn).

Hence **Stuntiness**, the condition of being stunted.

Latham quotes from 'Cheyne's Philosophical Conjectures' a passage identical with quot. 1740 s.v. STUNTEDNESS.

c. 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) II. 179 While walls and pillars might avail themselves to the full of this upward striving, it was hard that the arch should be condemned to unalterable stuntedness.

Stunty, **Stunys**: see STONT *v.*, STONISH *v.*

† **Stuorie.** *Obs. rare*¹. [ad. It. *stuora* (in the orig.), repr. L. *storea*.] A mat.

1555 EÖEN *Decades* (Arb.) 257 They founde the kyng in his pallacie sityng vpon a floure or stuorie made of the leaues of date trees.

|| **Stupa**¹ (stiū'pā). Also **stuppa**. [L. *stūpa*, more correctly *stūpa*, tow=late Gr. στῦπη.]

1. = STUPE *sb.*¹ Only in Dicts.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Diet.* (ed. 2), *Stūpa*, seu *stūpa*, a piece of linen dipt in a liquor, and applied to the part affected. *Ibid.*, *Stūpa* or *Stūpa*, the same with *Stūpa*. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Stūpa* or *Stūpa*, the course part of Flax, Tow, Hards, Uckam to call Ships with; also a Stūpe us'd by Surgeons, 1785 KNIGHT *Diet. Mech.*, *Stūpa*, tow used as a pledget, compress, or as a wad in fomentations.

2. *Bot.* (See quot.) Only in Dicts.

1856 HENSTON *Dict. Bot. Terms*, *Stūpa*, a tuft or mass of hair or fine filament matted together. 1866 *Tras. Bot.*, *Stūpa*, tow; a tuft of long hairs. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Stūpa* or *Stūpa*.

|| **Stupa**² (stiū'pā). [Skr. *stūpa*.] A Buddhist monument; = TOPE *sb.*⁵

1876 FERGUSON *Ind. & East. Archit.* i. iii. 57 The difficulty was met by assigning a portion [of the remains of Buddha] to each of the contending parties, who are said to have erected stupas to contain them. 1882 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 356 Monasteries in ruins, and stupas in a dilapidated condition.

Stupe (stiūp), *sb.*¹ Also 5 **stuppe**, 6 **stoupe**, 7 **stoup**, **stuphe**, 7-8 **stūph**. [ad. L. *stūpa*, *stūpa*: see STUPA¹. Cf. F. *stoupe* tow.] A piece of tow, flannel, or other soft substance, wrung out of hot liquor and medicated, for fomenting a wound or ailing part.

c. 1490 *Parfranc's Chirurg.* 53 Wiþne þe wounde leie þe jelke of an ey, wiþ oile of rose, with stupis, or ellis wiþ lint. c. 1425 tr. *Averroes's Treat.* *Fistula*, etc. 87 Stuppez of lyne or corioo. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 94 b, Applye it with scoupes moysted in water. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Matc* Wks. (1653) 96 A large hot stupe wet to a good lioxivum, and wrung out. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Perey's Chirurg.* xi. xii. (1678) 286 These stupes I stayed and held to the part with double cloaths. 1834 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compit.* iii. 76, I rolled up his head upo a Stuphe, dry wrung from the fomentation. 1733 tr. *Heister's Surg.* i. xv. (1763) 110 Foment the Eye with Stuphs wrung out of the Decoctions which we prescribed above. 1895 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* i. 435 Fomentations and stupes are cooventiently made of a length of flannel doubled.

Stupe (stiūp), *sb.*² *collog.* Now chiefly *dial.* [Shortened f. STUPID.] A stupid person, a fool.

1762 BICKERSTAFFE *Love in Village* ii. 11, Was there ever such a poor stupe! 1813 *Sketches of Character* (ed. 2) l. 11 How could they think of bringing that stupe of a Miss Newton? 1840 LADY C. BURY *Hist. Flirt* v, Of all the silent stupes, commend me to Captain Thelwall. 1876 BLACKMORE *Cripps* xxxv, 'What a stupe I must be,' she continued to herself, 'to imagine that the boy could be in love!'

Stupe (stiūp), *v.* Also 8 **stoup**. [f. STUPE *sb.*¹]

† 1. *trans.* To moisten (lint, tow, etc.) in some hot liquid so as to form a stupe. *Obs. rare*¹.

c. 1540 *Pract. Chirurgy* 5 A1, Roulettes, scoups, or plagettes made of lyute, . . . stuped or dypped in hote Oyles.

2. To foment with a stupe or stupes.

1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1694) 52 They use bathing and stuping those places. 1735 *Phil. Trans.* XL 426 The Abdomen was stuped twice a Day with an emollient Fomentation. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physick* (1762) 100 Stoop it (a sprain) with one spoonful of Brandy, two of Vinegar and four of Water. 1843 in R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxix. 390, I . . . stuped the part with warm water and laudanum. 1892 *Carroll's Fam. Mag.* Mar. 211/1 (She) developed a tiresome face-ache, which no amount of stuping with poppy-heads could bring into visiting shape.

Stupe, *obs. form of STUPE* *v.* 1

Stupeficient (stiūp'fī-ent), *a.* and *sb.* *Med.*

Also 7 **stupi**¹. [ad. L. *stupeficient-em*, pres. ppl. of *stupefacere*: see STUPEFY *v.*] *A. adj.* Stupefying, producing stupor. ? *Obs.*

1669 ROWLAND SCHRODER'S *Chym. Disp.* l. xxx. 40 Stupeficient, Narcotic. 1675 GREW *Anat. Plants*, *Lect.* vi. i. 280 Stupifacient [is a kind of Taste] as in the Root of Black Hellebore. 1748 HARTLEY *Obstr.* *Man* l. ii. § 2. 155 Very nauseous and stupeficient Tastes may perhaps arise from violent and irregular Vibrations. 1849 in CRAIG; 1850 in OOLVIE; and in later Dicts.

B. *sb.* A medicine producing stupor. *rare*¹. 1855 in OGILVIE *Suppl.* (and in later Dicts.). 1898 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Stupefact**, *v.* *Obs. rare*¹. [f. L. *stupefact-*, ppl. stem of *stupefacere*.] *trans.* = STUPEFY.

1598 FLORIO, *Altophiae*, . . . to stupefact ones senses. † **Stupefact**, *p. pple.* *Obs.* Chiefly *Sr.* Also 6 **stupifact**, **stupe**, **stupifak**. [ad. L. *stupefact-us*, *p. pple.* of *stupefacere*: see STUPEFY *v.*] Stupefied.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. xi. 87 Of Troiane women the myndis woth agast, And all their hartsis sum deill stifak. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* 6 Bot 3it i vas lang stupefact ande timide, for falt of ane peremptory conclusion. c. 1578 LINDSEY (Piscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) l. 116 The king heard that this was stupefact in his mynd. 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* iii. xi. (1596) 118 The senses be astoned and stupefact by cooling things.

Stupefaction (stiūp'fī-ent), Also 7 **stupi**¹. [a. F. *stupefaction* (15-16th c.), or ad. mod. L. *stupefaction-em*: see STUPEFY *v.* and -FACTION.]

1. The action of stupefying or state of being stupefied; numbness, torpor, or insensibility, of body or mind.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* ii. xvi. 26 b, The extremities of their bodies, . . . were reduced to such colde, and congelation or stupefaction. 1677 tr. *Greenwood's Treat. Stone* 32 A stupefaction in the Thigh and Leg. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B. Intro.*, Wks. i. 103 Tobacco is the delight of Dutchmen, as it diffuses a torpor and pleasing stupefaction. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* ii. i, Half the pupils dropped asleep, or fell into a state of waking stupefaction. 1911 RIKER *Henry Fox* *Ld. Holland* viii. II. 98 The activity of Fox, . . . seemed the result of long pent-up energy that had suffered stupefaction under an arbitrary over-lord.

† 1. b. Used for STUPEFICIENT *sb.*

1651 WITTE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* 327 Stupefactions [L. *stupefactiones*] being applied outwardly, doe [etc.].

2. Overwhelming consternation or astonishment. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 52 b/2 This fore-sayed stupefaction and feare. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 189 Which ceremony is so hideously acted that it raises no small stupefaction in the beholders. 1831 CARLYLE *Sartor Res.* iii. viii, The deceptions, and wonder-hiding stupefactions, which Space practises on us. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iii. vi, What was the stupefaction of the friendly movers when this object at last emergiog proved to be a much-dilapidated dark lantern!

Stupefactive (stiūp'fī-ent), *a.* and *sb.* ? *Obs.* Also 7 **stupi**¹. [a. F. *stupefactif*, -ive *adj.* (16th c.), ad. med. L. *stupefactiv-us*, i. L. *stupefact-*, ppl. stem of *stupefacere*: see STUPEFY *v.* and -IVE.]

A. adj. 1. *Med.* Having the property of producing stupor or insensibility.

1527 ANDREW BRUNSAYKE'S *Distyll. Waters* cjb, The water of Nenufara floure . . . is half poysson or venym thrugh his great coldnes or supstufyfic. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* Interpret. Words, Stupefactive: That, that haile strength to astoyne, and take away felyng. 1646 BACON *Sylva* § 98 Opium hath a Stupefactive Part, and a Heating Part. 1649 E. REYNOLDS *Hæstia* iii. 14 Some affections and motions of the heart . . . are of a cold stupefactive, and constringent nature. 1669 FLAVEL *Hush. Spiritual.* i. vi. 57 Opium and such-like stupefactive ingredients. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* xlv. (1790) 473 Those [sc. poisons] of the vegetable kind are generally of a narcotic or stupefactive quality. 1797 *London Compl. Art. Cookery, Brewing* 219 Coccus Iodiceus . . . is poisonous, stupefactive, and unlawful.

2. *gen.* Stupefying, astounding. *rare*.

1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Good Commander* 45 What dire Catastrophe's impending are? What stupefactive thiogs we daily hear?

B. *sb.* A stupefactive medicine.

1562 BULLEYN *Dial. Sorenes & Chir.* 33 b, Stupefactive or dedde things, as Opium. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 74 This we see is the Operation of Opium, and Stupefactions, vpon the Spirits of lioing Creatures. 1668 E. REYNOLDS *Serm.* 21 Thereby teaching us . . . to refuse any Anodynes or Stupefactive which might take away the sense of sinne from us. Hence **Stupefactive**, *rare*¹.

1777 BAILEY, vol. II.

Stupefaction. *rare*¹. In 7 **stupi**¹. [f. STUPEFY *v.*: see -FACTION.] = STUPEFACTION.

1650 JOHN HALL *Paradoxes* 35 What other is this . . . hot selfe stupefaction.

Stupefied (stiūp'fī-ent), *ppl. a.* [f. STUPEFY *v.* + -ED.] In senses of the verb.

1639 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Crabtree Lect.* 12 Goe, Ihou art a stupefied Asse. 1654 POWER *Exp. Philol.* l. 70 Thirdly, in the return of the Spirits into the stupefied Leg, we plainly perceive by the prickling, what a slow motion the Spirits have. 1673 BUNYAN *Diff. Judgm. Water-Baptism* 44, I will not suppose you so much stupefied. 1790 BURKE *Ref. Rev.* *France* Wks. 1792 III. 100 Several English were the stupefied and indignant spectators of that triumph. 1835 MACLEOD *Ætalon* Exs. (1897) 27 To break the ties which bound a stupefied people to the seat of enchantment. 1908 C. BICE *Orig. Christianity* xxi. (1909) 285 Herodian . . . speaks of Severus with an almost stupefied admiration.

Hence **Stupefiedness**.

c. 1647 BOYLE *Disc. Swearing* Wks. 1772 VI. 6 We know that insensibility of pain may . . . proceed from the deadness and stupefiedness of the part.

Stupefier (stiūp'fī-ent), [f. STUPEFY *v.* + -ER.] Something that stupefies; a medicine that produces stupor.

1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compit.* viii. 280 The violence of the Paio sometimes forces us of necessity to apply Stupefiers. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 343 Wks. 1871 III. 284 Whether the natural phlegm of this island needs any additional stupefier? 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 43 Narcotics, soporifics or stupefiers.

Stupefy (stiūp'fī-ent), *v.* Also 7 **stupefia**, 7-8 **stupifia**, 6-9 **stupify**. [a. F. *stupefier* (16th c.), ad. L. *stupefacere* to make stupid or senseless, f. *stupire* to be stru k senseless, be amazed: see -FY.]

The spelling with *y* (cf. *liquify*) was common until the latter half of the 19th c. 'This word should . . . be spelled *stupefy*; but the authorities are against it' (Johnson).

1. *trans.* To make stupid or torpid; to deprive of apprehension, feeling, or sensibility; to benumb, deaden.

1a. 1600 in *Lyly's Wks.* (1902) III. 497 T was not Tobacco stupefied y^e braine. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* i. v. 37 Those [drugs] she ha's, Will stupefie and dull the Sense a-while. 1652 *Hermicall Banquet* 69 This by the narcotical Sulphur of the Opium, stupefied the Nerve. 1709 T. ROBINSON *Vindict. Mosack Syst.* 56 That any one . . . should be so stupefied by the Prevalency of his Lusts, as to deny the Being of that God, whose [etc.]. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* (1736) 265 Opiate and anodyne Substances which stupefy and relax the Fibres. 1806-7 J. BEEBEFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) vi. xxx, Your fingers being . . . stupefied by the cold. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. l. 666 The prisoner, stupefied by illness, was unable . . . to understand what passed. 1889 MRS. OLIPHANT *Poor Gentil.* xlv, His anxiety stupefied instead of quickening his senses.

fig. 1874 SPURGEON *Treas. David* lxxxi. IV. 26 No dullness should ever stupefy our psalmody.

b. *absol.*

1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 81 As nothing doth restore us more to our selves, when we faint and are weary, than Sleep soberly taken, so nothing doth more stupefy, than its Excess. 1707 FLOYER *Physic Pulse-Watch* 81 If the Bath be so long continued as to stupefy, a 1848 W. A. BUTLER *Serm.* ix. (1849) 149 Satan, . . . who deceives that he may destroy, stupefies that he may deceive.

2. To stun with amazement, fear, or the like; to astound. [So L.]

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. iii. 17 With great amazement they were stupefied. 1622 MALYNE *Ant. Law-Merch.* 337 The apprehension of the continuance of intolerable Vices in England, is able to stupefy a mans senses. 1779 *Mirror* No. 11. 7 13 He sat, stupefied with shame and remorse. 1796 MRS. D'ARLEY *Camilla* vi. iii. III. 175 'If she is not in the rooms to-night,' said Sir Sedley, 'I shall be stupefied to petrification.' 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* viii. (1879) 171 The mind is stupefied in thinking over the long, absolutely necessary, lapse of years. 1909 *Engl. Rev.* Feb. 602 All these people seem stupefied by the immensity of the calamity which has befallen them.

† 3. To deprive (a material substance) of mobility. *Obs. rare*¹.

a. 1626 BACON *Physiol. Rem.* Baconiana (1679) 100 This stupefies the Quick-silver that it runneth no more. *Ibid.* 122 Wheo it . . . is not fluent, but stupefied.

4. *intr.* To become stupid or torpid; to grow dull or insensible. Now *rare*.

a. 1631 DONNE *Lct. to Sir H. G. v.* Poems (1633) 365, I which live in the Country without stupefying, am not in darkness, but in shadow. 1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* III. 47 Do not go and stupefy with such an old *illuminde* as the Dowager Lady Melville. 1844 SYD. SMITH in Lady Holland *Memo.* (1851) II. 523, I always fatten and stupefy on such diet; I want to lose flesh and gain understanding.

Hence **Stupefying** *vb.* *sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1611 COTGER, *Noix venenique*, is of a poisonous, deadly, and stupefying quality. 1637 B. JOHNSON *Sad Sheph.* ii. viii, The dead-numbing Night-shade! The stupefying Hemlock! 1673 PENN *Chr. Quaker* xx. 585 The Stupefying of Sin. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Diet.* s.v. *Wine*, The Effects they have upon the human Body are rather stupefying than enlivening. a. 1768 SECKER *Serm.* (1770) IV. 27 The benumbing and stupefying of so important a Principle of their Nature. 1863 MARY HOWITT tr. *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xvi. 155 A cave, out of which . . . a stupefying exhalation ascended. 1916 *Blackw. Mag.* May 607/1 The views obtained are almost stupefying in their majesty and grandeur.

Stupen, **stuppin**, *dial.* (Kent) ff. STEPPAN.

1617 in W. F. SHAW *Mem. Eastry* (1870) 227 Four brass potts three brass stupens. 1736 J. LEWIS *Hist. Isle Tenet* (ed. 2) 39 *Stuppin*, a Stew-pan or Skillet.

Stupend (stiūp'end), *a.* *Obs.* In serious use. [ad. L. *stupendus*: see STUPENDOUS. Cf. *horrend*, *tremend*.] Stupendous.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. l. ii. vii. 35 In time of sleepe this faculty is free, & many times conceives strange, stupend, absurd shapes. *Ibid.* ii. l. ii. 314 The Romans had their publique Baies, very sumptuous and stupend. 1696 *Doctrine of Devils* 25 That stupend miracle of Christ's Incarnation. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* iii. ii. xix. 122 The stupend Variety of Human Faces. 1864 LOWELL *Fire-side Trav.* 127 A lobster . . . of experience so stupend, His claws were hunted at the end, Turning life's iron pages o'er.

Hence † **Stupendously** *adv.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. l. iv. i. 177 The Britanians are so stupendously superstitious in their ceremonies, that [etc.].

Stupendiosity. *rare*¹. [f. next, in imitation of *religiosity*, etc.: see -ITY.] Stupendousness.

1830 H. ANGELO *Remin.* i. 174 Gresse . . . could not patiently endure the least observations uppo the stupendiosity of his figure

†**Stupendious**, *a. Obs.* [irreg. f. *L. stupendus* (see **STUPENDOUS**), after adjs. in *-ious*; cf. *tremendous*, vulgar form of *tremendous*.] **STUPENDIOUS**. Our numerous instances show that this was the accepted form until the latter part of the 17th c., when the correct *stupendous* began to be used.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 133 Yet in Ierland is stupendious thynges; for there is neither Eyes nor venymus wormes. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur. Apol.* Poetrie f. 11b, As witness the huge Theaters, and Amphitheatres, monuments of stupendious charge. 1611 CORVAT *Creditus* 284 A most stupendious summe of money. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 351 At sight Of that stupendious Bridge his joy increas'd. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 472 ¶ 7 That stupendious Machine [the Eye]. 1768 BOSWELL *Corriva* i. (ed. 2) 29 Craggy cliffs of so stupendous a height, that [etc.]. a 1800 PEGGE *Aneid. Eng. Lang.* (1814) 55 On the other hand, they [sc. Londoners] say *stupendious*, for *stupendous*.

Hence †**Stupendiously** *adv.*, **Stupe'ndiousness**.

1630 FRYNKE *Anti-Armin.* 108 Can any elected persons heart be found so stupendiously obdurate, as to withstand this omoipotent working. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advs. fr. Parnass.* i. v. 9 The stupendiousness of the Venetian liberty. 1652 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* 14 There may be such a due dash of Sanguine in the Melancholy, that the Complexion may prove stupendiously [ed. 1712 stupendously] enlivening. 1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 54 This is... an Axiomatic Truth among the Doctors of Demonology, That a Devil or Witch can, for stupendiousness of the work do as much as ever Christ did. 1711 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 113 The Jewes... remained so stupendiously incredulous, that they putt him to death for an imposter.

Stupendous (*stiup'ndəs*), *a.* [f. *L. stupendus* 'that is to be wondered at, amazing', gerundive of *stupere* to be struck senseless, be amazed at: see *-ous*.] Such as to cause stupor or astonishment; amazing, astounding; marvellous, prodigious; amazingly large or great.

1666 PERS *Diary* 21 May, It is stupendous to see how favourably... my Lord Ashly carries himself to Mr. Yeablsy. 1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* L. i. iii. 22 The strength of these Anakims was stupendous. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* ix. 705 There stood a Tow'r, of stupendous height. 1732 PORE *Ess.* *Man* L. 267 All are but parts of one stupendous whole. 1798 SOPHIA LEE *Canterb. T.* *Young Lady's T.* II. 412 They reached the foot of that stupendous natural harrier, the Alps. 1865 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* x. 261 The man who thinks to outwit three women, who are aware of his purpose, must indeed be a stupendous ass. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Aurora Floyd* iii. The young officer laughed aloud at the stupendous joke. 1914 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 135 He is apt to attribute to his opponents stupendous oversights and elementary misunderstandings.

Hence **Stupendously** *adv.*, **Stupe'ndousness**. 1712 *Stupendously*: see **STUPENDIOUSLY**, quot. 1662. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Stupendousness*, Astonishingsness. 1742 *Land. & Country Brev.* i. (ed. 4) 37, I have known some of the little Viaticall Brewers, so stupendously ignorant, that [etc.]. 1743 J. ELLIS *Knowl. Div. Things* 219 Those very Works, which from their Stupendousness, should have taught them the Greatness of the former. 1814 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) 7 Oct., Be... sure to make it [a column] stupendously high. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* i, Her dose, stupendously aquilone. 1890 *Voice* (N. Y.) 17 July, This generation so familiar with stupendousness of all kinds.

†**Stupe'ndous**, *a. Obs.* [irreg. f. *L. stupendus* (see **STUPENDOUS**), after adjs. in *-uous*; cf. *tremenduous*.] **STUPENDOUS**.

1736 Mrs. Manley's *Secret Mem.* III. 17 Horatio, named immortal from his stupenduous [ed. 1720 III. 15 stupendous] Conquests in Iberia. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1792) II. 241 Travellers... are apt to enquire by whom the stupendous pile was erected. 1794 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* (1795) II. 12 A torrent, precipitating itself from stupenduous rocks.

Stupent (*stiup'pənt*), *a. rare*. [ad. *L. stupent-em* pres. pple. of *stupere* to be stupefied or astounded.] That is in a state of stupor or amazement.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* iii. viii, We stand speechless, stupefied, and know not what to say! 1851 — in Froude *C's Life in Lond.* (1884) II. xix. 68 Poor Simeon... sat stupefied in the whirlpool of heterodox hail. 1912 G. B. SHAW *Pygmalion* ii. (1916) 120 Higgins [stupefied] Well!!! [Recovering his breath with a gasp] What do you expect me to say to you?

Stupeous (*stiup'pəs*), *a. Zool. and Bot.* Also **stuppeous** (*stūp'pəs*). [f. *L. stupeus*, *stuppeus* made or consisting of tow, f. *stūpa*, *stūppa*: see **STUPE** *sb.* and *-ous*.] Having, or covered with, matted or tufted hairs or filaments.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xli. 275 *Stupeous*, covered with long loose scales resembling tow. Ex. *The Palpi of Lepidoptera*. 1871 W. A. LEITCH *Lichen-flora* 104 *Mecidulla stupeous*. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Stupeous*, woolly.

†**Stupex**, *Obs.* App. a jocular improvement on **STUPE** *sb.*

1853 SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 338 'The little stupexes!' exclaimed Miss Glitters. 1864 MISS YONGE *Trial* I. 81 The light of nature would show that to any one but a stupex.

Stuph(e), *variant ff. STUPE Obs.*, **STUPE sb.** **Stupid** (*stiup'id*), *a. and sb.* [ad. *L. stupidus*, f. *stup-ere* to be stunned or benumbed. Cf. *F. stupide* (Rabelais), *Sp.*, *Pg. estúpido*, *It. stupido*.] *A. adj.*

1. Having one's faculties deadened or dolted; in a state of stupor, stupefied, stunned; esp. *hyperbolically*, stunned with surprise, grief, etc. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* (*poet.*)

Very common in Dryden. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. 409 Is not your Father growne incapable Of reasonable affairs? Is he not stupid With Age, and altring Rheumes? Can he speake? heare? Know man, from man? 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Stupid*, dismayd, abashed, astunied, amazed, senseless. 1675 MACHIAVELLI'S *Princelx* Wks. (1883) 123 These remained... stupid and astonished. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* vii. 1104 Men, Boys, and Women stupid with Surprise, Where ere she passes, fix their wond'ring Eyes. 1725 PORE *Odys.* xviii. 114 Down drop'd he stupid from the stunning wound. 1737 in H. T. Waghorn *Cricket Scores* (1899) 19 The latter... receiving... so smart a blow by the ball that he was knocked down and lay stupid for a long time. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 753 And Enid could not say one tender word, She felt so blunt and stupid at the heart.

†*b.* Belonging to or characterized by stupor or insensibility. *Obs.*

1607 CHAPMAN *Dussy d'Ambois* v. 64 Reuise those stupid thoughts, and sit not thus, Gathering the horrors of your servants slaughter, Into an idle fancy. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* xii. 781 His Eyes are settled in a stupid peace. 1702 PORE *Sappho* 128 No sigh to rise, no tear had pow'r to flow, Fix'd in a stupid lethargy of woe. 1818 KEATS *Endymion* i. 678 My sweet dream Fell into nothing—into stupid sleep.

†*c.* Of a part of the body: Paralysed. *Obs.*

1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* xi. 82 Touch the stupid parts [of a paralytic person] with quick nettles.

d. Path. ? *Obs.*

1822-9 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 3) IV. 519 *Cephalæa gravans*. Stupid headache. Pain obtuse; with a sense of heaviness extending over the whole head.

†*e.* Emotionally or morally dull or insensible; apathetic, indifferent. Const. to [cf. *F. stupide*].

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xxii. § 7 As for pleasure, we have likewise determined, that the minde ought not to be reduced to stūpide, but to retain pleasure. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* ii. 148 The Stoicks... patience... was... onely a stupid senselessness, and wretched carelessness. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* ii. vi. § 5 He is as stupid to these things [the beauties of nature] as the basest of Beasts. 1713 *Guardian* (1756) I. No. 19. 86 It was a cause of great sorrow and melancholy to me, to see a crowd in the habits of the gentry of England stupid to the noblest sentiments we have. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xvii. 530 Oh stupid creatures that are not raised by the descriptions of his person! a 1770 JORRIS *Serm.* (1787) II. x. 199 Vice hegets the dread of punishment, unless it be constantly attended with unbelief, and with a stupid carelessness about futurity.

†*2.* As the characteristic of inanimate things: Destitute of sensation, consciousness, thought, or feeling. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 98 Tangible Parts in Bodies are Stupid things; And the Spirits doe (in effect) all. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. iii. 11. 60 Yet if the Earth stand stupid and unmoved, This needs must come to passe. 1660 BOYLE *New. Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxiii. 251 And as for the Care of the Publique Good of the Universe ascrib'd to dead and stupid Bodies; wee shall only demand, why [etc.]. a 1664 KATIE PHILLIPS *Poems* (1667) 40, In *Mem. of F. P.* 14 Alas! I in vain, in vain on thee I rave; There is no pity in the stupid Grave. a 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* (1743) IX. 4110 The stone is stupid, and is not in the least conscious of any of those impressions, does not perceive what is done to it. a 1718 PRIOR *and Hymn of Callimachus* 141 Euphrates... copious runs, but Muddy; And carries forward with his stupid Force Polluting Dirt. 1722 VOLLASTON *Relig. Nat. v.* 74 Matter is incapable of acting, passive only, and stupid. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 290 Were it not for this [fire], the whole would be one great stupid inanimate mass. But this active element is supposed to be every where.

3. Wanting in or slow of mental perception; lacking ordinary activity of mind; slow-witted, dull.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 B iij b, For the syste speake ouer lightly and to imprudently... and the other are all together stupides, sturdy, & lytygious. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Stupid*, blockish, without wit: dull. 1649 MILTON *Tenure of Kings* 8 No man who knows ought, can be so stupid to deny that all men naturally were borne free. 1657 — *P. L.* xii. 116 O that men... should be so stupid grown While yet the Patriark liv'd, who scap'd the Flood, As to forsake the living God. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Eutremont's Ess.* 290 But I esteem the Faith of a Stupid Peasant, more than all the Lessons of Socrates. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 291 ¶ 8 A Man, who cannot write with Wit on a proper Subject, is dull and stupid. 1778 MISS BURNLEY *Evelina* (1791) II. xxvii. 161 'Why is Miss Anville so grave?' 'Not grave, my Lord,' said I, 'only stupid.' 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell* vii. iii, His lordship stands and racks his Stupid brains. 1829 HOGG *Sheph. Cal. Wks.* (1865) 368/2 'What a stupid idiot I was!' exclaimed Wat. 1838 LYTTON *Albee* ii. iii, How stupid in Caroline not to show it to you. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* xliij, She felt the pique which every pretty woman experiences who fancies her favours disregarded, and thought Andy the stupidest lout she ever came across. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 560 Anne, who, when in good humour, was meekly stupid, and, when in bad humour, was sulky stupid. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. G.* xxi. viii. (1872) X. 160 He knew how to listen... which no stupid man was ever capable of. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 29, I remain as stupid as ever; for still I fail to comprehend. 1879 MARLAW *Eyesight* viii. 108 Children with astigmatism often appear stupid. *abol.* 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xviii. 19 But Good Council is cast away, upon the Arrogant, the Self-conceited, or the stupid.

b. Of attributes, actions, ideas, etc.: Characterized by or indicating stupidity or dullness of comprehension.

1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 131 Christians willfully lay downe their neckes under the light yoke... with a stupid, or hastic mad braine-sicke, or fond toying joy. 1689 A. LOWELL tr. *Theocritus's Tron.* i. 145, I went to that Burying-place on the Holy Friday of the Greeks... that I might see what Ground they had for this stupid Belief. 1707 PATRICK *Disc. Prayer* ii. xviii. 197 Let us not... persist in such a stupid error. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 2

¶ 3 It is a stupid and barbarous Way to extend Dominion by Arms. a 1770 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) IV. ix. 184 Great reason have we to be thankful that we are not educated in such stupid and inhuman principles. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell* vi. xxxii, 'I would make George Colman melancholy To have heard him, like a male Molly, Chanting those stupid staves. 1871 C. GIBSON *Lack of Gold* ii, This cursed frenzy makes me say and think the stupidest things. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* i. 122 Our stupid passion for snuggles.

†*c.* Of the lower animals: Irrational. Also of an individual animal, its propensities, etc.: Lacking intelligence or animation, senseless, dull. *Obs.* a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 203 And trains him up with Rudiments more false, Than Nature does her stupid Animals. 1774 GOLDSV. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 328 [The badger] is a solitary stupid animal. 1815 STEPHENS in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* IX. i. 19 The birds of this genus [Buccon...], are a solitary stupid race. 1867 MORRIS *Jason* viii. 64 A monstrous cage, Of iron bars, shut in the stupid rage Of those two beasts.

4. Void of interest, tiresome, boring, dull.

1778 MISS BURNLEY *Evelina* (1791) I. xxxiii. 179 Of all the stupid places ever I see, that Howard Grove is the worst; there's never no getting nothing one wants. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* i. iii, 'I am sorry, dear Ellinor, my awkwardness should occasion you so stupid an evening', answered Madeleine. 1845 MISS G. JEWELL *Let. to Mrs. Carlyle* (1892) 161, I... was getting quite fat till within the last few days, when I caught cold on the stupid Rhine. 1854 WYATT MELVILLE *Gen. Bounce* xviii, For the first time in her experience of a London season, Blanche begins to think it a 'stupid ball.' 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* ii, We were quartered at a stupid sea-port town. 1884 M. CREIGHTON *Let. 22 May*, in *L. Creighton's Life & Lett.* (1904) I. 269 If my letter is very stupid, forgive me. 1901 W. R. H. TROWBRIDGE *Let. her Mother to Eliz.* xviii. 89 We went once to the Empire, but it was awfully stupid, and I never want to go again.

5. Obstinate, stubborn. *north. dial.*

1788 W. H. MARSHALL *Yorksh. II.* 357 *Stupid*; obstinate (the common epithet). 1849 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Stupid*, obstinate, though possessing good talents. 1866 Mrs. LYNN LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* xii, 'So Miss Lizzie, my dear, divn't bestupid'—she meant obstinate—'but let yersel be guided by them as knaws best.' 1877 *Holmersden Gloss.*, *Stupid*, obstinate. 'As stupid as a mule.' 1893 J. K. SNOWDEN *Tales Yorksh. Wolds* 170 Kit Harpur were main stupid over it.

6. *Comb.*, as *stupid-looking* *adj.*; adverbial with another *adj.*, as *stupid-honest*, *-sure* (nonce-wds.); *stupid-head*, a blockhead.

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxi, Think it's the same boy, 'Stupid-head?' 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* iii. 1, Be thou not 'stupid-honest, brother Gurth! 1815 J. CAMPBELL *Trav. S. Africa* 502 How such a 'stupid looking animal' [as the turtle] finds out this speck of land [Ascension island]... is truly wonderful. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* iv. iii, The people 'stupid-sure' Sleep like their swine.

7. *Sb.* A stupid person. *collog.*

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 468 ¶ 6 Thou art no longer to drudge in raising the Mirth of Stupids... for thy Maintenance. 1819 *Metropolitan* i. 222 His loudest applauders were... stupids, like Sir G. W. who scarcely could speak a word of French. 1880 Mrs. PARR *Adam & Eve* II. 17 Ain't there no place else for us to go to, eb, stupid? 1895 'Mrs. ALEXANDER' *Valerie's Fate* v, You do not know what a thoughtless, heartless stupid I have been.

†**Stupidi'ous**, *a. Obs.* [f. **STUPID** + *-ious*. Cf. **STUPIDOUS**.] Stupid, grossly unintelligent, dull. Hence †**Stupidi'ously** *adv.*

1600 G. ABBOT *Jonah* 109 The Saracens and Turkes, who... may not so much as dispute of any point of their religion, and so do heleve in Mahomet, most grossly and stupidiously. 1615 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Taylor's Rev. Wks.* (1630) ii. 144/2 Can you, O can your senses be stupidious And see your selues abused thus perfidious!

Stupidish (*stiup'idif*), *a.* [f. **STUPID** *a.* + *-ish*.] Somewhat stupid.

1806 LOUISA GURNEY in A. J. C. Hare *Gurneys of Earlsam* (1893) I. 153 On Monday we had a stupidish dinner at the Fellowes'. 1813 JANE AUSTEN *Let.* (1884) II. 178 It was stupidish; Fanny did ber part very well, but there was a lack of talk altogether. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. G.* xvi. xiii. IV. 403 Much can be done in that way with stupidish populations.

Stupidita'rian, *nonce-wd.* [f. **STUPIDITY**, after *humanitarian* etc.] One whose ruling principle is stupidity.

1846 WHIFFLE *Lit. & Life* (1851) 73 A heavy-headed stupiditarian in official station, veiling the sheerest incompetency in a mysterious sublimity of carriage!

Stupidity (*stiup'iditi*). [ad. *L. stupiditas*, f. *stupid-us*: see **STUPID** and *-ity*. Cf. *F. stupidité*, *It. stupidità*.]

†1. Numbness, incapacity for sensation. *Obs.* *Stupidity of the teeth* = late *L. stupor dentium*: see **STUPOR**.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 83 It is also good against the inflammation of the eares, the stupidity and dullesse of the teeth. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 186 A dull stupidity of the head and senses. 1661 R. LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 201 The signes of their wounds are greater paine, blacknesse, and stupidity of the part. 1702 FLOWER *Cold Bathing* i. (1709) 139 The Nature and Cure of a Torpor or Stupidity of the Limbs. 1737 BRACKEN *Farrery Inbr.* (1757) II. 273 Those Things which take away Pain by causing a Stupidity.

†2. The condition of being deprived of the use of the faculties; a state of stupor. *Obs.*

1604 R. CAWDREY *Tale Alph.*, *Stupiditie*, doloesse; astonishment. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 267 Pharaoh was taken with such stupiditie that... hee had no power. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* vi. 252 As now thee To view (O Virgins) a stupiditie Past admiration strikes me. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* v. (1626) 102 Stone-like stood Ceres at this heavy newes;... When griefe had quickned ber stupiditie, Shee

took her Chariot, and ascends the skie. 1622 Wotton in L. P. Smith *Life & Lett.* (1907) II. 236 Ooe of my gondoliers... was suddenly stricken with a silent stupidity, his feet going from him. 1627 DRAVTON *Agincourt* 39 The dreadful bellowing... sounded like the dreadful doom, And them with such stupidity benumbed, As though [etc.]. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compit.* vi. 169 Causing onely a gentle Sleep, in I was a Stupidity. 1684 W. RUSSELL *Phys. Treatise* 117, 1... found her drowsie, the Cold and Stupidity were some what less. 1805 *Med. Tril.* V. 381 The pain in her head became so acute, as to produce at times, actions of violence, which rendered confinement necessary, and the intervals were marked by stupidity. 1831 *Examiner* 764/2 'Locus' was a cant word to describe the act of putting a man in a state of stupidity.

†3. Incapacity for emotion; lack of feeling or interest, apathy, indifference. *Obs.*

1568 G. SKYNE *Pest* (Bannatyne Club) 15 The cause quahairly few ar preeruit... is maist evident... the negligence & Stupiditie of mankynd, contemptuon of medicine, [etc.]. 1597 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* v. lxvii. § 3 Shall I wish that men would more giue themselves to meditate with silence what we haue by the Sacrament, & lesse to dispute of the manner how? If any man suppose that this were too great stupiditie and dulnes, let vs see whether [etc.]. 1668 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps. Tracts* (1727) 688 The stupidity of the heart alone is the cause of all desperate incogitance. 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Reliq.* 387 It supposes them to have... such a stupidity upon their consciences, as makes them past feeling. 1701 G. STANHOPE *Medit. St. Aug.* xl (1720) 105 Awaken my stupidity, quicken my deadness. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* 1 (Globe) 89 A certain Stupidity of Soul, without Desire of Good, or Conscience of Evil, had entirely overwhelmed me. 1724 BOLINGBROKE *Lett.* 12 Sept. in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 37 It is neither sickness, nor journey, nor ill humours, nor age, nor vexation, nor stupidity, which has hindered me from answering sooner your letter. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man II. iv. § 4. 112 If indeed a Man's Despair should make him... harden himself into a careless Stupidity with respect to his future Condition.

†b. Insensibility to pain or sorrow; blameable absence of resentment under injury or insult. *Obs.*

1627 DONNE *Serm.* xlv. (1640) 443 Without this [belief in the Trinity], all morall vertues are but diseases; 'Active valour is but a fury, whatsoever we do, and passive valour is but a stupidity, whatsoever we suffer. 1661 COWLEY *Cromwell Ess.*, etc. (1906) 362 The continuance of those oppressions upon the people, which will at last tire out their patience, though it be great even to stupidity. 1673 STRLINGER *Serm.* vi. (1673) 210 Stupidity then under sufferings can be no part of the excellency of a man; which in its greatest height is in the Beings the most beneath him.

4. Dullness or slowness of apprehension; gross want of intelligence.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Tereph.* 2 Cij b. Nowe we must esteeme the stydytude or audacity of the man. I say the stydytude yf he thynke to say well and the holdnes yf he fele hym self colpable to saye ootheryng. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. v. I forgive Mr. Stephen, for he is stydytude it self! 1610 T. GRANGER *Dr. Logike* 110 Stupiditie a natural impotencie to understand easily. 1675 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) II. 292 God wait his stydytude will find it a hard Taske to learn one [for a trade]. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. x. § 8. 67 It moves slowly, and retrieves out the Ideas, that it has, and are laid up in store, quick enough to serve the Mind upon occasions. This, if it be to a great degree, is Stupidity. 1759 GOLDSMID. *Pres. St. Pol. Learn.* iv. But let the Germans have their due: if they are dull, no nation alive... better understands all the decourms of stupidity. 1774 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Cress Upper Ossory* 14 June, Mr. Anstey... has published the most complete piece of stupidity I ever read. It is a satire on a parson who [etc.]. 1821 CARLYLE *Sartor Res.* II. vii. With Stupidity and sound Digestion man may front much. 1880 'MARK TWAIN' *Tramp Abroad* viii. 58 'Have you engaged a hearse?' 'Bless my stupidity, I never thought of it!' 1896 *Law Times* CL 516/1 On the average, stupidity in the Church gets better paid than brains at the Bar. 1913 WOODROW WILSON *New Freedom* III. 70 In public affairs stupidity is more dangerous than knavery.

b. A stupid idea, action, etc.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Militant* 153 Their hearts Are given over. 'To such Mahometan stupidities, As the old heathen would deem prodigies. 1707 *Curios. in Hist. & Gard.* 245 There... is an infinity of learned Men, who would think themselves Heretics in Philosophy, if they... thought to search after Truth elsewhere... This is so great a Stupidity, that [etc.]. 1851 *N. Brit. Rev.* XV. 467 The dull stupidities and senseless flippancies of Roman architecture. 1858 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* LXXIII 525 To... enlightened persons... such themes... are of course, mere obsolete stupidities. 1870 DASENT *Ann. Eventful Life* III. iv. 74 Of all our escapades and stupidities on the journey I decline to dwell. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 115 One of the stock stupidities of modern times is belief in a *vista*.

5. Obstinacy. *Idial.*

1886 S. W. LIME *Gloss.*, Stupidity, obstinacy, not dullness. They understood it well enough; it was stupidity, and nowt else.

Stupidly (stiūpidli), *adv.* [f. STUPID a. + -LY]. In a stupid manner.

1. In a condition of stupor. *Now rare.*

1661 GLANVILLE *Van. Degen.* vii. 62 They that feel it not, are not less sick, but stupidly so. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 449 When ailing he sleeps loo and stupidly.

†b. In consequence of stupefaction. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 465 That space the Evil One abstracted stood. From his own evil, and for the time remained Stupidly good, of enmity disarmed.

†2. Apathetically, indifferently. *Obs.*

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 127 Their wariness and wisdom could not be great enough to preserve them, if they did not stupidly look on without seeming to understand what they could in no degree control or prevent.

3. With gross lack of intelligence; foolishly; in a manner indicative of stupidity.

c1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xiv. 199 Comment, How stupidly

soe'er all his interpreters would haue Hector (being strooke into a trembling, and almost dead) turne about like a whirlwind. 1699 BENTLEY *Phalaris* 250 Would a person of Learning... be so stupidly negligent as not to examine the Stone-Cutter's Work. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Ded. C. 1 There was engraven on it, Plans of Cities, and Maps of Countries, which Ajax could not comprehend, but look'd on them as stupidly as his Fellow-Beast the Lion. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* II. (Globe) 445 They were all so stupidly ignorant as to Matters of Religion. 1743 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 27 June, I preach'd at Awkborough, on the Trent-side to a stupidly-attentive congregation. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell* vii. xxi. And every neighbouring cottager Stupidly yawned upon the other. 1851 W. WHEWELL *Lett.* 26 Jan. in *Mrs. Stair Douglas's Life* (1881) 414 We English are as stupidly servile in looking with reverence on all German philosophy, as we are stupidly conceited about our social institutions and manners. 1855 LECKY in *Eliz. Lecky Mem.* I. (1909) 39 The only printed review I have seen is an exceedingly stupidly written one. 1856 E. C. CLAYTON *Crud. Fortune* I. 259 It stared at her, stupidly, its round, chinky face streaked with tears and dirt. 1885 *Maugh. Exam.* 25 Mar. 5/1 Nothing could be more stupidly false than such an impression.

4. Obstinately. *Idial.*

1884 *Methodist Mag.* 52 Moffat stuck stupidly (this last word, in Lancashire, means resolute persistence in either a wise or foolish saying, or course) that he would go and hear Roby.

Stupidness (stiūpidnēs). *Now rare.* [f. STUPID a. + -NESS.] The quality of being stupid (in various senses of the adj.): = STUPIDITY.

a1628 LD. BROOKE *Treat. Hum. Learning* lxiii. Therefore... to refine Her stupidness, as well as ostentation, Let vs set straight that Industrie againe. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* 17 What a stupidness then is it, that in Marriage... we should deject our selves to such a sluggish and underfoot Philosophy, as to esteem the validity of Marriage merely by the flesh. 1666 J. SMITH *Pract. Physick* x10 Stupidness in the Legs and the whole Body, that they can scarce feel the prick of a needle. 1689 SHERLOCK *Death* iii. § 6 (1732) 139 We may be cut off by a sudden Stroke, or seized with Distraction or Stupidness. 1725 *Bradley's Family Dict.* s.v. *Lethargy*, A Person is threat'ed with this Distemper, when... he grows sluggish, and perceives a Stupidness upon himself and is always inclin'd to Sleepiness.

†**Stupidous**, a. *Obs. rare*¹. [f. STUPID a. + -OUS.] = STUPID.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* f.iii. We shewe our selves stupidous and involuntary to helpe, the one the other.

†**Stupnet**, *Idial. Obs.* In?stuppnett,?stuppe-net, stupnet. [?dim. of STUPEN: see -ET.] A saucepan.

1600 in W. F. SHAW *Mem. Eastrey* (1870) 226 Two chafing dishes fower stupnetts [read stupnetts] five brass candlesticks [etc.]. 1649 in *Archæologia Cantiana* XVI. 205 II' rec'd for a Brass Stupnet [read stupnet] 00 00 00. 1674 RAY S. & E. *Country Wds.* 76 *Stupnet* [correctly placed, alphabetically, but erroneously printed *stupnet* (loog f): a posnet or skillet. *Suss.* [Correctly printed in 1691.]

Stupor (stiūpōr; as scientific Latin [f. stiūpōr]. Also 5, 7 stupor. [a. L. *stupor*, f. *stupere*: see STUPED. Cf. F. *stupéur*, Sp., Pg. *estupor*, It. *stupore*.]

1. A state of insensibility or lethargy; spec. in *Path.*, a disorder characterized by great diminution or entire suspension of sensibility.

Stupor of the teeth: tr. med. L. *stupor dentium*, the rendering, in the ancient translation of Galen, of *Gr. αἰσθησία*, 'a scorching affection of the gums' (L. & Sc.).

1598 TREVISIA *Barth. Op. R. v.* vii. 4 (1922) 227 Stupor is a lethargy and stony of the lymmes and crokyng of the vter parties of the body for colde so that it semeth that the lymmes shrynke and slepe. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 395 For what is stupor but that which the Greeks call *αἰσθησία*, that is, a cessation from the sense of other things? 1666 G. HARVEY *Morbis Angl.* x. (1672) 28 Various Diseases, as Catarrhs, stupors, [etc.]. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. III. iii. 97 By the spirit of deep sleep, must he understand such a stupor of spirit as leaves men without all sense. 1746 R. JAMES *Moffet's Health Improv.* Introd. 12 Acid Eructations, which have in some Cases been so sharp as to induce a Stupor of the Teeth. 1754 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 413 There appear'd some signs of stupor from the medicine. 1822-9 *Good Study Med.* (ed. 3) IV. 500 The pricking pain like that of pins, or of a limb awaking from stupor. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* v. 71 An exasperated, was employed to rouse a patient from the lethargic stupor brought on by a large dose of opium. 1849 *Poe Tales, Oval Portrait* Wks. 1874 I. 28r The first flashing of the candles upoo that canvas had seemed to dissipate the dreamy stupor which was stealing over my senses. 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxv. V. 289 James sank into a stupor which indicated the near approach of death. 1899 CONAN DOYLE *Duet* viii. 211 She had drunk herself into the stupor in which she had been found.

b. = DEMENTIA I.

Anergic stupor, a form of dementia in which the patient is quiet, listless, and non-resistant. *Delusional stupor*, stuporous insanity or acute dementia. (Dorland *Med. Dict.* 1913.) 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 297 Stupor, both in its melancholic and anergic varieties, is found much more frequently during the age of adolescence than in any other period of life.

2. A state of mental stupefaction; apathy or torpor of mind (now only, torpor or prostration of mind due to sorrow, painful surprise, or the like).

a1672 WILKINS *Nat. Reliq.* 267 That stupor and benightedness of spirit, whereby men are made uncomprehensiv of their afflictions. 1784 COWPER *Taske* iv. 283 Laugh ye, who boast your more mercurial powers. That never feel a stupor, know no pause, Nor need one. 1785 BURNS *Lament x*, Oh I scenes in strong remembrance set I. Scenes, if in stupor I forget, Again I feel, again I burn! 1837 CARLYLE *F. R. Rev.* L. II. iii. Onr Church stands, like a dumch ox... with dumb

stupor, expecting its further doom. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xv. The hack parlour sat with her mouth wide open, staring vacantly at the collector, in a stupor of dismay. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* xii. iii. II. 633 The inhabitants of Delhi remained in a sort of stupor. They had not yet recovered the terror of the past. 1850 GROTE *Greece*. n. ix. VII. 457 A downcast stupor and sense of abasement possessed every man. 1865 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Salem Chapel* xxiii. It was very different from the stupor of agony.

transf. 1772 BURKE *Lett.* to W. Douderswell (1844) I. 346, I do not suppose that there was ever anything like this stupor in any period of our history. 1855 DISRAELI in G. E. BUCKLE *Life* (1916) IV. i. 23 There has been a great stupor over affairs since we parted... but there are now indications of events. 1879 MORLEY *Burke* iv. 62 The war with the American colonies was preceded by an interval of stupor.

b. Admiring wonder. Also (after med. L. *stupor mundi*), the object of wonder, 'the marvel of' (the world, etc.).

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 26 Yet beyng holde in a certeyn stupour and wondry of mynde of suche thynges that he had seyne. 1599 Broughton's *Lett.* viii. 26 You Cynosura and Ladier of nations, the stupor and admiration of the world. 1619 PURCHAS *Miscellaneous* lxxiii. 127 What shall we say of Him... the great Stupor and Wonder of Diuines? 1633 'H. A.' (H. Hawkins) *Parthenia Sacra* 237 That Caesar of Caesars in captiuing... Caligula the Roman Monark, to the stupor and amazement of the world. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Stupor*,... Astoishmeot, Amazement;... Wonder, Surprise.

3. Stupidity, dullness of comprehension. *rare.*

1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1872) III. 126 One stupid Anno-tator... says [etc.]; which is evidently downright stupor and falsehood.

4. Comb.

1823 SCORESBY *Jrnl.* 376 A dripping stupor-struck sailor, clinging by the weather-rail, comes aft at the moment. 1833 LAMB *Elia*, *Product. Mod. Art.* Bowed, bent down, so would they have remained, stupor-fixed, with no thought of struggling with that inevitable judgment.

†**Stuporific**, a. *Obs. rare*¹. [f. L. *stupor-em* STUPOR + -IFIC.] That causes stupor.

1771 J. GILES *Poems* 169 Then she presents a stuporific draught.

Stuporose (stiūpōros), a. [ad. med. L. *stuporōsus* (Diefenb.) f. L. *stupor-em*: see STUPOR and -OSE.] = STUPOROUS a.

183. BUCK *Med. Handbok* V. 53 (Cent. Dict. Suppl.). 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 297 The other 20 per cent. of the cases were mostly melancholic in character, seldom being deeply suicidal, but often tending to be stuporose. *Ibid.* 317 Chloral hydrate, if taken in very large doses, may cause stuporose demencia. 1901 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 29 June 1604 The amount of free hydrochloric acid was high when they were in a torpid and stuporose state.

Stuporous (stiūpōros), a. [ad. med. L. *stūpōrōsus*: see prec. and -OUS.] Affected with or characterized by stupor.

1892 E. C. SPIVAK *Insanity* II. v. 158 (Funk) Stuporose insanity consists in the simple impairment or suspension of the mental energies, unmarked by any emotional or other perversion. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 557 The stuporose form of melancholia, occurring in young adults. 1899 *Ibid.* VIII. 353 The patient is less responsive to questions and appears to be more profoundly stuporose.

Stupose (stiūpōs), a. *Bot.* [ad. med. L. *stūpōsus*, *stūpōsus* (Diefenb.), f. L. *stūpa*, *stūppa* tow: see -OSE.] (See qnots.)

1835 LINCOLN *Introduct. Bot.* I. ii. 125 In Anthericum [the filament is] bearded or stupose. 1849 BAIRD *Man. Bot.* § 60 Bearded, or stupose... when hairs occur in small tufts. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Stupose*, tow-like, with tufts of long hairs.

Stuppenet, variant of STUPNET.

Stuppeous: see STUPEOUS a.

Stuppin: see STUPEN.

†**Stupple**, *Obs. rare*¹. [Prob. related in some way to STEEP sb. and v.; cf. STOPPEL.] ? A row of stepping-stones.

1612 CORVAT *Crudities* 89 [Vercellis] hath many faire streets through which diuers riuers doe runne, with many stupples to passe ouer from one side of the street to the other as in Sarisbury.

Stuppnett, variant of STUPNET.

†**Stuprate**, v. *Obs.* Pa. pple. 6 Sc. stuprat. [f. L. *stuprat-* ppl. stem of *stuprare*, f. *stuprum*: see STUPRE and -ATE³.] *trans.* To violate (a woman).

a1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich. III.*, 56 Richard... hath... compassed all the meanes and waies yf he coule inuent how to stuprate carnally know his ayme nece under the pretence of a cloked matrimony. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iii. 182 Sichem... Had hir stuprat. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik* III. 143 Sextus had stuprated the faire Lucretia. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrolog.* xlix. 318 There may be just suspicio... the Mother was stuprated.

Hence †**Stuprated** ppl. a.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Stuprated* (*stupratus*, L.) ravished.

†**Stupration**, *Obs.* [a. OF. *stupration* or ad. L. *stupration-em* noun of action f. *stuprare*: see STUPRATE².] Violation (of a woman).

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. xv. (S. T. S.) II. 2 The stupration and deforcement of Luces. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 121 Suppation to him was sic pleosor. 1646 SIX T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. 270 Incest, adultery, or stupration. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

†**Stupre**, sb. *Obs. rare*. [a. OF. *stupre* (revived in 18th c.), ad. L. *stuprum*.] Defilement (or violation (of a woman)).

1382 WYCLIF *Cron.* xxxiv. 13 The sones of Jacob... waxynge cruel for the stnpre of the sister. *Ibid.* 27. 1563 BECON

Demands Script. Wks. 111. 457 Stupre, inceste, fornicacyon, and lyke abhominacyons.

† **Stupre**, *v. Obs. rare*¹. [a. OF. *stupre-r*, ad. L. *stuprāre*: see STUPRATE *v.*] *trans.* = STUPRATE *v.* a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VIII, 172 h, Thei violated Virgins, and stupred matrones.

† **Stuprous**, *a. Obs. rare*¹. [ad. L. *stuprōsus*, f. *stuprum*: see STUPRE *sb.* and -ous.] 'Corrupt, naughty, given to adultery or whoredom, whorish' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* 11. xxxiii. 418 [Her father] seeing himself engaged in so stuprous a necessity [Fr. *en si vilaine nécessité*], resolved vpon an haughtie enterprise.

Stupulose (stiŭ'piŭləs), *a. Ent.* [= mod. L. *stipulosus* (Kirby), f. **stipula* dim. of L. *stīpa*, *stippa*: cf. STUPOSE.] (See quot.)
1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. xlv. 276 *Stipulose*. Covered with coarse decumbent hairs. 1848 MAUNTER *Treas. Nat. Hist.* 807.

† **Stur**, *Obs. rare*. Also 6 sture. [? subst. usc of STOUR *a. 7.*] A hard variety of apple. Only in comb. *stur-apple*, -tree.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 370/2 A Sturte, *Duracenus*. 1500 *Ortus Vocab.* (W. de W.) Mij, *Duracenus*, a sture tree. *Duracenus*, a sture appell.

Stur, *Obs.* form of STIR, STOUR, STURE 2.

† **Sturb**, *v. Obs.* Also 4-5 storb, stourb, 5 sturbe, stourbe. [Aphetic var. of DISTURB *v.*] *trans.* To disturb, trouble, upset.

a 1235 *Anr.* R. 423 Al so efter þe ancre cumplice uort mid-morwen ne don no þing, ne ne siggen, hware þuruh hire silence muwe beon i-sturbid. 1382 *Wyclif Gen.* xlii. 28 And thei stooyed al aboute and sturbe, seiden togidres, What forsothe is this that God hath don to vs? a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 513 Pan was ser Philip of þat fare ferly mekill sturbid. a 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (1902) 34 Sho ne sal make noise for to sturbe the othir. a 1425 *Eng. Cong. Ireland* xlii. 124 (Duhl. MS.) Throgh that thyng, al the contrey forth ther-after woth so i-storbet, that letc. a 1450 *Mycr Par.* Pr. 636 We accusen al that that broken the pte of holy church or turben hit. *Ibid.* 1459 Hast þou i-storbet prest or clerk þat were byss in goddes werk? a 1450 in *Eng. Gills* (1890) 448 And þat no brother presume to take vp-on him..to lette, stourhe, ne geynseye, þat elleclicoun.

Hence † **Sturbing** *vbl. sb.*

a 1235 *Anr.* R. 154 Heo fluen moone sturbinge, & wenden hi ham one. c 1250 *Meidan Margrele* 42 Wo þe hider sende, to maken stourbing. 13.. *Guy Warw.* 5751 (Auchinleck MS.) Gij werd him fast in þat sturbing.

† **Sturbance**, *Obs. rare*. In 5 sturbans. = DISTURBANCE.

c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 185 Herod..schapute..how Ion myght be don to deith without sturbans of þe pepyll.

† **Sturbance**, *Obs. rare*. In 5 sturbelans. Aphetic form of DISTURBLANCE (cf. STROUBLANCE). 1435 *Mysn Fire of Love* 1. xxiii. 50 And in [in]wardly rest, all sturbelans put bak, sweetly to hyde.

† **Sturble**, *v. Obs.* Also 5 sturbyl, sturbel. [Aphetic var. of DISTURBLE *v.* Cf. STROUBLE *v.*] *trans.* To disturb, trouble.

1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 4713 So was he sturhild with þe mynstral, þat he hadde no grace to sey with-alle His graces ryght deuoutely. c 1330 — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4764 When 'e kyng þys chaunce herd seye, þe feste was turhild & aweye. 1382 *Wyclif Ezek.* xxvi. 18 And yllis in the see shulen be sturhild [1338 disturbed]. 1435 *Mysn Fire of Love* 97 Oftymes also odyr noys happyns þat gaynes & swetes of lufars sturhils. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 481/2 Sturbelyn, or turhars, conturbo, turbo, perturbo.

Hence † **Sturbling** *vbl. sb.* Also † **Sturbler**.

13.. *St. Marg.* 223 in Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 231 Who þe hider send to make me sturbiling. 1382 *Wyclif Ezek.* xxi. 15 In alle the patis of hem y saue togidre sturblyng [1388 disturbing] of sword [Vulg. *contrabitionem gladii*]. — *Acts* xix. 23 Therefore there was maad in that day a sturhiling [1383 troubling, Volg. *turbatio*] not leest, of the way of the Lord. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 481/2 Sturbelare, or turhelare (or strobilare, sturbil or trowilur) turbator, turbatrix. *Ibid.*, Sturbelyng, or turbelyng, [sturbilinge or troubling] turbacio, perturbacio.

Sturried (stū'rid), *a.* [f. STURDY *sb.* + -ED 2.] Of sheep or cattle: Afflicted with 'sturdy'.

1807 *Prize Ess. & Trans. Highl. Soc.* 111. 402. I caught every sturried sheep that I could lay my hands on. 1822 *Scott Nigel* vi. I would as soon set out with hound and horn to hunt a sturried sheep. 1844 *H. STEPHENS Bk. Farm* 111. 877 The complaint may be cured, though it is seldom attempted, the sturried hogg being killed whenever it is seen to be affected.

Sturdily (stū'ridli), *adv.* Forms: see STURDY *a.*; also 4-6 sturdely. [f. STURDY *a.* + -LY 2.] In a sturdy manner; † with reckless daring (*Obs.*); ruthlessly, cruelly, violently (*Obs.*); † surly, rudely, harshly, mutinously, rebelliously (*Obs.*); obstinately, unyieldingly, resolutely.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Compl. Mars* 82 Til him fel a drede, Through Phebus, that was comen hastily Within the paleys-yates sturdely. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* 11. 363 Thai.. Swappy owt swerdis sturdely. c 1440 *Parionofe* 1615 The wiid..blew so sturdely. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* 11. 42 Full sturdely he coude herd him stand. 1538 *ELIOT Diet.*, Turd, sturdely in looke. 1544 in *Sel. Cases Cr. Requests* (Selden Soc.) 207 The whiche to doo the said complaynaunte..obstinatly and sturdely then & there refussyd. 1549 *CHEKE Hurt Sedit.* (1550) H ij b, What say ye to the number of vagabonds and loyting beggars, which..will..stande sturdely in Cities, and begge boldly at euery dore. a 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* 2. § 63 The Scots now begun again to talk sturdely. 1674 *PRIOREUX Lett.* (Camden) 13, I assure you they dispute the case most sturdely. 1830 *SCOTT Lady of Lake* iv. xxv. It was a stag, a stag of ten, Bearing

his branches sturdily. 1858 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* 111. xvii. 456 Wyatt answered sturdily that Brancetor was his master's subject. 1893 J. ENCAR *Hist. Early Scott. Edin.* 211 The University of Aberdeen held out sturdily against the reformers. 1901 *RASHALL & RAIT New College* vi. 115 The soul of the sturdily Protestant Bishop Horne was moved by the tidings which reached him from Oxford.

Sturdiness (stū'di-nēs). Forms: see STURDY *a.*; also 4 stordenesse. [-NESS.] The quality or condition of being sturdy.

1. The condition (in animals) of being 'sturdy' or dizzy; *spec.* in sheep. = STURDY B. 1.

1552 *HULOT*, Sturdynes or desynes of a beast..gangilion. 1756 *Compl. Body Husb.* 605 Sturdyness..is a kind of vertigo or giddiness in the Head of Sheep.

† 2. Fierceness, violence; harshness, sternness.

1382 *Wyclif 2 Cor.* xii. 20 Sturdyness [Vulg. *animositate*]. c 1380 *see STURDY a. 4.* c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 198 Tempest on se, and wyndes sturdynesse.

† 3. Refractoriness, rebelliousness, contumacy, obstinacy. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Gloss in Rel. Aut.* I. 7 *Contumacia*, a sturdynesse. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 77 þe laste comere of wose in pride is sturdynesse, þat is, whanne þou excusyst þin opyn or pryue synne.. & wylt noȝt knowyn þi defawte, ne wylt noȝt suffryn to ben vnder takyn. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 481/2 Sturdynesse, rebellio, inobediencia, contumacia. 1544 *BETHAM Precepts War* 11. xvii. K ij, Of disobedience and sturdynesse. 1549 *CHEKE Hurt Sedit.* (1550) C ij b, What counsaile taketh place, where sturdynesse is lawe, and churlishe answers be counted wisdom? 1673 *Ladies Calling* 1. ii. § 10 The stupid sturdiness of an asse has rendered it proverbial for folly.

4. Strength of character; firmness, resoluteness.

1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* 1. 70 Their Nurture and Education..had..so much effeminated their innate sturdiness, as they were not able to sustain the sharpness of that War. a 1716 *SOUTH Sermon* (1727) VI. 273 The natural Sturdiness of some Tempers might be sufficient to enable some Persons to endure such exquisite Torments. 1727 *BAILEY vol. II*, *Sturdiness*, Lustiness, Resoluteness. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) 11. 287 What degree of sturdiness we can acquire, to maintain the determinations of our impartial judgment. 1822 *HAZLITT Table-t.*, *Knowl. Charac.* 11. 346 All they want is imagination and sturdiness of moral principle! 1914 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 487 The virility and sturdiness of the Cretan Greeks.

5. Rough vigour of body; solidity of build. Also of things.

1853 *Geo. ELIOT Romola* xxx, His limbs had got back some of their old sturdiness. 1916 *Glasgow Herald* 1 Sept. 8 Craft that, despite their sturdiness, move in rough weather like buck-jumping ponies.

Sturdy (stū'di), *a. and sb.* Forms: 4 stourdi, sturdi, (stourde), 4-6 stourdy, stordy, 6 stourdie, sturdye, 6-7 sturdie, 7 stirdy, 4- sturdy. [a. OF. *estourdi*, *estordi*, *esturdi*, stunned, dazed, reckless, violent (mod. F. *lourd*) feather-brained, thoughtless] = Pr. *estordit*, It. *stordito*, Sp., Pg. *aturdido*; pa. pple. of OF. *estourdir* (mod. F. *lourd*) to stun, daze, = It. *stordire*, Sp., Pg. *aturdir* (? from Fr.): = vulgar L. **exturdire*, of obscure origin.

Some scholars think that it is f. ex- (see Ex-) + *turd* = *turd* (thrust) for the sense cf. the Fr. proverbial phrase *soit comme une grive*, 'drunk as a thrush'; some regard it as a contraction of **extordire* (L. *torpidus* TORPID) or of **exturdire* (L. *turbidus* TURBID). All these conjectures are open to grave objection; another hypothesis, of derivation from Teut. **sturtjan* to overthrow (see STURT *v.*), is on phonological grounds inadmissible.]

A. adj.

I. 1. In the primary etymological sense: Giddy. Said of sheep affected with the 'sturdy': see B. Now dial. (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 73 If there be any of the hogges that be sturdly, lame, weak.

II. † 2. Impetuously brave, fierce in combat.

1297 *R. GLOUCE.* (Rolls) 733 þe heyemen of engelond..mid greit ost wende uorb & mid stourdi [i.e. stourde] mode. c 1300 *K. Horn* 803 (Laud MS.) We neure ne hente Of man so harde dute þe þe king Mory þat was so swyke stordy. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* v. 505* He sa sturdye was and stout, That he was the most vorthy man That in-to Carrick list than. c 1445 *Engl. Cong. Ireland* xlv. 116 The northern men ben sturdye & smertier to fyght than other. *Ibid.* 118 Thegh he wer yd wepne vmetly stordy, & sterne, out of wepne nathe, he was meke and sohe. 1630 *R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Contriv.* 23 Able, and hardy bodies, and stout and sturdy stomachs. 1684 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* 11. (1900) 258 They so belabored him, being sturdy men at Arms, that they made him make a Retreat.

† b. Of a battle: Fierce, violent. *Obs.*

c 1450 *LOVELACE Graill* xiii. 782 Therefore was that stourful Sturdy. 1579 *E. K. Gloss. to Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 149 Sterne strife, said *Chaucer*, s. fell and sturdy.

† 3. Recklessly violent, furious, ruthless, cruel.

1297 *R. GLOUCE.* (Rolls) 342 He adrou sire calibourne, is suerd.. & anowarde þe helm, mid wel stourdy mod, þen oþer he smot. c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* 11. met. ii. (1802) 63 þe lions of þe contree of pene..dreden her stoury maystres [L. *truceum*, *magistram*] of whiche þe ben wont to suffren hetinges. a 1513 *FABIAN Chron.* vii. (1811) 643 Lewys the .xi..of Gaguinus is callyd the sturdy or fell Lewys. 1531 *ELIOT Gov.* 11. ix. (1883) 11. 272 So no violence or sturdye mynde lackynge reason and honestie is any parte of fortitude. 1589 *PURCELLIAN Eng. Poet.* i. iii. (Arb.) 22 To redresse and edifie the cruell and sturdie countrey man.

† b. Of waves, a stream, a storm, etc.: Violent, rough. *Obs.*

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* 11. 698 And entryt some in-to the rase, Quhar that the strem sa sturdy was. 1426 *LYDG. De*

Guil. Pilgr. 16670 Fordryven with many sturdy waves off aduersyte. 1569 T. NEWTON *Cicero's Old Age* 33 In the sturdy and nipping cold of winter. 1588 *CHURCHYARD Spark Friendship* Ep. Ded. A 3 b, The brute heastes that auydes a sturdie storme, vnder the sauegard of a strong and flourishing tree. 1648 *KENTISH Sermon*, 10 *Commons* 10 The highest Houses are subject to the sturdiest storms. 1660 *RIDERS Brit. Merlin* Oct., Sturdy storms of rain or snow, with extreme ill weather, to the months end. 1823 *COBBETT Rur. Rides* (1825) I. 226 A pretty decent and sturdy rain began to fall.

† c. Of movement: Furious. Of a blow: Violent.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Souph.* T. 454 And forth he gooth, with a ful angry chere..A sturdy lout..stourdy, stordy] pas down to the court he gooth. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 201 But to the roote [he] hent his sturdie stroke, And made many wounds in the wast Oake. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turke* (1638) 40 With many wounds and sturdly blows both giuen and received.

† 4. Of or with regard to countenance, speech, demeanour: Stern, harsh, rough, surly. *Obs.*

1297 *R. GLOUCE.* (Rolls) 3287 After mete he nou is wif mid stourdi mod ynou, & wipoute leue of þe kinge toward is contreye drou. c 1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's T.* 642 What koude a sturdie housbonde moore deuyse To preeue hire wythod or hir siedefastnesse, And be continuyng euer in sturdynesse. c 1440 *Parionofe* 253 And to my men dyspityous and sturdy. 1531 *ELIOT Gov.* 1. vii. (1883) 1. 40 Retaynyng his fiers and sturdie countenance. *Ibid.* 11. v. 11. 48 Little and lile he withdrew from men his accustomed gentleness, becoming more sturdy in langage, and straunge in countenance, than euer before had hen his usage. 1552 *HULOT*, Sturdy, *superbus*, *superciliosus*. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gr. Brit.* viii. ii. § 13 Their sturdy behauiour, and Lord-like carriage against the English.

† 5. Hard to manage, intractable, refractory; rebellious, disobedient. *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 1332 Thider he wendith with gret pres, This stordy citeis for to dres. c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xv, Alaunces heeth ily fell and euyl vnderstondynge and more fooliche and more sturdy Jan any oþer manere of bounder. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 481/2 Sturdy, vnbuxum, rebellis, contumax, inobediens. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 26 To be sturdy to fadyt & modyr. 1514 *BARCLAY Cit. & Uplondyshan* (Percy Soc.) 17 The firsye plowman and tyler of the grounde, Was rude and stordy, dysdaynyng to be bounde. 1603 *DRAYTON Bar. Wars* 2. 1, Sturdie to manage, of a haughtie Spright. 1604 *F. HERRING Mod. Defence* Cavalr 6 A sturdie horse requires a rough rider. 1611 *SPEED Theat. Gr. Brit.* 11. xiii. 121 The ancient Inhabitants of this Country [Flint] were the Ordruces, a sturdy people against the Romans, but now most kinde and gentle towards the English. c 1635 in *Verny Mem.* (1907) 1. 122 My sonn doth begine to be toe sturdy for my government. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* 1. 187 The most sturdy and refractory Non-conformists. 1688 *PENTON Guardian's Instruct.* (1697) 10 Beware of setting up that stirdy Resolution which some make, never to give off what they have once begun. 1781 *COOPER Hope* 182 Man is the genuine offspring of revolt, Stubborn and sturdy—a wild ass's colt.

† b. Obstinate, immovable in opinion. *Obs.*

1664 *H. MORE Myst. Inq.* Apol. 522 If men would not bring their own sturdy Preconceptions, but listen to the easy and natural air of the Text. 1680 *Tides* (MS. Bodl. Add. A. 202) 10 Seafaring men..grow as sturdy and deafe to all the reason and argument that can be employed to nndeceive them, as the Elements wheerein they converse. 1687 *R. L'ESTRANGE Answer*, 10 *Disserter* 4 If they be not either too Sturdy, or too Stately, to Hearken to Reason. 1780 *COOPER Progr. Error* 539 Your blud'ryer is as sturdy as a rock. 1781 — *Expost.* 298 Where obstinacy takes his sturdy stand, To disconcert what policy has plann'd.

c. [With mixture of sense 7.] Epithet of beggars or vagabonds who are able-bodied and apt to be violent: see BEGGAR *sb.* 1 b., VALIANT *a.* 1 b. Also sturdy and valiant.

1402 *Jack Upland in Pol. Poems* (Rolls) 11. 96 For in many places that damnen suche sturdy beggynge. 1535-6 *Act* 17 *Hen. VIII.* c. 25 § 1 Suche poore creature or sturdie vacabund. 1556 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1828) 174 note, Sturdie & valiente Beggars. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* 11. iii. (1592) 129 The sturdie roag vnworthe of almes. 1656 *BEALE Herf. Orchards* (1657) 39 Where Trade thrives not..all doores and highwayes are oppressed with idle and sturdy vagabonds. c 1680 *BUTLER Lady's Answ.* 43 Like sturdy Beggars, that intreat For Charity at once, and threat. a 1700 *E. Ditt. Cant. Crew*, Sturdy-beggars, the fifth and last of the most ancient Order of Caniers. 1789 *J. WILLIAMS Mith. Kingd.* 1. 202 When I reprove a sturdy beggar for being idle, he tells me roundly, that he cannot get employment.

6. Of material things: Refractory, defiant of destructive agencies or force; strong, stout.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* 11. 1380 þe sturdy ok Oo which men hakketh ofie for þe nones. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4155 Vpon the whiche also stode Of squared stoon a sturdy wall. 1575 *Gammer Gurton* 1. ii. 16 Chwold rend it, though it were stiched with sturdy patchrede. 1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* 1. 41 h, Suche Grayne as both the sturdiest strawe. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* xv. ii, Euerie tender lim In sturdie Steele and sturbune plate they dight. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* 1. 1. 305 His Doubtful was of sturdy Buff. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* 1v. 417 On the vext Wilderness, whose sturdiest Oaks Bow'd thir Stiff necks. 1697 *EVELYN Nymist.* 1. 10 Foliated with Silver upon this sturdy and inflexible Metal [Iron]. 1841 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* xxxiii, A violent gust of wind and rain..seemed to shake even that sturdy house to its foundation. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Frills* (1871) 1. 141 The old triumphal arch of DRUUS—a sturdy construction, much dilapidated [etc.]. 1870 *BEVANT Hind* xii. 359 Hasten thou And bring a sturdy javelin from the tent.

† b. Of wine: Rough or harsh to the taste. *Obs.*
c 1440 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* xi. 390 Also a man may in oon dayes while So trote a stordy wyne that hit shal smyle, And of a rough drynker be cleer and best.

† c. Of an ailment: Refractory to treatment. *Obs.*

1643 J. M. *Sci. Salve* x For a sturdy sore many plaisters are but sufficient. 1658 A. Fox *Wurts Surg.* iii. viii. 239 The named remedies will avail nothing, because the Im- posthumation is too sturdy for them.

d. Of a plant: Hardy.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* vi. (1723) 296 The more sturdy and vigorous Vegetables. 1784 COWPER *Task* iii. 530 Thence straight succedeth The branches, sturdy to its utmost wish. 1853 CHRISTINA G. ROSETTI *Poet. Wks.* (1904) 156/1 Lichen and moss and sturdy weed.

7. Of persons or animals: Characterized by rough bodily vigour; solidly built; stalwart, strong, robust, hardy.

1386 CHAUCER *Sompn.* T. 46 A sturdy harlot wente ay hem hibiende. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Lav Arms* (S. T. S.) 195 And be war stark and sturdy, and mycht wele here armes. 1561 HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* ii. (1900) 120 Like as the armes of a smith that is weak in other things, because they are more exercised, be stronger then an other bodyes that is sturdy, but not exercised to worke with his armes. 1580 BLUNDEVIL *Curing Horses Dis.* clxxiv. 74 Weake, delicate, and tender Horses may not be vrged in such sort, as those that be of a strong sturdy nature. 1705 *Land. Gaz.* Nn. 4102/4 A short squat sturdy Lad. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 325 The brown bear is made rather strong and sturdy, like the mastiff. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 342 Great schools snit best the sturdy and the rough. 1837 KIRKBRIDE *Northern Angler* 55 His tackle must be strong; for lake-trout are in general rather sturdy customers. 1848 L. HUNT *Jar of Honey* x. 142 The sturdy youth, for the first time in his life, fainted away. 1895 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 267 A rugged land... well fitted in produce a sturdy race.

b. Of movements: Displaying physical vigour. Also as epithet of health, vigour, etc.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 639 And labour him with many a sturdy stroke. 1730 PRINCE *Two Riddles* 14 With sturdy steps he walks. 1750 GRAY *Essay* 28 Hnw bow'd the woods beneath their sturdy stroke! 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch. vi.* (1869) 187 All were struck by the sturdy health and vigour of his frame. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* liii. His thickest frame had no longer the sturdy vigour which belonged to it.

8. *transf.* Of persons, their actions and attributes: Characterized by rough mental vigour; robust in mind or character; 'downright', uncompromising.

1775 JOHNSON *West. Isl.* *Oslog Wks.* 1767 X. 464 A Scotchman must be a very sturdy moralist, who does not love Scotland better than truth. 1802 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Forester* xiii. His sturdy principles of integrity could not bend to any of the arguments, founded on expediency, which [etc.]. 1828 HAZLITT *Self-Love & Benev. Sk. & Ess.* (1879) 77, I respect that fine old sturdy fellow Hobbes. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herem.* ix. They were distinguished... for sturdy independence, and for what generally accompanies it—sturdy common sense. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 1. 344 The sturdy good sense of the man shook off the pedantry of the schools.

b. Of expressions: Vigorous, lusty.

1822 BYRON *Vin. Judgem.* li. Here crash'd a sturdy oath of stout John Bull. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Literature Wks.* (Bobb) II. 105 The more hearty and sturdy expression may indicate that the savageness of the Norseman was not all gone.

9. *Comb.* as *sturdy-chested*, *-hearted* adjs.; † *sturdy-boots* [see *Boots* 1 3], jocularly, an obstinate person.

1331 ELTWER *Gen.* ii. ii. (1883) II. 195 The infinite number of the sturdy hearted Jys could never have been governed by any wisdom, if they had not been bridled with ceremonies. 1762 BICKERSTAFF *Love in Village* i. x. Well said, sturdy-boots. 1836 DICKENS *Sh. Bos. Medit. Moonmouth St.* A stout, broad-shouldered, sturdy-chested man.

B. sb.

1. A brain-disease in sheep and cattle, which makes them run round and round; the turnskic.

1570 LEVINS *Manih.* 97/37 Ye sturdy, vertigo. 1598 FITZGERARD'S *Hush.* ii. xxvii. 6 Of the turne, otherwise called the sturdy. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* i. xxx. 59 The horse will turne round like a beast that is troubled with the sturdy. 1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* iii. xix. Fast frae the company he fled, As he had tane the sturdy. 1799 A. YOUNG *Agric. Surv.* Lincs. 329 The sturdy, or bladder on the brain. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 187 The so-called 'gid', 'sturdy' or 'turnskic'.

b. A sheep afflicted with 'sturdy'.

1807 PRIZE *Ess. & Trans. Highl. Soc.* III. 402 A large parcel of lambs, whose bleating brought all the sturdies of the neighbourhood to them.

2. A name for daniel or some similar stupefying weed.

1683 R. DOBBS *Descr. Antrim in Antrim & Down Gloss.* s. v. A sort of Poysoun... called daniel, rises in the oats and other grain, ye country people call it sturdy, from the effects of making people light-headed. 1802 G. V. SAMPTON *Statist. Surv. Londonderry* 400 Another very injurious grain is thrown into the malt without reserve. It is called sturdy, and is the *lotium secalinum* of the botanists. 1617. App. 15 *Bromus Secalinus*, field bromo-grass; called by the farmers sturdy. 1824 MACGARGATT *Galloway. Encycl.* 441.

3. A sturdy person.

1704 PENN in *Pennsylv. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 305 Those sturdies will never leave off until they catch a Tartar. 1895 MEREDITH *Amazing Marr.* xxx. II. 339 The boy'll be a sturdy. She'll see he has every chance. He's a lucky little one to have that mother.

† *Sture* 1. Obs. Also 6 *stuer*, *St. stuir*. [? a. AF. **stuir*: popular L. *sturio* (nom.)]; see STURGEON.] A sturgeon.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Gov. Princes Wks.* (S. T. S.) II. 137 The best fishes has the maist hard skyn, as is guidis... sturis and syk lake. 1496 *Acc. Lat. Hist. Treas. Scot.* I. 277 Item, the 1 day of Junij, giffto to the man that brocht the sture fra Glasgow, v. s. 185 HENRY JENNIS *Nomencl.* 64/1 *Acipenser*, a stuer or sturgeon. 1595 DUNCAN *Apf. Etym.* [E. D. S.] *Acipenser* a fish called the stuir. 1598 FLORIO, VOL. X.

Acipenser,.. Some take it for the sturgeon or elops, or stuer.

Sture 2. *St.* Also 7 *stuir*, 8-9 *stur*. Contracted form of *STURER*. In *Shetland* used for: A penny.

1493 HALYBURN *Ledger* (1867) 16 (He has) 700 denats, the quiblik makis 107 crownis and sturis. 1575 Reg. *Privy Council Scot.* II. 473 The Commissaris of Burrows... hes... grantit to Maister George Halkett, Conservator of the privileges of the Scottis nation in Klanderis, sex sturis of every sek of guidis. 1666 in *Rec. Convent. Burghs Scot.* (1870) II. 227 Frae the merchant twelf sturis and the skipper and schip thre sturis for the sek. 1709 LADY G. BAILLIE *Housch. Bk.* (S.H.S.) 77, 16 guilders 3 sturs. 1822 G. STEWART *Shetl. Fireside Talks* (ed. 2) 252 Some evil thing wi' a face at first da size o' a copper stur.

Sture, obs. form of *STEER* v., *STIR*, *STOWER*.

Sture, -ly, obs. forms of *STOUR*, *STOURLY*.

Sturen, -li, obs. forms of *STERN*, *STERNLY*.

Sturgeon (*st'ur-dzon*). Forms: a. 3 *sturgion*, 3-4 *sturgun*, 4 *sturgin*, *sturgon* (n), *storgon*, *sturgeown*, 5 *storgeon*, *sturgyn*, *storgyn*, 5-6 *sturgyon*, 5-7 *sturgion*, (6 -ione), 6 *strogyn*, *struggen*, 6-7 *sturgian*, 7 *sturgen*, 4- *sturgeon*; β. 4 *sturioun*, *sturioun*, 4-5 *storioun*, 5 *storioun*, *storioun*, *storioun*, *sturioun*, *sturioun*, -iowne.

[a. AF. *sturgeon*, *esturgeon* etc., OF. *sturg* (n), *sturgeon* (mod.F. *esturgeon*, †*sturgeon*), a. Com. Rom. word = Pr. *esturjon*, *estorjon*, Sp. *esturion*, Pg. *esturião*, *esturjão*, It. *storiune* - popular L. *sturiun* (nom. *sturio*), a. OTent. **sturjon*, whence OHG. *sturja*, *sturo* (MHG. *stüre*, *stör*, mod.G. *stör*), MDu. *MLG. störe* (mod.Dn. *steur*), OE. *styrja*, ON. mod.Norw. *styrja* (Sw. *stör*, Da. *ster*, are from I.G.). Cf. *STURE* 1.

The origin of OTent. **sturjon* is obscure. If not a loan-word, it may be f. the root of *SUR* v.]

1. A large fish of the family *Acipenseridae*, having an elongated, almost cylindrical, body protected by longitudinal rows of bony scutes and a long tapering snout, found widely distributed in the rivers and coastal waters of the north temperate zone; esp. a fish belonging to either of the genera *Acipenser* and *Scaphirhynchops*, *A. sturio* being the common sturgeon of the Atlantic. It is a 'royal' fish (see *FISH* sb. 1 2), esteemed as an article of food, and the source of caviar and isinglass.

a. a 1300 *Havelok* 753 He tok be sturgion, and be qual, And be turbut. 1617 Lax, lampreys, and god sturgion. 134. *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 37 Et 7 pec. de sturgeon. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 627 in *Babes Bk.* Then tuk ye be whelk asondur, and ley be pecis perof vpon your sturgeon. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in W. Wulcker 765/2n *Hic runtus*, a sturgion. 1533 ELTWER *Cast. Helthe* (1530) 69 b, Greate fishes of the see, as thurlepole, porpysse and sturgeon. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* i. v. 143 Feast-famous Sturgeons. 1594 *Extracts Munia. Acc. Newcastle* (1848) 35 A cage of struggen, 122. 1618 J. SMYTH *Berkleys* (1883) II. 435 All whale fishes, Sturgeons, and all other great and royall fishes, in whatsoever free fishings within the river of Severn. 1620 VENER *Via Recta* iv. 78 Sturgeon is a very acceptable dish. 1677 *Wood Life* (O. H. S.) II. 378 A sturgeon of 8 foot long was taken up at Clifton ferry. 1711 *Swift Jnl.* to *Stella* 5 Sept., I ate sturgeon, and it lies on my stomach. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 97 The sturgeon annually ascends our rivers. 1834 GRIFFITH tr. *Cuvier* X. 627 The sturgeon is much esteemed for food, and is said to eat like leek. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 360 *Acipenser sturio*, Common Sturgeon. 1864 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* I. 150 The head of the Sturgeons is lengthened into a snout, which is slightly turned up. 1881 *Castell's Nat. Hist.* V. 45 The Sturgeons form a small and natural group of fishes, distinguished by having a cartilaginous skeleton. β. 13. *Gny Varro*, 3895 Pilke lod bat. In be se made be sturioun. 1390 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 42 Jacobo Cremer pro iu barellis de sturion... viij mark viij scot. c 1425 *Voc.* in W. Wulcker 642/7 *Hic runtus*, sturgeon. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 1. 13 Storioun in brothe... Take fayre Freysche Sturgeon, an choppe it in fayre water.

b. With qualifying word indicating a particular species, as black, lake, Ohio, red, rock, stone sturgeon, *Acipenser rubicundus*, the sturgeon of the great lakes of N. America; great white, isinglass, Russian sturgeon, *A. huso*, the BELUGA or HUSO; small or Ruthenian sturgeon = *STERLET*. 1804 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* V. 375 Isinglass Sturgeon. *Acipenser Huso*. A larger fish than the common Sturgeon... Native of the Northern, Caspian, and Mediterranean seas.

2. Applied to other fishes.

1683 *Phyrtz Pres. Frus. Tobago* 20 The Indian Sturgeon (so called by the English) frequents the Bays.

† 3. ? A kind of cloth (? of the colour of a sturgeon). Obs.

1405 *Will of Cantmer* (Somerset Ha.) *Meam optima* togam videlicet de viride et de sturgeon partit[um] cum capio partito de sturgeon & scalet. 1420 N. C. *Wills* (Surtees) 29 Jupam meam nigram bene foderatam cum grey, et capicum de sturgeon.

† 4. (See quot. 1708.) Obs.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* I. No. 54. 3/2 There a Custom it was, A Sturgeon to call, That same Animal, Which here for a Cods-head does pass. Note. A Sturgeon is a Term they give one at *Dukin*, whom they think a fit Subject for Banter.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *sturgeon oil*, *spawn*, *tribe*; *sturgeon-boiler*, one who extracts sturgeon-oil; *sturgeon glue*, isinglass glue; *sturgeon-head* (see quot.); † *sturgeon lips* *joctular*, ? lips pro-

truded like those of a sturgeon; *sturgeon-pickle*, a pickle for preserving sturgeon for food; † *sturgeon voyage*, ? a fishing-voyage for sturgeon.

1673 *Mass. Stat.* (1887) 210 The 'sturgeon boyler or importer shall pay for the viewing and heading after 25. 4d. p. score for all eggs and firkins. 1907 C. HILL *Tour Brit. N. Amer.*, *Far West* vii. 128 The gum of the black pine was... employed... where the 'sturgeon glue was not procurable. 1892 W. PIKE *Barren Ground N. Canada* 6 These inland boats... are... classified according to shape as York boats, 'sturgeon-heads, and scows. 1599 *NASBE Lenten Stuff* 45 On his [Leander's] blew iellied 'sturgeon lips, she was about to clappe one of those warme plaisters. 1881 *Spors' Encycl. Industr. Arts* iv. 1376 'Sturgeon-oil is prepared in Russia from the fat surrounding the intestines of the sturgeon. 1669 Sir K. Digby's *Closet opened* 254 Put it into pickle, like 'Sturgeon-pickle. 1883 *Goode Amer. Fishes* 37 'Sturgeon spawn or live minnows are used as bait. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXXIII. 168/1 The *Sturionites*, or 'Sturgeon tribe, have moreover but one opening to the gills. 1611 MINOLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* ii. E x b, You make as much hast as if you were a going vpon a 'sturgion voyage.

† *Sturgion*. Obs. = TURDION.

1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Body & Soul* i. xi. 22 Bargenets, Pautons, Galliards, Sturgeons and Roudes.

Sturgion (e), -giun, -gon (n), -gun, -gyn, -gyon, obs. forms of *STURGEON*.

Sturie, *Sturion* (e), obs. ff. *STIR*, *STURGEON*.

Sturionian (*stür-ion-nian*). [I. mod.L. *Sturion-ēs* (see below); pl. of pop.L. *sturio* STURGEON) + -IAN.] A fish belonging to the *Sturiones*, a former order of fishes including the sturgeons (*Acipenseridae*) and related families.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxi. 391 The Sturionians agree with the Ossean Fishes in their gills, but their skeleton is cartilaginous. 1842 BRANOE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Sturionians*, the name of the family of Cartilaginous fishes in which the sturgeon is the type.

Sturionie, a. rare. [I. popular L. *sturiun-em* STURGEON + -ie.] Pertaining to the sturgeon.

1852 *BAHAM Halliut.* (1854) 467 In the rivers of Astrachan a... flotilla sails yearly on the sturionie fishery.

Sturioun, -iowne, obs. forms of *STURGEON*.

Sturk (e), *Sturly*, obs. forms of *STIRK*, *STOURLY*.

† *Starmer*, v. Obs. [OE. *styrman* = OHG. *sturman*, -en (MHG., mod.G. *stürmen*), ON. *styrma* - OTent. type **sturmjan*, f. **sturmō* = STORM sb. Cf. STORM v.]

1. (OE. only.) *intr.* a. Of the weather: To storm, rage. b. To cry out loudly.

Beowulf 2552 (Gr.) *Stearcebot styrmed*. c 888 *ELFRED Boeth.* vii. § 3 *Styrmedum* wedrum. c 900 *Beda's Hist.* II. x. [xlii.] (1860) 134 *Hit ripe & sniwe & styrme ute*. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) cxli. 1 Min stem to be styrmed, Drihten.

2. *trans.* To overwhelm as with a storm; to attack with overpowering force.

c 1205 *LAV.* 1670 Pa Freinsce weoren isturmede [c 1275 *trapped*] & nobelas heo stal makeden. 1617 *Pat. haedenele* pa nferre hond hafeden & mid mcheler strengde sturmen [c 1275 *sweindel*] pa Bruttes.

Sturmian (*stür-mian*), a. and sb. *Math.* [f. *Sturm* (see below) + -IAN.] a. *adj.* Pertaining to or discovered by the Swiss mathematician, J. C. F. Sturm (1803-55), esp. with reference to his researches in the theory of equations. b. *sb.* = *Sturmian function* or *residue*.

1853 SYLVESTER in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIII. 483 Reverting now to the simplified Sturmian residues, since... these differ from the unsimplified complete residues required by the Sturmian method only in the circumstance of their being divested of factors, which are necessarily... positive, these simplified Sturmians may of course be substituted for the complete Sturmians for the purposes of M. Sturm's theorem. 1617 *Id.* 488 The Sturmian process. 1617 *Id.* 469 The simplified sth Sturmian residue R. 1617 *Id.* 473 The Sturmian convergents. 1617 *Id.* 483 The simplified Sturmian series given. 1617 *Id.* 485 My formulae for the Sturmian functions. 1861 CAVLEY *Math. Papers* IV. 473 A discussion of the Sturmian constants for cubic and quartic equations.

† *Sturmey*, *Coookery*. Obs.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 1. 26 Cxij. *Sturmey*. Take gode mylke of Almaindis y-drawe with wyne, [etc.]

Sturne, obs. form of *STERN* a.

Sturnine (*stür-moin*), a. *Ornith.* [ad. L. *sturninus*, f. *sturn-us* starling.] Resembling a starling.

1809 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VII. 470 *Sturnine* Grakle. *Gracula sturnina*. Grey Grakle... Native of the Southern parts of Dauria, building a nest similar to that of a Starling.

Sturnoid (*stür-moid*), a. *Ornith.* [I. L. *sturnus* starling + -oid.] Resembling the *Sturnidae* or Starlings in form or characteristics.

1874 A. R. WALLACE in *His Ser.* in. IV. 412 *Sturnoid* Passeres. 1896 E. P. WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 264 The *Sturnoid* Perchers... are almost exclusively natives of the Old World.

Sturpe, obs. form of *STURUP*.

Sturte, obs. form of *STAR* sb. 1, *STIR* sb. 1 and v.

Sturrop (p), obs. forms of *STIRUP*.

Sturt (*st'urt*), sb. 1 Chiefly Sc. Also 5, 7 *sturte*, 6 *stourt*. [Metathetic form of *STURT* sb. 1]

1. Contention, violent quarrelling; contentious or violent behaviour.

Usually associated in the context with *stirf*, esp. in the set phrase *stirf and stirf*.

1323 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3743 3yf hou yn any sturt, For ire woundedt a man, or hurt. 1375 Sc. *Leg. Saints* xliii. (Cecilia) 478 He sad til hire with sturt & schore: 'til xdiis pa mak sacrifice. c 1500 *Ralis Razing* 370 Oys xdiis pa mak sacrifice.

nocht flitting, sturt, na stryf. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 37 Than Yre come in with sturt and stryfe; His hand was ay vpoun his knyfe. a 1598 D. FERGUSON *Sc. Prov.* (1785) 28 Sturt pays nae debt. 1786 BURNS *Nature's Law*, Let other heroes boast their scars, The marks of sturt and strife. 1831 J. WILSON *Noctes Ambros.* (1869) 111. 337 Goodwife—without a sturt or strife, Bring hen the siller bowl wi' care. 1832 HOGG *Queer Bk.* 15 And I will thrill thy frigid blood With marvellous tale of sturt and strife. 1881 BLACKW. *Mag.* Mar. 399/1 He who...amid all the sturt and strife of his manhood, had composed a system of philosophy. 1891 R. FORN *Thisle-down* xviii. 326, I liv'd aw my deys, but sturt or strife.

† 2. Disquiet of the mind, vexation of the spirit. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. ii. 59 Dolorous my life I led in sturt and pane. *Ibid.* IV. ProL 89 Lo, quhow from grace to all mischeif they flit, Fra weil to sturt, fra pane to deid! 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 83 The Emprice...For verie sturt in bir minde was richt wo. 1566 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. v. 219 In presoun, throw sturt and dule, he dies. a 1617 A. CRAIG *Pilgr. & Heremite* (1873) 8 But where thou wouldest seeme to salve all my sore, And by thy strait statutes to stay all my sturt, 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1752) 130 Fighting is a fool thing, What doth it else but sturt and dool bring. 1724 RAMSAY *Ta-t. Misc.* (1733) 1. 99 My heart take neither sturt nor wae For Meg, for Marjory or Mause, But be thou hylth.

† Sturt, sb. 2. *Obs. rare*—1. [? var. of START sb. 2] A sudden impulse. Hence Sturt v. 2 *intr.*, to start suddenly.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selu.* 129 When we give a dartingness to outcasts, we betemme them but one or a few springs, which by often sturts and flashes of motion, crack-like, weaken themselves. *Ibid.* 139, 140 A body having bequeath'd it one degree of sturt or yerke...may upon taking in ten or twenty degrees of the same, in the next, sturt to many atoms in length.

• Sturt (sturt), sb. 3. *Tin-mining.* [Perh. identical with *prec.*] (See *quots.*)

1849-50 WEALE *Dict. Terms, Sturt*, in mining: when a tributary takes a pitch at a higher tribute, and cuts a course of ore, he sometimes gets two, three, or five hundred pounds in two months: this great profit is called 'a sturt'. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* 25 [Coraw. terms]. 1894 CORNISHMAN 19 Sept. (E.D.D.) A good 'sturt'. At Levant mine, during the past month, tributaries, who found a rich pocket of tin at the 278 f.m. level, have divided between them £101 13s. 4d.

† Sturt, a. Sc. Obs. [? Belongs to STURT sb. 1] (See *quot.*)

1726 R. FLEMING *Fulfilling Script.* (ed. 5) Table of Scots Phrases, *Sturt*, turbulent, or contentious.

Sturt (sturt), v. 1. *Obs. exc. Sc.* [f. STURT sb. 1]

1. † a. *intr.* To contend, make trouble with. *Obs.* c 1395 *Plowman's Tale* 868 Such beren yvell heven-kyng they mowen...With trewe tillers sturte and stryve.

• b. *trans.* To attack, trouble, molest, disturb. *Sc.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. vi. 40, I...nevir wald ceis, Quhen that wer chasit of their native land, To sturt thame on the strene fra hand to band. 1786 BURNS *Two Dogs* 199 They mak enow themselves to vex them; An' ay the less they hae to sturt them, In like proportion, less will hurt them. 1892 G. STEWART *Shelk. Fireside Tales* (ed. 2) 247 She could stand at da brierst o' wir hoose an' skyle wir lum without ever sturtin' her.

2. *intr.* To be startled or frightened. Cf. START v. 5.

1786 BURNS *Halloween* xviii, He marches thro' among the stacks, Tho' he was something sturtan. 1808 JAMIESON, *Sturt*, to startle, to be afraid. 1850 in OGLIVIE.

Sturt v. 2: see STURT sb. 2

† Sturtful, a. Sc. Obs. [f. STURT sb. 1 + -FUL] Contentious.

c 1475 HENRYSON *Want of Wyse Men* 62 *Poems* (S.T.S.) III. 174 Sic sturtfull stering in to godis neiss it stinkis.

† Sturtyn, ppl. a. Sc. Obs. In 5 sturtand, 6 sturtyn. [f. STURT v. 1] a. Of a person: Contentious. b. Of a thing: That causes vexation or disquiet.

a 1500 *Ratis Raving* 656 Mar is lowable to god with a...patient man na a frull, and a sturtand, quhill makis reddy dyscord. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. ProL 15 Sturtyn study hes the steyr, distroyand our sport.

† Sturtsome, a. Sc. Obs. [f. STURT sb. 1 + -SOME.] Disturbing, troublesome, vexatious.

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xi. 51 Throw the is raisit sturt-sturte. a 1585 POLWART *Flying W. Montgomerie* 135, I...counsell this For to eschew this sturtsome strife.

Hence † Sturtsomeness.

a 1586 in PINKERTON *Anc. Sc. Poems* (1786) 201 Scho list nocht at my layr to leyr: In all this land, forontin dout, Of sturtsomes schol heis no peir.

Sturtup, variant of STARTUP.

16... in *Tarleton's Jest* (1844) Introd. 44 Hee...The counter-fet expreste Of clowce, with cote of russet hew And sturtups with the reste.

Sturdy (sturti), a. Sc. [f. STURT sb. 1 + -Y.] = STURTSOME.

a 1807 J. SKINNER *Christmas Baing* xxviii. (Jam.), The lave their thumbs did blithly knock To see the sturdy [ed. 1809 stalwart] strife.

Sturum, Sturayon, obs. ff. STERN a., STURGEON.

Stuse, obs. pl. of STEW sb. 1

Stat (stæt), sb. Sc. local. [Perh. a. or cogn. w. Du. *stat* (see *etym.* note s. v. STUDB sb. 1); perh. a dial. var. of STUDB sb. 1]. A prop.

1559 *Extracts Aberd. Regt.* (1844) I. 325 Sum remeid to wphald the ruff of the north yll with propis and stutis [printed scutis] for this wyntir seassoun, quhill fair wedder cum, to meod the samen. 1808 JAMIESON, *Stat*, a prop, a support.

• Stat (stæt), v. 1. *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 4-7

statte, 6 stutt, (7 stoott), 6- stat. [ME. *statte-n*, f. Teut. root *stat-, ablaut-var. of *staut- as in MLG. *stuten*, OHG. *stōgen* (mod.G. *stossen*) to knock, strike against, collide. Cf. STOTE v. 2.]

1. *intr.* To stutter.

1388 [see STUTTING ppl. a.] c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3825 Neptolon...stutid full stuthly, bat styt hym to speke. a 1500 *Medulla Gram.*, *Blasio*, to stutt or stamer. 1536 *Life St. Birgette in Kal. New Leg. Eng.* (Pynson) 120 b, Nat stuttyng lyke the maner of other children that begynne to speke, she speke complete and full wordes. a 1549 SKELTON *E. Rymnyng* 339 Her fellow did stammer and stut. 1549 FRITH *Rev. Antichrist* 68 He offendeth also that doth stammer or stutte in the wordes of the canon. 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 178/35 To stoote, statte, *titubare*. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* v. 5, 13 After the manner of a broken speche, according as the saintes in praying doe oftentimes stutte. 1601 B. JONSON *Postaster* IV. v, Hee looks bigge and begins to stut, for anger. 1611 BURTON *Anat.* Mel. i. iii. 11. 1. 264 They stutte or fault in their speech. 1626 BACON *Sylva* 386 They that stut, doe stut more in the first offer to speake, than in Continuance. 1658 JUNIUS *Paint. Antients* 315 They are deservely laughed at, who going about to tell a tale doe nothing but stutte and stammer. a 1650 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) 111. 474 The King said blushing, and somewhat stooting: 'Least anie man sould [etc.]'. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 389/1 A Man...[doth] Stammer, Stut, when the Voice or Words come not freely, that hath an impediment in his Speech. 1797 *Gentl. Mag.* LXVII. 456 They [sc. cuckoos] stammer (or stut), as it is called in the North of England...in the month of June. 1818 WILBRAHAM *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Stut*, to stutter or stammer. 1815 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Stut*, to stutter.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 965 The Lorde...hath a singular care of mans infirmities, whereby hee framing him selfe to our capacite, dooth after a sorte stut and stammer with us. 1613 PUNCTAS *Pilgrimage* I. xi. 51 Megasthenes (whom Annias hat set out as truly as be bath done Berosus, saue that he stutted at the name and called him Metasthenes).

2. To stumble in walking.

1573 BARET *Atv.* S 905 To Stut: to stagger in speaking or going: to stumble, *titubo*. 1581 STANVIER *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 89 In steps he stutted, apaled: And fixt his footing. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xci. 563 It is as though such as have not learned Gods Word do stut and stumble and go astray.

† Stut, v. 2. Sc. Obs. Also 7 stoott. [f. STUT sb.; cf. MDu. *stutten* to prop.] *trans.* To prop up, support. Hence Sturted, *stutting ppl. adjs.*

1638 A. CANT *Serm.* 13 June (1699) 6 Noblemen, these Artificiall and stoott Mountains (sc. the bishops), have overtopped you who are the Natural Mountains. *Ibid.* 12 These are the two Pillars whereupon our Mountain of Prelacie is Stootted. 1808 JAMIESON, *Stut*, to prop, to support, with stakes or pillars. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 218 Frae her four stuttin' pillars stout Lumpsof out batter't stane fell out.

Stut(e): see STOUT, STUTTE v.

Stuth, variant of STOUTH.

Stuthe, variant of STOOTHE.

1501 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 199 For brases and stuthes of lattuon to the harnessingis of thir saddils. 1507 *Ibid.* III. 254 Item for x stuthes with ruffis callit ulzeatis for the Kingis pansas and mailleis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. xiv. 132 The fey gyrdill hie set dyd appey, With stuthis knaw and pendis schynand cleyr. 1539-40 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VII. 287 Stuthis and bukellis to ane blak harnessing of the Kingis.

Stuthe, variant of STOOTHE v.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 370/2 To Stuthe (v. Stutche), *stipare*. 1501 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 27 Item, for vj dog collaris tane to the King, thre of thaim stuttit, vjs.

† Stutte, v. Obs. Also 3 stute, stutte. Pa. t.

statte. [Early ME. *statte-n* (ü), a. ON. *styttla* = OE. *styttlan*: see STINT v. (Chiefly in texts of 'the Katherine group', the lang. of which, mainly southern, has some Scandinavian words.)] a. *intr.* To stop, cease; to stay, remain. b. *trans.* To cease, desist from.

a. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1529 Stute nu þenne, & stew þe, & stille þine wordes. a 1225 *Juliana* 70 As ha stutte oþe stude þer ha schulde dep drehen, þa com þe ilike helial of helle þat [etc.]. c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 42 Hwo se wule mei a-stuten þeruppe (v. r. mei stuten þruppe). a 1240 *Sawles Warde in Coll. Hom.* 267 Pu schall(i) ful blideliche heon under-son in as ofte as lues lue stutted forto spekene. 14300 *St. Kenelm* 239 in E. E. P. (1862) 54 Hi seze bire stitte (MS. *Lenud* 108 sitte) adai. Meteles stille in one stede. b. c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 72 Þeone kuþen þe neuere astuten þere cleppe (v. r. þa ne cuþen þa neuere stuten þare cleppen).

Stutter, sb. 1. *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. STUT v. 1 + -ER.] (Cf. STOTER sb. 1) = STUTTERER.

1529 RASTELL *Pastymie* (1811) 79 Lews the Stutter (= Louis the stammerer). 1530 PALSGR. 277/2 Stutter, *begu*. 1547 BOOROE *Brev. Health* xli. 21 If it [sc. stuttering] do come with beying in the company of a stutter or stamerer, a man must refrayne the company of a stutter. 1560 BIBLE (Geneva) Isa. xxxix. 4 The tongue of the stutters shalbe ready to speake distinctly. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Little Dairies* 988 The Spirit...Which...Gives Stutters Tongues, & makes the bashfull bold. 1625 *Bacon Sylva* 386 Many Stutters...are very Cholericke Men. 1825 JAMIESON *Stuter*.

Stutter (stwtor), sb. 2. [f. STUTTER v.] An act or a habit of stuttering.

1854 SURTEES *Handley Cr.* iii. (1902) I. 20 After a long string of stutters, he [the would-be orator] slunk back into the crowd amid the laughter and applause of the company. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I. 119 He bad an awkward impediment of speech, not quite a stutter. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 233 Attempting even some stutter

of apology which made matters worse. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 451 Suddenly the stumbling-block is removed...and the subsequent words tumble out rapidly...until checked by a fresh stutter.

attrib. 1878 *tr. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 836 Schultess compared the stutter-spasm to the convulsive movements of photophobia and hydrophobia.

Stutter (stwtor), v. [Freq. f. STUT v. 1: see -ER.] Equivalent forms in other Tent. langs. are MDu. *stoteren* (Du. *stotteren*), MLG. *stoteren* (mod.LG. *stöttern*), mod.G. *stottern* (from LG.), Sw. dial. *stuttra*, Norw. *stotra* (Ross).

The late date of the appearance of the word in Eng. is remarkable; possibly the frequentative formation was suggested by the Du. form.]

1. *intr.* To speak with continued involuntary repetition of sounds or syllables, owing to excitement, fear, or constitutional nervous defect; to stammer.

1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 79/7 To stutter, *titubare*. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Contr.* IV. 187b, All the companie laughed at this word (*Arripistis*) who stuttering, and against his will, hastelle spake it. 1598 MARSTON *Seco. Villanie* To Judicial Perusers B 4 b, I dare defend my plainnes against the verie face of the crabbed'st Satyryst that euer stuttered. 1611 BURTON *Anat.* Mel. i. ii. 1. iv. 77 Those that stutter and are halde, will be soonest melancholy. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2128/4 James Wybert, a well-proportioned tall man...stuttered much in his speech...went away...with a chesnut coloured Horse. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Engl. Gram.* 31 He had taught...several of our own Countrymen who stutter'd extremely. 1730 SWIFT *Trullius* I. And though you hear him stut-tut-tut-ter, He barks as fast as be can utter. 1764 FOOTE *Patron* II. ii, This gentleman has...a small natural infirmity; he stutters a little. 1856 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) I. 6, I...stuttered; for...I had a most distressing impediment in my speech. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 452 Several patients always stuttered on the initial letter if the word subsequently contained an r, which they pronounced as w.

b. *transf.*

1831 SCOTT *Tynl.* 5 Apr., I have a hideous paralytic custom of stuttering with my pen. 1911 [see STUTTERING vbl. sb. 1].

2. *trans.* To say or speak with a stutter. Also with *out*.

c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1655) IV. vii. 16 The Pagan Poet who stutter'd out this verse, that there are but two good hours of any woman. 1709 [W. KING] *Usef. Trans. Philos.* Mar. & Apr. 42 The Eloquence of the Vice-Roy...who stutters Gihherish of the Author's own Composing. 1849 JAMES WOODMAN x, He attempted to stutter some vain excuses. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 7 The nonsense stuttered by the tipsy nobles of the Empire. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Apr.* II. ii. 178 The brave and reckless prince, who could not speak French, and only stuttered German.

Stutter, var. of STOTTER v. dial., to walk hesitatingly or staggeringly.

1845 S. JUDN *Margaret* II. viii, I stuttered up to No. 4 yesterday arter the funeral. 1875 JACQUE *Hope* etc. 194 And age took up its staff and stuttered out, To see what all the hubbub was about.

Stutterer (stwtoror), [f. STUTTER v. + -ER.] One who stutters.

1598 MARSTON *Seco. Villanie* III. ix. G 8b, The vildest stumling stutterer That euer hack'd and hew'd our native tongue. c 1643 Lm. HERBERT *Autobio.* (1824) 187 His words were never many as being so extreme a stutterer, that he would sometimes hold his tongue out of his mouth a good while before he could speak so much as one word. 1771 SMOLETT *Humphry Cl.* 10 June (1815) 152 The stutterer had almost finished his travels. 1821-9 GOOGE *Steady Med.* I. 566 Children...ought never to be intrusted in the company of a stutterer, till their speech has become steady and confirmed. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 449 It is the difficulty of performing the necessary movements of the tongue and lips which usually obtrudes itself on a stutterer's attention.

Stuttering (stwtorin), vbl. sb. [-ING.] The action of STUTTER v.

1594 PARSONS *Confer. Success.* I. viii. 168 Lues the second, surnamed le begue, for his stuttering. c 1618 MONYSON *Itin.* IV. v. v. (1903) 482 Nicknames, given them from the Colour of their haire, from lameness, stuttering, diseases or villanous inclinations, which they daydane not. 1741 Mrs. MONTAGU *Let.* I. 290 We must cure people of errors and lying, as they do of stuttering, by a long course of silence.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1665 GLANVILL *Def. Van. Dogm.* 85 Yea, and...persecuted them by his reproaches, calling the Philosophy of Empe-docles, and all the Antients Stuttering. 1921 19th Cent. Jan. 126 In the case of some of the older carillons the apparent hesitation or 'stuttering' (to use the bell-maker's phrase), which is due to the imperfect mechanism, has a quaint and pleasing effect.

Stuttering, ppl. a. [-ING.] That stutters. 1839 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc. Ded.*, As far as Will Solmes stuttering pronunciation may stumble over at a breath. 1594 PARSONS *Confer. Success.* I. viii. 168 This Lues, the stuttering, left two bastard sonnes. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* Reactio 67 Who cannot stumble in a stuttering stile? And shallow heads with seeming shades beguile? a 1647 BOYLE *Wks.* (1744) I. Life 6 Some children whose stuttering habitude he so long counterfeited that at last he contracted it. a 1711 *Fraser Journ.* *Capt. Hall* 26 Wks. 197 11. 287 Sung to Stuttering Durely's Ge sol re. 1786 BURGOYNE *Hist.* I. i, Like a Miss at her stuttering harpsichord, with a nimble finger, but no ear. 1834 J. FORNES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 197 The intensity of the rhonchus...the stuttering sound of the pectoriloquy...are additional signs which in most cases leave no room for doubt. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 450 Imitation, as from a stuttering nurse, is an occasional cause [of stuttering].

Hence Stutteringly adv.

1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* 2010/1 Then did the vnder Sberiffe bid him say the Lordes prayer, which he could not say neyther, but stutteringly. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 701 Those which be halfe deafe do speak but stutteringly. 1875

MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* III. xii. 229 Colonel Halkett argued stuttingly with the powerful man.

† **Stutting**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. STUT *v.1* + -ING *1.*] = STUTTERING *vbl. sb.*

† 130 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* m. xxxii. (1869) 153 Swich manere of langwetyng and of stuttyng and turnyng vpsou don be wrong in to be riht. 1483 *Cath. Engl.* 370/2 A stuttyng, *ballicies*. 1547 *Boorne Brev. Health* xlii. 21 As stuttyng that doth come by nature it can not be holpen except it be reformed in youth by some discrete tutor. 1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps. v. 3.* Under the first sort he hetokeneth a confused stutting [i. *confusum strepitum*] 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* i. iii. 1. i. 231 Stutting, or tripping in speech, &c. hollow eyes, grosse veines, and broad lippes. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 386 *marg.*, Experiment Solitary, touching Stutting. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim.* & *Min.* 359 Stutting and stammering from humidity.

† **Stutting**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. STUT *v.1* + -ING *2.*] = STUTTERING *ppl. a.*

1388 *WYCLIF Isa.* xxxii. 4 The tunge of stuttyng men schal speke swiftili. 1575 *VAUTROILLER Luther on Ep. Gal.* iv. 3, 173 Banish this stutting and stammering Moises farre from thee, with his lawe. 1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* i. vii. 68 If my dull, stutting, frozen eloquence May dare conjecture of his high intents. 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Constit. Rhem.* N. T. (1618) 650 The stutting tongue of the lipping babe deserueth more favour then the gracious speech of the eloquent man.

Hence † **stuttingly** *adv.*

1548 *COOPER Elyot's Dict.*, Titubanter, stameryngly, stuttyngly, vnconstantly.

Stutting *sail*: see STUDDING *SAIL*.

Stuue, Stuver: see STEW *sb.2*, STIVER.

Stuward, *obs. form* of STEWARD.

Stuwe, *obs. form* of STREW *sb.1*, *sb.2*, and *v.2*

Stuy, Stuyll: see STEW *sb.1*, STROOL.

Stuyrne, *obs. form* of STERN *a.*

Stuyre, Stuyver: see STEW *sb.2*, STIVER.

Stwansyon, *obs. form* of STANCHION *sb.* (sense 2).

1481-90 *Howard Housh. Bks.* (Roxb.) 138 And to my Lord of Hely a stwansyon of seluer to pote in henke.

Stw(e), *obs. forms* of STREW *sb.1*, *sb.2*, *v.2*

Stwie, stwyll, *obs. Sc. forms* of STROOL.

Stwnys, Stwrlly: see STONISH *v.*, STOURLY *adv.*

† **Sty**, *sb.1 Obs.* Forms: 1 stiz (stizis), 2, 4 stiz,

3 *Orm.* stizhe, stih, 3-4 sti, 4 stizhe (steghe,

stiege, stighte), sty3e, 4-5 stie, stye, 4-6 sty,

(6 *dial.* stee). [OE. *stif* fem. = MDu. *stige* (early

mod.Du. *stijgh*), OHG. *stiga* (MHG. *stige*);

OTeut. **stizō*; a parallel masc. form **stigo-* is

represented by MLG. *stich*, *stig*, OHG., MHG.

stic-, *stig-* (mod.G. *steig*), ON. *stigr* (MSw. *stigher*,

mod.Sw. *stig*, Da. *sti*). From Teut. root **stig-*

to go, climb: see STR *v.1*

Synonyms words from other grades of the root are Goth.

stiga, OHG. *stiga* (MHG. *stige*)—OTeut. **stizō*;

MLG. *steeth*, *steg* (LG. *steg*); MDn. *stige* (mod.Du. *stee*

fem., path, *steg* masc., narrow bridge)—OTeut. **stigo-*;

A path or narrow way.

1609 *Wulf 300* Strat was stan-fah sty wisode gumum æt-

gædere. 6725 *Corpus Gloss* 631 *Devia callis*, horweg [= or-

weg] *stiz*. [c. 875 *Erfurt Gloss* 340 *Devia callis*, horuag *stiz*.

c. 1000 *Agg. Ps.* (Th.) cxvii [cxix], 105 *pæt* *ys* *pæt* *stiz* *hæ*

stiz *hæ* *stiz* *minre*. 1175 *Laub. Hom.* 7 *pe* *witeza* *hæ*

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Sty (*stai*), *sb.3* Pl. *sties* (*stiez*). Forms: 3 sti, 6, 7, 9 stie, 4- sty, stye. [OE. *stif* (in comb. *stif-ferh* 'sty-pig'), prob. identical with *stig* (g from f), ? hall (cf. *stig-ward* STEWARD *sb.*); corresp. to ON. *stif* neut., once (*d'grip* 26, 12th c.) in comb. *swin-stif* 'swine-sty' (Da. *sti*, *stinsti*; Norw. *sti* flock of sheep or goats, also 'household work, esp. with regard to the feeding of the animals'; repr. OTeut. type **stijō-m*, f. root **stij-*: **stai-*). A parallel formation, OTeut. **stijōn*-wk. fem., is represented by ON. *stia* pen, fold, MSw. *stia* in *stia stia* (mod.Sw. *svinstiga*) and *stiga* 'sty-pig', MLG. *stige*, sty, MDu. *stije*, *swijn-stije* (mod.Du. *stijg*). Cf. also OHG. *stiga* (MHG. *stige*, but also *stige*) cattle-stall, which is perh. cognate, but influenced in form by derivatives of the root **stij-*: see STR *sb.1*, STY *v.1*]

1. An enclosed place where swine are kept, usually a low shed with an uncovered fore-court, a pigsty.

1225 *Ancr. R.* 128 Nout ase swin ipund ioe sti worte

uetter. 1286 *Chaucer Sougn.* T. 121 He groweth lyk

oure boor lith in cure sty. 1340 *MAUNDE* (Roxb.) xxvii.

154 *pal.* lifex in lust and lyking of be fesch, as a swyne

fedd in sty. 1572-80 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 32 Put hore in

stie For Hallontide nie. 1577 B. *Goode Heralds* *Hush.*

1. 13 There is also a third stye, for the fattening of my Pokes.

1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* iv. xy. 62 Shall I abide in this dull

world, which in thy absence is no better then a sty? 1615

CHAPMAN Odyss. xiv. 21 Every sty Had roome and vse for

fifty Swine to lye. 1688 *HOMER* *Armoury* II. 181/2 A Stie

is the out-courts, or limits of the Swine coat in which they

walk and eat their Meat; but generally we call both the

Cote and its outlet a Stie. 1775 *Pope Odyss.* x. 459 She...

hast'ning to the styes set wide the door, Ugg'd forth, and drove

the bristly herd before. 1854 *MISS S. P. FOX* *Kingbird*

Estuary viii. 91 His wife went as usual to feed her pig...

For some cause she entered the sty. 1882 *JESSOP* *Arctid*

a 1225 *Juliana* 62 pu...sthe [Bodl. MS. stuhe] abuen þe steorren to þe heste heuene. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 2580 þat ilk time til heuen stei [Fairf. MS. stei] þou...sueite iesu! a 1310 in *Wright Lyric* P. xxv. 69 Ihesu, for love thou sthe on dre. a 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 102 þou stiȝ to heuen in þi manbede.

c. pl. a. 1 stizon, -un, steogun, 2-3 stizen, 4 styȝe, stowe(n). a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1375 Sæz upstizon ofer stæpweallas. a 1205 *LAV.* 26005 Ouer þan watere heo comen... & stizen up þan bulle. 13. *King Alis.* 1209 They into the walles stowe. 13. *E. Alit.* P. B. 389 Summe styȝe to a stud & stæred to þe heuen.

β. weak forms. 4 styeden, stizeden, stei-, steyden, 4-5 stieden, 5 stiden, 6 (as sing.).

1382 *Wyclif Exod.* xiii. 18 And armed steyden vp [1368 stieden] the sonnes of Yrael. c 1400 *Destr.* Troy 4948 Two chere men...stiden ypon stithe horse. 1449 *Peacock Refr.* 11. xviii. 259 The vij kinȝ thynne and leene, whiche stieden up after tho. 1503 *Hawes Examp. Virg.* xiv. 288 To heuen we styed a place moost glorious.

3. Pa. pple. a. strong forms. 1 stizen, 2-3 Orm. stizhenn, 3 i-stihe(n), 2-4 stoȝen, 3-4 stei (north. steich), 4 stize, steia.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 107 For he mai findan fele þe beoð het iþoȝen and iþoȝen þene he. c 1200 *Orm.* 8488 Aftir þat dazȝ þat Crist him self Wass stizhenn up till heofne. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 20908 (Edin.) Seix and xxx winter euin fra ihesu criste was stiech [Cott. MS. stei] till heuin. c 1380 *Sir Feruich.* 5027 By þat we stizen vp wyȝ vyȝour An hundred Sarsyns oȝen þe tour. 1387 *Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) VI. 227 Oo Kyng of bliss, Lord of vertues, þat...art þis day i-steie up above alle hevenes.

β. weak forms. 4 stied(e), steyed, -id, stized, styȝed, 5 steȝid, steȝt, styet, steyut, (steuet), 5-6 stied, 4-6 stied.

c 1375 *Cursor* M. 20831 (Fairf.) Ofte [sic] þir sone til heuen was steyed. c 1380 *Wyclif Scrm.* Sel. Wks. 1. 25 Aftir þat Crist was stied to heuene. c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* (1886) 31 Aftir tyme þat oure lord was styed vp into heuene. c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 27 Whan Cryst was styet vp into Heuen. 161d. 159 When our Lord Crist was steyut ynto Heuen, his dyscyples wern in care and mornyng. 161d. 232 Aftir þat hur sone was steuet ynto Heuen. 161d. 262 Tyll he was styet vp ynto Heuen. 1583 *MELNANCKE Philottimus* R ij, When thou haste...stied to the seate of my dignitie. 1587 *Goldens De Mornay* l. (1592) 5 As from the Earth we haue styed up to the aire.

B. Signification.

1. *intr.* To ascend, mount up, rise or climb to a higher level. Said of persons and things. Also *fig.* Often with *up*, *upwards*.

Often used of the ascension of Christ or of Elijah (for examples see A). In the last quarter of the 16th c. the verb survived only as a literary archaism, and in the 17th c. it became wholly obsolete.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxvii. 19 Stigende in heanisse [L. *ascendens in altum*]. c 888 *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxv. Eft heo [sc. the sun] seð hire zecynde & stigð on þa dægian weȝas wið hire uprynas. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Heo stizen uppeon þe godes cunnes treowe & nomen þa twigga. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 217 An zerd sal spruten of lesse more and an blosme stien of bare more. c 1200 *ORMIN* 10673 & forþriht alls he fullitnedd was He stah uppo þe strande. *Ibid.* 11827 3iff anȝ mann us læreþ, To stizhenn upp till halȝ lif & upp till heȝe mahhtes. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 13 Þe stench þæt of þi muð stieð. c 1250 *Orl & Night.* 1405 Þe gost...stieȝh on beyȝ þur modnyesse. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 6579 [Ic. the tide] watte is brech al aboute & euere vpward it steȝ. a 1300 *Fall & Pass.* 9 in E. P. (1862) 13 Þo Incifer stieȝ in pride. 13. *Bonaventura's Medit.* 635 Cryst ihesu bys body vpȝte. By þat sthor ladder, þat cros an hy. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* *Wace* (Rolls) 8341 Þe lowe was mikel, & vp-warde steȝ, So þat hit in to þe castel fleȝ, & vp in to þe tour hit went. c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iv. pr. vi. (1868) 143 Whan þou art wel refreshed...þou shalt ben more stedfast to stye in to heȝere questounis. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 101 But mannus folȝ & pride stieȝ vp euere more & more in his veȝn nouelrie. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test.* *Loue* t. i. (Skeat) 45 Steȝers to stye on is none. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.* *Gov. Lordsh.* 73 Moistures styen vp to þe cropyȝs of trees and to þe heuȝys of branches. c 1450 *Goldens Reg.* 4 That we may stye and glorified be where crist is kyng þat dyed on tre. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* *Our Lady* ii. 172 And oute of the rowte therof shal styeȝ vp a flowre. c 1530 *Judic.* *Urines* ii. xiv. 45 b. Coler...stieȝh vp & puttet hym selfe in to the vterest partis of the body. 1545 *RAYNALDE Byrth Mankynde* 9 The wombe passage...takith his hegynnyng at the passage port; and from thense stieȝh...right vpward vnder y^e share bone. 1567 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* v. 319 Till now that he [Pallas] did stie from Seriph in a hollow eloud. 1583 - *Calvinus Deut.* xxiii. 135 Ther wit stieȝh not high. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* l. xi. 25 The beast...Thought with his winges to stye above the ground. 1590 - *Milop.* 42 From this lower tract he dar'd to stie Up to the cloudes. 1596 *NASHE Saffron Walden* Q 41, These great men...had seperately contended to outstrip Pindarus in his Olympiis, and sty aloft to the highest pitch. 1599 *PEELE David & Beth-sabē* xv. 123 The eagle...is emboldened With eyes intente to be dare the sun, And styeth close unto his state sphere. 1601 *VERSTEGAN Odes Intil.* *Penit.* P. etc. 92 Aod as her feet did traualle on the ground, Her inward mynde did vp to beauen stie. 1621 *BP. MOUNTAGU Diatribe* 382 Led along, as some Creatures are, by the Noses, and voluntarily bood-winked; or like seeled Doves, stye vp, you know not whither, nor how farre. 1652 *BENLOWE Theoph.* vi. xviii, That She might stye to þi Seat of Beatifick Mirth!

2. To climb over something. c 1380 *Sir Feruich.* 2388 'Maubyn,' saide þe Amyral 'wolt þou-bit vnder take, To steȝe out ouer þe castel wall.' 1382 *Wyclif x Sam.* xiii. 23 Forsothe the stacioun of Philistym went out, for to stye ouer into aspȝis to fȝt. 3. With *down* adv., or other contextual indication. To descend. Also *gen.* to ascend or descend. c 825 *Vesp. Hymns* iii. 21 Ða ofðune steogun in seað [L. *qui*

descendunt in lacum]. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark xiii. 15 Se þe is ofer þecone ne stige he on his hus. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 111 Erest he steȝ neoder and siden on heȝh. c 1200 *ORMIN* 16700 Wipputena lium þat stah forr menni Off heffne dun till crȝe. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxi. 30 In his sight sal be falland Alle þat doune stighen in land [Vulg. *qui descendunt in terram*].

4. *trans.* a. To ascend, climb up (a hill).

1493 *CAXTON Vitas Pair.* (1495) 129 Wherof some wold haue styed the mountayn.

b. To convey up hill.

1511 *GUYLFORDE Pilgr.* (Camden) 80 At the sayd Noualassa we toke moȝles to stey us vp the mountayn.

Sty (stȝ), v. 2. Also stye. [OE. *stigan*, f. *stig*, stl *STY* sb. Cf. ON. *stila*.]

1. *trans.* To place or confine (swine) in a sty. Also with *up*.

a 1100 *Gerefa in Anglia* IX. 262 Swyn stigan. 1573-80 *TUSSEN Husb.* (1878) 40 At Mihelmas safely go stie vp thy Bore. 1614 *MARSHIAN Cheap Husb.* v. xvi. 95 First, you shall stie vp those Swine which you intend to feede. 1655 *MOUFET & BENNET Health's Improv.* viii. 67 As for the common way of brawling Bores, by stying them up in so close a room that they cannot turn themselves round about. 1674 *FLATMAN Belly God* 76 The Hampshire Hog with Peace and Whey that's fed Stid up, is neither good alive nor dead. 1725 *Bradley's Family Dict.* s.v. *Swine*. In Champain Countries they must sty up thin Hogs. 1885 *STEVENSON Kidnapper* xvi, The inn...was the most beggarly vile place that ever pigs were stied in. 1899 *LUSMORE Edin. Poems* 108 The times wad be amiss When I stied here my soo.

b. *trans.* To confine as in a sty; to place in narrow and uncomfortable quarters; to pen up.

1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* i. ii. 342 And here you sty me In this hard Rocks, whiles you doe keepe from me The rest o' th' Island. 1622 *MASSINGER & DEKIER Virg. Mart.* v. i. Bandogs (kept three dayes hungry) worried 1000. British Rascals, stied vp, fat Of purpose. 1646 *TRAPP Comm.* *John* xxi. 2, 144 God dwels in the Assembly of Saints; shall we, like Sticks stie up our selves, and not daily runne into their company?

2. *intr.* To share a sty with; to dwell as in a sty. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1768) VIII. 61 What woman...did she know what myr wallowers the generality of men of our class are in themselves, and constantly trough and sty with, but would [etc.]. 1829 *FONBLANQUE Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) l. 283 See in your public estate too the bavoc the pigs make...who...devour your cabbages...stye in your house, and grunt in your Parliament. 1894 *H. NISBET Bush Girl's Rom.* 145 A nice piggery for successful squatters to sty in, I must say.

Hence *Styed ppl.* a., set in a sty.

1829 E. ELLIOTT *Village Patriarch* ix, Yet, unlike thee Is minion'd Erin's sty'd and root-fed clown.

Sty, stye (stȝ), *int. Sc. and north.* Chiefly in To say (or know) neither buff nor stye: see *BUFF* sb. 6 A. b.

1a 1750-1824: see *BUFF* sb. 1 A. b. 1823 *GALT Entail* li, He was clean dementit at that time...he would neither buff nor stye for father nor mother, friend nor foe. 1885 'J. STRATHESK' *More Bits Blinkbonny* l. 5 Ye can neither make buff nor stye o' them.

Styan (stȝan). Now *dial.* Forms: 1 stizend, 6 staying, 7 stian, 9 styan, stine, etc. (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*). [OE. *stizend* (lit. 'riser'), agent-n. (related to *stige* pres. pple.) f. *stigan* *STY* v.] = *STY* sb. 4

c 1000 *ÆLFRED Gloss.* in *Wr. Wülker* 114/10 *Ordeolus* stizend. 1597 *LOWE Chirurg.* (1634) 163 Hordelum, In vulgar language, the Staying. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xxviii. xi. 11. 324 A sovereign liniment for the Stian or any other hard swelling in the eyelids. 1736 *AINSWORTH Lat. Dict.*, *Hordelum*, a little swelling in the eye-lids, like a barley corn; a stian, or stithe. 1834 *DE QUINCY Autob. Sk.* Wks. 1853 l. 70, I knew that a styan (as it is called) upon the eyelid could be easily reduced...by the slight application of any golden trinket.

Styany (stȝani). Now *dial.* Forms: 5 sty-anie, 6 styonie, styony, 8-9 stiony, 9 styneȝ, stine-eye, sty-on-eye, etc. (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*). [f. *STAN* + *EYE* sb.; the etymological sense is therefore an eye with a 'styan' on it.] = *STY* sb. 4

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 475/1 Styanye yn the eye, *epilopa*. 1552 *HULOER*, Styony, disease growyng within the eye llydes, *styosis*. 1570 *LEVINS Manuſc.* 102/24 Ye styonie, *styosis*. 1572 *HULOER* (ed. Higgs), Styony. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Stiony*, a Disease in the Eye-lids. 1823 *Styneȝ* [see *STY* sb. 4]. a 1825 *FOROZ Voc. E. Anglia*, *Stiony*, a small itching and inflamed pimple among the eye-lashes. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Sty-on-eye*.

4. *Stybill.* Obs. [Prob. an error for *TWY-BILL*.] Some kind of axe.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *Wr. Wülker* 807/25 *Hic bipennus*, *Hic biden*, a bybble.

Styborn(e, -urne, obs. forms of *STUBBORN*.

Styca (stȝikā). *Numism.* Also *stica*, *sticca*, 9 stika, styka. [Assumed sing. from *Ornithomb. stykas*, dial. pl. of OE. *stycce* str. neut. (WS. pl. *stycas*) piece (of money): see *STRICH* sb. 2

The sense 'piece of money' occurs only in the following passage, where it is applied to the 'widow's mite'. The OE. word was certainly never the distinctive name of a coin. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xii. 42 An vidua ðorfeð sende tuȝe stycas þ̅ is forðing penninges.]

The name given in modern times to a small copper coin current in Northumbria in the seventh, eighth, and ninth centuries. The extant specimens weigh about 17 grains.

1705 *FONTAINE* in *Hickes Thesaurus* II. Diss. 164 Quod *Styc* vel *Styca* ab antiquis Anglis vocabatur. 1745 *LEAKE*

Engl. Money (ed. 2) 14 They [Saxons] had Copper *Stycas* also, smaller than the Penny, having the King's Name on one Side [etc.]. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Apr. 200/2 Two small silver Saxon coins of a sort called *Sticaes*. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 284 Mr. Thoresby says in relation to the *Sticas*, namely, that the three in his collection were all that were known at Oxford. 1778 *Engl. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Rippon*. A considerable number of Saxon coins were found here anno 1695, particularly the brass ones, called *sticas*, eight whereof made a penny. 1844 *LINGARD Anglo-Saxon Ch.* (1858) II. App. O. 388 The *stycas* was the one-fourth of a penny. 1845 *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* II. No. xiii. 123 Mr. Donaldson Selby exhibited two Saxon *Stycas*. 1851 Dr. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* 521 By far the greater number are *stycas* of Edgar. 1915 *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.* 201 The small disc referred to above...is not a *stycas*—for that it is too thick; possibly it has been a Roman minim.

Stychling, var. *STICHLING* (see *STICHL* v.).

Styd, obs. form of *STUD* v. 1

Styd(e, obs. forms of *STREAD* sb.

Styddie, styd(d)y, obs. forms of *STITHY*.

Stye: see *STY* sb., vbs., and *int.*

† *Styer*. Obs. Forms: 4 steghere, stegere, stier(e, stier, steyer, steyzer. [f. *STY* v. 1 + -ER 1.] One who ascends or mounts; in quot. a rider (tr. L. *ascensor*).

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Cant. Moses* (Exod. xv) i in *Psalter* 503 The hors and the steghere he kast down in the see. 1382 *Wyclif Gen.* xlix. 17 An horned eddre...biting the cleen of an hors, that the steler [1388 stiere] vp of hym falle backward. 1382 - *Isa.* xxi. 9 Lo! this cam, a man stegere [1388 stiere] of the carte of horse men.

Styewe, obs. form of *STEW* sb. 1

Styf(e, styff(e, obs. forms of *STIFF* a.

Styfer, obs. form of *STIVER*.

Styful (stȝi-ful). *rare.* [f. *STY* sb. 3 + -FUL.] As many (swine) as a sty will hold.

1875 *BLACKMORE Alice Lorraine* III. xx. 267 Mr. Botiller had designed...to slay a large styne of pigs.

† *Stygial*, a. Obs. [ad. L. *Stygialis*, f. *Stygius*: see next and -AL. Cf. F. *stygial*.] = next.

1523 *SKELTON Carl. Laurell* 1327 By the Stygial fode, And the stremes wode Of Cochitos bottumles well.

Stygian (stȝiȝian), a. and sb. Also 6 Stygion, 6-7 stigan, 7 stigeam, (stageoun). [f. L. *Stygius* (a. Gr. *Στυγιος*, f. *Στυγ-*: see *STYX*) + -AN. Cf. F. *Stygien*.] A. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to the river Styx, or, in wider sense, to the infernal regions of classical mythology.

Stygian Jove, *Jupiter* (= L. *Juppiter Stygius*); Pluto, the god of the lower world.

1566 *STOUELEY Agam.* 545 Where as the stygion porter doth aduance with lusty crakes. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. vii. 27 If cuer he transgress the fatal Stygian lawes. 1594 *Kyo Cornelia* iii. l. 138 Il eȝther turneth to the Stygian Lake, Or staires for euer in th' Elisian fields. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 658 Stray, soule...vnto the Stigian [sic] strand. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* iii. ii. 10 Like a strange soule upon the Stygian banks Staying for wastage. c 1610 *SIR J. SEMPLER in Senphill Ballads* (1872) 242, I sweere...by the stageoun stankes of hell, by which the gods do sweir. 1631 *KNEVET Rhodon & Irit* v. iii. H 3. Where...Thou maist a thousand herolike soules send packing Vnto the Stygian shore. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iii. 14 They [holly light] I re-visit now with bolder wing, Escap't the Stygian Pool, though long detain'd In that obscure sojourn. 1667 *DRYDEN Æneis* iv. 916 Thus will I pay my Vows, to Stygian Jove. 1827 *HOOO Ode to Melancholy* 49 Ay, let us think of Him a while, That with a coffin for a boat, Rows daily o'er the Stygian moat. 1860 *THACKERAY Lovel* vi. (1861) 225 In that omnibus I had been carried over to t'other side of the Stygian Shore. I returned but as a passionless ghost. 1900 *BURDES Recoll. Solit.* 49 Ere ye the mournful Stygian river crost.

transf. and *fig.* 1600 W. WATSON *Decacanton* (1602) 46 As men involved in labyrinths of errors, drowne themselves in the Stigeam lake of their owne folly. 1802 *BRITTON & BRAYLEY Beauties Eng.* III. 211 The plain Inear Solway Moss] that was covered by this stygian torrent, has since been reclaimed. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* I. ii. vii. 119 Content to wallow, like natural brute beasts, in the Stygian pool of a hideous immorality.

b. Of an oath: Supremely binding, inviolable like the oath by the Styx, which the gods themselves feared to break.

1608 *CHAPMAN Byron's Trag.* v. ii. P 3, His vovs And othes so Stygian. 1647 H. MORE *Philos. Poems* 301 But O that eovious Destinie, Or Stygian vow, or thrice accursed charm Should [etc.]. 1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Chr. Mor.* iii. xvi. (1716) 104 They [astrologers] Kill us not with Stygian Oaths and merelless necessity, but leave us hopes of evasion. *Ibid.* xix. 107 But Honest Men's Words are Stygian Oaths, and Promises inviolable.

2. Infernal, hellish.

1601 *YARINGTON Two Trag.* iv. viii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* IV, We have such evidence, To ratifie your Stigian cruelty, That cannot be deluded any way. 1627 *MIDDLETON Mayor Queen* v. ii, If this be not the man, whose Stygia Soul Breath'd forth that counsel to me. 1635 *QUARLES Emblems* 1. x, Sometime they whoop, sometimes their Stygian cries Send their black-Santos to the blushing skies. 1648 *JENKYN Blind Guide* i. 3, I know not one...left him to cootend with for mastery in the...art of lying... unless it be his stygian teacher. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* ii. 32 The broad gates of hell are opened, the rivers of fire and Stygian inundations run down as a swelling flood. 1663 *DRYDEN Wild Gallant* t. ii, What a Stygian woman's this, to talk thus! 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 453 Amaz'd At that so sudden blaze The Stygian throng Bent thir aspect. 1784 *COWPER Task* iii. 738 To be preferred to smoke, to the eclipse That Metro-politan volcanoes make, Whose Stygian throats breathe darkness all day long. 1876 *HARVEY Hand Ethelbert* xxvii, But what Stygian sound was this?... 'We are close to a kennel of bounds,' said Ethelbert.

3. Black as the river Styx; dark or gloomy as the region of the Styx.

1599 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* t. i, Will I not turne a glorious briddall mome unto a Stygian night? 1634 MILTON *Comus* 134 Mysterious Dame, That neere art call'd, but when the Dragon woom Of Stygian darknes spets her thickest gloom. 1748 YOUNG *N. Th.* vi. 80 Life In stronger thread of brighter colour spun... dipt by cruel fate In Stygian dye, how black, how brittle here! 1874 WOROSW. *Laodamia* 66 The conscious Parce threw Upon those roseate lips a Stygian hue. 1876 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Immortality* Wks. (Bohn) III. 277 Swedenborg... announced many things true and admirable, though always clouded in somewhat sad and Stygian colours. 1910 *Bible in World* Jan. 28/1 Old prints show us the Irwell, whose stygian waters are now walled in... flowing through green fields and wooded banks.

†4. *Stygian water, liquor* [tr. mod.L. *aqua Stygia*]: in Old Chemistry, a name for nitrohydrochloric acid and other strong mineral acids. Also applied to virulent poisons. *Stygian liquor* (jocularly): a black nauseous drink. Obs.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 220 In the evening many Mispulmon assemble to sip some of Stygian liquor; a black, thick, bitter potion, brewed out of Bunchie or Bunnu berries. 1661 BOYLE *Cert. Physiol. Ess.* iv. (1669) 140 Upon the mixture of these two Liquors there also obtrudes itself upon the Sense a very strong and offensive smell... which perhaps occasion'd some Chymists to call a Menstruum (wherein that nitrous spirit and smell is predominant) the Stygian water. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Stygian Liquors*, are Acid Spirits, so call'd by Chymists, from their Power to destroy or dissolve Mixt Bodies. 1797 W. JOHNSTON tr. Beckmann's *Invent.* I. 100 The means Mr. Bell employed to analyse these stygian drops. *Ibid.* 101 That there are more kinds than one of this stygian water. *Ibid.* II. 44 The horns of a Scythian animal, in which the Stygian water that destroyed every other vessel could be contained.

B. sb. A dweller by the Styx. *nonce-use*. 1860 THACKERAY *Roundabout P., Dessein's*, And so... even among these Stygians this envy and quarrelsomeness... survive?

Styile, *styill*, obs. forms of *STYLE*, *STYLE*.

† *Stying*, *vbl. sb.* 1. Obs. [f. *STY* v. 1 + -ING 1.] The action of ascending; an ascent.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 167 Salomon þe wise... seþ þese wunderliche stenge [sc. the three ascents of the Virgin Mary] also stulerliche also he þis dæi were. 1330 HAMOLE *Psalter* cxix [cxxx.] S. Sang of degrees, that is, joy of thought in gastly steghyngne. 1380 WYCLIF *1 Pt.* (1880) 446 Afur his steyng to heuene. 1382 — *Ps. lxxviii* [lxxvii]. 6 Steyngus vp [1388 styingis, *Vulg. ascensionis*] in his herte he disposide. 1440 *Proub. Paris*, 473/2 Steyngne, scausio, ascensio. 1493 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W. 1496) t. lvi. 97/1 Prayer is a steyng up of a mannes herte to god.

b. *concr.* 1382 WYCLIF *Cant.* iii. 20 His pilieris he made siluerene... the steyng vp [1388 a stying, *Vulg. ascensum*] purpur. c 1440 *Proub. Paris*, 473/2 Steyle, or steyngne vp, ascensio, scausio.

Stying (stō'ing), *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. *STY* v. 2 + -ING 1.] The placing of swine in sties.

1905 A. T. SHEPARD *Red Cravat* II. ix. 149 The farmyard, where... assisted in the stying of a refractory pig.

† *Stying*, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. *STY* v. 1 + -ING 2.] That ascends.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierces Super.* 8, I, that sought the winges of a mounting Pegasus, or a stying Phenix.

Styk, *Styka*: see *STEEK* v. 3, *STYCA*.

Styl, obs. form of *STEELE*, *STILL*.

Stylagalmatic, *a. rare. Arch.* (In Dicts. *erron.* -aic.) [f. Gr. *στυλος* column + *ἀγαλμα*, *ἀγαλμα* image + -ic.] Pertaining to, containing, or supported by, figures serving as columns.

1828 J. ELMES *Metrop. Improv.* 113 The stylagalmatic termini, which support the shop cornice. 1837 *Antiq. Athens* 45 The stylagalmatic portico of the Caryatides. [1842 BRANOE *Dict. Sci.* etc. *Stylagalmatic*. 1846 B. H. SMART *Suppl. Stylagalmatic*.]

Stylar (stō'lar), *a. Also stilar*. [f. mod.L. type *stylaris*, f. *stylus*: see *STYLE* sb. and -AR.]

†1. Pertaining to the 'style' or gnomon of a dial. Obs.

1614 E. WRIGHT *Dialling* xvi. E2, Draw a right line out of the intersection of the line of contingency, and substilar perpendicularly ouerthwart the stilar line. 1668 MOXON *Mech. Dialling* 12 Draw a Line from the Center through that number of Degrees for the Stilar Line. 1836 SMART.

†2. Pertaining to (literary) style. Obs.

1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 191 Styler analogy between the preface and the text.

3. 'Having the character of or pertaining to a style for writing' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

Stylary (stō'lar), *a. Zool.* [f. *STYLE* sb. + -ARY.] Pertaining to a style or styllet.

1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* 93 The rostellum... is not invaginated down to the stylary canal.

† *Stylaster* (stō'lar), *Zool.* [mod.L. (Gray 1831), f. Gr. *στυλ*-os column + *ἀστήρ* star.] A genus of hydrozoa, closely related to the *Millepora*; a species or an animal of this genus, or of the family Stylasteridae, of which it is the type. Hence *Stylasteracean*, *Stylasterid*, an animal of the family Stylasteridae.

1831 J. E. GRAY (*title*) Description of a new genus (Stylaster) of Star-bearing Corals. 1872 DANA *Corals* (1875) 48 There are a number of genera in this Stylaster family, the Stylasteridae. 1875 H. N. MOSLEY in *Phil. Trans.* CLXVI. 115, I examined a specimen of a Stylasteracean dredged by the 'Challenger', with the same result. 1879 — *Notes Nat. Challenger* 530 In the case of another Stylasterid, *Allopora*

nobilis, the development of regular systems of polyps is commenced. 1882 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* VI. 277 The coloured Stylasters of the deep sea.

Stylate (stō'lar), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *stylatus*, f. *stylus*: see *STYLE* sb. and -ATE.] *a. Bot.* Having a persistent style' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). *b. Zool.* Having a style or styllet. Also, having the form of a pen or pin, styliform, styloid. (In recent Dicts.)

Style (stō'il), *sb.* Forms: 4 *styele*, *styll*, *steele*, 4-6 *still*, 5 *stiel*, *styll*, 5-6 *styill*, 6 *steill*, *stille*, 6-7 *steale*, 4-9 *stila*, 4- *style*. [a. OF. *style*, *stille*, *stil*, *estile*, etc. (mod.F. *style*), ad. L. *stilus* (also incorrectly written *stylus*) a stake or pale, pointed instrument for writing, style of speaking or writing; f. root **sti-* (? to prick): cf. *STIMULUS*. Cf. Pr. *estil*, Sp., Pg. *estilo*, It. *stilo*, *stila*, G. *stil*.]

The spelling *style*, originally a meaningless variant of *stille*, owes its modern currency, both in Fr. and Eng., to the erroneous notion that L. *stilus* is an adoption of Gr. *στυλος* column. In senses 7 and 8, the early history of which is obscure, the word may possibly be ad. Gr. *στυλος*; but without further knowledge it is impossible to say whether those who first used the word in these senses were thinking of the Gr. or the L. word; quite probably they regarded the two as identical. As these senses may quite easily have been developed from senses of the L. *stilus*, there is no sufficient reason against treating them as belonging to the present word.]

I. *Stylus*, pin, stalk.

1. *Antiq.* An instrument made of metal, bone, etc., having one end sharp-pointed for incising letters on a wax tablet, and the other flat and broad for smoothing the tablet and erasing what is written: = *STYLUS* 1. Also applied to similar instruments in later use.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 297 Seinte Barnabe his body was founde in a den... with pe gospel of Mathew bat he hadde i-writte wip his owne stile. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXIII. viii, Welche me nede not with my stile auance. 1585 HIGINS *Junius Nomencl.* 7/2 *Graphium*, a writing wyer, or a steale wherewith to write or note. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* ix. (1626) 187 Then fits her trembling hands to write: One holds the wax, the style the other guides. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) II. 395 *Liber Ceylonicus*, writ with a style upon the Leaves of Trees. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s. v. *Surveying*, A Welsh slate with a sharp stile... is more convenient at such a season, than pen, ink, and paper. 1840 ARNOLO *Hist. Rome* II. xxvii. 295 He had his tablets and his style in his hands, to record the votes. 1840 LARONER *Geom.* 270 To trace a curve... by the continued motion of a pencil or stile. 1864 TICKNOR *Life Prescott* x. 134 The whole apparatus is called a nomenclator. When it has been adjusted... the person using it writes with an ivory style, or with a style made of some harder substance, like agate, on the upper surface of the blackened paper. 1885-94 BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Nov. x, All which he took his silver stile to write in letters large upon a waxed board.

b. Used as a weapon of offence, for stabbing, etc. 1669 *Add. Hopsful Yng. Gentry Eng.* 67 Methinks every point I direct my pen to should be the Sharp Execution of a Stile at their hearts. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch*, C. Gracchus (1879) II. 892/1 They immediately killed Antyllus with long styles, said to have been made for such a purpose. 1845 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* II. xii. 246 *note*, A vague tradition that the boys, whom the sophist taught, provoked by his severity, had stabbed him with their styles for writing. 1856 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xlviii. (1865) VI. 94 The senators fell upon the wretched man and stabbed him to death with their styles.

c. *fig.*, or as a symbol of literary composition. 1579 FEXTON *Guicciard.* Ep. Ded., Such as for the grauitie and fidelitie of their penne and style were cherished with the greatest Prices of those dayes. 1614 C. B. Ghost *Rich. III* (Shaks. Soc. 1844) 27 Crowd'd he his stile with fame, his head with hayes. 1640 DENHAM *Cooper's H.* 132 But Princes swords are sharper then their styles. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 329 Their swords and their styles carved out their way with equal sharpness. 1827 HOOD *Ode to Melancholy* 55 Where Death, with his keen-pointed style, Hath writ the common doom.

†d. Phrase. To turn one's style: to change to another subject; also, to speak on the other side. [So *stilum vertere* in late L.] Similarly to address, bend, direct, dress, eye, etc. one's style. Obs. 1300 *Cursor M.* 13001 Leue we bim a littel quille And turn we to saint Iohn vr still. 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 4890 To declare yt and expresse, A noon I will my style dresse. 1410 — *Life Our Lady* lixii. (1484) kiiij, That thorow thin helpe I may my style eye Somwhat to sey of thyn epphanye. 1412-20 — *Chron. Tray* iv. 330a Where, for a tyme, I will leue him dwelle, And to Grekis... directe ageyn my stile. 1420-22 — *Thebes* 1214 Thus leue I hym ride forth a while, whyls that I retoume ageyn my stile Vnto the kyng. 1459 SKELTON *P. Sparrow* 772, I... cannot in effect My style as yet direct With English wordes elect. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 220 At this dewys I leif thame heir ane quille, And to the Romanis turne I will my stile. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. i. (1585) 333 Here let us... addresse our stile to other statutes. 1609 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 16 But saith hee, Turne your stile, and let vs heare what you can say against vs. 1636 DU VERGER *Tr. Camus Admir. Events* 159 This young man quite turning his stile when his Master had strayed from the right way of vulture, beganne to cry out against his inconstancy. 1656 BP. HALL *Revelat. Unrevelat* § 4 Reverend and holy Dionysius bent his stile in two Books of the Promises of God. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 202 Where, leave we Him and Ralph a while, And to the Confort turn our stile. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* II. 34 To gentle Arcite let us turn our stile.

2. An engraving-tool; a graver.

1652 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1906) 7 The *stylus* or Style, or Scalprum. 1682 DRYDEN *Stedat* 22 The Style that copy'd

every grace, And plough'd such furrows for an Eunuch face. 1785 COWPER *Task* i. 706 Nor does the chissel occupy alone The pow'rs of sculpture, but the style as much. 1803 FUSELI in Barry etc. *Lect. Paint.* (1848) 350 The outlines were traced with a firm but pliant style, which they called *cestrum*.

†3. A pointed instrument used for marking. Obs. 1659 TWISDEN *S. Foster's Miscell.* xv. 12 With some stile or dent make a mark where the point of the Gnomon is reposed through the water, upon the side of the Vessel.

4. *Surg.* A blunt-pointed probe.

1631 H. CROOKES *Expl. Instrum. Chirurg.* 7 Then it will be necessary to seare the Vicer with a Style blunt at the end, and red hot running in a hollow pype. 1846 J. MILLER *Pract. Surg.* 98 To accomplish this, styles—or small bougies—are employed. 1895 ARNOLD *Sons' Catal. Surg. Instrum.* 157 Style for Fistula Lachrymalis (Walton's), silver.

5. A hard point for tracing, in manifold writing; the marking-point in a telegraph or phonograph.

1871 CULLEY *Pract. Telgr.* (ed. 5) 203 A lever carrying a point or style, which embosses a mark upon a hand paper carried forward by wheelwork. 1898 M. FOSTER *Physiol.* III. iii. § 1. 451 A very light style attached to the incus or stapes is made to write on a travelling surface. 1881 *Nature* 20 Oct. 582/2 A style concentric with the shaft presses lightly against a compound sheet of tracing and carbonised paper attached to the under side of the table.

6. *gen.* A fixed pointer, pin, or finger for indicating a point or position. Cf. *STYLUS* 4.

1555 EÖEN *Decades* (Arh.) 390 We must tary vntyl the poynt or style of the clocke do exactly come to the poynt of sum houre. 1594 BLUNDEVELL *Exerc.*, *Mercator's Globes* (1597) 209 A little round Squire of brasse... the head or stile whereof is to shew the shadow of the Sunne being set vpon the Globe. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 76 Placing therein two stiles or needles composed of the same steale, touched with the same Loadstone, and at the same point. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Parallel Arch.* etc. 152 The Style is a straight Ruler, one end whereof is fixt in the center of the said Circle, the other end moves about at pleasure, so as that it may be easily transfer'd and directed from one division of the Circle to another.

7. The pin, rod, or triangular plate which forms the gnomon of a sun-dial.

1577-78 HARRISON *England* II. vi. 171/1 in *Holinshead*, Among the Persians onellie the king dined when the sunne was at the highest, and shadow of the stile at the shortest. 1594 BLUNDEVELL *Exerc.*, *Descr. Tables of Sines* (1597) 52 b, That shadowe is called *Vmbra versa*, which proceedeth from some right style or perch being thrust into a wall or post standing right vp, and not leaning. 1651 J. WHITE *Rich. Cabinet* (1677) 44 The Stile may be made of a thin Iron plate, and cemented in, or of a stiffe wire. 1764 J. FERGUSON *Lect.* 197 The edge of the plane by which the time of the day is found, is called the stile of the dial. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* xlii. 104 The shadow of the stile of a dial. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* § 402. 193 In practice... all we want is a projection called a style, parallel to the earth's axis... and a dial.

b. defined as a line.

1690 LEYBURN *Curs. Math.* 704 Draw the Line CF for the Axis, or Stile of your Dial. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lect. Techn.* I, *Style*, in Dyalling, is that Line whose Shadow on the Plane of the Dial, shews the true Hour-Line. This is always supposed to be a part of the Axis of the Earth, and therefore must always be so placed, as that with its two extreme Points it shall respect the two Poles of the World, and with its Upper-end, the elevated Pole. This Line is the Upper-edge of the Cock, Gnomon, or Index.

8. *Bot.* A narrowed prolongation of the ovary, which, when present, supports the stigma at its apex.

1682 S. GILBERT *Florists Vade-Mecum* (1702) 122 The flowers... opening into five fair broad leaves, with a stile and small threads in the middle of a Saffron colour. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 92 The figure of the Stile and Seed-vessel. 1784 J. KING *Cock's 3rd Voy.* VI. vi. 111. 335 From the centre of the flower rises a style of a triangular form, and obtuse at the end. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. i. 9 In many plants the stalk of the stigma is of considerable length... whether long or short, however, it is called a style.

9. *Ent.* a. A slender bristle-like process in the anal region. b. The bristle or seta of the antenna of a dipter.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 392 *Styli* (the Styles). Rigid, exarticulate, long and narrow anal organs. Ex. *Staphylinus*. 1895 D. SHARP *Insects* I. 238 The ninth pair [of abdominal appendages]... form the ventral styles. *Ibid.* II. 442 The part of the antenna beyond the scape is called the 'flagellum'; an appendage of the flagellum is called 'arista' when bristle-like, when thicker 'style'.

10. *Zool.* A small slender pointed process or part; a stylet.

1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 69 Octopodidae... shell represented by two short styles, encysted in the substance of the mantle. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 762/1 There are five digits in the manus of the *Anura*; but the pollex is rudimentary, being represented only by a cartilaginous or more or less ossified style. 1876 — in *Nature* 11 May 34/2 A horse-like animal... with three toes... but having, in addition, a little style of bone on the outer side of the fore foot.

b. A sponge-spicule pointed at one end.

1879 H. N. MOSLEY *Nat. Nat.* 'Challenger' 530 The 'style', a rod of the calcareous skeleton, which in many genera of *Stylasteridae* acts as a support to the mouth-bearing polyp within its pore. 1888 W. J. SOLLAS in *Challenger Rep.* XXV. p. lviii, When the single actine is strongly developed at the origin and exerts at the termination the term style is used without qualification.

†11. A post, stake. *nonce-use* (tr. L. *stilus*).

1579 HAKE *News out of Powles* (1872) Gij, Entending... to... seuer places by themselves, with styles and parting stakes. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xxiii. iii. 222 When as... a round stone is put into the sling, four lussie young men... unfolding the barres whereto the ropes are incorporate, draw backe the style or standard up to the hooke.

II. [Developed in L. from sense I.] Writing; manner of writing (hence also of speaking).

†12. A written work or works; literary composition; in later use occas. a composition spoken or sung. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21293 Þe stile o matheu, water it was, And win þe letter o lucas. c 1430 *Lyoc. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 87 As seynt Jerom rehersith in his style. 1500-20 *Dunbar Poems* lxxxiv. 22 And sen thir clerkis he writtin in thair stylis To youngar folk and thair successioun. 1508 — *Goldyn Targe* 68 Nought thou, [H]omer, als fair as thou could wryte, For all thine ornate stilis so perfyte. 1599 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fann. Love To Rdr.* "iiiijh, Against whose opinions my whole stile and writyng is especially directed. 1599 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 10 Well coult he tune his pipe, and frame his stile. 1595 *Loctrine* v. iv. 200 Adresse your eares to heare a mournfull stile!

† b. An inscription or legend. *Obs.*

c 1522 *Earl Northumb. Household Bk.* (1770) 199 And a Still on the Hede of every Quarter of the Parcellis that is provided forre. 1640 SANDYS *Christs Passion* iv. 110 The Governour intreating to take down That glorious Stile [the superscription on the Cross]. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* i. 502 There is a new great seal made, with this stile round it: Willielmus 3. et Maria 2 [etc.].

† c. An entry, clause, or section in a legal document. Also ? the heading or introductory formula of a will, a writ, or other document. *Obs.*

1570-6 LAMOROE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 192 Without shewing for what ancient service... the same Kent grew due and payable, as in the first stile or entrie is expressed. 1619 *Depositions Bk. Archdeacons Essex & Colehester* 103 h, Robert Wistocke... had begun to write the stile of the will, but went no farther. 1648-9 WHITELOCK *Memo.* (1853) 11. 492 That the name of any one particular person should not be inserted as the style of any common writ.

13. The manner of expression characteristic of a particular writer (hence of an orator), or of a literary group or period; a writer's mode of expression considered in regard to clearness, effectiveness, beauty, and the like.

† In *frankis stile* (quot. 1330): in the French language. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16705 (Petyt MS.) Pers of Langtoft... On frankis stile his storie wrote. c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 1092 Therefore petrak writeth This storie, which with heigh stile he enditeth. 1412-20 *Lyoc. Chron. Troy* 1. 3030 After þe maner of my rude stile. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 4752 Style, forme of indyntyng, or spekyng or wrytyng, *stilus*. 1517 H. WATSON *Ship of Fools* Argl. A. J. In facyle sentence and famyllyer style. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 227 A letter of diffiance, bothe for the stile & the pennynge excellently endited. 1609 B. JONSON *Epicene* ii. ii. So shee may censure Poets, and Authors, and stiles, and compare them. 1721 SWIFT *Let. Yng. Genil. Holy Orders* Wks. 1808 111. 201 Proper words in proper places, make the true definition of a style. 1728 LAW *Serious C.* vii. (1732) 96 She will sometimes read a book of Piety, if it is much commended for stile and language. a 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav.* (1821) i. 510 The Boston style is a phrase, proverbially used... to denote a florid, pompous manner of writing. 1845 PATRICKSON *Ess.* (1886) i. 13 St. Gregory of Tours has no style, barely grammar. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* iii. 68 No man is worth reading to form your style, who does not mean what he says. 1889 SWINBURNE *Stud. B. Jonson* 174 The incomparable style of Mr. Ruskin.

b. Used for: A good, choice or fine style.

1589 *Paphe-w. Hatchet* (1844) 17 All this is but bad English, when wilt thou come to a stile?

14. In generalized sense: Those features of literary composition which belong to form and expression rather than to the substance of the thought or matter expressed. Often used for: Good or fine style.

1577 HARRISON *England Ep. Ded.*, I neuer made any choice of stile, or picked wordes. c 1618 E. BOLTON *Hypercrit.* iv. 3 Language and Style, the Coat and Apparell of matter. 1713 STEELE *Englishman*, No. 7. 46 The Rules of Method, and the Propriety of Thought and Stile. 1749 CHESTERF. *Let. To Son* 24 Nov., Style is the dress of thoughts. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Lang. Wks.* 1858 IX. 93 It is certain that style, or... the management of language... is able... to yield a separate intellectual pleasure quite apart from the interest of the subject treated. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 331 Some cultivated rhetoric with such assiduity and success that their discourses are still justly valued as models of style. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 121 The Parmenides in point of style is one of the best of the Platonic writings.

15. A manner of discourse, or tone of speaking, adopted in addressing others or in ordinary conversation.

1567 TURBERV. *Epit.* etc. 77 Stop vp thine eares this Syren to heguile... he sure To lend no eare unto his flattering stile. 1614 BACON *Chace touching Duels* 28 No man tooke himselfe fowled by them [sc. reproaches], but tooke them for by breath, and the stile of an enemy. 1667-8 PERYS *Diary* 23 Feb., But here talking, he did discourse in this stile: 'We', and 'We' all along, 'will not give any money' [etc.]. 1717 SWIFT *Cond. Allies* 32 This hath been the Style of late Years; which whoever introduced among us, they have taught our Allies to speak after them. 1722 WOOROW *Hist. Sci. Club* Scot. II. 362 When Threats moved him very little, some others of them changed their Stile, and calmly asked him, What is the Reason you will not comply as your elder Brother hath done. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1768, May, He talked in his usual style with a rough contempt of popular liberty. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* iii. 907 To a new style his reverence rashly took; Loud grew his voice, to threaten-ing swell'd his look. 1832 GREVILLE *Memo.* (1874) II. 289 Ah! as he is, he has adopted a tone and style... unusual on the Episcopal bench. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 5 The Athenian talks to the two others... in the style of a master discoursing to his scholars.

† 16. A form of words, phrase, or formula, by which a particular idea or thought is expressed.

1594 T. B. LA PRINCE *Fr. Acad.* ii. 57r Neuerthelesse wee meane according to the stile of the holy scriptures, that hee [etc.]. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 589 To use Saint James his stile... saying, If God will bless it, it shall heale. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* ii. Disc. viii. 60 Every sinner in the stile of Scripture is a fool. 1653 T. WATSON *Art Div. Contentum* vii. (1668) 42 *Ipse dixit* was enough among Pythagoras his Scholars; *Be it enacted*, is the Royal Style. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 4 In the stile of the Court he [James I.] went for Great Britain's Solomon. 1710 PRIOR *Orig. Tithes* i. 9 The Stile and Phrase of the Text plainly speaks of it as such. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. iii. 64 The eastern Stile would be literally applicable to him, that all People, Nations, and Languages should serve him.

17. *Scots Law.* The authorized form for drawing up a deed or instrument.

c 1480 HENRYSON *Sheep & Dog* 8 For by the vse, and courts, and common style On this maner maid his Citalioun. 1490 *Munim. de Melros* (Bannatyne Club) 600 In þe sikkyrast forme & styll of obligatioun wysyt... within the Realme. 1585 *Se. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 111. 377/2 That euerie writtair subscribe his name on þe bak of þe signatur or lettre as allowit he him That it is writtin according to be ordiner stile and forme. 1697 G. DALLAS (*title*) *System of Stiles*, as now Practicable within the Kingdom of Scotland. 1708 J. SPOTTISWOODE *Introd. Stile of Writs* (1727) 28 When the Bond of Provision is made by a Father, in favours of his whole Children, the Stile is thus. I. A. for the paternal Love and fatherly Affection that I have and bear to B. C. &c. my lawful Children, by these Presents [etc.]. 1862 HENORY (*title*) *Stiles of Deeds and Instruments*, Second Edition.

b. In generalized sense: Legal technicality of language or construction; as in words or clauses of style.

1743 KAMES *Decis. Cr. Sess.* 1730-52 (1799) 75 The extent of the obligation is to be gathered from the nature of the transaction, rather than from clauses of style slightly or imperfectly formed. 1765-8 ESKINSE *Inst. Law Scot.* iii. 11. § 1 Their *verborum obligatio*, to the forming of which it behooved both parties to utter certain *verba solemnia*, or words of style. 1921 BLACK & CHURSTAL *Life W. R. Smith* vi. 237 Libels were drawn up in the old ratiocinative form, bristling with words of style and verbiages of all kinds.

18. A legal, official, or honorific title; the proper name or recognized appellation of a person, family, trading firm, etc.; the ceremonial designation of a sovereign, including his various titles and the enumeration of his dominions.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16082 He es na godd ne godds sun, of him we knau þe stile. c 1412 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2832 He þat noble is of blode, and a lorde In stile. 1414 *Dede is wrothyng* 175 in 26 *Poet. Poems* 50 To fraunce kyng Edward had querehy, Hit was his kynde heritage; And 3c han þe same stile. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE ix. 67 The Rede Refray that call him in his still. 1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.*, c. 3 (*title*) The Bill for the Kinges Stile. 1625 BACON *Ess. Prophecies* (Arb.) 537 The Kings Stile, is now no more of England, but of Britaine. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iii. x. (1640) 126 King Richard, with some of his succeeding English Kings wore the title of Jerusalem in their style. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 312 Or these Titles now Must we renounce, and changing stile be call'd Princes of Hell? 1758 PAYNE *Universal Chron.* 29 July-5 Aug. 141r A Grant... of the dignity of an Earl of the said kingdom, by the name, stile and title of Earl of Wandesford, in the county of Kilkenny. 1796 MONSE *Amer. Geog.* i. 232 Articles of Confederation... in which they took the style of 'The United States of America.' 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. 11. 667 The title of king of France, assumed by the conqueror of Cressy, was not omitted in the royal style. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* iii. viii. 715 Confering the whole Admiralty jurisdiction... on one person, under the style of High Admiral. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* Pref. p. xiv, My native modesty is such, that I have always been shy of assuming the honourable style of Professor. 1886 LAW *Rep.* Weekly Notes 198/1 The covenant was... that he would not use a particular name or style in trade. 1913 *Times* 13 Sept. 176 Partnerships Dissolved... P. Lawford and P. W. Billing... under the style of A. S. Wilsoo and Co.

b. *gen.* Any distinguishing or qualifying title, appellation, or denomination. Now rare or *Obs.*

c 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* iv. xx. (Caxton 1483) 67 And cke of moder hast thou lost the stile. 1508 KENNEDY *Flying v.* *Dunbar* 282 Wallace... callit Corspatrick tratraut he hisstyle. a 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV.* i. 1, The name of father, and the stile of friend. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. vi. § 2 The one carrying the stile of a Manufacture, and the other of a lawe, decree, or Councell. 1611 MOOLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* K. 4, A ruffler is my stile, my title, my profession. 1631 HEYWOOD *and Pl. Fair Maid of West* i. C. 2 h, T'impose on me The hateful stile and hol of pandarisme, That am a Gentleman. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. iii. 10 Their sohest adversaries have ever afforded them the stile of foolles and mad men. 1673 PENN *Chr. Quaker* vii. Wks. 1726 i. 542 Which excellent Principles... do worthily deserve, in my Esteem, the Stile of Divinity. 1711 SWIFT *Cond. Allies* 30 The Style of *Martianus Povers*, by which our Allies, in a sort of contemptuous manner, usually couple us with the Dutch. 1742 *Young Nat. Th.* iv. 788 A Christian is the highest stile of mao.

III. Manner, fashion.

† 19. A method or custom of performing actions or functions, esp. one sanctioned by usage or law. *Style of court*: see quot. 1726. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iii. xxxi. (1869) 152 But when j wole, þe stile, j haue, and hippe a while bi lesinges and lynges. 1530 *Falser.* 276/1 Style a processe, stile. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 10 Tua legis he has send... To execute the law in Romane stylis. 1549 *Registr. Aberdeen*, (Maitl. Club) i. 434 Togyddyr with seruice in ostying and vthir generall raidis furmeist pairto efter þe forme and styll of þe schyr. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* r. 20 According to the style of that Court and the slow progress in all things of ceremony. 1721 STRYVE *Ecl. Mem.* (1821) i. 1. 145 He

did an act against the custom and common style of the Court. 1726 AVILFFE *Parergon* 193 The Style of Court is properly the Practice observ'd by any Court in its way of Proceeding. 1773 GOLOSOM. *She stoops to Cong.* ii. i. I like to give them a hearty reception in the old style at my gate.

† b. A particular manner of life or behaviour.

c 1424 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4024 Allas I þat Kynges nobleye Tuncne schulde into stile of tyrannye I. *Ibid.* 4516 [addressing a miser] Thus may thy stile likned be to lather.

† c. ? Outward demeanour. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. ii. 29 Ne certes can that friendship long endure, How euer gay and goodly be the style, That doth ill cause or euill end endure.

† 20. Condition with regard to external circumstances. *Obs.*

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 658 The stern Empriouis Style thus stailly restord is. *Ibid.* 709 Quhar sic statils will steir, thar stylis still ostend, 3c wait all worship and welth dayly induris. c 1480 HENRYSON *Robene & Makyn* 57 Robene, I stand in sic a styl [primes quhylye, begyle]; I sicht, and þat full sair.

21. A particular mode or form of skilled construction, execution, or production; the manner in which a work of art is executed, regarded as characteristic of the individual artist, or of his time and place; one of the modes recognized in a particular art as suitable for the production of beautiful or skillful work.

1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 63 When a curious person has well consider'd the different pictures of a master, and has form'd a perfect idea of his stile. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Style*, in Music, the manner of Singing and Composing. Thus we say, the Style of the Charissimi, of Lully, of Lambert; the Style of the Italians, the French, the Spaniards, &c. 1743 FRANCIS tr. *Hor.*, *Odes* iii. l. 6r On Columns, rais'd in modern Style. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xii. 210 It [Modern Church Music] is infected with the same Puerility of Stile, with their Opera Airs. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. vii. 286 The hardest Egyptian stile, stiff and imperfect as it was, is more elegant [than that of Mexican painting]. 1801 FUSELI *Lect. Paint.* ii. 69 Michael Angelo lived to see the electric shock which his design and style had given to art. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* v. 533 The shining tables, curiously inlaid, Were all in comfortless proud style display'd. 1832 G. DOWNES *Let. Cont. Countries* i. 84 At Lausanne we only stopped for dinner (which we obtained in sufficiently bad style of the *Lion d'Or*). 1838 HINGESTON *Capegrave's Chron.* (Rolls) p. xxvi, The style of the writing corresponds very closely with that of those MSS. of Capegrave which are known... to have been written by his own hand. 1865 *Nat. Hist. Rev.* 338 The 'style' in which the book has been produced is excellent. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* 11. 281/1 British manufacturers are building [fishing] rods after the American style.

b. In generalized sense. Often used for: Beauty or loftiness of style.

1801 FUSELI in Barry, etc. *Lect. Paint.* (1848) 38x The few nudities which he [Fra Bartolomeo] allowed himself to exhibit show sufficient intelligence and still more style.

c. A definite type of architecture, distinguished by special characteristics of structure or ornamentation. Often with prefixed designation, as the *Grecian, Gothic, Italian, Romanesque style*; the *Norman, Early English, Decorated, Perpendicular, Tudor, Renaissance, Palladian style*; and the like.

1777 DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* cxxviii, A very handsome church... in the Gothic stile. 1817 RICKMAN *Styles Engl. Archit.* 46 The first or Norman style. *Ibid.* 56 The Second, or Early English Style. *Ibid.* 77 The Third, or Decorated English Style. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch.* vii. 1, 157 The beauties or defects of either the Egyptian, Grecian, Roman, or Gothic style. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 251 A man can no more invent a new style than he can invent a new language. a 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 6 Each age had its architectural style distinctly and strongly marked.

d. *Printing.* The rules and methods, in regard to typography, display, etc., observed in a particular printing-office.

1871 *Amer. Encycl. Printing* (ed. Ringwalt) 451 It is highly important for a compositor to thoroughly familiarize himself with the style of the office in which he is employed, as well as the style adopted for any special work. *Ibid.*, After a compositor has been at an office for years, where, habituated to the style of the house, he sets up words in type as follows. 1894 *Amer. Dict. Printing*, etc. 530 Most printing-offices have their own particular method in the matter of display, spelling, &c., and this is known as the style of the house.

e. *Calico printing.* (a) See quot. 1844. (b) Any of the various methods in use for producing the coloured design.

1844 G. DOOO *Textile Manuf.* ii. 58 Among calico-printers the term pattern is applied to disposition of forms, while style is applied to disposition of colours. 1874 CROOKES *Dyeing & Calico-Printing* 566 The madder styles have for a long time played the most important part in calico-printing. 1892 ARLOUGH *Dis. Occupations* 523 The art of dyeing is one characterised by very diverse methods, or, as they are called, 'styles'.

22. A kind, sort, or type, as determined by manner of composition or construction, or by outward appearance.

1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxxii, Of the latter style of countenance... were those of the peasant and his wife. 1797 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sensib.* xxxiii, There was something in her style of beauty to please them [i.e. men] particularly. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Visit Newgate*, The former [murderer]... exhibiting a style of head and set of features, which might have afforded sufficient moral grounds for his execution at any time. 1849 N. *Brit. Rev.* XI. 479 Emilia Wyndham is a complete example of the style of novel to which Mrs. Marsh is qualified to succeed. 1899 *Allbutt's*

Syst. Med. VII. 639 The 'style' of the symptoms, as I am in the habit of calling it.

b. transf. Said predicatively of a person or thing: What suits (a person's) taste; the 'sort' that (a person or set of persons) would choose or approve.

1811 Miss L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* I. 358 Had he continued to live *en garçon*, his own Chariot, little less weight than a farmer's loaded wagon, with gilt springs, would have been his style. 1880 'Ouida' *Moths* I. 145 She is not the style of the day at all, you know.

+ c. In a . . style. (a) Of a (specified) kind; (made) on a certain scale. (b) In a (good or bad) condition as regards health, mode of life, etc. *Obs.*

1772 *Test Filial Duty* II. 24 Everything here is in a great style; I shall hence forward look on the middle part of England as the miniature of nature. 1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ethelinde* II. 269 By all accounts he's in a bad style. He was always, I thought, a giddy unpromising boy. *Ibid.* III. 5 Nor should I have thrown away a thought on this [lady], had not she had the reputation of an understanding in a superior style. *Ibid.* 264 My horses are all in a fine style.

23. Manner of executing a task or performing an action or operation. Often with reference to athletics, racing, games: The manner of action of a particular performer, racehorse, etc.

1774 BURKE *Sp. Amer. Tax.* Wks. 1792 I. 551 To repeal by a denial of our right to tax in the preamble, would have cut, in the heroic style, the Gordian knot with a sword. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 157 The bold adventurer ascended from Belvidere Grounds, Dublin, . . . and in a gradual and majestic style left the shores of Ireland. 1819 in *Lond. Gaz.* (1820) No. 17629, 17670/1 That the service entrusted to him has been executed in a style most creditable to the professional skill of the Major-General himself. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* I. 21 A harge was coming up in fine style. 1833 *Q. Rev.* XLIX. 382 The style in which [he] ran, his nose almost sweeping the ground. 1879 PROCTOR *Rough Ways* (1880) 159 They row in a style, which without being actually identical with that of the London waterman, resembles it in all essential respects. 1879 *Ox. & Camb. Undergrad. Jnl.* 13 Mar. 201/2 If his staying powers can be trusted he is perhaps the best man in the boat, his style being very good. 1891 B. HARTE *First Fenn. Tinsajara* x. It was like you to . . . say all those mean, silly things to dad, . . . in your regular looney style.

b. Used absol. for: Good or fine style.

1864 *Times* 21 Mar. 9/6 Mr. Hawkshaw, in speaking for the Cambridge crew, said they had been beaten by style.

24. A mode of deportment or behaviour; a mode or fashion of life, esp. in regard to expense, display, etc.

1770 C. JENNER *Placid Man* III. iv. I. 163 He found Lady Clayton in a very high style of passion. a 1775 *Hobie Noble* xv. in *Child Ballads* IV. 3 Then Hottie Noble is that deer; I wat he carries the style fu hie! 1780 *New Newcastle Cal.* V. 161 Living in the style of a gentleman. 1788 Mrs. HUGHES *Henry & Isab.* III. 66 An opportunity of marrying in such a manner as would enable her to live in a certain style, among a certain class. c 1789 GIBSON *Autobiog.* Misc. Wks. 1796 I. 117 Between the expensive style of Paris and of Italy it was prudent to interpose some months of tranquil simplicity. 1792 GOV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 374 The society is noisy and in had style. 1798 SOPHIA LEE *Canterb. T.* *Young Lady's T.* II. 14 [He] had already brought home an immense fortune from the East, and was now to return in a high style. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* IX. 1 That gentleman, lived in what is called great style. 1816 *Remarks Eng. Manners* 87, I was convinced by their style that any overture on my part would be deemed an intrusion. 1825 LAMB *Lepus Papers* v. Wks. 1993 I. 278 What a style you do live in! what elegant curtains! 1847 C. BROOKE *Yane Eyre* xv. I began the process of ruining myself in the received style, like any other spoony. 1884 E. GARRETT *At any Cost* XIII. 246, I don't say your Miss Chrissie did anything in that style, but she lost her place here through her currying on. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 270 So we left in great style, with bands playing and soldiers presenting arms.

b. Used absol. for: Fashionable air, appearance, deportment, etc.

1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* viii. (1860) 176 Style, . . . consists in certain fashions, or certain eccentricities, or certain manners, of certain people, in certain situations, and possessed of a certain share of fashion or importance. 1835 WILLIS *Penallings* I. xxv. 175 A plain German citizen, with little or no pretensions to style. 1848 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xxvi. 233 An evident wish to throw a little style into their costume. 1885 HOWELLS *Ind. Summer* II. 16 The refined and indefinite perfume which exhaled from the ensemble of her silks, her laces, and her gloves, like an odorous version of that otherwise impalpable quality which women call style.

c. In style: splendidly, showily, according to fashionable requirements. Also *+ in a style*.

1781 W. BLANE *Ess. Hunting* (1788) 31 note, All other kind of Hounds are now entirely laid aside by those who affect to hunt in style. 1782 Miss BURNES *Cecilia* iv. ii. We began with cotillions, and finished with country dances. It was the most elegant thing you ever saw in your life; everything quite in a style. 1807 *Sporting Mag.* XXIX. 23 Every gentleman who perambulates Bond-street and the Steyne in style. 1835 DICKENS *Sk. Bos. Publ. Dinners*. The driver. . . no doubt that you may do the thing in style—turns a deaf ear to your earnest entreaties to be set down at the corner. 1874 RUSKIN *Fors. Clav.* IV. 39 This is what the modern British public thinks is 'living in style'.

d. transf. Attractive quality (in a thing).

1897 *Daily News* 18 Mar. 8/5 They found that the beer had 'more style,' as it was called, when there was a certain admixture of foreign barley.

25. A particular mode or fashion of costume.

1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* xxiv, A better style of dress. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* viii, His daughters look very well in their better style of dress. 1860 *Drafter*

& *Clothier* I. 129/1 The dress is of the style called in Paris, the robe *Impératrice*. 1866 Geo. ELIOT *F. Holt* xvi, Got up, both inside and out, as candidates in the style of the period. 1891 *Truth* 10 Dec. 1240/2 The front was all white satin, made in Empire style.

26. A person's characteristic bearing, demeanour, or manner, esp. as conducing to beauty or striking appearance.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. xv. Most amusing, delightful girl, great style! 1861 Mrs. H. WOOD *Shadow of Ashlydell* I. ii, I do not see much beauty in Charlotte Paim. I do not like her style. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drrod* in Mr. Sapsea is very proud of this, and of his voice, and of his style. 1869 Mrs. STOWE *Olden's Folk* vi. (1870) 61 There are some very homely women who have a style that amounts to something like beauty.

IV. 27. A mode of expressing dates. *Chiefly*, Either of the two methods of dating that have been current in the Christian world since the introduction of the Gregorian calendar in 1582: viz., the *New Style* (abbreviated N.S.), which is the result of the Gregorian reform, and the *Old Style* (O.S.) which follows the unreformed calendar. The New Style is occasionally called the *Roman Style*, and the Old Style the *English Style*. In historical dates earlier than 1582, however, *Roman Style*, as used by modern writers, means only that the year mentioned is to be understood as beginning on 1 Jan.

The Julian calendar was based on the assumption that the tropical year consisted of 365½ days. In order that the average calendar year should have this length, it was provided that the normal year should contain 365 days, but every fourth year 366 days. Down to A.D. 1582 the Julian calendar continued to be used by all Christian nations. In calendars and almanacs, the year began on 1 Jan. (like the Roman consular year); but for ordinary purposes the time of beginning the year was different in different places; in England, after some fluctuations, the beginning of the legal year was fixed for 25 March. After the adoption of the Christian era, the leap years were those whose number A.D. (reckoned from 1 Jan.) was divisible by 4.

The Julian estimate of 365½ days for the length of the tropical year was too great by about 11 minutes, an error which amounts to one day in about 128 years. Hence in 1582 the date of 21 March for the vernal equinox, assumed since the early 4th c. in the rule for computing Easter, was 10 days too late. To remedy this inconvenience, and to prevent its recurrence, Pope Gregory XIII, acting on the advice of the Jesuit Clavius and other eminent astronomers, ordained that in A.D. 1582 the day after 4 Oct. should be reckoned as 15 Oct., and that in future the years which had a number ending in two cyphers should not be leap years unless the number were divisible by 400. The Julian date of 1 Jan. for the beginning of the year was retained. The difference between the old and new calendars continued to be 10 days until 1700 (the first disputed leap-year), when it became 11 days; in 1800 it became 12 days, and in 1900 13 days, from which there will be no further increase till 2100.

The Gregorian calendar (so called from the name of the Pope) was speedily adopted in all Roman Catholic countries, while the other nations of Europe adhered to their traditional reckoning. In the 17th and 18th centuries, it was often found necessary to state whether a date was according to Old or New Style, or to give both datings. As the nations which accepted the reform usually began the year on 1 Jan., not, as in England, on 25 Mar., there was for the March quarter (in addition to the other difference) a discrepancy in the number of the year between the Old Style and New Style dates.

In England and Scotland the Gregorian calendar was established by the Act 24 Geo. II. c. 23 (1751), which provided that the year 1752 and all future years should begin on 1 Jan. instead of 25 Mar. (in Scotland this rule had been adopted in 1600), that the day after 2 Sep. 1752 should be reckoned the 14 Sep., and that the reformed rule for leap year should in future be followed. Ireland followed in 1788. The use of New Style is now universal throughout the Christian world with the exception of certain countries of the Greek Church; in Russia it was officially adopted by the revolutionary government in 1918.

The use of *stilus* for 'mode of dating' was current in med. L., as a specific application of the sense 'usage' (cf. 19 above). In France the expression *New Style* (*nouveau style*) had been current before the time of the Gregorian reform, with reference to the change in the beginning of the year from Easter to 1 Jan., which took place in that country in 1563.

[1589: cf. *Stilo novo*]. 1590 WOTTON *Life & Lett.* (1907) I. 239 Written the xxv of September, 1590, style of England. 1615 COCKS *Diary* 18 June (Hakl. Soc.) I. 11, I received a letter from Jorge Durois, dated in Languague, the 22nd of June, new stile. 1617 MORRISON *Itin.* I. 65 The ninth of September, after the old stile [for the new style] (used in Poland) I took my journey to Cracow. 1662 *Docum. Impschach. Buckh.* (Camden) 166. The eight and twentieth day of this present month of March, Old Style of England. 1664 SIR R. FAWCETT *Lat. in Mem. Lady Fanshawe* (1829) 329 Madrid, Wednesday, the 15th June, 1664, English Style. 1674 MOSCOW *Tutor Astron.* II. (ed. 2) 84, I look in the Calendar of Old Style for June 1. 1678 *Trial of Coleman* 28 In the month of April old stile, May new stile. 1712 BUDGE *Spect.* No. 395 ¶ 3 Telling me she looked upon the Month as then out, for that she had all along reckoned by the New Style. 1716 *Mar. Jnl.* in *Patten Hist. Rebell.* (1717) 260 It was about the middle of December (our Style) before he could reach Dunkirk. 1753 in *Wilkins Publ. Ballads* (1860) II. 311 In seventeen hundred and fifty-three The Style it was changed to Popery. 1809 R. LANGROSE *Introd. Trade* 35 Russia is . . . the only country in which bills are dated by the Old Style. 1829 S. SHAW *Staffordsh. Potteries* v. 137 At the time of altering the Style, in 1752. 1852 L. F. SIMMONS *Autob. Chas. P.* p. v, Where he was born on February 24, 1500, according to Roman Style. 1879 FROUDE *Caesar* xxii. 387 The 9th of August, old style [i.e. according to the pre-Julian reckoning], or towards the end of May by real time, Caesar had [etc.].

¶ *b. transf.* (in nonce uses).

1749 FIELING *Tom Jones* xv. ii, Then they parted to dress, it being now past three in the morning, or to reckon by the old style, in the afternoon. 1755 J. SHEEBEAR *Lydia* (1769) II. 80 By which manner of computation he was but fifty in his style, and sixty in that of all others.

V. 28. *Comb.*, as *style-like* adj.; (in sense 8) *style-flag*, *style-book*, (a) a book containing 'styles' of writs, etc., according to Scots law (see 17); (b) U.S. a book containing the methods and regulations observed in a particular printing-office (W. 1911).

1708 J. SPOTTISWOODE *Introd. Stile of Writs* Pref. (1727) a 6 b, I have thought fit to communicate the Scheme of a 'Stile-book, form'd by James Hay of Carrihber for the Use of the Gentlemen educated in his Writing-Chamber. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* V. lvi. 178 A narrative of the method of the deed has a certain old quaintness that may relieve it of the stiffness of the modern style-book. 1815 KIRBY & SA. *Entomol.* (1816) I. ix. 295 The petal-like expansion or 'style-flag' (in Irish). 1907 SCOTT *Elliot Romance Pl. Life* 197 In Mimulus the 'style-flaps' close when touched. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Orgetol.* 72 A round, lamellated star, with a projecting 'style-like axis in the centre. 1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 112 Urocentrum . . . is furnished posteriorly with a sharp style-like process.

Style (stail), *v.* Also 6-9 stile, 6 Sc. styell, 7 still (e, Sc. styll, 8 pa. pp. stilen). [*f.* STYLE sb. *F. styler* means 'to train, practise, instruct'.]

1. *trans.* To give a name or style to; to call by a name or style. Const. with complement; † also with *for*, *with*.

1562-3 FOXE *A. & M.* 812/2 Howsoever it pleaseth. . . Syr Tho. Moore, to stile Richard Hunne for a knowne and desperate heretique. c 1580 MONTGOMERIE *Misc.* P. 1. 2 Luffaria, leif of to laif so hie 3our ladyes; and thame styell no mai, But peir, the earthlie A per se. 1607 HENSON *Wks.* (1613) I. 110 Hee . . . is therefore stiled, A murderer from the beginning. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. ii. xvii. § 8. 491 So they [the Psalms] are intituled in the old Hebrew copies, though the vulgar and Septuagint, stile them otherwise. 1630 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 1634, 1312 Wmquhill Johnne lord Hailyruidous, then styllit Mr. Johnne Bothuell. 1648-9 WHITELOCKE *Mem.* (1853) II. 497 Now the commons stiled what were before ordinances at this time *acts of parliament*. 1663 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) II. 229 Such strange and unseemly titles I forbore to stile you with. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 28 The stile which thou call'st evil, but wee stile The strife of Glorie. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Mar. 1686, One Hall, who stild himself his Majesty's printer. 1721 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 253 The present Queen (as she is stild). 1796 BURKE *Reg. Peace* II. Wks. VIII. 253 That liberty was found, under Monarchies stiled absolute, in a degree unknown to the ancient commonwealths. 1829 CASSAN *Bps. of Bath & Wells* iii. 24 That from henceforward the Bishop should be stiled from both places. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 151 What we have called a fixed error is in fact a part of the phenomenon, stiled an error because it is not a part of the result we wish to observe. 1855 BROWNING *Fra Lippo Lippi* 39 Yes, I'm the painter, since you style me so. 1894 LAMB M. VERNEY *Verney Mem.* III. 95 The old man is still stiled halif in 1639.

† *b.* Of a thing: To invest with a right to be called (so-and-so). *Obs.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 19 Both sexe goe naked, a linnen cloth only about their middles, which stiles them modest.

† *c.* To sign (a letter) with one's name and title. *Obs.*

1618 BOLTON *Florus* II. xii. (1636) 128 When he wrote to the Roman Generall, . . . and stiled the letter, he put himself down in it by the name of 'King'.

† 2. To name or address with honorific titles; to honour with a title. *Sc. Obs.*

1508 DUNBAR *Flying 3* Quhill he's thame self aboif the sternis stild. *Ibid.* 103 Sen thow with wirschep wald sa fane he stild, Hail, souverane senjeour. 1535 LYONSAY *Satyre* 599 Howbeit I haif lang tyme bene exyllit, I traist in God my name suld 3it be styllit. 1552-4 *Monarchie* 4666 The pure Preist thynkis he gettis no rycht, Be he nocht styllt lyke ane Knycht, And callit 'schir' affore his name.

† 3. To relate or express in literary form. With adv.: To express or phrase in a specified style. *Obs.* 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. iv. § 1 In the later [sense] it [sc. poetry] is . . . one of the principall Portions of learning; and is nothing else but Fained History, which may be stiled as well in Prose as in Verse. 1605 *First Pl. Jeronimo* I. ii. 43 The phrase he vseth must be gently styllt. The king hath warned him to be smooth and mild.

† 4. To order, direct to a purpose. *Obs.*

1584 HUNSON *Du Bartas* *Judith* iv. (1603) 58 So wise Merari all his studie stilde, To facion well the manners of this childe.

5. To pierce with a stylet.

1736 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1737) II. 10 The Substance of the Ears should be . . . free from Flesh; and their Points when stiled or pricked should be nearer than their Roots.

6. To execute (a design) with a stylus on a prepared ground.

1854 MACLISE in *Builder* 27 Feb. 150/3 The cartoon to be punctured or stiled on the wall and slavishly copied.

Style, *obs.* form of STEEL, STILE, STILL.

† **Styled**, *pp. a.* *Obs. rare.* [*f.* STYLE *v.* + -ED 1.] Having a certain style or designation.

a 1605 GORGES in *Farr S. P. Jas. I* (1847) 315 When Tyme our styled yere did end, And change begonne your raigne, Then Time ref vs a soueraigne blisse, Which change re-pay'de us with gaïne.

Styleless (stoi'less), *a.* [*f.* STYLE sb. + -LESS.]

1. Devoid of style, in various senses. Hence

Stylelessness.

1796 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) IV. 196 An abode which,

though a mansion...spacious to my utmost wish, hreathes of nothing above the level of mere common and stileless life. 1885 *Contemp. Rev.* July 106 The modern styleless Parisian images...which are now the eyesore of most Roman Catholic churches. 1893 STEVENSON *Lett.* (1899) II. 374 The British pig returns to his true love, the love of the styleless, of the shapeless, of the slaphdash and the disorderly. 1911 H. O. TAYLOR *Mediaeval Mind* II. vi. xxxi. The only trouble is stylelessness. In fine, an absence of quality characterizes Carolingian prose. 1912 *Nation* 20 Apr. 95/1 All his novels...are styleless, formless, abounding in digressions.

2. *Bot.* Of an ovary: Having no styles.
1821 S. F. GRAY *Brit. Plants* I. 152 Ovary...Styleless, accephalium. Not having any styles.

Stylet (stai'let). Forms: 7-9 stilet, 8 stillet, 9 stilletta, 8- stilet. [a. F. *stilet*, ad. It. *stiletto*: see *STILETTO*.]

1. *Surg.* A slender probe. Also, a wire run through a catheter or cannula in order to stiffen it or to clear it.

1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 458. I thrust a Stilet or Probe into the Cavity of the Vertebrae. 1722 *Ibid.* XXXII. 84 First, Pass the Catheter, then draw out the Stilet. 1806 *Med. Frnl.* XV. 226, I found the instrument [a catheter] advance suddenly for the space of half an inch, but on withdrawing the stilette, nothing but a few drops of blood followed. 1846 BRITAN *Tr. Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 271. Ware accidentally observed that when a metallic stilet is placed in the canal, the overflow of tears almost immediately ceases...His stilet is a metallic wire about an inch and a quarter long...The patient wears it all his life. 1864 T. Holmes *Syst. Surg.* IV. 1047 In addition to these, the Surgeon should have a dozen elastic catheters, in graduated series, fitted with wire stilettes, and a few straight solid bougies. 1871 MEADOWS *Man. Midwifery* (ed. 2) 349 The first step to be taken is to puncture the membranes. This may readily be done by means of a stilet, or a common hairpin. 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1033 If necessary, a stilet, passed through the puncture for stop, can be used for introduction. The fixation with two catheters, done in the first instance, is useful on emergency.

2. +a. *Bot.* = *STYLE sb.* 8.
1720 P. BLAIR *Bot. Ess.* i. 14 The Pistillum or Pestil, the Stylus or Stillet, the Apices or Tops. 1723 *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 444 This Stilet ordinarily splits into 3 Parts, just opposite to the Top of the Stamina.

b. *Tool.* = *STYLE sb.* 9, 10.
1834 MCMURTER *Cruiser's Anim. Kingd.* 456 In Stratiomys...the antennae are much longer than the head, the first and last joint being greatly elongated; the latter is fusiform...consisting of at least five distinct rings, without an abrupt stilet at the extremity. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 492/2 In the Dragonflies there are small flattened appendages...which are called stilettes. 1872 A. S. PACKARD *Guide Study Insects* (ed. 3) 58 The abdomen is oov pointed at the extremity and divided into the rudiments of the two anal styles, which form large, acute tubercles. 1889 *Harvardicke's Sci. Gossip* XXV. 213/1 A crystalline stilet...found in the stomach of some snails. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VIII. 944 This veneno-salivary gland is situated in the head of the mosquito, communicating by means of a long duct with the base of the middle stilet or lingua.

+3. = *STYLE sb.* 1, *STYLUS I. Obs.*
1750 FREEMAN *Herculeanum in Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 139 A sort of standish, or inkhorn, in which were found many styles or pens, with which they wrote in those days.

b. A kind of pencil for the use of the blind.
1819 tr. *Guillie's Ess. Blind* (1809) 97 The stilet, or pencil should be held with the thumb, the fore-finger, and the middle-finger...The blind, in general, have the fault of holding the stilet too close between their fingers. 1883 *Daily News* 17 May 2/3 Girls and lads...writing their exercises with stylets with great rapidity...Others were taking notes with great rapidity by the familiar aid of the stilet and the brass perforated rule.

c. A pointed marking instrument; a graving tool.
1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xx. The strong hieroglyphics graven as with iron stilet on his brow. *Ibid.* xli. Her eye grazing me with its hard ray like a steel stilet. 1872 S. MOSTYN *Perplexity* I. xiii. 260 Already I seem to trace the stilet of life to certain lines about my lineaments. 1874 J. GEIKIE *Ge. Ice Age* vi. 79 Stones used as chisels and stylets by the ice. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Oct. 6/1 Sand was placed on the floor, and each time the pendulum passed over it a new track was marked by the stilet in regular deviation.

4. A stiletto, dagger.
1820 SCOTT *Abbot* iv. Whether it be a stilet, which we have borrowed from the treacherous Italian, or a dirk. 1842 BROWNING *In a Gondola* 103 While...Gian pinions me, Himself has past His stilet thro' my back; I reel. 1866 MERE-DITH *Vittoria* viii. One sharp scar...he owed to the knife of a friend, by name Sarpo, who had got things ready to betray him, and struck him: but, striking, like a novice, on the bone, the stilet stuck there.

5. *Comb.*
1878 BRADY *Copepoda* I. 19 Artotrogidae...Mandibles stilet-shaped. 1880 *Ibid.* III. 12 Stilet-shaped.

Stylesswort (stai'lwōt). *Bot.* [f. *STYLE sb.* (assumed to be equivalent to Gr. *στυλος*, whence *STYLIDUM*) + *WORT sb.*] Lindley's name for a plant of the genus *Stylidium*, or of the N.O. *Stylidiaceae*, of which this is the type. Also *attrib.*

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 666 *Stylidiaceae*—Stylessworts. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* 892 *Stylidiaceae*, the *Stylidium* or Stylesswort Family. 1880 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 5) 600 *Stylidiaceae*, the Stylesswort Order.

Styliard, etc. obs. ff. *STEELIARD* I.

|| **Stylidium** (stai'lidm). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Swartz 1807), f. Gr. *στυλ-ος* column + *-ιδιον* dim. suffix (here used loosely).] A genus of gamopetalous plants, native in Australia, India, and Ceylon, remarkable for the irritability of the column formed by the union of the stamens and style.

The genus had been named *Candollea* by Labillardiere in 1805; this older name has been recently revived in accordance with the rule that the earliest botanical name given to a genus should be preserved. Hence the N. O. of which the genus is the type is now often called *Candollea* for the earlier *Stylidiaceae* or *Stylididae*.

1829 T. CASTLE *Introd. Bot.* 154 A New Holland genus named stylidium. 1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lex.* 340 The shrinking of the Mimosa, the collapsing of Dionaea, and the elastic spring of Stylidium [may be due to galvanism]. 1878 DARWIN *Life & Lett.* III. 287 As far as I know, Stylidium is the sole case of sensitive pistil. 1880 BERRY *Bot.* 512 Species of Stylidium are grown in conservatories.

Styliferous (stai'li-fēris), a. *Bot. and Zool.* [f. mod.L. *stylifer*, f. *styl-us* *STYLE sb.*: see *FEROUS*.] Bearing a style or stylics. a. *Bot.* (see *STYLE sb.* 8). b. *Zool.* (see *STYLE sb.* 10).

a. 1835 LINCOLN *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 387 The inferior opening of the styliferous canal. 1878 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* (ed. 2) 78 The styliferous and placenterious axis.

b. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvii. 370 Anus styliferous. 1871 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kined.* (ed. 4) 171 Nemer-tean Helminthozoa...Other glandular structures...are in communication with the styliferous cavity.

Styliform (stai'li-fōm), a. *Anat., Zool., Min.* [ad. mod.L. *styliformis*, f. *styl-us* *STYLE sb.*: see *FORM*.] Shaped like a stylus.

1598 BANISTER *Hist. Man* 1.9 These stiliforme, or spur-like processes are prominent. 1741 A. MONRO *Anal.* (ed. 3) 114 From near the Point...a sharp-pointed Process is frequently produced downwards, which some call *Styliform*. 1819 SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compendium* 292 Styliform joint of antenna. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Oryctol.* 71 The solid styliform axes projecting beyond the tubes. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxix. 167 They have no anal...styliform appendages. 1828 STANK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 433 Polypyl...Gen. 30. Stylina, Lam. Stony, forming simple masses...axis styliform. 1839-47 T. R. JONES in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 95/2 A long styliform bone generally composed of 53 Rhipiptera...Mouth furnished with a pair of small styliform palpaligerous mandibles. 1885 J. J. QUERICH *Corall-Reefs in Challenger Rep.* XVI. 111. 56 The styliform prolongation of the columella generally absent.

Hence + *Styliformed* a., in the same sense.

1598 BANISTER *Hist. Man* 1.10 The fourth processes [of the temporal bone]...beginning nere vnto the roote of the stiliformed. *Ibid.* 111. 42 The stiliformed Processes of Hyoides.

Styline (stai'lain), a. *Bot. rare.* [f. *STYLE sb.* + *-INE*.] Of or belonging to the style; stylic.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1107/2.

Styling (stai'lin), [f. *STYLE v.* + *-ING* I.] Ornament consisting of patterns traced by a style.

1807 *Morn. Star* 19 July, The ceilings...are coloured pale blue, with panels of pink styling.

Stylish (stai'lish), a. Also + *stishish*. [f. *STYLE sb.* + *-ISH*.]

1. Of persons, their appearance or manners, also of dress, equipage, etc.: Noticeable for 'style' or conformity to the fashionable standard of elegance; showily fashionable.

1797 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* xxx. A smart, stishish girl, they say, but not handsome. 1800 ELIZA SOUTHGATE BOWNE *Girls' Life Eighty Yrs. Ago* (1883) 223, I must either cut my hair or have one [a wig], I cannot dress it at all stishish. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 132 All who would be considered as admitted in the stishish arcana. 1815 CHALMERS in *Hanna Lia* (1850) II. 8 My lodgings...consist of a dining-room and bed-room, perhaps not so stishish as I could have wished, but [etc.]. 1831 O. W. HOLMES *My Aunt* 21 He sent her to a stishish school. 1847 C. BRONTE *Jane Eyre* xxi, Her dress...looked as stishish as the other's looked puritanical. 1851 J. H. NEWMAN *Pres. Posit. Catholics* 16 They prout about with handsome stocks and stishish waistcoats, and gold chains about their persons. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Oct. 8/4 A large farmer...attired in good broad-cloth of stishish cut. 1884 LAOF F. VERNER *Peasant Properties* etc. (1885) II. 250 But 'stishish' is of the shop, shoppish, and belongs to the dialect of milliners' apprentices and waiting-maids alone...in England. 1884 *Punch* 1 Nov. 215/1 Rather stishish to have a double-barrelled name. 1902 S. E. WHITE *Blazed Trail* lvii, Occasionally he might have noticed...a besivered pair clamping before a stishish vehicle.

2. In occasional uses: Having 'style' (in various senses: see *STYLE sb.* 14, 23, 25 d).

1892 WALSH *Ten* 86 An exceedingly black, 'silky' and stishish leaf tea. 1895 *Daily News* 17 May 3/7 Hearne was bowled for a most patient and stishish innings of 65. 1920 *Athenaeum* 7 July 12/1 He has produced...a piece of lively and stishish writing.

Hence **Stylishly** *adv.*, **Stylishness**.

1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northanger Abb.* viii, Her air, though it had not all the decided pretension, the resolute stishishness of Miss Thorpe's, had more real elegance. 1879 MISS BRADON *Vixen* III. 230 Why should you...lean off dressing stishishly? 1898 *Daily Chron.* 8 Oct. 6/6 The plaintiff, a stishish-dressed young lady.

Stylist (stai'stist), [f. *STYLE sb.* + *-IST*. Cf. F. *styliste* (late 19th c.), G. *stilist*.] A writer who is skilled in or cultivates the art of literary style; a writer as characterized by his style.

1795 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XVIII. 522 He even delights in assisting the reader to trace his eternal allusions to their source; in pointing out...the stylist whose epithet he transplants, or the philosopher whose inference he impresses. 1849 *Port Henry Cary* Wks. 1865 III. 68 A style that, as times go—in view of such stylists as Mr. Briggs for example—may be termed respectable. 1873 FITZEDWARD *HALL Mod. Engl.* 10 The latter [Addison] while notably distinguished, as a stylist, for ease...combines with it the extreme of inexactness. 1882 M. PATTERSON *Ers.* (1889) I. 127 Cotton's version 'orator' here misrepresents the French 'orateur,' which means 'stylist,' not speaker. 1882 JEBB

Bentley 208 By his Latin compositions...Scaliger is connected with the Italian age of Latin stylists. 1882 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 2 June 5 She has evidently adopted for her model two great living stylists, Mr. Pater and Mr. J. A. Symonds. 1911 G. MACDONALD *Roman Wall Scot.* I. 15 Herodian...was too much of a stylist to live up to his own professions.

Stylistic (stai'istik), a. and sb. Also *stilistic*. [f. *STYLE sb.* + *-IST* + *-ic*; after G. *stilistisch* adj., *stilistisch* sb.]. *Adj.* Pertaining to literary style.

1860 G. P. MANSIE *Lect. Engl. Lang.* 82 Njala...which, as an example of pure stylistic excellence, may fairly be pronounced altogether unsurpassed. 1854 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gl. xvi. ix. IV. 380 Mere grammatical stylistic skin-deep work. 1877 E. W. GOSSE *North. Studies*, 4 *Danish Poets* (1890) 227 Paul Heyse...with his lyrical drama of *Amor and Psyche*, a work displaying stylistic gift of the first order. 1883 R. L. STEVENSON in *Mag. of Art* Nov. 26/2 The engendering idea of some works is stylistic; a technical preoccupation stands them instead of some robust principle of life. 1888 *Jewish Q. Rev.* I. 77 Historical, linguistic, and stylistic peculiarities converge, he thinks, to prove this. 1911 H. O. TAYLOR *Mediaeval Mind* vi. xxxi. II. 152 The stylistic genius of Augustine and Jerome.

b. *sb.* The science of literary style; the study of stylistic features. Also (more commonly) **Stylistics** [see *-ICS*].

1846 WORCESTER, *Stylistic*, the art of forming a good style in writing; a treatise on style. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* II. 965 Giving proper place to New Testament stylistics and rhetoric. 1906 *Month* Feb. 215 A question of 'Stylistic,' to adopt a convenient, though to English ears an uncouth, German expression.

So **Stylistical** a. = **STYLISTIC** a. **Stylistically** *adv.*, with regard to literary or artistic style; also, in a stylized or conventional manner.

1883 A. J. EVANS in *Archaeol. Rev.* II. 323 An ivory object...so stylistically carved as to remind us of the treatment of some late Celtic bronze articles. 1889 *Class. Rev.* III. 8/2 The reproductions look pretty, but are far from being stylistically satisfactory. 1897 *Ibid.* XI. 284/1 Great numbers of stylistical peculiarities are required for correct inferences. 1911 H. O. TAYLOR *Mediaeval Mind* II. xiv. I. 246 Stylistically, these great church mosaics belonged to antique art. 1915 *Nation* (N.Y.) 10 June 650/1 Several glazed pieces, notably the Visitation, [etc.] seem stylistically to belong before 1440.

Stylite (stai'loit). *Ecol. Hist.* Also in Gr. form **stylites** (stai'loit'iz). [ad. Eccl. Gr. *στυλῖτης*, f. *στυλ-ος* pillar: see *-ITE*.] An ascetic who lived on the top of a pillar. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

a. 1638 MEDE *Apostasy Later Times* (1641) 150 Peter à Metra, a famous Stylite, or Pillar-Monk. 1753 R. CLAYTON *Frnl. Fr. Cairo* 10 *M. Sinai* 12 Sept. 1722, The second [chapel] is of St. Simon the Stylite. 1831 K. H. DICER *Mores Cath.* (1845) I. ii. 114 St. Gregory, of Tours, relates his conversation with the monk Wulfilaich, who had lived the life of a Stylite in the diocese of Trèves. 1877 SMITH & WACE's *Dict. Chr. Biog.* I. 14/2 In conjunction with a Stylite monk, Daniel, he placed himself at the head of the opposition to the Emperor Basiliscus. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* III. 2256 Stylites are mentioned as far down as the twelfth century. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 5 Jan. 4/6 Many as are the various eccentric sects that have appeared in America...no one seems to have thought of reviving the Stylite mode of life.

b. 1776 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* xlii. 250 At Patrae was one of the living statues, then not infrequent; a madman standing on a column. To this Stylites did Luke minister for ten years. 1867 EMILY F. BOWDEN tr. *Cress. Hahn-hahn's Fathers of Desert* 369 Another renowned Stylites was Simeon the younger, who died in 556, after he had stood for sixty-eight years upon columns.

Hence **Stylitic** (stai'itik) a., pertaining to or characteristic of the Stylites. **Stylitism** (stai'itiz'm), the mode of life or the ascetic principles of the Stylites.

1839 D. D. BLACK *Hist. Brechin* 268 These anchorites were called Stelites, from their living on pillars...The Stylitic [sic] system began in the east in the year 460. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. xv. 312 Stylitism, eremitic fanaticisms and fakesisms. 1882 H. C. MERIVALE *Faunt of E.* II. ii. v. 207 Your little tirade just now was a disguised farewell to the stishic life, and to roots and water. You are tired of misanthropy as a profession.

Stylize (stai'loiz), v. [f. *STYLE sb.* + *-IZE*, after G. *stilisieren*.] *trans.* To conform (an artistic representation) to the rules of a conventional style; to conventionalize. Chiefly in pa. pple. Hence **Stylized** *pple* a.; also **Stylization**.

1898 *Q. Rev.* July 97 The stylized and eclectic art of Tyre. 1901 A. J. EVANS in *Oxf. Univ. Gaz.* 12 Feb. 339/1 A highly stylized bull's leg of ivory, from a stool. 1904 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 428 The comparison of form in real objects and form as modified, 'stylized,' by art. 1908 A. J. EVANS in *Anthropol. & Classics* 12 The progressive degeneration and stylization of the heads of horses, goats, deer and oxen. 1912 H. G. SPEARING *Childh. of Art* v. 118 Stylisation...is now generally admitted to be a sort of degeneration, though some consider it only as a stage in the evolution of art to a higher plane.

Styll, obs. form of *STILE*, *STYLE*.

Styll(e), obs. forms of *STILL*.

Styllathre, obs. form of *STILLATORY sb.*

Stylleche, **Stylly** (che, obs. ff. *STILLY*).

Stylo (stai'lo). Short for *STYLOGRAPH* (*pen*).

1890 *Stationery & Bookselling* 30 Apr. 111/2 The arrangements of the 'British Stylo' are such as to secure an immutability from that 'getting out of order' so common to the stylo when first introduced. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 29 July 3/1 All that is needed is a writing-pad and a stylo pen.

Stylo- (stai'lo), before a vowel **styl-**, used as combining form of Gr. *στυλος* pillar in scientific words. *Styloglossal* [Gr. *γλῶσσα* tongue], a.

pertaining to the styloid process and the tongue; *sb.* = *styloglossus* (in recent Dicts.). || **Styloglossus** († *-glossum*), a muscle arising from the styloid process and inserted in the tongue. **Stylo-mandibular**, **Stylo-maxillary** *adjs.*, used to designate a ligament which connects the styloid process and the lower jaw-bone. **Stylo-matophorous** *a.* [Gr. *στυματ-, στυμα* eye, *-φόρος* bearing] belonging to the snorder *Stylo-matophora* of pulmonate gastropods (land-snails and slugs), which have eyes borne on the tips of a pair of retractile tentacles. **Stylopharyngeal**, *a.* belonging to the styloid process and the pharynx; *sb.* = *stylopharyngeus* (in recent Dicts.). || **Stylopharyngeus**, a muscle arising from the styloid process and separating the superior and middle constrictions of the pharynx. || **Stylostemon** [Gr. *στυμον*: see **STAMEN**] (see quot.).

1871 PHILLIPS, **Styloglossum*, 1884 Blancard's *Phys. Dict.*, *Styloglossum*, is that pair of muscles which lift up the Tongue. 1878 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Styloglossus*, a pair of muscles, running off sharp and fleshy, from the *Processus Styloides*. 1881 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 177 The *Styloglossus* muscle. 1887 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 376 The 'stylo-mandibular' ligament. 1881 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 177 **Stylo-mandibular* Ligament. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 477 The **Stylo-matophorous Pulmonata*. 1884 tr. Blancard's *Phys. Dict.*, **Stylopharyngeus* is a pair of muscles that dilate the Gullet. 1897 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 377 The *Stylo-pharyngeus* is always present though small. 1886 HENSLow *Dict. Bot. Terms*, **Stylostemon*, an epigynous stamen, originating in adhesion of the filament to the style.

Stylobata (*stai'lobā'tā*). *Arch.* [a. L. *stylobata*, ad. Gr. *στυλοβάτης*, f. *στυλο-s* pillar + *-βάτης*, f. *βαίνειν* to walk, step.] = next.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* Cijh. If ye will set Stylobates, or Pedestal, vnder your pillar, thus ye shal begin. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Parallel Archit.* etc. 123 The Stylobates and Pedistals of Columns. 1771 W. NEWTON tr. *Vitruvius' Archit.* tit. iiii. (1791) 55 The stylobates should be wrought in such a manner, as to leave in the middle the adjection for the unequal scamilli. 1828-9 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) V. 311/2 Under each column in the range the stylobates is generally broken so that its face projects a little forward.

Stylobate (*stai'lobā'tē*). *Arch.* Also *g* -bat. [ad. L. *stylobata*: see prec.] A continuous basement upon which a row of columns is supported. See **STEREOBATE**.

1694 MONTREUX *Rabelais* v. xliii. If Stylobates or Foot-steps. 1833 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 314 Fifty-two columns standing on a circular stylobat. 1887 *Gentl. Mag.* XCvii. ii. 11 A circular temple, raised on a stylobate of three steps. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 9 Dec. 15/1 The temple rests on a stylobate, having a finely moulded base and surbase. 1902 A. J. EVANS in *Ann. Brit. Sch. Athens* 1901-2, 48 A raised base or stylobate which formed a division between the two halves of the Megaron.

Stylograph (*stai'lograf*). [f. mod. L. *stylus*, incorrect form of L. *stilus* STYLE + *-GRAPH*.]

† L. (See quot.) *Obs. rare*.
1866 J. HOGG in *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1870) IX. 25 On a profane stylograph of the Crucifixion, at Rome. *Ibid.* I venture to form the new title stylograph—signifying a sketch, or drawing, or writing, made with a style.

2. A stylographic pen. Also *stylograph pen*.
1882 *Knowledge* 9 June 28/2 Glass stylographs. *Ibid.* 29/4 Most people who use mine think them superior to the ordinary stylographs. 1888 RYE *Records & Rec. Searching* 106 He must not use ink—not even from a stylograph. 1899 SOMERVILLE & ROSS *Expt. Irish R. M.* ii. I took out my stylograph pen and finished a letter to Philippa.

Stylographic (*stai'lografik*), *a.* [Formed as prec. + *-GRAPHIC*.]

1. Relating to stylography or writing with a style (see quot.). ? *Obs.*

1808 R. WEDGWOOD *Patent Specif.* No. 3110 An apparatus for producing several original writings or drawings at one and the same time which I call a Penn-stylograph or pen and stylographic manifold writer. 1846 WORCESTER, *Stylographic, Stylographical*, relating to stylography. *Crosman*, 1847-54 WEATHER, *Stylographic*, pertaining to or used in stylography; as, *stylographic cards*, cards which may be written upon with a style. *Stylographic pencil*, a pencil or style for this kind of writing.

2. *Stylographic pen*: a variety of fountain-pen, having no nib, but a fine perforated writing-point fed with ink from the reservoir in the stem; in this point is fitted a fine needle, which when pushed back in the act of writing opens a valve so as to permit the flow of the ink.

1880 *Harper's Monthly Mag.* LX. 624 A ream of paper, and a stylographic pen. 1892 G. & W. GROSSMITH *Diary of a Nobody* xviii. A new patent stylographic pen, which cost me nine-and-sixpence.

Hence **Stylographical** *a.* (Worcester 1846), **Stylographically** *adv.* (Webster 1864).

Stylography (*stai'lografi*). ? *Obs.* [Formed as prec. + *-GRAPHY*.] A method of writing, drawing, or engraving with a style (see quot.).

1840 SMART, *Stylography*, art of writing with a style. 1846 WORCESTER, *Stylography*... A name given to a new method of engraving or drawing, invented by Mr. J. C. Crosman, performed by the use of a style on a tablet. *Hale*, 1853 R. HUNT *Sci. Exh.* in *Art. Fyn. Illustr. Catal.* lv. p. xvi/1 'Stylography'—a [Danish] process bearing much analogy to our graphography.

Stylohyal (*stai'loi'al*), *a.* and *sb.* *Anat.* [f. *STYLO* + *HYOID* + *-AL*.] Epithet of one of the

bones of the hyoid arch, constituting in man the styloid process of the temporal bone. Chiefly as *sb.* = stylohyal bone.

1846 OWEN in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 1. 236 A slender styloform bone, the 'stylohyal'. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 64 A stylohyal process, may be distinguished. 1884 COUES N. Amer. Birds 186 A bone called stylo-hyal, or 'styloid process of the temporal'.

Stylohyoid (*stai'loi'oid*), *a.* and *sb.* *Anat.* [ad. mod. L. *stylohyoid-eus* (see below), f. *STYLO* + *HYOIDEUS* (see **HYOIDEAN** and **HYOID**).] *a. adj.* Of or pertaining to the stylohyal and the hyoid bone. *b. sb.* The stylohyoid muscle or *stylohyoides*, a muscle connecting the styloid process and the hyoid bone.

1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. *Stylo-Hyoideus*, is a Muscle of the Os-Hyoideus, arising, from near the middle of the *Processus Styloformis*. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 377 The stylo-hyoid branch [of the facial nerve] is distributed to the stylo-hyoid muscle. 1873 G. FLEMING tr. *Chauveau's Comp. Anat. Dom. Anim.* 722 The stylo-hyoid nerve. 1897 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 377 The typical carnivorous stylo-hyoid seems to consist of two parts, superficial and deep.

Hence **Stylohyoid** *a.* = prec. (Cf. F. *stylohyoidien*). 1891 *Century Dict.* 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Styloid (*stai'loid*), *a.* *Anat.* and *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *styloid-es*, a. Gr. *στυλοειδής* (Galen) like a style, f. *στυλο-s* pillar: see *-OID*, Cf. F. *styloïde*.] Resembling a style in shape; styloform. Applied chiefly to several slender pointed processes of bone, e.g. the spine that projects from the base of the temporal bone.

1615 CROOK *Body of Man* 17 Which runneth from the process called Styloides unto the fourth bone of the wrist. 1684 Blancard's *Phys. Dict.*, *Styloides*, are Processes of bone fashioned backward like a Pencil, fastened into the Basis of the Skull itself. 1709 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 143 Two Styloid Processes. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Ont. Oryctol.* 72 The styloid projecting axis rises from a depression in the centre. 1846 OWEN in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 1. 237 A styloid piece of the os hyoides. 1873 G. FLEMING tr. *Chauveau's Comp. Anat. Dom. Anim.* 54 By its inferior extremity, the styloid bone is united either to the styloid nucleus or the styloid cornu. 1897 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 377 *Styloglossus*.—This is by far the best developed of all the styloid muscles in Carnivora.

Styloilite (*stai'loi'it*). *Geol.* [f. Gr. *στυλο-s* pillar + *-LITE*.] (See quot.). Also *attrib.*

1866 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Classified* 99 Styloilites are a very singular formation in certain limestones, dolomites, or marls; they consist of irregular and longitudinally striped cylinders standing at right angles to the rocks' stratification. 1888 A. GEIKIE *Text bk. Geol.* 313 The so-called 'lignillites', 'eposmites', or 'styloilites'... are cylindrical or columnar bodies varying in length up to more than four inches, and in diameter to two or more inches. 1888 *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXIII. 493 The styloilite structure often seen in massive limestones.

Hence **Styloilitic** *a.*, of the nature of, or containing, styloilites.

1866 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Classified* 289 Dolomite is seldom oolitic, slaty, fibrous, or styloilitic [*sic*].

Styloimastoid (*stai'loimā'stoid*), *a.* *Anat.* [f. *STYLO* + *MASTOID*.] Common to the styloid and mastoid processes of the temporal bone.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 681/2 The stylo-mastoid hole, so called from its situation between the styloid and mastoid processes. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 369 The stylo-mastoid vein. 1877 W. TURNER *Introd. Hum. Anat.* II. 467 A stylo-mastoid branch, which enters the stylo-mastoid foramen.

Styloized (*stai'loi'zid*), *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* [f. *styplo-s* (see def.) + *-IZE* + *-ED*.] Of a bee: infested by a parasite of the genus *Stylops* or a kindred genus.

1850 *Zoologist* VIII. 2827, I have observed that Styloized bees are the first to make their appearance in spring. 1899 D. SHARP *Insects* II. 26 A styloized male bee.

Styloped (*stai'lopid*). *Bot.* Anglicized form of next.

1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 886 Ovary, crowned with a double disk or styloped. 1888 HENSLow *Orig. Floral Struct.* 72 It is this cord which constitutes the styloped when the fruit is ripe.

Stylopodium (*stai'lopoi'diŭm*). *Bot.* Pl. -podia (-pō'diā). [mod. L. (Hoffmann), f. Gr. *στυλο-s* pillar (see **STYLE** sb. 8) + *ποδ-, pōds* foot.] The double fleshy disk from which the style of the *Umbelliferae* arises.

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 137. 1863 ROYLE & HEADLAND *Med. Med.* (ed. 3) 466 *Narthex Asafoetida*... Stylopodia urceolate and plicated.

Stylospore (*stai'lospō's*). *Bot.* [a. F. *stylospore*, f. Gr. *στυλο-s* pillar (see **STYLE** sb. 8) + *σπορά SPORE*.] A name for the naked spores in certain fungi, which are produced at the tips of short thread-like cells. Hence **Stylosporous** *a.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, a stylospore.

1851 tr. *Tulane in Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* Ser. II. VIII. 119 We may apply the name of stylospores to those which originate naked, that is to say, from linear stalk-like cells. *Ibid.* 120 The stylosporous *perithecia*. 1897 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 390 Stylosporous stage: *Cenotheca phacioides*. *Ibid.* 420 Stylospores, stalked spores.

Stylostegium (*stai'lostē'diŭm*). *Bot.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *στυλο-s* (see prec.) + *στεγ- or στεγ- os* roof. (App. intended as a more correct substitute

for **STYLOTEGIUM**.] The inner corona enveloping the style in *Stapelia* and other *Asclepiads*.

1866 HENSLow *Dict. Bot. Terms*, *Stylostegium* (στυλοστέγη a style, στεγή a roof). A peculiar form of cucullus surrounding the style.

Stylole (*stai'loi'tē*), *a. Zool.* [f. **STYLE** sb. or **STYLUS** + *-OLE*.] Of sponge-spicules: Having the form of a style or stylus.

1886 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 590 Spicules... stylostylole or stylole. 1887 S. O. RIMLEY in *Challenger Rep.* XX. 96 *Megasclera stylole* to a stylole.

Stylostegium (*stai'lostē'diŭm*). *Bot.* [mod. L. f. Gr. *στυλο-s* pillar (regarded as the source of **STYLE** sb. 8) + *τέγ- os* roof.] Earlier synonym of **STYLOTEGIUM**.

1821 S. F. GRAY *Brit. Plants* I. 163 Hood, *Stylostegium*. A hollowing out of the united filaments of the stamens, covering the ovary like a hood. 1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 121. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*

Stylus (*stai'lys*). Also *stilus*. [a. L. *stylus*, incorrect form of *stilus*: see **STYLE** sb.]

1. = **STYLE** sb. 1.

1807 J. LANDSEER *Lect. Engraving* iii. 119 Lines drawn with a stylus or steel point (commonly called an etching needle) on copper. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* etc. ii. 101 The early Babylonians had a practice of tracing out various figures, with a stylus or point. 1834 LYTON *Pompeii* iii. 1. A stylus and tablets of no ordinary size. 1881 A. WARR *Mech. Industr.* 126 The next operation [in etching] is to employ the stylus, or point. 1882 *Chambr. Jnl.* 4 Feb. 81 The pencil outlines are then cut sharply on the friable surface with a stylus. 1884 J. PAIN *Some Lit. Recoll.* (1885) 75 This delicate microscopic writing, looking as if it were done with a stylus.

2. The tracing-point applied to the record of a phonograph.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2518/2 (*Telephone*). The other arm terminates in a stylus which normally rests upon an ink-ribbon over the bed of the receiving-table. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 295 The membrane carries a stylus, which also participates in the motion, and records it upon the blackened paper. 1892 W. GILBERT *Phonograph* 13 note. In some of Mr. Edison's recent instruments, two styluses are used.

3. The gnomon of a sun-dial; = **STYLE** sb. 7.
1796 MORSE *Amer. Ger.* 1. 18 A species of sun-dial, having a stylus or gnomon erected perpendicularly upon an horizontal plane.

4. A pointer or finger; = **STYLE** sb. 6.

1844 *Month. Exam.* 16 Sept. 6/2 A curious Kalender, with an astronomical volvelle of which the stylus had been preserved.

5. *Bot.* = **STYLE** sb. 8.

Used as mod. L. in Ray *Meth. Plant. Emend.* (1703) 202. 1728 J. DOUGLASS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 570 They... fall to picking out the Filamenta Styli, or Chives, and together with them, a pretty long Portion of the Stylus itself, or String to which they are joined. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 457/1 Both have one stylus, and one long seed. 1856 HENSLow *Dict. Bot. Terms*, *Stylus*. The style. Also the Ostium of certain Fungi.

6. *Zool.* A style or stylus.

1856-8 W. CLARK Van der Horren's *Zool.* I. 53 *Trichodina*, Body oval, with vibratile cilium, without cilia or styli. 1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 416/2 (*Sponges*) By the suppression of one of the rays of an osca, an acute spicule or stylus results. 1887 S. O. RIMLEY in *Challenger Rep.* XX. 84 Spicules.—*Megasclera*: long but very slender stylus.

Styly, *obs.* form of **STYLUS** *adv.*

Styme, *stime* (*staim*), *sb.* Chiefly Sc. and north. Forms: 3-4-7-*styme*, 5-*styme*, (9) *steyme*, (*stym*). [Of obscure origin.]

The Icel. *skíma* ('Fra dagmálum til nóns sá ekki skímu úti beldr en menn væru blindir', *Ist. Ann.* 254. c.1683) coincides in use with the Eng. word.]

1. In the phrase *not to see a styme*: to be unable to see at all.

1300 *Cursor M.* 19652 Noþer he ete þan thre dais time, Ne þe kenne mocht se a styme. c.1475 HENRYSON *Poems* III. 86 To kene he self a styme it [the spirit] may nocht se, For stammeris [M.S. scammeris] on elþir effeccioun. c.1568 A. SCOTT *Poems* xxiii. 23 Thow [Cupid] markis quhair nevyr styme thow seis, Bot hittis be gais. 1635 *Jackson Creed* viii. iv. 36 If a man cannot see (as we say) a stime, but with one eye, we account it no sollecisme to say, hee hath lost the other. 1683 [G. MERTON] *Yorksh. Dial.* 8 My Neen, are seay Gummy and Furr'd up sometime. I can not leauke at 'th Leet, nor see a stime. 1785 BURNS *There's naught like it*, I've seen me daez't upon a time; I scarce could wink or see a styme. 1808 R. ANDERSON *Cupid. Ball.* 142 Deil a wink cud I sleep, nay nor yet see a steyme. 1841 LEVER C. O'Malley *cxvii*. The night was murthering dark; you could not see a stime. 1907 J. MOLLISON *Poems* 41 They feared that never again War their e'en tae see a stime.

2. A glimpse or glance; the least bit or quantity (of anything); a glimmer (of light); a moment (of time).

1776 *Herd's Coll. Sc. Poems* II. 150 And 'ne'er a blyth styme wad be blink, Until his wame was fou. 1794 *Harst Rig* xxiii. To cut their fur, and tak their share O' their name rig. But ony mair? The hent ae stime! c.1807 J. SKINNER *Amusem. Lais. Hours* (1809) 108 Else you may... wiss ye had ne'er seen a styme O' Louise nor Bonnet. 1888 BARRIE *Auld Light* i. 151 Even with three wicks it [the lamp] gave but a stime of light. 1895 JANE BARLOW *Strangers at Lisconnell* vi. 120 You've ne'er a stime of light to be workin' in, sittin' there in the corner. 1897 E. W. HAMILTON *Outlaws* ix. 102 'There's never a styme to choose betwixt him and James Hepburn.

Hence **Styme** *v. intr.* (see quot. 1808).

1808 JAMESON, *To styme*, to open the eyes partially, to look as one does whose vision is indistinct. 1828 J. J. H.

BURGESS *Shelt. Sk.* 66, I lookit an' stimed into da black dark around me, but I could see naethin'.

Stymie (stō'mi), sb.¹ *Sc.* In 7 *pl.* stymeis. [*? f.* STYME *v.* + *-IE*.] One who does not see well.

1616 in *Pitcairni's Crim. Trials* (Bannatyne Club) III. ii. 588 Gif those howlatiss and stymeis [*i.e.*, the courtiers] war schote away. 1808 JAMIESON *s.v.* *Styme v.*, It also denotes the awkward motions of one who does not see well. Hence a person of this description is vulgarly called a *blind stymie*.

Stymie (stō'mi), sb.² *Golf.* Also stymy, stymy. [Of obscure origin: cf. prec. and STYME sb. and *v.*] An opponent's ball which lies on the putting green in a line between the ball of the player and the hole he is playing for, if the distance between the balls is not less than six inches; also, the occurrence of this; often in the phrase to *lay a stymie*.

1857 H. B. FARNIE in *Golfiana Misc.* (1887) 173 Wooden putters are used to play stymies when the intercepting ball is at some distance from that of the player. A curving-in motion is imparted to the ball, causing it to pass the stymie. 1862 *Remarks on Golf* 17 The iron is... used for lofting what are called stymies. A stymie occurs when your opponent's ball lies so directly in a line between the hole and your own ball that you cannot hole by putting. The only resource... is to take the iron and 'loft' your ball over the stymie and into the hole. It is not considered quite fair to play intentionally so as to lay a stymie. 1894 *Times* 23 Apr. 13/3 Mr. Ball left his opponent a stymie and Mr. Laidlay in trying to hole out sent his opponent's ball in. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Dec. 9/3 His partner laid him a stymie.

attrib. 1857 H. B. FARNIE in *Golfiana Misc.* (1887) 172 These clubs are banded for stymie-playing on the same principle.

Hence **Stymie** *v. trans.*, to put (one's opponent or oneself) into the position of having to negotiate a stymie; also *intr.* (of a ball) to intervene as a stymie. Hence **Stymied** *pp.* *a.*

1857 H. B. FARNIE in *Golfiana Misc.* (1887) 172 The ball stymying may be lifted if within six inches of that of the player, until the stroke is done. 1862 *Remarks on Golf* 17 Stymies... frequently occur, and often cause the hole to be halved which the stymied man felt confident of winning. 1894 A. LANG in *Daily News* 5 July 5/2 A man often stymies himself, by a bad putt. 1896 R. B. MANSFIELD *New & Old Chaps* 320 When he stymied me, I managed to play round him into the hole. 1901 *Scotsman* 5 Sept. 7/3 Mr. Worthington was stymied and in trying to loft, knocked Mr. Williamson's ball into the hole.

Stymmer, variant of STIMMER.

Stymphalian (stimp'li-ān), *a.* *Myth.* [*f.* L. *Stymphali-us* (*f.* *Stymphalis* or *-um*, a Gr. *Στύμφαλος*) + *-AN*.] Of or belonging to Stymphals, a district in Arcadia haunted by a species of odious birds of prey, the destruction of which was the sixth of the 'labours' of Hercules.

1653 H. COGAN *tr. Hist. Dind.* Sic. iv. xiii. 129 He [*sc.* Hercules] chased away the Birds which infested all the Country about the Stymphalian Fen. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* iii. 78 A sort of dangerous Fowl, who have a perverse Inclination, to plunder the best Branches of the Tree of Knowledge, like those Stymphalian Birds that eat up the Fruit. 1838 A. H. SMITH *Catal. Engr. Gems Brit. Mus.* 152 Heracles kneeling, to right, and drawing bow at Stymphalian birds (two) flying before him.

So **Stymphalid**, *a.* [*f.* L. *Stymphalid-*-is*, Gr. *Στυμφαλίδης*, *Στυμφαλίδης* fem. adj.] = STYMPHALIAN *a.*; also *sb.*, a Stymphalian bird. † **Stymphalist** (see quot. 1595).*

1560 B. GOOGE *tr. Palingenius' Zodiac* iii. (1561) F vj h, He hath expelle the Stymphalides by force of valiant bowe. 1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* v. (1608) 74 Ye Stymphalids, who with your youth vptaks, You rauens that from vs our riches rakes. 1595 'DANNO & RUST' *Moroccus Extat.* (Percy Soc.) 16 This stymphalist is bee, that with five or six tenements, and the retinue thereunto belonging, infects the aire with stench, and poisons that parish. 1620 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Battered* 775 Our Alcides... Hath, as with Arrowes, from His sacred Sides, All-ready chafed, these stinking Stymphalides. 1831 KEIGHTLEY *Mythol.* ii. iv. (1854) 316 His sixth task was to drive away the Stymphalid birds.

Stynch (e, Styney: see STENCH, STYANY.

Styng (k, Syngill: see STINK *v.*, STINGLE.

Styonie, -y, obs. ff. STYANY.

Stypand, -end(e, obs. forms of STIPEND.

Stype, **Stypell**, obs. ff. STEEP, STEEPLE.

Stypnate (stī'fāt), *sb.* *Chem.* [*f.* STYPHN-IC + *-ATE*.] A salt of stypnic acid.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, *Org.* (1862) 663 The stypnates... are decomposed with explosion, when gently heated.

Stypnic (stī'fāik), *a.* *Chem.* [*f.* supposed Gr. *στυφν-ός* (a mistake for *στυφνός*) astringent + *-IC*. The name (*G. stypnicus*) was given by the discoverers, Böttger and Will, *Liebig's Ann. der Chemie* 1846, LVIII. 263.]

Stypnic acid, a dibasic astringent acid obtained by the action of nitric acid on asafetida and other gum resins. Also called *oxypicric acid*.

1850 FOWLER *Chem.* (ed. 3) 524 To these may be added the stypnic acid recently described by M.M. Boettger and Will.

Stypium (stī'piūm), *Pharm.* [quasi-L., *f.* Gr. *στυπή* tow.] A superior kind of carded oaknm, used for surgical dressings.

1871 *Lancet* 1 June 826/2 Stypium is antiseptic, and has an agreeable odour. 1895 *Arnold & Sons' Catal. Surg. Instrum.* 726 Stypium, per lb., 50 s. 0.

Stypie, **styppl**, obs. ff. STEEPLE.

† **Stypsis** (stī'psis), *Med.* [*f.* L. *stypsis*, *a.*

Gr. *στυψή*, *n.* of action to *στυφειν* (whence STYPTIC).] The application or use of styptics.

1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.* 1911 in WEBSTER.

Styptic (stī'ptik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 5 *stiptik*, -tyk, 5-6 *styptike*, 6-7 -like, 5-7 *stiptike*, 6 -tyke, 5-8 *stiptike*(e, *styptique*, (7 *stiptict*, *stipticke*), 7 *stypticke*, 7-8 *styptick*, *stiptic*, 7-*stypic*. [*ad. latc* L. *stypticus*, *a.* Gr. *στυπτικός*, *f.* *στυφ-ειν* to contract, have an astringent effect upon. Cf. F. *styptique*.] *A. adj.*

1. Having the power of contracting organic tissue; having an austere or acid taste; harsh or raw to the palate; having a binding effect on the stomach or bowels.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 98 Diete him with colde metis & stiptik. 1425 *tr. Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 81 Al stiptik pingz bene repressiue of humours. c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 281 The stiptyk whyte [wine] a stomak that is laxe Wole helpe. 1477 *Norrtos Ord. Aleh. v.* in Ashm. (1652) 74 And so is Sowerlich talle called Sapor Pontick, And lesse Sower also called Sapor Stiptick. 1533 *Elvort Cast. Helthe* ii. vii. (1541) 18 b, Meates stiptike or rough on the tonge, hyndeth and comforteth appetite. 1578 *Lyte Doctus* vi. lxviii. 745 The gal [of the oak] is also very binding and stiptique. 1610 B. JONSON *Alchemist* ii. v. What's that? A Lullianist? a Ripley? I know you the sapor pontick? sapor stiptick? 1620 *VENNER Via Recta* viii. 188 Take... some stypticke thing after meale... that may inhibit the ascending of vapors, by closing vp the mouth of the stomack. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE's Friend. Ep.* vi. xii. 338 There is a sowre, stipticke salt diffused through the earth, which passing a concoction in plants, becometh milder and more agreeable unto the sense. 1732 *ARNOLD's Rules of Diet in Ali-*ments, etc. (1735) 250 Austere, astringent, vegetable Substances...; as Several sorts of Plumbs... distinguishable by their rough stiptick Taste... Pomegranates, which contain a Juice stypticke, and extremely cooling. 1804 *Med. Trul.* XII. 30 Dogberry tree... The berries of this tree have a styptic quality, and are bitter to the taste. 1871 *GARROD Nat. Med.* (ed. 3) 28 An orange-brown solution, with a strong styptic taste.

b. Of a medicament, etc.: That arrests hæmorrhage.

c 1425 *tr. Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 27 Puluer of alum, zucarin combust, 'hole armenic', [etc.], *ar.* of þe same vertu in regeneration of flesh an cicatrizatione and þat þai bene al stiptik. 1543 *TRAHERON Vigo's Chirurg.* iii. xi. 100 h/2 Ye shal minister this... which is stiptike, & consoundeth or ioyneth together, y^e woundes in the guttes. 1658 A. Fox *tr. Wirtz' Surg.* ii. xii. 97 These Wounds... ought to be healed with stiptick Plaisters. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6115 The Royal Stypticke liquor was used in the last engagement against the Dutch by the Chirurgeons. 1717 *Pope's Illiad* xi. 983 A bitter root he bruised; The wound he wash'd, the styptic Juice infused. 1745 R. JAMES *Med. Diet.* III. s.v. *Styptica*, I found that many little Trials were made there, also, with a Styptic Ball, mixed with French Brandy. 1872 F. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* 107 Both these cases readily yielded to the recumbent posture, and the application of cold and styptic compresses. 1880 W. MACCORMAC *Antisept. Surg.* 167 Pure spirit is a good application; it is slightly styptic and quite antiseptic.

c. *fig.*

1583 *STRUBBES Anat. Abus.* i. (1879) 98 Find the sawee sowre and stiptick enough in Hell. 1637 *Heywood's Dial.* ii. Wks. 184 VI. 128 By her the Boy would be so much insend'd, To aime a shaft in Stiptick poison dipt. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* ii. iii. 65 Not meddling with that restraining and styptic surgery which the law uses... against the eruptions and outermost effects thereof [malice]. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* iii. xviii, That stiptic full in the Priest's face flew, And fastned mystic chains upon his Tongue.

d. In plant-names.

1847 *DARLINGTON Amer. Weeds* 110 *Cassia occidentalis*... Styptic Weed. 1864 *GRISBACH Flora Brit. W. Ind.* 788/2 Styptic- or velvet-bur, *Priva echinata*.

† 2. Of a person, etc., the bowels: Costive. *Obs.* 1582 *HESTER Secr. Phiorav.* iii. lv. 77 This Diatararo is good... for those that are stiptike of bodie. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* 381 A belly neither continually loose nor stiptike.

b. *sb.*

1. A substance having the power of contracting organic tissue.

a 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 226 Þou schalt avoide þe matere, & þou schalt comferte þe place [the mouth of the stomack] with stiptikis. 1638 *tr. Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 37 This inconvenience is remedied... by shunting the mouth of the Stomach strongly, with Stiptickes. 1712-14 *Pope Rape Lock* ii. 132 Gums and Pomatums shall his flight restrain... Or Alum styptics with contracting pow'r Shrink his thin essence like a riv'd flow'r. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 23 That austere, rough styptic, called alum.

b. as a remedy for hæmorrhage.

c 1425 *tr. Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 74 Afterward [after phlebotomy] be þer done snuffmigation or fomentation of gall, or of... worme, borsmynt, and sich oþer stiptikez. 1676 *WISEMAN Chirurg. Treat.* v. ix. 399 There was an effusion of blood... but having Dossils ready dipt in the Royal Stiptick, we applied them. 1755 *Mrs. DELANY Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 322 Her nose... has already bled 15 or 16 onnces: it is at present stopped by Eaton's Stiptic. 1825 *Scott Talism.* xiv. The physician... withdrew from the wounded shoulder the fragment of the weapon, and stopped with styptics and bandages the effusion of blood which followed. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 280/2 Those astringents are alone entitled to be called styptics which can be applied directly to the bleeding orifice; and of these some act chemically, others vitally, and others merely mechanically. 1884 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* (ed. 4) I. 481 Astringents or styptics are valuable agents in the arrest of bleeding... 'Cold' is a powerful styptic.

c. *fig.*

1785 GEO. A. BELLAMY *Apology* (ed. 3) VI. 119 Hope, celestial Comforter! that only Styptic for a bleeding heart. 1855 *THACKERAY Newcomes* II. xii. 120 Again the flow of words is checked by the styptic [*sc.* a kiss] previously applied. 1858 *MRS. OLIPHANT Laird of Norlaw* III. 92 Vulgar, needful business, the very elements of daily necessity—these are the best styptics for thrusts in the heart. 1879 *DOWDEN Southey* ii. 28 He had been squandering his emotions; he had been indulging in a luxury and waste of passion. Here was a tonic and a styptic.

† 2. A mordant. *Obs. rare.*

1685 W. COLE in *Phil. Trans.* XV. 1281 The last and most beautiful colour... will... be... of a fair bright Crimson... which afterwards (notwithstanding there is no use of any Styptic to bind the colour) will continue the same.

Styptical (stī'ptikāl), *a.* ? *Obs.* [*f.* as prec. + *-AL*.] = STYPTIC *a.*

1528 *PAYNELL Salerne's Regim.* Q iiii, Prunes that he nat rype he styptical. 1612 *Benvenuto's Passenger* i. ii. 205 Let vs take something stiptical, without drinking therevpon, and those be Peares, Medlers, [etc.]. 1652 *Hermethall Banquet* B 3, Aluminous and Pontick [Salts], which are Stegnotical, Syptical, and Corroborating the Retentive faculties. 1686 *PIOT Staffordsh.* 165 Every body knows what stiptical qualities, always attend ferrugineous bodies. 1762 B. STILLINGFLEET *tr. Beyerstein's Obst. to Impr. Physic* in *Misc. Traits* (1791) 215 Thus water mixed with dry... glutinous with stiptical... mutually weaken each other. 1820 *SCORESBY Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 519 He has been observed to... as if conscious of the styptical effect of cold, apply snow with his paws to the wound.

Hence † **Stypticalness**, stypticity.

1528 *PAYNELL Salerne's Regim.* R ij, Medlars make one costife through the sowmies and stipticalnes. 1727 *BAILEY vol. II. Stipticalness*, stiptick Quality, or Aptness to stop Blood, &c.

Stypticite (stī'ptisit), *Min.* [*f.* Gr. *στυπτικός* STYPTIC + *-ITE*.] Named by J. F. L. Hausmann in 1847. An obsolete synonym of fibro-ferrite (see FIBRO-). 1854 *DANA Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) II. 383.

Stypticity (stī'ptisit), *Forms:* 5-6 *stipticite*, (6 *styp-*), 6-7 *stipticite*, 7-8 -ty, 7 *styp-ticite*, 7- *stypticity*. [*ad. med. L. stypticilās, f. styptic-us* STYPTIC *a.* Cf. F. *stypticité* (14th c. in Littré).]

1. Styptic quality; astringency.

c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 98 þe sensihylte of þe tonge ys by way of tastyng & sauour, And þarof er ix maneres; Swetnesse, hitternesse, .. ponticite, stipticite, [etc.]. 1527 *ANDREW BRUNSWYKE's Distyll. Waters* O j, Dronke of the same water [of crab-apples] stoppeth the laske with his stypticite. 1575 J. BANISTER *Treat. Chyrurg.* 134 b, Consolidatiua. By their stipticite and drying they have power to skinne and heale, equally incarnating fleshe and skinne. 1666 *BOYLE Orig. Formis & Qual.* 218 Qualities... such as ore Properties peculiar to it [Vitriol], as Greenness, easiness of Fusion, Stypticity of Tast. 1702 *FLOVER Cold Bathing* i. 22 Marle-Waters taste smooth, and have a little Stypticity. 1772 *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 462 The spring possesses some slight degree of stypticity, by means of a chalybeate impregnation. 1834 T. J. GRAHAM *Dom. Med.* (1844) 181 The gentle stypticity, or astringency in genuine claret, renders it... the most wholesome of any strong liquor.

† 2. Costiveness (of the stomach or bowels). *Obs.* 1620 *VENNER Via Recta* viii. 190 If it [the stomach] be subject to laxitie, then a lesse portion of drinke; if to stypticite, then a greater is to be assumed.

Stypticize (stī'ptisiz), *v.* [*f.* STYPTIC *sb.* + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To dress or treat with a styptic.

1866 *BLACKMORE Cradock Nowell* xxxviii, Weeda's tail was stypticized.

Stypticness (stī'ptiknēs), ? *Obs.* [*f.* STYPTIC *a.* + *-NESS*.] = STYPTICITY.

c 1425 *tr. Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 81 [Zucaryne] mundifieth, forsoþ, with a stiptiknez. 1580 T. NEWTON *Approved Medicines* 58 b, The fruite with tartoes or stipticknesse hath a certayne waterishe sweetnesse. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 82 Acidities... may be turn'd... to a spurious saltishness or stypticness. 1727 *BAILEY vol. II. Stypticness*, astringent or binding Quality.

† b. Costiveness (of the stomach or bowels). *Obs.* 1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 145 Absterive medicines... leaving a certain stypticness behind them. 1620 *VENNER Via Recta* viii. 190 The drinke is to be increased, and diminished, according to the... disposition of the stomack in... looseness, or stipticknes.

† **Styptive**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [Alteration of STYPTIC: see *-IVE*.] = STYPTIC *a.*

1640 *PARKINSON Theatr. Bot.* 446 It [Rupturewort] hath a little stiptive or astringent taste.

Styr, obs. form of STIR.

Styracin (stōi'rāsin), *Chem.* Also -ino. [*a.* F. *styracine*, *f.* L. *styrac-* STYRAX: see *-IN*, *-INE*.] A crystalline substance obtained from storax and balsam of Peru.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 522 When the balsam is treated with alcohol, about a fourth part remains undissolved, constituting a white crystalline mass. This is the substance which M. Bonastre has distinguished by the name of styracin. 1863 *FOWNER Chem.* (ed. 9) 563 This compound described respectively under the name of cinna-mein (when oily), and styracin (when solid). 1871 *GARROD Nat. Med.* (ed. 3) 270 Styracin... or cinna-mein of cinnyl.

Styrage, **Styter**, obs. ff. STEERAGE, STEEBER.

Styrax (stōi'rāks), [*a.* L. *styrax*, *a.* Gr. *στυράξ*, storax, storax-tree.]

1. An aromatic gum; = STORAX *i.*

1558 *WARDE tr. Alexis' Secr.* i. 45 Take... Ambergryse... *Styrax calamita*, [etc.]. And the Ambre, *Styrax*, and other things, that remaine in the bottom of the sayd vessel, will be exceeding good to make muske or sweete balles. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* ii. ii. 11. 376 Belzoi.

Ladanum, Styra, and such like gummies, which make a pleasant and acceptable perfume. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 239 It is but too common to find it adulterated... with styra or other resins. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 687/2 It is from the bark of this latter tree [*Liquidambar orientalis*] that the storax of the ancients... the medicinal styra of to-day, is prepared.

2. A styra-tree (see 3). Cf. STORAX 2.
1832 MACGILLIVRAY *Trav. Humboldt* xxiii. (1830) 329 The truncated cone of Tolima... rises amidst forests of styra.
3. Comb., as *styra-flowing* adj.; styra tree, a tree of the genus *Styria*, esp. *S. officinalis*.

1785 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist., Arrang. Plants* 30 *Liquidambar*, or sweet gum tree *Styra-flowing. 1579 NORTH *Plutarch, Lysander* (1595) 493 Not far from thence there grow great plenty of *Styra (*printed Styra*) trees. 1767 ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man his own Gard.* (1805) 635/2 *Styra*-tree, officinal.

Styre, obs. f. STEER sb.1 and v.1; var. STIRE.

Styria, erron. form of STIRIA.

Styrian (sti'ri-an), a. and sb. [*f. Styria* (see below: in Ger. *Steier*, *Steiermark*) + -AN.]

A. adj. Of or belonging to Styria, a crownland and dnchy of the Austrian empire.

1825 J. RUSSELL *Tour Germany* II. 345 An irruption of the Tartars had driven a Styrian priest to save himself by flight. 1890 D. DAVIDSON *Mem. Long Life* x. 246 The happy faces and picturesque costume of the Styrian peasantry. 1907 *Athenzium* 21 Dec. 1904/3 An isolated mountain village in the Styrian Alps.

B. sb. An inhabitant of Styria.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. 11. 95. I. AUBANUS Bohe-mius refers that Struma, or poke of the Bauarians & Styrians to the nature of their waters. 1867 H. P. LIDDON in J. O. JOHNSTON *Life & Lett.* v. (1904) 105 The Tyrolese and Styrians.

Styrk(e, Styrling, Styra(e, obs. ff. STIRE, STARLING¹, STERN a.

Styrol (stoi'rpl). Chem. Also styrole. [*f. STYR-AX* + -OL.] An oil obtained from storax and the resin of balsam of Peru; oil of storax.

1845 *Buider* 28 June 312/1 Styrole is a volatile oil, obtained by distilling the balsam styra or storax, although only in small quantity, and has a general analogy to benzoin. 1871 GARROD *Mat. Med.* (ed. 3) 270 *Styrol* (C⁸H⁸), a colourless oil, of an aromatic odour.

Styrolene (stoi'rōlin). Chem. [*f. prec.* + -ENE.] = STYROL.

1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. 1832 Styrolene, C⁸H⁸. Syn. with Cinnamene. 1891 J. E. MARSH, tr. van't Hoff's *Chem. Space* 33 Styrolene of Storax C₈H₈.CH.CH₃, reported active by Berthelot.

Styrene (stoi'rōn). Chem. [*f. STYR-AX* + -ONE.] An alcohol in crystalline form obtained from the decomposition of styra; used as an antiseptic and a bleaching agent.

1852 W. GREGORY *Handbk. Org. Chem.* (ed. 3) 296 The hydrated oxide of styryle, called also styrene, exists in two forms, as an oil and in a crystalline form. 1883-4 *Medical Ann.* 6/1 Styrene, one of the most powerful antiseptics known. 1893 W. R. DAWSON tr. *Schenk's Man. Bacteriol.* 224 Styrene, glycol, or equal parts of glycerine and ether are used as bleaching agents.

Styrene, Styre, obs. forms of STIRP, STIR.

Styrep, -op, etc., obs. ff. STIRRUP.

Styryl (stoi'rīl). Chem. Also -yle. [*f. STYR-AX* + -YL.] A synonym of CINNYL. Also attrib., as in *styryl alcohol* = STYRONE. Hence *styrylic* a. 1852 [see STYRONE]. 1877 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 446-7.

Stythe, styth (stoið, stoiþ). dial. Also 8 stith, 9 stithe. [Of obscure origin; perh. altered from *stive cogn. w. STIVE v.3]

1. Foul air in a mine; = CHOKE-DAMP.

1708 J. C. COMPTON *Collier* (1845) 23 He may loose his Life by Styth, which is a sort of bad foul Air. 1765 *Phil. Trans.* LV. 240 The choke-damp, or stith, found in the coal-mines. 1818 W. PHILLIPS *Geol.* 101 The after-damp or stythe, which follows these blasts, is a mixture of the carbonic acid and azotic gases. 1863 *Tyneside Songs* 12 But did they face the deadly styth, where scarce a single breath Held life... 1885 *Standard* 5 June 3/4 They have... succumbed to the effects of the stythe.

2. A suffocating smell.

1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words, Stithe*. Rhyming to *tithe*. ... 'The stithe is very oppressive.' 1850 T. BEWICK *Howdy & Upgetting* 15 She thout she wad ha' been skumfeest wi the steyth. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 963 In burning off the old paiot there is usually considerable stithe.

Stythe, obs. form of STITHY.

Styue, obs. form of STEW sb.2, STIFF a.

Styue, obs. form of STEW sb.1

Styward(e, Stywerd(e, obs. ff. STEWARD.

Stywe, stywye, obs. ff. STEW sb.1 and sb.2

|| Styx (stiks). *Myth.* In 4 Stige, 6 Styxe, 6-7 Stix. [*L. Styx*, a. Gr. *Στύξ* (Στυγ-) related to

στυγεῖν to hate, *στυγνός* hateful, gloomy.] A river of the lower world or Hades, over which the shades of the departed were ferried by Charon, and by which the gods swore their most solemn oaths.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 164 Be Segne aod Stige he swor also, That hen the depe Pettes tuo Of helle the most principal. 1560 T. II. tr. *Ovid's Fable Narcissus* A iij h. Aod when he was receuyed, into that byllye [*read helye*] place he [*read he*] yekle wythin the ogly styte [*read Styte*], behelde hys wretched face. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* i. 1. 83 Why suffer'st thou thy Sonnes vnburied yet, To haue on the dreadfull shore of Stix? 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vi. xxx. 150 By Styx I vowe... Veous would be Vulcans, and he knowes I truly sware. 1614 RALEGH *Hist. World* v. iv. § 3. 613 There is not any forme of oath, wherehy such articles of peace can bee held inuioleable, saue onely by the water of Styx, that is, by Necessitie. 1624 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. i. 1. 5 That foul lore... and quill Steep'd in sad Styx, and fed with stiokiog gore. 1699 TRAFHAM *Disc. Health Jamaica* 27, I have observed it matter of Fact where such care hath been omitted, more lives then elsewhere have flooded into Styx. 1797 BURKE *Lett. Regicide Peace* iii. Wks. (1803) VIII. 280 This would be a oever-failing source of true glory, if springing from just and right; but it is truly dreadful if it be an arm of Styx, which springs out of the profoundest depths of a poisoned soil. 1819 'R. RABELAIS' *Abeillard & Heloise* 197 To pass o'er Bot'ny Bays dread styx. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* ii. ix, He told a falsehood as black as Styx.

Su—Sz.

Su, dial. f. **SHE**; obs. f. **SUE**. **Sua**, obs. f. **So**. **Suabian**; see **SWABIAN**.

Suability (sū'āb'il-ī). **U.S.** [f. next: see **-ITY**.] Liability to be sued.

1798 in Dallas *Amer. Law* II. 470 Suability and suable are words not in common use, but they concisely and correctly convey the idea annexed to them. 1833 in Calhoun *Wks.* (1874) II. 302 The Senator cited the suability of the states as an evidence of their want of sovereignty.

Suable (sū'āb'l), *a.* Now chiefly **U.S.** [f. **SUE** v. + **-ABLE**.] Capable of being sued, liable to be sued; legally subject to civil process.

a 1623 SWINBURNE *Treat. Spousals* (1686) 120 The Parties contracting Spousals or Matrimony, under any such Conditions, are either bound, not suable, under the Condition he extant. 1693 *Mod. Rep.* XII. Case 93. 45 He cannot plead in bar ne unques executor, because he allows himself to be suable. 1810 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 137 A state which violated its own contract was suable in the courts of the United States. 1875 *Poste Geniv* II. § 252 A trustee is only suable for the simple amount of the subject of trust.

b. Capable of being sued for.

1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 343 Legacies out of Lands are properly suable in Chancery.

† **Sua'da**, *Obs.* [L. *Suāda*, fem. of *suādus* persuasive, f. root *swād-* (see **SUAVE**). Cf. G. *suada*, *suade* (colloq.) gift of the gab.] The Roman goddess of persuasion; hence = persuasiveness, persuasive eloquence.

1592 HARVEY *Four Lett. Wks.* (Grosart) I. 242 How faine would I see, *Suadas* hoony-bees to you rebui'd. 1593 — *Pierce's Super.* Ibid. II. 276 Euen the filed *Suada* of Isocrates, wanted the voyce of a *Siren*, or the sound of an *Eccho*. 1621 S. WARD *Happiness of Practice* 18 Irresistible is the *Suada* of a good life, above a faire profession.

Suade (swād), *v.* Now rare or dial. Also 6 swād(e), 9 swade. [Partly ad. L. *suādere*, f. root *swād-* (see **SUAVE**); partly by aphæresis from **PERSUADE**. Cf. obs. F. *suader*.] = **PERSUADE** in various senses. Hence † **Suading** *pp. a.* (in ill-suading).

1531 CRANMER in *Strype Mem. App.* I. (1694) 3 He swadeth that with such goodly eloquence... that he were lyke to persuade many. 1548 BOORUGAN *Epit.* 248 There he diuerse whiche... swade the vnion of Scotlande vnto youre highnes. 1550 HOOPER *Serm. Jonas* iv. 69 b, These comfortable promises, which the deuil auenturith to swad vs vnto. 1557 GRIMALOE in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 101 Flee then ylsuading pleasures halts vntrewe. 1589 MAR-MARTIN A 3 Thilke way & trood whilke thou dost swade, is steepe & also tickle. 1889 N. W. Linc. *Gloss.* 'Swade. 1891 *Proving of Gennad* 121 So he... Agreed to work for her who suaded him.

† **Suadible**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—[ad. late L. *suādibilis*, f. *suādere*: see prec. and **-IBLE**.] That may be easily persuaded; = **SUASIBLE**.

1582 Wyclif *James* iii. 17 Wisdom that is fro above first... is chaast, affiurad pesible, mylde, suadible.

|| **Suāda** (sū'ā'dā). [mod.L. (Forskål 1775).] A plant of the genus *Suēda* (N.O. *Chenopodiaceæ*), which comprises herbaceous or shrubby plants growing on the sea-shore or in saline districts.

1901 *Spectator* 26 Oct. 607½ The three sea lavenders and *suēda*, which grows into bushes near Blakeney.

Suagat, north. form of **So-GATE**.

Suage, obs. form of **SEWAGE**; variant of **SWAGE**.

Suail, obs. Sc. form of **SUAVE a.**

Suakin (swā'kin). Also **Suakim**. The name of a port on the Red Sea used as the distinctive epithet of a variety of gum arabic exported thence. 1874 FLÜCKIGER & HANBURY *Pharmacogr.* 210 Suakin Gum, Talca or Talha Gum... is remarkable for its brittleness. 1886 BUCK'S *Handbk. Med. Sci.* III. 409.

Suan-pan, variant of **SWANPAN**, Chinese abacus.

Suant, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Also 7, 9 seawant. [? Var. of **SEWINT**.] App. a name for certain flat fish; see quotes. a 1609 DENNIS *Secrets of Angling* II. xxviii. (1613) C 7 b, To take the Sewant, yea, the Flounder sweet. *Ibid.* xlii. D 2 The Suant swint, that is not set by least. 1615 MARKHAM *Pleas.* *Princ.* vi. (1635) 32 The Flounder, and Sewant are greedy biters, yet very crafty. 1847 HALLIWELL *Diet. Savant*, the place, *Norlumb*.

Suant (sū'ant), *a.* Now dial. Forms: 5 suante, suant, 6-9 seawant, 8 souant, 9 suent, 8- suant. [a. AF. *suant* (19)nt, OF. *suiant*, *suiant*, pr. pple. of *suire* (mod. F. *suivre*) to follow: —L. *sequere* for *sequi*.]

† 1. Following, ensuing. *Obs.* (Cf. **SUTING**.)

1422 YONGE *tr. Secr. Secr.* xxxvii. 195 Now will I retourn to that place... in this sam manner suante.

† 2. ? Agreeing, suitable. *Obs.*

1418-20 J. PAGE *Stige of Rouen* in *Hist. Coll. Cit. Lond.* (Camden) 34 Kyngys, herrowdys, and pusefauntys, 10 colys of armys suauitys (i.e. amys, amys, amys).

3. Working or proceeding regularly, evenly, smoothly, or easily; even, smooth, regular. Also *adv.* = **SUANTLY**.

For other dial. meanings ('placid, equable', 'pleasing, agreeable', 'demure, grave') see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* 1547, etc. (implied in **SUANTLY**). 1605 R. CAREW in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 100 By observing our witte and swant [printed servant] manner of deducing [words from Latin and French]. a 1722 Lisle *Husb.* (1757) 149 The middle-ripe barley... ripened altogether, and looked white and very swant [i.e. kindly, flourishing]. 1787 GROSE *Princ. Gloss.* *Zuant*, regularly sowed. The wheat must be sown zuant. 1796 W. H. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. W. Eng.* I. 320 *Souant*: fair, even, regular (a hackneyed word). 1854 N. & Q. Ser. I. X. 420 A fisherman's line is said to ren through his hand swant [printed swant] when he feels no inequality or roughness, but it is equally soft and flexible throughout. 1854 THOREAU *Walden* (1908) 28 Yet the Middlesex Cattle Show goes off here with *édât* annually, as if all the joints of the agricultural machine were sment. 1899 BARRING-GOULD *Bk. West* II. xvi. 252 Peter and his wife did not get oo very 'suant' together.

Suantly, *adv.* Now dial. [f. prec. + **-LY**.] Regularly, evenly, uniformly, smoothly.

The form *seuantly* of quot. 1592-3 was entered in Kersey's ed. of Phillips *World of Words* (1706) as *seuantly* with def. 'well, honestly'. Some mod. dict. have copied this and have further invented a form *seuanti* adj.

1547 RECORDER *Judic. Urnye* 18 h, Not suantly and uniformly joyned together. 1592-3 *Act 35 Eliz.* c. 10 § 1 That eche sorte of the saide Kersyes or Dorens shalbe seuantly woven throughout. 1865 JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. W. Eng.* 73 *Suantly*, evenly, smoothly, plainly.

Suarrow, variant of **SAQUARI**.

1842 *Penny Cyc.* XXXIII. 184½ Suarrow-nut (*Caryocar*).

Suasible (swā'sib'l), *a.* rare. [ad. L. **suāsibilis*, f. *suās-*, ppl. stem of *suādere* to **SUADE**: see **-IBLE**; cf. *it. suasibile*.] Capable of being persuaded; that is easily persuaded. (Cf. **SUADIBLE**.)

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) James iii. 17 Peaceable, modest, suabile [TINDALE easy to be entreated; *Wycl.* nt *vera* suabile, and *vera* able to be counselled]. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 487 The want of mental strength rendering them so peculiarly suabile, that they possess no powers of resistance. 1821 J. TAYLOR *Westley* 113 Throughout the Inspired Writings, men are dealt with by their Maker, [as] suabile, accountable, and free.

Suasion (swā'zən). Also 4 suasion, 5-yon, 6-7 swasion. [ad. L. *suāsio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *suādere* to **SUADE**. Cf. obs. F. *suasion* (14th c.).]

1. The act or fact of exhorting or urging; persuasion.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. i. (1868) 30 Com nowe furþe þe forþe þe suasion of swetnesse Rethoryen. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) VII. 93 Seyote Elphegus was made bischop of Wynchestre, thro the suasion off hisseide Andrew, apþeryng to seynte Dunstan. 1528 MORE *Drayle* i. Wks. 157½ Thel had ones at the subtilt suasion of the deuill, broken the thirde comaundment. 1643 *Peysant Antipathie* 9 O perfidious, ungrateful counsell and swasion of this prelate. 1660 *Scotch Sermon* (1727) IV. 24 It cannot be subdued by mee: Suasion. 1720 WATTS in *Krieg. Jura* (1785) 169 To address the ear With conquering suasion, or reproff severe. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* xxviii. Men governed by reasons and suasion of speech. 1857 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* v. (1880) 74 Conformity by force, if oot by suasion.

b. *Moral suasion*: persuasion exerted or acting through and upon the moral nature or sense.

1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 13 A cause of morall swasion to apprehend the truth. 1700 C. NESSE *Antid. Armin.* (1827) 112 Moral suasion will neuer prove effectual to open the heart of man. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Dec. 596 [They] might... have found fitting occupation for their powers of moral suasion in the endeavour to avert a struggle far more ferocious. 1885 DILKE in *Leeds Merc.* 15 Dec. 5/3 Who thought that moral suasion needed to be aided by legislation.

c. *transf.*

1856 MASSON *Ess. Biog. & Crit.* 430 The occult suasion of the rhyme. a 1851 CLOUGH *Marl. Memo* 383 The sinking stars their suasions urge for sleep. 1875 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. ii. 109 Introducing the Roman or Papal religion... under... the silent but steady suasioo of its ceremonial.

2. An instance of this.

c 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 1994 With many mighty Argument, Tatteyne to ther entencion, By many strong suasion. c 1450 CARPENTARY *Life St. Gilbert* 93 Ne freying of þe loiges, ne fayre suasions of obit. c 1555 HARRISFIELD *Discorde Hen. VIII* (Camden) 91 It is noure that the state of the said 18 chapter standeth wholly upon dehortations but rather upon suasions and exhortations. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 149 Away with thy morality and morall swasions, bring them to the Spirit of Christ. 1663 HEATH *Flagellum* 7 Growing insolent and incorrigible from those results and swasions within him. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* G. XIX. v. (1872) V. 500 Suasions from Montalembert.

Suasive (swā'siv), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 swasive. [ad. L. **suāsivus*, f. *suās-*: see **SUASIBLE**; cf. obs. F. *suasif*, *It.* *Sp. suasio*.]

a. adj. Having or exercising the power of per-

suading or urging; consisting in or tending to suasion; occas. const. of, exhorting or urging to.

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* A 3 h, Deliuier hnt in swasive eloquence Both of my life and death the veritie. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 28 The pissant people of Rome, whose practice may be thought most swasive with this... military Age. 1662 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 62 The command over them was but swasive, and political, yet it had the force of coaction. 1790 COWPER *Odys.* x. 206 And in wing'd accents swasive thus began. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Engl. Tongue* 313 The genial and swasive satire of the *Biglow Papers*. 1883 T. E. HOLLAND in *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 359/1 These presents bore Latin inscriptions, swasive of eating and drinking. 1897 TROTTER *John Nicholson* 18 Thanks to the swasive influence of British gold.

b. sb. A swasive speech, motive, or influence.

1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 1092, I shall not doubt but this Consideration will have the force of a great swasive. 1855 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) II. vii. 335 By proper importunity, by flattering swasives. 1877 SMITH & WACE'S *Dict. Chr. Biog.* I. 476½ Bribes, and tempting offers... were the swasives employed to induce the Armenians to renounce their faith.

b. pl. Used to render the title *Suasoriae* of one of the works of Seneca the rhetorician.

1856 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xli. IV. 565 [Seneca] divides into the two classes of *Suasives* and *Controversies* the subjects of their scholastic exercises.

Suasively, *adv.* [f. prec. + **-LY**.] In a swasive manner; so as to persuade.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iii. ii, Let a true tale, of his Majesty's... wretched pecuniary impossibilities, be suasively told them. 1891 HARDY *Desper. Remedies* xi, 'You must remember', she added, more suasively, 'that Miss Graye has a perfect right to do what she likes.'

So Suasiveness.

1727 BAILEY vol. II. 1885 *Homilet. Rev.* June 481 The leading examples of the early style [of preaching]... characterized by muchunction and suasiveness.

† **Suasorian**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—[f. L. *suāsōri-us* (see next) + **-AN**.] = **SUASORY a.**

1646 J. TEMPLE *Irish Rel. Pref.* 7 The true Suasorian causes (if I may so term them) which ended the Irish to lay the plot.

Suasory (swā'sōri), *a.* and *sb.* Now rare. Also 7 swas-. [ad. L. *suāsōri-us*, f. *suās-*, ppl. stem: see **SUASIBLE** and **-ORY**. Cf. obs. F. *suasoir*.]

a. adj. Tending to persuade; persuasive.

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* A. j. Of Epistles, some he demonstratiue, some suasorie. 1645 PAGITT *Heriogr.* (1647) 124 The most noble kind of working, a mans conversion... is performed by swasory motives or advice. 1690 C. NESSE *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. Test.* I. 316 Using other swasory arguments. 1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *Six Months W. Ind.* (1832) 145 A singularly eloquent preacher in the pathetic and swasory style. 1853 WHWELL *Grotius* II. 378 Some are justificatory or justifying, some swasory or impelling.

† *b. sb.* = **SUASIVE sb.**

1625 *Debates Ho. Commons* (Camden) 158 Drawing his swasorie from the answer in religion. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iv. i. 171 The Curate... had the happiness to... have the advantage of her care to convey his Consolatories, Suasories... and the like fragments of his profession.

b. (See **SUASIVE sb.**.)

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 694 The first Suasory of M. Seneca.

Hence *Suasoriness rare*—

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Suasoriness*, aptness to persuade.

Suave (swāv, swāv), *a.* († *adv.*) Also 6 swaue, swawe, Sc. *suaf*, *swaif*. [a. F. *suave* (16th cent.), a 'learned' formation which took the place of the 'popular' OF. *soef*, *suef* (*suaf*): —L. *suavis* sweet, agreeable: —**swādwis*, f. *swād-* (see **SWEET a.**)]

1. Pleasing or agreeable to the senses or the mind; sweet.

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) vii. 29 Adew þe fragrant balme suaf, And lamp of ladeis lustiest! 1598 Q. ELIZ. *Phitarch* ix. 3 The swafes thit that Silence dothe Expres. 1694 MORTIMER *Rabelais* v. Epist. 251 These Times... alterate the suauet Pulchritude. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xxvi. To whom the husky cat-cake was from custom suave as manna. 1859 MISS MULOCK *Life for a Life* xvii. To break the suave harmony of things. 1878 H. S. WILSON *Alpine Ascent* iii. 99 The suaver white hoods of snow summits.

† 2. Gracious, kindly. Also *adv.* *Sc. Obs.*

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* III. ii, Thir musis gudlie and suawe. c 1550 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 76 The nine muses sweet and swaue. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) i. 214 Resaif swaif, and half ingraif it heir. *Ibid.* xxxvi. 73 Sweet Loid, to Syon be swaue.

3. Of persons, their manner: Blandly polite or urbane; soothingly agreeable. (Cf. **SUAVITY a.**) 1847 C. BRONTE *Jane Eyre* xiv, He... showed a solid enough mass of intellectual organs, but an abrupt deficiency where the suave sign of benevolence should have risen. 1853 — *Villette* xxi, The rare passion of the constitutionally suave, and serene, is not a pleasant spectacle. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* III. xxvi, A slight disturbance of his ordinary suave

and well-bred equanimity. 1853 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxxi. Doubtless the suave secretary had his own ends to serve. 1898 J. A. OWEN *Hawaii* iii. 55 Oahumi was quite captivated by the plausible, suave manners of the ingratiating southern chief.

Comb. 1894 'MAX O'RELL' *J. Bull. & Co.* 30 These suave-looking people, far away in the Pacific Ocean.

Suavely (swē'vī), *adv.* [f. SUAVE *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. In a suave manner; with suavity.
1852 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 317 Mr. Judkins suavely waves his glass. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxii. 'Oh, there is no use getting into an anger', said Mackenzie, suavely. 1902 HICHENS *Londoners* 38 'So glad to find you at home, dear Mrs. Verulam', the Duchess said suavely.

2. Agreeably, sweetly, gently.
1883 SYMONDS *Ital. Byways* vi. 103 Low hills to right and left; suavely modelled heights in the far distance. 1887 ANNE ELLIOT *Old Man's Favour* I. ii. 1. 204 Mrs. Hammond's voice... fell suavely on her ear.

So **Suaveness**, suavity.
1905 W. E. B. DU BOIS *Souls Bk.* Folk iii. 58 We cannot settle this problem by diplomacy and suaveness.

Suaveolent (swē'vōlent), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *suaveolens*, -entem, f. *suave* *advb.* neut. of *suavis* SUAVE + *olens*, -ent, pr. pple. of *olere* to smell.] Sweet-smelling, sweet-scented.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 85 Medicaments are made more odoriferous and suaveolent. 1819 [H. BUSK] *Banquet* II. 544 Suaveolent, the viands valets bear. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 257.

So † **Suaveolence**, fragrance.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 201 Accommodated to conciliate suaveolence to the skin or body.
† **Suaviatē**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *suaviatē*, ppl. stem of *suaviāri*, f. *suaviūm*, altered f. *saviūm* kiss, by assimilation to *suavis* sweet.] *trans.* To kiss. So † **Suaviatō**, kissing.

1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xlvii. 29 What joy there will be, to see them and suaviatē them, for whose sake, he shed his most precious blood. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Suaviatō* [sic], an amorous kissing. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Suaviatō*.

Suavify (swē'vīfai), *v. rare*. [ad. L. *suavificare*, f. *suavis* SUAVE + *-fy*.] *trans.* To make affable (Webster 1847).

Suaviloquence (swē'vīlōkwēns), *rare.* [ad. L. *suaviloquentia*, f. *suaviloquens*, f. *suavis* + SUAVE + *loquens*, pres. pple. of *loqui* to speak.] Pleasing or agreeable speech or manner of speaking. So **Suaviloquent**, **Suaviloquous** (in Dicts.) *adjs.*, of sweet speech; **Suaviloquy** [L. *suaviloquium*], suaviloquence.

a 1649 in *N. & Q. Ser. 1. X.* 357 'Suaviloquence, sweetness of language. 1805 T. HOLCROFT *Bryan Perdue* II. 18 Pray, Madam, are you acquainted with the word suaviloquence? 1850 HERVEY *Rhet. Convers.* 16 Even though you can deliver it with great suaviloquence. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, 'Suaviloquent. 1659 (*italic*), A collection of Authentic Arguments, suaviloquent Speeches, and prudent Reasons. 1658 PHILLIPS, 'Suaviloquy, a sweet, or pleasant manner of speaking.

† **Suavious**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *suavis* (see SUAVE) + -OUS.] Pleasing, agreeable.
1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* 211 Not a few, of our most suavious and delectable Rural Seats.

† **Suavitude**, *Obs. rare.* Also 6 *savitude*. [ad. L. *suavitudo*, f. *suavis*: see SUAVE and -TUDE.] Sweetness, gentleness.

1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 35 He thanked God greatly of his divine savitude. c 1550 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 727 Plenist with sport, and suet savitude.

Suavity (swē'vīti). Also 5 *suavities*, 6 -ite, -yte, 6-7 -itie. [ad. L. *suavitas* (partly through F. *suavité*), f. *suavis*: see SUAVE and -ITY.]

† 1. Sweetness or agreeableness to the senses; esp. sweetness (of taste), fragrance (of odour). *Obs.* c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* (1888) 144 There is alle suavitie delitable to touching. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburg* I. 3272 Suche a suavitie and fragrant odour Ascended from the corps. *Ibid.* II. 1907 O redolent rose repleit with suavitie. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. 351 Rachel, desired them [sc. mandrakes] for rarity, pulchritude or suavity. 1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 51 The smell of beans. Is a smell that hath a suavity with it. 1661 BOYLE *Style Script.* 253 Of both their Suavities [viz. of God's word and of honey], Experience gives much Advantageouser Notions than Descriptions can.

† 2. Sweetness (of sound, harmony, expression). 1614 J. DAVIES *Commend. Poems* (1878) 101/1 Musickes haters have no Forme, or Soule: For, had they Soules produced in Harmony, They would be ravished with her Suavity. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) II. lviii. 78 Touching her [sc. the Greek tongue's] degeneration from her primitive suavity and elegance. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 295 Plato does... very much commend the Orphick Hymns, for their Suavity and Deliciousness. a 1821 V. KNOX *Ext. cv. Wks.* 1821 I. 517, I know not whether the *curiosa felicitas*... may not be said to consist in delicacy of sentiment and suavity of expression.

2. Pleasurableness, agreeableness; *pl.* delights, amenities. Now only as colored by sense 4.

1594 NASH *Terrors N. Wks.* (Grosart) III. 268 One... who in the midst of his paine falls delighted asleepe, and in that suavitie of slumber surrenders the ghost. 1619 HALES *Gold. Rem.* II. (1673) 65 The suavity of their Doctrine in the word Peace and Good things. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Adels. fr. Parnass.* II. lix. (1674) 211 To taste the sweet of Government, the suavity of Command. 1669 GALT *Crt. Gentiles* I. m. 1. 18 The delights or suavities, which attend the teachings of Poesie. 1823 J. BACOCK *Dom. Annusm.* 63 The common suavities of social life. 1860

O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* vi, The elegances and suavities of life.

† 3. A state of sweet calm in the soul when specially favoured by God; *pl.* feelings of spiritual sweetness or delight. *Obs.*

[c 1610 *Women Saints* 55 Her bodie yielding a most fragrant odour... a grate token of her ghostlie suavitie.] a 1617 HAYNE *Chr. Lett.* (1620) L. 1 I thanke God in Christ, sustentation I haue... but suavitie spirituall I taste not any. 1648 BOYLE *Motives Love of God* (1659) 52 The unimaginable suavity, that the fixing of ones Love on God, is able to blesse the Soul with. 1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. xv. 93 That, which the Soul is to do... is only to rest with suavity, and without noyse. a 1680 GLANVILLE *Some Disc.* i. (1681) 55 The conceit of our special dearness to God... that goes no further than to some suavities, and pleasant fancies within our selves.

† 3. Graciousness; sweetness of manner or treatment. *Obs.*

1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps. Wks.* (1876) 248 *Suavis dominus* *univertis*... In every thing that god dooth is suavitie. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul v. Oracle* (1647) 297 Mild-smiling Cupid's there, With lively looks and amorous suavitie. a 1649 in *N. & Q. Ser. 1. X.* 357 Suavitie, or sweetness of carriage, is a winning quality.

4. The quality or condition of being suave in manner or outward behaviour; bland agreeableness or urbanity.

1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 252 Histories... which uniformly tend to inculcate suavity of manners. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxix, 'Lucy, my love,' she added, with that singular combination of suavity of tone and pointed energy which we have already noticed. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxix, These words, delivered with a cutting suavity. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* iii, Sometimes a flash of vehement enthusiasm... would break through that suavity of manner which some considered to be just a trifle too supercilious.

b. *pl.* Suave actions.
1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* viii, Cajoled by the attentions of an electioneering politician with more ease than Aunt Chloe was won over by Master Sam's suavities. Suay, *obs.* Sc. form of So *adv.*

Sub (səb), *sb.* [Short for various subst. compounds of SUB-.]

1. = SUBORDINATE.
Quot. 1656 may belong to 4; quot. 1708 is of uncertain meaning.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Ordinary*,... the Bishop of the Diocesses Sub [ed. 1706 Deputy] at Sessions and Assizes. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 74. 272 Thou hast neither good humour, Policy, nor Common Civility to make a Sub dance attendance after you like any indifferent Querist.

1840 H. SPENCER in *Autobiogr.* (1904) I. xii. 173, I go... to complete sundry works which the Subs have left undone. 1846 MRS. GORE *Engl. Char.* (1852) 111 He is never... tyrannical with his subs, like most great potentates. 1899 *Mary Kingsley's W. Afr. Studies* App. 1. 546 Had the late Mr. Consul Hewett had the fiftieth part of the ability in dealing with the natives his sub and successor... showed.

b. For various titles of subordinate officials, as sub-editor, sub-engineer, sub-lieutenant, sub-rector, sub-twarden.

1837 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Tril.* I. 43/1 The sub, or resident engineer. 1859 *Eclectic Rev.* Ser. vi. V. 253 The Newspaper-day and night. By a Quondam 'Sub'. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* Pref. vi, The Editor lives in an atmosphere of care. His assistant, or sub, begins the day at nine o'clock at night. 1872 'A MERION' *Old Echoes Oxf.* 38 Fear no more the snarl of the sub, Thou art past that tyrant's stroke. 1873 LELAND *Egypt. Sketch-bk.* 44 The two great men who filled our carriage were a couple of Levantine railroad subs. 1898 KIRLING *Fleet in Being* II, The Sub wipes the cinders out of his left eye and says something.

2. = SUBALTERN *sb.* 2.
1756 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1829) I. 293 Leaving Garrisons in them from 15 to 30 men under command of a sub or Trusty Sergeant. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 245 A Sub of Dragons. 1856 LEVER *Luttrell* xxxvi. 262 Some hard-up Sub who can't pay his mess debts.

3. = SUBSALT, *rare.*
1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 519 Besides the triple salts and the subs and the supers.

4. = SUBSTITUTE; *U.S.* esp. of substitute printers.
1830 GALT *Laurie Todd* iv. iv, The agent... proposed that I should become sub for him there. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2433/2 Sub (Well-boring), a short name for substitute. A short section of rod for connecting tools or bars of different sizes. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, Sub-list, a list of the subs or substitute printers who are allowed to supply the places of regular compositors. 1896 *Dootle Times* 18 Jan. 3/2 North End were short of two of their regular players... but managed to find good subs in Davies and Reed. 1896 *Indianapolis Typogr.* *Tril.* 16 Nov. 407 Every one of these subs is working part of the time.

5. = SUBJECT. Common in U.S.
1838 BECKET *Parad. Lost* 8 (F. & H.) No longer was he heard to sing, Like loyal subs, 'God Save the King.' 1885 N. Y. *Merc. May* (in *Ware Passing English*), The Mercury will be pleased to hear from Mrs. Williams on this sub.

6. = SUBSCRIBER (*rare*), SUBSCRIPTION.
1838 *Good Hoods* 62 Indeed my daughters both declare Their Beaux shall not be subs. To White's, or Blacks. 1903 FARMER & HENLEY *Slang*, Sub., (3) a subscription. 1912 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 6 He lets the party have an annual 'sub'... of £10.000.

7. = SUBSIST (*money*): money in advance on account of wages due at the end of a certain period. Also *gen.*, an advance of money. *local.*

Cf. Cornish dial. *sist* (*money*).
1866 *Mtn. Evid. Totnes Bribery Comm.* 72/2, I do not think there was much money flying about before that, my bills were not paid; I was rather anxious about having my sub. *Ibid.*, Tell us the name of any voter who asked you

about the sub. 1881 *Placard at Bury (Lancs.)*, Wanted navvies, to work on the above Railway, good wages paid, and sub on the works daily. 1892 *Labour Comm.* Gloss. No. 9 Sub, money paid to workmen at the Scotch blast-furnaces on account, as there exists a monthly pay-day. 1897 BARRERE & LELAND *Dict. Slang* s.v., To do a sub is to borrow money... (Anglo-Indian). 1901 *Scotsman* 12 Apr. 9/5 Provided the men started to-morrow, each would receive a 'sub' of £1 on Saturday.

Sub (səb), *v.* Hence **subbing** *vbl. sb.* [Short for various verbal compounds of SUB-; or f. SUB *sb.*]

† 1. = sub-plough *vb.* (see SUB- 3 c). *Obs.*
1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 16 Aug. 1775, Nothing can equal sub-plowing, for clearing the surface from running weeds;... the second subbing was eight or nine inches deep. *Ibid.* 20 Oct., It was subbed by two oxen.

2. To work as a printer's substitute.
1899 *University Mag.* Nov. 289 At Cincinnati where he [Edison], 'subbed' for the night men whenever he could obtain the privilege.

3. To pay or receive ('sub'); *occas.* to pay (a workman) 'sub'. Also *absol.* (See QUOTS.)

1886 H. CUNLIFFE *Gloss. Rochdale-with-Rossendale, Sub.*, to pay a portion of wages before all are due. 1891 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 19 Nov. 612 During the month there has been a more than usual amount of 'subbing'. 1892 *Labour Comm.* Gloss. No. 9 Some pieces of cloth cannot be finished in one week, therefore a weaver must either do without wages or sub. 1900 *N. & Q. Ser. 1. X.* VI. 354/1, 'I want you to go at once to London... All right; but I shall want to be subbed.' 1901 *Ibid.* VII. 356/2 It was my daily duty to keep time and to 'sub' for some hundreds of men engaged on extensive railway... works in England.

4. = SUB-EDIT.
c 1890 F. Wilson's *Fate* 84 When Wilson, in 'subbing' his copy, cut out all the 'u's' from 'favour', 'honour', and so forth, there was a debating society of two. 1909 *Fabian News* XX. 76/1 A certain amount of margin and space between the lines for any 'subbing' that may be required.

Sub, *obs.* Sc. form of SIB.

|| **Sub** (səb). The Latin prep. *sub* (with the ablative) 'under', enters into a few legal and other phrases, now or formerly in common use, the chief of which are given below.

1. **sub camino** (?).
1734 *Stuart Nat. Hist. Min. Waters* 132 He posts off to one of the obscure Universities in Holland or France, gets dubbed Doctor with a *sub Camino* Degree in Physik.

2. **sub dio**, under the open sky, in the open air.
1611 CORVAT *Cruddites* 28 He walked not *sub dio*, that is, under the open air as the rest did. 1673 *Rav. Journ.* *Low C.* 403 At Aleppo... they set their beds upon the roofs of their houses, and sleep *sub dio*, in the open air. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub it*, Attended the Levee *sub dio*. 1775 G. WHITE *Selborne, to Barrington* 2 Oct., The sturdy savages [sc. gipsies] seem to provide themselves, in living *sub dio* the whole year round. 1880 *Shorthouse John Inglesant* xviii, I would always... be 'sub dio' if it were possible.

3. **sub forma pauperis** = *in forma pauperis* (see || IN 4).

1592 *Soliman & Pers.* I. iv. 89 Crie the chayne for me *Sub forma pauperis*, for money goes very low with me at this time. 1616 R. C. THUR'S *Whistle* 1492 Poor Codrus is Constrained to sue *sub forma pauperis*. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 127 Should a Patient be bound to give all his Advisers a Fee, He must quickly be removed... to the Hospital, there to be sick *sub forma pauperis*.

4. **sub hasta**, lit. 'under a spear' [see SPEAR 3 b], i.e. by anction (cf. SUBHASTATION).
1689 EVELYN *Lett. to Pepys* 12 Aug., The humour of exposing books *sub hasta* is become so epidemic.

5. **sub Jove frigido**, under the chilly sky, in the open air.

1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* i, A peripatetic brother of the brush, who exercised his vocation *sub Jove frigido*. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 121 Not *sub Jove frigido*, but amid the bustling, life-pregnant vegetation of the South.

6. **sub jndice**, lit. 'under a judge'; under the consideration of a judge or court; *not* yet settled, still under consideration.

1613 J. CHAMBERLAIN in *Crt. & Times* *Jas.* I (1848) I. 279 Lord Hay is like... to be made an earl, but whether English or Scottish is yet *sub jndice*. 1681 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* I. xvi. 334 The Relict did also claim a Terce out of that same one Tenement, which is yet *sub jndice*. 1778 GEN. C. LEE in *Mem.* (1792) 426 Linger in suspense, whilst his fame and fortune are *sub jndice*. a 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) I. 104 They plainly consider the case as no longer *sub jndice*. 1828 DE QUINCEY *Rhetoric* *Wks.* 1890 X. 110 The relations of the People and the Crown... continued *sub jndice* from that time to 1638. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Dec. 8/3 He said the matter was being considered by the Committee, and therefore was *sub jndice*.

7. **sub lite**, in dispute.
1892 *Nation* 8 Dec. 438/3 Mr. Petrie's dates are still, with good reason, *sub lite*.

8. **sub modo**, under certain conditions, with a qualification, within limits.

a 1623 SWINBURNE *Treat. Spousals* (1686) 139 If a Man and a Woman contract Matrimony *sub modo*, 1726 AVULFE *Parergon* 336 That this *Parergon* or Legacy descends to her Executors like other Legacies bequeathed purely and *sub modo*. 1765-8 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* II. i. § 8 Obligations granted *sub modo*... are not... suspended until performance by the creditors in them. 1807 *Edin. Rev.* July 352 The opinion... might be held *sub modo*, with perfect impunity. 1843-56 BOUVIER *Law Dict.* (ed. 6) s.v., A legacy may be given *sub modo*, that is, subject to a condition or qualification.

9. **sub pede sigilli** (see quot. 1843-56).
a 1576 HALE *Hist. Placit. Cor.* (1736) I. 171 Certificates, which are usually pleaded *sub pede sigilli*, 1843-56 BOUVIER

1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. 1851 IV. 351 The Laws of England, whereby you have intruded to be an opiniatrous *Sub-advocate. 1641 — *Ch. Gov.* L. vi. These two main reasons of the prelates...are the very womb for a new *substanti-christ to breed in. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng. Catech. Exam.* 161 This newly commissioned Antichrist with his three Sub-Antichrists. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crw.* *Sub-beau, or *Denibean*, a would-be-fine. a 1650 T. G[ifford] *Careless* *Sheph.* i. i. It awes Nat mortals only; but makes other powers *Sub-Deities to thine. 1800 R. MITCHELL *Com. Aristoph.* I. 44 Some of the epithets applied to this subdity (Phases). 1890 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* III. ii. Five schepens, who officiated as scrubs, *subdevils, or bottle-holders to the burger-meesters. 1860 SHANWELL *Woman-Capt.* I. 1. Scarce any one is such a Fool, but he has a *sub-Fool that he can laugh at. 1879 DRYDEN *Limberham* v. Happily arriv'd, i' faith, my old *Sub-faricator. 1726 DE FNE *Hist. Devil* II. 203 [Satan] had his *Sub-Gods, who under his several dispositions received the Homage of Mankind. 1846 LADY EASTLAKE *Jrnl.* (1895) I. 189 Sir E. L. Bulwer...a man...reminding me of some of the *sub-heroes in his own books. 1649 WOODKOTE *Hermes Theol.* 68 Saocy *Sub-Jacks possessed of the preformers of the Learned and Ancient. 1697 J. DENNIS *Plot & No Plot* v. They are my *Sub-pimps, and pick up a penny under me. 1899 SPENCER & GILLES *Tribes Centr. Austral.* title-p. Special magistrate and *sub-protector of the aborigines, Alice Springs, South Australia. 1817 BENTHAM *Parl. Reform* Intro. 170 Dependence on an essentially insatiable shark with his *sub-sharks. 1783 HALCROFT *Baron Trenck* (1896) II. vi. 99 The substitute of Kempf was Frauenberger, who...appointed one Krebs as a *sub-substitute. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng. Intro.* 17 Another body of divinity...to co-operate with the Catechism, and act under it in the character of a sub-substitute to every thing that came from Jesus. a 1734 NORTH *Life Lad. Keeper North* (1742) 271 The Earl of Sunderland, Jeffries, and their *Sub-Sycophants. 1899 COOPER *Admon.* 93 Antichristian Prelates, Petie Antichrists, *Subvice-Antichrists, &c. as some, do term them. c 1675 DRYDEN *Pref. to Notes Empr. Morocco* Wks. 1808 XV. 424 His king, his two empresses, his villain, and his *sub-villain, nay his hero, have all a certain natural cast of the father. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess.* *Clive* (1854) 535f The villain or sub-villain of the story. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 204 The Repairer of a decayed intellect, and a *Sub-wrinkler to Grace, in freeing it from some of the inconveniences of Original Sin.

b. of material objects; e.g. *sub-affluent*, *sub-astellation*, *sub-piston*, *sub-tolem*, etc.

1873 tr. *Jules Verne's Meridiana* v. [The Kuruman] increased by the waters of a *sub-affluent, the Moschiria. 1744 Phil. *Trans.* XLIII. May 14 The cardinal and *subcardinal points of the Compass. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 59 One of the very first *subcasts from the Asiatic hive. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xix. 262 If thereby be meant the Pleiades, or *subconstellation upon the back of Taurus. 1834-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 297 Keep their *sub-crests in the same plane as the sub-crests of the faces. 1859 MURCHISON *Siluria* vi. (ed. 3) 222 The whole of the calcareous courses of this *subformation. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exh.* II. xxxi. 20 The following *sub-master keys. 1895 *Outing* XXVI. 552 The serried ranks of *sub-pagodas in this strange, holy city. 1900 HISCOX *Horseless Vehicles* 66 When the ports in the *sub-piston close. 1879 G. PRESSCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 434 M. Gaudoin also utilizes these different *subproducts in the manufacture of his carbons. 1869 R. F. BROWN *Jrnl. Geogr. Soc.* XXIX. 125 & x An extensive view of *subrange and bill-spruce. 1883 HANWITT *in Smithsonian Rep.* 818 A larger or smaller group of what I have called *subtotems, but which might be appropriately termed pseudo-totems.

c. of something immaterial, a quality, state, etc.; e.g. *sub-cause*, *sub-flavour*, *sub-idea*, *sub-question*, etc.

1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 38 In all there are 149 *sub-accounts, under 24 general voucher titles. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng. Catech. Exam.* 331 In the principal article, they are stated as residuo in the neighbourhood; whereas, in the *sub-articles, no statement to that effect is contained. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 184 The cause of this, and of all its lamentable effects and *sub-causes. a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* xxxiv. (1640) 338 This part hath also two branches. In the first branch, there will be two twigs, two *sub-considerations. 1892 *Field* 18 June 947f (In whist) the *sub-echo is the showing of three trumps when a partner has led and called for them. This is accomplished by echoing in the usual manner. 1895 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 673 Their manifest *sub-flavour of earnestness. 1878 GROSART *G. Daniel's Poems* I. 217 *Ankie — ancient, with the *sub-idea of grotesqueness. 1855 BROWNING *Men & Women* II. 172 Sage provisos, *sub-intents, and saving-clauses. 1883 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 31 July 3/2 Whether the author is to be suspected of a satiric *sub-intention. 1881 *St. Trials* XL 222/2 Upon this he makes many limitations; upon all of which he adds, this *sublimitation. 1840-1 DE QUINCY *Style Wks.* 1862 X. 191 Where...the vast scale of dependencies. 1891 SCRIVENER *Field & Cities* 150 Both these scourges [scrofula and dyspepsia], with the groups of families of *sub-maladies and dyspepsia, in their wake. 1837 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 179/2 Some globe...sub-meaning [is] also conveyed. 1770 LOCKE *Some Hist. Printing* 234 Prefaces, Introductions, Annotations, all which *sub-parts of a Work were formerly...put in Italic. 1879 ROBY *Lit. Gram.* II. 8 Such a secondary predicate might...be called a *subpredicate. It is often called an apposition. 1899 F. J. MATHER *Chaucer's Prose* p. xlii. The most serious passages of his poetry are seldom without a *sub-quality of humor. 1675 TOLLY *Lett. to Baxter* 27 There remains yet one small *sub-question. 1619 R. JONES *Recent. Serm.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 493 The reason of this Conjecture [etc.]. The *sub-reasons [etc.]. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocracy Wks.* (Bohob) II. 83 Loyalty is in the English a *sub-religion. 1856 OLIMSTED *Slave States* 292 The Second Auditor's General Report on Education...contains abstracts of *sub-reports. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* (N. S.) LIII. 566/2 If there was any doubt, it is entirely removed by the appropriate language used in *sub-rule 30. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Jurid.* (1827) II. 150 These were mentioned as so many *sub-securities for correctness and completeness. 1890 *Academy* XXXVII. 218f A *subsenation of bow, in Rossetti's weird phrase, his death was *growing op from his

birth'. 1888 *Spectator* 30 June 670f There is a *sub-story dealing mainly with the amours of a disreputable young woman. 1881 *Smithsonian Rep.* 203 Turning to the several *subsystems it appears that although it is possible that the orbits of the satellites of Mars, Jupiter [etc.]

d. of actions; e.g. *sub-appearance*, *sub-quarrel*. 1820 LAMO *Elia* i. *Christ's Hosp.* You never met the one by chance in the street without a wonder, which was quickly dissipated by the almost immediate *subappearance of the other. 1754 tr. *Jostell's Life 70 Abd.* Pref. to Rdr. D 2 h. A petty brawl and *subquarrel between Ynrke and duresne. 1799 S. TURNER *Hist. Anglo-Saxons* I. i. viii. 112 Amid this complexity of rebellion and *sub-rebellion. 1825 LAMO *Elia* II. *Stage Illusion*. The skilful actor, by a sort of *sub-reference, rather than direct appeal to us, disarms the character of a great deal of its odiousness. 1882 'F. ANSTEV' *Vice Versa* iv. His cheeks were creased with a dimpling *subsmile. 1879 HOWELLS *Lady of Aroostook* (1885) II. 158 With a knowing little look at Lydia, which included a *sub-wink for her husband.

6. With names of officials or persons occupying positions of authority, forming titles designating one immediately subordinate to the chief official, as in L. *subcenturio* (var. of *sucenturio*) centurion's lieutenant, late L. *subdoctor* assistant teacher, *subscribendarius* assistant secretary, ecccl. L. *subdiaconus* SUBDEACON, med. L. *subballivus* SUB-BALLIF, *subbedellus* under-beadle, *submagister* SUBMASTER, *subprior* SUBPRIOR, *subsecretarius* under-secretary; e.g. *sub-abbot*, *sub-captain*, *sub-king*, *sub-zicar*, etc.

1767 BURN *Eccles. Law* (ed. 2) IV. 456 marg. *Subabbat and subprior. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 91 His Right Reverend Co-adjutors and Reverend *Sub-adjutors. 1729 FOXTON tr. *Burnet's App. St. Dead* 38 He commemorates their Deliverance out of Egypt...Moses being the *Sub-administrator, with mighty Miracles and Prodigies. 1726 AYLFIE *Parergon* 68 They ought not to execute these Precepts by simple Messengers or *Sub-Beadles. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 182 Schelstrat the Pope's *Subbibliothecarian. 1884 *Cyclid* 13 Feb. 242/2 The captain and *sub-captain...represent the club on the N. C. U. 1519 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles*. Reading 3 Of the *Subchamberer of the Monastery] of Redyng. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 492 Officers...belonging to the Earl of Chester...Vice Chamberlain, or *Sub Chamberlain. 1858 GLADSTONE *Home* III. 11 The subordination of the *sub-chief to his local sovereign. 1710 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *M. Brit. Notitia* II. 689 Mr. John Dundass, first Clerk of the Assembly...Nicol Speoce, *Sub-Clerk. 1837 CARLYLE *F. Rev.* II. 11 ii. 13 Amid head-clerks and sub-clerks. 1688 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2337/3 One of the King's Family shall succeed in the Bishopric, as having been already designated by the Chapter for their *Sub-Conjunctur. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Account New Invent.* p. cv. *Sub-Conservators for the River of Thames. 1670 CORTON *Espernon* I. ii. 95 To importune the *Sub-Consul to conclude the Treaty. 1642-3 *Cantab. Marr. Licences*, Thomas Graunt, clerk, *subnate of St. Mary's in Dover. 1800 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 63 The same customer and *sub-customer shall yield and give their several accounts. 1736 *Ibid.* 284 William Galley Sub-customer. 1737 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Angl. Notitia* II. 117 *Sub-director [in Ordnance]. 1896 HILPRECHT *Recent Res. Bible Lands* 87 Halil Bey, sub-director of the Museum in Constantinople. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 273 The particular help where either an vsber is wanting, or else is not sufficient, is by a *Subdoctor. 1786 J. C. WALKER *Irish Bards* 83 This instrument was used...to assemble coagregations [etc.]. Nar is it unlikely, that this office was performed by the *Sub-Druids. 1703 J. Chamberlayne *M. Brit. Notitia* (1710) II. 561 The Office of Her Majesty's...Ordoance...Six Engineers...Four *Sub-Engineers. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 322 By fraud and collusion betwixt him and the said *Sub-Escheator. 1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* IV. 433 Every fee, which the *sub-executors of nur...laws are suffered to extort. 1809 W. TAYLOR in *Robbed Mem.* (1843) II. 277 Charon and his subferriemen. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 206/2 These Maine men are likely to become foremen, or *sub-foremen. 1774 Mrs. DELANY *Life & Corr. Ser.* II. (1861) II. 70 Miss Goldsmith's made *sub-governess to the young *Royals at St. James. 1876 E. JENKINS *Queen's Head* 4 The head waiter, and a lot of *sub-head-waiters. 1853 TRAVELMAN *Comet. Wallah* (1856) 232 The *sub-inspector of police. 1684 *Baxter Par. Congreg.* 38 [The Bishop] to be the *subintercessor, or the mouth of the Church in public prayer. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 46 The *Sub-king of the Jews, Arrippa. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* III. 11, The lesser sub-kings of Wales. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonaventure* I. 179 Mr. Walker, one of the *subleaders, who had gone with a band of twenty hunters. 1722 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) VII. 385 The Fees being...1. to the Head Librarian, 3. 6d. to the *Sublibrarian, & 1. 6d. to the Janitor. 1800 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 134 The sub-librarian is an intelligent man. 1733-4 MRS. DELANY *Lett. to Mrs. A. Granville* 2 Mar. In what character is Miss Leal to go with the Orange family? A *sub-maid, I guess. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Oct. 5/2 Being *sub-manager for the last twenty-one years. a 1774 TURNER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 207 In order to gain favour with these inferior ministers or *sub-mediators. 1673 BAXTER *Lett. in Answ. Dodwell* 82 Doth it follow that your Church Monarch can over-see them all himself without any *sub-overseers? 1635 — *Paraphr.* N. T. John x. 3 To the Messiah God will open the door, and to *Sub-Pastors, they that by office are door-keepers in the Church, must open it. 1700 *io Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* (1903) VII. 67 The Pastor Tegers, and sub Pastor of St. Amand. 1617 MRAYSON *Itin.* I. 210 The Patron...made a solemn Oration to the *sub-Patron and the Mariners. 1671 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Angl. Notitia* II. 218 Upon this Grand Office depends One hundred eighty two Deputy Post-Masters...and *Sub Post-Masters in their Branches. 1896 *Hansard's Parl. Debates* 18 Feb. 546f A number of messengers...employed by Sub-Postmasters. 1721 AMHERST *Terr. Fil.* No. 22. 112 Mr. Holt of Maudlin college, *sub-proctor at that time. 1888 HOLME *Armoury* III. iv. 181/2 The *Sub-Provincial, is to act the same things...as the Provincial. 1765 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Sub-Reader, an Under Reader in one of the Inns of Court, who reads the Text of the Law the Reader is to Discourse upon. 1605 *Answ. Supported Disce. Romish Doctr.* 20 They...openly

moued the greatest *Subregents in England to take armes against her. a 1711 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. III. 13 Neglect to thy Sub-regent's Throne Affronts thy own. 1673 BAXTER *Lett. in Answ. Dodwell* 82 Doth it follow that your Church Monarch can...rule them without any *sub-rulers? 1860 W. L. COLLINS *Luck of Louisa* x. It was the *sub-sacrist approaching to the discharge of some of his duties. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Fr.* II. 11. Our Lord Abbot...made him *Subsacristan. 1642 *Dog. Lett. Patent* (1837) 326 The Office of *Subsacrer with; to the Porte of London. 1632 B. JONSON *Magr. Lady Dram.* Pers. Mr. Bias, A Vi-politique, or *Sub-Secretary. 1678 *Trial of Coleman* 4 A Sub-Secretary, that did write very many things for him. 1826 *Scartt Diary* 16 Nov. in *Lockhart*, Five Cabinet Ministers...with sub-secretaries by the bushel. 1745 *Season. Adv.* Prof. 37 No Person shall be capable of acting as *Subsheriff...who shall not have been a Protestant for five Years immediately before such acting. 1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *M. Brit. Notitia* II. 80 The Chief Office...Head Sorter... *Sub-Sorters. 1876 GLADSTONE *Home* I. 124 Under the supremacy of Troy and of Priam, Anchises their king, seems to have been a *sub-sovereign. a 1712 BURNER *Own Time* (1766) I. 315 He had been his *substitute and had followed him in all his exile. 1744 T. BIRCH *R. Boyle* 69 Mr. Tallents, had been...sub-tutor to several sons of the earl of Suffolk. 1766 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Sub-Vicar, an Under-Vicar. 1600 W. WATSON *Decordion* (1602) 105 Master George Blackwell the new Archbishop of England: nay, the *Sub-ucery rather of all the Isles of Albion.

(b) in derived adjs.; e.g. *subsecretarial* pertaining to a sub-secretary.

1898 B. GREGORY *Side Lights* 499 From his sub-secretarial desk he spoke oo a case.

b. In the designation of corresponding offices or functions; e.g. *sub-administration*, *sub-commissaryship*, *sub-inspectorship*, etc.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 193 ¶ 3 The *Sub-Administration of Stage Affairs. 1748 in Temple & Sheldon *Hist. Northfield* (1757) 273. I will...throw up my *sub-commissaryship. 1896 SMILES *Sci. Nat.* xiii. 268 The *subcuratorship could not be obtained. 1824 *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 134 One *sub-inspectorship of factories. 1839 J. ROGERS *Antipapogr.* x. 3. 253 We read nothing in Holy Scripture about the *submediation or the under-mediators. 1887 *Daily News* 1 Mar. 6/2 All the smaller *sub-postmasterhips still continue to be in the gift of the Treasury. 1591 *Acts Privy Council* (1900) XXI. 125 The fee of the *Subproctorship for one whole year. 1881 *Athenaeum* 13 Jan. 95/3 A *sub-professoriate of twenty readers. 1764 Scott's *Bailey*, *Sub-vicarship*, the office of an under vicar.

7. Compounded with sbs., to express division into parts, sections, or branches.

a. of material objects; e.g. *sub-areolet* a division of an areolet, *sub-cavity* one of the smaller cavities into which a cavity is divided, *sub-folium* a small or secondary folium; etc.

1852 DANA *Crust.* L 192 From each lateral segment a small *subareolet is separated anteriorly. 1899 *Albani's Syst. Med.* VII. 647 The cavity of the cranium is divided into two *subcavities by the tentorium cerebelli. 1847-9 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* IV. L 99f The cells...containing no *sub-cells in their interiors. 1875 BRASH *Ecol. Archit.* Irel. 92 The chancel has a deep recess or *sub-chancel at the east end. 1889 *Duck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 127 The exact number and form of the cerebellar folia and *subfolia at birth. 1833 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 25 Sept. 10f What he might call *sub-houses, or a house within a house. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1831 III. 226 An individual cannot branch itself into *subindividuals. 1885 WATSON & BURNBY *Math. Theor. Electr.* I. 237 The motions of the *submolecules. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Subnucleus, any one of the subdivisions into which a group of nerve-cells is divided by the passage through it of intersecting bundles. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem.* Pl. 223 The peduncle...bears three or four *sub-peduncles. 1896-9 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* II. 91m/1 The prothorax...is composed of four *sub-segments.

b. of a body or assembly of people, as in SUB-COMMITTEE, or of a division of animals or plants, as in SUBGENUS; e.g. *sub-band* a division of a band, *sub-breed* a breed of animals constituting a marked division of a principal breed.

1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) L App. 60 A young man, Wyaganag, has recently taken the lead in all the councils and affairs of state of this *sub-baad. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1878) 67 The *sub-breeds of the tumbler pigeon. 1896 *Daily News* 7 Apr. 3/2 The east *sub-brigade...supported by the west sub-brigade. 1894 *Educ. Rev.* VII. 298 Every ooe of the *sub-conferences claims for its group of subjects an educational value equal to that of every other. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Aug. 2f One Coucil, with *sub-councils corresponding roughly to the postal areas. 1877 *Le Conte Elem. Geol.* (1879) 160 The fauna and flora of the United States are divided...into three *sub-fauna and *sub-flora. 1833 CHAMBERS in *Mem.* (1851) III. 381 The discussions of the separate or *sub-meetings. 1860 MILL *Refr. Gov.* (1855) 115/2 Besides the controlling Council, or local *sub-Parliament, local business has its executive department. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 473f Each of these phratries is subdivided into two *subphratries; and these subphratries are subdivided into an indefinite number of *totem clans*. 1838 *Ibid.* XXIV. 810f The main branches [of a genealogical tree] were termed 'phyla', their branchings 'subphyla'. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. II. 37. Twelve *sub-races, out of the number which made up entire Hellas. 1894 W. WALKER *Hist. Congreg. Ch.* 299 With the two Edwardian divines...Emmons and Dwight...the New Divinity may be said to have divided into two *subschools. 1824 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) I. 362 Every Sect and every *Sub-sect has its magazine. 1858 GLADSTONE *Jur.* *Mundi* iv. 112 A *sub-sept of the Achaians. 1798 in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 49 He divided his force into three *sub-squadrons. 1822 A. MACFARLANE *Consanguinity* 15 Each lineal ancestor forms a stock and his family breaks op into *sub-stocks. 1879 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 226 The *sub-Syndicate are of opinion that it would be undesirable. 1670 *Rec. Presbyt. Interest* (1875) 2 To remit the same

[sc. names].. with the Moderator to the Bishops to y^o for^s
 *Subsynode. 1885 *Athenaeum* 28 Feb. 299/1 If the squadron
 is preferable to the troop as a "sub-unit."

(b) in derived adjs.; e.g. *subphratric* pertaining
 to a subphratry.

1887 J. G. FRAZER *Totemism* p. viii. *Subphratric and
 Phratric Totems. 1896 W. MACKAY *Rec. Presbyt. Inverness*
 45 Among the "subsynodical" refers read to-day.

c. of a region or an interval of time, as in SUB-
 DISTRICT; e.g. *sub-age* a division of an age.

1878 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 2 The Telescopic age.. divides
 itself naturally into some three or four "sub-ages of extreme
 importance. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entom.* IV. 485 [Latreille]
 proposes further to divide his climates into "subclimates, by
 means of certain meridian lines. 1869 G. F. CHAMBERS
Astron. (1877) 23 The interval 12.12.17 being divided into two
 unequal "sub-intervals of 4.771 and 6.34". 1898 *Brit. Sel.*
Geog. (U. S.) Oct. 286 The "sub-province known as the
 Great Plains. 1852 GROVE *Greece* II. lxxii. IX. 290 Each
 satrapy was divided into "sub-satrapies or districts. 1909
Daily Chron. 29 June 1/6 Cleveland.. stands with Holder-
 ness, Hallamshire, and Richmondshire as a "sub-shire of
 Yorkshire.

d. of a branch leading from or into the main
 body, or a subordinate section of a business or sys-
 tem of affairs; = branch; e.g. *sub-bureau* a bureau
 depending on the principal bureau, *sub-cash* a deposit
 of cash at a branch, *sub-office* a branch office.

1896 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Feb. 572 The bureau will be aided
 by "sub-bureaus. 1905 *Dr. Fox Consolidator* Wks. 1830
 IX. 354 They brought all their running cash into one bank,
 and settled a "sub-cash, depending upon the grand bank,
 in every province of the kingdom. 1909 *Instal. News* III.
 29/1 Where wood casing is desired to be used for the "sub-
 circuits. 1892 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 5/4 A portion of the
 "sub-creek referred to, now being converted into a peaceful
 fishpond. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* V. 16 The other [college] is to
 consist of "sub-departments, one in each county. 1897
 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 139 Stopping at little villages
 to land passengers or at little "sub-factories to discharge
 cargo. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 564 Where "sub-
 mains are employed in particular hollows, the ground com-
 prehending the drainage belonging to each hollow should
 be distinctly marked off from the rest. *Ibid.* A sub-main
 drain should be made along the lowest part of the hollow.
 1907 *Nature* LXXVI. 554/2 The "submeter system is free
 from the objection of first cost to a great extent. 1896
 PREECE & SWEENEY *Telegr.* 264 Every "sub-office on a
 circuit is called by the head office at the hour of commencing
 work. 1883 *Chicago Times* 17 June Regarding the forma-
 tion of a pool, the report.. recommends three "sub-pools.
 1901 *Daily Chron.* 27 Dec. 3/4 The Hammersmith "sub-
 post-office. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xiv. § 113
 (1875) 324 The once independent "sub-sciences of Electricity,
 Magnetism, and Light. 1861 N. DAVIS *Carriage* 34 "Sub-
 sewers, and other.. unsightly objects. 1891 *Advance*
 (Chicago) 12 Mar. "Substations at convenient distances for
 the issuance of rations. 1901 *Scotsman* 2 Mar. 12/5 Con-
 tinuous current distribution from sub-stations. 1855 *Lit.*
critic Cornwall 89 Divided lengthwise into other "sub-veins.

8. With advb. force, combined with adjs. and
 vbs. = in a subordinate or secondary manner or
 capacity, by subsidiary means.

1812 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 366 The real value
 of melody in a language is considerable as "subadditive.
 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen.* Brit. II. 368 His *Monarchia Dei*
 is directed against the Heathens for subjoining and "sub-
 adoring several essentially subdistinguished Deities. 1901
Daily News 20 Feb. 6/5 The Assiut dam will be subsidiary
 to that at Assuan, inasmuch as it is.. to be used "sub-con-
 junctively to that at Assuan. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof.*
Breakf. II. The "subcervical centre", as my.. friend has
 called man. 1890 *Academy* 4 Jan. 7/3 Its anonymous
 author has "sub-entitled this book 'A New Story by an Old
 Hand'. 1897-8 *Amer. Jnl. Psych.* IX. 580 Pronunciation
 of an adjective.. seems to "subexcite association tracts re-
 presenting substantives. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Engl. Tongue*
 § 464 The pronoun I.. has.. a sort of reflected or borrowed
 presentiveness;.. what may be called a "sub-presentive power.
 1828-9 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maxim.* On *Militia* (1830) 4
 The united wisdom and eloquence of the ruling one and the
 "sub-ruling few.

9. (a) On the analogy of SUBDIVIDE and SUB-
 DIVISION, *sub-* is used to denote a further division
 or distinction; e.g. *sub-classify*, *sub-decimal*; *sub-*
articulation; (b) on the analogy of SUBCONTRACT
sb. and *v.*, SUBINFUDATION, SUBLET, to denote a
 second or further action or process of the same
 kind as that denoted by the radical; e.g. *sub-*
colonize to colonize from a colony, *sub-infer* to
 draw as a further inference, *sub-rent* to rent from
 one who himself rents; *sub-culture* a culture of
 bacteria derived from a previous culture, *sub-deri-*
vative a derivative of a derivative, *sub-fraction* a
 fraction of a fraction; *sub-purchaser* one who pur-
 chases from a previous purchaser, *sub-reformist*
 one who carries out a further reform, *sub-vaccinee*
 one who is vaccinated with lymph from a vaccinated
 person; *sub-secession* a secession from a body that
 has seceded.

1867 in *Farrar Ess. Lib. Educ.* 330 To imitate the copious-
 ness and "subarticulation of Cicero's periods. 1894 in *37th*
Rep. Columb. Inst. Deaf & Dumb (1895) 9 We are required
 to have "subclassifications by which we may know the..
 specialized work to which it devotes itself. 1897 *Daily*
News 16 Mar. 2/2 Abolition of sub-classification is recom-
 mended. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 3 June 3/3 If you "sub-classify
 55,000 Germans into men, women and children. 1820 *Q.*
Rev. XXIII. 73 A dependency upon that colony, from which
 it was "sub-colonized. 1704 J. MACMILLAN *True Narr.* in
 H. M. B. Reid *Camer. Apost.* (1896) 236 They draw a "sub-
 consequence, which is this, that it was contrar the protest

and agreement. 1664 *Power Exp. Philos.* Pref. 12 All
 the fixed lights of Heaven are generally concluded to be
 pure Fire, and so consequently fluid also, and then "sub-
 consequently in motion also. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.*
 I. 719 Large colonies [of bacteria] on "sub-cultivation will
 frequently appear as small ones. 1899 *Ibid.* VII. 550 Growth
 in "subcultures may be recognisable within four hours.
 1736 BAILEY (folio) Pref. To "Subdeimate.. to divide into
 tenths.. as 20 Thousand into Hundredths. 1845 JOWETT
Let. to B. C. Brodie 28 Mar. [Rome] has defined, and "sub-
 defined, and deduced, and "subdeduced. 1856 R. A.
 VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. vi. vi. 209 Every definition and
 "subdefinition would be open to some doubt. 1884 *Law*
Rep. 13 Q. B. Div. 466 Long leaseholds, which he had
 mortgaged by "sub-demise. 1880 *Westm. & Chelsea News*
 2 Oct. Advt., A shop and Dwelling House.. held for a term
 of 99 years, and "subdemised at £80 per annum. 1614
 RALEIGH *Hist. World*. 142 For these "subdivisions [of the
 Turks] it were infinite to examine them. 1834 H. N. COL-
 RIDGE *Grk. Poets* (ed. 2) 9 The modern derivative will, at
 some stage or other of its history, have been treated as an
 original substantive word.. and associations connected only
 with its primary modern senses will have given birth to "sub-
 derivatives from it. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Wiltshire*
 (1662) III. 250 Succeeding Princes, following this pattern, have
 "subdiminished their coin ever since. 1823 BENTHAM *Not*
Paul 371 The name and person of his own "sub-disciple
 Apollon. 1643 J. M. SOV. *Salve* 26 To let in a deluge of
 foreign forces and so yet further "subdistract the remnant.
 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 23 How many retailers are needful to
 make the "subdistributions into every village of this nation.
 A 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iv. (1677) 157 And possibly
 these variously "subdiversified according to the phantasy of
 the Artificer. 1863 REAOE *Hard Cash* III. 74 What on
 earth was left for poor Dr. Wolf to do? Could he "sub-
 embuzzle a Highlander's breeks? 1652 *Observ. touching*
Formis Govt. 38 Constrained to epitomize, and "subepitomize
 themselves so long till at last they crumble away into the
 atoms of Monarchy. 1666 *Land. Gaz.* No. 42/2 The
 Farmers of his Majesties Revenue of the Hearth-Duty, in-
 tending to "Sub-Farm several Counties. 1764 GINNON *Misc.*
Wks. (1814) III. 224 The lands were perhaps subfarmed by
 individuals. 1658 in *Dom. State Papers* 321 For seizure
 made by the "sub-farmers. 1612 W. COLSON *Gen. Tres. Art*
Arith. A a b/2 "Subfraction, or fraction of fraction, ns of b.
 1817 COLSON *Algebra*, etc. 14 Assimilation of sub-
 fractions, or making uniform the fraction of a fraction.
 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. ix. 568 The great lords having
 granted lands on condition of fealty and other services to
 certain persons, these last "subgranted them. 1885 *Law Rep.*
 28 Chanc. Div. 121 An agreement of "sub-guarantee by
 which the signatories guaranteed the signatories of the
 original guarantee against loss. 1889 W. RVE *Croner* 32
 The "subholding created by Richard de Beringham. A 1656
 Br. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 409 From the force then of this
 relation it is easily "subinfered that it is not lawful for
 Christian Churches.. to forsake the communion of each other.
 1905 *British Medical Journal* 27 May 1141 The injection in
 small amounts will not serve to infect the "subinoculated
 animal. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 26 Nov. 6/6 The final "sub-lodger
 was squeezed out upon the landing for his sleeping-place.
 1884 *Law Times* 29 Nov. 80/1 The mortgagees in fee of an
 hotel "sub-mortgaged to their bankers in 1879. 1883 *Law*
Times Rep. (N.S.) XLIX. 556/2 The defendants last added
 are "sub-mortgages of the trustee. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON
Hist. Ess. 242 The client of that age was apparently a "sub-
 occupier of public land under his Patronus. 1866 *Law Rep.*
 1 Q. B. Cases 589 On his seeking to get the pawn back from an
 insolvent "sub-pawnee. *Ibid.* If the pawnee may pledge the
 pawn, the "sub-pledgee may do the same, and so on ad
 infinitum. 1755 *Cent. Mag.* XXV. 354 They have suc-
 cessively come into the hands of many "sub-proprietors. 1855
 HYOE CLARKE *Dict.* "Sub-purchaser. 1643 Sir T. BROWNE
Relig. Med. I. § 54 The Church of Rome condemneth us,
 we likewise them, the "Sub-reformists and Sectaries sen-
 tence the Doctrine of our Church as damnable [etc.]. 1826
 BELL *Comm. Laws Scot.* I. 67 Possession of the "subrents.
 1904 R. BAGOT *Donna Diana* II. 13 An apartment he had
 "sub-rented from a wealthy American widow. 1897 *Advance*
 (Chicago) 24 June 813/1, \$500 of income from "sub-rental.
 1849 HOOKER *Himal. Jnl.* (1854) I. xvii. 388 Through
 the medium of "sub-renting classes. 1880 BURNON
Keign Q. Anne I. ii. 66 "Sub-secessions from the successive
 seceding bodies. 1680 ALLEN *Peace & Unity* Pref. 80 These
 separations and "sub-separations. 1894 *Daily Tribune* (N.Y.)
 5 July. In not all of the cities is administration "sub-sold
 to confederated crime and to blackmailed business. 1895
Pop. Sci. Monthly Apr. 767 A "subspecialized descendant of
 an ancient generalized group. 1846 D. KING *Lord's Supper*
 vii. 214 An endless splitting and "subsplitting of distinctions.
 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 393 These native "sub-
 traders have very risky lives of it. 1900 *Century Mag.*
 LIX. 493/2 The minister of the interior.. whose touches
 thrill by devolution and "subtransmission throughout the
 mighty system. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 592 All the
 "sub-vaccinees of the vaccinator (who himself subsequently
 suffered from erysipelas) did not suffer from erysipelas. 1873
Knowledge for Young Gentl. Mag. 85 "Sub-variation on White's
 thirteenth move.

10. *Math.* Compounded with adjs. expressing
 ratio, *sub-* denotes a ratio the opposite of that
 expressed by the radical element, as in L. *subduplus*
 SUBDUPLX, *subtriplex* SUBTRIPLE, late L. *submulti-*
plex SUBMULTIPLE; e.g. *subdecuple* = denoting
 the ratio 1 : 10, † *subdouble* = SUBDUPLX, † *sub-*
novitripartient = 1 : 93, i.e. 8 : 75, *subsesquiter-*
tial = 3 : 4, *subsuperparticular*, etc. Analogously,
 in SUBDUPLICATE, etc. the prefix is employed to
 express the ratio of the square (etc.) roots of
 quantities; but these compounds have been some-
 times erroneously used for *subduplex*, etc. (cf. quot. 1657
 below).

This use is modelled (in late L.) on that of Gr. *υπο-*, as in
υποδιπλασιος, late L. *subduplus*. Ratios of this kind were
 called *υπολογοι*, the opposite *πρόλογοι*, *υπο-* app. expressing
 the notion of "proportion of lesser inequality". (Another
 arithmetical use of the Greek and Latin prefixes is unro-

presented in Eng.; viz. that exemplified in *υποτριπτος*, L.
subtriplex, lit. 'a third less', i.e. denoting a ratio 2/3:1,
 i.e. 2:3.)

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* 128 Comparing the lesse quan-
 titie to the greater, it [sc. proportion] is called submultiplex,
 subsuperparticular, subsuperpartient, submultiplex super-
 particular, and submultiplex superpartient. 1648 WILKINS
Math. Magic I. vii. 47 As one of these under Pulleys doth
 abate halfe of that heaviness which the weight hath in it
 self, and cause the power to be in a sub-duple proportion
 unto it, so two of them doe abate halfe of that which remains,
 and cause a subquadruple proportion betwixt the weight
 and the power; three of them a subsextuple, four a sub-
 octuple. *Ibid.* 50 If unto this lower Pulley there were
 added another, then the power would be unto the weight
 in a subquintuple proportion. If a third, a subseptuple,
 1652 UNQUANT *Jewel* 288 It would bear the analogy.. of
 a subnovitripartient eighth; that is to say, the whole being
 the Dividend, and my Nomenclature the Divisor, the quo-
 tient would be nine, with a fraction of three eights; or yet
 more clearly, as the Proportion of 72 to 675. 1653 H. MORE
Antid. Ath. I. vi. § 4 (1712) 19 The Notion of Sub-double,
 which accrued to that Lead which had halft away. 1657 HOBBS
Absurd Geom. Wks. 1845 VII. 375 It is but subquadruplicate,
 as you call it, or the quarter of it, as I call it. 1674 JEAKE
Arith. (1696) 209 As the Series of the Numbers from the
 Units place are continued in a decuple proportion.. so their
 value decreaseth in a subdecuple proportion. A 1696 SCAR-
 BUNGH *Euclid* (1705) 181 The proportion is Subsuperparti-
 cular, and named Subsesquialteral, which is thus noted 2/3.
Ibid. "Subsuperpartient, as 5 to 8, or 5/8 is Subsuperpartient;
 and 20 to 14, or 10/7 is Subsuperpartient. 1709-29 V. MANDEV
Syst. Math. Arith. 37 Proportion Subduplex, Subtriple, Sub-
 sesquialter, Subsuperpartient. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v.
Ratio, 3 to 2 is in a Sesquialterate Ratio; 2 to 3 in a Sub-
 sesquialterate. 1732 B. ROBINSON *Anim. Ocean.* 267 The
 simple and subquadruplicate Ratios of these Lengths. 1795
 T. MAURICE *Hindustan* (1820) I. i. ii. 75 The length of
 human life is diminished.. in a subdecuple ratio.

III. Next below; near or close (to); subsequent
 (to). (As a living prefix *sub-* is restricted in this
 sense to prepositional uses: the advb. use is seen
 in SUBSEQUENT.)

11. Near to (a particular region or point), as
 in L. *suburbanius* SUBURBAN; e.g. SUB-BASAL,
 SUBDORSAL, SUB-LITTORAL, SUBMARGINAL.

Such words are often capable of another analysis (see 20d).
 12. *Geog.* and *Geol.* a. Lying about the base of
 or subjacent to mountains designated by the second
 element, hence, of less height than mountains of
 similar height to these, characteristic of regions of
 such altitude, as L. *subalpinus* SUBALPINE; e.g.
sub-Andean, *-Andine*, SUBAPENNINE, *sub-Etnean*,
sub-Himalayan. Hence in the name of a district,
 e.g. *Sub-Himalaya*s.

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 744 The fourth and last Subregion
 of South America.. may be most fitly named the "Suban-
 dean. 1885 *Linn. Soc. Jnl.*, Bot. XXII. 6 A "subandean
 as well as an andine zone. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 76 The
 marine "sub-Etnean beds. 1850 ANSTED *Elem. Geol.*, *Alth.*
 etc. 358 The formations composing the Sewalik hills, which
 have sometimes been called the "Sub-Himalayas. 1851
Jnl. R. Geog. Soc. XXI. 59 The Siwalik or sub-Himalayan
 range. 1851 MANTELL *Petrifications* v. § 1. 413 Bones of
 mammalia from the "Sub-Himalayas. 1883 *Proc. R. Geog.*
Soc. V. 617 The tertiary of the Sub-Himalaya.

b. Denoting a region or zone adjacent to or on
 the borders of that designated by the second
 element; e.g. *subantarctic*, *-frigid*, *-torrid*.

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 745 *Spheniscidae*, a family limited
 to the Antarctic or "Subantarctic Ocean. 1909 (title) The
 Subantarctic islands of New Zealand. 1880 DANA *Man.*
Geol. (ed. 3) 609 The corresponding zones in latitude.. are
 1. Equatorial, Lat. 0°-15°.. 6. "Subarctic, 58°-66°. 1895
Forum June 468 There was once a widespread delusion in
 the "sub-arid belt.. that rainfall follows the plough. 1851
 DANA *Crust.* II. 1472 Its southern portion.. appears to per-
 tain.. to the "Subfrigid [Region]. 1896 *Yearbk. U. S. Dept.*
Agric. 631 The "subhumid region. 1852 HENFREY *Veget.*
Eur. 203 The regions which may be distinguished on the
 West side of the Scandinavian Alps are:—1. The Maritime
 region; 2. The "Subsylvatic region; 3. The Subalpine
 region; and 4. The Alpine region. 1852 DANA *Crust.* II.
 1510 The genus *Porcellana* has but two-thirds as many
 species in the temperate as in the torrid zone. Yet the "sub-
 temperate region contains but one less than the "subtorrid.

13. *Mus.* Designating a note next to or next
 below some principal note, as in med. L. *subprinci-*
palis SUBPRINCIPAL; e.g. SUBTONIC. (Cl. 4.)

14. Combined with adjs. with the sense 'of lower
 condition or degree (or size) than' that denoted
 by the original adj.; e.g. *sub-angelical*, *-divine*,
-judicial, *-maximal*, *-military*, *-regal*. Also (U.S.)
 in adjs. expressing an inferior educational status,
 as *sub-fresh* (also *-freshman*), *-primary*.

This sense tends to blend with 10.
 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* Pref. Man. is of all Creatures
 "sub-angelical the Almighty Masterpiece. 1668 HUNTER
Defence II. 83 These.. may be called conformable to the
 Canonical or "subcanonical. 1610 DODD *Pseudo-martyr*
 185 Nor know we whether they will please Divine Law,
 that is, places of Scripture, or "Sub divine Law, which is in-
 terpretation of Fathers. 1654 Br. HALL *Law. World* I. § 2
 O ye glorious Spirits, he that made you hath given you some
 little glimpse of your subdivine natures. 1893 *Congregation-*
alist (Boston) 21 Sept. Enrollment as freshmen or "sub-fresh
 in the City College. 1896 *Living Topics Cycl.* (N. Y.) II.
 264 Classical, scientific and mechanical "sub-freshman classes.
 1808 BENTHAM *Se. Reform* 67 All other persons who bear
 any part in the cause:—Judge, "sub-judicial officers, parties.
 1872 SWINBURNE *Under Microscope* 79 'Ah, my lord..', says
 the jackal to the lion.. 'observe how all other living creatures
 belong but to some "sub-lionine class'. 1890 W. JAMES *Princ.*

Psychol. 1. 235 "Submaximal nerve-irritations. 1880 A. FUST *Prinz. Med.* 194 The ultimate "submillary granula coalesce to make... nodules. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* 1. 560 The body can resist the action of "subminimal doses of living bacteria. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Subminimal stimulus*, a stimulus which is not strong enough to produce any obvious effect. 1898 *Advance* (Chicago) 17 Feb. 206/2 The institution has never had a "sub-preparatory department, as several of the young colleges have. 1895 *Proc. 14th Conn. Instr. Deaf* 293 In "subprimary work there is surely an interesting field for the constructive talent. 1870 *Lamb Let. to T. Manning* 2 Jan. The ordinary title of "sub-regal dignity. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I. xv. 390 His sub-regal court. 1907 *Nature* LXXVI. 146/2 "Subthermal baths, given at temperatures below blood heat.

15. *Zool.* In names of divisions of animals regarded as having only imperfectly developed the characteristics denoted by the word to which *sub-* is prefixed, as *Subgrallatores*, *Submytilacea*, *Subungulata*. English derivatives have been occasionally formed; e.g. *subostracean*, a mollusk of the family *Subostracea*; *subplantigrade*, of or resembling the group *Subplantigrada*, not quite plantigrade.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 313/2 [De Blainville] allows that these last ought to form a distinct genus of the family of "Subostraceans. 1833 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 434 The greater number of the Carnivora... may be called "subplantigrade, often when at rest applying the whole of the sole to the ground.

16. In craniometry, forming adjs. designating a type of skull having an index next below that of the type denoted by the second element; e.g. *subbrachycephalic*, -ous (hence -*cephaly*), *subdolichocephalic*, -ous (hence -*cephalism*).

These terms are based on Broca's classification, who used the L. forms (masc. pl.) *subbrachycephali*, *dolichocephali*. 1853-4 THURMAN in *Mem. Anthropol. Soc.* I. 461 With M. Broca, it is desirable to admit a "subdolichocephalic and a "subbrachycephalic class [of skulls]. *Ibid.* 510 Only about half [the skulls] are brachycephalous or "subbrachycephalous. 1875 BARRIS in *Leopold's Anthropol.* II. xii. 493 Low stature, woolly hair, black skin, and "subbrachycephaly. 1892 *Smithsonian Rep.* 1. 513 His cephalic index falls down to "subdolichocephalism. 1896 KEANE *Ethnol.* xii. 321 The shape of the head... is here and there mesocephalous and even "subdolichocephalous. 1890 BURLING *Nat. Med. Dict.* "Sub-mesaticephalic, having a cephalic index of 73 or 74. 1890 H. ELLIS *Criminal Inq.* 59 Out of thirty criminals eight presented brains and skulls of a capacity only found in "submicrocephalic subjects. 1883-4 THURMAN in *Mem. Anthropol. Soc.* I. 473 All these crania are very dolichocephalous. The first is a remarkable specimen of synostosis... The form is "subscaphocephalic.

17. In the names of certain sectaries, = after, consequently upon, the opposite of SUPRA- (q.v.); e.g. *SUBLAPSARIAN*, *SUBORTURIAN*.

18. In designations of periods immediately 'below' or posterior to a particular period, as in *SUBARPOSTOLIC*.

1910 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 11) XII. 59 The following stages in the glaciation of North America... The Aftonian (1st interglacial). The sub-Aftonian or Jerseyan (1st glacial). 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 57 [Bugelkann] is found everywhere in the area, made of various local clays, and it long survived into the 'Geometric' or 'sub-Mycenaean' period.

IV. Incomplete(ly), imperfect(ly), partial(ly).
*with adverbial meanings.

19. Prefixed to adjs. or pples. of a general character, as in L. *subabsurdus* somewhat absurd, *subobscurus* SUBOBSCURE; e.g. *subanalogous* somewhat similar, *subaudible* imperfectly, slightly, or barely audible. (The precise force of *sub-* may vary contextually from 'only slightly' to 'not quite, all but'.)

1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*. 291 A thimbleful of... "subacidulous Hock. 1767 *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 417 Little seeds "subanalogous, or somewhat resembling those we find in the fructification of the Fucus. 1830 LEVER *Harry Lorregier* vi. The faint "sub-audible ejaculation of Father Luke, when he was recovered enough to speak. 1884 A. LANG *Custom & Myth* 236 A "sub-barbaric society—say that of Zululand. 1668 H. MORE *Dial. L.* LXXVII. 1. 160 This "subderisorous mirth. 1822-34 *Goat's Study Med.* (ed. 4) 1. 330 The mixture "sub-diluted for bathing. 1873-74 *NORTH Life Ld. Kyr. North* (1742) 228 The Spaniards have peculiar Councils, call'd Juntos... which prevents such "sub-emergent Councils as these [i.e. English cabinet councils]. 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Flor.* 17 "Sub-evergreen herbaceous plants are: Ceanothus biennis and several other species, Pentstemon, Chelone, Asters. 1854 BAUMANN *Haltent.* 180 Others, "subgregarious in their taste, swim about in small detached parties. 1903 *GENIE Text-Bo.* (ed. 4) 1. 18 The coral atmosphere... consists mainly of "subincandescent hydrogen. 1864 *Spectator* 31 Dec. 1508 The sky is still "subluminous. 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Myst.* 87 A curious, "sub-mocking smile. 1807 *Spirit Publ. Trns.* XI. 84, I swam with "substantant tadpoles, I frisked with volatile neuter. 1856 OULING *Anim. Chem.* 154, I now add to the free iodine some "suboxidised substance. 1650 MURTON *Tenure of Kings* 59 Not prelatial, or of this late fashion "subprelatial. 1817 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1818) II. 277 A "subputre-cent stalk of *Agave*. 1618 HALES in *Gold. Rem.* II. (1673) 23 That *divocula*, that "substruck shamefastness of many men. 1865 *Phil. Mall Gaz.* 11 Nov. 9 It might be imagined that the advertisement conveyed a "subscarcious touch. 1876 *Nature* XIV. 503/2 The "Sub-Semitic languages of Africa. 1877 SWINBURNE *Note on C. Bronte* II. Its superhuman or "subsumious absurdity. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N.* 7. 11. 230 What may be called "subsungular readings" which have only secondary support. 1785 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 319 Both of them immersed in "subtidal water. 1734 *NORTH Exam.* II. vii. (1740) 549 This put abundance of People of "subvirile Tempers, into a Twitter. 1650 VENNEN *Vin Recit* viii. 104 A "Subvulgar

Diet is as it were a meane betweene the Accurate, and Vulgar.

(6) Such compounds are occas. used subst.

1635 PERSON *Varieties* II. 63 Whether that thing engendered bee a Star, or any other celestiall vertue, whereunto this "subdeficient striveth to attaine. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 86 There be certaine "subepilants so worldly wise, as they thinke all other men insipiens.

20. In technical use, chiefly *Nat. Hist.*

A small proportion only of the more commonly used compounds are illustrated here.

a. With adjs. of colour, as in L. *subalbibus* somewhat white, whitish, *sublividus* somewhat livid, *subniger* blackish, *subviridis* greenish, late or mod.L. *subcitrinus* SUBCITRINE, *subpallidus* (for *suffallidus*) palish, *subrufus* (for *suffrillus*) reddish; e.g. *subalbid*, -luteous, -pale, -red, -virid. c. 1530 *Judic. Urines* II. viii. 33 h. Vryne pale or "subpale. *Ibid.* x. 37 Rudy vryne is moyst like fyne golde; and "subrube goldeysse. *Ibid.* xl. 33 marg. Redde or "subrede vryne. *Ibid.* xli. 41 Vryne Rubicundus or "Subrubicundus. *Ibid.* xlii. 42 Afore saide vryne were Rubie or sububie. 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physic* II. viii. (1596) 84 If his spittle... be yealow and "subpale... 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* "Subalbid, somewhat white. 1656 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 300 Seseli bather lignous... "subrubescens surdes. *Ibid.* 610 A "subrube pondrous Powder. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* 6 *Min.* 212 Tethyia. If red is edible, the pale and "subluteous are bitterish. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Disp.* (1713) 217/2 Of a "subvirid or greenish blue Colour. *Ibid.* 339/1 A "Subrud or Livor coloured soft Cake. 1742 *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 225 A large tough "subrubicund Polypus. 1777 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* I. 192 The ash colour with cantharides... neither assumed a "sublivid, nor an ash colour. 1800 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* I. 490 *Didelphis Ubralis*. "Subferrugineus Opossum. 1802 *Ibid.* III. 397 *Coluber Nasicornis*. "Subolivaceo-flavescens Snake. 1809 *Ibid.* IV. 556 *Holocentrus Bengaleensis*. "Subfulvus Holocentrus. 1809 *Ibid.* V. 282 *Raja Pastinaca*. "Subolivaceus Ray. 1809 *Ibid.* VII. 272 *Stris Capsin*. "Subluteous Owl. 1815 STEPHENS in SHAW'S *Gen. Zool.* IX. 84 Of a "subrufous chestnut. 1817 *Ibid.* X. 666 "Subtestaceous Warbler, spotted with brown. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 664 Colour "subminaceous. 1847 *Proc. Berol. Nat. Club* II. v. 242 Elytra... of a dark "sub-zeous green. *Ibid.* 248 The margin often "sub-piceous. 1854 DANA *Crust.* I. 395 The legs are "subochreous. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Dicotyletes* 13 Margina... "subcinnamomeous. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* "Sub-favosus ligament, short ligaments of yellow elastic tissue connecting the lamina of the vertebrae. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 June 2/1 Her complexion "sub-olive.

b. With adjs. denoting surface texture, contour, or marking, substance, consistency, composition, taste, odour, as in L. *subater* somewhat acid, *subacidus* SUBACID, *subdurus* somewhat hard, *subsalus* saltish, mod.L. *sublanatus* somewhat woolly; e.g. *subacerb*, -arid, -coriaceus, -dure, -granular, -ate, -ated, -ose, -hornblendic, -membranous, -stony, -villous, -willous.

1638 RAWLEY *tr. Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 40 It must be ordered... that the Juice of the Body, be somewhat hard, and that it be fatty, or "subrosidic. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 259 Its sapour is very sweet, "subamare, austere and somewhat aromatic. *Ibid.* 382 [Dates] are... soft, but carnosus. "subdure within. 1766 GREY *Anat. Plants* (1682) 246 Spirit of Nitre is a "subalkaline Spirit. *Ibid.* 247 Spirit of Salt is a "subalkaline Acid. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Disp.* (1713) 248/2 These Tinctures are hot and dry, "substringent. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 15 A "subaline and somewhat austere Serum. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 123 Its pingu. "subdulcid, and agreeable Nature. 1702 *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 1165 *Alga Marina* f. "Subacid and Sweet. *Ibid.* 1771 The Roots are sweet and "subacres. 1765 P. BROWN *Jamaica* 75 Its fibres are always rigid and "subdiaphane. 1766 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. (1751) 169 *Sarmentum*; when they are Reptent and "subnude. 1777 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* IV. 3 A "subcordated body. 1777 S. ROSSON *Brit. Flora* 117 Leaves ovato-oblong, "subulose. *Ibid.* 151 Branches "subvillosae. 1781 *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 375 A spissid "subpellucid liquid. 1785 MARTYR *Rousseau's Zool.* xxvi. (1794) 577 The stem is "subherbaceous. 1787 tr. LINNAEUS *Fam. Plants* 494 Legume rhomboid, turgid, "subvillosus. *Ibid.* 547 Pappus sessile, "subplumy. *Ibid.* 584 Seeds... "submembranous, inverse-hearted. *Ibid.* 683 Berry "substriated. 1792 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (ed. 2) III. 226 *Tremella Nostec*. "Sub-gelatinous. 1817 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1818) II. 418 Both... have the material which diffuses their light included in a hollow "subtransparent projection of the bead. *Ibid.* (1843) II. 44 Their abdomen swollen into an immense "subdiaphanous sphere filled by a kind of honey. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Oryctol.* 102 The operculum is small, elliptical, and "subosseous. *Ibid.* 201 *Voluta digitalina*: decussated, "subgranular. 1824 R. K. GREVILLE *Scot. Cryptog.* *Flora* II. pl. 120 The surface covered with a minute "subpulverulent substance. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 338 An internal "submembranaceous tooth or process. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 420 Axis slender, horny, or "substony in the centre. 1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* (1836) 15 Leaves... "subcoriaceous. *Ibid.* 531 Leaves subcordate sessile serrate "subvillosus. *Ibid.* 1023 "Substrate or rugose. 1833 HOOKER in SMITH'S *Eng. Flora* V. 1. 45 Leaves "subopaque. 1833-4 J. PHILLIPS *Geol. in Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 562/2 An irregular... bed... of serpentine... exhibits... a "sublaminated structure. 1839 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Cornwall*, etc. III. 64 The latter with a "suboblique structure. 1839 G. ROBERTS *Dict. Geol.* "Sub-lamellar... extremely thin, like a sheet of paper. 1842 PERCIVAL *Ref. Geol. Connec.* 32 A dark grey "subporphyritic, "subhornblendic rock. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 451 Branchlets... "subterete and proliferous. *Ibid.* 590 Base "subgranulosus. 1847 *Proc. Berol. Nat. Club* II. v. 236 Body slightly pabescens or "subglabrous. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 201 Bracts small, "subfoliaceous. 1849 DANA *Geol.* xvii. (1850) 632 Hypersthenes... having a pearly or "submetallic lustre. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 195 Fruit compressed, obovate, "subspissid. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 27 Apothecia lecanorine or "sublatharine. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes*

66 Slender "subossified rings. 1895 J. W. POWELL *Physiogr. Processes in Nat. Geog. Monogr.* I. 1 The interior of the earth is in a "subfluid condition.

c. With adjs. expressing shape, conformation, or physical habit, as in mod.L. *subaequalis* SUB-EQUAL, *subamplexicaulis* slightly amplexical, *subobtusius* somewhat obtuse, *subrepandus* somewhat repand, *subsessilis* SUBSESSILE; e.g. *sub-acuminata*, -arborescent, -cordate, -aled, -hooked, -lunate, -repand, -simple.

1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 137 The "sublong and transversely radiated Buccinum. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 101 The "subarborescent Polypodium with a large lobed foliage. 1775 J. JENKINSON *Linnaeus Brit. Plants* 148 The silicula is "subcordate. *Ibid.* 162 Crowfoot Cranesbill with two flowers on each peduncle, "subpelatate. 1777 S. ROSSON *Brit. Flora* 71 Leaves reniform, "subpelatate. *Ibid.* 124 Leaves "sub-hastate. *Ibid.* 138 Clusters "subimbricate. *Ibid.* 145 Petals "sublaucellate. *Ibid.* 159 Leaves lineari-lanceolate, "sub-serrate. *Ibid.* 170 Peduncles uniflorous, "subcorymbose. *Ibid.* 183 Leaves ovate, obtuse, "subcrenate. *Ibid.* 252 Females "subpedunculate. *Ibid.* 290 Leaflets ovate, "subciliate. *Ibid.* 296 Leaves, lanceolate, "sublaciniate. *Ibid.* 301 Stem almost simple, "subteretose. 1815 MARTYR *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiii. (1794) 321 The stem-leaves oblong and "subsinuatus. *Ibid.* 446 Balm of Gilead Fir has the leaves "subemarginate. 1787 tr. LINNAEUS *Fam. Plants* 180 Corolla. Universal not uniform, "subradiate. *Ibid.* 183 Petals five, endnck-inflected, "sub-unequal. *Ibid.* 282 Germ wedge-form, angular, "subpedicel'd. *Ibid.* 534 Corolla. Compound "subimbricated. *Ibid.* 763 Seeds... flat inwardly, "subconvex outwardly. *Ibid.* 765 Villous-murex'd without, with "subrevolute margins. c. 1789 *Encycl. Brit.* (1797) III. 447/2 The florets "subpedicellate, or standing on very short flower-stalks. 1800 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* I. 264 "Sub-aucurated dusky Seal. 1802 *Ibid.* III. 528 The tail abruptly "subacuminata. 1809 *Ibid.* VII. 313 "Sub-cristated ferruginous Sbrake. 1815 STEPHENS in SHAW'S *Gen. Zool.* IX. 92 Tail wedge-shaped with "sublunate ferruginous fasciae. 1817 *Ibid.* X. 381 "Subcrested Flycatcher. 1819 *Ibid.* XI. 519 Beak... the apex "subtruncate. 1819 G. SAUVAGE *Entomol. Compend.* 93 Hands externally "subserate. 1821 S. GRAY *Brit. Plants* II. 3 Leaflets "sub-aucuried at the base. 1822 W. P. C. BARTON *Flora N. Amer.* II. 71 Corolla "subcampanulate, five-lobed. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Oryctol.* 38 "Subpediculated masses. *Ibid.* 56 With thick lamellae windingly plaited, "subcristated. *Ibid.* 74 Granulated and "subdentated strais. *Ibid.* 131 The mouth "subreniform, with five prominent lips. *Ibid.* 223 *Pecten discors*: "subinequivalved. *Ibid.* 224 *Plicatula tubifera*: "subirregular. 1823 R. K. GREVILLE *Scot. Cryptog.* *Flora* I. pl. 46 Plants somewhat crustaceous or "substipitate. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 170 The Libellulina Mac-Leay (who-e metamorphosis that gentleman has denominated "subsemicomplete, a term warranted by their losing in their perfect state the mask before described). *Ibid.* 319 In *Scotia*, &c., the antennae are... in the females convolute or "subspiral. *Ibid.* 427 [The labial palpi] being most frequently filiform or "subclavate. 1826 CROUCH *Lamarck's Conchol.* 15 Shell transverse, "subaequalive, inequilateral. *Ibid.* 18 Shell "subtransverse. *Ibid.* 19 Shell... "sublobate at the base. *Ibid.* 20 Shell inequivalve... the superior margin rounded, "subpelatate. 1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* (1836) 7 Leaves ovate acute "subrepand. *Ibid.* 17 Peduncle axillary "subcamptose. *Ibid.* 701 Leaves "subamplexicaul. 1833 HOOKER in SMITH'S *Eng. Flora* V. 1. 107 The mouth truncated "subciliate. *Ibid.* 108 Stem... "subsimple. 1839-47 *Tedd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 576/2 The coracoid... is a strong, "subcompressed, "subelongate bone. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 53/2 Shell... painted with... transverse, "subfasciculated lines. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 461 Branchlets "subdigitiform. *Ibid.* 527 Branches... "subdigitate at apex. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 11 Heads "subumbellate. 1847 *Proc. Berol. Nat. Club* II. v. 240 Posterior tarsus with the first and last joints "subelovagated. 1849 *Ibid.* vii. 371 With two curved "subpedicled claws. 1849 DANA *Geol.* xvi. 1. (1850) 702 "Sub-alate above, sub-orbulate behind. 1852 - *Crust.* II. 703 The exterior plates of the abdomen have a triangular "subobtus termination. 1853 ROYLE *Nat. Med.* 641 Leaves solitary, flat, "subpectinate. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Frns.* I. iii. 85 1 be larger, white flowered, "subarborescent, prevailled. 1856 W. CLARK tr. *Van der Horren's Zool.* I. 728 Shell... furnished with small auricles, "subgaping at the side. 1858 *Ibid.* II. 390 Upper mandible with tip "subhooked. 1863 J. G. BAKER *N. Yorks.* 195 A native of Italy and Provence, which has been noted in a "subpantaneous state about the Yore. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 224 Campanulaceae... filaments free or "subconnate. *Ibid.* 301 Corolla 1 m., "subcampanulate. *Ibid.* 348 Shrubby, 1-5 ft., rarely "subarborescent (10-20 ft.). 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Dicotyletes* 145 Mouth "subcon-nivent. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* "Subcormiform, shaped somewhat like a worm.

d. With adjs. denoting position, as in SUBCENTRAL, SUBLATERAL; e.g. "sub-ascending, -erect, -internal, -opposite, -terminal.

1787 tr. LINNAEUS *Fam. Plants* 501 Corolla papilionacea... "Keel lanceol, "subascending. 1822 J. PARKINSON... "subopposite to the calyx-divisions. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Oryctol.* 203 Cannellated by transverse keels and "suboblique vertical striae. 1826 CROUCH *Lamarck's Conchol.* 18 Ligament marginal, "subintertinal. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 376 The "Subinterno-medial Nerve. *Ibid.* The "Subexterno-medial Nerve. A nerve that... intervenes between the externo-medial and interno-medial. *Ibid.* 383 Postfurca... A process of the Endosternum, terminating in three "sub-horizontal acute branches, resembling... the letter Y. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 149 Peduncles of the eyes short and thick, and the eyes "sub-terminal. 1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* (1836) 269 Leaves about 12 "sub-erect. 1832 LINOLEY *Introd. Bot.* 94 If the angle formed by the divergence is between 10° and 20°, the vein may be said to be nearly parallel (*subparallel*). *Ibid.* "Subparallel. 1833 HOOKER in SMITH'S *Eng. Flora* V. 1. 24 Leaves... "subsecund rigid canaliculate. 1834 DANA *Crust.* 11. 1184 Setae... on the two "subulminate joints all shorter than the joints. 1856 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 207 Peristome than the joints. 1856 WOODWARD *Flora* 474 thin... nucleus "sub-external. 1859 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 473 Branches all "subradial or c. 1859 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 473 Cleft of the mouth vertical or "sub-vertical. 1843 FRIEST'S

Frnl. (1846) IV. 53 The plant has a rambling, *subscandent habit. 1901 *Frnl. Sch. Geog.* Nov. 329/3 The channel walls are usually *sub-parallel and nearly straight.

e. With adjs. designating geometrical forms, as in mod. L. *subcylindricus* somewhat or approximately cylindrical, *subtriangularis* SUBTRIANGULAR; c. g. *subconic(al)-cylindric(al)-pentagonal* (= five-sided, but not forming a regular pentagon), *-oblong*, *-spherical*, *-spheroidal*.

1752 J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 91 The oblong Amphitrite... is of a *subcylindric figure. 1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 166 A. Helix of a *subconical form. 1787 tr. *Linnæus Fam. Plants* 255 Anthers *suboblong. *Ibid.* 469 Berry subglobose, *subconic. 1792 *Withering Bot. Arrangement* (ed. 2) 111. 164 Thickly set with very small *sub-spheroidal Tubercles. 1798 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 440 He derives this variety, which he calls 'subpyramidal, from a decrease of three rows of molecules, at the angles of the base of the two pyramids of the primitive rhomboid. 1804 *SHAW Gen. Zool.* v. 294 *Raja Giorno*... *Subrhomboid brown Ray. *Ibid.* 425 *Subquadrangular-bodied Trunk-Fish. 1817 *STERNES Tr. Shaws's Gen. Zool.* x. 501 Beak *subcylindrical, more or less thickened. 1819 *SAMOUELLE Entomol. Compend.* 83 The fourth [abdomen joint] *subquadrate. *Ibid.*, 86ll *subcircular. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Ontl. Oryctol.* 56 *Alcyonium trigonum*... *Carnous, cellular, *subtrigonal. *Ibid.* 80 The stars *subpentagonal. *Ibid.* 116 *Echinus rufipetris*... *Subelliptical. *Ibid.* 221 *Pinna subquadrivalvis*... *subtetragonal. *Ibid.* 228 *Terebratulina alata*... *subtrigonal, dilated. 1823 R. K. GREVILLE *Scot. Cryptog.* Bot. I. pl. 31 Spordia numerous, *sub-spherical. *Ibid.* 52 Orbicular, *subhemispherical. 1826 *CROUCH Lamarck's Conchol.* 26 Shell oblong, *subparallelipipedal. *Ibid.* 32 Spire very short, *sub-conoidal. 1838 *Penny Cycl. XII.* 269/1 Body... *Subprismatic. 1847 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. v. 250 Thorax, elongate, *sub-parallel-grammic. 1852 *DANA Crust.* I. 193 Carapax broad *subrhombic. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 163 Umbels when in flower *subhemispheric. 1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Inv. Anim.* v. 272 A *subquadrate labrum overhangs the mouth. 1880 *GÜNTHER Fishes* 38 The præoperculum, a *sub-semicircular bone. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 301 A single layer of *subcubical cells.

f. With adjs. denoting a numerical arrangement or conformation, as in mod. L. *subbifidus*, *subtrifidus* imperfectly bifid, trifid, *subuniflorus* having one or two flowers only or most commonly one; e. g. *subbifid*, *-bipinnate*, *-trifid* (3-fid), *-triquetrous*. 1777 S. ROBERTSON *Brit. Flora* 238 Stem *subtriquetrous... spike distich, involucre monophyllous. *Ibid.* 284 Leaves *subbipinnate. *Ibid.* 287 Leaves *subtripinnate. 1816 *EDWARDS Bot. Reg.* II. 130 b, Terminal lobe largest and *subtrilobate. 1821 W. P. C. BARTON *Flora N. Amer.* I. 10 Calyx *sub-bilabiate. *Ibid.* 55 Foliolate ovate, *sub-trilobed. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Ontl. Oryctol.* 126 The ambulacral lines *subbipinnate. *Ibid.* 179 One short *subbifid cardinal tooth. *Ibid.* 215 The forepart beaked, *subbiangulate. 1829 *LONDON ENCYC. PLANTS* (1836) 5 Nectary wavy *sub-3-fid. *Ibid.* 25 [Leaves] rugose *sub-3-lobed. *Ibid.* 69 Leaves villous *subbipinnatifid at base. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* v. 312/2 Valves *sub-bilobed by the depression or emargination. 1852 *DANA Crust.* II. 769 The specimen... has all the three anterior pairs of legs *subdidactyle. 1857 T. MOORE *Handbk. Brit. Ferns* (ed. 3) 48 Pinna... *sub-unilateral. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 114 *Fragaria elatior*, flowers *sub-1-sexual. *Ibid.* 208 Leaves broad, *sub-2-pinnatifid. *Ibid.* 364 Perianth irregular, *sub-2-labiate. *Ibid.* 379 Leaves alternate *subbifurcous or secund. *Ibid.* 469 Capsules *sub-2-seriate on the segments. 1876 *HARLEY Royle's Mat. Med.* 576 Ovary *sub-trilocular.

g. *Med.*, as in SUBACUTE; e. g. *subchronic* not entirely chronic, more chronic than acute; *subcrepitant*, *-crepitating*, *-resonant*, *-tympanitic*; *subfebrile*, *-pyrexial*.

1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 77 There is only perceptible a very slight dull whistling... This variety of the phenomenon may be denominated 'subsilbiant respiration. 1849-52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1402/1 Some slight 'subinflammatory condition which varicose veins readily take on. 1853 *MARKHAM Skoda's Auscult.* 284 The crepitating râle becomes *sub-crepitant, announcing the presence of oedema. *Ibid.* 122 No distinctive line can be drawn between crepitating, *sub-crepitating, and mucous râles. 1896 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* I. 561 Beginning with minute *sublethal doses of fully virulent poisons. 1897 *Ibid.* II. 175 This *sub-pyæmic condition seems invariably to have been superseded. *Ibid.* 427 In some cases a *subciteric tinge is observed. *Ibid.* 1137 A *subtympanic or even a Skoda-note may be elicited. *Ibid.* 111. 678 The whole tumour... is uniformly dull, unless on deep percussion, when a *subresonant note is elicited. *Ibid.* 894 A *sub-hepatic abscess due to disease of an appendix attached to an undescended cæcum. 1898 *Ibid.* v. 20 An abnormally *subpyrexial temperature. *Ibid.* 527 A *subfebrile temperature. 1899 *Ibid.* VII. 679 A form of subacute or *subchronic ophthalmoplegia.

h. Forming advs. corresponding to adjs. of any of the above classes, as in SUBACUTELY.

1833 *HOOKER in Smith's Eng. Flora* v. 1. 79 Leaves... *subtrifurcately imbricated. 1846 *DANA Zooph.* (1848) 683 Branchlets often *subreticulately coalescing. 1852—*Crust.* I. 167 Hand externally *sub-seriately small tuberculate. 1863 J. G. BAKER *N. Yorkh.* 194 A species which... grows *subspontaneously in one or two places. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 115 *Potentilla fruticosa*... leaves *subdigitately-pinnate. *Ibid.* 222 Stem rigid leafy *subcorymbosely branched. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-Flor.* 12 'Subtransversely arranged in little beaps. 1888 *C. Frnl. Geol. Soc.* XLIV. 150 The fallen masses weathering *subspicuously.

21. With vhs., as in L. *subactisare* to accuse somewhat, *subtrasci* to be somewhat angry; e. g. *sub-blush*, *-cachinnate*, *-deliquesce*, *-effloresce*, *-trasci*, *-understand*; † *subinnuate* to hint gently; † *submurmurate*, to murmur gently or quietly. 1767 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* IX. xviii, Raising up her eyes, *sub-blushing, as she did it. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 67

This *subcachinnating method of dissipating his spleen. 1806 *G. Adams' Nat. & Exp. Philos.* (Philad.) I. App. 549 Sulphat of Ammonia *Subdeliquesces. *Ibid.* 550 Borax *Subeffloresces. c. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) III. ix. 19 The most speculative... *subinnuating that not only the sphere of the Moon is peeped. 1783 *PARR Lct. to Rev. C. Burney* 8 Nov. You see I *subtrasci. 1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* II. vi. 31 *Submurmuring my horae precules. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 77 Their Master Blondel survening, and *subunderstanding it.

* with adjectival meaning.

22. With vhs. denoting action or condition, in the sense 'partial, incomplete, slight'; as in late L. *subdefectio* slight failure; e. g. *sub-animation*, *-saturation*; *Med.* often = 'less than the normal, mild, gentle'; e. g. *sub-delirium*, *-purgation*; also occas. with vhs. denoting material objects, e. g. *sub-country*, *sub-relief*.

1906 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 7 His speech had something of the *sub-animation which marks his later style. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 May 12/1 The London *sub-country. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Subcrepitation, the noise of subcrepitant râles. 1635 *PERSON Varieties* II. 63 Albeit the Heaven, Fire, and Ayre move in a circular motion, yet they move not all alike... the Ayre as nearest to the Earth, is slower than the other two. By this *subdeficiency then, the Ayre... seems to go about from Occident to Orient of its own proper motion. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* 235 With *sub-delirium and other signs of cerebral congestion. 1818 *Art Pres. Feet* x, If such men cannot be dignified with a full diploma... it would be well if some species of *sub-graduation could be adopted. 1634 *BR. HALL Contempl.* N. T. iv. *Martha & Mary*, The just blame of this bold *sub-incubation; Lord, dost thou not care? 1855 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.*, *Subinflammation, a mild degree of inflammation, so slight as hardly to deserve the name inflammation... Lymphatic engorgements, scrofula, herpes, and cancer lie [Broussais] considered subinflammations. 1664 H. MORE *Alyst. Inq.* 213 A modest *subinsinuation of the most perfect and full persecution. 1825 *LAMIN ELIA II. Stage Illusion*, The exquisite art of the actor in a perpetual sub-insinuation to us, the spectators... that he was not half such a coward as we took him for. 1872 T. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 47 The enfeebled woman is more liable to *subinvolution (of the uterus), passive congestion, and displacements, after delivery, than the strong. 1753 *Chambers's Cycl. Suppl.*, *Subpurgation, *subpurgatio*, a word used by some writers to express a gentle purgation. 1894 *Archæologia* LV. 28 'Sub-relief is the name I propose to give to that kind of sculpture which is by some called Egyptian relief. 1806 *G. Adams' Nat. & Exp. Philos.* (Philad.) I. App. 531 With the termination *oid*, when there is a *sub-saturation. 1807 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* III. 177 The solvent relation of the bodily fluids to the material of gouty deposit is simply a question of saturation or sub-saturation. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Subsensation, a moderate or lesser sensation. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 264 By acts of daily self-denial and much *sub-sustentation of body. 1817 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* (1818) II. 424 The... *sub-transparency of the adjoining crust.

23. *Chem.* In names of compounds *sub-* indicates that the ingredient of the compound denoted by the term to which it is prefixed is in a relatively small proportion, or is less than in the normal compounds of that name; e. g. *subacetate* an acetate in which there are fewer equivalents of the acid radical than in the normal acetate, a basic acetate.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1085 The neutral state of salts is commonly indicated by their solutions not changing the colours of litmus, violets, or red cabbage; the sub-state of salts, by their turning the violet and cabbage green; and the super-state of salts, by their changing the purple of litmus, violets, and cabbage, red.]

1797 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 23 'Subcarbonate of potash being dropped into the solution. *Ibid.* 24 'The fourth portion being boiled with 4 grains of *sub-phosphate of lime. 1801 *Ibid.* XCI. 197 note, A *subcarburet of potash. *Ibid.* 236 A real carbonate of *suboxide of copper. 1802 *Ibid.* XCII. 159 *note, It is... calomel, plus an insoluble *subnitrate of mercury. *Ibid.* 329 'Sub-borate of soda (borax). 1805 *SAUNDERS Min. Waters* 374 A *sub-sulphat of iron. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 547 This [muriate of lead] being in the state of *submuriate. 1807 *AIKIN Dict. Chem.* II. 23/2 A white *sub-nitrated oxyd. *Ibid.* 25/2 An acetite or *sub-acetite. 1819 *BRANDE Man. Chem.* 427 An insoluble *subacetate of copper. 1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 311 A solution of a *suburate. 1826 *HENRY Elem. Chem.* I. 646 This liquid Dr. Davy calls *sub-silicated, fluoric acid. *Ibid.* 11. 289 The *sub-annate contains 14 times as much base as the neutral tannate. 1833 *Phil. Trans.* CXXIII. 263 'Subsquiphosphate of soda. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 152 'Subcrenate of lead is obtained by mixing subacetate of lead with crenic acid. 1854 *Frnl. Chem. Soc.* VII. 26 'Subplatinotersulphocyanide of mercury. 1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem.*, *Org. x.* § 1. 585 'Subcyanide of copper, *Cu₂Cy*. 1859 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1221/1 'Subsulphurous acid, i. e., containing less than sulphurous but more than hypsulphurous acid. 1871 *Frnl. Chem. Soc.* XXIV. 999 'Subfluoride of silicon. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 229 A latent image of *sub-bromide of silver. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 516 Ammoniated mercury... is chiefly employed; but *subchloride (calomel) has a very similar action.

V. 24. Secretly, covertly, as in L. *subandire* to SUBAUD, *subintrudere* to SUBINTRODUCE, *subornare* to SUBORN; e. g. SUBAID.

VI. 25. From below, up, (hence) away, as in L. *subducere* to draw up or away, *subducere*, *SUBDUCT*, *subsistere* to stand up, *SUBSIST*, *subvertere* to turn up, overturn, SUBVERT.

This is the etymol. sense of the prefix in SUCCOUR, SUFFER, SUGGEST, SUSCEPTION, SUSPICION, SUSPIRE, SUSTAIN.

b. Hence *sub-* implies taking up so as to include, as in SUBSUME; so in the nonce-wd. *subinclude* vb., whence *subinclusively* adv.

1818 G. S. FABER *Horz Mosaicæ* II. 137 The Law, which

may well be viewed as subincluding its predecessor the Patriarchal dispensation. 1840—*Prim. Doctr. Regen.* 107 The females, as help-meets, were to be viewed as subincluding with the males. 1851—*Many Mansions* 14 Thus, again, subinclusively, the Official Dress of the High-Priest respected, in its arrangement, the System of the World.

VII. 26. In place of another, as in L. *subdare* to put in place of another (see SUBSTITUTION), *substiture* to SUBSTITUTE; c. g. † *sub-elect* to choose to fill another's place.

1600 *HOLLAND Livy* XXXIX. xxxix. 1049 The assembly for subelecting of a Pretour in the place of the deceased.

VIII. 27. In addition, by way of or as an addition, on the analogy of L. *subjungere* to SUBJOIN, *subnectere* to SUBNET; e. g. *subinsert* vb.

1621 *BRATHWAIT Nat. Embassy* 14 Therefore have I subinserted this Satyre [viz. a 13th at the end of a set of 12].

¶ 28. Detached from the sb. to which it belongs it is used quasi-adj. in co-ordination with adjs. or attrib. vhs. qualifying the same sb.

1840 J. BUEL *Farmer's Comp.* 45 Trench ploughing mixes the sub with the surface soil. 1891 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 4 Dec. 6/3 The Central, sub, and executive committees have been appointed.

¶ 29. Repeated (in senses of branch II) to denote further subordination or subdivision.

1652 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 41 The many Religions which are lately sprung up, and the sub, sub, sub-divisions under them. 1812-31 *BENTHAM Logic* App. Wks. 1843 VIII. 289 Divisions, sub-divisions, and sub-subdivisions. 1888 *SPENCER Princ. Psychol.* (1870) I. 266 A particular feeling of redness associates itself irresistibly... with the sub-class of visual feelings, with the sub-sub-class of reds. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 29 Apr. 3/5 Under sub-contracts or sub-sub-contracts. 1905 *Macm. Mag.* Dec. 126 This was divided, re-divided, sub-divided, and sub-sub-divided in every conceivable sort of way.

Subacid (suh'æsid'), a. and sb. [ad. L. *subacidus*: see SUB- 20 b and ACID. Cf. It. Sp. *subácido*.]

A. adj. 1. Somewhat or moderately acid.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 328 It weeps forth a sub-acid liquor in great abundance. 1676 *GRUV ANAT. PLANTS* Lect. II. (1682) 244 Mercury, with Oyl of Vitriol, will not stir, nor with Oyl of Sulphur. But with Spirit of Nitre presently boils up. Hence Mercury is a subacid Metal. 1725 *BRADLEY'S Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sallet*, The sub-acid Orange, sharpens the Appetite. 1732 *ARNTHURTH Rules of Diet in Ailments*, etc. (1736) 254 All Fruits which contain a sub-acid essential salt. 1836 *LAWSON Per. & Asph. Wks.* 1846 II. 385 He enjoys a little wine after dinner, preferring the lighter and subacid. 1891 *SCRIVENER Fields & Cities* 250 The food of the human being cannot be 'suitable' unless varied by sub-acid substances of some kind.

b. *Chem.* Containing less than the normal proportion of acid.

1855 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Elem. Chem.* 38 With regard to neutral and superacid, or subacid, salts.

2. Of character, temper, speech, etc.: Somewhat acid or tart; verging on acidity or tartness.

1765 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* VIII. xxvi, From a little sub-acid kind of drollish impatience in his nature, he would never submit to it. 1811 *W. SMITH Wks.* (1869) I. 203 A stern subacid Di-senter. 1829 *SCOTT Antiq. Advert.* 77 An excellent temper, with a slight degree of subacid humour. 1876 W. CLARK *RUSSELL'S Ac. the Man* I. 203 A hard, subacid expression... modified the character of her beauty. 1888 *Mrs. H. WARD Robt. Elmore* 428 Rose... was always ready to make him the target of a sub-acid rally.

b. sb. 1. Subacid quality or flavour, subacidity. 1838 *TICKNOR Life, Lct. & Frnl.* II. viii. 145 Rogers... talked in his quiet way... showing sometimes a little sub-acid. 1840 *HOOD Up Rhine* 198 You will perceive a little sub-acid in Markham's statement. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 241/1 The subacid of the strawberry.

2. A subacid substance.

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Subacid*, a substance moderately acid. 1891 *SCRIVENER Fields & Cities* 150 Sub-acids in their most convenient form cannot be put into a pill box.

Hence Subacidity, the quality or condition of being subacid; also, something slightly acid.

1833 *CARLYLE Misc. Ess., Dictor.* (1888) V. 38 There is a certain sardonic subacidity in Pere Hood. 1886 *Law Frnl.* 16 Jan. 37/2 The subacidity which gives special flavour to his style.

† Subact, pa. pple. and ppl. a. Obs. [ad. L. *subact-us*, pa. pple. of *subigere*, f. *sub-* SUB- 2, 25 + *agere* to bring.] Subduced, reduced; brought under control or discipline; brought under cultivation.

1432-50 tr. *Higden (Rolls)* I. 287 At the laste Fraunce was subacte to Iulius Cesar, and occupped by Romanes. *Ibid.* II. 103 The Danes other putt to flighte other subacte. 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 499 In November & Marche her braunchis sette in donged lond, subact. a. 1661 *Holroyd Juvenal* (1673) 11 The masculine and subact judgement of Juvenal. 1694 *MORRUEUX Rabelais* v. xxii. 103 A subact and sedate Intellection, associated with diligent and congruous Study. 1729 W. REEVE *Serm.* 353 The yoke of Christ is a reasonable service to a man of subact judgment.

† Subact, v. Obs. [f. L. *subact-*, pa. ppl. stem of *subigere* (see prec.)]

1. *trans.* To work up, as in cultivating the ground, kneading, the process of digestion, or the like.

1614 *JACKSON Creed* III. iii. vii. § 1 That faith could not take roote in them, unless first wrought and subacted by extraordinary signes and wonders. 1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 411 He thinketh, that the blood is carried... into the right ventricle of the Heart... and is there boyled attenuated and subacted. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 27 Tangible Bodies have no pleasure in the Consort of Aire, but endeavour to subact it into a more Dense Body. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* iv. xii. 137 He subacts the Barn-flores with Lees of Oyl, that Mice may not eat bis Corn. 1697 *EVELYN Numismata* To Rdr., Some Corners, and little Wasts, not

altogether subacted. 1822 *Good Study Med.* I. 10 Being softened or otherwise partially affected, instead of being entirely subacted, and reduced to chyme or chyle.

2. To bring into subjection; to subject, subdue. 1645 Bp. HALL *Rem. Discontent*, § 19 The meek spirit is . . . so thoroughly subacted, that he takes his load from God . . . upon his knees. a 1680 T. GOWDON *Life Wks.* 1703 V. 1. p. xi. I lay bound as it were Hand and Foot, subacted under the Pressure of the Guilt of Wrath.

Hence †Subacted *ppl. a.*; †Subacter, one who works up substances.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 615 Anoint the hands of the subacter. . . with Oyl. 1679 EVERTY *Systm* (ed. 3) To Rdr. 2. Persons of right Noble and subacted Principles. a 1706 — *Hist. Relig.* (1850) II. 375 A meek and subacted Christian. 1822 *Good Study Med.* IV. 272 The absorbents which drink up the subacted food from the alvine canal.

†Subaction. *Obs.* [ad. L. *subactiōnem*, n. of action f. *subact-*, *subigere* (see SUBACT *pa. pple.*)]

1. The action of working up, reducing, or kneading.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 838 There are of Concoction two Periods; The one Assimilation, or Absolute Conversion and Subaction; The other Maturation. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 122 Now Unguents are made one while by the fire, . . . another while only by long subaction. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* II. 771 In order to the subaction and detrusion of the aliments. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Subaction*, . . . Among Apothecaries, it is us'd for the working or soft'ning of Plaisters. 1822 *Good Study Med.* I. 324 The smaller ruminating animals, whose food, from the complexity of the organ, lies for a long time quiescent in a state of subaction.

2. Subjection, subdual. *rare*.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [citing Bacon; cf. quot. 1626 above]. Subacate (*subākiūt*), a. [SUB- 20.] Somewhat or moderately acute.

a. Of an angle. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 220 The pupil is . . . protended on the anterior part into a subacute angle.

b. *Zool. and Bot.* 1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Oryctol.* 222 *Plagiostoma* . . . subcata: ovate, lower part subacute. 1829 LONDON *Encycl. Plants* (1836) 441 Sepals and petals subacute. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* 307 Involucure . . . of . . . subacute, equal bracts.

c. *Med.* Between acute and chronic. 1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* II. 731/2 The fever . . . symptoms . . . are . . . rather of a sub-acute than highly inflammatory character. 1878 HAMBROTH *Dis. Abdomen* (ed. 3) 8 Mucous patches and gummata, which may be mistaken for abscesses or subacute glossitis.

d. *gen.* 1854 *Sat. Rev.* 27 July 90 When a civil servant's mind has reached the stage of subacute discontent. 1896 Mrs. CARR *Quaker Grandmother* 139 The sub-acute passion of Harry Iving blazed out in a few broken sentences.

So Subacutely *adv.*, with or in a subacute form. 1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 194 Cephalothorax subacutely rostrate. 1872 H. A. NICHOLSON *Palaont.* 326 Fins subacutely lobate.

Subaerial, a. [SUB- 1 a. Cf. F. *subaérien*.] Chiefly *Geol.* and *Phys. Geog.* Taking place, existing, operating, or formed in the open air or on the earth's surface, as opposed to *subaqueous*, *submarine*, *subterranean*.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 177 We think that we shall not strain analogy too far if we suppose the same laws to govern the subaqueous and subaerial phenomena. 1841 TRIMMER *Pract. Geol.* 172 Many subaerial volcanoes have ejected trachyte and basaltic lava. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 5 Insects are essentially sub-aerial species. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* vi. 155 Vast masses of strata have been removed by subaerial denudation. 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man in Brit.* vii. 208 The rarity of sub-aerial refuse-heaps compared with those in caves and under rocks.

Hence Subaerially *adv.*; Subaerialist, one who holds the view that a certain formation is subaerial; also *attrib.*

1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XV. 625 It must have accumulated, subaerially, upon the surface of a soil covered by a forest of cryptogamous plants. 1887 *Athenaeum* 24 Sept. 410/3 In 1865 the battle of the 'Uniformitarians' and 'Cataclysmists', 'Sub-aerialists' and 'Marinists', was still raging. *Ibid.*, The most extreme — sub-aerialist views.

Sub-agent. [SUB- 6.] A subordinate agent; the agent of an agent. (*spec. in U.S. Law.*)

1843-56 BOUVIER *Law Dict.* (ed. 6) II. 552/2 A sub-agent is generally invested with the same rights, and incurs the same liabilities in regard to his immediate employers, as if he were the sole and real principal. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* I. viii. 122 The candidate is responsible not only for his own acts, but for those of his agents, and for those of sub-agents appointed by them. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 84 Persons working and dealing in various mineral substances. Sub-order 1. — Miners. — Underground Agent, Sub-Agent.

Hence Sub-agency, the position, condition, or residence of a sub-agent.

1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* iv. (ed. 2) 64 The anti-christian usurpation . . . puts forth an unwonted vigour. . . An active . . . sub-agency is stalking through the land. 1900 *20th Rep. U.S. Geol. Surv.* iv. Pl. 44 Subagency of Southern Utah at Navajo Springs.

†Subagitate, v. *Obs.* [f. L. *subagitāre*, *pa. ppl.* stem of *subagitare*, var. of *subigere*, f. *sub-* SUB- 24 + *agitare* to AGITATE.] *intr.* To have sexual intercourse. So †Subagitary a., pertaining to sexual intercourse.

1637 Herwood *Phas. Dial.* ii. 123 Can they walke? Or do they sleepe? Pam. They do. . . Nay more than that, sometimes subagitate After their kinde. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xii. 95 This grand subagitary Achievement.

†Subagitation. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *subagitatio*, *-ōnem*, n. of action f. *subagitare* (see prec.).]

1. Carnal knowledge.

1658 PHILLIPS. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* i. vii. 56 That he might, by those Subagitations of their Wives, bolt out the secrets of their Husbands.

2. Used for SUBACTION (sense 1).

1653 R. G. tr. Bacon's *Hist. Winds*, etc. 356 With us by the subagitation [orig. *subagitione*] and concoction of the Celestials, every tangible thing is not only not condensed to the height, but is also mixed with some spirit.

|| Subah (sīrba). *Anglo-Indian*. Also soubah, soobah, suba. [Urdu = Arab. *subāh*.]

1. A province of the Mogul empire.

1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. xiv. v. 362 Mahommed Khan, was . . . dispatched . . . to demand . . . four provinces [Note, These the Indians call soubahs.] 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 532 The names of the Soubahs, or Vice-royalties were Allahabad [etc.]. 1806 T. MAURICE *Ind. Antiq.* I. 134 So accurate an account of the geography of the Indian Subahs. 1858 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* I. 141 [Akher's] administrative divisions of the empire into provinces or subahs.

2. = SUBAHADAR.

1753 ORME *Hist. Fragn.* (1805) 400 A Nabob, although appointed by a Subah, ought to have his commission confirmed by the King. 1788 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XIII. 96 There was not a captain of a band of ragged passives that looked for any thing less than the deposition of subahs. 1834 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 343/2 The revenue, when collected by the various subahs, is transmitted under an escort to the Government treasury.

|| Subahdar (subādār). *Anglo-Indian*. Also 7-9 subidar, 8 sabahadaur, 9 sou-, soo-, suba-

dar, etc. [Urdu *سوبا دار* *subāh dār*, f. *سوبا* SUBAH + Pers. *دار* dār possessor, master.]

1. A governor of a subah or province. Also, 'a local commandant or chief officer' (Y.).

1698 J. FRYER *Acc. E. Ind.* & P. 77 The Subidar of this Town being a Person of Quality. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 532 Twelve grand divisions, and each was committed to the government of a Soobadar or Viceroy. 1858 J. B. NORRIS *Topogr.* 18 The chief of Secundra Rao . . . has . . . proclaimed himself Subdar, or governor, for the King of Delhi, of all the country between these towns and Allahabad. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 798/1 The title of subahdar, or viceroy, gradually dropped into desuetude, as the paramount power was shaken off.

2. The chief native officer of a company of sepoys.

1747 (MS. in India Office) in Yule & Burnell *Hobson-Jobson* s.v. That . . . in a day or two they shall despatch another Subidar with 120 more Sepoys to our assistance. 1788 *Genl. Mag.* LVIII. 68/1 A second flag, with a Sabahadur and two Havildars, was sent in. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 256/2 From 1748 to 1766 the sepoys were in separate companies of 100 each, commanded by subadars, or native captains, though under the superintendence of Europeans. 1890 KIRKPATRICK *Departm. Ditties* (ed. 4) 79 And there's Subahdar Prag Tewari Who tells how the work was done.

b. *attrib.*: subahdar-major, the native commandant of a regiment of sepoys.

1819 in *Engl. Hist. Rev.* (1913) Apr. 269 A brevet pay of 25 rupees per month is annexed to the Commission of Subahdar-Major. 1849 EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 80 The regiment shewed stronger excitement on this occasion of the arrest of their Subahdar-Major. 1857 — *Autobiog. Lutfullah* vi. 185 A Subahdar Major pensioner.

Subahdary (subādārī). *Anglo-Indian*. Also 8 su-, soobadary, -ee, -darr(e)y, 9 soobah-.

[Urdu *سوبا داری* *subāh dārī*, f. prec.] = next.

1764 *State Papers in Ann. Reg.* 190 We engage to reinstate the Nabob . . . in the subadary of . . . Bengal. 1800 *Ariatic Ann. Reg.* IV. 9/1 A firman, vesting Hyder with the subahdary of Sera. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. iii. iv. 599 He was appointed to the regency or subadary of Decan.

Subahship (sūbājīp). [f. SUBAH + SHIP.] The office or status of governor of a subah or province; also, the territory governed, = SUBAH 1.

1753 ORME *Hist. Fragn.* (1803) 399 The Nabobs of Condanore, Cudapah, . . . the Kings of Trichinopoly, Mysore, Tanjore, . . . subject to this Subahship. 1798 PENNANT *Hind. doctar* II. 251 About Rhotas, and in the soubahships of Bengal and Orissa. 1807 G. SMITH *Ind. Statesmen* 296 Clive thought it necessary to obtain from Shah Alam a blank firman for the Soobahship of the Decan.

†Subaid, v. *rare.* [f. SUB- 24 + AID v.] *trans.* To give secret aid to. Hence Subaid'ing *ppl. a.*

1599 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* vi. i. That tumultuous rout, Whom close sub-aiding power, and good success, Had made vn-wisely proud. 1609 *Ibid.* viii. xviii. To hold that Kingdom, from subaiding such Who else could not subsist. 1630 R. N. v. Caude's *Hist. Eliz.* Introd. 5 For that hee [the French King] had subaided the Scots [orig. *Scotis subsidia* . . . *submisera*] against the English.

Sub-almoner. Also 7-a(l)moner. [SUB- 6.] A subordinate almoner, one of the officials of the Royal Almonry.

1647 HAWARD *Crown Rev.* 31 Gentleman Amner: Fee, 11. 8. 1. ob. Sub-amner: Fee 6. 16. 10. ob. 1710 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Al. Brit. Notitia* 106 One of the King's Chaplains, deputed by the Lord Almoner to be his Sub-Almoner. 1773 *Genl. Mag.* XLIII. 200 The Rev. Mr. Kaye, Sub-almoner to his Majesty, preached at the Chapel Royal. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 37/1 The officers of the almonry, namely, the hereditary grand almoner, the lord high almoner, the sub-almoner, the groom of the almonry, and the secretary to the lord high almoner.

Fig. 1654 CLEVELAND *Char. Diurn.* Maker 1 A Diurnal Maker is the Sub-Almoner of History.

Subalpine, a. (sb.). [ad. L. *subalpinus*: see SUB- 12 and ALPINE. Cf. F. *subalpin*.]

1. Belonging to regions lying about the foot of the Alps.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Subalpine*, under the Alps. 1829 MURCHISON in *Philos. Mag.* v. 402 The tertiary or subalpine deposits, which to the west of the Brea are so much traversed by basaltic and trap rocks. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 45 The fossil shells . . . of many of the Subalpine formations, on the northern limits of the plain of the Po. 1842 W. C. TAYLOR *Anc. Hist.* xiii. § 1 (ed. 3) 365 Subalpine Italy received the name of Gaul from the Gallic hordes that settled in the northern and western districts. 1907 A. LANG *Hist. Scot.* IV. xvi. 412 A miserable little sub-Alpine inn.

b. sb. An inhabitant of such regions. *rare.* 1838 G. S. FABER *Inquiry* 479 Native Piedmontese Sub-alpines. *Ibid.* 503 The Subalpines or Vallenses.

2. Partly alpine in character or formation; pertaining to or characteristic of elevations next below that called *alpine*; belonging to the higher slopes of mountains (of an altitude of about 4,000 to 5,500 feet).

1833 HOOKER in Smith's *Eng. Flora* V. 1. 71 Trees and rocks in stony and subalpine countries. 1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. i. 3 The hills and cliffs bordering the Bristol Channel, forming a coast remarkable for its general elevation and the sub-alpine character of some of its valleys. 1838 INVINE *Brit. Plants* 28 The alpine and sub-alpine plants. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 242 Wet sub-alpine limestone rocks of York and Durham. 1886 — *Flora Brit. India* V. 57 Subalpine and Alpine Himalaya.

Subaltern (sūbāltērn, sūbōltērn), a. and sb. Also 6-7-erne. [ad. late L. *subalternus* (Boethius, in sense 1 b): see SUB- III and ALTERN. Cf. F. *subalterne* (from 15th c.), It. Sp., Pg. *subalterno*.]

Johnson 1755 has *sub'altern*, which is now the prevailing stress in England, and, for the logical sense, in U.S. The stressing *subaltern* first appears recorded in Bailey's (folio) Dict. of 1730.]

A. *adj.* †1. Succeeding in turn. *Obs. rare.*

1604 R. CAWOREY *Table Alph.*, *Subalterne*, succeeding, following by course and order. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 365 Therefore God framed the first Intelligence, and that mediating the first Heaven, and so in their subaltern order to the Tent. 1762 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* I. 469 The main stem, advancing higher and higher, left behind the subaltern blossom of a lower joint.

b. *Logic. Subalterni genus* (or *species*): a genus that is at the same time a species of a higher genus.

1654 Z. COKE *Logic* 21 Subaltern Genus is, that is successive and by turn, that is when it is genus of them contained under it, and species of that which is above it. 1692 RAY *Disc.* II. iv. (1732) 149 A distinct subaltern Genus. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. iii. § 3 This sort of universal Ideas, which may either be consider'd as a Genus, or a Species, is call'd Subaltern. 1826 WHATELY *Logic* I. ii. § 5 (1827) 65 Iron-ore is a subaltern species or genus, being both the genus of magnet, and a species of mineral. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 72 The intermediate Concepts are the Subaltern Genera or Species.

2. Of inferior status, quality, or importance. a. Of a person or body of persons: Subordinate, inferior. *Now rare.*

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. v. 26 From the King . . . ought to flow all auctorite to the inferior and subalterne Justices. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Homagium*, Sum are maist chiefe and principall, sike as the King. . . . Other over-lordes are inferior and subalterne. 1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* Q 2 h. To this Parliament, they appeale from all other subalterne Courts throughout the Realme. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Metec.* 172 The Judges for terme of life, and officers subalterne changing from yeare to yeare. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arith.* vi. 681 Inferiour, subaltern Divinities. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. The Subaltern Persons in an Epic Poem. 1734 W. ROLLIN's *Anc. Hist.* (1825) i. 127 All such subaltern actors as played between the acts. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* viii. xiii. (1816) 309 Some subaltern attendants about the king's person. 1814 SCOTT *Wav. II.* He had been long employed as a subaltern agent and spy by those in the confidence of the Chevalier. 1875 GLANSTONE *Glean.* (1879) VI. 159 A case in which the statute prescribed a major amount of observance, but the subaltern or executive authority was content with a minor amount.

Const. to. 1597 *Extr. Aberd. Reg.* (1848) II. 154 Na maister. (except of the sang school), bot sic as sal be subalterne to the maister of the grammar school. 1609 OVERBURY *Observ.* France (1626) 17 Then hath every Towne and Fortresse particular Gouvernours, which are not subalterne to that of the Province. 1699 BURNET *39 Art.* i. 18 Others holding a vast number of Gods, either all equal or subaltern to one another. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The Patriarchs . . . had several Wives. . . but there were several subaltern to the principal Wife.

b. Hence, of rank, power, authority, action: Of or pertaining to a subordinate or inferior.

1621 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxv. (1885) 125 Where to much distraction is, and subalterne professions be made seuerall heads. 1601 J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 25 A Deputie, and certaine discreet persons . . . haue subalterne power to exercise Merchants law. 1602 R. CAREW *Cornwall* 85 h. Neither can the parish Constables well brooke the same, because it submitteth them to a subalterne command. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* iv. vi. 295 They have a subaltern court paid to them by persons of the best rank. 1817 LAOY MORGAN *France* I. (1818) I. 18 Gallantly fighting his way through every subaltern degree of his profession. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel x.* Protect the poor against subaltern oppression. 1868 GLANSTONE *Jur.* *Mundi* xi. 416 Sometimes the sovereignty was local, or subaltern.

c. Of immaterial things. (In recent use U.S.)

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxiii. 204 Which [motion] when it is once in act, haib . . . many other subalterne motions over which it presideth. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Char.* I. (1655) 166 The vanity of that Faith, which is founded upon causes subaltern. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambling* No. 72 p. 2 You have shown yourself not ignorant of the value of those subaltern endowments. 1776 BURNET *Hist. Mus.* (1799) I. i. 61 These modes

had other subaltern modes that were dependent on them. 1839 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* iii. iv. § 55 All causes of wealth, except those he has enumerated, Serra holds to be subaltern or temporary. 1856 WHIFFLE *Char. & Char. Men* 22 The power and working intelligence of the subaltern natures it uses. 1893 in J. H. Barrows *World's Parl. Relig.* i. 256 Not a subaltern science to dogmatic theology.

† d. Of material things. Obs.

1733 tr. *Winslow's Anal.* (1756) i. 302 The Composition of the Fibres of this Muscle, and its division into several subaltern Muscles.

3. *Subaltern officer*: an officer in the army of junior rank, i.e. below that of captain. Hence *subaltern rank*, etc.

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2396/3 Count Strozzi... was... Shot dead... and two or three Subaltern Officers wounded. 1702 *Milit. Dict.* (1704) s. v. *Officer, Subaltern Officers*. The Lieutenant, Ensigns, and Cornets of Horse, Foot, and Dragoons, are so call'd. 1721 *Prior Dial. Dead* (1907) 208 Had not I equally my Captains, and Subaltern Officers? 1807 *Med. Trul.* XVII. 222 The cries of the soldier were heard by the subaltern officer. 1811 *Regul. & Orders Army* 248 The Subaltern Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men, are to be divided into Watches. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* iv. Have you any ears left for small items of private intelligence from insignificant subaltern officers?

4. Of a vassal: Holding of one who is himself a vassal. Hence of a feu or right.

1681 *Stair Inst. Law Scot.* i. xiii. 252 The Vassals of the King, who only might grant subaltern Infeudments of their Ward Lands. *Ibid.* xxi. 420 If the major part be not alienate, Subaltern Infeudments infer not recognition, when these rights are *disjunction* of parts of the Fee. *Ibid.* 424 Seing all other Rights fall in *consequendum*, as was found in Subaltern-rights, in the said case. *Ibid.* 429 Omitted not only by the immediate Vassal, but by all subaltern Vassals. 1723 *Bibl. Literaria* No. vi. 17 Reliefs, Fines, Duties upon the several Subaltern Manors. 1765-8 *ERSKINE Inst. Law Scot.* ii. vii. § 8 Subaltern infeudments soon recovered force after the statute of Robert which abolished them. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 88 Suppose A to hold of the Crown blench, and that he subfeus his lands to B, to be held in feu... A's right is termed a public one; B's a base or subaltern right.

5. *Logic*. Of a proposition: Particular, in relation to a universal of the same quality.

Subaltern opposition: opposition between a universal and a particular of the same quality. (Cf. SUBALTERNATE, SUBALTERNATE.)

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* i. iii. 30 Subaltern, are Universal and Particular Propositions of the same Quality; as, Every Man is a Living Creature, Some Man is a Living Creature. 1725 *Watts Logic* ii. ii. § 3 Both particular and universal Propositions which agree in Quality but not in Quantity are call'd Subaltern. 1860 *Ann. Thomson Latins* 74 § 84. 151 Subaltern opposition is between any pair of affirmative or negative judgments, when the one has fewer terms distributed, than that, is taken entire, than the other. 1864 *Bowen Logic* vi. 162, I can immediately infer the truth of its Subaltern Opposite.

B. sb.

1. A person († or thing) of inferior rank or status; a subordinate; *occas*, † a subaltern genus; † a subordinate character in a book.

1605 *CAMPDEN Rem.* (1623) 4 When all Christianity in the Consell of Constance was divided into Nations, Anglicana Natio was one of the principall and no subalterne. 1619 *FOTIENRY Altheon* ii. iii. § 3 (1622) 219 The subalterne, are both, in their diuers relations; Genera, to their inferiors; and Species, to their superiors. 1628 F. GREVIL *Life of Sidney* (1652) 14 They... both encourage, and shadow the conspiracies of ambitious subalternes to their false codes. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Subalternis*, inferior Judges, or Officers. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* (1886) 10 The art of the author is very observable in the conduct of the subalterns. 1787 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Rom. Real Life* II. 133 If the subalterns of the law once seize on the property. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* 1. 3 Passive obedience under wrongs, 'Tis thought, to subalterns belongs. 1860 EMERSON *Coud. Life, Power* Wks. (Bohn) II. 332 The geologist reports the surveys of his subalterns. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* v. The chef de la sûreté and his subaltern.

2. A subaltern officer in the army. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2616/3 The Marquis de St. George... with his Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, to Captains, and 25 Subalternes are arrived here. 1760 *Cant. & Adv. Off. Army* 77 A Subaltern will find it extremely difficult to live upon his Pay, and support the Appearance of a Gentleman. 1796 *Morse Amer. Geog.* I. 431 The respective companies choose their captain, and subalterns. 1811 *Gen. Regul. Army* 37 No Officer shall be promoted to the Rank of Captain, until he has been Three Years a Subaltern. 1846 *Browning Luria* ii. 4 How could subalterns like myself expect Leisure or leave to occupy the field?

attrib. 1898 'MERRIMAN' *Roden's Corner* x. Major White had, in his subaltern days, been despatched from Gibraltar on a business quest into the interior of Spain.

b. subaltern's butter, the fruit of *Persea gratissima* = AVOCADO, called also *midshipman's butter*; subaltern's luncheon (see quot. 1904).

1829 *MARRYAT Fr. Hildmay* xviii. Abbogada pears (better known by the name of subaltern's butter). 1904 A. GRIFFITHS *50 Yrs. Public Serv.* 50 The traditional 'subaltern's luncheon'—a glass of water and a pull at the waistbelt.

3. *Logic*. A subaltern proposition.

1826 WHATELY *Logic* ii. ii. § 3, 1st. the two universals (A and E) are called contraries to each other; 2d. the two particular, (I and O) subcontraries; 3d. A and I, or E and O, subalterns; 4th. A and O, or E and I, cotradictories. *Ibid.*, Subalterns differ in quantity alone; Contraries, and also Subcontraries, in quality alone. 1870 *JEVONS Elem. Logic* ix. 78 Of subalterns, the particular is true if the universal be true.

Hence *Subalternhood*, -ship, the status or period of service of a subaltern.

1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 172 The Indian officer has to serve a long subalternhood. 1861 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 74 James Outram soon obtained the grand reward of efficiency in regimental subalternship, the adjutancy of a corps.

† *Subaltern, v. Obs. rare*. [ad. med.L. *subalternarius*, f. *subalternus* (see prec.). Cf. OF. *subalternier*.] *trans.* To subordinate.

c 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. xxx. (1859) 34 Al other worldly lawes hen... subalterned to gods lawe.

† *Subalternat, a. (sb.) Obs.* [a. OF. *subalternat* (15th c.) or its source med.L. **subalternātis*, f. *subalternus* SUBALTERN: see -AL.]

1. Subordinate, inferior. Const. 10.

c 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. xxx. (1859) 33 Alle other lawes ordeyned of man be not subalternat for to serue the lawe of our lord. 1588 *FRANCIS LAWYERS Logike* i. ii. 10 b, It were against... all arte to jumpe abruptly from the highest and most general to the lowest and most special, without passing by the subalternat. 1607 *TORSELY Four-f. Beasts* 714 Sundry Beastes haue not only their diuisions, but subdeuisions, into subalternat kinds. 1625 *DARCIÉ Annales* 2 4, Those subalternat Deities who, for putting themselves in Iupiters bedde, were... metamorphosed into strange shapes. 1628 R. HEATH *Discor. Jesuit's Coll.* (Camden) 29 They acknowledg subjection to a foren power, and have settled a government amongst themselves subalternat therunto.

b. sb. A subordinate.

1673 *MARVELL Reh. Transf.* ii. 227, I am not at all doubtful but that be [the Supreme Magistrat] may punish any such transgression in bis Subalternat and Substitutes.

2. Succeeding in turn, alternating.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 23 There should euery 7000 yeere, issue a certayne subalternat time of peaceable calmesnes, and transitory rest. 1657 *Penit. Conf.* v. 72 [74] Where the disease is sin, the remedy confession and prayer; the Physicians and Patients subalternat.

Subalternant (sɒbɔltəˈnənt). *Logic*. (More freq. in L. form.) [ad. mod.L. *subalternans*, -ant-, pr. pple. of *subalternare* SUBALTERN v.] See QUOTS.

1846 WHATELY *Logic* Index (1827) 347 Subaltern opposition, is between a Universal and a Particular of the same Quality. Of these, the Universal is the Subalternant, and the Particular the Subalternate. 1867 *ATWATER Logic* 109 In each pair of these the Universal is called the Subalternans, the Particular the Subalternate.

Subalternate (sɒbɔltəˈneɪt), a. (sb.) [ad. late L. *subalternātus* (*subalternātum* genus in Boethius), pa. pple. of *subalternare*: see SUBALTERN v. and -ATE 2.] A. adj.

† 1. Subordinate, inferior. Also const. to: Subordinate or subservient to. Obs.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 123, iiii. principalle realmes, ... other realmes, subalternate to theyme. 1595 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. ix. 273 What ministers of state and subalternat governors, as counsaile and magistrates. 1612 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. i. 546 In putting so much difference between an absolute king and a subalternate Queen. 1638 *BAKER tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 79 As though the present time, were but subalternate to the future. 1670 *CLARKE Nat. Hist. Nitre* 51 Medicine being a subalternat Art to Philosophy. 1686 *SPENCE tr. Varillas' House of Medicis* 25 The Enditement was drawn up by the Subalternat Judges. 1701 *NORRIS Ideal World* i. ii. 104 So only the subalternate sciences suppose their objects, as taking them from the superior science wherein they are proved. 1704 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1702 An account of the several kinds of subalternat Species of Plants. 1874 in *Manning Ess. Relig. & Lit.* III. 317 Theology is a science subalternat to Revelation.

† 2. Successive, succeeding by turns. Obs.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Subaltern or Subalternat*, that succeeds by turns.

† b. *Logic*. = SUBALTERN a. 1 b.

1658 E. PHILLIPS *Myst. Love* (1685) 285 The subalternat genus, as also the subalternat species, is that which is the species of this, but the genus of that.

3. [A new formation from SUB- 20d and ALTERNATE a.] *Nat. Hist.* Alternate, but with a tendency to become opposite.

1829 *LONDON ENCYCL. Plants* 571 Leaves pinnat[ifid]: segments stalked subalternat. 1846 *DANA Zooph.* (1848) 655 Polyps few and at distant intervals on the branches, subalternat. 1851 *MANTELL Petrifications* iii. § 5. 309 The subalternat arrangement and reversed position of the upper and lower series of teeth.

B. sb. *Logic*. A particular proposition.

1846, 1867 [see SUBALTERNATE].

Hence † *Subalternately adv.*, subordinately, successively.

1606 B. BARNES *Four Bks. Offices* 19 Subalternately respecting the purse. 1727 *BAILEY* (vol. II), *Subalternately*,... successively.

Subalternating, ppl. a. [f. **subalternare* vb. (cf. prec.) + -ING 2.] Succeeding by turns (1855 in Ogilvie Suppl.).

Subalternation (sɒbɔltəˈnɪʃən). [ad. med. L. *subalternatio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *subalternare*: see SUBALTERNATE.]

† 1. Subordination. Obs.

1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. lxiii. (1617) 397 Whereunto it was not possible they could concur, vnlesse there were subalternation betweene them, which subalternation is naturally grounded vpon inequality.

† 2. Succession by turn. Obs.

1616 *BULLOKAR Eng. Expos.*, *Subalternation*, A succeeding by course. 1627 *DONNE Sermon* xlv. (1640) 441 That use of Subalternation in the service of God, of that, which we have called Antiphones, and Responsaries.

3. *Logic*. The relation between a universal and a particular of the same quality; the opposition which

exists between propositions alike in quality but differing in quantity; also, 'an immediate inference from a universal to a particular under it' (Cent. Dict.).

1650 *ELDERFIELD Civ. Right Tythes* 35 It may be... needful to consider her [the law's] several species, or indeed not so much their contradiction, as subalternation. 1677 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* Proem. 8 The Relate Affections of a Proposition are Conversion, Equipollence, Subalternation, and Opposition. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* i. xxxii. 127 By Subalternation we express our Meaning when we would signifie that one Enunciation is subordinated to another, and does necessarily follow from it. 1813-21 *BENTHAM Ontology* Wks. 1843 VIII. 203 Subalternation, viz. logical subalternation, opposition, and connexion, or the relation between cause and effect. 1854 *BOWEN Logic* vi. 155 But of these less perfect expressions some may more properly be regarded as inferences by Subalternation. 1867 *ATWATER Logic* 116 This is U, and by subalternation will give I also.

Subalternity (sɒbɔltəˈnɪti). [f. SUBALTERN + -ITY. Cf. F. *subalternité*.] Subordinate position.

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 178 Which respecteth not suppartitions, anatomical diuisions, or subalternities of members. 1773 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 4 Nov., I am sure I have none of the symptoms but the age and the subalternity. 1831 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* XLV. 443 Christianity, they say, has raised the sex from servitude, but has condemned them to subalternity. 1850 tr. *Mazzini's Royalty & Republ.* Pref. 8 Redeeming by brilliant personal qualities the vice of subalternity, to which his position condemned him.

Subalternize (sɒbɔltəˈnaɪz), v. rare. [ad. F. *subalterniser*, f. *subalterner*: see SUBALTERN a. and -IZE.] *trans.* To subordinate.

1905 *19th Cent.* July 24 France was subalternized, domesticated everywhere; she suffered her greatest interests to be subordinated to those of an alien Power.

† *Subalternly, a. Sc. Law. Obs.* [f. SUBALTERN a. + -LY 2.] By subordination.

1681 *Stair Inst. Law Scot.* i. xiii. 263 If the Lands be Disposed... by the Vassal to others Subalternly Infeft.

Subanconal, a. Anat. [See SUB- 1 b and next.] Situated beneath the anconeus.

1891 *Cent. Dict.* 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

|| *Subanconeus* (sɒbɔnˈkɒnɪʊs). *Anat.* Also -æus. [mod.L. (se. *musculus*), f. *sub-* SUB- 1 d + *ancon* = Gr. *ἀγκών* elbow.] A small muscle arising from the triceps and humerus above the elbow-joint and inserted in the posterior ligament of the elbow. Hence *Subanconeus's a.*

1848 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 5) I. 330 On removing the triceps from the lower part of the humerus, some muscular fibres will be found connected with the capsule of the elbow-joint. Two slips extending from the bone above the fossa for the olecranon to the capsule have been described as distinct from the triceps, under the name sub-anconeus. 1887 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* V. 45 Subanconeus [muscle]. This consists of a few muscular fibres.

Subangular, a. [ad. mod.L. *subangulāris*: see SUB- 20c and ANGULAR.] Somewhat or slightly angular; having a blunt angle.

1777 *PENNANT Brit. Zool.* IV. 51 *Asferias* with five rays depressed; broad at the base; sub-angular. 1849 *DANA Geol. App.* 1. (1850) 685 Mesial fold large and subangular. 1873 *GRIBKE Gl. Ice Age* vi. 202 Sprinkled with loose angular and subangular stones. 1894 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 434 Each tubercle gives rise to three... subangular ribs.

So *Subangled, a-angulate* (d. *adjs.*)

1819 *SAMOUELLE Entomol. Compend.* 423 *Geometra striatigata*. The subangled Wave. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Orth. Oryctol.* 207 Turreted, with subangled keels. *Ibid.* 210 Whirls round, but subangulate.

Subapennine (sɒvæˈpɛnɪn), a. (sb.) *Geol.* Also -appen(n)ine. [SUB- 12.] Applied to a series of strata of Pliocene age, such as are characteristic of the formation of the flanks of the Apennines in Italy; belonging to or characteristic of these strata.

1822 *Edin. Rev.* XXXVII. 50 Subapennine alluvial soils. 1833 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* III. 110 Throughout a great part of Italy, where the marls and sands of the Subapennine hills are elevated to considerable heights. 1851 *RICHARDSON Geol.* viii. 248 The subapennine beds of Piedmont. 1861 P. P. CARPENTER in *Rep. Smithsonian Instit.* 1860, 159 The Subapennine tertiary of Piedmont.

b. sb. pl. The geological series bearing this name; a low range of hills skirting the slopes of the Apennines in Italy.

1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* I. 137 note, The newest tertiary strata of the age of the Subapennines. 1833 *Ibid.* III. 155 Brocchi, the first Italian geologist who described this newer group in detail, gave it the name of the Subapennines.

Subapical, a. Nat. Hist. [SUB- 1 b, c, 11.] Beneath or near the apex; nearly apical.

1846 *DANA Zooph.* (1848) 445 The subapical calicles becoming very small. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 78 Carpels hairy with an eglandular subapical pit. 1913 *Oxf. Univ. Gaz.* 4 June 1955 The orange subapical bar to the fore wing.

Subapostolic, a. [SUB- 18.] Belonging to or characteristic of the period in the history of the Church immediately following that of the apostles.

1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 854/2 The history of the apostolic and subapostolic ages. 1881 *WESTCOTT & HORT Grk. N. T.* II. 296 Stray relics surviving from the apostolic or subapostolic age.

† *Subaquaneous, a. Obs. rare* = o. [f. late L. *subaquaneus* (SUB- 1 a, *aqua* water) + -OUS.] = next, 1. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*

Subaquatic, a. [Cf. F. *subaquatique*.]

1. [SUB- 1 a.] = SUBAQUEOUS 1. Also, pertaining to plants growing under water.

1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 146 *note*. The subaquatic leaves of this plant... are cut into fine divisions. 1800 — *Phytol.* 76 The roots of... water-plants, which might... become articles of subaquatic agriculture. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 316 Subaquatic paths for crossing the Nile. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist.*, *Mammalia* III. 111 Tearing up the strong-fibred vegetables from their subaquatic bed by means of its tusks. 1874 *Coues Birds N. W.* 11 Ability to progress under water... by a sort of subaquatic flying and scrambling.

2. [SUB-20 c.] *Zool.* and *Bot.* Partly aquatic. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm.* I. 483 Subaquatic plants, such as rushes. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Is. Life* II. xlii. 268 The large number of allied forms [sc. tortoises] which have aquatic or sub-aquatic habits. 1889 — *Darwinism* 29 A large sub-aquatic dock.

Subaqueous (sɒbɪkwɪəs), *a.* [f. L. type *subaqueus: see SUB-1 a. Cf. It. *subaqueo*.]

1. Existing, formed, or constructed under water. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 28 Terrestrial and subaqueous Plants. 1711 *KEN Edmund Poet.* Wks. II. 26 As if sub-aqueous Fires... Had build'd the Waves. 1774 *Pennant Tour Scot.* in 1772. 33 In some places are vast subaqueous precipices. 1776 — *Brit. Zool.* I. 345 For the purpose of plunging into their subaqueous winter quarters. 1829 *Landon Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1853 I. 573 That dark colour which subaqueous weeds are often of. 1855 *Kingsley Westw. Ho!* xxxii. Tarn David, one of those strange subaqueous pebble-dykes. 1862 *Townsend Mon. Dates s. v.* Submarine telegraph. In 1848 successful subaqueous telegraphs were laid across the Rhine. 1903 *Myers Hum. Pers.* I. 77 There is a rush upwards of a subaqueous spring.

b. Performed or taking place under water; adapted for use under water.

1774 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiphanes* (ed. 4) 25 I risked a subaqueous voyage. 1839 *United Service Tril.* June 1839 Subterranean or subaqueous explosions. 1847 *Barrington Leg. Ser.* I. *Grey Dolphin*. As though the River god and Neptune were amusing themselves with a game of subaqueous battledore. 1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.*, *Sub-aqueous Helmet*, a diver's head-dress, supplied with air by pump from above.

c. *Jocular*. That constructs works under water. 1844 *Thackeray Contrib. to Punch* Wks. 1898 VI. 83 It weeds the tunnel of the subaqueous Brunel with the mystic edifice of Cheops.

2. Below the sea-level. *nonce-use*.

1724 *Ramsay Health* 397 Ye Dutch... You scarce dare sleep in your subaqueous bowers.

3. Reflected as if in depths of water.

1798 W. MAYOR *British Tourists* V. 260 The shelving hills... with their subaqueous images were of a faint grape-like hue. 1843 *Wordsw. Prose Wks.* (1876) III. 167 These specks of snow reflected in the lake, and so transferred, as it were, to the subaqueous sky.

So **Subaquean** *a. rare*—

1782 W. STEVENSON *Hymn to Deity* 19 Subaquean monsters multiform in size.

Subarachnoid, *a. (sb.) Anat. and Path.* [SUB-1 b.] Situated or taking place beneath the arachnoid membrane. Also *sb.*, the subarachnoid space (between the arachnoid membrane and the pia mater).

1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 641/2 In apoplexy the blood escapes from the ventricle into the sub-arachnoid space. *Ibid.* 673/2 The subarachnoid fluid. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* ix. 97 Extensive thickening of the membranes of the brain, with subarachnoid effusion. 1893 W. R. GOWERS *Man. Dis. Nerv. Syst.* (ed. 2) II. 390 Subarachnoid hemorrhage. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 189 The perivascular lymphatic sheaths and subarachnoid are filled with fatty products. 1902 *Hughes & Kerr's Man. Pract. Bot.* iii. 305 To this subarachnoid tissue is given the name of pia mater.

So **Subarachnoidal**, *-oid* *dean* *adj.*

1844 *Hoblyn's Dict. Terms Med.* (ed. 2) 293 *Sub-arachnoidal fluid*, an abundant serous secretion, situated between the arachnoid and the pia mater. *Sub-arachnoidal space*, the space between the arachnoid and the spinal cord. 1871 W. A. HAMMOND *Dis. Nerv. Syst.* 52 Sub-arachnoidal effusion. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 229 The sub-arachnoidal connective-tissue bands and meshes.

Subarbis, *obs. pl.* SUBURB.

Sub-arch, *Archit.* [SUB-3, 5 h.] A subsidiary or secondary arch; one of two or more arches grouped in a larger arch; the lowest member in an arch of two or more 'orders'.

1835 R. WILLIS *Archit. Mid. Ages* vii. 91 The square body of the pier sustains the pier arches, while its lateral half shafts are appropriated to the sub-arches. 1849 *Parker Introduct. Gothic Archit.* iii. 133 Three or more lancet-lights under one arch, the points of the sub-arches touching the enclosing arch. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 40 The first of the three orders, or 'sub-arch'.

Subarctic, *a. (sb.)* [SUB-12 h.] Nearly arctic; somewhat south of the arctic circle or regions; belonging to such a region. Also *sb. pl.*, subarctic regions.

1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 460 When sub-arctic molluscs lived in her [sc. Scotland's] sounds and bays. 1875 *Croll Clim. & Time* xv. 236 As the ice began to accumulate during the cold periods in subarctic and temperate regions. 1892 *Stevenson Across the Plains* vi. 204 It was still broad day in our subarctic latitude [in California]. 1898 J. W. TYRRELL (*title*) Across the Sub-Arctics of Canada.

Subarcuate, *a. Nat. Hist.* [SUB-20 c.] Somewhat arcuate or bowed.

1819 *Sauvage Entomol. Compend.* 87 Thumb subarcuate. 1846 *Dana Zool.* (1845) 471 Branches... subarcuate.

Subarcuated, *a.*

1. [SUB-20 c.] *Nat. Hist.* = *prec.*

1777 *Pennant Brit. Zool.* IV. 71 Solen Pellucidus... subarcuated and sub-oval.

2. [f. next.] *Archit.* Having two or more subordinate arches under a main arch.

1821 *Parker ABC Gothic Archit.* 195 The mullions are carried up to the architrave, and the side lights only are sub-arcuated. 1886 *Willis & Clark Cambridge* I. 582 Each of the three main divisions of the window is sub-arcuated.

Subarcuation, *Archit.* [SUB-2.] The construction of two or more subordinate arches under a main arch; the system of arches so constructed.

1845 J. INGRAM in *Builder* III. 465/2 The principle of sub-arcuation; that is the mode of constructing two inferior and subordinate arches under the third or main arch. 1878 *Sir G. Scott Lect. Archit.* (1879) II. 112 The round pillar has lateral shafts to carry the sub-arcuation.

Subarmale (sɒbɑːməl), *f. sub-SUB-1 a + arma* ARMS: see -AL. Cf. *f. subarmale*.] A coarse coat worn to protect the body from the pressure of the cuirass.

1825 *Fosbrooke Encycl. Antig.* I. 784 The gambeson or wambais, or *subarmale*. 1849 [JAS. GRANT] *Alam. Kirkaldy* x. 97 The constable received a bullet through his steel cuirass and subarmale.

Subarration (sɒbərɪˈʃən). Also -arration.

[ad. med.L. *subarr(h)atio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *subarr(h)are*, f. *sub-SUB-1 g + arr(h)a* pledge.] An ancient form of betrothal in which pledges in the form of money, rings, etc. were bestowed by the man upon the woman.

1623 *SWINBURNE Treat. Spousals* (1686) 207 Forasmuch as Subarration, that is the giving and receiving of a Ring, is a Sign of all others, most usual in Spousals and Matrimonial Contracts. 1720 *Wheatley Bk. Comm. Prayer* c. § 5. 1839 *Palmer Orig. Liturg.* II. 211 Subarration.

Subashi (sūbāshī). Forms: 6 subassisi, 6-7 subasssi, 7 subashie, sha, subbasshaw, -bassawe, -bassa, sou-bashi, sous-basha, 8 sous-bachi, 9 soo-bashee, subasche, sūbāshī. [Turkish

سوباشی *sūbāshī* and سوباشی *sūbāshī*, f. *سو* *fū* water + *باش* *bāsh* head, chief. (Some of the Eng. forms indicate an attempt to analyse the word as SUB-6 + BASHAW.) A Turkish official in command of a district or village; a 'police magistrate under the timariot system' (Redhouse).

1599 *Hakluyt Voy.* II. 1. 106 Y^e Subasssi, & the Meniwe, with the Padre guardian. *Ibid.* 292 The Admirall... appointed the Subbassas. 1613 *Purchas Pilgrimage* (1614) 302 The Cadi and Subasssi, if they find any shops open, or any body eating in the day, set him on an Asse backwards. 1653 *Sauvages Trav.* 63 The Subashie is as the Constable of a City, both to search out and punish offences. 1652 *Littow Trav.* iv. 136 In this Prison, are Bassawes, and Subbassawes imprisoned. 1689 *Sous-basha* [see SOUS-1]. 1688 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2336/5 The Sub-Bassa of this City. 1718 *Ozell tr. Tournefort's Voy.* II. 279 I promis'd them to pay the Tax for them, if the Sous-Bachi should demand it. 1819 *T. Horne Anat.* (1820) II. 371 A Tchawoosh, summoned me before the Sous-bashe. 1823-4 *Jercel. Métoph.* (1845) XV. 500 A Jeri-bashi (Captain), Jeri-sureji (Corporal), and Sūbāshī (Sergeant)... who have particular lands assigned to them on which they are obliged to reside. 1847 *Mrs. A. Kerr tr. Rank's Hist. Servia* 115 In the villages, Subasches appeared as executors of the judicial and magisterial power.

Subastrigent, *a. and sb.* [SUB-20 b.]

A. adj. Somewhat astrigent. 1604 *Salmon Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 99/2 The Spirit of Mint, stomachic, cephalic, and subastrigent. 1719 *Quincy Lex. Physico-Med.* (1722) 40 A soft, healing, subastrigent Balsamic. 1788 *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 280 It had a slight saline, sub-astrigent taste. 1887 *Moloney Forestry W. Afr.* 304 The plant yields a sub-astrigent gum.

Sb. sb. A sub-astrigent substance. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 208 All the plants of this tribe are mild subastrigents and vulneraries.

Sub-atom, *Chem.* [SUB-7.] A constituent part of an atom.

1880 *Cleminshaw Wirtz Atomic Theory* 51 A primordial matter, the sub-atoms of which were grouped in different numbers to form the chemical atoms of hydrogen and the various simple bodies. 1904 A. J. BALLOU *Rep. New Th. Matter* 9 There are those, who think that the elementary atom of the chemist... is but a connected system of monads or sub-atoms.

Hence **Subatomic** *a.*

1903 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 385 Sub-atomic physics. 1905 *Athenæum* 27 May 661 Experiments have been made with sub-atomic particles from one or other of these sources.

Subaud (sɒbɔːd), *v. Gram. rare*. [ad. late L. *subaudire* (tr. Gr. ὑπακούω), f. *sub-SUB-24 + audire* to hear.] *trans.* To supply mentally or 'understand' (a word or words) to complete the sense or the construction. 1864 in *Webster*.

Subaudition (sɒbɔːdɪʃən). [ad. L. *subauditione*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *subaudire* (see *prec.*). Cf. *f. subauditione*.]

1. Hearing a little. *Obs. rare*—

2. Chiefly *Gram.* The act of mentally supplying something that is not expressed; something that is mentally supplied or understood; implied or understood meaning.

1798 *Tooke Furlay* II. (1805) 17 If it must have a name, it should rather be called *subaudition* than *abstraction*. *Ibid.* 121 Bond Band Bound—however spelled, and with whatever subaudition applied, is still one and the same word. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVI. 435 There is a 'subaudition' of 50 many ifs. 1859 *Trench Study of Words* (ed. 9) iii. 87 'Policeman' has no evil subaudition. 1859

Thackeray Virgin lix, Taking the business-part for granted, and leaving it as it were for subaudition. 1905 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Mar. 311 A glorified subaudition of social compact lay also behind the Tudor despotism.

Subauditor (sɒbɔːdɪtɔːr). [L. = 'it is understood', 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. pass. of *subaudire* to SUBAUD.] = *prec.* 2. *Phr.* In a *subauditor*: by implication.

1803 *Beonozes Hygiea* xi. 95 It will not pass like a *subauditor* in grammar. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 256 Our fiction... is as much occupied, though in a subauditor, with the skeleton in the cupboard of daily life as [etc.]. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth.* Th. I. i. ii. (1886) 313 You cannot tack on the word 'modes' immediately to 'substance' without a subauditor of attribute.

Subaxillary, *a. (sb.)* [SUB-1 b, c.]

1. *Zool.* Situated beneath the axilla; *Ornith.* = AXILLARY. *b. sb. pl.* Axillary feathers or wing-coverts (*Cent. Dict.*).

1769 *Bancroft Guinea* 304 Together with an inflammation and tumefaction of the lymphatic subaxillary glands. 1776 *Pennant Brit. Zool.* II. 421 The subaxillary feathers [of the eared grebe].

2. *Bot.* Beneath the axil or the angle made by a branch with the stem or a leaf with the branch.

1802 E. DARWIN (*Webster* 1828-32). 1857 A. GRAY *First Less. Bot.* (1866) 232.

Sub-bailiff, *-bailif*. *Obs.* [a. AF. = OF. *sub(b)ailiff*, -bailif (cf. *southbailif* s. v. SOUTH-2) = med.L. *subballivus*: see SUB-6 and BAILIFF.] An under-bailiff.

14... *Customs of Malton in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 39 The Bailiffes or Subbailiffes of be said Burgage. 1456 *Cor. Leet Bk.* (1908) 293 To take suerte of their subbailiff and officers. *Ibid.* 322 The subbailiff and Constable. 1757 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rev.* (1886) II. 149 The election of sub-bailiffs.

Hence † **Subbailiwick**, the office or jurisdiction of an under-bailiff.

1452 *Cor. Leet Bk.* (1908) 274 Ye shall not set eny of your subbailiwikes to eny certeyn ferm.

Subbarbes, *-arbes*, *obs. pl.* SUBURB.

Sub-basal, *a.* [SUB-1 b, ii.] Situated near or below the base of a part or organ. Also *sb.*, a sub-basal plate (*Funk's Standard Dict.* 1895).

1848 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. vi. 276 Nostus sub-basal. 1870 *Hooker Stud. Flora* 172 Cornus sanguinea... lateral nerves subbasal. 1902 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* I. 48 The basal area of these wings irrorated with pearl-grey indicating two vague subbasal bands.

Sub-base.

1. [SUB-3.] *a. Archit.* The lowest part of a base which is divided horizontally.

1826 *Barton Exeter* 91 A charge of 54. 6s. 8d. for four columns, with bases, sub-bases, and capitals. 1851 *Pugin Chancel Screens* 29 [The screen] of S. Mark [Venice] is open above the subbase [sic].

b. A base placed under the bottom of a machine or other apparatus to raise it higher from the ground.

1904 *Electr. Rev.* 24 Sept. 489 The whole turbine... being mounted on a sub-base.

2. [SUB-5 h.] A secondary base.

1903 *Science* 9 Oct. 478 Mr. Peary... will... after establishing a sub-base there, force his way northward to the northern shore of Grant Land.

† **Subbassmont**. *Sb. Obs.* [a. OF. *soub-*, *subbassement* (mod.F. *soubassement*), app. f. *soubasse*.] The valance (of a bed).

1539 *Inv. Roy. Wardrobe* (1815) 45 Four grete beddis viz. one of grene... with an subbassmont of grene velvet.

Subber(be), *obs. fl. pl.* of SUBURB.

Subbing: see SUB v.

† **Sub-bois**, *Obs.* [AF. *subbois* = Law-Latin *subbosus*, f. *sub-SUB-3 + bosus* wood. (Mod.F. has *sous-bois*; cf. *south-bois* s. v. SOUTH-2.)] = UNDERWOOD.

1677 N. Cox *Genl. Recreat.* (ed. 2) 15 Of Sub-boys, some for Browe and Food of the Game, and for Shelter and Defence; as Maples, &c. Some for Browe and Defence; as Birch, Sallow, Willow. 1706 [see *south-bois* s. v. SOUTH-2]. 1708 *Les Termes de la Ley* 519 *Sylva cedua*... is also called Subboys or Coppice Wood.

Subborn, *obs. form* of SUBORN.

† **Subbosco**. *Obs.* Also *subosco*. [f. SUB-3 + It. *bosco* wood.] A jocular word for: The hair that grows upon the lower part of the face.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 61 The clippings of your thrishorned musachyoes and subboscos. 1654 *Gayton Pleas. Notes* II. iii. 42 The boscos, and subboscos (I mean) the dulaples and the jawy part of the face.

Subbrachial, *a.* [ad. mod.L. *subbrachialis*; see SUB-1 h and BRACHIAL.]

1. *Icthl.* Situated under or near the pectoral fins; (of a fish) having the ventral fins so situated.

1836 *Partington's Brit. Cycl. Nat. Hist.* II. 556/2 *Gadidae*. A family of soft-finned fishes with sub-brachial fins. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 324 *Echeneis*. This genus, like Pleuronectes, might form a distinct family of Sub-brachial Malacopterygii.

2. Under the pectoral muscles.

1858 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

3. Beneath the brachium (in cerebral anatomy).

1913 *Dorland Med. Dict.* (ed. 7).

Subbrachian, *a. and sb.* *Icthl.* [As *prec.* + -AN.] *A. adj.* = *prec.* 1. *B. sb.* A subbrachiate fish; one of the *Subbrachiati* (formerly -ata).

1842 *Brandt Dict. Sci.*, etc. 1183 *Subbrachians*, the name

of the order of Malacopterygious fishes comprising those which have the ventral fins situated either immediately beneath and between, or a little in front or behind the pectoral fins. *a* 1843 in *Encycl. Métrop.* (1845) VII. 293/2 The Fish is designated Jugular or Subbrachian when the ventral fins are immediately beneath the pectoral and connected with their girdle, as the Cod.

So **Subbrachiate** [mod.L. *subbrachiatus*].

1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Subbrachiatus*,...subbrachiate. **Sub-branch**, *sb.* [SUB-7.] A subdivision of a branch (in any sense).

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec. iv.* 124 In our diagram, this is indicated by the broken lines, beneath the capital letters, converging in sub-branches downwards towards a single point. 1875 JEVONS *Money* xx. 238 The National Bank of Ireland has about 114 branches and sub-branches.

So **Sub-branch v.**, **Sub-branched ppl. a.**

1676 GREW *Anat. Plants* Lect. iv. (1622) 266 Sprigs made up of four chief Branches standing crosswise, and those subbranched. 1857 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 125 Species...always seem to branch and sub-branch like a tree from a common trunk.

Sub-brigadier. [SUB-6. Cf. F. *sous-brigadier*.] Formerly, an officer in the Horse Guards with the rank of a cornet.

1684 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Angl. Notitia* (ed. 15) L. 200 Sub-Corporals, or Sub-Brigadiers. 1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 100/2 Mr Rastall,—Eldest Sub-brigadier of the first Troop of Horse-guards, in room of Capt. Prew dead. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* 1852 Buxton *Natal & Brit. Dict.* (1863), *Sub-brigadier*, (second corporal of cavalry).

Subcartilaginous, *a.*

1. [SUB-20 b.] Somewhat, partly, or incompletely cartilaginous.

1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrrurg.* Eiv. The subcartilaginous [substance of the nose; orig. L. *paracartilaginosa*] is double one outward that maketh the type of the nose and the other inward deuydeh the noetheryles. 1877 tr. *Linnaeus Fam. Plants* 487 The Fruit is a tongue pedicel'd slender, subcartilaginous. 1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 371 Body...gelatinous, supported by an internal, solid, subcartilaginous body. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomyctes* 42 Penzance...differs...from Bulgaria by not being...subcartilaginous.

2. [SUB-1 b.] Lying beneath the cartilage; hypochondrial.

1775 ASH, *Subcartilagenous*, lying under the gristles.

So **Subcartilaginous a. rare**. [late L. *subcartilagineus*] = sense 2 above.

1777 BAILEY (vol. II), *Subcartilagineous*, under the Gristles. **Subcaudal**, *a. (sb.)* [SUB-1 b, 11, 20 d.] Situated under or near the tail; not quite or almost caudal. *b. sb.* A subcaudal part; *esp.* a subcaudal plate in a serpent.

1777 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* IV. 16 The sub-caudal fins. 1841 Penny *Cycl. XIX.* 404/2 All serpents which have abdominal scuta and subcaudal scales. 1877 COVES *Fur-bearing Anim.* I. 16 In the Badgers, a particular subcaudal pouch, which produces a peculiar liquid. 1893 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 671 The anterior subcaudals are purplish grey.

Subcelestial, *a. and sb.* [SUB-1 a. Cf. OF. *sousceleste*.] *A. adj.* Situated or existing beneath or below the heavens; *rare* in literal sense; chiefly *transf.* Terrestrial, mundane, sublunary.

1251 EDEN *Arte Nauig.* t. v. 7 h. The Imperial beauen, conteyneth three...*Hierarchias*...the fyrste...called super-celestiall...The second is called Celestiall...The thyrd called Subcelestiall, conteyneth Virtutes, Archangels and Angels. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 45 All subcelestiall bodies...consist of matter and forme. 1661 GLANVILLE *Van. Dogm.* 4 The most refined glories of subcelestiall excellencies are but more faint resemblances of these. 1673 CUDWORTH *Intellect. Syst.* i. iv. § 32. 497 The *Dii Consentes*, were understood by Apuleius neither to be Celestial nor Subcelestial Bodies, but a certain higher Nature perceptible only to our Minds. 1741-70 ELIZ. CARTER *Lett.* (1808) 35 Whether Mrs. Montagu may not be delighting herself with a tour through the coal mines, and have lost all remembrance of her subcelestial friends. 1911 WEBSTER, *Subcelestial*,...*Astron.*, exactly beneath the zenith.

B. sb. A subcelestial being.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* Pref. Sub-celestial, or Sublunary have their Assignment in the lowest Portion of the Universe. 1708 H. DOEWELL *Expl. Dial. Justin* 61 Speaking of the Difference between the Celestial and Subcelestial, he makes their Life to be a Death to us, and our Life to be a Death to them.

†**Subcellarer**. *Obs.* [f. SUB-6 + CELLARE, after med.L. *subcell(er)arius*, or obs.F. *souscellerier*. Cf. ME. *soucellerere* s. v. SOUS-*southselerer* s. v. SOUTH-2.] An under-cellarer in a convent. c. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in W. Wulker 780/23 *Hic subcellarius*, a subceller. c. 1702 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* IX. 374 She was employed...as subcellerere; M^{rs} of Novices, Consecrator, and ward-robe.

Subcentral, *a.*

1. [SUB-11, 20 d.] Nearly or not quite central; near or close to the centre.

1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Oryctol.* 124 The mouth beneath, subcentral. 1835 Penny *Cycl.* V. 313/2 Fissure of adhesion in the lower valve subcentral. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 451 Asplenium Trichomanes...midrib subcentral.

2. [SUB-1 a.] Being under the centre.

1828-32 in WEBSTER.

3. [SUB-1 b.] *Anat.* Beneath the central sulcus of the brain; beneath the centrum of a vertebra.

1822 Quain's *Elem. Anat.* (ed. 9) L. 23 The precentral or subcentral parts or hypophyses. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Subcentral arch*, hernal arch. 1901 *Amer. Anthropol.* (N.S.) III. 461 The subcentral sulci of Eberstaller.

Hence **Subcentrally adv.**, under or near the centre or centrum. Also **Subcentrical a.** = 1 above.

1824 Du Bois *Lamarck's Arrangem.* 302 The interior [of the Orthocera] is divided into many cells, transversely separated by septa, which are traversed by a subcentrical syphon. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 12 Several of the anterior...vertebrae have low hypapophysial ridges developed subcentrally. 1872 H. A. NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 173 A pair of large compound eyes placed marginally or subcentrally.

†**Subcernicle**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *subcerniculum*; see SUB-5 and CERNICLE.] A small sieve.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 484 Sieves made of Horses hairs...called seraceous subcernicles.

Subcessive, *obs.* variant of **SUBSECTIVE**.

Subchanter. [f. SUB-6 + CHANTEB. Cf. OF. *sou(ch)chanter*, F. *sous-chantre*.] A precentor's deputy, succentor; now, a vicar choral or lay-clerk of a cathedral, who assists in chanting the litany.

The title is retained in York and Lichfield cathedrals. 1515 in W. FRASER *Sutherland Bk.* (1892) III. 60 Schir William Nory, subchantour of Murray. 1546 Yks. *Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) II. 438 Denis Hecklyon, subchanter there. a. 1578 LUNDSEY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* L. 200 The...chanter and subchanter with all kynd of wther officis pertaining to ane college. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. viii. 161 Deanes, Vice-Deans,...Sub-deacons,...Chantours, Subchantours. 1703 M. MARTIN *Descr. V. 1st. Scot.* 362 A Sub-Chanter, who was bound to play on the Organs each Lords Day, and Festivals. 1825 (title) Expository Discourses, by the late Rev. Wm. Richardson, Subchanter of York Cathedral. 1876 J. W. BURGH *Sch. Scot.* I. 19 There are four principal persons in that cathedral [sc. Sarum], namely, the dean, chanter, chancellor, treasurer, besides a subdean and subchanter. 1898 *Daily News* 1 Apr. 7/6 Sub-chanter and priest vicar of Lichfield Cathedral.

transf. a. 1618 J. DAVIES *Wittes Pilgr.* (1878) 52/2 That Holy, Holy, Holy, which They crye That are Sub-chanters of Heauns Heremoay. Hence †**Subchantership**, †**Subchanterress**. 14... *Rule Syn Monast.* xiii. in *Collectanea Topogr.* III. (1836) 31 The chaunters and sub-chauntresses, the sexteyne and undersexteyne. 1546 Yks. *Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) II. 439 For his subchantership, 3*d*.

Subcharge. [SUB-5 b, c.]

†1. A second dish or course. Also *fig. Sc. Obs.* c. 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* II. (Toun & C. Mous) xviii. Till ilk their chair aoe subcharge furth scho brocht, Ane plait of grotitis [etc.]. *Ibid.* xxvii. The subcharge of thy service is bot sair. 1513 DOUGLAS *Enaid* XIII. ix. 118 All ar expert, elur new marriage, On the first nycht quhat suld be the subcharge.

2. Subordinate charge.

1900 *Century Mag.* Feb. 503/2, I have seen M. Clémenceau as storm-friend-in-chief, and M. Clovis Hughes in subcharge of the Cave of the Winds.

Subchela. [f. SUB-22 + CHELA 1.] A form of chela characteristic of certain crustaceans, in which the terminal segment is bent back upon the next. **Subchela**, *a.* [SUB-20 c.] Imperfectly chelate. *b.* [f. prec.] Having a subchela.

1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 802 Four anterior legs subchelate. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inr.* *Anim.* vi. 272 *Coracius* has...subchela antennae, and a rudimentary abdomen. 1893 STEBBING *Crust.* 45 The limb is...said to be subchelate, the claw being in that case partial.

Subchelaform, *a.* [SUB-20 c.] = prec. a.

1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 762/1 In the first instance these instruments are denominated subchelaform claws, in the second chela simply, or chelaform claws. 1856 W. CLARKE *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 649 First and second pairs of feet terminated by a large moveable hook, subchelaform.

Subchet, ? error for **SURCHARGE**.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xviii. 19 Of quabais subchettis [var. surcharge] sour is the sals.

†**Subcineritious**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *subcineritius*, var. *succineritius*; see SUB- and CINERITIOUS.] 1. [SUB-1 a.] Baked under ashes. *rare*.

1655 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

2. [SUB-20 a.] Somewhat ash-coloured, greyish. Hence **Subcineritiously adv.**

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 353 Subcineritiously virid. *Ibid.* 672 Balm flows from a...tree...of a subcineritious colour. 1670 H. STURBE *Plus Ultra* 130 A subcineritious or dirty-coloured putilage.

†**Subcingulum**. [med.L.; see SUB-3.] A broad belt or girdle worn beneath another.

1824 MEYERICK *Ant. Armour Gloss.*, *Subcingulum*, when one belt was worn below another it was thus called. 1849 ROCK *Ch. Fathers* I. v. 492 Besides the girdle, our Anglo-Saxon bishops were girt with the sub-cingulum or broad belt.

Subcive, *obs.* variant of **SUBSECTIVE**.

†**Subcitrine**, *a. Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *subcitrinus*; see SUB-20 a and CITRINE a.] Of a somewhat yellow or greenish-yellow colour.

c. 1530 *Judic. Urines* I. iii. 6 b, Theyr vryne is faynt of colour, as subcitrine or zelowsyssh. 1572 J. JONES *Lathe Ayde* III. 26 b, Chaffie, or subcitrine colour. 1637 BRIAN *Pisse-propheet* (1679) 83 Taking the Urinal out of the case, (perceiving it to be of a subcitrine or pale colour). 1702 *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1223 Of subcitrin colour.

Subclass (sɒbklaːs), [SUB-7 b. Cf. F. *sous-classe*.] A subdivision of a class; *Nat. Hist.* a group of orders ranking next to a class.

1819 G. SAHOUEILLE *Entomol. Compend.* 77 Dr. Leach considered the Malacostraca and Entomostraca as sub-classes. 1857 A. GRAY *First Lex. Bot.* (1866) 177 Series, Class, Subclass, Order, or Family, Suborder, Tribe, Subtribe, Genus, Subgenus or Section, Species, Variety. 1820 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 65 The lowermost sub-class of fishes, which comprises one form only, the Lancelet. 1822 VINES tr.

Sachs' Bot. 161 Dividing this class of structures into two sub-classes, hairs and emergences.

attrib. 1869 DR. ARGYLE *Primeval Man* II. 62 One of Cuvier's sub-class divisions.

So **Subclass v. trans.**, to place in a subclass.

1894-5 16th *Ann. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol.* 72 The motive must be subclassed as sortilegic.

†**Subclavia**. *Anat.* [mod.L. *subclavia* (sc. *arteria* artery), fem. of *subclavius* (see below).] The subclavian artery.

1733 tr. *Winstow's Anat.* (1756) II. 10 The Trachealis...runs up from the Subclavia, in a windiog Course. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 227/1 The Carotid arteries...arise near each other,...the left immediately, the right most commonly from the trunk of the subclavia on the same side.

†**Subclavial**, *a. and sb.* *Anat. Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *subclaviālis*, f. *SUBCLAVIUS*.] = next.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 236 The subclavial branch of the *Vena Cava*. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2078 Part of the Chyle is by the *Ductus Thoracicus* conveyed into the Subclavials, and so into the Cistern of the Breasts. 1694 *Ibid.* IX. 115 Whether through his *ductus* all the Chyle passeth to the subclavial vessel.

Subclavian (sɒbkliːvɪən), *a. and sb.* *Anat.* [f. mod.L. *subclavius* (see below) + *-AN*. F. has *sousclavier* (from 16th c.).] *A. adj.*

1. Lying or extending under the clavicle.

Subclavian artery, the principal artery of the foot of the neck, being the main trunk of the arterial system of the upper extremity. *Subclavian muscle* = *SUBCLAVIUS*. *Subclavian vein*, the continuation of the axillary vein from the first rib till it joins the internal jugular vein.

1681 tr. *Witt's Rem. Med. Vth. Vocab.* Subclavian vessels; the vessels that belong to the little ribs of the breast. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. xvii. 423/1 The right Subclavian Artery. 1702 *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1123 That part of the Axillary Arteries, by some called the Subclavian Arteries. 1705 *Ibid.* XXV. 2010, I found the same Tumor comprehending the intercostals, Deltoides, Subclavian, and Subscapular Muscles. 1770 FORDEY in *Monthly Rev.* 310 The thoracic duct...commonly terminates in the left subclavian vein. 1808 BARCLAY *Mus. Motions* 239 The difference of manner in which the carotid and subclavian arteries, on the two sides, arise from the aorta. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 19 Subclavian region. This includes merely the portion of the chest covered by the clavicle. 1887 CONAN DOYLE *Study in Scarlet* I. 11 was struck on the shoulder by a Jezail bullet, which shattered the bone and grazed the subclavian artery.

b. Pertaining to the subclavian artery, vein, or muscle, as *subclavian groove*, etc. (see *quots.*). 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. iv. 183 The Liver, which though it be seated on the right side, yet by the subclavian division doth equidistantly communicate its activity unto either arm. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 15 The right arteria innominata is seen to divide into its common carotid and subclavian trunks. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Subclavian glands*, lymphatic glands under the arch of the right subclavian artery. *Subclavian groove*, 1. That in which the subclavian artery lies on upper surface of first rib. 2. That into which the subclavius muscle is inserted on under surface of clavicle.

2. [As if f. L. *sub* under + *clavis* key.] (See *quot.*) *rare*.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Subclavian*, pertaining to that which is under lock and key.

B. sb. A subclavian vessel, nerve, or muscle. 1739 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (1722) 241 The Vein [*Vena Pneumonica*] opens into the Subclavian. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 226/2 The subclavian on each side terminates at the upper edge of the first rib. 1808 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 365 The sub-clavians and carotids arise from the aortic arch in various ways.

Subclavicular, *a. Anat. and Surg.* [ad. mod.L. *subclaviculāris*; see SUB-1 b and CLAVICULAR.] Situated, occurring, or performed below or beneath the clavicle.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v. *Vein*, *Subclavicular vein*, one of the two maine ascendiant branches of the hollow vein, divided into six parts. 1853 MARSHMAN *Skoda's Auscult.* 80 Weak bronchophony heard in the interscapular and subclavicular regions. 1872 BEAUMONT *Pract. Surg.* 212 The subclavicular operation. 1878 WALSHAM *Handbk. Surg. Pathol.* 151 Dislocation of the humerus...The head of the bone may be displaced...Forwards and inwards beneath the clavicle (subclavicular).

Subclavio- (sɒbkliːvɪ-), used as combining form of next, as in *Subclavio-axillary*, pertaining to the subclavian and axillary arteries.

1815 J. GORDON *Syst. Hum. Anat.* I. 69 The Subclavio-Jugular Veins. 1820 BARWELL *Aneurism* 32 A subclavio-axillary aneurism.

†**Subclavius** (sɒbkliːvɪəs), *Anat.* [mod.L. *subclavius* (sc. *musculus*, f. *sub*-SUB-1 b + *clavis* key (cf. *CLAVICULA* etym.).] In full *subclavius muscle*: A small muscle extending from the first rib to the clavicle.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Subclavius*, is a Muscle of the Thorax. 1733 tr. *Winstow's Anat.* (1756) I. 283 The Subclavius...is a proper Depressor of the Clavicle. 1831 Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 31 Its anterior extremity [sc. of the first rib]...sometimes affords insertion above to the subclavius muscle. 1825-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 360/1 The thickened edge of the fascia which covers the subclavius.

Subcollector. [SUB-6. OF. *soub(s)colleur*, Sp. *subcolector*.] A deputy or assistant collector.

1558-9 *Act 1 Eliz.* c. 21 § 22 No...Commissioner, shalbe named or assigned to any Collector or Subcollector or precentor of the said Subside. 1867 *Lon. Gaz.* No. 276/1 The Sub-Collector of the Tenth of the said Diocese due to His Majesty. 1758 J. BLAKE *Mar. Syst.* 29 The collector,

or sub-collector, of the customs. 1837 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 93 A Mr. Macdonald, the sub-collector. 1902 *GAIRONER Engl. Ch. 10th c. i. 12* Polydore Vergil was a native of Urdio, sent to England by Alexander VI. as sub-collector to Adrian.

Subcommission. [Cf. *F. sous-commission.*] 1. [SUB-5 c.] An under-commission.

1697 *Reg. Privy Council Scot. Ser. u. III. 21* The commissioners... have ordained sub-commissions to be granted to some selected persons. 1648 *Heylin Relat. & Observ. t. 119* Skippin... authorized the said Commissioned Apprentices to grant Sub-commissions again to other Apprentices under them.

2. [SUB-7 b.] A division of a commission. 1882 *Macm. Mag. XLVI. 253* The President... and the Minister... name commissions, these name sub-commissions, and so we go on from day to day.

Subcommissioner. [SUB-6.] An assistant or subordinate commissioner.

1629 *Sc. Acts Chas. I. (1870) V. 199/2* The commissioners and subcommissioners already appointed. 1696 *Land. Gaz. No. 3183/3* The Association of the Sub-Commissioners for Prizes, of the Port of Dover and its Districts. 1697 *View Penal Laws 14* Offences against this Act... to be determined by the Chief Commissioners... then by the Sub-commissioners. 1846 *McCulloch Acc. Brit. Empire (1841) II. 280* The valuation was devolved on commissioners and sub-commissioners.

Subcommit, v. rare. [SUB-8.]

1. *trans.* To commit (something entrusted to one) to another.

1818 *RANKEN Hist. France V. v. ii. 256* He subcommitted the publication of this dispensation... to the friars of the Dominican order.

2. To refer to a sub-committee.

172. *Wodrow Corr. (1843) II. 582* At night the Instructions met, and we had a fast before us, which was sub-committed.

Subcommittee. [SUB-7 b.] A committee formed from and acting under a main committee; a part of a committee appointed for special purposes.

1610 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I. (1848) I. 123* This day a sub-committee is appointed to consider [etc.]. 1621 *ELISING Debates Ho. Lords (Camden) 98* Referred to the Sub-committees of the privileges. 1666 *PEPYS Diary 5 Oct.* The Sub-committee have made their report to the Grand Committee. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev. 4* By acting as a sort of sub-committee in England for extending the principles of the National Assembly. 1823 *JEFFERSON Writ. (1830) IV. 376* The committee of five met; no such thing as a sub-committee was proposed. 1898 *MERRIMAN Roden's Corrier vii. 69* The meeting of the lady committees of the bazaar and ball sub-committees.

Subconscious (sɒbkəʊnʃəs), a. [SUB-19.]

1. *Psych.* a. Partially or imperfectly conscious; belonging to a class of phenomena resembling those of consciousness but not clearly perceived or recognized. b. Belonging to that portion of the mental field the processes of which are outside the range of attention.

1832-4 *DE QUINCEY Casars Wks. 1862 IX. 137 note*, The Emperor Hadrian had taken one solitary step... in the elevation of human nature; and not... without some sub-conscious influence received directly or indirectly from Christianity. a 1841 — *Pope Wks. 1858 IX. 42* How much grander and more faithful to that great theme [Christianity] were the sub-conscious perceptions of his heart than the explicit commentaries of his understanding. 1886 *MYERS Phantasms of Living II. 285* There exist sub-conscious and unconscious operations of many kinds; both organic, as secretion, circulation, &c., and also mental, as the recall of names, the development of ideas, &c. 1886 *Encycl. Brit. XX. 481* Sub-conscious presentations may tell on conscious life... although lacking either the differences of intensity or the individual distinctness requisite to make them definite features. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med. VIII. 157* To cultivate the highest powers of the body and mind is to strengthen self-control and that subconscious inhibition which govern us in our habits of life.

absol. with *the*. 1886 *Encycl. Brit. XX. 481* We cannot fix the limit at which the subconscious becomes the absolutely unconscious.

c. *transf.*

1893 *Min. 8th Nat. Council Congr. Ch. U. S. 54* This spirit that has always existed in the sub-conscious life of the Church is now rising into the light of consciousness. 1899 *Daily News 7 Jan. 6/4* A sketch of himself... has a sub-conscious humour one would not have suspected.

2. Partly or imperfectly aware.

1864 *HAWTHORNE Septimius (1883) 352* He was sub-conscious that he was trying a bold experiment. 1879 *LEWES Probl. Life & Mind Ser. III. L vii. 104* While obeying the prevailing impulse we are conscious and sub-conscious of simultaneous solicitations in different directions.

Subconsciously, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a subconscious manner; with imperfect or feeble consciousness; in the region of subconsciousness.

1823 *DE QUINCEY Language Wks. 1858 IX. 78* Whilst the finest models of style exist, and sub-consciously operate effectively as sources of delight, the conscious valuation of style is least perfectly developed. 1895 *Times 17 Oct. 3/2* You do not feel as if you had had enough, but you are sub-consciously aware of having had too many. 1903 *MYERS Hum. Pers. I. 378* Some of the associative consequents of the writing on the other [fragment of stone] were sub-consciously involved.

Subconsciousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] 1. Partial or imperfect consciousness; a state of consciousness in which perception is indistinct; that part of the mental field which is on the border of consciousness.

1879 *LEWES Probl. Life & Mind Ser. III. L v. 83* There all the processes are blended, integrated, and in certain relative

intensities become states of Consciousness; in lesser intensities, states of Subconsciousness. 1886 *Encycl. Brit. XX. 47* The hypothesis of unconscious mental modifications, as it has been unfortunately termed,—the hypothesis of subconsciousness, as we may style it to avoid this contradiction in terms. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jnl. 17 Sept. 692* He probably projects into the mental life of others what is present in his own subconsciousness.

2. A condition of imperfectly realizing or being aware of something.

1881 *Nation (N.Y.) XXXII. 290* Brady's consciousness or subconsciousness of the shortness and uncertainty of his own tenure. 1895 *F. M. CRAWFORD Corleone xxxiii.* He drove away the sub-consciousness that the thing was not yet done.

Sub-constable. Now *Hist.* [SUB-6.] An under-constable, esp. in the Royal Irish Constabulary (see quot. 1814, 1883).

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII. c. 19 § 6* Preceptes to the Constables Hedboroughs Thirdboroughs Subconstables. 1558-9 *Act 1 Eliz. c. 21 § 16.* 1814 *Act 54 Geo. III. c. 131 § 6* To appoint, for the Aid and Support of any such Chief Magistrates... a Clerk, and also a Chief Constable, and any Number of Sub Constables, not exceeding Fifty in the whole. 1839 *Penny Cycl. XIII. 25/2* The police... in 1836, consisted of... 155 chief constables of the first and 59 of the second class; 1232 constables; 6233 subconstables. 1883 *Act 46 Vict. c. 14 § 12* After the first day of October one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three the sub-inspectors, constables, acting constables, and sub-constables of the Royal Irish Constabulary, shall respectively be styled district inspectors, sergeants, acting sergeants, and constables. 1886 *BROOKS S. K. J. C. I. 7* Sub-Constable D— was a scion of a family that were ruined chiefly by horse-racing. 1907 *Westm. Gaz. 4 July 1/2* Sir Thomas Echlin... served as sub-constable and constable in the ranks of the Royal Irish Constabulary.

Sub-continent. [SUB-5 b.] A land mass of great extent, but smaller than those generally called continents; a large section of a continent having a certain geographical or political independence; in recent use, *spec.* South Africa.

1863 *HUXLEY Man's Place Nat. III. 154* From central Asia eastward to the Pacific islands and subcontinents on the one hand, and to America on the other. 1901 *Scottsman 16 Oct. 13/1* In South Africa... the inhabitants of the sub-continent. 1911 *United Empire June 389* Rhodesia might have seemed the Never-never-land of the sub-continent, a Cinderella among South African States.

Sub-continental, a.

1. [SUB-1 a.] Situated or occurring under a continent.

1900 *SOLLAS in Nature LXII. 487/1* The sub-continental excess of temperature.

2. [SUB-19.] Partly continental.

1897 *Pop. Sci. Monthly L. 329* The occurrence of what are stated to be subcontinental or terrigenous deposits.

Subcontinuitive, a. *Gram. Obs.* [ad. late *L. subcontinutivus* (in conjunctiones subcontinutivae); see SUB-8 and CONTINUATIVE. Cf. *Gr. παρὰ συναντικὸς* applied to conjunctions used to introduce clauses implying a fact.] (See quot.)

1530 *PALSGR. 148* Some [conjunctions] be subcontinutives whiche serve to continue a matter whan... hegon, or to hegin a matter at the first, as *poor outdint... si... combien... encore. Ibid.* I have... called one of the vii modes... the subjunctive mode or subcontinutivve mode. 1798 *TOOKER Purley (ed. 2) I. vii. 111* We shall get rid of that farrago of useless distinctions into *Conjunctive, Adjective, Disjunctive, Subdisjunctive, Continuitive, Subcontinuitive.*

Sub-continued, a. *Med.* [SUB-20 g.] Of a fever: Almost continuous, remittent.

1836 *J. M. GULLY Magendie's Formul. (ed. 2) 60* Twenty-seven sub-continued, and eight remittent fevers, were cured. 1898 *P. MANSON Trop. Diseases xxxvi. 543* Fever of an irregular, intermitting, or even of a sub-continued type.

So Sub-continual a.

1890 *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Diet., Subcontinual fever, malarial fever.*

Subcontract, sb. [SUB-9.] A contract, or one of several contracts, for carrying out a previous contract or a part of it.

1817 *SELWYN Law Nisi Prius (ed. 4) IV. 1037* If the defendant was not liable, the plaintiff might be obliged to sue all the parties who had subcontracts before he could obtain redress. 1885 *Law Rep. 15 Q. B. Div. 87* The contract with the plaintiff was to enable him to fulfil a sub-contract with his customer.

attrib. 1837 *Pall Mall Gaz. 25 Nov. 11* Making it a condition of all Government clothing contracts that they must not be worked out under the sweating or sub-contract system.

Subcontract, v. [SUB-9.]

† 1. *pass.* To be betrothed for the second time.

1605 *SHAKS. Lear v. iii. 86* 'Tis she is sub-contracted to this Lord.

2. *intr.* To make a subcontract.

1842 *BURN Naval & Milit. Dict. (1863) s. v. Sous-traiter*, to sub-contract. 1839 *Lancet 9 Mar. 498* He... hands over what he cannot do himself to others, with whom he subcontracts.

3. *trans.* To make a subcontract for.

1898 *Westm. Gaz. 26 Aug. 7/2* As to the food arrangements, they were not worked from London, but sub-contracted by people in the locality.

Hence *Subcontracted ppl. a.*, Subcontracting *vbl. sb.*; Sub-contractor, one who enters into a subcontract.

1842 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jnl. V. 85/2* The sub-contractor... had to... lay down the temporary road. 1900 *Westm. Gaz. 22 Oct. 8/1* Direct employment and no sub-contracting. 1902 *Daily Chron. 29 Apr. 3/4* The conditions under which the sub-contracted work is carried out.

Subcontrariety. *Logic.* [f. next: see CONTRARIETY.] The relation existing between subcontrary propositions.

1697 *tr. Burgeradicus his Logic I. xxxiii.* Subcontrariety is between two Particulars; Opposition Indefinite between two Infinites. 1864 *BOWEN Logic vi. 162* It was convenient for Logicians to consider the relations of Subalternation and Sub-Contrariety.

Subcontrary, a. and sb. [ad. late *L. subcontrarius*, as a term of logic transl. late *Gr. ἀνεπὶ τρις*: see SUB-19 and CONTRARY a. Cf. *OF. subcontraire*, *F. sous-contraire*.]

A. *adj.* 1. Somewhat or partially contrary.

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor. 1038* The other [number] which surmounteth, and is surmounted by the same part of their extremities, is named *Hyphantia*, that is to say, subcontrary. 1697 *J. SERGEANT Solid Philos. 314* Finding his Discourse in other Places Sub-contrary to what I took to be his Thoughts. 1897 *BLACKMORE Darrel xxix.* A conclusion not directly contrary, but sub-contrary... to the view which her husband had ventured to form.

2. *Logic.* a. Applied to particular propositions (or the relation of opposition between them) agreeing in quantity but differing in quality.

1665 *tr. Hobbes' Elem. Philos. t. iii. 31* Subcontrary, are Particular Propositions of different Quality; as Some Man is learned. Some Man is not learned. 1826 *WHATELY Logic (1827) Index 347* Subcontrary opposition—is between two particulars, the affirmative and the negative. 1870 *JEVONS Elem. Logic ix. 78* Of subcontrary propositions, one only can be false, and both may be true.

b. 'Applied to the relation between two attributes which co-exist in the same substance, yet in such a way that the more there is of one, the less there is of the other' (Webster 1864).

3. *Geom.* a. Applied to the relative position of two similar triangles having a common angle at the vertex and their bases not parallel, so that the basal angles are equal but on contrary sides. Also in a generalized sense (see quot. 1842).

1704 *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn. I. Subcontrary Position* (in Geometry). 1842 *Penny Cycl. XXIII. 185/1* When a figure or solid is symmetrical, so that equal lines or polygons can be drawn on two different sides, those equal lines or polygons may be called subcontrary.

b. Applied to any circular section of a quadric cone in relation to the base or to another circular section not parallel to it.

1706 *W. JONES Syn. Palmar. Mathesios 254* If cut Parallel, or Subcontrary to the Base, the Section will be a Circle. 1842 *Penny Cycl. XXIII. 185/1* The generating circle ABCD has a subcontrary circle EBF, made by taking the line EF subcontrary to AC. 1877 *Encycl. Brit. VI. 283/1* If a cone be cut by a plane which does not pass through the vertex, and which is neither parallel to the base nor to the plane of a subcontrary section.

B. *sb. L. Logic.* A subcontrary proposition.

1697 *tr. Burgeradicus his Logic I. xxxiii.* Subcontraries are, some man is just, some man is not just... Contraries, the negation added or taken away, contradict subcontraries. 1725 *WATTS Logic II. ii. § 3* If two particular propositions differ in quality, they are subcontraries. 1826 [see SUBALTERN sb. 3]. 1864 *BOWEN Logic vi. 161* Sub-Contraries can be called 'opposites' only in a qualified and technical sense.

2. *Geom.* A subcontrary section of a cone.

1842 *Penny Cycl. XXIII. 185/1* In a right cone every section has its subcontrary, except only the circle which generates the cone, and its parallels.

Hence *Subcontrarily adv.* (see quot.).

1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s. v. Subcontrary*, If the scalenous Cone BYD be so cut by the Plane CA, as that the Angle at C = D; the Cone is then said to be cut Subcontrarily to its Base BA.

Subcortical, a. [SUB-1 a.]

1. Lying, situated, or formed under the bark of a tree; (of insects) living or feeding under bark.

1815 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol. (1818) I. 212* Wood-lice, ear-wigs, spiders, field-bugs, and similar subcortical insects. 1872 *LINLEY Introd. Bot. 213* To facilitate the descent of the subcortical fibres of the growing buds. 1881 *MANTALL Petri-factions i. 43* These are not produced by the attachment of petioles, but are sub-cortical protuberances. 1866 *RYE Brit. Beetles 89* *Onialium glanum*... is, perhaps, as good a type of a subcortical insect as could be seen.

2. Situated under or pertaining to the region underlying (a) the cortex of a sponge, (b) the cortex of the brain.

1887 *Encycl. Brit. XXII. 415* The roots of the incurrent sinuses form widely open spaces immediately beneath the cortex and are the rudiments of subcortical crypts. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med. VI. 810* Supra-nuclear paralysis (including the cortical and subcortical varieties). *Ibid.* VII. 422 The lesion was an essentially subcortical one.

Hence *Subcortically adv.*, with reference to the region underlying the cortex.

1871 *W. A. LEIGHTON Lichen-flora 150* The sub-cortically alba-maculate thallus.

|| **Subcosta (sɒbkɒstə).** *Entom.* [SUB-1 f.] The subcostal vein of the wing of some insects; the vein just behind the costa.

1861 *H. HAGEN Synopsis Neuroptera N. Amer. 343.*

Subcostal, a. and sb. [ad. mod. *L. subcostalis*: see SUB-1 b and COSTAL.]

A. *adj.* 1. *Anat.* Situated below a rib or beneath the ribs; lying on the under side of a rib, as a groove for an artery.

1872 *HUMPHRY Myology 19* The under or sub-costal parts of the broad pelvic shield. 1876 *Quain's Elem. Anat. (ed. 8)*

I. 28 The inferior border [of a rib] presents on its inner aspect the subcostal groove. 1833 *Ibid.* (ed. 9) I. 30 The subcostal angle into the centre of which the ensiform process projects. 1890 *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.*, Sub-costal angle, that formed by margins of costal cartilages at lower aperture of thorax. 1930 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 11) II. 657 Below the last rib a subcostal artery runs.

2. *Entom.* Situated behind or near the costal vein or nerve of an insect's wing.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 376 Neuræ Subcostales (the Subcostal Nerves). Nerves springing from the under-side of the post-costal nerve, or from each other.

B. *sb.* A subcostal muscle (usually in L. form *subcostalis*); a subcostal artery, vein, or nerve.

[1733 tr. *Winslow's Anat.* (1756) I. 319 The Sub-Costales having the superior Extremities of their Fibres much more distant from the Vertebral Articulation of the Ribs, than the lower Extremities.]

Subcrureal, a. Anat. Also -eal. [f. next.] Situated under the crureus; pertaining to the subcrureus. So **Subcrurean a.**

1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 491 We have known inflammation of the synovial membrane of the knee to have been the result of a wound of the subcrureal bursa. 1859 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, Subcrureus, subcrurean.

|| **Subcrureus** (subkrurēus), a. Also -eus. *Anat.* [mod.L. (sc. *musculus*), f. sub-SUB-1 d + crūrus (f. crūs, crūr- leg.)] (See quot. 1848.)

1848 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 5) I. 388 *Subcrureus*. Under this name is described a small band of muscular fibres, which extends from the anterior surface of the femur to the upper part of the synovial membrane of the knee-joint. 1887 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* V. 45 The subcrureus muscle found in the lower limb beneath the quadriceps extensor.

Subcutaneous (sūbkūtē'nis), a. [f. late L. *subcutāneus*, f. sub-SUB-1 b + cutis skin + āneus: see -EUS. Cf. It. *subcutaneo*; F. *sous-cutané*.]

1. Lying or situated under the skin.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, Subcutaneous, between the skin and the flesh. 1698 A. DE LA PRYNE *Diary* (Surtees) 180 A kind of a dropy, or a gathering together of a subcutaneous water. 1744 *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 117 It is very probable, that none of the subcutaneous Juices are opaque. 1831 *KNOX Cloguet's Anat.* 141 The subcutaneous cellular tissue is traversed by large veins. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 466 note, In general the anomalous artery is the radial, and is subcutaneous in its course. 1872 *ERYANT Pract. Surg.* 12 The healing of subcutaneous wounds.

2. Living under the skin. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* 1. 22 This almost invisible subcutaneous Inhabitant. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. (1818) I. 86 It does not appear, that the species... are... subcutaneous. 1849 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. vii. 361 The larva is subcutaneous in the leaves of the common Chickweed.

3. Of operations, etc.: Performed or taking place under the skin; characterized by application of a remedy beneath the skin; hence, of instruments by which such operations are performed or remedies administered; hypodermic.

1651 *DIGGS New Disp.* p. 241 A subcutaneous expurgation, should be sent out by the high way and sink of all sordid excrements. 1868 *GARRON Nat. Med.* (ed. 3) 381 The method of introducing medicine into the system by subcutaneous injection has gained much ground of late. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Med.*, Subcutaneous Syringe, an instrument for injecting medicinal solutions beneath the skin. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 935 The subcutaneous administration of antitoxic serum.

Hence **Subcutaneously adv.**, under the skin, hypodermically; **Subcutaneousness**.

1727 *BAILEY* (vol. II), Subcutaneousness, the lying under the skin. 1875 H. C. *WOOD Therap.* (1879) 231 When the drug is given subcutaneously. 1885 *KLEIN Micro-Organ.* 46 Saliva of the healthy dog and of man inoculated subcutaneously into rabbits sometimes produces death.

Subdane, -dayn, obs. forms of SUDDEN.

Subdeacon (sūbdē'kən). *Ecc.* Forms: a. 4 sude(a)kne, 4-5 sodekone, 5 -en, -on, -un, -yn. B. 4-6 subdekin, -yn, -decon, (also 8) -diacon, etc. (see *DEACON sb.*), 5- subdeacon. (See also *southdeacon s. v. SOUTH-2*) [a. AF., OF. *soudiakene*, *subdiacne*, f. *sou(s)-*, sub- (see SUB- 6) + *diacne* *DEACON sb.*, after eccl. L. *subdiaconus*, which was modelled on eccl. Gr. *υποδιακονος*.]

1. The name of an order of ministers in the Christian church next below that of deacon.

The duty of subdeacons is to assist in the celebration of the Eucharist by preparing the sacred vessels and (in the Western Church) by reading the epistle. In the East the subdiaconate ranks as one of the minor, in the West as one of the major orders; it does not exist in the Church of England.

a. 1315 *SHOREHAM* I. 179 Sudekne may be wedded naujt. c. 1400 *Apot. Loll.* 37 de clerks of bi jurisdicoun, bat are wip in be orde of sodeken, or a boue. c. 1450 *God-stow Reg.* 471 James Vercellence, the popis sodekon. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 371/1 A Sudekyn, subdiaconus.

B. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1051 3yf bou...art a clerk, & bast be los Of subdekene, or dekene by name. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) V. 359 On Arator, a subdecon of Rome. 1460 *CAPRAVE Chron.* (Rolls) 74 He that schuld be mad a bi-shop schuld first be a benet...and than a colet; and than subdiacone, diacone, and prest. 1555 *WATHEMAN Fardle Facions* II. xii. 281 The Subdeacon mighte take the offering, and handle the Chalice, and the Patene. 1561 T. NOR- ton *Calvin's Inst.* IV. iv. 22 b, As for Subdeacons, it is likely that at the beginning they were loyned to the Deacons, that they should vse their service about the poore. 1615 *WADSWORTH* in *Bedell Lett.* 12 The Councils require the ordines minores of Subdeacon and the rest to goe before Priesthood. 1635 *PACIUS Christianogr.* I. iiii. (1636) 106 The

Priests, Deacons, and Subdeacons of the Easterne Church. 1737 *CHALLONER Cath. Chr. Instr.* (1753) 154 From the minor Orders they are promoted to the Order of Sub-deacon, which is the first of those that are called Holy. 1859 *NEW- MAN Serm. Var. Occas.* (1881) 254 At the age of twenty-four, he was ordained sub-deacon. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 326 It was always the proper office of the Sub-deacon to read the Epistle.

† b. Applied to an order below the levites, the 'Nethinim' of Ezra ii. 70. *Obs.*

1382 *Wyclif Exdras* II. 70 The prestus and the Leuitus of the puple...and sodeknys [Vulg. *Nathinim*]. 1546 *LANG- LEY tr. Pol. Verg. de Inven.* IV. iii. 72 The ministers, whiche dyd make redye the sacrifice...at the commaundement of the Leuites, these we may cal subdeacons.

2. The cleric (orig. one in subdeacon's orders) or lay clerk who acts as assistant next below the deacon at a solemn celebration of the Eucharist; the 'epistoler'.

1449 *Engl. Ch. Furnit.* (1866) 181 One whole vestment for Priest Deacon and Subdeacon. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 133/3 A prest a deken & a subdeken all reuested goyng to tbauler as for to saye masse. 1520 *Market Harborough Rec.* (1800) 215 To the parych clerke beyng subdeken iij^d. c. 1618 *MORVSON Itin.* IV. (1903) 439 When the Pope sings Masse himselfe, with one Cardinall serving him as Deacon, and another as subdeacon. 1791 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* VII. 101 And his Deacon, Subdiacon & Acolythe were his sons, brothers to y^e Nonne. 1851 *PUGH Chancel Screen* 26 The Epistle and Gospel were sung by the deacon and sub-deacon, from marble desks enriched with carvings. 1865 *Directorium Anglicanum* (ed. 2) 2 note, The Epistoler or Subdeacon, if the ancient Sarum and modern Roman Rule be followed, should wear no stole at all.

† b. The vestment (viz. a tunicle) worn by the subdeacon at the Eucharist. *Obs.*

1521 in *Strype Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. 514/1, I wold that a Subdeacon of whyte Damask, be made. 1553 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 52 A preist & a subdeaken of blew bodkin. 1560 in *Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.* (1863) II. 215, j vestment...of red velvet, with a decon & subdecon.

Hence **Subdeaconate**, †-deaconhood, †-deaconry, -deaconship = SUBDIACONATE.

1554 T. MARTIN *Marr. Priests* O ij (T), Ye come to be promoted to the holye order of subdeaconrie. 1587 T. Norton's tr. *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xix. 494 h marg., The order of Sub-deaconrie and the trifling vse thereof. 1615 *WAOS- worth* in *Bedell Lett.* 13 Subdeaconship [is giuen] by the deliuerie of the Patena alone, and of the Chalice emptie. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Sub*, 'tis disputed among the Romanists, whether the Sub-deaconhood be a Sacrament or not. 1853 *Rock Ch. Fathers* III. II. 50 The next step took the acolyte to the sub-deaconship. 1878 *Strunns Const. Hist.* III. xix. 370 For the sub-deaconate and higher grades a knowledge of the New Testament...was requisite.

Subdean (sūbdē'n). Forms: a. 4 soudenē, 4-5 sodeone, sud(d)one, 6 sodeane. B. 5-7 subdeane, 6 -de(i)no, 7 -denn. [a. AF. *sodeani, *sudenē, *subdene = OF. *soud(e)ien* (mod. *sous-doyen*), *souddean*, f. *sou(s)-*, sub- (see SUB- 6) + *dean* DEAN 1, after med.L. *subdeānus*. Cf. *southdene s. v. SOUTH-2*] An official immediately below a dean in rank, and acting as his deputy.

a. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* II. 150 Alle Denes and Sodekes [i.e., southdenis, sudenes; B. II. 172 *M.S.* C. subdeanes]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 371/1 A Svdene, Subdeanus. a. 1529 *SKELTON P. Sparowe* 552 But for the egie doth flye Hyst in the skye, He shall be the sodeane, The quere to demane.

B. 14. [See a quot. 1362.] 1505 *Dunfermline Reg.* (Bannatyne Club) 375 Subdene of our soueraine lordis chappell. a. 1578 *LINDSAY (Pittcottie) Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 200 The archedeine...and subdeine...with all kynd of vther officis pertaining to ane college. 1643 *PAYNE Rome's Master-Piece* 29 Dr. Theodor Price, Subdean of Westminster. 1690 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 75 The Denys, and Sub-Denys of the Popes Chapel. 1775 *HEARNE M.S. Diaries* LVIII. II. 68 b, Dr. Terry, the Subdean of X^t Church. 1876 [see *SUBDIACON*].

Hence **Subdeanery**, the office, position, or residence of a subdean.

1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 139 Maister Andrew Polwart...has obtein a presentation to himself of the said subdenerie. 1786 J. BACON *Liber Regis* 1102 Subdeanry [of York], founded anno 1229. 1813 *Corresp. W. Fowler* (1907) 257 She came to the Subdeanery to see me. 1824 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* III. 680 The subdeanry of Glasgow was taxed 26l. 13s. 4d.

Subdecenal, a. rare. [f. med.L. *subdeānus* SUBDEAN + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a subdean or subdeanery.

1846 *McCulloch Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 186 There are also Peculiaris of various descriptions in most dioceses, royal, archiepiscopal, episcopal, decanal, sub-decanal, prebendal, rectorial, and vicarial.

|| **Subdelegado**. [Sp.: see SUB- 6 and DELEGATE sb.] An official in Spanish South America: see quot. 1845.

1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXIII. 78 These two classes of functionaries [viz. Commandants and Administrators] are under the immediate control of a Subdelegado, or Lieutenant of the Government, who has the chief command of all the country of the Missions [in Paraguay]. 1853 *KING- STON Marco* I, In the house of a sub-delegado.

Subdelegate (-ēt), sb. [f. SUB- 6 + DELEGATE, after AF., OF. *subdelegat*, med.L. *subdelegātus*; cf. OF. *sousdelegat*, F. *sous-délégué*.] One who represents, or is deputy for, a delegate.

c. 1550 *ROLLAND Crt. Venus* I. 215 Sa that thow mak me thy subdelegat. 1592 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI.* (1614) III. 557/2 The said m^r of the metallis, his sub-delegatiss...to be appointit be him. 1668 *Land. Gaz.* No. 251/3 The Subdelegat from the Marquiss Const. Rodrigo on the behalf of

Spain. 1752 *CARTE Hist. Eng.* III. 320 Brooks, bishop of Gloucester, sitting as the pope's Subdelegate. 1794 *GIFFORD Reign Louis XVI.* 309 What then have they asked?—the suppression of aides and subdelegates. 1904 *POLLARD Crammer* xii. 350 The subdelegate's court was opened in the Church of St. Mary.

Subdelegat (-ēt), v. [f. SUB- 8, 9 + DELEGATE v. after F. *subdéléguer* or med.L. *subdelegare*.] trans. † To appoint (a person) to act as a subdelegate; to transmit (power) to a subdelegate.

1611 *COTGR.*, Subdeleguer, to subdelegate, substitute, appoint another vnder him. a. 1670 *HACKET Cent. Serm.* 354 All power and royalty is subdelegated from the Pope to other princes. 1891 *Speetator* 21 Feb., The ruler...delegates his power, which is again sub-delegated.

So † **Subdelegate pa. pple.** and **ppl. a.**, Subdelegated **ppl. a.**

1614 *SELDEN Titles Hon.* 252 Judges of mean note subdelegat by inferior Courts. 1706 *PILLIERS* (ed. Keney), Sub-Delegate, or Judge Sub-Delegate, a Judge appointed under another; a Deputy. 1709 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4517/3 The Subdelegate Ministers of the Imperial Commission. 1726 *AYLIFFE Parergon* 310 A sub-delegated Judge, to whom only some part of the mesne Process in a Cause is committed in the second Place by a delegated Judge.

Subdelegation. [f. prec. Cf. F. *subdélégation*.] The action of subdelegating.

1611 *COTGR.*, Subdelegation, a subdelegation, or substitution. 1684 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1955/2 His Imperial Majesty's Subdelegation to his Commissioners here. 1752 *CARTE Hist. Eng.* III. 681 Upon producing the commissions on both sides, exceptions were made by the English to the form of subdelegation. 1824 *SOUTHEY Sir T. More* (1831) I. 105 Superintendence...is capable of being exercised by delegation and subdelegation.

Subdenomination. [SUB- 7 b.] A subordinate denomination, category, class, or division.

1630 *DELAMAIN Grammetologia* a 2 b, What denomination you give unto any of the figures, the next great division is the next subdenomination. 1763 C. JOHNSON *Reverie* II. 267 The mortgage affected only a very small part of his estate...a particular subdenomination only...being named in the deeds. 1802-12 *BENTHAM Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 291 Applying to suits of the same denomination...plans of collection altogether different, according as this or that arbitrarily allotted sub-denomination happens to have given to them. 1896 *Daily News* 26 Feb., The table gives your sub-denominations, from an analysis of the census returns.

Subdiaconal, a. [ad. med.L. *subdiaconālis*, f. *subdiaconus* SUBDEACON.] Of a subdeacon.

1849 *Rock Ch. Fathers* I. 390 The subdiaconal tunicle.

Subdiaconate. [ad. med.L. *subdiaconātus*, f. *subdiaconus* SUBDEACON; cf. F. *sous-diaconat*.] The office or rank of subdeacon.

1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 17th C. I. v. 176 The Manner of conferring the Subdiaconate. 1847 *MASKELL Mon. Rit.* III. p. civ, These minor orders, and I now include the subdiaconate, were not of divine institution. 1867 H. C. LEA *Sacerd. Celib.* III. (1884) 54 The restriction on matrimony has never at any time extended below the subdiaconate.

† **Subdial, a. obs. rare.** [ad. L. *subdialis* f. sub-SUB-1 a + *dial(v)*um sky; cf. *sub dio s. v.* || SUB.] Being in the open air, or under the open sky.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Gov. Eng.* I. iv. (1739) 10 The Atheopio Heliastick or Subdial Court. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, Subdial, abroad in the Air, without the house, all open.

Subdialect. [SUB- 7.] A subordinate dialect; a division of a dialect.

1642 *HOWELL For. Trav.* (Arh.) 48 The French have three dialects, the Wallon...the Provencal, (whereof the Gascon is a subdialect) and the speech of Languedoc. c. 1645 - *Lett.* (1650) I. 377 Yet hath she divers subdialects, as the Western and Northern English, but her chiefest is the Scotick. 1845 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 171 With respect to the languages of Southern India not related to Sanscrit, the Tamil, of which the others are only sub-dialects, presents no direct analogy. 1862 *LATHAM Channel Isl.* III. xix. 439 A sub-dialect of the Jersey. 1875 *WHITNEY Life Lang.* xii. 245 The variety of sub-dialects, especially of the Leishian, is very great.

† **Subdichotomize, v. obs.** [SUB- 9.] trans. To subdivide.

1651 *DIGGS New Disp.* p. 235 Subdichotomize it by the severe incision knife of rational arguments.

So † **Subdichotomy**, subdivision.

1644 *MILTON Areop. Wks.* 1851 IV. 445 Many subdichotomies of petty schisms.

Subdichotomous, a. [SUB- 20 f.] Somewhat divided or branched. Hence **Subdichotomously adv.**

1777 S. ROBSON *Brit. Flora* 305 Stem shrubby, subdichotomous. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Ont. Oryctol.* 91 A jointed arm dividing subdichotomously. 1880 *SAVILLE Kent Infusoria* I. 360 Contour of polythecium subdichotomous.

Subdisjunctive, a. and sb. *Logic and Gram.* [ad. mod.L. *subdisjunctivus*, = Gr. *υποδιακτικος*: see SUB- 19 + DISJUNCTIVE.] A. *adj.* Partly disjunctive (see quots.). B. *sb.* A subdisjunctive proposition or word.

1656 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* VIII. (1689) 441 Contraries are either disjunctive or subdisjunctive...Subdisjunctive, are of two kinds, either in whole, betwixt Universals...or in part, betwixt particulars...Of subdisjunctives in whole, both cannot be true, both may be false; both cannot be affirmative, both cannot be negative. Of subdisjunctives in part, both may be true, because they are taken in part. 1757 *HARRIS Hermes* 258 note, The Latins had a peculiar Participle for this occasion, which they called *Subdisjunctiva*, a Subdisjunctive; and that was Sive. 1818 STODART in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) I. 16212 Priscian distinguishes the subdisjunctive from the disjunctive...In English we use the conjunction or indifferently as a disjunctive or subdisjunctive

that is, we say, 'Alexander or Paris', whether Alexander and Paris be two different persons, or only two different names for the same person. 1865 LUDWELL & SCOTT *Gr. Lex.* (ed. 5), *ὑποδιακριντικός*, as Gramm. word, subdivisive.

So **Subdisjunctive** rare.

1869 LUDWELL & SCOTT *Gr. Lex.* (ed. 6), *ὑποδιακριντικός*, subdisjunctive.

Subdistich, *a.* [SUB-20 *e.*] Consisting of almost two rows. So **Subdistichous** *a.*

1777 S. ROSSON *Brit. Flora* 259 Spike compound, subdistich. 1805-16 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* 211 A Crystal is said to be... Subdistich (subdistichite), when among the facets which are disposed in the same row around each base, there are two surmounted by a new facet, which is as it were... the rudiment of a second row. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 650 Polyps subdistichous.

Subdistinction. [In sense 1, ad. late L. *subdistinctio* (= Gr. *ὑποστίγνσις*), *f. subdistinguerē* (= Gr. *ὑποστίγειν*) to put a comma or one of the lesser stops: cf. SUB-22. In senses 2 and 3, *f. SUB-5 c* and 7 *b* + DISTINCTION.]

†1. A comma or semicolon. *Obs.*

1636 B. JONSON *Engl. Gram.* ii. ix, A Sub-distinction is a meane breathing... and is marked thus (i). 1825 FOSBROKE *Enchyl. Antig.* 460 A small pause or subdistinction.

2. A subordinate distinction.

1665 WALTON *Life of Hooker* (1670) F 5 By needless distinctions and sub-distinctions, to amuse his Hearers. 1727 *Narr. Proc. Synods Presby.* Irel. 112 Here, now, between Parties... there's a Party-Subdistinction made. 1847-8 DE QUINCEY *Protestantism* Wks. 1858 VIII. 154 Ten thousand evasions, distinctions, and subdistinctions. 1878 F. HARRISON in *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 689 He disregarded the important subdistinction of the nature of the sanction and the kind of command.

†3. A subdivision, subspecies. *Obs.*

1725 BRADLEY's *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Bohee-Tea*, As the Bohee and Green include all other Sub-distinctions, we shall have regard to no other. 1748 J. HILL *Hist. Fossils* 651 The *Satagis* is a very comprehensive term, taking in most of the others as subdistinctions.

†**Subdistinguish**, *v. Obs.* [SUB-9. Cf. It. *suddistinguere*, Sp. *sudistinguir*.] *trans.* To distinguish into subordinate kinds, classes, species, etc.

1620 E. BLOUNT *Horz Subs.* 218 But for more ease... all these particulars may be subdistinguished diversly. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter i.* 16. 299 There are some sub-distinct branches, which we referre to their owne places. 1756 COMPLETE FARMER s. v. *Surveying* 7 E b/2 These three sorts of triangles may, according to the length and proportion of their sides, be sub-distinguished into seven. 1789 TWINING *Aristotle's Treat. Poetry* (1812) II. 186 The different parts of this long Episode were, again, subdistinguished by other titles.

Sub-district. [SUB-7 *c.*] A division or subdivision of a district. Also *attrib.*

1816 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized*, *Extr. Const. Code* (1839) 7 The Judiciary will be the immediate Judiciary of the sub-district in which the metropolis of the state is situated. 1871 *Parl. Papers, Acc. & Papers* XXXIX. 459 Statement of the Divisions of the Country into Military Districts and Sub-Districts, showing the Numbers of Regular and Auxiliary Forces in each. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict., Brigade Depot*, the head-quarters of a sub-district of the army. Under the new localisation of the British army, the military districts of Great Britain and Ireland are divided into 12 districts, which are sub-divided into 70 infantry and 12 artillery sub-districts, and 2 cavalry districts. 1882 *Rep. H. Repr. Proc. Met. U. S.* 268 Pine Grove district... now generally regarded as a mining camp or subdistrict of the Tiger. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Mar. 2/2 District boards and sub-district boards.

†**Subdit**, *a.* and *sb.* Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Also 5 -dyt(e), 5-6 -dite, -dict, 6 -det. [ad. L. *subditus* subject (in med. L. as sb. subject, vassal), *pa. ppl.* of *subdere* to bring under, subdne, *f. sub-SUB-2 b* + -dere to put. Cf. It. *subdito*, Sp. Pg. *subdito*.]

A. adj. Subject. Const. 10.

c 1400 LOVE *Boavent. Mirr.* (1908) 45 So that be myrte knowe the nombre of regions, of cities, and of the heuene longe to hem that were subdyte to the Emperour of Rome. 1436 *Libet Engl. Policy in Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 197 For hym self and viij. kynges mo Subdite in hym. 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Armys* (S.T.S.) 180 [It] is nocht wele sittand that a gretelord sulde be... subdyt till a symple knyght. c 1513 DOUGLAS *Let. Wokey in Poet. Wks.* (1874) I. p. cvi, He is subdite to the King in France.

B. sb. A subject.

c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalena*) 77 In þat land, til he left, [he] duelt & with his subditis sa vele delt. 1450 in *Charter & Edin.* (1871) 70 Till all and sundry our lieges and subditis. 1507 *Ibid.* 191 Our officiaris, liegis, and subditis. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron.* Scot. (1821) I. 186 For administration of justice to his subditis. 1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Factions* i. v. 59 The kynges vsing suche an equitie... towards the subditis. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 222 Eugenie the thrid... was meruellous clement toward his subditis.

†**Subditious**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *subditivus* (-icius), *f. subdit*, *pa. ppl.* stem of *subdere* (see prec.).]

1. Placed underneath; used as a suppository.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 182 These subditious medicaments conduce much to the execution of small wormes. *Ibid.* 672 Laurel-berries... expressed... into a subditious vessel.

2. Surprisingly or fraudulently substituted, suppositious.

[1655: implied in *Subditiously* below.] 1656 BROWN *Glossary. Subditious*, that is not properly ones whose it is feigned to be, that is put or laid in the place or room of another. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. 131 Stead, as

substitute, subditious, serve for, succedaneous, Deputy, Surrogate, Vicar, Delegate [etc.].

Hence †**Subditiously** *adv.*, by surreptitious substitution.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1375 That the Vizier determined to place subditiously in the room of the Prince his owne Sonne.

Subdividable, *a. rare.* [f. SUBDIVIDE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being subdivided.

1679 PETTUS *Fadine Reg.* 21 Those Shares subdividable into half and quarter parts.

Subdivide, *sb.* [f. SUB-5 *b* + DIVIDE *sb.* 2.] A subordinate division between rivers and their branches.

1902 W. M. DAVIS *Elem. Phys. Geogr.* 243 When a plain or plateau... is well dissected numerous... subdivisions are developed between the smaller rivers and their branches.

Subdivide (subdivai'd), *v.* [ad. late L. *subdividere*: see SUB-9 and DIVIDE *v.* Cf. It. *suddividere*, Sp., Pg. *suddividir*; also F. *suddiviser*.]

1. *trans.* To divide (a part of a divided whole); to divide again after a first division. (Sometimes used loosely for *divide*.) *freq.* in passive.

a. in material sense.

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) VI. 361 This kyngde divided alle his provinces into iiij. partes, on parte whereof he subdivided ageyne into thre partes. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* 3 The second partye which is in use is subdivyded in to foure partyes. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 104 If you diuide the Tones equally, the Eight is but Senen whole and equall Notes; And if you Subdiuide that into Halfe Notes (as it is in the Stops of a Lute), it maketh the Number of thirteenth. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 184 Below the cubit it divideth into two partes... is at the fingers subdivided into three branches. 1758 J. DALRYMPLE *Esc. Feudal Property* (ed. 2) 11 The Folkland was divided and subdivided into Counties, Trythings, and Hundreds. 1764 HARNER *Observ.* ii. § 12. 63 Speaking of the tents of the Arabs, the Journal says, They are subdivided into three apartments. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 32 The army formed in two grand divisions, each of which was subdivided into a battle and two wings. 1879 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Apr., That all tenants should be allowed to subdivide their holdings amongst their relatives. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 23 They sub-divided their parish into five chapels.

b. in immaterial sense.

a 1386 SINNEY *Apol. Poetry* (Arb.) 28 These [sc. poets] he subdivided into sundry more special denominations. The most notable bee the Heroick, Lirick [etc.]. 1641 *Termes de Ley* 77 Some had that charge as incident to their offices... some others had it simply as of itself... And both these sorts are againe subdivided by M. Lambert. c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) I. 97 They were the first that subdivided the four cardinal winds to thirty-two. a 1758 STERNE *Sern. Yorick* (1759) IV. 151 Mankind led to dispose of these attributes inherent in the Godhead, and divide and subdivide them again amongst deities. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 502 Attempts have been made to subdivide the phenomena of mortification. 1863 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* ii. (1876) 16 The use of machinery tends still further to subdivide labour. 1887 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 5) 405 The Classes are also divided into sub-classes, Series, Cohorts, or Alliances... in the same manner as the orders, genera, and species are subdivided.

c. refl.

1709 *Royal Proclam.* 27 Jan., The Commissioners... shall subdivide themselves... so as three, at least, may be appointed for the Service of each Division. 1791 FAIRNE *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 21 The original hereditary despotism resident in the person of the King, divides and subdivides itself into a thousand shapes and forms.

d. absol.

1880 [see SUBDIVIDER].

2. *intr.* To break up into subdivisions.

1597-8 BACON *Ess.* *Faction* (Arb.) 78 When one of the Factions is extinguished, the remaining subdivideth. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (1909) 293 They marched, they counter-marched, they opened to the right and left, they divided, and subdivided. 1769 *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 200 From this part upwards these vessels divide and sub-divide. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anal.* 33 These laminae subdivide into radiated fibrils. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragn. Sci.* (1879) II. 243 Every string sub-divides, yielding note not, but a dozen.

†*b.* Used loosely of two persons forming separate factions. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1625 BACON *Ess.* *Faction* (Arb.) 80 When Brutus and Cassius were overthrown, then soone after Antonius and Octavianus brake and Subdivided.

Hence **Subdivided** *ppl. a.*

a 1676 HALE *P. Atticus* iii. (1677) 93 One of the subdivided party, that finds it self weakest. 1779 S. ROSSON *Brit. Flora* 154 Stem subdivided. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 141 Panicles with subdivided branches. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* IV. 785 The first semi-oscillation will be performed as a whole, the next as a subdivided string. 1855 ORR's *Circ. Sci., Inorg. Nat.* 98 The middle oolite is almost as varied and subdivided as the lower.

†**Subdivident**, *Obs.* [f. SUBDIVIDE, after *divident*.] That which subdivides.

1581 MULCASTER *Positivus* xxxix. (1688) 197 All the people which be in our countrie be either gentlemen or of the commonalty. The common is divided into marchantes and manvantes generally, what partition soever is the subdivident.

Subdivider. [f. SUBDIVIDE + -ER 1.] One who subdivides; *spec.* one who carves out an estate; one who settles on a portion of an estate.

1880 *Daily News* 20 Dec. 5/6 To those who had already subdivided he offered new mountain farms, leaving the subdividers to decide who should remain and when should remove. 1885 SEEBORN *Brit. Birds* III. 252 When Nature's natural divisions are interfered with, the subdivider is obliged to fall back upon specific characters to diagnose his genera.

1888 *Ohio State Jm.* (Columbus) 2 Mar., [City property] for sale at original subdivider's prices. 1889 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 527/1 It would thus seem to be absolutely necessary, in order that the crofter may enjoy a reasonable chance of retaining his holding, to free him from the incubus of the subdivider or squatter.

Subdividing, *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] Subdivision. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 149 What dividing, and subdividing, and subdividing again!

Subdividing, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That subdivides.

1809 *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 126 A little instrument which I denominate a subdividing sector. 1872 SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* vi. 200 In the neighbourhood of Presteigne the subdividing limestone is no longer seen.

Hence **Subdividingly** *adv.*, in subdivisions. 1842 DE QUINCEY *Pagan Oracles* Wks. 1858 VIII. 193 What was the essential machinery by which the Oracles moved?—I shall inquire subdividingly.

†**Subdividual**, *a. Obs.* [f. SUBDIVIDE *v.* after *dividual*.] Involving subdivision.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 55 To declare... new Articles of Faith in Popery and Arianism as subdividual Worship and individual Adoration.

Subdivisible, *a.* [f. SUBDIVIDE *v.* after *divisible*. Cf. F. *subdivisible*, It. *suddivisibile*.] Capable of being subdivided.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 312/2 Into how many parts soever a line may be divided, each part is a length, still subdivisible for ever. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 51 The lands become divisible and sub-divisible.

Subdivision (subdivi'zon). [ad. late L. *subdivisio*, -ōnem, *u. of action* *f. subdivis*, *subdividere* to SUBDIVIDE. Cf. F., Sp. *subdivisión*, It. *suddivisione*.]

1. The act or process of subdividing, or fact of being subdivided.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. iii, To come to your... courtiers face, tis of three sorts, according to our subdivision of a courtier, elegant, practique, and theoricque. 1622 MALYNES *Ans. Law-Metaph.* 260 The Denomination, Division and Subdivision of the moneys all Countreys is most necessarie for Merchants. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxiv. 128 There were twelve Tribes, making them thirteen by subdivision of the Tribe of Joseph. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. M.* I. i. (1869) I. 12 This subdivision of employment in philosophy, as well as in every other business, improves dexterity, and saves time. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* IV. 802 The aliquot subdivision of a vibrating string. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 15 (1864) 43 The Cerebral Nerves are divided into nine pairs, some of these being considered as admitting of further subdivision. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 490 The increase of wealth had produced its natural effect, the subdivision of labour. 1889 WELCH *Naval Archit.* 113 Watertight Subdivision of Ships.

b. An instance of this.

a 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* I. iii. (1584) 3 Of these many of rulings by one, by the fewer part [etc.]... they which have more methodically... written upon them, doe make a subdanke. 1634 R. H. SALERNE *Regim. Prof.* The third Rank, admits a Subdivision into Better and Worse, Wise and Foolish, Learned and Ignorant. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. M.* I. xi. (1869) I. 175 The nature of their business admits of the utmost subdivisions of labour. 1881 BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xix. 313 Too minute a subdivision of business tends to contract the minds of those who perform it.

2. One of the parts into which a whole is subdivided; part of a part; a section resulting from a further division; *Nat. Hist.* a subordinate division of a group.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 113 Of these three partes of Philosophie, I might make other three subdivisions, and largely set them out. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 52 Methinks amongst those many subdivisions of hell, there might have bin one Limbo left for these. 1646 — *Pseud. Ep.* 54 Chrystall... is... reduced by some unto that subdivision which comprehendeth gemmes. 1662 STURLING *Orig. Sacre* I. ii. § 6 The Gnosticks and the several subdivisions of them. 1777 S. ROSSON *Brit. Flora* 14 The petiole... subdivided, having two leaflets on each subdivision. *Ibid.* 37 Orders are the subdivisions of Classes. 1825 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 197/2 A small subdivision of the clergy of the North Riding of Yorkshire. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* § 2848. 778 The subdivisions, apartments, or portions whereof a building consists. 1850 ANSTED *Elem. Geol., Min., etc.* 371 The deposits of the Secondary epoch... may... be divided into four principal groups, each of which again presents well marked subdivisions. 1874 STRUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. ii. 16 Their armies were arranged according to the contingents which represented the tribal subdivisions.

b. Milit. The half of a division (in first quot. the rear half). Also at various times, the half of a company; in the artillery, a gun with its waggons (now called SUBSECTION).

1625 MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid.* 28 Whensoever this Bodie... (which containeth but ten persons in fyle) shall be divided in the midst betweene the Middlemen, then the last fye Ranks to the Rearward are called by the name of Subdivision. 1702 *Milit. Dict.* (1704) s. v., Subdivisions, are the lesser parcels, into which a Regiment is divided in marching, being half the greater divisions. 1727 H. BLAND *Milit. Dict.* v. 60 When a Battalion is divided into three equal Parts or Divisions, each Division is then called a Grand-Division. Sub-Divisions are formed by dividing each Grand-Division into three, four or five equal Parts. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 223 Subdivisions, Right Wheel! 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s. v., A company divided forms two subdivisions. 1858 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* III. ix. iv. 635 The British force began to advance along the trunk road in a column of sub-divisions. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.*, Sub-division, in artillery, a gun with its wagon. 1889 *Standing Orders Royal Regim. Artill.* 41 Four-gun Batteries will be divided into two Sections—Right and Left—of 2 Sub-Divisions each. 1913 *Times* 14 May 6/2 A bearer sub-division R.A.M.C.

Subdivisional, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of the nature of subdivision; pertaining to subdivision, or a subdivision; consisting of a subdivision.

1666 In Petty *Down Survey* (1851) 90 In making of provincial lots, subdivisional lots must follow, so far as they could be practiced, to promote the settlement of the army. 1834 J. P. SMITH *Script. & Geol. Sci.* (1839) 60 Particular formations, one, two, or more in a system or subdivisional group. 1847 *Grote Greece* II. xxii. 111. 463 The Italians or Itali, the Morgetes, and the Cbaones, all of them names of tribes either cognate or subdivisional. 1864 *Athenæum* No. 1920. 215/2 Subdivisional multiplications and production by budding. 1898 *Daily News* 24 Jan. 3/4 The station is a subdivisional one for the E. Division.

† **Subdivisionate**, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. SUBDIVISION + -ATE.] *trans.* To subdivide.

1578 *Shoney Wanstead Play* in *Arcadia*, etc. (1605) 574 Secundum their dignitie, which must also be subdivided into three equal species.

Subdivisive, *a.* [f. L. *subdivisus*, pa. ppl. stem of *subdividere* to SUBDIVIDE + -IVE.] Resulting from subdivision.

1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxv. (1860) II. 23 When a whole is divided into its parts, these parts may... be themselves still connected multiplicities; and if these are again divided, there results a subdivision (*subdivisio*), the several parts of which are called the subdivisive members (*membra subdividentia*).

Subdolous (sʊbdəʊləs), *a.* Now rare. [ad. late L. *subdolosus* or f. its source *subdolos*, f. *sub*-SUB- 19 + *dolus* cunning.] Crafty, cunning, sly.

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* R. iij. The subdolous craft and deceit of Satan. 1637 GILES *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. A. 2 b. The subdolous Macbiavellian. 1677 *Barrow Sermon*. Wks. 1687 I. 65 Illusive simulations and subdolous artifices. 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I.* 1. 269 The King was troubled, lest this subdolous and eloquent man should shake his resolution. 1843 *Syn. Smith Lett. Amer. Debts* I. The subdolous press of America contends that the English... would act with their own debt in the same manner. 1880 W. COVEY *Mod. Engl. Hist.* I. 102 Nor has any maxim so subdolous as this been devised to abridge the freedom of Britons.

Hence **Subdolously** *adv.*, **Subdolousness**.

1635 *PERSON Varieties* I. 28 Take heed of the subdolousness of their proposition, which is not universally true. 1643 *BAKER Chron.* (1653) 554 See the subdolousness of this man. 1681 *EVELYN Lett. to Pepys* 6 Dec. in *Diary & Corr.* (1852) III. 266, I neither would, nor honestly could, conceal... how subdolously they dealt. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 345 Whisky... mixed subdolously with burnt brown sugar. 1864 T. A. TROLLOPE *Marietta* xxii. Nanni had subdolously stretched out his hand sideways... to administer a squeeze to a rosy little hand that timidly stole out half-way to meet his.

Subdominant, *sb. Mus.* [SUB- 4. Cf. F. *sous-dominante*.] The note next below the dominant of a scale; the fourth note in ascending and the fifth in descending a scale. Also *attrib.*

1793 *Encycl. Brit.* (1797) XII. 502/1 The chord of the sub-dominant. *Ibid.* 548/2 These three sounds, the tonic, the tonic dominant, and the sub-dominant, contain in their chords all the notes which enter into the scale of the mode. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 261/1 She might if she pleased break through that eternal desert by two semitones from the dominant to the sub-dominant. 1863 ATKINSON *Gaelic's Physics* § 207 (1866) 162 The tonic, dominant, and sub-dominant chords. *Ibid.* 163 The dominant and sub-dominant bear major triads.

Subdominant, *a.* [SUB- 14.] Less than dominant, not quite dominant. (See *quots.*)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlix. IV. 493 We may take *Scotia* for an example of a subdominant group beginning more southward. 1899 *Buck's Med. Handbk.* III. 260 (Cent. Dict. Supp.) Those disturbances which are dominant become focal in consciousness, or the mind is fully conscious of such. Those that are sub-dominant bring about marginal or sub-conscious psychical states.

Subdorsal, *a.* and (*sb.*) [Cf. F. *sous-dorsal*.]

A. adj. 1. [SUB- 1 a.] Pertaining to the part situated at the bottom of the back (*i. e.* the posterior). *nonce-use.*

1800 in *Spirit Publ. Frails* IV. 36 The vigorous posts which sustain the enormous subdorsal promontory of Lord G. *Ibid.* 371 He has ordered the dimensions of the subdorsal basis of each of the new scholars to be taken.

2. *Zool.* [SUB- 11, 20 d.] Somewhat or almost dorsal; situated near the back.

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 522/1 Fins advanced... distant and subdorsal. 1852 *DANA Crust.* I. 53 The feet of the two posterior pairs [of legs] are short and subdorsal.

B. sb. A subdorsal fin.

1856 *PAGE Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xiii. 230 The dorsals differing from the sub-dorsals, and these again from the pectorals.

Hence **Subdorsally** *adv.*, in a subdorsal position.

1902 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* II. 304 On 3rd. somite a pair of black 'eye spots' surrounded by a white iris, subdorsally.

Subduable (sʊbduəbəl), *a. rare.* [f. SUBDUE v. + -ABLE.] That may be subdued.

1611 *CORR. Unroutable*,... subduable. 1662 H. MORE *Phil. Writ.* Pref. gen. (1712) p. x. A natural touch of Enthusiasm... such as, I thank God, was ever governable enough, and have found at length perfectly subduable. 1839 J. ROGERS *Antiaphor.* xii. § 5-277 If the love of sin be hardly subduable by the fear of hell. 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* 1321 Who talks here... Of bare subduable to pity?

Subdual (sʊbduəl), *[f. SUBDUE v. + -AL.]*

1. The act of subduing or state of being subdued; subjection.

1675 *BURTHOGGE Causa Dei* 227 The Castigation and subdual of the affections. 1747-65 *WARBURTON Div. Legat.* v. iv. Wks. 1788 II. 139 Mahomet's work was not like Moses's,

the subdual of a small tract of Country. 1864 *PUSEY Lect. Daniel* ii. (1866) 79 Permanent subdual distinguished the Roman Empire. Other Empires swept over like a tornado. 1882 H. S. HOLLAND *Logic & Life* (1885) 45 We are shut out from understanding this subdual which is belief. 1904 *Archæol. Eliana* XXV. II. 147 Their subdual lasted several years.

2. A becoming subdued or moderate. *rare.*

1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* 72 In autumn, with the subdual of heat, there is annually, in Canada, a transformation of nature.

† **Subduce**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *subducere*, f. *sub*-SUB- 25 + *ducere* to lead, bring.]

1. *trans.* To take away, withdraw (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1626 Br. HALL *Contempl.*, O. T. xx. iv. Else, had the chylid been secretly subduced, and missed by his bloodie grandmother. 1632 — *Hard Texts* Matt. xxviii. 20 Howsoever my bodily presence shall be subduced from you. 1664 OWEN *Vind. Animadu.* xvi. 422 No small part of the Territories of many Princes is subduced from under their power. 1761 *Law Conf. Weary Pilgrim* (1809) 55 They wanted not to have... their covetousness and sensuality to be subduced by a new nature from heaven derived into them.

b. To withdraw from allegiance; = SEDUCE v. 1. a 1578 *LINDESAV Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 297 [He] had subducit with his gould the men of weir that keptit the castell.

c. *refl.* (occas. *intr.*) To withdraw oneself or itself from a place or society, from allegiance, etc.; to escape from; to secede.

1542 *Bacon Pathw. Prayer* ii. B vj b. It shalbe expedient for such as intende to exerceyse prayer... to subduce & conuaye them selues from the company of the worldly people into some secreete... place. 1610 Br. HALL *Apol. Brownists* § 7 You have separated from this Church... If Christ haue taken away his word and Spirit (from it), you have justly subduced. 1636 T. GOONWIT *Child of Light* (1643) 112 A man can no way avoid his suggestions, nor subduce himself from them. 1656 Br. HALL *Specialities Life Rem.* Wks. (1660) 21, I subduced myself speedily from their presence. 1660 HAMMOND *19 Sermon*. xiv. Wks. 1684 IV. 658 For never was the earth so peevish, as to... subduce it self from its [sc. the sun's] rays.

2. To subtract as a mathematical operation.

1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* t. xviii. F b. Subduce the first distance from the third. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* h vij. Thane subduce ye haile from ye nombre of ye dayes of yat moneth. 1636 *Hale Prim. Orig. Man.* 106 If out of that supposed infinite multitude of antecedent Generation, we should by the Operation of the Understanding subduce Ten.

3. To bring, lead into. *rare.*

1609 *TOURNEUR Funeral Poem* Sir F. Vere 278 Offences done against his owne estate... have oftentimes Subduc'd the malefactors for those crimes into the hands of Justice.

Hence † **Subducere** *vbl. sb.*, withdrawal.

1633 Br. HALL *Hard Texts* Neh. vi. 11 By weake subducing of my selfe, and hiding my head in the Temple. 1660 HAMMOND *19 Sermon*. xi. Wks. 1684 IV. 636 A cowardly, pusillanimous subducing of ones self.

† **Subducend.** *Math. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *subducendus*, gerundive of *subducere* (see prec.)] = SUBTRAHEND.

1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 16 If the Subducend be taken from the Minuend, there rests the Remainder.

† **Subducion.** *Obs. rare-1.* [f. SUBDUE + -cion = -TION.] ? Reduction to order. (Cf. SUBDUE 1 c.)

1555 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 287/1 The conservation of the peace, and subducion of theym that entende to the breeche therof.

Subduct (sʊbdʊkt), *v.* Now rare. [f. L. *subducere*, pa. ppl. stem of *subducere* to SUBDUE.]

1. *trans.* To take away from its place or position, withdraw from use, consideration, influence, etc.

a. with physical obj.

1652-62 *HEVELIN Cosmog.* III. (1673) 61/1 The three Palestines... being subducted from the power of the see of Antioch. 1657 J. WATTS *Scribe, Pharisee*, etc. 205 One of the Elements is subducted from the people, and the other is adored by them. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 382 For one determinate space of time it exhibits its lucid part to the Earth, for another, subducts it. 1725 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 141, I had but a bare sight of that Pamphlet, it being presently subducted from the Publick Perusal. 1792 HORNE *Ess. & Th.* Wks. 1818 I. 363 The Chinese physicians never prescribe bleeding...; saying, that, if the pot boil too fast, it is better to subduct the fuel, than laide out the water. 1837 *BARHAM Ingol. Leg. Ser. 1. Spectre of Tappington*, He replaced the single button [on his breeches] he had just subducted. 1844 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) III. 119 All such as are inconsistent in their statements... are to be subducted from his catalogue.

b. with immaterial obj.

1614 *JACKSON Creed* III. III. vj. 151 Yet must all excesse in spirituall graces... be subducted from that prerogative which wee that are Christs messengers, haue in respect of Aarons successors. 1660 *HEVELIN Hist. Quinquart.* To Rdr., Nor haue I purposely concealed or subducted anything considerable which may seem to make for the advantage of the opposite party. 1754 *EDWARDS Freed. Will.* I. ii. (1762) 12 As having its influence added to other things, or subducted from them. 1840 G. DARLEY *Wks. Devout. & F.* Intro., Subducting the devilish feature, it were well perhaps, if all Englishmen... resembled this portrait. 1843 *MILL Logic* II. viii. 465 Subduct from any phenomenon such part as is known by previous inductions to be the effect of certain antecedents. 1851 *HERSCHEL Study Nat. Phil.* II. vi. 156 When the effects of all known causes are estimated with exactness, and subducted.

c. *refl.*

1655 *OWEN Vind. Evang.* xxiii. 486 Sinne (which is the Creature's subducting its selfe from under the Dominion of God). 1668 — *Expos. 130th Ps.* 76 From his providential presence he could never subduct himself.

2. To take away (a quantity) from, † out of another; to subtract, deduct.

1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* IV. v. V iij, Your greater semidia-meter, whiche subducted from youre former diuisor leaueth the semidimetent of the intrinsecal circle. 1649 *ROBERTS Clavis Bibl.* Intro. iii. 59 If out of the number of years... you subduct the years of the Oppressors of Israel under their Judges. 1674 *MOXON Tutor Astron.* II. (ed. 3) 70, 200 Years... which subducted out of 1000 leaves 800 Years. 1726 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's Wnr* (1867) II. 85 William Poles... was order'd to keep a just accompt of what each Indian had so that it might be subducted out of their wages at their return home. 1855 *BREWSTER Newton* I. iii. 42 Subducting the diameter of the hole from the length and breadth of the image, there remains 13 inches in the length and 2 3/8 inches in the breadth. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 558 When we... subduct the vapour pressure from the barometric height.

absol. 1646 *Recordes of Gr. Artes* 110 Therefore seeing 9 in the quotient, multiply, and subduct as before. 1661 *HUBERT Body Div.* II. 86 They adde, they multiply; never subduct, never divide. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 14 According to their respective Value, take one of the next Denomination, out of which Subduct.

† b. *intr.* To take something away from. *Obs.*

1667 *MILTON P. L.* viii. 536 Nature... from my side subducting, took perhaps More than enough. 1669 W. SIBTHORP *Hydrol. Chym.* II. 124 The Spaw... helps the refining of the vessels... and so subducts from the Disease by hindring the affluent cause. 1798 W. MAJOR *Brit. Tourists* V. 193 Its neglected and languishing state still farther subducts from its picturesque effect.

3. To take away or remove surreptitiously or fraudulently. Also *absol.*

1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 95 ¶ 11 Purchased with money subducted from the shop. 1760 C. JOINSTON *Chrysal* (1822) I. 200 By subducting largely from the sums confided to him. 1824 *LANDOR Imag. Conv. Wks.* 1853 I. 53/1 If he bad... brought down a brace out of a covey, instead of subducting them from the platter.

4. To draw up, lift.

1837 *BARHAM Ingol. Leg. Ser. 1. Spectre of Tappington*, Subducting his coat-tails one under each arm [etc.]. 1869 'WAT BRADWOOD' *The O. V. H.* xxxi, Jemmy subducted his coat-tails, and sat him down.

Subduction (sʊbdʊkʃən), *Now rare.* [ad. L. *subductio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *subducere* to SUBDUE.] The action of subducting.

1. *Withdawal, removal.*

a 1620 J. DYKE *Sel. Sermon*. (1640) 79 A quenching of fire by subduction of fuel. 1625 J. ROBINSON *Observ. Div. & Mor.* lv. 282 Unto whom... thought and care, in one night brought grey hairs, by subduction of nourishment. 1630 Br. HALL *Oecus. Medit.* § 66. (1634) 145 Oh that we were not more capable of distrust, then thine omnipotent hand is of weariness and subduction. 1730 *Hist. Lit.* I. 449 Fearing the Subduction of the King's Bounty, which had hitherto supported it. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 542 The withdrawal of a patriot from Parliament... is the subduction of parliamentary force. 1854 *BUCKNILL Unsound Mind* 25 Terms signifying deprivation or subduction.

† b. Surreptitious or secret withdrawal. *Obs.*

a 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma* (1649) 88 The Corruption proceeded not by subduction from the Hebrew, but the accession to the Greek Scripture. 1721 *BAILEY, Subduction*, a taking privately from.

2. *Subtraction, deduction.*

1579 *DIGGES Stratiol.* I. xv. 25 Subduction is the taking of the one Fraction from the other. 1608 Br. HALL *Eph.* I. vi. 284, I haue noted foure ranks of commonly-named Miracles: from which, if you make a iust subduction, how few of our wonders shall remaine either to beleefe or admiration! 1664 *EVELYN Pomona* Pref. 4 Brought thither without charge, or extraordinary subductions. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 16 Addition and Subduction, serue Reciprocally to proove each other. 1734 *PERKINLEY Analyst* § 5 Wks. 1871 III. 260 By the continual addition or subduction of infinitely small quantities... 1856 *MASON Ess. Biog. & Crit.* 109 The property remaining... after the subduction of his own share as the eldest son.

† 3. A drawing down or away (see *quot.* 1612); the evacuation (of excrement). (= Gr. *ὑπομάζω*.)

1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 274 Subduction is an abstraction of iuyces, oyles, and other liquid matters downward by percolation, filtration, and the like. 1620 *VENERER Via Recta* vii. 111 They make the belly subdue, and helpe the subduction of excrements. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* III. xii. 446/2.

4. The action of subduing or fact of being subdued; subdual, subjection. (*Const. lo.*)

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. t. 11 Contriving, if not the destruction, at least the subduction of the Temporal Power to the Spiritual. 1717 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 157 Subduction of the Flesh. 1786 *Francis the Philanthropist* II. 33 The... celebrated fair, who boasts the subduction of whole regiments by the power of her charms. 1824 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* III. 82 Edward assembled a large army... for the subduction of Dumfries-shire. *Ibid.* 472 The ruling clergy... brought on the subduction of the kingdom.

† 5. 'A reckoning or account' (1656 Blount).

† **Subductive**, *a. Obs. rare-1.* [f. L. *subducere* (see SUBDUE) + -IVE.] That is to be subducted.

1798 *HUTTON Course Math.* I. 170 That... changes its nature from a subductive quantity to an additive one.

† **Subductory**, *a. Obs. rare-1.* [f. L. *subducere* (see prec.) + -ORY.] Laxative. (Cf. SUBDUCTION 3.)

1620 *VENERER Via Recta* iv. 79 Why are Oysters usually eaten a little before meale? By reason of their subductory qualitie, concerning the bellie.

† **Subdue**, *sb. Obs.* Also 5 subdue. [f. next.]

Subdual, subjugation, conquest.

c 1465 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poem* (1903) 5 Wherefor, prince... Remember be Subduee of bi Regaly, Of Englonde, flawnce, & spayn twelye. 1482 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 223/1 In defense of this your seid Reame, and subdue of youre Enemys... a 1592 *GREENE & LONCE Looking Glasse* (1598) A 4 b, The worlds subdue.

Subdue (sūbdiū), *v.* Forms: *a.* 4 *so-*, *su-*, *dew-*, *so-*, *subdue*, *sodeuwe*. *b.* 5 *subd(e)we*, *5-6-dew*, *5-6-dieu*, *6-dew*, *5-subdue*. [Of difficult etymology. *ME. sodeuwe, subduer, -dieu*, represents formally *AF. *soder, *su(d)uer* = *OF. so(u)duire, su(d)duire*, etc. (used with the meanings of *L. seducere*) to deceive, seduce = *OF. soddurre* = *L. subducere* to draw up or away, withdraw, remove by stealth, purge, evacuate, calculate (see *SUBDUCE*, *SUBDUCT*). Neither *L. subducere* nor *OF. soddurre* is recorded in the sense of 'subdue', so that it is to be presumed that the *AF.* form took over the sense from *L. subducere*, the *pa. pp.* of which is represented in *Eng.* by *SUBDIT* from *c* 1375. There is no clear connexion in form or sense with the *AF. subduis* of *Edw. III* stat. *c.* 17, anno. 1353; the meaning is app. 'attached' or 'arrested', not 'subdued'. The 15th *c.* *AF. subduer* (Littleton *Inst.*, ed. 1516, *A* vij b) was prob. modelled on the current *Eng.* form.]

1. trans. To conquer (an army, an enemy, a country or its inhabitants) in fight and bring them into subjection.

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) III. 19 [He] wente and sodewed Siria. *Ibid.* 443 Panne he stood wip [MS. *b* subdewep, *MS.* *y* sodeuwe] the peple þat wonen at þe foot of þe hille mont Caucasus. *c* 1420 *LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 1651 Foles. Wenyng to subdue, with her own hande, That ys ouer mekyl for all an hoole lande. *c* 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon. vi.* (1835) 150 Is hyghnes shalbe myghty, and off poyar to subdue his ennemys. 1486 in *Surtees Hist.* (1890) 54, I subdued France. 1535 *COVERDALE Zech. ix.* 15 They shall consume and deuoure, and subdue them with sylge stones. 1553 *EKEN Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 21 How the Portugales subdued Malacca, shalbe said hereafter. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* iii. 111. 82 Iohn of Gaunt, which did subdue the greatest part of Spaine. 1653 *Holmourt Procopius, Goth. Wars* 14 Since God hath giue us Victory, and the glory of subduing a City. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 637 To overcome in Battel, and subdue Nations. 1783 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xlvii. IV. 582 The Samaritans were finally subdued by the regular forces of the East; twenty thousand were slain. 1841 *ELPHINSTONE Hist. India* I. 397 They even assert that the same kings subdued Tibet on the east, and Cambaja. on the west. 1879 *FROUDE Caesar* xix. 330 He [sc. Caesar] wished to hand over his conquests to his successor not only subdued but reconciled to subjection.

† *b.* *Const. to, unto*, under the conqueror or his rule. *Obs.*

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. de P. R.* vi. xix. (Tollern. MS.), Whan y hadde subdued all þe worlde to my lordschipe. *c* 1420 *LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 584 Owte gret rebell May we then soone euer to vs subdue. *c* 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon. ii.* (1835) 111 Whan Nemroth... made and incorporate the first realme, and subdued it to hymself hi tyrannye. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 90 3our ald enemies hes indentit to. subduen 3ou to there dominion. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. x. 13 Thus Brute this Realme vnto his rule subdued. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* ii. xvii. 88 When a man... by Warre subdueth his enemies to his will.

† *c.* To overcome or overpower (a person) by physical strength or violence. *Obs.*

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. iv. 51 Rest a while Till morrow next, that I the Elfie subdue. *Ibid.* ii. v. 26 Full many doughtie knights he... Had... subdued in equall frayes. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* iii. 111. 73 As one that graspt And tugg'd for Life, and was by strength subdued. 1604 *Oth.* i. ii. 81 If he do resist Subdue him, at his perill.

d. transi. and fig.

1611 *Bible Dan. ii.* 40 Forasmuch as yron breaketh in pieces and subdueth all things. 1609 *DRAYTON Virg. Georg.* i. 228 Burrs and Brambles... th' unhappy Field subdue. *Ibid.* iv. 247 Subdu'd to Fire the stubborn Mettal lyes. 1799 *COWPER Castaway* 47 By toil subdued, he drank The stifling wave. 1883 *R. BURGESS Prometheus* 761 The broad ways That bridge the rivers and subdue the mountains.

† *e.* To reduce to order or obedience. *Obs.*

1481 *Cor. Lett* Bk. 493 To subdue such personex as here late offended; diuers of which personex be now late indyt of ryott & trasspas [etc.].

2. To bring (a person) into mental, moral, or spiritual subjection; to get the upper hand of by intimidation, persuasion, etc.; to obtain control of the conduct, life, or thoughts of; to render (a person or animal) submissive; to prevail over, get the better of. *Const. to* (that which exercises control), the control exercised.

1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xxxiv. xii. He [sc. Copid] is aduenturous To subdue mine enemies, to me contrarious. 1535 *COVERDALE Wisd.* xviii. 22 He oercome not the multitude with bodily power... but with the worde he subdued him that vexed him. 1538 *STARKEY England* i. 12 Ther ys oo best so strong... but to man by wysdom he ys subduyd. 1552 *ARR. HAMILTON Catch.* (1884) 48 That ar nocht subduid to the richteousness. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 405 The Princes... by a certen feare and terrour subdued. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* ii. 187 His [Love's] disgrace is to be called Boy, but his glorie is to subdue meo. 1610 *Temp.* i. ii. 489 This mans threats, To whom I am subdued, are but light to me. *a* 1721 *Prior Dial. Dead* (1007) 219 Swords Conquer some, hot Words subdue all men. 1817 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* II. iv. iv. 156 Pigot, with a hardihood which subdued them... declared that... he would furnish oo money. 1833 *Hr. MARTINEAU Brooke Farm* vi. 80 This recollection awakened others which subdued me completely. 1853 *NEWMAN Hist. Sk.* (1876) I. i. 1. 31 He was subdued by the influence of religion. 1855 *TENNYSON Brook* 113 Clasp hands and that petitionary grace Of sweet seventeen subdued me ere she spoke.

1501 *1781 COWPER Retirem.* 266 God has form'd thee with a false view; Not to be led in chains, but to subdue. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* i. 1. ii. And so... did this [growth] of

Royalty... spring up; and grow mysteriously, subduing and assimilating.

refl. 1513 *DOUGLAS Enchiridion* xiii. i. 37 The cattail, qhilkis favorit langeyr The beist ourcumyn as thar cheif and heyr, Now thame subduis vndir his ward io hy Quhilk has the overhand. 1833 *TENNYSON Dream Fair Women* li. It comforts me in this one thought to dwell, That I subdued me to my father's will. 1870 *DICKENS Edwin Drood* ii. I must subdue myself to my vocation.

b. With a person's body, soul, mind, actions, etc. as obj.

c 1520 *NISBET M. T.*, Rom. ii. 15 marg., The fleische nother is nor can be subduet tharto. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 148 h, We must... subdue all our indymate thoughtes. 1548 *Act 2 & 3 Edw. VI. c.* 19 § 1 Dne and godlye abstinence ys a meane... to subdue mens Bodies to their Soule and Spirite. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* i. ii. 109 My heart and hands thou hast at once subdu'd. 1603 *Meas. for M.* v. ii. 84 He doth with holie abstinence subdue That in himselfe, which he spores oo his powre To qualifie in others. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* viii. 84 If aught... were worthy to subdue The Soule of Man. 1769 *JUNIUS Lett.* xxxv. 167 Before you subdue their hearts, you must gain a noble victory over your own. 1791 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest* ii. Having subdued his own feelings, he resolved not to yield to those of his wife. 1817 *SHELLEY Rev. Islam* Ded. xi. A prophesy Is whispered, to subdue my fondest fears. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iv. 1. 469 Those emotions were soon subdued by a stronger feeling. 1863 *GEOR. ELIOT Romola* xx. She herself wished to subdue certain importunate memories.

c. transi.

c 1449 *PECKOK Repr.* i. xiv. 73 It miȝt seme that God wolde not subdue or submite... and sende him [sc. Holy Scripture] to reason, for to be interpreted. 1535 *COVERDALE Phil.* iii. 21 According to y^e workyng wherby he is able to subdue all thinges vnto himselfe. 1781 *COWPER Retirem.* 416 Wild without art, or artfully subdu'd, Nature in ev'ry form inspires delight.

† *d.* To achieve, attain (a purpose). *Obs. rare.*

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. ix. 9 Perhaps my succour... Note stead you much your purpose to subdue.

† *e.* To bring to a low state, reduce. *Obs.*

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* iii. iv. 72 Nothing could haue subdu'd Nature To such a lownesse, but his vnkid Daughters. 1606 *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xiv. 74 His face subdu'd To poetrative shame.

3. To bring (land) under cultivation.

1535 *COVERDALE Gen. i.* 28 Grove, and multiplie, and fyll the earth, and subdue it. 1628 *MAY Virg. Georg.* i. 6 Nor is't unwholesome to subdue the Land By often exercise. 1677 *W. HUBBARD Narrative* 63 To engross more Land into their hands then they were able to subdue. 1794 *S. WILLIAMS Vermont* 307 Their lands, which they had... subdued by extreme labour. 1829 *B. HALL Trav. N. Amer.* i. 85 In proportion as the soil is brought into cultivation, or subdued, to use the local phrase. 1859 *RUSKIN Time & Tide* xxv. § 176 Set... to subduing wild and unhealthy land.

4. In medical use. To reduce, allay. *Obs.*

1615 *G. SANDYS Trav.* 134 The iuyce of Cedars; which by the extreme... siccative faculty... subdued the cause of interior corruption. 1732 *ARBUUTHNOT Rules of Diet in Ailments* etc. (1736) 262 Cresses, Radishes, Horse-Radishes, subdue Acidity. 1804 *ABERNETHY Surg. Obs.* 176 The inflammation of the brain was now subdued. 1809 *Med. Jnl.* XXI. 52 Although the hysteric affections were still very troublesome, she could now completely subdue them by the use of pills. 1829 *COOPER Good's Study* Med. II. 515 The inflammation is to be subdued by blood-letting.

5. To reduce the intensity, force, or vividness of (sound, colour, light); to make less prominent or salient. (Cf. *SUBDUED* 2.)

1800 *Hr. LEE Canterb. T.* (ed. 2) III. 139 A circular pavilion... Where both light and heat were subdued by shades. 1815 *SHELLEY Alastor* 165 With voice stifled in tremulous sobs Subdued by its own pathos. 1845 *RUSKIN Mel. Paint.* (1851) I. ii. v. 7. § 21 The warm colours of distance, even the most glowing, are subdued by the air. 1845 *Antiq. & Archt.* Year Bk. 310 Unable to subdue properly the red, blue, and gold of the niched hood mould. 1856 *KANE Arctic Expl.* I. ix. 100 Distance is very deceptive upon the ice, subduing its salient features.

Subdued (sūbdiū'd), *pp. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED 1.]

1. Reduced to subjection, subjugated, overcome. Also *obsol.*

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* v. ii. 348 One, whose subdu'd Eyes... Drops teares as fast as the Arabian Trees Their Medicinable gumme. 1615 *G. SANDYS Trav.* 48 Strengthened both against forraie invasions and revols of the subdued. 1660 *MILTON Dr. Griffith's Serm.* Wks. 1851 V. 397 (It) will in all probability subject the Sodborders to the Subdu'd. 1812 *CRABBE Tales* xviii. 63 She had a mild, subdued, expiring look. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* iii. iv. v. Lyons contains in it subdued Jacobins; dominant Girondins. 1890 *R. BOLDREWOOD Col. Reformer* (1891) 202 A subdued, bronzed, resolved-looking man.

2. Reduced in intensity, strength, force, or vividness; moderated; toned down.

1822 [implied in *SUBDUCESS*]. 1835 *LITTON Rieuvi* iv. i. Censers of gold... steamed with the odours of Araby, yet so subdued as not to deaden the healthier scent of flowers. 1847 *C. BROXTON Jane Eyre* viii. My language was more subdued than it generally was when it developed that sad theme. *Ibid.* xiv. The subdued chat of Adèle. 1849 *RUSKIN Seven Lamps* xiii. § 17. 83 Many of the noblest forms are of subdued curvature. 1861 *FLOR. NIGHTINGALE Nursing* 29 There are acute cases (particularly a few eye cases...), where a subdued light is necessary. 1877 *HUXLEY Physiol.* 203 The effects of subterranean heat in the locality may still manifest themselves in a subdued form. 1912 *Times* 19 Dec. 20/3 (Stock Exchange). There was a more subdued tone.

Hence *Subduedly adv.* with subdued sound, light, colour, etc.; *Subduedness*, the condition of being subdued.

1822 *COLERIDGE Lett.* (1893) 718 In his freest... passages there is a subdueness, a self-checking timidity in his colouring. 1852 *ROBERTSON Serm.* Ser. iv. xxxix. (1863) 234 Meekness and subdueness before God. 1858 *G. GILFILLAN Life Sir T. Wyatt* Wks. p. xv. Homely natural feeling of the poetical and the subduedly sensuous. 1891 *KILBUR Light that Failed* xii. Maisie was crying more subduedly.

Subduement, *rare.* [f. *SUBDUED* *v.* + -MENT.] The action of subduing; subdual.

'A word not used, nor worthy to be used' (J.). 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* iv. v. 187, I have seen thee... scornful forfeits and subduements. *a* 1619 *DANIEL Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 81 Hee sent a solemne Ambassage to Pope Adrian, to craue leave for the subduement of that Country. 1807 *G. CHALMERS Caledonia* I. ii. vii. 325 Anglo-Saxon... on the subduement of the Romanized Otatidini, succeeded to the British tongue. 1860 *FORSTER Gr. Remonstr.* 69 That subduement of the Roman Catholic power on the Continent.

Subduer (sūbdiū-er), [f. *SUBDUED* *v.* + -ER 1.] A person who or a thing which subdues, in the various senses of the verb.

c 1510 *BARCLAY Merr. Gd. Manners* (1570) D iv. Thus were they... by their subduers of their owne corpe carnall. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 73 The old Romanis, subduers of the Warlike. 1611 *SPEER Theat. Gd. Brit.* 39/2 Ostorius... Subduer of great Caractacus. 1732 *ARBUUTHNOT Rules of Diet in Ailments* (1736) 253 Figs are great subduers of Acrimony. 1747 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) II. ii. 15 With some of the sex, insolent control is a more efficacious subduer than kindness or concession. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 322 By the laws of nature the occupant and subduer of the soil is the true proprietor. 1860 *GEOR. ELIOT Mil. on Fl.* l. v. It is a wonderful subduer, this need of love. 1860 *PUSEY Min. Proph.* 191 Such was He, the Subduer of all which exalted itself. 1900 *DR. ARGYLL Autobiogr.* (1906) II. 85 The subduer of a fierce enemy and the saviour of India.

Subduing, *vb. sb.* [f. *SUBDUED* *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of *SUBDUED* *v.*; subdual, subjugation.

c 1482 *J. KAY tr. Caesars Siege of Rhodes* (1870) r 1 The subduyng and oppresynge of the... cyte of Constantynople. 1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale* Wks. 371 The subduyng of y^e flesh and taming of bodily lustes. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Macc.* xiv. 34 What so euer was met for the subduyng of the aduersaries. 1655 *HUME in Nicholas Papers* (Camden) III. 213 A combination made between France and Cromwell for the subduing of all the Spanish provinces of the Low Countries. 1690 *CMLD Disc. Trade* (1698) Pref. p. xv. The subduing [= abatement] of interest will bring in multitudes of traders. 1738 *Encycl. Brit.* (1797) I. 276/2 None of them [sc. barrows] are sufficient to prepare for the seed any ground that requires subduing. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 335/1 For the more speedy subduing of a rough uncultured surface.

Subduing, *pp. a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING 2.] That subdues; tending to subdue.

1608 *D. TIJVELL Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 66h, To polish and fashion out his then rough-hewn fortune, with the edge of his subduing sword. 1816 *J. SCOTT Vis. Paris* 118 A stimulating melange of what is most heating, intoxicating, and subduing. 1822 *MANNING Serm.* xvi. (1845) i. 228 Not because they are under any subduing dominion of indwelling sin. 1891 *COSAN DOYLE Adv. Sherlock Holmes* ii. There was something depressing and subduing in the sudden gloom. Hence *Subduingly adv.*, so as to subdue.

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 301 What goes more subduingly to the heart than the author's poem to his sick child? 1880 *MEREDITH Tragic Com.* xviii. A hand that she had taken and twisted in her woman's hand subduingly!

Subduple (sūbdiū-pl, sūbdiū-pl), *a. Math.* [ad. late *L. subduplus* = see *SUB* -10 and *DUPLE* *a.*] That is half of a quantity or number; denoting a proportion of one to two; (of a ratio) of which the antecedent is half the consequent.

1609 *DOWLAND Ornith. Micro.* 63 Enery Proportion is... taken away by the coming of his contrary proportion... As by the coming of a subduple, a dupla is taken away, and so of others. 1648 [see *SUB* -10]. 1706 *W. JONES Syn. Palmir. Matheseos* 55 The Ratio of 3 to 6 is 3/6 = 1/2 or subduple. 1715 *tr. Gregory's Astron.* (1726) II. 841 The number will be about subduple in a Jovial Year. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Subnormal*, The Subnormal PR is Subduple the Parameter. 1740 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 425 Let us take... Two Points at Pleasure, the Point A in the Circumference of the Equator, and the Point C in the Circumference of a subduple parallel Circle.

Subduplicate, *a. Math.* [See *SUB* -10.]

1. Of a ratio or proportion: being that of the square roots of the quantities; thus, 2 : 3 is the subduplicate ratio of 4 : 9.

1656 *tr. Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* 121 A Proportion is said to be Divided, when between two quantities are interposed one or more Means in continual Proportion, and then the Proportion of the first to the second is said to be Subduplicate of that of the first to the third, and Subtriplicate of that of the first to the fourth. 1670 *BOYLE Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. iii. 15 The times are in Subduplicate Proportion to the lengths of the Pendulums. 1674 *FERRIS Dis. Dupl. Prop.* 21 The First Instance, wherein Duplicate, and In the Subduplicate Ratio or Proportion is considerable, is In the Velocities of two equal and like Ships; which either drive or are the square Roots of the Powers which either drive or draw them. 1706 *W. JONES Syn. Palmir. Matheseos* 233 The Times in which a Body runs thro' those Planes, shall be in a Subduplicate Ratio of their Altitudes. 1798 *HUTTON Geogr. Math.* II. 358 The Bodies descend by nearly uniform velocities, which are directly in the subduplicate ratio of the diameters.

† **2.** = *SUBDUPE*. (A misuse.)

1656 *HOBBS Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 277 It is the same fault when men call half a quantity subduplicate.

1755 *JOHNSON, Subduplicate*, containing one part of two.

Sub-edit, *v.* [Back-formation f. next.] *trans.* To edit (a paper, periodical, etc.) under, to prepare

(copy) for, the supervision of a chief editor. Hence Sub-editing *vbl. sb.*

1852 THACKERAY *Philos.* xlii. I can tell you there is a great art in sub-editing a paper. 1880 *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 130 Several Americans have offered to undertake sub-editing [for the 'Oxford English Dictionary']. 1883 *Ibid.* Abstract p. iv, S...partly arranged and sub-edited by Mr. C. Gray.

Sub-editor. [SUB-6.] A subordinate editor; one who sub-edits.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. i. iii. Clerk Tallien, he also is become sub-editor; shall become able-editor. 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* xxx. I daresay I should...be the sub-editor of the *Cork Chronicle*.

Hence **Sub-editorship**, the position of sub-editor. 1855 HYDE CLARKE *Dict.* 383. 1862 THACKERAY *Philos.* xxx. He had been vote for the sub-editorship.

Sub-editorial, a. [f. SUB-EDITOR + -IAL.] Pertaining to a sub-editor or sub-editorship.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. i. iv. While Tallien worked sedentary at the sub-editorial desk. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxiv. In a masterly manner he had pointed out what should be the sub-editorial arrangements of the paper. 1905 *Athenaeum* 30 Sept. 137/2 The dry data were...set out skillfully enough in sub-editorial fashion.

Sub-element. [SUB-5.] A subordinate or secondary element.

1846 POE *N. P. Willis Wks.* 1864 III. 31. In addition to the element of novelty, there is introduced the sub-element of unexpectedness. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1376 The good element...is God; and his personality comprises five spiritual and five material sub-elements.

Sub-elementary, a. [SUB-14.] Less than elementary, not quite elementary.

1826 DODGE *Serm.* lxxx. (1640) 823 In the Elements themselves, of which all sub-elementary things are composed. 1835 MACCULLOCH *Attributes* (1837) II. 417 Disintegrated into those modes of elementary or subelementary matter whence it was first constructed.

Subequal, a. [ad. mod.L. *subaequalis*: see SUB-20 c and EQUAL.]

1. *Nat. Hist.* Nearly equal.

1787 *tr. Linnaeus Fam. Plants* 195 Florets all fertile. Proper one with petals five, heart-inflexed, subequal. 1828 STARR *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 199 Eyes subequal. 1830 HUXLEY in *Times* 25 Dec. 4/1 The earliest known equine animal possesses four complete sub-equal digits on the fore foot. 1897 GÜNTHER in *Mary Kingsley's W. Africa* 704 Teeth small, subequal, with brown pointed tips.

2. Related as several numbers of which no one is as large as the sum of the rest. In mod. Dicts.

Hence **Sub-equally adv.**; **Subequality**, the condition of being subequal.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 200 Fruit glabrous, subequally ribbed all round. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 172 In the number of these bones [metacarpals] and their sub-equality of development man agrees with many Vertebrates above Fishes.

Suber (*siŭ-bēr*). *Bot.* (*Chem.*) [L. = cork, cork-oak.] The bark or periderm of the cork-tree; cork. Also, a vegetable principle found in this.

1800 HENRY *Epil. Chem.* (1803) 293 Suber,—this name is used to denote common cork wood. 1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 293 Suber...is light, soft and elastic, burns with a bright flame and yields ammonia by distillation. 1825 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 313 Of Suber and its Acid.

Hence **Suberamic a.**, denominating the acid produced by the dry distillation of ammonium suberate. **Suberamide**, the white crystalline compound formed by the action of aqueous ammonia on suberate of methyl or by heating suberic acid with phosphorus trichloride. **Suberane**, a liquid hydrocarbon (see *quots.*); hence **Suberanic a.** **Suberanilate**, a salt of Suberanic acid, the acid remaining after suberanilide has been precipitated from a solution of fused suberic acid, aniline, and alcohol; so **Suberanilide**.

1839 WATTS *tr. Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* XIII. 221 *Suberanic Acid, C¹⁸H¹⁶O⁴. 1898 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LXXIV. 1. 125 *Suberamide melts at 216°. 1894 *Ibid.* LXVI. 1. 253 The purified suberene (or heptamethylene, *suberane*) boils at 117-117.5° under 743 mm. pressure. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 11) XXII. 32/2 Cyclo-heptane (suberane), C₇H₁₄, obtained by the reduction of suberyl iodide. *Ibid.* 33/1 Cyclo-heptane carboxylic acid (*suberanic acid*), C₇H₁₂CO₂H. 1839 WATTS *tr. Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* XIII. 222 *Suberanilate of Ammonium.—The acid dissolves easily in hot ammonia, and the salt is deposited in small granular crystals. *Ibid.* *Suberanic acid yields aniline when fused with potash. 1837 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* Org. iv. § 2. 257 Dianilides... *Suberanilide 2 (C₁₂H₈), H₂N₂, C₁₆H₁₂O₄.

Suberate (*siŭ-bēr-ēt*). *Chem.* [ad. F. *suberate* (Lagrange 1797): see SUBER and -ATE.] A salt of suberic acid.

1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chem.* II. 257. 1805 G. ADAM'S *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* (Philad.) I. App. 547 Suberats. 1809 J. MURRAY *Syst. Chem.* (ed. 2) IV. 333 Suberate of potassa, formed by adding suberic acid to carbonate of potassa. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, Org. (ed. 2) xiv. § 1. 232 Suberate of ethyl.

Suberb, obs. form of SUBERR.

Suberch. = SUBBOSCO.

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* D 4 Whether bee will have his crates cut low like a Juniper bush, or his suberches [read suboschos] taken away with a Raser.

Suberous (*siŭ-bēr-ŭs*), *a.* [f. late L. *subereus*: see SUBER and -EUS.] Suberous, suberose.

1825 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xli. IV. 238 Substance...Suberous...A soft elastic substance somewhat resembling cork. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 252/1.

Suberic (*siŭ-bēr-ik*), *a.* *Chem.* Also 8 -ique. [ad. F. *subérique* (Lagrange 1797): see SUBER and -IC.] Of or pertaining to cork. **Suberic acid**, a white crystalline dibasic acid prepared by the action of nitric acid on cork, paper, linen rags, fatty acids, and other bodies. Also **suberic anhydride**, **ether**, etc. 1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXX. 17 He was able to produce an acid nearly similar to the suberique, by digesting the nitrous acid on charcoal. 1806 G. ADAM'S *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* (Philad.) I. App. 562 Suberic [acid]. 1837 R. D. THOMSON in *Brit. Ann.* 355 Suberic ether. 1879 *Watts Dict. Chem.* VI. 1040 Suberic aldehyde...is formed, together with suberic acid and palmitic acid, by the action of fuming nitric acid on palmitic acid. 1894 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LXVI. 1. 499 Suberic anhydride...is prepared by boiling suberic acid with acetic chloride.

Suberiferous, a. [f. SUBER + -(I) FEROUS.] Producing cork or suberin. In mod. Dicts.

Suberification (*siŭ-bēr-ik-ŭ-sən*). *Bot.* [f. SUBER + -(I) FICATION:] = SUBERIZATION.

1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* 34 The principal modifications of the cell-wall are the following:—(3) Cutinization (or Suberification).

Suberiform (*siŭ-bēr-ŭ-səm*), *a.* [f. SUBER + -(I) FORM.] Resembling cork, corky.

1841 PENNY *Cycl.* XX. 423/2 The mass is composed of one (suberiform) substance. 1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 19/1 Polypes distributed over the surface of a common mass, which is...composed of a suberiform substance supported by calcareous aciculi.

Suberin (*siŭ-bēr-in*). *Chem.* Also -ine. [ad. F. *subérine* (Chevreul): see SUBER and -IN.] The cellular tissue which remains after cork has been exhausted by various solvents.

1830 LINNLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 97 Cork...contains a peculiar principle called Suberin. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* 38 The substance which imparts the repellent character to the cell-wall is known as cutin; when restricted to cork it is called suberin.

Hence **Suberinate Chem.**, a salt of Suberinic acid, an acid obtained indirectly from suberin.

1891 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LX. 465 Suberinic acid, C₁₇H₂₀O₃, when gently warmed, forms a liquid miscible with alcohol, ether, and chloroform. *Ibid.*, Potassium suberinate is soluble in water and alcohol, but not in ether.

Suberize (*siŭ-bēr-iz*), *v.* *Bot.* [f. SUBER + -IZE.] *pass.* To be converted into cork-tissue by the formation of suberin. Hence **Suberization**.

1882 VINES *tr. Sack's Bot.* 95 The suberisation of the newly-formed cells. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 111 Often the wall is suberized all round and throughout its whole thickness. *Ibid.* 112 The totally suberized layers often separate in the section-cutting. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* 75 The walls of older cork-cells are cutinized or suberized throughout.

Subero- (*siŭ-bēr-ŭ*), combining form of SUBER in names of chemical compounds containing or obtained from suberic acid.

1839 R. D. THOMSON in *Brit. Ann.* 354 Subero-pyroxyllic ether. 1894 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts Dict. Chem.* IV. 524/1 Subero-carboxylic acid, Hexane tricarboxylic acid. *Ibid.*, Subero-malic acid, Oxy-suberic acid.

Suberone (*siŭ-bēr-ŭn*). *Chem.* [ad. F. *subérone* (Bonssingault): see SUBER and -ONE.] An aromatic oil, formed by the distillation of suberic acid with lime.

1845 *Chem. Gaz.* III. 56. 1881 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XXXIX. 540 Suberone readily combines with hydrocyanic acid.

Hence **Suberonyl**, -ylene (see *quots.*).

1890 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LVIII. 11. 728 Suberone...is easily reduced to the corresponding alcohol, C₇H₁₂.OH, by the action of sodium in presence of alcohol. This suberonyl alcohol is a colourless, somewhat viscous liquid. *Ibid.*, Suberonyl iodide, when treated with alcoholic potash, yields suberonylene, C₇H₁₂.

Suberose (*siŭ-bēr-ŭs*), *a.* *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *suberosus*: see SUBER + -ŌSE.] Having the appearance of cork; corky in form or texture.

1845-50 Mrs. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* App. v. 204 Suberose, corky. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 609 Suberose, of varying form. 1827 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 378 Disc...encircled by a delicate...distinct, suberose, friable ring.

Suberose (*siŭ-bēr-ŭs*), *a.* *Bot.* *rare*. [ad. mod.L. *suberosus*: see SUB-20 c and EROSE.] Somewhat erose.

1828-32 in WESTER. **Suberous** (*siŭ-bēr-ŭs*), *a.* *Bot.* [f. SUBER or ad. mod.L. *suberosus* SUBERŌSE 1: see -OUS.] Corky; = SUBERŌSE 1.

1699 EVELYN *Sylva* (ed. 3) 29 That...the sap should be so green on the intended leaves...so Suberous in the Bark (for even the Cork-tree is but a corksucker Oak). 1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. Explan. Terms* 379 Suberosus, suberous, the outward Bark soft, but elastic like Cork. 1849 BALFOUR *Nat. Bot.* § 85 In some trees it [sc. the epiphyllum] consists of numerous layers, forming the substance called cork...; hence the name suberous, or corky layer, which is given to it. 1824 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 550 Two forms of the superficial formation of cork may be distinguished...namely, suberous crusts and suberous integuments.

Suberoxime. Chem. An oxime of suberyl.

1894 (see SUBERYLAMINE).

Suberyl (*siŭ-bēr-il*). *Chem.* [ad. F. *subéryle* (Bonssingault): see SUBER and -YL.] The diatomic radicle of suberic acid. Also *attrib.*

1852 W. GREGORY *Handbk. Org. Chem.* 245 It is probable that there exists a radical suberyle = C₇H₁₀O = Su. 1872 WATTS *Index to Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.*, Suberyl Hydride. 1874 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XXVII. 935 On distilling

suberic acid with lime he [sc. Boussingault] got a liquid boiling at 126°, which he called bydrine of suberyl.

Hence **Suberylamine**, **Suberylene**, **Suberyllic a.** (see *quots.*).

1804 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LXVI. 1. 160 Suberylamine, C₇H₁₂.NH₂, may be obtained from suberoxime by reduction either with sodium in alcoholic solution or with sodium amalgam in alkaline aqueous solution. *Ibid.*, A monohydric alcohol, C₇H₁₂.OH, which the author calls suberylic alcohol or suberol. *Ibid.* 266 Suberylene, C₇H₁₂, is obtained when a mixture of equal volumes of suberylic iodide and alcohol is added to strong alcoholic potash.

Subeth. *Obs.* [a. med.L. *subeth*(h), ad. Arabic سبات *subāt* 'somnns in capite apparens', lethargy, f. *sabata* to rest (cf. SABBATH). Cf. obs. F. *subet*.] Unhealthy or morbid sleep.

Subeth Avicennae was an old name for coma.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R. v. iii.* (1495) 107 When he slepeth it happith him to have Subeth, that is false rest. c. 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* Y 7 Of the payne in the head called subeth. 1626 MIDDLETON *Anything for Quiet Life* II. iv. Subject to Subeth, unkindly sleeps, which have bred operations in your brain.

Subethal, a. *Obs. rare.* [ad. obs. F. *subethal*, f. *subeth*: see *prec.* For the etymol. sense cf. *carotid*, which is ult. f. Gr. *καρὸν* to plunge into heavy sleep.] The carotid (artery).

1541 CORLIAN *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.* F. iii. The great veins & arteries that are led by the furculles in staying warde y^e sydes of the necke to the supervy parties, whiche be called Guy degi, and popleticis, depe & suberall [read subetall]; orig. *subethalles*, Thymocysion of the whiche be very peryllous.

Subfactor. [SUB-6.] A subordinate factor. 1705 *tr. Bosman's Guinea* vii. 94 When a Chief-Factor or Factor observes that his Sub-Factor or Ware-house Keeper are enclined to Extravagance. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 129 He did...for some time, employ the now pannel, as his sub-factor, in levying the renis of Ardsheil. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xli. By going forward a little farther, they would meet one of his Grace's subfactors. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 348 Sub-factors ascended the rivers.

Subfamily. *Nat. Hist.* [SUB-7 b.] A primary subdivision of a family.

1833 PENNY *Cycl.* I. 19/1 He denominates these subfamilies, cynipoides, siliroides, salmonoides, clupeoides, and lecioides respectively. 1858 *Rep. U. S. Comm. Agric.* (1859) 67 The sub-family Melolonthidae feed exclusively on vegetable matter. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 26 The congeneric subfamilies, under either great family of the Rasores and Columbidae respectively.

Subferabyle, early var. of SUFFERABLE.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 371/1 Subferabyle, tollerabils.

Subfeu (*sŭb-fēu*), *sb.* *St. Law.* [f. SUB-9 (b) + FEU *sb.*: cf. *next*.] A 'feu' or fief granted by a vassal to a subvassal.

1681 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* 1. xxi. 420 All Sub-feues of Ward-lands, holden of Subjects without the Superiors consent, are declared null and void. 1758 J. DALRYMPLE *Ess. Feudal Property* (ed. 2) 84 As in subfeus at first, the original vassal remained still liable for the services. 1825 BELL *Comm. Law Scot.* (ed. 5) I. 29 If the condition be further guarded with irritant and resolutive clauses, it seems that the subfeu may be challenged even before the necessity for a new entry with the superior arises. 1874 *Act 37 & 38 Vict.* c. 94 § 4 Nothing herein contained shall be held to validate any subfeu in cases where subinfeudation has been effectually prohibited.

b. *attrib.*: subfeu-duty (cf. *feu-duty*, FEU *sb.* 3).

1826 BELL *Comm. Law Scot.* (ed. 5) I. 25 Nothing more is demandable than the subfeu-duty.

Subfeu (*sŭb-fēu*), *v.* *St. Law.* [f. SUB-9 (b) + FEU *v.*: cf. *med.L. subfeudare*.] Of a vassal: To grant (lands) in feu to a subvassal; to subinfeudate. Also *absol.*

1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 137 The vassal who thus subfeus, is called the subvassal's immediate superior. 1758 J. DALRYMPLE *Ess. Feudal Property* (ed. 2) 82 In socage fiefs the vassals subfeued their lands...to hold of themselves. 1825 BELL *Comm. Law Scot.* (ed. 5) I. 24 Property subfeued as building ground in a city. *Ibid.* 29 When the prohibition to subfeu is effectually created as a real burden on the right of the vassal. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 63/2 Every burgh held direct of the Crown. It was, therefore, impossible to subfeu the burgh lands.

Hence **Subfeuing** *vbl. sb.*

1758 J. DALRYMPLE *Ess. Feudal Property* (ed. 2) 84 One thing which very much facilitated the progress of alienation, was the practice of subfeuing. 1825 BELL *Comm. Law Scot.* (ed. 5) I. 29 In the New Town of Edinburgh, grants are generally made with a condition against subfeuing.

Subfeudation (*sŭb-fēu-dā-tŭn*). [f. SUB-9 + FEUDATION, after SUBFEU *sb.*] The action or practice of granting subfeus; subinfeudation.

1681 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* 1. xxi. 419 It is much debated...whether by Sub-feudation, Recognition be incurred, or whether it be comprehended under alienation. 1835 TEMLIN'S *Law Dict.* s. v. *Tenure*. Very early they became hereditary, and that as soon as they did so, they led to the practice of sub-feudation. 1839 PENNY *Cycl.* XIV. 105/1 Owing to the extensive system of subfeudation, or subtenure [in North Italy].

Subfeudatory (*sŭb-fēu-dā-tŭr-i*). [f. SUB-9 (b) + FEUDATORY, after *prec.* Cf. *med.L. subfeudatarius*.] One who holds a fief from a feudatory.

1839 PENNY *Cycl.* XIV. 105/1 The political system of most towns of North Italy in the tenth and eleventh centuries consisted of the nobles, feudatories, and subfeudatories. c. 1850 BROUGHAM (Ogilvie, 1882). The smaller proprietors or feudatories of the prince, had...proportionably few inferior vassals, or sub-feudatories.

Subfief (sɒ'bfɪf), *sb.* [f. SUB- 9 + FIEF *sb.* Cf. *F. sous-fief*.] A fief which is held of an intermediary instead of the original fief; *spec.* in Germany, a minor state, holding of a more important state instead of directly of the German crown. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 515 He consented that Duke Ulrich should take possession of Württemberg as a sub-fief of Austria. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Jan. 3/1 In the German Empire the title of 'Lord' is connected mostly with subfiefs such as Rügen.

So **Subfief** *v.* [cf. obs. *F. sous-fief*, Cotgr.] *trans.*, to grant as a subfief.

1903 E. MACCULLOCH *Guernsey Folk Lore* 61 In process of time they [sc. lands] came to be sub-fiefed by their possessors.

Subfossil, *a.* [f. SUB- 20 + FOSSIL *a.*] Partly fossilized.

1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man* (ed. 2) 161 A bed containing sub-fossil shells. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 130 Strutholalia... Australia and New Zealand, where alone it occurs sub-fossil. 1856 PAGE *Ad. Text-bk. Geol.* ix. 171 When petrification has not taken place, and the organism is merely embedded in superficial clays and gravels, the term sub-fossil is that more properly applied. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* II. xix. 389 A small sub-fossil hippopotamus.

So **Subfossil** *sb.*, a partly fossilized substance.

1873 GEIKIE *Geol. Age* App. 516 Sub-fossils.

† **Subfumigation**, *obs.* = SUFFUMIGATION. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 45 With Nigromance he wole assaile To make his incantacioun With bot subfumigacioun. 14... Chaucer's *H. Faun* 1264 (Thynne), That vsen exorcisacions And eke subfumigaciouns. 1562 BULLEIN *Bulwarke, Bk. Simples* 26 The smoke of them [marigold flowers] to hee made in a close subfumigation. 1779 LANGHAM *Garden Health* 1 To stop fluxes, use subfumigations thereof [acacia].

Subfusc, -**fusk** (sɒb'fʌsk), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *subfuscus*, var. of *suffuscus*; see SUB- 20 + FUSK.] Of dusky, dull, or sombre hue.

1763 SHENSTONE *Economy* II. 26 O'er whose quiescent walls Arachne's unmolested care has drawn Curtains sub-fusk. 1770 J. CLARKE *Misc. Tracts* I. 4 Their subfusc complexion were probably acquired by greasy unguents and verdant mixtures dried in by the sun. 1853 'C. BENE' *Verdant Green* I. v, [University] statutes which required him... to wear garments only of a black or 'subfusc' hue. 1887 W. BEATTY-KINGSTON *Misc. & Mann.* II. 321 The surface... is become subfusc in hue with sheer feverish dryness. 1895 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 16 Dec. 11/1 The subfusc marbling of the convolvulus hawk [moth].

fig. 1893 E. GOSSE *Questions at Issue* 150 To overdash their canvases with the subfusc hues of sentiment. 1900 *Athenaeum* 28 July 116/1 Such Philistines... provide a suitable and sub-fusk background for the real figures in the Italian family group.

b. (a) *absol.* with the; (b) *as sb.* Subfusc colour. 1710 STEELE & ANDISON *Tatler* No. 260 ¶ 5 The Portuguese's Complexion was a little upon the Subfusc. 1882 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 234 The Apotheker had not deigned to alter or add to his ordinary suit of professional 'subfusc'. 1914 *Ibid.* Jan. 109/2 They give us drabs and subfuses instead of the glowing colours of life.

Subfuscous (sɒb'fʌskəs), *a.* rare. [f. L. *subfuscus* (see prec.) + -ous.] = prec. 1760 *Phil. Trans.* LII. 95 A paler yellow... a few reddish and subfuscous spots. 1875 STEPHENS in Shaw's *Gen. Zool.* IX. i. 222 Cuckoo with a... subfuscous body. 1904 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Jan. 140 Apart from the intellectual ravage, they should be restrained from blackening the subfuscous.

Subgeneric (sɒb'dʒen'et'rik), *a.* [f. SUBGENUS after *generic*. Cf. *F. sous-générique*.] Of or pertaining to a subgenus; having the characteristics of, constituting, or typifying a subgenus.

1856 Partington's *Brit. Cycl.*, Nat. Hist. II. 564/2 The trivial name of the common gage, *Mustela*, has been taken for the sub-generic name by many. 1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1506 The form... is exceedingly various, and if adopted as subgeneric, the subdivisions will become very numerous.

Hence **Subgeneric** *a.* (in mod. Dicts.); **Subgenerically** *adv.*, so as to form a subgenus.

1851 MANTELL *Petrifications* I. § 2. 42 Plants belonging to the same family as the Lepidodendron, but supposed to be generically or subgenerically distinct.

Subgenus, *Pl. subgenera*. [f. SUB- 7 b + GENUS. Cf. *F. sous-genre* (Cuvier).] A subordinate genus; a subdivision of a genus of higher rank than a species.

1893 PRICHARD *Phys. Hist. Man* III. § 3. 110 The family of Mustelæ are distinguished by Cuvier into four departments or sub-genera. *Ibid.* III. An American animal of the sub-genus Neptibus. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 708 Occasionally, a subgenus is formed by grouping certain species, which agree more nearly with each other in some important particulars than the other species of the genus. 1857 [see SUBCLASS]. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 733/1 The well-known Gold and Silver Pheasants... each the type of a distinct section or sub-genus.

Subget, *obs.* form of SUBJECT.

Subglobose, *a.* [ad. mod. L. *subglobosus*; see SUB- 20 c.] Somewhat or almost globose; almost spherical in shape.

1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 200 The roundish or subglobose ones [sc. species of centronia], called by Klein and some others Cidæes. 1775 J. JENKINSON *Linnaeus' Brit. Plants* 67 The fruit is a subglobose capsule. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol. Prop.* 697 Supported... by triangular, conical, or subglobose prolegs. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* 308 Male flowers in pendulous, pedunculate, subglobose, silky catkins. 1879 E. P. WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 52 In... Microthynchus, the head is short and sub-globose.

So **Subglobose** *so*, *comb.* form of SUBGLOBOSE.

1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 238 Cups scattered, sessile, subglobose-hemispherical.

Subglo'bular, *a.* [SUB- 20 c.] Somewhat or almost globular. So **Subglo'bulose** *a.* (in Dicts.). 1787 tr. *Linnaeus' Fam. Plants* 195 Stigma's subglobular. 1812 *New Bot. Gard.* I. 41 The pistillum is a subglobular germ. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* III. 564 Circumscribed globular or subglobular tumours.

Subgovernor, [SUB- 6.] An official next below a governor in rank.

Formerly the title of officials in royal and noble households, and in the South Sea and other companies. 1683 BAXTER *Dying Thoughts* 132 As now I am under the government of his Officers on Earth, I look for ever to be under subgovernors in Heaven. 1698 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 433 George Sayer, esq., a member of parliament, is made sub-governor to the duke of Gloucester. 1702 *Land. Gaz.* No. 377/4 The Royal African Company of England have appointed the Election of a Governor, Sub-Governor, and Deputy-Governor; on Tuesday the 13th Instant, 1721 *Act 7 Geo. I. c. 2. § 2* The many Frauds... which were committed by the late Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors of the said [South-Sea] Company. 1725 DE FOX *Voy. round World* (1840) 28: The sub-governor and viceroy of New Spain. 1755 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Al. Brit. Notitia* II. 257 His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's Officers and Servants Governor... Preceptor... Sub-Governor... Sub-Preceptor. 1822 *Edin. Rev.* XXXVII. 5 Stone, the subgovernor and confidant of the Duke of Newcastle. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxviii. V. 2 [Darius] directed the various satraps and sub-governors throughout all Asia to provide troops.

b. Similarly **subgovernor general**.

1784 J. KING *Cook's 3rd Voy.* v. vi, The Sub-governor General, who was at this time making a tour through all the provinces of the Governor General of Jakutsk.

Subgroup, [SUB- 7 b.] A subordinate group; a subdivision of a group. (Chiefly *Nat. Hist.*) 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat. Orig.* 379 One species of the sub-group Cactomys. 1859 - *Orig. Spec.* iv. 126 Small and broken groups and sub-groups will finally tend to disappear. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* viii. 772 The first three classes might be included in one group—Alopecia neurotica, with sub-groups universalis, localis, and circumscripta.

b. *Math.* A series of operations forming part of a larger group.

1888 MORRICKT *Klein's Lect. Ikosaedron* 6 The simplest sub-group... is always that which arises from the repetitions of an individual operation. 1892 F. N. COLE tr. *Netto's Th. Substit.* 41 No two of these a subgroups have any element in common.

Subhastation (sɒb'hæstə'tʃən), *obs. exc. Hist.* [ad. L. *subhastatio*, -*tionem*, n. of action f. *subhastare*, f. *sub hastā* under the spear (see || SUB 4 and SUB- 1 g), from the Roman practice of setting up a spear where an auction was to be held. Cf. *F. subhastation*, It. *subastazione*, Sp. *subastacion*.] A public sale by auction.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIX. xlv. 1052 The Censors by proclamation commanded those to avoid farre from the subhastation, who had disannulled the former leases and bargains. 1625 DOWNE *Serm.* (1626) 20 For that blasphemous then was David sold, under a dangerous sub-hastation. 1686 BURNET *Trav.* I. 10 The way of selling Estates, which is likewise practised in Switzerland, and is called Subhastation.

Sub-head, [SUB- 5, 6.]

1. An official next in rank to the head (of a college, etc.).

1788 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 27 The Hedds and Sub-Hedds of the said Colleges and Halls.

2. One of the subordinate divisions into which a main division of a subject is broken up.

1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* xi. 146, I have... chosen to follow Matteo Pellegrini, who reduceth all Predicates that can be applied to a subject... to twelve beads... I shall speak in order, shewing what sub-heads every place containeth. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 532 For further information on this bead the reader is referred to the sub-head—Plastering. 1844 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Dec. 5/4 A question which occupies about thirty lines of print, and is divided into thirteen sub-heads. 1891 TUCKLEY *Under the Queen* 268 Making every bead and every sub-head [of a sermon] stand out in bold relief.

3. A subordinate heading or title in a hook, chapter, article, etc.

1875 SOUTHWARD *Dict. Typogr.* 130 When an article or chapter is divided into several parts, the headings to those parts are set in smaller type than the full head, and are called Sub-heads. 1903 McNEILL *Eleg. Engl.* 98 It is essential... that the episode should be reported with a separate sub-head and great circumstance in the Parliamentary report. 1914 *Temperance (Wales) Bill* (H. C. 70) Cl. 3 (c) Sub-heads (h), (k), and (l) of subsection (2).

So **Sub-heading** = SUBHEAD 2, 3.

1829 WHEATLEY *How to Catal.* Libr. 197 In an index the headings will of course be in alphabet, and the sub-headings may be so also. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 10 Feb. 3/3 Each occurrence being ticketed in the margin with a funny little inset sub-heading. 1904 *Brit. Med. J.* 17 Dec. 1645 A chapter is devoted to this subject [of polysomatos terata] under the sub-headings of uniovular twins [etc.].

Sub-human, *a.* [SUB- 14, 19.]

1. Not quite human, less than human; *occas.* almost or all but human.

1793 J. WILLIAMS *Calm Exam.* 88 Perhaps the slumbers of Lord Thurlow are never broken by the... interposition of thought; if they are not, the man is extra or sub-human. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 513 The mental operations of my sub-human dog. 1901 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* July 425 To imagine not only a king who is almost super-human in his self-will, but also a clergy and a nation which are sub-human in their self-abasement.

2. Belonging to or characteristic of the part of creation that is below the human race.

1837 BEDDOES *Lett. in Poems* (1851) p. c1, What my thoughts

...may be regarding things human, sub-human, and super-human. 1877 SWINBURNE *Note C. Brontë* 90 The typical specimen which then emitted to one spasm of sub-human spite at once the snarl and the stench proper to its place and kind. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 28 He turns his back upon Nature—sub-human Nature, that is.

† **Subhumerate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. SUB- 25 + L. (*humerus* shoulder + -ATE 3.) *trans.* To take up on the shoulders; to shoulder.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxxii. 233 Nothiog surer tyes a friend, then freely to subhumerate the hurthen which was his. 1649 BULWER *Pathology*, II. i. 92 To bend their power to subhumerate... the hurdeo imposed upon them. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

|| **Subiculum** (sɒb'ɪkʊləm). [mod. L. (Link), dim. f. *subic*, stem of late L. *subicus* (pl.) supports, f. *subicere* to throw or place under (see SUBJECT).]

1. *Bot.* In certain fungi, the modified tissue of the host hearing the perithecia.

1836 BERKELEY in Smith's *Engl. Flora* V. II. 370 Spots variegated with yellow and brown, subiculum rather thick. 1875 COOKE & BERKELEY *Fungi* 15 We have Pezize with a subiculum in the section Tapesia. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 226 Seated at first on a delicate white subiculum, which disappears as the plant advances to maturity.

2. *Anat.* The nuncinate gyrus.

Subidar, *obs.* var. SUBADAB.

† **Subigate**, *v. Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *subigere* (f. *sub*- SUB- 25 + *agere* to bring) + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To knead or work up.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 172 Stir them together... that the whole masse may be subigated.

Subimago (sɒb'ɪmæɡo). *Eulom.* [SUB- 22.] In Ephemeroidea, the stage immediately preceding the imago, before the final pellicle has been cast; the insect at this stage. Also called *pseudimago* (see PSEUDO- 2).

1861 H. HAGEN *Synopsis Neuroptera N. Amer.* 343 *Subimago*, a state of Ephemera, &c., wherein the wings, &c., are covered with a membrane, which is cast off when it becomes an Imago. 1864 *Intell. Obs.* No. 33. 148 The immature sub-imago of the May-fly. 1889 CHOLMONDELEY *Pennell Fishing* 376 They avoid the subimago, and keep on feeding on the nymph. 1897 *Daily News* 27 July 8/1 The sober-tinted Iron Blue Dun again, is the imperfect form, or sub-imago, of the Jenny Spinner.

Hence **Subimaginal** *a.*, belonging to or characteristic of the subimago.

1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 458/1 The cast sub-imaginal skins of these insects.

Subincision, [SUB- 2.] The cutting of an opening into the urethra on the under side of the penis: a practice prevalent among some savage tribes. So **Subincise** *v. trans.*, to perform subincision upon.

1899 SPENCER & GILLER *Native Tribes Central Australia* 263 The rite of sub-incision... has frequently been alluded to by Curt and other writers under the name of the 'terrible rite'. 1904 - *North. Tribes Central Australia* xi. 354 It was decided by the old men that, towards the close of these [ceremonies] three young men should be subincised.

Subincomplete, *a.* *Entom.* [SUB- 20 c.] Designating a metamorphosis in which the active larva and pupa resemble the imago.

1838 PENNY *Cycl.* XII. 494/1 Incomplete Pupæ are those without alary appendages. Sub-incomplete Pupæ are those which possess rudiments of wings.

Subindicate, *v.* [f. pa. ppl. stem of late L. *subindicare*; see SUB- 21 and INDICATE *v.*] *trans.* To indicate indirectly; to hint. So **Subindicative**, a slight indication or token, **Subindicative** *a.*, indirectly indicative or suggestive. (All *Obs.* or *arch.*)

1655-87 H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1712) 200 Rather obscure sub-indications of the necessary Existence of a God. 1699 - *Immort. Soul* II. x. 22 This Spirit of the World has Faculties that work... fatally or naturally, as several Gamaius we meet withal in Nature seem somewhat obscurely to sub-indicate. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. 513 They served to the subindicating and shadowing of heavenly things. 1681 H. MORE *Expos. Dan.* vi. 233 It is an hint and a sufficiently certain though something obscure subindication. 1822 LAMB *Elia* I. *Old Actors*, With that sort of subindicative token of respect which ooe is apt to demonstrate towards a venerable stranger.

Subinduce, *v. rare* or *Obs.* [Partly ad. late L. *subinducere*, partly f. SUB- 24 + INDUCE.]

1. *trans.* To insinuate, suggest indirectly.

1640 SIR E. DERING *S. Reliq.* 23 Nov. 14 Our Innovators by this artifice do alter our settled Doctrines; Nay they do subinduce points repugnant and contrariant.

2. To induce by indirect or underhand means.

1653 BUCK *Rick.* III. III. (1646) 60 His wife... had made her sullil persuasions of stronger tye, and subinduced him to the Lancastrian side.

3. To bring about (a thing) as a result of or in succession to another.

1855 BROWNING *Epi.* 79 A case of mania—subinduced by epilepsy.

Subinfeoff, *v.* [SUB- 9 (b).] = SUBINFEUD *v.*

1611 COTGR., *Subinfudation*, a subinfencing. 1839 PENNY *Cycl.* XIV. 381/2 Upon this subinfencing being effected, A... would have the seigniority of lands of which B and others had been subinfenced.

Subinfeud, *v.* [SUB- 9 (b).]

1. *trans.* To grant (estates) by subinfencing; in quot. *absol.*

1823 J. HUNTER *More's Life Sir T. More* Pref. p. 21, The

two great houses of Newmarch and Fitzwilliam held Barnborough. Both subinfeudated.

2. To give (a person) possession of estates by subinfeudation.

1839 *STONEHOUSE Isle of Axholme* 291 The Abbot of Newburgh was subinfeudated of a small manor in this parish.

So **Subinfeudatio** (oecas. -en-) *v. trans.* = SUBINFEUD I; also *fig.*

1839 *KEIGHTLEY Hist. Eng. I.* 130 A vassal of the crown might subinfeudate his lands, and have vassals bound to himself as he was to his superior lord. 1897 *MAYLAND Domesday Bk. & Beyond* 100 Justice, we may say, was already being subinfeudated.

Subinfeudation. *Federal Law.* [ad. F. *subinfeudatio* (Cotgr.) or med. L. **subinfeudatio*; see SUB-9 (b) and INFEUDATION. Cf. F. *sons-infeudation* (16th c.).]

1. The granting of lands by a feudatory to an inferior to be held of himself, on the same terms as he held them of his superior; the relation or tenure so established.

In England this practice was abolished in 1290 by the statute *Quia Emptores*, but in Scotland the principle of subinfeudation still survives, and is carried out to an unlimited degree.

1730 M. WRIGHT *Introduct. Law Tenures* 136 note, Subinfeudation (by which a new inferior Feud was carved out of the old, the old one still subsisting). 1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm. II.* 91 The superior lords observed, that by this method of subinfeudation they lost all their feudal profits, of wardships, marriages, and escheats, which fell into the hands of these mesne or middle lords. *Ibid.* 136 The widow is immediate tenant to the heir, by a kind of subinfeudation or under-tenancy. α 1862 *BUCKLE Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 353 Subinfeudation, so general in France, was checked by Magna Charta. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U.S. I.* vii. 182 To the proprietary was given the power of creating manors and courts baron, and of establishing a colonial aristocracy on the system of subinfeudation. 1880 *PHEAR Aryan Village* vi. 154 'This system of sub-infeudation...prevails universally throughout Bengal.

2. An instance of this; also, an estate or tie created by this process.

1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm. II.* 257 In subinfeudations, or alienations of lands by a vassal to be holden as of himself. 1773 *Archæologia II.* 306 These land-holders of the first class, or barons, had a power of making subinfeudations of their land. 1832 *AUSTIN Jurispr.* (1879) II. 879 The statute 'Quia Emptores' 18 Edw. 1 prevented any new subinfeudations. 1870 *LOWEN Hist. Sussex I.* 265 The manor is a sub-infeudation of Washington.

transf. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LIX. 161 What subinfeudations of parentheses, what accumulations of paragraph upon paragraph.

So **Subinfeudatory**, a sub-vassal holding by subinfeudation.

1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 298/2 At the time of the Conquest the manor was granted to Walter d'Euincourt, and in the 12th century it was divided among the three daughters of his subfeudatory Paganus.

† **Subingress.** *Obs. rare.* [SUB-2.] The disappearance of a star or planet behind another in occultation.

1666 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1109 If diligent heed be given to the times of the subingress and emersion of the Star, and with what Spots on the Moons face it keeps in a right line.

† **Subingression.** *Obs.* [SUB-24.] Subtle or unobserved entrance.

1653 H. MORG *Antid. Ath.* II. ii. § 9 (1712) 45 This forcible endeavour of the subingression of the air is not from the pressure of the ambient Air. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Meth.* III. 44 The pressure of the ambient Air is strengthened upon the accession of the Air suck'd out; which, to make it self room, forces the neighboring Air to a violent subingression of its parts. 1674 — *Obs. Salin. Sea* 8 That in the drawing up of the Vessel through the Salt water...the taste may have been alter'd by the subingression of Salt water.

Subintellect. *v. rare.* [f. late L. *subintelligitur*.] *trans.* To supply in thought, understand. 1817-31 *BENTHAM Logic App.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 283/2 The termination of, as designative of an adjective, of which the substantive is subintellected, is preferred.

Subintellection. [ad. late L. *subintellectio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *subintelligere* (see prec.).] The action of supplying in thought; subaudition.

1624 H. MASON *New Art of Lying* iv. 69 We may...conceal the truth, or speake an vntruth, so as by subintellection, or a mentall reservation, wee make vp the matter. 1808 T. F. MIDDLETON *Grk. Article* (1833) 25 The subintellection of the Participle of Existence as a Copula between the Article and its Predicate.

Subintelligence. *rare.* [f. SUB-24 + INTELLIGENCE after prec. or next.] An implication. 1630 Bp. HALL *Ocas. Medit.* § 100 (1631) 162 These, thy promises of outward favours are never but with a subintelligence of a condition, of our capableness.

So **Subintelligential**, *a.* implying something beyond what is expressed.

1897 *BROWNING Parleyings* 115 So tells a touch Of subintelligent nod and wink—Turning foes friends.

|| **Subintelligitur** (sɒbɪntɛllɪdʒɪtʃu). [L., 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. pass. of *subintelligere* (var. of *intelligere*), f. *sub-* SUB-24 + *intelligere* (see INTELECT).] An unexpressed or implied addition to a statement, etc. (Cf. SUBAUDITUR.)

1649 *BLITH Eng. Improver Impr.* (1652) 174 Unless you please to take that for a Discovery which is by a Subintelligitur. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heracleitus Rides* No. 3 (1713) I. 13 You must, First, know that *W* and *Ours*, is to be construed with a *Subintelligitur*. α 1734 *North Exam.* 1.

ii. § 8 (1740) 35 He took Sanctuary for Protection of Liberty and Life: Against what? The Tyranny of the then English Government. That's his *Subintelligitur*. 1817 *COTTERIDGE Biog. Lit. xii.* (1897) I. 181 [The imagination] supplies, by a sort of *subintelligitur*, the one central power. 1886 *JOWETT in Life & Lett.* (1897) II. 373 We pray to God as a Person, a larger self; but there must always be a *subintelligitur* that He is not a Person.

Subintransit (sɒbɪntrænt), *a. (sb.) Path.* [ad. L. *subintransit-em*, pr. pple. of *subintrare* to steal into, f. *sub-* SUB-24 + *intrare* to ENTER. Cf. F. *subintransit*, It. *subentrante*.] Of fevers: Having paroxysms so rapidly that before one is over another begins; also said of the paroxysms. *b. sb.* A subintransit fever.

1684 tr. *Boneti's Merc. Compit.* vi. 231 In a subintransit (that is, when one fit comes before the other is off). 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 102 A subintransit tertian. 1886 *Lond. Med. Rec.* 15 Oct. 463/1 The hysterical attacks at this juncture were constant, sometimes subintransit. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 317 A remittent of the double tertian type, or double tertian with subintransit paroxysms. 1899 *Ibid.* VIII. 467 The fever...may be confined only to the eruptive period, and be ephemeral, remittent, subintransit (&c.).

Subintroduce, *v.* [ad. L. *subintroducere*: see SUB-24 and INTRODUCE.] *trans.* To introduce in a secret or subtle manner. Chiefly in *pl. a.*

In quot. 1886 with reference to the *nutrices subintroductæ* (Gr. *οὐνηλατοί*), called also *extraneæ*, whom clerics were forbidden by the canons of various councils to have in their houses.

1654 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* i. § 6 (1688) 44 To say that the first practise and institution is necessary to be followed, is called Heretical: to refuse the later subintroduc'd custom incurs the sentence of Excommunication. 1844 *GLADSTONE Glean.* (1879) III. 16 The mode, in which the expression of it is subintroduced, seems to denote a repression of his own full meaning. 1886 *CONDER Syrian Stone-Lore* viii. (1896) 278 The practice of allowing 'subintroduced sisters' to live in the houses of the celibates.

So † **Subintroduc't** *v.* in same sense; † **Subintroduction**, *snrriptionis* introduction.

1620 Bp. HALL *Non. Marr. Clergie* ii. iv. The Canon alledged against the subintroduction of *(Mulieres extraneæ)* strange Women into the houses of Clergy-men. α 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 11 The only true God, no supposed, ...subintroduced God or Gods.

Subinvariant (sɒbɪnværi'ænt), *Math.* [f. SUB-22 + INVARIANT *sb.*] = SEMINVARIANT. Hence **Subinvariantive** *a.*

1882 *AMER. JOURN. Math.* V. 79 Any rational integer function of one or more subinvariant is itself one. *Ibid.* 81 note. Eventually I am inclined to substitute the word *binvariant* for *subinvariant*, and to speak of simple, double, treble or multiple *binvariants*. *Ibid.* 80 It must be capable of being satisfied by subinvariantive values of X_1, Y_1 .

† **Subitane**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *subitaneus* (see next). Cf. OF. *subitain*.] Sudden; rash.

1633 *PHYNNIE Histriom.* i. 701 The prejudicate erroneous inconsiderate private and subitane Opinions of all ignorant novices. 1645 *Martin's Echo in Prym's Fresh Discover.* 23 His midnight dreames, his distracted subitane apprehensions. 1648 *PHYNNIE Plea for Lords* A ij b, These subitane indigested Collections.

b. sb. pl. 1645 *MILTON Colast.* Wks. 1851 IV. 344 It will bee...best for the reputation of him who in his *Subitanes* bathi thus censur'd, to recall his sentence.

Subitaneous (sɒbɪtɪ'neəs), *a. Now rare.* [f. L. *subitaneus* sudden (f. *subitus* SUBITE) + -OUS.] Sudden, hasty, unexpected; hastily produced or constructed.

1651 *BIGGS New Disp.* § 196 The argument of curing by the subitaneous precipitancy of cold. 1686 *GOAD Celest. Bodies* II. vii. 248 Some are Subitaneous, the Product of 24 Hours. 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s. v. Bridge*, The Romans had also a sort of subitaneous bridges made by the soldiers, of boats [etc.]. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 213 This almost subitaneous death of a person in the flower of his age. 1778 *Nat. Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 111/2 The rain waters, the subterraneous cavities, the absorptions, and sometimes more subitaneous agents, have made great ruins. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Aphelius* 304 He never either grieves or rejoices, nor wills, nor is averse to any thing subitaneous. 1892 'DICK DONOVAN' *In Grip of Law* 246 The subitaneous clanging of a heavy bell.

Hence † **Subitaneousness**.

1727 *BAILEY (vol. II), Subitanconsuess*, ...Suddenness.

† **Subitany**, *a. Obs.* [Formed as prec., after *momentany*.] = SUBITANEUS.

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 8 To suffer young boies to make subitany and inconsiderate orations. α 1656 *HALES Gold. Rem.* i. (1673) 290 This which I now have commented is very subitany, and I confused.

† **Subitary**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *subitarius*, f. *subitus*: see next and -ARY.] Suddenly or hastily done, made, etc.

1600 *HOLLAND Livy* III. iv. 90 The Colonie Antium, were commended to send unto Quintius, subitarye soldiers. *Ibid.* XL. xxvi. 1077. 1661 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* (ed. 2).

† **Subite**, *a. Obs.* Also 5 subytte. [a. OF. *subit*, fem. *subite*, or ad. L. *subitus*, pr. pple. of *subire* to come or go stealthily, f. *sub-* SUB-24 + *ire* to go. Cf. It., Sp., Pg. *subito*.] Sudden, hasty.

1483 *CAXTON Cato* B vj. Thou oughtest to refrayne thy yre, not only the yre subdayn and subytte [etc.]. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* § 13 All subite permutations are vnto our bodies very preiudiciale. α 1722 *SIR J. LAUPER Decis.* Suppl. 288 In phlebotomy or other manual operations,—the acts are subite or transient.

|| **Subito** (sɒbɪto), *adv. Mus.* [It.: cf. prec.] Quickly; usually in phr. *volti subito*, turn quickly. 1724 *Short Explan. For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 1801 *Busby Dict. Mus.*

† **Subitons**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *subitons* (see SUBITE) + -OUS.] Sudden.

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Kovin* 341 We find conversion...under the notion of such things as are not only subitons but instantaneous. 1665 G. HANVEY *Adulter agri. Plague* 3 An universal Lassitude, or Subitons soreness of all one's Limbs.

Subjacency (sɒbdʒə'sensi), [f. next: see -ENOR.] The state or condition of being subjacent. In mod. Dicts.

Subjacent (sɒbdʒə'sent), *a.* [ad. L. *subjacentem*, pr. pple. of *subjacere*, f. *sub-* SUB-2 + *jacere* to lie. Cf. F. *subjacent*.]

1. Situated underneath or below; underlying.

a. in general use.

1609 J. DAVIES *Italy Rode* (1878) 13/2 Such Sight a squemish stomacke ouerturnes, But comforts mine, with Matter subjacent. 1611 *CORGU.*, *Subjacent*, subjacent; vnder-lying. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Meth.* i. 34 Not the incumbent Atmosphere, but only the subjacent Air in the brass Cylinder. 1682 *PIERS Descr. W. Meath* (1770) 29 The subjacent liquor in the glass. 1754 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 144 Whatever part of this vapour begins to...subside first, will carry down with it part of the subjacent vapour. 1875 *CROLI. Clin. & Time* x. 172 The whole of the surface-film, being chilled at the same time, sinks through the subjacent water.

b. Anat. and Bol. of nerves, bones, tissues, etc. (Const. to.)

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 10/3 The foresayd subjacent or subiecte membrane. 1758 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 176 The ramifications of the subjacent blood-vessels. 1787 tr. *Linnaeus' Fam. Plants* 479 There are two concave impressions from the back, prominent underneath, which compress the subjacent wings. 1813 J. THOMSON *Leet. Inflamm.* 2 The skin and subjacent cellular membrane. 1881 *MIVART Cat* 15 If the muscles be cut away, we come sooner or later to subjacent bones. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 238 Parts subjacent to cutaneous surfaces.

c. Geol. of strata, rocks, deposits, etc.

1695 *WOONWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* III. (1723) 137 The subjacent Strata. 1856 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 6/2 This red colour I ascertained to be caused by the subjacent red sandstone. 1873 *GEIKIE Gl. Ice Age* II. 5 Subjacent and intercalated beds. 1883 *LAW Rep.* 10 Q. B. Div. 52 A piece of land was granted with a reservation of the whole of the subjacent minerals to the superior.

d. transf. and fig. Forming the basis or substratum. (Cf. SUBJECT *a.* II, SUBJECTED *i.* b.)

α 1677 *BARROW Sermon*. Wks. 1686 II. v. 74 The advantage of chusing one suitable to the subjacent matter and occasion. 1846 *TRENCH Mirac.* I. (1862) 118 The Lord...might have created, with no subjacent material, the wine with which He cheered these guests. 1880 *Academy* 14 Aug. 118/2 Anyone who will carefully compare the agreements and differences in Latin renderings, irrespective of the subjacent Greek text.

2. Lying or situated at a lower level, at or near the base (e.g. of a mountain).

1650 *EARL MONM. tr. Senault's Man bee.* *Gully* 305 They built Citadels on the tops of mountains, to discover the subjacent Countreys. α 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 4 Oct. 1641, Perceiving all the subjacent country, at so small a horizontal distance, 10 reperuss such a light as I could hardly look against. 1760 *DERRICK Lett.* (1767) I. 79 The rivers that water the subjacent plains. 1776 *PENNANT Tour Scell.* in 1772, 327 Over the subjacent vales and lochs. 1837 *LOCKHART Scell* (1839) X. 84 Before the subjacent and surrounding lake and morass were drained. 1889 *STEVENSON Edinburgh* 22 The smoke of the Old Town blowing abroad over the subjacent country.

3. Taking place underneath or below.

1862 *WRAXALL tr. Hugo's Les Misérables* IV. i. v. II. 293 The sign of a vast subjacent conflagration. 1898 P. MANSON *Troph. Diseases* xviii. 296 The superjacent mucous membrane sloughing or disintegrating in consequence of the subjacent destruction of its nutrient vessels.

Hence **Subjacently** *adv.*, in a subjacent manner.

1882 G. MACDONALD *Castle Warlock* x. A new era in his life...the thought of which had been subjacently present in his dreams.

Subject (sɒbdʒekt), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 4-5 *sogett(e)*, *sugett(e)*, 4-6 *soget*, *sug(e)et*, 4 *pl.* *sugges*, 5 *sogete*, *sugete*, *soget* (?), *soweyet*, *soiet*, *suiet*, *sogett*, *sugect*. *b.* 4 *subgit*, *soubgit*, 4-5 *subgett(e)*, 4-6 *subiet*, 5 *subgyt*, *-gite*, *soubget*, *pl.* *subbies*, *-jais*, *-gees*, 5-6 *-iecte*, 6 *-giect*, 7 *-4-7* *subiect*, 5 *-giect*, 5-6 *-iecte*, 6 *-geet*, *-yeet*, *-ieect*, *subiect*, *Sc. pl.* *subieckies*, 7 *subiect*. [a. OF. *suget*, *soget* (12th c.), *sougiel*, *subjiel*, *subgiel*, etc. (13th c.), *subject* (15-17th c.), also *soubject*, *suject*, mod. F. *suje* (from 15th c.) repr. various stages of adoption of L. *subject-us* masc., *subject-um* neut., subst. uses of pr. pple. of *subicere* (see next). Cf. Prov. *subjet-2*, *sugel-2*, It. *soggetto*, *suggetto*, and *sub(b)ietto*, Sp. *sugeto*, Pg. *sujeto*. The completely latinized spelling of the Eng. word became established in the 16th c.]

1. One who is under the dominion of a monarch or reigning prince; one who owes allegiance to a government or ruling power, is subject to its laws, and enjoys its protection.

α 1340 *HANFORD Pr. Cons.* 5578 Pa bat sugettes war til man, Sal accuse pair soveraynes ban. α 1394 *P. Pl. Crde* 650 Neher souereyn ne soget pei ne suffre neut. c1449

PECCOK *Repr.* iii. vi. 315 Thei were suggettis to the Emperour of Rome. c. 1485 *Digby Mss.* (1882) ii. 500, I wol a-wye sovereyns; and soiettes I d-ys-dayne. 1574 in *Maitl. Club Misc.* l. 111 Anc trew sugget to the Kingis Majestie.

β. 1399 GOWER *In Praise of Peace* 163 Crist is the heved and we ben membres alle, Als weyl the subgit as the sovereyn. c. 1400 *tr. Secr. Secr., Gov. Lordsh.* 51 Kynges... large to subgitz. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* l. 14 Be to thy kyngue ever true subgete.

γ. 1538 STARKEY *England* l. iii. 82 The commyns agayne the nobyllis, and subhctys agayn theyr[r] rularys. a. 1568 ASCHAN *Scholem.* l. (Arh.) 86 A quiet subhiet to his Prince. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. 6 Was neuer Subhiet long'd to be a King, As I do long and wish to be a Subhiet. a. 1633 G. HERBERT *Jacula Prudentium* (1651) 62 For the same man to be an heretick and a good subhiet, is incompossible. 1649 [see LIBERTY *sb.* 2]. a. 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 75, I suppose that the King of England hath about Ten Millions of Subhietts. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* l. 222 Every wanton and causeless restraint of the will of the subject... a degree of tyranny. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. l. 308 These three Dukes were supposed to be three of the very richest subjects in England. 1858 FROUNE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 48 She had taught her son to suspect and dread the worsthest subject that he possessed.

(b) qualified by a possessive or equivalent phrase; also *subject of the crown*.

α. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Scl. Wks.* III. 28 Her regalte and her dignyte, by he wiche bi schulen... rulen hemself and her sogetis. c. 1412 HOCCELEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2212 Kynges of hir sogetz ben obeyed. 1483 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 137 To wryte unto the Kynges good grace that he wyll be faverabull unto hys sewgettes. 1515 in *Douglas' Poet. Wks.* (1874) l. p. xxvii. The best belovest prince and moost dred with lowp of his Lorddis and subgetis.

β. c. 1374 CHAUCEUR *Boeth.* iii. pr. viiii. (1868) 80 Yif pou desyrst power þou shalt by awaites of þi subgitz anoyously he cast vndir many periles. 1a. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2314 Two senators are we, the subgette of Rome. 1415 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. l. 48, I Richard York howe hunble subgit and very lege man, 1456 Sir G. HARE *Lanc. Armis* (S. S. S.) 297 Allousyns princis with their subhais. 1483 Act *Rich. III.* c. 8. The King's Subhiettes. 1524 in *Butecluch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) l. 220 Our officers, minis- ters, and subhiettes.

γ. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 41 He commanded sateitell to all his subhietes, þat þai schuld take me seee all þe places. c. 1525 MORE *Hist. Rich. III.* Wks. 69/1 She said also y^e it was not princely to mary hys owne subiect. 1560 DAVIS *tr. Sleikane's Comm.* 283 b. The other William Gelluse was a subject of the Langtraves. 1595 SHAKS. *John II.* l. 20. *Iohn.* You men of Angiers, Arthurs subhiet. 1638 BAKER *tr. Balsac's Lett.* (vol. II). Our Prince will put no yoke upon the consciences of his Subjects. 1733 SWIFT (*little*) A serious and useful Scheme to make an Hospital for incurables; of universal Benefit to all his Majesty's Subjects. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* l. 263 The king has... the prerogative of... granting place or precedence to any of his subjects. 1827 HALLAN *Const. Hist.* (1842) II. 505 No subjects of the crown in Ireland enjoyed such influence, at this time, as the earls of Kildare. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 504 The... kings of our own day very much resemble their subjects in education and breeding.

(c) of specified country or state; also, *subject of the realm*.

α. 1436 in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* Var. Coll. IV. 199 To Us and to alle our suggetts of the same [realm].

γ. a. 1578 LINNÆUS (Piscottie's *Scot.* (S.T.S.) l. 16 To bring all the subhietts of this realm to peace and rest. 1685 *tr. Chardin's Trav. Persia* 52 There was not any one Subject of the Republick who was a Knight of Malta. 1713 STEELE *Englishman.* No. 3. 15 When I say an Englishman, I mean every true Subject of Her Majesty's Realms. 1747 *State Trials* (1833) XVIII. 889 By naturalizing or employing a subject of Great Britain. 1912 *Times* 19 Oct. 5/1 Subjects of the Slav States throughout the Ottoman Empire.

(d) with adj. of nationality.

1810 BENJAMIN *Packington* (1811) 253 Though a very obscure and insignificant person, I have the honor to be a British subject. 1886 FROUNE *Oceanus* 98 Their Monro doctrine prohibiting European nations from settling on their side of the Atlantic, except as American subjects.

† b. *collect. sing.* The subjects of a realm. ? Also *transf.* in quot. 1608. (Only Shaks.) *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* l. ii. 33 In that the Leuiess... are all made Out of his subhiet. 1603 — *Meas.* for *Al.* iii. ii. 145 The greater file of the subhiet held the Duke to be wise. 1608 — *Per.* ii. i. 53 How from the finny subject of the sea These fishers tell the infirmities of men.

† 2. Ooe who is bound to a superior by an obligation to pay allegiance, service, or tribute; *spec.* a feudal inferior or teoant; a vassal, retainer; a dependant, subordinate; an inferior. *Obs.*

α. c. 1315 SHOREHAM *Flores* iv. 276 Ho hys þat neuer ne kedde wou? In boeste to hys sugges? c. 1383 in *Engl. Hist. Rev.* (1911) Oct. 748 Seculer lordis owen... to treete resonnabli & charitabli here tenauntis & sogetis. a. 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 516/368 Hauie mesure to þi soget. a. 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 2632 As soiet serued haue I þat sire many sere wyntir. c. 1450 *Arderlin* i. 6 Youre suxier is elder than ye, and so she wolde alder holde you as her soget.

β. c. 1386 CHAUCEUR *Sompn.* T. 252 With-Inne thir hous ne be thou no leoun, To thy subgitz do noon oppressioun. 1420 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. l. 63 Hys heires, vassalles, and sughees a. 1475 ASHBY *Active Policy* 898 Saint petur saithe þat subgettes shold be Buxom to thair lorde. c. 1489 CAXTON *Sounes of Aynon* l. 25 Thou knowest well that thou art his man, vaysall, and subgette. a. 1533 BERNERS *Huon xlii.* 142 Thou to be my subget, and to paye me trybute.

γ. c. 1430 LVGG. *Min. Poems* (MS. Harl. 2251 fol. 5b), Ayenst thy felawe no querele thou contrive: With thy subhiet to stryve it were shame. c. 1450 *Godstow Reg.* i. Alle lordes þat... forbedith her subhietes þat ben accused to go out of þe church. 1530 PALSGR. 278/l Subjecte or holder of house or lande, *uassal.* c. 1530 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 60 Selle

Lords call'd, abusively, those who held Lands or Fees of them, or ow'd them any Homage, Subjects.]

† b. One who owes allegiance or obedience to a spiritual superior. *Obs.*

c. 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 355 Pat ȝif he [sc. the pope] hadde sicche power, he shulde assoile alle hise sugetis fro peyne and fro trespas. 1425 *Kolls of Parlt.* IV. 360-1 Ye said Lordes Spirituall hath promitted, to calle yere sugettes to residence. 1450 *CANRVAKE Life St. Gilbert* vii. He chase on of his subiectis whom he knewe be þe Holy Goost þat he schuld succede in his office after his dethe. 1513 *BRADSHAW St. W. Veronge* l. 3560 Her systers, and subiectes, a religious count. 1525 *ABP. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 3 Al haith prelates & subiectis.

† c. One who is under the spiritual oversight or charge of a parish priest; one of a 'curate's parishioners. *Obs.*

c. 1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Treat.* 24 Vnto thes men itt length . . . to vsene werkis of mercy. in helpe and sustinaunce of heer silfe and of hir sugettis. c. 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1850) 57 Sugetis taken ensaumple at here curatis. c. 1449 *Pecocci Repr.* II. xii. 219 A curat mai not, alway ryunge at the eris of hise sugettis. c. 1450 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 68 God gyf þame grace so well for to teche þare sugettis ilke curet in his degre. [1509 *Ibid.* 75.]

3. A person (rarely, a thing) that is in the control or under the dominion of another; one who owes obedience to another.

a. 13.. *Seyn Sag.* (W.) 458 Kes me, Ieman, and loue me, And I thi suget wil i-be. c. 1340 *HAMPOLE Præler* ii. lo Pai er þe sugetis til þe deuel. c. 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 63 Make him þi suget, to þee to swete þat he schal not discure bi name. c. 1440 *York Myst.* iv. 16 All other creatours also there-tyll Your sugettes shall thei bee. c. 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 25 And soo schowes hym seruant and suget to hym, and kneelich þys schyld (=child) for hye God. B. c. 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* II. 828 O louse to whom I haue and shal be hem humble subgit.

γ. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* xxxiii. 214 Resourne sufferyth his wyf, þat is, his subiecte coueytise, to spedyn in causes of falsnesse in ryche men. 1583 *Kyd Housh. Phil.* Wks. (1909) 254 By Nature woman was made mans subiect. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* u. i. 19 The beasts, the fishes, and the winged fowles Are thei males subiects. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 886 Nor was I their subject, Nor under their protection but my own. 1812 *CRAINE Tales* v. 201 Beauties are tyrants, and if they can reign, They have no feeling for their subject's pain. 1865 *R. W. DALE Jew. Temple* xxiv. 270 Every member of the human race is a subject of the Lord Jesus.

b. *transf.*

c. 1520 *NISBET N. T. Prol.* (S. T. S.) I. 3 Thai were all in bondage and sugettis of syn. 1625 *BACON Ess.* *Anger* (Arb.) 505 Anger is certainly a kinde of Baseness: as It appears well, in the Weakness of those Subjects, in whom it reignes. a. 1721 *PRIOR Vicar of Bray & Sir T. Moor Wks.* 1907 II. 248 My knowledge in Divine and Human Law gave me to understand I was born a Subject to both. 1818 *Brattlewair's Barnabee's Friar.* Introd. 67 It is of the essence of fashion to descend in the subjects of its dominion.

d. *Law.* a. A thing over which a right is exercised.

1765-8 *ERSKINE Inst. Laws Scot.* II. x. § 32. 351 As orchards produce no fruits that are the subjects either of parsonage or vicarage tithes. 1875 *DIGBY Real Prop.* I. App. (1876) 266 By the subject of a right is meant the thing over which the right is exercised. My house, horse, or watch is the subject of my right of property. 1875 [see *SUALE*].

b. *Sc.* A piece of property.

1764 *ERSKINE Princ. Sc. Law* II. i. § 1 (1757) I. 105 The thing or subjects to which persons have right, are the second object of law. The right of enjoying and disposing of a subject at one's pleasure is called property. *Ibid.* II. viii. § 2 II. 376 Full inventory of all his predecessor's heritable subjects. 1819 *J. MARSHALL Const. Opin.* (1839) 154 The distinction between property and other subjects to which the power of taxation is applicable. 1864 *N. Brit. Advertiser* 21 May, Subjects in Nelson and Kent Streets to be exposed to sale by public roup. 1903 *Dundee Advertiser* 22 Dec. 5 Those holding 'subjects' of that kind.

c. Considered as the object of an agreement.

1838 *W. BELL Dict. Law Scot.* 351 Where the subject of the lease is rendered unfit for the purposes for which it was let, overlown with sand, inundated [etc.].

II. Senses derived ultimately (through *L. subiectum*) from Aristotle's use of τὸ ὑποκείμενον in the threefold sense of (1) material out of which things are made, (2) snbject of attributes, (3) subject of predicates.

† 5. The snbstance of which a thing consists or from which it is made. *Obs.*

c. 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* v. pr. i. (1668) 150 Pei casten as a manere of foundement of subgit material (*de materiali subiecto*) þat is to seyn of the nature of alle resoun. 1398 *TREvisa Barth.* *De P.* R. II. xxi. (1495) 68 Yf the wytt of cropyng is all loste the suget of alle the best forig. *subiectum totius animalis*) is destroyed. 1590 *MARLOWE 2nd Pt. Tamburl.* v. iii. [1557, 4561] Any. . . . Your soul gyses essence to our wretched subiects, Whose matter is incorporat [sic] in your flesh. *Tam.* But sons, this subject not of force enough, To hold the fiery spirit it contains. 1651 *FRENCH Distill.* v. 100 Thus do these attractive vertues mutually act upon each others subject. 1669 *WORTLEDGE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 9 That Universal Subject, or *Spiritus Mundi*, out of which they are formed. 1775 *HARRIS Philos. Arrangement*, Wks. (1841) 267 Every thing generated or made . . . is generated or made out of something else; and this something else is called its subject or matter.

6. *Philos.* The substance in which accidents or attributes inhere. *Subject of inkhesion* or *† inherence*: see these sbs.

c. 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1850) 19 ȝif þei seyn, written and techen openly þat þe sacrament of þe auter þat men seyn is the body of crist, þat is the substance of crist. 1398

TREVISA Barth. *De P. R.* XIX. cxvi. (1493) 920 As when
 twelve accidents be in one substance and subject; as
 colour and savour. c.1400 in *Apol. Loll.* (Camden) p.vii.
 That the sacred oost is, accident withouten ony subject. 1552
 T. WILSON *Logic* Cij, We se heate in other thynges to
 be separated from the Subjecte. 1609 *Bible* (Douay) Gen. i.
 16 *comm.*, Ancient Doctors judged it possible, that accidents
 may remaine without their subject. 1614 SELDEN *Titles*
Hon. 126 It hath been questioned, which is the more both
 elegant and honorable... whether to say *Serenissime*
Principes *le peto*, or *A Serenitate Vestra peto*. And some have
 thought the first forme the best, because in that the Acci-
 dents and Subjects are together exprest. 1616 BULLOKER
Eng. Exp. s.v., The body is the subject in which is health,
 or sickness, and the minde the subject in which recueth into
 it vertues or vices. 1678 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* iv. iii. § Albeit
 sin be... a mere privation, yet it requires some positive, real
 natural Being for its subject. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v.,
 Two Contraries can never subsist in the same Subject. 1762
 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* (1833) 487 The same thing, in different
 respects, has different names; with respect to qualities of
 all sorts, it is termed a subject. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON
Metaph. viii. (1859) I. 137 That which manifests its qualities,
 —in other words, that in which the appearing causes inhere,
 that to which they belong, is called their *subject*, or *sub-*
stance, or *substratum*. *Ibid.* ix. 158 The general meaning
 of the word *subject* in its philosophical application,—viz.
 the unknown basis of phenomenal or manifested existence.
 1858 WHEWELL *Hist. Sci. Ideas* I. 35 The mind is the
 subject in which ideas inhere.

† b. A thing having real independent existence.
 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. For M.* v. 1. 458 Thoughts are no subjects;
 Intents, but merely thoughts.

7. *Logic*. a. That which has attributes; the thing
 about which a judgement is made.
 1552 T. WILSON *Logic* M ij b, As touchyng wordes
 knitte, ye maie understand, that they are toynd outwardly
 to the Subject, and geue a name vnto him, according as
 they are. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* i. xix. 72 A Sub-
 ject is that to which something is adjoynd besides its Es-
 sence. And an Adjunct that which is adjoynd to something
 besides its Essence. 1838 [F. HAYWOOD] tr. *Kant's Crit.*
Pure Reason Intro. iv. 10 Extending judgments... add
 a predicate to the conception of the subject. 1843 MILL *Logic*
 t. ii. § 5 By a subject here meant any thing which pos-
 sesses attributes. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* i. 5 The Concept...
 brings together many objects into one thought or many
 attributes into one subject. 1883 F. H. BRADLEY *Princ.*
Logic i. We shall see that the subject is in the end no idea
 but always reality.

b. The term or part of a proposition of which
 the predicate is affirmed or denied.
 Earlier treatises on logic use the L. *subjectum*.
 1620 T. GRANGER *Dis. Logic* 178 The proposition hath
 two parts, the Subject, and Predicate. 1697 tr. *Burgers-*
dicius his Logic i. xxvii. 109 Simple enunciation consisteth
 of a subject and a predicate. 1796 NITSCH's *Vieu Kant's*
Princ. 128 Collections of properties, which in a judgment
 are made the predicates of a subject. 1843 MILL *Logic* t. i.
 § 2 The subject is the name denoting the person or thing
 which something is affirmed or denied of. 1870 JEVONS
Elem. Logic vii. 62 It is... usual to call the first term of a
 proposition the subject, since it denotes the underlying matter.

8. *Gram.* The member or part of a sentence
 denoting that concerning which something is pre-
 dicated (i.e. of which a statement is made, a ques-
 tion asked, or a desire expressed); a word or
 group of words setting forth that which is spoken
 about and constituting the 'nominative' to a finite
 verb.
 In the accus. and infin. construction the accus. is
 the subject of the infin.
 a 1638 [See PREDICATE sb. 2]. 1733 J. CLARKE *Gram. Lat.*
Tongue 68 note, The Nominative Case to a Verb... is called
 by Grammarians the Subject of the Verb. 1751 J. HARRIS
Hermes ii. l. 230 In English these are distinguished by
 their Position, the Subject standing first, the Predicate last.
 1874 BAIN *Comp. Higher Eng. Gram.* (1877) p. xxiii, Infini-
 tive (logical subject) anticipated by 'it' i. this 'it' (formal
 subject) comes after the predicate. *Ibid.* 299 Cases where
 the grammatical subject is a neuter pronoun — 'it', 'this' —
 are predicted about. 1888 SROOG tr. *Paul's Princ. Hist.*
Lang. 112 We have to distinguish between the psychological
 and the grammatical subject or predicate.

9. *Modern Philos.* More fully *conscious* or *think-*
ing subject: The mind, as the 'mental' in which
 ideas inhere; that to which all subjectal representa-
 tions or operations are attributed; the thinking or
 cognizing agent; the self or ego. (Correlative to
 OBJECT sb. 6.)

The tendency in modern philosophy after Descartes
 to make the mind's consciousness of itself the starting-point of
 enquiry led to the use of *subjectum* for the mind or ego
 considered as the subject of all knowledge, and since Kant
 this has become the general philosophical use of the word
 with its derivatives *subjective*, etc.).

[The following quotes illustrate a transitional use:—
 1682 RUSSELL *Dis. Truth* xviii, Thus have we spoken con-
 cerning the truth of things, or Truth in the object, or faculty,
 that we speak concerning Truth in the power, or faculty,
 which we call Truth in the Subject. 1797 NORRIS *Acc.*
Reason & Faith i. (1724) 10, I consider... that the most general
 distribution of Reason is into that of the Object and that of
 the Subject; or, to word it more intelligibly, though perhaps
 not altogether so Scholastically, into that of the Thing, and
 that of the Understanding.]

1796 NITSCH's *Vieu Kant's Princ.* 72 In every knowledge,
 perception, &c., there is something which refers to an object,
 and something which refers to the knowing or perceiving
 subject. 1817 COLERIDGE *Bieg. Lit.* xii. (1807) i. 184 A spirit
 is... an absolute subject for which all, all itself included, may
 become an object. 1829 *Edin. Rev.* L. 195 note, The think-
 ing subject, the Ego. 1838 [F. HAYWOOD] tr. *Kant's Crit.*
Pure Reason 293 The thinking subject is the object of Psycho-
 logic. 1851 MANSEL *Prelig. Log.* i. 7 Every state of

consciousness necessarily implies two elements at least; a conscious subject, and an object of which he is conscious. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 39/1 The conception of a mind or conscious subject is to be found implicitly or explicitly in all psychological writers whatever.

III. 10. The subject-matter of an art or science.

1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.* B. iij, Every worke-mao is bounde to knowe the subject of his worke: in whiche he worketh. 1563 FULKE *Meteors* 1 Whether we maye borowe y^e name of meteoron to comprehend the whole subject of y^e four worke. 1568 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* 1. i. 7 The Subject of Philosophy, or the matter it treats of, is every Body of which we can conceive any generation. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The Subject of Logic, is Thinkin or Reasoning. *Ibid.*, Subject is also used for the Matter of an Art or Science... Thus the human Body is the Subject of Medicin. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) 1. 4 All sciences have a subject, number is the subject of arithmetic. 1888 STRONG tr. *Paul's Princ. Hist. Lang.* 1 marg., Subject of the Science of Language.

II. A thing affording matter for action of a specified kind; a ground, motive, or cause.

In some quotes a Gallicism.
1885 *Let. to Earle of Leicester* 6 The very ground and only subject, whereupon such dangerous practises and complots had been founded. 1651 tr. *De las Caveras' Don Fenise* 115 Fenise asked him what subject he had to attempt against his life. 1652 LOVEADY tr. *Calpurne's Cassandra* 1. 15, I have my self as much or more subject to hate life than you. 1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* x. 10, I have subject enough to be angry with you. 1766 Mrs. CALDERWOOD in *Coltess Collect.* (Maitland Club) 129 That had anybody been incited to laugh, they might have had a good subject. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* ix, Which had never given the English government the least subject of complaint. 1843 PENNY *Cycl.* XXVII. 512/1 In such circumstances subjects of accusation are not long wanting. 1893 OMAR *Dark Ages* xx, We might perhaps have learnt that Charles also gave subjects for offence.

b. Const. for.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* 11. i. 3 What, have scap'd Loue-letters in the holly-day-time of my beauty, and am I now a subject for them? 1616 MARLOWE's *Faustus* Wks. (1910) 222 Let them come in, They are good subject for a merri-ment. 1780 *Mirror* No. 83 The great subject for wit and ludicrous representation arises from men's having a thorough knowledge of what is the fashionable standard of manners. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* III. iv, I am no subject for your mirth.

c. That which can be drawn upon or utilized, means of doing something. rare.

1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1817) 1. 263 Where they [sc. indulgences]... entrench upon no virtue, but leave ample subject whence to provide for friends, family, [etc.].

12. That which is or may be acted or operated upon; a person or thing towards which action or influence is directed, or that is the recipient of some treatment.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 212 Alacke, that heaven should practise stratagems Vpon so soft a subject as my selfe. 1606 — tr. *Cr. II.* 160 There's... none so Noble, Whose life were ill bestow'd, or death vnfin'd, Where Helen is the subject. 1611 TOURNEUR *Alth. Trop.* v. i, Nor could the first Man, being but the passive Subject not The Active Mover, be the Maker of Himselfe. 1753 MISS COLLIER *Art Torment.* 1. i. (1811) 37 All the pleasure of tormenting is lost, as soon as your subject is become insensible to your strokes. 1764 REID *Inquiry* i. § 1 In the noblest arts, the mind is also the subject upon which we operate. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matter & Sp.* (1783) I. Pref. 33 Power cannot mean anything without a subject. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xx, She approached her new subject very much as a person might be supposed to approach a black spider. 1893 MORTIMER *Cath. Faith & Practice* 1. 140 The subject of Baptism is any human being, whether an adult or an infant.

b. Const. of a specified action or activity.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* IV. iv. 49 To be Shames scorne, and subject of Mischance. 1605 — *Mach. III.* 8 And neere approaches The subject of our Watch. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 117 [The Turks] have made this Cite, a subject of their bloody cruelty. 1695 WHISTON *The Earth* 87 Not the vast Universe, but the Earth alone, with its dependencies, are the proper subject of the Six Days Creation. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 53 ¶ 2 The Triumph of Daphne over her Sister Letitia has been the Subject of Conversation at Several Tea-Tables. 1796 ELIZA HAMILTON *Let. Hindoo Rajah* (1811) 1. 204 The many subjects of wonder with which a stranger is surrounded. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xix, The huge wains, which transported to and fro the subjects of export and import. 1831 — *Cast. Dang.* vi, The most bold and fierce subjects of chase in the island of Britain. 1847 HELPS *Friends in C. L.* v. 73 Proficiency in any one subject of human endeavour. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 45: 537, I may here refer to what is a common subject of remark. 1883 GILKOUR *Mongols* xvii, 297 Such... difficulties... are welcomed rather as subjects of debate than felt to be barriers to the acceptance of Christianity.

† c. One who or a thing which is subject to something injurious. Obs.

1592 MARLOWE *Mass. Paris* 222 [They will] rather seeke to scourge their enemies, Than he themselves base subjects to the whip. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* I. i. 61 Who... leaves his part-created Cost [viz. a half-built house] A naked subject to the Weeping Clouds.

d. An object with which a person's occupation or business is concerned or on which he exercises his craft; † (one's) business; that which is operated upon manually or mechanically.

[1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.* B. iij, Yf it so be that the subjects of the Cyrurgien be the body of men-kynde.] 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 102 Waste-book, containing an Inventory of my Subject. 1828 STEWART *Planter's Guide* (ed. 2) 267 The above Machine... is capable of removing subjects of from eighteen to about eight-and-twenty feet high. 1837 KIRBY *Bot. Lex.* 22 The bark... In

young subjects it is of a flexible and leathery texture. 1887 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 6 July 2/2 You must consider the capital we have to sink in our 'subjects' [sc. of a menagerie] when you calculate our expenses.

e. A body used for anatomical examination or demonstration; a dead body intended for or undergoing dissection.

1710 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 71 In our Subject the Hairs are every where pretty long. 1729 *Ibid.* XXXVI. 167 This Subject... had her Lungs full of small Tubercles. 1775 *True Patriot* IX. 330 The gentleman of the house [a surgeon] declared he had a very good subject above in the garret. 1829 SCOTT *Jrnl.* II. 219 The total and severe exclusion of foreign supplies raises the price of the 'subjects'. 1870 H. LONSDALE *Robt. Knox* 54 The supply of 'subjects' was so inadequate, that the surgeons' apprentices... determined upon the... step of procuring them from the graveyards.

f. A person who presents himself for or undergoes medical or surgical treatment; hence, one who is affected with some disease.

A good (bad) subject: a patient who has (has not) good prospects of improvement or recovery.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 485 The subject was forty-five years of age, and had evinced a slight rhabditic tendency from infancy. 1849 CURPES *Green Hand* xv, I asked if there wasn't any chance [of the captain's recovery]. 'Oh, the captain, you mean?' said he, 'don't think there is—he's a bad subject!' 1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. 178/2 Two of the subjects died after severe instrumental labour. 1898 H. BROWN *Secret Gd. Health* 91 Smoking helps the subject to rest. 1898 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* V. 276 A broad line of dilated venules is often seen in emphysematous subjects. 1905 ROLLESTON *Dis. Liver* 260 Patients with cirrhosis are... far from good subjects.

g. Psychical Research. A person upon whom an experiment is made.

1883 *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research* 18 July 251 A specific influence or effluence, passing from the operator to the 'subject'. 1886 GURNEY, etc. *Phantasms of Living* 1. 16 The 'subject's' hand seemed to obey the other person's will with almost the same directness as that person's own hand would have done.

h. A person under the influence of religious enthusiasm. rare.

1820 SOUTHEY *Wesley* I. 417 Subjects began to cry out, and sink down in the meeting.

i. With epithet: A person in respect of his conduct or character. rare.

Cf. *F. mauvais sujet*.
1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxxix, Unable... to satisfy his mind whether Mr. Toots was the mild subject he appeared to be.

13. In a specialized sense: That which forms or is chosen as the matter of thought, consideration, or inquiry; a topic, theme.

The human subject: man, regarded as a matter for study or observation.

1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 208 Now that Lorde Hercules hathen geuen occasion to talke of this subiecte. 1667 *Decay Chr. Pietty* 246 Here he would have us... fix our thoughts and studies: Nor need we fear that they are too dry a subject for our contemplation. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 13 June 1683, We shew'd him divers experiments on the magnet, on which subject the Society were upon. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 51 Justice must be done to every part of a subject when we are considering it. 1780 *Mirror* No. 29 As for politics, it was a subject far beyond the reach of any female capacity. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxxviii, 'Alas! I know it too well,' replied Emily: 'spare me on this terrible subject.' 1828 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) II. xi. 247 History never will sell so well to more familiar and smaller subjects. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* II. i, Her father had become a forbidden subject. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 9/9 He always paid religion respect enough to treat it as the most important of all subjects. 1874 CARPENTER *Mental Phys.* 1. ii. (1879) 70 The phenomena presented by the Human subject. 1902 VIOLET JACOB *Sheep-Stealers* viii, The Pig-driver seated himself beside him and plucked immediately into his subject.

b. With appositional phr. formed with of and expressing the nature of the subject.

1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1841 II. 34/1 In examining what I have already written... upon the subject of Mr. Wood. 1733 *Pres. St. Ptery* 21 The late exceptions of a certain Lincolnshire minister on the subject of infallibility. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 294 The subject of grasses is very nice. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxvii, After quoting Delrio, and Burthoog, and De L'Ancre, on the subject of apparitions. 1839 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* (1863) 35 The indifference of our former manager upon the subject of the accommodation for the sick.

c. On one's subject (= F. *sur son sujet*): concerning one. (A Gallicism.)

1747 CHESTER. *Lett.* cxviii, Two letters, which I have lately seen from Lausanne, upon your subject. 1775 W. MASON *Life of Gray* (ed. 2) 3 To make it necessary I should enlarge upon his subject.

d. An object of study in relation to its use for pedagogic or examining purposes; a particular department of art or science in which one is instructed or examined.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 29/1 An examination for honours in each subject is held subsequently. 1887 *Whitaker's Alm.* 540 If an officer only pass in the subjects necessary for a subaltern. 1913 *Rep. 7th Ann. Mtg. Hist. Assoc.* 8 Every man who teaches a subject well and with real enthusiasm.

14. The theme of a literary composition; what a book, poem, etc. is about.

1786 SIDNEY *Ps. civ.* i, Make, O my soule, the subject of thy song, Theternal Lord. 1796 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lx. (1602) 266 Though stately be the subject, and too slender be our Art. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balaac's Lett.* (vol. II) 72, I did not think to have gone so far; it is the subject that hath carried me away. 1845 MILTON *Sonn.* xi, A

Book: was writ of late call'd *Tetrachordon*... The Subject new. 1667 — P. L. ix. 25 Since first this Subject for Heroic Song Pleas'd me long choosing. 1780 *Mirror* No. 83 A poem may be possessed of very considerable merit... though, from its subject, its length, or the manner in which it is written, it may not be suited to the Mirror. 1835 T. MITCHELL *Acham. Aristoph.* 365 note, All of them subjects dramatized by Euripides. 1844 WHEWELL *Lett. to J. G. Marshall* 29 Jan., The subject of my lectures is the difficulties of constructing a system of morals. 1903 A. B. DAVIDSON *Old Test. Prophecy* ix. 126 The developments of heathenism form the subject of Daniel.

b. The person of whom a biography is written.

1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. Pref. p. xv, They [sc. writers of particular lives] are apt to be partial and prejudiced in favor of their subject. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson Adv.* 1st ed., The delay of its publication must be imputed... to the extraordinary zeal which has been shewn... to supply me with additional information concerning its illustrious subject. 1885 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 18 Feb. 5/2 We think we like the book best because of the view it gives of the subject's character.

15. An object, a figure or group of figures, a scene, an incident, etc., chosen by an artist for representation.

1614 in *Archaeologia* XLII. 360 Another... picture of the same subject. 1695 DRYDEN tr. *Dufresnoy's Art Paint.* 11 The next thing is to make choice of a Subject beautiful and noble. 1790 IMISON *Sch. Arts* II. 55 The subject to be painted should be situated in such a manner that the light may fall with every advantage on the face. 1899 REEVE *Britannia* 13, I was looking round the little knot of soldiers for a subject. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's Nest* § 263 You must always draw for the sake of your subject—never for the sake of your picture. 1893 J. A. HOOGE *Elem. Photogr.* 112 If the subject is so shaky as to render it impossible to take the portrait without its [sc. a headrest's] aid.

b. In decorative art, a representation of human figures or animals, an action or incident.

1828 DUPPA *Trav. Italy*, etc. 14 Ten compartments filled with subjects from the Old Testament. 1867 *Paris Exhib. Rep. Artisans Soc. Arts* 27 A pair of vases painted all round with subjects after Watteau.

16. Mus. The theme or principal phrase of a composition or movement; in a fugue, the exposition, dnx, or proposition.

1753 CHAMBERS' *Cycl.* Suppl. s. v. *Sogetto*, *Contrapunto sopra il sogetto*, a counterpoint above the subject, is that of which the subject is the bass. 1803 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.*, Subject, the theme or text of any movement. 1883 ROOSTER in *Grout's Dict. Mus.* III. 747/2 The earliest known form of Subject is the Ecclesiastical *Cantus firmus*. 1898 G. B. SNAW *Perf. Wagnerie* 3 In classical music there are, as the analytical programs tell us, first subjects and second subjects, free fantasias, recapitulations, and codas.

† 17. That upon which something stands; a base. Obs. rare-1.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 12 The Pægma base or subject for this metalline machine to stand upon, was of one solyde peece of marble.

IV. 18. attrib. and Comb., as (sense 8) subject noun, (also 7 b) part, (sense 14, chiefly with reference to cataloguing books according to their subjects) subject catalogue, index, list, reference; subject-monger, one who exploits his subjects; subject picture, a genre painting.

1889 WHEATLEY *How to Catal. Libr.* 232 If he wants to find a manuscript upon a particular subject, he can look at the 'subject catalogue'. 1899 QUINN *Libr. Catal.* 71 The forms of 'subject' entries in dictionary catalogues. 1879 *Rep. Index Soc.* 3 'Subject Indexes of Science, Literature and Art. 1902 (title) 'Subject List of Works on General Science' etc. 1630 LENNARD tr. *Charren's Widd.* II. iii. § 12 (1670) 363 A Prince must carefully preserve himself... from resembling, by over-great and excessive imposition, those tyrants, 'subject-mongers, Cannibals'. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. iii, A cutting reply to Mr. Rigby's article with some searching mockery, that became the subject and the subject-monger. 1862 E. ADAMS *Elem. Eng. Lang.* (1870) 158 When the 'subject' noun is accompanied by qualifying or explanatory words, it is said to be enlarged. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* 21 The first substance, or 'subject' part of every sentence. *Ibid.* 255 The antecedent, or subject part of the conclusion. 1862 THORNHURST *Turner* I. 257 His first 'subject' picture was 'Fishermen at Sea', 1790-1889 WHEATLEY *How to Catal. Libr.* 180 It is something appalling to conjecture what would be the size of the British Museum Catalogue if 'subject references' were included in the general alphabet.

Subject (sʊbʒɛkt), a. Forms: a. 4 sug(e)tte, sougit, sujet, 4-5 suget(t), sogett(e), 4-6 soget, 5 sugget, soiet. B. 4 soubgit, subiet, 4-5 subgit, 5 subgyt, -gett, subiette, subyett, 5 subgette, 4-6 subget. γ. 4-6 subiet, 5 subyett, -iecht, 5-6 iecte, 6 -gecte, -iecte, 6-subiet. [a. OF. *sugiet*, *subject* (12th c.), *sog* (13th c.), *sougir*, *subg* (13th c.), mod.F. *sujet* (from 16th c.), repr. L. *subject-us*, pa. pple. of *subicere*, *subicere*, f. *sub*- *SUB*- 3 + *jacere* to throw, cast.]

Examples like the following are freq. in ME., where the word should prob. be construed as inflected *adj.*, though formally indistinguishable from pl. sb.—

c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 463 Min eigen sorly aren sogetes to serue mio herit & buxum ben to his bidding. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* xv. 27 Whanne he seith, alle thingis ben sugetes to him. c. 1386 CHAUCEER *Par.* Tr. 634 Seint Paul seith Oye women, ben ye subgetes to youre housbondes. 1455 SIA G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 106 Thai realmes be oocht subgetes to the empire.]

I. 1. That is under the dominion or rule of a sovereign, or a conquering or ruling power; owing allegiance or obedience to a sovereign ruler or state, a temporal or spiritual lord, or other superior.

(a) in predicative position.

a. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14846 He Englys were nought of o wyl O kyng our hem to set, Ne for to be til on suget. c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 44. And feris bat hen soget owen to benke bat for god hei has forsaken here owen wylles. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 59 Al West Saxon was soget to hym. *Ibid.* 123 To bat see is sugett Barokschire, Wiltshire, and Dorset. c1450 *Mirk's Festial* 22 All be world was suget to be Emperour of Rome.

β. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 26 Therwylles that the Monarchie Of al the world in that partie To Babiloyne was subgett. c1425 *Engl. Cong. Intel.* 26 Per was noht of be lond-folke bat all nas subgett to hym. 1426 Sir G. HAYLE *Lavo Arms* (S.T.S.) 218 Here speris the doctour, quethir the king of Ingland be suget to the Emperour. I answere... that that ar nocht subgett to the Emperour. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 509 Pannonye was subgett unto kyng prync. c1511 *1st Engl. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Intro. p. xxiv/2 All these be subgett to the great kyng of Israel.

γ. c1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 426 To been subgett, & been in seruage To the best born art of a smal village. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 5507 Dukes full doghtful. bat subject were sothely to be same Perses. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) C1v. What time a knight is subject to a knave. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* vi. 265 All round about are subject unto the King of Tunis. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 36 The Island was subject to the King of Denmark. 1842 W. C. TAYLOR *Anc. Hist.* xviii. (ed. 3) 573 The Empire of India became subject to that of Persia. 1893 MARY HOWITT tr. *Bremser's Greece* I. vi. 161 The freest of all the states of the earth became subject to a despot.

(δ) in attributive position. (Sometimes hyphenated as if subject were regarded as the sb. used attrib.)

Subject superior: see *Superior sb.*
1581 A. HALL *Liad* I. 11 Many a subject towne of his. a1586 Sir P. SIONEY *Arcadia* (1912) 246 He was not borne to live a subject-life, each action of his bearing in it Majesty. 1594 *Selinus* 890 (Malone Soc.). As if 'twere lawful for a subject prince To rise in Armes against his soueraigne. 1595 SHAKS. *John* ii. 171 O, let me have no subject enemies. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. iii. § 20 The Subject part of Mankind... might... with Egyptian Bondage expect Egyptian Darkness. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F. II* § 5 note. The names of his subject-nations. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Men.* v. 180 As studious Prospero's mysterious spell Drew every subject-spirit to his cell. 1802 PINKERTON *Mod. Geog.* I. 309 Russia in Europe... Poland has been devoured; Denmark and Sweden may be considered as subject-allies. a1899 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxv. V. 295 The Court which had dared to treat England as a subject province. 1871 MORLEY *Carlyle in Crit. Misc.* 197 The relations between... governing race and subject race.

b. To a law, a jurisdiction.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 391 Firste he sente messagers and heet his enemies be soget to his lawe. c1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xlv. 25 And bat to soure lawe no more soget bat se be, but Only to the lawe Of Cristyente. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* viii. 34 Alle subgett and obeyssant unto the lawes of her seynorye. 1580 *Rot. Seacc. Reg. Scot.* XXI. 548 Alexander is nocht subject to the jurisdiction of the saids commissaris. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* ii. viii. To make him subject to the Laws of any Government.

2. *transf. and fig.* In a state of subjection or dependence; under the control, rule, or influence of something; subordinate.

(a) in predicative position.

a. a1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvii. 6 Be suget till lord, and pray hym. 1340 — *Pr. Cons.* 1055 Pe mare world... suld be til man sugette, For to serve man. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 473 My sirt is soget to my hert. c1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 45 Pei wolden bat al his world were suget unto per sect. 1382 — *Luke* ii. 51 He cam down with hem... and was suget to hem. c1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 71 Deep is suget to god to bende. c1530 *Crt. Love* 1131 Us leffer were with Venus hyden still... and soget been unto thise women.

β. c1374 CHAUCER *Troylust* 231 He... wax so deynly most subgett vn to loue. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 34 His flesche sa daynynt he had, bat to be saule subiet be it mad. c1407 LYNG. *Reson & Sens.* 6133 For crafte ys subgett vn to kynde. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* ii. iii. (1853) 37 A man is subgett vnto myn may not be lord therof.

γ. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 1846 As subiecte vn to syn. 1508 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps.* Wks. (1876) 48 The woman is subiecte to the man. 1538 STARKES *England* I. L 12 [Alan] lord of al other bestys and creaturis, applying them al vnto his vse, for al be vnto hym subiecte. a1715 BURNET *Own Time* t. (1724) I. 46 The military power ought always in be subject to the civil. 1723 WATERLAND and *Vind. Christ's Div.* 38 Christ, since his Incarnation, has been subject to the Father. 1841 HELPS *Est. Pract. Writ.* (1873) 5 Imagination, if it be well subject to reason, is its 'slave of the lamp'. 1847 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Cl.* iii. 24 Parts of Britain, inaccessible to the Romans, but subject to Christ. 1854 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 71 Edith, whose pensive beauty, perfect else, But subject to the season or the mood.

(δ) in attributive position.

1387 (TENNYSON) *Poems* 720 Bro. (1833) 32 A subject world I lost for thee, For thou wert all my world to me. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iv. iv. Upholstery, aided by the subject fine-arts, has done its best. 1875 JOWETT *Plate* (ed. 2) III. 56 The virtue of temperance is the friendship of the ruling and the subject-principle.

b. To the power, law, command, etc. of another.

c1385 CHAUCER *Par.* T. r 1045 Alwey a man shal putten his wyl to be subgett in the wille of god. c1400 tr. *Secr. Secr.* Gov. *Lordsch.* 55 bat be ys subgett to be hegh myght of god. c1450 tr. *De Imitatione* ii. xii. 53 Pe world & pe flesshe shul be made suget to bi comoundement. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. vi. 40 All that lues, is subiect to that law. 1735 BUTLER *Anal.* i. v. Wks. 1874 I. 95 These affections are naturally... subject to the government of the moral principle. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxiv. Thou art the captive of my bow and spear—subject to my will by the laws of all nations. 1896 BLACK *Bladef. Violet* xvi. He would no longer be subject to the caprice of any woman.

c. Under obligation, bound to. rare.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iii. vii. So h. (They) are not subject as the other lay to watch or ward, nor goe vnto the Sarail. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* lxviii. v. 504 He knows that if ever he be subject to pay, he will be proportionably able to do it.

† d. occas. uses: of a domestic animal; of a subordinate member of a series. *Obs.*

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 4 The first subject beast he [sc. a lion] met withall was an Asse. 1711 SHAFESBY *Charac.* III. 284 Had the Author of our Subject-Treatises consider'd thoroughly of these literate Affairs.

† 3. To make, bring subject: to bring into subjection or submission; to subdue, subjugate. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *1 Cor.* xv. 26 He hath maad suget alle thingis vnder his feet. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 277 Franci... made alle be lond sogett, from Sciambria anon to be Ryne. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* lii. 232 Now he is takyn, & made soget to his Enmyes, & pou art free. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxiv. 44 Suppois my sensualite subject to syn he maid my saull of syss. 1561 T. NORTON *Cabin's Inst.* i. 17 No man could then gesse that there should be any such Cyrus... that should bring subject so mightie a monarchie vnder his dominion. 1587 HOLMES *Hist. Scot.* 2581 Not ceasing till he had brought the Welshmen subject at his pleasure. 1643 BURROUGHS *Exp.* 1st 3 ch. *Hosca* iv. 294 Conscience... is here made subject to low and vile things.

† 4. Submissive; obedient. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 52 His wif was such as sche be scholde, His people was to him soug. c1400 *Ahol. Loll.* 42 To be mek and soget, and seruiciable, obedient and humum to ilk man. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* ii. v. (1833) 61 The people... ryse agayn ther lord and wole not be subget. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marit Wemen* 327 Quben I him saw subiect, and sett at myn bydding. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd.* 8 *Comm.* (1603) 164 The Moscovite [bath] more subjects and more subjects, the Polonian better soldiers and more courageous.

† b. *transf.* Easily managed. *Obs. rare.*

1619 *Times' Storehouse* 690 (Kings) are... so subject and light, that they may be worne on the least finger of the hand.

II. (Const. to.) 5. Exposed or open to; prone to or liable to suffer from something damaging, deleterious, or disadvantageous.

c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. pr. ii. (1868) 61 It nedith nat to seie bat blisfulnesse be anguisous ne dredi ne subget in greuanes ne to sorwes [orig. *doloribus molestisq; subiectum*]. 1388 WYCLIF *Ecler.* iii. 20 Alle thingis ben suget to vanyte [orig. *cuncta subiecta vanitati*]. c1450 *Illyr. our Ladye* 191 He that was vndely was made subget to dethe. 1560 DALY tr. *Steidane's Comm.* 421 Therefore is he subiecte [orig. *obijectum*] unto great perilles and daungers. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* ii. 471 Subject himself to Anarchy within. 1682 DRYDEN *MacFl.* 1 All humane things are subject to decay. a1700 EVELYN *Diary* 24 Mar. 1672, Lord! what miseries are mortal men subject to. 1748 HILL *Hist. Fossils* 346 It is of a very impure, irregular, and somewhat coarse texture, but not subject to spots or clouds. 1760 R. BROWN *Compl. Farmer* ii. 28 These lands are very subject to worms. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 233 The disabilities to which the Roman Catholics were subject. 1912 SELBIE *Nonconf.* xii. 225 Here and there... Nonconformists will still often be subject to certain social disadvantages.

b. Exposed to violent treatment, damaging weather, or the like.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* i. 11 To that other she gyueh to be subgett to the face of the ryght bloody swerde. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iv. xxiii. 139 The cite... is very subject vnto windes & Earthquakes. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE tr. *D'Aceste's Hist. Indies* ii. x. 103 This Region is very moist and subject to raine. 1615 G. SANNS *Tract.* 48 The Sultans themselves have bene sometimes subject to their insolenies. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* iii. 6. 192 Gods true Church is subject to assaults in this world. 1725 LEONT *Alcibi's Archil.* I. 7 The Islenf Lemnos... being very subject to Lightning. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Wager* (1778) 229 It is much too high built for a country so subject to earthquakes. 1833 H. MARRINEAU *Tale of Two* vi. Naval seamen are... made subject to violence. 1853 NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1876) I. ii. 61 The sands of the adjacent deserts... are subject to violent agitation from the action of the wind.

c. Liable to disease.

1577 GOUGE tr. *Hersbach's Husb.* 23 The stalke [of rye]... is bare hanging downwardes, and therefore more subject to blasting. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* viii. 299 Some of the Egyptians are subject vnto dangerous rheumes and feuers. 1663 GERBER *Comet* 23 The bordering otherways is much subject to roit. 1736 C. LEWIS *Ess. Waters* I. 207 The more compound the water... the more subject will the patients be to fevers. 1863 *N. Brit. Rev.* May 375 The leaf and chaff of the cereals are subject to a disease called rust. 1879 FAUCON *Cesar* xxviii. 453 He became subject to epileptic fits.

6. Liable to the incidence or recurrence of an action, process, or state.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasce* 97 That the super-celestiall bodies are subject to alteration. 1577 *St. Aug. Manual* Ovj b. Thou art not disceuered by places, nor altered by tymes, nor subject vnto to & fro. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iii. v. 117 A man of my kidney... that am as subject to beate as butter. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of News* ii. Intern. 33 Is there nothing to be call'd Infanta, but what is subject to exception? 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 192 F 5 A kind of good Nature, that is not subject in any change of Health. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. Ded. 2 We are subject to successive impressions. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ix. 715 The parties were rendered subject to personal examination upon oath. 1832 BROWSTER *Nat. Magic* v. 120 The nose... is more subject to change of perspective than any of the other features. 1855 FORBES *Gram. Hind. Lang.* 100 Accompanied by a change of person subject to inflection. 1859 in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 961 He discovered that plants were subject to a regular sleep at night like animals.

b. *Book-trade.* (*ellipt.*) Subject to discount.

1905 *Daily Tel.* 12 Oct. In what in the trade are known as

subject-books... books that is to say which are subject to discount.

† 7. Having a tendency, prone or disposed, to an action, or to do something. *Obs.*

c1590 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xxv. 5 Syn I am subject some-tyme to be seik. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iii. i. 14 A widow, hushandles, subject to feares. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 325 How subject wee old men are to this vice of Lying? a1625 Boys *Wks.* (1630) 751 Toll-gatherers, as being subject to many foule extortions and oppressions. 1643 in *Ref. Hist.* MSS. *Comm.* Var. Coll. IV. 286 Nere any bowes or other materials which are subject to take fyre. 1666-7 *Peeps Diary* 20 Feb. How mean a thing a king is, how subject to fall. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xxiv. 711 The Inck would be subject to run off. 1721 BRAOLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks.* Nat. 95 The smaller Kinds of Animals, and such as are subject to be destroyed, increase more plentifully. 1759 R. BROWN *Comp. Farmer* 52 Some young Sows... are subject to eat their pigs. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* 179 Any thing being in the way... would be subject to hitch upon the stone.

† 8. That may be brought under the operation of a faculty or sense. *Obs.*

1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* Pref. The holy scriptures... are... not subject to euerie weake capacite. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 301 Be subject to no sight but thine, and mine. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* iii. i. I feele a substance warme Subject to the Capacite of sense. 1620 T. CRANER *Div. Logike* 41 The formes of artificiall things are subject to our sense. 1667 DAVENANT & DRYDEN *Tempest* v. iii. (1674) 80 They are Spirits, with which the Air abounds... but that they are not subject To poor feeble mortal Eyes. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* i. xxii. 55 Scrotum or Scortum, hanging out like a purse or bag, and subject to the touch.

9. Dependent upon a certain correcting or modifying condition; conditional upon; resting upon the assumption of. *Freq. advb.* conditionally upon, with the assumption of.

1832 H. MARTINEAU *Ireland* v. 77 She wrote to her husband's dictation, subject to the suggestions of his companions. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* ix. vii. Subject to an ample annuity to Villebeque, she bequeathed the whole of her fortune to the husband of Edith. 1883 *Law Times* 10 Nov. 21/2 All other business should be transacted by single judges subject to appeal. 1890 *Law Times* *Rep.* LXIII. 734/1 His power to institute criminal proceedings is subject to the conditions imposed by sect. 2 of that Act.

III. 10. Lying in the neighbourhood below a certain level, as that of a spectator; subjacent. *Obs. or arch.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 143 The region Hircany bathe on the este parte to hit the see of Caspy... on the weste Hiberia, heenge subiecte to Caucasus. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* i. xvi. 17 This Bourg... is enuironed with great hills, vnto which of all sides it is subject. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. xi. 19 Long he them here aboute the subject plaine. *Ibid.* iii. vii. 4 A little valley, subject to the same. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* vi. 14 They... all around the Subject Ocean view'd. 1795 SOUTHEY *Jean of Arc.* (1853) 52 As o'er the subject landscape round I gazed. 1815 'AGRESTIS' *Feudal Hall* xxii. The Baron's iron reign O'erlaid, for leagues, the subject plain.

† b. Lying immediately below, underlying. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* iv. 56 The viij Muscles of Abdomen... are propugnacles, and defences to the subject partes. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 497, I suppose, several subject Earths, Currents and Winds do vary it [phosphorescence of the sea].

† c. Laid open so as to be evident. *Obs. rare.*

1556 R. ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* Siv. Sn finely set furth... and so evidently subject to the eye.

† II. Forming the substratum or snhstance. Chiefly in matter subject = SUBJECT-MATTER. *Obs.*

c1374 [see *MATTER* sb. 1. 6]. 1586 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* 1. 162 Aristotle saith, that nature in one respect is said to be the first and chief matter subject of every thing that hath being. *Ibid.* 441 Looke out some matter subject, apt, and fit to recreate our spirits withall. *Ibid.* 28 [see *MATTER* sb. 1. 6]. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* ii. 70 Having made sufficient digression, let us resume the matter subject where we left. 1609 [see *MATTER* sb. 1. 6]. 1744 H. BROOKE *Love & Vanity* 156 And let her form be what you will, I am the subject essence still.

Subject (sɪdʒəkt), v. Forms: 4 suget(t)e, soget(t)e, sochete; 4-7 subiect(e), 6 Sc. subgekt, pa. l. and pple. subie(c)kt, 6- subject. [ad. OF. *subiecter*, *gecter*, *geller*, or L. *subiectāre*, frequent. f. *sub(j)icere*, *subiect* (see prec.); cf. It. *soggettare*, *suggettare*, Sp. *sujeitar*, *subjetar*, Pg. *sujeitar*. Some of the early Eng. forms are assimilated to the a-forms of the sb. and adj.]

1. *trans.* To make (persons, a nation or country) subject to a conquering or sovereign power; to bring into subjection to a superior; to subjugate. Also refl. *Obs. or arch.*

1322a WYCLIF *2 Chron.* xxviii. 10 (MS. Douce 370) The sonis of Juda and of Jerusalem see wyln subiecten to 300 seruauntis and hond wymmyn. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* seruauntis and hond wymmyn. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 166 Pe forseide Harold, kyng of Norway... subiectid vnto hym Denmark. c1450 in *Natli. Club Afric.* subiectid vnto the Romanis subiect the Briones. III. (1855) 53 Elier that he now subject to the emperour. 1530 PALSGR. *424/1* They be now subject to the emperour. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 352 Doand that to thame lvis to subject the hailt staff of the common weill. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd.* 4 *Comm.* (1603) 162 Some of them have subiected themselves to this crowne. 1651 HORSES *Lerriathan* ii. xix. 65 Men... consequently may subject themselves, if they think good, to a Monarch. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 93 God in Judgement just Subjects him from without to violent Lords. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. 1 The Medes and Persians who were themselves subjected by the Macedonians.

b. *to* the rule, government, power, or service of a superior.

1552 AEP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 3 All subjeckit to the service of ane lord. 1556 LAUDER *Treatise of Kyngis* 362 How thay suld instruct thare floke That ar subieckit to thare soke. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Derbyshire* (1662) 1. 233 A meek...man, much beloved of such who were subjected to his jurisdiction. 1693 DRYDEN *Last Parting of Hector & Androm.* 125. I see thee, in that fatal Hour, Subjected to the Victor's cruel Pow'r. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* Sept. 1646, Should the Swisse...be subjected to the rule of France or Spaine. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* vii. l. 272 Phalces subjected Sicyon to the Dorian sway. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* 11. 42 Subjecting them to an unheard of tyranny. 1853 NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1876) I. i. 71 The service to which they were subjected was no matter of choice.

2. To render submissive or dependent; to bring into a state of subordination or submission.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclesi.* iv. 31 (MS. Douce 369) Ne sochete thou thee to eche man for synne. c 1400 APOI. *Loll.* 75 pe condicoun of Jewis...hat is sogetid not to mannis tradicoun, but to Goddis ordinance. *Ibid.* 209 Tul he soget him to be biddings of be apostil. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxx. 20 Thy vengeance seiss on us to syn subjeckit. 1568 LAUDER *Godlie Tractate* 341 Least tha alwayis with Sin suld be subjeckit. a 1590 in *Montgomery's Poems* Suppl. (S. T. S.) 199 hai sleichits sell neuir subgeck me. 1605 *Play of Stucley* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 227, I will not subject my desire herein And wait upon his leisure. 1614 RALPH *Hist. World* 11. 217 Altogether feminine, and subjected to ease and delicacy. 1643 BURROUGHS *Exp.* 317 3 ch. *Hosea* ii. 39 If be subject that to his own base ends. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ii. 9 They have subjected Occumenical Councils...to the Jurisdiction of the Papal Court. 1734 tr. *Rolhu's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. 51 In order the better to subject the minds of the people. 1744 SWIFT *Three Serms.* i. 20 This Doctrine of subjecting ourselves to one another. 1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dau.* i. He...was unwilling to subject himself to that which was exacted in polite society. *Abstr.* 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 607 Yet these subject not. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 342 (Religion) compels and doth not subject enough.

† b. To overawe, prevail upon. *Obs. rare.*

1605 *Play of Stucley* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 214 To be threatened and subjected by him. 1670 WALTON *Lives* i. 29 Sir Robert put on as sudden a resolution, to subject Mr. Donne to be his Companion in that Journey.

† c. To master, overpower (one's desires). *Obs.* 1620 VENNIR *Via Recta* vii. 114 Such as respect their health, and can subject their appetite. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 15 Subjecting all their passions and affections.

† 3. *intr.* To be or become subject, submit to. *Obs.* c 1400 APOI. *Loll.* 76 New law techip but no prest nor clerk ow to soget to no secular lord. 1624 BENDEL *Lett.* v. 90 Shee kills with the spirituall sword, those that subject not to her. 1644 HUNTON *Vind. Treat.* Mon. iv. 20 He is irresistible, and to be subjected to actively in lawfull things. 1720 WODROW *Cory.* (1843) II. 477 His Majesty's government, which they most heartily pray for, and subject to in all things they possibly can.

† 4. *trans.* To place under something or in a lower position; to make subject to. Chiefly *pass. Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 69 The rest of his way is subjected vnder Vena cava. 1594 R. CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 116 Spaine is not so cold as the places subjected to the Pole. a 1676 HALE *Prism. Orig.* Man. 11. vii. (1677) 190 The like Volcans...happen sometimes in the Land subjected to the Sea. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* l. 294 O'er the proud Pyrenes it looks sublime, Subjects the Alps, and levels Europe's clime.

† b. To place (the neck) under a yoke. *Const. to.* (Only in fig. context.) *Obs.*

c 1585 *Faire Em* i. 29 A number such as we subject Their geotle oecks unto their stubborn yoke Of drudging labour. 1642 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. II. 120 To subject their necks to the yoke of Christ.

† c. To lay before a person's eyes. *Const. to. Obs.* 1715-20 PORE *Ed. Addition* 33 In one short view subjected to our eye Gods, Emp'ors, Heroes, Sages, Beauties, lie. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 106/2 It would be highly improper that their books should be...subjected to curious and impertinent eyes.

† d. To lay open, expose (physically). *Obs.* 1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 196 The work will always be dry, or subjected only to the rain.

5. To lay open or expose to the incidence, occurrence, or infliction of, render liable to, something. † Also *occas.* to render susceptible to, predispose to.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xx. 171 Everye thing is subieckit to the proces of the tyme. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* 11. iii. 36, I rather will subject me to the malice Of a diuerted blood, and bloudie brother. 1611 *Bible Transl.* Pref. 72 As oft as we do any thing of note or consequence, we subject our selues to every ones censure. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Aug. 1641, It stands upon Contribution land, which subjects the environs to the Spanish incursions. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Comm.* Wks. 1755 II. t. 42 One folly, infirmity, or vice, to which a single mao is subjected. 1753 J. DALRYMPLE *Ess. Feudal Property* (ed. 2) 91 Clauses, subjecting the whole to forfeiture, in case the prohibition was infringed. 1770 LUCKES *Hist. Printing* 350 Having too much wool in them...will subject them to soon hardening. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 3 It would only subject the people to a renewal of the former outrages. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* 111. 72 A mind thus deeply biased...was necessarily subjected to its peculiar infirmities. 1845 MACCULLOCH *Taxation* i. iv. (1852) 10 Is all that is upon the farm...subjected to taxation? 1861 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 A blow or an abusive expression subjected the offender to a flog.

† 6. *pass.* To be attributed to, inhere in a subject (*SUBJECT* sb. 6). *Obs.*

1605 B. JOHNSON *Mag., Hymenzi* Wks. (1616) 911 It is a noble and inst advantage, that the things subjected to vnderstanding haue of those which are objected to sense.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* 111. Disc. xiii. § 13 When the relations are subjected in persons religious, and holy. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1816) I. 293 That all the sufferings of our Mediator were subjected in his human nature. 1664 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* 11. Intro. B 2 b, I hope I. S. does not suppose it [sc. infallibility] subjected in every single Christian man or woman. 1690 NORRIS *Beattitudes* (1694) I. 92 For such and such Vertues as subjected in Man.

7. *Logic.* To make the subject of a proposition. (*CF. SUBJECTION* 1.)

1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* 129 How they be predicated, and how subjected. 1725 WATTS *Logic* 111. ii. § 3 A fourth Figure wherein the middle Term is predicated in the major Proposition, and subjected in the minor.

8. To bring under the operation of an agent, agency, or process; to submit to certain treatment; to cause to undergo or experience something.

1794 R. J. SULLIVAN *Vieu Nat.* i. 59 The polar parts being subjected to a colder medium, would be more compressed. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II. 357/2 One knows not how to subject to the laws of our perceptions that which is absolutely independent of them. 1838 L'HOUSSEAU *Chem. Org. Bodies* 274 The alcohol is then to be separated by subjecting the matter to strong pressure in cloth. 1842 LONDON *Suburban Hort.* 94 This branch of garden management...has been subjected to scientific inquiry. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* 111. ii. § 8 (1864) 471 Subject the same persons to an extremely faint exhalation of the same substance. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Relig.* (1873) 125 When people began to subject the principal historical religions to a critical analysis. 1907 J. H. PATTERSON *Man-Eaters of Tsavo* xix. 208 Just after this caravan had moved on we were subjected to some torrential rain-storms.

Hence *Subjecting* vbl. sb. and *ppl. a.*

1760 WOOLMAN *Jrnl.* vii. (1840) 83 The Spring of the Ministry was often low; and, through the subjecting Power of Truth, we were kept low with it. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. ix. 185 The ambition of Henry had...been moved...to attempt the subjecting of Ireland. 1881 FAIRBAIRN *Studies Life Christ* xvi. 302 The subject often suffers less than the subjecting people. 1912 *Engl. Rev.* Jan. 295 Science is a subjecting of the mind to things, Art is a subjecting of things to the mind.

† *Subject, pa. ppl.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *subject-us*, *pa. ppl.* of *subicere* (see *SUBJECT* a.)] Subjected.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 211 [He] hath subiect all thynges to hym, & put them vnder his fete. 1533 GAU *Rich Pay* 50 S. Paul writis in the first chaiptr to the Ephesians, God bes subiect al thing onder his fei.

Subjectable, -ible (sɒbdʒe'ktəbəl, -'ibəl) *a.* *rare.* [f. *SUBJECT* v. + *-ABLE, -IBLE*. Cf. late L. *subiectibilis* (Vulgate).] That may be subjected to.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) III. 446 Under the assurance of his not being subjectable to eventual punishment. 1808 — *Sc. Reform* 14 Not subjectable to counter-interrogation. 1831 JER. TAYLOR'S *Wks.* IV. 277 It was propounded to these fathers confessors as a thing not subjectable to their penitential judicature.

Hence *Subjectability, -ibility*. In recent Dicts.

† *Subjectary. Obs. rare.* [f. *SUBJECT* + *-ARY*.] One who is subject to another.

1285 *Digby Myst.* 111. 752 He hathe made me clene and delectary, the wyche was to synne a subjectary.

† *Subjectate, v. Obs. rare.* [f. *SUBJECT* sb. + *-ATE*.] *pass.* To be inherent in.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* 11. 484 There is no moral evil, which is not founded and subjected in some natural good.

Subjectdom (sɒbdʒektɒdəm) *a. rare.* [f. *SUBJECT* sb. + *-DOM*.] The state or condition of being a subject.

1877 ROLLESTON in Greenwell *Brit. Barrows* 698 No clue to its nationality, except in the political sense of subjectdom, therefore is available.

Subjected (sɒbdʒektɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. L. *subject-us* (see *SUBJECT* a.) or *SUBJECT* v. + *-ED*.]

1. Placed or set underneath; underlying; subjacent. *Obs. or arch.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 10/3 The foresayed subiacent or subiectede membrane. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 640 The hastening Angel...Led them direct, and down the Cliff as fast To the subjected Plaine. 1673 HALE *Ess. Fluid Bodies* 5 The Gravitation or non-Gravitation of Fluids upon subjected Bodies. 1678 H. VAUGHAN *Thalia Rediv.* Retirement 225 Where he might view the boundless shie, . . . Subjected hills, trees, meads, and flowers. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* i. 432 Where...Ascends my Soul? what sees She White and Great Amidst subjected Seas? 1820 WIFFEN *Asonian Hours* (ed. 2) 8 The stockdove's plaintive wail Wins to the curious ear o'er the subjected vale.

† b. *Subjected matter* = *SUBJECT-MATTER. Obs.* 1667 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* i. viii. 26 Creation is nothing else but the producing of something out of nothing; that is, out of no Subjected Matter.

2. Reduced to a state of subjection; under the dominion or authority of another. Hence, submissive, obedient.

a 1586 SINNEY *Arcaidia* i. xix. (1912) 123 With all subjected humblenes. 1595 SHAKS. *John* i. 1. 264 Needs must you lay your heart at his dispose, Subjected tribute to commanding loue. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ix. xiv. § 6 He is certainly the most subjected, the most enslaved, who is so in his Understanding. 1719 DE FOE *Crymoe* 11. (Globe) 386 All the five were most willing...subjected Creatures, rather like Slaves than Wives. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* 193 The Patrician Ladies, who lately had revealed amidst the Spoils of a subjected World. 1845 J. CORMACK *Abol. Fem. Infanticide* *Gazetier* ii. 34 That a subsidiary and subjected tribe should have cherished such extravagant notions of their own superiority. 1876 RUSKIN *Fort Clav.* VI. 28 To comply in all sweet and subjected ways with the wishes and habits of their parents. 1907 *Trans. Devon Assoc.* 48 The Welsh British had themselves absorbed a subjected race.

Hence *Subjectedly* adv., *Subjectedness*.

1681 R. FLEMING *Fulfilling Script.* 111. iii. (1726) 377 To dig in the town ditches, with a sweet subjectedness of spirit. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LV. 44 Licking his face, and subjectedly, as if in token of homage. 1885 MEREORITT *Dianna* xxxviii. Notwithstanding her subjectedness to the nerves.

Subjectess, nonce-word. [f. *SUBJECT* sb. + *-ESS*.] A female subject.

1772 NUGENT *Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. 145 It being a plain case that men only ought to be called subjects, and women subjectesses.

Subjectible: see *SUBJECTABLE* a.

Subjectify (sɒbdʒe'ktɪfaɪ) *v.* [f. *SUBJECT* sb. + *-IFY*.] *trans.* To identify with or absorb in the subject; to make subjective.

1858 *Contemp. Rev.* VIII. 617 The oriental mind...subjectifies the individuality, or, to frame a word for the occasion, *inwards* it. 1895 *Thinker* VII. 342 Destructive tendencies in human nature which subjectify themselves in the individual. 1900 SANTAYANA *Poetry & Relig.* 248 To subjectify the universe is not to improve it.

Hence *Subjectifying* ppl. a., viewing things subjectively; *Subjectification*, the action of making or being made subjective.

1882 TRAILL *Sterne* xi. 170 The Uncle Toby of the subjectifying sentimentalist, surveying his character through the false medium of his own hypertrophied sensibilities. 1890 tr. *Pfeiderer's Devel. Theol.* 11. iv. 186 The idealistic subjectification of the idea of God on the lines of Feuerbach. 1908 *Nibbert Jrnl.* Oct. 214 It would...be far more accurate to treat sensations as the subjectification of qualities than to treat qualities as the hypostases of sensations.

Subjectile (sɒbdʒe'ktɪl), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. *SUBJECT* sb. + *-ILE*.] Of material: Adapted to receive a 'subject' or picture. *b. sb.* A material on which a painting or engraving is made.

1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Painting* 126 The metal...served as a subjectile to the opaque painting. *Ibid.*, 'The materials, or subjectiles, upon which paintings have been executed. 1881 *Oracles* 5 Nov. 294 The previous modes of printing in which the ink is contained in incisions, or upon reliefs...and transferred thence to the paper or other subjectile material by pressure.

Subjection (sɒbdʒe'kʃən). Also 4-5-jeccion, -one, 4-6-icceion, 4-7-iection, 5-6-iectione, -geccion, -geccion, -yon, 5-7-iection, (4-subieccoun, 5-ccyon, -iounne, -ieccion, -ione, -iection, subjection, 6-ieccyon). [a. OF. *subjection* (12th c.), in mod.F. only in Rhet. sense, *subjection* (17th c.) in other senses, ad. L. *subiectio, -ōnem*, n. of action f. *subicere* (see *SUBJECT* a.). Cf. Pr. *subjection*, It. *soggezione, suggestione*, and *subbiezione*, Sp. *subjección*, in Rhet. sense *subjection*, Pg. *subjeção, subjeição*.]

† 1. The act, state, or fact of exercising lordship or control; dominion, domination, control. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus*) 485 Dec here ban lewary was ay, pane fore to thol subieccione of hyme bat segyri pan bar towne. c 1400 APOI. *Loll.* 59 po f bu desire to be prest, or be befor to hem bat bu coeueist...ouer proudly in coueiting subieccoun of hem. 1596 SPENSER *Shep. Cal.* Wks. (Globe) 650/1 They should all rise generally into rebellion, and cast away the English subjection. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 253 Lovely to attract Thy Love, not thy Subjection.

b. Phr. *In, into, † to, † unto, † under subjection:* in, into, under the dominion or control of a superior power.

Now felt as belonging to 2. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4064 Swa bat it be put til destruction Thurg ham bat first was in subieccion. 1385 CHAUCER *Mouk's T.* 476 He...This wyde world hadde in subieccion. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* i. 26 Of Babilone al that Empire...[be]l put under in subieccion. c 1430 *Lynd. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 90 Of Assurre to rekne the kyngesalle, Whiche had that lond under subieccounne. 1513 BARDSHAW *St. Werburga* l. 1544 Lowly submytynge her vnder subieccyon. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* viii. 6 Thou hast put all thynges in subieccion vnder his fete. 1592 *Solinian & Pers.* 11. i. 142 Till thou hast brought Rhodes in subiection. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. i. 6 To whom I am now in Ward, euermore in subiection. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 1128 Both in subiection now To sensual Appetite. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* i. (1724) 1. 46 They [sc. the military force] will ever leep the Parliament in subiection to them. 1758 J. DALRYMPLE *Ess. Feudal Property* (ed. 2) 3 The modern European colonies are kept in subjection...to their native country. 1853 NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1876) I. i. 11. or The Caliph...was in subjection to a family of the old Persian race. 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* 11. ii. 62 A well-regulated imagination, which is kept in subjection to the judgment.

c. with possessive pron. or phr. denoting the superior power or authority. *Obs. or arch.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4070 Fra bat tyme sal na land ne contr In subieccion of Rome langer be. 1390 *The Men Contre* 111. 180 He...Which hath in his subiection MAUNDE, whiche in possession Ben riche of gold. c 1400 MAUNDE (Roxb.) vi. 20 Ouer rewmes bat er vnder his subieccion. c 1407 *Lynd. Reason & Seys* 5281 He kan make him to lowie Vn-to his subieccion. c 1460 *Osney Reg.* 110 This...grant I made for A chaunterye...free and quietly for the subieccion of the modur church. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aynon* xix. 408 When be sawe that he was...in the subieccyon of Reynawde...be was sore an angry. c 1500 *Melusine* 17 Al the Countre therabout he held vnder his subieccion. 1530 PALSGR. 355 Whiche dyd submytte a great parte of Grece in their subiection. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* 11. 225 To submit themselves to the subiection and grievous yoke of the French king. 1584-5 *Act* 27 *Eliz.* c. 2. § 4 Any Parson under her Majesties Subiection or Obedience. 1632 LATHCOW *Trav.* 111. 78 [The Cretons] would rather...render to the Turke, then to liue vnder the subiection of Venice. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Lat. Paradox* i. 3 The Castellians are those who have Lands, Cities, Burroughs, Villages and

Seignories under their subjection. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* 1. 25/1 In reducing under his subjection the whole of the districts in which the best cinnamon is produced.

2. The act or fact of being subjected, as under a monarch or other sovereign or superior power; the state of being subject to, or under the dominion of, another; hence *gen.*, subordination.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vi. xviii. (1495) 203 As the name seruaunt is a name of subiection so the name lord is a name of soueraynte. c 1470 *Col. & Gau.* 441 Sauand my senyeyour fra subiection. And my lordship vn-lamyt. 1503 VINJET tr. *Vincent. Lirin.* Wks. (S.T.S.) II. 5 The subiection of the Israelitis among the Gentilis. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 612/2 That generally subiection of the land, wherof we formerly spake. 1621 SPEED *Theat. Gl. Brit.* i. xii. 23/2 [Bristol] because it is an entire County of it selfe, it denies subiection vnto either [Somersetshire and Gloucestershire]. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 248 In regard of their conuenience, and subiection to the whole, they make no distinction or opposition. 1641 'SWEETVNNUS' *Vind. Austr.* vii. 98 Now we read no where of the subiection of one Bishop and his charge to another. 1651 HOBBS *Leviathan* l. viii. 39 Our obedience, and subiection to God Almighty. 1662 SOUTH *Serm.* Gen. i. 27 (1697) l. 67 The Will. was subordinate... to the Understanding... as a Queen to her King; who both acknowledges a Subiection, and yet retains a Majesty. 1824 WORMSW. *Excurs.* tit. 268 By philosophic discipline prepared For calm subiection to acknowledged law. 1856 J. S. MILL (*title*) The subjection of women. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 58 The patriotic spirit... lost its force in a common subiection to Rome.

†3. Submission; obedience; homage. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Tim.* ii. 11 A woman lerne in silence, with al subiection. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden.* (Rolls) II. 115 Ve bisschop of Meneuia was i-sacred of be bisschoppes of Wales... and made non professioun noþer subiection to non oþer chirche. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* i. ii. (Skeat) l. 30 A maner of ferdnesse crepeth in his herte, not for harme, but of goodly subiection. 1419 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* ser. ii. 1. 65 We soure humble liges and seruitours, with all subiection and humilitee. 1426 LYNG. *De Guili. Pilgr.* 1031 The body to the soule obeys In euery maner skylful weye. And Bern to hym subiection. 1460 CARNGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) Ded. 2 To my Sovereign Lord Edward... a pore Frewe... sendith prayer, obediens, subiection. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfr.* (W. de W. 1532) 96b, Good religyon and subiection sore reproueth contempe for his suggestioun. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1405 Masters commands come with a power resistless To such as owe them absolute subiection. 1674 CLARENDON *Surre. Leuiathan* (1676) 91 To withdraw their subiection.

4. The action of making subject or bringing under a dominion or control; subjugation. *rare.*

1597 HOOKER *Ecel. Pol.* v. xlix. 104 The subiection of the body to the will is by natural necessity, the subiection of the will vnto God voluntarie. a 1676 HALE (J.). After the conquest of the kingdom and subiection of the rebels. 1849-50 ALISON *Hist. Eur.* VII. xlii. § 43. 125 The conquest of Europe, or at least the subiection of all its governments to his control.

†5. The condition of a subject, and the obligations pertaining to it. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. i. 253 The King... who to disobey, were against all proportion of subiection. 1621 — *Cymb.* iv. iii. 19, I dare be bound hee's true, and shall performe All parts of his subiection loyally. a 1635 NAUMTON *Fragm. Reg.* in *Phanix* (1707) l. 191 The Duke of Northumberland... rose as high as subiection could permit, or sovereignty endure.

†b. *concr.* Subjects collectively. *Obs.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) v. iii. LLij, The subgecyon ayenst their prelates, the chyldren agayne the fader and moder. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 302 How populous the land from whence they came was, may be collected... from their ability in commanding so mighty subiections.

6. Legal or contractual obligation or liability.

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 342 With-out any subiection as any of that same hold ought, save only the forsaide xij. d vnto the workes of the forsaide church yerdly. 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Armys* (S.T.S.) 192 [If] a man suld... defend his frende in his presence injuri, sa is he nocht bound to na subiection of law tharfore. 1760 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* ii. (1765) 251 They distinguished civil subiection, into necessary and voluntary. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. ii. 28 The obligation of civil subiection, whereby the inferior is constrained by the superior to act contrary to what his own reason and inclination would suggest. 1843-56 BOUVIER *Law Dict.* (ed. 6) II. 553/2 Subiection, the obligation of... persons to act at the discretion, or according to the judgment and will of others.

†7. The condition of being under some necessity or obligation; a duty or task; an 'inflation'. *Obs.*

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* 1. (1586) 3, I feele it a great trauell... to observe such circumstances, as the qualite of the persons, and mine owne honore require; which is nothing else but paine and subiection. 1678 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1679) 261 'Tis too great a subiection to gather their blossoms. 1699 — *Lett. to Boyle* 9 Aug. The many subiections, which I cannot support, of conversing with mechanical capricious persons. 1685 — *Mrs. Godolphin* (1688) 183, I tell you she looked as if [i.e. being obliged to play at cards] as a Calamity and subiection insupportable. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Complete Gardener* 313 The only Subiection we are obliged to in such Grounds, is, first, to weed much.

†8. The condition of being subject, exposed, or liable to; liability. *Obs.*

1593 MUNDY *Def. Contraries* 39 They are free from subiection to eie medicines, which they have need to practise, that are subject to the eyes inflammation. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 128 His subiection to death; as a qualitie of his being. 1758 J. DALRYMPLE *Ess. Feudal Property* (ed. 2) 154 In respect of subiection to forfeiture.

†9. *Rhet.* An answer subjoined by a speaker to a question that he has just asked; the figure in-

volving this; hence, a subjoined or additional statement, corollary. *Obs.*

1608 J. KING *Serm.* 5 Nov. 23 For what hath the righteous done? The subiection or answer implied must needs be, nihil, iust nothing. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* 278 The refutative Schemes of Anticipation and Subiection. 1659 LEAK *Waterworks.* Pref. 3 If we should build upon this Rule of Archimedes, That the Superficies of the Water is Spherical there will follow a Subiection that we must hold in the Demonstrations; viz. That the Superficies of the Water is Circular. 1753 CHAMBERS' *Cycl. Suppl.*, Subiection... is used for a brief answer to a preceding interrogation.

†10. A putting under or placing before. *rare.*

1615 T. ADAMS *Leaven* 100 The most simple; who better vnderstand a spiritual doctrine, by the recall subiection of some thing familiar to their senses.

11. *Logic.* The act of supplying a subject to a predicate. In mod. Dicts.

†12. Misused for SUGGESTION. (Cf. SUBJECTION.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Parv. T.* p. 351 The firste thing is... thilke fleschly concupiscence, and after that comth the subiection 1577 suggestion(e) of the deuel. a 1450 *Int. de la Tour* (1808) 77 The kinge, thourhe her false subiection, putte Ioseph into stronge prison.

Subjectional (sɒdʒeɪkənəl), a. *rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Involving or based upon subiection.

a 1617 BAYNE *Diocesan's Tryall* (1621) 18 By vertue of their subiectional subordination. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. tit. l. vi. § 3 There is the Unity of different and separate things, subjected to one and the same influence, which may be called Subjectional Unity.

Subjectist. *rare.* 'One versed or skilled in the subjective philosophy.' = SUBJECTIVIST.

a 1860 *Eclectic Rev.* (cited in Worcester).

Subjective (sɒdʒeɪktɪv), a. (sɒdʒ.) [ad. late L. *subjectivus*, f. *subjectus*, -um *SUB.* + *lat.* So L. *subjectif*, It. *sobiettivo*, etc., G. *subjektiv*.]

†1. Pertaining or relating to one who is subject; belonging to or characteristic of a political subject; hence, submissive, obedient. *Obs.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* i. xiv. 16 If you leene more to þin ovne reson þan to be subiectue vertu of Ihesu crist, it wol be late or þou he a man illuminate, for god wol haue us þarfily suget to him. 1595 in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 16 For thousand vows to them subjective dutie. 1606 J. DAVIES *Sel. Sec. Husb.* (1616) F 6 Who honor'd him? And no subjective dutie did forget. 1648 SYMONS *Vind.* 356 Neither is the King... of so subjective a nature as to submit his affairs wholly to his wife's guidance. a 1683 OWEN *Posth. Serm.* Wks. 1831 IX. 97 Subjective perfection, in respect of the person, obeying, is his sincerity and freedom from guile. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Divino* xi. 246 The great Subjective Article contains, To make him all Mens King as well as ours.

2. Pertaining to the subject as to that in which attributes inhere; inherent; hence, pertaining to the essence or reality of a thing; real, essential.

1642 O. SENGWICK *Eng. Preserv.* 34 Many prayers, and fastings, and other doings have found no acceptance with God, nor wrought any subjective alterations in persons. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* 233 That this confession [of St. Peter] was the objective foundation of Faith, and Christ and his Apostles the subjective, Christ principally, and S. Peter instrumentally. 1675 BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 395 All how Barbarous... soever, have... a Light within them, and a Light without them, Subjective and Objective Light. 1844 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) V. 81 Nothing seems more plain than that her [the Church of England's] subjective materials are after all too solid... to permit... the serious apprehension of any such contingency. 1883 FARRAR *Early Chr.* l. 320 An illustration of the method whereby the subjective righteousness of God can become the objective righteousness (or justification) of man.

3. Relating to the thinking subject, proceeding from or taking place within the subject; having its source in the mind; (in the widest sense) belonging to the conscious life. (Correlative to OBJECTIVE a. 2 b.)

1707 OLDFIELD *Ess. Impr. Reason* u. xix, Objective certainty, or that of the thing, as really it is in itself... a Subjective certainty of it in the infinite Mind. 1725 WATTS *Logie* ii. § 8 Objective certainty, is when the proposition is certainly true in itself; and subjective, when we are certain of the truth of it. The one is in things, the other is in our minds. 1796 NITSCH'S *View Kant's Princ.* 224 We are certain that every point in the circumference of a circle is at an equal distance from the centre; for we have sufficient objective and subjective reasons to this truth. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 585 Were we endeavouring to characterize this work, in the dialect peculiar to Professor Kant, we should observe, that its intensive like its extensive, magnitude is small... its subjective is as slight as its objective worth. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II. 356/1 The motives to consider a proposition as true, are either objective, i.e. taken from an external object, or... subjective, i.e. they exist only in the mind of him who judges. 1804-6 SYD. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* (1830) 54 His subjective elements, and his pure cognition. 1830 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXVII. 20 Knowledge subjective is knowledge of objects in their relation to, and as they affect the mind knowing. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. 737 In the Kantian language subjective existences are either parcel of the understanding, or ideas whences the understanding knows by itself alone. 1838 F. HAYWOOD tr. *Kant's Crit. Pure Reason* 55 Without a subjective property, nothing would be present to the being who perceives by intuition. 1864 BOWEN *Logie* xiii. 423 It appears to disprove... Kant's connter assertion that space is wholly subjective. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* ii. iii. 241 Subjective ideas, ideas that have no root in actual experience, but only in the constitution of the faculties of perception. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 785/1 What is the ground of unity in things known, and in what way does thought unite the detached attributes of things into a subjective whole? 1883 *Ibid.* XVI. 95/2 The idea of truth or knowledge as

that which is at once objective and subjective, as the unity of things with the mind that knows them.

b. Special collocations.

Subjective idealism: see IDEALISM 1. *Subjective method*, the method of investigation which starts from conceptions and a priori assumptions, from which deductions are made. *Subjective selection*: the function of selection by or through consciousness.

1867 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (ed. 3) I. Proleg. p. xxxiii, The Subjective Method which moulds realities on its conceptions, endeavouring to discern the order of Things, not by step by step adjustments of the order of ideas to it, but by the anticipatory rush of Thought, the direction of which is determined by Thoughts and not controlled by Objects. 1877, 1887 [see IDEALISM 1]. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 73/2 Subjective selection, i.e. the association of particular movements with particular sensations through the mediation of feeling. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 11) XIV. 281/1 The doctrine which represents the subject itself and its state and judgments as the single immediate datum of consciousness, and all else... as having a merely problematic existence, is sometimes known as subjective or incomplete idealism.

4. Pertaining or peculiar to an individual subject or his mental operations; depending upon one's individuality or idiosyncrasy; personal, individual.

a 1767 T. BOSTON *Serm.* (1850) 77 There is an internal subjective discovery of Christ made in, and unto the soul, that finds him by the Holy Ghost. 1798 NITSCH'S *View Kant's Princ.* 195 When any thing determines our will which is founded upon the subjective qualification of the individual, it is merely agreeable, though it may not be bad. 1838 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) l. 112 Sismondi never fully learned to judge men according to a subjective standard, that is, their own notions of right and wrong. 1838 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* xi, The ingenious reader will understand that this was an internal, personal, private, subjective diorama. a 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* ii. (1876) 42 This sentiment is... a subjective sentiment—that is, each individual experiences it in a degree and manner peculiar to himself.

b. *Art and Literature.* Expressing, bringing into prominence, or deriving its materials mainly from, the individuality of the artist or author.

1840 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) l. 56 Enough of what is now generally called the subjective style of writing. 1846 *Ibid.* 161 The whole subjective scheme (damn the word!) of the poems I did not like. 1853 THOMSON *Lavay* Tit. (ed. 3) 25 note, A subjective tendency in a poet or thinker would be a preponderating inclination to represent the moods and states of his own mind. 1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.* s.v. Rubens and Rembrandt were subjective painters. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) l. 238 The subjective character of the early scenes in Faust is clearly indicated.

c. Tending to lay stress on one's own feelings or opinions; given to brooding over one's mental states; excessively introspective or reflective.

1842 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) l. 88 Some minds are too subjective... they may devote themselves too much to the subject of self and mankind. 1856 K. A. VAUGHAN *Mythics* (1860) l. 207 A comparatively small measure of the subjective excess which we would call mysticism. 1871 MORLEY *Vainquer* in *Crit. Misc.* Ser. 1. (1878) 25 A musing, subjective method of delineation.

d. Existing in the mind only, without anything real to correspond to it; illusory, fanciful.

1869 HADDOG *Apost. Succ. Ch. Eng.* v. 107 A myth... all in a moment received as a real history in the actual world, while in truth it had been a merely subjective fancy. 1870 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iii. (1877) 69 This philosophy allows us... to take pleasure in a subjective immortality—which is practically posthumous reputation.

e. *Physiol. and Path.* Due to internal causes and discoverable by oneself alone; said of sensations, symptoms, etc.

Subjective colours: the complementary colours of after-images arising from looking fixedly at coloured objects.

1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* s.v. *Sensation*, Subjective sensations, such as originate centrally, or in the encephalon,—as tinnitus aurium. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* 37 This green belonged to the class of subjective colours, or colours produced by contrast... The eye received the impression of green, but the colour was not external to the eye. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 97 The boomings in the ear and the subjective buzz. 1881 *Nature* No. 616. 359 All the combinational tones other than those of mistuned unisons must really arise in the ear itself and be subjective in character. 1899 ALLIBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* VI. 123 The subjective feelings of the patient must not be overlooked.

†5. *Subjective part* (scholastic L. *pars subjectiva*): a part of which the corresponding whole is predicated. *Obs.*

1728 CHAMBERS' *Cycl.* s. v. *Part*, A Subjective or Potential Part, is the same with a Logical one, viz. that contained in some universal Whole, not in Act, but only in Power; as Man and Horse are in Animal; Peter and Paul in Man.

6. *Gram.* a. Constituting, or having the function of, the subject of a sentence.

1862 E. ANAMS *Elem. Eng. Lang.* § 456 When a subjective sentence is placed after the verb.

b. Having the character of the subject of a sentence as expressing the doer of an action; e-g. *subjective genitive*.

1854 J. MANNING *Ing. Poss. Augment* 10 Subjective or active form (nominative). *Ibid.* 63 The confounding of subjective with objective genitives. 1873 [see PREPOSITIONAL] 1880 E. A. ABBOTT *Via Latina* 221 Genitives may be divided into large classes, those in which the Gen. can be readily replaced (1.) by a Subject; (2.) by an Object. The former are called Subjective; the latter, Objective.

7. Of the subjects treated, subject-. *rare.*

1881 *Times* 6 Jan. 11/1 The first addition to the evidence is a subjective index.

8. *absol.* with the: That which is subjective; rarely *sb.* a subjective fact or thing.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xii. (1907) I. 174 During the act of knowledge itself, the objective and subjective are so instantly united, that we cannot determine to which of the two the priority belongs. 1830 — in *Lit. Rev.* (1838) 111. 1 The Ipsity. . . the relatively subjective, whose attribute is, the Holy One. 1853 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss. 5 note*, Psychology is nothing more than a determination of the Subjective and the Objective, in themselves. 1884 *Chr. Comm.* 20 Mar. 536/2 The real sweets of life. . . belong to the internals and subjectives of existence. 1894 CALDERWOOD *Vocab. Philos.* 321 In the wider sense, 'the subjective' includes the whole of the self-conscious life. 1897 *tr. Fichte's Sci. Ethics* 88 In cognition, an objective (the thing) is changed into a subjective, a representation.

Subjectively (sɒbdʒeˈktɪvli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY.]

1. In subjectation; as a subject or subjects; submissively. *Obs. rare.*

1599 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam. Love* 38 He willeth them to stand subjectively obedient to the Love. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* ii. § 11. 48 The Spirit doth now lead and influence the Saints, but. . . only subjectively, or in a blind manner.

2. In a subject, as in that in which attributes inhere; with regard to the subject of inhesion; inherently. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 695 Hence doth arise another especial difference betwixt a Sound and the objects of other Senses, for these doe inhere in the sensible things actually and subjectively, both before, in, and after Sensation. 1626 YATES *His ad. Caesarum* i. 26 Damnation is neither from God originally, nor in God subjectively. 1656 JEANES *Fulm. Christ* 195 The fulness in the text [Col. 1. 29] regarded him subjectively, and intrinsically, as *adfunctum receptum*, dwelling, and inhering in him. 1697 NORRIS *Acc. Reason & Faith* i. (1724) 21 Come we now to the Consideration of Reason, as 'tis taken Subjectively. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1722) IV. 167 By the Love of God we should. . . apprehend either that Love whereby a Man Loves God, taking the Term (God) Objectively, or that Love whereby he is beloved of him, taking the same Term Subjectively.

3. In its (specific) nature; in itself. *Obs.*

1621 MOUNTAGU *Diatriba* 302 First-fruits and Tithes were of the same extent subjectively; or if there were excess upon either side, it was in First-fruits. a 1641 — *Aets & Mon.* (1642) 86 All the Prophetical blessings by Jacob. . . concerning his sons, are not all of one nature. . . either subjectively for the matter, or objectively for the Persons and their Posterity. 1675 BURTHOGE *Causa Dei* 42 Though Infernal Punishments be all of them Perpetual, and consequently Infinite protensively and in duration, yet that Intrinsically and Subjectively they are but Finite. 1697 BOLD *Reply to Mr. Edwards's Refl.* 45 That the Enquiry. . . was not concerning Christian Faith considered subjectively, but objectively.

4. In relation to the thinking subject; by a subjective process; with reference to the mind or to mental representation; in the mind, in thought.

1796 NITZSCH *View Kant's Princ.* 222 To be of opinion, means, to take something for true, but from reasons that are neither subjectively nor objectively sufficient. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 262 Man is known to himself by consciousness. All other things he knows only subjectively. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 138 An idea conceived as subsisting in an object becomes a law; and a law contemplated subjectively in a mind is an idea. 1855 [MISS CONNIE] *Ess. Intuitive Mor.* 85 When our idea of the Divine Holiness is subjectively true — that is to say, when it is the very highest which our minds. . . can apprehend. 1865 J. H. STIRLING *Secret of Hegel* I. 127 Kant conceived these relations [categories] subjectively, or from the point of view of our thought. 1880 E. WHITE *Cert. Relig.* Pref. 3, I have readily fallen into the popular usage [of Certainty and Certitude], which regards them as interchangeable expressions to denote subjectively the state of mind only.

5. With reference to the individual mind or the personal character, mental attitude, feelings, etc.; in Art, etc., in such a manner as to express the personality or idiosyncrasies of an artist or writer.

1841 TRENCH *Parables* ix. (1877) 186 The penny is very different to the different receivers; objectively the same, subjectively it is very different; it is in fact to every one exactly what he will make it. 1850 GULICK & TIMMS *Painting* 41 A work of Art may be said to be subjectively treated when it is characterized more by the peculiar æsthetic or idiosyncratic development of the artist himself.

6. *Gram.* In the subjective relation; as a subjective genitive.

1864 J. MANNING *Inq. Poss. Argument* 20 The genitive of the Anglo-Saxon personal pronoun. . . may be used. . . subjectively and objectively.

Subjectiveness (sɒbdʒeˈktɪvnəs), [Formed as *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being subjective, subjectivity.

1855 HYDE CLARKE *Dict., Subjectiveness*. 1880 LE CONTE *Light* 13 To smell, there is no equal commingling of subjectiveness and objectiveness.

Subjectivism (sɒbdʒeˈktɪvɪz'm), [f. *SUBJECTIVE* + -ISM. Cf. *F. subjectivisme*.]

1. The philosophical theory according to which all our knowledge is merely subjective and relative, and which denies the possibility of objective knowledge.

1857 W. FLEMING *Vocab. Philos.* 492 Subjectivism is the doctrine of Kant, that all human knowledge is merely relative; or rather that we cannot prove it to be absolute. 1872 *tr. Ueberweg's Hist. Philos.* I. 72 Protagoras the Individualist, Gorgias the Nihilist, Hippias the Polymathist, and Prodicus the Moralist. . . were followed by a younger generation of Sophists, who perverted the philosophical principle of Subjectivism more and more, till it ended in mere frivolity. 1884 D. HUNTER *Reuss's Hist. Canon* xviii. 388 The eighteenth century. . . which gave birth to a subjectivism so boundless as to ead in denying the reality of the world.

2. The subjective method (see *SUBJECTIVE* 3 b). 1882 T. DAVIDSON *tr. Rosmini's Phil. Syst.* p. xxvi. The subjectivism of Descartes and Malebranche.

3. A theory or method based exclusively on subjective facts.

1865 GROVE *Plato* II. 361 He cannot be content. . . to be a measure for himself and for those whom his arguments may satisfy. This would be to proclaim what some German critics denounce as Subjectivism. 1899 S. L. WILSON *Theol. Mod. Lit.* 420 In this strongly marked tendency to psychical analysis and searching subjectivism, Meredith is the true child of his time. 1900 *Pilot* 23 June 515/4 This would. . . eliminate the danger of subjectivism, and secure that the points emphasized should not be merely personal or of local. . . importance. 1905 J. ORR *Probl. Old Test.* v. (1906) 229 These methods seem to us eaten through with an arbitrary subjectivism which vitiates their application at every point.

b. An ethical theory which conceives the aim of morality to be based upon, or to consist in, the attainment of states of feeling.

1897 *tr. Kūlpē's Introd. Philos.* 121 The aim of morality is for subjectivism the production of a subjective state, that of pleasure or happiness (hedonism and eudæmonism). 1909 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 350 So far from weakening religious beliefs of an enlightened kind, ethical subjectivism in no way affects the question of their veracity.

Subjectivist (sɒbdʒeˈktɪvɪst), [f. *prec.*: see -IST.] One who believes in or advocates subjectivism. Also *attrib.* = next.

1874 *tr. Ueberweg's Hist. Philos.* II. 65 This interpretation, which would make of Spinoza a Subjectivist. 1885 F. E. ADOOR *Sci. Theism* Introd. ii. 43 The subjectivist definition of knowledge. *Ibid.* 44 The utter indifference of subjectivists to their own innumerable self-contradictions. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 850/2 The subjectivist principle that forms the starting-point of Berkeley.

Hence **Subjectivistia** a.

1886 EDERSHEIM *Life Jesus* I. 203 note, True religion is ever objectivistic, sensuous subjectivistic. 1897 *tr. Kūlpē's Introd. Philos.* 227 Subjectivistic ethics, following psychology, has taken two different forms, those of hedonism and eudæmonism.

Subjectivity (sɒbdʒeˈktɪvɪti), [f. *SUBJECTIVE* + -ITY. So mod. L. *subjectivitas*, G. *subjectivität*, F. *subjectivité*.]

1. Consciousness of one's perceived states.

1821 COLERIDGE in *Blackw. Mag.* X. 249 In the object, we infer our own existence and subjectivity. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vii. 237 The idea of life, and therefore of subjectivity, is put out of sight. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth.* Th. I. i. xi. § 8. 211 They forbid us to appropriate to our own subjectivity the intelligent acts of which we are conscious.

b. A conscious being.

1830 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 1 The Identity. The absolute subjectivity, whose only attribute is the Good. 1840 W. H. MILL *Appl. Panth. Princ.* i. 103 Individuals stand as 'the subjectivities that realize the substantial' of the Idea.

2. The quality or condition of viewing things exclusively through the medium of one's own mind or individuality; the condition of being dominated by or absorbed in one's personal feelings, thoughts, concerns, etc.; hence, individuality, personality.

1812 SOUTHEY *Omnia* i. 220 The nature of Bulls, which will be found always to contain in them a confusion of (what the Schoolmen would have called) Objectivity and Subjectivity, in plain English, the impression of a thing as it exists in itself and extrinsically, with the idea which the mind abstracts from the impression. 1827 HARE *Gnæsses* (1859) 97 Of the plural *we* is. . . a help to those who cannot get quill of their subjectivity, or write about objects objectively. 1844 W. G. WARR *Ideal Chr. Ch.* (ed. 2) 79 The vast increase of what is called subjectivity; the very much greater portion of man's life and interest which is occupied in observation of his own thoughts, feelings, and actions. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* I. 248 'Subjectivity', as it is called, clouds the eyes; we want to know how far our own individual deficiencies, and sins, and impulses, colour our vision. 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* XX. 117 [Poe's] studies of character were not made from observation, but from acquaintance with himself; and this subjectivity, or egoism, crippled his invention. 1886 PATER *Ess. fr. Guardian* i. 12 This pioneer of an everybody's literature had his subjectivities.

b. That quality of literary or graphic art which depends on the expression of the personality or individuality of the artist; the individuality of an artist as expressed in his work.

1830 COLERIDGE *Table T.* 12 May, A subjectivity of the poet, as of Milton, who is himself before himself in everything he writes. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 933/2 Characteristics of Hebrew. . . poetry: 1. Subjectivity. The Hebrew poet deals only with what concerns him personally. 1889 SIR E. ARNOLD *Seas & Lands* iv. (1895) 49 'Fidelis' (Agnes Maude Machar), who is frequently called the first of Dominion poetesses, excels in a graceful subjectivity.

3. = **SUBJECTIVISM** 1.

1839 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* iv. iii. § 55 His [Malebranche's] philosophy. . . is subjectivity leading objectivity in chains. 1876 FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* June 133 Feuerbach. . . developed the Hegelian subjectivity into the negation of objective reality.

4. The quality or condition of resting upon subjective facts or mental representation; the character of existing in the mind only.

1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* ii. iv. 262 The mere subjectivity of sensation. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sci.* v. (1883) 132 The pure subjectivity of Religion. . . is no more proved by this argument than the pure subjectivity of Science. 1888 *Mind* Oct. 596 Belief in the subjectivity of time, space and other forms of thought inevitably involves

Agnosticism; belief in their objectivity in no way implies the rejection of Idealism.

Subjective (sɒbdʒeˈktɪvaɪz), *v.* [f. *SUBJECTIVE* + -IZE.] *trans.* To make subjective. Hence Subjectivized *ppl.* a., Subjectivizing *vbl.* sb.

1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sci.* ii. 742 Kant even went so far as to make it [obligation] the principle of our morality; but this was subjectivizing good, as he had subjectivized truth. 1868 J. H. STIRLING *tr. Schwegler's Hist. Philos.* 336 Converting into objectivity, the subjectivized theoretical matter (truth). 1890-1 J. ORR *Chr. View* God v. (1893) 210 This weakening down of subjectivizing of the idea of guilt.

Subjectivo- (sɒbdʒeˈktɪvo), *comb. form* of *SUBJECTIVE* = subjective and. . . , subjectively.

1846 SIR W. HAMILTON *Reid's Wks.* Note D. 845/2 The first of these [qualities of Body] I would denominate the class of Primary, or Objective, Qualities; the second, the class of Secundo-Primary, or Subjectivo-Objective Qualities. 1868 J. H. STIRLING *tr. Schwegler's Hist. Philos.* 276 A loosely connected intertexture of old subjectivo-idealistic views, and of new objective-idealistic ones. *Ibid.* 384 The cognized object. . . if itself mental, is subjectivo-objective.

Subjectless, *a.* [f. *SUBJECT* sb. + -LESS.]

1. Having no subject of interest.

1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* (Warne) 101 Sick of his subjectless and dragging conversation. 1889 *Universal Rev.* 15 Feb. 249 The subjectless dullness of modern design.

2. With no subjects to rule.

1840 CANNYLE *Heroes* vi. 370 The subjects without King can do nothing; the subjectless King can do something.

3. Of a proposition, sentence, verb: Having no subject.

1874 *Supernat. Relig.* II. ii. vi. 51 With nothing more definite than a subjectless *φύσις* to indicate who is referred to. 1875 M. ARNOLD *God & Bible* v. 269 It is not true that the author. . . yields the subjectless he says in the random manner alleged. 1902 *tr. Brentano's Knowl. Right & Wrong* App. 115 Miklosich expressed the view that the finite verb of subjectless propositions always stands in the third person of the singular.

Subject-like, *a. or adv. rare.* [-LIKE.] Like a subject; submissively (ly).

1553 in Kempe *Lozely MSS.* (1836) 140 Being in his house. . . in perfect quietness, good order, obedience, and subject-like.

Subjectly, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. *SUBJECT* sb. + -LY.] Obedient, submissive.

a 1603 T. CANTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 483 Our quiet and subjectly behaviour.

Subject-matter. (Earlier *matter subject*: see *SUBJECT* a. 7; cf. *F. matière sujette*, from c. 1500.) [= *SUBJECT* a. + *MATTER* sb. 1; tr. late L. *subjecta materia* (Boethius), which represents Gr. *ὑποκειμένη ὕλη* (Aristotle).]

I. (Cf. *ὑποκειμένη ὕλη* in Arist. *Physics* B 1.)

1. The matter operated upon in an art, a process, etc.; the matter out of which a thing is formed.

[c. 1374, 1586 *matter subject*: see *MATTER* sb. 1. 6.] a 1541 WYATT *7 Penit. Ps.* l. 58 Thy infinite mercye wantede this music Subject matter for hys operasyon. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 343 The Excluding of the Aire; And. . . the Exposing to the Aire. . . worke the same Effect, according to the Nature of the Subject Matter. 1662 EVELYN *Sculptra* 6 Chalcography. . . an Art which takes away all that is superfluous of the Subject matter, reducing it to that Forme or Body, which was design'd in the Idea of the Artist. 1662 HIBBERT *Body Div.* ii. 106 The infinite Creator. . . when he made him [sc. man] implied by the subject-matter out of which he was made, mans sovereignty over her [sc. woman]. 1676 ALLEN *Addr. Nonconf.* 101 The whole body of a Nation who are baptized into the Universal Church. . . are in that respect subject matter of a Church. 1867 *Eng. Leader* 15 June 326 In every process whatever. . . the subject-matter, the hypostase, is not two instants in the same state.

2. The ground, basis, or source of something. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Libry* i. 28 Let us therefore cherish. . . the subject matter of so great a publicke and private ornament [materiali ingentis publice privatuque decoris]. a 1683 OWEN *Disc. Holy Spirit* i. vi. (1693) 88 That God abideth in us and we in him is the subject matter of our Assurance.

II. (Cf. *ὑποκειμένη ὕλη* in Arist. *Eth. Nic.* I. iii. vii.)

3. Material for discourse or expression in language; facts or ideas as constituting material for speech or written composition, occas. for artistic representation; = *MATTER* sb. 1. 9.

[1886 *matter subject*: see *MATTER* sb. 1. 9.] 1702 W. J. II. *Briant's Voy. Levant* v. 12 The Rocks of Scylla and Charybdis, which afforded so much subject Matter to the ancient Poets. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 216 Subject-matter for his satirical muse, he never wanted. 1854 *tr. Hettner's Athens & Pelop.* 89 The Persian wars, which. . . supplied subject-matter for the freeze of the Temple of Nike Apteros. 1875 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* i. (ed. 3) 43 The subject-matter which literary criticism should most seek. 1893 G. MOORE *Mod. Painting* 22 What. . . has this painter invented, what new subject matter has he introduced into art?

4. The subject or theme of a written or spoken composition; = *MATTER* sb. 1. 10.

1598 R. BERNARD *tr. Terence, Andria* Prol., [Menander's *Andria* and *Perinthia*] albeit they differ little in the subject matter: yet notwithstanding they are unlike in composition. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* Introd. iii. 43 A summary Recapitulation. . . of the chief aims and subject-matter of every book. 1698 M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* (1699) 107 [A catalogue] is disposed according to the Subject Matter of the Books, as the Bibles and Expositors, Historians, Philosophers, &c. 1751 LAELVE *Westm. Br.* 105 The Number of Plates proper to illustrate the Subject-matter of each Volume. 1844 KING-LAKE *Eothen* iii. (1847) 36 The subject matters are slowly, and patiently enumerated, without disclosing the purpose of the

speaker until he reaches the end of his sentence. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Dict. Worship* 377 The subject matter being proper for the Sermon.

5. The substance of a book, treatise, speech, or the like, as distinguished from the *form* or *style*; = **MATTER** *sb.* 11.

1633 PRYNNE *1st Pt. Histrio-m.* iii. i. 65 The Stile, and subject Matter of most Comical, and Theatrical Enterludes. 1752 EARL ORRERY *Rev. Swift* 181 The subject-matter of these pamphlets may perhaps be little worth your consideration; but their style will always command your attention. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* IV. v. 153 Both as to subject-matter and style and method, remote a *Scævola studiis*. 1872 MINTO *Engl. Prose Lit.* Intro. 23 Had Campbell not been needlessly anxious to isolate the style from the subject matter. 1873 *Stud. Handbk. Univ. Oxford* 203 Candidates are expected to be able to translate the Greek text, and to answer questions on the subject-matter.

6. That with which thought, deliberation, or discussion, a contract, undertaking, project, or the like is concerned; that which is treated of or dealt with.

1657 CROMWELL *Sp.* 21 Apr. In considering and debating of those things that were the subject-matter of debate and consideration. 1669 CLARENDON *Ess. Tracts* (1727) 176 Let the law prescribe what it will, and the King command what he will, their obedience to either is not the subject-matter of this vow. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 647 The lords intend to have another conference with the commons on the subject matter of the last. 1740 in *Hayward Trav.* (1762) I. i. viii. 33 We communicated to them captain elton's project, and have received their opinion... on the subject-matter thereof. 1826 BENTHAM *Humphrey's Prop.* Code in *Westm. Rev.* (1826) VI. 466 If the subject-matter be a fractional right, as a right of mine-working... mention it accordingly. If subject-matters more than one are included in the deed, mention them accordingly. 1850 NEWMAN *Diffic. Anglican* I. x. (1891) I. 304 A series of victories over human nature, which is the subject-matter of her [the Church's] operations. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* v. 135 The individual uses the totally distinct principles of faith and reason according to the subject-matter before him. 1875 MANNING *Mission Holy Ghost* xii. 330 There is a difference between the subject-matter of prudence and the subject-matter of counsel. 1875 DIGBY *Real Prop.* viii. (1876) 344 That a witness who had any interest in the subject-matter of his testimony was therefore not a credible witness at all. 1884 *Tr. Lotte's Metaph.* 532 Those defects of memory that occur with regard to a certain definite subject-matter of our ideas; e.g. the forgetting of proper names.

b. That with which a science, law, etc. deals; the body of facts or ideas with which a study is concerned; = **MATTER** *sb.* 12.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Dict. Dubit.* iii. vi. rule fil. § 3 Some laws have in them a natural rectitude or usefulness in order to moral ends, by reason of the subject matter of the law. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* Intro. 60 As to the subject matter, words are always to be understood as having a regard thereto. 1818 HAZLITT *Engl. Poets* i. (1870) x In treating of poetry, I shall speak first of the subject-matter of it. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xiii. 440 The subject-matter of calculations in the Theory of Probabilities is quantity of belief. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* i. 52 Aristotelian speech itself, the subject-matter of philology. 1895 *Educator*, Rev. Sept. 217 Those studies whose subject-matter is the direct product of intelligence.

c. Law. The matter in dispute. 1843-56 BOUVIER *Law Dict.* (ed. 6) II. 553/2 *Subject-matter*, the cause, the object, the thing in dispute. 1849 CORNEN *Speeches* 19 Each should be bound to submit the subject-matter of dispute to arbitration. 1888 *Weekly Notes* 22 Dec. 246/2 Because the parties had agreed to divide the subject matter of the litigation amongst themselves in a manner not in accordance with their actual title.

Subject-object. *Philos.* A subjective object; the immediate object of cognition presented to the mind as distinguished from the real object; applied by Fichte to the ego.

1821 COLERIDGE in *Blackw. Mag.* X. 249/1 The subject witnesses to itself that it is a mind, i.e. a subjective object, or subject that becomes an object to itself. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xiii. (1859) II. 66 The immediate object, or object known in this act, should be called the *subjective object*, or *subject-object*, in contradistinction to the mediate or unknown object, which might be discriminated as the *object-object*. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 485 The thought is necessarily and universally subject-object, matter is necessarily, and to us universally object-object. 1897 *tr. Fichte's Sci. Ethics* 47 This whole Ego, in so far as it is neither subject nor object, but subject-object, has, in itself, a tendency to absolute self-activity.

Hence **Subject-objectivity**, a being that is subjective and object, consensibles being.

1848 W. SMITH *Fichte's Pop. Wks.* I. 440, I am subject and object—and this *subject-objectivity*, this return of knowledge upon itself, is what I mean by the term 'I'.

† **Subjectory**, *a. Obs.* [f. **SUBJECT** *sb.* + **-ORY**.] ? Inherent.

1614 W. B. *Philos. Banquet* (ed. 2) Pref. 3 There are subsidiary and pertinent peremptory infirmities besides thereto [i.e. the eye] belonging ingendred, by Rheumes [etc.].

Subjectship. [f. **SUBJECT** *sb.* + **-SHIP**.] The condition or status of a subject.

1864 *Reader* 23 July 94 The rights and privileges of British subjectship. 1876 BATHGATE *Deep Things of God* vi. 121 The moral nature of man is the fact out of which both his sonship and his subjectship spring.

|| **Subjee** (*səbʒiː*). Also *səbʒiː*, (*erron.*) *subjah*. [ad. Urdu سبزی *sabzi*: greenness, verdure, etc., *bbang*, f. *sabz*, a. Pers. *sabz* green.] The leaves and seed capsules of Indian hemp (*Cannabis indica*) used for making *bbang*; also, a drink made from an infusion of *bbang*.

1836 *Penky Cycl.* VI. 239/2 The drug obtained from hemp is called *baog*, or *haschisch*, or *cherris*: *gangika*, or *ganga*, *klonab*, *subjah*, *majah*, are other names for it. 1865 DUNSTON *Med. Lex.* *Bangue*, *Subjee*. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 648/2 *bbang*, the Hindustani *siddhi* or *sabzi*, is powdered and infused in cold water, yielding a turbid drink, *subsch*. 1887 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 5) 666 *bbang*, *Subjee*, or *Sidhes*, the larger leaves and fruits without the stalks.

Subjection, refashioned form of **SUGGESTION**. Cf. **SUBJECTION** ¶ 12.

1556 J. HERWOOD *Spider & Fle* xcii. 186 Serch their subjections: how they maie agree: To be graunted, with honorable hoeste. 1596 J. MELVILL *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 379 His prejudicial disposition... conceivait against us be the maist subill and impurtune subjection of craftie serpeotes.

Subjicible (*səbʒiːsɪbəl*), *a. rare*. [f. *L. subjicere*, to SUBJECT + **-IBLE**.]

† 1. Capable of being subjected to (dominion, control, etc.). (Only Jer. Taylor.) *Obs.*

1638 JER. TAYLOR *Sermon Gunpowder Treason* 50 A thing not subjicible to their penitentiall judicature. 1649 — *Exemp. Disc.* ii. § 6 Before the susception of it he was not a person subjicible to a command. 1660 — *Duct. Dubit.* iii. i. rule 5 c. Actions... are subjicible to laws.

2. *Logic*. Capable of being made the subject of a predicate. Hence **Subjicibility**. In mod. Dicts.

Subjoin (*səbʒɔɪn*), *v.* Also 6 *subjoin*(n)e, 7 *subjoyn*(e). [In early use Sc.: ad. obs. F. *subjoindre* (15th-16th c.), ad. *L. subjungere*: see **SUB-27** and **JOIN-27**.]

1. *trans.* To add at the end of a spoken or written statement, argument, or discourse; sometimes, to add (a note) at the bottom of a page.

a. with words denoting the form or contents of the addition as obj.

1573 TYRIS *Refut. in Cath. Tract.* 10/28, I will pass to the matter, first proponand my letre, thairefter his answer... last of all I sall subjoin the refutation. 1588 A. KING *tr. Canisius' Catech.* h. iiii. I haiff subjoined thais two tables following. 1565 JEAUES *Mist. Schol. Div.* 3 Having removed one feare... he subjoynes a command of an opposite feare. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. v. 27 To these we subjoyned the ancient Navigations of the Phenicians. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* i. In the same Book there are these written Notes subjoyned. 1727 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* II. 283 The several Persons whose names are subjoyned. 1785 COWPER *Let. 5 Jan.* According to your request I subjoin my Epitaph on Dr. Johnson. 1801 *Med. Jur.* v. 290 We shall subjoin, verbatim, an outline of the plan of such an institution. 1815 *Scribbleman* 248, I will... subjoin the opinion of a very clever departed writer. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* vi. I. 187 He subjoins, as a reason, the comparatively late age of Homer and Hesiod. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. p. lix. We subjoin from a catalogue a list of prices. 1879 LUSBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* iii. 59, I subjoin the answers.

b. With quoted words or reported statement as obj.; † occas. almost = **REJOIN** *v.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 217 Bodin explaining that of Seneca, *Septimus quiescit annus atati signum imprimi*, subjoynes, *hoc de maribus dictum oportuit* [etc.]. 1665 MANSLEY *Grotius' Low C. Wars* 725 Subjoyning at last, that they were and would be safe against the punishments of that cruel Edict. 1690 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. i. 20, I subjoyn'd, I do not wonder. 1784 *tr. Beckford's Vathek* 154 'We have here then, subjoined Carathis, 'a girl both of courage and science.' 1853 C. BEONE *Villeite* xviii. 'She does several things very well' (Filtration amongst the number subjoined I, in thought.) 1862 GOUBURN *Pers. Kelie*, ii. l. 205 'Work out your own salvation', writes the Apostle, 'with fear and trembling'... but then he immediately subjoins, 'for it is God that worketh in you.'

2. To place in immediate sequence or juxtaposition; to add as a concomitant or related element.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 371 They [vowels] may be both preposed and subjoined to themselves and to one another. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* i. ii. 123, I have subjoined a minor to his major. 1716 [see *sub-adore*, **SUB-8**]. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* II. iv. 283 The Accusative is that Case, which to an efficient Nominative and a Verb of Action subjects either the Effect or the Passive Subject. 1803 R. HALL *Sentiments Pres. Crisis* 9 The New Testament subjoins to the duty of fearing God, that of honouring the king. 1835 T. MITCHELL *Acharn. Aristoph.* 669 *rote*, A single Bacchus appears to be subjoined to six anapests. 1856 M. C. CLARKE *tr. Berlioz' Instrumentation* 3 When Monteverde attempted to subjoin the chord of the seventh on the dominant without preparation.

† 3. In occas. *transl.* uses: To attach in a subordinate position; to lie underneath and next to; to add as part of a treatment. *Obs.*

1632 LITTON *Trav. viii.* 369 [Fet] may rather second Grand Caire, than subjoine it selfe to Constantinople. 1793 T. N. *City & C. Par.* 26 The... last Fillet, which subjoyns the under side of the upper Thorus. 1796 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss. (1798) 109 There's no bringing him to his true Temperament again, but by subjoining the Bilboes.

† 4. To add to, strengthen, reinforce; to subscribe to, second (an opinion). *Obs.* ? *outlgr.*

1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 128 'Upon my word, sir' replied Seraphina, heartily subjoining his laugh. *Ibid.* III. 65 'I am sorry to subjoin your opinion...' by observing that gallantry is too often the only characteristic of a soldier. *Ibid.* 195 Report whispers that she means to subjoin her income with the widow's pittance.

Hence **Subjoined ppl.** *a.*

1812 C. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gl. Brit.* 442 Let well intentioned men mark the subjoined detail of the real value of the imports and exports of Ireland. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* Org. I. 18 The subjoined precautions are requisite. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Life of Miss Milford* I. v. 125 A mother's resentment at anything which could endanger her daughter's success is exhibited in the subjoined letter.

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 224/1 The subjoined table gives the results of temperature observations at widely separated localities.

Subjoinder (*səbʒɔɪndər*), *rare*—1. [f. **SUB-JOIN** after *rejoinder*.] A remark subjoined to another.

1821 LAMB *Elia* II. *Ellistoniana*, 'I was hissed, Sir.' 'And you have the presumption to decide upon the taste of the town?' 'I don't know that, Sir, but I will never stand to be hissed,' was the subjoinder of young Confidante.

Subjutable (*səbʒɔɪgəbəl*), *a. rare*. [f. *L. subjugare* to **SUBJUGATE** + **-ABLE**.] That may be subdued or brought under cultivation.

1886 *Science* VII. 232 An abundance of good readily subjutable land, awaiting the settler.

Subjugal (*səbʒɔɪgəl*), *a. rare*. [ad. late *L. subjugal-is*, f. *sub- SUB-1* + *jugum* yoke: see **-AL**.]

† 1. Under a 'yoke' or dominion. *Obs.*

c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 7, I am soverain of al soverains subjugal Oo4o myn emper.

† 2. *Mus.* ? Plagal. *Obs.*

1609 DOWLAND *Ornith. Micro.* 89 The Soogs of Authentick Tones must be timed deepe, of the sohiugall Tooes high, of the neotral, mealy.

3. Accustomed to the yoke: of a beast of burden.

1896 E. P. EVANS *Anim. Symb. Eccl. Archit.* 274 Lo, with what enormous ears this subjugal son appears, Most egregious ass.

4. *Anat.* [f. **SUB-1** b + **JUGAL**.] Under the jugal bone. In mod. Dicts.

Subjugate, *pa. ppl.* and *sb.* [ad. *L. subjugat-us*, *pa. ppl.* of *subjugare* (see next).]

A. *pa. ppl.* Subjugated. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* I. 247 For cause the peple off Eoglonde sayethe and cryethe Gurmunde to haue subjugate Irland. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 91 To his emper Many cotre he had subjugate. 1530 PALSGR. 742/1 For all their hye mynde they be now subjugate. 1535 STEWART *Chron. Scot.* I. 442 Voto the Romanis subjugat [sic] to be. 1596 *Edu. III.* iii. ii. Belike, you then despair of all success. Adh think your country will be subjugate. 1611 SPEEN *Theat. Gl. Brit.* 75/1 Till it was first made subjugate to the Inuasion of the Danes. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* 3495 Mans sence captiv'd, his reason subjugate. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom of All Trades* (1876) 147 The Lord Maior... to whose commandement they be immediately subjugate. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Jan. 2/1 The spirit of revolt not subjugate but gone underground.

† B. *sb.* A subject. *Obs.*

1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* l. 791 (MS.) The drape... The servile subjugate of Satan!

Subjugate (*səbʒɔɪgət*), *v.* [f. *L. subjugat-us*, *pa. ppl.* stem of *subjugare*, f. *sub- SUB-1* g + *jugum* yoke. (Cf. **SUBJUGATE**.)]

1. *trans.* To bring under the yoke or into subjection; to reduce to the condition of a subject country or people.

1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* II. 37 That yle of Wyshte, whom Vespasian sende from Claudius did subjugate. 1530 PALSGR. 742/1, I subjugat, I bring under yoke or obeysance. 1664 COKANE *Dianea* iv. 283 Arsinoe won, all is won, and the kingdom subjugated. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 184 O fav'rite Virgin, that hast warm'd the Breast, Whose sov'reign reign Dictates subjugate the East! 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 736/1 The special commissions given to the children of Israel to subjugate the land of Canaan. 1853 NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. ii. 74 They neither subjugated the inhabitants of their new country... nor were subjugated by them. 1865 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 95 The English... avowed their intention of making America a desert if they could not subjugate it.

ad. 1865 MILMAN *Lat. Christ.* ix. vii. (1861) V. 361 This inauspicious attempt to subjugate rather than win—

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To bring into bondage or under complete control; to make subservient or submissive.

1589 [NASH] *Almond for Parrot* 10 He will needs hane subjects, before he can subjugate his affections. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Istine* xxxvi. 114 There was no soveraigne of Macedon able to subjugate their fealty by his domioion. 1611 BEAUM & FL. *Four Plays, Tri. Hon.* I, His soul hath subjugated Martius soul. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (ed. 2) 298 To evince that the same Ingredient for instance, of Sulphur, is not as much subjugated by the Form of the intire Body, as that of the purgative portion of Rhubarb, by the Form of that Drugg. 1793 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) I. 394 Nor can history or poetry exhibit more than pleasure triumphing over virtue, or virtue subjugating pleasure. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 650 Aristotle... had subjugated the minds of generation after generation. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Konola* xxiii. His love and his hatred were of that passionate fervour which subjugates all the rest of the being. 1870 YEARS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 99 The camel, an animal so early subjugated to the use of man. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig.* 4. Ser. iv. (1885) 118 Many species of animals perish as man fills and subjugates the globe.

† 3. To place as if under a yoke. *Obs. rare.*

1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 190 This Prince hath a high veneration from his people, who subjugate their shoulders for his support (*quibus se portant sur leurs espauls*).

Hence **Subjugated**, *Subjugating ppl. adjs.*

1656 EARL MONM. *tr. Boccacini's Adria. fr. Tarnax* i. xxi. (1674) 22 [They] took publick revenge for subjugated liberty. *Ibid.* II. lxxx. 232 The subjugated people may in time of Peace recover. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* viii. v. That from noble and manly Labour, which di-entangles them from such subjugating snares. 1872 YEARS *Growth Comm.* 34 The revenue was derived from tribute paid by subjugated races.

Subjugation (*səbʒɔɪgəʃən*), [ad. late *L. subjugatio*, *-ionem*, n. of action f. *subjugare* to **SUBJUGATE**. Cf. **F. SUBJUGATION**.]

1. The action of subjugating or condition of being

subjugated; the bringing of a country or nation under the yoke of a conquering power.

1658 PHILLIPS. *a 1696 Hale Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. iv. 160 This was the condition of Greece the Learned Part of the World after their subjugation by the Turks. *a 1806 Horsley Sermon* viii. (1812) i. 143 The subjugation of nations, by the prosecution of this war. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* vii. The English fighting for the subjugation of Scotland, and the Scottish... for the defence of their independence. 1823 H. WACE *Gospel & Witn.* iv. 74 The craving of the Jews for their temporal deliverance from subjugation to a heathen power. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 11) VI. 965/1 'There is subjugation,' says Rivier... 'when a war is terminated by the complete defeat of one of the belligerents, so that all his territory is taken... and he ceases... to exist as a state.'

2. *transf. and fig.* Intellectual or moral subjection; reduction to a state of subservieny or submission; occas. the action of subduing (the soil).

1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* vi. ii. 406 The almost universal subjugation of strength to weakness. 1849 RUSKIN *Seven Lamps* vii. § 2. 184 Obedience is, indeed, founded on a kind of freedom, else it would become mere subjugation. 1856 KANE *Arctic Expl.* II. App. 305 The exertions of Dr. J. J. Hayes... kept the scurvy in complete subjugation. 1858 B. TAYLOR *Northern Trav.* 307 The subjugation of virgin soil... is a serious work. 1871 MONLEY *Carlyle in Crit. Misc.* 224 The essence of morality is the subjugation of nature in obedience to social needs.

Subjugator (sʊbdʒʊɡeɪtə). [ad. late L. *subjugator*, agent-n. f. *subjugare* to SUBJUGATE.] One who subjugates; a subduer, conqueror.

a 1834 Coleridge (Worce.). 1858 GLADSTONE *Homage* I. 459 The subjugators of some race in prior occupancy of the soil. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* i. (ed. 2) 62 Paulus Aemilius, the subjugator of Epirus.

† **Subjuge**, *v. Obs.* Also 5 -iuguo. [ad. F. *subjuguor* or L. *subjugare* to SUBJUGATE.] *trans.* To subjugate. Also *Subjugging* *obl. sb.*

1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 367 They take yow were that they have good right to subjugue yow. 1474 — *Chesse* iii. v. (1883) 124 A knyght of rome... that had newly conquerid and subjuged the yle of Cornika. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 26 Such people by plaine feate of Armes subjuged. 1660 A. SADLER *Subj.* 29 Except thou... make Us bow, And yield our Necks, to thy Subjuging too.

Subjunction (sʊbdʒʊŋkʃən). Now *rare*. [ad. late L. *subjunctio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *subjungere* to SUBJOIN.] The action of subjoining a statement, etc.; the condition of being subjoined, annexed, or closely attached.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* iii. 12. 1591 Paul could not speake of this mercie without the subjunction of glorie. 1733 J. CLARKE *Gram. Lat. Tongue* 155 In Dependence upon, or in Subjunction to some other Verb. 1783 BLAIR *Lect.* xi. i. 218 The subjunction of Dolabella's character is foreign to the main object. 1869 WESSLEY *Dict. Engl. & Germ.* ii. *Befugung* addition, subjunction.

Subjunctive (sʊbdʒʊŋktɪv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *subjunctivus*, f. *subjunct-*, pa. ppl. stem of *subjungere* to SUBJOIN. Cf. F. *subjunctif*, It. *subjuntivo*, Sp. *subjuntivo*; also It. *soggiuntivo*.]

A. adj.
1. *Gram.* That is subjoined or dependent.
L. *subjunctivus* is a translation of Gr. ὑποτακτικός, which as a grammatical term was used variously with the meaning 'subjoined'; see below.

† *a. Subjunctive article* (Gr. ὑποτακτικόν), the relative ὅς ἢ ὅ, as opposed to the 'prepositive article' ὅς ἢ ὅ; hence *subjunctive pronoun, adverb* = relative pronoun, adverb. *Subjunctive vowel* (L. *vocalis subjunctiva*, Gr. φωνήν ὑποτακτικόν), the second vowel of a diphthong. *Subjunctive proposition*, a subordinate clause. *Obs.*

1583 subjunctive article [see PREPOSITION]. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1355 This particle or Conjunction E4, that is to say, If, and... what Subjunctive proposition soever following after it. 1700 A. LANE *Key Art Lett.* (1705) 10 E Subjunctive is written at the end of a word, after a single Consonant to make the single Vowel before it long. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* i. v. (1765) 79 We may with just reason... call this Pronoun the subjunctive, because it cannot... introduce an original Sentence. 1818 STODART in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) I. 431 The principal subjunctive pronouns in English are *who* and *which*, and sometimes *that*. 1824 L. MURRAY *Engl. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 195 When we read the first chapter of Genesis, we perceive, that this subjunctive pronoun, as it may be called, occurs but seldom.

b. Designating a mood (L. *modus subjunctivus*, Gr. ὑποτακτική ἐγκλίσις) the forms of which are employed to denote an action or a state as conceived (and not as a fact) and therefore used to express a wish, command, exhortation, or a contingent, hypothetical, or prospective event. (The mood is used in both principal and subordinate clauses; cf., however, CONJUNCTIVE *a.* 3 *c.*) Also, belonging to this mood, e. g. *subjunctive present* or *present subjunctive*.

So named because it was regarded as specially appropriate to 'subjoined' or subordinate clauses.

1530 PATSGR. 84 The subjunctive mode whiche they ever use following an other verbe, and adding this worde *que* before hym. 1612 BRINSLEY *Poing Pts.* (1669) 31 Why is it called the Subjunctive Mood? A. Because it dependeth upon some other Verb in the same sentence, either going before, or coming after it. 1666 MILTON *Acced. Gram.* 17 There be four Moods, which express the manner of doing; the Indicative, the Imperative, the Potential or Subjunctive, and the Infinitive. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* i. viii. (1765) 143 This Mode, as often as it is in this manner subjoined, is

called by Grammarians not the Potential, but the Subjunctive. 1839 T. MITCHELL *Frogs Aristoph.* 589 *note*. Examples of a subjunctive interrogative in the present tense... are not wanting in the Greek writings. 1853 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. iii. 79 No subjunctive mood existed in the common Sanskrit. 1861 PALEY *Eschylus* (ed. 2) *Pers.* 120 To combine an aorist subjunctive with a future indicative.

c. Characteristic of what is expressed by the subjunctive mood; contingent, hypothetical.

1837 G. PHILLIPS *Syriac Gram.* 111 The tenses... in many cases express a potential, subjunctive, or hypothetical sense. 1865 R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* Ser. ii. 214 One of the subjunctive heroes of literature and science. 1893 *Hansard's Parl. Debates* Ser. iii. VIII. 1589 To make a subjunctive or contingent apology.

† 2. In general sense: Additional to. *Obs. rare.*

a 1690 HACKETT Abp. Williams 1. 87 A few things more, subjunctive to the former, were thought meet to be Castigated in Preachers at that time.

† 3. (See *Quot.*) *Obs. rare*—

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Subjunctive*, that under-sets, or joyns underneath.

B. sb. Gram.

1. The subjunctive mood; a form of a verb belonging to the subjunctive mood.

1622 J. W. tr. *Oudin's Sp. Gram.* 4 *Cogit*... maketh in the Optative and Subjunctive *Cōja*. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Mood*. Men might have invented a particular Inflection... But they had not done it; and in lieu thereof, make use of the Subjunctive. 1835 T. MITCHELL *Acham. Aristoph.* 253 *note*. The subjunctive thus used without *av* has an interrogative and future signification. 1860 G. P. MARSH *Lect. Engl. Lang.* xiv. 317 The subjunctive is evidently passing out of use, and there is good reason to suppose that it will soon become obsolete altogether. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* i. (ed. 2) 36 The edicts and interdicts of the praetor are couched in the subjunctive (*Exhibeas, Restituas, &c.*), a milder form of imperative.

† 2. A relative. *Obs. rare.*

1818 STODART in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) I. 83/2 *Where, whence, and whither*... serve indifferently for interrogatives and subjunctives.

Hence *Subjunctively adv.*, in the subjunctive mood, as a subjunctive.

1651 HONORS *Levathan* i. vi. 29 Deliberation is expressed Subjunctively; which is a speech proper to signific suppositions. 1891 *Public School Lat. Gram.* § 67. 167 Examples of the Conjunctive Mood used Subjunctively *accidit ut acciderent*.

Subkingdom. [SUB-7 *b.*] One of the primary groups into which the animal and vegetable kingdoms are divided.

1825 W. S. MACLEAY *Annulosa Javan.* 5 If we... descend from the consideration of the kingdom *Animalia* to the department or sub-kingdom *Annulosa*. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 131 These Red Corpuacles can scarcely be said to exist in the blood of Invertebrated animals, and their proportion in the blood of Vertebrata varies considerably in the several groups of that sub-kingdom. 1870 H. A. NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* (1875) 16 The six types or plans of structure, upon one or other of which all known animals have been constructed, are technically called 'subkingdoms', and are known by the names Protozoa, Coelenterata, Annuloida, Annulosa, Mollusca, and Vertebrata. 1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* x. 213 The three Cuvierian subkingdoms of the Radiata, Articulata, and Mollusca. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Ternus, Subkingdom*, the main division of a kingdom, a primary botanic division, as Phanerogams and Cryptogams.

† **Sublake**. *Obs. rare*— [ad. L. *subladium* (recorded only as a plant-name), f. *sub-* SUB-3 + *labium* lip.] The underlip.

1577 GRANGE *Golden Aphrod.* Eiv, Mundifying their bearded, cri-tallig their teeth, correcting their haire, cutting their sublabes.

Sublapsarian (sʊblæpsəˈrɪən), *sb.* and *a.* *Theol.* [f. mod. L. *sublapsarius*, f. *sub-* SUB-17 + *lapsus* fall, LAPSE: see -IAN. Cf. F. *sublapsaire*.]

A. sb. = INFRA-LAPSARIAN *A.*, q. v.

1656 JER. TAYLOR *Deus Justificatus* 33 The Sublapsarians say, That God made it by his decree necessary, that all we who were born of Adam should be born guilty of Original Sin. *a 1660 HAMMOND Hell Torm.* (1665) 67 They which deny all irrespective decree of Reprobation or Preterition against Supralapsarians and Sublapsarians. 1765 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* Cent. xvii. ii. § 12 The Reformed church was immediately divided into Universalists, Semi-universalists, Supralapsarians, and Sublapsarians. 1851 R. S. HAWKER in *Life & Lett.* (1905) 217 His little girl is a Sub-lapsarian. 1894 SIMKINSON *Land* i. 13 The Puritan chiefs, divided into two hostile camps of sublapsarians and supralapsarians, argued interminably the question whether the Divine decrees of rigid election or reprobation dated from before or after the fall of Adam.

B. adj. = INFRA-LAPSARIAN *B.*

a 1660 HAMMOND Pacif. Disc. 14 The Decree of Reprobation according to the Sublapsarian Doctrine, being nothing else but a meer preterition or non-election of some persons whom God left, as he found. *a 1754 DONDRIDGE Lect.* (1763) 460 The Supralapsarian and Sublapsarian schemes agree in asserting the doctrine of predestination, but with this difference. 1765 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* Cent. xvii. ii. § 12. f. 10 The Sublapsarian doctors. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 671/1 The canons of Dort... are favourable to the sublapsarian view.

Hence *Sublapsarianism*, the doctrine of the sublapsarians. So † *Sublapsary a.* = SUB-LAPSARIAN *B.*

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Sublapsary*, in Theology; or Infra-lapsary; a Term applied to such as hold, that God having foreseen the Fall of Adam, and in consequence thereof, the Loss of Mankind; resolved to give a Grace sufficient to Salvation to some, and to refuse it to others. 1865 *Pall*

Mail Gaz. 20 Oct. 11 Predestinarianism, Supra-lapsarianism, Sublapsarianism, with all their various minor variations. 1875 SPRUNGER *Lect. Stud.* Ser. i. 78 The great problems of sublapsarianism and supralapsarianism.

† **Sublate**, *pa. pple. Obs. rare*— [ad. L. *sublat-us* (see next).] Removed.

1694 MORREUX *Rabelais* v. 249 Then All arise, the Tables are sublate.

Sublate (sʊblæɪt), *v.* [f. L. *sublat-*, f. *sub-* SUB-25 + *lat-* (for **tlāt-*), pa. ppl. stem of *tolle* to take away.]

† 1. *trans.* To remove, take away. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL Chron., *Hen. VII.* 1 b. The aucthores of y^e mischiefe [were] sublated and plucked away. 1601 B. JONSON *Ed. Man in Hum.* (Qo. i.) 11. iii. This brasse varnish being washt off, and three or four other tricks sublated. 1657 HAWKE *Killing* is M. 46 Tiberius... was sublated by poison.

2. *Logic.* To deny, contradict, disaffirm: opposed to POSIT 2.

1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xvii. (1866) I. 331 When of two opposite predicates the one is posited or affirmed, the other is sublated or denied. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vi. 163 As both cannot be false, if I sublate one, the other is posited. 1867 ATWATER *Logic* 180 Whether, in the Subsumption, the Disjunct Members are properly sublated.

3. *Hegelian Philos.* (rendering G. *aufheben*, used by Hegel as having the opposite meanings of 'destroy' and 'preserve'): see *quots.* 1865.

1865 J. H. STIRLING *Secret of Hegel* I. 354 Nothing passes over into Being, but Being equally sublates itself, is a passing over into Nothing, Ceasing-to-be. They sublate not themselves mutually, not the one the other externally; but each sublates itself in itself, and is in its own self the contrary of itself. *Ibid.* 357 A thing is sublated, resolved, only so far as it has gone into unity with its opposite. 1868 — tr. *Schwieger's Hist. Philos.* 401 The speculative of Hegel is also clear; it is what explanatorily sublates all things into the unity of God; or, in general, that is speculative, that sublates a many into one (or *vice versa*). A speculative philosophy, consequently, must be a chain of mutually sublating counterparts. 1877 E. CAIRO *Philos. Kant* 11. x. 427 The material world exists only in so far as it goes into itself, or sublates its own self-externality. 1910 J. ORR in *Expositor* Apr. 367 High metaphysical theories, like Hegel's, which make sin... a moment of 'negation' to be afterwards sublated in a higher unity.

Sublated, *ppl. a.* [f. L. *sublatus* (see *prec.*) + -ED 1.]

† 1. Exalted, excited. *Obs.*

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astral.* xlv. 277 Their disease shall proceed from... high and sublated Pulses, keeping no order.

2. *Hegelian Philos.* (See *SUBLATE* *v.* 3.)

1868 J. H. STIRLING tr. *Schwieger's Hist. Philos.* 264 The non-ego has position only in the ego, in consciousness: the ego, consequently, is not sublated by the non-ego; after all the sublated ego is not sublated.

Sublateral (sʊblæɪtərəl), *a.* [f. SUB-11 + L. *latus*, later- side + -AL.] Almost lateral; situated near the side.

1822 J. PARKINSON *Outth. Oryctol.* 188 The beaks sublateral, lying on the shorter side. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 318 Radicle basal or sublateral. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* x. 251 There are tentacles on the disc... near the extremities of the sublateral bundles.

Sublation (sʊblæɪʃən). [ad. L. *sublatio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *sublat-* (see *SUBLATE* *v.*)]

† 1. The middle part of a liquid that has thrown its sediment. *Obs.*

1533 ELVOR *Cast. Helth* (1541) 88 b. If lyke thynges be sene in the myddell of the urnyall, they be called sublations. 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Phisick* iv. vii. (1596) 233 Their vine hath by and by a white cloude, or a laudable sublation in the middes.

2. The act of taking away, removal.

1626 J. YATES *Ibis ad Casarem* i. 18 The subversion of the Sauls Kingdom, dispersion of the Iewes, rejection of the guests, sublation of the talents. *a 1656 BR. HALL Rem. Wks.* (1660) 188 He could not be forsaken by a sublation of union. 1913 DORLAND *Med. Dict.*, *Sublation*, the removal, detachment, or displacement of a part.

b. Logic. (See *SUBLATE* *v.* 2.)

1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 219 Only by the non-existence, or sublation, of all the others.

c. Hegelian Philos. (See *SUBLATE* *v.* 3.)

1865 J. H. STIRLING *Secret of Hegel* I. 356 *Aufhebung* und das *Aufgehoben* (das *Ideelle*), sublation and what is sublated (and so only *idellelement*, not *relement*), this is... a ground-form which repeats itself everywhere and always, the sense of which is to be exactly apprehended and particularly distinguished from Nothing.

† 3. A lifting up, elevation. *Obs.*

1653 R. G. tr. *Bacon's Hist. Winds* 382 Let us enquire whether there be any such sublation or raising made by consent, or Magnetic power. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Sublation*, a lifting up.

Sublative, *a.* [ad. L. **sublātivus*, f. *sublat-*: see *SUBLATE* *v.*] Annulling, negating.

1751 HARRIS *Hermes* ii. ii. 253 *note*. The conjunction *ἢ* being *ἀναιρετικός*, or sublative.

Sub-lease, *sb.* [f. SUB-9 (e).] A lease granted by one who is a lessee or tenant, an underlease.

1826 BELI. *Comm. Law* Scot. (ed. 5) I. 67 In assigning a sublease, intimation to the principal tenant is not sufficient. 1838 W. BELI. *Dict. Law Scot.* 582 Both the sublease and assignation are completed by possession. 1913 *Times* 7 Aug. 4/4 She had been the lessee, under a sub-lease, of the premises for something like eight years.

Sub-lease, *v.* [f. SUB-9 (b).] *trans.* To sublet. 1828-43 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 174 In giving leases of houses... he prohibited his tenants and vassals from subleasing to any except Englishmen. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 233/1 A builder erects a row of cottages on the

land subleased to him. 1898 *Tomas Freed, but not Free* 39 All the convicts whom he does not work himself are subleased by him to other employers, who may desire cheap labour.

So Sub-lessee, one who holds or receives a sublease; **Sub-lessee**, one who grants a sublease.

1832 *Ogilvie, Sub-lessee*. 1884 *Law Times* 9 Feb. 259/1 To indemnify the sublessor against breaches of all covenants in the head-lease.

Sub-let, *sb.* [f. next.] A sub-lease.

1905 *Daily Chron.* 14 Sept. 4/5 The extensive shooting near Kingome, which Lord Lifford has on a sub-let. 1906 A. B. Todd *Poet. Wks., Autobiogr.* iv. 36 My father had taken the place in sub-let from the late Mr. John Campbell.

Sub-let, *v.* [f. SUB-9 (b) + LET *v.*] *trans.* To let (property, a tenement) to a subtenant; to lease out (work, etc.) under a subcontract; to underlet, sublease.

1766 *Sholett Trav.* xxxix. 11. 223 My landlord... declared I should not be permitted to sub-let them to any other person. 1791 *Newte Tour Eng. & Scot.* 124 The Chieftain... lets the land... to renters; who sub-let it, again, in small parcels from year to year, to the lower class of the people. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 68. 427 This man employs the needlewomen, or perhaps sublets parts of his contract to others who employ them. 1865 *Q. Rev.* July 31 Poulterers of Edinburgh and Glasgow rent ground, subletting the shooting, and furnishing the shops with the produce. 1871 *Asy Dutton Streets & Lanes* i. 21 That house was occupied by a couple named Cripps, hard, gripping people, who sublet most of the rooms. 1890 *Century Mag.* June 223/1 He's let and sublet, and every man has to make something out of him (the convict) each time.

absol. 1872-4 *Jefferies Toilers of Field* (1892) 242 He sub-lets, or takes lodgers, and sometimes these sub-let.

Hence **Sub-lettable** *a.*, **Sub-letter**, **Sub-letting** *vbl. sb.*

1859 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 1 Sept. 3 It is, of course, to be saleable and devisable. Is it not also to be sublettable? 1861 *Mayhew Lond. Labour* II. 230 The sub-letters declaring... that the rents were raised to them. 1814 *Sir J. Sinclair Syst. Husb. Scot.* II. 108 The subletting of land. 1826 *Bell Comm. Law* Scot. (ed. 5) I. 77 The right... of subletting. 1854 *McCulloch Acc. Brit. Empire* I. 537 The legislature passed the Subletting Act, by which the underletting of farms was prohibited without the landlord's consent in writing. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 11 May 15/2 He had known three or four sublettings before the work reached the workman.

Sublevaminous, *a. Obs.* [f. L. **sublevāmin-*, *-āmin*, f. *sublevāre* (see **SUBLEVE**)] Supporting, sustaining.

1661 *Feltham Resolves* II. ii. 177 God... by his upholding and sublevaminous Providence... governs all.

Sublevate, *pa. ppble. Obs.* [ad. L. *sublevātus*, *pa. ppble. of sublevāre* (see **SUBLEVE**)] Raised, exalted.

1523 *Fitzherb. Husb.* (1525) 60 His hart... alway sublevate & lyfte up to god in heuen.

Sublevate, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *sublevāt-*, *pa. ppl. stem of sublevāre* (see next).]

1. *trans.* To raise, lift up, elevate.

1597 A. M. Guillemin's *Fr. Chirurg.* 151/2 The ground-drawer, to sublevate out of the boale, the Trepanned bone. 1613 *Jackson Creed* II. 343 Whether God... cannot... by... sublevating their dull capacities by facilities and plenty of external means, repaire whatsoever the injuries of time. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Sublevate*, to lift or hold up; Also to help, aid, ease, lighten or lessen. 1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Sublevated*, carried upward, as the vapours and spirits in distillation, or the dew when the sun riseth.

2. To sublimite.

1657 *Tomlinson Renou's Disp.* 90 Which serves for distilling those things which are easily sublevated.

Sublevation, *Obs.* [f. L. *sublevātiō*, *-ōnem*, n. of action f. *sublevāre* (see next).]

1. The action of raising or lifting; elevation; also, a particular point of elevation or height.

1556 in Robinson *Mores Utopia* v. 1, The last latitude thereof, that is to say... the sublevation or height of the pole in that region. 1658 *Phillips Sublevation*, a lifting up; also a helping, or easing. 1708 *Kell Anim. Secret.* 179 The Remainder doubled gives 186 the Sublevation of the Weight 2.

2. A rising, revolt.

1613-18 *Daniel Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 32 Nothing could be done... but by a general sublevation of the people. 1650 *Howell Giraff's Rev. Naples* 1. 9 Although the Nobility was then joynd with the people, that Sublevation was not very hurtfull. 1699 *Tearle Hist. Eng.* 211 The Insurrections of the Nobles in England... were not followed by any general Commotion or Sublevation of the People.

Subleve, *v. Obs. rare*¹. [ad. L. *sublevāre*, f. *sub-* SUB-25 + *levare* to raise, lift, f. *levis* light.] *trans.* To succour.

1542 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IX. 183 note. He hath chief hope to be sublevd of some small reward by Your regal Majesty.

Sub-lieutenant. [SUB-6. Cf. F. *sous-lieutenant*.]

1. An army officer ranking next to a lieutenant; formerly, an officer in certain regiments of the British Army, corresponding to the ensign in others. 1702-11 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* (ed. 4) 1, *Sub-Brigadier, Sub-Lieutenant*, and the like, are Under-Officers appointed for the Ease of those over them of the same Denomination. Sub-Lieutenants of Foot take their Post at the Head of the Pikes. 1730 *Bailey* (folio), *Sub-Lieutenant*, an Officer in Regiments of Fusiliers, where there is no Ensigns. 1736 *Milit. Hist. Pr. Eugene & Marib.* I. 111 A Sub-Lieutenant of the Grenadiers of Geschwind. 1837 *Carlyle Fr. Rev.* I. vii. vii. A patriotic Sub-lieutenant set a pistol to his ear.

2. An officer in the British Navy ranking next below a lieutenant. Formerly called *mate*.

1804 *Naval Chron.* XII. 510 A new Class of Officers, to be called Sub-Lieutenants, are to be appointed, selected from Midshipmen who have served their time. 1869 *Times* 15 Oct. That every midshipman or sub-lieutenant, on returning from his first long cruise, should pass not less than a year in a place of naval study. 1898 *Kipling Fleet in Being* ii. By the time he has reached his majority a Sub-Lieutenant should have seen enough to sober Ulysses.

Hence **Sub-lieutenancy**, the position or rank of a sub-lieutenant.

1837 *Carlyle Fr. Rev.* II. ii. 11. To such height of Sub-lieutenancy has he now got promoted, from Brienne School. 1893 F. F. Moore *I. Forbid Dams* liv. Charlie Barham passed a creditable examination for a sub-lieutenancy.

Subligate, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *subligāt-*, *pa. ppl. stem of subligāre*, f. *sub-* SUB-2 + *ligare* to bind, tie.] Also **Subligation**. (See *quots.*)

1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Subligate*, to under-bind, to under-tie, to tie or hang at. 1658 *Phillips Subligation*, a binding, or tying underneath.

Subligation, *erron. form of SUPPLICATION.*

1600 *Return fr. Parnass.* iv. i. 1249 The parish have put up a subligation against you.

Sublimable (sūblīmā'bl), *a.* Now *rare*. [f. **SUBLIME** *v.* + *-ABLE*.] Capable of sublimation or of being sublimed.

1666 *Boyle Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 128, I had subdivided the body of Gold into such minute particles that they were sublimable. a 1691—*Hist. Air* (1692) 47, I found the Salt it self to be sublimable. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s. v. They say that only those things are sublimable, which contain a dry exhalable matter in their original construction. 1859 *Phillips Vessiv.* v. 152 [Ferric oxide] is not known to be sublimable per se.

Hence **Sublimableness**, the quality of being sublimable.

1661 *Boyle Sept. Chym.* (1660) 391 He soon obtain'd such another Concrete, both as to taste and smell, and easie sublimableness as common Salt Armoniac.

Sublimary, *a. Obs. rare*¹. [f. L. *sublimis* **SUBLIME** + *-ARY*¹.] Elevated, exalted.

a 1652 *Brooke Painter's Ent.* ii. First to the Master of the feast This health is consecrated; Thence to each sublimary guest. 1655 M. Carter *Honor Rediv.* (1660) 2 Some men he hath... elevated... with the sublimary glories of Honor, Nobility, and Greatness.

Sublimate (sūblīmāt), *sb.* [ad. L. *sublimātum*, neut. *pa. ppble.* (used subst. in med.L.) of *sublimāre* to **SUBLIME**.]

1. A solid product of sublimation, *esp.* in the form of a compact crystalline cake.

a 1626 *Bacon Art. Eng. Metals* (1669) 225 To enquire... what Metals endure Subliming; and what Body the Sublimate makes. 1694 *Salmon Bates's Dispens.* (1713) 259/2 In the other Part of the Neck you will have a kind of grey Sublimate. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Sublimate of Arsenick*, is Arsenick corrected or freed from its more malignant Sulphurs, and rais'd to the top of the Matras by the force of Fire. 1778 *Price Min. Cornub.* 34 The sublimate of our white Mundick... may produce... some of the best white Arsenick. 1819 *tr. Berzelius in Ann. Philos.* XIII. 405 The sublimate was pure selenic acid. 1820 *Faraday Exp. Res.* No. 13. 35 A sublimate of crystals filled the retort. 1869 *Roscoe Elem. Chem.* 246 Chromic chloride... is obtained as a sublimate, in beautiful violet crystals. 1894 *Times* 15 Aug. 12/2 The walls are nearly all covered by sublimate or dust that has adhered and crusted them over.

b. *fig.* A refined or concentrated product.

1683 *Norris Idea Happin.* (1684) 27 Some have... grown mad with the Sublimate of Pleasure. 1872 *Lidion Elem. Relig.* iii. 92 Man's soul is not a third nature, poised between his spirit and his body; nor yet is it a sublimate of his bodily organization.

2. 'Mercury sublimate'; mercuric chloride (bichloride or perchloride of mercury), a white crystalline powder, which acts as a violent poison.

In early times also used for arsenic (cf. *Ratsbane* 1). 1543 *tr. Vigo's Chirurg.* Interp. (1550) A 3 b. Sublimate. Argeotom sublimatum is made of Chalcanthum, quyeck-silver, vnynege, and sal armoniack. 1594 *Platt Jewell-h.* 1. 10 Sugar is a salt, Sublimate is a salt, Salt-peter is a salt. 1605 *Trism Quest.* I. vii. 26 White sublimate and arsenic... foster and hide a most burning and deadly fire. 1609 B. Jonson *Silent Wom.* II. ii. Take a little sublimate and goe out of the world, like a rat. a 1661 *Holroyd Jucernal* (1673) 122 Sublimate makes black the teeth; Cerusse makes gray the hair. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 513 To those whose stomach cannot bear the solution, the sublimate may be given in form of pill. 1842 *Borrow Bible in Spain* xvi. I have more than once escaped... having the wine I drank spiced with sublimate. 1897 *Altub's Syst. Med.* VIII. 603 A rat bath, with 15 gr. of sublimate added.

fig. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple. Ch. Milit.* 132 Nay he became a poet, and would serve His pills of sublimate in that conserve. 1895 *tr. Huysmans' En Route* iii. 37 To cleanse it with the disinfectant of prayer and the sublimate of Sacraments.

b. Now usually *corrosive sublimate*, formerly **†sublimate corrosiv.**

1685 *Boyle Sahubr. Air* 62 Though Corrosive Sublimate be so mischievous a Mineral Composition, that a few grains may kill a man. 1793 *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 122 Corrosive. 1824 *Macaulay Ess.* *Frank. Ga.* (1831) II. 690 Pills of corrosive sublimate. 1873 *GARROD & BAXTER Mat. Med.* 103 Calomel is apt to contain a trace of corrosive sublimate.

c. *Sweet sublimate*, *blue sublimate* (see *quots.*).

1745 *Bradley's Family Dict.* s. v. *Sweet Sublimate* is a Corrosive Sublimate, whose Poisons have been qualified by some Preparation. 1723 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Sweet Sub-*

limate, is the same with Corrosive, only temper'd and sweeten'd by the Addition of *Mercurius Dulcis*. 1753 *Ibid.* Suppl. s. v. *Blue Sublimate*, a preparation of mercury with some other ingredients, yielding a fine blue for painting.

d. *allrib.* = containing or impregnated with corrosive sublimate, as *sublimate bath, gauze, lotion, solution, water*.

1753 J. BARTLET *Genl. Farriery* xxv. 226 Touch with a caustic, or wash with the sublimate water. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxvii. 339 During the year 1827 the venereal patients took... 300 sublimate baths. 1861 *Corrosive sublimate baths*. 1895 *Arnold & Sons' Cat. Surg. Instr.* 276 Sublimate Gauze. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 870 The parts were then disinfected with sublimate lotion.

3. **Mineral.** The deposit formed on charcoal or in a glass tube, when certain minerals are heated and subjected to the blowpipe.

1842 *PARNELL Chem. Anal.* (1845) 262 Metals. Produce a sublimate on charcoal—antimony; arsenic [etc.]... Give no sublimate on charcoal—mercury; osmium.

†Sublimate, *pa. ppble. and ppl. a. Obs.* Also 5-lymate, 6-lemmat, 5, 7-limat. [ad. L. *sublimātus*, *pa. ppble. of sublimāre* to **SUBLIME**.]

a. *pa. ppble.* 1. Raised, elevated, exalted.

1450 *CANONICAL Chron.* (Rolls) 93 This man with seditious knytis was sublimat in the empire. 1492 *Rusyan Poems* vi. 7 in *Arch. Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXIX. 175 *Opowse of Criste* immaculate, Aboue alle aungellis sublimat. 1603 *HARSHET Pop. Impost.* 111 According as they are improved, sublimate, and aduanced by the authority of holy church of Rome. 1612 *DRAXTON Poly-ol.* Notes 15 Some of them were sublimate farre above earthly conceit. 1646 *SALTINARSH Some Drops* it 95 This is Perfection and Prelacy sublimate.

2. Sublimated, distilled.

1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch.* III. xiv. in Ashm. (1652) 142 Thy' Water must be seven tymes Sublymate.

b. *ppl. a.* 1. **Mercury sublimate** (occas. *sublimate mercury*): = **SUBLIMATE sb.** 2.

1564 *BULLEIN Bulwarke, Bk. Simple* 74 With this Quicke-silver and Sal Armoioiacke, is made Marcurie sublimat. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. i. Mercury sublimate, That keeps the whitenesse, hardnesse, and the biting. 1697 *HEARNICH Arcana Philos.* 128 Sublimate Mercury. 1770 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 187 A composition of sublimate mercury... will prevent insects... from destroying the plumage. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 93 Ground and mixed with sublimate mercury. 2. Refined, purified; elevated, sublime.

1607 R. CRAWLEY *tr. Estienne's World of Wonders* Ep. Ded., Others (of a more refined and sublimate temper) can saunour oothing hut that which exceeds the vulgar capacite. *Ibid.* 136 A most sublimate subtiltie. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 366 Offering her selfe more sublimate and pure, in the sacred name... of Religion. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* x. lvi. So sublimate and so refining was That Fire, that all the Gold it turn'd to Dross. 1661 *GLANVILLE Van. Dogm.* 124 The corporeal Machine, which even on the most sublimate Intellectuals is dangerously influential. 1676 *HALE Contempl.* II. *Medit. Lord's Pr.* 2 The most Exact Sublimate Wits inscribed their Altar, To the Unknown God. 1720 *WELTON'S Suffer. Son of God* I. x. 231 A Love Sublimate and Refined.

Sublimate (sūblīmēt), *v.* Also 7-at. [f. L. *sublimāt-*, *pa. ppl. stem of sublimāre* to **SUBLIME**.]

†1. *trans.* To raise to high place, dignity, or honour. = **SUBLIME v. 7. Obs.**

a 1566 *Merle Tales of Skelton* in S's Wks. (1843) I. p. liij. He that doth humble hymselfe... shall be exalted, extolled, ... or sublimated. 1631 *WEEVER Ann. Funeral Mon.* 863 Felix was... sublimated with an Episcopall Mitre. 1637 *BASTWICK Litany* 1. 17 Sometime, forty at once or more, are mounted and sublimated into the high Commission Court. 1637 *EARL MONK tr. Malvezzi's Rom. & Tarquin* 214 They... would sublimate themselves [orig. *accrescere volumi*] contrary to the will of fortune.

2. = **SUBLIME v. 1. Now rare.**

1591 *PERCIVAL Sp. Diet.*, *Sublimar*, to sublimate. 1631 *BRATHWAT Whinnies, Metall-man* 62 Elevate that tripode; sublimate that pipkin; elixate your antimonie. 1651 *WITTE tr. Primrose's Pop. Err.* iv. iii. 221 Honey thrice sublimated. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey). 1858 *SIMMONS Dict. Trade* 365 *Sublimate*,... to raise volatile substances by heat, and again condense them in a solid form.

b. *gen.* To act upon (a substance) so as to produce a refined product. Often in *fig. context.*

1601 *DOLMAN La Primand. Fr. Acad.* III. xc. 401 A marvellous kinde of natural chymistrie... so to sublimate that which of it selfe is poison. 1638 *JACKSON Creed* ix. xxiv. 169 None... would accuse an Alchymist... for wasting... copper, lead, or brasse, if hee could... sublimate them into pure gold. 1660 *BRETT Threnodia* 12 'Tis chymick heat in's bloud doth swim, 'Twill sublimate terrest'ial him And so make of a Duke a Cherubim. 1711 *SHAFTESB. Charac.* (1737) I. 134 The original plain principles of humanity... have, by a sort of spiritual chymists, been so sublimated, as to become the highest corrosives. 1747 *HERVEY Medit.* II. 30 December's cold collects the gross Materials, which are sublimated by the refining Warmth of May. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 32 The heat of the Son... is so intense... that it sublimate their juices, salts, and spirits to a far greater degree of perfection. 1779 *JOHNSON L. P., Milton* (1633) 71 The heat of Milton's mind may be said to sublimate his learning.

†3. To extract by or as by sublimation; = **SUBLIME v. 2. Chiefly fig. Obs.**

1514 T. ADAMS *Physic Heart.* Wks. (1629) 290 You that haue put so faire for the Philosophers stone, that you haue endeouored to sublimate it out of poore mens bones, ground to powder by your oppressions. 1625 J. VIOLET *His ad to Caesarem* II. 33 Words enigmatically, sublimated in the furnace of his owne braine. 1644 *MAYOR Archa.* 9 It will be a harder alchymy then Lullius ever knew, to sublimate any good use out of such an invention.

b. *pass.* and *intr.* To be produced as the result of sublimation.

1682 J. COLLINS *Salt & Fish.* 127 This Salt was formerly found sublimated upon the superficies of the burnt Sands.

of that Country. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 327 The phosphorus, which in the receiver is sublimated of a yellowish colour. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 429 Towards the end of the operation, a little sulphur is sublimated. 1866 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Classified* 74 Sulphur, sublimates in matrass. 1872 J. YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 321 Reducing the ore to powder, and afterwards by roasting it till the sulphur was sublimated. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* II. 884 The chief part of this [morphia] literally burned and not sublimated at all.

4. To exalt or elevate to a high or higher state; = SUBLIME v. 4 c.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* (1616) I. iii. Knowing my selfe an essence so sublimated, and refin'd by trauell. 1600 W. WATSON *Decadion* (1602) 97 A man in whose very countenance was pourtrayed out a map of political gouernement;.. sublimated with a reuerend maiestie in his looks. 1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. IV. v. § 8 This absolute submission of their consciences.. sublimates them from refined Heatbism or Gentilisme to diabolisme. 1673 *Lady's Calling* v. 32 This is it which sublimates and spiritualizes humanity. 1682 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1711/4 Sedition and Rebellion, sublimated to the height, and as the very Extract of Disorder and Anarchy. 1783 HAYLEY *Tri. Temper* v. 288 Here grief and joy so suddenly unite, That anguish serves to sublimite delight. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* II. 295 Moral ideas in a thousand forms have been sublimated, enlarged and changed. 1884 Aug. J. E. WILSON *Vashti* x. Forced to lose faith in her.. capacity to sublimite her erring nature.

b. *ironical*.

1822 in W. COBBETT *Rur. Rides* I. 89 The unnatural working of the paper-system has sublimated him out of his senses.

5. To transmute into something higher, nobler, more sublime or refined; = SUBLIME v. 5.

1624 [SCOTT] *Vox Regis* To Rdr. p. iv. It expresseth strength to baue words sublimated into works. 1672 STERRY *Serm.* (1710) II. 275 Holiness exalts and sublimates a Man into Spirit. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* II. 63 The Heart becomes.. the very sink.. of all the Impure desires of the Flesh, where they are.. sublimated into Impurities, more exquisite [etc.]. 1708 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* t. (1730) 159 By sublimating good Thoughts into good Affections. 1858 FROUD *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 59 Their understandings were too direct to sublimite absurdities into mysteries. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 262 Sublimating into an ideal sentiment what.. had been little more than an animal appetite.

b. *intr.* for *pass.* = SUBLIME v. 5 b.

1852 BRIMLEY *Ess.* (1858) 266 If Miss Rebecca Sharpe had really been.. a matchless beauty.. she might have sublimated into a Beatrice Esmoud.

6. To refine away into something unreal or non-existent; to reduce to unreality.

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxiii. (1859) II. 79 The materialist may now derive the subject from the object, the idealist derive the object from the subject, the absolutist sublimite both into indifference. 1857 *Morn. Star* 29 Jan. We are too much given to sublimite official responsibility until it becomes impalpable to ordinary senses. 1859 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. 342 While he.. sublimated the popular worship into a harmless symbolism. 1910 W. S. PALMER *Diary Modernist* 264 A spiritual body is for him sublimated out of reality.

Hence *Sublimating vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1611 CORGE, *Sublimation*, a sublimating, raising, or lifting vp. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine Dr.* 41 O this body of ours.. what time doe wee bestow in the garnishment of the same (and especially our women).. in Pomatums for their skinned, in Fuccuses for their faces, by sublimating, and mercury. 1840 *For. Balloon Hoax* Wks. 1865 1. 97, I can conceive nothing more sublimating than the strange peril and novelty of an adventure such as this.

Sublimated (sɒˈblɪmɪtəd), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + ED-1.]

1. Produced by sublimation.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. v. 125 Then shal yee see the sublimated matter cleauing to the sides of the glasses. 1631 *Celestina* tr. 16 Shee made sublimated Mercury. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 180 Half a part of sublimated sulphur. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 296 Sublimated metallic oxides.

† b. Mixed or compounded with corrosive sublimite (or arsenic). *Obs.*

1611 CORGE, *Sublimé*,.. sublimated, or mixed with Arsenicke. 1631 MASSINGER *Believe as You List* II. i. A sublimated pill of mercurie.

2. *fig. a.* Of persons and immaterial things: Exalted, elevated; raised to a high degree of purity or excellence; lofty, sublime.

1599 SAROVS *St. Reliq.* (1605) H 2 b. Of a more refined & sublimated temper, then that their country conceits can satisfie. 1612 DEAYTON *Poly-obj.* iv. 266 In words, whose weight best sute a sublimated straine. 1654 OWEN *Saints' Perseu.* vii. 171 These latter, more refined, sublimated mercuriall wits. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 105. 1/4 The Refin'd, the Sublimated precepts of the Gospel. a 1763 SIENSTON *Economy* I. 122 Ye tow'ring minds! ye sublimated souls! 1812 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 176 A sublimated impartiality, at which the world will langh. 1823 LAMB *Guy Rax* in *Elitana* (1867) 19 Swallowing the dregs of Loyola for the very quintessence of sublimated reason. 1876 MISS BRADDOON *Haggard's Dau.* xiii. Is this love, or only a sublimated friendship? 1901 R. GARNETT *Ess.* iii. 84 Poetry is neither exalted utility nor sublimated intellect.

† b. Puffed up, haughty, *Obs.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 130 The Kings of Pegu [etc.] are so sublimated, that when an Ambassadour comes before them, they must doe it creeping.

c. Condensed, concentrated. *rare.*

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 557/2 Paris is France, and Trouville a sublimated Paris.

3. Of physical things: Purified, refined, rarefied. *rare.*

a 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. ii. 297 The Æther,

which is but a purer sublimated Air. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* i. 9 The sublimated air, diffusing itself by its mobility. 1862 MISS BRADDOON *Lady Audley* xix. A sublimated meat that could scarcely have grown upon any mundane sheep.

Sublimation (sɒblɪˈmeɪʃən). Also 4-5 -acion, 5-lym-, -acion-, -neyon. [a. f. *sublimation* (from 14th c.), or ad. late L. *sublimatio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *sublimare* to SUBLIME. Cf. It. *sublimazione*, Sp. *sublimación*, Pg. *sublimação*.]

1. The chemical action or process of subliming or converting a solid substance by means of heat into vapour, which resolidifies on cooling.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 86 He mot.. kepe in his entencion The point of sublimacion. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 351 This is he maner of sublimacioun, loke pou baue a strong vessel mand of glas pat it mowe dure in pe fier [etc.]. 1460-70 *Bk. Quinte Essence* 4 Pe quinte essencia herof is naturally incorruptible be which se schal drawe nut by sublimacioun. 1504 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 89 Distillations, calcinations, and sublimations. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. vii. 28 The common armoniac, in the forme of most white and salt meale, may be carried up into the cloudes by sublimation. 1657 *Physical Dict.* *Sublimation*, is a chymical operation, when the elevated matter in distillation, being carried to the highest part of the helm, and finding no passage forth, sticks to the sides thereof. 1719 QUINCE *Phys. Dict.* (1722) 414 The Sublimation of Camphire, Benzoin, and Arsenick. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 302 Sublimation is to dry matters, what distillation is to humid ones. 1857 *Влоханъ Chem.* 114 These crystals are moderately heated in an iron pan to deprive them of tar, and are finally purified by sublimation. 1880 STORV-MASKELYNE in *Nature* XXI. 204 It is possible.. that the condition for its (viz. carbon's) sublimation in the form of crystals.. is one involving a combination of high temperature and high pressure.

attrib. 1896 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LXX. II. 635 Sublimation Temperatures in the Cathode-Light Vacuum. *ibid.* 636 The sublimation tension of iodine at various temperatures.

b. *Geol.* Applied to a (supposed) analogous process by which minerals are thrown up in a state of vapour from the interior of the earth and deposited nearer its surface.

1829 *Phil. Mag.* Mar. 174 The conjecture, that galena in these veins has been in some instances supplied by sublimation from below. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 260/2.

attrib. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Sublimation-theory*, the theory that a vein was filled first with metallic vapors. 1894 FOSTER *Ore & Stone Mining* 17 One great objection to the universal acceptance of the sublimation theory is that many of the minerals found in lodes would be decomposed at high temperatures. 1902 WEBSTER *Suppl.* *Sublimation vein*,.. a vein formed by condensation of material from the condition of vapor.

c. (The condition of) being in the form of vapour as the result of sublimation.

1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 12 Lead.. taken in a state of sublimation into the lungs. 1856 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xvi. 304 Products which issue in a state of sublimation from the craters of active volcanoes.

2. A solid substance deposited as the result of the cooling of vapour arising from sublimation or a similar process.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iv. 82 A fat and unctuous sublimation in the earth concreted and fixed by salt and nitrous spirits. 1652 BENSLOWES *Theoph.* xiii. xxvii. From pretious Limbeck sacred Loves distill Such Sublimations, as do fill Mindes with amazed Raptures of their Chibmick Skill. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. iii. 214 Dr. Guy brought under the notice of microscopists a plan for preserving metallic sublimations. 1859 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* v. 152 Fenic chloride (muriate of iron) is found among the sublimations of Vesuvius. 1892 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 6/5 A magnificent lava-grotto all coated with beautiful sulphuric sublimations.

† 3. = SUBLATION I. *Obs.*

1547 RECORDER *Urinal Phys.* (1651) 16 If it [sc. sediment] be so light, that it swim in the middle region of the urine, then it is called the sublimation or swim. 1625 HART *Anal. Urines* I. iii. 24 The urine in this disease was.. variable and inconstant in the swimme and sublimation.

† 4. Elevation to high rank. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 234 A hertlie ioy.. bat be tuke when he hard tell of be sublimation of his fadir.

5. Elevation to a higher state or plane of existence; transmutation into something higher, purer, or more sublime.

1615 JACKSON *Creed* IV. III. viii. § 5 By the assistance of that grace whose infusion alone must work the sublimation. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* VII. iv. (1821) 334 That perfection of which they speak.. was nothing else but a mere sublimation of their own natural powers and principles. 1764 REID *Inquiry* vii. 206 The new system by a kind of metaphysical sublimation converted all the qualities of matter into sensations. 1824 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 387 Every individual of my associates will look.. to the sublimation of its [the University's] character. 1866 F. HARPER *Peace through Truth* 299 This supernatural sublimation of man's nature.

b. An elated or ecstatic state of mind.

1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* v. That enthusiastic sublimation which is the source of greatness and energy. 1834 *Harper's Mag.* LXIX. 469 The world has long sought an antidote to seasickness.. It is sublimation. 1891 HARNY *Tess* xliii. Tess's unassisted power of dreaming.. being enough for her sublimation at present, she declined except the wisest sip.

6. The result of such elevation or transmutation; the purest or most concentrated product (of); the highest stage or point (of); a height (of).

1691 d'Emilian's *Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 287 That they may authorize their neat Thoughts and high Sublimations of Wit. a 1693 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) II. 199 It is (as it were) the very Quintessence and Sublimation of Vice, by which (as in the Spirit of Liquors) the Malignity of many

Actions is contracted into a little Compass. 1828 DE QUINCEY *Rhet. Wks.* 1862 X. 39 The last sublimation of dialectical subtlety. 1831 D. E. WILLIAMS *Life Sir T. Lawrence* II. 37 The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, must be the sublimation aspired to. 1856 MISS MULOCK *John Halifax* xi. His demeanour.. was the sublimation of all manly courtesy. 1863 MISS BRADDOON *Eleanor's Vict.* xxiv. A woman's love is the sublimation of.. selfishness. 1874 HARDY *Far fr. Madding Crowd* xl. That acme and sublimation of all dismal sounds, the bark of a fox.

† **Sublimator**. *Obs. rare*¹. [f. SUBLIMATE v.; sec -ATOR.] A thing which sublimates.

1752 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 549 The atmosphere of the earth is a more powerful sublimator than those of our chemists.

† **Sublimatory**, *sb. Obs.* [ad. med. L. *sublimatorium*, neut. of *sublimatorius* (see next). Cf. F. *sublimatoire*.] A vessel used for sublimation, a subliming-pot.

c 1386 CHAUCEUR *Can. Yeom. T. Preamb.* 74 Oure.. descensories, Violes, crosletz, and sublimatories, Cucurbitas, and Alambikes eek. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xiv. i. 295. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. v. 125 Smal long lymbeckes in forme of a sublimatorie. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* 177 Grind them well together, put them into a Sublimatory of good glass. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 442/2 The Volatile Sal-Armoniac is only the Volatile parts sublimed alone.. the Acid.. remaining behind at bottom of the Sublimatory.

† **Sublimatory**, *a. Obs.* [ad. med. L. *sublimatorius*, f. *sublimat* - : see SUBLIMATE and -ORY².]

1. Suitable for subliming.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. v. 125 Thou shalt increase the fire.. until.. the fire bee made sublimatorie.

2. Used in sublimation.

1650 ASHMOLE *Chym. Coll.* 66 Take the pregnant Earth, and put it into a Sublimatory vessel luted and well shut up. 1666 BOYLE *Org. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 240 Though these [sulphur, mercury, and vermilion] will rise together in Sublimatory Vessels.

|| **Sublimatum**, *Obs.* [naut. of L. *sublimatum* : see SUBLIMATE a.] Corrosive sublimate.

1577 FRANKTON *Joyful News* 18 In the salt Fleume, he shall put with a Feather, a little of the water of Sublimatum. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* Wks. (Grosart) VIII. 16 Some sores cannot be cured but by Sublimatum. 1611 [see SUBLIME v.].

Sublime (sɒbləɪm), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *sublimis*, prob. f. *sub* up to + *limen* lintel. Cf. F., It., Sp., Pg. *sublime*.] *A. adj.*

1. Set or raised aloft, high up, *arch.*

(a) in predicative use.

1604 R. CAWDRY *Table Alph.*, *Sublime*, set on high, lift vp. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 33 The element grew dreadful.. the sea sublime and wrathful. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 771 Hee on the wings of Cherub rode sublime On the Crystallin Skie. 1697 DRVDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 331 Two Poles turn round the Globe.. The first sublime in Heav'n, the last is whirl'd Below the Regions of the nether World. 1725 POPE *Odys.* v. 212 Build the rising ship, Sublime to bear thee o'er the gloomy deep. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 203 Caving rocks, and kites that swim sublime in still repeated circles. 1842 TENNYSON *Vision of Sin* 103 To fly sublime Thro' the courts, the camps, the schools.

fig. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. i. Not.. to gaze, or look upward with the eye, but to have his thoughts sublime. 1786 BURNS *To J. S.* iv. My faucy yerket up sublime Wi' hasty summon.

(b) In attrib. use; † contextually = highest, top. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* (1639) 274 Sublimation is when that which is extracted is driven to the sublime part of the vessel. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 183 The sublime height did not disannate us, as did the danger of descending. 1695 PRIOR *Ode to King* xl. Let Thy sublime Meridian Course For Mary's setting Rays atone. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 157 Travel nature up To the sharp peak of her sublime height. 1873 BROWNING *Red Coll. M.-cap* 239 A sublime spring from the balustrade about the tower.

b. Of the arms : Uplifted, upraised.

1754 GRAY *Progr. Poesy* 38 With arms sublime, that float upoo the air.

c. Of flight; only in fig. context with implication of senses 4-7.

1684 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* Pref. A 4 We were beginning to fly into a sublime pitch, of a strong but false Rhetoric. 1838 EMERSON *Add. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 193 In the sublimest flights of the soul, rectitude is never surmounted.

d. *Anat.* Of muscles: Lying near the surface, superficial. Also applied to the branch of anatomy treating of superficial muscles.

1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1891 *Century Dict.* s.v. The sublime flexor of the fingers (the flexor sublimis, a muscle).

2. Of buildings, etc.: Rising to a great height, lofty, towering, *arch.*

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarchy* viii. 532 Thunders at the sublimest buildings aroise. 1657 BILLINGSLEY *Brachy. Martyrol.* xxviii. 102 He d'rost her quick, and after throw her down From the sublimest tower in the town. 1799 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnl.* III. 322 Sublime their artless locks they wear. 1817 MOORE *Lalla Rookh* 209 Those towers sublime, That seem'd above the grasp of Time.

3. Of lofty bearing or aspect; in a bad sense, haughty, proud. Chiefly *poet.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q. v.* viii. 30 The proud Souldan with presumptuous cheare, And countenance sublime and insolent. a 1639 WORTON in *Reliq.* (1651) 171 His Limbs rather sturdy then dainty: Sublime and almost Tumorous in His Looks and Gestures. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 300 His fair large Front and Eye sublime declar'd Absolute rule. *ibid.* xi. 236 Not terrible.. nor sociably mild.. But solemn and sublime. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxxix. He was sublime without haughtiness, courteous without formality. 1844

MRS. BROWNING *Viv. Poets* c. There, Shakespeare, on whose forehead climb The crowns o' the world. Oh, eyes sublime, With tears and laughers for all time!

† b. Exalted in feeling, elated. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* c. 236 Sublime with expectation. 1671 — *Samson* 1669 While their hearts were jocund and sublime, Drunk with Idolatry, drunk with Wine.

4. Of ideas, truths, subjects, etc.: Belonging to the highest regions of thought, reality, or human activity. † Also *occas.* said of the thinker.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 785 Thou hast not Eare, nor Soul to apprehend The sublime notion, and high mystery. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* 1. To Rd. C. 2 'The contemplation of these things is sublime and subtle. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* (ed. 7) Pref. A 4 b. 'This [art] of Musick is the most sublime and excellent for its wonderful Effects and Inventions. a 1721 KEIL *Maupepius's Diss.* (1734) 11 Let us leave it to sublimer Philosophers to search into the Cause of this Tendency. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 233 They despised the literal sense of the Old Testament, and employed their invention to find out sublime senses thereof. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 548 What are ages and the lapse of time, Match'd against truths, as lasting as sublime? 1819 KEATS *Fall Hyperion* 1 173 Whether his labours be sublime or low. 1848 MARIOTTI *Italy* II. iii. 82 The sublimest theories of divine doctrine. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 412 The most sublime departments of natural philosophy. a 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect.* (1858) 254 England's sublimer battle cry of 'Duty'.

† b. Of geometry: see *quots. Obs.*

1728 CHAMBERS *Cyc. s. v. Geometry*. The Higher, or Sublimer Geometry is that employ'd in the consideration of Curve Lines, Conic Sections, and Bodies form'd thereof. 1842 PENNY *Cycl.* XXIII. 1861/2 The term *sublime geometry* was technical, meaning the higher parts of geometry, in which the infinitesimal calculus or something equivalent was employed.

5. Of persons, their attributes, feelings, actions: Standing high above others by reason of nobility or grandeur of nature or character; of high intellectual, moral, or spiritual level. Passing into a term of high commendation: Supreme, perfect.

1643 BURROUGHS *Exp.* 1st 3 ch. *Hosea* vii. 385 Others are of more sublime spirits naturally, as if they were borne for great things. 1663 S. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgrim* (1697) 218 Nor is there any delight so noble and sublime, so pure and refined. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 215 He... was a very perfect friend, and a most sublime Christian. 1794 MRS. RAOCLIFFE *My. Utopia* xv. Emily's eyes filled with tears of admiration and sublime devotion. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* v. Others more sublime... Have sunk, extinct in their refulgent prime. 1838 LONGE *Lt. Stars* ix. 'Thou shalt know... how sublime a thing it is To suffer and be strong. 1842 PENNY *Cycl.* XXIII. 1881/2 Lear, who appeals to the heavens, 'for they are old' like him, is sublime, from the very intensity of his sufferings and his passions. Lady Macbeth is sublime from the intensity of her will. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Death Wellington* 34 And, as the greatest only are, In his simplicity sublime. 1872 GEO. ELIOT in *Cross Life* (1886) III. 159 Mr. Lewes makes a martyr of himself in writing all my notes and business letters. Is not that being a sublime husband?

† b. *colloq.* with ironical force.

Mod. He has the sublime sense of his own importance. This is a sublime piece of impertinence.

6. Of language, style, or a writer: Expressing lofty ideas in a grand and elevated manner.

1585 A. DAY *Engl. Secretorie* 1. (1595) 10 We do find three sorts [sc. of the style of epistles]... to have here generally commended. Sublime, the highest and stateliest manner, and loftiest diction of any thing that may be, expressing the heroicall and mighty actions of Kings [etc.]. 1690 TEMPLE *Ess.* II. *Poetry* 19 It must be confessed, that Homer was... the vastest, the sublimest, and the most wonderful Genius. a 1718 PRIOR *Letter Answer* vii. As He was a Poet sublimer than Me. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cyc. s. v.* The sublime Style necessarily requires big and magnificent Words; but the Sublime may be found in a single Thought, a single Figure, a single Turn of Words. 1756 WATSON *Ess. Pope* I. 25 Every excellence, more peculiarly appropriated to the sublime ode. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* xv. (1819) I. 89 The Bible, the Iliad, and Shakespeare's works, are allowed to be the sublimest books that the world can exhibit. 1817 COTTERIDGE *Biogr. Lit.* vii. (1907) II. 22 The sublime Dante. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Niklon Wks.* 1857 VII. 319 Whether he can cite any other book than the 'Paradise Lost', as continuously sublime, or sublime even by its prevailing character.

7. Of things in nature and art: Affecting the mind with a sense of overwhelming grandeur or irresistible power; calculated to inspire awe, deep reverence, or lofty emotion, by reason of its beauty, vastness, or grandeur.

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Nov. 1644. Just before this portico stands a very sublime and stately Corinthian column. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* iv. (1835) 170 Great and elevated objects considered with relation to the emotions produced by them, are termed grand and sublime. 1806 GAZETTER *Scot.* (ed. 2) 202 This fall of the terrible in its appearance, sublime, but has too much of water. 1842 PENNY *Cycl.* XXIII. 1861/2 The stars are sublime, yet there is no terror in the emotion they excite. 1878 SMILES *Robt. Dick* vii. 38 After the cultivated fields, come the moors—quiet, solitary, and sublime.

8. Of rank, status: Very high, exalted. *arch.*

1702 EVELYN *Lett. to Pepys* 20 Jan. Persons of the sublimest rank and office. a 1718 PRIOR *Ode to Queen* xix. Those Heights, where William's Virtue might have staid, The Props and Steps were made, Sublimer yet to raise his Queen's Renown. 1769 GRAY *Install. Ode* 25 Meek Newton's self bends from his state sublime.

† b. As an honorific title of the Sultan or other potentates; also *transf.* of their actions. Cf. *Sublime Porte* (see *PORTE*), and *SUBLIMITY* 2 d.

1820 BYRON *Juan* v. cxliv, Your slave brings tidings... Which your sublime attention may be worth. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 123 Your Sublime Highness is strangely moved. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* vii. iii. (1864) IV. 123 Gregory assumed the lofty tone of arbiter and commanded them to... await his sublime award.

† c. Refined: now used in trade names to designate the finest quality.

1694 SALMON *Bale's Dispens.* (1713) 299/2 It... will do that... which others more esteemed subline Medicines will not do. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 62/2 Jeyes' Sublime Disinfectant Toilet Soaps. 1897 *Daily News* 1 Oct. 7/1 A bottle upon which was a label 'Sublime Salad Oil'.

† d. *Med.* Of respiration: Of the highest degree.

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 224 Difficulty of breath is greater then in a Pluresy, which Hippocrates calleth subline. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. iii. 92 The former Respiration Galen terms gentle or small... the other strong... a third subline where the Diaphragma, intercostal... muscles, and muscles of the Chest do act all together.

† b. 5b.

1. Now always with *the*: That which is sublime; the sublime part, character, property, or feature of. † Formerly with *a* and *pl.* and *occas.* without article, chiefly in contexts where *SUBLIMITY* would now be used.

a. in discourse or writing.

1679 SHADWELL *True Widow* 1. 6 What is your opinion of the Play? There are a great many sublines that are very Poetical. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Pref. 22 Whatever Word or Sentence is printed in a different Character, shall be judged to contain something extraordinary either of Wit or Subline. 1727 WARBURTON *Traacts* (1739) 115 With what a Sublime might that Flash of Lightning have been brought in. 1746 FRANCIS *tr. Hor.* *Art of Poetry* 561 Since I can write the true Sublime. 1749 FIELONG *Tom Jones* Contents iv. ii. A short hint of what we can do in the subline, and a description of Miss Sophia Western. 1762 GIBSON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) V. 277 That subline which results from the choice and general disposition of a subject. 1785 COWPER *Lett. to J. Newton* 10 Dec. The subline of Homer in the hands of Pope becomes bloated and tumid, and his description lawdry. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* tv. 565 Feigning pique at what she call'd The railleury, or grotesque, or false subline.

b. in nature and art.

1727 POPE, *ed. Art of Sinking* iv, The Sublime of Nature is the Sky, the Sun, Moon, Stars, &c. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* x. 51 What I think the subline in form, so remarkably display'd in the human body. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* II. 320 The awful, the subline of this reverend pile. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 5 Never need an American look beyond his own country for the sublime and beautiful of natural scenery. 1842 PENNY *Cycl.* XXIII. 1881/2 The material subline—or the subline of nature.

† c. in human conduct, life, feeling, etc.

1749 WARBURTON *Lett. to Hurd* 31 June, His gravity and subline of sentiment. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & Beaut.* I. vii. (1759) 58 Whatever is fitted in nature to excite the ideas of pain, and danger, that is to say, whatever is in any sort terrible... is a source of the subline. 1789 BURKS *To Dr. Blacklock* ix. To make a happy fire-side climb To weans and wife, That's the true pathos and subline Of human life. 1789 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1836) VII. 39 This was one of those strokes that denote superior genius, and constitute the subline of war. 1804-6 SVO. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 234 To harbour no mean thought in the midst of alject poverty, but... to found a spirit of modest independence upon the consciousness of having always acted well—this is a subline. 1847 PRESCOTT *Peru* (1850) II. 351 This was heroic, and wanted only a nobler motive for its object to constitute the true moral subline. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* v. (1876) 134 The patriot who fights an always-losing battle—the martyr who goes to death amidst the triumphant shouts of his enemies... are examples of the moral subline.

2. With *the*: The highest degree or point, summit, or acme of. Now rare.

1813 BYRON *Lett. to Miss Milbank* 26 Sept. Wks. 1899 III. 493 The moral of Christianity is perfectly beautiful—and the very subline of virtue. 1817 — *Beyro* lxixii. The subline Of mediocrity, the furious tame. 1818 — *Juan* I. cli. With that subline of rascals your attorney. 1838 DE QUINCEY *Shaks.* Wks. 1890 IV. 61 This is the very subline of folly, beyond which human dotage cannot advance.

Sublime (sūblōim), v. [A. OF. *SUBLIME*, ad. L. *sūblimāre*, f. *sūblimis* SUBLIME a.]

1. *trans.* To subject (a substance) to the action of heat in a vessel so as to convert it into vapour, which is carried off and on cooling is deposited in a solid form.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. T. Preamb.* 51 The care and wo That we hadden in our matres sublymyng. 1460-70 *Bk. Quinte Essence* 4 By contynuel ascendyng and descendyng, by the which it is sublymed to so myche bynes of glorificacioun. *Ibid.* 8 Take Mercurie pat is sublymed with vitriol, & comen salt, & sal armoniac .j. or .x. tymes sublymed. 1558 WARDE *tr. Alex's Sec.* 102 b. To subline Quicke Sylver, that is to say, to make common sublyme. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. v. How doe you subline him [mercury]? *Fac.* With the calce of egge-shells, White marble, talk. 1697 HEARNICH *Arcaea Philos.* 27 Put the Mixture into a Sublimatory; from which subline it ten or twelve times. 1730 CHAMBERLAYNE *Relic. Philos.* II. xviii. 9 Even a Metal... may be sublymed and mix'd with the Air by the Heat of Fire. 1774 J. HILL *Theophr.* (ed. 2) 235 Our factitious Cinnabar, made only by subliming Mercury and Sulphur together. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manuf.* x. (1842) 262 It is easy to subline and crystallize such bodies as camphor, iodine, naphthalene. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 214 Ammonium Chloride... is obtained... by subline a mixture of the commercial sulphate of ammonium with common salt. *Abstr.* 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* VIII. I. in Ashm. (1652) 171 We Sublyme not lyke as they do. 1596 FORMAN *Diary* (Halliwell) 28 The 27 of April in sublimyng, my pot and glasse brok, and all my labour was lost pro lapide. 1610 B. JON-

SON *Alch.* II. v. Can you subline, and dulceify? 1678 R. RUSSELL *tr. Geber* II. I. iv. x. 103 This be well known who hath sublymed in short Sublimatories.

2. *trans.* To cause to be given off by sublimation or an analogous process (e.g. volcanic heat); to carry over as vapour, which resolidifies on cooling; to extract by or as by sublimation.

1460-70 *Bk. Quinte Essence* 5 Pe purete of pe quinte essence scab be sublymed above. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* VIII. II. in Ashm. (1652) 171 Som do Mercury from Vitriall and Salt sublyme. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* 1. xvi. 83 Glasse may be made of antimonie and of lead... by sublimyng flowers out of them. 1640 T. CAREW *Poems* (1651) 156 No more than Chymists can subline True Gold. 1674 GREW *Anat. Pl.* (1682) 246 The saline Principle is altogether volatile, and sublimed away by the fire. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bol. Gard.* I. 94 *note*, This ponderous earth has been found... in a granite in Switzerland, and may have thus been sublimed from immense depths by great heat. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 419 Sulphur has been sublimed from it. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manuf.* xxiv. (1842) 613 Put a portion of calomel into a Florence flask, and subline it into the upper part by placing the bottom in sand. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xii. 299 We may yet study the lava which they have melted, and the products which they have sublymed. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iv. 107 Chloride of lead was among the substances sublymed.

3. *intr.* († *occas. refl.*) a. To undergo this process; to pass from the solid to the gaseous state without liquefaction.

1622 MALYNES *Ant. Law-Merch.* 274 There remaineth a Paste... called the Almond Paste, which by a limbecke receiving fire, causeth the Quicksilver to subline [*sic*]. 1651 FRENCH *Distill.* vi. 192 It will presently subline in a silver fume, into the recipient. 1682 K. DIGBY *Chym. Secr.* 166 You shall see a little [Sal armoniac] subline up to the discovered place of the Retort. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. 42 The Brimstone... doth roast away, and the Arsnick doth subline it self with a strong heat. 1797 PHIL. *Trans.* LXXXVII. 388 The acid will not subline from it, but is decomposed by heat. 1823 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* No. 18. 82 It will... subline from one part of the bottle to the other in the manner of camphor. 1841 BRANOE *Man. Chem.* (ed. 5) 458 At higher temperatures it again liquifies, and at about 600° it boils, and sublines in the form of an orange-coloured vapour. 1908 *Athenæum* 28 Mar. 390/1 All the 'non-valent' elements... should subline, or pass from the solid into the gaseous state without liquefaction.

† b. To be deposited in a solid form from vapour produced by sublimation.

1682 K. DIGBY *Chym. Secr.* 169 It will subline with it in very red flowers. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 370 When the benjamin is heated the flowers will subline. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 760 The arsenic sublines... and adheres to the upper part of the vessel. 1856 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (1890) xvii. § 1. 1016 Calomel sublines in quadrilateral prisms.

4. *trans.* To raise to an elevated sphere or exalted state; to exalt or elevate to a high degree of purity or excellence; to make (esp. morally or spiritually) sublime.

1609 G. BENSON *Serm.* 7 May 93 Let your thoughts be sublined by the spirit of God. 1632 T. AOMAS *Exp. a Peter* ii. 4. 499 Persons so sublin'd, that what makes them everlastingly happy, shall never make them weary. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Examp.* II. 8 [Jesus] bellowed marriage... having new sublin'd it by making it a Sacramental representation of the union of Christ and... the Church. a 1721 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. IV. 253 As blest'd Elijah pray'd his Servants Eye Might be sublin'd the Angels to descry. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* v. 521 No true benevolence bis thought sublines. 1765 GOLDSM. *Ess.* *Metaphor* Wks. (Globe) 331/1 A judicious use of metaphors wonderfully raises, sublines, and adorns oratory or elocution. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* III. 398 Call it not Revenge! thus sanctified and thus sublined, 'Tis duty, 'tis devotion. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. cxxxix. The blest subert, sublined with snow. 1858 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* liv. (1865) VI. 415 It sublined every aspiration after the Good... by pronouncing it the instinct of divinity within us. 1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* 146 Morality... but dignified, but sublined by being taught in connection with religious sentiment. 1873 PATER *Renaissance* 176 The aspiring element, by force and spring of which Greek religion sublines itself. 1880 HARDY *Trumpet-Major* xxxiii. Bob's countenance was sublined by his recent interview, like that of a priest just come from the *penitentialia* of the temple.

† b. *above, beyond, or higher than* a certain state or standard.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. ix. § 2 (1622) 296 The very end of Geometrie is nothing else, but only to subline mens mindes above their senses... to the contemplation of Gods æternall Nature. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Clerus Domini* v. § 7. 31 Who can make it (ministerially I mean) and consecrate or subline from common... bread, but a consecrate... person? 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Viind.* 15 [The Philosopher's] employment being sublined a degree higher than Art, is ranked among the Liberal Sciences. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 57 A personification of the pride of will and eagerness of curiosity, sublined beyond the reach of fear and remorse. 1866 WHIPPLE *Char. & Charm. Men.* I and acon sublined by ad idea above the region of fear and conceit. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 18 The existence of a God sublined above all human qualities.

† c. *into* a state or to a degree of purity, etc. 1643 J. M. *Ser. Salv.* 35 That confirmation in grace by which free will is transfigured and sublined into a state divine. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Clerus Domini* III. § 21 An ordinary gift cannot subline a ordinary person to a supernatural employment. 1774 PRINCE *Tour-Scot.* in 1772, 3 Numbers of the discontented noblesse... resorted there... sublined the race into that degree of valour [etc.]. 1859 W. ANOPESSON *Disc.* (1860) 55 The death of Matthew Henry's two children was designed to subline his piety into that excellence which it attained.

† d. To purify (from). *Obs.*

1630 LORD DANIAN 52 The soule was impure...therefore it was needfull it should bee sublimed from this corruption.
1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 406 Would we could light on some oobler principles that might sublime us from these Relleacean Principles.

† *g.* With material obj. *Obs.*

1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 98 It is made Sacramental and Eucharistical, and so it is sublimed to become the body of Christ. 1667 MILTON P. L. v. 483 Flours and thir fruit Mans nourishment, by gradual scale sublim'd To vital Spirits aspire. 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* 35 That spiritual Substance was analogous to Matter infinitely rarefied, refin'd or sublim'd. 1772-84 COOK'S 3rd Voy. (1750) IV. 1254 The vines here being highly sublimed by the warmth of the sun and the dryness of the soil.

5. To transmute into something higher, nobler, or more excellent.

1695 DRYDEN tr. *Dufresney's Art Paint.* 7 Art being strengthened by the knowledge of things, may...be sublim'd into a pure Genius. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. To Sublime one's Flesh into a Soul. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 229 Our clay-built tabernacles sublimed into fit tabernacles of the Holy Ghost. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 331 He, the economist...subliming himself into an airy metaphysician. 1847 MILLER *First Impr. Eng.* xviii. (1857) 325 Those fictions of the classic mythology which the greater Greek and Roman writers have sublimed into poetry. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 193 His very selfishness therefore is sublimed into public spirit. 1854 LOWELL *Fire-side Trav.* 36 F., whom whiskey sublimed into a poet.

b. *intr.* To become elevated, to be transmuted into something higher.

1669 W. SMITHSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 76 The blood...begins to sublime or distill into more pure refined spirits. a 1711 KEN *Sion. Poet. Wks.* IV. 531, I feel my Faith subliming into Sight. 1874 SEARS *Fourth Gospel* 172 This new faith subliming into knowledge.

6. *trans.* To raise up or aloft, cause to ascend.

1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* iii. iii. I am sublim'd! grose earth Supports me not. I walk on ay! c 1650 DENHAM *Of Old Age* iii. (1669) 34 Nor can thy head (not help) it self sublime. 1788 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* IV. vii. 344 With arms yet more sublimed, he...advanced, in silence and dumb heroics. 1845 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 2) 242 Thoughts rise from our souls, as from the sea The clouds sublimed in Heaven.

b. To cause (vapour, etc.) to ascend, as by the action of the sun's heat.

1633 FOSBROKE *Chr. Racc* 10 As clouds...being elevated and sohlomed towards the upper region of the aire, are rarefied. 1655 VAUGHAN *Euphrates* 51 When the centrall Sun sublimes the Vapours. a 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 186 There were great Store of Pieces of Brimstone, which are guessed to be sublimed up from the internal Parts of the Hill. 1795 J. PHILIPS *Blenheim* 8 As when two adverse Winds, Sublim'd from dewy Vapours, in mid Sky Engage with horrid Shock. 1872 C. KINGSLEY *At Last* vi. The malarious fog hung motionless...waiting for the first blaze of sunrise to sublime it and its invisible poisons into the upper air.

† *c.* To cause (the juices of a plant, etc.) to rise, and thereby rarefy and purify them. *Obs.*

1645 HOWELL *Let.* ii. liv. (1692) 450 Wine itself is but Water sublim'd, being nothing else but that moisture and sap which is cans'd...by rain...drawn up to the branches and berries by the virtual attractive heat of the Sun. 1655 VAUGHAN *Euphrates* 46 There is a way made for the sperme to ascend more freely, which subliming upwards is attracted and intercepted by the vegetable Kingdom, whose immediat aliment it is. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* ii. 234 Th' austere and ponderous Juices they sublime.

† *7.* To exalt (a person), raise to a high office or degree. *Obs.*

1557 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* (1619) 706/1 Mardocheus [was] placed in his room, and greatly sublimed and exalted. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* i. i. Have I...Sublim'd thee, and exalted thee, and fix'd thee I the third region, call'd our state of grace? 1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 212/3 Gloriously crown'd...and sublimed, like one drest for a triumph.

Sublimed (sɒblɪˈmɪd), *pp.* a. Also 4 sublim'd, 5 sublimy'd. [*f.* SUBLIME v. + -ED.]

1. That has undergone the chemical process of sublimation; produced by sublimation; = SUBLIMATE a. 1.

Sublimed mercury: mercury sublimate. *Sublimed arsenic*, sulphur: flowers of arsenic, of sulphur.

c 1326 CHAUCE *Can. Yeom.* Tr. Preamb. 55 Oure Orpyment and sublymed Mercurie. a 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat.* *Fistula*, etc. 83 Arsenic sublimed is of white colour. 1524 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xiv. i. 295 Orpiment, sublimed Mercurie, iron squames, Mercurie crude. 1593 G. HARVEY *Piercie's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 147 Mercurie sublimed, is somewhat a coy, and stout fellow. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouffe's Theat. Ins.* 925 Corrosives...as Mercurie sublimed, Vitriol, Orpiment, &c. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 26 It has no other smell than that of sublimed sulphur. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lord. Disp.* (1818) 535 Separate the sublimed matter from the scorie. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 26 Sublimed carbonate of ammonia, which is a sequecarbonate. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Nat. Med.* 300 Collecting the sublimed acid by means of a cylinder of stiff paper inverted over the vessel.

b. *transf.* Refined. (Cf. SUBLIME a. 8 c.) 1905 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 25 Feb. 414 Using the very best sublimed olive oil.

† *2. fig.* a. Elevated, exalted, sublime; b. Pnri-fied, refined. *Obs.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 334 Exhaled smokes of sparkling, hote, inflamed, dispersed, sublimed aspires. 1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 30 Shall the persons of any men...be thought to be of so sublimed, and spirituall a nature, that [etc.]. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* ii. ii. Where I spie A wealthy citizen, or rich lawyer, Have a sublim'd poor wife. a 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* (1678) 355 The sobrieties of a graver or sublimed person. 1739 [Borset]

Deity 151 Unmix'd his nature, and sublim'd his pow'rs. 1823 LAMN *Guy Faux* in *Elania* (1867) 20 Erostratus must have invented a more sublimed malice than the burning of one temple.

† *c.* High and mighty. *Obs.*

1611 SREED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. viii. 39 In his sublimed Reply, hee snebs the King.

Sublimely (sɒblɪˈmiːli), *adv.* [*f.* SUBLIME a. + -LY.]

† *1.* Aloft; highly; at or to a height. *Obs.*

a 1599 ROLLOCK *Passion* xli. (1616) 404 When thus way by checking, Hee hath beaten downe the imaginations...and cogitations that sublimely rose out of the minde. 1648 BOYLE *Motives Love of God* 14. 87 His sovereign Tranquillity is so sublimely plac'd, that 'tis above the reach of all Disquieting Impressions.

2. With sublimity of form, thought, expression, style; in a lofty or exalted manner. Also *ironical*.

1693 CONGREVE in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 294 Verse so sublimely good, no Voice can wrong. 1700 LUCIUS *Brit.* *Death Dryden* 55 His Works are all sublimely Great. 1735 POPE *Prolog. Sat.* 187 Whose fustian's so sublimely bad, It is not Poetry, but prose run mad. 1816 T. L. PEACOCK: *Head-long Hall* vii. The sublimely romantic pass of Aberglaslyn. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* xvii. There are...few sublimely beautiful women. 1884 *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 443/1 Of this difficulty our Saxon-loving friends...are sublimely unconscious.

Sublimeness (sɒblɪˈmiːnəs), [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being sublime; sublimity.

1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* i. v. 76 A matter of most divine sublimeness. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* 335 Neither does...the sublimeness of his Argument make his discourse obscure. 1734 *Burnet's Own Time* Life II. 675 Mr. Nairn was...remarkable for...Strength of Reasoning and Sublimeness of Thought. 1854 WISEMAN *Fabiola* ii. xxxii. 343, I cannot see any way in which the sublimeness of the act could have been enhanced.

Sublimar (sɒblɪˈmaɪ), *rare*. [*f.* SUBLIME v. + -ER.] One who or a thing which sublimates.

a 1615 DONNE *Ess.* (1651) 68 That late Italian Distiller and Sublimar of old definitions.

Sublimification (sɒblɪˈmɪfɪkəˈʃən), [*f.* SUBLIME v. + (-)IFICATION.] The act or fact of making or being made sublime.

1792 W. GILPIN *Forest Scenery* I. 252 The poet has great advantages over the painter, in the process of sublimification, if the term may be allowed. 1848 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 22 Aug. 6 Mrs. Borradaile emerged from her baths in a state of sublimification which we should have thought would have made her marriage certain.

So **Sublimified** *pp.* a., rendered sublime.

1828 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 576 A sort of unslimified Perquin.

Subliminal (sɒblɪˈmɪnəl), *a. Psych.* [*f.* SUB- + *L. limin-, limen* threshold + *-AL*: coined to represent Herbart's *unter der Schwelle sc. des Bewusstseins* under the threshold of consciousness (*Psychol. als Wissenschaft* 1824, i. § 47).] Below the threshold (see THRESHOLD 2 c, LIMEN) of sensation or consciousness: said of states supposed to exist but not strong enough to be recognized. Also, pertaining to 'the subliminal self'.

1826 WARD in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 48/1 Even if there were no facts to warrant this conception of a subliminal presentation of impressions and ideas. 1892 *Illustr. Lond. News* 8 Oct. 451/1 A pen, that strange conductor between the self he knows and the 'subliminal self' which is often flashing its surprises on him. 1892 MYERS in *Proc. Soc. Psychical Res.* Feb. 306 The subliminal memory includes an unknown category of impressions which the supraliminal consciousness...must cognize, if at all, in the shape of messages from the subliminal consciousness. 1902 POORE *Mod. Spiritualism* II. 31 The extraordinary outburst of subliminal or automatic activity.

b. *absol.* That which is subliminal; the subliminal self.

1901 W. JAMES in *Proc. Soc. Psychical Res.* May 18 Of the Subliminal, he [Myers] would say, we can give no ultra-simple account. 1903 MYERS *Hum. Pers.* i. ii. 347 Scenes...which Sally as a subliminal noticed.

Subliming (sɒblɪˈmɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* [*f.* SUBLIME v. + -ING.] The action of the verb SUBLIME.

1. = SUBLIMATION 1.

1471 RIFLEY *Comp. Alch.* viii. ii. in Ashm. (1652) 171 Such Sublimyng accordeth never adele To our entent. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xiv. i. 294 Their subliming, amalgaming, englutning. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 248 Tartars use the thin part of Milk separated by subliming, to make themselves drunk. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Subliming-Pots*, the Vessels that serve for the Subliming of any Mixt Bodies. 1886 GUILLEMAUD *Cruise of Marchesa* I. 23 The campbor, on subliming, is collected and packed in barrels.

† *2.* Exaltation. *Obs. rare.*

1641 SIZ E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* Eijb, This too elate subliming of one can not stand without a too mean demission of many other.

3. *attrib.*, as *subliming dome* (DOXE sb. 5 a), *glass, -pot, vessel*.

1573 BOYLE *Ess. Effluviis* iii. 13 The Subliming-glass. 1632 K. DICKY *Chym. Secrets* ii. 203 A Glass bead upon your last Subliming-pot. 1719 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (1722) 13 Aludels are subliming Pots used in Chymistry. c 1709 *Encycl. Brit.* (1797) IV. 446/1 The month of the subliming vessel. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xvi. (1842) 411 The bent tube being of such diameter as freely to pass over the subliming tube. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 309 The vapour...passes into the subliming dome, and is immediately precipitated into...flower of sulphur.

Subliming (sɒblɪˈmɪŋ), *pp.* a. [*f.* as prec.

+ -ING.] That sublimates. a. That causes chemical sublimation. b. Undergoing sublimation. c. Rising, mounting. d. Elevating, exalting.

a. a 1631 DONNE *Valedict. of Bk.* 13 To all whom loves subliming fire invades. 1836 BRANNE *Man. Chem.* (ed. 4) 13 The mixture...is to be put into an aludel...and exposed to a subliming heat.

b. 1758 *Elaboratory laid open* 57 The sand should be removed from the retorts containing the subliming matter.

c. 1666 [see SUBLINGUAL 1].

d. 1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* 107 His most holy name is Love. Truth of subliming import! 1823 MOORE *Rhymes on Road* vii. 72 Mingling earth's luxurious grace With Heaven's subliming thoughts.

Sublimish (sɒblɪˈmɪʃ), *a. rare*. [*f.* SUBLIME a. + -ISH.] Somewhat sublime.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* xvi. vi. (1872) VI. 199 A man of some whims...but really honest, though rather sublimish in his interior.

Sublimity (sɒblɪˈmɪti). [*ad.* L. *sublimitas*, -itatem, *f.* *sublimis* SUBLIME: see -ITY. Cf. F. *sublimité*, etc.] The state or quality of being sublime.

† *1.* High or lofty position, height. *Obs.*

1563 *Homilies* ii. *Agst. Peril Idol.* ii. Hb iv, When Images are placed in Temples, and set in honorable sublimity, and begin once to be worshipped. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* ii. xvi. 1. 11 The other cause of their [sc. the planets] sublimities is, for that [etc.]. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1697) 152 The sublimity of the air and the sublimity of those Hills, which he says surpass the Alps. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. iii. 137/2 Geometrical Terms for their Plots, Figures, [etc.]. *Sublimities*, the heights or highness of things.

† *2.* High dignity of office, vocation, or the like. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* i. iv. 56 Being held with admiration of their own sublimity and honor. a 1656 USHER *Power of Princes* i. (1661) 43 The Regal sublimity is constituted by God. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 12 June 1650, He magnified the sublimity of the calling. a 1727 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* ii. (1728) 226 Jupiter upon an Eagle to signify the sublimity of his dominion.

† *b.* A highly placed person. *Obs.*

1610 BOYS *Exp. Domin.* Ep. a *Gosp.* Wks. (1605) 153 Sovereign Sublimities on earth are Gods among men.

† *c.* A high or dignified status. *Obs.*

1643 PRYNN *Sev. Power Parl.* i. 41 If we be profitable servants, why doe we envy the eternal gains of our Lord for our temporal sublimities or Prerogatives?

d. The status of one whose title is 'Sublime'; used with poss. pron. as a title of honour; in recent use chiefly applied to the Sultan of Turkey or to the Sublime Porte.

So *mod. L. sublimitas*.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1520) 165, I beying a Scholastical panion, obtestate your sublimitie, to extoll myne infirmite. 1589 [? NASH] *Amoud for Parrot* Ded. 2 Which if your sublimitie accept in good part...I am yours. 1820 BYRON *Juan* iv. xci, In the Dardanelles, Waiting for his Sublimity's firman. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Oct. 466/1 Its Sublimity was unable to perceive any violation of the Treaty of Berlin.

3. Loftiness or grandeur of nature, character, conduct, or action; very high excellence.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 202 h. The length, the brede, the deepenes, and the sublimite or hye excellence of the crosse of Chryst. [See Eph. iii. 18, Vulg.]. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxviii. 181 Those things, which...for height and sublimitie of matter...we are not able to reach unto. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* i. 11 In respect of Gods incomprehensible sublimitie, and puritie. 1655 M. CARTER *Monar. Redit.* (1660) 17 [Painting] hath been for its sublimity reckoned...among the liberal Sciences. 1756-7 tr. *Kyriell's Trav.* (1760) I. 343 That, for truth and sublimity of doctrine, no book or system in the whole world came up to the holy scriptures. a 1812 BUCKMINSTER *Serm.* (1827) 55 Is there any thing to be learned...from the sublimity of the character, which is so much a subject of taste? 1851 MARIOTT *Italy* 29 In 1846, France had not reached the acme of republicanism in the sublimity. 1870 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iii. (1876) 67 In the Christian doctrine of a future state...the real belief in the doctrine goes together with...the moral sublimity of the state. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Libr.* (1892) i. v. 192 The genuine old Puritan spirit ceases to be picturesque only because of its sublimity.

b. An instance of this; a sublime thing or being.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smech.* 17 Knowledge and virtue, with such abstracted sublimities as these. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 86 They...seemed to carry their devotions to a greater sublimity than others did. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* talk of great sublimities in religion. 1828 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. liv, The particle of those sublimities Which have relapsed to chaos. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ii. (1867) 27 Those false sublimities of an enthusiast's pietism. 1837 CARLYLE *Rev.* ii. 1. x, When such exhibitio could appeara propriety, next door to a sublimity.

4. Loftiness of conception, sentiment, language, style, or treatment.

1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 103 That subtilty and sublimitie of wit, that Jerome commandeth in Ephrems works. 1666 HOBBS *Rad. Pref.* (1686) 5 The Sublimity of a Poet, which is that Poetical Fry which the Readers for the most part call for. 1625 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* i. Cor. ii. 6 Sublimity and accurateness of Speech. 1781 COWPER *Tabl. T.* 644 In him...Sublimity and Attic taste, combin'd. 1799 PALEY *Horr. Paul.* i. 7 Bursts of rapture and of unparalleled sublimity. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy* i. 158 Polydorus...a fellow-pupil of Pheidias...did not reach the sublimity of his rival in the representation of divinity. 1866 DR. ARGYLL *Philos. Belief* 220 It is impossible to deny the sublimity of this conception.

5. That quality in external objects which awakens feelings of awe, reverence, lofty emotion, a sense of power, or the like.

1779 JOHNSON *L. P. Cowley* (1863) 9 Sublimity is produced by aggregation, and littleness by dispersion. 1787 POL-WHELE *Engl. Orator* iii. 512 His Voice Commanding...stem

His Aspect and terrific... Sublimity his every Nod Attended. 1849 RUSKIN *Seven Lamps* iii. § 9. 72 This expedient of continued series forms the sublimity of arcades and aisles. 1876 MISS BRAOON *Haggard's Dan.* x. Earth's loveliness or heaven's sublimity.

b. A sublime feature; a sublime expanse. 1819 *to Corr. Lady Lyttelton* (1912) 214. The sublimities of the Alps. a 1853 ROBERTSON *Leet.* i. (1858) 19 His character had been moulded by the sublimities of the forms of the outward nature. a 1859 LOWELL *Rhocus* 157 The sky, With all its bright sublimity of stars.

6. The state of emotion produced by the perception or contemplation of the sublime.

1739 HUME *Hum. Nat.* II. 282 Any great elevation of place communicates a kind of pride or sublimity of imagination. c 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (1797) VIII. 107/2 The emotions of grandeur and sublimity are nearly allied. 1887 A. BAIN *On Teaching Engl.* vi. 100 The Emotion termed Sublimity is coöcceted with vastness of Power.

7. A high degree or standard, a height; with the, the highest degree, height, summit, acme.

1637 EARL MONM. *tr. Malvezzi's Rinaldo* & *Tarquin* 241 Bounding upon madnesse, it [sc. Melancholy] brings men to a sublimity, out of which one cannot passe. a 1667 JEN. TAYLOR (Ogilvie 1882). The sublimity of wisdom is to do those things living, which are to be desired when dying. 1812 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 34 There belong to it sublimities of virtues which all may attain, and which no man can transcend. 1823 LAMB *Guy Raux* in *Eliana* (1867) 20. I must make more haste; I shall not else climb the sublimity of this impiety. *Ibid.* 21 Such a sublimity of malice. 1883 *tr. Stepiak's Undergr. Russia* Intro. 42 He combines in himself the two sublimities of human grandeur: the martyr and the hero.

† b. A supreme or extreme phrase. *Obs.*

1659 N. BACON *Disc. Gov.* Eng. II. viii. (1739) 47 A qualified Legiance, without those sublimities of absolute, indefinite, immutable, &c.

Hence *Sublimityship*, as a mock title.

1858 LYTON *What will He do* L. xvii. Her Serene Sublimityship, Lady Selina Vipont.

Sublimate (sɒb'lɪmaɪz, sɒb'lɪmaɪz), v. [f. *SUBLINE* a. + *-IZE*. Cf. *F. sublimiser*.] *trans.* To make sublime; to elevate, exalt, or refine.

1813 *Hervey's Medit.* Mem. Author p. xvi. She thought herself so completely sublimized as to stand in no need of religious instruction. 1841 HOB. SMITH *Moneyed Man* II. vii. 247 Solemn music and rich orders... sublimized devotion into ecstasy. 1880 'Ouroa' *Motifs* i. Baptiste sublimized and apotheosized by nullo buttons, old lace, and genius.

Hence *Sublimized ppl.* a., elevated, exalted; refined in quality.

1849 *Benares Magd.* July II. 204 He declares... that the sublimized humanity of Feuerbach is almost as monstrous as Deity itself. 1896 *Daily News* 21 Apr. 6/4 It would seldom occur to anyone to recognise an affinity between the sack coverings to be seen on huge bales at warehouses and the sublimized fabric as applied to the bodices of ladies' dresses.

† **Sublimy**, a. and *sb.* *Obs.* Also 6 *sublime*, -yme. [ad. *F. sublimé* sublimite, pa. pples. of *sublimier* to *SUBLINE*.] *A. sb.* *Mercury sublimy*: corrosive sublimate. *B. sb.* *Mercury or arsenic sublimate*.

1545 *Rules of Custome* house a ij b, Argente subline [sic] the c. li. xxxiii. s. liii. d. *Ibid.* b vñj, Mercury subline the pounde xild. 1558 W. WAROE *tr. Alexis's Secr.* roz b, To subline Quicke Syluer, that is to saye, to make common sublyme. 1580 HOLLYNANO *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Dux sublinie*, sublinie, a kinde of poison. 1611 COTGR., *Subliné*, Sublimatour, or Sublime, Arsenick, Ratsbane. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey).

Sublinear, a.

1. [SUB- 20 c.] Nearly linear (*Bot.* and *Zool.*: see *LINEAR* a. 4 b).

1777 S. ROBINSON *Brit. Flora* 89 Leaves sublinear. 1824 *DANA Crust.* II. 887 The hand of the first pair of legs is sublinear. 1888 *Amer. Nat.* XXII. 1017 Suture sublinear above and slightly channeled below.

2. [SUB- 1 a.] Placed below a written or printed line.

Cf. *Sublineation* s.v. *SUB- 2*. 1868 VISC. STANGFORD *Sel.* (1869) II. 254 The strange books or sub-linear commas by which the Poles denote certain nasal sounds in their language. 1909 *Bible in World* Aug. 239/2 There are two chief systems of punctuation known, sublinear and superlinear. *Ibid.*, All ordinary Hebrew manuscripts are vocalised or 'pointed' with the sublinear vowel signs.

† **Sublingua** (sɒb'lɪŋgwə), *Zool.* [mod. L.: see *SUB- 1* f and *LINGUA*.]

(In medical L., *sublingua* was formerly used for 'uvula'.) In some animals, e.g. lemurs, a process consisting of a fold of mucous membrane under the tongue.

1878 BELL *tr. Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 553 In many Prosimii and Chiroptera, as also in the platyrrhine Apes, there is a process below the tongue which is sometimes double; this is the so-called sublingua. 1896 *tr. Boas' Text-Bk. Zool.* 487 note. On each side of the ventral surface of the tongue, there is a fold... it is termed the 'sublingua', and attains its highest development in the Prosimii.

Sublingual (sɒb'lɪŋgwəl), a. (*sb.*) [ad. mod. L. *sublingualis*: see *SUB- 1* a, b and *LINGUAL*. Cf. *F. sublingual* (from 16th c.).] *A. adj.*

† 1. *Med.* Of a pill, etc.: That is placed under the tongue to be sucked. *Obs.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Min.* 515 Sublinguale troches. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morbus Angl.* (1672) 114 Those sublingual humours ought... to be intercepted... by sublingual Pills.

2. *Anat.* Situated under the tongue or on the under-side of the tongue. Also, belonging to the sublingua.

Sublingual gland, the smallest salivary gland situated between the tongue on either side of the floor of the mouth. *See s. artery*, supplying the s. gland, side of the tongue, etc.; *s. cyst*, due to obstruction of the s. gland, etc.; = *RANULA*; *s. fossa*, which lodges the s. gland. *S. nerve* = *HYGLOGLOSSAL* nerve.

1694 Phil. Trans. XVIII. 229 [The use of] the *Musculus Mylohyoides*... In compressing its subjacent sublingual Glands. 1720 *Ibid.* XXXI. 7 The Buccal, Labial, internal Maxillary, and sublingual Glands, are of a yellow Colour. 1837 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 652 The Sublingual Artery, which is sometimes a division of the submental. 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 214/1 A depression (sublingual fossa) for the reception of the sublingual gland. 1872 BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* 256 marg., Sebaceous sublingual cysts. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 165/1 In that genus [*Hylobates*] we first meet with a sublingual process (which becomes much larger in the lower apes). 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Sublingual caruncle*, the papilla at which Wharton's duct opens, behind lower incisor teeth.

B. sb. A sublingual gland, artery, etc.

1720 Phil. Trans. XXXI. 7 They are as distinct from the Buccal, as the Sublinguals are from the internal Maxillars. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 182 One or two of them [sc. arteries] perforate the mylo-hyoid muscle, to anastomose with the sublingual.

† **Sublition**, *Obs.* rare. [ad. L. **sublitiō*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *sublindere*, *sublit-*, f. *sub-SUB- 2* + *lindere* to smear.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Sublition*, the ground colour, wherein the perfect colour is laid; it is called Grasing.

Sublittoral, a. [SUB- 11.] Lying near the sea-shore or just below the shore-line or littoral zone.

1846 SMART *Suppl.* 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist.*, *Mammalia* IV. 180 The sublittoral formation in which they had been originally deposited. 1849 DARWIN in *Ichterschell Man. Sci. Eng.* 177 Our observations... on the alluvial and sub-littoral deposits of these latitudes. 1897 *Geogr. J.* Aug. 133. I should estimate that round the Pacific there are at least ten sublittoral districts where earthquake-frequency may be about half that of Japan.

Sublunar (sɒb'lɪnɔːr), a. and *sb.* [ad. mod. L. *sublunaris* (cf. late Gr. *υποεληνιος*, *υποεληνιος*): see *SUB- 1* a and *LUNAR*. Cf. *F. sublunaire*, etc.]

A. adj. = *SUBLUNARY* A. Now rare.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. iv. (1611) 94 Those celestial creatures... being void of this corrupt mixture which is found in all creatures sublunar. 1667 MIDDLETON *C. L.* v. 777 Now had night measur'd with her shadow Pone Half way up Hill this vast Sublunar Vault. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 95. 3/2 That all Sublunar Joys duration want. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* v. 1, The City's moonlit spires and myriad lamps, Like stars in a sublunar sky did glow. a 1857 D. FERROLD *John Applejohn* iv. To expire covered over with wounds was the only really desirable way of going out of this sublunar world.

† **B. sb.** = *SUBLUNARY* B. *Obs.*

1613 CAMPHON *Relat. Roy. Entert.* Descr., View these beaun borne Starres, Who by stealth are become Sublunars. 1684 GAUBIERY (*little*) *Cardines Cæli*: or, an appeal to... observers of sublunars and their vicissitudes. 1685 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* v. iii. 180 The moon could claim no interest upon her Vicinity to us Sublunars.

Sublunarian, a. rare. [Formed as *SUBLUNARY* + *-AN*.] Existing or operating beneath the moon's surface.

1880 PROCTOR *Rough Ways* 108 The reinforcement of their action by the effects due to sublunarian energies. 1881 *Poetry Astron.* vi. 231 Sublunarian forces.

Sublunary, *rare*. [f. next + *-NESS*.] 1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Sublunaryness*, the being under the Moon.

Sublunary (sɒb'lɪnɔːr), *a. (sb.)* [f. mod. L. *sublunaris*: cf. *LUNARY*.] *A. adj.*

1. Existing or situated beneath the moon; lying between the orbit of the moon and the earth; hence, subject to the moon's influence.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 512 Paritius doth not only aucter this, but that the Sea is as a sublunary Planet. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* t. ii. l. ii. (1638) 46 Of these sublunary Devils... Psellus makes six kinds, fiery, aerial, terrestrial, watery, and subterranean Devils. a 1649 CRASHAW *Carmen Deo Nostro* Poems (1909) 283 Stars much too fair and pure to wait upon The false smiles of a sublunary sun. 1652 RAY *Disc.* (1732) 302 The sublunary Aerial Heavens. 1757 YOUNG *Last Day* 1, 81 Ye sublunary world, awake, awake! 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 168 The Four Doctors are in the centre of what may be called the sublunary part of the picture. 1850 S. DOBELL *Roman* i, Ob that bright realm of sublunary heaven.

† b. Inferior, subordinate (*to*). *Obs.*

1616 DONNE *Serm.* (Prov. xxii. 11) III. 337 Endymion loved the Moon. The sphere of our loves is sublunary, upon things naturally inferior to our selves. 1631 BRATHWAT *Whimzies*, *Metall-m* 60 The arch-artist in this mineral is the alchymist; for the rest are all sublunary unto him, bee only mercurie sublimate unto them.

2. Of or belonging to this world; earthly, terrestrial.

1592 GREENE *Great's Wit* Ep. Ded. A witte that runnes in this sublunary maze and takes but Nature for its original. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Garden* (1620) 24 Every thing sublunary is cursed for mans sake. 1632 B. JONSON *Magin. Lady* iii. 1, From all the points of the Compass, (That's all the parts of the sublunary Globe), 1650 J. HALL *Paradoxes* 38 The uncertainty of all sublunary things... subject to alteration and corruption. 1713 SWIFT *Apello Outwitted* Wks. 1755 III. n. 109 Stroling Gods, whose usual trade is... To pick up sublunary ladies. 1783 COWPER *Let. to Jos. Hill* Nov. My eyes are, in general, better than I remember them to have been since I first opened them upon this sublunary stage. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xlii. The house-keeper... usually waylaid him on his return, to remind him

of his sublunary wants. 1841 BREWSTER *Martyrs Sci. v.* (1856) 83 Like all sublunary blessings it was of short duration. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Sci.* VI. lxx. 3 For this too we may find a motive cause among sublunary human influences.

† 3. Characteristic of this world and its affairs; mundane; material, gross; temporal, ephemeral.

1639 HABBINGTON *Castara* II. (Arb.) 92 Tis odd Sublunary flame Burns in her heart and mine. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* i. ix. Wks. 1851 IV. 46 To remedy a sublunary and bestial burning, which frugally diet without marriage would easily chaste. 1648 Bp. HALL *Breathings Devout Soul* 3 Can ye hope to finde rest in any of these sublunary contentments? 1742 YOUNG *Ni. Th.* vi. 206 And till we still for sublunary pay? 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xlvii. He began gradually to delight in sublunary pleasures. 1814 SCOTT *Waver.* xi. The Baron was exalted by wine, wrath, and scorn, above all sublunary considerations.

† **B. sb.** A sublunary thing or creature; chiefly *pl. Obs.*

1641 R. HARRIS *Abners Funerall* 8 We may say of all these Sublunaries, what Salomon saith of one particular; They are not. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallurg.* xii. 178 The mercurial part of it [sc. gold]... cannot be changed... by no sublunary excepts of compere. 1720 HUMOURIST *Dev. p. xxiv*, [To] publish to us Sublunaries... all the Secrets of your Honours Privy Council. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1817) III. 310 Something extraordinary was to be done to keep her with us sublunaries.

Subluxation (sɒb'lʊksəʃən), *Path.* [ad. mod. L. *subluxatio*, -ōnem: see *SUB- 2* and *LUXATION*. Cf. *F. subluxation*, etc.] A partial dislocation, a sprain.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. xvii. 448/2 *Subluxation* [sic], a dislocation, or putting out of joint. 1846 MILLER *Pract. Surg.* xxiii. 321 Subluxation forwards is by no means an uncommon result of falls on the palm. 1876 *tr. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 122 In the shoulder-joint an atonic subluxation often occurs, especially in children. 1893 W. R. GOWERS *Man. Dis. Nerv. Syst.* (ed. 2) II. 415 The persistent strong flexion may even lead to subluxation. So *Subluxate v.*, to dislocate slightly, sprain. 1893 W. R. GOWERS *Man. Dis. Nerv. Syst.* (ed. 2) II. 415 The fingers are... over-extended at the middle joint, which may be subluxated.

Submarginal, a. (*sb.*) [SUB- 11.] Situated near the margin of a body or organ; (of cells in the wing of a hymenopterous insect) lying behind the marginal cell.

1829 LOUGHOON *Engel. Plants* (1836) 877 Sori... marginal or submarginal. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1845) 142 Tentacles... submarginal. 1861 H. HAGEN *Syn. Neuroptera N. Amer.* 243 *Submarginal*, just behind the margin. 1872 H. A. NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 107 Most commonly the anus is marginal, or is sub-marginal.

b. *sb.* A submarginal cell.

1896 *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.* 30 There are but two submarginal cells. The so-called second submarginal is morphologically the third, the true second of genera with three submarginals being absent.

Submarginate, a. *Nat. Hist.* [SUB- 20 b.] Imperfectly or nearly marginate; bordered with a mark slightly distant from the edge. So *Submarginated*, *Submarginated*.

1856 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 155 *Echinolampas*... Disc 'submarginate forwards. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 51 The brownish brassy Buprestis, with a 'submarginated thorax. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Quil. Oryctol.* 202 Lip submarginated. 1877 *tr. Linnaeus's Fam. Plants* 551 *Tanaecium*... Seeds solitary, oblong. Pappus 'submarginated. 1879 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 86 Shell submarginated behind.

Submarine (sɒb'maɪn, in the *adj.* also sɒb'maɪn), a. and *sb.* [SUB- 1 a.] *A. adj.*

1. Existing or lying under the surface of the sea.

1668 WILKINS *Read Char.* II. 62 A submarine Ploak. 1670 BOYLE *Tracts, Submarine Regions* I. 3 By the Appellation of Submarine Regions 'tis not to be supposed that the places so called are below the surface of the Sea, but only below the surface of it. 1766 WILKING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 2) IV. 87 The Fucus is found on submarine rocks at very low water. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 24 A vast submarine region, such as the bed of the western Atlantic. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xii. 395 The islands are situated on moderately deep submarine banks. 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 195 Submarine volcanoes occasionally give rise to new land.

2. Operating or operated, constructed or laid, intended for use under the surface of the sea.

Submarine boat, a boat so designed that it can be submerged, and propelled when under water, used chiefly for carrying and discharging torpedoes. *Submarine mine*, a charge of explosives, moored at or beneath the surface of the sea, intended by its explosion on impact to put a hostile vessel out of action immediately.

1648 WILKINS *Math. Magic* II. v. 178 Concerning the possibility of framing an Ark for submarine Navigations. 1812 These submarine Navigators will want the usual advantages of winds and tides for motion. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 85 Submarine exploits. 1840 *Mech. Mag.* 10 Sept. 320 Spithead has been... a scene of diversified exertion in submarine work. 1855 *Lardner's Alus. Sci. & Art* III. 153 It is proposed to connect Oxfordness... with the Hague, by seven separate submarine cables. 1860 PRESCOTT *Electr. Telgr.* 179 The wires of a submarine telegraph. 1850 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* II. 30 Currents, for the most part, and for great distances, are submarine. 1861 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XIV. 193 Applying the magneto-electric current to the ignition of submarine charges. 1867 *Smyth Sailor's Word.* 664 *Submarine Thermometer*, an instrument for trying the temperature of the sea at different depths. 1875 KNOTCH *Dict. Mech. Submarine Boat*, a vessel constructed to navigate beneath the surface of the water. 1889 [see *SUBVERSIBLE* a.]. 1900 15th Cent. May 722 Why it [sc. the aqual programme] does not contain... any provision for submarine or submersible boats.

B. sb.

1. A submarine creature; † a submarine plant, coral, etc.

1703 *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1419 A Description of some Corals, and other curious Submarines. 1756 *J. Hill Brit. Herbal* 533 Grassy Alga. is the only submarine which has a regular root. 1839 *Hood Sub-marine* 68 With open'd mouth and open'd eyes. Up rose the Sub-marine.

2. A submarine mine.

1886 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 28 July 6/2 Suppose you lay down submarines to help the defence; without a flotilla, bow are you going to stop the enemy from taking them up or destroying them at night?

3. A submarine boat: see A 2.

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Feb. 7/1 The submarine was no longer there. She was hidden from our fire and from our view. 1900 *Daily Mail* 4 May 4/3 The submarine has been adopted by the French navy as a means of gaining control of the Channel.

Hence *Submarine v. trans.*, to attack with a submarine; *Submarinist*, an advocate of submarine boats.

1900 19th *Cent.* May 722 The confident statements of the French submarinists. 1914 *Land & Water* 19 Sept. 17* Having been submarined and beached.

Submarshal. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [SUB-6.] A deputy or under-marshall; an official in the marshalsea acting as the knight-marshal's deputy.

1594 *Crompton Jurisd.* 104 L'opinion del Court fuit, que le Submarshal fuit deins le case del dit estat. 1607 *COWELL Interpr.* Submarshall, is an officer in the Marshalsea. 1711 *Lord. Gaz.* Nn. 4797/1 The Count de Denhof, Sub-Marshall of Lithuania, hopes to succeed him.

Submaster. [SUB-6. Cf. med.L. *submagister*, F. *sous-maitre*, formerly † *sous-maitre*.] A subordinate, deputy, or assistant master.

14. *Noun.* in *W. Wülcker* 681/18 *Hic instructor*, a submaster. 1517 in *Archæologia* LXI. 82 Sir Adam late submaster of the said College. 1850 *Chubb Locks & Keys* 15 With keys for the master, sub-master, and warders.

|| **Submaxilla** (sɒbmæksɪ'lə). [mod.L.: see SUB-3 and MAXILLA.] The lower jaw or jaw-bone.

Submaxillary, a. (sb.) [f. mod.L. *submaxillaris*: see SUB-1 b and MAXILLARY.]

1. Situated beneath the inferior maxilla.

Submaxillary gland, a salivary gland situated on either side below the lower jaw; hence, pertaining to this gland, esp. of parts connected therewith, as *a. artery, duct, fossa, ganglion, vein*. Also as *sb. (ellipt. for a. artery, etc.)*.

1787 *Med. Comm.* II. 359 The submaxillary glands were swollen. 1831 *R. Knox Clouet's Anal.* 73 An oblong superficial cavity, in which the submaxillary gland is placed. 1831 *Youtatt Horse* 120 The submaxillary artery, a branch of the jugular and the parotid duct. 1834 — *Cattle* 335 The sub-maxillary vein returning the blood from the tongue, the mouth, and the face generally. 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anal.* II. 214/1 A large depression (the submaxillary fossa) for the reception of the submaxillary gland. 1837 *QUAIN Elem. Anal.* (ed. 4) 812 The submaxillary ganglion, rests upon the gland just named [sc. the submaxillary]. 1871 *DARWIN Desc. Man* II. xii. 29 During the season of love, a musky odour is emitted by the submaxillary glands of the crocodile.

2. [f. prec.] Pertaining to the submaxilla.

1834 *Coues N. Amer. Birds* 98 On the under jaw, maxillary or submaxillary line.

Submedial, a.

1. [SUB-11, 20 d.] Near the middle or median line; almost medial.

1849 *DANA Geol. App.* 1. (1850) 726 Beaks submedial.

2. *Geol.* [SUB-1 a.] Lying below the middle group of rocks.

1855 *OGILVIE Suppl.* *Submedial*, a term synonymous with transition, and applied to the lower secondary rocks, which bear a close resemblance to some of the primary rocks. 1855 *J. PHILLIPS Man. Geol.* 157 Scar limestone (submedial group).

3. *Submedian a.*, near or behind a median part.

1851 *MANTALL Petrifications* iii. § 5. 293 The flattened angular spaces, and the sub-median trochanter. 1852 *DANA Crust.* II. 843 One tooth anterior, one submedian, and one posterior. 1861 *H. HAGEN Synopsis Neuroptera N. Amer.* 343 *Submedian nerve*, the longitudinal large nerve just behind the median.

Submedian. Mus. [SUB-4 (c).] The sixth note of a scale, lying midway between the subdominant and the upper tonic. Also *attrib.*

1865 *CALCOTT Mus. Gram.* II. v. 135 The submedian... varies also according to the Mode. 1839 *PROUT Harmony* i. 16 We... call this sixth note the Submedian, or lower median. *Ibid.* xii. 131 The submedian chord in the minor key. 1891 — *Counterpoint* (ed. 2) 56 The submedian triad.

Submental, a. Anat. [SUB-1 b, MENTAL a.] Situated beneath the chin or under the edge of the lower jaw; chiefly in *submental artery, vein*. Also, pertaining to the submentum.

1831 *R. Knox Clouet's Anal.* 653 The Sublingual Artery, which is sometimes a division of the submental. 1849-52 *Todd's Cycl. Anal.* IV. 1404/2 The submental vein, which arises in the sublingual gland. 1874 *Coues Birds N. W.* 617 Submental space partially feathered. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 348/2 The submental gland of the Chevroians.

|| **Submentum** (sɒbmɛntəm). *Entom.* [mod.L.: see SUB-1 f.] The basal part of the labium. 1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 403 The submentum is not directly articulated with the cranial skeleton. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 141 The labium... consists (1) of a large basal submentum. (2) a mentum; (3) of two three-jointed palpi. (4) a ligula.

Submerge (sɒbmɔːdʒ), *v.* [ad. L. *submergere*, var. of *summergere*: see SUB-2 and MERGE. Cf. F. *submerger*, It. *sommergere*, Sp. *sumergir*.]

1. *pass.* To be covered with water; to be sunk under water.

1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* II. v. 94 So halfe my Egypt were submergd and made A Cesterne for scald Snakes. 1688 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 453 That the island of Madagasc... had been destroyed by an earthquake and submerged in the sea. 1794 *R. J. SULLIVAN View Nat.* II. 430 Those lost people, whom we have supposed to have been submerged, when the present face of things was drawn into existence. 1833 *LATVEL Princ. Geol.* III. 116 Tracts that may be submerged or variously altered in depth. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxxix. (1856) 359 The white whale... whistled, while submerged and swimming under our brig. 1877 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 212 The remains of a vast forest... now submerged to a depth of perhaps twenty or thirty feet below high-water. 1880 *DAWKINS Early Man in Brit.* i. 1 He tells of continents submerged, and of ocean bottoms lifted up to become mountains.

fig. a 1625 *BEAUM. & FL. Love's Cure* v. iii, Many of his chief Gentry... spoyld, lnt, and submerged in the impious inundation and torrent of their still-growing malice. 1865 *VAUGHAN Mystics* (1860) I. 98 The miserable monks... whose minds submerged in the 'mare tenebrosus' of the cloister, [etc.]. 1903 *MYERS Hum. Pers.* I. p. xxi, Faculty, which is kept thus submerged, not by its own weakness, but by the constitution of man's personality.

2. *trans.* To cause to sink or plunge into water; to place under water.

1611 *COTGR.* *Submerge*, to submerge; to plunge or sinke vnder, whirken or overwhelm by... the water. 1726 *BAILEY*, *To Submerge*, to bend a Thing very low, to drown or dip. 1817 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* (1818) II. 212 Experimentalists may... without danger, submerge a bive of bees, when they want to examine them particularly. 1870 *YEATS Nat. Hist. Comm.* 91 The shallow and tideless Baltic has scarcely a sounding that could submerge St. Paul's Cathedral.

fig. 1855 *BAIN Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 19 (1864) 144 The magnitude of the sensation is attested by its power to submerge a great many irritations. 1907 *FORSYTH Posit. Preaching* iv. 124 Our demands must never be submerged by our sympathies.

3. *intr.* To sink or plunge under water; to undergo submersion. Now rare.

1652 *KIRKMAN Clerio & Lozia* 123 A Cork sometimes elevateth itself, and then submergeth under the water. 1808 *Genil. Mag.* LXXXVIII. 670/2 Some say, they [sc. swallows] submerge in ponds. 1823 *J. BAPCOCK Dom. Museum* 208 The ascending wires (where they submerge), should be flattish at the sides. 1863 *LA. LYTTON Ring of Amasis* I. 48 He submerged, and we lost sight of him.

fig. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* III. iii. iv, Plot after plot, emerging and submerging, like *ignes fatui* in foul weather. *Ibid.* III. ii. v, This Question of the Trial... emerged and submerged among the infinite of questions and embrollments.

Hence *Submerging vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1822 *CROMMELIN Brown-Eyes* vii, Alluvial deposit left there ages ago by the submerging waters. 1888 *SCHAFF Hist. Chr. Ch.* Mod. Chr. 239 Faith is the submerging of the old man, and the emerging of the new man. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 5 Apr. 7/6 The submerging was accomplished in 6 sec.

Submerged (sɒbmɔːdʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Sunk under water; covered or overflowed with water, inundated; *Bot.* growing entirely under water.

1799 *KIRWAN Geol. Ess.* 81 The crash and ruin of the submerged continent. 1839 *MURCHISON Silur. Syst.* 503 One of these submerged forests is occasionally seen on the shore at Gupton Burrows. 1847 *GROVE Greece* II. xi. III. 197 The history of the vast submerged island of Atlantis. 1857 *HENFREY Bot.* 6x When they grow wholly under water (submerged leaves). 1834 *POWER & SCOTT De Bar's Phaner.* 56 Hair-structures... under all states of adaptation, even in submerged species.

b. *fig.*; esp. in *submerged tenth*, that part of the population which is permanently in poverty and misery. (Contrasted with *upper ten*.)

1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* I. v. iv, Happily, in place of the submerged Twenty-six, the Electoral Club is gathering. 1870 *BOOTH In Darkest Eng.* I. ii. 22 We have an army of nearly two millions belonging to the submerged classes. *Ibid.* 23 This Submerged Tenth—is it, then, beyond the reach of the nine-tenths in the midst of whom they live?

absol. 1897 *Daily News* 31 Mar. 8/3 Those who seek to ameliorate the conditions of the submerged. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Feb. 10/1 A... leader of hosts of submerged from the Egypt of slumdom.

Submergement. [f. SUBMERGE *v.* + -MENT.] Submersion.

1856 *OLMSTED Slave States* 524 When free from the social submergement and weight of disgrace which disabled them in England. 1884 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 5/7 With its incessant vibration and its state of almost continuous submergement, it is miserably uncomfortable for the crew.

Submergence (sɒbmɔːdʒəns). [f. SUBMERGE + -ENCE.] The condition of being submerged or covered with water (also *Geol.*, with glacier ice); the state of being flooded or inundated.

1831 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* II. 305 The proofs of submergence, during some part of the tertiary period... are of a most unequivocal character. 1851 *RICHARDSON Geol.* II. 21 The submergence of land by earthquakes. 1872 *W. S. SYMONDS Rec. Rocks* ix. 310 After the glacial submergence. 1875 *DARWIN Insectiv. Pl.* III. 52 A submergence for forty seven hours had not killed the protoplasm.

b. *fig.*, e.g. a being plunged in thought; the 'swamping' of one thing by another; a sinking out of sight or into obscurity.

1872 *F. W. ROBINSON Bridge of Glass* III. ix, The voice was so low, and the maiden's submergence so deep, that the grief-stricken figure did not move to the inquiry. 1898

Chr. Herald (N.Y.) 27 Apr. 368/4 An idea that death is the submergence of everything pleasant by everything doleful. 1903 *MYERS Hum. Pers.* I. p. xxviii, If the elements of emergence increase, and the elements of submergence diminish, the permeability of the psychical diaphragm may mean genius instead of hysteria.

Submergible, a. rare. [f. SUBMERGE + -IBLE.] = SUBMERSIBLE.

1870 *Daily News* 18 Oct., To build a high-sided ship submergible in action.

So **Submergibility.**

1802-12 *BENTHAM Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1807) I. 139 Partaking in respect of submergibility of the nature of a ferry boat.

Submerse (sɒbmɔːs), *v. rare.* [f. L. *submersus*, pa. ppl. stem of *submergere* to SUBMERGE. Cf. next.] *trans.* To submerge, drown.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 344 [They] quietly submerse their memories in the waters of Lethe. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 15 June 6/7 The moving of the submersing lever from a perpendicular to a horizontal position.

Submersed (sɒbmɔːst), *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* [f. L. *submersus*, pa. pple. of *submergere* to SUBMERGE + -ED 1.] Submerged; covered with water, lying or growing under water. Now chiefly *Bot.*

a. *pa. pple.*
1727 *BAILEY* (vol. II), *Submersed*, plunged under Water, &c. 1776 *J. Lee Introd. Bot. Explan.* Terms 382 *Submersus*, submersed, sunk under the Surface of the Water. c 1789 *Encycl. Brit.* (1797) III. 444/2 A simple Leaf... may be Submersed, bid under the face of water. 1796 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 503 The fructification of the Chara being equally submersed. 1822 *J. FLINT Lett. Amer.* 214 A humane attempt for the resuscitation of persons submersed in water. 1836 *MACGILLIVRAY Trav. Humboldt* I. 23 A chain of mountains that has been broken up and submersed.

b. *ppl. a.*
1796 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 503, I do not hesitate to consider these grains of the submersed algae to be their effective seeds. 1807 *SOUTHEY Esprilla's Lett.* II. 222 Submersed forests. 1836 *MACGILLIVRAY Trav. Humboldt* VI. 80 The islets of Coche and Cubagua are supposed to be remnants of the submersed land. 1847 *W. E. STEEL Field Bot.* 36 Submersed leaves multifold. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 999/1 A submersed aquatic belonging to the order Juncaginaceæ. 1868 *Maidment's Scott. Ball.* I. 29 The submersed ecclesiastic was William de Perisbi.

Submersible (sɒbmɔːsɪb'l), *a. and sb.* [f. L. *submersus*, pa. ppl. stem of *submergere* to SUBMERGE, prob. after F. *submersible*. Cf. mod.L. *submersibilis* and *INSUBMERSIBLE* (1865).]

A. *adj.* That may be submerged, covered with, plunged into, or made to remain under water; esp. of a boat (see quot. 1889).

1866 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 10 July 5 A German named Fleck has invented a submersible vessel, to be used in laying torpedoes for the defence of harbours. 1889 *SLEMAN Torpedoes* (ed. 2) 288 Torpedo boats which... are capable of being propelled at considerable depths below the surface of the water are usually termed 'submarine' torpedo boats; as however this is not the normal state of these vessels, they should rather be designated as 'submersible' torpedo boats. 1892 *Athenæum* 16 July 101/1 The place [Notre Dame de Londres] derives its name from Ondra, which in the local dialect signifies a humid or submersible country.

B. *sb.* A submersible boat.

1900 *Daily Chron.* 8 Dec. 7 (Cass. Suppl.) The better type [of submarine boats] known as 'submersibles'. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 343 Already in France the submarine is being displaced by the submersible.

Submersion (sɒbmɔːʃən). [ad. L. *submersio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *submergere*, -mers- to SUBMERGE. Cf. F. *submersion*, It. *sommersione*, Sp. *sumersion*, etc.] The action of submerging or condition of being submerged; plunging into, sinking under, or flooding with water; occas. drowning.

1611 *COTGR.* *Submersion*, a submersion, plunging, sinking. 1653 *RAMESEY Astral. Restored* 309 Many shipwrecks and submersions of ships. 1692 *RAY Dict.* (1732) 242 The Submersion of the vast Island of Atlantis. 1781 *COTTER Retirement*, 584 All had long supposed him dead, by cold submersion, razor, rope, or lead. 1793 *tr. Buffon's Hist. Birds* VI. 471 The submersion of Swallows appears by no means ascertained. 1823 *J. BAPCOCK Dom. Museum* 196 Half a pound of alum to every pint of water, which may be deemed necessary for the entire submersion of the article to be treated. 1856 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal.* II. (1858) 144 Preserved by the salt with which a long submersion in those strange waters has impregnated them. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 11) III. 365 The earliest literary notices of baptism are far from conclusive in favour of submersion.

Sub-minister, sb. Now rare or *Obs.* [f. SUB-6 + MINISTER *sb.* Cf. med.L. *subminister*, F. *sous-ministre*, formerly † *soubministre*.] A subordinate or deputy minister.

1565 *HARDING Answ. Jewel* 98 [Calvin's] disciple and subminister Theodore Beza. 1687 *SETTLE Refl. Dryden* 55 Why may not we suppose Subministers of the Fates to write their actions, some under Clarks to the Committee of Destinies? c 1800 *R. CUMBERLAND John de Lancaster* (1809) III. 200 The name of the sub-minister was now announced to Major Wilson. 1820 *RANKEN Hist. France* VIII. i. § 2. 58 Tellier and Servien, subministers of Maraziti. 1823 *BENTHAM Not Paul* 371 As to Apollon, if so it was that... in the mind of our spiritual monarch, any such sentiment as jealousy, in regard to this sub-minister had place.

Subminister (sɒbmɪnɪstə), *v.* Now rare. [ad. L. *subministrare* (var. *summi-*): see SUB-8 and MINISTER *v.* Cf. F. *subministrer*.]

1. *trans.* To supply or furnish (sometimes in a secret manner).

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 262 Having subministrat continual supplies both of men and money, to their neighbors in flanders. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. iii. iv. 56 A soil very fruitful, which subministrated these fruits, of its own accord. 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. iv. 154 Even the inferior Animals have subministrat unto Man the invention... of many things both Natural and Artificial and Medicinal. 1792 *Sibyl Occult Sci.* i. 56 As nothing can be produced, unless matter be subministrat. 1857 *Truthts Cath. Relig.* (ed. 4) ii. 109 The blessed Virgin, subministring to him her flesh in the accomplishment... of the incarnation.

† *intr.* To minister to (lit. and fig.). *Obs.*

1611 CORGR., *Subministrat.*, to subminister vnto. 1679 HOBBS *Rhet.* ii. xviii. 76 They have wherewithal to subminister to their Lust. 1692 L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xxxviii. 38 Our Passions... are Good Servants, but Bad Masters, and Subminister to the Best, and Worst of Purposes, at once. Hence Subministrating ppl. a.

1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. iv. 327 The... accommodation of Faculties with subministring Faculties, and Organs subservient.

† **Subministrant**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. med. L. *subministrans*, *-ant-*, pres. pple. of *subministrare* (see prec.).] Subordinate.

1626 BACON *Cert. Consid. Ch. Eng.* Wks. 1778 III. 159 That which is most principal... to be left undone, for the attending of that which is subservient and subministrant [etc.].

† **Subministrat**, *v.* [f. L. *subministrat-*, pa. ppl. stem of *subministrare* to SUBMINISTER.] *trans.* To supply, furnish.

1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 15 Nothing subministrates apter matter to be converted into pestilent Seminars than peoples steams and breaths. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. iiii. 34 By permitting tentations, offering objects, subministrating occasions.

† **Subministration**, *Obs.* [ad. late L. *subministratio*, *-ōnem*, n. of action f. *subministrare* to SUBMINISTER. Cf. OF. *soub-*, *subministration* (Cotgr.).] The action of subministering; ministering support; provision, supply.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) Eph. iv. 16 The whole body being knit together by all juncture of subministration. *Ibid.* Phil. i. 19 By your prayer and the subministration of the Spirit of Jesus Christ. 1666 J. KING *Serm.* Sept. 39 Nourishment and raiment, and the subministration of necessary things. 1623 BR. HALL *Gl. Impostor* Wks. (1634) 462 The subministration of Vital spirits, to the maintenance of the whole frame. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. iii. 57 Subministration of occasions.

So † **Subministrator**, one who provides or supplies.

1611 CORGR., *Subministrateur*, a subministrator. 1625 *tr. Camden's Hist. Eliz.* i. 81. Some Marchants, which... became subministrators to the enemies of Christianity.

† **Submise**, *v. Obs.* (Chiefly Caxton.) Also *-myse*. [app. f. OF. *soumis*, var. of *sou(s)mis*, pa. pple. of *sou(s)mettre* (=: L. **subtusmittere*) to submit.] *trans.* = SUBMIT 4, 5.

1471 Caxton *Recuyell* (Sommer) 255 Loue in this nyght submysed and constrayned them to loue eche other with oute spekyng. 1483 = *Gold. Leg.* 216/3 She submysed her body to delyte. 1491 = *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) ii. 290 They haue submysed alle theyr will to the will of theyr soueraynes. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxi. T viij b. The doubte, vnto the whiche the lener (=lender) is submysed.

Submiss (sūbmi's), *a.* Also 6-7 -is, -isse. [ad. L. *submissus*, pa. pple. of *submittere* to SUBMIT. Cf. SUBMISS.]

1. = SUBMISSIVE. (Const. to.) *Obs. exc. arch.*

a. Of persons.

1579 FOXE *a. & M.* i. 311/2 Neither was the kyng now and Archb. so submissive; but [etc.]. 1580 LVL *Enphases* (Arb.) 475 Be not too imperious vpon hir... nor too submissive. 1600 HURWOOD *2d Pt. Edit.* IV. ii. ii. (1613) P 4 b. Was neuer Doue, or Turtle more submissive, than I will be vnto your chastisement. 1612 BR. HALL *Contempr.* O. T. iii. iii. 207 To execute rigour vpon a submissive offender is more mercesse then iust. 1625 MOUNTAGU *Appl. Caesar* 110 It were to be wished, that such tran-ported spirits were taught to be more submissive and sparing in their talk. 1657 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 316 With aw In adoration at his feet I fell Submiss. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* i. 12 To foreign yoke submiss. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chace* ii. 112 Huntsman, lead on! behind the clust'ring Pack Submiss attend. 1813 SCOTT *Rokely* iii. xxi. Submiss he answerd. 1862 CARLYLE *Fredd. Gt.* xii. iv. 111. 213 To such of the Canons as be came upon, his Majesty was most polite; they most submiss. 1875 A. DE VERE *Mary Tudor* iii. iii. Sir, you presume. Your station is our confessional. There, as a daughter, I stand submiss.

absol. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr.* xvii. To thwart the proud, and the submiss to raise.

b. Of actions, feelings, demeanour, etc.

1586 SNEY *Arcadia* (1623) 377 They would not equal them with those who were already humbled, till they submitted in a more submissive manner. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) A 3 b. Pandosto... entertained the Kings... & Noble-men with such submissive curtesie. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 190 King James mollified by the Bishops submissive and eloquent Letters. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xcv. 6 Even the submisses and lowlyest gestures. 1702 C. MATHER *Magr. Chr.* Intro. C 3/2 A Simple, Submiss, Humble Style. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* i. (1882) 5 The great works of past ages... in respect to which his faculties must remain passive and submiss. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* iii. ii. Godwin prays with all submiss and earnest prayer. 1904 M. HEWLETT *Queen's Quair* i. xi. Every testimony of the submiss heart given him by my lady.

c. fig. Of material things.

1637 MARMION *Cupid & Psyche* i. L 113 With her rosie feet insulting ore The submissive waves, a Dolphin she bestrides.

1868 GRO. ELIOT *Sa. Gipsy* ii. 206 The loadstone draws, Acts like a will to make the iron submiss.

† *d.* Of buildings: ? Unpretentious. *Obs.*

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 88 The buildings are generally submiss and low. 1664 J. WESS *Stone-Heng* (1722) 40 Pylasters... ought not... to be of such stately Height as Pillars, but far more humble and submiss.

† *e.* With prefixed *low* forming subst. phr. *Obs.* 1666 WARNER *Ab. Eng.* xvi. ci. 399 And rather than in baughtiness did fault in too-submiss.

† *f.* Of the voice, speech: Low, uttered in an undertone, subdued. *Obs.*

1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxx. 425 They said with a low and submissive voyce, Sir [etc.]. 1638 MENE *Wks.* (1672) 844 That submiss reading in Churches *sine cantu*, which we use now. 1656 J. SMITH *Old Age* 118 As Ave enfeebleth a man the grindings are weaker, and the several voices of them more submiss. 1787 *tr. Klopstock's Messiah* iv. 182 Judas, then with submiss Voice said, Is it I?

Submissible, *a. rare.* [f. L. *submiss-*, pa. ppl. stem of *submittere* to SUBMIT + -IBLE.] Capable of being submitted.

1837 LOCKHART *Scott* IV. i. 22, I... wish I could tell how [be]... translated [it] into any dialect submissible to Blackwood's apprehension.

Submission (sūbmi'sən). Also 5 -myssion, -mycion, -mission, 6 -myssyon. [ad. OF. † *submission* or its source L. *submissio*, *-ōnem* (var. *summi-*), n. of action f. *submittere* to SUBMIT. Cf. F. *soumission*, It. *sommessione*, etc. (see SUBMISSION).]

1. *Law.* Agreement to abide by a decision or to obey an authority; reference to the decision or judgement of a (third) party; in recent use *spec.*, the referring of a matter to arbitration; in *Sc. Law*, a contract by which parties agree to submit disputed matters to arbitration; also, the document embodying such a contract.

1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/2 The forsaide Archebisschop, and Chamberleyn... by force of the said Robert in hem hath maad, haven ordeyned [etc.]. 1450 *Godolow Reg.* 367 Next to this foloweth the Submission of the abbot and convent of Oseney to abide the ordeynynge. 1580 *Reg. Privy Council* Scot. Ser. i. 111. 278 The submission maid and agerit upoun... anent matters questionable betuix thame. 1587 *Sc. Acts* Jas. VI (1814) III. 479/1 Submission of the contra-verse betuix the erle of angus and lord fleming. 1628 *Sc. Acts* Chas. I (1809) V. 189 The Submission made by the Lords of Errections, Titulars, Tacksmen and Gentrie Heretors of Lands To His Majesty anent their Superiorities and Teinds &c. 1697-8 *Act 9 Will. III* c. 15 § 2 Where the Rule is made for Submission to such Arbitration or Umpirage. 1766-8 *ERSKINE Inst. Law Scot.* iv. iii. § 29 Where the day within which the arbiters are to decide is left blank in the submission. 1854 *Act 17 & 18 Vict.* c. 125 § 17 Every Agreement or Submission to Arbitration by Consent... may be made a Rule of any One of the Superior Courts of Law. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 312/2 A verbal submission... cannot be made a rule of court.

b. In wider use, the act of submitting a matter to a person for decision or consideration.

1911 *Concise Oxf. Dict.* s. v., The submission of the signature to an expert. 1914 *Times* 11 June 8/2 Amending Bill Drafted. Date of Submission to the Lords.

2. The condition of being submissive, yielding, or deferential; submissive or deferential conduct, attitude, or bearing; deference; † *occas.* humiliation, abasement. *arch.*

1549 *PROCKE Refr.* ii. x. 207 More deuocoun, and lousier submissionn they mysten not neither couthen arais forto hisette vpon Crist him self. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sunday* (1823) 17 The lowynge down of every knee, is ment the submissyon of all creatures to theyr maker. 1560 DAVIS *tr. Sleidan's Commw.* 10 Luther... writeth to the Bishop of Rome letters full of submission. *Ibid.* 273 Moste humbly and with great submission. 1591 *Shaks. 1 Hen. VI.* ii. 52 Tell her, I returne great thanks, and in submission will attend on her. 1643 BAKER *Chron.* (1653) 234 A Son of such submission. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 110 He had not that... submission and reverence for the Queen as might have been expected. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 310 Subjection... by her... Yelided with coy submission, modest pride, And sweet reluctant amorous delay. 1720 SWIFT *Fables of Clergy.* *men* Wks. 1755 II. ii. 23 This sort of discretion is usually attended with... servile flattery and submission. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Christ.* ix. ii. xiii. IV. 357 They met, Frederick with dignified submission, the Pope with the calm majesty of age and position.

b. pl. Acts of deference or homage; demonstrations of submissiveness. *arch.*

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* ii. 20 He failed not to mingle secretly the greatest Counsels of mischief with his humblest submissions. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius Voy. Anab.* 317 The Submissions, wherewith they express themselves in their Complements. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* iii. (1724) I. 522 He had really the submissions of a child to me. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* V. xli. 254 To what submissions has your generous repentance subjected you. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Com.* Wks. 1846 I. 8 Those graceful submissions which afford us a legitimate pride when we render them to the worthy.

† *c.* Phr. with (great) submission: subject to correction. Also subst. *Obs.*

1667 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 31 Leaving every one to his own credulity, I shall only (but with submission) give my present apprehension of this Atassin Emperor. 1710 PALMER *Præfatus* 189 Two or three If you'll give me Leave's; as many Spare Me's, with Submission's and I humbly Conceive's. 1721 PRIOR *Turtle & Sparrow* 125 With great Submission I pronounce, That People Die no more than Once. 1753 CHURCH *Lives Poets* i. 18 With great submission to his judgment, we think [etc.]. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration.*

Judic. Evid. (1827) III. 644 With submission, suppositions of a contrary tendency might be raised in any number.

3. The action of submitting to an authority, a conquering or ruling power; the act of yielding to the claims of another, or surrendering to his will or government; the condition of having submitted; also, an instance of this.

1482 *Cov. Lett. Bk.* 512 That Ie seid Laurence schulde make his submission to such Meires as he had offended. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Glasgow Govt.* Wks. 1910 II. 20 When the people of Israel provoked him at sundry times, he did yet at every submission stay his hand from punishment. 1584-5 *Act 27 Eliz.* c. 2, § 13 All such... Submissions as shall be made by force of this Act... shall be certified into the Chancery. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* ii. 19 A submission of the Rebels. *Ibid.* BACON in *Itin.* II. *Loris* III. 85/1 My humble Suit to your Lordships is, That my penitent Submission may be my Sentence, and the Loss of the Seal my Punishment. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xx. 105 To save his own life... by submission to the enemy. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 203 Religion consists in submission and resignation to the divine will. 1831 SCOTT *Cl. Rob.* xxvi. 18 by whose intervention you might have brought his empire to submission. 1833-5 NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1876) II. i. viii. 150 The pursuit of gain may be an act of submission to the will of parents. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 2. 356 Mary was resolved to bring about a submission to Rome. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 334/2 The Act of Submission on the part of the clergy subordinated all ecclesiastical legislation within the kingdom to the royal will.

b. *transf.*

1781 COWPER *Charity* 158 All other sorrows virtue may endure, And find submission more than half a cure! But slavery! 1790 = *Mother's Hist.* 44, I learn'd at last submission to my lot. 1829 SCOTT *Annals of G. xxiv.* He recommends to us submission to our hapless fate.

† 4. Used for: Admission, confession. (Shaks.) 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. 1. 76 O calme, dishonourable, vile submission. 1598 = *Merry W.* iv. iv. 11 Be not as extreme in submission, as in offence.

5. *attrib.*: submission bond (see sense 1), an arbitration bond.

1791 KYN *Law of Awards* 231 The party in whose favour the award was made, having no advantage from the submission being made a rule of court, brought a common action on the submission-bond.

† **Submissioner**, *Obs. rare*¹. [f. SUBMISSION + -ER¹.] One who makes his submission.

1592 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 75 The Princes of the Jewes (which Titus as submissioners and succour-suers had received to mercy).

Submissionist (sūbmi'sjənist). [f. SUBMISSION + -IST.] One who advocates submission; *spec.* in Spanish and U.S. history.

1828 *Lights & Shades* i. 209 Mr. Popoy alluding to the submissionists at Cadiz. 1861 O. W. HOLMES in *Corr. Motley* (1889) I. 350 The Hunker or Submissionist, or whatever you choose to call the wretch who would sacrifice everything and beg the South's pardon for offending it. 1906 *Contemp. Rev.* July 118 Those organs which carried on a violent campaign against the submissionists.

Submissive (sūbmi'siv), *a.* [ad. L. **submissivus*, f. *submiss-*, pa. ppl. stem of *submittere* to SUBMIT. Cf. It. *sommessivo*.]

1. Of persons, their actions, words, attributes, etc.: Disposed or inclined to submit; yielding to power or authority; marked by submission or humble and ready obedience.

1585 SNEY *Arcadia* iii. (1598) 335 With the most submissive manner his behaviour could yield. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. i. 92 Submissive fall his princely feete before. 1596 = *Tam. Shr.* Ind. I. 53 A lowe submissive reverence. 1640 BROME *Antipodes* iii. ii. 11, He bring him on submissive knees. 1670 PERRUS *Fadine* Reg. 34 It might be added with a submissive Confidence, that [etc.]. 1742 WESTLEY *Hymn*, 'O for a heart', An heart resign'd, submissive, meek. 1781 GIBSON *Decl.* & F. xxxvi. (1788) II. 326 His applications for peace became each hour more submissive. 1831 SCOTT *Cl. Rob.* xxv. With pious and submissive prayers, the Countess closed that eventful evening. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 59 Feeble sovereigns and a submissive people could not advance into national greatness. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. App. 620 To represent Godwine as a model of submissive loyalty towards Eadward.

b. *Const. to.*

1686 *tr. Chardin's Trav. Persia* 238 This Prince is not... so submissive to his Orders, as the other Viceroy's. 1757 WILKIE *Epigoniad* iii. 56 His manly voice my horses will obey, And move submissive to his firmer sway. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1873) III. xii. 134 As little submissive to lawful authority as his forefather. 1907 *Verney Men.* I. 458 Advising his quarrelsome sister... to be submissive to her husband.

c. fig. Of material things.

1721 PRIOR *2nd Hymn Callim.* 6 The sever'd Bars Submissive clink against their brazen Portals.

† 2. *a.* = SUBMISS 2. *Obs. rare.*

1652 J. SMITH *Sol. Disc.* vi. vii. (1821) 253 Inquiring with a submissive voice, as if he had been at his private prayers, Shall I do so, or so?

† *b.* Restrained. *Obs. rare.*

1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. i. xii. 62 If we consider what is due to health... to moderate passions, submissive appetites.

Submissively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a submissive manner, with submission.

1590 MARLOWE *Ten of Malta* [iv.] 1790 Write not so submissively, but threatening him. 1639 DEWDEN *Itin.* & P. submissively, but with heads hung down, Submissively defin'd the poudrous proffer'd crown. 1746 HERVEY *Refld. Flower Garden* (1818) 146 Under the heaviest

tribulations most submissively patient. 1838 DICKENS *Nich.* xiv. 'Perhaps you are right, uncle,' replied Mrs. Kenwigs submissively. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* i. xxii. 153 He approached me submissively, and declared his willingness to go on.

Submissiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being submissive.

1611 SPENCER *Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. xix. 714 We seek rather by violence to extort, than by submissiveness to beg his pardon. 1679 DRYDEN *Trail. & Cress.* Pref. b. 2. With all the submissiveness he can practice, & all the calmness of a reasonable man. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1812) i. 125 The pope's knowledge of the personal submissiveness to ecclesiastical power. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (ed. 3) II. xii. 185 They approached him respectfully, but without submissiveness. 1890 F. W. ROBINSON *Very strange Fam.* 74 In all submissiveness [he] owned how deplorably wrong he had been.

Submissly (sŭbmī'sli), *adv. arch.* [f. SUBMISS + -LY.] With submission, submissively.

1595 in *Birch Mem. O. Eliz.* (1754) I. 237. I beseech you most submissly, to use your excellent insight [etc.]. 1621 *Bible* Eccles. xxix. 5 For his neighbours money he will speak submissly. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* ii. § 4. 104 Humility consists not in . . . going softly and submissly. 1739 G. OGLE *Qualit. & Gris.* 104 Then chuse the Good I The III submissly bear. a 1851 *Moir Castle of Time* xx. The heathen . . . submissly owns His trust in Him who bled on Calvary I

Submissness. *arch.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Submissiveness, submission.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iii. xv. With all submissness [I] prostrate my self to your censure and service. 1649 MILTON *Elion.* xi. 104 Whether it were his envy, not to be over-bounteous, or that the submissness of our asking stir'd up in him a certain pleasure of denying. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. iii. 493 Whachum advanc'd with all submissness, T'accest 'em, but much more, their busness.

Submit (sŭbmīt), *v.* Also 4-6 -mytte, (4 *pa. t.* -mytte, 5 *pa. pple.* -myttē), 5 -mett, 5-6 -myt, 5-7 -mitte, 6-7 -mitt. [ad. L. *submittere*, var. of *summittere* (see SUBMIT *v.*), f. *sub.* SUB- + *mittere* to send, put; cf. OF. *soub.*, *submettre*, later var. of *sousmettre* (see SUB- *p.* 3/1 *note*), mod. F. *soumettre*, and Pr. *sob.*, *soltzmetre*, It. *soumettre* beside *sottomettere*, Sp. *someter*, Pg. *sub-metter*.]

I. 1. *refl.* and *intr.* To place oneself under the control of a person in authority or power; to become subject, surrender oneself, or yield to a person or his rule, etc.

† a. Const. *under*; *refl.* only. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* ii. pr. v. (Camh. MS.), Syn ye demen bat the fowlest thinges ben yowre goodys, thanse submyten [v. r. summyten] ye and putten yowre selven vnder the fowlest thinges by yowre estimation. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 603/22 Saying that they wold not submytte hem so many noble men vnder the strengthe of one man. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xvi. 9 Returne to thy mastresse agayne, and submytte thyself vnder hir hande. 1574 tr. *Bale's Pag.* Pref. Ep. Ded. 'divh, Although they were more in number, . . . yete would submytte them selues vnder their power, as though they were the inferiours. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 109 They were enforced to submytte themselves vnder the protection of the Florentines.

b. Const. to († *unto*) a person, his government, rule, will, etc.

(a) *refl.* c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* 7854 We submytten vs to the excellence and benigence of youre gracious lordshipe. 1421 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/1 On whom, and to his ordnance, the forsaide Lord the Roos and Robert hadden submytten hem. 1490 CAXTON *Encydoz.* xxii. 80 After that this dydo had vterly submytten & dedicate her-self to enas. 1526 TYNDALE *Eph.* v. 22 Wemen submit your selves vnto your awne husbundes, as vnto the lorde. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* xxix [xxx]. 24 All kynge Daudid's children submytten themselves vnto kynge Salomon. 1651 HOOGEZ *Leviathan* ii. xvii. 83 When a man maketh his children, to submit themselves . . . to his government. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 149 He did not come and submit himself to him. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* li. We must submit ourselves entirely to the Divine Will. 1909 OXENHAM *Great-heart Gillian* xxvii. Submit yourself quietly to the law.

(b) *intr.* c 1366 SIR R. ROS *La Belle Dame* 234, I am hool submytt to your seruise. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* ii. iv. 39 Your noble selfe. . . Wee thus submit vnto. 1652 in *Cromwellian Union* (1902) 4 Several Troops of the Tories that are submitting to the Parliament. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 106 To thy Husbands will Thine shall submit. 1745 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 284 Children. are . . . habituated . . . to submit to those who are placed over them. 1855 MACULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 152 After the flight of James, those troops submitted to the Prince of Orange. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. iii. 34 He despatched a legate. to tell Becket that he must . . . submit to the king's pleasure.

c. Without const. : To yield, surrender, be submissive.

(a) *refl.* c 1440 *Partonope* 4621 (Univ. Coll. MS.), Myne heede ys naked, and I submytte me. 1526 TYNDALE *Matt.* xviii. 4 Whoever . . . shall submit him selfe. 1558 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 659 [They] came humbly and submitted themselves. 1595 SHAKS. *John* ii. i. 155 Submit thee boy. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 13 The persecutors of those who submit themselves.

(b) *intr.* 1575 GASCOIGNE *Kenetworth* Wks. 1910 II. 93 Even gates and all . . . submytte and seeke your sheelde. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. iii. 143 What must the King doe now: must he submit? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 108 Courage never to submit or yield. 1792 ALMON *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. xlv. 198 A Prince of the House of Savoy had his property seized by him; the injured Prince would not submit. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xviii. 175 'Miss Marie,' as Dioab always called her young mistress, . . . found it easier to submit than contend. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876)

IV. 164 That the greater part of the sbire submitted easily after the fall of the Capital.

2. To surrender oneself to judgement, criticism, correction, a condition, treatment, etc.; to consent to undergo or abide by a condition, etc.

(a) *refl.* c 1430 LYNG. *Min. Poems* (E. E. T. S.) I. 62, I me submytte to alle that schall now heer This symple processe of my traslayoun. c 1430 *Slans Puer ad Mensam* 99 (Lamb. MS.), I submytte me to correccion without any debate. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 367/2 That ye submytte yow vnto theyr obeysance. 1565 ALLEN *Def. Purg.* To Rdr. 6 b, I humbly submit my selfe to the judgement of suche our masters in faith and religion, [etc.]. 1577-87 HOLINSHEAD *Chron.* III. 2/2 To submit themselves to bondage. 1594 KYO *Cornelia* iv. i. 160 Shall we then. . . Submit vs to vnurged slauerie? 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iii. iii. 44 If you submit you to the peoples voices. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* I. 122, I submytted my selfe to these conditions. 1621 BACON in *Trin. Ho. Loris* III. 84/2 [I] submit myself wholly to your Piety and Grace. 1629 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1870) V. 107 The saids persons. . . did submit thaim selves to ws and ar bound to stand and abyde at our determination. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 919 Submitting to what seemd remediless. 1711 WHITE (T.), Christian people submit themselves to conformable observance of the . . . constitutions of their spiritual rulers. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* viii. 'May Heaven,' he said, 'judge between our motives. . . Amen,' said Montrose; 'to that tribunal we all submit us'. 1913 *Times* 11 Aug. 3/1 The majority of cases would voluntarily submit themselves to treatment.

(b) *intr.* 1628 FELTHAM *Resolutes* II. v. 11 A man that submits to recurrent Order. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solym.* 110 To which reasons of his sister the Prince submitted. c 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 2 Aug. 1665, That the means to obtaine remission of punishment was not to repine at it, but humbly submit to it. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 115 P 1 Bodily Labour. . . which a Man submits to for his Livelihood. 1758 J. DALRYMPLE *Ess. Feudal Property* (ed. 2) 48 Perhaps the nobles more easily submitted to the uncertainty of relief. 1782 COWPER *Expost.* 633 Prove it—if better, I submit and bow. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 212, I must know my crime, before I submit to punishment. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. iii. ii, Healing measures, . . . such as. . . all men must, with more or less reluctance, submit to. 1874 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* ix. (1877) 200 To submit to trials for our own discipline.

transf. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* ii. (1736) 21 That Metal soon submyttheth unto Rust and Dissolution.

† b. Const. to with inf. or gerund : To yield so far as to do so-and-so, consent to; *occas.* to condescend to. *Obs.*

(a) *refl.* c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 457 Pei submytten hem to be correctid. 1444 *Cov. Lett. Bk.* 203 Submytting themselves with due submission to abyde the rule of the maiour. a 1533 BERNERS *Huon lxxxii* 246, I submyt my selfe to receyue suche debte that ye & yowre barons can deuyse. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Gal.* vi. 4, 5 If he submytte him selfe to restore him agayne.

(b) *intr.* c 1386 CHAUCER *Man Law's Prol.* Intro. 35 Ye been submytten thurgh your free assent To stonden in this cas at my luggement. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 191 This River-dragon tam'd at length submits To let his sojourners depart. 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 224 They, at last, submitted, to have these words left out. 1794 MRS. RAOCLIFFE *Mystr. Udalphe* xxviii, She submitted to humble herself to Montoni. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 158 Where the mortgagee submits to be redeemed. 1852 THACKERAY *Emmond* iii. vii, I affected gladness when he came, submitted to hear when he was by me.

† 3. *refl.* To subject or expose oneself to danger, etc. *Obs.*

1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 217/14 Your champion that for your loue submytthet hym self vnto the peryll of deth. a 1586 SIONEY *Areadia* iii. xiv. (1912) 435 The daily dangers Amphialus did submit himself into. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iii. 47, I have walk'd about the streets, Submitting me vnto the perillous Night.

II. 4. *trans.* To bring under a certain control, government, or rule; to make subject, cause to yield to a person; to cause (a thing) to be subordinated to another. *Now rare.*

In the first quot. a literalism of translation.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. pr. iv. (1869) 19 What open confession of felonie baddeetter iugis so accordaunt in cruelte bat oþer error of mans witte or ellys condicoun of fortune pat is vncerteine to al mortal folk: he submytthede summe of hem? 1422 YONGE tr. *Serr. Serr.* xvii. 146 If þow wilt submyt or vnderdest al thyngis to the. c 1449 PECKOC *Repr.* i. xiv. 73 It miste seeme that God wolde not . . . submytte. . . and sende him [viz. Holy Scripture] to resoun. 1530 PALSGR. 355 Whichbe dyd submytte a great parte of Grece in their subjection. 1558 T. WATSON *Seven Sacre.* 43 b, We submytte our reason to our fayth. 1590 C. S. *Right Reliq.* 23 God. . . hath submitted all things vnder his feete. 1644 [H. PARKER] *Jus Populi* 2 Happy is that King which anticipates his subjects in submitting his own titles. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxiv, Submitting all things to desire. 1853 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxii, She was determined never to submit her mind to his judgment on this question.

5. To subject to a certain condition or treatment. *Now rare.*

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 507 The said Andrew bonnde and submytthet the same mess, with the peryntenis. . . to the dystreynynge of the forsaide abbesse. 1490 CAXTON *Encydoz* Prol. 4, I submytte mysayd boke to theyr correction. 1528 MORE *Dynalge* iv. Wks. 273/2 To submytte. . . the rebellion of theyr reason to the obedyence of faith. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World's* iii. § 15, 516 To submit learned Propositions, vnto the workmanship. . . of base handicrafts-men. 1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poesy* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 56 Whether we ought not to submit our stage to the exactness of our next neighbours. 1758 J. DALRYMPLE *Ess. Feudal Property* (ed. 2) 214 That system. . . submitted its peculiar forms to the dispatch and ease required in the extended . . . dealings of mankind. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1890) I. 47 The inmates of the Steelyard were submitted to an almost monastic discipline.

b. To subject to an operation or process. 1825 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 449 Till Sir H. Davy. . . submitted the earths to the same powerful means of analysis. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 211 When submitted to the action of polarized light. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, Org. i. 42 When alcohol is submitted to distillation. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Feb. 235/2 Preparing their young horses for the wild rush of the hunting-field by submitting them to the milder yet stimulating excitement of coursing. 6. To bring under a person's view, notice, or consideration; to refer to the decision or judgement of a person; to bring up or present for criticism, consideration, or approval.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 31 b, To submit his writings to the knowledge of the Emperour. 1567 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 478/2 To quhome laith he saidis pairties referrit and submitit he forsaide supplication. 1644 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1870) VI. i. 179/2 Baith the saides pairties . . . Submitted he forsaide Complant. . . before he seide Counsell. 1651 HOBBS *Leviathan* i. xv. 78 They that are at controversie, submit their Right to the judgement of an Arbitrator. a 1721 *Prior Prol. Delia's Play* 28 Dare to be true, submit the rest to Heaven. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 98 It [sc. the globe] turns submitted to my view, turns round With all its generations. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1838) II. vi. 113 To prepare the measures which were to be submitted to Parliament by the government. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* n. xxvii. 384 It is indeed a grand experiment which Nature here submits to our inspection. 1891 *1914 Cent.* Dec. 855 To submit a copy of his journal to the police before his publication could be sanctioned. 1905 *Act 5 Edw VII.* c. 17 § 5 In order that such proceedings may be submitted for the sanction of Parliament.

with clause. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* Ded., How far I have succeeded. . . I shall submit to the candid reader.

b. Without const.; in *Sc. Law*, to refer to arbitration.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 374 An account of the quantity of corn shipped at this port. . . is submitted as deserving notice. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Sc.* s. v. *Arbitration*, An order on the parties, mutually to discharge each other of the matter submitted. 1855 BAIN *Sem. & Int.* iii. 1. § 38 (1864) 378 On this question the following remarks are submitted. 1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Err.* xxv. 150 The conventions had. . . submitted constitutions which had been ratified by vote of the people. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* xvi. I. 226 The officials of the government cannot submit bills.

c. *absol.* or *intr.*; in *Sc. Law*, to make a 'submission'.

1765-8 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* iv. iii. § 35 Decrees arbitral, as their force arises from the express compact of the parties submitting. . . could not be set aside. 1897 *Daily News* 4 Mar. 6/4 The latest Saturday outsiders may 'submit' will be the Saturday in next week.

7. To put forward as a contention or proposition; to urge or represent with deference (*that. . .*). *Now freq.* in legal parlance.

1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 226 He humbly presumed to submit to His Majesty, that, before any act was done [etc.]. 1863 MITCHELL *Ser. Stor. My Farm* 243 We submit that it looks a little yellow. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* iv. xxiv. (1878) 361 There is, I submit, no possibility of escape from the force of this argument. 1907 *Standard* 19 Jan. 4/4 Counsel, in concluding his speech, submitted that the plaintiff was entitled to recover damages.

III. 8. *trans.* To let or lay down, lower, sink, lay low; to place (one's neck) under the yoke of the axe. *To submit the fasses* (see FASCES *s.*), ? *Obs.* c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xiii. 384 His shrunke knees, submitted him to death. *Ibid.* xx. 295 My lance, submitted [ἔγχεος μὲν τόδ' ἐκταί' ἐνὶ χροῶν]. a 1634 RANOLPH *Poems* (1638) 82 Rome did submit her fasses. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 784 Will ye submit your necks, and chuse to bend The supple knee? 1725 POPE *Odys.* xi. 205 Since in that proud Troy submit his tow'rs. 1757 [see NECK *s.* 3 b]. 1807 ROBT. WILSON in *Life* (1862) II. 145, I will ow submit my head to the block if [etc.].

† b. To put (the female) to the male. *Obs.*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 104 Submit thy Females to the lusty Driven.

† c. *refl.* To become low or lower. *Obs.*

1662 DRYDEN *To Ld. Chan.* 139 Sometimes the Hill submits itself a while In small Descents.

† d. To lower the standard of. *Obs.*

1556 R. ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* To Rdr. Aijb, To the meanness of whose learninge I thoughte it my part to submit. . . my stile.

Submittal (sŭbmīt'āl), *rare.* [f. SUBMIT + -AL.] The act of submitting.

1888 *Amer. Nat.* Mar. 262 The Report. . . having been. . . called for at an unusually early date, as explained in the letter of submittal.

† **Submittance.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ANCE.] Submission.

1605 *Answer Discov. Romish Doctr.* Ep. Ded. 5 That. . . which your college Princes. . . doe offer to the so many yeares disobedient Netherlands, vpon their temporal submittance. 1640 FULLER, etc. *Abel Rediv.*, Philpot (1652) 223 Courageous Philpot. . . would not once allow The least Submittance to erroneous powers. 1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. Usurped Powers* 18 There is a bar yet behind. . . to keep back such a submittance to the Usurper.

Submitted (sŭbmīt'ēd), *pph. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.]

1. Reduced to submission; that has surrendered to authority; subjugated.

In mod. use prob. after *f. sounis*. 1606 CHAPMAN *Gentl. Usher* iv. iii. 58, I. . . Easde with well governing my submitted payne. 1660 DRYDEN *Astraea Rediv.* 249 Proud her returning Prince to entertain With the submitted Fasses of the Main. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. iii. iv, The wild submitted Titan. 1868 *Daily News*

7 Sept., The Turks, outraged some hapless families of submitted peasants. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Aug. 6/1 All foodstuffs, forage, and horses, whether in possession of submitted Boers or otherwise.

† 2. Laid or put down. *Obs.*

† 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xix. 258 The bristled throat Of the submitted sacrifice with ruthless steel he cut.

† 3. = SUBMISS *a. 2. Obs.*

† 1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* (1807) I. 396 He had spoken in a low and submitted voice.

4. Presented for judgement.

† 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Mar. 2/1 They must have judged the submitted works at the rate of more than two thousand a day.

Submitter. [*f.* SUBMIT + -ER¹.] One who submits.

† 1609 HIERON *Wks.* I. 384 Dorcas... a submitter of her self to the ordinance of God. 1635 D. DICKSON *Pract. Wks.* (1845) I. 25 Submitters turn in to Him acknowledging that they are dust and ashes. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zoetonia* 118 The sick (but confident) submitters of themselves to the Emphyriacs hast of the Dye. 1782 J. BROWN *Nat. & Revealed Relig.* I. 25 The submitters, no doubt, insisted on the best terms, for their obedience, which they could obtain. 1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 63 The trimmers, and submitters to expediency.

† 5. *Sc. Law.* One who makes a 'submissio'.

† 1628 *Sc. Acts Chas.* I (1870) V. 191/2 This present Submission shall be no wayes prejudicial to whatsoever action of Warrantice competent to the saids Person Submitters nor any of them against their Authors. 1765-8 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* iv. iii. § 32 If the submitters limit the power of the arbiters to any fixed day. 1841 *W. M. Morrison's Dict. Cr. Session XVII.* 6900 According to the universal order taken by the submitters concerning kirklands.

† **Submittive.** *Obs.* [*f.* SUBMIT + -ive = EE (cf. 16th-17th c. *committive*).] The use of the suffix appears to be arbitrary. One who has submitted. 1621 SPEN *Hist. Ct. Brit.* ix. viii. 9 To receive peaceably all Submittives. 1627 MORISON *Iliad* II. 154 Touching these submittives while they were in rebellion, he did spoile waste and kill many of them.

Submitting, vbl. sb. [-ING¹.] The action of the vb. SUBMIT; submission.

† 1460 *Osney Reg.* 19 Of þe which debates... þe parties... have i-putte þem-selfe in þe submitting and ordinance of the bishop of Lincoln. 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xi. 18 This could not be without Isaac's voluntary submitting of himself. 1675 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Ess. Satire* 240 A life... Spent in base Injury, and low submitting. 1723 WATERLAND 2nd *Vind. Christ's Div.* 62 The submitting to This Office is a great Instance of the Son's Condescension.

Submitting, ppl. a. [-ING².] That submits or makes a submission.

† 1791 *Kyn Law of Awards* 238 Accounts... passed between both the submitting parties. 1805 ALEX. WILSON *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 127 Butler's iron-hearted crew Doomed to the flames the weak submitting few. 1878 J. DAVINSON *Incurrie* 51 Families the heads of which were able... to stand apart from the submitting majority.

Hence Submittingly *adv.*, submissively.

† 1825 R. P. WARD *Tremaine* I. xxxvii. 300 'True', said Georgina, submissively.

† **Submonish, v.** *Obs. rare*¹. [*f.* SUB- 21 + MONISH, after next.] To reprove gently.

† 1621 T. GRANGER *Eccles.* 56 Delights... which either by the wisdom of my minde, or by the submonishing inclinations of my senses I perceived to afford access of ioyfull contentment.

† **Submonition.** *Obs.* [*ad. L. *submonitio, -ōnem*, n. of action *f. submonēre* (var. *sum-*); see SUB- 21 and MONITION. Cf. OF. *submonicion*.] A gentle admonition, suggestion.

† 1562 WINJET *Last Blast*, An Submonition to the Redar. 1621 T. GRANGER *Eccles.* 29 He should have obeyed the submonitions of his owne conscience. 1650 ELDERFIELD *Civ. Right Tythes* 342 Under this very solemn protestation, submonition, and concluding asseveration.

Submontane, a.

1. [SUB- 1 a.] Passing under, or existing below, mountains.

† 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 120 He sails along... till the shallow is driven into a cavern in the 'etherial cliffs of Caucasus'. It is scarcely to be expected that his submontane voyage should be very distinctly described. 1859 W. M. THOMSON *Land & Sk.* ii. xvii. L. 377 The dark stairway... was a subterranean, or, rather, submontane path to the great fountain of Baniat.

2. [SUB- 12 a.] Lying about the foot of mountains; belonging to the foot-hills of a range; also, belonging to the lower slopes of mountains.

† 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 287 Their principal station is on the sub-montane region between 1200 and 3600 feet of elevation. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VII. 161 The fertile submontane plains of Sialkot. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 610/2 The submontane district around the town of Tokay. 1913 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 44/1 Hardy sub-montane savages armed with... deadly war-trools.

So † **Submontaneous a.** = 1 above.

† 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* v. 166 These Subterraneous, or rather Submontaneous Passages of the Water, may... be reckoned amongst the greatest Wonders of the World.

Submortuarian. *Theol. rare.* [*f.* SUB- 17 + *L. mortuus* dead (for *mors*, mort-death) + -arian; cf. *SUBLAPSARIAN*.] One who holds that a man's election to salvation or reprobation does not take place till after his death.

† 1700 C. NESSE *Antid. Armin.* (1827) 79 The Arminians... may be called submortuarious for their holding no full election till men die.

† **Submove, v.** *Obs. rare.* [*ad. L. submovēre* (var. *sum-*); *f. sub-* SUB- 25 + *movēre* to MOVE.] *trans.* To remove.

† 1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* xxix. M vij, Y^{al} Antechristes, Papistes [etc.]... sub asyde, true Evangelystes... maye reygne among vs vniuersallye.

† **Submucosa** (*submukōsā*). *Anat.* [*mod. L.* fem. (sc. *membrāna*) of *submucōsis*; see next.] The layer of areolar tissue lying beneath a mucous membrane; the submucous layer.

† 1885 KLEIN *Micro-Org.* 83 The submucosa of the inflamed Peyer's glands of the small intestine.

So **Submucosal a.** = SUBMUCOUS 2 a (1913 Dorland *Illustr. Med. Dict.*).

Submucous, a. [*ad. mod. L. submucōsis*.]

1. *Path.* [SUB- 20.] Somewhat mucous; partly consisting of or attended by mucus; of an indistinctly mucous character.

† 1634 tr. Bonet's *Merc. Compil.* 1. 34 If both the Part be pained, and the Flesh be submucous (orig. (ten Rhyn) *si simul dolorus sit locus et caro submucosa*). 1904 Appleton's *Med. Dict.* s.v. *Rhile*, *Subceptant r.*, *Submucous r.*, a fine moist, bubbling sound, heard in inspiration or expiration or both.

2. [SUB- 1 b.] *a. Anat.* Situated beneath the mucous membrane; pertaining to the submucosa.

† 1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 180/2 The submucous tissue in the vicinity of the anus is very loose. 1847-9 *Ibid.* IV. 1. 134/2 The submucous tissue of the gall-bladder. 1882 MINVART *Cat* 27 The mucous membrane is connected with the subjacent parts by submucous areolar tissue. 1902 HUGHES & KEITH *Man. Pract. Anat.* III. 137 The submucous tissue of the lip.

b. Path. and Surg. Occurring or introduced under the mucous membrane; affecting the submucosa.

† 1875 tr. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* X. 232 The submucous fibroid, growing inward into the cavity of the uterus. 1876 *Ibid.* IV. 96 Submucous injections. 1879 St. George's *Hosp. Rep.* IX. 31 Submucous abscesses the size of a bean in the wall of the stomach. 1897 Allbutt's *Syst. Med.* III. 962 Submucous hemorrhages, leading to ulceration.

Submultiple, a. and sb. [*ad. late L. submultiplex*; see SUB- 10 and MULTIPLE.]

A. adj. Of a ratio: In which the antecedent is an aliquot part of the consequent: the converse of multiple. Of a number, etc.: That is an aliquot part of another. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

† 1665 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 280, 12 compared to 4 is Multiple Proportion, and named triple: And 4 to 12 is Submultiple Proportion, and named Subtriple. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. Submultiple Number, or Quantity, is that which is contained in another Number, a certain Number of Times exactly. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The Ratio of 3 to 21 is Submultiple. 1739 in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1842) I. 355 The sine of $1/n$ A (or submultiple part of the anomaly of the eccentric).

B. sb. A submultiple or aliquot part (of).

† 1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 765 note, These arcs [are] the corresponding submultiples of those above. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* xiv. § 1. 773 Equivalent quantities of different salts when in solution occupy either the same volume, or volumes which are simple multiples or submultiples of each other. 1859 PARKINSON *Optics* (1866) 244 If the angle of a hollow cone... be any sub-multiple of 180° . 1871 C. DAVIES *Metric Syst.* II. 40 [A] system of numbers where the multiples and submultiples are formed from a single unit. 1880 E. J. REEN *Japan* I. 326 Its (the yen's) decimal submultiples being the *sen* (or cent) and the *rin*.

So † **Submultiplicate a.** = A. above.

† 1656 tr. Hobbes' *Elem. Philos.* (1839) 364 The proportion of the altitudes decreasing to that of the ordinate lines decreasing, being multiplicative according to any number in the deficient figure, is submultiplicate according to the same number in its complement.

Subnascent, a. [*ad. L. subnascent, -entem*, pr. ppl. of *subnasci*; see SUB- 2 and NASCENT.] Growing underneath or up from beneath. Also *fig.* 1675 EVELYN *Terra* 93 The Vine... imparts... such a bitterness to the Mould, as kills Lettuce, and other subnascent Plants. 1706 — *Sylvia* III. 1. (1908) II. 5 Where their branches may freely spread... without dripping and annoying the subnascent crop. 1707 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2422 The Royal Oak... overspreading Subnascent Trees and young Suckers. 1853 WHEWELL *Grotius* III. 3 With reference to causes subnascent, that is, growing up during the progress of the war. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Subnascent*... growing or arising from below some object.

† **Subnect, v.** *Obs.* [*ad. L. subnectere, f. sub-* SUB- 2, 27 + *nectere* to bind.]

1. *trans.* To subjoin. Also *absol.*

† 1583 J. HOOKER *Descr. Exeter in Holiness* III. 1027/1, I thought it good to subnect hereunto the description of the said church. 1586 — *Hist. Brit.* *Ibid.* II. 122/1 Of euerie of these houses... we will breefly subnect and declare particularly in order as followeth. 1642 JACKSON *Bk. Cons.* 27 Let us here subnect two examples. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 354 Beatitude is the supreme end of al rational Appetition: therefore what men desire, they do, if they can, as Aristotle subnects. 1704 HUSSEY (*title*) A Warning from the Winds... To which is Subnected a Laborious Exercitation upon Eph. 2. 2.

2. To fasten underneath. *rare.*

† 1710 POPE *Let. to Cromwell* 30 Dec., I was just going to say of his buttons; but I think Jupiter were none (however I won't be positive... but his robe might be subnected with a Fibula).

Hence Subnected *ppl. a.*

† 1654 VILVAIN *Enchir. Epigr.* Pref. 1, I have published... two subnected Essays explicated in quarto.

† **Subnex, v.** *Obs.* [*f. L. subnex-, pa. ppl.* stem of *subnectere* (see prec.)] = prec. 1.

† 1603 HILLARD *Plutarch's Mor.* 1067 He subnexeth as touching evil things, these words. 1644 HUNTON *Vind. Trent. Mon.* v. 43, I had an intent to have subnexed other Arguments to make good those Assertions.

Subnormal, sb. Geom. [*ad. mod. L. subnormalis* (sc. *linea line*): see SUB- 1 and NORMAL.] That part of the axis of abscissas which is intercepted between the ordinate and the normal at any point of the curve.

† 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. s.v., This Subnormal in the Common or Apollonian Parabola, is a Determinate Invariable Quantity; for 'tis always equal to half the Parameter of the Axis. 1725 in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 421 Because the curve AI is given, its subnormal GD will be given. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts* s.v., In all curves the subnormal is the third proportional to the subtangent and the ordinate. 1885 EAGLES *Constr. Geom. Plane Curves* 62 The focus F is found by drawing the normal at any point D, bisecting the sub-normal NG and setting off AF = 1/2 NG.

Subnormal, a. [SUB- 14.] Less than normal, below the normal. Chiefly *Med.*

† 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, Subnormal, less than usual. 1897 *Month* Sept. 329 All subnormal or supernormal phenomena of the soul. 1897 Allbutt's *Syst. Med.* III. 728 The temperature [in colic] is usually rather subnormal.

Hence Subnormality, the condition of being subnormal.

† 1890 *Lancet* 11 Jan. 1905/1 Muscle soreness, and subnormality of temperature on the fourth day.

Subnotation (*subnōtā-ti-ōn*). [*ad. L. subnōtatio, -ōnem*, n. of action, *f. subnotāre*; see SUB- 2 and NOTATION.] = RESCRIPT 2.

† 1843-56 BOUVIER *Law Dict.* (ed. 6) II. 554/1 *Subnotation*. The answers of the prince to questions which had been put to him respecting some obscure or doubtful point of law.

Subnotochordal, a.

1. [SUB- 20 b.] Somewhat of the nature of a notochord.

† 1872 H. A. NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 334 The vertebral column is sometimes composed of distinct vertebrae, sometimes cartilaginous or sub-notochordal. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 202 Endoskeleton cartilaginous, subnotochordal.

2. [SUB- 1 b.] Situated beneath the notochord.

† 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 234 After the formation of the notochord a small sub-notochordal rod of cells is developed. 1909 J. W. JENKINSON *Exper. Embryol.* 134 Underneath the notochord is the subnotochordal rod.

† **Subobscure, a. Obs.** [*ad. L. subobscurus*; see SUB- 20 and OBSCURE.] Somewhat obscure.

† 1626 DOWNE *Serm.* lxxvii. (1640) 786 In those sub-obscure times, S. Augustine might be excusable [etc.]. 1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Tri.* 219 Such vmbatious and sub-obscure terms.

Hence † **Subobscurely adv.**, somewhat obscurely.

† 1615 DOWNE *Ess.* (1651) 97 As these men were instruments of this work of God, so their names did sub-obscurely forensignify it. 1624 — *Devot.* (ed. 2) 207 The booke of Nature, where though subobscurely... thou hast expressed thine own Image.

Suboccipital, a. [*ad. mod. L. suboccipitalis*; see SUB- 1 b.]

1. Situated under the occiput or below the occipital bone.

Suboccipital nerve, the first cervical nerve. *S. triangle* (see quot. 1911).

† 1733 tr. Winslow's *Anat.* (1756) II. 75 The Sub-Occipital Nerves. 1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 361/1 A... depression, called the suboccipital fossa, or cervical fossa. 1877 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* 192 There is no suboccipital nerve in the Frog. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Suboccipital angle*, that between lines drawn from angular point toinion and opisthion. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 11) XIX. 53/2 When the superficial muscles and complexus are removed from the back of the neck, the sub-occipital triangle is seen beneath the occipital bone.

2. Situated on the under surface of the occipital lobe of the brain.

† 1859 Buck's *Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 150/2 Inconstant Fissures... Adoccipital... Suboccipital.

Suboccipito-, [see SUB- 1 b and OCCIPITO-], as in *Suboccipito-bregmatic a.*, pertaining to the region extending from the occiput to the bregma.

† 1857 BULLOCK tr. Cazeaux' *Médecine* 220 The sub-occipito-bregmatic [diameter] extends from the middle of the space between the foramen magnum and the occipital protuberance.

Subocutave.

† 1. [SUB- 10.] An eighth part. *Obs. rare.*

† 1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins.* etc. (1727) 81 Our Gallon, which... has the Pint for its Subocutave.

2. *Mus.* [SUB- 4 (b).] The octave below a given note. Also *attrib.* in *subocutave coupler*.

† 1659 C. SIMPSON *Division-Violin* 1. 7 With the Lowest String put down a Note, to make it a Sub-Octave thereunto. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Subocutave*, a coupler in the organ which pulls down keys one octave below those which are struck. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 834/2 The choir to great sub-octave coupler was used chiefly as a substitute for a double on the great organ.

Subocular (*subōkulār*), *a. (sb.)* [*ad. L. subocularis*; see SUB- 1 b and OCULAR. Cf. *F. suboculaire*.] Situated below or under the eyes.

† 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlv. IV. 315 (Stemmata) Subocular... When placed in the space below the eyes. 1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 507/2 In the Woodpeckers it [sc. the nasal gland] is found in the sub-ocular air-cell. 1884 Couvres

N. Amer. Birds 152 The curved subocular or maxillo-palatal bar.

b. *sb.* A subocular scale.

1897 GÜNTHER in *Mary Kingsley's W. Africa* 697 Two rows of minute suboculars.

Subodorate, *v. rare*. [*f. L. subodorāt-, pa. ppl. stem of subodorāri, f. sub-SUB-21 + odorāri (f. odor ONOUR)*. Cf. *It. subodorare, F. subodorier*.] *trans.* To smell or scent out.

1605 WOTTON *Lett.* (1907) I. 354 This having been subodorated in Rome, they have there newly proposed [etc.]. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 660 Heyne, who, though no wizard, had subodorated the truth.

Sub-officer. [*f. SUB-6 + OFFICER*. Cf. *F. sous-officier*.] A subordinate officer.

1618 SILVESTER *Maiden's Bush* 1353 Let him have power... underneath him to subordinate Sub-Officers. 1822 *Syn. Smith Wks.* (1859) I. 388/2 The governor and sub-officers of the prison. 1837 *CARLILE Fr. Rev.* II. ii. Sub-officers, soldiers, and sailors in mutiny. 1845 *JAMES Smuggler xxx*, A sub-officer of the Customs. 1913 *Daily Graphic* 24 Mar. 6/1 A sub-officer of the Fire Brigade.

Subopercle (*sbopē'kl'*). *rare*. [*ad. mod. L. suboperculum*. Cf. *OPERCLE*.] = **SUBOPERCULUM**. 1891 *Century Dict.* 1908 *Smithsonian Misc. Coll.* V. 36 Subopercle very broad.

Subopercular, *a. (sb.) Ichth.* [*f. next + -AR-1*.] Designating a bone in the lower part of the operculum of a fish; pertaining to the suboperculum.

1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 178 [The operculum] consists of four bones; the one articulated to the tympanic pedicle is called 'preopercular'... the other three are, counting downwards, the 'opercular', the 'subopercular', the 'interopercular'. 1897 GÜNTHER in *Mary Kingsley's W. Africa* 699 Subopercular armature strong.

|| **Suboperculum** (*sbopē'kl'ūdm*). [*mod. L., f. sub-SUB-2 b (a) + OPERCULUM*.]

1. *Ichth.* The bone situated below the operculum in the gill-cover of a fish.

1834 McMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 191 A sort of lid, composed of three bony pieces, the operculum, the suboperculum, and the interoperculum. 1878 *BELL tr. Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 455 Behind the preoperculum is the suboperculum. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 93.

2. *Anat.* The part of an occipital orbital gyre which overlies the insula of Reil.

1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 160/2 The insula... becomes a subgyre, while the operculum, preoperculum, suboperculum, and postoperculum are supergyres.

Hence **Suboperculiform** *a.*, of the form of a suboperculum.

1852 *DANA Crust.* I. 569 The outer maxillipeds are suboperculiform.

Suborbicular, *a. Nat. Hist.* [*SUB-20 c.*] Almost orbicular, nearly circular.

1753 *Chambers Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Leaf*, Lunulated Leaf, one in form of a crescent; it is a suborbicular leaf hollowed at the base. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Orystol.* 100 A suborbicular, depressed body. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomyctes* 386 *Stellis punctiformis*... Gregarious, minute, immersed, urceolate, suborbicular.

Comb. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 335 *Populus tremula*, leaves... of branches suborbicular-ovate sinuate-serrate.

So **Suborbiculate**, *-ated* *adjs.*

1775 J. JENKINSON *Linnaeus' Brit. Pl.* 151 The silicula is erect, suborbiculate, compressed. 1825 MACLEAY *Annul. Javanica* 13 The thorax neither suborbiculate [nor] entire. 1847 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. v. 235 Head suborbiculate or subquadrate.

Suborbital, *a. and sb.* [*SUB-1 b.*]

A. adj. Situated below or under the orbit of the eye; infraorbital.

1822-7 *GOODE Study Med.* (1825) IV. 315 The sub-orbital branch of the fifth pair [of nerves]. 1854 LATHAM *Native Races Russ. Emp.* 28 The skin brown or brunette, and the suborbital portion of the face flattened. 1871 *DARWIN Desc. Man* II. xviii. 280 The so-called tear-sacks or suborbital pits. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 348/2 The suborbital gland or 'crumen' of Antelopes and Deer.

B. sb. A suborbital structure; a suborbital bone, cartilage, nerve, etc.

1834 McMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 192 The true Perches have the preoperculum denuded... Sometimes the sub-orbital and the humeral are slightly denuded. 1897 GÜNTHER in *Mary Kingsley's W. Africa* 709 The first sub-orbital is narrow, much narrower than the second and third, which nearly entirely cover the cheek.

So **Suborbital**, *-orbital* [*mod. L. suborbitalis*] *adjs. and sb.*

1828 *STARK Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 485 Preoperculi and *sub-orbitaries denuded on their margin. 1843 in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VII. 300/2 The Suborbital bones... of Cuvier. 1890 *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Suborbital fissure*, infraorbital fissure. *Suborbital fossa*, canine fossa. 1733 *tr. Winslow's Anat.* (1750) II. 64 The *Sub-Orbital Ramus... runs in the Canal of the inferior Portion of the Orbit. 1828 *STARK Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 464 Suborbitaries denuded.

† **Subordain**, *v. Obs.* [*f. SUB- + ORDAIN*, partly after *med. L. subordinare* to **SUBORDINATE**.]

1. [*SUB-26.*] *trans.* To appoint in place of another.

1600 *HOLLAND Livy XXXI.* l. 804 In his place M. Acilius Glabrio was subordinated [*L. suffectus*]. *Ibid.* xli. xxi. 1109 Augures were subordinated [*L. suffecti sunt*].

2. [*SUB-8.*] To appoint to a subordinate position.

1602 J. DAVIES *Mirum in modum* (1870) 24/2 That Powe omnipotent, That Nature subordain'd, chiefs, Gouvernours, Of fading Creatures. 1602 *DOLMAN La Primaud. Fr.*

Acad. (1618) III. 661 The first cause, through virtue whereof, the rest subordinated under it do work.

3. To make subordinate or subject.

1617 *DAYNE On Ephl.* (1643) 274 These may be subordinated one to another. 1633 D. K(OGERS) *Treat. Sacr.* i. 16 The Covenant of obedience is subordinated to the covenant of grace.

4. To promulgate (an order) by a subordinate authority.

1654 *EARL MONM. tr. Bentinoglio's Wars Flanders* 154 No Order could issue forth from him, which was not to be subordinated by the Council of State.

Suborder.

1. [*SUB-7 b.*] *Zool. and Bot.* A subdivision of an order; a group next below an order in a classification of animals or plants.

1826 KINNY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 391 If a subclass end in *ata*, a suborder might end in *ita*; a section in *ana*, a subsection in *ena*. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 411 The order contains two families, or rather sub-orders, Brachyura (short tailed) and Macroura or Macrura (long tailed). 1861 *BENTLEY Man. Bot.* 398 While all the above genera belong to the order Compositae, they are at the same time placed in three different sub-orders. Thus the sub-order Cichoraceae includes the Chicory, Dandelion, Sowthistle, and Lettuce [etc.]. 1898 *Guide Mammalia Brit. Mus.* II. Man, Apes, and Monkeys constitute the suborder Anthropoidea.

b. trans.

1864 W. T. FOX *Skin Dis.* 42 Under the head of pustulae is a suborder, *furunculit*, to include anthrax, boils, and pustula maligna.

2. [*SUB-5 b.*] *Arch.* A secondary or subordinate 'order' in a structure of arches.

1890 C. H. MOORE *Gothic Archit.* vi. 236 The hollow which is given to the soffit of the sub-order of the pier arcade in the nave of Malmesbury Abbey.

Hence **Subordered** *a.*, (of an arch) placed as a suborder.

1898 *Archaeol. Jyrl. Ser.* II. V. 348 The subordered arch perhaps did not appear much... before the eleventh century.

† **Subordering**. [*SUB-8.*] Subordination.

1654 J. COKE *Logic* 85 A perfect division also is either of The whole subordering [or] The Co-ordered.

Subordinacy (*sbp'ordināsi*). [*f. SUBORDINATE*

a.; see *-ACY*.] The state of being subordinate; subordination.

1627 *SPEED England xxviii.* § 5 In acknowledgement of subordinate to that part of absolute power. 1673 *TEMPLE Ess. Intel.* in *Misc.* (1680) 102 This subordination [ed. 1709 subordination] in the Government, and emulation of parties. 1711 *SHAFTESB. Charac.* (1737) II. ii. 98 To have... Self-Affections too strong, or beyond their degree of subordination to the kindly and natural. 1820 T. L. PEACOCK *Misc. Wks.* 1875 III. 337 The subordination of the ornamental to the useful. 1891 *Temple Bar Feb.* 252 Her comparative subordination. 1893 *Advance* (Chicago) 9 Mar., Lifted out of subordination into supremacy.

Subordinal, *a.* [*f. mod. L. subordo, -ordin-* (see *SUB-7 b.*, *ORDER sb.*) + *-AL*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the rank of, a suborder.

1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* p. lxxvii. The two subordinal names above given. 1872 *OLIVER Elem. Bot.* II. 183 Upon these characters, derived from the face of the seed, subordinal divisions have been based. 1904 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 469 Africa has now no... peculiar ordinal or subordinal groups of mammals of its own.

† **Subordinance**, *Obs.* [*f. SUBORDINATE a.*, app. after *predominate* (for *predominant*) and *predominance*.] Subordination.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. xii, We clearly see (As well as that pendent subordinance) The nearly couching of each realtie.

So † **Subordinancy**.

1709 [see *SUBORDINACY*, *quot.* 1673]. 1768 in *Chauncy's Let.* 52 Government... implies subordinancy and subjection.

† **Subordinant**, *a. Obs.* [Alteration of **SUBORDINATE** by confusion with *predominant*.] Subordinate.

1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 458 Each of the Subordinant Sciences deduces Conclusions about its Proper Object. **Subordinary**, *sb. Her.* [*f. SUB-5 + ORDINARY sb.*] A charge of frequent occurrence but considered as of less importance than an ordinary; a subordinate ordinary.

1791 *Encycl. Brit.* (1797) VIII. 445/2 All charges are distinguished by the names of honorable ordinaries, subordinates, and common charges. 1842 *BRANCO Dict. Sci.* etc. 1183/2 According to some writers... an ordinary, when it comprises less than one fifth of the whole shield, is termed a subordinary. 1830 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 694/1 Very many both of these [ordinaries] and of the subordinates... are very frequent constituents in mouldings in the Norman style of architecture.

† **Subordinary**, *a. Obs. rare*. [Alteration of **SUBORDINATE** by confusion with *ordinary*.] Subordinate.

1788 D. GILSON *Serm.* xii. 356 Let Women—know their sphere... Their rank is an... honourable one—but it is a subordinary.

Subordinate (*sbp'ordinēt*), *a. and sb.* [*ad. med. L. subordinātus*, *pa. ppl. of subordinare* to **SUBORDINATE**. Cf. *It. subordinato*, *Sp. and Pg. subordinado*; also *F. subordonné*.] *A. adj.*

1. Of a person or body of persons: Belonging to an inferior rank, grade, class, or order, and hence dependent upon the authority or power of another. *Const. lo.*

1607 *CHAPMAN Bussy d'Ambois* III. i. Shew me a great man... That rules so much more than his suffering King.

That he makes kings of his subordinate slaves. 1624 *FISHER* in *F. White Regl. Fisher* 337 To make Saints Mediators subordinate unto, and dependent of Christ, is to encrease his glorie. 1626 *BACON Consid. Warre v. Spaine Misc.* (1629) 43 Two Generals... assisted with Subordinate Commanders, of great Experience. 1669 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* I. i. 2 Neither is it possible to conceive, that a finite subordinate Being should be independent, or eternal. 1693 *STAIR Inst. Law Scot.* (ed. 2) IV. xxvix. § 14 This defence extends to all Judges Supreme and Subordinate. 1760-2 *GOLDSM. Cit. W. c.* The subordinate officer must receive the commands of his superior. 1827 *SCOTT Surg. Dau.* xiv. An act of deference... paid by inferior and subordinate princes to the patrons whom they depend upon. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. x. 238 Elizabeth and her advisers attempted to render Parliament subordinate to the Privy Council. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* IV. 73 Besides these two great Viceroys, we also know the names of some of the subordinate captains who held commands under them.

b. Of power, position, command, employment.

1456 *SIR G. HAVE Bk. Knighthood Wks.* (S. T. S.) II. 1. Sa suld knyghtis have dominacion and seignourie subordinate of the princis and lordis behalve. 1608 J. KING *Serm.* 24 Mar. 6 Nor by way of Lieutenantship, deputacion, subordinate prefecture whatsoever, but as a King over subjects. 1622 *CALLIS Stat. Sewers* (1647) 231 An Ordinance is a subordinate direction, proceeding out of a more general power. 1681 *STAIR Inst. Law Scot.* I. xlii. 276 The Jurisdiction of all Barrons... was... subordinate to the Sheriffs. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 6 Feb. 1670. The lawfulness, decency, and necessitie, of subordinate degrees and ranks of meo and servants. 1765 *MACLAINE tr. Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* Cent. IV. v. 10 [The Son] the instrument by whose subordinate operation the Almighty Father formed the universe. 1851 G. C. LEWIS *Let. to Earl Stanhope* 26 Apr., In his subordinate official position. 1874 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* I. iv. 68 His power is... not subordinate.

c. Of things having an inferior rank in a series or gradation.

1456 *SIR G. HAVE Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 76 The bevymins, be their instrumentis subordinatis, sendis their... influencis in the materis that thir erldy thingis ar compound of. 1610 *GUILMIN Heraldrie* II. vi. (1612) 58 A couple-close is a subordinate charge derived from a Cheuron. 1651 *HOBBS Leviathan* II. xxi. 115 Others [sc. systems] are... Subordinate to some Sovereign Power. 1691 *KAY Creation* I. (1692) 8 Of both which kinds [of insects] there are many subordinate Genera. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Subordination*, In the Sciences, Trigonometry is subordinate to Geometry; and in the Virtues, Abstinence and Chastity are subordinate to Temperance. 1807 *Med. Jyrl.* XVII. 575 It was to that branch of it which hears the name of Therapeutics, that all the others were to have been subordinate. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* iv. 87 The other [Concept], having less Extension, or denoting fewer Individuals, is called Inferior, Lower, Narrower or Subordinate.

2. Of things, material and immaterial; Dependent upon or subservient to the chief or principal thing. Chiefly in technical use.

1588 *FRANCIS Lawiers Logike* I. iv. 25 b, Subordinate is that which is not for it self desired, but referred to the chief end. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. liii. (1611) 328 No circumstance but a subordinate efficient cause. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iii. ii, Although this Phantasia of ours be a subordinate faculty to reason. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geogr. Delin.* II. ix. (1633) 147 Subordinate causes can produce no other then subordinate effects. 1697 *tr. Burgeidicus' Logic* I. xviii. 69 A Subordinate End is that which is referred to some farther End. 1730 M. WRIGHT *Introd. Law Tenures* 159 note, The many subordinate Tenures and Manors subsisting at this Day. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. Introd. 98 As to Ireland, that is still a distinct kingdom; though a dependent, subordinate kingdom. 1818 *STODART in Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) I. 182/2 Various aggregations of sentences in which the subordinate assertions are assumed by the mind in the manner already shown. 1844 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* I. 226 When a subordinate clause acts the part of object to a verb. 1857 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Studies* 117 The more ancient languages had participles, where the more modern have subordinate clauses.

3. Of inferior importance; not principal or predominant; secondary, minor.

1661 *FULLER Worthies, Northampton.* (1662) II. 288 Not to speak of his moral qualifications, and subordinate abilities. 1752 *HUME Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 236 Instances, where the subordinate movement is converted into the predominant. 1785 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1859) II. 26 My expectations from it were of a subordinate nature only. 1808 *Syn. Smith Wks.* (1859) I. 121/2 A very great proportion of all the curacies in England are filled with men to whom the emolument is a matter of subordinate importance. 1855 *PRESCOTT Philip II.* I. iv. 1. 57 His haughty spirit could not be pleased by the subordinate part which he was compelled to play. 1887 *Dict. Archit.* s.v. *Sub Arch.*, Subarcuation, that is, the mode of constructing two inferior and subordinate arches under the third or main arch. 1898 *SWEET New Engl. Gram.* II. 29 If a full word becomes subordinate in meaning, it can take weaker stress.

† 4. In subjection; submissive. *Obs.*

1594 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* V. 266 My direction was io all things to be subordinate to him y^e should be Superior here of our Societie. 1784 *COWPER Task* II. 716 The mind was well inform'd, the passions held Subordinate.

† 5. In physical senses: *a.* Placed underneath. 1638 *WILKINS Math. Magicke* I. vii. 51 These Pulleys may be multiplied according to sundry different situations, not only when they are subordinate... but also when they are placed collaterally.

b. Geol. Underlying; subjacent. 1833 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* III. 170 Consisting... partly of clay and sand, with subordinate beds of lignite. 1854 *MURCHISON Siluria* II. 31 Containing the best roofing slates in the world, and subordinate courses of greywacke grit.

† 6. *advb.* Subordinate to: in subordination or subjection to. *Obs.*

1642 *Lanc. Tracts Civil War* (Chetham Soc.) 73 We owe (subordinate to God) a great deal to Sir John Seaton. 1737

Gentl. Mag. VII. 277 To inform and guide the People by it (sc. church authority), subordinate to holy Scripture. 1807 *Med. Trnl.* XVII. 396 Subordinate to this will be given biographical notices of Authors.

B. 56.

1. A subordinate person; one in a position of subordination; one who is under the control or orders of a superior.

1640 G. SANDYS *Christ's Passion* 46 And so deny That Princes by Subordinates should die. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 663 Satan...his next subordinate Awakening. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 218 What the jurisdiction of bishops over their subordinates is to be. 1856 *N. Brit. Rev.* XXVI. 185 All the heads of departments, civil and military, with a large proportion of their subordinates. 1898 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *Rotten's Corner* x. 100 Ready to prompt or assist, as behaved a merely mechanical subordinate.

2. A subordinate thing, matter, etc.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 176/1 (*Kant*). The subordinates of modality are possibility, existence, and necessity. 1846 G. S. FABER *Lett. Tractat. Seces.* 248 Though there may be occasional disagreement in subordinates, there is a very singular and a very striking agreement in primaries.

Subordinate (sūb'ōdināt), v. [*f.* late L. *subordināt*, pa. ppl. stem of *subordināre*, f. *sub-* SUB- + *ordināre* to order, ORDAIN. Cf. *It. subordinare*, Sp., Pg. *subordinar*; F. *subordonner*.]

1. *trans.* To bring into a subordinate position; to render subordinate, dependent, or subservient; Const. *to*. Also *†occas.* (without *to*) to bring into subjection. Now rare with personal obj.

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxxvi. (1617) 409 That what hee worketh, might...be effected by...instruments duely subordinated vnto the power of his owne Spirit. *a* 1600 — *Disc. Justif.* § 30 Things...subordinated vnto Christ, by Christ himselfe. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xli. 154 Subordinating the Major and Citizens to his government. 1700 RYCAUT *Hist. Turke* iii. 194 Under him six Agas were subordinated. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* Eph. iv. 10 (1744) VII. 23 The stars fight in their courses under his banner, and subordinate their powers to the dictates of his will. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* vi. (1841) 316 He to whose will our wills are to be subordinated. 1857 AUGUSTA WILSON *Vashti* xxviii. Ooe whose every scheme shall be subordinated to your wishes, your happiness. 1859 *Spectator* 9 Nov. 632/2 They [the people of the U.S.] have subordinated their national aspirations to a detestable and narrow-minded race prejudice. 1898 SWEET *New Engl. Gram.* ii. 33 The stress of the verb is often subordinated to that of its modifier.

2. To place in a lower order, rank, etc.; to make secondary or consider as of less importance or value. Const. *to*.

1624 WOTTON *Elem. Archit.* ii. 107 As I have before subordinated Picture, and Sculpture to Architecture, as the Mistressse. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 308 That Kestrell kind Of bastard scholars that subordinate The precious choice of duements of the mind To wealth. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. 595 Their Intention in this Subordinating the Hypotheses of their Trinity, was [etc.]. 1845 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) i. 22 The teacher, who subordinates prudence to virtue, cannot be supposed to dispense with virtue. 1874 LOWELL *Alition* Wks. 1890 IV. 84 There is an intolerable egotism which subordinates the sun to the watch in its own fob. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scot.* ii. xlii. 377 In the burgh Schools in which music...was not subordinated to the other subjects of instruction.

3. *Archit.* To arrange (arches) in 'orders'.

a 1878 G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 224 This suggested the system of sub-ordinating the ribs, or recessing them.

Hence Subordinated ppl. a.

1751 *Chambers's Cycl. s. v. Affection*, Affections: according to Aristotle...are either subordinating, or subordinated. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Dec. 2/1 So vast was his system of subordinated labour, so numerous the army of pupils who worked under his controlling eye.

Subordinately, adv. [*f.* SUBORDINATE *a.* + *-ly* 2.] In a subordinate, inferior, or dependent manner, degree, or position.

a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 248 These [Angels] are held, to have...the moving (subordinately) of things beneath them. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Est.* *Of Agric.* Wks. (1906) 400 Because he prayed for wisdom to the first place, he added all things else which were subordinately to be desired. *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Theol.* (1710) II. 378 Exerting the utmost of our power in doing good subordinately for our own safety, ultimately for God's glory. 1857 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Studies* 116 The same thought...may oftentimes be expressed either co-ordinately or subordinately. *a* 1890 LIDON *Pusey* (1893) II. 19 Between the canonical books and those subordinately inspired works [etc.].

Subordinateness, rare. [*-NESS*.] The quality or state of being subordinate; subordination.

1634 BP. HALL *Contempl.* N. T. iv. 126 The subordinateness of the creature doth not take away from the right...of the first mover. *a* 1706 EVELYN *Hist. Reliq.* (1830) I. 51 Who knows not that...the subordinateness of the parts of Nature is not more astonishing than the subordinateness of thought and affections in the soul? 1871 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* v. (1877) 112 That freedom from all subordinateness to an authority above them.

Subordinating, vbl. sb. [*-ING* 1.] Placing in a subordinate position.

a 1600 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* vii. xv. (1652) 43 The subordinating of inferiors to discharge some part of the same [office].

Subordinating, ppl. a. [*-ING* 2.] That subordinates; involving subordination. *Subordinating conjunction* (Gram.), one that serves to join a subordinate to a principal clause.

1751 [see SUBORDINATED *ppl. a.*] 1850 GROTE *Greece* ii. lxxviii. 22 Constant subordinating control. 1857 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Studies* 116 The subordinative or subordinat-

ing proposition. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xii. 241 Relatives and subordinating conjunctions are wanting.

Subordination (sūb'ōdinā'jōn). [*ad.* late L. *subordinatio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *subordināre* to SUBORDINATE. Cf. F. *subordination* (17th c.), It. *subordinazione*, etc.]

1. The arrangement of persons or things in a series of successively dependent ranks or degrees. *†* Also, an instance of this, a graded series of individuals or orders of beings. Now rare or Obs.

1616 BULLOKAR *Engl. Expos.* Subordination, an appointing or placing of ooe thing vnder another. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Commun. Angels* 23 In this subordination, Angels comenext to have an influence upon rational creatures. 1672 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. l. i. (ed. 2) 2 Doth not Aristotle...prove, that io Subordination of Causes there cannot be a progresse into infinitude? 1684 H. MORE *Answ.* 33 As if true Christianity took away all subordination of Ranks and Degrees in the world. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 9 p. 8 The endless subordination of animal life. 1758 J. DALRYMPLE *Ess. Feudal Prop.* (ed. 2) 200 The subordination of superior and vassal having soon ceased to be strict. *a* 1804 GILPIN *Serm.* III. xiv. 37 God hath bestowed...different talents on different meo:...this subordination...pervades all the works of God. 1837 JHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* III. 347 By arranging them [sc. animals] according to a subordination unknown to Aristotle himself. 1854 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 83 The Relations...arising from the higher or lower position of a Concept in the series or hierarchy to which it belongs, are all denominated Relations of Subordination.

† b. The dependence of one part upon another in a piece of mechanism. Obs. rare.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 126 p. 7 Ooe bar was secured by another with such intricacy of subordination—that he was himself not always able to disengage them in the proper method.

† c. A rank in a graded series. Obs.

a 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Reliq.* ii. iv. (1675) 333 Those several degrees and subordinations required to the order of the Universe. 1709 SWIFT *Adv. Reliq.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 104 Persons, who in their several subordinations would be obliged to follow the examples of their superiors. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 438 p. 4 All the different Species and Subordinations of the Angry. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 166 p. 5 An insistent leveller...eager...to confound the subordinations of society.

2. The condition of being subordinate, inferior, or dependent; snbjection, subservience.

1651 HOBBS *Leviathan* ii. xlii. 315 From the Subordination of a Government, cannot be inferred the Subjection of the Governor. 1720 STEELE *Tatler* No. 69 p. 1 If we take too great an Idea of the Eminence of our Superiors, or Subordination of our Inferiors. 1725 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* i. 127 By making use of that dangerous Term, Subordination, in explaining the eternal Filiation of the Divinity of our Saviour. 1783 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* liii. v. 507 Their independent spirit disordered the yoke of subordination. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* II. xxii. 284 It might have been expected that a man of high principle would have kept in subordination his feelings as a rival. 1897 C. GORE in *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Apr. 6/2 That...was no servile relationship, for subordination did not involve inferiority. 1910 *Engl. Brit.* (ed. 11) xlii. 317/2 Without explaining the reason for the superior honour of the Saviour or for the subordination of the Quarter.

† Under subordination: under control.

1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) l. 373 The forces on the side of Marius were the most numerous, but those of Sylla better united and more under subordination. 1802 MARIAN MOORE *Lancelles* III. 190 Those whose actions are under the subordination of propriety.

b. Const. *to*. Phr. in (*with*) subordination *to*.

a 1600 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* vii. iv. § 6 (1648) 190 That Civil Authority is from God, but not immediately through Christ, nor any subordination to God. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* ii. 371 Nor can a council national decide, But with subordination to her Guide. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 252 Escheat...operates in subordination to this more ancient and superior law of forfeiture. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* xvii. 400 Porticos, large enough for effect, yet in humble subordination to the vast fabric which they enclose. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 91 The ground of all inferences is the subordination of the particular to the universal. 1884 *Law Ref.* 14 Q. B. Div. 266 The local board...can only exercise their rights io subordination to the market rights.

† c. Subordinate agency. Obs. rare.

a 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 332 The like determination of the same Will was sufficient to form Man out of the Dust of the ground, without taking in a subordination or instrumentality of Angels.

d. Gram. The dependence of one clause upon another.

1857 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Studies* 115 When two propositions...are so united into a single thought or sentiment, that one proposition...forms the complement of the other proposition, the former proposition is said to be subordinate to the latter, and this kind of union is called subordination. 1892 L. KELLNER *Engl. Syntax* 54 The first step towards the development of grammatical subordination was the use of a pronoun or a demonstrative adverb connecting the two sentences.

3. The condition of being snbservient to some end, object, or need.

1673 STURLINGF. *Serm.* i. iv. 67 All this it doth by way of subordination to the great end of it, which is the promoting meos eternal happiness. 1790 BEWICK *Hist. Quadr.* 21 A striking example of this subordination to the interests of mankind. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 177/1 (*Kant*). The harmonious co-ordination of all things and their subordination to a general end. 1852 SPENCER *First Princ.* l. i. § 2 (1875) 9 A certain subordination of individual actions to social requirements.

4. The condition of being duly snbmissive to authority or discipline; submission or subjection

to the rule of a superior officer or the government of a higher power.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* l. v. 122 The Subordination to which they [children] are accustomed in domestic life. 1760 CAUL & ADV. *Off. Army* 8 Subordination must be preserved in the Army. 1760-2 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xlii. Capable of behaving with just subordination to our superiors. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* ii. viii. (1854) II. 120 They were without subordination, patience, industry, or any of the regular habits demanded for success in such an enterprise. 1859 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 9 There has been wilfulness when there should have been subordination.

5. *Archit.* The act or fact of forming arches into 'orders'.

a 1878 G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) II. 75 The sub-ordination of arches, by means of which, instead of going square through the thickness of a wall, they recede in orders or arched ribs, each narrower than that above it. 1910 *Engl. Brit.* (ed. 11) II. 402/1 The subordination of arches (arches built in rings, or orders, recessed one within the other).

† 6. MISSED FOR SUBORNATION.

1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* ii. xi. 138 Charge him with corruption, and subordination. 1643 BAKER *Chron.* Hen. VI. (1653) 273 Unlawful proceedings are used by subordination of witesses, embracery of jurors. 1694 S. Bethel's *Provid. God* 76 The Subordination of Perjury.

Subordinationism (sūb'ōdiniz'm). [*f.* *prec.* + *-ISM*.] The doctrine that the second and third persons of the Trinity are inferior, in order or in essence, to the first person. Hence

Subordinationist, one who maintains this doctrine; also *altrib.* or *as adj.*

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 243/1 The Father was regarded as the only supreme God, and as superior to the other persons of the Trinity, which is the doctrine called *Subordinationism*. 1880 *Engl. Brit.* XI. 854/1 Hippolytus defended what is known as subordinationism against the patripassianism of the bishops. 1882 CAVE & BAKER to *Dorner's Chr. Doctr.* 204 The Subordinationist modification of the Ebionite tendency. 1910 Every form of Monarchianism, the Sabellian form as well as the Subordinationist.

† **G. Subordinationism** (an error. formation after *Novatianism*, etc.), used by Dorner, Döllinger, etc., is represented in Engl. translations by *subordinationism*; similarly *Subordinationian* by *subordinationist*, and *subordinationist* by *subordination*.

1862 tr. *Dorner's Hist. Decl. Person of Christ* i. II. 58 The efforts made to exclude subordination elements from the conception of the Son. 1910 74 An Arian Subordinationism was...foreign to his mind. 1876 A. PLUMMER tr. *Döllinger's Hippol. & Callistus* iv. 191 note, The Subordinationists of Alexandria.

Subordinative, *a. rare*. [*f.* SUBORDINATE *v.* + *-IVE*.] Tending to subordinate, involving subordination.

1642 FULLER *Anstia Ferre* 3 England is not a simply subordinative, and absolute, but a Coordinative, and mixt Monarchy.

b. Gram. Containing a subordinate clause or clauses.

1857 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Studies* 116 The subordinative proposition is not to be regarded as a composition of already existing parts to a whole, but as a development from the simple proposition.

Suborn (sūb'ōrn), *v.* Also 6 subourne, *Sc.* suburn, 6-7 subborn, suborne. [*ad.* L. *subornāre*, f. *sub-* SUB- + *ornāre* to equip, etc. Cf. F. *suborner* (13th c.), It. *subornare*, Sp. *subornar*, Pg. *subornar*.]

1. *trans.* To bribe, induce, or procure (a person) by underhand or unlawful means to commit a misdeed. Usually const. *to do* a thing; also *†* to an act, *†* against a person or thing; when used *absol.* often = to draw away from allegiance, corrupt the loyalty of.

1534 Act 26 Hen. VIII. c. 4 § 1 Kynsfolkes to suche offenders have resorted to the same Jurours, and have suborned them to auyte dyvers murderers. 1555 EÖEN *Decades* (Arb.) 71 This Katherine...being suborned therto eyther by the kinge or his brothers promises. 1824 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* ii. 17 There must be suborned some craftie spie. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. iv. 85 Thou hast suborn'd the Goldsmith to arrest me. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 121 Seeing that Amurath hath invaded the Kingdom of his Allie, surprized his Townes, suborned his Subjects. 1663 S. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgrim* xxxvii. (1687) 491 He that hath thought there is a gain in friendship beside it self, may well be suborn'd against the same by the...offers of a greater gain. 1783 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip* III. v. 376 Different persons were suborned to cut off the duke by assassination. 1793 A. MURRAY *Tancred* (1811) i. p. xxv. Freedmen were suborned against their patrons. 1854 THACKERAY *Emmond* iii. xiii. Had she not...suborned servants, dismissed others, so that she might communicate with him? 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* i. 232 The President...saw that the man could be suborned. He admitted him into the plot, [etc.]. 1912 Act 1 & 2 Geo. V. c. 6 § 7 Every person who...attempts to...suborn another person to commit an offence against this Act. fig. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* ii. l. 49 Vehement passions...undermine the judgement, and suborne it to give sentence in favour of them. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach. introd.* Wks. 1851 IV. 140 It is not reason...that...suborns the common credence of men to yield so easily.

2. *spec.* To bribe or unlawfully procure (a person) to make accusations or give evidence; to induce to give false testimony or to commit perjury. Also, to procure (evidence) by such unlawful means. (Cf. SUBORNATION 2 b).

1555 N. T. (Geneva) Acts vi. 11 Then they suborned men, which said, We have heard him speak blasphemous words. 1555 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Subornare*, To suborne or

rially to sende accusers to appeache one. *Ibid.*, *Subjicere testes*, to suborne false witnesses. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for I. v. i.* 106 Y^e knowst not what thou speak'st, Or else thou art suborn'd against his honor In bafeull practise. 1639 ALTMANSHE *Policy* 198 Wicked men suborne false witnesses when they are convicted. 1680 BUTLER *Ken.* (1750) I. 303 Upon single Perjuries suborned by themselves they condemned Men unheard. 1711 ADOISON *Spect.* No. 171 ¶ 9 Witness, suborn'd by some of Mariamne's Enemies, who accused her to the King of a Design to poison him. 1736 MELIAND *Paquin* i. l. 9. I would as soon suborn an Evidence at an Assize, as a Vote at an Election. 1777 SHERMAN *ch. Scandal* v. iii. I am so confounded, to find that Lady neerwell could be guilty of suborning Mr. Snake in this manner, to impose on us all. 1785 REIO *Intell. Powers* i. 46 If it can be shown that he is suborned, his testimony loses all its credit. 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teul.* v. (1875) 37 The Gothic courtiers, suborned branded scoundrels to wear away his life. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 5. 645 'he arrest of Shaflesbury on a charge of suborning false witnesses to the Plot. 1877 CONNER *Basis Faith* viii. 353 it is a kind of evidence which cannot be suborned.

b. To procure the performance or execution of a thing) by bribery or other corrupt means.

1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 690 The letters which were written in the name of the Nabob, were in act suborned by the Governor-General. 1858 J. MARINEAU *Stud. Christ.* 84 The public murder which they have privately suborned.

†3. To prepare, provide, or procure, esp. in a secret, stealthy, or underhand manner. *Obs.*

1540-1 ELVOT *Image Gov.* 93 [89] Where they be not therto sufficient, they wyll suborne some false quarrell to make a commotion. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch*, *Lucullus* (1595) 565 He beganne...to suborne the bands called Fimbrians, and o stirre them vp against Lucullus. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* c. 422 In a golden boule She then suborn'd a potion. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 361 Reason not impossibly may meet Some specious object by the Foe suborn'd. 1676 DRYDEN *State Innoc.* v. i. And those who, by Despair, suborn their Death. 1700 — *Cymon & Iph.* 552 Then intring unexpected will we seize Our destin'd Prey, And last'ning to the Seas suborn our Flight. 1721 PRIOR *Truth & Falsh.* 33 Wks. 1907 11. 32 The Fraudful Dame, False ligbs suborns, and artful tears.

†4. To furnish, equip, adorn. *Obs.*

1566 SPENSER *State Ire.* Wks. (Globe) 614/1 Evil things being decked and suborned with the gay attire of goodly wordes. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* it. xx. § 3 Not to write at easure that which men may read at leasure, but really to instruct and suborne action and active live.

†5. To give support to, aid, assist. *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 670 This Capteine [Jack Cade] not only suborned by teachers, but also enforced by priuile Scholemaisters, assembled together a great company of tall personages. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* viii. 114 Let their brightnesse glasse the skies, that night may not suborne The Greeces escape.

†6. To introduce or bring to one's aid with a sinister motive. *Obs.*

1619 FORTHEBY *Atheom.* i. ix. § 1 (1622) 59 He [sc. Euripides] suborned, in his Tragedie, the person of Sisyphus, to expresse all his vngodlinesse. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxvii. 210 Nor is he onely content to suborne Divine Justice in his censure of what is past, but he assumes the person of Christ himself to propogitate...what he wishes would come. 1677 Let. in J. Smith *Memo. Wool.* etc. (1757) I. lix. 215 Some Western Clothiers findings, so early, and upon other Reasons than are now suborned, that Trade decaying.

†7. [SUB-26.] To commission (another) in one's place. *Obs. rare.*

1566 DAUNT *Str. Sleidan's Comm.* 335 After they vnderstode, that it was not possible for them to go vnto al places, whiche had nede of remedy, of necessitie they suborned others [orig. *necessario summisse alios*].

Hence SUBORning *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1578 WHETSTONE *2nd Pt. Promos & Cass.* ii. iv. Against Vsarie, brybrie, and barranting, Suborning, extortion, and houlstring. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* L 2 h. Other superuising espialls to pite, follow, and spurre forward those suborning incenseis. 1611 COYNE, *Subornation*, a subornation, or suborning 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* i. 72 The bribed Soldiers, and suborning Scribes, who by false Reports endeavoured to...destroy the Credit of that Resurrection.

†SUBornate, *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *subornatus*, *pa. pple.* of *subornare* to SUBORN.] Suborned.

1430-1 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 375/2 Certeyns subornatz proves and persones of hir assent and covyne. 1432-50 tr. *Higdin* (Rolls) III. 63 Iulius Proculus, subornate by the Romanes, seide Romulus to haue appereid to hym. 1533 BELLEOEN *Livy* i. xvi. (S.T.S.) l. 91 pe sonnys of Ancus (quhilke has subornate bir lyymarist to sla be king). 1560 MAITL. *Club Misc.* III. 225 Sae Jonet Watsons subornate and seducit be William and then repellet. 1590 BARROW & GREENWOOD in *Confer.* 33 Your subornate witnesses.

b. *adj.* ? Underhand, false.

a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 169 The cloked gentleness, and subornate fashion of the duke of Yorke.

†SUBornate, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *subornatus*, *pa. pple.* stem of *subornare* to SUBORN.] SUBORning.

1537 *Instit. Christen man* A 7 Subornatyng fals wytnesse. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Edw. IV. (1550) 40 The Frenche Kyng...caused a varlet to be suborned, in a cote armure of Fraunce. 1553 BREXOR *Q. Curtius* x. 6 He did subornate certain lewde persons...to bring in false accusations against him.

Subornation (*subpɔrˈnætʃən*). Also 6-*acion*, subborn-, 7 subernation. [ad. L. *subornatio*, -*enem*, n. of *action* f. *subornare* to SUBORN. Cf. F. *subornation*, It. *subornazione*, etc.]

1. The act of inducing or procuring a person to commit an evil action, by bribery, corruption, or

the like; an instance of this. Also, †underhand action.

a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII. 47 b. He by his crafty subornacions had perswaded diuers...to beleue, that he was the same very person. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch*, *Solon* (1595) 99 Those that were compassed...by subornation at length to do a thing against their will. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 225 By the subornation of the viceroy of Algier he was murdered in his tent by certain Turks. 1690 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* iii. iii. 304 Without Bribery, or Subornation, he had attained to the dignity of the Purple. a. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 510 He protested...that he knew of no subornation in all that matter. 1842 DE QUINCEY *Cicero* Wks. 1857 VII. 187 The sort of chicanery attending his subornation of managers in the Leibnitz controversy. 1853 GROTE *Greece* ii. lxxxvi. XI. 291 By the hands of assassins and the treacherous subornation of his mother Eurydike.

2. The act of procuring a person to give false evidence. Also, an instance of this.

1528 MORE *Dyaloge* III. Wks. 211/2 For fere of subornacion & false instruction of witness. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 82 Hee hath produced this younge man by a sinister subornation to periure himselfe. 1659 GENTIL *Calling* 420 If a witness prove a better pennyworth than the Judge, subornation shall do the business. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Random* xxxi. (1760) I. 241 chapter-heading, I discover a subornation against me, by means of a quarrel between two of the evidences. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 74 A perjury as bloody as that of Oates and Bedlow—a subornation as audacious. 1847 JAMES *Convict* xli. This is something like a subornation of witnesses.

b. *Subornation of perjury*: the act of procuring a witness on oath to commit perjury.

1588 FRANCE *Laviers Logike* i. xix. 67 If any of them [i. e. jurors] bee discredited by Law as by attainer in conspiracy...subornation of perjury, or such like. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 333 For subornation of perjury, tending to the defamation of his Majesty. 1765-8 ERSKINE *Inst. Laws Scot.* iv. iv. § 75 Subornation of perjury consists in tampering with those who are to swear in judgement, by soliciting or directing them how they are to depose, without regard to truth. 1797 JACOB'S *Law Dict.* (ed. 10) s. v. *Perjury*. If the person incited to take such oath do not actually take it, the person by whom he was so incited is not guilty of subornation. 1911 *Act 1 & 2 Geo. V. c. 6* § 8 Any offence punishable as perjury or as subornation of perjury.

transf. 1838 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* liv. (1865) VI. 405 A cheap subornation of flattery.

†c. A statement corruptly obtained. *Obs. rare.*

1737 WHISTON *Josephus*, *Antiq.* vii. viii. § 4 The King perceived that this pretended story was a subornation derived from Joah, and was of his contrivance.

†3. The action of bringing a person to one's assistance or support. *Obs.*

1600 W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. xlv. Mm 4 b, Her [sc. Virtue's] counsels shall be held so sincere, as they shall be accepted without the subornation of the nimph Egeria.

Subornative, *a. rare.* [See SUBORN *v.* and -ATIVE.] Pertaining to subornation.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 388 Any work...done...in the subornative line, for the purpose of giving existence to the lie.

Suborned (*subpɔrˈnd*), *ppl. a.* [f. SUBORN *v.* + -ED.] In senses of the verb SUBORN; obtained by corrupt means; †supposititious, counterfeit.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxx. (1602) 149 She haer'd so sweete a face, As from the sternest Godhood might extort suborned grace. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* E 3 b, Because I was his suborned Lorde and master. 1598 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* v. lxxx, Suborned Justice. 1610 CARLETON *Jurist.* 72 The Fatliers...reiecting this suborned and supposititious Canon. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funerall Mon.* 15 Suborned counterfeit hired mourners. 1676 MARVELL *Gen. Councils* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 94 By suborned witnesses, stirring up the rabble. 1850 ELLICOTT *Life Our Lord* vii. 335 To...investigate the many suborned witnesses. 1850 FORSTER *Gr. Remonstr.* 105 Impositions by prerogative...were backed by suborned and scandalous decisions in the courts.

Subornee (*subpɔrˈniː*). [f. as prec. + -EE.] One who is suborned.

1894 *Law Times* XCvii. 384/1 Hiringling subornees of perjury.

Suborner (*subpɔrˈnɪər*). [f. SUBORN *v.* + -ER.] One who suborns.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 163 Ambition & Avarice his suborner. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 64 Suborners...which do minister occasion to the informer. 1629 T. ADAMS *Sage Oppress.* Wks. 607 Man is the maine suborner of mischief to his owne kind. 1632 BR. HALL *Hard Texts* Acts v. 3 Thou...last drawne in the holy Ghost as a suborner, and abetter of thy wickednesse. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. x. 137 The statute 5 Eliz. c. 9...inflicts...a fine of 40*l.* on the suborner. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1907) II. 214 His employer and suborner. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 251 Were they not...so many suborners of this same perjury? 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lxii, You perjuror, you suborner of evidence. 1874 MOTLEY *John of Barneveld* II. 440 The conspirator and suborner of murder.

Subosco: see SUBBOSCO.

Suboval, *a.* [SUB-20 c. Cf. F. *subovale*.] Somewhat or almost oval.

1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 9 The Macrocerus with a suboval depressed body. 1777 S. RONSON *Brit. Flora* 167 Corolline of the radius suboval. 1817 STEPHENS in Shaw's *Gen. Zool.* X. n. 561 Nostrils suboval and depressed. 1858 LEWES *Sea-side Studies* ii. ii. 147 Minute suboval microscopic capsules.

Subovate, *a.* [ad. mod. L. *subovatus*: see SUB-20 c.] Somewhat or almost ovate.

1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 98 [190] The Triton, with a subovate body. 1812 *New Bot. Gard.* I. 55 The pericarpium is

a subovate, three-celled capsule. 1874 LUNBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* i. 18 Hexapod antenniferous larvae, with a subovate body.

So †Subovated *a.* = SUBOVATE *a.*; Subovoid *a.*, somewhat or almost ovoid.

1776 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* II. 469 Nostrils...Small, subovated. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 289 Head subovoid. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 121 Rosa spinosissima...fruit subovoid.

†Subpand. *Sc. Obs.* [f. SUB-3 + PAND (OF. *pand*, var. of *pan skirt*).] A valance.

1558 *Inv. Roy. Wardrobe* (1815) 210 Ane auld bed of hlak dames with the ruif and pandes and twa subpandis.

Subpectoral, *a.* [SUB-1 a, b.]

1. *Zool.*, etc. Situated beneath the breast or pectus.

1834 McMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 195 The subpectoral rays. 1872 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* 154 The subpectoral glands.

2. Emanating from the depths of the chest.

1871 MERENITH *Harry Richmond* xlvii, A muffled rattle of subpectoral thunder discharged at bcr in quick, heated snaps.

Subpedaneous, *a.* = SUPPEDANEUS.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Subpedaneous*, belonging to a footstool, or any thing under foot.

Subpedital, = SUPPEDITAL, a shoe.

1526 A. C. *mery talys* 3 b, Set me ii. tryangyls & ii. semy ceryals vpon my subpedytals.

Subpeditate, *v.* = SUPPEDITATE *v.*, to subdue.

1538 *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1834) III. 78 The said Lord Deputie...hathe subpeditate...Murgh Obrene.

†**Subpenal**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *sub panā* + -AL; cf. || SUB 11, SUBPCENA, and PENAL.] Subject to penalties.

1659 GAUOEN *Tears Ch.* 483 These meetings of Ministers must be authoritative, not arbitrary, not precarious, but subpenal.

Subpetiolar, *a. Bot.* [SUB-1 c.] Situated under the petiole, as the buds of the plane-tree.

1891 *Century Dict.*

Subpetiolate, *a. Bot.* [mod. L. *subpetiolatus* (sense 1). Cf. F. *subpetiolé*.]

1. [SUB-20 c.] Somewhat petiolate; having a very short petiole.

1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 25 Leaves...sub-petiolate.

2. = SUBPETIOLAR.

1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*.

Subpetiole, *Bot.* [SUB-5 b.] A partial or secondary petiole, a petiolule.

1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* xii. 558 Each petiole, sub-petiole, and leaflet.

Subpetioled, *a. Bot.* [SUB-20 c.] = SUBPETIOLATE 1.

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* 269/1 Leaves...sub-petioled.

Subplant, *v.* = SUPPLANT *v.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxvii. 36 He forsothe bath subplautid me. 1472 MARC. *Paston Let. to J. Paston* 19 Nov, Mad to subplant you. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* iii. (1892) 35 The Normans haveinge subdued and subplanted the Saxon Kinges.

||**Subpcena** (*subpɔrˈnə, subpɔrˈnə*), *sb. Latw.* Forms: 5-6 *suppena*, 5-7 *subpena*, 6 *suppena*, 6 *subpene*, 7, 8 *subpcena*, 8 *suppcena*, 6- *subpcena*. [law-L., = L. *sub panā* under a penalty (cf. || SUB 11), being the first words of the writ.]

1. A writ issued by chancery commanding the presence of a defendant to answer the matter alleged against him. Also *writ of subpcena*.

1422-61 in *Cal. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1827) I. Intro. 19 Graunte to the seid supplicant a writ sub pcna direct to the seid Thomas. 1482 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 208/1 To graunte as many Writs of Sub pcna out of the Court of Chauncerie. a. 1517 in *Scrope Castle Combe* (1852) 294 A suppena brought agayne me by bys false surmyse. 1543 tr. *Act 15 Hen. VI.* c. 4 For asmoche as dyuers persons have before this tyme ben greatly greued by wryttes of sub pcna. 1623 in *New Shaks. Soc. Trans.* (1885) 499 His Maties most gracious writt of Subpcna directed to the said James Baskerville...and also to Susann Baskerville...commanding them...to...appeare...in his Maties high court of Chauncery. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxvii. 443 Upon common bills, as soon as they are filed, process of *subpcena* is taken out; which is a writ commanding the defendant to appear and answer to the bill, on pain of fool. 1818 *Crause Digest* (ed. 2) I. 392. 1875 *Digby Real Prop.* vi. (1876) 286.

2. A writ issued from a court of justice commanding the presence of a witness under a penalty for failure.

1467 R. CALLE *Let. to Sir J. Paston* 3 Apr. He woll not come without he have a suppena. c. 1550 *Wyll of Denill* (7 1825) B 4 b, A Bouget too put their Sup penas in, to cracke the poore men with all in the country. a. 1613 OVERBURY *Characters, Country Gentl.* Wks. (1856) 64 Nothing under a sub pcna can draw him to London. 1673 in *Canterbury Press* (1884) 26 Jan. 7/3 For a sowpnee For the witnessenes 030. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Hor.*, Sat. i. il. 13 By subpcnas dragg'd from home. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xix. The worthy magistrate...had caused the ordinary citation, or *subpcna*, of the Scottish criminal court, to be served upon her. 1837 DICKENS *Pickau.* xxxi. It's only a subpcna in Bardell and Pickwick.

b. *attrib.* in *subpcna* office.

1683 HOLME *Armoury* iii. iii. 63/1 Officers belonging to the High Court of Chancery...The Clerk of the Subpcna Office. 1797 JACOB'S *Law Dict.* (ed. 10) s. v., The proper clerks of the Subpcna Office.

3. *fig.*

1593 *Tell-Trothe's N. Y. Gift* (1876) 36 What a cheape subpcna is this to draw an answer from the conscience. 1635 SHIRLEY *Lady Pleas.* i. (1637) B 2 b, To which appeare,

As to the Court of Pleasure, all your gallants, And Ladies thither bound by a Subpœna Of Venus. 1649 W. M. *Wand. Jew* (1857) 48 Shee serves me still with Subpœna upon Subpœna to answer to the Interrogatories of her cruelty. 1906 *Hilbert Trnl.* Jan. 265 That authority...is necessarily open to the challenge of criticism, liable to a subpœna before the higher bar of reason.

|| **Subpœna, v. Law.** Also 7 subpœne. [f. prec.] *trans.* To serve with a writ of subpœna; to summon as a witness in a court of justice. (Chiefly in pa. pplc.)

1640 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 81 One Walker, and Cadwallader Powell, subpoenaed to be made Defendants in a Third Information put into the High Court of Star-Chamber. 1693 *Humours Town* 6 My Cousin, here, and I, being subpœna'd up for Witnesses. 1710 P. BLAIR *Misc. Observ.* (1718) 66 The Physicians and Surgeons (being subpœna'd as Evidences against him). 1755 *Genil. Mag.* XXV. 329 The witnesses subpœna'd by the crown amounted to above 100. 1858 LYTON *What will he do?* VII. vii. He would not even subpœna any of his old friends as to his general character. 1875 MISS BRADDON *Strange World* xi, Elgoud and his daughter were both subpoenaed for the adjourned inquest. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 571 Other merchants may be subpoenaed to act as mercantile experts at the examination. *transf.* 1755 CNESTERE in *World No.* 151 P. 1, I was lately subpoenaed, by a card, to a general assembly.

Subpolar, a. [Cf. Sp. *subpolar*.]

1. [SUB- 12 b.] Adjacent to the poles or polar sea. 186 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlix. IV. 485 Beginning at 84° N. L. he [sc. Latreille] has seven Arctic ones, which he names polar, subpolar, superior, intermediate, supratropical, tropical, and equatorial.

2. [SUB- 1 a.] Beneath the pole of the heavens. 1876 C. H. DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* iv. 66 The latitude of the southern entrance of Repulse Harbor, determined...by a meridian subpolar observation. 1883 PROCTOR *Gl. Pyramid* iii. 154 The subpolar meridional passage of (Alpha Draconis).

Subpouelle, variant of SUPPOWAIL, to support. 14. *MS. Cantab.* ff. i. 6. fol. 123 Trusting to Iba...The send hys grace to subpouelle & Comfort Tho all that ys wyth wrong report.

Sub-preceptor. Obs. exc. Hist. [SUB- 6.] An assistant preceptor or instructor. Hence **Sub-preceptorial, a.**

1668 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 406 The bishop of Salisbury, his preceptor, 1200 per ann.; and Dr. Willis, his subpreceptor, 1200. 1755 [see SUBGOVERNOR]. 1827 *Genil. Mag.* XCVII. ii. 6 He had...been Sub-preceptor to his present Majesty, then Prince of Wales, and to the Duke of York. 1847 MEDWIN *Shelley* II. 251 Sub-preceptor to the Princess Charlotte. *Ibid.*, To relieve him from his subpreceptorial duties.

Sub-prefect. [SUB- 6. Cf. F. *sous-préfet*.] An assistant or deputy prefect; *spec.* an administrative official of a department of France immediately subordinate to the prefect; the administrator of a province of Peru.

1845 W. K. KELLY tr. *Blanc's Hist.* Ten Yrs. II. 175 The prefects, the sub-prefects, and the mayors. 1852 SHARPE *Hist. Egypt* xxi, Every deputy tax-gatherer, every prefect, every sub-prefect. 1880 C. R. MARRHAM *Peruv. Bark* 125 The Sub-prefect, Don Pablo Pimentel. 1899 KIRLING *Stalky* 137 We aren't even sub-prefects.

Hence **Subprefectorial, a.** [cf. F. *sous-préfectorial*], pertaining to a subprefect or subprefecture; **Subprefecture** [cf. F. *sous-préfecture*], the office or position of a subprefect, a division of a prefecture.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 105/2 (*Doubt*) The department is divided into four arrondissements or sub-prefectures. 1870 *Illustr. Lond. News* 29 Oct. 438 Making of the five Roman provinces one only, with five sub-prefectures. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Donkey* 183 The subprefectorial map was fetched from the subprefecture itself.

Subpress, obs. variant of SUPPRESS v.

1536 io Archbold *Somerset Reliq. Houses* (1892) 56 To help me to the gift of the priory of fynshed...yo case it be subpressed. 1544 Boorde *Dyetary* ix. (1870) 250 That the luyer, which is the fyre vnder the potte, is subpressed. 1637 PAYNNE *Docum.* (1877) 89 The clark of the peace's depositioun...which the judges had subpressed as scandalous.

Subprincipal, sb.

† **L. Mus.** [med. L. *subprincipalis*, used to render Gr. *ὑποπρύτανης* (sc. *χορηγία* string); see SUB- 13.] = **PARHYPATE. Obs.**

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor. Explan. Wds.*, *Parhybate hypatyn*,...Subprincipal of principals...C. FA, UT. *Parhybate Mesin*,...Subprincipal of means...F. FA, UT.

3. [SUB- 6.] A vice-principal of a university, etc. 1597 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 154/1 Pe principal subprin regentis and remanent members of be said college. 1615 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 543/1 Mr Pat. Guthrie subprincipal of the said college. 1755 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Angl. Notitia* u. 16 Eight Masters of Arts, of which the first was Sub-Principal.

3. *Archit.* [SUB- 5 b.] (See quot.)

1842 GUILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Sub-principals*, the same as auxiliary rafters or principal braces.

4. [SUB- 13.] An open diapason sub-bass.

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Subprincipal*, an organ stop consisting of open pipes, of 32 ft. pitch on the pedals, and of 16 ft. pitch on the manuals.

† **Subprincipal, a.** [SUB- II.] (See quot.) 1601 DOLMAN *La Primum. Fr. Acad.* III. li. 236 Eight other winds, called subprincipal (orig. *subprincipaux*), and which compound their names of their two oest collateral winds, .to wit, North-northeast, North-oestwest.

Subprior. [a. OF. *subprieur* (14th c.), med. L. *subprior*, var. of *superior* SUPRIOR; see SUB- 6 and PRIOR sb. Cf. ME. *sousprior* s. v. *Sous-*,

and mod. F. *sousprieur* (from 13th c.).] A prior's assistant and deputy.

1340 *Ayesh. 67* Peabbottes and be priours and hire officials ase subprior and be opre. c. 1440 *Promt. Parv.* 482/1 Subpriorwe, *subprior*. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 24 § 8 Subprior of the said hospital of sainte John of Jerusalem. 1641 *PRYNNE Antipathie* 33 Hubert being dead the Monkes of Canterbury...elected Reginald their Sub-prior, for his Successor. 1767 *BURN Eccles. Law* (ed. 2) IV. 456 In every priory, next under the prior was the sub-prior, who assisted the prior whilst present, and acted in his stead when absent. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1890) 51/2 An old revered man The sub-prior.

So **Subpriorress.**

c. 1660 in J. MORRIS *Troubles Cath. Forefathers* (1872) Ser. t. vi. 257 For Subpriorress she appointed Sister Aone Tremaine. c. 1789 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* IX. 398 She fulfilled several important offices in the Community such as Subpriorress, Mistress of Novices, and Cellerere.

Subputation, variant of SUPPUTATION.

1905 J. B. BURN *St. Patrick App.* 382 It is to be noted that in the *Liber Armachanus* two divergent subputations of Patrick's age are found.

Subramose, a. Bot. and Zool. [ad. mod. L. *subramosus*; see SUB- 20 c.] Slightly ramose; having few branches; having a slight tendency to branch.

c. 1789 *Encycl. Brit.* (1797) III. 444/2 Subramose, having only a few lateral branches. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Onth. Orctol.* 42 Subramose tubes, everywhere mucicated with acute tubercles. 1856 W. CLARK *Van der Horren's Zool.* I. 75 Polypary papyraceous, subramose. *transf.* 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxviii. III. 12 In the Supplement to the first volume, he has distributed the *Invertebrata* in a double subramose series.

So **Subramous, a.**

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* (1794) 382 *Subramosus*, subramous, having few lateral branches.

Subrational, a.

1. [SUB- 14.] Below what is rational, less than rational.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 27 Nov. 2/3 The readiness...of a Tory, even of the subrational species, to entertain the question of Reform. 1866 *Expositor* Sept. 214 [Man is] incomparable with 'birds and four-footed beasts', and...with the entire subrational universe.

2. [SUB- 19.] *Math.* (See quot.)

1874-5 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* (1896) IX. 375 *note*, The expression 'subrational' includes irrational, but it is more extensive; if Y, X are rational functions, the same or different, of x , respectively, and Y is determined as a function of x by an equation of the form $Y = X$, then Y is a subrational function of x .

Subrector. [SUB- 6.] An official immediately below a rector in rank, and acting as his deputy.

1629 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* vi. 55 The Sub-Rector and two of his scholars. 1678 WALTON *Life Sanderson* 28b, In the year 1673, he was chosen Sub-rector of the College. 1691 *Case of Exeter Coll.* 27 Differences arising betwixt the Rector and the Scholars, if not determined within twenty days by the Sub-Rector, the Dean, and three of the *Maxime Seniores* [etc.].

Subregion. [SUB- 7 c.] A division or subdivision of a region, esp. of a geographical region, with reference to the distribution of animals.

1864 A. R. WALLACE in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 273 Confining our attention now to the Australian region only, we may divide it into three subregions—Australia, the Pacific Islands, and the Austro-Malayan group—each of which has a distinctive character. 1865 SCLATER *Ibid.* 125 The true Australian subregion (*Subregio australis*), comprising continental Australia, with, perhaps, the exception of the northern promontory of Cape York. 1882 MISCHIN *Unipl. Kinetat.* 194 That portion of the space bounded by the contour *DEF* which is not included in any of the sub-regions *A, B, C*.

Hence **Subregional, a.**, of or pertaining to a subregion.

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 747 *marg.*, Their [sc. the Galapagos] Subregional assignment doubtful.

Subregular, a. [SUB- 19, 20.]

1. *Zool.* and *Bot.* Almost regular.

1822 J. PARKINSON *Onth. Orctol.* 191 A unequal valved, subregular bivalve. 1870 HOOKER *Sind. Flora* 260 Corolla short subregular.

2. *Math.* (See quot.)

1886 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* (1897) XII. 444 An integral may be a regular integral, or it may be what Thomé calls a normal elementary integral: the theory of these integrals (which I would rather call subregular integrals) requires...further examination.

Subreption (*söbrepjōn*). [ad. L. *subreptio*, -*ōnem*, n. of action f. *subripere* (var. *surr*), f. *sub*-SUB- 24 + *rapere* to snatch. Cf. F. *subreption*, Sp. *subrepción*, Pg. *subrepción* and see SUBREPTION.]

a. *Ecll. Law.* The suppression of the truth or concealment of facts with a view to obtaining a faculty, dispensation, etc. (Opposed to *obreption*.)

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 343 [The bulls] were procured either merely by subreption, or...false information. 1644 BR. HALL *Modest Offer* (1660) 9 Let there should be any subreption in this Sacred business, it is Ordered, that these Ordinatioes should be so other than solemn. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Ecll. Hist.* 16th C. II. iii. 22. 361 Having a Power of enquiring into all Subreptions, Obreptions, or defects of Intention. 1718 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Subreption differs from Obreption, in that Obreption is a false Expression of the Quality of a Thing or Fact, &c. And Subreption, a want of Expression. 1761 CHALLONER in E. BURTON *Life* (1900) II. xxiv. 26 Purely in consideration of your request (tho' I apprehend he had obtained it by subreption) I consented to give him those faculties. 1876 tr. *Hergen-*

röther's Cath. Ch. & Chr. State II. 160 His rescript...may have been obtained...by obreption...and by subreption. 1894 *Month. Mar.* 397 If in a petition for a dispensation...it is the truth that is suppressed...there is said to be subreption.

b. *Sc. Law.* The act of obtaining gifts of escheat by suppression of the truth.

1752 McDONALL *Inst. Laws Scot.* II. iii. iii. i. 259 All rights of escheats...are granted by signatures, or gifts from the crown, which may be stopt at their passing the seals, those being checks against subreption or obreption, i. e. their being obtained by concealing the truth, or expressing a falsehood. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.*, *Subreption*, the obtaining gifts of escheat, &c. by concealing the truth.

c. A fallacious or deceptive representation; an inference derived from such a misrepresentation.

1865 J. H. STIRLING *Sir W. Hamilton* 47 Hamilton has long been aware of the inconveinences of sense. What are called its subreptions, its mistakes, blunders, errors [etc.]. 1877 WINCHELL *Reconcl. Sci. & Relig.* ix. 259 This form of expression is inexact, and opens the way to logical subreptions and other fallacious procedures. 1892 *Independent* (N. Y.) 21 July, This remark about 'climbing from a lower estate to a higher', is one of those neat little subreptions which sentimental recruits employ to deceive themselves. 1906 *Hilbert Trnl.* July 193 There is a subreption also in the use of the term 'thought'; it truly refers to thought as a psychological process, but is taken as if it referred to thought as a metaphysical fact.

† **Subreption** 2. = **SUBREPTION 2.**

1632 SANOEERSON *Serm.* (1674) II. 18 Miscarrying' through his own negligence, incogitancy, or other subreption. 1634 — *Two Serm.* II. (1635) 61 Strength of temptation, sway of passion, or other distemper or subreption incident to humane frailty. 1640 — *Serm.* (1674) II. 144 We...break with him oftentimes through humane frailty and subreption. a 1658 FARINON *Serm.* (1672) II. 603 To sin by ignorance or subreption, to feel those sudden motions and perturbations, those *ictus animi*, those sudden blows and surprisals of the mind.

Subreptitious (*söbrepjōs*), a. [f. L. *subrepticius*, -*itiis* (f. *subripere*, pa. ppl. stem of *subripere*): see prec. and -*itiis* 1. Cf. OF. *subreptice*, Sp., Pg. *subrepticio*.] a. *Law.* Obtained by subreption. b. *Clandestine*, **SUBREPTITIOUS**.

1670 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 23 Whether that pretended Commandment from the Emperour were not subreptitious, a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (1641) 29 That was a subreptitious Child of the Blood Royall. 1659 OSBORN *Misc.* To Rdr., The emendation of a subreptitious Copy. a 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Rel.* (fr. *Archaeol. Soc.*) I. 100 The lord Digby alleged against him that his comission was subreptitious. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Papal Bulls and Signatures are Null and Subreptitious, when the true State of the Benefice...and other necessary Matters, are not justly signified to the Pope. 1752 McDONALL *Inst. Laws Scot.* II. 38 To prevent sub-reptitious grants. 1819 [H. BUSK] *Banquet* II. 533 The subreptitious theft.

Hence **Subreptitiously adv.**, by subreption.

1611 CORCOR. *Subreptitiously*, subreptitiously. 1890 T. E. BRIDGETT *Blunders & Forgeries* 18 That perhaps the rescript of which the Vicar of Mundeham boasted was obtained obreptitiously or subreptitiously.

Subreptive (*söbrepjōv*), a. [ad. late L. *subreptivus*, f. *subripere*, pa. ppl. stem of *subripere*. Cf. OF. *subreptif*.] Surreptitious; *spec.* in *Kantian Philos.* (see quot. 1877).

1611 CORCOR. *Subreptif*, subreptive. 1877 E. CARD *Philos. Kant* i. 151 'Many conceptions', he [Kant] says, 'arise in our minds from some obscure suggestion of experience, and are developed...without any clear consciousness of the experience that suggests or the reason that develops them. These conceptions...may be called subreptive'.

Subresin (*söb'rezin*). *Chem.* (Not in nsc.) [f. SUB- 3 + RESIN, after F. *sous-résine*.] That part of a resin which dissolves in boiling alcohol, and is deposited as the alcohol cools.

1898 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 543.

† **Subride, v. Obs. rare** 2. [ad. L. *subridere* (var. *surr*), f. *sub*-SUB- 21 + *ridere* to laugh.] To smile. So **Subridend, a.**, smiling.

1623 COCKERAM i. *Subride*, to smile. 1897 *Athenæum* 6 Mar. 305/2 With some subridend joy.

† **Subrige, v. Obs.** [ad. L. *subrigere* (*surr*), by-form of *surgere* to SURGE.] *trans.* To raise up. 1623 COCKERAM II. To Lift up by little and little, *subrige*.

† **Subriguous, a. Obs.** [f. L. *subriguus*, f. *sub*-SUB- 2 + *riguus*, related to *rigare* to water.] (See quot.)

1665 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Subriguous*, moist, wet, and waterish underneath.

Subrision (*söbri'zōn*). *rare.* [ad. L. **subrisio*, -*ōnem*, n. of action f. *subridere* to SUBRIDE.] The or an act of smiling.

1658 PHILLIPS *Subrision*, a smiling. 1798 in *Spirit Publ. Jnrls.* (1799) II. 149 With an amiable subrision of countenance. 1860 J. H. STIRLING *Crit. Est.*, *Macaulay* (1868) 133 To the act of enjoying a gentle subrision.

So **Subrisive, Subrisory adjs.**, smiling, playful.

1860 J. H. STIRLING *Crit. Est.*, *Macaulay* (1868) 133 The following sentences...if allowed to be subrisory. 1867 *Fall Mall Gaz.* 5 Jan. 1 This...slight glimmer of subrisive irony. 1886 G. ALLEN *Darwin* i. 9 This half-hearted and somewhat subrisive denial.

† **Su'rogate, pa. pple. Obs.** [ad. L. *subrogatus* (var. *subrogatus* SURROGATE), pa. pple. of *subrogare* (see next).] Put in the place of another.

1432-50 tr. *Higden's Polita* III. 257 The x. meo create were amovved, and tribunes...were subrogate. *Ibid.*, *Harl. Contin.* VIII. 440 Other laymen were subrogate in the places of theyme. 1566 io *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 146 Able,

meete, honest, and sufficient persons, to be subrogate and put in their rooms and places.

Subrogate (sɒˈbrɒɡeɪt), *v.* [f. *L. subrogāt-*, pa. ppl. stem. of *L. subrogāre* (var. *surr-*), f. *sub-* SUB-26 + *rogāre* to ask, offer for election.]

†1. *trans.* To elect or appoint in the place of another; to substitute in an office. *Obs.*

1538 *ELYOT Dict.*, *Subrogo*, to substitute or subrogate, to make a deputy in an office. 1538 *STARKEY England* (1878) 169 Our parliament schold haue much to dow, yf, when so euer lakkyd any conseyllar, hyt schold he callyd to subrogate other. 1617 P. BAYNE *Diocesan's Tryall* (1621) 38 They were but subrogated to doe those supposed episcopall duties a while. 1677 *BARROW Pope's Suprem.* (1680) 129 If he had ever been Bishop, he could not...subrogate another, either to preside with him, or to succeed him. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 301 The new secondary Consuls were...subrogated in the place of him and of Adventus. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Subrogation*, The new Magistrates were also Subrogated in the Place of the old ones.

2. To substitute (a thing) for another; const. *in stead of, into the place of*, occas. to. Now rare.

1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VII (1550) 2 h. Diverser of the acter...were adnulled...& other more expedient for the vitilite of the common wealth were subrogated and concluded. 1624 *DARCI Birth of Heresies* xii. 52 The Amict was subrogated in stead of the Jewish Ephod. 1651 *JER. TAYLOR Holy Dying* iv. 8 (1719) 168 The Christian Day is to be subrogated into the place of The Jews Day. 1857 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 627 In stead of Ophothalamum, which is most rare, subrogate Oyl of Cloves. 1677 *BARROW Sermon*, Wks. 1716 II. 283 The lives of beasts...could [not] fitly be subrogated in stead of mens souls. 1892 A. E. LEE *Hist. Columbus* II. 435 Prompt to subrogate every party obligation to the higher one of maintaining...the national compact.

3. *Law.* To put (a person) in the place of, or substitute (him) for, another in respect of a right or claim; to cause to succeed to the rights of another: see SUBROGATION 2.

1818 *COLEBROOKE Obligations* 176 When a bill of exchange is paid for the honour of any of the parties; the payer is thereby subrogated to the rights of the holder of the bill. 1866 *MACLACHLAN Arnould's Marine Insur.* iii. vi. 11 809 The abandonment, although its effect is to subrogate the underwriters in the place of the assured, yet only does this to the extent of the insurance. 1882 *Aet* 45 & 46 *Vict. c. 61* § 68 The payer for honour is subrogated for, and succeeds to both the rights and duties of, the holder as regards the party for whose honour he pays. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. B. Div. 383 The insurer is entitled to be subrogated into those rights of the assured which [etc.].

Hence **Subrogated** *ppl. a.*

1639 *Du VERGER tr. Camus' Admir. Events* 187 She confers thereof with Isidorus her subrogated Gardian.

Subrogation (sɒˈbrɒɡəˈʃən), [*ad. L. subrogā-tio, -ōnem*, n. of action f. *subrogāre* to SUBROGATE. Cf. *F. subrogation*, *Sp. subrogación*, *Pg. subrogação* and see SUBROGATION.]

†1. Substitution. *Obs.*

1418-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* iv. 334 [He] seide it was noon eleccioun, But a maner subrogacioun, Be-cause hymselfe in be parlement At be chesnyng was nat here present. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Subrogation*, a subrogation, substitution, deputa-tion. 1648 *OWEN Death of Death* iii. x. 164 In the under-going of death there was a subrogation of his person in the room and stead of ours. 1681 *BAXTER Annu. Dotuwell* 119 To alter Gods Universal Laws by abrogation, subrogation, suspension, or dispensation.

2. *Law.* The substitution of one party for another as a creditor; the process by which a person who pays a debt for which another is liable succeeds to the rights of the creditor to whom he pays it; the right of such succession.

1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Subrogation* in the Civil Law, is putting another Person into the Place and Right of him, that in any case, is the proper Creditor. 1818 *COLEBROOKE Obligations* 120 A surety, paying a debt without requiring subrogation or cession of the creditor's rights, has thereby extinguished the debt. 1866 *MACLACHLAN Arnould's Marine Insur.* iii. vi. 11 875 The bottomry lender, who had become his creditor by the effect of this entire subrogation. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 11) XIV. 679/2 The payment of a partial loss gives the underwriter a similar subrogation but only in so far as the insured has been indemnified in accordance with law by such payment for the loss.

†**Subroge**, *v.* *Obs. rare*-. [*ad. F. subroger*, *ad. L. subrogāre* to SUBROGATE.] = SUBROGATEV. I. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xli. xviii. 1107 The other Consul...subroged in the place of the deceased.

Sub rosa: see || SUB 12.

Subrotund, *a.* [*ad. mod. L. subrotundus*: see SUB-20 c.] Somewhat or almost rotund, roundish.

1753 *CHAMBERS' Cycl.* Suppl. s. v. *Leaf, Subrotund Leaf*, that approaching to the figure of the orbicular leaf, but departing from it, either in being too long, or too broad, or prominent. 1852 *DANA Crust.* 1. 167 Two anterior teeth subrotund. 1861 *BENTLEY Man. Bot.* 167 When a leaf is perfectly round, it is orbicular...a figure which is scarcely or ever found, but when it approaches to orbicular, as in *Pyrola rotundifolia*, it is subrotund or rounded.

So **Subrotundate**, -rotundous *adjs.*, in the same sense; **Subrotundo**-, combining form of SUBROTUND.

1775 J. JENKINSON *Linnaeus' Brit. Pl.* 144 The dissepi-mentum is transverse, containing subrotundo-oblong seeds. 1775 *ASH, Subrotundous*, approaching to roundness. 1847 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 240 Thorax quadrate, oblong, or subrotundate.

Subround, *a.* [SUB-20 d.] Subrotund.

1789 *Encycl. Brit.* (1797) III. 442/2 The figure of Similitudes is either...Reniform, kidney-shaped, subround [etc.]. 1863 *Ann. Nat. Hist. Ser. III. XII. 263 Acauthocystis turficca*...Globular, subround, of a green colour, loricated.

†**Subsalient**, *a.* *Obs. rare*-. [*ad. L. *subsaliens*, -entem (for *subsaliens*): see SUB-25 and SALIENT.] Moving by leaps, spasmodic.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 145 Our rough and sub-salient or subsulting Style of our uncouth Phraseological Latin.

Subsalt (sɒˈbsɒlt), *sb.* *Chem.* (Not in use.) [f. SUB-23 + SALT sb. Cf. *F. sous-sel*.] A basic salt.

1806 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* (Pbilad.) I. App. 547 Some[salts] are formed by an excess of their base...and hence termed sub-salts. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 5 Salts with less acid than base, are named basic salts, or subsalts, and are distinguished according to the proportion of base to acid; as bibasic subsalts, or tribasic subsalts. 1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem.* Org. x. 595 Ferridyamide of potassium...gives...with subsalts of mercury a brownish red.

†**Subsalt**, *v.* *Obs. rare*-. [*ad. mod. L. subsaltare*, frequent. of *subsilire* (see SUBSULT).] *intr.* To jump up

1623 *COCKERAM II. To Iumpe, subsalt.*

Subsaltatory (sɒbsæltatɔːri), *a.* *rare*-. [f. SUB-21 + SALTATORY.] Characterized by a slight dancing motion.

1850 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Feb. 139/2 Undulatory, horizontal, vertical, and subsaltatory motions.

†**Subsannate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. late *L. subsannāt-*, pa. ppl. stem. of *subsannāre*, f. *sub-* SUB-21 + *sanna* mocking grimace.] *trans.* To deride, mock. Hence †**Subsannation**, mockery, derision; †**Subsannator**, a mocker; †**Subsanne** *v.*, = SUBSANNATE.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, **Subsannate*, to scorn or mock with bending the brows, or snuffing up the nose. 1620 J. KING *Serm.* 24 Mar. 8 In scoffe and 'subsannation of some Idoll-god. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 231 Idolatry is as absolute a subsannation and vilification of God as malice could invent. 1571 H. WATSON *Ship of Fools* xli. K iij, Of 'subsannatores, calomnyatores and detractores. 1619 *FOTHERBY Atheon.* Pref. (1622) B jh, Who (like Sannioes) 'subsanne all things, but onely their owne follies.

Subscapular (sɒbskæˈpiʊlə), *a.* [*ad. mod. L. subscapularis*: see next. Cf. *F. sous-scapulaire*.] *a. Anat.* Situated below, or on the under surface of, the scapula.

Subscapular artery, the largest branch of the axillary artery; also, a branch of the suprascapular and the posterior scapular arteries. *Subscapular fossa*, the concave ventral surface of the scapula. *Subscapular muscle* = SUBSCAPULARIS.

1831 R. KNOX *tr. Cloquet's Anat.* 124 Behind the sub-scapular fossa. *Ibid.* 685 The Sub-Scapular Artery...is of considerable size. 1837 *QUAIN Elem. Anat.* (ed. 4) 350 In relation with the subscapular muscle and the axillary vessels. *Ibid.* 772 The sub-scapular nerves...are usually three in number. 1881 *MIVART Cat* 278 Another subscapular nerve is formed by the junction of very slender branches from the 6th and 7th cervical nerves. 1890 *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Subscapular glands*, lymphatic glands along sub-scapular artery.

b. *Path.* Occurring under the scapula.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 445 Subscapular hæmorrhage may result either from direct traumatism or indirect strain.

||**Subscapularis** (sɒbskæˈpiʊləˈris), *Anat.* [*mod. L.*: see SUB-1 d and SCAPULARIS.] In full *subscapularis muscle*: A muscle originating in the venter of the scapula and inserted in the lesser tuberosity of the humerus.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Subscapularis*, or *Immer-sus*, is a Muscle of the Arm, so named from its Situation. 1733 *tr. Winslow's Anat.* (1756) I. 293 The Subscapularis hinders the Head of the Os Humeri from being luxated forward. 1831 R. KNOX *tr. Cloquet's Anat.* 124 Fasciculi of the sub-scapular muscle. *Ibid.* Anteriorly, where it is rounded, it furnishes points of insertion to the sub-scapularis. 1872 *HUMPHRY Myology* 36 The few fibres of the subscapularis constitute the only appearance of muscle upon the...concave under surface of the coracoids and scapula. 1881 *MIVART Cat* 89 The subscapular fossa...affords attachment to the subscapularis muscle.

Subscapulary (sɒbskæˈpiʊləri), *a.* *Anat. rare.* [f. *mod. L. subscapularis*: see SUB-1 b and SCAPULARIS.] = SUBSCAPULAR.

1705 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2010, I found the same Tumor comprehending the intercostals, Deltoides, Subclavian, and Subscapular Muscles. 1855 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.* 824 The subscapulary fossa. 1898 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Subscapulo- (sɒbskæˈpiʊlo), used as combining form of SUBSCAPULARIS, as in *subscapulo-capsularis*, -*hyoideus* *muscle* (see *quots.*).

1831 *YOUBART Horse* 119 The *subscapulo hyoideus*, from under the shoulder-blade, to the body of the os hyoideus. 1873 *QUAIN's Elem. Anat.* (ed. 8) I. 203 A small additional muscle...passing from the surface of the subscapularis over the capsular ligament...the *subscapulo-capsularis* of Wenzel Gruber.

Subscribable (sɒbskraɪˈbəl), *a.* [f. SUB-SUBSCRIBE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being subscribed. 1824 *COLEMOGE Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 310 A Church...is known to have worded certain passages for the purpose of rendering them subscribable by both A and Z.

Subscribe (sɒbskraɪˈb), *v.* Also 6-ybe. [*ad. L. subscribere*, f. *sub-* SUB-2 + *scribere* to write. Cf. SUBSCRIBE.]

From *L. subscribere* are also *It. soscrivere*, *Sp. subscribir*, *Pg. subscrver*; from *L. type* **subtusscribere*, *OF. sous-*

escrire, *souscrire*, *mod. F. souscrire*, *Pr. sotzscrivere*, *It. sottoscrivere*.]

1. *trans.* To write (one's name or mark) on, orig. at the bottom of, a document, esp. as a witness or consenting party; to sign (one's name) to. Now rare.

1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 297/2 In witnessse of whiche jing, . . . my said Lord of Glouc' hath subscribed his name with his owne hand. H. Gloucester. c. 1510 *MORE Picus Wks.* 3/2 Which questions...not a few famous doctours...had approved...and subscribed their names vndre them. 1511 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. (1827) I. 182 That every gentillman answer doo subscribe his name to the Articles. 1601 *CHESTER Love's Mart.* title-p., Seuerall moderne Writers, whose names are subscribed to their seuerall workes. 1643 *Decl. Com-munis Reb. Irel.* 49 The marke of Christopher Hassall is subscribed. 1766 *Office Clerk of Assize* B vij, Then must the Clerk of Assize direct the Cryer to call the Witnesses as they be subscribed to the Indictment. 1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 377 They must all subscribe their names as witnesses. 1797 *Mrs. RAOULIFFE Italian* xvii, Vivaldi was ordered to subscribe his name and quality to the depositions. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xxxvi, Subscribe your name in the record. [1891 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 5/5 Could a signature be said to be sub-scribed when, strictly speaking, it was supra-scribed?]]

b. To write, set down, or inscribe below or at the conclusion of something. Now rare.

1599 *DIGGES Stratiot.* i. iiii. 3 Beginne your collection from the right hand to the left & what Digit resulteth, subscribe. 1611 *CONYAT Crudities* 56 A goodly statue...with an honourable Elogium subscribed underneath the same. 1657 J. WATTS *Scribe, Pharisæe*, etc. iii. 101, I shall take my leave, and subscribe a friendly farewell to you. 1709-29 V. MANOEY *Syst. Math.* Arith. 17 The Remainer being subscribed under the line drawn. 1777 *Ann. Reg.*, *Chron.* 239 His picture...with the words, 'The Atheist Parson', subscribed in capitals. 1860 *ALB. SMITH Med. Stud.* (1861) 72 In the space left for the degree of attention which the student has shown, it is better that he subscribes nothing at all than an indifferent report. 1866 *MASSON tr. Wiener's Gram. N. T.* 59 In the earlier editions of the N.T. the Iota subscribed was too frequently introduced.

†c. To put (a person) down for so much. *Obs. rare.*

1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* t. iv. 50 Blanke-charters, Whereto when they shall know what men are rich, They shall subscribe them for large summes of Gold.

2. With compl.: a. *refl.* To put oneself down as so-and-so, at the foot of a letter or other document. Now rare.

1678 R. RUSSELL *tr. Geber Transl.* Pref. 4, I here conclude subscribing myself...your real Friend. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 27 7, I am almost asham'd to Subscribe my self Yours, T. D. 1780 *Mirror No. 81* A lady who subscribed herself S. M. c. 1820 in *Corr. J. Sinclair* (1831) II. 400 Allow me to...subscribe myself...your obedient, humble servant, J. R. Brancaloni. 1827 *SCOTT Chron. Canongate* Introd., I beg leave to subscribe myself his obliged humble servant, Walter Scott. 1828 *DARVILL Race Horse* I. Ded., He who has the honour to subscribe himself...Your most obliged And very humble Servant, R. Darvill.

†b. *trans.* To 'write (one) down' so-and-so. *Obs. rare.*

1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* v. ii. 59 Claudio vndergoes my challenge, and either I must shortly hear from him, or I will subscribe him a coward.

3. To sign one's name to; to signify assent or adhesion to, by signing one's name; to attest by signing. (Cf. SUBSCRIPTION 5.)

Formerly often to subscribe with one's (own) hand, to be subscribed with a name or names.

1440 *Patent Roll* 18 Hen. VI, iii, To thetente that these articles...should show of more record my true acquitall, I have subscribed them of my own hand. 1451 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 218/1 That the seide Letters Patentes so subscribed with the names, be enrolled. c. 1520 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 1685 With his hande I made hym to subscribe A byll of recorde for an annuall rent. 1599 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fant. Love Brief* Descr. iv, Their doctrine subscribed with his owne hand is this. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Gov. Eng.* ii. i. (1739) 6 He causeth the Judges to subscribe this Order, and so it becomes Law in repute. 1662 *Aet* 14 *Chas. II.* c. 4 § 6 Every...person in Holy Orders...shall...subscribe the Declaration...following scilicet. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xix. (1787) II. 128 The emperor was persuaded to subscribe the condemnation of...Gallus. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 69 He subscribed the will as a witness in the same room. 1843 *GLAISTONE Glean.* (1879) V. 38 On behalf of truth, we subscribe the protest against these preposterous impositions. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 171 Not content with requiring him to conform to their worship, and to subscribe their Covenant. 1888 *Q. Rev.* CLXVII. 209 At Oxford the matriculator subscribed the Thirty-nine Articles.

Fig. 1847 *DE QUINCEY Sp. Mil. Nnn* viii. Wks. 1853 III. 17 Chance is but the pseudonym of God for those particular cases which he does not choose to subscribe openly with his own sign manual.

b. *pass.* (a) With a name or description: To be signed so-and-so. Now rare.

1640 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1692) iii. I. 114 Fourteen Letters subscribed, W. Cant. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6349/1 A Letter subscribed W. Baker. 1780 *Mirror* No. 84 A letter subscribed Censor.

†(b) *pass.* To be furnished with an inscription beneath. *Obs. rare.*

1688 *HOLME Armoury* iii. ii. 33/2 An Escochion...Subscribed, *Moneta Nova Ordin. Frisicæ.*

†4. To give one's assent or adhesion to; to countenance, support, favour, sanction, concur in. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 12 Manye do subscribe, and myghthe nations mayntene the cause. 1574 *tr. Mar-lor's Apoc.* 15 They agree to the opinion of other men, and subscribe their sayings. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* II.

iv. 89 Admit no other way to save his life (As I subscribe not that, nor any other, But in the loss of question). 1606 — *Tr. & Cr. ii. iii. 156 Aia...* Doe you not thinke, he thinks himselfe a better man then I am? *Ag. No question. Aia...* Will you subscribe his thought, and say he is? 1782 *Gibson Decl. & F. xxxvi. (1782) III. 494 Orestes...* chose rather to encounter the rage of an armed multitude, than to subscribe the ruin of an innocent people.

† 5. To sign away, yield up. *Obs. rare.*

1605 *SHAKS Lear i. ii. 24 (Qo.)* The King gone to night, subscrib'd [1st Fo. Prescrib'd] his power, confioed to exhibition, all this done.

6. *intr.* To write one's signature; *esp.* to put one's signature to in token of assent, approval, or testimony; to sign one's name as a witness, etc. Also in *indirect pass.*

1535 *COVERDALE Isa. xlv. 5* The thirde shal subscribe with his honde unto y^e Lorde. 1560 *Daus tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 140 This was the effect therof whereunto subscribed sixe and twenty Cardinales. 1571 *Act 13 Eliz. c. 12 § 4* None... shalbe admitted to thorder of Deacon or Ministerie, unles he shall fyrst subscribe to the saide Articles. 1597 *Sir T. More iv. 74 (1235)* His maiestie hath sent by me these articles... to be subscribed to. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl. iv. v. 14* Write to him, (I will subscribe) gentle adieu & greetings. 1611 *Bible Transl. Pref. F. 11* They could not with good conscience subscribe to the Communion booke. 1691 *Woods Ath. Oxon. i. 104* In 1546 he proceeded in Divinity, having about that time subscribed to the 34 Articles. 1722 *FOUNTAINHALL Decis. (1759) I. 12* Unless there be two Notaries, and... he gave them command to subscribe for him. 1724 *SWIFT Drapier's Lett. Wks. 1755 V. ii. 101* Many of those who subscribed against me. 1909 *Engl. Hist. Rev. Apr. 24* Rainolds conformed, but in a vigorous... letter to Bancroft refused to subscribe.

† b. With compl. *Obs. rare.*
1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt. ii. Fj*, Perceiving... that he who would take Orders must subscribe slave, and take an oath withal.

7. To give one's assent to a statement, opinion, proposal, scheme, or the like; to express one's agreement, concurrence, or acquiescence.

1549 *CHALONER Erasmi. Praise Folly Cj*, If ye all doo subscribe to this opinion. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A. iv. ii. 230* Advise thee Aaron, what is to be done, And we will all subscribe to thy advice. 1614 *RALPH Hist. World i. 362* The Thracians againe subscribe to none of these reports. 1643 *Sir T. Browne Relig. Med. ii. § 1. 143* The Foundations of Religion are already established, and the principles of Salvation subscribed unto by all. 1675 *BAXTER Cath. Theol. ii. 1. 121* What Jesuite or Arminian will not subscribe to this? Who doubteth of it? 1699 *BENTLEY Phil. 67* Clement's Computation is subscribed to... by Cyril. 1710 *Pore Let. 20 July*, I do not expect you should subscribe to my private notions. 1765 *Museum Rust. IV. 121* If they do not implicitly subscribe to his condemnation of other botanists. 1777 *SMOLLETT Humphry Cl. (1815) 250* She enters into her scheme of economy... and... subscribes implicitly to her system of devotion. 1823 *Scott Quentin D. Intro.*, I am contented to subscribe to the opinion of the best qualified judge of our time. 1877 *GLADSTONE Glean. (1879) III. 207* That comparison... is not stated... in a manner to which I can subscribe. 1878 *H. M. STANLEY Dark Cont. II. xl. 315* They readily subscribed to all the requirements of friendship.

b. To agree or be a party to a course of action or condition of things; to give approval, sanction, or countenance to; also occur, to consent or engage to; to agree that... Now rare or *Obs.*

1566 in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. i. II. 217* The Quene... wyll that all men that are friends to anye of those that were previe to David deathe shal subscribe to pursue them... Some have subscribed, other have refused. 1570 in *Feuillier Revels Q. Eliz. (1903) 407* He having ben required... to consent and subscribe to thacompates and reckonings of the Revelles. 1596 *LOOGE Wits Miserie 68* The nobility amongst the Iewes... would subscribe to no election or superiority. 1597 *BEARD Theatre God's Judgem. (1612) 401* A certaine Cardinall committed daily Adulterie with a mans wife, that winked and as it were subscribed vnto it. 1604 *HANMER Chron. Irel. (1633) 32* They... yielded to subscribe, that... they would not receive any Scot into their dominions. 1657 *MILTON P. L. x. 182* So spake, so wish'd much bumbled Eve, but Fate subscribed not. 1783 *V. GOROOT tr. Livy's Rom. Hist. ii. xlv. (1809) 172* That the enemy should pass unpunished they could by no means subscribe to. 1825 *HAZLITT Spirit of Age 173* The reverend divine might submit to the obligation, but he has no occasion to subscribe to the jest. 1844 *LINGARD Anglo-Saxon Ch. I. iii. 141* Shall... I tamely subscribe to my own degradation?

8. To give one's adhesion or allegiance, make one's submission to another; *gen.* to submit, yield, give in. Now rare or *Obs.*

1590 *GREENE Never too late (1600) 87* That be whom love and error did betray, Subscribes to thee [i.e. Reason]. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John (1611) 58* Subscribe not Hubert, give not Gods part away. 1600 *SHAKS. Som. civ. 1*, Death to me subscribes: Since sight of him I lie in this poore rime. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr. iv. v. 105* Hector in his blaze of wrath subscribes To tender objects. 1631 *QUARELS Sanson § 7 Wks. (Grosart) II. 141/2* Passion replies, That feare and fillall duty Must serve affection, and subscribe to beauty. 1652 *BROME City Wit iv. 1*, As for Corantoes... I speake it not swellingly, but I subscribe to no man. 1685 *Mrs. HUTCHINSON Mem. Col. Hutchinson (1846) 69*, I cannot subscribe to those who hold that king to the honour of the reformation. 1851 *HUSSEY Papal Power ii. 96* Anatolius required the Illyrian Bishops to subscribe to him, that is, profess canonical obedience.

† b. To submit or subject oneself to law or rule; to conform or defer to a person's will, etc. *Obs.*

1595 *SHAKS. Tem. Shr. i. 1. 81* Sir, to your pleasure humbly I subscribe. 1621 *T. WILLIAMSON tr. Goulart's Wise Villiard 119* To subscribe and submit himselfe to all his Statutes and Lawes. 1642 *J. M[ARSH] Argv. conc. Militia to The will of the King ought to subscribe to the Law. 1760-72 H. BROOKE Fool of Qual. (1809) II. 131*, I would make a...

narration to my child of all that had passed, but... would wholly subscribe to her pleasure.

† c. To admit one's inferiority or error, confess oneself in the wrong. *Obs. rare.*

1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI. ii. 44* If I have fewest, I subscribe in silence. 1593 — *2 Hen. VI. iii. 38* Which feare, if better Reasons can supplant, I will subscribe, and say I wrong'd the Duke.

9. *Const. to: a.* To admit or concede the force, validity, or truth of. Now rare or *Obs.*

1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent. v. iv. 145. 1.* Plead a new state in thy vntual'd merit, To which I thus subscribe. 1753 *RICHARDSON Grandison I. xx*, One to whose superior merit, and to whose good fortune, I can subscribe. 1771 *GOLDSM. Hist. Eng. I. Pref. p. vi*, I must warmly subscribe to the learning... of Mr. Hume's history. 1838 *LYTTON Alice I. xii*, They have confided to me all the reasons of your departure and I cannot but subscribe to their justice.

† b. To make acknowledgement or admission of.
1601 *SHAKS. All's Well v. iii. 96* When I had subscrib'd To mine own fortune, and inform'd her fully.

† 10. To make an undertaking for, vouch or answer for a person. *Obs.*

1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado i. 1. 41* He... challeng'd Cupid at the Flight; and my Vnckles foole reading the Challenge, subscrib'd for Cupid. 1601 — *All's Well iii. vi. 89*, I know th'art valiant, And to the possibility of thy souldiership, Will subscribe for thee.

11. *trans.* To promise over one's signature to pay (a sum of money) for shares in an undertaking, or to or towards a particular object; to undertake to contribute (money) in support of any object. Also, to take up (shares); = *subscribe for* (see 12).

1640 *Act 16 Chas. I. c. 37 § 1* Diverse great summes of money have been subscribed some part whereof is already paid in. 1700 *EVELYN Diary 27 Nov. 1657*, The stock resolv'd on was 800,000. I took the oath at the E. India House, subscribing 500l. 1707 *July 1664*, I subscribed to Sir Arthur Slingsby's lottery a desperate debt owing me long since. 1762 *I. MORTIMER Esq. Man own Broker (ed. 5) 171* The sum each subscriber has subscribed. 1792 *ALMON Anecd. II. Pitt I. vii. 165* Pitt never subscribed one shilling into the funds. 1855 *Ann. Reg. Chron. 117/2* Nearly 40,000,000 was subscribed (for the new French loan). 1853 *FAWCETT Pol. Econ. i. 42* Indian railways have been constructed by loans subscribed almost entirely in England. 1871 *Ann. Reg. Chron. 113* The large sum of 10,000l. was subscribed at once. 1891 *STUFFIELD Rules Stock Exch. 121* Vendors or contractors' shares issued as paid up are not 'subscribed'. 1912 *World 7 May 693/4* Over £300,000 was subscribed in Canada for ordinary shares.

b. *transf.* To contribute.

1902 *Daily Chron. 28 June 9/2* The English team were engaged in an up-hill task against the Colonials, who... subscribed the heavy score of 402.

12. *absol. or intr.* To undertake to contribute money to a fund, to a society, party, etc.

1642 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll. (1692) II. i. 564* The Names of such Members of the Commons House of Parliament that Subscribed... for the speedy Reducing of the Rebels. 1701 *EVELYN Diary 14 July*, I subscrib'd towards rebuilding Oakwood Chapel. 1780 *T. MORTIMER Elem. Comm. 386* To give them a fresh contributive faculty to subscribe to new loans. 1781 *COWPER Charity 467* Extravagance and av'rice shall subscribe. 1792 in *Athenaeum (1887) 5 Nov. 604/3* Will you have the *Journal de Jacobins*? I'll subscribe on your answer. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw. vii*, I subscribe to the club here. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair xiv*, He... subscribed handsomely to the county charities. 1856 *HURSTON & GORDON Exch. Key. XI. 713* Certain persons had subscribed to a steepie chase, to be run in the neighbourhood of Henley. 1876 *'L. CARROLL' Hunting the Snark v. xxii*, In charity-meetings it stands at the door, And collects—though it does not subscribe.

b. To subscribe for: to put one's name down as a purchaser of shares, a periodical, newspaper, or book, etc.

1711 *SWIFT Jernl. to Stella 21 Sept.*, The maids of honour... are teasing others to subscribe for the book. 1749 *J. Nov. Descr. Bath (ed. 2) II. 445*, I am well satisfied as many fifty Pound Tickets... would have been Subscribed for. 1819 *LINCOLN Buckingham Prospectus*, Subscribers are... requested to transmit their names... through Messrs. Longman and Co., by whom the respective Parts will be issued in the order subscribed for. 1850 *SPRAIGUE Meth. Publ. 19* When the libraries have subscribed for their copies. 1891 *STUFFIELD Rules Stock Exch. 105* The loan may be subscribed for in amounts of £100.

13. *Book trade.* † a. *trans.* To issue (a book) to subscribers. *Obs.*

1701 *Advt. in De Royaumont's Hist. O. & N. Test.*, The Book will be Subscribed at one Pound in Quires. One Half down the other for Delivery, a 7th book gratis.

b. Of a bookseller: To agree beforehand to take (a certain number of copies of a book); also *subscribe for*. Also *occas. intr.* Of a book: To be taken by the trade.

1867 *SPRINGING Publ. & Authors 37*, I suppose that copies which are 'subscribed for' at the trade-sales are really sold to the subscribers at that rate of discount. 1873 *CURWEN Hist. Booksellers 428* Of Mr. Distrell's 'Lothair' 1500 copies were at first subscribed. 1887 *Athenaeum 25 June 833/1* The London trade have subscribed for 10,000 copies, which is said to be the largest number ever subscribed for a six-shilling novel. 1889 *J. S. WINTER Conf. Publisher xii. 67* Dayle's book 'Memory' came out. On the whole, it subscribed very well.

c. Of a publisher: To offer (a book) to the trade. 1910 *Encycl. Brit. (ed. 11) IV. 234/2* At one of these establishments over 1,000,000 books are kept in stock. It is here that the publisher calls first an showing of 'subscribing' a new book, a critical process, for by the number thus subscribed the fate of a book is sometimes determined. 1913 *Early*

Life Mk. Rutherford 83 My occupation now [185.] was to write Chapman's letters... and, most disagreeable, to 'subscribe' his publications, that is to say, to call on booksellers and ask how many copies they would take.

† A sense 'to publish by subscription' is given by some Dictionaries, but is not recognized by the trade.

Subscribed (sʊbskraɪbd), *pp. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED.] Contributed to a fund.

1841 *THACKERAY Gl. Hogarty Diarr. vi*, The subscribed and bona fide capital is five millions sterling.

Subscriber (sʊbskraɪbaɪ), [f. *SUBSCRIBE* v. + -ER.]

1. One who subscribes, or affixes his signature to, a letter or document, articles of religion, etc.

For spec. use in the history of Irish Presbyterianism, cf. *NON-SUBSCRIBER* 1 (b).

1599, 1650 [see *NON-SUBSCRIBER* 1]. 1651 *J. DREW (title)* The Northern Subscribers plea vindicated from the exceptions laid against it by the non-subscribing Ministers of Lancashire and Cheshire. 1688 in *Gutch Coll. Cur. I. 338* The Petition being finished, all the subscribers... went over to Whitehall to deliver it to the King. 1700 *EVELYN Diary 16 June 1687*, It was reported the subscribers (to an Address) were above 1000. 1717 *WOOROW Corr. (1843) II. 335* The subscribers of that choice and invitation of a minister. 1789 *MANSON in Sparks Corr. Amer. Rec. (1853) IV. 294* The letter was written by the first subscriber of it. 1886 *Law Rep. 31 Chanc. Div. 223* A minority of the subscribers of the memorandum of association. 1912 *SELBIE Nonconf. ix. 163* When... an attempt was made to obtain the assent of those present to a declaration of belief in the Doctrines of the Trinity and of the Divinity of our Lord, the company at once divided into subscribers and non-subscribers.

b. *transf.* One who assents.

1851 *THACKERAY Engl. Hum. v. (1853) 222* It was as undoubting subscribers to this moral law, that Fielding wrote and Hogarth painted.

2. One who subscribes to a specified object or institution, the funds of a company, etc., for shares, a book, etc.

1697 *DRYDEN Æneid Ded. c. j. h.* Some of my Subscribers grew so clamorous, that I could no longer defer the Publication. 1711 *SWIFT South Sea Wks. 1755 III. ii. 134* Each poor subscriber to the sea sinks down at once. 1727 — *What passed in Lond. Ibid. i. 179* Mr. Whiston held his lecture... to an audience of fourteen worthy citizens, his subscribers and constant bearers. 1776 *ADAMS Smith W. N. v. i. iii. art. i.* Provided the subscribers were erected into a new East India company. 1780 *T. MORTIMER Elem. Comm. 362* The original proprietors, or subscribers to the fund which formed the capital of the Bank of England. 1806 *Med. Jnrl. XV. 359* By giving to a one guinea subscriber a privilege equal to that which is enjoyed by a three guinea subscriber. 1854 *POULTRY Chron. II. Pref.*, Our principal duty is to thank all our supporters, whether Subscribers, Advertisers, or Contributors. 1856 *'STONEHENGE' Brit. Rural Sports i. iii. viii.* 203 The Draw should be conducted on the following plan: first, the money for each stake should be paid to the secretary by the subscribers. 1873 *CURWEN Hist. Booksellers 425* In 1842, Mr. Mudie commenced his system of lending out one exchangeable volume to subscribers at the rate of a guinea per annum. 1898 *FRASER-MACRITCHIE Minor Septs Clan Chattan Pref. p. vi*, My best acknowledgments are due... to Mr. John Mackay, the publisher, for the really handsome manner in which the book has been issued to subscribers.

b. *transf.* A contributor. *notice-use.*

1773 *GOLDSM. Stoeps to Cong. iv. i.* I was in for a list of blunders, and could not help making you a subscriber.

c. *'N. Y. Stock Exch.* Formerly, a speculator who, being a nonmember, was allowed on the floor of the Exchange outside of a certain rail' (Webster 1911).

Hence **Subscriber'ship**.

1818 *Lancel 26 July 539/2*, I am now perfectly unconnected with its proprietorship, editorship, contributorship, subscribership, and readership!

Subscribing (sʊbskraɪbɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *SUBSCRIBE* v. + -ING.] The action of the verb *SUBSCRIBE*, subscription.

1602 *Archpriest Controver. (Camden) II. 7* [Not] any subscribing of names to any thing we should make answer to. 1655 *Nicholas Papers (Camden) II. 191* Since the subscribing of this, I am informed 'y^e it is very doubtful whether Deuchy be in Aberfoyle or no. 1710 [Beaumont] *Vind. Ch. Eng. 121* Some Alterations were to be made to the Articles between their first Subscribing and their last Voting. 1751 *WARBURTON Note Pope's Wks. IV. 165* The subscribing for a Book, which does honour to one's Age and Country. 1762 *T. MORTIMER Esq. Man own Broker (ed. 5) 172* The first depicted... is made on or about the time of subscribing. 1845 *STOQUELIER Handbk. Brit. India (1854) 235* The subscribing to a few regulations. 1855 *POULTRY Chron. 15 Aug. 555* The subscriptions shall be considered due at the time of subscribing. 1856 *ELLIS & BLACKBURN Cases Queen's Bench IV. 454* But neither does the statute appoint where the will shall be subscribed by the attesting witnesses; and therefore a subscribing in any part may be sufficient. *attrib.* 1712 *ADONSON Spect. No. 271 P. 2* The subscribing Part at the End of them [sc. Letters]. 1912 *SUAVLOR Fascin. Bkr. 220* It is to the subscribing department that publishers look for a tone and impetus to be given to a new book.

Subscribing (sʊbskraɪbɪŋ), *pp. a.* [f. *SUBSCRIBE* v. + -ING.] That subscribes, attests or assents to a document, etc.

[1651 implied in *non-subscribing*; see *SUBSCRIBER* 1.] 1808 *W. WILSON Hist. Diss. Ch. I. 165* The unceremonious manner in which he treats Mr. Reynolds, and his sub-scribing brethren. 1855 in *ELLIS & BLACKBURN Cases Queen's Bench (1856) IV. 452* The execution of the will by the testator and by the other two subscribing witnesses. 1867 *SPRINGING Publ. & Authors 40* For 5 copies sold to a subscribing bookseller, he receives 85s. 1872 *YEATS Growth Comm.*

211 Each of the subscribing cities [*viz.* to the Dutch East India Co.] was represented by a college or chamber. 1903 FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 6 A subscribing... is not the only conservative church.

Subscript (sʊb'skript), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. *subscript-us*, -a, -um, pa. pple. of *subscribere* to write underneath, SUBSCRIBE.] **A. sb.**

1. That which is written underneath; a writing at the bottom or end of a document, etc.; a signature.

α 1704 T. BROWN *Ep. to C. Dives* Wks. 1711 IV. 179 By the Subscript, you'll quickly guess The Occasion of this odd Address. 1713 BENTLEY *Freethinking* § 37 But be they Postscripts or Subscripts; your Translators neither made them, nor recommended them for Scripture. 1815 *Monthly Mag.* XXXIX. 307½ The subscript, concerning which your correspondent enquires. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 393 Monsieur Daudet hints that his captivating headline had not a little to do with the sale of its subscript.

2. A subscript letter or symbol.

1901 *Mod. Lang.* Notes June 323½ Any of the accented letters, superscripts, subscripts and symbols found in the type-founder's catalogs.

B. adj. Written underneath; chiefly in *iota subscript* (see IOTA 1), the small *i* written underneath in q, η, φ.

1871 WOROSWORTH *Gk. Primer* 6 The Dative Singular always ends in *i*, which, however, is generally subscript. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 437 The subscript *ω* denoting that A is taken with reference to water. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Gk. N. T.* Intro. § 410 Analogy is distinctly in favour of allowing the *iota subscript*. 1900 *N. & Q.* Ser. ix. VI. 485½ The subscript *cedilla* is really a little *z*.

Subscription (sʊb'skripʃən). [ad. L. *subscriptio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *subscript*, *subscribere* to SUBSCRIBE. Cf. OF. *sub*, *subscripción*, mod.F. *souscription*, (Pr. *soltescriptio*), It. *soscrizione*, Sp. *subscripción*, Pg. *subscrição*.]

1. A piece of writing at the end of a document, *e.g.* the concluding clause or formula of a letter with the writer's signature, the colophon of a book, etc., the note appended to the epistles in the New Testament, etc.

α 1450 LYDG. *Secres* 659 Off his pistil a breff Suberpycoun, Set lowly vndir. 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 2 § 6 Wherunto the same printers shalbe bounde to put the snper-scription and subscription in this forme, That is to say: by the King and his Clergye, with addition in the ende of the printers name... and yere of the printing of the same. 1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretorie* i. (1625) 12 The manner of Salutation, the order of taking leave or farewell, the Subscription, and the outward direction. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* iii. vii, How's this? Yours, if his owne?.. Belike this is some new kinde of subscription the gallants use. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Epik.* (1647) 80 The subscription to the first Epistle to Timothy. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 104 Subscriptions for Letters. To the King; or To his most Excellent Majesty;.. To the Queen, or To the Queen's most Excellent Majesty. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VII. 197 She dictated the farewell part, without hesitation; and when she came to the blessing and subscription, she took the pen, and... wrote the conclusion. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* xv. 378 The subscription of the first epistle to the Corinthians states that it was written from Philippi. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 170 Fust and Schoeffer, in the subscriptions to the books printed by them, lay no claim to the invention... of the art. 1832-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 102½ The subscription [to the additions to *Esther*]... refer to the whole book.

† b. Something written or inscribed underneath, *e.g.* a number written under another, an inscription or title underneath. **Obs.**

1631 WEEVER *Ant. Funeral Mon.* 772 These portraiture... with the subscription following. α 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1683) 206 A large Picture... with this Subscription. 1709-29 V. MANOEY *Syst. Math.*, *Arith.* 68 Multiply the whole Subscription by the Quotient. 1814 *Gentl. Mag.* July 51 The... representation of a goat giving suck to the whelp of a wolf, with a subscription, which has been thus rendered.

2. A signature, signed name.

In Sc. sign (or signet) and subscription manual was formerly freq.

1483 *St. Acts* (1875) XII. 32½ Lettrez of securite vndir bar Selis & subscriptions manualis. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort.* *Scotles* 226 The seales & subscriptions be so many, so ancient, and so faire, as cannot lightlie be counterfaite. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* vi. xlii. 118 Other epistles of Cyprian in the Romaine tongue with the subscription of diuerse other byshops. 1640 *St. Acts Chas.* I (1870) V. 268 Web wordis he shall subscribe with his signe and subscriptione manuall. 1690 in *Nairne Peerage Evid.* (1874) 27 Before their witness to the subscriptions of the saids Marquies and Marchiones of Atholl. α 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 29 Oct. 1662. The syngraphs and original subscriptions of diuers Eastern Patriarchs. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Rec.* II. 284 All the blurr'd subscriptions in my book. 1831 SCOTT *Cl. Rob.* vii. Our sacred subscription is duly marked with the sitting time of green and purple. 1838 *Law Times Rep.* (N.S.) LIX. 3½ A probative deed, which they attested by their subscriptions.

3. A signed declaration or statement; *Rom. Antiq.*, a rescript signed by the emperor. **Obs. exc. Hist.**

1599 Q. ELIZ. in Moryson *Itin.* (1617) II. 40 Though you think the allowance of that Counsell, whose subscriptions are your Ecchoes, should... satisfie us. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xv. vi. 42 This Athanasius... was by commandement from the Emperour warned by his subscription to depose from his sacerdotalle See. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Ref.* II. § 115 A Letter from the King, and a subscription from the Lords Commissioners. 1661 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 71 The way of maintenance layd out in your Act is directly opposed by a Subscription sent up by Colonell Gilby and my selfe. 1666 in *Extr. St. Papers*

rel. Friends Ser. III. (1912) 259, I have sent you here inclosed a subscription which I have taken vnder his hand. 1773 BURKE *Sp. Relief Prot. Diss.* Wks. X. 33 There was no subscription, to which they were to set their hands. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* II. 80 It was argued, that they had no subscription from the Pope, nor ecclesiastical authority, to back them. 1864 POMEROY *Munic. Law* 41 An Annotation or Subscription was written to a private person, in answer to questions of a merely private application.

4. The action or an act of affixing a signature; the signing of one's name or of a document.

1492 EARL OF HUNTLV in *Thames of Cawdor* (Spalding Club) 156 Writin at Lochcanmor under our signet, and with the subscriptione of our hand. 1562 SANOVIS in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1735) I. 339 Every Bishop by the Subscription of his hand, promisseth, that he shall not... Alienate any of his Manors. 1592 *St. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 536½ Concerning subscription of the signatures of the new inestmentis of temporalities. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 268 Vpon his subscription [he] was admitted to take his place in y^e Council. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. 127 The people... flocked to the subscription of this covenant. 1765-8 ENKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* III. II. § 8 A subscription by a cross or mark. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xvii. The subscription of the contract of marriage had... been just concluded. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. B. Div. 715 The making and subscription of an oath in the House of Commons. 1912 *Signatures* *Jrnl. Bk. Roy. Soc. Pref.* The subscription of these signatures.

5. A declaration of one's assent to articles of religion, or some formal declaration of principles, etc., by signing one's name; *spec.* in the Church of England, assent to the Thirty-nine Articles.

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 3 Any other of the holy league of subscription. α 1620 J. DYKE *Right Receiving* (1640) 8 Now that we have once said we are the Lords, and have subscribed to it, let us... have a care to say, we will be the Lords, and to stand to and make good our subscription. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* vi. (1661) 155 We do indeed require subscription to our Articles. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. 72 The persecuted Church of English in Frankford... demanded subscription to their discipline of every man. 1721 [A. A. SYKES] (*title*) The case of subscription to the 39 Articles considered. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. 1. 141 Application made to parliament... for relief in the business of subscription. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* I. 23 The Cambridge Act... abolished all subscription for degrees. α 1890 LIDON *Pusey* (1893) I. 148 A check upon insurrectionary thought, such as is exerted by subscriptions to Confessions of Faith.

† g. Assent, approval. Also, an instance of this.

1580 G. HARVEY *Let. to Spenser* in S's Wks. (1912) 630½ You shal neuer haue my subscription or consent... to make your Carpenter our Carpenter. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 827 For the excellencie of the Tobacco there found, he should happily have the smoke subscriptions of many Humourists. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 68 To their opinion. I see no reason why I should yeeld my subscription. α 1650 BRADFORD *Plymouth Plant.* (1856) 5 The more y^e light of y^e gospell grew, y^e more y^e urged their subscriptions to these corruptions.

† h. Submission, allegiance. **Obs. rare.**

1605 SHAKS. *Learn* III. ii. 18, I neuer gaue you Kingdome, call'd you Children; You owe me no subscription.

7. The action or an act of subscribing money to a fund or for stock; the raising of a sum of money for a certain object by collecting contributions from a number of people; † a scheme for raising money in this way. Also, an undertaking or agreement to subscribe so much.

1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* II. vi. 122 The Treasurers appointed to receive the Moneys came in upon the Subscriptions for Ireland. α 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Memo. Col. Hutchinson* (1835) II. 22 They hired him with a subscription of 1000s, for which they gave him public credit double to what he really had lost. α 1692 POLLEXFEN *Disc. Trade* (1697) 105 Without New Subscriptions there can be no way of coming into this Trade under this Charter, but by Buying Shares of the present Adventures. α 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 9 Aug. 1682, The Academy which Monsieur Faubert did hope to procure to be built by subscription of worthy gentlemen and noblemen. 1740 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 142 Many people of quality came into a voluntary subscription of twenty... guineas a-piece, for erecting a theatre. 1747 SHERLOCK in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 1. 299, I hear nothing from London of any moment, except the great Subscription for raising money next year. 1748 *Winter Even. Conn. Club of Jews*, etc. in *N. & Q.* Ser. v. V. 413½ By stock-jobbers be means dose dat be not able to comply vit dare subscriptions. 1762 T. MORTIMER *Ev. Man own Broker* (ed. 5) 21 They will scarce better themselves by any new subscription. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humphry Cl.* (1815) 193 There is a public ball by subscription every night. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxvii. A certain hackney, which he... and another honest shopkeeper, combined to maintain by joint subscription. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* LV. 1. There has been erected, apparently by subscription, a kind of Wooden Tent. 1889 W. C. ANDERSON *Dict. Law* 986 (Cent. Dict.), Where an advance has been made... by others in consequence of a subscription, before notice given of a withdrawal, the subscription becomes obligatory. 1912 *World* 7 May 698½, 100,000 cumulative 7 per cent. preference shares will be offered for subscription.

8. A contribution of money for a specified object; *spec.* the fixed sum promised or required as a periodical contribution by a member of a society, etc. to its funds, or for the purchase of a periodical publication, or in payment for a book published 'by subscription' (see 9).

- Subscription and donation (to a charitable fund, a society, or the like) are usually contrasted, the former being a recurrent, the latter a single, contribution.

1679 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1826) II. 367 Had not some of our benefactors been very slow in paying their subscriptions. 1710 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *M. Brit. Notitia* II.

624 The Dean and Chapter have been no less bountiful, and the Clergy of the City are not backward in their Subscriptions. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales*, etc. 120 A Genius form'd like mine will soar at all, And holdly follow where Subscriptions call. α 1763 W. KING *Pol. & Lit. Anecd.* (1819) 183 Being applied to... for a charitable subscription. 1804 *Med. Jnl.* XII. 11. That John Drew... and Tilden Sampson... be requested to receive subscriptions for the use of the institution. 1854 *Poultry Chron.* II. 126 Subscriptions and donations to be paid to the secretary. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *Land. of To-day* xxxiii. (ed. 3) 300 The subscription to Almack's was ten guineas. 1912 *Nature* 26 Dec. 468½ The temporary address of the society is the Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, S.W. There is no subscription.

b. A sum of money subscribed by several parties; a fund; formerly *spec.* in Stock Exchange language. Now U.S. in phr. to make or take up a subscription, to make a collection.

1730 CHENEY *List Horse-Matches* 145 On the 23d Day of June the 120 Guineas Subscription Money (and which Subscription is now expir'd) were run for at Richmond by five Year olds. 1756 J. COX *Narr. Thieftakers* 15 A gentleman in the Commission of the Peace in that Neighbourhood, and the Treasurer of that Subscription. *Foot-note*, A Reward of 20l. for the taking of Thieves in Tottenham Division. 1762 T. MORTIMER *Ev. Man own Broker* (ed. 5) 46 note, A large quantity of any new fund, commonly called Subscription. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T. s. v. Scrip*, Scrip is also a Change Alley phrase for the last loan or subscription. 1855 *Poultry Chron.* II. 530 A subscription is opened to present Mr. T. B. Wright, of Birmingham, with [etc.]. 1856 J. RICHARDSON *Recall.* I. iii. 53 The parochial authorities... set on foot a subscription for the purchase of a piece of plate. 1865 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 168 To relieve the army a subscription was taken up by the ladies of Philadelphia. 1897 *Daily News* 22 Apr. 6½ (American sailor 104½) Let's make a subscription.

† c. *spec.* A share in a commercial undertaking or a loan. Also *collect. sing. Obs.*

1727 SWIFT *Circumcise. E. Curll* Wks. 1755 III. 1. 166 Sir Gideon Lopez tempted him with forty pound subscription in Ram's bubble. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Subscription, in the English Commerce, is used for the Share or Interest, particular Persons take in a public Stock, or a Trading Company, by writing their Names, and the Shares they require, in the Register thereof. α 1744 POPE *Imit. Horace* I. vii. 65 South-sea Subscriptions take who please. 1762 T. MORTIMER *Ev. Man own Broker* (ed. 5) 108, I would farther recommend to you, by no means to lend your subscription, at the time of the coming out of the receipts;... for they [the Bears] borrow your Scrip to make good their illegal... bargains.

9. Book-trade. a. A method of bringing out a book, by which the publisher or author undertakes to supply copies of the book at a certain rate to those who agree to take copies before publication. *Freq.* in phr. by subscription.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Subscription for a Book*, is when the Undertakers propose Advantages to those that take a certain Number of Copies at a set Price [Bailey 1730 adds: and lay down Part of the Money, before the Impression is finish'd]. 1715 (*Advt.*) Proposals for Printing by Subscription a new Edition of Marcus Tullius Cicero, by Thomas Hearne. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Walton's Polyglot Bible, which is the first Book ever printed by Way of Subscription. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humphry Cl.* (1815) 151 The Scotchman gives lectures on the pronunciation of the English language, which he is now publishing by subscription. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 222 In 1766 he published, by subscription, a quarto volume of miscellanies. 1807 DE LOHME *Const. Eng. Advt.* p. II, In defect of encouragement from great men (and even from booksellers), I had recourse to a subscription. 1873 CURVEN *Hist. Booksellers* 25 He waited four years before he ventured to publish, and then only by the safe method of subscription. 1890 SPRAGGE *Meth. Publ.* 81 The system of publishing suggested by that firm... was that of 'subscription'.

b. (a) The taking up of a book by the trade; (b) The offering of a book to the trade.

1895 *Bookselling* June 163 Where the trade subscription may be... expected to cover the cost of the first edition. 1912 SHAYLOR *Fascin. Bks.* 145 Each new book when ready for publishing is brought to these establishments for 'subscription'—that is, to ascertain how many copies will be bought.

c. U.S. The house-to-house sale of books by canvassers. *Freq. attrib.*

1880 *Publisher's Weekly* (U.S.) 24 Apr. 425 There has been a great deal of grumbling in the retail trade... that so many good books have been taken out of its hands and put into those of subscription 'agents'. Many writers, such as Mark Twain, confine themselves, in fact, to subscription publishing. *Ibid.* 22 May 516 The important trade question of the ownership of subscription orders. 1897 G. H. P. & J. B. PUTNAM *Auth. & Publ.* (ed. 7) 51 Books sold by subscription (that is, through canvassers).

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 8) *subscription-money*, *-purse*, *-share*; *subscription-hunting* ppl. adj.; *subscription book*, (a) a book containing the names of subscribers to any object (with the amounts of their subscriptions); (b) U.S. *Book-trade*, a book sold from house to house by canvassers; *subscription list*, a list of subscribers' names (with the amounts of their subscriptions); so † *subscription-paper*, † *-roll*; *subscription price*, (a) the price at which a book is offered before publication to those who promise to take copies, being usually lower than the price at which any unsold copies will be sold on or after publication; (b) the price at which a periodical publication is supplied to those who promise to take so many numbers; † *subscription receipt* (cf. *Scmp* 364),

a receipt for a share or shares taken up in a loan or commercial undertaking; subscription room, a room (e.g. belonging to a club, an exchange) which is open to subscribers only; † subscription-society, a union of workmen to which each contributes a subscription. (See also 9 c.)

1721 *Amherst Terraz Fil.* No. 12 (1726) l. 65. *Subscription-books (by them call'd matriculation-books) were open'd, and most of the nobility and gentry subscribed their sons and their wards into them. 1771 *Smollett Humphry Cl.* (1815) 64, I consulted the subscription-book, and, perceiving the names of several old friends, began to consider the group with more attention. 1784 *New Bath Guide* 65 Each Master has a hall in the winter and spring seasons, and subscription-books are also laid down at the Rooms, that all the company may have an opportunity of shewing those gentlemen marks of their respect. 1819 *EGAN Walks through Bath* 97 Ladies and gentlemen disposed to become members, are requested to have their names entered in the society's subscription-book. 1880 *Publisher's Weekly* (U.S.) 24 Apr. 425 (healing) The trade and subscription books. 1897 *Boston* (Mass.) *Tram.* 16 Jan. 718 The Trustees of the Fenway Garden (Boston, Mass.), have decided to keep the subscription-books open for the present. 1898 *SHAW Perf. Wagnerite* 134 Energetic subscription-hunting ladies. 1843-56 *Bouvier Law Dict.* (ed. 6) II. 555/1 *Subscription list, the names of persons who have agreed to take a newspaper, magazine or other publication, placed upon paper, is a subscription list. 1880 *Publisher's Weekly* (U.S.) 23 May 516 That he be enjoined and restrained... from interfering with the subscription-lists of said publications, and from attempting to discharge any subscriber from his subscription thereto. 1887 *Spectator* 6 Aug. 1057/2 His name figured little in subscription-lists. 1874 *CLARENDON Hist. Rev.* ix. § 27 (an. 1615) The Letter Money and *Subscription Money being almost exhausted. 1775 *JMS. in Urry Chaucer's Wks.* (B. Mus.), Books to be delivered to the Subscribers Compl'd in Quires on payment of their Subscription Money. 1790 [see sense 8 h.] 1774 *FOOTE Conerers* l. Wks. 1799 II. 146 My expenses in subscription-money to most of the clubs and societies. 1780 *New Bath Guide* 26 The subscription to the dress-halls is one guinea to each room for the season, or as long as the subscription-money lasts. 1779 *Mirror* No. 2 p. 1 The *subscription paper hung up fronting the door. 1836 *Perf. Bk. Kefinge Sparhawk's Prospectus*, *Subscription price, £ 1 15; early application is needed to secure a copy. 1891 *Academy* 21 Feb. 185/2 The new publication... will be published monthly at a subscription price of eight rupees per annum, including postage. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 221 The *subscription-purse of a hunting club. 1762 T. MOXIMER *Er. Man over Broker* (ed. 5) 172 The *subscription receipts thus paid in full, are called in the Alley, Heavy-Horse. 1780—*Elem. Comm.* 395 If the second or third purchasers in the course of circulation at market, are holders of the subscription receipts at the time of a payment. a 1676 *HALE Life P. Athens* (1677) 149 They thought, that his Name should be the first in the *Subscription-Roll. 1812 *CONYNGE Friend* (1818) III. 171 The innocent amusement... deserving of all praise as a preventive substitute for the stall, the kennel, and the *subscription-room. 1914 *Daily Tel.* 3 Aug. 5/1 The subscription-room of the Corn Exchange will... be open for the convenience of members. 1856 *Ann. Reg.*, *Chron.* 52/2 The expenses of erecting the theatre are said to have amounted to 150,000 l.; of which... 50,000 l. [was] raised by *subscription-shares of 500 l. each. 1769 *HALE* 124 [Spitalfields] handkerchief-weavers... entered into a subscription of six-pence on every loom, to support their cause against the masters, one of whom... insisted... that his men should not belong to the *subscription-society.

b. in adj. use with the sense 'supported by subscription, maintained' or provided by, open to, subscribers', as *subscription hall, charity-school, club, concert, cricket-match, dance, house, library, masquerade, music, night, school*.

1704 *tr. Moliere's (title)* Monsieur de Pourceaugnac... Acted at the Subscription Musick at the Theatre Royal. 1708 *New View Lond.* II. 762 A Subscription School for 50 Girls. 1749 H. WALPOLE *Letts* (1846) II. 263 A subscription masquerade. 1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 36/2 Sums laid out in... subscription-con. arts. 1779 CRESS UFFER OSSORV in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) IV. 175 A subscription ball is on foot, one hundred subscribers at twelve guineas each. 1808 *Scott in Lockhart* (1837) l. 37 A respectable subscription library. 1819 *EGAN Walks through Bath* 35 The Subscription-House, at York-Buildings. *Ibid.* 162 The Crescent-Fields... with the addition of some charming subscription grounds. 826 J. COOK *Fox-hunting* 149 A manager of a subscription pack. 1851 H. COLERIDGE *Est.* l. 305 Suckling of infants will be exploded, as unproductive labour. Pap will be made by contract in subscription soup-kettles. 1859 *Miss Mulock Life for a Life* xi. Charteris is operam... Every subscription-night, there he is, wedged in the crowd. 1885 C. E. PASCOE *Lond. of To-day* vi. Subscription dances, under the patronage of a long list of names.

Hence (nonce-words) **Subscriptionist**, one who begs for subscriptions; **Subscriptionless** *a.*, without subscriptions.

1853 N. HAWTHORNE *Engl. Note-bks.* (1870) l. 59, I wish... I had given the poor family ten shillings, and denied it to a begging subscriptionist, who has just flattered me to that amount. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Mar. 1/2 By depriving the school, already subscriptionless, of this aid grant.

Subscriptive (sūbskrīptiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *subscript*, pa. ppl. stem of *subscribere* to SUBSCRIBE + -IVE.]

1. Pertaining to the 'subscription' of a letter. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* VII. 107, I have endeavoured to imitate the subscriptive part [of the letter].

2. Pertaining to the subscribing of money. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Mar. 2/2 Is it to be the population of a parish? or its subscription capacity?

† **Subscribe**, *v. Sc. Obs.* [ad. OF. *souscrire*, pr. stem of *souscrire*, mod. F. *souscrire* (see SUBSCRIBE). Cf. *describer, inscriber, scriber*.] = SUBSCRIBE.

B. trans.

c 1470 *HARBOUR Chron.* ciii. vi. As Flores sayth and doeth it so subscribe. 1476 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* VIII. 344 note, Writin and subscript at Edinburgh. 1535 *STEWART Chron.* Scot. II. 440 Pease the maid, and band With letteris braid subscript with their hand. a 1578 LINDSAY (Pittscotie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) l. 286 He... tuik the pen in his hand and subscript the election. 1585 *Sc. Acts Jas.* VI (1814) III. 377 Euerie writair subscribe his name on be bak of signator or letter as allowt be him. a 1649 *DRUMM. OR HAWTH. Poeth.* *Peems* (S.T.S.) II. 219 That our Confession is indeed Not the Apostolic Creed, Which of Negations we contrive, Which Turk and Jew may both subscribe. 1689 *Sc. Acts* (1875) XII. 48/2 To report what should be over-tured be the Duke in wryting subscripted by the Duke. 1725 in *Nairne Peasage Evnl.* (1874) 35, I have already granted and subscribed bonds of provisione to and in favours of my own children.

b. intr.

1490 *Munim. de Melros* (Bannatyne Club) 600 To thir my present lettres ohligaitour I have affixit my sell & subscript with my awn hand. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* III. 129 O 3e that to our Kirk has done subscribe. 1596 in T. Morris *Procots of Melton* (1875) 68 With our hands on the pen led be the notaris underwritin..., because we can nocht subscribe. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm.* Min. Bk. (1855) 61 As for these that hes neither subscript nor will cum in, but stands out, they are to be fyned. 1717 in *Nairne Peasage Evnl.* (1874) 146 In the hands of me nottar publick subscribinge after the form... of the said heritable bond of provisione.

c. pass. To be engaged in a compact.

1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Andrews* 536 Contemporis of our authoritie, Subscripty against our Maistie.

Hence **Subscribed** *ppl. a.*, **Subscribing** *vbl. sb.*, *ppl. a.*; **Subscriber**, = SUBSCRIBER.

1554 *Maitl. Club Misc.* (1843) III. 291 Bye ye quhillk testimonial ye said Mr Thomas allegis him injurid be ye subscriariss yarof. 1554 in *Scott. Antim.* (1901) Oct. 81 The gewing and subscribing of the sick infemelt. [1621, 1638; implied in *Non-subscriber*, see *Non-subscriber* 1]. 1651 *Caldwell Papers* (Maitland Club) l. 119 Item debuit be the tenentes... conforme to the collectors subscripty compt. 1681 *Sc. Acts Chas. II* (1820) VIII. 243 None but subscriptyng witnesses shall be probative in Executions of Messengers. 1695 *Ibid.*, *Will.* (1823) X. 63 The Subscribing of Bonds.

† **Subsecant**, *Math. Obs. rare.* [f. SUB- + SECANT B 2 b.] That part of the axis of abscissas of a curve which is intercepted between a secant and the ordinate.

1816 *tr. Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calc.* 655 Its subsecant P T most consequently be less than one of the subsecants.

Subsecive (sūbsisiv), *a.* Now *Obs.* or *rare.* Also 7 subsecive, subsecusive, subsecutive. [ad. L. *subsecivus*, less correct f. *subsecivus*, also (by transposition) *-secivus*, *-secivus* (cf. *SUCCESSIVE*) cut off and left remaining, f. *sub*- SUB- + *secare* to cut (cf. *SECTION*).] Remaining over, spare; chiefly in *subsecive hours*.

1613 *JACKSON Creed* l. To Rdr. C3, The principal subject of my subsecive or vacant honores. a 1640 W. FENNER *Willful Ignor.* Ep. Ded., I had thought to have sent it to my Lord of Warwick for his subsecive bowers. 1652 *NEEDHAM The-urium* *Moris* in Selden's *Mare Clausum* (1653) 128 The subsecive or remanent part only is left out unassigned. 1832 *SOUTHERN Let. to W. W. Warter* 20 June, Next year it will become my chief object in those subsecive hours, for which I can find no English word.

† **Subsect**, *v. Obs.* [f. SUB- + L. *sect*-, pa. ppl. stem of *secare* to cut.] *trans.* To subdivide. 1654 *VULVAIN Exchir. Epigr.* III. cv. 79 The 7 Parts or Portions of the Earth, as som lat Authors now State or subsect them. 1654 *GATAKER Disc. Apol.* 93 You of the Calvinist Sect, a Sect dissected, subsected, and resected.

Subsection, [f. SUB- + SECTION.] A division of a section.

1621 *BURTON (title)* The Anatomy of Melancholy... in Three Main Partitions, with their several Sections, Members, and Subsections. *Ibid.* l. i. ix. In the precedent Subsections, I have anatomised those inferior Faculties of the Soule. 1841 *Dr. QUINCY Style Wks.* 1899 XI. 28 Others who bring an occasional acuteness... in this or that sub-section of their duty. 1855 C. C. BLAKE in *Jrnl. Anthropol. Soc.* (1855) III. l. 5 A valuable... paper was read in sub-section D [of the British Association], by Dr. Embleton. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 242/1 The behaviour of the lava as it issues and flows down the volcanic cones will be described in the next sub-section. 1883 *Act 48 & 49 Vict.* c. 70 § 8 Sub-section one of section fifteen of the Sea Fisheries Act, 1883.

b. *Nat. Hist.* A subordinate division of a section or group.

1825 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 414 In this subsection the *Diptera*, *Libellulæ* and *Stantide* will find their place. 1825 [see *SUBORATOR* 1]. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 415 Latreille divides this section [sc. Trigona] into sub-sections.

c. Milit.

1910 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 11) II. 690/1 Each section [of a battery]... consists of two sub-sections, each comprising one gun and its wagons, men and horses.

Hence **Subsectioned**, divided into subsections. 1820 *KEATS Cat & Bells* xi. With special strictures on the horrid crime, (Section'd and subsection'd with learning) sagel.

† **Subsecute**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *subsecut*-, pa. ppl. stem of *subsequi* (see SUBSEQUENT).] *trans.* To follow up, pursue.

a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Rick.* III. 46 b, Yf by any possibilitie he could be subsecuted and overtaken. 1569 *STOCKER tr. Diol. Sic.* II. xix. 70/2 Aristone... subsecuted and chased him through the country of Basileia.

† **Subsecutive**, *a. Obs. rare*°. [f. as prec. + -IVE; cf. F. *subsecutif*.] Subsequent.

1621 Cotgr., Subsecutif, subsecutivæ.

† **Subsella** (sūbsel'ä). [mod. L., f. *sub*- SUB- + *sella* a seat, after next.] = SUBSELLUM 2.

1849 *Ecclesiol.* IX. 156 Seats placed stall-wise, with desks before them and subsellæ beneath. 1861 *NEALE Notes Dalmatia* 117 On each side of the Choir are sixteen stalls, .. with subsellæ.

† **Subsellium** (sūbsel'liūm). Pl. *subsellia* (-sel'ä). [L., f. *sub*- SUB- + *sella* seat.]

1. *Rom. Antig.* A seat in an amphitheatre.

a 1701 *MAUNDRELL Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 16 Vaults which run under the Subsellia all round the Theatre.

2. *Church Archit.* = MISERICORD 2 c.

1806 J. DALLAWAY *Engl. Archit.* 113 The application of the ancient carved subsellia to the present reading-desks is a new idea. 1836 *WILLIS & CLARK Cambridge* l. 47 The stalls and subsellia... belong in style to the period of their construction.

Subsemitone, *Mus.* [ad. med. L. *subsemitonium*: see SUB- 13.] The leading note of a scale.

c 1800 *BUSBY Dict. Mus.*, *Sub-Semitone*, the name by which theorists distinguish the sharp seventh, or sensible, of any key. 1876 *STRAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms*.

Subsensible, *a.* [SUB- 1 a.] Below or deeper than the range of the senses.

1865 *TYNDALL Heat* ii. 33 We can only reach the roots of natural phenomena by laying down, intellectually, a subsensible soil out of which such phenomena spring. 1871—*Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. xv. 327 That sub-sensible world into which all natural phenomena strike their roots.

So Subsensual, -sensual, -sensuals adjs.

1825 *Hamilt. Rev.* July 73 The dark, *subsensual flow of a soul abandoned to vice. 1892 *AGNES M. CLERKE Fam. Stud. Homer* viii. 212 In some unexplained subsensual way. a 1834 *COLERIDGE Notes & Lect.* (1845) l. 164 Nationality in each individual, *quoad* his country, is equal to the sense of individuality *quoad* himself; but himself as *subsensuous, and central. 1898 *HORTON Commandm.* *Jerus* xvi. 290 In that subsensual contact of spirit with spirit.

Subsequence (sūbsikwēns). [f. SUBSEQUENT: see -ENCE.]

1. That which is subsequent; a subsequent event; the sequel.

1a 1500 *Chastel Pl.* l. 187 Yow shall well wyt the Subsequence, this Daunce will turne to teene and traye. 1592 *West Isl. Pt. Symbol.* § 52 Let us enter into consideration of the subsequence or sequele thereof. 1616 *HEALEY St. Aug. Cille Godm.* xxx. 130 Without any more stirre or other subsequence of war. *Ibid.* v. ix. 200 What avails the subsequence? 1637 *HERWOOD Deut. Sovereign of Seas* 34 As they comply with the premises... they differ not all in the subsequence. 1817 G. S. FAHER *Sacr. Cal. Prophecy* (1844) III. 331 The predicted millennium with its concomitants and subsequences.

2. The condition or fact of being subsequent.

1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* l. iv. § 1. 14 With such an order of precedence and subsequence as their natures will bear. 1701 *GREY Comish. Sacra* ii. iii. 43 By which Faculty [sc. reminiscence], we are also able, to take notice of the Order of Precedence and Subsequence, in which they are past. 1846 *TRENCH Mirac.* No. 5 (1852) 159 The Scripture teaches the absolute subordination of evil to good, and its subsequence of order. 1854 *THACKERAY Newsmen* xxviii. An affair which appeared in due subsequence in the newspapers. 1884 *BROWNING Ferishtah, Bann-Strife* 70 Joy, sorrow,—hy precedence, subsequence—Either on each, make fusion.

† **Subsequency**, *Obs. rare.* [f. SUBSEQUENT: see -ENCY.] The fact or condition of following.

1705 *GREENHILL Embalming* 356 The Heliotrope's subsequency to the Conorse of the Sun.

Subsequent (sūbsikwēnt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *subsequent* (14th c. in Littre), or ad. L. *subsequens*, -entem, pr. pp. of *subsequi*, f. *sub*- SUB- + *sequi* to follow.]

A. adj.

1. Following in order or succession; coming or placed after, *esp.* immediately after.

a 1450 J. MATHAN *Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) 157/1, I rede in elde volummys this matere subsequent. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabel-kouer's Bk. Physik* 346/1 Then applye thereon the whyttes of Egges... and then applye thereon this subsequent playster. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* l. iii. 344 Such Indexes, although small prices to their subsequent Volumes. 1660 *BARROW Euclid* Pref. (1714) p. ij, The six precedent and the two subsequent [Books]. 1745 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. l. 235 The Sentences precedent and subsequent. 1783 *Encycl. Brit.* (1797) l. 695/2 This, with the subsequent bones of the ear, are here delineated as large as the life. 1814 *SCOTT Vanc.* ii. But more of this in a subsequent chapter. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angl.* 21 We shall see in a subsequent page the principle upon which this is founded.

also. 1596 *NASHE Saffron-Walden* To Rdr. Wks. 1905 III. 22/31 The subsequent or hindermost of the pair.

2. Following or succeeding in time; existing or occurring after, *esp.* immediately after, something expressed or implied; coming or happening later.

† *The subsequent* (year, etc.), *the* (year, etc.) *subsequent*, *the* year, etc. next following.

Condition subsequent: see *CONDICTION* 3 b. 2. 1693 *4 Act 10 Hen. VII.* c. 27 § 6 To begynn and endethey account... in the yere subsequent for the yere precedent. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cove's Inst.* 107 As if one gives any thing with such an intention that it shall be the Donees when a sub-sequent thing is performed. 1652 *PETTY Taxes* iv. 23 The envy which precedent missions of English [in Ireland] have against the subsequent. 1681 *STAIR Inst. Law Scot.* II. xxviii. 137 No Son of a subsequent Branch could be entered. 1752-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 229 His other plates I will repeat briefly, as I shall those of subsequent engravers. 1800 *COLOUGHAN Comm. Thames* xi. 300 It was found needful to explain and amend

this Charter by many others Subsequent. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 56 The day from which all his subsequent years took their colour. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* i. iii. 23 My subsequent destination was Vienna. 1905 R. BAGOT *Passport* xxxvi. Conetta delivered the letter, and another subsequent one.

b. Const. to. (Also advb. = subsequently to. Cf. previous, etc.)

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* ii. § 12 The ill Consequences of it, or the Actions which were subsequent to it. 1745 SWIFT *Some Remarks on Barrier Treaty* Wks. 1841 I. 430/1 This prodigious article is introduced as subsequent to the treaty of Munster. 1806 *Med. Jnrl.* XV. 141, I have not heard of any death but one shortly subsequent to cow-pox inoculation. 1822 HENRY *Wks. Jer. Taylor* (1828) I. p. xi. Subsequent to the suppression, he was, at large, 1871 SMILES *Charac.* ii. (1876) 39 It was long subsequent to the death of both his parents. 1911 *War Dept. Provis. Subsidy Scheme* 1. Lorries must have been built subsequent to 1st January, 1911.

c. Forming a sequel to. (rare.)

1779 JOHNSON *L. P. Pope* (1868) 408 He had planned a work, which he considered as subsequent to his 'Essay on Man'.

d. Phys. Geog. (See quints.)

[1862 JUKES in *Q. Jnrl. Geol. Soc.* XVIII. 400 That the lateral valleys are the first formed, while the longitudinal valleys are of subsequent origin, gradually produced by atmospheric action on the softer and more easily eroded beds that strike along the chains.] 1895 W. M. DAVIS in *Geogr. Jnrl.* (R.G.S.) V. 131 The peculiarity of subsequent streams is, that they run along the strike of weak strata; while consequent streams run down the dip, crossing harder and softer strata alike. 1898 I. C. RUSSELL *River Developm.* vii. 185 Streams originate, the directions of which are regulated by the hardness and solubility of the rocks. Such streams appear subsequently to the main topographic features in their environment, and are termed subsequent streams.

e. Geol. = INTRUSIVE a. 2 b.

1888 TEALL *Brit. Petrol.* 449.

† B. sb. A person or thing that follows or comes after another. Obs.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. xii. 294 Deeming all other apprenticeships as subsequent, and of supererogation in regard of that [orig. *estimation tout autre apprentissage subsequent à celui-là et supererogatoire*]. 1623 Bp. HALL *Serm. Redefined* Chapell *Earle of Exeter* Wks. (1634) 484 This conceit is quite dissimilar from the context, both in regard of the precedents, and subsequent. 1766 HALE *Prin. Orig. Man.* ii. vii. 179 It hath a most excellent congruity with the subsequent of the Holy History. 1685 *Coron. Jas. II* (Broadside), So Handsome that all other Ladies, Her Subsequents seem'd but her Shaddows. 1824 L. MURRAY *Engl. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 241 As the relative pronoun, when used interrogatively, refers to the subsequent word or phrase containing the answer to the question, that word or phrase may properly be termed the subsequent to the interrogative.

† b. These subsequent: the persons or things mentioned immediately afterwards. Obs.

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* 57 These subsequent are most necessary, as namely: loyners, Carpenters, Smithies, Bricklayers, Masons. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 25 These subsequent... to be observed in this Realme concerning Doctrine.

Subsequential (sɒbsɪkwɛnsjəl), a. [f. SUBSEQUENT + ual + CONJUNCTIVE]. Subsequent.

1670 W. P[ENN] *Case Lib. Conse.* 29 No Temporary Subsequential Law whatever, to our Fundamental Rights, can invalid so essential a part of the Government. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Jndic. Evid.* (1827) II. 582 Whether in their original character of advocates or of their subsequent character of judges. 1829 — *Justice & Cod. Petit.* 190 In another, say a subsequential judiciary, to which... the inquiry is... transferred. 1879 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* (1892) 9 It seems to fit some subsequential, evening epoch of the world.

Hence Subsequentially adv., subsequently.

1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit.* 127 Subsequentially applied instruments.

Subsequently (sɒbsɪkwɛntli), adv. [f. SUBSEQUENT + LY]. At a subsequent or later time. Const. to.

1611 COTTON, *Subsecutivem.* subsequently. 1657 CROSWELL *Sb.* 21 Apr. (Carlyle), If any shall be subsequently named, after the Other House is sat. 1685 SOUTH *Serm.* Prov. xvi. 33 (1697) I. 337 They are forced to comply subsequently, and to strike in with things as they fall out. 1794 R. J. SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 64 From the same cause, the natural character of nations may arise, however subsequently moulded. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* viii. 174 In North America... the large quadrupeds lived subsequently to that period. 1863 LVELL *Antig. Man* 2 The remains of living beings which have peopled the district at more than one era may have subsequently been mingled in such caverns. 1891 *Lav Times* XCI. 1/2 Cases where a man becomes a soldier subsequently to the making of the order.

Subserosa (sɒbsɪrɔsə), a. Anat. [mod.L. (sc. membrana)]: see SUB-1 d and cf. next.] Subserous tissue.

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1901 *Jnrl. Exper. Med.* 29 Nov. 35.

Subserous (sɒbsɪrɔs), a. Anat. and Path. [f. SUB- + SEROUS.]

1. [SUB-1 b.] a. Anat. Situated or occurring beneath a serous membrane, as subserous tissue. b. Path. Affecting the subserous tissue.

1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* II. 731/1 Its bloodvessels and those of the sub-serous cellular tissue are deeply injected. 1872 T. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 276 Neoplasms, whether they be submucous, subserous or mural, keep up a constant nervous irritation. 1875 *tr. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* X. 230 The subserous fibroid [of the uterus]. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jnrl.* 10 Sept. 597 The great numbers of cells which are

found wandering far and wide in the submucosa, the musculature, and the subserous tissue.

2. [SUB-20 b.] Somewhat serous. In mod. Dicts. † Subservant. Obs. rare¹. [SUB-5 a.] An inferior servant, under-servant.

1661 K. W. Conf. *Charac.*, *Detracting Empirick* (1860) 64 A poor apothecaries subservant, whose work is to look to the still, and sweep the shop.

Subserve (sɒbsɪv), v. [ad. L. *subservire*, f. sub-SUB-8 + *servire* to SERVE v.]

1. intr. To be subservient to.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* ii. i. § 8 (1622) 186 Arts belonging to all these; and yet all of them subserving vnto the Art of Riding. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Commun. Angels* 10 All creatures shall subserve to that composition of which God is n part. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iii. 9 The manner of our disquisitions... is irregular... When we... make that subservient which should be ultimate, and that ultimate which should subserve. 1759 MARTIN *Nat. Hist.* II. 317 It subserves... to the Trade of this Place. 1822 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 25 (1822) I. 193 Merely subserving to the worst taste of the times. 1860 WILCOX *Introd. Study Gosp.* v. 263 The historical framework of their writings subserved to a doctrinal development.

2. trans. To be instrumental in furthering or assisting (a purpose, object, action, function, or condition); to promote or assist by supplying an instrument or means.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. 439 Is there not a world of men, which... subserve the Glorie of their Maker? 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T. Matt.* vi. 9 That thou wilt... cause us to subserve thy Providence by our wise and diligent labours. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2250/3 The free Exercise of Religion... will... most truly subserve the Interest of Your Majesties Power. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* i. xvii. (1801) 135 [The memory] uses all those parts... which subserve our sensations. 1786 *tr. Beckford's Vathek* 7 Even insensible matter shewed a forwardness to subserve his designs. 1815 KIRBY & Sr. *Entomol.* x. (1816) I. 305 It might subserve the double purpose of ridding us of a nuisance, and relieving the public pressure. 1833-6 NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1876) I. iv. v. 417 The cause of Protestantism... the Catholic Fathers certainly do not subserve. 1854 OWEN in *Ors's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 107 The ribs... subserve locomotion. 1896 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* I. 109 The peripheral nervous system subserves sensation alone.

b. To be instrumental in furthering the purpose, interest, or function of (a person or thing). rare.

1661 BAXTER *Last Wk. Believer* (1682) 62 Christ will not take it ill... to have his Ministers subserve him in so excellent a work. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. 1. 5 You see how the more imperfect subserve the perfect; the inanimate the animate; as the earth the plant. 1854 OWEN in *Ors's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 163 Portions of bone are also developed to protect and otherwise subserve the organs of the senses.

† 3. a. intr. To act in a subordinate position. Obs. rare.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 57 Not made to rule, But to subserve where wisdom bears command.

† b. trans. To serve under, be subordinate to. Obs. rare.

1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 310 The husband takes a second [wife]... who lives and subserves the former in all domestic employments.

4. refl. To avail oneself of. rare.

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Omniana* Lit. Rem. 1836 I. 373, I not merely subserve myself of them, but I employ them.

Subserviate (sɒbsɪviət), v. [irreg. f. SUBSERVIENT + -ATE³] trans. To make subservient or subordinate.

1893 CROSWRIGHT-SCHREINER in *Farrelly Settlement, S. Africa* (1900) 90 They would selfishly and foolishly subserviate the interests of the whole Colony to their own benighted wishes. 1906 CHURCHILL *Coniston* ii. iii. The time would come when the railroads... would exterminate the boss, or at least subserviate him.

Subservience (sɒbsɪviəns), [f. SUBSERVIENT: see -ENCE.]

1. The condition or quality of being serviceable, as a means to an end.

a 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 1 All this accommodation... and mutual subservience of the things in Nature. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. 450 To order all means and affairs in subservience to his eod and designe. 1793 BURKE *Obs. Conduct Minority* Wks. 1842 I. 614 It was in subservience to the general plan of disabling us from taking any steps against France. 1805 KNOX & JEBU *Corr.* I. 224 All events on this earth are regulated and directed, in subservience to the interests of that spiritual... Kingdom of the Messiah. 1834 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sci.* iv. (1885) 119 We should trace the beneficent effects of pain and pleasure in their subservience to the purification of life.

† b. pl.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* iii. I. 402 The uses and subserviences they were fit for. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xii. The plan is attended, through all its varieties and deflections, by subserviences to special occasions and utilities.

2. A condition of subordination or subjection to another. Now rare exc. as implied in 3.

1701 G. STANHOPE *Pious Breathings* v. xvii. (1720) 348 Grant that my sensual Affections may always continue in subservience to my rea-onable mind. a 1794 T. BROWN *Praise of Wealth* Wks. 1730 I. 86 A change of power to subservience is a proof of folly. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxi. (1839) III. 173 They had secured the subservience of the whole island. 1902 W. BRIGGS *Age of Fathers* (1903) I. xv. 288 The sermo... asserted the absolute 'subservience' of the Son to the Father.

3. Subservient behaviour, attitude, or conduct; servile subordination, submissiveness, obsequiousness.

1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xiv, She could not indeed imitate

his excess of subservience, because she was a stranger to the meanness of mind... by which it was dictated. 1849 GROTE *Greece* ii. xxxviii. V. 23 A young Persian monarch, corrupted by universal subservience around him. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* ix. iii. 314 Johnson... is grander in his neglect of fashion than Goldsmith in his ruinous subservience. 1902 MATHIESON *Pol. & Relig.* I. x. 323 His subservience to the King... was due in part to the extreme weakness of his position.

Subserviency (sɒbsɪviənsi), [f. next: see -ENCY.]

1. = SUBSERVIENT 1.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 277 All things being... by him given out to the world, in subservency to the ends of his design. 1662 STILINGFL. *Orig. Sacra* ii. iv. § 5 This Institution of them in the Schools of the Prophets was of great subserviency. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* iii. § 9 The Beauty of Dress depends on its subservency to certain Ends and Uses. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man ii. i. § 3. 10 When we contemplate... the manifest Adaptations and Subservingencies of all these Things to each other. 1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 479 The subservency of our planet to the support of terrestrial as well as aquatic species. 1862 HOOK *Lives Abps.* II. 124 Persons, whom he intended to bring to a subservency to his objects.

2. = SUBSERVIENT 2. Now rare exc. as implied in 3.

1653 H. MORE *Confect. Cabal.* (1713) 15 It is reasonable the worse should be in subservency to the better. a 1665 J. GOONWIN *Being filled with the Sp.* (1867) 147 That subservency which... seems to be attributed to the Holy Ghost. 1723 SWIFT *Argis. agst. Bps.* Wks. 1761 III. 263 Lords and squires—who... murmur at the payment of rent—as a subservency they were not born to. 1866 DK. ARCVLL *Philos. Belief* 8 The subservency of structure to function, and the priority in time of structural growth.

3. = SUBSERVIENT 3.

a 1768 SECKER *Serm.* (1770) III. viii. 178 The obstructing of useful Measures by Opposition, forwarding had ones by Subserving. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 57 note, Any stricture on the score of subservency in style or composition. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxix. That cringing subservency which is one of the most hateful effects of slavery. 1878 LECY *Eng. in 18th Cent.* I. i. 8 In no country have State trials been conducted with... a more scandalous subservency to the Crown.

Subservient (sɒbsɪviənt), a. (sb.) [ad. L. *subserviens*, -entem, pr. pple. of *subservire* to SUBSERVE.] A. adj.

1. Being of use or service as an instrument or means; serving as a means to further an end, object, or purpose; serviceable. Const. to a person or thing, a design, condition, process.

1632 TATIAM *Love crowns the end* I. Dram. Wks. (1878) 19 If these eyes be my own, I fondly trust They may be more subservient to me. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 144 If they do preach any wholsom Doctrine, it is usually but subservient to their great Design. 1656 RIDLEY *Pract. Physick* 55 The spirits... subservient to the imagination in the Brain. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. ix. § 7 Ideas, which we may... suppose may be introduced into the Minds of Children in the Womb, subservient to the necessity of their Life... there. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 150 Every particular affection... is subservient to self-love. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xviii. (1787) II. 99 The arts of fraud were made subservient to the designs of cruelty. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 189 The drama renders all arts subservient to the one end of action. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* ii. 18 All the other structures of the eye may be considered subservient to this one [the retina].

† b. Const. to with inf. or a prep. with gerund. 1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poet.* Wks. 1725 I. 43 They dwell on him and his concerns, while the rest of the Persons are only subservient to set him off. 1714 R. FIDDES *Pract. Disc.* ii. 145 Persons who are subservient in this respect towards promoting the honour of God. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* iii. 1, This is a good subservient artifice, To aid the nobler workings of my brain. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) II. 23 In making you subservient in facilitating our success.

† c. without construction. Obs.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 173 They are not in the number of them that perform an action, but of those that are subservient. 1661 J. FELL *Hannond* 112 Scarce ever reading any thing which he did not make subservient in ooe kind or other. 1701 GREW *Comol. Sacra* ii. i. 36 While we are awake, we feel none of those Motions, which are continually made, in the disposal of the Corporeal Principles Subservient herein.

2. Acting or serving in a subordinate capacity; subordinate, subject. Const. to.

a. of persons.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 140 That the Queen might have solely that Power, and he only be Subservient to her. 1667 DEWAY *Chr. Piety* ii. p. 13 Can we think he will be patient thus to be subservient to his enemy? 1711 G. HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) II. 79 The deacons as subservient inferior ministers. 1721 PRIOR *Predest.* 63 Wks. 1907 II. 347 Is God subservient to his own Decree? 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* vii. vi. 258 Women are by nature far more subservient to custom than we are. 1880 'VERNON LEE' *Italy* iii. 1. 73 They wanted the singer to remain subservient to the composer.

b. of things.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* iii. Wks. 1851 III. 109 Copies out from the borrow'd manuscript of a subservient scrawl. 1656 TUCKER *Rep. in Misc. Scott. Burgh Rec.* Soc. 19 The towne is a mercat towne, but subservient and belonging... to the towne of Lynlithqu. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* L. 83 Superiour faculties are set aside, Shall their subservient organs be my guide? 1709 PORE *Ess. Crit.* 269 Most Critics, fond of some subservient art, Still made the Whole depend upon a Part. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* ii. 88 Antiochus Epiphanes... directed against God what was to be subservient to God. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xii, Assuming that religion was true... then religio should be the principal occupation of man, to which all other pursuits should be subservient.

c. Law. (Cf. SERVIENT and SERVITUDE 7.)

1681 *Stair Inst. Law Scot.* 1. xvi. 327 Personal Servitudes are, whereby the property of one is subservient to the person of another. 1681 [see SERVITUDE 7.] 1884 *Law Rep.* 23 Chanc. Div. 580 The mortgages of C, D, and E, acquired in those blocks being made subservient to the adjoining block B.

3. Of persons, their actions, etc.: Slavishly submissive; truckling, obsequious.

1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myrl. Udalpho* xlviii. Emily was... disgusted by the subservient manners of many persons, who [etc.]. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxi. The foreigner came here poor, beggarly, cringing, and subservient. 1839 JAMES LOUIS XIV. IV. 251 He contrived to ally this subservient flattery to a degree of intemperate vehemence towards Louis. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 2 (1882) 472 The lawyers had been subservient beyond all other classes to the Crown.

B. sb. A subservient person or thing, rare. 1857 D. PAGE *Man* 143 The primitive notion that this earth was the centre of the universe, and the sun, moon, and stars, formed merely to be its subservients. 1893 MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 35 The fair subservient of Imperial Fate.

Subserving (sŭbsɜːvɪntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a subservient manner.

1678 CUNWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 221 The worst of all Evils made... to contribute subserviently to the Good and Perfection of the Whole. 1795 *Ann. Reg., Hist.* 18 They acted subserviently to all its designs. 1823 W. SCOTTS *Tril.* p. xv. Discovery was an object, therefore, that could only be pursued subserviently to this. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 26 Aug. 5/4 Unless it [the Government] complies subserviently with the Nationalist demands.

So **Subservientness** rare (1727 Bailey Vol. II).

Subservient (sŭbsɜːvɪnt), *pp. a.* [f. SUBSERVE v. + -ING 2.] That subserves; subservient.

1621 BURTON *Anal. Met.* i. l. ii. ii. Ligaments, are they that tie the Bones together, and other parts to the Bones, with their subserving tendons. 1893 *Advance* (Chicago) 2 Nov. Combine against the ring and its boss and its subserving tool that now fills the Mayor's chair. 1895 W. H. HUSON *Spencer's Philos.* 124 In non-gregarious creatures, the only conflict is between self-subserving and race-subserving activities.]

Subsesquialateral, etc.: see SUB-10.

Sessile (sɜːsɪl), *a.* Zool. and Bot. [ad. mod. L. sessilis: see SUB-20 c.] Not truly sessile; almost sessile.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* iii. iv. (1765) 174 *Verticillatus*, a Whorl, expresses a Number of Flowers that are sessile. 1777 S. ROBSON *Brit. Flora* 104 Snow Saxifrage. Leaves obovate, crenate, sessile. 1856 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* l. 374 Abdomen sessile, conico-acuminate.

Subset, sb. 1 [f. SUBSET v. 1] An act of subsetting or subsetting.

a 1722, 1765-8 [see SUBSETTING below].

Subset, sb. 2 [f. SUB-5 c + SET sb. 2] A subordinate set.

1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIX. 121/1 It may be possible to divide the set into a number of subsets, no two of which contain a common object.

Subset (sɜːbɪt), *v.* Sc. [f. SUB-9 (b) + SET v.] *trans.* To underlie, subset.

1681 *Stair Inst. Law Scot.* l. xiii. 253 As the half may be sub-sett, so any other right less than the value of the half, is sustained as an Infetment of warrantice. 1752 *Scots Mag.* Nov. 551/2 A small farm... which he had subset at about 61. Sterling per annum. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 381 A missive of tack... which made no mention of assignees... was found, neither capable of being assigned, nor subset. 1805 *Scott. Farm. Lett.* (1804) l. 35, I have subset the whole of the sheep farm. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 582 To assign or subset a lease of the ordinary endurance of nineteen years.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 379 A tack of lands does not imply a power, either to assign, or even to subset. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 582 In such leases... an express authority to assign or subset must be given.

Hence **Subsetting** *adv.* sb.; **Subsettable** *a.*, capable of being subset.

a 1722 FOUNTAINHALL *Decis.* l. 454 The axiom against sub-setting is only against an assignment... But a subset is lawful, and was so found 12 March 1686. 1765-8 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* ii. vi. § 33 (1773) 265 It remains a doubt, whether the power of subsetting is implied in the nature of a tack, without a special clause. *Ibid.* By a subset the principal tackman is not changed. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 379 All tacks, likewise, that are to subsist for a great length of time, are also assignable, as well as subsettable.

† **Subsettle**. *Obs.* [f. SUBSET v. + -LE, -EL; cf. *undersettle*.] An under-tenant; = UNDERSETTLE. 1583 in J. Guest *Rotherham* (1879) 361 Andrew Robinson sub-sett for a horse on the common contrary to our custome 6d.

Subseyd, variant of SUBSIDE sb.

Subshrub (sɜːbʃrʌb), *Hor.* [f. SUB-3 + SHRUB sb. 1, to render mod. L. *suffrutex* (see SUFFRUTICOSE). Cf. the earlier *undershrub*.] An undershrub, or very small shrub.

1851 GLENNY *Handbk. Fl. Gard.* 11 The double-flowered varieties... may be... treated as perennial sub-shrubs.

So **Subshrubby** *a.*, resembling a subshrub, suffruticose.

1843 *Florist's Tril.* (1846) IV. 140 It is a dwarf and compact-growing plant, apparently of an evergreen herbaceous or sub-shrubby habit. 1851 GLENNY *Handbk. Fl. Gard.* 67 *Mathiola incana*, the queen stock, is a sub-shrubby kind. 1856 DELAVER *Fl. Gard.* 109 The terms 'sub-shrubby plants' and 'suffruticose trees' have been invented, to designate those individuals which occupy intermediate positions in the long series of the vegetable kingdom.

† **Subsidiary**, *a.* *Obs.* Error. f. SUBSIDIARY.

1628 H. BURTON *Israel's Fast* Ded. p. v. Who doe more hinder or prejudice the King in his necessarie and Royall Subsidiary Supplies, then such Factors? 1688 HOLME *Armeny* iii. iv. 195/2 Suffragan or Subsidiary Bishops.

† **Subside**, *v.* *Obs.* rare-1. [irreg. f. L. *subsidiere* to SUBSIDE.] *intr.* To sink in.

1633 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 173 The eyes, being humble, subside.

So **Subsidiation**, a depression.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 24 The protuberances or subsidiations of the cranium.

† **Subside**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also -sede, -seyd, -syde.

[a. F. *subsidi*, ad. L. *subsidiū* SUBSIDY.] = SUBSIDY.

c 1450 *Brut* ii. 359 He axed... a grete subside to be graunted to hem, for defending of hem and of his reame. 1474 *Rental Bk. Cypar-Angus* (1879) l. 215 The hyschoppis subseyd at his lorde's entre. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 193 The Rate of the Kyngis Custum and Subside of Marchaundises registered in the Eschequer. 1542 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 156 Paid for the Kyngis subside xij s. iij d. 1553 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 54 Acquittance... for the Subside of the Church for the Summa of iij li vi s.

Subside (sŭbsɪd), *v.* [ad. L. *subsidiere*, f. sub- SUB-2 + *sidiere* to sit down.]

1. *intr.* To sink down, fall to the bottom, precipitate. Also with down.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Subside*, to sink down, or fall to the bottom. 1666 WHISTON *The Earth* iii. (1722) 278 Their Shells were buried among the other Bodies or Masses which subsided down. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 9 Bodies of no more weight than Shells, or Teeth of Fishes, would subside themselves down to the bottom. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 98 Chalk laid on clay will, we know, subside. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, *Org.* (1862) ii. § 1. 80 The precipitate is allowed to subside. 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 133 The gravel is the first to fall; then the sand subsides, and finally the mud settles down.

2. To sink to a low or lower level, esp. of liquids or soil sinking to the normal level; (of valleys) to form a depression; (of a swelling or something inflated) to be reduced so as to become flat.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s. v. The Streams Subside from their Banks. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales*, etc. 46 Where shady Mountains rise, and Vales subside. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* ii. ii. (1735) 28 Small Air-Bladders... capable to be inflated by the Admission of Air, and to subside at the Expulsion of it. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 151 When the earth hath fully subsided, and become firm and solid [etc.]. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* l. 609 The mountains converge into a single ridge, which... subsides into plain country. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 76 On pouring a quantity of water into one limb, the water will rise in the other, and when left undisturbed, will subside at an equal height in both. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* vii. xxvii. The Eagle... The eager plumes subside on his throat. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* l. 513 A little [earth] is left elevated immediately over the drain, to subside to the usual level of the ground. 1863 LYLE *Antiq. Man* 34 The waters of the Nile had subsided. 1885 *Law Rep.* 10 Prob. Div. 87 A small blister, which subsided in a day or two.

b. Of a mass of earth, etc.: To fall or give way as the result of dynamic disturbance, etc.

1773 *Cook's Voy.* ii. xiv. (1842) l. 329 A large tract of country, of which it was part, subsided as some convulsion of nature. 1840 LYLE *Princ. Geol.* iii. xvi. (ed. 6) 111. 345 Buildings which have at different times subsided beneath the level of the sea. 1899 A. R. WALLACE *Australasia* l. 11 The bottom of the ocean is itself even now subsiding more and more. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 29 July 5/5 We suspect that when the great basin of Taupo comes to be explored by the sounding lead, an extinct volcano, crater and all, will be found subsided in its midst.

c. Of persons: To sink down into or on to a chair, etc.

1899 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward's Consc.* l. vi. She subsided into the easy-chair. 1888 J. S. WINTER *Booth's Child.* ix. The subject of the joke subsided on to a chair where she sat giggling.

3. Of the sea, wind, storm: To sink to rest, abate.

a 1721 *Prior Tale from Boccaccio* 55 Wks. 1907 II. 343 Not Waves and winds Subside more sudden. 1740 PRATT *Æneid* vii. 9 The Sea subsiding, and the Tempests o'er. 1839 THRELWALL *Greece* xlix. VI. 168 The wind had already subsided. 1898 BROWNING *La Saitiaz* 54 Beneath where... soft the tree-top swell subsides.

4. Of strong feeling, excitement, clamour, and the like: To cease from agitation, fall into a state of quiet or of less violence or activity.

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* Sept. 1641. Our desire of revenge had by this time subsided. 1772 TOPLEY in R. PALMER *Bk. Praise* (1866) 436 Soon shall our donths and fears Subside at His control. 1778 BURNAY *Ævelina* xxxiii. (1791) l. 177 Her anger now subsiding into grief. 1783 CRABBE *Village* ii. 183 Cease that grief, and let those tears subside. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* iv. The clamour which attends the removal of dinner from a public room had subsided. 1855 *Poultry Chron.* III. 170 Buying and selling fowls has subsided from an excitement to a natural business transaction. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxix. They parted with softening, dropping voices, sub-siding into silence. 1892 F. ANSTEE *Voces Pop.* Ser. ii. 156 The hubbub gradually subsides.

b. Of a condition: To die down, pass away, wear off. Of an action: To be discontinued.

1751 CHESTERF. *Lett.* cclviii. Your fencing likewise... may subside for the summer. 1762 T. MORTIMER *Ev. Man Own Broker* (ed. 5) 20 The probability of the premium (given on any Stock) totally subsiding. 1780 in *Lett. Earl Malnesbury* (1870) l. 460, I shall go when the novelty is a little subsided. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* ii. 60 Too soon The slomber of intemperance subsides.

5. Of persons: To fall into an inactive or less active or efficient state.

1728 YOUNG *Love of Fame* vii. 196 His swelling soul subsides to native peace. 1847 Mrs. GORE *Castles in Air* xix. I am not sure but I would rather live in the King's Bench... than subside into a country Squire. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iii. xv. 'That was well done!' panted Bella, slackening in the next street, and subsiding into a walk. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 22 June 5/3 After a very promising career... he has subsided into a quiet and indifferent attitude.

b. To cease from activity; esp. to lapse into silence.

1871 *Cincinnati Comm.* Apr. (Schele de Vere *Americanisms* 638) Thereupon the doughty General subsided, but it would be a great mistake to suppose that he will remain silent. 1830 *Daily News* 1 July, Being told he must keep quiet or be arrested he subsided.

6. To be merged in; to pass into. *rare.*

1781 SIMES *Milit. Guide* (ed. 3) 4 Politeness should exceed authority, and the Officer subside in the gentleman. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* l. xii. 267 The old life was... never entirely to subside into the new.

† **Trans.** To cease to sink in. *Obs.* rare.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 75 The roots of that prominence which subsides the apple of the eye.

Subsided (sŭbsɪdɪd), *pp. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] In senses of the verb: Sunk; precipitated; quieted.

1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husband* xiii. 163 The Earth sinking away from the Roots, leaves the bottom of the Stalk higher than the subsided Ground. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* VI. ix. When the contents are too much for me, I lay them down; and resume them, as my subsided joy will allow. 1758 *Elaboratory laid open* 63 Let the clear water be then poured back, into the first vessel, with great care not to disturb the subsided powder. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1274 The murate of copper is to be decanted from the subsided gypsum. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* l. 504 All the sods just fill up the subsided drain. 1851 *Corr. Lady Lyttellon* (1912) 410, I... woke with a pleasant subsided feeling.

Subsidence (sŭbsɪdɪns, sɜːbɪdɪns). [ad. L. *subsidentia* sediment, f. *subsidiere* to SUBSIDE: see -ENCE. Cf. It. *subsidenza* sediment.]

1. A sediment, precipitate. 7 *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 92 A Chalky earth, which... steeped in water, affordeth a cream... on the top, and a grosse subsidence at the bottome. 1650 VAUGHAN *Anthropophila* 15 The Earth was an impure, Superfluous subsidence, or Caput mortuum of the Creation. 1847 CLARKE in *Tril. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. 1. 109 The soil of the whole is the subsidence of a muddy water. 1890 GOULD *New Med. Dict.*, *Subsidence*,... in pharmacy, the sediment falling from a liquid.

2. The settling (of solid or heavy things) to the bottom, formation of sediment, precipitation.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Subsidence*, a resting or settling in the bottom. 1666 WHISTON *The Earth* iii. (1722) 278 The same Law... was also observ'd in the subsidence of the Shells of Fishes. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 98 What I have written on the subsidence of chalk, and the simple method of recovering that almost-lost manure. 1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXX. 150 A force of subsidence, the natural consequence of gravity... has produced similar effects. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 125 Separate the liquid part by filtration or by subsidence. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, *Org.* (1862) iv. § 1. 259 The clear oil is afterwards agitated... again clarified by subsidence [etc.].

3. The sinking (of liquids) to a normal or lower level; also, a fall in the level of ground.

1666 BOYLE *Contin. New Exper.* xix. 62 The Quick-silver that before stood at 29 inches... would fall so low as to rest at 9 or 10 inches, (for once I measur'd the Subsidence beneath its former Elevation). 1837 SYN. SMITH *Wks.* (1850) 641 One of those Stern-Ham-and-Jacket bargies... made on Mount Ararat soon after the subsidence of the waters. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 104 The subsidence of mercury in the barometer, as we ascend mountains... affords valuable data for calculating their vertical height. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1899) 104 The country... is a succession of the gentlest swells and subsidences. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxi. 429 Snags... left in the channel on the sudden subsidence of the water.

b. A fall in rhythm or accent.

1824 LANDOR *Imag. Com.*, *Æschines & Phocion* Wks. 1853 l. 261/2 Concentrated are his arguments... easy the swell and subsidence of his periods, his dialect purely attic. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Ha. Sec. Gable* x. He delighted in the swell and subsidence of the rhythm, and the babbly-recurring rhyme.

4. A sinking into inactivity or quiescence.

a. of feelings, of a disturbance, of the attacks of a disease, etc.

1754 WARBURTON *Serm.* 27 Oct. Wks. 1783 V. 519 The mind... being, by the subdual or subsidence of the more violent passions, now become attentive to, and sensible of, the soft and gentle impressions of tranquillity. 1847 DICKENS *Haunted Man* ii. 70 A decided subsidence of her animosity. 1854 LOWELL *Fire-side Trav.* 256 So these people burst out... into a noise and fury... And the subsidence is as sudden. 1890 GOULD *New Med. Dict.*, *Subsidence*,... in pathology, the gradual cessation and disappearance of an attack of disease.

b. Of physical phenomena or actions.

1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* ii. li (1735) 29 The alternate Motion of those Air-Bladders, whose Surfaces are by turns freed from mutual Contact, and by a sudden Subsidence meet again by the ingress and egress of the Air. 18... *Edith Rev.* (Seager), Subsidence of waves. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* 1. 81 The subsidence of this action [throbbing] was always the signal for further advance. 1864 LOWELL *Fire-side Trav.* 292 We awaited her subsidence as that of a shower. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* l. 215 A second... fermentation takes place... its subsidence diminishes the bulk of the wine.

c. Sinking into decline or decay.

1856 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xxxiii. (1865) IV. 67 It was about the period of the Gracchi that this subsidency of the old aristocracy of birth began first to be remarked.

5. (orig. Geol.) A gradual lowering or settling down of a portion of the earth due to dynamic causes, mining operations, or the like.

1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 449 Though a local subsidency, or settling of the ground, could hardly account for this change... yet a subsidency that has extended to a great tract... will agree very well with the appearances. 1854 MURCHISON *Siluria* v. 131 The rock is... subject to slides or subsidencies. 1856 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* ii. 39 Subsidencies occasioned by earthquake and volcanic convulsions. 1912 *Standard* 20 Sept. 6/4 Streets and buildings... are being damaged by subsidencies due to disused underground workings.

transf. 1861 *Morning Post* 27 Nov., They reached the door, but found it fixed by the subsidency of the walls.

6. attrib., applied to vessels in which liquids are put in order to precipitate their suspended solid matter, as *subsidency reservoir, vat*.

1858 SIMMONS *Diet. Trade, Subsidency-vat*, a dyer's settling-vat. 1892 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 9 Sept. 2/1 All the companies supplying river water... have subsidency reservoirs, into which the water is first turned for the purpose of allowing such of the suspended solid matter as will to settle.

Subsidency (sɒbsɪˈdɛnsɪ, sɒbsɪˈdɛnsɪ). Now rare. [ad. L. *subsidencia*: see prec.] = prec.

1655-87 H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1712) 215 Bodies... in a confused agitation may very likely go together, as we see done... in the subsidency of this dreggish part of the world, the Earth. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Surrey* (1662) III. 79 Those who judiciously impute the sudden subsidency of the Earth in the intestine aforesaid to some underground hollowness. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 261 So as to cause a Subsidency of the Lungs by lessening the cavity there. 1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 597 A strong and regular current in a river is the best of all means... for preventing the formation of banks in the bed by the subsidency of mud, &c. 1811 PINKERTON *Petril.* II. 416 Throughout all the space many fissures appeared and subsidencies of the ground. 1845 S. JUDD *Margaret* II. iii. In the subsidency and departure of love, the moral system is revolutionized.

Subsident (sɒbsɪˈdɛnt, sɒbsɪˈdɛnt), a. rare. [ad. L. *subsident*, -entem, pr. pple. of *subsidere* to SUBSIDERE.] Precipitating.

1839 PENNELL *Fishing* 415 By subsequent treatment of the precipitated and subsidient metals.

† **Subside real**, a. Obs. rare⁻¹. [SUB- I a.] Subcelestial, sublunary.

1636 in *Ann. Dubensis* (1877) 57 This subsidierall rundle.

† **Subsidual**, a. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. SUBSIDY sb. + -AL.] = SUBSIDIALY.

1798 PENNANT *Hindustan* II. 13 A subsidial ally of the English, who receive from its monarch the annual sum of £160,000.

Subsidiarily (sɒbsɪˈdiəri), adv. [f. next + -LY².] In a subsidiary manner or position; secondarily, secondarily. (occas. const. lo.)

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. xxxii. At first sight be addresseth himselfe to this meane, which they never embrace but subsidiarily. 1625 *Docum. Impeach. Dk. Bucklin.* (Camden Soc.) 209 Three onely should speak, subsidiarily one to another. 1694 FALE *Jersey* iv. 112 This Court was first brought in Subsidiarily, when Causes grew too numerous for Catel. 1818 H. T. COLEBROOKE *Obligations* 141 He is not bound subsidiarily for the remainder, in the event of insolvency of his coheirs. 1852 BROWNING *Shelley's Lett.* Introd. Ess. (1881) 7 Subsidiarily to the human interest of his work. 1897 MAITLAND *Domesday Bk. & Beyond* 148 The hundred being but subsidiarily liable.

Subsidiary (sɒbsɪˈdiəri), a. and sb. [ad. L. *subsidiarius*, f. *subsidiarius*: see SUBSIDIVM. Cf. F. *subsidiare*, It. *subsidiario*, Sp. Pg. *subsidiario*.]

1. Serving to help, assist, or supplement; furnishing assistance or supplementary supplies; auxiliary, tributary, supplementary. (Chiefly of things.)

1543 JOYE G. *J. confuteth Winch. Art.* fol. ij. Justified by thoneyle faith in him, and by nothing els as by any subsidiary attainment vnto this full iustification in christe. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph. Subsidiarie*, that is given or set to aide another. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 74 A bloud-like vapor which returneth into the veins, and so becometh for want of better, a subsidarie nourishment of the partes. 1627 DONNE *Serm.* xiv. (1640) 442 In these subsidiary gods, these occasional gods, there could be no Omnipotence, no Almightinesse. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. 641 A Suffragan Bishop, or Subsidiary Bishop. 1731 ARNUNTOR *Aliments* vi. viii. (1731) 235 Howsoever they [sc. bitter Substances] may be acceptable to some one Part, that is... that they are a sort of subsidiary Gall. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v.* iii. II. 545 [A sinking fund] is a subsidiary fund always at hand to be mortgaged in aid of any other doubtful fund. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* 159 The decrements on these last faces are considered as subsidiary, to favour the action of the principal decrement. 1832 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* v. (1833) 110 The inflammation... of the ignited gas will be sustained by these four subsidiary flames. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vi. 150 Concerning the nature of the objects delivered by the Subsidiary Faculties. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 212 We must mention the development of printing and the subsidiary art of paper-making. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 26 Oct. 3/5 Bishop Subsidiary of Caerleon.

b. Const. lo.

1662 WATERHOUSE *Comm. Fortescue's De Laud. Legum Anglie* 398 The Commoners of England being landed, are so subsidiary to their Princes and Laws in all kinds of aide and duty. 1699 EVELYN *Sylva* (ed. 3) To Rdr. A3 An infinity of solitary, and loose Experiments subsidiary to it. a 1740 WATERLAND *Eng. conc. Inf. Commun.* v. As soon as Baptism became impaired, the Use of the Eucharist ought

to come in as subsidiary, or supplemental to it. 1836 KEBLE *Serm.* viii. (1848) 200 A system of tradition, subsidiary to the Scriptures, might yet exist in the commonwealth or city of God. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 380 This was his first object, to which every other was subsidiary. 1868 M. PARTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 122 The College is subsidiary to the University. 1875 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. xxxix. 130 No ritual is too much, provided it is subsidiary to the inner work of worship.

c. Technical uses.

Subsidiary cells (Bot.): certain epidermal cells which are less thickened or situated lower than the guard-cells which they surround. **Subsidiary coin**: coins of the lower denominations; U. S. silver coinage of lower denomination than the dollar. **Subsidiary goal** (Polo): see quot. 1899. **Subsidiary quantity or symbol** (Math.): see quot. 1842.

1842 PENNY CYC. XXIII. 196 **Subsidiary**. A quantity or symbol is so called when it is not essentially a part of a problem, but is introduced to help in the solution. The term is particularly applied to angles, since the trigonometrical tables give a great power over their management, which causes their frequent introduction. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* III. xv. (1876) 480 Our copper and silver money are to be regarded as subsidiary coinage. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 45 The superficial stomata first developed are surrounded by several partitioned zones of subsidiary cells. 1899 J. M. BROWN *Polo* 377 (Badm. Libr.). A subsidiary goal is obtained in the same way as a true goal, except that to score a subsidiary goal the ball must pass between the subsidiary goal mark and the goal-post which is nearest to it. Subsidiary goals are to be measured 11 feet from each goal-post on the outside.

d. Of a stream: Tributary. Similarly of a valley.

1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* vii. 246 We slept one night at the mouth of a subsidiary dell. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. ii. i. All manner of subsidiary streams and brooks of bitterness flowing in. 1845 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 39 The subsidiary streams that fall into the Trent. 1914 SIR J. FRENCH *Disp.* 8 Oct. in *Times* 19 Oct. 9/6 The general plateau on the south is divided by a subsidiary valley of much the same character, down which the small River Vesle flows to the main stream.

2. With the notion of helping or supplementing weakened or obscured: Subordinate, secondary.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 171 The others are only subsidiary species, or slight varieties. 1857 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. 68 When any system of waves meets with an obstacle, subsidiary systems of undulation will be formed. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ix. 166 Its legion of subsidiary dialectic forms. 1883 R. H. SCOTT *Elem. Meteorol.* 30 Lesser eddies are found on the outskirts of the original depression... At times these latter 'secondary', 'subsidiary', or 'satellite' depressions, as they are called, develop greater energy than their primaries.

3. † a. Consisting of a subsidy or subsidies.

1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* Ded. 1 That honourable assemblie bath... presented to your Maiesie a subsidarie beneuolence. 1637 SALTONSTALL *Eusebii's Constantine* 7 The most royall Emperour after their departure, summoned those againe that had sent in their Subsidiary money. 1640 CULPEPPER in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) I. 34 As soon as the House was settled, a Subsidiary Aid and Supply was propounded.

b. Depending on a subsidy or subsidies: in *subsidary treaty* (cf. SUBSIDY 3 b, 4).

1755 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1840) III. 158 All the world revolted against Subsidiary treaties. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 10) XXIX. 453/2 Lord Wellesley introduced that system of subsidiary treaties which has played so important a part in the expansion of British dominion.

c. Maintained or retained by subsidies.

1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* **Subsidiary Troops**, troops of one nation assisting those of another for a given sum or subsidy. 1864 BURTON *Scol. Abr.* I. iii. 134 Both the British countries were in some measure subsidized and protected states.

B. sb.

† 1. The levy of a subsidy. Obs. rare⁻¹.

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* (1871) 4 Their fathers were not above three pounds in the Kings books at a Subsidiary.

2. A subsidiary thing; something which furnishes assistance or additional supplies; an aid, auxiliary. Now rare.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. 255 These considerations ought to be applied and employed to our beleefe, but as Subsidiaries. a 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* (Phil. iv. 13) Wks. 1684 IV. 573 Which deceitful consideration drewon Pelagius himself, that was first only for nature, at last to take in one after another, five Subsidiaries more. 1697 EVELYN *Munis-mata* vii. 251 Images of the Gods and Goddesses, with other Subsidiaries. a 1706 — *Memo.* (1810) II. 206, I... shall not be able to do it with any satisfaction, unless y^e Lo^d favour me with the com^munication of the subsidies in y^e cabinet. 1796 BURNES *Mem. Metastasio* I. 327 If, in despite of so many subsidies, you should be of a different opinion. 1808 HAN. MORE *Catech.* xxiii. As to the lectures... they may be doubtless made very useful subsidies to instruction. 1824 L. MURRAY *Engl. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 64 All other sorts of words must be regarded as Subsidiaries.

b. An assistant.

1807 ROBINSON *Archzol. Græca* I. xiii. 58 The number of senators was again augmented... To these fifty a similar number of subsidies was added. 1881 BLACKW. *Mag.* Apr. 507 The building is occupied by three priests and a few subsidies.

c. Technical uses: (a) *Mus.* A theme of inferior importance, subordinate to the first or second subject. (b) *Stock Exch.* A subsidiary company. (c) *Polo.* A subsidiary goal.

1883 GROVE's *Dict. Mus.* s.v., In some cases a Subsidiary acquires so much importance in the working out as to rank as a third subject. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Mar. 8/2 The whole question of the value of Randfontein lies... in the way its numerous subsidiaries turn out. 1901 *Ibid.* 14 Jan. 9/1 The shares of the Corporation, which then stood at 1s. 12d., now

stand at 6d., and it wants its shareholders to take the shares of these subsidiaries and provide more hard cash. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 27 Jan. 5/6 Three goals two subsidiaries to six goals two subsidiaries.

† 3. A subsidized state. Obs.

1756 *Monitor* No. 30. I. 275 The immense treasure paid for those subsidies, which by their treaties are engaged to cover Hanover, at the sole expense of Great Britain.

Subsiding (sɒbsaɪˈdɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. SUBSIDE v. + -ING¹.] = SUBSIDENCE.

1672 BOYLE *New Exper. Flame & Air* 13 The subsidings of the Mercury. a 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Mun.* II. vii. 190 Strabo... attributes those great Floods and Inundations to the elevation and subsidings of the *Motes terrestres*. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 17 A regular alternate Elevation and subsidings, or an apparent Pulsion. 1823 J. BAUCOCK *Dam. Animam.* 151 Mixing a small quantity of alum with the water accelerates the subsidings of the starch.

attrib. (cf. SUBSIDENCE 6.) 1892 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 9 Sept. 1/3 Subsidings beds were provided so that the fluid portion of the river was alone supplied to the consumers.

Subsiding (sɒbsaɪˈdɪŋ), ppl. a. [f. SUBSIDE v. + -ING².] That subsidizes, in various senses of the verb.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 68 The subsidings powder dried, retains some magnetic virtue. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 353/1 Edulcorate the subsidings Powder, by many affusions of fair Water. 1700 DRYDEN *Ind. i.* 711 With Terror trembled Heav'n's subsidings Hill. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 279 The liquor is decanted from the subsidings bread, and drank. 1779 *Mirror* No. 66 Specifying... the subsidings state of her affections towards them. 1839 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xxii. 561 That class of widely-encircling reefs, which indicate a subsidings land, 1889 LO. LYTTON *Lett. to W. Warnt* 25 Sept., The after effects of its subsidings eddies.

|| **Subsidium** (sɒbsɪˈdiəm). Pl. *subsidi-a*. [L.: see SUBSIDY.] A help, aid, subsidy.

1640 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) I. 50 It was reasonable that in *Subsidium* they should contribute some help to their Neighbours. a 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Mun.* 170 If left to itself without the continued *Subsidium* and Influence of the Divine Providence. 1729 SWIFT *Lett. to Bolingbroke* 31 Oct., Because I cannot be a great Lord, I would acquire what is a kind of *subsidium*. 1817 T. L. PEACOCK *Melincourt* II. 182 They have at all times a little more than they actually need, a *subsidium* for age or sickness. 1878 M. PARTISON in *Engel. Brit.* VIII. 571/2 Even if Erasmus had at his disposal the MSS. *subsidia* for forming a text.

Subsidize (sɒbsaɪˈzɪz), v. [f. SUBSIDY + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* a. To make a payment for the purpose of securing the services of (mercenary or alien troops).

1795 SEWARD *Anecd.* (1796) III. 382 Lord Chatham was obliged to call in to its aid the mercenary troops of other Nations; these... he subsidized with a liberal... hand. 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1835) II. 223 The latter has agreed to subsidize one company of artillery and two battalions of native infantry. 1838 PASCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. xiv. He obtained a small supply of men from his Italian allies, and subsidized a corps of 8000 Swiss. 1898 LECKEY *Eng. in 18th Cent.* I. iii. 350 An army of about 44000 Swedes, Danes, and Hessians was subsidised.

b. To furnish (a country, nation, princes) with a subsidy for the purpose of securing their assistance or their neutrality in war.

a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Memo. Reign Geo. III* (1845) I. vii. 105 Little Princes are subsidized, when not worthy of reciprocity. 1805 *Spirit Publ. Frinds.* IX. 1, I have sought relief in hearing the censure of Administration for subsidizing the Continent. 1860 L. HARCOURT *Diaries G. Rose* I. 66 To subsidize one power against another.

2. *trans.* a. To secure the services of by payment or bribery.

1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 26 note, Deigning to subsidize a venal pen in order to throw a gloss over the flagrant dereliction. 1871 *Daily News* 6 Nov., It was... to abstain... from subsidising the press. 1890 KLIPLING *Stalky* 66 The three... stood to attention... in full view of all the visitors, to whom fags, subsidised for that end, pointed them out as victims of Proust's tyranny.

fig. 1862 F. HALL *Hind Philo.* Syst. 122 In its operations, it [sc. the soul] subsidizes all the sease-organs.

b. To furnish funds for (a scheme or course of action). rare.

1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvi. 431 Like so many of the northern abbots, he might have been hoarding a fund to subsidize insurrection.

c. To support by grants of money: now esp. of the government or some central authority contributing to the upkeep of an institution, etc.

1828 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXVIII. 592 For the British Government to pay the Roman Catholic clergy would be to subsidize the Court of Rome against itself. 1871 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 23 Aug. 10 M. Thiers' unhappy stroke of financial ingenuity actually subsidizes the detested Teuton. 1876 J. GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scot.* II. iii. 129 In several places, we find the councils actually subsidizing adventure schools. 1885 *Blanch. Exam.* 17 Feb. 5/2 The schools... have been subsidised by grants from the county magistrates. 1911 *War Dept. Press. Subsidy Scheme* 1 The full terms under which the War Department will subsidize vehicles.

Hence *Subsidized*, *Subsidizing* vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; *Subsidization*, *Subsidizer*.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1907) I. 142 The abandonment of the subsidizing policy, so far at least as neither to goad or bribe the continental courts into war. 1870 W. R. GREG *Pol. Probl.* 29 The encouragers and subsidizers of all other states through their crises of despondency and destitution. 1872 *Daily News* 25 Mar., Every country has its subsidized lines of steamers, which carry mails to all parts of the world. 1881 *Athenæum* 27 Aug. 274/1 The subsidizing of political benefit societies by well-to-do Conservatives. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 27 May 5/2 He... put an extinguisher upon all hopes of a conference with the subsidizing nations, or the

introduction of a countervailing tariff. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 1 Jan. 5/5 The statement as to Mr. Schiff's subsidisation of the alleged Galveston scheme is inaccurate. 1908 *Athensum* 31 Oct. 545/3 It was about to cease as a subsidised publication of the French Government.

† **Subsiduous**, *a. Obs. rare*. [irreg. f. *L. subsiduum* SUBSIDY *sb.* or *F. subside* SUBSIDE *sb.*: see -SUBSIDY.] Assisting, subsidiary.

1490 CANTON *Encyclos* xix. 71/29 *Yc* subsiduous [orig. *F. subside*] modtre that hath made to be to noryssled...wyth the mylke of the tygres of Yrcanye.

Subsidy (sŭbs'idi), *sb.* Also 4-7 *subsidie*, 5-*sidie*, -*sydie*, 5-6 -*sidye*, 5-7 -*sedye*, 6 *sedye*, -*sydy*, -*sidye*, -*sidwe* (?). [a. *AF. subsidie* = *OF.* (and *AF.*) *subsidie*, ad. *L. subsidium*. Cf. *Pr. subsidi*, *It. sussidio*, *Sp.*, *Pg. subsidio*.]

1. Help, aid, assistance. Also with *a* and *pl. Obs.* or *arch.*

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 469 Everych (element of the body) schulde...geve us special helpe and subsidie by his owne dispensacion. 1424-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) II. 189 A thowme in the ryghte foote of Pyrrhus kyng, the towche of whom 345 subsidie ayngeyn venom. 1492 RYMAN *Poems* lxxxi. 3 in *Archiv Stud. neu.* Sp. LXXXIX. 250 Petir and Paule and seintis alle... For subsidie to you we calle. 1533 FATH (title) An other boke against Rastel named the subsidie or hulwarke to his fyrst boke. 1553 LATIMER *Serm.* Lord's Prayer vii. (1562) 53 [45] To cry unto god...for a subsidie against this enemy. 1557 PAVELL *Barclay's Jugurth* 52 On the right wynde...he ordeyned as it were a forward enforced with a threefold subsidie or socour. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. viii. 180 Before he began his voyage he craved a subsidie of prayers from the Monks of S. Albanes. 1675 Atsors *Anti-Sermon* iii. § 2. 203 It's a very Ruffal cause that needs such Subsidies to maintain it. 1830 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1853) 68 Dr. Brown...rejects as unphilosophical, those hyperphilical subsidies.

2. *Eng. Hist.* A pecuniary aid granted by parliament to the sovereign to meet special needs.

In the 14th and 15th centuries the term (occurring, in the *AF.* form *subsidie*, in 1340 *Rolls Parli.* II. 112/2, 117/1, 1353 27 *Edw. III* stat. i. c. 4, 1382 5 *Rich. II* stat. ii. c. 3) was applied mainly to the taxes on cloth, wool, leather, and skins, and the duties of tonnage and poundage. In Tudor times it was applied pre-eminently to a tax of 4s. in the pound on lands and 2s. 8d. in the pound on movables. Its application to tonnage and poundage was continued in acts of parliament until 1707 *Act 6 Anne* c. 48. In 1698 an increased percentage of duty charged upon certain articles was known as the New Subsidy.

The term has been extended by legal and historical writers to the aids derived from the tenth, the fifteenth, and other sources. The old lawyers, e.g. Coke, term the duties on wool, skins, and leather, 'perpetual' subsidies, the others being classed as 'temporary'.

† **Book of subsidy**, = *subsidy-book* (see 4).

1380 WCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 103 Whanne be kyng & lordis axeden of grete prelatys subsidies & dymes for here temperaltes. 1422 [see *TONNAGE* *sb.* 1. 1422 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 173/2 The forsaide pouere Commynes...grauton to oure said Lord the Kyng...a subsidie of xxxiii. li. iii. d. of every sak weight of Wolle, and of every cckl. of Wolle felle. 1425 *Ibid.* 289/2 With oute any subsidie paying for the same (sc. Wool). c. 1460 FORRESCUE *Ab.* & *Litt. Mon.* vi. (1885) 122 The kyng hath therfore be subsidie off pondage and tonnage. 1544 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* (ed. Nash) 70 To the kynges collectors for the subsidie ix liiij. s. c. 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 55 Which...myght releue them (sc. breeders of wool) of their subsidies. 1571 *Acts Priy Council* VIII. 29 The assessing and taxing of the first payment of the Subsidie granted by the Layette at the last Parliament. 1581 LAMBAROE *Eiren.* II. ii. (1588) 109 Such as have their names registered in the Booke of Subsidie. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 25 He that made vs pay one and twenty Fifteens, and one shilling to the pound, the last Subsidie. 1603-4 *Act 1 Jas. I.* c. 33 § 2 Except and forepored out of this Grant of Subsidie & of Poundage, All maner of Woollen Cloth made or wrought. 1604 *Proclam. in Rates of Marchandizes* (c. 1610) 5 Queene Mary...did...assesse vpon Clothes carried out of this Realme by way of Marchandize, a certaine rate for the Custome and Subsidie of them. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. 8 There was a mention...of granting five Subsidies, a proportion...scarce ever before beard of in Parliament. 1660 *Act 12 Chas. II.* c. 4 A Subsidy granted to the King of Tonnage and Poundage and other summes of Money payable upon Merchandize Exported and Imported. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 11 May 1671, The subsidie now given by Parliament to his Majesty. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6366/2 All Goods...which shall have remained in His Majesty's Warehouse for Security of the Duties Twelve Months, the Subsidies and Duties not paid. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cyel.* s. v. In the List of English Duties, or Impositions, are divers Kinds of Subsidies: Old Subsidy, Additional Impositio to the old Subsidy, New Subsidy, third Subsidy, Two-thirds Subsidy. 1845 McCUTCHEON *Taxation* II. vi. (1852) 235 The new subsidy, granted in the reign of William III, was an addition of 5 per cent. to the duties on most imported commodities. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 5 (1882) 395 The perils of her reign drove her (Elizabeth) at rare intervals to the demand of a subsidy. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiii. 181 In those days a subsidy took the form of a feudal grant.

b. *transf.* A pecuniary aid exacted by a prince, lord, etc.

a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 89 That quene...dede mani aduersiteez to the pepille, hy taillez ad subsidiez. 1489 CANTON *Faytes of A.* II. v. 176 Hys subgettes of ryht are holden to sette a subsidye upon them self. 1560 DAVIS *tr. Steidane's Comm.* 41 b. A subsidie is to be gathered in all countreis of the Empyre for the Turkeische warre. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 403 Certaine payments and subsidies which he would have to be levied of his subjects. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* II. lxxiii. Of helps and subsidies asked he the Lord fra his men...As quhen his sonne and heire is to be made koicht, or qoheo he is to giue his eldest dochter in marriage. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxxi. (1787) III. 225 He stipulated an annual subsidy of corn and moocy.

1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* I. xv. 347 From the treasury of the sanctuary...they granted him a subsidy.

3. A grant or contribution of money. *a. gen.*

1421 *Cov. Lett Bk.* 36 The maiour to gyeve a subsidye of money to the wardens of yche warde. c. 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 394/7 And when she wold enter religion, the forsaide hugh shold yeve to the same xx. marke into subsidie. 1560 DAVIS *tr. Steidane's Comm.* 286 He shall geve to his children as a subsidie an hondreth thousand crounes. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 53 ¶ 10 Your Mention of a Subsidy for a Prince in Misfortune. 1852 THACKERAY *Philif* xvi. Out of small earnings [he] managed to transmit no small comforts and subsidies to old parents living somewhere in Munster.

b. A sum of money paid by one country to another for the promotion of war or the preservation of neutrality.

† *Treaty of subsidy*, a subsidiary treaty. 1668 *TEMPLE Let. to Sir O. Bridgman* 27 Jan. Wks. 1720 II. 56 The hopes we must give him of obtaining Subsidies from Spain, which might countervail what they might lose from France. 1737 *Centl. Mag.* VII. 705/2 This Court...has push'd with so much Ardour the Treaties of Subsidy with Sweden and Denmark, as that they are both very far advanced. 1823 *tr. Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* xv. 324 Maximilian had never money enough to carry on the war without the subsidies of his allies. 1870 STANHOPE *Hist. Eng.* xii. 420 He proposed to contribute by monthly subsidies to the prosecution of the war against Phillip if Phillip persevered.

c. Financial aid furnished by a state or a public corporation in furtherance of an undertaking or the upkeep of a thing.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Subsidy*, a sum allowed for the conveyance of mails. 1881 H. FAWCETT *Free Trade & Prot.* (ed. 4) 38 The special object of assisting through postal subsidies the American shipping trade. 1882 D. A. WELLS *Merch. Mar.* 121 It seems clear, that subsidies as a means of restoring American shipping cannot be made the policy of the United States. 1912 *War Dept. Subsidy Scheme* 1 Only those lorries which comply in every particular with the terms of this specification...will be eligible for the grant of full subsidy.

d. *fig.* a. 1631 *DONNE Valed. Bk.* 42 Poems 1912 I. 31 Woman-kinde, Who though from heart, and eyes, They exact great subsidies, Forsake him who on them relies. 1 a 1639 T. CAREW *Poems* (1651) 25 Universall losses may command A subsidie from every private eye.

4. *attrib.*, as *subsidy act*, *fee*; † *subsidy book*, a book kept for recording the names of those liable to pay subsidy; † *subsidy citizen*, = *subsidy man*; † *subsidy man*, a person liable to pay subsidy; hence, a man of means or substance; † *subsidy money*, money derived from a subsidy; *subsidy roll*, = *subsidy book*; † *subsidy treaty*, a subsidiary treaty. b. Applied to vehicles subsidized by the War Office in peace time while in their owners' hands and liable to be called upon at the outbreak of war; as *subsidy lorry*, *machine*.

1910 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 11) XI. 86 Uniform rates of duty were fixed in England by the 'Subsidy Act of 1660. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 35 Bear with me, though perchauns I place not thot Gentlemen...after theyr estatex: for I am neyther good beraud of armor, nor yet kno how they are set in the 'Subsidy bookez. 1594 LYLX *Mother Bonnie* II. v. He that had a cup of red wine to his oysters, was hoisted in the Queene's subsidie booke. a. 1613 OBERVURY *Characters, Wise Man Wks.* (1856) 60 He chuseth not friends by the subsidy-booke, and is not luxurious after acquaintance. 1663 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 93 The old way of rating in the subsidy-booke. 1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelmas Term* III. iv. If we procure you two substantial 'subsidy citizens to bail you. 1921 *War Dept. Provis. Subsidy Scheme* 4 A proportion of the initial 'subsidy fee. 1913 *Leyland Motors Ltd.*, Standard War Office 'Subsidy lorry... War Office 'Subsidy machines. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict. Canania*, 'subsidie men, *Classis tributarii Romani*. 1597-8 *Act 39 Eliz.* c. 3 § 1 Fower substantiall Howsholders there beinge Subsidie men, or for wante of Subsidy men fower other substantiall Howsholders. 1618 *Archd. Essex & Colch. Depos. Rule* fol. 50 (MS.) He is worth this debts heinge paid a hundreth pounds, but is no subsidie man. 1626 *DONNE Serm.* lxvii. (1840) 680, I will be a Subsidy man so far, so far pay Gods debts, as to celebrate with condigne praise the goodness of that man. a. 1676 HALE *Prin. Orig. Man.* II. x. 237 If we should...compare the numbers of Trained Souldiers then and now, the number of Subsidy-men then and now, they will easily give us an Account of a very great Increase and Multiplication of People. 1595 to 1017 *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 455 The 'subsidie money growetow to the said towne. 1625-9 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 188 Whether these Eight Ships lent to the French King...were not paid with the Subsidy money? 1886 *Eng. Cycl.* Brit. XX. 313/1 *Id.* 'subsidy rolls record the fifteenths and tenths, &c. granted by parliament to the crown. 1747 *Genl. Mag.* XVII. 1498 They continue to talk of the speedy march of a powerful body of troops to the assistance of the allies, in pursuance of a 'subsidy-treaty. 1761 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 1. 348 We did not recow last year the Subsidy Treaty with the King of Prussia.

Hence *Subsidy v.* (only in Carlyle), to subsidize.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. vii. iii, Austria hesitates; finally refuses, being subsidied by Pitt. 1858 - *Fredk. G.* III. xx. I. 372 The English...fought and subsidied from side to side of Europe.

† **Subsign**, *v. Obs.* [ad. *L. subscribare*, f. *sub-* SUB- 2 + *signare* to SIGN. Cf. *OF. sousigner* (13th c.), mod. *F. soussigner* (16th c.).]

1. *trans.* To sign one's name under, subscribe, attest with one's signature or mark. Also, to subscribe (one's name).

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. 19 He promised...by a writting subsidued with his owne hand, that [etc.]. 1589 HAKLUTT

Voy. 418 A letter of the Sophie...subsigned with the baods both of the Sophie and his Secretarie. 1605 CAMDEN *Rein.* 93 Neyther have they seene...any dedee...before the Coosquet, but subsigned with crosses and single names. 1688 in *Gutch Coll. Cur. II.* 363 His Majesty intended...to require them to subsigne the Examinations. 1700 T. MADOX *Formulare Anglie*, (1702) p. xxvii, The Usage in This Kingdom was...to Ratify their Charters by Subsigning their Names with Holy Crosses.

b. *pass.* To be signed so-and-so.

1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* II. 66 b, This sentence was pronounced the 4 of June 1568. And subsigned, Duke de Alua. 1687 N. JOHNSTON *Assur. Abby Land* 189 Dated at Rome...Subsigned Beltrudus. 1700 T. MADOX *Formulare Anglie*, (1702) p. xxvii, A Charter of K. Eadmund...is subsigned, Ego Eadmundus [etc.].

c. *pass.* To have a certain inscription underneath.

1574 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* III. 25 h, H. Hathe to hys Creste, a Verme hariantt propre, subsigned about the tayle with a scrowe containing thys Apothegme. *Est inclyta Virtus.*

2. *absol.* or *intr.* To append one's signature; (with clause) to testify that... In quotes. *fig.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* iii. (1888) 10 Till iudgement haue subsigned, and circumstance sealed. a. 1586 SIDNEY *Ps. l. ii*, The heav'n's subsigned with their haodes, That God in justice eminentlie raiges.

3. *trans.* To sign away.

1605 SIR C. CORNWALLIS in *Winwood Mem.* (1725) II. 75 His owne Treasury was exhausted, his Rents...signed [sic] for the most parte for the Payment of Money borrowed.

† **Subsignation**, *Obs.* [ad. late *L. subsignatio*, -*ōnem*, n. of action f. *subsignare* to SUBSIGN.] Signature; affixing a seal. Also *fig.*

1590 SWINBURNE *Test.* 17 The presence of vij. witnesses...their subscription, their subsignation. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. iv. iv. (1620) 328 This is as good as subsignation of your hands-writting. 1656 [J. SERGEANT] *tr. T. White's Peripat. Inst.* App. 339 To fortify the Institutions, I would recommend to thee, with a subsignation of Theology [orig. *Theologia christophica*]. 1700 T. MADOX *Formulare Anglie*, (1702) p. xxvii, No great Stress can be laid upon the words of Subsignation to K. Edwy's Charter. 1726 AVIFFE *Parergon* 482 The Subsignation or putting a Man's Mark or Signet.

† **Subsigned**, *pple. a. Obs.* [Rendering *F. soussigné*, pa. pple. of *soussigner* to sign underneath.] Undersigned.

1565 in R. G. MARSDEN *Sol. Pleas Cr. Admir.* (1897) II. 56 We subsigned assurers acknowledge and confesse to have assured and doo assure to Pieter de Moucheron.

Subsist (sŭbsi'st), *sb.* [Shortening of SUBSISTENCE.] Payment of wages on account; = *SUB* *sb.* 7.

1855 LEIFCHILD *Cornwall* 146 There is a custom of advancing money to the miners called *subsist*, that they may live until the value of their two months' earnings is determined. 1885 J. BARROWMAN *Sc. Mining Terms* 65.

b. *attrib.*, in *subsist money*, = *SUBSISTENCE MONEY* 1; *subsist week*, a week for which *subsist money* is paid.

1835 in *N. & Q.* Ser. ix. (1900) VI. 246/2 Agree to pay...Subsist Money each and every fortnight in such sums as may be agreeable to the Parties. 1843 *Civil Engin. & Arch.* *Jrnl.* VI. 22/2 To the preceding account, no notice is taken of truck system, Tommy shops...or *subsist money*. *Ibid.*, The cuttings are measured generally every fortnight, the intervening time being *subsist weeks*, when the pay is on account.

Subsist (sŭbsi'st), *v.* [ad. *L. subsistere* to stand still, stand firm, cease, be adequate to, support, f. *sub-* SUB- 25 + *sistere* to stand (see *SIST* *v.*). Cf. *F. subsister*, *It. sussistere*, *sussistere*, *Sp.*, *Pg. subsistir*.]

1. *intr.* To have an existence as a reality; to exist as a substance or entity. (Cf. *SUBSISTENCE* 1.)

1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Quicunque vult*, Perfecte God, and perfect man: of a reasonable soule, and bumayne fleshe subsisting. 1678 CUOWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 499 Those Ideas, which Plato sometimes contends to be Substances, and to subsist alone by themselves. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lett.* vi. 197 Matter abstractly consider'd cannot have subsisted eternally. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. iii. 145 That God is being itself subsisting by itself. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* 18 The young delices subsisting...What subsisteth, and what seems. 1874 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf.* p. 370 Define your Good...Next, how it may subsist without the Ill Which seems its only outline.

2. To have its being or existence in a certain manner, form, or state, or by a certain condition. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* I. ii. § 2 In which essentiall vnitie of God a Trinitie personall neuterlesse subsisteth. 1614 RALPHICH *Hist. World v.* I. § 4. 331 The one [sc. cavalry] subsisting, by being at large; the other [sc. infantry], by close imbatalling. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 686 The unexpect condition By which all mortal frailty must subsist. 1649 J. ELLISTONE *tr. Behmen's Epiat.* (1886) Pref. 7 All things proceed from God, subsist in God. 1684 *Contempl. St. Man* I. i. (1699) 2 The being of Time consists only of a succession of Instants...subsisting only by a flux of Moments. 1732 PORR *Ess. Man* I. 169 All subsists by elemental strife; And Passions are the elements of Life. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 367 By ceaseless action all that is subsists.

3. *a. Philos.* To exist in a substance or in accidents. *Obs.*

1599 SIR J. DAVIES *Noce Trifsum* II. iii. viii, If she were but the bodies accident, and ber sole being in it subsist, As white in snow. 1678 *Gale Cr. Gentiles* IV. III. 5 The wise Creator...bas...so constituted al moral beings, both Virtues and Vices, as that they cannot subsist but in something natural. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xlii. § 1 Not imaginio how these simple Ideas can subsist by themselves,

we accustom our selves, to suppose some Substratum, wherein they do subsist. 1686 *South Sermon*. Isa. v. 20 (1727) II. 345 When they [sc. qualities] come to subsist in Particulars, and to be clothed, and attended with several Accidents. 1821 *Coleridge in Blackw. Mag.* X. 219/2 The disciple of Malbranche, or of Berkeley, [affirms] that the objective subsists wholly and solely in the universal subject—God.

b. *gen.* To consist, lie, or reside in some specified thing, circumstance, fact, etc.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sacrifice* lvii. Your safetie in my sickness doth subsist. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 278 It subsists only in the opinion wherewith most sea-men are prepossessed, that, certainly there is an Island in those parts. 1707 *Fountainhall Decis.* (1759) II. 385 It [sc. a collegium] can subsist and continue in one. 1732 *Pope Ess. Man* iv. 38 The Universal Cause... makes what Happiness we justly call Subsist not in the good of one, but all. 1741 *Warburton Div. Legat.* II. i. 371 For the one God being the supreme Magistrate, it [sc. theocracy] subsisted in the Worship of that God alone. 1784 *Cowper Throc.* 390 His wealth, fame, honours, all that I intend, Subsist and centre in one point—a friend! 1882 *Coues Biogen* (1834) 60 If there be no chemical or physical difference [between a live amoeba and a dead one], in what does the great difference subsist?

† c. To consist of. *Obs. rare.*

1631 *Brathwait Whimnies, Pedler* 139 Would you have a true survey of his family and number them by the pole? you shall find them subsist of three heads: himself, his truck, and her misset.

d. To preserve its existence or continue to exist; to remain in existence, use, or force.

c 1600 *Shaks. Sonn.* cxvii. 6 So long as braine and heart Hauue facultie by nature to subsist. 1662 *Stillingsf. Orig. Sacra* iii. i. § 1 The souls of men are capable of subsisting after death. a 1715 *Burnet Own Time* ii. (1724) I. 517 All ecclesiastical Courts subsisted now by this test only upon the King's permission. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1769) I. p. lvii. The equivocality... will not subsist in a translation. 1746 *Hervey Medit.* (1818) 9 The exercises of gratitude subsisted in paradise. 1752 tr. *Rameau's Treat. Music* 115 As soon as a Discord can be prepared, the Syncope no longer snbsists. 1762 T. MORTIMER *Ed. Man oven Broker* (ed. 5) 59 The extensive scene of Jobbing, which has subsisted during the present war. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 161 The murders of the inquisition subsisted for centuries. 1811 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sensib.* xlv. His regard for her... has subsisted through all the knowledge of dear Marianne's unhappy prepossession for that worthless young man! 1813 *Prichard Phys. Hist. Man* vi. § 6. 311 The custom of eating their prisoners of war still subsists in the central parts of the island of Celebes. 1875 *Gladstone Homer's Synchr.* 189 He found that tradition subsisting among them. 1911 *Act 2 & 2 Geo. V.* c 46 § 3 The term for which copyright shall subsist shall... be the life of the author and a period of fifty years after his death.

b. of physical things. *Now rare.*

1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulet's Wise Viellard* 2 Adam and all his posterity had subsisted and continued long vpon earth. 1740 *Chester's Let.* xciii. Which charter subsists to this day, and is called Magna Charta. 1772 *Wesley Trinit.* 2 Feb. (1827) III. 439 Only the old chapel subsists. 1774 *Goulet's Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. vi. 30 Where men and animals have long subsisted. 1819 *Shelley Let. Pr.* Wks. 1833 II. 285 The central arch... yet subsists. 1903 *Myers Hum. Pers.* I. 244 The book, of course, subsists; it can be found in many libraries.

† c. To continue in a condition or position; to remain (shak-and-so). *Obs.*

1607 *Shaks. Cor. v.* vi. 73, I am return'd your Souldier: ... still subsisting Under your great Command. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* ii. xix. The wandering heat (which quiet ne're subsisteth). 1650 G. CAMPELLE in *Thanes of Cawdor* (Spalding Cl.) 293 Commending yow and your bed-fellow to the Lord, I subsist your loving friend Geo. Campbell.

† 5. Of physical objects: To be or live in a certain place or state. *Obs.*

1655 *Stanley Hist. Philos.* ii. ii. (1687) 65/2 The Sea subsists upon the superficies of the Earth, which is flat. 1667 *Milton P. L.* x. 922 Forlorn of thee, Whither shall I betake me, where subsist? a 1716 *Blackall Wks.* (1723) I. 97 A private Man may be consider'd... as a single Man subsisting by himself. 1813 W. TAYLOR *Engl. Syn.* (1856) 284 That is aquatile, which subsists in water.

6. Of a condition or quality: To exist.

1729 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 362 That there should never any Uneasiness subsist between us. 1759 *Johnson in Boswell* (1831) I. 327 You have from me all the regard that can possibly subsist in the heart. 1777 *Watson Philip II.* x. (1793) I. 422 Granted upon a condition which did not yet subsist. 1855 *Prescott Philip II.* ii. vi. 1. 205 The best possible understanding seems to have subsisted between them.

II. † 7. To make a stand, stand firm, hold out. 1643 *Cromwell in Lett. & Sp.* (1850) I. xv. 219 Make them able to live and subsist. a 1662 *Hevlin Land* i. (1663) 162 If he cannot subsist, there is little or nothing left to hinder the House of Austria from being... Master of Germany. 1667 *Milton P. L.* ix. 339 Firm we subsist, yet possible to swerve. 1671 — *P. R.* iii. 19 All the world could not sustain thy Prowess, or snbsist in battel. 1725 *Cavallier Mem.* iv. 290 There I gave Ravenal necessary Instructions either to avoid meeting the Enemy, or to subsist.

† b. To keep on, persevere. *Obs.*

1632 *Lithgow Trav.* viii. 372 He succumb'd, and could not subsist, not being used to pedestrian traivale.

† 8. To stand, hold good. *Obs. rare.*

1747 J. HOWE *Let. to S. Thompson* 11 Sept., If this story snbsists, I presume orders will be given.

† 9. To cease, stop at a certain point. *Obs.*

a 1637 *Spottiswood Hist. Ch. Scot.* vi. (1677) 403 Nor did they folly, or madness rather, subsist here. c 1680 R. MAC-WARD *Contend.* (1723) 41 (Jam.). Here, at this time, I shall subsist, since I will have occasion to speak to this matter afterward. *Ibid.* 227, I might here subsist. Bnt... I shall append... these few things.

III. 10. *trans.* To provide sustenance for; to support or maintain with provisions or funds; to maintain, support, keep: said of provisions, funds, etc., or of the persons dispensing them.

a 1683 *Sioney Disc.* Gen. ii. xxvi. (1704) 187 Taking from them all ways of subsisting their Families. 1698 *Froger Voy.* 158 The Free-booters had contributed very much to subsist them for the first Years of the War. 1720 *Adnison Taiter* No. 119 ¶ 2 We deserv millions of species subsisted on a green leaf. 1725 *Berkeley Let.* 16 July, When I accepted the Deantry it was not with any view of subsisting the College in Bermuda with its Income. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Diet.* s.v. *Breeding of Milk*, A Cow, when she... has not Milk enough to subsist her Calf. 1749 *Fielting Tom Jones* xv. xi. To be subsisted at her Expence from that little Fortune she had independent of her Father. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXXVI. 1 Cultivating just as much land as would subsist them. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* i. v. (1881) 78 We have seen that capital does not advance wages or subsist labourers, but that its functions are to assist labour. 1901 P. FOUNTAIN *Deserts N. Amer.* x. 235 You can subsist them [sc. mules]... in a country where you could not find food for horses.

b To maintain, provide for, provision (troops). Also formerly, to give pay or allowance (1802 C. James *Milit. Dict.*).

1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 78 Explain to him after what manner you subsisted your cloven regiment. 1704 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4045/3 The Charge of Subsisting these Officers and Men must be very great. 1799 *Harris in Owen Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 120 We have a sufficient stock of provisions to subsist the troops. 1868 *Mennell & Craighill tr. Jonini's Art of War* iii. 77 A French army upon the Elbe might be subsisted from Westphalia. 1898 *Mahan Nelson II.* 241 If France... was... subsisting an army corps upon Neapolitan territory.

1810 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 456 Massena cannot long subsist himself in his position. 1841 *Carlin N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. 39 The troops will be obliged to subsist themselves.

II. To maintain or support oneself; to live upon food or money, or by a particular occupation.

a. *intr.* (Also fig.)

1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* l. vii. 26 Whose argument is but precarious and subsists upon the charity of our assentments. 1647 *Clarendon Hist. Reb.* i. § 162 Ireland... reduced to that good degree of Husbandry... that it not only snbsisted of itself... but really increased the Revenue of the Crown. 1672 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) II. 355, I have not wherewithall to subsist. 1777 *Sir W. Jones Ess.* i. Poems 189 Our European poetry has subsisted too long on the perpetual repetition of the same images. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 291 Animals which subsist upon vegetables. 1865 *Dickens Nut. Fr.* l. iv. Their forefathers had... modestly subsisted on the Docks. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 255/2 From that time he snbsisted by literature.

b. *refl.* 1719 *De For Cruise* ii. (Globe) 556 He said no *Pecunie* to carry him thither, or to subsist himself when he came there. 1756 *Burke Wind. Nat. Soc.* 58 The people... began to subsist themselves from the publick Revenues. a 1806 *Horsley Sermon*. (1811) 215 An idle peasantry subsist themselves by theft and violence. 1841 *Carlin N. Amer. Ind.* xx. (1844) I. 142 The horses... subsist themselves, in winter and summer over the vast plains of prairie.

† 12. *intr.* To support life, keep alive, live. *Obs.*

1727 *Swift Petit. Colliers* Wks. 1755 III. 130 Should it happen... that this city should be deprived of the sunbeams for several months; how will his majesty's subjects subsist? 1775 *Johnson Tax. no Tyr.* 29 The body may subsist, though less commodiously, without a limb. 1784 *Cowper Task* v. 79 How find the myriads... Due sustenance, or where subsist they now? 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 358 Several colonies of white people have snbsisted in the torrid zone of America.

b. Hyperbolically, with a negative expressed or implied.

1756 Mrs. CALDERWOOD in *Coltness Collect.* (Maitland Club) 204 Hussy could not subsist without cards. 1758 *Johnson Idler* No. 7 ¶ 2 It is difficult to conceive how man can snbsist without a News-paper.

† 13. *trans.* a. To carry on, keep up. *Obs.*

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* ii. xxv. 254 The contents of the Letters, were to pray Aides to subsist the warre.

† b. To keep life in. *Obs.*

1716 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 493 It cannot be believed that a Supply, by this means obtained, can long subsist a Diver. **Subsistence** (sŭbs'istēns). Also 7— (now *erron.*) subsistence. [ad. late L. *subsistentia*, f. *subsistens* SUBSISTENT: see -ENCE. Cf. F. *subsistance* (from 16th c.), It. *sussistenza*, Sp. Pg. *subsistencia*. The L. word represents etymologically Gr. ὑποστάσις HYPOSTASIS.]

I. Existence as a substance or entity; snstantial, real, or independent existence.

1432—50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 221 Plato, which putte in God a cause of subsistence to be [qui dixit in Deo causam esse subsistentem]. 1603 *Hollann Plutarch's Mor.* 1032 It [sc. the soul] hath the subsistence and composition by harmony, but harmonic it is none. 1637 *Gillespie Engl. Pop. Cerem.* iii. iv. 65 An abstract is no more an abstract, if it have a subsistence. a 1665 J. GOONWIX *Being filled with the Sp.* (1857) 229 The distinct manner of the subsistence of this one God—viz., that he subsists in three, which we call persons. 1680 *Burnet Rochester* (1692) 57 He believed the soul had a distinct subsistence. a 1711 *Ken Hymns Ewang.* Poet. Wks. I. 28 A Drop, which has Subsistence when alone, Will loose it when into the Ocean thrown. 1736 *Chandler Hist. Persec.* 43 Beryllus also... taught that our Saviour had no proper personal subsistence before his becoming Man. 1738 *Warburton Div. Legat.* I. 47 This reason is a mere abstract Notion, which hath no real Subsistence. 1838 [F. HAYWOOD] tr. *Kant's Crit. Pure Reason* 654 Subsistence (*Subsistenz*) the existence of the substance, as inherence is that of the accident.

2. A thing that has substantial or real existence.

1605 *Timae Quersit.* t. ii. 7 The soule and body of the world are knit together by the... aethereal spirits... Joyning each part of the whole into one subsistence. 1650 *Earl Monm. tr. Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 90 When she [sc. the soul] withdraws within her self she knows subsistences, she treats with spirits. 1659 *Moxon Tutor Astron.* i. (1686) i. They... concluded the parts to be Round: I mean, Every intire Subsistence, as the Stars, Planets, and the Earth. a 1774 *Tucker Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 191 Because substances cannot inexist in anything, much less coexist in the same subject; therefore he [sc. Plato] styled them hypo-stases or subsistences.

† b. The substance of a thing. *Obs.*

1605 *Bacon Adv. Learn.* i. 27 b, The one [sc. power] expressed in making the subsistence of the mater, & the other [sc. wisdom] in disposing the beauty of the fourme. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* Pref. § 8 (1712) 5 The framing of Matter into the bare subsistence of an Animal.

† 3. The condition or quality of inhering or residing in something. *Obs.*

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 50 The forme is not the difference it selfe: for, a forme is a subsistence in an vnitie. 1650 *Hobbes De Corpore Politico* 133 The Subsistence and Migration of Accidents from place to place.

4. Continued existence; continuance. *Now rare.*

1616 *Bullocker Engl. Exp.* Subsistence, the abiding or continuance of a thing in it owne estate. 1628 *Coke On Litt.* 122 A thing of perpetual subsistence and continuance. 1642 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1692) iii. l. 771 This time of urgent Necessity, which so much importeth the Safety, and even the very subsistence of Us and Our good People. 1649 *Milton Eikon.* xxvii. 217 This Liberty of the Subject concerns himself and the subsistence of his own real power. a 1687 H. MORE in *Glavill's Sadducismus* (1689) 445 Believing no subsistence of the Soul of Christ after Death. 1729 *Butler Sermon*. Wks. 1871 II. 100 It is necessary for the very subsistence of the world, that... injustice, and cruelty, should be punished. 1769 *Robertson Chas. V.* vii. III. 3 This barbarous outrage committed during the subsistence of truce. a 1781 *Watson Philip III.* iii. (1793) I. 380 To rival the Dutch in those branches of commerce which they had engrossed during the subsistence of the war, 1875 *Gorman tr. Swedenborg's Chr. Psychol.* ii. 19 Subsistence is the plain proof of existence. Hence the well-known maxim, Subsistence is perpetual existence.

† 5. A state or mode of existence. *Obs.*

1597 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* v. li. § 1 Every person hath his owne subsistence which no other besides hath. 1627 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1699) I. 499 Let us all labor to get the King on our side, and this may be no hard matter, considering the neer subsistence between the King and people. a 1696 *Hale Prim. Orig. Man.* 299 The Watry Consistence, left in a circular subsistence by the subsiding of the Ball of Earth into the common Center of the Universe.

† 6. *Theol.* Any of the three Persons of the Trinity; = HYPOSTASIS 5. *Obs.*

In late Gr. ὑπόστασις was used as the equivalent of L. *persona*; but in the treatise *Contra Eutychen et Nestorium* iii, ascribed to Boethius, it is stated that *subsistentia* in this sense renders Gr. ὁμοιωσις.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* l. xiii. 32, I call therefore a Personne, a subsistence in the essence of God. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* iv. iii. 624/1 We doe neither confound, nor yet denye or take away the three Subsistences or persons of the diuine essence. 1641 *Milton Reformation*. ii. Wks. 1851 III. 68 The third subsistence of Divine Infinitude, illumining Spirit. a 1670 *South Sermon*. Col. ii. 2 (1727) IV. 295 One single, undivided Nature's casting itself into three Subsistences, without receding from its own Unity. 1685 *Baxter Paraphr. N. T.* Phil. ii. 5, 6 Christ... the Brightness of his Father's Glory, and the express Image of his Subsistence, (or Person). a 1704 [see SUBSISTENT 4b. 3].

II. † 7. Basis, foundation; = HYPOSTASIS 2. *Obs.*

a 1631 *Donne Selections* (1840) 78 Let us look first to... reason; for if we lose that... there is no footing, no subsistence for grace. 1678 *Cunworth Intell. Syst.* 348 What is God, but the very Being of all things that yet are not, and the Subsistence of things that are?

† 8. Sediment; = HYPOSTASIS 1 a. *Obs.*

1622 *Peacham Compl. Gent.* i. 16 The pure Oyle cannot mingle with the water, no more this extracted quintessence and Spirit of Vertue, with the dregges and subsistence of vnworthinesse.

III. 9. The provision of support for animal life; the furnishing of food or provender. *Now rare exc. in means of subsistence.*

c 1645 *Howell Lett.* ii. liv. (1892) 454 A Tree call'd *Mangrois*, which affords... all things... that belong to the subsistence of man. 1655 *Cromwell Lett.* Nov. (1845) II. 390 What necessary supplies, as well for comfortable subsistence as for your security against the Spaniard, this place may afford. a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Pow.* Wks. 1730 I. 104 Tilling their own few acres of ground for the subsistence of their families. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett.* to People 99 Furnishing turnips for the winter subsistence of the cattle. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 103 As the means of subsistence were destroyed, they removed further to the westward. 1833 H. R. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* iii. 39, I should not wonder if you must pay for the subsistence of your cow this winter by extra labour. 1857 *Smiles Hygienous Eng.* xiv. (1880) 244 Finding the door to promotion or even to subsistence closed against him. 1884 *Law Times Rep. L.* 9/2 We submit that the court will not reduce the defendant to beggary by selling his only means of subsistence.

b. The npkeep of an army; the provision of supplies for troops.

1746 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 41 The providing a sufficient quantity of Provisions for the subsistence of the Troops which shall be raised here. 1793 *Lindsay (title)* Extracts from Colonel Tempelhoffe's History of the Seven Years' War; his Remarks... on the Snbsistence of Armies, and On the March of Convoys. 1834 *Wellington in Stanhope Convers.* (1823) 60, I have always taken most especial care of the subsistence of my troops.

10. Means of supporting life in persons or animals;

means of support or livelihood. (In first quot. *transf.*)

1639 FULLER *Holy War* l. xxiv. 39 As for the brook Cedron, it was dried up, as having no subsistence of itself. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind. & P.* ii. 245 If reduce'd subsistence to implore, In common prudence they would pass your door. A 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 4 Feb. 1693, France in the utmost... poverty for want of corn and subsistence. 1760 T. HURCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* ii. (1765) 232 The country... but just affording subsistence. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Illustr. Pol. Econ.* IV. *Fr. Wines & Pol.* viii. I thought our poor helped out their subsistence by nettle broth and frog stew. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. Seine* 183 The inhabitants... derive their subsistence chiefly from fishing. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* iii. 630 It is the interest of the monarch that his subjects should have subsistence and abundance.

b. With a and +pl. A living, livelihood.

1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1698) 62 A trading country affording comfortable subsistances to more families than a country destitute of trade. 1693 DRYDEN *Disc. Satire* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 38 My little salary ill paid, and no prospect of a future subsistence. c. 1720 POPE *Let. to Buckingham* Wks. 1737 VI. 110 There is yet a small subsistence left them [sc. rats] in the two remaining books of the Library. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* viii. 127 You offered your labour in return for a subsistence paid out of our capital. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. vi. A knot of those amphibious human-creatures who appear to have some mysterious power of extracting a subsistence out of tidal water by looking at it.

† c. Food-supply, food, provender. *Obs.*

1697 DANHER *Voy.* I. 77 Their subsistence is much the same as in the other Islands... they having some Goats [etc.]. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772, 278 All the subsistence the poor people have besides is curds milk and fish. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* i. xi. I. 286 They [sc. kinds of rude produce] have become worth... a greater quantity of labour and subsistence. 1788 *Encycl. Brit.* (1797) II. 1756/1 The seal... being their principal subsistence.

d. = SUBSISTENCE MONEY 1.
1702 *Milit. Dict.* (1704), *Subsistence*, is Money paid Weekly or Monthly, or otherwise to Soldiers, for them to subsist on till the general Pay days. 1798 R. JACKSON *Hist. & Cure Fever* 395 The pay of a soldier, while at home, the ration, on foreign service, with a small addition, or weekly stoppage from the subsistence, will be found equal to furnish every comfort... which a sick man can require. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Subsistence*, the amount to be issued to troops as daily pay, after making the regulated deductions for rations, necessities, etc.

II. *attrib.*, as *subsistence dole*; subsistence department U.S., the department that has charge of the provision of subsistence for troops; subsistence diet, the minimum amount of food requisite to keep a person in health; so *subsistence quantity*; subsistence stores U.S., stores required to keep an army in food, etc. Also SUBSISTENCE MONEY.

1863 *Congress. Globe App.* 184/2 That there be added to the subsistence department of the Army one brigadier general... who shall be Commissary General of Subsistence. 1865 L. PLAYFAIR *Food of Man* 39 The urea secreted by a man living on a mere subsistence diet. 1867 *Daily News* 30 Mar. 3/4, 330,000 gratuitously relieved by subsistence doles. 1865 L. PLAYFAIR *Food of Man* 26 There is also included in this subsistence quantity [of food] both a limited amount of mental work and a full proportional of assimilative work. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Subsistence* (U.S.), the supplies of food required for the regular army. 1898 *Daily News* 30 June 5/4 Inability to bring the subsistence stores to the front rapidly enough.

Subsistence money.

1. Money paid in advance to soldiers, workmen, etc. to supply their needs until the regular pay-day. (Cf. SUBSIST sb., SUB sb. 7.)

1687 *Royal Order* 27 Nov. in *Land. Gaz.* No. 2293/1 We do hereby... Require every Officer to pay... until each Private Soldier... Three Shillings per Week... as Subsistence Money. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Pop. S.* Seas 192 We should have a convenient House, with Firing, and eight Vintens a Man per Day Subsistence Money. 1798 HURTON *Course Math.* i. 33 note, Subsistence Money, is the money paid to the soldiers weekly... It is likewise the money advanced to officers till their accounts are made up. 1892 *Labour Comm.* Gloss. No. 9 s.v. *Money, Subsistence money*, a certain proportion of wages, equal to what one day's wages would be under the ordinary rate, i. e., 6d. per hour, paid every day under the plus system.

2. An allowance for maintenance granted under special circumstances (see *quots.*).

1720 *Oversters' Acc. Holy Cross, Canterbury* (MS.), Paid Mrs. Yeats A Quarters subsistence Money. 1847 C. G. ANDISON *Law of Contracts* i. i. (1883) to A parent... cannot be made liable... unless... the child has become chargeable upon the parish, and the parish authorities sue for subsistence money in the mode provided by the poor laws. 1861 *GEIKIE Forbes* iv. 518 The Professors... had to take their students to the country, live in expensive hotels, and received no subsistence money to defray their additional expenditure. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.*, *Subsistence Money*, an allowance granted for the subsistence of soldiers who, whilst in imprisonment in cells, or confinement in the guard-room, forfeit their daily pay.

† Subsistence. *Obs.* [ad. late L. *subsistentia* SUBSISTENCE.]

1. *Theol.* = SUBSISTENCE 6, HYPOSTASIS 5.
1592 tr. *Junius on Rev. i.* 4 This Spirit is one in person according to his subsistence. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* Pref., One Essence, Three Subsistencies. 1701 NORRIS *Idea World* i. v. 240 The second of those three subsistencies which the Catholic Faith teaches us to believe and adore in the one undivided essence of God.

2. A thing that has a substantial existence; = SUBSISTENCE 2.
1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* Author's prayer 17 Eternal Prin-

ciple of all substances, essential Being of all Subsistencies. 1605 GLANVILLE *Seep's Sci.* iii. 11 We know as little how the union is dissolved, that is the chain of the so differing subsistencies that compound us, as how it first commenced. 1768 TUCKER *Lat. Nat.* (1834) i. 335 The ancients, holding the eternity of forms and ideas, supposed them subsistencies existing within the divine mind.

3. = SUBSISTENCE 4.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 17 A first, or individual substance, may be taken two ways: one way, for every thing that hath a substance; another way, for a complete subsistency, in the nature of any species.

4. Continued existence; = SUBSISTENCE 5.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. iii. 21 Nor of well-being, nor subsistency Of our poor souls, when they do hence depart, Can any be assur'd. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Gov. Eng.* ii. xiii. (1739) 69 Maintaining thereby their subsistency by the conjunction of the Members together. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* v. 28 A great part of Antiquity contented their hopes of subsistency with a transmigration of their souls. 1682 tr. *Erastus' Treat. Excomm.* 40 Whenever Christ made a new Institution, he omitted nothing that was requisite to its being and subsistency.

Subsistent (sŭbsist'nt), a. and sb. Now rare or *Obs.* [ad. L. *subsistens*, -ent-, pr. pple. of *subsistere* to SUBSIST. Cf. F. *subsistant*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Existing substantially or really; existing of or by itself.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Ep. Ely* ii. viii. 294 Things essential, or subsistent, not Chimeras oonly. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* l. x. 42 Those which deny there are spirits subsistent without bodies. a 1688 CUNWORTH *Immut. Mor.* (1737) 17 The Modes of all Subsistent Beings... are immutably and necessarily what they are. 1701 NORRIS *Idea World* i. iii. 145 Since God is very subsistent being nothing of the perfection of being can be wanting to him. 1911 WEBSTER, *Subsistent form, Schol.*, a form capable of existing apart from matter.

† 2. Inherent or residing in. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (V. de W. 1531) 197 b, How and after what manner those ill persons be subsistent in ooe deite. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* i. ii. 114 A gesture of prayer either explicit or implicit at the least, and that not by itself existent, but subsistent in prayer. 1692 BENTLEY *Serm.* ii. (1722) 62 No sensible Qualities, as Light, and Colour, and Heat, and Sound, can be subsistent in the Bodies themselves absolutely consider'd, without a relation to our Eyes, and Ears, and other Organs of Sense.

† 3. Continuing in existence, lasting. *Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. xii. 350 Seeing all things are subject to passe from one change to another; reason... findes hir self deceived, as vnable to apprehend any thing subsistent and permanent.

4. Subsisting at a specified or implied time.

1832 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess., Death of Goethe* (1840) IV. 120 Men whose Impulse had not completed its development till after fifteen hundred years, and might perhaps be seen still individually subsistent after two thousand. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXV. 206 Such words must be accepted as serious indications of subsistent evil.

5. Having means of subsistence. *nonce-use.*

1751 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 383 The Prince's servants could no longer oppose, if they meant to be consistent. I told this to Mr. Chute, who replied instantly, 'Pbo! he meant subsistent.'

B. *sb.*

† 1. A subordinate, inferior. *Obs.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 151 Hee hath subsistants and ministers to performe their office.

2. A being or thing that subsists.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* viii. (1687) 433/2 The place of significants is divided into Phantasies, and subsistents on phantasia, diables, axioms, &c. 1694 BORTHOGGE *Reason* 244 It becomes a *Suppositum* or Subsistent by itself. 1906 *Athenaeum* 17 July 204/1 These primary facts fall into three orders: the orders of physical and psychical existents, and objects of thought (such as relations, numbers, &c.), which may be called objective subsistents.

† 3. *Theol.* = SUBSISTENCE 6. *Obs.*

1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* v. 11 The second person or subsistent in the glorious Godhead. a 1705 HOWE *Let. to Friend* Wks. 1724 II. 586 To say that all Perfection is in each subsistent; which I like better than Subsistence, as more expressive of the Concrete. a 1802 T. BELL *View, Cov. Wks. & Grace* (1814) 434 The Father is a person, a subsistent to the Godhead.

Subsistentia (sŭbsist'nti-ā), a. [f. late L. *subsistentia* SUBSISTENCE + -AL.] Pertaining to subsistence, esp. to the divine subsistence or hypostasis.

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logick* 310 His hypostatical, or substantial name. 1664 BAXTER *Div. Life* i. vii. 50 Having spoken of the effects of the Attributes of Gods Essence as such, we must next speak of the Effects of his three great Attributes which some call Subsistentia, that is, his Omnipotency, Understanding and Will. 1830 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 2 The distinctivities in the *pleroma* are the eternal ideas, the subsistentia truths.

† Subsister, † Subsistership. *Obs.* ? Errors for, or jocular alterations of, SUBSIZAR, SUBSIZARSHIP.

1589 [f. NASH] *Almond for Parrot* Wks. 1905 II. 366, I am to tell you how laudably he behav'd himself in Peterhouse, during the time of his subsisterhip. 1592 CHETTEL *Kind-harts Dr.* (1841) 45 You that was wont, like a subsister, in a gown of russe, rent on the left shoulder, to sit singing the counter-teor by the cage in Southwarke.

† Subsistible, a. *Obs. rare*-. [f. SUBSIST v. + -IBLE.] Able to subsist.

1675 G. R. tr. *Le Grand's Man without Passion* To Rdr., [11] left Posteriorly in doubt, whether a man could be rendered sociable, that was out subsistible to Nature.

Subsisting (sŭbsist'ing), *vb.* sb. [ING 1.] The action of the vb. SUBSIST; SUBSISTENCE.

1597 HOOKER *Ecccl. Pol.* v. lii. § 3 By taking only the nature of man he still continueth one person, and chaogeth but the manner of his subsisting. 1603 in Moryson *Itin.* (1617) ii. 276 The danger of his [sc. Tyrone's] subsisting as he doth is, to maintaine still a loose breed of Rebellion. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xxiii. § 3 note, Your lordship has the idea of subsisting by itself. 1706 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4195/1 His Majesty had received a Supply of Money... for the paying and subsisting... of his... troops. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. (Globe) 63, I had a tolerable view of subsisting, without any Want as long as I liv'd.

b. *attrib.* in subsisting diet, = *subsistence diet* (see SUBSISTENCE 11).

1865 L. PLAYFAIR *Food of Man* 8 In looking for a purely subsisting diet, we naturally turn to the experience of hospitals having convalescent patients unable still to take exercise.

Subsisting, *pple. a.* [ING 2.]

† 1. Existing substantially, substantial. *Obs.*

1674 OWEN *Disc. Holy Spirit* i. iii. 54 He [sc. the Holy Ghost] was represented by a subsisting Substance.

† 2. Abiding, lasting. *Obs.*

1613 WITHER *Abuses Strip'd* i. Concl., Joveoilia (1633) 112 Shee bath no power to see The better things that more subsisting bee. 1678 J. BROWN *Life of Faith* (1824) i. vii. 138 Not only would the faith of this help to a subsisting life but... to a life of joy.

3. Existing at a specified or implied time.

1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* l. viii. 276 Where there is a subsisting lease, of which there are twenty years still to come. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* iii. ii. (1800) II. 302 It appears in the Christian records... as being the subsisting opinion of the age and country in which his ministry was exercised. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 325 This not being a remainder created by that deed, but a conveyance of the then subsisting reversion or remainder expectant on the death of M. 1858 GLANVILLE *Home* III. 9 Independently of sovereignties purely local... we find a subsisting Pelopid empire. 1859 MILL *Liberty* i. (1865) 5 The still subsisting habit of looking on the government as representing an opposite interest to the public.

Hence † Subsisting *adv.*, enduringly.

a 1641 MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 72 But that Fabrick, whereon subsistingly doth it rely?

Subsizar (sŭbsiz-āz), also 6 subsizer, -cer, 6-7-zer, 7-cizer. [SUB- 6.] In the University of Cambridge (now only at Trinity and Emmanuel colleges) an undergradate (having special need of pecuniary assistance and formerly performing menial offices) ranking below a sizar.

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ii. ii. Doth not all the towne crie out, and say, Frier Bacon's subsizer is the greatest blockhead to all Oxford? a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Elder Brother* i. ii, [Charles, a Scholar, leg.] Bid my Subsizer carry my Hackney to buttry. 1618 D'Ewes in *Autobiog.* (1845) I. 107 At the same time was admitted one Thomas Manning to be my sub-sizar. a 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1672) 102 The King being gone from Trinity, They make a Scramble for Degree; Masters of all sorts, and all Ages, Keepers, Subsizers, Lackeys, Pages. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* i. 227 John Penny... became a Subsizer of Peter House in Cambridge, about 1578. 1853 *Camb. Univ. Comm.* Index 157 Trinity College: The number of sub-sizars is unlimited; the only advantage possessed by a sub-sizar is, that he pays 4s. instead of 10s. for tuition, and that the admission fee is 2s. 15s. instead of 5s. 1866 *Stud. Guide Univ. Camb.* 371 The Sub-sizars succeed the Sizars in order of merit, as vacancies occur. 1884 MULLINGER *Univ. Camb. fr.* 1525 to *Chas. I.* 1339 The chapel clerk, the porter at the gate, and the steward were... generally recruited from the subsizars. 1902 *Stud. Handbk. Univ. Camb.* v. 97 Subsizarships are tenable for one year, but each Subsizar (if he has passed the Previous Examination...) will be elected into a Sizarship at the end of his first year.

† b. *fig.* A menial, lacquey. *Obs.*

1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Farnass* tv. ii. 1565 Which that one yd subsizer of the skie, Doo Pegasus empties by calidie. 1644 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* 5 O braye Oliver! Times voyder, Sub-sizer to the Wormes.

Hence Subsizarship, the position of a subsizar.

[1589; see SUBSISTERSHIP.]

1599 Broughton's *Lett.* i. 6 He pities your madnes [being acquainted therewith from your subsizars in Trinitie College]. 1853 *Camb. Univ. Comm.* Index 157. 1864 *Daily News* 14 June 7/7 The following scholarships will be offered... together with two subsizarships (limited to properly qualified candidates in need of assistance). 1902 [see above].

Subsoil (sŭbsoil), sb. [f. SUB- 3 + SOIL sb. 1.]

1. The stratum of soil lying immediately under the surface soil.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 287 On light land, with a gravelly subsoil, thirty or thirty-five bolls are accounted a sufficient dose. 1850 AKSTED *Elem. Geol., Min., etc.* § 1018 In most cases the subsoil is immediately, and the soil intermediately, derived from the decomposition of the subjacent rock. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life Southern Co.* 44 The chalky subsoil coming there nearer to the surface. 1890 *Hardwick's Science Gossip* XXXVI. 205 Barley with very short roots obtains its food from the surface-soil and does not affect the sub-soil, whence clover with very long roots draws its supply.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1839 CARLYLE *Charlism* iii. 123 This crude subsoil is the first subsoil of all true husbandry. 1852 M. PATTISON in *Westm. Gaz.* (1906) 15 Feb. 2/1 It would be the beginning of a system by which the University would strike its roots freely into the subsoil of society. 1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohentstiel-Schwangau* 98 The subsoil of me, mould Whence spring my moods.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (also SUBSOIL PLOUGH).

1831 JAS. SMITH *Thorough Draining* (1843) 23 For the purpose of breaking the subsoil furrow. 1840 BUEL *Farmer's Comp.* 103 Subsoil draining, or the drainage of waters that rise through the subsoil; or pass off at its outcroppings.

1851 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) II. 663/2 The subsoil-trencher of the Marquis of Tweeddale. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Brachy.* i. vi. Doctors assiduous, undertakers solemn, but happy; then the great subsoil cultivator, who plants but never looks for fruit in his garden. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 171/2 Subsoil-trench plough. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 761/2 This subsoil water, is scarcely less foul than sewage.

b. *fig.* with *adj.* force = penetrating deep down. 1882 W. CORY *Lett. & Fms.* (1837) 485 German is used by subsoil research men. 1894 *Advance* (Chicago) 12 Apr. Deep sub-soil repentance makes strong, healthy Christians who will stand wash and wear.

Subsoil (sɜːbsoɪl), *v.* [*f. prec.*] *trans.* To plough so as to cut into the subsoil, use a subsoil plough upon.

1840 *Trans. Yorkshire Agric. Soc.* 47 In September, 1838, I subsoiled two fields of ten acres each. 1875 ALEX. SMITH *New Hist. Aberd.* II. 1209 A considerable extent of the old tilly ground has been thorough drained, but not much of it subsoiled.

b. *fig.* or in *fig.* context.

1851 THACKERAY *Engl. Hum.* II. (1900) 483 He had not worked crop after crop from his brain, manured hastily, subsoiled indifferently. 1878 CUYLER *Pointed Papers* 13 They subsoiled with the plough of Divine truth, which ripped to pieces self-righteousness and other secret sins.

Hence **Subsoiled** *phl. a.*, **Subsoiling** *vbl. sb.* (also *fig.* = working below the surface, getting deep down); **Subsoiler**, an instrument for loosening the subsoil, a subsoil plough.

1840 *Trans. Yorkshire Agric. Soc.* 48 One of these 'subsoiled fields produced 35...bus. of wheat per acre. 1852 C. W. HOSKINS *Talpa* 25 My first field was soon accomplished...deep enough...to allow Exall and Andrews' 'subsoiler to follow the cross-ploughing. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 414 Land broken in October with a two-horse Brinley plow, followed by a sub-soiler. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 171/2 The 'subsoil-trench plough'...consists in the first place of a subsoiler or coulter of iron. 1840 *Trans. Yorkshire Agric. Soc.* 48, I do not attribute this great falling off, per acre, altogether to the parallel 'subsoiling. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 235 The yield of fruit is largely increased by draining, trenching, and subsoiling. 1872 in *Sunday at Home* (1881) Dec. 841/2 We have participated...in the subsoiling of English loyalty towards the Crown. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commun.* III. 1xx. II. 555 Bosses begin the work of 'subsoiling', i. e. manipulating primaries and local conventions so as to secure the choice of such delegates...as they desire.

Subsoil plough, *sb.*
A kind of plough with no mould-board, used in ploughed furrows to loosen the soil at some depth below the surface without turning it up.

1831 JAS. SMITH *Thorough Draining* (1843) 23 The Subsoil Plough...was designed...for the purpose of opening up the close subsoil of the farm of Deanston. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 465 In this operation, the subsoil plough...would no doubt be found a valuable acquisition. 1859 ALLEN *New Amer. Farm Bk.* (1884) 104 What is beyond it should be thoroughly broken up by the subsoil plow.

Hence **Subsoil-plough** *v. trans.*, to use a subsoil plough upon; also **Subsoil-ploughing** *vbl. sb.*, the use of a subsoil-plough.

1831 JAS. SMITH *Thorough Draining* (1843) 19 The charge of subsoil ploughing may be estimated at 24s. to 30s. per statute acre. 1840 BUEL *Farmer's Comp.* 45 In subsoil ploughing, no portion of the subsoil is brought to the surface, but merely loosened, and pulverized. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 659 It is cheaper to subsoil-plough land than to thorough-drain it. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxxi, I remember the conversations, O...how stupid they were! The subsoil ploughing...the row about the representation of the county [etc.].

Subsolar (sʊbsəˈlɑː), *a.* [*SUB-1 a.*]
†1. Exposed to the sun. *Obs. rare*—1.
1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 44 From a subsolar place...some are better or worse.

2. **Metecol.** Directly underneath the sun; having the sun in the zenith.
1860 FITZROY in *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 356 It is drawn towards, and after the 'sub-solar' rising part of the atmosphere. 1863 FITZROY *Weather Bk.* v. 71 The rising sub-solar or intertropical part of the atmosphere.

3. Beneath the surface of the sun. *rare*.
1835 AGNES M. CLERKE *Pop. Hist. Astron.* II. ii. 211 In the penumbra of spots, the glowing streams rushing up from the tremendous sub-solar furnace are bent sideways by the powerful lodraught.

†**Subsolarly**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [*SUB-1 a.*]
Subcelestial, sublunary.
1651 A. BRONIE *Par. 1st Chap. Eccles.* 70 Songs 198 Things dooe upon this subsolarly ball.

†**Subsortition**, *Obs. rare*—2. [*ad. L. sub-sortitio, -ōnem*, n. of action *f. sub-sortiri*: see *SUB-26* and *SORTITION*.] Selection by lot to fill the place of another. So **Subsortitiously** *adv.*

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Char. I* (1655) 18 There being a hundred and fifty sick in the S. George, the council ordered, that every ship should take to nurse a couple of the sick, and sub-sortitiously, by lot, to supply their places with as many sound. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr. Subsortition*, a chusing by lots, after others have chosen, to fill up the number of those that before were refused.

Subspecies. [*mod. L.*; cf. *F. sous-espèce*.] A subdivision of a species; a more or less permanent variety of a species. Chiefly *Nat. Hist.*

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1703) III. 75 There are...four sorts of these long-legged Fowls...as so many Sub-species of the same kind; viz. Crab catchers, Clocking-Hens [etc.]. 1807 ALKIN *Dict. Chem. & Min.* II. 13/2 Arsenial of Lead. Of this there are two subspecies. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.*

ii. 51 No clear line of demarcation has as yet been drawn between species and sub-species...or, again, between sub-species and well-marked varieties, or between lesser varieties and individual differences. 1871 — *Desc. Man* I. vii. 1. 227 Some naturalists have lately employed the term 'sub-species' to designate forms which possess many of the characteristics of true species, but which hardly deserve so high a rank. 1885 WALLACE *Isl. Life* xvi. 339 A few flowering plants which, as varieties or sub-species, are apparently peculiar to our islands. 1881 J. C. MORRISON in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XII. 191/2 Verse narrative...is...a sub-species by itself. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXII. 492/1 Carolina snow-birds and mountain solitary vireos, two varieties ('subspecies' is the more modern word) originally described a few years ago.

Subspecific, *a.* *Nat. Hist.* [*f. prec.* after *specific*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a subspecies.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 246 *Cuscuta Epithymum*...does not seem entitled to sub-specific rank. 1883 W. S. KENT in A. J. Adderley *Fisheries Bahamas* 44 Three specific or sub-specific forms that correspond very closely with the three leading Mediterranean types above described. 1905 *Athenæum* 25 Feb. 246/3 Mr. Rothschild's opinion that *Gorilla castaneiceps* of Slack was an aberration, and not entitled to specific or subspecific rank.

Hence **Subspecifically** *adv.*

1883 *Athenæum* 15 Dec. 781/2 A species of paradise bird of the genus *Drepanornis*...specifically different from *D. alberti* of North-Eastern New Guinea. 1896 *Brit. Birds, Their Nests & Eggs* II. 60 The serin being only sub-specifically distinct from the canary.

Subspinous, *a.*

1. [*SUB-20 b.*] *Zool. and Bot.* Somewhat spinous. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Orystol.* 45 Angulated branches, with subspinous and membranaceous expansions. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 287 *Marrubium*, White Horehound...subspinous, erect or spreading.

2. [*SUB-1 b.*] *Anat. and Path. a.* Under the spinal column. *b.* Under the spine of the scapula. In recent Dicts.

Substage (sʊbstæɪdʒ), *s.*

1. [*SUB-7.*] *Geol.* A subdivision of a stage. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ix. 297 If the specimens come from different sub-stages of the same [geological] formation. 1906 CHAMBERLIN & SALISBURY *Geol.* III. 383 The following are the American stages of the glacial period now recognized in the interior of North America...The Champlain sub-stage (marine). The glacio-lacustrine sub-stage.

2. [*SUB-3.*] An apparatus fixed beneath the ordinary stage of a compound microscope for the purpose of supporting mirrors and other accessories. Also *attrib.*

1888 RUTLEY *Rock-Forming Min.* 13 Generally speaking, a sub-stage is unnecessary. *Ibid.* 26 Examination by ordinary Transmitted Light (or Sub-stage Illumination). 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 66 A substage illuminator or condenser. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 506 Abbe's sub-stage-condenser. 1902 *Ross's Catal.*, Swing-out Substage.

Substain, *obs. form of SUSTAIN*.
1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 103 The licnesse which that abidith therein noon substeined substans. 1556 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utopia* (Arb.) 59 Them which...substeine losse and dammage.

Substance (sʊbstæns). Also 4-6 substantiaes, (5 substans, 6 supstance). [*a. OF. (mod. f.) substance* (12th c.), *ad. L. substantia, f. substans, -ant-, pr. pple. of substāre to stand or be under, be present, f. sub-SUB-2 + stāre to stand. Cf. OF. sustance, Pr. sustancia, It. sostanza, sustanza, -ia, Sp., Pg. sub(stantia).*

L. substantia was adopted as the representative of *Gr. οὐσία* in its various senses.]

1. Essential nature, essence; *esp. Theol.*, with regard to the being of God, the divine nature or essence in respect of which the three Persons of the Trinity are one.

1300 *Cursor M.* 9762 An-fald godd vndelt es he, And a substanc w- in þir tre. 1325 *Athen. Creol* 4 in *Prose Psalter* (1891) 191 Noþer confoundand persons, ne departand be substancie. *Ibid.* 29. 195 He his God, of be substancie of þe fader biþeten to-fere þe wordes; & man, of be substancie of þe moder born in þe world. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* I. (Petrus) 403 In his symon dwellis ay twa substancie, þat is to wyrt, of devel and man, to-gyddir knete. 1450-1530 *Myrr. Our Lady* 4 The glory of the blessed endles Trinite in onehed of substancie and of Godhede. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 197 The pure substancie of god in his owne nature & deite. 1585 *Dyer Prayse of Nothing Writ.* (Grosart) 77 That substancie, which we communicate with Angels, being created of nothing. 1597 HOOKER *Echl. Pol.* v. iii. § 3 In Christ therefore God and man there is a two-folde substancie, not a two-folde person, because one person extinguisheth an other, whereas one nature cannot in another become extinct. 1610 *Women Saints* 173/11 (Arius) affirming the Sonne of god to be of inferior substancie to his Father. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 601 That Essence or Substancie of the Godhead, which all the Three Persons or Hypostases agree in. 1833 NEW-MAN *Arians* II. iv. (1876) 195 To protest...against the notion that the substancie of God is something distinct from God Himself. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 12 God giveth us of His Substancie, His Nature...making us partakers of the Divine Nature. 1876 NORRIS *Rudin. Theol.* I. iv. 73 It is God's nature to be one to substancie, manifold (that is, threefold) in person.

2. *Philos.* A being that subsists by itself; a separate or distinct thing; hence *gen.*, a thing, being. 1340 *Ayemb.* 112 (Supersubstantial bread) þet is to zigg: þet pæsep and ouerþealle substansces and alle ssepþes be ver. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* vii. 4, I shal reyn vpon the erthe...and I

shal do awey al substancie the which Y made, fro the ouer-most of the erthe. 1551 T. WILSON *Logic* (1580) 33 b, A liuely bodie is a substancie. *Ergo*, a man is a substancie. 1599 SIR J. DAVIES *Noctæ Teptum* II. iii. 10 She [i.e. the soul] is a substancie, and a perfect being. 1616 R. C. 'Times' *Whistle* I. (1871) 18 God is an Essence intellectuall, A perfect Substancie incorporeall. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 408 Food alike those pure Intellectual substances require As doth your Rational. *Ibid.* viii. 109 His Omnipotence, That to corporeal substances could adde Speed almost Spiritual. 1707 OLFELD *Ess. Impr. Reason* II. iii. 139 Minds, which are indiscernible, are thinking Substances. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. ii. § 2 A Substancie is a being which can subsist by itself, without dependence upon any other created being. 1818 STODART *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) I. 81/1 We refer all our states of being to a substancie called self. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. iii. § 6 Substances are usually distinguished as Bodies or Minds. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sci.* App. 50 Mind being...expressed by the one attribute Thought (construed, however, as Thinking Substance), and...Body...summed up in the one attribute Extension (Extended Substance). 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 143/1 The question whether the material and the thinking substance are one does not meet us at the outset. 1910 T. CASE in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 11) I. 510/2 The doctrine that all things are substances which are separate individuals, stated in the Categories, is expanded in the Metaphysics.

b. *First (primary) substance*, *second (secondary, general) substance*: see *quots.*

In scholastic *L. substantia prima* and *substantia secunda*, translating *πρώτη οὐσία* and *δεύτερα οὐσία* (Aristotle *Categ.*).

1551 T. WILSON *Logic* Cij, The first substance is called euery singular persone or propre name...The second substance comprehendeth both the general worde, and the kinde also of euery singular persone. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 129 The second substance: consisting in the Genus and Species. 1697 *tr. Burgersdicius' Logic* I. iv. 8 Substance is either First or Second. The First is a Singular Substance, or that which is not said of a Subject, as Alexander, Bucephalus. The Second...that which is said of a Subject, as Man, Horse. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. vi. § 2 The well known dogmas of *substantia secunda*, or general substances. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 223/1 The first category is subdivided into...primary substance, which is defined to be...the singular thing in which properties inhere, and to which predicates are attached, and...genera or species which can be predicated of primary substances. 1903 W. TURNER *Hist. Philos.* 133 The first substance (*οὐσία πρώτη*) is the individual, which can neither exist in another nor be predicated of another. Second substance is the universal, which, as such, does not exist in another, but may be predicated of another.

3. *Philos.* That which underlies phenomena; the permanent substratum of things; that which receives modifications and is not itself a mode; that in which accidents or attributes inhere.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. de P. R.* xix. cxvi. (1495) 920 Wban tweyne accidentes ben in one substancie and subiecte: as colour and savour. 1402 in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 103 Thus leeveth one of the breed but onnli the licnesse which that abidith therein noon substeined substans. 1554 T. WILSON *Logic* Cij, The feare of God is an Accident, the soule is a Substancie. 1606 BAYSKETT *Civ. Life* 116 The substancie of euery thing is so called, by reason that it is subiect vnto accidents; neither can there be any accident (to which it is proper to be in some subiect) but it must fall into some substance. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. i. 26 Such things, as...require a subject of inhesion, are indeed nothing but the modes of Substance. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. § 2 The Idea...to which we give the general name Substance, being nothing, but the supposed...support of those Qualities, which we imagine cannot subsist, *sine re substante*, without something to support them. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* (1774) II. App. 507 A being with respect to its properties or attributes is termed a subject, or substratum. Every substratum of visible qualities, is termed substance. 1781 COWPER *Anti-Thelyphils*. 42 Substances and modes of eu'ry kind. 1838 [F. HARWOOD] *tr. Kant's Crit. Pure Reason* 174 The determinations of a substance, which are nothing else but its particular modes of existing, are termed accidents. 1872 MAHAFFY *Kant's Crit. Phil.* I. 268 Thus the pure Category of substance is that which can only be subject—and not predicate. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 155/1 The independent substantiality of mind and matter is withdrawn, and they are reduced into attributes of the one infinite substance.

b. in *transf.* and *allusive* uses.

c 1374 CHAUCEUR *Troilus* IV. 1505 Penk þat folye is whan man may chese For accident [his substance ay to lese. c 1386 — *Par.* T. 77 Thise Cookes, how they stampe, and streyne and grynde And turnen substance in-to Accident. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 570 The Capteynes there, myndyng not to lease the more for the lesse, nor the substance for the accident. 1579 G. HARVEY *Lett. to Spenser* in S's Wks. (1912) 639/2 Vertue, the onely immortal and suruiuing Accident amongst so manye mortall and euer-perishing Substances. 1598 BARCLAY *Felic. Man* VI. 568 Euill is no substance nor nature, but an accident that cometh to the substance. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* 189 The causes are found out & put in substances, in respect of the Essence, Matter, and Form. 1790 BURKE *Rev. France* 28 Not changing the substance, but regulating the mode.

c. with reference to the doctrine of the Real Presence in the Eucharist.

1546 GARDINER *Delect. Denits Sophistrie* 14 b, The substance of bred, beyng conueried into the naturall bodely substancie of our sauioeur [printed sauioeur] Christe. 1565 HAROING *Answ. Jewel* 162 b, In this Sacrament after consecration there remaineth...onely the accidents and shewes, without the substance of bread and wyne. 1597 HOOKER *Echl. Pol.* v. lxviii. § 10 How the wordes of Christ commanding vs to eate must needs importe that as hee hath coupled the substance of his fleshe and the substance of bread together, so we together should receiue both. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 131 It doth argue an extraordinary power in Christ to give his Flesh to eat, though there be no turning of the substance of the Bread into the substance of his Flesh.

†4. That which underlies or supports; a basis, foundation; a ground, cause. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* xi. 1 Faith is the substance of things to be hoped. c1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr.* T. 37 And wel I woot the substance is in me If any thing shal wel reported be. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 68 Nectanabys, which causeth al Of this metredre the substance. *Ibid.* 222 Ther is nothing Which mai be bettre aboute a king, Than consell, which is the substance Of all a kinges governance. 1577 *tr. Butler's Decades* i. iv. 30 The substance or hypostasis is the foundation, or the vniuocable prope, which vpholdeth vs. 1595 *Loctrine* i. i. 70 A greater care torments my verie bones, And makes me tremble at the thought of it, And in you, Lordings, doth the substance lie.

5. The matter, subject-matter, subject (of a study, discourse, written work, etc.).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 10 Unto the god first thei besoughten As to the substance of her Scole, That thei ne scholden noght before Her wit upon none erthly werkes, Which were ayein thestat of clerkes. *Ibid.* II. 84 Of bodies seuen in special With foure spiritis joynt with Stant the substance of this matiere. c1412 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1030 Lo, fadir, tolde haue I yow be substance Of al my grece. c1420 *Lynde. Assembly of Gods* 1601 But forthe to shewe yow the substance Of thys matyr. a1536 *Sougs, Carols* etc. (E.E.T.S.) 106, I dare not, for per disspleans, Tell of þes maters hie the substance. 1587 T. NORTON *tr. Calvin's Inst.* title-p. Notes conteyning in briefe the substance of the matir handled in each section. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. i. 32 Vnto your Grace doe I in chiefe addresse The substance of my speech. 1600 J. POPE *tr. Leo's Africa* App. 400 Out of the relations... of these two worthy authors... we will deriue the whole substance of our speech. 1665 BOYLE *Ocean. Refl.* III. v. 44 This, if I forget not, was the substance of the Occasional Meditation, suggested to me by the Storm. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 498 2 There are two Alexandrian schools, distinct both chronologically and in substance. The one is the Alexandrian school of poetry and science, the other the Alexandrian school of philosophy.

b. Contrasted with form or expression.

1780 *Mirror* No. 80 Having thus done justice to the merit of those authors in point of substance, I proceed to shew their excellence in the composition and style of their productions. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 8. 29 This influence we may believe to have extended sometimes to the very words of the Revelation, but far more often only to the substance of it. 1877 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* v. 128 The substance of our preaching has been given to us in a Divine revelation. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 219 The doctrine of the Trinity is... one which... gives expression to the self-evidencing substance of revelation, and explains and supports religious experience.

†c. A subject-matter to be operated upon. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 91 The hihe purveance Tho hadde under his ordinance A gret substance, a gret matiere, Of which he wolde... These otre things make and forme.

6. That of which a physical thing consists; the material of which a body is formed and in virtue of which it possesses certain properties.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vi. xx. (Bodl. MS.), Mete is a substance pat is able to be turned into substance of be bodie pat is ifed. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 43 The matter and substance of mans body. 1577 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 35 The soil and the seede... the lighter in substance, for profit the worse. 1590 SIR J. SMYTHE *Disc. Weapons* 31, Swords of convenient length, forme and substance, haue been in all ages esteemed by all warlike Nations. c1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xlv. 2 If the dull substance of my flesh were thought, Iulurious distance should not stop my way. 1613 SALKELD *Treat. Angels* 56 Angels haue sometimes bene knowne to eat... although they did not conuert the meate... into their owne substance. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 628 The substance of it is soft, loose, rare and like a Sponge. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 356 What creatures there inhabit, of what mould, Or substance? 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. 73 Stalk... of a woody substance... Head or spike... having a soft downy substance. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 4 It became necessary... to appropriate to individuals not the immediate use only, but the very substance of the thing to be used. 1829 LOWNON *Encycl. Plants* (1836) 1023 Epiphyllous scattered globular or subdepressed smooth pale at length black substance very corneous. 1846 LANOOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1846 II. 265 Give a countryman a plough of silver and he will plough with it all the season, and never know its substance. 1859 FITZGERALD *Omar* lxi, Surely not in vain My Substance from the common Earth was taken.

b. Of incorporeal things.

c1340 HANFOLKE *Prose Treat.* viii. 15 By aboundance of charite pat es in be substance of the saule. c1384 CHAUCER *H. Faine* II. 260 Euery spech that ys yspoken... In his substance ys but aire. a1475 G. ASHBY *Dieta Philos.* 234 A kynges sholde take of his olde acquaintance, His familer seruantes vertuous... of Substance, velle disposed, trewe, not malicious. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* I. iv. 99 Dreames... Begot of nothing, but vaine phantasie, Which is as thin of substance as the ayre. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 585 Hard thou knowst it to exclude Spiritual substance with corporeal barr. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* I. i. 5 A great part of this Syriac tongue is for the substance of the words Chaldee, and Hebrew for the fashion. 1682 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) II. 311, I am sorry that my Sonne should be composed of such substance that nothig can shape Him for a Schollar. 1740 CHEVRE *Regimen* 35 That spiritual substance was analogous to Matter infinitely rarefied, refin'd or sublim'd. 1868 SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iii. § 20 (1875) 63 When, instead of the extent of consciousness, we consider its substance.

c. Fifth substance = QUINTESSENCE.

1561 (see QUINTESSENCE 1).

7. The matter or tissue composing an animal body, part, or organ.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* v. v. (1495) giv't The humour cristallinus [of the eye], is rounde in shape & substance [sic]. a1425 *tr. Ardenne's Treat. Fistula* etc. 31 þe quitor, þerfore, bygynne to lessen somwhat, and the bolynge somwhat to cese, and þe colour and þe substance of þe skynne

for to turne to his owne naturel habitude. 1548 in *Vicary's Anat.* v. (1888) 41 (Checks) not fat in substance, but meaneley fleshy. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 657 Thir armor help'd their harm, crush't in and brus'd into thir substance pent. 1724 BLACKMORE *Treat. Consumptions* 9 An extraordinary Discharge of Flegmatick Matter... while... the Substance of the Lungs remains sound. 1726 A. MOSNO *Anat. Bones* 31 Sinuses, large Cavities within the Substance of the Bones, with small Apertures. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 178 Blood was discharged mixed with detached pieces of the substance of the brain. 1845 BUNN *Dis. Liver* 347 Irregular dilatation of the sac, so as to form additional pouches in the substance of the liver.

b. The muscular tissue or fleshy part of an animal body.

1695 *New Light Chirurg.* put out 23 Any Flesh-Wound where there is considerable loss of Substance. 1750 LADY LUXOROUGH *Lett. to Sheenstone* 13 May, My plaisters are already reduced from eight or nine to two only: one over my eye, and one just above my knee, where the loss of substance (as they call it) makes it longer in curing. 1831 YOUTT *Horse* 36 A three-fourth, or thoroughbred horse of sufficient substance and height. 1894 *Nature's Method in Evol. Life* III. 45 The nervous system becomes highly strung, and the muscles deficient in size, with a general want of what is known as 'substance'.

†c. Bot. (See quotes.) *Obs.*

1777 S. ROOSON *Brit. Flora* 15 *Bullate*, the substance of the leaf rising high above the veins, so as to appear like little blisters. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* s.v. *Substantia*, The substance of a vegetable consists of the *Epidermis* or Cuticle, covering the *Cortex* or Outer Bark.

8. Any particular kind of corporeal matter.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 89 Of man, of beste... Of fisch, of foughl, of everychon That be of bodily substance. 1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.* E. iv. (The nose) is of three substances, that is to wylt of substance flesshely, hony, and cartilagynous. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xiv. § 11. 123 Our designe requireth more maniable substances. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. x. 259 Grain or some Vegetable, baked in a drier substance without any considerable mixture. 1774 PENNANT *Your Scot.* in 1772, 169 The gills furnished with strainers of the substance of whalebone. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* I. 75 This variety of substances, which compose the internal parts of our globe. 1802 FALEY *Nat. Theol.* v. § 3. 65 That sort of substance which we call animal substance, as flesh, bone, cartilage, etc. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 91 When a varnish of any kind is laid over a substance, to prevent it from absorbing water, some allowance should be made for such addition. 1847 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xix. (1842) 527 To perform the operation over a cloth or some other soft substance. 1859 LANOLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 472 Cork... having the texture of the substance called cork. 1860 TYNALL *Glac.* II. v. 250 Thus, from the mixture of two perfectly transparent substances, we obtain an opaque one.

b. A species of matter of a definite chemical composition.

1732 ARNOTHNOT *Rules of Diet* IV. in *Aliments* etc. 409 Substances abounding with volatile oil Salts. 1807 Simple substance [see PRIMARY a. 3d]. 1843 (see SIMPLE a. 13a). 1856 ORR'S *Circ. Sci., Meth. Philos.* 2 By simple substances, we mean those which cannot be resolved by the chemist into any simpler elements: thus gold, silver, and iron are simple substances... Copper, zinc, iron, and carbon are all considered elementary substances. 1864 *Intell. Obs.* No. 32. 93 A new substance... to which I gave the name Santeonite. 1876 *Trul. Chem. Soc.* I. 365 The saccharification of amylaceous substances.

c. *Anat.* and *Zool.* With qualifying word or phr. forming specific designations.

1812 J. GORDON *Syst. Hum. Anat.* I. 40 Adipose substance. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, White substance of Schwann. 1870 W. S. KENT in *Ann. Nat. Hist. Mar.* 217 The sarcode substance lining all the interstitial cavities of the spooqe.

9. A piece or mass of a particular kind of matter; a body of a specified composition or texture. Now rare.

c1595 CAPT. WYATT R. Dudley's *Voy. IV. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 56 In the night a substance of fyre resembling the shape of a fierce Dragon should fall into our sailes and there remains some quarter of an ower. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. v. 133 That [fish] which hath... stringy substances on his head and back. *Ibid.* A very rough skin, with finny substances, standing out from each side like wings. *Ibid.* vi. 172 Thin broad substances, standing off from the body of the Fish. 1681 *tr. Belon's New Syst. Phys. Intro.* 32 Set the Water in a cold place, in a Glass Bottle, within eight Days, you will find a congealed Substance in the Bottom of the Vessel. 1725 BRADLEY'S *Fam. Diet.* s. v. *White-Honey-Charge*, Continue boiling till the Roots and Herbs be reduced to a Mash... throwiing away the gross Substance. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. i. 10, I... perceived a vast Opake Body between me and the Sun... it appeared to be a firm Substance. 1799 H. LEE *Canterb. T.* *Wom. T.* (ed. 2) I. 351 Throwing from him, without examination, some hard substance that incommoded him.

10. A solid or real thing, as opposed to an appearance or shadow. Also, reality.

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 28 The ignorance of the world is grosse & palpable: for, touching Nature their skill is but superficial, and like a shadowe destitute of substance. 1588 SHAKS. *Til. A.* III. ii. 80 He takes false shadowes, for true substances. 1590 SPENCER *F. Q.* II. ix. 2 Full buely is the semblant, though the substance dene. 1651 HOBBS *Leviathan* II. xxxi. 126 A Common-wealth, without Sovereign Power, is but a word, without substance. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 525 With high words, that bore Semblance of worth not substance. a1700 Evelyn's *Diary* 27 Aug. 1667, One who kept up the forme and substance of things in the Nation. 1716 S. W. in *Nelson's Pract. True Decret.* (1784) p. xvi, Taught how to take the mystic Bread and Wine, I follow the Substance, nor neglect the Sign. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 527 The poet's hand, imparting substance to an empty shade, Impos'd a gay delirium for a truth. 1821 BYRON *Sardanap.* I. ii. 533 There needs too oft the show of war to keep The substance of sweet peace. 1836 MARRYAT

Japhet lxiii, I would not lose the substance by running after shadows. 1856 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* I. V. 520 A mere hoorary title, and only a presage of the substance that was to follow. 1924 *Daily Chron.* 28 July 6/3 'The Austro-Hungarian communique... argues... that Servia conceded the shadows and withheld the substance.'

b. *Westminster School.* An older pupil who is responsible for the proper conduct of a new boy, called his 'shadow'.

1845 *College & T. B. Life at Westm.* 25 Oct., After my first week at School, I started altogether on my own account, my Substance then having nothing more to do with me. 1899 W. K. R. BENFORD *Outcomes of Old Oxford* 85 Every neophyte was consigned to the tutelage of some boy already in the school, the shortcomings of the shadow, or tyro, were credited to the preceptor, or substance, and visited with penalties upon the latter.

11. What is embodied in a statement; the meaning or purport of what is expressed in writing or speech; what a writing or speech amounts to.

1415 *Ln. SCROPIN* in *3rd Rep. Dep. Kyr. Publ. Rec.* 590 Iliche wordes ykan nought remembre bot for the most substances as nye os ykan thinke. 1415 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 47 Yfheny of these persones... woldyn contrarye substance of yat I have wretyn at zys tyme. 1481 CANTON *Mynn.* II. xxv. 117 Yf ye wyl here and wel reteyne the mater and substance of zys present booke. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. ii. A vj b, I shall put the substance of the latyn afore sayd in englysshe. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 17 So farre as I gather by the substance of your letters, a certain kinde of suspicion is signified. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* IV. i. 9, I haue recei'd New-dated Letters from Northumberland: Their cold intent, tenure, and substance thus. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xxii. (1609) 256 Learning is not so much seen, in setting downe the words, as the substance. 1653 H. COGHAN *tr. Plinio's Trac.* lxxxix. 321 All of them together, seeming to be Merchants sons... sung in verse with a very sweet and melodious voyce, words of this substance, 'High and mighty Lord' [&c.] 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 3 But to come to the Substance of what is here intended. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 233 The substance of the Epigram imports, that Thespis was the first contriver of Tragedy. a1700 EVELYN *Diary* 5 Aug. 1670, This is the substance of what she told me. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxxi, Who repeated the substance of what had passed between Montoni and herself. 1805 A. KNOX *Rev.* (1834) I. 1, I hope... that, if any thing... appeared exceptionable, it was in manner and expression only, and not in the substance of my sentiments. 1837 B'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* (1899) I. x. 461 'The whole substance of his communications proved a state of vicious disorganization. 1861 G. C. LEWIS *Lett. to Reeve* 9 Apr., You may rely on the substance of this story being quite authentic. 1867 RUSKIN *Time & Tide* iii. § 9 The substance of what I said to them was this.

†b. The main intent or purpose. *Obs. rare.*

1606 CHAPMAN *Gentl. Usher* IV. ii, To execute the substance of our mindes In honor'd nuptials.

†12. The vital part. *Obs.*

c1430 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 233 'The kingis sone', sche seide, 'is deed, þe ioie, þe substance of my liffe.' 1583 SHAKS. *Til. A.* I. 1, 374 Deare Father, soule and substance of vs all. 1605 1st Pt. *Jerusalem* I. iii, Come, my soules spoile, my lifes thy substance.

13. That which gives a thing its character; that which constitutes the essence of a thing; the essential part, essence.

c1585 [R. BROWNE] *Answ. Cartwright* 55 To be able to teach is not of the substance of a minister, but only of a lawful minister. *Ibid.* 56 If a man bee not a lawful minister, hee hath no essence nor substance of a mynister. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 95 *Phi.* What do you call keeping the substance of a note? *Ma.* When in breaking it, you sing either your first or last note in the same key wherein it standeth, or in his eight. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 94 The essences, or substances of things are not here meant. 1790 BURKE *Rev. France* 220 Miserable bigots... who hate sects and parties different from their own, more than they love the substance of religion. 1856 *N. Brit. Rev.* XXVI. 41 Modern thought, in its substance, is a congeries of all those refined theistic speculations, of all those baffled aspirations, of all those deep and distracting surmises. 1869 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon*, II. (1876) 39 It is sufficiently clear that these are not the substance of the character.

b. in legal use. (Cf. SUBSTANTIAL A. 5 b.)

1552 WEST 1st Pt. *Symbol.* I. § 22 The substance of this contract consisteth in the thing sold, and in the price thereof. 1556 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* I. (1630) 4 The intention is matter of substance. *Ibid.* xvi. 68 If a man hid one robe I. S. as he goeth to Sturbridge-faire, and hee robbe him in his house the variance seems to be of substance. a1623 SWINBURNE *Spousals* (1686) 141 Resisting the Substance of Matrimony, it overthroweth the Contract. 1843-56 BOUVIER *Law Dict.* (ed. 6) II. 555/2 Substance, evidence. That which is essential; it is used in opposition to form.

†14. The amount, quantity, or mass (of a thing).

c1420 *Lynde. Assembly of Gods* 764 When Vertue sy the substance of hys oost, He prayed all the comons to the felde hem hy. a1500 in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* Var. Coll. IV. 87 A vessail called the Mighell of Brykelsey... in the whiche diuerse merchautes of our Cite of London had goodes and merchandises to a grette value and substance. c1500 Lancelot (S.T.S.) 1740 II. to the rich iftis of plesans, That they be fair, set noch of gret substans. 1520 *Cor. Lect. Bk.* 675 What substance of malt was then brewe'd within the Cyte wolkly by the comyn brewers. a1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. P. 57 b, He found there innumerable substance of plate and mooney belonging to the citizens. 1565 *Wills & Ino.* N. C. (Swetes 1835) 244 Raffae Vasye... oweth me for all my... make... two hundreth futhers. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. P.* IV. i. 325 Be it so much As makes it light or heavy in the substance. Or the deuision of the twentieth part Of one poore scruple.

†15. The greater number or part, the majority, mass, or bulk of. *Obs.*

c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 217 It moste ben and sholde. For substance of þe parlement it wolde. 1435 *Cov. Lett. Bk.* 185 That the maiour call the substance of the Crafte of Carpenters and sett hem to gether as one felawship. 1462 J. Russe *Let. to J. Paston* Sept. The substance of gentilmen and yemen of Lodysland he assygned to be afore the seyd commensyoners. 1507 in *Leadam Sel. Cases Star Chamber* (Selden Soc.) 259 Robert... hath ered great substans of the ground of your seid beschers. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII. c. 1* § 1 The said Countie [sc. Cornwall] is thre score and ten myle in length and the substance therof right litle more than six myle in bredde. 1550-3 *Decay Eng.* in S. Fish *Supplie.* (1871) 96 Many of them doeth kepe the most substance of theyr landes in theyr own handes. 1552-3 *Act 7 Edw. VI. c. 12* The Kynges Majesties Treasure... waasted, the grate substance of the Moneyes molted and altered in bayse coyne.

b. Sum († summary) and substance: see SUM sb., SUMMARY sb.

16. Possessions, goods, estate; means, wealth. arch. (chiefly as a reminiscence of biblical language).

13.. *Cursor M.* 9538 (Gütt.) Of his substance he gaf ilkan, And ilkan gaf he substance an. 1382 *Wyclif Prov.* iii. 9 Honour the Lord of this substance. 1382 — *Luke* xv. 13 He wastide his substance in lynyng lecherously. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 6595 Yit shulde he selle alle his substance Aod with his swynk have sustenance. c1430 *Lyoc. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 135 Ahel... Gaff God his part, tette of his substance. 1466 *Paston Lett.* Suppl. 108, I truste I am of that substans that, what soever caswelle fortunyd, yourre maistresship shuld not lese on pene of yourre dute. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxxviii. 7 London, thou art of townes A per se... Of merchants full of substance and myght. c1520 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 1445 Take of his Substance a sure inventory. 1535 *COVERDALE Job* i. 3 His substance was vij. M. shepe, iij. M. camels, v. C. yock of oxen, v. C. she asses, and a very grete housholde. 1535 — *Ps.* xvii. 14 They have children at their desyre, and leave the rest of their substance for their hahes. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* i. 1. 24 Thy substance, valued at the highest rate, Cannot amount vnto a hundred Markes. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 206 They will hazard all their worth... aod other substance. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 3 Nov. 1635, Innumerable persons of the greatest birth and riches leaving all their earthly substance, 1794 *WORSW. Guilt & Sorrow* xxvi, My father's substance fell into decay. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* ii. 1. 356 A fortune raised out of the substance of the ruined defenders of the throne.

†b. With a: An amount of wealth, a fortune; pl. riches, possessions. Obs.

13.. [see sense 16]. 1382 *Wyclif Eccles.* xli. 1 Hauende pes in his substanses [1383 richissil]. 1382 — *Acts* ii. 45 Thei selden possessiouns and substanses. 1382 — *Heb.* x. 34 Knowyngye 3ou for to haue a betere and dwelling substans. 1487 *Act 3 Hen. VII. c. 2* Wyymen... havyng substanses somme to goodes moveable, and somme in landes and tenements. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidan's Comm.* Pref. 5, h. Whoce brother for the education of youth in true Religion & learning, imploied a wonderful substance. 1731-9 *TULL Horse-hoeing Husb.* (1822) 154 A small substance.

†17. a. A supply or provision of. Obs.

c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1560 Iason weddit was Vn-to this queene & tok of it substance What so hym leste onto his purveyance. c1412 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 4909 If a man, in tyme of swich a nede, Of his goodde 3eue yow a goodde substance. 1515 in *Leadam Sel. Cases Star Chamber* (Selden Soc.) II. 79 The said Towne [was] then in better substance of goodis good ordre aod rule then it is now. 1535 *COVERDALE Ecc.* ii. 7 As for cattell and shepe, I had more substance of them, then all they y^e were before me.

†b. Maintenance, subsistence. Obs.

c1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 67 Sees gendren manye fischis to substance of manykynde. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) i. iii. C. ij. It is not gyuen to hym for substance or refectioun corporall. a 1513 *FABIAN Chron.* vi. clxx. (1811) 164 All thynges... were than more wasted in glory, and outrage of owners, than in substance and ayde of nedey men.

†18. Substantial existence, substantiality. Obs.

c1365 CHAUCER *A. B. C.* 87 As j seide erst þow ground of ourre substance Continue on us þi pitous eyen cleere. 1555 *EOEN Decades* (Arh.) 135 To gyue substance to priuation, (that is) beioze to noo beinge. 1628 [see SUBSISTENCY 3].

19. Substantial or solid qualities, character, etc.

c1430 *Wyclif's Bible* Prolog. I. 53 Symple men, that wolden for no good in erthe... putte aweil... the leste... title, of holi writ, that herith substance, either charge. 1559 Q. ELIZ. in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. ii. 414 Dyvers reasons which appere unto me to have in them small substance. 1581 *RICH Fawc.* (1846) 159 Knowyng her housebnde to be a man of no verie grete substance, and yet slenderly stuffed in the hedpce. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & L. Note-bks.* (1871) I. 221 Neither rulers nor people had any faith or moral substance. 1863 *KINGLAKE Crimea* (1861) I. 117 This fact gave great strength and substance to the pretensions of Russia.

b. That which makes a material firm, solid, and hard-wearing.

1833 *HR. MARTINEAU Loom & Lutter* i. ii. 21 You must learn from the French to give your fabrics more substance. *Mod.* There's hardly any substance to this material.

†20. The consistency of a fluid. Obs.

c1450 *Mirk's Festial* 166/9 Take heed on watyr, and on yse, and on snow; how þay ben ych on dyverse in substance, and yet þay ben hut watyr. 1541 *COPLAND Guydon's Quest.* Cyrring. R. j. When it [sc. blood] is drawn, consyde the substance and the colour yf it be so as is abovesayde. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 207 Give it the substaoce of thin paste.

21. In substance. a. In reality.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 87 To receive Bothe in substance and to figure Of gold and selver the nature. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 771 Hee the future evil shall no less in apprehension then in substance feel Grievous to bear. 1785 *BURKE Sp. Nabob of Arcot's Debts* Wks. 1842 I. 339 The nabob of Arcot, and rajah of Tanjore, have, in truth and snbsiance,

no more than a merely civil authority. 1793 — *On policy of Allies* Wks. 1842 I. 602 We know that the monarchy did not survive the hierarchy, no not even in appearance, for many months; in substance, not for a single hour.

†b. In general; generally speaking. (In ME. poetry used, esp. by Lydgate, as a metrical tag.)

c1407 *Lyoc. Reason & Sens.* 645 In especial ther he tweyne, And thou mayst chesen, in substance, Which ys most to thy plesance. *Ibid.* 894 And fynaly, as in substance, Do as the lyst, lo, this the ende. 1426 — *De Guil. Pilgr.* 5881 Yt hehoueth in sentence, That the fullynging in substance To the fulle haue suffysaunce. c1440 *Generydes* 1968 Now haue I here rehersed in substance xv kynges, As shortly as I myght, With ther powre and All ther hoole puyssaunce. 1447 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 129/2 In whos kepnyng the Bokes, suretees and godes in substance holi remaigne.

†c. In the main, for the most part. Obs.

1475 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 151/1 The which forseid xth part, and xv^e and x^e... been in substance levied and paid. a 1500 *Bale's Chron.* in *Six Town Chron.* (1911) 219 And the herites of the comones in substance wer w^t þe Erle: And a geinst the seid priour.

d. In essentials, substantially.

1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII. c. 22 Preamble.* All whiche matiers afore rehersed is hy the seid John Hayes in substance confessed and knowledg. 1581 in D. Digges *Complete Ambass.* (1655) 440 She used in substance the like speeches the King had done. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 106 The Religion of the Persians is in substance the same with that of the Turks. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 662 To this it was replied in Substance as follows. 1821 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1830) IV. 344, I may misremember indifferant circumstances, but can be right in substance. 1857 *KEBLE Euch.* Ador. ii. 26 Whitgift, adds, in substance, the same account of it. 1908 *Progr. Modernism* 118 These are, in substance, our ideas upon the origin of religion.

e. In effect, virtually.

1834 H. TAYLOR *Artevelde* i. 1. ii. Think well What you should say; for if it must be 'no' In substance, you shall hardly find that form Which shall convey it pleasantly.

†f. In a pure or unmixed state, in the natural state. (Cf. *F. en substance.*) Obs.

1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* i. ii. 11. 302 Theophrastus speakes of a Shephard that could eat Hellebor in substance. *Ibid.* ii. i. iv. ii. 303.

†g. Real, substantial. Obs.

1649 *MILTON Tenure of Kings* 4 When the Common wealth nish perishes for want of deeds in substance, don with just and faithfull expedition.

22. Of (...) substance: a. (often of good or great substance) Substantial, well-to-do, wealthy. (Cf. *OF. de substance.*)

c1480 *Cov. Lett. Bk.* 435 The Comien Councell of be Cite & other persons of substance. 1496 in *Ref. Hist. MSS. Comm.* Var. Coll. IV. 211 Suche inhabitantes of grete substans. a 1508 *DUNBAR Twa Mariit Women* 337 That syre of substance. 1528 *MORE Dynalog* iii. xv. Wks. 235/1 A very honest person, & of a good substance. 1660 *SOUTH Serin.* Matt. xiii. 52 (1727) IV. 11 A Man of Substance and Sufficiency. 1681 *Pennsylvania Arch.* I. 38 Men of substance and reputation. 1840 *THACKERAY Catherine* xxii, Hayes's father was reported to be a man of some substance. 1869 *BLACKMORE Loria* D. i. My father being of good substance, at least as we reckon in Exmoor. 1889 *JESSOP Coming of Friars* ii. 70 [He] was a man of substance and influence.

†b. Of immaterial things: Substantial, weighty.

c1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxxiii. 82 The hygher that he is sette in estate the more shuld his wordes be of substance and moost of reputation. a 1456 L. CROWE in *Paston Lett.* III. 425 There is a greet strange-nesse betwix my right trusty friend John Radcliff and wy, withoute any matier or cause of substance, as I am lerned. 1509 *FISHER Funeral Sermon.* *Ctess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 291 Tryfelous thynges that were lytell to be regarded she wolde let passe by, but the other that were of weyght & substance [etc.].

†c. Of a meal: Sumptuous. Obs.

c1485 *Digby Mst.* (1882) ii. 574, I haue ordeynnyd a dyner of substawnys, My chyff freyndes perwith to chyr.

23. Comb., as substance-yielding ppl. adj.

1611 *COTGR.* Substantifique, substantiell, or substance-yeldiog.

Substanced (sɒˈbstɑːnst), pa. pple. rare. [f. prec. + -ED.]

†1. Furnished with wealth. Obs.

1615 *CHAASMAN Odes* iv. 119 This Pallace here, (... furnished so well; And substanced with such a precious deale Of well-got treasure).

2. Made into a substance, made substantial, substantiated.

1873 *WHITNEY Other Girls* xxxiv. (1876) 443 If life were nothing but what gets phrased and substanced, the world might as well be rolled up and laid away again in darkness. 1890 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* I. 129 Blessed are the appetites which feed on God's immortality: for His immortality shall be substanced in them.

3. Of a specified kind of substance. Chiefly in parasynthetic comb.

1624 *QUARLES Job Milit.* x. 71 Wks. (Grosart) II. 84/1 Your slender Maxims, and false Forgeryes, Are substanc^t, like that of flies besides me. 1753 *Chambers's Cycl.* Suppl. s. v. *Diamond.* The stone here described is said to be a full substanced Brilliant.

†Substancefying, ppl. a. Obs. rare⁻¹. ? = SUBSTANTIFIC.

1605 *TIMME Quersit.* iii. 148 Those three substancefying beginnings are... found in all the things of nature.

Substanceless (sɒˈbstɑːnsləs), a. [f. SUBSTANCE sb. + -LESS.] Devoid of substance, unsubstantial.

1816 *COLERIDGE Hum. Life* Poems 316 If rootless thus, thus substanceless thy state. 1822 W. TENNANT *Thane of*

Fife vi. 32 That conclave substanceless of gilded things. 1858 *LYTTON What will He do* t ix. i. You have made that life substanceless as a ghost—that future harren as the grave. 1895 *MOIR in Gall's Wks.* I. p. xci, The arguments... might be... too shadowy and substanceless to convey intellectual satisfaction.

†Substander. Obs. [Rendering of L. *substans* (see SUBSTANCE sb.).] A thing that subsists. So Substandering ppl. a., subsisting.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriol.* 144 A truly substanting or remaining Being [orig. *vere substantis entis*]. *Ibid.* 345 The Substance of that Substander or remainer [orig. *cusque substantis substantia*].

Substant (sɒˈbstənt), a. and sb. rare. [ad. L. *substant*, -ant-, pr. pple. of *substāre* (see SUBSTANCE).]

A. adj. 1. Substantial; subsistent.

1660 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* ix. ii. (1687) 571/1 The Pythagoreans reduce all Beings, subsistent or substant, immediately to Idæa's which truly are. 1838 J. E. READE *Italy* i. xxv, A substant and eternal memory.

2. Underlying.

1883 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 146 Its [sc. a glacier's] substantial ice curls freely.

†B. sb. A subsisting thing. Obs.

1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 24 The substans of hodie and soule have nothing commune with this spirituall mariage.

Substantiality. Error for SUBSTANTIALLY.

1836 *MARRIAT Taphet* kii, The Quaker dress added very much to the substantiality of his appearance. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVII. 143 The stalwart lover... does not relish having his identity, and still less his substantiality, called in question.

Substantial (sɒbstəˈnʃəl), a. (adv.) and sb.

Forms: 4-8 substantial, (4 -ciel, 5 -eyel, 5-6 -aunc-, -cial(e), -cyall(e), 5-7 -tiall), 6- substantial. [ad. late L. *substantialis* (f. *substantia* SUBSTANCE), whence also f. *substantial* (from 13th c.), Pr. *substancial*, Sp. *substancial*, It. *sostanziale*, *sustanziale*.] A. adj.

1. That is, or exists as, a substance; having a real existence; subsisting by itself.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* ii. xiii. (Skeat) l. 47 Naturel goodness of every substance is nothing els than his substantial being. 1488 *CAXTON Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 47 Eche thyng that is noo body if it be substanciall it is callid a spiryte. 1651 *HOBBS Leviathan* iii. xxvii. 211 Some such apparitions [sc. Demons] may be real, and substantial; that is to say, subtle Bodies, which God can form by the same power, by which he formed all things. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Diss.* iv. (1821) 71 This hypothesis, that noo substantial and indivisible thing ever perisheth. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* Pref. 4 The general ranks of substantial beings below the Deity. 1817 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* xii. (1907) I. 169 The want of substantial reality in the objects of the senses, according to the sceptics. *absol.* 1838 [F. HAYWOOD] tr. *Kant's Crit. Pure Reason* 327 That which... might yet seem to be an idea of transcendental reason, would be the conception of the substantial. 1856 *FERRIER Just. Metaph.* xvi. (ed. 2) 328 There is a substantial in cognition; in other words, substance is knowable, and is known by us. *Ibid.* xvii. xvi. 348 The substantial in cognition (60 v).

2. *Philos.* Of, pertaining or relating to, or inherent in substance (esp. as opposed to accident); that is substance. Also *transf.* and *allusively*.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* ii. vii. (Skt.) l. 147 Thilke thynges that we clepe power is hut accident to the fleshy body; and so they may not have that suretee in might, which wanteth in the substantial body. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (V. de W. 1531) 253 How to y^e actyue lyfe pertyneith accidental ioye, hut to the contemplatyue the substancial crowne of glory. 1580 *BLUNDEVILLE Horsemanship* iv. 3 Sickness... is knowne... by inseparable or substantiall accidents, as by the shape, number, qualitie, & site of the part, or member diseased. 1581 *FULKE in Confer.* iii. (1584) U iv, But bread is substance: Therefore he gaue them pieces of substance, or substantiall pieces. 1642 *DENHAM Sophy* v. 1 If happiness be a substantial good, Not fram'd of accidents, nor subject to 'em. 1664 H. MORE *Apology* 498 Calvin seems to be afraid of the opinion of the Body being Spiritual, as implying a Substantial change.

3. *Substantial form* [see FORM sb. 4 a: med. L. *substantialis forma* (Joannes Scotus Erigena), Gr. οὐσιώδης εἶδος (Philoponus *Arist. Categ.*); the nature or distinctive character in virtue of possessing which a thing is what it (specifically or individually) is.

1413 [see FORM sb. 4a]. 1477 *NORTON Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 63 Congulation is ooe forme substantiall. 1666 *BOYLE Orig. Formes & Qual.* 45 Some Engines, which... devoid of Substantial Forms, must do those strange things they are admird for, by vertue of those Accidents, the Shape, Size, Motion, and Contrivance of their parts. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* i. xvi. 56 Form is divided into Substantial and Accidental... The Substantial Form of a Musician, as he is a Man, is the Rational Soul; Accidental as he is a Musician, Musick. 1709 *Curios. Husb. & Gard.* 343 Salts... he regarded as the Substantial Form of Bodies. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v., Substantial Forms, i. e. Forms independent of all Matter; or Forms that are Substances themselves. 1741 *WATTS Improv. Mind* II. v. (1801) 214 A student who... imagines certain immaterial beings, called substantial forms, to inhabit every herb, flower [etc.]. 1775 J. HARRIS *Philos. Arrangements* xvi. 387 note.

4. Relating to or proceeding from the essence of a thing; essential. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* II. 285 Crist... was of þe same kynde þat is ech man his brother, and þis liknesse is in substancial kynde. 1509 *HAWKS Past. Pleas.* xviii. (Percy Soc.) 83 Your heart is yonr by substanciall lyne, It is not in my domynacyon. 1553 T. WILSON *Logic* (1580) 14 If he can learne firste to see the verie Nature, and, substanciall

propertie of euerie thyng. a 1653 H. BINSING *Princ. Chr. Relig.* Wks. (1735) 30/2 Christ may be called the Truth indeed, the substantial Word of God, for he is the very Substance of the written and preached Word. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 485 To give thee being I lent Out of my side to thee, nearest my heart Substantial Life. 1781 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr. I.* 1. 127 Joachim... denied that there was any essence, or anything that belonged in common to the three persons, by which their substantial union was taken away, and nothing but a numerical or moral union was left.

5. That is, constitutes, or involves an essential part, point, or feature; essential, material.

Now said chiefly of immaterial things and often hendiog with 8, 9, or 14.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 399 A decret was made that the substantial partes of that rule scholde he kepede, and oher thynges as superfluous to be refusede. 1467 in *Engl. Gilds* (1870) 355 It myght be ordeined a substancialle rule, that v. pageotes... to be holden yerly, shuld not be to seche. 1528 More *Dynalog* i. Wks. 174/1 That y^e church can not erre in any such substanciall article as God wyll haue vs bounde to helesse. 1541 CORLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.* G. j. Be the additions abovesayd oher bones than the bone of y^e sholdre?... No... but are substanciall party of it. 1567-9 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 327 The Substantiall points of all your Doctrine. 1588 KYP *Housh. Phil.* Wks. (1901) 269 Those compasses... which, though they be diuers according to the variety of Countreys, is (notwithstanding) no occasion of substanciall difference. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Rel.* i. § 20 The common misfortune of Princes, that in so substancial a part of their Happyness... Themselves had never any part. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* ii. viii. 273, I would not have it destitute of a Limme that is substancial, or one of its vital Parts. 1719 W. LAW *Serious* C. 52 Most of the employments of life are... lawfull; and all those that are so, may be substancial part of our duty to God. 1818 CRUISE *Digat* (ed. 2) II. 188 He could not find any substancial distinction between that case, and the principal one. 1867 RUSKIN *Time & Tide* vii. § 35 Under... Divine guidance, securiog them from substancial error.

b. *Law.* Belonging to or involving essential right, or the merits of a matter.

[1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Sci.* *Substantialia*, those parts of a deed which are essential to its validity as a formal instrument.] 1843-56 BOUYER *Law Dict.* s. v. *Form*. If the matter pleaded be in itself insufficient, without reference to the manner of pleading it, the defect is substancial. 1883 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 7) 739/1 The Judge will consider what is the substancial fact to be made out, and on whom it lies to make it out. 1897 BOUYER *Law Dict.* s. v. *Right to begin*... The party who asserts the affirmative of an issue has the right to begin and reply, as on him is the burden of proof. The substancial affirmative, not the verbal, gives the right.

6. Of food, a meal: Affording ample or abundant nourishment. (In later use the notion of solidity or quantity is predominant.)

1340 *Ayeb.* (1666) 113 Be more bet he [sc. food] is norisind, me zayp he be substancialer. a 1380 S. *Paula* 60 in *Horst.* *Attengl. Leg.* (1878) 4 Camfore bi hrany heter wip sum bred Aad wip sum substancial meate.

1578 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 451 We be able to hrook substancialer meat, because we be grown to further years of discretion. 1626 SKEG *Adam out of Eden* v. (1659) 38 Clovergrass... renders abundance of very exquisite hay, very great substancial and much desired. 1634 W. TIRWHITT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 115 Whilst others fill themselves with substancial and most poudereous cates. a 1774 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 653 We say roast beef is good substancial food, but water-gruel not. 1822-7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) I. 210 One substancial meal of solid animal food daily. 1825 T. HOOK *Syrings* Ser. II. *Passion & Princ.* viii. III. 117 A good, substancial, hot loochoon. 1827 SCOTT *Chron. Canongate* iv. With something rather more substancial than bread and butter. 1902 VIOLIER *Jacob Sheep-Stealers* xiv. Breakfast at oine, a substancial dinner at three, snapper at eight.

7. Of structures, etc.: Of solid material or workmanship.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 92 Erthe... Which... in his forme is schape round, Substantial, strong, sodd and sould. a 1412 HOCCELEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 5116 They made ware of a ribbe... Which more strong is, and substancial, Pan slyme of eerthe. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 39 A substancial and a sgar dore of free stone. 1512 *Act & Hen. VIII.* c. x § 3 Goode and substancial hulwarke... to every landyng place. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utopia* II. ii. (1895) 128 A byrde... with gorgious and substancial arches. 1624 CAPT. J. SMITH *Virginia* v. 189 Then they built no more Cabbens, but substancial houses. 1661 GERBER *Principles* 19 Well-riveted Windows, with substancial Locks, Bolts, and Hinges. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 189 Some rich Barger, whose substancial dores, Cross-barred and bolted fast, fear no assault. 1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* (1721) I. 374 Country Houses ought to be substancial, and able to encounter all the shocks of the Wind. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 129 Behind the substancial counter, which was an impregnable fortification. 1898 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & H. Note-Bo.* II. 47 The clouds... looking quite as substancial as the distant mountains. 1861 PARKER *Introd. Gothic Archit.* (ed. 2) iv. 103 Early Norman masonry is in general so massive and substancial that it is difficult to destroy all traces of it. 1879 STAINER *Misc. Bible* 5 Whose roof was never more substancial than a tent.

Comb. 1897 'A. Hore' *Phroso* iv. (1905) 73 He held a very substancial-looking whip in his hand.

† 8. Of persons, their constitution, etc.: Sturdy, strong, burly. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 2518 Natur was more substancial, when tho dayis were. Then now. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 52 b. [Vociferation] maketh the members of the body substancial and stronge. 1578 WHERSTONE *2nd Pt. Promos & Cass.* iv. I. (heading), Gresco, a good substancial Officer. 1602 in Moryson *Itin.* (1617) i. 250 Men broken, and not substancial in war. 1657 BUNINGLY *Brachy-Martyrol.* xiv. 48 Tormentors, pray procure Substantialler than these; these are too small.

9. Of ample or considerable amount, quantity, or dimensions.

1454 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 254/2 That substanciall provision be made in all hast. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 81 Yf a maone wolle offe a greate substanciall suretie. c 1550 ROLLAND *Cril. Venus* II. 515 He thoct the price was ower substanciall. 1616 in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 17 Although you are not capable (through your fulnes) of any substanciall addition from me. 1690 C. NESSE *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. T.* I. 138 The wealth of a man is... reckoned... by the substancial hills and hoods, &c. he is able to produce. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. v. 319 Often... one finds good substancial Leagues dwindling into even Lili-pupian Furlongs. 1780 JEFFERSON *Corresp.* Wks. 1839 I. 274 Were it possible to arm men, we would send on substancial reinforcements to you. 1807 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 335 One of us at least would... have made something substancial by the venture. 1908 *Outlook* 8 Aug. 178/2 These two substancial volumes.

10. Based upon a solid substratum; firmly or solidly established; not easily disturbed or damaged; of solid worth or value; weighty, sound.

a. of statement, discourse, writing.

c 1430 LYG. *Minor P.* (E.E.T.S.) I. 41 With Crystis worde substancial to sentence. 1468 *Engl. Misc.* (Surtees Soc.) 19 By substancial wryting underseale. 1547 BOORNE *Brue. Health* in *Introd. Knowl.* (1870) 96 In great matters arke substancial counsell. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 151 My letters cannot make you such substancial assurance, of my desire touching your safetie, as it is to deede. a 1591 R. GREENHAM *Wks.* (1599) 56 The Lord... vgerth him with substancial questions. 1602 in Moryson *Itin.* (1617) II. 238 We have not heard any such substancial intelligence. 1691 WOOD *Alth. Oxon.* II. 607 His... practical, spiritual, substancial preaching. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 158 P. 1 This he looks upon to be sound learning, and substancial criticism. 1742 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. i. 277 Few words but substancial ones you will like best I suppose. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxiv. His mind glanced round... to see how far those words could have the force of a substancial threat. 1873 EARLE *Philol. Engl. Tongue* (ed. 2) § 66 This division is substancial and useful.

b. of reasons, causes, evidence.

c 1513 MORE *Rich. III* Wks. 50/1 For that I se some men so greyt withoute any substanciall cause. 1528 in Pocock *Reg. Ref.* (1870) I. li. 121 Very good matter and substancial why the said matrimony should be dissolved. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 105 Your reason was not substancial. a 1687 *Perry Pol. Arith.* v. (1691) 88 Although there be, out naturally substancial reasons... why there should be such differences. 1845 M. PATRISON *Ess.* (1859) I. 29 No more substancial evidence being producible against the bishop, the synod broke up. 1846 GORE *Greece* (1852) II. xvi. 394 To itself a substancial testimony. 1866 BARRING-GOULD *Cur. Myths Mid. Ages* Ser. I. 23 How wanting they are in all substancial evidence which could make us regard the story to any other light than myth.

c. of actions, conditions, results, ideas.

1565 ALLEN *Defence Purg.* xvii. 282 Do you not see here a trim faith and a substancial? 1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* Wks. 1904 I. 164 Now trust me, a substancial trade. 1622 DRAVTON *Poly-olb.* xxiv. 240 The Christian Faith, for whose substanciall planting, Saint Augustine from Rome was to this Island sent. 1624 CAPT. J. SMITH *Virginia* III. xii. 94 Ten good workemen would haue done more substanciall worke in a day, then ten of them in a weeke. 1666 TATE & BRADY *P. cxix.* 163 Secure, substancial Peace have they. 1749 SNOLLETT *Regic.* v. i. Life with substancial illis enough is cursed. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* v. xliii. 278 She has substancial notions still left, I find, of ideal Love. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 300 Foolish man... quits... Substantiall happiess for transient joy. 1818 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 60 Where he deems his interference waranted by substancial experience. 1814 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) I. viii. 256 The substancial comforts of a good coal fire. 1824 L. MURRAY *Engl. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 543 The substancial enjoyments... which result from piety and virtue. 1867 RUSKIN *Time & Tide* II. § 7 To... complete his home gradually with more delicate and substancial comforts.

† II. Of acts, measures, etc.: Having weight, force, or effect; effective, thorough. *Obs.*

1461 *Cov. Lett* Bk. 314 The good & substanciall rule and guydying that ye kepe theyrn. 1485 *Ibid.* 523 Thohseruyng... such sad direccions and substanciall ordinaunces. 1523 *Act & 15 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 § 3 The true and substanciall making of the said clothes. 1547 in Sir J. Williams *Accompte* (Abbots. Cl.) 4 That a substanciall Surveye vye and true accompte... shalbe taken. 1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* 30 The most substanciall waye in curinge diseases is by pottinge awaye the causes. 1551 in Strype *Ecl. Mem.* (1721) II. ii. iv. 272 That substanciall Order be taken forthwith for the pulling down all Altars. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xxiv. § 19 There is no substancial remedy-yng this fault, but by making a new Head.

12. Possessing 'substance', property, or wealth; well-to-do, wealthy; hence, of weight or influence.

c 1450 *Brut* 479 They... ordeyned jiiij. enquetes within the Cite, of substanciall peple. 1461 *Faston Lett.* II. 27 Any substanciall gentylman. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*... Hen. VI. 169 b. The Maire... assembled a great nombre of substanciall and grave citizens. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 37 All which were of the Nobles, Gentlemen, and substanciall men of the Iewes. 1624 Fr. *Robert his Declat.* 4 The Knigths, Aldermen, and substanciall Citizens of London. 1714 FORCES-CUE-ALAN *Prof. Fortescue's Abn. & Lim. Mem.* 20 A Jury of twelve upright and substancial men by the Law, to be summoned. 1771 SNOLLETT *Humphry Cl.* (1815) 104 The substancial tradesman, who was wont to pass his evenings at the alehouse for fourpence halfpenny, now spends three shillings at the tavern. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* viii. Her father is a substancial yeoman. 1833 H. R. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* viii. 94 In former times... the proprietor or occupier of thirty or forty acres was thought a substancial farmer. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 276 Among our few fellow-passengers... was a substancial grazier.

† b. *absol.* with the: Persons of influence. *Obs.* 1558 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 331 The Maior of Loodon, and the substanciall of the Cite toke counsaile together.

13. Of real worth, reliability, or repute; of good standing or status.

c 1449 PECCOCK *Refr.* I. xvi. 85 Substantiall clerks weel leerned in logik. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. (1568) 72 Theophrast so ancient and substanciall actor. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1843) 45 That he might go like an hocest substanciall man to tell his tale. a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 71 Another Book written by a substanciall Author. 1814 W. WILSON *Hist. Diss.* Ch. IV. 310 Mr. Sheffield was a sound and substancial scholar. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. i. Dismissal of his last substancial man. 1863 FROUDE *Short Studies* (1867) I. 228 Till it be so agreed the substancial intellect of the country will oot throw itself into the question.

14. Having a corporeal form; consisting of solid matter; corporeal, material. *Obs.* or *rare.*

1589 [L. L.] *Paphe v. Hatchet* (1814) 36, I came so neere, that I could feele a substanciall knaue from a sprites shadowe. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 290 To draw with ydle Spiders strings Most poudereous and substanciall things. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 184 He means no substancialler a Being by Matter than what may well be called Metaphysical. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxiii. Neither was there pressure of the grass, nor any other circumstance, to induce him to believe that what he had seen was real and substancial.

15. Having substance; not imaginary, unreal, or apparent only; true, solid, real.

1591 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 141 All this is but a dreame, Too flattering sweet to be substancial. 1745-31 TRIVIAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. xvii. 115 Not only by words... but by very substancial deeds. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 23 The manly pride of the Romans, content with substancial power, had left to the vanity of the east the forms and ceremonies of ostentatious greatness. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 154 Hope sets the stamp of vanity on all That men have deem'd substancial since the fall. 1798 S. & H. LEE *Cantab.* T. II. 15 His substancial wealth vanished, but the shadow still remained. 1862 SIR B. BROWNE *Psychol. Ing.* II. i. 27 We should... not be led away from that which is real and substancial by the pursuit of the shadowy and fantastical.

16. Belonging to the component substance or matter of a thing.

1671 N. GREW *Anat. Pl.* I. iii. (1682) 13 In all such Roots, the Pith is... of the same substancial nature. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* I. 497 Now shioe these Planets with substancial Rays?

b. Pertaining to the substance or tissue of the body or a part or organ.

1611 [see SUBSTANCE 23]. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 189 The radical or substanciall moisture of the body. *Ibid.* 192 By reasoo of much resolutioo of the nutritioall and substanciall moisture through the pores. 1875 [see SUBSTANTIVE a. 8]. 1889 BUCK *Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 120 Transition from substancial to membranous parietes.

† 17. That is really such; thorough, real. *Obs.*

1663 S. PATRICK *Parab. Prigr.* xx. (1687) 207, I mean... that it must appear to the World, that you are a substancial Christian by all the acts of an Holy Life. a 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* liii. (1742) IV. 497 To become wise and peaceable and substancial Christians.

18. That is such in the main; real or true for the most part.

1771 *Jurinis Lett.* xlv. (1788) 256, I should be contented to reoconoce the forms of the constitution... if there were no other way to obtain substanciall justice for the people. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* i. 8 It establishes the substancial truth of the narration. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 24. I. 63 The question... here is oot concerning the substancial Divinity of the Jewish Scripture. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* 322 They are certain of the substancial accuracy of their impressions. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 150 The Tories... though they could not deny that there had been some hard cases, maintained that, oo the whole, substanciall justice had been done. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 115 He argues rightly for the substancial genioeness of the text.

† B. *adv.* = SUBSTANTIALLY. *Obs.*

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 81 Considering that hys fee is com-peteeot for a substanciall lerned mao. 1531 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 726/1 That substanciall well lerned man Lyre. c 1560 in *Anglia* XIII. 464 In the Latin tongue, and oher substanciall cogruo languages.

C. 5b.

1. pl. The things belonging to or constituting the substance; the essential parts or elements; the essentials.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. ci. (Bodl. MS.), Al pe substancials of be tree haue sources & vertu of bindinge. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council* Sect. Ser. I. 1. 547 Always keepand all the other substancialis of the former seill. 1652 GAULLE *Magstrom.* 77 Neither doth nature prefer any creature for its adveotentials or accidentals, but for its substancials or essentials. 1661 *Except. agst. Liturgy* 4 Those who in the substancials of the Protestant Religioo are of the same persuasions with our selves. 1681 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* I. xlii. 262 The Clauses which are adjected in Infeftments, not being of the Substantials or Solemnities thereof. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 75 Altho' a Custom may be introduced against the Substantials of an Appeal be not valid... yet a Custom may be introdue'd against the Accidentals of an Appeal. 1816 J. SCOTT *Viz. Par.* (ed. 5) 181 In the substancials of knowledge and conduct they are below both these. 1845 M. PATRISON *Ess.* (1859) I. 8 One who is certainly not chargeable with neglect of the substancials of historical science. 1854 THOREAU *Walden* (19-2) 41 A great proportion of architectural ornaments are literally hollow, and a September gale would strip them off, like borrowed plumes, without injury to the substancials. 1870 LOWELL *Amos* my Bst. Ser. I. (1873) 26 Though his judgement in substancials, like that of Jobson, is always worth having.

† b. rarely *sing.* *Obs.* 1628 FELTHAM *Revelat.* II. xlviii. 133 All this change, without the losse of any visible substanciall.

2. pl. Substantial or solid things.

a 1653 BINSING *Serm.* (1845) 570 All these substantialists we let go, that we may get hold of some empty unifying notions. 1796 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* I. 155 We look sharp after the substantialists, and leave the shadows to your end of the town. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xxviii. Too busy with the substantialists of marriage, to have much time to bestow on the empty speculations of love.

3. *pl.* The substantial or solid parts of a meal. 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* (1884) I. 126 From day to day I found out something new to add to my repast, either in substantial or by way of dessert. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to E. of Hertford* 7 Apr. Instead of substantialists, there was nothing but a profusion of plates striped red, green, and yellow, gilt plate, blacks and uniforms! 1855 J. CAMERON *Nalayan India* 301 Soup and fish generally both precede the substantialists. The substantialists are invariably followed by curry and rice. 1886 MISS BRADDOCK *One Thing Needful* v. The substantialists were all on a side-table.

Substantialism (sɒbstəˈnʃiəlɪzəm). *Philos.* [*f.* prec. + -ISM.] The doctrine that there are substantial realities underlying phenomena.

1881 W. JAMES in *Princeton Rev.* July 63 Agnostic substantialism like that of Mr. Spencer. 1888 *Microcosm* (N. Y.) Dec. 3 The fundamental tenet of Substantialism maintains that besides the material substances in the general constitution of Nature there are also forms of immaterial substance.

Substantialist (sɒbstəˈnʃiəlɪst). [*ad.* G. *substantialist*, *f.* L. *substantialis* SUBSTANTIAL; see -IST.]

1. One of a sect of Lutherans in the 16th century who held that original sin was not an accident in human nature but belonged to its substance; a Flaccian.

1657 GAULE *Sapientia Just.* 10 That Original sin is not a vicious accident or adjunct, but is become our very Nature, Essence, and Substance; . . . so [maintain] the Flaccians, and Substantialists. 1847 [see FLACCIAN].

2. One who holds a philosophical doctrine of substantialism.

1797 in *Monthly Mag.* (1819) XLVIII. 122 May not the substantialists retort, there can be no sensations or ideas; for, take away all substantial matter, . . . and what will then have become of ideas? 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xvi. (1859) I. 294 Philosophers, . . . are divided into Realists or Substantialists, and into Nihilists or Non-Substantialists. 1888 *Microcosm* (N. Y.) Dec. 6 The conversational powers of the young substantialist [R. Rogers].

Substantiality (sɒbstəˈnʃiəlɪti). [*ad.* late L. *substantialitas*, *f.* *substantialis* SUBSTANTIAL; cf. F. *substantialité*, It. *sostanzialità*.]

1. The quality or state of being substantial; existence as a substance or substratum; substantial or real existence.

1545 BALE *Myst. Inig.* 34 Substantialite, deificatite, carnalite corporalite. 1651 [see MAGNÉSIA]. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* t. v. 863 The Grand Objection against this Substantiality of Souls Sensitive, as well as Rational. 1683 POROAGE *Mystic Div.* 79 This Love's Eternal Substantiality. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 44 The clothing of our spirits with the heavenly substantiality of the spiritual body and blood of . . . Jesus himself. 1830 tr. *Tenneman's Man. Hist. Philos.* 344 Berkely, . . . maintaining that our senses, . . . do not afford us any proof of the existence or substantiality of their objects. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 45 The accidents of a substance while they are effects of its substantiality, determine the character of the substance which causes them. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. x. 419 The ascription of independent substantiality to each of the different phases of intellectual life. 1880 GREG *Across the Zodiac* I. vii. 167, I had afforded much stronger evidence, if not of my own substantiality, yet of the real existence of a repulsive energy.

attrib. 1897 tr. *Fichte's Sci. Ethics* 120 A mediating link between nature as mere mechanism [or the causality-relation]; and freedom as the opposite of mechanism (or the substantiality-relation). 1902 J. M. BALDWIN *Diet. Philos. & Psychol.* Substantiality Theory or Substantialism, . . . the theory that there are real substances, or distinct entities, underlying phenomenal facts or events.

† b. A substantial being or thing. *Obs.* 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* Pref. 8 Real entities and substantialities. 1662 SPARROW tr. *Behmen's Rem. Wks.* 43 This very Substantiality or Corporeity, . . . was Christs heavenly Flesh and Blood.

2. Soundness, genuineness; solidity of position or status.

1660 R. BURNET *Kēptarov Aōpov* 19 He that is the Monarch is 'Αριστοτος, and Aristocratical men do but creep under his feet, and have better clothes than substantiality of Rule. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* x. (1875) 410 The substantiality, soundness, and precision of Mr. Long's rendering are . . . conspicuous. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxiii. Whether she could not achieve substantiality for herself and know gratified ambition without bondage.

3. Solidity, firmness (of a structure).

1790 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VIII. 112 The substantiality of the new wall. 1879 W. L. LINDSAY *Mind in Lower Anim.* I. 113 Many of the lower animals build themselves dwellings that excel in substantiality, . . . the huts or hovels of men. 1891 WINN *Boating Man's Vade-M.* 52 A boat of this kind . . . still survives, and vies in point of substantiality with many of more modern construction.

4. *concr.* (*pl.*) = SUBSTANTIAL C 3.

1813 LAMB *Recoll. Christ's Hosp.* Wks. 1818 I. 289 He . . . partook in all the mirth, and in some of the substantialities of the feasting. 1842 BLACKW. *Mag.* LI. 375 A ham and other substantialities composed our meal. 1845 J. WILSON *Recr. Chr. North* I. 213 If not all the delicacies, at least all the substantialities, of the season.

Substantialize (sɒbstəˈnʃiəlaɪz), *v.* [*f.* as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make snbstantial; to give reality to.

1821 H. REEDER *Dis. Heart* Pref. The diseases discriminated, and their nature substantialized by actual demonstration of morbid changes. 1866 HOWELLS *Venetian Life* iv. 50 That strange life, which even the stout, little Bohemian musicians, . . . could not altogether substantialize. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Engl. Th.* 18th C. I. 65 The universe . . . is nothing but a series of abstract truths, . . . substantialized by their reference to God.

2. *intr.* To become snbstantial in appearance.

1895 *Atlantic Monthly* Aug. 226 They then proceed to substantialize by darkening in tint.

Substantially (sɒbstəˈnʃiəli), *adv.* [*f.* as prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In substance; in one's or its substantial nature or existence; as a substantial thing or being.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xi. l. (1495) 381 Ayere is a symple element substantially moyste and hote. 1411 tr. *Honorius August. Elucid.* (1909) 3 Pouz he [God] be ouer al wip his myght, he is substantially in he vnderstanding heuene. 1447 BOKENHAM *Scyntyl* (Roxb.) 82 Ye al thre In personys dystinct substantially Arn but oo god in trinite. 1564 T. DORMAN *Proufe cert. Art. Relig.* 83 b, Christes fleshe and blood . . . is present . . . in human substance, therefore substantially. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 766 [The soul] doth not die with the bodie, . . . because it liueth substantially. 1635 JACKSON *Creed* viii. i. 6 Being first made substantially nian, that bee might be for a time essentially and formally a servant. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* i. iii. (1636) 137 The holy Ghost proceedeth from the Father by the Sonne, eternally, and substantially. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 140 The Son of God was seen Most glorious, in him all his Father shon Substantially express'd. 1698 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* iv. iii. 9 By actions modally evil, they generally understand such as are substantially good, yet have some modal accidental vitiositie. 1768 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* I. i. 19 That which discerns is numerically and substantially distinct from that which is discerned. 1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's* xxi. You have the said Willie cocken and substantially in presence before you. 1849 ROCK *Ch. Fathers* I. i. 15 That the Mass is a sacrifice in which the Body and Blood of Christ are truly and substantially present.

b. Essentially, intrinsically.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* Pref. § 32 That which substantially distinguishes Man from Man, or an Angel from an Angel. a 1688 CUOWORTH *Inmut. Mor.* (1731) 65 Tho' this Old Atomical Philosophy be most solidly and substantially true. 1842 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* 48 An exaggerated representation of what was substantially important truth.

c. Actually, really.

1802 WORDSW. *Misc. Sonn.* II. xi. There [in the glowing west] stood Indian citadel, Temple of Greece, and minister with its tower Substantially expressed. 1805 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1834) I. 16 In no human being, surely, was every possible part of this picture so substantially realised.

† 2. In a sound or solid manner; on a firm or solid basis; effectively, thoroughly, properly, soundly.

a. qualifying verbs.

Freq. in the 16th and 17th c. in a large variety of contexts. 1505 FACSIMILES *Nat. MSS.* I. 101 Whiche picture they shall substantially note and make in every poynce soo that it agree in likeness to the veray visage of the said Quene. a 1513 FAYAN *Chron.* vi. cxlv. (1811) 132 Charlis hauntyng thus the rule & gouernance, rulyd it well & substantially. 1521 FISHER *Serm. agst. Luther* Wks. (1876) 327 Our souerayne lorde . . . bath with his pen so substantially foughten agaynst Martyn luther. 1523 in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* Var. Coll. IV. 23 To serve the Citie substantially unto Mighelmasse with candell after . . . the li. 7 a 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 107, I pray you see how substantially beanswereth the argument. 1573 *Arte of Limning* 3 Laye on this syse somewhat substantially. 1574 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 155 Yt was substantially proydyd, . . . that he bad verrey . . . dyseceyfully . . . behaynd him selfe. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 26 To see that the moneys collected . . . be substantially and thoroughly bestowed in pikes. c 1610 SIR J. MELM. *Mem.* (1735) 335 They durst not yet take such a hazardous Course, till they might lay their Plots more substantially. 1668 R. STEELE *Husbandry* Call. iii. (1672) 22 The poor prophet that had substantially warned others from the devil, could not 'escape himself. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* iii. Wks. 1851 V. 99 To know . . . what good laws are wanting, and how to frame them substantially. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Upwear Wks.* 1730 I: 74 I'll substantially thrash your jacket for you. 1696 R. BARCLAY *(Hitt)* Baptism and the Lord's Supper; substantially asserted.

b. qualifying adjs. and advs.

c 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* I. xvi. 85 Substantiall leerned clerks in logik. 1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 28 Lawiers substantially learned. 1583 GOLDING *Cato in Deut.* 53 Surely hee were substantially well armed. a 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* Wks. (1714) 67 Substantially Religious towards God. 1712 *Vindict. Sacheverell* 82 It seems he got substantially drunk.

3. Of the construction of buildings, manufacture of fabrics, etc.: Solidly, strongly.

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 19 To make . . . alle thing sew that longth thereto, and substantially wrought to endure. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 6 It ys a good Cite, And . . . substantially Edified. 1523 *Act 14 & 15 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 Wordestes . . . truly and substantially made and wrought. 1665 SIR B. G. D'OUVILLY *Brief Disc.* 18 These are substantially, strongly, and curiously made Casements. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3789/4 A Yacht, . . . well, substantially, and lately built. 1845 STROCKLER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 393 The wall, substantially built of burnt brick. 1846 *Guide Archit. Antig.* 76 The Register, . . . being substantially bound in Russia. 1879 CASSELL'S *Techn. Educ.* IV. 1/1 A . . . latbe . . . well and substantially made.

4. In all essential characters or fealtnes; in regard to everything material; in essentials; to all intents and purposes; in the main.

1781 COWPER *Hobe* 358 For aught I see, Your faith and mine substantially agree. 1800 J. FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 135 They substantially agree with me. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 237 It is . . . reasonable to believe

that his narrative is substantially true. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 134 Demands, . . . which, though taking many forms, resolved themselves substantially into one. 1865 MOZLEY *Miracles* i. 7 Extraordinary Divine agency partakes substantially of a miraculous character. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xii. 240 It has maintained its own institutions, . . . substantially unchanged from the very dawn of the historic period. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* Introd. § 17 Texts substantially free from the later corruptions.

† 5. With substantial or ample comfort. *Obs.*

1663 PERVS *Diary* 18 May, By seeing how much better and more substantially I live than others do. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 21 They seemed . . . to live very comfortably, not to say substantially.

Substantialness (sɒbstəˈnʃiəlnəs). [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being substantial; solidity, firmness, soundness.

1530 PALSGR. 278/1 Substantialnesse of any thyng, solidité. 1548 W. THOMAS *Ital. Gram.*, *Diet.*, *Efficacia*, substantialnesse, babilitie, or power. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 Peter 8 Yt excellent good womans maners & manly substantialities of mynde. 1555 HARPSFIELD in *Bonner's Homilies* 47 Peter, for the soundnes or substantialities of hys deuotion, is called the rocke of the churches. 1587 GOLOING *De Mornay* x. (1617) 147 The substantialnesse of bones. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* 36 In degree as in substantialnesse [the Ionic is] next about the Dorique. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastick* 335 The smartness of his Wit, the gravity and substantialness of his Sense. 1871 *Athenæum* 25 Nov. 685 Converts what is little more than nothing into something which has the semblance of rich, creamy substantialness. 1891 J. WINNOR *Columbus* 520 The substantialness of its structure gave rise to rumors that he was preparing a fortress for ulterior aims.

Substantiate (sɒbstəˈnʃiəti), *v.* [*f.* mod. L. *substantiāre*, *pa. ppl.* stem of *substantiāre*, *f.* *substantia* SUBSTANCE; see -ATE 3. Cf. It. *sostanzare*, Sp., Pg. *substanciar*.]

1. *trans.* To give substance or substantial existence to, make real or substantial.

1657 TRAVE *Comin. P.* xxviii. 7 Faith substantiateth things not yet seen. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 148 The Accidental of any Act, is said to be whatever advenes to the Act itself already substantiated. 1812 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 187 Substantiating appearances into facts of science. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* iv. 107 The creative power of the fancy is a blessed gift in itself; but he substantiates that gift who converts it into the ordinary occurrences of daily life. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* iii. 44 Human thought substantiates accidents, and treats the finite as if it were infinite.

2. To give solidity to, make firm, strengthen.

1792 V. KNOX *Serm.* (Isa. xlviii. 8) Wks. 1824 VI. 99 He would sweeten and substantiate them [their enjoyments] by giving them a better foundation. 1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 242 Our lighter thoughts require the graver to substantiate them and keep them from evaporating. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* II. 55 In this endeavour of the clergy to substantiate their honours and revenues. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. 450 To pass through France, . . . in a manner so . . . confidential as . . . might contribute towards substantiating his relations with Francis.

3. To give substantial form to, embody, body forth.

1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Painting* ii. (1848) 113 The difficulties of execution, which must embody and substantiate this conception. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1752, Particular qualities in the person he admires, the impressions of which are too . . . delicate to be substantiated in language. c 1811 FUSELI *Lect. Painting* iv. (1848) 448 That power which, in our days, substantiated humour in Sterne, comedy in Garrick. 1841 EMERSON *Ess., Friendship* 196 As many thoughts in succession substantiate themselves.

4. To demonstrate or verify by proof or evidence; to make good.

1803 MALTHEUS *Popul.* (ed. 2) 140 In a tribe on the frontiers of Junapoor, . . . the practice of destroying female infants has been fully substantiated. 1808 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1835) IV. 165 If the Court should wish it, it can be substantiated by evidence. 1875 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1876) I. 55 That this substantiates the charge of cruelty against us I altogether deny. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 514 There is nothing to substantiate his integrity or competency.

Hence *Substantiating* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; *Substantiative* *a.*, serving to substantiate; *Substantiator*, one who substantiates.

1775 ASH, *Substantiating*, the act of making to exist. 1812 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 264 The substantiating principle of all true wisdom. c 1814 — in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 71 The conscience is to the spirit or reason what the understanding is to the sense, a substantive power. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Venice* III. iv. § 23. 183 The difference between substantiating and the imaginative methods of finish. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 27 Oct. 4/1 The untrimmed skirt . . . with only a few substantial tucks round the bottom. 1906 CORNH. *Mag.* May 663 What value he has is that of the substantiator of other accounts.

Substantiation (sɒbstəˈnʃiəˈʃən). [*f.* SUBSTANTIATE; see -ATION.]

1. Embodiment, rare.

1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 87 Her whole form seemed a condensing or substantiation of harmony and light. c 1817 FUSELI *Lect. Painting* x. (1848) 528 These works are commonly considered as the produce of the school of Phidias, and the substantiation of his principles.

2. (See quot.)

1825 COLERIDGE in *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 623 All attempts at philosophical explication commenced in an effort of abstraction, aided by another function of the mind, for which I know no better name than substantiation; the identity of the thinker's own consciousness . . . was confounded with, and substituted for, the real substance of the thing.

3. The substitution of substance for shadow.

1863 A. B. GROSART *Small Sins* (ed. 2) 38 What was thus

shadowed out and prefigured in the Old Testament received .. substantiation in the New Testament. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*. (1871) 279 This substantiation of shadows.

4. The making good or proving a statement, etc. 1861 GARBETT *Bible & Critics* i. 3 Such arguments, could they be substantiated, would destroy the Christian revelation at a blow. But this substantiation is found to be impossible. 1884 *American VIII*. 399 The fact as claimed will find lasting substantiation. 1886 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 7 Dec. 7/1 He failed to cite a single case in substantiation of his words.

† **Substantific**, *a. Obs.* [ad. obs. *F. substantifique*, ad. med. *L. substantificus*, *f. L. substantia* SUBSTANCE: see -FIC.] Producing substance.

1634 T. JOHNSON *tr. Parey's Chirurg.* III. xviii. 209 Men... have need of a great quantitie of blood for the repairing of so many spirits, & the substantifick moisture. 1663 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. xix. The substantifick quality of the elementary complexion, which is intronicated in the terrestreity of their quidditative nature.

So **Substantifical** *a.*, whence † **Substantifical** *adv.*

1651 J. FRAEKE *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 191 There are six substantifical qualities in the Elements, viz. Sharpness, Thinness, Motion, and the contrary to these. 1657 B. W. *tr. Bauderon's Expert Philis.* xvii. 110 Moyst meat that is substantifical moyst, is good for all Feavers.

Substantify, *v. rare.* [ad. med. *L. substantificare*, *f. L. substantia* SUBSTANCE: see -FY.] *trans.* To give substance to.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 143 Salt is firme, fixed, and substantifying beginning of all things.

† **Substantious**, *a. Chiefly Sc. Obs.* Also 5 substa(n)uous, 6 -cious, -tious (substen-) -tious, 6-8 -cious, (7 substeuous). [a. OF. *substantieux* = *It. sostanzioso*, Sp., Pg. *substantioso*, ad. med. *L. substantiosus*, *f. substantia* SUBSTANCE: see -IOUS.]

1. Weighty, important; solid, firm; effective.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 431/2 Wyth shorte and substauncious wordes. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maritit Wemen* 248 God my spreit now inspir. . . And send me sentence to say, substaunious, et noble. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 5 So that it be substantious of sentence. 1549 in R. Keith *Hist. Scot.* (1844) I. App. 435 The Lord Governour and Lordis of secret Counsaill, . . . bes for substantious resistance thairfor, . . . offerit thame selfis redde to defend their awin auld liberties. 1597 R. BRUCE *Apol.* in *Wodrow Life* (1843) 175 To beseech him for some substantious remed to all these evils. 1607 GLADSTANES in *Orig. Lett.* to Jas. I. (Bann. Cl.) I. 118 They find, in steid of superficial, . . . inventions, profitable and substantious theologie. 1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-Convict.* 98 Of all the limbs of the masse the most substantious, . . . are, . . . the Offertorie, the Canon, the Communion. 1834 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 294, I am glad that the political papers exist now in a substantious shape.

2. Of structures: Substantial, solid.

1529 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 129 Ane nobill and substantious brig, . . . completit and ended substantiue in all necessities. 1541 SIR J. SANDILANDS *Deed in Proc. Antiq. Scot.* (1860) III. 162 To rais ane substantious wall of rough werk.

3. Wealthy, well-to-do.

1517 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* V. 153 The lordis, baronis, and uthiris substantious men. 1534 *Ibid.* VI. 117 All baronis, frehaldaris, and substantious gentilmen. 1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 11 It is necessar, . . . to have with thame substantious freindis. 1560 *First & Sec. Bk. Discepl.* (1621) 46 Every fewar and substantious Gentilmanis sonne. 1640 Bk. *War Committee of Covenanters* 54 Gif he be ane heritor or substantious soccarer [read cottarer] or yeoman.

b. Of provision: Ample.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* i. ix. (S. T. S.) I. 52 To mak provision in the maist riche and substantious maner pat pai mycht to invaid vthir. 1561 in R. Keith *Hist. Scot.* (1734) I. 198 That that with their substantious Housaldis, weil bodin in feir of Weir, in their maist substantious Maner, meit James Commendatour of Saintandris. 1643 in Spalding *Troub. Scot.* (1792) II. 101 All the fencible persons, . . . shall provide themselves, warlike provision, in the most substantious manner.

4. Considerable in number or amount.

1569 *St. Papers Eliz.* For. (1874) 154 (Some) substantious (force of) footmen. 1584 in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 414/1 Accompanit with a substantious number of your honest freinds.

† **Substantiously**, *adv. Sc. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] With substantial means, support, effect.

1520 [see SUBSTANTIOUS 2]. 1533 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 122 Substantiously accompanit, weil bodin, etc., for defence of the realm. 1537 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* I. 251 Howbeit scho wes doit substantiously. 1542 in *Exch. Rolls Scot.* XVII. 719 [Ane] honest mansion, . . . substantiously biggit. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. i. II. 72 Gif thair attempttis he noch substantiously resistit. 1580 JAS. I. *Lett.* in W. Maitland *Hist. Edin.* (1753) i. liii. 39 Sa surille and substantiously gairdit. 1606 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 288 To the effect the saidis vlnauchful meitings, . . . may be substantiously suppressit.

† **Substantiousness**, *Sc. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Wealth.

1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 155 He is maid rich wth the money of Metellan, . . . and wth his ample substantiousness.

Substantival (sɒbstənti'vəl), *a.* [f. SUBSTANTIVE + -AL 1.]

1. *Gram.* Of, belonging to, or consisting of, a substantive or substantives.

a 1832 BENTHAM *Language Wks.* 1843 VIII. 326/2 The substantival name of a quality presents the idea, in the character of a complete idea. 1843 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* I. 74 The substantival inflexions *ir*, *ar*. 1881 *Nation* (N. Y.) XXXII. 425 Nine-tenths of the New England Algonkin

proper names, were composed of an adjectival and a substantival element.

2. Existing substantially.

1884 *Mind* IX. 128 The real is individual, self-existent, substantival.

Hence **Substantivally** *adv.*, as a substantive.

1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 2) § 479 The form *none* is only used substantivally. 1892 EARLE & PLUMMER in *O. E. Chron. Gloss.* 373/2 Neuter used substantivally.

† **Substantivate**, *pa. ppl. Obs. rare* 1. [f. med. *L. substantivāt*, *pa. ppl. stem of substantivāre*, *f. substantivus* SUBSTANTIVE.] Made into or used as a substantive.

a 1522 *Lily Gram.* in *Colet Aeditio* (1537) E iij b, An adiective standing without a substantive, shal be put in the neutre geodre substantiate, as it is good. *Bonum est.*

Substantive (sɒbstəntɪv), *a. and sb.* Also 4 -if, -yf. [a. OF. *substantif* (from 14th cent.), ad. late *L. substantivus*, *f. substantia* SUBSTANCE: see -IVE. Cf. OF. *sustentif*, Fr. *substantif*, It. *so-*, *sustantivo*, Sp. *su(b)stantivo*, Pg. *substantivo*.]

A. Adj.

1. *a.* Of persons, nations, etc.: That stands of or by itself; independent, self-existent, self-sufficient.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* xcii. v. 7 Thus were there dukes five OF newe create, and none was substantive. c 1550 ROLLAND *Cart. Venus* i. 68 Umquhille agane serene and substantiue. 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1650) 15 How sufficient and substantive this Land was, to maintain it selfe without any ayd (at all) of the Forraier. 1792 BURKE *Proc. St. Aff. Wks.* VII. 94 That Spain is not a substantive power: That she must lean on France, or on England. 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* Chald. vii. 1, 162 As a substantive deity, distinct from her husband. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lxxxi, A pity that so substantive and rare a creature should have been absorbed into the life of another. 1882 T. H. DYER *Imit. Art.* 322 The chapel, could not have been in the church in Cimabue's boyhood, but it may have been a substantive building afterwards incorporated in it. 1888 R. L. STEVENSON in *Scribner's Mag.* Jan. 126/2 He sees why I speak of the little people as of substantive inventors and performers.

b. Of immaterial subjects: Having an independent existence or status; not dependent upon, subsidiary to, or referable to something else.

1561 T. NORTON *Catolici's Inst.* i. xiii. 33 b, This only name Jehouah whiche they call vnspakeable is a substantive name to expresse his essence. 1654 L. S. *People's Liberty* xxii. 57 An argument not so substantive but it will fall of it self. 1659 FULLER *Appl. Inf. Inno.* (1840) 474 This dispute is substantive enough to stand by itself, and too large to be adjected to this book. 1805 *Ann. Rev.* III. 129 His Holland is still independent. His Poland has a substantive existence. 1835 NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* (1837) I. xxi. 316 We have no direct cognizance of what may be called the substantive existence of the body. 1846 GROTE *Greece* i. xxi. (1862) I. 555 Patroclus has no substantive position. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xlv. (1865) V. 309 A mere title, . . . rather than a substantive office and function. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* II. 136 Similar deductions are required in order to avoid being misled as to the substantive text of their exemplars. 1896 PURCELL *Manning* i. 425 Archdeacon Manning, shortly before the close of the . . . meeting, proposed an Amendment, which finally took the form of a substantive Resolution. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Jan. 3/1 It is a little remarkable, . . . that the old judge has escaped for so long being made the subject of a substantive Life.

c. Of a dye: That attaches itself directly to the stuff, without the necessity of using a mordant.

Also of pigments (see quot. 1902).

1794 BANCROFT *Philos. Perm. Colours* 78 The colours of the first class I shall denominate substantive; using the term in the same sense in which it was employed by Bacon Lord Verulam, as denoting a thing solid by, or depending only upon itself. 1834-6 BARLOW in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 533/1 The cloth is then immersed in a bath composed of a substantive colour. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 771/1 It is not unusual to arrange them [sc. pigments] into two groups, substantive and adjective. Amongst the members of the former group such a pigment as vermilion, where each particle is homogeneous, may be cited as an example.

d. *Med.* (See quot. 1844.)

1826 J. A. PARIS *Treat. Diet* 90 The consideration, . . . of the *Materia Alimentaria* necessarily embraces, not only the substantive agents above stated, but those which, from their *modus operandi*, are entitled to the distinctive appellation of alimentary adjectives. 1844 HOBLYN *Diet. Terms Med.* (ed. 2) 234 Substantive, a term applied by Dr. Paris to those medicinal agents which possess an inherent and independent activity.

e. *Milit.* Definitely appointed to the rank specified; also of an appointment or rank.

1883 H. B. SMITH *Life Ld. Lawrence* I. vii. 177 It was not till towards the end of the following year that the 'substantive' post became vacant. 1883 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 14 Sept. 5/1 He, . . . became 'officiating' Quartermaster-General, . . . because, as Lieutenant-Colonel, he could not hold the substantive appointment. 1898 *Geogr. Jnrl.* (R. G. S.) Nov. 539 When substantive major, he was also granted the local rank of lieutenant-colonel.

2. *Gram.* Denoting a substance; in *noun substantive* (late *L. nomen substantivum*): = B. 1.

Nouns substantive is the correct pl.; *noun substantives* has also been used, and occas. † *nouns substantives*. 1509-1843 [see Noun 2]. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* ii. 17 No part of speech except a noun substantive. 1900 *Speaker* 23 June 374/1 Sir is a noun substantive, masculine.

fig. 1661 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) II. 100 To make the best agreement he can for the first year; after which he hopes your sonne will be a noun substantive. 1705, 1741 [see Noun 2].

b. Of the nature of, equivalent to or employed as a substantive; substantival.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* iv. vi. 446 All which difficulties will be most clearly stated by asserting it [sc. the infinitive] to be a Substantive Participle. For which this reason is to be given; because it hath all the signs both of a Noun Substantive and a Verb. 1824 L. MURRAY *Engl. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 105 Some writers are of opinion, that the pronouns should be classed into substantive and adjective pronouns. *Ibid.* 287 A substantive phrase. 1857 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Stud.* 207 Substantive clauses, expressing the subject, are placed at the commencement of the sentence. 1865 TYLER *Early Hist. Man.* iv. 62 The substantive-adjective is common enough in English.

3. *Gram.* Expressing existence; in *substantive verb*, formerly *verb substantive*: the verb 'to be'.

Late *L. verbum substantivum*, tr. Gr. *ῥῆμα ὑπαρκτικόν*. 1559 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1700) I. ii. App. ix. 434 The verbs substantive *est* must be taken for significant. 1620 T. GRANGER *Die. Logike* § 8 A verbe substantive, or that which hath the force thereof governing two datives. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 97, 2/2 This Expletive is usually attendant on the Verb Substantive. 1764 in *Phil. Trans.* LIIV. 422 The verb substantive, in conformity to the Hebrew and Phœnician custom, has been apparently suppressed here. 1824 L. MURRAY *Engl. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 128 The substantive verb followed by a verb in the infinitive mood, . . . 'Ferdinand is to command the army'. 1826 WHATLEY *Logic* II. l. § 2 (1850) 38 The substantive-verb is the only verb recognised by Logic. 1849 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* IV. 92 The original meaning of the so-called substantive verb. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 277.

4. Belonging to the real substance or essential nature of a thing; essential.

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* II. 81 Growing out of the back of the monster, without possessing any original or substantive share in its nature. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Christ.* 277 As a substantive part of their message. 1877 OWEN *Wellesley's Desp.* p. xxi, The British Empire in India was already a great fact, and a substantive portion of the Empire at large.

b. Of law: Relating to or consisting of the rules of right administered by a court, as opposed to the forms of procedure (*adjective law*).

1786-9 BENTHAM *Princ. Intern. Law Wks.* 1843 II. 539 The laws of peace would, . . . be the substantive laws of the international code; the laws of war would be the adjective laws of the same code. 1837 in W. Stokes *Anglo-Indian Codes* (1887) I. Gen. Intro. p. xi, The Penal Code cannot be, . . . explicit while the substantive civil law and the law of procedure are . . . confused. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 89 The substantive law remained; but it remained unaccompanied by any formidable sanction or by any efficient system of procedure. 1889 W. STOKES *Anglo-Indian Codes* I. Gen. Intro. p. ix, The first volume deals with Substantive Law, and contains the Penal Code, the Succession Act, the General Clauses Act, and the Acts relating respectively to Contract, Negotiable Instruments, Transfer of Property, Trusts, Easements and Specific Relief.

5. Existing as a substance or individual thing; having an actual or real existence; not imaginary or illusory; real.

1830 ARNOLD *Lett.* in *Stanley Life* (1844) i. vi. 285 That our addresses should be those of substantive and tangible persons, not of anonymous shadows. 1850 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 2) 25 Let us now divest the mind of the impression that heat is in itself anything substantive. 1867 *Sat. Rev.* 8 June 733 The mythical Prester John, who really appears to have had a substantive original among the Mongols. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 357 The mind predicates nothing except about substantive objects of thought.

6. Having a firm or solid basis; not slight, weak, or transitory.

1809 SYD. SMITH *Serm.* I. 42 As much is felt for character as for the more gross, and substantive advantages of life. *Ibid.* II. 421 This load of solid substantive guilt. c 1820 HAZLITT (Ogilvie 1882), Strength and magnitude are qualities which impress the imagination in a powerful and substantive manner. 1847 GLANSTONE in *Morley Life* (1903) II. v. 375 It is a painful decision to come to, . . . but the only substantive doubt it raises is about remaining in parliament. 1890 JAMES *Psychol.* I. 243 Let us call the resting-places the 'substantive parts', and the places of flight the 'transitive parts', of the stream of thought.

7. Having a value or effect because of numbers or quantity; of considerable amount or quantity.

1821 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 229 A poem of substantive length (above 600 lines) divided into several sections. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. Ind.* iii. viii. III. 389 As he grew up to manhood, Munir Mohammed claimed a substantive share in the administration. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lv. (1862) V. 13 By ensuring to every lesser state a substantive vote at the meetings of the confederacy. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Apr. 438 The work is far advanced at Newcastle, and a substantive beginning has been made at Wakefield.

8. Relating to or affecting the substance or tissue of an organ.

1875 tr. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* V. 346 Vesicular emphysema, . . . either occurs as an idiopathic disease, . . . as substantive or substantial emphysema, or it is developed in connection with other affections of the pulmonary parenchyma. 1894 W. BATESON *Mat. Stud. Variation* Intro. 23 Variations in the actual constitution or substance of the parts themselves. To these Variations the name *Substantive* will be given.

B. *sb.*
1. (for *noun substantive*.) The part of speech which is used as the name of a person or thing; a noun.

1392 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* iv. 338 As adiectif and substansyf voite asen, Accordance in kynde, in cas and in nombre. 1520 WHITTON *Vulg.* (1527) 5 b, Whan ij substansyues or moo come togyder. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Poetes, Making of Verse* T iv b, The Latinists do commonly set the adiectiue after the Substantiue: As for example *Femina pulchra*. a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 74 If you will but give leave to turne a Participle into a Substantive. 1669 *Crooke's Rep.*

ii. (ed. 2) 345 Action for these words, Thou art a Bankrupt knave... It was held by the Court that the words were scandalous, and Actionable, being two Substantives. 1748 Wesley in *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 1 Nouns are either Substantives or Adjectives. 1843 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* I. 142 Berber substantives have a distinction of gender into masculine and feminine. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 95/2 Reducing the name of each plant to two words, the first substantive designating the genus.

fig. 1883 F. H. BRADLEY *Princ. Logic* i. § 4. 4 A fact taken as a symbol ceases so far to be fact... It is no more a substantive, but becomes the adjective that holds of another. 1892 MANNING in *Purcell Life* (1896) I. 583 Mr. Gladstone is a substantive, and likes to be attended by adjetives.

† b. *Substantives and adjectives*: the name of a game. *Obs.*

1658 E. PHILLIPS *Myst. Love Gen. Lud.* (1685) 4 A Description of the witty sport of Substantives and Adjectives. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* 1. 70 You would think he were playing at Substantives and Adjectives.

† 2. A self-subsisting or independent person or thing. *Obs.*

1613 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Laugh & be Fat Wks.* (1630) II. 75/1 Now here's a Substantive stands by himselfe. 1642 BAKER *Chron.*, John 97 Now King John being a Substantive of himselfe. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. vii. 168 Country-houses must be Substantives, able to stand of themselves.

Hence † *Substantive v. Obs. trans.*, to make into a substantive.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 264 The word *καυονορ*... is an Adjective Substantiv'd; as well as *το καυονορ* is.

Substantively (sɒb'stæntɪvli), *adv.* [f. SUBSTANTIVE a. + -LY.]

1. *Gram.* As a substantive or noun.

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Gram.*, *Dict.*, *Somma*, substantively is the somme or full number in reckenyng. 1665 BRINSLEY *Posing Pts.* 131 These Genitives put Substantively, *Tanti, quanti*, a 1680 GLANVILLE *Sadducismus* II. (1681) 34 *To καυονορ*, is to be understood Substantively for a Person, viz. an Evil Spirit. 1768 HOLDSWORTH *Rem. Virgil* 171 If Galbanus cannot be used substantively. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. ix. 447 Caimanog... was formerly used substantively, for coin of different valuations.

2. As an independent or self-existing person or thing; substantially, inherently.

1598 BACON *Sacred Medil.*, *Heresies* (Arb.) 129 Which actions, they will have to depende substantively and originally, and without any... subordination of causes vpon the will. 1844 S. R. MANTLAND *Dark Ages* 482 You are gods, and all of you the sons of the most High. But this adoptive, and not substantively. 1891 F. MARY WILSON *Browning Primer* 43 It may be said of Browning that, adjectively dramatic, he is not substantively a dramatist.

3. In substance or effect, substantively.

1828 *Examiner* 115/2 Substantively, we have alluded to all worth mentioning, it being unnecessary to dwell on some light attendant matter. 1858 *Pier. Ing. Hum. Mind* II. § 2. 92 The French philosophers have... substantively thrown off their allegiance to Reid.

Substantiveness (sɒb'stæntɪvnəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being substantive; independent or self-existent character.

1837 COLEBROOKE & WILSON *Sankhya Kārikā* 44 Self-support, substantiveness, entitiveness. 1845 NEWMAN *Ess. Develoign.* 33 Their contrariety, when explained, is an argument for its substantiveness and integrity. *Ibid.* 43 The Conference Connexion remains the representative of the Wesleyan ideas; in its gradual independence and growing substantiveness [etc.]. 1893 *Daily News* 14 Feb. 4/3 The masculine substantiveness of the character of the people.

Substantivity (sɒb'stæntɪvɪti), [f. SUBSTANTIVE a. + -ITY.] Substantivity.

1877 CONDER *Basis Faith* iv. 169 Unity and (if I may so call it) Substantivity—the capacity of possessing attributes. 1889 A. W. HALL in *Microcosm* (N. Y.) Dec. The mind naturally hesitates in conceding the substantivity of anything which eludes the senses as palpable material.

Substantivize, v. Gram. [f. SUBSTANTIVE sb. + -IZE.] *trans.* To convert into a substantive.

1886 MASSON tr. *Winer's Gram. N. T.* 340 The Infinitive directly substantivized by means of the Article. 1887 *Amer. Jnl. Philol.* VIII. 104 The substantivized *ἄρα, ποῖος, οὗτος, αὐτός*. 1901 M. CALLAWAY in *Publ. Mod. Lang. Assoc. Amer.* XVI. 141 The substantivized participle.

Substantize, v. = prec.

1794 Mrs. Piozzi *Synonymy* I. 381 Nor would Dr. Johnson have endured with patience to hear this adjective substantized.

Substance, Substantiation, obs. ff. SUBSTENANCE, SUBSTANTIATION.

Cf. med. L. *substantia*, etc.

1483 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 256/2 Amonge other thyngs yeven... for their substantiation. 1637 *Sc. Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Litany* B 6 All thyngs necessary to their bodily substantiance. **Substite** = SEE **STYLE**.

Substituent (sɒb'stɪtjuːnt), *Chem.* [ad. L. *substituens*, -entem, pr. pple. of *substituere* to SUBSTITUTE.] An atom or group of atoms taking the place of another atom or group in a compound.

1895-6 *Proc. Chem. Soc.* 51 The influence of ortho-substituents in preventing alkylation of the carboxyl group. 1905 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 27 May 1144 A substance having the structure of cinamic acid, with a hydroxyl (OH) substituent.

Substitutable, a. rare. [f. SUBSTITUTE v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being substituted.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 312 It will always bear a regular proportion to that of other substitutable food. 1880 BENTHAM *Language Wks.* 1843 VIII. 314 Substitute

the singular to the plural number when substitutable without impropriety!

Substitute (sɒb'stɪtjuːt), *sb.* [ad. L. *substitutus*, -um, masc. and neut. of *substitutus* pa. pple. (see next). Cf. F. *substitut*, etc.]

1. A person acting in place of another.

1. One exercising deputized authority; a deputy, delegate.

1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxx. 78 Though a reame have a noble kynge... he ne suffiseth nought hym selue to gouerne... his reame withouten other substitutes sett in diverse places. 1456 Sir G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 194 (He) has laiser... to set his substitute with the tane and him self with the tothir. 1513 FABIAN *Chron.* v. cxi. (1821) 125 He therefore puruayd vnder hym a substitute, named Nordobert, whyle he retournyd into Austracy or Lorraine. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Glasgow Govt.* Wks. 1910 II. 29 These Magistrates must also be... honored because they are y^e substitutes of y^e king. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* v. iii. 51 When I did flee from Tyre, I left behind an ancient substitute. 1651 HOBBS *Leviathan* III. xlii. 274 The Power... was given to the... Apostles, and their Substitutes [etc.]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 403 My Substitutes I send y^e, and Create Plenipotens on Earth. 1721 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) L291 Here I stand the substitute of Rome. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. viii. 287 They belong to the king or his substitute without redemption. 1843-56 BOUVIER *Law Dict.* (ed. 6) II. 555/2 In letters of attorney, power is generally given to the attorney to nominate and appoint a substitute.

b. Of ecclesiastics.

1567 ALLEN *Def. Priesthood* 386 Excommunication... may be exercised by the Bishops Legates or Substitutes being no priests. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. 1904 II. 129 Reuerend Ecclesiastical Fathers, and other speciall-titled Church substitutes. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. v. Poor Bishop Pompignan withdraws; having got Lafayette for helper or substitute. 1873 HALE *In His Name* viii. 69 The archbishop's substitute.

† c. *By substitute*: by proxy. *Obs. rare*—1.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* III. vii. 181 First was he contract to Lady Lincie... And afterward by substitute betroth'd To Bona.

2. *Law.* A person nominated in remainder.

1758 J. DALRYMPLE *Ess. Feudal Property* (ed. 2) 135 That if any of the substitutes or their issue should alienate, then their right in the estate should cease. 1765-8 ERSKINE *Int. Law Scot.* III. viii. § 21 The person first called by the entail is the institute... the rest get the name of the heirs of entail, or substitutes. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxi. 355 The act of the ancestor shall bind the heir, and the act of the principal his substitute. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 930 Substitutes in an entail, are those heirs who are called failing the institute, whether dispooner or grantee. 1869 J. AUSTIN *Jurisp.* (ed. 3) I. 264 note, In English law, in rights of... limited duration, the party entitled cannot alienate so as to defeat the reversioners or substitutes.

3. *Mil.* One who for a remembrance agrees to serve in place of another balloted for the militia.

1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Substitute* in the Militia, a person who voluntarily offers to serve in the room of another that has been chosen by ballot... Substitutes may be provided for quakers. 1811 *Gen. Regul. Army* 201 No Soldier is to receive a Furlough on the plea of assisting to provide Substitutes for himself. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 263 Every Prussian subject must be a soldier, consequently there can be no serving by substitute as in our militia. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 138 The proved inferiority in all respects of the substitutes provided.

4. *gen.* One who acts or is employed in place of another.

1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* IV. 166 We maintain... that some substitute to discharge the office of personal remorse must be demanded. 1849 in 'Bat' *Crick. Man.* (1850) 57 No substitute in the field shall be allowed to howl. 1873 SPENCER *Study Sociol.* I. 15 In China where a criminal can buy a substitute to be executed in his stead. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 136/1 The worshippers as a whole bear the guilt until they or the guilty man himself find a substitute. 1894 *Amer. Dict. Printing*, *Substitute*, one who works at case instead of another... In England a substitute is called a grass hand.

II. A thing pnt in the place of another.

5. That which is used or stands in place of something else. Usually const. *for*, occas. *of*, *† to*.

Quot. 1579 is an early isolated instance. 1829 POTTENHAM *Engl. Poetrie* (Arb.) 177 Then it is called by the Greeks *Hypozexis*, we call him the substitute after his original, and is a supply with iteration.

1677 BARROW *Serm.* xlv. Wks. 1686 III. 513 Substitutes, and shadows of things more high in substance, and efficacy. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 165 Such as can not afford wine may have recourse to it's substitute, beer. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* ix. 158 In every part of anatomy, description is a poor substitute for inspection. 1825 BENTHAM *Offic. Apl. Macintezed, Obsero. Peck's Sp.* (1830) 38 Salaries were substitutes to fees, and in that form the plague ended. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth xxxiv*, Bearing branches of yew in their hands, as the readiest substitute for palm boughs, they marched... to hear High Mass. 1856 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci. etc.* II. 502/1 The French, whose franc or livre is the shrunken substitute of the ancient pound. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 23 This is a miserable substitute for the old Norman chapel. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player. Eur.* (1894) IV. 89 Till lately the natives used holes in their tables as a substitute for plates.

6. In technical use. † a. See quot. 1719. *Obs.*

1719-22 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.*, *Substitute*, is said of one Medicine put in the room of another, nearest to it in Virtue, when that cannot be had. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v.*, The Root of the great Centaureum, and sometimes Monk's Rhubarb, are used as Substitutes to Rhabarbar.

b. An artificial food-stuff intended to supply the place of a natural food; also, a cheaper article or ingredient substituted for one that is recognized or patented.

1879 *Buck's Treat. Hygiene* I. 117 Animal Substitutes for Milk. *Ibid.* 119 Vegetable Substitutes for Breast-milk. 1883 *Times* 3 Jan. 9/5 Hereafter persons who eat butter substitutes will have to avow openly their meanness whether of spirit or of purse. 1903 *Lancet* 8 Aug. 417/1 The creed of the substitute-monger is always that the substitute is better than the real thing.

c. *Mech.* A short section used when a full-length section is not usable. 1875 [see *Sun* 16. 4].

d. *Chem.* A new compound formed by substitution.

1852 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 4) 599 Salicylamide... is converted by fuming nitric acid into the nitro-substitute, nitro-salicylamide.

III. 7. *attrib. and Comb.*: substitute-broker, one who procures a substitute for a soldier balloted for the militia; so substitute-brokerage; substitute-feeding, a method of feeding with food-substitutes; substitute-fibre *Bot.* (see quot.).

1863 *Congress. Globe* 4 Feb. 714/3 As soon as it seemed to be understood that the Government was determined to force men into the army... these 'substitute brokers made their appearance. 1865 LOWELL *Reconstruction* Fr. Wks. 1890 V. 212 We have had shoddy, we have had contracts, we have had 'substitute-brokerage. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 15 Dewees had a clearer idea of 'substitute feeding than his predecessor. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 259 'Substitute Fibres, like licheniform fibres, but a much reduced form of prosenchyma, the 'Erstsaftfaser' of Sanio.

b. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Oct. 7/1 A substitute resolution was submitted. 1902 *Ibid.* 3 Mar. 7/3 The... possibility of using oil instead of coal as a substitute fuel. 1909 *Ibid.* 15 Feb. 8/1 A substitute vessel should be provided for every vessel so withdrawn.

Substitute (sɒb'stɪtjuːt), *pa. pple. and ppl. a.* [ad. L. *substitutus*, pa. pple. of *substituere* (see next).]

† A. *pa. pple.* Substituted. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 29 Elidurus... was substituted in to the kynge. 1533 MORE *Let. to T. Cromwell* Wks. 1427/2 It may well happen, that this pope may be deposed, & a nother substitute in his room. 1555 ENEN *Decades* (Arb.) 109 A hundredth and fiftie freshe nien which were substitute in the place of suche as were deade. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Hist. Scot.* II. 385/1 He was judged... to be chosen or substitute depose and chancellor. 1680 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni apud Scotos* (1689) 43 Robert the first was substitute in his stead. 1681 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* II. xxvi. 100 Different Lines Substitute in these Tailzies.

B. *ppl. a.* 1. Substituted for or taking the place of another person or thing; (of officials) deputy. *Obs. exc. Sc. in sheriff substitute* (with incorrect pl. *sheriff substitutes*).

1615 tr. *De Montfort's Surv. E. Indies* Pref. B 2 My second and substitute Country. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xii. 42 Who send from thence their substitute Vicars to rule. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Acts xv. 6 Had not Apostolick Testimony... proved the arrogation, it would more hardly have been believed... than the substitute Canons of Bishops. 1754 in *Nairne Peerage Evid.* (1874) 50 John Richardson sheriff substitute of the shire of Perth. 1815, 1866, 1894 [see *SHERIFF* 2 b].

2. *Sc. Law.* Nominated in remainder.

1681 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* II. xxvi. 101 The Children are but Heirs Substitute. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xvi. No string of substitute heirs of entail.

Substitute (sɒb'stɪtjuːt), *v.* Also occas. *pa. t.* 5 substitute. [f. L. *substitut*, pa. ppl. stem of *substituere*, f. *sub-* SUB- 26 + *statuere* to set np (see **STATUTE**).]

† 1. *trans.* To appoint (a person) to an office as a deputy or delegate; occas. with *compl.* *Obs.*

1532 MORE *Constit. Tindale* Wks. 821/1 Yet can they not say nay, but that... he appointed saint Peter with other, and that they were all known beades. And they dyd also substitute other whyche were known heades also. 1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* x. Q viiij. They substituted vnder them ii. Cesars. 1583 STUBBS *Anal. Abus.* II. (1882) 71 These grave fathers... do substitute under them in euerie particular character a minister. 1583 STROCK *Ch. Warres Lowe* C. iv. 28b, Those... whom his Maieitie had substituted, to the general Government of the Countreys. 1594 NASHE *Unforl. Trav.* Wks. 1904 II. 289 When death substitutes one friend his special baill to arrest another by infection. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Mediterr.* (Camden) 4 Substituting him Commander in chiefe in case of my death. 1639 DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 183 A man of... authority... was substituted to the Guardianship of her children. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 509 7/4 If a Man of a great Genius could... substitute slower Men of Fidelity to transact the methodical part of his Affairs.

† b. To set np or appoint as a ruler or official in the place (stead, room) of another. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 173 They contended whether it were beste to substitute Nicuesa in his place. 1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* (Arb.) 128 Ioue... substituted Ganimes into her [sc. Hebe's] office and place. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 164 Emperour Domitian calling him vnto Italie substitute in his rōme Julius Agricola. 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. xiii. § 3 (1622) 138 The people should substitute him into his stead. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xxv. 156 The Pope substituted John de Columna, a Cardinal, Legate in the place of Pelagius. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1824) 299 Neither did [these] go without substituting Curates... in their Places. 1831 SCOTT *Ch. Rob.* xx. Who shall assure me that vows which were made to the Saxon Bertha, will be binding if a Freuch Agatha be substituted in her stead?

† c. To depute, delegate. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* I. lii. 84 But who is substituted 'gainst the French, I have no certaine notice. 1700 ASTRY

tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo's Royal Polit.* II. 13 Necessity obliging a Prince to substitute his Power to several Ministers.
2. To put (one) in place of another.

a. *const. in (occas. into) the place, stead, room of.*
1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. ii. 159 And how... their Child shall be aduanced... And substituted in the place of mine.
1597 HOOKER *Ech. Pol.* v. lxvii. § 12 That Deitie which with the words of consecration abolisheth the substance of bread and substituteth in the place thereof my body.
1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* i. v. 38 When the Golden Shields of King Solomon were taken away, Rehobam substituted Shields of Brass in their room.
1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* iv. 138 By substituting Him in our stead, to suffer, as the Representative of mankind, the punishment due to their iniquities.
1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* vi. 140 Let a man substitute himself into the room of some poor creature dejected with invincible poverty.
1776 HAWKINS *Hist. Mus.* I. 342 Martinian Capella, who... was the first that substituted the term Tones in the room of Modes.
1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* I. 7 The expression, 'the law of metallic nature', may sound strange... to a philosophic ear, but it seems quite as justifiable as some others... such as the 'law of vegetable nature'... when it is substituted into the place of these.
1843 BETHUNE *Scott. Peas. Fire-side* 21 She could not at the time substitute any thing better in its stead.

b. Without const.

1620 T. GRANGER *Disc. Logike* 300 Afterward hee substituted the properties or powers thereof.
1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 599 Reject him, lest he darken all the Flock; And substitute another from thy Stock.
1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* ii. 51 Sterne has substituted a rich and beautiful chain of incidents.
1845 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1839) I. 27 Chilperic had simply erased the word 'theft' from the parchment, and substituted that of 'murder'.
1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xii. 186 The reader by substituting various terms can easily make propositions.

† c. *Const. to. Obs.*

1681 BURNET *Hist. Ref. u. i.* 107 Christ substituting the Eucharist to the Paschal Lamb, used such an Expression, calling it his Body.
1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* II. 148 His own life was very opportunely substituted to that against which he aimed.
1804 MED. *Trans.* XII. 409 Substitution mild, cooling, subacid applications... to his tonics and stimulants.
1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. vii. 91 The Rajah would gladly have seen the authority of the English substituted... to that of the Vizir.
1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* I. 122 In a few generations, the court of France had substituted the French to the Frankish tongue.

d. *Const. for.*

1694 GOVT. *Tongue* ii. 7 'Tis sure he can substitute none for them that can equally conduce, either to his honor or interest.
1759 GOLDSM. *See No. 1* For real wit he is obliged to substitute vivacity.
1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xi, Jackson... used to mention that in training for the ring they substituted rum for sherry.
1878 GLADSTONE *Primer of Homer* 104 Sacrifice could not be substituted for duty, nor could prayer.
1910 ENCYCL. *Brit.* IX. 514 The local priest-hoods, who substituted their own favourite god for Re.

e. *Math. and Chem.* (See SUBSTITUTION 5, 7.)

1737 GENT. *Mag.* VII. 675/1 Whose Value being substituted in the aforesaid Equation.
1845 DE MORGAN in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 378/1 If in ψx we substitute α for x .
1867 BLOXAM *Chem.* 23 The chemical equivalent of a metal expresses the weight which is required to be substituted for one part by weight of hydrogen in its compounds.
1885 WATSON & BURNURY *Math. Th. Electr.* I. 132 If before inversion we substitute for the charges at C_1 and O_2 their equivalent distributions on the plane AEX .

3. *Law.* To nominate in remainder.

1560 DAVIS tr. *Slidane's Comm.* 277 b. He had by legacie made his son Edward of six years his heir, & after him had substituted his daughter Mary.
1726 in *Nature Peerage Evid.* (1874) 34 The next best descending of my own body which failleing my other heirs substituted.
1765-8 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* iii. viii. § 21 In the case of a land-estate which is settled in a long series of heirs, substituted one after another.
1783 J. POWELL *Devises* (1877) II. 377 If there are no such persons, it shall not suspend the right of others, but they shall take as if no such persons were substituted.

4. To take the place of, replace. (*orig. in pass.*) Now regarded as incorrect.

(a) 1675 TEMPLE *Let. to William* Wks. 1731 II. 350, I hear Don Emanuel de Lyra is like to be... of the Pleniopotestaries, and come in as substituted by the Duke de Villa Hermosa.
1770 LUCROIX *Hist. Printing* 221 Double Pica... was... substituted by a new Letter.
1853 *Life in South* II. 128 Good brandy being substituted by vile whiskey.
1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* ii. v. 529 The diagram may... be substituted... by a formula composed of letters and numbers.
1900 *Archives Surg.* XI. 275 The medicine was continued a few days longer, and then substituted by the iodide of potassium.

(b) 1778 (W. MARSHALL) *Minutes Agric.* 13 Sept. 1775, Let straw substitute this, if possible.
1855 BAIX *Seines & Int.* ii. § 16 (1864) 203 A means of judging how far touch can substitute sight.
1863 OLIVER *Leas. Bot.* (1873) 162 Leafy stipules substituting true leaves.
1867 *Athenaeum* No. 2084, 447/1 Miss Hughes substituted Miss Oliver.
1899 *Archives Surg.* X. 138 That "varioid" substituted in Bath the "varicella" which was common in Bristol.

5. *Int. To act as a snhstitute.*

1888 *Advance* (Chicago) 15 Nov. It was plain that the idea of substituting for Gertrude now thoroughly possessed her.
1913 *Cavalier* 23 Aug. 212/1 She is too busy now to look out for them, so I substitute.

Substituted (sɒb'stitju'tid), *ppl. a.* [f. SUBSTITUTIONE v. + -ED.] Pnt in place of another; created or produced by substitution.

1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* iv. 121 That the Divine Father either requires, or in accept of substituted suffering.
1840 W. H. MILL *Auth. Princ.* i. 83 The substituted step... is far less fitted to connect the ruptured parts together.
1876 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 849/2 When a portion of the presenting mass of the fetus becomes changed for another, in complicated presentations, the case has been termed one of substituted presentation.
1891 *Trans. Chem. Soc.* 62 By

the action of primary amines on the hydrochlorides of glutarimido-ethers, substituted glutarimides are formed.
1911 *Act. 1 & 2 Geo. V.* c. 46 § 24 He shall... be entitled to the substituted right set forth in the second column of that schedule.

Substituteless, *a. rare.* [f. SUBSTITUTE sb. + -LESS.] Excluding the provision of substitutes.

1870 *Daily News* 6 Oct. Sufficient has... been said to show how satisfactory... as regards our Reserve Forces, would be the operation of a substituteless ballot.

Substituter (sɒb'stitju'tɪər), *Also 7-tor.* [f. SUBSTITUTIONE v. + -ER.] One who supplies the place of another; one who substitutes one thing for another.

1623 COCKERAM II, To Appoint one in anothers roome, Substitute, which is Appointed in that roome, Substitute, which Appointed him, Substitutor.
1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 8r The Prince answered, that he was sorry for his parting, but embraced the favour of his substitute, not to expect any service from him, but to do him the service he owed his substitutor.
1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 617 The favour of Mr. Wilberforce... was at that time an object of importance to the right-minded substitutor of the name.
1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv. Albani & Pict. Dealers* Wks. II. 6 This substitutor of grass and moss for cabbage and onions.
1897 *Chr. Herald* (N. Y.) 15 Dec. 975/2 Substitutors drug their concoctions to give them a coffee flavor.

Substituting, *ppl. a.* [ING 2.] That substitutes; in quot., offering substitutes for drugs.

1902 *Pharmac. Jnl.* 6 Sept. 268/2 All self-respecting chemists will agree that 'substituting' tradesmen are unfair dealers.

Substitution (sɒb'stitju'shən), [*a. OF. (mod. F.) substitution, or ad. late L. substitutio, -ōnem, n. of action f. substituere to SUBSTITUTE. Cf. OF. substitution, Pr. substitucio, It. sostituzione, Sp. su(b)stitucion, Pg. substituição.*]

† 1. The appointment of a deputy (or successor); deputation, delegation. *By substitution*, by proxy.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 178 Maximin... whanne he made a governour he weie of substitution Of Province or of region, He wolde first enquire his name.
c. 1450 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Gilbert* xii, Beside þe myracle do in substitution of his successor, þer fell many oþþre gret... which were cured.
1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 103 He did beleue He was indeede the Duke, out of th' Substitution.
1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 19 711 Whoever is engaged in multiplicity of business, must transact some by substitution.

† 2. A writ appointing a deputy official. *Obs.*
1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 41 Sheriffs and stewards-depute have power to name a substitute or substitutes... within such a particular district as shall be mentioned in the substitution.

2. The putting of one person or thing in place of another. *Const. for. 110.*

1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* viii. 129 S. Peters own command, to make substitution of Arch-bishops or Patriarches to Arch-Flamins, and Bishops to Flamins.
a. 1626 MEYERVELD in *Baconiana Physiol.* (1679) 117 Every part so separated, may easily be reduced into perfect Metal without Substitution of that, or those principles which Chymists imagin to be wanting.
1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 50, I shall explain his Subordination and Substitution to Christ in this Part of his Mediation.
1756 BURKE *Subl. & Beaut.* Wks. 1842 I. 73 Descriptive poetry operates chiefly by substitution; by the means of sounds, which by custom have the effect of realities.
1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* v. 76 A mere substitution of words for reasons.
1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 265 A substitution of a new use, in the place of a former one.
1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng. Pref.* p. li, The substitution of the perfectly innoxious... ceremony, to the unfaithful imitation of a scece in private life.
1876 *Jnl. R. Geogr. Soc.* XLVI. 42 The substitution of a yellow-stained felt for a plain uncoloured one.

b. With reference to the principle in religious sacrifices of replacing one kind of victim by another or a bloody by an unbloody offering; *esp. in Christian Theol.* used to designate a doctrine of the Atonement according to which Jesus Christ suffered punishment vicariously for man.

1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* ii. 71 What else but substitution can be understood by the innocent suffering for the guilty?
1856 VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 235 Both Tauler and Luther believe in substitution. The substitution of Luther is external... The substitution of Tauler is internal.
1873 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* viii. (1876) 173 This... is the principle upon which the sacrifice of love acts, as distinguished from the sacrifice of mere substitution.

3. *Law.* a. The designation of a person or series of persons to succeed as heir or heirs on the failure of a person or persons previously named.

1590 SWINBURNE *Test.* 130 The fifth limitation is in vulgar or common substitutions.
1681 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* ii. xxvi. 100 Where there are several Substitutions of certain Persons, or Lines... they are Specially called Heirs of Tailzie.
1765-8 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* ii. viii. § 21 Heirs pointed out in marriage-contracts, or in bonds containing clauses of substitution, are more commonly called heirs of provision.
1826 in *Nature Peerage Evid.* (1874) 78 Notwithstanding the above substitution in favor of Margaret Harriet Stewart in the event of the decease of my wife it is my intention that if the fee of my property should devolve upon the said Caroline Oliphant... thro' the predecease of my son she shall have the absolute disposal thereof in the same manner as if the substitution to the said Margaret Harriet Stewart had never been insert.
1875 DIGBY *Real Prop.* v. (1876) 235 A thing may be given inter vivos or by will to A, subject to a condition that he should on the happening of a specified event... hand it over to B. In this case a substitution is created in favour of B.

b. (*See quot.*)

1843-56 BOUVIER *Law Dict.* (ed. 6) II. 556/1 Substitution.

.. This takes place in a case where a creditor has a lien on two different parcels of land, and another creditor has a subsequent lien on one only of the parcels, and the prior creditor elects to have his whole demand out of the parcel of land on which the subsequent creditor takes his lien; the latter is entitled, by way of substitution, to have the prior lien assigned to him for his benefit.

† 4. *Gram.* = SYLLEPSIS. *Obs.*
1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Substitution... the using of one Word for another; or a Mode, State, Manner, Person or Number of a Word for that of another.

5. *Alg.* a. The method of replacing one algebraic quantity by another of equal value but differently expressed. b. The operation of passing from the primitive arrangement of n letters to any other arrangement of the same letters.

1710 in J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 198/2 A method of approximation, which is frequently used and of great importance, has obtained the name of successive substitution.
1845 DE MORGAN in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 372/2 We may avoid this by allowing only what we will call linear substitution.
1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 34/2 The method of integration by substitution corresponds to a change of the independent variable.
1892 F. N. COLE tr. *Netto's Th. Substitutions* 12 If an integral function of the elements x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n is not symmetric, it will be changed in form, and consequently, if the x_i 's are entirely independent, also in value, by some of the possible interchanges of the x_i 's. The process of effecting such an interchange we shall call a substitution.

6. *Mus.* (*See quot. c 1833.*)

c. 1833 GWILT in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) V. 777/1 Substitution, Chords of, names given to the two chords of the ninth major and minor.
1838 G. F. GRAHAM *Mus. Comp.* 29/1 Passing notes, notes of grace, anticipations, substitutions, altered or chromatic notes, and so on.

7. *Chem.* The replacement of one or more equivalents of an element or radical by a like number of equivalents of another. *Also attrib.*

1848 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 2) 529 With ammonia the oil [of Gaultheria procumbens] yields salicylamide, and with fuming nitric acid a substitution-product, $C_{11}H_7NO_{10}$.
1852 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handb. Chem.* VII. 15 Dumas' Theory of Substitution and of Types.
1854 *Jnl. Chem. Soc.* VII. 207 The Substitution-Compounds obtained by the Action of Nitric Acid on Cotton.
1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* Org. iii. § 8. 213 A number of metallic substitution derivatives of alcohol.
Ibid. iv. § 2. 288 Strichnyin, when pure, is turned yellow by concentrated nitric acid, and yields a nitrate of a new substitution base, nitrostrychnin.
1898 WADE *Introduct. Org. Chem.* 91 The replacement of hydrogen by chlorine is termed direct substitution and that of chlorine by hydrogen inverse substitution.

8. *Biol.* The replacement of one organ or function by another.

1870 HENFREY *Bot.* § 162 The modifications... dependent on the substitution of one organ for another, as in many double flowers where the stamens are replaced by petals.
1878 tr. von ZIEMSEN'S *Cycl. Med.* XIV. 706 The law of substitution undergones much limitation, and this alone can be granted, viz., that in the infracortical cerebral regions sensory elements can act for sensory, and motor for motor.
1902 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* Sec. 631 The two post-Darwinian principles known as 'Substitution' and 'Isomorphism' or 'Convergence'. The former may be exemplified by... the case of the Rays and Skates, in which... the tail, free to modify, becomes in one species a lengthy whiplash, in another, a vestigial stump.

9. *Philol.* A sound-change consisting in the replacement of one vowel or consonant by another.

1876 DOUSE *Grimm's Law* 25 Instead of the Differentiating Impulse, he here involves Reciprocal Compensation as the operative cause of the later substitutions.

10. *Trade.* The dishonest replacement of one article of commerce by another; the passing off of one manufacturer's goods for another's.

1902 *Pharmac. Jnl.* 6 Sept. 268/2 Several manufacturing firms which live on substitution... Ibid. 15 Nov. 508/1 Substitution, in essence and in fact, is palming off one article for another; thus in dispensing, by giving an imitation... for a proprietary or specific article.

Substitutional (sɒb'stitju'shənəl), *a.* [f. *prec.* + -AL.]

1. *Theol.* Of or pertaining to, based upon the principle of, sacrificial substitution.

1786 A. McLEAN *Commis. Christ* iii. Wks. 1847 I. 218 This points out the vicarious and substitutional nature of his death.
a. 1812 — *Merril. Ground Justif.* ibid. III. 283 The merit and substitutional nature of Christ's obedience to the moral law throughout his life.
1893 *New Church Mess.* (N. Y.) 19 Apr. 244 This mercenary, substitutional theory of the atonement.
1897 *Advance* (Chicago) 4 Feb. 153/5 We need the divine sympathy, substitutional, because the Christ was tempted in all points as we are.

2. Involving a snhstitution; constituting or forming a substitute.

1820 J. FOSTER *Ess. Evils Pop. Ignor.* 166 While thus thrown loose from the former ties to the social order, their minds have not been seized upon to be put under the substitutional ones which sound instruction alone could impose.
1883 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 30 May 1/6 If he considered that he would not be fairly compensated under any substitutional private agreement...
1884 *Law Times Rep.* L. 619/2 Sect. 3 of the Act of 1878... is substitutional for sect. 62 of the Act of 1875.
1886 C. ROBERTS *Sc. Life Sect.* x. II. 19 As a substitutional officer James I. appointed a Master of the Household.
1895 H. RYNDOL *Ans. Dio. Exeter* v. 127 This is the Pontifical of Edmund Lacy, a substitutional improvement on the order of Episcopal offices [etc.].

b. *Law.*

1893 *Law Rep.* 23 Chanc. Div. 733 W. Pearson, Q. C., submitted that... the gift... was an original and not substi-

tutional gift. 1894 *Daily News* 3 May 5/3 In other words, were the gifts substitutional or cumulative?

Hence **Substitutionally** *adv.*

1874 *Withrow Catal. Rome* (1877) 355 The Almighty Father, who is substitutionally represented by the Son in the adjoining scene. 1908 C. A. STRONG in *Ess. in honor of W. James* 172 The object... is not immediately (*i. e.*, without medium) but substitutionally known—known by the projection of a present experience, as truly possessed of definite qualities as the past experience it knows.

Substitutionalism (sɒbstɪtʃənəlɪz'm), *a.* [*f.* *prec.* + -ISM.] (See *quot.*) Hence **Substitutionalist**.

1908 C. A. STRONG in *Ess. in honor of W. James* 171 The present experience does not intuit the past experience... It is a more or less perfect reproduction of it... It earns its title to be a memory by serving as a satisfactory substitute for the object in the regulation of conduct. We may call this the substitutional theory of knowledge, or, more briefly, substitutionalism. *Ibid.* 180 From this maze of misconceptions... the substitutionalist is saved by his insight that the proper thing to be called experience is not an experience projected into the place of another experience but an experience simply.

Substitutionary (sɒbstɪtʃənəri), *a.* [*f.* *as prec.* + -ARY.] = SUBSTITUTIONAL.

1842 J. P. SMITH *Four Disc.* (ed. 2) Notes 265 Other sacrifices also were symbols of a substitutionary death; for example, the sacrifice for ratifying a covenant;... and the sin-offering on account of a murder perpetrated by some unknown person. 1862 *Turner Anglo-Saxon Home* ii. 92 We find another lady with the substitutionary name of the Crow. 1872 *Surgeon Treas. Dav. Ps.* lxxi. 15 The devil rages against the substitutionary sacrifice. 1874 W. P. ROBERTS *Law & God* (1878) 45 The first [of the three stages in the history of sacrifice] is the substitutionary human sacrifice. 1881 C. NEWSPER. *preached in Hastings* iii. 25 This substitutionary aspect of the Atonement. 1883 E. E. KAY in *Law Rep.* 23 *Chanc. Div.* 739 If the parent was dead at the date of the will... his issue are not able to take under the substitutionary gift. 1896 *Academy* 4 July 5/3 An editor... errs gravely if he introduces thereto one word of his own, he it substitutionary title or ought else. 1908 *Q. Rev.* July 98 He not only succeeded Geoffrey as substitutionary forester of North Petherton Park and Forest under the Mortimer régime, but was constable of Taunton Castle.

Substitutive (sɒbstɪtʃutɪv), *a.* [*ad. late L. substitutivus, f. substitui-* (see *SUBSTITUTE v.*): see -IVE. Cf. *F. substitutif*.]

1. Belonging to, characteristic of, or involving the appointment of, a substitute or deputy. *Obs.*

1600 W. WATSON *Deccardion* (1602) 324 (Father Parsons has) authorized his subject Master Blackwell with so ample immunities, privileges, and substitutive jurisdiction, as neither pope nor prince... may have to do with him. 1616 *Chamney Voc. Bps.* 92 *Christ*... hath said it not only to his Apostles, but also to all Prelates, that shall succeede them by substitutive ordination. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 130 His Highness might think fit to leave a substitutive power, with whom he pleased to be contracted to the La: Amira.

2. Taking, or fitted to take, the place of something else: in various more or less technical applications (see *quots.*).

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* iii. ii. § 5. 308 Those Substitutive Particles, which serve to supply the room of some sentence or complex part of it, are stiled Interjections. 1865 BRAND & COX *Dict. Sci.* etc. I. 601/2 *Currency*,... a generic term employed to designate the conventional measure of value, whether the measure be immediate, as gold and silver coin, or substitutive, as bank-notes and their analogies. 1876 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 995/2 An agent is said to be 'substitutive', which—as in the case of nitrate of silver applied to inflammation of a mucous membrane—substitutes a temporary irritation for one tending to be more permanent. Such a mode of treatment is termed *substitutive medication*. 1903 MYERS *Hunt. Pers.* II. 34 The question may be raised as to whether the second figure seen may not have been, so to say, substitutive. 1908 *Academy* 18 Jan. 356/1 He suggests instead that they should be allowed to record substitutive votes, by numbering the candidates '1', '2', '3', etc. 1913 *Nation* 4 Jan. 605/1 This tax is proposed to take the place of certain rates which politicians and economists of all sorts have long agreed should be national rather than local burdens... I have insisted that this tax is substitutive, not cumulative.

b. *Logic.* Of a proposition or judgement: = **CONDITIONAL a.** 5.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Substitutive*,... It is also a term in Logick, as *Propositio substitutiva*, a conditional Proposition. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 376 The other [species of proposition is] substitutive or conditional. 1853 W. THOMSON *Latv Th.* (ed. 3) 155 The judgment in which definition is predicated, we call a substitutive judgment, because it furnishes a predicate identical with the subject as to sphere or extension, and therefore capable of being substituted for it. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 109 In Substitutive Judgments the sign of equality may be used as the Copula.

3. *Theol.* Involving a theory of substitution.

1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* i. iii. (1866) 43 The full vicarious typology and substitutional import of the original Greek version. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 205/1 A substitutive faith of the Church, by which the hand of original sin is broken.

4. Dependent upon a legal substitution or designation of heirs in remainder.

1853 *Act 16 & 17 Vict.* c. 51 § 2 Every... disposition of property, by reason whereof any person has... become beneficially entitled to any property... either originally or by way of substitutive limitation.

Hence **Substitutively** *adv.*, vicariously.

1890 *Lippincott's Mag.* Jan. 117 Thus did he execute his opponent... substitutively.

Substitutory (sɒbstɪtʃutori), *a.* [*f. L. substitutus* (see *SUBSTITUTE v.*) + -ORY.] Serving as a substitute.

1887 *Echo* 26 Feb. (Cassell), A few remarks on the proposed cultivation of tobacco as one of the substitutory crops for wheat, &c.

† **Substra**, *v. trans. Obs. rare.* [*ad. med. L. substrahe*, imper. of *substrahere* to *SUBTRACT*. Cf. *SUBTRACT*.] *trans.* To subtract.

1557 H. BAKER *Rules Use Almanacs* Diiij, You shall substra from the saide time the distance of the time proposed vntill none.

Subtract (sɒbstrækt), *v.* Now *illiterate*. [*f. med. L. substrahe*, *pa. ppl. stem* of *substrahere*, alteration of *subtrahere* to *SUBTRACT* after *abstrahere* to *ABSTRACT*. Cf. *OF*, *Pr. sostraire*, *substraire*, *Sp. su(b)straer*.] = *SUBTRACT v.*

† *l. trans.* To withdraw, withhold (a thing) from a person, etc. *Obs.*

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (1613), *Subtract*, take from, withdrawe. 1607 TORSELL *Fourf. Beasts* 80 Other put their Neckes into engines, and tame them by subtracting their meate. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. iii. (1739) 18 Where they shall know of the things belonging to the Crown, ... to be concealed, intruded upon, or subtracted. 1669 *Decay Chr. Piety* viii. § 5. 266 This... subtracts that spirit and vigour, which should carry us through the weary stages of duty. 1681 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* i. iv. § 5 (1683) 351 Whatsoever Time and Attendance we bestow upon one thing, we must necessarily subtract from another. 1710 PRIEUX *Orig. Tithes* i. 16 God charged the Jews with the Sin of Subtracting these Tithes.

† *b. refl.* To withdraw oneself, retire from. *Obs.*

1550-60 BELLENDEN *Lyry* i. (S.T.S.) I. 8, I will Desyre na thing ear... than to subtract me fra þe sight of sik miseris.

2. *trans.* To take (one number or quantity) from, † out of another, as a mathematical process.

1588 A. KING tr. *Canius Calce* h. j, Swa yat ye anticipation being subtractit, ye said aquinoxe nicht be restoret to ye 21 day of marche as it was before. 1647 LULLY *Chr. Astr.* iv. 41 Added together, they make 43° 03', from which in regard they are more then 24 hours, I subtract 24. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Pall.* (1676) 83 You must subtract the latter time out of the former time. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* v. xix. Coroll. If like proportionals be subtracted from like proportionals. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Nature*, This Motion, if the Body were in Motion before, is either to be added to it, as if the Motions conspire, or subtracted from it, as where contrary. 1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 624, 3', 25, which, subtracted from 110° 30' 13", 25, leaves 110° 30' 10". 1840 LAKONER *Geom.* 108 If from the square of the side opposite the right angle, the square of the given side be subtracted, the remainder will be the square of the third side.

absol. 1616 J. YATES *Ibis ad Casarem* ii. 156 Thereby declaring your selfe to be an exquisite Arithmetician, who can adde and subtract at pleasure.

3. *trans. and gen.* To take away, deduct.

1613 HOBY *Counsell* 25 My course hath euer beene ... to subtract many ounces, from that ordinary opinion, which men of his profession doe... intertaine. 1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Blond's Civil Wars* iv. 23 Those must likewise be subtracted from the English, who were left to guard Jury. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* Pref. A 5 What vaillity... have we subtracted, upon the sense of Gods anger? 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* ii. i. (1768) 57 There must be subtracted from these [sc. media of visible objects] the Medium of Motion. 1755 LAVINGTON *Moravians Compared* 157 What are not found in their proper places, these he subtracted with equal Audaciousness. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 262 When all lawyers and all non-lawyers are subtracted, how many have you left?

absol. 1656 HEYLIN *Extraneous Vapulans* 300 Our Authors false Arithmetique in Subtracting from his own errors, and multiplying the supposed mistakes of the Observer. 1794 R. J. SULLIVAN *Vicu Nat.* I. 467 By evaporating, by cooling, or by subtracting from the fluid. 1804 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1835) III. 15 A... resistance to every thing like an abuse in the service which can tend to subtract from the efficiency of the corps in the field. 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* App. Wks. 1843 VII. 188 So far from adding to, it will subtract from, the quantity of labour necessary.

† 4. To belittle, disparage. (? A blunder. Cf. **SUBTRACTOR**.) *Obs.*

1728 NORTH *Ment. Musie* (1846) 114 Every one... spitefull to each other, and out of emulation subtracting their skill in performing.

Hence **Subtracting** *vbl. sb.*

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 18 The subtracting of something inioyed, or the receiving of something that is added. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* 50 In artificial Movements, there is such a dependance of one part upon another, that the subtracting of any one destroys the whole frame.

Subtraction (sɒbstrækʃən), *n.* Now *illiterate*. [*ad. med. L. *substractio, -ōnem, n. of action f. substrahere* to *SUBTRACT*. Cf. *OF*, *subtraction*, *substraction*, *Sp. substracción*.] = *SUBTRACTION*.

1. The operation of taking one number or quantity from another; an instance of this. Also *transf.* and *gen.* Deduction, abstraction.

1595 NASH *Saffron Walden* 141 Quarrelling by Division, getting venches with childe by Multiplication, stealing by Subtraction. 1601 W. BARLOW *Defence* 102 Euery addition or subtraction is hee treason against his maiestie. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. iv. (1772) I. 136 Millions admit a small Subtraction. 1648 HEYLIN *Relat. & Observ.* i. 33 The same Ship... having been so often repaired, and thereby suffered so many Subtractions and additions, that hardly any part of the old Vessel remained. 1703 T. N. CITY & C. *Purchaser* 80 Subtraction must have been made of all such Deductions. 1718 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. Subtraction is the finding of a certain Number from two Homogeneous ones given; which, with one of the given Numbers, is equal to the other. 1818 BENTHAM *C. Eng. Introd.* 63 A course which... after subtraction made of all punishment and all reward... would remain no less open to rulers than to subjects. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* II. 13 Rendering back to us with

additions or subtractions, the Beauty which existing things have of themselves presented to him.

2. The withdrawing or withholding of something necessary, due, essential, or customary.

1600 T. SCOTT *Highw. God* (1623) 74 Now there is cause to doubt rather subtraction, then to hope for restitution. 1626 J. YATES *Ibis ad Casarem* i. 76 In the sorrows of the soule there was... some subtraction of divine consolation. 1643 PRYNNE *Opening Gl. Seal* 19 The great and privy Seales willfull absence and subtraction from the Parliament. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 203 A Prior... may chuse either to sue for subtraction of his Tithes in the Ecclesiastical court, or in the Exchequer. 1822 (*file*) Report of a trial in the Consistory Court at Durham in a Cause of Subtraction of Easter Offerings.

Hence † **Subtractionary** *a.*, of subtraction.

1674 *JEAKE Arith.* (1696) 54 If the Subtrahend and Remain he added, the Subtractionary work will be proved.

† **Subtractive**, *a. Obs. rare* [*f. L. substrahe* (see *SUBTRACT v.*) + -IVE.] = *SUBTRACTION*.

1774 *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 166, + $\frac{F-40}{449}$ becoming negative or subtractive.

† **Subtractor**, *Obs. rare* [*f. SUBTRACT v.* + -OR.] A detractor, calumniator.

1601 SUAKS. *Tuel.* N. t. iii. 37 They are scoundrels and subtractors that say so of him.

† **Subtrahend**, *Obs.* [*ad. med. L. subtrahendus* gerundive of *subtrahere* to *SUBTRACT*.] = *SUBTRAHEND*.

1713 WARD *Yng. Math. Guide* (1734) 148 Change all the Signs of the Subtrahend.

† **Substramen** (sɒbstreɪmən), *rare* [*L., f. substrere* (see *SUBSTRATE a.*)] = *SUBSTRATUM*.

1807 HEADRICK *Arrau* 56 Some contained various concretions, inserted in a sandy substramen.

Substratal (sɒbstreɪtəl), *a.* [*f. next or SUBSTRATUM* + -AL.] Underlying; fundamental.

1851 *Yrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. ii. 495 This is the substratal view of the origin and relations of the surface soil. 1881 BLACKIE *Lyry Serms.* iii. 115 The one proof or evidence that belongs to both is the reasonable substratal element which they imply.

Substrate (sɒbstreɪt), *sb.* [*ad. mod. L. substratum*.] = *SUBSTRATUM*.

c 1810 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 379 The substrate or *causa privabilis* may be the *nomenon* or actuality, *das Ding in sich*, of Christ's humanity, as well as the *Ding in sich* of which the sensation, *head*, is the appearance. 1817 — *Biog. Lit.* I. ix. 138 This again is no way conceivable, but by assuming as a postulate, that both are *ah initio*, identical and co-inherent; that intelligence and being are reciprocally each other's Substrate. 1827 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) IV. 46 That common substrate which is diffused around us in every direction, and constitutes the whole of the visible world. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 176/1 The notion of substance is, conceived, as a constant and persisting substrate of certain variable qualities or determinations. 1861 TRENCH *Comm. Ep. Churches Asia* 174 That the substrate of this language, and, so to say, the suggestion of this thought, is to be sought at Isaiah 22, there can be no reasonable doubt. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 428/2 Albert and Aquinas agree in declaring that the principle of individuation is to be found in matter, not, however, in matter as a formless substrate but in determinate matter (*materia signata*). 1897 tr. *Fichte's Sci. Ethik.* 115 Let us assume an external cause directed upon the substrate of the impulse. 1899 J. W. POWELL *20th Ann. Rep. Bureau Amer. Ethnol.* (1903) p. cviii, The same deity can be invoked by many names, and when another god is addressed, many of the same terms can be employed. The substrate of this custom is found in the concomitancy of qualities and properties. 1910 *Contemp. Rev.* July 28 There is reason to believe that the fur substrate [of the garment] was then withdrawn.

† **Substrate**, *a. Obs.* [*ad. L. substratus*, *pa. ppl.* of *substrere*, *f. sub-* SUB- + *sternere* to throw or lay down.]. Underlying; forming a substratum; constituting the subject-matter.

1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. iii. 2 Sin, as to its material constitution, has for its substrate mater or subject some natural good. 1684 tr. *Boneti's Merc. Compil.* xiv. 476 The Womh... has no proper Substrate Matter to breed a Callus. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LV. 668 The Thought... remains; the substrate, absolute, essential, generic notion.

† **Substrate**, *v. Obs.* [*f. L. substrat-* (see *prec.*)]

1. *trans.* To form a substratum to.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* l. 20 It substrateth the hayne, no otherwise then a ground or foundation thereto.

2. *pass.* To be underlying or subjacent; to be or form a substratum (to).

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* l. 35 Talus... prostrated vnder Tibia, and Fibula, and subject to their Appendances, although it seeme onely substrated to Tibia. 1654 VILVAIN *Enchir. Epigr.* ix. 4 Nature, Fate, Fortune, Chance in things created, Clearly appear by Law divine substrated. 1701 BEVERLEY *Grand Apocal. Quest.* 17 From these two things Substrated, or lay'd in the Foundation, I proceed to raise the Convincing Proofs.

So † **Substrated** *ppl. a.*, underlying.

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* ii. App. 332 We have more then once had the bottom of the Retort melted... the melted glasse being supported by the substrated sand.

Substratio (sɒbstreɪʃən), [*ad. late L. substratio, -ōnem, n. of action f. substrat-*, *substernere* (see *SUBSTRATE a.*)]

† 1. The prostration of the class of penitents known as *substrati*; also, the place where these penitents knelt. *Obs.*

1559 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 320 This place was called *substratio* Substration, because there they did... throw themselves down to receive the Priests blessing. 1716 M.

DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 254 The different degrees of Penitential Fletion, Audition, Substitution and Consistence, or Standing together with the Orthodox Flock.

2. A hypothesis.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 256 Theory is = Ordination. Hypothesis is = Substitution.

Substrative (sūbstrā'tiv), *a.* [f. *L. substrāt-* (see SUBSTRATE *a.*) + *-IVE*.] Underlying; forming a substratum.

1833 *Hone Anc. Myst.* 183 So large a substrative mass of superstition. *c.* 1834 *Coleridge in Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 227 That *Idea Idearum*, the one substrative truth which is the form, manner, and involunt of all truths.

† **Substrator**. *Ecl. Obs. rare.* [f. *L. substrāt-* (see SUBSTRATE *a.*) + *-OR*.] One of a class of penitents in the early church called *substrati*; = KNEELER 2 *a.* (cf. PROSTRATOR 2.)

1720 BINGHAM *Antiquities* XVIII. i. § 1 The mourners or weepers, the hearers, the substrators, and the co-standers.

|| **Substratum** (sūbstrā'tm). Pl. *substrata* (sūbstrā'tā); also *substratums*. [mod. *L.*, pa. pple. neut. sing. of *L. subternere* to spread underneath, f. *sub-* SUB- 2 + *sternere* to lay down, strew.]

1. *Metaph.* That which is regarded as supporting attributes or accidents; the substance in which qualities inhere.

1653 WHITFIELD *Treat. Sinf. Men* iv. 11 The *Substratum* or subject of sin, namely, the natural motion or action whereto sin cleaves, is such a thing without which sin could not be. 1676 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* i. 1. 22 The Substance or the *Substratum* of those Accidents of things which are derived to us by our Sense. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* i. iv. § 18 Something... which we take to be the *substratum*, or support, of those *Idea's* we do know. 1740 CHENEY *Regimen* 34 Material Substance is the *Substratum* of Extension, Impenetrability, Passivity and Figure. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1907) I. 83 Different modes, or degrees in perfection, of a common *substratum*. 1838 (F. HAYWOOD) tr. *Kant's Crit. Pure Reason* 176 Substances (in the phenomenon) are the *substrata* of all determinations of time. 1874 *STODWICK Meth. Ethics* i. ix. 102 Permanent *substrata* or *Noumena*.

2. That which underlies, or serves as the basis or foundation of, an immaterial thing, condition, or activity; the basis on which an immaterial 'structure' is raised.

1631 J. BURGESS *Austro. Rejoined Manud.* 32 It is their institution which imprints their signification, and not simply their own similitude, which is but the *substratum*. 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Reliq.* i. xiv. (1673) 214 That basis or *substratum* upon which the Law is founded. 1798 J. BARRY *Let. Dilettanti Soc.* 65 As a totality which form the very *substratum* and essence of my Lectures to the Students of the Academy. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Seren.* (Bohn) 315 It is... the realizing principle, the spiritual *substratum* of the whole complex body of truths. 1859 *HELPS Friends in C. Ser.* ii. 11. x. 244 All Aristotle's views were based upon a *substratum* of slavery. 1860 *HOOK Lives Abps.* i. 45 The simple patriarchal faith... was never lost, and when the idolatrous superstitions were removed there still remained a *substratum* of truth. 1862 J. M. LUOTOW *Hist. U. S.* 4 There are in several places *substrata* of foreign blood, as the Dutch in New York and New Jersey, the Swedes in New Jersey and Delaware. 1870 *NEWMAN Gram. Assent* ii. vii. 213 What in some minds seems like... a faith founded on a perilous *substratum* of doubt. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Cartilage* 321 The stories themselves doubtless rest on a *substratum* of fact. 1900 W. L. COURTNEY *Idea Trag.* 58 In Henry Vth's character there was a *substratum* of common sense, of self-control.

3. That upon which a material thing is 'built up' or from which it is created; the subject-matter or matter operated upon.

1676 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* 315 He used the Matter which he had created to be the *substratum* of the Corporeal Natures, even of Man himself. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 2. 21 That Hail and Snow are produced out of the same *Substratum* or matter. 1799 *Msd. Frl.* i. 270 From a combination of the basis of vital air, with the *substratum* of carbon, sulphur, and phosphorus, arise the carbonic, sulphuric, and phosphoric acids. 1835 T. CHALMERS in *Mem.* (1851) III. 65 note. With our Scottish peasantry, the *substratum* of the meal is either potatoes or bread. 1837 QUAIN *Elem. Anat.* (ed. 4) 9 The skeleton... constitutes the *substratum*, to which the other parts are, as it were, applied. 1875 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* vii. § 213. 167 The atoms which form the material *substratum* of the present universe. 1878 BELT tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 13 In the living body we observe a number of activities of its material *substratum*, by which the series of phenomena spoken of as life are conditioned.

4. An under-layer of any material substance.

1730 BAILEY (fol.), *Substratum*... any Layer of Earth or any other Thing that lies under another. 1764 *Bush Hikr. Chr.* (1769) 79. I do not at all suppose that even the very first... growth of this beach... in any sense sprang from the fallen wood, its neighbouring *substratum*. 1846 R. RITCHIE *Railways* 10 *Substrata* of small stones, several feet in thickness. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* i. ii. A loaded blunderbuss lay at the top of six or eight loaded horse-pistols, deposited on a *substratum* of cutlass. 1878 ARNEY *Photogr.* xiv. 92 When it is required to cover the entire plate with either of these *substrata*, it is usual to wet the plate with distilled water. 1893 *Photogr. Ann.* 83 Coat the plates with an albumen *substratum*.

b. An under-layer of soil or earthy matter. 1730 (see above). 1801 J. JONES tr. *Bugge's Trav. Fr. Rep.* i. 3 Where the *substratum* is gravel or sand. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* 197 A proper knowledge of the quality of the sub-soil and the position of the sub-strata is necessary. 1824 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* III. 596 Even the more level, and more general soils are cold, from their *substratums*. 1872 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* (ed. 3) xvii. 268 The Vale of Clwyd, in Denbighshire—the *substratum* of which consists of New Red Sandstone.

c. *Bot.* The matter upon which a fungus or other plant grows.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 101 In the *substratum* the process of decomposition differs with the fungus present. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 307 Fungi grow exclusively upon organic *substrata*.

d. In immaterial sense.

1855 (J. D. BURN) *Autobiog. Beggar Boy* (1859) 2 Such as have passed through the various *substrata* of civilized society. 1873 CURWEN *Hist. Booksellers* 363 As the business is conducted by house to house visitation, a *substratum* of the public is reached which [etc.]. 1876 J. GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scot.* ii. xi. 308 Children belonging to the *substratum* of society.

† **Substrature**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *L. substrāt-* (see SUBSTRATE *a.*) + *-URE*.] A *substratum*.

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 73/2 The *substrature* or layer under the pavement.

Substruct (sūbstrō'kt), *v. rare.* [f. *L. substruct-*, pa. ppl. stem of *substruere*, f. *sub-* SUB- 2 + *struere* to build, erect.] *trans.* To construct beneath; to lay as a foundation.

1847 EMERSON *Refr. Men.* Plato Wks. (Bohn) I. 295 The excellence of Europe and Asia are in his brain. Metaphysics and natural philosophy expressed the genius of Europe; he substructs the religion of Asia, as the base. *Ibid.* Swedenborg 328 A bird does not more readily weave its nest... than this seer of the souls substructs a new hell and pit.

Substruction (sūbstrō'kshn). [ad. *F. substruction* or *L. substructio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *substruere* to SUBSTRUCT.]

1. *Arch.* The under-structure of a building or other work.

1624 WOTTON *Elem. Archit.* 23 We must first examine the Bed of Earth... upon which we will Build; and then the underfittings or Substruction, as the Ancients did call it. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* ii. xii. 259 It was contrived into rooms, and fortified with substructions therein, fit for the receipt of a Prince. 1717 BERKELEY *Jrnl. Tour Italy* Wks. 1571 IV. 532 A great quadrangular portico... whereof the substructions only now remain. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 33 Higher up is the vaulted substruction or basement of a large temple. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* v. 1. 52 The massy substructions of the Capitoline temple. 1842 *Ibid.* xiii. (1843) III. 91 The road therefore was restored, and supported with solid substructions below. 1866 FELTON *Greece, Anc. & Mod.* II. ii. 285 A part of this road is still to be seen... with the ruined masses of the immense substructions which supported it. 1893 G. A. SMITH *Bk. Twelve Prophets* II. xxxviii. 530 Upon terraces and substructions of enormous breadth rose storied palaces, arsenals, barracks, libraries, and temples.

attrib. 1676 WREN in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 534 The Ground plot of the Substruction Cloister.

2. *Fig.* A basis, foundation.

1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. xiii. 405 The laws of Oléron... are received by all nations in Europe as the ground and substruction of all their marine constitutions. 1766 *Ibid.* ii. iv. 51 A substruction and foundation of their new policy. 1822 T. EASKINE *Ess. Faith* (1823) 33 a scaffolding or substruction for the doctrine. 1889 [E. JOHNSON] *Antiqua Mater* 232 The historic 'substruction' of a system supported by atiological calculation.

† 3. (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Substruction*, an underpinning or groundselling of a house. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

Hence **Substructional** *a.* (in recent Dicts.). **Substructure** (sūbstrō'ktū), [f. SUB- 3 + STRUCTURE, after prec.] *Arch.* That part of a building which supports the superstructure; an under-structure, substruction.

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 48/1 These... Stones must be... link'd with the under Courses, so as to make a kind of pavement at top to... protect the Substructure. 1840 LONGF. *Skel. Arn.* Introd. The substructure of a windmill. 1861 BERNES. HOPE *Engl. Cathedral* 19th C. 89 The moderate scantlings... obviate the risk of the roof crushing down the substructure. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 284/1 The substructure of a bridge consists of foundations, abutments, and piers. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Dec. 5/3 The substructure of the pier.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1725 S. HARRIS *Comm.* 37rd Ch. Isa. Pref. 16 A substructure of their chronology, geography, and history. 1851 *Frl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 7 The kingdom of Menes... rests upon a venerable substructure of several centuries of the Nile valley. 1856 KANE *Arctic Expl.* II. xxvii. 271 This glacier... sloped gradually upward... and then, following the irregularities of its rocky sub-structure, suddenly became a steep craggy hill. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* i. viii. (1878) 73 No decisive anticipation of immortality for mankind as a substructure for religious faith can be deduced.

Hence **Substructural** *a.*, of the nature of a substructure.

1866 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 12 May 12 A narrative of long public services, mostly underground and substructural. 1884 *Homilet. Monthly* Sept. 634 These are the substructural truths of revelation.

Substylar (sūbstō'ilār), *a.* (sb.) Also -ilar, -iler. [ad. mod. *L. substylaris* (sc. *linea*) line: see SUB- 1 and STYLAR.] *Substylar line* = SUBSTYLE. Also *eclipt.* as sb.

1659 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* vii. xi. 18 To find what Hour... the Substyle is distant from the Meridian. *Ibid.* xxvii. 40 Choose some convenient place in your Substyle Line... and there draw the line FBA. 1764 J. FERGUSON *Lect.* 224 Draw the contingent line EQ, cutting the substyle line at right angles. 1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* II. 535 In easterly and westerly dials, the substyle line is the line of 6 o'clock.

Substyle (sūbstō'il). Also -ile. [See prec. and STYLE.] In dialling, the line on which the style or gnomon stands.

1593 *FALE Horologiogr.* 20 Extend your compasses, the one foot... being placed in F. in the line of the Substyle toward C. unto H. 1690 LEYBURN *Chr. Math.* 704 To find the true Hour distances upon the Plain from the Substyles. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 334 That they may be distinguished, and not confounded with the Substyle. 1764 J. FERGUSON *Lect.* 197 In all declining dials, the substyle makes an angle with the hour-line of XII. 1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* II. 536.

b. *attrib.*

1636 in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 27 How it comes to pass that Mr. Gunter and yourself should differ in placing the substyle line. 1659 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* 57 There are two Lines called by the Names of Style and Substyle. Scale. 1764 J. FERGUSON *Lect.* 203 The line on which the stile or gnomon stands (commonly called the substyle-line).

† **Subsult**, *v. Obs. rare*—^o. [ad. *L. subsultare*, frequent of *subsilire*, f. *sub-* SUB- 25 + *salire* to leap.] *intr.* To hop, jump about. Hence **Subsultation**, hopping, jumping up and down; **Subsulting** ppl. *a.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* **Subsult*, to leap or hop under or about. 1650 H. MORE *Observ.* in *Enthous. Tri.*, etc. (1656) 71 The word *Subsultare* (which implies a **Subsultation*, or Skipping this way and that way)... seems to allude to... Fire-crackers and Squibs rather than Cannons or Carabines. 1659 *Immort. Soul* iii. xii. 452 If the meer motion of the material Aire caused the subsultation of the string tuned Unison. 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 114 Fortuitous Dancings or Subsultations of the Spirits. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 1084 In those Earth-quakes, a **Subsulting* perpendicular motion. 1679 LOCKE in H. R. F. Bourne *Life* (1876) I. 449, I found a subsulting something like the strokes of a pulse. 1726 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 145 Our rough and subsalsit or subsulting Style of our uncouth Phraseological Latin.

Subsultive (sūbstō'liv), *a. rare.* [f. *L. subsult-*, pa. ppl. stem of *subsilire* (see prec.) + *-IVE*.] Making or moving by sudden leaps, bounds, or starts.

1750 BERKELEY in *Gentl. Mag.* XX. 167/1 The earth... moved up and down like the boiling of a pot... This sort of subsultive motion is ever accounted the most dangerous. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch, Numa* i. 271 The Subsultive dance... which they [the Salii] lead up along the streets, when... they carry the sacred bucklers through the city. 1819 [H. BUSK] *Vestriad* v. 669 [His feet] slow, subsultive, graze the level floor. 1909 *Daily News* 2 July 5 A very severe shock of earthquake of a subsultive and undulating character was felt here.

Subsultory (sūbstō'liori), *a.* [Formed as prec. + *-ORY*.] = SUBSULTIVE.

1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 406 The Inordinate, and Subsultory, Motion of the Spirits. 1795 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 326 Palpitation of the Heart, whose... prodigious subsultory Motion... was easily felt. 1798 HOKR *Instr. Clergy* 10, I am levelling this rule against that subsultory way of delivery that rises like a storm... and presently sinks into a dead calm. 1758 L. TEMPLE *Sketches* (ed. 2) 40 The Numbers ought to be accommodated to the Passion it... they ought... to run somewhat rambling and irregular, and often rapid and subsultory. 1822-7 *Goono Study Med.* (1829) IV. 448 Clonus Palpitatio. Palpitation. Subsultory vibration of the heart or arteries. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 683 That subsultory movement from almost passive surveillance to the most intense development of power. 1887 *Science* (U.S.) 20 May 495/2 Within this tract, except near the edges of it, the motion was most conspicuously of subsultory character. 1905 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 304 Shoals of deep-sea fish, killed by the impact of subsultory water. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Jan. 9/3 A strong subsultory and undulatory shock, lasting six seconds.

abol. 1841 DE QUINCEY *Style* i. Wks. 1858 XI. 197 Flippancy opposed to solemnity, the subsultory to the continuous.

So **Subsultorily** *adv.*, by sudden bounds or starts; **Subsultorions** *a.* = SUBSULTORY.

1666 *Bacon Sylva* § 26 The Spirits do spread themselves Euen, and move not **Subsultorily*. 1808 in *Syd. Soc. Lxx.* 1650 H. MORE *Observ.* in *Enthous. Tri.*, etc. (1656) 75 Meer vagrant imaginations seated in your own **subsultorions* and skipjack phantasies only.

|| **Subsultus** (sūbstō'ltūs), *Path.* [mod. *L.*, f. *L. subsult-*, *subsultire* (see SUBSULT).] A convulsive or twitching movement. Often short for *subsultus tendinum*, a convulsive twitching of the muscles and tendons present in certain fevers.

1806 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* ii. 7 note, The febrile actions are proportionately increased, attended by Subsultus of the Muscles and occasional convulsions. 1822-7 *Goono Study Med.* (1829) IV. 686 A sense of tingling produced in the paralytic part, accompanied with some degree of subsultus, or a twitching or convulsive motion. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* (1879) III. 141 There was no subsultus tendinum, or any visible alteration in its breathing. 1896 BARTHOLOM *Nat. Med.* (1879) 311 Belladonna is indicated when there is much low, muttering delirium, subsultus, and stupor.

Subsumable, *a. rare.* [f. next + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being subsumed.

1882 STALL *Concepts Mod. Phys.* xiv. 255 A concept may always be found under which things of whatever kind are subsumable.

Subsume (sūbsū'm), *v.* [ad. mod. *L. subsumere*, f. *sub-* SUB- 2, 25 b + *sumere* to take.]

† 1. *trans.* To bring (a statement, instance, etc.) under another; to subjoin, add. *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron.* III. 183 Neir be this tyme that 3e beir me subsume. *Ibid.* 443 The seir of God ane thousand and thre hunder And nyntie alle syne for 10 subsume wnder. 1666 HAMMOND *Serm.* viii. Wks. 1684 IV. 614 St. Paul... cannot name that word, *sinners*, but must straight subsume in a parenthesis, of whom I am the chief.

2. *intr. (Logic.)* To state a minor premiss: freq. with the words of the proposition following.

1589 R. BRUCE *Serm.* i. Cor. xi. 28 (1843) 110 There is not a law that ever was...devised, but of all the laws that ever was made, it is leisome to us to have a care of our health. Now, subsume; but the health of thy saull stands in the health of thy conscience...; therefore, be all laws, thoughaught to attend to thy conscience. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 233 Now then I subsume, no religious worship...is due to Saints...Inuocation of Saints is religious worship...*Ergo*, Inuocation is not due to Saints. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Soul* ii. § 6. 371 If any body...take this proposition rigorously and peremptorily, that what wise men affirme is true; and should there vpon subsume with evidence, that wise men say such a particular thing [etc.]. 1670 COMENIUS *Janua Ling.* 156 The Major propoeth the basis or ground of the reasoning thus;...the Minor subsumeth...the conclusion follows. 1733 W. CRAWFORD *Infidelity* (1744) 84 God...may unmake again what he has already made...But then I add, much more may he...annihilate an Offender...But I further subsume, if God can eternally annihilate even an innocent Being, he may do more eternally to the Guilty.

b. *spec. in Sc. Law* (see SUBSUMPTION I b). 1745 [H. HOME] *Ess. upon Several Subj.* iii. (1747) Suppl. Note, An Act of the 7th Parliament...bearing That the Lands of Doun, &c. were feued by Queen Mary to Sir James Stewart...subsuming, that the said Sir James being descended of the Royal Blood[etc.]. 1747 in *Nairne Peerage Evid.* (1844) 148 Subsuming that for the said James Fotheringham pursuer his greater security...they bound and obliged them...to warrend free relieve harmless and skaithless keep the said James Fotheringham.

3. *trans. (Logic.)* To state as a minor proposition or concept under another.

1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 427 It will not follow, from the Equal Application of it, by the respective Moors, to this or that Particular, Subsum'd under them, that the Assent to the two Conclusions...will be Equal. 1828 DE QUINCEY *Rhet. Wks.* 1839 XI. 42 To Judge, that is to subsume one proposition under another. 1838 [F. HAYWOOD] tr. *Kant's Crit. Pure Reason* 271 In every syllogism I first think a rule (major), by means of the understanding. Secondly, I subsume a cognition under the condition of the rule (minor), by means of the faculty of judgment. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* x. 339 Isolated cognitions...are not entitled to be called Sciences, until they are arranged in some Class, or subsumed under some comprehensive Law. 1876 W. FLEMING *Vocab. Philos.* (ed. 3) sv. *Subsumption*, In the judgment, 'all horses are animals', the conception 'horses' is subsumed under that of 'animals'. 1887 ADAM PLATONIS *Apol. Soer.* Introd. (1889) p. xvi. No sooner has it [sc. induction] been attained than we ought (as in the practical syllogism) to subsume under it the special case.

4. To bring (one idea, principle, term, etc.) under another, (a case, instance) under a rule; to take up into, or include in, something larger or higher.

(a) 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 177 Under some one or other of these forms, the resemblances and differences must be subsumed in order to be conceivable. 1846 DE QUINCEY *Christ. Org. Pol. Movem.* Wks. 1859 XII. 279 In subsuming the given case proposed under the Scriptural principle. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* i. 138 To subsume the complexities of knowledge under its simplest principles. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 247 We must know beforehand that μ and ν can be subsumed under the species m and n of which the equation has been proved to be true. 1885 PATER *Marius* xv. A principle under which one might subsume men's most strenuous efforts after righteousness. 1887 W. T. MARTIN *Evol. Hypoth.* 42 A law may be subsumed under a higher law. 1899 MACKAIL *Morris* II. 197 Every form of decorative art could be subsumed under the single head of architecture. 1910 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 461 Perhaps the wider term Aegaeon will come into general use; under it Minoan and Mycenaean may be subsumed to describe successive stages in European development.

(b) 1812 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 255 Man in his idea, and as subsumed in the divine humanity, in whom alone God loved the world. 1871 MIVART *Gen. Spec.* 23 'Natural Selection' itself must be capable of being subsumed into some higher law. 1890 A. MOORE *Ess. Mental Evol.* 58 The child subsumes in its intellectual life the processes of the lower animals, but it rises above them. 1906 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Engl. Prose* I. 288 The literature of the fifteenth century, with that first quarter of the sixteenth which is by pretty common consent to be subsumed in it for Southern England.

(c) 1869 J. AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (ed. 3) I. 506, I must correctly subsume the specific case as falling within the law. 1871 HUXLEY *Wks.* (1893) II. 182 These forces...operate according to definite laws...in accordance with some general law which subsumes them all. 1882 STEVENSON *Men & Bks.* 107 His cosmology must subsume all cosmologies. 1906 HIBBERT *Jrnl. Apr.* 553 [Idealism] has shown how Spirit subsumes the world as its own.

b. *absol.*

1895 *Fortn. Rev.* July 146 Why continue to subsume when the only result will be to produce a formula which...may utterly fail?

+ 5. *gen.* To assume; to infer. *Obs.*

1643 HAMMOND *Serm.* vii. Wks. 1684 IV. 531 A Piece of the Philosopher there hath...had a great stroke in debauching the Divine, that the Understanding doth necessarily and irresistibly move the Will...from whence the Divine subsumes, that when Faith is once entered...these Works must...follow. 1678 *Hist. Indulgence* To Chr. Rdrs. 5 They must give me leave to assert and subsume...That...I believe the Right that Christ hath bought, to be sole and supreme. 1694 S. JOHNSON *Notes Pasl.* Lett. Ep. Burnet 1. 13 His Axiom or Postulatum is in the first sentence, which I will allow...at present...But what he subsumes in the next sentence is begging the Question.

+ 6. To resume, summarize. *Obs.*

1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1687 I. 123 The Apostle, after the proposing divers enforcements of this duty, subsumeth in the 6. verse, I will therefore, that men pray every-where [etc.]. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* ii. § 4. 26 The Proposition...comprehendeth divers unquestionable Argu-

ments, which I shall in brief subsume. *Ibid.* iii. § 2. 72 The Sum whereof I shall subsume in one Argument.

Hence Subsuming *vbl.* sb.

1652 UROUQUART *Ævel* 277 The pregnancy of the State, whose intuitive spirits can at the first hearing discern the strength of manifold conclusions (without the labour of subsuming) in the very bowels and chaos of their principles. 1897 tr. *Fichte's Sci. Ethics* 126 In the first mode of proceeding, our judgment is what Kant calls *subsuming*, and in the latter work, what he calls *reflecting*.

Subsumption (sūbsəm'pʃən). [ad. mod.L. *subsumptio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *subsumere* to SUBSUME.]

1. *Logic.* A proposition subsumed under another; a minor premiss; *gen.*, an assumption.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 182 Galen himself proveth the subsumption. 1662 J. CHANOLER *Van Helmont's Oriol.* 57 They shall sweat more than enough, before they will prove the subsumption or second Proposition. 1672 G. MACKENZIE *Pleadings* Pref. A.ijh, It is the nature of a syllogism to have the subsumption in the second proposition. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4037/5 This is not offered as an Elogie...on Her Majesty: She is far above what I can say, but it is an Antecedent to the following Subsumption. 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xvi. (1866) I. 295 The proposition in which is expressed the relation of the middle term to the minor, is the Subsumption or Minor Premise. 1876 W. FLEMING *Vocab. Philos.* (ed. 3) s. v. Thus, if one were to say, 'No man is wise in all things', and another to respond, 'But you are a man'; this proposition is a subsumption under the former.

b. *Sc. Law.* In full *subsumption of the libel*: a narrative of the alleged crime, specifying the manner, time, and place of the crime, the person injured, etc. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1639 *Declar. conc. Tumults Scot.* 256 The subsumptions of the particular faults committed by the Bishop of the Diocese. 1678 G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Law* Scot. ii. xvi. § i. (1699) 232 'The Subsumption of the Libel, is the matter of Fact, which should condescend upon the Actors Names, and Designations. 1720 WOODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 491 Probably you will have heard the contents of it, and whether the subsumption relates to the stipend, or the five hundred pounds, or both. 1727 *Ibid.* III. 304 The whole of Mr. Dundas' arguments run upon this supposition, that heresy was to be the subsumption of the libel. 1838 in W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 951.

2. Chiefly *Logic* and *Philos.* The bringing of a concept, cognition, etc. under a general term or a larger or higher concept, etc.; the instancing of a case under a rule, or the like.

1652 J. PAXSON *Vind. Free Grace* 7 The term (as many *nav & quot*) is too comprehensive and large to be restrained to so few as the Apostles; especially considering 'tis put as a suitable subsumption under that general term (all flesh) immediately foregoing. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon* (Bohn) 339 The understanding...is the science of phenomena, and their subsumption under distinct kinds and sorts (genus and species). 1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett. to Yng. Man* Wks. 1860 XIV. 33 The minor is...distinguished from the major by an act of the judgment, namely, a subsumption of a special case under a rule. *Ibid.* 34 A casuistry, that is, a subsumption of the cases most frequently recurring in ordinary life. 1838 [F. HAYWOOD] tr. *Kant's Crit. Pure Reason* 290 The subsumption of the condition of another possible judgment under the condition of the rule, is the minor. 1855 SANDARS in *Oxford Ess.* 244 The administrative power, or the subsumption of different spheres and particular cases under the universal. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 188 The judgment that a given 'Subject is contained under that intermediate Term or part', is the Subsumption of this Subject under the condition of that Rule. 1892 *Athenæum* 25 June 829/2 Is not the subsumption of fetishism under animism, as by Dr. Tylor, a self-contradictory confusing of two essentially different conceptions?

Subsumptive (sūbsəm'ptiv), a. -rare. [ad. mod.L. *subsumptivus*, f. *subsumpt-*, pa. ppl. stem of *subsumere* to SUBSUME: see -IVE.] Involving subsumption.

1834 COLERIDGE (Webster). 1834 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 97 Circle in the subsumptive syllogism.

Subsuperparticular, etc.: see SUB- 10.

Subsurface (sūbsə'fies). [SUB- I.]

I. L. That which lies immediately below the surface, e.g. the subsoil.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Min. Agric.* 12 Dec. 1776, Rough harrows, which tore up the plits, and shook still more of the seed down to the sub-surface. 1884 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* July 31 The will of the majority is valid respecting the modes in which...parts of the surface or sub-surface, may be utilized.

2. *Math.* In five-dimensional geometry, a three-dimensional continuum.

1873 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* (1896) IX. 79 note, In explanation of the nomenclature [sc. five-dimensional space], observe that in 5 dimensional geometry we have: space, surface, subsurface, supercurve, curve, and point-system, according as we have between the six coordinates 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 equations.

II. as *adj.* [see SUB- I e.] Existing, lying, or operating under the surface (as of the earth or water).

1875 CROLL *Clim. & Time* App. 553 'Subsurface-water, or the stratum immediately below it. 1885 L. OLIPHANT *Sympneumatia* 101 The subsurface world. 1883 *Athenæum* 18 Aug. 215/1 Sympneumatic and subsurface consciousness. 1894 Q. *Rev.* Apr. 371 They are abundant in all surface and subsurface waters. 1894 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 466 The downward creep of the surface and sub-surface soil. 1900 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Mar. 533 Where sewers and subsurface pipes have not yet been laid. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Dec. 6/3 The construction of sub-surface torpedo boats.

Subtack, *Sc. Law.* [f. SUB- 9 (b) + TACK sb.²] A tack or lease granted by a superior to an inferior tenant.

1681 *Stair Inst. Law Scot.* i. xix. § 22. 384 A Sub-tack: is that which is granted by the principal Tacks-man to his Subtenant. 1765-8 *ENSKINE Inst. Law Scot.* ii. vi. § 34 A subtack requires the same solemnities as a principal tack. 1792 *SPALDING Hist. Scot.* I. 338 He had already set in subtack these customs of Aberdeen and Banff to the town of Aberdeen. 1838 in W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 951.

Hence **Subtacksman**, one who holds a subordinate tack at the hands of a tacksman.

1681 *Stair Inst. Law Scot.* i. xix. § 22. 385 The Heretor is not obliged to know the Sub-tack, nor to call the Sub-tacksman, in the Reduction of the principal Tack. 1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 213 The Sub-tacksman of this Duty can easily put the Law in Execution against them. 1765-8 *ENSKINE Inst. Law Scot.* ii. vi. § 34 The subtacksman is tenant, not to the proprietor, but to the principal tacksman.

Subtangent, *Math.* [ad. mod.L. *subtangens*, -entem: see SUB- 1 and TANGENT.] That part of the axis of a curve which is contained between the tangent and the ordinate.

1715 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 196 He determines the Proportion of the Subtangent to the Ordinate. 1798 HURTON *Course Math.* II. 306 The Method of Tangents, is a method of determining the quantity of the tangent and subtangent of any algebraic curve; the equation of the curve being given. 1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calc.* 75 The line PT will constantly tend to become equal to the subtangent PT. 1827-8 HAMILTON in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) I. 740/1 The subtangent is bisected by the curve, whether the coordinates are rectangular or oblique.

Subtarget, [SUB- 5 b.] (See *quots.*)

1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 July 10/2 The 'Sub-Target Gun Machine' is the latest invention whose object is to afford indoor practice in rifle-shooting...The technical description of the invention defines it as 'a firearm holder with no aiming-point-of-rest, having the capacity to move with the firearm carried by it, and electrically controlled recording mechanism including a miniature target offset from the trajectory of the firearm, to record the direction of trajectory. 1906 *Ibid.* 9 May 5/2 A miniature rifle range provided with the sub-target rifle.

Subtartarean, -ian, a. [tr. Gr. *υποταρταριος*: see SUB- 1 a and TARTAREAN a.1, TARTARIAN a.2] Being or living under Tartarus.

1676 HOBBS *Liad* xiv. (1686) 211 Then Juno, as she was required swear By all the Subtartarian Gods. 1718 POPE *Liad* xiv. 314 The queen...from the infernal bowers Invokes the sable tartarean powers. 1794 T. TAYLOR *Pantheist's Descr. Greece* III. 280 Some of the mundane gods are...subtartarean. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 358 Invoking from the realms below the Subtartarean gods, the Titan train.

So **Subtartarus'd** a.

1866 S. R. MAITLAND *False Worship* 36 It was the place of the Titans; of those whom Hesiod calls 'Subtartarus'd Titans', *τυτάρης υποταρταριος*.

+ **Subtectacle**, *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *sub* under + *tectum* roof, probably after *tabernacle*.] Covering, protection.

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* (1878) 20/1 This is true Faiths intire Subtectacle: Propitiatorie Sacrifice for Sinne; This is God crucifi'd. 1622 — *Muse's Sacr.* (1878) 10/1 Th' abuse of Men, and Shames Subtectacle.

Subtegulaneous: see SUB- 1 a.

Subtelitie, *obs.* form of SUBTILITY.

Subtenancy, [f. next.] The status, right, or holding of a snbtenant.

a 1861 PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* (1864) III. 405 The others who received their rewards by Vavassories or Subtenancies. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 276/1 The determination of a lease by forfeiture has the same effect as its determination in any other way, in destroying subtenancies or other rights created under it.

Subtenant (sūbte'nānt), Chiefly *Sc.* Also 5 -ten(n)and, 6 -tenent, sibtenennend, 6-7 -tenent, 7 -tennant. [SUB- 9 (b).] In med.L. *subtenens*.] One who holds of a tenant; an undertenant.

1445 in *14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. III. 12 Twenty schillings...to be paid to me be the Saide Androu Kere or his facturis or subtenandis. 1474 in *Acc. Fam. of Innes* (Spalding Cl.) 81 &c To be halidin and had all aod hale the saidis landis...to the foresaid James his airis assignois and subtenaodis for al the termis of thretein yeris. 2547 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spalding Cl.) 1903 I. 66 Tha that ar sibtenoendis to the burgh for the landis of Duelllegrene. 1886 in *Exch. Rolls Scot.* XXI. 418 Sett in assuetioun for the space of fyve yeiris...to Uthrid Makdowell of Garthland, his airis, assignois, and subtenentis. 1681 *Stair Inst. Law Scot.* i. xix. § 23. 385 Where the Sub-tenant was warned, tacite Ralocation alleged by the Sub-tenant, was not sustained without producing a standing Tack to the principal Tacks-man. 1703 in M. A. MILLS *Stat. Laus I. of Man* (1821) 175 The said Tennants and Inhabitants dwelling in and possessing those Cottages and Intacks shall hereforward become Subtenants to the said Farmers, Tennants, and other Persons. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 215 Subtenants or assignees to the leases specified in the article immediately preceding...can also vote. 1861 BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* x. 136 There were smaller owners or sub-tenants, holding of the eleven thanes, as these held of the Crown.

b. *fig.*

1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* II. Introd. p. vi, They [sc. land birds] are the subtenants of the cultivated world.

Subtend (sūbtend), v. [ad. L. *subtendere*, f. *sub*- SUB- 2 + *tendere* to stretch, TEND. Cf. Sp., Pg. *subtender*.]

1. *trans. (Geom.)* To stretch or extend under, or be opposite to: said *esp.* of a line or side of a figure opposite an angle; also, of a chord or angle opposite an arc.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. iv. 24 That angle is said to subtend a side of a triangle, which is placed directly opposite, and against that side. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* i. xviii. F. j. This done conioyne their ends together and the angle subtended of the longest staffe is a right. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. vii. 25 In rectangle triangles the square which is made of the side that subtendeth the right angle, is equal to the squares which are made of the sides containing the right angle. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Suppl.* (1710) 13 The truth is, they [sc. a man's legs] in every thing Resemble do a Bow and String. The one strait to the other bending, is like a Chord an Arch subtending. 1799 *Encycl. Brit.* (1797) VII. 666/2 An angle at the circumference is measured by half the arc it subtends. 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* i. 292 In any Triangle, the square of the Side subtending an Acute Angle, is Less than the Squares of the Base and the other Side, by Twice the Rectangle of the Base and the Distance of the Perpendicular from the Acute Angle. 1864 TODDNER *Euclid* 19 The greater angle of every triangle is subtended by the greater side or has the greater side opposite to it. 1885 LEUDESORFF *Crenona's Proj. Geom.* 277 The angle subtended at any point on the curve by a fixed diameter would be a right angle. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr.* i. 177, 2 β is the angle of the cone subtended by the disc at M .

b. in Astron. and Optics.

1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* iii. 54 He must be a brute... who does not know, that the same line (or, g^r, the diameter of the Sun) at different distances subtends different angles at the eye. 1790 LAMSON *Sch. Arts* i. 196 The best eye can hardly distinguish a particle of matter that subtends at the eye an angle less than half a minute. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing*, etc. vi. 362 The same angle which the picture subtends with the eye. 1833 M. ARNOTT *Physic* (ed. 5) II. 241 The fly then would subtend a larger visual angle than he, that is to say, would be forming on the retina a larger image than the man. 1835 POE *Adv. Hans Pfadl* Wks. 1864 i. 36 Whose apparent diameter subtended at the balloon an angle of about sixty-five seconds. 1907 HOOGEES *Photogr.* (ed. 6) 214 The visual angle subtended on the plate.

c. trans. and gen.

1859 MURCHISON *Siluria* (ed. 3) iii. 53 The Llandeilo formation is subtended on the north, south, and west by younger Silurian deposits. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. 140 The river... subtends the arc into which the place [sc. Antwerp] arranges itself. 1867 MURCHISON *Siluria* (ed. 4) xx. 493 The chalk-cliffs which subtend the Wealden area. 1868 KINGLAKE *Crima* III. vii. 117 Standing upon a semi-circular tract of ground, subtended by the great bay or roadstead. 1873 SWINONS *Gr. Poets* ix. 282 This large arc was subtended by a long straight line—the *enpyri*, or back-ground of the stage. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 212/3 Tracts such as the great deserts or prairies might subtend a sufficient angle to preserve their natural hue.

d. fig.

1866 FELTON *Greece, Anc. & Mod.* I. 33 It takes but a few moments to tell in outline this traveller's story; but how many ages does it subtend. 1869 SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. ii. iv. 217 The angle it subtends in consciousness when we are reminded of it a year after, is very small. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Dis.* Introd. p. xiv. When this third animal happens to be a tropical species, the disease it subtends, so to speak, is in natural conditions, necessarily tropical also.

†2. *pass.* Of an angle, a side of a figure: To be extended under, to be opposite to. *Obs.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. iv. 24 Every angle of a triangle is contained of two sides of the triangle, and is subtended to the third side. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* i. iv. Therein angles B, C, shall be equal to the remaining angles E, F, each to each, under which the equal sides are subtended.

3. *trans. (Bot.)* To extend under, so as to embrace or enfold.

1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 94 Apothecia... subtended by the very short deformed divaricate extremities of the laciniae. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* ii. 237 A 3-lobed bract, subtending a single nut.

Hence *Subtended ppl. a.*, (a) stretched underneath; (b) of an angle opposite a side.

1679 EVELYN *Sylva* (ed. 3) 56 To clip, and let the leaves fall upon a subtended sheet. 1824 SMYTH in *Duppa Trav. Italy*, etc. (1828) 185 note. The subtended angles carefully corrected. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 248 The formula we are seeking must mention the subtended angle.

†Subtendent, a. and sb. *Obs.* Also 7-ant. [ad. L. *subtendens*, -entem, pr. pple. of *subtendere* to SUBTEND.]

A. adj. That subtends.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* i. vi. Cij h, In equiangl triangles, al their sides are proportional asw such as conteyne the equal angles, as also their subtendentes sides. *Ibid.* xx. Fij h, The subtendent staffe or side of the triangle. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. iii. 139/2 A Cord, Chord, or Subtendent Line; is a straight Line which joyns to an Arch or Bow by its ends.

B. sb. A subtending line or side.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 30 Square then, halfe the Subtendent of that watry Superficies. 1673 in RIGAUD *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 569 A, E, are the subtendents of two arches which together make up the circumference.

Subtending, ppl. a. [ING 2.] That subtends.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* i. xx. Fij h, Make a fyne notch, or make vpon that subtending staffe. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 20 What proportion... the subtending side of an isosceles right-angle triangle hath to one of the comprehending sides. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Central Afr. in Frnl. Geogr. Soc.* XXIX. 227 The Tanganyika cannot be drained eastward by rents in a subtending mountain ridge. 1882 VINCE tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 599 If... the subtending leaf (bract) is developed later than the axillary branch (inflorescence). 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 259/2 Subtending Leaf, that leaf whose axil gives rise to a bud or peduncle.

†Subtenia. *Arch. rare.* [f. SUB- + *tenia*, TENIA.] The narrow listel under the lower tenia of the Doric entablature; the guttae hand.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* c. iij h, Geue Tenia... the seventh parte, and geue Subtenia, and Gutta pendante... the sixte part of a modulus to their height.

Subtense (sūbtēns). *Geom.* [ad. mod. L. *subtensa* (sc. *linea* line), fem. pa. pple. of *subtendere* to SUBTEND. Cf. Sp., Pg. *subtensa*.] A subtending line; esp. the chord of an arc.

1614 HANDSON tr. *Pitiscus' Trigonom.* 31 A subtense is a right line, inscribed in a Circle, dividing the whole Circle into 2 Segments. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 193 The subtenses of equal angles in different circles... are to one another as the arches which they subtend. 1678 CUOWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. 653 Nor doth every one, who hath an Idea of a Rectangular Triangle, presently understand, that the Square of the Subtense, is Equal to the Squares of both the Sides. 1723 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* i. iv. (1727) 30 note, The whole Diameter of the Orb, viz. 20000, made the Subtense but of one Minute to one of the fix'd Stars. 1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xxi. 305 Plow-Wrights always take this Subtense at the Fore-End of a Beam, whether it be a long Beam or a short one. 1803 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 395 The total extent of the arch is about 15°, having half of its subtense on each side zero.

b. *attrib.*: subtense method, a method of tachometry in which the angle at the instrument is variable and the distance base is either constant or specially measured.

1807 *Geogr. Trnl.* (R. G. S.) X. 469 We... then made a traverse of the valley on the bar-subtense method. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXIII. 143/2 Subtense method. 1905 C. F. CLOSE *Topogr. & Geogr. Surv.* 51 The general principle of subtense work and tachometry is the measurement of the angle subtended at the observer by a short measured length at a distance.

†Subtention. *Obs.* [f. L. *subtent*, pa. ppl. stem of *subtendere* to SUBTEND: see -TION.] = SUBTENSE.

1610 HORTON *Baculum Geodet.* vii. ii. 297 Any right lines being applied to a circle is called a subtention, which may be Sines, Tangents, or Secants.

Subtenure (sūbtēniūr). [f. SUB- 9 (b) + TENURE.] The subfeudation of land; the holding of land, or land held, by a lease from a superior tenant.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 105/4 Owing to the extensive system of subfeudation, or subtenure. 1852 H. BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* III. vii. iv. 125 The sale of a remainder abolished all sub-tenures. 1911 E. BEVERIDGE *N. Unit* 21 It became necessary for King Alexander III. to deal with the subtenure of the Hebrides.

Subter- (sūbtēr) prefix, repr. L. *subter* = the adv. and prep. *subter* below, underneath, used in composition = (1) below, beneath; (2) adv. as in *subterfluere* to flow beneath (see SUBTERFLUOUS), (b) prep. as in *subtercūlaneous* lying under the skin (*cutis*); (2) secretly, as in *subterfugere* to flee secretly (see SUBTERFUGE); and, in some rare Eng. compounds, = (3) lower or less than (cf. SUB- 14). The following are instances either of little-used adoptions of L. compounds or mere nonce-words (in some cases suggested by antithesis to compounds of *super*).

Subterannuating *vbl. sb.*, the placing of an event later than its actual date. Subter-brutish a., lower than (that of) the brutes. Subter-celestial a., below the heavens. Subter-conscious a., = SUBCONSCIOUS. Subtercūlaneous [L. *cūlāre* to lie down] (meaning unknown). Subtercutaneous [cf. L. *subterdicere*], a carrying away secretly. Subtererogation, the performance of less than is required. Subterethereal a., subaerial. Subterfugient, †Subterfugious *adjs.*, flowing underneath. Subterhuman a., below what is human. Subterjacent a. [L. *subterjacere*], underlying, subjacent. Subterlapsarian [properly *subter-sublapsarian] a., pertaining to a view of redemption which conceived a sufficiency of grace for all, but a positive decree to save restricted to some. Subtermarine, one who works under the sea. Subterseusual, -sensuous *adjs.*, = SUBSENSUAL, -SENSUOUS. Subtersuperlative, a degree lower than that expressed by an ordinary superlative of inferiority. Subtersurface a., lying below the surface, subsurface.

1656 HEYLIN *Extraneous Vapulans* 102 The superannuating in the business of the Council of Dort, [a *subterannuating call'd in the true sense of the thing]. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* i. viii. O *subter-brutish! vile! most vile! 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 233 By the Fiat of the Almighty the *subter-celestial waters were separated from the super-celestial. 1856 BAGOT *Biogr. Studies* (1880) 15 There is a kind of eruption of ideas from a *subter-conscious world. 1597 HARVEY *Triumphing of Naske* Wks. (Grosart) III. 69 The... grand Commander of all the superannants & subtercūlaneous of England's great Metropolis. 1748 tr. *Vegesius Renatus' Distemper of Horses* 9 There are seven Species of this Maud: The moist, the dry, the *subtercūlaneous, the articular [etc.]. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Subterduction, a private stealing or leading away. 1617 COLEMAN *Def. Bp.* Ely ii. ix. 216 It is certain that Supererogation there can be none, though praetererogation we should grant you, howbeit *subtererogation were the fitter word. 1686 GOULD *Celest. Bodies* iii. iii. 458 The *Subter-Ethieral Globe. 1755 JOHNSON, *Subterfugient, running under. 1655 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Subterfluuous, which runs or flows under. 1833

CARLYLE *Misc. Ess.*, *Cagliostro* (1883) 88 He were no man but some other kind of creature, superhuman or *subter-bumao. 1839 J. STERLING *Ess.*, etc. (1848) I. 264 The universe presents itself to them as a conflux of forces, subter-human, human, and superhuman. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 25/2 As theo not parte of the corrosive fall on any of the *subteriacent partes. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 29 A delightful prospect over the subter-jacent plain. 1893 FARRAIRS *Christ Mod. Theol.* i. viii. 173 The *Subterlapsarian School, which had hypothetical universalism as its note. 1891 MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* xxi. A diver's wreck, where an armoured livid *subtermarine, a monstrous puff-ball of man, wandered seriously light in beavies. 1885 - *Diana* III. xii. 219 To pursue the thing would be to enter the *subtersensual perfumed caverns of a Romance of Fashionable Life. 1878 P. W. WYATT *Hardrada* 43 Sailing on one vast *subtersensuals greed Their smuggling life-craft ply. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. 271 The Apostles words of himself, who am less than the least of all saints... As I may say, a *subter-subterlative [sic] in his humility. 1659 - *App. Inf. Innoc.* iii. 18 Because he was *Ελαχιστοτης*, (and if there be a more subter-supulative) the least of the least of his brethren. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 322 He oever fails to sink to the *subter-surface level of Joseph Hume.

Subteraquean (sūbtēr'ākwān), a. *rare.* [Formed as next + -AN.] = next.

1805 *Morning Star* 21 July, The people ascended from the subteraquean chamber.

Subteraqueous (sūbtēr'ākwēs), a. *rare.* Also *erron.* subterr-. [f. L. *subteraqueus; see SUBTER- (1) and AQUEOUS.] Living, situated, performed, etc. under water.

1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux* O. 139 By those inevitable Laws of the subteraqueous Sandalphon. 1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* iii. 26 The Effect the vicissitudes of Winter and Summer have upon Subteraqueous Vegetables. 1826 BYRON *Yuan* xiv. lxxxi. An oyster may be cross'd in love, -and why? Because he mopeth idly in his shell, And beaves a lonely subteraqueous sigh.

Subterfuge (sūbtēr'fūdz), sb. [ad. L. *subterfugium*, f. *subterfugere*, f. *subter*- SUBTER- (2) + *fugere* to flee. Cf. F. *subterfuge*, It. *sutterfugio*, Sp., Pg. *subterfugio*.]

1. An artifice or device to which a person resorts in order to escape the force of an argument, to avoid condemnation or censure, or to justify his conduct; an evasion or shift. Chiefly of discourse, argument, debate, hint also of action in general.

1573 J. TYRRE *Refut. in Cath. Tractates* (S.T.S.) 29. I doubt na thing, gif they answer directlie without all subterfuge... that it salbe easie to everie man to espy quitha defendis the richt cause. 1612 COTGR., *Subterfuge*, a subterfuge; a shift; a pious slip, craftie evasion, cunning escape. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 258 That no such subterfuge be left unto impious and wicked men. 1651 CHAS. II. *Lett.* 24 May in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. i. 42 That without delays or subterfuges the goods be restored. 1659 H. MORE *Immort.* *Soul* iii. xiv. 475 The Fifth and last is rather a Subterfuge then an Objection. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepis Sci.* vii. 39 All their shifts, subtilities, newly invented Words and Modes, sly subterfuges and studied evasions. 1741 WATTS *Impr. Mind* i. 2. (1801) 87 Do not affect little shifts and subterfuges to avoid the force of an argument. 1782 COWPER *Friendship* 189 No subterfuge or pleading Shall win my confidence again. 1784 - *Task* ii. 679 By forgery, by subterfuge of law. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* vi. By what subterfuge, or cavil, does the present claimant of these estates hope to dislodge their rightful possessor. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* x. 106. I speak here without any subterfuge. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 564 It was answered that the earl was asleep. The privy councillor thought that this was a subterfuge, and insisted on entering. 1895 RIGER *Haggard Heart of World* xvi. I will answer you, and, scorning subterfuge or falsehood, set out the whole matter in the hearing of the people.

b. contextually: A means of escape (from censure, etc.); an excuse.

1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) 122 You have no subterfuge, nor the least room to say you was deceived. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxxix. 377 The queen of Scots had no other subterfuge from these pressing remonstrances. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiv. You seek but a subterfuge, that you may say when you are defeated... that it was for want of the number of your band fully counted out.

†2. A place to which a person escapes; a retreat, refuge. *Obs.*

1616 BULLOKAR *Engl. Expos.*, *Subterfuge*,... a place to bide or saue one in. 1660 in *Sel. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 379 My lord of Derby had taken this place for a subterfuge, after the defeat given him by Colonel Lilburn. 1665 MANLEY *Gratus' Low C. Wars* 363 There were in the Castle Subterfuges and Soluces, to prevent the inraging [orig. *iram*] of the Enemy. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus* vi. vii. vii. 941 They depended on these under ground subterfuges. *Fig.* 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. iv. 68 We have now a Subterfuge to flee to; under which, we are sure to be shelter'd from the Justice and Wrath of God. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* lxxvi. VIII. 426 This proposal drove the senate out of its last subterfuge.

†3. That which conceals; a 'cloak'. *Obs.*

1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcadian Princ.* 55 Convenience gives impunity to impiety, and greatness becomes a Subterfuge to guiltiness. 1718 PRIOR *Knowledge* 710 They... skulk behind the Subterfuge of Art. 1733 CHRYNE *Engl. Malady* ii. viii. § 3. 194 The Spleen or Vapours... is a common Subterfuge for meer Ignorance of the Nature of Distempers.

†Subterfuge, v. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *subterfugere* (see prec.).]

1. *intr.* To employ subterfuges. 1637 in *Prague's Disc. Prel. Tyr.* (1641) ii. 95 Upon paine of suspension of the parties offending, or subterfuging.

2. *trans.* To escape, evade, get out of.

1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 59 Jonah had a plot

to subterfuge his employment to Nineveh. *a* 1643 — *Judgem. & Mercy* (1645) 80 Whatsoever plea be bath before thought of to subterfuge the judgement.

So † **Subterfuging** *phl. a.*, employing subterfuges; evasive.

1802 in *Ann. Rev.* (1803) I. 391/2 No little, narrow policy, will do; no partial meanness, no monopoly, no jobbing business, nor subterfuging tricks of aviance!

† **Subterfugy**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *subterfugium* : see SUBTERRUGY *sb.*] A subterfuge.

1637 GILLESPIE *Engl. Pop. Cerem.* Ord. C 3 The lurking places of their elaborate subterfuges. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* xi. xvii. 230 Many more are their subterfuges.

Subterranean, *a.* [SUBTER- (3).] Below what is natural, less than natural.

1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 87 We must be content to call hypochondria subterranean, because the tone of the instrument is lowered. 1880 GLAISTONE in *W. O'Brien Recoll.* (1905) 262 The expression of subterranean glee which sits upon the visage of the hon. member for Cavan. 1890 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 296 Shakspeare's preternatural or subterranean creations.

Subterpose (*subtērpōz*), *v. rare.* [f. SUBTER- (1) + *pose*, as in *superpose*, *impose*.] *trans.* To place underneath.

1894 BARING-GOULD *Deserts S. France* I. 149 Their remains may be discovered at a lower level, though not subterposed.

So **Subterposition**, a placing below, position underneath.

1833 LOWELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 388 Subterposition in the plutonic, like superposition in the sedimentary rocks, being... characteristic of a newer age. 1851 GLAISTONE *Lett. to Manning* 26 Jao., It will bring about a great shifting of parts, much super- and much subter-position.

Sub-terra, *a. rare*†. [L. *sub* under + *terra* ground.] Subterranean.

1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* x. (1844) I. 76, I have subjoined a sketch of one of these sub-terra communities.

Subterrane (*subtērēn*), *a.* and *sb.* Now rare. Also *g. ain.* [ad. L. *subterraneus*, f. *sub*- SUB- I + *terra* earth. Cf. OF. *soub.*, *subterraine* (F. *souterrain*), It. *sotterrano*, *anco*.]

A. adj. = SUBTERRANEAN *a.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* ii. 650 By this secret subterranean vault, Zedechias making his stealthy, recovered... the plains or deserts of Jericho. 1633 T. AOMAS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 4. 513 Hell is a subterranean treasure of hidden fire. 1712 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 481 As to the Age in which those Trees were interred, it is hard to determine. Many think they have lain in that Subterranean State ever since Noah's Flood. 1824 BYRON *Def. Transf.* i. 79 The waters stir, Not as with air, but by some subterranean And rocking power of the internal world. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* i. 550 From all its vasty aotres subterranean. 1831 KEIGHTLEY *Mythol. Greece & Italy* 68 Hades, the brother of Zeus and Poseidon, was lord of the subterranean region, the abode of the dead. 1841 J. F. WATSON *Ann. Philad. & Penn.* (1877) I. 412 A subterranean tunnel. 1851 D. GREENWELL *Poems* 95 Some echo subterranean.

B. sb. = SUBTERRANEAN *sb.* 3.

1774 J. BRVANT *Mythol.* I. 116 It was a cave in the rock, abounding with variety of subterranean, cut out into various apartments. 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 260 Like the subterranean of mount Olivet, it resembled the mouth of an oven or a well. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* ii. 34 Mystic subterranean From surface, down to centre is commoved. 1843 tr. *Custine's Empire of Cesar* II. 18 The submarine dungeons of Kronstadt... many other subterranean.

† **Subterranean**, *a. (sb.)* *Obs.* [f. L. *subterraneus* (see prec.) + -AL.]

A. adj.

1. Underground; = SUBTERRANEAN *a.* 1.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 30 Fearful vaults, and subterranean buttresses. 1639 G. PLATTES (title) A Discovery of Subterranean Treasure: viz. of all manner of Mines and Minerals. 1651 J. FRAEKE *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 404 Subterranean and dark Demons. 1671 BOHUN *Disc. Wind* Contents, The 2^d Locall Origine of Winds in General from the Earth or Seas, as from Submarine or Subterranean Eruptions. 1673 BOYLE *Ess. Effluviis* iii. 51 The more agile Corpuscles of Subterranean Salts. 1681 GREW *Musaeum* i. § ii. 14 He catcheth Ant's by scratching open their subterranean Hives. 1690 C. NESSE *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. Test.* I. 7 Mountains not cast up by the flood, nor by the subterranean spirits. 1741 *Phil. Trans.* LV. 239 The subterranean damps and mineral spirit of fountains seem... exactly to resemble each other.

2. Belonging to the lower regions; infernal; = SUBTERRANEAN *a.* 2.

1651 T. STANLEY *Plat. Disc. Love* 222 The World her self being ooe, can have but ooe soul; which as it animates the subterranean parts, is called Pluto; the subsonary Neptune; the celestial, Jupiter. 1803 SHAW tr. *Bacon's Fables Anc. xi.* (Pluto) hurrying her to his chariot, carried her with him to the subterranean regions.

B. sb. phl. Underground strata.

1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spaw* iii. 32 How variously subterraneanls communicate their virtues to this Element (viz. water).

Subterranean (*subtērēnān*), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *subterraneus* (see SUBTERRANE) + -AN.]

A. adj.

1. *a.* Of inanimate objects: Existing, lying, or situated below the surface of the earth; formed or coconstructed underground, either by nature or by the hand of man; underground.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 747 Their further inquiry, whether there are oot Subterranean trees growing under earth. *a* 1625 CHALONER *Six Serms.* (1629) 24 Even the

Labyrinth of Dedalus have left their subterranean habitations. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 95 [The Caspian Sea] has no... intercourse with any Sea, except (as is credible) it be subterranean, into the Euxine. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* i. 34 Tell, by... what subterranean Ways, Back to the Fountain's Head the Sea conveys The reftuent Rivers. 1718 LANY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* II. xlix. 64, I was... led into one of the subterranean apartments, which they call 'The Stables of the Elephants'. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (ed. 4) IV. 6 The relative date of rocks formed in the subterranean regions during the Newer Pliocene ages. *Ibid.* Index 450 Subterranean lava causes elevation of land. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 316 In 1683 the tin of Cornwall... was still one of the most valuable subterranean productions of the island. 1856 MACAULAY *Johnson in Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XII. 795 His taste in cookery, formed in subterranean ordinaries and *Alamode* beefshops, was far from delicate. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* xiv. (1858) 439 The subterranean vault, over which... the whole structure was erected. 1860 PRESCOTT *Electr. Telegr.* 169 The idea of building subterranean lines in this country! 1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* 617 Subterranean streams, which have their rise in hills and mountains, and are fed, like the surface-rivers, by the rains and snows. 1877 NORTHCOLE *Rom. Catac.* i. v. 71 The ceilings of their subterranean chapels. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 683/1 Along the French coast several subterranean affluents of the Mediterranean have been discovered.

b. Of animate beings: Living or working under ground.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. 1. ii. Of these sublunary Duels, *Prellus* makes six kinds, fiery, aerial, terrestrial, watery, and subterranean Duels. 1642 HOWELL *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 50 Tber were subterranean invisible troupes (at Ragland Castle) mustered under-ground in Wales. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1754) VI. ix. Subterranean colliers, tinners, [etc.] 1835 KIRBY *Creat. Anim.* II. 420 Baron Humboldt has given an account of a wonderful eruption of subterranean fishes.

c. Of physical phenomena, forces or movements, actions, etc.: Operating or performed under ground.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1190 The casting up aloft into the aire of stones & cinders by subterranean windes under the earth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 231 When the force Of subterranean wind transports a Hill Torn from Pelorus. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* Pref. 6 All rocks or strata have been either formed or consolidated by central subterranean fire. 1845 SCOTT *Beetrotted* xxiv. Imured as she seemed to be, to perish by a strange and subterranean death. 1849 — *Ann. of G. ii.* A noise like subterranean thunder. 1855 J. PHILLIPS *Man. Geol.* 585 The same localities... were during later periods influenced by more gradual and continual subterranean expansion. 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 186 This region is peculiarly subject to subterranean disturbances.

d. *Bot.* Of parts of a plant: Growing under ground.

1839 LINOLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 491 Subterranean... growing under the earth. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 70 Stems have been divided into *aerial*, or stems which appear wholly or partially above ground; and *subterranean*, or those which are entirely under ground. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 349 The subterranean shoots of the rhizome.

e. Of trees or a forest: Buried in the earth.

1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* 11 On the coast of Lincolnshire and part of Yorkshire there is a subterranean forest about seventeen feet under the present high-water mark.

2. Existing under the earth; belonging to the lower regions or underworld; infernal.

1619 GORGES tr. *Bacon's Wisd. Anc.* 156 He [Pluto] caught vp Proserpina... and carried her away with him in his Coach to the Subterranean dominions. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Feb. 1645, The celestial, terrestrial, and subterranean deities. *a* 1806 HONESTY *Serm.* xx. (1816) II. 176 The consolation which the preaching of our Lord in the subterranean regions afforded to these prisoners of hope. 1837 CARLYLE *Rev. Rev.* i. 1. i. And ye, as subterranean Apparitions are woot, vanish utterly, leaving only a smell of sulphur!

3. *fig.* Existing or working out of sight, in the dark, or secretly.

1651 JANE ΕΥΚΛΩ Ακλαστος 230 They never pretended privilege of Parliamēt further than the subterranean junto. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* vi. i. (1866) 782 His subtle, unscrupulous, and subterranean combinations of policy. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* i. 570 They saw through the subterranean injustice and virulent animosity of the Jews to bringing false charges against innocent men. 1882 LECKY *Eng. in 18th Cent.* III. 68 The subterranean and more ignoble works of faction. 1891 HALL CAINE *Scapegoat* xxvi, The entire town... was boneycombed with subterranean revolt.

B. sb.

1. One who lives under ground; a cave-dweller.

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of News* i. vi. 44 Her Graces Grandfather, Was Duke, and Cousin to the King of Ophyr, The Subterranean. 1691 R. KIRK *Secret Convers.* i. (1815) 5 These Subterraneans eat but little in their Dwellings. 1833 L. RICHIE *Wand. Loire* 61 An anecdote... will convey a better idea... of the habitations and manners of the subterraneans.

2. An inhabitant of the lower regions.

1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. Theory* xvi. 219 That very ancient, and may we not say biblical classification of all intelligent orders, under the three heads of celestials, terrestrials, and subterraneans.

3. An underground cave, chamber, or dwelling.

1797 to C. K. Paul W. *Godwin* (1876) I. 259 We proceeded to about the middle of the subterranean. *a* 1800 R. CUMBERLAND *John de Lancaster* (1809) III. 251, I have... a subterranean of strong beer to set the antient Britons a-dancing on their beads. 1835 WISEMAN *12 Lect. Sci. & Rev. Relig.* II. 146 The hypogæe, or subterranean of Eilithyia. 1855 NEWMAN *Callista* (1890) 333 The passage... was only one of several natural caverns... opening into each other. 1906 R. WHITEING *Ring in the New* 66 Prue found an ample subterranean, neatly furnished.

b. fig. phl. Depths. 1912 *Engl. Rev.* Dec. 27 Down into subterranean within myself that were positively frightening.

Subterraneanly (*subtērēnānli*), *adv.* [-LY².] Under the ground.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 534 Eyes are absent in some Crustaceans which live subterraneanly. 1892 AGNES M. CLERKE *Fam. Stud. Homer* x. 239 They are commonly digged under some form of ore, subterraneanly bestowed.

† **Subterraneity**. *Obs. rare.* [f. next + -ITY.] The condition of being subterranean; *concr.*, a place or thing found under ground.

1686 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. i. 42, I fear we commonly consider subterraneities [earlier *edd.* subterraneities], not in Contemplations sufficiently respective unto the Creation. 1721 BAILEY, *Subterraneity*, a being subterranean. 1807 tr. *Three Germans* I. 69 The flight of steps by which they had been conducted to the subterraneity.

Subterraneous (*subtērēnās*), *a.* Now rare. [f. L. *subterraneus* (see SUBTERRANE) + -OUS.]

1. *a.* = SUBTERRANEAN *a.* 1 *a.*

1607 J. KING *Serm.* 5 Nov. 29 They saie to the ground cover vs, and to a subterraneous vault, keep vs close. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. i. 55 Yet are they not to be closed up in the general name of concretions, or lightly passed over as onely Elementary, and Subterraneous mixtions. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacra* iii. iv. § 6 Those subterraneous waters which pass up and down through the bowels of the earth. 1669 *Decay Chr. Picty* xii. 1 There are many subterraneous springs which feed this ocean. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 84 The River... having run subterraneous for two Leagues, rises again. 1725 PORE *Lett.* (1737) VI. 69 In my garden... I have happily finished the subterraneous way and grotto. 1775 JOHNSON *West. Isl.* 164 Being subterraneous, they must be always damp. 1776 GIBSON *Deel. & F.* ii. 1. 45 The subterraneous prisons were abolished. 1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* II. 28 Lady Hamilton... explored... a subterraneous passage, leading from the palace to the sea side. 1842 LOVOON *Suburban Hort.* 227 The sources of cold... are, rain at a lower temperature than the soil... and where draining has been neglected, subterraneous water. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 332 Let them bring together the streams in subterraneous channels. 1900 *Q. Rev.* July 93 The area of those subterraneous riches is limited.

b. = SUBTERRANEAN *a.* 1 *b.*

1727 SWIFT *Wonder Wond.* Wks. 1755 II. ii. 52 Certain subterraneous nymphs. 1834 G. DOWNS *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 193 The Proteus anguineus—a creature, which is in a manner both subaqueous and subterraneous. 1832 J. RENNIE *Butterf.* § 4 M. 51 The Subterraneous Rustic (*Agrotis annexa*). 1860 SMILES *Self Help* ii. 29 Occupying an underground cellar, over which he put up the sign, 'Come to the subterraneous barber'.

c. = SUBTERRANEAN *a.* 1 *c.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 34 The Stoicks who thought the souls of wise men had their habitation about the Moon, might make slight account of subterraneous deposition. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 63 Subterraneous Damps do sometimes... grow to that over-height of fermentation, that they fire of themselves. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1683) 154 There can be no assured decision without an ocular exploration and subterraneous enquiry. 1703 *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 1327 Venomous Steems and Damps... are frequent in Countries that abound with Minerals or Subterraneous Fires. 1774 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 121 The subterraneous thumps of the miner's spade and pickaxe. 1803-5 WOROSW. *Matron of Tedborough & her Husband* 27 He breathes o subterraneous damp. 1832 BROWSTER *Nat. Magic* ix. 240 Camels are... rendered furious when they hear these subterraneous sounds. 1855 ORR's *Circ. Sci.* *Inorg. Nat.* 49 This matter, in a melted state, has been from time to time agitated, disturbed, and forced out by subterraneous forces.

d. = SUBTERRANEAN *a.* 1 *d.*

1777 S. ROBERT *Brit. Flora* 136 Trifolium subterraneum, ... Subterraneous Trefoil. 1829 T. CASTLE *Introd. Bot.* 45 Subterraneous—when they are in the ground, as with the snow-drop and most plants. 1833 HOOKER in Smith's *Engl. Flora* V. i. 117 Periaeth subterraneous oblong fleshy.

e. = SUBTERRANEAN *a.* 1 *e.*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. Those Trees, which being left there at the Universal Deluge, are so plentifully found buried in the Earth, in many Countries, are called Subterraneous Trees, and by some Fossile-wood. 1712 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 478 The Subterraneous Trees, uncovered by an Inundation of the River of Thames in Dagenham and Havering Marshes. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, Mr. Boyle gives us an Instance... of a huge Subterraneous Oak dug out of a Salt Mine in Transylvania. 1830 HERSCHEL *Study Nat. Phil.* 346 The subterraneous 'Flora' of a geological formation. 1887 CASSELL s.v., Subterraneous forest.

f. (See quot.)

1781 *Ann. Reg.* ut. 248/2 The application of the principles of ordinary geometry to the working of mines is what the author of this work calls subterraneous geometry.

2. = SUBTERRANEAN *a.* 2

1633 PRYNNE *Histrio-m.* i. 260 She obtained the subterraneous places of Hell in stead of an inheritance. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. i. § 19 [Pluto's] Subterraneous Cave. *Ibid.* iv. § 17, 308 Calling him in the Starry Heaven and Æther, Jupiter; in the Air, Juno; in the Woods, Æolus; in the Sea, Neptune; in the Earth and Subterraneous Parts Pluto.

3. = SUBTERRANEAN *a.* 3

1660 R. BURNBY *Képaton Δωρον* 130 All other leagues and combinations are subterraneous, when they either trust to or fear the Arm of flesh. 1682 *2d Plea Noncon.* 44 It was as cunning a subterraneous Conveyance for Popery, as could be thought of. 1735 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* 9 Sept. in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. i. 239 These dark & subterraneous negotiations with y^e promise of secrecy in all events. 1759 — *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) III. vii. 176 He might have discovered some of Legge's subterraneous intrigues. 1855 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* Pref. Notice, So obstinately has this malady pursued its noiseless, and what I may call subterraneous, siege.

Subterra-neously, adv. [-LY²]

1. Below the surface of the ground.

1859 R. F. BURTON *Central Afr. in Frul. Geogr. Soc.* XXIX. 218 An edible white fungus growing subterraneously. 1890 *Hardwicke's Science Gossip* XXVI. 73 At no great depth beneath London and the south-eastern counties there lay the continuation subterraneously of the chain of hills represented by the Mendips in the West of England, and the Ardennes of Belgium.

2. Secretly; in the dark.

1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.*, *Buckhins's Pol. Coquery* III. 349 He wined the duke circuitously,—he worked at him subterraneously. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dict.* II. xi. From the elder Miss Lovell to her brother this news was thus as it were subterraneously conveyed. 1856 DE QUINCEY in H. A. PAGE *Thomas De Quincey* (1877) II. 123 What more, then, was it, my dear girls, that you were subterraneously seeking? 1912 A. HARRISON in *Engl. Rev.* Mar. 676 It is a force growing subterraneously.

Subterra-neousness, rare. [-NESS.] The quality of being subterranean.

1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Subterra-neousness*, the being under the Earth, or inclosed within the Earth, Bowels, or hollow Parts of the Earth. 1851 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* 345 We find the same character of Central Subterra-neousness given to the Locality of Hades in two Cognate passages of the Apocalypse.

Subterra-nity, Obs. or rare. Irreg. var. of SUBTERRANEITY.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 55, I feare we commonly consider subterraneanities not in contemplations sufficiently respective unto the creation. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Subterra-nity*, the being under ground. 1877-8 HENLEY in *Ballades & Rondaux* (Canterb. Poets) 83 We search the stars for Fame, Or sink her subterraneanities; The legend's still the same:—O Vanity of Vanities!

Sub'terrany, a. (sb.) Obs. rare. [ad. L. *sub'terraneus* (see SUBTERRANE): cf. *momentany*.] = SUBTERRANEAN.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 356 The Making of Gold did require a very temperate Heat, as heing in Naturea Subterrany worke, where little Heat commeth. *Ibid.* 354 We see that in Subterrany there are, as the Fathers of their Tribes, Brimstone and Mercury; in Vegetables, and Living Creatures there is Water and Oyle. 1653 R. CHILLO in *Harlib's Legacy* (1655) 73 It is necessary for me to know all subterrany things. 1651 J. FRAKEE *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 303 Innumerable unclean spirits...; under these they place a kind of spirits, subterrany or obscure, which the Platonists call Angels that failed. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Subterrene (sub'ter'n), a. and sb. Also 7-en. [ad. L. *sub'terrēnus*: see SUB-I and TERRENE.]

A. adj.

1. Underground; = SUBTERRANEAN I.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille God* x. ix. 372 Sixe kindes of Dæmones. First the fiery... the subterrene, that live in caues. 1615 G. SANOVY *Trav.* 302 The earth is full of subterrene fires. 1711 KEN *Hyperborean Poet.* Wks. II. 127 Shew me the Gulph, that's fix'd between The Upper Hades, and the sub-terrene. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Euthus* ix. 228 Those dungeons of dimness... those labyrinths of subterrene communication. 1852 *Maen. Mag.* May 64 The inconvenience of the subterrene trains. 1858 PROCTOR *Plas. Ways Sci.* ix. (1879) 181 The activity thus exhibited... had its origin in the same subterrene or submarine region as the Peruvian earthquake.

2. Internal; = SUBTERRANEAN 2.

1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. Theory* vi. 219 note, The three great orders of the intelligent economy—the heavenly, the earthly, and the subterrene. 1858 CASWALL *Poems* 80 Dread Angels subterrene Mighty in works of ill.

B. sb. An underground dwelling, etc.; (with *the*) the underworld.

1854 S. DOBELL *Balder* xviii. 75 Have we shut thee forth, poor child, And wist not of thy journey, nor the end And exit of that gloomy subterrene Which thou didst enter? 1856 *Tasso & Leonora* 95 Being as transparent as Montesi-no's glass Castle, whilst he fancied himself as impenetrable as the said Montesi-no's Subterrene. 1867 J. B. ROSE tr. *Virg. Aeneid* Books 404 The uns and sarcophagi in these subterrenes bear purely native mythological subjects. 1873 J. ANON *Elys. Echoes* (1879) 94 Th' uncertain hum Of hosts unsweeping from the subterrene.

†Subter-re-nean, a. Obs. rare¹. [Formed as prec. + -AN.] Subterranean.

1670 PETTUS *Fodius Reg. Intro.*, Many do write of Subterrene Trees, Serpents, Fishes, &c.

Subterrestrial (sub'ter'e'striāl), a. and sb. Now rare. [See SUB-I and TERRESTRIAL.] A. adj.

1. = SUBTERRANEAN I. Now rare.

1613 M. RINLEY *Magn. Bodies* Pref. 2 For searchers of minerals, mettals, sea-coles, and other subterrestrial bodies. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Montef's Theat.* Ins. 801 Bees subterrestrial have another form and nature. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 87 Hot Springs or subterrestrial Exhalations. 1730 FLEMING *Tom Thumb* Pref. Wks. 1828 VIII. 351 Those two extremities of style Mr. Dryden illustrates by the familiar image of two inns, which I shall term the aerial and the subterrestrial. 1885 W. K. PARKER *Mammal. Desc.* vi. 148 The mole did not become subterrestrial just lately.

†2. = SUBTERRANEAN 2. Obs.

1615 W. HOLL *Mirr. Maj.* 63 The Popes pretended Supremacie over celestiall, terrestrial, and subterrestrial creatures. 1643 R. O. MAN'S *Mort.* v. 27 Angels that are highest in dignitie, and so celestiaill... Divels and Death the lowest, and so subterrestrial. 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* ii. 8 Every creature, invisible or visible... celestial or supercelestial, terrestrial or subterrestrial. 1702 T. BROWN *Lett. fr. Dead to Living Wks.* 1760 II. 209 The most reputable way of entering into this subterrestrial country (*viz.* Hell) is to come in at the fore-door.

B. sb. A creature living under ground.

1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolini*, i. xi. 91 Mole-eyed, then mayest but burrow in the earth, Blind as that subterrestrial.

Subtile (s'vtil, s'vbtīl), a. (sb.) Forms: 4-6 subtyl, -yll, 4-7 -ill, (4 subbtīl, -tiel, 5 subbtīlle, 5-6 -tyle, 6 -tyle, Sc. -tel(1, sobtyll, supbtīl), 4- subbtīl, subbtīle. [a. F. *subtil* (from 14th c.), latinized refashioning of OF. *s(p)util* SUBTILE a.]

1. Chiefly of fluids: Not dense, thin, rarefied; penetrating, etc. by reason of tenuity; = SUBTILE a. 1.

1390 GOWER *Conf. Ili.* 92 This southe water myhtely... The strengthe of therthe perceeth ofte. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. II. xvii. (1495) 63 Subtyl humour temprith and purith that that is in the lymas of the syete. *Ibid.* v. xix. 124 The aeye and brethe drawn in by the mouth is amended and puryd, and made subtyll therein. 1425 tr. *Ardene's Treat. Fistula* etc. 59 If it be for humour, fat is... for it is scharp, or subtile, or watrye. 1509 FISHER *Furcal Sermon.* C. 155 *Richmond Wks.* (1876) 304 It [sc. the risen body] shall be subtile that it shall perce thorough the stone walles. 1530 *Judic. Urines* II. xli. 41 It maketh the vryne subtylle and thynne. 1533 *Elvort Cast. Heltie* 33 The rayne water... is most subtyl that penetrateth. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vii. 39 *Ag.* Eggle that with plumy wings doth sheare The subtile ayre. 1646 SURL & MARKH. *Country Farm* 630 The... red-like wines which are of a thin and subtile substance. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) IV. i. 120 As if they had some subtile invisible Atomes whereby they [sc. thoughts] operat. 1651 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Plin.* 150 The fat is hot, subtile and better than the rest. 1742 *Leid. Country Brewer* III. (ed. 2) 233 By the subtile Salts of the Lime, it will make its Way into the Pores... of the Wood. 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 4 Some have thought that air is nothing more than earth or water expanded and assuming a more subtil form. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 135 The vital energy that mov'd... the pure and subtile lymph Through th'imperceptible meandring veins Of leaf and flow'r. 1839 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* III. iii. § 249 The belief in ghosts, or spirits of subtile bodies. 1858 SEARS *Atlan.* xviii. 160 The luminiferous ether is still more subtile, and eludes the analysis of the chemist. 1872 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Lev.* vii. 37 The fat and the flesh turned by the fire of the altar into a subtile fume.

transf. 1642 H. MORR *Song of Soul* II. ii. iii. 18 Corporeal wight such subtile virtue never has. 1844 EMERSON *Nature, Discipline Wks.* (Boston) I. 158 The air resembles the light which traverses it with more subtile currents.

fig. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 628 The Arguments of it would be too thin and subtil for vulgar Capacities. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Euthus* II. (1867) 22 The region of abstract conceptions... has an atmosphere too subtile to support the health of true piety.

b. Subtile matter: see MATTER sb.¹ 5 b.

†c. Of a voice: Thin. Obs.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. XIX. xxxxi. (1495) 942 In subtyl voyes the spyryte is not stronge.

2. Of fine or delicate texture; also, delicately formed or moulded; = SUBTILE a. 2.

1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 272 A subtyl couercheif of valence. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. III. ix. (1495) 54 The soule that yeuth felynge hath place in the moost subttill chambrs of the hayne. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. i. (1883) 79 More subtile & more deymntous metes. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. x. f. viij. Trees the whiche in stede of leues here wulle of whiche is made cloth right fair & subtylle. 1579 LANGHAM *Card. Health* 535 Rose water... maketh the skinne subtile and thinne. 1599 SIR J. DAVIES *Nosce Teipsum* II. 12, I do distinguish plaine Each subttill line of her immortal face. *Ibid.* 11 Her subtile forme thou onely canst define. 1608 B. JONSON *Maques, Beauty Wks.* (1616) 906 A thynne subtile valleur over her haire. 1648 DIGBY *Closet Opened* (1677) 90 Strain the[m] clean through a subttill strainer. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xiv. 33 A certain little loole... compassed with a thin and subtile Membrane.

3. Of small thickness, thin, fine; = SUBTILE a. 3.

1425 tr. *Ardene's Treat. Fistula* etc. 63 Wolle y-tessed or subtile stpeze of line. 1555 EYEN *Decades* (Arh.) 222 He putteth his tooinge to one of the ryffes... being as subtylle as the edge of a sword. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* (1620) I. iii. 18 Some slight and subttill walleis, which could scarce be perceived. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* Prol. 5 Though you presname Satan a subttill thing, And may have heard hee's worne in a thumbe-ring. 1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* iv. iv. 69 The subttill threads of Silk-worms. 1742 PORE *Duna.* iv. 50 Arachne's subtile line.

fig. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 158 Every subttill fibre of feeling.

†b. Of ships: Narrow, slender. Cf. OF. *galere subtile*. Obs.

1429 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* 151, xxx grete shippes and four score galeys subtyl. 1599 HAKLUT *Voy.* II. i. 78 Gallies, aswell bastards as subttill mahonnets.

4. Of powder, etc.: Fine, minute; = SUBTILE a. 4.

1425 tr. *Ardene's Treat. Fistula* etc. 41 Pe moeste subtile mele of barley. 1513 *Life Hen.* V (1911) 110 Many heapes of sand, wch was so subttill and smale, that it mooved w' everie wynde. 1545 RAYNALDE *Epyth Mankynde* (1555) 136 b, Beyng fyrst beaten to subttill powdre. 1605 K. DIGBY *Chym. Secrets* 77 Take Antimony Mineral... in subttill Powder. 1697 HEADRICH *Aranea Philos.* 30 Of this Marcastice... make a subttill Powder. 1779 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 447f Beat your nre into a most subttill powder.

5. Involving careful discrimination or fine points; difficult, abstruse; = SUBTILE a. 5.

1385 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 80 Many a subttill resoun forth they leyden. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 331 In proverbe and in probleme Sche spak, and bad he scholde deme In many subttill question. 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 14 It be sum part subttill to understand. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 13 b, Let vs not throughge a subttill interpretation account king Charles a Germaine. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Abstrusior*, *Disputatio abstrusior*, a more subttill, hard, or obscure disputa-tion. 1598 STOW *Surv.* 44 Halfe pence and Farthinges, the account of which is more subttill than the pence. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 352 [Odo] was committed to prison by a subttill distinction, as Earle of Kent, and not Bishop of Baieux. 1651 HOBBS *Leviathan* I. xv. 79

This may seem too subtile a deduction of the Lawes of Nature, to be taken notice of by all men. 1664 *Comenius's Janua Ling.* 755 The study of the Mathematicks is as profitable, as subttill (deeph). 1788 REID *Active Powers* III. iv. 162 There has been much subtile disputation in ancient and modern times.

6. Fine, delicate; = SUBTILE a. 6.

1599 SIR J. DAVIES *Nosce Teipsum* II. Intro. xxiv. But of that cloke within our heare we beare, The subttill motions we forget the while. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* II. iv. 164 Like a knitting needle, To serve by subtil turnes. 1634 W. TIRWHITT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 305 Those other more fine, and subtile vertues I cannot learne at Court. 1752 HUME *Pol. Disc.* I. 3 Some principles... which may seem too refin'd and subtile for such vulgar subjects. 1858 LONGR. *Standish* VI. 4 As if thought had the power to draw to itself... Whatsoever it touches, by subtile laws of its nature. 1871 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 428 The subttill differences of perception and emotion. 1885 F. B. VAN VOORST *Without a Compass* 20 Those intricate questions that possess so subtile a charm. 1888 E. CLONO *Story Creation* XI. 216 Their subtile shades of meaning.

†7. Of persons: Clever, dexterous, skilful; = SUBTILE a. 7. Obs.

1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 88 He was... subttill in pat Crafte. 1385 — L. G. IV. 672 Sche... made hire subtyl workemen make a schryne. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 114 It causeth wit A man to be subttill of wit To worche in gold. 1450 *Miriv.* I. 21 This Blas was a nobill clerk and subttill. 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 38 [He] was ryght subttill in spech of Latyn. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnet of Aymon* XI. 277 H was the subttillnest nygramancer that ever was in the worlde.

†8. Cleverly devised; ingeniously contrived; ingenious; = SUBTILE a. 8. Obs.

1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1188 Many subttill compassinges Babewynnes and pynacles Ymagaries and tabernacles I say. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 40 A wonder subttill thing he wrought. 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 40, I tok a subttill compass. 1484 CAXTON (title) Here begynneth the booke of the subttill histories and Fables of Esope. 1577-87 HOLIN-SHEO *Chron.* III. 833/2 Blew velvet and cloath of siluer, all to cut in subttill knois. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* I. viii. By great artifice and subttill architecture builded. 1659 LEAK *Waterwks.* 23 A very subttill Engin, to raise a standing Water, by means of the Sun.

9. Of persons, animals, their actions, etc.: Crafty, artful, sly, cunning; = SUBTILE a. 10.

1385 CHAUCER *L. G. IV.* 2559 Be war 3e wemen of 3oure subtyl fo. 1386 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 225/1 Many wronges subttiles, and also open oppressions. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 231 To voide with a subttill bond The heste goodes of the lond And bringe chaf and take com. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneid* VI. II. 43 In subttill wordis of obscure Involpand the trewth and vertue. 1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arh.) 32 He goeth aboute bi his sleightes and subttile means, to frustrate the same. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Kentworth Wks.* 1910 II. 108 In sweetest flowres the subttill Snakes may lurke. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. ii. 25 Thou subttill, perin'd, false, disloyall man. 1611 *Bible* Gen. III. 1 The serpent was more subttill [CORRELA. 501yler] than any beast of the feild. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. ix. 23 Taken with the subttill cozenages of Vice. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 199 Their [scodocides] condition is subttill (such their hloodie teares when they have deuoured a man proue them for). 1668 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. (1686) 8 They are mocked into Error by subttill devisors. 1719 DE FOE *Cruoe* 1. 71 The Goats were so shy, so subttile, and so swift of foot. 1834 SOUTHWY *Roderick* x. 346 And with such subttile toils enveloped him. 1850 HARRIS *Mission Conf.* 137 To overcome sin's fiercest and subttill temptations.

†b. Of looks: Sly. Obs.

1386 CHAUCER *Squire's T.* 277 Swich subttill looking and dissymulenges. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxiv. 35 Be subttill wyndis, and that desaitfull talls. 1513 DOUGLAS *French* VII. Prol. 100 Hir subttill blenkis scheld and watry lycht.

10. Characterized by sagacity or penetration; discriminating, discerning; = SUBTILE a. 9.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. v. (1883) 65 Ther was a kyng of so subttill engyne That [etc.]. 1533 BERNERS *Huon* II. 174 Frenchemen are ryght subttill in gynyng of good counsell. *Ibid.*, Gerames, who was subttill, wel perceyved the mynde of the lady. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. iii. 79 She is too subttile for thee. 1611 *Bible* 2 Sam. xiii. 3 Ionadab was a very subttill man. 1612 BACON *Ess.* *Studies* (Arh.) 11 Histories make men wise, Poets witty, the Mathematickes subttill [1598 subttile]. 1691 *Ray Creation* I. (1692) 71 How or why that should have such influence upon the Spirits... I am not subttill enough to discern. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 224 With subttill Wit and fair Discourse. 1741 BETTERTON *Hist. Engl. Stage* III. 24 This was a Nicety in Acting that none but the most subttill Player could so much as conceive. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. VI. 200 The most subttile diplomatist. 1875 STEEDMAN *Vict. Poets* (1889) XL 411 A subttile observer would perceive how truly he [sc. Shelley] represents his own time.

11. Of feeling, sense: Acute, keen.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. v. (1660) 123 By reason that nur sight is far more subttill and apprehensive than is our hearing. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius's Voy. Ambax.* 2 The stinch also offends it; and makes those heart-sick whose smelling is subttile. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* III. 136 Pass we the slow Disease, and subtil Pain. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks.* Nat. 54 In which I suppose there is contained the most subttile sense of feeling. 1847 LONGF. *Erang* II. their most subttile sense of feeling. 1913 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 7) 917f *Subtile*, keen and acute, as, a subttile pain.

†12. †a. Of weight, after tare has been deducted.

Cf. SUBTILE a. 12. Obs.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1812) p. xvi, The rekenyng of grocery, and weight subttill and grosse. 1660 T. WILTSFORD *Scales Comm.* 107 What those grosse or subttile summes do make in pence.

†b. Of a quantity: Belonging to a lower denomination. Obs.

1511 *MS. Hart.* 660 ff. 8x b, Enery subttill grayne [dotb]

contayne 20 mytes. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1640) 120 Whatsoever thig is compared to other, if it be greater, and containeth many of them, it is a grosse denomination: but if it be lesser... then are they called the subtle denominations. 1579 DIGGES *Stratol.* i. vi. 10 Grosse to subtle by Multiplication, Subtile, to grosse by partition is performed.

13. *Comb.*, as *subtile-pated*, -witted adjs. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* i. 1. 25 The subtle-witted French. 1595 DONNE *Sat.* i. 62 Our subtle-witted antique youths. 1655 BURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* i. 103 The subtlest-pated men. † *sb. pl. Fluids. Obs. rare.*

1585 MONTGOMERY *Sonn.* lvi. 9 Suppose the solids subtilis ay restrantis.

† *Subtile, v. Obs.* Also 6 *subtyle*. [ad. med.L. *subtiliāre* (whence OF. *soutillier*, *subtilier*, It. *sottigliare*): see SUBTILIZE v.]

1. *trans.* To make subtle or thin; to rarefy.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* i. vii. in Ashm. (1652) 130 Lat the Body be sotely fyld With Mercury, as much then so subtiltyd. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth.* De P. R. xix. xi. 871 Whyte colour is gendric for thynnyng and subtiltyng of parties of the matere. 1528 PAYNELL *Salerni's Regim.* v. 3 b. Healyng, subtiltyng & dissoluyng hit [sc. phlegm]. 1530 *Juāe Urines* ii. viii. 33 b. Whan kynd hete hath more subtilyd & maystred y^e matier than appereth. 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* i. viij. By subtiltyng the humore. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* iii. 129 All the humours of our body are made thinne and subtilled.

2. To imagine craftily.

1537 *Instit. Chr. Man* A 3 Charnes, wytche-craftes, or any other false artes subtilled and invented by the dyuell.

Subtilyse: see SUBTILLY.

† *Subtleness. Obs.* [f. SUBTILE a. + -NESS.]

1. Thinness, tenuity.

1398 TREVISA *Barth.* De P. R. iv. i. (1495) eij h/2 The symplines of a boyssoun thynge is subtiltyne in that comyth in by wythdrawyng of fastnes & thynnes of parties. 1528 PAYNELL *Salerni's Regim.* h. iv. The subtilties led. 1541, subtle partel of the blood burneth hit selfe and tourneth in to coler and grossly into melancoly. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 41/1 Because of the subtilties thereof [sc. of the cautery], and the virtues of his substance. 1617 MORSEYON *Itin.* iii. 45 The subtiltesse of the Ayre. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg.* *Treat.* i. vi. 34 The *Erysipelas* a *Sanguine bilioso*, from cholericke Bloud, affects only the outward Parts, none of which escape its tenuity and subtilties.

2. Cunning, craftiness.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* ii. v. (1283) 60 Thou hast vaynquyshid them, by thy newe deceyful falsenes and by subtilties. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xx. iv. (1555) M ij b. Ye shall be ryght well victoryous Of all your enemies so full of subtiltyes. 1511 *1st Encl. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Intro. 33/2 The Lyon sleeth the vncorne with subtiltyes. 1641 EARL *Monst.* tr. *Blond's Civil Wars* iii. 123 Had the Dolphin lived he had runne no danger; for in time he might easily have won him by his subtiltiesse.

3. Subtlety (of argument).

1591 GREENE *Farcus to Folly* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 251 As well to imitate Aristotle in the sumptuousnes of his apparell as the subtiltesse of his arguments.

† *Subtlesse. Obs. rare.* In 5 *subtyle*sses.

[a. OF. *subtillesse*, var. *soutillesse*, f. *soutil* SUBTILE a. + -esse -ess]. Cf. It. *sottigliezza*.] Subtlety.

1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 384 He chaungyd hym self in guyse of a serpent this is to vnderstande in subtiltesse and in malice.

† *Subtiliate, pa. pple. and ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *subtiliātus*, pa. pple. of *subtiliāre* (see next).] Made thin or fine; rarefied.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* ii. i. in Ashm. (1652) 135 Of ther hard and dry Compaction subtiltyat. 1555 EORN *De cades* (Arh.) 294 All which are moued, digested, subtiliate, attenuate, ryped, and made sweete. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille God* 553 Augustine gives the Angels most subtiliate bodies, invisible, actiue, and not passiue.

† *Subtiliate, v. Obs.* Also 5 *subtilyate*. [f. med.L. *subtiliāt*, pa. ppl. stem of *subtiliāre*, f. *subtilis* SUBTILE a.: see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To make thin or tenuous; esp. to rarefy (a fluid); to subtilize; to refine, purify.

14. [MS. Ashm. 1403 xi. 31] Whosoever knowethe to subtilyte [quintessence]. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 169 He supposeth the body of Christe might be subtiliated, by his Diuine power, to passe through the doores. 1582 HESTER *Ser. Phiorau.* i. xxxviii. 45 Our Quintaessentia solutiua... subtiliateth the humors, and euacuateth them downewards. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* 83 Sol so subtiliated by often reiteration of Aqua Regis vpon it, as that it became almost an impalpable powder. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxxii. ix. 11. 443 The same beioz washed after the manner of lead, be singular for to subtiliat the thicke eye-lids. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 1381 Being of this opinion, that the flame doth subtiliate and rarefy the aire. 1630 LOWE *Banians* 54 Those spirits that are subtiliated by Stills and Lymbeckes, the fire is effectually to their subtilizing. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 157 Subtiliated into a iubilie of spiritual *Aphorhas* or evaporations. 1655 T. VAUGHAN *Euphrates* 67 The earth thickenes the water, and on the contrary the water subtiliates the earth. 1673 R. RUSSELL *Geber* i. 4 Much more attenuated and subtiliated than it was before.

Hence † *Subtiliated*, † *Subtiliating ppl. adjs.* 1603 HARNET *Pop. Impost.* 157 To our subtiliated, subtilimated new spirits of the Sorbon. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Prol. 14 A streame of subtiliated Atomes. 1655 G. HARVEY *Adv. agst. Plague* 6 A very dry and warm or subtiliating air.

† *Subtiliation. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *subtiliatio*, -ōnem (Albertus Magnus), n. of action f. *subtiliāre* (see prec.). Cf. OF. *subtiliation*, It. *sottigliazione*.] The action of making a thing 'subtile', thin, or fine; rarefaction; purification by separating the fine parts from the coarse; reduction (of a solid) to a liquid, reduction to powder;

also, the condition resulting from this; a 'subtile' particle, etc.

1398 TREVISA *Barth.* De P. R. iv. v. (1495) 87 There is none euaporacion, neyther delyuerance of the superfluytes, neyther subtiliacion of the spyrytes. *Ibid.* ix. i. (Tollem. MS.) Meuyngne is cause of generation and of all chaungeyng of neper pinges... and of subtiliation of water and of pee ayer. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Pref. in Ashm. (1652) 126 Tylly this Base by offer subtiltyatyon Wyllytly flow as Wex uppon Metall. 1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) l. j. We must first... purifie it from the earthliness, and... bring it to the subtiliation and simplicitie of fire. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 274 Subtiliation is dissolution, separating the subtil parts from the grosse. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Prol. 19 Minute Subtiliations... interposed betwixt the... Object and the body exhalant. 1662 H. STURBE *Indian Nectar* iii. 34 The doe commination, and subtiliation of food. 1678 R. RUSSELL tr. *Geber* i. iii. 9 Vinegars, of what kind soever, acute and harsh are cleansed by Subtiliation. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion* Nat. 358 Rational Soules... not capable to be produc'd by any Subtiliation or other Change of Matter whatsoever.

† *Subtiliative, a. Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. *subtiliāt*, pa. ppl. stem of *subtiliāre* to SUBTILIZE + -IVE. Cf. It. *sottigliativo*.] Having the property of thinning, rarefying, dissolving.

1445 tr. *Ardenne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 89 pis alkenet... is subtiliatiue and resolutiue without mordication. 1528 PAYNELL *Salerni's Regim.* 4 Why is subtiliative washing & lewsyng. 1543 TRAHERON tr. *Vigo's Surg.* iii. xv. 106 b/2 The medicines... must be subtiliative and liquide.

Subtilism (sp' (b)tiliz'm), rare. [f. SUBTILIZE: see -ISM.] Subtle doctrine.

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Christ.* xiv. iii. VI. 470 The high orthodox subtilism of Duns Scotus.

Subtilist (sp' (b)tilist), rare. [f. SUBTILIZE: see -IST.] SUBTILIST.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Narr. Fire in London* 49 The many forraign minded and addicted subtilists amongst us. 1829 CARLVE in *For. Review & Cont. Misc.* IV. 126 The true Scholastic is a mystical subtilist [1840 *Misc.* II. 237 Subtilist].

Subtilyte (sp' (b)tilite). Forms: a. 4 *soutilite*, *sutilite*, *suttellite*, 5 *sotyllyte*, *sutillyte*. β. 4 *soubtilite*, *subtilite*, 4-6 -*tylyte*, -*tilite*, 5 -*tylytee*, 6 -*tel*(i)ite, -*tilite*, -ic, -*tellyte*, 6-7 -*tilitie*, 6- subtility. [a. OF. (1) *soutilite*, *sutilite*, (2) *subtilite*, = Pr. *subtilitat*, It. *sottilità*, Sp. *subtilidad*, Pg. *subtilidade*, ad. L. *subtilitas*, -ātem, f. *subtilis* SUBTILE a. Cf. SUBTILY, SUBTLETY. Now used as the noun of quality of SUBTILE chiefly in the physical senses.]

1. Acuteness, perspicacity; = SUBTLETY 1.

1383 WYCLIF *Eccles.* i. 6 To whom was the roote of wisdom schewid? and who knewe the subtilites therof? a 1578 LINNESAAY (Piscotie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) i. 12, I knew the subtilitie sa well that he hes an merwellous foirsicht of all kynd of suspitioun. 1632 LINGOW *Trav.* ii. 62 Vlysses... excelled all other Greekes in... subtility of wit. 1856 ALGER *Solit. Nat.* iv. 187 Masters whose comprehensiveness and subtility of thinking have scarcely been surpassed.

† 2. Skill, cleverness, ingenuity; = SUBTLETY 2. a. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (Paulus) 751 Pai... throw thar subtilite In his wame gert it fosterit be. 1426 LYNG. *De Gnil. Pilgr.* 5473 For hyr gret sotyllyte, Thys lady... Prayed hyr... To for helpe make thys hred.

β. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 305 The gud lord of Dowglass syne Gert mak an cass of siluir fyne, Anamalyt throu subtilite. 1386 CHAUCEY *Can. Yeom.* T. 818 (Lansd. MS.) And men knewe al my subtilite Be god men wolde haue sogrete envie To me... I scholde be dede. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ii. xix. 99 Merlyn lete make by his subtiltyte that Balyns swerd was put in a marbel stone. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 333/2 He had subtiltyte for reschewe the lyggyng in a wayte of his enemies. 1484 — *Fables of Aelian* v. i. canne gyeue remedy to all manere of sekens by myn arte and subtiltyte. 1652 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandato's Trav.* 34 It hath the subtilty to swallow down Muscles, and keep them in the stomack, till the heat thereof hath opened the shell. 1669 GALE *Cyrt. Gentiles* i. Intro. 4 It is the part of a Student, to require subtilite or exactnesse in every kind.

† 3. Cunning, craftiness; = SUBTLETY 3. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 38 Theking, that in all assays Wes fundyow wiss and awerte, Persauit thair subtilite. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* i. 239 With sleithe and with subtilite. 1567 *Guile & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 99 Defend me from the fals tellitie Of wickit men. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iv. 116 And mylde meiknes sylit with subtilite. 1607 TOWSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 278 To signifie how irreligious pastors in holy habites begoile the simple with subtility. 1611 *Bible* 2 Kings x. 19 Iehu did it in subtilite... that he might destroy the worshippers of Baal. a 1761 LAW *Conf. Weary Pilgr.* (1809) 59 An earthly animal that only excelled... the beasts, in an upricht form and serpentine subtility.

† 4. An instance of this; a cunning or crafty scheme, an artifice, dodge; = SUBTLETY 4. *Obs.*

a. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 199 Nou herke the soutilite. β. 1386 CHAUCEY *Merch.* T. 3 (Harl. MS.) Lo swiche sleightithes and subtilites In women. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* l. 2 h. I shalle fynde a subtiltyte that we shall haue no blame ne harme therefore. 1673 *Lady's Call.* i. 28 It needs none of those subtilities and simulations, those pretences and artifices.

5. (Excessive) nicety or refinement in argument, etc.

1384 CHAUCEY *H. Fame* 855 Hauy y not preued this sylp With-outen any subtilite Of speche or grette prolixite? 14100 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1423) iv. xxxviii. 75 Amonges the Romayns at that tyme was had greete subtilite in philosophy. 1534 WHITSTON *Tulyes Offices* ii. M. The sotyltyte [sic] and guidtyte is a nother maner of thynge, whar trithe it selfe is fylod or sotylly handled in disputacyon. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learning* l. 20 This same vnprofitable subtilite or curiositie is of two sorts.

6. An instance of this; esp. pl. = SUBTLETY 7. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Engl. Poessie* ii. xi. [xii.] (Arh.) 104, I being very inquisitive to know of the subtilities of those counreys, and especially in matter of learning. 1643 LD. HERBERT *Autobiog.* (1824) 42 Their tutors commonly spend much time in teaching them the subtilities of Logic. 1764 *Mem. Geo. Psalmanazar* 41 Controversies clogged... with sophistry and endless subtilities. 1845 LINGARD *Anglo-Saxon Ch.* II. 178 note, The subtilities of philosophers.

7. Tenuity, fineness; = SUBTLETY 8.

14100 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 43 *pe medycyn* hanne muste be hoot & drie with subtilite [read subtilite] as terebentine to moiste bodies. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 229 The fourth dowry [sc. of the body] is subtilite. 1552 LYNOZ-SAY *Monarche* 6169 Subtletyly thay [sc. the blessed] sall haue marvellously. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* vi. lxxv. They... far surpass the sun-beams in subtilitie. 1707 *Curios. Husb. & Gard.* 69 There is no part... in which the Subtily and Suppleness of the Sap more claim our Admiration, than in Trees that are grafted. 1801 *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 46 The utmost imaginable subtilty of the corpules of light.

8. Delicacy, intricacy; = SUBTLETY 9.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxii. xxiv. II. 136 There is a reason rendered, full of infinit subtilties... Why the same things seem not alwaies bitter or sweet alike in every mans tast. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* iii. i. § 15 (1864) 352 An operation of great subtilty.

Subtilization (sp' (b)tiliz'ōn). [ad. med.L. *subtilizatio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *subtiliāre* to SUBTILIZE. Cf. F. *subtilisation* (from 16th c.), Sp. *subtilización*.]

1. The action of the vb. SUBTILIZE; the sublimation or rarefaction of a substance.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1318 They burne incense by kindling Rosin, for to cleanse and purifie the aire by this rarefaction and subtilization. 1705 PURSHALL *Mech. Macrocosm* 85 By divers Percolations, and Subtilizations, to get their specifying Parts for the Meliorating of Mettals. 1715 CHEVRE *Philos. Princ.* i. 1. 12 I having been always found that their [sc. fluids] Resistances were proportional to their Deosities. So that no Subtilization, Division of parts, or Refining can alter their Resistances. 1726 *Gentil. Mag.* LVI. 169 It is... inconceivable... that any... subtilisation, or modification of matter should render it capable of perceiving. 1837 HARRIS *Gr. Teacher* 213 If the soul resolted from any subtilization, juxtaposition, or combinations of brute atoms. fig. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. iv. ii. 95 The excessive subtilization of the One contributes toward the worship of the Manifold. 1882 STALLO in *Nature* XXVI. 542 To convert facts into ideas by a process of dwindling or subtilisation.

2. The drawing of subtle distinctions; over-refinement of argument, etc.

1755 JOHNSON, *Subtilization*... Refinement; superfluous acuteness. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXVIII. 503 Saint John of Damascus... introduced to Europe the oriental subtilizations about points of faith. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 339 Is his plan practicable? Is it not destroyed by its very subtilization?

Subtilize (sp' (b)tilize), v. Also 6 *subtelize*, 7 *subtilize*, 7- subtilise. [ad. med.L. *subtilizāre*, f. *subtilis* SUBTILE a.: see -IZE. Cf. F. *subtiliser*, It. *sottilezzare*, Sp. *subtilizar*, Pg. *subtilisar*.]

1. *trans.* To render thin or rare, less gross or coarse, more fluid or volatile; to rarefy, refine. (occas. const. info.) Now rare or *Obs.*

1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* ix. Cc3 If the bloud be grosse, vse frictions to subtilize it and make it runne. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1339 For aire is engendered by the extinction of fire; and the same againe being subtilized and rarefied, produceth fire. 1662 MERRET tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* xliii. That the water may penetrate and subtilise the ingredients. 1680 BOYLE *Exper. Chem. Princ.* i. 26 Fermentation rarefy's the oyle parts of the Juice of Grapes, and subtilizes them into vinous spirits. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Leaves*. To subtilize... The Abundance of nourishing Sap, aod convey it to the little Buds. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 43 Fire only subtilizes and attenuates the earthy matter. 1863 KIRK *Chas. the Bold* i. 61 There [sc. Flanders] the products of the earth are mingled, subtilized, shaped into new forms, exchanged, and redistributed. absol. 1612 *Benvenuto's Passenger* i. ii. 103 Those preserved in pickle doe astringe, subtilize, cut, obsterpe and open. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Saxifrage*. The properties of it are to... Cleanse, Open, Subtilize and Dissolve.

† b. To sublimate. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR. s. v. *Sublimē*, *Argent sublimē*, Mercurie subtilized by the Limbecke. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 120 Repeat this till you can subtilize no more of calx.

† c. To comminute. *Obs.*

a 1722 Lisle *Husb.* (1757) 7 Stirring the earth, subtilizing it's parts, and turning it up to the air. 1739 tr. *Algarotti on Newton's Philos.* (1742) II. 102 When they are ground (that is, when their Parts are subtilized) their Colours change.

2. *fig.* To exalt, elevate, sublime, refine.

1638 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grate* 34 What panick feares doth wine prevent in the Souldier subtilizing their drooping spirits. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* i. 20 What cannot this Passion do when it refines and subtilizeth thus such youoz Souls? 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 114 p. 5 The art of thievery is... subtilized to higher degrees of dexterity. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 276 He tries to subtilize, and refine all the base jargon about Saturn. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 329 We subtilize this conception till we fit it to make part of our notion of matter in its utmost abstraction. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. iii. ii. 61 By reducing the soul to its most abstract simplicity, we subtilize it so that it expands into the infinite. 1870 R. C. JENO *Sophocles' Electra* (ed. 2) p. ix. The mythus... has been... gradually subtilized by touches palliating the crime. 1920 *Even. Post* (N. Y.) 15 Jan. 6 The attempt to subtilize and mysticize the plain old freebooting narrative.

b. const. info, to; also with away.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* 3 b. Sence with distinctions they

so nicely pare, They subtilize it quite away to aire. 1661 GLANVILLE *Van. Dogm.* xvii. 167 The most obvious Verity is subtiliz'd into niceties, and spun into a thread indiscernible by common Opticks. 1744 YOUNG *Nat. Th.* v. 9 To raise the low, to magnify the mean, And subtilize the gross into refinement. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* xii. (1859) 124 By long brooding over our recollections, we subtilize them into something akin to imaginary stuff.

3. To render (the mind, the senses, etc.) acute or penetrating.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* iii. c. xxxii, Rayes down sent From higher source the mind do make pure, Do clear, do subtilize. 1652 J. WRIGHT *Tr. Camus' Nat. Paradox* x. 239 See... how the extremity of danger doth subtilize men's Wits. 1725 BRADLEY'S *Fam. Dict.* s.v. Air, Good Air... exhilarates the Heart, subtilizes the Senses, sharpens the Understanding. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 9 Nov. 6/6 Subtilizing and strengthening his intellect by familiarity with the psychological and ontological problems of the schools.

4. To render subtle, introduce subtleties or nice distinctions into; also, to argue subtly upon.

1599 SANOVS *Europe Spec.* (1629) 155 They which do subtilize the points of goodnes more curiously, will say that Pivs Quintus was a good Prælat, but no good Prince. 1635 J. HAYWARD *Tr. Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 33 Speculation too much subtilized makes a man unfit... for the contemplative life. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iii. x. § 7 'Tis no wonder if the wit of man so employ'd, should perplex, involve, and subtilize the signification of sounds. 1732 WATERLAND *Chr. Vind. agst. Iudæi.* 48 The Mysticks followed, and deviated in like manner with the former, by over-refining and subtilizing plain Things. 1745 WARWORTH *Serm.* (2 Pet. i. 6) Wks. 1788 V. 134 They spent their whole lives in agitating and subtilizing questions of faith. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 260 Plain words were subtilized to remove conceits. 1826 DISRAELI *Vir. Grey* it. i, He commented upon expressions, he split and subtilized words.

5. *intr.* To make subtle distinctions; to argue or reason in a subtle manner; to split hairs.

1592 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond* xxvii, Th' one autenticque made her fit to teach, The other learnt her how to subtilize. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* li. iv. *Magnificence* 476 In doubtful Cases be can subtilize. 1754 MACLAUREN *Serm.* & *Ess.* (1755) 330 It should make us very cautious how we subtilize against it. 1797 H. WALPOLE *Geo. IV* (1847) II. iv. 125 We were not... by being taught to subtilize, to lose respect for the essential. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 203 Wrangling, perorating, subtilizing, seeking victory in strife of words.

6. Const. *on, upon, about.* Also in *indirect pass.* 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* vi. § 1. 40 Of such nature, are the qualities and moods, that some moderne Philosophers have so subtilized upon. 1653 R. G. *Tr. Bacon's Hist. Wits* 174 They would not subtilize about that subject in infinitum. 1662 EVELYN *Scultura* 207 However afterwards subtilized upon and cultivated. 1758 GOLOSIM *Mem. Prot.* (1895) II. 103 But what will not Men do, who subtilize upon the commonest Duties until they no longer appear binding? 1843 MRS. BROWNING *Lett. R. H. Home* (1877) I. 70 It [sc. shyness] is a species of consciousness which is... resolvable into self-love, subtilize about it as we may. 1858 G. P. MARSH *Engl. Lang.* xiii. (1862) 193 Rask... has subtilized so far upon them [sc. intonations], that few of his own countrymen, even, have sufficient acuteness of ear to follow him.

Hence Subtilized *phl. a.*

1674 A. G. *Quest. conc. Oath Alleg.* 21 Heat first extenuates, and then draws away the subtiliz'd parts. 1759 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 9 What passes for Spirit as a Principle, is no other than an highly subtilized Salt. 1741 MIOLETON *Cicero* II. 549 The Stoics feared, that the soul was a subtilized, fiery substance. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* vii. 64 Not that the spiritual world is a subtilized natural one on the plane of materialism. 1898 HAROV *Nat. Nature* iii. viii, Brimming with the subtilized misery that he was capable of feeling.

† Subtilizer. *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -ER¹.] One who makes subtle distinctions or reasons subtly.

1611 COTGR., *Subtilizer*, a subtilizer. 1734 NORTH *Life Ld. Kpr.* North (1742) 64 A Slave to Prejudice, a Subtilizer, and Inventor of unheard of Distinctions.

Subtilizing, *vbl. sb.* Also 6-7 tell-; [-ING¹.]

1. = SUBTILIZATION 1.

1662 MERRET *Tr. Neri's Art of Glass* xvi, *Crocus Martis* is nothing else but a subtilizing and Calcination of Iron. 1693 *Tr. Blancart's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2) 89/5 *Subtilinatio*... is a Subtilizing of things by gradually Dissolving them, and Exalting them into a purer... degree of their own Qualities.

2. = SUBTILIZATION 2.

1596 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lix. (1602) 262 For Salomon, diuinely wise, could Subtilizings sound. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 20 By which sort of subtilizing the Church hath in former Ages much suffered. 1701 NORRIS *Idea World* i. l. 11 A subtilizing upon a fine nothing. 1754 MACLAUREN *Serm.* & *Ess.* (1755) 331 These things shew the tendency of incautious subtilizing on the differences between the will and the affections. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) I. 49 The love of subtilizing and commenting.

Subtilizing, *phl. a.* [-ING².]

† 1. Rarefying, attenuating. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Subtilizant*, extenuating, subtilizing. 1673-4 GREW *Anat. Pl.* iii. n. 132 That so the attenuating and subtilizing Aer, may have a more easie... admission at the Trunk. 1725 BRADLEY'S *Fam. Dict.* s.v. Broom, It's of a provoking and subtilizing nature, and injurious to the Heart and Stomach. *Ibid.*, *Goose-Grass*, It's somewhat abstersive and desiccative, and its Parts are a little subtilizing.

2. That draws subtle distinctions; given to or characterized by subtle reasoning or disputation.

1839 DE QUINCY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 146 Raising a cross-fire of artillery from the subtilizing intellect. 1873 MINTO *Engl. Prose Lit.* i. l. 71 His subtilizing turn of mind. 1881 A. P. STANLEY in *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 208/1 The liberty sought for was not to be attained by open and legal methods, but by crooked and subtilizing explanations.

Subtily, subtly (sv-till, sv-tilli), *adv.* Now rare or *Obs.* Forms: a. 4, 6 subtly, 5

-tylliche, -telly, 5-6 -tully, 5-7 -tily, 6 -til(l)ie, 7 -tillie, 4-6 -subtully. 8. 6- subtly. [f. *subtil*, *SUBTILE* a. + -LY². (Cf. *SUBTLY*.)]

1. Thinly; finely; in a rarefied manner or form. a. 1425 *Tr. Arden's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 86 Ich on of pise bi pamsel be ful subtilly gronden on a stone. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 369 The aire was full of formes... which subtilly and as it were by euaporation, infuse themselves into the eies. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. v. 84 A dram thereof [sc. glass], subtilly powdered in butter. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Engl. Gramm.* 297 If the Breath go more subtilly or thinly out of the Mouth. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 107 Subtily pulverized Venice glass. 1811 PICKERTON *Petrals* II. 423 This iron being unoxxygenated, subtilly divided, and dispersed through the whole mass.

B. 1597 A. M. *tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 28/3 If... the blood issue out of the same to subtilly. 1757 *Phil. Trans.* I. 164 Whilst the gold continues subtilly divided. 1794 R. J. SULLIVAN *View Nat. L.* 428 Provided its particles be so subtilly divided and suspended [etc.]. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 152 The vapour from the ley... will penetrate the goods, and operate so subtilly as to disengage the carbonic resin.

2. Craftily, cunningly, insidiously; = SUBTLY 3. a. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 797 *Thise*, At ogyth[s] schelast a weylful pruyth With hire face I-wymlid subtilly. 1385-1400 *Pard.* T. 237 This wyn of Spaigne crepeth subtilly in othere wynges growynge faste by. 1385-1400 *Merch T.* 759 And subtilly this litle doun she threste Under hir pilwe. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xi. vi. (1555) *Fr.* Pryuety The moral sense they cloke full subtilly, In prayse or dyspraise. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* vi. iii. 25 A poyson which the Frier Subtily hath ministred to haue me dead. 1611 *Bible* Ps. cv. 25 To deale subtilly with his seruants. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Envy* (Arb.) 517 Envy worketh subtilly, and in the darke. 1650 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 207 Divers persons having provisions of the Pope... have... subtilly excluded divers persons of their benefices. 1667 DECCY *Chr. Pity* ii. 211 When he sees his light serve only to aid us the more subtilly to coovert our deeds of darkness. 1668 ROLLE *Abridgm.* 91/11 Le Defendant Craftily and subtilly intending to deceive and cozen the Plaintiff... affirmed... that the said Gelding was then his own. 1794 G. AOMAS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. i. 9 This mischief diffuses itself still more subtilly in philosophy.

B. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 261 It was said it was so subtilly ood dangerously laid, that it was impossible to prevent it, if divers of them had not been committed. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* t. iv. (1840) 101 You will find the Devil subtilly insinuating dreams into the heads of... great Men. 1831 NAPIER *Penins. War* xii. i. (1840) III. 418 The majority of that assembly were so subtilly dealt with by Pedro Souza, that they privately admitted Carlot's claims. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* ii. iii. 10, Our glorious Revolution is subtilly, by black traitors... perverted to do it.

3. Cleverly, dexterously; = SUBTLY 1. Also, with acuteness or perspicacity.

1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. v. (1859) 76 Among [the precious stones]... ben sette, wonder subtilly, sterres of huge light. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* iii. i, The shepherde... with a nyde subtilly drewe oute of his foote the thorne. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* viii. 48 Gude James the Ferd... said full subtilly, 'Do weill, and sett not by demying'. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. x. 70 The speyt, and eyk the scheld so subtilly Forgit. 1541 COPLAND *Gynodion's Quest.* *Cyrrug.* liij b, When they be drye seane them subtilly, and the lypes wyl reloyne togydre. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. ix. 46 They of liuing fire most subtilly Were made, and set in silver sockets bright. 1750 *Tr. Leonardus' Mirr.* Stones 44 They fill the hole with a tincture, or bind it with a ring, or more subtilly, when they work up the leaves of the balasius into the form of diamonds.

† 4. Of physical perceptions: Keenly, acutely. *Obs.*

1430 *Pilgr. Lys. Manhood* c. lxxii. (1859) 42 This beering knoweth more subtillyche, and appereyeth more cleerliche.

5. With subtle distinctions; by subtle argument; = SUBTLY 2.

1678 CLOWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 586 Sometimes again, this Philosopher subtilly distinguisheth, betwixt *vopius* *avri...* and *vopius* or *vopius* *vopius*. 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* (Phil. iii. 8) Wks. (1714) 65 Others have sought to ease themselves of all the evil of affliction by disputing subtilly against it. 1833 WHEWELL *Groutius* II. 295 These matters might be divided more subtilly. 1850 S. WILBERFORCE *Adm. Cand. Ordin.* 69 That vast and subtilly contrived system of external formalism.

Subtily (sv-tilli). Forms: 4 subtilete, 4-6 subtilete, 5-6 -tyle(e, 5-7 -tialtie, -tiltye, 8 -tiletly, 5-6 -subtilyte. [Alteration of ME. *subtyle*, *SUBTILE* after *SUBTILE*. Cf. *SUBTILTY*.]

Now used as an occas. variant of *SUBTLETY* in moral and intellectual senses.]

† 1. Acuteness, penetration, perspicacity; = SUBTLETY 1. *Obs.*

1385 CHAUCER *Somph. T.* 582 They seyde subtilete And beigh wit made hym speke as he spak. 1560 DAUS *Tr. Sleudane's Comm.* 3 Commonly called theangelical doctor, for the subtilite of his witte [orig. ob acumen ingenii]. 1611 *Bible* Prov. I. 4 To giue subtilite to the simple, to the yong man knowledge and discretion. 1651 HOBBS *Leviathan* i. xi. 49 A better stratagem, than any that can proceed from subtilty of Wit. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man i. iii. § 1, 298 The Subtily and Extent of his intellectual Faculties.

† 2. Skill, cleverness, dexterity; = SUBTLETY 2.

1385 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr.* T. 499 Ther ays no comparison Bitwix the wisdom and discrecion Of youre fader and of his subtilite. 1474 CAXTON *Well* iii. viii. (1883) 148 Hit is gretter subtilite to kepe well his owne goodes. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Solertia*... craftinesse, or subtilite in practisinge good or ill. 1660 H. BLOOME *Archit.* C j b, Wit and subtilty in the Art of working in stone.

3. Cunning, craftiness, guile; = SUBTLETY 3.

1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1254 What subtilite, what newe lust... have ye to me! 1386-1400 *Sgr.* 5 T. 132 She shal his treson see. His newe loue, and al his subtilite. 1515 BACON *Egloges* iii. (1570) C j f, Blinded with fraude and subtilite. 1568 GRAFTON *Chrom.* II. 525 The Englishmen entered by

subtillie into the gate, and so gat the Dongeon. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 3 That olde adage, Much curtesie, much subtiltie. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* ii. 16 Having experienced his false subtiltie, and knowing that he sought delays until he could have aide from Spaine. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* l. 144 Let him [sc. Satan] tempt and now assay his utmost subtilty. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 144 § 1 Subtily furnishes Arms to Impudence, and Invention leads on Credulity. 1834 NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* I. xix. 294 Beware then of the subtilty of your Enemy.

† 4. A cunning or clever device, artifice, stratagem; = SUBTLETY 4. *Obs.*

1385 CHAUCER *Can. Ycom.* T. 291 To lerne a lewed man this subtilite. 1386-1400 *Wife's Pro.* 576 (Seldes MS.) I bar him on honde he had enchanted nie, My dame taughte me that subtilite. 1440 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* xl. 290 Grekis have an other subtilite. 1471 CAXTON *Receyell* (Sommer) 229 He began to... aysse bym of a grette subytle for to come to hys entente. 1558 G. CAVENOISH *Poems* (1825) II. 142 At the last this subtilite I fand. 1576 YURBERVILLE *Venerie* xvi, On the Nature and Subtilties of Hartes. 1655 E. TERRY *Voy. E. India* ii. 103 Nature hath taught them this subtilty... to build their Nests in the twigs, and at the utmost boughs of those Trees. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 38 A Subtily of one of those Quack-operators with which he guil'd the poor People. 1734 *Tr. Kollin's Rom. Hist.* (1827) III. 97 A treasure of subtilties and stratagems of infinite value.

† 5. Cookery. = SUBTLETY 5. *Obs.*

1504 in Leland *Collectanea* (1715) VI. 25 A Subtillie, a Kyng sytting in a Chayre with many Lodes about hym. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge in Babes Bk.* (1868) 272 Fryuter vaunte, with a subytle. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 216 b, The first course... was xxviii dishes besides subtilties and shippes made of waxe mervallous gorgious to bebolde. [1861 *Our Engl. Home* 9 Notices of the 'subtillies', as the ornameotal dishes were called, are curious.]

† 6. Thinness, tenuity, rarity; = SUBTLETY 8.

1395 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* IV. de W. 1494 II. xlvii, By the self hyght maye the soule see the fairbede of angels... the subytle of hem in substance. 1579 FULKE *Haskins' Parl.* 167 He... doeth transfigure the bodye of Christe into the subtilite and thinnesse of a spirite. 1599 SIR J. DAVIES *Nosce Teipsum* ii. clxxx, Nought tyes the Soule, her subtilite is such. 1626 BACON *Sylva* s. 216 The Subtilties of Articulate Sounds... may passe thorow small Crannies, not confused. 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. l. 8 Some things though they are... near unto us, yet are of that subtilty that they escape our Senses. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* ii. 179 He supposes the subtilty of this fluid to be so great, that it penetrates the pores of all bodies. fig. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 13 § 14 The Threads of Reasoning... are frequently drawn to such Subtily, that common Eyes cannot perceive... them.

† 7. Acnily, pungency, penetratingness. *Obs.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 101 The fat of a Leopard is grosse and sharp, it's subtiltie appears in those that have a pulse in their temples, and the verigo, the smell thereof being taken whilst it is roasting. 1794 G. AOMAS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. i. 28 From the subtilty of the effluvia of bodies retaining their particular properties.

7. Excessive nicety or refinement in argument, etc.

c. 1550 ROLLAND *Cart. Venus* ii. 111 In arguments full of subtiltie. 1790 BURKE *Rev. France* 86, I have nothing to say to the clumsy subtilty of their political metaphysics. 1818 CAUSE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 452 These reasons savour of a wonderful subtilty. 1865 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. 236 Subtily of motives, refinements of feeling.

† 8. An instance of this, esp. *ph.*; = SUBTLETY 7.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iii. v. (1883) 120 He is reputed most sage and wise that argueth and bryngeth in moste subtilties. 1651 G. W. *Tr. Covell's Inst.* 125 All those Roman subtilties are dissolved into the ancient Law of Nations. 1668 HALE *Kolle's Abridgm.* Pref., Conversant in subtilties of Logick, Philosophy and the Schoolemen. 1681 STAIR *Inst. Lavu Scot.* ii. xxvii, 89 A new Subtily was invented, to frustrate the Falcidian Law. 1713 DENHAM *Phys. Theat.* 3 Such as are unacquainted with the Subtilties of Reasoning and Argumentation. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 11 ¶ 2 The numerous lovers of subtilties and paradoxes. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 55 Some part of the method and precision of the Schools was lost with their endless subtilties and their barbarous language. 1865 FELTON *Greece, Anc. & Mod.* II. 194 In the courts... the subtilties of argument... had... long been... reduced to system.

† 8. Delicacy, fineness (of physical objects, movements). *Obs.*

1616 B. JOHNSON *Devil an Ass* ii. l. 86 The subtilty o' my yest. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 98 Whatsoever is Inuisible, either in respect of the Fineness of the Body it selfe... Or of the Subtily of the Motion. 1666 BLOOME *Archit.* B j b, The one after mans shape... the other with womans subtilty. 1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1704) 197 How would he have admired the immense Subtily of their Parts. 1794 G. AOMAS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxix. 186 An active medium... which... can so far deice us by the subtilty of its vibrations.

Sub-title, *sb.* [SUB- 5 b.]

1. A subordinate or additional title of a literary work.

1898 *V. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 346 It is the sub-title rather than the title that indicates the chief importance of his work. 1884 JENNINGS *Croker Papers* III. p. xxiii, 'Sybil' or the New Nation, as the book was at first called, the sub-title being afterwards changed to 'The Two Nations'. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 20/1 She should either have called it 'Rome in the Dark Ages', or have added 'The Dark Ages' as a subtitle.

2. A repetition of the chief words of the full title of a book at the top of the first page of text; also, a half-title.

1890 *N. & Q.* Ser. vii. IX. 143/2 Title and contents, xii, followed by sub-title to whist. 1896 *Moson's Mech. Exerc.* Printing p. xviii, The running title and the sub-titles.

So sub-title v. trans., to furnish with a specified sub-title.

1891 J. W. ENSWORTH *Rosb. Ball.* VII. 358 Another ballad, sub-titled, 'The Willow Green turned into Carnation'. 1895

Advance (Chicago) 15 Aug. 236/3 The Countess Bellina is subtitled the History of an Innocent Scandal.

Subtle (sot'l), *a.* Forms: a. 3-7 sotill, 4-5 -el, -il(le, -yl(e, 4-6 -ell, 5-6 -yll, (4 -ele, -ile, -ylle, sotill, -yle, 5 sotule, 6 sot(t)le; 4-5 sotell, -il, 4-6 -el, 5-6 sotell, -ill, 5-7 sottle, 6-7 sottle (4 sottle, -ill, 5 -elle, -ille, sottyle, Sc. sottaille, sottalle, sittell, 6 sot(t)yll). *β.* 6- sottule. [a. OF. *sotill, sotil, sotil* (12th c.), mod.F. *subtil* (see SUBTILE) = Pr. *sotil*, It. *sottile*, Sp. *sutil*, Pg. *subtilis*:—L. *subtilis*, nom. -ilis, for **subtilis*:—**subtelis* app. finely woven, f. *sub* under + **telā*, *tēla* woven stuff, web (cf. TEXTURE).

In the 1st Folio of Shakspeare the instances are about equally divided between the spellings *subtle* and *subtile*, -ill. In the first editions of Milton's poems the spelling *subtle* (with *subtly*, *subtly*) is the only one, except in *Paradise Regained*, which has *subtle* (with *subtly*).

1. Of thin consistency, tenuous; not dense, rarefied; hence, penetrating, pervasive or elusive by reason of tenuity (now chiefly of odours).

13. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 1050 Purz woze & won my lokyng zede, For sotyle cler most lette no lyzt. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxh.) iii. 9 Abouen on þir hilles es þe aer so clere and so sotill þat men may fele na wynd þare. 1422 YONGE tr. *Secr. Secr.* lxxv. 240 Sutil and thyn spetill that descendyth...fro the Palet of the mouth to the tonge. a. 1566 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pythias* (1571) C ij b, But mee thinkes, this is a pleasant Citie, The Seate is good, The Ayre subtle and fine. 1666 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* ix. 74 The most subtle Chymical Spirits. 1665 DRYDEN *Ind. Emp.* ii. 1, Arise ye subtle Spirits, that can spy. 1799 *Med. Jounl.* i. 250 There was only one part of the air, namely, the most subtle and elastic, that could be called vital. 1842 BROWNING *In a Gondola* 37 The Arab sage In practising with gems can loose Their subtle spirit in his cruce And leave but ashes. 1853 TYNDALL *Heat* ii. 23 The material theory supposes heat to be...a subtle fluid stored up in the inter-atomic spaces of bodies. 1891 FARRAR *Darkness & Dawn* xix, A sweet and subtle odour seemed to wrap her round in its seductive atmosphere.

2. Of fine or delicate texture or composition. *Obs. exc. arch.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xix. 9 Plattende and weuende sotile thingus. a. 1662 HEYLIN *Land* ii. (1668) 331 Many a fine and subtle Carpet. 1705 ATTENBURY *Serm.* lxxxvi. 31 (1726) II. il. 65 Their fine and subtle Texture [see of the works of nature]. 1790 COWPER *Ode* xix. 173 A robe Of amplest measure and of subtlest wool. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* *Sub. def. Adv.* x, Thinner than the subtle lawn.

† 3. Of food: Delicate, light. *Obs.*
a. 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 2923 Pare sosome de was a soper þe soteleste vndre beuen. 1422 YONGE tr. *Secr. Secr.* lxxii. 239 Sotyll diet is beste. 1450 CARGRAVE *Life St. Aug.* 47 Grete wast was not in his hous of sotil metes.

† 3. Of small thickness or breadth; thin, slender, fine. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xiii. 30 The heer þalowe, and sotiler than it is wont. c. 1386 CHAUCEER *Knt's T.* 1772 The sharpe swerd ouer his heed Hangyng by a sotill twynes threed. a. 1407 LYNG. *Reason & Sens.* 150 Hir clothing...Wroght and wove...With sotil thredes softe and smale. 1460-70 *Bk. Quinte Essence* 9 If þe wole not make lymayl of gold, þanne make þerof a sotil þinne plate. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. il. 151 No Orfex for a point as subtle, As Ariachenes broken woole to enter. a. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 129 Tools of sharp and subtle Edges.

† 4. Of a ship: = SUBTILE 3 b. *Obs.*

1511 GUYFORD'S *Pilgr.* (Camden) 7 An C Galyes, grete bastards and sotell.

† 4. Finely powdered; (of particles) fine, minnte.

1394 In Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 60 [The unjust mode of garbling spices and other] sotill wares. 1426 LYNG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 16818 The Sotyl smale Sandys and gravell off the See. c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 57 Loke þy salte he sutelle, wyte, fayre and drye. 1460-70 *Bk. Quinte Essence* 4 Seld with þe seel of lute of wjsdom, maad of þe sotillist flour. 1753 CHAMBERS' *Cycl. Suppl.* v. *Sublimable*, Giving wings, as it were, to its subtle particles, so that they may ascend with its easily sublimable matter.

5. Of immaterial things: Not easily grasped, understood, or perceived; † intricate, abstruse. (Now merged in sense 6.)

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Const.* 1794 þe dede es swa sutil and pryve, þat na man may it properly se. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2603 Sechande towarde cisile þe sotillist weyes. 1357 *Lay Folks' Catech.* (L.) 244 We schul wele wyte þat þese thynngs ben wel sotel and diuers. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 48 Alle þe sciencens vnder sonne and alle þe sotyle craftes I wolde I knewe. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) VII. 69 Curious and sotil artes and sciens. 1516 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* ii. 1. 114 There's not place, To gi' you demonstration of these things. They are a little to subtle. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 192 Things remote From use, obscure and subtle. a. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 167 The subtiler Words and Notions are, the nearer they are to Nonsense.

6. Fine or delicate, esp. to such an extent as to elude observation or analysis.

1639 V. CARTWRIGHT *Royal Slave* ii. i, Kings' pleasures are more subtle than to be seen by the vulgar. a. 1648 LO. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 449, I told her it should be no pain, it was so sotell (for so is his word). 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* i. 549 How other pleasures have been mine, and joys of subtiler origin. 1849 RUSKIN *Seven Lamps* v. § 9, 144 The seven are in a most subtle alternating proportion. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* ii. iii. § 20, 569 Many inconsistencies are too subtle for the detection of an ordinary mind. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vi. 7 The influence of the popes in England was of that subtle kind which was not so readily defeated. 1879 *Good Words* Dec. 831/1 What subtle associations will recall the phantoms of the past.

7. Of craftsmen, etc.: Skilful, clever, expert, dextrous. (Const. of.) *arch.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 325 First in his witte he all purceid His werre, als do þe sotill wright. 1366 CHAUCEER *Rom. Rose* 688 Of song sotil and wys. 13. *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* xlix. 339 Þe more sotil þe is of þat art. c. 1450 *Merlin* 362 [He] made...a Chekier of golde and Ivory half parted, for he was right sotill of soche craft. 1821 BYRON *Two Poets* i. v. i, I...brided no subtle master Of the destructive art. 1859 FITZGERALD *Omar* xliii, The subtle Alchemist that [can] in a Trice Life's leaden Metal into Gold transmute.

b. *transf.*

c. 1386 CHAUCEER *Knt's T.* 1391 With sotill pencil was depeynted this storie. 1422 YONGE tr. *Secr. Secr.* viii. 220 He is of sotille ymagynacion as of hand-werks. 1703 *Prior Advice to Painter* 22 Wks. 1907 II. 290 All Nature's Gifts refin'd by subtilist Art. 1867 RUSKIN *Time & Tide* ii. § 7 To attain...more subtle and exemplary skill in his own craft. 1880 SMILES *Dutyl.* 50 The Indians are clever workmen, with ingenious, subtle fingers.

c. Of animals, rare.

† Subtle jack: ? the weaver-bird.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iii. i. 96 The valued file Distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle. 1699 DAHMER *Voy.* II. ii. 68 Subtle Jacks are Birds as big as Pigeons...They are called by the English *Subtle Jacks*, because of this uncommon way of building. 1854 *Poultry Chron.* i. 439 The...most subtle, cunning, sharpest-flying Pigeon for Homeing.

† 8. Of things: Characterized by cleverness or ingenuity in conception or execution; cleverly designed or executed, artfully contrived. *Obs.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4750 In sum bok find i þar a wile þat ioseph fand þat was sutil. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xix. 32 Sa subtil purchass can be ma, That he gert tak thame euirill-kane. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xi. 207 For god seith hit bymself 'shal neuere good appel þowr no sotil science on sour stock growe'. 1473 WARWICK *Chron.* (Camden) 26 He...with a sotule poynte of werre, gate and enterdy Seynt Michaels Mount. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 727 From the arched roof Pendant by subtle Magic many a row Of Starry Lamps.

9. Of persons, their faculties, actions: Characterized by penetration, acumen, or discrimination. Now with implication of (excessive) refinement or nicety of thought, speculation, or argument.

a. 13. *Cursor M.* 13443 (Güt.) Of godspellers he was þe ferth. Marc, luca, mathe, his felous, Bot iohn was sotillist in saues. 1340 *Ayeneb.* 24 Sotil wyt wel uor to vynde. c. 1386 CHAUCEER *Merch.* T. 183 Sondry scolis maken sotile cleriks. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 808 Two phylosophers...In the seynne scynce the suteleste fondene. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xvi. 55 (Add. MS.), The second best counsellour, and the thirde the sotilest ensenchour. 1502 ATKINSON tr. *De Institutione* i. v. (1893) 157 The fame of sotill phylosophers. 1599 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 71 Y^e sotile and intricate acumen of Aristotle. c. 1599 in *Harington's Nugae Ant.* (1804) i. 188 The narrowest examiners and suteltest distinguishers of wordes. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 68 A Nation not slow and dull, but...acute to invent, subtle and sinewy to discourses.

β. 1597 HOOKER *Ecel. Pol.* v. lxxvii. 176 Not for the exercising our curious & subtle wits. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* vii. III. 62 The subtle dexterity of a scholastic metaphysician. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* iii. 115 The young how brave, how subtle were the old. 1814 BYRON *Ode Napoleon* viii, A subtle disputant on creeds. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Ranke's Hist.* (1897) 549 Subtle speculations touching the Divine attributes. 1842 H. ROGERS *Introduct. Burke's Wks.* I. 40 A close and subtle analysis of the mental phenomena. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chas.* xxvi, The laws of sympathy between beards and birds...are questions for the subtle reasoning of scientific bodies. 1872 FREEMAN *Gen. Sk. Eur. Hist.* v. 97 As the Greeks had in old times produced so many subtle philosophers, so they now produced equally subtle divines.

† 10. Of persons or animals: Crafty, cunning; treacherously or wickedly cunning, insidiously sly, wily. *Obs.*

a. 1357 *Lay Folks' Catech.* (L.) 1220 Þey be mysdoers, sotel, and sylhtful dysseyuers. 1446 LYNG. *Night Poems* i. 136 Whom that the sotil serpent can deceyue. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE i. 273 Suthroun ar full sutaille euirill man. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* iii. 1 The serpent was sotyller then all the beastes of the felde. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) D j, The Wolfe doth spoyle, the sutle Fox doth pyke. 1583 GOLING *Calvin on Deut.* iii. xvi. 94/1 He that is suttlest and fullest of shiffes. 1631 MILTON *Sonn.* vii. 1 How soon bath Time the sutle thief of youth, Stole on his wing my three and twentieth year! 1667 — *P. L.* vii. 495 The Serpent stit'st Best of all the field.

β. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* v. i. 191 A subtle Traitor needs no Sophister. 1598 — *Merry IV.* iii. i. 103 Am I subtle? Am I a Machiuel? 1671 MILTON *P. R.* i. 465 The subtle Fiend...Dissembl'd, and this answer smooth return'd. 1709 E. W. DONNA *Rosina* 67 I'll tell you what I would do, said this Subtle Baggage. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 809 The subtle and injurious may be just, And he grown chaste that was the slave of lust.

† b. Of actions, thoughts, and etc. *Obs.*

a. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 278 Þe sotil amortasyng of secular lordschips þat is don bi menene hondis in fraude of þe kynigis statute. 1382 — *2 Cor.* xi. 3 The serpent deceyuede Eue with his suill wordis. 1429 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 349/1 Grete damagis and sotil deceitis. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE i. 84 Be suttable band that cordyt of this thing. c. 1520 MORE *Picus Wks.* 23 Against euery sotile suggestion of vice. a. 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* i. (Arb.) 55 The sollicitement of some lewd seruant. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 184 His head...well stor'd with sutle wiles.

β. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 515 Is not thy kindnesse subtle, couetous? 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 308 All his tedious talk is but vain boast, Or subtle shifts conviction to evade.

† c. Of ground: Tricky. *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. ii. 20 Like to a Bowle vpon a subtle ground I haue tumbled past the throw. 1630 B. JONSON *Chloridia* B, Vpon Titus his brest, that (for sixe of the nine acres) is counted the subtillest bowling-ground in all Tarrary.

11. Working imperceptibly or secretly, insidiously. 1601 SHAKS. *Troil.* N. i. v. 316, I feelee this youths perfections From an inuisible, and subtle stealth To creepe in at

mine eyes. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xliii. IV. 331 The winds might diffuse that subtle venom. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. cxxxvi, From the loud roar of foaming calumny To the small whisper of the as paltry few, And subtle venom of the reptile crew. 1878 *Masque Poets* 25 What subtle drug shall give release with slightest pain before it slay.

† 12. Of weight: = SUBTILE 12 a; now SUBTLE. *Obs.*

1622 MALVINES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 22 The Custome of Antwerp is to weigh by the hundreth pounds even weight called Subtle, for the which commonly there is allowed at the weigh-house 101 lb. 1636 in *Foster Cril Min. E. Ind. Comp.* (1907) 203, 500. wt. subtle of pepper.

13. Comb. chiefly parasynthetic adjs., as *subtle-brained*, *-cadenced*, *-headed*, *-meshed*, *-nosed*, *-paced*, *-scented*, *-shadowed*, *-souled*, *-thoughted*, *-tongued*, *-witted*. Also objective, as *subtle-subtilising* vbl. sb.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. xvii. (1632) 366 The more...subtle-brained a man is, the more is he hated. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* i. 493 'Twas a lay more subtle cadenced...Than Dryope's lone lulling of her child. 1571 GOLING *Calvin on Ps.* xvii. 4 There bee some 'subtleheaded' persones, which mark other mennes dooings narrowly. 1566 SPENSER *View St. Ireland Wks.* (Globe) 618/2 Yet will some one or other subtle-headed fellow...pike some quirk. 1907 *Aca. demy* 10 Aug. 766/2 On that side be laid a 'subtle-meshed' web from end to end. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. 32 The 'subtlenosed' [F. *gaudissens*] and babbling mome do easily mock out this. 1830 TENNYSON *Isabel* 21 A most silver flow Of 'subtle-paced' counsel in distress. 1871 ROSSETTI *Poems*, *Love's Nocturn* xv, So do mounting vapours wreath 'Subtle-scented transports. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* vii. xiv, Here Scottish border broyles, and feares of France...Brought forth a 'subtle-shadowed' countenance. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell* 3rd v. ii, He was a mighty poet—and A 'subtle-souled' psychologist. 1860 SYMONDS in *Life* (1895) I. 362 Refinements and 'subtle-subtilisings of all sorts. 1830 TENNYSON *Ode to Memory* 118 Those whom passion hath not blinded, 'Subtle-thoughted, myriad-minded. 1639 G. DANIEL *Eccles.* xxi. 22 The proud Orator And 'Subtle-tongued' Man. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* iii. (1558) 137 It is a part not...of a good man: but rather of a 'subtle-witted. 1664 BUTLER *Ind.* ii. iii. 470 But Sidrophel more subtle-witted, Cry'd out. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Merc.* lxxv, Jupiter...Laughed heartily to hear the subtle-witted Infant give such a plausible account.

† Subtle, *v.* *Obs.* Also 4-5 so-, sou-, sutile, -ele, -ile. [a. OF. *sottill* (f) = It. *sottigliare*:—med.L. *subtiliāre*, f. *subtilis* SUBTILE a.]

1. *refl.* and *intr.* To devise subtleties or subtle distinctions, to argue subtly.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Plalter* ii. 2 When þa þat sould gif þaim hally til godis luf, sotill þaim in swilk thyng þat dreghs þaim fra thoght of heuen in till werldis besynes. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 139 Hit [sc. Theology] is no science forsoþe to sotilen þer-inne.

2. *intr.* To scheme, plan craftily. Also with *claus.*

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Ser. Wks.* II. 379 Þe fend sotill þe evere agens boly chirche. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 336 Ich sotillde how ich myghte Lette hem þat louede hym nat lest þei wolde hym marrye.

3. *trans.* To devise cleverly.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 214 Alle þise science I my-self sotiled and ordeyned. *Ibid.* xix. 454 Eche man sotileth a sleight synne forto hyde.

4. To attenuate, reduce.

c. 1400 *Lamfranc's Cirurg.* 229 Pou must sotile his dietyng, & be schal not ete to miche.

5. ? To pulverize, reduce to ashes. *noncè-ise.*

1624 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* iv. i, A fire subtle ye, are ye so crafty?

Hence † *Subtling* vbl. sb. (in 5 sotelingo, sutling), = SUBTILIZATION.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. xi. (Bodl. MS.), White colour is igendred for þynnynge & soteling of parties of þe mater. c. 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* ii. ix. 195 Of al such craft and sutling outen alle Cristen men he waar, that ther bi he not bigild.

† Subtlehead. *Obs. rare.* In a sotylhede. [f. SUBTILE a. + HEAD. Cf. MHG. *subtilheit*.] Subtlety.

1340 *Ayeneb.* 117 He ne may him-zelue ykname, ne him uestri ne þe strenghe of his uydenes, ne hare sotylhede.

Subtleness (sot'lness). [-NESS.] Subtlety.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxviii. (Bodl. MS.) He [sc. the stomach] is senewy to resceyue and haue þe sotlines of feling and vertu and strenghe of appetite. c. 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxh.) 8297 Yf she had wist of this sotlines She wold not haue gotte the ring I-wis. c. 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xxix, 17 Their hairtis ar sett w' sotlines. 1836 SMART, *Subtleness*, Subtlety, artfulness, cunning. 1870 *Daily News* 7 Oct., Its occasional subtlenesses of thought. 1909 H. M. GWATKIN *Early Chl. Hist.* xix. II. 178 The subtleness of sin.

† Subtleship. *Obs. rare*—1 [-SHIP.] Subtlety.

1614 SYLVESTER *Bellulus's Rescue* iv. 28 Wks. (1641) 495/1 Let the smooth cunning of my soothing lips Surprise the fell Fox in his Subtleships.

Subtlety (sot'li). Forms: a. 4 sotilli, sotil(l)te, sotultle, 4-5 sotelte(e, -ilte(e, -ylte(e, sotelte(e, 4-6 soteltie, 5 -ty, -olte, sotultee, sotultee, 5-6 sotyltie, sotultte, 5-7 sotultie, -ty, 6 sotiltie, -tye, soteltte, sotulttey, soteltte, sotultte, sotultt(e)y, -ie. β. 5-6 sotelte, 6 -tie, 6-7 subteltie, 6- subteltie. [a. OF. *su-, sottile*:—L. *subtilitās*, -itēn, n. of quality f. *subtilis* SUBTILE. The spelling was latinized in the 16th c. like that of *subtle*. Cf. SUBTILTY, SUBTILTY.]

1. Of persons, the mind, its faculties or operations: Acuteness, sagacity, penetration: in modern use chiefly with implication of delicate or keen perception of fine distinctions or nice points.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5903 Gude of grace may bir be, Mynde, and witte, and subtilte. 1422 YONGE *tr. Secr. Secr.* vi. 134 What aualyth Solite of vnderstondyng and conynge? 1538 STARKER *England* l. iv. 116 Ther ys no-thing so true and manifest, but the subtilty of mannys reason may deuse something to say contrary.

B. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7471 Who so that hath hadde the subtilte The double sentence for to se. 1553 ENEN *Treat. Nuew Ind.* (Arb.) 24 They greatly excel all other men in subtilte of wit and knowledge. 1597 HOOKER *Eckl. Pol.* v. lxvii. (1611) 563 They labour, by subtilte of wit to make some shew of agreement. 1638-56 COWLEY *Davidis* iii. note 32 Some with much subtilty, and some probability, understand a Pillar of Salt, to signifie only an Everlasting Pillar, of what matter soever. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Eng.* Wks. (1841) 508 Though that subtilty might sometimes have led them into refinements rather frivolous, yet have they given eminent samples of penetrating Ingenuity. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. 111. 409 Wit, taste, amplitude of comprehension, subtilty in drawing distinctions. 1872 MINTO *Engl. Prose Lit.* i. 1. 47 His subtilty in distinguish-wherein things agree and wherein they differ.

† 2. Skill, cleverness, dexterity. *Obs.*
c. 1375 *S. Leg. Saints* xl. (Symon & Judas) 271 A kyste bat wrocht is all with costlyle wark & sultelle. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8395 Miche sultelle, for-sothe, setting of notes, Crafte bat was coynt, knawing of tymes.

3. Craftiness, cunning, esp. of a treacherous kind; guile, treachery.

a. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* l. 172 Throuch gret sultelle and gyle, . . . He was arestyt syne and tane. c. 1394 *P. PL. Crade* 56 37 seyn they in here sultelle to sottes in townes. Pei comen out of Carmeli Crist for to followen. c. 1420 Hoccleve *Mother of God* 46 Lest our fo, the feend, thurgh his sultelle, . . . Me onercome with his trecherie. 1456 Sir G. HAVE *Law Armys* (S.T.S.) 18 To wrik with sultelle of ypocrisy. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxvi. 4 The chefe prestes . . . heelde a counsell, howe they myght take Iesus by sultelle, and kyl him. 1577 GRANGE *Golden Aphrod.* G iv. She turned him for his subtilty in stealing the same into a wylle Foxe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 93 In the wylle Snake, What-ever sleights none would suspectious mark, As from his wit and native subtilte Proceeding.

B. 1532 *Rom. Rose* 6172 in Chaucer's Wks. 160b/1, I dwell with hem that proude be And ful of wyles and subtilte. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Con. Prayer, Liliary*, Those euyls, whiche the craftie and subtilte of the deuyl or man worketh against us. 1656 BRAMHALL *Reply* S. 170 To observe with what subtilty this case is proposed, that the Church of England agreed with the Church of Rome. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xvii. 11. (1787) 72 The laws were violated by power, or perverted by subtilty. 1821 BYRON *Cain* iii. i, Surely a father's blessing may avert A reptile's subtilty.

† 4. An ingenious contrivance; a crafty or cunning device; an artifice; *freq.* in unfavourable sense, a wily stratagem or trick, something craftily invented. *Obs.*

a. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iii. 611 Bot gif we fynd sum sultelle, Outane all sone sall we be. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 20 Bi false procuryng of matrimonye bi sotelles and queyntes. c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1865) 3 Another sotelle I wylle telle. Take hare strynges made of bowel [etc.]. c. 1450 *Bk. Curtyse* 758 in *Ballets Bk.* Yf po syluer dysshes wylle algate brenne, A sotelle I wylle fe keune. ? 1545 BRETHERTON *Compl. vil.* (1874) 20 How many gyles and subtilties be there, to auoyde and escape the seruyng of the kyngs wrytt. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 56 Liable to fall By weakest subtilties.

B. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* xxix, Let him marke the place where he hath fed, and whereon also to marke his subtilties and craftes. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* vii. (1661) 224 It hath ben an old Subtlety of the Popes, . . . to make the world believe that nothing could be done without them.

5. *Cookery*. A highly ornamental device, wholly or chiefly made of sngar, sometimes eaten, sometimes used as a table decoration. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

c. 1390 *Form of Curry* in Warner *Antiq. Culin.* (1791) 4 It techeth for to make curious potages and meates, and sotelles. c. 1440 in *Housh. Ord.* (1790) 450 A sotellee Seint-jorge on horsebak, and sleyngne the dragun. 1467-8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 92 Pro le Tynsolf empt. pro oratione et pictura del sotellez erga festum Natal. Domini. 1517 TORINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 7 They mad w goody Chere w Diverse Sotylties as Comfytes and Marche Panys. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. Par. King* (Parker Soc.) II. 139 At the end of the dinnet they have certain subtilties, custards, sweet and delicate things. [1768 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Cole* 6 June, I am no culinary antiquary: the Bishop of Carlisle, who is, I have often heard talk of a *sotelle* (printed *sotelle*), as an ancient dish. 1852 MISS YONGE *Canterbury* II. xxxi. (1877) 327 The feast was entirely of fish; but they were of many kinds, and were adorned in the quaintest fashions, with sotilities, or subtilties. 1875 JEAFFRESON *Bk Table* i. 133 A subtilty, representing a pelican on a nest with her birds.]

† 6. Abstruseness, complexity, intricacy; also pl., abstruse or intricate matters. *Obs.*

133. *Sevyn Sag.* (W.) 48, I wil that ye techie him cunyn The sultelle of sieuce seury. 1387 TREVISAR *tr. Higden* (Rolls) l. 15 Nout sotelle of sentence, nofer faire florisch-ynge of wordes, but sweteinesse of deuocion of be matire schal regne in his book. c. 1407 LING. *Reason & Sens.* 1700 [Mercury] doth habounde In knyghtes ful profounde. 1535 COVERDALE *Vind.* viii. 7 She knoweth * sotilities of wordes, & can expounde darke sentences. 1591 SPARKY *tr. Cattar's Gomanie* A 4, The subtiltye of this Science.

7. A refinement or nicety of thought, speculation, or argument; a fine distinction; a nice point.

1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ii. (1661) 28 That prefers not a subtilty or an imaginary truth before the bond of peace. c. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1739) II. 455 They that are curious in Subtleties, and ignorant in things of solid Knowledge. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IV. xxix, My father delighted in subtilties of this kind. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) I. 191 [The, unprofitable subtilties of the schools. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* vi. 115 The lecturer had no logical subtilties. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. xxiv, 569 [He] held that land as a plain matter of fact, and without any

legal subtilties, as a personal gift from King William. 1903 L.D. HALSBURY in *Law Rep.* x K. B. Div. 413 By ingenious subtilties to bring within the grasp of the tax something which was not intended.

8. Thinness, tenuity, exility; penetrativeness arising from lack of density.

1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1704) 109 The subtilty, activity, and penetrancy of its effluvia. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man i. 1. § 24 Admitting the Existence and Subtlety of the Aether. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Covoley* (1781) I. 31 Subtlety . . . in its original import means exility of particles. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* i. vi. 146, I will suppose ether to consist of parts differing from one another in subtilty by indefinite degrees. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 120 Such is the wondrous subtilty of the ethereal fluid.

9. Fineness or delicacy of nature, character, manner, operation, or the like; an instance of this.

1820 HAZLITT *Lett. Dram. Lit.* 17 Religious controversy sharpens the understanding by the subtilty and remoteness of the topics it discusses. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 204 Who knows to what unnameable subtilties of spiritual law all these Pagan Fables owe their shape! 1879 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* (1880) 7 The delicate and infinite subtilties of change and growth discernible in the spirit and the speech of the greatest among poets. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* civ. 111. 549, I doubt whether democracy tends to discourage originality, subtilty, refinement, in thought and in expression.

Subtlist (sɒt'list). [f. SUBTLE a. + -IST. Cf. SUBTILIST.] One who is addicted to subtilties.

1840 [see SUBTILIST, quot. 1829]. 1887 HARVEY *Woodlanders* III. xii. 239 A subtilist in emotions, he cultivated as under glasses strange and mournful pleasures.

Subtilize, v. rare. [f. SUBTLE a. + -IZE. Cf. SUBTILIZE.] *intr.* To indulge in subtilties.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 301 The human mind is displayed . . . in its acuteness, subtilizing to infinity.

Subtly (sɒtli), *adv.* Forms: a. 4-5 sotel(ly), -illy, -ylly, sotely, 4-6 sotelly, 5-6 sotelly, (4 sotelliche, -elych, -il(ly)iche, -ylliche, soteli, -elly, -il(ly), -illy, 5 sotelyche, -ylly, Sc. sutaily, -ellye, sutaily, 6 sotellye, sut(ellie, sutaily), 6-7 sotly. B. 6 sotel(ly), 6-7 (g) sotely, 6- sotly. [f. SUBTLE a. + -LY 2. Cf. SUBTILLY.]

1. Cleverly, dexterously, skilfully; ingeniously, artfully, cunningly. *arch.*
a. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3117 We be so sotelliche be-sewed in hise hiden. 1387 TREVISAR *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 425 It was i-made sotelliche by gravinge craft. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3038 Hir ene. . . Full sotely set, Serklyt wth heris. On the browes so bryght. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xliii. 170 (Harl. MS.) To have a sherte sotelyche I-made for his body. 1550 ROLAND *Cr. Venus* l. 140 Tabletts of gold. . . With Saphiris set so sotellie and sound. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 207 Thou seest How sotly to detain thee I devise.

B. 1687 SETTLE *Ref.* Dryden 65 Subtly contrived too. 1859 FITZGERALD *Omar* lxi, That He who subtly wrought me into Shape Should stamp me back to common Earth again.

2. With subtle thought or argument; with nice or fine-drawn distinctions.

c. 1315 SHOREHAM *vil.* 203 Hareo3e wyt, byt hym by-kecheh, bat god so sotelyche secheh, bat syt so hege. a. 1513 FAYRAN *Chron.* vii. cxvii. (1811) 288 It is ouer subtly excused, or soo darkely . . . wryten, that the rede therof shall hardly come to * knowledge of the trouthe. 1561 T. NORTON *Calestis* i. xiii. (1634) 54 In too subtly peacing into the high misterie. 1591 SYLVESTER *De Barlas* i. ii. (1641) 18/1, I know how subtly-greatest Clerks Presume to argue in their learned Works. 1749 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man i. iv. Concl. 512 Matter and Motion, however subtly divided, or reasoned upon, yield nothing more than Matter and Motion still. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* ii. viii, Let us not talk of these Matters so subtly. 1884 PUNCH 23 Feb. 87 The snhtly-woven length Of his audacious argument.

† 3. With craft or guile; craftily, treacherously, deceitfully, insidiously. *Obs.*

a. c. 1325 *Poem Times* Ed. II, lxxv. (Percy Soc.) 292 Sotelych for-sothe they doo the kyngs best; Whan ech man bath his parte. The kyngs bath the lest. 1340 *Azemb.* 26 Po bych ypocrites sotyls, bet sotelliche wyllehe hege clide. 1414 *26 Pel.* DUNBAR xiii. 63 Mede wth poysoun sotlyly is maynt. a. 1508 DUNBAR *Tr. Marit* Wemre 254, I was dissimilit sotelly in a sanctis liknes. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* vii. 19 The same dealete sotlyly with our kyndred. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxv. xiv. 856 How sotelly and cautiously he had like a cunning Carthaginian, couched his words in a certeine kind of flatterie. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Gov.* l. v. 15 Sotlyly to cast a jealousie upon the Crowne.

B. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VIII, 220 b, Utterynge wonderous wordes, as she was before subtly and craftly induced and taught. c. 1585 [R. BROWNE] *Answ. Cartwright* 24 Why did M. C. so subtly set contrary to dnmbe ministers, sufficient ministers? 1598 T. WALL *Charact.* *Enemies* Ch. 6: Let them subtly insinuate necessary defence, sure enough the preparations they make shew a delight in war. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. iv. (1840) 95 The Devil takes this for a handle, and subtly makes Canaan dream.

4. Delicately, finely.

1732 POPE *Ess. Man* l. 219 In the nice bee, what sense so subtly true, From pois'nous herbs extracts the healing dew? 1849 RUSKIN *Seven Lambs* v. § 12. 147 The Pisan front is far more subtly proportioned. 1876 G. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lvi, This subtly-poised physical susceptibility.

5. In a manner that defies observation, analysis, or explanation.

1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* v. i. 11. 9 [Mohammedanism] dealt prodigally in angelic appearances, and believed in another incorporeal, or, rather, subtly-incorporeal race, between angels and men. 1874 GREEN *Shel. Hist.* vi. 1. 157 The song passes swiftly and subtly into a world of romantic sentiment. 1879 FARQUHAR *St. Paul* i. 137 Apology and demonstration are subtly blended throughout his appeal. 1890 *Scribner's Mag.* Jan 191 A very strong impression of

French superiority was very subtly instilled. 1912 *Times* 19 Oct. 5/2 A religious intolerance as subtly vicious as was ever the fanatical impetuosity of the Crescent.

Subtone (sɒt'wɒn). [f. SUB- s + TONE sb.] 1. A subordinate tone; an undertone.

1894 *Yellow Bk.* B. 190 The river was wrapped in a delicate grey haze with a golden sub-tone. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 4 May 5/3 Those delicate tones and sub-tones of feminine feeling which 'mere man' is . . . too dense to appreciate.

2. *Mus.* A subordinate sound.

1894 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 2/4 He [Mr. Wheatstone] was the first . . . to give a physical explanation of the sombre effect of the minor chord, which sounds prosaic to the aesthetic critic, for it is dependent on the theory of sub-tones just mentioned. [Wheatstone used 'subordinate sounds'.]

Subtonic (sɒbt'ɒnik), a. and sb. [In A and B f. SUB- 19, in B 2 f. SUB- 13.] A. *adj.* *Phonetics.* (See quot.)

1833 J. RUSH *Philos. Human Voice* (ed. 2) 54 A number of sounds, possessing . . . properties analogous to those of the tones, but differing in degree. . . . From their inferiority to the tones, . . . whilst they admit of being intoned or carried concretely through the intervals of pitch, I have called them Subtonic sounds. *Ibid.*, Some of the subtonic vocalies are purely nasal, as: m, n, ng, b, d, g.

B. sb. 1. *Phonetics.* A 'subtonic' sound.

1833 J. RUSH *Philos. Human Voice* (ed. 2) 55 This vocalty of the subtonics . . . is variously modified by the nose, tongue, teeth and lips.

2. *Mus.* The note a semitone immediately below the upper tonic of a scale; the leading note.

1854 MOORE *Compl. Cycl. Music.* 1889 E. PROUT *Harmony* I. § 13 The seventh note of the scale . . . is sometimes . . . called the 'Subtonic'.

† Subtract, sb. rare. *Obs.* [ad.L. *subtractus*, pa. ppl. of *subtrahere* to SUBTRACT.]

1. A remainder.

a. 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Regalia* (1641) 27 Sir Iohn Perrot was a goodly Gentleman, . . . and he was of a very ancient descent, as an heir to many Subtracts [other ed. of 1641 abstracts] of Gentry.

2. A subtrahend.

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 341 If he be carefull to make his Canon right, the Letters themselves will direct him how to frame his Divisors and Subtracts.

Subtract (sɒbt'rækt), v. Also 6-track. [f. L. *subtrahere*, pa. ppl. stem of *subtrahere* (whence OF. *subtraire*, It. *soltrarre*, Pg. *subtrahir*) f. sub- SUB- 25 + *trahere* to draw, carry. See also SUBTRACT.]

1. *trans.* To withdraw or withhold (a thing that is or may be used or enjoyed). *Obs. exc. arch.*

1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw. VI.* c. 15 § 13 Yf anye person doe subtrahre or withdrawe any manner of tythes. 1559-60 *M.S. Coll. Calif.* B. 12, Let not men . . . move zow to subtrahre zour helping hand. 1821 MAREBEK *Bk. Notes* 568 They did not subtrah from them their civil obedience or counted them from that day forward, no longer to be their kings. 1667 *Statutes in Hist. Wakefield Gram. Sch.* (1826) 69 To subtrah so much of the Ushers wages. 1846 *Graet Greece* i. iii. 1103 His ill will is thus raised, and he tries to subtrah from man the use of fire.

† 2. To remove from a place or position. *Obs.*

1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. 11. 374 The merchandis . . . traifiquand betuix Berwick and Edinburgh salbe subtrahit and withdrawin. 1640 BR. HALL *Episc.* ii. vii. 187 And yet none of the ancient burdens subtrahcted. 1659 BR. PEARSON *Cred.* (1839) 303 Should we imagine Christ to anticipate the time of death, and to subtrah his soul from future torments necessary to cause an expiration. 1675 GLASVILL *Ess. Philos. & Relig.* ii. 27 Let him then subtrah his Finger, and he will perceive the Quicksilver to descend from the Tube into the subjacent Vessel.

b. *refl.*

c. 1540 *Belenden's Livy* (S.T.S.) i. 8 (MS. A) To subtrah [MS. B subtrah] me fra sight of sic miseris as oft occurs in 10 cure days. 1657 J. SEGEANT *Schism Disputat.* 74 If they . . . would subtrah themselves from her obedience. 1662 511 Whoever subtrahs himself from a former actual governour. 1889 *Daily News* 28 Feb. 4/2 Whether steps will be taken . . . to prevent Houston from subtrahing himself from the jurisdiction of one of her Majesty's Courts.

3. *Math.* To take away or deduct (one quantity from, † out of another): see SUBTRACTION 3. Also *absol.* or *intr.*

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* K ij, Wherefore I subtrah 16. out of 18. 1574 W. BOURNE *Regim. Sea* xx. (1577) 53 Subtrah or take away the stars declination from the heighth. 1652 *News fr. Low Countr.* 8 Podex can . . . Adde, Multiply, Subtrah, Divide. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Univ. Surv.* 62 Subtrah the Complement of the Declination from the half Sun, and take the Remainder. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Prefab.* 72 Remembering to subtrah at the last step instead of adding. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinenat.* 53 We should get a better approximation still by subtrahing the temperature at 12 from the temperature at 1 second past 12, and multiplying the difference by 3600.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

a. 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 123 What is so subtrahcted or subducted out of the extent of the Divine Perfection, leaves still a Quotient, if I may so call it, Infinite. 1838 [F. HAYWOOD] *tr. Kant's Crit. Pure Reason* 415 A law of the understanding, from which it is permitted to deviate under no pretence, or therefrom to subtrah any phenomenon. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* ix, The transient pink flush . . . subtrahcted nothing from her majesty. 1875 FOWLER *Flut.* (ed. 2) I. 474 That is what I suppose you to say, . . . you may, if you wish, add or subtrah anything.

Hence Subtrahcting *vb.* sb.

1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1692) 109 The same Swallow by the subtrahcting daily of her Eggs proceeded to lay nineteen successively. c. 1850 *Audim. Navig.* (Weale) 46 There is to be no adding or subtrahcting.

Subtractor. *rare.* [f. prec. + -ER¹.]

1. One who subtracts. 1828-32 WEBSTER.
+2. = SUBTRAH ND. *Obs.* 1818 TOON.

Subtraction (sūbtrā'kshn). Also 5 subtrac-tio(u)n, 5-6 tracioun(e), 6 sotraccon. [ad. late L. *subtrahctio*, -ōnem (in Vulgate tr. Gr. ὑποστροφή), n. of action f. *subtrahere* to SUBTRACT. Cf. It. *sottrazione*, Pg. *subtracção*. See also SUBSTRACTION.]
+1. Withdrawal or removal from a place. *Obs.* c. 1400 *Sc. Trojan War* (Horst.) II. 369 He... wyfully into bat stede Hath granted be subtractione Of bat relyk of gret renowne To Anthonor. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 155 As in the subtraction of Danes as vn to the maner and chance per of cronicles make noo mencion [etc.].

2. The withdrawal or withholding of something due, necessary, or useful. Also, an instance of this. *Obs. exc. arch.*

c. 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. x. 53 He bat is taught wib be zifte of grace, and lerned wib be betyng of subtraction [orig. *subtrahctiois verberis*]. 1552 *ABP. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 33 This plaige of subtraction of grace. 1598 in *Archpriest Controv.* (Camden) I. 96 By y^e addicions & sottractions affirmacions & negacions, etc., of the particula^r of his authority. a 1655 *BR. HALL Rem. Wks.* (1660) 163 A subtraction or diminution of the maintenance of studied Divines. 1818 *HALLAM Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 242 A second subtraction of obedience, or at least declaration of neutrality. 1833 *WADSWORTH Hist. Ch.* xxiii. 524 The party in France, which for some time had been opposed to the subtraction of obedience... declared its adhesion.

b. *Law.* The withdrawal or withholding from a person of any right or privilege to which he is lawfully entitled.

1660 *R. COKE Power & Subj.* 21 Ecclesiastical laws relate to... subtraction and right of tythes, oblations, &c. 1763 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 94 The suit for restitution of conjugal rights... is brought whenever either the husband or wife is guilty of the injury of subtraction, or lives separate from the other without any sufficient reason. *Ibid.* 231 The subtraction or non-observance of any of these conditions, by neglecting to swear fealty, to do suit of court, [etc.] is an injury to the freehold of the lord. 1835 *Toulmin's Law-Dict.*, Subtraction of Rents and Services.

c. *Logic.* The exception of one class from another in which the excepted class is naturally included. In recent Dicts.

3. *Math.* The taking of one quantity from (+ out of) another; the operation of finding the difference between two quantities, the result being termed the remainder. Also, an instance of this.

Compound subtraction: see COMPOUND A. 2 b. c. 1425 *Craffe Nombrynge* (E.E.T.S.) 10 Pou most know bat subtraction is drawynge of one nombur oute of anoper nombur. 1542 *RECORDE Gr. Artes* (1575) 95 Subtraction or Rebating is nothing els, but an arte to withdrawe and abate one summe from another, that the Remainer may appeare. 1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* I. xviii. Fj, Nowe by subtraction subduce 100 from 120, there remaineth your diuisor 20. 1612 *DRAYTON Polyolb.* IV. 390 *note*, Subtraction of this number, and, in some, addition... will rectifie many gross absurdities in our Chronologies. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey) s.v., *Compound Subtraction*, is the Method of taking a Summ compounded of several different Species, from another Summ compounded likewise of the same sorts of Species. 1854 *ORR's Circ. Sci., Math.* 22 Proceed in like manner with each denomination till e subtraction is finished. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 11) II. 538/2 We... perform the subtractions independently, and then regroup the results as the remainder.

b. *transf. and fig.* Abstraction, deduction, removal.

1534 *WHITTON Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 27 That we maye be as good accountors of our offices and duties, and se bothe in addycion and subtraction what somme may surmounte of the remaines. 1738 T. *Birch App. Life Milton* I. 72 By comparing it with his entire Account, we shall perceive... that there is not an entire Agreement in any one of the Paragraphs, but there are either Alterations, or Additions, or Subtractions, or Contradictions. 1820 R. *JACKSON Sk. Febrile Dis.* (ed. 2) I. 227 Dr. Rush, and other American physicians carried subtraction of blood to great extent in the American epidemic. 1828 P. *CUNNINGHAM N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 375 The gift of a single million out of this vast amount is about as insignificant as the subtraction of a grain of wheat from a peck measure. 1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem., Org.* XIII. § 2. 723 From it all the varieties of organized products might be obtained, by the addition or subtraction of water, oxygen, and ammonia. 1864 *LOWELL Fireside Trav.* (1903) 25 The world can endure the subtraction of even a justice of the peace with provoking equanimity.

4. Detraction, depreciation. (Cf. SUBTRACTOR.) *rare.*

1890 *Century Mag.* XXXIX. 624/2 Of Shakspeare he [sc. Emerson] talked much, and always without a word of subtraction.

Subtractive (sūbtrā'ktiv), a. [ad. med.L. *subtrahctivus*, f. *subtrah-*: see SUBTRACT v. and -IVE. Cf. Pg. *subtrahctivo*.] Involving or denoting subtraction, deduction, or diminution; (of a mathematical quantity) that is to be subtracted, negative, having the minus sign.

1690 *LEYBOURN Curs. Math.* 803 We have therefore now three *Prosthaphereses* of the Moon... Which since they are all of the same sort, to wit, each of them subtractive [etc.]. 1599 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 352 *Subtractive Ratio* is that whose Terms are dispos'd to Subtraction, that is, to Division. 1812 *WOODHOUSE Astron.* xiv. (1821) 381 The resulting numerical values... if additive of the north polar distance, are subtractive of the zenith distance. 1813 *Monthly Mag.* XXXVI. 307 However—Yet—Notwithstanding—Nevertheless. These may be called subtractive conjunctions: they all concede something, and deduct something else.

1824 R. *JACKSON View Formation etc. Armies* 505 Besides measured diet... there are other means... diminishing the volume of the fluids... These are subtractive, viz. blood letting and purging. 1829 *BENTHAM Justice & Cod. Petit.* Prelim. Explan. p. vi, To employ either draft, with... amendments, whether additive, subtractive, or substitutive. 1890 H. B. *FINE Number-Syst. Algebra* 102 In reducing equations... subtractive terms in either member are rendered additive by transposition to the other member.

b. *Cryst.* (See quot. 1805-17.)

1805-17 R. *JAMESON Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 147 Tetrahedral and prismatic molecules are always arranged in such a manner in the interior of primitive and secondary crystals, that, taking them in groups of 2, 4, 6, 8 they compose parallelepipeds... These parallelepipeds are by Haüy named subtractive molecules. 1823 *BROOKE Crystallogr.* 66 A more simple theory of decrement... may be substituted for that which has been established upon the assumption of the irregular tetrahedron as the integrant molecule, and the obtuse rhomboid as the subtractive molecule.

Subtractor. Substituted by Warburton, 1747, for SUBTRACTOR of the folios in Shaks. *Twel. N.* I. iii. 37.

Subtrahend (sūbtrā'hend), *Math.* [ad. L. *subtrahendus* (sc. *numerus* number), gerundive of *subtrahere* to SUBTRACT.] The quantity or number to be subtracted.

1674 *JEAKE Arith.* (1695) 18 The number to be subtracted... called the Subtrahend. 1714 *CUNN Treat. Fractions* 39 Then subtract the Numerator of the Subtrahend from the common Denominator. 1826 in *Encycl. Methop.* (1845) I. 428/1 The next digit in the subtrahend is greater than the one corresponding to it in the minuend.

b. *transf.* A sum of money to be deducted.

1845 *CARLYLE Cromwell* (1871) I. 98 Subtracting the due subtrahend. 1858 — *Fredk. Ct. ix. x.* Here is the Princess's account; with the subtrahend, twenty-five or seventy-five per cent, not deducted. 1911 *Edinb. Rev.* Jan. 138 Her wages... are liable to a serious subtrahend for the loss... caused by leaving her house... in the hands of another.

+ **Subtray**, v. *Obs.* Also 5-6 subtrahre, 6 -trah. [f. imper. sing. *subtrahere* or stem *subtrah-* of L. *subtrahere* to SUBTRACT. Cf. SUBTRA.] To subtract (*trans.* and *intr.*).

c. 1425 *Craffe Nombrynge* (E.E.T.S.) 13 Here he teches be Craff how pou schalt know, when pou hast subtrayd, whether pou hast wel ydo or no. c. 1430 *Art Nombryng* (E.E.T.S.) 16 And so fynde subtrahre for the totale nombre in respect of be digit. 1477 *NORTON Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 81 Your Liquors be ordained to add and subtray; To make equalitie by wisdom of assay. 1549 *CHALONER Erasm.* on *Folly Gij*, From howe many... euilles I haue subtrahed these my selfe patches. 1579 *DIGGES Stratiet.* I. xv. 26 The last Fraction being lesse then 2 enforceyth you to Subtrahre one out of 4. 1588 J. *MELLIS Briefe Instr.* D viij, To make the summes equal, gather the total hereof... and subtray it from the total summe of your Creditor opposite.

Subtreasurer. [SUB-6.] An assistant or deputy treasurer.

The specific designation of an official of Hereford and Truro Cathedrals, and of the Inner Temple; in U.S. of the official in charge of a subtreasury.

1546, 1786 (implied in SUBTREASURERSHIP). 1821 *LAMB Elia*, *Old Bencher's Inner T.* But the worthy sub-treasurer—who respects his old and his new masters—would but have been puzzled. 1849 *EASTWICK Dry Leaves* 172, I suddenly reflected that the treasurer—with all the race of sub-treasurers—had departed. 1882 *ALINGER Lamb* vi. 103 His father's old and loyal friend Randal Norris, the sub-treasurer of the Inner Temple.

Hence **Subtreasurership**, the office of a sub-treasurer.

1546 *Yks. Chantry-Surv.* (Surtees) II. 365 The Subtresorer-shippe in the saide Church. 1785 J. *BACON Liber Regis* 1102 Diocese of York. The Cathedral Church... Sub Treasurership.

Subtreasury. [SUB-7 d.] A subordinate or branch treasury; U.S. the organization by which the separate safe-keeping of the public funds is entrusted to specially appointed officers; any of the branches of the Treasury established in certain cities of the States for the receipt and safe-keeping of public monies.

1837 *CALHOUN Wks.* III. 81 This proposed reorganization has been called a sub-treasury. 1837-42 *HAWTHORNE Twice-told T.* (1851) II. viii. 118 With their interminable brawls about Banks and the Sub-Treasury, Abolition [etc.]. 1858 *HOMANS Cycl. Comm.* 1765/2 The failures of many of these [banking institutions] during the years 1837-1842 led to the establishment, on the 6th August, 1845, of the Independent Treasury; or Sub-treasury... The sub-treasuries for the reception of the public funds are at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and other cities. 1896 *Daily News* 24 July 8/5 A telegram from Washington says that the Treasury Department has been advised that over 23 million dollars in gold will be turned into the sub-treasuries by the banks. 1901 *ALLARDGE Sherbro* xxvii. 313 There was a sub-treasury at the port of Sulima; the sub-accountant forwarded down... revenue to the amount of £1,000.

attrib. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 766/2 Van Buren... after a four years' struggle... succeeded in making the 'sub-treasury scheme' law (1840).

Subtriangular, a. Chiefly *Zool.* and *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *subtriangularis*: see SUB-20 e.] Approaching the form of a triangle; somewhat triangular.

1787 tr. *Linnæus Faun. Plants* 763 Calodendron... Seeds two in each cell, subtriangular. 1824 Du Bois *Lamarck's Arrangem.* 45 The Mactææ... are marine shells... almost always subtriangular. 1854 *OWEN in ORR's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 192 The exocoelials... are very irregular subtriangular bones. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 605 A sub-triangular wedge-shaped implement.

So **Subtriangular** a., with combining form **Subtriangular**-to-

1849 *HARDY in Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* II. vii. 361 Head sub-triangular. 1852 *DANA Crust.* I. 118 Carapax sub-triangular-ovate.

Subtribe. Chiefly *Zool.* and *Bot.* [SUB-7 b.] A subdivision of a tribe.

1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 860/1 The second sub-tribe, *Hydradeptaga*, includes the predaceous water-beetles. 1857 [see SUBCLASS]. 1859 R. F. *BURTON Centur. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 84 The Wazaramo number many sub-tribes, the principal of which are the Wákambá. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 150 Tribe iv. Seselinæ... Sub-tribe 2. Coriandrea.

Hence **Subtribual** a., pertaining to a subtribe.

1881 *BENTHAM in Jrnl. Lin. Soc.* XVIII. 287 The most important tribal and subtribal characters.

Subtriple, a. [ad. late L. *subtriplex*: see SUB-10 and TRIPLE a.]

1. *Math.* That is one third of a quantity or number; denoting a proportion of 1 to 3; (of a ratio) of which the antecedent is one third of the consequent.

1644 *DICKEY Nat. Bodies* viii. § 6.60 Which must be in sub-triple proportion of the diameter of the sunne to the diameter of the great orb. a 1696 *SCARBRUGH Euclid* (1705) 180 As 13 to 4 inverted, is 4 to 13. Subtriple sesquiquartial. 1719 *QUINCY Compl. Disp.* 14 1/2 The Proportion of White Lead to Lead itself comes out still less, i.e. sub-triple. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*

2. *Sub-triple Spot*, a moth (see quot.).

1832 J. *RENNIE Butterfl. & M.* 179 The Sub-triple Spot (*Paramecia subtripliculana*).

Subtriplicate, a. *Math.* [SUB-10.]

1. Of a ratio or proportion: Being that of the cube roots of the quantities; thus, 2 : 3 is the sub-triplicate ratio of 8 : 27.

1666 [see SUBDUPLICATE]. 1710 J. *HARRIS Lex. Techn.* II, *Paraboloids*, are Paraboliform Curves in Geometry; whose Ordinates are supposed to be in a Subtriplicate, Subquadruplicate, &c. Ratio of their respective Abscissæ. 1781 *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 316 Let us see how near they come to the reciprocal sub-triplicate ratio of their weights.

¶ 2. = SUBTRIPLE. (A misuse.)

1566 *HOBBS Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 277 It is the same fault when men call... a third part subtriplicate of the whole.

Subtriplicated, a. [SUB-20 f.] Imperfectly divided into three sections.

1822 J. *PARKINSON Outl. Orgetol.* 212 Lip bordered internally; columella subtriplicated.

Subtrist (sūbtrist'), a. *rare.* [ad. L. *subtristis*, f. *sub-* SUB-19 + *tristis* sad.] Somewhat sad.

1820 *SCOTT Abbot xxix*, You look subtrist and melancholic.

Subtropie, a. and sb. [SUB-12 b, 19.]

a. *adj.* = SUBTROPICAL.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.* 1900 B. D. *JACKSON Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Subtropic*, applied to half-hardy plants which in temperate climates can thrive in summer only.

b. *sb. pl.* Subtropics: the regions adjacent to or bordering on the tropics.

1886 *Times* (Philad.) 3 May (Cent.). There are but two counties [of Florida] in the sub-tropics—Dade and Monroe. 1898 F. *MANSON Trop. Diseases* I. 1. The principal cause of morbidity in the tropics and sub-tropics.

Subtropical, a. [SUB-12 b, 19.]

1. Bordering on the tropics.

1865 *Englishman's Mag.* Nov. 393 Some currents convey ice into subtropical countries. 1867 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* (ed. 10) I. 1. x. 200 A climate approaching that now only experienced in subtropical regions. 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 142 The sponges of commerce are almost wholly obtained from tropical or sub-tropical seas.

2. Characteristic of subtropical regions; of a climate, character, habit, etc. between temperate and tropical; almost tropical.

1842 *LOUDON Suburban Hort.* 527 Climates sub-tropical, or tropical. 1853 *DANA Man. Geology* 534 The Miocene flora of the vicinity of Vienna the same author pronounces to be subtropical. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 6 The... culture of tropical and sub-tropical fruits in the southern States. 1880 *DAWKINS Early Man in Brit.* II. 21 The sub-tropical members decreased, and the temperate forms... preponderated.

Subtrude (sūbtrūd), v. [f. L. *sub-* SUB-2, 25 + *trudere* to thrust.]

1. *trans.* To thrust under.

a 1846 *Dublin Rev.* (Worc.).

2. *intr.* To thrust itself in stealthily.

1828 *HARVEY Wessex Poems* 129, I see the nightfall shades subtrude.

Subtype. [SUB-5 c.] A subordinate type; a type included in a more general type.

1862 *MILLER Elem. Chem., Org.* (ed. 2) i. § 2. 3 The hydrochloric acid type... forms a subtype which comprehends the chlorides, fluorides, bromides, iodides, and cyanides. 1872 *OLIVER Elem. Bot.* II. 122 In some Natural Orders the amount of variation... is so considerable that we shall find it needful to employ subtypes.

Subtypical, a. [SUB-19.] a. Of the character of a subtype. b. Not quite typical; lying between the typical and aberrant forms.

1837 *SWAINSON Nat. Hist. Birds* II. 4 The first three of these sub-families constitute the aberrant circle... The fourth is the sub-typical. *Ibid.* 76 The *Piprina* constitute the subtypical group of this family [sc. the *Amphelina*]. 1854 *WOODWARD Mollusca* II. 241 The Bivalve Shell-fish... constitute the second or sub-typical group in the quinary system.

|| **Subucula** (sūbiŭ-kiŭlā). Also anglicized (rare) subucule. [L. dim. f. *sub* under + *uclretu* put, as in *extre, indutere*.] a. A kind of sbirt or under-tunic worn by the ancient Romans. b. In the Anglo-Saxon Church, a tunic worn beneath the alb, serving as a kind of cassock.

[Cf. c. 1450 *CAPGRAVE Life St. Gilbert* 125 My auctor her seteth a word 'subucula' which is both an awbe and a schert.]

1680 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 162 That every Priest celebrat-ing Mass, hath his Corporal, and Subucule [*subucula*] under his Alban. 1849 *Rock Ch. Fathers* I. v. 460 Besides the alb, the Anglo-Saxons wore another garment, the subucula. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 456/2 It was a custom of the Romans to wear two tunics. The one next the skin was known as the subucula.

Subulate (sūbiŭlāt), a. Bot. and Zool. [ad. mod.L. *subulatus*, f. *subula* awl: see -ATE². Cf. F. *subulé*.] Awl-shaped; slender and tapering to a point.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* i. xiii. (1765) 3r *Subulate*, Awl-shaped. 1785 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 9 Our hind. has a weak, slender, subulate hill. 1785 *MARTIN Lett. Bot.* xiii. (1791) 132 Flowers in a spike, with a subulate receptacle. 1817 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* xvii. 11. 33 Their long and large head, armed with very long subulate mandibles. 1837 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 303 Margin unevenly fringed with somewhat roughened subulate hairs.

Comb. 1845 *LINOLEY Sch. Bot.* viii. (1858) 136 Radical leaves subulate-striated. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 206 Involucral bracts. subulate-lanceolate.

So **Subulated** a., with comb. form **Subulato-**. 1752 *HILL Hist. Anim.* 495 The beak of the Sturnus is of a subulated figure. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* i. xx. (1765) 118 The upper Filament is subulato-setose. 1773 G. WHITE *Sethorine, to Barrington* 8 July, The *hypsipolus himantidis*, with narrow subulated wings. 1833 *HOOKER in Smith's Eng. Flora* v. 1. 21 Leaves subulato-setaceous.

Subuliform (sūbiŭlīfōrm), a. [ad. mod.L. *subuliformis*, f. *subula* awl: see -FORM.] Subulate. 1859 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.*

† **Subulon**. Obs. [ad. L. *subulo*, f. *subula* awl.] A young hart (with straight unbranched horns).

1607 *TOWSELL Fourf. Beasts* 122 marg. Of Spittards & Subulons. *Ibid.* 133 The dung of Harts curth the dropsie, especially of a Subulon or young Hart. 1683 *HOLME Armoury* n. viii. 160/2 He beareth Argent, a Subulon (or a Brocards) head, proper. This head of a Subulon, is born by the name of Subell.

† **Subumber**, v. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. L. *sub* SUB-2 + *umbra* shadow Cf. *subumbrage* s.v. SUB-2.] *trans.* To shelter.

c. 1470 *HARVING Chron.* lxii. vi. Under shryne buried and subumbered Emong al Coristen kynges worthy to be remembered.

|| **Subumbrella**. Zool. [mod.L.; see SUB-1 f.] The internal ventral or oral disk of a hydrozoan; the concave muscular layer beneath the umbrella of a jelly-fish.

1878 *BELL tr. Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 108 In the Meduse it (sc. a muscular layer) is limited to the surface which carries the gastric apparatus, where it forms the 'sub-umbrella'. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 248 Scattered ganglion cells in connection with this inner nerve ring lie in the ectoderm of the sub-umbrella.

Hence **Subumbrellar** a. [SUB-1 b], beneath the umbrella; pertaining to the subumbrella.

1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 137 A sub-umbrellar cavity with a roof formed by the umbrella.

† **Subunion**. Obs. rare. [ad. mod.L. *subūnio*, rendering late Gr. *σύνει* (= *syn*, *sub* under + *ein* one) *HYPHEN*: see *UNION*.] Incomplete union (of words or syllables).

[The L. word is used = hyphen; cf. —1665 R. JOHNSON *Scholars Guide* 2 A Subunion (-) used x. when two whole words are united, as pale-faced. x. when one part of the word is writ at the end of one line, and the other at the beginning of the next. 1685 *MATLOCK Pax Nova Artis Scrib.* 20.]

1648 *HEXHAM Du. Dict. II. Gram.* Bbb, Hyphen is a Note of Sub-union, either of two words. or of the Connexion of two or more Syllables together. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* iii. v. 251/1 *Hyphen*, is a mark of subunion either of two words, as *Self-love*; or of the connection of two Syllables at the end of a Line, and the beginning of the succeeding Line thus =

Suburb (sūburb). Forms: pl. 4-5 sub(b)arbes, -is, (-ys), -urbis, 5-7 suburbes, 6-7 subburbis, suburbis, 4 subbaarbis, 5 -orbz, 8owbarbys, subbardes, -ars, -ers, 6 -arbs, -ardes, subberbes, -is, -urbes, -ys, -orbes, sub-vrbis, 5 -suburbis; also 5 southbarbis, -ez, 6 southbarbis (see *SOUTH-2*); sing. 4-7 suburbis, 5 sub(b)arbo, subbarde, 7- suburb. [a. OF. *sub(b)urbe*, pl. -es, ad. L. *suburbium*, pl. -ia (med.L. also *suburbii*). f. *sub* SUB-11 + *urbis* city. Cf. Sp., Pg. *suburbio*.]

1. The country lying immediately outside a town or city; more particularly, those residential parts belonging to a town or city that lie immediately outside and adjacent to its walls or boundaries.

a. *collect. pl.*
c. 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1830) 364 pai hadden subarbis to fede þe be bestis þat schuld be offred sacrifice to god in þe temple. c. 1385 *CHAUCER Can. Gen. Prolog.* 104 In the suburbes of a town, Lukyng in hermes and in lang. hlynde. 1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) IV. 211 An oxe spak to a plowman in þe suburbes of Rome. 1398 = *Barth. de P. R.* xiv. xii. (Tollem. MS.) Sichem, þat was a cite of socoure with

subbarbes [ed. 1535 subardes, 1582 suburbis] herof to moonte Effraym. c. 1430 *LYDG Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 4 Florentines, and Veneyens, And Esterlinges, . . . after the maier riding, Passid the subbarbis to mete with the Kyng. x439 *Rolls of Parli.* v. 23/1 Flestetete in the subbardes of London. c. 1460 *OSNEY Reg.* 6 p church of seynte marye Mawdeleyne the which is set in the subbarbis of oxonforde. 1493 in *Young Ann. Barber-Surg. Lond.* (1800) 67 Withyn this cyte or subbers of the same. 1523 *Act 144 & 15 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 § 5 Withyn either of the said Townes of Lyn and Great Yarmouth or Suburbes of the same. 1552 *GREENE Vision Wks.* (Grosart) XII. 250 He trudgeth towards ANTWERP, where in the subberbes, he heard of his wife. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T. Wks.* 1904 II. 148 London, what are thy Suburbes but licensed Stewes? 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* v. iv. 76 There's a trim rabble let in: are all these Your faithfull friends o' th' Suburbs? 1665 *Baker's Chron., Contin.* Chas. I. 501 That part of the Suburbs of London commonly called Covent Garden. a. 1720 *SEWEL Hist. Quakers* (1795) II. vii. 2 At *Ref.* III. 223 They. . . had resolved to burn the suburbs, in order to preserve the city within the walls. 1875 *HELPS Soc. Press.* iv. 59 How this ugly lot of suburbs would join with that ugly lot, and that there would soon be one continuous street.

† b. *collect. sing.*
1395 *E. Wills* (1882) 9 In the paroch of seynt sepulchre in the subburbe of london. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 482/1 Suburhe, of a cyte or walled towne (K. suburb or southbarbis of cyte), suburbium, suburbium. 1691 *Woolf Ath. Oxon.* I. 9 He was sent to Gloucester College, in the Suburb of Oxon. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey). 1853 *NEWMAN Hist. Sk.* (1873) I. t. ii. 70 Its cities. . . were surrounded beyond their fortifications by a suburb of fields and gardens.]

2. Any of such residential parts, having a definite designation, boundary, or organization.

a. *sing. form.*
1433 *LYDG. St. Edmund App.* 395 Not ferre out of the town In a subbarbe calld Ryshgate. 1665 *MANLEY Grotius's Law C. Wars* 955 Suddenly a suburb beyond the River, that might have been defended, was quitted. a. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 15 Jan. 1645, I went to the Ghetto, where the Jewes dwell as in a subburbe by themselves. 1727 *DE FOE Tour Gr. Brit.* III. ii. 34 This Street is call'd the Canon-Gate, . . . which Part, tho' a Suburb, is a Kind of Canon-Gate, by itself, as Westminster to London. 1836 *MAGILLIN Trav. Humboldt* v. 68 Crossig the Indian suburb, the streets of which were very neat. 1869 *FRANKLIN Norm. Cong.* (1877) III. xii. 109 The monks of Saint Stepheo already dwelt in their suburb beyond the walls of Caen. 1923 *Standard* 20 June 7/1 The people of Clapham, or Cricklewood, or Clapton, or any other suburb.

† b. *pl. form with sing. concord.*
1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* 810 The suburbs of Gateshead, which is conjoined to New-castle. a. 1668 *LASSERL Voy. Italy* (1693) I. 58 A continual Suburbs of stately villas and villages. 1753 *De Foe's Tour Gr. Brit.* (ed. 5) III. 214 The Market-place and St. Nicolas's Church, from whence, for a good way, shoots out a Suburbs to the North-east, . . . and each Suburbs has its particular Church.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* (pl., rarely sing.) Outlying parts, outskirts, confines, purlieus.

a. of localities.

1382 *WYCLIF Ezech.* xlv. 2 On eche part it shal be haledwid in fyue hundrid by fyue hundrid, four maner by cumpas, and in fifti cubitis in to the subhurhis therof hi cumpas. 1601 *DENT Pathw. Heaven* 313 Ill company is the subhurhs of Hell. 1664 *E. (GRIMSTONE) D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. iv. 228 They come to the llaods of Guadalupe Domingue, . . . and the rest, which. . . be as it were, the subhurbs of the Indies. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 91 Constantine raised these subhurbs of Hell, and destroyed both the customes, statues, and temple it selfe. 1635 *QUARLES Embl.* v. vi. (1718) 270 To beav'n's high city I direct my Jouroey, Whose spangled subhurbs entertain mine eye. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* vi. § 2 II. 235 The Kitchen. . . with the Larder and Pantrye the necessary subhurbs thereof. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* l. 773 [Bees] Flie to and fro, or on the smoothest Plank, The suburb of their Straw-built Cittadel, . . . confer Their State affairs. a. 1703 *BURKETT On N. T. Luke* xlii. 42 Even then, wheo he is in the subhurbs of hell, he will blasphem.

b. of immaterial things.

1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuff* Wks. 1905 III. 174 The vaward or subhurbs of my narration. 1642 D. ROGERS *Nauman* 365 They would never come within the condition or subhurbs of mercy. 1650 *TAYLOR Holy Living* ii. § 6. 142 When our fortunes are violently chang'd, our spiriis are unchang'd, if they alwayes stood in the Suburbs and expectation of sorrowes. 1665 *FULLER Best Act Offici.* 2 Lent is a season for sorrow, this Week is the subhurbs of Lent. 1822-25 *DE QUINCEY Confess.* Wks. 1800 III. 293 In summer, in the immediate subhurbs of midsummer. 1848 *LONGE Fireside, Reigen.* v. This life of mortal breath is but a suburb of the life elysian. 1863 *COWEN CLARKE Shaks. Char.* xvii. 445 Siloece is an embryo of a man, . . . a man dwelling in the subhurbs of sense.

c. *locular.*
a. 1608 *CLEVELAND Poems* (1637) 326 The Suburbs of my Jacket are so gone, I have not left a Skirt to sit upon.

4. *attrib.* and *comb.* a. Simple attrib. (rarely in pl. form) passing into adj. = Belonging to a suburb or the suburbs, SUBURBAN. Now rare.

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* I, Heares queanes maintained in every suburb streete. 1593 *MARLOWE Lucan's 1st Bk.* 569 Those that inhabited the subburbe fields Fled. 1662 *GERBER Brief Disc.* 19 The Windows on the London and Suburbs Houses. 1680 *ORWAX Orphan Prolog.* 20 The harmless Life Of Suburb Virgin or of City Witte. a. 1721 *Prior Parth & Sparrow* 424 Hear thy dirty Offspring Squall From Bottles on a Suburb-Wall. 1811 *Scott Don Rodrick* ii. xxxix, The spark that, from a suburb-hovel's hearth Ascending, wraps some capital in flame. 1820 *KEATS Lania* ii. 26 From the slope side of a suburb hill. 1883 *Century Mag.* Oct. 821/1 The houses. . . grow up stories higher—villas—suburb houses.

† b. = Belonging to or characteristic of the suburbs (of London) as a place of inferior, debased,

and esp. licentious habits of life (cf. quot. 1593, 1613, in sense 1). (*freg.* in 17th cent.) Obs.

Suburb sinner: a loose woman, prostitute. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* t. iii, If I can but hold him vp to his height, . . . it will do well for a suburb-humor. 1599 = *Cynthia's Rev.* ii. iv, We cannot have a new peculiar court-tire, but these retainers will have it; these Suburb-sunday-waiters. 1608 *DEKKER Lanth. & Candle Lt. Wks.* (Grosart) III. 166 Belzebub. . . knows, that these Suburb sinners have no landes to lye upon but their legges. 1633 *MARMION Fine Companion* 2 There's a wench that has her Suburb tricks about her, I warrant. 1638 *NABBS Bride* i. iv, You malkin of suburb authority set up only to fright crows. 1649 *MILTON Eikon. Pref.*, Dissolute swordmen and Suburb roysters. 1664 *COTTON Scarron.* iv. (1667) 136 Some dirty Suburb drab. a. 1668 *DAVENANT News fr. Plymouth* tit. i, You look in this light habit Like one of the Suburb-Sinners.

c. = SUBURBICARIAN. rare.
1813 *Examiner* 1 Mar. 131/2 The six suburb Bishopricks shall be re-established.

d. † **suburb** dross, bee-glue, PROPOLIS (see quot. and cf. quot. 1667 in sense 3 a).

1659 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 158 Propolis is as much as suburbe dross, with which the Bees fasten the skirts of the Hive to the board.

Suburban (sūburbān), a. and sb. [ad. L. *suburbānus*, f. *sub* SUB-11 + *urbis* city: see -AN. Cf. F. *suburbain*, It., Sp., Pg. *suburbano*.] a. *adj.*

1. Of or belonging to a suburb or the suburbs of a town; living, situated, operating, or carried on in the suburbs.

a. 1625 *FLETCHER Faithful Friends* it ii, To yield At first encounter may befit the state Of some suburane strumpet, but not her. 1631 *BRATHWAY Whimzies, Apparator* 131 A pestilent beadpeece hee ha's to blow up suburane traders: with whom hee truck. a. 1661 *HOLYDAY Journal* (1673) 18/2 The Rich had stately Monuments on the sides of the publick ways in their own suburane fields. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* iv. 243 Athens. native to famous wits Or hospitable, in her sweet recess, City or Suburban, studious walks and shades. 1751 T. EDWARDS in *Richardson's Corr.* (1804) III. 19, I will hope that. . . the air of your agreeable Retirement. North-End, will restore you. 1787 *COWPER Retireem.* 481 Suburban villas, highway-side retreats, That dread th' encroachment of our growing streets. 1824 *Loupou Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) § 725 The suburban villa. . . is of limited extent, but contains a small kitchen-garden and stables. . . Such villas are occupied more by professional men and artists. 1837 *LOCKHART Scott* I. iv. 120 His chosen inmate. . . continued to be. Mr. John Irving—his suburban walks with whom have been recollected so tenderly. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 351 They reside. . . at suburban country seats surrounded by shrubberies and flower gardens. 1855 *Ibid.* xviii. IV. 243 Among the suburban residences of our kings, that which stood at Greenwich had long held a distinguished place. 1883 *Lancet Times* LXXXV. 130/2 The speculative builder. . . has become the pest of suburban London.

2. *transf.* Having characteristics that are regarded as belonging especially to life in the suburbs of a city; having the inferior manners, the narrowness of view, etc., attributed to residents in suburbs.

1817 *BYRON Beppo* lxxvi, A fifth's look's vulgar, dowdyish, and suburban. 1860 *EDERSON Cond. Life, Worthw. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 403 If you follow the suburban fashion in building a sumptuous-looking house for a little money, it will appear to all eyes as a cheap dear house.

3. = SUBURBICARIAN. rare.
1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 204 Two names are given in. . . those of Hypolytus, a suburban clergyman, and of Caius, whose charge lay within the city itself.

b. sb.
† 1. sb. pl. Suburbis. Obs.

a. 1340 *HANFOLDE Patter Cant.* 520 þe suburbany's of gomor. 2. a. A suburban residence. b. A resident in the suburbs.

1856 *NEWMAN Callista* xxii. 195 Can trurb give me a handsome suburban with some five hundred slaves. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Sept. 3/1 All good suburbans congratulate themselves on the choice of their abode.

Hence **Suburbandom**, -hood, suburban conditions of life, the residents of the suburbs collectively; **Suburbanism**, the characteristics of suburban life; a suburban peculiarity; **Suburbanite**, a resident in the suburbs; **Suburbanity**, the condition of being suburban; an instance of this, a suburban characteristic, feature, locality; **Suburbanize** v. *trans.*, to render suburban.

1902 *Speaker* 13 Dec. 284/1 The respectabilities and genteelness of mere 'suburbanism'. 1879 *Macm. Mag.* XLi. 183/1 There is. . . another side to this story, which the 'suburbano' of Manchester would like greatly to tell. 1888 Mrs. H. WARD *Robt. Elsmere* ii. xi, A county (sc. Surrey), which is throughout a strange mixture of 'suburbanism and the desert. 1907 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Apr. 423 She. . . is a symbol of middle-aged suburbanism rejuvenated and illuminated by fresh experience. 1911 *TRELL in 19th Cent.* Apr. 693 There seem to have been suburbanisms and provincialisms, like the Praenestine vulgarism, of dropping the first syllable of a word. 1890 *Aldance* (Chicago) 20 Feb., Much dissatisfaction among 'suburbanites' over the proposed change. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Nov. 7/2 The Lord Mayor's Show brings out the suburbanite in full force. 1623 *COCKERAM Neighbourhood in the Suburbs*, 'Suburbanitie'. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 50 The pipe he smoked of an evening, under certain circumstances of suburbanity. 1848 *Illustr. Lond. News* 17 June 37/1 Erith is the prettiest of pretty suburbanities. 1884 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 130/2 Suburbity, with its combined characteristics of money, scandal, and church going. 1893 C. E. NORTON in *Levell's Lett.* (1894) 1. 2 The whole district, though so near the city, was not yet 'suburbanized'. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 13 May 5/2 The district is. . . becoming suburbanised and unfit for sport.

† **Suburbars**, *sb. pl.* ? Error for *stourbars* (cf. prec. B. 1). But cf. SUBURBLES.

1530 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 290 To every hospital with the city of York, and also unto the subarbars of the same.

† **Suburbed**, *a. Obs. rare*—[f. SUBURB + -ED 2.] Having a suburb or suburbs.

1602 R. CAREW *Cornwall* 120 Botreaux Castle, seated on a bad harbour of the North Sea, and suburbed with a poore market towne.

Suburbia (sūb'urbī-ā). [f. SUBURB + -IA 1.] A quasi-proper name for: The suburbs (*esp.* of London).

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Apr. 8/1 Suburbia also was very great in primroses and maiden-hair fern posies. 1907 H. WYNDHAM *Flare Footlights* xix, Adrian took a leisurely survey of the room and its occupants. Both reflected Suburbia very strongly.

† **Suburbial**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. 1. *suburbium* SUBURB + -AL.] = SUBURBAN.

1602 R. CAREW *Cornwall* 101 Yet do they prescribe in a suburbial market (as I may terme it) to Plymouth for their reliefe. 1778 T. WARTON in Johnson & Stevens *Shaks.* V. 266 Moor-ditch.. opened to an unwholesome and impassable morass, and consequently not frequented by the citizens, like other suburbial fields which were remarkably pleasant. 1861 STEPHENS & BURN *Bk. Farm-Build.* Index 564 1/2 Suburbial dairy farming.

† **Suburbian**, *a. and sb. Obs.* [f. L. *suburbium* SUBURB + -AN.] *A. adj.* Suburban; in 17th cent. often with reference to the licentious life of the (London) suburbs (cf. SUBURB 4 b).

1606 HOLLAND *Sutton*. 39 There is yet to be seen the place of his noursery, within a suburbian house belonging to his Ancesters. 1609 ROWLEY *Search for Money* (Percy Soc.) 37 We should returne back to the suburbian bordel (before mentioned). 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* iii. 1, I know them—swaggering, suburbian roasters. 1653 *Consid. Dissolv. Cr.* *Chancery* 47 Some of the Middlesex or Suburbian Justices. 1675 T. DUFFETT *Mock Tempest* iii. 1, Not pledge me, thou salt Suburbian Hackney, not pledge me. 1732 *Lond. Mag.* 1. 334 Give some share of credit to the out-lying night-walkers, and Suburbian ghosts. 1820 CRABBE *Borough* xviii. 244 Suburbian prospects, where the traveller stops To see the sleeping tenement on props.

B. sb. A resident in the suburbs.

1607 DEKKER *Kut's Conjur.* (1842) 55 All the brokers in Long Lane Houns-ditch, or else where, with all the rest of their colleague suburbians that deale vpon overworne commodities. 1679 DRYDEN *Limberham* iv. 1, Down with the Suburbians, down with them. 1704 T. BROWN *Lett. fr. Dead Wks.* 120 II. 248 A true profligate Suburbian. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* t. Wks. 1799 1. 232 You cockneys now heat us suburbians at our own weapons. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Engl. Spy* 1. 287 Scum of the suburbians.

Suburbican (sūb'urbī-kān), *a.* [ad. L. type **suburbicānus*, f. *suburbium* SUBURB, after *suburbicārius*] = SUBURBICANIAN.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* i. 27 One Ecclesiasticall polity [which].. extended, not only to the walls of that city, but to the suburbican distributions. 1681 R. L'ESTRANGE *Apol. for Protest.* iii. 1. 51 The Suburbican Places of about an hundred Italian Miles from Rome. 1687 W. JOHNSTON *Assur. Abby Lands* 16 The Suburbican Diocese of Rome. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. xi. 289 The popes.. had no authority beyond the suburbican provinces. 1884 *Times* 1 Feb. 6 Two of the six Suburbican Sees being vacant at the same time. 1894 *Tablet* 4 Aug. 174 St. Bonaventure.. was compelled to accept the Suburbican See of Albano.

† **Suburbicarial**, *a. Obs. rare*—[Formed as next + -AL.] = next.

1688 *Proc. Parl. of Paris upon Pope's Bull* 15 Is he persuaded that His Power reaches no farther than the Diocese of Rome, and his Patriarchship than the Neighbouring Provinces, stilled Suburbicarial?

Suburbicarian (sūb'urbī-kā-ri-ān), *a.* [f. late L. *suburbicārius*, f. *suburbium* SUBURB, after *urbicārius* URBICARY. Cf. F. *suburbicaire*, Pg. *suburbicario*.] Applied to the dioceses (now six in number) around Rome, and to their churches, etc., which are subject to the jurisdiction of the Pope as metropolitan and the bishops of which form the body of cardinal bishops. (The term has been more widely used by some.)

1654 OWEN *Doctr. Saints' Persev.* Pref. E. 2, I have spent some time in the consideration of mens conjectures of those suburbicarian Churches. 1657 HEVLIN *Ecclesia Vind.* 305 His first Epistle, inscribed to the Bishops of Lucania, another of the Suburbicarian Provinces, which made up that Patriarchate. 1715 BENTLEY *Serm.* x. 354 When the empire was first Christian the Bishops of Rome had no more under their Inspection than the Suburbicarian Regions. 1840 MILMAN *Hist. Chr.* III. 371 Within the city, be [sc. the Pope] presided over above forty churches, besides the suburbicarian dioceses. 1853 E. H. BROWNE *Expos.* 39 Art. xxxvii. § 2 II. 635 It has been proved, that the suburbicarian Churches meant those within the district, which belonged to the *Vicarius Urbis*. 1893 F. W. PULLER *Prim. Saints & See of Rome* 14 The relations of the Bishop of Rome to his suburbicarian suffragans.

Suburbicary (sūb'urbī-kā-ri), *a. (sb.)* [ad. late L. *suburbicārius* (see prec.)]

1. = SUBURBICANIAN.

1654 BRASHALL *Just Vind.* v. (1661) 93 One who understood the ancient proper bounds of the Roman Patriarchate as well as any man, doth limit it to the Suburbicary Churches, that is a part of Italy, and three Islands, Sicilia, Sardinia and Corsica. 1692 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Ess.* 11 The Suburbicary Region of Italy. 1725 *Tr. Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 17th C. I. 11 v. 152 1/2 Some Provinces of Italy were distinguish'd by the Names of Suburbicary and Annonary. 1853 E. H. BROWNE *Expos.* 39 Art. xxxvii. § 2 II. 635 As to the limits of the Roman Patriarchate, much depends on what is meant by

the term *Suburbicary Churches*. 1908 *Ch. Times* 5 June 761 1/2 Rome, with the suburbicary region, had long enjoyed a certain political independence.

† *b. sb. pl.* The suburbicarian provinces of Italy. 1665 STILLINGF. *Grounds Protest. Relig.* ii. vi. Wks. 1709 IV. 426 All the Provinces in the Diocese of Italy.. which Provinces the Lawyers and others term Suburbicaries.

† 2. Suburban. *Obs.*

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 124 Such numerous rows of stately and ambitious buildings, as made old London envy the magnificence of her Suburbicary sister.

† **Suburbles**, *sb. pl.* In 5 suburbilis, 6 suburbillis. Obscure pl. form of SUBURB.

14.. *Chaucer's Can. Yeom. Prolog.* 104 (MS. Camb.), In the suburbilis of a town. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* xvi. v. (1821) II. 461 He brint the suburbillis of Carlele.

† **Suburbless**, *a. Obs.* [f. SUBURB + -LESS.] Without suburbs.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah V.* 190 Jerusalem.. being on the East and South suburbless.

† **Subutraquian**. *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *sub utraque*, scil. *specie* under both kinds.] One who advocates the administration of the Sacrament in both kinds; = UTRAQUIST. (Cf. CALIXTIN 1.)

1649 OWEN *Shak. & Transl. Heaven & Earth* 22 Hath not Germany.. Hierome and Subutraquians to answer for? 1662.. *Animadv. on 'Fiat Lux'* ii. 74 Poor men.. whom they called Waldenses, Albigenses, Lollards, .. Subutraquians, Picards.

Subvariety. [SUB-7 b.] A subordinate or minor variety, *esp.* of a domestic animal or cultivated plant.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 536 Men of the class of professional lawyers.. being, under all their varieties and sub-varieties, men. 1881 PINKERTON *Petrat.* Intro. p. ii, Some [writers] have Varieties; and Werner, with a truly German want of taste, has added Sub-species and Sub-varieties. 1822-7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) II. 405 Some pathologists have set down *Arachnitis* as a sub-variety of the meningic form. 1868 DARWIN *Anim.* & Pl. I. i. 18 There is not sufficient evidence that any of these ancient dogs belonged to the same identical sub-varieties with our present dogs. 1895 E. WUTTE *Life in Christ* iii. xxiii. (1878) 326 The original distinct kinds of living things, out of which all subvarieties have sprung.

Subvassal. Chiefly *Sc. Obs. exc. Hist.*

[SUB-9 (b).] An under-vassal; a vassal of a vassal.

1480 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 52 1/2 His landes of Wyndale quhilk he haldeis of be lard of Jestre in preiudice and skath of be said Richard his subvassale & tennand. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* 1. 358 Gif he be Erle, Lord, Baroun, frehaldar, wassale, subvassall, fewar, or heritor. 1606 *Acts Parl. Scot.* Jas. VI (1816) IV. 287 1/2 Act anent setting of fewis be subvassallis of waird landis. 1681 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* 1. xiii. 236 Charters granted by his [sc. the king's] Vassals to their Sub-vassals. 1750 CANTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 290 The subvassals were.. subject, in cases of rebellion, to the same forfeitures and penalties, as the immediate vassal. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 88 B, the subvassal, has thus two superiors; A, from whom he derives his right, and the Crown, which is his mediate superior. 1858 CARLYLE *Frethk. Gl.* iii. vi. (1872) 1. 251 They shall be Subvassals under us as Hereditary Duke. 1898 LECKY *Eng. in 18th Cent.* I. ii. 171 The great charter compelled the barons to grant their subvassals mitigations of feudal burdens.

Hence **Subvassalage**, the condition of being a subvassal; a property held by a subvassal.

1775 L. SHAW *Hist. Moray* II. 123 On the West side of the river.. is Couclachie, a subvassalage, of Angus MacIntosh. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 83 This would he to deprive A of his subvassalage, which no act of the Crown or of B can accomplish.

† **Subvassour**. *Sc. Obs. rare*—Also subvassour. [ad. med.L. *subvassor*, for **subvassor* : see SUB-9 (b) and VASSASSOUR.] = prec.

14.. *Act Malcolm I.* c. 9 Pai pai haldis of knychts he quhillis are callit subvassours [Skene *Reg. Maj.* 3 subvassours; orig. *subvassours*].

† **Subvect**, *v. Obs. rare*—[f. L. *subvect*, pa. ppl. stem of *subvelere*, f. *sub* SUB-25 + *velere* to carry.] *trans.* To bring forward.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. II. 158 To this purpose then, let us bere subvect safe and necessary rules.

† **Subvene**, *v. Obs. rare*—[ad. L. *subvenire*, f. *sub* SUB-25 + *venire* to come.] *intr.* To come as a relief or remedy.

1756 WARBURTON *View Bolingbroke's Philos.* iv. 213 A future state must needs subvene, to prevent the whole Edifice from falling into ruin.

† **Subvent**, *v. Obs. rare*—[f. L. *subvent*, pa. ppl. stem of *subvenire* (see prec.)] *trans.* To come to the help of.

a 1630 S. PAGE *Expos. Ld.'s Prayer* (1631) 26 That none but the preserver of man, can either prevent the euill that we feare, or subuent vs in the euill we feele.

† **Subventaneous**, *a. Obs.* [f. mod.L. *subventāneus*, f. L. *sub* SUB-1 + *ventum* wind : see -Eous. Cf. obs. F. *subventand*.] Windy; *esp.* of unfertile eggs.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 162 The relation of the Mares in Spaine, and their subventaneous conceptions, from the western wind. 1666 S. PARKER *Free & Impart. Censure* (1667) 79 Theories in Philosophie.. impregnate the mind with nothing but Aerie and Subventaneous Phantasmes. 1685 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 272 Whether the Egg it self at first was imperfect or subventaneous. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. xiii. 313 1/2 Subventaneous Eggs, such as the Hen brings forth without the Treading of the Cock.

Subvention (sūb'venʃən). [a. OF. *subvention*, -tion, = Pr. *subventio*, It. *sorvenzione*, Sp. *subven-*

cion, Pg. *subvenção*, ad. late L. *subventio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *subvenire* to SUBVENE.]

1. A subsidy levied by the state. *Obs. exc. Hist.* 14.. *Secr. Secr.* MS. Ashm. 396 fo. 2 Of kynges aides and subvencion. 1426 LVOC. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 1818 Grace Dieu flor to exile By dyuers extorsyons Of dymcs or Subventions, or tayllages ifounde newe. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* iv. 89 Convocation proceeded to the less important affair of a subvention to the King.

† 2. The provision of help, support, or relief. Also, an instance of this. *Obs.*

1535 W. MARSHALL (*title*) The Furne and Maner of Subvention, or Helping for pore People, devysed and practysed in the Cytie of Hypres in Flanders. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1. 6/2 Suche goods were geuen to the church.. to scure the publique subvention of the nedy. 1625 USSHER *Annu. Jesuit* 374 By way of subvention, in helping those out whom at the time of his death he found there. 1657 TWYSON *Vindict. Ch. Eng.* iv. 80 They sometimes exhorted Christians to the subvention of the Holy Land. 1737 STACKHOUSE *Hist. Bible* vt. ii. (1749) 845 The Manner, in which he is said to have been carry'd up, was, hy the Subvention of a Cloud.

3. A grant of money for the support of an object or institution; *occas.* a grant in aid of necessitous persons; now *esp.* a grant from government or some other authority in support of an enterprise of public importance.

1851 GALENGA *Italy* 85 By screening from losses the *appaltatori*, or shop-keepers, who farmed the public revenues, by private subventions. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* I. Intro. 3 They [sc. the Greek churches] were often bound together by mutual charitable subventions. 1858 CARLYLE *Frethk. Gl.* t. iii. (1872) 1. 22 The Crown-Prince.. begged some dole or subvention for those poor people. 1860 MRS. W. P. BYRNE *Undercurr. Overl.* II. 96 Subventions to mad-houses, foundling hospitals, &c. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 426 The French Government have resolved to grant a subvention for erecting a statue. 1891 *Spectator* 27 June, The resources of English wealth for the purpose of providing subventions for the Colonial Episcopate.

4. The granting of pecuniary aid for the support of an undertaking.

1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* ix. (1876) 97 By inducing the possessor to export his capital in foreign loans, or for the subvention of foreign industry. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* V. xxxii. 129 The ministry confessed its inability to reduce the colonies except by the subvention of foreign troops. 1894 *Daily News* 8 June 3/4 They had not to pay anything towards the subvention of rural roads.

Hence **Subvention v.** [cf. F. *subventionner*] *trans.*, to support or assist by the payment of a subvention. (Only in pa. ppl.)

1868 *Daily News* 10 Nov., That national and subventioned establishments [the Théâtre Français]. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1289. 52, 12 per cent. were French vessels subventioned by the Government. 1885 *American IX.* 362 The society has from time to time subventioned learned works. 1904 *Daily Tel.* 18 July 8/6 The German subventioned steamer Prinz Heinrich. 1909 *Expositor* July 85 The German Oriental Society, subventioned by the German Emperor.

Subventiary, *a.* [f. prec. + -ARY.] Of the nature of a subvention.

1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 42 Which annual sum.. I could not.. have dreamt of accepting as gift or subventiary help from any fellow-mortal.

Subventionize, *v.* [f. SUBVENTION *sb.* + -IZE.] = SUBVENTION *v.*

1879 *Daily Tel.* 22 July, The Empress Eugenie has told M. Rouher that she will not continue to subventionize the Imperialist newspapers. 1886 *Hind.* 2 Mar. (Cassell), The managers of subventionized theatres.

† **Subventitious**, *a. Obs. rare*—[f. L. *subvent*, pa. ppl. stem of *subvenire* to SUBVENE + -ITIOUS.] Of the nature of a subvention.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* iii. xxxiii. He should never help, aid, supply, succour nor grant them [sc. delinquents] only subventitious Furberance.

Subventive, *a. rare*—[Formed as prec. + -IVE.] Giving help or support.

1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* (1883) I. 16 [He] had a great admiration.. for Leigh Huot, to whom John was often actually subventive.

Subversal (sūb'vɜ:səl). *rare*. [f. L. *subvers-* (see next), after *reversal*.] Subversion.

1893 *Nat. Observer* 11 Nov. 654 1/2 Endless subversals of 'public form'. 1898 H. B. M. WATSON *Advent.* vii. 98 My ideas were destined to a rude subversal.

Subverse (sūb'vɜ:rs), *v. rare*. [f. L. *subvers-*, pa. ppl. stem of *subvertēre* to SUBVERT.] *trans.* To subvert, upset.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xii. 42 Those goodly roomes.. Now vanish utterly, and cleane subverset She found. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1128 Empires subvers'd, when ruling Fate has struck Th' unalterable bour. 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* 1. 24 The fear of subversing the table.

Subversion (sūb'vɜ:ʃən). Also 4-5 -cioun, -sion, 4-6 -cion, -cyon, 6-7 -tion. [a. OF. *subversion* (from 12th c.), = It. *sorversione*, Sp. *sub(y)ersion*, Pg. *subversio*, ad. late L. *subversio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *subvertēre* to SUBVERT.] The action of subverting or state of being subverted.

1. Overthrow, demolition (of a city, stronghold, etc.). ? *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xix. 29 He.. dyllyueride Loth fro the subversion of cities in which he had dwelled. 1400 MAUNOEY. (ROXB.) xvii. 77 Pis Loth was he pat was saued at the subversion of Sodom. 1412-20 LVOC. *Chron.* Troy II. 2946 For his be syn pat her folwe scbal: Subversoun, bothe of tour and wal. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes*

208 Sackynge of townes, subuersion of holdes, murder of men. 1589 PUTTEHAM *Engl. Poetrie* l. xxiv. (Arb.) 62 Nowe are the causes of mans sorowes many... the overthrowes and discomforts in battell, the subversions of townes and cities, the desolations of countreys. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. i. A whole... that had waited there... for the subversion Of the Stode-Fleet. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 205 Besieged by an hundred and fifty thousand Mahometans, Acre received an utter subversion. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* II. xvii. (1636) 144 That Gracchus who was father of the Gracchi punished them with the subversion of one hundred and fifty of their cities. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* vii. (1858) 289 Bela, the old name of Zoar, was understood... to allude to the fact of its frequent subversion by earthquakes.

2. The turning (of a thing) upside down or overturning it from its position; overturning, upsetting (of an object). Now rare.

1670 COTTON *Explosion* t. iv. 181 The violence of the powder was so great, that it blew up the floor where the Duke sat at dinner... the Duke only by a miracle of Fortune remaining still sitting, and upright in the midst of this subversion. 1684 T. BURNET *Theor. Earth* l. vii. 97 The opening and shutting the Abysses, with the dissolution or subversion of the Earth. 1703 EVELYN *Diary* 26 Nov. The subversion of woods and timber... through my whole estate... is almost tragical. c. 1791 *Encycl. Brit.* (1797) VII. 374/1 Others think, that the waters of the sea... turned the whole surface of the earth upside down... and that in this general subversion, the shells came to be interred here, fishes there, trees there, &c. 1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* x. The subversion of a cup of chocolate... into the nape of the neck of Sir Patrick O'Prism.

† 3. *Med. Subversion of the stomach*: nausea. *Obs.* Cf. *med. L. subversio animæ* (Sinon. Barth.).

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 145 The great consent betweene the stomacke and the kidneyes, and the subversion of the stomacke, and frequent vomits. 1628 VENNER *Baths of Bath* (1650) 355 Weaknesse and subversion of the stomacke.

4. In immaterial senses: Overthrow, ruin.

a. of a law, rule, system, condition, faculty, character, etc.

1399 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 451/2 Subversion of lawe of the lond. 1488-9 *Act 4 Hen. VII.* c. 19 To the subversion of the policy and gode rule of this lond. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) v. iv. Manifested subuersion of the trouth of god. 1558 T. WATSON *Seven Sacrs.* 34 b. Whereupon foloweth the decaye of healtthe, and subuersion of reason. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. Introd. 9 A Discourse... which directly tendes to the subuersion of my main Hypothesis. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xxvii. 461 The crucifixion of sin necessarily implies the subuersion of its dominion over the soul. 1757 W. PITT *Desp.* 33 Aug. in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 1. 233 The Danger to Great Britain and her Allies, resulting from a total Subversion of the System of Europe. 1757 GRAY *Let. in Poems* (1775) 252 It is the brokenness, the ungrammatical position, the total subversion of the period that charms me. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 412 The violent subversion of one free constitution would have been a strange prelude to the violent restoration of another. 1853 H. COX *Instit.* i. vii. 64 The Norman Conquest was a subversion of the titles to land. 1880 E. WHITE *Certainty in Relig.* 103 Under conditions which expose your faith to over-imminent subversion.

b. of persons, countries, peoples, or their lives or fortunes.

1470-1 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 233/2 The said Duke and Erle intended... the subversion of this his Reume. 1531 ELYOT *Gov. III.* xiv. Many a valyaunt capytayne and noble prince haue... brought all their contrayes in daungeour, and often times to subuersion and ruine. a. 1578 LINDESAV (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* I. 31 He drew... to his assistance... the erle of Douglas and mentenit him onlie for the chancellaris subuersioun and ruwyne. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* i. iii. 1. 208 These great Lords... Doe seeke subuersion of thy harmlesse Life. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 827 The overthrow and subuersion of the Cananites. 1643 FULLER *Serm. Reform.* 17 We have so long waited for their conversion, we have almost scene our subversion. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 599 The common methods of Subversion begin with lessening the Word of Preparation. 1755 W. DUNCAN *Cicero's Sel. Orat.* viii. § 27 (1841) 143 His pursuit of new praise threatens the entire subversion of his former fortune. 1798 Lb. AUCLAND in *Corr.* (1862) III. 386 The subversion of several powers and states upon the continent.

Subversionary, *a. rare*. [f. prec. + -ARY.] = SUBVERSIVE.

a. 1846 Ch. Ob. (Worc.). 1894 *Speaker* 30 June 712/2 Firmness and courage in dealing with subversionary forces during his Premiership.

Subversive (sūb'vɜːsɪv), *a.* [ad. L. *subversivus, f. subvers-, pa. ppl. stem of subvertēre to SUBVERT: see -IVE. Cf. F. subversif, Sp. sub(δ)-versivo, Pg. subversivo.] Having a tendency to subvert or overthrow; tending to subversion.

1644 HUNTON *Vindict. Treat. Mon.* iv. 22 Who have... actually used forceable Resistance against subversive Instruments of their Sovereigns Will. 1730 WATERLAND *Rem. Clarke's Expos. Ch. Catech.* 92 If we once yield to go farther than is reasonable... In the subversive Way, there is no knowing where... to stop. 1858 STANLEY *Life Arnold* II. ix. 156 One fatal error, subversive indeed, in its consequences. 1885 R. L. & F. STEVENSON *Dynaniter* 88 Whether it was the salt or the mustard, or the mercurial combination of so many subversive agents... the young sufferer obtained relief. 1887 LOWELL *Democracy*, etc. 12 Nor was it among the people that subversive or mistaken doctrines had their rise.

b. Const. of. 1774 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 245 They put a sense upon the words subversive of the true literal sense. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* (1763) II. xviii. 433. I know no other fault more subversive of the melody, 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* iv. 52 The principles of the papists being deservedly looked upon to be subversive of the civil government. 1812 D'ISRAËLI *Calam. Auth.* (1879) 177 There is a poignant delight in study, often subversive of human happiness. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist.*

Eng. i. I. 121 Liberties which, if allowed to any other troops, would have proved subversive of all discipline.

c. Const. to. (rare.) 1786 *Francis the Philanthropist* III. 163 To obviate inconveniences so subversive to their interests. 1899 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 55/1 That same system... was doomed to the most violent opposition as subversive to the Christian faith. 1912 *Ulster Covenant in Standard* 20 Sept. 8/4 Being convinced in our conscience that Home Rule would be... subversive to our civil and religious freedom.

† **Subversor**, *Obs. rare*-. [ad. L. subversor, agent-n. f. subvertēre to SUBVERT.] = SUBVERTER. a. 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. VIII.* 138 b. All people cursed the Cardinall... as subversor of the Lawes... of Englande.

Subvert (sūb'vɜːt), *v.* [ad. OF. subvertir (from 13th c.), or L. subvertēre, f. sub- SUB- 25 + vertēre to turn. Cf. It. sovvertire, Sp. subvertir, Pg. subverter-.]

† 1. *trans.* To overthrow, raze to the ground (a town or city, a structure, edifice). *Obs.*

1382 *WYCLIF Gen.* xix. 29 When forsothe God had subvertid the cities of that region. 1422 *YONGE Secr. Secr.* 163 The excellent City of Troy for aye Subvertid and destrued was. 1531 *Life Henry V* (1913) 117 Some others labored to subvert and overthrow the walls. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* II. iii. 65 These are his substance, sinewes, armes, and strength, With which he... Razeth your Cities, and subverts your Townes. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* 361 When those more ancient Churches were subverted, Aldred... erected another. 1623 *LITTONOW Trav.* II. 64 Earthquakes... often-times subvert their houses. 1665 *MAHLEY Grotius Low C. Wars* 255 He easily recovered what ever had been conquered by... Mansfeldt... and utterly subverted all that was unnecessary. 1775 R. CHANOLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 331 Many villages were absorbed, the city Sipylus was subverted, and marshes were changed into lakes.

† 2. *in fig. context. Obs.*

1681 *BOYLE Sept. Chem.* II. (1680) 162 Something that Subverts another Foundation of the Chymical Doctrine. a. 1697 *BARROW Serm.* xxix. (1689) I. 401 To dissolve those sacred hands, by which its union is contained, and to subvert the only foundations of publick tranquillity. 1775 *De LOMBE Constit. Eng.* i. i. 9 William of Normandy... subverted the ancient fabric of the Saxon Legislation. 1792 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) III. 392 They began its destruction by subverting... the foundations of civil society itself.

† 2. To upset, overturn (an object); occas. to break up (ground). *Obs.*

1543-4 *Ad 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 10 § 2 The Partie... whose Lande or Soile shalbe so hereafter subverted and broken. 1563 *Homilies* II. l. ii. Dd ij. He... ouertourneth the tables of the chechangers, subverteth the seates of them that sold doles. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 312 They themselves contrive To rob the Honey, and subvert the Hive. a. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 17 Feb. 1662. The tempest of wind... which subverted besides huge trees, many houses, innumerable chimnies.

† 3. To evert (the eyelid). *Obs.*

1547 *BOORKE Brev. Health* ccv. (1557) 70 b. Blere eyes whiche is when the vnder lid of the eye is subverted.

† 4. To upset (the stomach, appetite). *Obs.*

1620 *VENNER Via Recta* Introd. 13 The Bathes... doe weaken and subvert the stomacke. 1641 98 The sweet Oranges are not fit for sauce, because they subvert the appetite, and cause loathsomeness in the stomacke. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Antiq. & Mts.* 186 Their eggs or spawn are poysonsome... subverting the stomack, especially in May.

5. To undermine the character, loyalty, or faith of, corrupt, pervert (a person). Now rare.

c. 1375 *S. Leg. Saints* i. (Peter) 82 He askit petir, quhar for he Subvertit men of pat cuntre. 1382 *WYCLIF Tit.* iii. 11 Schonye thou a man heretyk... wittinge for he that is such maner man is subvertid, and trespassith. 1552 *ABP. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 47 He that is siclike is subvertit and synnis. 1615 J. WRIGHT *Acc. Lady Jane Grey* in *Phoenix* (1708) II. 29 Whom... desire of Life hath subverted, and made of a Christian an Infidel. 1633 *STAFFORD Pac. Hib.* II. iii. (1821) 255 Hee was at that time reclaimed, and subverted to be a good Catholike. 1745 [A. A. SYKES] *Innoc. Error* 38 If he be subvertit, yet twill be hard to prove Sin or Self-Condemnation upon a Man. 1914 *Times* 21 Oct. 7/5 These ringleaders... dispose of large means with which they are able to subvert workmen of their country engaged in the dockyard.

6. To disturb (the mind, soul); to overturn, overthrow (a condition or order of things, a principle, law, etc.).

c. 1386 *CHAUCER Parv. T.* F 561 It reueth hym the quiete of his herte and subverteth his soule. 1426 *LYDG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 1641 Yff he contynue in hys malys... to subverten myn hope. 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* 46 The mynytes by their pryde and orgueil subvert justice. 1530 *PAISER* 742/2 This cursed opinion, if it may consynwe a whyte, it will subvert all good lawes. 1595 *SPESSER F. Q.* ix. 2 After that he... with dreadfull fear Had vterly subverted his vnrighteous state. 1639 *DANIEL Eccl.* xvi. 26 Hee... Promises mountaynes, brings thee to his feast, And doth subvert thy Reason, in thy Tast. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 30 To the end he might... have perverted the Prince, and subverted the true Religion established in England. 1741 *BUTLER Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 267 Nor can this obligation be denied... upon any principles, but such as subvert all other obligations. 1786 *BURKE Art. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 205 In order to subvert the plain and natural interpretation given by the council to the orders of the court of directors. 1803-6 *WORDSW. EXCURS.* ix. 132 Our active powers... become strong to subvert our noxious qualities. 1830 *HERSCHEL Study Nat. Phil.* III. v. (1851) 338 The strongest chemical affinities were thus readily subverted by the decomposing action of the pile. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 507 If the constitution of the British Indian empire were subverted, the civil and military services would be broken down. 1851 *BUCKLE Civilisation* II. iii. 259 James... attempted... to subvert the liberties of Scotland. *absol.* 1790 *BURKE Rev. France* 102 They have a power

given to them, like that of the evil principle, to subvert and destroy.

7. To bring about the overthrow or ruin of (a person, people, or country, a dynasty, etc.).

1529 *MORE Suppl. Soulys Wks.* 302/2 To make an open insurrection & subuerbe all the realme. 1535 *COVERDALE Isa.* xxxvii. 9 Thou knowest well, how the kinges of Assiria haue handled all the londes, that they haue subuerted. 1549-62 *STERNHOLD & H. Ps.* cxlv. (1566) 367 But he them al that wicked are, wil vterly subuert. 1610 *HEALEY St. Aug. Cille God* 389 *Hee* [sc. Scipio] subuerted Africa, and subuerted Haniball. 1667 *MULTON P. L.* xu. 568 By things deemed weak Subverting worldly strong. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* iii. (1876) I. 135 Nothing so much strengthens any government as an unsuccessful endeavor to subvert it. 1841 *ELPHINSTONE Hist. India* I. 403 The inscriptions lead us to think that the dynasty subverted by the Mussulmans was of more recent origin. 1869 *GLADSTONE Juv. Mundi* vi. 156 That the Pelopids did not simply subvert, or succeed to, a prior dynasty, but that they held a new dominion.

Subvertant, *a. Her.* [f. SUBVERT v. + -ANT.] = REVERTANT.

Subvertebral, *a. Anat.* [SUB- 1 b.] Situated under or below a vertebra or the vertebral column.

1851 *MANTELL Petrifications* iv. § 2. 372 The first and second vertebrae... have additional sub-vertebral, wedge-shaped bones. 1872 *HUMPHRY Myology* 11. In the deepest stratum of all the muscular fibres with their intermuscular septa extend, under the surface of the bodies of the vertebrae, as far as the middle line... They... constitute what may be designated a 'subvertebral rectus'. 1879 *HUXLEY & MARTIN Pract. Biol.* 165 The sub-vertebral lymph sinus.

Subverted, *a.* [f. SUBVERT v. + -ED.]

1. Overturned, overthrown.

1749 *JOHNSON Van. Hum. Wishes* 216 Did not subverted Empire mark his End? 1776 *PENKANT Tour Scot.* in 1772 II. 1. 241 Beneath one foot, a subverted vase, expressive of her character as a nymph of the fountains. 1822 *Mrs. PLUNKET in C. Butler Hist. Mem. Eng. Cath.* (ed. 3) IV. 336 He prefers a protestant establishment and an unimpaird state to a roman catholic establishment and a subverted one.

2. *Her.* Reversed, turned in a direction contrary to the usual one.

1688 *HOLME Armoury* II. xiv. 340/2 *Reversed, Everted, Subverted, Subvertant, or Detrad.* is when a thing from its proper nature and use, is turned over, or downwards. *Ibid.* II. xviii. 454/2 Party per pale, A. and G. three Cresants subverted in pale O.

Subverter, [f. SUBVERT v. + -ER.] One who subverts or overthrows.

1515 in *Leadam Sel. Cases Star Chamber* (Selden Soc.) 11. 80 The said mayre and Aldermen... be the brekers and subverters of the good ordre and rule of the said Towne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 1531 298 b. The subvertuer & decayer of the people. 1612 *TAYLOR Comm. Titus* iii. 1. (1619) 547 How haue Christians... heene alwaies charged, that they were the only subverters of the place where they lived? 1697 *DRYDEN Life Virgil* (1721) I. 44 Virgil... might deserve the Title of Subverter of Superstitions, as well as Varro. 1764 *GIBSON Tri. Roman Misc. Wks.* 1844 IV. 280 The subverters of liberty. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* xxviii. IV. 60 Cries which threatened the subverters of the constitution with death. 1863 *DE MORGAN in Athenaeum* 10 Oct. 467/3, I will not, from henceforward, talk to any... constructor of perpetual motion, subverter of gravitation, &c.

Subvertible, *a. rare*-. [f. SUBVERT v. + -IBLE.] Capable of being subverted.

1817 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* (1907) II. 29 Some [principles] which are unsteady and subvertible from the narrowness or imperfection of their basis.

Subverting, *vb. sh.* [ING.] The action of overturning or overthrowing.

1382 *WYCLIF 2 Tim.* II. 14 To no thing it is profitable, no but to the subverting of men beeringe [1611 the subverting of the hearers]. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong. Sub-vertement*... a subverting, a corrupting. 1611 *COTGR. Sub-vertement*, an overturning, subverting.

† **Subvertisse**, *v. Obs. rare*-. [ad. OF. subvertisse, pres. stem of subvertir to SUBVERT.] *trans.* To subvert.

1424 *CAXTON Fables of Æsop* II. vi. They that settlen alle theyr malycie ageynste fortune ben subvertysed and overthrowen by her.

Subvurate (sūb'vɜːrɪt), *nonce-ud.* [f. SUB- 19 + L. vir man + -ATE.] One whose manhood is imperfect. (Used jocularly as if the name of a chemical salt.)

1861 O. W. HOLMES *Old Vol. Life Wks.* 1891 VIII. 9 Even these poor New England Brahmins of ours, subvurate of an organizable base as they often are, count as full men.

Subwarden, [SUB- 6.] An under or deputy warden.

1661 *WOOD Life* (O. H. S.) I. 390 Sir Thomas asked where Mr. Fisher the subwarden was? Mr. Brent, the senior fellow, answered: 'Sir, Mr. subwarden keeps his chamber'. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* III. iv. 109/2 *Vice-Principal*, the second person in the Colleged, which in some particular Halls or Colleged are termed *Vice-Masters*, *Sub-Wardens*, [etc.]. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Feb. 1/5 He was for a brief period Sub-Warden of Bishop's College. 1911 F. HARRISON *Autobiogr. Mem.* II. l. 83 The Sub-Warden whom I afterwards came to know... as a very worthy... gentleman.

Subway, [SUB- 3.] An underground passage for conveying water-pipes, gas-pipes, telegraph wires, etc.; an underground tunnel by which pedestrians may pass from one point to another below a road or roads.

1828 J. WILLIAMS (*title*) An historical account of subways in the British Metropolis, for the flow of pure Water and Gas into the houses of the Inhabitants, without disturbing the pavement. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 263/1 By means of it [sc. an arched structure]... subways, or sewers, are made to

pass under heavy structures and along streets, with safety. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* N. S. L. 540/1 There was no bridge or subway for passengers to cross the line by.

attrib. 1887 *Diet. Archit.* s. v. The city of London and Southwark subway company. 1888 *Advance* (Chicago) 26 Apr. 260 A subway commission that for two years have drawn good salaries for not putting their wires under ground.

b. U.S. An underground railway.

1904 *Daily Chron.* 29 Oct. 3/7 The subway is being extended to Brooklyn by tunnel under the East River. 1905 *Ibid.* 8 Mar. 5/4 The collision on the subway line occurred on the north-bound track at Twenty-third Street. 1911 *N. & Q.* 2nd Ser. IV. 487/1 The New York Subway, with an extent of some 25 miles, including the tracks for local and express trains, has been so designated since it was opened in 1905.

Subzonal, a. Embryol. [SUB-1 b.] Designating a layer of cells beneath the zona pellucida of an ovum, constituting the basis of the chorion.

1877 W. TURNER *Hum. Anat.* 864 The sub-zonal membrane consists essentially of a layer of cells, which was originally continuous with the cellular layer lining the inner surface of the proper amnion. *Ibid.* The formation of the amnion and sub-zonal outer layer of the persistent chorion.

Subzone. Geol. [SUB-7 c.] A subdivision of a zone.

1888 A. GEIKIE in *Q. J. J. Geol. Soc.* XLIV. 403 At the top of the fourth subzone...an interesting discovery was made of a thin band containing Serpinites. 1894 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 442 Showing five sub-zones...with names of all the genera and species found in each.

† Suc. Obs. Also succo. [a. F. *suc*, or ad. L. *succus* Succus. Cf. Suck sb.] Juice, sap.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* 1. F v b, The frenche men seth out of it [sc. the birch tree] a certain iuce or suc[ed. 1568 suck] otherwise called bitumen. 1630 LENNARD tr. *Charon's Wisd.* (1658) 13 *Chyle*, that is to say, a kinde of white *Suc*, fit for the nourishment of the body. 1657 *Physical Diet.* *Succo*, juice, vital moisture either of a plant, or of an humane body.

Suc, obs. form of SICK.

Succade (sukād). Also 5 socade, 6 sukade, 7 succad. [a. AF. *sukade* (15th c.) = OF. (north-eastern) *succade*, also *chucade*, of uncertain origin (see -ADE 1 c): cf. Du. *sukade*, G. *succade*. See also SUCATE and SUCET.] Fruit preserved in sugar, either candied or in syrup; pl. sweetmeats of candied fruit or vegetable products.

1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 217 Item, in a pott off socade, ij. d. 1502 *Prior. Purse Exp.* *Eliz. York* (1830) 43 A present of oranges and succades. 1542 BOORDE *Dietary* xix. (1870) 278 The roots of Alysander socad tender and made in succade. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cclxvi. 630 [The root of elecampane] is especially preserved by those that make succade and such like. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1698) 112 Italian, Spanish, Portugal, and French commodities viz. oil, wine, fruit, sugar, succade, shoemack. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* 1. (Globe) 195, I found two Pots of very good Succades, or Sweet-meats. 1821 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* 244 The peel of Citron preserved in sugar, and all other moist sweetmeats not particularly enumerated in the table of duties, are denominated Succades. 1836 in R. ELLIS *Customs* (1840) IV. 292 Peaches...even, although they may be dry, if sugar has been the material of preservation, they must be treated as succades. 1853 *Act 26 Vict.* c. 22 Succades, including all Fruits and Vegetables preserved in Sugar, not otherwise enumerated.

b. succade gourd, the vegetable marrow.

1866 *Trens. Bot.* 353/2 The Egg-shaped or Succade Gourd, or Vegetable Marrow, *Cucurbita ovifera succade*.

† Succado. Obs. [See prec. and -ADO 2.] Fruit syrup.

1530 in GUTH *Coll. Cur.* II. 237 Oone depe Goblit fer succado. 1537 in *Let. & P. Hen. VIII* (1890) XII. 1. 451 Two little barrels of succat, weighing 18 lbs., the one of flowers of oranges, the other of fine succado, at 9d. the lb.

Succar, obs. Sc. form of SUGAR sb.

† Succarath. Obs. Also succaratha. [Cf. SUE sb.] (See quotes.)

1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Exerc.* v. (1636) 566 This dangerous beast is called *Succarath*, which being chased of Hunters, doth take her young ones upon her backe. 1635 NIERENBERG *Hist. Nat.* ix. lxxiv. 189 Belluam rapacem apud Patagonas *sic*, id est aquam vocant nonnulli, quod plerumque iuxta fluuios degat. Alij dicunt *succarath*. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. c. 212/2 A Monster like Beast, inhabiting in the Newfound World; and is of some termed a *Succarath*.

Succatash, -osh, -ush, variants of SUCCATASH.

† Succate. Obs. Also 6 socate, -atte, succat, succot, 6, 8 succat. Obscure variant of SUCCADE. Also fig. (Cf. med.L. *succatum* (15th c.) 'saftgetranck', 16th cent. Du. *sucate* = *sukade*.)

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 506 Item...for caryng of spyes oranges and succate vj. s. viij. d. 1536 *Acc. Lid. High Treas.* Scot. VI. 287 Tu barreillis and ane half of succatis. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 24 b, Som vse to make succat wyth hony or sugar of the yonge nuttes [of the Walnut tree]. 1562 BULLEIN *Bulwarke, Bk. Simples* (1579) 44 b, The rootes must be tenderly sodden, and preserved in Succate. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 136, I haue giuen you a tast of his Sugar-loafe, that weeneth...Cheekes succats, and Mores junkets nothing comparable to his pap. 1715 D'ANON *Wks.* 503 b, Succats [printed Succals] and Sugar-Plums were deuour'd by Cart-loads.

Comb. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 22 The succot makers.

† Succatoo'n. Obs. [Of unascertained origin. Cf. SUCOTA.] A kind of cloth.

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3933/4 The Cargo of the Star of the East, consisting of Long Cloth, Succatooons, Silks, Red-Sanders, Rice, &c. 1825 DALRY HUME & SMOLLETT'S *Hist. Eng. V.* 241 note, The trade...at Pondicherry...consists of long cloths...ginghams, and succatooons.

† Succoa se, v. Obs. Also 6 suckoes. Altered form of SURCEASE.

1551 *Gray's New Year's Gift* 31 in Furnivall *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 420 The Iustesses, that sholde se this succakes [Comb. MS. successe], stand by and her yt, and kepe the kynges pese. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* III. 92/1 This ruff raff rubbish...Came to vs as our fire began to smother...Commanding that our bonfire should succae.

† Succedane. Obs. rare. Anglicized form of SUCCEDANEUM.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 5 The ashes also made thereof, be counted a good Succedane of Spodium. *Ibid.* 158.

† Succedaneal, a. Obs. rare. [f. L. *succedaneus* (see next) + -AL.] = next.

1633 AMES *Fresh Snit agst. Cerem.* II. 173 As succedaneal instances to the former...the Rejoynder bringeth in diverse, out of the...Ceremoniall law. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 121, I haue by a succedaneal preparation so opened the body.

† Succedaneous, a. Obs. [f. L. *succedaneus* (*succedaneus*), f. *succedere* to SUCCEED. Cf. F. *succedant*, It. *succedaneo*.]

1. Taking, or serving in, the place of something else; acting as a succedaneum or substitute. Const. to (*unlo*).

In the 17th c. said esp. of medicinal applications or ingredients.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 114 He prescribeth the stones of the Otter, or River-dog, as succedaneous unto *Castoreum*. 1657 G. STARKIE *Helmond's Vindict.* 295 By succedaneous secrets the same diseases may be restored, although not with the same speed or universality. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* III. 40 It being taken for granted that the Lord's Supper was succedaneous to the Passover. 1722 LITTLE *Hush.* (1757) 245 Being bit off, it has similar succedaneous parts. 1775 JOHNSON *West. Isl.* 302 The Islanders are obliged to content themselves with succedaneous means for many common purposes. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 122 In what cases, a succedaneous security shall be accepted at the hands of the plaintiff. 1816 *Monthly Rev.* LXXXIX. 506 Some intelligent editor should undertake to re-engrave the old, and to insert in its proper place the succedaneous matter.

2. Supplementary. rare.

1605 R. SCOT'S *Discov. Witcher.* (title-p.), In two Books: The First by the aforesaid Author: The Second now added in this Third Edition, as Succedaneous to the former. 1800 BENTHAM *Corr. Wks.* 1843 X. 345/2 If your succedaneous volumes should be as yet unbound. 1808 - *Sc. Reform* 38 In the succedaneous or supplemental plan.

|| Succedaneum (suk'sidē'nūm). (Also 8-9 *erron*, succedaneum.) Pl. -ea, -eums. [mod.L., neut. sing. of L. *succedaneus* SUCCEDANEUS.]

1. A thing which (rarely, a person who) replaces or serves in the place of another; a substitute.

1664 PETTY *Taxes* 82 Almost all commodities haue their substitutes or succedanea. 1699 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pard.* II. ii. (1713) 182 Others...will part with a sin without a succedaneum, or entertaining any other in its room. 1734 NORTH *Examen* III. viii. § 63 (1740) 632 Where Reason and Justice is denied, a Face of Assurance is the Succedaneum. 1744 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) I. xv. 103 A kind of succedaneum which has been lately conceived to answer the purpose of fresh water. 1774 H. WALPOLE *Let.* (1857) VI. 124 In lieu of me, you will have a charming succedaneum, Lady Harriet Stanhope. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 193 But independent of all succedanea, which may be given to horses at times as a treat...there should be a regular feed prepared for farm-horses. 1860 KINGSLEY *Limits Exact Sci.* 17 They are...apt...to patch them where they are weakest, by that most dangerous succedaneum of vague and grand epithets. 1911 F. A. MACCULLOCH *Relig. Anc. Celts* ix. 162 As kings were represented by a substitute, so the sacred tree...may also have had this succedaneum.

b. Const. for.

1662 H. STUBBE *Indian Nectar* III. 56 It is impossible to provide any succedanea, or substitutes for these kind of Commodities. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 311 How the Arabians fell first into the use of Coffee is hard to tell, perhaps 'twas their Succedaneum for Wine. 1772-84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) V. 1620 Green plantains are an excellent succedaneum for bread. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 227 A Succedaneum for green Pease in Winter. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* III. 165 A pan of live charcoal or embers from our wooden fires was the usual succedaneum for a blazing hearth. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xliii. A pair of dreadnought pilottowers, whereof the waistband was so very broad and high, that it became a succedaneum for a waistcoat. 1891 'ROY TELLET' *Draught of Lethe* II. 225 If you cannot afford a conscience, the best succedaneum for it is a keen sense of professional propriety.

† c. Const. to.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 516 The continual motion of their Gills, a Succedaneum to Lungs. 1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Hush.* VII. 56 This is but an Imitation of the Hand-Hoe, or a Succedaneum to it. 1755 H. WALPOLE *Let.* (1857) II. 477 He has contracted for a succedaneum to the Mingottii. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) III. 143 Self-inculpativ discourse...can never be an adequate succedaneum to judicial confession.

d. Const. of. (rare).

1651 FRENCH *Distill.* vi. 183 This Oil may be the Succedaneum of true gold. 1791 W. GILPIN *Forest Scenery* I. 81 The most beautiful succedaneum of the stone-pine, which these climates afford is the pinaster. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. II. i, Paper; which in many ways is the succedaneum of Gold.

2. Med. A drug, frequently of inferior efficacy, substituted for another.

1643 LD. HERBERT *Autobiog.* (1824) 45 It being the manner of Apothecaries so frequently to put in the Succedanea that no man is sure to find with them Medicines made with the true drugs. 1661 FULDER *Worthies, Brecknockshire* (1662) IV. 21 Physicians have their Succedanea, or Seconds, which well supply the place of such Simples, which the Patient cannot procure. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Random* xix, The most expert man at a succedaneum, of any apothecary in London. 1822-7 *Good Study Med.* (1829) IV. 461 In such cases, we must find out, by trial, what is its best succedaneum. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* II. i. xi. 258 For this end the succedanea of opium, viz., conium, belladonna, and hydrocyanic acid may be prescribed.

† 3. Misused for: A remedy, curc. Obs.

1737 LD. CHESTERF. in *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 498 Their Case is certainly above Comfort, and I own, I am at a Loss what to recommend to 'em. Succedaneums there are none; I shall only endeavour to suggest Leuitives. 1785 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 24 June, Italian summers are a good succedaneum, and I hope, will be more efficacious than our north-easterly winds. 1789 J. WILLIAMS *Min. Kingd.* I. 179, I am politician enough to be able to suggest the proper remedy or succedaneum for all these difficulties.

† Succedany. Obs. rare¹. Anglicized f. prec.

1657 TONLISON *Renoi's Disp.* 623 There are many simples most convenient...as the fruit of Balm and its fit succedany, Dittany.

Succedent (suk'sidēnt), a. and sb. Now Obs. or rare. Also 6-9 succedant, 9 succedant, -ent. [ad. L. *succedens*, -ent-, pr. pple. of *succedere* to SUCCEED.] A. adj.

1. Following, succeeding, subsequent. Const. to.

c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* (Roxb.) 35 First lef and then flowres and grapes succedent. 1577 HARRISON *England* I. vii. 7 b in *Holinshead*, That after death it [sc. the soul] went in to another bodye, the seconde or succedent, being alwayes, eyther more noble, or more vile than the former. 1587 - *Ibid.* II. v. 157 in *Holinshead*, Few of them doo agree vpon forme of discipline and gouernement of the church succedent. 1609 WALKINGTON *Optic Glass* 63 Which causeth a great heate to bee ingendered ther by the coughing motion, which heat draws a succedent phleum. 1614 W. BEDWELL *Nat. Geom. Numbers* IV. 63 The quotient 2 1 place in the quotient for the side of the succedent cube. 1677 CARY *Palaeol. Chron.* II. i. § 1. xx. 144 The making of those XIV Dynasties succedent one to another, which for severals of them were coeval. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* XXXVI. 214 There must have been a precedent, and there also must be a succedent state. 1887 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Alkaloids* 158 Each having an existence of its own, but presenting in its terms antecedent and succedant, analogies which [etc.].

b. Her.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 485/2 Succedant, succeeding, following one another. 1828-40 BERRY *Enceyl. Her.* I.

2. Astrol. Succedent houses: the 2nd, 5th, 8th, and 11th houses (see quotes.).

1591 SPARRY tr. *Cattian's Geomantie* 64 The 2, 5, 8, and 11. be called the houses Succedants. 1601 DOLMAN *La Primad. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 690 Those fowre [houses of heaven] which begin at the foure foresaid angles, are named Angulare houses; the next fowre following are called Succedent, and the rest Cadent. 1671 BLAUGRAVE *Astrol. Pract. Phys.* 164 For common signs, and succedant houses we usually allow somewhat above half so much as we do for first signs. 1699 MOXON *Math. Diet.*, Succedent-Houses, Are so called, because they succeed or follow Angles in a Celestial Figure; as the 11th, the 2d, the 5th, and the 8th, which succeeding, is yet not so much in Order, as in Condition and Dignity. 1819 JAS. WILSON *Diet. Astrol.* 165 In a succedent house, moveable signs give months.

B. sb.

† 1. A thing that follows another. Obs.

1440 *Pallad. Hush.* III. 1124 This Greek auctorite So mach to craft nature a succedent. 1608 J. KING *Serm.* 5 Nov. 17 A succedent I graunt, nearest vnto it of all others.

2. Astrol. A 'succedent house' (see A 2).

1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 4 The lord of the assendent... is fortunat, whan he is...in a succedent, where-as he is in his dignite & confort with frendly aspectys of planetes. 1591 SPARRY tr. *Cattian's Geomantie* 176 There be foure called angles, and foure succedants, and foure cadants. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 32 In the succedent was Aquarius.

† 3. A result, issue. Obs. rare.

1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw.* II (1680) 143 Such is the mutability of the inconstant Vulgar...; despising the time being, extolling that of their Forefathers, and ready to act any mischief to try by alteration the succedent.

Succed (suk'sid), v. Forms: 4 *Sc.* succed, 4-6 succede, 6-7 succede, 4, 6 *Sc.* succed, 6-eyd, 8 suckseed, 6- succede. [a. OF. *succeder* (from 14th c.) or ad. L. *succedere*, to go under, go up, come close after, go near, f. *suc* = SUB- III + *cedere* to go. Cf. It. *succedir*, It. *succedere*, Sp. *suceder*, Pg. *suceder*.]

1. *intr.* To come next after and take the place of another, either by descent, election, or appointment, in a position of rule or ownership; to be the immediate successor in an office or in an estate.

1375 BARBOUR *Brice* 1. 64 That the neyst cummyng off the seid, Man or woman, suld succede. 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 576 Whan Walter is agone, Thanne shal the blood of Janice succede And be our lord. c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 5 Bi he slownes of pe pope, and of prelates succedant in his place, and bi her peruerse werkis, moost iuil comyng to vs. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 108 You know by the order of our law, the eldyest brother succedyth. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 68 After him Vther, which Pendergon high, Succeding There abruptly it did end. 1608 HENWOOD *Lucerne* II. ii. Barren Princes Breed danger in their singularity; Having none to succede, their claime dies in them. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 59 When Sir Ralf died, Sir John succeded.

b. Const. to (a person): = 2.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xii. (Mathias) 71 Gyl þu mynawne ware, & mycþt as ayr succed to me. 1387 TREVISA *Hyden* (Rolls) VII. 119 Pis 3ere deide þe secounde Richard, þe fourþe duke of Normande, to whom succedid his sone Richard þe bridde. 1456-70 in *Acts Parli. Scotl.* (1875) XII. 271 Elyr the deceiss of this lard of Meldrum succedit tyll hyme ane othir lard. 1529 *Reg. Privy Seal Scotl.* I. 58 The aire or airis maille or female...succedand to the said unquhile erle. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 280 Saracen

...was appointed Sultan, to whom Saladin his Nephew succeeded. 1837 SCOTT *Nigel* Introd. A young heir, who has totally altered the establishment of the father to whom he has succeeded. 1874 MARKBY *Elem. Law* (ed. 2) § 564 Neither the heir nor the legatee has a right to claim any portion of the moveable estate; they do not in any way succeed to the deceased. 1908 R. BAGOT *A. Cuthbert* vi. 52 It was his duty to marry again, and to have children to succeed to him.

1900-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xii. 22 Evirmair vnto this wardis joy As nestest air succedis noy.

c. To follow in office in order of seniority. *rare*. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G. t. Wks.* 1799 I. 166 We always succeeded of course; no jumping over heads.

d. Const. †(a) *in, into*, (b) to (an estate, a position of rule or ownership).

(a) 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 1079 His sonne succedeth in his heritage... after his fader day. 1482 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* XXV. 123 Alle oyerz yv shalle succede in that office. 1520 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* 1. 6 b i. His sonne Helezarus succeded in y^e hysshophrie. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* 11. xix. 53 If shee be brought to bed of a manchild, the same may by order and course succed in the Empery. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* 11. x. 41 Next them did Gurgunt, great Bellinus sonne In rule succedde. 1597 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 303/2 Rob. Scott., and Barbara Scott his spous... ar and hes bene maist kyndlie to succed in the tak. 1643 BAKER *Chron.* (1653) 60 Rodolph succeded in the See of Canterbury. 1690 LOCKE *Govt. L.* ix. Wks. 1714 II. 135 David by the same title that Saul Reigned... succeded in his Throne, to the exclusion of Jonathan.

(b) 1563 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1709) xxviii. 400 The advancement of the Scotch Title to succede to the English Crown. a 1578 LINGOESAV (Piscotie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 194 Nor it succedda to na greit heretage. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* 1. 88 Quhen the pschitis doubtid quha suld succede to the kingdom lawfullie. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* 1. iii. 109 Henry the eighth... succeded to the crown by clear indisputable hereditary right. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 564/1 When he succeded... to the family estates, he found them heavily encumbered. 1912 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 4 There seems to be some ground for surmising that Henry wished him to succede to Neville's office.

e. *transf.* Const. to (†into): To follow another in the enjoyment or exercise of; to be the next to share or take part in.

1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* 178 Mozal, as I said afore, is either Seleucia, or succeded into the dignity of it. 1670 DRYDEN *Comp. Granada* 11. iii. 1. Take breath; my guards shall to the fight succede. 1693 — *Disc. Satire* Ess. 1900 II. 22 Some witty men may perhaps succede to their designs. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. iv. 363 The christian saints succeded... to the honours. 1856 R. W. DALE *Disc. Spec. Occ.* v. 156 We have succeded to the honours and responsibilities of our predecessors.

2. *trans.* To take the place of, as successor in an office or heir to an estate; to follow (another) in ownership or the occupation of a position or office; to be successor or heir to.

1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 25 § 2 They that soo shall succede them... in the said Seis & Bishoppricks. 1513 MORE *Life Rich. III.* 70/2 So was I to be king Edward faithful chaplain, & glad would have y^e shilde had succeded him. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abas.* 11. (1882) 90 Mathias succeding Iudas the traitour in the administration of the apostleship. 1612 *Bible* Deut. 11. 22 The children of Esau succeded them when they had destroyed them from before them, & dwell in their stead. 1675 WOOD *Life* (O. H.) II. 310 His brother Ralph succeded him in the estate. 1702 N. BLONDELL *Diary* (1695) 6 Eliz. Sumner Dary-Maid left my Service and was succeded by Mary Formby. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* II. 63 When they retired, they were succeded by the Gakkars. 1850 R. ROSS *Eng. Hist.* 149 Richard Cromwell succeded his father. 1892 GARDINER *Student's Hist. Eng.* 13 In 47 Julius Plautius was succeded by Ostorius Scapula. 1897 J. W. CLARK *Barnwell* Introd. 13 Prior Geoffrey... was succeded by Prior Gerard.

†b. *fig.* To follow by imitating. *Obs.*

1577 HAMMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 507 Succed your fathers and ancestors in obedience. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. 1. 70 Succed thy father in manners as in shape.

†3. To fall heir to, inherit, come into possession of; = succeded to, I d. e. *Obs.*

1490 *Cov. Leel Bk.* 537 Ye must hastily procede vnto the election off an other persone to succede the said office. 1561 NORTON & SACKVY *Gorbodue* 11. 1. 73 Egall in degree With him that claimeth to succede the whole. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* 11. iv. 123 Else let my brother die, if not a fedarie but onely he owe, and succed thy weakness. 1606 C. W[OODCOCKE] *Lives Emperors* 10 *Hist. Iustine* Kk 4 Mychaell, the son of Constantinus Ducas, sur-named... Parapinaceus succeded the Empire. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* To C'tess Eglington 131 Thrice happy! who succeded their mother's praise, The lovely Eglington of other days.

4. *intr.* To come next or immediately afterwards in an order of individual persons or things; to follow on; also, † to occupy the space vacated by something. (Sometimes Const. 10.)

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* 11. § 12, & next him [sc. Mercury] succedeth the Moone; & so forth by ordre, planete after planete. c 1485 Digby *Myst.* 11. 344 Go forth yowr way; I wyll succede In to what place ye wyll me lede. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw. IV.* 28 h. Thys battayl on both sides was sore fought & many slayn, in whose romes succeded ever fresh, and freshmen. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* 1. 52 To the Mermes neist succedis Angus. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* 11. xxviii. § 24 The ambient Fluid, having a full Liberty to succede in each Point of Space. 1691 RAY *Disc.* 131 The Waters rising up out of the subterraneous Abyss the Sea must needs succede. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 11 Mar. 1651, There was another Malefactor to succede. 1715 DESCHAMBERS *Fires Impr.* 25 The cold Air all the while coming down and succeding at D till the whole Air in the room has pass'd thro'. 1798 R. BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy; Spring* 179 Subordinate they one by one succede; And one among them all

ways takes the lead. 1908 A. DONSON *De Libris* Prol. p. v. I can't pretend to make you read The pages that to this succede.

†b. *trans.* To follow, walk after. *Obs.*

c 1485 Digby *Myst.* 11. 589, I wyll yow succede, for better or worse To the prynces of priestes. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 14 As in a dance the pair that take the lead Turn downward, and the lowest pair succede.

†b. *intr.* To be continued, go on. *Obs.*

1486 Bk. St. Albans, Her. a. j, How bondeage began first in aungell and after succeded in man kynde. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* vi. 156 The old grownded opinion, that hath by ancient tradition succeded from age to age. 1609 ROWLANDS *Whole Crew Kind Gossips* 17 My discontent succeded that day by day.

6. To follow or come after in the course of events, the sequence of things, the order of development, etc.; to take place or come into being subsequently. † To succede: to come; future.

c 1450 *Godslow Rec.* 352 In the which... messe... the Chapelayn... should have a dwelling to serue by the tymys succedyng. a 1533 Ld. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B ij, As the ages hath succeded, soo are discovered the sciences. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xvii. 117 We se and spyis not our sorrow to succede. 1583 FOXE A. & M. (ed. 4) 1397/2 The Masse Priests succeded after Christ, doing the same sacrifice (as they say) which he did before. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* 11. iv. 2 After Summer, euermore succedes Barren Winter. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* v. v. 24 A Patrene to all Princes liuing with her, And all that shall succede. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* x. (1606) 95 After him [sc. Gower] succeded Lydgate, a Monke of Bury, who wrote that bitter Satyre of Peirs Plowmen. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* 11. 535 Enjoy, till I return, Short pleasures, for long woes are to succede. *Ibid.* x. 733 Who of all Ages to succede, but feeling The evil on him brought by me, will curse My Head. 1678 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 619 Those ill consequences which have since succeded both at home and abroad. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 149 And when... This care shall blaze, and a new world succede. 1847 C. BROUTE *Jane Eyre* v. Half an hour's recreation succeded, then study. 1895 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 56 The age of reverence is gone, and the age of irreverence and licentiousness has succeded.

†b. To follow as a consequence of or upon;

to proceed from a source; to ensue, result. *Obs.*

1537 STARKEY in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. lxxxii. 194 Al worldly respects set aside, and al dangerous success, which might succede of the same. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* 111. 117 Curing a festered soare with a poisoned playster; whence succeded a dismal discord. 1652 NEOHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 7 Any innovation of wrongs succeding thereupon. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* 11. 771 The Cause is known, from whence Thy Woe succeded. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithe* v. 225 The Normans having conquered this Realm, a thorough abolition of the whole [uniformity of laws, etc.] had like to have succeded.

c. Const. 10: = 9.

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. Pref. Those Exercises, which in the breeding of Youth, commonly succede to their School Education. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* 111. 346 While Day to Night, and Night to Day succedes. 1703 ROWE *Ulysses* Dedie, That this Glorious End may very suddenly succede to your Lordship's Candor and Generous Endeavours after it. 1833 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 205, I know that age to age succedes, Blowing a noise of tongues and deeds.

†7. To follow in, or come into, the place of someone or something. *Obs.*

1551 ROBINSON *Moré's Utopia* 11. (1895) 283 They succede into the places of the other at theyre dyinge. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 100 Masters... should take the scholars in hand with a fatherly mind, esteeming themselves to succede in their place that committed the children unto them. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* 11. xii. 508 But in their room... Wolves shall succede for teachers. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* 11. iv. § 3 The Idea of the Motion of one single Body alone, without any other succeding immediately into its place. 1701 STANHOPE *Pious Breathing* 11. xii. (1704) 277 When these Spirits are dispossessed, the Spirit of God will succede into their place.

b. Const. 10: To take the place of.

a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Revege succedes to love, and rage to grief. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. 11. vii. 325 Anglo-Saxon... on the subduement of the Romanized Otlandin, succeded to the British tongue. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* 11. i. 52 What can now Have given you that cold melancholy look, Succeding to your unaccustomed fear? 1883 MANCH. *Exam.* 30 Nov. 5/3 Something like consternation succeded to the benevolent interest with which the earlier movements of the Mahdi had been regarded.

†c. *trans.* (causative) To cause to take the place of another. *Obs. rare*.

1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* clxxv, Young Hollis... Impatient to revege his fatal Shot, His right hand doubly to his left succedes.

†8. Of an estate, etc.: To descend in succession; to devolve upon, to come down from. Chiefly Sc.

1536 *Abst. Protocols Town Clerks Glasgow* (1897) IV. 92 That the landis and tenement suld succedy to hym in heretage. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 155 Considerand that the crop and rute of our getreis and genologie hes succedit fra adam. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* 1. 82 Quibus Impire... atbir succedding to thair awne effirumers, or be violence... occupied be strangeris. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* 111. vii. 23 A ring the Countie weares, That downward hath succeded in his house From soone to sonne. 1604 — *Oth.* v. ii. 567 (1st Q.) Ceaze your for the fortunes of the Moore: For they succede to [1st Fol. only].

9. *trans.* To come after or follow in the course of time or the sequence of events. (In first quot., to live after, be posterior to.)

c 1525 FISHER *Serm. con. Hereticks* B ij, Tyll vs (that succede the commynge of our sauour) the same thynges be disclosed. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* 1. iv. 104 The Curse of heauen and men succedeth their euils. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Perid.* *Ep.* v. 11. 238 If... those destructive effects they now discover succeded the curse, and came in with... thornes and

bruiars. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr.* *Dial.* i, Shame succedes the short-liv'd pleasure. a 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) 11. 1 The natural philosophers that just succeded the ages of obscurity. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 239 This smiling sky, So soon succeding such an angry night. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxxi, These alternate feelings of embarrassment, wonder, and grief, seemed to succede each other more than once upon her torpid features. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* vi. (1875) 85 The rule of Alberic had been succeded by the wildest confusion. 1913 *Times* 14 May 6/1 An ideal day for manoeuvres, clear and cool, succeded yesterday's rain.

†10. *intr.* To happen, fall out, come to pass, take place. *Obs.*

1537 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 63 Nothing is succeded sythens my last writing. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Hen. V.* 79 From thensforth daily succeded, murder, slaughter, & disencion. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Iustine* xvi. 68 By force whereof, it succeded that... they died and their Country not deliuered. 1653 tr. *Carmen's Nisena* 78 She desired to be inform'd of... what had succeded since the Prince Dorabolo's expeditio.

†b. To happen to, fall as a portion to a person.

a 1533 Ld. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) N v, If y^e succede to him... it is by reason of the ignorance of him selfe. 1622 MABBE tr. *Alaman's Gwman d'Alf.* 11. 259 Lest that succed vnto them, which happened vnto Don Quixote de la Mancha. 1669 W. PERK in *Extr. St. Papers* rel. *Friends* Ser. 111. (1912) 280 The honour which will redound to thee, exceeds far the advantage that Can succede to me.

†11. Of an enterprise, etc.: To have a certain

issue; to turn out (one way or another, well or ill).

1540-1 ELVOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 32 But it succeded all other wise. 1560 *Bible* (Geneva) Tob. iv. 6 If y^e deale truly, thy doings shall prosperously succede to thee. a 1686 SIONEX *Pr.* xxxvii. i, Though ill deedes well succeding be. 1695 DAHIEL *Civil Wars* 1. xlv, But every day things now succeded worse. 1690 FAIRFAX *Trois* 11. lxxvii, Yours be the thanks, for yours the danger is, If ought succed (as much I feare) amis. 1695 SHAKS. *Lear* 1. ii. 157, I promise you, the effects he writes of, succede vnhappyly. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 40 Whether the manner of their operation would succede contrary, or any way different to what they appear.

†b. To turn out to one's advantage or disadvantage. *Sc. Obs.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* 11. xvi. (S.T.S.) I. 191 Bot his tary and Inobediencie succedit to his hevy damage. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* viii. 72 The prediotion of ane realm succedis to the hurt of the publick weil.

12. To have the desired or a fortunate issue or conclusion; to turn out successfully.

c 1450 [see SUCCEEDING *vbl.* 16. 1]. 1595-9 [see SUCCEEDING *apl.* a. 5]. 1617 MORYSON *Hist.* 1. 161 Since... this our meeting hath not succeded... there is no other remedie but to make our peace at leisure by exchange of letters. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* 1. 166 Our labour must be... out of good still to find means of evil; Which oft times may succede. 1685 DRYDEN *Sylve Pref.* This was impossible for Virgil to imitate; because the severity of the Roman language denied him that advantage. Spencer endeavour'd it in his *Shepherd's Calendar*; but neither will it succede in English. 1738 WESLEY *Pr.* 1. 14, His happy Toill shall succede Whom God himselfe delights to bless. 1808 *Med. Tris.* XIX. 321, I only used it in two instances, in both of which it succeded. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1859) 1. v. 464 There was no reason why an attempt which had succeded once might not succede again. 1861 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) 11. viii. 177 When the spirit of the age is against those remedies, they can at least only succede for a moment.

b. Of growing plants: To meet with success, do well, thrive.

1812 *New Bot. Gard.* I. 4 Layers and cuttings likewise sometimes succede. 1816 TUCKER *Aarr. Exped.* R. Zaire i. (1818) 28 We... were told that wheat succedes perfectly when sown in the dry plains in the rainy season. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv.* Bark 468 There the North American cottons succede.

13. Of persons: To attain a desired end or object; to be successful in an endeavour; to bring one's labours to a happy issue. Also formerly, with adv., to have 'good' or 'ill success'.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xiv. (Percy Soc.) 55 Above all other he did so excell, None sith this time in arte wolde succede, After their death to have fame for their meide. 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* Pref., Ess. 1900 I. 197 Thus the case is hard with writers: if they succede not, they must starve. 1737-8 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* Introd. 24 Nor did the late D. of R — and E. of E — succed much better. 1735 POPE *Rel. Sat.* 362 Alike my scorn, if he succed or fail. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 368 In this I was told it was impossible to succede, because a very sensible farmer... had tried the experiment, and failed. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* vii. (1878) 124, I have succeded very badly. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 16 May 4/7 If he had studiously endeavoured to be unjust he could not have succeded more completely.

b. Const. *in* with gerund. (Also *transf.* of things.)

1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* 11. 67 Cranmer succeded in obtaining a mitigation of the provisions. 1869 TOZER *Hight. Turkey* 11. 232 Bold touches... in leaving a distinct impression on the mind. 1898 FLOR. MONTGOMERY *Tony* 11 She succeded in finding an empty carriage.

†14. *trans.* (causative) To give success to; to prosper, further. *Obs.*

1613 TOURNEUR *P. Heny* 135 Whose influence makes that His own virtues are succeded justly. 1626 SHIRLEY *Maid's Rev.* v. iii, Good Ansilva, give't her, And heavens succede the operation! 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 193, I leave that which I have written to God to succede as he please. 1654 OWEN *Saints' Perserver.* ii. § 20. 44 This way of Disputing will scarce succede in this, in this great undertaking. 1717 POPE *Iliaid* x. 352 Pallas... succedes their enterprise. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Foal of Qual.* (1809) IV. 72 May Heaven succed your wish. 1825 E. IRVING *Wid. God* 11. Wks. 1864 I. 18 God, being ever willing and ever ready to second and succed His word. 1843 J. PERKINS & *Yrr.* *Resid.*

Persia 219 (Bartlett *Auer*), Sincerely praying and desiring... the smiles of Heaven to succeed your... embassy.

†15. *intr.* To come up or near to, approach. *Obs. rare.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. iv. 8 Who euer, as he saw him nigh succeed, Can cry aloud with horrible affright. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past. v.* 7 Will you to the cooler Cave succeed? *Ibid.*, *Georg.* iii. 632 Snakes, familiar, to the Heath succeed. *Ibid.* 758 To his rough Palat, his dry Tongue succeeds.

Succeedable, *a. nonce-wd.* [*f. prec. + -ABLE.*] Likely to succeed.

1817 BYRON *Let. to Murray* 9 Mar., I should have thought the Assyrian tale very succeedable.

Succeedant, *-ent*, var. **SUCCEDENT**.

Succeeded, *ppl. a.* [*f. SUCCEED v. + -ED* 1.] That has succeeded to a dignity, position, etc.

1891 *Daily News* 27 June 3/1 The newly succeeded Lord Tollemache.

Succeder (sŭks'edə). Also 5 succidur, 6 -ceder, 7 -cedor. [*f. SUCCEED v. + -ER* 1.]

1. One who (*occas.* a thing which) succeeds another; a successor. Now rare.

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 60 His succidur þe homycide, at garte sla hym, ioyes of his dignytei at he hase after hym. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) i. 771/1 Alexander... whose succeder next was Xistus or Sixtus. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam. Love* 1 b, They rayled on them calling them... succeders of the Pharisees. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. 128 Ayery succeders of intestine ioyes. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* i. xxiv, But now this great succeder all repairs, And rebtings-backe that discontinued good. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 970 The Dog-teeth also do fall out and the place of the succeder is a little of the one side the roote of the former. 1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subs.* 286 That if his owne issue failed, hee might leaue a succeder, such as his owne affection should make choise of. 1688 J. RENWICK *Dying Test.* in *Biogr. Presbyt.* (1827) 11. 201, I am the more willing to pay this Cost, for their Instruction, and my Succeder's ease. 1854 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 294 'The sole succeder to their wealth... The last remaining pillar of their house.

2. One who is successful.
1836 L. HUNT in *New Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 56 The first undoubted succeders in raising a man into the air... were the brothers Stephen and Louis de Montgolfier. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah* Epil. 99 Each as on his sole head, failer or succeder, Lay the blame or lit the praise.

Succeeding (sŭks'ed'ing), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. Successful issue, success.

c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* iii. xxxv. 104 Lest þou be lifte up in succeeding of þi desire [*orig. in bono successu*]. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* ii. 143 Lest confidence Of my success with Eve in Paradise Deceive ye to perswasion over-sure Of like succeeding here. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 80 For the better succeeding in the important Undertaking he has in hand. 1768-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1834) 11. 137 Their succeeding throws no obstacle against his success. 1847 G. HARRIS *Life Harwicke* II. vii. 129 Failure in such a case, where all the qualifications for succeeding were possessed.

†2. Succession. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Osney Reg.* 204 Last that the trowth of this thyng by succeeding of tyme myght be callyd in-to dowe. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 70 They... begunne to goo fro ful myttr peynys to wars and so by succeeding of her peynys dayly her tormentys heysly encresyn. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 58 Heir now, he a commune vse of succeeding, thay entir at their awne hand without any mair. 1679 [see SUCCEEDANT A. 2].

†3. Consequence, result. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* ii. iii. 199 Is it not a Language I speake? *Par.* A most harsh one, and not to be vnderstood without hloodie succeeding.

†4. The act of following in the place of something. *Obs.*

1644 DICKEY *Bodies* viii. 55 A violent succeeding of ayre in the roome of the fire.

Succeeding, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That succeeds.

1. Following in a line of rulers or heirs, in the course of time or events, in the process of development, etc.; coming after or later; subsequent.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. 13 The orderly succeeding course of daies and nightes. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. iii. 20 My King, and his succeeding issue. 1594 - *Rich. III.* i. i. 71 He did... begin that place, which since, succeeding Ages haue re-edify'd. 1606 W. WATSON *Detacordon* 264 The succeeding occasions of erroneous conceits, hath been our owne faultes. 1624 QUARLES *Job Milit.* Med. iii. 24 Hath Heaven... Nipt thy succeeding Blossoms? a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 17 Jan. 1653. This was the beginning of all the succeeding gardens, walks... and plantations there. 1767 YOUNG *Farmer's Lett.* to *People* 212 So much succeeding bad weather came, that the crops were... damaged. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 27 The pistil... contains the embryo of the succeeding berry. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 308 Successive loads succeeding broils impose. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) 11. 468 These compounds shall be the subject of the five succeeding Chapters. 1854 *Poultry Chron.* i. 524 At each succeeding show, there is manifest improvement in these birds. 1884 *Athenæum* 19 Jan. 1882 This index has served as a model to many succeeding librarians. 1906 *Lit. World* 15 Nov. 518/2 Each succeeding page is the prelude to new adventures.

†b. Coming, to come, future. *Obs.*

1676 MARVELL *Mr. Squire* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 5 They are the succeeding hope of our church, the youth of our clergy. 1696 HALE *Content.* ii. (1677) 177 These I shall carry with me into the succeeding World. 1763 CHURCHILL *Confer.* Poems 281 May to succeeding times... my crimes Stand blating forth.

†2. *Astrol.* = SUCCEDENT A. 2. *Obs.*

1594 BLUNDEVELL *Exerc.* iv. xxxvi. (1636) 493 Those that do follow next any of these principall Angles, are called succeeding houses. 1653 R. SANOERS *Physiogn.* 220 Of these houses, some are Cardinal, some are succeeding, some cadent.

3. Following in immediate succession; immediately following; next following.

[c 1586 CRESS PENNBOROUGH *Ps. XLIX.* v. 106, the first succeeding light perceives The just installed in the great mans steed. 1685 H. MORE *Paralit. Prophet.* ix. 62 To place the Epocha of Herod's Reign in his immediate succeeding Hyrcanus. 1905 *Act 5 Edw. VII.* c. 6 § 2 At any period not later than the next succeeding quarter to that in which the money was borrowed.]

1639 in *Shropsh. Par. Doc.* (1903) 30 The said parishioners may yearly and without molestacion of him or the succeeding incumbent freely enjoy the liberty thereof. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. viii. 220 The succeeding four months in which we continued at sea. a 1771 GRAY *Dante* 58 All that whole Day, or the succeeding Night. 1911 *Act 1 & 2 Geo. V.* c. 16 § 2 The income which that person may reasonably expect to receive during the succeeding year in cash.

b. Coming next in order.

1838 BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 953 First, descendants; failing them, collaterals; and, last of all, ascendants succeeding.

†4. Following one after another; successive; consecutive. *Obs.*

1602 CHURCHYARD & ROBINSON (*title*) A True Discourse Historical of the succeeding Governors in the Netherlands. 1670 PETTUS *Fodine Reg.* 12 Most of which Laws are agreeable to the Grants and Powers of our succeeding Kings. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 99 That while the Turf lies open, Succeeding Suns may bake the Mellow Ground. c 1728 *Prior Knowledge* 271 Poems (1905) 271 See daily Show'r... bless the flow'ry Buds succeeding Birth. 1763 CHURCHILL *Apol. Poems* (1767) i. 72 Waller, whose praise succeeding bards rehearse.

†5. a. With prefixed adv.: Having a (happy or unhappy) issue. *Obs.*

1561 NORRON & SACKV. *Corbodie* i. ii. 31 As the blame of yll succeeding things Shall light on you. a 1886 SIDNEY *Ps.* i. ii. All the things whereto that man doth bend Shall prosper still with well succeeding end.

†b. Successful. *Obs.*

1595-9 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* v. lxxvii, Friends, opinion, & succeeding chance, Which wrought the weak to yield. 1654 FULLER *Two Serms.* 25 God... sometimes is delighted to offer to himselfe the fattest Malefactors, fed in the state of succeeding wickedness.

Hence †Succeedingly adv., successively, consecutively.

1600 W. WATSON *Detacordon* (1602) 291 Iustinus Martyr, Athenagoras, and Tertullian, succeedinglly did write diuers discourses. 1624 CART. J. SMITH *Virginia* vi. 205 To continue the History succeedinglly as neere with the day and yeere as may bee.

†Succeedless, *a. Obs. rare* 1. [*f. succe, SUC + -LESS*] Juicless.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 447 All cocks are fleshless and succeedless.

†Succend, *v. Obs.* [*ad. L. succendere, f. suc = SUB- + *candēre, related to candere to glow with heat.*] *trans.* To set on fire, kindle, burn.

1432-50 *tr. Niden* (Rolls) III. 85 A potte succendede. *Ibid.* 249 Esdras the scribe repairede the lawe brente and also succendede by men of Calde. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 64 Ruby colour is of a thinn fume succended in a cleere Body.

Succent (sŭks'ent), *v.* [*f. L. succent, pa. ppl. stem of succinere* (see next).] To sing the second part of a verse, etc. (*trans.* and *intr.*).

1880 SMITH & CHEETHAM *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* 11. 1745/1 One voice sang the first part of a verse... and the rest of the congregation all together succented it, that is, sang the close of it. *Ibid.* 1942/1 The passages already quoted point to this officer's duty of 'succenting' in the service of the church. 1904 J. CAMPBELL *Ch. & Par. Kirkcaldy* i. 18 Every psalm was sung in a different manner; one would be sung as a solo, another by a leader 'incepting' the verse, while the congregation 'succented' the second halves of the verses.

Succentor (sŭks'entŕ). Also 7 -our. [*a. late L. succentor, agent-n. f. succinere to sing to, accompany, 'chime in', agree, f. suc = SUB- + candēre to sing. In sense 3, as correlative to precentor PRECENTOR, associated with SUB- 6 (cf. SUBCHANTER).*]

†1. a. A chanter who takes up the chant after the precentor, or who presides over the left choir. (Also *allusively.*) *Obs.*

1647 TRAPP *Comm.* Rev. v. 14 The Saints were the Precentors in this blessed Quire, and now they are the Succentors also. They began the Song, and so conclude it. 1697 O. HEYWOOD *Heavenly Conuers.* Wks. 1826 IV. 525 We find precentors and succentors in this blessed quire, saints above and saints below. 1817 FOSSBROOKE *Brit. Monachism* 182 The Succentor or Subchanter presided over the left Choir; the Chantor began, and the Subchanter answered.

†b. One who sings the bass in a choir. *Obs. rare* 0.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

†2. *fig.* An abettor. *Obs. rare* 1.

1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xix. xii. 141 Paulus... was the prompter and succentor of these cruel enterludes.

3. A precentor's deputy.

1642 in *Chas. I. Wks.* (1662) 11. 230 The Bill for the utter abolishing and taking away of all Archbishops, Bishops... Succentors, [etc.]. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* 11. 19 Cartwright... had the Succentors place in the Church of Salisbury confer'd on him. 1771 *Antiq. Sarisb.* 140 Walter de la Wyle was Succentor of Subdean of Sarum. 1855 *Churchman* 9 Nov. 1283 Mr. Precentor is to have a Vicar Choral to act as succentor or precentor's deputy. 1904 *Times* 17 Mar. 5/5 The posts of succentor and librarian at St. Paul's are not held by the same person.

Hence **Succentorship**, the office of succentor.

1601 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* 11. 19 In his Proctorship succeeded Job. Maplet... and in his Succentorship Rob. Joyner. 1829

CASSAN *Bps. Bath & Wells* 104 The Succentorship and the Provostship... were... suppressed.

Succenturiate (sŭksentiū'riēt), *pa. ppl.* and *a.* [*ad. L. succenturiatus, pa. ppl. of succenturiare* (see next).]

†1. *pa. ppl.* Substituted. *Obs. rare.*

1641 H. L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* 70 His dominion was not onely over the old Sabbath, to abrogate that; but over the new also, to surrogate that as succenturiate to the other.

2. *adj.* **Succenturiate gland, kidney** (*Anat.*): one of the supranrenal capsules, small bodies in front of the upper part of the kidneys.

1836-9 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* 11. 417/1 The female organs of the Scorpion... open by two canals, each having a small cocum or succenturiate gland appended near its termination. 1843 WILKINSON *tr. Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* i. viii. 224 The succenturiate kidneys, which appear to be made up of glandular forms and corpuscles.

† **Succenturiate** (sŭksentiū'riēt), *v. Obs.* [*f. L. succenturiat, pa. ppl. stem of succenturiare to receive as a recruit, f. suc- = SUB- + centuria CENTURY.*]

1. *trans.* (See *quots.*) *rare* 0.

1623 COCKERAM, *Succenturate* [sic]. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Succenturate*, to fill up the number of the Band, for them that are dead or absent; to recruit.

2. To supply what is lacking in; to supply (a want); to supplement. Also *absol.*, to provide a supplement to.

1622 MISSELOEN *Free Trade* (ed. 2) To Rdr., For supply of other mens learning, to succenturiat my wants, I needed it, I confesse, but took it not. a 1680 T. GOODWIN *Blessed St. Sauts* xi. Wks. 1703 V. iii. 75 Faith thus ceasing, if this Salvation of the Soul did not succenturiate and recruit it anew [etc.]. a 1680 - *Uregeen*, *Man* xiii. ix. Wks. 1692 III. 610 Christ... doth... make this same Exhortation; I say to you... and I will forewarn you... Fear him that is able to destroy Body and Soul. The Apostle succenturiates, We know him that hath said, Vengeance is mine [Heb. x. 30].

3. To put instead of another; to substitute (const. to).

1647 TRAPP *Comm.* *Math.* xxi. 32 Ye repented not afterwards, No, not after his death, though ye saw me succenturiated to him. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 25 Had the edification of the people been better provided for by certain Lessons of the Canon succenturiated... in their stead.

4. *intr.* To come in the place of something, fill a place, fill up a gap.

1630 *Cal. St. P. Domestic* (1860) 357 [The late King named the Earl of Northampton in their charter as the first steward; the Earl of Pembroke succeeded. If he pleases to succenturiate, sic ad Jove tertius Ajax. 1660 W. WINSTANLEY *Eng. Worthies* Pref. p. v. To remedy that, procure in them what you can to succenturiate in the History diligently. 1684 HOWE in H. ROGERS *Life* (1863) viii. 216 The order (to which the subjoined directions of your lordship do succenturiate).

5. *trans.* To take the place of.

1650 MASSEY *Microcosm.* 23 Most honoured Sir... give me leave to speak one word to you, you succenturiate him.

† **Succenturia**, *Obs.* [*f. prec. : see -ATION.*] The supply of recruits to fill up a 'century' or company; *gen.* the supply (of persons or things).

1643 M. NEWCOMEN *Craft Ch. Advers.* 32 Such a succenturiation there hath been of plots, that we may say of them, as she of Gad, A Troope commeth. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 161 They then entered into consideration of constituting the Third Estate, and what succenturiation, what supplement should be resolved upon in the lieu of Bishops. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Succenturiation*,... a filling up the number of Souldiers wanting in any Company. 1676 W. HUBBARD *Happiness* People 51 The... succenturiation of the persons called to supply the room of them that having served their generation, are now fallen asleep.

† **Succernate**, *v. Obs. rare* 0. [*irreg. f. L. succernere, f. suc = SUB- + cernere to sift: see -ATE* 3.] *trans.* To sift. Also *Succernation*.

1623 COCKERAM, *Succernate*, to holt or range meale. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Succernation*, a bolting, or sifting of Meale.

Success (sŭks'es), *sb.* Also 6 sukces, 6-7 sukces (se, sukces, (7 sukcess, 8 -cess).

[*ad. L. successus, f. succedere* (success-) to SUCCEED. Cf. *F. succès, It., Pg. successo, Sp. suceso.*]

†1. That which happens in the sequel; the termination (favourable or otherwise) of affairs; the issue, upshot, result. *Obs.*

1537 STARKEY *Let. to Pole* in *Styrye Eccl. Mem.* (1721) 1. App. lxxxi. 194 That you should al worldly respects set aside & al dangerous success which might succede of the same. 1548 W. THOMAS *Let. to Hen. VIII* *ibid.* 11. App. X. 77 Neither do I trust mine authors so much as to mistrust contrary successes, both to their rules & their examples. 1555 EORN *Decades* iii. x. (Arh.) 182 Whose prosperous begynnynge ended with vnfortunate successe. 1561 NORRON & SACKV. *Corbodie*. 1543 One sort that saw the dangerous successe Of stubborne standing in rebellious warre. 1563 HOMILIES, *Agst. Idolatry* iii. Mm iij, Ye haue harde... out of hystories Ecclesiastical, the begynnynge, procedynge, and successe of Idolatry by Images. 1601 SHAKS. *All's well* iii. vi. 86, I know not what the successe will be my Lord, but the attempt I vow. 1642 J. MARSIN *Arg. conc. Militia* 12 Who shall live to see an end of that rebellion and what the successe of it will be? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 9 Insatiate to pursue Vain Warr with Heav'n, and by success untaught. 1668 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) 11. 249 The successe of Wednesday's debate... was a question to desire his Majesty to call before him some persons. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* 11. 329 The success of this war will fall within the compass of the next year.

†b. An event. *Obs.*

1588 PARKE *tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* 324 The company which went with him were very few to make resistance against such successes as might happen. 1668 KARLMANN *tr. Paruta's Wars Cyprus* 78 Troubled at the loss of Nicossia and at the other successes, which fell out, quite contrary to . . . hopes. 1753 L. M. *Accompl. Wom.* I. 12 To read . . . so many different successes, wherein we feel our Passions moved according to the Adventures treated of.

† c. The result (of an experiment), the effect (of a medicine). *Obs.*

1606 BRYKETT *Civ. Life* 6 M. Smith the Apothecary was come . . . to understand what success the physic he had prepared for me did take. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 55 This Experiment was often repeated, always with the same success. 1756 in *Med. Observ.* (1776) I. 390 So intent on trying . . . the success of the sublimate in the cure of the *Lues Venerea*.

† d. In the success: eventually. *Obs.*

1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 144 Their Predictions . . . flattered both Cæsar and Pompey with long Lives . . . both which fell out in the success, to both extremely contrary. 1728 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 152/1 An Attempt which would never answer in the Success.

2. The fortune (good or bad) befalling anyone in a particular situation or affair. Usually with qualifying adj. *Good success* = sense 3; *ill success*: failure, misadventure, misfortune. *arch.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII. 39 Although they had knowledge what good success Perkyo had enjoyed in all his former attempts. 1577 HAMMER *Ant. Eccles. Hist.* (1619) 495 After that the assault of Adarnianus took no prosperous success at Antioch. 1579 LVLV *Euphros* (Arh.) 104 Philautus having intelligence of Euphros his success, and the falsehood of Lucilla. 1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Gtiana* 27 The hard success which all the other Spaniards found in attempting the same. *Ibid.* 28 Berreo . . . looked for no other success than his predecessors in this enterprise. 1629 in *Foster Eng. Factories India* (1906) 74, I am sorry to hear of John Youngs disaster etc., yet am in good hope of better success. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 1 Perplex'd and troubl'd at his bad success. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 26 Nov. 1657, After a sermon and prayers for good success. 1704 N. BLUNDELL *Diary* (1895) 25, I went to wish good Success to Mr. Molineux of Croxteth ere he went a Courting. 1764 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* (1772) II. 208 The bad success of his admirals at sea. 1823 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* I. 470 With so little accuracy do the French relate the circumstances of their ill success. 1839 KESBLE *Resid. Georgia* (1863) 126, I was recalled to a most ludicrous perception of my ill success.

† b. In particularized use. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. v. 25 The . . . good Successes, which their foes ensue. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* i. vi. 7 The Roman Gods, Lead their Successes, as we wish our own. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* x. 14 note, After divers unfortunate successes in warre. 1661 PERYS *Diary* 25 Sept., Sir W. Pen told me that I need not fear any reflection upon my Lord for their ill success at Argier . . . My Lord Crewe, I see . . . is afraid my Lord's reputation will a little suffer in common talk by this late success. 1764 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* II. 225 The reduction of this . . . fortress served to interrupt the prosperous successes of the English company.

3. (= the older *good success*.) The prosperous achievement of something attempted; the attainment of an object according to one's desire: now often with particular reference to the attainment of wealth or position.

1586 SINNEY *P.* xxx. vii, While I my race did runne, Full of success, fond I did say, That I should never be undone. 1592 KYN *Sj. Trag.* iii. iii. 3 Give but success to mine attempting spirit. 1717 MORVSON *Hin.* II. 49 The Rebels being swolne to the height of pride, by continual Success in their actions. 1697 DAVENANT *Ving. Georg.* III. 760 A Drench of Wile has with Success been us'd. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* II. 171 'Tis not in mortals to Command success, But we'll do more, Sempronius; we'll Deserve it. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. iii. 198 A title the most remote and unaccountable that was ever set up, and which nothing could have given success to. 1827 SCOTT *Hist. Widow* II, His success in fishing and the chase was able to add something to her subsistence. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiv, It was George who had interrupted the success of her first love-passion. 1863 GRO. ELIOT *Romola* xix, That argument of success which is always powerful with meo of the world. 1885 O. W. HOLMES *Emerson* xi. 260 'Success' in its vulgar sense, — the gaining of money and position, — is not to be reached by following the rules of an instructor. 1895 *Lau Times* XCIX. 476/2 It requires the talents of a Boileau, Molière, or La Fontaine to play the part of a *flâneur* with any success.

proverb. 1868 HELPS *Realniah* v, Nothing succeeds like success. [Cf. *F. Rien ne réussit comme le succès.*]

b. An instance of this; a successful undertaking or achievement.

1656 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* ccx, Swell'd with our late Successes on the Foe. 1740 CIBBER *Apol.* (1750) I. 50 Before her time our ancestors had many successful contests with their sovereigns . . . yet what did those successes amount to? 1857 DUFFERIN *Let. High Lat.* vii. 133 To convert a questionable success into an undoubted triumph. 1880 *Daily News* 19 Oct. 4/7 The dustbin absorbs scores of . . . poems that win a 'success of esteem'. 1891 *Spectator* 2 May 615/1 The mass comprehends nothing except a visible success.

c. *transf.* One who or a thing which succeeds or is successful.

1884 L. C. LILLIE *Prudence* 63 To be a success in this circle, is to contribute to the beauty . . . or the effect of the hour. 1884 *Daily News* 27 Feb., Should Mr. Peel prove as great a success in the Speaker's chair, as he proved in oratory before he entered it [etc.]. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *Valerie's Fate* v, Mrs. Hartwell's dance was a great success.

† 4. Succession or sequence in time or occurrence. *Insuccess of time*: in course or process of time. *Obs.*

1546 GAROINER *Declar. Joye* 85 The sonne sheweth her selfe in the morninge, in whome there is increase by succe-

tyll the sonne come to the highest at noone. 1547 BALDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (1564) 28 The succession of things to come. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. P. xix. 2 The wondrous workes of God appeare, By every dayes success. 1553 ENEN *Tract. Nene* II. (Arb.) 41 In succession of time, fower of the greatest handes embrased the Christian faith. 1611 MURRAY (title) A briefe Chronicle of the Successes of Times from the Creation of the World to this Instant. 1611 SPERO *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xv (1623) 780 This King, of whose life by order and success of Storie we are now to write. 1626 C. POTTER *tr. Sarpi's Hist. Quarrels* 338 This difficulte toad Padanin in the success of his journey [lost and andia difficultando il suo camino]. 1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 282, I shall draw down the success of their affairs from the beginning of the Reformation. 1690 C. NESSE *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. T.* I. 103 An house . . . will contract new . . . filth in success of time.

† b. An instance of this; a succession. *Obs.*

1610 GUILLM *Heraldry* II. vii. (1660) 81 Causing a success of surging billowes. 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 37 Otherwise we must of necessity make all successes in the World purely natural and necessary.

† c. Subsequent history. *Obs.*

1555 ENEN *Decades* III. vii. (Arb.) 166 As generally to lerne the originall & success of thynges: And particularlye to renerse the noble factes of their . . . ancestors. 1681 H. MORRIS *Expos. Dan.* App. I. 250 Can a man believe that the Original or success of that people was *ἀπογονισμός*?

† 5. Succession as of heirs, rulers, etc. *Obs.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay Ep. Ded.* to K. Hen., After a long succession of these Herauldes, came the Sauour. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 45 Then all the sonnes of these fue brethern raynd By dew success. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. ii. 47 And so, success of Mischief shall be borne, And Heire from Heire shall hold this Quarrell vp. 1621 *Wint. T.* I. ii. 394 Our Parents Noble Names, In whose succession we are gentle.

† Success, v. *Obs. rare.* [f. prec.] *intr.* a. To be a successor. b. To happen.

1545 *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1849) X. 576 By my last of the 13 of thinstant I signified to the same of the case successid to the Signor Ludovico de Larme. 1560 BALE *Chron. Sir F. Oldcastle* Pref. A viijb, His soone Henry the sixt successid [ed. 1544 succeeded] in hys ryme. 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Ep.* 131 b, A blissefull signe that all Shall not success aright.

† Successa, mean, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *success-*, pa. ppl. stem of *succedere* to SUCCEED, ? after *succedaneus* SUCCEDANEUS.] Marked by succession or transition.

1635 PERSON *Varieties* I. viii. 28 Things of a fluid and successionary nature, such as time is.

† Successantly, adv. *Obs. rare*—1. [Arbitrarily f. L. *success-*, *succedere* to SUCCEED + *-ANT* + *-LY* 2.] ? In succession.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. iv. 123 Then goe successantly and plead for him.

† Successary. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *success-*, *succedere* to SUCCEED + *-ARY*.]

1. A successor.

1486 Bk. *St. Albans, Her. c.* j, That he and his successors all way with bataill and swerredys shulde be pnyssid. 1520 Caxton's *Chron. Eng.* 58 h/v This man ordeyned y^t no byshop sholde ordeyne his successary.

2. Succession.

a 1616 BEAUM., etc. *Laws Candy* x. ii, My peculiar honours, not deriv'd from successary, but purchas'd with my blood. *Successful* (sŭk'se'sŭl), a. [f. as prec. + *-FUL*.]

1. Of persons: That succeeds or achieves success, esp. (in recent use), that attains to wealth or position, that 'gets on'.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 66 The good Androicous, . . . Successful in the Battailles that he fights. 1627 MORVSON *Hin.* II. 24 The Irish Kerne . . . became so disastrous to the English, and successful in action . . . as they shaked the English government. 1661 BOYLE *Style Script* Ep. Ded., It hath been observ'd, that Secular Persoos of Quality . . . are generally much Successful in Writing of Religio . . . than . . . Men in Orders. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 351 They had beco . . . pretty successful in their navigation. 1805 SCOTT *Let. in Lockhart* (1837) II. ii. 54 If I have been at all successful in the paths of literary pursuit. 1860 TYNALL *Glac.* I. xl. 83 It failed; we tried again, and were successful. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Risk Shift* II. 271 Mackenzie was a successful man. 1878 JEVONS *Primer Polit. Econ.* 60 Educated men who have not been successful become secretaries, house-agoents, . . . and the like.

b. *transf.* of things.

1848 J. FORSTER *O. Goldsm.* 377 There was nothing to make the town half so food of a man . . . as a successful play. 1855 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Inorg. Nat.* 132 Great and successful works of art are among the most noble . . . of all human triumphs. 1879 CASSIDY *Techn. Educ.* I. 166/2 The clock was a highly successful work of the art of the period. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 200 *The Times*, and . . . the *Daily News*, and many others of the successful papers in the provinces and on the Continent.

2. Of actions, conditions, etc.: Attended with, characterized by, or resulting in success.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 172 And welcome Nephews from successful wars. 1596 *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 158 And perhaps with more successful words than you. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 79 In . . . rare works of Art, we are not so much taken with the beantie it selfe, as with the successful boldness of Art. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* Rev. 392 They justify all the successful Rebellions. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vicar W.* vii, At this he laughed, and so did we: the jests of the rich are ever successful. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredd. Gt.* xix. v. 502 The successfullest campaign that ever was. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 532/2 The jugglery of words was never more successful than in this distinction without a difference.

† 3. a. Bringing success, propitious. *Obs. rare.* c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* I. i, Making . . . the winds To drive their substance with successful blasts.

† b. Conducive or necessary to success. *Obs.*

1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 135 It is very successful that we proportion Grafts and stocks in Grafting.

Successfully, adv. [f. prec. + *-LY* 2.]

1. In a successful manner; with success.

1583 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 194, I have bene thy Souldier forty yeares, And led my Countries strength successfuly. 1647 CLARENBOROUGH *Hist. Reb.* I. § 36 I order to move him the more successfully thereto, they procured the Pope to write a Letter himself to his Highness. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 24 P 2 He is very successfully lod among the Wits. 1826 LAMB *Pop. Fallacies* v, A domestic . . . cut his throat, but not successfully. 1898 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *Roden's Corner* I. 8 His . . . phlegmatic calm successfully concealed the fact.

† b. To look successfully: to seem likely to succeed. *Obs. rare.*

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* t. ii. 165 He is too young: yet he looks successfully.

† 2. Successfully. *Obs.*

1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* Pref., Brief hints such as, if all the arguments were successfully read, would make him easily remember the mutual dependencies of the general design.

Successfulness, [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.] The condition or quality of being successful.

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 180 Their victorious successfulness in military exploits against their enemies. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* iv. v. 220 The Successfulness, or Unsuccessfulness of Means in order to an Effect, . . . consists in those Means being connected or not connected with the Effect. 1879 MERRETT *Egoist* xliii, Its prevailing successfulness in the country where he was placed.

Succession (sŭk'se'sŭn). Also 4-5 -oun(e), -yon, etc. [ad. OF. *succession* (from 13th c.) or its source L. *successio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *succedere* to SUCCEED. Cf. Pr. *successio*, It. *successione*, Sp. *sucesion*, Pg. *sucessão*.]

1. The action of a person or thing following, or succeeding to the place of, another; the coming of one person or thing after another; also, the passing from one act or state to another; an instance of this.

1538 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2156 He hath so wel biset his ordinance, That spes of thynges and progressions shulde endure by successions. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 6 Least peradventure their children shuld be ignorant of the beginning and successio of worldly thynges. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. 123 b, The future succession of all ages. 1624 GATAKER *Transmut.* 148 Such a succession is to be found in every substantiall conversion, whereby one substance is destroyed, and another succeedeth in the room of it. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xiv. § 6 By reflecting on the appearing of various Ideas, one after another in our Understandings, we get the Notion of Succession. 1776 WESLEY *Hymn* 'God is a Namey my Soul adores' iii, Thy being no Succession knows And all thy vast Designs are one. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 126 Whatever blooms to torrid tracts appear, Whose bright succession decks the varied year. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* III. 312 We . . . live, performe, from thought to thought, and make One act a phantom of succession. 1866 OWEN *Anal. Vertebrates* I. § 70. 381 The reproduction of the component denticles in horizontal succession. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 6 (1882) 330 The series of measures which in their rapid succession changed the whole character of the English Church. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 416 The Ideas of men have a succession in time as well as an order of thought.

† b. The act of passing by continuous movement into a place. *Obs.*

1601 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 69 The Air accompanies and follows it by a constant Succession. 1729 T. DALE *tr. Freind's Emmetol.* (1752) xii. 154 Nutrition being nothing else than the apposition of any Juice, or a perpetual succession of aliment into the Pores of the Fibres.

† c. The act of following another in a course of conduct. *Obs. rare.*

1601 SHAKS. *Alp.'s Well* III. v. 24 The miserie is example, that so terrible shewes in the wracke of maiden-hood, cannot for all that dissuade succession.

2. *Phr. a.* In succession, one after another in regular sequence, successively.

c 1449 PEACOCK *Repr.* III. v. 306 Forto abide in thilk sufficiencye thoruz manye 3eiris in succession. 1668 MOXON *Mech. Dyalling* 46 Mark them in succession from the beginning with 10, 20, 30, to 90. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xiv. § 10 'Tis as clear as any Demonstration can be, that it must . . . touch one part of the Flesh first, and another after; and so in Succession. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Apr. 149 In the period I have taken, we have had three unfavourable seasons, and two in succession, worse than any other to the memory of any man living. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manuf.* xix. (1842) 505 On one end of the tube the parts will be beat and curved in succession as they become heated. 1869 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* III. § 12 (1899) 69 The rotation of the Earth bringing each part in succession from sunshine to shade. 1914 *Infantry Training* 73 When a column is on the march, platoons may, if desired, advance in fours in succession.

† b. By succession(s): successively. *Obs.*

1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* II. 271 After that other realmes were made in Grece by succession. 1591 SILVESTER *Du Barlas* I. ii. Wks. (1641) 21/1 Because the Matter, wounded deep in Heart With various Love . . . by successions, Form after Form receives.

† c. In a succession: continuously. *Obs.*

a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 173 If the money . . . had been raised all in a succession, as fast as the work could be carried on.

† 3. The course, lapse, or process of time. *Obs.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 229 A thing that is nocht of valew be the law as ground of rycht in the begynnyng, the successioon of tyme may never mak it rycht. 1620 E. BLOUNT *Horse Subs.* 328 This was the true Originall, by which in succession of time the Empire was translated. 1665 M. CARTER *Honor Rediv.* (1660) 90 Succession of time hath converted it into another custom.

4. The transmission (or mode of transmission) of an estate, royal, or official dignity, or the like.

a 1335 *MS. Rawl. B. 520* fol. 59 Foru maner of gifte be woman passez before he man, in succession. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* l. 57 Thai said, succession of kyngrik Was nocht to lawer feys lik; For thar mycht succed na female. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) II. 147 The moder blood schude be putt to fore in succession of heritage. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) III. 403 Philippus the kyng of Macedony, sollicitate and hesy for the succession of bat realme lorig. *de regni successore*. 1538 *STARKLY England* II. ii. 195 As touching the succession and intayling of landys, ther must nedys be prouysyon. 1641 *EART. MONM.* *tr. Biondi's Civil Wars* ix. 223 So long as the Earl of Warwick lived, he was not certain of the Kingdom's succession. 1682 *DRYDEN Mac Fl.* 10 To settle the Succession of the State. 1690 *in Nairne Peerage Evidence* (1874) 26 To provide and secure the succession of the lands. 1826 *BELL Comm. Law Scotland* (ed. 5) I. 100 The equal partition of the succession which prevailed in the Roman law, has place also in the law of Scotland in the succession of moveables.

5. The process by which one person succeeds another in the occupation or possession of an estate, a throne, or the like; the act or fact of succeeding according to custom or law to the rights and liabilities of a predecessor; the conditions or principles in accordance with which this is done.

The succession: the conditions under which successors to a particular estate, throne, etc. are appointed. *War of Succession*: a war to settle a dispute as to the succession to a particular throne.

a 1513 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. ccxxvi. (1811) 254 That he shulde haue M.M. markes yerelye, as before was promysed vnto hym..with other condicions of succession. 1533-4 *Act 22 Hen. VIII c. 22* An Acte for the establishment of the Kynges succession. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* i. 172 He swore connt to your Succession. 1607 *CHAPMAN Bussy d'Ambois* iii. ii. 385 Why wrongful to suppose the doubtless right to the succession worth the thinking on? 1643 *BAKER Chron.* (1653) 99 King Richard being dead, the right of Succession remained in Arthur, Son of Geoffry Plantagenet. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 393 Th' immortal Line in sure Succession reigns. a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 16 May 1631, Lord Sunderland..having fallen into displeasure of the King for siding with the Commons about the Succession. 1701 *FARQUHAR Sir H. Wildair* iv. i. What, sir? the Succession!—Not mind the Succession! 1708 *CHAMBERLAYNE M. Brit. Notitia* II. ii. 11. (1710) 385 The Succession to the Crown of Scotland. 1714 *SWIFT Pres. St. Aff. Wks.* 1755 II. 1.214 The security of the protestant succession in the house of Hanover. 1766 *BLACKSTONE 13 Comm.* II. The power of the laws in regulating the succession to property. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev. Wks.* 18.8 V. 64 The course of succession is the healthy habit of the British constitution. 1832 *LD. MANON (title)* History of the War of the Succession in Spain. 1839 *KEIGHTLEY Hist. Eng.* II. 44 The dangers of a disputed succession being now terminated. 1853 *Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 51 (title)* An Act for granting to Her Majesty Duties on Succession to Property. 1879 *DIXON Windsor* II. xvi. 169 She stood in order of succession to the duchy.

b. Phr. (a) *By succession*: according to the customary or legal principle by which one succeeds another in an inheritance, an office, etc. by inherited right.

1412-20 *LYOON Chron.* Tray 1. 2829 Sche bat..schulde haue ben by succession Eyre by dissent of bat region. c 1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 17 The degre be just succession..Unto the kyng is now descended doune, From ether parte righte as eny lyne. 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* II. ii. (1883) 27 For better is to haue a kyng by succession than by election. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* II. i. 192 How art thou a King But by faire sequence and succession? c 1600 — *Sonn.* I. Prouing his beaute by succession thine. 1658 *DRYDEN Def. Dram. Poets* Ess. 1900 I. 111, I am only a champion by succession. 1865 *F. M. NICHOLS tr. Britton* I. 219 *marg.*, Title by succession.

(b) (To have, hold, take) in succession.

1472-3 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 4/2 Londres..which eny persone temporell..hath..in fe simple, eny maner fee taylor, or in succession. 1835 *TOMLINSON Law Dict.* s. v. *Successor*, Such a corporation cannot regularly take in succession goods and chattels. 1890 *GROSS Gild Merch.* 1.95 The borough..was an aggregate body acting as an individual..having a common seal, holding property in succession.

c. *pregnantly for*: The line or order of succession.

[1533-4: see sense 5.] 1708 *SWIFT Sentim. Ch. Eng. Man* II. Wks. 1841 II. 214/1 This hereditary right should be kept so sacred as never to break the succession. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xx. II. 460 He was in the succession to an earldom. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* vii. § 2 (1882) 353 Mary..had been placed next in the succession to Edward by her father's will.

6. (A person's) right or privilege of succeeding to an estate or dignity.

1465 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 490/2 Any persone or persones corporat, or havyng succession perpetuall. 1477 *Ibid.* VI. 172/2 Any persone or persones havyng succession. 1571 *GOLDING Caluin on Ps. LXI.* vii. He dyed full of dayes..having delivered the succession of his kingdom to his Sonne. 1583 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 508 To denude him of his heretage and rychteous succession dew to him as eldest sone. 1651 *tr. De-las-Couevas' Don Feuise* 314 He without regarding the ordinance of his mother would possesse himselfe of the succession. a 1700 *DRYDEN (J.)* What people is so void of common sense, To vote succession from a native prince? 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xiv. He could achieve such a purpose without endangering both his succession and his life. 1875 *MAINE Hist. Instit.* I. 16 Each tract was the property..of some body of persons who, in modern legal phrase, had perpetual succession. 1894 *SIR W. HARCOURT in Daily News* 17 April 2/7 The right to make wills or settlements or successions is the creation of positive law.

7. The act of succeeding to the episcopate by the reception of lawfully transmitted authority by ordination. *Apostolic(al) succession* (or the *succession*), the continued transmission of the ministerial commission, through an unbroken line of bishops from the Apostles onwards.

1565 *HARDING Confut. Apol. Ch. Eng.* 57 b, To go from your succession, which ye can not prove, and to come to your vocation, how saye you, Syr? 1567 *JEWELL Def. Apol.* II. 129 Haue these menne their owne succession in so safe Record? Who was then the Bishop of Rome nexte by succession vnto Peter? 1577 *HANNER Anc. Eccl. Hist.* 55 Obtayning the first stepp of Apostolical Succession, and being deuine Disciples of the..principall men. 1653 *CROMWELL Sp.* 4 July (Carlyle), I speak not..for a Ministry deriving itself from the Papacy, and pretending to that which is so much insisted on, 'Succession'. 1845 *BR. WILDERFORCE in Ashwell Life* (1880) I. viii. 314 Instead of taking as your prominent subject the 'Succession'..you would take the more spiritual view of the Ministry. 1847 *YEOWELL Anc. Brit. Ch.* ix. 99 We haue an account of their [sc. the bishops'] successions for some ages. 1879 *HADDON Apost. Success.* Ch. Eng. II. 35 Foreign or other Protestants, who either disclaim or do not possess the Succession. *Ibid.* 36 The historical and canonical objections advanced..against the validity of the English Succession.

II. †8. Successors, heirs, or descendants collectively; progeny, issue. *Obs.*

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter Cant.* 496 My generacioun, bat is, succession of childre. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4857 Bycause alle is corruptible And faile shulde succession. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) II. 441 The sonnes of Hector recured and toke the cite of Troye, expellenge the succession of Antenor. 1459 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 351/2 Eny other succession of youre body lawfully comyng. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII c. 22* To..provide for the perfitte surte of both you and of your moste lawfull succession and heires. 1555 *EVEN Decades* (Arb.) 296 When they [sc. beasts] shulde bringe furth their broode or succession. 1605 *in Abst. Protocols Town Clerks Glasgow* (1896) II. 121 Prayeris..for..the Kingis Majestie, his hienes Queene, and thair successioun. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* III. i. 8 Cassibilan..for him, And his Succession, granted Rome a Tribute. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 78 Their young Succession all their Cares employ: They breed, they brood, instruct and educate.

†9. A generation (of men); chiefly pl. (future or successive) generations. *Obs.*

c 1430 *LYOON Minor Poems* (Percy Soc.) 85 The children of Seth in story ye may se, Flowing in vertu by longe successioun. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* 26 b, So exceeding are mine aduersities, that after successions which shall beare of them; will euen be desolate..with the hearing. 1611 *BEAUM. & FL. Maid's Trag.* IV. i, Found out with every finger, made the shame Of all successions. 1659 *HAMMOND On Ps. lxxix.* 13 Our posterity to all successions joyning with us. 1685 *BURNET tr. More's Utopia* 98 Ancestors, who have been held for some Successions rich. 1720 *SWIFT Mod. Educ. Wks.* 1755 II. 1.39 The sloth, luxury, and abandoned lusts, which enervated their breed through every succession.

†10. Posterity. *Obs.*

1628 *HALL Contempl.* O. T. xiii. 1028 If we sow good workes succession shall reape them. 1655 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 131/1 To propagate his Doctrine to Succession. 1704 *INERT Orig. Anglie.* I. xi. § 14. 183 Succession so far justified this Proceeding, that this Council of Sardice was never receiv'd by the Eastern Churches. 1704 *NELSON Fest. & Fasts* (1705) xvi. 183 He..provided for Succession by constituting Bishops, and other Officers and Pastors.

10. A series of persons or things in orderly sequence; a continued line (of sovereigns, heirs to an estate, etc.); an unbroken line or stretch (of objects coming one after another). Also, † a continued spell (of weather).

1579 *W. WILKINSON Confut. Fam. Love* A iij, The succession of Popes, and that body and kingdom is the very Antichrist. 1594 *HOOKE Eccl. Pol.* II. vi. § 4 St. Augustine..saith..In all this order of succession of Bishops [of Rome] there is not one Bishop found that was a Donatist. 1693 *KNOLES Hist. Turks* (1698) 232 The Greeke Historiographers (best like to know the Turkish succession). 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sacre* II. iv. § 1 In that same place God doth promise a succession of Prophets. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xii. 331 A long succession must ensue, And his next Son..The clouded Ark of God..shall in a glorious Temple Enshrine. 1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* I. Pref. p. vi, The entire succession of ages is present to him. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 168 An agreeable succession of small points of land. 1797 *JANE AUSTEN Pride & Prej.* I. xvii. (1813) 293 Such a succession of rain. 1831 *BREWSTER Optics* iv. 34 When we consider the inconceivable minuteness of the particles of light, and that a single ray consists of a succession of those particles. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 189 The House of Austria had, by a succession of victories, been secured from danger on the side of Turkey. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* vii. § 7 (1882) 418 Every progress of Elizabeth from shire to shire was a succession of shows and interludes.

†11. The followers collectively, or a sect of followers, of a school of thought. (Rendering Gr. *διδασχῆ*) *Obs.*

1653 *MORE Antid. Ath.* Gen. Pref. p. xvii, I omitted to set down the succession of the Pythagorick school. 1656 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* iv. (1701) 133/1 The Succession of the Ionick Philosophy, which before Socrates was single: after him was divided into many Schools. 1699 *BENTLEY Phal. So* The Successions of the Pythagorean School.

11. A set of persons or things succeeding in the place of others.

1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* I. § 165 That which looked like Pride in some, and like Perulance in others, would..be in time wrought off, or in a new Succession reformed. 1821 *SHELLEY Adonais* xliii, While the one Spirit's plastic stress Sweeps through the dull dense world, compelling there All new successions to the forms they wear. 1865 *W. B. CARPENTER in Youmans Corr. & Convers. Forces*

418 (Cent. Dict.) The leaves of 'evergreens'..are not cast off until the appearance of a new succession.

†12. That to which a person succeeds as heir; an inheritance. *Obs. rare.*

1382 *WYCLIF Deut.* xviii. 8 Out take that, that in his cytee of the fadre successioun is owed to hym. 1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* xxvii. 479 Now let vs see what we our selues haue brought to this decayed succession. 1706 *PHILLIS* (ed. Kersey), *Succession*..an Inheritance or Estate come to one by Succession. 1751 *Female Foundling* II. 20, I can, indeed, leave him a good Succession.

III. †13. The result, issue. *Obs.* (Cf. late L. *successio*.)

1514 *in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* II. 1. 228 Any prosperous succession of your Graces causes. 1549 *LATIMER 1st Serm.* *bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 36 According to the aduise of his friend the one of them wrought where the succession was not good. 1557 *CARO. POLE in Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1822) III. II. 494 As the succession shewed he dyd.

IV. 14. In technical use: a. *Astron.* (See quotes.)

1699 *MOXON Math. Dict.*, *Succession of the Signs*, Is that order in which they are usually reckoned; as first Aries, next Taurus, then Gemini, &c. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v., When a Planet is direct, it is said to go according to the Order and Succession of the Signs..when Retrograde, it is said to go contrary to the Succession of the Signs.

b. *Mus.* 'The order in which the notes of a melody proceed'. Also = SEQUENCE 3 h.

1752 *tr. Rameau's Treat. Mus.* 85 A Sequence, or Succession of Harmony, is nothing else but a Link or Chain of Keys and Governing-notes. 1801 *BUSBY Dict. Mus.* (1811) s. v., Of succession there are two kinds, conjunct and disjunct. Conjunct Succession is when the sounds proceed regularly, upward or downward, through the several intervening degrees. Disjunct Succession is when they immediately pass from one degree to another without touching the intermediate degrees. 1875 *STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms* s. v., A sequence is sometimes spoken of as a succession, and passages of similar chords or progressions are described as a succession of thirds [etc.].

c. *Milit.* (See quotes.)

1745 *J. MILLAN (title)* The Succession of Colonels to All His Majesties Land Forces, from their Rise, to 1744. 1802 *JAMES Milit. Dict.*, *Succession of Rank*, relative gradation according to the dates of commissions. *Ibid.*, A Commission in succession, a commission in which an individual has an inherent property from having purchased it, or raised men. 1805 — *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Succession of colonels*, a particular part of the official army list is so called. The dates of the several appointments are therein specified, together with the numbers and facings of the different regiments.

d. *Agric. and Hort.* (a) The rotation (of crops); (b) the maturing of crops of the same kind by a system of successive sowings so that as one is declining another is coming on.

1778 [MARSHALL] *Observ. Agric.* 168 The Succession of Crops (or rather of the Occupants of the Soil, whether Crops, or Fallow) may be regular or irregular. 1796 — *Rural Econ. V. Eng.* II. 144 The succession is similar to that of West Devonshire: ley ground, partially followed for wheat, with one or two crops of oats; grass seeds being sown with the last crop. 1842 *LONDON Suburban Hort.* 505 In order to have a succession of fruit, it is requisite to sow the seed at three different times. 1900 *Daily News* 5 May 4/3 Almost every kind of vegetable may now be sown for succession.

e. *Geol.*, etc. The continued sequence in a definite order of species, types, etc.; *spec.* the descent in uninterrupted series of forms modified by evolution or development.

1834 *DARWIN Tral. in Voy. Beagle* (1839) III. 210 The law of the succession of types. 1836 *BUCKLAND Geol. & Min.* I. vi. 54 To refer the origin of existing organizations..to an eternal succession of the same species. 1842 *SEDGWICK in Hudson's Guide Lakes* (1843) 188 Phenomena which not only indicate succession, but were elaborated during vast intervals of time.

V. 15. *attrib.*: succession bath, a bath in which hot and cold water are used in succession (*Cent. Dict.*); succession-crop, a crop of some plant coming in succession to another; succession duty, a duty assessed upon succession to estate; succession flowers, a crop of flowers following an earlier crop; succession house, one of a series of forcing-houses having regularly graded temperatures into which plants are moved in succession; *so* succession-pine; succession powder (F. *poudre de succession*), a poison supposed to have been made of lead acetate; succession tax, a tax similar to succession duty; succession war = 'war of succession' (see 5).

1864 *MRS. A. GATTY Parab. fr. Nat.* 21 A narrow slip..for 'succession-crops of mustard and cress. 1853 *Act 16 & 17 Vict.* c. 51 § 45 The Commissioners..may assess the 'Succession Duty on the Footing of such Account and Estimate. *Ibid.* 55 This Act may be cited for all Purposes as 'The Succession Duty Act, 1853'. 1894 *Act 51, § 58* *Vict.* c. 30 § 18 (2) The principal value of real property for the purpose of succession duty shall be ascertained in the same manner. 1842 *FLORISS' Tral.* (1846) II. 25 Some amends is, however, made for this, in the readiness with which the 'succession-flowers come on. 1792 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Desmond* II. 93 An immense range of forcing and 'succession houses. 1798 *JANE AUSTEN Northanger. Abb.* (1833) II. vii. 147 How were Mr. Allen's succession-houses worked? 1857 *MRS. MARSH Rose Ashurst* I. iii. 77 He went on, opening succession house after succession house. We ended by the garden door at which we had entered. 1786 *ABERCROMBIE Gard. Assist.* 59 Young 'succession pines—or last years crowns and suckers retained in nursery bark pits or beds. 1824 *LD. J. RUSSELL Mem. Aff. Europe* I. 192 The Countess

of Soissons. Being accused of having bought some of the poison, called by the dealers *'succession powder'*. 1846 A. AMOS *Great Oyer Poisoning* 347 In more modern times the like powers have been attributed to the *Aqua Topliana*, and the *Succession Powder*. 1858 BRIGHT *Sp. Reform* 27 Oct. (1869) 281 A law to impose a 'Succession-tax. a 1823 PENNEY *Linthloughshire* (1832) 151 This barony was probably forfeited during the 'succession war. 1867 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 177½ Succession wars were of frequent occurrence in Europe, between the middle of the 17th and the middle of the 18th centuries, on the occasion of the failure of a sovereign house.

Successional (sŭk-se-jōnāl), a. [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. Pertaining to, characterized by, or involving the succession of persons as heirs, rulers, or the like; passing or proceeding by succession or descent; often with special reference to the apostolic succession.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 306 To bring this whole monarchial Isle from the name, honor and title of successional regality, to be under a Vicereyous government. 1637 HEVLYN *Antid. Lincoln.* xi. 87 Many things come unto our hands by a successional tradition. 1652 — *Cosmogr.* i. 61 [Alsatia] Governed for the Emperours by Provincial Earls, accountable to the Emperours under whom they served; in the end made hereditary and successional unto their posterities. 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 53 Christ, the Institutor of an authoritative and successional Ministry. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 283 He might have had the civility to predict a successional husband. 1845 D. KING in *Ess. Chr. Union* v. 245 He... had them regularly consecrated by English bishops, and so qualified to keep up and transmit the successional virtue! a 1854 W. JAY *Autobiogr.* (1855) xiv. 127 The system of providing for places by a merely successional supply.

2. Of things: Following one upon another; occurring in succession; involved in a succession.

1668 H. MORE *Paraph. Prophet* xxxix. 340 Both the Cause and the Effect is successional through many Ages. 1711 SHAFESBURY *Charac.* III. Misc. iv. 1. 194 The Question is, 'What constitutes the We or I?' And, 'Whether the I of this instant, be the same with that of any instant preceding, or to come.' So that the same successional *We* or *I* must remain still, on this account, undecided. 1827 DE QUINCY *Lessing Wks.* 1859 XLII. 289 Successional signs can express none but successional objects, or those of which the parts are in succession. 1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 8 The peculiar vibratory or successional manner of action of the several parts of a fibre. 1875 CROLL *Clim. & Time* x. 181 In a successional descent of surface-films from above downwards.

b. In technical use (chiefly *Hort.*; cf. SUCCESSION 15).

1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 100 The pine apple plants—now in fruit, must not be shifted, only the young successional pines. 1820 LUNNON *Encycl. Plants* (1836) 623 The winter variety [of pea] is sown in September and October, and the summer at different periods, from February to June, for successional cuttings. 1842 — *Suburban Hort.* 435 Successional cropping is that in which the ground is wholly occupied with one crop at one time, to be succeeded by another crop, also wholly of one kind. 1866 R. OWEN *Anat. Vertebrates* I. § 70. 375 The floor of the alveolus... forms... the roof of a lower vault, in which the germ of a successional tooth... is in course of development. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 249½ If sown in spring it [sc. the Intermediate Stock] blooms in autumn, and furnishes a useful successional crop of flowers. 1892 *Gardener's Chron.* 27 Aug. 239/3 The flowers are successional for many months.

Hence **Successionally** *adv.*, by succession.

1846 in Worcester (citing *Ecl. Rev.*).

Successionist (sŭk-se-jōnist), [f. SUCCESSION + -IST.] One who maintains the validity or necessity of a succession; esp. one who upholds the doctrine of the Apostolic Succession. (Also *Apostolic Successionist*.)

1846 in Worcester (citing *Ecl. Rev.*). 1895 J. ALISON in *Romanism & Ritualism* 18 To the Ritualist, the Sacerdotalist, and the Apostolic Successionist, we say the body is more than raiment [etc].

Successionless (sŭk-se-jōnlēs), a. [-LESS.] Without succession; having no successors.

1623 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Flowers of Sten Wks.* (S.T.S.) II. 38 And as ends and beginnings They not clame, Successionless that Thon bee still the same. 1854 E. G. HOLLAND *Mem. J. Badger* i. 15 Like the priesthood of Melchizedek, successionless and without descent.

Successive (sŭk-se-siv), a. [ad. med.L. *successivus*, f. *success-*, *succedere* to SUCCEED. Cf. F. *successif*, It., Pg. *successivo*, Sp. *sucesivo*.]

1. a. With pl. or compound sb.: Coming one after another in an uninterrupted sequence; following one another in order.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 117 Yorke hatte but ij. suffraganes subiecte io it only... of the successie institutions of whom some thynges ar to be seide here by ordre. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Lives Emp.* in *Hist. Justine* I. 2 Three successive Bishops, Iohn, Benedict, and Clement... communicated him. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* v. ix. 171 Furie... always delivres the author into successive mischances. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xiv. § 6 A constant train of successive ideas. 1719 I. WATTS *Sk. Prate* 92 Jesus shall reign where'er the sun doth his successive journey run. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* iii. xvi. 157 A view of the successive changes of the English coin to the present time. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manuf.* xiii. (1842) 291 These crucibles gradually deteriorate and become injured by successive operations. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 15 The multiplication of all the successive numbers from 1 up to some high number. 1850 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. ii. 16 By repeated reflection, successive echos are sent to the ear. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* iv. 305 In countries where the winters are severe, ordinary building-stones and mortar are found to peel off in successive crusts.

predicative passing into *adv.* 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 614 Since God hath set Labour and rest, as day and night to men Successive. 1716 POPE *Iliaid* vi. 184 They fall successive and successive rise. 1791 COWPER *Iliaid* iv. 510 So moved the Greeks successive, rank by rank.

b. With sing. sb.: Following another of the same kind in a regular sequence or series. Somewhat rare. Also quasi-*adv.*

1597 MORLEY *Intrad. Mus. & Phi.* What is a stroke? *Ma.* It is a successive motion of the hand, directing the quantitie of every note and rest in the song, with equal measure. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* iv. 1. And three... he assailes i., each successive after other quilles. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* ix. xxiv. When he fell, and kist the barren heath, His parent straight inspir'd successive breath. 1685 GOAO *Celest. Bodies* t. xvi. 101 The Celerity of a Boat is continued by a successive dip of the Oar. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Hor.*, *Epist.* t. vi. 53 Then raise a second Plumb; A third successive be your earnest Care. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* vii. He... took his leave, promising to be equipped and in readiness to embark with him on the second successive morning at ten o'clock. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 114 What is this accent but a stroke, an emphasis, with a successive pause to make complete the time?

† a. Of a condition, influence, etc.: Continuous, uninterrupted. *Obs.*

1586 WARNER *Ab. Eng.* ii. ix. He divers yeares good fortune had, successive in each thing. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 350 Her successive prosperitie. 1652 FELTHAM *Low Countries* (1677) 45 A strong Earth quake would shake them to a Chaos, from which the successive force of the Sun... hath a little amended them.

2. Characterized by or involving succession; brought about or produced in succeeding stages.

1685 H. MORE *Let.* in J. NORRIS *Theory Love* (1688) 152 Successive Quantity seems more capable of being infinite then permanent Quantity. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Action*, Actions are... divided into Instantaneous, where the whole Effect is produced in the same Moment;... and Successive, where the Effect is produced by degrees. 1768 GILPIN *Mount. & Lakes* *Cumb.* (1793) i. viii. 176 The successive fall, in which the water, instead of making one continued shoot, falls through a succession of different stories. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 11 We might, indeed, make a successive collection of the coins of the western emperors. 1835 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* (ed. 4) I. 242 Doctrine of successive development not confirmed by the admission that man is of modern origin. 1842 [see SUBSTITUTION s.l.] 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Glac. Bot. Terms*, *Successive Whorl*, one whose members did not originate simultaneously, but in succession.

† 3. = HENEDITARY. a. Of things: Descending or transmitted by succession or inheritance. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 283 This Kenulphus... having successive hate of Offa his predecessor ageyne men of Kente. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 4 Plende my Successive Title with your Swords. I was the first booe Sonne. 1594 T. BEDINGFIELD tr. *Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1595) To Rdr., To live in the obedience of a successive royall Monarchie. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* xvii. lxxvi. Leaving the Crowne successive to his son. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 752 This function is successive, and by tradition they teach their eldest sonnes the myserie of this iniquitie. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Party* Col. Coat 175 First for the Hereditariness of it, [sc. leprosy] is a successive disease. 1658 G. THOMAS *Pennsylvania* 50 Their Government is Monarchical, and Successive.

† b. Of persons: Succeeding by inheritance. *Obs.*

1592 KEO *Sp. Trag.* iii. i. 14 Your King, By hate deprived of his dearest sonne, The only hope of our successive line. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-ol.* xxvii. 276 Her Pedigrees to show, her right successive Kings. 1549 MILTON *Tenure of Kings* 21 Jehu had special command to slay Jehoram a successive and hereditary Tyrant. 1683 CREECH *Lucet.* (ed. 2) Notes 52 Every King whether Elective or Successive, Rules by the same Authority.

† c. Next in order of succession. Also *transf.*

1595 T. P. GOODWINE *Blanchardyn* liv. 212 The princely marriage which now was fully concluded between his successive heire... with the renowned Lady and Queene of Tormaday. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxviii. Blacke... now is blacke beauties successive heire. 1632 H. SEILE *Augustus* 212 Hee should resemble old Ianus with the two faces; with th'one looking on the King Regnant; with th'other, on the Prince successive. 1726 POPE *Odys.* xix. 208 His son Deucalion bore successive sway.

† 4. Attended or fraught with success; successful.

1582 [implied in Successively 6]. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pieris Super.* To Harvey, If... the doubtlesse successive benefit thereof... may worke any plausible... motions with you. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 347 In this successive battell it is to be noted... how religiously the Emperor both began and finished it. 1620 BRATHWAIT *Five Senses in Archidia* (1815) II. 43 Weak is he in his resolves, unbanded in his desires, and seldom successive in his dispatch. 1669 *Lady Alimony* iii. i. His prosperous exploits abroad, then which none more successive.

† **Successive** (sŭk-se-siv), *adv.* [med.L., *adv.* of *successivus* SUCCESSIVE.] In succession.

1593 in T. MORRIS *Precepts of Melitren* (1875) 82 To the saids Johnne Grahame, and Mariorie Rollok, his spous, and the langar levar of thame tua successive. 1681 in *Nairne Peerage Evidence* (1874) 15 Failing of heirs male the eldest daughter or heir female to be procreate betwixt them successive without division. 1687 WINSTANLEY *Lives Engl. Poets* 71 He was successive a Musician, Schoolmaster, Servingman, Husbandman, Grasier, Poet.

Successively (sŭk-se-siv), *adv.* Also 5 successively, successively, 5-6 -yvelly. [-LY 2.]

1. By successive stages (of increase or decrease); † by degrees. Now rare.

a 1445 tr. *Ardenre's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 58 When he pacientes felen himself more heuy... fan is he flywing over mych; wherfor it is alsonne successively to be restrained and turned away. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI.* 103 b, A pestilent humor, which successively a litle and litle cor-

rupteth all the membres. 1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subs.* 262 To doe that at once, which must bee done successively, is an argument of a rash, and intemperate man. 1715 DRS-AGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 23 Th' Air goes into the Hollows, is warm'd, and then successively warms the whole Air of the Room. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* Pref. p. vii. What a continual and successively variable Velocity can produce. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manuf.* xx. (1842) 545 Now and then the stoppers of bottles become fixed... in which case means of loosening them successively increasing in power... must be resorted to. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, *Org.* (ed. 2) iii. § 1. 152 The higher terms of the series becoming successively more viscid and oily.

2. In succession.

1439 E. E. WILLS (1882) 114 The wardneys of Seynt Austyns church... successively heying. 1462 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 489/1 Henry the Vth... and Henry the Vth... successively Kynges of Englonde. 1503 *Ibid.* VI. 522/2 They... and their successors, and the successors of every of them, shall have successively for ever, lyke auctorite. 1521 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. I. 258 [He] openyd the boke... and beginning the prohem, redde therof successively v. lefes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. x. 44 Five sonnes he left begotten of one wife, All which successively by turnes did raine. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* t. 170 It was subject to the Emperour Otho the first, by right of his wife, and successively to the Emperours. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xxxviii. 245 Everlasting Fire... (into which men may be cast successively one after another for ever). a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 9 Feb. 1671, The famous play call'd 'The Siege of Granada', (Dryden) two days acted successively. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 400 ¶ 9 The Disappointment of four or five Passions which she has successively had for different Men. 1776 GIBSON *Decl.* & F. xiii. I. 356 Diocletian was successively promoted to the government of Mæcia, the honours of the consulship, and the important command of the guards of the palace. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midd.* I. The lad... fetched an earthen jar and a horn cup... and offered them successively to the lady and to the boy. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* x. 163 If we suppose ourselves placed successively on Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune, the Sun will appear smaller and smaller. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 1 (1882) 593 He became successively Solicitor and Attorney-General.

† 3. Continuously or without interruption (for a certain period). *Obs.*

1521 ELYOT *Gov.* i. ii. And so successively one kyng gouerned all the people of Israell unto the time of Roboaz. 1550 HALL's *Chron.* (1564) A Beginning at the tyme of kyng Henry the fourth, the first author of this deuision, and so successively proceeding to y^e reign of... kyng Henry the eighth. 1627 W. BROWNE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 136 It begins much about the Conquest... and continues successively to Calixtus the 3^d. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* i. 5 And there [sc. Oxford] the exercise of Printing hath continued successively to this day. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 107 ¶ 14 Repeat this every Day for a Month successively. 1748 WASHINGTON *Jrnl.* 7 Apr., Writ. 1889 I. 5 Rained successively all last night. c 1790 *Encycl. Brit.* (1797) VI. 739½ For 18 years successively.

† 4. In the course of events, subsequently, eventually. *Obs.*

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* t. xxiv. What to this howe successively is donne Was full of perill. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ol.* ii. 156 And all that there-upon successively befell. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Benivoglio's Wars Flanders* 277 Which they... were not long abiding, as we shall successively relate.

† 5. By succession or inheritance. *Obs.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iii. vi. 135 Not as Protector... But as successively, from Blood to Blood. 1597 — a *Hen. IV.* iv. v. 202 So thou, the Garland wear'st successively.

† 6. Successfully, propitiously. *Obs.*

1582 MUNDAY *Disc. E. Campion* F. ij. Howe all things went successively forward. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 54/2 Being very successively cured of Mr. Martel, Chyrurgiane to the Kinge. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Engl. Gentile.* 62 Any exploit, how successively or prosperously soever managed. 1683 KENNET tr. *Fragin* on *Folly* (1709) 33 A battle shall he more successively fought by serving men... than by the most accomplished philosophers.

Successiveness. [-NESS.] The state or quality of being successive.

a 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* t. vi. (1677) 110 The Image whereby it [sc. the Understanding] conceives it, is partly by the successiveness of its own operations. 1829 MILL *Hum. Mind* xiv. § 2 II. 68 The process of having two ideas in succession, in which process the being sensible of the successiveness is part. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Venetia* i. xxvii. § 18 They are all conventionalised into a monotonous successiveness of nothing. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Tofinard's Anthropol.* Introd. 10 Nature does not make sudden jumps. There is a successiveness observable throughout.

So **Successivity**.

1866 *Examiner* 3 Feb. 70/1 An absolute Being, whose nature... precludes... all successivity and change.

Successless (sŭk-se-slē), a. Now rare; freq. in 17th and 18th c. [f. SUCCESS sb. + -LESS.] Without, or having no, success; unsuccessful.

1584 PEELE *Arraignm.* *Paris* t. v. How mighty men made foul successless war Against the gods. 1589 WARNER *Ab. Eng.* vi. xxx. (1612) 149 Successless... and intraged. 1615 G. SANNSY *Trav.* 9 Divers great Princes... with Successless labor, have attempted to make that rockie streight a navigable passage. 1641 Remonstr. *Commons* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1602) III. 140 An expensive and successless attempt upon Calce. 1665 DRYDEN *Ind. Emp.* ii. 1. The hopes of this successless love resign. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* t. § 18 That may succeed with one which may prove successless with another. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* l. i. Passion unpity'd, and successless love Plani daggers in my heart. 1782 Miss BURNES *Cecilia* t. v. Belfield fired first, and missed; the Baronet was not so successless allies waited quite. 1800 J. CLARE *Penns Rural* *Lett.* (ed. 3) 138 By Successless allies waited quite. 1875 BROWNING *Arctoph.* *Aph.* 131 He sympathizes, he concerns himself, He pens epistle, each successless play, 1891 J. R. LOUNSBURY *Stud. Chaucer* I. i. 56 To make out the best showing possible for the English of a successless campaign.

Hence Successlessly adv., Successlessness. 1642 O. SEDGWICK *Eng. Preserv.* 40 Like him in the Gospel who began to build, but did not make an end: Whereupon results a vanity and successlessness to our works. 1652 HEYLIN *Cosmog.* iv. 110 Successlessly again attempted. 1744 BIRCH *Life of Boyle* 27 After the queen's and others doctors remedies had been successlessly tried. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 790 We tried... on three days, successively and successlessly. 1906 B. CAPES *Loaves & Fishes* 204 He permitted his employers so to presume upon his reputation for successlessness.

Successor (sŭk'se'sŏr). Forms: 3-8 successor, 4-6 successore, (7-or), 4-successor. [a. OF. (AF.) *successor*, -or (mod.F. *successor*), = Pr., Pg. *successor*, It. *successore*, Sp. *sucesor*, ad. L. *successor*, -ōrem, agent-n. f. *success-*, *succedere* to SUCCEED.] One who succeeds another in an office, dignity, function, or position. Const. of, to (the predecessor), in, to, † of (the thing succeeded to). (Correlative to predecessor.)

Singular successor (Sc. Law): see SINGULAR a. 4 h. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10440 Of him & of his successors of Rome to holde euer engeland. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 72 To Frankis & Normanz... To Flemmynges & Pikardes... He gaf londes hityme, of whilk þer successore Hold 3it be seysne. 1382 WYCLIF *Dan. v.* 31 Darius of Mede was successore in the rewme. c. 1400 MAUNDREY. (1839) v. 43 He was Successor to Machomet, and of his Generation. c. 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 189 He toke Clement by þe hond... and made hym pope and successor aftyr hym. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. 1. 1. 37 Air and successor of tailze of umquille Duncane Lawmond. 1571 GOLDING *Catrin* on Ps. lxxi. 1 David... did carefully comend unto God his sonne whom he should leave successor of his kingdom. 1611 *Bible* Eccles. xli. 1 The successor of Moses in prophesies. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1021 Thy Paranymphe... Successor in thy hed. 1679 DRYDEN *Troil. & Cress.* Prol. 17 Where are the Successors to my name? 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* ii. 430 A gift to such a corporation, either of lands or of chattels, without naming their successors, vests an absolute property in them so long as the corporation subsists. *Ibid.* 431 The word *successors*, when applied to a person in his politic capacity, is equivalent to the word *heirs* in his natural. 1841 ELMHURSTON *Hist. India* II. 359 Ahdad, the grandson and spiritual successor of Bāyazid. 1864 BAYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xii. (1875) 188 Henry V², the son and successor of Barharossa.

b. *transf.* of a thing. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 323 O sodeyn wit that euer art successor To worldly blisse. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* vi. viii. 703 Intervals between the expiration of one Mutiny Act and the enactment of its successor.

Hence Successorship [-SHIP], the condition or position of successor, succession.

1627 H. BURTON *Baiting Pope's Bull* 84 What is this to the purpose, to proue the Popes Vicarship or his Successorship? 1720 GOROON & TRENCHARD *Independ. Whig* (1728) 436 Nor is there a Word in Scripture, whereby we can guess that they were intended to be Successors to the Apostles, much less that the Successorship was to continue to the End of the World. 1886 ROGERS *Sci. Life Scotl.* III. xx. 263 A class of persons might have existed... without any successorship. 1895 *Cath. News* 27 July 6 Three Irish Priests have been selected... in connection with the successorship to the late Most Rev. Dr. Moran, in the Bishopric of Dunedin N. Z.

† **Successory**, a. Obs. [ad. late L. *successorius*, f. *successor* SUCCESSOR: see -ORY. Cf. It., Pg. *successorio*.] Succeeding by inheritance, hereditary.

1630 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 288 Which may often fall out in states, which elect their Princes, because there are many limitations, but in Successorie princes, it cannot hold. 1619 *Time's Store House* v. xxiii. 518/2 It is manifest, dignities which were but the bare names of personal Offices, to have at length become hereditary and successory. 1641 MARR, *Holding Parl. in Eng.* 27 Our King's... granted an hereditary and successory perpetuity unto honourable titles.

† **Succide**, v. Obs. rare⁻¹. [ad. L. *succidere*, f. *suc-* = SUB- 25 + *cadere* to cnt.] *trans.* To cut off, shorten.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 185 The breste is streynede with many sighes, the breathe is succidede.

Succiduous, a. Obs. rare⁻². [f. L. *succiduous*, f. *succidere*, f. *suc-* = SUB- 2 + *cadere* to fall]. Ready to fall; tottering. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Succiferous (sŭk'si-fē-rŭs), a. Bot. rare. [f. mod.L. *succiferus*, f. *succus*: see SUCCUS and -FEROUS.] Producing or bearing sap.

1655-87 H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1712) 232 The modern Philosophers... who have not only observ'd the succiferous but also airiferous vessels of Plants. 1672-3 GREW *Anat. Pl.* Roots (1682) 70 The Lignous Part, if not always, yet usually, is also compounded of Two kinds of Bodies, scil. Succiferous or Lignous and Aer-Vessels.

† **Succification**, Obs. rare. [f. SUCCUS + -IFICATION.] The production of sap.

1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Hush.* ii. 19 If Leaves did not perform this necessary work of Succification, the Lives of Plants would not... so entirely depend on the use of Leaves, as they appear to do.

Succin (sŭksin), rare. Also 6 succine. [ad. L. *succinum*, *succinum*. Cf. F. *succin*, It., Sp., Pg. *succino*.] Amber.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 47 Succine, or ambe, quihlike the Greikis calles Electre. [In some mod. Dicts.]

Succin- (sŭksin), comb. form (before a vowel) of L. *succinum* amber, in the names of various amide and anilide derivatives of SUCCINIC acid, e.g. *succinamic acid*, *succinanil*; also *succinasphalt*: see QUOTS. Cf. SUCCINO-.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 594 When succinamide is treated with potash, ammonia is disengaged, and the temperature rises. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* iv. § 1. 242 Succinimide is metameric with succinamic acid. *Ibid.* § 2. 257 Succinamide C₁₂H₁₃N, C₈H₅O₄. *Ibid.*, Succinamic acid HO, C₁₂H₁₃, HN, C₈H₅O₄. *Ibid.*, Succinimide 2 (C₁₂H₁₃), H₂N₂, C₈H₅O₄. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* v. 453 Succinasphalt, a resinous substance resembling amber, and apparently related to retinite, obtained from the granular clay iron-ore of Bergen in Bavaria. *Ibid.* 460 Succinamate. *Ibid.* 461 Succinamate of Ammonium is very soluble in water.

Succinate (sŭksin'et), Chem. Also -at. [ad. F. *succinate* (Lavoisier): see SUCCINIC + -ATE 4.] A salt of succinic acid.

1790 KERR tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 273 All the succinates were unknown to the ancient chemists. 1805 DAVEY *Alkali in Phil. Trans.* XCV. 232, I have separated... the oxide of iron by succinate of ammonia. 1876 tr. *Schützenberger's Ferment* 28 The calcium succinate is easily purified by treating it with alcohol.

Succinated (sŭksin'et'ed), a. Chem. [f. mod. L. *succinatus*, f. *succinum* amber.] Containing or combined with amber.

1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 257, I then gave her Spirit of Sal. Armon. Succinated. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 79 The scorie which float at the top have been called *Succinated Scorie*.

Succinct (sŭksin'kt), pa. pple., ppl. a., and a. [ad. L. *succinctus*, pa. pple. of *succingere*, f. *suc-* = SUB- 2, 25 + *cingere* to gird. Cf. F. *succinct*, It., Pg. *sucinto*, Sp. *sucinto*.]

A. pa. pple. and ppl. a.

1. Girt, engirdled.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 369 Thei feyne Scylla to he a woman succinct with the hedes of dogges. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 115 The towne is most beautified by a vast garden of the Kings, succinct with a great towred mud-wall. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Succinct*, enuironed, fenced about; girt, compassed. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Ms. Sinai* i. 279 The Everlasting Form—If form there were—of lineament, was void, Succinct with shadows.

fig. 1706 J. PHILLIPS *Cerealia* 97 Wks. (1781) 140 Soon she shakes Her drowsy wings, and follows to the war With speed succinct. [Cf. quot. 1667 in B. 3.1]

2. Of garments, etc.: Girded up; confined by or as by a girdle. Also of persons.

1604 R. CADDREY *Table Alph. Succincte*, close girt up. 1616-61 HOLYDAY *Persius* (1673) 324 And when my golden hose I newly had Hung up to my succinct house-gods. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xvii. 200 Aside they lay Their garments, and succinct, the victims slay. 1841 TRENCH *Parables* xxvii. 437 The waiting at table with the dress succinct, was a mark of servitude. 1843 R. H. HORNE *Orion* i. 86 The form Succinct... Of Artemis. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* i. 344 The Priest... succinct for sacrificial feast. 1876 LOWELL *Ode Fourth July* i. 18 Over her broad brow in many a round... Succinct, as toil prescribes, the hair was wound In lustrous coils.

b. *Ent.* Of certain pupæ: Supported by a silken filament round the middle. In mod. Dicts.

B. *adj.*

1. Of a narrative, etc.: Compressed into small compass; expressed in few words; brief and concise.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* i. xv. 16 h, A succinct description of the yland. 1596 T. BELL *Surv. Popery* (title-p.) A succinct and profitable enarration of the state of Gods Church. 1634 R. H. SALERNE *Regiment* 207 A Succinct and plaine Discourse of the Nature and nourishment of divers kinds of Fish. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 107 A full, though succinct and soher Narrative. 1760-72 J. ADAMS tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. p. ix, They give us a succinct account of the Creoles. 1781 COWPER *Convers.* 235 A tale should be judicious, clear, succinct; The language plain, and incidents well link'd. 1839 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* III. 278 This account of the original of language appears in general as probable as it is succinct and clear. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 184 We need some more succinct mode than that of severally applying to each Syllogism all these Rules.

b. *transf.* Compact.

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarchy* ii. 83 Hee [sc. man] is stiled a little and succinct world within himselfe. 1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 84 Beyond yon humble and succinct abode.

† c. *adv.* Concisely, briefly, Obs.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 77 Very largely have I inueighed against this vice elsewhere, wherefore heere I will trusse it vp more succinct [printed succinct].

2. Of persons, their speech, style, etc.: Characterized by verbal brevity and conciseness; terse.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 203 Apollo himselfe loveth brevity, and is in his oracles verie succinct and pithy. 1606 — *Sueton*. To Rdr., His succinct style and termes. a 1637 B. JONSON *Discov.* (1641) 119 A strict and succinct style is that, where you can take away nothing without losse, and that losse to be manifest. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* v. Wks. 1851 v. 223 The Saxon Annalist wont to besober and succinct... runs... into such extravagant fancies [etc.]. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 468 ¶ 8, I must grow more succinct. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* (1817) 211 A succinct and dry writer.

3. Of garments: Not ample or full, close-fitting, scant. *arch.* or *poet.*

[1667 MILTON P. L. III. 643 His habit fit for speed succinct.] 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* iii. 41 Four Knaves in garbs succinct, a trusty band. 1725 — *Odys.* xiv. 83 His vest succinct then girding round his waste. 1745 BERKELEY in *Fraser Life* viii. 306 If any other [dress] can be contrived yet more succinct and tight. 1755 *Monitor* No. 21. I. 182 Some novelties of dress, viz very low stays, and very succinct petticoats. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* xi, [She] exchanged her stole, or loose upper garment, for the more succinct cloak and hood of a horseman. 1838 CARLYLE *Frederick*. Gl. vi. iii. (1872) II. 161 Mere soldier uniform, succinct blue coat, white linen gaiters. 1893 SYMONDS *Life M. Angelo* I. ii. 65 Tuscan lads half draped in succinct tunics.

4. Of short duration, brief, curt.

1796 MME. D'ARBLAY *Camilla* IV. 331 With a succinct how... he took a hasty leave. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. i. ii, With the rope round their neck, their destiny may be succinct! 1892 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Wrecker* xi. 175 Captain Nares acknowledged our previous acquaintance with a succinct nod.

Succinctly (sŭksin'ktli), *adv.* [-LY 2.]

1. In a succinct manner; with brevity and conciseness.

c. 1537 PAYNEL in De Benese *Measur. Lande* Pref. a. iij, Thys... boke... Where in is succinctly and hreslye conteyned the perfect fourm and rule of measuryng. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* iv. iii, *Hed.* In the behalfe of the males, I gratifie you, Amorphus, *Pha.* And I, of the females, *Amo.* Succinctly return'd. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xliii, § 8 The Examples alledged for the discourses sake, are cited succinctly, and without particularity. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxi. 73, I have labored to speak succinctly in divers places, where possibly better wits then mine would amplify matters. 1714 PRIOR *Viceroy* xxxi, Succinctly thus to you I've told, How this Viceroy did reign. 1850 JAMIESON *Sacred & Leg. Art* 195, I will give you the story as succinctly and as properly as I can. 1876 DUNNING *Dis. Shin* 70 Atrophy, succinctly stated, is want of balance between the nutritive supply and the part to be nourished.

b. *transf.* In a brief space of time; with summary treatment.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* n. i. ii, So shall the Parlements perish, succinctly; and innumerable eyes be dry. 1856 KANE *Arctic Expl.* II. xii. 127 He was dealt with more succinctly by his neighbor... who... pushed him into the sea, after harpooning him.

† 2. Without fullness or ampleness. Obs.

1743 *Davidson's Virg.* *Æneid* vii. II. 187 Picus... in his scanty Robe succinctly dressed [Virg. *succinctus trabea*].

Succinctness (sŭksin'kt'nēs), [-NESS.]

1. The quality or condition of being succinct; conciseness.

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* To Rdrs., I haue taskt myselfe to such succinctnesse and breuity, that [etc.] 1644 DIOBY *Nat. Soul* Pref. 352 To serue for conueniency and succintnesse of discourse. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* Eccles. v. 2 (1727) II. 128 Brevity and Succinctness of Speech, is that, which in Philosophy or Speculation we call *Maxim*, and First Principle. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. v. 279 John Hamilton... states with much succinctness... a favorite charge of that day against Knox. 1884 *Athenæum* 11 Oct. 459/3 A critic is always loth to quarrel with succinctness.

2. The condition of being close-fitting or without fullness.

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 277 Grave academics... started forth in the unwonted and unnatural succinctness of the sagum. 1891 FARRAR *Darkness & Dawn* II. 261 He wore the dress of a jockey of the green faction, and his succinctness revealed his thin legs and protuberant person.

|| **Succinctorium** (sŭksin'ktō-ri-ŭm), [late L., f. *suc-* = SUB- + *cinctorium* girdle, f. *cingere* to gird.]

A band or scarf (resembling a manipel) embroidered with an Agnus Dei, worn pendant from the girdle by the Pope on certain occasions.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* ii. iv. 175/2 A Bishops Vestments, or Pontifical Symbols of Ecclesiastical Regencie... *Succinctorium*, a kind of Girdle.

Hence **Succinctory** (sŭksin'ktō-ri), in same sense.

1572 R. T. *Discourse* 28 To glorifie, our holie father the Pope, dothe note Buechingerus and Innocentius... affirme that there are 9 speciall ornamentes: his hose, his shoes, or sandalles, his succinctory or girdell [etc.]. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abrs.* i. (1879) 48 Girded with a thong of the skin of the same, in sted of a girdle or succinctorie about his loines. 1858 WALCOTT *Sacred Archæol.* 273 In lieu of a manipel, he has a succinctory.

Succincture (sŭksin'ktjūr), rare. [ad. mod. L. *succinctura*, f. *succinct-*, *succingere*: see SUCCINCT and CINCTURE.]

† 1. ? A ligature. Obs.

1597 A. M. tr. *Grillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 16 h/1 We must cutt it [sc. black or leadish gut] of vnder the foresayed succincture.

2. The action of girding the loins.

1804 BLACKMORE *Perycross* 349 But why are we told to gird our loins... of which succincture the Spencer is expressive.

|| **Succinea** (sŭksin'ē), Pl. -œ, eas. Zool. [mod.L. (Draparnaud), fem. of *succineus*, f. *succinum* amber, *Succin*.] Any gastropod of the genus of this name: so called from the transparent texture and amber colour of the shell.

1840 Cuvier's *Anim. Kingd.* 349 The *Succinea*... has an ovate shell, with an aperture longer than its width. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* xvi. 332, I found the fluviatile loam or brick-earth, enclosing the usual helices and succineæ. 1902 CORNISH *Natur. Thames* 16 Tiny *Physas* and *succineæ*, no larger than shot.

Succineous, a. rare⁻². [f. L. *succineus* (see prec.).] Resembling amber. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

† **Succinge**, v. Obs. rare⁻¹. [ad. L. *succingere* (see SUCCINCT).] *trans.* To engirdle.

1598 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 24 The ribbes, in their inner region or side, are succinged and clothed with a most sensible Membran called *Pleura*.

† **Succingent**, a. Obs. [ad. L. *succingens*, -entem, pr. pple. of *succingere* (see prec.).] Engirdling, embracing.

1598 BANISTER *Hist. Man* vii. 90 Beside this succingent coate [sc. the pleura], the ribbes baue to them, one peculiar [sc. the peristœum]. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compt.* v. 142 Pus... enclosed in a bag, made by the connexion of the Lungs with the succingent membrane. *Ibid.* xii. 388 Unless... its

Coat be so round and soft, that the Pulp, as well as the succulent Coat, is consumed.

Succinic (sŭks'nik). [ad. F. *succinique* (Lavoisier), f. L. *succinum* amber, SUCCOIN: see -10 i b.]
1. *Chem.* **Succinic acid**: a dibasic acid obtained by the dry distillation of amber. (Formerly called *salt* or *spirit* of amber.)

1790 KERR *Tr. Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 190 Succinic acid, (old name) Volatile salt of amber. 1835-41 BRANOE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1260 When succinic acid is obtained in the form of crystals from its aqueous solutions, it is in a hydrated state. 1876 HARLEY *Nat. Med.* (ed. 6) 360 Succinic acid is supposed to be expectorant.

b. Similarly succinic amide, anhydride, chloride, ether, oxychloride. Also attrib. succinic test.

1805 SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 386 Various experiments respecting alumine and its relations with the succinic test. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* iii. § 4. 133 The formula of the oxalic, carbonic, and succinic ethers, must be taken as containing one equivalent of the dibasic acid and two equivalents of oxide of ethyl. *Ibid.* vi. § 3. 426 Succinic oxychloride (C₂H₄O₄Cl₂). 1862 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) v. § 1. 294 Benzoic and succinic anhydrides. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 460 Succinic Amides.

2. Found in amber, as an insect.

1836 F. W. HORE in *Trans. Entomol. Soc. Lond.* I. 133 Observations on Succinic Insects.

Succiniferous (sŭksinif'ers), a. Bot. [f. SUCCINUM + -FEROUS.] Resin-producing.

1856 *Nat. Sci. Sept.* 161 Only such specimens as are enclosed by the fossil resin belong with certainty to the succiniferous trees.

Succinimide (sŭksinim'id). *Chem.* [f. SUCCINIC + IMIDE.] A crystalline substance obtained by the action of dry ammonia gas on succinic anhydride. So Succinimide.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* iv. § 1. 242 Succinimide is metameric with succinamic acid. It yields a crystallizable compound with silver, termed succinimide of silver. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 460 Argentic succinimide. 1890 *Lancet* i. Oct. 778/2 The succinimide appears to be about as efficacious as the yellow oxide.

Succinite (sŭksinit'). [f. SUCCINUM + -ITE.]

1. *Min.* a. A granular garnet of the colour of amber. After F. succinite (Bonvoisin, 1807).

1816 P. CLEAVELAND *Min.* (1822) I. 363. 1854 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) II. 191.

b. Amber. After G. succinit (Breithaupt, 1820).

1854 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) II. 466 Amber. Yellow Mineral Resin, Succinite. 1896 *Nat. Sci. Aug.* 100 Succinite is the most common and the best known of the Baltic ambers.

2. *Chem.* The insoluble resinous element in amber.

1868 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 5) 740 Amber is not a simple resin. According to Berzelius, it consists mainly... of a resin which resists all solvents (properly the species succinite), along with two other resins soluble in alcohol and ether.

Succino- (sŭksino), used as comb. form (before a cons.) of L. *succinum* amber: see QUOTS. (Cf. SUCCIN-.)

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 460 *Succinonitrile (Cyanide of Ethylene) C₂H₄N₂. 1901 DORLAND *Illustr. Med. Dict.* (ed. 2) *Succinonitrile, a resinol from amber. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* (ed. 2) v. § 3. 369 Succinic acid combines with sulphuric anhydride, and forms a deliquescent crystallizable compound acid, termed 'succino-sulphuric acid.'

Succinol (sŭksinpl). [f. L. *succinum* amber + -OL.] Purified amber tar-oil, used in the treatment of skin diseases. 1913 DORLAND *Med. Dict.*

Succinons (sŭksinās), a. rare. [f. SUCCINUM + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to amber.

1658 PHILLIPS. 1794 R. J. SULLIVAN *Vireo Nat.* I. 233 The succinons [acid] is found only in amber. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 4 The Succinuous Acid, has been found in mineral Coal.

[[Succinum (sŭksindm). [L.] Amber.

1608 MILETON *Mad World* ii. ii. No poorer ingredients than the liquor of Currall, cleere Amber, or Succinum. 1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 345 What is to be observed about Succinum or Amber. 1783 *Ibid.* LXXIII. 226 Nor has it, like succinum, a polished appearance or transparency. 1821 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* 169 Oil... of Amber or Succinum the lb. ss. 6d. 1876 HARLEY *Nat. Med.* (ed. 6) 360.

Succinyl (sŭksinil). *Chem.* [f. SUCCINIC + -YL.] The radical of succinic acid. Hence Succinyllic a. = SUCCINIC. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 464.

Succise (sŭksis'), a. Bot. [ad. L. *succisus*, pa. pple. of *succidēre* to SUCCIDE.] Shaped as if abruptly cut or broken off at the lower end.

1880 A. GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 436.

† **Succision**. *Obs.* rare. [ad. late L. *succisio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *succidēre* to SUCCIDE.] A felling or lopping down.

a 1626 BACON *Case Impenchen. Waste Wks.* 1730 IV. 107 Upon waste brought and assigned in the succision of trees.

† **Succisive**, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *succisivus*, partly metaphorical var. of *succisivus* SUBSUCIVE, partly f. *succis*, pa. ppl. stem of *succidēre* to SUCCIDE.] Spare (hours).

1619 W. SCLATER *Expos. 1 Thess.* (1609) To Rdr. My succisive hours... I promise to be wholly employed that way. 1629 H. BURTON *Trueth's Tr.* Pref. It was borrowed from the interrupted succisive hours of my court-attendance. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossary*.

† **Succosity**. *Obs.* rare. [f. L. *succus* juice, sap + -ITY. But? an error for *succosity*.] Moisture.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 42 A lapidifical

succity, and principle which determins prepared materials unto specifical concretions.

† **Succlamation**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *succlāmatio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *succlāmāre*, f. *suc* = SUB-27 + *clāmāre* to call.] Ontery, applause.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* (1575) I. 15b. This succlamation and pitfull complaint, so stirred the multitude. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLII. liii. 1146 All the while that he delivered this speech, there might be heard secret succlamations oftentimes. 1623 COCKERAM.

Succle, obs. form of SUCKLE.

Succollate, v. rare. [ad. L. *succollāre*, f. *suc* = SUB-25 + *collum* neck.] So Succollation.

1623 COCKERAM, *Succollate*, to beare on ones shoulders. *Ibid.*, Succollation, a bearing on the shoulders.

† **Sucontrary**, ? a. *Obs.* rare. [f. L. **succontrarius* = *subcontrarius* SUBCONTRARY.] ? Subcontrary.

a 1500 *Medulla Gram.* (Bodl. MS. Top. gen. c. 20 lf. 463), *Sucontrary*, to stonde to sucontrary.

Succor: see SUCCOUR, SUGAR.

† **Succorro-sive**, a. *Obs.* rare. In 6 -yfe. [ad. L. **succorro-sivus*: see SUB-19 and CORRO-SIVE.] Tending to corrode.

1541 COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 Bj, It is an humour gnauyng aboute succorossive.

Succory (sŭk'ori). Forms: 6 suckorie, -ery(e), -erie, succoury, -arie, -orye, succory, 6-7 succorie, 7 suckary, succoreye, 8 succury, 6-succory. [Alteration of *cicoree*, *sichorie*, *scyore*, old forms of CHICORY, q.v., after MLG. *suckerie*, MDn. *sükerte* (Dn. *suikeret*, older Flem. *sykerery*, *succory*.)]

1. The plant *Cichorium Intybus* (N. O. *Compositae*), with bright blue flowers, found wild in England, esp. by roadsides. Also, its leaves and roots used medicinally and as food (cf. CHICORY, ENDIVE).

Also called for distinction *wild succory*. 1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 28 b. Cykorie or suckorie is lyke in operation to lettuce. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 44 Intybus sylvestris is of two sortes, the one is called in latin Cichorium, and in englishe Succory or hardewes. c 1550 LLOYD *Trans. Health* G j h. The joyce of Succory put into the eare or nostril that is on the contrary syde to the grete taketh away viterly the tooth ache. 1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Riterius* i. i. In Summer we can allow a moderate use of Herbs, .s. Endive, Succory, Sorrel. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 182 And spreading Succory's choaks the rising field. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Diet.* s. v. Succory pounded and put under the little eases the heat-ache. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 377 He had taken, for some Days, a decoction of wild Succory. 1833 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *War Success*. Spain (1837) 239 The conquerors were trying to manufacture coffee out of succory, and sugar out of beet-root. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* 131 The blue succory and the scarlet poppies stand side by side in the yellow wheat.

2. Applied with qualifying words to other composites, chiefly of the tribe *Cichoriaceae*:

Garden Succory: = ENOIVE 1 b. Gum Succory: see GUM 3 b. Hog Succory: = SWINE'S Succory (b). Lamb Succory, the genus *Arnosieris* (Treas. Bot.). Poison Succory, *Aposieris fatida* (ibid.). † Rush (Rushy) Succory: see RUSH 3 b. Swine's Succory, (a) dwarf nipplewort, *Arnosieris (Lapsana) pusilla*; (b) the genus *Hysoteris*. Wart Succory: = SWINE'S Succory (a). † Yellow Succory, *Picris hieracioides*.

1538 TURNER *Libellus, Intubum*, Suckery, Ryght gardyn wyld. 1548 [see GUM 3 b. 9 b, RUSH 3 b. 7]. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 42 Hieracium, may be called in englishe grete Haukweed or yealowe Succory. *Ibid.* 44 Intybus hortensis is of two sortes, the one is called Endyue, or whyte Endyue, & the other is called garden Succory. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* in. xlii. 224 Bleye gum Succorie, *Ibid.* 225 Yellowe gum Succorie. *Ibid.* 226 The male Swines Succorie hath a long and slender roote. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart*, etc. (1878) 82 Mosse of the Sea, and yellow Succorie, Sweete Trefoile, [etc.]. 1728 BRADLEY *Dict. Bot.*, Swine's Succory or Hawkweed. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* App. 38 Succory, Wart, Lapsana. 1776 WITHERING *Arrangement Veget.* 493 *Hysoteris Minima*, Small Swine's Succory. 1829 LINDLEY *Synops. Brit. Flora* 157 *Lapsana* pusilla... Swine's succory.

3. attrib., as succory leaf, plant, powder, root, seed; succory broth, water, a decoction made from succory, used as a cooling draught; succory dock-cress, nipplewort, *Lapsana communis*; succory hawkweed, the genus *Crepis*.

1809 *Med. Jnrl.* XXI. 393 It may be taken... mixed with syrup of Succory broth. 1857 *Pract. Flower*, Pl. III. 218 Common Nipplewort... is sometimes called Swine's cress, and Succory Dock-cress. 1776 WITHERING *Arrangement Veget.* 486 *Crepis Tectorum*, Smooth Succory Hawk-weed. 1683 HOLME *Armoury* ii. iv. 601 He beareth Argent, a Succory Leaf, Vert. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Nat. Med.* 122 Succory leaves. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 614/2 The Chicory or Succory plant. 1867 BRANOE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc. III. 637/2 If Succory powder be present [in coffee]. 1570 in *Gutch Coll. Ver.* (1781) II. 7 Succorye rotes and parsnip rotes. 1832 *Per. Subst. Food of Man* 304 The succory root... is cut in pieces, and dried to admit of its being... ground. 1665 HOOKE *Micogr.* 156 Succory Seeds are like a Quiver full of Arrows. 1760 TEMPLE *Let. Wks.* 1731 II. 222 A Glass of Succory-Water. 1822 Scott *Nigel* xvi, Drink succory-water to cool your blood. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV.* III. 296 And drinking a glass of succory water, she was suddenly seized with violent pain.

Succose (sŭk'ous), a. Bot. rare. [ad. L. *succosus*, f. *succus* juice. Cf. SUCCOUS.] Full of juice or sap. 1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s. v. Succosus.

† **Succosity**. *Obs.* In 6 succosyte, succozitie, -site. [ad. mod. L. *succositas*, f. *succosus* (see prec.).] Juice, moisture.

c 1530 *Judic. Urines* ii. vii. 28 To drawe to hym succosyte, that is to say, humiditye. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* viii. (1888) 70 These Miserables... bring to Vena porta the succosite of Chibley goeing from the stomacke. 1579 G. BAKER *Cyplo's Quest.* 29 To... heare awaye the saide succosite from the fluier.

Succot, obs. form of SUCCATE.

† **Succota**. *Obs.* [Cf. SUCCATOON.] A kind of cloth.

1780 *Phil. Trans.* LXX. App. p. vii, As the Dutch Company do not pay duty in Japan, either on their exports or imports, they send an annual present to the court, consisting of cloth, chintzes, succotas, cotons, stuffs, and trinkets. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 589.

Succotash (sŭk'otash). Also 8-9 suckatash, succatosh, 9 sagatash, succatras, succatash, succatash, suc-ca-tash. [a. Narragansett *msiquatash* (inanimate pl.), of which divergent explanations are given.] A dish of North American Indian origin, usually consisting of green maize and beans boiled together.

1778 J. CARVER *Trav. N. Amer.* vi. 263 This [dish] is composed of their unripe corn... and beans in the same state, boiled together with bears flesh... They call this food Succatash. 1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampshire* III. 93 Their *samp* and *agnony*,... their *nokhite*,... their *suckatash*, which is a mixture of corn and beans boiled, are much used. 1826 J. F. COOPER *Moheicans* xxviii. The wise Huron is welcome... he is come to eat his 'suc-ca-tash' with his brothers of the lakes! 1876 E. W. CLARK *Life Japan* 61 There were roast ducks and chickens, .. tomatoes, succatash, and potatoes.

Succoteague, variant of SQUETEAGUE.

1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 111.

Succotrine, variant of SOCOTRINE.

Succour (sŭk'or), sb. Forms: a. 3 sucurs, sukurs, 4 sucurs, -ourse, Sc. succours, 4-5 socoures, 4-6 socoures, Sc. succours, 5 socors, socouris, 5, 7 secours, 6 souc(e)oures, Sc. sucurs, -urris, 6-7 succours, succours, 7 succourse. B. 3-5 socur, 3-6 socour, 4 succure, sukour, soker, 4-5 sokour, socure, 4, 6 succur, 4-6 socoure, 5 socoucur, socor, socowre, sokoure, 5-6 socour, 6 soc(e)oure, socowr, Sc. sukury, 6-7 sucker, 8 souccour, 6- (now U.S.) succor, 4- succour. [ME. *sucurs*, *socurs*, *socours*, etc., a. OF. (AF.) *sucurs*, *soc(e)ours*, etc. (mod. F. *secours*) = It. *soccorso*: = med. L. *succursus*, n. of action f. *succurrere* to SUCCOUR. The final -s was at an early date apprehended as the plural suffix and a new singular (*succour*) came into existence, the plural of which is identical with the old singular.

G. *succurs* (from OF.) is used in the military sense, and MDu. *secors*, *socors*, in the general sense.]

1. Aid, help, assistance.

a. a 1225 *Aner.* R. 244 Inward, .. honen hiwinned some sucurs & help. ayeen flesch fondunges. c 1325 *Metz. Hom.* 136 Thai waken Crise and askes socoures Wit orison. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* i. 328 Till god sum succouris till him send. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1341 Withouthen hys socourec, Twenty tyme y-swowned hath she thanoe. c 1460 SIR R. ROS *La Belle Dame* 847, I can no more, but aske of hem socours. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* (B. M. MS.) iii. v. (S. T. S.) II. App. 306 Pe romans knew vele þai fur freyndis cumin to þair succours. c 1542 WYATT *So feble is the threde* 3 But it have elleswhere some aide or some socours The runnyng spyndell of my fate anon shall end his cours. 1548 UOALT, etc. *Erasmus Par. Math.* iii. 21 b, Who seuer distrustung god doe leave unto the socoures of this world. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. iv. § 2 Luther, being no waies aided by the opinions of his owne time, was enforced... to call former times to his succours.

B. c 1290 *Beket* 60 in S. Eng. Leg. 108 þoru3 grace þat heo hadde Of Iesu criste, and socur of men þat hire oute ladden. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 34479 Her-wit come me soo succur And sum lightnes o mi langur. c 1315 SHOREHAM *ll.* 5 Gode atende to my socour. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 3284 þe folk fleize vnfaio Aod socour criden schille. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 293 Clepende and criende al the day For socour and deliverance. c 1450 *Mertin* iii. 50 We haue heere no vitale to abide after socour of oure frendes. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxvi. 29 At hellis jettis he gaf hyme na succour. 1523 *Ad* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII.* c. 13 The said Haven [was] greatly amended to the succour and comfort of all the marchautes ther resortyng. 1551 CROWLEY *Pleas.* & Payne 221 No man shall him heare Nor at this neede shewe him succoure. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* ii. iv. 75 Here's a yong maid with trauelle much oppressed, And faints for succour. 1613 - *Hen. VIII.* v. iv. 55, I might see from farre, some forty Truncheoners draw to her succour. 1681 BELOS *New Myst.* *Physick* Introduct. 23 To this purpose, we must fly again to Chymistry for Succor. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. iii. 151 Indians, battered their fish... with our people. This was indeed some little succour. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 47 6 The deuotion of life or fortune to the succour of the poor. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 80 Many exiles, who had come... to apply for succour, heard their sentence, and went brokenhearted away. 1891 FARRAR *Darlin.* & *Dawn* lvi, Paul's first impulse was to fly to the succour of his Roman brethren.

† b. To do succour, to give assistance to. *Obs.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4903 He þai has yowdon socur Stoin haue yee of his tresur. c 1374 *Chaucer's Comp.* *Mary* 292 Her that, with vneynded humble chere, Was euer ready to Her that, do yow socoure. a 1533 *La. BERNERS* *Ilum.* lxx. 22 Oberon do yow socoure and ayde, that I came to my purpose.

2. One who or that which helps; a means of assistance; an aid.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21845 To be vr socur at vr end. ? a 1366

CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1666 Ther may no thyng ben his socour.
1382 WYCLIF 2 Sam. xxi. 17. Alisay, the sone of Samuey, was
to hym a socour. c1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 109 Eek the
blossom greet socour is Of enery tre the swetnesse in
the flour is. c1450 *Merlin* ii. God be my socoure in my moste
nede as I haue seide trouthe. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxi. 19
Thou art my socoure, haist thou to helpe me. 1560 *Bible*
(Geneva) Wisd. xvii. 21 Feare is nothing else, but a betraying
of the succours, which reason offeth. 1620 FLETCHER, etc.
Double Marr. v. ii. You have lost two noble succours. 1696
STANHOPE *Chiv. Pattern* (1717) 79 Since then so little
confidence is due to his succours, the concern ought not to be
great, if he withdraw. them. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No.
167 ¶ 6 The succours of sickness ought not to be wasted in
health. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* x. 264 Christianity... even
when unaided by those secular succours.

3. Military assistance in men or supplies; esp.
auxiliary forces; reinforcements.

sing. a. c1225 *Ancre.* R. 232 Hwoso is siker of sukurs bet
him schal sone kumen, & 3elt tanh up his kastel 10 his wider-
wines. 1375 BARBOUR *Brave* xix. 641 In thar cuntre heir ar
we, Quhar thar may cum vs na succours. 1489 CAXTON
Faytes of A. II. viii. 106 He had but a fewe folke but he
wayted after a grete succours. 1523 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.*
Scot. v. 212 That my lord of Arrane and succoursuld haist
thaim to him. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. ii. (S.T.S.) II. 147
Mvnicions... to resist euery succours or supple hat mycht
cum barefra. 1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Conspir.* i. 26 Spaines
colde friendship, and his lingring succours. c1648 L.N.
HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 621 To seod several Ambassa-
dours into England and France to demand succours.

8. 1297 R. GLOUC. 12980 Pat hom ne com no socour hii seie al
so wel, So pat... hii solde vp ben castel. 1340-70 *Alisaunder*
148 Peisee no succour in no syde aboute. That was come to
hor koste be kiog for to lett. c1400 *Dest. Troy* 9700 Pray-
ond hom... For to huske hym to hatell, & po huemes helpe
In offence of hor for, and hor fuisse socour. 1470-85 MALORY
Arthur iii. xi. 213 Kyng Pellinore... gaf hym an old couer, and
kyng Arthur gaf hym armour and a swerd, and els had
he none other socour. c1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw. IV.* 181b, He
was required to make hast... although he brought no socour
with him. 1656 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* lxxiii. Our watchful
General had discern'd from far This mighty succour, which
made glad the Foe. 1802 JAMES MILL *Dict.* *Succour*, in
war, assistance in men, stores, or ammunition. 1857 SMYTH
Sailor's Word-bk. 656 *Succour*, an enterprise undertaken to
relieve a place besieged or blockaded, by either forcing the
enemy from before it, or throwing in supplies. 1876 VOYLE
& STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) 414/2 To throw socour or
help into a place means to introduce armed men, ammu-
nition, provisions, &c. into a besieged place.

9. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Hen. V.* 79 Perceyving that their
succours were taken, [they] playnly judged that the tonne
could not long continue. 1625-8 tr. *Camden's Hist. Brit.*
ii. (1683) 226 To provoke them to Battell, before all their
Succours were come together out of France and Germany.
1693 WHARTON in *11th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v.
23 A great defeat given the Dutch by the Bishop, upon
which the French succours are returned, *re infecta*. 1741
MINNLETON *Cicero* II. x. 417 Antony had invested it so
closely, that no succours could be thrown into it. 1768
BOSWELL *Coricia* ii. (ed. 2) 114 The succours which he left
were not of much avail. 1805 JAMES MILL *Dict.* (ed. 2) To
throw succours, to introduce armed men, ammunition, pro-
visions, &c. into a besieged place. 1842 MACAULAY *Lake Reg.*
xiii. There rode the Volcanic succours. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT
Napoleon (1853) i. xiii. 223 The French hoped that they were
French ships conveying to them succours from Alexandria
or from France.

4. Shelter, protection; a place of shelter, shel-
tered place, refuge. *Obs. exc. dial.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 5600 Pe kinges kin... O quam sprang of be
sanueur pat broght vs all in-to socur. c1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.*
III. 323 Alle þai drawn men out of be chirche or seintuarie,
whanne þai fleen peder for sokour after here manslauȝrie or
befie, ben cursed. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) IV. 137 Of
be oðer deel he made places of socour for pore men. c1450
in *Kingsford Chron.* London (1905) 132 A false Breton
mordredy a wedew... and aftyrward he toke socur of Holy
Chirche at Seynt Georgis in Sntwerke. 1458 in *Turner*
Dom. Archit. (1851) II. 43 It was a greet socour of erthe
& of sonde. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1876) 62 In tempest...
warne barth vnder hedge is a sucker to beest. 1622 R.
HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 100 It is full of good succours
for shipping. 1628 in *Foster Eng. Factories India* (1509)
III. 217 This is noe good place to winter in, it being... noe
sucker for them from the wether. 1636 in *Wills Arch. Mag.*
XXIII. 239 A place that in winter time was a special and
usual succour for preserving the breed of young deer belong-
ing to the Chace. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 72
Riggons neaver goe well of but at one time of the year, ...
unlesse it bee with such as have good succour for them.
1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. ii. 637 The young beech
plants must have 'succour', that is shelter, themselves, or
they will not grow. 1893 *Wills. Gloss.* s. v. On bleak parts
of the Downs the cottages are mostly to be found in the
succours.

† 5. A tributary (of a river). *Obs.*

1570-6 LAMBEARDE *Peramb.* Kent (1826) 199 One of the
succours to Medway. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 644
Hauing gotten fresh helpe of some other streames, that send
in their succours.

† 6. A pecuniary aid, subsidy. *Obs.*

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* x. (1623) 322 A certaine pay-
ment was wont to be made among the soldiērs like unto
that which is now called succours. 1619 CARLETON in *Eng.*
& *Germ.* (Camden) 51 The succours of this State wilbe... som
florins a monthe for the space of a yeare.

7. Comb., as succour-giver, -suer.

1593 succour-suer (see SUBMISSIONER). c1600 J. BRYAN in
Fart S. P. Eliz. (1845) II. 333 God help to me doth send,
And to my succour-givers is an assisting friend.

Succour (suk'kɔr), *v.* Forms: 3-5 socour(e),
3-6 socouore, 4-5 -owre, sokouore, -ere, soco-
coure, 4-6 socouour, succour, 5-6 succouore,
6-7 sucker, (3 succuri, 800(u)rī, -y, 4 socurtu,
socouuri, sokore, socre, succure, sukere, *pa.*

pple. ysucrod, -y-, i-socoured, 4-6 soker, 5
socowryn, sokory, socore, sucour, 5-6 succourre,
6 suckar, socker, 7 succure), 6- (now U.S.)
succor, 5- succour. [a. OF. (i) socorre, suc-
(c)urre, secourre; -L. succurrere, f. suc- = SUB-
25 + currere to run; (ii) suc(c)urir (with change
of conjugation), mod.F. secourir. Cf. Pr. socorre,
secorier, It. socorrere, Sp., Pg. socorrer.]

L. trans. To help, assist, aid (a person, etc.).

c1250 *Kent. Sermon* in O. E. Misc. 32 Hit is us nyede þet
se þei sucured hem ine þa peril þet us sucuri ine ureniedes.
a1300 *Cursor M.* 4608, I red þat þou, onan, Do gett þe
a god purueur þat in his nede þe mai socur. 1340 *Ayenb.*
186 Wel solle we... helpe and socouuri þe on þe oþer.
c1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 172 He þat scholde me socouuri to
300 myn enymys. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) VIII. 41
He... socrede Thomas of Canturbury whan he was exiled.
1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 256 So schal his Soule he socoured Of
thilke worschepe ate laste. c1400 *Aniours of Arth.* xvii.
Were thritte tretotes of masse done... My saule were socurt
ful sone, And broȝte un-to hylis. c1430 *Lydc. Min. Poems*
(Percy Soc.) 131 Ther is no gayne may us socouore. 1526
TINDALE *Heb.* ii. 18 He is able to sucker them that are
tempted. a1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw. IV.* 4 Duke Charles...
succoured them with a small pencion. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com.*
Prayer, Catechism, To loue, honour, and succour my father
and mother. 1651 HOBBS *Leuiath.* ii. xix. 97 There is no
Favourite of a Monarch, which cannot as well succour his
friends, as hurt his enemies. 1718 *Prior Solomon* ii.
571 We raise the sad, and succour the distress'd. 1865
KINGSLEY *Herew.* xix. It would behoue me... to succour this
distressed lady. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* xi. (1820)
184 The fugitives were everywhere made welcome, and
succoured and helped.

absol. 1535 *Boorde Let.* in *Introd. Knowl.* (1870) 56 God
succouring, who euer kepp yow in helth & hoer.

b. trans.

1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 213 Whan he the comun riht
socoureth. c1400 *Morte Arth.* 2776 Thare myghte no
siluer thaim saue, ne socoure þe huyes. 1549 *Compl. Scot.*
Ep. 4 That his... enterprise was conuoyt & succurrit be ane
diuine miracle, rather nor be the ingyne of men. 1578
LYTE *Dodoes* 473 Garden Smilax hath long and small
branches growing very high... when they be succoured with
rises or long poles. *Ibid.* 653 The white Rose, whose stalkes
... are... x. xii. or xx. foote high, and sometimes longer, if
they be staied vp or suckered. 1599 SHAKES, etc. *Pass.*
Pilgr. xiv. 28 Yet not for me, shine sun to succour flowers.
absol. a1850 ROSSSETTI *Dante & Circle* ii. (1874) 279 Of all
that thon or I can say, But one word succoureth.

2. To furnish with military assistance; to bring
reinforcements to; *spec.* to relieve (a besieged
place).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8233 Fole of ierusalem & of damache
come... & to socouuri antioche uaste huderward drou. c1330
R. BRUNN *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12778 Se þousand sent he
... To socoure þeym. c1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2610 Or we mowen
hat y-socoured be wiþ Charlis & 3s ferede. c1400 *Dest.*
Troy 8466 All the kynges... þat comyn were to Troy, The
cite to socour, with þere sute hoole. 1470-85 MALORY
Arthur x. i. 473, I will socouere hym with all my pyssaunce.
a1548 HALL *Chron.* *Hen. IV.* 18 Yf the castels were not
suckered within iii. monethes. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr.
Nicholay's Voy. i. xv. 16 h. The place... could not haue bin
fortified nor succoured. 1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.*
(1626) 24 [He] brings a mighty Army to succour Arques,
assiged by... the Dukes Generall. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Ker-
sey), To Succour a Place, is to raise the Siege of such a
Place, driving the Enemy from before it. 1876 VOYLE &
STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) 414/2 To succour... to relieve
a force requiring assistance.

† 3. To relieve or remedy (a state of want, weak-
ness, etc.); to relieve (a diseased condition). *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Mark* ix. 24 Sucker myne vnhelefe. 1526 —
2 *Cor.* viii. 14 Let your abundance socker their lacke. 1590
SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. iii. 31 To succour the weakke state of sad
afflicted Troy. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 602 The
outward members are forced to yeeld their blood, to succour
any sudden oppression of the heart. c1645 MILTON *Sonn.*
Forcers of Consc. 18 That so the Parliament May... succour
our iust Feares.

absol. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 301 It efficaciously
succures in pestilential diseases.

4. To shelter, protect. *Now dial.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxxxii. (1495) 653
Greynes ben warded and socoured with ryndes... for to saue
the inner pyth and kynde hete. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* Bj.
Some succoured them selues vnder the shadowe of trees. 1617
MORVSON *Itin.* ii. 67 The Haven was commodious to succour
weather-beaten ships. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. 157 That by
these Waters they (sc. sheep) might be housed, harbored,
suckered, and nourished. 1893 *Wills. Gloss.* s. v. An old-
fashioned bonnet is said to 'succour' the ears. A cold wind
cuts up cabbage, except where they are 'succoured' by
bushes or walls.

5. *Naut.* To strengthen, make firm or taut.

1683 HOLME *Armoury* iii. xv. (Roxh.) 44/1 To succour
and ease the sheet, least it break in great winds. 1706
PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s. v. Among Sea-men, to Succour is to
strengthen or make more firm; as To Succour a Cable,
Mast, &c. c1850 *Rudins. Navig.* (Weale) 152 Its use is to
succour the scarps of the apron.

Succour, *obs.* form of SUGAR sb.

Succurable (suk'kəɪbəl), *a.* [a. OF. *so-*
sucurable, etc., chiefly active, rarely passive (mod.
F. *securable*), f. *secourir* to SUCCOUR: see -ABLE.
Cf. It. *soccorrevole*.]

1. Affording succour, helpful. *Obs. exc. arch.*
c1400 *Ragman Roll* 175 in Hazl. E. P. I. 76 Releuer
to the pore, and socouurable Ben ye. c1450 *Morill Salua-*
cioun (Roxh.) 128 Oure lady marie... softned hire dere sons
ire with hire succurable prayer. c1477 CAXTON *Tyson* 50 b.
I think well that fortune hath ben socouurable to the noble
lady. 1591 SPARRY tr. *Cattian's Geomancie* 133 Good friends

and succorable. 1615 CLEAVER *Explai. Prov.* 434 The
goodnes of God which is very succorable. 1619 *Times*
Store-House 780/2 Perceyving him [sc. a physician] not so
succorable, as hee desirith or would haue. 1620 THOMAS
Lat. Dict. *Auxiliarius*... succorable. c1765 FLOYD *Tar-*
larian T. (1785) 61/2 Succorable Fairy... furnish me... with
means. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idyls, Pan & Luna* 34 What
help? When, lo, A succorable cloud with sleep lay dense.

2. Capable of being helped or relieved. *rare.*
1654 EARL MORN. tr. *Bentivoglio's Wars Flanders* 77 But
the Town being munited, and at all times succorable, and
he having but a few men with him, he could not doe it.

† **Succourer**. *Obs.* [a. OF. *secourere*, etc.
(mod.F. *secourer*), f. *secourir* to SUCCOUR.] One
who, or that which aids or assists.

c1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* v. 61/1 Socourours and Helpers to the
Enemies of the Cristian feith. c1450 LOVELICH *Merlin* 9577
Beheld sire Gyrfylze his socourer. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII*
c. 64 Preamble, The same persones... were... favourers
gydaotis helpers socourers and comforters. 1611 *Bible*
Rom. xvi. 2 She hath becoe a succourer of many, and of my
selfe also. 1623 SANDERSON *Serm.* *Ad Magist.* i. (1632) 137
To each of these the Magistrate must be a succourer to his
power. 1686 BUNYAN *Bk. Boys & Girls* 41, I will be thy
Succourer.

Hence † **Succouress** *rare*—, a female helper.

1582 STANYHURST *Ensis* i. (Arh.) 37 Of trauayl of Troians,
O Queene, thee succeres only.

Succourful (suk'kɔɪfəl), *a. rare.* [f. **Succour**
sb. + -FUL.] Helpful.

1898 MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 70 Succourful daughters
of men.

Succouring (suk'kɔɪɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The
action of the vb. **Succour**; assistance.

c1330 *Arth.* & *Merl.* 8301 þer was ioie... þer myzt be
no more þan was þer of þat socouring. c1400 *Laund Troy Bk.*
5777 Ne hadde Tentan come to his socouring, He hadde be
brought to his endyng. c1450 LOVELICH *Merlin* 859, J schal
comen to 3ow in Socourenge. 1530 PALSCOR 272/1 Socou-
ryng, *secours*, *ayde*. 1538 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 84 To
the sokeringe of his childer. 1626 E. MOUNTAGU in
Buccleuch MSS. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 265 The defence of
the realm, the succouring of the allies of the same.

† **Succouring**, *pple. a.* [-ING 2.] That succours;
bringing or affording help or assistance.

a1616 JONSON *Epigr.* *Voyage* 30 Alcides, beþous succouring
to my song. 1704 TRAPP *Abra-Mul* i. i. Leading on His suc-
curing Troops to raise the Siege of Buda. 1782 MISS BURNEY
Cecilia v. xi. The soothing recompense of succouring benevo-
lence. 1836 NEWMAN in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 111 Each trial
has its weight; which whoso bears, Knows his own woe, and
need of succouring grace. a1901 W. BRICHT *Age Fathers*
(1903) i. xix. 38 He wrote... to express his regret that as yet
no succouring hand had been held out to the suffering
Eastern Church.

Succourless (suk'kɔɪləs), *a.* Now rare. [f.
Succour *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. Of persons or conditions: Without help, help-
less; *freq.* without resources or means of sub-
sistence, destitute.

1432-40 *Lync. Chron.* *Troy* iii. 1357 Pollidamas... stood,
Socoures from al remedie. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xxxi. 8
De thou an aduocate... to speake for all such as be domme &
succoures. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 412 Beyng succourlesse,
and wandering vp & downe, at the last he was taken in a
towne called Plashey in Essex. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.*
ii. vi. i. Whose speech may ease our succourlesse estate.
1632 LITTICOW *Trav.* x. 506 There once happy Iles... are
Metamorphosed in the Anatomy of succourlesse oppression.
1651 *Stockton on Tees Par. Reg.* A poor succourless hoy was
huried 28 March. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* iii. ix. 112
Fighting alone succourlesse with fiue of the King of Portu-
gal's ships. 1736 THOMSON *Liberty* iv. 120 What Confla-
grations, Earthquakes, Ravage... succourlesse, and bare,
the poor Remains Of Wretches forth to Nature's Common cast?
1828 LYTTON *Pelham* II. xi. The hopeless and succourless
bed of death. 1876 *Daily News* 18 Dec. 5/2 On the Hattia
island, where the people were three days succourless.

absol. 1442 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 210 Visite the poore, and
of compassion, Nakyd and needy, and hungry succourless.
1536 WYATT *Penit. Ps.* 2nd *Pro.* 20 Wks. (1913) 216 A...
refuge for to saue The Socoures. a1658 CLEVELAND *Poems*,
etc. (1677) 152 You are tyled by your Order to give Protection
to the Weak and Succourless.

b. trans. of a thing.

1613-26 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. iv. Cold Winter's rage...
makes the sap leave succourlesse the shoot.

† 2. Affording no refuge. *Obs.*

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Devils* 233 You are now
fledde... to the succourlesse shelter of that your weather
beaten action.

Succous (suk'kɔs), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *succosus*, f.
succus juice.] Containing juice or sap; juicy.

1694 WESTMACOT *Script. Herb.* 8 The Fruit or Apples of
this green succous Shrub, are round. 1859 CHRISTINA
ROSSSETTI *Goblin Market* 258 Must she no more that succous
pasture find? 1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1224/1 Succosus...
succous or succose.

† **Succrescent**, *a. Obs. rare*—, [ad. L. *suc-*
rescent—, *ens*, pres. *pple.* of *succrescere* to grow
up, f. *suc* = SUB- 25 + *rescere* to grow.] Arising
afterwards, succeeding.

1653 ASHWELL *Fides Apost.* 276 The Workes of Athanasius
... were allayed by after Ages against succrescent Heresies.

|| **Succuba** (suk'kɪbā), *pl.* -bæ (8 -a's). Also
8 *sucuba*. [late L. = strumpet, f. *succubare*, f.
suc = SUB- 2 + *cub* = to lie.] = **SuccUBUS**.

1587 *Mirr. Mag.* *Humfrey Dk. Glouc.* xi. That his
auncient Grandame... Was a Feend of the kind that (Succubæ)
some call. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* ii. ii. I walke Naked be-
tweene my *succubæ*. 1619 FLETCHER, etc. *Knt. Malta* v. ii.
We'll call him Cacademon, with his black gine there, his

Succuba. 1620 T. SCOTT *God & King* (1623) 80 Looke in the streete, if you can distinguish men and women asunder, if every Succuba seems not an Incubus. 1662 M. W. *Marriage Breaker* 54 What's she must be my Masters Succuba. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 45, 2/1 As to the Succubuses, or Succubas, the Case is...different. 1788 PASQUIN *Childr. Theatrs* (1792) 187 By the Succubae spawned. 1873 LELAND *Egypt. Sketch-Bk.* 175 The fair Hermelina, a charming Succuba, who had...been the true love for forty years of Benedict Berna. 1900 ELWORTHY *Horus of Honour* ii. 88 Female demons, or succubae, were the constant tempters of both St. Jerome and St. Anthony. 1906 B. CAPES *Loaves & Fishes* 143 That dead rogue is already forgetting with his succuba.

Succube (sŭ'kiub). *rare*. Also succub. [ad. L. *succuba*, -us: see *prec.* Cf. F. *succube* m.] = *prec.*

1721 D'URFEY *Athenian Yilt* Operas, etc. 164 Our Succub Satanick now found She touch'd his Soul in place unsound, 1883 E. SALTUS *Tristram Varick* 152 There would be no insomnia now. In the magic of a cablegram that succube had been exorcised forever.

Succubine (sŭ'kiubain), *a. rare*. [f. *Succuba* or *Succubus* + -INE 1.] Of or pertaining to a succubus. [1533-4 *Image Isocr.* iv. 278 And fryer Incubyne And fryer Succubine.]

1838 BARNHAM *Ingol. Leg. Ser.* i. St. Nicholas liv, Oh! happy the slip from his Succubine grip, That saved the Lord Abbot.

Succubous (sŭ'kiubəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *suc* = SUB- 2 + *cub-* (*cumbere*) to lie + -OUS.] Having the upper margin of each leaf covered by the lower margin of the one succeeding it: applied to some of the *Jungmanniaceae*.

1857 [see INCUBOUS]. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 49 [The leaves of the liverworts] are disposed either in a spiral which turns from left to right, in which case they are called succubous, or in a spiral which turns from right to left, when they receive the name of incubous leaves.

|| **Succubus** (sŭ'kiubəs), *N. -bi* (7-8-busses). [med.L., masc. form (with fem. meaning) corresp. to *Succuba*, after *INCUBUS*.]

1. A demon in female form supposed to have carnal intercourse with men in their sleep. (Cf. *INCUBUS*.)

1387 *Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 419 That fend þat goop a nyȝt, Wommen wel ofte to begile, Incubus hatte be ȝȝt; And gileþ men oþer while, Succubus is þat wight. 1547 *Boorde Brev. Health* cxix. (1870) 78 Incubus doth infeste and trouble women, and Succubus doth infest men. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher* iiii. xix. (1886) 56 The diuill plaieþ Succubus to the man and carrieth from him the seed of generation, whieb he delivereth as Incubus to the woman. 1644 *Merc. Brit.* No. 23, 178, I think Incubusses and Succubusses are Angels of light to these. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr.*, *Not Fair* 14 So men (they say) by Hells delusions led, Have ta'en a Succubus to their bed. 1691 R. KIRK *Secret Commu.* i. (1815) 13 For the Inconvenience of their Succubi, who tryst with Men, it is abominable. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 522 The truth is, the succubus is only a species of the nightmare. 1818 C. K. SHARPE *Law's Memorials* Pref. p. xx, For forty years he [i.e. Benedict of Berna] had kept up an amatory commerce with a Succubus, called Hermeline.

attrib. 1619 PURCHAS *Microcosmus* i. 479 If the Deuill cannot turne himselfe into a Succubus Spirit, to be, or seeme to be a transubstantiate Woman.

2. *transf.* A demon, evil spirit; *occas.* a familiar spirit.

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* Avij, A swaggering humour, Of some shape-altring Succubus begot. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 169 An old Tartarian Hecate, inoculated her Succubi to succumb meat. 1727 WARBURTON *Eng. Prod.* i. 63 A Church-yard Carcase raised and set a strutting by the Inflation of some hellish Succubus within. 1840 BARNHAM *Ingol. Leg. Ser.* i. *Lady Rohesia*, The most impudent Succubus, dare as well dip his claws in holy water as come within the verge of its [i.e. the passing bell's] sound. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.*, Ct. *Guido Franc.* 1137 The witches' circle intact, charms undisturbed That raised the spirit and succubus.

b. A strumpet, whore; a term of abuse for a low woman, *occas.* applied to a man.

1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Whore Wks.* (1630) ii. 106/1 A Succubus, a damned sinke of sinne. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* i, Nor got no meat, but such of the old Succubus his wife bought at a stinking price. 1699 FARQUHAR *Const. Conple* iv. iii, Here is an old succubus, madam, that has stole two silver spoons, and says she's your nurse. 1706 T. BAKER *Turnbridge Walks* iv. 1, A finching son of a succubus, to pretend to call for a looking glass and sneak away. 1748 SNOLLETT *Kod. Randon* xlv, 'Yes, thou barbarian,' said she, turning to Wagtail, 'thou tiger, thou succubus!' 1803 C. K. SHARPE *New Oxf. Guide* i. Cor. 1888 I. 13 [A bed-maker] Like any fell Succubus, wrinkled and old, With the lip of a shrew, and the nose of a scold.

† **Succudrous**, *a. Sc. Obs.* In 4-5 succud(e)rus, 6 succudrus. [Variant of *SURQUIDRUS*.] Presumptuous, arrogant.

c 1475 *Rauf Collyear* 909 3e Sarazeins are succuderus and self-willit ay. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xiii. vi. xxi Syk succudrus ondertaknyng.

So † **Succudrously** *adv.*, presumptuously, arrogantly.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* x. (Mathow) 369 Bot gyf a seruand now vald to His kingis wyfe succudrusly, c 1475 *Rauf Collyear* 856 Then said the Sarazine to Schir Rauf succudrusly.

† **Succudry**, *Obs. Sc.* Also 4-5 succudry, -quidry, -cowdry, sukudry, 6 succuodry, 5 succuodry. [Variant of *SURQUIDRY*.] Presumption, arrogance.

1375 BARNBOUR *Bruce* xi. 11 It wes greit succudry [var. E. sukudry, H. sukudry] that set thame apoun sic folye. *Ibid.* xvi. 327 His outrageously succudry And will, that mar wes than hardy, Of purpos leit hym. c 1425 WYNTOUN

Cron. iv. vi. 51 As Daryus tynt in til Sythi Throw his hawtane succudry. c 1470 *Got. & Gau.* 278 Spelis na succudry, for Cristis sone deir l. 1553 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xiii. vi. 111 (1710) 467 For sie succudry vndertakint now, His awne mischeif.. He fundin has. [Cf. 1513 in *Succubous*.]

Succulence (sŭ'kiuləns). [Formed as next: see -ENCE.] The quality or condition of being succulent; juiciness. Also, succulent part.

1787 MARSHALL *Rnr. Econ. Norfolk* i. 257 It is allowed to stand the winter better, and to preserve its firmness and succulence. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 II. 59 The latter math has less substance, succulence, and fragrance than the Summer crop. 1842 LONDON *Suburban Hort.* 237 Though the fruit would be more numerous it would be deficient in succulence and flavour. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Nature* 29 Mar. 512 The succulence here acts as a reservoir for water.

Succulency (sŭ'kiulənsi). [ad. med.L. *succulentia*, f. *succulentus*: see next and -ENCY.] = *prec.*

1626 DONNE *Serm.* Prov. xiii. 11 (1661) III. 330 Pith and marrow to give a succulency, and nourishment, even to the bones, to the strength and obduration of sin. a 1620 J. DYKE *Ser. Serm.* (1640) 271 The...chewing of the meate...expresses...the juicy and succulency of it. 1664 BEALE in *Evelyn's Pomona* 25 (Quinces) will bear with some degrees of hungry land, if they be supplied with a due measure of succulency, and neighbouring moisture. 1738 KINNEIR *Ess. Nervs* 55 The succulency of the Nerves in a healthy man, depends upon the goodness and due quantity of the blood, that enters the vessels of the brain. 1835 KIRBY & Sr. *Entomol.* (1816) I. 321 These branches...are...exposed to the open air under a shed, where from their succulency they [i.e. cochineal insects] continue to live for several months. 1842 LONDON *Suburban Hort.* 437 The nature of the changes intended to be made on them by cultivation, such as blanching, succulency, magnitude, &c. 1890 H. M. STANLEY *Darkest Africa* II. xxx. 297 The grass was void of succulency and nutriment.

Succulent (sŭ'kiulənt), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *succulentus* (*succulentus*), f. *succus* (*sucus*) juice: see -LENT, -ULENT. Cf. F. *succulent*.] *a. Adj.*

1. Full of juice; juicy. *a.* Applied to plants and their parts having a fleshy and juicy substance.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 444 Their [i.e. figs'] succulent substance...when they begin to ripen, is white like milke. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 507 Such Plants, as are very Succulent. 1668 WILKINS *Leit. Char.* II. iv. § 3 70 Texture of the Leaf;...Succulent; having thick juicy leaves, covered with a close membrane, through which the moisture cannot easily transpire, which makes them continue in dry places. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 43 The succulent tripe of aloes and ficoides. 1785 MARTYN *Leit. Bot.* vii. (1794) 75 The fruit, which...is succulent in the peach. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 280 All green succulent plants contain saccharine or mucilaginous matter. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 323 The carrot is valuable on account of the facility with which it is kept in a recent and succulent state for a length of time. 1882 VINES *tr. Sachs* Bot. 417 These peculiar stipules remain fresh and succulent not only during the life of the leaves but also after they have fallen. 1908 [MISS E. FOWLER] *Betw. Trent & Ancholme* 49 The succulent house-leek, green and red.

b. Of various other things. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 30 From the substance some [parts] are dense, others rare and succulent or juicy, others spongy & soft. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* ii. 245 That it [i.e. coral] is oftentimes found very succulent. 1877 BLACK *Gen. Past.* xlv. 357 Rich, deep black, succulent mud. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 116 Each tumour...becomes solid, more succulent, and more rapid in its growth.

c. Of food or articles of food.

1669 W. SIMMONS *Hydrol. Chym.* 66 The succulent parts of the aliment. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Gravy*, Such Messes, into which some of it is to be put to render them more Succulent. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Rob.* xii, The succulent and highly-spiced messes indulged in by the nations of the East. 1907 S. ELLIOT *Rom. Plant Life* 181 Sussex downs so famous for succulent mutton.

† d. Of persons: Well nourished. (Cf. *SAPPY* 4.) 1673 R. HEAN *Canting Acad.* 147 Her name was... Wheedle, a plump succulent Girl.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* 'Juicy', 'sappy', rich.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 512 Yellow is a lesse Succulent Colour than Green. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 147 In short, from these the learned Nobility and Gentry...grow to be succulent Philosphers. 1682 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iv. 127 In the flower of her Youth, while she [i.e. the Earth] was succulent and fertile. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* iv. (1876) I. 224 The queen and her courtiers...continued to prey upon their succulent victim [i.e. the Church]. 1859 MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xii, Pluming a smile upon his succulent mouth. *Ibid.* xxv, His air of rather succulent patronage. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xl, It occurred to her that when she had known about them a good while they would cease to be succulent themes of converse or meditation. 1898 G. B. SHAW *Plays* II. *You never can tell* ii. Stage-direct, He...is at present reduced to the advertisements, which are not sufficiently succulent to induce him to persevere with them.

3. *Comb.*, as *succulent-fruited*, -leaved adjs.

1830 LINNEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 183 The berries of the succulent-fruited kind. 1842 LONDON *Suburban Hort.* 267 Sedums, and other succulent-leaved plants.

b. *sb. Bot.* A succulent plant.

1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 105 Green-house succulents are of the easiest possible culture and propagation. 1842 LONDON *Suburban Hort.* 267 The leaves of such succulents as cactalia, cactus, and similar plants. 1914 *Daily News & Leader* 25 June 4 The succulents growing in the desert.

Hence *Succulently* *adv.*, in a succulent manner. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 174 Transparent, grey, pure, succulently inviting snails. 1899 KIPPLING *Stalky* 69 Mr. King was pleased to smile succulently in form.

Succulous (sŭ'kiuləs), *a.* [Irreg. f. L. *succulentus* *Succulent* + -OUS.] Succulent.

1846 in WORCESTER citing *For. Q. Rev.*

Succumb (sŭ'kŭm), *v.* Also 5 subcombə, succombo, 5-7 succumbe, 7-8 succomb. [a. OF. *succomber*, also *subcomber*, ad. L. *succumbere* (*sub-*), f. *suc* = SUB- 2 + -*cumbere* to lie. Cf. It. *soccumbere*, Sp. *succumbir*, Pg. *succumbir*. Noted by Johnson 1755 and Sinclair *Obs. Sc. Dial.* (1782) 94 as a peculiarly Scottish word.]

† 1. *trans.* To bring down, bring low, overwhelm. *Obs.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxviii. 104 In their folysshe pryde I shal succombe & brynge a lowe their corage. 1490 — *Eneydos* xxii. 81 For to dystroye ber, & vterly subcombe her in-to persecucion extreme. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ep. 1 Three vehement plagis quihlk hes al maist succumbit oure cuntre in final euerione. *Ibid.* vii. 71 Ny triumphant stait is succumbit in decadens.

† 2. *intr.* To fail in a cause. *Sc. Obs.*

1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. 1. I. 174 To have succumbit in his said cause. 1586-7 *Ibid.* IV. 141 Succumband and failyieand nochtwithstanding heirin.

3. To sink under pressure or give way to superior force, authority, etc.: said properly of persons or communities, and *transf.* of conditions, designs, occas. of material things.

1604 EARL STIRLING *Aurora* El. iii. 34 Surcharg'd with sorowes I succomb. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* viii. 372 The eight day...he succumb'd, and could not resist, not being used to pedestrial traunyle. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 500 As in all national tryells some succumbs, sundrie did adhere to their subscription of the King's Covenant. 1751 *Philos. Lett. on Physiogn.* 259 (T.) Our fortitude...may bend under the weight of malignancy and opposition, yet not succumb. 1754 *Foot's Knights* II, That I who have rejected so many matches should instantaneously succumb. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* 76 This scheme of interpretation, thus assailed from so many sides...quickly succumbed. 1847 CALHOUN *Speeches* Wks. 1861 IV. 354 So completely did the National party succumb, that, the word 'National' was not named. 1851 GALLANGA *Italy* vii. 499 Italy...had stood up for a wrestle with Austria, and succumbed. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *Land. of To-day* xxx. (ed. 3) 273 After suffering from conflagrations on many occasions, the crypt finally succumbed in the year 1834.

b. *Const. to.* (In first quot., to yield the palm to.) 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 181 The now decayed Towne of Tharsus, who for antiquity will not succumbe to any City of Natolia. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. lii. 459 And to their wills we must succumb, *Quoniamque trahunt*, his our doom. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 255 The pretended infallibility of Pope Liberius, succumb'd at the same time to the same Arian Coercive Politics. 1728 A. HILL *Let. Ld. Bolingbroke* 25 June Wks. 1733 I. 274 One is involved by events, and succumbs to, and subsists by expedients. 1825 LYTTON *Zizzi* 27 Pardon me if I do not succumb to curiosity. 1828 CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 84 The small trader and settler must they knew succumb to the price they chose to fix. 1848 W. K. KELLY *tr. L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 578 The honourable conviction, that Belgium ought not to give way to threats, however it might be doomed to succumb to force. 1878 PROCTOR *Pleas. Ways Sci.* x. (1879) 201 Even the most powerful and ferocious beasts must succumb in the long run to man. 1889 G. FINLAY *Engl. Railway* 8 Those rails were of so light a description that they soon succumbed to heavy wear and tear.

c. *Const. under, beneath, occas. before.*

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* iii. vi. § 47 (1740) 457 Men seem to succumb under it, as a Process, now become of Course. 1808 B. WATSON *Charge* in 1805, 40 Thinking, that Popery is every where succumbing under the general diffusion of knowledge. 1833 J. TAYLOR *Fanat.* v. 97 The noble may be readily made to succumb beneath the base. a 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 12 The men of facts at length succumbed before the man of ideas.

4. *spec.* To yield to the attacks of a disease, the effect of wounds, an operation, etc.; hence, to die.

1849 EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 205 Half the sipahis succumbed — the doctor was so terrified at the number of deaths that he became deranged. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xx. 404 He succumbed in a few months to fever. 1886 BARRING-GOULD *Cent. Royal* xlviii, I think he caught a chill, and being below par he succumbed. 1891 *Fall Mall Gaz.* 10 Jan. 6/2 Mr. Picken has since succumbed to his injuries. † 5. *trans.* To abandon, give up. *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 435 Arguments of Religion...they succumbe, their conference only pleading mutual forbearance.

Hence *Succumber*, *Succumbering* *vbl. sb.*

1844 GLADSTONE *Lett. in Purcell Life Manning* (1895) I. xiv. 297, I am not sure...of your whole assertion that subscribers were mere succumbers. 1885 *Athenæum* 3 Jan. 7/1 Was it a sudden succumbing of Becket's keen intelligence to those superstitions of a dark age?

Succumbence (sŭ'kŭmbəns). *rare*. [f. *Succumb* 2 + -ENCE.] A giving way or yielding.

1837 C. LOFT *Self-formation* II. 78 One unlucky succumbence to idleness turns the tide at once.

Succumbency (sŭ'kŭmbənsi). *Now rare*. [f. *Succumb* next: see -ENCY. Cf. med.L. *succumbentia* failure in a cause.] A giving way or yielding; submission.

1653 R. G. tr. *Bacon's Hist. Winds* 371 The means and ways of the succumbency and yieldings of Motions are carefully to be looked into. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 258 Thy vile succumbency gives him the day and his will upon thee. 1698 — *Serm. Duty Magist.* Wks. 1863 V. 396 A timorous fainting and succumbency. 1820 FOSTER *Ess. Evil's Pop.* Ignor. 163 This, unquestioning, unmurmuring, succumbency under the actual allotment.

† **Succumbent**, *a. (sb.) Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *succumbens*, -entem, pr. pple. of *succumbere* to SUCCEMB. In sense 1 after It. *soccumbente*.]

a. Adj. 1. Subject, submissive to.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. ix. (1890) 387 Christianity...makes not Sense so much subject to Reason, as Reason suc-

cumbent to Faith. 1660 — *Parly of Beasts* 2 Queen Morphandra, useb to make Nature her self not only succumbent and passive to her desires, but [etc.].

2. Underlying.

1664 *Power Exp. Philos.* II. 114 Water, by its weight only, and no innate Elatery, did depel the Succumbent Quicksilver in the Tube.

3. Succumbing.

1812 J. J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 81 The humanity of Morgan and Humphreys, towards a succumbent foe.

B. *See* quot. 1661 and KNEELER 2 a.)

1661 *Blount Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Succumbentes*, . . . ontiently it signified those penitents or excommunicate persons that fell down on their knees and prayed in a certain place behind the Quire or Pulpit. [1850 NEALE *Hist. East. Ch. Intro.* I. 1. 210 The Succumbentes were passing the silver gates on their way out.]

Succur, obs. form of Succour, SUGAR.

† **Succurance.** *Obs.* In 5 succurance. [a. OF. *succurance*, f. *succorre* to Succour.] Snccour. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 220 Gracious prophete of succurance.

Succursal (sŭk'rsäl), a. and sb. [ad.F. **succursalis*, in fem. *succursale* (sc. *église* church), ad. L. **succursālis*, f. *succursus* Succour. Cf. It. *succorsale*.]

A. *adj.* Subsidiary; applied *esp.* to a religious establishment dependent upon a principal one.

1844 [C. MacFARLANE] *Camp of Refuge* I. 9 From the grand abbey of Crowland to the dependent house or succursal cell of Spalding. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Christ.* xiv. vii. VI. 564 Its Cathedral, surrounded by its succursal churches. *Ibid.* 574 The building, with its succursal aisles. 1883 *Tablet* 16 Feb. 243/1 The more recent institution of the latter and its succursal office.

B. *sb.* A subsidiary establishment; a branch institution, society, business, etc. (Const. 10, of). 1859 SALA *Two round Clock* (1867) 227 The 'Virtuous Club,' established as a succursal to the Royal Society. 1852 — *Accepted Addr.* 86 The undertaking business, . . . was a succursal to his trade. 1884 *Athenæum* 22 Mar. 376/1 Freston, or Freston, was a succursal of the Benedictine Abbey of Croyland.

|| b. In F. form *succursale* (sb. fem. sing.).

1883 *Times* 11 Sept. 714 The new docks on the London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway, a sort of succursale of the East and West India Dock system. 1885 *Ibid.* 18 Sept. 13/4 Six of the monks emigrated last year to America, and 22 have been detached to a succursale in Tipperary. 1901 A. C. WELCH *Anslem & His Work* v. 87 So many monks passed between the two, that St. Saviour's became practically a succursale of Le Bec. 1910 *Nation* 16 July 563/2 Mexico, . . . has become a mere 'succursale' of the United States.

|| **Succus** (sŭk's), pl. *succi* (sŭk'si). [L.] A juice; in scientific terminology applied to (a) fluid secretions in an animal or vegetable body, (b) juices extracted from plants.

[1719 QUINCY *Lez. Physico-Med.* (1722), *Succus*, is any Juice.] 1771 Bp. WATSON *Ess. Subj. Chem.* Chem. Ess. 1787 V. 137 Wherever there is a vascular system, containing a moving nutritive succus, there is life. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* (ed. 4) 263 He regards the succus [of hemlock] as the only reliable preparation of the drug for internal use.

Succuss (sŭk's), v. [f. L. *succuss-*, pa. ppl. stem of *succutere*, f. *suc-* = SUB- 25 + *cutere* to 'shake.'] *trans.* To shake up; *spec.* to shake (a patient) to elicit the splashing sound in pneumothorax.

1865 *Athenæum* No. 1975. 307/3 The violent shock which closes the rapid descent is expected to *succuss* the patient into proper shape.

† **Succussation.** *Obs.* [ad. L. **succussatio*, -ōnem (altered in med.L. to *succursatio* in the sense 'trotting'), n. of action f. *succussare*, f. *succuss-* (see Succuss). Cf. F. *succussation* (Cotgr.).] Shaking up, violent shaking, jolting.

1649 BULWER *Pathomyst.* II. ii. 126 That succussation of the Lungs and agitation of the Midriff. 1682 *Weekly Memorials* 231 That motion which does not affect our bodies with Succussation, is esteemed rest. 1706 RENEU *Let.* in C. Wordsworth *Schole Acad.* (1877) 297 The succussation of your Horse is so great, only to come to London upon him. 1750 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IV. xxii. The succussations of the intercostal and abdominal muscles in laughter. 1774 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (ed. 4) 17, I suffered from some artificial excoriations which I had contracted . . . by the severe succussations of a conductitious steed.

b. Trotting (of a horse). Cf. 1706, 1774 above. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. vi. 193 Lifting one foot before, and the crosse foot behind, which is succussation or trotting. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 48 Whether Pace or Trot, (That is to say, whether Lulation, As they do term't, or Succussation). 1681 COLVIT *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 120 His horses grievous succussation Had so exoriat his foundation.

Succussion (sŭk'sŭn). [ad. L. *succussio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *succuss-*, *succutere* to Succuss. So F.] The action of shaking or condition of being shaken, esp. with violence; an instance of this.

1622 WOTTON *Let.* (1907) II. 259 He was taken with a trembling and sudden succussion. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* xiii. iv. (1687) 280/1 We see whole Houses shake, by reason of the jumbling, and succussion of Carls and Charlots. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* II. iii. 69 Dreadful Succussions and Convulsions of the Earth. 1733 CHEVENE *Engl. Malady* II. ix. § 2 (1734) 206 Vomits . . . by their Succussions and Action . . . open the Obstructions. 1824 McCulloch *Highlands Scot.* II. 339 The very act of riding, serves, by its fundamental succussions, to nail and fix the observations in the sensorium. 1857 BLOXAM *Chem.* 205 The acid

boils with succussion or violent bumping. 1885 W. ROBERTS *Urin. & Renal Dis.* III. xiv. (ed. 4) 678 Violent running, dancing, riding, or severe muscular effort or succussion of the body. 1898 P. MANSON *Troph. Diseases* xxiii. 359 This blood comes from the wall of an abscess jarred and torn by the succussion of the harassing cough.

b. *spec. (Med.)* An act or method of diagnosis in pneumothorax, etc. which consists in shaking the thorax to detect the presence of fluid.

1747 *Genil. Mag.* XVII. 77/2 If the infirm cannot stir out of their bed or chair, . . . they may make a succussion by heaving up and letting down their shoulders. 1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 222/1 The operator stopping the succussion suddenly, and listening for the sound of fluctuation. 1858 COPLAND *Dict. Pract. Med.* III. ii. 933/2 Laennec first clearly demonstrated the conditions upon which the evidence furnished by succussion depends. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1975. 307/3 The operation of succussion, as Hippocrates used to perform it, at Larissa. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* 148 Succussion in most cases develops a splashing sound frequently having the same kind of musical intonation as the respiration, voice, and tinkling sounds.

attrib. 1883 F. T. ROBERTS *Th. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 5) 358 *Succussion-signs*. . . The signs produced by shaking a patient are:—1. A splashing-sensation felt by the hand. 2. A splashing-sound. 1886 FAGGE *Princ. Med.* I. 940 Another sign of pneumothorax . . . is that which is termed 'succussion-splash'. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 661 This succussion sound . . . is specially interesting as having been observed by Hippocrates.

Succussive (sŭk'sŭv), a. rare. [f. L. *succuss-* see Succuss.] Characterized by a shaking motion.

1742 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 84 It began by a succussive Motion, and followed by a sort of Blow with the horrible Violence. 1864 in WEBSTER citing DANA.

Suogen, obs. form of SAT v.1

Such (sŭtʃ), *dem. adj.* and *pron.* Forms: see below.

[OE. *swele*, *swele*, *swyle*, corresp. to OFris. *sellich*, -ik, *selk*, *sek*, *sullik*, *sulch*, *sulk* (mod. Kris. *suk*, *sok*), OS. *sulik*, (*solk*), MLG. *sol* (*lik*), *sollek*, *solk* (LG. *sül* (*ik*), *söl* (*ik*)), MDn. *solc*, *selc*, *solc*, *swile*, *swele*, also *sulic*, -ec (Du. *sulk*, WFlm. also *zulk*), OHG. *sulth*, -ich, -ech, *sölth*, -ech, *solch*, -sol (MHG. *solich*, *solch*, *solh*, also *sölch*, *sölh*, *sülth*, *sülle*, *sölk*, *selch*, *silch*, mod. Ger. *solch*), ON. *slikr* (MSw. *sliker*, Sw. *slik*, Da. *slig*) whence STIKE a., Goth. *swaltriks* :—O Teut. **swaliko*, **swiliko*, lit. so formed, f. *swa* So *adv.* + **liko* body, form (cf. LIKE a.).]

The OE. *swele* and *swile* represent primitive **swaliko* and **swiliko* respectively, the latter being an analogical formation on **hwiliko*—WHICH; cf. OE. *hwile* beside *hwel* (:—**hwiliko*), and Goth. *hwileiks*. Evidence for the rounding of *swile* to *swyle* appears late in the 9th c., and a sporadic spelling *swule* is found from c 1000. *Swyle* and *swule* became in ME. *swilch*, *swulch*, which, by the absorption of *w* and loss of *l*, gave *such* (in ME. written also *soch*), the modern standard form. The dropping of *w* was carried through into the other types *swe* (*lich*) and *swi* (*lich*), whence the widespread dial. forms *sech* and *sich*. Thus, and by similar cross-influences, a large variety of forms arose, which can be grouped according to (1) the quality of the vowel, (2) the retention or loss of *w*, (3) the retention or loss of *l*, as well as (4) the palatalization or non-palatalization of *c*. The unpalatalized forms SWILK and SIO (*swele*, *swile*, *silk*, etc.) are treated separately in their alphabetical places.

The vocalism of the continental forms is in many points obscure. Some of them indicate the possibility of there having been new formations distinct from the original types, and there has no doubt been interaction of the forms of WHICH, the development of which, presumably on account of the difference of the initial sound, has not been entirely parallel.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. a. 1 *swele*, *suele*, *suwle*, *swæle*, *suwle*, *suwle*. Also 5 *swelk*, *suwlek* (see SWILK).

[c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) A 204 *At queue*, end *suelce*.] c 831 *Charter* in O.E. *Texts* 446 *Suelc* man se ðisses landes bruce. c 888 *Ælfred Boeth.* xix. Ne se deað þeah swelces ne reop. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 8 *Poteslatem talem*, mæbt *suelc*.

β. 1 *swile*, 1–2 *suile*, 2–3 *swilch*, *suilch*. (See also SWILK.)

[c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) A 881 *Atqueue*, on *suelce*.] c 831 *Charter* in O.E. *Texts* 446 *Suilc* man sue hit awege. c 995 *Anc. Chart. B. Mss.* Cott. viii. 38 On bocum & an swilcum lytlum. 1154 O.E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) ao. 1137 *Pe* land was al fordon mid *suilce* dædes. c 1160 *Haltan Gosp.* Matt. ix. 8 *Swilce* anweald. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 220 *Swilche* freonde. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* xi. Alle þo þe leueþ þat swilch þing hem muge furdrie oðer letten. *Ibid.* 165 Of swilch mælt gisen men þe ani god cunnen.

γ. 1–2 *swyle*, (*swylic*), 1, 3 *swule*, 3 *swule* (c)h, *masc.* acc. sing. *swulne*.

c 897 *Ælfred Gregory's Past.* C. xxxvii. 261 (Cott. MS.) Ða swylican. a 950 *Ælfred's Boeth.* xxxix. § 2 (Cott. MS.) He ne can onganian . . . forþwy swylic god geþafoð. c 1000 *Judith* 65 Hæfde þa his ende geþendene. . . swylicne he ær æfter worhte. c 1000 *Beowulf* 880 *Swulces* hwæt. 1032 in *Anglia* XI. 9 Na byrde we . . . ænig wurde has aræred swylic þæt mære was. c 1175 *12th Cent. Hom.* 2 *Swylice* tacne wurcen swylice ðu wyrst. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 185 *Swule* se hit here mækeð. c 1205 *Lay.* 5333 Some swa beo

ihurden swulch worde. *Ibid.* 5345 Þane we nimen swulne ræd. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 382 Ich wot swulne þet hereð. . . heui brunie and here.

2. a. 3 *sweuche*, 3–5 *sweuche*, (4 *swasche*, *Kent.* *zuech*, 5 *schwe* (s)che).

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* (Jesus MS.) 1711 Heo wolde. . . yeue answer. . . myd sweche worde. a 1300 *Deb. Body & Soul* in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 338 *Suweche* fyve als is in world of alle thinges. 1340 *Aeyen*, 156 *Be zueche* fables was y-woned þe wyse man techte his mayne. c 1340 *J. Cog.* *Rood* 223 *Swech* dep þe under feng. c 1450 *Cavgrave Life St. Aug.* 1 *Swech* tressour as I have in possession. 1466–7 *Mann & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 171 At schwesche a pryse as 3e kane akorde.

β. 2–5, 9 *Gloic. dial.* *swich*, 3–5 *suich*, *suych*, 4–5 *swiche*, *swych* (e), (3 *swic*, *swyhc*, *svich*, *siwiche*, *suwiche*, *schuuych*, 4 *Kent.* *zuich*, *zuych*, 5 *swyhe*, *sqwyhe*). Also 4–5 *swyk*, etc. (see SWILK).

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 157 *Swiche* teres schede de drihten. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 80 *Nis* na laured swich se is crist, ne king swuch ure drihten. c 1250 *S. Eng. Leg.* 459 Men þat schuych torment iseiþen. 13. . . *Cursor M.* 10 (Güt) King arthour, þat was so riche, Was non in his time funden suiche. 1340 *Aeyen*, 37 Of zuichen þer byþe ucle maneres. c 1391 *CHAUCER* *Atrol. Prol.* (1872) 2 *Swich* a child. 1426 *LYDG.* *Dr. Guil. Pilgr.* 1762 In Thapocalypse oft Johan Swych a beste fond I noon. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 483/2 *Swyche* (H. swyche, P. suche), *talit*, c 1450 J. METHAM *Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) 45 In sqwyche a case, or sqwyche a chauns. 1461 *Paston Lett.* 11. 18 *Suyche* as arn right credible. 1462 *Ibid.* 82 *Swyche* talkynge.

γ. 2–4 *swuoh*, 3 *swucch*, *swuc*, *shwuch*, 4 *swoch*.

a 1200 [see 2 β]. c 1205 *Lay.* 1835r Ofte heo coden to ræde of swuchere neode. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 112 *Swuc* grure he hefde. *Ibid.* 312 *Wredde* swuch feder, & swaen swuchne warden. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 384, I nam no kyng swuch þing to habbe. a 1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 271 *Swocb* claters.

3. a. 3 *suloh*, *swlc* (h, solch).

An early northern example of absorption of the *w* is given by *swlc* *adv.* in *Rituale Eccl. Dunelm.* 19, 69.

c 1205 *Lay.* 671 *Brutus* hine bi-bohte of swlchere [c 1275 *solchere*] neode. *Ibid.* 2820 *Swlc* were him þuhte swide muri.

β. 3 *selk* (e, 3–4 *sulk* (e, 4–5 *silk* (e sec SWILK)).

4. a. 4–5 *seche*, 9 *dial.* and *zulgar* *sech*, *setch*. 13. . . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1543 *A* hundreth of seche As I am. c 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* xxxi. (MS. Ireland), *Seche* game, and *siche* glee, *Seche* he neuyr ær. c 1450 *Mirk's Festi* 5r *Seche* he auanset. 1848 *THACKERAY* *Van. Fair* xvi, *Sech* a business. 1885 *LELAND* *Brand-novel* *Ballads* (ed. 2) 126 *Sech* a set of scallawags as these I never saw.

β. 3– (now *dial.*) *sich*; also 4–5 *syeh* (o, 4–6 *siche*, 8– *sitch*, *s.w.* and *Ircl.* *zitch*, *zich*; 4 *sohyeh*, 6 *schiche*, *shyche*, *socheich*, *shytt*.

c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in O.E. *Misc.* 32 *Swiche* lorde þet siche miracle mai do. c 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* *Sel.* Wks. II. 377 *Worldly* men ben siche men þat þe world haþ overcomen. c 1400 [see 4 a]. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11340 *Syche* counsell. . . kepe I none of. a 1425 *tr. Arden's Treat. Fittula*, etc. 92 With þis pulvis haue I cured sich fikez. 1487 *Celt. Papers* (Camden) 168 The ceson ysseyche at Bruges now that [etc.]. c 1550 *CIEKE* *Matt.* iii. 15 *Let* sich thinges go now. 1746 *Exmoor Soulding* (E.D.S.) 24 *Ees* doctent thenk tha had st a be'lich a Labb of tha Tongue. 1782 *ELIZ. BLOWER* *Geo. Boleman* I. 86 I had *sich* an affection for him. a 1847 *George Kidder's Owen* vii. in *Hallivill Dict.* p. xviii, My dog has gotten zitch a trick. 1848 *DICKENS* *Domby* xxxix, *Sitch* is his conscience! 1867 *Rock* *Yim an' Nell* lxxxvii. (E.D.S.) Ha isn't worth zich trouble.

1 a 1400 *Kyng & Hermyt* 281 in E.P.P. I. 24 *Aboute* schych mastery. 1512–13 *Truvelyan Papers* iii. (Camden) 9 *Schiche* mo[rt]uaries as ys due. *Ibid.* He sayth that Jamys Clarke. . . wyll no paye y^e schleichys dwites. 1556 *Machyn Diary* (Camdeo) 119 *Ane* shytt person. *Ibid.* 133 *Shyche* a man.

γ. 3– *such*; also 3–5 *succh*, 3–6 *soch*, 4–6 *soche*, 4–7 *suche*, (3 *socch*, 4 *sooche*, *suuche*, *swoho*, 5 *suche*, 5–7 *souche*, 6 *ouch*, *sutche*, *soyche*, *s.w.* *dial.* *zutche*, 6–7 *sutch*); 3 *shuc*, *scuch*, 4 *shoch*, 5 *schwuche*, 6 *scwch*, 6–7 *shuch* (e, 9 *dial.* *shut*.

c 1205 *Lay.* 491 To wroþer heore hele habbeð heo such [c 1250 *swich*]werid on. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* (Jesus MS.) 1511 Þe vie was glad of suchte tale. 1377 *LANGT. P. Pl.* B. xvi. 112 Ofte he heled suchte. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 1455 *Alle* men tristynge in sooche indulgencis. c 1400 *Brit.* I. lxxxv. 87 The Emperour loste soche foure of his folcas dede Kyng Arthur. 1487 *Paston Lett.* III. 463 *Specially* souche as have known me. 1530 *Proper Dyalog* in *Roy Rode me*, etc. (Arb.) 134, I and suchte other. 1535 *COVERDALE Bible* Ep. To make soch meanes for vs vnto his beuentyfather. 1551 T. WILSON *Logic* (1580) 151, To keepe suchte Ceremonis. 1555 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 442 *Whosomever* doo not observe suchte ordre. a 1568 *ASCHAM* *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 123 *Any* soch thing. 1574 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 354 *Soyche* as should plyv ther bockes. 1577–82 *BRETTON* *Flourish upon Fancie* Wks. (Grosart) I. 6/2 *Sutch* his Scollers are. 1585 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1914) Jan. 113 *Souche* of the comen howse as they made choice of. 1586 *FERRIS* *Blaz. Gentrie* 188 *Giffe* she put zutche a vermine beast, in trust to keepe it. 1661 *PR. RUPERT* in *11th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 8 *Souche* that comands those that stay on these frontiers.

c 1250 *Long Life* 27 in O.E. *Misc.* 156 *Weilawei* shuc wened to lede. c 1250 *Moral Ode* 222 in E. E. P. (1862) 29 *God* sculde alle goddes frend a wið scuche freond. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3044 *No* soch kote to þe schulde be. 1466–7 *Mann & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 172, I have þeeffen 30we no swesche kawse. 1501 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 388 *A* reysounable day swch as please the maysters to gyve. c 1538 in *Archbold Somerset Reliq. Houses* (1892) 85 *Schuche* as were as warthy as some other. 1549 *LATIMER* *Ploughers* (Arb.) 31 *There* was neuer shuch a preacher. . . as he is. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (Camden) 55 *Theo* was made a proclamacyon

agayne shoche sayers. 1638 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 34 All such harses that should passe through that toun. *Mod. (Birmingham)*. Shut a lot.

B. Signification.

Such is a demonstrative word used to indicate the quality or quantity of a thing by reference to that of another or with respect to the effect that it produces or is capable of producing. Thus, syntactically, *such* may have backward or forward reference; in the uses of branch I it has the former, in those of branch II mainly the latter.

The use of *such* and *such a* in the attributive position is illustrated in detail only in sense I, but the same rules apply to the adj. generally; for special uses see branch IV.

I. L. Of the character, degree, or extent described, referred to, or implied in what has been said.

a. with sing. sb.

(a) With a concrete sb., or an abstract sb. used in a particularized sense; now superseded by *such a* (see c below) except *poet.*

971 *Blith.* Hom. 189 Hwa lyfde þe þæt þu swylce scyldes gefremdest? a 1222 O. E. Chron. (Laud MS.) an. 1057 [1086] Hwam ne mæg earmian swylcere tide? a 1205 LAY. 5421 To swulche forward we heod hider isende. a 1250 Owl & Night. (Jesus MS.) 1496 Hw may þe eny lue beo, Hwar such mon groleþ hire þeo? c 1385 CHAUCER L. G. IV. 474 Prol. To he war from falsenesse & from vice By swich ensample. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 4379 (Trin.) Who so bigynne wol sich þing him owe to þinke on þe endyng. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Engl. Poessie* ii. ix. (Arh.) 94 If one should rime to this word *Restore* he may not match him with *Doore*, such rime is strained. 1646 CRASHAW *Suspended Herod* ii. She thinks not fit such he her face should see. 1749 JOHNSON *Van. Hum. Wishes* 293 Such Age there is, and who could wish its End? 1805 WORSW. *Elegiac Stanzas* 30 Such Picture would I at that time have made. 1842 MACAULY *Horatius* i. Was none who would he foremost To lead such dire attack. a 1849 BENDORS *Dream-Pedlary* ii. Such pearl from Life's fresh crown Fain would I shake me down.

(b) With an abstract sb. used in a general sense. 971 *Blith.* Hom. 85 Ne us næfre swylce ege ne wearþ. 72eendehyrd. c 1100 O. E. Chron. (MS. F) an. 995 Hi wurdan ða swylce hlif þurh swilce wissunge. a 1275 *Sinners Burden* 171 in O. E. Misc. 77 From suche lecherye Heo schule to helle cume. 14136 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 697 Than wist I.. That ydelnesse me serued well that me putte in sich Iolyte. c 1460 *Enare* 626 Be styll, syr.. Lette syche mornynge. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xiii. 12 Do not thou such foly. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. l. 50 Such love is hate, and such desire is shame. 1700 *Drayton's Flower & Leaf* 59 Such Joy my Soul, such Pleasures fill'd my Sight. 1777 BURKE *Cory* (1844) II. 158 Such partiality to his endeavours. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 220, I little thought, that I should so soon be in such need. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lost Bower* xxxix. She never sings such music.

(c) *Such a*: see (a). (Cf. G. *solch ein*.) a 1205 LAY. 1888r For 3et naet hit neofor.. hat of Voree Pendragne scal arisen swile a sunne. c 1290 *Beket* 1255 in S. Eng. Leg. 142 He þonked god þat swilca prelat under him moste beo. 1330 *Bonaventura's Medit.* 83 þere was neuer womanman hær swylche chylde. 1390 *Gower Conf.* l. 42 They may noman finde The rihte salve of such a Sor.. c 1400 MAUNSEY (1839) Prol. 3 Righte we oughte us for.. to drede and serve such a Lord. c 1500 *Alcibiades* 360 Sayng þat neuer forth they herd of such a thing. 1606 CHAPMAN *Gentl. Usher* ii. l. Now such a huddle and kettle never was. 1654 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. 862 Else when we put it to the push, They had not giv'n us such a crush. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 23 a He does not believe any the most Comick Genius can censure him for talking upon such a Subject at such a Time. 1821 SCOTT *Kent* xii. Thou didst ill to speak to such a man of such matters. 1849 MACAULY *Hist. Eng.* ix. l. 436 The Prince declared that to avert the horrors of such a persecution was one of his chief objects.

(d) *A such*. (Cf. F. *un tel*, G. *ein solcher*.) a 1240 *Sauvages Ward* in O. E. Hom. I. 251 To a swilch hale. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 379 Lute wonder it was þat strange men in ix. wel lond dude a such trespass. 1307 *Elegy on Edw.* i. ix. Wel longe we move clepe & crie, Er we a such kyng han y-fonode!

b. with pl. sb.

a 950 *Boeth.* *Metr.* x. 55 Se [hlisa] is eac to lytel swelcra liriowa. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 157 Swilche teres scedde M. Magdalene þa heo wosch ure drihtenes teit. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 154 þat water of hape is þat on þat eare is illiche hot.. Swilche hapes þe þeþ fale. 1362 *LANGT. P. II.* A. Prol. 32 Summe chosen Chaffare to chechen þe better. As hit semel to vre siht þat suche men schoppen a-down swilch chry. l. 64 Bote holy churche & chaffe choppen a-down swilch chry. a 1425 [see A. 48]. 1566 *DIXONALE* Roeth. ii. 2 That the iudgement of God is accordynge to trueth, agaynst them which commit solche thynges. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arh.) 30 The abuse of such places was so great that [etc.]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 401 Such high advantages thir innocence Gave them and remote arguments may also he sometimes used to confirm a proposition which has been before proved by arguments more direct and immediate. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* i. xxv. I love such holy rambles. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 128 Some muscles attached to a long bone which is relatively fixed at one end, tend to make it describe.. a movement of circumduction. Such muscles are termed Rotators. 1892 MRS. OLIPHANT *Hist. Sk. Q. Anne* vi. (1894) 304 [He] was.. indignant with the highflyers for expressing such opinions.

2. Standing predicatively at the head of a sentence or clause, and referring summarily to a statement or description just made.

In ME. *Such* is (+ inf.) often = This is what it is (to be, etc.). *Such is life*: an exclamatory phrase now often used trivially as an expression of resignation or acquiescence in things as they are.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6675 Such it is to be ssrewa. *Ibid.* 11736 Such was þe more of einesham, uor hataile non it nas. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1161 Such beo þe dntes of batayle þat he þolede for vs. c 1330 *Roland & V.* 75 þat toke him þe letter & kist his hand, Swilche was þe lawe of þe land. c 1385 CHAUCER *Parl. Fowles* 570 Lo sich it is to haue a tunge loos. c 1385 — *Prol.* 485 And swilch he was y-preued oft sithes. c 1450 — *Martin* 632 Soche was the y-vision that I saugh in my slepe. 1567 *PAINTER Pal. Pleas.* II. 508 Sutch was the desyres of those two lovers. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 701 He first, and close behind him follow'd she, For such was Proserpine's severe Decree. 1716 *POPE* *Mist* viii. 595 For such is Fate, nor canst thou turn its course. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 197 Such these animals appeared when brought into Europe. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxviii. The Lady.. did not.. ring a bell, because such was not the fashion of the time, but she whistled on a silver-call. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* i. vi. 178 Such was the germ of the magnificent library and museum of Abbotsford. 1855 MACAULY *Hist. Eng.* xi. II. 71 His Majesty, — such was now the language of so many Anglican divines, — would have been [etc.]. 1865 *DICKENS* *Aut. Fr.* i. ii. With a mournful air — as who should say, 'Here is another wretched creature come to dinner; such is life!' 1890 *DOYLE White Company* v. At the end of a year he would be free to return to the cloisters, for such had been his father's bequest. 1896 *LAW Q. Rev.* July 201 If such be the law, we are pretty sure it is not the law Parliament intended to make.

3. Of the same kind or class as something mentioned or referred to; of that kind; similar, the like. *Obs.* or *arch.*, exc. in collocation with a numeral, indef. adj., etc. (see V).

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 45 Mid þese þre lokes.. and mid swilche weldede. c 1205 LAY. 6564 Ewere he bohte embe uel and swilche weoren his dede. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 312 Anon was mad a cofre sich. c 1400 MAUNSEY (1839) xix. 205 A Pipe or a Penne or such a thing. c 1450 *Two Cookery Bks.* 83 Take faire peeces of paynmain, or elles of such tendur brede. 1566 SHAKS. *Mereh.* v. iv. l. 97 Let their beds be made as soft as yours; and let their pillows be season'd with such Viands. c 1600 — *Sonn.* liv. The Canker bloomes haue full as deepe a die. As the perfum'd tincture of the Roses, Hang on such thornes, and play as wantonly. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* ii. i. (1772) 11. 19 Ofrochets, whittings or such common fish. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* (1729) I. 97 Penguins.. are a Sea-Fowl, about as big as a Duck, and such Feet. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 698/1 The protractor is a small semicircle of brass, or such solid matter. 1796 MRS. INCHBALD *Nature & Art* xi. (1820) 27 You are my father — you have just such eyes, and such a forehead. 1829 SCOTT *Aunt of G.* vii. Enstian, hides, peltry, and such ordinary articles.

4. Equivalent to a descriptive adj. or adv. on which it follows closely and the repetition of which is thus avoided. (Cf. 22.)

So is now preferred. c 897 *ÆLFRED Gregory's Past.* c. xvi. 101 Hu he wolde ðæt mon him miltsoðe gif he suelic ware. a 1225 *Anor. R.* 208 Isellilche muwun heo siggen þe þene teil swilch inwede. 1340 *Aenb.* 51 'Ich hadde a to kued heaued.' And he zayþ 10þ, wī he þeþ hit zuch ymad. c 1385 CHAUCER *Prol.* 313 Discreet he was, and of greet reuerence. He semed swilch. c 1400 *LOVE Bonaucant.* *Mirr.* (1908) 58 They wolde not be seyn such in other mennes siht. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. vii. 29 [He] rather loyd to he, then seemen sich. 1657 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 100 Such I created all th' Æthereal Powers And Spirits. *Ibid.* v. 521 That thou art happy, owe to God; That thou contin'st such, owe to thy self. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* Ded.. Ess. 1090 II. 154 A heroic poem, truly such. 1825 SCOTT *Talisman.* xxviii. The pointless lances of the preceding day were certainly no longer such. 1855 *KINGSLY Herein.* ix. Robert, who thought himself as good as his brother (though he was not such, save in valour).

5. The previously described or specified; the (person or thing) before mentioned.

In this sense *such* (not *such a*) is usual with a sing. sb. c 1375 *Cursor M.* (Fairf.) 10860 Thow shalt conceyve a child.. And his name shalle þou Ihesu calle.. Suche wordis were seid to mary. 1452 in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* Var. Coll. IV. 201 Unto the time they haue founde suerte of the age bringe; and yf they fynde not suche suerte [etc.]. 1491 *Neuaminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 252 If eny.. recouere happy agensie eny of y^e said parties.. y^e partie.. ayenst whome sich recouere is had [etc.]. 1551 SIR J. WILLIAMS *Accomp'te* (Abbotsf. Club) i. All and singular souche Redye.. money. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 65 Such whispering wak'd her. 1680 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1867) l. 388 If any Christian.. shall speak contemptuously of the Holy Scriptures.. such person or persons shall be punished. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 698/2 Any number of inches.. with any part of an inch, can be taken.. providing such part be greater than the one hundredth part of an inch. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 332 For default of such issue, viz. that issue which is before mentioned. 1828 *MOORE Pract. Navig.* 120 As ships never run such distance in 24 hours. 1835 *CARLYLE* in *Froude Life Lond.* (1884) I. ii. 43 My true wish is that such need may long hold compactly together in you. 1878 *Act 41 & 42 Vict.* c. 53 s. 2 A gratuity awarded.. to any clerk shall be estimated according to the period during which such clerk has served.

II. Where the meaning is determined by reference to a correlative or dependent clause.

6. a. With *such* in both clauses: in OE. *swelc.. swelc*; later *such as.. such = L. qualis.. talis*, except in proverbial sentences of the type 'Such master, such man'.

Beowulf 1328 (Gr.) Swylc scolde eorl wesian, æþeling ærgod, swylc Æschere was! a 901 *Laufer Ælfred* l. xi. Mid swilce brægle he inende, mid swilce gange he ut. 971 *Blith.* Hom. 59 Ealswylce seo lange metrummes hī þes seocan mannes, 1340 *þonne* [etc.], swylc is þæt hī bysses middangeardes. 1340 *Aenb.* 235 To zuiche thorde zuich maine. c 1390 *GOWER Conf.* l. 360 Such Capitain such reuerence. c 1400 *Pilgr. Soude* (Caxton) iv. xxix. 1459 61. Suche as is the kyng, ..suche is the peple. 1874 *CAXTON Chesse* ii. II. (1853)

33 Suche moder, suche daughter, comunely. a 1540 [see LETTUCE 2]. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Sk. Com. Prayer*, *Athan. Creed*, Suche as the father is, suche is the sonne. 1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arh.) 28 Suche as the noble men be, suche wyll the people be. 1560 *Bible* (Geneva) 2 Cor. x. 11 Suche as we are in worde by letters when we are absent; suche wil we be also in dede, when we are present. 1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretorie* i. (1625) 134 Consider that such as is the tree such is the fruit. 1618 *BOLTON Florus* (1636) 151 Such as the Capitaine is, such is the Souldier. 1725 *BERKELEY Proposa* [Vks. 1871] III. 223 Such as their trade is, such is their wealth. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xxx. He is dame Norma's servant it's like, — such man, such mistress! 1898 *BESANT Orange Girl* II. xxvi. Such as they are, such they have been made.

† b. With one of the correlatives omitted: = *Such as. Obs.*

Beowulf 72 (Gr.) And þær on innan eall geðealan geongum and ealdum, swylc him god sealde. a 1000 *Cædmon's Dan.* 66 Sehlod on him to huðe hordwearda gestreon, fea & freos, swilc þær funden was. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 80 Nis na laured swilc se crist ne king swilc ure drihten. *Ibid.* 120 Al his lif seol þon swilch boð his eoddinge. c 1205 LAY. 4153 He semende færd swilc ne nauere ear on orde. c 1275 — 382r Her com a selcoun tockne soch neuere ne com.

c. With *what* as the correlative in the dependent clause. *rare.*

1834 *Tracts for Times* No. 24. 5 What the Apostles are in St. Paul's Epistles, such the Bishops are in those of Ignatius. 1850 *NEWMAN Diffic. Anglicans* i. xii. (1891) I. 379 What Arius, Nestorius, or Eutyches were then, such are Luther and Calvin now.

† d. With *advb.* as the correlative in the dependent clause. *Obs.*

1535 *COVERDALE Judge.* viii. 21 As the man is, soch [1611 50] is also his strength. a 1611 *CHAPMAN* *Ihad* xxiii. 517 As corn-ears do shine with dew.. When fields set all their bristles up, in such a ruff wert thou, O Menelaus. 1658 *DRYDEN Cromwell* xiii. He.. made to Battels, such Heroick Haste as it on Wings of Victory he flew. 1790 *BURNS Ballad Dumfries Elect.* xiv. As flames among a hundred woods, As headlong foam a hundred floods — Such is the rage of battle.

7. With correlative *as* pron. (see AS 23), ME. also as *that*, taking the place of OE. *swelc*, *swd*. *Such as* = Of the kind or degree that; the kind of (person or thing) that.

According to the syntax of the subordinate clause, *as* may be equivalent to a relative in an oblique case = of, in, with (etc.) which.

c 888 *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxiv. s. 10 Be swelcum geceafum swelce nane sawle nabbað. 971 *Blith.* Hom. 95 Ealle hie sceolan þonne arisan.. on swylcum heowe swa hie ær hie sylfe gefæstwodan. c 1100 O. E. Chron. (MS. D.) an. 1058 Mid swilcan weorðscipe swa nan oðer ne dyde æfter him. a 1122 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1009 þa com him swilc wind ongan swilce nan mann ær ne gemunde. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 þe sunne schiñeð þer þurh, and ho nimeð al swilch hou also ho þer on uint. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1852 Wið swilch dream.. as drihtin deað to cunene. c 1330 *Hall Meid.* 5 Of.. swilch wuðscipe, as hit is to heo godes spuse. c 1390 *Beket* 1204 in S. Eng. Leg. 141 Of swilch a frere ase ich am. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 855 Swilche werkus to swinke as oþur swainus wen. 1377 *LANGT. P. Pl.* B. xiii. 433 What dauid seith of suche meo as þe sauter telleth. 1480 *Cov. Lett.* 473 Before such persons and at such places as this case shall require. 1546 *GARNIER Detect.* *Devils Sophistrie* 228 Christ.. is.. mocked.. wth such toyes and termes, as the Jewes deuised not more spitefull. a 1586 *SINNEY Arceadia* ii. (Sommer) 126 h. When.. Musidorus tooke on such shepherdish apparell.. as I now weare. 1638 *FORN Fancies* i. iii. Thy growth to such perfection, as no flattery Of art can perish now. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 82 If it be true that such meat as is the most dangerously earned is the sweetest. 1815 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) III. x. 318 To finish an odd little tale within such time as will satisfy the public, I trust. 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* II. ii. We'll each of us give you such a thrashing as you'll remember. 1877 *RUSKIN St. Mark's Rest* v. 65 Such a cloak for their commercial appetite as modern church-going is for modern swindling.

clift. 1856 W. BAILEY *Preserv.* *Eye-sight* (1633) 35 We must use topical means, and such as are discussive. 1695 *DRYDEN* *tr. Dufresnoy's Art. Paint.* Pref. p. xii. In these pompous Expressions, or such as these. 1737 *POPE Hor.* *Epist.* II. ii. 2 You love a Verse, take such as I can send. 1780 *Mirror* No. 94 To guard such of my readers as should be disposed to indulge in it, against its.. consequences. 1821 SCOTT *Kent* xii. He is to have no access to the lady but such as I shall point out. 1891 *FARRAR Darkn.* & *Dawn* xl. All the ordinary conventions of a Roman marriage were carried out, except such as were purely pagan.

† b. With *as* omitted. *Obs. rare.* 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* II. ii. 101 They haue sent me such a Man, I would haue wish'd for.

† 8. With *as* followed by a relative usually in an oblique form. *Obs.*

1579 *FENTON Guicciard.* Ep. Ded. The man.. was such a one, as whose virtues were farre from all suspicion of partialitie. 1618 *BOLTON Florus* I. xvi. (1636) 48 Our army being.. shant up within such a fastness as out of which it could not escape. 1678 *CUNWORTH Intell.* Syst. 17 Such a System of it, as from whence it would follow, that there could not be any God. *Ibid.* 158 By such a nature as which.. is.. nescent of what it doth.

9. In uses marked by special word-order.

a. In predicative use. 1154 O. E. Chron. (Laud MS.) an. 1135 þa.. uuard þe sunne snileð as it uware thre-nit ald more. c 1205 LAY. 7048 Hie hæð wes swilc swa beoð gold. 1377 *LANGT. P. Pl.* B. x. 253 Suche as þow semest in sytþe be in assay y-fonode. 1421 *Pol. Poems* 63 Be snche wiþ-ynne, as 3e outward seme. c 1450 *CAGEYNE Life St. Aug.* 38 Loke if 3e be swelch as þei be. Wold God 3e were swelch as I fynde hem. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Prol.* v. lii. 55 His [right] being such as we cannot reach. 1650 *HALL Occas.* *Medit.* § 9 (1633) 23 O God, wee are such as thou wilt be pleased to make us. 1794

MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* iv. Her conduct was such as might have been expected from the weakness of her principles. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. 598 Be the other virtues belonging to it such as they may. 1859 RUSKIN *Two Paths* iii. § 96 Your stuffs need not be such as would catch the eye of a duchess.

b. *Such as one or it is*: having the character that he (it) has, no more and no less; used chiefly with a depreciatory or contemptuous reference, or apologetically.

a. 1240 *Urcisun* in *O. E. Hom.* I. 201 Pet wule hi-cluppen be her swuch ase þuert her louerd of leoue. a. 1240 *Wohunge*, *Ibid.* 285 A wrecche hodi... here ich ouer eorde, and tat swuch as hit is haue iuen. to þi seruise. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 201 If ther be eny swich as it is, yet shal ye haue youre part. 1538 STARKLEY *England* (1878) 134 They haue theyr seruise, such as byt ys, al in theyr vulgare tong openly rehersyd. 1546 J. HERWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 42 Many men wishte... Some well fauouryd vsor, on hir yll fauour face. But with visorylike visage, suche as it was, She smirkt, and she smylede. a. 1700 DRYDEN *Pref. to Fables* Ess. 1900 II. 249 Thoughts, such as they are, come crowding in so fast upon me, that [etc.]. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* II. (Globe) 363 To get up upon their Feet, and perhaps put on a Coat, such as it was, and their Pumps. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 463 Such as his mind was, it had been assiduously cultivated. 1878 HARVEY *Ret. Native* vi. i, But, such as the rooms were, there were plenty of them.

c. In attributive use after its sb.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* xxix. 263 þa com þær heof. onlic leaht. swile swa hi ær ne sæwun. 1340 *Aenb.* 56 Per huer he makeþ his miracles zuiche ase behouep to be dyule. 1450 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 84 With words... swelch as Seint Augustin wold nevir write. a. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxi. 385 A fyne shyrtte and dobelet... such as he wold chose. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* i. i. 81 A small spare Mast, Such as sea-faring men provide for storms. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 620 Tears such as Angels weep. 1757 W. WILKIE *Ægioniad* iv. 95 Its music such, as when a stormy gale Roars thro' a hollow cliff. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* i. 36 A mournful voice, Such as once heard... destroys All pain but pity. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinev.* 545 Beauty such as never woman wore.

d. Hence *such as* is used to introduce examples of a class: for example, e.g.

1695 DRYDEN tr. *Du Fresnoy's Art Paint.* Pref. p. xvi, If... their Characters were wholly perfect, (such as for example, the Character of a Saint or Martyr in a Play). 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 198 All of the cat kind, such as the lion, the tiger, the leopard, and the ounce. 1779 *Mirror* No. 31 Writers, such as Theophrastus and La Bruyere. 1841 LOUDON *Suburban Hort.* 282 The grafting of plants of one family on those of another totally opposite, such as the jessamine on the orange. 1875 JEVONS *Money* xlii. 159 Many large gold coins, such as the... doubloon.

10. a. The principal clause may be reduced to *such* and the words qualified by it for the purpose of producing a terse (exclamatory) form.

c. 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xlix. Seche a storme as thou was inne. That thou myzte any socur wyne. A fulle fayre happe hit was! 1779 WARNER to Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) IV. 271 Such a dinner as we had to-day! *Mod.* Oh dear! Such a fuss as never was!

b. The clause introduced by *as* may be reduced to the subj. only; when this is a pron., it may be either nom. or acc., e.g. 'such as me' or 'such as I' (sc. am).

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 162 Se wolde habban swilene hliisan swa Benedictus. c. 1422 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1244 Erthen vessel, to swich a man as me ful sittynge is. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. v.* iii. 131 As his, your case is such. 1611 *Wint. T.* ii. i. 191 Others such as he. 1657 DONNE *Serm.* Luke xliii. 40 (1660) III. 2 The Revelations of Bridget, and of Katherine, and such She-fathers as those. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 317 ¶ 3 Such a Road of Action as that I have been speaking of. 1716 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) V. 292, 4 Pillars... of such Marble as the Pillars of Sarum Cathedral. 1717 ADDISON *Notes* *Visit Wks.* 1721 I. 234 This way of joining two such different Ideas as Charity and Counsel to the same verb. 1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1741) I. xxiv. 67 He... look'd at me, and, as I thought afterwards, as siliily as such a poor girl as I. 1831 SCOTT *C. Rob.* xviii. Instead of such language as this. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* I. 595 He replied... that barbarity such as his was unexampled among princes. 1885 MRS. ALEXANDER *At Bay* ii. Deering could not endure the companionship of such a man as Vincent.

c. *There is such a thing as*: a phrase used to hint or suggest that the thing referred to exists and therefore must be taken into account; often used *collog.* to convey a veiled threat.

1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 132 It is manifest, that there is such a thing as this self-partiality and self-deceit. 1767 *Woman of Fashion* II. 114 There is such a Thing as a Letter miscarrying. 1818 T. L. PEACOCK *Nightmare Abbey* xlii. There is a girl concealed in this tower, and find her I will. There are such things as sliding panels and secret closets. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Mar. 335/1 It may be said that there are such things as horsewhips, and it is thought that meo have hacks.

11. *Such... as* (OE. *swā*): the... that, *pl.* those... that; any or all... that; as many (or as much)... as.

a. 1000 *Soul's Addr.* 103 (Gr.) Sculon wit... brucan swylcra ymþa swa þu unc ær scrife. c. 1375 CURSAR M. 259 (Fair). Suche worde and werkis as we in lyne redy acouetes mone we gye. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Pro.* 166 Swich thyng as that I knowe, I wol declare. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 70 Glad was hire innocence tho Of suche wordes as sche herde. 1470 in *Camden Misc.* (1847) I. 6 A remembrance of suche actez and dedez as oure soueraigne lord hadde done. 1534 CROWWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 387 Certayne besynes... to be done... with soche spede and diligence as they conveniently may. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 49 Such alle as he hath hrued, let him drynke him self. 1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud.* *Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 848 All these things procede from the

diuersitie of the nature... of such humours as haue engendred them. a. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* vii. (1823) V. 147 The electress... was forced to submit to such terms as were imposed on her. 1835 J. DUNCAN *Beetles* (Nat. Lib.) 182 This genus... comprehends such insects as have the antennæ slightly compressed. 1857 RUSKIN *Time & Tide* ii. § 5 There is a root of the very deepest... truth in the saying, which gives to it such power as it still retains.

Freddie. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 261/2 These, being such as occur to my Memory at present.

12. With relative *who*, which (*whence*, *where*, etc.) or that (OE. *þe, se þe*): = 'such... as' (in senses 6 and 11). Now rare and regarded as incorrect.

c. 831 *Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 446 Swelc mon se ðet lond hebbe. c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 162 þæt he ðone cwelm-hæren hlaf... on swilcere stowe awurpe, ðær hine nan man findan ne mihte. c. 1000 *— Saints' Lives* Pref. 62 Buton he hæbbe... swylce þening men be þeawfestnyss he gebedon. c. 1205 LAV. 4242 Swulc for-wonde man be mid sorwe at-wand. *Ibid.* 18934 Ich com swulcne leche-craþ be loef be scal iwarden. 1340 *Aenb.* 139 Alle zuiche þinges þæt be kuede poure deþ and poleþ. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Pro.* 3 Whan that Aprille with hisse shoures soote... hath... hatched every veyne in swich licour Of which vertu engendred is the flour. c. 1386 *— Monk's T.* 741 Swich a reyn doun from the welkne shadde That slow the fyre. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 57 Such thing wherof a man may lere That to vertu is acordant. c. 1400 tr. *Secr. Secr.* Gov. Lordsh. 106 þæt þou chese of wyse men... swelche þæt haunþ perfection of enourmed eloquence. 1419 26 *Pol. Poems* 70 He þæt... wole... suche games bygygne Where þæt he wot he may not wyne. c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 233 Lorde, lete vs doo suche a thyng, wherof we shall gette worship. 1515 in *Leadam Sel. Cases Star Chamber* (Selden Soc.) II. 95 To occupie eny misterye or craft without thagrement of suche Crafft that he desirith to be of. 1552-3 *Act 7 Edu.* VI. c. 12 § 11 At suche place, where he and his Familie... shall kepe his house. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 130 Such suffering Soules That welcome wrongs. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacra* II. i. 2 Such a person... who gave... evidence... that he acted no private design. 1709 SWIFT *Adv. Relig.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 109 Such men are often put into the commission of the peace, whose interest it is, that virtue should be utterly banished. 1709 STARR *Ann. Ref.* III. 524 These... seemed to him... such which he never thought... would be seriously opposed. a. 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Greece* I. 227 Such of his friends that had not forsaken him. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 211 The husband and wife had not such an estate in the land wherof a fine could be levied. 1829 SCOTT *Ann. of G. xiv.* Such prisoners from whom he was desirous of extorting... information. 1873 NEWMAN *Idea Univ.* (ed. 3) 431 In spite of such [ed. 1859 whatever] deductions from it that have to be made in detail. 1888 'SARAH GRAND' *Ideala* (1893) 229 Only such intellectual pursuits which are pleasant.

13. Followed by a dependent clause introduced by *that*, *þ so* (*that*), *þ as*, *as that* (now rare), or by *as to* (formerly only *þ to*) with infin., expressing a consequence. The meaning of *such* tends to be intensive = so great, etc.

(a) c. 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. F) an. 995 þes geares... weard swyle mancewalm þæt na helaf hinnan Cristes cyrean butan fif munecan. a. 1200 *Moral Ode* 395 Crist gyue us leden her swile lif and habben her swile ende þæt we moten buder come. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 252 To such prowesse he drou þæt al þe kun þæt him iseiþ adde of him ioye inou. 13... *Guy Warw.* (A.) 266 Swiche iuel is comen him on þæt he wenep his lif forgon. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.* T. 4 He was... in his tyme swich a Conquerour, That gretter was ther noon vnder the Sonne. c. 1450 *Mertin* 694, I am soche a fole that I love a nother better than my-self. a. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xciv. 304 He sounded the trompettes with suche brute that meruayle it was to here. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 109 There was such haocock made... that a sillie remnant of them was left alive. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 499 ¶ 3 This filled my Mind with such a huddle of Ideas, that... I fell into the following Dream. a. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. (1724) I. 189 He was a very prudent man; and had such a management with it, that I never knew any Clergy-man so universally esteemed. 1800 WORSW. *Pet Lamb* 11 'Drink, pretty creature, drink,' she said in such a tone That I almost received her heart into my own. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 411/2 Allowing a foundry and other property to fall into such a state of disrepair that it was impossible to let them.

without conf. c. 1205 LAV. 31585 Oswy is a swulc mon þine soome he wulle don. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Pro.* & T. 849 Lo swich a lucre is in this lusty game A mannes myrthe it wol turne vn-to grame. a. 1400 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* xlii. 9 Þou art wrouht of such a kynde: With-outen loue maipst þou not be. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* viii. xxxi. 320 He was in such a study he herd not what Gouernayle said. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 123 Such season may chance, it shall stand thes vpon, to till it againe, er an Sommer be gon. 1700 DRYDEN *Pat. & Arc.* II. 325 Such Pity wrought in ev'ry Ladies Mind, They left their Steeds, and prostrate on the Place... implor'd the Offenders Grace.

(b) c. 1350 CHAUCER *Deke Blaunchie* 28 Suche fantasies ben in myn hede So I oot what is best too doo. c. 1417 [see 37 c]. 1560, c. 1600 [see 34 h]. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* iv. i. 6, I ha' told her such braue thyngs, o' you... As she is almost in her fit to see you. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Vicissit. Things* (Arb.) 570 They haue such Powring Riuer, as the Riuer of Asia... are hut Brookes to them. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) I. 372 Having disposed his army in such a manner as that the fear of the defendants could escape. 1883 *Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* 54 (Art. 'South-ernisms'), The Faculty are favorable to such a reduction of studies at that a man can do his work well.

(d) a. 1450 [see 37 b]. 1581 PIERRE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 151 Thinking that his sonne was such a fool to accept his offer. 1599 *George a Greene* DJ h. This is wondrous, being blinde of sight, His deepe perseuerance should be such to know vs. 1779 *Mirror* No. 31 They may be expressed in such vague... terms, as to lay before the reader no marked distinguishing feature. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 41 The upper part M M X Y of the cup should be of such a form as to have the sides covered only with a thin film of the fluid. 1891 BIERCE *In Midst of Life*

189 He... had borne himself with such gallantry as to attract the attention of his superior officers.

b. predicative. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 95 Two heroffe ben swiche þæt no man ne mai underlof [etc.]. 1340 *Aenb.* 8 Zuych may by þe onhojsamnesse þæt hit is dyadlich zenne. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iv. v. (1883) 175 The moeyunge of hem is suche that the whyte may goo in to the space of the alphyne. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* v. iii. 70 Beauties Princely Maiesty is such, Confounds the tongue, and makes the senses rough. 1611 CORVAT *Cruelities* 170 The variety of the curious objects which it exhibiteth... is such, that a man shall much wrong it to speake a little of it. a. 1700 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* IX. 343 Infirmitys, weh were such y^e she was not able to take rest in a bed. 1829 SCOTT *Ann. of G. xxx.* Such and so gentle is René's temper, that even my unfilial conduct will not diminish my influence over him. 1895 *Law Times* C. 3/1 The system by which solicitors are paid is such that only by circumlocution and red tape can they make a living. 1911 *Act 1 & 2 Geo. V.* c. 50 § 15 A certificate... to the effect that his eyesight is such as to enable him to make accurate tests for inflammable gas.

c. In attributive use after its sb.

1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 695/2 At the point... K, such that the points K, H, and B may be in the same right line, let there be fixed a fourth staff. 1840 LARONER *Geom.* 288 Let a distance CB be taken on the conjugate axis, such that the square of CB shall bear to the square of CA, the same ratio [etc.]. 1876 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* II. ix. 137 Statesmen, who had assumed an attitude such that they could not... avoid being... insincere. 1895 THOMPSON & THOMAS *Electr. Tab. & Mem.* 60 The number of them is chosen such that in a cross-section of the field [etc.].

d. With the clauses in reverse order, that containing such explanatory of what precedes.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* vii. 121 We mowe nouþur swynke ne swete, such seknes vs elep. 1567 ALLEN *Def. Priesth.* To Rdr., They remember well (such is their exercise in y^e word) how [etc.]. 1579 A. MUNDAY *Captiv.* *John Fox* in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 154 There was no man that would take charge of a gally, the weather was so rough, and there was such an amasednes amongst them. c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxxii, You still shall liue (such vertue hath my Pen). 1673 G. FOX in *Jrnl. Friends' Hist. Soc.* (1914) July 98 The poore people ar redy to mutany in the market her is such a cry for come to make them bread.

14. By suppression of the clause expressing comparison or relativity, *such* acquires an emphatic force = so great, so eminent, and the like.

c. 893 ÆLFRED *Oros.* vi. i. 252 Mid þæt bryne hio was swa swife forbiðen þæt hio næfre sibban swelc næs. 1197 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 796 Leuere he adde wende & bidde is mete... in a strange londe þan þere as he him self king was & such þing adde an honde. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1725 My sister Exiona in seruage is holdyn, þæt is comen of soche kyn, coldes my hert. *Ibid.* 11680 Suche true haue the troiens truly berin. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 45 If it were not for one trifling respect, I could come to such honour. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 117 When, after such a length of rowling Years, We see the naked Alps. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 600 Never had there been such crowds in the churches.

b. *collog.* Used as an absolute intensive, the implied clause of comparison being indeterminate and quite lost sight of.

Ever such: see EVER ADV. 9 b. a. 1553 UOALL *Royster D.* II. iii. (Arb.) 44 Ye shal not... marry... Ye are such a calfe, such an asse, such a blocke. a. 1616 BEAUM., etc. *Laws Candy* i. ii. How have I lost a Father? Such a Father! Such a one Decius! 1780 *Mirror* No. 93 He does little things, and talks of little things, with an air of such importance! *Ibid.*, A sad affair happened last night: my brother and sister had such a tiff! 1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* IV. 87 'Lord bless me, no, Ma'am!' replied she: 'it's ever such a way off.' 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* x. To express himself churlishly... towards an old man, whose daughter (and such a daughter) lay before them. 1849 R. CURZON *Visits Monast.* 417 They were marvellously cool and delicious, and there were such quantities of them. 1891 'J. S. WINTER' *Lumley* xiv, Oh! yes—such a happiness that it has all come right. 1900 W. GLYN *Visits of Elizabeth* (1906) 27 You would be amused at Vernon, where we stayed the night in such an inn!

15. Preceding an adj. used attrib., *such*, *such a* becomes advb. = so, so... a.

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 652 Suche a madde hedleme For to rewile this reame, It is a wonders case. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 107 h. Mithridates... hadde such an excellent memorie that [etc.]. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* v. v. 4, I feelee such sharpe disension in my breast, Such fierce alarums both of Hope and Feare, As I am sickle with working of my thoughts. 1621 MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* 507 Not to play such vnwise a part as those Thoes did. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 68 ¶ 3 If I were to give my Opinion upon such an exhausted Subject. 1742-3 L. HERVEY in *Johnson's Debates* (1787) II. 320 This mighty army... collected from such distant parts. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxxi. All comes of his gaining an archer's place at such early years. 1848 DICKENS *Domby* xlv, His visage was in a state of such great dilapidation, as to be hardly presentable. 1853 MRS. OLIPHANT *Salen Chapel* ix. 143 In such a dark night as this, with such wet gleams about the streets. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Dec. 12/1 Yes, I always liked Shakespeare; you know, he has such a nice face!

b. *Not such* (a): = 'no such' (27 b).

1896 SAINTSBURY *Donne's Poems* I. p. xix, Chalmers, a very indusrious student, and not such a had critic.

III. (See also *such a one*, 28 d.)

16. Used to indicate or suggest a name, designation, number, or quantity, where the speaker or writer prefers or is obliged to substitute a general phrase for the specific term that would be required in a particular instance.

c. 1460 METHAN *Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) 155 Yff a man or a woman be born on sqwyche a day off the mone, ye schal conceyue that he ys, or sche ys, dysposyd so as to haue

wurchyp, or ellys trouhyl. 1526 TINDALE *James* iv. 13 Let vs go into soche a citie. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 79 b. That the feoffour pay to the feoffee... such a sumeate such a day. 1564 *Brief Exam.* C. liij b. It is... the part of... charitie... to leaue such vse of such signes in such a Church, free. 1664 in *Extr. St. Papers* rel. *Friends* Ser. iii. (1512) 226, I inform'd my Lord... that... a grete number would meete at 2 of y^e Clocke at such a house. 1755 SMOLETT *Quix.* Pref. (1803) I. 6 The giant Goliath... whom the shepherd David slew... as it is written in such a chapter of the book of Kings. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1877) II. App. 388 The form always is that the King grants the hishopric or abbacy to such a person. 1913 *Oxf. Univ. Gaz.* 19 Feb. 495/2 This Diploma is to certify that A. B... attended a prescribed course of lectures... and (on such a date) satisfied... the examiners.

b. *Such and such.* (rarely predicative.)

Hence *such-and-suchness*, the quality or condition of being so-and-so.

1552 *Bible* 2 Kings vi. 8 In such a place and in soche a place 1560 Geneva In such and such a place] wyl I pitch. 1560 *Ibid.* (Geneva) 2 Sam. xii. 8. I... wolde moyer... haue given thene suche and suche things. 1565 J. HALL *Hist. Expost.* 6 Suche men and suche enformed me that he can tell of thynges loste. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* i. iii. 28 How I would thinke on him at certayne houres, Such thoughts, and such. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* ii. v. 82 Upon the feeding on such and such food it was no vncouth thing for him to voyd such an urine. 1720 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 23 Wks. 1871 I. 171 Such and such ideas are attended with such and such other ideas. 1818 CORBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 114. I shall... proceed upon the supposition that the contents are such and such. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomen* xlv. Lord and Lady Blank, of Suchandsuch Castle. 1861 T. A. TROLOPE *La Beata* i. i. 2 Number so-and-so in such-and-such a street. 1895 SETH *Scott. Philos.* ii. 57 Every event has a character; is such-and-such an event. *Ibid.* It is at its such-and-suchness, at its character... to other words, at the universal in it—that we have to look. 1899 E. CALLOW *Old Lond. Tac.* i. 247 It became the custom to ask what coffee-house such-and-such a man frequented.

† c. *Such or such:* this or that. *Obs.*

1530 *Judic. Urines* ii. 12. 13 As ofte as I say suche vryne, or suche went beforem suche, or suche. 1676 GLANVILLE *Ess. Philos. & Relig.* v. 23 Though I deny such, or such a sense [of a text], 1695 DRYDEN tr. *Dufresnoy's Art. Paint.* Pref. p. xxxvii. The Posture of a Poetique Figure is as I conceive, the Description of his Heroes in the performance of such or such an Action. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Study Nat.* (1799) I. 292 There is a greater distance between the understanding of Newton, and that of such or such a man, than between the understanding of that man and the instinct of an animal.

17. *Comb. (parasyntetic).*

1501 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. iv. 296 Such a colour'd Perrywig. 1507 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 425 Oh that we had... such minded captains, that would sharply repress the wrongs... which are so common. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 96 ¶ 4 A Lady that saw such a Gentleman nt such a Place in such a coloured Coat.

IV. Absolute and pronominal uses.

† 18. The persons or things before mentioned; those; they; also with sing. reference, that person or thing. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* I. 84 Eadige sind þa innoðas þe bi zeharon, and ða breost þe swylce zehiton. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* (Jesus MS.) 134 Hwat constu... of storret. Al-so dop mony dear and man, þeo of syuche no whit ne can. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 673 Swiche schuld comen also ferle, So þat oþer had brought to wele. 1535 COVERDALE *Rom.* ii. 2 For we are sure that the judgment of God is... ouer them that do soch. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* viii. ii. § 33 Such set to order Kingston Bridge did their work by halves.

19. Persons or things such as those mentioned, described, or referred to.

c 800 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* C. xxxvii. 265 Oft eac ða swelcan monn sceal forsond mid eallum forsewennessum. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xli. 19 Thes folweden oþer seuen oxen, in as myche defourme and leene, that neuer sich. Y saw3. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 13 In the worldes reverence The hen of suche manie glade. *Ibid.* li. 43 Sone, thou art non of swiche, For love schal the wel excuse. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. xxxv. 104 He takip non hede whether he illude... by true or by false... Lete not þin herte whether he troubled or drede suche. 1573 in Bridgett & Knox *Q. Eliz. & Cath. Hier.* (1889) vii. 122 Her Maistie had choise yonogh of souch at that tyme, and yet hath. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 15 To such my errand is. 1867 ROCK *Yim an Nell* (E. D. S.) lxxxix. Let un hecken Hagegy Bess; wi' zich, I reckoon, Ha oow delight th' vor mang.

b. *And such:* and suchlike, and the like.

[a 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 1889 þe somme of siluer & of sich & of seze stanes.] 1652 *News fr. Love-Countr.* 6 Cures Collicis, Belly-Ach, and such. 1849 J. G. Saxe *Poems.* Proud Miss MacBride xix. Little by little he grew to be rich, by saving of candle-ends and sich. 1894 Mrs. DVAN *Man's Keeping* (1899) 203 A smaller table held ices, squashes, and such. 1904 *Windsor Mag.* Jan. 296/2 A little place hung about with Eastern draperies and altar-cloths and such.

20. With dependent rel. pron.: Such people as, those (people) who, whose, etc.; all or any that.

In OE. and ME. also sing. = such a man. 835 *Charter in O. E. Texts* 48 Swelcan se hit zehian wile. a 1250 *Anon. R. & H.* 110 misseid bi swuche þe is cwic in God. *Ibid.* 38 Ich wot swulne þe beræd hoðe togedere heu brunie ad here. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 26 þe sauter seyth þe same bi suche þat don ille. c 1386 CHAUCEER *Mell.* 745 By-assent of swiche as weren wile. c 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxxiv. 82 The governement of a reames hold be... executed by suche as were of grettest bountie. c 1480 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 208 Ye aske counseill of suchel that canne not counseill themselfe. 1537 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cvii. 245 We may for to mete with suche that shall pay for our scotte. 1563 HULL *Art Garden.* (1593) 143 This being also drunk, helpeth such who he stopped in the breast. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* i. i. 76 Such To whom as great a Charge, as little Hoore He meant to lay vpon. 1625 MASSINGER *New*

Way ii. i. Such whose fathers were right worshipful. 1748 G. WHITE *Serm.* (MS.) To such from whom we look for advantages. 1777 W. CAMERON in *Transl. & Paraphr. Ch. Scot.* xiv. 1 Let such as would with Wisdom dwell, frequent the house of woe. 1800 SVO. SMITH *Six Serm.* 65 Such of their fellow-creatures who have fixed their faith in an amiable and benevolent religion. 1829 in *Nairne Peterage Evidence* (1874) 76 Such of you to whom it may appertain to issue and pay... the said annuity. 1876 SWINBURNE *Note Engl. Repub.* 2r The mere love-offering of preserved souls and such whose minds are dedicated to cothing temporal.

b. People of the same kind as.

1833 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xvi. Such as I ate free in spirit when our limbs are chained. 1850 TENNYSON in *Memo.* xxxiv. What then were God to such as I? 1869 Sir F. H. DOYLE *Lect.* iii. 96 To consider whether it be not to such as him, rather than to such as them, that we ought to look.

21. Such a thing; the thing mentioned or referred to.

Beowulf 996 Wundersion fela seega gehwylcum, þara þe on swylc starad. a 900 CYNWULF *Elene* 571 (Gr.) Cwædon þæt hio on aldrad wih swylces ne ær ne sið æfre hyra. 1554 O. E. Chron. (Laud MS.) an. 1137 Such & mare þanne þanne we cunnen sein we holden. c 1175 *12th Cent. Hom.* 39 Heo dwelodon swyðe þa ða heo swylces axoden. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 436 31fa hest lada man do sich. 1845 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 27) Do Thou grant, Lord! That when wrongs are to be redressed, such may be done with mildness. 1885 LELAND *Brand-New Ball.* 127 Ye are goin' for the summer to the islands by the sea... seth is not for seth as me.

† b. With correl. or rel. Such a thing... (ns). *Obs.*

893 ÆLFRED *Oras.* l. x. 48 Hit is scendlic... ymb swelc lo sprecenne hwelc hit þa wæs. a 1250 *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 23 in O. E. Misc. 106 Hwyrch so þe mon soðeþ al swich he schal mowe. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 178 Ofte swich as men beginne Towardes oþre, swich thei finde, That set hem ofte fer behinde, Whan that thei were be fore.

† c. Such as: that which, what, whatever.

c 1340 *Medit. Passio in Hampole's Wks.* (1895) I. 92 Graunte me grace... eueure to knouche me for sich as I am, a sinful wrecche. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 184 He sett hefor þaim suche as he had io his cell. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxvii. 276 Ye ar welcom. To sich as we haue. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* ii. iv. (1853) 51 After that he had eten suche as plesid him he voyded the mete. 1484... *Fables of Æsop* i. xi. He that is wyse must not... take hede to his wordes but lete hym go for suche as he is. 1568 tr. *Thevet's Newfound worlde* xlv. 4r The Indians... brought vs thither suche as the land... bringeth forth.

22. Referring to a descriptive sb. or phrase (cf. 4.).

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. xxii. (1869) 193 Alle knyghtes that haue swerden reseyuen not swiche coles. Gret joye it were... if thei hadden swiche. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 11b. Ware the of the wordes of lyers, and suche punyssh. 1565 HARNING *Answ. Jewel* 211 If he had offered bread and wine onely... it had ben no newe oblation, for such had been made by Melchisedech. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. Notes* 494 With him that is holie, virtuous, and good, a man (keeping companie with such) shall have a smacke of his holioesse. a 1637 B. JONSON *Discov.* *De vita humana* (1640) 105 Like Children, that imitate the vices of Stammerers so long, till at last they become such. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 402 They were forc'd to... travel so arm'd to secure themselves against the Robbers thereabouts; but they looked more like such themselves. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 2 Dec. 1666. To examine whether the soile... would he proper to make clinker-bricks, and to treat with me about some accomodation in order to making such. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 658/1 It were easy to transfer to the diameter of a circle the chords of all arches to the extent of a semicircle; but such are rarely found marked upon rules. 1828 SCOTT *Aunt Marry's Mirror* ii. Two or three low broad steps led to a platform in front of the altar, or what resembled such. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xiii. He will not have his young friends to be snobs in the future, or to be hulled by snobs, or given over to such to be educated. 1889 GENIE in *Nature* 29 Sept. 486 To call for more facts and experiments, if such are possible. 1914 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 27 A forest became such by a stroke of the pen, not by any physical change.

23. *Such and such:* such and such persons or things; also sing. this and this.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* xv. He saide... that suche and suche had saine her do hit. 1574 HELLOWES *Geniara's Fam. Epl.* (1577) 310 Not contented to take the wheat, [etc.]... to give unto such and such out of y^e doores. 1576 FLEMING tr. *Cains' Dogs* (1880) 34 Giuing warnyng to them of the house, that such & such be oewly come. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* ii. i. 57. I saw him yesterday, or tother day; Or then or then, with such and such. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 147 We have dooe such, and such, and such.

V. Uses with special classes of words and in idiomatic phrases.

* In collocation with indef. adjs., numerals, etc.

When used absol. the phrases in 24–27 become a kind of composite pronouns.

24. With many (more), any, some, all, every: many (etc.)... of the (same) kind, many... like this.

With a sing. sb. the construction *many a such*, any such a, etc. was formerly common.

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxiv. § 6 Tephyl & rihtwises & wisdom, & manega swelce craftas. a 1225 *Anon. R.* 382 31f en mon ei swich þing ctraowed hi him. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 443 When any suche men asken þe sacrid ooste. 1382... *Eph.* v. 27 Not haunye wein, or spot... or any such thing. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7123 Many a such com parison. a 1425 *Cursor M.* (Trin.) 13712 Moises wol we alle suche stone. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* ix. 37 Whosoever receave eny soche a chylde in my name, he receaveth me. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xvii. 134 Before ye have any percieuraunce that any such thyng is to come. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer.* *Litany.* All such as have erred and are decayed. 1549 T. SOME *Latimer's and Serm.* 60f. *Edw. VI* To Rdr. (Arb.) 53 A fewe mo such Preachers. 1550 CROMMER *Let. to Forsey in Minc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 428 All such kindes... have been... improppied. 1570 *Goode Pop. Kinced.* iii. 33 Masse blesteth eury such as seekes in welthe state to bee. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v.

iv. 49 Some such strange holl leapt your fathers Cow. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 241 Eury such shall bee cut off by the hand of God. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* (1662) 197 A mayo such miracles. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* l. i. 356 He ne'er gave quarter t' any such. 1778 MISS BURNBY *Evelina* xvi. I never kept company with any such gentry. 1832 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xiii. 321 Several such strata. 1856 THIRLWALL *Greece* xviii. (1839) 77 If we may properly attribute any such objects to him. 1877 LOCKHART *Scott* iv. vii. 222 Some such excursion had been... recommended to him by his own physicians. 1895 BARING-GOULD *Noëmi* xxiv. Some such a colourless, cadaverous light as that which [etc.].

25. *Such other* (arch.), *father such*; as pron. *such others*, arch. *other such*. Phr. † and such other, and the like, and such-like.

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxiv. § 3 On swilcum & on oðrum swelcum lenum & breosendum wocoriscipum. c 1000 ÆLFRED *Rod.* vii. 1r Hig wortend oðer wile þing þurh hira drycraft. a 1225 *Anon. R.* 242 þeos & oðer swuche dreduful þoubtes. a 1425 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. i. 104 (MS. U) [Cherubin and Seraphin] and sicke mo oþere. c 1450 *Brut.* II. cxxxvii. 299 Ploghmen, & such oþer laborers. c 1482 J. KAY tr. *Cannursin's Siege of Rhodes* 5 Gorones, culuerynes, serpentes and such other. 1530 PATSGR. 463/2, I brede a chylde, or brede yonge, as a woman or any other such beest dothe. 1532 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* ii. xlii. 106 A Captayne... shall be bounde for the offence of his squyres And an hoste for his ghest and such other. 1588 Kyo *Housh. Philol.* Wks. (1901) 268 By fires, tempests, inuodations, and other such. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* ii. 94 Either cheese, butter, milk, or any other such commoditie. 1707 FREIN *Peterborough's Cond.* Sp. 131 Such other place as shall be judged proper. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1800) 86 Roots, yams, mangoes, and such other articles. 1762 Kames *Elem. Crit.* xviii. § iv. (1774) II. 122 *Observance, opponent*,... and such others of three syllables. 1867 SWINBURNE *Blake* (1868) 150 Behemo, Swedenborg, or such others. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors. Clav.* x. 15 There are, indeed, other such in the world.

26. *Such another, another such:* another... of the kind, another similar. (Rarely *another such a*, † *such a... such another:* one... another, with a sing. sb.)

Such another is used idiomatically in Shakspeare, where we should now say simply either (a) 'such a', as in *Two Gent.* iii. i. 133, *Tr. & Cr.* i. ii. 282 (E. 1), or (b) 'another', 'a second', as in *Merry W.* i. iv. 160.

a 1300 *Sat. People Kildare* iv. in E. E. P. (1862) 153 Soch an oþir an erpe i note. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 1042 (Fairf.) For nanky chance sail I take suche a noþer veniaunce. a 1553 UOALL *Roster* D. iii. v. (Arb.) 56 *Royster.* Did not you make me a letter brother? *Scriener.* Pay the like hire, I will make ycu suche an other. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. i. iv. 5, I would not spende noother such a night. 1597–2 *Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 275 Such other Gamboll Faculties hee hath... for the which the Prince admits him; for the Prince himselfe is such another. 1610 E. BLOUNT *Horre Subs.* 352 Heere are besides the ancient Statues of the Horati and Curiatij, and such another of Neros Mother as I have mentioned to be in the Capitoll. 1623 MIONLETON *Mour Dissemblers* v. ii. How? such another word, down goes your hose, boy. 1684 ROSCOMMON *Ess. Transl. Verse* 258 Another such had left the Nation him, In sight of all the Children he brought in. 1720 *Humourist* 65 Such a Person can do nothing ill, and such another... nothing well. 1756 *Amory Bunche* (1770) I. 173 She was such another genius as Chubb. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxix. 273 'Well never get another such a master. 1861 T. L. PEACOCK *Pilgr. Grange* xxxii. That chance has passed from her; and she will not easily find such another. 1867 SWINBURNE *Blake* (1868) 280 The 'frowning babe' of the last stanzas is... the same or such another as the one whose birth is first spoken of. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors. Clav.* v. No foolish being... will ever be capable of saying such another foolish thing.

b. Similarly *such a second*. 1828 SCOTT *Tapest. Chambl.* (ad med.), I would not run the risk of such a second night.

27. *No († none) such adj.*, rarely † *no such a*; absol. or as pron. now only *none such* (cf. *NONE-SUCH*, *NONSUCH*), formerly *no such* (and † *such none*). a. No (person or thing) of the kind; none of the kind.

a 900 CYNWULF *Crist* 290 Nao swylc ne cwom ænig oþer ofer ealle men. a 1122 O. E. Chron. (Laud MS.) an 1032 Her... atwyde þæt wiledfyr ðe nan man æror nan swylc eo gemunde. a 1225 *Anon. R.* 96 Ne chastie 3c neuer nenne swuchne mon hute o jisse wise. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3063 In þe world such oon is. 13... *Guy Warw.* (C.) 122 Oo this half the see non such was. a 1400 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* xxix. ii. 69 Pe Iew... seide þer nas non such child þrinne. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. lix. (1869) 205 Ther sook neure non non swich milc ne droow non swich brest. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xlv. 13 Before him were there sene no soch fayre ornaments. 1535... *Acts* xxi. 25 We haue wrytten, and concluded, that they shulde obserue no soch, but onely [etc.]. 1582 STANHYURST *Ænids*, etc. (Arb.) 145 Syth mye nose owtpreaking, good syr, your lipphar hindreth, Hardlye ye may kisse me, where no such gnomon apereeth. 1601 R. HOLTV in *Archpr. Contriv.* (Camden) I. 185 They had no such ignorance that could excuse them I. admittige that he was a superior. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 237 No such shall inherite the kingdom of Christ and of God. 1647 TRAPP *Marron Gd.* *Authors in Comm.* Ep. 697 The Emperour Commodus would be none such. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* l. i. 44 Tris plain enough he was no such. 1749 BERKELEY *Word to Wits* Wks. 1871 III. 440 There can be no such thing as happy life without labour. 1774 tr. *Helictius Child of Nature* II. 86, I would... have no such a tête-à-tête with such a man. 1831 SCOTT *Cant. Dang.* i. 'Who was it passed through our post even now, with the traitorous cry of Douglas?' 'We know of no such.' 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 119 Objection was taken by some zealous Protestants to the mention made of the Roman Catholic religion. There was no such religion. 1857 SWINBURNE in *Fortin. Rev.* Oct. 428 There is no such thing as a dumb poet or a handless painter.

b. No great; advb. qualifying an adj. (cf. 15 b)

= not (a) very, not a. † *Nothing such*: nothing of any account.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 79, I thought the soyle would have made me rich: But nowe I wote, it is nothing sich. 1606 SHAKS. *Aut. & Cl.* iii. 44 Why me think's by him, This Creature's no such thing. 1612 BACON *Ess.*, *Death* (Arb.) 384 Death is no such enemy, when a man hath so many followers about him. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* 1, If that he all, there's no such hast. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L. v.* i, Fifty in a hale constitution, is no such contemptible age. 1773 GOLDSM. *Sleets to Cong.* v. ii, Five-and-twenty miles in two hours and a half is no such bad driving. 1782 MISS BURNBY *Cecilia* v. xii, As you happen to be quite alone, a little agreeable company would be no such had thing. 1867 M. ARNOLD *Celtic Lit.* 87 So long as Celt and Teuton are... at least, no such great while out of their cradle. 1870 W. MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. 279 Clad in attire of no such wretched price.

c. Phr. *No such* † *matter or thing*: nothing of the kind; also exclamatorily, = not at all, not a bit of it, quite the contrary.

1538 POLE *Let. in Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. lxxxiii. 213 Neither you nor no man else... can bring no such thing against mine opinion. 1560 BIBLE (Geneva) 2 Sam. xiii. 12 No such thing ought to be done in Israel: commit not this folie. 1584 PEELE *Arraignui. Paris* i, Pan. We meet not now to brawl. *Faun.* There's no such matter, Pan. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto Wks.* (Grosart) IV. 267 The Goodman... desired her to be quiet, for there was no such matter. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxviii, In sleepe a King, but waking no such matter. 1755 GRAY *Let. to Chute* 14 Aug. They thought me rheumatic and feverish, no such thing! 1814 L. HUNT *Faint Poets*, etc. (1815) 60 The vices... are only 'imprinted' to him; —to use a pithy and favourite mode of quotation, 'There's no such thing!' 1867 AUGUSTA WILSON *Vashti* xv, I shall do no such thing.

28. Such a(n) one, formerly also † *such one*, freq. as one word † *suchon*.

a. Such a person or thing as that specified or referred to; one of that kind.

c. 1375 CURSOR *M.* 85 (Fairf.) Of suche an [Cott. suilk an] sulde men mater take. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 47 bei schullen presenten hym to be nexte custode of bat place where euere bei fynden sychon. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 47 Ther is manye of yow faitours, and so may he that thow Art ribt such on. c. 1400 PILGR. *Soule* (Caxton) 1483 1v. xxxiii. 82 Good ryght is that vpon suche one he take vengeance. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xiv. 3 Thinkest thou it now well done, to open thine eyes vpon such one? 1559 AYLMER *Harboure* F ij, It is a great enterprise... to pulle a quenes crowne of hir head; and specially such a ones. 1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit.* Concern. Lij, Such ones are said to harrow hell, to make their sonnes Gentlemen. 1654 O. STODWICK *Fun. Ser.* 15 The death of such a one is an exceeding loss. 1732 MANOVILLE *Eng. Origin* Honour 166 To such a one, a Clergyman should preach the Strictness of Morality. 1816 HAZLITT *Pol. Ess.* (1819) 82 A Jacobin is one who would have his single opinion govern the world... Such a one is Mr. Southey. 1885 SWINBURNE *Misc.* (1886) 298 Such an one... is by common consent a blackguard.

b. Followed by rel. pron. *as*, formerly † *that*, etc.: One of the kind that; one who, a thing which. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 66 He mot him hinde To such on which of alle kinde Of women is thusemleste. c. 1400 MAUNOEVE. (1839) 287 Suche an on as is of gode maneres. 1530 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) 1. 330 Diligent and honest And suchon that... wilbe gladd to serue your grace in any thing. 1539 GREAT BIBLE *Ps.* lxxviii. 21 The hearie scalpe of such one [1611 such a one] as goeth on still in his wyckednes. 1583 STODWICK *Civ. Warres* Loue C. iv. 23 He was a verie noble young Prince, and such a one as in whom, was great hope of good. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 7 Such a one whose wrongs doth sute with mine. 1673 O. WALKER *Edu.* 235 Such a one... as is a discreet and virtuous person. 1884 SWINBURNE *Misc.* (1886) 28 He was merely a royalist, and such an one as may be bred and reared out of the middle class.

c. Followed by rel. adv. *as*: One of the same kind as; one like (so-and-so).

c. 1400 26 *Pol. Poems* 111 Wip suchon as I to make debat. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xlii. 21 Thou... thinkest me to be euen such one as thy self. 1595 HARRINGTON *Apol. Ajax* (1814) 21 A passing proud fellow. Such a one as Naaman the Syrian. 1611 BIBLE Philen. 9 Being such a one as Paul the aged. 1726 WELSTED *Disseub.* *Wanton Wks.* (1787) 5 By marrying some commodious person; such a one as Mr. Toby. 1868 THIRLWALL *Lett.* (1881) 11. 195 It was just such a one as that which was the occasion of Wordsworth's sonnet. 1885 SWINBURNE *Misc.* (1886) 225 Such an one as these.

d. A certain one not specifically named (see 16); So-and-so. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1560 BIBLE (Geneva) Ruth iv. x Ho, suche one [1611 such a one], come, sit downe here. 1566 PASQUINE in *Trance* 24 Then did the coniuier aske, whether he was such a one or such a one, naming many and sundry persons that dyed long ago. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas.* for M. ii. l. 214 That such a one, and such a one, were past cure of the thing you wot of. 1698 ORWAY *Friendship in P.* i, He hath been with my Lord such-a-one. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* ii. iii, Instead of plain Sir and Madam, he calls us Goody and Gaffer such a one. 1798 W. HUTTON *Life* (1816) 52 [She] mentioned several such-a-ones who solicited her hand. 1812 BYRON *Waltz* xiii, Sir—Such-a-one. 1832 H. T. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* (1843) 162 They said that 'neighbour such-a-one was a prisoner'.

† e. As adj. following the sb.: Such *as*. *Obs.* 1535 COVERDALE i *Macc.* iv. 47 They... huylded a new aulter such one as was before. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Pror.* (1867) 64 A larom suche one As folke ring bees with hasons. a 1716 SOUTH in Chambers *Cycl. Eng. Lit.* I. 465/1 Sensuality is... one kind of pleasure, such a one as it is.

28. Miscellaneous.

a. Such muchness: so much, thus much.

1832 CARLYLE *Let. to J. Carlyle* 2 July, Such much for Annandale, where you see there are... many mercies still allotted to us.

† b. *What such*: of what kind. *Obs.*

1671 H. M. tr. *Erasmus Collog.* 152 What such soever an one thy husband be. *Ibid.* 555 Consider here with me what such they be.

† c. *Who such*: such as, whoever. *Obs.*

1667 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 226 That you may returne who such take it [sc. an oath].

† d. *Such a like, such... like*: = SUCH-LIKE.

1474 *Con. Lett. Bk.* 389 Intrelles of bestes or such filthy thyng like. 1541 J. WYATT *Let. to Privy Coun.* in *Poet. Wks.* (1858) p. xxxiv, Alleging that he had once swerved from such a like matter. 1577 VAUFROUILIER *Lutheron Ep. Gal.* 95 Such a like thing of late happened to that miserable man Doctor Kraus of Hal. 1608 [see LIKE a. 1 d].

e. *Such a few, such a many* (colloq.): so few, so many.

1841 THACKERAY *Gt. Hogg. Dian.* xiii, No one could have thought it could have done such a many things at that time.

30. Preceding a poss. pron., as *such his* = that or this (those or these) of his. Rarely with correlative *as*. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1565 ALLEN *Def. Purg.* (1886) 6, I... submit myself to the judgment of our masters... as... are made the lawful pastors of our souls. 1581 — *Apologie* 121 God gieth not the tast of such his comfortes to any, but [etc.]. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 265 Such their friends as they themselves made choice of. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* iv. § 13 The Minister... Resisted such their Licence. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 211, I shall... publish such my Advices and Reflections. 1787 *Minor* iv. xix. 307 A few words of such my personages as have not previously been... disposed of. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* Ded. p. xxi, When you pay such your visit to the civic muniment room.

31. With a cardinal numeral, which now always precedes *such*: (So many) of that kind, or of the kind that.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 439 Hii hadde suche þritti men as were in hor side. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. 1. 106 Cherubyn and seraphyn suche seune and an-othre. c. 1530 L. O. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 334 He had to do all at ones wyth suche vi. as syr Rowland is. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* ii. (Arb.) 107 This golden sentence, diuerslie wrought upon, by such four excellent Masters. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Poies.* *Notes Instrum.* Wks. 1907 I. 471 Rythme royall is a verse of tenne sillabes, and seven such verses make a staffe. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* 16 Since it was so expedient to have a Pilot, the Generall then requested to have two such. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iv. i. 119 Or, And wilt thou haue me? *Ros. I.* and twentie such. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 575 The... innocent Lady... gently ask't if he had seen such two. 1709 J. WARD *Intrad. Math.* iv. ii. (1734) 367 By the Rectangle of any two Abscissa's is meant the Rectangle of such two parts as, being added together, will be equal to the Transverse Diameter. 1766 FORDYCE *Serim. Yng. Women* (1767) I. l. 70 What is the shallow admiration of an hundred such? 1820 BYRON *Juan* iii. lxxxvi. x, Of two such lessons, why forget The nohler and the manlier one?

† 32. With a cardinal numeral *such* is used to denote multiplication by the number in question; c.g. *such five* (as or so) = five times as many or as much (as). *Obs.*

OE. *after swile* = as much or as many more; *swile healf* = half as much.

Beowulf 1583 Slæpende fræt folces Denigea fyftigne men and ofer swyle ut offerede. c. 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* II. 180 Ænrim þæs selean wines & gremes eles swile healf. *Ibid.* 214 Þry lyle bollan fullan gæmgede wip swile to wæteres. c. 1290 S. *Eug. Leg.* 102 Pat is such a housent more wurth þanne al þat þing þat is. a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 360 Grante him þat þu wilt so, And tak mid amoreze suche two. c. 1369 CHAUCER *Dele Blanche* 408 To have moo floures swche seven as in the walkene steris he. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) VI. 83 He hadde suche þre so hardy men in his oost as he oþer hadde in his. c. 1412 HOCCEWDE *De Reg. Princ.* 1195, I se þu woldest sorowe swyche two as I. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. viii. 426 He is able to bete suche fyue as ye and I be.

** In phrases with *sbs*.

33. *Such kind, sort, such (a) manner (of), † of such manner*: of such a kind.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Syme* 243 Þy god ys of swych manere, Þogh þou forsake hym ryght now here. To-morwe mayst þou com ageyn. *Ibid.* 1737 Ægens swyche maner wyuys Þat wylnatamende here lyuys. a 1325 *MS. Rawl. B. 520* lf. 52 Of suche manere felonies. 1340 *Ayenb.* 10 Kueade wordes of zuche manere. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 390 To occupie siche maner londe or lordeschip. 1382 — *Gen.* xliii. 32 A fowle thing thei wenen sich a manere feceste. a 1450 MYRC 39 Wrastlyng, & schotyng, & suche maner game. 1470-85 [see MANNER sb. 1 q]. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 788 If suche kind of wordes had not bene. a 1542 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 37, I am not of such maner condition. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. liv. (1892) 453 A holy kind of liquor made of such sort of flowers. 1670 ROBERTS *Advent.* T. S. 200 When such kind of Reports are imprinted into the Fancy of the People. 1709 J. WARD *Intrad. Math.* iii. i. § 5 (1734) 290 Of such kind of Polygons there are infinite Varieties. 1804-6 [see SORT sb. 7 b]. 1841 F. E. PAGET *Tales of Village* (1852) 488 Such kind of things are not uncommon... among gay young men.

34. a. † In such manner: in this or that way.

In such manner or † *sort as*: in the way that, as. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7779 So þat þeking in such manere suluer wan you. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Aelian* vii, He prayd in suche maner as foloweth. 1592 WEST 1st Pt. *Symbol.* § 100, The one doth... covenant with the other to doe... some... thing or things in such sort as they have concluded therof amongst themselves. 1628 HOBBS *Thueydes* (1822) 47 In such sort as it should seem best. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 72 The Faintness, which enlarges the Appearance, must be applied in such Sort, and with such Circumstances, as have been observed to attend the Vision of great Magni-

tudes. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 395 In such sort, manner, and form... as the husband should thereafter... ap. point.

b. In such (a) manner or sort (arch.) as, as that, that: in such a way that, so that.

1449 J. METHAM *Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) 301 Help me to adorne ther chauns in sqwyche manere, So that [etc.]. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 169 h, Themperour answereth y^r protestantes Ambassadors... in suche sorte as it coulde not be wel perceived, whether [etc.]. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 59, I will write of my selfe... in such sort, that I varie not from the president... of many noble... personages. c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xcvi. 13, I loue thee in such sort, As thou being mine, mine is thy good report. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Cunning* (Arb.) 437 Let him... moue it himselfe, in such sort, as may foile it. 1665 BUNYAN *HolyCittie* To Rdr. A ij h, That one so low... as I, should busie my self in such sort, as to meddle [etc.]. 1668 MOXON *Mech. Dyalling* 10 Apply one of the sides of your Clinatory... to the Plane, in such sort that the Plumb-line... may fall upon the Circumference of the Quadrant. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 321 ¶ 30 In such a manner as they shall not be missed. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 693/2 An index... which... is joined to the centre A, in such manner as that it can move round. 1821 SHELLEY *Let. to Otlier* 8 June in *Mem.* (1859) 155 In such a manner as it shall be difficult for the reviser to leave such errors. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* Concl., Damian shrunk together in such sort that his fetters clashed. 1885 FINLAYSON *Biol. Relig.* 31 But the man who is spiritually dead is, at the same time, in such sort living, that [etc.].

† 35. *Such-a-thing* = Thingamabob, What's-his-name. (Cf. F. *Monsieur Chose*). *Obs.*

1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD in *Cottages Collect.* (Maitland Club) 185 Who knows who Mr. Such-a-thing is?

36. *Such time as* (or *that*): the time when, the moment at which. (rarely with *as* omitted.) *Occas.* used (quot. 1634) as conjunctive phr. = When, while; also pleonastically with *when* (quot. 1607). *Obs.* or *arch.*

1411 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 650/2 Atte such resonable tyme as it likyth the forsaid Lord the Roos to assigne. 1518 in *Leadam Sel. Cases Crd. Requests* (Selden Soc.) 15 Vnto suche tyme as he... payde vnto the seid John for his fees ix s. 1550 in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* (1907) Var. Coll. IV. 220 Untyll suche tyme that Mr. Meyor... shall take any order for the same. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iii. iii. 19 And when such time they haue begun to cry, Let them not cease. 1612 BIBLE *Transl.* Pref. ¶ 2 At such time as the professors and teachers of Christianity... were liberally endowed. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 82 He attained the Georgian Confines, in a dark night, such time as the Persians slept. 1660 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) I. 349 Till such time the sickness is ceased in their house. a 1761 LAW *Conf. Weary Pilgr.* (1809) 16 Till such time as something has disturbed his state.

37. (See also SUCHWISE.) a. In († *on*) such (a) wise: in such a manner, so, thus. *arch.*

c. 1375 CURSOR *M.* 392 (Fairf.) He... saide til hir on suche a wise, mayden saide he [etc.]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 1 So that it myghte in such a wyse... Beleue to the wordes cere. c. 1440 GENEVESYDE 34 Gret pite that she in suche a wise Shuld sette hyr wurchippe atte so liill prise. a 1555 LATIMER *Serim. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 149 Whoso in such wise fighteth with the dyl, shall haue the victory. 1838 MRS. BROWNING *Isobel's Child* vii, All smiles come in such a wise, Where tears shall fall or haue of old. 1887 MORRIS *Odeys.* xii. 254 Eurylochus spake in suchwise. 1913 D. BRAY *Life-Hist. Brahuti* i. 5 She believes that in such wise will it be given life.

b. In († *by*, † *on*, † *upon*) such wise: in such a manner, so that, as to.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1956 Þis pinfule gin wes o swuch wise iginet, þet [etc.]. a 1450 *Kut. de la Tour* xvii, To be jelous... in such wise as to shame hym self and his wiff. c. 1477 CAXTON *Jasou* 24 The raynes of his horse faylled... in such way as he tumblid the hede vnder. c. 1489 — *Sonnets of Aymon* i. 28 He smote a knyghte... by suche a wyse that he ouerthrowe hym down deed. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 10 He destroyed the land... in such wise, that ix. yerres after it lay vnlaboured. 1858 SEARS *Athau.* x. 80 The pneumatology of the sacred writers brings home to us the doctrine of the resurrection in such wise as to give it [etc.]. 1903 WESTON *Gaz.* 12 Jan. 10/1 He... gave proof of a cruel... disposition, in suchwise that [etc.].

† c. In such wise as: in the way that, as. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 106 In such wise as he compasseth, His wit al one alle other passeth. 1417 HEN. V in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 61 [They] have... done their Ambassiat in suche wyse as we halde us wel apaide. 1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* ii. xvi. Wks. 1192/1 He that is illuded by the dyuell, is in suche wise deceiued and worse to, then he they by their dreame. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 9 We must receiue Gods promyses in such wise as they are generally set forth vnto vs.

***38. As such. a. As being what the name or description implies; in that capacity.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 41 ¶ 5 When she observed Will. irrevocably her slave, she began to use him as such. 1712 *Ibid.* No. 326 ¶ 2 Witty Men are apt to imagine they are agreeable as such. 1799 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 566/2 Herson was proclaimed her heir, and as such great duke of all the Russias. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* xx, A Welsh knight, known as such by the diminutive size of his steed. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 434 Biliary matter does not pre-exist as such in the blood. 1851 PUGIN *Chancel Screens* 10 No parochial churches, built as such, ever had close screens. 1891 EDGE in *Law Times* XC. 395/1 The defendant is the rector of the parish, and, as such, occupies the glebe land. 1911 Act 1 & 2 Geo. V. c. 48 § 4 The trade or business carried on in the house or place by the licensee holder as such.

b. The sense 'in that capacity' passes contextually into: Accordingly, consequently, thereupon. *colloq.* or *vulgar*.

1721 in *Swayne Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 351 [He] did... publicly Declare... That he had chosen the said William

have gain'd his Immortality by the Milk he sucked from her. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 70 The weasel, where it once fastens, holds, and continuing also to suck the blood at the same time, weakens its antagonist. 180. in Dickson *Pract. Agric.* (1805) II. 1058 If an ewe gives more milk than its lamb will suck. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xxi, Suck the poison from his wound, one of you. 1848 STEINMETZ *Hist. Jesuits* I. 212 Ignatius...even applied his mouth to their ulcers, and sucked the purulent discharge. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxii, The knowing way in which he sipped, or rather sucked, the Johannishberger.

b. Of flies, etc. drawing blood, bees extracting honey from flowers; also of flowers 'drinking' the dew, etc.

1340 *Aenb.* 136 *pe smale uleje bet..of pe floures zouch pane deau buerof hi makeþ bet hony.* 1422 YONGE *tr. Secr.* 180 The flies thyke lay on hym that his blode soke. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. v. (1883) 66 Many flies satte vpon the soores and sucked his blood. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen.* VI. iv. l. 109 Drones sucke not Eagles blood, but roh Bee-hives. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 140 Throw hither all your quaint enameld eyes, That on the green turf suck the honied showres. c1645 HOWELL *Lett.* III. iv. (1892) 517 The Bee and the Spider suck honey and poison out of one Flower. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh.* *Unb.* III. iii. 102 Night-folded flowers Shall sock unwithering hues in their repose. 1833 WORNW. *Warning* 33 Like the bee That sucks from mountain-heath her honey fee.

c. To suck the blood of (fig.): to exhaust the resources of, drain the life out of. (Cf. BLOOD-SUCK v.)

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 7 He meanteth to sucke thy blood. 1584 GREENE *Mirr. Modestie* Wks. (Grosart) III. 17 These two cursed catifes, concluded when they might finde hir alone, to sucke the bloude of this innocent lambe. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 49 The Lieutenant, cruelly to suck the blood, and the Procurator as greedy to preie upon that substance. 1819 SCOTT *Vanhoë* vii, The wealth he had acquired by sucking the blood of his miserable victims, had but swelled him like a bloated spider.

d. To suck one's fill: see FILL sb. 1.

c1475 *Songs & Carols* xvi. (Percy Soc.) 50 He toke hyr lovely by the pape... And sok hys fyl of the lychour. 1798 WORNW. *Her Eyes are Wild* 84 My little babe! thy lips are still, And thou hast almost sucked thy fill. 1805 DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 931 Young calves when permitted to suck their fill are often seized with a looseness. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Bfidl.* xxxix, I wadd wuss ye, if Gowans, the brockit cow, has a quey, that she sulk suck her fill of milk.

e. trans. and fig. or in fig. context.

13. Bonaventura's *Medit.* 277 Pys sermon at crystys brest slepyng he soke. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xiii. 55 Crist...had hem souken of hus brest saute for synne. 1580 J. STEWART *Poems* (S. T. S.) II. 103/5 Thocht source I souk: not on the sacred hill, a 1586 SIDNEY *Astr.* & *Stella* Sonn. lxxiii, Because a sugared kiss In sport I suckt. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 62 Death that hath suckt the honey of thy breath. 1592 — *Ven. & Ad.* 572 Had she then gaue ouer, Such nectar from his lips she had not suckt. 1600 CALH. *Tract.* 245 Ye may sie what venomous poyson thay souk out of the Ministers breists. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. ii. 87 From you great Rome shall sucke Reuiling blood. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iv. i, Studious contemplation sucks the iuyce From wizarde cheekes. 1604 EARL STIRLING *Cræsus* I. i, Faire Citie, where mine eyes first suckt the light. 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterpout* 213 Thou shalt from all things suck Marrow of mirth and laughter.

2. To imbibe (qualities, etc.) with the mother's milk. (Cf. 5.)

1586 T. B. *La Primaud.* *Fr. Acad.* I. 166 As if we had sucked iniquitie together with our nurses milke. 1588 KYO *Houset.* *Philos.* Wks. (1901) 259 That first and tender age of infancie... oftentimes with the milke sucketh the conditions of the Nurse. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. ii. 129 Thy Valiantness was mine, thou suckt it from me. 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Comb.* I. i, I think they suck this knowledge in their milk.

3. To extract or draw (moisture, goodness, etc.) from or out of a thing; to absorb into itself.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* *De P. R.* xvi. cxxvi. (1493) 686 The pyth of the russhe is good to drawe water out of the erthe for it soukyth it kindly. 1585 JAS. I. *Ess. Poësie* (Arb.) 24 Fra tyme that onis thy sell [Phœbus] The vapouris softlie sowk with smylng cheare. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* III. iv. 38 The noysome Weedes, that...sucke The Soyles fertillite from wholesome flowers. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* 71 Great and large Trees do suck and draw the fertility of the ground exceedingly. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg.* *Georg.* I. 438 Oft wholesheets descend of sluy Rain. Suck'd by the spongy Clouds from off the Main. *Ibid.* III. 222 Let 'em [sc. Mares] suck the Seed with greedy Force; And close involve the Vigour of the Horse. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* VII. 24 She...sees a great black cloud...suck the blinding splendour from the sand. 1880 SCRIBNER'S *Mag.* Mar. 756 Treat all suckers as weeds, cutting them down...before they have sucked half the life out of the bearing bill.

4. To draw or extract (money, wealth) from a source. Also in early use *intr.* with partitive of. *Obs.*

c1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* *Sol.* Wks. II. 187 *pes prelati...* cunnen summe he Chirche...from oo place to anoþer, to sooke of her moneye. c1385 CHAUCER *Cook's T.* 52 To souke Of that he bryde kan or borwe may. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* iv. 9 Sellynge, bat sowkild siluer rith flaste. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 756 Having first cunningly sucked a great masse of money from the credulous king.

5. To derive or extract (information, comfort, profit, etc.) from, of, or out of. (Cf. 2.)

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxii. 10 There out sucke they no small auauntage. 1539 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 176 Communications at large sucked of hym. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 10 He made those notes sucked out of John Bale. c1600 CHALKHILL *Theatma & Cl.* (1693) 95 Egypt Schools...From whence he suckt this knowledge. 1605 1st Pl. *Jerónimo* II. iii. 8 Hast thou worne gownes in the Uoluptuety, Toke logick, suckt Philosophy? 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Travell* (Arb.) 523 In Trauailing in one Cootry he shall sucke the Experiencie of many. 1715 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) V.

109 Spinosa...suck'd the first Seeds of Atheism from the famous Francis Vanden Ende. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 111 He sucks intelligence in ev'ry clime. 1822 LAMB *Elia* I. *Compl. Decay of Beggars*, Much good might be sucked from these Beggars. 1908 M. S. RAWSON *Easygo Luckies* xxi, Had he been a scholar he might have sucked a sort of delicately pungent comfort from an epigram of Tacitus. 1914 MARETT in *Folk-Lore* XXV. 20 The active conditions that enable us to suck strength and increase out of the passive conditions comprised under the term environment.

†6. To draw (air, breath) into the mouth; to inhale (air, smoke, etc.). *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 194 They'll sucke our breath, or pinch vs blacke and blew. 1614 D. MURRAY in *Drum.* of Hawth. *Poems* (S. T. S.) I. 95 To them who on their Hills suck'd sacred Breath. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 150 Tobacco suckt through water by long canes or pipes. 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* II. 83 Some [spirits]...suck the mists in grosser air below. 1717 — *Eloisa* 324 See my lips tremble, and my eye-balls roll, Suck my last breath, and catch my flying soul!

7. To draw (water, air, etc.) in some direction, esp. by producing a vacuum. *Also intr.* for *pass.* of the wind.

1661 BOYLE *Certain Physiol. Ess.* (1669) 216 Having by a certain Artifice out of a large glass...caus'd a certain quantity of air to be suck'd, we [etc.]. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 768 Old Ocean too, suck'd thro' the porous globe, Had long ere now forsook his horrid bed. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 339 Right and left Suck'd from the dark heart of the long hills roll The torrents. 1849 CUPPLES *Green Hand* II, The [gulf] stream sucks the wind with heat. *Ibid.* xiii, The air aloft appeared in the mean time to be steady and sucking. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, *Org.* I. 17 Instead of sucking air through the apparatus, heat is to be very cautiously applied to the chlorate.

8. To draw in so as to swallow up or engulf.

1523 FITZGER. *Hush.* § 2 The lande is verye tough, and wolde soke the ploughe into the erthe. c1590 SIR T. MORE (Malone Soc.) 1306 As when a whirle-poolle sucks the circled waters. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* III. 538 Charibdis...in her greedy Whirl-pool sucks the Tides. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* xii. ix, Like the influence of a mighty wave Sucked into the loud sea.

b. fig. To draw into a course of action, etc.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humphry Cl.* (1815) 266, I am insensibly sucked into the channel of their manners and customs. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. i. 9 Small chance will remain of his being sucked into the old system. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Essenes* Wks. 1862 IX. 287 He is now rapidly approaching to a torrent that will suck him into a new faith. 1899 L.A. ROSEBURY in *Daily News* 6 May 4/1 We were sucked into a house dinner.

II. 9. To apply the lips to (a teat, breast, the mother, nurse, or dam) for the purpose of extracting milk; to draw milk from with the mouth.

c1000 *ÆLFRIC Saints' Lives* viii, 125 Ne sceamode þe to ceorfanne þæt þæt þu sylf suck. c1000 AGS. *Goth.* Luke xi. 27 Eadig is se innoð þe þe bar & þa brest þe ðu suce. c1205 LAY. 5026 þa tittes þæt þu suce [c. 1275 soke] mid þine lippes. *Ibid.* 12981, & Vther his hroðer þa 3æt sæc [c. 1275 sook] his moder. c1275 *XI Pains of Hell* 135 in O. E. *Misc.* 151 Neddren heore [sc. the women's] breosten sukeþ. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 546 Hyt shulde a go, and sokun ky. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 202 For þe blissful harnes loue þat hire brestes souked. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 267 Hir moder...schewed hir brestes þat eiber of hem hadde i-soke. c1400 *Ocelonian* 566 We segh...a wonder happe; A manchyld swoke a lyones pappe. c1450 MERLIN 88 To put your owne chyld to sowken a-nother woman. 1538 TEST. *Elor.* (Surtees) VI. 85 The foli þat soukes olde maire. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. iv. 178 Le make you...feed on curds and whay, and sucke the Goate. 1697 J. LEWIS *Mem. Dr. Gloucester* (1789) 6 He ordered her to go to bed to the young prince, who soon suckt her. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 473 Thou wast born amid the din of arms, And suck'd a breast that panted with alarms. 1805 DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 985 When the calf is suffered to suck the mother, it should have the first of the milk.

b. of bees, etc., as in I b.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 17560 As an yreyn sowketh the flye, And hyt entroyles draweth oute. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* 67 How busie the Bees are in sucking these [blossoms]. 1812 KIRBY in K. & Spence *Introduct. Entom.* (1816) I. 161 note, A small Melitta, upon which some of these creatures were busy sucking the poor animal. 1889 *Science-Gossip* XXV. 270-2 Union of many flowers on one inflorescence, which is therefore more conspicuous, and more easily sucked by insects, than single flowers.

10. To apply the lips and tongue (or analogous organs) to (an object) for the purpose of obtaining nourishment; to extract the fluid contents of by such action of the mouth; to absorb (a sweetmeat) in the mouth by the action of the tongue and the muscles of the cheeks.

To suck a person's brains: see BRAIN sb. 4h. To teach one's grandmother to suck eggs: see EGG sb. 4h. † To suck the eggs of: to extract the 'goodness' of, cause to be unproductive. To suck the monkey: see MONKEY sb. 1.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 6764 þai sal for threst þe hevedes souke Of þe nedders þat on þam sal rouke. c1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 28 That sorry appyl that we han sokyn To dethe hathe brouth my spouse and me. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomena* Wks. 1910 II. 179 Such unkinde, as let the cuckowe flye, To sucke mice egges. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* I. ii. 171 The Weazell (Scot) Comes sneaking, and so sucks her Princely Egges. 1602 2nd Pl. *Return fr. Parnass.* IV. ii, This sucks the eggs of my invention. 1668 ROWLAND *tr. Moutet's Theat.* *Ins.* 1067 When he hath his belly full, he laies up the rest of his provant, and hangs them up by a thred to suck them another time. 1706 E. WARR *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 81 They may suck their Paws at Home in a whole Skin. 1750 GRAY *Long Story* 48 A wicked Inp... Who prowld the country far and near... And suck'd the eggs, and kill'd the pheasants. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 322 It is a common report, that during this time, they

[sc. bears] live by sucking their paws. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 530 If some mere driv'ler suck the sugar'd fib, One that still needs his leading-string and hih. 1851 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* I. 204/2 The old ones wants something to suck, and not to cbew. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. iii, A grand, languid nobleman in a great cap and flowered morning-gown, sucking oranges. 1908 M. S. RAWSON *Easygo Luckies* xviii, The policeman's five children (all sucking sweets).

b. To apply the tongue and inner sides of the lips to (one's teeth) so as to extract particles of food.

1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 192 When my knightly stomacke is suffis'd Why then I sucke my teeth. 1901 W. R. H. THOW. *ntoge Lett.* *her Mother to Eliz.* xxii. 106 The people at Croixmare couldn't have eaten worse than Mr. Sweetson;... he sucked his teeth when he had finished.

11. trans. a. To draw the moisture, goodness, etc. from.

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 51 Without doubt the Earth would not grow Lank, Meagre, and Hungry, as it does, if the Plants did not Suck it just as Animals do their Dams. 1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xvi. 246 'Tis certain that Turneps, when they stand for Seed, suck and impoverish the Ground exceedingly. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Li. Asia* v. 134 In forest glades A fierce sun sucked the pools.

b. To work (a pump) dry. (Cf. 19.)

1753 *Scots Mag.* Mar. 156/2 About four in the afternoon the pump was sucked. 1857 in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1858) V. 8 After sucking the pumps, I had to keep one pump...at work.

c. To cling closely to.

1859 TENNYSON *Marr. Geraint* 324 Monstrous ivy-stems... suck'd the joining of the stones.

12. To draw money, information, or the like from (a person); to rob (a person or thing) of its resources or support; to drain, 'bleed'.

1558 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 17 He will...make waiste, sucke the Quene, or pynche the poore or ill thre. 1617 SIR T. ROZ in *Embassy* (1899) 419 I hope to gett, no man can escape him [the King]; when hee bath suckt them, hee will not knowe them. 1752 CHESTERF. *Lett.* cclxxii, When you are with *des gens de robe*, suck them with regard to the constitution and civil government. a 1774 FERGUSON *Plainstanes & Cawsey Poems* (1845) 48 And o' three shillin's Scottish sack him. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men.* *Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 374 The land sucked of its nourishment, by a small class of legitimates. 1856 KINGSLAY in *N. Brit. Rev.* XXXV. 22 Fathers became gradually personages who are to be disoobeyed, sucked of their money, [etc.]. 1874 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breaksfr.* 617 Who...suck the commonwealth to feed their ease.

13. With predicative adj.: To render so-and-so by sucking.

1530 PALSGR. 742/2 You shall se hym sucke him selfe asleepe. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 313 Dost thou not see my Baby at my breast, That suckes the Nurse asleepe. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* 302 In the next morning let them [sc. foals] be admitted to sucke their helly full. 1715 F. SLAVE *Vindie. Sugars* 54 This Liquor invited all Sorts of Flies to it...many of them did suck themselves drunk. 180. in *Dickson Pract. Agric.* (1805) II. 1058 [The ewes] are...held by the head till the lambs by turns suck them clean. 1899 BURROUGHS *Locusts & Wild Honey* 11 Bees will suck themselves tipsy upon varieties like the sops-of-wine.

b. To suck dry, to extract all the moisture or liquid out of by suction; fig. to exhaust.

1552 *Arden of Feversham* II. ii. 119 When she is dry suckt of her eager young. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* IV. viii. 55 My Sea shall suck them dry. 1598 STOW *Surv.* 150 London felt it most tragical; for then he both seysed their liberties, and sucked themselves dry. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 266 Abhorred duggs by devils sucken dry. a 1719 ANOISON *tr. Virg. Fourth Georg.* 195 Wks. 1721 I. 24 Some [bees]... Taste ev'ry bud, and suck each blossom dry. 1771 *Ann. Reg.* 207/1 After one had sucked the bones quite dry... I have seen another take them up...and do the same. 1865 DICKENS *Int. Fr.* III. v, A crew of plunderers, who would suck me dry by dribbles.

14. To produce as by suction, rare.

1849 T. WOOLMER *My Beautiful Lady, My Lady in Death* xvi, The heavy sinking at her breast Sucked hollows in her cheek.

III. 15. *intr.* Of the young of a mammal: To perform the action described in sense 1; to draw milk from the teat; to feed from the breast or udder.

c1000 [see Sucking] *þl.* a. 21. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 He mihte ridan...upon þa luttile fole þat 3et hit was sukinde. c1205 LAY. 13794 Vther was to luteþ þa 3et he moste suken. c1290 *Beket* 1460 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 148 Ne woman þat was with childe, Ne þe children þat soukinde weren. 1393 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6022 Com a pore woman... And bare a chylde...þe pappe yn þe mouþe as hyt had soke. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalen*) 699 *þai...* land þe child at þe pappe, lyand rycht as he sukit had. c1440 SIR GOWTHUR 113 He sak so sore that he [sc. the nurses] lost her lyfes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. vi. 74 A grete sow fereit of grysyt threthtyhe, Liggyn on the ground. A bouthir pappis sowkin. 1523 FITZGER. *Hush.* § 39 Let them sucke as longe as the dammes wyl suffre theym. 1542 BOORNE *Dytary* xvi. (1870) 275 All thynges the wichie dothe sucke, is nutrytyue. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 81 To see my Ewes graze, & my Lambes sucke. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 292 Tell him of Nestor, one that was a man When Hector's Grandire suckt. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Theophrast's Trav.* I. 167 There we saw a great many Women, and little Children, most of them Sucking. 1799 *Med. Jurl.* II. 44 The wet-nurse having preselected it the breast, it took it with avidity, but it could suck but little, in consequence of its weak state. 1820 SHELLEY *Ced. Tyr.* I. 51, I suck, but no milk will come from the dug. 1858 CHURCHILL *Dis. Childr.* 30 It is desirable that a child should not be weaned before nine months, nor suck after twelve.

b. at, of, for the breast or the mother.

c1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8466 Pou souke of hir tat. 1377 LANGL.

P. Pl. B. xl. 116 He...badde hem sonke for synne sauſty at his brest [1393 C. xiii. 55 Souken of hus brest]. c1386 CHAUCER *Priores' Prolog.* Children...on the brest soukyng. c1400 *Octonion* 555 A man chylde...Sok of her as of a woman That wher hys dame. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxi. 57 Of my dame so I souked had I neuer sich a nyght. 1485 *Ek. St. Albans, Huntinge* iv. A fawne soukyng on his dam. 1549 *N. Country Wills* (Surtees 1908) 204 Two mares...and two feles sucking upon theym. 1578 LINDSEY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 53 The young babe of hir brest succand. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 15 A thousand yong ones...Sucking vpon her poisonous dugns. 1645 *Relation late Witches* 19 The said Anne offered to give vnto her daughter Sarah Cooper an Impe in the likenes of a gray Kite, to suck on the said Sarah. 1691 *Ray Creation* 1. (1692) 117 Such as are nourished with Milk, presently find their way to the Paps, and suck at them.

C. of flies drawing blood, etc., as in i. b.
1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 88 Where the Bee sucks, there suck I. 1728 *Pope Dunci.* 1. 130 How there he plunders'd snags, And suck'd all o'er, like an industrious Bug. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 326 These flesh-flies of the loach, Who fasten without mercy on the fair, And suck, and leave a craving maggot there. 1870 *Wilson Austral. Songs* 99 Honey-birds loitered to suck at the wattle.

† d. *transf. and fig. Obs.*
a 1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 239 h, Suche other as daily flattered hym for their peculiar praises (as he had many in deede that daily sucked at his elbowe). 1572 *Digges Pantom.* A. iv, Such two footed Moules and Todes whom...nature hath ordain'd to craole with the earth, and suck upon the muck. c1626 *Bacon Hen. VIII in Misc. Wks.* (1609) 165 The Crowe, which had sucked too hard, and now being full, was like to Draw lesse.

16. To give suck (occas. *to give to suck*): to give milk from the breast or udder, to suckle. Const. simple dat. or *to*. Now arch.

Suck, properly infin. (cf. G. *zu saugen geben*, Du. *te zuigen geven*), is now felt as a sb.; cf. *Suck* 581. 2.
c1330 *Arth & Merl.* 2694 Late...pi wif it loke Of hir milk & gius it sooke. 1340 *Averb.* 60 pe blooderes hyeþ þe deyuelis noriches þet his children yeneþ zouke. c1386 CHAUCER *Receit* T. 237 To rokken and to yeue the child to sowke. c1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xx. 65 Eke the to sowken of my brestes yafe I. 1471 *Caxton Recuyell* (Sommer) 12 Am y not þe yte bare ad gaf me souke of your brestes? 1588 *Kyd Househ. Phil. Wks.* (1901) 237 Mothers ought to giue their owne Children souke. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxiv. 257 If a mother hath a child which she cannot giue suck unto for some valuable consideration. 1785 J. HUNTER *Treat. Ven. Dis.* vii. i. 388 She gave suck to this second child. 1801 *Ned. Jnl.* v. 504 A poor woman, who gave suck to a child about a year old. 1858 *Churchill Dis. Childr.* 32 The mother may give the child suck during the night or day only.

b. without personal obj. Now arch.
1382 *Wyclif Luke* xxiii. 29 Womhis that han not gendrid, and the teetis whiche han not souen souke. 1525 *Tynale Matt.* xxiv. 19 To them that are with chylde, and to them that geue souke [Wyclif noryschinge]. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. vii. 54, I haue giuen Souke, and know How tender 'tis to lone the Babe that milkes me. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 13: Those [does] that haue young ones neuer are housed, but giue suck without. 1691 *Ray Creation* 1. (1692) 107 Seeing it would be for many reasons inconvenient for Birds to give Suck.

17. To suck at: (a) to take a draught of, to inhale; (b) to take a pull at (a pipe, drinking vessel).
1584 *Cogan Haver Health* cccxi. (1636) 256 Mervalle it is to see how the Welchen will ye sucking at this drinke [sc. Methaglin]. 1607 *Dekker Knit's Conjur.* (1842) 49 Snakes eue sucking at their breath. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 124 Drawing out the air with the mouth by suckling at the orifice. c1855 *Browning Grammar. Funeral* 95 Back to his studies...He...Sucked at the flagon. 1872 E. YATES *Castaway* i. ix, He sat quietly sucking away at his loog pipe.

18. Of inanimate objects: To draw by suction.
c1220 *Bestiary* 568 Der der water sucke [H.S. sinkeð], sipes ge siooked. [Cf. suk in i. 578]. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 47 Weede and the water so soketh and sucks, that goodnes from either it vterly plucks. 1871 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining Eng.* I. 53 If the stamps are left standing in the pulp, between blows, the material settles around them and they 'suck' when the lift commences.

19. Of a pump: To draw air instead of water, as a result of the exhaustion of the water or a defective valve.

1627 *Capt. J. Smith Sea. Gram.* II. 9 The Pompe sucks, is when the water being out, it drawes vp nothing but froth and winde. 1769 *Falconer Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Pompe*. The pump sucks, or is dry. 1831 *Jane Porter Sir E. Seaward's Narr.* i. 61 It [sc. the pump] sucked, that is 00 more water remained within reach. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 170 Of course she leaked...but still in fine weather the pumps would 'suck' in ten minutes at four-hour intervals.

fig. 1854 *Lowell Jnl. in Italy* III. Prose Wks. 1890 I. 129 Even Byroo's pump sucks sometimes, and gives an unpleasant dry wheeze. 1884 *Emerson Lett. & Sec. Aims. Resources* Wks. (Bohio) III. 197 This pump [sc. our globe] never sucks; these screws are over loose.

transf. 1270 C. SHAWWELL *Fair Quaker Deal* II. 27 The Bowl sucks; Empty is the Word.

† IV. 20. *trans.* To give suck to, suckle. *Obs.*
1607 *Torsell Fourf. Beasts* 671 So is this beast enabled by nature to beare twice in the yeare, and yet to sucke her young ones two months together. 1612 [see OROSSUM 2]. 1880 R. L'ESTRANGE *Erasm. Collig.* II. 29 He had the Happiness to taste the Milk of the same Breast that suck'd our Saviour.

† V. 21. In *trans.* senses of SOAK 2: a. To cause to sink in, instil. b. To suck one's face, to drink. *Obs.*

a. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* i. Tim. 16 Not bryngyng the sentence with the, that fauoure or malycie

or dyspleasure or any other affection bath secretlye sowked into thee, hut of the thing selfe in dede knowen.

b. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crux* s.v. *W'll go and Suck our Faces*,...let's go to Drink...He loves to Suck his Face, he delights in Drinking.

VI. Specialized uses with advs.

22. *trans.* With various advs.: To draw by suction in some direction.

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxiv. 80 That bludy Bonchour ever dedit of thrist, Soukand the sonles furth of the Sanctis of God. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. ii. 17 Your faire shew shall suck away their Soules, leaving them but the shales and huskes of men. 1687 A. LOWELL tr. *Theocritus' Trans.* 1. 3 Two contrary Eddies, ...which making Vessels turn round for some time, suck them down to the bottom without remedy. 1784 *Cowper Task* ii. 103 The fixt and rooted earth, Tormented into billows, ...with...hideous whirl Socks down its prey. 1806 J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (ed. 3) II. 5, One shoe suddenly sucked off by the boggy clay. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Moult. & Mere* II. 7 A head would pop up to suck some insect down. 1879 *Browning Trans. Jeancoitch* 26 The monstrous wild a-hungered to resume its ancient sway, suck back the world into its womb.

23. Suck in.

a. *trans.* To draw into the month by suction; to inhale (air, etc.); occas. to draw in (one's breath), etc.
c1220 *Bestiary* 544 Bis cite d'ance hie chauceles lukeð, ðise fisses alle in suked. c1400 *MAUNFORD*, (1839) 205 When the schulle eten or drynken, then taken thourge a Pipe...and sowkeo it in. c1460 *Promp. Para.* (Winch. 1456) Sokyn in diuers byngis, or drynkyn yn, *inhibito*. 1685 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persie* 217 There they suck in the fresh Air. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss. 85 He sucks in Smoak like a Virginia-Planter. 1845 *DISRAELI Sybil* (1859) 282, I have breathed this air for a matter of half a century. I sucked it in wheo it tasted of primroses. 1885 E. GREER *Baker's Captive of Love* iv. (1904) 28 Socking in his breath as he howed respectfully.

b. To imbibe (qualities, etc.) with one's mother's milk, with a draught.

1622 *Fletcher Beggar's Bush* II. iii, I sock'd not in this patience with my milk. 1732 *BERKELEY Alcephr.* I. v, The oolions you first sucked in with your milk. 1781 *Cowper Hope* 518 The wretch, who ooce...suck'd in dirty madness with his draught. 1848 W. K. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 201 That fatal diversity which these different races had sucked in with their mother's milk.

C. *geni.* To draw or take in (*lit.* and *fig.*); to absorb.

1597 *Donne Lett. Sec. Pers.*, *Storme* 62 Pumping bath tir'd our men, and what's the gaine? Seas into seas throwne, we sock in againe. 1603 R. JONSON *Sejanus* i. ii, Those deeds breath honor, that do suck in gaine. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 12 There is no Lady...More spuglie, to sucke in the sense of Feare. 1678 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* I. (1900) 56 These infirmities possessed me in thy Country, for there I suckt them in. 1728 *Pope Dunci.* II. 58 As...whirligigs twir'd round by skillful snail, Suck the thread in, then yield it out again. 1774 *GOLDSM. Surv. Exp. Philot.* (1776) I. 64 Sometimes electric bodies suck in the electric fire, and sometimes they throw it out.

D. To take in by means of the perceptive faculties.

c1600 *CHALKHILL Thealma & Cl.* (1683) 10 With desire Her ears suck'd in her speech. 1667 *Perrys Diary* 17 Aug., I have suck'd in so much of the sad story of Queen Elizabeth...that I was ready to weep for her. 1669 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* I. ii. vii. 116 This Persian Idolatrie, which the Israelites had suckt in. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jnl. Assen's Voy.* 240 They could not shake off the Prejudices they had suckt in. 1780 *MNE. D'ARBLAY Lett.* 27 April, The portion you allowed me of your...Journal, I suck'd in with much pleasure and avidity. 1793 *D'ISRAELI Lett. Lit.* II. 112 He [sc. Jonson] would sit silent in learned company, and suck in (besides wine) their several humours into his observation.

e. To draw in, as into a whirlpool or vortex.

1616 J. LANE *Contn. Spr.* T. ix. 273 Which...bothe sokes and bringes men in, Where none, at last, shall either save or winn. 1663 S. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xxxvii. (1687) 486 The waters began to suck him in. 1728 *Pope Dunci.* II. 532 Sinking to the chin, Smit with his mien the Mod-nymphs suck'd him in. 1807 *WORSW. Blind Highland Boy* 155 The tide retreated from the shore, And suck'd, and suck'd him in. 1849 *LYELL 2nd Visit U.S.* (1850) II. 163 He had seen the water rush through the opening at the rate of two miles an hour, sucking in several flat boats. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 75 The poor-rate was sucking in the solvent classes.

f. *dialect and slang.* To take in, cheat, deceive.

1842 'MRS. CLAVERS' *Forest Life* I. xiii. 235, I a'o't bound to drive oobody in the middle of the night...so don't you try to sock me to here. c1850 'Dow' jr. in *Jordan Yankee Hum.* (1853) 131 The British got pretty oicely suck'd in, when our Dutch granddaddies went to smoking on the Battery, and coceated it beneath a cloud of tobacco fume. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 May 273, You've tried to ruo a ship 00 the cheap and been suck'd in.

g. *intr.* To curry favour with. *Sc.*

1899 *CROCKETT Kit Kennedy* 233 He tells tales on the rest of the scholars, to sock-in wi' the maister.

24. Suck out.

a. *trans.* To draw out or extract by or as by suction. Also in *fig. context.*

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xi. (*Symon & Judas*) 321 [a...bad þe edris suk out faste al þe venyeme. 1398 *Taxviva Barth. De P. R.* iv. vii. (1493) 90 Flies and worms that syt on flesshe and sucke out the bloode. c1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 16 Sowke hit not, but sowkith out the swete Of every lord. 1535 *COVERDALE Pr.* lxxiv. 8 As for the dregges thereof, all y' vngodly of the earth shal drynke them, & sucke them oute. 1565 T. GALE *Antidot.* I. ii. 2 (a medicine) sucketh oute superfluous moisture in dropsies. 1611 *Bible Ezek.* xxiii. 24 Thou shalt euen drinke it and sucke it out. 1618-19 *FLETCHER, etc. Q. Cerinthis* II. iv, They look like potch'd

Eggs with the sonls suckt out Empty and full of wind. a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 24 Aug. 1678, The dannel socking out the moisture. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Sucking*, The tip [of the tongue] is again employed to the sucking oot more milk. 1843 *CARLYLE Past & Fr.* II. iv. 73 Every fresh Jew sticking out of him like a fresh horseleech, sucking his and our life out. 1855 *TYLOR Early Hist. Hum.* xiii. 363 They pretend to cure the sick by sucking out stones through their skin.

† b. To extract (information or profit). *Obs.*

1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 24 His Majesties pleasure is, that socking out as moche as ye may to what other conditions they will descende, you shall [etc.]. 1604 E. G. (RIMSTONE) *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* To Rdr., Every one may sucke out some profit for himselfe.

† c. To drain. *Obs.*

1687 *Milner Gl. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., He suckt out (or suckt up) the Bottle.

25. Suck up.

a. *trans.* To draw up into the month by suction. Also, † to drain the contents of.

a 1450 *MVRC* (1902) 1812 3efa drope of blood...Falle vp-on þe corporas, Sowke hyt vp a 000-ryst. 1560 *Bible* (Geneva) Joh xxxix. 33 His yong oones also socke vp blood. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hersbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 188 The Toade bloweth them, and sucketh them [sc. bees] vp at their owne doores. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 265 Is it Physicall To walke vnbraced, and sucke vp the humours Of the danke Mornig? 1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* II. ix. § 2. 236 Sucking up the breath. 1687 [see 24c]. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 254 The elephant dips the end of its trunk into the water, and sucks up just as much as fills that great fleshy tube. 1840 *Cuivier's Anim. Kingd.* 207 The Sun-birds...sobsist on the oectar of flowers, which they suck up.

b. To draw up as by suction or the creation of a vacuum; to absorb (liquid); to draw up (moisture) by heat; also, to draw up moisture from.

1530 *PALSGR. 742/2* As the yerthe, or a spooce socketh op water. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. M.* II. ii. 1. 89 The Windes...haue suck'd vp from the sea Contagious foggies. 1604 JAS. I. *Counsell. to Tobacco* (Arb.) 104 The smoakie vapours suckt vp by the Sunne. 1630 *DRAYTON Muses Eliz.*, *Noah's Flood* 106 By this the Sonne had suckt vp the vaste deepe. 1683 *MOXON Meth. Exer.*, *Printing* xxiv. 7 19 He rubs it [sc. the sponge] over...the Tympan, to Suck up the Water. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 102 To prevent the formation of a vacuum in the risig bucket, or what is called by the miller 'sucking up the tail-water'. 1865 *KINGSLEY Water-Bab.* (1874) 55 The humming sun on the fells had suck'd him up; but the damp heat of the woody crag suck'd him up still more. 1877 *HUXLEY Physicogr.* 71 The thread constantly sucks up the liquid.

† c. To absorb by a mental process; to drink in.
1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* v. vi, May his stile...have gentle presence, and the seans suckt up By calme attention of choyce audieuce. c1610 *Women Saints* 89 The holie virgin...suck'd up ad exhale her maisters...praises of her celestiall Lones excellencie.

d. To swallow up.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. i. 22 Roaring Waters, With Sands that will not beare your Eoemies Boates, But sucke them vp to th' Top-mast. 1650 *Contemp. Hist. Ir.* (tr. Archbol. Soc.) II. 201 This good service they have done to his Majestie after shoking up the sweete and substance of his Catholicke subjects of Monster. 1795 *Gouv. MORRIS in Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 52 Britain will suck up that commerce which formerly flow'd to Amsterdam. 1869 *LOWELL Dara* v, Wise Dara's province, year by year, Like a great spooce, suck'd wealth and plenty up.

e. *intr.* To suck up to, to curry favour with; to toady to. (Also without *to*.) *Schoolboy slang.*

1860 *Hotten's Slang Dict.* (ed. 2) 231 *Suck up*, 'to suck up to a person', to insinuate oneself into his good graces. 1876 *ANNIE THOMAS Blotted* xvi, I can't suck up to snobs because they happen to be in power and have patronage. 1899 E. PHILLIPPS *Human Boy* 203 Fowle suck'd up to him...and hotter'd him at all times. 1908 H. A. VACHELL *Hill vi*, 'Afterwards', Joho continued, 'I tried to suck-up. I asked yoo to come and have some food.'

Suck, the verb-stem used in combination: suck-fish = SUCKER sb. 11; † suck-dist [FIST sb. 2], a toady; † suck-giver [f. phr. *give suck*: see SUCK v. 16], a wet-nurse; † suck-hole?; suck-jack [partial transl. of Pg. *papa-jaca*, f. *papa* to swallow + *jaca* (locally) little crab], a fish (see quot.); suck-lamb [tr. G. *sauclam*; cf. SOCK-LAMB], a sucking lamb; † suck-nurse, a wet-nurse; † suck-pint = SUCK-BOTTLE 2; † suck-purse, an extortioner; † suck-spigot = SUCK-BOTTLE 2; also *attrib.*; † suck-stone, a remora or sucking-fish; suck-(a)-thumb, a child that sucks its thumb; also *attrib.*

1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.*, *Suck-fish*,...an English name for the remora, or echeneis of Arted. 1758 W. BOELASE *Nat. Hist. Cornu.* 269, I found on Careg-killas, in Mount's Bay, a particular kind of suck-fish [*Leptocentrus communis*]. 1876 *GOOGE Fishes of Bermudas* 61 *Leptocentrus nauticus*...and *Phlebotus lineatus*, are probably the most common species of 'Suck-fish' found here. 1811 *COTTE, Home-remed.* (read *ress*), a 'sucke-fish'. 1851 *WILSON Logic* (1830) 80 h, Wee Englishmen knowe (not onely by hearsaie, but also by good experience) that custome is the mother, and the 'sucke' giuer vnto all erorane. 1865 *MINOEROS Meyer of Queens.* III. iii, I will learn the villany of all trades;...if to the brewer, I will taste him thoroughly, and piss out his iniquity at his own 'suckhole'. 1843 *LOWE Fishes Madeira* 177 *Schastes Madeiraensis*, a little Rock-fish, or 'Suck-jack'. 177 *Schastes Madeiraensis*, it has earned by its troublesome addition to hooks baited with the little crab 'Jaca'. 1887 *Daily News* 20 June 265 German 'suck lamb' 5s 4d. c1640 H. BRUL *Luther's Collig. Mens.* (1653) 315 They compell'd women with child and 'suck-nurses to fast. 1611 *COTTE, Humours*,

a "sncke-pinte, or swill-pot; a notable drunkard. 1586 SIR E. HOBY tr. *Cognet's Polit. Disc. Truth* 41 [They] winde themselves out of the hands of these "suckpurses [orig. *succubours*]. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 425 *Etriosus*,... a drunkard: a "suckspigget. 1639 HORN & ROSS. *Gate Lang.* Unl. lxxvii. § 823 A common drunkard (a suck-spigget, swill-bowl) that is always bibbing. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.*, *Canbr. Minion* (1860) 82 She's a fine finacle Cambridge production, got by and aiming no higher then some suckspicket sophister. 1602 *Withals' Dict.* 37 A little fish called a "Suckstone, y^e staiteth a ship vnder saile. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 235 Suckstone. *Remora*. They are said by their magnetick vertue to stop ships. 18.. *Shock-headed Peter*, I said the Scissors Man would come, To disobedient "Suck-a-Thumb. 1890 E. WARREN *Laughing Eyes* 50 A helpless suck-thumb infant.

Suckable (sŭk'əb'l), a. and sb. rare. [f. SUCK v. + -ABLE.] A. *adj.* That can be sucked. B. *sb.* A suckable kind of food.

1846 M. WILLIAMS *Sausser. Gram.* p. 9 This division of food into four kinds, lickables, drinkables, chewables, and suckables, is not unusual in Indian writings. 1865 *Alorn. Star* Sept. 25 They sucked the sweets of all that was suckable.

Suckabob (sŭk'əb'p), rare. [f. SUCK v.] A sweetmeat that is sucked in the mouth.

1888 J. PAVY *Myst. Mirbridge* v. The British lollipop or suckabob.

Suck-bottle. [f. SUCK- + BOTTLE sb.]

1. An infant's feeding-bottle. (Cf. SUCKING-BOTTLE.) 1641 BROOME *Joiall Crew* v. Wks. 1873 430 Nephew Martin, still the Child with a Suck-bottle of Sack. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xxvi. 123 Rain-deers milk... is grosser and thicker then they can well draw out of a suck-bottle. 1709 (W. KING) *Usef. Trans. Philos. Mar. & Apr.* 56 The Child must have Presents of Silver Caudle-Cups, Porringers, Spoons, and Suck-Bottles. 1853 *Househ. Worls* VIII. 146/1 They will furnish you with every assistance you can want; a valet-de-chambre... a nurse-maid, and, thanks to the suck-bottle, even a nurse.

2. A tippler. Also as a quasi-proper name.

1652 BROOME *Love-sick* Cr. v. ii. What sayes old Suck-bottle? 1707 WARD *Terrafilius* No. 2. 9 Such a Swill-Belly'd Suck-Bottle.

Sucked (sŭkt), ppl. a. [f. SUCK v. + -ED.] In various senses of the verb; extracted, absorbed, or depleted by suction.

Sucked orange: see ORANGE sb.¹ 1 b.

1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. iv. iii. 127 Did he leave him there Food to the suck'd and hungry Lyonnesse? 1667 MILTON P. L. x. 633 Nigh burst with suckt and glutted ofal. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* lxxii. Pretty!—what makes her pretty?—'w! a face like a sooket carvel! 1857 W. E. GLADSTONE in *Morley Life* (1903) l. iv. viii. 561 But for Disraeli, who could not be thrown away like a sucked orange. 1881 ENSOR *Journ. Nubia* viii. 73 The sucked and marrowless bones. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 17 Sept. 665 Some half dozen [magots] which were filled with recently sucked blood. 1906 C. MANSFIELD *Girl & Gods* xxiii. The streets seemed filled with drunkards, sucked oranges, hot chestnuts, soredness and chilblains. 1909 OXENHAM *Great-Heart-Gillian* xliii. 310 Baby Gillian... waved a sucked pink thumb at him and his men.

b. *Sucked stone*, a honeycombed stone occurring in the tin lodes of Cornwall.

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 90 The Lode itself... is cavernous, and full of holes, thence called a Sucked Stone by the Tinnars. 1814 W. PHILLIPS in *Trans. Geol. Soc.* II. 118.

Suck-egg. [f. SUCK- + EGG sb.¹ a.] A. An animal that is reputed to suck eggs, e.g. a weasel, cuckoo; fig. an avaricious person. b. A young fellow; slang, 'a silly person' (Barrère & Leland).

1609 ARMIN *Maid of More-Cl.* Cijh. Where's this suck-egg, wheres Jack a boy? 16.. MIDDLETON, etc. *Old Law* iii. ii. This beard cannot get children, you lank suck-eggs. Unless such weasels come from court to help us. c1640 (SHIRLEY) *Capt. Underwit* v. i. in *Bullen Old Pl.* (1883) II. 395 Con. Is there not a weasill crept into your Chamber, lady? A Mounsier sucklegge [sic]. *Sir*. Do you take my Chamber for a henns nest? 1685 CROWESE *Sir C. Nice* ii. A Scholler Madam? a Schollers Egg—emptied by old suck-Eggs, of all that Nature gave me. 1836 HALLIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. i. v. (1839) 12, I guess, said he, if General Campbell knew what sort of a man that are magistrate was, he'd disband him pretty quick, he's a regular suck-egg. 1852 STERNBERG *Diat. Northants.* 109 *Suck, Suck-egg*, the cuckoo; also applied to a stupid fellow.

c. *attrib.* That sucks eggs.

1631 QUARLES *Hist. Samson* Wks. (Grosart) II. 141 The suck-egge Weasell. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouset's Theat.* Ins. 934 Of the first kinde is the Flesh-fly, Horse-fly, Oxe-fly, the Suck-egge-fly.

Sucken (sŭkən), sb.¹ s. Forms: 5 sukkin, swken, 5-7 suckin, 6 su(o)kyn, 9 shucken, 7-sucken. [Variant of SOKEN. The orig. meaning is 'resort' (sc. to a particular mill).]

1. The duty and liability of tenants within a district astricted to a mill. (See THIRLAGE 2 and cf. SOKEN 2 b.) † Also *occas.* the meal ground at such a mill.

1423 *Chartes*, etc. of *Edinb.* (1871) 55 With the suckins, thryl multris, and al freedoms langand thairto. 1428 *Acta Dom. Audit.* (1839) 124/2 Ye wrangwis withholding of be prell multure and suckin awing to be said alexandris mylne. 15.. *Aberd. Reg.* v. 16 (Jam.). He com nocht to grynd his quhyt in thair mill as he that aucht suckin thareto. 1641 *Acte Park. Scot.*, *Chas.* I (1814) V. 657/1 Sex bollis of moulder or suckin quihilis pertainet to the Carmelite freires of the said burcht. 1711 in *Nairne Peerage Evidence* (1874) 138 All and hail the lands of Hardhaugh and Chimieshill with y^e mltures suckens sequels and knaveship therof. 1805 K. JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* I. 294 Her daddie, a cannie ald carl, Had shucken and mouter a fonih.

2. The lands astricted to a mill; = THIRL sb.² 1 c; also, the population of such lands.

Cf. INSUCKEN, OUTSUCKEN.

1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Law Scot.* II. ix. (1757) 210 The lands astricted, (which are called also the thirle or sucken). 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 397 The greatest difficulty arises, where the mill belongs to one proprietor and the sucken to another. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xii. Those of the Sucken, or enthralled ground, were liable in penalties, if, deviating from this thirledge... they carried their grain to another mill. 1872 INNES *Leet. Scot. Legal Antig.* II. 47 The sucken, as we call the population thirled to a mill.

b. *transf.* The area of a bailiff's jurisdiction; the district within which one practises or carries on business.

a 1688 J. WALLACE *Descr. Orkney* (1693) 93 Sucken, A Bailiffrie, so much ground as is vnder the Bailiffs Jurisdiction. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *J. Milne's Songs & Poems* Introd. p. ix. He afterwards commenced business as a shoe-maker... in the parish of Durris, where he had a sufficient 'sucken' to employ two men besides himself. 1871—*Johnny Gibb* (1873) 117 The younger Dr. Droegemwal, who had settled 'doon throu', so as to be beyond the limits of his father's 'sucken'.

Hence **Suckener**, a tenant of a sucken; **Suckening**, the astriction of tenants to a mill.

1636 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 215/2 In lie suckning, thirling, et astringendo burgenses. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Law Scot.* II. ix. (1757) 214 Where there is neither an explicate constitution of thirledge, nor proof of services of any sort, performed by the suckeners, the dominant tenement can claim none. 1797 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XIX. 67 The millers... oppress the suckeners. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xii. note. Perquisites demanded by the miller, and submitted to or resisted by the Suckener as circumstances permitted.

Sucken, sb.² dial. Also -an. [Obscure formation on the root of SUCK v.] Wet, moisture; liquid manure; = SOCK sb.³ 2, 2 b. Hence **Suckeny** a. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Garden* (1626) 7 The sucken of your Dwelling-house, descending into your Orchard (if it be cleanly conveyed) is good. *Ibid.* 41 The earth that feeds them decaying... must either have supply of sucken, or else leave thriving and growing. 1878 *Cumberld. Gloss.*, *Suckan* [mispr. *Suckan*]... *Suckeny land*, moist land of good quality.

Sucken, a. rare. [Short for *bond-sucken* (cf. *love-soken* s.v. LOVE sb. 16), properly a sb. = compulsory resort of a tenant to a mill for the grinding of his corn.] Astricted to a mill; = THIRL a.

1523 FIRZHERB *Surv.* 9 b. The lordes tenants be called bonde socon. 1859 DICKINSON *Gloss. Words & Phr. Cumberld.* 11 Some farms are bound by tenure to carry their corn to the manorial mill to be miltured and ground, and are 'bond-sucken' to that mill.

1878 J. DAVIDSON *Inverurie* Introd. 7 The corns sucken to the mill. *Ibid.* v. 178 Conglass and Drimmies were sucken to the very ancient Mill of Inveramsay. 1882 in *Jamieson's S. Diet.*

† **Sucken**, obs. Sc. pa. pple. of SINK v. (Cf. *drucken*.)

1555 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 20 His cristell cyne wes suckin in his heid.

Suckeny. *Hist.* Also 4 sukkenyo, 7 surkney, 9 suckeney. [a. OF. *soucanie*, also *sor-*, *surganie* (earlier *soschanie*, *sousquenie*, cf. med. L. *soscania*) of Slavonic origin (cf. Polish *suknia* coat), whence also MHG. *sukkenie*.] A smock.

? a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1232 She hadde on a sukkenye [16th c. *edd.* *suckeny*; orig. *P. sorganie*] That not of hempe ne heerd is was. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Surkeny*, a kind of white garment like a rochet. (1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 113 The *sousquenie*, *surganque*, or *suckenye* was an exterior garment at this period [viz. temp. Edw. I.] 1885 DILLON *Fairholt's Costume Eng.* II. 387 *Sukkenye*, a loose frock.)

Sucker (sŭkər), sb. Forms: 4 souker(e), 5 sokare, -ere, sowker, succour, 6 socar, Sc. souker, 6-7 succor, suckar, 7 soker, succur, shucker, 9 (in scns 4) succour, dial. sooker, 6-sucker. [f. SUCK v. + -ER.]

1. A young mammal before it is weaned; † a child at the breast (*even-sucker*, see EVEN- 2); now *spec.* a sucking-pig; a young whale-calf.

See also RABBIT-SUCKER († *rabbit's sucker*).

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* ix. 29 Philip, his euen souker [Vulg. *collectans ejus*]. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 463/1 Sokere, or be pat sokyte, *sugens*. c1460 [see RABBIT-SUCKER 1]. a 1549 in *Genll. Mag.* (1813) May 427 Rabbets socars the dozen, xvij d. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Diet.*, *Manantion o mamon*, a sucker. 1607 TOPSELL *Fo. Beasts* 673 Although the fecundity of Swine bee great, yet it is better to kill off two or three... for this multitude of suckers do quickly draw away all nourishment from the dam. c1614 FLETCHER *Wit at Sea* *Weapons* iii. i. *Sir Gr.* I promise you, not a house-Rabbit, *Sir.* Old K. No sucker on 'em all. 1701 C. WOOLLEY *Jrnl. New York* (1860) 38 Their [sc. whales] young Suckers come along with them their several courses. 1835 *Uncle Philip's Convert. What Fishery* 253 I saw the whale with its sucker. 1878 *Ur's Diet.* Art. IV. Suppl. 350 Racks, or young rabbits about two months old... and suckers, or very young rabbits. 1883 *Standard* 11 June 6/3 The inquiry [for pigs] was restricted, at less money for suckers. 1902 T. F. DALE *Riding & Polo* Ponies iii. 45 Fillies should be taken off the moors as suckers.

b. *fig.* A greenhorn, simpleton. U.S.

1857 *San Francisco Call* 5 Dec. (Thornton *Amer. Gloss.*), You may think I'm a sucker. 1904 E. ROBINS *Magnetic North* viii. 153 Goind' out to stir up a boom, and sell his claim to some sucker.

2. One who or that which sucks with the mouth. Cf. the animal-names BLOOD-SUCKER, GOATSUCKER, HONEY-SUCKER.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 463/1 Sokare of mylke, or sokere] that longe sokyte, *manuotrepus*. 1598 *Extr. Aberd. Reg.* (1824) II. 168 Devoraris and suckers of the blinde and sub-

stance of the pure. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Tetard*, A great sucker, a child that sucketh much. 1861 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXII. 1. 147 The fastest sucker will have an undue share of the milk.

3. One who lives at the expense of another; one who draws profit or extorts subsistence from some source; U.S. slang, a sponger, parasite.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxiii. 41 Soukaris [pr. *sonkaris*], groukaris, gledaris, gunnaris, a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI.*, 159 Flatterers to the kyng... suckers of his purse and robbers of his subiectes. 1589 [? LVLV] *Pappe w. Hachet* To Rdr., I knowe there is none of honour so carelesse... that wil succor those that be suckers of the Church. 1728 RAMSAY *Gen. Mistake* 140 This sucker thinks name wise, But him that can to immense riches rise. 1866 DOW *Serm.* III. (Bartlett) Those suckers belonging to the body loafish, whose sole study appears to be to see how much they can get without the least physical exertion.

4. A shoot thrown out from the base of a tree or plant, which in most cases may serve for propagation; now *esp.* such a shoot rising from the root under ground, near to, or at some distance from, the trunk; also (now rare), a runner (as of the strawberry); also, a lateral shoot; in the tobacco plant, an axillary shoot (cf. SUCKER v. 2).

1577-82 BRETTON *Toyes of Idle Head* Wks. (Grosart) I. 54/1 If suckers draw the sappe from howes on hie, Perhaps in tyme the top of tree may die. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Diet.*, *Pimfolle*, a succor that groweth out of the bodies of trees. *Stolo*. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Garden* (1626) 4 The roots of Apples and Peares... will put fourth suckers, which are a great hinderance. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 129 Filherds are generally drawn as Suckers from the old Trees. 1682 G. ROSE *Sc. Instruct. Officers Month* 154 Take the Succors or Stalks of these Roman Lettice, and peel of the leaves and skins. 1688 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 982 When the top-bud [of the tobacco plant] is gone, it puts forth no more Leaves, but Side-branches, which they call Suckers. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Sept. 1641. Out of whose stem, neere the roote, issue 5 upright and exceeding tall suckers or boles. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 188 Spanish Broom is not much unlike the yellow Jessamine... It... is increased by Seeds or Suckers. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Quince-tree*, Suckers are the worst to raise them from and cuttings are generally preferred to layers. 1772-84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) I. 279 Pine-apples... grow so luxuriantly that seven or eight suckers have been seen adhering to one stem. 1807 *Med. Jnl.* XVII. 374 Stem upright... bare at base, at top leafy, branched, never throwing out suckers. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 628 Clear the strawberries from suckers. 1842 LONDON *Suburban Hort.* 239 Plants are propagated either by seed, or by division: the latter mode including cuttings, joints, leaves, layers, suckers, slips, budding, grafting, and inarching. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 107 The Dwarf Cherry forms a bush with copious suckers. 1877 AUG. MORRIS *Tobacco* 45 The tobacco plant shoots up its stalk at top, sending out some four or five main suckers branchwise.

b. *fig.* (freq. with reference to the withdrawal of nourishment from the parent stem).

1591 GREENE *2nd Pt. Comy Catch.* Ep. Ded., Wks. (Grosart) X. 73 If the honorable and worshipfull of this land looke into their lives, and cutt off such vprising suckers that consume the sap from the roote of the Tree. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. iii. v. 163 If thou payest nothing, they will count thee a sucker, no branch. 1688 NORRIS *Theory & Regul. Love* ii. iii. 113 This [sc. self-love] is the great Sucker of Society, and that which robs the Body Politick of its due nourishment. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scandal* ii. iii. For my part I hate to see prudence clinging to the green suckers of youth. 1792 in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1861) II. 428, I have no olive-branches round my table, and I stand like a blasted pollard without a sucker to survive me. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* viii. ii. (1819) III. 382 A manufacturing district... sends out, as it were, suckers into all its neighbourhood. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* III. v. 160, I am a scymamore, that once covered many with my shadow... But a single succor is springing from my roots. 1858 STANLEY *Life of Arnold* I. v. 215 A living sucker from the mother country. 1896 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxx, This woman whose life he had allowed to send such deep suckers into his had a terrible power of annoyance in her.

5. An organ adapted for sucking or absorbing nourishment by suction, e.g. the proboscis of an insect, the mouth of a cyclostomous fish, a siphonostomous crustacean, etc.

1685 *Phil. Trans.* XV. 1518 The Sucker or Proboscis... wherewith the Bee sucks the Honey from the flowers. 1771 *Ann. Reg.* II. 169/1 Corals and sea-peens protrude or draw back their suckers. 1817 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xvii. II. 88 Their sucker being inserted in the tender bark, is without intermission employed in absorbing the sap. 1828 STARK *Elan. Nat. Hist.* II. 247 The mouth consisting of a rostrum, from which a syphon or sucker is protruded at will. *Ibid.*, Pediculus... mouth consisting of a rostrum, inclosing an exertile sucker. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 866 When the sucker [of the louse] is taken out a tiny blood mark appears on the surface [of the human skin].

6. Any fish having a conformation of the lips which suggests that it feeds by suction; *esp.* North American cyprinoid fishes of the family *Calostomidae*. 1772 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 155 The fourth and last fish brought from Hudson's Bay is there called a Sucker, because it lives by suction. 1806 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 60 They... raise plenty of Irish potatoes, catch pike, suckers, pickerel, and white fish in abundance. 1848 BARTLETT *Diet. Amer.*, *Sucker*, a very common fish of the genus *labeo*, and of which there are many varieties, including the Chub, Mullet, Barbel, Horned Dace, etc. 1828 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 16 The destructive inroads of sturgeon, cat-fish and suckers upon the spawning beds in Lake Pepin.

b. U.S. An inhabitant of the state of Illinois.

For the alleged origin of the term see quot. 1833. 1833 C. F. HOFFMAN *Winter in Far West* (1835) I. 207 There was a long-haired 'hoo-hier' from Indiana, a couple of smart-looking 'suckers' from the southern part of Illinois,

a keen-eyed leather-bellied 'badger' from the mines of Ouisconsin. [note, Sn called after the fish of that name, from his going up the river to the mines, and returning at the season when the sucker makes its migrations]. 1838 HALLIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. II. xix. (1839) 258 There's the hoosiers of Indiana, the suckers of Illinois, the pukes of Missouri [etc.]. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race*, I found abundant points of resemblance between the Germans of the Hercynian Forest and our 'Hoosiers', 'Suckers', and 'Badgers', of the American woods.

7. Used as a hook-rendering of *Suctorior*, the oame of various groups of animals having a sucking apparatus.

1825-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 771/1 The suckers live almost invariably attached to their prey. a 1843 South Zool. in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VII. 275/1 Edwards... arranges the Crustaceans in the three sub-classes: 1. Suckers... 2. Xyphosures... 3. Masticators.

8. The embolus, piston, or rising-valve of a pump; the piston of a syringe or an air-pump.

1611 CATGR. *Seupha.*... the Supper, or Sucker of a Pumpe. 1634 J. [BATE] *Myst. Nat.* 7 No engine for water works... can be made without the help of Suckers, Forcers, or Clackes. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. ii. § 9 The Sucker of the Air-pump, the Cylinder being well emptied of the Air, should draw up above an hundred pound weight. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 192 Almost all Water-Engines are reducible to the Bucket and Sucker. 1837 W. B. ADAMS *Carriages* 113 If the sucker of a pump be allowed to get dry it fails to draw up the water. 1854 SMILES *Engineers* III. 10 When the pump descends, there is heard a plunge... then, as it rises, and the sucker begins to act [etc.].

9. *†* a. *Anat.* = EMULGENT *sb.* Obs.

1618 CROOKE *Body of Man* 145 The other veine, of his office is called the emulgent or sucker.

† b. A absorbent substance. In fig. context. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. 34 The entrie of doubts are as so many suckers or sponges, to draw we of knowledge.

† c. One of a number of 'buckets' attached to a moving chain. Obs.

1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 143 The chain is made with leather suckers upon it at little distances, which bring up water, and discharge themselves into a trough.

d. A pipe or tube through which anything is drawn by suction; *locally*, a hood over a fire-place.

1755 Churchw. *Acc. Walsingham* (MS.) Sucker in *Y. Vestry* Chimney, 35. ed. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 602 All the oil passed over with the water... It was separated from the water by means of a sucker. 1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* *Sucker*, a tube used for sucking sherry-cobblers. They are made of silver, glass, straw, or sticks of maccaroni. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* *Sucker*, in old dwellings, a brick hood or canopy... projecting over the fire for focalizing the air current.

e. An air-hole fitted with a valve; a valve for the regulation of the flow of air.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 303 When the bellows is opened, one of its sides becomes filled with ordinary air, by means of a sucker placed next to the moving leaf. 1833 LONDOX *Encycl. Archit.* § 1975 In long conduit pipes, air-holes... terminating in inverted valves or suckers, should be made at convenient distances. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 42 In the middle-board are placed suckers, i.e., holes provided with leather valves on the top.

† f. *Bot.* = HAUSTORIUM.

1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 122 In parasites... such as Dodder... roots are sometimes produced in the form of suckers, which enter into the cellular tissue of the plant preyed upon. 1856 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms.* *Sucker*, a tubercular process... on the stems of certain flowering parasites.

II. 10. A part or organ adapted for adhering to an object; the adhesive pad of an insect's foot, etc.; a suctorial disk, foot, etc.

1681 GREW *Museum* I. 105 This Fish [*i. e.* Remora] is able to fasten himself to any great Fish, Boat, or Ship, with the help of the Coronet or Sucker on his Head. 1817 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* xxiii. II. 220 These insects that climb by the aid of suckers, which adhere... by the pressure of the atmosphere.

1854 CAPESTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 527 The arms of the Cattle-fish, which are furnished with great numbers of contractile suckers. 1897 *Allibott's Syst. Med.* II. 1007 These, the suckers and hooklets, serve to attach the parasite to the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal of the host.

II. Any fish characterized by a suctorial disk by which it adheres to foreign objects; *e.g.* fishes of the genus *Cyclopterus* (cf. *lump-sucker* s.v. *LUMP sb.*), the genus *Liparis* (sea-snails or soail-fishes), the remora (*Echeneis*).

1753 Chambers's *Cycl. Suppl. App.*, *Sucker*, or *Suck-fish* [*i. e.* Remora]. 1776 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. pl. xxi. Unctuous Sucker. *Ibid.* pl. xxii. Bimaculated Sucker. Jura Sucker. 1818 FLEMING *Hist. Brit. Anim.* 184 *Lepidogaster* cornubiensis. Cornish Sucker. 1863 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* II. 105 Network Sucker... *Liparis reticulatus*. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 443 Sucker, name given in New Zealand to the fish *Diplacanthus fuscus*.

12. A toy, consisting of a round piece of leather with a string attached at the centre, which, laid wet upon a solid surface and drawn up by the string, adheres by reason of the vacuum created.

1681 GREW *Museum* I. 105 Those round Leathers, where-with Boys are us'd to play, called Suckers, one of which, not above an inch and ½ diameter, being well soaked in water, will stick so fast to a Stone [etc.]. 1832 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* x. 256 The leathern suckers used by children for lifting stones. 1905 O. O. OXLEY *Drakestone* xxix, The lad was... cutting a round sucker of leather.

III. 13. *local.* A sweet, a 'suck'.

1823 E. MOOR *Suff. Words* 403 Suckers, a longish sort of a sweetie. 1893 KIRLING *Many Incent.* 163 We've played 'em for suckers so often. 1898 *Tit-Bits* 30 Apr. 85/2 'Young bloods' of the town who buy their 'Suckers' and weeds at the shop.

IV. 14. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (seose 10) *sucker-bearing*, *-like*, *-shaped* ppl. adjs.; *sucker-cup*, *-foot* = *sucking-cup*, *-foot* (see *SUCKING vbl. sb.* 3 b); *sucker-fish* = senses 6 and 11, *SUCKING-FISH*; *sucker-rod* (see *quots.*).

1857 GOSSE *Onphalos* vii. 171 In the adult the 'sucker-bearing' shoots frequently run to a considerable distance. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 634/4 The sucker-bearing arms of male Dibranchiate Siphonopods. 1845 GOSSE *Ocean* vi. (1849) 306 There is placed in each 'sucker-cup' of the long feet [of siphons, etc.] a sharp projecting hook. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 568 The 'sucker-fish'. It has a long oval plate on the top of the head, by which... it clings to a ship's bottom. 1889 *Nature* 17 Jan. 285/2 The Employment of the Sucker-fish (Echeneis) in Turtle-fishing. 1898 *Proc. Zool. Soc. Nov.* 589 A small sucker-fish of the genus *Lepidogaster*. 1870 KOLLESTON *Anim. Life* 141 The water-vascular canal supplying the ambulacral 'sucker-feet'. 1846 DANA *Zooph. iv.* (1848) 31 Tentacles, which affix themselves by a 'sucker-like' action. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 240/2 'Sucker-rod', a rod connecting the brake of a pump with the bucket. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* *Sucker-rod*, the pump-rod of an oil-well. 1840 CROOKER *Anim. Kingd.* 471 *Limnolucres*, Latr., has the mouth 'sucker-shaped'.

Sucker (sŭ'kər), *v.* Also 8 succour. [*f. prec.*]

† 1. *trans.* To fit or provide with a sucker or valve. Obs. rare-1.

1660 R. D'ACRES *Elem. Water-drawing* iv. 33 The water will not follow after, though you suck never so strongly, and sucker it never so closely.

† 2. To remove superfluous young shoots from (tobacco or maize plants); *†* also, to remove (the shoots).

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Glouc.* (1662) 349 Many got great estates thereby, notwithstanding the great care and cost in... suckering, topping... making and rowling it [sc. tobacco]. 1705 R. BEVERLEY *Virginia* II. § 20 (1722) 128, I am inform'd they [sc. Indians] used to let it all run to Seed, only suckering the Leaves, to keep the Sprouts from growing upon, and starving them. 1779 *Ann. Reg.* 107/1 Care must be taken to nip off the sprouts that will be continually springing up at the junction of the leaves with the stalks. This is termed 'suckering the tobacco'. 1817-18 COBBETT *Resid. U.S.* (1822) 41 Fifteen acres of good Indian corn, well planted, well suckered, and well tilled in all respects. 1908 MARY JOHNSTON *Lewis Rand* iv. 162 I've wanted power ever since I went barefoot and suckered tobacco.

† 3. *intr.* To throw up suckers. Also occas. *pass.*, to be throwo up as a sucker.

1804 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XX. 369 When those [plants] I have now planted begin to sucker. 1894 *Times* 21 Feb. 4/3 Plants of Sisal hemp suckering in fourteen months. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perforous* 256 As straight as a barrel wand sucker'd from the root.

Hence *Suckering vbl. sb.* in sense 2 (also *attrib.*).

1817-18 COBBETT *Resid. U.S.* (1822) 138 Where would the hands come from to do the marking; the dropping and covering of the Corn... the suckering when that work is done, as it always ought to be? 1877 AUG. MORRIS *Tobacco* 44 In suckering, the work is done with both hands, commencing at the top of the plant. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 235/1 The soil should be carefully opened and the shoots removed with a suckering iron.

Sucker: see SUCCOUR, SUGAR.

Suckered (sŭ'kərd), *ppl. a.* [*f. Sucker sb. + -ED*]. Of an organ: Provided with suckers.

1355 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 263 Small cuttle-fish... with a ring of suckered arms round their tiny parrots' beaks. 1379 SPENCER *Data of Ethics* II. § 4. 12 The cephalopod... using its suckered arms at one time for anchoring itself and at another for holding fast its prey.

Suckered, *Sc.* form of SUGARED.

Suckerel (sŭ'kərel). Also 5 sokorəl. [*f. Suck v. + -REL*].

1. A suckling; *esp.* a suckling foal.

c 1440 *Promp. Par.* 463/1 Sokare of mylke, or sokered that longe sykthe, *manuiterus*. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLI. 37 Six suckers averaged the sum of 37 l 10 s 8 d each.

2. A catostomous fish, *Sclerognathus* (*Cycleptus*) *elongatus*, of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers.

1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 436 The Black Horse... also called 'Missouri Sucker'... 'Suckerel' and 'Shoenaber'.

† **Sucker**. Obs. Forms: 5 soket, 6 suckitte, -otte, succet, suk(k)ett, sok(k)ett, 6-7 socket, suckett, 6-8 sucket. [Altered form of SUCCATE after *SUCK v.* and -ET.] = SUCCADE.

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 42 Item, soket viij. li. vj. ounces viij. s. vjd. 1509 *Test. Ebor.* (Suttees) V. 5 Comfettes, sugir plattes, and suckittes. 1542 *Ibid.* VI. 167 A longe silver sponne for sokett, a longe forke of silver for sokett. 1544 *Phaer Regim. Life* (1553) E. ij. Suckett of citrons. 1611 COUCH, *Carbasat*, wet suckett, made of the vpper part of the loog white Pompon, cut in slices. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. 78 Your preserued fruites shall be disht vp first, your Pastes next, your wet Sockets after them, then your dried Suckets. 1662 HIBBERT *Prod Div.* I. 77 Pope Alexander poisoned the Turks brother in candid suckets. 1683 HOLME *Armoury* III. iii. 80/1 Dried Sweet-meats & Suckets of Oranges. 1751 *Affect. Narr. H.M.S. Wager* 7 Here is plenty of Citrons, of which they make a fine Sweet-meat, or Suckett.

† **transf.** and *fig.*

1607 WALKINGTON *Optic Glass* 27 This made the Castellanist... to be esteemed... the Marmalade and Suckett of the Muses. 1635 BRATHWAITE *Aradrian Princ.* III. 214 Celsus a theivish Poet... was arraign'd... For stealing Suckets from an others hive. 1654 CLEVELAND *Poems* 4 Natures confectior, the Bee, Whose suckets are moist Alchimie.

† c. As a term of endearment. 1605 *Tryall Chet.* II. i. Peace, good Thomasin, silence, sweet sucket.

† d. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 23 The bridecup, foormed of a sweet sucket harrell. 1636 DAVENANT *Wits* II. i. Now does my blood wamble! you! Suckett eater!

† Reliable evidence for the survival of *suckett* in mod. dialects is wanting. Halliwell's entry *suckett*, a young rabbit, is clearly an error for *sucker*.

† **Suckey**, *a. slang.* Obs. rare-2. [*f. Suck sb. 1* or *v.* + -EY, -Y.] (See *quot.*)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Suckey*, drunkish, maudlin, half Seer's e.

Suck-ey, variant of SOCKEYE.

† **Sucking**, *sb.* Obs. [*f. Suck sb. 2*] (See *quot.*)

1499 *Placidum* in *Bloant Law Dict.* (1692) s. v., *Per Sucking*, hoc est fore quiet. de illis americanis, quando de Burlington, id est, supervisors del Ringyord... premootti fuerint ad imparcand. & faciend. clausuras illas simul cum vicinis suis, ille qui non venit ad talem premonitionem americanis erit ad pretium unius vomeris, Anglice a *Suck*, preii quatuor denar.

Sucking (sŭ'kin), *vbl. sb.* [*f. Suck v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb *SUCK*; suction. Also, a instance of this.

c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xi. (*Symon & Iudas*) 324 Pai wechis, bat had mare care of bat swkyne [bat had yare. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxi. 8 Thanne the child growide and was don away fro sowkyng. 14... *Tundale's Vis.* 123 Thou blestful queene of kyngis emperours That gaf thi son sowkyng in a stall. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 231 When be modyr wanyth here child, she weyth here tetyrs wyth sum bytere thyng; & so be chylde fyndyng ofte bat bytternes lenyth his soukyng. 1573 TUSSEY *Hist.* (1878) 84 Otes with hir sucking a peeler is found. 1581 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xliii. 44 Preseruit from slaughter be souking of a beir. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 92 Meil quiblike throuck suckyng they fed vpon. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhauer's Bk. Physike* 261/2 Nether must we after his meates and suckings, dandle it much. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xx. (Roxb.) 234 An Instrument or pipe... made of this forme, will cause the water by sucking to rise vp and run forth. 1727 *Philipp Quarl* (1816) 61 Reserving only one for sucking of the old ones, to keep them in milk. 1885 *Daily News* 13 Feb. 5/1 There are very powerful engines which do the blowing and the sucking through these tubes. 1892 CARMICHAEL *Dis. Children* 287 The child should be fed at regular intervals from both breasts at each sucking.

† b. *transf.* = SUCTION *c.* Obs.

1656 RUDLEY *Prnt. Physick* 10 Appetite wanting. If there be no sucking, the forces cannot fail, and there are signs of repletion.

† c. *pl.* What is obtained by suction. rare.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Lore* I. iv. (Skeat) 1. 27 The olde soukings whiche thow haddest of me am amystred and lorn for al manner of knowing. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* x. x. (Ridge) 371 To dip in my four fingers and thumb, and then to sup like a bear upon suckings.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sucking operation*, *power*;

† sucking-bone, 1 a marrowbone; sucking-cushion, -pad, a lobulated mass of fat occupying the space between the masseter and the external surface of the buccinator; *†* sucking-pipe, a pipe used for drawing air or water in some direction; *†* sucking-pot = SUCKING-BOTTLE 1; *†* sucking-tooth = MILK-TOOTH; sucking-tube, a tube through which liquid is sucked into the mouth; *†* sucking-young *adj.*, young enough to be still sucking the dam.

1648 HENHAM, *Len Zuyghbeen*, a 'Sucking-bone'. a 1907 SUTTON in *Pitro's Human Anat.* 493 The 'sucking cushions' sometimes enlarge in adults. 1869 HARDY *Jude* I. vi. She had managed to get back one dimple by... repeating the old little 'sucking operation' before mentioned. 1889 MACALISTER *Human Anat.* 566 The buccal fat in the child forms a lobulated... 'sucking-pad'. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 223 [In a Draught of Savary's Engine] G The Force Pipe. H The 'sucking Pipe'. 1731 *Ibid.* XXXVII. 7 A Sucking Pipe and Grate... going into the Water, which supplies all the four Cylinders alterately. 1735 *Ibid.* XXXIX. 42 The Sucking-Pipe receives its Air only from the Room where the Machine stands. 1552 HULOEST, 'Sucking pot for chyldren, aliphanus. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 27 On this occasion their 'sucking power' is particularly serviceable. 1601 HOLLAND *Phly* I. 338 A guelding never casts his teeth, no not his 'sucking teeth, in case he were guelded before. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 244/2 The 'sucking-tube' was used by the ancients as a domestic utensil, and also in the temples. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II. 110 It was a most swift Beast, and such as could not be taken, save when it was 'sucking-young.

b. Applied to various organs in fishes, crustaceans, etc. adapted for use as suckers, *e.g.* *sucking-bowl*, *-cup*, *-disk*, *-foot*, *-mouth*, *-spear*, *-tube*.

1841 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* § 171 In the male *Acheres*, the 'sucking-bowl' possessed by the female does not exist. 1840 CROOKER *Anim. Kingd.* 446 The two anterior [legs] exhibiting, on the inside, a kind of rosette, formed by the muscles, and seeming to act as a 'sucking-cup'. 1830 J. E. GRAY in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XXI. 597/1 A dorsal tail, eoding in a 'sucking disk'. 1883 *Science* I. 195/2 Ambulatory tentacles... terminating in expanded sucking-disks, which you may see crawling by its thousand 'sucking-feet'. a 1843 South Zool. in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VII. 279/2 The 'Sucking Mouth' exhibits... three different forms, the proboscis, the promuscle, and the antlia. 1895 D. SHARP *Insects in Cambr. Nat. Hist.* V. 467 The 'sucking-spear' of this insect are so long and slender as to look like hairs. 1858 *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agric.* (1859) 310 The 'sucking tube, or tongue' [of hymenoptera].

Sucking (sŭ'kin), *ppl. a.* [*f. Suck v.* + -ING 2.]

1. That sucks milk from the breast; that is still being suckled, unweaned.

† *Sucking fere* [*Fere sb.*, companion], a foster brother.

(*Cl. even-sucker* s.v. *SUCKER sb.* 1.)

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* l. 246 *Ælðer 7e men 7e ða sucendan* cild. c 1205 *LAV.* 20973 Pa suckende children ðe adrenten inne wateren. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus*) 689 Hyre sowkand sowne þane cane scho ta. 1382 *Wyclif Acts* xiii. 1 Mannaen, that was the sowkyng feere of Erout tetrarke. c 1491 *Chast. Goddess Chyld* 14 A lounyng moder listeth to play with her soukyng childe. 1560 *Daus tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 466 A sucking babe in the cradell, not fully halfe a yeare olde. 1611 *Bible Isa.* xlix. 15 Can a woman forget her suckling child? 1743 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 302 And ev'ry parish sucking-babe Agin be nurs'd with Gin. 1845 *G. JOHNSON Mat. Med.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* VII. 508/1 In infusion of senna be given to the nurse, the sucking infant becomes purged.

† b. *absol.* trans. l. *Lactans*, etc.: Suckling. *Obs.* c 975 *Rushu. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 16 Of muðe cildra & sukendra. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Deut.* xxiii. 25 Cniht and mædenu, sucende mid caldum men. c 1325 *Prose Psalter* cxxx. 4 As be soukyng is vp his moder. 1382 *Wyclif 1 Sam.* xv. 3 Sle fro man vnto woman, and litil child, and soukyng.

2. Of an animal: That is still sucking its dam. See also SUCKING-PIG.

1382 *Wyclif 1 Sam.* vii. 9 O sowkyng loomb. 1398 *TREVISAR Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxiii. (Bodl. MS.), Flesche of soukyng calves. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 463/2 Sokynge gryce, *nefrundus*. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* viii. x. 81 The sowkin wolff furth strekyng brest and vdyr. 1535 *COVERDALE Eccles.* xlii. 16 What tyme as he offred the suckynge lambes. 1557 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 94 Soukyng calves. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch.* p. ii. l. 29 Plucke the yong suckling Cubs from the she Beare. 1833 *W. H. MAXWELL Field Bk.* Intro. A sucking-mastiff.

b. Of a bird: That is still with its mother. Now chiefly in *sucking dove*, echoed from *Shaks.* (see quot. 1590); also *attrib.*

Cf. dial. *sucking duck, gander, turkey*, used fig. = simpleton. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids.* i. ii. 85, I will aggrauate my voyce so, that I will roare you as gently as any sucking Dove. 1634 *Althorp MS.* in *Simplinson Washingtons* (1866) App. p. xxii. For 5 dozen and 1 sucking chickens at 2d. oh. the chick, 00 12 09½. 1821 *Scott Kenilw.* xxiv. He never had so much [brains] as would make pap to a sucking gosling. 1837 *CARLYLE Rev. Fr.* ii. l. iv. Some loud as the lion; some small as the sucking dove. 1846 *Mrs. GORE Eng. Char.* (1852) 157 From the sucking-dove eloquence of Private Secretaryship, he suddenly thundered into a Boanerges! 1858 *TROLLOPE Dr. Thorne* xxvi. No young sucking dove could have been more mild than that terrible enemy [etc.].

3. fig. a. Not come to maturity; not fully developed; budding.

1648 *J. BEAUMONT Psyche* xiii. lviii. Some petty sucking Knaves their best did try. *Ibid.* xix. cxvii. From sucking sneaking Schisms, they boldly broke into the monstrous amplitude of those Black Heresies [etc.]. 1678 *DRYDEN All for Love* Pref. Ess. 1900 I. 193 My enemies are but sucking critics, who would faint be nibbling ere their teeth are come. 1681 = *Shan. Friar* iii. 1. This is no Father Dominic; this is but a diminutive sucking Fryar. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 50. 3/2 You are as yet, but a sucking Young Lover. 1834 *MARRIAT P. Simplex*, He looks like a sucking Nelson. 1853 'C. BEOE' *Verdant Green* ii. ii. Told you he was a sucking Freshman, Giglamps! 1876 *Nature* 13 Jan. 202/2 The book before us, however, is not the book we should recommend to a sucking geometer.

transf. 1854 *Mrs. GASKELL North & S.* viii. Most of the manufacturers placed their sons in sucking situations at fourteen or fifteen years of age.

b. Infantile, childish, innocent. 1842 *LOVER Handy Andy* x. 96 To see their simplicity—sucking simplicity, I call it.

4. That snicks down, under water, into a whirlpool, etc. † *Sucking sand* = QUICKSAND.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* i. iii. 42 The sowkand sweltht. *Ibid.* vii. vi. 45 Quhat profitit me Sirits, that soukand sand? 1670-1 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1694) 118 Sucking Rocks lie on the North-side of the Straights. 1818 *KEATS Endym.* ii. 249 Where through some sucking pool I will be hurld With rapture to the other side of the world! 1853 *R. S. HAWKER Prose Wks.* (1893) 28 There's a nine-knot breeze above, And a sucking tide below. 1910 *B. CAPES J. Abercrombie* ii. xviii. 259 It was like a nightmare race over sucking quicksands.

† 5. Tending to drain or exhaust; = SOAKING *ppl. a.* 1. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 246 'Accidia' ys a soukyng sore, he traveylth me from day to day.

6. Special collostructions: sucking carp, the carp-sucker, *Idiotus carpio*; † sucking-paper, blotting-paper; † sucking stone, pumice.

1804 *SHAW Gen. Zool.* v. i. 237 *Sucking Carp. *Cyprinus Catostomus*.: said to live chiefly by suction. a 1648 *Digav Closet Opened* (1677) 227 Filter it through *sucking-paper. 1664 *Comenius Janua Ling.* 582 marg. A *sucking stone full of little holes.

Suckling-bottle.

1. An infant's feeding-bottle. Now local. (Cf. SUCK-BOTTLE 1.)

1632 *SHERWOOD*, A sucking bottle, *succeron*. 1660 *Act 12 Chas. II.* c. 4. Sebed. s. v. *Bottles*, Bottles of Wood vocat. sucking bottles the Groce. x.s. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* iv. vii. § 9 A Child. knows... that its Sucking-bottle is not the Rod. 1825 in *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* (1897) IX. 13 The child should be fed by means of a sucking-bottle.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* 1636 *MASSINGER Bashful Lover* iii. i. Octavio pours a cordial into the mouth of Acanio. *Gothro to Hortensio*. You may believe him. It is his sucking-bottle, and confirms 'An old man's twice a child'. 1668 *H. MORE Div. Dial.* ii. xxiv. (1713) 168, I am of that childish humour, that I do not relish any drink so well as that out of mine own usual Sucking-bottle.

† 2. A breast-pump. *Obs.*

1688 *HOLME Armoury* iii. xii. 435/2 A Nipple pipe, or Sucking bottle, . . . having an bole. . . at one end, which is as large as to receive the nipple of a Womans breast.

† 3. A West-Indian plant (see quot.). *Obs.*

1750 *G. HUGHES Nat. Hist. Barbados* v. 139 Bread and Cheese; or, Sucking-Bottle. This is a ligneous Wyth, with dark Iron-coloured Leaves. . . The flowers are succeeded by yellow conic capsular Pods, somewhat in Shape like a Bottle.

Suckling-fish. A fish furnished with a sucker or adhesive organ. a. THE REMORA, *Echeneis remora*.

1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* i. iii. 64 The Suckling-fish is about the higness of a large Whiting. 1756 *P. BROWNE Jamaica* 493 The Suckling Fish. This fish is remarkable on account of its *scuta*, . . . by whose *stetula*, it fastens itself to the sides of ships, planks, fishes, or other bodies. 1880 *GÜNTHER Intro. Study Fishes* 461 A somewhat ingenuous way of catching sleeping turtles by means of a Suckling-fish held by a ring fastened round its tail. 1884 *Longman's Mag.* Mar. 524 Few sharks are caught in tropical seas that have not one or more sucking fish attached to them.

b. Applied to various other fishes, e.g. the Cornish sucker, the lump-sucker.

1776 *PENNANT Brit. Zool.* III. 120 Lesser Suckling Fish. . . Lepidogaster. 1867 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 181/2 Suckling Fish, a name sometimes given. . . to fishes of the family Discoboli.

Suckling-pig. A new-born or very young pig; a young milk-fed pig suitable for roasting whole. (Formerly often called *roasting pig*.)

1566 *WITHALS Dict.* 17 Yonge suckynge pigges, *porci delicii*. 1606 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 166 For one suckynge pigge, iij' viii'. 1632 *MASSINGER City Madam* ii. 1. There were three suckynge pigges served up in a dish. c 1746 *J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) View Lanc. Dial. Wks.* (1862) p. xxxvii. I know no moor on my new, than a seawyng-pig. 1834 *MARRIAT P. Simplex* (1863) 198 A roast suckling pig came on as a second course. 1846 *YOUNGAT Pig* (1847) 130 Those intended to be killed for 'suckynge-pigs' should not be above four weeks old. 1886 *W. J. TUCKER E. Europe* 73 'You like sucking-pig?' he asked. 'Not particularly.' 'Ah! you never ate them as they ought to be eaten!'

Suckling-pump.

† 1. An air-pump. *Obs.* 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech. Proem* 12 A Suckling Pump, or as we formerly call'd it, an Air Pump.

2. A suction pump. Now rare.

1660 *D'ACRES Art Water-drawing* 5 As it is every day to be seen in sucking Pumps, whose water will not follow the Bucket much above the said light. 1707 *MORTIMER Husbandry* (1721) l. 92 Those continual Repairs and Mendings, that the least Defects in Sucking-pumps are constantly requiring. 1815 *J. SMITH Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 116 A contrivance for converting the common sucking-pump into a lifting-pump. 1830 *HERSCHEL Study Nat. Phil.* iii. l. 228 On the occasion of a sucking-pump refusing to draw water above a certain height.

Suckle (sv'k'l), sb.¹ Also 5 succle, sokel, -yl, 6 suckell. [app. short for HONEYSUCKLE. Cf. SUCKLING sb.²]

a. Clover. Also called † *lamb-suckle*. b. *attrib.* in † *suckle-bloom* glossing *L. locusta*. = HONEYSUCKLE 1, i. b. *Obs.*

14. Medical MS. in *Anglia* XIX. 78 Succle, a good medycyne for þe web in þe eye. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *Wr. Wulker* 787 *Hec locusta*, a sokylblome. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* ii. cccclxxvii. 1018 Meadow Trefoile is called. of some Succles, and Honisuckles. 1709 *T. ROBINSON Vindict. Mosaic System* 91 Honey. . . which they suck out of the Honey-Flowers, as the Honey-Suckle, Lamb-Suckle, the Clover Flowers. 1728 *R. BRADLEY Dict. Bot.*, Suckles is Honeysuckle.

c. = HONEYSUCKLE 2. Also *suckle-bush*.

1816 *L. HUNT Rimini* ii. 192 And ivy, and the suckle's streaky light. 1886 *BRITTON & HOLLAND Plant-n.*, Suckle-bush, *Lonicera Periclymenum*.

d. *fig.*

c 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 976 in *Macro Plays* 106 *Luxuria*. With my sokelys of sweetness, I sytte & I slepe.

Suckle (sv'k'l), sb.² [f. next.]

† 1. A suckling organ. *Obs. rare.*

1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 26 The body of this fish [sc. the manatee]. wanting fins, in their place ayded with 2 paps which are not nny suckles but stilts to creep a sboare upon.

2. A suckling-house for lambs. *local.*

1805 *R. W. DICKSON Pract. Agric.* II. 1056 In order to conduct this sort of fattening with. . . success, a lamb-house or suckle of proper dimensions must be provided.

Suckle (sv'k'l), v. Also 5 sukule, 6 soc(k)le. [Of obscure formation.

Usually taken in be f. Suck v. + -LE, but the ordinary frequentative meaning of this suffix is not appropriate. Possibly a back-formation from SUCKLING sb., first recorded c 1440.]

1. *trans.* To give suck to; to nurse (a child) at the breast.

1408 *Wyclif's Bible* Jubiii. 12 (MS. Fairf.) Whi was j suklied wiþ teiis? 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* i. l. 161 *Iago*. She was a wight. . . Des. To do what? *Iago*. To suckle Fooles, and chronicle small Beere. 1607 = *Cor.* i. iii. 44 The breasts of Hecuba When she did suckle Hector, look'd not louelier Then Hector's forehead. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* iii. 41 My Brinded Heifer. Two Driving Calves she suckles twice a day. a 1704 *T. BROWN Satire Quack Wks.* 1730 l. 63 Some she-bear. . . Suckled thee young. 1789 *BUCHAN Dom. Med.* (1790) 233 If she continue to suckle the child, it is at the peril of her own life. 1828 *SCOTT P. M. Perth* xxvi. The misery of the mother's condition rendered her little able to suckle the infant. 1844 *STRENGTHS Bk. Farm* II. 470 A calf is suckled for 10 weeks. 1879 *DIXON Windsor* l. iv. 35 An English prince. . . suckled by an English nurse.

absol. 1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 361/2 The specific gravity of the milk appears to increase as the woman continues suckling.

b. *fig.* To nourish with, bring up on.

1654 *JER. TAYLOR Real Pres.* A. 3. It began in the ninth age, and in the tenth was suckled with little arguments and imperfect pleadings. 1721 *BRADLEY Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 35 The Roots. . . are till that time in a manner suckled by the Mother Plant. 1732 *POPE Ess. Man* i. 134 For me kind Nature. . . Suckles each herb, and spreads out ev'ry flow'r. 1781 *COWPER Expost.* 364 Though suckled at fair freedom's breast. 1807 *WOLNSW.* 'The world is too much with us' 10 A Pagan suckled in a creed outworn. 1883 *G. MOORE Mod. Lover* xvii. The great artist. . . is born in the barren womb of failure and suckled on the tears of impotence.

2. To cause to take milk from the breast or udder; to put to suck. Also with *up*. Now rare. 1523 *FITZGERU. Husb.* § 38 Put the lambe to her, and socle it. 1566 *PAINTER Pal. Pleas.* I. 78 If kiddes be sockled vp wyth ewes milke. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minntes Agric.* 28 Feb. an. 1776 Suckling calves after they are ten weeks old, is bad management. a 1796 *VANCOUVER in A. Young Agric. Essex* (1813) II. 284 A third [purpose] may be added, that of suckling, or feeding calves for the London market. 1834 *L. RITCHIE W. and. Seine* 131 [The Jews] were forbidden to suckle their children by means of Christian nurses.

3. *intr.* To suck at the breast. *rare.*

1688, etc. [implied in SUCKLING *ppl. a.* 2.] 1823 *MNE. P. PANAM Mein. Yng. Gr. Lady* 102 The child who was suckling at my bosom.

Suckler (sv'k'lær). Also *Sc.* 5 suclar, 6 sowklar. [f. SUCKLE v. + -ER 1.]

1. An unweaned mammal (rarely an infant); esp. a suckling calf. Also *attrib.*

1473 *Rental Bk. Cupar-Angus* (1879) I. 166 Twa cuppyl of suclar kyddis. 1791 *J. LEARMONT Poems* 269 This day we hae our suckler lambs to spane. c 1800 *ABDY in A. Young Agric. Essex* (1813) II. 277 Sucklers of a week old, sold at Ongar market for 40s. each. 1832 *L. HUNT tr. Theocritus Hercules & Serp.* 61 When they saw the little suckler, how He grasped the monsters. 1892 *Wills Co. Mirror* 5 Aug. 4/2, 30 Fat and Suckler Calves.

† b. as a term of endearment. *Obs.*

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxv. 53 My sowklar [Bann. MS. suckler] sweet as any vnjoun.

2. An animal that suckles its young; a mammal. Also, with epithet, an animal that suckles its young in a specified manner. *rare.*

1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. ii. 577 They are moderately prolific and excellent sucklers. 1861 *Zoologist* Ser. i. XIX. 7303 The sucklers and birds of the island have already been enumerated. a 1866 *WHEWELL* (Ogilvie).

3. One who rears young calves or lambs. *local.*

1750 *W. ELLIS Mod. Husbandin.* IV. l. 116 (E. D. S.) 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minntes Agric.* 29 Oct. 1775 Last night, the Suckler, in a great hurry, drove one of the cows out of the suckling-house into the yard. 1784 *ROBINSON Let. in N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. IV. 342, I sold the butcher a fat calf and the suckler a lean one.

4. pl. The flowering heads of clover. Also *attrib.* in *sing.* Cf. SUCKLING sb.² 1.

1725 *RANSAY Gentle Sheph.* iv. ii. On the Suckler brae. 1853 *G. JOHNSON Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* i. 54 The flowered heads are called by the common people *sokies* or *sucklers*. 1893-4 *Northumbld. Gloss.* II. 706 *Sucklers*, white clover.

5. = SUCKER sb. 4. *dial.* Cf. SUCKLING sb. 2.

1796 *H. HUNTER tr. St. Pierre's Study Nat.* (1799) II. 178 A very lofty tuft of oats. . . consisting of thirty-seven stalks. . . without reckoning a multitude of other small sucklers. 1851 *STERNBERG Dial. Northants.* 109 *Sucklers*, slips of willow, &c., used for planting.

Suckling (sv'k'lin), sb.¹ Forms: 5 suklinge, sukkelynge, 5-6 sokelyng(e), 6 suc(k)lyng(e), -elyng(e), 7 sucklin, 6- suckling. [f. SUCK v. + -LING 1. Cf. MDu. *sogeling* (Du. *zuigeling*, WFlam. *zoogeling*), MHG. *sogelinc*, *sogelinc* (G. *süngling*).]

1. a. An infant that is at the breast or is unweaned.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 463/2 Sokelyng(e), or he þat soklyte, *sububer*. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* viii. 2 Out of the mouth of the very babes & sucklings thou hast ordered prayse. 1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* i. 8 The place, that in infantes, and late borne sucklynges, is so soft, and tender. 1601 *DENT Pathw. Heaven* 189 A louing mother, though her young suckling crie all night. . . when she riseth, she loueth it neuertheless. 1845 *WOLNSW. 'Young England'* 24 Let Babes and Sucklings be thy oracles. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* III. 129 In this country at any rate, rickets is practically unknown amongst sucklings.

b. A young animal that is suckled; esp. a suckling calf; cf. SUCKLER 1.

1530 *PALSGR. 272/1* Sokelyng a yongcalfe. 1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* 43 b. Here next to my house, are my Sucklings, that are brought to their dammes to sucke thrise a day. 1655 *MOUFFET & BENNETT Health's Improv.* (1746) 136 Calves are either Sucklings or Wainlings. 1693 *CONGREVE in Dryden's Jynval* xi. (1697) 285 The tender Kid And Fattest of my flock, a Suckling yet. 1731 *ABBOTNOT Aliments* iv. (1735) 92 When an Animal that gives Suck turns feverish, . . . the Milk turns. . . to Yellow; to which the Suckling has an Aversion. 1821 *BYRON Cain* II. ii. I lately saw A lamb stung by a reptile: the poor suckling lay foaming on the earth. 1827-7 *Goon Study Med.* (1829) II. 59c Half the dogs pupped there are supposed to die of it while sucklings.

c. *fig.*

1806 *H. K. WHITE Let. to R. W. A.* 18 Aug. This island, and its little suckling the Isle of Wight.

2. = SUCKER sb. 4. *dial.* Cf. SUCKLER 5.

1798 *TRANS. Soc. Arts* XVI. 345 The sucklings of my old trees transplanted.

Suckling (sv'k'lin), sb.² Also 5 suklyng(e), 5-6 sokelyng(e). [app. f. SUCKLE sb.¹]

1. Clover. (Also *lamb-sucklings*). *dial.* † Also glossing *L. locusta*. = HONEYSUCKLE 1, i. b; SUCKLE sb. 1 a.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 463/2 Sokelyng(e), herbe (or suklyng(e), *locusta*. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 270 As we with

swete bredys have it [re. the passover lamb] etc And also with the byttry Sokelyng. [Cf. *Exodus* xii. 8.] 1530 PALSGR. 272/1 Sokelyng an herbe. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Extr. Common-Pl. Bk.* Wks. 1835 IV. 375 The flowers of sorrel are reddish... of sweet trefoil or suckling three-leaved grass, red or white. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 123 The white or Dutch clover... Probably from the apparent advantage which sheep receive from this admirable grass, it is called lamb's sucklings. 1798 *Hull Advertiser* 24 Mar. 2/1 Clover seed, trefoil, sainfoin, red suckling. 1895 *Gloss. E. Anglia, Suckling*. (2) The common purple clover. In Suffolk, however, the red clover is never called suckling, but that term is generally used for the white or Dutch clover. 1898 RIDER HAGGARD *Farmer's Year* (1899) 61 The suckling is already thick in the grass, making patches of green carpeting.

2. = HONEYSUCKLE 2 (*Lonicera Perichymentum*). Obs. exc. dial.

1563 LAWES *Ayres & Dial.* ii. 16 The wanton Suckling and the Vine. 1664 in *Verney Memo.* (1909) II. 208 To smell the sucklings and the stocks and to see the new trees grow. 1698 R. FERRIER *Jrnl. in Caniden Mts.* (1895) IX. 33 Fine walks covered overhead with roses and sucklings. 1832 E. MOON *Suffolk Words* 408 Suckling, the honey-suckle.

Suckling (sɜːkʌŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SUCKLE *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. a. The feeding of infants at the breast. b. The rearing of young calves, etc. in suckling-bosons.

1799 *Syn. Husb.* in R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1805) II. 978 In suckling... the charges are much heavier than when the milk is sold out of the pail. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 64 The processes connected with reproduction and suckling. 1892 J. CARMICHAEL *Dis. Childr.* 288 Irregular Suckling is a fruitful cause of illness in the infant.

c. *transf.* (see quot.)

1855 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 153 The Lancashire exhibitors... leave but very few [gooseberries] on each bush, and increase the size of those... by a process called 'suckling', i.e., placing a pan of water under each berry, that it may swell from the vapour given out.

2. *attrib.*, as *suckling time*; suckling assistant, a device for relieving nursing mothers when suffering from sore nipples; suckling box, a feeding-bottle of wood; suckling-house, a house or hut in which young calves or lambs are brought up; suckling meats, food suitable for infants.

1803 *Med. Jnl.* X. 353 Relieve's suckling assistant. 1679 C. NESSE *Antichrist* 97 Milk in a warm breast is more effectual nourishment, than milk in a cold suckling box. 1778 (W. MARSHALL) *Minutes Agric.* 29 Oct. 1775 The Suckler... drove one of the cows out of the suckling-house into the yard. 1810 *Women Saints* 11 Then had she nyne poore infants... whome she fedd on her knees, with tender and suckling meates agreeable for their infancie. 1828 KEATS *Endym.* vi. 456 She took me like a child of suckling time, And cradled me in roses.

Suckling (sɜːkʌŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. SUCKLE *v.* + -ING 2.]

1. a. Giving suck. b. Rearing young calves, etc. in suckling-houses.

1799 UNDERWOOD *Dis. Childhood* (ed. 4) I. 293 Infants at the breast necessarily lying so much on the arm of the suckling mother. c. 1800 ANDY in A. YOUNG *Agric. Exper.* (1813) II. 278 In the dairy farms the calves are generally sold at a week old, to the suckling farmer. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 979 The calf-suckling farmer.

2. = SUCKING *ppl. a.* 1, 2.

In earlier quot. possibly *attrib.*, use of SUCKLING *sb.* 1688 *Lord. Gaz.* No. 2357/4 Lost... a black and white suckling Spaniel Bitch. 1737 ABUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Alimentis* etc. 404 Most of the Diseases of suckling Infants proceed from Milk growing sour and curdling in the Stomach. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxix, Though thou art not so tender as a suckling pig. 1835 WOLNOSW. *Sonn.* 'While pering Anti-quarians', The Wolf, whose suckling Twins [etc.]. 1895 ALLIBUTT's *Syst. Med.* I. 163 Milk, the natural food of the suckling animal.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1866 SWINBURNE *Laus Veneris* lxxix, O breast whereat some suckling sorrow clings. 1882 COUES *Biogen* (1884) 43 Some German metaphysicians and their suckling converts.

Suckyr, obs. form of SUCCOUR.

Sucrate (sɪˈkreɪt). *Chem.* [a. F. *sucrate*, f. *sucra* SUGAR + -ATE 4.] A compound of a substance with sucrose.

1868 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 10) 686 Cane-sugar does not turn brown when triturated with alkalis... it combines with them, however, forming compounds called sucrares.

|| **Sucre** (sɪˈkreɪt). [f. the name of Antonio José de Sucre, a South American patriot.] A silver coin of Ecuador now of the value of two shillings.

1885 *Rep. Sec. Treasury* 230, 412, 413 (Cent. Dict.). 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 May 1/3 The Government of Guayaquil recently made a special issue of postage-stamps of the value of 1 c., 2 c., 5 c., 10 c., 20 c., 50 c., and 1 sucre. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 10) XXVII. 649/2.

Sucro- (sɪˈkro-), used as combining form of F. *sucra* sugar, as *sucro-acid*, an acid obtained by the action of an acid on a sugar.

1852 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* (ed. 2) iv. § 3. 288 The following equations will serve to elucidate the composition of some of these sucro-acids:—1. Sucro-tartaric acid, dihydroxy-Tartaric acid + Sucrose = Sucro-tartaric acid. 1913 DORLAND *Illustr. Med. Dict.* 913/1 *Sucroclastic*, splitting up sugar; as, a sucroclastic enzyme.

Sucrose (sɪˈkroʊs). *Chem.* [f. F. *sucra* SUGAR + -OSE 2.] Any one of the sugars having the composition (C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁) and properties of cane-sugar; = SACCHAROSE.

1862 [see prec.]. 1865 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 322 Saccharine Bodies... may be divided into three classes: (1) Sucroses...

(2) Glucoses... (3) Amyloses. 1897 ALLIBUTT's *Syst. Med.* III. 200 The sucroses... cane-sugar, maltose, and lactose.

Suost, *sup.* see SEE *v.*

Suction (sʊkʃən). [ad. L. *suctio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *suct*, *sūgere* to SUCK. Cf. F. *suction* (OF. *suction*).]

1. The action of sucking with the tongue and lips (or analogous organs). Also, an instance of this.

Applied to a method of extracting soft cataract (and the instruments used) by sucking the liquid from the lens through a tube (cf. *suction tube* in 4 b).

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 191 Sounds... may be made, as well by Suction, as by Emission of the Breath: as in Whistling, or Breathing. 1749 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* ii. § 2. 169 The Motions dependent on the Sensations of the Tongue... Suction, Mastication [etc.]. 1800 *Med. Jnl.* III. 376 The author asserts, that... all the parts [in insects] derive their aliment from simple suction. 1840 L. HUNT *Seer* i. x. 25/1 His [sic a fly's] suction of sugar. 1841 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 194 The internal digestive apparatus [of the leech] is evidently adapted... to form a capacious reservoir for the reception of fluids taken in by suction. 1862 CALVERLEY *Verses & Transl.* (ed. 2) 2 When I... sent those streaky lollipops home for your fairy suction. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* i. xxv. 615 He was unable to take sustenance, except by suction. 1869 LAWSON *Dis. Eye* (1874) 130 Extraction of Soft Cataract by Suction... Two, three, or four days having elapsed, the second stage or suction part of the operation may be performed.

b. Imbibing strong drink, drinking. *slang.* 1817 SCOTT *Let. to Morrill* 11 Aug. in *Lockhart*, A man... cannot easily spend much money in liquor, since he must walk three or four miles to the place of suction and back again. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick*, xiii, Very good power 'o' suction, Samny. 1913 *Daily Mail* 25 Apr. 5/1 'What was this debt for?' asked Judge Snagge. 'Suction, my lord,' was the reply.

† c. *transf.* The craving of appetite. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 169 Least the parts should pine away when they are... hunger-starved, nature hath framed one part of exquisite and perfect sense, which alone fore-apprehending the suction and so the want of the rest [etc.]. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 365 A continual and unsatiable desire of eating caused, by a vehement sense of suction in the mouth of the ventricle.

d. *fig.*

1851 HAWTHORNE *Ho. Sev. Gables* xvii, They had been drawn into the great current of human life, and were swept away with it, as by the suction of fate itself. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Oct. 8/1 If we had joined the movement we should have been drawn into it through suction.

2. The production of a more or less complete vacuum with the result that external atmospheric pressure forces fluid into the vacant space or causes the adhesion of surfaces.

1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 53 One may remark within the... economy of nature, sundry sorts of attractions: as that of suction. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrod. Chym.* 129 The pressure would not be so much... unless at the time of the suction of the air. 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* II. v. 212 Suction and the ascension of water in pumps. 1702 SAVERY *Miner's Friend* 20 The external Pressure of the Atmosphere or what is vulgarly called Suction. 1793 W. & S. JONES *Catal. Optic. etc. Instr.* 6 A model of a water pump, exemplifying the nature of pumps, and proving the absurdity of what is called suction. 1878 MEREDITH *Teeth* 222 That adaptation of the plate to the mucous membrane which is necessary to keep out particles of food, or to make perfect suction. 1899 BARRING-GOULD *Ex. West* II. vi. 86 The suction had been so great as to tear the leather gaiters I wore off my legs.

3. Short for *suction-pipe*.

1835 J. BAKROWMAN *Sc. Mining Terms* 65 *Suction*, or *Suction pipe*, the tail pipe of a pump; that part of a pump where the water enters. 1899 WELCH *Text Bk. Naval Archit.* xi. 124 Its length is sufficient to enable it to be screwed at its other end to any of the suction.

4. *attrib.* and *comb.* a. Simple *attrib.*

1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. i. 145/1 Air entering veins lying within the suction-influence of the chest. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* *Suction power*, the force presumed to be exerted on the blood in the veins by the active dilatation of the heart. 1899 ALLIBUTT's *Syst. Med.* VII. 250 The alternate compressive action of the abdominal wall and suction action of the thorax.

b. Special *comb.*: suction box, chamber, a chamber in a pump into which the liquid is conveyed by the suction-pipe; suction fan, (a) a fan used to increase or diminish the draught in a furnace; (b) a fan for withdrawing chaff and dirt from grain, or steam and hot air from meal, as it comes from the burrs (Knight, 1884); suction pipe, (a) the pipe leading from the bottom of a pump barrel to the reservoir from which fluid is to be drawn; (b) a pipe for the extraction of dust from tow; suction-plate, (a) a dental plate kept in position by atmospheric pressure; (b) (see quot. 1889); suction primer (see quot.); suction pump, a pump of the type in which the barrel is placed above the level of the reservoir, and is connected therewith by a suction pipe; suction stop, any of the 'clicks' peculiar to certain South African languages; suction tube, (a) = suction-pipe (a); (b) a tube used in an operation for cataract; suction valve, (a) the valve at the bottom of the cylinder of a suction pump, below the piston; (b) the valve in a steam engine through which the water is drawn from the hot-well into the feed-pump (Knight, 1875). Also in various names of

machines which perform their operations by suction or the creation of a vacuum; e.g. *suction cleaner*, *gas engine*, *hoist*.

1889 WELCH *Text Bk. Naval Archit.* xi. 124 A suction-box or valve chest... is fitted beneath the pump. 1864 WEBSTER, *Suction-chamber*, the chamber of a pump into which the suction pipe delivers. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Sept. 9/3 Their fight with 'suction cleaners alone had cost them £3,750. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 400 A 'suction-fan' wherewith to increase or diminish the draught, and to cause the effectual passage of the gases and fumes through even a compact mass of ore. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Oct. 5/2 The householder must supply himself with a small 'suction gas-engine. 1888 *Daily News* 2 July 5/5 The Grinder and Manly tugs got to work with their 'suction hose. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* V. 209 A proper length of 'suction pipe. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 215 Arrangements... for cleaning the tow by a blowing-machine, with dust suction-pipes. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2442/2 'Suction-plate (Dental). 1889 WELCH *Text Bk. Naval Archit.* xi. 124 A deck- or suction-plate... to the under side of which, at its centre, the tail pipe from the pump is attached. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2442/2 'Suction-primer, a small force-pump worked by hand and used in charging a main-pump. 1834 *Ibid.* Suppl. 871/1 *Suction Primer*, a device to charge a steam pump ready for starting. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 635 Two or three kinds, used for domestic purposes, of which the 'suction and lifting pumps are the chief. 1883 *Science* 1. 524/1 It has long been discussed whether the ventricle of the heart is not only a force-pump in systole, but also a suction-pump in diastole. 1887 H. SWEET in *Academy* 10 Dec. 394 The 'suction-stops or 'clicks' of the South-African languages. 1865 ATKINSON tr. *Gault's Physics* (1866) 131 A 'suction tube... which dips into the reservoir from which water is to be raised. 1879 St. George's *Hosp. Rep.* IX. 502 One, resulting from the prick of a thorn, in a man, aged 28, was extracted with the suction-tube. 1831 LARNER *Pneumatics* v. 294 Probably the most simple and the best contrivance [for an air pump] is one in which the 'suction valve is altogether dispensed with.

Hence *Suctional a. rare*¹, having a power of suction (*fig.*); *Suctionist nonce-wd.*¹, one who favours a theory of suction.

1707 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2415 Several Phenomena of which, being liable to be accounted for by the Suctionists, and Funicularists, to proceed from some (unintelligible) Internal Cause. 1872 RUSKIN *Munera P.* 32 The holder of wealth... may be regarded... as a money-chest with a slit in it, not only receptant but suctional.

Suctorial (sʊkˈtɔːriəl), *a. Zool.* [f. mod. L. *suctorius* (u. pl. *suctōria*, sc. *animalia*, the name of various zoological Groups), f. *suct*, *sūgere* to SUCK *v.*] Of an organ: Adapted for sucking. Of an animal: Having organs adapted for sucking or having the power of suction; belonging to any of the groups named *Suctoria* in which the month is adapted for sucking, or which possess sucking disks, or the like. Of a habit, etc.: Involving or characterized by suction.

1833 OWEN *Descr. Catal. Comp. Anat.* II. 80 When the Lamprey is firmly attached... to foreign bodies by means of its suctorial mouth. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 267/1 The *Tenuicoracae*, or suctorial birds. 1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 61 Suctorial discs, such as those of the leeches. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 267 The Hemiptera... are suctorial insects. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* vi. 99 Owning to the suctorial habits of these fierce and predatory creatures, the oesophagus is very narrow. 1900-13 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* 672/1 Suctorial pad.

So *Suctorian*, a member of the *Suctoria*; esp. a cyclostomous fish.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc.

Suctorious (sʊkˈtɔːriəs), *a. Zool.* Now rare.

[Formed as prec. + -OUS.] = SUCTORIAL.

1835 KIRBY & Sr. *Entomol.* (1816) I. 167 The larvae of *Dytisc* fix themselves by their suctorious mandibles to the body of fish. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 519/1 Both kinds of prehensile organs are provided with acetabula, or suctorious discs for adhesion.

So *Suctory a. rare*¹.

1826 KIRBY & Sr. *Entom.* III. xxxiv. 464 *Rostellum*, which I employ to denote the suctory organs of the louse tribe.

Sucuri, -urris, -urs (s: see SUCCOUR *sb.* and *v.*

Sud *sb.*, sing. of SUNS, q.v.

† **Sud**, *v. Obs.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To besoul, soil.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 164 Recover your soules though you have sudded your bodies.

2. *intr.* To foam. (See SUDGING *ppl. a.*)

1603 G. FLETCHER *Canto Death of Eliza* i, The streamer, That sudding on the rocks, would closely seeme To imitate her whitenesse with his frothy creame.

3. *pass.* To be covered with drift sand left by a flood.

1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.* s.v. *Sudded*, The meadows are sudded; i.e. covered with drift sand left by the floods. W.

Sud, dial. var. *should*: see SHALL A 7 b.

Sudaine, -te, obs. forms of SUDEN, -IT.

|| **Sudak** (sɪˈdæk). [Russian су́дак.] A species of pike-perch.

1799 W. TOOKER *View Russian Emp.* III. 151 Still in greater plenty in the subordinate streams are the sudak,

perch, and innumerable kinds of scale-fish.

|| **Sudamina** (sɪˈdæmɪnə), *sb. pl. Path.* [mod. L., pl. of *sudamen*, f. *sūdere* to sweat.] Minute whitish vesicles or pustules caused by the accumulation of sweat in the upper layers of the skin after copious perspiration, esp. in certain fevers.

1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* I. xlviii. 113 *Нітєва Sudamina* the Measles are pustules like Millet-seed which ulcerate the Skin.

1844 HOBLYN *Dict. Terms Med.* (ed. 2). 1852 II. W.

FULLER *Dis. Lungs* 245 A vesicular eruption of sudamina. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 6 Apr. 5/5 Suffering from an outbreak of 'sudamina', consequent on eating putrid meat.

Hence **Sudamina** *a.*, pertaining to or consisting of sudamina.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 709 There is a great tendency to profuse sweating after fits, and this may lead to sudaminal rashes.

Sudan (*sudā'n*, -*æn*). Variant of SOUDAN. So **Sudanese** (*sudā'nīz*) *adj.* belonging to the Sudan; *sb.* an inhabitant or the inhabitants of the Sudan; **Sudani** (also **Sudany**) *a.* and *sb.* in the same sense; **Sudanian** (*sudā'niān*) *a.* [*f. mod. L. Sudania*, the Sudan], Sudanese.

1884 KEANE *Ethnol. Egyptian Sudan* 17 Subjoined are tabulated schemes of all the Eastern *Sudanese and contiguous ethnical groups. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 279/2 The Sudanese Negro peoples. 1905 SAYCE in *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 267 The Egyptian has never been fond of military service, whereas, we all now know, the Sudanese is essentially a fighting animal. 1896 *Daily News* 20 May 5/1 He is a *Sudani, and was one of Gordon's soldiers. 1906 PETRIE *Relic. Anc. Egypt* ix. 63 The Sudany dancer. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 305 The black *Sudanian nations. 1908 SIR H. JOHNSTON *Greiffell & the Congo* II. xxiii. 587 Sudanian Africa.

Sudand, -*anetee*, obs. forms of SUDDEN, -*TY*.

|| **Sudarium** (*sudē'riūm*). [*L.*: see next.]

1. A napkin or cloth for wiping the face; a handkerchief (in quot. 1801 *Joel*); *spec.* the cloth with which, according to legend, St. Veronica wiped the face of Christ on the way to Calvary, and on which his features were impressed; hence, any similar cloth venerated as a relic; a portrait of Christ on a cloth. (Cf. VERNICLE, VERONICA.)

1601 W. BUNNELL in T. Lavender *Trav. Four Englishmen* (1612) 115 A woman called Veronica... brought forth a *Sudarium*... to wipe his face. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 17 Nov. 1644. The miraculous *Sudarium* induced with the picture of our Saviour's face. 1801 SYN. SMITH in Lady Holland *Mem.* (1853) i. iii. 46 The most intrepid veteran of us all dares no more than wipe his face with his cambric *sudarium*. 1816 J. DALLAWAY *Stat. & Script.* 312 He... holds a *sudarium* in his right hand and in his left a roll. 1899 GULLICK & TIMOS *Painting* 61 A representation of this kind—the head of the Saviour on a cloth, and called a '*sudarium*' is common in the works of early painters.

† *b.* = MANIPULUS. *Obs.*

1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. iv. 187/2 The *Manipulus* or *Sudarium*, called also *Mappula* or *Phanon*.

2. = SUDATORIUM. Also *fig.*

1852 G. W. CURTIS *Wand. in Syria, Damascus* vii. 329 You rise and enter the *Sudarium* beyond. 1863 TREVELLYAN *Comple. Wallah* 171 [In India] the mind, like the body, becomes languid and flabby and nerveless... While this *sudarium* continues to be the seat of government [etc.].

Sudary (*sudā'ri*). *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 4-5 *sudare*, 4-6 *sudario*, 5 *sou-*, *sowdario*, (*shou-*, *darye*), *sodary*, *sudurye*, 5-6 *sudarye*, 6 *sudari*, *sudore*; also (*disyll.*) 5 *sudaryz*, *Sc.* *swdur*. [*ad. L. sudarium*, *f. sudor* sweat: see -*ARY* 1. 2. Cf. *It.*, *Sp.*, *Pg.*, *Sudario*, *Pr.* *suzari*, *F.* *suair*. *Gr.* *σοδάριον*, from *L.*, is used in Luke xix. 20, John xi. 44, xx. 7, Acts xix. 12.]

1. A napkin or handkerchief used to wipe sweat or tears from the face; a sweat-cloth; *esp.* such a napkin venerated as a relic of a saint.

a 1350 *St. James* 137 in Horstmann *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 98 *pe* childe pan toke *be* appostels *sudary*. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (Petrus) 53 In his bosom *ay* he bare a *sudare*, u wepe his Ene. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xii. 12 On syke men the *sudaries* [later *vyr*, napkins]... or ny31 clothis... weren boron fro his body. c 1430 LYON. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 30 For eyen and nose the nedethe a mokadour, Or *sudary*. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 267/2 He came to the *sudary* of the saynt & with grete deuocion kyssed it. 1623 COKERAM, *Sudoric* [i. *Sudarye*], a handkerchiefe. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* iii. 438 A monk fumbled at the sick man's mouth With some undoubted relic—a *sudary* Of the Virgin.

2. The napkin which was about Christ's head in the tomb; hence, a shroud or winding-sheet. Also attrib. *sudary cloth*.

a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 17288+193 (Cott.) Peter... *sage* *pe* schetoz *spre*, and *be* *sudary* *bo* *leud* *bat* was in *pe* *seculer* *laide* on our *lordez* *heud*. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serin.* Sel. Wks. II. 99 His face was bounden wip a *sudarie*. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxvii. 387 A *sudarye* *loo* here *haue* I, Wynde hym for thy. c 1450 in *Maitland Club Misc.* III. 204 Ane *gret* *seculer* *wip* *ane* *ymaghe* of our *Saluour*, and *ane* *gret* *seculer* *of* *quhill* *ilk* *abon* the *sam*. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* a iijh, Moo than a thousand men in *sudaries* *lyke* *dede* *men*. 1485 *Digby Myst.* iii. 1049 Here is *nothyng* *left* *but* a *sudarye* *cloth*. a 1500 *Chastel Pl.* xix. (Shaks. Soc.) II. 98 My *Lorde* *Jesu* is *awaye* I! But his *shoudarye* *south* to *saye*, *Lynge* *here* I *fynde*. 1517 TORRINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 3 Ther in a *Castyll* *ys* a *frayer* *Church* *where* *ys* the *sudary* of *ower* *Sauyur* *Cristi* *Jhu*. 1538 *Prynner Salib.* Use in *Maskell Mon. Rit.* (1846) II. p. xiii, The body of *Jesu* Was *wrapp*ed and *bounde* in a *sudary*. 1756-7 *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 342 The holy *Sndary* at *Turin*.

3. *Ecll.* A ceremonial cloth of linen or silk, often fringed; *esp.* a humeral veil. *arch.*

1431 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 27 Also *vj* *soudaries* *corporas* & a case. c 1450 in *Aungier Syon* (1840) 367 *Sudaries* *longyng* to the *awtres*. 1488 in *Archaeologia* XLV. 216 A *Sewardie* of *grene* *tarteme* *fyrngs* with *sylke* on *bothe* *endis*. c 1500 *Order Constr.* *Muns* in *Maskell Mon. Rit.* (1846) II. 327 *Every* *virgin* *shall* *haue* a *long* *sudary* or *towell* *uppon* *both* *hir* *handys*. 1523 *COVERDALE* *Old* *God* (1534) M ij h, *V* chaplains *armed* *euery* *one* of *theim* with *an* *ob*, *do* *cast* *theim* *ob*, in to the *basen* *kyssyng* *y*

sudary. 1549 *Enw. VI. Injuet.* in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1681) II. ii. 1. No. 33. 165 Blessing his Eyes with the *Paten* or *Sudary*. 1801 *Legg Missale Westm.* p. xv, The fifth is the initial of St. Stephen's office, and represents the saint as a deacon holding up stones in a *sudary*.

† **Sudate**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f. L. sudāt*, *pa.* ppl. stem of *sudare* to sweat.] *intr.* To sweat, perspire.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhauer's Bk. Physike* 125/1 Drincke then the wine as warm as you may... cause yourselfe to be well deckede, because you might *sudate*. 1623 COKERAM. 1644 *Vind. Anglicus* 6.

† **Sudation**. *Obs.* [*ad. L. sudatio*, -*ōnem*, *n.* of action *f. sudare* (see prec.). Cf. *F. sudation*.] Sweating, perspiration. Also *fig.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhauer's Bk. Physike* 157/1 If the Patient can attayne to *sudatione* before he goe to bedde. 1623 COKERAM. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Sudation*, a sweating; a taking of pains. 1844 *Hecker Epid. Mid. Ages* 266 An advocate of the twenty-four hours' *sudation*.

|| **Sudatorium** (*sudātō'riūm*). [*L.*, neut. sing. of *sudātorius*: see next and -*ORIUM*.] A room in which hot-air or steam baths are taken to produce sweating; a sweating-room (*esp. Rom. Antiq.*).

1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 421 A *Sudatorium* has also been built here, the effect of which is caused by the steam of the water. 1820 T. S. HUGHES *Trav. Sicily* i. iii. 74 A *sudatorium*, or sweating-room. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 37/1 A convenient apparatus for applying it [*sc.* heated air] was invented by the late Dr. Gower, called a *Sudatorium*. 1851 D. WILSON *Prith. Ann.* (1863) II. iii. ii. 25 The Roman mansion with its hypocaust and *sudatorium*. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Idyls Sea* iv. 20, I awoke streaming as if in the *sudatorium* of a Hammam.

Sudatory (*sudātō'ri*), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6-*orye*. [*ad. L. sudātorius*, *f. sudāt*, *sudare* to sweat: see -*ORY*. Cf. *F. sudatoire*, *It.*, *Sp. sudatorio*.]

A. *adj.* Producing, accompanied by, or connected with sweating. *rare.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeani's Fr. Chirurg.* 51/1 Those which have passed through the *Sudatorye* regione. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhauer's Bk. Physike* 157/2 Make therof a *sudatorye* bath. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.* 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 737 All shrivelled up as we were by the heat—for we were almost past the *sudatory* stage. 1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Jan. 10/1 Turkish baths. These *sudatory* institutions... get a man's extra flesh down. 1911 J. WARR *Roman Era in Brit.* v. 94 It is usual to have... two or more *sudatory* rooms at different temperatures.

B. *sb.* 1. = SUDATORIUM.

1625 G. SANDYNS *Trav.* 289 This *Sudatory* is entred by a long narrow passage hewne into the rock. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Feb. 1645, Neere to this cave are the natural stoves of St. Germain, of the nature of *sudatories*. *Ibid.*, These *sudatories* are much in request for many infirmities. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Aug. 418/2 This antique piece appears to be a floor of a Roman *sudatory*. 1840 HONGSON *Hist. Norlumb.* III. ii. 319/2 This seems to have been the principal laconicum, caldarium, vapour room, or *sudatory*. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* xiii. l. 97 Their vapour baths, or *sudatories*, of which each village has several. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 321 His house... having baths and *sudatories*.

fig. 1824-9 LAMOND *Imag. Conv. Wks.* 1853 I. 340/2 We rush out of the *sudatory* of Byron to roll in the snow of Wordsworth.

† 2. Misused for SUDARY 1.

1828 DE QUINCEY *Toilette of Heb.* *Lady Wks.* 1859 XII. 140 The girdle... continued to be the appropriate depository for the napkin... or *sudatory*.

|| **Sudd** (*sud*). Also *sadd*. [*Arab.* *سُدّ* *sudd*, *n.* of action to *sudd* to obstruct.] An impenetrable mass of floating vegetable matter which obstructs navigation on the White Nile.

1874 BAKER *Ismailia* II. xiii. 488 To remove the *sudd* or obstruction to the navigation of the great White Nile. 1881 *Proc. R. Geog. Soc. (N.S.)* III. 301 A survey of the Nile, from the *Sobat* upwards, to the obstructive *sudd* in the Bahr el Ghel. 1898 *Nat. Rev.* Aug. 796 The gunboat's business after Fashoda will be to cut through the *sudd* and reach Beder as soon as possible.

b. transf. A temporary dam constructed across a river.

c 1900 SIR B. BAKER in *Daily Chron.* 10 Dec. 9/2 The method of working was to erect temporary dams or '*sudds*', formed of various materials. 1903 *Sci. Amer.* 28 Feb. 152/2 'To inclose the area, upon which it was intended to work during the season, by temporary dams or '*sudds*' in November.

c. attrib. and Comb.

1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 July 2/1 The '*sudd*' regions of the White Nile. 1900 *Daily News* 14 July 4/5 Major Peake's *sudd*-culting party. 1911 *Chamb. Jnl.* 28 Jan. 142/1 A factory is to be established in the *sudd*-country for the production of bricketted water-wood on an extensive scale.

Hence *Sudded* *ppl.* *a.*, obstructed by *sudd*.

1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 July 2/2 In 1898 Lord Kitchener found the Gehel River *sudded*.

Suddin, -*ain*(s)ly, -*ant*(i)e, obs. forms of SUDDEN, -*LY*, -*TY*.

† **Suddart**. *Sc.* *Obs.* Also 6 *suddard*, *sudert*, *su*(l)dart, *soudart*, *so*(w)ldart, 6-7 *souldart*. [*a.* OF. *so*(u)ldard, -*art*, mod. *F.* *soudard*, -*art*, *f. soude*, *so*(u)ldart: see *SOLD* *sb.* 1 and -*ARD*.] A mercenary soldier. Also *Comb.* *suddart-like* *adj.* or *adv.*

1542 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) i. 69 The *sudaart* [*sic*] decernit and deliuerit that [etc.]. 1549 *Comb. Scot.* xi. 90 Mortal veyr among the *soudartis*. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. i. l. 560 The pretendit licence unlauchfulle grantit to Johnne Mortoun *suddart* for the transporting of sex lastis of tallow. 1575-6 *Ibid.* II. 482 Cumpaneis of *suddartis* and *utheris* broken men. 1587 W. FOWLER *Wks.*

(S.T.S.) I. xxi Skairslie I can tell, Now whidder he as chiften did, or *souldartly*, excell. a 1599 A. HUME *Poems* vii. 199 Conquerers, and *souldarts* of the Lord. a 1614 J. MELVILL *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 429 Ai unawars behind his bak, They interprys'd their limmers crewalike, Quhill *souldart*-like they durst nocht undertake.

fig. 1573 J. DAVINSON *Poet. Rem.* (1829) 3 All the rabill of Sathanis *suddartis*, in Scotland, England, and France.

Sudden (*sudē'n*), *a.*, *adv.* and *sb.* Forms: 3-6 *soden*, *sodan*(e), -*ayn*(e), 4-6 *sudayn*(e), *Sc.* *sud(d)an*(e), 4-7 *sodain*(e), -*ein*(o), -*eyn*(e), 6-7 *sodyne*, 6-8 *suddain*(e), (4 *soudein*, *sudein*(e), -*eyn*(e), *Sc.* *sowdane*, *soudan*, *swdan*, 5 *sothen*, -*eyn*, 6 *soddaine*, -*ayn*, *soudain*(e), -*eine*, -*en*, *soddain*, *suddayne*, -*eyn*(e), -*ein*(e), *Sc.* *soddan*(e), *suden*, 6-7 *sodden*, 7 *sudain*(e), 6- *sudden*. Also *β.* 5 *soubdayne*, *subdayn*, 6 *subdain*, *Sc.* *subdane*; *γ.* *Sc.* 4 *so-*, *sudende*, *soudande*, 4-6 *sud(d)and*, 5 *sodand*, *sothend*, 6 -*end*, *suddant*(e); *dial.* 8 *sudent*, 9 *suddent*, -*int*. [*a.* AF. *sodain*, *sudein* = OF. (mod. *F.*) *soudain*, also *†soubdain*, *†subdain* = *Pr. sub-*, *sob(i)-tan*, *soblan*, *soptan*, *It.* *subitano*; -*pop.* *L.* **subitānus*, for *L. subitānus* (whence *Sp.*, *Pg.* *subitaneo*), *f. subitus*: see SUBITE.]

The present spelling was not finally established till after 1700; by far the commonest spelling in the 1st folio of Shaks. is *sodaine*, and *suddain* lasted on into the first quarter of the 18th c.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of actions, events, conditions: Happening or coming without warning or premonition; taking place or appearing all at once.

In some contexts the implication is rather 'Unexpected, unforeseen, unlooked-for', or 'Not prepared or provided for'.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1951 What es til man mer certayn pan be dede es pat es swa *sodayn*? *Ibid.* 5129 Right swa be comyng of man son sal be, *Sodayne* and bright and dreful to se. c 1386 CHAUCEUR *Clerk's T.* 260 This *sodayn* cas this man astonyed so Thai reed he wax. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 78 The Schip with *sodein* blast, Whan men lest wene, is overcast. c 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 42 A *sodayne* sight was til vs sente. c 1460 *Melita Missa* 125 in *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 151 What sothen a venture the be-falle. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshe*. (Percy Soc.) 8 Tempest & *sodayne* storme of rayne. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany*, From bataille and murther, and from *sodain* death: Good lorde deliuer us. 1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 36 The people wyll not beare *sodayne* alterations. 1595 SHAKS. *John v.* vi. 26 That you might The better arme you to the *sodaine* time, Then if you had at leisure knowne of this. 1615 SANDYS *Trav.* 6 Here n garrison is kept; supplied by the townsmen vpon each *sodaine* summons. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* v. § 30 His death may be *sudden* to him, though it comes by never so slow degrees. 1685 PERRINS *Meta Min.* i. (1686) 33 When the Oar is set alone vpon the Test, that it may not be put into a violent *suddain* heat. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Nov. 1643, Hayle, rain, and *suddaine* darkness. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 281, I interrupt him with a *sudden* how. 1794 MRS. RANCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxx, She heard a *sudden* step behind her. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 24, I come from haunts of coot and hem, I make n *sudden* sally. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 7 (1882) 419 Few events in our literary history are so startling as this *sudden* rise of the Elizabethan drama. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 189, I am simply helpless on any *sudden* need for decision like this.

B. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* i. xxii. 69 The *soudhayne* necessities that may fall. c 1489 — *Blanchard* xxiv. 92 A *soudhayne* sparkle of *ialousie* cam lo hym. 1565 WINSETT *Bk. & Quest.* Pref., Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 49 The *subdane* change of sun cunning clerks.

γ. (c 1375: see SUDDELY 2.) c 1470 HENRY Wallace III. 418 It was wight Wallace, Had thaim our set in to thai *sodand* cas. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 124 At set purpois aod nocht of *suddante* care. 1556 *Peebles Burgh Rec.* (1872) 234 Gif ony... *sudand* fyre occurs. a 1578 LINNESAIE (Pittcott) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 63 Ewerie man iudgit that *suddand* and prosperous succes should haue an *eschort* end.

b. Of emotions, impulses, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* iii. 25 Ne drede thou with *sodeyn* gastnesse. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 290 Thurgh his *sodein* Malencolie To do so grei a felonie. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Kenelworth* Wks. 1310 II. 121 Into deepe admiration and *suddayne* perplexitie. 1581 PERRIE *It. Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 12 h, Moud by some *sodaine* toise which laketh them in the head. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 452 *Sudden* mind arose in Adam, not to let th'occasion pass. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 550 His horse... Snorting, and starting into *sudden* rage. 1831 SCOTT *Cl. Rob.* xix, After a *sudden* start of surprise, he recognised his acquaintance Sylvan. 1898 H. S. MERRIMAN *Roder's Corner* i. 21 Checked in a moment of earnest endeavour by a *sudden* perception of the humorous.

c. Of a turning, etc.: Abrupt, sharp. In *Zool.* and *Bot.* applied to parts that are sharply marked off from the neighbouring parts (cf. SUDDELY 1 b). 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 293 I hapneth at a *soudain* wente, He fell unwar into a pet. 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* xi. 194 The swift coming about of the Work would... draw or joh the *suddain* edge into the Stuff. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 267 Descending now... A *sudden* steep. 1837 CARLYLE *Rev. France* i. l. iv, Ai a *sudden* turning in the Wood of Senart. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., A *sudden* antennal club; a *sudden* truncation.

d. Of physical objects: Appearing or discovered unexpectedly. Now *arch.* or *poet.*

c 1460 FORRESCUE *Ab.* & *Lim. Mou.* vii. (1885) 125 Ther came a *sodayne* armye vpon this *londe* by see or by lande. 1596 DRYDEN *Lealie's Hist. Scot.* i. 192 The King of the *Pechies*, wastes, with a *suddane* power, the nearest cuntryes perteyning to the Scottis. 1648 J. BRAUNTON *Psychic* iv. lxxxviii, Up sprung a *suddain* Grove. 1721 POPE *Messiah* 68 See lilies spring, and *sudden* verdure rise. 1712-14 — *Rape Lock* v. 127 A *sudden* Star, it shot thro'

liquid air. 1819 KEATS *Otho* i. l. 47 The Hungarians..
Appear'd, a sudden host, in the open day. 1841 BROWNING
Pippa Passes ii. Poems (1905) 176 When o'er the sudden
specks my chisel trips. 1855 — *Childe Roland* xix, A
sudden little river crossed my path As unexpected as a ser-
pent cones. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Li. Asia* 4 And Earth put
forth a thousand sudden flowers.

† e. Of diseases. *Sudden stroke*; apoplexy.
Sudden taking (see quot. 1688). *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. IV (1550) 32 h. He was taken
with a sore sodayne disease [Grafton adds called an Apo-
plexie]. a 1568 COVERDALE *Treat. Death* i. ix. Wks. (Par-
ker Soc.) II. 57 The gout, frenzy, the sudden stroke, and
such like. 1651 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* i. (1656) 66
And it also preventeth suddain sickness, if you haue anie
suspect thereof. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* ii. 157 h. The Sudden
taking [i.e.] when he [sc. horse] is deprived of his feeling
and motion, not being able to stir any way.

2. a. Of actions, feelings: Unpremeditated, done
without forethought. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2553 Als wreth bat scort, and sodeen as
[M.S. sodenes]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 192 How he.. Of
sodein wratthe and nought of right Forjenged bath. 1483 [see
SUBITE]. 1594 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* ii. 230 It is a
sodain & tumultuous indgement, of which a man may truly
say, a short sentence of a sottish iudge. 1596 BACON *Alax. &
Use Com.* Lat. ii. (1635) 2 If one kill another upon a sud-
daine quarrell, this is manslaughter. 1658 *W. Hale Duty*
Alax. iv. 7 He that swears commonly, is not only prepared
to forswear when a solemn Oath is tendered him, but in all
probability does actually forswear himself often in these
sudden Oaths. 1799 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1574 II. 93
Sudden anger, upon certain occasions, is mere instinct.
1781 COWPER *Hope* 350 If sentence of eternal pain belong
To ev'ry sudden slip and transient wroog.

b. Of persons: Acting without forethought or
deliberation; hasty, impetuous, rash. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1024 Retornynge in here soule
ayp vnd downe The wordes of his sodeyn Diomed. 1530
PALSGR. 325 h. Sodayne, hasty of condicions, *sodayne*.
a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 513 Be not soddane,
sir, The mater is of wecht. 1607 TROUENRE *Rev. Trag.* xv.
i. His Grace is old, and sudden. a 1631 DODD *Poems*
(1650) 2 Cruell and soddane, hast thou since Purpled thy
Nayle, in blood of innocence? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 738
My sudden hand Prevented spares to tell thee yet by deeds
What it intends. 1825 SCOTT *Talisman* xx. Neither provoke
me to be sudden by any unfit reply. 1850 NEWMAN *Diffic.*
Anglicans 254 Some men, or races of men, are more sudden
in their tempers than others.

3. Performed or taking place without delay;
speedy; prompt, immediate. *Obs.* exc. of death.

a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 390 Vpon sodeyne dep bou schalt
sone dye. 1450-80 *tr. Secr. Secr.* 18 Takyng on him hasty
and sodeyne vengeance. 1557 TOLLET *Misc.* (Arh.) 243
If I do false my faith in any point or case, A sodeyn ven-
geance fall on me. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* i. iv. 48 None
durst come neere, for feare of suddaine death. 1650 CROU-
WELL *Let. Gov. Edinb. Castle* 13 Dec. (Carlyle). Expecting
your sudden answer, I rest, Your servant, Oliver Cromwell.
a 1658 CLEVELAND *Kustick Rampant* Wks. (1659) 449 He
acquaints the Citizens with the Kings Peril and his own,
and requests their sudden Assistance. 1671 MILTON *P. R.*
i. 95 Our danger.. which admits no long debate, But must
with something sudden he opposed. 1678-9 DRYDEN & LEE
Edipus iv. i. I charge him on his life to speak; conceal-
ment shall be sudden death. 1831 SCOTT *Frail. 2d* Dec. If
I were worthy I would pray God for a sudden death, and
no interregnum between I cease to exercise reason and I
cease to exist.

b. *Sudden death* (slang): see QUOTS.

1834 *Blackw. Mag.* May 1751 h. 'Which,' said he, 'is it to
be—two out of three, as at Newmarket, or the first toss to
decide?' 'Sudden death,' said I, 'and there will soon be
an end of it.' 1855 *Slang Dict.* 250 *Sudden death*, the first
toss in a bet, to be decided by *skying* a copper. 1836 YULE
& BURNELL *Hobson-Jobson*, *Sudden death*, Anglo-Indian
slang for a fowl served as a spatchcock.

† 4. Of persons: Swift in action, quick to per-
form, prompt, expeditious. Also, preematory,
sharp. *Obs.*

1597 TROUB. *Raigne K. Jehu* (1611) 18 Speake man, be
soddaine, who thy Father was. 1601 SHAKS *Jul. C.* III. i.
19 Caska be soddaine, for we feare preuention. 1622 LUTHER
Span. Cur. iv. vii, A suddain witty thief. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S
Kingd. & Common. 193 The French is of so sudden and
busie disposition, that he quickly yields to that a man de-
mands. 1716 POPE *Mad. vii* 282 No more—be sudden, and
begin the fight. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* III. xvii. 235
You are a little sudden upon me.

† b. Of mental faculties: Quick, sharp. *Obs.*

1608 PENNYLESS *Parl.* xvi. in *Harl. Mss.* (1741) i. 181
There shall so many suddoe, or rather sudden Wits, step
abroad, that a Flea shall not frisk forth, unless they com-
ment upon her. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Common.* 190
Men of light and unsteady braiies, have commonly suddoe
and sharpe conceits. 1742 POPE *To Mr. T. Stoddard* 11
The feast, his tow'ring genius shews in yonder wild goose
and the larks! The mushrooms shew his wit was sudden!
† c. Of the eye: Glancing quickly. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. v. 10 The Paynim chaunt to cast
his eye, His suddain eye.. Upon his brothers shield. 1649
MILTON *Eikon* xxiv. 492 Like the Apples of Aphelitis,
appearing goodly to the sudden eye, but look well upon them,
or at least hit touch them, and they turne into Cinders.
1651 DAVENANT *Goodfellow* i. vi. 59 [He] bids both their
Breasts be eithers open book; Where nought is writ too hard
for sodain Eyes.

5. Made, provided, or formed in a short time.
Obs. or *arch.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. l. 32 Nener was such a soddaine
Scholler made. 1617 MORTON *Itin.* ii. 187 How dangerous
it is, that the Army should depend on sudden provisors.
1667 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 554 Swift Rivers are with
sudden Ice constrain'd. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 101
A sudden dioner was provided. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*,

Chaucer (1871) 173 Nothing is more certain than that great
poets are not sudden prodigies, but slow results.

6. Prompt in action or effect; producing an im-
mediate result. *poet.*

c 1286 CTESS *Pesimbroe Pa.* LXIV. iv, Thou, O God, from
sodain bow Death striking them a shaft shall send. 1592
SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 45 Had'st thou no payson mixt,
no sharpe ground knife, No sudden meane of death? 1819
SHELLEY *Cenci* II. i. 142 How just it were to hire assassins,
or Put sudden poison in my evening drink? 1825 MILMAN
A. Holey 165 There's no disease will let the spirit loose
With less than anguish than the sudden axe! 1865 SWIN-
BURNE *Atalanta* 44 Hast not thou One shaft of all thy
sudden seven that pierced Seven through the bosom?

† 7. Done, performed, or prepared on the spur
of the moment; extempore, impromptu. *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. ii. 12 Notwithstanding all her
soddaine quips, The least whereof would quell a loners hope.
1591 — *1 Hen. VI.* III. i. 6 Doe it without invention, sud-
denly, As I with sudden, and extemporal speech, Purpose
to answer what thou canst object. a 1656 Br. HALL *Let. to*
Person Qual., Your love will put the best construction into
these sudden lines. 1747 WATTS *Impr. Blind Pref.*, Im-
perfect sketches, which were designed by a sudden pencil,
and in a thousand leisure moments.

† 8. Brief, momentary, lasting only a short time.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. ix. (1634) 30 God brought
not his word among men for a soddaine shew [one montre
et parade de petite duree]. 1567 MAPLET *Fr. Forest* 29
The race of this life was so soddaine and short so often
perilled and every echme moment at death his nod and beck.
1595 CAREW *Excels. Eng. Tongue* in G. G. Smith *Eliz.*
Crit. Ess. II. 237 A fuller observation of what my sode-
daine memory cannot represent vnto mee.

† 9. Happening at an early date; shortly to come
or to be. *Obs.* (cf. SUDDENLY 4.)

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* III. iv. 45 We haue not yet set
downe this day of Triumph: To morrow, in my iudgement,
is too sudden. 1607 TROUENRE *Rev. Trag.* II. i. The
Dukes sonne.. One that is like to be our suddaine Duke.
1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 122 To re-
present the daungers and the present and sodeyne occasions
which may be lost. 1712 R. GALE in *Mem. W. Stukeley*
(Surtees) I. 149, I will make up the first minute by a sudden
opportunity. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xv. ix, I must
pray for a sudden opportunity of returning those pecuniary
obligations.

B. *adv.* (So F. *soudain*).

1. = SUDDENLY. *Chiefly poet.*

1404-8 *25 Pol. Poems* 24 Dep clameyb eche man for
hesse, And sodeyn, dep no dayes selle. 1563 SHAKS. *L. L.*
II. ii. 107 Pardon me, I am too soddaine bold. 1590 SPENSER
F. Q. i. l. 6 The day with cloudes was suddaine ouercast.
1652 in Gilbert *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) III.
76 If I cannot be suddaine in the heade of a considerable
armie, I am likly to be founde in the counties of Sligoe or
Lettim. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 630 Pavillions numberless,
and sudden reerd. 1742 BLAIR *Grave* 63 Sudden! he starts.
1810 SCOTT *Lady of L. v.* xix, As np the flinty path they
strain'd Sudden his steed the leader reind. 1833 TENNYSON
Dream Fair Wom. xxxi, Sudden I heard a voice that cried,
'Come here'. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah, Eagle* 13 Sudden
there swooped An eagle downward.

2. When qualifying an adj. in the attrib. position
sudden is often hyphenated to it.

1730 THOMSON *Autumn* (ed. 2) 951 The sudden-starting tear.
1836 NEWMAN in *Lyræ Apost.* (1849) 10 Sudden-whelming
storm. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 327 There brake a sudden-
beaming tenderness Of manners and of nature.

C. *quasi-sb.* and *sb.*

1. In adverb. phr. formed with preps. = SUDDENLY
(chiefly in sense 1).

a. *Of a sudden* (earlier † of the sudden): now
usually with preceding *all*.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* d iij b. I thinke, that none can
iustly account them selfe Architects, of the suddayne.
1590 H. BARROW in *Greenwood Coll.* Art. D iij, I was..
compelled.. to answer of the soddaine vnto such articles.
1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* i. i. 152 Is it possible That lone
should of a soddaine take such hold? a 1648 DIGBY *Closet*
Opened (1666) 288 When all is heated through, it [sc. gravity]
will quicken of a sudden. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747)
III. 66 All of a sudden, and without any.. previous Instruc-
tions, they were heard to speak.. in the fifteen several
Tongues of fifteen several Nations. 1864 MRS. LLOYD *Ladies*
of Pelicarro 103 And then Prudy, all of a sudden, began
to keep company with that little Preventative fellow. 1890
DOWLE *White Company* xxx, As he gazed, he saw of a sudden
a man steal forth from the wood. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. &
Dawn* vii, Then all of a sudden appears Caligula, and
demands that Claudius should be recognised as his slave.

b. *On or upon a (or the) sudden* (also † on
sudden, † of the sudden). *arch.* Very common c 1560-1700.

1565 in *Feuillet Reels Q. Eliz.* (1905) 17 To be.. done
.. for more reasonable hier in hope of present payement then
can be had or done upon the sodeyn. 1595 COOPER *Theatrum*
s.v. Subitarius, *Subitarius milites*, soudainiers mustred.. vpon
a sodayne. 1681 T. HOWELL *Deuises* G ij, Who running
well, at first, on soddaine slakes. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xi. 21
It is an easie thing in the sight of the Lord, on the sudden
to make a poore man rich. 1630 USSHER *Let.* (1655) 449
For the Bargain which you mention of Ancient Coins.. I
cannot upon the sudden say any thing; for my own Purse
is too shallow. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. 5 23 He did
not upon the Suddain comprehend the consequences. a 1700
EVERY *Diary* 15 Oct. 1644, It pleas'd God on the suddaine
to appease the wind. 1719 DE FOE *Crius* i. 135 My Crisp
promis'd very well, when on a sudden I found I was in
Danger of losing it all again. 1825 SCOTT *Talisman* xii, At
length, and upon a sudden, the gallant staz-bound bayed
furiously. 1843 F. E. PAGET *Warden of Berkingstall*
118 He became on the sudden, moody, sullen and recks-
less. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. l. 152 On a sudden a
gleam of hope appeared. 1868 BROWNING *Rings & Bk.* ix.
Bettinius 1303 O' the sudden, as good gifts are wont befall.

† (b) as *adj.* Prompt, speedily made. *Obs.*
1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1720 I. 439, I was surpriz'd to
hear a Proposition so on the sudden, so short, and so deci-
sive.

† c. *At a (or the) sudden.* *Obs.*

1560 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiours* (1553) 3 To know how
mayo men may march in a rancke, & at a sudden to bring
them into a foursquare battail. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's*
Fam. Ep. (1577) 70 When they shoulde haue done a thing
at the soudaie, they haue sit downe with great leysure to
take counsell. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Engl. Poetic* III. xxiv.
(Arh.) 257 When Parmenio.. perswaded king Alexander.. to
set vpon Darius at the soudaie. 1632 SIR T. HAWKINS *tr.*
Mathieu's Unhappy Pros. 170 Caligula seeing many Sena-
tors at his table, laughed at a sudden.

† d. *In a sudden.* *Obs.*

1550 WHITEHORNE *Arte Warre* 60 Parte of thy men maie
be well hindred, to be able in a soddain, and contrary to
themies opinion to assaut him. 1612 63 The other two
shall remain behinde, distancte other thirte yardes: the
which facion maie bee ordaind in a soddaine.

† e. *On (upon, with) such a sudden*, so suddenly;
of (upon) this sudden, on the spur of the moment;
upon a very great sudden, in great sudden, very
suddenly. (Cf. 2.) *Obs.*

1572 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. II. 267 If I could make
them [sc. lodgings] better upon such a sodeyn, then wold I.
1575 GASCOIGNE *Kentworth* Wks. 1910 II. 102 These verses
were devised.. upon a very great sudden. 1582 N. LICHE-
FIELD *tr. Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind.* i. xlvii. 103 h, And in-
deed with such a soddaine came upon him, that [etc.]. 1600
SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* i. l. 27 Is it possible on such a soddaine,
you should fall into so strong a liking with old Sir Rowlands
youngest sonne? 1600 1st. Pt. Sir J. Oldcastle i. iii. 126 You
are welcome, Sir, what ere you be; But of this soddaine, Sir,
I do not know you. 1617 USSHER *Let.* (1636) 60, I have
nothing that upon this sudden I can well write of. a 1674
MILTON *Hist. Moscoria* v. Wks. 1851 VIII. 513 Wheratt
the Emperor in great sudden hid him get home.

† 2. A sudden need, danger, or the like; an emer-
gency. *Obs.*

Chiefly governed by preps. at, on (cf. 1. b, c).
1559 BERCHER *Noblytze Wyren* (Roosb. Club) 102 Howe
redye they be in matters of dowthe, howe constant in the
Sodeyne of dayngers. 1611 19 Wyemen be best at the
sodeyne. 1585-6 EARL LEYCESTER *Corr.* (Camden) 228 When
parliaments be called vpon suddens. 1589 BIGGES *Sum-
marie Drake's V. Ind. Voy.* 44 The helpe of marriners for
that sudden to make trenches could not be had. 1608 CUAR-
MAN *Byron's Conspir.* II. ii. 221 On any sudden, upon any
ground, And in the form of all occasions. a 1639 WOTTON
in *Reliq.* (1651) 337, I would wish Parents to mark.. the
witty excuses of their Children, especially at Suddains and
Surprizals. 1794 S. SEWALL *Diary* 22 May, He had.. called
me back again; At such a Sudden I knew not what to doe.

† 3. Suddenness. *Obs.* rare.

1575 GASCOIGNE *Glasse Gent.* Wks. 1910 II. 63 The soddaine
of our departure seemeth somewhat strange unto me.

† 4. For a sudden: for an instant. *Obs.*

1628 BUNYAN *Heavenly Footman* (1724) 84 Agrippa gave
a fair Step for a sudden.

Sudden, obs. pa. pple. of SEETHE v.
Suddene, obs. form. of SUBDEAN.

Suddenly (sɜˈdnli), *adv.* (a.) Forms: see
SUDDEN; also 4-5 soddonly, 7 suddainly, sud-
dingly. [f. SUDDEN + -LY 2.]

1. Without warning or preparation; all at once,
all of a sudden.

In some contexts the implication is rather 'At an unex-
pected moment, unexpectedly'.

c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* 19 In 3wuche manere it were pat it
quite so sodeinliche al list pat buy here. a 1300 *Cur-
sor* 11. 11609 Vte o o his cone han sagh fai glide mani dragons
wel soddanli. c 1330 *Spec. Guy Warre*. 832 Worch while þu
mailt, For sodeyneliche þu miht be calit. 1375 BARLOWE
Bruce vii. 505 He thocht that with his cheyrye To cam
upon hym suddainly. 1390 GOWER *Conf. II.* 25 As a man
that sodeioli A gost behelde, so fare I. c 1400 *Destr. Troy*
12494 Sodeinly the softe wide vnosberly blew. 1470-85
MALORY *Arthur* III. xii. 114 Ye cam in sodeinly ther as we
were at the hyghe fest and tooke away this lady. 1508
FISHER *7 Penit.* Ps. cxxx. Wks. (1876) 202 The cogytacions
whiche come sodeinly vnto the mynde. 1530 RASTELL *Bk.*
Purgat. III. xv. l. 116 b, Yf such a synner dye soddanly, and
before he haue had any tyme to take any repentance.
1577-82 BRETON *Flourish vpon Fancie* Wks. (Grosart) l. 9/2
Ouer this lies a Bridge, but trust mee, verie weake: For
when you are in midst therof, then sodeinly twill breake.
1625 SANOVS *Trag.* 7 Cowardize is joynd with their crueltye,
who dare not trust but soddainly, vpon advantages. 1671
MILTON *P. R.* II. 298 He view'd it round, When suddainly a
man before him stood. 1735 BUTLER *Anal.* i. li. Wks. 1874
I. 41 These natural punishments or miseries often come, not
by degrees, but suddainly. 1774 PENKENT *Tour Scot.* in 1772,
331 Here the water suddainly narrows. 1860 TYNDAL *Glas.*
i. xl. 73 One star.. suddainly made its appearance above one
of the Aiguilles. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 166 No ooe
likes to be suddainly awakend.

b. *Zool.* and *Bot.* Sharply, abruptly.

1843 *lec* 3. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 189 Leaves
suddenly acuminate.

† 2. Without delay, forthwith, promptly, imme-
diately, directly, at once. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 607 Pat fai schuld sodeinliche smite
of his hered bastilliche & no word no speke him to. c 1375
Sc. Leg. Saints xxxii. (Justin) 424 He hyr herd soddonly,
& gert cese þat mortalyte. c 1385 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 165,
& gert cese þat mortalyte. 1585 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 165,
I prey yow shapeth for my marriage At sodeinly, for I wol
nat abyde. 1437 Jas. I *King's Q.* cxxvi, Sir: aoght vnto the
presence sodeinly Off dame Minerva.. Gude howe.. led me.
c 1475 *Harl. Cartin.* Higden (Rolls) VIII. 456 As soone as
he was crowned, enoynted, and sacred, anon sodeinly he
was chagened into a new man. 1513 HEADSHAW *St. Wer-*
burge ii. 1409 Wherwith saynt Werburge departed sodeinly

To the hys of heuyn. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iv. ii. 4 Speake suddenly, my Lords, are wee all friends? 1650 BULWER *Anthropol.* 116 When the water enters the Weazon, men are suddenly drowned. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xiii. 85 Be sure when you have fired the Fuse, suddenly to cast it [i.e. the grenade] out of your hand. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 82 If we fall into sin, suddenly to betake ourselves to Justice as to a sovereign Medicie.

†3. Without premeditation; on the spur of the moment; extempore. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb. 64* Huanne me zuereb betylene, and sodaynyliche, hner of him uorpingb afterward. 1450 MYRC 1485 He bat doth hyl sodenlyche, And afterward hym reweth myche. 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 120, I can nocht say sudanelye. Bot I sall call my cardinalis and my counsall. 1591 [see SUDDEN A. 7.] 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* ii. 130 Sight may distinguish of Colours: But suddenly to nominate them all, it is impossible. 1656 N. BERNARD *Life of Usher* 22 Their readinesse in the Scripture was marvellous, being able suddenly to have repeated any part of the Bible.

†4. After a comparatively short time; at an early date, early; soon, speedily; shortly (*after*).

This sense tends to coalesce with 1. 1500 *Lancelot* 1874 Qwho that sal exceed His rent, he fallith sodadly in nede. 1588 KYO *Ilansh. Philos. Wks.* (1901) 271 Salt and Viogger doo not only keep flesh long time sweete and seasoned, but fish and fowle, which will bee suddainly corrupt. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 210 Cut a small hole in every tree, into which immediatly efundes the liquor, so that suddenly all the holes... are full. 1645 G. DIGBY in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 65 You shall as suddainly as I may be receive a particular account of them both. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1565, I refrain, too suddenly To utter what will come at last too soon. 1681 KNOX *Ceylon* iii. iv. 78 Either just before or very suddenly after this Voice, the King always cuts off People. 1756 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xx, How he had been taught the art of a cognoscento so very suddenly.

†b. Not long after the time of speaking or writing; shortly; very soon. *Obs.*

1544 in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) IV. 305, I will not bid yon good night. Suddenly we shall meet again in the kingdom of heaven. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* i. iii. 294 When time is ripe, which will be sodainly, 1661 PR. RUPERT in *11th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 9, I hope the Duke of York will have given order for a Fregatte for me, soe that I hope suddainly to see you. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* ii. 3, Now practising a famous Ballad, which will be suddenly danc'd at the Bear-Garden. 1680 BUNYAN'S *Mr. Badman* Bookseller's Advt. (1905) 15 There is now in the Press, and will be suddenly published, An Exposition on the 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10th, Chapters on the Hebrews. 1703 PETIVER *Musei Petio.* 95 Plants and Insects... some of which I shall suddenly figure. 1721 ARNOLD *Spect.* No. 239 ¶ 12, I shall very suddenly give my Reader an Account of the whole Art of Cavilling.

5. When qualifying an adj. in the attrib. position suddenly is often joined to it by a hyphen.

1777 NUGENT *Hist. Fr. Gerund* II. 147 One of those lazy, suddenly-learned gentry. 1843 PENNY *Cycl.* XXV. 269/2 It tends to *Trochus acutus* in its suddenly-pointed spine. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Aug. 1/2 One of those suddenly-arising emergencies.

†6. Used as adj. Quick, rapid. *Obs. rare*. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) I vij, Your thought is soudainlier than ower tongue. [1600 *Gouries Conspiracy* Bij, The suddainly comming of his Maiesie vnlooked for there.]

Suddenness (sʊd'nɪnəs). Forms: see SUD-DEN a.; also 4 sodeynnesse, 7 suddeness. [f. SUDDER a. + -NESS.]

1. The quality of taking place without warning or preparation; unexpectedness.

1383 WYCLIF *Wisd.* v. 2 Seende thei... shul merueilen in the sodeynesse [Vulg. *subitaneitate*] of the vnopid helthe. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. xxiv. Wks. 1912 I. 492 Who when he saw her fall, had his owne rage stayed a little with the sodennes of her destruction. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* ii. v. The suddenness Of their departure. 'Deterr'd us. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* i. Tim. iii. 6 The suddenness of the Light which they have received so transporteth them, that [etc.]. 1797 S. & H. LEE *Canterb.* T. (1799) I. 6 The suddenness of his excursion had caused Montford to be but ill provided with letters of recommendation. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxx. iv. 161 The suddenness of the calamity which had deprived Athens of her navy had prevented the laying in a stock of provisions to meet a long siege.

2. Hastiness, precipitancy. Now rare.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treat. Fr. Tong.* *Hastivut*, hastinesse, sodennesse. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxvii. 158 There is no suddenesse of Passion sufficient for a toll Excuse. 1876 HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 128, I will not urge you to be precipitate... My suddenness perhaps offended you.

3. The quality of being quick to act; immediate-ness or promptitude in action or movement.

This sense tends to coalesce with 1. 1595 SPENSER *State Irel. Wks.* (Globe) 615/2 [He] speedily rano forward, accounting his suddainness his most advantage. 1599 SAMOVS *Europe Spec.* (1659) 188 They have... ruined those powerfull Empires in the sodainnesse of an instant. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 543 The swiftnesse and suddenesse of the motion of the eye liddes. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Staffordsh.* (1662) 39, I know not whether more to admire at the suddeness of payment, or vastness of the Sum. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 2 The suddenness of whose coronation did not prevent protests being made against it. 1837 CARLYLE *Rev. France* II. xi, Sharp Bretons, with their Gaelic suddenness. 1841 SPALDING *Italy* 111. 266 The suddenness of the chill which accompanies the evening twilight. 1885 MANICH. *Exnni.* 5 Nov. 5/3 With surprisng suddenness and heariness they broke out in loud cheers.

†4. Steepness, abruptness. *Obs. rare*.

1594-7 DONNE *Sat.* iii. 82 On a huge hill... Truth stands, and bee that will Reach her, aboot must, and aboot must goe; And what the hills suddennesse resists, wiooe so.

Suddenly (sʊd'nɪti). Chiefly *Sc. Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: see SUDDEN. [a. OF. *sodeinele* (mod. F. *soudainement*), f. *sodein* SUDDEN: see -TY.]

1. = SUDDENNESS 1; occas. an instance of this, an unexpected attack.

1383 WYCLIF *Wisd.* v. 2 Thei schulen wondre in the sudeynte of heelthe vnopid. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 23 That he micht, he untraist suddante, the more crueltie exerce. 1586 MONTGOMERY *Misc. Poems* xlv. 9 Come, gentill Death, and that with suddente. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 166 Feiring the suddante and craftines of the cuntry men. *Ibid.* II. 135 The Bertainis in respect of that suddente, resist and defend al the mycht. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xx. § 12 These short dangers and troubles, by reason of their suddainty did worthily make the King wakefull. 1633 SIR A. JOHNSTON *Diary* (S.H.S.) 15 The suddante of it confounds me yet.

b. Phr. Of (a) suddenly, on or upon (a) suddenly, in or on a great, in sic a suddenly, etc.: all of a sudden, (so, very) suddenly.

1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 19 As he was drawand, ber happend of Sudentie a fyssh to comin-to be hukett. 1557 ANF. PARKER *Ps.* xc. 254 As early grasse in sodentye doth change hys hue and plight. 1582-8 *Hist. Jas. VI.* (1804) 77 The regent thus endit his... dayes in sic suddainty... as ye have heard. 1587 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. IV. 167 The said MAISTER, upoun suddente, devisit the second [device]. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 165 Thairfor vpon Angus be hreikis in vpon a suddente. 1633 SIR A. JOHNSTON *Diary* (S.H.S.) 13 That it pleased God upoun a suddainty... to separat those saules quhilk he had joined out of his love. 1650 R. BAILLIE *Let. & Jynls.* (Bannatyne Club) III. 120 He left the west in a great suddente and demi-disorder. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midd.* xviii, It is not likely that he should have joined them on a suddenty. 1824 — *Redgauntlet* let. xi, My father's tongue was looset of a suddenty. 1876 ROBINSON *Gloss. Whitby* 189/1 It cam doon amang us all on a suddenty.

2. (In Sc. legal language.) An unpremeditated outburst of passion. On, upon, rarely of, in (a) suddenly: without premeditation.

1469 *Acts Parl. Scot.*, *Jas. III* (1814) II. 95/2 Gret slachteris quhilkhes has hene Richt commone... of late baith of fore thocht felony and of suddante. 1496 *Reg. Privy Seal Scot.* I. 101/1 The slaughter of John Thomson committit upoun suddante alanerly. 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 519 Gif... it... out of ane chaund-melle, or suddente, that ilkane of thame slay uthir. 15... *Aberl. Reg.* (Jamm.), Spokin in suddanty, in the first motioun of yre. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 46 h (tr. Stat. Dav. II.), Crymes (committed he ane suddente, or ane chaund-melle). 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Vodrow Soc.) 26 He who slayes any upoun suddente and inadvertence. 1678 G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* i. xi. § xi (1699) 64 *Chaudmelle*, or Slaughter committed upoun suddenty. 1776 SIR D. DALRYMPLE *Annals Scot.* I. 4 If he... committed slaughter of suddenty. 1785 ARNOT *Crim. Trials* (1812) 195 That there is no distinction between... deliberate assassination and killing of a suddenty.

†Sudder (sʊdər), a. (sb.) Anglo-Indian. [a. Urdu = Arab. *سدر* *qadr* foremost or highest part of a thing, chief place or seat, etc., used in comb. with adj. sense.] Chief, supreme; applied esp. to high government departments or officials.

1789 *Gentl. Mag.* 1181/2 The Court of Sudder Dewannee Adaulat. 1835 [see MOONSIF]. 1845 SROCKLEHER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 342 Hydrabad is a collectorate, or Sudder station. 1850 *Directions Rev. Off. N. W. Prov.* 99 The Sudder Board of Revenue. 1897 G. SMITH *Twelve Indian States* x. 253 The Supreme and Sudder Courts were amalgamated at the Presidency Towns.

b. ellipt. as sb. = Sudder Court.

1834 *Baboo* I. iii. 50 (Stanf. Dict.), I was trying to save myself from appearing a fool before my masters in the Sudder to-morrow. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 150 In Madras, the Sudder consists of only three judges.

Sudding (sʊdɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. SUD(s) + -ING 1.] The action of putting through a sūd.

1909 *Stores List*, No labour being necessary beyond sudding and rinsing.

†Sudding, ppl. a. *Obs.* [f. SUD v. + -ING 2.] Foaming.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* xi. xi, All froths his yellow streams with many a sudding fall. *Ibid.* iv. vii, The big-grown maio with fomie billows swelling, Stops there the sudding stream.

Suddite (sʊdɪt). [f. SUD + -ITE 1.] A kind of fuel manufactured from sudd.

1911 *Daily News* 20 April 6 The new fuel is to be known as Suddite.

Suddle (sʊd'l), sb. *Sc.* [f. the vb.] A stain, spot. 1851 R. QUINN *Heather Lintie* (1853) 239 Nature's touch sae pure as' bricht, But blemish, flaw, or suddle.

†Suddle, a. *Sc. Obs.* In 5 suddill. [See next and cf. SUDLEY.] Filthy.

1500 *Colkeld's Saw* i. 171 The suddill sow of the sord.

Suddle (sʊd'l), v. *Sc. and north. dial.* Also 6 suddill, 8 suddle. [Immediate source uncertain. Cf. MICH. *sudeln*, *sudlen*: to wallow in mire, G. *sudeln* to soil, defile.] *trans.* To soil, sully, defile. Hence Suddled ppl. a.

1523 DOUGLAS *Enlis* xii. ii. 124 That... I may... in the dusty pudyry... Soddill and fyle hys crysp and yallow hayr. 1695 A. TELFAIR *True Relat. Appar.* 10 Seven small bones, with Blood, and some Flesh, all closed to a peice of Old suddled Paper. 1722 HAMILTON *Wallace* 12 She... A suddled Curch o'er Head and Neck let fall. [Cf. SUDLEY, quot. 1470.] 1820 *Hogg's Poems* (1825) 279/2 His gravat was suddled. 1825 *Ld. Thomas & Fair Annet* vi. in Child *Ballads* (1885) II. 126/1 She must put on her suddled silks, That she wears every day.

†Suddly, a. *Obs. Sc.* In 5 souldly, 6 sudly. [f. SUDDE v. + -Y.] Soiled, dirty.

1490 HENRY Wallace i. 241 A souldy couche our hed and nek [schol] leit fall. 1560 in A. Scott's *Poems* (E.E.T.S.) 90 Rycht as the sone schynis on the sudly schaw.

Sudrone, Suddroun, obs. ff. SOUTHRON.

†Suddy, a. *Obs.* [f. SUD(s) + -Y.] Turbid, thick; also fig. 'muddy'.

1587 HARRISON *Descr. Brit. xiv.* 87/1 in *Holinshead*, The water of this ruer is for the most part sore troubled, as comming thorough a suddie or soddie more. 1614 LATHIAN *Falconry* (1633) 27 Between a blacke & a tawnie, as it were of a suddie colour. 1657 G. STARKY *Helmont's Vindict.* 314 Not as Sope which makes a troubled suddie water.

Sude(a)kne, -decon, obs. ff. SUBDEACON.

Suden (n), obs. pa. t. pl. of SEETHE v. **Sudene**,

obs. f. SUBDEAN. **Sudewe**, obs. f. SUBDUE v.

Sudge(o)rne, obs. ff. SOJOURN.

Sudiform (sʊdɪfɔrm), a. *rare*. [f. L. *sudis* stake, pilc + -FORM.] Shaped like a stake.

1822 J. PARKINSON *Ontl. Oryctol.* 120 Their [sc. the sea-urchins'] spines are various, never uniformly setous, but either large and sudiform and as if truncated, or long and crenulated.

Sudiorne, -journie, obs. forms of SOJOURN.

Sudoral (sʊdɔrəl), a. and sb. *Path. rare*. [f. L. *sudor* sweat + -AL. Cf. OF. *sudoral*.] Characterized by a disturbance of the function of sweating.

1876 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 313/2 *Diarrhæa, Sudoral*, diarrhæa associated with a disturbance of the functions of the skin, preventing the secretion of sweat. 1892 OSLER *Princ. & Pract. Med.* i. 16 Jaccoud and others in France have especially described this sudoral form of typhoid fever.

†Sudoresis (sʊdɔrɪsɪs). [mod. L., irreg. f. L. *sudor* sweat + -ESIS as in DIAPHORESIS.] Sweating, exudation.

1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 405 The Gallinsects appear to injure trees by a superabundant sudoresis through the punctures they make in them. 1901 DOKLAND *Illustr. Med. Dict.*, *Sudoresis*, profuse sweating.

Sudoric (sʊdɔrɪk), a. *Chem.* [f. L. *sudor* sweat + -IC. Cf. F. *sudorique*.] *Sudoric acid*, an acid said to be present in human sweat. (Cf. HYDROTIC.)

1856 ORR'S *Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 318, I call them caseic, sudoric, and capric acids (capronic, caprylic, and caprinic acids of other authors).

Sudoriferous (sʊdɔrɪfərəs), a. [f. late L. *sudorifer* or mod. L. *sudoriferus*: see -FEROUS. Cf. F. *sudorifère*, It., Sp., Pg. *sudorifero*.]

1. = SUDORIFIC 1.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 49/1 Sudoriferouse medicaments. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 26 The extract of the wood of Box is sudoriferous. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* vii, The temper of the people... is hotter than the climate, and that, God knows! is sudoriferous enough.

2. = SUDORIPAROUS.

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* v. vii. 338 The sudoriferous Glands and Vessels. 1849-52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. n. 841/1 The cutaneous secretion is formed by the spiral sudoriferous canals. 1856 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 387 These glands... are... related rather to the sudoriferous than to the salivary system. 1877 BURNETT *Ear* 23 The sudoriferous glands are most abundant on the posterior surface of the auricle.

Hence **Sudoriferousness**.

1727 BAILEY (vol. II.), *Sudoriferousness*, aptness to cause sweat.

Sudorific (sʊdɔrɪfɪk), a. and sb. Also 7 -iphicke, 7-8 -ifick. [ad. mod. L. *sudorificus*: see -FIC. Cf. F. *sudorifique*, It., Sp., Pg. *sudorifico*.]

A. adj.

1. Promoting or causing perspiration; diaphoretic. 1656 Bacon *Sylva* § 706 A Decoction of Sudorifick Herbs. 1634 *Low's Chirurg.* (ed. 3) v. xii. 153 Decoction sudoriphicke. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc. 271 Many things which are diuretic are likewise sudorifick. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 584 This oil is stimulant, anti-spasmodic, anodyne, and sudorific. 1850 S. DOHLL *Rom. v. Poet. Wks.* (1875) 59 Sudorifick toil. 1869 CLARIDGE *Cold Water Cure* 203 Sudorific Process.

2. Connected with the secretion and the exudation of sweat; sudoriparous, perspiratory.

1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* vii. (1734) 184 The Sudorifick Pores. 1799 UNDERWOOD *Dis. Childhood* (ed. 4) II. 169 *Hydroa*, or *Sudamina* is a trifling eruption from the sudorific glands. 1878 HAMILTON *Nervous Dis.* 74 During the warmer season, when the sudorific apparatus requires a free capillary circulation.

3. Consisting of sweat. *rare*.

1807 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1850) 85 A miraculous image of our Lady of Serdenay, which always sweats—not ordinary sudorific matter—but an oil of great ecclesiastical efficacy. 1837 BARHAM *Ingl. Leg. Ser. 1. Leech Folkstone*, Did you ever... but out into sudorific exudation like a cold thaw, with the thermometer at zero?

4. Of limestone caves, etc.: That exudes.

1828 DUPPA *Trav. Italy*, etc. 142 The steam-baths of Dædalus... consist of several sudorific grottoes.

B. sb. A medicine or remedy which promotes perspiration; a diaphoretic.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 547 Shenewerswet to her life, nor could it be procur'd by ordinary Sudorificks. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, Sudorifics only differ from Diaphoreticks in the Degree of their Action; the one promoting sensible Perspiration, the other insensible. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 171 This bath becomes the most powerful and certain sudorific known. 1841 BREWSTER *Martyrs Sci.* ii. iv. (1856) 159 Antimony... a well known sudorific in the present practice

of physic. 1883 J. MACKENZIE *Day-dawn Dark places* 42 They actually rolled the miserable man in the burning sand as a sudorific! 1908 SIR H. JOHNSTON G. *Grenfell & Congo* II. xlii. 557 A treatment of disease by massage or sudorifics.

b. *transf.* 1777 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Cress Upper Ossory* 29 June, We will keep ourselves warm with hot cockles and blind-man's-huff, and other old English sudorifics.

† **Sudorific**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] 1. = SUDORIFIC 1.

1651 FRENCH *Distill.* i. 34 There will come forth an insipid water, sudorificall and laxative.

2. Sweaty, perspiring.

1828 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXIV. 350 He detersges his brow sudorific.

† **Sudorification**, *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *sudor* sweat + -IFICATION.] Sweat, perspiration.

1708 BRIT. *Apoll.* Q. *Paper* No. 1. 3/1 It makes my Carcase... in a humid Sudorification.

Sudoriparus (*sudōrī-pāros*), *a. Phys.* [f. mod. L. *sudoriparus*, f. *sudor* sweat: see -PAROUS. Cf. F. *sudoripare*.] Secreting sweat.

1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 446 The Sudoriparus or sweat-blacks. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 18 Certain gases, as carbonic acid, and other substances, are eliminated from the body through the sudoriparus glands.

b. Used loosely for: Connected with the production of sweat or with the sweat-glands.

1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 676 Both the sudoriparus and sebaceous functions may be abolished. *Ibid.* 825 They originate in the sweat-glands, and are usually found about the forehead or skin of the scalp (sudoriparus adenoma).

Sudorous (*sudōros*), *a. rare.* [f. late L. *sudōrus*, f. L. *sudor* sweat: see -OUS.] Sweaty.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* n. v. 85 The strigorous and sudorous adhesion: from mens hands. *Ibid.* v. xxi. 270 The sudorous or thin serosity perspirable through the skin. 1893 DOUGHERTY *Wherry in Wendish Lands* 274 Four backs, weary and sudorous.

|| **Sudra** (*sūdra*), *Anglo-Indian.* Forms: 7 pl. Shudderies, -yes, 7, 9 Soudra, 8 Tschud(d)irer, Sudder, 8-9 Soodera, Sooder, 9 S(h)uder, Shudra, Soodra, Čudra, 8- Sudra. [a. Skr. *sūdra* (Hindi *shūdr*, Urdu *sūdr*), of doubtful etym. Cf. F. *Soudra*, Pg. *Chudrer*.] A member of the lowest of the four great Hindu castes.

1630 LORD BAUNTS xii. The third Tribe or Cast, called the Shudderies. 1678 J. PHILLIPS *Tr. Tavernier's Trav.* ii. iii. 162 The fourth Caste is that of the Chararos or Soudras. 1717 J. T. PHILLIPS *People of Malabar* 20 As for the Tschudirer, they have Licence only to read the six Systems. 1794 SIR W. JONES *Inst. Hindu Law* Wks. 1799 III. 357 For a *Sūdra* is ordained a wife of his own class. 1796 ELIZA HAMILTON *Lett. Hindoo Rajah* (1811) I. 115 Any base born sooder. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 544 The fourth tribe is that of Sudder. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 55/2 A Vaisya, unable to subsist by his own duties, may descend to the servile acts of a *Sūdra*. 1858 BEVERIDGE *Hind. Inst.* II. v. 1. 23 The modern *Sūdra* is no longer a slave. 1910 EYRE *Brit. Xlii.* 503/3 Whilst the Arya was thus a *śūdr*, or twice-born, the *Sūdra* remained voregeerate during his lifetime.

attrib. 1794 SIR W. JONES *Inst. Hindu Law* Wks. 1799 III. 353 A *Brahmin* may seize without hesitation... the goods of his *Sūdra* slave. 1858 *Asiat. Customs* 60 Hindoos of the soodra caste. 1891 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XX. 671/2 Nanda, the son of a *Sūdra* mother. 1896 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 190/2 After Buddha, *Sūdra* dynasties ruled in many parts of India.

Sudroun, *obs. form of SOUTHRON.*

Suds (*sūds*), *sb. pl.* Forms: 6 sudes, 6-7 sudes, 7-8 suds, 6- suds. Also *sing.* sud (7 suds). [Of uncertain etymology.]

With the existing evidence it is difficult to establish the chronology of the senses. Sense 2 is perhaps the original: in which case the immediate source may be MLG., MDu. *sudis* (WFRis. *sudde*), or MDu. *sudse*, in Kilian *sudse* (WFRis. *sudse*) marsh, bog.

† 1. Dregs, leavings; hence, filth, mnck. Also *fig.* or in *fig.* context. Obs.

1548 UNAL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 2 h, He had so infected the clere fountain of Goddes worde with the sudes of humain traditions. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Rivers* iv. Oft causyng good to be reported yll, Or dround in sudes of Lehes muddy swyll. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* xxv. 93 Perchance the fight... Amasse your mynde, and for a while did draw Your noble eyes, to settle on such sudes. 1821 LAURE & CHESHIRE *Wills* (Chetham Soc.) II. 3. I gene and bequeath unto James hamer my some all the dust and sudes towards the keeping of a swine. 1894 *Manch. Crt. Let. Rec.* (1885) I. 90 That Roberte Marshall shall not cast any sudes or blinde water one's backside. 1896 NORMEN *Progr. Pittie* (1847) 178 The dangerous estate of thy church, which is much pestered and infected with the suds of error. 1609 J. DAVIES *Hum. Heaven on Earth* cllc. Wks. (Grosart) I. 21/1 Swimming in Sudes of all sordiditie. 1622 DOXNE *Serm.* John I. 8 (1649) II. 344 Those that lye in the sudes of nature. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* III. iii. The base Snds which Vice useth to leave behind it.

† 2. Flood-water; the water of the fens; water mixed with drift-sand and mud; drift-sand left by a flood. Also *transf.* (qnot. 1599). Obs.

The authors here quoted belong to E. Anglia. 1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffe* Wks. 1905 III. 196 Leander... when hee sprawled through the brackish sodes to scale her [sc. Hero's] tower. 1621 QUARLES *Either* Wks. (Grosart) II. 63/2 [God's] lesser breath... can drowne The spacious Universe in suds of Clay. 1629 H. C. *Disc. conc. Drayning Fenues* B. To be surrounded, or to lye in the suds, as we say, three quarters or halfe a yeere... doth mischiefe... the ground. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* iv. i. Wks. (Grosart) II. 79/1 Thus am I driven upon these slippery suds... My life's a

troubled sea, compos'd of Ebs and Flouds. 1851 T. STERNBERG *Dial. Norlhants.* 109 Suds, floods. Water mixed with sand and mud; formerly applied to the water of the fens.

3. a. Water impregnated with soap for washing, esp. when hot. b. The frothy mass which collects on the top of soapy water in which things are washed; in early use *esp.* a barber's lather. (More fully SOAP-SUDS.) Also in *fig.* and allusive use (cf. sense 5).

1581 PETTIE *tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conz.* (1586) I. 41 h, Hee which washeth his mouth with his owne praise, soyleth himselfe with the sudes that come of it. 1593 G. HARVEY *New Letter Wks.* (Grosart) I. 281, I have some sudes of my mother witt, to sowse such a Dish clowte in. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 34 Maister Barnabe Gooze will have all the sudes of his landery conveyed thereon. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 16 Thou that hast made so manie men winke whyles thou cast suds in their eyes. 1606 DEKKER *Seven Deadly Sinnes* Wks. (Grosart) II. 62 Barbers... throwing all their Suddes out of their learned Latin Basons into my face. 1606 MARSTON *Faune* iv. i, Alas my miserable maister, what suds art thou washt into? 1612 [see SOAP-SUDS]. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* v. iii, She simpers like the suds A collier hath been wash'd in. 1683 HOLME *Armoury* III. 98/2 Beating the Soap and Water together, to make it rise to a Froth, which they [sc. Laundresses] call Suds. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* viii. iv, The shaver was very tedious in preparing his suds. a 1756 ELIZA HAYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 268 Let them be washed in strong clear suds. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxix, He lathered him bountifullly. Mr. Bailey smiled through the suds. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cloth*, *Ni-cop* 1576 The brilliant bubble burst: io suds! 1887 MEREDITH *Young Reynard* I. Poet. Wks. (1912) 286 Light as a bubble that flies from the tub, Whisked by the laundry-wife out of her suds. a 1893 W. BURNS THOMSON *Remin.* (1895) 33 She stroked the suds off her hands and arms.

c. *sing.* A soap solution. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 129 It [sc. the grease of the fleece] serves to facilitate the scouring of wool by means of water alone, with which it forms a kind of soap or emulsion. 1884 W. S. B. McLEAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 37 A moderately good washing in a warm sud, with a neutral soap.

4. Foam, froth. Also *sing.*

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* D iv b, They looke like foure blowne bladders... washt over with the suds of an old stale die. 1607 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* III. ii, Like the suds of an ale-fat or a washing-bowl. 1906 F. S. OLIVER *Alex. Hamilton* iv. ii. 279 Opinions which never at any point touched a firm bottom, but merely swam like a kind of 'sud' upon the 'stream of expediency'. 1913 J. G. FRAZER *Golden Bough*, *Balder* II. 231 While one medicine-man whirled a bull-roarer, another whips up a mixture of water and meal into frothy suds symbolic of clouds.

b. *Whaling.* The foam churned up by a wounded whale.

1850 SCORSEBY *Chester's Whalem.* Adv. xii. (1853) 164 Let us be up among the suds.

c. *U.S. slang.* An inferior kind of beer.

1907 *Daily Chron.* 16 May 6/9 A 'tuh of suds,' the name for a glass of low quality beer.

5. In the suds († in suds, in the sud): chiefly in *to lie or be in the suds; to lay, leave in the suds.*

a. In difficulties, in embarrassment or perplexity. Obs. or slang.

c 1572 GASCOIGNE *Poesies, Fruits Warre* Wks. 1907 I. 161 He... sought with victual to supplie, Poore Myddleburgh which then in sudes did lie. 1603 KNOLLERS *Hist. Turks* (1621) 426 Whilst Soodra thus lay in the suds. 1617 in *Crt. & Times* Jas. I (1848) I. 468 The Lord Coke is left in the suds. 1653 H. MORSE *Conject. Caball.* (1713) 230 After the hurly of his inordinate pleasures and passion, when he was for a time left in the suds, as they call it. 1730 SWIFT *Death & Daphne* Misc. 1735 V. 109 Away the frighted Spectre scuds And leaves my Lady in the Suds. 1775 J. S. PRATT *Liberall Opin.* cxxvii, (1783) IV. 216 This provs, *legit*, that you are in the suds; which is, *angled*, being interpreted, that you will be hanged. c 1800 *Jolly Eggag* xii. in Child *Ballads* V. 114/2 When that some have got their wills They'll leave you in the suds.

† b. Undone; done for; in disgrace. Similarly, *into the suds.* Obs.

1611 FREED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xxiv. 222 The glory of the Spaniards laid in the suds. 1613 FLETCHER, *etc. Captain* III. vi, I'll fuddle him Or lye 'th suds [2nd Fol. suds]. 1631 [MABBE] *Celestina* xxi. 197 Our solace is in the suds! our joy is turn'd into annoy! 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hen.* I. ii, Look not with too much contemplation on me; If you do, you are in the suds. 1633 ROWLEY *Match at Midnight* v. i, There's one Jarvis, a rope on him has juggled me into the suds too.

c. In the sulks; in the blues. *dial.*

1611 COTGR. s. v. *Vilain*, Being in the suds, or sullens. 1631 R. R. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xvi. 280 So long he is sick in the suds, and diseas'd in the sullens. 1807 R. ANDERSON *Cumbl. Ball.* 139 Some lasses thought lang to the wedding—Unax'd, others sat f the suds. 1840 LAMB C. BURY *Hist. of Flirt* xxv, Mary does not look very well, and you are in the suds.

† d. In an unfinished state or condition. Obs.

a 1592 GREENE *Orpharion* Wks. (Grosart) XII. 7 It hath line this twelve month in the suds. Now at last it is crept forth in the Spring. 1615-20 C. MORE *Sir T. More* (c 1627) 227 Some factions-al-lay lye in the sodes by the space of dioree yeares. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. xvi. 319 Who so trimly dispatch'd his business, that he left it in the suds.

e: † a) Being lathered. Obs. (b) Being washed, 'in the wash'.

c 1625 DICK *Devon.* II. i. in Dutton O. Pl. (1853) II. 29 We may hap to be in the suds ourselves. c 1640 [SINGLY] *Capt. Underwit* v. *Ibid.* 327, I thought you by the wide lymen about your neck have been under correction in the suds, sir. 1756 SCOLLETT *Trav.* v. Wks. (1841) 699/1 Captain

B—... with the napkin under his chin, was no bad representation of Sancho Panza in the suds. 1788 *Times* 1 Jan., Though his Lordship has been so long in the suds, it is not thought that shaving will take place till the day of Judgment. 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's Lovers* xvii, Thy best shirt is in 't suds, and no time for 't starch and iron it.

† f. Slightly intoxicated, fuddled. Obs.

1770 *Genll. Mag.* XL. 559 He is said to be... a little in the suds.

6. attrib. and Comb.: sud-dish, a barber's soap-dish; † suds-monger contemptuous, a barber; suds-tub, a washing-tub.

1822 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 16 Feb. 3/1 His shop... is still to be seen with... its emblematic 'sud-dish hanging in front. 1638 *Forn Fancies* I. ii, A dry shaver, a copper-hason'd 'suds-monger. 1805 *Spirit Publ. Jnrl.* IX. 113 Poor Mungo came out of the 'suds tub no whiter than when soused to!

Sudsy (*sūdzī*), *a. U.S.* [f. SUDS + -Y.] Consisting of, full of, or characterized by soap-suds.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 528/2 Washers... laving their linen in the sudsy stream. 1891 *Advance* (Chicago) 5 Nov., 'The steaming, sudsy tub. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 441/2 A pleasant, sudsy cleanliness about the two little rooms.

Suduwe, *obs. form of SUBDUDE.*

Sudyakne, *obs. form of SUBDEACON.*

† **Sue**, *sb. Obs.* Also *su.* [Cf. SUCCARATH.] (See *quots.*)

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 660 There is a region in the new-found world, called Gigantes, and the inhabitants thereof are called Pantagones;... they cloath themselves with the skins of a beast called in their owne tongue *Su*, for by reason that this beast lieth for the most part oere the waters, therefore they call it by the oame of *Su*, which signifieth water. 1623 COCKERAM III, *Sue*, a most cruell fierce beast, carrying her young upon her backe to shadow them from the heat with her huge taile. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. x. 212/2 He heareth Argent; a *Sue* Sable.

Sue (*sū*), *v.* Forms: 3-5 suwe, siwe, sywe, 3-7 sowe, 4-5 seue, suy (e, 4-6 swe, (pa. t. and pple. sude), 5-6 saw, seu, 5-7 siwe, shue, (3 suu, sin, suhe, siwi, sywi, siwy, 4 siue, s(e)wy, seuwe, suie, 5 su, suew, seewe, sien, syew, svyn, 6 suw, seyv), 4- sue. [a. AF. *suer*, *siwer*, *sure*, *siur(e)* = OF. *siore*, also *siure*, *siure*, etc. (pres. stem *siu-*, *siu-*, *seu-*), mod.F. *siuire*: -pop. L. **sequere* (cf. Fr. *segre*, *seguir*, It. *seguire*, Sp. *seguir*), for L. *segit* to follow.]

I. Transitive senses.

† 1. To follow (a person or thing in motion); occas. to tend (cattle). Also with *forth*. Obs.

c 1290 St. Brendan 460 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 232 So flicke huy [sc. fish] werena-boute þis schip And euew sydweden io. 1377 LANGL. P. PL. B. v. 550, I have hen his folwar al þis fifty wyntre; Bothe yswen his seide and sued his bestes. 1421-2 Hoccleve *Complaint* 321 My wyckednesses ever followe me, as men may see the shadow a body swe. 1425 Lyng. *De Gult. Pilgr.* 8763, I ha foude a chaumberer, þis kynges sudyo þis sterte. c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 19 þis kynges sudyo þis sterte forth, þyll þay come ynto Bedale. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 532 Go se before: I sue yow oer. 1590 SPENSER F. Q. III. iv. 50 It was a knight, which now her sewd.

† b. To follow (a person's steps, a track, path). Also in *fig.* context. Obs.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 481 þis was lymytid to petre & hise pat sudyen þe stepis pat petre wente. c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxv, Come ageyn þer as he gan to sewe nod sewe forth þe right. c 1450 *Goldstow Reg.* 23 Wold god I couth þy steppes wel to sewe! 1458 FORREST *Pleas.* *Poesy* 55 in *syunge the Steppes of suche men* approbate. 1596 SPENSER F. Q. IV. ix. 26 As when two Barkes, this carried with the tide, That with the wind, contrary courtesew.

† c. To follow with the eyes. Obs.

c 1425 *Cursor M.* 12200 (Trin.) þe lettres fro alpha to tauy Wyþ dyverse sigte may men sew. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 89 Thow darrest full evyll with thy Eyn hym sewe.

† 2. a. To come after, follow, succeed (in time).

1377 LANGL. P. PL. B. xviii. 190 þat Adam & Eue and alle þat hem suwed Shulde deye doorec riht & dwellen in pyne after. c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 23 þes bre festys þat seube þe byrth of Crist. 1450 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 212/1 The oore of mydnyght next synging the seid Tuesday. 1491 *Ibid.* VI. 443/2 That no Collectour be charged of any Collection of II Xvmes and Xmes togeders, on ymmediatly syug another.

† b. To follow as a consequence or result. Obs.

c 1400 tr. *Seer. Secr.* *Gov. Lordsh.* 43 Of euels þat seuen fleschly appetit. 1493 *Festiall* (W. de W. 215) 5 h. Lechery that such alwaye glotony. 1555 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Rich.* II, h Shame such sinne, as rayne daps do the thauer.

† 3. To go in pursuit of; to chase, pursue. Obs.

c 1275 *Lav.* 1634 Aurelie him siwede forþ. 1277 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2941 þo hengist ysey þe cristenmen sywi him so vaste. 13... K. ALB. 1193 (W.) No schold foul, gret no smal, Have y-siwed Bulsfall! 1388 *Wyclif Parli.* 4 The same man sueth briddis fleynge. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* viii. 493 We shall not seasse to thay be slayn. For to the see wi shall thaym sew. 1596 SPENSER F. Q. IV. ix. 2 Great traell hath the gentle Calidore... siith I left him last Sewing the Blatant heast.

† b. Said of misfortune, etc. Obs.

c 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* iv. 21 In snocce sorewe y am seiot, that siweth me so fully sore. c 1400 tr. *Seer. Secr.* *Gov. Lordsh.* 50 Myghapre shal some sewe him. 1510 *Treat. Galatun* in *Furnival Ballads* fr. MSS. I. 445 Dyuers adnerytes seweth ys yere be yere.

† 4. To follow (a person) as an attendant, companion, or adherent; to accompany, attend upon; occas. to follow (a banner or the like); to frequent (a person's company). Obs.

c 1250 *Unif. & Night.* 1525 (Jesus MS.) [at... syweþ fare þat

noht nauep, & hauep atom his riche spouse. c 1275 LAY. 1387 And ich þe wolle siw mid mine gode folke. c 1320 *Canst. Love* 1274 And elles-whe þer he eode, Muche folk him suwede of feole þeode. 1377 LAY. P. Pl. B. xi. 414 That clergey bi compaignye ne kepeth nougt to sue. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* viii. 19 Maistre, I shal sue thee, whidre euer thou shalt go. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 81 Wyth sextene knyghtes in a soyte, sewande hym one. c 1400 MAUNOEVE. (1839) 226 He., commanded hem anon to make hem rede, and to sewen his Banere. c 1430 *Merlin* 210 Than cried Merlin, 'Gentill knyghtes, what tarye ye here so longe? suweth me!' 1483 *Caxton Goll.* 134 b/1 Ther were vii wyemen that siewed hym whyche gadred up the dropes of his blood. 1522 *Mundus & Infans* 170 For seuen kynges sewen me, Bothe by daye and nyght.

† b. Phr. *To serve and sue*: to give 'suit and service' to (see *SUIT* sb. 2). *Obs.*

c 1380 *CHAUCEUR Balade Compl.* 12 My worldes Ioye, whom I wol serve and sewe. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. vii. 9 Wherefore if me thou deigne to serve and sew, At thy commaund to all these mountaines hee.

† 5. To take as guide, leader, or pattern; to follow as a disciple or imitator. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Fall & Passion* 105 in E. E. P. (1862) 15 Hou bi lord sold siw þe. 1382 WYCLIF *Proth. Bible* i. 1 Jerom, in synge Ehyres, comprehendith alle these hookis in xxij. a 1400 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* 591 Suwe no wilked mon In wille nouþer in pouht. 1426 LYG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 12040 That thou mayest swen cryst ihesu. 1430-40 — *Bochas* viii. *Proth.* (1494) Cij, I shall procede as it is to me due In these two hokis Bochas for to sue. 1493 [H. PARKER] *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) i. xvi. 471 To lette the people to sue the Jewes in manner of worshypping. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1874) i. 183 Beware his wayes, fe hym on euery syde, Who that hym sueth both hurte and shame shall fynde.

† 6. To conform to, comply with the conditions of. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Fall & Passion* 97 in E. E. P. (1862) 15 *Proth* is dep he ouer cam as he is manned siwed. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* i. 277 And for this cause I thanke sue The forme bothe and the matiere. 1422 YONGE *tr. Secr. Secr.* 218 The Sowle... sueth the kynde and the complexion and the proprietyes of the body. 1453-4 *Rolls of Parli. V.* 501/2 That every of the seid Clothes... folowe and sue... oon ordre of makyng.

† 7. To comply with (a person's will), follow (another's advice or one's own inclinations or devices). *Obs.*

1362 LAY. P. Pl. A. ii. 56 To be Boxum and Boun his Bidding to folfulle, And, as sir Symone wil sigge, in suwen [i. e. suyen, sewen] his wille. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 3534 Ne neure þou rialte renay hot rede to sewe. 1422 YONGE *tr. Secr. Secr.* 209 Yf a man yeuyth good counsaill, thou mayest hit su. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1874) i. 2 Suche Unthrifites as sue theyr carnal lust. *Ibid.* 60 He sholde sue the counsaile of men wyse and prudent. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* t. i. 3 When skillfull limmer 'suing his intent Shall fairly well pourtray. The true proportion of each lineament. 1767 MICKLE *Concub.* t. xxiv, She conns, and freely sues her native Bent.

† 8. To follow, adopt, put into practice (a form of belief, a manner of life, a virtue or vice, an occupation or profession); to engage in, occupy oneself with (a pursuit). *Obs.*

c 1290 *Beket* 249 in S. Eng. Leg. 113 Pley he siwede of hanekus and of boundes. 1362 LAY. P. Pl. A. xi. 242 To suche þat sewen oure beleue. c 1374 CHAUCEUR *Troilus* i. 379 Thus toke he purpos lones craft to suwe. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 17 Hou sen þi charite? 1382 — 1 *Pet.* iii. 11 Seke he pees, and parfily sue it. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* i. 218 With low herte humblesse sue. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 795* (Dubl.) As he þe sadlyll hed sewyd sebeten wynter. c 1407 LYG. *Reason & Sens.* 503 Me to excite Alle verines fortosye And vices pleyntly to eschive. c 1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 88 He sued had doctryne. c 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 67 Goo, Conscience, þow lewde asse, I kepe not þi maneris to sue. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1047 He suld noht childres gammys su. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xiii. xx. 614 The good man loyned syw launcelot... to sewe knyghthode. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1874) i. 19 Thus am I a foolle and all that sewe that guyse. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Glaspe of Government* Wks. 1910 II. 43 That they may shun the bad, & sew the best. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. 17 Since errant armes to sew he first began. 1591 — *H. Huberd* 743 At other times he casts to sew the chace Of swift flying beasts. 1799 WORDSW. *Two April Mornings* 29 With rod and line I sued the sport Which that sweet season gave.

† 9. To prosecute, carry out (an action); to pursue (a subject); also, to follow up (an achievement). *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10320, & to sywi his mansinge, & be asoylinge al so, We asigne þe hisop of winchestre þer to. 1393 LAY. P. Pl. C. xxi. 361 Syunye my tyme! c 1460 Sir R. Ros *La Belle Dame* 227 Though y sue so grete an entirprise. 1559 BALOWIN *Mirr. Mag.* *Salisbury* xxviii, I suing this so good successe, Layd siege to Orliaunye. c 1565 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pleas Cr.* *Admir.* (1897) II. 56 They maye not macken and seyv the voyage. 1595 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. x. 2 He meades no more to sew His former quest.

† 10. To take (legal action); to institute (a legal process); to plead (a cause). Phr. *to sue the law* (LAW sb. 18). *Obs.*

c 1400 *tr. Secr. Secr., Gov. Lordsh.* 93 He... leuys faith, and suys þe lawe asyein percedion of lordshipe. 1449 *Rolls of Parli. V.* 146/2 If the seid Tresorer and Vitaler... be remysse or negligent, and... will not effectually snesuch actions. 1460 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1829) 304 An manner of materys that may othyr oght be syewyt befor Mayr and Baylyffes. 1523 *Fitzherb. Husb.* 170 Though thou sue the lawe with charytle. 1538 STARKEY *England* (1878) 199 That ther be no cause seywd out of the reame, except causes of scysme. 1572 HULOET (ed. Hignis), *Sue* action of dehte vpon a byll.

II. To institute a suit for, make a legal claim to;

hence *gen.* to petition or appeal for; to seek to obtain. Now *rare* (superseded by *sue for*, 21 b).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1232 In is owe court he ssolde Ansurie þat echman to him siwi wolde. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* i. 168 The more he lest of that he sueth, The mor me thenketh that I winne. 1426 LYG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 9285 Myn hertys ese for to swe, I wolde ahyde (& nat remewe). 1446 in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 360/1 Your Aumener hath sieud [of the Pope] Provision of the Deanery of youre Church of Wellys. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxh.) 41 A man shulde not be discouragid away to sew his right. 1560 *Daustr. Sleidan's Comm.* 215 h, They both are wont to swe and crave hys frendship right husily. 1695 *Prior Proth.* 21 Not that from this confession we would sue Praise undeserv'd. 1799 S. TURNER *Hist. Anglo-Sax.* ii. vi. 287 He went with twelve soldiers to sue peace of the Welchman. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xvi, They had prevented him from suing an augmentation of stipend.

with *clause*. 1452 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1839) 277 No manner of men that dwellyth wythin the seid cite shold not sywe that himselfe shoulde he in no queste of enditemet.

b. Const. inf. (occas. gerund): To petition to be allowed, (hence) to seek to do or to be something. *arch.*

c 1407 LYG. *Reason & Sens.* 586 Yf he by vertu siwe kan To be lyke in condicion. 1509 *Fisher Funeral Sermon* *Ctess Richmond Wks.* (1878) 292 Many sued to haue had her to maryage. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 61 What Loue, think'st thou, I sue so much to get? 1605 — *Ant. & Cl.* i. iii. 33 When you sued styng, Then was the time for words. 1624 *QUABLES Job Milit.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 91/1 I'm turn'd a laughing-stock To hoyes, and those that su'd to tend my Flock. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 328 The liberty to wear which [i. e. arms] causes divers to sue to be soldiers. 1799 *SHERIDAN Picarro* i. 1, With wearless remonstrance he sued to win me from my purpose. 1821 *JOANNA BAILLIE Metr. Leg.*, *Columbus* xlii, The ship's hrave captain... kindly sued to set him free.

12. *spec.* To make application before a court for the grant of (a writ or other legal process); often with implication of further proceedings being taken upon the writ, etc.; hence, to put in suit, to enforce (a legal process).

a 1325 *MS. Rawl. B.* 520 fol. 52 b, Therefore ne he ilened þat te atachemens ne ben uersliche isiwede [orig. *ge les atachemens ne soient fets freshement sur les felonies faites*]. c 1412 *HOCLEVE De Reg. Princ.* 4097 Golde wolde, for false emprisonyng, a writ Sue agayn þe, if he at large were. 1503-4 *Aet 19 Hen. VII.* c. 36 The same sir William suyde appple of mayme ayenst the seid sir Edward. 1507 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 394 No maner persones... shall sweor cawset to beswynt any writs of subpena. 1534 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc.) II. 309 Your said oratour sued assise in the comon lawe against the said mulso. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* iii. 341 Because all those things you haue done of late. Fall into þ' compassse of a Premunire; That therefore such a Wit be sued against you. 1632 *MASSINGER City Madam* t. iii, *Sir John*, How much owes Penurie? *Goldwire*. Two hundred pounds: His Bond three timesince forfeited. *Sir John*, Is it su'd? *Goldwire*, Yes Sir, and execution out against him. 1680 *FILMER Patriarcha* iii. § 18. 140 If a Wit of Errour be sued in Parliament upon a Judgment given in the Kings Bench. 1817 *SELWYN Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 858 A particular chattel, which the owner might be for ever deprived of, if he could not sue replevin. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) I. 494 If a trustee has conveyed away the lands, by the direction of the cestui que trust, before execution sued, they cannot be taken in execution.

b. more freq. *to sue out*, *† forth*.

c 1412 *HOCLEVE De Reg. Princ.* 1501 If a wyght haue any cause to sue To vs, som lordes man schal vndertake To sue it out. 1440 *Let.* in J. Stevenson *Let. & P.* (Rolls) II. 306 The place in Corylonde... ys sesyde in to the cheffe lordes handes of the fee for defaute of claym of yow; the whiche you frendes wolde haue sewede out, yf theye hadde wist... that ye hadde been alyve. 1534 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc.) II. 214 Your said subiect... hath the sewyd out of your court of Chancerye your wryter of Replegiat alios [= alias] and plures [= pluries]. 1572 *GRINDAL Injunct.* *Dean & Chapter York in Remains* (1843) 150 When extracts... of testaments and obligations should be sued forth, oftentimes the same could not be found. 1573 in *Feuillerat Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 204 Bryan Dodmer for Botelier and charges in suinge out the priue seale. 1596 *BACON Max. & Use Com. Law* i. (1630) 33 It putteth him to sue out his pardon of course. 1656 *PAYNE and Pl. Short Demurrer* *Jews* 11 He sued forth Letters by way of Proces against him, both for the Debt and interest. 1691 *Act 3 Will. & Mary* c. 14 § 5 Before any Action brought, or Process sued out against him [etc.]. 1714 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5254/4 A Commission of Bankrupt Sud forth by the said Anthony Saleirol. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* iii. xviii. 273 To this end he is to sue out, or purchase by paying the stated fees an original or original writ, from the court of chancery. 1779 *WARNER in Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) IV. 35 Mrs. Newgate is suing out her habeas. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* xiii. (1876) III. 14 A party detained without any warrant must sue out his habeas corpus at common law. 1875 *POSTER Gaius* iii. 343 After a man's body was taken in execution, no other process could be sued out against his lands or his goods.

transf. and *fig.* 1577 *HANMER Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 376 He got him in all the haste to Constantinople, and sued out a commendam from the Lieutenant of that province for [etc.]. 1823 *BABINGTON Commandm.* (1590) 139 Let all flesh fall downe before His footstole and sewe out pardon. 1852 Sir W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1853) 6 *note*, If these [words] did not already enjoy a prescriptive right, as denizens of the language... they would be well entitled to sue out their naturalization.

c. *To sue, sue out, sue forth (one's) livery*: see *LIVERY* sb. 5 a.

13. To institute legal proceedings against (a person); to prosecute in a court of law; to bring a civil action against. In full, *to sue at* († *at the, in the, & to the law*).

Prov. *Sue a beggar and catch a louse*: see *BEGGAR* 1 c.

14... *Customs of Malton in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 59 No Burgese, nor noo odyr man... schall sew one a nodyr bot alonely in y^e cowntre of y^e Burgage. 1438 in *Gross Gild Merch.* (1890) II. 65 Non of them shall sew oþir at lawe. 1526 *TINDALE Matt.* v. 40 Yffenyman will sue theat the lawe. 1530 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 329 He ys Swed in a primineri by burges. 1530 *PALSGR.* 716/2 Gyve me my monaye, or I wyll sewe the in the law. 1570 *LEVINS Manup.* 94/32 To Sew one to the lawe, *in ius vocare*. 1588 *Margher. Epist.* (Arh.) 23 Sir (sayd they) shew vs your discharge, and we are satisfied. No (quoth he) I will shew you none, go sue me, go sue me. 1589 (LYLY) *Pappew. Hatchet* in *L's Wks.* (1902) III. 413 If thou sue me for a double maim, I care not though the lurie allow thee treble damages. 1670 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) II. 266 My opinion is that he will not pay a peny till he is sued. 1711 *ANONSON Spect.* No. 122 ¶ 4 There is not one in the Town where he lives that he has not sued at a Quarter-Sessions. 1845 *POLSON Eng. Law in Encycl. Metrop.* II. 825/1 A partner cannot sue his co-partner at law in respect of anything connected with or involving the consideration of the partnership accounts. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Tories* 266 A timber merchant in Malabar sued the proprietress of a forest for non-delivery of certain logs of wood. 1882 G. SERON *Mem. A. Seton* ii. 35 Having been deprived of his stipend by the king, Bruce sued the Crown in the Court of Session, and obtained a decision in his favour.

† b. In collocation with other verbs expressing annoyance or persecution. *Obs.*

a 1500 in *Archaeologia* LIX. 9 Thomas Dyconson... hath of his grete malice trobolid, swed and arrested your said supplicant. 1538 in *Leadam Sel. Cases Star Chamber* (Selden Soc.) II. 64 Henry did wrongfully seu vex and trouble your said subiecte. 1648 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 214 Such of my said two brothers as... shall... sewe, molest, and trouble mine executo^{rs}.

14. To petition, appeal to. *rare.*

c 1521 R. PAGE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. tit. I. 277, I sywde hys Grace to signe the Popis lettre. 1560 DAUS *tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 352 b, His sonnes obey him herein, and sending Ambassadors most earnestly and oft admonish and sue them [monent atque clant]. a 1674 *CLARENDON Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 28 To sue the Sovereign, and to demand the hearing of his Cause. 1833 *BYRON Giaour* 1194 Then will I sue thee to forgive.

15. To woo, court. Also *fig. arch.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. viii. 20, I was... suide and sought with all the service due. c 1648-50 *BRAITHWAIT Barnabees Yrnl.* iv. (1818) 153 Farewell Tank-bill, which I viewed, Lemnian Lydia, whom I sewed. 1764 *GOLDSM. Trav.* 173 No zephyr fondly sues the mountain's breast. 1830 *TENNISON Mermanid* 43 They would sue me, and woo me, and flatter me. 1856 *MISS MULOCK John Halifax* xviii, For a penniless youth to sue a lady with a fortune.

II. Intransitive senses.

† 16. To continue, proceed, go on. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 85 Sume men leden erest iuel lifode, and turnen eft to god, and peron sewed aise seinte poul. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* i. 131 Of Pride, which I schal eschue, Now axeth forth, and I wol sue. c 1400 *DESTR. Troy* 1475 Of his sonnes to say or I sew fere, Ector was oldest & heire to hym seluyn.

† 17. To follow after a person or thing in motion; to follow as an attendant or adherent; to go in chase or pursuit: freq. with *after*, *on*, *upon* preps. and advs. *Obs.*

c 1290 *Beket* 419 in S. Eng. Leg. 118 Þe Mannes frend þat was a-slawe siweden oþe him so faste. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 460 Hii þat mihte oscaple bigonne to fe vaste Hii of troye siwede wiþ oute eni feintise. 13... *Coer de L.* 5040 He sinot Favel with spores of golde, Sewe hym that sewe wolde. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9367 Arthur wald after sue. 13... *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 87 Swyerez þat swyftly swyged on blonkez. a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 668 Now þe kyng comes to saras and mony on him suwen. c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* v. 173 Thiderward ek wol she fle; But sewe vpon. 1441 *Plumptre Corr.* (Camden) p. lx, [He] sewed with his said fellowship upon them & followed them unto the said twine of Helpery. c 1475 *Farleyan* 137 The best for noyse A-form the hundys ran, The boundes sewing after ful strongly. 1555 *PHAEZÆ Enid* ii. E. j. Euen among the middes be leyt, with will to die, and wee him after sued.

† b. To go along with or accompany something mentioned or implied. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Laud Troy-bk.* 8060 Erbe-de-bothe, & Cassidone, And eute among the dyamaund, Sewed wel with gode orfoyle-sund. 1418-20 J. PAGE *Siege Rouen in Archaeologia* XXII. 51 Hyt [i. e. the ditch] was depe... Wyth a trenche suwyng on every syde. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 35 Rostyd... With neck and hede suande in fere.

† 18. To proceed, move, go, esp. with speed; to sally out, forth. *Obs.*

c 1395 *Plowman's Tale* iii. 928 The damoseles that to the daunce sewe. c 1400 *DESTR. Troy* 687 Þen suit þai with solas into a sure chamber. *Ibid.* 820 He sues furth on þe soile to Chethes the kyng. *Ibid.* 11109 Yet sadly ho sete, sewit hym agayne. c 1474 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 279 They seyud owt freshly, thay kepud none araye. c 1500 *Lancelot* 3145 The blak knyght, horsit, to the feld can sew.

† 19. To do service or homage: chiefly in phr. *serve and sue* (cf. 4 b). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Leg. Rod* (1871) 52 [He] let hem cristny echon and siwy after his wille. c 1350 *Will. Pateme* 58; Panne hadde his menskil melior maydenes fele a-segned hire to serve & to sewe hira-boute. 1583 *BABINGTON Commandm.* (1590) 11 How doud men... seek it, sew and serve for it, their care both day and night is how to attaine the fastest to it. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. v. 47 What booties thy seruice lace To her, to whom the heuens do serve and sew? *Ibid.* x. 9 He did her seruice dewtiful, and sewed At hand with humble pride.

† 20. a. To follow in time or in a succession of persons. Nearly always in pr. plie. *Obs.*

13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 301 Vche sesoun serlepes sued after oper. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xx. 30 The firste took a wyf, and is deed, with outen sones; and the brother suynge took hir.

resembles Milk-Curds; the tumour is call'd *Atheroma*;... if compos'd of Fat, or a suety Substance, *Steatoma*. 1802 *Med. Jnl.* VIII. 564 That rare change of structure in the ovary in which it is found to contain masses of suety matter. 1871 *SCOFFERN* in *Belgravia* III. 442 The fat is hard or suety.

b. *fig.* Pale-faced.

1801 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) I. 152 Do you remember the suety, small-pox man at Gray's Inn?

2. Full of suet; made with suet.

1807 *LAMB Lett.* to *J. Hume* 29 Dec. I always spell plumb-pudding with a *b*, p-l-u-m-b-d-I think it reads fatter and more suetty. 1897 *Daily News* 3 May 4/1 Great, round, soft, suetty puddings, platted black with plums. 1903 *FARMER & HENLEY Stang, Suetty-Isaac*,... suet pudding.

Sueve (*swiv*). [*ad. L. Suevus*.] = **SUEVIAN** *sb.* 1901 *W. BRIGHT Age Fathers* (1903) II. xxxiii. 179 Vandals, Alans, and Sueves... had lately invaded the peninsula. 1912 *T. S. HOLMES Chr. Ch. Gaul* ix. 302 An enormous army of Vandals, Alans, and Sueves... crossed the Rhine.

Sueven, variant of **SWEVEN**, dream.

Suevian (*swivian*), *a.* and *sb.* [*f. L. Suevus*, var. *Suebus* (see **SUEBIO**) + *-IAN*. Cf. **SWABIAN**.] *A. adj.* Of or belonging to a confederation of Germanic tribes called by the Romans *Suevi* (*Suebi*), which inhabited large territories in Central Europe to the east of the Rhine. *B. sb.* Any individual of these tribes.

1617 [see **SLOVENLINESS**]. 1727 *NEWTON Observ.* Dan. i. v. (1733) 39 The Quades and Marcomans were Suevian nations; and they and the Suevians came originally from Bohemia. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XI. 246/1 The mixed host of Vandals, Burgundians, Alans, and Suevians. 1889 *J. B. BURY Hist. Later Rom. Emp.* ii. vi. 1. 155 The Vandals abandoned their blockade of the Suevians.

So **Suevic**, *†Suevical* *adjs.*

1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 53 b. George Truckese, chiefe capitaine of the Suevical league. 1776 *GIBSON Decl. & Fall* x. i. (1782) 315 A King of the Marcomanni, a Suevic tribe. 1851 *J. G. SHEPARD Fall Rome* iii. 129 The second great Suevic tribe, or federation of tribes, were the Alemanni. 1909 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 331 Visigothic Spain... had absorbed the Suevic kingdom of Galicia.

Suey, **Sueyn**, obs. *ff.* **SWAY**, **SWAIN**.

† **Suff**, *Obs.* Also 6-7 *suffe*, 7 *sufft* (?). [Of uncertain origin; the relation to *suff* is obscure.] The inrush (of the sea) towards the shore.

An early instance is perhaps to be found in 1415 *Pict. Voc.* in *W. Wülcker Boofes Heed* i. 1. 227 The Suffe of the Sea setteth her lading dry on land. 1600 *Ibid.* ii. 8/8 So neere the shore, that the counter-suffe of the sea would rebound against the shippes side. 1621 in *Foster Eng. Factories Ind.* (1905) 262 The suffe of the seas carried us violently on the shoale. 1625 *J. GLANVILLE Voy. Cadix* (Camden) 99 The working high going (or Zuft as they call it) of the Sea against the same shore. 1687 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 495 After what manner they were to make their Descent, particularly in relation to the Suff of the Sea.

† **Suffarinate**, *v.* **Obs. *rare*°. [*f. ppl. stem of late L. suffarcināre*: see **SUB-** and **FARCINATE**.] 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Suffarcinate*, to truss or stuff up, to load or burthen.**

† **Suffaraneous**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*°. [*f. L. suffaraneus*, a spurious word etymologized as *f. suff-* = **SUB-** + *far* grain, meal.] (See *quots.*) 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Suffaraneous*, that carries meal or flower to any place to sell. 1658 *PHILLIPS*, *Suffaraneous* or *Suffaraneous*, being under another servant; it being an ancient custom among the Romans, that the chief servant took his portion of corn from the master, the under servant from him.

Suffaryng, obs. form of **SOVEREIGN**. **Suffean**, variant of **SUFIAN**. **Suffeat**, obs. form of **SOFFIT**. 1714 *STEELE Lover* No. 33 p. 2 The Oval is fastened to a great Suffeat adorned with Roses in Imitation of Copper.

Suffeeant, obs. form of **SUFFICIENT**. **Suffect** (*sife-kt*), *a.* (*sb.*). *Rom. Antiq.* [*ad. L. suffectus*, pa. ppl. of *sufficere* to substitute (see **SUFFICE**).] Applied to the office of those additional consuls (or to the consuls themselves) who were elected, as under the Empire, during the official year. Also *sb.*, a consul *suffect*. 1862 *MEBIVALE Rom. Emp.* lvi. VII. 420 note, The introduction of the *suffect consulship*. 1883 *Athenaeum* 3 Mar. 286/2 T. Sextius Africanus, a colleague of Ostorius Scapula in the *suffect consulate* A.D. 59. 1908 *C. BIGG Orig. Christ.* (1909) xi. 122 Gracianus and Fundanus had been *suffect consuls*. 1913 *G. EOMONSON Church in Rome* 252 The three *suffect* for 93 A.D.

† **Suffect**, *v.* **Obs. *rare*°. [*f. L. suffect-*, pa. ppl. stem of *sufficere* (see *prec.*)] *trans.* To substitute. 1620 *Bp. HALL Hon. Marr. Clergie* i. § 24 When the question was of *suffecting* Amadeus Duke of Sauoy, a married man, in the room of Eugenius.**

So † **Suffection** [*late L. suffectio*], substitution. 1612 *COTTA Disc. Dang. Pract. Phys.* i. vi. 48 Where... with a sufficient supply by others, the *suffection* or deputation may ease of a burden. 1671 [R. MACWAL] *Case Accomod. Exam.* 78 The *Episcopos Praeses*, who when present is to preside, and when absent, doth, at best, only permit a precarious *suffection*.

Suffe, obs. form of **SOPHY** 1, **SUPI**. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India* & *P.* 103 *Mogul*, which is as much as *Suffe* in Arabic, from whence the Persian Emperor is called *Suffe*.

Suffeit, obs. form of **SOFFIT**. 1774 *Oxford Jnl.* 15 Jan. 3/2 The Diameter of the Arch

is forty one feet nine inches and the *suffeit* twenty five feet six inches.

Suffer (*swfai*), *v.* Forms: 3-4 *so-*, *suffi*, 3-5 *soffre*, 3-6 *sofre*, 3-7 *suffre*, 4-5 *suffere*, -*yr*, *soffre*, 4-6 *soffur*, -*ir*, 4-7 *suffr*, 5-6 *sofer*, (3 *soffr*, 4 *soffer*, -*or*, *soffrie*, *suffrie*, *suffre*, 5 *sufferne*, *sofyr*, *suffyre*, -*ur*, *souer*, 6 *syffyr*), 4- *suffer*. [*a. AF. suffer*, *soffrir*, -*er* = *OF. sof(f)rir*, mod. *F. souffrir*, corresp. to *Pr. souffrir*, *so-*, *ir*, *soffrire*, *Sp. sufrir*, *Pg. sof(f)rir* = pop. *L. *suffirere*, for *sufferre*, *f. suf-* = **SUB-** + *ferre* to bear.]

1. To undergo, endure.

l. trans. To have (something painful, distressing, or injuries) inflicted or imposed upon one; to submit to with pain, distress, or grief.

a. pain, death, punishment, judgement; hardship, disaster; grief, sorrow, care.

1205 *ANCR. R.* 274 Pene odeadre pinen bet God suffrede oðe rode. 1220 *Kent. Serin.* in *O. E. Mss.* 27 He... bet diath solde suffri for man-ken. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4050 Joseph... bat was be chast and bat gentil bat nisen suffred a fele peril. 13... *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 718 Such domez, bat be wykked & be worpyschal on wrake suffer. 1374 *CHAUCER Anel. & Arc.* 167 be helle Which suffreth faire Anelyda be Quene. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 195 Of me no maner charge it is What sorwe I soffre. *Ibid.* III. 7. I... soffre such a Passion, That men have gret compassion. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 67 The greuous peyne of that same stenche ys more intolerable... than any other peynys that synners soffryn. 1526 *TINDALE 2 Cor.* xi. 25. I suffered thyrse shipwracke. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 74 b. He suffered the lyke punysshment. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* ii. xxviii. 163 If a subject shall deny the authority of the Representative of the Common-wealth... he may lawfully be made to suffer whatsoever the Representative will. 1676 *Charge in Office of Clerk of Assize* 102 The offender shall suffer Imprisonment for a year. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* i. ii. Wks. 1874 1. 35 All which we enjoy, and a great part of what we suffer, is put in our own power. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 166 Every one who does wrong is to suffer punishment by way of admonition. 1903 *J. H. MATTHEWS Mass & its Folklore* 123 The names of those Romans who had suffered martyrdom prior to the final settlement of the Canon.

b. wrong, injury, loss, shame, disgrace.

1275 *LAY.* 2484 Ne solle hit in londe soffri none sconde. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10394 Iesu crist... for vs suffered gret despitte. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 381 Strong thing it is to soffre wrong, And suffer schame is more strong. 1400 *MAUNORV*, (Roxb.) Pref. I He suffered many reproofes and scomes. 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 176 For her expenses & barmys bat they soffred by the occasyon of þe seyde rent not I-payde in þe tyme I-sette. 1502 *ANNOLEE Chron.* (1811) 129 The most greuous sorow losses... that he hath suffred. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm.* Min. Bk. (1855) 76 Besyde the disgrace that our nation sufferis throw their goeing naked in a strange countrie. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* ii. 1. 175 Men... whose minds had been exasperated by many injuries and insults suffered at the hands of the Roundheads. 1891 *Lawn Ref.*, *Weekly Notes* 79/2 The defendant contended that the plaintiff had suffered no loss. 1912 *Times* 19 Oct. 7/3 Montenegro... has suffered some eclipse of her first flush of enthusiasm.

c. bodily injury or discomfort, a blow, wound, disease, arch.

1300 *Cursor M.* 25490 Iesus, bat wald... suffer... Boffetes on þi soft chin. 1330 *King of Tars* 57 Crist ur saveour, That soffrede woundes fyve. 13... *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 554 We... bat suffred han be dayz hete. 1445 *tr. Arden's Trent. Fistula* etc. 1 The faysaid Sir Adam... suffrand fistulam in ano. 1450 *CAPGRAVE Life St. Aug.* xxiv. Poo woundis which þi son souered in his body. 1539 *Great Bible Ps.* xxxiv. 20 The Lyons do lacke, and suffer hunger. 1576 *FLEMING Panopol. Epist.* 28 The woundes which I suffered long agoe. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* iii. 90 For feare that hee should suffer thirst. 1637 *A. LOVELL tr. Thevenot's Trav.* ii. 26, I suffered much cold that Night, though I had on my Capot. 1819 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* xlv. Complaints in the bowels and stomach, suffered by himself and his monks.

2. To go or pass through, be subjected to, undergo, experience (now usually something evil or painful).

1300 *Cursor M.* 15563 Bot sal we elles suffer samen, bath soft and sare. 1364 *LANGEL P. Pl.* A. xi. 123 Froin hennes to soffre-Bope-weole-and-wo. 1399 - *Rich. Redeles Pro.* 36 Mekely to suffer what so hit men sente were. 1420/1 *LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 1638 What may worse be suffryd than our mykyll weele? 1500 *St. Margaret* 62 in *Brome Bk.* 207 How they syffryd wyll and woo And bow they dede there merty[r]idam take. 1530 *RASTELL Bk. Purgat.* i. v. Ease & pleasure doth comforte the nature of that thyng which suffereth that ease and pleasure. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii. ii. 11 Wks. (1641) 123/1 And, for each body acts, or suffers ought, Having made Nouns, his Verbs he also wrought. 1656 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* v. xl (1701) 185/2 Whensoever they seem to effect any thing, we shall find that they suffer it long before. 1662 *Tuke Adv. 5 Hours* iv. i. W' had better suffer than deserve our fate. 1766 *GOLDISM. Vic. W.* xxiii. Here they suffered a siege. 1839 *KEIGHTLEY Hist. Eng.* II. 28 Three more... suffered the same fate.

3. *intr.* To undergo or submit to pain, punishment, or death.

1300 *Cursor M.* 20280 He wel i suffer o na eare. 13... *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 940 Pat is be cyte bat þe lombc con fonde To suffer inne sor for manez sake. 1330 *Wyclif Serin.* Sel. Wks. 1. 65 We shuld maken us redy to suffer in oure body for þe name of Crist. 1400 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MSS.* 156 He feled neuere lisse ne lith, Perfore hym þouzte better leges þen so to suffer þer-wyþ. 1450 *tr. De Institutione* iii. lxii. 144 Soffre patiently, if þou can not suffer ioglyng. 1546 *GARNIER Declar. Joye* 38 S. Paule sayth, he suffereth for the electes that they myght be salued. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Cont. Prayer, Catech.*, Jesus Christ... Which... Suffered under Ponce Pilate, was crucified, dead, and buried. 1686 *tr. Chardin's Trav. Persia* 128 We suffer d' for do want

of aoy thing. 1721 *Prion Dial. Dead* (1907) 258 Every Man is obliged to suffer for what is right, as to oppose what is Unjust. 1772 *W. WILLIAMS in Bk. Praise* (1863) 244 In Thy Presence we can conquer, We can suffer, we can die. 1841 *THACKERAY Gl. Hoggarty Diam.* ix, Gracious Heavens! a lady of your rank to suffer in this way! 1848 - *Van. Fair* xxviii, He suffered hugely on the voyage, during which the ladies were likewise prostrate. 1856 *FRONCE Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 227 It was a hard thing to suffer for an opinion; but there are times when opinions are as dangerous as acts. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Feb. 145/2 A brave man suffers in silence. 1905 *C. G. HARTLEY Weaver's Shuttle* 268 The child who moves restlessly when suffering.

b. from or (now rare) under a disease or ailment.

1800 *Med. Jnl.* III. 422 She had suffered much from disease. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* iv, It was only one of Mrs. Wenham's headaches which prevented us—she suffers under them a good deal. 1884 *M. MACKENZIE Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 176 He had suffered from delirium tremens. 1898 *FL. MONTGOMERY Tony* 10 She was suffering from what she was pleased to call a fit of depression.

4. To be the object of an action, be acted upon, be passive. Now *rare*.

1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* v. met. iv. (1868) 167 Yif þe priuyng soule... ne doþ no þing by hys propre moeynges, but suffriþ. 1548 *VICARY Anat.* ix. 79 So that eche of them [se. man's and woman's seed in generation] worketh in other, and suffereth in other. 1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* x. (1592) 145 The Elements have power and force to do, whereas matter hath abilitie but only to suffer or to be wrought vpon. 1656 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* v. vi. (1701) 161/2 These principles are called Elements, of which Air and Fire have a faculty to move and effect; the other parts, Water and Earth to suffer. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 158 Fall'n Cherube, to be weak is miserably Doing or Suffering. 1818 *STODART Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) I. 5/1 In language, a verb is a word which signifies to do, or to suffer, as well as to be.

† 5. *trans.* To submit patiently to. *Obs.*

1297 *R. GLOUCE. (Rolls)* 7281 Some... soffrede as hii noyt ne myhte al be oþeres wille. 1382 *Wyclif 1 Pet.* ii. 19 If... any man suffriþ [Vulgate *sustinet*] sorowes, or heynesnes, suffringe [Vulgate *sustinet*] vnjustly. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 71 Wher as sche soffreth al his wille, As sche which wende nocht misdo. 1400 *Cursor M.* 29103 (Cott. Galba) To luke if þai in-gude life lend, And suffers what he will þam send.

† 6. *intr.* To endure, hold out, wait patiently. (Often with *abide*, *bide*.) To suffer long: to be long-suffering. *Obs.*

1362 *LANGEL P. Pl.* A. iv. 18 Sette my Sadel vpon Soffre-till-seeo-my-tyme. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalen*) 19 Pou bidis & sufferis, til þat we thru repentance wil turne to be. 1380 *Sir Feruyn*, 808 Firumbras was hard, & soffrede wel, þoȝ hit him greuede sare. 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 731 Of alle þe vertus þat þer beoȝe, To suffer, hit is a þing of prys. 1450 *Merlin* 165 Marganors... badde hem suffer and a-bide, while thei myght, for to socour their peple. 1523 *Lb. BERNERS Frois.* i. clxxii. 209 He was sore displeased therwith, and suffred tyll he herde howe they were put to their ransome. 1526 *TINDALE 1 Cor.* xiii. 4 Love suffereth longe, and is courteous. 1535 *COVERDALE Ezech.* ii. 4 Suffre in heynesnes, and be pacient in thy trouble. 1563 *B. GOODE Elog.* viii. (Arb.) 65 God... suffers long, reuenging slow.

† 7. *trans.* To resist the weight, stress, or painfulness of; to endure, bear, stand. *Obs.* *exc. dial.*

1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) I. 217 Whan þei myzte nouȝt in þe holy day suffre on hire pilions and here cappes for hete. 1388 *Wyclif Exod.* xviii. 18 The werk is aboute this strengthis, thou aloone maist not suffer it. 1481 *CAXTON Godfrey* viii. 29 That they shold charge them with suche tributes that they myght not suffer. 1551 *T. WILSON Logic* (1580) 51 Children can suffer muche colde. 1592 *West 1st Pt. Symbol.* § 102 h. Any such corrosiue... medicine... as the said H. shal think his nature is vnable to suffer or abide. 1634 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* 146 Some [Persians]... can suffer short wide stockings of English cloth or Kersies. 1640 *T. BRUGIS Marrow of Physicke* ii. 140 Let the pan be no hotter than you can suffer your hand on it. 1673 *RAY Journ. Low C.* 70 These Waters [sc. Baths of Aken], as uery easy to suffer. 1684 *Contemp. State of Man* ii. vii. (1699) 202 If one cannot tell how to suffer the Tooth-ach, Head-ach, or the Pain of the Chollick.

absol. 1615 *MARKHAM Eng. Housew.* n. i. (1668) 15 Drink thereof morning and evening as hot as you can suffer.

8. To be affected by, subjected to, undergo (an operation or process, esp. of change). Now only as *transf.* of 1.

1425 *tr. Arden's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 31 If it be nece for to chaufe it more for þe terebentyne, loke þat it suffre noȝt mych hete. *Ibid.* 80 þe membrez... may noȝt withstande to þe strenght of þe vitriol; and so þai suffer liquefaction of it. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* i. ii. 400 Nothing of him that doth fade, But doth suffer a Sea-change Into something rich, & strange. 1659 *PEARSON Creed* (1839) 361 He suffered a true and proper dissolution at his death. 1678 *G. MACKENZIE Crim. Law* Scot. i. vi. § 19. 51 Their goods should be put under sicker Burrows... under which they must remain ay and while they suffer an Assize. 1756 *C. LUCAS Ess. Waters* I. 20 Bodies void of aqueous humidity can neither suffer fermentation nor putrefaction. 1787 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1859) II. 89 The conveyance of the treaty itself is suffering a delay here at present. 1793 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) IV. 158 The very language of France has suffered considerable alterations since you were conversant in French books. 1816 *SINGER Hist. Carls* 33 Bullet allows this explanation to be very plausible, but says it suffers some very material difficulties. 1821 *BREWSTER Optics* i. 12 Let rays AM, AD, AN... fall upon the mirror at the points M, D, and N, and suffer reflexion at these points. 1866 *TYNDALE Glac.* ii. xvii. 319 Along these lines the marginal ice suffers the greatest strain. 1877 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* xix. 318 The figure of the ship suffers a change.

9. *intr.* To undergo the extreme penalty; to be pnt to death, be executed. Now *rare* in literary use exc. of martyrdom.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) III. 1972/2 marg., The chief dispatcher of all Gods Sanctites that suffered in Q. Maries time. 1581 ALLEN *Apologie* 87 b, England can not lacke Alhans, whose Protomartyr being of that name...suffered...to saue his Christian guest. 1638 NABBES *Covent Garden* iv. iii. in Bullen O. P. N.S. I. 73 The Gentlewomen will not see us hang'd. But they may suffer us, and that's a word for hanging. 1652 LAMONT *Diary* (Maitland Club) 46 He was...sent to Stirling...where he was appointed to suffer, and was executed there. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 13 June 1649 Sir John Owen, newly freed from sentence of death among the Lords that suffer'd. 1752 *Miss Blandy's Own Acc.* 63 Miss Blandy suffered in a black Bombazine short Sack and Petticoat, with a clean white Handkerchief drawn over her Face. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xix. She is a witch, that should have been hurned with them that suffered at Haddington. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 279, 'I have received a letter since, acquainting me that he has suffered.' 'Suffered I, dear me, what has he suffered?' 'He has been hanged, sir.' 1861 BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xv. 238 Several of his adversaries were condemned to death, and suffered accordingly. 1877 J. MORRIS *Troubles Cath. Forefathers* Ser. iii. 38 note, Edward Transham or Stransham...suffered at Tyburn.

† b. To be killed or destroyed. *Obs.*
1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* ii. 16 But let the frame of things dis-loynt, Both the Worlds suffer. 1610 — *Temp.* ii. 11. 39 This is no fish, but an Islander, that hath lately suffered by a Thunderbolt.

10. To sustain injury, damage, or loss; to be injured or impaired. *Const. from, under.*

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxvii. It suffers not in smiling pomp, nor falls under the blow of thralled discontent. 1601 — *Twel. N.* ii. v. 144 *Mal. M.* But then there is no consanquity in the sequell that suffers vnder probation: A should follow, but O. does. 1697 H. WANLEY in *Bodl. Q. Rec.* (1695) Jan. 107 In the Library, many such [sc. hooks of Prints] have suffered extremely. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 156 The teeth suffer in mastication or chewing the aliments. 1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* IV. 222 Suffering from the fatal law entanglements of his father. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xl. How must he in the meantime be suffering in her opinion? 1841 THACKERAY *Shrove Tuesday in Paris* Wks. 1900 XIII. 569 Debt is a staple joke to our young men. 'Who suffers for your coat?' is, or used to be, a cant phrase. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 68 The edifice suffered in the civil war under Cromwell. 1894 P. FITZGERALD in *Daily News* 26 Sept. 6/4 It [sc. the Cathedral] has not suffered—the correct phrase—from the restorers. 1915 *Times* 26 April 10/3 Other Army Corps suffered even more severely.

11. *causative.* To inflict pain upon. *Obs. exc. dial.*
c 1500 *Lancelot* 1368 *Yow* suffereth them, oppresseth & annoyeth. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* v. 1. 152 A hot or weening Curie...Who being suffered with the Beares fall paw, Hath catcht his taile, betweene his legges. 1893 *Willshire Gloss.* *Suffer*, to punish, to make suffer. 'I'll suffer you, you young rascal!'

12. *trans.* To tolerate, allow.

12. *trans.* To endure the existence, presence, or activity of (a person); to bear with, put up with, tolerate. *Now rare and arch.*

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 14749 Feril thinc vs Quarfor þat we þe suffer þus, Quatin thing can þou sai to Do, quarfer we suld þe bu? 1340 *Ayene*, 38 þe kowede domesmen þet hise soffreþ. c 1380 *Wyclif* *St. Wks.* III. 178 A man schilde suffer anopur, and muche more a prelate schulde wily suffer hys sugetis. c 1400 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon M.S.* 494 Hon þat he soffreþ þe and me Wiþ miht al þat he may. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* vii. xl. 229 Euer curiously ye haue suffered me. 1487 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 166 The Comyns wyll not suffer hym. 1535 *Coverdale* *Judg.* ii. 23 Thus the Lorde sufferd all these nacions. c 1585 [R. BROWNE] *Answ. Cartwright* 73 They are to be suffered as brethren in the church. 1712 *Steele* *Spect.* No. 438 ¶ 4 How pitiful is the Condition of being only suffered? 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxviii. He suffered his grandmother with a good-humoured indifference. 1874 *Howells* *Wedd. Journ.* 99 They are suffering and perpetuating him.

13. To allow (a thing) to be done, exist, or take place; to allow to go on without interference or objection, put up with, tolerate. *arch. or dial.*

c 1290 *Beket* 1601 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 132 I nelle none costomes soffit...þat aslein sothness beoth. c 1350 *Will. Patern* 3337 Men, for your maniche name þat suffer. 1377 *Langl.* P. B. ii. 174 *Edekenes* and officiales...Lat sadel hem with siluer owe synne to suffice. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1846 *Unreue.* That nolde she suffice by no wey. c 1400 *Dest.* *Troy* 508 It falles to a fole his foly to shew, And a wise man witerly his wordes to suffer. c 1430 *Lydg.* *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 67 Suffre at thy table no distraction. 1523 *Fitzherb.* *Husb.* c 20 The sede [sc. of Cockole] is rounde and hake, and maye well be suffered in a breade-corne. 1584 *Loose Alarm* *agst. Usurers* 15 Our lawes...although they suffer a commoditie, yet confirme not they taking. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* vii. 8 A little fire is quickly trodden out, Which being suffered, Riues cannot quench. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE tr. *D'Acoia's Hist. Indies* iii. iv. 28 The Easterly winds raine continually, not suffering their contraries. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worship Commun.* ii. § 2. 124 We suffer religion, and endure the laws of God but we love them not. 1716 LAOY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* I. vi. 19, I have...had the permission of touching the relics, which was never suffered in places where I was not known. 1806 GOUV. MORRIS in *Sparks* *Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 229 France will no longer suffer the existing government. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* vi. xiii. 405 They wouldn't have me tell thee before because of thy body's weakness, but now they suffer it.

† b. To allow to remain; to leave. *Obs. rare.*
c 1450 *Merlin* 104 *Syr*, we pray yow that the swerde be suffered yet in the ston to Passh. 1584 COGAN *Hazen Health* (1636) xii A rosted apple, suffered until it were cold, and then eaten last at night...hath loosed the belly.

† c. To admit of. *Obs. rare.*

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 13937 Sco wist þat rihtwis was his san, Moght nocht suffer na gain-say. 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 199 It is not permitted to Sir Gilbert Elliot to be

an ordinary man; neither his nature nor the times will suffer it.

14. *Const. acc. and inf. († pple., compl. phr.)* or *clause*: To allow or permit a person, animal, or inanimate thing to be or to do so-and-so.

a. a person or animal.

with acc. and inf. c 1290 *Beket* 1283 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 143 Pato Manne beo i-soffred in gon forth mid is willle. c 1385 CHAUCER *Knt.* T. 87 *He*...wol na sufferen hem...Neither to been yhuried nor yhent. 1453 *Can. Anc. Rec.* *Dublin* (1859) 279 'The suyned of the towne shulde not suffer the swyne to cum into the strome. c 1466 GREGORY *Chron.* in *Hist. Coll. Cit. Lond.* (Camden) 146 'They of the sayd emarket shalle nought ressayvyn nor sufferne to entre, any person...to the sayde market. 1486 *Be. St. Albans* f. v. Who that...suffrit hys wyfe to seche mony halows. 1540-1 ELVOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 90 In offices he seldom suffered to be any deputies. 1583 STOKER *Civ. Warres* *Love* C. iii. 99 [They] would not suffer the persons aforesayd to be any deputies. 1618 *Parula's Wars* *Cyprus* 121 He conjured them, not to suffer the victorious army incur any shame. c 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 23 Greatness of courage would not suffer him to put on a vizor. 1760-2 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* cxix. I was not suffered to stir far from the house, for fear I should run away. 1833 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange* *Life* (1870) I. vii. 245 Maria fell into a sort of hysterical fright...and anger because she was not suffered to wear a diamond necklace. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Vanderput* & S. vi. 91 He has suffered the storks to build on the summer house. 1898 BESANT *Orange Girl* ii. ix. Her sins lie upon the head of those who suffer her...to grow up without religion.

with acc. and pple. a 1400 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon M.S.* 404 What mon wolde now suffer so His one i-slayen. 1560 DAUNTR. *Steidane's Comm.* 5 Neyther would Duke Frederick...unless he judged him to be an honest man, suffer him so long unpunished. 1562 WINJET *Cert. Tractates* Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 121 To suffer an harlot in his wyfes tyme lyand with an whir harlot? 1606 CHAPMAN *M. D'Olive* ii. What means your Grace to suffer me shau'd thus?

with acc. and compl. phr. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. 1. 262 It were but necessary you were wak'd, Least being suffer'd in that harmful slumber, The mortal Worm might makethesleepe eternall. 1624 CAPT. J. SMITH *Virginia* v. 179 Master More...by no means would admit of any diuision, nor suffer his men from finishing their fortifications. 1795 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 335 He is obliged to suffer the King of Popo in quiet Possession of his Island.

with clause. 13... R. GLOUC. 1794 (MS. B), þe kyng hym wolde 3eue iust, ac yns men nolde noþt, Ne suffer, þat þe were o lyeuene of hys fon. 1340-70 *Alx. & Din.* 1056 Suffre 3e nolde þat we hyr weþe in þis word 3ow wikkede dedus. c 1385 CHAUCER *Sompn.* *Prolog.* 7 I yow hiseke, that of youre curteisye...As suffereth me I may my tale telle. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 252 And therefore the suffereth, that folk of alle Lawes may peysibly duellen amonges hem. 1457 HARRING *Chron.* *Proem* xiv. in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1912) Oct. 743 But so was sette your noble chancellor, He wolde nought suffer I had such wayson. 1612 *Bible* *Judges* xvi. 26 Suffer mee, that I may feeble the pillars whereupon the house standeth. 1720 OZELL *Vertol's Rom. Rep.* II. xiv. 320 He ought not to suffer that one of his Fathers Assassins should enjoy the Fruit of his crime.

b. an inanimate or immaterial thing.

with acc. and inf. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 15900 To suffer þar na wrang be don. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) *Pref.* 2 His precious blude, þe whilk he suffered he schedd for vs. 1482 *Cor. Lect. Bk.* 475 Nor...suffering any thing to be committed...whereby the selfe trewes...myght fall in violacion. c 1545 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. VI.* 57 b, To suffer the sayde mentioned marriage, to take effect. 1622 S. WARD *Christ All in All* (1627) 31 He would neuer suffer any part of the repute or honor of any his acts or labours, rest vpon his owne head. c 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 2 Nov. 1644 A sea of thick cloudes...every now and then suffering the top of some other mountain to peep through. 1774 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 502 If...we should suffer any thing to be lost...by our remissness. 1837 SCOTT *Hight. Widow* v. She suffered his complaints...to die away without returning any answer. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. 11. 220 The answer was so unpleasant to James that he did not suffer it to be printed in the Gazette. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* (ed. 2) § 115 The acid will retain the water and will not suffer it to evaporate.

with acc. and pple. a 1325 *MS. Rawl. B. 520* ff. 31 b, Hoe...woller hupelokor sufferen felonies idone to strangeu passen piloute peine pane adit þe felons. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Agst. Peril Idol.* 1, Joas, and other Princes whiche cyther sette vp, or suffered suche aultars or Images wdestroyed. 1589 COOPER *Admon.* 217 They...strue against God...who will not suffer it unpunished. 1592 KYO *St. Trag.* iii. xiii. 3, I, heauen will be reuenged of euery ill; Nor will they suffer murder vnrepaid. 1612 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xiv. 133 These men...will neuer suffer left their vniust wooing of his wife.

with acc. and compl. phr. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 26200 (Fair.) Quy þi wretched hande-werk in wa þis fire þou suffritis squa. c 1380 *Wyclif* *St. Wks.* III. 344 þis lif is ful of sorow...þat suffrit þis wif þi. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* l. 361 The facon which...soffreth nothing in the weie, whereof he mai take his preie. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dites* 21 b, He that wol not suffer the stanche of my careyn aboute the erthe. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lxxx. 242 Nowe we wyll suffer in red a seken the armye of Castell.

15. To allow oneself, submit to be treated in a certain way; to endure, consent to be or to do something.

a. *refl. arch.*

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 17239. I suffered me for þe be slain. c 1450 *Minor Saluacion* (Roxb.) 72 Sampson soffred hym self be bounde. 1525 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* vi. 7 Why rather suffer ye not your selves to be robbed? 1621 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* ii. xi. 92 Love beginning to afford them sensible consolations, they too much suffer themselves to be carried away therewith. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 197 This is a Place that a Man is oblig'd sometimes to suffer himself to be used ill. 1793 LOCKHART *Scott* iv. (1872) 174 Brown Adam [sc. Scott's horse] never suffered himself to be backed but by his master. 1877 in *Bryce Amer. Commu.* (1883) II. ii. 235 Considerable proportions of them in their

devotion to politics suffer themselves to be driven from the walks of regular industry.

† b. *intr. Obs.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM I. 780 He soffreþ noþt to be to-trede, And of bestes deuoured. a 1325 *MS. Rawl. B. 520* ff. 32 b, 31f a nellez noþt suffrit to ben reistid. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* i. 1. (1883) 9 He might not suffice to be reprieved and taught of hym. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxii. 94 Thus Jesus with his woundis wyde, As martir suffrit for to de. 1538 STARKEY *England* (1878) 178 Our cuntry, wych wyl not suffir to be so ornate and so beutyful, in euery degre, as other cuntries be. 1632 SIR T. HAWKINS tr. *Mathien's Unhappy Prospe.* 80 He...endured contradiction, and sometime suffered to be cut off in his opinions. a 1665 SIR K. DIGBY *Priv. Mem.* (1827) 278 As long as I can march at ease by myself, I will never suffer to be carried away from myself by the throng. 1764 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* (1777) II. 308, I must not suffer to have the laws broken before my face.

16. *trans.* (by ellipsis of *inf.*) To permit or allow (a person) to do a certain thing; † to let alone. Also occurs. *absol. arch.*

1387 TREVISIA *Hyden* (Rolls) VII. 187 So hadde Alfrede my broþer helped me, if Godwyn had i-sufferd [1432-50] hade suffrede hym]. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dites* i As fer as myn frailnes wold suffice me. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 39 Let them [sc. lambs] sucke as long as the dammes wyl suffice them. 1530 PALSGR. 742/2 Let us suffer hym and se what he wolde do. 1590 GREENE *Ort. Fur.* Wks. (Grosart) XIII. 131, I wish thee well, Orlando; get thee gone, Say that a centynell did suffer thee. 1604 DEKKER *King's Entert.* 277 Even children (might they have been suffered) would gladly have spent their little strength. 1663 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) I. 483 Then all went in, soe many that were suffered. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Annusim.* 97 One of them would have been poking a Cranes Bill down his Throat...but the Doctors would not suffer him. 1818 CORBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 492 Let us hear him out, if indignation will suffer us. 1878 J. P. HOPES *Jesus* x. 37 How would I have hiest you if you would have suffered me!

† 17. With two objects (or the equivalent): To allow a person to have a certain thing. *Obs.*

c 1290 *Beket* 1615 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 152 Bote þou suffrit him is rihte lawes Ichulle bi-come þi fo. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1573 *Hyppolyte*, Alle tho that suffereð hym his willle. 1482 CAXTON *Godfrey* lxx. 115 The turke...wold not suffre them of noþing, sauf to occupye and labour therthe.

† 18. *intr. a.* Of a person (*transf.* of a thing): To allow a certain thing to be done. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4198, & þe wule he wolde þis tendre þing wemmy soule ynou, & heo ne mihte soffrye noþt, Mid lecherye he hire sold. 1382 *Wyclif* *Luke* xxiii. 51 Suffre 3e til hidur [TINAOLE], Soffre ye thus farre forthel. c 1400 *Dest.* *Troy* 8094 A gloue of þat gay gate he helyue...None seond hit her-selfe, þat suffer full well. 1605 B. JONSON *Sefanus* iv. Still, do'st thou suffer Heau'n? will no flame, No heat of sinne make thy iust wrath to boile? 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* iv. xviii. (1614) 437 The name...remaining as diuers languages and dialects will suffer, almost the same.

† b. Of a condition of things: To allow or admit of a certain thing being done. *Obs.*

1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Priv. Baptism*, And saye the Lordes prayer, yf the tyme will suffice. 1572 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 47 If weather will suffer, this counsell I giue, Leauw sitting of wheat before Hallomas eue. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud.* Lit. xxi. (1627) 256 If his leisure will suffice.

Suffer, variant of *SOVER* a. and v. *Sc.*

Sufferable (sɒfərəbəl), a. *Obs. exc. arch.*
Forms: 4 *sufferabil*, *sufferable*, 4-6 *sufferable*, 5 *souffrable*, *suffyrabyll*, *sufferabyll*, *sufferable*, 6 *sufferabil*, *Sc.* *sufferabile*, 4-*sufferable*. Also *SUFFERABYLE*. [*a.* OF. *suffrable* = It. *sufferevole*, ad. med.L. *sufferabilis*, f. *sufferre* to SUFFER. Subsequently modified in form by assimilation to SUFFER v.]

A L. type **sufferibilis* is represented by It. *sofferibile*, Sp. *sufrible*, Pg. *sufrible*.

† 1. Patient, long-suffering. Also const. of: Willing to submit to. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8641 Pey ogh to be sufferable and meke, And no foly on oþer men seke. c 1385 CHAUCER *Wife's Prolog.* 442 Oon of vs two moste bowen douteles, And sith a man is moore reasonable than woman is, ye moste ben sufferable. c 1412 HOCCELEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2334 Of swich wryting he of right sufferable. 1611 4423 Though he to venge hym tatie, & be sufferable. 1568 E. TILNEY *Flower Friends* c. ij b, Sufferable in the importunities of his wyfe. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr.* Irel. vii. in *Holinshead* 281 The [Irish] people are thus enclined, religious, franke, amorous, reful, sufferable of infinite paynes, very glorious. 1611 SPEER *Theat. Gl. Brit.* (1614) 132/2 They rather lye rudely...and with a sufferable ease, ignorant of ambition, cojoy those contentments.

† b. Capable of endurance. *Obs.*

1482 CAXTON *Godfrey* cxlix. 221 He toke with hym a lytil compaignie of them that were moost sufferable.

2. That can be 'suffered' or put up with; bearable, tolerable, endurable. Also, tolerably good.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *l'salter* cvi. 29 þe persecucioun he tempird and made him sufferabil. 1382 *Wyclif* *Mat.* x. 15 It shall be more sufferable to the lond of men of Sodom and Gomor in the day of iugement, than to that citee. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 345 It was mor sufferable vnto þur, þe sorow of dead, þan was þe mirthe of life. 1493 [H. PARKER] *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) vii. v. 281/1 The lordship of this world is sufferable & worshipfull. 1574 NEWTON *Health* *Mag.* 35 Let us touche suche sortes of lyshes as are best and most sufferable. 1578 TIMME *Catrin* on *Gen.* 94 The more sufferable...that the Commandment in refusing to obey, the less tolerable was their Crookedness in refusing to obey. 1654 CAXTER *Disc.* *Apol.* 84 Marie Anabaptists are more justifiable before God, and more sufferable with man, then Presbyterians and strict Calvinists. 1725 DRYDEN *Voy. round World* (1840) 92 Insolent to a degree beyond what was

sufferable. 1814 EARL DUDLEY *Let.* 9 AUG. (1840) 58 There must be some great defect in his mind, or he would try to make himself a little more sufferable. 1843 SOUTHWICK *Common-pl. Bk.* (1849) Ser. II. 248 His funeral elegies are . . . not quite worthless; that to Antonio Ferreira on his wife's death is sufferable. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. 1. During the time, the suffering is at least sufferable. 1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* (1872) 69 It was something . . . that made the air so much more sufferable than it had been.

† 3. That may be allowed, permissible. *Obs.*

15395 HVLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxxii. This manner sygthe is sufferable to symple soules that can noo better. 1480 *Con. Lett. Bk.* 172 That comen-wele is nott sufferable by the kynges lawes. 1571 JEWEL *On r. Thess.* (1611) 84 And how is that sufferable by any Law, that by so many Lawes is condemned? 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* I. (1615) 20 It is not . . . sufferable for any other person, to hunt or haake after any of those wilde beastes. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I.* 20 For the Clericks . . . they are no way sufferable to remain in this Kingdome.

† 4. a. Capable of suffering, passible. *Obs.*

15400 LOVE *Bonaent. Mirr.* vii. 52 For withouten dowte he hadde vray fiesche and kyndly sufferable as haue othere children. 1540 *Life St. Kath.* (Roxb. Club) 36 Of pe experience of his sufferable nature he scheude to vs pat he was bothe verry god & man.

† b. Attended with suffering. *Obs.*

1548 GESTE *Agst. Priv. Masse* Djh, Christes sufferable and bloody sacrifice.

† c. That may suffer injury or loss. *Obs.*

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 312 In the conferring of this (he saith) baptismall Regeneration is defined. Bot yet this is sufferable and loseable.

† 5. *Logic.* Producing an effect on the senses.

Cf. *Burgersdicius' Logie* I. vi. (1697) 17 Patible Quality, in Greek πατibile παθητική.

1654 Z. COKE *Logick* 32 Quality hath four kinds or specials. 1. Habit. 2. Natural power. 3. Sufferable quality. 4. Figure.

Sufferably, *adv.* rare. [*f. prec. + -ly*.]

† 1. With patient endurance. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 300 b/2 They . . . knelynge on their knees receyved Sufferably wyth a Joyous herte the Swerdes of them that martyr'd them.

† 2. To the accompaniment of suffering. *Obs.*

1548 GESTE *Agst. Priv. Masse* Fvb, Els hesuld not haue bene eaten whole & vnbroken vn sufferably but by pecemele and sufferably as the lambe was.

3. So as to be tolerable, tolerably. *arch.*

1702 ANDISON *Dial. Medals* II. 92 An infant Titan held shs in her arms Yet sufferably bright, the eye might bear The ungron glories of his beamy hair. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVII. 68 He can write sanelly and sufferably when he pleases.

† **Sufferage**. *Obs. rare.* [*f. SUFFER v. + -AGE*.] Permission, approval.

1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* v. ix. 195 In this mans power (under the sufferage of the General) is the election of many Captaines. 1650 B. DISCOLLINIUM 28 I will grant him as he saith, if he will hold to his spelling, that all is now united in the Sufferage of the People, though not in their Suffrage.

Sufferaine, *obs.* form of SOVEREIGN.

Sufferance (suf-fer-ans). Forms: 4 sufrance, soffra(u)nce, 4-6 suff(e)raunce, 4-7 sufferance, 5 souerance(e), soferons, -aunce, sofferance, 5-6 sufferans, souerance, 6 souffrance, sufrans, 7-8 sufference, 4- sufferance. [*a. AF., OF. suif(r)ance, sofferance* (mod.F. *souffrance*) = Pr. *soufransa*, -ensa, It. *sofferenza*, Sp. *sufrencia*, ad. late L. *sufferentia*, *f. sufferre* to SUFFER: see -ANCE. Subsequently modified in form by assimilation to SUFFER v.]

I. 1. Patient endurance, forbearance, long-suffering. *arch.* (See also LONG-SUFFERANCE.)

1300 *Cursor M.* 29106 Pe preist . . . Agh to sceu þe, sinful man, þat he talsiþing in sufferance, To stand him in stede o penance. 1330 *Spec. Guy Warw.* 571 Houres wetelord . . . bad hem ben of god sufferance In alle manere destourbaunce. 13 . . . E. E. Allit. P. C. 417 Wel knew I þi cortaysse, þi quoynt sufferance. 1386 CHAUCEER *Clerk's T.* 1106 For oure beste is al his [sc. God's] gouernance; Lat vs thanne lye In vertuous sufferance. 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 214 God, forto preue hym and his meke sufferance, made hym lynd. 1531 *Elvot Gov.* 12 Wher vertue is in a gentleman, it is commonly mixt with more sufferance . . . than . . . it is in a person rural. 1596 *Sir T. More* III. 1. 173 That awefull Justice, Which looketh through a vail of sufferance Upon the frailtie of the multitude. 1642 *Milton Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1831 III. 252, I will not deny but that the best apology against false accusers is silence and sufferance. 1680 *Orway Orphan* I. ii. Bear it With all the sufferance of a tender Friend.

2. The suffering or undergoing of pain, trouble, wrong, etc. *arch.*

1426 *Lyoc. DeGnil. Pilgr.* 7486 Lyk a myghty champyoun, Thow shalt with laurer crownyd be, By sufferance off aduersyte. 1520 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* II. xx. (1893) 212 From the houre of my hyrthe vnto my deth vpon the crosse, I neuer cessid of sufferance of paynes. 1528 MORE *Dyaloge* III. Wks. 219/2 Yf a man . . . after repenting his sin would . . . willingly offer hym selfe to the sufferance of open shame. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 16 His . . . sufferance of deathe for maokynde. 1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. 156 Vnder pain of eternall damnation, or sufferance of greater thirst in hell. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxx. To glory in the quiet sufferance of ill. 1842 G. S. FABER *Prov. Lett.* (1844) II. 295 The Holy Catholic Church . . . has been exempt from the sufferance of persecution for these fifteen hundred years. 1856 H. BONAR *Hymn, 'Calm me, my God'* v. Calm in the sufferance of wrong.

† b. The suffering of a penalty. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* II. ii. 159 God be thakod for preuention, Which [I] in sufferance heartily will reioyce. 1599 NASHE *Leuten Shiffe* 57 The Cardinalles . . . held this suffer-

cation a meete sufferance for so contemning the king of fishes. 1640 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 18 Dec. 22. I proceed to his second sufferance, which was by the Vice-chancellor of Oxford.

† c. Damage, injury. *Obs. rare.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 23 A Nohle ship of Venice, Hath seene a greuous wracke and sufferance On most part of their Fleet. 1823 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 369 The trappings of such a machinery . . . by the inequalities they produced, exposed liberty to sufferance.

† 3. (tr. L. *passio*.) Passivity, receptivity. *Obs.*

1374 CHAUCEER *Boeth.* v. met. iv. (1268) 167 pe passioun þat is to seyn þe sufferance or þe wit in þe quike body.

4. = SUFFERING *vbl.* sb. 3. *arch.*

1422 YONGE tr. *Secr. Secr.* 169 In full grete Sufferance haue I be so many Ieris. 1485 *Digby Alys.* III. 864 Alle þis xall be þe seforons of my deite. 1563 *Homilies* II. For Good Friday 1. Not that the sufferance of thys transitory life, shoulde be worthy of that glory to come. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 168 Thy vnkindnesse shall his death draw out To lingring sufferance. *Ibid.* III. i. 80 The poore Beetle that wetreade vpon Incorporated sufferance, finds a pang as great, As when a Giant dies. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Mediterr.* (Camden) 13 note, A most resupine patience in their sufferance. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. ii. 164 To see the Sufferance of an Enemy with cruel Delight may proceed from the height of Anger, Revenge, Fear, and other extended Self-Passions. 1795 BENTHAM *Escheat vice Tax.* 38 It can save me . . . from ideal hardship, but not from corporal sufferance. 1819 SCOTT *Travels* xxix, Nature exhausted by sufferance. 1861 J. A. ALEXANDER *Gospel Christ* vii. 200 She looked back, and became a pillar of salt, perhaps without a pang of corporal sufferance.

† b. pl. = SUFFERING 3 b. *Obs.*

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. xlviii. § 8 To say he knew not what weight of sufferances his beauefully Father had measured vnto him, is somewhat hard. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxxii, There is a Sympathie of soules . . . which makes them share one anothers sufferances. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* 221 How joyous our Champion and Soto were to behold this Mansion . . . let those that have been sensible of their sufferances relate.

† 5. Capacity to endure, endurance. *Of bare sufferance*, barely endurable. *Obs.*

1544 BETHIAM *Preepts War* II. lxx. L viij, Nothyng is so vnweldable, that by manlye proves, and sufferance, may not be conquered and vnderdroden. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* III. xi. 45 This melancholike humor . . . maketh sufferance of torments. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Caesar's Comm.* 62 The two chiefest parts of a soldier, Valour and Sufferance. 1621 FLETCHER *Isl. Princ.* II. i. 3, I nere saw before A Man of such a sufferance; he lies now Where I would not lay my dog, for sure 'twould kill him. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxviii, § 12 This is a Burden too heavy for human Sufferance. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* IV. i, Griets beyond a mortal Sufferance. 1823 J. BADDOCK *Donm. Annun.* 139 Give it a heat to the temperature of bare sufferance to the hand.

II. 6. Sanction, consent, or acquiescence, implied by non-intervention; permission, leave; toleration, indulgence. Now rare exc. as in d.

1300 *Cursor M.* 747 Wit his sufrance he it lete. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 12365 Hyt was but sufrance, Nat hys wyl, nat hys ordynance. 1386 CHAUCEER *Frankl. T.* 60 And therefore hath this wise worthy knyght To lye in ese sufferance hire bihight. 1464 *Cov. Lett. Bk.* 323 Maruaylling gretely not only the presumption of the said persons, but also of your sufferance in that partie. 1488 MSS. *Ace. Maldon* (Essex) *Liber B.* fol. 39 The barrens, gate, and fence there stonith at the sufferance of the towne. 1550 L. WAGER *Life Marie Magd.* (1904) 175 Of parentes the tender and carnall sufferance is to yong maidens a very pestilence. 1554 *Act 2 & 2 Phil. & Mary* c. 21 & 2 Coines . . . of other Realmes . . . by the sufferance and consent of the King and Quene . . . be currant in paiement within this Realme. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal. Feb.* 187 Nought aske I, but only to holde my right: Submitting me to your good sufferance. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* III. iv. 138 That easinesse and too much sufferance toward your Nobility . . . hath betrayed the chiefe strength of your Kingdome. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 87 They subside and are admitted in England, not by any right of their own, but upon bare sufferance and toleration from the municipal laws [etc.]. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 421 The Company . . . possessing their privileges through his sufferance, and owing obedience to his throne. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xiii. 221 The supplies of his troops, the advance of his reinforcements, etc., all depended upon their sufferance. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Instit.* III. 95 The temporary occupation of the common tribe-land tends to become permanent, either through the tacit sufferance or the active consent of the tribesmen.

b. Const. of (that which is allowed or tolerated). to with inf.

† *Sufferance of peace*, a grant of peace, truce.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 267 In þe sufferance of pes [orig. *En sufferance de pes*]. 1463-4 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 5061 The sufferance wherof hath caused grete ydelnes. 1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1221/1 Disparising them for slaues among many sundry countreys of hys, verie farre fro their owne, without an sufferance of regresse. 1547-64 BAULDWYN *Mor. Philos.* 70b, Justice exalteth the people: but sufferance to sinne maketh the people most wretched & miserable. 1611 SPEER *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. (1632) 618 The too-patient sufferance of some forraigne grieuances. *Ibid.* xxiv. 1192 Their offer and sufferance to carry with them many voluntary English soldiery. (1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Sufferentia* *Pactis*, . . . a Sufferance or Grant, of Peace or Truce.) 1840 THACKERAY *Shabby-genteel Story* v, Young ladies had been brought, from dislike to sufferance of a man, from sufferance to partiality.

† c. of God: freq. in the formula by the sufferance of God = by divine permission. *Obs.*

Cf. *AF. par divine sofferance*.

1386 CHAUCEER *Parson's T.* 551 Peyne is sent by the rightwys sonde of god, and by his sufferance. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvii. 76 It befell thurgh þe sufferance of God þat

sudaynely he fell to grete mischeffe. 1439 *Charters &c. of Edinb.* (1871) 64 Patrike he the soueraine of God Abbot of Halyrudhouse. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xviii. xix. 760 Sythen hit is the sufferance of god that I shal dye for the loue of soo noble a knyghte. 1477 MS. *Rawl. B.* 332 ff. 42, I purpose with Goddis sufferance for to be here with you in my proper persone. 1528 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 497, I shall provide by the soueraine of God, that [etc.]. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII* c. 25 § 1 Thomas and Edwarde by the sufferance of God Archbishops of . . . Canterbury and Yorke. 1559 *Bk. Presidents* 8 Thomas by diuine sufferance archbishop of Canterbury. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. 11 Take ye a Law, and by that Law (through Gods sufferance) rule your Kingdome of Britain. 1879 R. K. DOUGLAS *Con. fucianism* iii. 77 Kings rule by its [sc. Heaveo's] sufferance, and are deposed by its decree.

d. *On or upon* (formerly *by*) *sufferance*: by virtue of a tacit assent but without express permission; under conditions of passive acquiescence or bare toleration.

1562 COOPER *Ausw. Priv. Masse* (1850) 135 Neither those things which some did . . . upon Simplicity by sufferance should be brought as testimonies what the Church . . . ought . . . to do. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 21 p. 21 The ignominy of living by sufferance. 1846 LYVTON *Lucretia* 36 It is humiliating to me to know that I woo clandestinely and upon sufferance. 1864 MISS BRANDON *H. Dunbar* xii. 91, I will not accept my liberty on sufferance. 1879 MCCARTHY *Omn. Times* xxiii. 11. 186 They were a Ministry on sufferance when they appealed to the country.

† e. An instance of this, a licence. *Obs.*

1547-55 RIMLEY *Wks.* 269 My lord, such things as St. Paul enjoined to the Gentiles for a sufferance . . . were only commandments of time. 1601 W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. 1, Let them take my papers, and doe with them what they will. Sufferances of some kinde are hollesomer then reuenge. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 178 Our Saviour himself allows divorce to be a command. Neither doe they weak'n this assertion, who say it was only a sufferance.

f. *Customs*. In full, *bill of sufferance*: a licence to ship or discharge cargoes at specified ports.

1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Bill of Sufferance*, is a Licence granted at the Custom-house to a Merchant, to suffer him to trade from one English Port to another, without paying Custom. 1676 in *Rep. Comm. H. Comm.* (1803) XIV. 541 A sufferance granted to Mr. Jackson, to land salmon at St. Saviour's Dock. 1750 BEAWE *Lex. Merc.* (1752) 393 Coast Sufferances, are to be given without Fees. 1789 in *Rep. Comm. H. Comm.* (1803) XIV. 540 Resolved that no sufferance be granted for landing foreign goods on any public wharf beyond the wharf commonly called Brown's. 1832 *Gen. Order* in R. Ellis *Customs* (1841) II. 52 Application must be made . . . for a baggage-sufferance . . . to authorize the landing . . . of such part . . . as may be unaccompanied by the proprietor. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 693 *Transire*, a custom-house document specifying the goods shipped by a coasting vessel, docketed with a sufferance for their discharge on arriving at the place of destination.

g. *Law*. The condition of the holder of an estate who, having come in by lawful right, continues to hold it after the title has ceased without the express leave of the owner. *Phr. tenant, estate at sufferance* († in *sufferance*).

Cf. *AF. par lounge sufrance saunte autre tittle* (Briton II. xxv).

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 106 The time was once . . . When shepherds had none inheritance, Ne of land, nor fee in sufferance. 1592 WEST *1st Pt. Synbol.* § 42 d, A particular estate in certain, is an estate at will, or at sufferance. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* § 460 A Release to a Tenant at sufferance is voyd because he hath a possession without privity. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 150 An estate at sufferance, is where one comes into possession of land by lawful title, but keeps it afterwards without any title at all. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 288 There is no privity of estate between a tenant at sufferance, and the owner of the land; for this tenant only holds by the laches of the owner. 1829 SCOTT *Rob Roy* Introduct., 'The family . . . occupied a good deal of property there, — whether by sufferance, by the right of the sword . . . or by legal titles of various kinds [etc.]. 1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc. III. 638/2 Tenancy at or by Sufferance.

h. *transf.*

1570 T. NORTON tr. *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 157 Foreign kings that held the kingdom of sufferance under the Roman empire. 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 266 This is no highway, but a way of Sufferance, by favour. 1680 MOROEN *Geog. Recit.*, E. & W. *Indies* (1685) 257 The French . . . upon Sufferance or Incroachment . . . pretend to that which we call Nova Scotia. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* 136 This is not the king's highway, it is a way upon sufferance. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 363 Whose freedom is by sufferance, and at will of a superior, he is never free. 1801 S. & H. LEE *Canterb.* T. IV. 16 The very house lately lent on sufferance to the Kruitznars. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxv. (1839) III. 365 If they were called upon to resign what they had occupied by abuse and held by sufferance.

† 7. Suspension, delay; respite. (Chiefly after OF. or med.L.) *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxiii. 32 There was no delacyon of sufferance, nor mercy, but incontynent he was drawn . . . and quartered. *Ibid.* xxvi. 26 To treat for a peace, and sufferance of warre. 1622 NEQUIAM tr. *Selden's Mare* Cl. 404 This special kind of Truce was called Sufferance of War. 1738 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (ed. 2) *Sufferance*, in ancient customs, a delay, or respite of time, which the lord granted his vassal, for the performance of fealty and homage.

8. *attrib.* *sufferance goods*, goods shipped or landed under a sufferance; *sufferance quay*, wharf, a quay or wharf at which cargo could be shipped or landed under a sufferance (see 5 f).

1774 *Hull Dock Act* 6 To ship off . . . all goods called *Sufferance Goods. *Ibid.* 33 The first *sufferance quay or wharf shall be erected. 1828 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 831/2 The frontage of the legal quays in 1795 was only 1419 feet, and of the

sufferance quays about 3500 feet. 1784 in *Rep. Comm. H. Comm.* (1803) XIV. 541 The petition of Mr. David Griffin, wharfinger, praying that a wharf purchased by him... may be used as a 'sufferance wharf'. 1796 W. VAUGHAN *Exam.* 7 Coasters generally load and discharge at Sufferance Wharfs; some few of them at the Legal Quays. 1838 in R. Ellis *Customs* (1840) IV. 271 Landing-surveyor at legal quays to attend at suffering wharfs for approval of values on application being made.

Sufferande, obs. form of SOVEREIGN.

† Sufferant, a. Obs. Also † suffra(u)nt, 6 sufferant, -ent. [a. AF. *suffrant*, OF. *suffrant*, pr. pple. of *suffrir*, *suffrir* to SUFFER.] Long-suffering, patient.

c1330 *Spec. Guy Warr.* 587 Or pine of bodi or shame in londe, Off al his þu most sufferant be. c1359 CHAUCER *Delethe Blanche* 1010 So pure sufferant was hit wyte... Hyt folowed wel she koude goode. 1594 R. CAREW *Huarts Exam. Wits* (1596) To Rdr., If thou be discreet, well com-pounded and sufferent.

b. *absol.* One who is patient or long-suffering. c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 1584 Ste with reson al his herte; Men seyn þe sufferant ouercometh.

Hence † Sufferantly *adv.*, ? submissively.

a1536 *Songz, Carols*, etc. (E.E.T.S.) 58 'Hayle, holy moder!'. So said our Sayvowt sufferently unto the lady.

Sufferante, -tie, etc., obs. ff. SOVEREIGN, -TY.

Suffered (sɜːfəd), *ppl. a.* [-ED 1.] Endured. 1510 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 231 The Mariners... Who, with a Charme loyde to their suffering labour I have left asleep.

Sufferent(e), obs. ff. SOVEREIGN.

Sufferer (sɜːfərə), *obs.* 5-6 suffer, 6 *Sc.* sufferar. [f. SUFFER v. + -ER 1.]

1. One who suffers pain, tribulation, injury, wrong, loss, etc.; one who suffers from disease or ill health. c1450 *Tr. De Inventionibus* iii. li. 123, I know how all þinge is doon, I knowe þe wronge doer & suffer. 1579 RICE *In-vent. agst. Vices* D ij b. The sufferers of persecution for his names sake. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1525 The sufferers then will scarce molest us here. 1684 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) III. 94 Basil Wood, sometimes a captain in the king's army and a great sufferer for the king's cause. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 343 Sad sufferer under nameless ill. 1825 SCOTT *Beirathed* iv. A severe discharge of missiles with the Welsh, by which both parties were considerable sufferers. 1883 MISS BRANNON *Fatal Thrice* v. He had made up his mind that Dr. Hutchinson must come to see these humble sufferers, and to investigate the cause of evil.

b. One who suffers death; one who is killed (now only in reference to martyrdom).

1721 WOODROW *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* iii. v. § 5. II. 147, I know well, by subdulous Proposals, and captious Questions, great Endeavours were used to shake the Sufferers. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* x. On one side of this patch of open ground, was found the sufferer's naked hanger. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* xiv. When thrown off from the ladder, the sufferer will find himself suspended, not by his neck... but by the steel circle. 1835 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 103 The 'poor sufferers', as we say at York in assize time. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 176 A few years later a more illustrious sufferer, Lord Russell, had been accompanied by Burnet from the Tower to the scaffold in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

c. A patient. Now rare.

1809 *Med. Jnl.* XXI. 180 To such as have been in the habit of watching the various changes in this disease at the bedside of the unfortunate sufferer. 1848 THACKERAY *Vain Fair* xiv. A generous rivalry... as to which should be most attentive to the dear sufferer in the state bedroom.

† 2. That which undergoes some operation; a passive thing. Obs. rare-1.

1587 GOLDING *De Morray* x. (1592) 146 Whereof theo... so great ods betwixt them, sith we holde opinion that God is Good, and the verie worker or Doer, and contrariwise that Matter is Euill, and but onely a Sufferer!

† 3. One who permits something to be done. Obs. a1533 L. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xi. (1537) 19 b. No babilers, but small spekers: no quarellers, but sufferers. 1560-1 *First Bk. Discl. Ch. Scot.* in Knox's *Wks.* (1848) II. 188 Thair sall Goddis wraith reigne, not onlie upon the blind and obstinat idolater, but also upon the negligent sufferaris. 1627 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1674) i. 273 As for the very formality it self of the sin, God is (to make the most of it) but a sufferer.

Suffering (sɜːfərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SUFFER v. + -ING 1.]

† 1. Patient endurance; long-suffering. Obs. a1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvi. 20 Suffire þat þou suffirs for god and of god, for wa is þaim þat losis sufferinge. 1384 WYCLIF *Janes v.* 11 3e herden the suffering [glous, or patience] of Job.

2. The bearing or undergoing of pain, distress, or tribulation. In early use const. of the thing suffered.

c1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Treat. s. 1 3ode by sufferinge of weynes and I fand Ihesu were in þe way. c1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 304 Wilful sofforing of dep. 14. — *Pol. Rel.* 1. *L. Poems* (1903) 277 In sufferung Of trokys [trokys] & maylis clynkyng. 1524 TINDALE *Hel.* ii. 9 Jesus which is crowned with glory and honour for the sufferage of death. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. liii. § 1 Both working of wounds and suffering of paines. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor. v.* li. 71 Ith state of hanging, or of some death more long in spectatorship, and crueller in suffering. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 375, I... to the evil turne My obvious breast, arming to overcome By suffering. a1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) IV. 401 The Christian religion... is a religion teaching suffering, enjoining suffering, and rewarding suffering. a1845 S. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 142 Suffering is not a merit, but only useful suffering. 1873 MOZLEY *Unio. Serm.* viii. (1876) 192 The generous suffering of one person for another.

attrib. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* iii. v. ii. § 1 Even he comes forth to meet these... willing to impart some of his Suffering-skill unto thee.

† b. The action of suffering death; execution; martyrdom. Obs.

1651 G. Fox in *Jnl.* (1911) I. 14 Two men suffered for small things: & I was moved... to encourage me concerninge there suffering. a1700 EVELYN *Diary* 11 Nov. 1644, The suffering of St. Laurence painted a *freeda* on the wall.

c. The incurring of loss. rare.

1805 COLLINGWOOD *Let. in Daily Chron.* (1905) 10 July 3/4 This Great day has not been without a considerable suffering on our part in loss of Officers and Men.

3. A painful condition; pain suffered.

c1392 CHAUCER *Compl. Venus* 45 Thus be we euyr in drede and sufferinge. a1771 GRAY *Dante* 66 Far less shall be Our Suffering, Sir. 1828 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. xxii, All suffering doth destroy, or is destroy'd, Even by the sufferer. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* iv. 1, I rose from the bed of suffer-ing and of madness... altered, but tranquil. 1890 SCIENCE *Gossip* XXVI. 53/2 It is just those energetic, matter-of-fact people, who... are the most likely to interfere and to aggravate suffering.

b. In particularized use, chiefly pl.

1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* iv. lxxv. Future ill On present sufferings, bruted to arise. 1611 *Bible* Rom. viii. 18 The sufferings of this present time. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 26 Of worse deeds worse sufferings must ensue. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. li. Wks. 1874 I. 35 We cannot find by experience, that all our sufferings are owing to our own follies. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 107 The sufferings indeed of the poor are less known, than their misdeeds. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legis.* xiv. § 1 This is a suffering common to all. 1862 M. NAPIER *Mem. Claverhouse* II. 84 All were expected, under the Orange Revolution, to contribute a suffering, however small, to this grand Commemoration of the governments of the Restoration. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 221 She is callous to his sufferings.

c. In the Society of Friends, the hardships of those who were distracted upon for tithes, etc. *Meeting for Sufferings*: an organization for investigating and relieving these: see also quot. 1906.

1657 G. Fox *Epistles* No. 141 All Friends everywhere, that are in any sufferings, let your sufferings be gathered up together in every County. 1661 F. HOWELL in *Extr. St. Papers* rel. *Friends* Ser. ii. (1911) 129 We have made that our work to collect up all the sufferings from all partes & to make what use we can of them. 1683 SARAH MEADE in *Jnl. Friends' Hist. Soc.* (1904) Oct. 165 An exact Acc^t of all your sufferings... sent up hither to the meeting of sufferings, in order to be put to the rest of friends sufferings, y^e are presented to y^e King. 1703 CHAMBERLAYNE *M. Brit. Notitia* i. iii. l. 200 Their Meetings... are... Monthly, Quarterly, Yearly, Second-Days Meetings, and Meeting of Sufferings. 1837 W. ALLEN *Jnl. in Life* (1847) III. 265 Fifty Friends of the Meeting for Sufferings met. 1906 *Christ. Discip.* *Soc. Friends* II. xi. 59 The Meeting for Sufferings (so called from the nature of its original object) is a standing representative committee of the Yearly Meeting, and is entrusted with a general care of whatever may arise during the intervals of the Yearly Meeting affecting the Society.

† 4. a. Permission. b. Tolerance. Obs.

c1460 *Osney Reg.* 135 Frere William Sutton By þe suffering of god Abbot of Osneye. 1523 L. BERNERS *Prois.* l. cccxlii. 677 Ye have had a fayre sufferinge. a1578 LUNESAY (Piscott) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 315 About the suffering of and day of lawe and the clark of Sanct-andros. 1637 *Decr. Star Chamber in Milton's Areop.* (Arb.) 15 He... shall first give notice... of such demise, or suffering to work, or print there.

† 5. Passive reception of action. Obs.

1548 VICARY *Anat.* ix. 79 Lyke as the Renet of the Cheese hath by him selfe the way or vertue of working, so hath the mylke by way of suffering. 1587 GOLDING *De Morray* xiv. 241 What els is corrupting, but suffering? And what els is suffering, but reueyng?

Suffering, *ppl. a.* [f. SUFFER v. + -ING 2.]

† 1. That endures patiently, LONG-SUFFERING; inned to suffering; submissive. Obs.

a1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* vii. 12 God rightwis iuge, stal-worth and soffrand. c1400 *Tr. Secr.-Secr., Gov. Lordsh.* 108 þat þou er... lastyng, wys, and sufferand. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vii. xx. 244 He is curteis and mylde and the moost sufferynge man that ever I mette with al. 1601 SHAKS. *Jnl. C.* ii. l. 130 Such suffering Soules That welcome wrongs. 1605 B. JONSON *Sejanus* iv. Whome hee (vpon our low, and suffering neckes) Hath rayd's, from excrement, to side the Gods. 1679 W. PENN in *Wks. I. Penington* (1784) I. p. x. By nature he was suffering to a degree of letting his mercy to others almost wound his own soul. 1694 J. KETTLEWELL *Comp. for Persecuted Wks.* 1718 II. 295 O Almighty... God I... in these Suffering Times, give me a Suffering Spirit.

† 2. Passive. Obs.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vi. xii. (Bodl. MS.) In þe male be vertnes formale and schaping... and in þe female materielle suffering and passue. 1792 COWPER *Let. to Mrs. King* 26 Jan. The infallible Judge of human conduct may possibly behold with more complacency a suffering than an active courage.

3. Of persons, their character, condition, etc.: That snffers, or is characterized by the suffering of, pain, affliction, or distress.

1597 SHAKS. *Love's Compt.* 178 Gentle maid Have of my suffering youth some feeling pittie. a1643 L. FALKLAND, *ed. Infallibility* (1646) 102 It is well knowne that... where both religions are professed... none he on the suffering hand but we, none persecutes but they. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* Pref. § 3 The Martyrologie even of these suffering times. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* iii. 133 You have your day, or you are much bely'd, But I am allowed on the suffer'ing side. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 11 We can feed and cloath hungry and naked Christ in his suffering Members. a1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) IV. 401 The Christian religion... is a suffering religion. 1790 BURKE *Rev. France* 123 Desecrers from principle... they never see any good in suffering virtue. 1814 J. AUSTIN *Amst. Park L.* xviii. 357 Such nature and feeling in it as must... make it a very suffering exhibition to herself. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* l. 630 Many

...live among their suffering fellow-men As if none felt. 1828 LYTTON *Pelham* II. xiii. Mr. Chitterling Crabtree... subscribed to the aid of the suffering friends of freedom. 1885 *Athenaeum* 18 July 79/3 Her verse is characterized by... keeo sympathy with suffering man and woman.

b. In Puritan use, with reference to hardships endured for the sake of religion, esp. in suffering saint.

1661 J. PERROT (*title*) To the Suffering Seed of Royalty, Whersoever Tribulated upon the Face of the whole Earth. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. 11. 406 That Sinoers may supply the place Of suffer'ing Saints is a plain Case. 1667 *Epil. Dryden's Secret Love*, A whipt Fanatick who does not recant Is by his Brethren call'd a suffering Saint. [1682 CLAVERTHOUSE *Let. to Queensberry* 1 Mar., I would desire leave to draw out of the two regiments a hundred of the best musketeers had served abroad; and I should take horses here, amongst the suffering sinners.] 1896 MRS. CAFFYN *Quaker Grand-mother* 317 Harry was as yet scarcely in fit condition for any suffering-saint phase to be foisted upon him.

c. [After F. souffrant.] II, indisposed. rare.

1825 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *Valerie's Fate* iii, My poor friend is very suffering and anxious to press on to Mentone.

† 4. *transf.* Becoming impaired by use. Obs.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* i. i. 77 The suffering plough-share, or the flint may wear.

5. *Comb.*, as suffering-minded adj.

1598 CHAPMAN *Hiad* v. 276 Most suffering-minded Tydeus sonne.

Suffering, obs. or illiterate f. SOVEREIGN sb.

Sufferingly, *adv.* rare. [-LY 2.]

† 1. With patient endurance. Obs.

a1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xciii. 13 Pat he here sufferandy what sa be done. c1440 *York Myst.* xxii. 204 [Who] three temptations takes expres, þu sufferandy. c1450 *Pol. Rel.* & *L. Poems* (1903) 136 þou sett my saule, myn hert, in ese... soferandy þ^e for to please.

† 2. Passively. Obs.

1682 *Calballist. Dial.* 8 An *ύποσθεν*, or an affect or moving sufferingly to become Matter.

3. With suffering.

1860 *Chambr. Jnl.* XIV. 96 Sadly and sufferingly passed the day.

Suffes, obs. form of SUFFICE.

Suffet, v. dial. [? Imitative.] = BUFFET v.

c1440 *Promp.* *Parv.* 41/2 Buffetty or suffetty. 1891 *Sheffield Glas. Suppl.*, *Suffit*, to beat... This word is used about Eccleshall, near Sheffield.

Suffete (sɜːfɪt). *Antiq.* [ad. L. *suffes*, *sufes*, -et-, of Phœnician origin (cf. Heb. שָׁפֵט *shēphēṭ* judge). Cf. F. *suffete*.] One of the supreme executive magistrates of the ancient republic of Carthage.

1600 HOLLAND *Wld.* xxx. vii. 743 All men thought verily that Scipio would... lay siege unto Carthage: whereupon their Suffetes (who are the Consuls as it were, of the ciuile) called the Senate. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Comm.* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 25 The suffetes at Carthage. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* xv. 441/2 The Judges [in Israel] seem to have been somewhat analogous to the Carthaginian suffetes. 1884 *SAUCE* *Ant. Emp.* East 210 In time the monarchy disappeared altogether, its place being supplied by suffetes or judges.

Suffiand: see SUFFICE.

|| Suffibulum (sɜːfɪbʊlʊm). *Rom. Antiq.* [L. *suffibulum*, f. *suf-* = SUB- + *fibula* brooch.] A

rectangular veil, white with a purple border, worn by vestals at the time of sacrifice.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.* 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 819/2 note. The only statue known on which the *suffibulum* is represented. 1891 FARRAR *Darkin & Dacot* xxxiii. 'Thanks, kindest of Vestals,' said Titus, gratefully kissing the purple hem of her *suffibulum*.

Suffice (sɜːfɪs), v. Forms: 4 *suffische*, 4-5 *suffich*, 4-5 *suffice*, 4-5 *suffise*, 4-6 *suffyse*, -yce, 4-7 *suffisse*, 5 *suffiss*, -icy, -ys, -es, -of, -sofysse, 5-6 *suffysse*, 5-7 *suffise*, 4- *suffice*. [f. OF. *suffis*, pres. stem of *suffire* = L. *sufficere*, f. *suf-* = SUB- + *facere* to make, do.]

1. *intr.* To be enough, sufficient, or adequate for a purpose or the end in view.

c2340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Treat. (1865) 19, I have tolde þe in þis mater a lyttill as me thyinke; noȝhte affermande þat þis suffices, ne þat þis es þe sothfastnes in þis mater. 1390 *Gower* *Conf.* II. 138 He... the riches of gold despiseth, And seith that mete and cloth sufficeth. a1425 *tr. Arderne's Treat. Fistula* etc. 28 And his sufficeth of þe kutyng of þe fistule. 1528 *More Dyscolgie* iv. Wks. 261/2 Yet if he lacked charite, all his fayth sufficed not. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* ii. 66 Twixt such friends as wee, Few words suffice. 1646 *Hamilton Papers* (Camde) 123 This shall suffice from... Your Grace's humblest servant, R. Moray. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 411 What art can then Suffice, or what evasion bear him safe Through the strict Sentinels? 1728 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* i. xviii. 41 To omit other Instances... let this which followeth suffice. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) II. 340 So a seisin at ooc time would suffice; for the statinte said 'seised at any time'. 1847 *Emerson Poems, Day's Relation* Wks. (Bohob) I. 42 Why need I volumes, if ooc word suffice?

† b. Const. to (a person): To be enough for, satisfy the requirements of; = sense 5. Obs.

1490-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 61 To us self suffisen þis canus. 1362 *Wyclif John* xiv. 8 Schewe to vs þe fadir, and it suffiseth vs. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxii. 145 Qwhat thing myght suffice to þat man, to wham all þe world will not suffice? 1426 *Lyng. De Guil. Pilgr.* 505 Swych ten... Wolde nat suffysen vn-to me At Odyner. To fulfille myn appetyt. 1484 *Caxton Curial* I. 14t Late hit suffysse to the aod to me that one of us twayne be infortunat. a1533 L. BERNERS *Henr* lxvi. 229 All this suffyseth not to me for I wolde haue parte of 3^e seyguary.

c. Const. *for* in the same sense.
 1336 CHAUCER *Knt.* l. 7. 375 Only the sight of hire whom
 bat I serue.. Wolde han sufficed right ynough for me.
 1513 FABIAN *Chron.* vi. cciv. (1821) 215 Why is nat this
 kyngdom suffycient for wayne? somtyme suffysed for. vii.
 1791 COWPER *liad* iv. 426 Short reprimand and exhortation
 short Suffice for thee. 1807 CRAOUE *Par. Reg.* l. 80 Such all
 the rules, and they suffice for all.

d. Const. *for* (a thing): To be of sufficient
 quantity, capacity, or scope for; to provide enough
 material or accommodation for.

1393 LANGE *P. Pl. C.* xx. 23 Yf hit sufficith nat for a seth..
 Mercy.. will make good be remenaot. 1422 YONCE *Secr. Secr.*
 xxiii. 151 Suffysid a lytill graue of v^e foote for his Pallis, for
 his halle, and for his roob. 1611 *Bible* 1 Kings xx. 10 If the
 dust of Samaria shall suffice for handfulls for all the people that
 follow me. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 216 For crimes like these, not all
 those realms suffice. Were all those realms the guilty victors
 prize! 1847 MRS. A. KERR *tr. Rankel's Hist. Servia* 115
 The Janissaries by whom they were surrounded sufficed not
 for their purposes. 1856 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1853) 46 The
 book-shelves did not suffice for his store of old books. 1875
 SPENCER *First Princ.* ii. v. § 59 (ed. 3) 183 note. This mode
 of conceiving the phenomena suffices for physical inquiries.

† e. Const. *to*: To be adequate or equal to; to
 avail for. *Obs.*

1325 *Song of Yesterday* 136 in *E. E. P.* (1852) 136 Al þi
 wit schal be þow souyt To more good þen þow may
 suffyce. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 133 Vrbely herite mygt not
 snyfye To be tenþe dede of þo gladnesse. 1375 BARBOUR
Brice l. 12, I wald fayne set my will, Giff my wyt mycht
 suffice thartill. To put in wryt a snthfast story. 1400 *Destr.*
Tray 6747 All þof Ector was on þat odmyon slogh.. Hym-
 selfe might not suffice to bat soume hoge. 1495-6 *Act*
2 Hen. VII. c. 13 § 1 The graunt of the seid too xijms and
 xms doth not suffice nor extende to the behonfull chargis
 and expensis. 1525 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 13 He
 wolde not that his worde onely sholde snyfye to our example
 of lynyng.

f. Const. *for* with a noun of action or gerund.
 1475 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 150/a The somme.. wold not
 suffice for the contentation of the wages. 1577 B. GOWCE *tr.*
Herbach's Husb. 19 b, Such store of Poultrye.. as the doing
 of them sufficed for the manuring of theyr ground. 1653
 W. RAMESEY *Astrol. Restored* 20 This may suffice for the
 silencing of such simpletons. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama*
Sci. & Art II. 627 A lighter barrow.. will suffice for cover-
 ing seed. 1855 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1833) II. vi. 37 The
 evidence of the most abandoned villains sufficed for their
 conviction.

g. Const. *to* with inf.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 153 Al the world ne may suffice To
 stauche of Pride the reprice. 1480 CAXTON *Cron. Eng.* cii. 82
 The luyng pple ne suffysed not to burye the dede bodies.
 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxiii. *headings*, Be mirry and glaid,
 honest and vertewous, Flor that suffis to anger the inuious.
 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. xxvii. 617 The same occasions
 sufficed also, to procure the deliuerie of Manasses. 1667
 MURON *P. L.* vii. 113 To recount Almightie works What
 words or tongue of Seraph can suffice? 1741-2 GRAY *Appl.*
 59 The world, you gave him, Suffices not to pay the obliga-
 tion. 1839 KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* (1853) 259 A very short
 time wold suffice to teach him to read. 1850 TYNOLL
Glac. i. xiv. 97 The fog.. every trace of which a few minutes
 sufficed to sweep away. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 12 Oct. 5/3
 A little thing has sufficed to destroy the balance of a structure
 that was already tottering.

† h. *To suffice to oneself*: to be self-sufficient. *Obs.*
 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 103 þei þat sufficy to hemself. 1587
 GORDING *De Moray* iii. 32 The onely one God.. Sufficing
 to himselfe.

† i. *impers.* It is enough. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* xiv. 41 He cam the thridde tyme, and
 seith to hem, Slepe 3e now, and reste 3e; sothli it sufficith.
 1385 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 52 Na moore of this as now,
 for it suffiseth. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 243 Whan kinde is
 duclie served, It oghte of reson to suffice. 1400 *Rule*
St. Benet (verse) 1824 Sese I it suffies now. 1530 PALSGR
 743/s Syth he hath made his confessyon with his awne hande,
 it suffiseth, I aske no more.

b. Const. *inf.* or clause with, or (formerly)
 without, anticipatory subject *it*. Now chiefly in
 the subjunctive, *Suffice it*, sometimes short for
Suffice it to say.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 14 To studie upon the worldes lore
 Sufficth now withoute more. 1425 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.*
 6254 Than suffyede, stedefastly To loue god, our creator.
 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Pyl. Baptism*, If the
 child be weake, it shall suffice to powre water upon it.
 1557 NORTH *Guevara's Diall* Pr. ii. xxiv. (1567) 153 For to
 be a good capayne, sufficth only to be hardy, and fortunate.
 1692 DRYDEN *St. Eremont's Ess.* 25 It suffices to say that
 Xenippus becoming the manager of affairs, altered ex-
 tremely the Carthagoiaos Army. 1779 *Mirror* No. 8
 Suffice it to say, that my parting with the Dervise was very
 tender. 1893 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *Roden's Corner* x. 100
 Suffice it to say that there are many such reasons.

1422 YONCE *tr. Secr. Secr.* 173 Hit sufficith that.. we
 fyndyth y-writte, that oone forcible kynge of grete Pouer,
 asygeth the Cite of Rome. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Com-
 munion*, It shall suffice that the bread be suche, as is vsual
 to be eaten. 1582 STANHYST *Ensis* II. (Arb.) 64 Sufficeth
 yt also that Troians misery dyd I lue too testifie mournful-
 ly. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* II. viii. 56 Suffice, that I hane dooe
 my dew in place. 1593 MARLOWE *Hero & Leander* i. 71
 Let it suffice, That my slake muse sings of Leanders eies.
 1595 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* i. 1. 252 If thou ask me why,
 Sufficeth my reasons are both good and waigthy. 1646
 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple* 71 Angels cannot tell; suffice,
 Thyself shalt feel thine own full joy. 1671 MILTON *Samson*
 63 Suffices that to me strength is my bane. 1754 LEVON
New-River Head Poet. Wks. 1771 II. 68 Suffice it, that
 my goddy's care Brought forth her best, tho' simple fare.
 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* i. iii, Suffice it, that perchance they
 were of fame. 1841 THACKERAY *Gl. Hoggarty Diam.* vii.
 I have passed over a great deal of the religious part of Mr.

Brough's behaviour: suffice it, that religion was always on
 his lips.

c. With dative pron. added. *arch.*

1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 573 Sufficeth nie thou make in
 his manere [etc.]. c. 1392 — *Compl. Venus* 65 To the bit
 ought ynogh suffice, that love so highe a grace to yow
 sent. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Aesop* v. xii, Wel hit maye
 suffice the to haue had tweyne of them. 1520 NISOET
N. T. Matt. x. 25 It sufficeth to the discipule that he be as
 his maistr. 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* iii. xv. 20 Sufficeth thee
 that poore Hieronimo Cannot forget his sonne Horatio.
 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 10 Let it suffice thee (Mistress
 Page), that I loue thee. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 88 Had it
 suffic'd him to have known Good by it self. 1690 LOCKE
Hum. Und. II. ix. § 15 It suffices me only to have remark'd
 here, that [etc.]. 1833 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 385 Suffice it
 thee Thy pain is a reality. 1875 HATWARD *Love agst. World*
 80 Let it suffice you that I will see you on the subject.

d. Const. *for* with acc. and inf.

1848 THACKERAY *Pan. Fair* lxiii, It sufficed for our Minister
 to stand up for Madame Strump.

† 3. To have the necessary ability, capacity, or
 resources for doing something; to be competent or
 able to do something. Chiefly const. *inf.* *Obs.* (in
 later use coloured by i. g.)

1325 *MS. Rawl. B.* 520 II. 32 b, 3if þe lord ne mai noght
 suffisen to uellen þe vnder wode þe contreie him sal helpe.
 1333 *Concl. Loll.* in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1911) Oct. 748 In
 vsinge medeluf werkis.. as moche as þei suffisen. 1390 GOWER
Conf. III. 21, I schal do, fader, as ye sein, Als ferforth as I
 mai suffice. 1400 MAUNDRE (1839) xx. 221 The Lordes
 here han folk of certeyn nombre, als they may suffice. 1406
 HOCCELEVE *La Male Regle* 400 To recorde it vnnethe I may
 suffisye. 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 96, I may nocht suffys
 to se þour sanctidit sad. 1523 SKELTON *Carl. Laurel* 875
 Of all your bewte I suffyce not to wryght. 1743 WARBURTON
Rie. Arist. in *Pope's Dune*, p. xxiv, If so many and various
 graces go to the making up a Hero, what mortal shall suffice
 to hear this character? 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D. Intro.*, A
 Frenchman.. can.. address himself to a variety of services,
 and suffice in his own person to discharge them all.

† b. *trans.* To be capable of. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 89 That thou to loves beste obeie
 Als fer as thou it myht suffice. 14.. *Chaucer's H. Fame*
 1180 (Caxton) My wytt [ne] may it [o. v. me] not suffyce.

† 4. *intr.* Contextually, of a quality or condition:
 To provide adequate means or opportunity; to
 allow or admit of a certain thing being done. Also
trans. *Obs.*

1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blanche* 1094 As my wytte koude
 best suffysse.. I besette hys clyt To loue hir yn my beste wyse.
 1423 JAS. I *Kings* Q. cxl, Quhill my yf may suffice. 1425
Rolls of Parlt. IV. 295/2 My said Lordes.. shall as ferforth
 as her cunning and discretions suffisen, trewely.. avise ye
 Kyng. 1440 GENEDEVES 1150 When they came there they
 sawe a faire cite, As full a pepill as it coude suffice. 1450
 in *Aungier Spyn* (1840) 311 Yf the tyme wyll suffice it, the
 nhbes.. may exorte them in thys wyse. 1477 EARL RIVERS
 (Caxton) *Dietes* 1 As fer as my wrecchednes wold suffice.

5. *trans.* To be enough for; to meet the desires,
 needs, or requirements of (a person); to satisfy.
arch. † Also *impers.*

The object is of dative origin: cf. i. b. † (1) *sufficeth me*:
 I am satisfied, content.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 200 Al that mihte him noght suffice,
 That he ne had to do juisse Upon the child. 1400 *Rom.*
Rose 6005 Therefore it suffisith me Her good here and her
 beaute. 1400 *Beryn* 1219 The half of our lyvlode Wold
 scarcely suffice hym selfe aloon. 1440 YORK *Allys.* xxiii. 18
 þat suffice vs with-onen more. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* viii.
 30 They were so grete plente of pple that no londe myght
 suffice them. 1550 CROWELEY *Last Trumpet* 417 Let this
 example suffice the. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres* Lowe C.
 iii. 112 A pound of bread, which oftentimes wold scarcely
 suffice some travellers to breakfast. 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.*
 iii. xv. 35 Sufficeth me; thy meanings understood. 1794
 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxviii, It is my will that
 you remain here, let that suffice you. 1803-5 WORDSW. *Rob*
Roy's Grave 38 The good old rule Sufficeth them. 1864
 NEWMAN *Hist. Sci.* (1876) I. i. iv. 173 Barbarian minds
 remain in the circle of ideas which sufficed their forefathers.
trans. 1643 J. M. *Sov. Salv.* 13 A weak reason may
 suffice so strong a cause.

† b. Const. *of* (the thing). *Obs.*

1340 *Gesta Rom.* i. xxxii. 125 (Harl. MS.), He that
 pleith with me, shall neuer be suffisid of my pley. 1483
 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* c. viij, For it suffiseth them ynowe
 of one masse. 1611 *Bible* Ezek. xlv. 6 O yee house of
 Israel, let it suffice you, of all your abominations.

c. *pass.* To be satisfied or content. *arch.*

1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 200 Whos boody may
 not suffysed been. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* c. ij, Therwith
 she myght hane be pleased and sufficed. 1531 ELVOT *Gov.* i.
 xiii. (1880) L. 115 The parentes.. being sufficed that their
 children can onely speke latine properly. 1598 SYLVESTER
Du Bartas II. ii. (1641) 132/s Whose searching soule can
 hardly be suffizd With Vulgar Knowledge. 1600 SHAKS.
Sonn. xxxvii, I in thy abundance am suffic'd. 1700 DRYDEN
Theod. & Honoria 194 Not half suffic'd, and greedy yet to
 kill. 1850 T. L. *Lynch Theoph. Trin.* v. 71 One half hour,
 solemnity may fill his heart; the next, pleasantry; by each
 shall his heart be for the time sufficed.

† d. *refl.* To satisfy oneself. *Obs.*

† *Suffice thee, you*: be content.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Aesop* iv. ix, Suffysse the, For ther
 to I shalle put al my dylligence. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon*
 lxxv. 68 Suffyce you with the gyft that I hane gyuen you.
 1597 A. M. *tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* v. i, I suffice my
 self with my accustomed manoeer. 1601 SHAKS. *Alps Well*
 III. v. 10 Come lets returne againe, And suffice our selues
 with the report of it.

† 6. To provide enough food for, satisfy the
 appetite of; also, to satisfy (the appetite). Chiefly
pass. *Obs.*

1450 LOVELL *Grail* xlviii. 423 The teuthe part Of

theke Meyne with that fish suffised not scholde he. 1526
 TINDALE *Mark* viii. 4 From whence myght a man suffysse
 them with bread? *Ibid.* 8 They ate and were suffysed.
 1595 SHAKS. *John* i. 1. 191 And when ny knightly stomacke
 is suffis'd, Why then I sucke my teeth. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.*
 v. iii. 4 When all men had.. Of meates and drinckes their
 appetites suffiz'd. 1609 *Man in Moone* (1849) 30 He is none
 of your ordinarie fellows, which will suffice nature for
 threepence.. a rabbit is but a litte with him. 1687 DRYDEN
Hind & P. i. 554 When the herd suffis'd, did late repair To
 ferny heaths. 1791 COWPER *liad* i. 577 They feasted, and
 were all sufficed.

† 7. To satisfy, meet the 'calls' of (a desire,
 need, sense, emotion, etc.). *Obs.*

1533 in *Leadam Sel. Cases Star Chamber* (Selden Soc.)
 II. 301 What [meat] shulde suffice their necessitie. 1547-64
 BAULDOWN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 60 Sleepe no more then
 shall suffice the sustentation of your bodies. 1585 *Faire*
Em. i. i. 67 Let my vitermost wealth suffice thy worth.
 1598 CHAPMAN *liad* xviii. 316 Then loue askt luno, if at
 length, she had suffisde her splene. 1651 DAVENANT *Godibert*
 iii. iv, The King has now his curious sight suffis'd With all lost
 Arts. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 148 Strongly to suffer and support
 our pains, That we may so suffice his vengeful ire. 1725
 POPE *Odys.* II. 63 Scarce all ny herds their luxury suffice.
 1737 WHISTON *Josephus*, *Antiq.* xvi. vii. § 1 There was..
 indeed enough to suffice all his wants.

† 8. *intr.* with *vnto*: To be satisfied with. *rare.*
 c. 1390 CHAUCER *Truth* 2 Suffisze vnto þyn þyng þow it be
 smal.

† 9. *trans.* To make or be sufficient provision
 for; to supply with something. Also, to replenish
 (a supply). *Obs.*

1440 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* iv. 56, V sester shal suffice an aker
 lond. *Ibid.* ix. 151, Xij hundred pounde of metal shal suffice
 A thousand feet in lengthe of pipis sere. 1600 HAKLUYT
Voy. III. 381 Oxen.. whereof.. they killed fourescore, which
 sufficed the armie with flesh. 1697 DRYDEN *Enrid* ix. 1085
 Nor Juno, who sustain'd his arms before, Dares with new
 strength suffice th' exhausted store. 1700 — *liad* i. 653
 'The Pow'r appeas'd, with Winds suffic'd the Sail.

† 10. To supply, furnish (a product, etc.). *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 510 The luyce, as it seemeth, not
 being able to suffice a Succulent Colour, and a Double
 Lease. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xiii. 292 The rugged soil.. Suffices
 fulness to the swelling grain.

Sufficeable, a. *nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.]
 Capable of being satisfied.

1864 CARLYLE *Frede. Gl.* xvi. vi. IV. 329 A sum-total of
 actual desire to live with King Friedrich, which might
 .. have almost sufficed even for Voltaire..; nor was Voltaire
 easily sufficeable!

† Sufficed, ppl. a. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ED I.]
 Satisfied.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. ii. 43 Time and sufficed fates to
 former kynd Shall vs restore. 1624 QUARLES *Sion's Sonn.*
 iv, O Thou, the joyes of my sufficed heart.

Sufficer, rare. [f. as prec. + -ER I.] A satisfier.
 1900 P. C. SIMSON *Fact Christ* II. 33 He regarded Him-
 self as the sufficer of all others' need.

Sufficiency (suffi'jens). *arch.* Forms: 4-6 suffi-
 ciens, 5 suffisiance, suffycience, -ens, 5-6
 sufficiens, 5-7 -aunce, 6 sufficiens, suffeience,
 4- sufficiency. [a. OF. *sufficiency* or ad. late L.
sufficiencia, f. *sufficient*, -ens, SUFFICIENT: see
 -ENCE; cf. next and SUFFIBANCE.]

1. The quality or condition of being sufficient or
 enough; sufficient supply, means, or resources.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 44 Sip alle þingis is
 bifore Crist, þis sufficiency lastip longe. 1460 CARGRAVE
Chron. (Rolls) 92 If we be bis for to gete us tresoure
 in Hevece, God schal send us sufficiens in erde. 1500-20
 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvii. x Quho thinkis that he suffis
 suffic of gudis he no indigence. 1546 LANGLEY *tr. Pol.*
Verg. de Invent. i. cxv. 27 b, If it (ie. the Nile) increse
 unto the depth of twelue or thurten Cubites it portendeth
 lacke of Sufficiency. 1578 LINDSEAY (Pittcottie) *Chron.*
Scot. (S.T.S.) I. 57 Thinkand gif they sailit thame selfis
 they had sufficiency quhill an better fortoun. 1695 LO.
 PRESTON *Boeth.* iii. pr. ii. (1712) 109 That they may have
 Sufficiencies and Abundance within themselves. 1873 MOR-
 LEY *Rousseau* II. 113 This full and perfect sufficiency of life
 was abruptly disturbed.

† b. *phr.* (Sc.) At or to sufficiency (= F. *d. suffi-
 sance*) in sufficient quantity, sufficiently. *In*
sufficiency: in comfort. *Obs.*

c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* l. lxxxiii. (1859) 48 Now needeth
 it thanne quod sapience that fullfille to sufficiencye thou
 fynde it. 1470 HENRY WALLACE *l.* 1174 3on folk has fud, trast
 well, at sufficiens. *Ibid.* x. 551 Offholt and schep thau tuk
 at sufficiens. 1535 W. STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 705 He
 wes richt weil sustenit.. At sufficiencye that neidfull wes to
 haif, With sic prouision that that armet (= hermit) had. 1549
Compl. Scot. iii. 26 3e al eyt 3our bryde in sufficiens.

† 2. Capacity; ability; competence. Also, a
 capable or competent person. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *2 Cor.* iii. 5 Not that we ben sufficient for to
 thekeny any thing of vs, as of vs, but our sufficiency is of God.
 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 201 The chiefe cite of whom
 is cilled Capua, namede so of the capacite of sufficiaunce.
 1607 ROWLAND *Hist. Guy War.* Ep. Ded., These Artless
 Lines, which in the silence of greater sufficiencies, serve only
 to keep Valour from Obliuious destruction. 1669-70 MAR-
 VELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 303 They are the judges of
 the sufficiency of the securities. 1676 *Ibid.* 493 [He] is very
 well known for his sufficiency and integrity.

† 3. That which suffices for one's needs; satisfac-
 tion of one's needs; sustenance. *Obs.*

1450 *Mankind* 731 in *Macro Plays* 27 Wepyng, syth-
 yng, & sobhyng, were my suffyciens. 1500-20 DUNBAR
Poems lxxxi. 100 With greidines I sie this world ourgan,
 And sufficiency dwellis nocht bot in heavin. 1578 CHC.
Prayers in Priv. *Prayers* (1831) 513 Draw the soul, that

thirsteth after thee, to the rivers of everlasting sufficiency, which are above. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 15 This whereof we treat they need not, as finding all sufficiency in their All-sufficient Creator. 1620 T. GRANGER *Dir. Logike* 168 God is all sufficient, *Gen.* 17. 1. and gives sufficiency to all his creatures.

† 4. = SELF-SUFFICIENCY. *Obs.*

1382 *Wyclif 2 Cor. ix.* 8 To make all grace abound in you, that 3c in alle thinges euermore layunge al sufficiency. 1659 *Gale Cr. Gentiles* 1. i. 4 God contemplating himself beholds in his Divine Essence or Sufficiency.

Sufficiency (sŭh'fēnsi). Also 5-7 -encie, 8 -enty. [ad. L. *sufficientia* (see prec. and -ENTY). Cf. It. *suffic(ē)enza*, -ia, Sp. *suficiencia*.]

† 1. Sufficient means or wealth; ability or competence to meet pecuniary obligations. *Obs.*

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 24 § 3 Ife ther be not perones of suche sufficiency within the Shire. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II* § 2 (1876) 5 This steward shall be a man of good sufficiency. 1611 *Bible* Lev. v. 7 *margin*. His hand cannot reach to the sufficiency of a lamb. *Ibid.* Joh. xx. 22 In the fulness of his sufficiency, he shalbe in straits. 1668 *SCARLETT Exchanges* 48 The one as well as the other [viz. the drawer and the remitter], must be careful, and enquire into each others Sufficiency. 1747 *Act 20 Geo. II.* c. 43 § 36 The Clerk of Court shall be answerable for the Sufficiency of such Cautioner.

† 2. A sufficient supply; a competence.

1608 D. [TOWILL] *Est. Pol. & Mor.* 50 b. The powerful hand of irreproachable wisdom, hath divided our sufficiency into little portions. 1645 *CROWWELL Let. to Lenthall* 14 Sept. (Carlyle). The same spirit of faith by which we ask all our sufficiency, and have received it. 1682 W. PENN in *Life Wks.* 1782 l. p. lxxx. Let your industry... go no farther than for a sufficiency for life. 1728-46 *Thomson Spring* 157 An elegant sufficiency, content, Retirement, rural quiet. 1898 'H. S. MERRIVAN' *Rolet's Corner* viii. 78 Holland suggests... an elderly gentleman... who, having laid by a small sufficiency, sits peacefully by the fire.

† 3. Adequate provision of food or bodily comfort.

1795 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Marchmont* l. 169 [He] could not afford to repair or to live in it [sc. the house] with any degree of comfortable sufficiency for years before his death. 1837 H. T. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 133 She and her daughter... kept the house, which might vie with any nobleman's for true luxury; perfect sufficiency and neatness. 1848 *MILL. Pol. Econ.* iv. ii. § 4. 255 There is... sufficiency everywhere when anciently there would have been scarcity in some places and superfluity in others.

2. The condition or quality of being sufficient for its purpose or for the end in view; adequacy.

1565 *STAPLETON tr. Staphylus Apol.* 161 b. The sufficiency of only faith to salvation. 1599 *Hay any Work* 27 We know the sufficiency of it [sc. a book] to be such, as the Puritans are not able to answer it. 1650 *BRANDON Plymouth Plant.* (1856) 75 Perceiving y^e mariners to feare y^e sufficiency of y^e ships. 1661 *Prays Diary* 15 July. I read over the will, and had their advice therein, who as to the sufficiency thereof confirmed me. 1725 *AVULFE Parragon* 116 The Competency or Sufficiency of an Ecclesiastical Benefice, ought to be considered... in respect of the... Charges incumbent on such a Benefice. 1755 *YOUNG Centaur* (1757) IV. i. 112 The sufficiency of human reason. 1839 *HALLAM Lit. Eur.* ii. viii. § 8 Montuola calls him the model of commentators for the pertinence and sufficiency of his notes. 1863 *H. Cox Instit.* iii. v. 658 Surveyors, who report on the sufficiency of river steam-vessels before they are entitled to ply for passengers. 1884 *Law Rep.* 27 Chanc. Div. 630 There is a doubt about the sufficiency of the assets. 1912 *Oxf. Univ. Gaz.* 6 Nov. 149/1 The Board shall in writing report to the Regius Professor of Divinity as to the sufficiency of the Candidate's work.

3. (A sufficient number or quantity of; enough.

1531 *TINDALE Expor.* 1 *John* (1537) 88 We ought to aske of God only sufficiency of all worldly thynges. 1598 *BARKLEY Felice Man* (1631) 491 That which bringeth forth contentment, is a sufficiency of things. 1623 *BINGHAM Xenophon* 93 If we shall finde such sufficiency of shipping, that not one of vs shall need to be left behinde. a 1640 L. JACKSON *Treat. Signs Times Wks.* 1673 II. 380 The daily sacrifice of beasts did cease for want of provision, they having plenty, or sufficiency of nothing but of famine. 1747 *WESLEY Prim. Physick* (1755) Pref. p. xiii. There is Sufficiency of other Medicines. 1774 *GOLDSMITH Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. ii. v. 321 When he has eaten a sufficiency, he then retires. 1832 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* II. xv. 244 So as to afford sufficiency of wood for fuel. 1859 *CORNWALLIS New World* l. 353 For practical mining purposes it contained no sufficiency of gold. 1901 *ALLBIDGE Sherbro* xv. 145 None of the women wear any clothes, there is simply a sufficiency of strung beads around their waists.

4. Sufficient capacity to perform or undertake something; adequate qualification; ability, competency. *Obs. or arch.*

1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. l. 539 The honestie, habilitie... and sufficiency of our said dearest brother to have the cure... of our said... some. 1583 *STRUBBS Anat.* *Anat.* ii. (1832) 54 Their knowledge, discretion, and sufficiency in their art. 1590 Sir J. SNYTHE *Dir. Wagoners* (title-p.). The great sufficiency, excellence and wonderful effects of Archers. 1634 *SHAKS. Oth.* i. iii. 224 We have there a Substitute of most allowed sufficiency. 1657 *HARWILL Apol.* (1630) 220 Well knowne in London for his Sufficiency in his profession. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* ii. xxvii. § 8 So able a Man as he, who had Sufficiency enough to warrant all the Testimonies he gives of himself. 1785 *BURKE Art. Crit. W. Hastings* Wks. 1812 II. 200 The nobil's sufficiency for the management of his own affairs. 1800 *MORNINGTON in Owen Weller's Desq.* (1877) 653 The state... has already supported them at a considerable expense, under the presumption of their sufficiency to discharge the duties. 1856 *GEO. ELIOT F. Holt* xii. Their sufficiency to judge the men who make love to them.

† 5. An instance of this; a qualification; also, an accomplishment. *Obs.*

1590 Sir J. SNYTHE *Dir. Wagoners* Dedie. To set forth the

and beautifie their owne sufficiencies. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* i. iv. I feare I may doe wrong to your sufficiencies in the reporting them. 1601 — *Postaster* l. ii. 132 It shall neuer put thee to thy Mathematiques, Metaphysiques, Philosophie, and I know not what suppos'd sufficiencies. 1635 R. N. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* iii. 254 The... Privy Councell taking notice of his sufficiencies, made use of his counsaile. 1691 *Woot Ath. Oxon.* l. 85 By recommendations made to the King of his great sufficiencies in... Oratory. 1713 *STEEL Guard.* No. 23 ¶ 4 One may have an air, which proceeds from a just sufficiency and knowledge of the matter before him.

† 5. = SELF-SUFFICIENCY 1. *Obs.*

1635 *SWAN Spec. Mundi* iii. § 2 (1643) 42 God... whose sufficiency and efficiency is altogether absolute.

6. = SELF-SUFFICIENCY 2. *arch.*

1698 *ROUSE Heav. Arch.* ix. 135 They thought their own eyes sufficient to see, and their own ears to heare; and resting in this insufficient sufficiency [etc.]. 1690 *TEMPLE Est. Anc. & Mod. Learn.* 3. I could not read either of this Strain, without some indignation, which no quality among men is so apt to raise in me as ignorance, the worst composition out of the pride and ignorance of mankind. 1711 *SHAFESBURY Charact.* (1737) II. l. ii. 209. I could never have the Sufficiency to shock my Spiritual and Learned Superiors. 1724 tr. *Rollin's Bell's Letters* (1783) l. 280 By this air of sufficiency they think they gain the esteem of others, though they only procure their contempt. 1893 *STEVENSSON Catriona* viii. Who offer heard of such sufficiency as tell a shentlemans that is the king's officer he cannae speak Cor's English?

Sufficient (sŭh'fēnt), *a. (adv., sb.)* Forms: 4 *Sc.* suffoyand, -yiciand, 4-5 -icia(u)n(t), -yeciand, -yeciand, *Sc.-icland*, 5 -isia(u)n(t), -yeciand, -yeciand, -yeyant, -yeyant, -yeciand, 5-6 -yeciand, -iente, 6 -ieciand, 6-7 -itient, (7 sophyient), 4- sufficient. [a. OF. *sufficient*, -ant, or ad. its source L. *sufficiens*, -ent, pr. pple. of *sufficere* to SUFFICE. Cf. It. *suffic(ē)nte*, Sp. *suficiente*, Pg. *suficiente*. In ME. the word was partially assimilated in spelling to SUFFISANT.]

Formerly † *sufficient enough* was used in various senses. 1 *A. daf.*

1. Of a quantity, extent, or scope adequate to a certain purpose or object.

c 1280 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 346 *3if* þei tellen a good sufficient cause, telle we þe same cause whi we hilenen þat his is cristis gospel. a 1400 *Warr. Arch.* 436 *Pat* seining hard sufficient, þofe sojt 3c na fette. a 1533 Ld. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxi. 248 Ye hadde mete and also good wyne sufficient at home. 1645 *STRUBBS Anat.* *Anat.* ii. (1832) 54 In former times a mans bare word was sufficient, now no instrument, band, nor obligation can be sure enough. 1614 *DAY Festivals* xi. (1615) 218 Should we... praise our God whole Daies, and whole Nights... it were not sufficient enough. 1667 *MILTON P. l. viii.* 5 What thanks sufficient... have I to render thee? 1721 *BRADLEY Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 185 Some Variety of such exotic Rarities from the hotter Climates, as afford the curious sufficient matter of Admiration. 1817 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* II. v. v. 177 Intelligence was in sufficient time received... to enable him to collect an army. 1855 S. WILKINSON *Sp. Missions* (1874) 166 It will be quite sufficient if, in the fewest words, I venture to suggest one or two considerations which [etc.]. 1884 *GILCHRIST Mongols* xxxi. 361 Many a lama who has nominally a sufficient income never receives more than half of his due.

b. Const. for: (a) = to furnish means or material for, to supply, to provide for the performance of (a thing).

c 1280 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 346 For nambre of preestis brougt in hi Crist was sufficient for Cristis hous... Who mai denye þat he his nambre of þes officeris is now to myche? c 1460 *FORRESCUE Abs. & Lim.* Mon. viii. (1585) 125 How necessarye it is þat lured sufficient be assigned for the kynges ordinarie charges. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. IV. 32 b. Treasure sufficient... for such a journey rollall. 1567 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* l. (1577) 6 ij. My talke hath not bene... sufficient ynough for the weightnesse of the matter. 1715 *ATTERBURY Serm.* (Matt. xxvii. 25) (1734) l. 1. 332 These Prophecies... were sufficient for the Conviction of any Men, who did not lie... under a Judicial Infatuation. 1774 *CHESTERF. Lett.* xv. Romulus... not having sufficient inhabitants for his new city. 1824 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 557 That is sufficient rage for any purpose.

(6) = to provide for the needs or accommodation of, to satisfy (a person or animal). Also with acc. and inf.

1535 *FISHER Wyses perf. Relig.* Wks. (1579) 32c Yet hath he still in him self lone sufficient for infinite moe. 1577 *HOUNSHEN Hist. Scot.* 432/1 It appeareth to be sufficient ynough for vs. 1585 *Knaresb. Hist.* (Surrey) l. 150 Sufficient hay for his horse. 1611 *Bible* Transl. Pref. ¶ 4 A doctrine... so tempered, that enery one may draw from thence that which is sufficient for him. a 1700 *EYRE'S Diary* 17 Oct. 1641. The publick armoury... sufficient for 30,000 men. a 1720 *SEWEL Hist. Quakers* (1755) II. vii. 1 There was not sufficient room for all to sit down at once. 1832 *BREWSTER Nat. Magic* x. 257 A few general observations will perhaps be sufficient for ordinary readers. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priest.* iv. 164 If the sacrament in one kind is sufficient for the people it is sufficient for the priest.

c. Const. to in the same senses. *rare.*

1539 *Great Bible* Matt. vi. 34 Sufficient unto the daye, is the traouyle therof. 1647 *SALTWASH Spark. Glory* (1847) 20 It ought to be sufficient to us, that the Scriptures [etc.] 1715 *ATTERBURY Serm.* (Acts I. 2) (1734) l. 174 It was sufficient to that Purpose. 1753 *EARL ORREERY Rem. Swift* (1755) 78 His wit was sufficient to every labour. 1885 *SALTWASH Spark. Glory* (1847) 20 He... is very sufficient also to the tastes of all those who love good English.

† Constructed as pr. pple. with dative regimen. 1823 *Acta Privy Coun.* III. 95 Wee consideringe y^e saide some... thought sufficient yow to y^e... redy paiement of yowre saide wages.

d. Const. to with inf.

c 1280 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 423 Sib þo gospel is... sufficient in treuthe to gouerne Cristis Church. 1527 in *Leadam Sel. Cases Star Chamber* (Selden Soc.) II. 166 They can not fynde... that there is come sufficient in the same shyre to susteyne the people. 1599-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1599) 80 The ouer excusie speeches... were not sufficient enough to expresse the peaceable reign. a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* l. xv. (1912) 97 He... having a fortune sufficient to content & he content with a sufficient fortune. 1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* 115. I cannot cease to praise you diligent to practise, for that onlie is sufficient to make a perfect Musician. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. 102 And by proof we feel Our power sufficient to disturb his Heav'n. 1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* l. 228 A sufficient number to make a Quorum. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* l. 2 Wks. 1874 l. 31 The same kind of force which is sufficient to suspend our faculties... will be sufficient to destroy them. 1820 W. IERVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 99 The beauty of the day was of itself sufficient to inspire... philanthropy. 1890 *Law Times Rep.* L.XIII. 765/1 Even a threatened interference with a plaintiff's rights... is sufficient to justify him in taking proceedings. 8. *Impers.* with dependent clause or inf.

1538 *STARKEY England* (1878) 44 Sufficient byt ys that no man by nature ys excludyd from felicitye. 1553 *EDEN Treat. Neue Ind.* (Arb.) 5 They thought it not sufficient in their life time to deserve prayse. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xl. 252 Sufficient that thy Prayers are heard. 1797 S. & H. *Lee Canterb. T.* (1799) l. 390 It is sufficient that I know thy guilt.

† f. Satisfactory. *Obs. rare.*

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* l. 368 With a werte of leaue A man may geit sufficyand be.

g. Achieving its object; effective. *rare.*

1831 *SCOTT Cl. Rob.* xi. She... dealt him so sufficient a blow, that Toxartus lay lifeless on the plain. 1897 'A. HORN' *Phroso* vii. (1905) 120 Phroso paused in her recital of the savage, simple, sufficient old trick.

2. In technical language. a. Of legal documents, securities, etc.

1461 *PASTON Lett.* II. 34 [They] shall have a signement sufficient to hem aggregabill for the seid payment. 1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 40/2 That the seid writing ended... be lawfull and sufficient warant and discharge ayens your Highnes. 1495, 1523 [see DISCHARGE sb. 4c]. 1551 in *Fenillierat Revels Edw. VI* (1914) 56 This our Lettre shalbe your sufficient discharge for the same. 1592 *West 1st Pt. Symbol.* § 103 d. That then the suruiour... shall with ij. other sufficient snerdes... by their sufficient & lawfull writing obligatory become... bound [etc.]. 1628 *COKE On Litt.* 270 If the lessee enter into the land, and hath possession of it by force of the said lease, then such release made to him by the feoffor, or by his heir is sufficient to him. a 1768 *ESKINNE Inst. Law Scot.* iv. iv. § 60 (1773) 737 Libels might be so laid as to deprive the pannel of every article of exculpation, let it be ever so sufficient. 1820 *GIFFORD Compl. Eng. Lawyer* 82 The sheriff... is obliged to take (if it be tendered) a sufficient bail-bond. *Ibid.* 662 The said H. B. doth hereby agree, by good and sufficient conveyance in the law, to assign... unto the said C. D... all those three houses [etc.].

b. Theol. Sufficient grace: see GRACE sb. 11 b.

1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. Grace, Grace... is Efficacious, or Efficient, when it has the Effect; and Sufficient when it has it not, tho' it might have had it. 1898 *MORTIMER Cath. Faith & Pract.* l. 120 Exciting grace regarded in its result is called (1) Sufficient and (2) Efficient grace.

c. Modern Philos. (*Principle or law of*) sufficient reason: see quot. 1717.

This is a translation of Leibnitz's 'raison suffisante' (*Monadologie*, 1714, §§ 31, 32), for which he had previously suggested 'raison determinante' (*Reff. sur le livre de Hobbes*, 1701); he may have been influenced in his final selection of the adj. by the use of *sufficient cause* in: 1668 *HOBBS Quest. conc. Liberty, Necessity & Chance* 291. I hold that to be a sufficient cause to which nothing is wanting that is needful to the producing of the effect. The same is also a necessary cause.

1717 S. CLARKE tr. *Leibnitz's 2nd Paper in Coll. Papers* 21 In order to proceed from Mathematics to Natural Philosophy, another Principle is requisite, as I have observed in my *Theodicea*: I mean, the Principle of a sufficient Reason, viz. that nothing happens without a Reason why it should be so rather than otherwise. *Ibid.* (tr. 5th Paper) 207 The Principle of the Want of a sufficient Reason does alone drive away all these Spectres of Imagination. 1838 D. MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 10 Many of our conclusions are derived from this principle, which is called in mathematics the want of sufficient reason. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 395/2 The fundamental principles of all reasoning, namely, the principle of contradiction and the law of sufficient reason. *Ibid.* 393/1 This adjustment of the monads was in accordance with certain sufficient reasons in each monad... this sufficient reason was their comparative perfection. 1887 *MAURICE Mor. & Met. Philos.* IV. viii. § 72. 516 The sufficient reason must be found seeing it is implied in all demonstrations.

† 3. Qualified by talent or ability; competent, capable, able. *Obs.*

c 1285 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1067 *Dido*. That he was lyk a knyght, And sufficient [tr. r. suffisat(u)] of persone & of myght. 1424 *Cor. Lett Bk.* 83 One of ij. sufficient men to ouerse the Collectours. 1576 ABR. GRINDAL *Let. Ld. Bursleigh* in *Rem.* (1843) 360. I pray your lordship's help that Mr Redmayn... may be archdeacon of Canterbury. He is a very sufficient man. 1603 *KNOLES Hist. Turky* (1621) 332 Where they were by sufficient teachers, first instructed in the principles of the Mahometan religion. 1669 *RESURI. Hist. Coll.* l. 603 A sufficient preaching Minister shall be provided... to serve the Cure. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ii. 604 Whom shall we send in search of this new world, whom shall we find Sufficient? 1719 *LONDON & Wise Compl. Gard.* p. xiii. Those that... have sufficient Gardener. 1817 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* II. v. 437 Sir Eyre Coote should be requested to take upon himself, as alone sufficient, the task [etc.].

† b. Const. to, for (a function, work), to do something. *Obs.*

1382 *Wyclif 2 Cor. iii.* 5 Not that we ben sufficient [L. *sufficiens*, Gr. *leiaon*] for to thanke eny thing of vs. c 1449

Jacob's Well 295 To holdyn offyse bat a man is noht suffy-
cient to. 1456 *SIR G. HAVE LAW ARMS* (S.T.S.) 23 He was
not sufficient to governe the office. 1598 in *Limore Papers*
Ser. 11. (1887) I. 24 A Master of Artes, and eury waie ury
sufficient to be the Warden. 1611 *Bible Transl.* Pref. ¶ 6
Who had bene so sufficient for this worke as the Apostles
or Apostolike men? 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Cannet Admir.*
Events 69 Sufficient to performe their huswifery. 1667
MILTON *P. L.* 111. 99, I made him just and right, Sufficient
to have stood, though free to fall.

†4. Of persons: Of adequate means or wealth;
having a competence, substantial, well-to-do;
hence, qualified by means or status for an office or
dnty. (Const. of = in respect of; to with inf.) Obs.
1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 501/2 The more sufficient that men
be of lifode...ye more [etc.]. 1482 in *Cal. Proc. Chanc.*
O. Eliz. (1830) 11. Pref. 63 The same Robert is not sufficient
to pay and content the said averages. 1590 *PAYNE Brief*
Descr. Ireland (1841) 11 [He] hath gotten more sufficient
tennants into his said countrie then any other two. 1595
SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* 1v. iv. 05 Some sufficient honest wit-
nesses. 1655 R. YOUNGE *Charge agst. Drunkards* 2 More
is thrown out of one swines nose, and mouth, and guts, then
would maintain five sufficient families. 1672 *Wono Life*
(O.H.S.) I. 178 An honest and sufficient farmer. 1678 PENN
in *Lif. Wks.* 1782 I. p. 1xiv. How many sufficient and trad-
ing families are reduced to great poverty by it. 1679 —
Addr. Prot. 11. 226 Many, once sufficient, are expos'd to
Charity. 1782 ELIZ. BLOWER *Geo. Balemam* 11. 157 A great
many very sufficient people.

†5. Of things: Of adequate quality; of a good
standard; substantial; in good condition. Obs.

1473 *Rental Bk. Cufar-Angus* (1879) I. 165, ij bollis of
hors corn sufficient. 1490 *Manin. de Melros* (Bann. Club)
600 Of be quihik viij chaldor five salbe of gud sufficient
qwhet. 1507 *Reg. Privy Seal Scot.* I. 209/2 Sufficient
merchand gudis. 1682 in *Thames of Cawdor* (Spald. Club)
360 Guid and sufficient work built causing to air. 1699
Ibid. 393 Ane sufficient stair caise. 1800 TENNANT in
Souther's Comm. fl. Bk. Ser. 11. (1849) 422 Their enlarge-
ment gradually loosens and shatters the most sufficient
buildings. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* 1. iv. iv. Making shoes,
—one may hope, in a sufficient manner.]

†6. In full, sufficient for (†to) oneself: = SELF-SUFFICIENT 1.

1388 *Wyclif Prov.* xii. 9 A pore man, and sufficient to
him self. 1850 *NEWMAN Diffie. Anglia.* 1. (1891) 21 The
English people is sufficient for itself. 1872 *RUSKIN Eagle's N.*
§ 77 The first order of Charity is to be sufficient for thyself.
1882 *Wyclif Phil.* iv. 11, I have lerud, in whiche thingis
I am, sufficient [L. sufficient, Gr. *autarkes*] for to be. 1502
ATKYNSON tr. *De Institutione* 11. xxiii. (1893) 216 Thou, good
lorde, omonge all thinges art best, hyst, moost mighty &
moost sufficient.

†7. = SELF-SUFFICIENT 2. Obs.

1620 *FLETCHER Chances* v. ii. Thou art the most sufficient,
(I'le say for thee) Not to believe a thing. 1671 *TEMPLE*
Let. to F. Temple Wks. 1731 II. 246 Sufficient and confident
that no Endeavours can break the Measures betwix us and
Holland. 1709 *STEELE Tattler* No. 51 ¶ 5 A sufficient self-
conceited Coxcomb. 1709 *CIBBER Rival Fools* 111, The
dull Stupidity of a sufficient Fool!

†B. adv. = SUFFICIENTLY. Obs.

1509 *HAWES Com. Stevener's* xlii. Am not I wounded for
the sufficiency? 1560 *WHITENORNE Ord. Souldiours* (1588)
15 b. A triangle bataille, may be always sufficient able to
breake al maner of four square batailles. 1592 *Arden of*
Faversham 1. i. I have talkt sufficient. 1625 *FLETCHER*
& SHURLEY N. Walker 111. i. Was I not late in my unhappy
marriage, Sufficient miserable? 1762 *FALCONER Shipw.*
11. 146 When down sufficient, they securely brace [the yard].
1826 W. A. MILES *Deverel Barrow* 17 When it takes a
sufficient southerly course to admit of avoiding the mound.

C. sb. (This is prob. in origin partly a reduced
form of *sufficiale*, SUFFICIENT.)

†1. The quality or condition of being sufficient;
sufficiency. Obs.

1450 *Let. Marg. Anjou & Bp. Beckington* (Camden) 140
His sufficient of cunoyng and habilitie thereto. 1600 W.
CORNWALLIS *Est.* 1. xix. I know not much of want, neither
desire I Riches; I am borne to sufficient.

2. A sufficient quantity or supply; sufficient
means; enough.

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xx. xvii. 228 For haue I suffy-
ciant that may longe to my person I wylle aske none
other ryche araye. 1523 *Lo. BERNERS Froiss.* I. 60 h. They
founde reasonably sufficient therof. 1526 *TIOALE 1 Tim.*
v. 16 Let not the congregacio be charged: that hyt maye
haue sufficient for them that are widowes in dede. 1587
Mirr. Mag. Porrex xii. Sufficient here is sayd to warne
the wife. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 155, I have noi,
oor perhaps ever shall acquire, sufficient of the philosophic
policy of this government. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) 111.
498 Whether sufficient appeared by the special verdict in this
case, to prevent the lessor of the plaintiff, from recovering
in the ejectment? 1860 *TYNOLL Glac.* 1. ii. 14 We saw
sufficient to account for the noise.

†Sufficientize, v. Obs. rare-1. [f. prec. +
-IZE.] trans. ? To make 'sufficient' or competent.

1693 *BEVERLEY Gospel Truth* 35 This sufficiency, saith he
(St. Paul), is of God, who hath therein Sufficientized [us;
2 Cor. iii. 6 *ἐκείνων ἡμεῖς*] to Minister the New Testament.

Sufficiently (sūf'fīshēl), adv. (sb.) [f. SUFFI-
CIENT + -LY 2.] In a sufficient manner.

1. In a manner or to an extent calculated to
satisfy the circumstances of the case or adequate
to a certain purpose or object; enough for the
purpose (expressed or implied).

Formerly also in phr. †sufficiently enough.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* 1. 322 That was nane that euir him
kend Wald do sa mekill for him, that he Mycht sufficiently
fundyn be. 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1820) 386 Pat be clergy
was sufficiently purveyed for lyfode. c. 1430 *Piler. Lys*
Manhode 1. lxx. (1869) 41 Thoub swiche ten j hadde had to

a dyner, j hadde not be fed sufficientliche. 1503-4 *Act 19*
Hem. VII. c. 19 Many Tanners put their hydes and ledder
to sale before they be sufficiently dried. 1556 *OLDR Anti-*
christ 108 b. I suppose it be sufficiently ynough declared,
that the B. of Rome deserueth this thrid title. 1592 *Arden*
of Faversham v. iii. 15 His purse and girdle found at thy
heds head Wines sufficiently thou didst the dede. 1638
JUNUS Paint. Ancients 33 Never...to swallow doune our
meale, before it he sufficiently chawed. 1658 W. BURTON
Rin. Auton. 123 Upon a hill sufficiently enough steep,
to which there was no access. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* viii. 404
Seem I to thee sufficiently possesst Of happiness, or not?
1700 *EVELYN Diary* 4 Nov. 1644, The...never to be suffi-
ciently admird Torsos of Amphion and Dirces. 1769 *JUNUS*
Let. ix. (1788) 66 The subject too has been already dis-
cussed, and is sufficiently understood. 1878 *LECKY Eng. in*
18th Cent. 11. vii. 283 The strength of their principles was
sufficiently shown by their almost unanimous refusal of the
abjuration oath. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *Valerie's Fate* 1,
You are not sufficiently clad. I must insist on your taking
my shawl again.

b. Const. †to, for (a purpose, etc.).

1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 30 Thou answerest
Luther...not sufficiently to the matter [non satis ad rem].
1764 *Museum Rust.* IV. 27 A soil...made sufficiently moist
for vegetation. 1809 *MALIN Gil Blas* 1. viii. ¶ 2 A volley,
for which I was not sufficiently case-hardened. 1884 F.
TEMPLE Relat. Relig. & Sci. i. (1885) 20 The rule is suffi-
ciently general for all practical purposes.

c. Const. to with inf.

1759 *ROBERTSON Hist. Scot.* I. 111. 162 Nor were they suffi-
ciently skilful in the art of war to reduce the place by force.
1857 *MILNER Elem. Chem.* Org. iii. § 8. 222 Air is...admitted
to the still, sufficiently slowly to prevent it from taking
fire. 1860 *TYNOLL Glaciers* 1. xxii. 153 The slope...was
just sufficiently steep to keep the attention aroused. 1895
Law Times Rep. LXXXIII. 702/2 The thing saved was held
to be sufficiently like a ship to be not unfairly treated as
a ship.

2. Adequately, satisfactorily; hence, fully, com-
pletely, quite; now chiefly with adjs., as...as
well could be.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (Thomas) 402 De tothir ensampil
tane may be sufficiently be wyne-tre. 1440 *Alphabet of*
Tales 336 A clerk bat was wote and sufficient letted.
1447 *BOOKHAM Seynys* (Roxb.) 10 My wyt and my penne so
to enlumyne...that sufficiently thy legende begonne, I may
termyne. c. 1510 *MORE Pious Wks* 2/1 If no man should
doe it, but he that might sufficiently doe it, no man
should doe it. 1577 *HANMER Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 436
There was such a marvellous great earthquake, that it
cannot sufficiently be described. 1611 *SHAKS. Wind.* 1. iv.
11. 16 Businesses, (which none without thee) can sufficiently
manage. 1621 in *Foster Eng. Factories Ind.* (1906) 239 It
is sufficiently probable a greater prejudice will enforce them
to petition for his licence. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius'*
Voy. Ambar. 165 We entertained them with certain Gohe-
lets of Aquavitae and sent them sufficiently drunk to the
Ship. 1674 in *Verney Mem.* (1909) 11. 317 All this has
sophistically vexed me. 1759 *JOHNSON Rastrel's* 17. The old
man went away sufficiently discontented. 1845 *PATISON*
Ess. (1889) 1. 13 The style of Bede, if not elegant Latin, is
yet correct, sufficiently classical. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD
Hum. Singer 1. 3 He is still sufficiently ugly. 1905 R. BACOT
Passport xxiv. 396 The last hour or so has been sufficiently
trying to the nerves.

†3. Of workmanship: Substantially. Obs.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* 11. ix. (Skeat) 1. 58 No man
were this werke be sufficiently makid; for goddes werke
passeth mannes. 1393 *Reg. de Aberbrothok* (Bann. Club)
11. 42 William Plumer sail theke the mekil quoe...wyth lede
and guttir yit al about sufficiently with lede. 1460 in *Rec.*
City of Norwich (1910) 11. 94 So h' be cloth which shall
be sufficiently made shall be tokened. 1477 *Rolls of Parlt.*
VI. 180/2 If any of the seid persone or persones...make not
the seid pavement sufficiently. 1537 *Regist. Aberdeen*
(Maitl. Club) 1. 414 Sir Wilsame...sall ouphald...be fairsaid
tenment...in all necessary thingis sufficient. 1639 in *Thames*
of Cawdor (Spalding Club) 284 Withe armes names and sifers
...well and sufficient wrocht. 1699 *Ibid.* 394 To finish the
said work weel sufficiently neatly and completely.

4. Contemptuously. *pseudo-dial.* (cf. SUFFI-
CIENCY 6.)

1893 *STEVENSON Catriona* viii. I think I was used ex-
tremely sufficiently myself to be set up to fecht with an
auld wive.

†5. As sb. (after uses of late L. *sufficienter*).
Sufficient means; sufficient; enough. Obs.

1456 *SIR G. HAVE LAW ARMS* (S.T.S.) 123 Gif he had nede,
and had nocht sufficiently to mak weith. c. 1520 *BAR-*
CLAY Yngurth (ed. 2) 58 From the heven descended...plenty
of rayne-water, that it was more than sufficiently to all the
army. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* 11. xix. 106 b.
There is oot brought sufficiently vnto them for the main-
tenance of their ydle life. 1586 *Blaugir Melanech.* 128 Suffi-
ciently hath bene said. 1609 *Bible* (Douay) Nahum 11. 22
The lion hath caught sufficiently [Vulg. *cepit sufficienter*]
for his welpes.

†Sufficiently. Obs. Also 5-ia(u)nte. [a.
AF. *sufficiante*, f. *sufficient*, -ent SUFFICIENT: see
-Y. Cf. SUFFISANCE.] = SUFFICIENCY.

1450 in *Antiq. Rep.* (1809) IV. 639 Ordeyne and appoynte
suche sufficiente of men and stuffe, as it may be sufficiente
for the defence of the Castell and Ile. 1450-80 tr. *Secr.*
Secr. 53 Surtee and sufficiente to hy gouernelle. 1461 *Rolls*
of Parlt. v. 495/2 Yf there be not so many dwelling within
the same Shire of that sufficiente. 1592-3 A. HALL in
Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 11. 111. 170, I am hereupon, knowing
his sufficiency, humbly to beseeche your Honor to stand my
good Lord in my sonnes suite.

Sufficing (sūf'fīshē), ppl. a. [f. SUFFICE v. +
-ING 2.] That suffices for a purpose or object; snffi-
cient, adequate, satisfying. (Cf. *all-sufficing*, quot.
1623 s.v. ALL-7, SELF-SUFFICING ppl. a.)

1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* iv. xiv. 117 Draw thy sword, and
giue mee, Sufficing strokes for death. c. 1640 *WOTTON in*

Farr-S. P. Jas. I (1848) 248 Nor shrubs alone feel thy suffic-
ing hand. 1642 *MILTON Apol. Smel.* Wks. 1851 111. 255,
I had no fear but that the authors of *Smectymnus*...were
prepar'd...to returne a sufficing answer. 1827 *SCOTT Highl.*
Widow 11, The death of MacTavish Mhor was, in her appre-
hension, a sufficing reason. 1860 GEN. P. THOMSON *Audi*
Al. cil. 111. 4 And if the representation was such as to
send sufficing men to parliament, it would be known which.
1905 E. CLODO *Antimism* § 7. 41 The sufficing materials for
belief in an entity in the body, but not of it.

Hence *Sufficingly* adv., so as to suffice; *Suffi-*
cingness, sufficiency (cf. SELF-SUFFICIENCY).

1821 *Examiner* 316/2 (She) is consequently more suffi-
ciently suited to the various demands of the character. 1842
L. HUNT *Seer* (1864) 11. 3 Beautiful present sufficingness of
a cat's imagination!

Suffiction (sūf'fīshēn). [f. *suf* = SUN- + FICTION,
after *suffosition*.] A fiction taken as a hypothesis.

1871 *COLERIDGE Diag. Lit.* v. In the majority of instances
these hypotheses or suppositions better deserve the name of
unconscious, or *suffictions*. *Ibid.* xii. Arbitrary suppositions,
or rather suffictions. 1833 — *Table-t.* (1835) 11. 197 It seems
to me a great delusion to call or suppose the imagination
of a subtle fluid, or molecules penetrable with the same, a
legitimate hypothesis. It is a mere *suffiction*.

†Suffie, v. Obs. rare. [ad. F. *suffire* (see SUR-
FIRE).] intr. To suffice. Also †*Suffund* a. [after
suffund, SUFFUND], sufficient.

c. 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 120 Philip seide to Crist
bat looves of two hundrid pens suffiden not to hem, bat ech
man take a litil what. 1456 *Extr. Burgh Rec. Peebles* (1872)
116 To geif hym a suffund lewyn.

†Suffiment. Obs. rare. [ad. L. *suffimentum*
smoke of burnt sacrifice, f. *suffire* (see SUFFIRE).]
A perfume burned or smoked as a medicinal remedy.
1650 H. BROOKS *Conserv. Health* To Rdr. A ix. Erubina
for the Nose: Sneezing-powders, Suffiments. 1670 H. STURR
Plus Ultra 62 The giving of Sandarach, or Orpiment in-
wardly for old coughs; and the suffiment made out of it, are
recorded by Dioscorides. 1862 *MAYNE Med. Vocab.* (ed. 2)
s.v. *Suffimentum*.

†Suissance. Obs. Also 4-5 *souffisance*,
(4) *suffisance*, 5 *suffisance*, 6 *suffisance*, 5-6
suffisance, 6 *suffisance*, -zaunce, *illit.* -gance,
6-7 *suffisance*. [a. OF. *suff-*, *suffisance* (in Gower
suffisance), ad. laic L. *sufficientia* SUFFICIENCY.]

1. (A) sufficient provision or supply; enough to
supply one's needs.

c. 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 637 Which I have wrought so
wel to my pleasure; That to yow oughte been a suffisance.
c. 1386 — *Sompn.* 7. 135 Haue I nat of n capon but the
lyuere And of youre solte breed nat but a shyuere And
after that n rosted pigges heed. Thanne hadde I with yow
hoomly suffisance [v. r. sufficiency]. c. 1400 *Pol. Rel. & L.*
Poems (1866) 27 Be payed with litelle, content with suffi-
sance. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Arian* xii. Everychone
ought to haue suffisance and to be content of that that
he hath. 1510 *BARCLAY Myrr. Gd. Maners* (1570) Cj.
Wherefore on suffisance set thy pleasour and ioy, And couet
not to climbe. 1568 *Jacob & Esau* iv. ix. A litte thing God
wotte to me is suffisance. 1632 *HOLLAND Cyrripedia* 186
And when I haue gotten it: looke what surplussage I see over
and above suffisance.

2. Sufficient quantity of; = SUFFICIENCY 3.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* 11. viii. (Skeat) 1. 116 Suffisance
of covenable comodities without any maner nede. 1390
GOWER *Conf.* 111. 28 Him thenkth...that he hath ful suffi-
ciance Of lifode. 1449 *Respect. Truce w. Scot.* in Rymer
Foedera (1710) XI. 244 Suffisance, of Gresse, Hay. c. 1500
Lancelot 2004, I shal fulfill and do yowr ordynans Als far
of wit as I haue suffisans. c. 1510 *Kal. Sheph.* F. iij. Suffi-
sance of all thyngs necessary for salute & helpe of our
soules & of our bodies. 1544 *BETHAM Precepts War* 11.
lxxxiii. My iij. b. To prouyde that thine armye maye haue
suffisance of vytayle.

3. Abundance, ample means, wealth.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* 111. 161 He liveth to the suffisance Of
his havinge. c. 1400 *Sc. Trojan War* (Horstm.) 11. 3058
Thelamocus regned...in Achaia 3eris sevynty. That in tyme
of his gouernance It eked in to gret suffisance. 1454 *Rolls*
of Parlt. v. 273/2 Merchautz...heynp many in nombre, and
of gret suffisance. c. 1470 *HARING Chron.* xxx. x. (MS.
Seld.). Levying his lond...in suffisance, and alle prosperite.
1574 A. L. tr. *Calvin's Fourte Serm.* Ep. We see some flow-
ing in earthly wealth and suffisance.

4. Ability; = SUFFICIENCY 4.

c. 1392 CHAUCER *Compl. Venus* 17 Not withstanding al his
suffisance, His gentil hert ys of so grette humblesse [etc.]
1426 *LYDG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 826 He that hath no suffisance
Wyth-Inne hym-sylf tendre peyne. 1426 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls)
11. 140 God of nature hath yoven him suffisance, Likly to
atneyne to grette honure and pris. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la*
Tour diij b. Other ther ben that haue grace, wytte and
suffisance ageynste couetyse. 1627 J. CAXTER *Plain Expos.*
24 So in like manner are we, for competencie and suffisance
in outward thigys, to vse the best industrie and prouision
that we can.

5. Satisfaction, contentment.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* 11. pr. iii. (1868) 70 Pou...in alle be
plente of bi rychelesse haddest pilke lak of suffisance.
c. 1386 — *Parl.* T. ¶ 833 Suffisance, that seketh no riche
metes ne drinks. c. 1407 *LYDG. Reason & Sens.* 100 Every
hert...him reioyseth with pleasure. For the grette suffi-
sance That they ha founde by disport. c. 1430 — *Min.*
Poems (Percy Soc.) 123 Coueise oppressible suffisance.
1484 *CAXTON Curiall* 3 Yf thou he in mene estate of whyche
thou hast not suffisance thou shalt stryue for to mounte
and ryse hyer. 1585 A. DAY *Engl. Secretorie* 11. (1625) 97
In couetousnesse there is neuer any suffisance. 1590 *SENECA*
Mufio. 207 In the warme Sunne he doth himselfe embay,
And there him rests in riotous suffisance Of all his glad-
fulnes.

6. A source of satisfaction.

c. 1359 CHAUCER *Dehe Blanche* 1038 She was, that swete
wife, My suffisance, my luste, my lyfe. c. 1430 *LYDG. Min.*

Poems (Percy Soc.) 2 The vjth. Herry, roote of her gladnes, Thert hertes joy, ther worldis suffisance. *Ibid.* 10 Sovereigne lord, welcome to youre citee l. Welcome oure gladnes, welcome oure suffisance! 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) l. vii. I graunte that thes cryste is very redenptor & suffisance of all the world.

c. The satisfying (of a desire).

1548 UNAL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* iv. 54 More then for the suffisance of nature is necessary. 1574 *tr. Marlorat's Apoc.* 113 Not to hunger nor to thirst is taken for the full suffisance of all desires.

6. Self-sufficiency, independence.

a 1450 *Cont. de la Tour* 202 And by cause I shold haue suffisance, he commaunded and charged me that neuer I shold put my self in subiection of none offyce vnder my souerayne lord.

7. [After mod.F. suffisance.] Excess of self-confidence, conceit. (Cf. SUFFICIENCY 6.)

1781 BENTHAM in *Tail's Mag.* (1840) VII. 703 Pratt has more distance and more suffisance than either of the others. 1781 — *Mem. & Corr. Wks.* 1843 X. 100 In his conversation there is . . . nothing of that hauteur and suffisance one would expect.

† **Suffisant**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 4 suffis(o)haunt, -yssaunt, -ioant, -icent, 4-5 -isant, 4-6 -isaunt, 5 -ysa(u)nt, -ischande, -issant, suffis- (o)ant, suffisand. [a. OF. *suffisant*, *souffisant*, io Gower -cant (whence also MDu. *suff*, *suffisant*), pr. pple. of *suffire* to SUFFICE. Cf. SUFFICIENT.]

1. = SUFFICIENT 1 (with various const.).

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxvi. 2 Bot if oure lord be kepere of oure saulis, all oure heynes is noght suffisyaunt. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. l. 85 Cristis reule were fulli suffisunt to alle men. c 1386 CHAUCER *Militer's T.* 365 Loke þat they . . . han ther-Inne vntill suffisunt But for a day. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* l. 153 Me thenketh that this evidence As to this point is sufficient. c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prol. 63 Ther folwith a canon, sufficient to teche . . . the maner of the wykyng of þat same conclusoun. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3608 Mete and drynk, and esy food. . . And also sufficient clothing. 1450 HENK. VI in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* Var. Coll. IV. 85 There vittalles he not sufficient to serue them for lii weeks. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1300 Halte a hate lile and soule he fande, þat to a male was suffisand. 1471 CAXTON *Reynell* (Somner) 135 When they fonde hem in nombre sufficient for to entre la to bataylle. c 1500 *Craft of Deyng in Ratis Kaving*, etc. 3. þocht . . . he had neuer ben schreyne before . . . sa at thare-of he mycht hal suffisand contricioune, he war sauf. c 1570 *Pride & Loue*, (1841) 82 These for our life we holden suffisant.

2. Of things (chiefly immaterial): Satisfactory in quality or efficacy; effective.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 3874 If it [sc. n. bishop's pardon] be noght swa suffisyaunt Als be papas es. c 1385 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 54 To seche and leere An answer sufficient [2. r. r. sufficiaunt, sufficient] in this matere. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 8 þat þey leye a suffisant wed, or elles fynde suffisant borwes of be bropebede. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* l. 81 Thei . . . token what thei myhten wyne of such good as was sufficient. *Ibid.* 230 The tokne was so sufficient That it ne mihte be forsake. 1455 *Paston Lett.* l. 365 As it apperth by writing suffisant.

3. Of persons: = SUFFICIENT 3.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 254 *Phyllis*, Ye be nat suffisant to bere the peyne. c 1386 — *Parl. D.* 470 That ye mowe haue a sufficient Pardoner Tassouille yow. c 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) iv. xxix. (1859) 61 An vnwyse kyng . . . lesith his people; but by the wytte of a suffisyaunt souerayne, the peple is saued. c 1412 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 362 ye worpi prelace. And vnder hem be suffisant clergerie. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* iii. viii. 184 In his place le wy leue for hym a suffisyaunt man. 1491 — *Vilas Pair.* (W. de W.) 1493 l. Prol. r We ben not couenable ne suffisant to telle & recompte so grette thynges.

4. Of persons: = SUFFICIENT 4.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* h. j. He sente certayne knyghtes and ladyes of the most suffisant of his royaume. 1491 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 374 So that be fynle suffis-aunt suertes therto.

5. = SUFFICIENT 6.

Chiefly after L. *sufficiens* (sibi).

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxii. i Na thyng sall me want, þat is, in him i sall be sikere and sufficient. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. pr. iii. (1868) 70 þanne may nat rycheesse maken þat a man nis nedry ne þat he be suffisant to hym self. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xii. 9 Betere is a pore man, and suffis-aunt to hymself, than a glorious, and nedri hred.

† **Suffisantee**, *Obs. rare.* [a. AF. *suffisante*, f. *suffisant* (see prec.). Cf. SUFFICIENT.] Property.

1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 501/2 No persone of lesse suffis-aunt of Freehold then of the yerly value of xx li.

† **Suffisantly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. SUFFISANT + -ly 2. Cf. MDu. *suffisantelike*.] Sufficiently, adequately, competently.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Cant. 498 Whaim sa þou has punysst suffisyauntly here þou wilt noght punysse eft. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. pr. vi. (1868) 133 Vnþeþes is þer suffis-auntly any þing to answer þerþito to þi question. 1425 *Lyoc. De Guil. Pilgr.* 21904 Now thou hast ynowh plente Off water. Suffisyauntly a bath to make. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 224/2 He cam agayn to his owen place and ete suffisyauntly twyes a day of the same loof. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* iii. viii. 184 With peyne he shulde fynde one that shulde suffisyauntly kepe his rowme. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) iv. vi. That the synner sayth not suffisyauntly his synnes.

Suffise, *obs. form of SUFFICE.*

Suffisticate, *obs. erron. f. SOPHISTICATE.*

1638 H. SHIRLEY *Mart. Soldier* iii. F. 2. b We finde the spirits often suffisticated By many accidents, but yet not mortified.

Suffit: see SOFFIT, SUFFET.

† **Suffite**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *suffitus*, f. *suffit*, *suffire* to fumigate, f. *suf* = SUB- + *fire (prob. related to *fimus* smoke).] = SUFFIMENT.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* l. iii. iii. 267 Suffites, perfumes, and suffumigations.

So † **Suffite** *v.*, to fumigate; † **Suffit-ion** [L. *suffitio*], fumigation, perfume.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Suffition*, a perfume, a fumigation. 1657 TONLUNSON *Renou's Disp.* 215, I saw a waiting man . . . suffited by a woman. 1753 *Chambers's Cycl. Suppl.* *Suffition*, among the Romans, a kind of lustration, practised by persons who had attended a funeral; it was performed by walking over fire, and being sprinkled with water.

Suffito, *obs. var. of SOFFIT.*

Suffix (sɒ'fiks), *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *suffixum*, subst. one of neot. of *suffixus*, pa. pple. of *suffigere*, f. *suf* = SUB- + *figere* to FIX. Cf. F. *suffixe*.]

1. **Gram.** A verbal element attached to the end of a word to form an entirely new word (e.g. *short*, *short-age*, *short-en*, *short-er*, *short-est*, *short-ish*, *short-ly*, *short-ness*) or as an inflexional formative (e.g. *ox*, *ox-en*).

1778 Br. Lowth *Transl. Isaiah* Notes 243 These being all the places, where this word occurs without a suffix. 1864 I. TAYLOR *Wds. & Places* 122 The suffixes which occur most frequently in Anglo-Saxon names denote an enclosure of some kind. 1900 *Sweet New Engl. Gram.* 459 This suffix is frequent in names of animals, generally expressing youth or smallness, as in *youngling*. 1904 H. BRADLEY *Making of English* 133 The freedom with which we can still form new derivatives by means of suffixes inherited from Old English.

2. **Math.** An inferior index written to the right of a symbol.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 211/1 *Suffix*, a term lately employed in mathematical language to denote the indices which are written under letters, as in *a₁, a₂, a₃*. 1882 MURCIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 14 The suffixes signifying that *n* is to receive all integer values from 1 to ∞.

3. **attrib.**: suffix-language, a language inflected by means of suffixes; suffix-pronominal *a.*, having suffixal pronouns.

1869 BLEEK *Comp. Gram. S. Afr. Lang.* ii. 136 One of these families of languages (either the Prefix-Pronominal or the Suffix-Pronominal). 1879 A. R. WALLACE *Australasia* i. 7 The Australian idioms are characterised exclusively by suffix formations. 1881 *Whitney Hist. in Lang.* 21 A prefix-language . . . might lie in contact with a suffix-language forever without finding out the latter's character. . . until, perchance, it should have borrowed suffix-words enough to create in its own usage an analogy [etc.].

Hence **Suffixal** *a.*, of the form or nature of a suffix; **Suffixation**, formation by means of a suffix; **Suffixion** [after PREFIXION], the act of suffixing or state of being suffixed; **Suffixment**, one as a suffix.

1874 A. B. DAVISON *Introd. Hebr. Gram.* 101 The cons. & 'suffixal forms of sing. and plur. coincide in spelling. 1899 *FAY in Amer. J. Philol.* XX. 449 After composition had sunk to 'suffixation'. c 1860 WORCESTER (citing *N. Brit. Rev.*) 'Suffixion'. 1879 *EARLE Philol. Engl. Tongue* (ed. 3) § 356. 331 An old French form -ite, now become -y, of whose various 'suffixment' mention has been made above.

Suffix (sɒ'fiks), *v.* Chiefly in *pa. pple.* [Partly f. L. *sufficere* (see prec.), partly f. SUFFIX sb.]

1. **trans.** To fix or place under; to subjoin.

1604 R. CAYREY *Table Alph.*, *Suffixed*, fastened vnto. 1891 *Downside Rev.* X. 179 These are the words or letters which are suffixed to the larger part of the unacknowledged verse. 1900 *Spelt Cent.* Aug. 240 That splendid outburst of indignant eloquence which he suffixed as a dedicatory epilogue to the *Idylls of the King*.

2. To add as a suffix.

1778 Br. Lowth *Transl. Isaiah* Notes 243 It occurs in other instances with a Pronoun suffixed. 1837 RICHARDSON *Dict.* l. 64 From which by suffixing *ed*, we form a new participle. 1869 *PELLE Gk. & Lat. Elem.* (1875) 55 If pronominal, they must have been suffixed at first to modify the root in a general way.

So **Suffixed** *ppl. a.*, used as a suffix.

1869 BLEEK *Comp. Gram. S. Afr. Lang.* ii. 136 note. The use of such a suffixed article. a 1902 A. B. DAVISON *O. T. Proph.* (1903) xx. 248 All the suffixed pronouns.

Suffizance, -ant, var. SUFFISANCE, -ANT *Obs.*

† **Sufflame**, *v. Obs. rare.* In 6-flawme. [ad. late L. *sufflammare*, f. *suf* = SUB- + *flammare* to flame.] *intr.* To rise like flame.

c 1530 *Judic. Urines* n. xi. 39 b, Corrupt vapours sufflamm- yng vp about the herte.

Sufflamine (sɒ'fla'min), *v.* Now rare. [f. L. *sufflamināt*, -āre, f. *sufflāmen*, -mīn-, f. *suf* = SUB- + **flāmen* = **flāgen* (cogn. with BALK sb.) beam, balk.] *trans.* To put an obstacle in the way of, obstruct.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Sufflamine*, to skatch, scotch, or rig a wheel. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* To Rdr. 24 All their superstitious Ceremonies put together adde nothing to them, but rather stifle and sufflamine them. a 1672 WREN in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* l. 252 By long speeches . . . to sufflamine the progress of business. 1893 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 47 These ponds or Cisterns that sufflamine the Current of the Aque ducts. 1836 *Tail's Mag.* III. 8 The movement and play of public business is sufflaminated. 1907 *Athenaeum* 27 July 98/2 An advertisement of . . . the . . . gas microscope . . . which gave Sam Weller an occasion to sufflamine Mr. Buffaz.

Hence † **Sufflamination**, *rare* (see quot.). 1623 *Philips*, *Sufflamination*, a stopping the wheels of a Coach, or Cart, with an Instrument called a Sufflame, or Trigger.

† **Sufflate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *sufflāt*, pa. ppl.

stem of *sufflāre*, f. *suf* = SUB- + *flāre* to blow.] *trans.* To blow up, inflate; also fig.

1616 J. LANE *Contn. Spr's T.* v. 110 As sensual vsupers them sufflate. 1623 COCKERAM, *Sufflated*, blowne up. a 1708 T. WARE *Eng. Ref.* etc. iii. (1710) 24 An inflam'd-zeal-burning Mind Sufflated by the Holy-Wind. 1778 (W. H. MARSHALL) *Min. Agric.* 21 Feb. 1777, The same cow again sufflated by cahlgates. 1791 — *Rural Econ. W. Eng.* (1796) II. 299.

† **Sufflation**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *sufflatio*, -ōnem, n. of actio f. *sufflāre* (see prec.).] The actio of blowing (up); inflation (*lit.* and *fig.*); distensio with wind; inspiration (by the 'breath' of the Holy Ghost); expiration.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhoner's Bk. Physicke* 121/2 When anye mans Belye with sufflationes is straygned. 1631 R. H. ARRAIGN *Whole Crature* xi. § 2. 102 As the wandering Starrs in their motions, yea as the Windes in their sufflations. 1660 R. BURNEY *Keptovov dūpov* (1661) 65 There is no other Canker to Nobility and Gentry but sufflation. 1663 WATERHOUSE *Fortescue's De Laud. Legum Anglie* 396 If any of them be able to speake of vulgaritie, 'tis by the sufflation of a miracle. 1778 (W. H. MARSHALL) *Min. Agric.* 27 Feb. 1776 It seems fully proved, that salt and water will cure a sufflation. 1797 GEORGE *Transl. Bible* II. Pref. p. v. The admission . . . of a perpetual and unerring sufflation . . . destroys their [viz. the Scriptures] credibility throughout. 1806 T. GREEN *Diary Lover of Lit.* (1810) 233 Discounting largely on the consequences of such a sufflation [viz. the explosion of gunpowder by the contending armies on the continent]. 1817 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon* II. (1835) 145 With strange sufflations he exorcised me.

† **Sufflature**, *Obs. rare*¹. [f. L. *sufflāt* - SUP-FLATE + -URE.] Distension with wind. flatulence.

1660 tr. *Paracelsus's Archidoxis* II. 111 Camphyr . . . is . . . a most present help in Sufflatures, [or Windy-wellings].

† **Suffle**, *sb. Obs. rare*¹. ? Commotion, disturbance. (Perhaps a misprint for *ruffle*.)

1650 A. ASCHAN *Reply to Sanderson* 13 Hee might put all the World into an endless suffle, before he should finde such Persons.

† **Suffle**, *v. Obs. rare.* [app. ad. F. *souffler* :- L. *sufflāre* (see SUPFLATE).]

1. *intr.* To blow. (Cf. RUFFLE v.² 3.)

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 22 The wind began to suffle with fogge and misling rayne.

2. *trans.* To blow up.

1632 LITTONOW *Trav.* ix. 382 Its Kind Is nurs'd by Rayne, and suffled vp with wind.

Suffine (sɒ'fin), *Her.* Also 7 *erron. surflaweo*.

[Of unknown origin; perhaps f. *suf* = SUB- + *flue* sb.³] = CLARION sb. 2, REST sb. 3 2 b.

1562 *LEGN Armory* 88 b, Geules, three Suffines Or, [borne] by the name of Verst. 1572 BOSSEVELL *Armory* II. 124 b, I haue harde some holdely affirme it to be called a Rest . . . where in deede it serueth to an other purpose, as to convey the winde from the Bellows to all the pipes of the Organes; and by propre name is called a Suffine. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cornu.* (1662) 210 What usually are termed therein *Rests*, are called by some Criticks, *Suffines*. 1682 J. GIBSON *Introd. ad Lat. Blazon* 56. 1849 PLANCHÉ in *J. Phil. Archæol. Assoc.* IV. 349.

† **Suffocate**, *pa. pple. and ppl. a. Obs.* Also 5-6 -at. [ad. L. *suffocatus*, pa. pple. of *suffocare* (see next).]

1. Suffocated by deprivation of air.

1260 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 267 In which first day the duke of Gloucester was suffocated at Calceys. 1555 *ENEN Decades* (Arb.) 152 The moonkey . . . helde hym so fast about the throte, that he was suffocate. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* i. l. 124 For Suffolkes Duke, may he be suffocate. 1632 LITTONOW *Trav.* iv. 148 Pilgrimes were often suffocate to death.

2. Smothered, overwhelmed.

1271 RIPLEY *Comp. Alchem.* l. xii. in Ashm. (1652) 132 In mynd . . . hare thyne. That never thyne Erth with Water be suffocate. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 48 The wedes had suffocate and destroyed his corne. 1584 *Cogan Haren Health* cxxiv. (1656) 229 In a cold stomack the little heat is suffocated with grosse meate. 1606 *SHAKS. 1r. & Cr. i.* iii. 125 This Chaos, when Degree is suffocate, Followes the chocking.

Suffocate (sɒ'foket), *v.* [f. L. *suffocāt*, pa. ppl. stem of *suffocare*, f. *suf* = SUB- + *faucēs* throat.]

1. *trans.* To kill (a person or animal) by stopping the supply of air through the lungs, gills, or other respiratory organs.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhoner's Bk. Physicke* 231/2 Ether in his mothers bodye, or els in the birthe it might be suffocate. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Birth* T. l. 44 Others inuaded . . . and . . . being under death, were so smokked and suffocated to death. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* cxxviii. § 11 (1689) 248 Fishes are suffocated in Waters if they be . . . frozen. 1791 Mrs. INCHEBAL *Simple Story* III. ii. 16 Half suffocated with the loss of breath. 1803 *Med. Tral.* IX. 483 The violent irritation and spasm . . . which so often suffocate children. 1817 *BYRON Beppo* xvii. A Husband whom mere suspicion could inflame To suffocate a wife. 1873 *MIVART Elem. Anat.* xii. 465 To suffocate a frog it is sufficient to keep its mouth open.

2. To interrupt or impede respiration in (a person); to stifle, choke. † Also, to throttle (the windpipe), stifle (the breath).

1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* iii. vi. 45 Let not Hempe his Wind-pipe suffocate. 1660 R. COKE *Feaver & Suff.* 72 The night-pipe suffocate, . . . makes men think they are inuaded, oppressed mare; which . . . makes men think they are inuaded, oppressed and suffocated with great weight. 1784 *COWPER Task* iv. 819 Ev'ry plagued creature that can infest Society, meets the eye, the ear, And suffocates the breath at ev'ry turn. 1800 Mrs. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* II. 27, I am suffocated in this crowd. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* I, He had like to have

suffocated himself with this pleasantries. 1854 J. S. C. Abbott *Napoleon* (1855) II. xxii. 418 The soldiers were suffocated with sorrow.

3. To destroy as if by the exclusion of air; to smother, overwhelm, extinguish.

a. something material or physical.

1854 R. Scott *Discov. Whaler* xii. vi. 223 Manie lewd persons...with incantations...do...extinguish, suffocate, and spoils all vineyards, orchards, meadows [etc.]. 1814 T. Adams *Dinells Banket* iii. 109 The thick spumy mists, which vapour vp from the...earth, doe often suffocate the brighter aire. 1852 French *Yorksh. Spaw* iv. 46 The use of cold baths is not...for old men, because that little heat which they have is thereby suffocated. 1758 Reid tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 122 By distillation...it [sc. acid of Vinegar] may be freed...from the great quantity of water which in a manner suffocates it. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* v. 54 The plants...will suffocate every kind of weed near them. 1797 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 421 A mass sufficiently thick to suffocate the whole of the light which enters it. 1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* ii. 330 His fleet high flaming suffocates the skies. 1842 Louon *Suburban Hort.* 386 The roots are suffocated and rotted from their delicacy.

b. something immaterial, esp. a mental attribute.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1537) 76 b, Labour...to expell the same venym...or...to suffocate or smere it within y^e. c. 1550 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* ii. 720 Thay wald him mak sum aid...Or his sorrow in sum part suffocate. 1644 Prynne & Walker *Fiennes' Trial* 39 It being a meer artifice...to suffocate the truth. 1664 H. More *Myst. Inq.* 257 The being inveigled in idolatrous Worship does not quite suffocate and dead that Divine sense. 1749 Hartley *Observ. Man* v. i. § 1. 44 Blood and Serum...lying in the Ventricles, suffocate Sensations. 1868 Milman *St. Paul's* vi. 112 That...superstition which...had suffocated the higher truths of religion.

4. *intr.* To become stifled or choked. *rare.*

1702 De Foe *Mock Mourners* (ed. 3) 77 Convulsions follow, and such Vapours rise, The Constitution Suffocates and Dies. 1730 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 449 The Disease continued so obstinate, and the Patient so like to suffocate, that [etc.]. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 237/2, I suffocate in a stuffy room. 1888 *Daily News* 9 July 5/7 Whilst he was suffocating he remained calm and still.

Hence Suffocated *phl. a.* Suffocating *vbl. sb.*

1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 23 Death is a suffocating and quenching of the natural heat of the body. 1737 Whiston *Josephus*, *Hist. v. xi. § 4* As the suffocated materials were now gradually consumed. 1793 Bendor *Scurvy*, etc. 50 In suffocated animals the left cavities of the heart are full of venous blood. 1898 G. B. Shaw *Plays* II. *Candida* 148 In a suffocated voice.

Suffocating, *phl. a.* [-ING 2.]

1. That causes suffocation; stifling.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iii. 389 If there be Cords, or Knives, Poyson, or Fire, or suffocating streames, He not indure it. 1869 *Phil. Trans.* II. 416 The hot winds blowing...with such a suffocating heat. 1764 Harmer *Observ.* i. § 16. 39 These hot winds are not deadly at Aleppo...They are very incommoding and suffocating in Barbary and Egypt too. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 172 The dense and suffocating odour of muriatic acid. 1877 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* i. xiii. 3 Would the Snake Relax his suffocating grasp. 1829 LYTTON *Disraeli* lxxix. Throwing, as it were, in that exclamation, a whole weight of suffocating emotion from his chest. 1860 TYNOLL *Glac.* i. xviii. 133 The dead suffocating warmth of the interior of an oven. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxii. 391 The hills were waterless, the weather suffocating.

fig. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.* viii. 101, I hope he told you of the suffocating interest I take in your present subject.

† b. Suffocating damp, = CHOKE-DAMP. So suffocating shaft. *Obs.*

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iv. (1723) 227 One is called the Suffocating, the other the Fulminating Damp. 1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 201 If faggots on fire...be thrown into a suffocating Shaft, it will rarify the bad air.

2. Accompanied by suffocation.

1748 Anson's *Voy.* ii. v. 184 That uneasy and suffocating sensation. 1818-20 E. THOMPSON *Noctologia* (ed. 3) 222 Convulsive suffocating cough. 1838 THACKERAY *Yellowpl. Corr.* iv. (1887) 26 She gev a suffocating shriek. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Sept. 6/2 A boarse, suffocating sound.

3. That undergoes suffocation. *rare.*

1869 *Daily News* 2 July, The mute agonies of the suffocating lobster before he is boiled alive in a pot.

4. as adv. = SUFFOCATINGLY. *rare.*

1737 Whiston *Josephus*, *Hist.* iii. ix. § 1 It was suffocating hot.

Hence Suffocatingly *adv.*, so as to cause suffocation.

1822 Blackw. *Mag.* XII. 434, I never felt more suffocatingly hot. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* ii. iv, The...suffocatingly close Hall. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *Valerie's Fate* vi, Her heart suddenly waking from its torpor to beat wildly, suffocatingly.

Suffocation (suf'ōkə-jən). Also 6 -cion. [ad. L. *suffocatio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *suffocāre* to SUFFOCATE. Cf. F. *suffocation*.] The act of suffocating or condition of being suffocated.

a 1577 Sir T. SMITH *Commv.* Eng. ii. xliii. (1589) 95 He...that violently commeth to his death, whether it be by knife, poison, cold, drowning, burning, suffocation, or otherwise. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iii. v. 119 It was a miracle to scape suffocation. 1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* vii. 190 They...that...surcharge their bodies with over-much meat...incurrē suddaine and perilous suffocations. 1737 Whiston *Josephus*, *Antiq.* vi. viii. § 2 Some...demoniacal disorders...brought upon him such suffocations as were ready to choke him. 1810 Scott *Leg. Montrose* xiii, Departing quietly by suffocation, like your ancestors before you. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. p. xxiv, The large hall room...was crammed to suffocation. 1875 A. S. TAYLOR *Poisons* (ed. 3) 107 A lady who had been rendered unconscious by chloroform died from suffocation, as a result of the food finding its way into the air passages.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* i. (1898) I. 76 To dye afore my tyme by suffocation of pynnyng doulour. 1651 WITTIE tr. *Prinrose's Pop. Err.* iii. 150 The suffocation of heat. 1744 *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 130 Blackness is brought on, by an Extinction or Suffocation of those same mixed Rays. 1824 Lounon *Enyel. Gard.* (ed. 2) § 893 Suffocation [in plants]. Sometimes it happens that the pores of the epidermis are closed up, and transpiration consequently obstructed. 1837 CARLYLE *French Rev.* iv. iv. Is it not...the very murkiness, and atmospheric suffocation, that brings the lightning?

† c. [medical L. *suffocatio hysterica* or *ulterina*.]

In full suffocation of the womb, matrix, mother (see MOTHER sb. 11 b), bairn's bed (see BAIRN Comb.): hysteria. *Obs.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 67 Muguart, that is gude for the suffocatione of ane vomans hayrns hed [read bed]. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 19 The same is good against the Suffocation of the Matrix (that is the stopping and hardnesse of the Mother). 1603 E. JORDEN (title), A Briefe Discovrese of a Disease called the Suffocation of the Mother. 1607 Torsell *Four-f. Beasts* 652 The fat of a sheep...cureth the suffocation of the womb. 1719 QUINCEY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (1722), Suffocation, Choking. This is used in Hysterick Cases, wherein the Uterus is imaged to be...as it were suffocated with ill Humours.

Suffocative (suf'ōkə-tiv), a. [ad. mod. L. *suffocātivus*, f. *suffocāt-*: see SUFFOCATE v. and -IVE.] Tending to suffocate; causing or inducing suffocation; attended by suffocation.

Chiefly *Med.*, esp. in s. *catarrh* = capillary bronchitis. 1605 TIMME *Querist.* iii. 157 Violent catarrhes which are called suffocative. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.*, Suffocative *catarrh*,...the name of a disease, which consists in a copious eruption of a serous and mucous humor into the vesicles of the lungs. 1758 Monthly *Rev.* 507 Nervous suffocative asthmas. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. iv. 64 The fell Syroc's suffocative breath. *Ibid.* ii. iii. 61 With quick sighs, and suffocative breath, Her interrupted heart-pulse swims in death. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 114 Sextons...are subject to...suffocative catarrhs. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 129 She has suffocative attacks, in which she can hardly breathe. 1908 G. W. E. RUSSELL *Threepenny Bits* vii. 47 Forging their way through suffocative crowds.

† Suffoke, v. *Obs. rare*¹. [a. F. *suffoquer*, = Pr. *sogogar*, ad. L. *suffocāre* to SUFFOCATE.] *trans.* To suffocate, drown.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxi. 77 Wythout to suffoke me now...in to the depe see of amariude.

Suffolk (suf'olk). The name of one of the counties of East Anglia; used attrib. in designations of things produced in or peculiar to the county, as *Suffolk butter, cheese, cow, dumpling, dun, pig*; *Suffolk bang* (see quot.); *Suffolk coprolite*, a phosphatic nodule occurring in the Red Crag of Suffolk; *Suffolk crag*, a Pliocene formation occurring in Suffolk (see quot. 1852); *Suffolk grass*, the annual meadow grass, *Poa annua*; *Suffolk punch*, a small but strong and hardy horse bred largely in Suffolk; *Suffolk thump* = *Suffolk bang*.

1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Suffolk Bang, a very poor and hard kind of cheese. 1735 J. KIRBY *Suffolk Trav.* 2 In this Part is made the *Suffolk Butter, so managed by the Neat Dairy-Wife, that it is justly esteemed the pleasantest and best in England. 1636 DAVENANT *Wits* iii. i. Some *Suffolk Cheese. 1661 PERYS *Diary* 4 Oct. 1, I found my wife vexed at her people for grumbling to eat Suffolk cheese. 1799 YOUNG *Agric. Suffolk* 203 Cheese gd., but Suffolk 21 d. and 4d. 1869 STONSON *Agric. Chem.* 249 *Suffolk Coprolites are amongst the first known phosphatic minerals. 1797 T. M. in YOUNG *Agric. Suffolk* 180note, The true *Suffolk polled cow. 1834 [YOUTAT] *Cattle* (Lib. Usef. Knowl.) 175 The milking properties of the Suffolk cow. 1852 LVELL *Man. Elem. Geol.* (ed. 4) 162 The *Suffolk crag is divisible into two masses, the upper of which has been termed the Red, and the lower the Coralline Crag. 1824 NEW SYST. *Cookery* (new ed.) 234 Yeast or *Suffolk Dumplings. 1834 [YOUTAT] *Cattle* (Lib. Usef. Knowl.) 174 The *Suffolk Dun used to be celebrated...on account of the extraordinary quantity of milk that she yielded. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 389/1 A polled breed of cattle, the prevailing colour of which is dun or pale red, from which they are known as the Suffolk Duns. 1759 B. STURLING *Fleet Observ.* *Grasses in Misc. Tracts* (1762) 367 What is known in some few counties by the name of the *Suffolk grass. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 368 The *Poa annua*, or Suffolk grass, is so short of growth...as to render it an encumberer of the soil. 1842 PENNY *Cycl.* XXXIII. 214/1 *Suffolk pigs are perhaps...the most profitable breed in England. 1784 CULLUM *Hist. Hants* 222 This breed is well known by the name of *Suffolk Pitches. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 644 The Suffolk-pitches, which are common in the district called High Suffolk. 1850 DICKENS *Dan. Copp.* xix, A Suffolk Punch, when he's a good 'un, is worth his weight in gold. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v. *Bang*, *Suffolk Thump.

† b. Suffolk powder: see quot. *Obs.*

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.*, Suffolk powder, the name of a medicinal powder, good for the bite of a mad dog. It had its name from a Conntess of Suffolk, who used to give it with great success.

c. *absol.* = Suffolk cow, pig

[1799 in YOUNG *Agric. Suffolk* 185 The Suffolk milk gave two and one-third ounces more cream than the horned ooe.] 1834 [YOUTAT] *Cattle* (Lib. Usef. Knowl.) 175 In no part of the kingdom were the farmers more careless as to the breed, providing only that the cows were true Suffolks. 1846 - *Pig* 66 A cross between the Suffolk and Lincoln.

Hence Suffolkian (in 7 -cean), a., of or belonging to the county of Suffolk; Suffolkism (-ism), a Suffolk idiom or peculiarity.

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-ol.* xix. 399 From the Suffolcean side yet those which Stour prefer Their princely Orwell praise.

1823 E. Moor *Suffolk Words* 23 Where words occur, not readily understood by the Unsuffolced reader, he is to take them as Suffolcisms.

† Suffossion. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *suffossio*, -ōnem, f. *suffodere*, f. *suf-* = SUB-, 3, 25 + **fodere* to dig.] Digging under or up; undermining.

1623 COCKERAM, *Suffossion*, an undermining. c 1625 BR. HALL *St. Paul's Combat* i. Wks. 1634 II. 440 Those suffossions of walls [etc.]. 1648 - *Select Th.* i. § 32 What is it to tell of the suffossion of her vineyards? vastation of her tents?

† Suffouge, v. *Obs. rare*¹. [a. OF. **suffouger* (cf. AF. *suiquier* to smoke): -L. *suffumigare*, f. *suf-* = SUB- + *fumigare* to FUMIGATE.] *trans.* To fumigate.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxiv. 87 [She] toke herself for to enence it, and to suffouge the place.

Suffragan (suf'frāgən), sb. and a. Forms: 4 suffragane, suffragan, 4-7 suffragane, 5 suffragan, -igan, n. -ygan, -ann, sofrefagan, 5-6 suffrygan, 6 suffragan(e, -ragene, (suffryng-ham), 4- suffragan; B. 5 suffrecan, -ykayn, soffrycan, 5-6 soffrecan, 6 suffrecane, -ykane, soffrecan. [a. AF., OF. *suffragan* (13th c.), occas. -ain (mod.F. *suffragant*), corresp. to It. *suffraganeo*, -ano, Sp. *suffraganeo*, -ano, Pg. *suffraganeo*, repr. med.L. *suffragāneus*, f. stem of *suffragium* SUFFRAGE.

The earliest OF. examples, being in the pl. *suffragans*, are ambiguous for the form of the sing., but it is probable that **suffragan* was the older form (cf. MDu. *suffragan*), and that *suffragant* (1451 in Du Cange) is due to etymological alteration (see -ANT); cf. however Pr. *suffragant*, It. *suffragante*.]

A. sb.

1. A bishop considered in regard to his relation to the archbishop or metropolitan, by whom he may be summoned to attend synods and give his suffrage.

c 1383 *Concl. Loll.* xxvii. in Eng. *Hist. Rev.* (1912) Oct. 746 Decrees...bat zeven be chesigne of ye erchebisshop to alle his suffragans. 1387 TREVISA *Hiden* (Rolls) II. 115 pe primat of 3ork hap bat twice suffragans in Engeland, bat beep be hisshopis of Caerlile and of Duram. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 17 Which sentence was soynyn...be Boniface, erchebisshop of cauntyrhury, and be v. ohere bysschopys, his suffraganys. 1534 *Lyndewode's Const. Provinc.* 3 We...commaunde all and euerie our Cohyschoppes and suffragans. 1611 CORVAT *Crueliter* 532 He had no lesse then sixteen Bishops voder him that were subject to his iurisdiction as his Suffragans [sic]. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 28 The two high-flying Suffragans to AB. Laud. 1768 BOSWELL *Corseica* iii. (ed. 2) 164 The Corsican bishops, who are...suffragans of the archbishop of Pisa. 1862 HOOK *Lives Abps.* II. ii. 122 The suffragans of the province were summoned as usual to assist at the consecration of their metropolitan. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. xxiii. 214 The Bishop of Orkney, more strictly a suffragan of Trondhjem, is seen acting as a suffragan of York.

transf. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* lii. (1879) 619 The Jewish primate and his suffragans kept steadily in view his arrest.

2. An assistant or subsidiary bishop, performing episcopal functions in a certain diocese but having no jurisdiction; in the Church of England, since the passing of Act 26 Hen. VIII, c. 14, a bishop appointed to assist a diocesan bishop in a particular part of his diocese.

Suffragan bishops take their title from certain towns named in the above act (or according to the Suffragans Nomination Act of 1888) from 'such other towns as Her Majesty may...by Order in Council direct shall be taken'.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 225 pat bei beo not maad hisshopis of hepene men, & panne meyntened to be suffragans & sellen sacramentis. 14... S. E. *Leg.* (MS. Bodl. 779) fol. 102. *Sub* pe be made him bysschop...& makid him his suffragan & in his stede prechour. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 371 Suffragane, *Coprosopus*. 1521-22 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 277 Paid the Suffragan for halowing of a Chales [etc.]. 1534 Act 26 Hen. VIII, c. 14 § 1 Everie Archieshope and Byshop of this Realme...beoyege dysposed to have any Suffragane. 1536 BOORNE *Let. to Introduct. Knowl.* (1870) 58, I was...dyspensyd with be relygyon by the byshop of Rome bulles, to be suffrygan off chlychester. 1587 HARRISON *England* ii. ii. 49 in *Hollinshed*, Which function peradventure he [sc. the Bishop] committed to his suffragan. 1615 WANSWORTH in *Bedell Lett.* (1624) 13 One Hodgeskin Suffragan of Bedford. 1654 CATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 101 Dr. Stern...was at that time Suffragane of Colchester. 1885 *Life & Lett. A. Monod* 58 M. Charles Barde of Geneva who had been called to act as suffragan at Lyons. 1912 *Cath. Encycl.* XIV. 324/2 It is presumed that the cardinal-bishop has given his suffragan all the faculties necessary for the government of his diocese.

B. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xii. xiv. 611 Tenne the suffre-can leste fylle a grette vessel with water. 1493-4 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 189 Payd to be soffrycan of london for balow-ying of sent steven ys autyry, x s. iij d. 1530 FALSCOR 273/1 Souffrecan, suffragan, *penitencier*. 1556 *Chron. G. & F. Friars* (Camden) 78 There the suffre-can gave them their dyscipline.

† 3. A coadjutor, assistant; a deputy, representative. *Obs.*

1481 in *Legg Clerk's Bk.* 1549, 66 Howe the Clerke And the Suffragan of Seynt Nicholas Church Aught to do... The suffryggan Aught to fastenn the Church Dorys [etc.]. 1500-20 *Dunbar's Poems* xlviii. 173 The nyctingail song (to the rose), 'Hail, nativus suffragene'. *Ibid.* lxxxv. 68 Oratrice, mediatrice, salvatrice, To God gret suffragane I. 1577 B. GOCCE tr. *Hersbach's Husb.* 3, I haue...my maide, so skilfull in huswiferye, that she may well be my wyues suffragan. 1647 C. WALKER *Myst. Two Junio's* 6 The remaining part of the House are but...Suffragans to rally what is forejudged. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2242/3 The Elector of Trier has named the Bishop his Suffragan to go and compliment the King.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) VIII. xix. 53 Her [sc. a strumpet's] bed-side, surrounded... by her suffragans and daughters. 1760 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 7 May, She made her suffragan, Whitfield, pray for and preach about him.

†b. Of things: A help, aid. *Obs.*

144 BULWER *Chiron*, 16 So these suffragans of speech [sc. hands] by a lively sense afford that shadow which is the excellence of the vocal pourtraiture. 1693 D'Emilia's *Hist. Monast. Orders* 35 The Canons of those times... frequently... were Helps and Suffragans to the Bishops.

B. *adj.*

1. Bishop suffragan, suffragan bishop: = A. 1, 2. 1475 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 629 Prelate or byschop suffragane. 1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 § 1 Everie suche personne... shalbe callyd Byshop Suffragane of the same See wherunto he shalbe namyd. 1538 AVULEY in *Lett. Supp. Monast.* (Camden) 240 William More, clerk, byschopp suffragan of Colchester. 1671 F. PULLIS *Reg. Necess.* 442 The Arch-bishop of York, and his Suffragan Bishops. 1676 T. BARLOW *Rem.* (1693) 162 A Co-adjutor or Suffragan Bishop is, quoad Ordinem, really and properly a Bishop. 1726 AVULF *Parergon* 69 No Suffragan Bishop shall have more than one riding Apparitor in his Diocese. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 301 The total income of the two archbishops, and of their ten suffragan bishops, will then be 709,381. 1888 *Act 51 & 52 Vict.* c. 56 It was enacted that the towns therein named should be taken... for sees of bishops suffragans. 1907 *Cath. Encycl.* I. 621/2 In regard to his suffragan bishops the metropolitan may compel them to assemble in provincial council every three years.

2. Of a see or diocese: Subordinate to a metropolitan or archiepiscopal see.

1711 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 399 Valladolid, a Bishoprick, suffragan to Mexico. 1907 *Cath. Encycl.* I. 621/2 To-day archbishops cannot visit a suffragan diocese, unless [etc.]. 1913 T. F. TOUR in *Reg. J. de Hulton* introd. 24 The see of Sodor, which, until the fifteenth century, was supposed to be suffragan to... Trondhem.

Fig. 1784 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to H. S. Conway* 14 Aug., That the King of Spain, now he has demolished Algiers, the metropolitan see of thieves, will come and hombarh Richmond, Twickenham, and all the suffragan cities that swarm with pirates and banditti.

Hence **Suffraganal**, *a.*, pertaining to a suffragan bishop; **Suffraganate**, the seat of a suffragan bishop; **Suffragancy**, the office or tenure of a suffragan; **Suffraganship**, the office or status of a suffragan.

1892 *Times* 14 Oct. 11/4 The 'suffraganal or nominal sees are as absolute shams as Wiseman's original Bishopric of Melipotamos in *partibus infidelium*. 1879 *Echo* 31 July 2/5 Bedford is the town nearest to London that is mentioned in the Act of Henry VIII. as a suitable place for a 'suffraganate'. 1888 *Guardian* 8 Feb. 186/2 The appointment of Sir Lovelace Stamer to the Suffraganate of Shrewsbury. 1884 *Spectator* 25 June 742 The refusal of the Presbyteral Council of Paris to renew the 'suffragancy' of the younger Athanasius Coquerel. 1549 LATIMER *5th Sermon*, *Def. fidu. VI* (Ath.) 135, I meane not hallowers of belles, nor Christines of belles, that is a popysh 'suffraganship'. 1583 STROCKEN *Civ. Warren Lowe C.* i. 5, b. There were certayne Suffraganeships of cathedrall churches converted into Bishopricks. 1561 FULLER *Worthies, Cambrid.* (1662) 22n He was... made *Episcopus Pissiniensis*. And therewith held the Suffraganeship under Henry Beaufort Bishop of Lincoln.

Suffraganean, *a. rare*. [*f. med. L. suffraganeus* (see prec.) + *-AN*.] Suffragan. So **Suffraganeous** (*a.*), pertaining to a suffragan.

1704 *Collect. Voy. (Churchill)* III. 611/2 The Patriarch... has eight... Suffraganean Bishops. 1904 *Times*, *Lit. Suppl.* 4 Nov. 338/2 The dreary round of suffraganeous functions.

†**Suffragant**, *sb.* and *a. Obs.* [*a. F. suffragant*, *ad. L. suffragant*, *-ant*, *pr. ppl. of suffragari* (see next.)] *A. sb.* 1. = **SUFFRAGAN** *sb.* 2. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Suffragant*, a Suffragant, or Suffragan, a Bishops depute.

2. One who gives his suffrage or vote; a voter; hence, a supporter, witness.

1627 JACKSON *Holy Cath. Faith* I. xxi. 181 Wee have every member of the Romish Church a suffragant or witness for vs. 1656 *Artif. Handson*, 118 Hoping to find them more friends and suffragants to the virtues... of sober women than enemies to their beauty. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* II. xx. 261 When they are no longer Candidates, they are Suffragants. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. ix. (1715) 44 The Prytanes, who were also oblig'd to provide a sufficient number of Stones for the Suffragants.

B. *adj.* 1. Auxiliary, subordinate.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. lvi. (1632) 175 She [sc. Divinity] ought to be chief ruler... and not suffragant and subsidiary.

2. Giving support or witness.

1656 R. P. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 302 If... I should let my pen loose to the suffragant testimonies... I should trye your patience.

†**Suffragate**, *v. Obs.* [*f. L. suffragari*, *pa. ppl. stem of suffragari*, *f. stem of suffragium* **SUFFRAGE**.]

1. *trans.* To delegate, appoint.

1600 W. WATSON *Decarodon* (1602) 273 Suffragating Arrian Bishops and others in their places.

2. *intr.* To testify, to bear witness to.

1650 T. GRANGER *Dis. Logike* 233 Verbes, to witness, testify. Suffragate. 1659 PRYNNE *Old Antiqu.* 73 All these doe fully suffragate to this our third Antie-Arminian Conclusion. 1633 — *Histrio-n.* 77 All Times, All Ages... Subscribe, and Suffragate with these our Authors to our Minor. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scriptis Sci.* viii. 45 Now this seems bigg of repugnancies, though Sense it self suffragates to its truth. 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. (1677) 62 Unless there were some common consonancy and congruity of somewhat inherent in Nature which suits, corresponds and suffragates to that Tradition.

3. To vote (*for*).

1629 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 2 If all these suffragate or passe their Verdict for the Arminians. 1691 WOOD *Fasti Oxon.* (1820) II. 345 Michael Ward... was incorporated in the said degree, with liberty given him to suffragate in congress, and convoc.

Hence †**Suffragating** *ppl. a.*, voting; assenting. 1684 DRYDEN *Prolog. to Univ. Oxford* 31 Nations shd 'n be made free of Rome: Not in the suffragating Tribes to stand, But in your utmost, last, Provincial Band. 1800 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 119 These words the Argive people Answered with suffragating hands.

†**Suffragation**, *Obs. rare*. [*ad. L. suffragatio*, *-ōnem*, *n.* of action *f. suffragari* to **SUFFRAGATE**.] The giving of a vote.

1576 FLEMING *Paraph. Epist.* 12 Our suffragation, or consenting voices. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 176 A diabolically... contract, sacrament, suggestion, suffragation, operation, and delusion. 1656 in *Blount Glossogr.*

So †**Suffragator** [*L. suffragator*], a voter, supporter; witness; †**Suffragatory** *a.* [*L. suffragatorius*], exercising a right to vote.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Ep.* Ely II. vii. 262 Did ever any man make them his suffragators or spokes-men to god? 1618 T. MORTON in *Ussher's Lett.* (1658) 67 The Synod... is held at Dort, the most of their Suffragators are already Assembled. 1813 *Monthly Mag.* XXXV. 427/1 Suffragatory institutions were to be solicited.

Suffrage (*svf'fredz*), *sb.* Also 5 **souffrage**, **soufrage**, 6 **Sc. souffrage**, 6-7 **suffrage**, 7 **suffrage**. [*ad. L. suffragium*, partly through *F. suffrage* (from 13th c.). Cf. *It. Pg. suffragio*, *Sp. suffragio*. An earlier anglicization of the *L. pl.* is **SUFFRAGIES**.]

1. *collect. pl.* and *sing.* Prayers, esp. intercessory prayers, intercessions. *arch.*

1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1850) 303 In alle pise wordis ben feyned of gostliche suffrage with-out grounde. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 431 Vn til thei aske the suffrage and helpe of Seynte Venefide. c. 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 182 In massys, in matyns, in ower owrys, suffrages, almys, fastynges. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 3259 Also by her merite, suffrage and petition Eury humble creature had helpe and succour. 1553 *Becon Reliques of Rome* (1563) 197* The Suffrages and sacrifices of the Masse. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiii. lxxvii, Not tedious suffrages they ask'd, nor Sacrifices strate. 1660 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) I. 345 The Chappell being onlie for priuat or secret suffrages. 1681 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* II. i. 64 That the Sacrifice might be us'd to them a greater Indulgence, being offered up by the Suffrages of the Saint. 1856 KINGSLEY *Hercules*, I. Of what use to you then the suffrages of the saint? 1908 M. HEWLETT *Queen's Quair* I. viii. 110 The Queen was at prayers—which is more than can be said for the priest who should have lifted up her suffrages.

b. *spec.* Prayers for the souls of the departed: *esp.* in phr. to do suffrage. *arch.*

c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 58 He... garte do message & oders prayers & suffrage of halie kirk for hym. c. 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 206 So pat pey scholde haue in mynde the sowlys Afore in alle here prayeris suffrages & benefettes for euer. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 348/2 That generelle Suffrages temporal myght be done for them. 1511 *Extr. Burgh Recs.* *Stirling* 14 Oct. (1887) 13 Two markis of obit siller... for suffraging to be don for the saullis of wmgthill Alexander lord Elphinstoun and Sir John Elphinstoun, his fader. c. 1554 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. t. 87 To do suffrage for the sawll of the deid. 1584 K. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xv. xxii. 434 Whose soule at thou?.. Wantest thou any suffrages, masses, or almes? 1595 R. H. tr. *Lavaterus' Ghosts & Spir.* 107 Whether he require any aide by prayers and suffrages? 1848 K. H. DIBOT *Broad Stone Hon.* III. *Morus* 230 Their prayers and suffrages for the dead.

c. phr. **Suffrages of prayers**; cf. *med. L. orationis suffragium*, *OF. suffrages d'oraisons*. *Obs.*

The original sense was prob. 'help given by (intercessory) prayer' *cf. sense 2.*

1447 in *Anstey Epist. Acad. Oxon.* (O.H.S.) I. 261 We commend us unto your goode lordships wth the gostly suffrages of our prayers. c. 1613 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* (1914) XIV. 34 We humbly request the Suffrages of your Devout Prayers of Charity.

d. *pl.* Liturgical intercessory petitions; *esp.* in the Book of Common Prayer, (a) the intercessory petitions pronounced by the priest in the Litany (also *sing.*, any one of these); (b) a series of petitions pronounced by the priest with the answers of the people, a set of versicles and responses.

Also by some writers (see quot. 1657, 1732, 1796) used for a responsive petition (or response to a versicle, etc.).

1532 ELVOR *Lett. in Gov.* (1880) I. p. lxxix, [In Germany] the Priest [at mass] in vestments after one manner singith everi thing in Latine as we use, omitting suffrages. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Evensong*, Then the suffrages *1. Litany, 2. Litany, 3. Litany, 4. Litany* and before assigned at *Matins* *England* II. 138/1 in *Holiness*, Suffrages. 1587 MARSH *Engl. Lit.* 138/1 in *Holiness*, Suffrages. After morning prayer also we haue the Icanie and suffrages. 1657 SPANOW *Bk. Com. Prayer* 95 These Forms of prayers, (where the peoples devotion is so often excited, by continual Suffrages, such as *Good Lord deliver us*; *We beseech thee to hear us good Lord*), were called *ecumenic benedict*, earnest or intense Petitions. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Form of Prayer 5 Nov.* In the Suffrages after the Creed, these shall be inserted and used for the King. 1697 J. LEWIS *Mem. Dk. Gloucester* (1780) 78 He... would answer very properly at prayers, in the Suffrages and different parts of the Liturgy. 1714 *Order in Council* 1 Aog. in *London Gaz.* No. 5247/3 In the Suffrages next after the Creed, instead of *Queen read King*. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* v. 54 They compiled a Litany consisting of many short petitions interrupted by Suffrages. 1756 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 145 *Tu autem*... is the beginning of the suffrage, which was supposed to follow the reading of the Scripture, which the reading scholar was to continue, by saying, *Miserere mei, Domine*. 1855 PROCTER *Bk. Com. Prayer* 235 After the suffrage for the Church, those for the ecclesiastical orders

usually come first. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1327 A brief litany, in which the people continually respond to the various suffrages, 'Lord, have mercy upon us'. 1885 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 21 May 7/2 Installation of the Dean of Gloucester... The Bishop then said some suffrages. 1885 DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 496 The Suffrages which the clerks were wont to sing in the time of the communion [viz. the Agnus Dei, etc.].

transf. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. ii. 35 This great and solemn suffrage of the adorable Trinity, let us make man.

†2. Help, support, assistance. Also, one who helps, a support. *Obs.*

c. 1460 *Pramp. Parv.* 483/2 K., P. Suffrage, or helpe, *suffragium*. c. 1480 HENRYSON *Orpheus & Eurydice* 174 And had nought bene thour suffrage of his harp, Wyth schaup pikis he had bene schorne & schent. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 420 Most blessed Werburge. Our synful suffrage, and sterre of our clerenes. *Ibid.* 3055 Than she requyrd with humyltye The spyrytuelle suffrage of holy vncyon. 1528 Roy *Kede me* (Arb.) 86 Thorowe his passion, For vs he made satisfacion, Withoute eny mans suffrage. 1613 R. C. Table *Alph.*, Suffrage, consent, or voyce, or helpe.

3. *orig.* A vote given by a member of a body, state, or society, in assent to a proposition or in favour of the election of a person; in extended sense, a vote for or against any controverted question or nomination.

1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* iii. xxvi. Wks. 1259/2 Every many assent was called his suffrages... one kind of those suffrages, was by certayn thynges that are in latine called *calculus*. 1588 SNAKS. *Tit. A.* I. 1. 218 People of Rome, and Noble Trhythens heere, I aske your voyces and your Suffrages. c. 1600 DRAYTON *Miseries Q. Margaret* cliv, The Spirituall Lords, and Temporall, who farre more ready are To give, then hee their suffrages to craue. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xlii. 290 The manner of choosing Magistrates, was by plurality of suffrages. c. 1707 S. PATRICK *Autobiog.* (1839) 43 The fellows came up one by one, and in a paper wrote their suffrages. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 170 In all democracies... it is of the utmost importance to regulate by whom, and in what manner, the suffrages are to be given. 1781 J. MOORE *Vies Soc. It.* (1790) I. viii. 79 When the election took place, all the suffrages fell upon Paul Luc. 1809-10 COLEMAN *Friend* (1865) 127 Each of these [sc. inhabitants] has a right to a suffrage. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. § 2 (1876) 225 A magistrate or magistrates, whom we may suppose elected by the suffrages of the community. 1873 C. ROBINSON *M. S. Wales* 91 Those whose suffrages are to determine its [i.e. the State's] future should be able to give an intelligent vote.

b. An object, as a pebble, a marked paper, or the like, used to indicate a vote given. *rare.*

1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* iii. Wks. 1259/2 Vnto him which ouercometh, he will geue a white suffrage. 1665 J. BUCK in *Peacock Stat. Cambr.* (1841) App. B. p. lxxviii, The Scrutators... put their suffrages into one of the Hats. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxviii, The Grand Master had collected the suffrages. 1835 T. MITCHELL *Acharn.* of *Aristoph.* 543 note, *ὑψιφύβαί*, to vote by suffrages thrown into jars.

4. *gen.* A vote in support of or an opinion in favour of some person or thing; hence (now *Obs.* or *arch.*), in neutral sense, an opinion.

1594 *Selinus E.* The loue I beare to my deare Acomat, Commands me giue my suffrage vnto him. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* To Dr. If it were put to the question... the worse would finde more suffrages. 1640 HALL *Episc.* II. xiii. 166 Tertullian was... not at all below him [sc. Irenæus] in the clearness of his suffrage. *Edant origines &c.* 1653 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 24, I have herein sent you an Extract of the Substance of that Elector's Suffrage there concerning his Majesty. 1660 H. MORE *Alst. Gdlt.* To Dr. 25 He that is a perfect Papist being of one mind and suffrage with his Church. 1726 FORD *Obis.* xix. 181 My anxious parents urge a speedy choice, And to their suffrage, gain the filiall voice. 1750 JONSON *Rambler* No. 119 He that finds his knowledge narrow... and by consequence his suffrage, not much rewarded. 1804 JANE AUSTEN *Watsons* in *Austen-Leigh Mem.* (1831) 322 'Oh uncle I do look at my partner; she is so pretty!... Charles was hurried off without being able to receive his uncle's suffrage. 1822-7 GOON *Study Ned.* (1829) I. 423 It has not fallen to my lot... to add my suffrage in its favour. 1850 WHIFFLE *Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 3) I. 13 He has the hesitating suffrages of men of taste, and the plaudits of the million. 1883 'OUIA' *Wanda* I. 216 The world would not be as much so if I really wanted its suffrages.

5. Approval, sanction, consent. *Const. 6. arch.*

1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* vii. 7 That God nor Goddess may attempt, to infringe my soueraigne mind: But all giue suffrage. 1609 B. JONSON *Sit. II* vii. 1, I'll giue no suffrage to't. c. 1662 BROWNE *Nella v.* 1, Let me hear Your suffrage Lady, I may bid them welcome. 1668 ROLLE's *Abriden.* Publ. Pref. a. 2, The Common Law of England... hath had the suffrage of the whole Kingdome in all Ages. 1704 EVELYN *Diary Dec.*, My Lord of Canterbury wrote to me for suffrage for Mr. Clarke's continuance... in the Boyle Lecture. 1787 J. BARLOW *Oration* *July* 1782 The system to be established by his suffrage is calculated for the... purposes of extending peace. 1825 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 20 Nov., 'I to gain your suffrage to his views, he endeavours [etc.]. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* II. (1875) 80 Those religious systems which happen to have the suffrage of the government.

†b. An instance of this; an expression or token of approval. *Obs.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 304 Such was the glorie and valour of Huniades... as... procured vnto him the generall fauour and suffrages of all. 1607 TORSILL *Four. Beasts* 470 The man was pardoned, and the lion was giuen vnto him for a reward or suffrage. 1610 HIRWOOD *Gold. Age* I. i, The Queene, the Peeres, And all the people with lowd suffrages, Haue shild their Aoces. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. o They openly presaged, that this gift... was a future suffrage of his succession confirmed by diuine events. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthous.* viii. 195 A system... which had won for itself a suffrage so general it is not universal.

†8. The support or assurance of evidence or testimony in favour of something. *Obs.*

1606 S. GARDINER *Bk. Angling* 50 We list first to conclude our judgement by suffrages of scriptures. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 4 In the opinion of Claramontius, the reason of the thing gives a suffrage unto it. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1685) III. ii. 17 Precepts are delivered in an universal and abstracted manner, without any intervention, assistance, or suffrage of sense. 1718 W. PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 570 We herein are not without the Suffrage of the Scriptures to our Defence.

7. The collective vote of a body of persons.

1620 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* i. i, I choose it as my right by gift of heaven. The peoples suffrage, the dead Kings bequest. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 6 Jan. 1661, I was now chosen (and nominated by his Majesty for one of the Council) by suffrage of the rest of the Members, a Fellow of the Philosophic Society. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1782) I. xii. 384 The election of a new emperor was referred to the suffrage of the military order. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul but Jesus* 221 Philip, one of the seven trustees, who had been chosen by universal suffrage.

8. The collective opinion of a body of persons; hence, contextually, consensus of opinion; (common or general) consent.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 217 In this suffrage or voyce of consent. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 627 Mercator, who by the universall suffrage of all the learned is esteemed the most excellent cosmographer. 1652 GUNNING *Leit Fast* 79 The Apostles by their common suffrage sanctified, these 7 weeks of fastings. 1697 EVELYN *Naturalist* vii. 240 Head, cut in Onyx, comparable by universal Suffrage to any of the Old Masters. 1794 R. J. SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 232 To prefer their own judgment to the general suffrage of mankind. 1851 MILL *Utilitar.* ii. 16 What means are there of determining which is the acutest of two pains, except the general suffrage of those who are familiar with both? 1882 HINSDALE *Garfield & Educ.* ii. 361 He draughted a paper, and submitted it to the suffrage of the republic of scientific scholars.

† 9. Repnte; = OPINION 6. Obs.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Narr. Fire in London* 90 She hath the suffrage abroad to be one of the most August Governments in the world.

9. The casting of a vote, voting; the exercise of a right to vote; election by voting.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Law* c. IVars 907 They should have right of suffrage in their Dyets and Assemblies. 1667 MILTON P. L. ii. 415 Here he had need All circumspection, and wee now no less Choice in our suffrage. 1709 STRYKE *Ann. Ref.* i. xxix. 229 They went to the Suffrage in the Afternoon, and such of the House as were against the Six Articles, carried it. 1750-72 J. ADAMS tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 45 In the former [university] are chairs for all the sciences, and filled by suffrage. 1850 MARSHEN *Early Purit.* (1853) 300 A successor was chosen by general suffrage. 1837 LOWELL *Democracy* etc. 32 The right of suffrage is not valued when indiscriminately bestowed.

† 10. A voice or voting power in a matter. Obs.

1662 HEVLIN *Laud* (1668) 375 The Covenanters had so laid the Plot, that none but those of their own Party should have Suffrage in it. 1673 *Lady's Call.* Pref. The Gynecium has still had a rival suffrage with the Senate.

11. The right or privilege of voting as a member of a body, state, etc. (orig. U.S.)

1739 *Constit. U. S.* v. No state shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate. 1817-8 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 220 The suffrage, or qualification of electors, is very various. 1840 ARVOLD *Hist. Rome* II. 323 The survivors were obliged to become Roman citizens without suffrage. 1857 LATHAM *Black & White* 114 No territories shall be admitted as States in which there is not an equal suffrage of all races and colours.

b. With prefixed word denoting the extent, as female, household, manhood, universal, woman's, women's suffrage.

1798 W. NARES *Jacobin* vi. in *Anti-Jacobin* No. 22, I paint and sigh for univers—al suffrage. 1856 [see HOUSEHOLD 8]. 1873 [see MANHOOD 7]. 1877 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1899) I. 147 Is not Mr. Lowe a little hard on the universal suffrage of France, when he charges on it a protective tariff, seeing that the no-suffrage of Russia has one tenfold more protective? 1834 [see FEMALE 4.4 h].

† Suffrage, v. Obs. [f. prec. or ad. L. *suffragari* (see SUFFRAGATE).]

1. intr. To vote for or against; hence, to agree or side with, to give support to.

1613 T. GOOWIN *Rom. Antig.* (1614) 97 Neither children nor old men, were allowed to suffrage in these assemblies. 1652 L. S. *People's Liberty* ix. 60 They are not to be permitted to suffrage in state affairs. 1677 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 237 Yet Matthiolus will not suffrage herewith, but contends [etc.]. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Kohn ix. 93, I never voted for exorbitant Episcopacy, nor should I have ever suffraged against a regulated. *Ibid.* Diat. vi. 309 Some, that suffrage for the Presbyterian Government. 1651 GLANVILL *Van. Dogn.* 179 What he hath of this, was never learnt from his Hypotheses; but forcibly fetch'd in to suffrage to them.

2. trans. To elect by vote; hence, to give support to; to side with.

1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 57 As well as their worldly wisdoms are privileged as members of the State in suffraging their... Burgesses. 1641 *Ann. Customs Eng. in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 363 Every particular subject, who is either present personally, or consenting by his assignee, suffraged by himself. 1838 S. BRILLAM *Betrayal* 17 When the false god call'd Upon her tempest breath to suffrage him.

Hence † Suffrager Obs. rare, a voter.

1613 T. GOOWIN *Rom. Antig.* (1614) 98 Little coffers, into which the suffragers which did approve the law did cast in the first table; those that disliked it, did cast in the second. 1701 *Eng. Incom. Public & Adv. Priv. Elect.* 22 An Election is a Majority of Votes including the Sense of a Majority of Suffragers.

Suffragette (suffrædʒɪt). [f. SUFFRAGE sb. + -ETTE.] A female supporter of the cause of women's

political enfranchisement, esp. one of a violent or militant type.

Attrib. uses, and derivatives such as *suffragettish*, -ism are frequent in newspapers.

1906 *Daily Mail* 10 Jan., Mr. Balfour and the 'Suffragettes'. It was not surprising that Mr. Balfour should receive a deputation of the Suffragettes. 1907 *Athenaeum* 28 Sept. 358/2 [Aristophanes] who represented Cleon as noisy, Euripides as sentimental, Socrates as pedantic, and women as 'suffragettes'.

Suffragial (suffrædʒiəl), a. nonce-wd. [f. L. *suffragium* SUFFRAGE + -AL.] Pertaining to voting. 1844 MOZLEY *Est.* (1878) II. 40 The two rights, commercial and suffragial.

† **Suffragies**, sb. pl. Obs. Also 3 -iis, 4-5 -ijs, 5 -iez, -yes, -is, 6 -ees. [ad. L. *suffragia*, pl. of *suffragium* SUFFRAGE sb.]

1. Prayers, esp. on behalf of the departed.

1225 *Ancre R.* 22 A morwen, ober a niht efter þe suffragis of Uhtsong, siggeð Commendacium. 1230 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 259 No prelat may assoylle, ne graunte havenly suffragies. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Kolls) VI. 195 Suffragies doon for dedde men. 1450 *Kolls of Parlt.* V. 188/1 A solempne Obite... to be... founden with other certayn observance and suffragies. 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* I. Wks. (1573) 17 He shal lyce in the paynes of purgatory, vntill he be deliuered thence by Masse pence, the Popes pardon or certayne other Suffragies. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 203 They... think that the soules of deade menne are not helped with the suffragies of preestes.

2. Votes, opinions, testimonies.

1597 D. FENNER *Def. Ministers* 26 Lett him neither be a Commander or Lorde, nor a slauo vnto the suffragies, but a fellowe & a discernor. 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 9 If nothing be true in one country which hath not suffragies from another Country, I cannot tell what historie may stand.

† **Suffraging**, vbl. sb. Obs. [f. SUFFRAGE v. + -ING.] The exercise of the suffrage, voting.

1613 T. GOOWIN *Rom. Antig.* (1614) 101 They also having freedom of suffraging. 1692-2 WOOD *Fasli Oxon.* II. 107 An equal power of suffraging did not now pertain to all masters.

† **Suffraginous**, a. Obs. rare⁻¹. [ad. L. *suffraginosis*, f. *suffragin-*, SUFFRAGO.] Of, belonging to, or affecting the hocks of animals.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. i. 106 The bought of the fore-legs (in the elephant) not directly backward, but the hough or suffraginous flexure behind rather outward. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Suffraginous*, that is diseased in the houghes or pasterns.

Suffragism (suffrædʒiz'm). [f. next + -ISM.] The advocacy of an extension of the suffrage, e.g. to women (*women's suffragism*).

1833 BRUCE *Amer. Commu.* xciii. III. 301 Women's suffragism is thought 'bad form'. 1908 *Lit. Guide* x Aug. 123/2 He does, indeed, make a remark on feminine achievement in those spheres, but we dare not repeat it in this year of suffragism.

Suffragist (suffrædʒist). [f. SUFFRAGE + -IST.]

An advocate of the extension of the political franchise, esp. (since about 1885) to women. Often with prefixed word (cf. SUFFRAGE sb. 11 b), as *complete suffragist*, *universal suffragist*, *woman suffragist*.

1822 BLACKW. *Mag.* XII. 156 If they come back Universal Suffragists, we offer to turn Radicals. 1845 *Tail's Mag.* XII. 67 The Complete-suffragists, will say, that... the League are practically admitting the truth of what they have always urged... Which... furnishes one reason the more why the Suffragists should help the League. 1865 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 17 Oct. 5 The anti-negro-suffragists in Connecticut. 1883 *American* VI. 7 The most persistent suffragist claims no more than this. 1900 *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg. Suppl.* cxi. The cause of the woman suffragists. 1914 *Daily Mail* 8 June 6/6, I am a woman and a suffragist.

|| **Suffrago** (suffræ'go). Anat. [L.] The 'heel' at the junction of the tibia and the tarsus in quadrupeds and birds.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc. *Suffrago*, in Mammalogy and Ornithology, the joint of the tibia with the tarsus. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 240 The feathers rarely reach the suffrago.

Suffraire, -ayn(d), obs. forms of SOVEREIGN.

† **Suffrete**, Obs. Also 5 -aito. [a. OF. *suffrete*, -aito = Pr. *suffracha*, It. *suffratta* = L. *suffratta*-m, pa. pple. fem. (used as sb.) of *suffringere* to break up, f. *suf-* = SUB- 25 + *frangere* to break.] Want, need.

1450 *Merlin* iii. 59 Many provertees [sic] and grete suffretes suffred oure lorde her in erthe for oure sake. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* xciii. 144 Vytaill began to faylle, And was grete suffrete and scarce in thoost.

† **Suffretous**, a. Obs. Also 5 suffretouse, -ateuse, -atous. [a. OF. *suffretous*, -aitous (mod. F. *suffreteux*), = Pr. *suffrachos*; f. *suffraire* (see prec.).] Needy, in want, miserable.

1450 *Merlin* xciii. 201 He knoweth beste the pore and the suffretouse. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* cxxx. 306 The hoost... were but fewe and suffretous by cause they had no shippes. 1490 — *Encyclos* i. 13 Now was that petyous cyte... putte in desolacyon suffretous. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) 1495 i. xli. 64/2 Tyll that thou haste dustrybuted alle thyse goodes... to the suffretous, poore and nedry.

Suffreyn, obs form of SOVEREIGN.

14... in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 149 Fyrst hyle to hym honowre That suffreyn is and socowre.

† **Suffriate**, v. Obs. rare⁻². [f. pa. pple. stem of L. *suffrāre*, f. *suf-* = SUB- 25 + *frāre* (see FRIABLE).]

1623 COCKERAM, *Suffriate*, to crumble bread.

† **Suffricate**, v. Obs. rare⁻². [f. pa. pple. stem of L. *suffricāre*, f. *suf-* = SUB- 25 + *fricāre* to rub.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Suffricate*, to rub off.

† **Suffront**, Obs. [app. f. *suf-* = SUB- 25 + *front* sb. (9 b).] ? An altar-frontal.

1516 in G. Oliver *Lives Bps. Exeter* etc. (1861) 364 Suffront, stayned de hiodio hokeram cum ymagine Crucifixi. 1668 BR. HACKER *Let.* in T. T. Carter *Life J. Kettlewell* (1895) 49 In velvet, purple and azure, fifty pounds worth... to serve as paraphront or suffront, and carpet for the Altar. 1670 — *Abb. Williams* II. (1693) 107 Paraphront, Suffront, for the Hangings above and beneath the Table.

Suffrutescent (suffrutescent), a. Bot. [ad. mod. L. *suffrutescens*, -ent-, f. *suf-* = SUB- 20 + *frutescens* FRUTESCENT. So F.] Somewhat woody or shrubby at the base.

1816 EDWARDS *Bot. Reg.* II. 130 *Arctotis maculata*. White tawny-stained suffrutescent *Arctotis*. 1829 LOUON *Encycl. Plants* (1836) 729 Stem suffrutescent. 1880 A. GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 3. 50 Undershrubs or Suffrutescent plants, are woody plants of humble stature... If less decidedly woody, they are termed Suffrutescent.

|| **Suffrutex** (suffruteks). Bot. Pl. suffruticeous (suffruticeous); also 7 *erron*. -ages (but cf. FRUIT-AGE 3). [mod. L., f. *suf-* = SUB- 22 + *frutex*.] A plant having a woody base, but a herbaceous annual growth above.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 27 A fourth kind (of plant) which they call Suffrutex [sic] a mean betwene the Herbe and the shrub. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 154 Odoriferous and ever-green Shrubs and Suffrutices. 1706 EVELYN *Silva* (1776) 509 Herbaceous Suffrutices. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Suffrutex*, is a low Woody perennial Plant, that sends out no leaves from its Roots; and beginning to be branch'd from the very bottom of the Stalk, as Lavender, Sage, Rue, and the like. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

† **Suffruticeous**, -ious, a. Bot. Obs. [f. mod. L. *suffruticeus* (see prec.) + -EOUS, -IOUS.] = next.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 283 Kermes, is the name of a Suffruticeous Plant. 1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Suffruticeous*, between a shrub and an herb.

Suffruticose (suffrutikoss), a. Bot. [ad. mod. L. *suffruticosus*, f. *suffruticeus*, SUFFRUTEX + -OSE.] Of the character of a suffrutex; woody at the base but herbaceous above.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Suffruticosus*, Suffruticose, Undershrubby. 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort.* 430 Raspberries being suffruticose plants. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc. s.v., Lavender is an instance of a suffruticose plant. 1876 HARLEY *Stat. Med.* (ed. 6) 362 *Litmus* Lichens are rigid suffruticose lichens.

So † **Suffruticeous**, a. Obs. rare.

1776 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. Explan.* Terms 378 *Suffruticeous*, suffruticeous, half-shrubby.

† **Suffulce**, v. Obs. rare. [ad. L. *suffulcere*, f. *suf-* = SUB- 25 + *fulcere* to prop, but? confused with *suffrāre* to stuff.] *trans.* To stuff.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 106/2 For Asthmasye... Take 14 or 15 figges, suffulce, or fille the same with Mustard seed. *Ibid.* 112/2 Gird the bodye... with the suffulced little pillows.

† **Suffult**, v. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. L. *suffultus*, pa. pple. stem of *suffulcere* (see above) + -ED.] *trans.* To support.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden 36) 181 Hee minded to have suffultid and releevd religion with his goods.

Suffulted (suffulted), a. Ent. [f. L. *suffultus*, pa. pple. of *suffulcere* (see above) + -ED.] See quot. 1846 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlv. 287 Suffulted Pupil (*Pupilla suffulta*). When the pupil shades into another colour.

† **Suffume**, v. Obs. rare⁻¹. [ad. L. **suffumare*, f. *suf-* = SUB- 2, 25 + *fumare* to FUME.] *trans.* To suffumigate. Hence † **Suffume** sb., a suffumigation.

1540 R. JONAS *Byrth Mankynde* 19 b, It shalbe also verye profitabill for her to suffume the neier places with muske. 1656 RIGOLEY *Pract. Physick* 20 Resolving suffumes are profitable.

Suffumigate (suffūmiget), v. rare. Also 6 pa. pple. (Sc.) suffumigat. [f. pa. pple. of L. *suffumigare*, f. *suf-* = SUB- 2, 25 + *fumigare* to FUMIGATE.]

1. *trans.* To fumigate from below.

1588 ALEX. HUME *Hymns* vii. 35 Suffumigat with nard and cinnamon. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 202 The patients hinder parts well suffumigat with the same decoction. 1623 COCKERAM, *Suffumigate*, to smoke underneath. 1910 KIRLING *Rewards & Fables* 270, I sprinkled sulphur on the faggots whereby the on-lookers were as handsomely suffumigated.

† 2. *intr.* To rise in smoke or vapour. Obs.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 219/2 Take greene Corne or seede, lay it on coales, and it will suffumigate.

Suffumigation (suffūmigitʃən). Now arch. or Hist. [ad. L. *suffumigatio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *suffumigare* to SUFFUMIGATE. Cf. OF. *suffumigation*, F. *suffumigation*.] The action of suffumigating or infumigating from below; an instance of this; chiefly *concr.* (usually pl.): fumes or vapours generated by burning herbs, incense, etc.; also *occas.*, a substance used for this purpose.

a. *Med.* used to produce a therapeutic effect by penetration of the body.

1422 YONGE *Secr. Secr.* lxiii. 239 Astyr that man sholde vse suffumygacions of herbis. 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat.* *Fistula* etc. 74 Afterward be her done suffumigation or

fomentation. 1540 R. JONAS *Eyrth Mankynde* 26 Yf this profet noynghe, then use this suffumigation. Take myrrine, galbanum, castoreum [etc.]. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Phytike* 63/1 Let the suffumigation therof ascende to thy Eares. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny II. Expt. Wds. Art. Suffumigation*, is the smoke that is received into the body from under a stoule, for the diseases of the guts, foment, or matrice. 1604 JAS. I *Counsell to Tobacco* (Arch.) 100 The stinking Suffumigation wherof [sc. of tobacco] they yet use against that disease. 1635 BRATHWAT *Aradian Princ.* 235 I mean by sweatings and suffumigations to extract all those viscid and oily humours. 1684 tr. *Boneti's Merc. Compit.* xiv. 491 A Phisical person (cured), by a Suffumigation of Amber. 1759 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 87 The Indians, often use it by way of suffumigation, for rheums, head-achs etc. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* iii. 410 Such a suffumigation as, once fired, Had stunk the patient dead ere he could groan.

b. used in incantations, in the offering of sacrifices, and in witchcraft to excite evil spirits.

[1390, 14. see SUFFUMIGATION.]
1555 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 47 The Sacrifices, that in Old times were made unto Fides, and Terminus, consisted only in Suffumigations, and Odors. 1557 FEXTON *Trag. Ditt.* iii. (1898) 153 Diverse suffumigations incident to witchcraft. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hen.* 9 To these were given divine worship and ceremonies with suffumigations, crowns of flowers, and other rites. 1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 97 They observed such a place of the Moone, made such a suffumigation, uttered such words at the grafting of one Tree upon another. 1652 GAULE *Megasthen.* 222 A suffumigation made with the congealed blood of an Asse, and the fat of a wolfe, and Storax. 1656 AUREY *Misc.* (1721) 172 Evil Spirits are pleased and allured and called up by Suffumigations of Henbane &c. stinking Smells, &c. 1830 SCOTT *Demerol* i. 45 'The nostrils are made to inhale such suffumigation, as well as the mouth. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystica* (1860) II. viii. iii. 129 *note*, The sympathetic influence... of stones and metals, ointments and suffumigations.

† C. gen. A fume, vapour. *Obs.*
1557 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 73 Suffumigation of Brimstone. a 1612 HARRINGTON *De Valet. Contr.* (1624) 43 Your parlors or Chambers being first purged and ayred with suffumigations. 1614 T. ADAMS *Druggs Basket* iii. 102 As the suffumigations of the oppressed stomach, surge vp and cause the head-ach. 1652 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 5 A little reek or suffumigation.

Hence † Suffumigations *a.*, used for suffumigation.

1683 HOLME *Armoury* II. vi. 119/3 Suffumigations Gums, or such as are for Perfumes.

† Suffumige. *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *suffumigium* (whence It. *pg. suffumigio*), f. *suffumigare* to SUFFUMIGATE.] = SUFFUMIGATION.

1666 G. HARVEY *Mor. Angl.* xx. 243 Drying suffumiges or smokes are oft prescribed with good success. [1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Suffumigum*, a perfume; suffumige; fumigation.]

† Suffund, *v. Obs. rare*¹. [ad. L. *suffundere* (see SUFFUSE).] *trans.* To suffuse.

1557 TOMLINSON *Kenou's Disp.* 63 Many stones may be ignited... and still suffused with a certain humour.

† Suffurate, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. pa. ppl. stem of L. *suffurari*, f. *suf-* = SUB- 25 + *furari*, f. *fur* thief.] *trans.* To steal away.

1549 E. BECKE *Bible* Pref. A vi. If all magistrates... wolde... vouchsafe to suffurate & spare an houre or it in a day, from theyr worldly busines. a 1564 BISCO *Angrey Pref.* Wks. (1843) 193 At such hours as I could conveniently suffurate and steal away from the... teaching of my scholars.

Hence † Suffuration, a drawing away.

1561 BIGGS *New Disp.* 727 The Spagyrick art... doth de-hillate many things by a privie and insensible suffuration.

Suffuse (*sūfūz*), *v.* [f. L. *suffusus*, pa. ppl. stem of *suffundere*, f. *suf-* = SUB- 2, 25 + *sundere* to pour.]

1. *trans.* To overspread as with a fluid, a colour, a gleam of light.

a. of tears, moisture. Chiefly *pass.*
1590 (see SUFFUSED 1). 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xli. lxxix, His eyes vndro'd, with tears suffused. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng. Char. I.* x. 1. 461 Hamilton long followed him with his eyes, all suffused in tears. 1773-83 HOOLE *Orl. Fur.* xviii. 1162 While tears his cheeks suffuse. 1797 S. & H. LEE *Canterb.* 7. (1799) I. 352 His whole frame [was] suffused with a cold dew. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* xiii. II. 115 Every eye was suffused with tears.

b. of light, air, fire, colour. Often in fig. context.
1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 1055 Dark looks succed; Suffused, and glaring with untender fire. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Pathick* (1833) 23 To hide the blush of mortification that suffused their foreheads. 1813 SKELLEY *Q. Nab* vi. 23 A kindling gleam of hope suffused the Spirit's lineaments. 1818 WOODSW. *Even. I. clunt.* ix. 45 Von hazy ridges... Climbing suffused with sunny air. 1860 TYNDALL *Glas.* i. xxv. 152 The glorious light... suffused with gold and crimson the atmosphere itself. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxv. 253 The beautiful colour that for a second suffused her blushing face. 1883 GARDEN 5 Aug. 119/4 Sepals and flowers white, suffused at base with rosy lilac.

c. *transf.* and fig.

1843 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* v. (1879) 101 The life and literature of the nation were suffused with these reminiscences. 1867 J. B. ROSE tr. *Virg. Enid* 160 The crowded ranks of disembodied Shades suffused the banks. 1868 HELLS *Realist* ii. (1876) 10 The most commonplace objects being suffused with beauty. 1876 HOLLAND *Ser.* Oats xv. 234 The amused expression suffused the lawyer's face.

2. To pour (a liquid) over a surface. (Also *refl.*) Chiefly in fig. context.

1734 tr. *Rollin's Roman Hist.* (1827) III. vii. 323 Suffusing over the study of philosophy the dye of rhetoric. 1815 VOL. X.

Ann. Reg. Chron. 92/2 Water, sugar, &c. from the boiler and pans... suffused thickly upon the trees. 1849 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* x. 232 The healing flood of Christian truth shall suffuse itself in all directions. 1854 *Trml. K. Agric. Soc.* XV. ii. 427 Springs, suffused from higher grounds.

Suffused (*sūfūz*), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Overspread as with fluid, light, colour, etc.
1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. vii. 10 Wiping the tears from her suffused eyes. 1629 CHARLES *Argalus & Parthen.* ii. Wks. (Gressart) III. 241/2 Which strongly did importune A world of tears from these suffused eyes. 1805 *Med. Trml.* XIV. 201 The eyes became more suffused and dull. 1878 BROWNING *La Saitias* 71 How suffused a cheek Von had turned me had I sudden brought the blush into the smile.

2. Spread over a surface like water. Also fig.
1851 Mrs. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* l. 817 The deep look which shall drain Suffused thought into channelled enterprise. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxv. 432 There was a faint suffused sense of joy in her heart.

Hence Suffusedly *adv.*, in a suffused manner.

1895 MURKIN *Brit. Lepidopt.* 451 Forewings whitish... dorsum suffusedly fuscous.

Suffusion (*sūfūz*), *n.* Also 7-tion. [ad. L. *suffusio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *suffus* (see SUFFUSE). Cf. F. *suffusion*, It. *suffusione*, etc.]

1. The defluxion or extravasation of a fluid or 'humour' over a part of the body; † *concr.* the fluid itself; *spec.* in *Old Med.*, catarrh.

1398 TREVIS *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xli. (Boet. MS.) An oymenite pat... helpes ayens suffusion of ygen. 1575 TURBERV. *Fauleconre* 235 Ther is a catarrh which doth light upon the eyes of a hawk whome we may tearme a suffusion. 1608 TORSELL *Serpente* 209 The braine [sc. of lizards] is profitable for suffusions. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 26 So thick a drop serene hath quenched their Orbs, Or dim suffusion veld. 1674 W. BATES *Harmony Dir. Attrib.* vii. 140 As the Eye that is clouded with a Suffusion, so that all things appear yellow to it. 1683 BOYLE *II. Sight* 251, I have observed them [sc. flies in the eye] to continue many years without being more than a bastant suffusion, as Physicians speak. 1725 *Dict. Nat.* (ed. 3), Suffusion of the Eye, in a Horse, is a Sort of Pin and web. 1728 *Chambers's Cycl.* s.v. The Jaundice is a Suffusion of Bile over the whole Body; 1748 V. RENATUS *Dis. Horis* 70 A Suffusio or Defluxion in their Feet. 1859 MAYNE *Exper. Les.* sv. A suffusion, or extravasation of some humour, as of blood in the eye.

2. The action of suffusing a surface with fluid, moisture, or colour; the condition of being suffused or overspread. Also, an instance of this.
1611 CORNER, *Suffusion*, a suffusion, or pouring upon; a spreading abroad. 1641 H. MORE *Scrg of Soul* iii. iii. 49 Myr clouds of this accused char. Whose dull suffusions make her often sown. 1789 E. DARWIN *Est. Gard.* ii. (1791) 65 In dim suffusion lies the glance divine, that lighted d in their eyes. 1813 SCOTT *Trium.* iii. xxx. The golden glow... Of which in slight suffusion flows A frequent tinge of paly rose. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xi. 327 He had... a furious aspect, suffusion of the eyes... and perfect sleeplessness. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* viii. 218 The suffusion of the eyes with tears.

fig. 1856 CUPWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. 224 Because he... being deeply tintured, as it were, with the Suffusions of it [sc. a doctrine], every thing which he look'd upon, seem'd to him colour'd with it. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* i. 231 There is in this painting such a suffusion of grace, and such a blaze of beauty [etc.]. 1852 LD. COCKBURN *Life Jeffrey* i. 91 A clear sweet voice, and a general suffusion of elegance.

3. A colouring or tint spread over a surface, esp. over the skin by the action of the blood, etc.; *freq.* a flush of colour in the face, a blush.

1700 DRYDEN *Orbit's Met.* xv. 237 The Disk of Phœbas when he climbs on high, Appears at first but as a bloodshot Eye; And when his Chariot downward drives to Bed, His Ball is with the same Suffusion red. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 390 p. 1 Would she not be much more modest without that ambiguous Suffusion? 1745 ALEXANDER *Odys. Agit. Swifion* ii. Already in your eyes I see a pale suffusion rise. 1763 PHIL. *Trans.* LIII. 232 He... had a yellow suffusion over his skin. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round W. World* i. 102 A beautiful suffusion of purple. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* ix. The deadly paleness... gave place to a deep and rosy suffusion. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* viii. 93 The tunica adnata was of a pearl-white colour, without the slightest suffusion.

Suffusive (*sūfūz*), *a.* [f. L. *suffusus* (see SUFFUSE) + -IVE.] Tending to suffuse or spread.

1859 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit. Meth.* 152 Interest in the love-stories and satisfaction in the minor character-drawings have passed into retrospection and suffusive musing. 1891 HARPER'S *Mag.* June 63/1 Purple and saffron and a suffusive blood-red flush.

† Suffi¹ (*sūfi*). Forms: 7 Suffi, 7, 9 Sofee, 8 Souflee, 8-9 Sofi, 9 Soofi (see, Soofi, Soophe, 9 Sufi. [a. Ar. *صوفي* *sūfi* lit. 'man of wool', f.

صوف *sūf* wool (see Margolionth *Early Devel.*

Mohamm., 1914. 141). Cf. F. *sufi*, *soufi*. It has often been erroneously associated with SOPHY¹, q.v.] One of a sect of Mohammedan ascetic mystics who in later times embraced pantheistic views.

1863 GREAVES *Seraphis* 178 Those Turks which... would be accounted Sofees [Marg. Punitans] do commonly read, as they walk along the streets. 1799 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 571 Some of them called Sofees, who are a kind of quietists. 1815 ELLIOTT *Ac. Camb.* (1842) I. Intro. 63 The mystical doctrines of the Sofees. 1871 LOWELL *Dante Prose Wks.* 1890 IV. 219 A Soofi who has passed the fourth year of initiation. 1878 *Engr. Brit.* II. 67/2 The Persian Sofis specially distinguished themselves by their practice of abstinence and solitary meditation.

attrib. 1815 ELLIOTT *Ac. Camb.* (1842) I. 273 The beauty of the Soofee system. 1886 CONDOR *Syrian Stone*.

Lore ix. (1826) 342 *note*, The 'path', the final 'unity' with God, the disbelief in all creeds, [etc.]... which form the great Sofi doctrines, are purely Buddhist.

Sufi², *erron.* form of SOPHY¹.

1876 *Engr. Brit.* IV. 707/1 The Sophi or Sofi of Persia. *Ibid.* V. 173/1 The palace of the Sofi princes.

† Suffian, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Also 6 Sophian, 7 Suffean. [f. SUFF¹ + -AN.] *A. adj.* Belonging to the Suffis. *B. sb.* A Sufi.

1556 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Ver.* iii. xx. 105 For that in the Arabian tongue wool is called Sophy, those which are of this sect are called Sophians... The Sophians which are the Persians, wear red robes [sc. turbans]. 1698 FEXTON *Ac. E. India & P.* 263 One of the Suffean Creed is Constituted Governor.

Sufic (*sūfik*), *a.* [f. SUFF¹ + -IC.] Pertaining to the Suffis or their mystical system.

1884 *Engr. Brit.* XVII. 525/2 There are frequent Sufic allegories (in the *Iskandarnama*), just as in the *Makhar*. 1914 MARGOLIONTH *Early Devel. Moham.* 133 To a certain extent the Sufic fasting and simplicity of diet was based on medical theory.

Sufism (*sūfizm*). Also Soofeism, Sufyism, Suffeism, Sufeism. [f. SUFF¹ + -ISM.] = next.

1817 C. MILLS *Hist. Muhammedanism* 47 The... visionary doctrines of Soofeism. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* i. 101 The blended abstractions of Sufyism and the Vedanta. 1854 *Lond. Rev.* 28 May, Hafriz, with his mystic Sufieism. 1860 *Engr. Brit.* XI. 368/1 The system of philosophy professed by Persian poets and dervishes... is called Sufism.

So Sufistic *a.*, pertaining to Sufism.

1860 *Engr. Brit.* XI. 368/1 The Sufistic system of philosophy.

Sufism (*sūfizm*). Also Sofism. [f. SUFF¹ + -ISM.] The mystical system of the Suffis.

1836 *Partington's Brit. Cycl. Lit.* etc. III. 554 Sufism, the pantheistic mysticism of the East. 1847 in *WEAST.* 1898 E. P. EVANS *Evol. Ethics* iv. 126 In Persia a highly mystical and poetical sofism has grown up.

Also Sufist = SUFF¹ (in quot. *attrib.*); Sufistic *a.*, pertaining to Sufism.

1854 LOWELL *Journ. Italy* Prose Wks. 1230 I. 199 He should take his motto from Bishop Gollas's '*Nihil est proprium in internis mori*', though not in the sufficient sense of that misunderstood Churchman. 1913 *Everyman* 13 June 250/1 The Sufist mystic, Jehlu' d' Dia Rumi.

Sufon, *obs.* form of SEVEN.

† Sug, *sb. 1 Obs.* Variant of SOG *sb.*

1573 LYTE *Deleens* 511 The Rushes grow in low moyst sugges (edd. 1595, 1610 sugss), or waterie places.

† Sug, *sb. 2 Obs.* Also 7 sugss. [Origin unknown.] A species of fish-louse parasitic on the trout.

1653 WALTON *Angler* iii. 60 Many of them [sc. trout] have sticking on them Suggs or trout lice, which is a kind of a worm, in shape like a Clove or a Pin with a big head. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. v. § 225. 1683 HOLME *Armoury* II. ix. 190. 1758 BINNELL *Descr. Thames* 176.

Sug (*sug*), *v. dial.* (chiefly west-country). Also sugss. [Variant of SOG *v.*] To soak (*trans.* and *intr.*).

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter II.* § 5 As land by long sugging under the waters hath the heart of it eaten out. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). To Sug, to soak in Water. 1733 W. ELLIS *Children & Vale Farm.* 276 Its spongy, deep Koots will sug, rot, and die here in a few Years.

Sugan, variant form of SUGGAN *sb.*

Sugar (*jʊgəl*), *sb.* Forms: see below. [a. OF. *sucre* (12-14th c.), *suquere*, *zuckere*, *sukere*, north-east. *chucere*, mod.F. *sucrer* (from 13th c.), = Pr.

sucrer, It. *zucchero*, ad. (prob. through OHG.) med.L. *zuccarum*, *succarum*, ad. Arab. *سكر* *sukkar* (with

prefixed article *assukkar*, whence Sp. *azucar*, Pg. *assucar*).

The phonological history of the Eng. forms is in several points obscure. (1) The *g* of the modern form (see *γ*-forms below) cannot be accounted for by any known OF. or AF. forms (but med.L. *zugarum* occurs); cf., however, AF. *segerstaine*, Norman F. *segerstein* = OF. *secrestain* (see *SEXTON*), and Eng. *flagon* representing F. *flacon*. (2) The quantity of the vowel of the first syllable appears to have been variable from early times (cf. the spellings *suigur*, *seuger*, *suikere*, and *suggur*), but the development of initial (*si*) into (*j*) makes it probable that the long *u* prevailed (cf. *sire*), and that shortening took place afterwards; (*siu*-*ga*) survives in some north midl. districts. (3) The *sc* forms (*δ*) pronounced (*səkər*) show a survival of the short vowel type from F. (*sūkr*), but LG. influence is also possible.

The relation of Arab. *sukkar* to Gr. *σακχαρος*, *σάκχαρ* (whence L. *saccharum*, *SACCHARUM*), Pers. *shakar*, Skr. *śakara* (Pmkrit *śakara*) ground or candied sugar, orig. pebble, grit (cf. *Jaeger*), is not clear. Forms representing one or other of the types are found in most European languages: e.g. MLG. *sucker*, MDu. *sucker*, *tucker*, *uycker* (mod. Du. *sukker*), OHG. *zucra* (MHG. *zucker*, G. *zucker*), Icel. *sykr*, MSw. *sukker*, *sucker* (Sw. *sukler*, Da. *sukker*), Lit. Russ. *suker*, Serb. *čukar*, Boh. *uker*, Pol. *cykier*, Turk. *sukker*; Rum. *zahăr*, Russ. *sakhar*, Serb. *šeker*, *tenkara*, *šakara*, Bulg. *šeker*, *zakar*, Turk. *şeker*.

1. A sweet crystalline substance, white when pure, obtained from a great variety of plant juices, but chiefly from those of the sugar-cane and sugar-beet, and forming an important article of human food.

a. 3-4 zucker, 4 -ur, zucker, -er, zuckor, zukre, couker, 5 zucure, zucary; 5 zugere, -ure.

In med. L. documents it is often impossible to determine whether a form is intended for Latin or for latinized English. c. 1299 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 494 Zuker Roch. *Ibid.* 495 Zuker Marrokes. c. 1310 *Ibid.* 510 In 3 li. et di. de Couker de Rupe. In 3 li. de Couker de Marrok. 1340 *Ibid.* 37 In di. li. zukur emp. 3d. 1364 in *Exch. Rolls* Scott. 11. 182 Per empconem 434 librum, cum quartario, zucure, xlij li. xvij d. 1419 *Lib. Alb. Rolls* Ser. 1. 224 Kark de zure, xij d. a 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula* etc. 68 Recipe cynamom [etc.] to which be done zucker evenly. 14. Nont. in *W. Wülcker 714 Hec zucurca* [sic], zugure.

B. 4 sucere, -ore, suker, (seukere), 4-5 sucro, 5 sucure, sukyr.

[1289-90 *Housch. Exp. R. de Swinfield* (Camden) 116 In xix. li. sucir, vij. s. vij. d. ob. Item in xxix. lib. sucir in duobus panibus. xv. s. xj. d.] 1308 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 4 lo x libra de sucure, 9d. 1309-10 *Ibid.* 6, 3 li. de sucure. a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P. v.* 26 Such sucure mon secliech that saveth men sone. 1340 *Ayend.* 83 Pet is be zute sucure and of guod smak. 1390 *Gower Conf. II.* 222 When venym melleth with the Sucure And marriage is mad for lucre. 14. *Langl. P. Pl. B. v.* 122 (MSS. B.R.) Sucr. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 484/1 Sukyr, zucura.

γ. 4-5 sugure, 4-6 sugur, sugore, 4-7 suger, 5-6 sugour, (4 sugur, 4, 6 surger (?), 5 sewerger, sugyr, -or, sogyr, suggir, 6 sugaro, -ir, suggur, suuger, 6-8 suggar, 7 shugar), 6- sugar.

1334-5 *Abingdon Rolls* (Camden) 4 Item pro surger vij. s. x d. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B. v.* 312 The nyeth is swete to be soule, no sugre is swettere. c. 1386 *Chaucer Squire's T.* 606 Yeue hem sugre [vrr. sugre, sucre, suger], hony, breed and Milk. c. 1400 *MAUNDEY* (Roxb.) xvii. 76 Swetter pan sugur or hony. 1440-1 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 78 Item 1 laif de sugur. *Ibid.*, Di. 1 laif de Sogyr. 1491 in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* Var. Coll. IV. 211, 6 loves of sewerger, 10 s. 1530 *FALSGR.* 176 *Sucure*, sugur. 1562 *TURNER Herbal* 11. 36 b. The powder of it [se. liverwort] taken wyth sugur. 1607 *DEKKER & WEBSTER Northw. Hoe* 11. i. The warres in Barbary make Sugar at such an excessive rate. 1632 *WILDING in Collect.* (O.H.S.) I. 255 For shugar. 00 00 02. 1756 C. *LUCAS Ess. Waters* I. 73 The like effect is produced by dropping oils on sugar. 1788 *COWPER Pity for Africans* 6 How could we do without sugar and rum? Especially sugar, so needful we see? 1898 G. B. *SHAW Plays* 1. *Widowers' Houses* 8 Do you take sugar, Mr Cokeane?

δ. Sr. 5-7 succour, 8- succar, sucker, (5 sucur, 6 sukoure, sucker, succur(e), 7 sucro, 8 soukar).

1495 *Ledger A. Halyburton* (1867) 41, 12 li. sucir valans, ... a sucir lacrisseye. 1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 284, vij. pund and x vnce of succour. 1549 *Compl. Scott.* xvii. 145 Spices, erbis, drogis, gummis, & succur for to mak exquisit electuars. 1629 J. *Boyd Last Battell* 958 (Jam.) Poyson, conected with sucre, is moste piercing and deaddie. 1644 *Row Extr. in Hist. Kirk* (Woodrow Soc.) p. xxvi. Two of them... misbehavit themselves... in drinking wine, sek, and succour. 1785 *BURNS Scotch Drink* ix. Just a wee drap spiritual burn in, An' gusty sucker! 1852 J. *FRASER Poet. Chimes*, Jas. V. 111. ii. Neeps, like sucker, wha'll buy neeps?

b. With qualifying adj., sb., or phr. indicating:

a. the place of origin or manufacture, as *sugar of Alexandria* (= Alexandria), *Babylon*, *Barbary*, *Candy* (cf. *SUGARCANDIAN*), *Cyprus* (= Cyprus), *Marrokes* (= Morocco); see also *Lisbon*; b. colour, as *black*, *blanch*, *brown* (see *BROWN* a. 7), *green*, *white*, *yellow sugar*; see also *Roset*; c. the stage of boiling, purification, or crystallization at which, or the form in which, the particular kind is produced, as *blown*, *boiled*, *burnt*, *caramel*, *centrifugal*, *clarified*, *coarse*, *cracked*, *crashed*, *crude*, *crushed*, *crystal*, *crystalline*, *crystallizable*, *iced*, *double-refined*, *form*, *granular*, *ated*, *hard*, *high*, *liquid*, *low*, *pounded*, *raw*, *refined*, *refining*, *refuse*, *sifted*, *stamped*, *strained*, *unrefined*, *unrefined sugar*, *ambered*, *female*, *fluid*, *male*, *pulled*, *store*, *the sugar*, *† sugar royal* (see *quots.*); see also *BANLEY* B. 2, *BASTARO* A. 10, *CANDIEO* 2, *CANOV* sb. 2, *CLAYCO* 2, *FEATHERCO* 9, *LOAF-SUGAR*, *LUMP* sb. 1, *MOIST* a. 7, *MUSCOVADO*, *PEARL* sb. 13, *PEARLEO* 4, *POWDER* sb. 5 b, *POWDERED* 6, *ROCK* sb. 4 a, 9, *SOFT* a. 27; d. its use, as *coffee*, *kitchen*, *preserving sugar*; e. the plant from which it is made; see *BET* sb. 2, *BETROOT*, *CANE* sb. 1 a, *DATE* sb. 4, *MAPLE* 3, *PALM* sb. 7 c.

c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 50 Caste a-bouyn Sugre of *Alysaundre. a 1648 *Digby Closet Opened* (1669) 131 *Ambered sugar is made by grinding very well, four grains of Amber-greece, and one of Musk, with a little fine Sugar. c. 1330 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 518, 20 li. zukur *Babilon. 1592 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 212, x lbs. of *Barbary sugar 10s. 1607 *MARSTON What You Will* 11, Ha sweete, hunny barbary sugar sweete Maister. c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 7 Tuke *blake sugre, an cold water. 1408-9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 608 It. 1 lb. sugar *blanch, 2s. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s. v. To have *Blown Sugar; when it has boiled a few more Walms, hold the Skimmer in your hand, and having, as before, shaken it a little, beating the Sides of the Pan, blow through the Holes. 1843 *PEREIRA Food & Diet* 119 When sufficiently heated, sugar becomes brown... in this state it is called Caramel or *Burnt Sugar. 1553 *Eugen Treat. New Ind.* (Arab.) 41 Sugar which excelleth the sugre of *Candy or Sicilia. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s. v. These boilings are perform'd by Degrees... Sugar may be boild till it becomes Smooth, Pearled, Blown, Feather'd, *Crack'd and *Caramel. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 872 Soft *centrifugal sugar. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s. v. Two Ladies full of *clarify'd sugar are put to one of water. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s. v. *Coarse sugar, in which there is more oil than in refined sugar, is recommended as a good medicine. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2443/1 The crystals are separated in the centrifugal machine, and sold as a very light-colored *coffee-sugar. a 1834 in *McCulloch Dict. Comm.* (ed. 2) 1095 Different sorts of *crashed Sugar to be kept separate. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Crude Sugar, or Moscovado, is that first drawn from the Juice of the Cane. 1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem.*, Org. II. § 1. 66 The syrup... is boiled down again in the vacuum pan, and is obtained in the form of what is

termed *crushed sugar. 1867 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 192/1 *Crystal Sugar. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1209 The liquor... can dissolve none of the *crystalline sugar. *Ibid.* 1203 Not only is the *crystallizable sugar blackened, but its faculty of crystallizing impaired. *Ibid.* 1207 Nearly 35 cwt. of *crystallized sugar. 1316 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 11, 18 li. de suore de *cypre. c. 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 95 Take reasons of corance, ... Maces, sugar of Cipris. 1755 *Dict. Arts & Sci.* IV. s. v. The *double refined sugar of the shops. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VII. 498/1 That which is obtained from Muscovado, the cry-tals of which are sweeter, and less hard and fine, is named *female sugar. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 872 *Form sugar (nearly white). 1739 *URE Dict. Arts* 1203 Concentrated cane-juice, containing nearly half its weight of *granular sugar. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 225/1 The difficulty of extracting *granulated sugar from a fruit containing so much mucilage. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 247/2 Cones of sugar, containing 100 pounds each of *green sugar. 1755 *Dict. Arts & Sci.* IV. s. v. They put it up in hogsheds, ... under the name of *grey or brown sugar. 1824 *Althorp MSS.* in *Stimpkinson Washington* (1860) App. p. IV. *Hard sugar for conserve of redd roses. 1848 *Chambers' Inform.* for People I. 727/2 According to the quantity of water which any sugar contains, so it is denominated *high or *low; that from the cane being a higher or stronger variety than that from the grape, and sugar-candy a higher form than that of raw sugar. 1607 *Torsell Four-f. Beasts* 238 They are served upon the table, and strewed over with *kitchen sugar. 1681 *GREW Museum* II. ii. 224 By placing a great many slender sticks across a Vessel of *liquid Sugar. 1835 *Partington's Brit. Cycl. Arts & Sci.* II. 795/2 [The key] on being... turned round, unlocks the socket and plug at the bottom of the tube, and allows the liquid sugar to flow through the apertures. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VII. 498/1 That which is obtained from cakes of sugar is very white and hard, resembling crystal; it is called *male sugar. 1299 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 495 In 25 li. de Zuker *Marrokes. c. 1340 *Ibid.* 36 In 12 li. succuris Marrok. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. They strew the Surface over with the same *pounded Sugar. 1851 *MAYNEE Lond. Labour* I. 204 *Pulled sugar, or penides. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 59/2 After the melasses are drained off, the sugar becomes pretty dry and fair, and is then called muscovado or *raw sugar. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 57 As much as the *Refined-Sugar wants of its first Weight. 1845 *Act 8 & 9 Vict.* c. 5 § 10 Bastard or Refined Sugar. 1834 *McCulloch Dict. Comm.* (ed. 2) 1089 The *refuse sugar... remaining after the process of refining. c. 1299 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 494 In 10 li. de Zuker *Roch. 1326-7 *Ibid.* 15, 5 li. Zukur de Roche. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 55 This *Sugar-Royal is extremely white throughout the whole. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 102 Double refined Sugar, called, Sugar Royal. 1845 *ELIZA ACTON Mod. Cookery* xvi. (ed. 2) 335 The pastry must be... well covered with *sifted sugar. 1867 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Arts* II. 637/1 A description of sugar, called *stamped sugar, is prepared from the inferior qualities... in such a manner as to have the shape and appearance of first quality refined. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Strain'd or Brown Sugar... does not differ much from the crude Sugar. 1812 *HOWARD in Partington's Brit. Cycl. Arts & Sci.* II. 793/2 Water dissolves the most *uncrystallizable sugar in preference to that which is most crystallizable. 1834 *McCulloch Dict. Comm.* (ed. 2) 1092 The Quantity of *Unrefined Sugar imported into the United Kingdom. c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 7 Take *whyte sugre an caste per-to. 1546 J. *HEYWOOD Prov.* (1867) 5 When time bath tound white surger to white salte. 1774 *GOLDEN Nat. Hist.* (1824) I. 135 White sugar will sometimes be full of maggots. 1867 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Arts* II. 677/2 The juice being decanted off and boiled down... furnished a pure white sugar. 1834 *McCulloch Dict. Comm.* (ed. 2) 1097 Sugar... Bengal, *yellow.

c. pl. Kinds of sugar; also, † cargoes or stocks of sugar.

1570 *Act 13 Eliz.* c. 25 § 8 The said Acte... is not meant to extend... to any Wynes Oyles Sugers. 1607 *(HARRINGTON) Englishish. Docter Ad Libr.* Nor of Barbary. Those luscious Cane, where our rich Sugars lie. 1695 *Dic. Duties on Sugars* 4 Every one that hath been acquainted with the Importing Sugars. 1714 *MANOEUVRE Fab. Bees* (1733) I. 52 Decio got five hundred pounds by his sugars. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* II. 58/2 Sugars manufactured in India. 1847 *Simmonds's Colon. Mag.* Dec. 413 Sugars had evidently risen.

† d. = SUGAR-CANE. Obs.

1593 *MUNOAY Def. Contraries* 93 In Madera, Cyprus, and other Islands, where the Sugars doe grow. 1660 F. *BROOK tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 111 The country abounds in Sugars, which they make great and many uses of. 1785 *MARTYN Lett. Bot.* xiii. (1794) 153, I have not told you... that Sugar is a grass of the first division.

2. transf. and fig. uses, phrases, etc.

a. fig. or in fig. context: Sweetness; also, sweet or honeyed words.

c. 1374 *CHAUCEUR Troylus* III. 1194 To whom this tale sucre [vrr. seukere, sugre] heor soot. 1412-20 *LYCOE Chron. Troy* I. 218 Galle in his breste and sugre in his face. *Ibid.* IV. 2794 Pin hony moupe bat doth with sugre flete. c. 1430 - *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) II. 106 Galle under sugre bath doubly bitterness. c. 1530 *Crt. Love* 542 That they he bound by nature to disceive, and sugre strewe on gall. 1713 S. *SEWALL Diary* 22 Oct., Mr. Noyes... said Love was the Sugar to sweeten every Condition to the married Relation. 1890 *BAHRE & LELAND Stang Dict.* (1897), *Sugar*, (Amer.) flattery, praise, gammon. 1895 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 398 She was all sugar and honey.

b. Proverbial and allusive phr. To be neither sugar nor salt, not to be made of sugar or salt: not likely to be injured by a wetting; not afraid of wet weather.

1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* III. iii. 31 Honestie coupled to beautie, is to have Honie a sawce to Sugar. 1655 *MOUFFET & BENNETT Health's Improv.* 253 Sugar never marred sawce. 1842 *LOVER Handy Andy* i. Sure he's neither sugar nor salt, that be'd melt. 1855, 1870 [see *SALT* sb. 2 f].

c. slang. Money.

1862 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 648 We have just touched for a rattling cache of sugar at Brum. 1884 *Punch* 11 Oct. 180/1

Political Picnics mean sugar to them as is fly to wot's wot. 1890 'R. HOLOREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 308 He's always got the sugar, consequence he always gets the worth of his money.

3. Chem. a. In old terminology, applied (with qualification) to certain compounds resembling sugar in form or taste (cf. *SALT* sb. 1 5). † *Sugar of iron, steel*: ? an oxide or chloride of iron; *Sugar of lead* or † *Saturn* (also *English sugar*): lead acetate. *Acid* (or *essence*) of sugar: oxalic acid. † *Sugar of milk* = *milk-sugar* (MILK sb. 10).

1652 *FRENCH Yorksh. Shaw* x. 92 To mix some Sugar of steel, or steel wine with the first glass. *Ibid.* xii. 99 Unless it be corrected... with Sugar of Iron, made out of the very Mine of Iron. 1661 *BOYLE Sept. Chym.* vi. 383 Sugar of Lead, which though made of that insipid Metal and sour salt of Vinager, has in it a sweetness surpassing that of common Sugar. 1662 R. *MATHEW Unl. Alch.* § 108. 176 It wil shoot into most transparent Christsals, which is called the Sugar of Saturn. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl., Sugar of milk. 1756 *BUNKER Subl. & Beaut.* IV. xxii. (1759) 297 The component parts of this [sc. milk] are water, oil, and a sort of a very sweet salt called the sugar of milk. 1776 *Edinb. Med. Comm.* IV. 260 Six parts of a fine volatile alkali, can be saturated with one of the acid of sugar. 1800 B. *MOSELEY Treat. Sugar* (ed. 2) 112 The acid thus obtained I call acid of sugar... because sugar affords it more pure... than any other matter hitherto tried. 1843 R. J. *GRAVES Syst. Chm.* Med. xxv. 314 In Egypt acetate of lead, under the name of *English sugar*, is in great request for making eye-water. 1859 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1225/2 *Acid of Sugar*, *Essence of Sugar*, common terms for... oxalic acid.

b. In modern terminology, a chemical compound having the composition of ordinary sugar and forming a constituent of many substances; also, in wider sense (with distinctive qualifying word), any member of the SACCHAROSE and GLUCOSE groups of carbohydrates, all of which are soluble in water, more or less sweet to the taste, and either directly or indirectly fermentable.

Sugar of acorns = QUERCITE. *Animal sugar*, *sugar of flesh* or *muscle* = INOSITE. *Hepatic sugar* = LIVERSUGAR. *Liquid sugar*, *uncrystallizable glucose*. See also *ARJIS* 2, *DIABETES*, *DIACHTIC* 1, *FRUIT* sb. 9, *GELATIN* 3, *GRAPE* sb. 1 9, *INVERT* a, *INVERTED* 6, *LIVER* sb. 1 7, *MALT* sb. 5, *MANNA* 1 9, *MUSHROOM* sb. 6c, *NEST* sb. 8, *POTATO* sb. 6 a, *SORGHUM* 4, *STARCH* sb. 5b, *URINE*, *VEGETABLE*.

Sugar of milk, *milk-sugar* (= LACTOSE) is a sugar in the modern chemical sense, but the term belongs in origin to the old nomenclature (see a).

1826 *HENRY Elem. Chem.* II. 403 Sugar enters pretty largely into the composition of milk; and into the urine, when altered by disease. 1838 T. *THOMSON Chem. Org. Bodies* 1034 Sugar is the essential constituent in liquors to be converted into vinegar. 1866 *ROSCOE Elem. Chem.* 322 (1) Sucroses, or the sugars proper, (2) Glucoses, or the grape sugars. 1891 F. *TAYLOR Man. Pract. Med.* (ed. 2) 777 This quantity of urine contains half a grain of sugar.

1868 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* V. 6 *Sugar of Aconites*. A saccharine substance contained in aconites. 1826 *HENRY Elem. Chem.* II. 403 *Animal Sugar. 1867 *BLOXAM Chem.* 615 A sweet substance called inosite or sugar of *flesh. 1857 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.* s. v. *Saccharum*, *Liver* or *Hepatic Sugar*. 1838 T. *THOMSON Chem. Org. Bodies* 636 *Liquid sugar was first pointed out by Proust... It is distinguished from every other species of sugar, by being incapable of crystallizing. 1852 W. *GREGORY Handbk. Org. Chem.* 390 Inosite or sugar of *muscle. 1857 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.*, *Sugar*, *muscle*.

4. attrib. and Comb. a. attrib. Of, pertaining to, derived or made from, connected with sugar or the sugar-cane, belonging to or involved in the cultivation or manufacture of sugar, as *sugar-adulteration*, *-barrel*, *-basin*, *-beer*, *-boilery*, *-bounty*, *-culture*, etc.; also, producing sugar, as *sugar-climate*, *-colony* (hence *-colonist*), *-estate*, *-island* (*-islander*).

1856 *Ort's Circ. Sci. Pract. Chem.* 409 Any processes... of *sugar adulteration. 1837 *CARYLE Fr. Rev.* III. 111, 1, *Sugar-barrels rolled forth into the street. 1851 *Catal. Great Exhib.* III. 755/1 Two satin-wood *sugar-basins. 1880 C. R. *MARKHAM Peru. Bark* xvi. 160 This *sugar-beer is called *huaripin*. 1792 (title) Remarks on the New *Sugar Bill. 1848 L. O. G. *BENTINCK in Disraeli Life* (1905) 375 Six days' discussion on the sugar bill. a 1774 R. *FENUGUON Rising of Session* xi. Poems (1789) 47 In wine the *sucker biscuits soom As light's a flee. 1837 *CARYLE Fr. Rev.* II. v. iv, Of *sugar-boileries, plantations, furniture. 1840 R. *ELLIS Customs* IV. 243 marg. *Sugar Bounty. 1888 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 14 Apr. 10/2 The International Conference upon Sugar Bounties. 1822 *AINSLIE Land of Burns* 232 Cadging about the track-pats, pouries ad' *sugar bowls. 1834 *MARIA EDGEWORTH Helen* xxvii, She set sugar-bowl and cream before him. 1688 H. *OLMIE Armoury* III. xxii. (Roxb.) 281 Sugar Boylers Instruments. a *sugar brush. 1861 *THACKERAY Four Georges* i. 26 In the *sugar-chamber there were four pastrycooks. 1830 T. *BURGES Debates in Congress* 10 May 929 Men have... emigrated from South Carolina to the *sugar climate. of Louisiana. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1203 Our *sugar colonists. 1702 *LUTHELL Brief Lett.* (1859) V. 196 Our *sugar colonies in the West Indies. 1732 *Act 6 Geo. II.* c. 13 (title) An Act for the better... encouraging the Trade of his Majesty's Sugar Colonies in America. 1833 *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV.* c. 56 § 9 The Island of Mauritius shall be deemed to be one of his Majesty's Sugar Colonies. 1891 *Exch. Rolls* Scot. XXII. 156 For certane *succour confectis and sweet niet furnest to bancatis. 1771 *Ann. Reg.* 131/1 For stealing a silver tea-pot and *sugar-dish. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 23 May 1/7 This *sugar dust is heavily charged with ether. 1834 *McCulloch Dict. Comm.* (ed. 2) 1094 Mr. Grant's motion for a reduction of the *sugar duties, 25th of May, 1829. 1796 *STROMAN Surinam* I. 314 The *sugar estates in this colony contain five or six hundred acres. 1870 *KINGSLEY At Last* x, Managers of sugar-estates. 1673 *DEKKER Strange Horse-Race*, etc. Wks. (Grosart) III. 316 Before either this Masque, or *Sugar-feast come marching in their

true and most sweet state. a 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 27 June 1654 A collation of eggs fried in the 'sugar' formace. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2461*f* *Sugar-furnace*, one in which pans are set for boiling sugar-cane juice. 1769 Mrs. RAFFALD *Eng. Househ.* (1778) 265 To make 'Sugar Icing for the Bride Cake. 1714 *Obserr. Trade Sugar Colonies* 5 How near the Desolation of the 'Sugar Islands is at hand. 1764 J. OTIS *Rights Brit. Colonies* 27 That...brutal barbarity that has long marked the general character of the 'sugar-islanders. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* The 'Sugar Juice is purified. 1847 Webster's *Dict.* (ed. 2), 'Sugar-kettle, a kettle used in boiling down the sap or juice from which sugar is made. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* When it has been a Quarter of an Hour in the Forms, 'tis cut with a 'Sugar-Knife. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* 366*f* 'Sugar-machinery, the rolling mills necessary for squeezing out the sap of the sugar-cane. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy. III.* 118 His owne Ingenious or 'sugar-milles. 1800 B. MCELLEY *Treat. Sugar* (ed. 2) 33 Water or Horse sugar Mills. 1681 GREW *Museum* IV. § 1. 353 Sal Ammoniac sublim'd in a 'Sugar-Mould. 1661 BENTLEY *Man. Bet.* 699 Treacle (is) the thick Juice which has drained from refined sugar in the sugar-moulds. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* II. 35 Copper vessels heated by steam, like 'sugar-pans, &c. 1809 NEUMANN *Sp.-Engl. Dict.* *Alfénique*, a 'sugar-paste made with oil of sweet almonds. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* Some have imagined, that the ancient and modern 'Sugar-Plant were different. 1714 *Obserr. Trade Sugar Colonies* 4 The English 'Sugar Plantations are upon small Islands. 1834 McCulloch *Dict. Comm.* (ed. 2) 1067 The Spanish sugar plantations. 1681 GREW *Museum* II. § 1. II. 124 Permitting the Molasses to drain away through a hole at the bottom of the 'Sugar-Pots. 1731 *Genl. Mag.* L. 337 'Sugar Powder best 59s per C. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 40 In the Ilande of Hispania...were erected 25 'sugar-presses. 1870 KINGSLEY *At Last* x, A small sugar-press, under a roof of palm-leaf. 1890 D. DAVIDSON *Man. Long Life* x. 261 The cog-wheels of the Indian sugar-presses were invariably cut at an angle of 45°. 1735 BAILEY *Household Dict.* Mm 3b, To make all Sorts of 'Sugar Puffs. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xvi, Bullock's blood is...used in the 'sugar refineries in England. 1855 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) II. 449*a* The following analysis of 'sugar refuse was made by Professor Johnston. 1760 J. HOWARD *Praxis in Eng. & Wales* 71 'Sugar-sucers of brass wire. 1805 DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 209 'Sugar-seum, which consists of lime and bullock's blood. 1840 MARYAT *Poor Jack* xlv, He had...worked his passage home in a 'sugar ship. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xlii. 251 A 'Sugar Sive. 1688 WATTS *Dict. Chem. V.* 472 Suppose...a 'sugar-solution before inversion turns the plane of polarisation...to the right. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. (1641) 251 The precious Reed Whence 'Sugar sirops in abundance bleed. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 231*a* Animal charcoal is variously applied in the bleaching of sugar-cyru. 1665 *Disc. Duties on Sugars* 14 This Gentleman seems very unwilling to allow any thing of the Merchant to be concern'd in the 'Sugar-Trade. 1714 *Obserr. Trade Sugar Colonies* 4 Jamaica could never be kept; and improved so as to support the Sugar Trade to this Kingdom. 1677 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 819 Vicious shrubs are now coming into fashion; of these do some make 'Sugar-wines by art. 1825 *Art of Breeding* (ed. 2) 51 The hewing of 'sugar-wires.

b. Objective, with agent-nouns, vbl. sbs., and ppl. adjs., as *sugar-boiler*, *-boiling*, *-breaker*, etc.; also in the names of implements used in manufacturing or preparing sugar, as *sugar-chopper*, etc.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xlii. (Roxb.) 279 Instruments...usefull to the 'sugar Boyler or Baker. 1859 Orr's *Circ. Sci.* *Pract. Chem.* 583 Iron-mellers, sugar-boilers and cooks. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xlii. (Roxb.) 279 That hot and Laborious employ of 'Sugar Boiling, and refining. 1851 MAYHEW *Leisur* I. 357, I purchased a small tin saucepan, a piece of marble slab, and commenced sugar-boiling season lasted. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* 366*f* 'Sugar-chopper, a small hatchet for breaking up loaf-sugar. 1831 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1835) 63 Sugar Merchant, Chopper, Cutter. 1898 *Allibut's Syst. Med. V.* 405 A 'sugar-destroying body or ferment. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2461*f* Hersey's 'sugar-dryer is for granulating damp sugar. 1844 BREEN *St. Lucia* 296 In 1840 the 'sugar-grower took the alarm. 1859 Orr's *Circ. Sci.* *Mech. Phys.* 356 In 'sugar-growing countries. 1870 KINGSLEY *At Last* xvi, The profits of sugar-growing...have been of late very great. 1798 'Sugar-maker (see CANDLER). 1750 T. SHORT *Disc. Veg.* 5, etc. So With the Stillmings of the Juice of the Cane, the 'Sugar-makers feed their Swine and Poultry. 1733 Chambers' *Cycl. Suppl. s.v.* The whole art of 'sugar-making, or the reducing vegetable juices to what we call sugar. 1796 STEEDMAN *Surinam* I. 310 The dangers to which the sugar-making negroes are exposed. 1839 *Use Dict. Arts* 1000 Each 'sugar manufacturer has a warehouse. 1747 *State of Sugar Trade* 3 British 'Sugar Planters. 1807 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 151 The profits of 'sugar planting. 1853 WATTS *Dict. Chem. V.* 354 *Sorgho*, a 'sugar-producing grass. 1663 'Sugar-refiner (see SUGAR-BAKER 2). 1725 *Dict. Arts & Sci.* IV. s.v. Our sugar-refiners dissolve it [i.e. coarse sugar] in water. 1835 *Penguin's Isl. Cycl. Arts & Sci.* II. 793*f* The process of 'sugar-refining is now carried to so high a degree of perfection. 1839 *Use Dict. Arts* 1201 It is curious to find in the ancient arts of Hindostan exact prototypes of the 'sugar-rollers. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 245*f* *Sugar-rifter*, a machine for sorting grades of crushed or ground sugar according to fineness of grain. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xlii. (Roxb.) 231 A 'Sugar Skimmer, i.e. a round plate of Brass a little hollow in the middle and made full of round holes. 1856 W. REED *(title)* The History of Sugar and 'Sugar Yielding Plants.

c. Instrumental and parasynthetic, as *sugar-cured*, *-iced*, etc.; similitative, as *sugar-coloured*, *-sweet*; also *sugar-like*.

1857 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discovers* 231 Externally 'sugar-coloured. 1897 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 7*a* A 'sugar-cured ham. 1805 NELSON *To Dr. Clarence* 12 June in Nicolas *Ship* (1846) VI. 435, 200 and upwards of 'sugar-laden Ships. 1879 *Fruit. Comm. Sec. Abst.* 260 Its granular, 'sugar-like appearance. 1805 NELSON *To A. Davidson*

12 Jane in Nicolas *Ship* (1846) VI. 454 More than two hundred Sails of 'sugar-loaded Ships. 1600 BRETTON *Paquis Fables-casse* Wks. (Grosart) I. 18*f* 'Sugar sweets, or bitter as the gall, Tis Paquis humour. 1612 J. DAVIES *Muse's Sacrifice* Wks. (Grosart) II. 44*f* And Gall itself, to them made Sugar-sweet! 1906 KIRKING in *Tribune* 15 Jan. 4/4 'Sugar-topped biscuits.

5. Special combs.: sugar-almond, a sweetmeat consisting of an almond coated with sugar; *transf.* a stone resembling this; sugar-box, (a) a sugar-basin or sugar-caster; (b) a box in which sugar is packed; *transf.* sugar-bread, a species of confectionery; sugar-butter sauce, a sauce made with sugar and butter; sugar-cake, a rich cake made with sugar, butter, and cream; also *fig.*; sugar-camp U.S., a place in a maple forest or plantation where the sap is collected and boiled for sugar; sugar-caster, -cator (see CASTOR 2); sugar-coat v., to coat with sugar; *fig.*, to make palatable; *asp.* in sugar-coated *phl. a.* (of pills); so sugar-coating *phl. s.*; sugar-cone, a conical mould used in making loaf-sugar; sugar-disease, diabetes; *transf.* sugar-garden, sugar-house, a sugar-factory, sugar-works; sugar-house molasses, a low-grade molasses produced at sugar-factories, now chiefly used in the preparation of certain medicines and chemicals; sugar-lime, lime formed in the process of preparing sugar from beet-root; *transf.* sugar-man, a sugar-maker or confectioner; *transf.* sugar-meat, a sweetmeat, comfit, confection; sugar-orchard U.S. = SUGAR-BUSH 1; sugar-pellet, a pellet of sugar; *transf.* a piece of sugar-paste; *transf.* sugar-penide [cf. M.L.G. *suckerpenit* (see PENIDE)], corruptly *-fenny*, barley-sugar; *transf.* sugar-roll, (a) a sweetened bread roll; (b) a sugar-mill roller; *transf.* sugar-snow, snow (Snow *sbl.* 4 a) made with sugar; *transf.* sugar-stuff, a stuff compounded of powdered sugar-candy and oil of nutmegs; *transf.* sugar-spar, *transf.* sugar-spirit (see QUOTS.); sugar-stick, a stick of sweetstuff; sugar-teat (see QUOT. 1847); in quot. 1856, *transf.*; sugar-tongs, a metal implement for taking hold of pieces of lump sugar (to put them into a beverage), consisting of two limbs connected by a flexible back (or a hinge) and furnished at each end with claws or a spoon-shaped plate; sugar-vinegar, vinegar made from the waste juice and washings in sugar-manufacture; sugar-wash (see QUOT.); sugar-water, (a) water in which sugar has been dissolved; (b) see QUOT. 1753; (c) U.S. the sap of the sugar-maple.

1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* II. i. Wks. 1904 II. 359 He give thee 'Sugar-Almonds. 1681 GREW *Museum* II. § 1. v. 296 The Sugar-Almond, so like to the rooher sort which Confectioners sometimes make, that, excepting the Taste, nothing can be liker. 1620 *Union Int.* (1841) 27 A 'sugar box, one sugar box spoon. 1639 12th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. ix. 6, 1 Scollup Sugar box. 1669 R. MONTAGU in *Buckleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 443 A vinegar pot, oil pot, and sugar box. 1747 in *Nature Peering Evidence* (1874) 8 Silver milk pot, sugar box, silver salver. 1796 STEEDMAN *Surinam* I. 351 Placing my sugar-boxes in the middle of a tub, and on stone. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* 366*f* *Sugar-box*, a kind of long case in which Havana and some other sugars are imported. 1897 HARRISON *England* II. vi. in *Helmshead*, Marchpaine, 'sugarbread [ed. 1777 sugred bread] gingerbread. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 16 Nov. 8/5 A Plum Pudding, with beaten 'sugar-butter sauce, after the receipt of Merton College, Oxford. 1600 BRETTON *Paquis Fables-casse* Wks. (Grosart) I. 26*f* Such vile confections such constructions make. That some are poitised with a 'Sugar Cake. 1715 W. MORFETT *Hesperides* 11. 9 This grunting Sow would sooner take, And eat a 'Sugar-Cake. 1801 S. & H. LEE *Canter.* T. IV. 144 Pots of conserves, sugar cakes, and such other housewifely presents, to gratify the appetites common to children. 1819 KEATS *Otho* II. i. Whn. darest to give An old lion sugar-cakes of milk reprieve? 1805 *FAKE Sources* *Mission* (1810) 39 He informed me that...the 'sugar camp near the stockade was where he made sugar. 1669 'Sugar-caster (see CASTOR 2). 1753 COLMAN *Prose Ser. Ocean* (1757) I. 251 A queer sort of building Ma'm said young Bonus, -a mere pepper-box, and there, -pointing to the turrets of All Souls there are the sugar-casters. 1878 POLLEN *Ans. & Mod. Qs. & Siter* Wks. 160 Sugar-caster: silver-fig, chased with figures of virtues. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 15 March 660*f* He can have his pills...sugar-coated by any druggist. 1910 J. J. REEVE in *The Fundamentals* III. 99 The little truth in it served to sugar-coat and give plausibility to some deadly errors that lurked within. 1875 DUGLASS *Med. Lex.* 953*f* 'Sugar-coated pills are prepared like the sugarplums of the confectioners. 1908 *Westm. Gen.* 21 Jan. 12/4 Who used his great gift of humor as a 'sugar-coating for the great things he has to say. 1859 Orr's *Circ. Sci.* *Pract. Chem.* 410 'Sugar-cones painted with white lead are avoided. 1847-9 Todd's *Cycl. Anal.* IV. 1 100*f* The chemical mechanism of 'sugar-disease. 1573 PUCHERAN *Pilgrimage* (1624) 670 His provisions for his Ingeniousness or 'Sugar-gardens. 1600 J. POPE in *Leo's Africa* v. 32 To every of the Ingenious or 'sugar-houses...do belong Negro-slaves for the planting of their canes. 1759 *Ann. Reg.* 711 Mr. Derman's sugar-house, in Black-friers, was burnt to the ground. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Vision Louisiana* (1814) 175 The sugar houses...were easily distinguished by the vast columns of smoke they sent up into the air. 186. WATTS *Working Men* vi. Poems (1865) 119 White lead-works, the sugar-house, steam-saw. 1857 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* *Trade*, sugar-house molasses, the

crystallizable residue of the refining of sugar. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem. V.* 459 The calcareous thin syrup...is...filtered through bone-black, which removes a small quantity of 'sugar-line. 1868 BRETTON *Figure of Fables* No. 78 Wks. (Grosart) II. 7*f* Four sweet Trades in a Cite: 'Sugar-men, Comfit-makers, Perfumers and Nose-gay-makers. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xlii. (Roxb.) 280*a* A Sugar mass Lip Bason. 1879 Holmshead's *Chron.* III. 190*f* A most sumptuous banquet prepared of 'sugar meats for the men of arms, and the ladies. 1612 WITHER *Sat. Era.* *Vanity* M 6 Sweet sugar meats, and spices. 1843 BARTLEY *Dict. Amer.* 341 'Sugar-orchard, a collection of maple trees selected and preserved in the forest for the purpose of making sugar therefrom. 1591 PESCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* *Alfénique*, 'sugar pellets, *Saccari gluten*, 1612 DEXTER *Strange Horse-Race*, etc. Wks. (Grosart) III. 37*f* [Dishes] heaped full to the brim with Sugar-pellets. 1839 *Edin. Rev.* 1. 517 For administering all kinds of homoeopathic medicine the little sugar pellets are the favorite medium. 1599 A. M. T. Gabel-hower's *Bk. Physique* 128*f* Then take 'Sugar-penny as much as is needfull with Lettis and fragrant Rosewater. 1632, 1633 (see PENIDE). 1712 *to Penide's* *Hist. Drugs* I. 53 The first Sort...call'd Sugar-penny is boild till the Sugar becomes brittle. 1712 *Cell. Efigerans* cxxii, All their cheer was 'sugar-rolls and sack. 1728 in *6th Rep. Def. Rpt. App.* II. 129 A new method of casting Guns or Cannon, Fire Engines, Cylinders, Pipes, and Sugar-rolls, in dried sand. 1871 in *A. & O.* 5th S. vii. (1901) 148*f* It is customary with us [at Cairns Coll. Camb.] to have sugar-roll and sack standing in the hall. 1611 J. DAVIES *Sec. Folly*, To Worshy Perons Wks. (Grosart) II. 64*f* If a storme should rise...Of 'sugar-snowes and haile of canawayes. 1715 F. SLAER *Vindicta* *Sugars* 6, I have...recommended the Use of 'Sugar-Snaw to several Friends. 1799 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 31 Those which they call 'Sugar-spars, are those whose Crystallisations are very small, and so on crumbling to Pieces have the Appearance of powdered Sugar. 1731 P. SHAW *Est. Artif. Philos.* 126 By 'Sugar-Spirit is here understood, the Spirit prepared from the Washings, Scummings, Dross and Waste of a Sugar-Baker's Refining House. 1811 *Ann. Reg.* *Dist.* 32*f* He...proposed an increase of one halfpenny per gallon on the wash of sugar-spirits. 1825 HOVE *Every-day Bk.* I. 51 Their upright cylinder-shaped show-glasses, containing peppermint-drops, 'sugar-ships, hard-bals [etc]. 1914 CHESTERTON *Flying Inn* xlii. 253 When the three boys last met in the village market-place, they were all sucking sugar-sticks. 1847 HALLOWELL *'Sugar-leaf*, a small portion of moist sugar tied up in a bag of linen of the shape and size of a woman's nipple, given to quiet an infant when the mother is unable to attend. 1856 KANE *Artile Expl.* II. v. 63 Sugar-teats of raw meat are passed around. 1708 W. KING *Cockery* 70 For want of 'Sugar-tongs or Spoons for Salt. 1874 ROSKIN *Fert. Clem.* IV. 274 Because people are now always in a hurry to catch the train, they haven't time to use the sugar-tongs. 1839 *Use Dict. Arts* 1 Vinegar may be distinguished into four varieties...1. Wine vinegar. 2. Malt vinegar. 3. 'Sugar vinegar. 4. Wood vinegar. 1812 *Ann. Reg.* *Gen. Hist.* 9 'Sogor wash' i.e. the liquid prepared in order to disil spirits from it. c 1430 *Two Cockery* *etc.* 7 Take almandynes, .an stampe hem, an draw hem, with be 'sugre water thikke y-pow, in-to a fayre vessel. c 1450 *Hid.* 85 Grynde hem with sugor water into faire mylke. 1753 CHAMBERS' *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Sugar* 187*f*, Sugar-water, which is no other than the water in which the aprons, moulds, and other utensils, employed in the refining of sugar, are washed. 1843 PEREIRA *Food & Diet* 118 Sugar water is frequently used at the table on the continent. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 245*f* A spoon for sugar-water (the sap of the sugar-maple tree).

b. In names of birds, insects, and other animals that feed upon or infest sugar or sweet things, as *sugar-acer*, *-ant*, *-worm*; sugar-creeper (see CREEPER 3); sugar-eater, = SUGAR-BIRD 2, 3; sugar-louse, -mite, (a) a springtail or silverfish, *Leptisma sacchari*; (b) a mite of the genus *Tyroglyphus* or *Glycyphagus*; sugar-squirrel, a species of flying-squirrel found in Australia, which lives partly on honey.

1859 Orr's *Circ. Sci.* *Pract. Chem.* 409 The theory which refers grocers' psora to the 'sugar-acarus is exceedingly probable. 1790 *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 346 The 'Sugar Ants, so called from their ruinous effects on the sugar-cane, 1808 MORRIS *Antient English* 443*f* *Sugar-ant*, a small ant, known in many parts of Australia by this name because of its fondness for sweet things. 1811 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VIII. 1. 245 'Sugar Creeper, *Certhia saccharina*. 1796 NEUMANN *Polyglot-Lex.* VI. 610 'Sugar-eater, *Certhia fuscata*. 1845 RICHARDSON in *Engel. Metaph.* XXII. 464 'Nectarinia, 'Sugar-eater. 1817 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* xlii. II. 320 The common 'sugar-louse. 1796 NEUMANN *Polyglot-Lex.* VI. 610 'Sugar mite, *Leptisma saccharina*. 1828-32 WEBSTER *Dict.* *Sugar-mite*, *-leptisma*. 1834 OZOUVE *Dict.* (ed. 2), *Sugar-mite*, a species of Acarina or mite, *Acarus sacchari*. 1845 WATERHOUSE *Manuel* I. 531 *Peltanus* (*Belidus*) *Saururus*, Squirrel Flying-Phalanger... 'Sugar Squirrel of the colonists of New South Wales. 1868 ROWLAND in *Moult's Thesaur.* 1087, I assert that a little worm is bred in Sugar, long, black as a flea...like to a Weevil; and therefore we may justly call it a 'Sugar-worm.

c. In the names of plants or fruits, so called on account of their sweetness or their yielding sugar: sugar-apple, either of two West Indian trees of the N.O. *Annonaceae* or their fruits, *Annona squamosa* and *Rollinia Sitcher*; sugar-bean, *Phaseolus saccharatus* and *Phaseolus lunatus* (1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*); sugar-beet, any variety of the beetroot plant from which sugar is manufactured; sugar-berry, the North American nettle-tree, *Celtis occidentalis*, = HACEERRY 2; sugar-birch, a N. American species of birch, as *Betula lenta* or *Betula nigra*, from the sap of which sugar is obtained; sugar-fungus, the fungus of yeast, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*; sugar-grass, (a) = SORGHUM

1 b; (b) the Australian grass *Poliinia fulva* or *Erianthus fulvus*; sugar-gum, the Australian *Eucalyptus corymbosa* and *E. Gunnii*; sugar-melon, a sweet melon (cf. *F. melon sucrum*); sugar-millet = SONGHUM 1 b; sugar-pea (†-pease): see QUOTS. 1707, 1866; †sugar-pear, a very sweet variety of pear; sugar-pine (see QUOTS.); sugar-pumpkin (see QUOT.); †sugar-reed [cf. Du. *sukkerriet*] = SUGAR-CANE; sugar-tree, (a) = SUGAR-MAPLE; (b) = SUGAR-BUSH 2; (c) an Australian shrub, *Myoporum platycarpum*; sugar-wood = SUGAR-MAPLE; sugar-wrack, *Laminaria saccharina*.

1738 Phil. Trans. XL. 347 The Fruit of this and most other Anonas are Food for Lizards... Some of these Fruits have, from their Taste, been called Custard-apple, *Sugar-apple, and Sour-sops. 1750 G. HUGUENS *Barbador* 179 It hears about April a great many flowers very much resembling those of a sugar apple. 1874 STEWART & BRANDIS *Flora N. West India* 6 Custard-apple (Sweet-sop or Sugar-apple in America). 1831 Sir J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 422 Information regarding the 'sugar beet' will be found in... 'Crud's Economie de l'Agriculture', p. 285. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 626/1 The sugar beet is a cultivated variety of *Beta maritima*. 1846 LINCOLN *Veget. Kingd.* 580 The drupes of *Celtis occidentalis*, the Nettle-tree or 'Sugar-berry', are administered in the United States in dysentery. 1751 J. BARTMAN *Obiter. Trav. Pennsylv.* etc. 27 The timber was 'sugar birch, sugar maples, oak and poplar. 1857 G. Bird's *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 398 The *penicillium glaucum*, though distinct from the 'sugar-fungus', yet is not unfrequently found associated with it. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* iv. xx. 476 The 'sugar grass, or sorgho. 1889 MAIDEN *Usef. Pl.* 106 The 'Sugar Grass' of colonists, so called on account of its sweetness. 1847 *Eucalyptus Gunnii*, in Tasmania this is known as Cider Gum, and in South-Eastern Australia occasionally as the 'Sugar Gum'. 1842 *Eucalyptus corymbosa*, sometimes called 'Sugar Gum', on account of its sweetish foliage, which attracts cattle and sheep. 1816 SURT. & MARK. *Country Farm* 195 To make Cucumbers or Pumpkins sugared [marg. *Sugar-Melons]. 1829 PARKINSON *Parad.* 325 Some are called Sugar Melons, others Pear Melons, and others Muske Melons. 1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* (1721) II. 156 The 'Sugar Pease', which being planted in April & ripe about Midsummer, its Cods...boiled with the unripe Pease in them, is extraordinary sweet. 1710 *Tuxer Redivivus* in *Tuxer's Hush.* (1878) 89 note, Runcival pease find now very little Entertainment in Gentlemen's Gardens...In their room are got the Egg pea, the Sugar pea, etc. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 897/2 There is a section (of peas) denominated Sugar-peas, which is remarkable in that the pods are destitute of the inner film peculiar to the pods of the other kinds of Peas. 1854 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Aug. 72 Peas...Summer Popping, 'Sugar Peas, Lording Pear. 1766 *Complete Farmer's v. Pear*. The green sugar-peas. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex. v. v. Arrow Root*, Florida arrow-root is derived from *Zamia integrifolia* or *Z. pumila*. 'Sugar pine. 1857 J. D. BORTWICK *Three Yrs. California* ii. 183 In this part of the country the pine-trees are of an immense size...The most graceful is what is called the 'sugar pine'. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 704/1 The sugar pine (*Pinus Lambertiana*). 1905 *Trade Catalogue* (Cent. Dict. Suppl.), Negro or Nantucket 'Sugar Pumpkin. The true old-fashioned black-warted, shelled pumpkin. 1719 QUINCY *Compt. Dist.* 227 The 'Sugar-Reed or Cane. 1717 *Petiveriana* ii. 246 *Sugar-tree, grows at the Heads of Rivers, and near Mountains. 1801 J. BARKHO *Trav.* I. 62 One...called here the sugar-tree, from the great quantity of saccharine juice contained in the bottom of its vase-shaped flowers. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1110/1 Sugar-tree, *Myoporum platycarpum*. 1872 S. DE YENNE *Americanisms* 418 The Sugar-tree or Sugar-Maple (*Acer saccharinum*). 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 68 Covered with the rock or sugar maple, or 'sugar-wood. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 292 Kelp...is prepared from the deep-sea tangle (*Laminaria digitata*), 'sugar wrack (*L. saccharina*).

†b. in fig. use, passing into adj. (with superlative *sugarest*, *sug(e)rest*): Sugary, sweet. Obs.

1530 *Cri. Love* 22 Thy sugar-drops sweet of Elicon Distill in me...I pray. 1578 T. PROCTOR *Gall. Gallery* Liv. Our sugarest sweets reaps sorrowing sobs in fine. 1590 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. iii. 119 Here are seuerd lips parted with sugar breath. 1599 — *Hen. V.* v. ii. 303 You have Witch-craft in your Lippest, Kate: there is more eloquence in a Sugar touch of them, then in the Tongues of the French Councill. 1604 DEKKEN *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 97 Our Country Bona Robas, ob I are the sugrest delicious Rogues. 1687 in *Magd. Coll.* & *Jas. II* (O.H.S.) 167 They were wheedled...by...sugar words.

†b. In parasynthetic compounds, as *sugar-chopped*, *-lipped*, *moulted* adjs. Obs.

1553 *Respublica* iii. iii. 680 A sylpper, sugar-moulted howecop as can bee. 1652 BROME *New Acad.* i. 1. Do you tell me Of your sweet sugar-chop't nestle coxcombe? 1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dan. Concl.* All that sugar-lipped railery which is fitted for the situation of a man about to do a foolish thing.

Sugar (ʃuˈɡɑː), *v.* Forms: 5-6 *sugre*, 6-7 *sugar*, 7-*sugar*. [f. SUGAR sb.]

1. *trans.* To mix, cover, sprinkle, or sweeten with sugar.

1530 PALSGR. 743/1, I sugar, I make swete with suger, *je sucre*. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 16 With Water thick Sugred. 1735 BAILLY *Honsh.* Dict. Mm 3 b, To Sugar all Sorts of small Fruit. 1806 SOUTHEY *Lett. to Mary Barker*, Rum and water...sugared to the utmost. 1824 LD. GRENVILLE *Nazé Metrice* 87 We now sugar our cups as freely as our ancestors spiced and drugged them. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* li. When I sugar my liquor. *absol.* 1834, 1850 [see CREAM v. 6].

b. in fig. context (cf. 2).

1610 T. ANNOTT *Old Way* 9 To Sugar the brims of their intoxicated Cups, that men the more greedily...may drinke those venomous potions. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 320

Instead of (Master) call him (Father) sugering the bitter potion they were to minister. 1654 FULLER *Comm. Ruth* (1868) 137 One dram whereof is able to sugar the most wormwood affliction. 1740 [see SUGARING vbl. sb. 1].

c. *intr.* To spread sugar mixed with beer, gum, etc. upon trees or the like in order to catch moths. Also *trans.* with the tree as obj.

1857, 1882 [see SUGARING vbl. sb. 3]. 1889 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 20 Aug. 3/1 They were out late 'sugaring for moths'. 1892 F. E. BROADBENT *Anim. Coloration* iii. 84 Any lepidopterist who has 'sugared' in the New Forest. 1902 S. S. SPRIGGE *Indintr. Chetaliervii*. 165 There are crowds of them, who go out beating bushes, tapping palings, and sugaring trees.

2. *fig.* To make sweet, agreeable, or palatable.

1412-20 LYND. *Chron. Tray Prol.* 57 That wyth thyn hony swete Sugrest tounys of rethoriciens. 1429 *Pol. Poem* (Rolls) II. 145 Thy right ay sugre with remysion. 1585 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. xxvii. The messenger, having ever used to sugre any thing which his Maister was to receive. 1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 51 To baite the people, and sugar their subiection. 1639 S. DU VERGIER *tr. Camus Admir. Events* 104 Bad love is sugared full of quaint wantonness. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heracles Rident* No. 23 (1713) I. 152 *Jest.* Oh, Mr. Sham's...turn'd true Protestant! *Earn. Nay*, I thought so by their sugaring the Oaths. [1878 C. GIBSON *For the King* iii. Madam, I can sugar my pills, but I cannot sugar my words.] *absol.* 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. iii. 216 These Sentences, to Sugar, or to Gall, being strong on both sides, are Equivocal.

b. with *over*.

1603 SHAKS. *Ham.* (Qo. 1) 1763 Then I perceive thee's treason in his looks That seem'd to sugar o're his villanie. 1649 MITTON *Eikon*. Pref. Wks. 1851 III. 330 The common grounds of Tyranny and Popery, sugard a little over. 1686 H. MORE *Lett.* in *Norris Th. Love*, etc. (1688) 217 A sin...sugard over with the circumstance of *Jucundum* or *Vile* or both. 1830 CUSHINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* II. 77 Burke...endeavour'd to soothe down his rugged spirit and sugar over the bitterness of his nature. 1849 ROBERTSON *Sermon*. Ser. i. ix. (1866) 152 Names...with which this world sugars over its dark guilt.

3. *intr.* usually *sugar off*: in U.S. and Canada, in the manufacture of maple-sugar, to complete the boiling down of the syrup in preparation for granulation.

1836 in [Mrs. Traill] *Backw. Canada* App. 316 Those that sugar-off outside the house have a wooden crane fixed against a stump. 1845 [see SUGARING vbl. sb. 2]. 1884 BLAKELER *Indust. Cycl.* 432 If it is noticed while sugaring off that the syrup is scorched. 1892 HOWELLS *Mersey* 17 Families that you find up in the hills, where the whole brood study Greek while they are sugaring off in the spring.

4. *Cambridge Univ. Rowing slang.* To shirk while pretending to row hard.

1890 BARRER & LELAND *Slang Dict.* (1897) 307/2. 1894 *Daily News* 6 Feb. 3/5 Now do look alive, number ninety and five, You're 'sugaring'. 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 48 Don't sugar—four.

Sugar-baker. [cf. Du. *sukkerbakker*, G. *zuckerbäcker*.]

†1. A confectioner. Obs.

1650 *Comenius Janua Ling.* § 408 The Sugar baker make's ready sweet-meats.

2. A sugar-refiner. Obs. exc. Hist.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* xvii. (Roxb.) 281 The coat of Armes of the Sugar bakers or Refiners. 1727 DE FOE *Eng. Tradem.* iv. (1841) I. 26, I have seen a confectioner turn a sugar-baker. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* ii. ii. Her mother was a Welsh milliner and her father a sugarbaker at Bristol. 1834 *Brit. Hush.* L. 426 Sugar-bakers' scum is the skimmings of the sugar during the operation of refining. 1836-7 DICKENS *S.A. Bos.* *Tales* x, Mr. Gabriel Parsons...was a rich sugar-baker, and mistook rudeness for honesty. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*.

So **Sugar-bak**ehouse, a sugar-refinery; **Sugar-bak**ery, (a) a sugar-refinery; (b) the occupation of a sugar-refiner; **Sugar-bak**ing vbl. sb.

1815 *Ann. Reg.*, *Chron.* 91 A 'sugar bakelhouse. 1794 *Debates U.S. Congress* § May (1849) 635 There were only seventeen 'sugar-bakeries in the United States. 1860 THACKERAY *Level* i. (1861) 43 He had embarked in many businesses besides the paternal sugar-bakery. 1714 *Fr. bk. of Rates* 103 The said Manufacture of 'Sugar-Baking and Refining in France. 1805 FOSBURY *Beauties Scot.* III. 36 There are few manufactures here [sc. Greenock] carried on...excepting of cordage, sugar-baking, and some few others. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXIII. 48/1 In former days, when refining sugar or 'sugar baking' was supposed to be a mystery.

Sugar-bird. [G. *zuckervogel* is used in senses 1 and 2. Sense 3 is after Du. *sukervogel*.] A name applied to various small birds which feed (or were supposed to feed) on the nectar of flowers.

†1. = CANARY-BIRD. Obs.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* ii. xi. 242/2 The Canary Bird, or Sugar Bird...is as big as a common Titmouse.

2. A bird of the genus *Certhiola*, belonging to the family *Certhiidae*, in the W. Indies and S. America; also applied to the genera *Certhia* and *Dacnis*.

1787 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* Suppl. 128 Famous Creeper...A Specimen of this, in the collection of the late Mr. Boddam, was called by the name of Sugar-Bird. 1879 E. P. WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 255 The Sugar-birds, or *Certhiidae*, are confined to the tropical parts of America. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* iii. 761 The Banana Quilt is the Sugar-bird. 1902 *Nature* 25 Sept. 541/2 A Blue Sugar-bird (*Dacnis cayana*) from Brazil.

3. Applied to various members of the family *Nectariniidae* or Sun-birds of Africa.

1822 W. J. BURNELL *Trav. S. Afr.* i. ii. 18 The delicate Humming-birds (*Trochilidae*) of South America are, in Southern

Africa, represented by the Nectariniæ, here called by the Dutch colonists *Sukervogels* (sugar-birds), from having been observed...to feed principally on the honey of the flowers of the *Suker-bosch* (sugar-bush). 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* 22 Brilliant as the glancing plumes of sugar-birds among its blooms. 1908 *Chr. Express* 1 Apr. 55/1 A male Long-tailed sugar-bird (*Promerops cafer*).

Sugar-bush.

1. A grove or plantation of sugar-maples.

1823 COOPER *Pioneers* xx, We will stop and see the 'sugar-bush' of Billy Kirby. 1836 [MRS. TRAILL] *Backw. Canada* 315 The sap having been boiled down to the sugar-bush.

2. [Cape Du. *sukkerbos*.] The South African shrub *Protea mellifera*.

1822 [see SUGAR-BIRD 3]. 1880 *Silver's S. Africa* (ed. 3) 127 It covers extensive grounds...associating with the Kreupelboom, the Sugar-bush and other shrubs.

†**Sugar-candian.** Obs. Etymologizing alteration of SUGAR-CANDY as if f. *Candia*, Crete. (cf. med.L. *sucura de candia*, MLG. *sucker van kandea*.)

In J. Taylor (Water-P.) *Pennylers Pilgr.* (1618) F 3 'Sugar-carrion' has been altered by editors to 'Sugar-candian'.

1597 Br. HALL *Sat.* it. iv. If not a dramme of Triacle souveraigne, Or Aquavite, or Sugar Candian, ...can it remedie.

†**Sugar-candied**, sb. Obs. *rare*. Perverted form of SUGAR-CANDY.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev. Induct.*, I would thou hadst some sugar-candied, to sweeten thy mouth.

Sugar-candied, a. Also 7-candied. [f. SUGAR-CANDY + -ED 2.]

1. Coated with (fine white) sugar; hence, white as if candied over with sugar.

1592 NASH P. *Penitence* Wks. 1904 I. 180 Their cheeks sugar-candied and cherry blushed so sweetly. 1673 W. HICKES *London Drillery* 44 Thy lips are white as Tallow, never man did buss sweeter things, sure thy're Sugar-candied.

2. *fig.* Sweet, sugared, honeyed. (cf. CANDIED 3.)

In recent use only with pun on *candied*.

1650 A. B. MUTHUS *Polemia* 23 We...accosted them with the most prestigious sugar-candied words we could invent. 1893 R. WALLACE in *Daily News* 14 July 2/7 Governments had generally two classes of friends, the candid and the sugar-candied. (loud laughter.)

Sugar-candy (ʃuːˈɡɑːndi). [ad. F. *sucré candi* (in which *candi* was at an early date apprehended as a pa. pple.; cf. 15th c. *chuecre candit*, and It. *zucchero candito*), corresp. to Pr. *sucré canle*, Sp. *azúcar candi*, Pg. *assucar candi*, MLG. *suckercandi* (also -*it*), early mod. Du. *suycker candie* (Du. *kandij-sukker*), G. *zuckerhand* (16th c.), med.L. *succar-candi*; repr. Arab. *sukkar SUGAR* + *qandi* of sugar, f. *qand* sugar, a. Pers. *kand* = Skr. *khaṇḍa* sugar in pieces (cf. *khaṇḍa farkaraṇḍ* candied sugar), orig. piece, fragment, f. root *khaṇḍ* to break.]

1. Sugar clarified and crystallized by slow evaporation.

Brown (or red) *sugar-candy*: that obtained at the first crystallization. *White sugar-candy*: that obtained by re-boiling the former and allowing it to crystallize.

1390 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 19 Pro vj lb. *sucricandy*. 1392 *Ibid.* 219 Pro diversis speciebus...emptis...viz. croco., ganofilis, sucre candy, sucre caffetin. c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 7 With sugar candy, thou mayst hit dower. c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 757 W hot appuls & peres with sucre Candy. [1510 tr. *Revalte Dunkeld* (S.H.S.) 213 Zucro candey.] 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* cxxix. (1636) 128 White sugar is not so good for flegme, as that which is called Sugar Candie. 1596 SHAKS. *Hen. IV.* iii. iii. 180 One poore peny-worth of Sugar-candie to make thee long-winded. 1610 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 191 Halfe a pound of brown sugar candy, xijl. 1611 *Ibid.* 166 White sugar candie. 1620 VENNUR *Via Recta* vi. 102 Red Sugar-Candy, which is only good in glysters. 1664 POWELL *Exp. Philos.* 1. 27 Diaphanous like Sugar-Candy. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1801) II. 8, I thought, his voice as sweet as sugar-candy. 1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 115 Thus we see sugar-candy crystallized upon strings, and verdigris upon sticks. 1864 GAMROO *Mat. Med.* (ed. 2) 316 Cane sugar...crystallized from a strong solution with the addition of spirit...forms oblique four-sided prisms, sugar candy.

2. *fig.* Something sweet, pleasant, or delicious.

1591 GREENE *Farewe. Follie* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 294 Sugar candie she is, as I gesse, from the waist to the kneestead. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* Pref. 78 In verse is both goodness and sweetness, Rubarb and Sugercandy, the pleasant and the profitable. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 254 O the sugarcandy of the delicate bag pipe there. 1827 BYRON *Beppo* lxxx, Oh, for old Saturn's reign of sugar-candy! 1889 GRETTON *Memory's Harkback* 94 Lord John Russell, to whom a rap at the University was always sugar-candy.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Sugared, honeyed, deliciously sweet.

1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 91 The goodliest sugercandy style that ever cam neere me a mile. 1602 and *Pl. Return fr. Parnas.* iii. iv. 1377 Give him some sugar candy tears. 1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt, Master-Constable* v. ii. No, no, my sugar-candy mistress, your Goodman is not here. 1903 LD. R. GOWER *Kee & Rem.* 149 The party in that sugar-candy, cake-like house of wits was a small one. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 20 Sept. 4/6 Sugar-candy lymns.

3. *attrib.*, as *sugar-candy powder*, *stick*; also applied locally to crystallized geological formations (see QUOTS. 1778, 1876).

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* xv. (1697) 368 Take...White-Sugar-candy-powder one Dram and half. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Dits.* (1708) 77 A mere Sugar-candy Stick, in Comparison to his Cat of Nine-Tails. 1778 W. PRINCE *Min. Cornub.* 92 A white candied, or pellucid Crystal, commonly termed a White Sugar Candy (Spar) Crystal. 1876

WOODWARD *Geol. Eng. & Wales* 204 The beds at Portland and Tisbury contain beautiful yellow crystals of sulphate of barytes (sugar candy stone).

Sugar-cane. [f. SUGAR sb. + CANE sb.¹ Cf. *F. canne à sucre, de sucre, Sp. caña de azúcar, Pg. canna d'assucar.*] A tall stout perennial grass, *Saccharum officinarum*, cultivated in tropical and sub-tropical countries, and forming the chief source of manufactured sugar.

Africain or *Chiuese sugar-cane*: see *INSHEE*, *SORGHO* b, *SORGHUM* 1 b.

1568 *Tr. Threl's New found Worlde* lxxvii. 126 The stalks groweth like to Sugar Canes. 1582 N. LICHFIELD *tr. Castaneda's Conq. E. Ind.* i. xi. 28 By these messengers were presented... three Sheepe, many Orenge, and Sugar Canes. c 1592 MARLOWE *Feu of Malta* iv. 1814 The Meads, Instead of Sedge and Reed, beare Sugar Canes. 1624 CARR. J. SMITH *Virginia* iv. 149 Their mighty wealth of Sugar canes, being first transported from the Canaries. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Manduculo's Trav.* 135 Sugar canes, eighteen foot long, and seven inches about. 1779 HURVEY *Nat. Hist.* II. 203 The first introduction of the sugar-cane into the English West-India settlements, is said to be in the year 1614. 1832 *Vest. Subst. Food of Man* 382 The Sugar-Cane, must be considered... a native of China. 1857 H. S. OLICOTT (*tilld*) *Sorgho* and *Imphee*, the Chinese and African Sugar Canes. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 697 *Holcus saccharatus* or *Sorghum saccharatum*, is called the North China Sugar-cane or Sweet Sorgho. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* II. 243 A gang of negro-slaves work among the sugar-canes. *attrib.* 1838 T. THOMSON *Chen. Org.* Bodies 625 The substances which he found in sugar-cane juice. 1839 *URE Dict.* Arts 1195 Sugar-cane mill. 1876 *Nature* 14 Dec. 150 The Sugar-Cane Disease to the May River District, Queensland.

† **Sugar-chest.** *Obs.* Also *Sc. suckar kist*. 1. A chest for sugar.

1549 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* ix. 345 For... caring of ane suckar kist full of Lychit to Edinburgh... vjs.

2. Applied to the hard wood of various trees and to the trees themselves: see *quots.*

1545 ASCHAM *Tuxoph.* (Arb.) 123 Steles be made of dyverse woodes, as... Sugarcheste. 1557 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* ix. (1593) 230 From underneath a sugarchest (*tr. anbilic*). 1595 HIGINS *Junius Nomencl.* 1491 *Alnus nigra*,... the blacke alder tree: some take it to be that which is commonly called sugarchest. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Diet.* *Evano, Ebenus*, sugarchest. 1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Rode Ep. Ded.* 14 To Flesh and Blood this Tree but Wormewood seemes, How ere the same may be of Sugar-chest. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* Printing vii. I us'd to make them of Sugar-Chest; That Stuff being commonly well-season'd, by the long lying of the Sugar in it, and is besides a fine hard Wood.

Sugared (*ju'gaid*), *pl. a.* Forms: 4-5 sugred; 4-7 sugred (5-*id*, -*yd*, -*et*, sugird, -*urd*, sugurt, sugeryd, 6-*ed*, *Sc.* sug(e)urit, sugorit, 7 sugerd, suggerd, sugrd, sugred), 6- sugared (7-8 sugard); *Sc.* 7 sugered, 8-9 suckered. [f. SUGAR sb. or v. + -ED. Cf. *med. L. zucarata, sugurata (agua), F. sucré.*]

1. Containing or impregnated with sugar; sweetened with sngr.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 53 3et sugurt soppes I nyl forsete. 1567 MAPLER *Gr. Forest Ep. Ded.* Ambrosia, a sugred and confect kinde of Wine. 1576 GOSSEN *Spec. Hum.* in *Sch. Arab.* (Arb.) 777 The tender flour... whose sugred sap sweet smelling savours yeeldes. 1577 HARRISON *England* iii. 1. in *Holbush*, Marchepaine, sugred bread *id.* 1587 sugarbread, gingerbread. 1626 BACON *Sylva* 5 726 Wine Sugred inebriateth lesse, than Wine Pure. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Eclouges* vii. xxvii. No sugred made confection. 1675 HIGGINS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) i. 209 Sugared Biskett. 1763 MILLS *Pract. Hist.* iv. 368 Phials half filled with sugared water. 1886 D. C. MURRAY *First Pers. Sing.* II. He asked for a glass of sugared water and a match. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Chim. Lect. Dis. Wom.* xxii. (ed. 4) 190 By the sugared urine irritating the skin.

b. **Sugared pumpkin:** = *sugar-pumpkin* (SUGAR sb. 3 c).

[1600 SURFLET *Coutrie Farne* 252 To make cucumbers or pompons sugred, you must seepe the seed in water that is well sweetened with sugar or honie... and so sowe them.] 1884 *De Candolle's Orig. Cultivated Pl.* 254 The sugared pumpkin, called Brazilian.

c. Resembling (that of) sugar; sugary. *rare.* 1725 *Fauv. Dict. s. v. Pears.* A very muskish sugared Taste. d. Sugar-coated; candied, 'crystallized'.

1855 DICKENS *Household Words* xii. 133/2 Bonbons made of sugared nuts and almonds. 1874 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xiv. 228 Her pockets stuffed with packages of sugared fruits. 1878 C. GIBSON *For the King* iii. Pills and words come to the same effect in the end, whether sugared or not. 1892 GARRETT *Encycl. Pract. Cookery* I. 151/1 Sugared Almonds.

e. Smear'd with a mixture of sugar, beer, etc. for the purpose of catching moths.

1837 *Cassell's Dict. s. v. Sugaring.* The collector visits the sugared trees after dark with a bull's-eye lantern.

2. *fig.* Full of sweetness; honeyed, luscious, delicious. a. With *lit.* language retained.

1425 LYON. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 1237 Flattery, The wych, with hys sugryd galle, Every vertu doth appalle. 1523 SKELTON *Grail. Laurel* 37 Sith he hath tastid of the sugred pocion of Elyconis well. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Kentworth* Wks. 1910 II. 108 The Sugred haite oft hides the harmefull hookes. 1629 Z. BOVY *Last Battell* 950 (Jam.) All fleshlie pleasures are both vain and vile... Beware of such suckered poison. 1663 S. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xv. (1687) 132 These sugared drops do love most to stay in the solitary places.

b. Of actions, states, etc. *figg.* having an attractive outward appearance, alluring.

c 1734 CHAUCER *Troilus* ii. 384 So lat your daucor soored [*tr.* sugred] ben a lyte. 1569 in *Burnet Hist. Ref. Rec.* (1681) II. ii. iii. xii. 369 Her cunning and sugred entertaio-

ment of all Men that come to her. a 1586 SIDNEY *Apoll. Poetry* (Arb.) 28 His sugred invention of that picture of looe. c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* vii. 63 Whose face, shining with many a sugard smile. 1567 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 259 Thou would'st have, followed The Sugred game before thee. 1633 G. HERRERT *Temple, Glance* i. I felt a sugred strange delight. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* ii. xix. 248 If we retain... any one beloved lust, any painted devil, any sugard temptation. 1890 *Spectator* 18 Oct. Davies was afterwards more successful in his offers of sugared law.

† c. Of sound, melody, harmony: Dulcet, mellifluous. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYON. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 11 To practyse with the sugrid melody. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlvii. 13 A nyctingall, with suggrit notis new. 1580 GIFFORD *Poie Gilloft*. Wks. (Grosart) 93 Her sugred descant. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Pyriche* xi. ccxvii. What Ear could now Disrelish such a sugard Noise as this!

† d. Of the tongue, month, lips (*occas.* of persons), with reference to eloquence or tone. *Obs.*

c 1440 LYON. *Amor vincit omnia* v. (MS. Ashm. 59) Pe greke Omerus w^t his sugred mouthe. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 263 Your sugurit lippis and tongis aureate. 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 63 O Pantillis with thy sweet suggrit tounge. 1573 L. LYON *Pilgr. Princes* (1566) 24 h. Demos-thenes that sugred Orator. 1635 SWAN *Spec. Muudi* vii. 8 (1643) 348 The harmlesse Choristes... do then begin to tunc again their sugred throats.

e. Of words, speech, eloquence. (The common-usage.)

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* i. iv. (Skeat) l. 34 She... gan deliciously me comfote with sugred wordes. c 1440 LYON. *Sz. Albon* (1534) Aij. Sugred deties of Tullius Cicero. c 1450 - *Secret* 200 Thorough his sugryd Enspyred Elloquence. 1539 TAVERNER *Gard. Wynd.* 1. 30 His wordes were more sugred than salted, more dilectable then profitabie. 1597 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* iii. iii. 18 Faire persuasions, mixt with sugred wordes. 1633 G. HERRERT *Temple, Rose* i. This world of sugred lies. 1654 H. MORE *Antid. Idolatry* 140 The fair wordes and sugard speeches of that cunning Woman. 1789 WOLCOT (P. Findar) *Expost. Ode* x. Wks. 1812 II. 236 Like Children, charm'd with Praise's sugard song. 1803 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) II. 165 The cheap sugared words are quickly forgotten. 1892 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* xxxi. She understood that sugared letter which had summoned her from Aotium!

† f. Of kisses. *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* Sonn. lxxiii. A sugared kiss In sport I suckt. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* iv. iii. So sugred, so melting, so soft, so delicious. 1658 E. PHILLIPS *Myrt. Love* Gen. Lud. (1685) 17 Kisses. Tempting... sugred, lingring.

† g. Of persons: Sweet, precious. *Obs.*

c 1475 *Partenay* 3548 Adieu, my sugret suete souverain lorde! 1593 WASTNES in *Melbancke's Philotinus* To Author, God prosper thee (my sugred darling hoy).

Sugariness (*ju'gōrines*). [f. SUGARY a. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being sugary; luscious sweetness.

1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Introd. Poet. Wks. (1879) 174 The sugariness of tamed and cultivated fruit. 1899 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 26 Dec. 3/3 That 'sugariness' of diction which has endeared the author to a wide circle of readers.

Sugaring (*ju'gōrin*), *vbl. sb.* [f. SUGAR v. + -ING.]

1. Sugary or sweet matter; sweetening. Also, the adding of sugar.

1740 CHEVRE *Regimen* 339 Noviciats to the spiritual Life are often gratified with such Sugarings for their Encouragement; but Bread is for grown Persons. 1889 *Cassell's Dict.* *Sugaring*,... Sugar used for sweetening. *acc.* 1892 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 5/5 The California prune... will keep better and longer without sugaring than the latter. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 June 2/1 The less alcoholic wices of the North, artificially strengthened by sugaring.

2. *U.S.* The manufacture of sugar from the maple. Also *sugaring off* (see SUGAR v. 3).

1836 *in* (Mrs. TRAILL) *Backw. Canada* App. 316 The best rule I can give as to the sugaring-off, as it is termed, is to let the liquid continue at a fast boil. 1845 S. JUON *Margaret* II. 1 (1871) 151 The neighbors, boys and girls, come in at the 'sugaring off'. 1872 S. DE VERE *Americanism* 206 The verb to sugar off is derived from the custom of winding up the sugariog at a certain period. 1904 W. CHURCHILL *Crossing* xi. 136 Then came the sugaring, the warm days and the freezing nights.

attrib. 1836 [Mrs. TRAILL] *Backw. Canada* 156 Till it has arrived at the sugaring point. 1897 *Lancet* (Chicago) 8 Apr. 433/2 The sugariog parts of Ohio. 1899 *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 561 In sugaring time, Deacon Abram deliberately lets five barrels of maple soak.

3. (See SUGAR v. 1 c.) Also *attrib.*

1857 *Zoologist Ser.* i. xv. 5649 Sugaring by night is certainly very profitable for Lepidoptera, ants and cockroaches. 1885 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* vi. 32 This mode of collecting is called 'sugaring', and is somewhat uncertain, as on some nights the sugar will be covered with Moths, and on others you will scarcely find one. 1902 S. SQUIRE *Strigge Industr.* *Chevalier* vii. 170 A midnight sugaring expedition.

Sugarish (*ju'gōris*), *a. rare.* Also *zucrish*, -*ys*. [f. SUGAR sb. + -ISH.] Sugary, sweet.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* (Roxb.) 27 Hire speche was lawe and soft... Neure fell to sharp oir bittere bot hevenly zucrish swete. *Id.* 126 His hevenly zucrys halsinges ineffable and glorious.

1857 *Tait's Mag.* xxiv. 6 The latter heioq of a saccharine- ish and sugarish taste.

Sugarless (*ju'gōrless*), *a.* [f. SUGAR sb. + -LESS.] Without sugar, unsugared.

1785 COWPER *Lt. to Newton* 27 Ang. Wks. 1836 V. 153 His dishes of sugarless tea. 1865 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* i. 408 Green vegetables and sugarless wines and spirits. 1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept. 57 A cup of lukewarm coffee, sugarless and milkless.

Sugar-loaf.

[f. SUGAR sb. + LOAF sb.¹ 3] 1. A moulded conical mass of hard refined sugar (now rarely made).

1422 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 59 In i Sugrylaffe, 8s. 4d. 1452 *Paston Lett.* I. 256, I pray you that ye well vouchesaff to send me an other sugar loff, for my old is do. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 380 Teneriffa is... a greide hyghe picke lyke a suger lofe. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* iii. i. 69 h. Wearing on their heads a hygh yelow hatte made after the fashion of a suger lofe. 1604 [? CHETTEL] *Wit of Woman* G 4. Give the gentlewoman a leashe of angels, to buy a suger loafe. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys.* *Mech.* xxxiii. 247 A Gardiner's watering Pot shap'd conically, or like a Sugar-Loaf. 1707 LADY GRISELL *Baillie Househ. Bk.* (S.H.S.) 69 For a suger lofe £3. 7s. 6d. 1800 B. MOSELEY *Treat. Sugar* (ed. 2) 113 The hloe paper for covering sugar-loaves. 1835 *App. Munic. Corp.* *Rep.* iv. 286 (Kingston-upon-Thames), The High Steward... is entitled to 18 sugar loaves every year. These are worth about 9d., and are usually distributed in charity. 1876 W. H. G. KINGSTON *Banks Amazon* 112 The snow-capped, truncated peak of Cotopaxi, looking like a vast sugar-loaf.

2. *transf.* A thing having the shape of a sngr-loaf. a. Usually *sugar-loaf-hat* (see 3): A conical hat, pointed, rounded or flat at the top, worn during the Tudor and Stuart periods and after the French Revolution.

1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Westw. Hoe* v. iii. Do not I know you, grannam? and that sugar-loaf?

b. A high conical hill.

a 1591 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 184 Till they arrived at the top of the sugar-loaf, or highest pile of the mountain. 1715 *Phil. Trans.* xxix. 318 The white Cloud still hiding the greatest part of the Sugar-loaf [*sc.* Teneriffe]. 1862 *Chambers' Encycl.* IV. 745/2 The rock [of Gibraltar], at its highest point, the Sugar Loaf, attains an elevation of 1439 feet above the sea. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Donkey* (1880) 30 The outline of a wooded sugar-loaf in black.

c. A kind of cabbage.

1766 *Complete Farmer* 7 P 41, I have not one cabbage this year of the sort I intended to have; what I have being chiefly sugar-loaf, the seedsmen having deceived me. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 28 Apr. 1777 The savoy and sugar-loaves were soon gone. 1842 LANCE *Cottage Farmer* 15 When you plant out your cabbages at the outset, first put a row of early Yorks, then a row of Sugar-loaves.

d. A variety of pine-apple, *Ananas pyramidalis*.

1796 NEMICH *Polyglot-Lex.* vi. 910 Sugar-loaf pine-apple, *Bromelia ananas*. 1842 LONDON *Suburban Hort.* 600 The Brown Sugar-loaf. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 243 The sweeter and more juicy 'sugar-loaf' is preferred to England.

e. A species of fossilized sea-urchin.

1852 *Chambers' Encycl.* IV. 578/1 *Galerites*. [The name] popularly given to them... 'Sugar-loaves', is descriptive of the elongated and more or less conical shape of their shell.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Shaped like or otherwise resembling a sugar-loaf, as *sugar-loaf bonnet*, *button*, *cabbage* (see 2 c), *cap*, *cornea*, *crown*, *eminence*, *hat* (see 2 a), *head*, *hill* (see 2 b), *mountain* (see 2 b), *pine* (see 2 d), *pippin*, *rock*, *shape*, *stone*, *stump*, *yew*; used for sugar-loaves or loaf-sugar, as *sugar-loaf forn*, *mould*, *paper*; parasynthetic and similitive, as *sugar-loaf-like*, *-shaped* adjs.; *sugar-loaf page*, a page wearing sugar-loaf buttons; *sugar-loaf sea*, 'high turbulent waves with little wind' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); *sugar-loaf tool*, a tool with an end of conical shape used in seal-engraving to smoothe the surfaces of shields.

1885 DILLON *Fairholt's Cost.* in *Eng.* I. 403 The high 'sugar-loaf' bonnet of the French peasants. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dan.* ii. vi. A small white-faced boy, who was called 'page' [to aunt Eleanor... who... wore... two hundred and forty-eight white 'sugar-loaf' buttons on his jacket. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 130 'Sugar-loaf' cabbage. 1838 *Penny Cyc.* xi. 73/1 Salads go to market as soon as they are of sufficient size, and sugar-loaf cabbages succeed them. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* xii. l. 3 'Sugar-loaf' caps of paper. 1885 DILLON *Fairholt's Cost.* in *Eng.* II. 237 The tall 'sugar-loaf' crown and broad brim. 1857 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 192/1 When it has been sufficiently concentrated... it is run into the 'sugar-loaf' form. 1585 HIGINS *Junius Nomencl.* 165/1 *Apeas*,... a 'sugar loaf' hat: a copid tanke hat. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* xviii. (1860) 402 He usually wore a high sugar-loaf hat with a narrow brim. 1885 DILLON *Fairholt's Cost.* in *Eng.* I. 402 He wears the high sugar-loaf hat in which the revolutionary heroes... embodied their evil heads. 1793 HATCROFT *tr. Lavater's Physiog.* xx. 102 All Indians with flat or 'sugar-loaf' heads. 1808 PIKE *Sources Minis.* (1810) II. App. 5 102 A beautiful little 'sugar loaf' hill. 1688 *London & Westminster* II. l. 117 I have seen their Hats higher to the Crown [Sugar Loaf like], then Men do. *Id.* xxii. (Roxb.) 280/2 A great 'Sugar loaf' Mould. 1866 *Chambers' Encycl.* VIII. 269/1 The peak called, from its peculiar shape, 'Sugar-loaf Mountain'. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenshoe* v. The 'sugar-loaf' page asked whether master was coming home early. 1859 F. A. GRIF- FITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 66 Blue 'sugar-loaf' paper. 1796 NEMICH *Polyglot-Lex.* vi. 958 'Sugar-loaf pine, *Ananas pyramidalis*. 1842 LONDON *Suburban Hort.* 533 Dessert apples... 'Sugar-loaf Pippin', Wormsley Pippin. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 384 A 'Sugar-Loaf Rock' above Water. 1852 BURN *Naval & Milit. Dict.* II. (1863) 276/2 'Sugar-loaf sea, *mer clapotouse*. 1849 CURRIE *Green Hand* xiv. The 'sugar-loaf' shape of the headland. 1885 DILLON *Fairholt's Cost.* in *Eng.* I. 403 A 'sugar-loaf-shaped' erection of red cloth. 1789 J. WILLIAMS *Min. Kingd.* II. 129 *Ther.* hard, granulated, 'sugar-loaf-stone'. 1876 DUNCAN *Min. Lex.* 'Sugar-loaf Stump', a conical shape assumed by the stump after amputation... due to excessive muscular retraction. 1756 Mrs. DELANEY *Autobio.* (1861) III. 425 The gardens seem to be laid out in the old-fashioned way of mince-pies, arbours, and 'sugarloaf yews.

Hence *Sugar-loafed* (†-loaved) *ppl. a.*, shaped like a sugar-loaf.

1702 W. J. tr. *Brayn's Voy. Levant* xl. 156 A sort of Sugar-loafed Hats. 1842 THACKERAY *Fitz-Blood's Prof.* Wks. 1898 IV. 346 A jacket covered with sugar-loafed buttons. 1872 BAKER *Nile Trib.* ix. 148 A steep sugar-loafed hill. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 556½ The *l'assinet* was now worn beneath the huge sugar-loafed helm.

† **Sugarly**, *adv. Obs. rare*¹. In 6 suggerlie. [f. SUGAR sb. + -LY ².] Pleasantly, agreeably.

1584 D. FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 41 To shew how suggerlie they dealt with manie, and yet in the end did undermine them.

Sugar-maple. The North American tree *Acer saccharinum*, which yields maple-sugar.

1753 Chambers's *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Maple*. The sugar maple grows to sixty or eighty foot high. 1773 W. LEWIS tr. *Neumann's Chem. Wks.* (ed. 2) II. 72 note, A kind of Sugar is prepared from the juice which issues upon wounding or boring certain species of the maple-tree, one of which is named from hence the Sugar-maple. 1851 E. FORNES *Veg. World in Art* *Jrnl. Ill. Catal.* p. vii. The wood of the sugar maple of Canada is the bird's-eye and also curled maple of the cabinet-maker. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 198 The black sugar maple (*Acer saccharinum*, var. *nigrum*). 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 524½.

b. *attrib.*, as *sugar-maple land*, tree; *sugar-maple borer* (see quot. 1882).

1792 *Descr. Kentucky* 54 The settlers upon the sugar-maple lands. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 63½ By transplanting the sugar maple-tree into a garden, the quantity of the sap might be increased. 1882 *Garden* 27 May 370½ The Sugar Maple borer (*Glycobius speciosus*), whose grubs are very injurious to Maples.

† **Sugar-plate**. *Obs.* [orig. *sucre in plate*, i.e. sugar in the form of a flat cake : see *PLATE sb.* 10.] A dainty kind of sweetmeat. Also applied to a sweet lozenge for medicinal use.

c 1333 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 521 In 3 li. zukur in plate et 2 li. drages. 1455 5d. 1390 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 19 For liij li. sucri plat, rouge et blanc. 1402-3 *Mém. Riton* (Surtees) III. 208 Sugar en plate. c 1440 *Promp. Paru.* 484½ Sukyr plate, *sucrea cristallis.* 1511-12 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 291 For quingue lib. confectioun et le suggurplatt ad. a 1536 *TINDALE Expos. Matt.* vi. (c 1550) 73 To banket wyth dew (as they saye) of all maner of frutes & confections. . . sugreplate wyth malmesaye and romneye burnte wyth Sugre. 1589 *POTTERHAM Engl. Poessie* i. xxx. (Arb.) 72 Their banketting dishes of sugar plate, or of marx paines, and such other dainty meates. 1615 *MARKHAM Eng. Housew.* (1660) 92 To make a kind of Sugar plate, take Gum Dragon, and lay it in Rose water two dayes; then take the powder of fair Heppes & Sugar, and the juice of an Orange. 1630 *BRATWART Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 153 Physicians [make use] of sugar-plates, which they minister to their patients, to take away the taste of a more bitter potion. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* iii. iii. 85½ *Sugar plate*, is White Sugar sifted, White of Eggs, Gum Dragon and Rose Water beaten into a Paste, then moulded into any form, and so Print it.

Sugar-plum. [f. SUGAR sb. + PLUM sb.]

1. A small round or oval sweetmeat, made of boiled sugar and variously flavoured and coloured; a comfit.

a 1668 *DAVENANT Wits* IV. Wks. (1673) 205 Some Comfits Sir. A mourning Citizen Will never weep without some Sugar-plums. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* v. 44 A sensibleness in youth for a gig or a sugar-plum, is the same afterwards for honour or interest. 1709 *ADONIS Tattler* No. 148 1 Little Plates of Sugar-Plums, disposed like so many Heaps of Hall-stones. 1712 tr. *Pomel's Hist. Drugs* 1. 2 Use it like Caraway seeds for Confects and Sugar-plums. 1828 *SCOTT Jrnl.* 3 May, Compliments flew about like sugar-plums at an Italian carnival. 1840 *HOOO Up Rhine* 197 A little while ago there were proclamations in the papers against poison-coloured sugar-plums. 1859 *BOYO Keer. Country Parson* vi. 199 Sugar-plums, damage the teeth. 1908 [MISS FOWLER] *Betu. Trent & Ancholme* 378, I can see now the sugar-plums, with wire stalks.

2. *fig.* Something very pleasing or agreeable, esp. when given as a sop or bribe.

1608 *DEKKER Lanth. & Candle-Lt.* Wks. (Grosart) III. 270 By stopping the Constables mouth with sugar-plummes (that is to say,) whilst she poisons him with sweete wordes. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. II. 129 With a perfumed Comfite, or a Sugar-plumme in their mouth, that is, with a word of piety. 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art Conv.* 70 Thus you leave them with a small sugar-plum in their mouth. 1789 (*title*) *The Sugar Plum*; or, sweet amusements for leisure hours. 1813 MRS. JACKSON in *Sir G. Jackson's Diaries & Lett.* (1873) II. 7 The little sugar-plum, in the shape of a small pension, they have put into your mouth. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xxxviii. Her zeal for inquiry slaked for the present by the dexterous administration of this sugar plum. 1867 *TROLOPE Chron. Barset* I. xxiv. 204 An artist, whom the rich English world was beginning to pet and pelt with gilt sugar-plums. 1883 *KEAOE Many a Slip in Harper's Mag.* Dec. 136½ Whilst he delivered these sugar-plums he did not look her in the face.

† 3. *transf. a.* A kind of fossil. *Obs.*

1681 *GREW Museumum* II. v. 296 A Great Thulioe Sugar-Plum. [Cf. a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 20 June 1644, An hard stone, which hangs about like icicles, having many others in the form of comfitures and sugar plums as wee call them.]

† b. A kind of knotting. *Obs.*
1750 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 607, I cannot promise too much for you till I have finished a plain fringe I am knotting. . . as soon as that is finished I will do some sugar-plum for you.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sugar-plum box*; *sugar-plum chalk*, *land dial.*, land having 'a thin, short, chalky surface'.

1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* VI. ii. 19, iii. 34 (E.D.S.). 1852 *THACKERAY Esmond* i. iii. Her ladyship's snuff-box and her sugar-plum box.

Hence *Sugar-plum v. trans.*, to reward or pacify with sweetmeats; hence, to pet, cosset.

1788 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mrs. H. More* 22 Sept., Instead of being reprimanded (and perhaps immediately after sugar-plum'd) for not learning their Latin. . . grammar. 1841 *Tait's Mag.* VIII. 7 At present, pretty dear, she is coaxed and sugar-plummed through life.

Sugar-roses: see *ROSET a.* 1 a.

Sugar-sop (*jurgaspp*). Also 8 *Sc. succar-sap*, *s.w. dial.* *zugar-zop*. [f. SUGAR sb. + *SOP sb.* 1]

† 1. *pl.* A dish composed of steeped slices of bread, sweetened and sometimes spiced. Also *fig.* [Earlier, † *sugared sops*: see *SUGARED ppl. a.* 1.]

1581 *PETTIE tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* (1585) iii. 175 Two droughs. the one of which or both, the Courtier vsing, may long time maintaine himselfe in his Princes fauour: These are abstinence, or else sugar soppes. 1592 *GREENE Disput. Wks.* (Grosart) N. 277 A quart of Sugar sops. 1658 *ROWLAND tr. Moxley's Theat. Ins.* 903 You should supply them [bees] with Honey, . . give grapes or figs bruised or pounded together, and sugar-sops. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* x. xiv. 540 Being poisoned or inloxiated with the unwholsome sugar-sops of Antinomianism and Libertinism. 1663 *PETTY'S Diary* 17 April, It being Good Friday, our dinner was only sugar-sops and fish. 1671 *EACHARD Observ. Austro. Cont.* Clergy 5 Sugar-Sops and Soft Jellies. 1729 [HARRISLEY] *Flora* i. iv. (ed. 3) 17 Come along Child, and I'll get thee a little Zugar-sop to comfort thy Bowels. a 1776 *Wren* in *Herd Coll. Anc. & Mod. Sc. Songs* II. 210 In came Robin Red-breast, . . Wi' succar-saps and wyne.

attrib. 1742 J. YARROW *Love at first Sight* Prol., His Mouth b'ing stopt with Sugar-Sop Preference.

2. The West-Indian Sweet-sop, *Annona squamosa*.

1847 MRS. R. LEE *Afr. Wand.* v. 67 West Indian fruits, such as the delicious cherry, the sugar sop, sour sop, &c.

Sugar-work.

1. Confectionery. *Obs.*

1572 in *Feuilletat Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 178 Cullers for the sugarwork. 1653 *Bk. Fruits & Flowers* (title-p.) To make Powders, Civet Bagges, all sorts of sugar-works, turned workes in sugar. 1725 *Fam. Dict., Sultan*, a sort of Sugar-Work.

2. *pl.* (formerly † *sing.*) A sugar factory.

1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. xxii. 187 The wealth of these Islands, be their sugar-works and hides. 1681 *Act Parl. Scot., Chas. II.* (1820) VIII. 360½ The saids Two Sugar-works of Glasgow. 1722 *DE FOE Col. Jack* xix, A . . plantation, where they had an ingenio, that is to say, a sugar-house, or sugar-work. 1825 *WATERTON Wand. S. Amer.* 1. 2 Higher up stand the sugar-works of Amelia's Waard. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXII. 116½ An impetus was given to the sugar industry by the Sugar Works Guarantee Act.

Sugary (*jugari*), *sb.* Also 7 *suggarie*. [for **sugarery*, f. SUGAR sb. : see -ERY and cf. *F. sucrerie*.]

1. A sugar-manufactory. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

1696 *Acts Parl. Scot., Will.* (1823) X. 66½ The Manufactory of Sugar commonly called the Suggarie.

b. *U.S. and Canada*. A place where maple-juice is collected and boiled for the purpose of making sugar; a sugar-camp.

1840 P. H. GOSSE *Canadian Nat.* 67 We will go into the Sugary, where the men are collecting the sap from the maple-trees. 1884 *Allen's New Amer. Farm Bk.* 272 The primitive mode of arranging the sugary, is with large receiving troughs, placed near the fires.

† 2. *Sugar-manufacture. Obs.*

1747 *State of Sugar-Trade* 6 These Computations are made upon the whole British Sugary.

Sugary (*jugari*), *a.* Also 6 *sugerye*, *sugrie*.

[f. SUGAR sb. + -Y.]

1. Full of, containing, or impregnated with sugar; pertaining to or resembling (that of) sugar; sweet, sweetened.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 49½ There is a sugerye dulcor or sweetnes extracted out of Lead. 1598 *FLORIO, Zucherose*, . . sugrie. 1707 *Curios. Husb. & Gard.* 72 A sweet and sugary Juice. 1731 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Pyrus*, The Flesh is melting, and if not too ripe, of a sugary Flavour. 1830 *LANDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 118 The sugary sap of *Acer saccharinum*, from which sugar is extracted. 1844 *DISRAELI Coningsby* i. ix. 37 The baskets of certain vendors of sugary delicacies. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. 1. 284 A drab-coloured, dry, 'sugary' silt. 1851 *RUSKIN Stones Venice* I. App. xx. 397 Coarse sugary marble. 1870 - *Lect. Art* vii. 176 A crystalline or sugary frost-work. 1896 A. BEAVAN *Marlboro Ho.* v. 77 Henry, . . being remarkably fond of all kinds of delicate sugary cakes.

2. *fig.* Deliciously or alluringly sweet; honeyed; deceptively or flatteringly pleasant; also, excessively or offensively sweet. Also *adv.*

1591 *SPENSER M. Hubberd* 819 And with the sugrie sweete thee of allure Chast Ladies eares to fantasies impure. 1834 *BECKFORD Italy* II. 82 As I had just received a sugary epistle from this paragon of piety. 1841 L. HUNT *Scer* (1864) 27 She would not have him, notwithstanding his sugary verses. 1845 *DISRAELI Sybil* (1863) 151 'Is he very violent?' inquired her ladyship, in a sugary tone. 1855 *CANLYLE Lett. to F. W. Carlyle* 4 Sept., The Dragon herself is all civility and sugary smiles. 1879 F. HARRISON *Choice of Bks.* (1886) i. 14 Sugary stanzas of ladylike prettiness. 1881 *MISS BRADON Aphrodite* II. 268 Twenty couples were revolving to the last sugary-sweet German waltz.

† 3. Fond of sugar or sweet things. *rare.*

1664 *BEALE in Evelyn's Pomona* 22, I did once prefer the Gennet-moyl Cider, but had only the Ladies on my side, as gentler for their sugary palats.

Suge(n), *obs. forms of SAY v.* 1

Sugeorne, *obs. form of SOJOURN sb.*

Sugescent (*sudgescent*), *a. rare*. [f. *L. sugere* to suck + -ESCENT.] Misused for: Pertaining to or adapted for sucking.

1802 *PALEY Nat. Theol.* xviii. 340 The sugescent parts of animals. 1844 *PLUMMER in Amer. Jrnl. Sci. & Arts* XLVI. 243 The pig [appeared] to be master of the sugescent art.

Suget, *obs. form of SUBJECT*.

† **Sugetable**, *a. Obs. rare*. In 4 soietable. [f. *sugel*, *SUBJECT v.* + -ABLE. Cf. *SUBJECTABLE*.] *Subject*.

1382 *WYCLIF Bar. i.* 18 We wer not soietable [Vulg. *sub-jectibiles*] to hym.

† **Sugetly**, *adv. Obs. rare*. In 5 sogetly. [f. *sugel*, *SUBJECT a.* + -LY ².] Inherently.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 88 Many irowen bat ymage to be God, & many trowen Goddis vtru sogetly to be per in.

Suggan (*swgān, sügān*). *Anglo-Irish*. Also 8 *suggin*, 9 *soo-*, *s(o)ugan*, *suggaun*, -awn. [Ir. *sighin*.] A straw rope; a saddle; a coverlet.

1722 *MR. DOWNES in Nicolson Epist. Corr.* 556 Instead of saddles perhaps something not better than an Irish suggan. 1789 J. WHITE *Earl Strongbow* II. 89 Cadows, and brogues, and swords, and suggins. 1841 S. C. HALE *Ireland* II. 401 A stout little pig had a sougan fixed to his leg to prepare him for the road. 1914 *Chamb. Jrnl.* Oct. 697½ Alvin had come into camp without a 'sugan' or blankets of his own.

Comb. 1861 CLINGTON *Frank o' Donnell* 117 Two sugaun-bottomed chairs.

† **Sugge**, *Obs.* [Shortening of *HAYSUGGE*.] The hedge-sparrow.

c 1440 *Promp. Paru.* 483½ Sugge, bryd, *curruca, linosa* [read *linosa*]. a 1500 *Medulla Gram.*, *Curruca*, a sugge, a dumok [read *dunok*]. 1530 *PALSGR.* 278½ Sugge a byrde. [1847 *HALLIWELL, Segge*, . . the hedge-sparrow. *Devon.*]

Sugge, *obs. form of SAY v.* 1

† **Sugger**, *v. Obs. rare*. Also 7 -yre. [ad. *F. suggerer*, or *L. suggerere* (see *SUGGEST*).] *trans.* To prompt, suggest.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) iv. xxx, After as the spyryte dyabolycally them suggere[neth] [sic] in the mater of usuries. 1666 tr. *Relock's Lect.* 2 *Thess.* 52 (Jan.) The waies of the deuill that he suggyes to false teachers to deceiue men by are infinite.

† **Suggeron**, *a. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 -orne, -eroun, 7 -oine. [Cf. *F.* (n.c. dial.) *soco(u)ran*, *souco(u)ron*, †*sco(u)ron*, also *OF. secourjon*, mod. *escourgeon*, †*ecourgeon*, †*scourgeon*, Norm. *sugrgeon* kinds of barley or wheat.] A kind of oats.

1563 in *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* (1888) 65½, 1 firlo[t] lie custume et suggeorne altiss. 1564 *Ibid.* (1886) 60½, 2 bollas avenarum lie suggeorne altiss. 1608 *Ibid.* (1892) 125½.

† **Suggest**, *sb. Obs.* [ad. *L. suggestus* (u-stem), f. *suggest*, *suggerere* to *SUGGEST*.] = *SUGGESTION*.

16 - in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. App. 12 The reasons of the suggests are these, [etc.]. 1639 G. DANIEL *Eclaus* xxvi. 73 Whose vertues countermand The loose Suggests of frailtie. 1652 C. B. STAPLETON *Herodian* xiv. 113 By thy suggest was Abel killed of Cain.

Suggest (*sdže'st*), *v.* Also 6 *sugiest*. [f. *L. suggest*, -pa. *ppl. stem of suggerere*, f. *sug-* = *SUB-* + *gerere* to bear, carry, bring.]

1. *trans.* To cause to be present to the mind as an object of thought, an idea to be acted upon, a question or problem to be solved; in early use said *esp.* of insinuating or prompting to evil. In extended application, to propose as an explanation or solution, as a course of action, as a person or thing suitable for a purpose, or the like.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 124 b, The aungell of sathanas, . . euer suggestynge & mouynge some vyce, vnder the colour of vertue. 1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 65½ Disturbing Jealousy, Gives false alarms, suggesteth nuttyny. 1595 *DANIEL Civ. Wars* iii. ii, Succession, conquest, and election straight Suggested are. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 148 These men, . . ceased not continually to suggest vnto him high conceits of himselfe. 1665 *GLANVILLE Def. Van. Dogn.* 34 What the Gentleman himself suggests were answer sufficient. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* i. 355 Why dost thou then suggest to me distrust? 1725 *DE FOE Voy. round World* (1840) 161 A Country most remote from us, . . and consequently it wold be suggested as unprofitable to our Commerce. 1779 *Mirror* No. 24 In the *Allegro*, meaning to excite a cheerful mood, he suggests a variety of objects. 1854 *MILMAN Lat. Christ.* iii. vii. (1864) II. 156 Gregory dwells on the advantage of being thus constantly suggested to the prayers of friends. a 1859 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 90, I proposed that King James should retire to Rome or Modena. Then you suggested Avignon; and I assented. 1861 *PALEY Eschylus* (ed. 2) *Supplices* 680 note, The MSS. have *παραθεβος* or *παραθεβος*. Dobree suggested *παραβη*. 1886 *BARING-GOULD Court Royal* v, I would suggest your following me into my sanctum sanctorum. 1901 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* Oct. 329 It is difficult to suggest a remedy.

b. Said of the conscience, feelings, etc.; hence, of external things, to prompt the execution of, provide a motive for.

1583 *STRUBBS Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 93 He that hath the first diuine calling [his conscience suggesting the same vnto him]. 1638 *JUNIUS Paint. Ancients* 3 A great many, . . have lost also the best endeavours their wit could suggest them. 1749 *HARTLEY Observ. Man* i. iii. § 2. 347 The frequent making of Hypotheses, . . would suggest numerous Phenomena, that otherwise escape notice. 1776 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xvi. (1782) I. 655 Prudence suggested the necessity of a temporary retreat. 1833 H. COLERIDGE *Biogr. Borealis* 6 His poem, called 'Fleecnoe, an English Priest', which is supposed to have suggested to Dryden his famous satire of *McFleecnoe*. 1856 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal.* xiv. (1858) 473 The sky, the flowers, the trees, the fields, which suggested the Parables. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 182 The punishments to be inflicted on slaves are suggested by the cruelty of fear. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iii. 77 The success of the Iliad naturally suggested an attempt upon the Odyssey.

c. Const. clause or inf.: To put forward the notion, opinion, or proposition (*that*, etc.).

1256 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 124 b. Whan .he suggesteth or mouth in man or woman to do suche thinges that he wolde haue them to do. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* 415 They suggested unto him, that Gonsaluo was a Magician, who [etc.]. 1727 DR. FOR *Syst. Magic* i. iii. (1840) 82 The honourable person... who I seemed to suggest, was not to be believed. 1795 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Study Nat.* (1799) 11. 567, I have no need to suggest, that these inscriptions might be conceived in a much happier style than mine. 1798 S. & H. LEE *Cantabrigia* 7. 11. 125 The drawing-master... suggested how irksome it ever is to fill up the outline we delight to throw off the fancy. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) 1. 73 They suggest that Socrates should be invited to take part in the consultation.

d. To utter as a suggestion.
1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xli. 'Will you take three bob?' 'And a hender', suggested the clerical gentleman. 1881 R. A. KING *Love the Debt* xix. 'I think I'd try giving her notice again, first,' hesitantly suggested his feeble fellow-bachelor.

e. *Reft.* Of an idea, proposition, etc.: To present itself to the mind.

1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Apr. 221 No wonder the idea of emigration should suggest itself. 1851 PALEY *Aeschylus* (ed. 2) *Prometh.* 379 note, The danger of approaching the crater in an eruption naturally suggested itself. 1898 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *Roden's Corner* x. 101 It must assuredly suggest itself to any one of us that the best method of doing this is [etc.].

† 2. To prompt (a person) to evil; to tempt to or to do something; to seduce or tempt away. *Obs.*
1586 SINNEY *Arcaidia* iii. xiii. Pamela (whom thy Maister most perniciously hath suggested unto of my dominion). 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. v.* ii. 780 Which partie-coated presence of loose loae... Those beauntye eyes that looke into these faults Suggested vs to make. 1591 — *Two Gent.* iii. i. 34 Knowing that tender youth is soone suggested, I nightly lodge her in an vpper Towre. 1601 — *All's well* v. v. 47, I giue thee not this to suggest thee from thy master. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* i. 1. 164 This holy Enxe... suggests the King our Master To this last costly Treaty. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 37 The unquiet walkes of Devils, prompting and suggesting us unto mischiefe.

† b. To insinuate into (a person's mind) the (false) idea *that*, etc. *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* ii. i. 261 We must suggest the People, in what hatred He still hath held them. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* 1. 297 Some persons have endeavored to suggest and insinuate ye minds of the good people, That the Governor had a designe.

3. To give a hint or inkling of, without plain or direct expression or explanation.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* Ess. Wks. 1721 1. 203 Virgil... loves to suggest a truth indirectly. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & H. Note-books* (1871) 1. 121 It [i.e. a statue] suggests far more than it shows. 1900 *Finn. Sch. Geog.* (U.S.) Apr. 126 Such a knowledge of society cannot be, with profit, more than suggested in the early years.

4. Of things: To call up the thought of by association or natural connexion of ideas.

1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 25 One idea may suggest another to the mind. 1733 — *Th. Vision* viii. § 39 All signs suggest the things signified. 1764 REID *Inquiry* ii. § 7 A certain kind of sound suggests immediately to the mind, a coach passing in the street. 1859 HAWTHORNE *Transform.* xxix. 226 Such silvery ones [i.e. clouds] as those... have often suggested sculptural groups, figures, and attitudes. 1864 BRUCE *Holy Rom.* *Emp.* xv. (1875) 255 Democratic Athens, oligarchic Rome, suggest to us Pericles and Brutus. 1894 H. DEUSSON *Ascent of Man* 47 A process of growth suggests in the reason the work of an intelligent Mind.

b. To give the impression of the existence or presence of.

1816 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1834) 1. 56 This took place... to such a degree, as to suggest strong wishes for reunion with the Roman Catholic Church. 1898 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *Roden's Corner* i. 2 With an air suggesting a desire to attract as little attention as possible.

5. Law. To put forward in a 'suggestion'.

1719 LILLY *Pract. Reg.* II. 537 There ought to be an Affidavit made of the Matter suggested. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* iii. vii. 113 If... the court shall finally be of opinion, that the matter suggested is a good and sufficient ground of prohibition in point of law.

6. In hypnotism, to influence by suggestion.

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Human Pers.* I. 175 The man who is 'suggested' into sobriety.

7. *absol.* or *intr.* † To prompt or tempt to evil (*obs.*); to make or offer a suggestion.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* ii. ii. 114 Other duels that suggest by treasons. 1604 — *Oh.* ii. iii. 358 When duels with the blackest sinnes put on, They do suggest at first with heavenly shewes. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* i. 1. (1718) 7 The devil may suggest, compel he cannot. 1675 MARQ. WORCESTER in *Eastw. Papers* (Camden) 38 We beg... that you would suggest if you can think of any other person. 1721 *Prior Dial. Dead* (1707) 223 That sprightly way of thinking as wildly as your imagination can suggest. 1855 TENNYSON *Will* 14 Who... ever weaker grows thro' acted crime, Or seeming-genial venial fault, Recurring and suggesting still!

Suggestable (sŏd'zest'əb'l), a. [f. SUGGEST v. + -ABLE.] = SUGGESTIBLE 2.

1848 *Tail's Mag.* XV. 218 There is not a new and indirect tax suggestable.

Suggested, *ppl.* a. [f. SUGGEST v. + -ED.]
The first three senses are not represented in the vb. but are derivable from senses of L. *suggestere*.

† 1. † Furnished, supplied. *Obs.*

1597 *Soliman & Pers.* ii. iii. 5 Love, by whose suggested power Erastus vsde such dice, as, being false, Ran not by Fortune, but necessity.

† 2. (Falsely) imputed. *Obs.*

1640 G. SANDYS *Christ's Passion* 20 Whom we accuse of no suggested crimes.

† 3. Suborned. *Obs.*

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* clxi. 678 He... will... receive Punishment... by means of... suggested Witnesses, or sinister Informations.

4. Proposed, prompted, insinuated.

1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* Wks. 1851 V. 424 All those suggested Fears and Difficulties... easily overcome. 1667 — *P. L.* v. 699 Hee... Tells the suggested cause. 1820 T. BROWN *Philos. Human Mind* (1820) II. xxxiii. 189 In the suggested feelings themselves, there is one striking difference. 1884 tr. *Loise's Logic* 163 We can yet pronounce with perfect certainty that a suggested name is not the right one. 1896 *Pog. Sci. Jnrl.* L. 220 Suggested hallucinations and ideas do not differ... from spontaneous hallucinations.

Hence *Suggestiveness* (see quot.).

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 293 *Suggestiveness*... is the quality of having been assisted by suggestions in every good purpose.

Suggester (sŏd'zest'ər). Also 6 -ours, 7 -our. [f. SUGGEST v. + -ER.] Cf. 16th c. F. *suggesteur*, and cf. SUGGESTOR.]

† 1. One who imputes crime to, or brings a charge against, another. *Obs.*

1450-1530 *Myrr.* our *Ladye* ii. 183 Consentynge to the enuyful sturte and suggestoure. 1625 FLETCHER *Bloody Brother* iii. i. Some suborn'd suggester of these treasons. 1627 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 438 King James, who... wanted not some suggesters about him to make the worst of all men's whimsies whom they could misreport. 1630 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 24 Whereby that base suggestour might be duly censured.

2. One who suggests or prompts.

1671 CLARENDON *Dial. Tracts* (1727) 308 If it [i.e. age] cannot suggest all things which occur to more vigorous conceptions, it can judge better of what is suggested than the suggesters themselves. 1710 BULL *Prim. Christ.* (1713) III. 885 The Spirit of God in Person is not the immediate Suggester of this Conclusion. 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* 1805 Suggesters to his soul of higher things. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* I. 99, I also was the suggester, father, and founder in London of the Rahelais Club. 1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Human Pers.* I. 206 Some telepathic impact from the suggester's mind.

Suggestibility (sŏd'zestib'it'it). [f. next + -ITY.] Quality or condition of being suggestible.

1. Susceptibility to (hypnotic) suggestion.

1890 *Open Court* 10 Apr. 2107/2 The suggestibility of crowds. 1891 *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 673 The degree of suggestibility is not necessarily proportioned to the depth of sleep. 1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Human Pers.* I. 162 What we want to effect through suggestion is increased suggestibility.

2. Capability of being suggested.

In mod. Dicts.

Suggestible (sŏd'zestib'l), a. [f. SUGGEST v. + -IBLE.]

1. Capable of being influenced by (hypnotic) suggestion.

1890 *Open Court* 10 Apr. 2107/2 Great masses of people are for several reasons extremely suggestible. 1891 *Monist* I. 627 She is... extremely suggestible, and very easily hypnotised. 1898 A. LANG *Making Relig.* iii. 61 Known savages... are more 'suggestible' than educated Europeans.

2. That can be suggested.

1905 W. H. MALLOCK *Reconstr. Belief* ii. vii. 134 That civilised human life loses all meaning without it [i.e. the religion of itself], and that no suggestible substitute is able to take its place.

Suggesting, *vbl.* sb. [-ING.] The action of the vb. SUGGEST; an instance of this, a suggestion.
1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 412 The same act of wresting Scripture is observable in his secret suggestings.

b. *attrib.*, as suggesting power.

1828 J. BALLANTYNE *Exam. Human Mind* ii. § 2. 91 Ideas may be greatly aided in their suggesting power by others which coexist with them.

Suggesting, *ppl.* a. [-ING.] That suggests; † prompting to evil, tempting.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* ii. vi. 7 O sweet-suggesting Love, if thou hast sin'd, Teach me (thy tempted subject) to excuse it. 1828 J. BALLANTYNE *Exam. Human Mind* ii. § 10. 139 If the suggesting idea be stationary, the one suggested must be stationary.

Hence *Suggestingly adv.* in a suggesting manner.

1840 *Tail's Mag.* VII. 126 'For which papa has no manner of use'... said Miss Cripps, looking at papa, suggestingly.

Suggestion (sŏd'zest'jən, -tjən). Forms: 4-5 suggestyūn, -tione, -tione, suggestioun, 4-6 suggestyon, (4, Sc. 6 suggestioun, 5 suggestioun, -tione, 6 suggestioun), 4- suggestioun. See also SUBJECTION (cf. OF. *subjection*). [a. AF., OF. *suggestioun* (mod. F. *suggestion*), = Pr. *suggestio*, It. *suggestione*, Sp. *sugestión*, Pg. *sugestão*, ad. L. *suggestio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *suggestere* to SUGGEST.]

† 1. Prompting or incitement to evil; an instance of this, a temptation of the evil one. *Obs.*

1340 *HANFOLDE Psalter* xxiv. 2 *þof þai waite nyght and daye with all suggestiouns to till me til syn.* 1318 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 7 331 Deedly synne bath first suggestioun of the feend. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxi. 303 (Harl. MS.) Tribulation of þe worlde, temptation of flesh, and suggestioun of þe devill. 1460 *Wisdom* 497 in *Macro Plays* 52 *Mynde.* To þis suggestioun a-gre we. *Whylers-tondyng.* Delyght þe-in, I haue truly. *Wyll.* And I consent þe to frelye. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 124 b. As longe as the mynde is not moued by y^e false suggestioun... there is the lesse temptacioun... as wele when he fayneth ony thyng by suggestioun as it is good, or [etc.]. 1583 A. KING tr. *Canius Catoch.* 127 *Be thyr* degreis men principallie cōmmitis to synne, by suggestioun,

delectation, and consent. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iii. i. 292 Then arme thy constant and thy nobler parts Against these giddy loose suggestiouns. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 227 That which is spoken, and done by Satanical Suggestion. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 129 The first sort by thir own suggestioun fell, Self-tempted, self-depraved.

† b. In extended sense: A prompting from within, (hence) intention. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. viii. 69, Bidders and Beggers Beop not in þe Bulle, Bote þe suggestioun be soþ þat schapehem to Begge. 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Manly) 963 His suggestioun was to subdue the Yrish men.

2. The action of prompting one to a particular action or course of action; the putting into the mind of an idea, an object of thought, a plan, or the like; an instance of this, an idea or thought suggested, a proposal.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xl. 14 That thow make suggestioun to Pharo, that he lede me out of this prisoun. c. 1400 *Lave Bonavent.* *Mirr.* xlvii. At this suggestioun of John, our lady... wolde no longer letten his buryng. c. 1450 *Godstow Red.* 400 Brefs were directed to hym at the suggestioun of the abbess of Godestowe. 1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 1200 Some men myght aske a question, By whose suggestioun I toke on hand this warke, Thus boldly for to barke? 1590 SWINBURNE *Test.* 264 The later testament doth not take away the former, the later being made at the interrogation or suggestion of some other person. 1611 *Bible* 2 Mac. vi. 8 There went out a decree... by the suggestion of Ptolomee, against the Iewes. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. v. 18 We are unready to put in execution the suggestions or dictates of reason. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 599 Believe not these suggestions which proceed From anguish of the mind. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A Testament is said to be made by Suggestion, when his made by Surprise, and contrary to the Intention of the Testator. 1736 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 74 America was not heard of, nor so much as a suggestion in the minds of men that any part of the world lay that way. 1748 MELSMITH *Fitzosborne Lett.* lvi. (1749) II. 78 The wild suggestions of an heated imagination. 1838 JAMES ROBERT II. Did you not solemnly swear to her to follow my suggestions? 1842 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. ix. 169 At the suggestion of friends a subscription was raised. 1876 J. PARKER *Paraph.* ii. xviii. 342 Any suggestion to the effect that theology is hostile to science is a lie. 1886 G. ALLEN *Darwin* ii. 25 Erasmus Darwin gave us brilliant suggestions rather than cumulative proof.

† b. A foreboding, apprehension. *Obs. rare.*

1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. xl. 257 These gloomy suggestions were soon happily ended.

c. *Hypnotism.* The insinuation of a belief or impulse into the mind of a subject by words, gestures, or the like; the impulse or idea thus suggested.

1837 *Brit. Med. Jnrl.* 12 Mar. 593/2 M. M. Fontan and Segard communicated several cases of cure by suggestion. 1892 *19th Cent.* Jan. 24 Proceedings by which Sarchas... gave sight to the blind... were essentially methods of what we should now call 'suggestion'. 1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Human Pers.* I. p. xxv. I define suggestion as 'successful appeal to the subliminal self'.

† 3. The act of making a false or suborned statement or supplying underhand information; an instance of this, a false representation or charge. Often *false suggestion* (= AF. *fause suggestioun*, Britton). *Obs.*

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxi. (*Eugenius*) 408 þe wikt wyf of putefere... gert hym be tane falsly & haldine lang in to prison thru hyr wikt suggestioun. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 216 þis approprieing is geten bi fals suggestioun maid to Anticrist. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 427 Roger, which þat Bisshope was of Pize, Hadde on hym maid a fals suggestioun. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 153 þe Samaritans... leide hire work with suggestiouns and wylfulnes. 1450 *CARNEGIE Chron.* (Rolls) 289 Fals suggestiounes, by which many men were disherid of her londis. c. 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Hen. VIII.* 104 b, This Cardinal [i.e. Wolsey]... by craftye suggestioun gatte into his handes innumerable treasure. 1552 *Env. VI Jnrl.* (Roxb. Club) II. 423 Whalley... confessed... how in his accomptes he had made many fals suggestiouns. 1576 FLEMING *Pauph. Epist.* 235 Thou diddest vse all the suggestiouns that euer thou couldest inuent... to make them take weapon in hande against mee. 1592 KYN *Sf. Trag.* ii. i. 46 So am I free from this suggestioun [of murder]. *Ibid.* 84 The hopes life which thou... sought By thy suggestiouns to have massacred. [1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sherifes* 2 If any of these causes be untrue, and the Coroner thereby discharged of his office by a false suggestion.]

4. Law. An information not upon oath.

Suggestion upon record: an information drawn in writing showing cause for a prohibition to a suit.

1485 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 292/2 The said Thomas... was committed to the Tower... by the commandement of Edward the IIIrd... upon a Suggestion and Ympeachment made to hym, that [etc.]. 1548 *Act 2 & 3 Edw. VI.* c. 13 § 14 Under the Copie of the saide lybell shalbe written the Suggestion wherefore the partie soe demandeth the saide Prohibition. 1651 tr. *Kitchin's Courts Leet* (1653) 297 Where a Grant of the King is not only of his mere motion, but also of suggestion, there, if any part of the suggestion be not true, the whole Grant is voyd. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* iii. 113 The party... applies to the superior court, setting forth in a suggestion upon record the nature and cause of his complaint. 1769 *Ibid.* iv. xxiii. 305 This mode of prosecution, by information (or suggestion) filed on record by the king's attorney general. 1835 *Tomlin's Law-Dict.* s.v., There are suggestions in replevin for a *retorno habendi*, which, it is said, are not traversable. 1852 *Act 15 & 16 Vict.* c. 76 § 121 In case the Right of the deceased Claimant shall survive to another Claimant, a Suggestion may be made of the Death, which Suggestion shall not be traversable.

5. The process by which an idea brings to the mind another idea by association or natural connexion.

For the specific uses in the philosophical terminology of Reid and T. Brown, see *quots.* 1764, a 1820, 1875.

1605 *Bacon Adv. Learn.* ii. 52 b. The other part of Invention, which I terme Suggestion, doth assigne and direct vs to certaine Markes or Places, which may excite our Minde to returne and produce such Knowledge, as it hath formerly collected. 1764 *Reid Inquiry* ii. § 7, I beg leave to make use of the word *suggestion*, because I know not one more proper, to express a power of the mind...to which we owe many of our simple notions which are neither impressions nor ideas, as well as many original principles of belief. a 1820 T. Brown *Philos. Human Mind* (1820) II. xxxiii. 190 There is...in the mind, a capacity of association; or as...I would rather term it, the capacity of Simple Suggestion, by which feelings, formerly existing, are revived,...as there is also a capacity of feeling resemblance...or relation in general,...which mental capacity, in distinction from the former, I would term the capacity of Relative Suggestion. 1858 *Lowell Among my Bks., Shaks. once more* Ser. I. (1870) 177 It is by suggestion, not cumulation, that profound impressions are made upon the imagination. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 732/1 [Brown] preferred the word Suggestion to Association, which seemed to him to imply some prior connecting process, whereof there was no evidence in many of the most important cases of suggestion.

6. An indication of the presence or existence (of something); a hint, an inkling.

1863 *Geo. Elliot Romola* i. v. A faint suggestion of weariness struggling with habitual patience. 1879 *Roon Mod. Chron.* v. 60 Pure grey or bluish-grey without any suggestion of green. 1893 'H. S. MEHRIMAN' *Roden's Corner* iv. 36 His presence had no suggestion of strength.

7. Misused for SUBJECTION (sense 1 b). For the reverse see SUBJECTION ¶ 12.

a 1400 *Ipomedon* (Kölbing) 323 All the lordes aboute him were vndre his suggestion and did him bomege.

8. *attrib.*: suggestion-book, box, a book, box in which are put written suggestions containing proposals for the alteration or improvement of the administration of an establishment, or the like.

1882 *Suggestion Book* (Bodleian Library). 1907 *Daily Chron.* 20 July 6/7 A 'suggestion box', into which any worker may drop a suggestion for the increased comfort of the staff.

Suggestionable, *a. rare.* [f. *prec.* + -ABLE.] = SUGGESTIBLE 1. Hence *Suggestionability* = SUGGESTIBILITY 1.

1890 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 13 May 6/3 The rotation of brilliant surfaces produces in predisposed subjects a particular state of the retina, accompanied with anaesthesia, immobility of the muscles, 'suggestionability'. 1892 *Ibid.* 15 Dec. 2/1 The subject was no longer suggestionable.

Suggestionism. [f. SUGGESTION + -ISM.] The doctrine or practice of hypnotic suggestion. Hence *Suggestionist*, one who advocates or practises suggestion; one who treats disease by suggestion; also *attrib.*; *Suggestionize* *v. trans.*, to influence or treat by suggestion.

1892 *Athenaeum* 2 July 17/3 In order to combat materialism it calls to its aid hypnotism, 'suggestionism', or even spiritualism. 1895 *Cosmopolitan* XX. 369/1 Doctor Liebnitz has good claims to be regarded as the founder of the 'suggestionist school'. 1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Human Pers.* I. 206 'To the pure suggestionist, monotonous stimulation and mesmeric passes are alike—mere facilitations of suggestion. 1895 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 6/5 A yelling mob, 'suggestionised to the pitch of frenzy.'

Suggestive (sŭdʒestiv), *a.* [ad. L. **suggestivus*, f. *suggest-*: see SUGGEST *v.* and -IVE. Cf. It. *suggestivo*, Pg. *suggestivo*; F. *suggestif* is from Eng.]

1. *Law*. Resting upon a 'suggestion' or information: see SUGGESTION 4. Obs.

16.. in W. Prynn *Abridged Rec. Tower London* (1657) 15 That no pardoo be granted to any outlawed by any suggestive means, but only by Parliament. [See *Rolls of Parli.* II. 376/1.]

2. Calculated or fitted to suggest thoughts, ideas, a course of action, etc.; conveying a suggestion or hint; implying something that is not directly expressed.

1631 *Weever Anc. Funeral Mon.* 501 A Nunne...by sundrie suggestive reuelations gave out, that...he should not raigne. 1828 *Whately Rhetoric in Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) I. 284/1 The suggestive kind of writing we are speaking of. 1856 *Brit. Rev.* XXVI. 203 Some thoughtful and suggestive chapters by M. de Remusat. 1856 *Frouvz Hist. Eng.* II. 35 It is a living language, pregnant and suggestive. 1884 *Christ. Comm.* 21 Feb. 4/8/2 It is a suggestive fact that the first thing the Apostle Peter commands us to add to our faith, is courage.

b. *Const.* of that which is suggested.

1850 T. T. LYNCH *Theoph. Trin.* vii. 134 Beautiful things are suggestive of a higher and purer life. 1878 *Bosw. Smith Cartilage* 413 Rough grass, acres of beans and barley, and ploughed fields do not delight the eye, they are not naturally suggestive of anything beyond themselves. 1880 *Geikie Phys. Geog.* iv. 165 An observant eye cannot fail to notice much that is suggestive of inquiry.

c. Of a thinker or writer.

1857 *Smiles Stephenson* (1859) 49 He was a good talker...and a very suggestive thinker. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* iii. xxii. (1878) 324 The critical basis on which this suggestive author builds his hope of the 'Destiny of the Race'.

d. *euphem.* Apt to suggest something indecent. 1883 *Gunter That Frenchman* xi. 128 Her incomparable drolleries and naughtinesses, in some suggestive opera bouffe, some musical debauch.

3. Of a method, plan, etc.: That suggests itself.

1866 P. COLQUHOUN (*title*) Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis, containing a Detail of the various Crimes and Misdemeanours, and Suggestive Remedies. 1863 COWEN

CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* vii. 190 No plan was so suggestive as that of quenching his sight.

4. Pertaining to hypnotic suggestion.

1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Human Pers.* I. 154 The suggestive or hypnotic induction of supernormal powers.

Hence *Suggestively* *adv.*, in a suggestive manner; in the way of suggestion; so as to suggest something.

1859 *Ruskin Two Paths* v. § 141 The subject is...too wide to be more than suggestively treated. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 744/2 'If there was any one who had money to spare, one added, suggestively. 1892 W. CLARK RUSSELL *Curatula* 23 My old schoolmaster...with his right arm suggestively withdrawn behind his back, as though he were hiding some deadly weapon of offence.

Suggestiveness (sŭdʒestivnēs), [f. *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being suggestive.

1846 *Ruskin Mod. Paint.* II. iii. ii. § 15 There is not the commonest subject to which he will not attach a range of suggestiveness almost limitless. 1875 *Whitney Life Lang.* viii. 141 The etymological suggestiveness of a term. 1880 H. JAMES *Madonna of Future* 17 Think...of the mother's face and its ineffable suggestiveness.

So *Suggestivity*, *rare*.

1842 *Thackeray Miss Tickletoy's Lect.* i. Taking down rather the heads and the suggestivity (if we may use the phrase) of Miss Tickletoy's discourse.

Suggestment (sŭdʒestmēt), *rare.* [f. SUGGEST *v.* + -MENT.] Suggestion.

1827 *Hare Guesses* (1859) 54 They fancy that every thought must needs have an immediate outward suggestion.

Suggestor? *Obs.* [f. SUGGEST *v.* + -OR. Cf. med. L. *suggestor*.] = SUGGESTER.

1591 *Landbarde Archein* (1635) 114 That such false Suggestors should be imprisoned onely. 1609 T. MORTON *Answ. to Higgins* 27 This opinion...had some suggestors. 1678 *Cuworth Intell. Syst.* 137 As this is a mere...hypothesis, so the suggestors of it are but mere novices in atheism.

1795 *Morse Amer. Geog.* I. 332 note, Having been...a principal suggestor of the terms to be offered to France.

1818 *Hallam Mid. Ages* viii. iii. (1819) III. 249 note, It is enacted that in every charter of pardon, granted at any one's suggestion, the suggestor's name, and the grounds of his suggestion shall be expressed.

Suggestour (e), *obs.* ff. SUGGESTER.

Suggestress (sŭdʒestres), [f. SUGGESTER + -ESS.] A female suggester.

1845 *De Quincy Suspria de Profundis* Wks. 1871 XVI. 30 'The mother of lunacies, and the suggestress of suicides.'

Suggestum (sŭdʒestm), Pl. -a (-ums). [L. *suggestum*, f. *suggest-*, *suggestere* to SUGGEST.]

A platform, stage, tribune.

1705 *Addison Italy* 127 The ancient Suggestums, as I have often observ'd on Medals, as well as on Constantine's Arch, were made of Wood, like a little kind of Stage. 1772 *Graves Spir. Quix.* (1783) III. 91 Wildgoose...took the opportunity of mounting the suggestum (or horse-block) once more. 1859 J. C. HOMIQUSS *Italy* II. 112 Not far from the base of the still remaining suggestum, by the Arch of Severus.

Sugging, *ppl. a. dial.* [f. *Sug* *v.*] Soaking. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 314 The Land...thereby can better discharge the sugging Weis.

† **Sugh**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 3 *suhzhenn* (*Ormin*), *sugge*, *suwie*, 4 *soghe*, 5 *sugh*, *sewo*. [Prob. an onomatopoeic formation; cf. *Sough* *v.* 1.]

1. *intr.* To sigh.

c 1200 *Ormin* 7924 Forr twhille mann birp wepenn her, & sikenn sare & suhzhenn. c 1220 *Bestiary in Rel. Ant.* I. 224 He suggeden and sorjeden. 14.. *R. Glouc. Chron.* 6666 (MS. B) He sewede [MS. y sighede] ful sore. c 1475 *Partenay* 5024 Raymounde...At the departon sughed sore in breste. [Cf. 1944 *sowghid*, 6164 *sogheh*.]

2. *impers.* To be distressing.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 306, & hat fet seorawe breosche him wiðinne þe heorte mid sore bireousunge, so þet him [MS. *Vernon* hire] suwie, & piuite þet flesch...mid festen. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 391 He...Sesez childer of her sok, soghe hem so neuer.

Hence † **Sughend** (*suwinde*) *ppl. a.*, distressing, painful.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 428 More of þe sofie colie þen of þe bitinde wine; þet is, more of lide wordes þen of suwinde.

Sugh: see SEE *v.*, SHEUGH, SOUGH.

† **Su'gill**, *su'gill*, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *sugillare*, *sugillare*, of doubtful etym. Cf. F. *sugiller*.]

1. *trans.* To beat black and blue; bruise.

1663 *Butler Hud.* i. iii. 1039 Though we with blacks and blews are su'gill'd.

2. To defame, revile.

1539-40 *ABP. PARKER in Strype Life* (1711) App. 7 To allure the Peoples Minds...to our selves, with depraving, sugilling, and noting the other. 1561 *Ibid.* 39 This contemptible flock, that will not shrink to offer their blood for the defence of Christ's verity, if it be openly impugned, or secretly sugilled.

Sugillate, *sugillate* (sŭdʒilāt, sŭdʒ-), *v. Now rare or Obs.* [f. L. *sugillāt*, *sugg-*, *ppl. stem* of *sugillare* (see *prec.*.)]

1. *trans.* = *prec.* 1. Chiefly *Med.* in *pa. ppl.*, marked with livid spots or patches, bruised.

1623 *Cockeram, Sugillate*, to beat blacke and blew. 1676 *Wiseham Chirurg. Treat.* vii. iv. 485 The head of the *Os humeri* was bruised, and remained sugillated long after. 1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compil.* x. 368, I found all whole, onely about the podelx all was sugillated. 1859 *Mayne Expos. Lex.*, *Sugillatus*, bawing or pertaining to sugillation: sugillated.

† 2. = *prec.* 2. *Obs.*

1647 *Trapp Comm. Acts* xxi. 28 Arminius paved his way

first by aspersing and sugillating the fame and authority of Calvin.

† **Sugillation** 1. *Obs.* [f. L. *sugere* to suck, with termination from *sugillatio* (see next).] = SUCKING *vbl. sb.* 1 b, SECTION 1 c.

1528 *PAYNELL Salerni's Regim.* (1541) D iij b, By sugillation [orig. L. *suctione*] of the membris nedynge meate.

Sugillation 2, *sugillation* (sŭdʒilāʃən, sŭdʒ-), [ad. L. *sugillatio*, -ōnem, *sugg-*, n. of action f. *sugillare* (see SUGILL).] So f.]

1. † Beating black and blue (*obs.*); *Med.* a livid or black-and-blue mark; a bruise; ecchymosis.

1623 *Cockeram, Sugillation*, a beating blacke and blew. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* xii. i. (1678) 293 There are divers sorts of these Sugillations or blacknesses. 1566 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Sugillation*, the blood-shot of an eye. 1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compil.* v. 139 A Cataplasm, often in one night, takes away the Sugillation. 1743 *tr. Heister's Surg.* (1768) 105 Red, black, and livid Spots, which we call a Sugillation. 1836-7 *Lancet* II. 181/2 Sugillation coming on after death is always confined to a dependent part. 1859 *Mayne Expos. Lex.*, *Sugillation*, term for the mark left by a leech, or cupping-glass; also, for those livid spots of various size noticed on dead bodies.

† 2. Defamation. *Obs. rare*—1.

1654 *WARREN Unbelievers* c ij b, In this sugillation of his, to make his brethren odious. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Sugillation*, reproach, slander.

Sugke, *obs. form* of Suck *v.*

† **Sugratif**, *a. Obs. rare.* [app. f. med. L. *sugratus* (see next) + -IVE.] = next.

1509 *HAYES Past. Pleas.* viii. iii, They were so wyse and so inventive, Theyg obscure reason, fayre and sugratif.

† **Sugurat**, *a. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 *suggurait*, *sugarat*, [ad. med. Anglo-L. *sugratus*: see SUGAR and -ATE 2.] Sweet, 'honeyed': = SUGARED 2.

1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* i. xxxi, Quhat sweit vocis? Quhat wordis suggurait? 1508 *DUNBAR Tua Marit Wemen* 7 The sugarat sound of hir sang glaid. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* i. 1701 29 Thi sharp sugarat sang Virgiliane.

Sugyner, *obs. form* of SOJOURNER.

c 1460 *Prompt. Parv.* (Winch. MS.) 449 Sugyner, or a comynere, *commensalis*.

Suhaili, -eli, variants of SWAHILI.

Suicidal (sŭisidāl), *a.* [f. SUICIDE *sb.* 2 + -AL.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or involving suicide or self-slaughter; (of persons) having a tendency to suicide.

1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* i. iii. iv, With such weapons, homicidal and suicidal. 1849 J. W. WARTER *Southey's Comm.* pl. 232 A Suicidal Maniac through Religious Melancholy. 1855 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.*, Suicidal Insanity. 1886 *FACON Princ. Med.* I. 741 Patients affected with this form of melancholia show suicidal tendencies.

2. *fig.* Leading to or involving self-destruction; destructive or fatal to those engaged.

1777 *HAMILTON Wks.* (1886) VII. 529 'Is only...misapplying men to employ them in a suicidal parade against New York. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 234 The Rockingham administration, in every thing a suicidal party, had set aside this right. 1855 *KINGSLEY Westw. Hol xx*, The Spaniards, by some suicidal pandentry, had allowed their navy to be crippled. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) V. 35 Though victory makes men insolent and is often suicidal to the victors, education is never suicidal.

Hence **Suicidalism** = SUICIDISM; **Suicidally** *adv.*, in a suicidal manner; so as to bring destruction or ruin on the actor; **Suicidally** *adv.*, suicidally.

1833 *LIVTTON England* i. iii. 48 This gaiety of 'suicidalism' is not the death *à la mode* with us. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* iii. i. vii, A Soldier, which we saw long since fallen all 'suicidally' out of square. 1841 *EMERSON Misc.* (1855) 245 Whatever they attempt...reacts suicidally on the actor himself. 1891 *Times* 21 Dec. 9/4 To reside in Italy meant to run almost suicidally the risk of a malarial attack. 1859 W. ANDERSON *Disc. Ser.* ii. (1860) 73 You...will not permit its aspirations to have scope and expression; but 'suicidally', suffocate them.

Suicide (sŭisid), *sb.* 1 [ad. mod. L. *suicida*, f. *suī* of oneself + *-cida* -CIDE 1. Cf. F. *suicide*, It., Sp., Pg. *suicida*.]

Not in Johnson 1755. For earlier synonyms see SELF-OESTROYER, KILLER, MURDERER, SLAYER.

One who dies by his own hand; one who commits self-murder. Also, one who attempts or has a tendency to commit suicide.

1732 *Land. Mag.* i. 252 The Suicide owns himself...unequal to the Troubles of Life. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* iv. xiv. 189 The suicide is guilty of a double offence: one spiritual, in invading the prerogative of the Almighty...; the other temporal, against the king. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 953 The wounds inflicted by a suicide upon himself are usually in the front, and in an oblique direction. 1861 *FLORE NIGHTINGALE Nursing* (ed. 2) 71 A fourth [patient], who is a depressed suicide, requires a little cheering. 1870 R. C. JENN *Sophocles' Electra* (ed. 2) 471 Suicides used to be interred with a stake through the body, 'to lay the ghost'.

b. *fig.*

1728 *Young Love Fane* (1741) 89 If fate forbears us, fancy strikes the blow We make misfortune, Suicides in woe. 1824-9 *LANDOR Imag. Conv. Wks.* 1853 i. 28/2 Those are the worst of suicides, who voluntarily and propensely stab or suffocate their fame.

c. *attrib.* or as *adj.* (= suicidal).

1817 *LAOY MORGAN France* i. (1818) I. 38 The chateau of the suicide husband. 1821 *BENTHAM Liberty Press* Wks. 1843 II. 282/1 The rash and ill-judged—the suicide letter of the constitution. 1895 F. M. CRAWFORD *Casa Braccio* xl, The looly grave of the outcast and suicide woman.

Suicide (sū'isoid), *sb.* 2 Also *7 sui-cide*. [ad. mod.L. *suicidium*, f. *sui* of oneself + *-cidium* -CIDE 2. Cf. F. *suicide*, It., Sp., Pg. *suicidio*.]

For earlier synonyms see SELF-DESTRUCTION, -HOMICIDE, -KILLING, -MURDER, -SLAUGHTER.

The or an act of taking one's own life, self-murder. *Phr. to commit suicide*.

1651 CHARLETON *Ephes. & Cimm. Matrons* (1668) 73 To vindicate ones self from... inevitable Calamity, by Suicide is not... a Crime. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Suicide*, the slaying or murdering of himself; self-murder. 1738 *Lond. Mag.* I. 251 Love and Jealousy, the old unfashionable causes of Suicide. 1765-8 *ERSKINE Inst. Law Scot.* IV. iv. § 46 Suicide, which is a species of murder, ought to be governed by the common rules of murder. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 20 Charge not... Your willful suicide on God's decree. 1817 SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 970 A proviso... declaring the policy to be void in case the insured should... commit suicide. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* LXVI. The terrible disillusionment and suicides of Gallio and of Seneca.

b. fig.

1793 V. KNOX *Pers. Nobility* liv. Wks. 1824 V. 125 There should be no war, much less intestine war, which may be justly called political suicide. 1817 D'ISRAËL *Curios. Lit.* 111. 189 Men of genius... voluntarily committing a literary suicide in their own manuscripts. 1834 tr. *Letze's Logic* 468 The rejection of it [i.e. a theory] could only be arrived at by a very curious sort of logical suicide. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 389 The central tragedy of all the world, the suicide of Greece.

c. attrib.

1773 FOOTE *Bankrupt* III. Wks. 1799 II. 129 November, the suicide season. 1832 STEVENSON *New Arab. Mss.* 26 The smoking-room of the Suicide Club. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Aug. 15/2 The suicide rate per 100,000 persons under twenty... was 8.26.

Suicide, *v.* [f. prec. Cf. F. *se suicider*.]

1. *intr. and refl.* To commit suicide.

1841 LEVER *O'Malley* xxxii. 171 Here was I enacting Romeo for three mortal days—soliloquizing, half-suiciding. 1847 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett. & Mem.* (1883) II. 18 The expediency... of suiciding myself is no longer a question with me. 1881 *Philad. Rev.* No. 3413. 2 Isaiah McNeal, aged 60, suicided at Conyngham on Wednesday. 1890 SIR R. BURTON in *Lady Burton's Life* (1893) I. 45 There is hardly a place in Italy... where some Englishman has not suicided himself. 1893 *Athenæum* 24 June 794/2 The principal character, after behaving like a cad, suicides 'beautifully'. 1898 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Rom. Caravass Town* 133, I don't wonder that they suicide now and then.

2. *trans. (euphemistically)* To do to death.

1876 *Spectator* 12 Aug. 997 (*N. & Q.*) As the Divan cannot pass over the next heir... and as it is difficult to suicide him [etc.]. 1893 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 1/5 The actual forger was, to use a convenient piece of French slang, 'suicided' in gaol. 1899 H. WRIGHT *Depopulation* 129 Ily suiciding the rest of the population. 1900 *Spectator* 2 June 769 It might be safer than suiciding him.

† **Suicidical**, *a.* Obs. rare. [f. SUICIDE *sb.* 2 + -ICAL.] = SUICIDAL.

1755 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to R. Bentley* 19 Oct. The invasion... begins... to swallow other news, both political and suicidal. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 107 The ghastly suicidal smile, last relic of the laughter of despair.

Suicidism (sū'isoidiz'm), *rare*. [f. SUICIDE *sb.* 2 + -ISM.] The doctrine or practice of suicide.

1807 *Monthly Mag.* XXIII. 361 Suicidism the doctrine of self-slaughter. 1842 J. STERLING *Ess.* etc. (1848) I. 385 No doubt the Feudalism of the one, and the Suicidism of the other, are more fully developed in them than in any foreigners.

So **Suicidist**, one who commits suicide.

1880 *Daily Tel.* 24 Sept. In only one... calling did the female suicidists outnumber the male.

† **Suicism**, *Obs.* [In sense 1, app. f. L. *sui* of oneself + -ISM, with intercalated *c*; in sense 2, f. SUICIDE + -ISM.]

1. = SELFISHNESS.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zoologia* 363 This Peece, or Schisme of Suicism, and Selfishnesse, hath spawned most of the Heresies and Schismes, that are abroad in the World.

2. = SUICIDE *sb.* 2

1751 EARL ORKNEY *Rem. Swift* (1752) 275 Those rash actions, that often end in dreadful murders... parricide, and suicium [ed. 5, 1752 suicide]. 1772 *Every Man's Man*, Jan. 295/1 On Suicism, or Self Murder. 1840 Allow me to use the word Suicism, for the action of Self-murder; and the word Suicide for the Self-murderer. 1773 C. FLEMING *Disc. Self-Murder* Dedic. A remonstrance I had drawn up against suicium.

Suide, obs. pa. t. of SUE *v.*

Suidian (sū'id-i-ān), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Suidæ*, f. *sūs*, *su*-swine: see -M and -IAN.] Pertaining to, an animal of, the family *Suidæ* or swine.

1830 *Litt. Unto. Kural.* (N.Y.) VII. 474 The suidians, having long but not at all prehensile snouts.

Swift, obs. form of SWIFT.

† **Sui generis** (sū'i-ōr dze nē-ris). [L.] *lit.* Of one's or its own kind; peculiar. † Also illiterately as *sb.*, a thing apart, an isolated specimen.

1875 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 268 The Doctor... thinks it must be a *sui generis* of that class of animals. 1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 126 Against the existence of the sparry [fluor], as of an acid *sui generis*, many difficulties were started. 1828 J. P. SMITH *Four Disc.* (1842) 63 The transcendence case before us is absolutely *sui generis*. 1854 *Poultry Chron.* II. 324 The history of this show is '*sui generis*'. 1870 *Newman Gram. Assent* II. vi. 197 Certitude is united to a sentiment *sui generis* in which it lives and is manifested.

† **Sui juris** (sū'oi dzu-ris). *Law.* [L. = of one's own right.]

a. Anc. Roman Law. Of the status of one who was not subject to the *patria potestas*.

1614 DONNE *Biadvator* (1644) 103 1/2 A sonne which had not bene *Sui juris* had bene made Consul, he might have emancipated himselfe. 1857 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 194/2 A son did not become *sui juris* by marriage. 1891/2 *Consuetudine* being the foundation of the *patria potestas*, a bastard was *sui juris*.

b. Modern Law. Of full age and capacity, legally competent to manage one's own affairs.

1675 MARQ. WORCESTER in *Essex Papers* (Camden) 38 Shee is of an age not only of consent and dissent but to be *sui juris*. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* x. xii. The woman is... *sui juris*, and of a proper age to be entirely answerable only to herself. 1821 Scott *Pirate* IV, Miss Bahie... had been *major* and *sui juris*, (as the writer who drew the contract assured her,) for full twenty years.

c. transf. One's own master.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. (1837) II. 18 The pope at this time was not *sui juris*, being a prisoner to the emperor.

Suik, obs. variant of SWIKE.

Suik, -kin, -kyn, var. SWILE, SWILKIN.

Suillage, obs. form of SULLAGE.

† **Suillary**, *a.* Obs. rare-1. [f. L. *suillus* (f. *sūs*, *su*-swine) + -ARY.] Of swine.

1762 tr. *Buching's Syst. Geog.* III. 581 The marmoset... is a kind of badger, but both are most properly classed among the suillary species.

Suilline (sū'il-lin), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *suillus*, f. *suillus*: see prec. and -INE] = SUIDIAN.

1880 DANA *Man. Geol.* (ed. 3) 504 New species and genera of Suillines.

Suilty, variant of SUILE *Sc.* Obs., soil.

Suin, dial. form of SOON *adv.*

Suine (sū'in). [f. L. *sūs*, *su*-swine + -INE 5.] A fatty substance made from pig's lard, used as a butter-substitute.

1881 *Times* 2 Apr. 9/3 Another product—suine—was made from the lard of pigs. 1881 *Chicago Times* 4 June. No person shall mix... suine... with any butter or cheese.

Suing (sū'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. SUE *v.* + -ING 1.]

† 1. The following of a person or thing; the pursuance of a course of action; the carrying out or execution of something. Obs.

1597 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3023, and to sywi his mansinge... We assigneþ þe hiscop of winchestre þe tō... [and] Ofroucetre & of saleshū þe sūyng to do. 1530 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 375 B1 manner of suyng of Crist in perfit weite of vertues. 1382 — 2 *Macc.* ii. 32 For to eschewe out suyngs of thingis [orig. *executions rerum vitarum*]. 1440 *Primp. Parv.* 483/2 Suwyng, or folowynge yn maners and condycions, imitacio. 1840 *Suwyng*, of [for] folowynge of steppys. 1646 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden) 50 The presence of bothe kynys moste nedis be had, what for settyng to of their sells, what for the marriage suwyng.

† 2. A course, direction. Obs.

1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxx. He muste loke þat he take not þe longe of þe wayes, for it is þe worste suwyng þat is.

† 3. Succession in time or order of events, etc. *By suing*: in consequence, consequently. Obs.

1425 tr. *Ardenne's Treat. Fistula* etc. 63 þe same sekenes þat comþ of þe vice of menestres, comþ also of þe emorroid, & conuerso; and so by suwyng þat þai acorde in cure. 1848 *Wherfor* þe bolynge in þe wunde is angmented and, by suwyng, þe ake; for þe tone is occasion of þe toper. 1440 *Primp. Parv.* 483/2 Sywyng, or folowynge a sundry tymes (...P. suwyng of tyme), *successus*.

† 4. 'Pursuing' at law; legal prosecution or snit; application for a writ. Also *suing forth*.

1393 *LANGEL P. Pl. C.* xix. 63 Men may see on an appul. troy many tyme and ofte. Of o kenne apples aren nat yliche grete. Ne of suwyng suale ne of a swetnesse swete.

4. 'Pursuing' at law; legal prosecution or snit; application for a writ. Also *suing forth*.

1440 *Primp. Parv.* 483/2 Sute, or suwyng yn maters and cawsys, *prosecutio*. 1553 *Homilies* II. *Regation Week* iv, Saint Paule blamed the Corinthians, for suche contentious suyng among them selues. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 144 They fell to suing, prauoking, and brawling. 1589 *NASHES Martins Montis Minde* Wks. (Grosart) I. 146 The Suing of Martin Senior his luerie. 1607 *COWELL Interpr. s.v. Parum*, He... representeth the church, and susteineth the person thereof, as well in suing, as being sued in any action. 1633 *STAFFORD Pac. Hib.* I. xvi. 97 To be at the charge of suing forth of their pardons. 1668 *Ormonde MSS.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 78 Your order for the suing of the said John Baxter. 1712 *PRIDEAUX Direct. Ch.-wards* (ed. 4) 32 They are a Corporation, and capable of Suing and being Sued.

b. Suing and labouring clause: = sue and labour clause (see SUE *v.* 21 d).

1899 R. G. MARSDEN *Digest Cases Shipping* 580 General average and salvage do not come within either the words or the object of the suing and labouring clause of a policy of marine assurance.

5. The action of a suitor; paying court; entreaty; supplication.

1591 SPENSER *M. Husband* 866 Full little knowest thou that hast not tride, What hell it is, in suing long to bide. 1598 *GREENEY Inductus*, *Ann.* xiii. vii. (1622) 189 Great sūings prevailed so much for Epius Marcellus... that some of the accusers were banished. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (1742) II. vi. 151 When Milo offered to drop his suit for the citizenship... he answered, that he would not concern himself with any man's suing or desisting. 1820 *Byron Mar. Fal.* v. 322 Thy suing to these men were but the bleating Of the lamb to the butcher. 1847 *Crown Queb. Spirit* 10 Poems (1862) 32 This answer gave they still unto his suing, We know not let us dn as we are doing.

Suing (sū'ing), *appl. a.* [f. SUE *v.* + -ING 2. Cf. SUANT *a.*] That sues.

† 1. Following. Obs. rare.

1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxix. 30 He... settide the loue of the wiif suyng [i.e. later wiif] afore the former.

† 2. Fitting, according to. Obs.

1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 76 It is beter and more suyng þis gospel to seie [etc.].

† 3. Regular, proportionate; even, uniform. Obs.

1359 CHAUCER *Deke Blanche* 959, I knewe on bir noon other lakke that al bir lymmes nere pure swyngne. 1442 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 60/2 That every pece of Warsted be sūyng thurghout the Clothe. 1467-8 *Ibid.* 620/1.

4. In *absol.* or *adv.* constr.: (a) In succession, one after another; (b) afterwards, after.

1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xviii. 191 He takethe on o nyght, and another another nyght, and so forthie cantynuelle swyng. 1422-20 *LYDC. Chron.* *Try* iv. 1688 And sevene dayes, suyng by hand yf, þis lif he ladde. 1430-40 — *Bochas* v. iii. (1354) 123 b, Milo... slough himself suyng the twelve day. 1433 — *St. Fremund* 751 Thre sondry tymes swyng nyght be nyght. 1450-80 tr. *Secr. Secr.* 5 As ye shalle se more pleyntier suwyng bi ordre. c. 1500 *Melusine* 73 They... made to the kinge reuerence, after sūyng sawled the barons & lordes. 1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* 15 Moses wrytte, what was done, in the begynnyng of the world, and suyng after.

5. Preferring a suit; entreating, supplicating.

1581 A. HALL *Hiad* vi. 100 Meaning by force to roush me, when as preaulled not his fawning toyes and sewing tales. a. 1586 *SROSKY Ps.* xxviii. ii. To thy self those wordes apply, Which from suing voice do fly. a. 1704 T. BROWN *Nat. agst. Woman* Wks. 1730 I. 36 Fools of all sorts with pleasure they admit, While they palm vertus on the suing wit.

6. Bringing an action at law.

1883 *Daily News* 3 July 2/3 His Honour appointed Mr. H. L... as receiver of the estate, and restrained two suing creditors.

Suinglian, obs. form of ZWINGLIAN.

† **Suingly**, *adv.* Obs. [f. SCING *pp.* a. + -LY 2.]

1. Accordingly, consequently.

1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 106 þus selþ Crist suynghli, y and my fadir ben al on; for þei ben oo God, oo substance, and oo kynde. 1382 — *Gen.* xliii. 7 We answered to hym suynghly [Vulg. *consequenter*], afir that that he askide. 1450-1550 *Myrr. our Lady* II. 295 *Consequenter*, Suwyngly after counaunte & accord. 1493 [H. PARKER] *Dices & Faufer* (W. de W.) II. Int. 21/2 Lordshyppe pertyneth by kynde unto man, and so suynly to be rich.

2. In order, in due sequence; hence, subsequently, afterwards, later.

1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxvi. 263 Now schalle I seye zon suwyngly of Coortres and Yles. 1400 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) II. i. viii. (1859) 56 Euery bone went to other, fornyng the self in their propre places, and sewingly the spyrites repayed to the bones. a. 1425 tr. *Ardenne's Treat. Fistula* etc. 55 Many maners of curacions; Of which some more profitable.. bene suwyngly to be noted vnder compendious-nes to þe vilite of helyng. 1449 *PEECOCK Repr.* IV. l. 417 These textis which schulen now suynghly be treid in this present chapter. 1510 *MORR Pflur* Wks. 20/1 Then suynghly the prophete sheweth what is the roote of this prauocion.

3. Consecutively, in succession.

1453 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 270/1 Thre dayes suynghly eche after other.

Suink (e, obs. forms of SWINK.

Suint (swint). [ad. F. *suint*, earlier † *suing*, f. *suer* to sweat, with an indeterminate suffix.] The natural greasy substance in the wool of sheep, consisting of fatty matter combined with potash salts: called also *yalck*.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthellet's Dyeing* I. i. II. i. 125 Wool is naturally covered with a kind of grease called suint. 1874 *CHOOKES Dyeing & Calico-Printing* 84. 1875 *Knight Dict. Tech.* 1549/2 In cleansing wool from the suint. 1885 *BOWMAN Struct. Wool Fibre* 179 Formerly this suint was looked upon as a kind of soap, because it was soluble in water.

Suio Gothic (swiogo'pik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 8 **Sue(o)-gothic**. [ad. mod.L. *Suio-*, *Sueogothicus*, serving as adj. to *Suiones* (*Suiones*) *Gothique*, which was used to denote the *Sviar*, *Svear* Swedes, and *Götar* (*Göthar*, older *Gautlar*, the inhabitants of Göthland (the southern portion of Sweden).] Swedish; the (Old and Middle) Swedish language.

1759 B. STILLINGFELT tr. *Linnaeus' Oral. Trav.* in *Misc. Tracts* (1762) 16 Its name, still used among the Sueogothic vulgar. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 23/1 Of this Woden many wonderful things are related in the Sueo-gothic chronicles. 1814 JAMIESON *Hermes Scythicus* I. 12 Alemannic *est*, Sueo-Gothic *est*, Islandic *est*, oriens. *Ibid.* II. 4 To the Islandic, the Sueo-Gothic, including the ancient language of Sweden, is very nearly allied.

Suiothane, obs. f. SOJOURN *sb.* and *v.*

Suipite, obs. past t. SWIPE.

Suir, obs. form of SURE.

Suisection (sū'isekshən). *nonce-word*. [f. L. *sui* of oneself + SECTION.] Self-dissection, s.-li-

analysis.

1864 *BLACKMORE Perlycross* 88 The time was not come yet, and... shall never—in spite of all morbid suisection.

Sui-similar, *a.* *nonce-word*. [f. L. *sui* of itself + SIMILAR.] Like itself.

1902 *BELLOC Path to Rome* 375 This very repetitive and sui-similar world.

† **Suisse** (swis, sūis). [F. = Swiss.] The porter of a large house; the beadle of a church (in France). 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. vi. vii. The red Porters of

Hôtels are shot at, be they *Suisse* by nature, or *Suisse* only in name. 1888 *Althengum* 24 Mar. 378/1 A *suisse* enchanting a little choir-boy in a red frock by the cup and ball trick. 1900 CORRELL *Master Christian* vi, The *Suisse* swore at us for having gone in [to the Church]. 1908 A. KINROSS *Joan of Garloch* xxx. 199, I gave my card and half a rouble to the *suisse*.

† **Suist.** Obs. [f. L. *sui* of oneself or *suis* one's own + -IST.] One who follows his own inclinations; a self-pleaser.

1648 N. STRANGE in *Cariar's Motives Convers. Cath. Relig.* (1649) 17 A *Suist*, one that follows his own dreams or fancy in choice of Scripture. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 357 The Grand Schismatick, or *Suist*, Anatomiz'd. 1656 BLOWST *Glossogr.*

Suit (*sūt*), *sb.* Forms: 3-4 *sywte*, 3-8 *sute*, 4-6 *seute*, *sewte*, *suyt*, 4-8 *suete*, 4-9 *suíte*, 5-6 *suete*, *sewt*, (3, 5 *sowte*, 3-5 *soyte*, 4 *sivte*, *swete*, *sywete*, *sywyte*, *sout* (e, 4-5 *swte*, *suytte*, 5 *sewte*, *siewte*, *sute*, *swtte*, *suytt*, 5, 7 *suct*, 5-6 *sut*, *Sc. soit* (e, 5-7 *Sc. soyt*, 6 *sueyt*, *sewet*, -it, *sutt*, *swt*, *shutte*, *soote*, *Sc. soit*, *soytt*, *soyite*, 6-7 *Sc. suitt*, 6-8 *shute*, 7 *suet*, *seut*, *shuite*, *shuett*, *dial. zuit*, *illiterate* shoot), 5- *suit*. [a. AF. *siwle* (12th c.), *siute*, *sute*, *seute*, *sute* = OF. *siute*, later *suille*, etc. (mod. F. *suile*, see *SUITE*): -pop. L. **sequita*, ppl. *sb. f. *sequere* to follow, *SUE*.]

The med. L. equivalent of *suit* in various senses was *secta* (see *SECT* *sb.*, *SET* *sb.*); the French word was also latinized as *seuta*, *suita*.

I. Feudal Law.

1. a. In full, *suit of court*: Attendance by a tenant at the court of his lord. b. In full, *suit real* (*royal*, *regal*), *Sc. common suit*: Attendance of a person at the sheriff's court or tourn, attendance at the court-leet.

Phr. *to do, give, owe suit*. 1297 R. GLAUC. (Rolls) 11534 Hii clupede sir Ion giffard bat siwte ssolde her to To come oher he ssolde in be merci be ido. c. 1450 *Godslow Reg.* 42 Vpon homage, relefe, warde and sute of court. *Ibid.* 152 Making sute to the court of Eton at the will of the abbess. c. 1460 *Oseney Reg.* 10 *Soc* is sute of your homage in your court, after the custome of þe Reame. 1473-4 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* 1, 5 A new infeodacion of his landis of Barnagebane... to be baldin of the King in warde and relef and commounne soyt. 1495 *Act 21 Hen. VII.* c. 26 § 1 Such inhabitaunt... as owe suyte to the same Tourn. 1502 *Reg. Privy Seal Scotl.* 1, 118/2 The calling of smal portionaris and landit men to commounne soyt to schireff courtis. 1579 [RASTELL] *Expos. Termes Lawes* 175 *Suit* riall is when men come to the shiriffes tourn or leete, to the lawch court al men shal be compelled to come to know the lawes... And it is called riall suite because of their allegiance. 1597 SKENE *De Verbo. Sign.* s.v. *Soh*, Hee quia is oblioth to give Soyte in the Court of his Overlorde. 1607 COWELL *Interpreter* s.v. *Sectis non faciendis*, Women that for their dowder ought not to performe suite of Court. 1618 J. WILKINSON *Treat. Off. Coroners* etc. ii. 77 b, All manner of persons which... owe suite royall to this court leet. 1651 tr. *Kitchin's Courts Leet* (1657) 251 By Tremail it is said, that suit real is due by reason of the Body. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* 1, *Suit-real* or *regal*. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* ii. 54 To follow, or do suit to, the lord in his courts in time of peace. 1803 H. COX *Instit.* i. viii. 104 The suitors or persons owing suit in the county courts or courts-baron of the King.

c. An instance of this, an attendance at such a court. 14.. *Customs of Malton in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 59 þ.. Burgess schall make bott ij suites by þe 3er to þe said court. c. 1450 *Godslow Reg.* 205 All manner of suites of her Courtes. c. 1460 *Oseney Reg.* 37 All manner suites of Shires and Hundredes. 1508 *Reg. Privy Seal Scotl.* 1, 233 Discharge him and his saidis landis of all soytis, comperings to justice-aris. 1543 tr. *Act 52 Hen. III.* c. 9 For doying suites vnto the courtes of great lordes. 1599 in *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scotl.* (1921) 91/1 With thrie swtis at thrie heid schireff courtis yeirlie.

† d. *To call the suits* (*Sc.*): to call over the names of those who were bound to give suit at a court. Obs.

1459 in A. LAING *Lindores Abbey* (1876) xvi. 158 Ye quhylk day ye soytis callit ye curt affirmyt ye absens ar patent. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scotl.* III. 483 Judgis war sett and suitis callit sone. 1541 in *Rec. Earld. Orkney* (S.H.S.) 1. 62 With power... Suitis to mak be callit. c. 1550 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iii. 12 Suits was callit ilk ane in their estait. Cheist ane assyis. c. 1578 LINDSAY (Pilscoatie) *Chron. Scotl.* II. 252 The regent causit feild the parliament and call the suitis. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, *Crimes* ix. xxviii. 163 b, The soytis suld be first called, with their Lords, and maisters.

2. *Suit and service*: attendance at court and personal service (see *SERVICE* 1 8) due from a tenant to his lord; hence used as a formula in describing certain forms of tenure. Also *homage and suit*; in *Sc. usage, presence and suit*.

[c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1080 To lasse & to more, þat ouyten him omage or ani suite elles. c. 1380 *Anticrist* in *Todd Three Treat.* 173/1 (1851) 147 Bi suite and servyse þat þei [sc. priests] owen to seynes & to chapitres. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3159 He wolde... make hyme servyce and suyte for his seire lordes. 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* iii. iv. 299 He [sc. a priest] must nedis comande and regne upon his tenants, and thei muste nedis obeie and do sewtis and servis to him. c. 1500 *Brome Bk.* 157 They may do homage and sewte to my lord. 1524 *Munim. de Netros* (Bann. Clob) 601 That thaj aw na presence nor sute in the seireff court of Hadingtoun for the said landis. 1605 *Order Keeping Court Leet* 21 Let every man remember his oath and dutie, and doe his suit and servis according to the same. 1654 BRAMHALL

Just Vind. iv. (1661) 77 All Ecclesiasticall persons who held any possessions from the King in capite, were to do suit and service for the same as other Barons did. 1773 T. PENICIVALL *Est.* (1776) III. 14 Little Bolton, a suburb of Bolton, ... extending into the country as far as the inhabitants are subject to suit and service. 1776 DALRYMPLE *Ann. Scotland* 294 As a freeholder of Annandale, Bruce was bound to give suite and presence in the King's court held at Dumfries. 1820 GIFFORD *Compl. Engl. Lawyer* 31 For homage, fealty, or suit and service, as also for parliamentary wages, it is said that no distress can be excessive. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xviii, At a table above the rest... sat enthroned the youthful Sovereign himself... receiving the suit and homage of his subjects. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Est.* 138 Every nian of lawful age holding lands in capite of the crown... was bound to give suit and presence in Parliament.

b. *fig.* (Phr. *to do, owe, follow suit and service*). c. 1285 [R. BROWNE] *Answ. Cartwright* 55 Hee shoulde rather loose his righte, then do suite and homage to a Traytour. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 106 For all she hath let you die like a Hawke that batb lost hir tyte; yet you meane to follow sute and service, though you get but a handfull of smooke to the bargaine. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. vii. 34 Then found he many missing of his crew, Which wont doe suite and service to his might. 1598 YONG *Diana* 33 By being fauoured in some other place, where thy suites & services may be more esteemed. 1634 DE QUINCEY *Autob. Sk. Wks.* 1853 1, 52, 1, being a cadet of my house, owed suit and service to him who was its head. 1801 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Nov. 553 A metropolitan member must, we suppose, do suit and service for his seat. 1881 *Manch. Guard.* 14 Feb. 5 Like many others who have done suit and service to this city.

3. The resort of tenants to a certain mill to have their corn ground; the obligation of such resort. (Cf. *SUCKEN* 1.) *Hist.*

c. 1450 *Godslow Reg.* 138 With þe seute of grindinge, & all oþer perficciouns. *Ibid.* 206 Quiet of scuage & sute of here myllis. 1545 in *Leadam Sel. Cases Crt. Requests* (Selden Soc.) 123 The complainant... hath... prevely withdrawn his sute from the said milles & ground his Come away from thence. 1591 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) 1, 175 Darelley mylne, with the soken and suite there to be belonging. 1622 [E. MISSELDEN] *Free Trade* 58 That restraint of the common liberty, which we call *Suit of Mill*. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* iii. 235 Such is that of doing suit to another's mill. 1903 DOWNER *Chart. Lindores* Introd. p. lxxxv, Suit and culture which the abbot claimed from tenants of the nuns on their lands of Kynhard.

† 4. A due paid in lieu of attendance at the court of a lord. (Cf. *suit-graib*, *-silver*.) Obs.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 1, 1, I shall truly do and pay the suites, customes, rentes, and servyces that longeth thereto. 1527 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.* Paid to Holi Court for rent snte & lke vs. liijd. 1577 LEIGH *Surv. G.* Suites of Courte, or annual fine, for suite and service of Courte, to any other Courte. *Ibid.*, A Rente, or a Suite, made bee sometimes paid out of a Mannour to a Hundred or Sheriues Tourn. 1600 *Act 12 Chas. I.* c. 24 § 5 Any Rents certaine Heriotts or Suites of Court belonging or incident to any former Tenure.

II. Pursuit; prosecution, legal process,

† 5. Pursuit, chase; also, a pursuit. Phr. *to follow, make suit*. *Fresh suit* (see *FRESH* a. 2 c), pursuit made without delay. Obs.

c. 1325 *MS. Rawst. B.520* ff. 32 Be imad so uers suite [orig. Stat. Winch. c. 1] *St. fresshe suite* þe perop fram tounet to toun. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2392 Lest þe segges wold have sed here seute to folwe. *Ibid.* 2615, & þo þe seute sedes after þe swete bestes. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 372 Thou miht noght make suite and chase, Where that the game is nougt pernable. 1398 TREVISAR *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxiv. (Bodl. MS.) Houndes... fundeþ bere... dennes and warneþ bereþ bi suite and bi berkinge. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* c. v, When he after foodde makyth any suite. 1489 N. *Kiding Rec.* N. S. (1894) 1. 123 To have shot, sute, or course at any of our game. 1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 Any outcrie, hute, or fresshe suite of or for any felonye. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Keutworth* Wks. 1010 ff. 93 Though haste say on, let suite obtaine some stay. 1579 RASTELL *Expos. Termes Lawes* 95 b, Freshsuit, is when a man is robbed, and the party so robbed, followeth the felon immediately. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. xi. 5 Heseone resinde His former suit. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, *Stat. Dav. II.* 40 Gif the suet, or bruit of three baronies follow any man for reif, theft, or any other trespas. 1760-72 H. BROOK: *Foot of Qual.* (1809) III. 68 He was spied... stealing a bay horse. Fresh suit was made.

† b. *transf.* That which is pursued; (in hunting) the scent or (?) quarry. Obs.

1593 LODGE *Phillis* (Hunter Club) 48 Like bungrie houndes that lately lost their suite. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxxvii. § 1. 319 Our houndes that follow a suite of blood.

† 6. The pursuit of an object or quest. Obs.

c. 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1820) 409 Man shulde not fayle in his suyt for god we for ouy creature. c. 1450 *Godslow Reg.* 1 [To be excommunicated] al þat ben ordered to enquire þe-om, 21 þei leue the sute þerof. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. vii. 10 In der-ding armes, And houours suit. 1596 *Ibid.* v. viii. 3 Suite of his auowed quest.

7. The action of suing in a court of law; legal prosecution; hence, a litigation. Phr. *to go to suit*, to go to law; at *suit*, at law, engaged in litigation.

This sense perhaps arises partly from a shortening of *suit of court* (see quot. a 1400 and cf. sense 1); but it was fully developed in AF., e.g. a *noistre sute*, *par antri sute* (Britton). [a 1400 *Old Usages Writ.* in *Eng. Gills* (1870) 362 And 31f myd þan ne may hys tenement rist, ne oþer dystresse fynde, by seute of þe court. *Ibid.* 363 A 3er and a day y-fuld of þe fuste day of seute.] 1477 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 187/2 That... no Steward... hold plee upon any Action, atte sute of any persone. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 4 Preamble, Outlawries had ageynst theym... at the suit of dyverse malicious persones. a 1513 FARYAN *Chron.* vii. (1811) 299 All prysoners that lay in any prysyn about London, at the Kynges sute. 1558 T. WATSON *Seven Snec.* xxviii. 178

Grudge, hatred, and sute betweene the parties and theyr frendes. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 10 If one giue neuer so small occasion to another, sute must straight be commenced. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. iv. 134 Whose suite is he arrested at? a 1676 HALE *Hist. Pleas Crown* (1730) II. 280 Tho A. be convict at the king's suit. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. xix. (Roxb.) 173/2 If... the parties were at suite in the ciuill courts of justice. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 455, I have a great mind to go to suit. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* ii. 437 Till after suit commenced and judgment obtained in a court of law. 1768 *Ibid.* iii. 22 The redress of injuries by suit in courts. 1817 AS. MILLS *Brit. India* v. ii. 11. 379 At the suit of a native, he was taken up on a charge of forgery.

† 8. The prosecution of a cause; also, the suing for a writ. *Suit of the king's peace*: see quot. 1607. Obs.

1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 110/1 Without any sute of Write of error. 1472 *Co. Let. Bk.* 376 What demene shuld be taken for the mat. between the Cite and Will. Briscove, And for the Costes and expenses of the suyt þerof. 1538 STARKEY *England* 191 The longe sute of causis in the Court at Westmonastere. 1544 in *Leadam Sel. Cases Crt. Requests* (Selden Soc.) 66 Duryng the suete of ther case. 1563 *Reg. Privy Council Scotl.* 1, 251 Compellit to leif the soit of their saidis causis. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Suyle of the Kinges peace* is the perswering of a man for breach of the K. peace, by treasons, insurrections, rebellions, or trespasses.

† 9. *In suit*.

a. Engaged in a legal prosecution or lawsuit. Obs. a 1513 FARYAN *Chron.* vii. (1811) 339 Atwene the Londoners and the abbot of the Holy Crosse of Waltham, the whiche hadde bene in suyte many yerys before. 1581 in *Buccluch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 1, 225, I am in such great suits with the Lord Crumwell for that little living which my father left me. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Andria* iv. v, He is alwaies in sute with some man. He is neuer out of the court. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1687 1, 75 He that doth not wave the prosecution of his cause... is deemed still to be in suit. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. xv. (Roxb.) 23/2 A docket, the catalogue of the person[s] in suite one with another.

† b. Of a person: Being prosecuted. *To have, put in suit*, to prosecute, take legal action against. Obs.

1544 in *Leadam Sel. Cases Crt. Requests* (Selden Soc.) 79 For the which Olyver Seynt John Esquyer hayth Stokely in sewt at this present tyme. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 1 The kynges grace... pardoned all suche persones, as was then in suite. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* *Tun.* 223/1 We shall not... want an aduersarie to accuse us, we shall lacke no Eschequer man to put us in shute. 1638 HAYWOOD *Wise Wom.* iii. i, If they put mee in suite, they are poore, and cannot follow it.

† c. Of a matter: That is *sub judice* or in dispute. Obs.

1538 STARKEY *England* (1878) 118, I see many mennys materys beng in suite ii, liij, or liij yere and more. 1559 AYLMER *Harbottle* G J b, To put that out of doubt which was in suite. 1664 COWENUS *Janua Ling.* 656 A third man must needs come in (between) to part the fray (to take up the matter in suite).

† d. *To put in suit* (s): to put (an instrument) in force in a court of law; also, to set the law in motion concerning (a matter).

c. 1618 in *Elising's Debates* 10. *Lords* (Camden) App. 140 The said Sr Giles put the said bonds in suite in the Exchequer. a 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 684 Who hath laid by his bond so many years, without putting it in suits against us. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 140, I will have that matter put directly in suit, and as soon as it is recovered, it shall be laid out on a commission for your son. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Law Eng.* (1874) II. 48 The executor... of the donor... bound to put such instrument in suit, for the benefit of the donee.

10. A process instituted in a court of justice for the recovery or protection of a right, the enforcement of a claim, or the redress of a wrong; a prosecution before a legal tribunal.

'Suit' is a term of wider significance than action; it may include proceedings on a petition. (*Encycl. Law Eng.*)

c. 1412 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1521 When þe mater is to ende l-broght Of þe straunger, for whom þe suyte haf be. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 109/2 Many dyvers persones bi singular veniance and nothing of right... been by dyvers Suits sued. 1562 *Child-Marriages* 71 She comensid a sute, and sekid for a divorce to be had hie the law betwix them. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Guerre*, *Qui a terre, si, a guerre*: Prov., He that hath soyle hath suits. 1676-7 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 530 The Bill against the Multiplicity of Attorneys, and for preventing vexatious Suits. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* iii. 405 The Courts... will allow of amendmets at any time while the suit is depending. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 517 To hear and determine summary suits for the rent and occupancy of land. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commu.* xlv. II. 154 Ordinary private law... upon which nine-tenths of the suits between man and man are founded.

b. More fully, *Suit in law* (þof or þat law, þat the law) = LAWSUIT. Similarly *suit in chancery*, *equity*.

1530 PALSGR. 278/2 Sute at the lawe or court, *sieute*. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph.* *Epist.* 252 Busily occupied in matters of suites of lawe. c. 1610 *Women Saints* 182 This woman had a suite in law against a principall man of the Citty of Caesarea. 1726 *Mist's Weekly Tral.* 3 Sept. in N. & Q. (1905) 10th Ser. IV. 95/2 On Monday is to be determined a Suit of Law. 1728 *Law Serious* C. iii. (1732) 40 These at Suits at Law, those at Gaming Tables. 1817 SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1029 A suit in chancery. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1877) 93 Actions at law and suits in equity.

† c. *To follow a suit*: to prosecute a legal action. Also *fig.* Obs.

1577 tr. *Bulfincher's Decades* 705/2 That hee [Jesus] should alwaies appeare there in the presence of God, to followe all our suites faithfully. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Andria*

iv. v. For me a stranger to go follow sutes & brabbles in law. a 1624 M. SUTRI *Serm.* (1632) 68 The Law containeth matter of inditement against vs. the Deuill followeth the suite. 1631 *Rep. Cases Star Cham. & High Comm.* (Camden) 287 That they would graunt her alimoniae and charges to follow the suit against him.

11. The action or an act of suing, supplicating, or petitioning; (a) petition, supplication, or entreaty; esp. a petition made to a prince or other high personage. Now *poet.*

1499 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 148/2 Savynghalwey to the same Erle of Devonshire, his lawful sute to the Kyng. 1460 *FORTESCUE* *Abbr. & Lim. Mon.* xi. (1885) 136 To some men he hath done in lyke wyse aboff their merites, through ymportunite off their suittes. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 24 An acte was made at the sute of a particular personne for his particular cause. 1549-62 *STERNHOLD & H. Ps., Lam.* (1560) 23 For mercy Lord is all my sute. 1554 *Act 1 & 2 Phil. & M. c. 8* § 1 That our supplication directed to yo^r Majesties withlie most humble sute, that it may... be exhibited to... the Lorde Cardinall Poole. 1592 *Kyd Sp. Trag.* ut. xii. 2 The King sees me, and faine would heare my sute. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* ii. ii. 68 This ancient Ruffian... whose life I have spar'd at sute of his gray-beard. 1625 *BACON* *Ess.* *Sutours* (Arb.) 41 Priuate Sutes doe Putrifie the Publique Good. 1657 *SPARROW* *Rationale* 76 When the Priest makes their suits, and they say, Amen. 1658 R. STEELE *Husbandm. Calling* v. (1692) 90 Frozen sutes meet with cold answers from God. 1747 *MIDDLETON* *Cicero* (1742) II. vi. 151 When Milo offered to drop his suit for the Consulship. 1814 *Scott* *Ld. Isles* i. xxx. Rest ye here... Till to our Lord your suit is said. 1838 *ARNOLD* *Hist. Rome* i. 78 They had no jurisdiction, but referred all their suits to the king. 1859 *TENNISON* *Elaine* 774 Lightly, her suit allow'd, she slept away.

† b. To make (one's) suit: to supplicate, petition; to sue to a person for a thing; also const. inf., to petition for something to be done. *Obs.*

1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 34 Now no man to me maketh the only suite c 1513 *MORE* *Rieh.* III Wks. 53/1 While some for their busines made sute to them that had the doing. *Ibid.* 58/2 This pore Lady made humble sute vnto ye king, y^e she might be restored vnto such smal landes as [etc.]. 1550 *PALSGR.* 176/2, I sewe, I make sute for a thing, *Je fourchasse.* 1556 *CHEKE* in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 29 To favor such pore sutes for my Libertie as Mr Dean shall make to your Ma^{tie} in my behaffe. 1601 [Br. W. BARLOW] *Serm.* *Paulus Crosse* 2 As I neuer made sute to preach anywhere. 1649 *DAVENANT* *Love & Hon.* v. iii. 70 My desires make sute, that those who shall Hereafter write the businesse of this day May not heleve I suffer for the hope Of glorious fame. 1738 *WESLEY* *Ps.* xlv. xvi. Kings at his Feet shall cast their crown, And humble Suite for Mercy make.

† c. *transf.* Earnest search for or endeavour to obtain something. *Obs.*

a 1568 *ASCHAM* *Scholern.* i. (Arb.) 77 They make great lunt to cum to her: they make great sute to serue her. 1613 *PURCHAS* *Pilgrimage* vii. l. 552 Corriall vnto... Senacherib, in sute for the Monarchie of the world. a 1627 *SIR J. BEAUMONT* in *Farr S. P. Yas.* I (1848) 155 The fiends... Make sute to seaze him as their lawful prey.

12. Wooing or courting of a woman; solicitation for a woman's hand. Also, an instance of this, a courtship.

[1580 *LYLY* *Euphues* (Arb.) 342 When the Gods coule not obtaine their desires by suite, they turned them-selves into newe shapies.] 1590 *GREGGE* *Never too late* (1600) P. Reueale any more his sute hee durst not, because when he began to chat of love, she shakt him off. c 1610 *WOMEN* *Saints* 73 Offa receyving that message, did moste willinglie giue ouer his suite, ceasing to molest the virgin. a 1712 *BURNET* *Autobiog.* in H. C. Foxcroft *Suppl. Burnet's Hist.* (1902) 480 After two years suite they were married. 1726 *PORZ* *Odyss.* xlii. 164 Rebate your loves, each rival suit suspend. 1775 *SHERIDAN* *Dianna* ii. iii. Doubtless, that agreeable figure of his must have help'd his suit surprizingly. 1823 *SCOTT* *Peveril* xii. If I come to you with my parents' consent to my suit, will you again say. J. Julian, we must part? 1854 *TENNISON* *Aylmer's Field* 493 Sullen, defiant, pitying, wroth, return'd Leolin's rejected rivals from their suit.

† III. Livery, garb; sort, class.

† 13. A livery or uniform; also, in wider use, a dress, garb; chiefly in phr. *in* or *of* (a) suit = clothed in the same garb or colour, as the members of a retinue or fraternity; also, *in suit with*, in the same dress or uniform as. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3950 A housend knyghts... Of noble men ycloped in ermine echon Of a syvte. 13... *K. Alis.* 182 (Laud MS.) Forþ she ferde, myd her route, A housende lefdeyes of riche soute. 1389 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 3 Pe brethren and sustren... shall be cloped in suyt. 1390 *GOWEN* *Conf.* II. 2 That I mai stonde upon his rowe, As I that am clad of his suite. 14... in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 46 Alle the bretherensschul be cladde in swite of gowenose reg; and another 3ere in o swite of hodes. a 1450 *Godslow* *Reg.* 23 Edmund of Pountney, now in 3oure suite I wold bat I were... Whether hit were... whyte, rede, or blew. a 1460 *Wisdum* in *Macro Plays* 60 Here entere vi women, in suit. a 1470 *W. Wallace* ix. 295 He gert graith him in soit with his awin men. a 1548 *HALL* *Chron.* Hen. IV (1509) 22 b. Three other appeared in the kynges suite and cloyng. 1588 *LAM.* *BARDE* *Eiren.* iv. 439 If any company of men... haue made any one generall suite of cloth... to be known by. a 1633 *AUSTIN* *Medit.* (1635) 104 These Sisters goe all in a Suite...: They are all in Greene.

† b. *In* or *of* suit (of a or the same suit): (of clothes, etc.) of one or the same colour or material; uniform, to match. *In suit of or with*: uniform with, matching. *Obs.*

13... *E. E. Allit.* P. A 203 Her cotel of self suite schene. *Ibid.* 1108 Ale in sute her liurex wasse. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 121 Pe tayl & his toppyn twynnen of a sute. 12386 *CHAUCER* *Miller's T.* 56 The tapes of hir white volper Were of the same suite of hir color. 1389 in *Eng. Glids*

(1870) 43 Alle ye bretheren and systeren han a lyuere of sute. 1395 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 5 With docere, costers and bankers, of sute of that forseyde hed. 1431 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 26 A white vestement of o sewte. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 477/1 And the Steward... have... a Robe in sute of the layffys. 1452 in *Wills* and *Clark* *Cambridge* (1886) I. 337 A gownecloth in sute with his gentilemen. 1558 in *Feuillat* *Reuets Q. Elie.* (1908) 45, vi payer of undersleves of the same stuff and sute.

† c. *fig.* (in quot. 1377 said of the human flesh or humanity). Phr. To follow suit with, to do the same as (cf. 20 b). *Obs.*

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B. v.* 495 God... hat... in owre sute deydest On godefriday for mannes sake. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr.* 1618 92 Any protestant of what so euer cote or sute he be. 1655 *FULLER* *Church Hist.* II. 152 Though men had Surnames, yet their Sons did not, as I may say, follow suit with their Fathers. a 1661 — *Worthies, Lond.* (1662) II. 205 Many Clergy-men... horn in this City, did not follow suit with others of their Coat.

† d. *In suit with*: in company with. *Out of suits with*: ? lit. not in the uniform of, hence, out of favour with. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3931 Seueue score knyghtes In soyte with their souerayne. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* i. ii. 258 One out of suites with fortune.

† e. Condition, state. *Obs. rare.*

1350 *Wilt. Paterne* 1250 Pou seidest me 3er-while þou schuldest me do quelle... but, sire, in þe same seute sett artow nou3.

14. Of various objects (chiefly in phr. with preps. *of, in*): Pattern, style of workmanship or design; occas. colour; hence = set (see V).

a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 210 Sixty cowpes of suite. a 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3410 A sadill... With a bridell full bright, bothe of a sewte. 1406 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 13 Ylk man & woman of hem in sute a ryng of xld. a 1423 in *Archaeologia* LXI. 171, ij Fiols of on sute of siluer and gild. 1424 — *E. E. Wills* (1882) 56 A doseyon spones of too suites. 1444 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 112, ij standing cuppis of a sute. 1555 *Ibid.* VI. 11, iij stottes, ij of on suite (? suite), with on browne stotte.

† 15. Kind, sort, class. *Obs.*

Common in the 16th c.

1548 *GESTE* *Agst. Priv. Masse* A v. It is a stelh of holye thinges, not of the basest sute... but of the holiest and chiefeste kynde. 1570 *LEVINS* *Manip.* 178/28 A Soote, of thinges, *genus*. 1573 *TUSSER* *Husb.* (1878) 46 Now gather vp fruite, of euerie suite. 1586 T. BRIGHT *Treat. Mel.* iv. 13 The particular nourishment containeth not so many sutes, as the earth the nourisher of all things doth. 1594 *HOOKER* *Echl. Pol.* iii. 3 2 Touching matters belonging vnto the Church of Christ this we conceiue, that they are not of one sute. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 138 Of this sute also is the carriage of such, as upraid God.

IV. Following, train, snite.

16. A company of followers; a train, retinue, SUITE. Also, a company of disciples. Now *arch.* or *dial.* (superseded by *suite*).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3743 Hii of sute were Of king arthures hous. 13... *Cursor M.* 25668 (Göt.) Leuedi mari!... helpe þi suite. 13180 *Wyclif* *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 225 Crist hiddid men of his suit þat þei schulden not have two cootis. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 546 In sound for to saile home & yoursute all. *Ibid.* 12995 The Cite he assailet with a sewte ofte. a 1586 *SIDNEY* *Arcadin* II. x. (1912) 211 Had there not come in Tydeus & Telenor, with fortie or fiftie in their suite, to the defence of Plexirtus. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 6 They were so farre from the suite of Saints and good men, that they were vnfit companie for honest ciuill men. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. II.* (1790) i. 1 Till the Archduke and his suit had passed. 1799 *COLERIDGE* *Let. to Wife* 14 Jan. Any but married women, or in the suit of married women. 1852 *WHYTE-MELVILLE* *Inside Bart* 345 Servant?... didn't bring one; didn't want a 'shoot' when I'm driving Crafy Kate. 1865 *BARRING-GOULD* *Werewolves* x. 185 A numerous suit of pages, esquires, chaplains.

† b. (a) A leash of hounds. (b) A flight of mallards. *Obs.*

a 1470 *Hors, Shepe & G.* (Roxh.) ad fin. A Sute of a Iyhm. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* f vi. A Sorde or a sute of mallardis.

† c. The witnesses or followers of a plaintiff in an action at law. Now *Hist.*

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. lxvii. The plaintiffs sect or suit of witnesses. 1768 *BLACKSTONE* *Comm.* III. 295. 1865 *NICHOLS* tr. *Britton* i. xxxii. Let the suit be examined... by taking their acknowledgements whether they are villains to the plaintiff. *Ibid.* v. viii. 270 marg., Proof by suit of witnesses.

† 17. Offspring, progeny; *spec.* the offspring of a villain. *Obs.*

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 95 Of þat dougher sute com Malde, þat was of pris. a 1450 *Godslow* *Reg.* 539 The bodies of [5 serfs], with all ther catell, sewtis, and sequelis. a 1460 *Ousey* *Reg.* 10 Your bonde men, with here sute and catell.

V. Set, series.

18. A number of objects of the same kind or pattern intended to be used together or forming a definite set or series.

† a. A group. b. A set of tools, plate, furniture, locks, etc. c. The whole of the sails required for a ship or for a set of spars. † d. A set of musical pieces, pictures, etc. e. A suite of rooms. f. A batch of biscuits, weighing 1 cwt., or one charge of the oven (Simmonds *Dict. Trade*). g. U.S. The whole complement of hair, whiskers, etc. that a person has. a. c 1402 *LYDG. Compl. Bl. Knt.* 82 The suite of trees about compassing Hlr shadowe caste. b. 1424 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 57 An oper flat pece [of plate] of besuit þat were my faders. 1577 *HARRISON* *England* ix. 85 b. A siluer salte, a bowle for wine... and a dosen of spones, to furnishe vp the sute. 1615 in W. M. Williams *Ann. Founders* C. (1867) 92 P for on Sute of Bell Weights complet 520. 1622 *MASSE* tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. III. v. 298 A

handsome sute of chaires. 1623 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 143 A rich suite of hangings. 1654 *GAYTON* *Pleas. Notes* III. v. 100 A Misale, six Crucifixes, a sute of Beads. 1686 *PLOT* *Staffordsh.* 376 They make them [sc. locks] in Sutes, six, eight, or more in a sute. 1712 *ADDISON* *Spect.* No. 323 P 21 In Conference with my Mantua-Maker. Sorted a suite of Ribbands. 1737 *Salmon's Cy. Bldr's Estimator* (ed. 2) 111 These [Locks] are likewise sold in Sute. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Verine's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 247 A suite of tapestry. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes* Agrie. 8 Jan. 1776. A suit of pasturing paddocks are convenient about Home. 1782 [T. WAUGHAN] *Fash. Folies* I. 145 A... complete suit of diamonds. a 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 196 A suit of oars. 1821 *SCOTT* *Kenilw.* viii. A woman... changes her lovers like her suit of ribbands. 1845 S. JUDG *Margaret* i. ii. There were no suits of knives and forks.

c. 1626 *CART. J. SMITH* *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 17 A suit of sayles. 1635 in *Foster Crt. Min. E. Ind. Comp.* (1907) 114 [To make new sails for his ship, she having only one new] suite. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ii. 135 With all the... remnants of old sails that could be mustered, we could only make up one complete suit. 1851 *KIPPING* *Sailmaking* (ed. 2) 91 Making a suit of Sails for a Barque of 300 Tons. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 62 The third suit of sails forms the ground tier. 1912 J. MASEFIELD *Daubur* iv. v. in *Engl. Rev.* Oct. 365 He had once worked aloft, Shifting her suits one summer afternoon.

d. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1726/4 A Suit of Vocal and Instrumental Musick from the Odeum or Musick Gallery. ? 17... J. LOETTLER (title) Six Suits of Lessons for the Harpsichord or Spinnet. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. xxxviii. 330 The most admired of all Holhen's works is a suit of small pieces.

e. 1741 *WARBURTON* *Div. Legat.* II. 280 A magnificent Palace... with all its Suits of Apartments. 1789 *Mrs. Piozzi* *Journ. France* I. 283 The apartments... run in suite like Wanstead house in Essex. 1848 *DICKENS* *Dombey* III. A whole suit of drawing-rooms. 1858 *Eng. Cycl.* Biog. s. v. *Usher*. He took up his residence in a suit of apartments provided for him in the inn.

f. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VIII. 802/2 The quantity baked each time, which is called a *suit*, is about 112 pounds weight before being placed in the oven.

g. 1845 S. JUDG *Margaret* II. i. A suit of enormous black whiskers. 1867 *AUGUSTA* *Wilson* *Vashti* xxxvii. Leaving a few lines written in pencil on a handkerchief, in which she had wrapped her superb suit of hair. 1893 'MARK TWAIN' *Pudd* ahead *Wilson* ii. She had a heavy suit of fine soft hair, which was also brown.

19. A set of garments or habiliments intended to be worn together at the same time. (Cf. 13.)

a. of church vestments, esp. chasuble and dalmatics, cope, etc. of the same colour and material. 1495 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 330 My sewte of blew velvet vestimentes. 1552-3 *Inu. Church Goods, Stafford* 2, iij shutes of vestementes to minester withall. 1558 N. *Country Wills* (Surtees) II. 6 My suite of red vestementes. a 1700 *EVELYN* *Diary* 18 Jan. 1645 One priestly cope, with the whole suite. c 1716 in J. O. Payne *Rec. Eng. Cath.* 1715 (1889) 105 Vestment suites 12, albs 8, amices 10. 1874 *NICKLETHWAITE* *Mod. Par. Churches* 163 So that each suit of vestments may have its own drawer.

b. of men's or boys' outer garments; in full, suit of apparel, of clothes.

c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) lvi. Say him my sute is quite. 1552-3 in *Feuillat* *Reuets* *Edw. VI* (1914) 89 Five suites of apparrell. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 51 He hath his change of sutes, yea, he sparreth not in his silkes and veluet. 1584 in *Feuillat* *Reuets Q. Elie.* (1908) 365, xxxix/10 ells of sarcenet for fower matachincyne sutes. 1625 *BACON* *Ess.*, *Masques* (Arb.) 540 Let the Sutes of the Masquers, be Gracefull. 1641 SYMONDS *Serm.* *bef. Ho. Comm.* B ij h. If a man order his Taylor to make him a sute. 1642 in *Decl. Commens* *Rebell. Irel.* (1643) 29 The six hundred sutes of clothes were for the Soldiers in Ireland. 1683 *WOOD* *Life* (O.H.S.) III. 74 To Mr. Spencer the taylor for turning and altering my gray suite. 1745. 1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 4/1 One that... doth not put off his Religion with his Sunday's Suit. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* x. We had on oil-cloth suits and southwester caps. 1877 *SPURGEON* *Serm.* XXXIII. 486 You cannot force that little heart to be anxious about the next suit of clothes. 1892 *GUNTER* *Sin Dividends* (1893) 93 His light travelling suit. 1897 [see *ffjamasuit*, *PJAMASUIT*]

c. of women's attire: in earlier use, an entire set of garments for wear at one time; in recent use, a costume (i.e. coat and skirt).

1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 444 A suit of cloaths is weaving for a lady of quality, which will amount to 361. per yard. 1770 *LANGHORNE* *Plutarch* (1879) I. 103/2 The bride was to bring with her only three suits of clothes. 1778 *MISS* *BURNEY* *Evelina* x. They have promised me a complete suit of linen against the evening. 1848 *THACKERAY* *Van. Fair* xiv. Her smartest evening suit. 1913 *Play Pictorial* No. 132. p. vi/3 A great variety of linen suits and frocks in exclusive styles.

d. of armour.

1821 *SCOTT* *Kenilw.* xxxix. The suits of leathern and paper armour. 1859 *TENNISON* *Gerrard & Enid* 95 The three gray suits of armour. 1880 [see *AKKOUR* *sb.* 1].

e. *transf., fig., and allusively.*

Birthday suit (humorous): the bare skin. 1593 *DRASTON* *Heroic.* Ep. iii. 125 In her Masking Sute, the spangled Skie, come forth to bridle it in her Revelrie. 1607 *ROWLANDS* *Diogenes* *Lanthorne* 33 A gallant groue, That were greene Summers suite. 1697 *COLLIER* *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1799) 105 Like Cloath ill made, he looks better in the Shop, than he wears in the Sute. a 1700 E. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Suit and Cloak*, good store of Brandy or any agreeable Liquor, let down Guiter-lane. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* (1839) 8/2 The redreast's sober suit. 1809 *MALIN* *Gil Blas* i. vii. P 2. I will strip this holy father to his birthday suit. 1858 W. ARNOT *Laws fr. Heaven* Ser. II. xlii. day. 403 If honour be your clothing, the suit will last a life-time.

† f. Grew's name for the tubular florets (florets of the disk) in composite (and similar) flowers. *Obs.*

1671 *GREW* *Anat. Pl.* I. v. (1682) 33 The several Thrums or rather Suits, whereof the Attire is made up... are ever

consistent of more than one, sometimes of Two, and for the most part of Three Pieces (for which I call them Suits).

20. Any of the four sets (distinguished by their several marks, as spades, clubs, hearts, diamonds) of which a pack of playing-cards consists. Also, the whole number of cards belonging to such a set held in a player's hand at one time. Often in fig. context and allusively.

1529 LATIMER *2nd Sermon*. Carl in Foxe A. & M. (1563) 1304/1. I purpose agayne to deale vnto you an other card, almost of the same sute. 1589 *Martins Months Minde* Ep. to Rdr., Leauing the auncient game of England (Trumpe) where euerie coate, and sute are sorted in their degree, [they] are running to their Ruffe where the greatest sorte of the sute carrieth away the game. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* vii. 65. I haue seene French Cards to play withall, the four suites changed into Maps of severall Countries. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. xvi. (Roxb.) 73 Five cards of a sute. 1742 Hovly: *Whist* 12 You need seldom return your Partner's Lead, if you have good Suits of your own to play. *Ibid.* 22 If you have Ace, King, and four small Trumps, with a good Suit, you must play three Rounds of Trumps, otherwise you may have your strong Suit trumped. 1755 *Young Centaur* iii. 144 If there are no Fools to be taken in, he makes a pretty good hand of it with a Knave of the right suit. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 61 Each Suit consists of nine Cards; the backs are black. 1876 *Eucycl. Brit.* V. 400/1 A pack of tarots consists of seventy-eight cards, four suits of numeral cards and twenty-two emblematic cards. 1876 CAMPBELL-WALKER *Correct Card* (1880) Gloss. p. xiii. Beginning with the lowest card but one of the suit you lead originally, if it contains more than four cards. 1884 *Bath Herald* 26 Jan. 3/1 The Government are determined to meet Parliament with a strong suit of trumps in the hand. 1885 *Proctor Whist* iv. 69 Keep the command of an adversary's suit. 1898 *Daily News* 4 Jan. 3/1 The police and detectives are the New York reporter's strong suit.

b. To follow suit (earlier *† in suit*): to play a card of the same suit as the leading card; hence often *fig.*, to do the same thing as somebody or something else. (Cf. 13 c.)

1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) 61 The elder begins and younger follows in suit as at Whisk. *Ibid.* 82 Not following suit when you have it in your hand. 1780 J. BEAUFORT *Hoyle's Games Improv.* 15 Having but two or three small trumps, he should never force his partner to trump, if he finds he cannot follow suit. 1849 *Chambers's Inform.* People II. 663/2 If a person happens not to follow suite, or trump a suite. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* i. ii. The three other horses followed suit. 1865 — *Mut. Fr.* ii. xv. You can't get beforehand with me. You can only follow suit. You can't deprive me of the lead. 1885 W. E. NORRIS *Adrian Vidal* xvi. The 'Monday Review' happened to be the first to notice 'Two Lovers'; but other journals speedily followed suit.

VI. Sequence; agreement.

† 21. A succession, sequence. *Obs. rare.*

1412-20 LYDO. *Chron.* Troy ii. 6797 Every day be blomys wer renewed; And be blomys, with many sondri swt. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Engl. Poetrie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 208 When we make one word begin, and... lead the daunce to many verses in suite. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Viciis. Things* (Arb.) 571 Every Five and Thirtie years, The same Kinde and Sute of Years and Weathers, comes about againe.

† 22. For suit of; on account of. *In suit of*: in consequence of. *Obs.*

1451 *Ynton Church-w.* Acc. (Som. Rec. Soc.) 94 Yn costage to Well for southe of the church gods yn two tymes, xvijl. d. 1652 I. JONES in *Leoni Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 72 It is a hard thing in suit of the Difficulty to accommodate the Chambers and other Places.

23. *In suit with*: in agreement or harmony with. *Of a suit with*: of a piece with.

1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) II. 2 A Cerberus in human form whose manual strength was in suit with the ferocity of his manners. *Ibid.* 116 Books, music, maps, papers, totally out of suite with the part of the cabin and its furniture yet remaining. 1806 JEFFERSON *Mem.* etc. (1829) IV. 56 The legislature had sanctioned that idea. It seemed, therefore, that the Governor should be in suit with them. 1899 HARDY *A Changed Man, Enter a Dragon* (1913) 166 A life whose incidents were precisely of a suit with those which had preceded the soldier's return.

VII. Combinations.

24. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: † suit-breeder, a promoter of legal prosecutions; † suit-broker, one who made a business of procuring a favourable hearing for suits; suit-call, at cards, a call for a lead from a particular suit; suit-case, a small portmanteau designed to contain a suit of clothes; † suit-court (see quot.); suit-covenant, -custom *Feudal Law* (see quot.); suit-duty, obligation to give suit at a mill; † suit-groat, a due paid in lieu of suit at court; suit-hold (see *HOLD* 56.1 b), tenure by suit and service to the superior; † suit-jogger, a promoter of lawsuits; † suit-maker, one who institutes a suit; suit-mark, any of the marks distinguishing suits of cards; suit-roll *Hist.*, the roll of persons bound to give suit at a particular court; suit-service *Feudal Law*, service rendered by attendance at a lord's court; also *fig.*; † suit-shape, a fashion of clothes; † suit-silver, a local name for a due paid in lieu of suit at a court; † suit-worth *a.*, worthy of imitation.

1691 SHADWELL *Scourers* ii. i. Attorneys, those *Suit-breeders, those Litigious Rogues. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* ii. ii. A *suit-broker in court. 1607 *Weston Gaz.* 18 May 14/1 As to a *suit call, the original lead must never be from a suit that contains a probable trick. 1902 *Times*

8 May 15/1 Captain Clive... sent on his *suit-case and other luggage by another train. 1755 JOHNSON, **Suit Court*, is the court in which tenants owe attendance to their lord. Bailey. 1599 [RASTELL] *Expos. Termini Lawes* 174 b, **Suit* covenant is when your ancestor have covenanted with my ancestors to sue to the court of my ancestors. *Ibid.*, **Suit* custome is when I and my ancestors have beene seised of your owne suite and your ancestors, time out of minde. 15460 *Usney Reg.* 75 Of no **Suite* Dewte, by such maner, we shall axe or challenge of the forsaide maynye or men. 1556 in *Archaeologia* XXXIV. 53 Paid for a **suit* groat at the same time. 1615 *M.S. Acc. St. John's Hosp.*, *Canterb.*, Payd Lordis Rentis... and sent groate. 1864 WHARTON *Law-Lex.* (ed. 3) 868/2 **Suit*hold, a tenure in consideration of certain services to the superior lord. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Gl. Enter Kent Wks.* 143/1 Proiect-mongers, **Suit-joggers*, and Stargazers. 1469-70 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 307 Lasse (= unless) the **suite* makere will sue him that hath done the offence, after the course of the commene lawe. 1905 *Athenian* 18 Nov. 683/3 The **suit*-marks were possibly coins, cups, bells, and birds. 1532 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 116 Bringand with thame the **suite* roll of their Sherifdome. 1541 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Club) I. 55 Quhillk day was assignt to the saidis personis to produce thair instrumentis and to be enterit in the suit roll. 1914 CLOUSTON *Rec. Earld. Orkney* Intro. p. lxxxv. The suit-rolls containing their names making a practically complete list of the county gentry. 1579 [RASTELL] *Expos. Termini Lawes* 211 b, **Suit* service is to come to the Court from iij. weekes to iij. weekes by the whole yeare. 1651 tr. *Kitchin's Courts Lect* (1657) 291 *Suit*-service is by reason of Free-hold, that is, by reason of their tenure, that is, for that they hold of their Lord by suit to his Court. 1870 D. G. ROSSETTI *Youth's Spring-tribute* 13 For this is when the hour of Love's sworn suit-service. 1598 MARSTON *Seco. Villanie* x. 164 This fashion-monger... Contempler's **sute* shapes. 1672 MANLEY *Covel's Interpreter*, **Sute*-silver, is a small Rent, or sum of Money, which, if paid, does excuse the Freeholders from the appearance at the Court-Barons within the Honor of Clun in Shropshire. 1594 R. CAREW *Tasso* v. 211 If any may **sute*worth example finde.

Suit (s'üt), *v.* Forms: 5-6 *suyt*, 6 *sewt*, *shute*, *Sc. su*(1)tt, *soute*, 6-8 *sute*, *suite*, 6- *suit*. [*f. prec.*]

† 1. *intr.* To 'do suit' to a court; hence, to have recourse to. *Obs.*

1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 3575 Shrewes þan on happ saill 'suyt to my body for refuyt. 1540 [see *SUITING* 20b. 5b. 1].

† 2. To prefer a suit; to sue to a person for something. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 67 These holy fathers knowing theyr owne consence clere... hauynge no record of man to declare them... sewted to almyghty god. 1536 St. *Papirs Hen. VIII.* v. 61, I will never suite... of the King of Scottes, but by the Kinges Higheenes meanes here. 1567 in *Tyler Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 247, I am so suited to for to enterprise the revenge. 1641 *Chieks's Hurt Sedil.* Life liv b, Three powerful competitors all suiting for it. 1679 C. NESSE *Autid. agst. Poptery* 90 God loves to be suited into by saints and angels. 1719 *Calwell Pap.* (Maitl. Club) I. 238 I'm ready to think that your lordship's friendship may give it to either of the gentlemen who now suit for it.

† 3. *trans.* To make an application or appeal for, to solicit; to sue for in a court of law. *Sc. Obs.*

1567 in *Tyler Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 248 The nobility are of mind to suit assistance of the queen. 1573-4 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 330 The coists... and interres sustenit... aucht to be suitit and persewit alsa befor the saidis Judgeis. 1575 in *Maitl. Cl. Misc.* (1840) I. 121 He... bad humble suitit... to haue bene admittit to the said celebration. 1598 in *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 190 It is caried... that the Kirk... should suite vote in Parliament. 1616 W. HAIC in J. Russell *Hairs* (1881) vii. 162 Never the holdness... to... suit recompence from your Majesty. 1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happiness* 49 If we had merite to deserve it, we needed not Suit it of God. 1710 in *Nairne Peerage Evidence* (1874) 44 What else he may suite ask claim and crave. 1717 *Ibid.* 146 To suit execution hereon.

† 4. To make one's suit to, petition; to bring a suit against; to sue. *Obs.*

1559-60 *MS. Cott. Calig.* B. ix, Then sail they not fayle to suite zow in zour awne country. 1566-7 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. I. 503 The Quenis Majestie, being ernistlie suitit be the Quene of Inglandis ambassatouris... for payment. 1610 Sir J. MELVILL *Mem.* (1735) 348 The King of Scotland was suiting her Majesty for an Alliance. 1653 BIXING *Sermon* (1845) 272 Let Wisdom have but a patient hearing... and she will carry it off from all that suit you.

† 5. *intr.* To pay court to a woman. *Obs.*

1590 MONTGOMERIE *Wks.* (S. T. S.) Suppl. Vol. 221 First serve, syne suite... gif thou intend to win thy lady's grace. 1639 N. N. tr. *Don Basq's Compl. Woman* ii. 58 Iberina... who had a mind to as many men as suited unto her. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. 9 If the greatest Squire in all the Country would come a suiting to me to-morrow.

† 6. *trans.* To pursue, follow. *Sc. Obs.*

182 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 525 The saidis personis... in lyke maner suitit Johne Blak... and wald have brokin up his durris. 1590 J. STEWART *Poems* (S. T. S.) II. 69 The precelling Paladaine... In suiting him with diligence did tend Quhair thair occurs sic cursit cankered cair.

† 7. To pursue, aim at; to seek to obtain. *Sc.*

1559-60 *MS. Cott. Calig.* B. ix, Gif by zour frendly support... se sail declare that not only suite ze not the ruyne off our country, but will [etc.]. 1587 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. IV. 197 Minassing and avowing to suite the lyevis of his tennents. 1590 J. STEWART *Poems* (S. T. S.) II. 218 His mercie great... Quhillk gif ze suite... 3it he vill lend zow from that haples place. 1686 J. KESWICK in *Life* (Biogr. Presbyt. 1827) II. 270 He [sc. Christ] suites the Creatures Affection, as if it were of some Worth.

† 8. To seek in marriage; to woo. *Chiefly Sc.* 1615 BRATHWAIT *Lover Labyrinth* (1878) 274 Sewing, and suiting Thysbe for his bride. 1630 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862)

I. vii. 53 The Lord, who is suiting you in marriage. a 1639 SPOTSWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scol.* ii. (1677) 105 He was... sent Ambassador to... the Emperor, to suit his daughter Margaret in marriage. 1676 Row *Contiu. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 527 Lady Margaret Kennedy had lived a virgin unmarried, (though suited by severals).

† 8. To arrange in a set, sequence, or series; to set in dne order, sort out. Also with *forth. Obs.*

1552 in *Archaeol. Cant.* (1872) VIII. 104 Item iij bells in the steple suited. 1554 in *Feuillart Revels Q. Mary* (1914) 159 Svinging performynge and puttinge the same in aredynes to be engrosed. 1571 — *Revels Q. Elia.* (1908) 129 Ffowld-ing, suting, putting in order and bestowing of the Garmentes. 1585 A. DAY *Eng. Secretorie* i. (1595) 22 All which I referre to their peculliar places each one, as they are suited forth to be in their kindes deliuered. *Ibid.* 100 There are Letters also might be suited vnder this forme. 1608 TORSSELL *Serpents* 270 As for separating... carding, or suiting their stuffe, they are very Bunglers. 1655 E. TERRY *Voy. East-India* 385 The Company sent the Mogol... an able Coach-man, to suit and mannage some of his excellent Horses. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* ii. 74 He... suits and ranges Natures that agree.

† 9. *intr.* To range oneself. *Obs. rare.*

1591 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* i. lxiv. 36 As the rest of the souldiers suited on sides.

9. *trans.* To provide with a suit of clothes; to clothe, attire, dress. *Chiefly pass. arch.*

1577 STANVUERT *Hist. Ireland* in *Unfinished* 105/2 He woulde sute hir [sc. his wife] with the same stuffe. 1591 LODGE *Catharous Wks.* (Hunter. Club) 11 Shall I sute thee Cosmophos? I will haue thee apparailled according to discipline and order. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* i. ii. 79 How only he is suited, I think he bought his doublet in Italie. 1600 HEYWOOD 1st *Pl. Edu.* IV. i. i. Birchin Lane shall suite us. 1604 B. JONSON *King Jas. Enterl.* A. iij. Whereof the one... was suited in blacke and purple. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cantbr.* (1662) 161, I will suite you (if so pleased,) with a light habit. 1662 St. George's *Dial* (1688) 10 All suited in... Satin Gowns, and Velvet Caps. 1829 J. STERLING *Ess.*, etc. (1848) I. 85 More solemnly suited with black, he was placed in a room hung round with faded green. 1887 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 12 Feb. 4/1 No caparisoned beasts... suited in burnished mail... but sturdy steeds.

b. *refl.* To dress or attire oneself. *Obs. or arch.*

1594 [R. BARNFIELD] *Affect. Sheph.* ii. li. The learned Sisters suite themselves in blacke. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* i. i. It is the vse for Turen maidens to... suite themselves in purple. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* i. iii. 118 Were it not better... That I did suite me all points like a man? 1607 ROWLANDS *Fam. Hist.* 23 My Armour shall be black! I'll suite me in a mournful Iron-shell. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* i. 25 Any man that hath bought cloath to suite himself. 1822 W. JAMESON in *Mem. & Lett.* (1845) 80 One who suits himself only once a year.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1598 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* Ep. Ded., Fortune... suited poore Flaunders and France in her frownes, and saluted Englands soule with a smoothed forehead. 1594 J. DICKENSON *Aristas* (1878) 30 His Faine... suited in robes of immortallitie... towres to the clouds. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* exxvii. My Mistresse eyes [sc. brows] are Rauen blacke, Her eyes so suited, and they moumours seeme. 1628 WYTER *Brit. Remem.* ii. 55 Yea, many times he suites His Delty in our poore attributes. 1633 B. HALL *Hard T.*, N. T. 363 Wherefore then, O Saviour, art thou thus suited in crimson and dyed red with blood?

10. To make appropriate or agreeable to; to adapt or accommodate in style, manner, or proportion to; to make consonant or accordant with; to render suitable. Also *refl.*

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* ii. vii. 81 He... That... therein suites His folly to the mettle of my speech. 1602 — *Hann.* ii. ii. 19 Sute the Action to the word, the Word to the Action. 1610 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* ii. i. Oh sute your pittie with your Angell-beauty. 1621 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Esther* (1630) 121 The King commands the servants of his State, To suite respect to Hamans high estate. 1711 SHARTESS. *Charac.* (1737) I. 200 He... suites himself... to the fancy of his reader. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 153 To suit His manners with his fate, [he] puts on the brute. 1787 *BEST Angling* (ed. 2) 90 When you make the palmer-fly suit the colour of the silk to the hackle you duh with. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* vii. [They] took care to suit their answers to the questions put to them. 1844 KINGLAKE *Easton xvii.* The peculiar way in which you are obliged to suit yourself to the movements of the beast [sc. a camel]. 1865 DICKENS *Aut. Fr.* iv. xiv. 'I mean to knock your head against the wall,' returned John Harmon, suiting his action to his words, with the heartiest good-will. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* viii. 261 Try... to perform as well as possible what the gods have suited to your nature.

b. *freg.* in *pass.* (To be suited to, = 13, 14.)

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. v. 70 O deare discretion, how his words are suited. 1605 ROWLEY *Birth Mirt.* i. i. Provided My Daughters love be suited with my grant. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xxiii. 47 Your words are suited to your eyes. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* lxiii. (1788) 334 Both the law and the language are well suited to a Barrister! 1821 SCOTT *Keniluk.* xxxviii. I ceased to consider either courts, or court-intrigues, as suited to my temper or genius. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microg.* 210 They will soon... thrust themselves into situations of restraint well suited for the purpose. 1874 GRENE *Short Hist.* vii. § 3. (1882) 364 It [sc. a policy] was one eminently suited to Elizabeth's peculiar powers.

11. To provide, furnish. *Chiefly pass. (or refl.)*, to be provided (or provide oneself) with something desired and in such a manner as to please one.

1607 *Tourneur Rev. Trag.* iii. v. Hee's suited for a Lady. 1642 D. ROGERS *Nauman* 45 God... suites the one with willingness to be helpen, and the other with readinesse to helpe. 1782 COWPER *Gifts* 58 'Twas long before the customers Were suited to their mind. 1837 HOOO *Hymen. Retrosph.* ii. 26 Cook, by the way, came up to-day To bid me suit myself. 1848 DICKENS *Donkey* ii. I hope you are suited, my dear. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* iii. iii, I am thinking of retiring

into the plantations, and...if I want company, suiting myself with a squaw.

†12. To find a parallel to, match. *Obs. rare.*
1589 *Livy Pagge w. Hatchel* Wks. 1202 III. 409, I have taken an inventory of all thy...rakelish tearmes, and could suite them in no place but in Bedlam and Bridewell.
13. To be agreeable or convenient to (a person, his inclinations, etc.); to fall in with the views or wishes of.
a 1578 LINDSEY (Piscottie) *Chiron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 254 The Jords of Edinburgh...thocht to have taine the same and suited nocht my lord of Mortounis men of weir. a 1595 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xvii. 22 Quhat plesis them, the same the pepill suitis.
1799 *Mirror* No. 34 That sort of promise which a man keeps when the thing suits his inclination. 1785 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1859) II. 3 It is only to keep alive pretensions which may authorize the commencement of hostilities when it shall suit them. 1812 *Byron Ch. Har.* i. iii. But when his name And lineage long, it suits me not to say. 1899 *JEROME: Three Men in Boat* 17 Harris said that the river would suit him to a 'T'. 1894 *HALL CAINE: Alanxnum* III. xix. 290 Then came the change of the day to suit his supposed convenience.

14. To be fitted or adapted to, be suitable for, answer the requirements of.
1603 *J. DAVIES Microcosmos* Wks. (Grosart) I. 77/2 What is 't On Earth that shee thinks (he'ng so superflue) Worthie to suite her, but alone to reigne? 1650 *Sir W. Monck Cry Blood* 509 Tears suite the season. 1692 *Locke 3rd Lett. Toler.* x. 264 There being...no necessity of Miracles for any other end, but to supply the want of the Magistrate's Assistance, they must, to suite that end, be constant. 1733 *Pope: Est. Alan* II. 80 All enjoy that pow'r which suits them best. 1784 *COWPER Task* i. 203 The Sofa suits The gouty limb. 1815 *J. SMITH Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 650 The sort which he knows will suit the soil and situation of his land. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xiv. 453 One poet is the eagle: another is the swan—a third modestly compares himself to the bee. But none of these types would have suited Montague. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 591 His own explanation did not suit all phenomena. 1891 *Speaker* 17 July 37/1 The error of supposing that what suits a small country could be readily transplanted to large European States.

b. To be good for, 'agree with'; esp. to be favourable to the health of (a person).
1814 *SCOTT Diary* 16 Aug. in *Lockhart*. The wet and hoggy walk not suiting his gout. 1851 *BESS BUNSEN in Hare Life* (1879) II. v. 289 It does not suit my eyes to employ them by candlelight. 1832 *Med. Temp. Jnl.* I. 128 What suits us we think ought to suit...other people.
c. To be becoming to.
1810 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* xxxv. It suits not our condition to hold with these long communication. 1872 *GEO. ELIOT Middlem.* i. Souls have complexions too; what will suit one will not suit another. 1894 *G. ALLEN Philistia* II. 5 It suits your complexion admirably.

†15. *intr.* To agree together. *Obs.*
1630 *PRYNNE Anti-Armin.* 182 They all accord and fity suite together in one intretie.

16. To be suitable, fitting, or convenient.
1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* xiv. If opportunity suits. 1825 *T. Hook Sayings Ser.* II. *Passion & Princ.* ii. That's well, Sir, that will suit well. 1847 *TENNISON Princ.* Concl. 9 What style could suit? 1865 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* III. 269 Say Saturday; if that does not suit there will be time to tell me.
17. Const. preps. a. To suit with: to agree, harmonize, or fit in with; to be suitable to; occas. to match in colour, etc. *Obs. or arch.*
1695 *SHAKS. Mach.* II. i. 60 For feare Thy very stones prate of my where-about, And take the present horror from the time, Which now suites with it. 1511 *A. STAFFORD Noble* 103 He...sees that the Court is not a place suiting with his disposition. 1655 *STANLEY Hist. Philol.* (1701) 59/1 Tetzetz affirms he was Master to Thales, but that suits not with their times. 1677 *Moxon Mach. Exerc.* i. 15 But of that in its proper place, because it suits not with this Section of Filing. 1681 *DRYDEN Abs. & Achil.* 478 This Advice above the rest With Absalom's Mild Nature suited best. 1719 *De For Crusoe* II. (Globe) 509, I have a Project to communicate to you, which, as it suits with my Thoughts, may...suit with your also. 1752 *ELIZA HEYWOOD Betsy Thoughtless* I. 213 That she should be glad to see him, whenever it suited with his convenience. 1785 *CRABBE Newspaper* 2 A busy, bustling time, Suits ill with writers, very ill with rhyme. 1815 *SCOTT Guy M.* xxviii. His walking-dress...had so much of a military character as suited not amies with his having such a weapon. 1853 *MISS YONGE Heir of Redcliffe* v. 'A man ought to be six foot one, person and mind, to suit with that grand, sedate, gracious way of Philip's,' said Guy. 1899 *Habits of Gd. Society* iv. 174 The shawl is affronted with the gown; the bonnet is made to suit with both.

b. To suit to: = 13, 14, 17a. *Obs.*
1632 *SIR T. HAWKINS tr. Alahuns's Unhappy Prosph.* 241 Time coopereth with his industry, and fortune suits to his vigilance. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 211 Her [sc. the dodo's] legs suiting to her body. 1653 *H. MORE Antid. Ath.* II. xii. § 1 If I should pursue all that suits to my purpose it would amount to an entire Volume. 1690 *T. BURNET Review Theory Earth* 29 note, A Text, that does not suit to their own Notions. 1700 *DRYDEN Sigism. & Guisc.* 44 She cast her Eyes around the Court, to find a worthy Subject suiting to her Mind. 1802-12 *BENTHAM Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1857) II. 136 Such solicitations as it suited not to him to make.

c. To be fitted or adapted for. *Obs.*
1793 *[EARL DUNDONALD] Descr. Estate Culross* 5 The bands of Iron Stone are numerous, ...suing partly for Forge and partly for Melting Iron.
†d. To act in accordance with, conform to. *Obs. rare.*
1647 *N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. xvi. (1739) 32 In matters of Action, [they] would suit with the occasion. *Rid.* lxxv. 136 Two Ordinances made by the King, and such Lords as suited to the King's way. a 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Ire.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) I. 176 Taaffe was commanded by the Council,

(as...suing to their factious principles) to marche with his armie.

Suitability (s'ütäb'iliti). [*f. next + -ITY.*] The quality or condition of being suitable; an instance of this. Const. *to, for, or inf.*
1681-6 *J. SCOTT Chr. Life* II. iv. § 2 Wks. 1718 I. 273 If...we can discover a World of mutual Suitabilities of this to that...it will be a sufficient Argument that they all proceed from some wise Cause. 1718 *De For Fam. Instruct.* (1841) II. i. 1. 15 What suitability can there be in two tempers so extremely opposite? 1853 *F. W. NEWMAN Odes of Horace* 1 Its suitability as a first piece is our excuse for presenting it quite out of chronological order. 1865 *DICKENS Aut. Fr.* II. xvi. It was a marriage of pure inclination and suitability. 1867 *MILL Subj. Women* (1869) 170 The suitability of the individuals to give each other a happy life. 1912 *Times* 19 Dec. 19/2 The suitability of the greater proportion of Rhodesia for the breeding of stock.

Suitable (s'ütäb'l), a. (*adv.*) Also 6-8 *sut(e)-able*, 7-3 *suteable*. [*f. SUIT v. + -ABLE*, after agreeable. Earlier synonyms were *suit-like*, *suitly*. In the following passage *suteable* may be an early example of this word, or may have arisen from a misreading of *suitable* as *suteable*—

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneid* i. Prol. 394 Rycht so, by about speche oft in tymes, And suteable [*Camb. MS. semabil*] wordis we compile our rymes.]

†1. Of furniture, dress, features, etc.: Conforming or agreeing in shape, colour, pattern, or style; matching, to match. Const. *to, with. Obs.*
1582 *N. LICHFIELD in Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* i. lxxvi. 155 His Shooes...were all beset with Agetis of golde, and his Cap covered over with Buttons suitable to the same. 1584 in *SCOTT's Kenilw.* Note K, A crymon satten counterpointe...A chaise of crymon satten, suitable. 1594 *PLAT Jewellho.* i. 21, I had an old wainscot window, that was peeced out with new wainscot by a good workman, and both becam verie suteable and of one colour. 1614 *MARKHAM Cheap Husb.* II. 110 The colour being suitable with the colour of the feathers on his head. 1625 in *Kymer's Fædera* (1726) XVIII. 237/2 The Bason enamelled...and the Layer [=ewer] suitable, having forty eight small Diamonds in the Bason. 1634-5 *BRERETON Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 49 Four daintie suitable quarters in the court. 1635 *STAFFORD Fem. Glory* 3 Her visage long, and her nose suitable. 1656 *HEYLIN Surv. France* 93 The beds are all suitable one to the other. 17170 *CELIA FUENNES Diary* (1888) 300 The doores to them [*sc. cupboards*] made suitable to yee wainscote.

†2. Of persons, actions, qualities, conditions, institutions: Conforming or agreeing in nature, condition, or action; accordant; corresponding; analogous; occas. congenial. *Obs.*
1592 *GREENE Upst. Courtier* Dj, Every servile drudge must ruffle in his silkes, or else hee is not suitable. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* II. 88 This is a pleasant towne for seate if the inhabitants were suitable. 1647 *N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. viii. 25 Had not Bishops been somewhat suitable the Roman Clergy had not been like it self. 1649 *BR. REYNOLDS Mosaic* iii. 19 God sets every blessing upon our score, and expects an answer and returne suitable. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* III. 639 In his face Youth smild Celestial, and to every Limb Suitable grace diffus'd. 1718 *STEELE Fishpool* 133 The...painful way, in which fish...are conveyed in Well-boats, must have suitable unhealthy effects. 1748 *MELMOTH Fitzosb. Lett.* xvii. Certain suitable feelings which the objects that present themselves to his consideration instantly occasion in his mind.

†b. Const. *to, with. Obs.*
a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* III. xl. § 5 The matter of your letters so fit for a worthy minde, and the maner so suitable to the nobleness of the matter. 1597 *HOOKER Echl. Pol.* v. xlix. § 1 A worke most suitable with his purpose—who gave himselfe to be the price of redemption for all. 1620 *F. GRANGER Dir. Legit.* 4 Quid describeth the figure of mans body suited to his reasonable soule. 1638 *SINCEBY Diary* (1856) 6 His disposition is not suitable wth y^r rest of his fellow servants. 1645 *SIR T. BROWNIE Pseud. Ep.* i. viii. § 11. 33 They have left us relations suitable to those of Ælian. 1721 *SHAFTESB. Charac.* I. 33 Those Measures of Offence and Indignation, which we vulgarly suppose in God, are suitable to those original Ideas of Goodness which [He]...has implanted in us.

†c. Of two or more things: That are in agreement or accord. *Obs.*

1605 *CANNEN Kent. Navies* (1623) 45 Destinies were superstitiously by Onomantia deciphered out of names, as though the names and natures of men were suitable. 1640 *F. ROBERTS Clavis Bibl.* 303 The suitable wickednesse of Priests and people. 1684 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* II. 135 Gaius and they were such suitable Company, that they could not tell how to part.

3. That is fitted for, adapted or appropriate to a person's character, condition, needs, etc., a purpose, object, occasion, or the like. Const. *to, for.*
1607 *SHAKS. Timon* III. i. 2. Quid is amisse in them, you Gods, make suitable distribution. 1621 *SANDERSON Sermon.* Ad Pop. iv. (1632) 364 Worthy of all...civil respects suitable to his place and person. 1653 *HOLCROFT Procopius, Goth. Wars* I. 10 Senseless fears not suitable to the occasion. 1673 *Perry Pol. Ann.* (1691) 78 There are 750,000 in Ireland who could earn 22s. a week...if they had suitable employment. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 113 ¶ 4 As soon as I thought my Retinue suitable to the Character of my Fortune and Youth. 1728 *S. & H. Lee Canterl. T.* II. 120 A suitable match for their daughter. 1812 *New Botanic Gard.* I. 59 The most suitable season for transplanting the roots. 1815 *ELPHINSTONE Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 215 As it was always a distinct government...it seemed more suitable to treat of it separately. 1822 *SCOTT Nigel* vi. A dress...more suitable to his age and quality than he had formerly worn. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* II. iii. 246 A suitable atmosphere enveloping the most distant planet might render it...perfectly habitable. 1893 *J. A. HOOGES Elem. Photogr.* vii. 51 To make several experimental exposures on suitable subjects.

†4. = SUABLE a. *Obs. rare.*
a 1555 *IRANFORO in FOXE A. & M.* (1570) III. 183/1 The wife is no suitable person but the husband.

5. *Comb.*, as suitable-sized adj.

1892 *E. REEVES Homeward Bound* 357 A fixed price for five years for all the suitable-sized mutton they can grow.
B. as *adv.* = SUITABLY. Const. *to.*
1584 in *SCOTT's Kenilw.* Note K, A square stoole and a foote stoole, of crimson velvet, fringed and garnished suitable. 1631 *May tr. Barclay's Mirr. Mundis* I. 189 Italy...is now bounded, (more suitable farre to the intention of Nature), by the enclosure of those lofty Alpes. 1655 *Theophrastus* 16 He...ever framed his discourse suitable to his company. 1664 in *Extr. State Papers rel. Friends* (1912) III. 24 That soe wee may steare our Course suitable to your Commands. 1748 *HARTLEY Observ.* Man II. § 2. 235 Where a Person mis-spells suitable to a Mispronunciation. 1796 *MRS. E. PARSONS Myst. Warning* I. 31 To see her dear children clothed, and attended suitable to their father's birth.

Suitableness. [-NESS.] The quality or condition of being suitable; suitability; conformity. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 425 That suitableness of their Law to their lawlesse lusts of Rapine and Poligamie. 1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* iv. i. 388 These Grammatical Particles are here contrived to such a kind of distinct suitable-ness, so as each of the several kinds of them, hath a several kind of Character assigned to them. 1748 *HARTLEY Observ.* Man I. iv. § 6. 496 The great Suitableness of all the Virtues to each other. 1839 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* III. vi. § 95. 614 The superiority of the original, except in suitableness for representation, has long been acknowledged. 1895 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 691 The suitableness of its pastures to every sort of animal.

b. With a and pl.
a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* III. xxix. ¶ 5 For a testimonie of constancie, and a suitableness to his word. 1658 *BAXTER Saving Faith* 12 The men...trie not their acts by a suitableness to the object. 1664 *South Twelve Serms.* II. (1697) II. 91 He, who creates those Sympathies, and suitablenesses of Nature, and...brings Persons so affected together. 1709 *T. ROBINSON Vindict. Mosaic System* 55 Bearing such a Suitableness and Harmony with the more refined Sense...of the Soul of Man. 1880 *MRS. WHIRNEY Odd or Even* II. 17 It was no use to try to carry out a fancy or a suitableness.

Suitably (s'ütäb'l), *adv.* Also 6 *suteably*, 7 *sutably*. [*f. SUITABLE a. + -LY*.]
†1. Chiefly const. *to*: In agreement, conformity, or correspondence; agreeably, correspondingly, according. *Obs.*

1579 *STANVUURST Descr. Ire.* 1/2 in *Hollinshead*. My course packe shreede could not have beene suteably knit with his fine silcke. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 9 In Life Hee is a true Actor, that lives his part Suitably to strut in Rags, or Crawl in Robes, equally transgresse Decorum. 1686 *HORNEKE Crucif. Jesus* xliii. 785 They should perform the task suitably to their leisure. 1729 *BUTLER Serms.* Wks. 1874 II. Pref. 14 Bruies...act suitably to their whole nature. 1749 *Power Numbers in Poet. Compos.* 52 note, Diversifying the Harmony of the Numbers, by a judicious Mixture of them, suitably to the Nature of the Subject.

2. In a suitable or fitting manner; appropriately, fitly.

1681 *S. FELL in Jnl. Friends' Hist. Soc.* (1912) July 136 Words will rise most suitably to answer the matter in hand. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 4 ¶ 2 These different Perfections are suitably represented by the last great Painter Italy has sent us. 1770 *Boston Gaz.* 26 Nov. 3/1 These...may suitably employ our minds at the approaching solemnity. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* v. Never was kiss so well bestowed, and meet it is that it should be suitably returned. 1895 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 241 Every melody is right when suitably accompanied.

†Suit-age. *Obs.* [*f. SUIT sb. or v. + -AGE.*] The performance of suit by a tenant.

1610 *W. FOLINGHAM Art of Survey* III. v. 72 The Confinage shewes to what Lord...&c. the Service and Suitage...is due.

Suite (swit). Also 7 *suito*. [*a. F. suite*: see SUIT sb.]

1. A train of followers, attendants, or servants; a retinue. Also *ellipt.* (*collog.*) = members of a suite.
1673 *DRYDEN Marr. & la Mode* v. i. A person who makes so grand a figure in the Court, without the Suite of a Princess. 1752 *CHESTERF. Lett.* (1792) III. 261, I have...secured you a place in the Suite of the King's electoral Ambassador. 1766 *G. WILLIAMS in Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) II. 32 Lord Lincoln...set out immediately with his whole suite for Jack Shelley's. 1788 *PASQUIN Childr. Therpis* (1792) 80 Like the suite of the morning, which Guido drew dancing. 1817 *M. CUTLER in Life*, etc. (1828) II. 553 Breakfasted...in company with the President and suite. 1877 *FROUNE Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. ix. 104 Turning...to the young lords in the archbishop's suite. 1899 *LANN DUFFERIN Viceragat Life India* I. 205 He and his wife and two 'suite' came to breakfast.

2. A succession or series; in earlier use often applied to a series of publications; now chiefly said of series of specimens.

1722 *RICHARDSON Statues in Italy* 151 Here is a Suite of Emperors' Busts, Antique. 1761 *T. WARTON Life Bathurst* 94 The following suite of letters, written by himself, while Vice-chancellor. 1770 *EARL MALMESBURY Diaries & Corr.* I. 53 A continued suite of childish amusements. 1779 *GIBSON in Life & Lett.* (1880) 262 Another reason, which must...pin me to Bentinck-street, is the Decline and Fall. I have resolved to bring out the suite in the course of next year. 1805-17 *R. JAMESON Charac. Min.* (ed. 3) 127 The suite of crystals of a mineralspecies. 1824 *W. LIVING in Life & Lett.* (1862) II. 152 Mr. Galignani calls...about my editing suite of English authors. 1833 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* III. Pref. p. vii. Suites of shells common to the Sub-apennine bed and to the Mediterranean. 1845 *J. PHILLIPS Geol. in Engr. & Metaph.* VI. 675/2 Some of these marks contain beds of gypsum and fossils resembling the suite of Gosau. 1845 *S. J. J. Margaret* I. ii. His laughter exposed a suite of fair white teeth. 1858 *THACKERAY Virgin* xxx. There is nothing so flattering in the world as a good suite of trumps. 1864 *J. C. ATKINSON*

Stanton Grange 295 A suite of tree-sparrow's eggs, not less than 20 in number. 1874 *Westmor. Proc. Stones* 3 The colour suite [of diamonds] is, however, extensive.

b. A number of rooms forming a set used together by a person, a family or company of persons. Also in a suite = 5 b (below).

1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cress Mar* 8 Sept. A suite of eight or ten large rooms. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xlv. A room that opens beyond the saloon, and terminates the suite. 1809 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) i. iii. 80 Five splendid rooms open in a suite. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* i. 103 My suite of apartments were in a proud melancholy palace. 1835 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* i. Her home was a pretty little suite on the second floor.

c. A set of furniture of the same pattern. 1851 *Catal. Gt. Exhib.* int. 824/1 Suite of sculptured decorative furniture. 1883 MISS BROUGHTON *Belinda* II. 286 The early English suite of rush-bottomed chairs.

d. Mus. †(a) A set or series of lessons, etc. (cf. *SUIT sb.* 18 e); (b) a series of dance tunes arranged for one or more instruments and composed in the same key or related keys.

1801 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.*, *Suite*, (French) The name formerly given to a set, or course, of lessons, sonatas, concertos, &c. [1811 adds Also applied to a single piece when consisting of several movements.] 1835 A. WEIR *Hist. Basis Mod. Europe* (1889) 548 The grand cyclic forms of modern art, the offspring of the suites. 1887 H. C. BANISTER *Mus. Anal.* 15 The Suites and Partitas of Bach.

e. A sequel, result, rare.

c. 1800 H. K. WHITE *My own Character* 27 And so in the suite, by these laudable ends, I've a great many foes. 1852 THACKERAY *Philip* xiv. In case the battle of the previous night should have any suite.

f. A sequel to a literary work. rare.

1839 W. IRVING in *Ticknor Prescott* (1864) 181, I had always intended to write an account of the 'Conquest of Mexico', as a suite to my 'Columbus'.

5. †En suite (an suite). a. In agreement or harmony (with).

1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) II. 79 The decorations, were not even en suite with the polish of the owner's mind. 1860 *Once a Week* 3 Nov. 520/1 She was an antique gem, was this concierge, and we thought if everything in the establishment were en suite [etc.].

b. Of rooms: In a series leading from one to the other. 1818 MRS. OPIE *New Tales* I. 24 Elegant rooms thrown open en suite. 1837 J. F. COOPER *Europe* I. 321 The state apartments lie en suite, in the main body of the building.

Suited (s'uitəd), *phl. a.* [*f. SUIT sb.* or *v.* + *-ED*].

†1. †Belonging to a group or set. *Obs. rare.* 1622 G. SANDYS *Visit's Met.* vi. (1626) 109 Twice six Castles. Ioue in the midst. The suited figures took Their lively forms: Ioue had a regall looke.

2. With qualifying word: Wearing a suit or attire of a specified kind.

1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 122 Till civil-suited Morn appear. 1638 FORD *Fancies* i. iii. Enter Livio, fresh suited. 1842 TENNYSON *You ask me why* ii. It is the land that sober-suited Freedom chose. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Nov. 9/2 The grey-suited brigade.

Suiter, *shooter* (s'uitər, [s'utər]), *local*. Forms: 6 shewter, 7, 9 shooter, 9 suiter, -or. [*f. SUIT v.* + *-ER*]. Cf. FOLLOWER 5 a (VOLLER), and *suitly-board* s. v. *SUITY* a. 3; *suitel* is a variant in Northamptonshire (Baker *N'hampton Gloss.*). a. A round board placed between two cheeses in the press. b. A square board in a cider-press placed on the top of the pile of must or 'cheese'. More fully, *suiter-board*.

1836 *Shuttlworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 29 Fyffe cheffates (i. e. cheese-vats), and one shewter vj viij. 1625 in Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s. v., Eleven cheffates, five shooters. 1833 LONDON *Encycl. Archæol.* § 1316 [In a cider-press] A square board, termed a shooter. 1870 in Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s. v. *Follower*. Cheese-vats, followers, and suitors. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Shooter boards* or *suiter boards*.

Suiter, *obs.* or *dial.* *f. SUITOR.*

Suiterer, *rare.* [*f. SUITOR v.* + *-ER*]. One who 'goes after' another: applied to a sodomite.

1720 J. JOHNSON *Collect. Eccl. Laws Ch. Eng.* I. *Excerpt.* Egli. lxvii. A Suiterer of young Boys [orig. *adolescentium consecrator*].

Suith, *Sc. form* of *SOOTH*.

Suipe, variant of *SWITHE*.

Suiting (s'uitɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f. SUIT v.* + *-ING*].

†1. The action of doing suit at a court. *Obs.* c. 1540 in J. R. BOYLE *Hedon* (1875) App. 71 Yf anye tenante make defaulte of sewinge of the said courte at two tymes in the yere.

†2. The action of suing for something; suing out a writ; petitioning, supplication; paying court to a woman. *Obs.*

1551 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. 163 To charge... all utheris personis fra all suing or persewing of the saidis confirmations. 1572 KNOX in *Calderswold's Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) III. App. 767 For suing of justice of the kirk's actions in the session. 1579-80 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 269 The suing of redres. 1591 R. BAUCE *Serm.* (Ps. xl) V vij. Our suddantie is so greite... that wee cannot continie in suing. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlew.* 130 There is no time that exacts more modesty of any woman, than in her time of suing.

atrb. 1690 C. NESSE *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. T. I.* 138 Mark well who carrieth it in this suing work.

3. Fitting or adaptation of one thing to another.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 89 In the suing of the

Land and Marle together, lies the chief advantage. *Ibid.* II. 276 The third occasion of Unfruitfulness is the not suing of your Fruit and Soil together. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Feb. 3/1 The suing of one thing to another.

†4. The action of clothing or attiring. *Obs.* a. 1637 B. JONSON *Discov.* (1641) 92 That though the nakedness would shew deform'd and odious, the suing of it [sc. a lie] might draw their Readers.

b. *concr.* Trade name for: Material for making suits of clothes; usually *pl.*

1883 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 2/6 The demand for fancy tweed suitings continues good.

†*Suiting*, *phl. a. Obs.* [*f. SUIT v.* + *-ING* 2]. Fitting, suitable.

1642 *Declar. Lords & Comm.* 9 Jan. 3 Some suing course how to have the want of Armes... to be supplied. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* II. 415 Now sportive Youth Carol inordinate Rhythms, with suing Notes. 1801 ELIZ. HELME *St. Marg. Cave* (1819) IV. vii. 95 For my honour and her own it is necessary that all should be suing. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* (1823) I. 113 Willness is my suing scene.

Hence †*Suitingly adv.*, fittingly.

1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* i. i. D, Lyke as it is in maner suitingly or thoroughly agreeing betwene vs, so must it nedes cause mutuall love betwene vs.

†*Suit-like*, *a. Obs.* [*f. SUIT sb.* + *-LIKE*. Cf. next.] = *SUITABLE* 1, 2.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) II. 126/1 Being sute like to his glorious life. 1599-80 MORRIS *Plutarch* (1595) 54 She put her into mans apparell, and gaue her all things sute like to the same. 1593 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xxviii. 59-64 We must vnderstande that all the hodie must be sutable.

†*Suitly*, *a. Obs.* [*f. SUIT sb.* + *-LY* 1.] = *SUITABLE* 1, 2, 3.

1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 477. j. pece of skarlot for trappars.. with rede crossis and rosys. Item, ij. stripis of the same trappuris sutly. *Ibid.* 479 Item, ij. curtaynys sutly. *Ibid.* 480 Item, ij. clothis of grene and whyte, with the braunchis sutly to the other wreten before. 1532 MORE *Constit. Tindale Wks.* 342/2 Frythes Prologue.. is ryght sutly, and a veyre mete couer for suche a cuppe. 1595 SOUTHWELL *Mædonia* 29 All pangis and heauie passions here may find A thousand motiues sutly to their griefes.

†*Suitly*, *adv. Obs.* [*f. SUIT sb.* + *-LY* 2]. Fittingly, suitably.

1388 WYCLIF *1 Kings* vi. 18 Al the hows.. hadde hise smethenesis, and hise ioynnyngis maad suteli. 1422 YOUNG *tr. Secr. Secr.* 299 Thou shalt sutly and besely aise the, which of ham betwe consail yewyth to the. 1533 MORRIS *Apol.* xxxiii. Wks. 866/2 If this pacifier.. wil say that we be not sewtly the temporal and spirituall of this realme.

Suitor (s'uitər), *sb.* Forms: 3 syutor, 4 sewtour, 5uytour, 4-5 suture, 4-7 -er, -our, 5-6 sewer, 5-7 sutor, (5 suture, sutor, 6 sueter, sutar, switar, shu-, shewter, suitour, -ore; *Sc.* 6 soytor(e), 6-7 soytour, 7 swotar, 6-8 suiter, 6- sutor. [a. *AF. suitor, suitour, sul(ier), -or*, ad. late L. *secutor, -orem* (f. *secūt-, sequi* to follow, *SUE*), with assimilation to *suite SUIT sb.*]

†1. A frequenter (of a place). *Obs. rare.* c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 413 He wax a syutor of tauernes.

†2. One of a retinue or suite; hence, an adherent, follower, disciple. *Obs.*

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 141 þat Crist is every where.. with his apostolis and her suters. c. 1380 - *Wks.* (1880) 297 He þat hatþ blameyng is suture of þe fend. 1358 TREVISAR *Bart. De P. R.* ix. iii. (Bodl. MS.), Plato and his sutors. c. 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 20r Oure Lorde God, that comyth me to, Hesse pore seruaunt and his suture. a. 1483 *Liber Niger in Housch. Ord.* (1790) 23 Lodes & gentyls & other comynsutors. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Follys* (1874) I. 262 Yet dyvers suters suche folysshe wythes have. 1517 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 4 note, So that who shall be a suitor to him may have no other busynesse but give attendance upon his pleasure. 1866 *Holmsheds Chron.* III. 620/2 Other officers, servants, retainers, and sutors, that most commonlie dyne in the hall. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II* (1876) § 94. 56 None of the kinges meigne. Knight or clarkie seriant, esquier, page or sutor. 1830 TENNYSON *How & Why* i. I am any man's suitor, If any will be my tutor.

3. One who owed suit (see *SUIT sb.* 1) to a court, and in that capacity acted as an assessor or elector. Now only *hist.*

14.. *Customs of Malton in Surtrees Misc.* (1890) 60 All maner of playntifes.. schall be.. jugyd by ye sutyters of ye sayd cownte. 1506 in *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* XII. 704 All officeris and ministeris of court sic as baillie and jurge.. sutor, dempstar. 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 24 § 3 Any Mayres Sherifffes Recordres, Stewards Bayliffes Sewters or other officers.. within any Citty Buroughe or Towne. c. 1550 *ROLAND CRT. VENUS* III. 4 Great members of Court haith maie & les All is Sutor, to gif final sentence. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Signif.* s. v. *Sok*. Na judge aucht of law, or of reason, to accept any man in court as Soytour, bot gif he can make sufficient and lanchfull reporte of processe. 1609 - *Reg. Maj.* 79 Ilike soytour before the Schirfe represents the person of ane Baron, for quhom he was soytour in that court. *Ibid.* 93 That the court (the soytours of court) be lawful. 1846 McCULLOCH *Act. Brit. Emp.* (1854) II. 87 By directing the election to be made by all the sutors.. this statute secured the constituency from undue practices. 1863 [see *SUIT sb.* 1].

†b. A tenant who owes suit to a mill. *Obs.*

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 13 This casuality may be worth the owner some ten pound, by the yere, or better if his mill have store of sutors.

4. One who sues or petitions; a petitioner, suppliant. *Arch.*

1402 QUXLEY *Ball.* in *Yorksh. Arch. Jnrl.* (1908) XX. 48 Se, lo! How sche [sc. Fortune] tonmeth þe face hir sntoure fro. c. 1460 FORTESCUE *Adv. & Lim. Mon.* xx. (1885) 157 The

kyng shal.. he wele defended ageyn suche importune suters. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 21 § 6 All Suters for dispensacions, faculties, licences and other wrytynges. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Keneworth Castle Wks.* 1910 II. 131 That you would.. be a suter for him unto the heavenly powers. 1581 H. WALPOLE in *Allen Martyrdom Campion* (1908) 56 He stands before the throne with harmonie, And is a glorious suter for our sinne. 1607 HEBURN *Wks.* I. 178 The apostle is a suter to God on the behalfe of the Ephesians. 1651 WALTON *Life Wotton in Relig. Wotton.* c. 41, The Provostship of.. Eton became Void.., for which there were.. many.. powerfull suters to the King. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 147. 310 The Frank Philosopher shall be the favourite Suter. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* iii. Those sutors who shall be so bold as to approach the Court. 1878 C. GIBSON *For the King* xvii. The officers stared in amazement at the importunate sutor. 1892 A. E. LEE *Hist. Columbus* I. 195 The colonies of Worthington and Franklinton became rival sutors for the location of the Capital of the State.

†b. One who seeks earnestly. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL *Erasmus Par. Pref.* 18 Studentes and suters to attaigne to the philosophie of the gospell.

5. A petitioner or plaintiff in a suit.

1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 28 Preamble, The seid suters & peticioners were.. in dispayre of expedicion of ther sutes. 1560 DAUS *tr. Steidane's Comm.* 108 b, Lawes, whiche concerned partly the judges, partly the advocates, and partly the suters. a. 1597 SIR J. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* II. viii. (1584) 50 In all iudgements necessarily being two parties, the first we call the impleader, suter, demander or demandant and plaintiffe. a. 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (tr. Archæol. Soc.) II. 108 Among sutors in love and in lawe money is a comoun medler. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability*, In the courts, the independence of the judges and the loyalty of the sutors are equally excellent. 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct. 410/2 The effect of the rule will be to deprive the suitor of the right of conducting his case as he thinks most conducive to his own interest.

6. One who seeks a woman in marriage; a wooer.

a. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. xi. My court quickly swarmed full of suters; some perchance loving my state, others my person. 1858 KYN *Househ. Philos. Wks.* (1901) 273 That noble Grecian dame that hated in the night As much as she had wouen by day, to hcare her sutors sight. 1637 T. HEYWOOD *Emblem. Dial.* xxxvii, Merry Suters, make mad Husbands. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 237 The sutor's air indeed he soon improves, And forms it to the taste of her he loves. 1890 *L'Estrange Life Miss Milford* I. 5 She was rich—her fortune was at her own command—of course she had sutors. 1888 FERGUS HUME *Madame Midas* I. i, Miss Curris soon brought crowds of sutors around her.

7. *atrb.*, as (sense 6) *sutor-crowd*, etc.; †*sutor-flee*, a fine paid in lieu of suit at court.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* i. 353 To their own districts drive the 'sutor-crowd'. 1601 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 425/1 Neemon 6s. 2d. pro secis curie de Rescobie vulgo *de swotarsfle*.

Suitor (s'uitər), *v.* Now chiefly *dial.* Also 7 suter, souter, 9 suiter, sooter. [*f. prec.*]

1. *trans.* To court, woo.

1672 SHADWELL *Miser* i. How did you go to work to suitor my Mother? 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s. v., He Suitor'd her in vain several years. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. v, The miller's son..suited me.

2. *intr.* To be a suitor or wooer (to): chiefly in gerund (*to come or go a suitoring*). Also *fig.*

1668 SIR C. SIDLEY *Mulberry Gard.* II. ii, You are over-serious For a man that comes a Suitering. 1730 FIELDING *Tom Thumb* II. v, In vain to me a suitoring you come, For I'm already promised to Tom Thumb. 1777 FRANKLIN *Letts.* Wks. 1889 VI. 83 A virgin State should preserve the virgin character, and not go about suitoring for alliances. 1817 SCOTT *Lett. to Terry* 12 Mar. in *Lockhart*, A daughter, suited unto by the conceited young person. 1838 BARNHAM *Engol. Leg. Ser.* i. *St. Nich.* vii, Counts a many, and Dukes a few, A suitoring came to my father's Hall.

Hence *Suitoring vbl. sb.*, wooing, courtship; also *atrb.*

1671 MRS. BEHN *Amorous Prince* IV. iv, Well, I see there is nothing but suotering I this Town; wo'd our Lucia were here too for me. 1746 (title) *Exmoor Courtship*, or A Suitoring Discourse, in the Devonshire Dialect and Mode. 1847 HALLIWELL *Suotering*, .. Devon. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Suitering*. 1889 *Athenæum* 14 Dec. 816/3 The usual 'suitorings', sulking, makings-up, of various couples.

Suitor, *var. SUITER.*

Suitorcide, *a. nonce-word.* [Badly *f. SUITOR sb.* + *-CIDE* 1.] Fatal to suitors.

1839 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) Pref. p. vii, To say a word against the suitorcide delays of the Court of Chancery.. was treason against the Plouiscocracy.

Suitorship (s'uitəʃɪp), [*f. SUITOR sb.* + *-SHIP*]. The state or condition of being a suitor.

c. 1800 R. CUMBERLAND *John De Lancaster* (1802) I. 6 This distinguished personage was now in the fifth year of his suitorship. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 125 They revolted.. against the old system of suitorship and protection. 1826 T. HARBY *Mayor Casterbr.* II. iii. 33 The sense of occult rivalry in suitorship was..supernadded.

Suित्रess (s'uitrəs), *rare.* [*f. SUITOR sb.* + *-ESS* 1.] A female suitor.

1751 ROWE *Jane Shore* III. 'Twere Pity of his Heart, That could refuse a Boon to such a Suित्रess. 1791 COWPER *Hiad* I. 686, I noticed her a suित्रess at thy knee. 1894 *Daily Tel.* 1 Dec. 5/4 Both suित्रesses are of some position and worldly prospects.

Suity (s'uiti), *a.* [*f. SUIT sb.* or *v.* + *-Y* 1].

†1. Appropriate, fitting. *Obs.* 1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Rode* F ij, In love, in care, in diligence and dutie, Be thou Her Sonne, sith this to Sonnes is suite.

2. Of hounds: Matching those of a pack. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. II. iv. p. 344. 124/2 Many men draft young hounds from their looks not pleasing the

eye, or from their being too high or too low, or not being 'sulty', as it is called.

3. *Sulty-board*, in cheese-making: = *SUITER* *a.* c 1830 *Glouc. Farm Rep.* 30 in *Husbandry* (L. U. K.) III. Round boards, called 'sulty boards', are occasionally necessary to place on the cheeses.

Suitzer, obs. form of *SWITZER*.

|| *Suivante* (süivänt). *Obs.* [F., pres. ppl. fem. of *suivre* to follow.] A confidential maid.

1698 *VANBROUGH Short Viand.* 51 *Mademoiselle* brings to mind what may often be expected from a *Suivante* of her Country. 1782 [T. VAUGHAN] *Fashionable Follies* I. xci. 139 The more secrets Madame had to keep, the better for her *suivante*. 1812 *SCOTT Let. in Lockhart* (1837) III. i. 17 Lady Douglas's *suivante*.

Suymme, *Sujee*, *Sujet*, *Sujorn*(e), *Suk*, *Sukcade*, *Sukes*, *Suke*(n), *Sukere*, *Sukett*: see *SWIM*, *SOOJEE*, *SUBJECT*, *SOJOURN*, *SUCK*, *SUCCADE*, *SUCCESS*, *SUCK*, *SUCOUR*, *SUCKET*.

† *Sukkarke*, *Suk*, *rare*¹. [prob. AFR.] app. = *SURCHARGE* I, *SURCHARGE* sb.¹

c 1400 *MAUNORV.* (1839) xxxi. 310 He geveth of the Flesche to his most speynelle *Frendes*, in stede of Entre Messe, or a *Sukkarke* (*Roxb.* for a dayntee).

Suk-kegh, variant of *SOCKETE*, salmon.

Sukkelyng, *Sukkenye*, *Sukket*, *Sukkin*, *Sukle*, *Suklinge*, -lyng, *Sukour*, *Sukudry*, *Sul*: see *SUCKLING*, *SUCKENT*, *SUCKET*, *SUCKEN*¹, *SUCKLE*, *SUCKLING*, *SUCOUR*, *SUCCEED*, *SHALL*.

|| *Sula* (sü-lä). [mod.L. (Willughby, 1676), a. ON. *sula*.] Applied by Hoier and others to a supposed variety of sea-fowl; in modern *Ornith.* a genus of gannets (family *Sulidae*).

1678 *RAY Willughby's Ornith.* II. 331 The *Sula* of Hoier, near of kin to, if not the same with the Soland-goose. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* II. xii. 262 The *Sula* is like the Soland Goose for Bodily shape. 1766 *PENKANT Brit. Zool.* 162.

Sulayne, variant of *SOLEIN* *Obs.*

Sulcal (sül-käl), a. *Anat.* [f. *SULCUS* + -AL.] Belonging to or connected with a sulcus.

1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VII. 300 (Cent. Suppl.) 1901 *DORLAND Med. Dict.*, *Sulcal artery*, a branch of the anterior spinal artery in the anterior median fissure, or sulcus, of the spinal cord.

So *Sulcar* a.

1900 *Trans. Linn. Soc., Zool.*, March 57 The zooids so oriented that their sulcar (ventral) aspects are abaxial, their asulcar (dorsal) aspects axial.

Sulcate (sül-kät), a. *Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *sulcatus*, pa. ppl. of *sulcare* (see next).] Marked with (parallel) furrows or grooves.

1760 *J. LEE Introd. Bot.* II. xxxiii. (1763) 160 *Cucurbita*, with a sulcate Fruit. 1828 *STARK Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 15 Shell thin, hyaline, transversely sulcate. 1872 *COVES N. Amer. Birds* 187 The bill is more or less depressed with smooth, rounded or sulcate, culmen.

† *Sulcate*, v. *Obs.* [f. L. *sulcāt*, pa. ppl. stem of *sulcare* to plough, f. *SULCUS*. Cf. *SULK* v.¹] *trans.* To plough (esp. the seas).

1577 *HANMER Anc. Eccl. Hist.* 327 A mightie Easterne winde, which draue the ship with violence, swiftly for to sulcate the seas. a 1604 - *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 85 The Irish nation... would not sulcate the seas, neither give themselves to merchandise. 1655 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*

Sulcated (sül-kät), ppl. a. *Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *sulcatus* *SULCATE* + -ED.] *Sulcate*.

1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 178 The sides of the Astroites are always sulcated, or a little furrow'd. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Leaf*, *Sulcated Leaf*, one which has a great number of ridges all round it, with obtuse sinuses. 1768 *PENKANT Brit. Zool.* 129 The lower part is sulcated lengthways. 1828 *STARK Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 15 The plants distant, black, transversely sulcated with white. 1897 *W. F. KIRBY in Mary Kingsley W. Africa* 722 All the tibial sulcated, front tibial with conspicuously open foramina.

Sulcation (sül-kät'-fön). *rare*. [f. L. *sulcare* *SULCATE* v.: see -ATION.]

1. Enarrowing, grooving.

1658 *PHILLIPS, Sulcation*, a making furrows.

2. A sulcus or set of sulci.

1852 *DANA Crust.* II. 856 The sculpturing of the male being represented in the female by merely a few faint sulcations.

Sulcato-, used as comb. form (see -o) of L. *sulcatus* *SULCATE* a. in the sense 'sulcate and ...', as *sulcato-arcuate*, -*costate*, -*rimose* adjs.

1852 *DANA Crust.* II. 855 Epimerals and coxae of six posterior legs slightly sulcato-arcuate. 1866 *Trans. Bot.* 1110 *Sulcato-rimose*, furrowed and cracked like the cotyledons of a Spanish chestnut. 1887 *W. PHILLIPS Brit. Diacynocytes* 11 Stem... sulcato-costate, and lacunose.

Sulch, obs. form of *SUCH*.

Sulciform (sül-sif-üm), a. [ad. mod.L. *sulci-formis*: see *SULCUS* and -FORM.] Having the form of a sulcus or groove.

1822 *J. PARKINSON Outl. Oryctol.* 222 Hinge very broad, furrowed with numerous long sulciform teeth. 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 533/4 The sulciform depression... in the vestibule [of the ear].

† *Sulcous*, a. *Obs. rare*¹. [f. *SULCUS* + -OUS.] *Sulcate*.

1750 *G. HUGHES Barbares* 116 The bark... is rough and shagged, if not sulcous.

|| *Sulculus* (sül-ikülüs). *Anat. and Zool.* [mod. L., dim. of *SULCUS*. Cf. F. *sulcule*.] A small sulcus or groove. Hence *Sulculate* a., having small grooves. 1845 *Proc. Linc. Nat. Club* II. 338 Longitudinally striate or sulcated. 1859 *MAYNE Expos. Lér.* 1226/1. 1900

Trans. Linn. Soc., Zool. March 533 One cannot speak of a sulcus and sulculus in this case.

|| *Sulcus* (sül-küs). Pl. *sulci* (sül-sai). [L. = furrow, trench, ditch, wrinkle.]

1. a. A groove made with an engraving tool. b. A trench. c. A hollow or depression in the land. *rare*.

1662 *EVELYN Sculptura* 126 Monsieur Bosse's invention of the *Eschoppe*, does render the making of this *Sulcus*, much more facile. 1675 - *Terra* (1799) 14 The *Sulcus* or Trench he made to run from North to South. 1901 *A. TROTTER East Gallorey Sk.* 158/2 The house... is situated in a sulcus of fertile land.

2. *Anat.* A groove or furrow in a body, organ, or tissue.

1744 *tr. Boerhaave's Inst.* III. 297 The sensible Papillæ lie concealed in the Sulci formed by the Cuticle. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s. v. *Shoring*. The sulcus of the inner surface of the hoof. 1822-7 *Good Synt. Med.* (1829) V. 252 Hydatids have found the means of forming a nidus in some one of the sulci of the womb. 1872 *COVES N. Amer. Birds* 27 Sulci, like carinae, are of all shapes, sizes and positions. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 227 A distinct sulcus between the liver and gall-bladder is nearly always perceptible to the touch.

b. *spec.* A fissure between two convolutions of the brain.

1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 286/2 The sulci which separate the convolutions. 1840 *G. V. ELLIS Anat.* 15 On its under surface, near the median fissure of the brain, is a sulcus, which lodges the olfactory nerve. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 273 That portion of the cerebral hemisphere which lies anterior to the precentral sulcus.

3. *Bot.* The lamella in some fungi.

1856 *HENSLOW Dict. Bot. Terms* 90.

Sulcup, *Suld*, *Suldan*, *Suld(e)art*, *Sulder*: see *SELCOUTE*, *SHALL*, *SOLDAN*, *SUDDART*, *SHOULD*.

† *Sule* sb., var. of *SOIL* sb.¹; cf. *SULTE*.

c 1400 *Promp. Parv.* 484/1 *Sule* erthe..., *solum*, *tellus*.
† *Sule*, v. *Obs.* [OE. *sylan* (also *besylan*), f. *sul-*, related to *sol* - see *SOLE* sb.¹, *SOL* a., *SOLE* v.³, *SOLL* v., *SOLWE* v., *SOWL* v.¹, and cf. *OFris. sulenge* soiling, *MHG. süln* to sully.] a. *trans.* To soil, sully.

c 897 *K. ÆLFRED Gregory's Past.* C. liv. 419 *Su* sugu hi wille *sylan* on hire sole æfterdæmde hio adwægen bið. a 1000 *Baeth. Metr.* ix. 60 He on unscluydun eorla hloðe his sword seled se wileð gelome. a 1225 *Anecr.* R. 396 Yet weren so sike of sunne, & so isleped her mide. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 35 þis is sunne... & unwurðeð þi bið, *Suleð* þi sawle.
b. *intr.* To be defiled.

a 1250 *Out. & Night.* 1240 *Sum* bynd mon... To þare diche his wileð woleweþ, & falleþ, & þar-onne *suleþ*.

Sulement, variant of *SOULEMENT* *adv.* *Obs.*

† *Sulf*, *Obs.* ? Toadflax, *Linaria vulgaris*.

c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 104/2 *Linguarum*, assimulatur herbe Sti. Iohannis in foliis et in stipite sed fetat gall. ligamur, angl. *sulf* (v. r. *gulf*).

Sulf, obs. form of *SELF*.

Sulf: see *SULPH*.

Sulfatara, variant form of *SOLFATARA*.

1834 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 23 Feb. 4/2 The internal fires that still spurt and hiss in the sulfatara.

Sulfer, obs. form of *SILVER*.

Suling (su-lin). *Hist.* Forms: 1 *swuluncg*, *sulung* (*rare* *sulung*), *Domesday Bk.* solin, 2 *sollung*, (also 7 *Hist.*) *swulung*, (also 9 *Hist.*) *swilling*, 2-3 (also 7-9 *Hist.*) *sulling*, *sulung*, 4 *swol(l)ing*, -yng, *swyling*, *swyung*, 4-5 *swylling*, 9 *Hist.* *sullung*. [OE. *swulung*, *sulung*, probably vbl. sb. of an unrecorded vb. **swul(h)ian*, **sul(h)ian* to plough, f. **swulh*, *sulh* plough, *SULLOW*. The generally accepted view that *suling* is f. *sulh* + *lang*, long long (Sweet in *Anglia* III. 151) and that it is therefore parallel to *furlong* (f. *furl* furrow + *long*) cannot be maintained in face of the divergent form-history and meaning of the two words.] In Kent, the fiscal unit corresponding to the hide (see *HIDE* sb.²) and the *carucata* (see *CARUCATE*) of other counties.

In Latin documents relating to Kent it is called *aratrum*: cf. *Plough* sb. 3a.

A term that has been erroneously identified with this word is *sclanda*, *scollanda*, *scollanda* in *Domesday of St. Paul's* (Camden Soc.) 58, 93, 99, 142, 145, 151: see J. H. Round in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* VII. 708 fol.
805 in *Birch Cart. Sax.* (883) I. 449 Aliquam in Cantia partitunculum terre hoc est duorum manentium, ubi Suord-bilancas vocantur iuxta distributionem suarum utique terrarum ritu saxonica *en sulung* seu in alia loco mediam partem unius mansuicunt: id est *an geocled* ubi *an incolis* Ecce-geannung lond appellatur. 805 *Charter* in O. E. Texts 442 Pisses londes earan ðie sulung æt hægyðe ðorne. 805-31 *Ibid.* 443 Dæt lond æt stanhamstede, æt *swuluncga*. 835 *Will* in Thorpe *Dipl. Angl. Sax.* (1856) 470, & him man selle an half *swulung* an Cioldlandene. 973 in *Birch Cart. Sax.* (1893) III. 610 Decem mansas, quod Cantigene dicunt, æt *sulunga*. 1026 *Domesday Book* (1873) I. 2 De communitate Sancti Martini habent simul iii. canonicos unum solin & xvi. acras. c 1140 *Inst. Cruti* (Liebemann) 295 (MS. H) *Scotum* ad luminaria... ter in anno uno detur de unaquaque hyda *id est* *suling*, c 1160 *Colbert MS.* *sulinghida*. 211. *Ec. Battle Abbey* in Selden *Titles Henric* (1631) 636 *Com* omnibus appenditijs suis septem *Swillingarum* id est, *Hidarum*. 1296 in *Archæol. Cant.* I. 234 De una *sullinga* terre et *Archæol. Cant.* cum pertencit in, *Estreling*. 1299-30 in *Archæol. Cant.* V. 254 De medietate annis *sullinga* terre. 12. *MS. Cott. Vesp.* A. 22. 60 h. *Scythie* defendit se per *sulingos* cum dimidio *sulingi* de polt. 1254 *W. THORPE Chron.* in Twysden *Hist.*

Angl. Script. (1652) 2140 Et debent pro quolibet *Swollinga* xivd. per annum pro Schippeshere, timberdoe, & bordode. a 1669 *SKINNER Etymol. Ling. Angl.* (1691) *Swulling* vel *suling*. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey) *Swulling* or *Suling* of Land. 1867 C. J. ELTON *Towers of Kent* vi. 124 Opinions have been much divided on this point, viz. whether the Kentish *suling* corresponded in size to the Norman *carucate*. 1897 *MAITLAND Domesday & Beyond* 124 At Peckham the Archbishop had an estate which had been rated at six *sullings*.

b. *attrib.*: † *suling-land* = *POUGH-GATE*; † *suling-man*, (a) a man chosen from the tenants of a *suling* to collect the dues belonging thereto; (b) a service due from tenants of a *suling*.

1364 *W. THORPE Chron.* xxvii. § 1 in Twysden *Hist. Angl. Script.* (1652) 2140 Quae servicia & consuetudines ipsi tenantes annuatim faciunt & solummodo præter corporale servicium quod vocatur *Swollungman*. *Ibid.*, iij. rodos dimidium de terra vocatur *Swollungland* quæ tenentur per diversa servicia subsequencia. 1440-1 in Twysden *Hist. Angl. Script.* (1652) Gloss. s. v. *Sulinga*, Singuli tenentes omnium & singulorum prædictarum *Swullingarum*, & 38 acrar. terræ de *Swyllingland*, eligent & eligere debent de quolibet *Swyllinga*, unum de seipsis qui nominetur *Swyllingmannus*. [1887 *PARISH & SHAW Dict. Kent. Dial.*, *Swulling-land*, a plough land.]

† *Sulk*, sb.¹ *Obs. rare*¹. [ad. L. *sulcus* furrow.

Cf. *SULK* v.¹] A hollow or trough of the sea.

1578 *SIDNEY Wansted Play in Arcadia* (1629) 619 When he sojourned in the surging sulks of the sandiferous seas.

Sulk (sulk), sb.² [f. *SULK* v.²]

1. *pl.* A state of ill-humour or resentment marked by obstinate silence or aloofness from society. Often with *the* and in phr. in the sulks (occas. in one's sulks); also to take (the) sulks (Sc.), to turn sulky.

1804 *J. GRAHAM Sabbath* (1839) 15/2 A child of about ten months old took sulks, and would eat of. 1818 *TODD* s. v. We use also, as a colloquial term, to be in the sulks; which formerly was, in the *sultens*. 1824 *MISS L. M. HAWKINS Annals* I. 177 A fit of the sulks. 1831 *GREVILLE Mem.* 8 Dec. (1874) II. 224, I never had the advantage of seeing the Chancellor before in his sulks. 1839 *DICKENS Nickleby* xxvii, Her pretty sulks and peevishness. 1885 *STURGEON Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxxii. 2 The child... frets and worries... or sinks into sulks. 1890 *D. DAVIDSON Mem. Long Life* iv. 93 Ram Bukhs took the sulks. 1894 *W. E. NORRIS St. Ann's* II. 203 When you are tired of being in the sulks, let me know.

b. *sing.* A fit of sulking; the action of sulking.

1837 *ISRAELI Venetia* I. xlii, Mrs. Cadurcis remained alone in a savage sulks. 1888 *Contemp. Rev.* LIV. 383 Rodbertus had lived for a quarter of a century in a political sulks against the Hohenzollerns. 1898 *Daily News* 20 June 4/7 To try and force those proposals by a policy of sulks.

2. A person who sulks (*rare*); an obstinate horse (*dial.*).

1883 *LORD R. GOWER Reminisc.* II. xxiv. 125 If one reads away from the others, one appears to avoid the rest and is considered a sulks. 1888 *Berks. Gloss.*, *Sulks*, a term applied to a horse that will not try to do what is required of him.

† *Sulk*, v.¹ *Obs. rare*. Also 6 *sulke*, *sulok*. [ad. L. *sulcare* to plough, furrow, f. *sulcus* furrow.] *trans.* To plough (the seas). Also *intr.*, sometimes with *it*.

1579 *Poor Knight's Palace*, etc. K. iv b, To sulke the seas and furrow foming floods. *Ibid.* L. iij b, While saylers sulke upon the seas. 1582 *STANHYURST Æneis* II. (Arb.) 50 Two serpents monstrous ouglye Plash't the water sulking to the shoare moste hastily swingling. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-ob.* I. 422 They... keep Upon the lee-ward still, and sulking up the deep For Mauritania make. 1682 *EARL ARGYLE To Lady Lindsay in Law's Mem.* (1818) 213 Our admiral, though tide and wind say nay, He'll row and work, and sulks it all the way.

Hence † *Sulking* *pl.* a., ploughing (the land). 1582 *STANHYURST Æneis* I. x (I) forced Thee sulking swincker thee soyle, thoghie craggie, to sunder.

Sulk (sulk), v.² [Source uncertain; perhaps related to *SULKE* a. Cf. *Nfris.* (Sylt) *sulke*.] *intr.* To keep aloof from others in moody silence; to indulge in sullen ill-humour; to be sulky.

1781 *MISSE D'ARRELLAY Diary May*, I still sulked on, vexed to be teased. 1794 *W. BLAKE Songs Exp. Inf. Sorrow* 8, I thought best To sulks upon my mother's breast. 1852 *W. JERDAN Autobiog.* I. xi. 82 My uncle... sulked a little at my not having made myself celebrated. 1861 *READE Cloister & H.* lxxv, He sulked with his old landlady for thrusting gentle advice and warning on him. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 4 Oct., It is now thirteen years that we have been sulking with the Republic of Mexico.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Of a fish: To remain in hiding and motionless when hooked. Of tea-plants: see quot. 1891. In quot. 1860 *refl.* with *out*: To go out 'sulkily'.

1860 *O. W. HOLMES Elsie V.* (1887) 75 The lamps... sulked themselves out. 1873 *BROWNING Red Cott. Nat. cap* 154 Sorrowful Sulked field and pasture with persistent rain. 1873 *W. C. PRIME I go a-fishing* II. 21 He started down stream, over a low fall and into a deep hole, where he sulked like a salmon. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 12 July 61/4 [He] was occupied two hours and twenty minutes in landing an eight-pound trout which sulked. 1891 *T. C. OWEN Tea Planting in Ceylon*, When the foliage becomes too luxuriant, and they [i.e. tea-bushes] sulks and no longer send out vigorous flushes. 1905 *SIR F. THURVES Oth. Side Land* II. ii. (1906) 33 Sloggish streams, sulking through a gully of sand and stones.

Hence *Sulker*, one who sulks; *Sulkery* (*nonce-ud.*) = *BOUDOIR*; *Sulking* vbl. sb. (also *attrib.* in sulking-room = *BOUDOIR*) and *ppl. a.*

1888 *Library Mag.* June 23, He called upon the 'sulkers to come to the front. 1905 *Month* July 72 *Sulkery*, as they translated *boudoir*. 1896 *LADY EYRON in Ld. Broughton's*

Recoll. Long Life (1909) II. 203 Such a sitting-room or 'sulking-room, all to yourself. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 4 Oct., Not all the sulking of which diplomacy is capable can restore Maximilian to life. 1778 *Footie Trip Calais* II. Wks. 1799 IV. 58 You sullen, 'sulking, stomachful slut!

Sulk(e), variants of **SULK**, **SULKE**.

+ **Sulke**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [? Related to **SULK** v., **SULKY** a.] Hard to sell; slow in going off.

1836 *Hexwood Challenge Beauties* III. i. Never was thrifty trader more willing to put of a sulke commodity, than she was to truck for her maidenhead.

Sulkene, obs. form of **SILKEN** a.

Sulkily (sɒl'kili), *adv.* [I. **SULKY** a. + -LY 2.] In a sulky manner; with silent or moody ill-humour.

1796 *Colman Iron Chest* Pref. p. ii. Here is a scowling, sullen, black bull, .. hestands sulkily before. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xv. 111. 560 Anne, who, when in good humour, was meekly stupid, and, when in bad humour, was sulkily stupid. 1865 *FLO. MARRIAT Love's Conf.* I. xviii. 317 Agnes took the sulkily-granted leave joyfully. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. § 9 (1882) 560 The stricter Covenanters retired sulkily from the Royal army.

fig. 1823 *BYRON Juan* xiv. xxviii. When..sulkily the river's ripple's flowing. 1839 *KEMBLE Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 69 The eagle..hovered sulkily a while over the river.

Sulkiness (sɒl'kiness), *[I. **SULKY** a. + -NESS.]* The state or quality of being sulky.

1760 *GRAY Let. to Dr. Clarke* 12 Aug. Three women that laughed from morning to night, and would allow nothing to the sulkiness of my disposition. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xix. Driven into pettish sulkiness by the persecution of the interrogators. 1885 *Manch. Even. News* 2 Feb. 2/4 Their sulkiness manifests itself in the most peevish manner.

Sulkup, variant form of **SELCOUTH** Obs.

Sulky (sɒl'ki), *sb.* Also 8-9 eulky, 9 sulkoe, sulkie. [subst. use of **SULKY** a.]

1. A light two-wheeled carriage or chaise (sometimes without a body), seated for one person: now used principally in America for trials of speed between trotting-horses. (So called because it admits only one person. Cf. **DÉSOLIGÉANT**.)

1756 *CONNOISSEUR* No. 112 ¶ 4 A formal female seated in a Sulky, foolishly play with having the whole vehicle to herself. 1775 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 55 My mare.. ran and dashed the body of the sulky all to pieces. 1796 *SOURNEY Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 118 Many sulkies drawn by three mules abreast. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie* v. xi. The doctor turned and looked through the little round glass in the back of the sulky. 1882 *Standard* 1 Dec. 5/4 (Canada) The din and noise of waggons, .. buggies, sulkies, and ox teams. 1884 *Bham Daily Post* 23 Feb. 2/5 American Trotting Sulkie, weighs 56 lb.: to carry 180 lb.

2. *transf.* a. A bathing-machine for one. *jocular.*

1806-7 J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1807) xiv. vi. On re-entering your Sulky in your new character, .. you discover, for the first time, that your own towel is safely locked up at home.

b. (See quot.)

1862 *Mrs. SPED Last Years India* 129 A little silver 'sulky', .. a small spherical box, pierced all over with small holes (etc.). This pretty apparatus is intended for brewing a single cup of tea, by the morosely inclined.

3. Short for **sulky-plough** (see 4).

1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 37 Two single-furrow sulkies with three horses each.

4. *attrib.*, passing into *adj.*, applied to (a) a set of articles for the use of a single person, (b) an agricultural implement having a seat for the driver (U.S.).

1786 *MACKENZIE Lounger* No. 89 ¶ 7 A dispute about the age of a sulky set of China. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2452 *Sulky-cultivator*, one having a seat for the rider, who manages the plows, moving them to the right or left as the plants in the rows may require. *Ibid.*, *Sulky-rake*, a horse-rake having an elevated seat for the driver. 1879 *Scribner's Mag.* Nov. 137/1 Next spring I.. bought me a sulky-plow.

Sulky (sɒl'ki), *a.* [app. f. **SULK** v. 2 Cf. **NFRIS** (Sylt) **sul'kig**.]

1. Of persons and their actions: Silently and obstinately ill-humoured; showing a tendency to keep aloof from others and repel their advances by refusing to speak or act.

1744 M. BISHOP *Life & Adv.* vi. 45 It is often seen in press'd Men that they are stubborn and sulky. 1790 *BURNS Tam & Shanter* 10 Our home, Where sits our sulky sullen dame, Gathering her brows like gathering storm. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* iii. He has sulky ways too, breaking off intercourse with all that are of the place. 1834 *JAMES F. MARSHALL Hall* xi. My companion generally rode on in sulky silence. 1856 *RUSKIN Elem. Drawing* II. (1857) 134 The true zeal and patience of a quarter of an hour are better than the sulky and inattentive labour of a whole day. 1880 W. HARRIS *Serm. Boys & Girls* (1881) 40 They were like..sulky children who would be pleased with nothing.

b. Of animals; *spec.* of a fish (cf. **SULK** v. 2 b).

1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* I. x. Back limp'd..The sulky leaders of the chase. 1822 *LAMB Elia* x. *Dream children*. A great sulky pike hanging midway down the water. 1828 *DAVE Salmonia* 30, I thought after a fish had been hooked, he remained sick and sulky for some time.

2. Of inanimate natural objects, the weather, etc.: Gloomy, dismal. Of things, with respect to their growth, progress, or movement: Sluggish. Also, *dial.* difficult to work.

1817 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 380 The weather is still sulky and threatening. 1825 *SCOTT* 11 Oct. in *Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. xxiii. 350 One's friends are not so easily entertained on such a sulky day as this. 1849 *CURLES Green Hand* ix. (1850) 85 A sulky patch of dark-gray sky. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vii. 223 Some, again, are termed 'sulky lakes', and are very hard to get fish from at all. 1886

Cheshire Gloss., *Sulky*, .. applied to..rock which has no cleavage and is difficult to quarry, very cross-grained timber, &c. 1889 E. E. GREEN in *Crylon Indep.* (Cent. Dict.), The condition called sulky as applied to a tea-bush is unfortunately only too common on many estates. 1890 *CLARK RUSSELL Marriage at Sea* viii. The sulky undulations of the water. 1905 *Daily News* 31 Aug. 6 The cream..gets 'sulky', or it 'goes to sleep', and then you may churn all day and get no result.

3. *Comb.*, as *sulky-looking* *adj.*

1828 *LYTTON Pelham* II. xxv. A few dull and sulky-looking fir-trees. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 692 The dull sulky-looking colt.

Sull. Chiefly *sw.* and *s.w. dial.* Also 7, 9 *sul*, 9 *zull*; 7 *soule*, 8 *sewl*, 9 *solo*, 9 *owle*, 9 *zowl*, 9 *zarl*. [repr. the stem of the oblique cases (*sule*, *sulum*, etc.) of OE. *sulh* **SULLOW**, or the later nom. *sul*, *sifl*. Somerset still repr. OE. oblique *sylf* for *sylth* (cf. *sillow*, etc. s.v. **SULLOW**.)] A plough.

1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 109 The Soule.. that instrument wherewith being fastened to the Oxen, the Husbandman rippeth up his land. 1609 *Worlidge Syst. Agric.* (1681) 36 The Sun and the Sull are some Husbandmens Soil. *Ibid.* 332 A Sull, a term used for a Plow in the Western parts. 1766 *WILLY in Complete Farmer* s.v. *Turnep*, Ploughing the intervals with a small sull, drawn by one horse. 1791 W. H. MARSHALL *W. England* (1796) II. 276 The plowman carries, in the body of his sewl, a parcel of small rods. 1825 *JENNINGS Observ. Dial. W. Eng.* 86 *Sull*, .. a plough. 1823 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Zarl* (zaal), a plough.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sull-breaking*; *sull-paddle* = **PLOUGH-STAFF**.

1609 *Worlidge Syst. Agric.* (1681) 331 A Sulpaddle, a small Spade-staff or Instrument to cleanse the Plough from the clogging Earth. 1766 *Compl. Farmer, Sull-paddle*, a plough paddle. 1791 W. H. MARSHALL *W. England* (1796) II. 276 A field..which has long been noted for sewl-breaking.

|| **Sulla** (sɒ'lā). [*Sp. sulla*.] A leguminous plant, *Helysarum coronarium* (also called French honeysuckle), with flowers resembling those of the red clover, found in some Mediterranean countries. Also *attrib.*

1787 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1859) II. 202 The sulla of Malta, or Spanish St. Poin. 1818 *Mrs. LUFF Poems* (ed. 2) 129 Lovely May Weathing the sulla-flowers of brightest red, With ears of barley. 1895 *Atlantic Monthly* Mar. 340 The sulla, a sort of pink vetch.

Sullabub, obs. form of **SILLABUB**.

Sullage (sɒ'lɪdʒ). Forms: 6 eollage, 7 eul-lodge, 7-8 euillage, 8 eulli(d)g, ewillage, 7-sullago. [Of uncertain origin. ? a. AF. **souillage*, **souillage*, **souillage*, f. *souiller* SOIL v. 1, **SULLY** v. : sec. -AGE. The synonymous **SOILAGE** is perhaps due to a variant **soillage*. In the 17th and 18th cent. the spelling was influenced by **SULLY**: see **SULLAGE**.]

1. Filth, refuse, *esp.* such as is carried off by drains from a house, farmyard, or the like; sewage.

1553 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 176 To caraye away the Sullage of the Clesninge of the saide Stretes. 1609 in *Sussex Archæol. Coll.* (1867) XIX. 199 Annoying the Bowrne with the sullage of his hoggs by a dyke. 1624 *WOTTON Elen. Archit.* (1672) 18 Under-conduits and Conveyances, for the Sullage of the House. 1748 *DOUSLEY Preceptor* (1763) I. 180 The Apertures..are either Doors..or conduits for the Sullage. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* I. 1. 39 (E. D. S.) If..highways and sullage and dung are mixed together. 1879 *FLO. NIGHTINGALE in Tral. Indian Assoc. Art Ethic.* Oct. The people themselves feel the misery of having no channels to remove sullage away clear from every habitation.

† 2. *fig.* Filth, filthiness, defilement, pollution.

1641 S. HINOE in W. Hinde *J. Bruen To Rdr.*, Free from the sullage of Envie, and detraction. 1673 *Lady's Call* II. i. § 7. 59 The lightest act of dalliance leaves something of stain and sullage behind it. 1697 *EVELYN Numismat.* ix. 309 The Soul contracts no sullage from the deformity of the body.

3. The silt washed down and deposited by a stream or flood.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New In.* p. lxi. Such Shelves arising in our River from the Gravel and Sullage that are wash'd into it. 1725 *HENLEY Tr. Montfaucon's Antig. Italy* (ed. 2) 28 Several Strata of this Kind were form'd by the Sullage of Rivers and Torrents. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 236 Sullidge which the Waters leaves on the Ground. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 396 The swillage of rivers. 1800 W. CHAPMAN *Witham & Welland* 62 The bottom was found quite hard, and without sullage, from the Grand Sluice to Fishtoft-jetties. 1857 *SNYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* 665.

4. *Founding.* Metal scoria or slag.

1843 *HOLTZAPFEL Turning* I. 349 The metal is..free from the scoria or sullage, which sometimes renders the upper surface very rough.

5. *Comb.*: eullage-pieoe (see quot. 1875); eullage-pipe, a drain-pipe.

1852 *BURN Naval & Milit. Dict.* II. 276/2 *Sullage piece, or dead head, *mascolotte*. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2452/2 *Sullage-piece*, .. a dead-head, or feeding-head. A piece of metal on a casting which occupies the ingate at which the metal entered the mold..In this piece the sullage rises, hence its name. 1907 J. HALSHAM *Lenswood Corner* 214 He reckons it better for a man to be on the top of a sack than down a 'sullage-pipe'.

† **Sullayne**, ? error. form of **SRWIN**.

1570 *LEVINS Manag. Q. iv.* A sullayne, *fishes, sabno parvus*.

Sulle, obs. f. **SELL** v., **SHALL** v., **SILL** sb. 1

Sulledge, obs. form of **SULLAGE**.

Sullen (sɒ'lən), *a., adv.*, and *sb.* Also 6 *solen*, *sulleyne*, 6-7 *sollen*, 7 *sull(a)in*, *sulen*. [Later form of **SOLEIN**.] *A. adj.*

1. Of persons, their attributes, aspect, actions: Characterized by, or indicative of, gloomy ill-humour or moody silence.

In early use there is often implication of obstinacy or stubbornness.

1573-80 *TUSSER Husb.* (1878) 180 Be lowly not sullen, if ought go amisse. 1592 *Arden of Feversham* I. i. 510 Who would have thought the ciuill sir so solcn? 1621 'Sacc. TYNMUS' *Vind. Answ.* To Rdr., Wee are called..sullen and crabbed peices. 1668 *Extr. St. Papers rel. Friends Ser.* III. (1912) 279 Their Saint Penn..is diuinely cryed vp amongst that perversen Faction. 1680 C. NESSE *Church Hist.* 55 Because they might not have what they would, grew sullen, and would have nothing. 1713 *STEELE Guard.* No. 18 ¶ 2 These contemplations have made me serious but not sullen. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 149. 323 In the Middle sits Cato, with a sullen Brow. 1795 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) IV. 315 If the better part lies by, in a sullen silence, they still cannot hinder the more factious part both from speaking and from writing. 1814 *Worosz. Excurs.* VI. 459 Here..they met, .. flaming Jacobite And sullen Hanoverian! 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* VI. II. 28 The answer of James was a cold and sullen reprimand. 1879 *Froude Caesar* xxvi. 438 Some were still sullen, and refused to sue for a forgiveness.

b. *transf.* Of animals and inanimate things: Obstinate, refractory; stubborn, unyielding.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. 128 b, Which being well punished with hunger, and thyrst, wyll teache him [sc. a plough-ox] to leaue that sullen trick. 1648 *GAGE West Ind.* 89, I got up again and spurred my sullen jade. 1678 *Cudworth Intell. Syst.* I. v. 888 Things are Sullen, and will be as they are, what ever we Think them, or Wish them to be. 1691 *RAY Creation* I. (1692) 38 The stupid Matter..would be as sullen as the Mountain was that Mahomet commanded to come down to him. 1725 *DE FOR VOY. round World* (1840) 339 The other (bull) proved untractable, sullen, and outrageous. 1859 *TENNYSON Geraint & Enid* 862 As sullen as a beast new-caged.

† c. Holding aloof. *Obs.*

1628 *EARLE Microcosm.*, *Acquaintance* (Arb) 86 Friend-ship is a sullenner thing, as a contractor and taker vp of our affections to some few.

† d. *fig.* Baleful, malignant. *Obs.*

1676 *DRYDEN Auranga.* I. i. 360 Such sullen Planets at my Birth did shine, They threaten every Fortune mixt with mine. 1679 *DRYDEN & LEE Cædipus* III, Ye sullen Powrs below. 1703 *ROWE Fair Penit.* II. i. Some sullen Influence, a Foe to both.

† 2. Solemn, serious. *Obs.*

1583 *MELBANCKE Philotimus* M iij b, So was he free from sulleyne sternes seuerity. 1586 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 30 Morall Philosophers, whom me thinketh, I see comming towards me with a sullen grauity. 1640 *Br. KEYNOLDS Passions* iv, Some plausible Fancy doth more prevail with tender Wills than a severe and sullen argument. 1729 *YOUNG Busiris* I. i, In sullen Majesty they stalk along, With Eyes of Indignation, and Despair.

3. Of immaterial things, actions, conditions: Gloomy, dismal, melancholy; sometimes with the notion of 'passing heavily, moving sluggishly'.

1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* I. iii. 265 The sullen passage of thy weary steeps. 1604 - *Oth.* III. iv. 51 (Q), A salt and sullen rhyme. 1605 *DANIEL Philotas* Ep. 59 To sound The deepe reports of sullen Tragedies. 1648 *MILTON Sonn.* xvii, Where shall we sometimes meet, and by the fire Help wast a sullen day. 1712-14 *POPE Rape Lock* IV. 19 No cheerful breeze this sullen region knows. 1775 *JOHNSON Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 1 Aug., The place [sc. Oxford] is now a sullen solitude. 1816 *BYRON Priz. Chillon* xiv, With spiders I had friendship made, And watch'd them in their sullen trade. 1828 *KINGSLEY Lett.* (1878) I. 21 It was an afternoon of sullen Autumn rain. 1864 *HAWTHORNE Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 52 A bleak, sullen day.

b. Of a sound or an object producing a sound: Of a deep, dull, or mournful tone. Chiefly *poet.*

1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* IV. v. 88 Our solemn Hymnes, to sullen Dyrges change. 1632 *MILTON Penseroso* 76, I hear the far-off Curfew sound, .. Swinging slow with sullen roar. 1742 *COLLINS Ode* ix. 12 Where the beetle winds His small but sullen horn. 1819 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* xlv, The heavy bell .. broke short their argument. One by one the sullen sounds fell successively on the ear. 1849 *KINGSLEY North Devon in Misc.* (1859) II. 264 The sullen thunder of the unseen surge.

4. Of sombre hue; of a dull colour; hence, of gloomy or dismal aspect. (Also qualifying an *adj.* of colour = dull-) Cf. **SAD** a. 8.

1586 [implied in **SULLENLY** 2]. 1592 *Arden of Feversham* III. i. 45 Now will he shake his care oppressed head, Then fix his sad eis on the sullen earth. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* I. ii. 236 Like bright Metall on a sullen ground. 1647 *HARVEY Sch. of Heart* xxi. i, Take sullen lead for silver, sounding brass. Instead of solid gold. 1665 J. REA *Flora* 130 A dark sullen violet purple colour. 1710 *STEELE Tattler* No. 266 ¶ 3 Two apples that were roasting by a sullen sea coal fire. 1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 224 A sort of sullen greenish white dust. 1784 *COWPER Task* II. 212, I would not yet exchange this sullen skies.. for warmer France With all her vines. 1811 *SCOTT Don Roderick* II. i, All sleeps in sullen shade, or silver glow. 1818 *KEATS Sonn. Ben Nevis* 6, I look o'erhead, And there is sullen mist. 1855 *TENNYSON Maud* I. x. 1, The sullen-purple moor. 1894 *HALL CAINE Manxman* V. iii. 286 The sky to the north-west was dark and sullen.

† b. Sullen lady, ? *Fritillaria nigra*, *Obs.*

1688 *HOLME Armoury* II. iv. 7/1 The sullen Lady, hangeth her head down, .. and is of an amberish dark hair colour, without any checker or spots. Some call it the black Fritillary.

5. Of water, etc.: Flowing sluggishly. *poet.*

1622 *DRAYTON Poly-ob.* xxviii. 91 Small Cock, a sullen Brook, comes to her succour then. 1628 *MILTON Vac. Exerc.* 95 Sullen Mole that runneth underneath. 1814 *SCOTT War.* xxii, The larger [stream] was placid, and even sullen in its course. 1828 *SHELLEY Rosal. & Helen* 398 Each one lay Sucking the sullen milk away About my frozen heart.

6. *Comb.*: parasynthetic adjs., as *sullen-browed*, *-hearted*; complementary, as *sullen-seeming*; with other adjs., as *sullen-sour*, *-wise*.

1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang. ii*. This 'sullen-browed Thomas Dickson. 1809 R. BRIDGES *Par. Virg. Æn. VI*, 434 The 'sullen-hearted, who... Their own life did away. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud I*. xviii. vi. 'Sullen-seeming Death. 1849 J. A. CARLYLE *Tr. Dante's Inf. p. xlii*. The 'sullen-sour or gloomy-sluggish. 1710 STEEL *Tatler* No. 449 ¶ 5 A 'sullen-wise Man is as bad as a good-natured Fool.

B. *adv.* = SULLENLY. *rare*.

1718 PRIOR *Solomon II*. 201 Sullen I forsook th' Imperfect Feast. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L. II*. xxviii. Sullen and slowly they unclasp.

C. *sb.* (in *pl.*, usually the *sullens*; rarely *sing.*) A state of gloomy ill-humour; sullenness, sulks. *Phr. in the sullens, sick of the sullens*.

1580 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 285 She was solitary walking, with her frowning cloth, as sick lately of the solens. 1631 R. H. ARRAIGN *Whole Creature* xvi. 280 So long he is sick in the sulds, and diseas'd in the sullens. 1633 MARMION *Fin. Comp.* i. iii. B. 2 They can do no more good upon me, then a young pitiful Lover upon a Mistress, that has the sullens. 1662 HIBBERT *Body Divinity I*. 142 Its a dangerous thing to sit sick of the sullens, or be discontented. a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams I*. (1692) 84 If his Majesty were moody... he would fetch him out of that Sullen with a pleasant Jest. 1671 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 215 When William Lenthall was troubled with the sullens. 1679 DRYDEN *Trist. & Cress.* iv. ii. I'll e'en go home, and shut up my doors, and die o' the sullens, like an old bird in a cage. 1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xviii. 174 No sullens, my Nanima; no perverseness. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* xxiii. Annot Lyle could always charm Allan out of the sullens. 1854 CARLYLE *Frederick Gr.* xvi. viii. IV. 362 Russian Czarina evidently in the sullens against Friedrich. 1868 'HOLME LEE' *G. Godfrey* xxxvi. Gerrard was in a fit of sullens.

b. *Comb.*, 'sullen-sick a.', 'sick of the sullens', ill from ill-humour.

1614 T. ADAMS *Sinner's Passing Bell* Wks. (1659) 247 If the state... lie sullen-sick of Naboths vineyard. 1650 FULLER *Psalms II*. vii. § 7. 128 On the denyall Abah falls sullen-sick.

Sullen (*sw'len*), *v. rare*. [f. SULLEN a. + *LY*.²]

1. *trans.* To make sullen or singish.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves II*. xlviii. The Idle man... like a member out of joynt, sullens the whole Body, with an ill disturbing laziness. 1894 ANYAN *Only a Drummer Boy* iv. 47 [They] prevented Douglas's happy nature getting completely crushed and sullened.

† 2. *intr.* To be sullen; to sulk. *Obs.*

a 1652 BRAME *Covent Gard.* t. i. Keeping her chamber whole weeks together, sullenning upon her Samplery breech-works.

Sullen, *obs.* form of SELL *v.*, SHALL *v.*

Sullenly (*sw'lenli*), *adv.* [f. SULLEN a. + *LY*.²] In a sullen manner.

1. With gloomy or morose ill-humour.

1650 FULLER *Psalms III*. xi. § 15. 434 If any... sullenly say, with Judas Iscariot, *To what purpose is this wast?* 1668 DRYDEN *Ser. Cove II*. When jealous poyers does sullenly n're spy. 1784 COWPER *Task* 393 His book, Well chosen, and not sullenly perus'd In selfish silence, but imparted oft. 1841 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xvi. Give me meat and drink! he answered sullenly. 1879 *Spectator* 13 Sept. 1848 That if the Viceroy were only sufficiently persistent, Afghans, like Turks, would sullenly give way.

2. With sombre or gloomy aspect; with a dull or dismal sound.

a 1585 SIDNEY *Arcadia III*. x. (1912) 402 The colours for the ground were so well chosen, neither sullenly darke, nor glaringly lightsome. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho II*. The wind... groaned sullenly among the lofty branches above. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & St. Ital.* i. 295 The volcanic fires... smoulder sullenly at the present day. 1860 TYN-DALL *Glac.* i. xiv. 93 The clouds... sailed sullenly from the west. 1898 H. NEWBOLT *He fell among Thistles* iv. The ravine where the Yassin river sullenly flows.

Sullenness (*sw'lonnes*). Also 7 solennesse, sullenness, 8 sullenness. [f. SULLEN a. + *NESS*.]

1. The condition or quality of being sullen in behaviour, aspect, or temper. Also, an instance of this.

a 1585 SIDNEY *Arcadia III*. (1912) 379 Fearing least silence would offend her sullenness. 1644 MILTON *Educ. Wks.* 1852 IV. 392 When the air is calm and pleasant, it were an injury and sullenness against nature not to go out. 1663 PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xxxii. (1637) 390 His seriousness gives no disgust, his silence is without sullenness. a 1721 PRIOR *Cromwell & his Porter* 20 Wks. 1907 II. 262 By... the sullenness of his brow it should be my old Porter. 1784 COOK's 3rd Voy. i. viii. I 154 The countenance... has... sometimes a sullenness or reserve. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* iii. They are... a mixed breed, having much of your German sullenness. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xiv. 205 After a few vicious efforts, they subsided into sullenness.

† 2. Slowness, reluctance. *Obs.*

1619 LUSHINGTON *Resurrection I*. (1659) 34 No removing of the Tombstone; that besides its weight & sullenness to give way, was rib'd and clasped down with Iron bars and bonds.

3. Dismalness, gloom.

1885 PATER *Marius* iv. xxiii. The long winter had been a season of unvarying sullenness.

† Sullenwood. *Obs.* Altered f. SOUTHERNWOOD, with play on sullen.

1632 W. ROWLEY *New Wonder II*, I'll make you eate Sorrell to your supper, though I eate Sullenwood my selfe.

Sullepe, variant of SERLEPT *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 4305 pat sullepe sire at sett all þe werde.

Sullepsis, variant of STYLEPSIS.

Sulle(e, *obs.* forms of SELLER 1.

Sul-lyerye. ? Misprint for *sulling* = SULING.

VOL. X.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* § Vna Hida sen carucata terræ, which is all one as a plow-land... sulleyere also signifieth a plow-land.

Sullevate, var. SOLLEVATE *v.* (cf. SUBLEVATE.) 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars I*. xlviii. How he his subiectes sought to sullevate.

Sullevation, var. SOLLEVATION *Obs.* (cf. SUBLEVATION.)

1611 SIR D. CARLETON in *10th Rep. Hist. MISS. Comm.* App. 1. 533 To furnish the Albanies with weapons for a sudaine sullevation. 1623 COCKERAM, *Sullevation*, a murdering intent. 1637 EARL MONM. tr. *Makewell's Romulus & Tarquin* 97 To suffocate sullevations in their cradle.

Sulli, variant form of SELLY *Obs.*

a 1290 *Pains of Hell* 213 in Herrig's *Archiv* LXII. 403 Neren nowijt hoe perof adrad: fior-bi hoe slepeþ in sulli beren.

Sulliage (*sw'liedg*). Variant of SULLAGE influenced by SULLY *v.*

1667 DEACON *Chr. Piety* xi. § 2 Though we wipe away with never so much care the dirt thrown at us, there will be left some sulliage behind. 1793 W. H. MARSHALL *Rural Econ. W. Eng.* (1796) II. 358 The sulliage which such places are ever accumulating. 1853 *Bill to establish Metroph. Board Sewers* Preamble 2 The Sewage, Filth, Soil, and Sulliage issuing from the Sewers and Drains. 1879 R. FLETCHER *Dickens* xv. 13 Na taint or sulliage falls on all he writ. 188 R. G. H[ILL] *Voices in Soli*. 121 Off have I watched and proved her perfidy, And chid with bitter words her sulliage.

Sullibib, -bub, *obs.* forms of SILLABUB.

Sullic, -ich(e, var. forms of SELLY *Obs.*

Sullidge, var. SULLAGE.

Sullied (*sw'lid*), *ppl. a.* Also 6 solyed, 7 sully'd. [f. SULLY *v.* + *ED*.¹] Soiled, pollnted (*lit.* and *fig.*); † made gloomy or dull.

1571 (implied in SULLIENESS). c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xv. To change your day of youth to sullied night. 1612 DRAVTON *Polyb.* x. 194 Her sullied face. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 320 A loathsome sullied Soul, and an indisposed distempered Body. 1695 A. TELFAIR *New Confut. Sadd.* (1696) 7 Seven small Bones... wrapp'd up in a piece of old sullied Paper. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* xv. viii. (1827) VI. 132 The moon... appeared afterwards quite sullied and as it were tinged with blood. 1824 SCOTT *Kedgeantlet* ch. xiii. He wore a smart hanger and a pair of pistols in a sullied sword-belt. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood I*. The choir are getting on their sullied white robes. 189 R. BRIDGES *Growth of Love* li. Let the true Muse rewrite her sullied page.

b. Sullied white, dirty white.

1621 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1676/4 A very large Irish Greyhound being of a sullied White, with some pale yellowish spots. 1817 STEPHENS in *Sharpe's Gen. Zool.* x. II. 493 The under parts of the body sullied white: the tail greenish black.

Hence † Sulliedness, defilement.

1571 GOLING *Calvin on Ps. lxxviii*. 15 Although the land were covered with solyedness through the troublous invasion of the enemies: yit... it recovered bir whitenesse, so as it became as whyte as snowe.

Sullivation, variant of SOLLEVATION *Obs.*

1605 DANIEL *Philotas II*. i. How can that be donne, Without some sullivation to insue?

Sul-low. Chiefly *w.* and *s.w. dial.* Forms: 1 sulh, 1, 3 suluh, 3 solh, (sul)(ch), sul3, sol3-, solw-, 4 soluz, -ou, *Kent.* suolz, 4-5 solouz, -ow, 5 -ouh, -owe, -o3, 6 zolow, 7-sulow (9 sulow, sillow, silla, zilla). [OE. *sulh* str. fem., for **swulh*, the *w* being preserved in Kentish ME. *suolz* and OE. *swulung*, ME. *swolung*; etc. (see SULING); ultimately cogn. with L. *sulfus* furrow.]

The local variant *sillow* represents OE. dat. sing. or nom. pl. *sylh*, *sylg*. The oblique forms without umlaut (*sulc*, etc.) are represented by forms s. v. SULL.

1. A plough. (Also in *fig. context*.)

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past* C. II. 403 Diet nan mon ne scyle don his lond to ðære sylf, & hawian under bæc. c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. ix. (1809) 594 Forþon þe heorasylh unrihte gangað. c 950 Lindisf. *Gosp.* Luke ix. 62 Ne ænig sende hond his on sulh (*Rushw. sulub*) & behaldas on bæcg. c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* I. 404 Ponne man þa sulh forð drife. c 1205 LAY. 4260 Pe[lt]e[lt]e cheorl eæt his sulche bæfde grið al swa þe king sulh. *Ibid.* 5181 Per cheorl drife his sulge i-owned wode feire. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 384 3if eax ne surke, ne þe spade ne dulue, ne þe suluh (*MS. T. ploih*) ne erede. 1340 *Ayene*. 242 Ze ilke þet zet þe hand aþe zuolz and loþeþ behinde him. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 295 Hit is no leue in oure lawe þat we... sette solow on þe feld ne sowe none erþe. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 445 Þe solouz of holy cherche schal nougt goo aryt. 14. *Ibid.* App. 535 *Hald.* MS. 1900 This day is my solowe y-come to the laste forowe. 1535 in F. W. WEAVER *Wells Wills* (1809) 178 A zolow with all other apparell for vj oxen. 1635 H. SYDENHAM *Sermon Sol. Occ.* (1637) 265 The spiritual plough is not halfe so well managed by any, as one that was yesterday conversant with the Goade and the Sallow. c 1640 J. SWIN *Lines Berkeley* (1883) 1. 293 What waynes, carts, sulows, harrows... remained. 1893 *Wills. Gloss.* *Sillow, Sulow, Sylle*, a plough, was used at Bratton within the memory of persons still living.

† 2. A plot of land is described as being 'of so many sullows'; hence *sillow* = PLOUGH *sb.* 1 3 a, PLOUGH-LAND 1. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 13176 Twenti sulbene [*c* 1275 sol3ene] lond. *Ibid.* 18775 Þritti solþ of lond. *Ibid.* 18789.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sulow-beam*, -board, -handle, -share (all *Obs.*).

a 1000 in W. WULFECR 196/1 *Burris, curiammentum aratri*, 'sulow-beam. 14. *Metr. Voc.* *Ibid.* 628/5 *Burris*, sulow-beam. *Ibid.* 628/7 *Burris*, 'sulow-borde. c 1000 *Metr. Voc. Gloss.* *Ibid.* 1041 *Sulow*, 'sulow-borde. 14. *Ibid.* *Metr. Voc.* *Ibid.* 628/5 *Stilla*, sulow-handel. 14. *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) VII. App. 527 (Hart. MS. 1200) Heo wolegn barfot... upon nyne 'solow schares brennyng and fayne bote.

† Sully, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 7 sulley. [f. SULLY *v.*] An act of sullying, soiling, or polluting (*lit.* and *fig.*); a stain, blemish.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. i. 39 You laying these slight sulleyes on my Sonne, As 'twere a thing a little soil'd i' th' working. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xxiv. ¶ 19 The Gold or Silver will stick to the least Sully that the Varnish may chance to make. 1711 ANTONIS *Spect.* No. 256 ¶ 4 These little Spots and Sullies in its Reputation. 1742 FIELING *J. Andrews* t. iv. Without the least sully of their virtue. 1762 FRANKLIN *Lett.*, etc. Wks. 1840 V. 393 After the explosion, I could find neither any moisture nor any sully from the ink.

Sully (*sw'li*), *v.* Also 6, 8 sulley, 7 sullie. [app. ad. F. *souiller*: see SOIT *v.*]

1. *trans.* To pollute, defile; to soil, stain, tarnish.

a. in material sense. Now *rare* or *poet.*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. ii. 327 Sully the puritie and whitenesse of my Sheetes? 1615 G. SANDVS *Trav.* 295 The roofe and sides are... sullied, with the smoke of torches. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters I*. 164 A sky colored pellicule, sullied with dark spots. 1818 WORMS *Near Spring of Hermitage* 12 Rains, that make each rill a torrent, Neither sully it nor swell. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 25 Mar. 3/2 The delicate white of the vellum cover which a careless touch might sully.

absol. 1601 HOLLAND *Phily II*. 473 [How] that if one rule paper... therewith [sc. silver], it will draw blacke lines, and sullie as it doth.

b. in immaterial sense.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. iv. 6 The one-daring Talbot Hath sullied all his glosse of former Honor By this vnbeedfull... adventure. 1612 *The Noble K.* II. 5 Before we further Sully our clothes of youth. 1657 SPARROW *Ek. Cont. Prayer* (1661) 23 Christmas and Epiphany... holy Church held for such high times of joy and Festivity, that they would not have one day among them sullied by... sorrow and fasting. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s. v., To Sully the Fancy, to fill it with nasty, filthy, or impure Thoughts. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* v. 355, I will not sully my Page with any Rehearsal of them. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxiv. II. 475 The purity of his virtue was sullied by excessive vanity. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 529 His life had been sullied by a great domestic crime. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 2 (1882) 226 A merciless massacre sullied the fame of his earlier exploits.

† 2. *intr.* To become soiled or tarnished. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 84 Looke you Francis, your white Canvas doublt will sulley. 1664 Z. COKE *Logick* Pref. The Enamel of these Gayeties and Gauds, Sully and soon grow Dusky. 1670 SIR SAMUEL COOKE *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 15 The silke sleaze and not Naples, which will soone grow rough, gather dust and sullie.

Hence Sullying *vb.* *sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* II. ii. The purest whitenesse is no such defence Against the sullying foulness of that fury. 1659 C. NOBLE *Med. Answ.* to *Inimod. Queris* Tr. Rd. They are also sullying and discoloursing of the sacred memory of the dead. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 337 The sullying and foulness of the Floor. 1715 *GAY Trivia* II. 32 Three sullying trades avoid with equal care. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* vi. (1848) 1. 84 He that leaves upon driven snow a dark and sullying touch. 1871 TENNYSON *Last Poem*. 679 Thro' that sullying of our Queen.

Sullybub, *obs.* form of SILLABUB.

1663 PEMS *Diary* 12 July, Then to Commissioner Pett's and had a good sullybub.

† Sulp, *v.* *Obs.* Also 4-5 solp. [Etym. obscure. Possibly related to G. dial. *sulper*, *sulper* bog, mud, (forig.) brine, pickle, *solper* to soil, sully.]

trans. To defile, pollute. Hence Su-lying *vb.*

sb. (= defilement) and *ppl. a.*

a 1350 St. Lawrence 210 in Horstn. *Attencl. Leg.* (1881) 110 [He] makes it cleue, þat no solping baron es sene. 13. E. E. *Altit. P.* A. 726 With-sulpen, masle of sulpende synne. *Ibid.* B. 550 If he be sulped in synne. *Ibid.* 1335 Sulp no more þenne in synne þy saule. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 4292 All þe syn at solp may þe saule. 1412 26 *Pol. Poems* 49 Sulpid in synne deik as nygt.

Sulph- (*swlf*) *Chem.*, variant of SULPHO- before a vowel, as in *sulphacetic* (-ate), -acetone, -amic (-ate), -amidate, -anide, -aniline, -antivie, -amylic (-ate), -auile (-ate), -antimonie (-ate, -iale), -ious (-ile), -arsenic (-ate, -iale), -ious (-ile), -arsin, -ethanic (-ate), -ethylic (-ate), -inide, -iodide: see QUOTS. and the second elements.

1843 *Chem. Gaz.* I. 598 *Sulphacetate of silver. *Ibid.* 597 On decomposing the lead salt [sc. carbonate of lead] with sulphuretted hydrogen, an acid is obtained, to which the author (sc. M. Melsens) has applied the name of *sulphacetic acid. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, Suppl. 1047 *Sulphacetone... is formed by the action of 1 mol. phosphorus trisulphide on 6 mol. acetone. 1868 *Ibid.* V. 476 Neutral *Sulphamate of Ammonium. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, Org. iv. § 1. 244 *Sulphamic Acid. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 477 Sulphamic ethers. 1844 *Chem. Gaz.* II. 461 The *sulphamide of ammonia is prepared by leaving the corresponding *sulphammonate in cold water for some hours. 1668 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 482 Sulphamide... formed from the sulphammonate by the action of water. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 601 We may represent the compound thus: SO⁺H⁺ + H⁺ + HO, or an atom of sulphuric acid, an atom of amide, and an atom of water, and distinguish it by the name of *sulphamide. 1868 MORLEY & MOW *Watts' Dict. Chem.* I. 186/2 Toluene *sulphamine... got by beating f amido-toluene sulphonic acid with conc. HCl. 1902 *Engcl. Brit. XXVI*. 728/6 Acetanilide... when cautiously dissolved in moderately strong fuming sulphuric acid... is converted into the *sulphamic acid C₆H₅(N)(C₆H₅O)(SO₃H). 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, Org. (ed. 2) iii. § 1. 164 Both the *sulphamylates of laryta. 1852 W. GREGORY *Handb. Org. Chem.* 233 *Sulphamyllic Acid... This compound is formed exactly like sulphovinic acid. 1855 O. FRUL *Chem. Soc. IX*. 250 *Sulphanilate of Silver. *Ibid.* M. Gerhardt's well-known *sulphanilic acid. 1856 Allbutt's *Syst. Med.* I. 825 A saturated solution of sulphamyllic acid. 1863 WATTS *Dict.*

Chem. I. 335 The soluble *sulphantimonates are decomposed by all acids. 1856 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, *Inorg.* xv. § 7. 956 The tribasic *sulphantimonate of sodium... or Schlippe's salt. 1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* 72 A scarlet deposit... of silver sulphantimonate. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 290 Pentasulphide of antimony; *sulphantimonic acid, SH_5 . 1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1226/2 **Sulphantimonite*, term for a genus of sulphosalts resulting from the combination of antimonious sulphide with the sulphobases. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* v. 643 **Sulpharsenate* of potassium. 1868 GRAHAM & WATTS *Elem. Chem.* II. 548 Monobasic *sulpharsenate of potassium. 1841 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 893 Persulphuret of Arsenic. **Sulpharsenic acid*. *Ibid.* 892 Sesquisulphuret of Arsenic. **Sulpharsenous acid*. 1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1226/2 **Sulpharsenite*, term for a genus of sulpho-salts formed by combination with sulphobases of a degree of sulphuration of the arsenic, corresponding to arsenious acid in its composition. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* v. 481 **Sulpharsin*. *Ibid.* 625 **Sulphethanate* of ammonium. 1852 W. GREGORY *Handbk. Org. Chem.* 199 When neutral sulphate of oxide of ethyle is acted on by dry ammonia, there is formed the ammonia salt of a new acid, **sulphethamic acid*. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, *Org.* iii. § 3. 143 **Sulphethylate* of potash. *Ibid.* i. 28 Sulpho-vinic or **sulph-ethyllic acid*. 1841 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 463 Exposed to the air, **sulphimide* becomes white and deliquesces. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 338 **Sulphiodide* of Antimony.

Sulphacid. [See SULPH- Cf. F. *sulfacide*.] = SULPHO-ACID. a 1859 BETTON in WORC.

Sulphate (*sul'fat*, *-tē*), *sb.* *Chem.* Also *sulfate*, *sulphat*. [ad. F. *sulfate* (De Morveau, etc. *Nomenclature chimique*, 1787), ad. mod. L. *sulphātum* (sc. *acidum* ACID), f. *sulphur*: see SULPHUR, -ATE¹ I c.] 1. A salt of sulphuric acid: usually with term indicating the base, as *sulphate of ammonia*, of *lime*, *potassium sulphate*.

1790 KERR in *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 224 Hence the neutral salt in which the metal is least oxydized must be named *sulphite*, and that in which it is fully oxydized must be called *sulphate*. 1791 W. HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. t. i. iii. 63 Sulphat of copper. 1794 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 395 Sulphate of iron (green vitriol). 1799 *Med. Jnl.* I. 87 Epsom salts, or sulphat of Magnesia. 1809 *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 151 The sulphate of potass decomposes the phosphate of barite. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 470 The sulphates are in general crystallizable. 1831 DAVIES *Mat. Med.* 331 The sulphates of zinc and copper... are occasionally used as powerful emetics. 1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* ix. 89 Hydrocyanic acid mixed with water distills over, leaving potassium sulphate in the retort. 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 120 Such permanent hardness (of water) is due to the presence of sulphate of lime. 1890 F. TAYLOR *Man. Pract. Med.* 747 Sulphates.—These are precipitable by barium chloride. *Attrib.* 1803 *Med. Jnl.* X. 499, I have tried the sulphat of soda poultice. 1856 ORR's *Circ. Sci.*, *Pract. Chem.* 76 The sulphate solution. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 874/1 Sulphate of Mercury Battery.

2. *ellipt.* = Sodium sulphate. Also *attrib.*

[1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 355/1 The manufacture of soda ash... the... sulphate, sulphite, and others.] 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Dec. 9/2 A fire at the sulphate works of the West Hartlepool Gas Company.

Hence *Sulphate v. intr.*, to become sulphated. 1898 A. TREAWELL *Storage Battery* 240 The plates will be found to sulphate more rapidly, and the sulphate will be harder to reduce.

Sulphated (*sul'fatēd*), *pph.* a. [f. mod. L. *sulphātus* or F. *sulfatē*: see SULPHUR, -ATE¹ I c.] Combined or impregnated with sulphur or sulphuric acid; charged with or containing sulphates.

1802 *Med. Jnl.* VIII. 551 Sulphated black iron,—or sulphat of black iron. 1805 SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 218 Vitriolated or sulphated magnesia. 1896 ALLBUTT's *Syst. Med.* I. 322 These springs [at Leamington and Cheltenham] may be placed in the group of sulphated waters. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII. 562/1 The cotton is impregnated with this sulphated-oil solution.

† **Sulphatic** (*sul'fatik*), *a. Chem.* Obs. [f. SULPHATE + -IC.] Pertaining to a sulphate, sulphuric. 1828-32 WEBSTER *Dict.*, *Sulphatic*, pertaining to sulphate. 1836 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 4) 1092 Oil of Wine... Sulphatic Ether; Sulphate of Hydrocarbon.

Sulphating (*sul'fatēg*), *vbz. sb.* [f. SULPHATE + -ING¹.] The formation of a sulphate, *esp.* of a deposit of lead sulphate on the plates of a battery. 1890 *Philos. Mag.* 5th Ser. XXX. 162 The chief benefit... is stated to be that the sodium salt diminishes the chance of objectionable sulphating in the cell. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 29/2 The chief faults are buckling, growth, sulphating, and disintegration.

So **Sulphation** (see quot.).

1904 U. S. *Geol. Surv., Monogr.* XLVII. 205 Sulphation is the union of sulphuric acid with base or the substitution of sulphuric acid for another combined acid.

Sulphatite (*sul'fatīt*), *Min.* [f. SULPHATE + -ITE¹.] Native sulphuric acid.

1868 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 5) 614 *Sulphatite*. Sulphuric Acid... This acid, in a dilute state, has been found in the neighborhood of several volcanoes.

Sulphato- (*sul'fatō*) *Chem.*, before a vowel sometimes *sulphat-* (*sul'fatē*), a prefix in the name of a compound denoting that it contains a sulphate as an ingredient, as *sulphato-acetic*, *-carbonate*; *sulphato-xide* (see quot.); *sulphato-xylene*, an old name for the radical SO_4 .

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* v. 571 **Sulphato-acetic Oxide* or Anhydride. 1836 T. THOMSON *Min. Geol.*, etc. 106 **Sulphato-carbonate* of Barytes. 1855 ORR's *Circ. Sci.*, *Geol.*, etc. 553 Connellite, **Sulphato-chloride* of Copper. 1844 HOULYN *Dict. Terms Med.* (ed. 2), *Sulphatoxygen*. According to the new view of compound radicals, this body is the sulphate radical of sulphate of soda, the oxygen of the soda being referred to the acid; its compounds are termed **sul-*

phatoxides. 1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 151/2 A new compound radical, **sulphatoxygen*, consisting of 1 part of sulphur with 4 of oxygen.

Sulphorous, obs. form of SULPHUROUS.

Sulphide (*sul'foid*), *sb. Chem.* Also -id. [f. SULPHUR + -IDE.]

1. A compound of sulphur with another element (usually denoted by a qualifying term).

1836 T. THOMSON *Min. Geol.*, etc. 1. 82 Sulphide of arsenic. 1856 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, *Inorg.* vii. § 1. 584 An insoluble metallic sulphide. 1875 A. S. TAYLOR *Poisons* (ed. 3) 51 The alkaline sulphides (sodium and ammonium). 1880 J. W. LEOG *Bile* 30 Sulphide of carbon and benzol are... good solvents.

b. *Hydrogen sulphide*, *sulphide of hydrogen*, *sulphuretted hydrogen*, H_2S . (Also *attrib.*)

1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 264 Sulphide of hydrogen gas. 1873 [see HYDROGEN 2 h]. 1881 *Nature* 6 Oct. 550/2 This sulphide of hydrogen tube.

2. *attrib.*, chiefly with reference to the treatment of metallic sulphides in manufacturing processes.

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 July 6/1 The hitherto intractable sulphide ore. 1899 *Daily News* 22 Apr. 2/7 This company's sulphide plant. 1900 *Ibid.* 10 May 2/7 The sulphide mill.

Hence *Sulphide v. trans.*, to convert into or impregnate with a sulphide; also *Sulphidation*, impregnation with a sulphide.

1904 U. S. *Geol. Surv., Monogr.* XLVII. 205 Sulphidation is the union of sulphur with a metal forming sulphides.

Sulphinic (*sul'finēd*), *Chem.* [f. SULPHINIO + -ATE⁴.] A salt of sulphinic acid.

1877 *Jnl. Chem. Soc.* II. 735 It was converted into zinc sulphinate by treatment with zinc-dust under water. 1894 MUR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* s.v. *Sulphinic Acids*. The ethers are not formed by the action of alkyl halogenides upon sulphinates.

Sulphindigotic (*sul'findigō'tik*), *a. Chem.*

[SULPH-] *Sulphindigotic acid*: an acid formed by the action of sulphuric acid on indigo. Hence *Sulphindigotate*, a salt of sulphindigotic acid. (Also SULPHO-INDIGOTIC, -ATE.)

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, *Org.* viii. 530 Sulphuric acid appears to form several compounds with indigo; two of them have been analysed, viz., the sulphindigoly, or sulphindigotic acid, and the sulphopurpuric. 1896 tr. *Schützenberger's Ferment.* 110 Sodium sulphindigotate. 1896 ALLBUTT's *Syst. Med.* I. 514 Formate and sulphindigotate of sodium.

Sulphindyllic (*sul'findil'ik*), *a. Chem.* Also -indilic. [ad. F. *sulfindylique* (Dumas, 1836): see SULPH-, INDIGO, -YL(E), -IC.] Old synonym of SULPHINDIGOTIC. Hence *Sulphindylate*, a salt of sulphindyllic acid.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 378 M. Dumas has lately examined this solution of indigo in sulphuric acid... and has given it the name of *sulphindyllic acid*. *Ibid.* The sulphindilic of barytes. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, *Org.* viii. 530 [see prec.] *Ibid.*, *Sulphindylate* of ammonia.

Sulphine (*sul'fōin*), *Chem.* [f. SULPH- + -INE⁵.]

Any of a group of compounds containing sulphur united to hydrocarbon radicals; also, the hypothetical radical SH_2 , from which these are derived.

1830 MILLER's *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 5) III. 84 Sulphines and Sulphones. These compounds bear a similar relation to sulphurous and sulphuric acid respectively that the ketones bear to carbonic acid. 1881 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMER *Treat. Chem.* III. i. 128 Sulphine Compounds. The sulphides unite with the iodides and bromides of the alcohol radicals to form crystallisable salts such as triethylsulphine iodide, $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3\text{SI}$.

Sulphinic (*sul'finik*), *a. Chem.* [f. prec. + -IC.]

Applied to acids containing the group SO . OH united to carbon, obtained by reducing the chlorides of the sulphonic acids.

1877 *Jnl. Chem. Soc.* II. 734 Formation of Sulphinic Acids of the Fatty Group from the Chloranhydrides of the Sulphonic Acids. 1880 MILLER's *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 5) III. 57 A few acids have been obtained... derived from sulphurous acid in the same way that the sulphonic acids are derived from sulphuric acid. They may be termed *sulphinic acids*.

Sulphion (*sul'fipn*), *Chem.* [f. SULPH- + -ION.]

The hypothetical radical consisting of one equivalent of sulphur and four of oxygen (SO_4).

1868 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 4) II. 186. 1876 HARLEY *Royle's Mat. Med.* 54 The more oxydisable metals, zinc, iron, and manganese are dissolved by the dilute acid, hydrogen being liberated, while the Sulphion (SO_4) unites with the metal to form a sulphate. 1909 J. W. JENKINSON *Experim. Embryology* 143 The sulphuric acid radicle (sulphion-) is thus necessary for the proper development of the gut.

Sulphite (*sul'fōit*), *Chem.* Also 8 *sulfite*.

[ad. F. *sulfite* (*Nomencl. chimique*, 1787), arbitrary alteration of *sulphate*: see -ITE¹ 4 b.]

1. A salt of sulphurous acid: usually with a qualifying term indicating the base.

1790 [see SULPHATE 2]. 1790, 1794 [see SULPHUROUS a. 5]. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 219 Sulphite of barytes. 1853 GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* 270 The sulphites are recognised by their giving off the suffocating smell of sulphurous acid when acted on by a stronger acid. 1867 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 6) III. 719 *Soda Sulphite*... is prepared largely for removing the last traces of chlorine from the bleached pulp obtained in the manufacture of paper. 1893 J. A. HOBBS *Elem. Photogr.* 29 Sulphite of soda.

2. *attrib.*, chiefly with reference to the use of sulphite of soda or of lime in certain processes.

1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 46 Fill up the forty ounce bottle with the hot ten per cent sulphite solution. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 457 Two methods, known respectively as the soda or alkaline process and the sulphite or acid process,

1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Aug. 14/2 The Canadian Pacific Sulphite Pulp Company. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 11) X. 310/2 These cellulose pulps are known in commerce as 'sulphite pulps' and 'soda pulps' respectively. 1911 *Ibid.* XXVI. 67/1 The manufacture of 'sulphite cellulose' from wood.

Sulpho- (*sul'fō*), before a vowel also SULPH- (q.v.), used as combining form of SULPHUR, in names of chemical compounds containing sulphur, or (in modern use) produced by the substitution of sulphur for oxygen (etc.) in a compound: now superseded extensively by THIO-, q.v. (Many of the names originated with French chemists.)

e.g. SULPHOCYANIC, SULPHOVINIC, with derivatives; *sulpho-antimonie*, *-arsenic* = *sulphantimonie*, *-arsenic* (see SULPH-); *sulphobenzoate*, a salt of *sulphobenzoic acid*, formed by the combination of sulphuric acid with benzoic acid; *sulphobenzenate*, *-benzamic*, *-benzamide*, *-benzide*, etc.; *sulphocarbonate*, *-carbonic*, etc. = THIOCARBONATE, *-carbonic*; *sulphocarbolic* = *phenolsulphonic*. Also SULPHO-ACID, SULPHO-SALT; *sulpho-compound*, *-group*.

1855 SCOFFERN *Orr's Circ. Sci.*, *Chem.* 473 Pentasulphuret of antimony, otherwise called 'sulpho-antimonie acid'. 1836 T. THOMSON *Min. Geol.*, etc. 530 'Sulpho-Antimonite of Nickel'. 1833 REES tr. *Berzelius Anal. Inorg. Bodies* 135 **Sulpho-arsenites*. *Ibid.* 137 **Sulpho-arsenites*. 1842 GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* 101 **Sulpho-arsenious* and **sulpho-arsenic acids*, which resemble arsenious and arsenic acids respectively in composition, but contain sulphur instead of oxygen. 1864 WEBSTER, *Sulpho-arsenic*... said of an acid consisting of five equivalents of sulphur and one of arsenic. 1836 T. THOMSON *Min. Geol.*, etc. 537 **Sulpho-Arsenide* of Cobalt. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* v. 486 Ethylic **Sulphobenzenate*, or **Sulphobenzenic Ether*. *Ibid.* 484 *Sulphobenzenic acid*... the amide acid of sulphobenzoic acid. 1835 R. D. & T. THOMSON's *Rec. Gen. Sci.* I. 206 **Sulpho-benzide*. 1854 Q. *Jnl. Chem. Soc.* VI. 195 note, *Sulphophenylamide*, the amide of Mitscherlich's **sulphobenzoic acid*. 1843 *Chem. Gaz.* I. 598 The existence of **sulphobenzene*, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{SO}_2$, and of **sulphobenzonic acid*. 1835 R. D. & T. THOMSON's *Rec. Gen. Sci.* I. 129 The **sulpho-benzoates* of zinc. *Ibid.* 128 **Sulphobenzoic Acid*—This acid is formed by adding benzoin to sulphuric acid as long as any of it is taken up. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* v. 489 **Sulphobenzol*, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{S}$. Syn. with Sulphide of Benzylene. 1856 *Forbes' Man. Elem. Chem.* (ed. 6) 489 **Sulphobenzoate* of baryta. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, *Org.* v. § 1. 305 **Sulpho-benzolic* and *sulphanilic acid*, have actually been obtained. 1856 Q. *Jnl. Chem. Soc.* VIII. 271 **Sulphobutylic acid* may be separated from its baryta-salt by sulphuric acid. *Ibid.* IX. 253 **Sulphobutyrate* of barium. *Ibid.* The preparation of disulphopropionic and **sulphobutyric acid*. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* v. 490 **Sulphocarbonate* of Ammonium... crystallises in long lemon-yellow prisms. *Ibid.*, **Sulphocarbamic acid* is obtained in the free state by decomposing the ammonium-salt with dilute sulphuric or hydrochloric acid. *Ibid.* 493 **Sulphocarbamide*... has not yet been obtained. It contains the elements of sulphocyanate of ammonium. 1876 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Sulphocarbates*... a class of salts prepared by heating together pure carboic and sulphuric acids, diluting with water, and saturating with the base, as soda, zinc, &c. *Ibid.*, **Sulphocarbolic Acid*... a compound soluble crystalline acid, resulting from the union of hydrated sulphuric acid and pure carboic acid. 1833 REES tr. *Berzelius Anal. Inorg. Bodies* 132 The **sulphocarbonates* of alkaline earths and metals, when heated, yield a residue of sulphuret, and disengage sulphuret of carbon. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, *Org.* iii. § 3. 146 **Sulphocarbonic acid* (hisulphide of carbon). 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* v. 494 *Sulphocarbonic ethers*. These are bodies having the composition of carbonic ethers, in which the oxygen is replaced, wholly or partly, by sulphur. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 196 When ethal is placed in contact with common sulphuric acid, without the application of heat, there is no action. But, when we apply the heat of the water-bath... **sulphocetic acid* is formed. The **sulphocetate* of potash is neutral. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, *Org.* vi. § 3. 374 The sulphocetic acid is more permanent than the 'sulpho-compounds of the solid fatty acids. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 196 **Sulphoglycerate* of lime. 1838 R. D. THOMSON in *Brit. Annual* 313 **Sulphoglyceric acid*. 1871 *Jnl. Chem. Soc.* N.S. IX. 378 Therefore *sulphanilic acid* holds the 'sulpho- and amide-groups in the positions 1:4. 1880 *Jnl. Soc. Arts* XXVIII. 446 They... introduced both the sulpho-groups into one side of the molecule. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 179 *Sulphomethylic acid* [is obtained] from 'sulphomethylate' of barytes. 1836 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 4) 1127 **Sulpho-methylic acid*. 1826 *Phil. Trans.* CXVI. Index, **Sulphonaphthalates*. 1826 FARADAY *ibid.* ii. 162, I may... suggest [the name] **sulpho-naphthalic acid*, which sufficiently indicates its source and nature without the inconvenience of involving theoretical views. 1844 *Chem. Gaz.* II. 509 The **sulphonitric* is transformed into **sulphonitrate* under the influence of sulphurous acid. *Ibid.* 508 When the sulphonitrate of potash is treated with a fresh quantity of sulphurous acid in presence of an excess of potash, it is completely transformed into another salt, which contains a new acid, which I have named **sulphonitric*. *Ibid.*, **Sulphonitrous acid* is formed of four elements, which represent sulphuric acid, sulphurous acid, nitrous acid and water. 1837 R. D. THOMSON in *Brit. Annual* 348 **Sulpho-oleic acid*. 1845 TOOO & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 207 The compound of sulphuric acid and elaine, or sulpho-oleic acid. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 844/1 **Sulpho-phenolic acid*, *sulphopurpuric acid*, or indigo purple. 1896 ALLBUTT's *Syst. Med.* I. 744 **Sulphoric phenol*. 1841 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1082 **Sulphosaccharate* of lead falls. *Ibid.*, Peligot prepared **sulphosaccharic acid* by carefully adding 3 parts of sulphuric acid to 1 of grape sugar fused on a water-bath. 1836 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) 956 **Sulphosinapic acid* was found by Henry and Garot (*Jour. de Chim. Med.* [1825] I.) in mustard, radish, and turnip-seed... The **Sulphosinapates* of the alkaline bases are crystallizable. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 903 There exists in it [sc. mustard] a peculiar crystallizable body, to which they gave the name of **sulphosinapisin*; but which has been shortened by Berzelius into *sinapisin*. 1868 *Forbes' Man. Elem. Chem.* (ed. 10) 224 Tellurium Sulphides... are brown or black substances, which unite with metallic sulphides, forming salts called *sulphotellurites* and

*sulphotellurates. 1844 FOWNES *Chem.* 310 *Sulpho-tellurite [ed. 1852 'sulpho-telluride] of bismuth. 1900 *Daily News* 19 Feb. 8/6 A plant capable of treating fifty tons of sulphotelluride ore. 1853 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 718 Tellurous sulphide combines with the sulphides of barytous metals, forming the 'sulphotellurites'. 1878 KINGZETT *Ann. Chem.* 197 Compound 'sulpho-ureas.

b. *occur* in other technical uses = 'sulphur': sulphobacteria *sb. pl.* (see quot.); sulphochromic *a.*, sulphur-colored.

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, Sulphobacteria, ..bacterial organisms which grow in sulphurated waters, and which contain sulphur. 1895 Arnold & Sons' *Catal. Surg. Instrum.* 57 Suture or Ligature Sulpho-Chromic Catgut.

Sulpho-acid. *Chem.* [*f.* SULPHO- + ACID.]

a. An acid obtained from another acid by substituting sulphur for oxygen; as sulphocyanic acid, CNHS, from cyanic acid, CNHO: now called THIO-ACID. b. An acid which contains the group SO₂. OH united to carbon. (See SULPHONIC.)

1857 Q. *Trans. Chem. Soc.* IX. 248 A method is thus indicated by which probably all the hydrocarbons, C_nH_{2n+2}, may be prepared from the corresponding sulpho-acids. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, Org. III. § 3. 141 The hydrates of these sulpho-acids are more unstable than their metallic salts.

Sulphocyanic (sulfo'si-ān-ik), *a. Chem.* [*f.* SULPHO- + CYANIC.] Designating the sulpho-acid related to cyanic acid, occurring in cruciferous plants and in human saliva, and obtainable as a colourless liquid: now THIOCYANIC.

1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 326 Mr. Porrett concludes the composition of sulphocyanic acid to be.. Sulphur.. 100, Hydrocyanic acid.. 53. 1850-1 *Lancet* L. 33/2 It has long since been discovered, that the sulphocyanic acid and its salts possess the same action with the peroxides of iron as the meconic acid. 1858 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 513 Sulphocyanic anhydride.. is formed by the action of cyanic iodide on argentic sulphocyanate.

Hence Sulphocyanate, -cyanide (in Photography, short for ammonium sulphocyanide), -cyanide, -cyanure, a salt of sulphocyanic acid.

1850-1 *Lancet* L. 33/2 No attempt has been made to ascertain whether the 'sulphocyanate' of iron might be formed at all during the process for detecting opium. 1897 *Naturalist* 12 Sulphides and sulphocyanates of an alcoholic body termed allyl. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 358/1 The saliva...is composed of a great proportion of water...holding in solution...a very minute quantity of 'sulpho-cyanide' of potassium. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 221 Sulphocyanide of silver is substituted for bromide. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Apr. 14/2 A toning-bath in very common use is the sulphocyanide bath. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 768 'Sulpho-cyanide' of mercury gives the same products as sulphuret of cyanogen; but instead of sulphur, we obtain sulphuret of mercury. 1833 REES tr. *Berzelius' Anal. Inorg. Bodies* 133 When the hydrogen of the acid unites with the sulphur of the base to form sulphureted hydrogen, a metallic 'sulphocyanuret' remains.

Sulphocyan(0)- (sulfo'si-ān, -āno), *Chem.*, used as the first element in certain names of compounds of sulphur with a cyano-compound, or of compounds of sulphocyanogen: see quots.

1841 BAYNE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 572 Sulphocyanhydric Acid...is obtained by decomposing basic sulphocyanuret of lead by dilute sulphuric acid. 1859 MAYNE *Expts. Lex.* 1227/1 *Sulphocyanhydric*, term for a genus of sulphosalts resulting from the combination of cyanhydric sulphide with the sulphobases. 1853 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 503 The sulphocyanates of platinum form two series of double salts, called sulphocyanoplatinates and sulphocyanoplatinates. *Ibid.* 510 Sulphocyanoplatinic Acid.

Sulphocyanogen (sulfo'si-ān-ōn, -ēn), *Chem.* [*f.* SULPHO- + CYANOGEN.] A compound of sulphur and cyanogen, (CN)₂S, obtained as a yellow amorphous powder.

1841 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 572. 1878 KINGZETT *Ann. Chem.* 49 The presence of sulphocyanogen in saliva is peculiar to man.

attrib. 1851 Q. *Trans. Chem. Soc.* XIII. 319 If we remember in how many respects...the sulphocyanogen-compounds of ethyl and its homologues differ from those of allyl and phenyl.

Sulphohydrate, -ic, var. SULPHYDRATE, -ic.

1833 REES tr. *Berzelius' Anal. Inorg. Bodies* 130 The sulphohydrates are decomposed by air. 1833 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 323 Sulphohydric ether is lighter than water.

Sulpho-indigotic, *a. Chem.* [*ad.* F. *sulfo-indigotique* (1832): see SULPHO- and INDIGOTIC.] = SULPHINDIGOTIC. Hence Sulpho-indigotate. So Sulphoindigolylic acid.

1833 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 128 To obtain the sulpho-indigotic acid we dissolve the sulpho-indigotate of ammonia in water, and precipitate by acetate of lead. 1855 OGILVIE *Dict. Suppl.*, Sulphindigotic acid, a blue acid formed by the action of sulphuric acid upon indigo. 1831 CLELAND *Engl.*, etc. v. 132 Sulpho-indigotate of soda.

Sulphonal (sulfo'nāl), *Chem.* Also sulf. [*ad.* G. *sulfonal* (*Berichte der chem. Gesellsch.*, 1886, p. 2806), *f.* sulfon SULPHONE.] Diethylsulphone-dimethyl-methane, a white crystalline substance, used as a hypnotic.

1889 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 26 Apr. 2/3 Sulfonal is a 'hypnotic,' which is free from the incalculable dangers of the 'narcotic' remedies such as the opiates and chloral. It is obtained...from the combination of ethyl mercaptan and acetone by the process of oxidation. 1890 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 3/5 [A doctor] deposed that he saw deceased at that place, when he said he had been talking sulphonal.

attrib. 1892 ZANGWILL *Bois-Mystère* 175, I pocketed the razor and the empty sulfonal phial. 1898 *Albion's Syst. Med.* V. 454 Some...fatal cases of sulphonal poisoning.

Sulphonate (sulfo'nēt), *sb. Chem.* [See SULPHONIC and -ATE.] A salt of sulphonic acid.

1876 *Trans. Chem. Soc.* I. 726 Sulphonates almost entirely disappeared from the urine, their place being taken by sulphonates. 1883 *Athenæum* 10 Feb. 1883/3 By the action of caustic potash on the potassium sulphonate a trihydroxy-diphenyl was formed.

Hence Sulphonate *v.*, to convert into a sulphonate, as by the action of sulphuric acid; so Sulphonation.

1890 *Athenæum* 27 Dec. 893/1 Sulphonation with its concomitant hydrolysis. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 720/2 A sulphonating agent. *Ibid.* 728/2 Compounds such as dimethyl-aniline...are chlorinated, sulphonated, &c., without difficulty. *Ibid.* That sulphonation involves a similar series of changes there can be little if any doubt, as acetanilide behaves towards sulphonating agents just as it does on chlorination.

Sulphone (sulfo'n), Also -on. *Chem.* [*ad.* G. *sulfon*, *f.* sulfur: see -ONE a.

The formation is on the analogy of Ketone, thesulphones bearing the same relation to sulphuric acid, SO₂(OH)₂, as the ketones to carbonic acid, CO(OH)₂.

Any of a group of compounds containing the radical SO₂ united to two hydrocarbon radicals.

1872 *Chem. News* XXVI. 352/2 Action of Phosphoric Perochloride upon Sulphon Acids. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 506/1. 1877 *Trans. Chem. Soc.* II. 613 All of which yield sulphones when heated with phosphoric anhydride. 1880 *Miller's Elem. Chem.*, Org. (ed. 5) 814 The sulphones resist oxidation.

Sulphonic (sulfo'n-ik), *a. Chem.* [*f.* SULPHONE + -ic.] Containing the radical SO₂. OH (called the sulphonic group or radical).

1873 *Trans. Chem. Soc.* N.S. XI. 277 Action of Phosphoric Pentachloride on Sulphonic Acids. 1881 *Athenæum* 12 Nov. 634/3 Sulphonic Acids derived from Isonaphthyl. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 728/2 The introduction...of the sulphonic group into the amine group.

Sulphopurpuric (sulfo'purpi-rik), *a. Chem.* [*ad.* F. *sulfo-purpurique* (Dumas, 1836): see SULPHO- and PURPURI-] Applied to an acid obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on indigo.

Hence Sulphopurpurate.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 378. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, Org. VIII. 537 Sulphopurpuric Acid...forms a blue solution in pure water. When acetate of potash is added to this liquid it gives a purple precipitate of sulphopurpurate of potash. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 844/1.

Sulpho-salt (sulfo'solt), *Chem.* [*f.* SULPHO- + SALT *sb.* Cf. F. *sulfosel* (Berzelius).] A salt of a sulpho-acid.

1833 REES tr. *Berzelius' Anal. Inorg. Bodies* 126 Sulpho-salts. A small number only of these salts are as yet known. *Ibid.* 123 Sulpho-salts are obtained, in which the radicals of the acid and the base are combined with sulphur, in volumes equal to those of the oxygen which they have lost. 1839 *Use. Dict. Arts* 1215 The oxisalt is transformed into a sulphosalt, by the sulphur of the compound gas. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* XVII. 189 Other sulphides correspond to the acid-forming oxides and form compounds with the basic sulphides termed sulpho-salts.

Sulphovinic (sulfo'vin-ik), *a. Chem.* [*ad.* F. *sulfovinique*, *f.* sulfo- SULPHO- + vin wine.] Sulphovinic acid: an acid produced by the action of sulphuric acid on alcohol or spirit of wine; ethyl hydrogen sulphate or ethyl sulphuric acid. Hence Sulphovinate (-vīn-ēt).

1846 HENNELL in *Phil. Trans.* CXVI. III. 245 Sulphovinate of potash. *Ibid.* 245 Oil of wine...is resolvable...into sulphovinic acid. 1844 FOWNES *Man. Elem. Chem.* 383 A solution of sulphovinic acid, or, what is equivalent to it, a mixture, in due proportions, of oil of vitriol and strong alcohol. 1907 J. B. COHEN *Org. Chem.* I. 9.

Sulphoxide (sulfo'ps-oid), *Chem.* [*f.* SULPHO- + OXIDE.] Any compound containing a hydrocarbon radical combined with the group SO.

1894 MEIR & MOKLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* Sulphoxides, organic compounds R.SO.R' formed by the action of conc. HNO₃ on sulphides. *Ibid.* s.v. Sulphoxides containing monovalent alcohol radicals form unstable compounds with HNO₃.

Sulphur (sulfo'r), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 sulphre, 5-7 sulphure, 5, 7, 9 (now U.S.) sulfur, 6-7 sulpher, (4 sou)lfre, soulfre, 5 sulfre, 6 sulfure, sulfre, sulphry, 7 sulfur, 5- sulphur.

[a. AF. *sulf*, *cyre* (12th c.), OF. (mod.F.) *sulfre* (from 13th c.) = Pr. *sulfre*, *sulfre*, *sulfre*, It. *solfo*, *zolfo*, *OSP. sulfre*, Pg. *sufre* (also, with Arabic article prefixed, *OSP. acufre*, Sp. *acufre*, Pg. *enzofre*):—L. *sulfur*(em), *sulphur*(em), whence also Du. *sulfur*, *sulfur*.]

1. A greenish-yellow non-metallic substance, found abundantly in volcanic regions, and occurring free in nature as a brittle crystalline solid, and widely distributed in combination with metals and other substances. In popular and commercial language it is otherwise known as BRIMSTONE. (See also SULPHUR VIVUM.) In Chemistry, one of the non-metallic elements: atomic weight 32, symbol S.

Sulphur exists in two distinct crystalline forms and in an amorphous form. It is manufactured largely from native sulphides of copper and iron; when refined and cast into moulds, it is the *roll* or *stick* sulphur of commerce. It is highly inflammable, and is used in the manufacture of matches, gunpowder, and sulphuric acid, for vulcanizing rubber, in bleaching, and as a disinfectant.

2. *fig.* 1591 SYLVESTER *De Burtat* L. I. 577 He that...swelling at the Furnace, flesh bright Qu' soul's dire sulphur. 1599 T. MORTIMER *Silvesters* 45 Met't not the golden Sulphur of your hart In following all this fond and fruitless art. 1612 CHARPAIN *Rec. Ensay d'Amelior* v. II. 11 He vnt-matched spirit Can judge of spirits, that have her sulphure in them.

3. A compound of sulphur; esp. a sulphide. *Obs.* 1471 RILEY *Comp. A.L.A. Ep.*, in Ashm. (1652) 111 If it please your Highness for to reade, Of divers Sulphurs, 1670

In popular belief sulphur has been associated with the fires of hell, with devils, and with thunder and lightning. 13... E. Z. *Altit*. P. B. 954 Pe rayn. Of felle flaukes of fyr & flakes of soufre. *Ibid.* 1036 Alum & alkanar... Soufre sour, & saundryner. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 264 Eft with water...Sche made a cercle about him thries, And eft with fyr of sulphre twyes. c. 1420? *Lydg. Assembly of Gods* 314 Of fyre and sulphure all bys [sc. Pluto's] odour wasse. 1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 113 b, The vyne of sulfure in the earth, receyving sometymes through the extreme heate of the sonne, a certayne kynde of fyre, kendlithe. 1595 *Leccrine* III. VI. 51 Throgh burning sulphur of the Limbo-lake. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. III. 329 The Mines of Sulphure. 1638-56 COWLEY *Davidides* III. Note xxx, Thunder hath sulphur in it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 69 A fiery Deluge, fed With ever-burning Sulphur unconsum'd. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* II. 241 Sulphur's suffocating steam. 1790 KERR tr. *Lavender's Elem. Chem.* 221 They do not sufficiently disoxygeneate the decomposed part of the acid to reconvert it into sulphur. 1846 G. BRIDG. *Urins. Deposits* (ed. 2) 27 The sulphur existing in the blood. 1871 TENNYSON *Las Tourn.* 614 Near me stood, In fuming sulphur blue and green, a fiend. 1881 *Med. Temp.* *Trans.* XLVIII. 194 Sulphur combines with carbon, in two proportions of the former with one of the latter. 1891 F. TAYLOR *Man. Fraet. Med.* (ed. 2) 72 Good results have been got by burning sulphur in the rooms inhabited by the child.

D. In a refined state, e.g. as flowers of sulphur, it is used medicinally as a laxative, a resolvent, and a sudorific, and as an ingredient of various ointments, esp. for skin diseases.

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 216 Anointing of oile of camomille & solfre grounden togidre. a. 1435 tr. *Arderuc's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 46 Anc enoyntment made of sopp and sulphure. 1578 LYTE *Dodecas* III. xx[xiv]. 365 The iuyce of the roote [of Thapsia]...mingled with sulfre, dissoluth al swellings being layd vpon. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 641 What stimulants are more active than salt and sulphur? 1897 H. ALDERSMITH *Ringworm* (ed. 4) 185 Sulphur in some form is one of the best applications for ringworm. 1908 W. J. COURTHORPE in *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 295 The blood impure Sulphur's sharp grains alone have strength to cure.

C. With qualification indicating colour, form, state, origin, etc.: see the qualifying words, and quots. below.

Virgin sulphur, native sulphur in the form of transparent amber-colored crystals. *Vulcanic sulphur*, native sulphur in opaque, lemon-yellow, crystalline masses. *Sulphur of ivy*, corruption of *Sulphur vivum*.

1559, 1560 [see QUICK a. 1.] 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 235 *Sulphur Virginum*...Virgin Sulphur. 1725 *Fann. Diet.* s.v. There are two sorts, one of which is call'd Live Sulphur, and the other Common or Yellow Sulphur. Live or Quick Sulphur is a grey, fat, clayey, inflammable Matter. 1718 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Sulphur...is particularly call'd Fossil, or Mineral Sulphur, to distinguish it from the Sulphur of Metals, or of the Philosophers. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. The green native sulphur. *Ibid.* The red native sulphur. 1867 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 109/1 Under the names of Black Sulphur, or Sulphur vivum (commonly inquired for at the chemist's under the title of Sulphur of Ivy). 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 62/1 Such pyrites sulphur is usually contaminated with arsenic. *Ibid.* 62/2 Commercial sulphur forms yellow crystals.

d. *Acid of sulphur*, sulphuric acid; *† balm*, *† magistery of sulphur*, milk of sulphur; *† oil of sulphur*, ? sulphuric acid; *† salt of sulphur*, ? potassium sulphate 'impregnated' with sulphuric oxide; *† spirit of sulphur*, sulphuric acid.

See also ALCOHOL 2, BALSAM 2, b, FLOWER 2, c, LIVER 2, 4, MILK 2, 4, RUBY 2, 6.

1695 PHILLIPS (ed. 1845), *Flowers of Sulphur*, the purest of the Sulphur that sticks to the Head of the Alchemist, in sublimation by Fire. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Salt of Sulphur*, a Preparation in Chymistry, improperly so called, since it is only a *Salt Polychrestum* impregnated with Spirit of Sulphur, and then reduced to an Acid Salt by Evaporation of all the Moisture. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Spirit of Sulphur*, is commonly call'd *Oil of Sulphur per Camelliam*, from the Vessel's Shape, being like a Glass-bell, in which it is usually drawn. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Magistery*, or *Balm*...of Sulphur is...call'd Milk of Sulphur from its Whiteness. 1744 *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 1 The volatile Acid of Sulphur.

e. *pl.* Masses or deposits of native sulphur.

1597 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 624 The Founts where living Sulphurs boil. 1771 *Ann. Reg.* II. 78/1 The inside of the crater, which is incrustated with salts and sulphurs like that of Vesuvius.

2. *Alch.* One of the supposed ultimate elements of all material substances.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 85 The quiksilver...Is first of thilke fowre named Of Spiritz...And the spirit which is secunde In Sal Armoniak is founde: The thirde spirit Sulphur is. 14280 *Pater Sapientie* in Ashm. (1652) 197 Some say that of Sulphur and Mercury all Bodies minerial are made. 1538 etc. [see SALT 2, 1.] 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. III. 153 Where it [sc. matter] retains more of the humid fennesse, It turns to sulphur, or to quicksilver. 1671 J. WATTS *Metallurg.* IV. 73 Sulphur is nothing else than pure fire hid in the Mercury. 1683 PETTUS *Alch.* etc. than pure things do consist of Salt, Sulphur and Mercury. 1719 QUINCY *Compt. Disp.* 8 Sulphur or Oil is very soft and unctuous, and the lightest part of Bodies next to Spirit. 1749 [see MERCURY 2, 8.] 1894 MEIR *Alch. Ess.* 4 *Chem.* El. 12.

b. *fig.*

1591 SYLVESTER *De Burtat* L. I. 577 He that...swelling at the Furnace, flesh bright Qu' soul's dire sulphur. 1599 T. MORTIMER *Silvesters* 45 Met't not the golden Sulphur of your hart In following all this fond and fruitless art. 1612 CHARPAIN *Rec. Ensay d'Amelior* v. II. 11 He vnt-matched spirit Can judge of spirits, that have her sulphure in them.

3. A compound of sulphur; esp. a sulphide. *Obs.* 1471 RILEY *Comp. A.L.A. Ep.*, in Ashm. (1652) 111 If it please your Highness for to reade, Of divers Sulphurs, 1670

CABLE *It. Valent. Nat. & Supernat. Things* 123 The Sulphur of Iron is found in the Ruby, the Sulphur of Venus in the Emerald. 1683 *Digby's Chym. Secr.* 33 Make also a Sulphur of the said Metals. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn. I. Golden Sulphur of Antimony*, is made by boiling the Dross arising in the making of Regulus of Antimony in a little more than its weight of common Water... for about half an Hour, and then straining the Liquor, there is Vinegar poured upon it; on which a Reddish or Gold-colour Powder will precipitate. 1849-50 *WEALE Dict. Terms, Golden-sulphur of antimony, golden yellow*, is the hydro-sulphure of antimony. 1853 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 391 The white sulphur of the alchemists.

4. \dagger a. Applied to thunder and lightning, a discharge of gunpowder, etc. *Obs.*

1607 *SHAKS. Cor. v. iii.* 152 To tear with Thunder the wide Cheekes a' th' Ayre. And yet to change [read charge] thy Sulphure with a Boul't That should but rine an Oake. 1611 — *Cymb. v. v.* 240 The Gods throw stones of sulphur on me. 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xiv. 346 His [sc. Jove's] sulphur casting with the blow, a strong, vnsavoury smoke. 1616 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Madrigals* xviii. Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 107 When first the Canon... Against the Heauen her roaring Sulphure shote.

b. Applied popularly to minerals containing sulphur or supposed to be sulphurous.

1799 *MUSKET in Phil. Mag.* IV. 381 note. When super-carbonated crude iron is run from the furnace, it is frequently covered with a scurf, which... is found to be a coating of plumbago... this substance is universally denominated sulphur and... we say that the iron is sulphury. 1872 S. DE VEE *Americanist* 424 The term sulphur is altogether erroneously given to bituminous rocks occurring in Kentucky and Tennessee, even when no sulphur is present. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, Sulphur, iron pyrites.

\dagger c. A volcano. *Obs. rare.*

1764 *GRAINGER Sugar Cane* II. 392 note. Volcanoes are called sulphurs or sulfaterres in the West Indies.

d. *Mining (local).* Carhnetted hydrogen, fire-damp.

1851 *GREENWELL Coal-Trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 53. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 276/1.

e. *Vegetable sulphur*: see VEGETABLE a. 7.

5. *ellipt. a.* = sulphur butterfly (see 9).

1832 J. RENNIE *Consp. Butterfl. & M.* 2 The Clouded Sulphur (*Colias Euphrosyne*, Stephens). *Ibid.* 223 The Sulphur (*Thecla sulphurella*, Haworth) appears in November. 1891 B. G. JOHNS *Among Butterfl.* 111 A yellow butterfly which he at first took to be a common Sulphur. 1902 W. J. HOLLAND *Butterfly Bk.* 285 Genus *Catopsilia*. (The Great Sulphurs). *Ibid.* 289 Genus *Colias*. (The Sulphurs). *Ibid.* 291 Genus *Terthis*. (The Small Sulphurs).

b. = sulphur-headed cauliflower (see 9).

1842 *LONDON Suburban Hort.* 626 The late sulphur, sown at the same time, will come into use during April and May.

c. = sulphur-cast, -impression (see 8).

1857 *Ure's Diet. Arts* (ed. 6) III. 857 Sulphurs, impressions taken by the goldsmiths of the sixteenth century from the engravings executed on plate, paxes, &c., and which they obtained by spreading a layer of melted sulphur on the face of the plate.

6. *colloq. or slang.* Pungent talk, 'sulphurous' language.

1897 *Daily News* 31 Aug. 5/7 Doing nothing but sit round and talk sulphur about the new tariff. 1906 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 11 Jan. 1 By putting as much sulphur as possible into his notorious election address.

7. *attrib. and Comb.* a. Simple attrib. = Of, pertaining to, consisting of, or containing sulphur, as sulphur ball, bed, cure, deposit, dust, flake, flame, fume, fumigation, hill, mine, ore, salt, soap, spa, stick, vein, water, well; in medicinal preparations, as sulphur electuary, lotion, lozenge, ointment, tablet.

1590 *MARLOWE 2nd Pt. Tamburl.* II. ii. 41 As if Bellona, Goddess of the war Threw naked swords and Sulphur-balls of fire. 1878 *Times* 10 May 4/3 There are... three great sulphur beds [in the land of Midian]. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 571 The sulphur-cure for the oidium, the most formidable disease that attacks the vine. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 61/1 The sulphur-deposits of Sicily. 1688 *Holme's Armory* III. xvi. (Roxh.) 92/1 Little halls made vp of powder weitt, and rowled in Sulphur dust. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s. v.* Sulphur-Dust well sifted. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxx. 420, I have... seen very good effects from a perseverence in the use of the sulphur electuary. 1830 *SHELLEY Vis. Sea* 21 Like sulphur-flakes hurled from a mine of pale fire. 1892 *Kyn Sp. Trag.* III. xi. 76 Upon a sulphur flame, Your selves shall finde Lorenzo bathing him In boiling lead. 1856 *BUCKTON & HOFMANN in Q. J. Nat. Chem. Soc.* IX. 251 The black residue burns with a sulphur-flame. 1868 *Chambers' Encycl.* X. 744/1 There is... nothing new in applying 'sulphur-fumes' as a disinfectant. 1895 *Arnold & Sons' Catal. Surg. Instrum.* 237 Sulphur Fumes Apparatus (Adams's), for diphtheria. 1886 *FACCE Princ. Med.* I. 665 Sulphur lotions or sulphur fumigations may be substituted. 1632 *LITIGOW Trav.* ix. 403 This Grotto... standeth on the side and roof of a sulphure hill. 1844 *HOBLYN Dict. Terms Med.* (ed. 2) 377/1 Sulphur lozenges... used in asthma and in hæmorrhoids. 1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* I. iii. 320 Streams, distilling through the Sulphur-Mines. 1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1658) 116 Grotto di cane... is nothing else but such a damp (continued by the neighbourhood of certain Sulphur-mines). 1828 *DUPPA Trav. Italy.* etc. 143 The town [of Sicilian] derives considerable advantages from sulphur mines. 1822-7 *GOODE Study Med.* (1829) V. 653 The simplest... cure is to be obtained by the sulphur ointment. 1675 W. SIMPSON *Sulphur-Bath Knarsh.* 4 The Salt separated from the Sulphur-water, being put into boiling Milk, will make it shill into Curds and Whey... we... found the Sulphur Salt to cause a speedy separation. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 610 The patient may be washed with sulphur soap, or with sulphur and tar soap. 1709 T. ROBINSON *Nat. Hist. Westm'd. & Cumbd.* vii. 45 Towards the Borders of Northumberland, is a 'Sulphur-Spaw'. 1869 *Chambers' Encycl.* X. 744/1 A piece of 'sulphur-

stick. 1723 *BLACKMORE Alfred v. 150* Naphtha and 'Sulphur-Veins, that kindle rage. 1665 in *Vesey Mem.* (1907) II. 243 The first inst we arrived at the nasty Spaw, and have now began to drinke the horid 'sulfer watter. 1854 J. L. STEPHENS *Centr. Amer.* 28 A stream of sulphur-water. 1652 J. FRENCH *Yorkshire Spaw* (title-p.) The Sinking, or 'Sulphur Well. 1675 W. SIMPSON *Sulphur-Bath Knarsh.* 1 The Sulphur-Well at Knarshrough. 1873 *Frit. Chem. Soc.* XXVI. 1090 Two of the most noted Harrogate Spas, viz., the 'Old Sulphur Well' and the 'Chloride of Iron Spa'.

b. in chemical terms, as sulphur atom, base, compound, dioxide, group, pyrites, series, trioxide, vapour.

1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 64/1 The junction of one ethyl group with a 'sulphur atom in the second salt. 1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem., Org.* i. 36 'Sulphur Compound. 1869 *ROSCOE Elem. Chem.* xii. 126 'Sulphur [ed. 1866 Sulphuric] Dioxide, or Sulphurous Acid. 1884 *OGILVIE s. v.* 'Sulphur group, the elementary substances sulphur, selenium, and tellurium; all having a strong attraction for oxygen. 1856 *MILLER Elem. Chem., Inorg.* 505 Sulphurous acid is... regarded as the starting point of several combinations belonging to the 'sulphur series. 1869 *ROSCOE Elem. Chem.* xiii. 129 'Sulphur [ed. 1866 Sulphuric] Trioxide, or Sulphuric Anhydride. 1844 *FOWNESE Man. Elem. Chem.* 164 The density of... 'sulphur-vapour.

c. Objective and instrumental, as sulphur-bearing, -containing, -flaming, -headed, -impregnated, -scented, -smoking, -tipped ppl. adjs.; sulphur-roast vb.

1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 61/2 'Sulphur-bearing Miocene rocks. *Ibid.* 64/2 A group of 'sulphur-containing acids of general formula H_2SO_4 . 1601 *WEEVER Mirr. Mart.* (Roxh.) 198 On flintie Einaes 'sulphur-flaming mountains. 1898 'MERRIMAN Roden's Corner xvii. 178 The wooden, 'sulphur-headed matches supplied by the cask. 1891 *FARRAR Darkn. & Dawn* lviii. The pale 'sulphur-impregnated waters of the river Albulha. 1802 *COLERIDGE Let. to Southey* 25 Dec. 'The Devil 'sulphur-roast them! 1867 *AUGUSTA WILSON Vashiti* vi. Some red-liveried, 'sulphur-scented imp of Ahadon. 1628 *MURE Doomesday* 128 Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 167 Hell's 'sulphur-smoking throat. 1728 *POPE Dunci.* i. 235 Ye shall not... 'sulphur-tipt, embulate an Ale-house fire.

8. Special combs.: sulphur acid, an old name for sulphides of electronegative metals, as arsenic, antimony; sulphur alcohol, a compound of the nature of an alcohol in which sulphur replaces oxygen; sulphur bath, \dagger (a) a sulphur-spring; (b) a bath to which flowers of sulphur have been added, used in the treatment of skin diseases; sulphur-cast = sulphur-impression; sulphur-colour, -coloured a. = sulphur-yellow sh. and adj.; also sulphur-hued, -tinted; sulphur cone (see quot.); sulphur ether, a compound analogous to ether in which sulphur replaces oxygen; sulphur-impression, an impression taken of a seal, medallion, etc. in a composition consisting of sulphur and wax; sulphur-match, a lucifer match tipped with sulphur; sulphur-ore, an ore which yields sulphur, e.g. iron pyrites; so sulphur-pyrites; sulphur rain (see quot.); sulphur salt, an old name for a salt produced by the combination of a 'sulphur acid' with another metallic base; sulphur-shower = sulphur rain; sulphur-spring, a spring containing compounds of sulphur or impregnated with sulphurous gases; sulphur-tree, a hard-wooded tree, *Morinda lucida*, found in West Central Africa and used for building purposes; sulphur-weed = SULPHURWORT; sulphur-work(s), a sulphur manufactory; sulphur-yellow sb. and a., (of) the pale-yellow colour characteristic of sulphur.

1836 T. THOMSON *Mitt. Geol.* etc. II. 507 The compounds which it [sc. sulphur] forms with arsenic and antimony... constitute 'sulphur acids. 1868 *WATTS Diet. Chem.* V. 643 Sulphur-acids, or Sulphanhydrides. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 553/1 'Sulphur, Selenium, and Tellurium Alcohols and Ethers. 1675 W. SIMPSON (title) A Discourse of the 'Sulphur-Bath at Knarshrough in York-Shire. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxviii. 355 By the use of sulphur baths... all were greatly improved. 1891 *FARRAR Darkn. & Dawn* iii. The sulphur baths of Sinuessa. 1909 *LE QUEUX House of Whispers* xviii. (1913) 105 'Sulphur-casts of seals recently acquired by that institution. 1866 *TREAS. Bot.* Sulphureus, 'sulphur-colour: a pale bright-yellow, with a mixture of white. 1897 *Daily News* 24 Apr. 6/4 Sulphur-colour goes admirably with tan. 1811 *SHAW Gen. Zool.* VI. 111. 11. 480 A 'sulphur-coloured spot beneath each eye. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 863 Sulphur-coloured scabs. 1842 *FRANCIS Dict. Arts.* 'Sulphur Cone, an electrical experiment and apparatus to prove the effect of separation of the contact of two bodies, occasioning them to show signs of electricity. 1857 *GOSSE Omphalos* vii. 172 Delicate 'sulphur-hued flowers. 1840 R. ELLIS *Customs* V. 154 Duities on... 'Sulphur Impressions, for every 1000 value £5 os. od. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 281 By means of burning 'sulphur matches in the casks. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* (1883) 568 They sold sulphur matches, and old clothes, and broken glass. 1681 *GREW Muscum* III. iii. 345 'Sulphur-Ore... if burnt... hath the scent of Brimstone. 1871 *Frit. Chem. Soc.* XXIV. 449 On the Roasting of Sulphur Ores, with a New Roasting Oven. 1766 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 75 The compound of Sulphur and Iron, called Martial Pyrites, or 'Sulphur Pyrites and often simply Pyrites. 1882 H. E. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 132 Ofice in Fir forests the pollen is given off into the air in such enormous quantities that it is washed down by the rain as a yellow powder, and is popularly known as 'sulphur rain. 1836 T. THOMSON *Mitt. Geol.* etc. II. 507 Sulphur acids... have the property of combining with other metallic sulphurets as bases, and thus of forming what are called 'sulphur salts. 1883 *Evang. Mag.* July 311 The so-called 'sulphur-showers' often seen in pine forests. 1874 *Frit. Chem. Soc.* XXVII. 881 The 'Sulphur Springs of

Trentschin-Teplitz. 1895 *Daily News* 2 Aug. 6/6 'Sulphurated nasturtiums. 1863 R. F. BURTON *Abeok. & Camaroon* II. 77 The 'sulphur-tree... also called brimstone-tree. 1850 *MISS PRATT Comm. Things Sea-side* i. 67 The Sea 'Sulphur-weed. 1870 *KINGSLEY At Last* II. In 1836, two gentlemen of Antigua... set up 'sulphur works at the Souffrière of St. Lucia. 1816 STEPHENS in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* IX. ii. 381 Bunting of a blood-coloured rufous; beneath 'sulphur-yellow. 1896 W. F. KIRBY *Handbk. Order Lepid.* II. 209 Of a yellow colour, varying from light sulphur-yellow to deep orange.

9. *attrib. passing into adj.* = 'Of the colour of sulphur, sulphur-coloured, sulphur-yellow', chiefly in specific names of animals having sulphur-yellow colouring, as sulphur butterfly, cockatoo, parakeet, pearl; esp. in parasynthetic comb., as sulphur-bellied, -breasted, -crested, -headed adjs.; sulphur-bottom (in full sulphur-bottom whale), a porpoise of the Pacific Ocean, *Balenoptera sulphurea*, having yellow underparts; also sulphur-whale.

1884 *COUES N. Amer. Birds* 431 *Myiodynastes luteiventris*, 'Sulphur-bellied Striped Flycatcher. 1782 *CRÉVECOEUR Lett. Amer. Farmer* vi. (1783) 111 The 'sulphur-bottom, river St. Lawrence, ninety feet long. 1904 F. T. BULLEN *Creat. Sea* xiv. 177 A huge sulphur-bottom whale... which... attains a maximum length of one hundred and fifty feet. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 6 Feb. 3/3 The 'sulphur-breasted toucan. 1879 *JEFFERIES Wild Life in S. Co.* 207 'Sulphur butterflies hover here early in the spring. 1891 B. G. JOHNS *Among Butterfl.* 98 The Brimstone or Sulphur butterfly. 1899 *Daily News* 7 Oct. 8/5 White or 'sulphur-chain-stitch. 1893 F. F. MOORE *I forbid Banns* 73 Did you ever hear a real 'sulphur cockatoo in its own woods, mister? 1811 *SHAW Gen. Zool.* VIII. ii. 480 Smaller 'Sulphur-crested Cockatoo, *Psittacus sulphureus*. 1842 *LONDON Suburban Hort.* 626 'Sulphur-headed [cauliflower], of which the best variety is the Portsmouth. 1811 *SHAW Gen. Zool.* VIII. ii. 428 'Sulphur Parakeet. 1832 J. RENNIE *Butterfl. & M.* 152 The 'Sulphur Pearl (*Margaritia paleatica*, Stephens). 1860 J. W. DAWSON in *Borthwick's Br. Amer. Rdr.* 221 Another orquial... is known from its yellow belly as the 'sulphur-whale.

\dagger b. as adj. Sulphureous, sulphurous. *Obs.*

1594 *MARLOWE & MASHE Dido* II. i. Came Hector's ghost, With ashy visage, bluish sulphur eyes. 1596 *Edward III.* III. i. 121 Stir angry Nemesis, the happy helme, That, with the sulphur batels of your rage, The English Fleete may be dispers and sunke.

Sulphur (*sv-lfəz*), *v.* [*f.* SULPHUR sb. Cf. F. *soufrer*, Du. *soferen*, *sulferen*.]

In Urquhart's *Rabelais* (1653) i. xvii. 'sulfured, hopyrasted, nioiled and bepist' renders *soifré et habillé* of the original. Urquhart's copy of the French no doubt had *soifré*, the reading of the first ed., and app. the source also of Cotgrave's *soifré* (glossed 'solfaced; also, distempered'). Modern editors explain *soifré* as = made mad.

1. *trans.* To fumigate with burning sulphur, e.g. for the purpose of bleaching goods, disinfecting, preventing fermentation in casks; to sprinkle (plants) with flowers of sulphur to prevent mould or the like; also, to put (wine) into casks that have been fumigated with sulphur.

1750 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 263 note. When the stockings were perfectly new, or the black dipt afresh, and the white newly cleaned and sulphured. 1850 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 281 For the purpose of sulphuring wines. 1867 *BLOXAM Chem.* 198 Casks for wine or beer are sulphured in order to prevent the action of any substance contained in the pores of the wood. 1883 *STRAITON Hops & Hop-pickers* 24 Sulphuring the hop is frequently used to destroy mould insects. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 608/1 Immediately after... they blossom the vines are sulphured, to keep off the *Oidium*.

2. To treat with sulphur waters. *rare.*

1837 *Hr. MARTINEAU Soc. Amer.* I. 255 The season had not begun, few having been yet sufficiently sulphured and bathed elsewhere to come here to be braced.

3. To fasten firmly with molten sulphur. *rare.*

1867 *Chambers' Frit.* Sept. 624/1 An iron hook sulphured into a small glass flask.

Sulphurage. *rare.* [*f.* SULPHUR sb. + -AGE.] = SULPHURING 2.

1851 *Butler, Wine-dealer*, etc. 28 This *muet* never ferments, or if it show the slightest sign of doing so, the sulphurage is renewed.

\dagger **Sulphurate**, a. *Obs. rare.* [*ad. late L. sulphuratus*, *f.* sulphur: see -ATE 2. Cf. It. *solfurato*.] Made or consisting of, or resembling, sulphur; containing sulphurous gases.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. xvi. 189 A pale sulphurate colour. 1862 *CHARLETONS Myst. Vintners* (1675) 182 A fresh Cask, newly fumged with a Sulphurate Match. 1666 W. BOCHURST *Loimogr.* (1894) 28 Taking... strong waters, sulphurate, and Plague waters.

Sulphurate (*sv-lfureit*), *v. rare.* [*f.* SULPHUR + -ATE 3, or back-formation from next.] *trans.* To combine with, or convert into, sulphur; to impregnate with, or subject to the action of, sulphur.

1757 *tr. Henckel's Pyritologia* xiii. 248 When I would try to make ores from metals. I am obliged to use metallic earths, or formal metals, also real sulphur and arsenic, in order either to arsenicate, or sulphurate the former. 1852 *BURN Naval & Milit. Dict.* II. (1863) 277/1 Sulphurate, *soufrer*, *ensoufrer*; *convertir en sulfure*.

Sulphurated (*sv-lfureit*), *ppl. a.* [*f.* late L. *sulphuratus* SULPHURATE a. + -ED 1.]

\dagger 1. Sulphurous. (In fig. context.) *Obs.* 1609 [Br. W. BARLOW] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 165 The sulphurated fuel of all disloyalties.

2. Chiefly *Chem.* Combined or impregnated with sulphur: applied chiefly to sulphides. \dagger **Sulphurated hydrogen gas**: hydrogen sulphide,

sulphuretted hydrogen. (Survives chiefly in terms of the *Materia Medica*.)

1747 *tr. Astruc's Fevers* 269 The sulphurated oil of juniper. 1757 *tr. Henckel's Pyrologia* ix. 133 Sulphurated ores. 1790 KERR *tr. Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* x. 212 The sulphurated hydrogen gas. 1835 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 763 The sulphurated mass being brought into fusion. 1868 ROYLE & HEADLAND *Mat. Med.* (ed. 5) 83 *Potassa sulphurata*. Sulphurated Potash. Sulphuret (or Sulphide) of Potassium... The Sulphuret of Potassium was formerly known by the name of Liver of Sulphur. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, Sulphurated bath... Sulphurated potassa, water 100 parts; dissolve. *Ibid.*, Sulphurated oil, balsam of sulphur. *Ibid.*, Sulphurated water... a solution of sodium monosulphide and sodium chloride.

†3. = SULPHURED 2. *Obs.*
1752 *Chambers's Cycl.*, Sulphurated Wine.
Sulphuration (sŭlfūr'ā-shŭn). Now rare or *Obs.* [f. SULPHUR v. or SULPHURATE v.: see -ATION. Cf. F. *sulfuration*. (L. *sulfuratio* = vein of sulphur.)]

1. Anointing with sulphur. *rare.*
1713 BENTLEY *Rem. Free-thinking* § 50 Charms, sulphurations, dippings in the sea.

2. Fumigation with sulphur; = SULPHURING 2.
1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. 111. x. 294 Sulphuration [is] exposure to the vapour of sulphur. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 1218 Sulphuration, is the process by which woollen, silk, and cotton goods are exposed to the vapours of burning sulphur, or to sulphurous acid gas. 1853 R. HUNT *Man. Photogr.* 93 When the paper is nearly dry, it must be exposed in a closed vessel to sulphuretted hydrogen gas... It is then a second time submitted to sulphuration. 1858 [see SULPHURING *tbl. sb.* 2].

3. Combination with sulphur.
1795 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 511 Pelletier says 100 parts Tin weigh after Sulphuration 116.5. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 531 A sulphuret of the first degree of sulphuration. 1834 TURNER *Chem.* (1847) 425 The two lowest degrees of sulphuration, the tetrasulphuret and disulphuret.

4. Treating with sulphur, vulcanization.
1853 *Ure Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) I. 366 The sulphuration of caoutchouc, a valuable invention.

Sulphurator (sŭlfūr'ā-tŭr). [See SULPHURATE v. and -OR.] An apparatus for sprinkling plants with flowers of sulphur, fumigating with sulphur, or the like.

1851 *Catal. Great Exhib.* ix. I. 366/2 Sulphurator and fumigator, to diffuse powdered sulphur for destroying mildew. 1884 OULIVRE, *Sulphurator*, an apparatus for fumigating or bleaching by means of the fumes of burning sulphur. 1913 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* 921/2 *Sulphurator*, an apparatus for applying sulphur fumes, as in disinfecting.

†**Sulphure**. *Chem. Obs.* [a. F. *sulphure*, *sulfure* (*Nomencl. Chimique*, 1787): see -URE.] = SULPHIDE *sb.*

1794 PEARSON *tr. Morveau's Chem. Nomencl.* 35-6 Sulphures, or Sulphures; which were formerly called Hepars or Livers. 1806 S. PARKES *Chem. Catech.* (1819) 544 Sulphures, or Sulphurets, combinations of alkalies, or metals, with sulphur.

†**Sulphureal**, a. *Obs. rare*†. [f. L. *sulphureus* SULPHUREOUS + -AL.] Sulphurous. So †**Sulphurean**, †**Sulphureate** *adfs.*

a 1664 HAMMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 65 They... sent such a number of damned soules into the sulphureate pits, [etc.]. 1607 R. CLAREW *tr. Estienne's World of Wonders* A2, Those tartarean woods, and sulphurean lakes. c 1620 T. ROBINSON *Myr Magd.* 758 Though vnto y^e poyson'd lake shee went, Vncapable shee was of y^e sulphurean sent. 1632 LINGWOOD *Trav.* i. 21 The Sulphurean mountain. *Ibid.* ix. 391 A sulphureat River.

Sulphured (sŭlf'urd), *pp. a.* [f. SULPHUR *sb.* + -ED, after late L. *sulphuratus*.]

1. Full of, or charged with, sulphur; sulphurous. 1605 *Gunslinger Plot in Hart Misc.* (Maf.) III. 15 Sulphured smoke, furious flames, and fearful thunder. 1692 J. SAYER *Triumphs Holy Texts* 2 A fury... Toss'd... a sulphur'd Brand. 1795 R. POLWHELE *Influence Local Alacchm.* ii. xvii, A myriad that escap'd the doom, Cling to the sulphur'd spot. 1801 MOORE *King* 211 A sulphured smoke Came burning in his breath! 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* iii. 358 Storm, thunder, fire, against the mountains driven, Rake deep their sulphur'd sides.

2. Of wine (see quot.).
1723 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v. Wine*, Sulphur'd Wine, is that put in Casks wherein Sulphur has been burnt; in order to it for keeping, or for Carriage by Sea.

3. Bleached by exposure to the fumes of sulphur.
1908 *Anim. Management* (Vet. Departm., War Office) Index, Sulphured oats.

†**Sulphureity**. *Obs.* [ad. mod. L. *sulphureitās*, f. L. *sulphureus* SULPHUREOUS: see -ITY.] Sulphureous quality or nature.

1610 B. JOSSON *Alch. u. v. 85* The Agnietie, Terretie, and Sulphureitie Shall runne together againe. 1651 FRANCIS *Distill.* vi. 176 He saith that imperfect bodies have superfluous humidities, and sulphureity generating a combustible blackness in them. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 613 By its sulphureity it will mix it self with the sulphureous salt of calcined Tartar.

Sulphureo- (sŭlfūr'io), used as combining form of L. *sulphureus* SULPHUREOUS in the sense of 'sulphurous and...'

1677 E. BROWNE *Trav. Germany*, etc. 161 Baths... esteemed to be Sulphureo-nitrous. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 1004 A Sulphureo-saline Spring. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* V 733, These sulphureo-aerial Particles in the Leaves. 1754 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 853 The sulphureo-reguline substance. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-ferre* 46 (*Corticifera*) *sulfuracea*, Ach. sulphureous or sulphureo-virescent, apothecia sulphureo-sulfured, or with flavo-virescent, naked, elongate stipites.

Sulphureous (sŭlfūr'ioŭs), a. Also 6 sulphureous, 8 sulfureous. [f. L. *sulphureus*, f. *sulphur*: see SULPHUR *sb.* and -EOUS. Cf. It., Sp., Pg. *sulfureo*.]

1. Of or pertaining to sulphur; full of, containing, or consisting of sulphur.

In the first two quots. the reference is to SULPHUR *sb.* 2.
1626 BACON *Sylva* § 354 There be two Great Families of Things... Sulphureous and Mercuriall. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xii. 335 So doth fire cleanse and purifie bodies, because it consumes the sulphureous parts, which before did make them foule. a 1691 ROYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 60 A very sulphureous Soil. 1731 *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 1. 270 The Millipedes or Wood-lice have a sulphureous spirit in them w^{ch} I have known do wonders on weak constitutions. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. viii. 35 Any sulphureous substance, mixed with iron, produces a very great heat by the admission of water. 1807 BYRON *Elegy on Newstead Abbey* xv, War's dread machines... dart destruction in sulphureous showers. 1842 LONDON *Suburban Hort.* 217 Where the air is heated by smoke-flues or by fermenting stable dung, it may be charged with sulphureous or other noxious gases. 1875 E. WÜRTE *Life in Christ* iv. xxiv. (1878) 385 The sulphureous rain [fire and hrimstone] destroyed them all!

b. Of sulphur springs or waters.
1608 TORSELL *Sermons* 34 Those sulphureous Bathes which were neere unto Cameracium. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 4 Nov. 1644, Neere the towne is a sulphureous fontaine which continually boils. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* I. 25 The patients lie up to their chins in hot sulphureous water. 1797 UNNERWOOD *Dis. Childhood* I. 99 'The Harrowgate, or any other sulphureous water will have a good effect. 1835 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* IV. 499/1 Sulphureous mineral waters have been so named from the sulphuretted hydrogen gas with which they are impregnated. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 61/1 Natural sulphureous waters, especially hot springs, readily deposit sulphur.

†c. *Old Path*. Consisting of 'sulphur' as one of the principles of matter; (of disease) arising from 'sulphurous' matter.

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* ii. x. 120 Such diseases as have their original from this Sulphureous and salt matter. *Ibid.*, Some sulphureous, Mercuriall, or saltish and tartareous disease. 1688 HOUME *Armoury* iii. xii. 459/2 *Cholera*, medicines that purge Sulphureous and bilious humours. 1702 J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 141 The Curative Indications in this Cause are, to divide and break asunder the Sulphureous Filaments, and ill digested Particles of the Aliments.

2. Derived or emanating from sulphur; hence, having the qualities associated with (burning) sulphur; applied chiefly to cloud, smoke, odour.

a 1552 LELAND *Itin.* (1607) II. 142 The water of the baynes... having sumwhat a sulphureous and sumwhat unpleasant savor. 1594 NASH *Terrors Night* Wks. 1904 I. 360 A sulphureous stinking smoke. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Feb. 1645, Gaping... chasms, out of which issued such sulphureous blasts and smoke [etc.]. 1700 DRYDEN *Virg. d. Met.* xv. 509 Atna vomiting sulphureous Fire. 1725 POPE *Osses* xii. 402 Sulphureous odours rose, and smouldring smoke. a 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) I. 36 The flash is sudden, the noise is loud, a sulphureous smell ensues. 1842 LONDON *Suburban Hort.* 203 No sulphureous or other disagreeable effluvia is ever given out by hot-water pipes when they become leaky, as is the case with flues when they are not air-tight. 1855 HENSCHEL *Fam. Lett. Sci.* 22 The dense sulphureous vapour that swept down from the mountain.

b. Thundery. *rare.* (Cf. SULPHUREOUS 2. b.)

1751 EARL ORKNEY *Rem. Swift* (1752) 53 King William in hopes to dispel this sulphureous body of clouds [etc.].
3. *allusively* and *fig.* †a. Hellish, satanic. *Obs.*
[1624 T. TAYLOR 2 *Serm.* ii. 24 We remember not that they digged a sulphureous pit in 1605, wide enough to swallow three whole kingdoms.] 1644 VICARS *God in Aloud*: 202 The sulphureous and sanguineous or bloody order and fraternity of Romish Jesuites.

b. Full of the 'sulphur' of hell.
1791 HAMPSHIRE *Men. F. Wesley* II. 69 Hell and damnation has been denounced... in a stile so horribly sulphureous, that [etc.]. 1855 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 22 Apr. 1 They would be under the absolute sway of the most sulphureous preacher of the neighbourhood.

4. Sulphur-coloured; sulphur-yellow. Also, of the bluish colour of the flame with which sulphur burns.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Sulphureous... of the colour of Sulphur or Brimston. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxix, The accumulating clouds... assumed a red sulphureous tinge that foretold a violent storm. 1795 SOUTHEY *Danica* xxi, The hollow'd tapers dimly stream'd A pale sulphureous light. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg.*, Ghost of Faddon: xxix, Till the flame... hum'd Of clear sulphureous blue. 1825 KIRBY & ST. ANTONIOL. IV. xlvii. 279 Sulphureous (Sulphureous). Yellow with a tint of green. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambez. Ch.* 258 The evening sun imparts a sulphureous hue.

†5. *Chem.* Sulphureous acid (gas): sulphurous acid (gas). Sulphureous hydrogen: sulphuretted hydrogen. Sulphureous salt (see quot. 1790). Sulphureous spirit: ? sulphur dioxide. *Obs.*

1794 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v., After the Spirit and Oil of Vitriol are in distillation of that Mineral, driven out by a most Violent Fire... into the Receiver. They commonly Rectifie the Matter in a Glass Body; and the first Spirit that rises then with a very gentle degree of Fire, is called the Sulphureous Spirit of Vitriol. 1789 J. KERR *1st Pt. Diet. Chem.* 6/2 The sulphureous acid, and the marine dephlogisticated acid destroy vegetable colours, and change them to white. 1790 KERR *tr. Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 221 *act.*, The only one of these salts known to the old chemists was the sulphuric acid, under the name of Stahl's sulphurous salt. 1794 PEARSON *tr. Morveau's Chem. Nomencl.* 4 The word Sulphur denotes compounds consisting of the Sulphureous Acid and each of the above twenty-six different kinds of substances. *Ibid.* 30 Sulphur, which by combining with

Oxygen and Caloric produces sulphureous Acid Gaz. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 297/2 Springs, one of which is impregnated with sulphureous hydrogen gas. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philoz.* Wks. 1840 IV. 23 He [sc. Stahl] discovered... the nature of sulphureous acid.

Hence Sulphureously *adv.*, Sulphureousness. 1677 [see SULPHUREOUSLY *adv.* quot. 1653]. 1690 T. BURNET *The Earth in* x. II. 83 Sulphureousness of the Soil. a 1701 MANDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 84 The Sulphureousness of its Smell and Taste. 1772 S. HALES *Statistical Ess.* (1773) I. 311 In proportion to the sulphureousness and thickness of those fumes. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Sept. 2/1 The air still smelt sulphureously.

Sulphuret (sŭlf'uret). *Chem.* [ad. mod. L. *sulphuretum*: see SULPHUR *sb.* and -URET. Cf. SULPHURE.] = SULPHIDE *sb.* (Now only in *Materia Medica* and Mining.)

1790 KERR *tr. Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 249 One part ore of molybdena, which is a natural sulphuret of that metal, is put into a retort. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. ii. 11. i. 65 Sulphuret of alkali. 1794 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 395 Sulphuret of lime (calcareous liver of sulphur). 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 499 The potash combines with the sulphur of the sulphuret of antimony, and forms sulphuret of potash. 1835 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 629 Lead is obtained from ore, and from its being generally combined with sulphur, it has been denominated 'sulphuret'. 1839 DE LA BÈCHE *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. x. 287 The sulphuret of zinc (the Black Jack of the Cornish miners). 1852 ROYLE *Mat. Med.* (ed. 2) 87 *Potassii Sulphuretum*... Sulphuret of Potassium. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, Sulphurets, in miners' phrase, the undecomposed metallic ores, usually sulphides. Chiefly applied to auriferous pyrites. 1895 *Daily News* 25 June 9/5 Tons of sulphurets treated, 398.

attrib. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 75 Sulphuret-concentration... Sulphuret-reduction. 1882 *Rep. Ho. Repr. Proc. Met.* U.S. 261 A strong vein of sulphuret ore.

Sulphuretted (sŭlf'uretted), a. *Chem.* Also †-eted. [f. *prec.* + -ED 2.] Combined chemically with sulphur; impregnated with sulphur.

Sulphuretted hydrogen: hydrogen sulphide, H₂S, a colourless gas with a very offensive odour, prepared by the action of diluted hydrochloric or sulphuric acid upon iron (ferrous) sulphide.

1805 W. NISBET *Dict. Chem.* 373 [New name] Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas, [old name] Hepatic Air. 1818 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8) I. 155 Hydrogen gas... when procured from zinc and dilute sulphuric acid... is contaminated with sulphuretted hydrogen and carbonic acid. 1824 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, Sulphuretted Alcohol, a solution of sulphur in alcohol; obtained by boiling them together. *Ibid.*, Sulphuretted Spirit, a compound of sulphuretted hydrogen and ammonia. 1845 BALLARD & GARROD *Med. Met.* 356 Sulphuretted Waters. All these contain hydro-sulphuric acid (sulphuretted hydrogen). 1880 BESSEY *Bot.* 63 The sulphuretted essences contain sulphur. To this class belong the essential oils in mustard... garlic, asafoetida, etc.

Sulphuric (sŭlf'ur'ik), a. [ad. F. *sulfurique* (*Nomencl. Chimique*, 1787): see SULPHUR *sb.* and -IC 1.]

1. *Chem.* Sulphuric acid, a highly corrosive oily fluid (hydrogen sulphate, H₂SO₄), also called oil of vitriol, in its pure state a dense liquid without colour or smell; prepared on a large scale for use in arts and trades by burning iron pyrites or sulphur and leading the fumes, together with oxides of nitrogen and air, over into chambers into which jets of steam are forced.

Formerly used also for sulphur trioxide, sulphuric acid gas, SO₃; also called anhydrous sulphuric acid.

1790 KERR *tr. Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 355 Fluid substances, such as sulphuric and nitric acids. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. x. i. 15 The solution of indigo in the sulphuric (vitriolic) acid. 1794 PEARSON *tr. Morveau's Chem. Nomencl.* 3 These three species are named the Sulphureous, the Sulphuric, and the Oxygenated Sulphuric Acids. 1815 J. SARTY *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 400 Sulphuric acid is the union of oxygen and sulphur. 1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 166 Salt-cake process. This process consists in the decomposition of salt by means of sulphuric acid. *attrib.* 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manuf.* xv. (1842) 393 A sulphuric acid bath... may be used with great advantage in the desiccation of particular gases. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xviii. 329 Sulphuric acid baths exerted a favourable influence on the eruptions. 1851 *Catal. Great Exhib.* iv. 1077 Sulphuric acid clay, known in trade under the denomination of aluminas. 1876 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* s. v. Sulphuric Acid, Sulphuric Acid Lemonade... is made by adding together sulphuric acid, water, and syrup.

b. With qualifying word, as concentrated, dilute, glacial, Nordhausen (see these words).

Anhydrous sulphuric acid, sulphur trioxide. *Fuming sulphuric acid*, a mixture of sulphuric acid and sulphur trioxide. *German sulphuric acid* = Nordhausen.

1790 KERR *tr. Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 272 Concentrated sulphuric acid. 1800 [see GLACIAL 2. b.]. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts* s. v., Nordhausen or German sulphuric acid. 1867 *Chambers's Encycl.* IX. 203/1 Sulphuric Anhydride, formerly known as Anhydrous Sulphuric Acid.

c. Related to or derived from sulphuric acid.
Sulphuric anhydride: sulphur trioxide. *Sulphuric ether*, ethylic or vinic ether, a compound formed by the action of sulphuric acid upon spirits of wine. *Sulphuric oxide*: sulphur trioxide.

1815 J. SARTY *Panorama Sci. & Art* III. 95 Ether, sulphuric. 1864 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (Org. ed.) iii. § 6. 245 The hydrocarbons of this class combine readily with sulphuric anhydride (ed. 1857 anhydrous sulphuric acid). 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* v. 69 Sulphuric Oxide or Anhydride, SO₃. Anhydrous sulphuric acid. *Ibid.* 576 Sulphuric Chloride, SO₂Cl₂. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. xviii. 449 For barely visible redness formic ether is more opaque than sulphuric.

† 2. Consisting of or containing sulphur. *Obs. rare.* 1794 HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 203 In the deflagration of sulphur, while the phlogistic part escapes in light, the proper sulphuric matter is oxygenated. 1811 PISKERTON *Petril* II. 62 The rocks of common salt, with the bituminous, sulphuric, and metallic.

Sulphuriferous (sul'fūri-fē-rōs), *a. rare.* [f. SULPHUR sb. + (-i)ferous.] Containing sulphur; sulphurous.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 275 Beelzebub... a song!... Give ear While Beelzebub breathes his sulphuriferous strain. 1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1229/2 Sulphuriferous, sulphuriferous.

† **Sulphurine**, *a. Obs. rare*—0. [f. SULPHUR sb. + -INE². Cf. OF. *sulfurin*, *sulphurin*, Pg. *sulfurino*.] Sulphurous.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Sulphurine*, of or pertaining to, like or of the quality of sulphur.

Sulphuring (sul'fōring), *vbl. sb.* [f. SULPHUR sb. or v. + -ING¹.]

† 1. The action of dipping in sulphur. *Obs. rare*—0. 1648 HEXHAM II. *Een besolferinge*, A Sulphuring, or a dipping in brim-stone.

2. Exposure to the fumes arising from burning sulphur, to produce whiteness in fabrics, to prevent fermentation in casks, to disinfect, etc.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 273 Sulphuring serves to give to silk destined for white stuffs, as well as to woollen cloth, the highest degree of whiteness to be obtained. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 281 Whatever care is taken in the racking of wines, they will again ferment, unless they undergo the operation of sulphuring. 1858 HOBLYN *Dict. Terms Med.* (ed. 8), *Sulphuration*, *Sulphuring*, the subjection of woollen and other articles to the fumes of burning sulphur, or sulphurous acid, for decoloring or bleaching purposes. 1860 O'NEIL *Chem. Calico Print.* 63 The effect of sulphuring upon woollen goods is not simply that of whitening; it gives also lustre and brilliancy. 1885 HUNNELL *Dyeing Textile Fabrics* 112 Gas Bleaching, Stoving, or Sulphuring.

3. The sprinkling of plants with flowers of sulphur to prevent or destroy mildew.

1891 *Daily News* 28 July 6/6 The only thing which planters have to all appearance to fear is mould, judging from the free application of the process of sulphuring.

4. (See quot.)

1880 J. LOMAS *Alkali Trade* 57 The *bête noire* of sulphuric acid making is 'sulphuring', or 'subliming'. This is caused by the admission of an insufficient amount of air below the grates of the burners, free sulphur being sublimed and carried forward into the chambers, where it floats upon the surface of the acid.

5. *Attrib.*

1839 *Univ. Diet. Arts* 1218 Sulphuring-rooms are sometimes constructed upon a great scale. 1851 *Catal. Great Exhib.* vi. 1. 275/2 Sulphuring apparatus. 1860 O'NEILL *Chem. Calico Print.* 64 A sulphuring stove was in constant work within fifty yards of it. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 622/2 Thom's sulphuring process (of bleaching wool).

† **Sulphurions**, *a. Obs.* Also 5 sulphuryose, 6 sulph-, sulfurius, 8 sulphrious. [ad. OF. *sulphurius* or L. **sulphuriōsis*: see SULPHUR sb. and -IOUS.] = SULPHUREOUS, SULPHUROUS.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* viii. vii. in Ashm. (1652) 172 [That] his fatny sulphuryse Be mynysyd in hym which ys infectuose. 1550 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 833 Outstret with slycht sulphurions, And suddant mort. 1560—Seven Sages 38 O suttell Serpent sulphurion. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. iii. (Q. 1600), Spare no sulphurions [ed. 1616 sulphurion] feast that may come out of that sweatie Forge of thine. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. iii. iii. 1. 263 At Lypara and those sulphurions Isles. 1627 H. BURTON *Daiting Pope's Bull* 13 That Canon of Trent, which discharge the sulphurion Anathema against the doctrine. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* i. § 23. 30 Even on a sudden was that faire skie turned into a sulphurion and most dismal skie. 1683 DIGBY *Chym. Secr.* 46 Filter and evaporate, and you shall have a Sulphurion Salt. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* p. 235 Through kindled Fires from sulphurion Caverns. 1701 WARWICK *Mem. Chas.* I. 18 A sulphurion vapour flew from an unadvised mouth of Mr. Clement Cooke. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 390 A remarkable Well, which being emptied, there presently breaks out a Sulphurion Vapour.

Hence † **Sulphuriously** *adv.*

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 31 Aden is seated low, sulphuriously [ed. 1677 sulphureously] shaded by a high barren Mountain; whose brazen front scorches the miserable Towne, yeeids a perfect character of Turkish baseness.

Sulphurity (sul'fū-riti), *rare.* [f. SULPHUR sb. + -ITY.] Sulphurousness. *His Sulphurity*, Satan.

1650 ASHMOLE tr. A. Del's *Fasc. Chem.* in *Chym. Collect.* ii. 22 Fire extracts that which exists in the interiors of things, and feeds on the sulphurity [orig. *sulphureitatem*] of them. 1825 *Spectator* 14 Aug. 213/1 His Sulphurity stirs supine mankind into fruitful hussling.

Sulphurize (sul'fū-ri-zē), *v.* [a. F. *sulfuriser* (Lavoisier, 1789): see SULPHUR sb. and -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To cause to combine chemically with, or to be impregnated by, sulphur; to convert into a sulphur compound.

1794 [see SULPHURIZED]. 1815 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) I. 314 Sulphurized alcohol. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 4 Mar. 597/2 Re-agents, either oxidising or sulphurizing. 1873 HAYNE in *Tristram Arab* 397 Some stumps [of palm-trees] remain not petrified, but, if I may be allowed the expression, 'sulphurised'. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 173 To further sulphurise bitumen, M. Valenta dissolves 10 grammes of sulphur, in a sufficient quantity of bisulphide of carbon.

2. To treat or dress with sulphur; to vulcanize (rubber).

1846 *Mech. Mag.* 4 July 2/2 Gutta percha either sulphur-

ised or unsulphurised. 1901 *Lancet* 26 Jan. 252/1 Sulphur-ised catgut.

3. To fumigate with burning sulphur.

1856 MONTON *Cycl. Agric.* I. 466/2 Sulphurizing.—The common process by which fermentation is checked... is called sulphuring or stumming. 1868 *Chambers' Encycl.* X. 222/1 Sulphurizing is a process which is especially applied to sweet white wines. 1883 HALDANE *Workshop Rec.* Ser. II. 203/2 Large commercial packages... cannot efficiently be sulphurized without... spreading out the contents. *Ibid.*, Tightly-closed sulphurizing chambers.

Hence **Sulphurized** *ppl. a.* († sulphurized hydrogen gas = sulphuretted hydrogen), Sulphurizing *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (see quots. above); Sulphurization, the action of sulphurizing.

1794 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 395 The smell of sulphurized hydrogen gas, (hepatic air). 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Alch.* (ed. 2) II. 455 These [expedients] were Torrefaction, Sulphurization. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 502 Finally came vulcanization—i.e. sulphurization. 1883 J. ELLIS in *Nat. Temp. Advocate* Sept., Preserved from fermentation... by sulphurization.

Sulphurous (sul'fū-rōs, in *Chem.* use *sul'fū-rōs*), *a.* Also 6 sulpherous, -urus, 6-7 -erous, 7 sulfurous, 7-8 sulphrous, 7, 9 (U.S.) sulfurous. [ad. L. *sulphuriōsus* (whence OF. *sulphureux*, from 14th cent.), or f. SULPHUR sb. + -OUS. In sense 5 ad. mod. F. *sulfureux* (Nomencl. Chimique, 1787).]

1. = SULPHUREOUS 1.

1530 PALSGR. 326/2 Sulpherous, of the nature of brimston, sulphureux. 1582 STANWORTH *Arts* II. (Arb.) 66 Each path was fulsome with sent of sulphurion orpyon. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 221 *Aqua vitæ* is the Sulphurous part of Wine. 1635 SWAN *Spec. Mundi* v. § 2 (1643) 122 Lightning... cometh from sulphur and other poysonous metallic substances. 1686 *Leid. Gaz.* No. 2163/2 Fire-balls, and other Sulphurous Fire-works. 1825 SCOTT *Tatium* I. The slimy and sulphurous substance called naphtha. 1872 CROOKES tr. *Wagner's Handbk. Chem. Technol.* 257 Alum-shale or schist is a sulphurous iron pyrites. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 484 Amid the sulphurous storm, she gazed back on the voluptuous ease of the City of the Plain.

b. = SULPHUREOUS 1 b.

1825 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 489 The waters called sulphurous, contain sulphuretted hydrogen. 1856 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* iii. 34 Sulphurous mud-springs.

2. = SULPHUREOUS 2.

1607 DEKKER *Knt's Conjur.* v. Gij, A Sulphurous stench. 1625 tr. *C Camden's Hist. Brit.* II. 420 The Ile of Folgo, which casteth out sulphurous [ed. 1630 sulphury] flames. 1633 *Tyron Way to Health* 68 The sulphurous moist Vapours, which are of a fierce and sharp Nature are evaporated. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. x. 104 A strong sulphurous stench. 1868 MISS BRADDON *Dead-sea Fruit* II. I. 18 The sulphurous odours of a brickfield.

b. Applied to thunder and lightning (*poet.*), † hence to thundery or sultry weather. Also occas. volcanic. Cf. SULPHUREOUS 2 b.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 115 Mercifull heauen, Thou rather with thy sharpe and sulphurous bolt Splitts the... guarded Oke, Then the soft Meritill. 1610—*Temp.* I. ii. 294 Cracks Of sulphurous roaring. 1634 SIM T. HERBERT *Trav.* 7 The weather was very sulphurous and raging hot. 1650 HICKCRINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 4, I have found the Aire as sulferous and hot in England... as in the hottest seasons at Jamaica. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 171 The Sulphurous Hail Shot after us in storm. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* II. xiv, A sulphurous hill. 1820 WOODSW. *San Salvador* 5 Sink (if thou must) as heretofore, To sulphurous bolts a sacrifice.

c. Of or belonging to (the smoke of) gunpowder. 1620 DEKKER *Dream* 6 The Canons Sulphurous thundering. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxix. 264 When Edenhorough and Leeth, into the air were blown With powder's sulphurous smoke. 1801 CAMPBELL *Hohenlinden* 24 Where furious Frank and fiery Hun Shout in their sulphurous canopy. 1816 BYRON *Shog of Corinth* xxix, From every crevice comes the shot: From every shatter'd window pour The volleys of the sulphurous shower.

3. *allusively* and *fig. a.* Pertaining to sulphur or brimstone as an adjunct of hell or the infernal regions; hellish, satanic. Also, pertaining to or dealing with hell-fire.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 3 When I to sulphurous and tormenting Flames Must render vp my selfe. 1605—*Learn* IV. vi. 130 There's hell, there's darkness, there is the sulphurous pit. 1683 CREECH tr. *Lucretius* III. 26 No Hell, no sulphurous Lakes. 1812 SHELLEY *Devil's Walk* 138 His sulphurous Majesty. 1816 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr.* I. i. 4 Like Satan rising from the sulphurous flood. 1885 H. W. BEECHER in *Christ. World Pulpit* XXIX. 761 Their hands [sc. pirates'] are red with blood; their hearts are sulphurous. 1903 J. C. SMITH tr. *Wallace* 126 The sulphurous theology of the North of Scotland.

b. In immaterial sense: Fiery, heated.

1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* III. G. 3, She has a sulphurous spirit, and will take light at a sparke. A 1628 SIR J. BEAUMONT *Agst. Abused Love* 87 And with a pandar's sulph'rous breath inflam'd, Became a meteor, for destruction fram'd. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 138 Quenching his sulphurous lust in dirty puddles. 1858 CARLYLE *Frank. Gl.* x. II. 11, 585 Due de Rohan rose, in a sulphurous frame of mind.

c. Of language, expression: Characterized by heat; in recent use, blasphemous, profane.

[1616: see SULPHUREOUS quot. 1599.] 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 78 And so on through many other sulphurous pages. 1865 HOLLAND *Plaut. Tallei* 69 The sulphurous satire which he points with such deadly fire at the very Society which makes him fashionable. 1899 [see SULPHUREOUS]. 1897 C. MORLEY *Stud. Board Schools* 3 He used strong language... sulphurous words, and the very biggest D's, I was assured.

4. = SULPHUREOUS 4. Also *advb.*

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. II. viii, Burning sulphurous-blue,

...it still shines. 1899 W. T. GREENE *Cage-Birds* 50 The Sulphurous Finch. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 17 June 6/5 Her dress of sulphurous green cloth.

5. *Chem.* Designating compounds in which sulphur is present in a larger proportion than in sulphuric compounds. **Sulphurous acid**: (a) more fully, **sulphurous acid gas** († *air*), an old name for sulphur dioxide; (b) the acid (H₂SO₃) resulting from the combination of sulphur dioxide with water. **Sulphurous oxide** or **anhydride**: sulphur dioxide, SO₂, a transparent colourless gas with a pungent and suffocating smell, obtained by burning sulphur in dry air or oxygen. Hence, designating compounds derived from sulphurous acid, as **sulphurous chloride**, *ether*.

1790 KERR tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* Pref. p. xxviii, The sulphurous combinations. *Ibid.* 223 The sulphurous acid is formed by the union of oxygen with sulphur by a lesser degree of oxygenation than the sulphuric acid. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos. Wks.* 1840 IV. 25 Sulphurous acid air. 1823 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xx. 89 Mercury, and concentrated sulphuric acid were sealed up in a bent tube and... heat was carefully applied. Sulphurous acid gas was produced where the heat acted. 1848 FOWNESE *Man. Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) 392 Sulphurous ether; AeO₂SO₂. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 540 Sulphurous Oxide, or Sulphurous Anhydride, SO₂. *Ibid.* 542 Sulphurous Chloride, SOCl₂. Chloride of Thionyl. Sulphurous Chloraldehyde. 1897 H. ALPERSMITH *Kingwood* (ed. 4) 185 Sulphurous acid... is an excellent parasiticide.

Hence **Sulphurously** *adv.*, in a sulphurous manner; *esp.* with 'sulphurous' language.

1879 FRANCES H. BURNETT *Haworth's* II. vii. 81 Haworth stopped him by swearing again, something more sulphurously than before. 1891 FARRAR *Darkness & Dawn* II. 218 The morning dawned sulphurously hot. 1897 ANNE PAGE *Afternoon Ride* 73 Dr. Bowne sulphurously insisting on his wife receiving this 'lady' with cordiality.

† **Sulphur viv, vive**. *Obs.* [a. OF. *sou(l)ivre* *vif*: see SULPHUR sb. and VIVE.] = next.

c 1400 MAUNDY (Roxb.) vii. 25 *Pe piete*. lays herapon diuerse spiceries and sulphure vive [ed. 1839, v. 48 Sulphur vif]. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* I. vi. vi in Ashm. (1652) 145 Mercury and Sulphure vive. 1540 tr. *Vigo's Hist. Pract.* A vij b, Take a quantytie of Sulphur vife. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 556 The sulphur-vif is digged out of the mine such as we see, that is to say, transparent cleere, and greenish. 1683 DIGBY *Chym. Secr.* 5 Sulphur-vive, which is clear and transparent in pieces.

|| **Sulphur vivum** (sul'fōr vōi-vūm). [L., = living sulphur.] Native or virgin sulphur; also, in a fused, partly purified form (see quot. 1855).

1651 FLEMEN *Distill.* III. 69 Take of Sulphur vivum as much as you please. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Sulphur*, *Sulphur Vivum* is thus called, as being such as it is taken out of the Mine. 1855 J. SCORFERN in *Ort's Chym. Sci.*, *Elem. Chem.* 337 The first rough process of purification consists in exposing the sulphureous materials to a temperature above the fusing point of sulphur... The fused sulphur, brought to this condition, is poured off and allowed to consolidate. It is still far from pure, and is known in commerce under the name of sulphur vivum.

Sulphurwort (sul'fōrwōrt). [f. SULPHUR sb. + WORT. Cf. G. *schwefelwurz*.] An umbelliferous plant, *Peucedanum officinale*, having pale-yellow flowers; hog's fennel.

Marsh Sulphurwort, *P. palustre*.

1578 LYTE *Dodeces* 298 Of Horestrange or Sulphurwort. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. cccc. 896 Sulphurwort or Hogs Fennell, hath a stiffe and hard stalk full of knees or knots. 1627 MAY *Lucan* ix. 1049 Sicilian Thapsos burn'd with Sulphurwort. 1777 JACOB *Cat. Plants* 63. 1858 IRVING *Illustr. Handbk. Brit. Plants* 556. 1906 *Essex Rev.* XV. 167 The rare sulphurwort... is still abundant at Landernere.

Sulphury (sul'fō-ri), *a.* Also 6 sulfury, sulpherie, 6-7 sulphurio, sulph'ry, 7 sulfrie, sulphory, 7, 9 (U.S.) sulfury. [f. SULPHUR sb. + -Y.]

1. Consisting of, containing, or impregnated with sulphur; = SULPHUREOUS 1.

1580 FRAMPTON *Dial. Iron & Steele* 154 The yron hath more foree, because it is not cleane of the sulpherie partes. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* III. 200 That Bathonian Spring, Which from the sulphury mines her medicinal force doth bring. 1683 PETRUS *Fleia Min.* I. (1686) 24 The gross Sulphury oars. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. II. 429 Planetary Warmth... may stir the Nitrous Spirit, as well as enflame the Sulphury Particle. 1799 [see SULPHUR 4 b]. 1861 GURKE *Edward Forbes* x. 289 The *Stalact* clustered along the banks of a sulphury pool. 1892 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 3/2 Sulphury iron.

2. = SULPHUREOUS 2.

1614 GORGES *Lucan* VII. 267 The sulfrie aire rustis murdering Steele. 1630 [see SULPHUREOUS a. 2, quot. 1625]. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* IV. 555 Dido shall come, in a black Sulph'ry flame. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.* viii. 51 Sulphury stench and boiling drench. 1823 PRAED *Troubadour* II. 553 What a villanous, odious, sulphury smell!

b. = SULPHUREOUS 2 b.

c 1612 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIII. 225 A fierie Meteor, with which, Ioues sulphrie hand Opes heauen. c 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 50 High mountains... have... shops for sulph'ry thunder. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psychic* III. xxxvii. Wks. (Grosart) II. 3 Had Sicily Her Etna lost, this sulphury Region Would shew it her in multiplicity. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. xxxviii, Death rides upon the sulphury Siroc. 1854 B. TAYLOR *Lands Sarcen* 77 (Cent.), A hot, sulphury haze.

c. Pertaining to gunpowder.

1823 BYRON *Island* III. i, The fight was o'er, and sulphury vapours upward driven Had left the earth, and but polluted heaven. 1881 PALGRAVE *Vis. Eng.* 274 Iron hailing of piti- less death from the sulphury smoke.

3. a. = SULPHUREOUS 3 a.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Jacke-a-Lent* Wks. 1. 115/1 The sulphury Necromantic Cookes. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* viii. ccxii. His [sc. Lucifer's] sulphury face. *Ibid.* xv. xlvii. Mighty Terror stopp'd the sulphury road of his rank breath [sc. of the peers of hell]. [1752] WARBURTON *Pope's Donne Sat.* iv. 184 note. They both call out as if they were half stifled by the sulphury air of the place.]

b. = SULPHUREOUS 3 b.

1593 MARLOWE & DEKKE *Lust's Dominion* II. v. Sulphury wrath Having... entered into Royall hrests: Mark how it burns.

4. = SULPHUREOUS 4.

1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 260/2 Sulphurinus, sulphury in tint. 1903 19th Cent. Dec. 971 The common Dutch black and sulphury grapes. 1905 E. CHANDLER *Unveiling of Lhasa* xiv. 266 The willows were mostly a sulphury yellow.

Sulphuryl (sɒlˈfʊəriəl). *Chem.* Also -yl. [f. SULPHUR sb. + -YL]. The radical SO₂.

1867 BLOXAM *Chem.* 198 SO₂Cl₂. It is sometimes called chlorosulphuric acid... It is also known as chloride of sulphuryle. 1880 CLEMENSINAW *Wirt's Atom. The.* 199 That the substituting value of sulphuryl is twice that of acetyl. *attrib.* 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 135 Sulphur dioxide unites with chlorine to form sulphuryl chloride, Cl₂SO₂.

Sulphhydrate (sɒlˈfʊːdri:t). *Chem.* Also sulf-, sulph-hydrate. [f. SULPH- + HYDRATE sb., after F. *sulfhydrate*.] A salt of sulphuric acid or hydrogen sulphide; a compound of a metallic atom or radical with the group SH; a hydrosulphide.

1852 tr. *Regnault's Elem. Chem.* II. 539 Sulphhydrate of sulphide of potassium KS, HS. 1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1226/2 Sulphhydrate, term for a genus of salts resulting from the combination of hydric sulphide with sulphobases. 1868 FOWLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 10) 223 Alkaline sulph-hydrates. 1881 *Athenaeum* 29 Jan. 169/1 Sulphhydrate of Potassium.

Sulphydric (sɒlˈfʊːdri:k), *a. Chem.* Also sulf-, sulph-hydric. [f. SULPH- + HYDRIC, after F. *sulphydrique*.] = SULPHURETTED. *Sulphydric acid* (gas): hydrogen sulphide, sulphuretted hydrogen. *Sulphydric ether* (see quot. 1852).

1858 *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* I. 81 Sulphydric acid produced a slight discoloration. 1872 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Tral.* V. 137/2 He had succeeded in depriving gas... of its ammonia and its sulph-hydric acid. 1854 tr. *Regnault's Elem. Chem.* II. 538 Sulphydric Ether C₂H₅S₂. is prepared by passing chlorohydric ether through an alcoholic solution of mousulphide of potassium.

Sulphuryl (sɒlˈfʊːriːl). *Chem.* [f. SULPH- + -YL]. The radical SH.

1901 *Dorland Med. Dict.* 633/1.

Sulpician (sɒlˈpiːʃiən), *sb. (a.) Eccl.* [ad. F. *sulpicien*, f. (St.) *Sulpice* (see def.).] One of a congregation of secular priests founded in Paris in 1642 by the Abbé Olier, priest of the parish of St. Sulpice, mainly for the training of candidates for holy orders; as *adj.*, belonging to this congregation. 1786 tr. *Dulaure's Paganologia* p. iii. note. The Sulpicians alone have withstood this fashion with a laudable resolution. 1850 NEWMAN *Diffie. Angli.* I. x. (1891) 1. 322 A school of opinion... withstood by the Society of Jesus and the Sulpicians. 1892 *Month Nov.* 312 The Sulpician seminary at Issy. 1904 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 239 A text-book written by a Sulpician and published under the imprimatur of the Archbishop of New York.

Sulsee: see SUFF note.

Sultan (sʊlˈtɑːn), *sb.* Also 6 sultans, 6-7 sultan, sultane, 7 sultan, sultān(e, sultan, 8-9 sultān. [a. F. *sultan* (from 10th c.) or ad. med.L. *sultānus*, ad. Arab. سلطان *sultān* king,

sovereign, queen, power, dominion; cf. med.Gr. σουλτάνος, Pr., Sp. *sultan*, It. *sultano*, Pg. *sultão*. See also the doublet SOLDAN.]

1. The sovereign or chief ruler of a Mohammedan country; in recent times, *spec.* the sovereign of Turkey. Also formerly, a prince or king's son, a high officer.

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Ash) 62 marg.. The Soltane of Alcayr in Egypte. *Ibid.* 399 Amonge the Tartars, Chan, signifieth a kyng, Soltan, the soorne of a kyng. 1596 SHAKS *Merch. V.* ii. 426 A Persian Prince That won three fields of Sultan Solymann. 1677 MONTAGU *Itin.* i. 66 Vn that side the Sultan of the Turkes incamped. 1674 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 36 Most of [the Mogul of Surat's] Sultans and Capitaines are by birth Persians. 1697 MITON P. L. xi. 395 Where the Persian in Ecabatan sate, or the Sultan in Bizance. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3942/1 Sultan Mahomet, eldest Son of the Grand Signior. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. vii. 260 In Turkey, where everything is centered in the Sultan or his ministers. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 365 Among these chiefs, one of the most powerful was the Sultan of Yodhyakarta. 1834 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 29 Feb. 1/2 The Sultan of Turkey is the best hated man throughout his dominions.

b. Taken as a type of magnificence; also *attrib.* 1864 ALLINGHAM *Lawrence Bloomfield* xii. 613 The billowy hills, cloud-shadow'd, roll'd Like spotted sultan-serpent, fold on fold. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Dec. 12/1 Tennyson... said he considered Norfolk turkeys the very Sultans of their breed.

c. Used with allusion to an Eastern ruler's harem; also *attrib.* 1874 COVES *N. Amer. Birds* 229 The sultan of the dung-bill with his disciplined harem. 1897 BOWEN *Virg. Eccl.* vii. 7 Our sultan goat [L. *vir gregis ipse caper*].

2. An absolute ruler; *gen.* a despot, tyrant. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* viii. ccxii. The rouged Grot its awful Sultan [sc. Lucifer] knew. 1662 WINSTANLEY *Loyal Marjoryl* (1666) 33 Their Sultan Cromwell. 1719 *Young Revenge* II. i. Love reigns a sultan with unrivall'd sway.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xx. He would be generous-minded, Sultan as he was, and raise up this kneeling Esther. 1855 TENNYSON *Mand. I.* xx. i. The Sultan, as we name him.

3. (orig. + *sultan's* a flower.) Either of two species of sweet-scented annuals, brought originally from the East, usually distinguished as the purple or white sweet sultan, *Centaurea (Amberboa) moschata*, and the yellow (sweet) sultan, *C. (A.) suaveolens*.

1629 PARKINSON *Parad.* 327 *Cyanus floridus* Turcicus. The Sultans flower. 1683 HOLMIR *Armoury* ii. iv. 64/2 The Sultans flower is purple, and the Thruine almost white. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* App. *Sultan-flower*, a name sometimes used for the *Cyanus*, or blue bottle.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* June 69 Flowers, in Primie, or yet lasting, Sultans. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Cyanus*, The yellow sweet Sultan. 1785 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 116 Many different sorts (as annuals): such as... sweet sultan. 1871 MORRIS in MACKAIL *Life* (1899) I. 233 Those sweet sultans are run very much to leaf.

4. A small white-cressed species of domestic fowl, originally brought from Turkey. Also *attrib.* 1855 *Poultry Chron.* II. 526 Solian Cockerel and Two Pullets, quite new, L.S. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 645/2.

5. In full *sultan hen*, etc. (F. *poule sultane*): = SULTANA 6.

1832 'OUÏOIA' *Maremma* I. 149 The innumerable pools and streams... which are... known only to the sultan-ben and the wild duck. 1834 COVES *N. Amer. Birds* 675 *Ionornis*, Sultan Gallinule.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sultan-like* adj. and adv.; *sultan-bird* (see quot.); *sultan pink*, red, a rich dull pink, red; + *sultan's* flower (see 3). (See also senses above.)

1899 A. H. EVANS *Birds* 539 *Parus* may be glossy greenish-black and yellow, as in the 'Sultan bird' (P. *sultaneus*, 1897 H. ST. JOHN *To Dryden in D's Virg.* So, 'Sultan-like in your Seraglio stand. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xxxix. An arrogant pretender to the favour of the sisters of Burgh-Westra, who only hesitated, sultan-like, on whom he should bestow the handkerchief. 1837 *Let. fr. Madras* (1843) 48 A turbaned sultan-like creature. 1899 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 7/7 Some such colour as 'Sultan pink' or tapestry blue. *Mod. Adv.* The World's Classics. Published in... 'Sultan-red Leather.

Hence *Sultan v. intr.*, to rule as a sultan, play the despot, tyrannize.

1836 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (ahr. ed.) III. 409 Here Janshah abode. Sultaining over them for a year and a half.

Sultan, variant of SULTANE Obs.

Sultana (sʊlˈtɑːnə). Also 7 sultanae, 9 sultana; pl. 7 sultanae, 7-8 -a's. [a. It. (Sp., Pg.) *sultana* fem. of *sultano* SULTAN.]

1. The wife (or a concubine) of a sultan; also, the queen-mother or some other woman of a sultan's family.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* II. xviii. 51 The Sarail of Sultana, wife to the great Turke. 1599 DALLAN in *Early Voy. Leant* (Hakluyt Soc.) 60 One hour after him [sc. the Grand Signior] came the Sultana his mother. 1625 PURCHAS *Sinior* II. ix. xv. § 1. 251 The Queene, the other Sultanae, and all the Kings women. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2195/1 The Grand Signior offers all his Treasure to be employed in the War. The Sultana 4000 Purses, of 500 Crowns each. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 509 The bright Sultanas of his Court appear. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* V. 467/1 A Sultana, inclosed in a Seraglio, shall govern the whole Ottoman Empire. 1822 BYRON *Yuan vi.* lxxxix, Rose the sultana from a bed of splendour. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 231 Had not Haddassah been a sultana in the seraglio of Xerxes?

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1813 MOORE *Mem.* (1856) VII. 232 Took my place in the front of Nell's box, between two very pretty sultanas he had provided for me, Georgiana O'Kelly and Miss Burne. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlviii. The elderly sultanas of our Vanity Fair. 1850 = *Pendennis* vii. It was hard... that the matron should be deposed to give place to such a Sultana. 1854 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon., Assyria* vii. II. 163 The monarch and his sultana.

2. A mistress, concubine.

1702 FARQUHAR *Twin-Knavs* v. i. I'll visit my Sultana in state. 1795 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* I. 78 A person who in youth only was superior to his reigning Sultana. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxvi. The favourite sultana of the last Laird, as scandal went—the housekeeper of the present. 1835 MOLLOY *Royalty Restored* II. 83 Her card tables were thronged by courtiers eager to squander large sums for the honour of playing with the reigning sultana.

fig. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 22 The Rose... Sultana of the Nightingale. 1825 DISRAELI *Vir. Grey* III. vi. Shine on, (bright moon) sultana of the soul!

+ 3. = SULTANIAN. Obs. rare.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Sultanian*, or *Sultana*, a Turkish coin of gold worth about Seven shillings six pence.

+ 4. = SULTANE 3. Obs.

1693 *Urguhart's Rakehell* III. xlv. Those great Ladies... with their Flanidan, Top-knots and Sultana's. 1693 SOUTHERNE *Alaid's last Prayer* II. i. [I]t would as ill become me, as a Sultana does a last body.

+ 5. A Turkish war-vessel. (Cf. SULTANE 4.) Obs. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Sultana* is also a Turkish Vessel. 1733 BEDFORD *See* I. 74 The Grand Signior is equipping a Squadron of Ten Sultana's. 1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 169/2 The Fleet for the Black-Sea will be reinforced by several Sultanae. [1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 377 The term *Sultana* is a nomenclature.]

6. Any bird belonging to either of the genera *Porphyrio* and *Ionornis*, found chiefly in the W. Indies, southern U.S.A., and Australia; the purple gallinule or porphyrio. Also *attrib.*

1837 *Partington's Brit. Cycl.*, Nat. Hist. II. 609/2 Sultana Hen (*Gallinula porphyrio*). 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.*

219 The Common Sultana (*Fulica porphyrio*, Lin.), a beautiful African species. 1870 GILLMORE tr. *Piguet's Reptiles & Birds* 297 The Hyacinthine Gallinule, or Sultana Fowl, is... an exaggeration of the Water Hen. 1873 DOWSETT *Ranoff* xiv. iv. Black Sultana-hirds.

7. In full *sultana raisin*: A kind of small seedless raisin produced in the neighbourhood of Smyrna.

1841 PENNY *Cycl.* XIX. 274/1 Muscates, blooms, sultanas, raisins of the sun, and lexiass. 1873 *Punch* 27 Dec. 267/1 Oysters, forcemeat balls, plovers' eggs, and Sultana raisins. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 258/2 Sultana seedless raisins are the produce of a small variety of yellow grape.

8. A confection of sugar.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Sultane* (Fr.), among Confectioners, a kind of Sugar-work made of Eggs, Powder-sugar, and fine Flower. 1852 FRACATELLI *Royal Eng. & For. Confect.* 28 A Sultana made of Spun Sugar in the form of a Summer Bower.

9. (See quot.)

1875 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Sultana*, a violin with strings of wire in pairs, like the cither or cittern. It was similar to the *Streichaiter*.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: *sultana* mother, the mother of the reigning sultan; *sultana* queen, the favorite concubine of a sultan; hence, a favorite mistress; also *fig.* (See also 6 and 7.)

1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3088/2 Who was advanced to that Station by the Interest of the 'Sultana Mother. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. xiii. vii. 325 The greatest part... sent to the sultan, the sultana mother, and the kislar aga. 1668 DRYDEN *Secret Love* III. i. You are my 'Sultana Queen, the rest are but in the nature of your Slaves. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* v. i. The victim of sauntering, his sultana queen.

Hence *Sulta* *naship*, the position of a sultana.

1847 JAMES Russell vi. 'Very well, then,' he rejoined, with a bitter sneer, 'you will soon be one of a harem! I wish you joy of your sultanship!'

Sultanate (sʊlˈtɑːnəti). [f. SULTAN sb. + -ATE¹. Cf. F. *sultanat*.]

1. A state or country subject to a sultan; the territory ruled over by a sultan.

1879 A. R. WALLACE *Australasia* xvii. 337 The independent sultanate of Achin. 1880 K. JOHNSTON *Lond. Geogr.* 392 The island of Zanzibar, which forms a central point of the Soltanate.

2. The office or power of a sultan.

1834 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 29 Dec. 1/2 The shadow of the Sultanaire is not favourable to the growth of capable successors. 1895 MARO SALISBURY in *Times* 10 Nov. 5/1 Through the channel of the Sultanaire.

+ **Sultane**. Obs. Also 7 sultain(e, 7-8 sultan. [ad. F. *sultane* (Cotgr., 1611), fem. of *sultan* (see SULTAN). Cf. SULTANA.]

1. = SULTANA 1.

1660 F. BROOKER tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 79 The King... gave them great commands in his Army, one of them married the Sultane of Bisnagar. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2036/2 The Grand Signior and all the Sultans coming to the Wedding.

2. = SULTANIN.

1612 JAS. I. *Proclamation*, conc. *Bringing of Gold etc. into the Realm* 14 May. For Sultaines being xxiij. Carrots, i. graine fine, at least the ounce. ij. li. viij. s. xiiij. d. 1613 T. MILLER tr. *Mexica's etc. Treas. Anc. & Mod.* T. I. 768/2 A Sultain of Gold. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vii. 301 Five Sultans of gold... amounting to thirty five shillings sterling. 1704 J. PIRTS *Acc. Moham.* vii. 91 A Sultane, i.e. nine or ten Shilling.

3. A rich gown trimmed with bntons and loops, fashionable in the late seventeenth and the eighteenth centuries.

1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2495/4 A black Sultan with gold buttons and loops. 1690 EVELYN *Mund. Mut.* 2 Nor demy Sultane, Spagnolet, Nor Fringe to sweep the Mall forget. 1732 GAY *Distress'd Wife* v. vii. My Lady will travel in her Sultan, I suppose. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng. Philos.* I. 183 Her muslio Sultane.

4. A Turkish war-vessel.

1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3125/1 Two of the Enemies Ships, called Sultans, were sunk. 1712 *Ibid.* No. 4940/1 All the Fleet is return'd... except six Sultans and two Gallies remaining with the Captain-Basha.

5. A sofa, settle. (Cf. OTTOMAN sb. 2.)

1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* xxvi. I shall have an excuse to squeeze into the *Sultane* which is so 'happy' as to bear the weight of Benford.

Sultane, obs. form of SULTAN.

Sultanesque (sʊlˈtɑːnəsk), *a.* [f. SULTAN sb. + -ESQUE.] Characteristic of a sultan.

1854 G. A. LAWRENCE *Barren Hemeur* I. vii. 147 After a superb and sultanesque fashion. 1894 *Reutledge's Fr. Boy's Ann.* 323/2 His Sultan-esque proposal [for marriage].

Sultanness (sʊlˈtɑːnəs). Now rare. Also 7 sultan(n)ess. [f. SULTAN sb. + -ESS¹.]

1. = SULTANA 1.

1611 COTGR., *Sultane*,... a Sultannesse; or souveraigne Princess. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* III. ix. 240 marg.. The Letters of the Great Turke to the Queene, and of the Soltannesse. 1670 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 546/3 The differences between him and the Sultanness his Mother. 1775 *Charm.* in *Ann. Reg.* 114/1 The first and favourite Sultanness of the Grand Signior. 1837 HOOD *Desert-Born* II. i. I beg'd the turban'd Sultanness the issue to forbear.

b. *attrib.*: *sultannesse* mother = *sultana* mother. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* II. 208 A Royal Mosque, built, and endowed by the Sultannesse-Mother. 1795 MOORE *Amer. Geog.* II. 475 She is called asaki sultanness, that is to say sultannesse-mother.

+ 2. = SULTANIN. Obs.

1643 HOWELL *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 225 They know the bottom of their servitude by paying so many Sultanneses for every head.

Sultanico (sŭltæ'nik), *a.* [f. SULTAN sb. + -IC.] Of, belonging to, or characteristic of a sultan; hence, despotic, tyrannical.

1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* I. 208 Princess Melechsala terminated the long series of the Sultanico progeny. 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 738 The representative of sultanico dignity. 1878 J. MORLEY *Stud. Lit.* (1891) 301 Those who did not choose to submit to his Sultanico despotism. 1894 *Daily Tel.* 27 Jan. 3/4 Living under conditions of Sultanico luxury. + **Sultanin**. *Obs.* Also 7 sultanine, -een, -on(e). [ad. It. *sultanino*, or F. *sultanin* (cf. Pg. *sultanim*), ad. Arab. سلطان *sultān* SULTAN.] A

former Turkish gold coin valued at about 8s.

1612 BRERWOOD *Lang. & Reliq.* xxv. (1614) 175 The Maronites... pay the Turke large tribute: Namely, for every one about 12 years old 17 Sultanines by the year. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* i. 276 In Turkey the gold zechines of Venice are... preferred even before their own Sultanones of gold. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* i. 1. He paid me down for her upon the nail a thousand golden Sultanins. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3002/2, 1100 Sultanenes in Gold. 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* v. i. (1782) II. 182 A present of jewels worth two thousand sultanins of gold.

Sultanism (sŭltāniz'm). [f. SULTAN sb. + -ISM.] Rule like that of a sultan; absolute government; despotism, tyranny.

1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 354 Our admiration of chivalry and sultanism. 1851 H. MELVILLE *White-Jacket* xxxiii. 161 That certain sultanism of his brain, which had otherwise in a good degree remained unmanifested. 1869 SEELEY *Ess. & Lect.* (1870) 88 Asiatic sultanism was set up, and all public functions fell into the hands of military officials. 1884 — *Short Hist. Nap.* I. (1886) iii. § 4. 113 The rising sultanism [of Napoleon in 1804].

Sultanist (sŭltānist). *rare.* [f. SULTAN sb. + -IST.] One who rules as a sultan; an absolute ruler; a despot, tyrant, autocrat.

1659 *Quarries Prop. Officers Armie to Parl.* 2 The late Sultanist [Oliver Cromwell], by the assistance of his Mamalokes... assumed the stile of Protector.

Sultanize (sŭltāniz), *v. rare.* [f. SULTAN sb. + -IZE.] 1. *intr.* To rule as a sultan or despot.

1772 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 5 Mar. Fifty grand signors have lost their heads for one Charles I., and he might have kept his, if he had not sultanized.

2. *trans.* To make sultan-like or despotic.

1901 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 73 The orientalised, in this case the somewhat sultanised, Englishman.

Sultanry (sŭltānri). *rare.* [f. SULTAN sb. + -RY.] = SULTANATE 2.

1623 BACON *Adv. Touching Holy War* (1629) 129 The Sultanry of the Mamalukes. 1853 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXIII. 732 The first shaking of the Sultanry.

Sultanship (sŭltānshĭp). [Formed as prec. + -SHIP.]

1. = SULTANATE 2. *rare.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* iii. 107 The Sultanship of the Chalipha. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 218 When he resigned the Sultanship to his brother. 1832 *Examiner* 505/1 Pleading for the importation of a Turkish Sultanship.

2. The personality of a sultan; his sultanship, applied as a mock-title to a despot or tyrant.

1822 BYRON *Juan* viii. cix. They fell. Upon his angry sultanship. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xxvii. The idea of his having a rival... never entered his Sultanship's head. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* vii. If all the divinities upon earth were ranged before him, waiting for his sultanship to throw the handkerchief.

+ **Sultany**. *Obs.* Also 7 sultanie, -eo. [ad. Arab. سلطان *sultān* adj. imperial, sb. kingdom,

sultanin, f. سلطان *sultān* SULTAN sb. Cf. med.L. *soltania*.]

1. = SULTANATE.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* ii. xxxv 89 Two great Lords... fell out about the Sultanie or Vice-royship of that land. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godd.* v. xvi. 180 The four Sultanies of the Turkish dominion, Bagdad, Casarea, Aleppo, Damascus. 1806 G. S. FABER *Diss. Prophecies* (1814) I. 355 The Euphratean horsemen of the four Turkish Sultanies. 1855 M. BRIDGES *Pop. Mod. Hist.* 205 Bajazet... received from him a patent of sultany.

2. = SULTANIN.

1612 BRERWOOD *Lang. & Reliq.* x. (1614) 68 A Sultanie for every poll. 1615 W. BENWELL *Arab. Trudge*. A Sultanie is a peece of gold of the value of 7¹/₂. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commu.* 522 A Sultanie is equal to the Chechini of Venice, and sixscore Aspers amount to a Sultanie. 1674 JEAKE *Arithm.* (1696) 134 At Aleppo, the Exchange is made by Sultanies of 120 Aspers.

+ **Sulter**, sb. *Obs. rare*—1. In 7 sultere. [f. SULTER v.] A spell of sultry weather; in quot. fig. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Narr. Fire in London* 136 This Rain of Fertility after Englands Sultr v and dissension.

+ **Sulter**, v. *Obs.* Also 6 sowlter, soulther, 6-7 soulter. [Perhaps for *swulter, cogn. with SWALTER, SWELTER.] = SWELTER v.

1591 [see SWELTERING], 1594 *Sc. Ref. Dr. Faustus* vi. D 34. A place... so sultring with hote burning furnaces. 1628 CAVELL *Recantation* 16 Thus to be furnish'd then, is just as the Man should that his dwelling house with soow, Which melts, drops, soulders, and consumes away Euen the time of one sun-shining day. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* ii. 14 Envy and malice souldred within them, but brake not out into an open flame. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iii. 1. 64 Horse and Assees tr'd, and souldred with the heat of the day. 1695 BLACKSTONE *Pr. Arth.* iii. 719 Soultring within, it [sc. a moult] casts off Pitychy Smoke.

Hence + **Sultering** ppl. *a.*, sweltering, sultry.

1581 STROULEY *Seneca's Hercules* iv. 210 Euen now Ap-

polloes sowltring car did fume about my face. *Ibid.* u. Chor., Southtring fyre. 1594 *Selimus* K 2. When southtring heat the earth's green children spoiles. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxiv. xlviii. 880 Tedious travail and sultring heat. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* i. xxiv. 150 All that valley was sultring hote, and the tops of the mountaines sunke downe. 1628 F. FLETCHER *World Encomp.* by Sir F. Drake 12 We felt the effects of sultring heat.

Sulthan, obs. form of SULTAN.

Sultrily (sŭl'trily), *adv.* [f. SULTRY *a.* + -LY 2.] With sultry or oppressive heat.

1855 BROWNING *Serenade at Villa* 12 Earth turned in her sleep with pain, Sultrily suspired for proof. 1856 MISS WARNER *Hills Shatennie* xxiv. The day grew sultrily warm.

Sultriness (sŭl'trinēs). [f. SULTRY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being sultry; sultry heat.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 8 Yet had they then made a fire, never considering the sultriness of the weather. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 125. I staid here till Four in the Afternoon to avoid the Sultriness of the Weather. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* ii. v. 183 An idea of sultriness and suffocating warmth. 1813 BYRON *Glaucour* 300 'Twas sweet of yore to see it [sc. the stream] play And chase the sultriness of day. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xx. Somewhat sleepy with the sultriness of the afternoon.

fig. 1847 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. vii. My youth flourished in the unwholesome sultriness of a blighted atmosphere. 1886 'M. FIELD' *Brutus Ullor* i. v. The sultriness of lust is in the air.

Sultrome, variant form of SHELTRON 1 *Obs.*

Sultry (sŭl'try), *a.* Also 6-7 sultrie, 7 soultry, -ie, soultry. [f. SULTER v. + -Y. Cf. SWELTERY.]

1. Of the weather, the atmosphere, etc.: Oppressively hot and moist; sweltering.

1594 KVN *Cornelia* ii. i. 133 The spring, Whom Sommers pride (with sultrie heate) pursues. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 101 *Ham.* The winde is Northerly... Mee thinks it is very sultry, and hot for my Complexion. 1691 R. BOUTIN *Wind* 65 The complexion of the Air is generally more silent. In Sultry Weather. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* ii. vii. 213 We had now for several days together close and sultry weather. 1845 J. COULTER *Adv. in Pacific* viii. 102 In this valley it is much more sultry than on the outside of the hilly range. 1871 MISS BRADDON *Fenton's Quest* i. A warm summer evening, with a sultry haze brooding over the level landscape.

b. Of places, seasons of the year, etc.: Characterized by such weather.

1620-6 QUARLES *Feast for Worms* 473 Wks. (Grosart) II. 13 A sowltry Summer's euendite. 1704 POPE *Summer* 65 When weary reapers quit the sultry field. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* ii. v. 182 The coast of Brazil is extremely sultry. 1794 MRS. RAOCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxxii. A beautiful evening, that had succeeded to a sultry day. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 274 The rigorous winters and sultry summers. 1865 PARKMAN *Huguenots* i. (1875) 6 They... pierced the sultry intricacies of tropical forests.

c. Of the sun, etc.: Producing oppressive heat.

poet. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* vii. 309 Such as born beneath the burning Sky, And sultry Sun betwixt the Tropicks lye. 1704 POPE *Summer* 21 The sultry Sirius burns the thirsty plains. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 297 Neither mist, Nor freezing sky nor sultry, checking me. 1804 CAMPBELL *Turkish Lady* 5 Day her sultry fires had wasted. 1817 MOORE *Lalla Rookh, Nourmahal* 50 When Day had hid his sultry flame Behind the palms of Baramoule.

2. Figurative and allusive uses.

a. Chiefly poet. (a) Associated with oppressive heat; characterized by the overpowering heat of toil; hot with toil.

1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 28 What time the Gray-fly winds her sultry horn. 1643 SOUTHERNE *Loyal Brother* iii. i. You were not form'd to run in natures herd, Sultry, and elbow'd in the crowd of slaves. 1784 COLERIDGE *First Adv. Love* 5 The sultry hind... stays his reaping. 1833 TENNYSON *Palace Art* 77 The reapers at their sultry toil.

(b) Characterized by the heat of temper or passion; hot with anger or lust.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 1246 Stalking... in a sultrie chafe. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 195 His [sc. Pan's] shorter breath, with sultry air, Pants on her neck. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 741 The clouds [are] The dust that waits upon his sultry march, When sun hath mov'd him, and his wrath is hot. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 78 Sultry and imperious, brutally and pettily tyrannical to his own immediate entourage. 1893 F. THOMPSON *Poems, Poppy* iii. With mouth wide a-pout for a sultry kiss.

b. *collog. or slang.* (a) 'Spicy', 'smutty'.

1887 KIPPLING *Tales fr. Hills* (1888) 175 Clean-built, careless men in the Army... told sultry stories till Riley got up and left the room. 1900 WESTON *Gaz.* 30 Jan. 4/3 A comedy of exceedingly sultry complexion.

(b) Of language: Lurid, 'sulphurous'.

1891 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 9 Oct. 1/2 Certainly no bishop ever heard more sultry or variegated language in his time. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Oct. 3/3 She makes the mission ladies' flesh creep, she's that sultry with 'er tongue.

(c) 'Hot', 'warm', lively.

1899 CONAN DOYLE *Duet* xviii. I shall make it pretty sultry for you down at Woking. 1905 H. A. VACHILL *Hill* iv. 76 The Caterpillar would have made things very sultry for him.

c. In book-names of some birds, indicating a reddish tinge.

1783 LATHAM *Gen. Syn. Birds* II. 11 455 Sultry W[arbler]... The edges of the feathers sultry. 1815 STEPHENS in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* ix. 544 Sultry Finch, *Fringilla catida*... upper parts of the body pale rufous brown.

Hence **Sultry** v. *trans.*, to make hot.

1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems, Ode Setting Sun* x. Cold

as the new-sprung girlhood of the moon Ere Autumn's kiss sultry her cheek with flame.

Sulve, obs. form of SELF.

Sulver, obs. form of SILVER *a.* and sb.

Sulwe, **Sulwines**: see SOLWE, SOLWINNESS.

+ **Sulgart**, *a. Sc. Obs. rare*—1. [prob. f. Gaelic *soilleir* bright.] app. Bright, dazzling.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. Prol. 64 Lusty Flora did hyr blomis spread Under the feit of Phebus sulgart steid.

+ **Sulye**. *Sc. Obs.* Forms: *a.* 5 soillie, 7 soillzie; *B.* 5-6 soulze, sulze, 5 sulye, 6 sulze, suly(i)e.

[*Sc. var. of SOIL sb.*] Soil, ground; land, earth. *a.* 1434 *St. Andrews Reg.* (Bann. Club) 424 To brek stansys and away leid thru be landes... withoutyn... spilling of his soille. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, *Baron Courts* c. 65 § 1. Gif any heast... be founden within the Lordship, and the soillze of any man.

B. 1483 *Acts Parl. Scot.*, *Jas. III* (1814) II. 161/2 *pe* ground & sulze of be samyn lands. 1493 *Reg. Aberdeen*. (Mait. Club) I. 334 *pe* soulze ande manns of Innernoth. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iv. i. 76 The riche sulze triumphall Of Aphrik boundis. 1546 *Reg. Mag. Sig.* 21 *Infra* solum, territorium et lie sulze ejusdem. 1592 *Ibid.* 719/2 Terras husbandias... infra villam, territorium et lie sulzie de Reidpeth.

Sum (sŭm), sb.¹ Forms: 3-8 summe, sume, 4-5 soumme, 4-6 somme, chiefly *Sc. soum*, 4-8 chiefly *Sc. soume*, soumme, 5-6 som, 5-7 some, 5-8 summ (6 soom(e), soomme, *Sc. soum*, soumme, 7 somm), 4-summ. [*a.* AF., OF. *summe*, *somme*, from 13th cent. = Pr. *soma*, *somma*, It. *somma*, Pg. *súmma*, Sp. *suma*—L. *summa* fem. (*sc. res, pars*) of *summus* highest, for **supmus*, superl. of stem *sup-* of *super* above, *superus* higher (see SUPERIOR). Cf. MDu. *somme* (Du. *som*), MLG., MHG., G. *summe*.]

1. A quantity or amount of money.

a. *sum of money, gold, silver, + pence, etc.* c. 1290 *Beket* 386 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 117 *pe* king nam for 3er to 3ere...ane summe of panes i-12 bi eche side. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 21423 A summe [Goll. sume, Fairf. soume] o monee. 13... *Evang. Nicod.* 853 in Herrig's *Archiv* LIII. 407 A sowme of tresore have paitane. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Sautis* xxvi. (*Nicholas*) 108 With syk a sowme of gold. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) ii. 13 To whom the Emperour had leyde hem to wedde, for a gret summe of Sylvre. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 67 Yvory or vnicorne hone is bought for a grette summe of gold. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxix. 12. I tulk fra my Lord Thesaurair Ane soume of money for to waite. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 296 Quhill thame selfes thay redeimed with a soum of siluer. 1632 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 484 What some or sonies of money is due. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 109. 32 He supply'd her with a convenient Summ of Money. 1797 S. & H. LEE *Cauterh. T.* (1799) I. 329 My father... had long ago vested large sums of moneyn in foreign banks. 1839-41 LANE *Arabian Nts.* I. 71 The servant receives present of small sums of money. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 534/1 Suppose that several sums of money are added, and the farthings amount to 29 [etc.].

b. *absol.* = 'sum of money'.

Principal sum: see PRINCIPAL *a.* 6. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 60 They gonnen trete, Hir prisoneres to chaungen... And for the surplus yeven sommes grete. c. 1386 = *Frankl. T.* 492 What somme sholde this Maistres gerdon be? c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxii. 104 *pe* somme pat his citee zeldre 3erly comnez to fyue hundredth thousand florene. 1496-7 *Act 12 Hen. VII.* c. 12 § 4 Yf any of the Collectours... reare more somme than... owe to be areared in or upon any Toun. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* xxii. 28 With a grette summe optayned I this freedom. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iii. ii. 157 He shall... make assurance heere in Padua Of greater summes then I have promised. 1690 in *Nairne Peerage Evidence* (1874) 27 That the said soume is only to be payed to the collateral aires of the said Lord William. 1709 J. WARR *Introd. Math.* (1713) 245 Any Principal or Sum put to Interest. 1794 MRS. RAOCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxvii. Montoni had lost large sums to Verezi. 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* xlvii. Such moneys as he required beyond the very moderate sums which his father was disposed to allow him. 1891 KIPPLING *Light that Failed* iii. The Central Southern Syndicate had paid Dick a certain sum on account for work done.

c. A quantity of money of a specified amount.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol.* & T. B1 The somme of fourty pound. 1450 in *Exch. Rolls Scot.* V. 425 note, The said sowm of five markis. 1560 DAUS tr. *Steidans's Comm.* 173 He kept to hymselfe the money that his brother left... to the some of LX thousande crownes. 1679-88 *Money Sec. Serv. Chas. II & Jas. II.* (Camden) 2 Six other sumes of 150^l each. 1710 in *Nairne Peerage Evidence* (1874) 151 All & hail the sommie of ten thousand merks Scots money. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 165/2 The above sum of 758^l. 186. a. 1901 BESANT *Five Years' Tryst* (1902) 38 The sum of £178. 4s. 10d.

d. *Gross sum*, + *sum in great or gross, lump sum*.

1421 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) X. 162/2 The said Ambassadors shall cast to what some the Wages above said wole drawe to for every of hem... and profre hym that Some in grete. 1523. etc. [see GROSS *a.* 6]. 1612 HIERON *Life & Death Dorcas* 8. I am forced... in stead of a bill of particulars, which in this case would be very comfortable, to present all in one grosse summe. 1642 *Coke Instit.* ii. 659 The rent was paid as a summe in grosse. 1821-2 SHELLEY *Chas. I.* ii. 272 The expenses... Have swallowed up the gross sum of the imposts. 1867, etc. [see LUMP sb.¹ 8].

e. *transf.* A quantity of goods regarded as worth so much. *Obs.* (Cf. SUM sb.²)

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* ii 1866 Pan payet kyng Prioun all the pure sowmes Of gold, & of gay sylver, & of goode whete. 1422 YONGE tr. *Secr. Sec.* 172 A grette some of catele to charlys appertenyng. 1528 *Star Chamber Cases* (Seldeco Soc.) II. 175 Newby sold... a serten sum of malie. 1680 *Acts Assembly Nevils* (1740) 6 The Sum of One hundred Pounds of Muscovado

Sugar for every such Offence. 1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanism* 64. The term *Sum* of tobacco, which is still occasionally met with in official papers, has its origin in the fact that for many generations, in old Virginia times, all taxes raised for the support of government officers, ministers, etc., were assessed in 50 many pounds of tobacco.

† 1. A unit of coinage; a money of account. Obs. 1634 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* (ed. 2) xii. 117 The Greeke summes were a Mina and a Talent.

† 2. A number, company, or body (of people); a host, hand. Obs.

Frequent in ME. alliterative poetry.

139. E. E. *Allit. P. C.* 509 Of þat soume 3et arn summe such sottez. As lyttel barne on barne þat neuer hale wro3t. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 606 Thus they semble in sortes, summes fulle huge. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1136 A soume of soudours. c. 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 89 þay gedyrþ a grette some of men yeto þe castell. 1570 *DEE Math. Pref.* a. j. The best Rules. for ording of all Companies, summes and Numbers of men. 1601 BRETON *Raishit Soule Wks.* (Grosart) I. 71 By Him Who should both Death and Hell destroy, And he the Saviour of His chosen summe.

† 3. *Arith.* A number; occas. a whole number as distinguished from a fraction. Obs.

1390 GOWER *Conf. III.* 90 Be which [sc. algorism] multiplicacioun is mad and diminucioun Of sommes be thexperience Of this Art and of this science. 1543 RECORNE *Gr. Artes* 118 (E. E. T. S.) 2 For example I wyl sett downe this summe 287965. *Ibid.* 118 b. When you wyl add two summes, you shall fyrst sett downe one of them. And afterward sett downe the other summe. 1656 MARQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* (1653) 58 Numerations and Subtractions of all Summes and Fractions. 1659 HOBBS *Abstract Geom. Wks.* 1845 VII. 370 A third of the sum below is 12, the sum above is 14. 1709 J. WARD *Introduct. Math.* (1713) 17 The Number (or Sum) out of which Subtraction is required to be made.

4. The total number (of individual persons or things capable of, or regarded as capable of, numeration). Now only as transf. use of sense 6. † By sum: in all. In sum (obs. or arch.): all together.

c. 1274 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. met. iii. (1868) 160 Pan knoweth it to-gidre þe somme and þe singlarites, þat is to seyn þe principles and everye by hym self. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 29 [He] hath saued þat hileed so and sory for hyr synnes. He can nouste segge þe somme. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 448 Sixty myle on a daye, the somme es hott lyttill c. 1400 *tr. Secr. Secr.* Gov. Lordsh. 109 Þes makyn in some tene thousand flyghtynge men. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 129 I, assemblhit his sad men, Seyn thousand he soume all of sure knightes. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ix. li. 108 Of his folk war many slayn, þe soume [sc. number] of þaim I couthe noucht say. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxxxviii. 17 How deare are thy counceils vnto me O God? O how greates is the soume of them? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 338 Whose foul Idolatries, and other faults Heapt to the popular summe. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* ii. 29 Allowing the sum of xxviii Years. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* iii. 110 By one countless Sum of Woos oppress. 1756 GOLDSM. *Poet. Wks.* v. 110, 'Now I cried I, the sum of my miseries made up'. 1846 WHEWELL *Philos. Induct.* Sci. I. p. xxxix. An Induction is not the mere sum of the Facts which are colligated. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Orig.* v. 307 Human nature considered as one great whole, i.e. in the sum of its phenomena. 1874 RUSKIN *Val d'Arno* ix. (1886) 115 The victories of Charles, and the massacres, taken in sum, would not give a muster-roll of more than twenty thousand dead. 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 228 The solid animal fabric returns to swell the sum of the fluids and gases from which, it has been derived.

† b. With reference to accounts of money or arithmetical addition; in full whole sum, total sum: = SUM-TOTAL. Also fig. Obs.

c. 1400 *Brut* ccv. 23 þa icelle file v harelles ferers wip siluer þe somme amontede v m li. 1512 *Crocombe Church-v.* Act. (Som. Rec. Soc.) 32 The hole sum of all the coste xxxii li. xj. viij. 1543 RECORNE *Gr. Artes* 122 (E. E. T. S.) 2 The hole summe, that amounte of the addition. 1573 in Feuillerat *Revels O. E.* 1908 227 It was entred after the Tottall soume. 1623 COKERMAN *It.* The whole summe, totall. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 38 The sum of the Valuation of the Town of Kirkcudbr., 11 m. 38 li. 1781 COWPER *Conv.* 143 His ambiguities his total sum.

5. The total amount or quantity, the totality, aggregate, or whole (of something immaterial).

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 11577 It was a mikel sume o quain O þaa childer þat war slain. 1546 J. Heywood *Prosp.* (1869) 26 Of the cause, for which I come, I pray you patiently here the hole som. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele G.* 616 Wks. 1910 II. 160 To write, the summe of my conceit, I do not mean. 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. iii. li. 140 The stretching of a span, buckles in his summe of age. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* iii. 873 Thy Sum of Duty let Two Words contain. Be Humble, and be Just. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* ii. (Globe) 330 Sighs, Tears, Groans, make up the Sum of his Variety. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 43 A greater sum of happiness can exist in a greater number. 1827 MACAULAY *Ess.* Macchia-velli (1897) 48 Public events had produced an immense sum of misery to private citizens.

6. *Math.* The number, quantity, or magnitude resulting from the addition of two or more numbers, quantities, or magnitudes. † In early use also, the result of multiplication, a product.

c. 1430 *Art Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) viii. 14 Multiplie .3. by hym-selfe, and þe some of alle wyl be .27. 1570 *DEE Math. Pref.* 43. Number, we define, to be, a certayne Mathematical Summe, of Units. 1685 WALLIS *Treat. Alg.* lxxxix. 306 The Sum of an Arithmetical Progression. 1700 J. WARD *Introduct. Math.* (1713) 322 The Sum of the two Sides of any plain Triangle. 1715 tr. Gregory's *Astron.* (1726) I. 79 The right Lines SP, PF taken together, are equal to the greater Axis: Wherefore half their Sum (that is, EP) is equal to half the greater Axis CA. 1836 PENNY *Cycl.* VI. 358 1/2 The perpendiculars at these points are in arithmetical progression, o, a, 2a, &c. .na: the sum of all of which is 1/2 n(n+1) a. 1840 LARNER *Geom.* 83 The figure ABD E, having no angle greater than 180° will have the sum of its external angles equal to four right angles. 1878 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* (1896) X. 165,

I use the expression a sum of squares to denote the sum of all or any of the squares each multiplied by an arbitrary coefficient.

b. In the calculus of finite differences, the quantity resulting from addition of the values of a function obtained by giving to the variable successive values differing by unity; denoted by the symbol Σ. † Formerly also applied to an integral (INTEGRAL B. 4a), considered as the sum of an infinite number of consecutive values of the function.

1666 HAILEY in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 202 An Easie Demonstration of the Analogy of the Logarithmick Tangents to the Meridian Line or sum of the Secants.

† c. The aggregate of the terms of an equation when all on one side, i.e. equated to zero. Obs.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, Sum of an Equation, is when the absolute Number being brought over to the other side with a contrary Sign, the whole becomes equal to o. And this Descartes calls the Sum of the Equation proposed.

7. A series of numbers to be added or cast np.

1579 GOSSEN *Sci. Abuse* (Arh.) 27 They might cast the summe without pen, or counters. c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xlix. 3 When as thy loue hath cast his vtmost summe. 1641 R. MARIOTT *Serm. Commem. Mrs. Deriug* 12 He that goes about to cast an account must know his rules. .Else, when he hath cast up his summes, he cannot tell whether they be done right or wrong. 1668 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 191 They will in a trice... cast up the difficult Sums. 1804-6 SYN. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 404 An expert arithmetician adds up the longest sum with the most unerring precision.

8. An arithmetical problem in the solution of which some particular rule is applied; also, such a problem worked out. *collog.*

1803 *Man in Moon* 24 Dec. (1804) 100 To add up a sum of addition. a. 1825 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v. *Summing*, Solving any question in arithmetic, is doing a sum. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* i, Sums in simple interest. 1862 DRAPER *Intell. Deser. Eur.* xvi. (1865) 361 A common multiplication or division sum. 1881 W. HARRIS *Serm. Boys & Girls* 96 Some of you boys and girls are very clever at working sums.

9. That which a statement, discourse, writing, or a system of laws, etc. amounts to, or is in essence; an abridged statement containing the substance of a matter; a summary, epitome. Obs. or arch.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* nt. pr. viii. (1868) 87 Of alle whiche forside þingis, I may reduce þis shortly in a somme. c. 1450 *Morte Arth.* 84 Of her wordes this was the somme. 1533 GAY *Richt Vn.* 45 This is the soume of the wangel that our lord Iesus crist godis sone is gifine to vs. .and he and all his owis. 1535 COVERDALE *Evangel.* 11 This is the soume of the letter, that kynge Artaxerxes gaue vnto Esdras the prest. 1541 - *Old Faith* (1547) D vjh, He wolde bryng in to a shorte soume and set in wrytynge, all the lawe that the feathers had. 1650 DAUS tr. *Stedman's Comm.* Pref. 3, I haue set before the beginning of every booke, the some or argument. 1666 GOWER *Serm. Dignify Chivalry* § 1 The Summe of this Chapter is A Declaration of the Magnificence of Salomon. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1557 Tell us the sum, the circumstance defer. a. 1703 BURKITT *On N. T. Mark* xii. 34 This is the sum of the duties of the first table [of the Commandments]. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* Ded. p. vi. The sum of the objections was this. 1842 BORSO *Bible in Spain* xxiv. He... gave me the history of his life, the sum of which was, that [etc.].

† b. A summary treatise or manual; = SUMMA 3.

a. 1325 *M.S. Rasol.* B. 520 li. 54 h. Here. .higinnez þe summe þat is icleped Cadit Assia. 1374 CAXTON *Chesse* iii. lii. (1893) 97 Varro rehereth in his sommes that 'ij' riche men hen alle louty by this loue. 1531 *Dial. on Lawe Eng.* ii. xxxv. 71 In the said summe called summa Rosella in the said title alienatio, the xiii. article is asked this question. 1541 COVERDALE *Old Faith* (1547) E v. He [sc. Moses] made yet an Enchiridion and Summe of all the Actes of bys tyme and of the lawe of God, whyche is called Deuteronomium. c. 1643 LD. HERBERT *Autobiogr.* (1824) 42 Some good sum of Philosophy may be learned. 1680 H. DOOWELL *Two Lett.* (1691) 232 For Aquinas, you need hardly read anything but his Sums. a. 1770 JORTIN *Life of Erasmus* (1788) I. 85 The Collectors of Sums, that is, of Common-places of Philosophy and Divinity.

10. In sum [F. en somme, L. in summa]. a. (Expressed) in a few words, briefly or summarily. Also † in a sum. Now arch. and rare.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. pr. iv. (1868) 17 Arest þou in somme of what gilt I am accused? 1382 WELSH *Dau.* vii. 1 In sum [Gloss or littl wordis; 1388 schortli; Vulg. summation]. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 h. A treatyse .that sholde conteyne in somme the sentences of illumyned doctours, concernynge perfeccyon. 1555 PHILPOT *Exam.* (1559) 47 The declaration of these thinges more at large, which now I wryte in somme. 1561 NORTON & SACRY. *Godolove* i. 1. This is in somme what I would haue ye wey. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. iv. 13 To Register, what by cogitation, we find to be the cause of any thing. .and what we find things... may produce, or effect: which in somme, is acquiring of Arts. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 112 My meaning, in sum, is, that, whereas [etc.].

(b) 1537 tr. *Latimer's Serm. Convoc.* li. B vjh, This alone I can say grossly, and as in a sum. a. 1669 J. FRASER *Politehen.* (S. H. S.) 48 (They) interrogat him if he appointed not his sone Richard, replied in a sume, Yea.

b. Used absol. as an illative phr.: To conclude in few words; to sum up; in brief, in short.

1562 PILKINGTON *Expos. Aduyas* Pref. 9 In somme, no violent thinge can longe endure. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. xlv. § 1 In somme, [they] taught the world no lesse veritously how to dye, then they had done before how to liue. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* i. li. 25 They hold that the Church of Rome is a true Church; .that it is lawful for pray for soules departed [etc.]; in somme they believe all that is taught by the Church, but not by the Court of Rome. a. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 6 July 1699, He was also dextrous in Chronology, Antiquities, Mathematics. In sum, an *Intellectus universalis*. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref., Wks. (1910) 275 In sum, I seriously protest, that no Man ever had. .a greater Venera-

tion for Chaucer than my self. 1761 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to G. Montagu* 5 May, We have lost a young genius. . He was shot very unnecessarily, riding too near a battery: in sum, he is a sacrifice to his own rashness—and to ours. 1866 DOUSE *Grimm's L.* 107 Hence, in sum, we arrive at simple and symmetrical expressions of all the cases of irregularity.

11. *Sum and substance:* the essence (of anything); the gist or pith (of a matter).

In quot. 1597, by a twist of the phr., used as = one's all. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. i. 15 My riches, are these poore habilliments, Of which, if you should here disfigure me, You take the sum and substance that I haue. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* iv. iii. § 2 This in effect is the summe and substance of that which they bring by way of opposition against those orders. 1657 SANDERSON *Serm.* Pref. § 5 (1681) A 3 h. This is the sum and substance of the usual Censures and Objections of our Anti-Ceremonian Brethren. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* v. § 15 What is the Sum and Substance, Scope and End of Christ's Religion, but the Love of God and Man? 1852 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. xii. 144 That the Sermon on the Mount contains the sum and substance of Christianity. 1889 JESSOP *Coming of Friars* iv. 168 If any of us were to write down the sum and substance of his knowledge.

† 12. The upshot, issue, conclusion. Obs.

c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1559 *Hyssyple*, The somme [4 other MSS. soth(e)] is this that Iason weddit was Vn-to this queene. a. 1578 LINESAY (Pittscott) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 402 This was concludit amangis themselves, and declarit into the king the some of the consall. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* 8 That whatsoever is conceivable of a thing, may be drawn to a right summe. 1670 DRYDEN *and Pl. Cong. Granada* iv. ii. On this assault... Depends the sum and fortune of the war.

13. The ultimate end or goal; the highest attainable point. Obs. or arch.

1340 *Ayenh.* 260 He sould him resti in god þet is þe ende and þe uolueynge and þe somme of his wrynynges. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Summus*, The summe & knot of all his glorie was, that he wente into the prouince of Asia, &c. 1631 R. BOLTON *Conf. Aff.* *Cons.* ii. (1635) 9 Death the end and sum of all feared evils. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 622 Thus I haue... brought evils to the sum of earthly bliss which I enjoy. *Ibid.* xii. 575 Thou hast attained the summe Of wisdom: hope no higher. 1706 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 513 He is... the summe and ultimate End of all we can hope for. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 124 Thee, our wishes' full and perfect sum.

b. The sum of things [tr. L. summa rerum; see SUMMA 5 a]: the highest public interest, the public good, the common weal; also (by reference to sense 5), the totality of being, the universe.

1567 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 673 Had not th' Almighty Father... Consulting on the sum of things, foreseen This tumult. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks. Misc.* (1710) 27 The Modern Chiefs were holding a Consult upon the Sum of Things. 1777 JENNIS *Lett.* lix. (1788) 322 Concessions, such as these, are of little moment to the sum of things. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxviii. The glory of the sum of things Will flash along the chords and go.

† c. The sum of sums: = SUMMA 5 h. Obs.

1592 NASH *Str. News* H 2 h. The summe of summes is this.

† Sum, sb. 2. Obs. In 5 summe, 6 som(m)e, 8 summ. [a. AF. sum(m)e = OF. som(m)e, F. somme] = Romanic *sauma* horse-load, for late L. *sagma* pack-saddle, a. Gr. *σάγμα* (whence also ultimately SEAM sb. 2). Cf. SOUM sb. 2.

The med.L. and F. words were assimilated in spelling to *summa*, *somme*, *Sum* sb. 1; med.L. has *sauma*, *saua*, *somma*, *somme* (also *saluata*, *saumata* = OF. *souue*) *bladi*, *olei*, *uini*, denoting definite measures of these commodities.]

A unit of measure or weight of certain commodities: see QUOTS. and cf. SEAM sb. 2 1 h.

In 1314, in Neath, S. Wales, a sum of iron contained 9 pieces (Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. 472, II. 463).

c. 1450 *Godolow Reg.* 421 The mynyed luke yaf to the mynyed William at the entreynyng vij. mark and ij. summys of barly. 1480-1 *Acc. Exch. K. R.* 456. No. 23 (P. R. O.), j. summe claborum uice. Spignall. 1539-40 in *Archaeol. Cant.* (1893) XX. 243, 2 'some' of 'sprygge' 10s. 1545 *Rates Custome House* vij. h. Nidels the some conteynyng, xii. M. x. s. 1570 FOXE A. & M. (ed. 2) I. 411/2 A somme of corne was then [a. M. 1557] sold for 26 shillings. [1711 MANOX *Hist. & Antiq. Exchequer* xiii. 235 Leave to carry DC Summs of Corn [tr. *summas Frumenti*] whither he would.]

Sum, sb. 3. Sc. and Irish. Variant of SOUM sb. 2; see also QUOTS. 1744 & 1780.

[1545 in Sir A. Agnew *Hist. Hered. Sheriffs Galloway* (1861) 158 The pertinents—viz. eight summs of cows, one mare, with their sequels.] 1621 *Sc. Acts*, 7as. 17 (1816) IV. 612/2 Act declarying summes Grasse gevin to be Ministers for þe gleichis to be teyndrie. 1744 SMITH & HARRIS *County of Devon* 134 note, A Sum of Cattle in these Parts is what they call a Collop in other Parts of Ireland, consisting of one full grown Cow or Bullock, of three Years old, or a Horse of that Age; .in some Places a Horse is reckoned a Sum and half. Eight Sheep make a Sum. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 284 Keeping a cow is a sum; a horse a sum and an half; .a harrel of potatoe setting... all these are sums.

Sum (sum), v. 1. Forms: 4-6 somme, 4-7 summe (4 sume, *pa. pple.* isommed, 5 some, 6 somme, 7-8 summ, 6- sum. [a. OF. *summe*, *sommere* (13-14th cent.), or ad. its source, med.L. *summäre* (whence *Fr. somar*, It. *sommare*, Sp. *sumar*, Pg. *sommar*), f. *summa* SUM sb. 1.]

1. *Trans.* To find the sum or total number or amount of; to add together; to reckon or count up; to cast up (a column of figures, an account). Now rare.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2345 Folk sua selcut mani brede, þat namas suld can sume ne neuen. 1379 *Travisia Higden* (Rolls) III. 261 Alle þese 3eres is sommed to gides makeþ foure hundred 3etes. a. 1400-50 *W. ars Alex.* 1965 Here a

gloue full of graynes.. may pou sowme me pire sedis surely pou trowe, pou mist a-count all oure knytis. 1511 FABIAN *Will in Chron.* (1811) Pref. p. vii, My stuff of household and quye catall.. heyng praysid, engrossid, and summyd. 1530 PALSGR. 725/1 Tarye tyll I have summed this accompte. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* d iij b, By Arithmetike, the charges of Buildings are summed together. 1611 Bible 2 Kings xxii. 4 That he may summe the siluer which is brought into the house of the Lord. 1641 (Sept.) *Verrier of Plesheybury Manor, Essex* lf. 6 (MS.) The smythes rent is not summed into the rent or valeuacion aforesaid. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* iii. 67 Bring my account-book hither, That I may summe my debts and interest. 1785 GUNTON *Let. to Ld. Sheffield* 13 Mar., A balance neatly cyphered and summed by Gosling. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* vi, The banker's clerk, who was directed to sum my cash-account, blundered it three times. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iii. 158 note, This value must be summed through the time that the sun does not sel. 1905 R. GARRETT *Shaks.* 18 Drooping sad eyes toward the sod, as though Summing its blades.

(b) With *up*. 12450 *Bk. Curtasye* 540 in *Babes Bk.*, Tyl countes also per-on ben cast, And somet vp holy at jo last. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jhl.* ii. vi. 34, I cannot sum vp some of halfe my wealth. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. v. 19 Not regarding how each bill is summed up. 1684-5 SOUTH *Serm.* 22 Feb. (1842) I. 172 He.. may as well undertake to count the sands, or to sum up infinity. 1792 D. STEWART *Elem. Philos. Human Mind* I, ii. 114 An expert accountant.. can sum up, almost with a single glance of his eye, a long column of figures. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* VI. 111 Let the speaker of the house sum up the county-polls. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* iii. vii, When the Voting is done, and Secretaries are summing it up.

† *b. pass.*, and *intr.* for *pass.* To amount to. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. xii. 3638 Pat sowmyt was in multitude V. thousande men, bathe barne and wiff. 1600 G. WYATT *Life Anne Boleyn in Cavendish's Wks.* (1825) II. 207 In three quarters of a year her alms was summed to fourteen or fifteen thousand pounds. 1803 SOUTHEY *Let. to Coleridge* 3 Aug., Those little units of interruption and preventions, which sum up to as ugly an aggregate as the items in a lawyer's bill. 1865 DE MORGAN in *Athenaeum* 23 Dec. 889/2 Take those Greek words of which the letters sum into 666.

c. trans. To bring up to a certain total. *rare.* 1597 BACON *Centers Good & Evil* Ess. (Arb.) 144 The howre doth rather summe vp the moments then deuide the daye. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 425/2 Two hundred and eighty three deaths summed up an official record that was confessedly incomplete.

d. Math. To find the sum of (a series); in the calculus of finite differences, to find the aggregate of the successive values of a function (SUM *sh.1* 6 b). 1776 HURTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 479 The former series is summed, with rather more ease than the latter. 1838 PENNY *Cycl.* XII. 500/1 It is required to sum the series $\phi + \phi(x + \Delta x) + \phi(x + 2\Delta x) + \dots + \phi(x + n - 1\Delta x)$.

e. intr. To do sums in arithmetic. 1825 JENNINGS *Observ. Dial. W. Eng.* To Summy v.n., to work by arithmetical rules. 1838 D. W. JERROLD *Men of Character* I. 260 They tries Nankin, and finds he can read, and write, and sum. 1870 KINGSTON *At Last* x, She sat summing away on her slate.

f. trans. In *transf.* and *fig. uses*: To reckon, count, or total *up*.

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* i. 1. 167 You east th' euent of Warre.. And summd't the accomp't of Chance. 1628 PRES- TON *Effect. Faith* (1631) 90 When thou hast summed and reckoned all together, all reasons and all objections to and fro. 1644 VICARS *God in Monnt* 105 *marg.*, A briefe recitall of all these foresaid premises summd' up together. 1687 DRYDEN *Ind. & P.* iii. 656 An old fanaticke Author.. Who summd' their Scandals up by Centuries. 1784 COWPER *Tusk* iii. 130, I sum up half mankind, And add two thirds of the remaining half. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xviii, 'And various other perquisites..', said the Abbot, summing.. the advantages attached to the office of conuentual bow- hearer. 1828 CAMPBELL *Lines Depart. Emigr.* N. S. Wales 53 The grey-haired swain.. Shall.. summing all the blessings God has given, Put up his patriarchal prayer to Heaven.

† *2.* To collect into a company. *Obs.* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13356 He.. sowmet his pepull. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vi. xii. 1070 Baibe men, barnys and women, Par sowmyt war al be ten.

3. To collect into or embrace in a small compass; also with *up*. Chiefly *pass.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 325 The purpose is perspicuous euen as substance, Whose grosseness little characters summe vp. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 473 What seemd fair in all the World, seemd.. in her summd up, in her containd. *Ibid.* ix. 454 She.. in her looks summs all Delight. 1732-8 SWIFT *Poli. Conversat.* Introd. 9 The whole Genius, Humour, Politeness and Eloquence of England are summed up in it. 1832 L. HUNT *Gentle Armour* v. 68 In that last blow his strength must have been summd'. 1842 TERNYSON *Gard. Dau.* 13 A miniature of loveliness, all grace Summd' up and closed in little. 1859 BROWNING *King & Bk.* x. *Pore* 343 Show me thy fruit, the latest act of thine! For in the last is summed the first and all.

4. To give the substance of in a few words or a brief statement; to summarize, epitomize. Said also of the statement made, or, by extension, of a principle, condition, or the like. (Usually with, now rarely without, *up*.)

1651 MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* 416 Those many Writers that Photius read, and summed in his *Bibliotheca*. 1677 tr. *Groenewald's Treat. Stone* 12 To sum the various and different opinions of Authors. 1825 SCOTT *Talisman.* x, To sum the whole, I am aware [etc.]. 1861 REAUE *Choister & H.* lxxi, The phase, through which this remarkable mind now passed, may be summed in a word—Penitence. 1875 RUSKIN *For. Clav.* ix. V. 337 It sums much of what I may have too vaguely and figuratively stated in my letters.

(b) With *up*. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* I. ccxvii. 19c Go to the Anti, thou Sluggard; (says the Wise-man)

which in Few Words Summs up the Moral of This Fable. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 158 ¶ 2, I have a great deal more to say to you, but I shall sum it up all in this one Remark. 1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ.* i. 9 From these fragments we may thus sum up the general characteristics of Benedictine life. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) i. 14 The simple statements.. pretty well sum up the reflections of the.. guide-books. 1880 E. KINKY *Life Garfield* 64 To sum it all up: he is true, kind, manly, honest.

absol. 1899 *Atburt's Syst. Med.* VII. 667 To sum up; in the treatment of a case of intracranial tumour, the first object [etc.].

5. To sum up: (of the judge in a trial, or of counsel concluding his case for his client) to recapitulate (the evidence) to the jury before they retire to consider their verdict, giving an exposition of points of law when necessary.

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 6 Dec. 1680, Sir Wm. Jones summ'd up the evidence. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* iii. 375 When the evidence is gone through on both sides, the judge in the presence of the parties, the counsel, and all others, sums up the whole to the jury. 1874 *Nairne Peerage Evidence* 171 Mr. Pearson stated.. that he should be prepared, after the evidence now given was printed, to sum up the case on an early day.

b. absol. or intr. 1805 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 2), To Sum up.. in a judicial sense. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 642 He summed up in the same style.. and reminded the jury that the prisoner's husband had borne a part in the death of Charles the First. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 12 Sept. 8/2 The judge summed up dead against the claim.

c. trans. To form an estimate of, summarize the qualities or character of; to take the measure of.

1889 GRANT ALLEN *Terrible Inher.* viii, The old bar-rister.. summed him up from head to foot with his keen, critical Old Bailey stare. 1895 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *Grey Lady* i. viii. (1899) 90 She stood.. looking back at him over her shoulder, summing him up with a little introspective nod.

† 6. To bring to completion or perfection; to consummate; also with *up*. *Obs.*

c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* i. i. 3 And of the third part of the Persian ships, There was the venture summd' and satisfied. 1609 HERWOOD *Fayre Mayde Exch.* K. 2, If yong Franke Golding were come back, To summe our wish. 1636 MASSINGER *Baseful Lover* v. iii, That there might be nothing wanting to Sum up my numerous engagements. 1644 QUARLES *Sol. Reant.* Sol. xi. 36 One good is wanting still To summe a full Perfection. 1867 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 113 Creatures animate with gradual life Of Growth, Sense, Reason, all summd' up in Man.

† *b. Of a bird:* To complete (its plumage): see SUMMED *ppl. a. 2. Obs. non-use.*

† *Sum.* *v. 2 Obs. rare-1.* In 5 summe. [Echoic. Cf. late MHG., *G. summen*, NFr. *summi*; also BUM *v. 2*, HUM *v. 1*] *intr.* To hum softly.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* vii. 123 Al subtilly and smale yf that they summe, Al hugely and haske yf that they humme.

† *Sum.* *rel. adv. and conj. north. Obs.* Forms: 3-4 sume, sim, 3-5 sum (3 summe, 5 sam), 4-5 sum(e). [a. Scand. *sum*, *sum* *rel. adv.* and *pron.* (MSw. *som*, *sum*, *syn*, Sw., Norw., Dn. *som*), related to Icel. *sem*. Cf. OE. *swā same* (*some*), OHG. *sō sama*, *sama sō*, OS. *samo sō* likewise, as: see SAME *a.*]

1. orig. after *swa so*, *swilk*, *sli such*, all quite, just (cf. MSw. *swa som*, *sliker som*, *alsom*): As.

c 1200 ORMIN *Ded.* 11 Ice lafe don swa summ þu badd. *Ibid.* 3499 He cbaes himm some kinness meun All swilke summ he wolde. *Ibid.* 5447 Patt het forgyfte uvs all riht swa, Summ we forgyfenn oþre All þait tegg gillenn us onmyzen. 1300 CURSOR *M.* 259 Sli word and werec sum we til heild. *Ibid.* 6348 Water bitter sum [Fuirf. sim] ani brin. *Ibid.* 6368 Scales es be sa feir se sum i can. c 1420 *Arctur. Arth.* x, Boudewynne turnes to toun, Sum that his gate lay. c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) lxix, My lenging is no lengur her, With tunge sum I the telle.

2. As a connecting particule with *rel. pron.*, *adjs.*, and *advs.*, becoming a kind of separable suffix equivalent to -EVER, which was itself afterward added to it tautologically to form the separable suffix -*somewer* (Cursor *M.* 21999), now dial. and superseded in literary use by -*socver*. See also WHOSOME, WHATSOME, etc.

c 1200 ORMIN 1827 Wher summ we findenn o þe hoc Enngell bi name nemmedd. *Ibid.* 11404 Ure Laferrd Jesu Crist, Forþriht summ he was fullthnedd, Was ledd ut intill westeland. 1300 CURSOR *M.* 1149 To quat contru sum [later MSS. sol] þat þou wend. *Ibid.* 20632 In quatkin sinn sim þat þai be. 13.. *Ibid.* 11015 (Gött.) Some sum [Cott. son quen] v leuedi was mett wid þe angel.. Scho went hir vte of nazareth. c 1400 *Yvaine & Gau.* 1507 That ye be her This day twelmoth. how som it he. c 1500 *Rile St. Benet* (Prose) 14 In what dede sam ye be, loke þat yure þoht and zure herte be to god almitlen.

Sum, *obs. form* of *SOME* *pron.*, *a. 1*, and *adv.*

Sumach, sumac (*siŋ'mack*, [*ŋ'mack*]), *sb.* Forms: (4) *asimac*), 5 *sumak*, [*sy'mak*], 6 *sumache*, *shomacke*, 6-7 *shoemake*, *shooma* (c) *ke*, *shewmake*, 6-7, 9 *sumack*, 7 *schomache*, *shommacken*, *showmack*, *shumach*, -*ack*, *Se. shoomak*, 7-8 *shoemack*, 8 *shomack*, 9 *shuma* (h, 4) *sumao*, 6- *sumach*. [a. OF. *sumac*, from 13th cent. (= Pr. *simac*, *sumac*, It. *sommaco*, Sp. *sumaque*, Pg. *sumagre*) or med.L. *sumac* (h, a. Arabic سمان *sumniq*.

The form *asimac* in the first quot. represents Arab. *as-sum-niq* (with prefixed article).]

1. A preparation of the dried and chopped leaves and shoots of plants of the genus *Rhus*, esp. *R. Coriaria* (sec 2), much used in tanning, also for dyeing and staining leather black (cf. *sumach black* in 3) and medicinally as an astringent.

13.. Sloane *MS.* 5 lf. 12/1 *Sumac fructus est euissdam arboris..* [Gallice] & [Anglice] *asimac*. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 218 Make him a gargarisme wip a decoction of ro[sin], sumac, balaustiarum. [1459 *Liber Allis* (Rolls) I. 224 Karke de symak, xii d.] a 1425 tr. *Ardenne's Treat. Fistula* etc. 63 Medicynez restrictyuez bene pise; Camphore, accacia.. sumak, mirtell. 1580-1 *Act 23 Eliz.* c. 9 § 2 Unless the Madder be put in with Shomacke or Gallys. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 328 Shoemake.. used in England for blacke. 1611 CORON., *Sumach de cuisine*, the berrie, or fruit of that shrub, used heretofore in stead of sall, especially in sawces; whence, as it seemes, we call it, meat Sumacke, and sawce Sumacke. 1612 *Sc. Bk. Rates in Holyburton's Ledger* (1867) 326 Shoomak or blacking the hundreth weigt viiii. 1666 *Land. Gaz.* No. 71/4 Two Prives, one laden with Deal, the other with Shommacken. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Sumac*, a Drug used to die in Green; as also in the Preparation of Black Morocco, and other Leather. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* (1821) 210 The Sicilian Sumack is imported in bags. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 422 Sumac, called also young fustie by the British dyers. 1852 MORRIS *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 92 Sicily sumach is in high repute. 1864 *Chambr. Encycl.* VI. 68/1 The tanning of goat-skins.. is done by sewing up the skins, and filling the bag with a decoction of shumac in a warm state.

b. The leaves of the sumach used as a substitute for tobacco.

1823 H. RAVELIN *Lucubr.* 351 The fragrance of the Shumach from their [sc. the Sieue Indians] pipes. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 207 He had scented the smoke of mingled sumach and tobacco.

2. Any of the shrubs or small trees of the genus *Rhus* (N.O. *Terebinthaceae*), esp. *R. Coriaria*, indigenous in southern Europe, which is the chief source of the material used in tanning (see 1).

The most important species are:—*R. Coriaria*, tanner's sumach; called also euriar's, † *dyer's*, elm-leaved, hide, † leather sumach; *R. typhina* (fever rhus), stag's-horn sumach, a picturesque shrub or small tree of North America, with irregular branches and pinnate leaves, frequently cultivated in England as an ornamental tree; called also American, Indian, myrtle, myrtle-leaved, † red, Virginia(n), † wild sumach; *R. glabra*, smooth sumach, called also New England, Pennsylvania, smooth-leaved sumach; *R. copallina* (guin copal), mountain or narrow-leaved sumach; *R. venenata* (poison-ash or -elder), poison or swamp sumach; *R. vernicefera* (lacquer tree), Japan or varnish sumach; *R. Cotinus*, the Venetian, Venice, or (corruptly) Venus (see VENUS 7) sumach; *R. canadensis* (*aromatica*), Canadian or fragrant sumach; *R. Metopium*, coral or Jamaica sumach.

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E.D.S.) 67 Plinie maketh three kyndes of Rhois, of the whiche kyndes I knowe one certainly, whiche is called of the Poticaries Sumache. 1562 — *Herbal* ii. 115 The Sumach which is used for a saue unto meates, which som call rede: is the fruite of the lether Sumach. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* iii. cv. 129 *Rhus Myrtifolia*, Wilde, or Myrtill Sumach. *Ibid.* 129 This is called in Greeke *poiv*.. in English Sumach, Coriars Sumach, and leather Sumach. *Ibid.*, The seede is named, in Latine *Rhois culinaris*, and *Rhois obscurior*; in English Meate Sumach, and Sauce Sumach. *Ibid.* 1293 *Coccygrina Theophrasti*, Venice Sumach. *Ibid.*, *Cetinus Coriarius Plinii*, Red Sumach. 1629 PARKINSON *Parad.* 611 *Rhus Virginiana*, The Virginia Sumach, or Buckes horne tree of Virginia. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 18 The Diars Slumach, with more trees there be. 1715 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 364 All these Trifoliolate Sumaches grow spontaneously about the fertile Cape of Good Hope. 1728 R. BRAULEY *Dict. Bot. s. v. Rhus*, The *Rhus Myrtifolia*, or Myrtle-leaved Sumach.. The Venice Sumach, or *Coccygrina*. 1753 *Chambers Cycl.* Suppl., App. s.v., Coriars Sumach, or myrtle Sumach.. Venetian Sumach. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 328 Sumach, Tanner's or Currier's, *Coriaria*. 1799 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 228/2 The labrum, with winged leaves, grows naturally in many parts of North America; this is commonly tiled by the gardeners New England sumach. 1806 MOORE *Ballad Sinners* iv, Von sumach, whose red herry dips In the gush of the fountain. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* gr. 91 The leaves of *Rhus glabra*, or smooth sumach. 1831 DAVIES *Man. Mat. Med.* 82 The Narrow-leaved Sumach, *Rhus copallinum*, Willd.; the Pennsylvania Sumach, *R. glabrum*, Willd., and the Virginian Sumach, *R. typhina*, Willd., are all native plants of North America. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 483/1 *Rhus venenata* (Poison Sumach, or Swamp Sumach).. *Rhus coriaria* (Hide or Elm-leaved Sumach). 1869 LOWELL *Pict. from Appledore* 52 And on the whole island never a tree save a score of sumachs, high as your knee. 1884 ALLEN *New Amer. Farm Bk.* 288 The *Rhus glabrum* is the common sumach of the United States.

b. Applied to plants of other genera. † Wild sumach, the bog-myrtle or sweet gale, *Myrica Gale*. Chinese sumach, the ailanto, *Ailanthus glandulosa*. West Indian sumach, *Brunellia comocladifolia* (Treas. Bot. 1866).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* vi. xii. 672 *Rhus sylvestris Plinii*. Plinies wilde Sumac. 1860 DARLINGTON *Amer. Weeds*, etc. 76 Glandular Ailanthus. Chinese Sumach. Tree of Heaven. Tallow or Tallow Tree.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sumach berry*, *bush*, *leaf*, *root*, *-tan*, *tree*, *tribe*, *trib*; † *sumach black*, a black dye obtained from sumach; *sumach-tanned a.*, tanned with sumach; so *sumach-tanning*.

1655 G. S. Let. to S. Hartlib in *Ref. Comm.*—V. Bees 24, I examined 'Shoomake Berries which have a red outside. 1580-1 *Act 23 Eliz.* c. 9 § 2 A Coloure commonly called a 'Shoomake and mathered Blacke. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xlii, The lake-red of those 'sumach bushes. 1857 MILLER

Elem. Chem., Org. xi. § 2. 673 A portion of *sumack leaves and of a stronger infusion is poured into the bag. 1897 BEATRICE HAWKINS *Hilda Striford* 29 He brought in some logs of wood and some *sumack-roots. 1845 G. DONN *Brit. Mus. Ser. v. 196* The skins, shortly before being placed in the *sumack-tan, are subjected to the action of a hydrostatic press. 1906 *Athenum* 24 Feb. 241/2 *Summacked leathers seem to be by far the best. 1845 G. DOON *Brit. Mus. Ser. v. 196* Both kinds are prepared by *sumack-tanning. 1858 HOLME *Armoury* II. v. 60/1 The *Sumack Tree of Virginia, nicked with nine, or ten leaves on a side like an ash. 1833 SIR J. E. SMITH *Study Bt.* (ed. 7) 316 *Sumack-tree*. *Sumack Tribe. 1845 G. DOON *Brit. Mus. Ser. v. 192* The *sumack-tubs present a singular appearance when three or four dozen inflated goat-skins are floating about in the contained liquor.

Hence **Sumack(h)** *v. trans.*, to tan with sumack; chiefly in **Sumacking** *vbl. sb.*

1845 G. DOON *Brit. Mus. Ser. v. 192* Once during the process of sumacking the skins are removed from the tub. *Hist.* 202 The principal difference between sumacked leather and alumed leather. 1850 TOMLINSON *Arts & Manuf. Ser. II. Leather* 27 The divided skins, or slivers, are sumacked in a short time. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Feb. 534/2 The skins should be well shaved, scoured, and sumacked.

Sumack (*slū-mack*). *rare*. [*ad. Pg. sumaca*: see **SHACK sb.**] A two-masted coasting-vessel.

1805 T. LINCOLN *Ver. Brazil* 2 They departed on board a sumack which brought them from Bahia.

Sumage, obs. form of **SUMMAGE**.

Sumation, obs. form of **SUMMATION**.

Sumatra (*sumātrā*), the name of a large island of the Malay archipelago; used *attrib.* in specific names of animals or products of the island, as *Sumatra benzoin*, *cat*, *dog*, *monkey* (cf. **SUMATRAN**); *Sumatra camphor*, a kind of camphor found in the fissures and cavities of the tree *Dryobalanops Camphora* (*aromatica*), Borneo or Malay camphor; also *attrib.*

1875 *Engel. Brit. III.* 351/1 In some specimens of *Sumatra benzoin cinnamic acid has been found entirely replacing benzoic acid. 1849 BALFOUR *Mar. Bot.* 5730 *Dipterocarpaceae*, the *Sumatra-Camphor Family. 1853 BAIRD *Cycl. Nat. Sci. s. v. Camphora*, Sumatra or Malay camphor. 1837 PARTINGTON *Brit. Cycl. Nat. Hist.* I. 744/1 The *Sumatra Cat. It does not appear that this species differs in any material degree from the former (see *Java cat*). 1822 HARNWICK *in Trans. Linn. Soc. XIII.* 235 The ears of the *Sumatra Dog are more rounded. 1871 CASSELL'S *Nat. Hist.* I. 92 The *Sumatra monkey.

b. (with large or small initial). A violent squall in the Straits of Malacca and the Malay peninsula, blowing from the direction of Sumatra.

1842 *Ferry Cycl. XXII.* 272/2 In this season (see March to September) the Sumatras... blow, especially in the first part of the night. 1837 *Engel. Brit. XXII.* 93/2 Rapid squalls (sumatras) also occur during the south-west monsoon.

Sumatran (*sumātrān*), *a. and sb.* [*f. prec. + -AN*].

A. adj. Of or pertaining to the island of Sumatra or its inhabitants or language.

1783 W. MARSDEN *Sumatra* 36 The genuine Sumatran character. 1850 LATHAM *Nat. Hist. Mar.* 140 The wildest varieties of the Sumatran tribes. 1837 *Engel. Brit. XXII.* 635/2 A remarkable feature of the Sumatran flora is the great variety of trees that vie with each other in stature and beauty.

b. In names of animals indigenous to Sumatra, as *Sumatran antelope*, *ape*, *broadbill*, *grosbeak*, *hare*, *rhinoceros*, *tapir*; *Sumatran monkey*, one of the sacred monkeys, *Simnophis melalophus*; *Sumatran pheasant*, the Argus pheasant (see **ARGUS** 2).

1793 PENNANT *Hist. Quad.* (ed. 3) II. 321 *Sumatran Antelope... *Camelopardalis*, or Goat of the Woods. 1839 *Penny Cycl. XII.* 408/2 These Sumatran Apes... exhibit strong maternal affection. 1850 CASSELL'S *Nat. Hist.* IV. 119 The same author (see *DAVIDSON*) writes of the *Sumatran Broadbill. 1801 LATHAM *Gen. Synops. Birds* Suppl. II. 194 *Sumatran Grosbeak Loxia hypoxantha... Inhabits the rice fields of the island of Sumatra. 1837 *Engel. Brit. XXII.* 645/1 The *Sumatran hare (*Lepus nictator*), discovered in 1830. 1871 CASSELL'S *Nat. Hist.* I. 95 The *Sumatran Monkey, in which the female is light brown and the male is a most extraordinary-looking yellow. 1783 W. MARSDEN *Sumatra* 97 The coon, or, famous *Sumatran or Argus pheasant. 1834 *Penny Cycl. II.* 435/2 The *Sumatran rhinoceros (*R. Sumatrensis*) resembles the African species. 1849 PICKERING *Races of Man* (1851) 314 The *Sumatran Tapir.

B. sb. A native or inhabitant of the island of Sumatra; also, the Sumatran language.

1683 HOLME *Armoury* III. v. 233/1 The Sumatrans do wear Turbans on their heads. 1783 W. MARSDEN *Sumatra* 56 The Sumatrans live, in a great measure, upon vegetable food. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 233 The original clothing of the Sumatrans is the same with that of the inhabitants of the South Sea Islands. 1873 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 237 Languages and Dialects... Cingalese, Malayan, Sumatran. 1850 LATHAM *Nat. Hist. Man* 131 The Malacca origin of the earlier Sumatrans.

Sumbul (*sumbūl*, *sūmbul*). Also **sūmbul**, **sambul**. [*a. f. sumbul*, *a. Arab. سنبول sumbul*.] Applied to the roots of certain plants (and to the plants themselves) which are used medicinally: *esp.* (a) the spikenard, *Nardostachys jatamansi*, (b) the musk-root, *Ferula* (*Euryangium*) *sūmbul*, (c) *valerian*.

East Indian, West African sumbul: see *querc.* 1857. 1790 SIR W. JONES *Spikenard Anacardi in Asia. Rec.* II.

403 The true name of the Indian Sumbul was not Cēnā, but Jātāmāś. *Ibid.* 409 The sweet Sumbul is only another denomination of nard. 1839 ROYLE *Bot. Himal. Mts.* I. 242 *Pellianthes tuberosa* is described as being one of the kinds of Persian Sumbul. 1861 DEXTLEY *Mar. Bot.* 562 *Sumbul* is the root of a supposed Umbelliferous plant, which is imported into this country from Bombay and Russia. 1854 *Cham. Encycl.* VI. 634/1 The drug called Musk Root or Sumbul. 1875 *Trans. Clinical Soc. IX.* 97 Valerian and sumbul did him some good. 1887 *Engel. Brit. XXII.* 617/1 Under the name of East Indian sumbul, the root of *Dorema ammeniacum*, Don., has occasionally been offered in English commerce. *Ibid.* West African sumbul is the root of a species of *Cyperus*. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 750 Tincture of sumbul.

b. attrib.: **sūmbul balsam**, the balsamic extract of sumbul-root; **sūmbul-oil**, a mixture of volatile oils derived from sumbul; **sūmbul-root**, the root of any of the above plants used medicinally as a tonic and anti-spasmodic.

1844 *Chem. Gaz.* II. 240 The oily portion of the *Sumbul balsam. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 644 *Sumbul-oil, a mixture of volatile oils obtained by the distillation of sumbul-balsam. 1899 E. J. PARRY *Chem. Essential Oils* 262 Sumbul Oil or Musk-root Oil is obtained from the dried root of *Ferula sumbul*. It has a distinct musk-like odor, and in India the root of *Dorema ammeniacum* is often substituted for it. 1855 DUNCANSON *Med. Lex.* *Sumbul radix*, *Sumbul root. 1858 GARROD *Mat. Med.* (ed. 3) 241 Tincture of Sombul. (Sumbul root, in powder, two and a half ounces; proof spirit, a pint).

Hence **Sūmbulāmic**, **Sūmbulic**, **Sūmbulolic acid**, **Sūmbuline** (see *quots.*).

1844 *Chem. Gaz.* II. 240 The author [Reinsch] calls the acid separated from the oily portion of the Sumbul balsam, Sūmbulic acid, and the previously-obtained balsamic acid, Sūmbulamic acid. 1853 GARROD *Mat. Med.* 163 Sūmbul-yields, on distillation... an acid capable of crystallisation, named Sūmbulic acid. 1858 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 644 *Sūmbuline*, the name given by Murawiew to an alkaloid supposed to exist in sumbul-root. *Ibid.* *Sūmbulic acid*. Syn. with Sūmbulic or Angelic Acid. 1874 *Treat. Bot. Suppl.* 344/2 Sūmbul-root... contains a peculiar acid, called sūmbulic acid.

Sūnd, obs. form of **SUMMED**.

Sūndel, etc., obs. variant of **SOMEDEAL**.

Sūme, obs. var. **SOAM**, chain for draught-animal. 1849 *Acta Audit.* (1853) 137/1 A pleach with Irish 30kis sūme & vber graith belonging to hir.

Sūme, obs. form of **SOME**, **SWIM**.

[**Sūmen** (*slū-men*). [*L. simen*: **stūmen*, *f. sūgere* to suck.] A sow's udder, the dugs of a sow; formerly *Anat.*, the hypogastrium. † Also *transf.*, the fat or rich portion of a thing; also *attrib.* in *sumen-soil*.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 239 The undug fields of Bohemia do yield lesse tartarous imits than those which were fatted... with the doog of living Creatures, wherein... this earthy Sumen or fattening juyce doth voluntarily melt: Because this Sumen-soil should produce Tartar in Herbs. 1716 *South. Sermon*. Prov. i. 32 (1777) IV. 79 They could not have had Leisure to think upon their Sumens, their Mellets, and the like... had the Gauls been besieging their Capital. 1753 *Chambers's Cycl. Suppl.* *Sumen*, a word used by some antient writers to express the hypogastrium. 1758 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Poet's Proph. Wks.* 1516 I. 453 Who sent you once the *sumen* of a sow.

Sūmer, obs. form of **SUMMER** *sb.*

Sumerian (*sumī-riān*), *a. and sb.* Also **Sumirian**, **Shumerian**. [*ad. f. sumerīen* (Oppert, 1872, in *Journal Asiatique* Ser. VII. I. 114), *f. Sumer* (see *def.*)]

A. adj. Pertaining to Sumer or Sumir, one of the districts of ancient Babylonia, or to its population; *spec.* belonging to the language of the people that created the non-Semitic clement in the civilization of Babylonia.

The Sumerian language was formerly co-ordinated with *Acadian* as a related dialect, but the latter term is now applied by many to Semitic Babylonia.

1875 SAYCE *in Encycl. Brit.* III. 195/1 The language of the primitive Sumerian and Acadian population of Assyria and Babylonia belonged to the Turanian or Ural-Altaic family of speech. 1882-3 F. BROWN *in Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Acad.* III. 274 The old Sumerian King Godia. 1837 SAYCE *Lect. Relig. Anc. Babyl.* App. 1. 422 Most of the religious and other texts were composed in the Sumerian language. 1895 BOSCAWEN *Bible & Monum.* III. (1896) 105 We find in the Sumerian Version 'female and male' the order... while in the Semitic texts it is 'male and female'. 1903 BOSCAWEN *Babyl. & Assy. Antiq. Brit. Mus.* (ed. 2) 4 The beginning of Sumerian civilization may date from a period even as remote as B. C. 4000, or earlier.

B. sb. 1. A non-Semitic inhabitant of Sumer.

1872 SAYCE *Assyrian Gram.* 173 The Cassi, I now find, were not identical with the Sumiri or people 'of the dog's language'. 1898 — *Babyl. Lib.* 2. It is probable that it was the Accadians rather than the Sumerians to whom was due the invention of the picture writing. 1884 BUCHANAN *Assyrian Gallery Brit. Mus.* 4 The entry of these people (afterwards known as Akkadians and Sumerians) into Babylonia.

2. The language spoken by the inhabitants of Sumer.

1837 SAYCE *Lect. Relig. Anc. Babyl.* App. 1. 421 Semitic wives would not have spoken Sumerian with the same purity as their non-Semitic husbands. 1908 BURNETT *Babyl. & Assy. Antiq. Brit. Mus.* (ed. 2) 55 Grammatical examples in Sumerian, with Assyrian translations.

Hence **Sumerō-** (*slū-mērō*), used as the combining form of **Sumerian** in various formations,

= **Sumerian** and...; so **Sumerology**, the study of the Sumerian language and antiquities.

1897 *Expositor* Sept. 162 The fruits of his studies in Sumerology. 1906 PRICHES *Relig. Babyl. & Assyria* II. 30 The Sumerō-Akkadians were non-Semites. 1913 S. LANGDON *in Scientia* (1914) XV. 223 There is no trace whatever of these primitive ideas in Sumerō-Babylonian religion.

Sumetime, *-tym* (*o*, obs. *fi*. **SOMETIME a**).

Sumkyn, obs. variant of **SOMERIN**.

Sumless (*sumlēs*), *a*. Chiefly *feet*. [*f. SUM sb. 1* or *v. 1* + **-LESS**.] Without number; that cannot be 'summed' or counted; incalculable.

1599 SHAKES. *Hen. 1*, i. ii. 165 To... make their Chronicle as rich with prayse, As is the Owse and bottom of the Sea With sunkeo Wrack, and sunless Treasures. 1569 MURTON *P. L.* viii. 35 While the sedentary Earth... receives, As Tribute such a sunless journey brought Of incorporated speed... Speed, to describe whose swiftness Number fails. 1775 POPE *Odyss.* iv. 65 Around the Palace shines The sunless treasure of exhausted mines. 1759 FALCONER *Shipw.* iii. 207 Xerxes... Advanced with Persia's sunless troops to war. 1843 CAMPBELL *Last Man* 53 Test of all sunless agonies. 1843 DE QUINCY *Herder* Wks. 1839 XIII. 131 From the abyss of distance and of sunless elevation. 1876 C. L. SMITH *tr. Tasso* xi. xxxvii, Its huge machine... and beams of sunless power.

Sumleyr, variant of **SOMLEYR** *Obs.*, *butler*.

1555 *Aberd. Reg. (Jam.)*, William Gryse sumleyr to... the king & quenis maiesties.

Summa (*sumā*). Pl. † **summa(e)s**. Also **summa**. [*L.*: see **SUM sb. 1**].

† **1.** An amount; = **SUM sb. 1**. *Obs.*

1475 *Fasten Lett.* III. 135 The summa off mocey that I have receyved off Wylliam Pecok. 1424 *Ibid.* 313 The summa of *Ch.* 1523-4 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1909) 235 All summes of Mooney the whiche the said Thomas had in the custody of the church.

† **2.** A sum-total; = **SUM sb. 1** 4 *b.* *Obs.*

1442 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 59/2 Summa of the men MMCCCLX men. 1550 W. LYONS *Cariton's Chron.* 29 Summa of the years is Cxci. 1595 *in Arist. Protolica* *Texts* *Clerks of Glasgow* (1897) V. Pref. 14 Summa of this charge and operation extending in hall to the sowme of j^r liij s. iij d. 1592. 1682 *Cramp's in Thanks of Cavalier* (Spalding Club) 359 Summa of the hinges in Scotland as the cost in Flanders is £441, 10s. 1784 *in Nature's Peetrage Evidence* (1874) 72 Summa of the inventory iij. c. lxxxv. xij s. 2.

† **3.** A summary treatise; = **SUM sb. 1** 9 *b*; e.g. the *Summa Theologiae* of St. Thomas Aquinas.

1723 J. HOWE *Wks.* (1834) 397/2 Such summars of Christian doctrine and practice, as we have pointed to us. 1845 *Engel. Metaph.* XI. 810/2 To judge adequately of the nature of this Theology, we have only to take a survey of the celebrated *Summa* of Aquinas. 1827 HUTLEY *in 18th Cent.* Apr. 491 The second chapter of the work in question, which is entitled 'Law; its definitions', is, from my point of view, a sort of 'summa' of pseudo-scientific philosophy.

† **4.** *advb.* [*L. abl. summā*.] In sum (see **SUM sb. 1** 10). *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Bible* Ep. Ded., Summa, in all godly regiments of olde tyme the kyng and tempporal iudge was obeyed of every man. 1550 — *Spier. Perle* xviii. 139 In summa to be short, after trouble and adversite floweth almaner of goodnes and felicity. 1550 — *Bk. Death* i. xx. 75 Summa, he is our hope, our safeguard, our triumph, our crowne.

5. Phrases **a. Summa rerum** (*si-rim*) [*L. rerum* of things or affairs]: the highest public interest. Cf. **SUM sb. 1** 13 *b*.

1715 SWIFT *Inp. Behaviour Queen's Last Illness*. 725 Wks. 1841 I. 503/2, I believe our Minister of any party would... have scrupled to take the same step when the *summa rerum* was at stake. 1837 DE QUINCY *Recall Tartarus* Wks. 1890 VII. 395 They easily understood that too capital an interest (the *summa rerum*) was now at stake.

b. Summa summarum (*sumē-rim*): the grand total; *fig.* the consummation, the ultimate result.

1577 JEWELL *Def. Apol.* i. ix. 63 This is *Summa Summarum*: whiche thing being granted, what should a man seeke any further? 1531 *in Crd. & Times Chas.* I. (1618) II. 162 It is thought that, in *summa summarum*, he will be called to be the king's solicitor.

c. Summa totalis (*totē-tālis*): = **SUM-TOTAL**.

Abbreviated *summi tot*.

1475 *Fasten Lett.* III. 26 Summa totalis, lvj s. iij d. 1529 MORE *Suppl. Smiles* Wks. 1914 *Summa totalis*, xliii. thousand. II. li. hundred & xxxii. li. vi. s. viii. d. 1556 NASHE *Sayfyn Walsden* Wks. 1905 III. 103 Master Spencer, whom I do not trust in the lowest place because I make the lowest valuation of, but as we use to set the *summi tot* always underneath or at the bottom, he being the *summi tot* of whatsoever can be said of sharpe invention and scholarship. 1506 SIR C. GOSWELP *l. i. A* 3 *b*. This is your *Summa totalis* of both their virtues, a 1670 HACKETT *Ap. Williams* II. (1693) 172 The *summa totalis* of the Civil Magistracy.

Summable (*sumābl*), *a.* [*f. SUM v. 1* + **-ABLE**]. Capable of being summed.

1784 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 335 Mr. James Bernoulli found summable series by assuming a series. 1841 J. R. YOUNG *Statist. Dissert.* iii. 125 None of the series belonging to the class referred to, are summable in finite numbers.

Summage (*sumēdž*). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also **sumage**. [Only as an artificial rendering of *med. L. summagium* (1249 in *Gloss Gild Merch.*), *ad. OF. sumage*—*med. L. *sagmaticum* (cf. *summati-cum*, 1214 in *Du C.*), *f. L. sagma* (see **SUM sb. 2**);] 1. A toll payable for carriage on horseback.

1459 *Golden Reg.* 66 Vtely coute for shires and hundredes... and workes of Castels and howses... of summage and cariage. 1507 COSTA *Interpr. Sumage* (*Summagium*) seemeth to be toll for cariage on horseback. 1827 HART *Hist. & Cartul. S. Petri Glouc.* (Rolls) III. Intro. p. xxi, Their land was to be free from toll, cariage, summage [etc.].

2. A load. (Cf. SOMMAGE.)

c1660 SIR T. WIDDRINGTON *Anal. Ebor.* (1897) 251 To receive... of every summage of horse carrying fish, a pennyworth of fish.

Summand (sɒˈmænd). *rare*. [ad. med.L. *summandus* (sc. *summaris*), gerundive of *summāre* to SUM.] One of two or more magnitudes to be summed or added together.

1893 W. B. SMITH *Introd. Mod. Geom.* 146 The areas apposed are called parts or summands of the sum.

Summar (sɒˈmɑːr), *a.* and *sb.* *Sc.* Chiefly *Law*. Also 6 *summar*, *sommar*, *sumare*, 7-8 *summer*. [a. F. *sommaire*, with subsequent assimilation to its source, L. *summārius* SUMMARY.]

A. adj. = SUMMARY *a.*

1585 JAS. 1 *Ess. Poetrie* (Arh.) 56 Ane rype ingyne, ... With sommar reasons, suddenlie applyit. 1593 J. NAPIER *Discov. Rev. St. John, Orac.* T. 4 b. In summar conclusion, if thou O Rome allestges thy self reformed [etc.]. 1617 *Acts Parl. Scot.*, Jas. VI, (1816) IV. 550/1 Quhairby goode and summer Justice may be done. 1628 MURE *Doomesday* 83 A summer processe shall ensue. 1678 G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Law Scot.* II. viii. § 7 (1699) 196 The Pursuer, or Defender, being convict... without any Probation, except summer Cognition. 1693 *Stair Inst. Law Scot.* IV. iii. § 25 A Summer Action is of two sorts. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. *Rolls of Court*. The Summer roll is appropriated to such causes as require dispatch. 1868 *Act 31 & 32 Vict.* c. 100 § 63 The Court... shall hear Parties in the Summer Roll.

† **B. sb.** = SUMMARY *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1570 BUCHANAN *Admonit.* Wks. (1892) 22 The summer is this. 1595 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* V. 360 The sumare of a letter sent by Mr. Freeman.

Summarily (sɒˈmɑːrli), *adv.* [f. SUMMARY *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. In a summary or compendious manner; chiefly of statement, in few words, compendiously, briefly.

1528 MORE *Dyaloge* II. Wks. 178/1 This is of you verie well remembred and well and summarily rehersed. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 301 That which is summarily comprehended in this prayer. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. ix. (1634) 49 Of the warre betweene these brethren, and summarily of Artexerxes, we shall have occasion to speake. 1690 C. NESSE *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. Test.* I. 10 The idea... of the great world... was... briefly and summarily expressed... in Man. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 10/2 When we come to treat of that Subject... particularly, and not summarily. 1825 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1850 I. 105 The Marquis introduced the objects of the conference, by summarily reminding them of the state of things in the Assembly. 1873 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* I. 7 It is... my purpose... summarily to sketch the broadest... results.

† **b. ellipt.** To put it shortly, in snm. *Obs.*

1577 T. BULLINGER's *Decades* (1599) 329 Now summarilie this precept doth commaunde vs. to vse our tongues well. 1585 LEL. *Earle Leicester* 20 The reasons whereof, were summarily these that follow. 1638 ROUSE *Heav. Acad.* II. 17 The natural understanding doth perceive them no better than the care doth the reason of sounds, or the nose the reason of smells; and summarily, than the senses do the things of the second intention.

2. By summary legal procedure.

1530 PALSGR. 842/1 Sommarily and playnly, as judgements somtyme be gyven, *sommairement et de plain.* 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 7 § 1 The... Judge... shall... proceede... ordinarily or summarily according to... the said ecclesiastical laws. 1572-3 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 195 That letters he direct be the Lordis of Counsaile and Session summarilie without any calling. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* III. 241 In judgements they... vse to judge summarily vpon oath. a1722 FOUNTAINHALL *Decis.* (1750) I. 10 The Lords ordained an agent to be summarily examined upon a hill. 1726 AVLTFFE *Parergon* 152 When the Parties may proceed summarily, and they chuse the ordinary Way of Proceeding, the Cause is made Plenary. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 289 He may be committed summarily to prison until he shall find sureties. 1825 BELL *Comm. Law Scot.* (ed. 5) II. 48 It has been held... that restitution of goods in the hands of the trustee may be claimed summarily. 1896 *Daily Graphic* 10 Feb. 7/3 Every dog that is not... provided with a muzzle will be summarily dealt with by the law.

3. Without (unnecessary) formality or delay; without hesitation.

1621 *First & Sec. Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* Pref., Others... summarily deny, that ever this Kirk had any approved discipline. 1794 R. J. SULLIVAN *View Nat. I.* 48 Le Cat differed from his contemporary Voltaire, who very summarily gave these heaps of fossil shells to a less powerful cause. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xv, Miss Morleena... was summarily caught up and kissed by Mr. Lillyvick. 1879 BEERSON *Palagonia* 3 While the captain was yet doubtful what course to take, the matter was summarily decided by the weather itself. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 2 Jan. 5/2 He summarily refused all redress.

Summariness (sɒˈmɑːrɪnəs). [f. SUMMARY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being summary.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 386 A mode that by its summariness forms the most striking contrast to the regular equity mode. 1890 *Spectator* 26 Apr. 384/2 The summariness which has always characterised English criminal jurisprudence.

Summarist (sɒˈmɑːrɪst). [f. SUMMARY *sb.* + -IST.] One who compiles a summary.

1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 311 Among our myriad of substantives like the foregoing are... *socialist, somnambulist, summarist*. 1883 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 25 Sept. 4/2 The summarist of literary history.

Summarization (sɒˈmɑːrɪzəʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action or process of summarizing; an instance of this.

1805 J. GROTE *Explor. Philos.* I. 35 There are all kinds of abbreviations and summarizations by the help of language. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 125 Classifications would belong en-

tirely to applied logic if they aimed at nothing more than complete summarisation. 1900 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 13 Oct. 12 A concise summarization of the present state of things in China.

Summarize (sɒˈmɑːrɪz), *v.* [f. SUMMARY + -IZE.] *trans.* To make (or constitute) a summary of; to sum up; to state briefly or succinctly.

1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* 5 These, and all such illustrations, may be summarised for convenience sake in the following mnemonic formula. 1881 SIR W. THOMSON in *Nature* XXIV. 434/1 We may summarise the natural sources of energy as Tides, Food, Fuel, Wind, and Rain. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. xiii. 276 The four words of St. John, 'The Word became flesh'... summarise and concentrate the inmost meaning of the Old Testament revelation. 1885 *Phillips' Man. Geol.* I. xxv. 526 If we endeavour to summarise the conclusions.

absol. 1889 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 7/6 Assistant Sub-Editor. —Smart young fellow who can summarise attractively.

Hence **Summarized** *ppl. a.*, **Summarizing** *vb.* *sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Summarizer** = SUMMARIST.

1883 *Athenaeum* 7 Apr. 441/3 An admirable piece of summarized history. 1886 *Ibid.* 5 June 739/3 Then follow two pages of rapid summarizing of the mediæval narrative. 1894 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Mar. 287 Mr. Ward is quite a model summarizer. 1910 *19th Cent.* Oct. 682 Nothing... comes amiss to his summarising genius.

† **Summarily, adv. Sc. Obs.** [f. SUMMARY *a.* + -LY 2.] = SUMMARILY.

c1550 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 119 Maie summarilie we sall cum to the end. 1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. 1. 291 To answer unto befor the Lordis of Counsaile and Session, summarilie, but diet or tabill upon summondis. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* q. vij. b. I sall pen summarilie ye occasion and reasons. 1633 STRUTHER *True Happiness* 1 The first thing then is his choice, summarily described in the word (*one thing*). 1678 G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Law Scot.* t. xxvi. § 2. (1699) 130 The Commissioners of the Thesauri did summarily... ordain the Sea-men to be whipt. 1689 in *Acts Parl. Scot.* (1875) XII. 61/1 Many of the Leidges were put to death summarilie without legal tryall Jury or record. 1693 *Stair Inst. Law Scot.* IV. iii. § 25 Heretors of a Paroch are summarily charged to... Stent themselves for Building... Kirks. 1710 in *Nairne Peerage Evidence* (1874) 45 To the effect the said Mr. Robert Nairn may be the more summarily infest in the said annual rent.

Summary (sɒˈmɑːri), *sb.* [ad. L. *summārium*, neut. sing. of *summārius* (see next).]

1. A summary account or statement.

1509 in *Leadam Sel. Cases Star Chamber* (Selden Soc.) I. 200 To make a breuiat wordurlike such a summary of all his charters. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 48 This confession cōtēneth the hole summary of our faythe. 1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 § 4 The... cutting out of any quotation or summary of chapters expressed... in any suche Bybles. 1595 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 131 Here's the scroule, The continent, and summarie of my fortune. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. IV. § 26 205 The Apostles Creed is the Summary and Abridgement of that faith which is necessary for a Christian. 1724 WATERLAND *Athanas. Creed* IV. 63 Closing This Chapter... with a Table representing a Summary, or short Sketch of what hath been done in it. 1805 PUSEY *Truth Engl. Ch.* 237 What he draws out at length is stated in Summary... by Divines or Canonists in the Roman Communion. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* VIII. 231 Sometimes when I have finished a book I give a summary of the whole of it. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* V. 219 The following summary of the North American lakes. *Comb.* 1884 E. YATES *Recoll.* II. IV. 144 The important office of summary-writer in the House of Commons.

† 2. The snm and substance of. *Obs. rare.*

a1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VII. 11 The summarie of their commission was to conclude a truce for a tyme. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goutart's Wise Viellard* 126 An aduise to wise old men, containing the summarie and substance of their dute.

3. The highest point or summit; also, the ultimate outcome. *rare.*

1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. ii. This battle... of 'all old things passing away against' all things becoming new', has its summary and animating heart in that of Radicalism against Church. 1858 — *Fredk. G.* x. i. (1872) III. 198 A pleasant Lake... the summary, or outfall, of which... is called the Rhein. 1866 — *Inaug. Addr.* 176 Valour... the crown and summary of all that is ennobling for a man.

Summary (sɒˈmɑːri), *a.* [ad. med.L. *summārius* (recorded in class. L. only in neut. sb., see prec.), e.g. in *cognitio summāria* (Grosseteste), *inquisitio summāria* (Bracton); f. *summa* SUM *sb.* 1: see -ARY 1. Cf. OF. *sommier*, F. *sommaire* (see SUMMAR), Pr. *sommari*, It. *sommario*, Sp. *sumario*; Pg. *summario*.]

1. Of a statement or account († *occas.* a term): Containing or comprising the chief points or the sum and substance of a matter; compendions (now usually with implication of brevity).

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 29, xv. chapitres bene contexte, not as summary, but as conteynenge necessarily the knowlege of the yle of Brytayne. 1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. 1168/1 A summarie commendacion of tribulacion. 1590 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) I. 1/2 To declare as in a summary table, the misguiding of that church. 1590 GREENWOOD *Answ. Gifford* 19 Yt [sc. the Lord's Prayer] being the most summary forme of prayer. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 321 Most of his summary Aphorisms, I have answered before. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* (1697) Arg. 2 A summary and general view of the Vices and Follies reigning in his time. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Logic* IV. § 1. 67 We have given a summary view of the theory of pure syllogisms. 1836 PENNY *Cycl.* V. 165/1 (*Book-keeping*) The summary journal, in registering these same purposes, throws away all consideration of particular persons... by raising a single account comprehending them all under the general name of 'bought ledger'. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 9 A summary sketch of what he had done and suffered.

† **b. General, not detailed. Obs.**

1529 MORE *Suppl. Soules* Wks. 309/2 The summary effecte of hys hoke. 1532 — *Confit. Tindale* *ibid.* 395/1 The summary purpose and effect of Tyndales doctrine. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 445 A Man... having nothing but a summary Notion of Religion himself.

c. trans. Characterized by or involving conciseness and brevity.

1582 STANVHURST *Æneis* I. (Arh.) 28 Chief poyncits I purpose too touche with summarie shortnesse. 1610 North's *Pittarch* 1206 Pouertie is a kind of temperance, and need may be called a summarie obseruation of the lawes. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Indian Committee* Wks. 1808 II. 133 The matter which appears before them, is, in a summary manner, this: The Decca merchants [etc.].

2. *Law*. Applied to proceedings in a court of law carried out rapidly by the omission of certain formalities required by the common law. Similarly of a court-martial. (The corresp. use of SUMMARILY is recorded much earlier.)

Summary jurisdiction: the determination of cases expeditiously without reference to the ordinary requirements of the common law.

In Scottish law, **Summary application:** an application to a court or a judge without the formality of a summons or full procedure. So **summary action, cause, diligence.**

1705-8 ERASMUS *Inst. Law Scot.* IV. i. § 9 Bills of complaint... may be all tried by a summary action. 1798 Bay's *Rep.* (1809) I. 49 Trials in a summary way deprive the subject of the inestimable trial by jury. 1826 BELL *Comm. Law Scot.* (ed. 5) II. 480 All those acts of statutory jurisdiction are declared to be competent on summary application. *Ibid.* 481 That one acting as agent for the trustee... though not by the Act expressly subject to summary jurisdiction, is... held to be liable to the same summary proceedings for recovery of... documents. 1835 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s. v. *Conviction*. The process of these summary convictions is extremely speedy. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* II. vi. (1852) 240 In cases of summary jurisdiction, or those adjudged by the commissioners and justices, there is little or no delay and little or no expense. 1861 BROUGHAN *Brit. Const.* xv. 220 A member arrested for debt was liberated by a summary application to the Crown. 1867 *Chamb. Encycl.* IX. 206/1 **Summary Diligence**, in the practice of the law of Scotland, means issuing execution without the formality of an action. 1877-81 VOYSE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* Suppl. s.v. When a person subject to military law and being on active service with any body of force is charged with an offence, a summary court-martial may be convened, and shall have jurisdiction to try such offence.

3. Performed or effected by a short method; done without delay. (Cf. SUMMARILY 3, which is earlier.)

1723 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa* Wks. 1841 I. 681/2 The judge... Directed them to mind their brief; Nor spend their time to show their reading: She'd have a summary proceeding. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* LXIV. (1788) 336 The mode of trial... and kind of evidence necessary to convict... are... too summary. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* III. i. He has too summary a method of proceeding in these matters. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Leoni & Luggers* I. III. 31 It put into their heads the idea of summary vengeance. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chas.* XIII. He cleared the table by the summary process of tilting everything upon it into the fire-place. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VIII. § 2 (1882) 476 The new weapon was put to a summary use.

† 4. Consisting of or relating to a mathematical sum or summation. (Cf. SUMMARY.) *Obs. rare.*

1588 Kyn *Househ. Philos.* Wks. (1901) 280 Matchfall number is a summarie collection of things numbered. 1805 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 2), **Summary arithmetic**, the art of finding the flowing from the fluxion.

† **b. trans.** Cumulative. *Obs. rare.*

1846 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* (1848) 55 The united effects produced by the summary action of several tests.

† 5. Highest; supreme. *Obs. rare.*

1587 GREENE *Euphues his Censure* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 203 Sith Nestor... had... attained to the summary perfection of wisdom. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. i. § 3 Hee doth insinuate that the supreme or summārie law of Nature... is not possible to be found cut by Man. *Ibid.* I. vi. § 6 The two summārie parts of knowledge. 1733 P. SHAW tr. *Bacon's De Sap. Vet.* I. ix. Expl., Philos. Wks. I. 569 There is one summary or capital Law in which Nature meets, subordinate to God.

Summat, dial. variant of SOMEWHAT.

Summate (sɒˈmeɪt), *v. rare.* [f. med.L. *summāt*, *summāre* to SUM.] *trans.* To sum.

1900 *Nature* LXII. 290/2 The excitatory electrical change in the whole organ... causes merely a change in one direction, which is summated in proportion to the number of discs in the pile.

† **Summation**¹. *Obs.* Also 5 *somac* (i) on. [a. OF. *som* (i) action, f. *sommer* to summon.] **Summons.** 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 222 Perseus... sente danus unto the hygne pryus to somene hym that he shold yelde the royaume unto kyng Acrisius. Danus wente to Arges. And accomplished the somacion. c1477 — *Jason* 57 b. When Iason vnderstode the somacion that the two damoiselles made he was sore abashed. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor.* 7 The admiring spirit with which... I yielded my pence to his impetuous summons.

Summation² (sɒˈmæʃən). [ad. mod.L. *summatio*, *sumem*, n. of action f. med.L. *summāre* to SUM. Cf. F. *summation*.]

1. *Math.* The process of finding the sum of a series. Also in fig. context.

1760 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 553 Any branch of [sc. the analytic art] that relates to the summation of series. 1842 PENNY *Cycl.* XXIII. 267/1 The summation of a finite number of terms of a series. 1860 SYLVESTER *Math. Papers* (1908) II. 228 The (Σ) meaning merely the sign of summation r times repeated. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. i. 4 The constitutional history of France is thus the summation of the series of feudal development in a logical sequence. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr.* I. 167 If the system consist

only of conductors on which the charges are e_1, e_2, \dots , we have $E = \frac{1}{2} \sum e_i^2$, \sum denoting summation for all the conductors.

2. The adding up of numbers; casting up an account; an addition sum.

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxii. It amounts...to eleven hundred and thirteen pounds, seven shillings, five pence, and three-fourths of a penny sterling...But look over the summation yourself. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schim.* xxvii. (1858) 512. I never acquired the facility, in running up columns of summations, of the early-taught accountant. 1883 *Nonconform.* & *Indep.* 28 Dec. 1268/3 A summation made up by me in the end of last year.

3. The addition of mensurable quantities (distance, time, etc.).

1860 TYNGALL *Glac.* t. xi. 81. The summation of distances twenty paces each must finally place us at the top. 1914 PETRIE in *Ann. Egypt.* 32 A summation of years.

b. The accumulation of a number of stimuli applied to a muscle.

1877 M. FOSTER *Physiol.* iii. v. (1878) 471. The central mechanism...being thrown into activity through a summation of the afferent impulses reaching it. 1883 *Nature* XXVII. 439. This relation of the contractile tissue to stimuli is only expressed by saying that the tissue has the power of summation. 1889 *Lancet* 3 Aug. 203/1 A summation of the stimuli appears to go on in the cells.

4. The computation of the aggregate value of conditions, qualities, etc.; summing-up.

1836 LYTTON *Athena* (1837) 1. 455. Valour seems to have been for his [Miltiades] profound intellect but the summation of chances. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. 1. 262. Our conception of duty is either 'Yea', or 'Nay' without summations of advantages. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 26 Feb. 3/3 Such is Mr. Wyndham's summation of Scott.

5. The aggregate or sum-total; the resultant or product.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* i. (1872) 20. They are not one coherent System of Thought; but properly the summation of several successive systems. 1879 *19th Cent.* Sept. 500. He is the summation of Hebraism and Hellenism. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 23 July 6/1 Mr. Harrison...regards God as the summation of Humanity.

6. attrib.: summation tone, Acoustics [G. summationston (Helmholtz)] = summational tone (see TONE sb. 2).

1867 TYNDALL *Sound* vii. 285. Resultant tones are of two kinds...The former are called difference tones, the latter summation tones. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* i. 118/2 [Helmholtz] was led...to surmise the formation of summation-tones by the interference of two loud primaries. 1901 E. B. TITCHENER *Exper. Psychol.* i. ii. 90. If we are not satisfied with this 'summation' theory, we may...suppose that the gaps in sensation are filled out by association.

Summativ (sɒmˈeɪtɪv), a. [f. SUMMATION + -AL.] Produced by summation or addition. **Summativ tone**: see TONE sb. 2.

1873 A. J. ELLIS in Atkinson tr. *Helmholtz's Pop. Lect. Sci. Subj.* iii. 102 note. These (combinational tones) are of two kinds, differential and summational, according as their pitch is the difference or sum of the pitches of the two generating tones. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 100. I tried in vain...to obtain resonance for a differential and summational tone.

Summative (sɒmˈeɪtɪv), a. rare. [f. med.L. *summāt-* (see SUMMATE) + -IVE.] Operating by means of addition; additive.

1831 G. S. HALL *German Culture* 235. Relatively large and strongly-acting motor cells, whose connections with each other are mainly summative. 1891 G. S. WOODHEAD *Bacteria* 379. Both the antagonistic action and this summative action.

† Summatory, a. *Obs. rare.* [ad. mod.L. *summatorius*, f. med.L. *summāt-*: see SUMMATE and -ORY.] **Summatory arithmetic, calculus**: see QUOTS. 1904 C. HAYES *Treat. Fluxions* 60. The fundamental Rule in Summatory Arithmetic, to find the Flowing Quantity of a given Fluxion. 1910 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. *Summatory Calculus*, according to some, is the same with the *Calculus Differentialis* of Leibnitz; but more properly *Summatory Arithmetic*, is the Art of finding the Flowing Quantity, from the Fluxion.

Summed (sʌmɪd), ppl. a. Forms: 5 ysomed, sommyd, summyd, 6 sommed, 6 soom'd, 6-7 somed, 7 somm'd, sum(m)d, sum'm'd, 5-sommed; *error*. 6-sommed, summed, 7 sum'n'd. [In branch I, f. OF. *som(m)*, pa. pple. of *sommer* to sum, complete, ad. med.L. *summāre* to SUM. In branch II, f. SUM v. 1 + -ED.]

I. 1. Of a stag: Having a complement of antlers. Said also of the antlers. Often full summed.

c. 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 152) lii. þei be halfe in grece or þere aboute þe tyme of maye Iij. when her heed is ysomed. 1485 *Bk. St. Albans, Hunting* e. b. And afterwarde in the toppen when ther iiii. bene Then shall ye call hym sommyd or hert of xvi. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* xiv. When his head is full summed. *Ibid.* xviii. By the middest of June, their heads will be somed of as much as they will beare all that year. 1590 COCKayne *Treat. Hunting* d. It is then...hard to knowe him by his head, before it be full sommed. 1623 COCKERAM i. s. v. *Pellard*, Summ'd or full, is when a Stag's head is fully hardened. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Shepherd* i. ii. [The deer] beares a head, Large, and well beand'd; with all rights somm'd and spread.

2. Of a hawk: Having the feathers full grown. Said also of the plumage. Often full summed.

c. 1450 *Bk. Hawking in Rel. Ant.* l. 293. If he take colde ore he be full sommyd. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Hawking* a. xij. h. Thow same baris shall telle yow when she is full summed or full ferynd. 1525 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 79. The yonge herynd when she is full summed & bath all her fethers redy to flye. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 117. When...that hir principal feathers be full summed. 1616 SURF. &

MARKH. *Country Farm* vii. xlv. 713. A cleere and bright plume, with full summed feathers. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Hen. IV. cxxixiv. Like a young Eagle summ'd...Disdaines a shoale of Dawes. 1688 HOLIER *Armoury* ii. xi. 237/1. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconsry Valley Indus* ii. 21.

b. fig. and in fig. context: Equipped.

1583 LANBARDIE *Eiren.* iv. xiv. 505. How each of these began at the first and grew in time to be full summed. 1600 W. WATSON *Decadord* (1602) 358 (Demosthenes was) a full sumd or consumate Orator. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without M.* iii. 1. Till you be summ'd again. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Hen. V. cxxx. The first Summ'd Quill Of England. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* i. 14. Inspire...my prompted Song else mute, And hear through high or depth of natures bounds With prosperous wing full summ'd to tell of deeds Above Heroic.

II. 1. Summarized, summary. *Obs.*

a. 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll. Designe* 4. One Object in varietie, One Summ'd draught doth before yoe Stand.

4. Summed up; collected into one sum, forming a sum-total. Also with *up*.

1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy d'Ambois* i. i. 19. Man is a torch borne in the wind; a dream But of a shadow, summ'd with all his substance. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* II. 20. The wholeness and summ'd-up beauty of woman. 1875 McLEAREN *Sermon*. Ser. ix. li. 164. Our summ'd and collective brightness. 1892 E. REEVES *Homecard Bound* 37. The summ'd-up impression of Sydney suburbs and harbour is... picturesque.

Summeler, arch. form of SOMLER, butler.

1841 JAMES *Corse de Leon* xli. I will make your cook and your summeler to give me some refreshment.

Summer (sʌmər), sb. 1. Forms: 1 sumor, (-ur), 1-4 sumer, 3-6 somer, 4-5 somere, *Sc.* -yr(e), 4-6 *Sc.* somir, 4-7 sommer, 3 *Ormin* summer, 4 *Kent.* zomer, 5 somare, -or, sommyr, sommure, *Sc.* swmyr, 6 sommar, 6- summer. *B.* *Sc.* 6 symmer, 8-9 simmer. [OE. *sumor* masc. = OFris. *sumur*, -er (Fris. *sommer*, *summer*), MLG. *sommer*, MDu. *somer* (Du. *zomer*), OHG. *sumar* (MHG. *sumer*, G. *sommer*), ON. *sumar* neut. (Sw. *sommar*, Da. *sommer*).

Generally recognized cognates outside Germanic are Arm. *amari* summer, Skr. *samā* half-year, year, Zend *kama* in summer, OIr. *samr*, W. *hafsummer*.

1. The second and warmest season of the year, coming between spring and autumn; reckoned astronomically from the summer solstice (21 June) to the autumnal equinox (22 or 23 Sept.); in popular use comprising in the northern hemisphere the period from mid-May to mid-August; also often, esp. as in (c) below, in contradistinction to *winter*, the warmer half of the year (cf. MID-SUMMER). (Often with initial capital.)

(a) In general use. (Also personified.) Often in *summer* (OE. *on sumera*, ME. *o, a* or *in sumere*).

c. 825 *Veit. Præter* lxxiii. 17. *Aestates* & *ver*, *sumor* & *lenten*. c. 888 *Ælfred Boeth.* iv. § 2. þu þe þam winterdagum selest soorte tid & þæs summeres dægum langran. *Ibid.* xxi. § 7. On summer hit biþ wearm, and on winter cold. c. 1000 *Gnomic Verses* 7 in Grein I. 338. Winter bið cealdost, summer sunwilegost. c. 1200 *Orn.* 1254. O summer, & oin herrestid, O winter, & o lenten. c. 1225 *Avon R.* 20. Euerich on sigge, vitsong bihtenite in winter, in summer the dawninge. 12... *Song on Passion* 1 in O. E. *Misc.*, *Somer* is comen and winter gon. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xi. (*Sinon & Jude*) 454. In þat houre quhen sik clernes suld be as in to somyre wes. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 38. In Wynter doth be noight for cold, In Somer mai he noight for hete. c. 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 66. In þe season of somere... Heo greiþed hire til hire gardin. 1528 MORE *Dyaloge*. Wks. 135/2. I had leuer shyuer & shake for cold in y^e middest of somer, than be burned in the middest of winter. 1544 *Kyd Cornelia* ii. 89. Th' hane made thy name be farre more fam'd and feard than Summers thunder to the silly Heard. c. 1599 SPENSER *F. Q.* vii. vii. 29. Then came the iolly Sommer... And on his head a girlond well besene He wore. c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xciv. The summers flowre is to the summer sweet. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* v. 246. Where the Attic Bird Trills her thick-warld' notes the summer long. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* i. (Globe) 107. The Seasons of the Year might generally be divided, not into Summer and Winter, as in Europe; but into the Rainy Seasons, and the Dry Seasons. 1786 BURNS *Two Dogs* 102. It's true, they need na starve or sweat, Tho' Winter's cauld, or Summer's heat, 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1890) 61/1. When Summer brings the lily and the rose.

B. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxix. 49. Cum, lustie symmer! with thy flouris. 1583 *Leg. Ep. St. Andreis* 46. The pleasant plane-tree will the leavis vnauld With fairest shadowd to save the sone in symmer. 1806 TASSAHL *Braes o' Gleniffer* iii. Poems (1900) 152. Oh, gin I saw my bonnie Scots callan, The dark days o' winter war symmer to me!

(b) In particularized use, esp. with qualification or contextually, denoting this season in a certain year.

c. 900 O. E. *Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 897. þy ilcan sumera forwarð nolles þonne xcc. scēpa mid monnum. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* *Wate* (Rolls) 1123. On vs þy wyle þis somer haste. 1393 *LANGT. P. R.* C. xix. 242. In a somer ich seyh hym... as ich sat in my porche. c. 1450 *Brit. li.* 224. In þe xviij. 3ere of his regne was þe grette derpe of vntales, þe wiche was cleipd þe dere somer. 1520 PALSER. *Brat*. This somer that cometh. 1544 *Kyd Cornelia* Ded. I will assure your Ladiship my next Summers better travel with the Tragedy of Portia. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. l. Ep. Ded. When it pleased your Honour in summer was two yeres to haue some conference with me. c. 1631 DOWNE *Poems* (1650) 203. The Springs and Summers which we see. 1842 J. ARON *Dan. Econ.* (1857) 303. Our [Scottish] summers are said to consist of 3 hot days and a thunder-storm. 1885 W. W. STORY *Fiammetta* 9. You will find me there all summer. 1906 R. BAYNE *Butler's Anal.* Intro. p. xi. He came to England in the summer of 1720.

(c) Phr. *summer and winter, winter and summer, OE., ME.* (advb. gen.) *summeres and winteres*, all the year round.

a. 1000 *Phanix* 37 (Gr.) Wintres & summeres wudu hið gelice bledum gehongen. c. 1205 LAV. 2861. Enne blase of fure; þe nener ne abroostrede wintres ne summeres. c. 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* xxii. (*Lawrence*) 3. A fare tre callit lawrane, þat wyntyre & somir ay is grene. 1473 *Rental Bk. Cugar.* Angus (1870) 1. 189. That ged eyles and fysics...ma be conseryt...bath swmyr and wyntir. 1547 *Treat. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 205. My suster...to haue foure kic founde wynter and somer. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxi. A bit bonny drapping well that popples that selfsame gate summer and winter. 1888 C. E. PASCOE *Land. of To-day* xliii. (ed. 3) 37.8 Winter and summer, steamboats leave Westminster for Greenwich and Woolwich half-hourly.

b. Applied, with qualification, to a period of fine dry weather in late autumn; see ALL-HALLOW(S), INDIAN SUMMER, MARTIN'S 3 c; *St. Luke's (little) summer*, *little summer of St. Luke*, such a period occurring about St. Luke's Day, 18 Oct. (Cf. Ger. *altweihersommer*.)

1828 T. FORSTER *Circle Seasons* 293. Fair, warm, and dry weather, often occurs about this time, and is called St. Luke's Little Summer. 1865 N. & Q. 1st Ser. XII. 366/1. A few fine days about this time, called St. Luke's little summer; which the good folks of Hants and Dorset always expect about the 18th of this month. 1881 G. MILNER *Country Pleas.* xli. 232. As autumn proceeds, we watch anxiously for that season of respite which...is known...as the Little Summer of St. Luke.

c. *transf.* Summer weather; a season resembling summer; summery or warm weather.

a. 1240 *Ureisin* in O. E. *Hom.* i. 193. þer blowed inne blisse blostmen...þe ne mei non uluuen, uor þe is eche summer. c. 1529 SKELTON *Bouge of Court* 335. His gowne so shorte that it ne couer myghte His rumpe, he wente so all for somer lyghte. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 985. There eternal Summer dwells. c. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 24 June 1693. A very wet hay harvest, and little Summer as yet. 1855 TENNYSON *Daisy* 92. Lands of summer across the sea. 1892 E. REEVES *Homecard Bound* 140. Here is an everlasting summer of 70° to 80°.

d. In fig. and allusive use.

c. 1535 NISBET *N. T. Prolog. Rom. Wks.* (S.T.S.) III. 334. Qubair the spret is, thair is alwayis symmer, ande thair is alwayis gude fructes. 1591 GREENE *Farewell Folly* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 323. Being as intemperate in the frostie winter of their age, as we in the glowing summer of our youth. 1679 DRYDEN & LEE *Ædipus* iv. i. She, tho' in full-blown flow'r of glorious beauty, Grow's cold, ev'n in the Summer of her Age. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 75. The summer of her smile. 1819 TENNYSON *Marr. Grains* 363. For now the wine made summer in his veins. 1874 LITTLE *Carr. Jud.* *Gayney* i. lii. 72. This sudden change from winter to summer.

2. In *pl.* with numeral, put for 'year'. Now only *poet.* or in speaking of a young person's age.

13... *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 1686. Pus he countes hym a kow, þat was a kyng ryche, Quyle seuen sytze were ouer-seyed someres 1 trawe. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* i. l. 133. Five Summers haue I spent in farthest Greece. 1631 MILTON *Ep. March. Winch.* 7. Summers three times eight save one She had told. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* viii. v. Fifteen summers had she bloomed. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* iv. li. 157. Doge Dandolo survived to ninety summers. 1842 TENNYSON *Godiva* 11. The woman of a thousand summers back, Godiva. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 July 8/2. A good-looking young lady of apparently twenty summers.

3. = *summer-herring* (see 6 b). ? *Obs.*

1682 J. COLLINS *Salt & Fish*. 106. Of Herrings. Summers are such as the Dutch Chasers or Divers catch from June to the 15th of July.

4. *attrib.*, passing into *adj.* a. = Of or pertaining to summer, characteristic of summer, summer-like, summery; suitable or appropriate to, used or occupied in, summer; existing, appearing, active, performed, or produced in summer.

As the number of these attrib. uses is unlimited, only the earliest and most important examples are given here.

(a) of natural phenomena, animals, plants, etc. (Cf. OE. *summerhæte* summer-heat.)

c. 1300 *Siriv* 234. 3us, bi the somer blome, Hethen nulli ben hi-nomen. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 35. Now be the lusti somer flouris. 14... *Nov.* in Wt. Wulker 707. *Hec polentia*, a somerboyde [see BOUD]. c. 1450 tr. *Giraldus Cambrensis Hist. Rel.* (1895) 28. Storkes & swalewes, & oþer somer foules. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xi. 25. Thy lusty bewte and thy youth Sall feid as dois the somer flouris. 1688 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 293. Blow like sweet Roses, in this summer aire. *Ibid.* 405. These summer flies, Haue blowne me full of maggots ostentation. 1590 - *Alids.* N. ii. l. 110. An odorous Chaplet of sweet Sommer buds. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* ii. 1. Tears, and vows, and words, Moves her no more than summer-winds a rock. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 928. Summer drouth, or singed air Never scorch thy tresses fair. 1820 H. MORE *Apoc.* Pref. 26. The Papacy would melt away like a bank of snow in the summer-sun. 1880 HOLME *Armoury* ii. xviii. 467/1. These are the true shag-birds both of the Summer Butter-fly, and the Wood-louse. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Silk*, The warmth of the summer weather. 1748 *Gen. Alliance* 101. Nibrednand o'er his summer-pled. 1754 - *Poetry* 83. Far from the sun and summer-gale. 1781 COWPER *Conversations*. 705. But Conversation...Should flow, like waters after summer show'rs. 1790 - *J. Thornton* 38. The summer rill Refreshes, where it winds, the faded green. 1817 SHELLEY *Marianne's Dream* 25. The sky was blue as the summer sea. 1820 - *Witch All.* xl. The husy dreams, as thick as summer flies. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* ix. Lady! I thou ledest me to summer clime. 1834 Mrs. HEMANS *Happy Hour* 5. Early-blighted leaves, which ore their way Dark summer-storms had heaped. 1842 LONDON *Suburban Hort.* 56. The greater part of the summer shoots ought to be stopp'd. 1848 DICKENS *December* iii. The summer sun was never on the street. 1850 MISS PRATT *Comm. Things of Sea-side* iii. 121. The insects of our summer pools. 1879 F. W. ROBERTSON *Conrad* 101. Without cap or bonnet, as if in fair summer-weather trim.

(b) of clothing, food, etc.

1393-4 *Durham Acc. Roll* (Surtees) 566. In uao panno...pro somerseris [sic] pro amigeris Prioris. 1393 *LANGT. P. R.* C. x. 119. He sente hem forth seluerles in a somer garment.

a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 4343 Make we na salues for na sares ne na somir-bathis. c 1480 HENRYSON *Nov. Fab.* xi. (For & Wolf) xviii. It is somer cheis, baith fresche and fair. 1481 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 71, j pack lyeth upprest and sum of that packe ys somer felles. 1535 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 280 Ane pair symir buttis to the Kingis grace. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* i. xvi. 17 Sommer cloathing of the women of Malta. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. V.* ii. 916 When... Maidens bleach their summer smockes. c 1620 *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 3 At my returne I will make you a summer sute. 1693 DRYDEN *Invective* 40 Charg'd with light Summer-rings his fingers sweat. 1697 — *Virg. Georg.* iii. 665 A Snake... in his Summer Livry rouls along. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 367 It lies extremely convenient for my summer-pasture. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 63; 2 The melasses may... compose the basis of a pleasant summer beer. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Aug. 325 The summer cheese, which is the best, is made of the evening milk. 1834 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XXII. 366; 1 Such is its summer coat, and... we distinguish it by the name Stoa. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chap. Fleet* i. 33 Sir Robert is calling every day for a summer sallet to cool his blood.

(c) of places or buildings. (Cf. OE. *sumerselde*, *SUMMERHOUSE*.)

1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* iii. 20 Forsothe he sat in the somer sowpyng place [Vulg. in *stivo canuculo*] alone. 1596 *Edw. III.* i. 61 Then in the somer arber sit by me. 1611 *Bible Judg.* iii. 24 Surely he covereth his feet in his summer chamber. 1611 — Dan. ii. 35 [They] became like the chaffe of the summer threshing floors. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* i. ii. Tis just like a summer bird-cage in a garden. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4437; 1 The Heat of the Weather obliges both sides to retire... into their Summer Quarters. 1783 COWPER *Faithful Friend* i. The green-house is my summer seat. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* i. ix. 307 To establish his summer residence in Lanarkshire. 1847 TENNYSON *Prince* i. 146 A certain summer-palace which I have.

(d) of times and seasons. (See also *SUMMER-DAY*, *TUNE*, *TIME*.)

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 170 Sho wolde gar hur maydyns gader be dew on somer mornynge. a 1578 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* i. 228 Wpoun ane summer morning... ane of the Inglish schelpeis persauet tuu schelpeis command wnder sail. 1586 W. WEBB *Eng. Poetrie* Ep. Ded. (Arb.) 15 A sleight somewhat compyled for recreation, in the intermyssions of my daylie businesse, (even thys Summer Eueninges). 1592 *Arden of Feversham* i. i. 58 Sommer nights are short, and yet you ryse ere day. 1599 SHAKS., etc. *Pass. Pilgr.* 159 Youth like summer morn, age like winter weather. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 606, I left once, by chance, a Citron cut, in a close Roome, for three Summer-Moneths. 1632 MILTON *L. Allegro* 130 Such sights as youthfull Poets dream On Summer eves by haunted stream. 1725 POPE *Odys.* iv. 55 The dazzling roofs... Resplendent as the blaze of summer noon. 1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* i Upon a summer Sunday morn. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xlv. All the tints of a summer-evening sky. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 13 Sweet as a summer night without a breath. 1833 TENNYSON *Pal. of Art* 62 A gaudy summer-morn. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 621 Excursions are made during the summer months.

(e) of conditions, qualities, or actions.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. iv. iii. 13 Their lips were foure red Roses on a stalke, And in their Summer Beauty kist each other. 1617 WITMER *Abuses* ii. iv. 275 'Their ancient drunken-summer-reuelings Are out of date. 1636 H. BURTON *Dis. Trag.* 22 One in Gloucestershire being very forward to advance a solemn summer-meeting [for sports]. 1641 BROWNE *Joviall Crew* i. After so many Summer vagaries. 1684 I. BURNET *Th. Earth* i. ix. 123 'This reason is a Summer-reason, and would pass very ill in Winter. 1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* (1721) I. 191 Towards the end of May, you must give your Ground the Summer-Digging. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. July, Vines... will be satisfy'd with a single winter and one summer Pruning. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 644 A gay insect in his summer shine... spreads his mealy wings. 1787 BURNS *Pell. Bruar Water* i Saucy Phœbus' scorching beams, In flaming summer-pride. 1813 SCOTT *Kohely* i. 1, The Moon is in her summer glow. 1819 KEATS *Judulove* ii, The blissful cloud of summer-indolence Benumb'd my eyes. 1825 LAMB *Pop. Fallacies* xii, [The talk] is not of toys, of nursery books, of summer holidays. 1836-9 TODD's *Cycl. Anal.* II. 763; 2 The summer-sleep of hibernating animals. 1854 *Poultry Chron.* i. 34/2 Birds that have taken prizes at London Summer Meeting. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 255 During this interval of rest... is the best time for summer trimming. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* iii. i, My bed of loud delight and summershine.

(f) with descriptive designations.

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & No K.* v. i. Lyg. I know you dare lie. *Bez.* With none but Summer Whores... my means and manners never could attempt above a hedge or haycock. 1645 G. DANIEL *Scattered Fancies* xxiii. iv, You are but weak, Meere summer Chanters. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 45; 1 Three if not four species are common summer immigrants to some part or other of the United States. 1897 *Appleton's Ann. Cycl.* 808; 1 The statistics of the summer-boarder industry are very incomplete.

(g) in superlative *summerest* (nonce-formation).

1772 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 3 Aug. The summerest summer that I have known these hundred years.

b. The possessive *summer's* is similarly used, but now chiefly with *morning*, *evening*, and *night*. (See also *SUMMER'S DAY*, *SUMMER'S TIDE*.)

c 1369 CHAUCEUR *Dele Blanche* 821 As the someris sonne bryghte. 1440. *Sir Beus* 438 (Pynson) Miv. And so lasted that cruel fight, All that longer somers nyght. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. vii. 103 In the symmeris drouth, Quhen wyndis risis of the north or south. 1592 *Solinus & Pers.* i. v. 64 The buming of a gnat in Summers nyght. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* iii. 1. 210 Ditties highly penn'd, Sung by a faire Queene in a Summers Bowre. 1601 — *Jul. C.* iii. ii. 176 'Twas on a Summer's Euening. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* i. xxiii. 135 Diseases, neuer perceived in their Summers growth, vntill they be ripe of death in the Autumne. 1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 22 The Sodomites... shall have a Summers parlour in hell over that soule. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 43 The... sight of vernal bloom, or Summers Rose. *Ibid.* ix. 447 As one... Forth issuing on a Summers Morn. 1721 RAMSAY *Keitha* 43 Her presence, like a summer's morning ray. 1780-2 COWPER *Cricket* 21 Their's is but a summer's song. 1808

J. MAYNE *Sifter Gnu* i. i, Ae Simmer's morning. 1855 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, *Chem. Phys.* iii. § 4. 112 If the right rhombic crystals [of sulphate of nickel] be placed in the summer's sun for a few days they become opaque.

c. Applied to crops, etc. that ripen in summer, as *summer fruit*, more particularly to such as ripen in the summer of the year in which they are sown, as *summer barley*, *corn*, *grain*, *rye*, *seed*, *wheat*; also *spec.* in popular names of early-ripening apples and pears, as *summer apple*, *pear-main*, *poppering*, etc. (cf. also 6 b).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxx. (Bodl. MS.) Winter seede is some isowe and somer seede is late isowe. 1535 COVERDALE *Amos* viii. 1 Beholde, there was a maunde with sommer frute. 1577 B. GOODE *Nerebach's Hush.* 26 Somer seedes, which are sowed before the rising of the seven stars, and in the Spring, as Beanes. *Ibid.*, Somer Barley... and suche other, are sowed in the Spring time. *Ibid.* 27 b, Rye... is sowed... in Februarie, and called Somer Wheate. *Ibid.* 34 Pease... are sowed among Somer Corne. 1578 LYVE *Dodoens* iv. i. 453 A somer wheate or grayne. *Ibid.*, Men sow their winter corne in September, or October, & the somer corne in March, but they are ripe altogether in July. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyler* (1691) 214 'The Denny-pear, Prussia-pear, Summer-Poppering... are all very good table-fruit. 1681 GHEV *Museum* ii. iii. 235 Somer Wheat of New England. a 1722 LITTLE *Hush.* (1757) 174, I spoke... of the husbandry of sowing goar or summer-vetches. 1722 *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 231 'The Apple, that produces the Molasses, is a Summer-Sweeting. 1764 *Ann. Reg.* n. 2 Several trials of summer-corn... in which both barley and oats have succeeded. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 435 He was... obliged to wait till Mr. Rocque's summer-seed was reaped. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Hush.* Scot. i. 244 'The real spring or summer wheat, has been of late introduced in various districts in Scotland. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 190; 1 Summer golden pippin. Summer Thorle. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 352; 1 Summer-fruits; as cherries, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, etc.

† d. = Having a sunny or southerly aspect; so *summer-cast*, -west = south-east, -west. Obs.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Hush.* i. 491 Thyn oilclar sette on the somer side. 1555 EDEN *Decades* IV. *Ind.* (Arb.) 328 'To wards the somer East, it confineth with the Tartars. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. v. 135 They do call lower windes those... which blow from the South to the summer-west. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 585 A kind of solar stove, made in a Summer-wall.

e. *fig.* with reference to prosperous, pleasant, or genial conditions; said *esp.* of friendship that lasts only in times of prosperity, = *FAIR-WEATHER* 2.

1592 NASHE *Strange News* Wks. 1904 I. 291 His low-flighted affection (fortunes summer follower). 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iii. iv. 12 'If't be Summer News Smile to't before. 1624 CHARLES JOB *Militant, Digestion* iv, If Winter fortunes nip thy Summer Friends... despair not, but be wise. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* iii. i, Summer-friendship, Whose flattering leaves, that shadowed us in our Prosperity... drop off in the Autumn of adversity! 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 347 Luxurious Men, unheeding, pass An idle summer-life in fortune's shine. c 1800 R. CUMBERLAND *John De Lancaster* (1809) III. 93 We are but summer soldiers. 1805 *Ann. Rev.* III. 584 He was in the Fleet... deserted by his three Summer friends. 1818 *Ibid.* XIX. 42 He was the frequent visitor of Clarendon, when that admirable man was abandoned by the swarm of summer followers. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 164 Summer isles of Eden.

f. *Comb.*: objective, as *summer-breathing*, *loving* ppl. adjs.; instrumental, as *summer-blanch'd*, *dried*, *shrunk*, *stricken* pples. and ppl. adjs.; simulative, as *summer-seeming* adj.; 'in or during summer', as *summer-brewed*, *felled*, *flowering*, *leaping*, *lived*, *made*, *ripening*, *slaying*, *swelling*, *thresh'd* pples. and ppl. adjs.; *summer-feed*, *graze*, *prune*, *kill*, *yard* vbs.; *summer-cure*.

1854 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 152 One [sc. but] that, 'summer-blanch'd, was parcel-beaded with the traveller's joy. 1805 M. A. SUEC *Rhymes on Art* 68 In calmer seas, and 'summer-breathing fairs. 1826 *Art of Brewing* (ed. 2) 32 Imperfect fermentation... causes acidity and other faults in 'summer-brewed beers. 1881 *Chicago Times* 14 May, It is to the interest now of the leading 'summer-curers [sc. of pork] to get values down. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* iii. xvi, A 'summer-dried fountain. 1799 A. YOUNG *Agric. Linc.* 109, 123 acres of marsh at Grimby, that 'summer-feeds 14 bullocks. 1838 HOLLOWAY *Prov. Dict.*, To *steer*, to mow lightly over, applied to pastures, which have been summer fed. 1804 *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 92 Proper marks were put to distinguish the winter-felled from the 'summer-felled poles. 1897 Mrs. VOYNIK *Gadfly* i, In one corner stood a huge 'summer-flowering magnolia. 1900 *Daily News* 5 May 4 Summer-flowering chrysanthemums. 1799 A. YOUNG *Agric. Linc.* 354 He... in April 'summer-grazed them, taking the wool. 1596 *Edw. III.* ii. 1. 107 To musick'e every 'summer leaping swaine Compares his sunburnt lower when shee speaks. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. 1904 II. 275 'Summer liue grasshoppers gaping after dew. 1875 *Zoologist Ser.* ii. X. 4693 They [sc. starlings] fly into the air with swallows, &c., and catch insects similar to that 'summer-loving tribe. 1842 J. AIRON *Doin. Econ.* (1857) 206 This... increases the quantity of your 'summer-made manure. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 174 'Summer prune by displacing all fore-ripe productions. 1840 J. BUEL *Farmer's Companion* 44 They are cropped with small grains or 'summer-ripening crops. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. iii. 86 This Avarice... grows with more pernicious roote Then 'Summer-seeming Lust. 1825 SCOTT *Retrospect* ii, A maiden smiles at the 'summer-shrunk look while she crosses it. 1868 LYNCH *Rivulet* clx. iii. Can... The 'summer-staying birds forget The winter's force to sun? 1847 SCOTT *High. Widow* v, You do but resemble the 'summer-stricken stream, which is turned aside by the rushes. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* ii. iv. 162 Lest the base earth should... Disdain to roote the 'Summer-swelling flower. 1822 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Hush.* Scot. i. 346 It enables the farmer to make his 'summer-thresh'd straw into dung. 1847 HALLIWELL s.v., 'That field

was 'summer-till'd last year', i. e. lay fallow. 1840 J. BUEL *Farmer's Comp.* 198 Feeding these crops with the long manure of the yards and stables, instead of 'summer-yarding it.

g. Special combs.: † *summer-ale*, (a) ale brewed in summer, new or heady ale; (b) a summer festival (see ALE 3); *summer-barm v. intr.*, to ferment in warm weather; † *summer-blink*, a short spell of sunshine in dull weather; † *summer-broach*, a maypole decked; *summer catarrh* = HAY-FEVER; *summer cholera* = CHOLERA 2; *summer-colt* (usually *pl.*) *local*, the undulating appearance of the air near the ground on a hot day; see also quot. 1825; *summer complaint* U.S., summer diarrhoea of children; also, infantile cholera and dysentery; *summer diarrhoea* = *summer cholera*; *summer-dream*, a pleasant or happy dream; *summer-eat v. trans. dial.*, to use as summer pasture; *summer-eggs* = *summer ova* (Cassell, 1887); *summer fever*, lay-fever; *summer-field*, † (a) rendering *L. aestiva area* = *summer floor*; (b) a field with the summer crop; (c) *dial.* a summer-fallow; † *summer floor* [Floor sb. 1 G], a thrashing-floor; *summer-fold* (now *dial.*), a freckle; *summer-gauze*, -goose *local*, gosamer; † *summer hall*, (a) rendering *L. aestiva area* = *summer floor*; (b) = *SUMMERHOUSE* 2, 2 b; *summer-heat* [OE. *sumorhæte*], the heat of summer; *spec.* an arbitrary maximum summer temperature commonly marked on thermometers; † *summer lady*, the queen of the 'summer-game'; *summer-lay sb. dial.*, land lying fallow in summer; in East Anglia, a turnip fallow; *summerlay v. trans. dial.*, to lay fallow; † *summerlea-land* = *SUMMER-FALLOW*; *summer-lea* *dial.* (see quot.); *summer-leading pseudo-arch.* [f. OE. *sumorlida* summer expedition (O.E. *Chron.* an. 871)], see quot.; *summer lightning*, sheet lightning without audible thunder, often seen in hot weather; also allusively and *attrib.*; † *summer-lord*, a youth chosen as president of the 'summer-game'; cf. MAY-LORD; *summer meal* *Sc.*, meal for use until harvest; *summer number*, a summer issue of a periodical, with special features; *summer-ova*, eggs produced by certain freshwater invertebrates in spring and summer; *summer parlour* *Obs.* or *arch.*, an apartment for summer use; † *summer-pole*, a pole decked with flowers erected during the 'summer-games'; † *summer's* queen = *summer lady*; *summer rash*, prickly heat, *Lichen tropicus*; † *summer-ripe a.*, fully ripe; † *summer-room* = *SUMMERHOUSE* 2; *summer-sob* *Sc.*, a summer shower; *summer spot*, a freckle; † *summer-stirring*, *summer ploughing*; hence † *summer-stir v. trans.*; † *summer top v. trans.*, to cut off as in summer pruning; † *summer tree* *Sc.* = *summer-pole*; *summer-work* *sb.* and *v.*, -working = *SUMMER-FALLOW* *sb.* and *v.*; *summer-yellow*, a variety of cotton-seed oil.

1886 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 109 The superfluities of 'summer-ale, that hath wrought in his giddle braine. 1636 H. BURTON *Dis. Trag.* 21 The people... prepared for a solemn summer-ale. 1828 *Cruven Gloss.* (ed. 2) s.v., When malt liquor begins to ferment, in warm weather, before the application of the barn, it is said to be 'summer-barm'd. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett. to R. Gordon* 1 Jan., Yet I am in this hot 'summer-blink, with the tear in my eye. 1619 *Paquin's Palin*. B. 3, A 'Summer-broach, Vleap'd a May-pole. 1828 *Medico-Chirurg. Trans.* XIV. 437 Of the Catarrhus Æstivus, or 'Summer Catarrh. 1862 *Chamb. Encycl.* III. 6; 1 The milder forms of Cholera... termed by some... British or 'Summer Cholera. 1885 *Phil. Trans.* XV. 993 An undulating motion (which) our Country People call by the name of 'Summer Colts in the Air. 1768 ROSS *Helene* 21 The summer eants (*unif. cauls*) were dancing here at when. 1796 W. H. MARSHALL *Rural Econ. Yorks.* (ed. 2) II. 349 When the air is seen in a calm hot day to undulate... the phenomenon is expressed by saying, 'the summer colt rides'. 1825 JAMIESON, *Summer-colt*, 'the gnats which dance in clusters on a summer evening. 1847 E. HALLIWELL in *Amer. J. Nat. Hist.* XIV. 40 On the endemic gastro-follicular enteritis, or 'summer complaint' of children. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Summer-c complaint*, 'is often... made to include dysentery and cholera infantum. 1883 F. T. ROBERTS *Th. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 5) 196 The so-called sporadic, bilious, or English cholera, or 'summer diarrhoea, the symptoms of which sometimes closely resemble those of true cholera. 1820 CLARE *Poems Rural Life* (ed. 3) 60 Ye gently dimpled, curling streams, Rilling as smooth as 'summer-dreams. 1905 *West. Gaz.* 1 July 14; 2 Delighting in the summer-dream of love. 1788 W. H. MARSHALL *Rural Econ. Yorks.* II. 357 'Summer-eat, to use as pasture. 1890 *Zoologist Ser.* ii. V. 2335 A field of summer-eaten clover, from which the sheep had a few days been removed. 1867 *Parrie Hay Asthria* 25 It appears to us, that in many instances, 'Summer Fever or Summer Illness, would be more applicable than Hay Fever. 1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* ii. 35 The yren... syluer, and gold, ben... dryuen as in to a quenched brand of 'omer feeld [1382 somer halle; Vulg. *astring area*]. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. v. ii. 8 The wretched, bloody, and usurping Peare, (That spoyld your Summer Fields, and fruitful Vines). 1794 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wills* 59 In the four-field husbandry, where the clover is sown the second year, and mowed the third, the field becomes in the fourth year what is called in Wiltshire 'a summer field'. 1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* ii. 35 Like the chaffe off

corne, that the wynde bloweth awaye from y^e somer floores. 1668 *Land. Gaz.* No. 282/4. With some Frankles, or *Summer foldes in the Face. 1896 *Whitby Gloss.* *Summer-gauze, gossamer; quantities of which, blown from the land to the sea, adheres to the rigging of ships. a 1800 *PEGGE Suppl. Gloss.* *Summer-goss, the gossamer. *North.* 1388 *Somer halle [see *summer field*, 1382]. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 2922 So silis he furth, in-to a somere-hall, Pare sesonde was a soper. 1429 in *Munim. Magd. Coll. Oxf.* (1882) 16, j somerhalle cum ij cameris ibidem annexis. 1583 *Strubbs Anat. Abuses M 3 l.* They straw the ground round about, binde green boughes about it [sc. the May-pole], set vp somer haules, bowers, and arbors. 1781 *COWPER Retirement.* 196 Her [sc. Nature's] *summer heats, her fruits, and her perfumes. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 319 If the instrument is intended chiefly to measure the higher degrees of heat, as from a summer-heat to that of boiling water. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar Gypsy* vii. In my boat I lie Moor'd to the cool bank in the summer heats. 1877 *Huxley Physiogr.* 64 The Summer-heat may never be strong enough to melt all the ice. 1571 *Summer lady [see *summer lady*, 1782]. W. H. MARSHALL *Rural Econ. Norfolk* (1795) II. 320 Lambs..bought up by the East Norfolk 'graziers' in order to pick among their *summeries, and their stubbles, after harvest. 1467 *Paston Lett.* II. 302 He wolde *somerlay and tylie the londe, otherwise then it is. c 1503 *Ibid.* III. 402 The seide x. acres londe, sowen with harly and peson, wherof v. acres were sowe somerlaye to the seide barly. c 1440 *Promp. Paro.* 464/1 *Somyr lay-lond, noale. 1865 W. BARNES *Dorset Gloss.* Læze, or *Zummer læze, a field stocked through the summer, in distinction from a mead which is mown. 1856 *W. Som. Gloss.* *Summerleys, summerleaze, pasture fed only in summer. 1805 *KINGSLEY Herev.* iii. A certain amount of *summer-ledging (i.e. piracy between seed-time and harvest). 1833 *TENNISON Miller's Daughter* 13 Gray eyes lit up With *summer lightnings of a soul So full of summer warmth. 1856 *Mrs. GORE Life's Lessons* xxiv. Like summer lightning gleaming from a thunder-cloud. 1872 *Daily News* 7 Nov. When a pheasant is flushed you only catch a summer-lightning glimpse of him. 1833 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 330/1 What is called 'summer lightning' or 'wild-fire'... In the majority of cases it is merely the effect of a distant thunderstorm. It is also often due to a thunderstorm in the higher strata of the atmosphere overhead. 1571 *GRINDAL Injunc.* II. 139 That the Minister and churchwardens shall not suffer any Lodes of misrule, or *somer Lodes, or Ladies, to come vntreuerently into any Church, or Chapel. 1589 *Marpel, Hay any Work* 3 The sommer Lord with his Maie game. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxxix. 30 Lairdis in silk harlis to the eill, For quhilk their tennis is said *somer meill. 1877 *Huxley Anat. Inv. Anim.* 190 In some Rotifers, the eggs are distinguishable, as in certain Turbellaria, into *summer and winter ova. 1383 *Wyclif Judge.* iii. 20 He sat alone in a *somer parlour. 1684 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* II. 26 So he left them a while in a Summer Parlor below. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciphron* I. 95 As we sate round the Teatable, in a Summer-Parlour which looks into the Garden. 1829 *SCOTT Guy R. Intro.* The old man led the way into a summer parlour. 1617 *WINTER Abuses* II. iv. 27 They know how to discommend A May-game, or a *Summer-pole defe. 1619 *Passgill's Palin.* B 3 h. Since the Summer-poles were ouerthrowne, And all good sports and merriments decayd. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1627 *Somur qwenes, and qwauntins, & oher qwaunt gaumes. 1590 *GREENE Mourning Cam.* C 3 b. Faire she was as faite might be... Beauties, like a Sommers Queene. 1820 *GOOD Noology* 466 Licheu...Tropicus...Attacks new settlers in the West Indies, and other warm regions...Prickly heat. *Summer-rash. 1870 *HACKETT Alp. Williams* II. (1693) 228 It is an Injury, upon Corn, when it is *Summer-ripe, not to be cut down with the Sickle. 1748 *De Foë's Tour Gt. Brit.* (1753) I. 307 On the Summit of this Hill his Lordship built a *Summer-room. 1797 *JANE AUSTEN Sense & Sens.* xiii. One of the pleasantest Summer-rooms in England. 1768 *ROSS Helenore* 60 Von *summer sob is out, This night looks well, The morn, I hope, will better prove. 1876 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.* *Summer Spots, Ephemelides. 1669 *WILKINSON Syst. Agric.* (1681) 332 To *Summer-stir, to Fallow Land in the Summer. 1766 *Complete Farmer, To Summer-land, or To Summer-Stir*, to fallow land in the summer. 1616 *SURF.* & MARKH. *Country Farm* 555 At mid-May you shall manure it, and in June you shall give it the second earing, which is called *Summer-stirring. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VII. 49 The head of this sedition was *summer topped, that it coude haue no time to sprygue any higher. 1555 *Acts Part. Scot.* Mary (1541) II. 500/1 Gift only women or vltiers about *summer treis singall make perturbation to the Queens legis in the passage throw Burrowis. 1836 *Cheshire Gloss.* *Summer-work, a summer fallow. 1682 *MARTINDALE in Houghton Coll. Lett. Infr. Husb.* No. 11. 125 If it [sc. land] grow weedy or grassie, we sometimes Fallow or *Summer-work it. 1793 J. H. CAMPBELL in *Young's Annals Agric.* XX. 124 The fallows (or *Summer-workings) are tumbled over by the plough, and jingled over by harrows. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Aug. 263 Rotation of different crops, following, summer-work-g. 1922 *Standard* 20 Sept. 8/7 Cottonseed oil irregular, *summer yellow spot 10 up, October option 9 points down.

b. In names of animals and plants which are active or flourish in summer (often rendering *L. æstiuus*, *æstivalis* as a specific name): summer cock dial, see *quots.*; summer cypress = *BELEDERE* 2; summer duck, a North American duck, *Æx sponsa*, the wood-duck; summer finch *U.S.*, a popular name for birds of the genus *Peucaia*; † summer fool, a species of *Leucojum*; summer grape, a North American wild grape, *Vitis æstivalis*; summer grass, (a) the grass of summer; (b) the Australian hairy finger-grass, *Panicum sanguinale*; summer hawk, *Cratagrus flava*; summer hemp = *FIMBLE* sb. 1; summer-herring, (a) a herring taken in summer; (b) *U.S.* applied to some fishes resembling the herring, as the alewife, *Clupea serrata*; summer rape, *Brassica campestris* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); summer red-

bird, the rose tanager, *Pyrranga æstiva*, which summers in N. America; summer rose, (a) a rose of summer; (b) an early kind of pear; summer savory (see *SAVORY* 1); summer snake = *GREEN SNAKE* 1; summer snipe, the common sandpiper, *Tringoides hypoleucis*; summer snowflake (see *SNOWFLAKE* 3); summer squash, a pumpkin (*Treas. Bot. Suppl.* 1874); summer tanager = *summer redbird*; summer teal, the garganey; † summer-whiting = *PELAMID* 1; summer-worm, a worm or maggot that breeds in summer; summer yellowbird, a N. American wood-warbler, *Deidreca æstiva*.

1790 *GROSE Provins. Gloss.* (ed. 2) Suppl. *Summer-cock, a young salmon at that time. York City. 1822 *DAY Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 69 In Northumberland a 'milter' or spawning male is known as a summer-cock or gib-fish. 1767 *ABER-CROSBIE Ev. Man his own Gardener* (1803) 733/5 Belvidere or *Summer Cypress. 1829 *LONDON ENCYC. PLANTS* (1836) 206 *Kochia scoparia*, summer Cypress, 1732 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 449 The *Summer Duck..is one of the most beautiful of Birds. 1743 M. CATSBY *Nat. Hist. Carolina* (1754) I. 97 The Summer Duck..is of a mean size, between the common Wild Duck and Teal. 1850 *GOSSE Rom. Nat. Hist.* 299 The Summer-duck of America..delights in woods. 1884 *COUES N. Amer. Birds* 373 *Peucaia æstivalis illinoensis*, Illinois *Summer Finch. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* I. lxxviii. 121 *Leucojum Bulbosum præcox*. Timely flowering Bulbus violet..In English we may call it, after the Dutch name *Somer solteken*, that is, *Somer foales. 1699 *PARKINSON Parad.* (1904) 16 Divers sorts of Crocus or Saffron flower will appear, the little early Summer foole or *Leucojum bulbosum*. 1814 *PURSH Flora Amer. Septentr.* I. 169 *Vitis æstivalis sinuata*, is known by the name of *Summer-grape. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* l. 1. 65 Which..Grew like the *Summer Grasse, fastest by Night. 1822 *OUÏOA *Marénuma* I. 3 The rich foods of summer-grass or grain. 1889 *MAIDEN Usef. Pl. Australia* 102 *Panicum sanguinale*,..Summer Grass. 1856 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* (1860) 124 (*Cratagrus flava*, Ait. (*Summer Hawk). 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* 118 The light *Summer-hemp, that bears no Seed, is called Fimble hemp. 1614 T. GENTLEMAN *England's Way* 20 A barrel of *Summer-herrings, worth 20 or 30 shillings. 1883 *WALLEN Fish Supply Norway* 17 The catch of Summer-herring and Sprat in the Fisheries of the years 1876-1881. 1743 M. CATSBY *Nat. Hist. Carolina* (1754) I. 56 *Muscicapula rubra*. The *Summer Red-Bird. This is about the size of a Sparrow..and..is of a bright red. 1872 *COUES N. Amer. Birds* 111 Summer Red-bird, rich rose-red, or vermilion, including wings and tail. 1727-46 *THOMSON Summer* 354 Full as the *summer-rose Blown by prevailing suns, the ruddy maid. 1841 *WHITTIER Lucy Hooper* 3 All of these we loved and cherished has with this summer roses perished. 1860 *HOGG Fruit Manual* 214 Pears..Summer Rose (Epine rose; Ogonnet; Rose; Thorny Rose). 1802 *SHAW Gen. Zool.* III. n. 551 *Summer Snake. *Coluber æstivus*..Native of many parts of North America, residing on trees. 1802 *MONTAGU Ornith. Dict.* *Sandpiper*..Common..It is known in some places by the name of *Summer Snipe. 1849 *KINGSLEY Mice.* (1859) II. 251 The summer snipes flitted whistling up the shallow. 1783 *LATHAM Gen. Synop. Birds* II. 220 *Summer Tanager. A little bigger than an House Sparrow. 1884 *COUES N. Amer. Birds* 317. 1668 *CHARLETON Onomast.* 101 *Querquedula Cristata*..ab *acucipibus dicta*, the *Summer Teal. 1765 [see *GARGANESE*]. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 801/1 n. 1624 *MIDDLTON Game Chess* v. iii. The pelamis Which some call *summer-whiting, from Chalcedon. 1658 *ROWLAND tr. Mowet's Theat. Ins.* 130 The English call them [sc. water-worms] *Summer-worms, either because they are seen only in Summer, or they die in Winter. 1668 *CHARLETON Onomast.* 59 *Lumbricæ aquaticæ*, Summer-Worms. 1820 *SHELLEY Prometheus.* Unb. iv. 313 The jagged alligator, and the..behemoth..multiplied like summer worms On an abandoned corpse. 1872 *COUES N. Amer. Birds* 67 Blue-eyed Yellow Warbler. Golden Warbler. *Summer Yellow-bird.

SUMMER (sóm-er), sb. 2 Also a sumer, 4-5 summer, somere, 4-8 somer, (6 somor), 5 somere, 6-9 sommer; Sc. 6-7 (g) summer, 9 simmer, (shimmer). See also SOMMER 2. [A. AF. *summer*, *soumer* = OF. *soumer* (mod. F. *soummer*) pack-horse, beam = Pr. *soummer*, It. *somaro*, *somiere* = pop. L. *saumarius*, for *sagmarius*, f. *sagyna* (see *SUM* sb. 2). For the sense-development cf. horse and F. *cheval*.

The OF. word was adopted in MLG. *somer* long thin pole or tree.]

I. † 1. A pack-horse. (Cf. *SOMER* 1, *SOMMER*.) 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xix. 746 [They] tynt bot fill of thar ger, Bot gif it was on summer [w. r. summer] That in the mows we left liand. 14. *Guy War.* (ed. Copland) 1560 Cc j b. His neck is great as any sommere; he reineth as swift as any Distreir [MS. Auch. l. 7163 As a somer it is brested before in be brede & swifter emend þan ani stede]. c 1470 *Loce's Bonavent.* *Mirr.* xiv. (Sheard MS.), 309e..knyghtes..horses and herneys, charyotes and summeris.

II. 2. † a. *gen.* A main beam in a structure. Sc. (in genuine use). Obs.

1324 *Acc. Exch. K. R.* Ed. 163 No. 1. m. 4 (P.R.O.), Proliij^{ss} xvij. somers pro springaldis..xij li. xvij s. viij d. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xvii. 696 The stane..hyt the sow in sic maner, That it that was the mast summer..In swndir with that dusche he brak. 1533 in *Plecurm Crim. Trials* (1833) I. *63 [Breaking their] dooks, [and] Fishing in the water of Dee..and destruction of the] summeris [and] hekkis [thereof].

1654 *EAKL Monm. tr. Bentinck's Wars Flanders* 219 That they might place their Summers in the parts nearest the banks..and in the middle where it was deepest their boats. 1658 *tr. Porta's Nat. Magic* iv. l. 123 Blinde [the vines]..fast to the summers or beams with the sprigs of Broom. 1715 *LEONARD Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 85 These summers were joind wth other summers across the way.

b. A horizontal bearing beam in a building;

spec. the main beam supporting the girders or joists of a floor (or occas. the rafters of a roof). (When on the face of a building it is properly called *BREAST-SUMMER*.)

1359-60 *Sacrist Rolls Ely* (1907) II. 193 In xij lapidibus pro penduntis postes portandis iij someres et xx lintheas. 1448 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) II. 8 The Someres of the seid hows shall be one side iij inch squar and on the other part xiiij inch squar. 1532 in *Bayley Tower Lond.* (1821) App. i. p. xviii. A roffe of tymber, and a bourde made complete, wth a somer and joystes. 1594 T. B. Lu *Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. To Rdr. b 3. The saide rowe beganne to shlake againe, so that one of the someres of the chamber sprang out of the mortesse, and bowed downward two fete, hut fell not. 1823 *Something Written Occ. Acad. Blacke Friars* 25 At an instant the maine Summer or beame brake in sunder. 1663 *GERBIER Counsel* 42 Double Mortises, which doe but weaken the Summers. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 96 Mortaises made ready for Plates, Chimney Pieces, and also for Somer and Joystes. 1836 *PARKER Gloss. Archit.* (1850) I. 431 In a framed floor the summers were the main beams, the girders were framed into the summers, and the joists into the girders.

† The senses 'large stone laid over a column in beginning a cross vault' and 'lintel of a door, window, etc.', which are given in *Dicts.*, do not appear to be in genuine English use, but are from French; see 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* (copying *Dict. de Tréoux*) and 1842 *GWILT Archit. Gloss.*

3. In various other technical applications.

a. *pl.* The framework of stout bars fitted with cross rails or staves, which is added to a cart or wagon to extend its capacity. b. A beam in the bed or body of a cart or wagon. c. The sound-board of an organ. *Obs.* d. Sc. (see *quot.* 1825). e. In the old hand-press, a rail or cross-bar mortised into the cheeks of the press, to prevent them from spreading. f. *Tanning*. A horse or block on which skins are pared, scraped, or worked smooth. g. In the spinet, any of the ribs supporting the board holding the tuning-pins. *Obs.* h. In a lapidary's mill, each of two opposite bars supporting the bearings of the wheels. 1. 'The large beam on the top of a cider-press...which sustains all the pressure' (*W. Som. Gloss.* 1886).

a. 1570 *STANBRIDGE Vocabula* (W. de W.) Cijj, *Egyredia*, the somors or the rays [mispr. rayes]. 1530 *PALSGR.* 275/2 Somers or rather of a wayne or carie. 1802 *JAMES Millit. Dict.* *Sommiers*, in an ammunition wagon, are the upper sides, supported by the staves entered into them with one of their ends, and the other into the side pieces.

b. 1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 5 The bodye of the wayne of oke, the staves, the nether ratheres, the ouer ratheres, the crosse somer. 1836 *West Som. Gloss.* *Sommiers*, (tech.) the longitudinal parts of the bottom of a wagon.

c. 1659 *LEAK Watercours.* 29 The 12 holes that are in the Summer serves to convey the wind of the said Summer.. to the Organ Pipes. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Sound-board*, The Sound-board, or Summer, is a Reservoir, into which the Wind..is conducted.

d. 1652 *LAWSON Diary* 15 Jan. (1810) 179 The whole roofe and summers of that said kiln were consumed, and only about 3 boll's coals saffe. 1809 *Edinb. Even. Courant* 21 Dec. (Jam.) As some servants..were..drying a quantity of oats on the kiln, the mid shimmer gave way, when three of them were precipitated into the killooy. 1825 *JAMESON, Summer, Synonym.*..one of the supports laid across a kiln, formerly made of wood, now pretty generally of cast metal, with notches in them for receiving the ribs, on which the grain is spread for being kiln-dried; a hair cloth, or fine covering of wire, being interposed between the ribs and the grain.

e. 1652 *EVELYN Sculptura* II. (1906) 13 Upon the Summer or head of the Press marked C let the paper prepared and moistened for the impression by read. 1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* x. p. 4 This Summer is only a Rail Tenanted, and let into Mortisses made in the inside of the Cheeks.

f. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Parchement*, The Skin, thus far prepared by the Skinner, is taken..by the Parchment-Maker; who first scrapes or pares it dry on the Summer. 1837 *WHITROCK, etc. Bk. Traites* (1842) 370 (*Parchment-maker*) The workman then stretches the skin to dry in the sun, ..being done enough, it is..placed on the summer, or horse, to be again pared and smoothed with the stone. 1860 *TOLINSON Cycl. Usef. Arts.* *Parchment Making* (1867) II. 275/2 The parchment maker..stretches it tail downwards upon a machine, called the summer, consisting of a calf-skin mounted on a frame.

g. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 692/2 [The spinet] consists of a chest or belly..and a table of fir glued on slips of wood called summers, which bear on the sides.

h. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 739 In each of these summers a square hole is cut out..which receives the two ends of the arbor [of the cutting wheel]. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 299/1.

4. *attrib.*, (as sense 1) † summer-saddle; (sense 2) : summer bar, the upper summer of a lapidary's wheel; summer-beam, = sense 2 b; † summer-mcr-piece, summer-stone (see *quot.* 1833); † summer-trestle, ? a railed rack on a trestle-like stand.

1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 739 Every thing that stands above the upper *summer-bar has been suppressed in this representation. 1519 *HORMAN Vnig.* 241 b. The carpenter or wryght hath leyde the *summer beryms [trabes] from wall to wall, and the joystis a crosse. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s. v. *Balk*, The summer-beam, or dorman of a house. 1859 *PARKER Dom. Archit.* III. n. vii. 322 The summer-beam well moulded. c 1429 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) II. 445 Et iij *somerpecys xij^{ss}. 1398-9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 215 Uno *summer-adill et a bakennysadilles. 1792 J. WOOD *Cottages* (1806) 9 The *summer stone, becomes an abutment..and support to the rest of the tabling. 1833 *LONDON ENCYC. Archit.* § 209 Summer stones (stones placed on a wall, or on piers, for the support of beams, or on the lower angle of gable ends, ..as an abutment of the barge stones). *Ibid.* § 168 Ridge-tiles, gutter-tiles, valley-tiles, and barge and summer-stone tiles. 1452 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) I. 222 Principalls with *somere trees conuenient vnto the werk. 1623 *PHILLIPS Rec. IV.* 383 For takinge vp two summertrees. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Summer-Tree*, (among Carpenters) a Beam full

of Mortises, for the ends of Joists to lie in. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2453/2. 1805 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 170 A waller, iij days fillinge the holles aboute the ends of the 'somer trille in the cowhouse, xij^d.

Summer (sɒməɪ), sb. 3. [f. SUM v.1 + -ER 1.] One who sums or adds; esp. in *summer-up*, one who or that which sums up; *colloq.* or *dial.* one who does sums, an arithmetician.

1611 COTGR., *Nombreur*, a numberer, reckoner, teller, summer, couitoir. 1643 *Dugby Obscr. Relig. Med.* (1644) 50 This last great day (the summer up of all past dayes). 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* 1. iii. 29 That aptitude... which made him so skilful a summer-up of arguments. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 140 A summer-up of the tottle of the whole. 1863-5 STATION *Rays Loominary* (1867) 68 Awn but a bad summer at th' best o' toimes.

Summer (sɒməɪ), v. 1. Forms: 5-7 *somer*, 6-7 *sommer*, (5 *someryn*, 6 *somoryn*, 6 *soommer*, Sc. 6 *sommer*, 9 *simmer*), 5- *summer*. [f. *Summer* sb.1 Cf. MLG. *som(m)erere*, LG. *somern*, MHG. *suener(e)n*, *summern*, G. *sonniern* and *sömmern*, ON. *sumra*.]

1. *intr.* To pass or spend the summer, to dwell or reside during the summer (now chiefly Sc. and U.S.); (of cattle, etc.) to be pastured in summer. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 461/2 Somoron [Winch. MS. *someryn*], or a hydyn 'yn somyr, *estico*. 1560 *Bible* (Geneva) Isa. xviii. 6 The foule shal sommer vpon it, and euerie beast of the earth shal winter vpon it. 1630 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 806 The Ancient Nemades... who from the month of Aprill unto August, lyout skattering and sommering... with their cattail. 1810 SOUTHEY *Let. to N. White* 14 Oct. A great many Cantabs have been summering here. 1842 E. FITZGERALD *Let.* (1889) i. 100 He is summering at Castellamare. 1880 E. CORNW. *Gloss.* s.v. *Summering*, Store cattle... are sent summering under the care of the moorland herdsmen. 1895 ANNA M. STODOLAT *J. S. Blackie II.* 154 A short stay with Dr and Mrs Kennedy, who were summering at Aberfeldy. 1899 MARK TWAIN *Man corr. Hadleyb.*, etc. (1900) 93 A lady from Boston was summering in that village.

†b. *transf.* To pass one's time pleasantly. *rare*! 1563 C. WATSON *Polyb.* 82 After they had ben vexed with long warres in Scicilie, & concluded a league with the Romans, they hoped to soommer aod keepe holidaye.

2. *trans.* To keep or maintain during summer; esp. to provide summer pasture for (cattle, etc.): said of the land or the grazier. Also *transf.*

Cf. *Summering* vbl. sb. 1. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. 1. 335 Maides well Summer'd, and warme kept, are like Flyes at Bartholomew-tyde, blinde, though they haue their eyes. 1601 *Account Bk. W. Wray* to Antiquary XXXII. 119 For someringe it sturkes, x. 1630 FOLKINGHAM *Feudgr.* ii. x. 63 How many Cattell such a Plot will Winter and Sommer, feed or keepe. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) i. 208 If your Cotts be not well weaned, well summered and wintered. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. xlv. 190, I am obliged to allow three acres to summer a cow. 1810 J. T. in *Ridson's Surv. Devon* p. ix, Dartmoor summers an immense number of... sheep. 1883 *Standard* 3 Apr. 3/5 It should be the aim of the grass-land farmer to summer as many and winter as few animals as possible.

b. *spec.* in the management of hunters. 1825 *Sporting Mag.* N.S. XV. 343 Now for summering the hunter. 1862 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Inside Bar v.* The fascinating pursuit for which they [sc. hunters] have been bought, and summered, and got into condition. 1879 FEARNFLEY *Less. Horse Judging* 114 Our present plan of summering hunters in boxes instead of out in the open.

†c. *fig.* To give (a person) a 'sunny' or happy time. *Obs.*

1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Sir Greg. Nonsense* Wks. (1630) ii. 3/2 Time now that summers him, wil one day winter him.

d. *refl.* or *intr.* To sun oneself, bask. Chiefly *fig.* 1837 C. LOFFT *Selfform.* II. 133 Summer house indeed:—and truly my best feelings... summered themselves there most complacently. 1848 AIRD *Devil's Dream* xxx, Thou shalt summer high in bliss upon the hills of God. 1906 J. HUIE *Singing Pilgr.* 18 To sun and summer in the smile of God.

3. To summer and winter: a. To spend the whole year; also *transf.* to remain or continue permanently (*with*).

1050 ELDERFIELD *Civ. Right Tythes* 210 The best and usefulllest Constitutions of State are those experienced firm ones, that haue liued, summered and wintered with us, as we say. 1809 W. IYING *Knickerb.* (1861) 276 Grey-headed negroes, who had wintered and summered in the household of their departed master for the greater part of a century. 1832 — *Alhambra II.* 209 The ruined tower of the bridge in Old Castile, where I haue now wintered and summered for many hundred years.

b. *trans.* To maintain one's attitude to or relations with at all seasons; to associate with, be faithful to, or adhere to constantly; hence, to be intimately acquainted with; also, to consider or discuss (a subject) constantly or thoroughly; †*occas.* to continue (a practice) for a whole year. Chiefly Sc.

a 1665 BRETON *Packet Mad Lett.* i. § 15 Wks. (Grosart II. 10) Shake of such acquaintance as gaine you nothing but discredit, and make much of him that must as well winter as summer you. 1644 RUTHERFORD *Serm. bef. H. of Comm.* 31 Jan. 1647 To Chr. Rdr. A 2b, Whatever they had of Religion, it was never their mind both to summer and winter Jesus Christ. a 1670 HACKER *Abb. Williams* 11 (1693) 197 [Presbyterianism] was not suitable to the eternal gospel, for the factors of it did scarce summer and winter the same form of discipline. 1726-8 P. WALKER *Life Peilen* To Rdr. (1827) p. xxxv, These have been my Views and digested Thoughts, that I haue summer'd and winter'd for many Years. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xlv. We couldna think o' a better way to fling the gear in his gale, though we summered it and wintered it e'er sae lang. 1849 LONGE *Kavanagh* xx. Prose Wks. 1825

II. 370, I know the critics root and branch,—out and out,—haue summered them, and wintered them,—in fact, am one of them myself. 1865 Mrs. STOWE *Little Foxes* (1866) 29 Mrs. Crowfield, who... has summered and wintered me so many years, and knows all my airs and cuts and crinkles so well. 1891 Mrs. LYNN LINTON *Let. to H. Spencer* 28 Mar., I am always afraid of 'summering and wintering' a subject too much.

c. *intr.* To consider or discuss a matter at great length; to be tediously long in discourse. Sc.

1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* xviii, I'm no for summering and wintering about the matter. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 651 The Provost was thus summering and wintering to me. 1833 GALT *Gudewife in Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 654/1 What would you be at, summering and wintering on nothing?

4. *trans.* To make summer-like, summery, balmy, or genial.

1863 S. DOBELL *An Autumn Mood* Poet. Wks. 1875 II. 332 Myself a morning, summer'd through and lit With light and summer. 1868 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xi. (1878) 228 His rough worn face, summered over with his child-like smile. 1896 A. AUSTIN *England's Parting* i. iii, Till your name Soared into space and summered all the air.

Hence Summered (with adv. prefixed), Summering ppl. adjs.

1804 ANNA SEWARD *Mem. Darwin* 337 The seas of glass, the noble rocks, the ever-summered gales. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 233 Regularly Nimrodged, as the term for a well summered hunter now is. 1887 SWINBURNE *Locrine* i. i, 10 Seas that feel the summering skies.

†Summer, v. 2 *Archit. Obs. rare.* In 8 summer. [Back-formation from SUMMERING vbl. sb. 2.] *intr.*

To radiate from or converge towards a centre, like the joints of an arch.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 279 Let the breadth of the upper part of the Keystone be the height of the Arch, viz. 14 Inches, and Sommer, from the Centre at I. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 9 The Key-stone... ought to... Sommer (or point with its 2 edges) to the Centre.

Summer bird.

1. A bird that makes its appearance in summer, a summer migrant; locally applied *spec.* (see *quots.*). Also *fig.* (cf. *Summer* sb.1 4 c).

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. 91 O Westmerland, thou art a Summer Bird, Which euer in the haunch of Winter sings The lifting vp of day. 1607 — *Timon* iii. vi. 34, 2 [Att.] The Swallow follows not Summer more willing, then we your Lordship. *Tim.* Nor more willingly leaves Winter, such Summer Birds are men. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 921 He cannot skim the ground like summer birds Pursuing gilded flies. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 208 The singing of the summer-birds. 1825 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 103 Wryneck. Summer bird (Northumberland). 1895 MORRIS *Austral Engl.* Summer-bird, the Old-Colonist's name for the Wood-swallow [Artamus sordidus, Lath.]. In Tasmania it is applied to a species of Shrike, *Graucalus melanops*, Lath. 1913 Melbourne *Argus* 27 Dec. 5 The bee martin or summer bird.

2. With allusion to the cuckoo as the 'summer bird': A cackold. Also *summer's bird. Obs.*

Cf. SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. 1. 127, L. L. v. ii. 911. 1560 *Schole. Women* (1572) B ij, Some other knaue Shall dub her husband a summer bird. ?a 1600 *Scale-fall of Neves* (1864) 171 The poore man was cruelly beaten, and made a Summers Bird.

†Summer-castle. *Obs.* In 4-6 *somer*-, 5-yr, 6 *sommer*-. [f. *Summer* sb.2 + CASTLE sb.]

1. A movable tower used in sieges. (Also SUMMER-TOWER.)

?a 1400 *Norte Arith.* 3033 The kynge than to assawte he sembler his knyghtez, With somercastell and sowe appone sere halves. 1408 CUYTON *De Re Milit.* iv. viii. (Digby MS. 233) If i. 219 b, 3if byn enemye seite to by walles a somercastell opere a hastyale pat be muche herre ban be walles. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 464/1 Somyr castell, *fala*.

2. An elevated structure on a ship. (Also SUMMER-HUTCH.)

1346 *Acc. Exch.* K. R. Bundle 25. No. 7. m. 2 (P.R.O.) In ij haucers emptis... pro j castello vocato somercastell eadem nau. 1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VI.* (1896) 167 Forcastell the overloppe the somercastell the dekke ovyr the somercastell & the pope. c 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* 44 They that were in the somer Castells & toppis of the shippis, that might easily se alle them that were a longe. 1530 PALSGR. 272/2 Sommer castell of a shyppe.

Summer-cloud. (Also *summer's cloud*.)

A cloud such as is seen on a summer day, esp. one that is fleeting or does not spoil the fine weather. Also *allusively*.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iii. iv. 112 Can such things... ouercome vs like a Summers Cloud, Without our speciall wonder? 1671 MITTON *P. R.* iii. 222 A shelter and a kind of shading cool Interposition, as a summers cloud. 1727 WATTS *Hope in Darkness* i. in *Horæ Lyricæ* i. (1743) 133 What tho' a short Eclipse his [sc. God's] Beauties shrowd 'Tis but a Morning Vapour, or a Summer-Cloud. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* Poems (1839) 3 As summer-clouds flash forth electric fire. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot xxxvi*, Floating in the wind, as lightly as summer clouds. 1893 E. PHILLIPOTS *Summer Clouds* 54 There are people in the world... who would say that we had had a row to-day... I should describe the matter myself as—well, merely a passing summer-cloud.

Summer-day. [Cf. WFRIS. *summerdei*, (M)LG. *sommerdach*, MHG. *sum(m)ertag* (G. *sommertag*).] = SUMMER'S DAY.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9946 A tron of iuc... Pat es o gretter light and leme Pan somer dai es son bern. 1390 GOWFR *Conf. I.* 124 This was upon a Somer dai. c 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 5634 In be hote of somyr day. a 1578 LINDSAY (Pittcottell *Chron.* Scot. (S.T.S.) I. 229 Frome the sone ryssing quhill the sone zied in ane lang sommer day. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* iv. i. 18 While Sommer dayes doth last. 1711

ADDISON *Spect.* No. 128 ¶ 10 The Lady... hates your tedious Summer Days. a 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) 1.329 He calculated that it [sc. the Mediterranean sea] would lose by evaporation, every summer day, fifty-two thousand and eighty millions of tons. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D. v.* To spend summer-day and winter-night up in yonder battlements. 1848 LYTTON *K. Arthur* 1.6 This soft summer-day.

b. *fig.* and *allusively*. Also *attrib.*

1605 ERONELL (title) *The French Garden.* Or, A Sommer dayes labour. Being an instruction for the attaining unto the knowledge of the French Tongue. 1806 *Ann. Rev.* IV. 466 The summer days of Naples were over. 1833 TENNISON *May Queen* vi, There's many a holder lad 'ill woo me any summer day. 1867 AUGUSTA WILSON *Vashti* xxii, No mere gala barge... was his religion; no fair summer-day toy.

Summer-fallow. sb. [See FALLOW sb. 2.] A lying or laying fallow during the summer; also, land that lies fallow during the summer.

1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* vii. 78 This sort of Hoeing has every Year the Effect of a Summer-fallow. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 143 The ill consequence of not giving it a summer-fallow to clean the ground thoroughly. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 85 The quantity of ground under Summer-fallow this year. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 990 The sowing of the fallow-crop on the summer-fallow is delayed to autumn. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 340/1 That prolonged form of it [sc. the fallowing process] called a summer or naked fallow.

b. as *adj.* Lying fallow during the summer.

1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 105 The months of November and December were very favourable for getting the Summer-fallow land seed-furrowed. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 999, 1... trenched 13 acres of my summer-fallow break in the months of June and July.

Summer-fallow, v. [See FALLOW v. 2.] *trans.* To lay (land) fallow during summer. Also *absol.*

Hence Summer-fallowing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 9 For the same reason are the Summer-Fallowings advantageous to the Husbandman. 1760 BROWN *Confl. Farmer* ii. 11 In Staffordshire, they often give their lands a winter-fallowing, besides the three summer-fallowings. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 271 The English writers on agriculture, when giving directions about the opening up of grass-ground, always suppose that the land is to be summer-fallowed. 1778 (W. MARSHALL) *Minutes Agric.* 6 Feb. 1776, The summer-fallowing Farmer. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 158 In the division of Meshaw, it is common to plough clean before Christmas, and summer-fallow for wheat. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 990 That part of the fallow-break which is summer-fallowed.

†Summerful, a. *Obs. rare*! [f. *Summer* sb.1 + -FUL.] Having the summer development or quality.

1614 T. GENTLEMAN *England's Way* (1660) 5 They do sell them for Sprats, the which, if that they were let live, would all be, at Midsummer, a Fat Summerfull Herring.

Summer-game. (Also a *somere(s)* gamen.)

†1. A festival held at Midsummer, celebrated with dancing, games, dramatic performances, etc.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4681 Daunces, karols, somour games, Of many swych come many shames. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Prater* xvi. 12 Pai haf vngilen me in be crosse hyngand, as folos pat gedris til a somere gamen. c 1380 WYCLIF *Prk.* (1880) 246 A wilde pleiere of someres gametes. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 404/1 Pley, or somyr game, *speltach-lum*. 1469 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 103 note, Accessit cum Thoma Barker... et Margareta More, in regem et reginam ipsius ville in ludo suo aestivali, Anglice Somer-gamen, forte electis. 1583 BABBINGTON *Commandam.* (1590) 166 Whether carding... stage plaies, and summer games... he exercises commanded of God for the sabbath day or no. a 1629 HINDS *J. Bruen* xxiii. (1643) 104 Profane exercises of May-games, and Summer-games (*mispr.* greens).

†b. *attrib.* Summer-game light: a light burnt in church on the feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist (Midsummer Day, June 24). *Obs.*

[1438 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 103 note, Luminari Festival in eadem ecclesia v.s.] 1464 *Ibid.*, Luminari vocato Somer-game light. 1519 *Ibid.* 103 To the Somer-game lyght in my parische chyrche ijs.

2. U.S. slang. (See *quot.*)

1890 BARREK & LELAND *Slang Dict.* (1897), *Summer game* (American gamblers), playing merely for amusement or benefit of another person, but with his money.

Summerhead. Anglo-Indian corruption of SOMBERO, sun-umbrella.

1797 S. JAMES *Narr. Voy.* 28 Not one Europeo was able to stir outside his door without his summerhead. 1886 YULE & BURNELL *Hobson-Jobson* Suppl. s.v. *Somberro*, Summer-head is a name in the Bombay Arsenal (as M.-General Keatinge tells me) for a great umbrella.

Summer-house. [Cf. WFRIS. *summerhūs*, MDu. *somerhūs* (Dn. *zomerhūs*), MHG. *sum(m)erhaus* (G. *sommerhaus*).]

1. A summer residence in the country. Now *rare*.

... *Cust. of Newington by Stillingbourne* in *Cowel's Interpr.* (1701), *Hominis quogue de ualida debent unam domum aestivalem quæ Anglice dicitur Summer-hous invenire, aut viginti solidos dare.* 1382 WYCLIF *Ainos* iii. 15 Y shal smyte the wyntyr hous with the somer hous (Vulg. *domo aestiva*). 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* iii. i. 164, I had rather live With Cheese and Gardiv in a Windmill farre, Than feede on Cates, and haue him talke to me, In any Summer-House in Christendome. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 50 The Doctor making onlie a Summer-House of it. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. xii. 453/1 *Summer Houses*, Bowers, Places to which the Gentry resort, and abide there during the Summer season, for their Recreation and pastime. a 1709 J. LISTER *Autobiog.* (1842) 35 At present her summer-house is in Highgate. 1797 W. JOHNSTON *Tr. Beckmann's Invent.* 11. 38 [Privies] are at present considered to be so indispensably necessary, that few summer-houses are constructed without them. 1831 *Daily News* 26 Sept. 5/2 Its very nearness to London perhaps has made it less of an actual

residence and more of a holiday summer-house than it would otherwise have been.

fig. 1754 FIELDING *Voy. Lisbon* Wks. 1882 VII. 82 The wind...slyly slipped back again to his summer-house in the south-west.

2. A building in a garden or park, usually of very simple and often rustic character, designed to provide a cool shady place in the heat of summer.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 347 Lest the sonne in somer do hit harm. This somer hous northeist & west-let wrie. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* 34 b. Frenche Beanes...climeth aloft...seruyng well for the shadowing of Herbers and Summer houses. 1585 HIGGINS *Junius Nomencl.* 389/2 *Horti adonidis*...a banquetting summer house made of trees, herbs, flowers, &c. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* ii. 100 [Paintings of] Land-schips, and Boscage...in open Terraces, or in Summer houses. 1721 MORTIMER *Husb.* II. 206 Summer-Houses may...be erected at each Corner [of the garden], and made so as to let in the Air on all sides, or to exclude it. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 275 At the end of the terrace-walk are two summer-houses. 1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's* xxxvii. One of her loaves lay on the small rustic table in the summer-house. 1888 MISS BRADON *Fatal Three* i. vi. There was no old stone summer-house in each angle of that end wall.

† b. An harbour or the like used in connexion with the 'summer-game'. *Obs.*

1519 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 103 In quo...horreo...loco aditunc vulgariter dicto Sumer-house, predicta Margareta More...permaosit...jocundam se faciendo in eodem.

† Summer-hutch. *Obs.* In 5-hoche, -wiche, -wyche. = SUMMER-CASTLE 2.

1427 in *For. Acc. 8 Hen. V. D. dorso* (P.R.O.), In...ij batellis pro eadem Naui j Grapnelle j Sumerwiche. *Ibid.* G/f De...ij cordis parui...j Grapnelle j Sumerwiche. 1420 in *For. Acc. 3 Hen. VI. D. dorso* (P.R.O.), j. pompe pro aqua haorienda...j Grapnelle j. somerhoche.

Summering (sʊmərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. SUMMER *sb.* 1 or *sb.* 1 + -ING 1.]

1. a. The pasturing of cattle in summer. † Also attrib., as *summering ground, place, plain.*

1477 *Churchw. Acc. Tintinhull* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 193 For wynteryng and summering of the chyrche cove, iij. 1580 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Club) I. 156 Fyve s. for the summering of tua ky to him in summer last we. 1595 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 254. I will that my wiffe be fre to all my summering places. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 605 The Romans had a special regard to chuse some places for the summering of their sheepe, and some place for their wintering. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* i. 45 Aladin...assigned him this village to winter in, and the mountains adjoining for the summering of his cattell. 1664 in *Northumb. Gloss.* s. v. Summering. All my summering grounds in the parish of Symonburne. 1688 WALTER *Scott Hist. Name Scot* (repr. 1776) 35 All our south-parts was wood and forrest, Except here and there a summering plain. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Apr. 197 Summering on grass, being the customary payment for a cow, L 3 10 o. 1888 DOUGHERTY *Trav. Arabia Deserta* I. 24 When nearly all the villagers lie encamped...for the summering of their cattell.

b. Spending the summer, summer residence.

† Also attrib., as *summering-house, place.* Now U.S. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus s.v. Confectus*. When they had done restinge in their summering places. 1675 COVET in *Early Voy. Levant* (Hakluyt Soc.) 238 The G. Sr. nourishes severall [English mastiffs], and hath here hard by our house a summering-house for them. 1817-18 CORBETT *Resid. U.S.* (1822) 276 After a long summering upon wild flesh. 1856 MISS WARNER *Hills Shatemuc*. The young ladies' summering in the country had begun with good promise. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 331/2 Altoona...is a summering place. 1892 KIRKING in *Times* (weekly ed.) 25 Nov. 132 Yon in England have no idea of what Summering means in the States.

c. The summer treatment of hnters.

1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* II. iii. ii. § 2. 401/2 In the middle of September the training for the hunting season begins, and at that time the summering may be considered at an end. 1881 *Engel. Brit.* XII. 194/5 It will probably be nearly a month after the last hunting day before the summering treatment is adopted.

† 2. A summer excursion, festivity, or revelling. 1606 JAS. VI in *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* VII. 489 Their forbearing any such like summering hereafter. 1630 BRATHWART *Eng. Gentlem.* 166 Both Southward in their Wakes, and Northward in their Summerings, the very same Recreations are to this day continued. 1631 — *Whinzie, Ruffian* 82 His sovereignty is showne highest at May-games, wakes, summerings, and rush-bearings. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss. (E.D.S.), Summering, a rush-bearing.

3. dial. a. pl. Summer apples or pears. 1847 HALLIWELL *Summerings*...very early apples and pears. 1877 N. W. Linc. Gloss.

b. Summer pasture or feed. 1894 *Morning Post* 3 Feb. 2/1 If the meadow land which belonged to the farm was cut off, leaving only the summering. 1894 *Northumb. Gloss.* s.v. Summerings, Sommerings, pastures on the moors; so-called from their being occupied only in the summer months.

c. pl. Cattle of one year old. Cf. ON. *sumringr*.

1828 *Farm. Jnl.* 9 June (E.D.D.). 1847 in HALLIWELL *Summering* (sʊmərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 2 *Archit.* Also 8 som(m)ering. [app. f. SUMMER *sb.* 2 + -ING 1.]

a. collect. The beds of the stones or bricks of an arch considered with reference to their direction.

b. The radial direction of the joints of an arch.

c. The degree of curvature of an arch.

The term perhaps originally indicated the support given by the impost from which the arch springs (cf. *f. sommier*) and which by its mould determines the curve of the arch, but there is no evidence for a sense (given in some recent Dicts.) 'the first mass of masonry laid upon a pier, column, etc. when it begins an arched construction'.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 9 The Centre for the Skew-back or Summering to point to... By Summering, is to be understood the level Joins betwixt the Courses of Bricks in the Arch. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 279 According to the breadth of the Piers between the Windows, so ought the Skew-back or Summering of the Arch to be. 1751 HALPERN *New Des. Chinese Bridges* II. 8 The middle Pieces are taper, according to the summering of the Arch. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 329 In arching, the beds are, by some, called summerings. *Ibid.* 593 Summering, the continuation of the joints of arches towards a centre.

attrib. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 275 Divide the upper Hanse from the centre O, making a right Angle from each summering Line to the Ellipsis... this will be the Summering Mould for the Hanse... then make another Summering Mould to fit between two of these Lines. 1725 W. HALPERN *Sound Building* 55 Cot the Arch oo the End of the Brick, as also the Summering joint.

Summerish (sʊmərɪʃ), a. [f. SUMMER *sb.* 1 + -ISH 1.] Somewhat summer-like.

1716 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 151/5 In Places subject to much Snow, the Coverings shoud have a very steep Slope... but in more Summerish Climates (to use such an Expression) they laid their Coverings less oblique. 1754 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to J. Chute* 30 Apr. To-day looks summerish, but we have no rain yet. 1847 JEFFREY *Lett. to Mrs. A. Rutherford* 21 June, Our weather has been summerish of late, but never quite summer. 1856 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1870) II. 80 In wide-awake hats and loose, house-like, summerish garments.

Summerize (sʊmərɪz), v. *nonce-wd.* [f. SUMMER *sb.* 1 + -IZE.] intr. To spend the summer.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 460 A Series of Familiar Poetical Epistles, from Mr. Simkin Slenderwit, summerising at Rams-gate, to his dear Mother in Town. 1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXX. 330 In this summerising town from Wishech to Scarborough.

Summer-land, summerland, sb. Also 8 somerland.

1. a summer-fallow. dial.

1695 KENNETH *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. s. v. *Warectare*. 1723 LEWIS *Hist. Tenet* 8 The tilth for this grain is either Somerland, Bean- or Pease grotten, or Clover, or Trefoil-lay. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 145. I make no summer-land on this light land, but plough sufficiently to get out the grass. 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. ii. 589 To make a summerland only for swede turnips.

2. A land where it is always summer; in the language of spiritualists applied to the intermediate state of the departed.

1895 WORKMAN *Algerian Mem.* 41 The summer-land of oranges, lemons and figs. 1895 MRS. BESANT in *Daily News* 31 Oct. 6/3 The purgatory of the Roman Catholics, the summerland of the spiritualists, the intermediate states of the Hindus and Buddhists. 1901 'LUX AUREA' (title) Light from the Summerland. Being a Series of Articles illustrating the Truth and Teachings of Spiritualism.

Hence Summerland v. trans. to lay fallow.

1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words*, To Summerland a ground; to lay it fallow a year, *Suff.* 1723 LEWIS *Hist. Tenet* 10 They are forc'd to Somerland or lay fallow their ground.

Summerless, a. [f. SUMMER *sb.* 1 + -LESS.] Having no summer; not summery.

1879 *Mem. G. S. Arnold* 104 A summerless tomorrow. 1882 MORRIS in *Mackail Life* (1899) II. 77 The summerless season.

Summer-like (sʊmərɪk), a. [f. SUMMER *sb.* 1 + -LIKE.] Like, or like that of, summer; summery. † Also = SUMMERLY a. 1.

1530 *PALSGR.* 325/1 Somerlyke, belongyng to the somer season, *et cetera*. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1657) 220 In summer time it is a right summer-like Country. 1772 T. SMITH *Jrnl.* (1849) 278 Several summer-like days this month [Dec.]. 1842 LONGFELLOW in *Life* (1891) I. 413 The weather for ten days past has been delicious and summer-like. 1912 *World* 7 May 681/1 The King...attended the races on Thursday, when the weather was almost summer-like.

Summerling. [f. SUMMER *sb.* 1 + -LING.] A beast put out to graze in summer.

1829 *Glezer's Hist. Derby* I. 204 Large pasture fields, for the taking in of summerlings or lay cattle, at fixed prices per week.

Summerly (sʊmərɪli), a. [OE. *sumerlic* = OHG. *sumarlîch* (MHG. *sumerlich*, G. *summerlich*), ON. *sumarligr*; see SUMMER *sb.* 1 and -LY 1.]

† 1. Of or pertaining to summer; taking place in summer. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 250 Se somerlica sunostede. *Ibid.* 252 *Pere summerican haetan*. c 1050 *Suppl. Ælfrie's Gloss.* in Wt. Wulcker 176/18 *Æstius dies*, summerlic dæg. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cemeter. Glasg.* 34 After this somerlye reperting, the Sonne is not perceived to decline farther North. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 227 The grasshopper...leapt and chirpt...among the greene herbes and summerlike plantes. 1749 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 4 June, As summerly as June and Strawberry Hill may sound, I assure you I am writing to you by the fire-side. 1771 — *Lett. to J. Chute* 9 July, The weather is hot lukewarm, and I should choose to have all the windows shot, if my smelling was not much more summerly than my feeling.

2. Having the qualities of summer; summer-like, summery.

1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1678 Eoch strete...hute sloh & slec, enauer illiche summerlich. a 1661 [implied in SUMMERLINES]. 1850 T. T. LYNCH *Theoph. Trinal* xl. 210 A quiet, most summerly, September day. 1858 *Times* 15 Dec. 6/1 Whenever the season is summerly and the weather is damp and mild. 1894 JEFFERSON *Ed. Recoll.* I. iv. 57, I journeyed to summerly weather...to Oxford.

Hence Summerliness, summeriness.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Somerset.* (1663) 17 Some will have it [sc. Somersetshire] so called from the Summerliness, or temperate pleasantness thereof.

Summerly (sʊmərɪli), *adv.* rare. [f. SUMMER *sb.* 1 + -LY 2.] In a manner or condition befitting summer.

1600 NASH *Summer's Last Will* Wks. 1905 III. 247 Let the prodigal child come out in his dublet and hose all greasy, his shirt hanging forth, and ne're a penny in his purse, and take what a fine thig it is to walke summerly. 1830 LOUGHORN *Treasure-Ship* I. The wind is blowing summerly. 1902 *Rime in Daily Chron.* 3 Jan. 5/2 If the January caledos be summerly gay, it will be winterly weather till the calends of May.

Summersault, -saut, var. of SOMERSAULT.

Summer's day. [Cf. OFris. *sumersday* Midsummer day.] A day in summer: often pnt typically for a very long day.

a 1300 K. Horn 29 Hit was vpon a somers day. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 715 Als a shadu on þe somers day. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 12613 Vp-on the glade somers dayes. a 1536 *Songs, Carols*, etc. (E.E.T.S.) 117 Lyke a meyn of hullokkis...on a whot somers day, whao they be mad all. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A. v.* i. 14 Like stinging Bees in hottest Sommers day. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 449 To lament his fate In amorous ditties all a Summers day. 1743 BLAIR *Grave* 107 Oh! the longest summer's day Seemed too too much in haste. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar Gypsy* ii, All the live murmur of a summer's day.

b. Phr. In († upon) a summer's day, used in various commendatory phrases; some summer's day, some day or other, 'one of these fine days'. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* i. ii. 89 A sweet-fac'd maid, a proper man as one shall see in a summers day. 1594 LYLIV *Mother Bombie* i. iii, As goodly a youth as one shall see in a Summers date. 1697 H. WANLEY in *Boat. Q. Rev.* (1915) Jan. 112 [The] Vice-Chancellor...with the other Curators, upon some Somers day, might call them all over. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* v. xv, As fine a fat thriving Child as you shall see in a Summer's Day. 1823 BYRON *Juan* xiv. lxxxii, 'There's another little thing...Which you should perpetrate some summer's day. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxvii, You won't see a prettier pair, I think, this summer's day, sir.

Summer season. Now rare. The season of summer.

1364 LANGL. *P. Pl. A. Prol.* i In A somer sesun when softe was þe sonce. a 1400 *Stockholm Med. MSS.* i. 107 in *Anglia* XVIII. 297 Late take a gres in somer-season. 1530 *PALSGR.* 703/1 In the summer season I love to shyfte me often. 1568 A. KING *tr. Canisius' Catech.* i. vij, Giff he [sc. the sun] be in one of yow sothe signes in ye summer season. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xii. 453/3 Places to which the Gentry resort, and abide there during the Summer season. 1722 AOOISON *Spect.* No. 477 p. 1 In the Summer-Season the whole Country blooms. 1812 SHELLEY 'She was an aged woman' 66 When the time of summer season smiled. 1812 *New Bot. Gard.* I. 88 The cuttings should be made in the summer season.

Summerset, var. form of SOMERSET.

Summer solstice. The time at which the sun reaches the summer tropic, i.e. in the northern hemisphere, the tropic of Cancer, in the southern hemisphere, the tropic of Capricorn; † *eccas.* applied to the tropic itself.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 37 Distant five degreis fra ore symmyr solstice, callit the borial tropic of cancer. 1623 HOLLAND *Phiny* II. 245 About the Summer solstice it sheweth a red floure. 1698 *Waver. Acc. E. Ind.* 4 p. 23 Five days after our Summer Solstice we had soundings 14 Fathoms. 1837 *Brewster's Magnet.* 217 The declination has never diminished between the vernal equinox and the summer solstice. 1858 LOCKVER *Guillem's Heavens* (ed. 3) 119 From the 21st of June to the 22nd of Septemr, the Earth passes from the Summer solstice to the autumnal equinox.

† Summer's tide. *Obs.* [Cf. G. *sommierszeit*] = next.

a 1000 *Pharix* 209 (Gr.) On sumeres tid sunne batost off sceadu scined. a 1250 *Out & Night.* 489 Summerstide is al wlonk. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 212 Hyt was yn þe somerys tyde, whao þe hete ys al yn pryde. a 1352 MINOT *Poems* (ed. Hall) x. 7 Þai sailed forth in þe Swin in somers tyde. 1465 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1593) i. Erly in a sommerstide. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. xi. 57 The byssy beis in schene symmyr tyde.

Summer-tide. Now chiefly foll. [Cf. W.Fris. *summertid*, NFrís. *sumartidj*, MLG. *summerdyt*, I.G. *sommeritit*, OHG. *sumarst* (MHG. *summerst*, G. *summerzeit*)] = SUMMER-TIME 1.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1224 He flemede agar and ysmael In sumertid. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 203 Whan hyt come to somer tyde...Here wynys flourede foyre & weyl. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 328 Whan the world is woxe grene And comen is the Somertide. c 1420 t LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 334 Grene as any grese in the somertide. c 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. (1811) 482 In this yere, folowynge the somertide in Guyan. 1566 STERNHOLD & H. P., *Benedicite*, Ye winde and the summer tyde. 1566 *Sharlott's Well* 150 Asleep he sank, Lulled by the faintness in the summer-tide. 1873 GEIKIE *Ch. Ice Age* x. 125 The arctic sun, which shines day and night during the whole summer-tide. 1891 MORRIS *Poems by the Way* 123 Ask the Summer-tide to prove The abundance of my love.

Summer-time. Also † summer's time.

1. The season of summer; the time that summer lasts.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xv. 94 In somer tyme on irowes, Þere somme bowes ben leued and somme bereth none. c 1380 (VCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 400 Hete of somer tyme. c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* x. 153 In somer tyme hym liketh wel to glade. 1595 DAVYDOWLE *tr. Lull's Hist. Scot.* II. 345 To Dondel, and S. Johnstone quhair all that selfe season of the 3eir and summer tyme he consumet. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xcviij, And yet this time remoud was sommers time. a 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Incl.* (1r. Archæol. Soc.) I. 87 About 8 o'clock in the afternoon (50mer time) he commanded the horse to come home and make readie. 1778 MISS BURNBY

Evelina xl, I thought my cousin would not... have come to town in the summer-time. 1800 WORDSW. *Hart-leap Well* 69 In the summer-time, when days are long, I will come hither. 1846 DICKENS *Battle of Life* iii. The withered leaves of many summer-times had rustled there. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* xi, We've lots of 'em sketching about Denham woods in summer time.

2. The standard time (in advance of ordinary time) adopted in some countries during the summer months (in the British Isles, in 1916, from 21 May to 30 September).

1916 *Act 6 & 7 Geo. V. c. 14* An Act to provide for the Time in Great Britain and Ireland being in advance of Greenwich and Dublin mean time respectively in the summer months... This Act may be cited as the Summer Time Act, 1916.

† **Summer-tower.** *Obs.* [See *TOWER sb.* 1 5a.] = SUMMER-CASTLE 1.

1408 tr. *Vegetius De Re Milit.* (MS. Digby 233) lf. 223/1 Scalus leddurs & somertours & alle suche gynnes pat hen lordeyned to clymbe of walles & toures.

Summerward(s), adv. [f. SUMMER *sb.* 1: sec -WARD(s.) Towards summer.

1889 *Century Mag.* Sept. 774/2 The world seemed to float summerwards in the glimmering haze that wrapped the hills in the afternoons. 1891 *Advance* (Chicago) 9 Apr., The procession of the seasons appears as if in some doubt which way to go, winterward or summerward.

Summery (sʊməri), *a.* [f. SUMMER *sb.* 1 + -Y.] Resembling or pertaining to summer; characteristic of or appropriate to summer; summer-like.

1824 LAMB *Let. to B. Barton* Apr., Let me congratulate with you the return of Spring: what a summery Spring too! 1839 BAILEY *Festus* 237 Golden fruit grown in the summery suns. 1847 R. W. CUNNING in *Life & Lett.* (1894) 1. 76 Their white sails, and the white houses and towers... gave a summery look to the whole. 1859 W. H. GREGORY *Egypt* 1. 339 The garment is decidedly summery, but is the only article of attire worn by young girls. 1889 GUNTER *That Frenchman* 1 x, For this summery day she is dressed in white muslin. 1889 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 25 May 4/2 The ladies... donned their prettiest gowns and their summeriest bonnets.

Hence **Summeriness**, summery character or quality.

1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVII. 702 The summeriness of the day, or the dewiness of the evening.

Summet, *obs.* form of SUMMIT *sb.*

Summier, *var.* of SUMMER *Obs.*, beam.

Summing (sʊmɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SUM *v.* 1 or *sb.* 1 + -ING 1.]

1. The calculation of a total amount; computation. (occas. *summing up*).

1387 *TREVISIA Hiden* (Rolls) II. 91 Eyper manere summyng is as vnydry as oper. c1537 DE BENESSE *Meas. Lande* A iijh. Diuerse rules of summyng of measurs. 1611 CORGER, *Summation*, a summe, or the summing of money. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* v. 164/2 (*Book-keeping*) At the annual summing up it is of great importance to distinguish them in the accounts. 1863 *TREVELYAN Comple. Wallah* (1866) 132 Will you ne'er have ceased apocalyptic summing. And left the number of the beast to puzzle Dr. Cumming? 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 10 The judges have nothing to do with the 'summing up' of the marks given.

2. (with rarely without) *up*. The stating of the sum and substance of a matter; summarizing; a summary account or statement.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prer.* (1867) 26, I pray you patiently here the hole som. In fayth (quoth he) without auy more summyng, I know to beg of me is thy commyng. 1800 GILPIN *Serm.* (1803) II. xlii. 270 This is... the conclusion... the summing up of the whole work of redemption. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* I. 215 Michael Angelo's summing up of the world's history and destinies in his 'Last Judgment'. 1883 *Athenaeum* 15 Dec. 771/3 The author's summing-up on the subject. 1889 *Jessors Coming of Friars* iv. 168 If any of us were to... attempt to discover... the intensity of any great plague... what would his summing-up amount to? 1898 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 6/1 Such is Mr. Deale's summing of Khama.

3. With (rarely without) *up*. A judge's address to a jury, in which he reviews and comments upon the evidence adduced in the case before him: see *SUM v.* 1 5.

1790 MHE. D'ARBLAY *Diary* June, The Queen sent me... to hear the summing up of Mr. Fox. 1814 J. BOSWELL *Justie. Opera* 71 The proof is strong, a verdict bring... And so I end my summing. 1822 *SHELLEY Chas. I.* ii. 391 A jury of children, who found him guilty without waiting for the summing-up. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Dec. 5/3 A luminous and unimpeachably fair summing up by Lord Justice Clerk Moncrieff.

4. Doing 'sums' or arithmetical problems; the act of performing arithmetical operations.

1825 JENNINGS *Observ. Dial. W. Eng.*, *Summin*, arithmetic. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* iii. (1863) xi Miss Mowbray, who was... too particular about summing. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on the F.* ii. vii, There were no maps, and not enough 'summing'.

attrib. 1825 FORBY *Vocab. E. Anglia* 333 We have summing-schools, summing-books, and summing-masters.

Summing, *ppl. a.* [f. SUM *v.* 1 + -ING 2.] That sums or sums up; summarizing.

1850 L. BURNS *Pastor of Kilsyth* 248 The great and summing evil, is just 'the quenching the spirit'. 1887 *Homeop. World* 1 Nov. 501 The president made a few summing-up remarks.

† **Summise**, *v. Obs. rare.* In 5-yse. Variant of SUMMISE *v.*, to submit.

c1450 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 227 These made ther enemyes theone to summyse.

† **Summiss**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *summissus*, pa. ppl. of *summittere* SUMMIT *v.*] = SUMMISE *a.* 2. a1734 NORTH *Lives* (1800) I. 224 With a summiss voice and aspect, 'My lord,' said he, 'will your lordship be pleased to give me this under your hand?'

† **Summission**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *summissio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *summiss-*, *summittere* SUMMIT *v.*] = SUBMISSION.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 815 To requyre his conformitie and submission to the sayde submission.

Summist (sʊmɪst). [ad. med. L. *summistā*, f. *summa* SUM *sb.* 1 + -ista -IST. Cf. F. *sommiste*, It. *sommista*, Sp. *sumista*, Pg. *summistā*.]

1. The author of a summa of religious doctrine, etc., e.g. Thomas Aquinas, author of *Summa theologiae*, *Summa contra gentiles*; often used gen. of the schoolmen.

1545 *BALE Image Both Ch.* 1. (East) 117 b, An infinite rable of Sophisters & schoole doctours... of sentencioners and summistes. 1610 *DONNE Pseudon.* 229 Those examples, which Carlo a good Summist alleages. 1679 T. BARLOW *Popey* 38 The Canonists, Casuists, Schoolmen, Summistes, Jesuits, &c. are generally, if not universally of this opinion. 1819 *McCRIE Life A. Melville* i. iii. 99 The barbarous latin of summist and commentators. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 425/2 Hugo [of St. Victor], by the composition of his *Summa Sententiarum*, endeavoured to give a methodical presentation of the content of faith, and was thus the first of the so-called Summistes. 1891 T. E. BRIDGETT *Life Sir T. More* 93 Summistes and Masters of Sentences.

† *b.* An epitomizer, abridger; *transf.* an epitome, summary. *Obs.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 110 An od conceit I haue of the fesuists perfection... moues me to place the Generall loco summi generis as a Summist of all the rest. 1705 G. BULL *Corrupt. Ch. Rome* iii. in *Lett.* etc. 281 A Book... entitled, *The Tax of the Apostolical Chamber or Chancery*, whereby may be learned more sorts of Wickedness, than from all the Summistes and the Summaries of all Vices. a1734 NORTH *Exam.* iii. viii. § 17. (1740) 594 The Author is but a Summist of the Libel upon this Head.

2. [It. *sommista*.] In the Roman Curia, an official of the Apostolic Camera who had charge of the issuing of bulls. *Hist.*

1686 J. SERGEANT *Hist. Monast. Convent.* 154 The Office of Summist is of great value, and is generally possessed by a Cardinal. 1694 MONTREUX *Rabelais v. Lett.* xv. 29 That Apartment where the Summistes reside.

† **Summister**, *Obs.* [f. med. L. *summistā*: see *prec.* and -ER 1.] = *prec.* 1, 1 b.

1886 STANVHURST in *J. Hooker's Hist. Irel.* in *Holmshed* II. 80 If the historian be long, he is accounted a trifler: if he be short, he is taken for a summister. 1898 *Neale in Spending* G 2 b, And thus, though rudely, haue I plaid the Summist.

Summit (sʊmɪt), *sb.* Forms: 5 *somette*, *sommet* (to, -eto, 6, 8 *summet*, (7 *erron.* *somnet*), 7- *summit*. [a. OF. *sommette*, *somete* fem. (AF. *sommette*), also *somet*, *sumet* masc. (mod. F. *sommet*), dim. of *som*, *sum* = L. *summum*, neut. sing. of *summus* (see *SUM sb.* 1). The modern spelling with -it is due to assimilation to SUMMITTY, q. v.]

1. The topmost part, top; the vertex, apex; † the crown (of the head), boss (of a shield), umbo (of a shell).

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. viii. 174 It clefte his hede fro the somette of his hede. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 414 Vpon the somette or toppe of the tour, he maad an ymage of copre. *Ibid.* 615 The maystres had sette on the sommet or toppe of the hede of hector... a vessell. c1477 - *Jason* 16 Jason smote hym on the sommette of his shelde. a1513 FABYAN *Chron.* ii. xxxi. (1812) 23 He buylded an Hauen w^t a gate ther ouer... In the summert or pynacle wheron was set a vessell of Brasse. 1706 *Prior Ode to the Queen* xxviii, Let Europe say'd the Column high erect... Sublime the Queen shall on the Summit stand. 1784 *Cowper Task* iii. 536 Golden flow'rs, Blown on the summit of th' apparent fruit. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* 11. 63 Shell thin... with the summit pointed. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 482 A wild wave... Green-glimmering toward the sommit. 1866 R. TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 92 The tentacles... bear the eyes at their summits.

† *b.* *Bot.* By an etymologizing alteration of Grew's *SEMET*, used for 'author'; and hence for 'stigma'. *Obs.*

1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Summits* or *Apices* are those Bodies which contain the Prolifick Powder. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.*, App., *Summits* of flowers, the same with the anthers, or tops of the stamens. 1796 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 5 The German, the Summit, and the Anthers, are all that are essentially necessary.

c. *Geom.* A point of a polyhedron where three or more faces meet, forming a solid angle.

1805-17 [see *summit angle* in 4]. 1823 BROOKE *Crystallog.* 6 The regular tetrahedron... contained within four equilateral triangular planes. The solid angle at *a*, is sometimes called its summit.

2. The topmost point or ridge of a mountain or hill. Also, the highest elevation of a road, railway, or canal.

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* clxx. 251 Syon is toward the weste, on the somette or toppe theron stondeth the chyrche which is named Syon. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. iii. 18 It is a massie wheele fixt on the Sommet of the highest Mount. 1697 *DRYDEN Aeneis* x. 984 He, like a solid Rock by Seas inclos'd... From his proud Summit looking down. a1700 *EVELYN Diary* (1850) I. 3 Leith Hill, one of the most eminent in England for the prodigious prospect to be seen from its summit. 1736 *GRAY Statius* II. 18 Aetna's

smoking summit. 1774 GOLOSIN *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 155 Some of the summits of the Alps have never yet been visited by man. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* i. ii, The last hurst carried the mail to the summit of the hill. 1860 TYNOLL *Glac.* i. iii. 30 To witness the scene from the summit of the pass. 1891 E. ROPER *By Track & Trail* x. 148 Summit, in railway parlance, means the highest point attained by the line in crossing a mountain.

3 *fig.* The highest point or degree; the acme.

1711 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Montagu* 29 Mar., Wks. 1803 l. 223 Supposing I was at the very summit of this sort of happiness. 1758 J. KENNEDY *Curios. Willon Ho.* (1786) p. xxvii, Literature had then attained its summit. 1848 PUSEY *Paroch. Serm.* v. (1873) I. 90 If love be the summit of all virtue, humility is the foundation. 1869 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* vi. (1870) 108 The year has reached its golden summit.

4. *attrib.*, as *summit altar*, *crater*, *hill*, *line*, *pine*, *rib*, *ridge*; *summit angle* = *summit quoin*; *summit level*, (a) the highest level reached by a canal, watercourse, railway, or the like; (b) a level place in a railway or stretch of water in a canal, with descending planes on either side; *summit quoin*, the solid angle at a summit of a polyhedron.

1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Met.* 326 A heacon tower with *summit altars stood. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 121 The angle of the acumination, or the *summit angle. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* II. 152 The flank and *summit craters of Monna Loa. 1718 *Prior Solomon* 1. 375 Higher than er't had stood the *Summit-Hill. 1810 J. J. in *Ridson's Surv.* Devon p. xxxii, Its *summit level would be 300 feet above the sea. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xix. (ed. 2) 439 Nor does the drainage from the summit-level always fall... into the head of these valleys. 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 37 The summit-level of the Thames and Severn canal. 1901 C. G. HARPER *Gl. North Road* II. 249 The summit-level of this railway route. 1842 GUILT *Archit.* App. 828 These inter-sections form a curved *summit line. 1882 B. HARTE *Phil.* v, The *summit pines, rocked in the blast. 1895 STONY-MASKELINE *Crystallog.* ii. § 246. 296 The *summit-quoins are symmetrical ditragonally on the axis. 1842 GUILT *Archit.* App. 838 In Germany the *summit ribs (of a vault) are more frequently omitted than introduced. 1897 *Daily News* 15 Nov. 5/5 The *summit ridge occupied by the enemy.

† **Summit**, *v. Obs.* In 4-5 *summyt* (to, 5 *summitte*. [ad. L. *summittere*, assimilated f. *submittere* to SUBMIT.] *trans.* To submit, subject.

c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* ii. pr. v. (1868) 49 Panne summytten 3c and putten 3oure self vndir 3o fouleste pinges. *Ibid.* iii. pr. x. 88 For hat yene ymaginacioun of poust ne descueue vs nat and putte vs oule of he sofastnesse of hylke pinge pat is summyttid to vs. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 91, I summitte me to hem. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 125 Then the other vij. kynges schalle summytte theyme to hym. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 371/2 To Summytte (A. to Summyt, *summittere*).

Summitless, *a.* [f. SUMMIT *sb.* + -LESS.]

Having no summit.

a1834 in Sir H. Taylor *Articulate Note* to l. iv. i, Vast outlines, mountains summitless, grey wastes. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. v. § 4 Watching the cloud still march before them with its summitless pillar. 1877 W. R. COOPER *Egypt. Obelisks* i. (1878) 3 The mutilated and summitless fragments (of obelisks).

† **Summity**, *Obs. or arch.* Forms: 5-7 *summitie*, (5 *summitte* (e, -yt(i)e), *sumite*, 6 *sumitie*, *summitte*, *sommitie*, 8 *erron.* *sumnity*), 7-9 *summitty*. [a. OF. *sommel* (ye, *summitte* (mod. F. *sommitte*) = It. *sommità*, Sp. *sumidad*, Pg. *summitade*, ad. late L. *summitūs*, -ātem, f. *summus* highest, the top of (see *SUM sb.* 1).]

1. The topmost part, top; = SUMMIT *sb.* 1.

1375 BARBOUR *Brue* iii. 706 Quibulum sum wald he Rycht on the wawys summitte [edd. 1620, 1670 *summitte*]. c1440 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* iv. 246 Sette hem [sc. seeds] myddel deen in drie Lond and in weet lond in the summity (v. r. *summitte*) Ahouse. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* i. xiv. E. J., The very summity or vpmost part of the thing to be measured. 1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 31 The Creame or thicke Summitte of Milke. 1585 DANIEL *Paulus Iouis* To Rdr., Wks. (Grosart) IV. 3 On the sommitte of some high Pillar. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelloner's Bk. Physique* 132/2 A qu. of an ounce of redd Roses of the supernalle summities therof. 1602 *PLAT Delights for Ladies* ii. xi, The oyle... fleeing on the top or summity of your water. 1699 *EVELYN Actaria* (1729) 165 St. John the Baptist and other religious Ascetics were Feeders on the Summitties and Tops of Plants. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 9 The Key-stone, is that which is the very summity, or top of the Arch. 1725 *Fain. Dict.* s. v. *Baroscope*, The Summitty of the Tube is for a Space void of Quicksilver.

2. The topmost point or ridge of a mountain or hill; = SUMMIT *sb.* 2.

c1400 *Sc. Trojan War* II. 1665 Frome hicht of 3e sumiteis Descendant amongis 3e waleis. c1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* i. (Wemyss) xi. 972 One est ball fra 3e Egypt se, Sa rymand in till summitye. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* ii. ii. 90 The summities... and other places of aduantage. 1631 MAY tr. *Barclay's Mirr.* *Mindes* l. 37 Vpon the summity of the high hill, is a flat of great circuit. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* ii. ii. (1715) 185 Cyrus... sacrificeth... upon the Summitties of Mountains. 1718 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* 237 The War... between the Learned, about the higher Summitty of Parnassus. 1718 OZELL tr. *Tournefort's Voy.* I. 62 When we reach'd the Summitties where we hoped to find very uncommon things, we were forc'd to give over our design by the Fog and Snow. *transf.* 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* 95 Whither should this Eagle flie, but to the summity of the world?

3. *fig.* The highest point or degree; = SUMMIT *sb.* 3; also in particularized use.

In quot., 1862 prob. after F. *sommités sociales*. 1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 92 Plato and Aristotle in the Summittie of their Ethicall... and Metaphysical Ides, haue

displeased some such philosophical quiddities. 1600 G. ABROT *Jonah* 125 When a man groweth to the summit of such malice against himselfe as that natural affection, its quite exiled out of memory. 1666 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* i. iv. rule 2 § 34 There are summities and principalities of probation proportionable to the ages and capacities of men and women. 1678 CUOWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. § 18. 18 Immaterial or Incorporeal Substance; the Head and Summit whereof is a Deity distinct from the World. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clerg. Vade M.* i. p. lxi. They are not in the summit of the Priesthood. 1862 T. A. TROLOPE *Marietta* i. iv. 80 In making his approaches towards the social summities.

b. A person or thing that is at the head of a body, line, series, etc.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* i. 2 Lysis and Philolaus, call it [sc. the supreme deity], a summit of the greatest or smallest number. 1655 M. CASAUBON *Treat. Enthus.* iii. (1656) 153 When once ascended to the Summits, or Original Firsts, we can go no further. 1680 H. MORR *Apoc. Apoc.* 130 The two chief summities of this Sacral Order Hierarchy, the two Patriarchates of Rome and Constantinople. 1685 — *Paradip. Prophet.* xlii. 361 So soon as they were two Summits or Preeminences Ecclesiastical.

† **Summon**, sb. Obs. Forms: 4 somun, sumun, sommoun, 4-5 somoun, 5 somoune, -own, sommoun(e), 6 somoun, 6-7 sommoun, 4-8 summoun. [f. SUMMON v.] = SUMMONS.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2382 Ilk dai we se somun For to graid and mak us bun. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 171 He had his knyghts lefe Com to his somoun With hors and wepenes fele. 1331 E. E. Allit. P. A. 539 To take her hyre he mad somoun. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 104 3iff thow thes somouns wythsytt, he sendes this thies wordes. c 1470 *Col. & Gaxo* to Dukis and digne lordis. . . Semblit to his sommoune. 1581 A. HALL *Ilkad* ix. 151 The Heralts they obeyed, And when y^e kings the somoun heard, from him no whit they stayed. 1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* ii. (1630) 9 The Kings writs of Processe, he they Sommons, Attachments [etc.]. 1599 THYNNE *Animadu.* (1875) 66, I have not my booke of somons of Barons to parliamente in my handes. 1629 T. ANAUS *Medit. Creed* Wks. 1231 Esther durst not come into the Presence, till the Scepter had given her admission; a summoun that emboldens her. 1749 *Fielcing Tom Jones* ii. ix, Mr. Allworthy. . . gave orders that the bell should be rung without the doors. . . All these summons proving ineffectual [etc.]. 1800 BLOOMFIELD *Spring Poems* (1845) 12 Headlessly they graze, Or hear the summon with an idle gaze.

b. attrib. : summon-master, one who directs the issue of summonses (fig.).

1618 BRATHWAIT *Descr. Death* 3 in *Good Wife*, etc. E 7, Death is. . . The Summon-master of mortalitie.

Summon (sɜˈmən), v. Forms: a. 3-4 somoune, 3-5 somony, 3-6 somon(e, 4-5 somoun, sommoune, sowmoun, -own, 3 sumune(n, 4 somun(e, -own, sommoune, 5 sumoun, sowmoun, 6 sumon, -own, sowmoun), 6-7 sommoun, 4-summoun. See also SUMMOND v. β. 3 someni, sumen, 3-4 someny, 3-5 somene, 3-6 somen, 4-5 somyn, somn-; 4-5 sompne, -y. (See SOMNE v. 2, SOMPEX.) γ. 3-4 sumni, -y, 4-5 sumne. [a. AF., OF. *sumin-, somun-, somon-*, pres. stem of *sumonidre, semondre*: see SUMMOND v.] = Pr. *sumon(dre, semondre* : -pop. L. **summonēre* for *summonēre*, in earlier L., to give a hint, suggest, in med. L., to call, cite, summon, f. *sub-* (see SUB- 24) + *monēre* to warn (see MONITION).

The ME. forms with weak vowel in the second syllable (*sumene, sumene*) underwent contraction when inflected for the pa. t., pples., and vbl. sh. (*summed, summing*, etc.): cf. SOMNER, SUMNER.

The earliest examples show assimilation in meaning, and partly in form, to ME. *sumni, OE. sumnian, SOMNE v.*, to assemble.

1. **trans.** To call together by authority for action or deliberation. † Occas. with *up*. (See SUMMONS sb. 1, i. b.)

c 1205 LAY. 424 He behte his folc sumunen & cumen to him seoluen. *Ibid.* 148a Pa ferde we isummed & heo forð fuden. *Ibid.* 19183 Aa nu ich wulle fusen & sumnien mine ferde. c 1250 *Kenil. Seru.* in O. E. Misc. 26 Po dede he somoni alle . . . po wyse clerekes bet kuppe he laghte. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3979 Pe pope. . . alle be bissops of engelond let someni to rome. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1800 Do sumne be folk astyte, Pat pey come alle bedyr. c 1330 — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3265 Belyd dide somone his Bretons. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 327 He let somoun a parlement, To which the lordes were asent. 1472-3 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 421 The Lordes. . . of this Reame, in this present Parlemt somoned and holden at Westm'. 1560 DAUS tr. *Steidane's Comm.* 112 Pope Paule by his legate Vergerius somoneth the counsell of Mantua. 1605 SHAKS. *Leary* i. iv. 35 They summond' vp their meinye, straight tooke the Horse. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 12 If the had been frequently summoned, and seasonally dissolved. 1677-8 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 603 The Shrieves have order to summon up all absent Parliament men. 1711 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 137 He might have called to his assistance. . . 15,000 good men. . . by summoning the volunteers. 1748 *Anon's Por.* 111 vii, Thereupon the Governor had summoned his Council. 1758 J. DALRYMPLE *Ess. Feudal Property* (ed. 2) 266 A distinction was made in the form of summoning the greater and the smaller vassals. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* iv. xx. 281 Those [contempt] committed by jurymen, . . . such as making default, when summoned. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 357 That he should summon the general assembly of the States to meet at least once a year. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxviii, The Grand Master had summoned a chapter. 1820 GIFFORD *Compl. Engl. Lawyer* (ed. 3) 73 A commission from the bi-hop, directed usually to the chancellor and others of competent learning; who are to summon a jury of six clergymen and six laymen. 1835 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 29 No royal writ had summoned the Convention which recalled Charles the Second.

1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. iv. 44 The king once more summoned a great Council to meet him at Northampton.

b. To call (a peer) to parliament by writ of summons; hence, to call to a peerage. (See SUMMONS sb. 1 b.)

1375 BARBOUR *Brice* l. 592 Thiddir somownys he in hyt The barownys of his reawte. 1610 HOLLAND *Canden's Brit.* (1637) 635 William Beauchamp who was summoned afterward to Parliament. 1885 FREEMAN in *Euclyp. Brit.* XVIII. 462/2 One may certainly doubt whether Edward [I], when he summoned a baron to parliament, meant positively to . . . summon that baron's heirs for ever and ever. 1888 N. & Q. 7th Ser. V. 391/2 Thomas Fane married Mary, daughter of Henry, Lord Abergavenny, 1574. . . She was summoned to the barony of Le Despenser, . . . 1604.

2. To cite by authority to attend at a place named, esp. to appear before a court or judge to answer a charge or to give evidence; to issue a summons against. (See SUMMONS sb. 2.)

c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. 74 He liet him somoun also To westmunstre, to answeren him of bat he him hadde mis-do. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 510 Al he godemen of bi toune, Byfore he hyssop dyden bere somoun. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 146 Pei, somounen men to chapitre & bi for taken here goodis. c 1380 — *Seru.* Sel. Wks. I. 205 Pei ben somynned and reprovyd many weies, and after put in prison. *Ibid.* III. 320 Pei somen and aresten men wrongfully to gete be money out of his purse. c 1430 LYON. *Al. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 241 Oon of his bedellys. . . Cam with the pite instede of a maas, Somownd me. c 1460 Oseney *Reg.* 80 Summe hym by a goode sumnyng that he befor vs. c 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fabls, Shep & Dog* 18 Schir Corbie Raun. . . . Summonit the Scheip befor the Uolf. c 1532 Du Ves *Introd. Fr. in Palgr.* 938 To somen, *adjunder*. c 1578 LINNÆUS (Pittcott) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 1200 James Hammettoun . . . was somownd, to wnderly the law. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iii. xii. § 59 It is unfit that Ministers should be summoned, before each proceed. . . under-officer. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* iv. xx. 279 The courts of common law. . . making it necessary to summon the party accused before he is condemned. 1774 WATSON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* i. xvii. 445 To summon uncanonical offenders into the arch-deacon's court. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) v. 167 A witness who will not come of himself may be summoned. 1887 *Courier* 23 June, George Champneys. . . was summoned for wilfully assaulting Mr. Smeadon. *absol.* 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* II. 11 The Heralds then, he strait charg'd to consort The curd-head Greekes, with lowd calls to a Court. They summon'd; i' th' other came.

† b. To call (a plea) into court. Obs.

c 1460 Oseney *Reg.* 104 Whereof 'assisa of the deth of auctours' . . . was k-summed thithere then In the forsaide Courte. *Ibid.* 153 Whereof he plee of 'comencion' was k-summonyd bitwene them in þe same courte.

† c. **transf.** To call to account. Obs. rare.

1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 610 The two Princes summoed Callimachus of his promise.

3. **gen.** To require the presence or attendance of; to bid (a person) to approach by a call, ringing a bell, knocking, or the like; with adv., to call (to a person) to go in a specified direction.

a 1400 *Robt. Cygle* (MS. Harl. 529) in Parker *Dom. Archil.* (1853) II. 73 [He] somownd him a Barbour before, That as a fole he should be shore. a 1535 *Songs, Carols*, etc. (E. E. T. S.) 97 Whan deth comyth. . . Obey we must, per ys no remedye; He hath me somond. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. To Rdr., Their great Graundmother Eue when she was somoned from Paradise ioye. 1592 *Soliman & Pers.* v. ii. 68 Ere we could summon him a land, His ships were past a kenning from the shoare. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 16 He knocke once more, to summon them. 1683 J. KETTLEWELL *Helk Worthly Communit.* iii. v. 376 We are summond' in to profess Repeniance. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* an. 1635. When near her death, she summoned all her children then living. 1779 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian xli.* The matins bell strikes 1. I am summond. 1832 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* vi. 132 The family was then summoned to the spot, and the phenomena were seen alike by them all. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* i. They were soon summoned to table.

4. **fig.** with immaterial or inanimate subject: To call, bid come or go. Often with adv.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ep. 6. 1 beaod summond be institutione of a gude zeil. 1592 KYO *Sf. Trag.* ii. 46 When Vesper ginnes to rise, That summons home distrellt trauellers. 1592 *Arden of Feversham* iii. iii. 12 A gentle slumber tooke me, And sommond all my parts to sweete repose. 1608 D. T[ULLI] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 38 b. Heerein may their practice serue like a seuerer Censur. . . and summoning the blood into our faces, make vs ashamed. 1629 WAOSWORTH *Pilgr.* iii. 14 Euery morning the fift houre summons the vp. 1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 142 The Chapel's silver bell you hear, That summons you to all the Pride of Prayr. 1750 JOHNSON in *Boswell*, The business of life summons us away from useless grief. 1826 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxv, The attention of Morton was summoned to the widow by a great noise. 1818 — *Robt. Roy* i. If my father were suddenly summond from life. *absol.* 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. 169 Hearke how these Instruments summon to supper. 1891 'Q.' (Quiller-Couch) *Nights & Cr.* *Cott. Tray* iv. Its [sc. the sea's] voice in his ears, calling, summoning all the way.

5. To call upon (a person) to do something.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 462 3if crist have sumoyd hem for to come not to hym. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1212 He somond than the schippemeo. . . To shake furtle with the schyre mene to schifte the gudez. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1702 He somond alle þe Cite. . . To a counsell to come for a cause hegh. c 1450 *Merlin* 249 This squyer hadde ofte Carados somoned to be a knyght. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 534 Cole-black clouds, . . . Do summon vs to part. 1621 MILTON *P. R.* ii. 143, I summon all. . . to be in readiness. . . to assist. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 129 That moving signal summoning. . . their host to move. 1875 SCOTT *Betrothd* ii. He called. . . a young . . . bard. . . and summoned him to sing something which might command the applause of his sovereign. 1889 TENNYSON *Guinev.* 566 They summon me their King to lead mine hosts.

b. To call upon to surrender.

1471 CAXTON *Reueyll* (Somme) 73, J the someone as legat . . . that thou yelde this cyte vnto his fader kyng saturne. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 36 The kyng. . . sent an heraulte to somon vs to rendre to hym this cytee. 1560 DAUS tr. *Steidane's Comm.* 252 Donauerde, welche being summoned to render, bad refused. 1643 BAKER *Chron.* (1653) 248 The Duke of Exeter was sent. . . to summon the Citizens to surrender the Town. 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xxxiv, A man advanced and summoned us to surrender.

1603 [see SUMMONING vbl. sh.]. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* i. iv. 7 Summon the Towne. 1773 GOLDSM. *Storks to Cong.* ii. 4, He first summoned the garrison. 1810 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1838) VI. 120 General Mermet summoned the place on the 12th. 1853 STOCQUELER *Altit.* *Eneyel.* 271/2.

† 6. To give warning or notice of, proclaim, call. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 205 He cast hym. . . In a Cite he syde to somyn a fest. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* iii. 35 Summon a Parley, we will take with him. 1611 — *Wint. T.* ii. iii. 202 Prepare you Lords, Summon a Session.

7. Often with *up*: To 'call' (a faculty, etc.) to one's aid; to bring (one's courage, energy) into action; to call up.

1582 STANFURTH *Eneis* t. (Arb.) 24 With food they summond theyre force [L. *victu reuocant viros*]. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* ii. i. Now Madam summon vp your dearest spirits. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 374 Relie On what thou hast of vertue, summon all. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 87 ¶ 8 We . . . summon our powers to oppose it. 1780 *Mirror* No. 87 ¶ 7 Being obliged to summon up his resolution. 1802 MARIA EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) i. xviii. 149 He summoned all his fortitude. 1865 TROLOPE *Belton Est.* xxvi. 317 She had been driven to summon up all her courage to enable her to do so. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 157 You paused to summon courage to enter.

b. *refl.* To 'pull oneself together'. rare.

1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xvi. He summoned himself hastily.

8. To call into existence; to call forth.

1742 YOUNG *My. Th.* ix. 1558 He summons into heigh, with like ease, A whole creation, and a single grain. 1837 CARLYLE *Rev.* i. iii. iii, M. de Calonne has stretched out an Aaron's Rod over France, and is summoning. . . unexpected things. 1841 WHITTIER *Lacy Hooper* 28 Pain and weariness, which here Summoned the sigh or wrung the tear.

Summonable (sɜˈmənəbəl), a. [f. SUMMON v. + -ABLE. In AF. *soumnable*, OF. *semouenable*.]

That can be or is liable to be summoned.

1721 LO. MOLESWORTH tr. *F. Holman's Franco-Gallia* (1721) 147 This Meeting of the Court of Judicature was summonable by the King's Writs. 1796 BENTHAM *Panopli. Corr.* Wks. 1843 XI. 115 The strength. . . of the Barracks distant not above half-a-mile, summonable by signals. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 123 That in pleas of trespass. . . sokemen be summonable and answerable as well as others. 1872 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 5 Aug. 10 The Court. . . was summonable. . . by himself as lessee of the duchy.

† **Summonance**, sb. Obs. In 4 *somonaunce*, 5 *somonaunce*. [a. AF. **somo(u)naunce*, f. *somo(u)ni* to SUMMON: see -ANCE.] A summons.

c 1385 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 288 (Harl. MS.), I haue. . . a somonaunce [v. r. somons, somon(e)] of n hille. . . lōke þat þou be. . . biforn our echedeknes kne. To answer to be of certeyn binges. 1499 in *Lett. Rich. III. & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 131 They shal make their summonance in the presence of the depute. 1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sgr.'s T.* xi. 185 After the lore of Faerie Landes somonance [v. r. summonance].

† **Summonary**, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. SUMMON + -ARY.] That deals with summonses.

1762 [P. MURDOCH] tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* v. 5 That the chancery of Worms. . . should open the writings addressed to the summonary office of the Circle [orig. *Kreis-Ausschreib-amt*].

† **Summond**, sb. Sc. and north. Obs. Also 5 *somond*, *somound*. [f. next.] = SUMMONS.

1411 *Customs of Malton in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 58 Noo other Balyffe schal make no tachment nor somond. c 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* *Shep & Dog* iv, This summound had maid before wytnes anew. 1500-20 DUHAER *Poems* xlii. 29 Sum castis summundis, and sum exceptis. c 1680 DALLAS *Stiles* (1685) 192 The Summond of Adjudication.

† **Summond**, v. Sc. and north. Obs. Also 4 *somend*, *sumund*, 4-5 *somond(e)*, 6 *somund*, *sowmound*. [a. AF., OF. *sumonidre, semundre, semondre*: see SUMMON v.] To summon. Hence *Summonding* vbl. sb.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 524 Pe king þan did his lettres writte To somond al. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Plaiter* vii. 12 He somondis þaim till penaunce. *Ibid.* cxlviii. 12 Here sumundis he men and wemen. . . to loue be name of oure lord. 1425 *Munim. de Melros* (Bann. Cl.) 544 We gerisomond. . . Johnne . . . abbot of Melrose. . . on þe part and . . . Johnne hag of beerysde on þe thofor part. a 1450 *Katys Raving* iii. 383 Bere þow wytnes hat somondyng. Pow may be set fra wytnesing. c 1575 BALFOUR *Prædicts* (1754) 303 Summonding is an declaration of an certane lauchful day and place, maid befor sufficient witnessis, to ane partie, lo comper in judgment. *Ibid.* 305 To summoning any personis to pas upon any assise or inquest. a 1578 LINDSAY (Pittcott) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) i. 67 Their come ane thunder and voyce out of heavyn cryand and drummond and him to the extreme iudgement of god. 1639 DUNNOM or HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. VI.* Wks. (1711) 74 A proclamation. . . summonding a great many burgesses. . . to appear. . . before the tribunal of one Plot-Cock. c 1680 DALLAS *Stiles* (1685) 185 That ye lawfully summond, warn and charge the forenamed persons. 1711 in *Nairne Peerage Evidence* (1874) 143 [To] call and conven parties and witnessis summond inquests and assyses.

† **Summonder**, sb. Sc. and north. Obs. In 5 *summunnder*, *somundare*, -ondre, 7 *summon-dour*. Variant of SUMMONER, assimilated to prec.

c 1425 *Eng. Vce.* in W. Wulker *652 Ille silitor*, A^o somundare. 14. . . *Nom.* *Ibid.* 681 Ille citator, Ille aparator, a summonder. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 348/2 A Somonder.

citator. c 1575 *Balfour Practicks* (1754) 303 The execution of summonds may be made he an lauchful summonder befor sufficient witnessis. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.*, Quon. *Attach.* 76 The summondour and witness with him, should come to the dwelling house of the defender, and summon him to compeir.

† **Summonds.** *Sc. and north. Obs.* Forms: 5 so(w)mondis, 5-6 summondis, 6 summoundis, 8(o)mondis, 7 summons. Variant of SUMMONS assimilated to SUMMOND v.

14. in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 60 The fyrst day of somondes or atachment. c 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 134 For all statiss of kirk that wnder Crist standis. To semble to his summondis. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace ix.* 1872 Somoundis thair maid, and chargyt Bruce he nayme. 1564-5 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. 1. 321 The copy of the summondis of transferring. c 1578 *LINCOLN (Piscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 150 Than was sende anesumondis of foirlaltour. c 1649 *DRUMM.* of *HAWTH. Hist. Jas. III.* Wks. (1711) 57 Some rent his summonds, and beat shamefully his heraulds. 1672 *Rec. Proc. Justic. Cr. Edinb.* (S.H.S.) II. 77 A Messenger executing a Summonds must shew his Warrant. c 1680 *DALLAS Stiles* (1688) 188 Here follow furth the second Dyet as in the first Summonds.

Summoned (sɒˈmɒnd), *ppl. a.* [*f.* SUMMON v. + -ED.] In senses of the verb.

1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* iv. 977 Thy summon'd Sister, and thy Friend had come. 1812 *HOR. SMITH Reg. Addr.*, *Tale of Drury Lane* 77 The summon'd firemen woke at call. 1820 *BYRON Juan* v. lix, Her summon'd handmaids bore their lady to her couch. 1821 *JOANNA BAILLIE Met. Leg.*, *Wallace* xxviii, A summon'd court should there have been.

Summoner (sɒˈmɒnər). Forms: 4 somonur, -on(o)ur, 6 -oner, 6-7 sommoner, 6- summoner. See also SOMNER, SOMNER, SUMNER, and SUMMONDER. [*a.* AF. *so-, summonour*, = OF. *somoneor*, *semoneor* (mod. arch. *F. semoneur*): = med. L. *summonitorem*: see SUMMONITOR.]

1. A petty officer who cites and warns persons to appear in court. Now *Hist.*

c 1325 *MS. Raul.* B. 520 ff. 55 That he be panne her to heren be reconsaunce and that thou habbe here be somunurs and this writ. 1389 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 30 And viij. men .. schulen chesen. a somono, for ye nexte yer. 1529-30 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 349 Paid to a Somoner for Somenyng of Mr hiltions, preist ij d. 1530 *PALMER* 725/1, I somon, as a sommoner dothe one to the courte. 1581 (A. GILBY) *Pleas. Dial. Solit.* & *Chapl.* L. 7 b, The Summoner or Apparitor. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* i. 7 It is necessary that everie summoner (executer of summonis) sall lawfullie verifie his summonis. 1651 *tr. Kitchin's Courts Leet* (1657) 561 The Defendant avers, That the summoners now returned were not the summoners in *Precipe*. 1763 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* tit. 279 Two of the sheriff's messengers called summoners. 1824 *Scott Redgauntlet* let. xi, The Bishop's summoner, that they called the Deil's Rattle-bag. 1865 *NICHOLS Britton* II. 87 Let the summoners [of a jury] be ch'rged to be there. 1885 *KINGSLAY Herew.* xx, Neither summoner nor sheriff of the king.. could enter there.

Comb. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) I. 432 An enchanted staff, which the devil, summoner like, was used to deliver some mercat-women to ride upon.

2. One who summons another to a place. Often *fig.* of immaterial or inanimate agents.

1585 *Ord. Prayer in Liturg. Serv.* Q. *Ellz.* (1847) 572 A messenger and summoner of us to the dreadful judgment-seat. 1597 *MIDDLETON Wids. Solomon* xvii. 3 The darksome clouds are summoners of raine. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* iii. ii. 59 Close pent-up guilts.. cry These dreadfull Summoners grace. 1808 *SCOTT Mariv.* v. xxvi, The summoner was gone. 1820 *KEATS Lamia* i. xi From high Olympus had he stolen light.. to escape the sight Of his great summoner. 1836 *BRAY Descr. Tamar & Tavy* (1879) I. x. 174 The Summoner appeared to be a strange, squint eyed.. old fellow. 1897 E. W. B. *NICHOLSON Goshp* 31 The minister.. followed his summoner to the basement of the castle.

3. One who takes out a summons.

1865 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 3 Aug. 10/1 If he will not appear.. the summoner can bring an action against the doctor, should he lose his cause.

Summoning (sɒˈmɒnɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* SUMMON v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. SUMMON; the issue of a summons; † calling to arms; calling to surrender.

c 1330 R. *BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15349 Made bey somonyng, Of southe & north, ilka kyng. c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1835) 31 Sicke somonyng of prelat is not groundid in cristis lif ne his apostelis ne reson. c 1380 — *Sel. Wks.* III. 166 By hor feyned somonyng beid drawn hom fro hor labour. c 1460 *Oseney Reg.* 168 Hugh of Hyngton And moolde his wiffe, the which now come by somonyng. 1582 *ALLEN Martyrdom Campion* (1908) 86 This good fellow Havard was somewhat amased at this sodaine somonyng. 1595 in *Buccluch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 228 Let Presgrave make as many warrants as he can against that time for the summoning of the country. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1638) 66 They.. had slaine such messengers as hee had sent vnto them for the summoning of the city. c 1693 *Urguhart's Rabelais* iii. xxxix. 325 Summonings, Comparitions, Apperances. 1810 *Scott Lady of L.* ii. xxi, The maid The unweelcome summoning obey'd. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.*, *Hill of Venus* 152 That might have been the bright archangel's wand, Who brought to Mary that fair summoning. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* II. xv. § 190. 183 The hereditary summoning of a large proportion of great vassals was a middle course. 1891 *ATHENÆUM* 25 Apr. 529/2 A crude creationism—or doctrine of the direct summoning into existence of each soul at earthly birth.

Summoning, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That summons. *Summoning officer*: one whose function is to summon jurors.

1667 *MILTON P. L.* iii. 325 When thou.. Shalt.. from thee send The summoning Arch-Angels to proclaim Thy dread Tribunal. 1778 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 167 Summoning officer

of the juries for the city.. of Westminster. a 1851 *Moir Lines Isle of Bute* iii, When flew the fiery cross, with summoning blaze. 1896 *Daily News* 18 Mar. 7/5 The summoning officer who represented the sheriff. 1900 *Ibid.* 21 Dec. 6/3 Highly intelligent dogs will wait for their summoning owner.

† **Summonister.** *Obs.* [*f.* SUMMON v. + -ISTER.] = SUMMONITOR.

1811 J. *POLLOCK* in *2nd Rep. Comm. Public Rec. Irel.* (1815) 141 The Process which issues from the Summonister to the different Sheriffs. 1835 *Act* 5 & 6 *Will. IV.* c. 55 § 18 The following Offices of the said Court of Exchequer in Ireland.. are hereby abolished; .. Summonister and Clerk of the Estreats.

† **Summonition.** *Obs.* Also 5 somon-, 6 sommon-, 5 -yeion, 6 -icion, -yeon, -itioun. [*ad. med. L. summonitio, -ionem*, n. of action *f. summonere* to SUMMON.] A summons.

c 1450 *Godslow Reg.* 598 To somon hem, by good somony-cions, that thei be than before the forsaid James and John. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* 82 h/2 Our letters patentis of our Summonicion of the dett. 1531 in W. H. *Turner Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 99 After lawfull summonyng made by the bedylls or other officers. c 1575 *BALFOUR Practicks* (1754) 305 Ane persoun heand summonitoun.. gif he, the time of the making of the said summonitoun.. do require a copie fra the persouer [etc.]. 1593 *BILSON Govt. Christ's Ch.* 364 The plea of *Quare impedit*, when the Bishop refuseth the Patron's Clearke as well for the summonitions, as for the returne, is mentioned in the Statute of Marlebridge. 1765-8 *ERSKINE Inst. Law Scot.* iv. i. § 4 Where mention is made of the word *summons*, or *summonition*, in the old books of our law.. that term is to be understood, not of the warrant of citation, but of the citation given upon the warrant.

b. *attrib.* (see quot.).

a 1816 *BENTHAM Offic. Apt. Maximized, Introd. View* (1830) 18 *Summonition mandate* will accordingly be seen taking place of *sub-pœna*.

† **Summonitor.** *Obs.* Also 7 somoniter. [*a.* med. L. *summonitor*, agent-n. *f. summonit-, monere* to SUMMON.] An officer of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland who assisted in collecting the royal revenues by citing defaulters.

1617 *MORVON Ist.* ti. 29 [Irish Court of Exchequer] The Somoniter one hundred six shillings eight pence. a 1726 *GILBERT Hist. View Cr. Exch. v.* (1738) 109 An Officer, who makes out the first Process, whom they call the Summonitor.

Summons (sɒˈmɒnz), *sb.* Forms: 3-5 somouns, -ounce, 3-6 somons, 4-5 somonce, 5-6 sommaunce, 3 somunce, -ounz, 4 -unse, -ones, -aunce, 5 somonz, -ones, somance, somnes, somounys, 6 sommaunce, 7 somannce, 8 sommons, 6-sommons. [*a.* AF. *OF. sumunse*, *somo(u)nse* (mod. *F. sommeuse*) = Pr. *somonisa*, *ossa* = pop. L. **summonsa* (for *summonita*), pa. pple. fem., (used subst.) of *summonere* to SUMMON.]

1. An authoritative call to attend at a specified place for a specified purpose.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* x Ich wene þat ich wot 3wat þis somunce a-mounti scial. a 1325 *MS. Raul.* B. 520 ff. 54 Somunce þoru gode somunse. xii. þe men ant trewe of vesinage of. N. 13. E. *Allit. P. B.* 1498 Soberly in his sacrifice summe wer anoynted, þurȝ be somones of him selfe þat syttes so hyȝe. a 1400 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 349 Weche foure and twenty (heuedes of þe Cite) sholde, to be comenable somaunce of þe forseide meyre, come. a 1483 *Ibid.* 317 Ye shall not.. disobey þe somnes of þe Master and Wardens. a 1500 *Gough Chron.* in *Six Town Chron.* (1911) 155 The comons of london wente to yelde hail by cause of a somaunce made by a commission. a 1513 *FADYAN Chron.* vii. (1811) 494 Sir Godfrey de Harecourt, which.. wold nat apere after certayn somaunces, was now openly banysshed. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 757 Thir summons call'd from every Bandand squared Regiment By place or choice the worthiest. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xxvii. (1787) III. 31 He obeyed the summons with the respect of a faithful subject. 1823 *SCOTT Quentin D.* xxi, The great bell was tolled, as summons to a military council. 1878 J. *GAIRDNER Rich.* III. ii. 74 Summons were issued to fifty gentlemen to receive knighthood.

b. The royal act of calling to the national council or parliament the bishops, earls, and barons by special writ, and the knights and freeholders by a general writ addressed to the sheriffs; hence *spec.* the call to a barony (cf. SUMMON v. 1 b).

The personal right of summons is the essence of the peerage' (Gardiner in *Encycl. Brit.*, 1878, VIII. 297/1). 13.. *Coer de L.* 1255 The kyng comaundyed. At London to make a parlement... To London, to hys somouns, Come erl, hysschop, and harouns, Abbotes, prysteys, knyghtes, squyers, Burgeyses, and manye bachelers, Serjaunts, and every freeholdande. 1338 R. *BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 16 Withouten any somons, & withouten askyng of Erles or barons. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* ii. § 66 The Parliament met according to summons upon the 13th of April in the year 1640. 1660 R. *COKE Power & Subj.* 109 In every Writ of Summons to the Bishops, there is a clause requiring them to summon these persons to appear personally at the Parliament. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* i. ii. 189 After the expiration of which [three years], reckoning from the return of the first summons, the parliament was to have no longer continuance. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) III. 177 It has been a very ancient practice to call up the eldest sons of earls to the House of Lords by writ of summons, by the name or title of a barony vested in their fathers. 1845 *DISRAELI Sybil* iv. vii, That was a barony by writ of summons which had been claimed a century before. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. § 6. 520 The summons of a Parliament at once wote the kingdom to a fresh life. 1878 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* III. xx. § 751. 437 The point of time from which the regularity of the baronial summons is held to involve the creation of an hereditary dignity.

2. A call or citation by authority to appear before

a court or judicial officer; also (in full *writ of summons*), the writ by which the citation is made.

a. A citation or writ apprising a defendant that an action has been begun against him and citing him to appear to the action, in default of which the court may proceed to give judgement and award execution against him.

Summons and severance: see SEVERANCE 2 c. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29519 Pat cursing tald vn-lagful es Pat ordir wantes and right-settes O lagli, bot giuen it es ouertite, Wit-vten somons and right respite. c 1325 *Poem temp. Edw. II* (Percy) lxvi, The pore men shul to London To somons and to syse. 1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 346/1 Having processe.. by somonnces, attachmentz and distresse. 1497-8 in *Archaeol. Jnrl.* (1886) XLIII. 167 A fyne lost by Robt Wells for somannce. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* 10 b/2 And y' none summaunce attachment nor excecucion by don, .. but by mynystirs of the same cite. 1618 J. *WILKINSON Treat. Off. Coroners* etc. ii. 6 The like proces or precepts as are made out of a hundred Court, *mutatis mutandis*, are to be made out of this Court, viz. summons attachment, and distresse infinite. 1764 *BURN Poor Laws* 288 For the executing a summons, where the person to be summoned.. is.. out of the way; that a copy thereof left at his dwelling house, .. should be enacted to be effectual, as if personally served upon himself. 1810 *MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange Life* (1870) I. iv. 94 We have received a summons from the under-sheriff, which was given over the pale to William this morning. 1869 *Act* 32 & 33 *Vict.* c. 71 § 7 A debtor's summons may be granted by the Court on a creditor proving.. that a debt sufficient to support a petition in bankruptcy is due to him from the person against whom the summons is sought. 1875 *Act* 38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 77 Ord. ii. § 1 Every action in the High Court shall be commenced by a writ of summons. 1892 [see TAKE 2, 85 §].

attrib. and Comb. 1881 J. *HATTON New Ceylon* vii. 184 Summons cases for debt. 1886 in *Maurice Lett. fr. Donegal* 72 The summons-server of the Bunbeg district.

b. *Sc. Law.* A citation or writ issuing from the Court of Session under the royal signet, or, if in a sheriff court, in the name of the sheriff.

It consists of three parts: the *libel*, which sets forth the grounds and circumstances on which the action is founded, the *conclusion* or *decurtion*, which declares the terms on which the pursuer desires judgement in his favour, and the *citation* or *writ*, which is a warrant for summoning the defender to court.

1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.*, Quon. *Attach.* 75 b, Summons is ane warning (and declaration) of ane certaine day and place, betwix parties, to ane lawfull day. 1693 *STAIN Instit.* iv. iii. § 27 Ordinar Actions proceed not by Brieves, but by larger Summons, which therefore are called Libells. 1718 *Acts of Sederunt* 26 Feb. The first calling, which is to be marked by the under-clerk on the summons. 1765-8 *ERSKINE Inst. Law Scot.* iv. i. § 8 All executions of summonses must express the day of appearance, which however is commonly left blank, till the summons be called in court. 1814 *Act* 54 *Geo. III.* c. 137 § 2 Letters or Precepts of Arrestment upon any depending Action may be granted summarily, upon Production of the libelled Summons. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 220/1 In Scotland an action in the Court of Session begins by a summons on the part of the pursuer to which is annexed a condescendence, containing the allegations in fact on which the action is founded.

c. In full, *summons ad warrantizandum*, to *warrant* (law L. *summons ad warrantizandum*): the process by which the vouchee in a common recovery was called.

1580-1 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 3 § 1 The Returnes of the said Originals and Writtes of Summon ad Warrantizandum. 1607 *COWELL Interpr.*, Summons ad Warrantizandum. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) V. 390 Earl Cowper, the vouchee, had acknowledged the warrants of attorney to appear to the summons. 1835 *TOMLIN'S Law Dict.*, Summons to Warrant.

d. 'In judges' or masters' chambers, the means by which one party brings the other before a judge (or a master) to settle matters of detail in the procedure of a suit' (Wharton *Law-Lex.*).

1820 *Act* 1 *Geo. IV.* c. 55 § 5 I shall.. be lawful for the Justices of the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas.. during their.. Circuits.. to grant such and the like Summons, .. in all Actions and Prosecutions which are or shall be depending [etc.]. 1882 C. *SWERT Dict. Eng. Law* v. 5, Summons are.. only used on applications which are either of subsidiary importance, or can be conveniently disposed of in chambers. *Ibid.*, In the Queen's Bench Division some summonses must be heard in the first instance by a master, and others by a judge.

3. *gen.* A peremptory or urgent call or command; a summoning sound, knock, or the like.

1567 *FENTON Trag. Disc.* i. 7 b, He suffred himselfe at the first to be subiect to the somonce of loue. c 1586 C. *RESS PEMBROKE Ps.* xlix. iii, Sure at his [se. death's] summons wise and fooles appeare. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich.* II. i. iii. 4 The Duke of Norfolk.. Stayes but the summons of the Appellants Trumpet. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 888 Bred in thy headlong wave, Till thou our summons answeredst have. 1676 *GLANVILLE Season. Refl.* 167 The Dead shall be raised by a General Summons. 1727 *SWIFT Further Acc. E. Curll* Wks. 1751 III. i. 156 He had a lucid interval, that enabled him to send a general summons to all his authors. 1784 *COWPER Task* vi. 587 As if conven'd By magic summons of th' Orphean lyre. 1813 *SCOTT Rokeby* iv. vii, The hour was late, When a loud summons shook the gate. 1814 — *Wav.* xxii, 'Tis the pibroch's shrill summons. 1888 A. K. *GREEN Behind Closed Doors* i. ii, I was requested to call upon— Mrs. A.. I el u say, on business.. Such summonses come frequently. 1889 *TENNISON Forlorn* iv, You that lie with wasted lungs Waiting for your summons.

b. with qualifying inf. or adv. 1784 *COWPER Task* vi. 336 The total herd receiving.. from one That leads the dance a summons to be gay. 1844 *THURL-WALL Greece* lxii. VIII. 181 Antigonus.. was walking on his southern frontier for the summons to march. 1886 *Household Words* (Flügel) A horn blowing.. was the summons borne.

4. *Mil.* The act of summoning a place to surrender. Also, now only, with inf. (cf. 3 b).

1617 MORVSON *Itin.* ii. 167 Upon our summons of the Towne, after martiall manner. a 1671 Ld. FAIRFAX *Memo.* (1699) 15 We. sent a trumpet with a summons to deliver up the town to me. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (1905) 236 The Captains, did send... a summons to Mansoul to yield up her self to the King. 1700 DRYDEN *Cymon & Iph.* 276 Or strike your Sails at Summons, or prepare To prove the last Extremities of War. 1744 M. Bishop *Life & Adv.* 8 We Pioneers were ordered to go to St. Catherine's Castle, but we were preceded by a Summons, upon which it surrendered. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* II. 350 The Kiladar refused to comply with the summons to surrender.

Summons (sʊmɒnz), v. [f. prec. Cf. obs. F. *semoncer*, -ser.]

1. *trans.* = SUMMON V. 1, 3, 4, 5, 5 b. Now rare. 1658 FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 34. I know not except he's come to summons us home. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. To summons a Place, is to send a Drum, or Trumpet, to command the Governor to surrender. 1772 FLETCHER *Appeal* Wks. 1795 I. 62 The bait of pleasure appears, corrupt nature summons all her powers. 1802 MARIAN MOORE *Lancelles* II. 75 She was obliged to summons all her fortitude. 1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* II. 309 His attendants... came to summons him for the journey.

2. To cite before a court or a judge or magistrate; to take out a summons against.

1780 M. MAOAN *Theophthora* I. ii. 52 A woman had but to summons her seducer before the judges. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xxxviii. Say another word and I'll summons you. 1904 MARIE CORELLI *God's Good Man* xxv. You can summons me... if you feel so inclined.

Hence **Summonsable**, a., rendering one liable to a summons, actionable; **Summonser**, one who summons; **Summonsing** vbl. sb.

1877 R. W. THOM *Jack o' Knots* 31 (E. D. D.) The summonser's car 'Wad sound through the grand rooms of Corby Ha'. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 25 July 1901 The fervent exhortations in the streets to apply summonsable language to him. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* ix. The purpose... being that... the summoning be something other than a form.

† **Summo-perous**, a. Obs. *notice-wd.* In 7 sumo-. [f. L. *summo-perere* = *summo opere* with the greatest labour + -ous.] Highest, utmost.

1647 WARD *Simple Coder* 9 If the States of the World would make it their summo-perous Care to preserve this One Truth in its purity.

Summot, obs. form of **SOMEWHAT**.

† **Summot-ion**. Obs. rare-1. [ad. mod. L. *summotio*, -ōnem, f. *summovēre* to remove, f. *sum-* = SUB- + *movēre* to MOVE.] Removal.

1653 R. G. tr. Bacon's *Hist. Winds* 321 In every simple Protrusion... there is no summotion or local carriage, before the parts of the body do preternaturally... suffer, and be compressed by the driver.

† **Summulary**. Obs. rare. [ad. med. L. *summularius*, f. *summula* dim. of *summa* SUM sb. 1: see -ARY 1.]

1. = SUMULIST.

1581 J. BELL Haddon's *Ans. Osor.* 358 b. Wherein reyneth... For Evangelistes, Decretaries, Summularies, seditious Sententioners.

2. A summury, compendium.

1643 PLYNNE *Sor. Power Parl.* 1 To Rdr., My. Intention was, to have Collected the chiefe Heads... of this and the ensuing Members, into one compendious Summulary.

Summulist (sʊmjuːlɪst). [ad. med. L. *summulista*, f. *summula*: see prec. and -IST 2.] a. A writer of a *summula* or small compendious treatise of a science; an abridger. b. A commentator on the *Summulæ Logicales* of Petrus Hispanus (13th cent.).

1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 20 The allegation of Blither by the Summulists will be of small validity. 1656 [?] J. SERGEANT tr. T. White's *Peripat. Inst.* Author's Des. a v. j. We only act the part of Abridgers or Summulists. 1694 BURKHOGGE *Reason* 50 Common Logicians and Summulists. 1865 F. G. LEE C. Davenport's *Paraphrasis. Expos.* 15 Which... is a term of diminution (as the Summulists say).

† **Summum bonum** (sʊmʊm bɒnʊm). Pl. *summa bona*. [L. (Cicero), *summum* neut. sing. of *summus* highest, *bonum* neut. sing. of *bonus* good, used subst.] The chief or supreme good; properly a term of *Ethics*; often *transf.* and in trivial or jocular use.

1563 T. GALE *Inst. Chirurg.* 11 As one myght thinke hymselfe ryght happye, though he neuer dyd attayne to Aristoteles *summum bonum*, or Plato his *idea*. 1597 GREENE *Farewe. Folly* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 289 The Cynicke Philosophers... founded their *summum bonum* in pleasure. 1605 A. WARREN *Poor Man's Pass.* etc. II. 4 b. With Phago placing his felicity And summum Bonum in his gluttony; 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. 8 55 The Philosophers of old did in vain enquire, whether *Summum Bonum* consisted in Riches, or bodily Delights, or Virtue, or Contemplation. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* iii. 114 Some last End or *Summum Bonum* as 'tis called, some good or other which he looks upon as desirable for itself. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 208 When a glutton sits down to a well-spread table with a good appetite, he possesses as much of the *summum bonum* as can be obtained within the time. 1811 COLERIDGE *Ess. Own Times* (1850) III. 929 Hobbes, who... considered absolute tranquillity and implicit obedience as the *summum bonum* of a State. 1861 H. C. PENNELL *Puck on Pegasus* 152 When... pap was the *summum bonum* of life, To a mouth in perpetual pucker. 1862 THACKERAY *Philip* vi. To be a painter... I hold to be one of life's *summa bona*. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 594 1/2 The *summum bonum* for man [according to Thomas Aquinas] is objectively God, subjectively the happiness to be derived from loving vision of His perfections.

tively the happiness to be derived from loving vision of His perfections.

So **Summum pulchrum** (pʊlkrʊm) [L. *pulchrum*, neut. of *pulcher* beautiful, used subst.], the highest beauty.

1841 CLOUGH To καλόν v. The *Summum Pulchrum* rests in heaven above.

† **Summum genus** (sʊmʊm dʒɛnʊs). Pl. *summa genera*. [L. *summum* (see prec.), *genus* kind.] The highest or most comprehensive division in a classification; in *Logic*, a genus that is not considered as a species of a higher genus.

1592 NASHE P. *Penitence* Wks. 1904 I. 235 The diuell, which is the *Summum genus* vs all. 1593 — *Christ's T.* ibid. II. 47. I my selfe have no enemy but Pryde, which is the *Summum genus* of sinne. 1843 DE QUINCEY *Ceylon* Wks. 1890 VII. 455 In the running over hastily the *summa genera* of products by which Ceylon will soon make her name known to the ends of the earth. 1870 McCOSH *Laus Disc. Thought* 1 § 35. 28 If we take all things, the *Summum Genus* is Being; if we take merely an order of things, the *Summum Genus* is the highest in that order; thus Plant is the *Summum Genus* in Botany.

† **Summum jus** (sʊmʊm dʒʊs). [L. *summum* (see SUMMUM BONUM), *jus* right, law.] The utmost rigour of the law, extreme severity.

1588 J. UDALL *Diatriphes* (Arh.) 29 *Summum jus*, must be your best help in this case. 1609 J. DAVIES *Humour's Heaven* I. cxxii. To rule them with the Rod of *Summumjus*. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. viii. § 3. 207 *Summum Jus*, Rigidity, sourness, unreasonable iniquity. 1692 T. WATSON *Body Divin.* 50 God doth not go according to the *summum jus*, or rigour of the Law. 1774 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 485 The strict letter and *summum jus* of decorum and propriety.

Summure, obs. form of SUMMER 1.

† **Summyng** (g), in all and *summyng* (g), a perversion of all and sum (see ALL a. 12) on some supposed ME. analogy.

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* iv. iii. 42 Or list appreif thai peplis all and summyng [v.r. summyng] Togiddir middle.

Sumne, obs. variant of SUMMON V.

Summed, erron. form of SUMMED.

Sumner (sʊmɒnɪ). Also 4 *sumnor*, 5 -ere, 6 -ar, (erron. summer, sunner); 4-5 *sumpnour* (e, 6 *sumpner*. [a. AF. *sum(c)nuir*, f. *sumen*, *sumoit*: see SUMMON V. and -ER 1. Cf. SOMNER, SOMPOUR.] One who is employed to summon persons to appear in court; esp. a summoning officer in an ecclesiastical court. Now surviving in the Isle of Man.

1362 LANGE P. Pl. A. II. 46 For Sixours, for Sumners [B. II. 58 *sumpnours*, v.r. *sumpoures*; C. II. 59 *sumders*], for Sumlers, for Buggers. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in W. Wülcker 783 *Hic tharius*, a summer. 1538 in Feuilleter *Revels* Q. Eliz. (1908) 24 In paning of two Sumners comes. 10. 1596 *Sir T. More* iv. v. 149 Thou art reserued To be my summer to yond spiritual court. 1599 THYNNE *Animadu.* (1875) 85 The bishop is not her, his summer, the official, ney yet his chancler. 1600 1st Pt. *Sir J. Oldcastle* II. i. 66. I am my lord of Rochester's summer. 1622 and Pt. *Return* fr. *Parnass.* iv. ii. 1604 You that lue like a summer upon the sinnes of the people. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not Good* I. i. Two of thy Summers dead-drunk here too. 1726-31 WALDRON *Descr. Isle of Man* (1744) 77 An Officer... called a Summer, lays a Straw over his, or her Shoulder, and says, By virtue of this, you are Yarded for the Service of the Lord of Man. 1858 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 122 The summer, and the bellringer of the Cathedral. 1887 HALL CAINE *Demister* xii. Next day the Bishop sent his summer round the parish. 1891 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 349 Age, sickness, and Death, the three Summers. 1612 HARRINGTON *Epigr.* II. lxii. An Abbot... cited now, by deaths sharpe Summer, sickness. 1891 HALL CAINE *Scapgoat* i. What the summer of the Lord of Hosts had not done, the summer of the Lord Sultan very speedily brought to pass.

Summien, obs. form of SUMMON V.

Sumoom, obs. form of SIMOOM.

Sump (sʊmp), sb. Also 5 *somp*, 7 *sumpe*, 8-9 *sumph*, 9 *sumpt*. [a. (M)LC. *sump* (*sumpt*) or MDa. *somp*, *sumph*, Flem. *zomp* (WFr. *somp*), or ad. (in the mining sense) the related MHG., G. *sumpf* marsh, water-level or lodge, sump in metal-working (whence Sw., Da. *sump*); f. *swamp*, related by ablaut to *swamp* (see SWAMP sb.).]

1. A marsh, swamp, morass; (now *dial.*) a dirty pool or puddle.

1425 *Cast. Perser.* 127 in *Macro Plays* 90 Myth I ryde be sompe & syke. 1845 BROCKETT N. C. *Gloss.* *Sump*, *Sumph*, a bog, a swamp, a miry pool. 1851 *Cumbld. Gloss.* *Sump*, a puddle. 1905 McCARTHY *Dryad* 265 Swift Spanish soldiers came, picking their way easily over the sump in which the Athenians wallowed.

2. A pit or well for collecting water or other fluid; *spec.* a cesspool; a pond or well from which sea-water is collected for salt-manufacture.

1680 Tyneworth *Par. Reg.* in *Archæol. Etiana* XIX. 211 He was drowned in Mr. Lawson's sump. 1683 J. COLLINS *Salt & Fish.* 10 The Sea-water they commonly at Spring-Tide let into Poods called Sumps, from whence 'tis pumped into their Pans. 1748 BROWNIE *Art of Making Salt* 55 They... make a little pond in the rocks, or with stones on the sand, which they call their sump. 1852 SMILES *Engineers* III. 45 He had a wooden box or boat made, twelve feet high, which he placed in the sump or well and into this he inserted the lower end of the pump. 1884 *Centinel. Rev.* June 798 The experience of the fen system of working by conveyance into sumps. 1893 *Newcastle Daily* *Freel.* 11 July 6/2 It was not true that there were three or four houses with 'sumps' in them, giving off offensive odours. 1907 *Westm.*

Gaz. 9 Nov. 12/3 The oil is forced by a gear-driven pump from a sump in the crank-chamber.

b. *Mining*. A pit or well sunk at the bottom of an engine shaft to collect the water of the mine.

1653 MANROVE *Cust. Lead-mines* 159 They may cause open d, Drifts, and Sumps, to see if any one by other wronged be. 1700 MACKWORTH *Disc. Mine-Adv.* 2nd *Abstr.* 13 We were not able to sink down our Sumps till the Weather grows Warmer. 1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 144 A whym Shaft to draw the Deads and Ore from the Sump of the Mine. 1866 *Morning Star* 18 Dec. 6/2 The break-down of a portion of the winding machinery... has prevented the sump being emptied of its water. 1895 *Times* 16 Jan. 10/1 The obstructions which had been brought to the sump by the rush of water, such as pit-props, tubs.

3. *Metalurgy*. A pit of stone or metal at a furnace to collect the metal at the first fusion.

1674 RAY *Coll. Words* 114 The mine when melted runs down into the Sump. 1884 *Lock Workshop Rec.* Ser. III. 424/2 The metal is tapped off into an iron sump.

4. *Mining*. Applied locally to various kinds of drifts or pits (see *quots.*); also, 'the part of a judd of coal first brought down' (*Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* 1860).

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* s. v. The second is so proportioned to supply the first and third Sump, to supply the second, and so on. 1796 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XVIII. 142 A shaft or sump, as the miners term it, was made to the depth of several fathoms, immediately below the bottom of the waste. 1828 CRAGEN *Gloss.* *Sump*, a hole sunk below the levels or drifts of a mine at a proper distance to divide the ground, and communicate air to the different works or branches. 1846 BROCKETT N. C. *Words* (ed. 3). *Sump*... also means a secondary shaft in a mine. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 54 Sump... in driving a stone drift, or in sinking a pit, that portion kept a yard or more in advance of the drift or pit, to enable the gunpowder to act to greater advantage upon the parts left. 1866 *Durham Mining Lang.* *Sump*, a pit sunk from one level in a mine to a lower level.

5. *attrib.*, as *sump-head*; *sump drift*, a drift for the construction of a sump; *sump-fuse*, a waterproof fuse used for blasting under water (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); *sump-hole*, = 2, 2 b; *sump-man*, a pitman's assistant, one who attends to the machinery in an engine-shaft; *sump-plank* (see *quot.*); *sump-shaft*, an engine-shaft.

1828 *Rep. Ho. Rep. Prec. Met. U. S.* 147 This shaft... was sunk 33 feet below the 2,500-foot level. A 'sump drift' was run out 50 feet from the bottom. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* *Sump-drift*, a small sort of Fork... sometimes used to hold Doorsteads in Drifts, or at 'Sump-heads' asunder. 1847 HAL-LIWELL, 'Sump-hole', a cesspool. Yorksh. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Nov. 2/1 Mr. Goschen... braved the sulphurous fumes... as far as the sump-hole. 1903 *Ibid.* 23 Nov. 6/2 Water pumped... from a sump-hole... adjacent to one of the most polluted branches of the Lea. 1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. xv. 605 'Sumpmen'. 1866 THORNBURY *Greatheart* III. 211 Then they helped me into the sumpman's house. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (ed. 2) 80 'Sump-planks', strong balks of timber bolted together, forming a temporary bottom, or scaffolding, for the shaft. 1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 171 'Sump' shaft western bottoms.

Hence **Sump v. intr.**, to dig a sump or (small or temporary) shaft; **Sumping** vbl. sb., also *attrib.* (see *quots.* 1860).

1700 MACKWORTH *Disc. Mine-Adv.* 2nd *Abstr.* 12 We are Sumping and driving in the new Work in good firm... Oar. 1789 J. WILKINS *Min. Kingd.* I. 277 Many [miners]... were sumping, driving, and roofing in other parts of the work. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (ed. 2) 65 *Sumping-shot*, a charge of powder for bringing down the sump, or for blowing the stone up in a sinking pit. *Ibid.* 80 *Sumping*, a small square shaft, generally made in the air-headings, when crossing faults, &c., or made to prove the thickness of coal, &c. 1886 J. BARROWMAN *Sc. Mining Terms* 65 *Sumping*, cutting down into the floor, or, in sinking, cutting down at the lowest part of the shaft.

Sumpathy, obs. form of SYMPATHY.

Sumper (sʊmpɪ). *Mining*. [f. SUMP sb. + -ER 1.] A sumping-shot.

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-m.* 246 *Sumper*, a shot placed in or very near to the centre of the bottom of a sinking pit.

Sumph (sʊmf), sb. 1 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Origin unascertained.] A soft stnptid fellow; a simpleton, blockhead. Also, a surly or sullen man.

1719 RAMSAY *And. Ans. to Hamilton* vii. *Thrawn-cabbit* sumphs that snarl At our frank lines. 1780 SHURREYS *Poems* (1790) 289 When noble souls ly in the dirt, While sumphs jump up so high. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xii. It's doing him an honour him or his never deserved at our hand, the ungracious old sumph.

1831 J. WILSON *Noctes Anbr.* Nov. Wks. 186 III. 282 A Sumph... is a chiel to whom Natur has denied any considerable share o' understaunin, without ha'n chose to mak him just a thegither an indisputable idiot. 1871 BLACK *Daughter of Heth* (1872) 73 'Dinna be a sumph!' said the Whaup.

Hence **Sumphish** a., stupid; also, sullen; whence **Sumphishly** adv., **sumphishness**.

1728 RAMSAY *General Mistake* 65 The sumphish mob. 1802 J. STRUTHERS *Poor Man's Sabbath* xc. note Wks. 1830 I. 53 These audacious... sumphishly selfish assumptions. 1846 C. BRONTE in Mrs. Gaskell *Life* (1857) II. 16 Indis-criminating irony and fault-finding are just *sumphishness*. 1858-61 RAMSAY *Remin.* vi. (1870) 182 A sumphish weather-beaten man.

Sumph (sʊmf), sb. 2 [Echoic.] The sound of something heavy and limp falling.

1844 LEVER T. Burke II. 167 With a heavy sumph the body fell from their hands.

Sumph (sʊmf), v. *Sc.* [Cf. SUMPH sb. 1.] *intr.* To be stupid; now chiefly, to be sulky. 1689 CLELAND *Poems* (1697) 113 (Jam) They're skant of

†b. Costly or expensive to practise or maintain. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.*

1551-2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. i. 1. 119 The samyn is sumptuous to his Majesty and nocht necessary to be kept now. 1608 *Topsell Serpents* 76 No creature is so profitable, none less sumptuous [than the bee]. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* Forne of Proce 112 b. The Lords has abrogat that langsome, tedious, and sumptuous forme of proce. 1632 *LITGOW Tract.* III. 114 This tributary, tedious, and sumptuous peregrination.

†3. Of persons, etc.: Spending largely; (hence) magnificent in equipment or way of living. *Obs.*

1538 *STARKEY England* (1878) 66 Though you found a faute before in the yll byldyng of our cytes... yet, me semyth, gentylmeo and the ooblyte are in that behaffe our sumptuous. 1555 *EDEN Decades* III. VII. (Arh.) 166 The sumptuousqueene Cleopatra. 1586 *A. DAY Eng. Secretorie* (1625) 26 Plaine are their habites for the most part, and nothing sumptuous. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* II. xlii. 294 The bishops... were sumptuous in their fare and apparell. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 1072 When first I saw The sumptuous Dalila floatyng in thy way. 1764-71 *H. WALPOLE Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 89 The accession of this sumptuous prince brought along with it the establishment of the arts. 1781 *COWPER Truth* 59 The peacock, see—Mark what a sumptuous Phari-see is he!

Sumptuously, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-ly* 2.] In a sumptuous manner; at great cost, with great expenditure of money; with magnificence or pomp of living, equipment, decoration, entertainment, etc.

1536 *Act 28 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 § 1 The Kynges Highness... moste sumptuously... bath buylded... many... mansioos. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. V. 41 The Frenche kyng... sumptuously banqueted them. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utopia* II. (1895) 264 Thither they sende furth some of their citeizens... to lyue there sumptuously. 1580-1 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 347 The said wardane has bene veries sumptuously superpendit in the office of wardanrie. 1611 *Bible Luke* xvi. 19 There was a certain rich man, which... fared sumptuously every day. 1617 *MORAYSON Itin.* I. 145 A buildyng of all Marble... covered with lead very sumptuously. 1662 *J. DAVIES tr. Mandelstam's Tract.* 225 The women are very sumptuously clad. 1784 *COWPER Task* IV. 251 Not sumptuously adorn'd, nor needing aid, Like homely featur'd night, of clust'ring gems. 1870 *F. R. WILSON Ch. Lindisf.* 76 The whole has been sumptuously coloured. 1894 *H. NISBET Bush Girl's Rom.* 216 The sumptuously-attired Timothy.

b. *transf.* Splendidly, nobly. *rare.*
1750 *H. WALPOLE Let. to Mann* 18 Oct. Why, child, you will find yourself as sumptuously descended as—'All the blood of all the Howards'.

Sumptuousness. [f. *SUMPTUOUS* + *-NESS*.] The condition or quality of being sumptuous; costliness and magnificence of living, production, equipment, construction, or maintenance.

1530 *L. COX Rhet.* (1899) 67 The sumptuousness of the women of Rome. 1553 *EDEN Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arh.) 13 The Turke... commanded a greata nauie of shippes with greatesumptuousness to be furnished. 1573 *BRIDGES Suprem. Ch. Princes* 479 Many carved Images... with great sumptuousness and coste, were sette vp. a 1618 *F. GREVILL Sidney* (1652) 208 The sloth or sumptuousness of great Steward, and white staves. 1676 *Row Contn. Blair's Autobiogr.* xi. (1848) 335 There was most superfluous sumptuousness used at his burial. 1684 *Contempl. St. Alan* I. vi. (1699) 62 The sumptuousness of his Palaces. 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 99 r 5 He raised a house, equal in sumptuousness to that of the vizier. 1868 *E. EDWARDS Raleigh* I. iv. 58 The royal progresses... were... pageants of no small sumptuousness.

†**Sumpture** 1. *Obs. rare.* Also 8 sumturo. [f. *L. sumptus* (see *SUMPTUOUS*) + *-URE*.]

1. Sumptuousness.
1616 *CHAPMAN Homer's Hymn Hermes* 127 Celebrating all Her traine of seruants; and collateral Sumpture of Houses.

2. Expense; *attrib.* in *sumpture law* = sumptuary law.

1727 *A. HAMILTON New Acc. E. Indies* II. xlvii. 164 For want of sumturo Laws among them, it was hard to know the Gentleman from the Beggar.

†**Sumpture** 2. *Obs.* Altered form of *SUMPTER* after words in *-URE*.

1608 *CHAPMAN Byron's Conspir.* III. i. Endure this, and be turnd into his Moile To beare his sumptures. 1648 *J. BEAUMONT Psyche* VII. clxviii. Their sumptures now they should tend. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* II. Disc. xi. § 7 To... load their sumptures still the more by how much their way is shorter. 1706 *J. STEVENS Sp. Dict.* Reposture. a Sumpture-cloth. 1707—*tr. Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 383 We have no Tidings of our Sumptures and Carriages.

Sumpy (*sɜmpɪ*), *a. dial.* [f. *SUMP sb.* + *-y* 1. Cf. *Du. sompig*, *G. sumpfig*, *Sw. sumpig*.] Boggy, swampy.

1829 *BRACKETT N. C. Gloss.*, *Sumpy*, miry, dirty. 1892 *J. LUCAS Kain's England* 305 There should be no sumpy places.

Sum-total (*sʌm-təʊl*). Pl. *sums-total*, *sum-totals*. [ad. med.L. *summa totalis*: see *SUM sb.* 1 and *TOTAL a.* Cf. *F. somme totale*.] The aggregate of all the items in an account; the total amount (of things capable of numeration).

1395 *Pleuman's Tale* 1. 418 The hye goodes frendship hem makes, they togeth on hir summe totall. 1430 *Art of Nymbryng* vi. 9 Ioyne the produccion, and here we be the some totalle. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1868) 325 Somme Totell of allmaner Costes Charges & Expences. 1614. 330 Somme Total of all Stuff Takle & Apparell ordnance Artillarie & Abillamentes of warre. 1523 *FITZGER. Swyn.* 30 To knowe the hole charge of all the partyculers, what they be at the first syght, in the sommes totall. 1533 *More Debell. Salem Wks.* 1024/1 He bringeth forth here

a fewe amountyng in a some totall to the infinite number of fower. 1675 *COCKER Morals* 4 Compute your Sins Sum-Total for a Year. 1743 *BULKELEY & CUMMINS Voy. S. Seas* Pref. p. xx. The Sum Total we shall ever receive for our Voyage to the South-Seas. 1856 *N. Brit. Rev.* XXVI. 91 In the terms of peace made with Fraoce, a sum-total was agreed on for the whole debt. 1864 *Intell. Observer* VI. 273 The Mint is each day engaged in adding to the sums total. 1865 *MRS. GASKELL Wives & Dau.* xxi. Every time the sum-totals came to different amounts.

b. *gen.* The aggregate or totality of.

1660 *JER. TAYLOR Worthly Commn.* i. § 2. 38 There are two great Sermons of the Gospel which are the summe-total and abreviate of the whole word of God. 1729 *BUTLER Sermon* Wks. 1874 II. 145 These particular enjoyments make up the sum total of our happiness. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. III. II. The diseased things that were spoken, done, the sum-total whereof is the French Revolution. 1875 *Pinch* 22 May 215/3 The session will have done something to lessen the sum-total of human suffering. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXXVI. 35 Throughout the world the sum-total of motion is ever the same. 1906 *ANWYL Celtic Relig.* i. 5 To the sum-total of these religious ideas contributions have been made from many sources.

Hence *Sum-to-talize v. trans. and intr.*, to reckon or state the sum-total, to sum np; whence *Sum-totalization*, summing up.

1840 *HALLIBURTON Clockm.* Ser. III. II. 26 But to sum-totalize my story: the next time [etc.]. 1855—*Nat. & Hum. Nat.* I. 18 Maxims and saws are the sumtotalization of a thing. 1865 *W. G. PALGRAVE Arabia* I. 29 To decide on the value of each separate coin, and after that to sum-totalize.

Sum-up, *rare*. [f. *phr. sum up* (see *SUM v.* 1 4).] A summing-up, summary.

1804 *O'CONNOR in Romanism & Ritualism* (1895) 257 The truth of Mr. Gladstone's sum-up cannot be questioned.

Sumwhat, *obs. form* of *SOMEWHAT*.

Sumtyer, *obs. form* of *SCIMITAR*.

1530 *PALSGR.* 278/2 Sumtyer a fauchon, *sumiterre*.

Sun (*sʌn*), *sb.* Forms: 1-7 *sunne*, (1 *sunna*), 3-7 *sonne*, 4-5 (6 *Sc.*) *sunne*, 4-7 *sonne* (chiefly *Sc.*), *sun*, 5-6 *son*, (3 *seonne*, 4 *sonn*, *Kentish* *zonne*, *Sc. sonne*, *swā*, 5 *soen*, *swne*, *Sc. sonne*, 6 *Sc. son*), 4-*sun*. *B. Sc.* 4 *sene*, 6 *syn*, 7-8 *sin*, 8 *sinn*. [Com. Tent. wk. fem.: OE. *sunne* = OFris. *sunne*, *sonne* (WFr. *sunne*, *stunne*, *dunne*, *son*, NFr. *sen*), OS. *sunna* (MLG., LG. *sunne*), MDn. *zonne* (Dn. *zon*), OHG. *sunna* (MHG. *sunne*, *sun*, MG. *sonne*, *son*, G. *sonne*), ON. *sunna* (poet.), Goth. *sunna*; also wk. masc. OE. *sunna* = OFris. *sonna*, OS. *sunno*, OHG. *sunna*, Goth. *sunna*—OTent. **sunna*, -on-, f. *sun-*, *s(u)wen-*, whence also Zend (gen.) *xuŋs* sun, Gr. *hē-ōs* glittering, OIr. *fur-sunnaid* lighting-up. From the same root *sau* (*sā*) with *l* instead of *n* forming, *sān*(*el*), *sān*(*el*) (*sā*), are Skt. *sāra* (sāra), *sāra*, *sāra* sun, Zend *haur* (gen. *haur*), Gr. *hēlios* (hēlios), Doric *hēlios*, Cretan *hēlios*, Alb. *hē* star, L. *sōl* sun, W. *haul*, Ir. *sol* eye, Lith. *saule*, Goth. *saull*, ON. *sól*.]

L. I. The brightest (as seen from the earth) of the heavenly bodies, the luminary or orb of day; the central body of the solar system, around which the earth and other planets revolve, being kept in their orbits by its attraction and supplied with light and heat by its radiation; in the Ptolemaic system reckoned as a planet, in modern astronomy as one of the stars.

The ordinary language as to the sun's course, its rising and setting, etc., is based upon the old view of the sun as a body moving through the zodiac, rising above, passing across the heavens, and sinking below the horizon, etc.

Beowulf 606 Sunne sweglered sūpanscēd. c. 888 *ÆLFRED Beeth.* ix. Donne seo sunne on hadrum heofone beorhtost scēd. þonne adestriap ealle steorran. 971 *Blith* *Heom.* 51 Þære sunnan hæto. a 1000 *Riddels* lxvii. 3 (Gr.) Leohtr þonne mona, swiftr þonne sunne. c. 1000 *ÆLFRED Gen.* xxxiii. 31 And sona eode sunna upp. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 723 Eost, tær þe sunne riseþ. 1614. 9100 Pe sunness brihhte leome. c. 1205 *LAY.* 27805 *Ær* þe sunne eode to grunde. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 291 In þe sunne þat schines clere Es a thing and three things sere; A bodi rood, and hete and light. 1614. 358 Pe ferth[day]... Bath ware made sun and moon. 1340 *Ayerb.* 27 Pe brihtnesse of þe zoonne. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 313 The Soone arist, the weder clireth. c. 1420 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 232 C. Wherefore is the sun rede at even? *Al.* For he gothe toward hell. 1526 *TINDALE Eph.* iv. 26 Lett nott the sonne goe donne upon youre wrathe. a 1666 *KINGESWILL Conf.* *Satan* (1579) 14 Gods words remaine befor the days of the Sunne. 1570 *Satin* *Poems Reform.* xv. 736 Mariguldis, forbid the sunne To oppiajow euerie morrow! 1634 *MILTON Comus* 374 Though Sun and Moon Were in the flat Sea scap. 1786 *BURNS Scat. Ep.* 10 *f. Laipra* ix, Now the sinn keels in the west. 1844 *H. STEPHENS Bk. Farm* I. 292 When the sun rises red, wind and rain may be expected during the day. 1873 *DAWSON Earth & Man* I. 9 The sun is... an incandescent globe surrounded by an immense luminous envelope of vapours.

b. In conformity with the gender of OE. *sunne*, the feminine pronoun was used until the 16th c. in referring to the sun; since then the masculine has been commonly used, without necessarily implying personification; the neuter is somewhat less frequent.

a 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 21 Mar. On domes dæge... þonne scēd se sunne seofon sūdum beorhtor þonne heo n do. c. 1275 *Pastor our Lord* 479 in *O. E. M.* *M.* Pe sonne bileude hire lyht. 1377 *LANG.* *P. O. B.* xviii. 245 How þe sonne gan louke her lyte in herself. Whan she seye hym sufre þat sonoe & se made. 1535 *COVERDALE Isa.* xxxviii. 8 So the Sonne turned ten degrees backward, the which he was descended afore. 1554 *BR. LATIMER Sermon*. *St. Stephen's*

Day Sermon. (1584) 276 Not that the sunne it selfe of her [ed. 1607 his] substance shalbe darkeoed. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* II. ii. 30 When the sunne shines, let foolish gnats make sport, But creep in crannies, when he hides his beams. 1661 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sacra* III. i. § 17 How much bigger the Sun may be than hee seems. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vii. 247 For yet the Sun Was not; shee in a cloudie Tabernacle Sojourn'd the while. 1727-46 *THOMSON Summer* 432 'Tis raging noon; and, vertical, the Sun Darts on the head direct his forceful rays. 1768 *COLERIDGE Anc. Mar.* I. vii. The Sun came up upon the left, Out of the sea came he! 1845 *DE QUINCEY Dau. Lebanon Wks.* 1856 V. 280 Up rose the sun on the thirtieth morning to all his pomp.

c. As an object of worship in various religions, and thns (and hence generally) personified as a male being, sometimes identified with various gods, esp. Apollo (cf. *SUN-GOD*); also in classical mythology said to be drawn in a chariot.

c. 1205 *LAY.* 13934 Saturnus heo ziuen saterdæzi, þene Sunne heo ziuen sonedæzi. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (Thomas) 603 Gere hym mak scott offering to our gret god, þe sene. c. 1560 *A. Scott Poems* (S.T.S.) II. 81 Thir wovis maid to syn and mone. 1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* 45 The sunne was so in his mumps yppon it, that it was almost none before hee could goe to cart that day. 1610 *HERVOD Gold.* Age 1. i. I plac'd diuioe Apollo Within the Sunnes bright Chariot. 1632 *E. BLOUNT Lyly's Sixe Crt. Com.* Ep. Ded., This Poet, sat at the Sunnes Table: Apollo gaue him a wreath of his owne Bayes. 1634 *MILTON Comus* I. Who knows not Circe The daughter of the Sun? 1694 *S. VINCENT Young Gall. Acad.* 26 Till the Suns Car-horses stand prancing on the very top of highest Noon. 1727 *GAY Fables*. xxviii. Parent of light, all-seeing Sun. 1781 *COWPER Conversat.* 67 A Persiao, humble servant of the sun. 1868 *TENNISON Lucr.* 124 Another of our Gods, the Sun, Apollo, Delius, or of older use All-seeing Hyperion. 1887 *A. LANG Myth.* etc. (1899) I. 125 In Samoa the sun had a child by a Samoan woman.

d. As a type of brightness or clearness.

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xvii. 2 *Resplenduit facies eius sicut sol*, *elt-gesean* onsonie his sunne. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1681 Seouen sides brihtr þen heo þe sunne. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 1766 Brihter þenne þe sonnes beam. 1614. 21648 Bird o blis, na sun sa bright. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxv. (Julian) 446 Fere mare clere þane is þe sowie in myd-ze. 1412 *26 Pol. Poems* 49 Now are þey fayre angels pere, As shynyng sun in goddis syt. 1858 *ALLEN Martyrdom* *Campion* (1903) 19 As every of the rest... did... prove and declare as clear as the sunne. 1644 *Jessor Angel of Ephesus* 32 It is as clear as the Sunne... that a Bishop and a Presbyter are... the same. 1899 *TENNISON Marr. Geraint* 231, I.. Will clothe her for her bridales like the sun.

e. Phrases and proverbial expressions. (a) *Under (or beneath) the sun*, *† under sun*: on earth, in the world. (b) *(As ...) as the sun shines on*: = as lives or exists; used in commendatory phrases. (c) *To get the sun of*: (in fighting) to get on the sunward side of (an enemy) so that the sun shines into his eyes. (d) *On which the sun never sets*: an expression applied in the 17th c. to the Spanish dominions, now to the British Empire. (e) *To make the sun shine through*: to make a hole in, 'let daylight into'; so *to let the sun shine through (one)*, to get wounded. (f) *With the sun*: in the direction of the sun's apparent diurnal movement in the northern hemisphere, i.e. from left to right; similarly *against the sun* (= *WITHERSHINS*). Chiefly *Naut.* (g) *To take the sun*: to make an observation of the meridian altitude of the sun; also *to shoot the sun* (see *SHOOT v.* 32 c). (h) *Proverbial or allusive phrases.*

To hold (etc.) a candle to the sun: see *CANDLE sb.* 5. *Crown of the sun*: see *CROWN sb.* 8. *To make hay while the sun shines*: see *HAY sb.* 3. *Raisins of the sun*: see *RAISIN a.*

(a) a 1000 *Andreas* 1033 (Gr.) Gode þancæde, þæs ðe hec onsunde æfre moston geseon under sunnan. c. 1205 *LAY.* 108 Par Rome non on stondeð, fele 3r under sunnan nas 3et Rome hi-wonnen. a 1250 *Out & Night*. 912 Par beop þen þat litel counce of songe þat is under sunne. 1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 57 To alle crystyn men vndir sunne. 1381 *Wyclif Eccl.* I. 10 No thing under the sunne neuere. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 4300 Na supowel vndir sun seke we vs neuire. 1508 *DUNBAR Poems* vii. 43 Moste annteris and able, Under the soon that beiris helme or scheld. 1618 *FLETCHER Hum. Lieut.* I. 1. There fights no braver souldier under Sun, Gentleman. 1638 *JUSIUS Paint.* *Andants* 123 Their work re-mainteth in the finest place under the Sunne. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 6 p. 1. I know no Evil under the Sun so great. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* lxvi. While we breathe beneath the sun, a 1864 *THORAU Yankie in Canada* II. (1866) 22 What under the sun they were placed there for... was not apparent.

(b) c. 1205 *LAY.* 3187 Nis nan feirure wifmon þa whit sunne scēd on. a 1692 *SHADWELL Volunteers* I. ii. He is as fine a Gentleman as the sun shies upon.

(c) 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* IV. iii. 365 Be first aduis'd, lo con-flict that you get the Sunne of them.

(d) 1630 *CAPT. SMITH Advert.* Wks. (Arh.) II. 952 Why should the brave Spanish Souldiers brag? The Sunne oever sets in the Spanish dominions, but ever shineth on one part or other we have conquered for oor King. 1640 *HOWELL Dodona's Gr.* 13 Her dominions are very spacious, that the Sun never forsakes her quite. c. 1645—*Let.* (1650) I. 353 The catholic King... wears the sun for his helmet, because it never sets upon all his dominions, in regard some part of them lies on the other side of the hemisphere among the Antipodes. 1648 *GAGE New Survey W. Indies* Ep. Ded., Our Neighbors the Hollanders... have conquered so much Land to the East and West-Indies, that it may be said of them, as of the Spaniards, That the Sun never sets upon their Dominions. 1847 *SCOTT Napoleon* VI. 141 [Napoleon loq.] The stake I play for is immense—I will continue in my own dynasty the family system of the Bourbons, and unite Spain for ever to the destinies of France. Remember that the sun never

sets on the immense Empire of Charles V. 1846 THACKERAY in *Punch* X. 101/2 Snobs are...recognised throughout an Empire on which I am given to understand the Sun never sets. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. 1. The great army of Browns, who are scattered over the whole empire on which the sun never sets.

(c) 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* i. (1703) 145 If he draws upon me in the streets, I will not...let the sun shine through me, if I can help it. 1744 M. BISHOP *Life & Adv.* 185 We made the Sun shine through some of the Walls.

(f) 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) 11, *Rouer à tour*, to coil a rope with the sun. *Ibid.*, *Rouer à contre*, to coil a rope against the sun. c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 55 The starboard cable should be hitted with the sun, and the port cable against the sun. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* iv. (ed. 2) 90 When the wind shifts against the sun, Trust it not, for back it will run.

(g) 1555 TOWNSON in Hakluyt Voy. (1589) 100 They took y^e sunne & after judged themselves to be 24 leagues past the river de Sestos. 1869 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. Abr.* ii. (1887) 20, I found a sextant...Now, I said, they 'take the sun' through this thing. 1895 *Mem. F. Anderson* ii. 22 They watched the Captain daily 'take the sun'.

(h) 1377 LANGLE *P. Pl. B.* xviii. 409 After sharpe shoures...moste shene is be sonne. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* v. 45 He maketh his sonne to aryse on the euel and on the good. 1568 MARSTON *Sci. Villanie* i. iii. 179 It's good be warie, whilst the sunne shines cleer. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* i. iii. 70 Then did the Sun on dung-hill shine.

†f. *Line, mount of the sun* (Palmistry): see quot. 1653. *Sun and moon*, a kind of tug-of-war (see quot. 1615). *Obs.*

1635 T. THOMAS *Dict., Dieleystinda*, a kinde of plaie, wherein two companies of boyes holding bands all in a rowe, do pull with hard hold one another till one be overcome: it is called Sunne and Moone. 1633 R. SANUERS *Physiogn.* 53 The line of the Sun takes its beginning out of the line of Fortune, and ascends, dividing the mount of the Sun, straight to the ring-finger.

2. With qualifying word, or in *pl.*, with reference to its position in the sky (or occas. the zodiac), or its aspect or visibility at a particular time or times; † hence sometimes = direction or aspect with respect to the incident rays of the sun; so (poet.) *rising sun* = east, *setting sun* = west. Also in fig. context.

1286 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 7 Whan...the yonge sonne Hath in the Ram his halfe cours yronne. 1583 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 91 *Dum*, As faire as day. *Ber.* I as some daies, but then no sunne must shine. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 84 Some have set them just in the mids betweene both Sunnes, to wit the setting of it with the Antipodes, and the rising of it with us. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* iii. 110 So that the ground lye vpon the Virg Sunne, and fenced from cold windes. 1697 DAVEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 436 Nor to the North, nor to the Rising Sun, Nor Southward...But...to the West. 1709 POTT *Autumn* 100 And the low sun had lengthen'd ev'ry shade. 1721 MORTIMER *Itin.* ii. 221 They must be...not too much exposed to the Noon-sun; the Morning-sun being esteemed the best for them. 1726 LEONI *Albert's Archit.* i. 161 We shon'd also observe what Sans our House stands to. 1788 COWPER *Stanzas Bill Mors.* 16 Told that his setting sun would rise no more. 1818 BYRON *Mazeppa* xvii. With just enough of life to see My last of suns go down on me. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iv. 552 The midsummer, midnight, Norway sun. 1860 PUSEY *Mis. Prop.* 367 The fiery empire of Assyrian conquerors sank like a tropic sun. 1865 KINGSLY *Herev.* iii. A glen which sloped towards the southern sun.

b. With reference to the heat produced by the sun; hence (poet.) = climate, clime.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 339 With voiders under vines for violent sonnes. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Dist. (1708) 99 A Mediterranean-Sun makes him as dry and huskish in one Summer, as a toasted Bisket. 1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N.* Adv. 8 In strong Winds and Suns the Casks shrink. 1847 C. BRONTE *F. Eyre* xxxiv. I would...toil under Eastern suns, in Asian deserts. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Wellington* 101 Underneath another sun.

†c. In adverbial expressions referring to the time of the rising and setting of the sun, e.g. *at the sun uprising*, (*arising, setting, going down, togoing*). *Obs.* See also SUNRISE (-IST), SUNRISING, SUNSET, SUNSETTING.

The ME. *sonne*, *sunne* is orig. genitive sing. c. 1300 K. Horn 847 (Laud), At be sonne op rysyng (*MS. Harl.* vpspring). 1382 Wyclif *Josh.* xii. 1 At the sonne arysyng (*Vulg.* ad solis ortum). 1530 PALSGR. 805/2 At the sonne goyng downe, *sur le soleil couchant*. 1540-1 ELVOT *Image Gov.* 67 That uo vitailing house...should...receiue any person, either before the sonne risen, or after the sonne set. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ii. 286 About the sone togangeng.

3. fig. In allusion to the splendour of the sun or to its being a source of light and heat.

a. Applied to God and to persons. *Sun of righteousness*, a title of Jesus Christ (after *Malachi* iv. 2).

a. 1000 *Phaulx* 587 (Gr.) Per seo sofhæste sunne lihted wlitig of weoredum in wuldres byrig. c. 1200 ORMIN 16779 He nass noht...full Off all be rihtte trowweþ, Noff Goddes laress brihtle lem, Noff rihttwissness sunne. 1382 Wyclif *Mal.* iv. 2 And to þou dredeþ my name the sunne of rihttwissness shal springe. 1389-8 T. Usk *Test.* Love ii. ii. (Skeat) I. 15 The clips of me, that shulde be his shynauende sonne. 1450-1530 *Myst.* our Lady ii. 306 Heyle vrygyn mother of god, thou arte the sonne of the day aboute and the mone of the night of the worlde. 1521 FISHER *Sermon.* agist. Luther Wks. (1876) 312 The lyght of fayth (that shyneþ from the spyrytuall sonne almyghy god). 1593 M. RYDON *Elgie* 152 in *Spenser's Astrophel*, This likly they acquainted soone, He was a Sun, and she a Moone. 1611 Bible Ps. lxxxiv. 12 The Lord God is a sunne and shield (Coverd. a light and defence). c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Homers Iliads* Anagram, Henry Prince of Wales ovt Svn, Heyr, Peace, Life. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* ii. xii. 473 That eternal Word...the great in-

telligible Sun of the whole Rational World. 1827 KEDLE *Chr. Y.* *Evening Hymn*, Sun of my soul, thou Saviour dear, It is not night if thou be near. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 506 He is singing Hosanna in the highest: yonder shines The Sun of Righteousness. 1883 'J. S. WINTER' *Boottle's Child.* xi, Any one of the Lizas and Pollies and Sussies, the suns who had...lighted his heart's firmament.

b. Applied to things or conditions; esp. in expressions referring to prosperity or gladness.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal. Nov.* 67 The sonne of all the world is dimme and darke. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ii. 306 Sa bricht a sone began to shine, that al Juglismen was dung out of hail Scotland. c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xlix. 6 When thou shalt strangely passe, And scarcely greet me with that sunne thine eye. 1601 — *Jul. C. v.* iii. 63 The Sunne of Rome is set. 1612 BACON *Ess., Deformity* (Arth.) 250 The starres of naturall inclination, are sometimes obscured by the sunne of discipline and vertue. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* ii. 21 When joy's bright sun has shed his evening ray. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxi, When the sun of my prosperity began to arise. 1878 STRUBS *Const. Hist.* 111. xxi. 613 The sun of the Plantagenets went down in clouds and thick darkness.

4. The direct rays of the sun; sunlight; sunshine: orig. and chiefly in advb. phr. in the sun (OE. *on sunnan*), † with, against, forment the sun (OE. *wid sunnan*), † under the sun.

a. 900 O. E. *Martyrol.* 7 March 36 He sæt ute on sunnan. c. 1000 Sax. *Lechd.* 111. 2 Helice upward wið hate sunnan. c. 1250 Gen. & Ex. 4075 Ben ðese hangen ðe sunne agen. c. 1290 S. Eng. *Leg.* 193 Be sonne schon In at one hole. c. 1375 S. Leg. *Saints* xviii. (*Egipcians*) 223 Brynt with þe sone, blak scho was. 1390 Gower *Conf.* i. 323 Quod he, 'Thanne hove out of mi Sonne, And let it schyne into mi Tonne'. c. 1400 MAUNDEW (Roxh.) iii. 10 On þe schire Thurs-day make þai þat breed...and dries it at þe sounne. 1542 BOORUE *Dyetary* viii. (1870) 249 In sommer, kepe your necke and face from the sonne. 1573 TUSSEY *Hub.* (1878) 117 Wash sheepe...where water doth run, and let him go cleanly and drie in the sun. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 800 Lusts effect is tempest after sunne. 1607 TOPSELL *Four. Beasts* 624 Some do sheare them within doores, and some in the open sunne abroad. 1659 *Caldwell Papers* (Maitland Club) i. 92 Set it under the sone in the Caniculare dayes. 1671 MILTON *Sonnets* 3 Yonder bank hath choice of Sun or shade. 16... *Bessy Bell & Mary Gray* in *Child Ballads* (1809) 14. 77 To hieck forment the sin. 1775 EARL CARLISLE in *Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1841) 111. 113 Clear frosty days, with a great deal of sun. 1812 *New Bot. Gard.* i. 78 Exposed to the full sun in some dry airy situation. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar Gipsy* ii, Where the reaper...in the sun all morning binds the sheaves. 1854 *Poultry Chron.* 11. 68 Putting trellis-work to admit the sun and air. 1860 HOGG *Fruit Man.* 145 Skin yellow, deep purplish next the sun. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 98 There was still an hour's sun when we got here. 1898 P. MARSON *Trop. Dis.* Introd. p. xi, Extreme cold may cause frost-bite; exposure to the sun, sun erythema.

b. fig., chiefly in phr. in the sun, † (a) free from care or sorrow; (b) exposed to public view.

Out of God's blessing into the warm sun: see God 15. 5c. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* ii. v. 41 Who doth ambition sunne, and loves to live i'th Sunne. 1602 — *Ham.* i. ii. 67 King. How is it that the Clouds still hang on you? *Hann.* Not so my Lord, I am too much i'th Sun. 1657 OWEN *Schism* i. § 13 It is ludicrously said of Physicians, the Effects of their skill lye in the Sunne, but their mistakes are covered in the Church-yard. a. 1764 LLOYD *Poet. Poet.* Wks. (1774) 11. 31 Which seeks the sun of approbation. 1859 TENNYSON *Marr. Geraint* 174 Since our fortune swerved from sun to shade.

(c) to have been in the sun (slang), to be intoxicated; also to have the sun in one's eyes.

The origin of this phr. is not ascertained, but cf. — 1619 R. HARRIS *Drunkard's Cup* 21 They bee buckt [i.e. soaked] with drinke, and then laid out to bee sunn'd and scornd.

1770 *Geutl. Mag.* XL. 550 To express the Condition of an Honest Fellow, and no Flincher, under the Effects of good Fellowship, it is said that he [has]. Been in the Sun. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* ii, Last night he had had 'the sun very strong in his eyes'.

(d) One's place in the sun: an individual share in those things to which all have a right; hence, a position giving scope for the development of personal or national life.

The phrase is traceable to Pascal *Pensées* § 73 (of autograph MS). 'Ce chien est à moi, disaient ces pauvres enfants; c'est là ma place au soleil; voilà le commencement et l'image de l'usurpation de la terre.' This is rendered as follows in the earliest Engl. transl. —

1787 B. KENNET *Pascal's Thoughts* (ed. 2) 291 This Dog's mine, says the poor Child: this is my Place, in the Sun. From so petty a Beginning, may we trace the Tyranny and Usurpation of the whole Earth.

1921 *Times* 28 Aug. 6/3 (Wilhelm II's Sp. at Hamburg, 27 Aug.) So that we may be sure that no one can dispute with us the place in the sun that is our due [den uns zustehenden Platz an der Sonne].

5. With qualification or in phr. a. Sunrise or sunset as determining the period of a day. † From sun to sun: from sunrise to sunset; so † between sun and sun. *Obs.* or arch.

a. 1400-50 *Warr. Alex.* 2303 Pe second day before be son he at be cite widdit. 14... in *Ret. Ant.* i. 319 And so the xix. day ys xliij. owres long and half, fro son to son. c. 1470 Henry Wallace *iv.* 283 Effir the sone Wallas walkit about Vpyn Teith side. 1612 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iii. ii. 70 One score 'twixt Sun, and Sun, Madam's enough for you. 1631 BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 141 Take here day for the day-light betweene sunne and sunne. 1635 R. SKINNER in *Spurgeon Treas.* Dav. Ps. xxviii. 11 If a man, travelling in the King's highway, be robbed between sun and sun. 1839 PUSEY in *Liddon Life* (1893) ii. xxii. 100 By to-morrow's sun she will be, by God's mercy... where there is no need of the sun.

b. A (particular) day, as being determined by the rising of the sun. *poet.* or *rhet.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* ii. i. 134 By the first houre of the Sunne. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* iii. ii, Your vows are frosts, Fast for a night, and with the next sun gone. 1827 SCOTT *Highl. Widow* iv, He might count the days which could bring Hamish back to Brendalbane, and number those of his life within three suns more. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* 182 But one sun's length off from my happiness. 1855 BROWNING *Statue & Bust* 150 She turned from the picture at night to scheme Of tearing it out for herself next sun.

c. The time of the sun's apparent revolution in the zodiac, a year. *poet.*

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th. v.* 772 Virtue, not rolling suns, the mind matures. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 138 The thoughts of men are widen'd with the process of the suns.

6. gen. A liminary; esp. a star as the centre of a system of worlds.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* i. 275 A liht, as thogh it were a Sunne. 1623 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Flowers of Sion, Hymn Fairest Fair* 229 The Moone moues lowest, siluer Sunne of Night. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 148 Other Sunns perhaps With thir attendant Moons thou wilt describe. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iv. 195 Till the Bear had wheel'd Thro' a great arc his seven slow suns. 1884 A. GIBBERN in *Sunday Mag.* Nov. 713/2 Stars of all colours...white suns and red suns, blue suns and purple suns, green suns and golden suns.

7. Au appearance in the sky like the sun; a mock-sun, parhelion.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* iii. 324 By syx sonnes and a schippe and half a shief of arwes. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (Camden) 69 Abowte Ester was sene, three sonnes shenyng at one tyme in the eyer, that they cowde not dysserne wch shulde be the very sonne. 1643 BAKER *Chron.* (1653) 131 In the seventeenth year of his reign, were seen five Suns at one time together. 1665-6 etc. [see mock-sun, Moci: a. 2].

8. A figure or image of, or an ornament or vessel made to resemble, the sun (e.g. a monstrance with rays); *Her.* a representation of the sun, surrounded with rays and usually charged with the features of a human face; also freq. as the sign of an inn; hence, the name of an inn or of a room in an inn.

c. 1450 *Brut* 463 All clothed in white...with sonnys of golde on their garments. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* ii. i. 40 Henceforward will I beare Vpon my Targuet three faire shining Sunnes. 1613 CHAPMAN *Maske Innis Court* A 2, Betwixt every set of feathers...shin'd Sunnes of golde plate, sprinkled with pearly. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N. v.* iv. 15 He heares In a field Azure, a Sunne proper, heamy. 1636 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Trav. Signes* *Zodiack* D 7 The Sun at Saint Mary Hill. 1768 *Ann. Reg.* i. 63/2 A magnificent sun of gold, ornamented with diamonds...was placed in the chapel of the palace. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* li, 'Lights in the Sun, John; make up the fire'. 1837 CARLYLE *F. Rev.* iii. v. iv, Ciboriums, suns, candelabras. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XIV. 243/4 A superb vessel of gold, called the Sun of the Holy Sacrament. 1859 TENNYSON *Merrin & V.* 474 The Sun In dexter chief.

b. A kind of circular firework: see quot. 1875.

1852 BURR *Naval & Milit. Dict.* i. (1863), *Gloire*, fixed sun in fireworks of very large dimension. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 774 *Fixed Sun* (Pyrotechnics), a device composed of a certain number of jets of fire distributed circularly like the spokes of a wheel. All the fuses take fire at once... *Gloires* are large suns with several rows of fuses. *Ibid.* 1933 *Revolving-sun*, a pyrotechnic device, consisting of a wheel upon whose periphery rockets of different styles are fixed...one is lighted in succession after another.

†9. a. *Her.* In blazouing by the names of heavenly bodies, the name for the tincture Or. b. *Alch. Gold. Obs.*

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* ii. 108 The Garbe is of the Sonne royally supported with two Lyons. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch. n.* i, The great med'cine! Of which one part projected on a hundred Or Mercurie, or Venus, or the Moone, Shall turne it to as many of the Sunne. 1651 FRENCH *Distill.* vi. 197 It will resolve the bodies of the Sunne, and Moone.

10. = SUN-FISH 1 b.

1807 P. GASS *Tril.* 29 The fish here are generally pike, cat, sun, perch, and other common fish. 1896 P. A. BRUCE *Econ. Hist. Virginia* i. 123 There were in the waters of Virginia when first explored, grampus, perch, tailor, sun.

II. Attributive uses and combinations.

II. Simple attrib. a. = Of, belonging, or relating to the sun, sunlight, or sunshine, as *sun-blaze*, *fire*, *flame*, *glare*, *glimpse*, *glint*, *tide*, *warmth*; with reference to the worship of the sun, etc. (see 1 c), as *sun-chariot*, *child*, *deity* (= SUN-GOD), *horse*, *maiden*, *sign*, *spirit*, *temple*.

1837 CARLYLE *F. Rev.* iii. v. iii, Lyons, which we saw in dread 'sunblaze, that Autumn night. *Ibid.* ii. iv. v, Dawn on us, thou 'Sun-Chariot of a new Berlin. 1839 T. MITCHELL *Frogs of Aristoph.* Introd. 16 That Colchis, from which came the 'sun-children. 1872 CALVERLEY *Lovers & Ref.* in *Fly Leaves* (1903) 107 And O the 'sundazzle on bark and bight! 1899 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Apr. 219 The great Sky-shining female deity who mounts to heaven by a ladder and becomes the 'Sun-deity. 1867 PEARSON *Hist. Eng.* i. 20 The Sulevæ appear, from their name, to have been 'sun-elves. 1820 SHELLEY *Ode to Liberty* v, Each head Within its cloudy wings with 'sun-fire garlanded. 1892 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (ed. 3) 324 Like other fires, the sun-fires need to be stirred. 1857 THORNTON *Bury Song* *Caval.* 253 To quench the 'sun-flame in the west. 1880 LE CONTE *Sight* 27 In the shade of a very thick tree-top the 'sun-flecks are circular like the sun. 1883 *American V.* 169 The 'sun-glare of such worldly joys. 1890 'R. BOLDEWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 356 This...country, all sand and sun-glare. 1813 SCOTT *Rokby* iv. xvii, Like a 'sun-glimpse through a shower. 1823 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 200 I hee deep shaft, with the 'sun-glints and the water-drops. 1828 *Westm. Rev.* May 513 The worship of the 'sun-horse. 1611 Bible 2 *Chron.* xiv. 5 He took away out of all the cities of Indah, the high places and the images [narg. Heb. and R.V. 'sun-images]. 1898 *Westm. Rev.* May 513 The car in which the

127 Captain Chivvy...vowed and declared that sun-baths were the only possible means of dispersing the cholera of the body...and begged his dear friend Sparrow to stick to sun-baths all the days of his life. 1895 K. GRAHAM *Golden Age* (1904) 9 Out into the brimming sun-bathed world I sped. 1600 NASH *Summer's Last Will* Wks. 1905 11. 274 Sun-bathing beggars. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 July 3/2 Walt Whitman was convinced that sun-bathing was a fine tonic. 1836 G. SANDY *Paraphr. Ps. lxxii.* Poems (1648) 100 As 'Sun-beat Snow, so let them thaw. 1693 DRYDEN *Fennel* x. 239 Nilus, to convey His Sun-beat Waters by so long a way. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* Sun-beat, 'sun-beat. 1894 SAFAR *Persian Pict.* 125 The sun-beaten pavement. 1874 FLAVEL *Husb. Spir.* ix. 83 The rain is most beneficial...when there come sweet warm 'Sun-blasts with it or after it. *Ibid.* App. 265 The Sun-blasts of prosperity. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 215 Your eyes bad? A touch of 'sun-blight. Wear a pair of blue glasses until the inflammation goes. 1880 Miss YONGE *Stokesley Secr.* ii, Bessie had put on her lilac-spotted 'sun-bonnet. 1826 CARRINGTON *Dartmouth* 75 O Plym, beloved, to thee I owe the few bright 'sun-breaks, that have cheer'd My toilsome pilgrimage. 1850 S. DOBELL *Roman* vi. 79, I who...Since sunbreak upon one same broken column sat like a Caryatid. 1881 SOUTHWORTH *John Inglesant* Pref. 9 The sunbreak upon the stainless peaks. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2454 1/2 'Sun-case,...a strong paper case filled with a composition which does not burn so fast as rocket-composition. 1897 D. BUTLER *Ch. Abernethy* v. 79 Dr. Frazer regards the fire-festivals of November and December as 'sun-charms intended to ensure a properly supply of sunshine. 1911 MACCULLOCH *Relig. Anc.* *Celts* xviii. 266 The bonfire was a sun-charm, representing and assisting the sun. 1877 E. G. SQUIER *Peru* ix. 353 The 'sun-circles, or Druidical circles of England. 1634 MILTON: *Comus* 72 The 'Sun-clad power of Chastity. 1825 LONGE *Sunrise on the Hills* 4 The sun-clad vales. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 63 1/2 (Joseph Williamson's) Clocks, thus framed, would keep time to Admiration with the Sun, and therefore he called them his 'Sun-Clocks. 1876 H. GARNER *Sunf.* *Dream of Noon* 51 The mossy sun-clock. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry Valley Indus* vii. 20 The ground is gashed with gigantic 'sun-cracks. 1858 H. D. ROGERS *Geol. Pennsylv.* II. ii. 831 A locality where the sun-cracks...are exposed in a roadside quarry. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 8 Dec. 4/5 'Sun-cures for all the depression and ill-humours to which English people are supposed to be peculiarly subject. 1912 *Nation* 8 June 376 1/2 All that they did not eat to-day they smoked or 'sun-cured for to-morrow. 1877 (*Adel.*) Old Judge 'Sun cured Virginia Smoking Tobacco. 1890 *Century Mag.* Mar. 753 1/2 Ordinarily each tribe...has its own celebration of the 'sun-dance. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 83 1/2 These dreadful cicatrices left by the sun-dance. 1835 MRS. HEXAM'S *Starm of Delphi* xiv, And the lightnings in their play flash'd forth...Like 'sun-darts whiz'd from the silver bow. 1835 BROWNIE *Paracelsus* i. 104 We paced...the cheerful town at 'sun-dawn. 1825 SWINBURNE *Mar. Fal.* Ded. vii. One heart whose heat was as the sundawn's fire. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 16 Apr. 4/4 On the 'sun-deck of a steamer. 1877 J. E. CARPENTER *Tr. Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 54 An attempt...to substitute the exclusive worship of Aten-Ra, the 'sun-disk, for that of Amun-Ra. 1823 V. STUART *Egypt* 381 The ovals right and left of the sundisk which sheds down its rays upon the royal pair are the solar cartouches. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (1857), *Dengue*,...Solar or 'Sun Fever. 1876 *Ibid.* *Sun Fever*, a fever of tropical regions, which is probably a severe form of febricula or simple fever. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 17 Sept. 633 These 'touches of fever' being either sun-fever or malaria. 1889 *Jnl. Microsc.* Sci. N.S. XXX. 153 Certain peculiar radiating appearances in the protoplasm are seen...stars, 'asters, or 'sunfigures'. Cell-division thus follows. 1905 J. FOX (*title*) Following the 'Sun-Flare: a Vain Pursuit Through Manchuria. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 445 1/2 For very bright weather and clear water, lightly dressed flies, which are mainly light yellow in colour, are standard favourites, such as the 'Sun-fly and the Mystery. 1866 ONLINE *Anim. Chem.* 72 Either by a direct application of 'sun-force, or, indirectly, by the aid of those terrestrial transformations of sun-force which are so abundantly at his disposal. 1873 B. STEWART *Contra. Force* (U.S.) vii. 122 The plant during the daystays up sun-force sufficient to do its work during the night. 1840 *Promp. Parv.* 124 1/2 Sonne settinge, or 'sunnæ gate downe. 1530 PALSCOR *205/2* At the sonne gate downe, *sur le soleil couchant*. 1876 *Forest & Stream* 13 July 353 1/2 The...mosquitoes hovered, like flies in a 'sun-glade. 1906 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 34 1/2 The sun-glade was glittering and twinkling on the water. 1837-42 HARTHORSE *Twice-told T.* (1851) I. vii. 129 After lighting a cigar with a 'sun-glass. 1845 MRS. NOZTON *Child Island*, *Winter* lxxviii, Didst Thou...Never lie dreaming—shut from winter skies,—While the warm shadow of remembered eyes, Like a hot 'sun-glow, all thy frame oppress? 1824 *Chamb. Jnl.* Nov. 709 1/2 Remarkable coronal appearances and sun-glow were noticed in different parts of the world. 1895 T. EDWARDS *Narcissus* (Roxb.) 52 Talker 'Sun-downe. 1715 PENNICK *To Pr. Orange in Tweeddale* etc. ii. 4 For we that live within this Town, Our Sight grows Dim, by Sun go Down. 18440 'Sonne goyng downe [see *sun* arising above]. 1530 PALSCOR *272/2* Sonne goyng downe, *le soleil couchant*. 1825 HUMMEL *Dying Textile Fabrics* 401 *Heliochromin*.—This colouring matter is the sodium salt of tetra-nitro-naphthol, it is also known as 'Sun Gold. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIX. 524 1/2 The water...fashed with untold brilliance under the flooding sun gold. 1861 *Gentl. Mag.* CCX. 327 note, In the Irish coinage of Edward IV, there are groats with the sun and rose in centre, which were called 'sun-groats. 1565 in *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 1574, 523 1/2 Dimedietatem terrarum de Westir Gardie vocat. 'the 'sone half. 1615 in J. Davidson *Inverurie* vi. (1872) 193 The...possessors...of the sun half of the Cruik, finding themselves to have the better part...granted...to the shadow half so good as the sun half. 1879 MRS. A. E. JAMES *Ind. House. Managem.* 13 A...regular Indian 'sun-hat, made of pith. 1893 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* v. 103 The old resident is very chary about going out without his sun-hat and white umbrella. 1842 LONDON *Suburban Hort.* 429 When the air of the frame is at a high temperature from 'sun-heat. 1873 J. LE CORRE *Relig. & Sci.* xvi. (1874) 275 Sun-heat, falling upon water, disappears as heat, to reappear as mechanical force which lifts that water into the clouds. 1904 *New Hebrides Mag.* Apr. 10 Cases...of slight sun-stroke, or sun-heat. 1912 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 559 Hatless and in-

different to sun-heat that would have killed Europeans. 1833 V. STUART *Egypt* 3 Up came a British full private of the gallant West Kent...with...a 'sun-helmet, and a red jacket. 1896 CONAN DOYLE in *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Apr. 2/1 A crowd of red-headed Egyptians and 'sun-helmeted Europeans. a 1822 J. Aiken in S. Shaw *Hist. Staff. Pottery* iv. (1829) 98 The fluid mass is next poured into a sieve, thro' which it runs into the largest vat, or 'Sun Kiln, until the whole surface is covered...which is left to be evaporated by solar action. 1861 PALEY *Eschylus* (ed. 2) *Choeph.* 365 note, The Hyperboreans, a race supposed to have inhabited the mild 'sun-lands beyond the regions from which the north wind blows. 1847 STUART *Angler's Comp.* 253 A party who were 'sun-leistering or spearing from a boat. 1853 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 63 The lines which issue from the 'Sun-line, and go to the Table-line signify Children. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 161 1/2 Draw the sun-line at the top of the card. 1895 TAYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* xii. 354 St. George, the favourite medieval bearer of the great 'Sun-myth. 1851 MANTILL *Petrifications* iv. § 1. 364 Opaline substances,—the noble opal; 'sun-opal; common opal; [etc.]. 1723 *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 353 The Sea Water is let into their feeding Ponds, from hence is conveyed into small square Pans, and...from these...into larger Pans...which they call Brine, or 'Sun Pans. 1831-3 P. BARLOW in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 449 1/2 The materials for coarse pottery are prepared by a very rude...method. The place is technically named a sun pan. 1598-9 E. FORT *Parismus* ii. (1661) 123 In the 'Sun-path of sweet delight. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 177 The mill-rund of our fate appears a sun-path in thy worth. 1876 MORRIS *Æneid* vi. 795 Beyond the stars...Beyond the sun-path lies the land, where Atlas heaven appears. 1846 *Literary Gaz.* 433 1/2 Genuine 'sun-pictures, no-aided by art. 1856 GEO. ELIOT *Ess.* (1824) 237 The delicate accuracy of a sun-picture. 1902 *Times* 10 Mar. 15 1/2 At 6.25 p.m., a very brilliant but narrow 'sun pillar appeared, extending from a bank of clouds...to about 35°. 1846 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* II. 428 The ends of the staves have been levelled by a tool called a 'sun plane. 1908 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4453 1/3 Large Stone-ponds, and 'Sun-Ponds for making of Brine. 1877 *Queen's Printer's Bible-Aids* 33 1/2 Land suffering from an excess of 'sun-power. 1905 *Nature* 28 Sept. 532 1/2 In Fig. 2 the relative distances of...stars...are shown...the 'sun-powers' of the various stars being represented by a system of symbols. 1791 E. DARTWYN *Bot. Gard.* t. 29 notes, II. the planets were originally thrown out of the sun by larger 'sun-quakes. 1840 LOUVE *Bonavent.* *Mirr.* (1907) 260 They were bounden to keep the sabbath day, from the 'sonne rest of the day before unto the sonne rest of the self day. a 1500 *St. Patrick's Purgatory* 214 in *Brone Bk.* 89 Sweche was lys hyght...As yv ys in wenty at the sunnerest. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* 12 Nov. 621 1/2 The spots...look more like the 'sun-scalds one sees upon the leaves of plants grown under glass. 1896 LOUVEAN *Spray. Plants* 274 Sun-scald (*Cercospora Affli*). 1897 KIRLING *Capl. Contr.* v. 112 It seemed a sin to do anything but loaf over the hand-lines and spunk the drifting 'sun-scalds' with an ear. 1868 MRS. WHITNEY *Patience Strong's Outing* xiii, The maples were splendid in the 'sunshades that shot through. 1908 W. CHURCHILL *Mr. Crewe's Career* xiii. 191 He had but to beckon a shining Pegasus from out a sun-shaft in the sky. 1836 *Tinsley's Mag.* Oct. 373 The group of 'sunshooters on the quarter-deck. 1393 LANGEL. P. Pl. C. xix. 64 The bat sitten in þe 'sonne-syde sonner area rype. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exed.* 651 The colour of the ride or barke on the sunside is purple. 1729 RAMSAY *To Arbuckle* 116 My ain house...stands on Edinburgh's street, the sun-side. 1852 'NIGHTLARK *Meand. Mem.* I. 123 And Sun-side Alps all tortuously slip. 1829 *Encycl. Brit.* Index, 'Sun-Signalling. 1840 *Promp. Parv.* (Winch. MS.) 448 'Sonne syttinge, or sunne gate downe, *occasus*. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. t. xi, Rewarded by a 'sun-smile, and such melodious glad words. 1854 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 5) 500 The sunsmile of Salvation beamed. 1832 TENNYSON *Pal. Art.* xi, Below 'sunsmitten icy spires Rose, the scornful crags. 1828 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xx. 197 It was only by God's blessing that we were neither of us sun-smitten. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 110 The 'sun-spark on the sea. 1896 *Idler* Mar. 172/1 The burning sun-spark in the bright brass binnacle hood. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Nov. 673 1/2 'Sun-spear-ing'...is much sought after in the Irish loughs during...June and July. In the early sunny mornings...the 'sun-spearer tallies forth in a...boat...Anguilla comes up writhing on the twelve close-set teeth of the 'sun-spear. 1907 *Folk-Lore* June 222 The nocturnal festival of Sais...shows signs of being a 'sun-spell. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xlix. 2 Fra 'sonne springe to setelinge. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 June 2/3 The sun-spring of love! 1888 *Holme Armory* III. xx. (Roxb.) 230 The Italian distillery, or 'Sun Still: this is formed of two round bodied glass bottles, one set with the mouth of it downwards into an other with it mouth upwards. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Telegraphy*, 'Sun telegraphy is a system of correspondence by means of the sun's rays. 1861 BERRER *Hore Eng. Calh.* 10th C. iii. 83 To make his building light and well ventilated, and yet 'sun-tight. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Duckers May* II, Her hopes will spring again by the 'suntime of her years. 1855 *Lardner's Mus. Sci.* & Art. VII. 33 Clock time and sun time. 1832 A. KNOX *New Playground* 66 Secure for him a little 'box'...a sort of 'sun-trap, don't you know? 1896 Q. *Rev.* July 59 These small, beautifully kept gardens...—sun-traps they must have been with their high, high walls. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, 'Sun-wheel [sense (b)]. 1910 J. MACINTOSH in *Poets of Arraire* 338 The horsemen were ready the Sun-wheels to move And carry thee hence to the Kingdom of Love. 1890 'Sun yellow [see MAIZE] 31.

b. In names of animals and plants: sun-animalcule, a microscopic protozoan of the group *Heliozoa*, esp. the common species *Actinophrys sol*, of a spherical form with numerous long, slender, straight, radiating filaments; sun-bear, a small Malayan species of bear (*Helarctos malayanus*), the *bruang*, having close black fur and a white patch on the breast; also, the Tibetan bear (*Ursus tibetanus*); sun-beetle, any one of various scarabæid beetles of the subfamily *Cetoniinae*, which appear in sunshine; sun-bittern, a South Ameri-

can bird, *Eurypyga helias*, with brilliantly coloured plumage, also called *peacock-bittern*; also, any bird of the family *Eurypygidae*; sun-cross, a S. African cruciferous herb, *Heliothila pectinata*; sun-fern (see quot.); sun-fruit, a shrub or tree of the genus *Helioscopus*, found in Central America, bearing flat round capsules with radiating bristles; sun-gem, a brilliantly coloured Brazilian species of humming-bird, *Helicatin cornutus*; sun-grass, = DOOB (*Cynodon Dactylon*); sun-grebe, = SUNBIRD 1 c (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); sun-perch, = SUN-FISH 1 b; sun-rose, a name for the genus *Helianthemum*, of which the flowers expand in sunshine; also called *rock-rose*; † sun shell-fish, a kind of starfish; sun spurge, a common species of spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, whose flowers follow the sun; sun-squall, = squawl U.S., a jelly-fish; sun-star, sun-starfish, a starfish having numerous rays, as those of the genus *Solaster*; † sun tithymal, sun spurge; sun-trout local U.S., the squeeteague; † sun-turning spurge, sun spurge.

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. ii. 372 Actinophrys sol, 'sun-animalcule. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 275 1/2 Bears are numerous [in Sunatra], and among them is the 'sun-bear. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 745 1/2 The Himalayan or Tibetan sun bear. 1836-9 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* II. 286 1/2 In the 'sun-beetles...the eyes are very protuberant. 1870 GILLMORE *tr. Figuier's Reptiles & Birds* 343 Its brilliant hues have obtained for it in Guinea the name of the Little Peacock or 'Sun Bittern. 1876 A. R. WALLACE *Geogr. Distrib. Anim.* II. 358 The Eurypygids, or sun-bitterns, are small heron-like birds with beautifully coloured wings, which frequent the muddy and wooded river-banks of tropical America. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Heliothila pectinata*, 'Sun Cress. 1824 LONDON *Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) 1225 1/2 'Sun-fern, poly-podium phegopteris. 1852 G. W. JOHNSON *Cottage Gard. Dict.*, 'Sun-fruit, *Helioscopus*. 1879 SIR G. CAMPBELL *Black & White* 10 In the South [of the U.S.] an East-Indian grass, known as 'Dhoop' or 'Sun-grass, has been introduced. 1897 J. A. GRAHAM *Three Closed Lands* ix. 108 During the cold season the planter has had to pitch his tent in the forest or tall sun-grass. 1826 AUBURN *Jrnl.* (1829) I. 162 Roasting the orange-fleshed ibis, and a few 'sun-perch. 1835 — *Ornith. Biog.* III. 47 The American Sun Perch. *Ibid.* 50 The Sun Perch...seems to give a decided preference to sandy, gravelly, or rocky beds of streams. 1824 LONDON *Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) 1195 1/2 *Helianthemum*, 'sun-rose. 1834 *Gardening Illust.* 8 Nov. 425 1/3 The best kinds of Rock Roses and Sun Roses are beginning to reappear in our gardens. 1688 HOLME *Armory* II. xv. 349 1/2 The Sea Sun, or the 'Sun shell fish...differs from the Starfish in this, that all the rays which are five...come out of the sides of the round shell. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 154 b, This kinde is called in diverse partes of England Wartwurt; it maye also be called 'son spourge, or son followinge spourge. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 449 *Euphorbia helioscopia*,...Wart-wort...Cats-milk. Sun Spurge. 1850 MISS PRATT *Common Things Seaside* i. 84 Almost every one knows the common Sun Spurge, often growing as a weed in gardens. 1865 THOREAU *Cape Cod* v. 79 The 'sun-squawl was poisonous to handle. 1897 SHUFFIELD *Ch. Nat. Hist.* U.S. 452 Jellyfish, or Sunsqualls. 1843 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. xi. 50 *Solaster* *Endeca*...Purple 'Sun Star. S. *Papposa*...Common Sun Star. 1855 KINGSELY *Glaucus* 125 The twelve-rayed sun-star (*Solaster papposa*), dressed in rich scarlet livery. 1876 *Nature* June 121 1/2 'Sun Starfish (*Solaster papposa*). 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxxxii. 406 With leaves like the 'sunne Tithymale. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 112 In the Southern Atlantic States it is called... 'Sun Trout. 1860 PARKINSON *Theatr. Bot.* II. xvi. 188 *Tithymalus Helioscopus*. 'Sunne turning Spurge or Wartwort.

c. Combinations of the genitive sun's: † sun's brow, a kind of bulrush; † sun's day, Sunday; † sun's flower, applied to the marigold (cf. SUNFLOWER 3 a); † sun's gem (tr. *L. solis gemma*), some kind of precious stone (see quot., and cf. SUNSTONE); † sun's night, = SUNNIGHT.

1567 MARLET *For. Forest* 35 The Bulrush hath one kinde, which of some is called 'Sonnes brow. 12. in E. M. Thompson *Cust. St. Aug. Cant.* (1904) II. 314 In nocte vireo matutinos, in primo motu, pulsetur 'Sunnesides belle, deinde major Absalon. [1891 HARRY TRIST xliii, On this day of vanity, this Sun's-day...they could hear the church-bell calling.] 1563 HYLLE *Art Gard.* (1593) 93 It [sc. marigold] is named the 'sunnes floure. 1601 HOLLAND *Phily* xxxvii. x. II. 629 The 'Sunnes gem is white. a 1300 *Cursor* III. 11230 In august time, þe Imparour, Was vs born vj sauueour...On 'sunnes night.

d. Sun-and-planet wheels, a form of gearing (invented by James Watt) consisting of a central wheel or sun-wheel and an outer wheel or planet-wheel (of which there may be more than one) geared together so that the axis of the latter moves round that of the former like a planet round the sun; also extended to other forms of gearing on a similar principle. So *sun-and-planet gear, motion*, etc.

1816 R. RICHMAN *Propelling Vessels by Steam* 20 For many years, instead of the crank, Mr. Watt used what are called sun and planet wheels, the one working round the other. 1869 RANKINE *Machinery & Millwork* 245 The Sun-and-Planet Motion is a sort of epicyclic train with periodic action. 1824 F. J. BEITHE *Watch & Clockm.* 35 A modification of the old belt and shutter introduced by Sir E. Beckett...is inferior to the 'Sun and Planet' and other main-tainers. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Dec. 4/2 The gear itself is arranged on the 'sun-and-planet' principle. 1904 G. B. SHAW *Comm. Sense Munc.* Trading 9 Committees of directors who do not know the difference between a piston rod and a sun-and-planet gear.

at walke much in the summer time.
 onne burnt. a 1649 DRUM, of HANTIL. *Irene Wks. (1711)*
 o The sun-burnt nations of the south. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.*

No. 1105/4 A short-fat Man with a reddish face, his hair sun-burnt. 1705 *Ibid.* No. 1155/4 A black Gelding... with a short whisk tail, and Sun-burnt upon it. 1818 *Byron* *Beppo* xxvi, He was a man as dusky as a Spaniard, Sunburnt with travel. 1825 *Scott* *Detrouble* xxi, His swarthy and sunburnt hair. 1828 *Longf.* *St. Paul* ix. 50 Great was the people's amazement... Thus to behold once more the sunburnt face of their Captain.

β. 1c 1500 *How the Plowman learned his Pater-Noster* 130 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* (1864) I. 214 The one [was] sunburned, another black as a pan. 1530 *Palsgr.* 429/1, I am sonne brunde with sonne. *Ibid.* 725 I Howe you be sonne burned for one dayes rydinge. 1722 *PEACHAM* *Compl. Gentl.* vi. (1906) 52, I would... have done him as much honour, as ever... the Sun-burn'd Egyptians their Esculapius. 1813 *Scott* *Trium.* II. xxi, The Sun-burn'd maid. 1885 'Mrs. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* i, A broad sunburned face.

† β. *fig.* Superficially learned. *Obs. nonce-usr.* a 1568 *Ascham* *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 111 So many seeming, and sunburnt ministers... whose learning is gotten in a soumer heat, and washed away, with a Christmas snow againe.

γ. *transf.* Of a brown colour, as if sunburnt. 1893 *Lady* 10 Aug. 146/2 Sunburnt straw will be immensely popular for country wear. 1915 *Truth* 25 Aug. 317/1 Pastry and cakes, which may be of a sunburned brown.

2. Scorched, parched, or dried up by the heat of the sun, as land or vegetation; also *fig.*

α. c 1585 *Cress* *Pembroke* *P.* LXXVIII. xi, As thick as dust on sun-burnt field. 1597 *Drayton* *Mortimeriad* Ded. 2 Whilst they boast but of their sun-burnt brayns. 1631 *Knevet* *Rhodon & Iris* III. iii. f. 3, On the sun-burnt brink of warme Hydaspes. a 1658 *CLEVELAND* *Content* 80 Whither wilt thou bear My Sun-burnt hope to Loss? a 1721 *Prior* *Amaryllis* 29 On sun-burnt mountain-tops, and parched sands. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Aug. 351 Therains... have given a fresh verdure to the sun-burnt grass. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 7 The sunburnt ways of the wilderness.

β. a 1585 *SIDNEY* *Arcadia* III. ii. (1590) 249 b, The pleasantest fruites, that Sunburnd Autumne could deliuer. 1632 *Rutherford* *Let.* 9 Mar. (1675) III. 164 In the same Garden... grow the Saints, God's fair and beautiful Lillies, under wind and rain and all sun-burned.

3. Baked by the heat of the sun, as bricks: = SUN-BAKED I.

1634 *SIR T. HERBERT* *Trav.* 61 The Houses are of Sun-burnt bricks. 1686 *Hedges* *Diary* 14 Apr., I went to see a great Tower called Nimrod, built of Sun-burnt bricks. 1820 *Belzoni* *Egypt & Nubia* III. 385 A high wall of sun-burnt bricks. 1862 *Beveridge* *Hist. India* III. vii. vi. 184 A thick and lofty wall of sun-burned clay.

Hence Sunburntness rare. 1692 O. WALKER *Grk. & Rom. Hist.* 233 C. Pescennius Niger Justus, was called Niger, because of the Sun-burntness of his Neck and Face.

Sunburst. [See BURST *sb.* 3.]

1. A burst of sunlight; a sudden shining of the sun from behind a cloud.

1816 *Scott* *Return to Ulster* III, And the standard of Fion flash'd fierce from on high, like a burst of the sun when the tempest is nigh. [Note] In ancient Irish poetry, the standard of Fion, or Fingal, is called the *Sun-burst*. 1828 *Moore* *'Tis gone, & for ever* ii, When Truth... like a Sun-burst, her banner unfurl'd. 1841 *Flower's* *Jrnl.* (1846) II. 33 The off-sets... are removed to a temporary stage, fixed to a wall with a north aspect, the better to shade them from sunbursts. 1883 M. GRAY *Reproach* *Annesley* III. i, A Sun-burst fell upon the violet pall.

fig. 1870 *Lowell* *Study Wind*, Chaucer (1871) 177 The invocation of Venus... by Lucretius, seems to me the one sunburst of purely poetic inspiration which the Latin language can show. 1886 H. M. POSENETT *Compar. Lit.* 185 That sunburst of creative power.

2. A firework, a piece of jewellery, etc., constructed so as to imitate the sun with its rays.

1902 *GREENOUGH & KITTREDGE* *Words & Ways* 260 It would be more logical to arrange the whole article in the form of a sunburst or a star-fish. 1903 *Smart* *Set IX* 110/1 A diaphanous white gown, caught at the throat by a diamond sunburst.

|| **Sunk.** Also 7 sunke, 8 sunk. [N. American Indian; *sunk* *squaw* app. represents Natick *sonksq*, *sonksq* queen, mistress (f. *songhau* he overcomes, has the mastery) = Narragansett *saunks*; pl. *saunksquanaag* (Roger Williams).] In full *sunk squaw*: The female chief or queen of an American Indian tribe.

1676 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1852) II. 458 That ould peice of venum, Sunk squaw Magnus. 1677 *Hubbard* *Indian Wars* I. 105 The same Indians, and their Sunk Squaw, or chief Woman of that Indian Plantation. 1797 J. TRUMBULL *Hist. Connect.* I. 347 The six Narragansett sachems, and the sunk squaw or old queen of Narragansett. 1804 J. HAUGHTON in *Mass. Hist. Coll.* IX. 82 note, Awakening one night... and finding his sunk (queen) lying near another Indian, he... took his knife, and cut three strokes on each of her cheeks.

Sund. obs. form of SOUND.

Sunda (sunda). The name of the group of islands in the Malay Archipelago (including Snnatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, the Moluccas, etc.), used attrib. to specify certain animals, as *Sunda grosbeak*, *ox*.

1802 *LATHAM* *Gen. Synopsis Birds Suppl.* II. 106 Sunda Grosbeak, *Loxia javensis*. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 322/1 Here [in the Malay Peninsula] is... the Sunda *ox* of Java.

Hence **Sundane** *se*, **Sundane** *sian* *a.*, belonging or native to the Sunda Islands; also *sb.* of the natives or their language.

1876 *Tr. Haackel's Hist. Creation* II. 327 All the Polynesian and Sundanesian dialects and languages can be derived from a common, long since extinct primeval language. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 818/1 The most cultivated of the native tongues is the Javanese... To it Sundanes stands in the relation that Low German holds to High German. *Ibid.* XIII.

607/1 The Javanese are generally darker than the Sundanes. The Sundanes is less than the Javanese proper.

Sundari, variant of SUNDRI.

Sunday (sunda, -di), *sb.* Forms: see below. [OE. *sunnadæi*, = OFris. *sunnan*, *sunnan*, *sunnendei*, -di (Nfris. *sannadai*, *sennedei*, *sönnedei*, Efris. *sendei*, -di, etc.), OS. *sunnun*, *sunnondag*, MLG. *sunnan*, *sun*, *sondach*, (MDu. *sonnendach*, *sondagh*, *Don. zondag*), OHG. *sunnun* or *sunnon dag* or *tag* (MHG. *sunnan* or *sonnen tag*, *sunnetac*, *suntac*, etc.), G. *sountag*], ON. *sunnudagr* (Sw., Da. *søndag*); transl. of late L. *dies solis* = late Gr. *ἡμέρα ἡλίου* 'day of the sun'.

Now (like the other names of days of the week) with initial capital, which is frequent in early texts, but does not become regular till the 14th.

1. The first day of the week, observed by Christians as a day of rest and worship, in commemoration of Christ's resurrection; the Lord's Day.

α. 1 *sunnandæg*, 2 *sunnan dei*, *sunnondæg*, 2-3 *sonenday*, 3 *sunen*, 3-4 *sonnen*, 4 *sonun*, 4-5 *sonnon*, *sonon(n)*, 5 *sonunon*, *sunnun*.

a 700 *Laws of Ince* c. 3 *þif* ðeowmon wyrcen on *Sunnandæg*. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 47 *þat* hī *Sunnandægum*. Codes cyrican *georne* secan. c 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1154 On þe *sunnan dei* be foren midwinter dæi. c 1250 *Gen.* & *Ex.* 261 Ihesus... Ros fro ded on ðe *sunday*. a 1300-1400 *Cursor* M. 17288+1 (Cott.) On sonenday in þe daghyng, he ros fro ded to liue. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* (T.) 49 Openly on Inglis oþonsonnadaies Teche and preche thaim, that thai haue cure of. 1375 *Barbour* *Bruce* v. 335 The folk upon the sonenday Held to Sanct Brydis kirk that way. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces* fr. *Thornton MS.* 5 The thirde commandement es þat we halde and halowe oure haly day, þe sonendaye. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) III. 10 On þe Setirday and on þe Sonendaye.

β. 1 *Northumb.* *sunnandæg*, (-doeg), *sunnedæg*, 2 *sunne-dai*, 2-3 *sunedai*, 3 *sunne-day*, *sonedai*, -dai, 3-4 *soneday*, (4 *sonneday*).

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xii. 1 *Sabbato*, in *sunnandæg*, *Ibid.* John v. 16-18 In *sabbato*, in symboldæg... *Sabbatum*, ðone *sunnedæg*. c 1175 *Land. Hom.* 45 Amansed beo þe mon þe sunne-dei nulle lohte. c 1205 *LAV.* 13934 Pene *Sunne* heo giuen *sonedai*. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8724 þe soneday he was ycourened. 1311 *St. Alexius* (Laud 108) 338 Vpon þe holy soneday. 1393 *LANG.* *P. Pl. C.* x. 227 Vpon sonedays to cesse godes seruyce to hyure.

γ. 3-4 *sundai*, 4 *sundaye*, *sondai*, -dey, *zon-day*, *Sc. sonwday*, 4-6 *Sc. sonwday*, 4-7 *sonday*, (5 *sonday*, *Sc. sonda*), 5-6 *sondaye*, 6 *sunnodaye*, 6-7 *sundaio*, 4-5 *sunday*, *Sunday*.

a 1300 *X. Commandm.* 25 in *E. P.* (1866) 16 þe secunde so is þis *sundai* wel þat þe holde. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 806 Of al þe festys þat yn holy chyrche are, Holy sunnday men ought to spare. 1340 *Ayeb.* 7 Oure thord aros uram dyabe to lyue pane zonday. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxv. (Julian) 128 A housband... telyt his land one sonwday. 1387 *Trivisa* *Higden* (Rolls) V. 199 þe credo þat i-songe þe Sondayes [w. Sondayes]. 1456 *Paston Lett.* I. 386 The King hathe ley in London Friday, Saturday, Sunday. 1526 *TINDALE* *Rev.* I. 10, I was in the sprete on a sondaye. 1561 *Winget* *Four Scoir* *Three Quest.* To Rdr., Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 53 At Pasche and certane Sondayes after. 1566 *SHAKS.* *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 397 Now on the sonday following, shall Bianca Be bride to you. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sunday* iv, Sundayes the pillars are, On which heav'n's palace arch'd lies. 1750 *JOHNSON* *Rambl.* No. 10 7, I seldom frequent card-tables on Sundays. 1839 *LONGF.* *Vill. Blacksmith* v, He goes on Sunday to the church, And sits among his boys. 1887 *RUSKIN* *Praterita* II. vi. 198 It was thirteen years later before I made a sketch on Sunday.

b. With specific epithet, as *Advent*, *Midlent*, *Mothering*, *Trinity* (q.v.). † *The Sunday of the Passion*: *Passion Sunday*.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10178 þe sonenday of þe passion.

c. colloq. phr. *When two Sundays come together* (*meet*), never. *A month of Sundays*, a very long time. (*One's*) *Sunday out*, the monthly or other Sunday on which a domestic servant is free. *Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes*, *suit*, a humorous expansion of *Sunday clothes*, etc. (cf. *go-to-meeting*, *Go v.* VIII).

1670 *RAY* *Collect. Prov.* 194 When two Sundays meet. 1677 *COLES* *Eng. Lat. Dict.* s.v. When two Sundays come together. 1850 *KINGSLEY* *Alt. Locke* xxvii, I haven't heard more fluent or passionate English this month of Sundays. 1858 [see *Our adv.* 15 b]. 1864 F. LOCKER *Housemaid* I. 6 Thou canst not stir, because 'tis not Thy Sunday out. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xlv, I ain't been out of this blessed hole... for a month of Sundays. 1894 *BARING-GOULD* *Queen of Love* I. ii. 15 All in your Sunday-go-to-meeting togs. 1896 *HOUSMAN* *Shropshire Lad* xxv, Rose Harland on her Sundays out Walked with the better man. 1900 *ELIZ.* *Glyn Visits Elizabeth* (1906) 15 Such funny, grand, best smart Sunday-go-to-meeting looking clothes.

2. *Saint Sunday*, a rendering of *Sanctus Dominicus* = St. Dominic, due to confusion with L. *dies dominica* (see DOMINICAL a. 2, DOMINICAN) = Sunday. *local*.

St. Dominic's Abbey, Cork, is called St. Sunday's Abbey in an inscription about the end of Elizabeth's reign (*N. & Q.* 5th Ser. IX. 254), and the Dominican friary in Drogheda was situated near Sunday's Gate (D'Alton *Hist. Drogheda*, 1844, I. 120).

1490 *Yalton Churchw.* *Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 117 Payd for Sint Sunday xij' ix. 1530 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 299, I gyff a hyeff of beisto to kepe the lyght after Seynt Sunday and Seynt Erasmus. 1532 in *Weaver Wells Wills* (1890) 70 Our lady a shepe and a kyrrell. St. Katherine a shepe. St. Anony iiiij. Saint Sunday iiiij. 1539 *Will T. Mlney*, of Doncaster, To be buried in the church of St. George in Doncaster

afor Sanct Sunday. 1842 *FABER* *Styrian Lake* 168 Far to the right St. Sunday's quiet shade Stoops o'er the dell where Grisedale Tarn is laid.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* = Of or pertaining to, taking place on or characteristic of Sunday, as *Sunday audience*, *book*, *chime*, *concert*, *dinner*, *drink*, *evening*, *excursion*, *feel*, *morning*, *paper*, *pastime*, *sabbath*, *trading*, *train*, *travelling*; worn on Sunday (also occasionally with possessive *Sunday's*), as *Sunday beaver*, *clothes*, *coat*, *garb*, *garment*, *hat*, *suit*; objective, as *Sunday-breaker*; also *Sunday-like*, *-seeming* adjs.; *Sunday best*, one's best attire, worn on Sunday; *Sunday or Sunday's child* [cf. MLG. *sundageskind*, G. *sonntagskind*], a child born on Sunday, hence, one (according to popular belief) greatly blessed or favoured (so † *Sunday's daughter*); † *Sunday citizen*, a citizen in Sunday clothes; *Sunday face*, (*Sc.*) a sanctimonious expression; (*Irish*) a festive countenance; *Sunday-going* *adj.*, (of clothing, etc.) that one goes out in on Sunday; *Sunday letter*, the dominical letter; *Sunday man*, one who goes out only on Sunday; *Sunday salt*: see quot. 1808. See also SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

1783 R. RAIKES *Let.* 25 Nov. in *Gentl. Mag.* (1784) LIV. 1. 412/1 Upon the 'Sunday afternoon, the mistresses take their scholars to church. 1856 *N. Brit. Rev.* XXVI. 30 The preacher should abstain from addressing to a promiscuous 'Sunday audience the themes of abstract science. 1840 *Hood* *An Open Question* iii, The beaver... So different from other 'Sunday beavers! 1866 Mrs. GASKELL *Wives & Daughters* xlv, Mrs. Gibson was off, all in her 'Sunday best (to use the servant's expression). 1811 L. M. HAWKINS *Cress & Gertr.* xxvii. II. 66, I tell you I have a 'Sunday-book; that which at present occupies with me the chief place next the Scriptures, is Klopstock's Messiah. 1855 *Any Carlton* 89 'Miss Jones will... give out the Sunday books'... a number of histories of good people, Bible stories, parables, allegories, and other books of the same sort. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 July 5/4 He let the fashionable 'Sunday-breakers have a piece of his mind. 1888 E. GERARD *Land beyond Forest* xxix. II. 41 'Sunday children are lucky, and can discover hidden treasures. — *Popular Rime*, Sunday's child is full of grace. 1818 *Scott* *Hrt. Midl.* xxxi, The parish church, from which at present was heard the 'Sunday chime of bells. 1566 *SHAKS.* *1 Hen. IV.* III. i. 261 Leave... such protest... To Velvet-Guards, and 'Sunday-Citizens. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. i. 20 Such as their Phyllis would, when she plains their 'Sunday-clothes. a 1774 *Fergusson* *Hal-low-fair* iii, Poems 1789 II. 26 Country John in bannet blue, An' eke his Sunday's claes on. 1779 WARNER in *Jesse Schuyt & Contemp.* (1844) IV. 311 The clod-pated yeoman's son in his Sunday clothes. 1831 *CARLYLE* *Sart. Res.* III. ii, The mere haberdasher Sunday Clothes that men go to Church in. 17... *Song*, 'There's nae luck about the house' iii, Gie... Jock his 'Sunday coat. 1779 *Mirror* No. 25 7 One of the best-looking plow-boys had a yellow cape clapped to his Sunday's coat to make him pass for a servant in livery. 1818 *Scott* *Hrt. Midl.* xlii, His best light-blue Sunday's coat, with broad metal-buttons. 1810-1819 in *Gen. Abb. S. Albani* (Rolls) I. 99 *Cæpit* *here* *præ* *gaudio*; i. *dicens*, — 'Lactare mecum,' ait *sermone* *vulgari*, — 'Myn gode 'Sonendayes doghter.' 1670 *EACHARD* *Cont. Clergy* 110 There is great danger, not only of losing his 'Sunday-dinner, but (etc.). 1819 *KEATS* *Otho* II. i, Serv'd with harsh food, with scum for 'Sunday-drink. 1817 *LADY* *Morgan* *France* III. (1818) I. 303 'Sunday evening assemblies. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. *Passion & Prime* xiv. III. 338 A 'Sunday excursion to Richmond in a steam-boat. 1756 Mrs. CALDERWOOD in *Coltness Collect.* (Maitl. Cl.) 147 You would take them for so many seceders, they put on such a 'Sunday face, and walk as if they would not look up. 1852 E. W. BENSON in *Life* (1899) I. III. 110, I have all the while I am there a perfect 'Sunday-feel. 1822 *GALT* *Provost* xxii, The town-officers in their 'Sunday garbs. 1679 *COLES* *Eng. Lat. Dict.* (ed. 2) s.v., A 'Sunday's Garment, *Vestis festa*. 1846 *KENLE* *Lyræ Imoc.* iv. *Fine Clothes* v, The Sundaygarment glittering gay. 1840 *P. Farley's Ann.* I. 270 A hand-box containing Miss Mainwaring's 'Sunday-going bonnet. 1430 in *Hallwell* *Rara Malthem.* (1841) 91 Pen schal E be 3our 'sonday letter to þe zerus ynde. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 187 B, The Sunday Letter for this Year. 1834 *Tracts for Times* No. 22. 5 The morning is so lovely, so 'Sunday-like. 1840 *Flower's* *Jrnl.* (1846) I. 99 This was perhaps no great loss to the majority of the 'Sunday loungers. 1785 *GROSE* *Dict. Vulgar* T, 'Sunday man, one who goes abroad on that day only, for fear of arrests. 1819 F. MACDONOGH *Hermit in Lond.* (1820) IV. 120 These hedonadal loungers are what are called Sunday men. 1786 *BURNS* *Holy Fair* i, Upon a sinner 'Sunday morn. 1629 *WADSWORTH* *Pilgr.* III. 18 On 'Sunday morning at six of the clocke they hye to their studies. 1841 A. DALLAS *Past. Superintendence* III. i. 431 The Sunday morning congregation consisting of about three hundred persons. 1821 *Acc. Penitents in Coal Trade* 18 The daily or 'Sunday newspapers. 1788 *WOLCOR* (P. Pindar) *Bro. Peter to Bro. Tom* x, Who... Made up a concert every 'Sunday night. 1598 *Br. Hall* *Snt.* IV. ii, Byes he rost for 'sunday-noone. 1812 *BYRON* *Let. to Ld. Holland* 14 Oct., I have seen no paper but Perry's, and two 'Sunday ones. 1848 *THACKERAY* *Pan. Fair* liv, He would by no means permit the introduction of Sunday papers into his household. 1874 *GREEN* *Short Hist.* VIII. § 4. 495 The Parliament... had forbidden 'Sunday pastimes by statute. 1645 *PACITT* *Heresiogr.* (1661) 189 The keeping of 'Sunday-sabbath as strictly as the Jews. 1756 F. HONE *Exper. Bleaching* 238 A particular kind... only made on Sunday; and therefore called 'Sunday-salt, or great salt, from the largeness of its grains. 1808 *HOLLAND* *View Agric. Ches.* i. 55 The large grained flaky salt... made by slackening the fires betwixt Saturday and Monday, and allowing the crystallization to proceed more slowly on the intermediate day... has got the name of Sunday salt. 1786 *BURNS* *Holy Fair* vi, I'll get my 'Sunday's sark on. 1821 *CLARE* *Vill. Minstr.* I. 175 A 'Sunday scene looks brighter to the eye. 1850 *CLOUGH* *Dipsychus* II. vi. 69 Good books, good friends... That lent

rough life sweet *Sunday-seeming rests. 1738 *Sunday's suit [see *SUIT* 25. 191]. 1883 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* xxiv. Arrayed in his pepper-and-salt Sunday suit. 1574-5 G. HARVEY *Story of Mercy Harve's Wks.* (Grosart) 111. 75 A Sundaye supper at Mr. S. 1856 *Brit. Alm. & Comp.* 228 [July 2. 1855] Lord Grosvenor...withdrews his *Sunday-Trading Bill in the House of Commons. 1883 Miss Broughton *Belinda* 111. 122 The *Sunday trains are so awkward that I cannot get on till late in the afternoon. 18125 JANE AUSTEN *Persuasion*, xvii. She saw...that *Sunday-travelling had been a common thing.

Hence (chiefly *colloq.*) **Sunday v. intr.** (U.S.), to spend Sunday; **Sundayed** (sund'ed, -did), **Sundayfied** *adj.* [cf. FRENCHIFIED, etc.], appropriate to Sunday, in Sunday clothes; **Sundayish** *a.*, somewhat like, or like that of, Sunday; **Sundayism**, practice or conduct characteristic of the observance of Sunday; †**Sundayly** *adv.*, every Sunday.

1884 *Lisbon* (Dakota) *Chippew* 13 Mar., H. R. Turner *Sundayed in Fargo. 1884 *My Duels & My Daughter* 111. xxiv. 53 Dick had assumed a tight-fitting suit of glossy black, which gave him the aspect of a *Sunday'd butcher. 1899 C. G. HARPER *Exeter Road* 123 A village...of *Sundayfied stillness. 1797 R. CURRIE in A. J. C. Hare *Gurney's of Earlham* (1833) 1. 70 [The day was flat, stupid, unimproving, and *Sundayish. 1912 W. W. Jacobs *Ship's Company*: Mr. Johnson awoke with a Sundayish feeling, probably due to the fact that it was Bank Holiday. 1850 T. McCRAIK *Mem. Sir H. Agnew*, ix. 239 Their own genial and jaunty *Sundayism. 1479-81 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 110 Item, payd *sundayly to ij poore almsmen to pray...&c.

Sunday-school. A school in which instruction is given on Sunday; *esp.* such a school for children held in connexion with a parish or a congregation; such schools are now intended only for religious instruction, but originally instruction in secular subjects was also given.

Robert Raikes, of Gloucester, was the originator in England of the Sunday-school as an adjunct of a church congregation.

1783 *Gloucester Jnrl.* 3 Nov. Some of the clergy...bent upon attempting a reform among the children of the lower class, by establishing Sunday schools, for rendering the Lord's day subservient to the ends of instruction, which has hitherto been prostituted to bad purposes. 1783 R. RAIKES *Let.* 25 Nov. in *Genl. Mag.* (1784) 1. 411/2 The success...has induced one or two of my friends to...set up Sunday schools in other parts of the city, and now a whole parish has taken up the object. 1784 *Wesley's Wks.* (1789) 1. 284 Before Service I stepped into the Sunday-school which contains two hundred and forty children, taught every Sunday by several masters. 1791 J. LEARMONTE *Poems* 53 'His nae i power o' Sunday Schools. To fleg Vice out o' her strang holes. 1820 *Genl. Mag.* XC. 1. 439/2 Sunday Schools, instruments of disaffection. 1848 *Traveller's Trav.* 11. I would rather be a parson's wife, and teach a Sunday School, than this. 1885 W. H. WHITE *Al. Rutherford's Delic.* iii. He taught in the Sunday-school, and afterwards, as he got older, he was encouraged to open his lips at a prayer-meeting.

Attrib. 1836 *Partington's Brit. Cycl. Lit.*, etc. 111. 855 A Sunday school society was formed in 1785. In 1803, the first Sunday school union was formed in London. 1844 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 44/5 Sunday-school teachers as a class possess many excellent points of character. 1902 W. R. H. TROWBRIDGE *Let. her Mother to Eliz.* xx. 96 There was a Sunday-school feast at Braxome.

Hence **Sunday-schooling** *rare*, Sunday-school teaching.

1847 *Helps Friends* in C. 1. viii. 158 In such a thing as this Sunday schooling...a judicious man...would endeavour to connect it with something interesting.

Sunde, obs. form of **SOUND**.

Sunder (sund'ed), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: see below. (1) The *adv.* use in A. 1 is restricted to ME. compounds formed on the model of OE. compounds in *sundor* (= OS. *sundar*, OHG. *suntar*, *sunder*), as *sundorriht* special right, *sundorsprece* private speech; the use in A. 2 is prob. developed from the predicative use of *sunder* *adv.* = *asunder*: see C. (2) Under B. are grouped the phrases derived from ME. *advb. phr. o(n)sunder, o(n)sundre*, OE. *onsundran* (-*rim*) *ASUNDER*, *q.v.*, by substitution of prep. in for *on*, *a*, or *cf.* OS. *an sundran* and ON. *i sundr*, OHG. *in sundr*. (3) The *advb.* use in C. arose prob. in an aphetic form of *ASUNDER*, but form and meaning correspond to OE. *sundor* *adv.*, separately, apart = WFr. *sunder*, *sunder*, NFr. *sanner* prep., without, OS. *sundar* *adv.*, MLG. *sunder* *adv.*, prep., conj., MDu. *Da. sonder* prep., OHG. *suntar*, *ur*, *ir*, MHG. *sunder*, *sunder* *adv.*, *prep.*, conj. (= but), G. *sonder* *adj.* and *adv.* (arch.), ON. *sundr* *adv.* (Da. *sonder*), Goth. *sundr* *adv.*

A. *adj.* (Also 3 *Ormin* *sunderr*, 4 *Sc. syndir*, 5 *sonder*, *ir*.)

† 1. In compounds formed after OE. compounds of *sunder* = separate, peculiar, private, as *sundercraft* special power, *sundorsprece* private conversation: *sunderred*, private advice; *sunderdunce*, private conversation or counsel; also *sunder-ble* *a.*, varicoloured, in quot. sub. Obs.

1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 20 Al swa cumeð þe deuel in to þe mannes herte þan he wile hælde sunderruð wile him. 1200 *Ormin* 16978 He ne durste nobht þan aniz mann it wiste, þat he wið Crist i sunderrun Himan awiht hafide

kippedd. c1205 *Lav.* 31414 Ich þe suggen wulleane sunder rune. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1729 Laban...bi-tahte him 80 ðe sunder bles, And it him born ones bles [cf. *Genesis* xxx. 31-42]. *Ibid.* 3803 Do3 ðis folc miðe a stund for-dred, Do3 he þen get in sunder red.

† 2. Separate; various; sundry. Obs.

13-*Cursor M.* 8038 (Göt) Pair stouyn was on þat stod þam vnder, Bot þair crows were all sunder [Coll. in sunder]. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* v. 506 Bot I herd syndir men of say Forsuth that his an e ves out. c1390 *Welf's Bible*, *Jude*, xxi. 21 When 3e seen the dougtris of Sylo...goth out sodeynly out of the vines, and takit hem; eche sondry [MS. C. sunder] wyves. c1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) 11. 151 Tres, levys, and herbis grene, Wyth many sonder colouris.

B. In sunder. (Also 4-6 in sonder, sondre, 3-4 in-sunder, 3 in sunder, 4 in sundere, sondre, sondry(e, 4-5 esondre, 5 in sondir, sondere, sundur, ensunder, ysundur, 6 in-sunder, -der, in sonnder; *Sc.* 4 in-swnder, 5-6 in sohunder, 6 in schundyr, -ir, schounder, sonder, sownder, -ir, into sondir.) = *ASUNDER* *adv.* Now *poet.* or *rhet.*

1. Apart or separate from another or from one another.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8038 þair stouen was an þat stod þam vnder, Bot þair crows were all in sunder. 1387 *Arvise Hyden* (Rolls) 1. 73 3if Parady's were so hye, and departed in sonder from every oþer lond and erpe. a 1400 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* 1163/2 Whyll Schip and Robur togeder was knyt, þe drede nouþer tempest, druyge nor wete: Nou þe þei þow in-sunder þit. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* 11. xiv. 116 They departed in sonder. 1513 *Douglas Æneis* xi. xvii. 87 And na lang space that osit 3a fer in sowndir. 1523 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. 1. 227 Sory I am that the Kingis Highnes and your Grace he now, 50 fer in sondre. 1551 *Records Pathw. Knowl.* 1. Defin. That...the whole figures may the better be judged, and distinct in sonder. 1570-6 *Lambard Peramb. Kent* (1825) 255 Such as differeth no more from that which we at this day attribute to our Prince, than *Principalis Dominus*, and *Supremus Gubernator* do varie in sunder. 1607 *Br. Axtewes 96 Seru.* (1629) 20 So taking our nature, as His, and it are grown into one person, never to be taken in sunder any more. 1661 *Boyle Examen* (1662) 91 These Scales...if they are pluckt in sunder...make a noise equal to the report of a Musquet. 1760-72 *H. Brooke Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 33 Let us be united, part the power of parents, rivals, potentates of the world, to tear us in sunder.

2. Of a single object (or of objects singly considered): Into separate parts or pieces. *lit.* and *fig.* Chiefly with *vbs.* like *break*, *cleave*, *cut*, *tear*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26011 Als þof his hert him brest in sunder. a 1375 *Lay Folks Mass* Bk. App. iv. 350 Wiþ his teth a-non He logged, þat al in synder gon lasch. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* xvii. 698 The mast summer...in-swnder with that dusche he gret. c1400 *Desir. Tray* 529 He...hurt hym full sore; The gret vayne of his gorge gird vne ysunder. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxi. 253 (Hark. MS.) He kutte ensunder alle his clothis. c1470 *Hennysson Mor. Fab. vii* (Lion & Mouse) xxxv. Thay...schuir the raipis of the net in schunder. 1508 *Dunbar Tale Maritil Wemen* 350 I gert the renseis rak, et rif into sondir [i.e. schundyr]. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps. cvii* 14 He...brake their bondes in sonder. 1598 *Hakluyt Voy.* 1. 54 Some of these Tabernacles may quickly be taken asunder and set together againe...Other some cannot be taken insunder. 1666 *Buxton Grace Ab.* 3. 164, I was...as if my breast bone would have split in sunder. 1709 *Hearne Collect.* 17 Aug. (O.H.S.) II. 236 He was...cut in sunder by his Father. 1820 *Shelley Ole Lib.* xiii. Vesuvius wakens Aetna, and the cold Snow-crag by its reply are cloven in sunder. 1855 *Kingsley Heroes, Thebes* ii. 210 Their bodies are torn in sunder. 1907 *Verney Mem.* 1. 222 Her husband...torn in sunder by political and religious sympathies.

† 3. From (fra) sunder, in sense 1. Obs.

c1375 *Cursor M.* 14687 (Fairf.) Fra sunder may we neuer twin. 1558 *Phaer Æneid* vi. G iv b. These places two sometime...From sonder fel.

† C. *adv.* Apart, asunder. Obs. *rare*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20385 Yee þat sa wide war sunder spred. c1400 *Maurogve* (Roxh.) Pref. 2 A flokk of schepe þat has na schepehird, þe whilk departs sunder. c1400 *Desir. Tray* 1062 The prese of the peupl partid hom sunder. 1539 *Tonstall Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 90 Teare sunder your hartes, and not your clothes.

Sunder (sund'ed), *v.* Now *poet.* or *rhet.* Forms: 1 *sundrian*, *syndrian*, *Northumb.* *sundria*, 3 *sunden*, -in, 3-5 *sundre*, 4 *north.* *sundir*, 4-5 *sondre*, 4-6 *sonder*, 5 *sondir*(e, *sundur*, -yre, *sonder*, *Sc.* *sundre*, 6 *sonder*, (*scinder*), *Sc.* *sindre*, *sindir*, *synder*, 6-9 *Sc.* *sinder*, 4-*sunder*. [late OE. *syndrian*, *sundrian*, for earlier *syndrian*, *sundrian* (see *ASUNDER* v.), *ge*, *on*, *to*, *sundrian* = WFr. *sonderje*, LG. *sundern*, OHG. *sunt(a)rôn*, *sund(e)rôn*, (MHG. *sunteren*, *sundern*, G. *sundern*), ON. *sundra*; f. prec.

The rare 16th c. form *scinder*, if not a misprint: is prob. due to association with *L. scindere* to cleave.]

1. *trans.* To dissolve connexion between two or more persons or things; to separate or part one from another. † Also, to set (a person) apart from a state of life; to remove (something) from a person.

c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xix. 6 Quod ergo deus coniunxit, homo non separet, þat forðon god ge-geadrade monn ne; *sundria*. a 1050 *Lib. Scintill.* i. (1889) 5 Eorþena langnyss na syndrað þa þe soð lufu geþeod. a 1067 *Charter of Eadw.* in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* IV. 209 3if æn man hit awunige mid æftergeþinge...si he gesyndred fram Criste and fram eallen his halgan. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 169 *Pe* licame seneged, and sundred here [i.e. the soul] fram rihtwisse. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 426 Hwon þe fur is wæd o bruns, & me wule þe hit go in, me sundred þe brondes. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.*

463 Of irin, of golde, siluer, and bras To sundren and mengen wis he was. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24616 Pan com mi cosin sant iohan...Mi son fra me to sunder. c1325 *Metz. Hom.* 48 Pharisees...That war sundered of counoun lit. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 170 þe told fueten hundred Sarazins, þat drenkled were, Fourti & sex were sundred, & alle þo were sauð þere. 1375 in *Horstmann Attegl.* *Leg.* (1878) 130/1, I drede me þat him sle. Perfore sundred shel þe be. c1470 *Henry Wallace* iv. 626 Schir Jhon Butler...Swndryt the Scottis and did thaim mekill payn. 1525 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 297 Ye Lordis...under colour wald begin newe us to synder me and ye King my son. a 1578 *LINCOLN* (Pitcott) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) 1. 235 The king...causit the iudges and men of armes to sinder and red thame [i.e. combatants]. 1592 *Kyo Sp. Trag.* 1. ii. 39 Heere fallis a body scindred [later edit. sundred] from his head. 1628 *Foro Lover's Mel.* 1. i. Twelve monthes we haue been sundred, but henceforth We neuer more will part. 1634 *Herwood Lancel Wakes* iv. G.ij. The Gentle fashion sometimes we observe To sunder beds. 1697 *Drayven Virg. Georg.* iv. 123 When both the Chiefs are sund'ed from the Fight. 1812 *CARY Darts, Furg.* xxxii. 14 That excess of sensible, whence late I had perfurce been sunder'd. 1818 *Scott Hrt. Midl.* xxviii. We that are sinder in sorrow may meet again in joy. 1865 *GEORGE SEEN & GEOL. Scot.* iii. 43 A mass, once evidently connected with the main cliff...has been sundered by the roof of the tunnel falling in. 1885 *FISHLAYSON Biol. Relig.* 86 Atoms may be so sundered, and forces so transmuted, that the human personality, as such, may cease to be.

refl. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 209 þe deuel...sundrede him seluen fro gode. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22242 Bot all kingrikes þat rone was vnder Fra lauerd-hed o rome þam sunder. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) 11. 91 He...that sundrit him from Crist and his churche. 1507 *SPENSER Vir. Worlds Van.* 54 A sword-fish small him from the rest did sunder. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* *Langunges* (1623) 22 Holy religious men, which had sundred and seuered themselves from other. 1612 *BREWERWOOD Lang. & Relig.* xxvi. (1614) 185 Before the Apostles aird Syria, and sundred themselves to preach the Gospel abroad to the world.

† b. To separate in thought, distinguish. Obs.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 270 þe 3eteward...þet is wittes skile...þet ouh forth wunden hwente, & scheaden þe eilen & tet þef urom þe clene cormes, þet is...sundren god from vuele. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* (1.) 427 It kennes us to know the gode fra the yuel, And also to sunder the tane fra the tothir. 1550 *COVERDALE Spir. Perle* vi. 65 To sonder and to know the one from the other, the faythfull from the vnfaithfull.

† c. To dissolve, put an end to (a state or condition). Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26034 Reuth...sundres feleschipe þat was Bituix þe saul and sathanas. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 28 When dede his lyfe sundred, þe folk for him was wo. 1548 *Geste Agst. Prin. Masse* A. vj. Thee Pryue Masse...sondereth and diuorseth the marriage between christ & vs.

2. To divide into two or more parts; to split, break up, cleave.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 412 Nu is þeos laste dole...to-deled and i-sunderd o lulle seoue stuchenes. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13154 þe dey dede soude þe route. 1340 *HAMOLFE Pr. Consc.* 4789 Ilka stan, on diuers wyse, Sal sonder other in thre partys. c1400 *Desir. Tray* 726 þe...Swynget out a sword...Sundret the sercle of his sure helme. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 4268 Ne nauthire sondre we þe soile ne na sede sawis. 1570-6 *Lambard Peramb. Kent* (1825) 334 The whole Realme was sundred into particular kingdomes. 1624 *RALEIGH Hist. World* 11. vi. 2 Xerxes most barbarously caused the young man...to be sundred into two parts. 1887 *MORRIS Odyss.* 111. 449 The beast's neck-tendons he sundred with the blade.

3. To keep apart, separate by an intervening space or barrier, from something. *rare*. (Chiefly *pass.*)

1668 *SHAKES. Tr. & Cr.* v. x. 27 No space of Earth shall sunder out two hates. 1631 *CORVAT Craditler* 54 Which Alpes are sundred by the space of many miles the one from the other. 1876 J. PARKER *Paracel.* i. vii. 106 Can any two spheres be much more widely sundered than those of the preacher of the gospel and the artificer in iron and brass? 1887 *MORRIS Odyss.* 1. 58 The long-wrought pillars that sunder the heavens from the earthly land.

4. *intr.* To become separated or severed from something; *esp.* of a number of persons, to part.

c1220 *Beitryth* 703 Wo so seil he [i.e. turtle-dove] sundren ovt, i seie ðat he lejeð. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1794 Swa þet nan ne mei sundrin from oðere. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13955 Fra him sal i sunder neuer. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4454 Of alle þe fighters...þer was many on doun leyð, & wel mo scholde sit þat night, Had þey nought sondred for faute of lyght. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 7 Where oure saules schalle parte and sundrye fra the body. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xviii. 69 Sinder not now that ar assemblit togidder, Quhen are we chosin the common weill to auance. a 1650 *CAMDEN Writ. Hist. Kirk* (1843) 11. 234 They sindered, and were no so familiar after. 1725 *RAMSAV Genl. Sheph.* 11. ii. Patte must from his Peggy sunder. 1847 *Hood Hero & Leander* xvi. So brave Leander sunders from his bride. 1885 G. MACDONALD *Poems* 116 118 branches sunder not io any wind.

† b. To part with. *Sc.* Obs.

a 1575 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Cl.) 333 He wald rather byd the will of God sunder with the same castell. 1722 *RAMSAV Thre Bonnets* 1. 60 Ye shall hear...How Joukum sinder'd wi' his bonnet.

5. To be torn, break, or split in pieces.

1390 *Gower Conf.* 1. 312 The firy welke gan to thondre, As thogh the world scholde al to sondre. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 3003 Alexander...rydis to þe grette fode of Granton & it on a glace syndir. Or he was sojt to þe side, 3it & it on a glace syndir. 1593 *SHAKES. 2 Hen. VI.* 111. ii. 411 Euen sondrid þe quereys. 1593 *SHAKES. 2 Hen. VI.* 111. ii. 411 Euen as a splitte bark, so sunder we. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* 11. ii. 4 He commanded that this poore Graecian should be presently slaine: who while hee was a sundring in the Tormentors hand, [etc.] 1839 *Times* 26 Apr., Let them crack, split and sunder of themselves. 1881 *ROSSETTI White Ship* 151 The White Ship sundered on the mid-main.

Hence *Sunderable* *a.*, that may be sundered, separable; *Sunderer*, one who sunders or severs. 1885 J. E. HARRISON *Stud. Gk. Art* v. 227 In Plato's ideal philosophy, truth, beauty, and goodness are scarcely sunderable. 1888 MEREDITH *A Reading of Earth Poems* 188 II. 144 We may cry to the Sunderer, spare That dearest!

Sunderance (*sʊndərəns*). *rare*. Also *son-dyrans*; *Sc. sinderance*. [*f. SUNDER v.* + *-ANCE*.] Severance; separation.

1435 *Misyn Fire of Love* u. ix. 91 God forbode þat bodily sondyrans make partyng of sawls. 1884 *American VIII*. 343 Any sunderance of sympathy with the Mother Country. 1885 J. PAVN *Luck of Darrells* I. v. 87 Lest... your affections should become entangled where of necessity they could not be permanently placed, and cause you pain in the sunderance.

Sundered (*sʊndərd*), *pl. a.* [*f. SUNDER v.* + *-ED*.] Set or kept apart; separated, separate. Also, divided into parts, severed, scattered.

1325 *Metr. Hom.* 48 Pharisees, That sundered men on Englys mienes. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* v. iii. 100 Ample entercange of sweet Discourse, Which so long sundered Friends should dwell vpon. 1678 *Dryden All for Love* i. i. Set all the Earth, And all the Seas, betwixt your sunder'd Loves. 1796 *Coleridge Destiny of Nations* 473 The white bear, drifting on a field of ice, Howls to her sundered cubs. 1871 *Rossetti Poems, Dante at Verona* xix, When the dust Cleared from the sundered press of Knights Ere yet again it swoops and smites. 1896 *Tennyson Harold* iii. i, He... brought the sunder'd tree again, and set it Straight on the trunk.

Sundering (*sʊndərɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [*f. SUNDER v.* + *-ING*.] The action of the verb *SUNDER*; parting, separation.

1320 *Gen. & Ex.* 458 Of merke, and kinde, and belde, & ble, sundring and samening taste he. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 91 Heresie... in our language meneth sunderyng and partyng. 1435 *Misyn Fire of Love* u. ix. 91 þe knot vnolousy of drawnye frenschyp sal comfort heuyenes of bodily sondyring. 1530 *Palsgr.* 272/2 Sondring of a thyng, remotion. 1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 126 That was the caus of thair sundaine sindering. 1874 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 99 That would partake of sundering, if it were not the least that can be. 1838 *Sir W. Hamilton Logic* xxv. (1866) II. 22 Under Division... we understand in general the sundering of a whole into its parts. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Sp.* vi. 121 The sundering of the Methodist and Baptist denominations. 1865 *Gentle Scen. & Geol. Scot.* vi. 121 The profound concavity of these valleys cannot... arise from the sundering of the sides of a fissure.

So **Sundering** *pl. a.*, that sunders.

1870 *Morris Earthly Par.* II. iii. 332 A new lonely pain, Like sundering death, smote on her. 1876 *Mrs. Whitney Sights & Insights* xxx. 292 Myriad sparkles of ever sundering atoms. 1885 E. ARNOLD *Secr. Death* 23 Wide asunder stand Wisdom and ignorance, in sundering ways They lead mankind!

Sunderlepes, *adv. (a.) Obs.* Forms: *a.* 1-2 *sunderlipos* (1-as), (2 *sunderlipe*), 3 *sunderlepes*, 3-4 *sunderlupes*, 4 *sunderlepes*, *sunderlypes*, *sunderlepes*; *b.* 1 *sindorlipos*, *sunderlipos*, 3 *sunderlipos*. [*OE. sunder-, synderlipos*, *f. sunder* (see *SUNDER a.*) + *-hlep-* (as in *ONLEP*) + *gen. -es*. Cf. *SERLEPES*. An *OE. synderlipe* adj. occurs in glosses.]

1. Separately, apart from the rest, severally. 1100 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 47 *Psalmi tres singillatim*, preo sealmas sindorlipos. 1100 *Adelhelm Gloss*. i. 206 (Napier) 7/1 *Sequestratim*, i. diuise, i. seorsum, *sunderlipos*. *Ibid.* i. 1362, 37/1 *Seperatim*, i. singulariter, *sunderlipos*. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 11 Nu weren þas preo laze 3e-written inne þa ofre table hreode *sunderlipos*. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 5 He cumeð to elch man *sunderlipos*. 1225 *Ankr. R.* Pref. p. xxiii, þis destincun aren chapitres fine... & spekeð of euech bwet *sunderlepes* o rawe. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3879 þus *sunderlypes* [i.e. *sunderlepes*] þe dide þem swere, *þi* Argayl schulde þey faip here. 13... E. E. *Allit. P. C.* 12 Aþt happens he hem hyzi & vche on a mede, *Sunderlipos* for hit dissent vpon a ser wyse.

2. Especially, particularly.

1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 137 Al ðe almispe þe mon deð *sunderlipe* for to quemen ure drihten, alle þeo cwencheð sunnen. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 25 Ac *sunderlepes* he is here fader mid wisse, þe on ribte hileue and on soðe lueue understant his holie fies and his holie blod.

3. predicatively as adj. Separate, distinct.

1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* xix. 193 Siþthen thei ben *sunderlepes* [i.e. *sunderlipos*],... thei ban sondry names.

Sunderling, *adv. Obs. rare*—1. [Alteration of *SUNDERLY adv.* by substitution of suffix -LING 2. Bnt of *L.G. sunderline*, -linge(n).] Severally. 1320 *Cast. Love* 290 Foure douhtren hedde þe kyng, And to vchone *sunderlyng* He 3af a dote of his fulnesse.

Sunderly, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 *sundorlic*, *synderlic*, 2-3 *sunderlich*, 4 *sunderly*, 5 *sonderly*, *sonderly*. [*OE. sunderlic* (also *synderlic*), *f. sunder*: see *SUNDER a.* + *-lic* -LY 1. Cf. (M) *L.G. sunderlik*, OHG. *sunderlich* (MHG., G. *sunderlich*), ON. *sundrliçr*. Cf. *SUNDRILY a.*]

1. Peculiar, special, private.

1888 *ALFRED Boeth.* xxxiii. § 5 Seo 7esceadwisnes... is *synderlic* craft þere saule. 1897 — *Gregory's Past.* C. iii. 409 Dæm is *sundorlic* sang to singanne. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 Ne heore naen nefden *sunderlich* ehte.

2. Separate, several; distinct, diverse, different. 1225 *Ankr. R.* 14 Euerich dote wiðute moncunglunge spekeð al hi lousful of *sunderliche* þingces. 1400 *Gloss.* in *Rel. Ant.* l. 9 *Singularis*, i. unus per se, *sunderly*. 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 16 Three men... *sunderly* went to vnderly Bishop of the See of Rome. 1481 *Caxton Myrr.* ii. ix. 88 The meraylous trees that growe in ynde... ben many dyerse and bere *sunderly* fruyt.

Sunderly, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 *suundor*, *sundurlice*, *synderlice*, 2-3 *sunderliche*, (4 *sinderliche*, *sundirly*, 5 *sondir*, *søndre*, 6 *sonder*, *soondre*, *sundur*, *sunderly*, 5-8 *sunderly*. [*OE. sunderlic* and *synderlic*: see *SUNDER a.* and -LY 2. Cf. *N.Fris. santerlik* especially, *MLG. sunderliken*, -likes, OHG. *suntar-lithho*, *sunterlich* (MHG. *sunter*, *sunderliche(n)*, G. *sunderlich*). Cf. *SUNDRILY adv.*]

1. Separately, apart; individually; singly.

1888 *ALFRED Boeth.* xli. § 5 He hine ongiþ þurh þa eagan *synderlic*,... þurh 7esceadwisnes *synderlic* [etc.]. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark vii. 33 *Seorsum*, *sunderlice*. *Ibid.* xiii. 3 *Seperatim*, *sunderlice*. c 1000 *ALFRED Saints' Lives* xxiii. 625 þa þine *synderlic* ælc man beheold. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* ii. 11 þer weren in þe ofðres tables *sunderliche* iii. ibode. 1225 *Ankr. R.* 90 Nu ich habbe *sunderliche* ispenen of þeos þreo limes—of eien, & of muðe, & of earen. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1508 þau3 vche nome of þise þre ðe *sunderliche* seyð. 1490 in *Arnold Chron.* (1811) 111 In wytnesse wherof the parties aforsayde to this endenture, *sunderly* hath sett the seals. 1528 *More Dialogue* (Wks. 355/2, 1. 1. have also dyuers and manye times *sunderly* talked with almost all such. 1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 17 § 3 Our... Sovereigne Lorde... hath soondrely and severallye giuen and graunted unto the saide Bishopps, diuers and soondrye Manours. c 1631 *Sir R. Cotton Abridg. Rec. Tower* (1657) 362 The King... declared, that they [sc. the Commons] were *sunderly* bound to him. 1635 *SWAN Spec. Mund.* vii. § 3 (1643) 347 Seeing they be laid downe severally, it is fit they be explained *sunderly*. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 108 Every whole being greater than its parts, taken *sunderly*.

2. Singularly, specially. *rare*.

c 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* iv. xxiv. (1899) 480/1 On þysse abbudissan mynstre was sum broðor *synderlic* mid godcundre 7yfe gemetered. 1481 *Caxton Reynard* xxviii. (Arb.) 70 My wyf his *sunderly* wyse.

3. Diversely, differently, variously. *rare*.

1513 *FABIAN Chron.* vii. (1811) 640 Of this Charlys *sunderly* wryters *sunderly* wryte.

4. Dispersedly, widely. *rare*.

1541 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* i. 661 Commen brutes and rumours, which be *sunderly* spred here. 1570 *FOXE A. & M.* (ed. 2) 364 b/1 That good thing which by y^r almighty God is *sunderly* dispensed to diuers.

Sunderment (*sʊndərment*). *rare*. [*f. SUNDER v.* + *-MENT*.] Separation.

1818 *MNE. D'ARLÉY Diary* 17 Nov. I saw himill... I felt myself well; it was therefore apparent who must be the survivor in case of *sunderment*. 1895 *Wain. Gaz.* 17 June 2/3 On both sides of him were other canine brothers and sisters condemned... to a similar *sunderment* from home.

Sunderness, *Obs. rare*. In 4 *sondornosso*, 5 *synderness*. [*f. SUNDER a.* + *-NESS*.] Diversity, variety. (Cf. *SUNDRINESS*.)

1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxiv. 339 Heil þat stondeð... On ribt half of y^r lord; Whom *sunderness* vm-bighof Of vertuues in a-Cord. 1450 *Rais Raving* i. 216 Gif þow this sex pontis seis, Þow may find *sindry* qualiteis... Quba takis þe to this *sunderness* It is a wertewmaist of price.

Sunderwise, *adv. Obs. rare*. In 5 *sondirwise*, 6 *sondre wyso*. [*f. SUNDER a.* + *-WISE*.] *Asunder*; separately. (Cf. *sundrwise* s.v. *SUNDRY* 6 c.)

1400 *Morte Arth.* 3529 He... Dubbede of þe Danmarkes, dukes and erles, Disseuerde þem *sondirwise*, and cites destroyed. 1536 *Songs, Carols* etc. (E.E.T.S.) 98 Accompte my sorow fyrst & my distres *Sondre wyse*.

Sundew (*sʊndəw*). Forms: *sc. SUN sb.* and *DEW sb.* [ad. early mod. Du. *son-*, *smulauw*, = G. *sonnentau*, transl. of L. *rōs solis* (see *ROS solis*).]

It has been suggested that *OE. sundew* (glossing 'ros-marina') is for 'sundadew', i.e. 'sea-dew', a literal rendering of L. *rosmarinus*.

Any plant of the genus *Drosera*, which comprises small herbs growing in bogs, with leaves covered with glandular hairs secreting viscid drops which glitter in the sun like dew; esp. *D. rotundifolia* (round-leaved or common sundew).

1578 *LVTZ Dodens* iii. lxxi. 412 Although that the Sonne do shine boate... thereon, yet you shall finde it alwayes moyst... and for that cause it was called *Ros Solis* in Latine, whiche is to say in Englishe The dewe of the Sonne, or Sonnedeue. 1597 *GERARD Herbal* iii. clv. 1366 It is called in Englishe *Sunne dew*, *Ros Solis*, *Youth wort*: io the North parts Red rot, because it rotteth sheepe, and in Yorkshire Moore grasse. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 328 Hairs like those on the Leaves of *Sundew*. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* iii. l. (1760) 215 The *Ros-Solis* or *Sundew*, from whence this Cordial water has its name. 1840 *Hoocons Hist. Northumb.* iii. ii. 360/2 *Drosera anglica*, Greater *Sundew*. 1870 *KINGSLEY At Last* xii. The long-leaved *Sundew*, with its clammy-haired paws full of dead flies. 1887 R. JEFFERIES *Field & Hedgerow* (1889) 275 The 'sor', or peaty place where the spring rises, and where the *sundew* grows. attrib. 1837 *Partington's Brit. Cycl.* Nat. Hist. II. 330/1 *Droseraceae*, the *Sundew* family. 1887 *BENTLEY Man. Bot.* (ed. 5) 550 The *Sundew* Order.

Sun-dial. [*f. SUN sb.* + *DIAL sb.*] A contrivance for showing the time of day by means of a shadow cast by the sun upon a surface marked with a diagram indicating the hours. (Earlier called simply *dial*.)

Usually a fixed structure of stone, metal, or other hard substance; sometimes a portable object, as a card, requiring adjustment by means of a compass or otherwise.

1599 *MISREUR, Relox del sol*, a sunne diall. c 1629 in *Maitl. Club Misc.* III. 375 Ane *Sonne dyall* and ane piller to set it on. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* iv. xv. (1848) 254 The Boat-man took out of his Pocket a little *Sun-Dyal*, furnished

with an excited Needle to direct how to Set it. 1727 *POPE Thoughts Var. Subj.* Swift's Wks. 1751 IV. 292 Like a *Sun-dial* on the front of a house, to inform the Neighbourhood and Passengers, but not the Owner within. 1764 J. FERGUSON *Lect.* 221 How to make *sun-dials* by the assistance of a good globe. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox.* Introd. (1889) 2 The great college *sun-dial*, over the lodge. 1874 *MICKLETHWAITE Mod. Par. Churches* 183 A good terse motto is a desirable addition to a *sun-dial*.

Sun-dog. [Of obscure origin.] A mock sun, parhelion; also, a fragment of a rainbow.

1635 L. FOXE *North-West Fox* (Hakl.) II. 291 This evening *Sun dog*, I hope may bring some change to our good. 1698 S. SEWALL *Diary* 15 Feb. (1878) I. 471 Remarkable *Sun-dogs* and a Rainbow were seen. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* I. 3 We noticed the phenomenon named by nautical men a 'wind-gall', or *sun-dog*. 1896 *KIRLING Seven Seas, Three Sealers* 68 And they saw the *sun-dogs* in the haze and the seal upon the shore.

Sundown, sun-down (*sʊndaun*). [Perh. a shortening of *sun-go-down* or *sun-gate-down* (see *SUN sb.* 13).]

1. The going down of the sun; the time when the sun goes down; also, the glow of sunset; = *SUNSET* 1, b; the west. Chiefly U.S. and Eng. and *Colonial dial.*; occas. *poet.* or *rhetorical*.

1620 *Depos. Bk. Archdeaconries Essex & Colch.* 24 Nov. 16. 174 (M.S.). About two hours before *sundown* downe. 1744 W. BLACK *Jrnl.* 1 June in *Pennsylvania Mag. Hist.* (1877) I. 408 We staid till near *Sun-down* at Mr. Strettel's Villa. 1813 in *Spirit Publ. Frills* XVII. 168 Solid dames of Boston, go to bed at *sun-down*, And never lose your way, like the loggerheads of London! 1827 J. F. COOPER *L'rairie* ii. Have you been far towards the *sun-down*, friend? 1850 *TENNYSON In Memor.* xli. Off when *sundown* skirts the moor. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar Gypsy* iii, Screen'd is this nook... And here till *sun-down*, Shepherd, will I be. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* ix. (1891) 212 The Puritan 'Sabbath' began at 'sundown' on Saturday evening. 1873 *MORLEY Rousseau* II. 315 A mournful sombre figure, looming shadowily in the dark glow of *sundown*. 1896 *BADEN-POWELL Malakal Campaign* xi, I signed his warrant, directing that he should be shot at *sundown*.

2. A hat with a wide brim. U.S.

1888 *Century Mag.* Sept. 769/1 Young faces of those days seemed as sweet and winning under wide-brimmed 'sundowns' or old-time 'pokes' as [etc.].

Hence **Sundowner** *Australian colloq.*, a tramp who makes a practice of arriving at a station about *sundown* under the pretence of seeking work, so as to obtain food and a night's lodging; hence **Sundowning**, the practice of a *sundowner*.

1875 *MISS BIRD Sandwich Isl.* 216 As I rode up to the door, certain obnoxious colonial words, such as 'sundowners' and 'bummers' occurred to me, and I felt myself a 'sundowner' when the host came out and asked me to dismount. 1883 J. BRADSHAW *New Zealand* iv. 26 Another class of labourers... known by the name of 'Sundowners', because they never approach a habitable place before *sundown*, lest they should be requested to take a further stroll. 1891 E. KINGALE *Australians at H.* 233 A certain gang of bushrangers... caused it to be known that tramps and such like were under their special protection... The effect of this was to make *sundowning* an intolerable nuisance within the district. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 26 Never a tramp was turned away empty-handed unless he was a well-known *sundowner*.

Sundri (*sʊndri*). *East Indian*. Also *sundari*, *soondry*, -ce, -ie. [Bengali *sundari* (f. *sundar* = Skr. *sundara* beautiful, handsome).] A tree abundant in the Ganges delta, *Heritiera minor*, yielding a tough and durable timber. Also applied to *H. littoralis*, the looking-glass tree. Also *sundra*, *sunder-tree* (Cent. Dict.).

1831 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) IV. 241/1 The *soondry*, so much esteemed in Hindostan for the toughness and hardness of its wood. 1889 *MAOEN Usq. Pl. Australia* 555 *Heritiera littoralis*. 'Sundri' of India. 1907 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 252/1 The dying and stag-headed *sundri* puts out branches covered with fungi.

Sun-dried (*sʊndrɔɪd*), *a.* [*f. SUN sb.* + *dried*, pa. pple. of *DRY v.*]

1. Dried by exposure to the sun, as clay, bricks, or articles of food, etc.

1600 J. POPE tr. *Leo's Africa* vi. 268 Castles... enuironed with walles made of sunne-dried bricks. 1634 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* 35 Houses of sun-dried mud. 1741 *BOYSE Patience*. 184 Nor wanted he for fowl or sun-dried fish. 1858 *BIRCH Anc. Pottery* I. 158 Sun-dried clay was used by the Greeks for modelling objects intended for internal decorations.

2. Dried up or parched by the sun, as vegetation, etc.

1638 *SANDYS Paraphr. Div. Poems, Exod.* xvi. As Fire the *Sun-dri'd* Stubble burns. 1842 *Dunfries Herald* Oct., Where you hear the whins, with their opening capsules, crackling on the sun-dried braes. 1889 *CONAN DOYLE Hiccup Clarke* 231 Their dark sun-dried faces... marked them as fishermen or seamen. 1901 G. PASTON *'Little Men'*. 1818 C. 238 A tuft of sun-dried heather.

Sundries (*sʊndri:z*), *sb. pl.* [*pl. of SUNDRY a.* used subst.: cf. *ODDS*.] Small articles of a miscellaneous kind; esp. small items lumped together in an account as not needing individual mention.

1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scrimblemania* 16 The vender of sundries. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 164/2 The word 'sundries' being an abbreviation for 'sundry accounts'. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* xxviii, Mr. Giles, Brittles, and the tinker were recruiting themselves... with tea and sundries. 1866 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 517 A few of these [sc. ladders] are given in the table of Sundries. 1912 *Times* 19 Dec. 20/3, 6,885 bales, made up as follows:—New South Wales, 387

bales; Queensland, 328; .. British East African, ten; and sundries, five bales.

b. *attrib.* (*sundries- or sundry-*), as *sundry ledger*; *sundries- or sundry-man*, a dealer in sundries.

1888 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, Sundry-man. 1892 *Garden* 27 Aug. 191 Wasp-killers, as supplied by most horticultural sundriesmen. 1894 *Times* 4 June 13/6 Druggists' sundry-men. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Nov. 8/1 One of the ledgers, the cash-book, and the sundry ledger.

† **Sundrily**, *a. Obs. rare.* Forms: 1 *sundrily*, 2 *sundrily*, 3 *sundrily*, 4 *sundrily*, 5 *sundrily*, 6 *sundrily*. [OE. *sundrilyc*: see *SUNDRY* and -LY 1. Cf. *SUNDERLY a.*] a. Separate, individual, special. b. Diverse.

a. 900 *tr. Beda's Hist.* iv. xviii. [xvi.] (1899) 426 Twegen cynelice cennas þa mid *sundrilyc* [v.r. *sundrilyc*, *sundrilyc*] Godes 7yle waron gesigefaste. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Edicta*) 386 þane Iohanne crist commendit gretly of uerueise fare & *sundrily*. [1556] J. Herwood *Spider & F. lxx.* 99. After recital so *sundrily*, the terms but namd, where memorie is most base: Remembrance of the whole, these terms bring to place.]

† **Sundrily**, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 *sundrily*, 2 *sundrily*, 3 *sundrily*, 4 *sundrily*, 5 *sundrily*, 6 *sundrily*, 7 *sundrily*. [OE. *sundrilyc*: see *SUNDRY* and -LY 2. Cf. *SUNDERLY adv.*]

1. Separately, severally, individually. a. 900 *tr. Beda's Hist.* iv. x. [xiii.] (1899) 164 He.. *sundrilyc* [v.r. *sundrilyc*] was him eallom frýndene, hwylc [etc.]. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xii. 138 [They] held their way in full gret þy, Nocht all to-gidder *sundrily*. 1390 *Gower Conf.* iii. 129 *Sundrily* to everich on *sundrily* star & gras helongeth and a Ston. 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* ii. 127 Succedit to þat heretage Fourteen ayris *sundrily* [v.r. *sundrily*]. 1539 *Act 31 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 § 25 The same duke and lordes Cobham..shall..enjoye the premisses by them *sundrily* purchased.

2. Diversely, variously. 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* viii. vii. 1453 Off Murrawe and of þe Dowglasse..Sen *sundrily* spekis *sundrily* [v.r. *sundrily*] I can nought put palm in story. 1576 T. Newton *Lennid's Complex.* (1633) 136 These humours being of great force divers ways, and *sundrily* affecting the body.

† **Sundriness**, *Obs.* Forms: *Sc.* 4-5 *sundriness*, *sundriness*; 6 *sundriness*, *sundriness*, *sundriness*. [f. *SUNDRY a.* + -NESS. Cf. *SUNDERNESS*.] Diversity, variety; *occas.* a variety of things. a. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xli. (*Agnes*) 27 Off selete vertus with *sundriness* he cleithis þame. 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* viii. xvi. 243 Qwha skalis his thought in *sundriness* [v.r. *sundriness*]. In althynge it is þe les. a. 1450 *Ratis Raving* i. 835 Mis-knowledge of southed, The quihik has mekle *sundriness* Tyll understand, 1548 *Geste Agst. Priu. Masse* E. iv. h. They were dyuersly respected of god in consyderation of the *sundriness* betwixt ye offerers. 1563 *BALOWIN in Mirr. Mag.* ii. To Rdr. Lij. h. The dyuersyte of braynes in diuysing, is lyke the *sundriness* of beastes in engendryng.

† **Sundrop(s)**, [f. *SUN sb.* + *DROP sb.*] Any of the species of *Oenothera* (evening primrose) which open in sunlight.

1796 *NEMICH Polygl. Lex.*, Sundrop, *Oenothera*. 1845-50 *MRS. LINCOLN Lett. Bot.*, App. 132 *Oenothera fruticosa* (shrubby *oenothera*, sun-drop). 1856 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* (1860) 131 Sundrops.

Sundry (*sundrī*, *a.* Forms: a. 1 *sundrī*, (*sundrī*, *sundrī*, *sundrī*), 1-2 *sundrī*, 2-3 *sundrī*, 4-5 *sundrī*, *sundrī*; *Sc.* and *north.* 4-*sundrī*, *sundrī*, 5-7 *sundrī*, 5-8 *sundrī* (5 *sundrī*, 6 *sundrī*, *sundrī*, -ie, *sundrī*, 8 *sundrī*); *B.* 3-4 *sundrī*, 4-6 *sundrī*, -dry(e, (4 *sundrī*, -dre, sum-dri, *sundrī*), 5-6 *sundrī*, *sundrī*, *sundrī*, 5-7 *sundrī*, *sundrī*, 6-7 *sundrī*, (6 so (*sundrī*, -ie, *sundrī*, 7 *sundrī*), 4-*sundrī*. [OE. *sundrī* separate, special, private, exceptional, corresp. to *MLG.* *sunder* (z)ch single, special, *LG.* *sunderig*, *OHG.* *sunt* (ar)ic, *sund* (ar)ic, -erig special (*MHG.* *sunderig*, -ic); f. *sunder* *SUNDER a.*: see -Y 1.]

1. Having an existence, position, or status apart; separate, distinct. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Fudge. Epil.* (Gr.) 263 Pa senatores..dæg-hwanlice smeadon an anum *sundrian* huse embe calves folces þearfe. c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* cxi. 12 (Gr.) Ic me *sundrī* eom. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1985 Ðor was in helle a *sundrī* dede, wor ðe seli folc reste dede. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 332 Þis wright [sc. God]..Fraal oþer, *sundrī* [v.r. *sundrī*] *sundrī* and sere. *Ibid.* 1609 Þe pretori, þat was a *sundrī* dede. 1393 *LANG. P. Pl.* c. xix. 192 Þe persons in o þensel..departable from oþer.. And *sundrī* to seo vpon. 1533 N. UNALL *Coronat. Anne Boleyn* in Arb. Garner II. 58 The fourth Lady..peerless in riches, wit, and beauty: Which are but *sundrī* qualities in yon three [sc. Juno, Pallas, and Venus]. 1549 *COVERDALE*, etc. *Erasm.* Par. 1 *Pet.* 9 Let not age, estate, condition or *sundrī* being in diuere countres disseuer you a *sundrī*. 1790 *MRS. WHEELER Westm. Dial.* (1802) 114 She ligs in a *sundrī* kaw boose.

2. Belonging or assigned distributively to certain individuals; distinct or different for each respectively. *Obs.*

a. 900 *tr. Beda's Hist.* iv. xxiii. [xxii.] (1899) 328 Þurh *sundrī* þine ondsware [v.r. *sundrī* *þine ondsware*] ic onsest & oneneow, þat [etc.]. *Ibid.* v. xxiii. (1899) 697 On sepet Epistolas Canonicas [ic seite] *sundrī* bec. c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Deut.* xxxiii. 5 Moyses þa gebetsode..þa twelf mægða ælce mid *sundrī* gretung. 1205 *LAV.* 2688 He heðde on lue tænti sunen and ælc heðde *sundrī* moder. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 9533 Ikan sum-dri gift he gaue. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* x. 731 His men, in-to *sundrī* plas, Clam our the wall. 1430-40

LYDG. Bochas i. ii. (MS. Bodl. 263) 171 The contre off Sennar thei forsook And ech off hem a *sundrī* contre took. a. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VIII. 70, iii. hed pees called Armites, euery pece beyng of a *sundrī* deuice. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 65 Ilk one of them hed a *sundrī* instement to play to the laif, the fyrst hed a drone bag pipe, the nyxt hed a pipe maid of ane bleddir and of aone reid, the thrid playit on an trumpet [etc.]. 1592 *GREENE Conny Catching* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 84 Those *Amarantos* here in England..that..will haue in euery shire in England a *sundrī* wife. a. 1700 *DYRON Ovid's Art Love* i. 865 Experience finds That *sundrī* Women are of *sundrī* Minds. 1725 *PENNECUK Truth's Trav.* 124 Ilk an ran a *sundrī* gait. 1728 *WESLEY P. civ.* iv. His Ministers Heav'n's Palace fill, To haue their *sundrī* Tasks assign'd.

3. Individually separate; that is one of a number of individuals of a class or group. Usually with pl. sb. or sing. sb. in pl. sense: Various, (many) different. *Obs.* (or merged in 5).

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 665 Al was on speche ðor hi-foreo, ðor worn *sundrī* speches boren. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* v. 7 For to mak in their synging *sundrī* notis, and soundis sere. 14.. *Sir Beues* (MS. E.) 4313+46 He hadde wunnen in to bys hand Many a batayle in *sundrī* lond. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* i. 29 Elrile..Auchinbothe, and oþir *sundrī* place. 1551 *RECORDE Pathw. Knowl.* i. xvii. Diligently behold how *sundrī* figures be turned into triangles. 1561 T. Hovr *tr. Castiglione's Courtier* 2. (1577) D vijh. In learning to handle *sundrī* kinde of weapons. 1596 *Edw. III.* iii. 1. 69 Like to a meadow full of *sundrī* flowers. 1603 *OWEN Pembrokeshire* (1892) 269 The seuerall sortes of fowle..and..the *sundrī* kindes of takinge of them. 1677 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) II. 327 There are *sundrī* sortes of Habits he comming Souldiers in particular. 1754 *SHERLOCK Disc.* vii. (1791) I. 215 The Prophets of old were..destroyed by *sundrī* Kindes of Death.

† b. Preceded (rarely followed) by an adj. of number or plurality (esp. many). See also 6 e. *Obs.*

1377 *LANG. P. Pl.* B. xiii. 38 Þanne cam scripture And sereud hem..of *sundrī* metes manye. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 359 Thei bede..Two *sundrī* dedes to be dyht. 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* iv. v. (1883) 176 Whan he is in the myddes of the tabelle he may goon in to vill, places *sundrī*. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xvi. 26 Helle harlotis..Come in with many *sundrī* gyss. 15.. *Adam Bel* 470 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* II. 158 We haue slaine your fat falow der In many a *sundrī* place. 1590 *FOX A. & M.* (ed. 2) 236/2 In those dayes there were Iij. *sundrī* Bibles in Englishe. 1590 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 17 And this he visis many *sundrī* sortis. 1590-6 *LANGOROE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 198 The third Brooke..being crossed in the way by seven other *sundrī* bridges. 1617 *MORISON Lth.* i. 231 Nine *sundrī* Sects of Christians haue their Mooasteries within this City. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* v. § 20. 157 This Parable, repeated in three *sundrī* Evangelists.

† c. Comb., as *sundry-coloured*, -shaped adjs. 1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* vi. (1592) 66 Afore making this *sundrī*shaped world, God had conceived an incorruptible pateme thereof. 1593 *DRAYTON Ecl.* i. 14 His *sundrī* coloured Coat. a. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* June 1645, The quire, wall'd..with *sundrī* colour'd stone half reliefs.

† d. Different, other. (Const. *from*.) With pl. sb. or sing. sb. in pl. sense: Diverse, manifold. *Obs.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 1246 (Gst.) Putyfar..held ioseph in mensk and lare Al þou þair trethres *sundrī* were. 1400 *Rom. Rom.* 588 If I may lere Of *sundrī* loves the manere. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* v. 708 The king changyt on *sundrī* hore off Spayn. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* iv. (Percy Soc.) 19 A venemous beast of *sundrī* likenes. 1535 *COVERDALE Bible* Prole. to Rdr. p. 2 Every church almost had .v. Byble of a *sundrī* translation. 1548 *TURNER Names Herbs* (E.D.S.) 23 Carduus..is a *sundrī* herbe from Cinara. 1551 - *Herbal* i. Elij. Dioscorides describeth thes herbes seuerally, & so maketh them *sundrī* herbes. 1585 *DAY Engl. Secretorie* i. (1625) 132 How many, and how *sundrī* are the euils wherewith our mortal estate is endangered. 1614 W. B. *Philos. Banquet* (ed. 2) 113 The *sundrī*st kindes of extremities. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* iv. vi. (1647) 176 A *sundrī* dialed maketh not a seuerall language. 1668 *CULPEPPER & COLE Barthol.* Annot. ii. xi. 152 The external parts about the mouth are *sundrī*.

b. † (a) Consisting of different elements, of mixed composition. *Obs.* rare.

1594 *HOOKER Ecl.* Pol. iv. vi. § 3 Forbidding them [sc. the Jews] to put on garments of *sundrī* stuffe. 1600 *SHAKS. A. F. L.* iv. 1. 17 A melancholy of mine owne, compounded of many similes, extracted from many objects, and indeed the *sundrī* contemplation of my travells, in which my often rumination, wraps me in a most humorous sadness.

(b) Consisting of miscellaneous items: cf. *SUNDRIES*.

1790 *BEATSON Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 187, 75 tons of *sundrī* wood. 1870 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* (1872) 98 The assets of the company [include] Cash in Bank of California \$119,609..Sundry open accounts \$2,863. 1893 *Times* 9 Aug. 191/2 Yield, including *sundrī* revenue, £4,855.

5. As an indefinite numeral: A number of, several. (The prevailing use.)

† *Occas.* with poss., as *sundrī* his = several of his. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 26 In paretis was he staund *sundrī*. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 209 This Emperour..Withinne a ten mile environ. Hath *sundrī* places forto reste. 1456 *Sir G. Hare Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 107 And 3it is thare *sundrī* oþir realmes that oþeis nocht to the Emperour. 1542 *UNALL Erasm.* *Apoph.* 321 Whom Cicero veray often tymes citeth in *sundrī* his works. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer.* *Morn. Prayer.* *Exh.* The scripture mouth vs in *sundrī* places, to acknowledge and confesse our many-folde synnes and wyckednesse. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iv. iii. 158 *Sundrī* Blessings hang about his Throne, That speake him full of Grace. 1630 *PRYNNE Anti-Armin.* 118 Subiecting it to *sundrī* alterations, periods, and changes at our pleasure. 1782 *MISS BURNEY Cecilia* ii. ii. [She] was then ushered with great pomp through *sundrī* apartments. 1794 *Bloomfield's Reports* 13 The Court having heard..*sundrī* affidavits read. 1843 *JAMES Forest Days* i. These benches

formed the favourite resting-place of *sundrī* old meo. 1870 A. R. HOPK *My Schoolboy F.* xi. 149 Disturbing the placid repast of *sundrī* forlorn cows. 1913 *Oxf. Univ. Gaz.* 19 Feb. 1913/2 Having built some proper out-houses to replace *sundrī* untidy wooden hen-roosts.

† b. In colloquations, as *sundrī* (and) *divers*, *divers* (and) *sundrī*, *sundrī* (and) *several*. *Obs.*

c. 1420 *LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 321 Changeable of *sundrī* dyuerse colowres. 1483 *Rolls of Parlt.* vi. 245/1 *Sundrī* and diuerse false and traitorous proclamacions. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 138 *Diverse & sundrī* shippes. a. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Edw. IV. 222 At *sundrī* and seuerall tymes (and not all at one tym). 1574 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 424 For *dyuerse* and *sundrī* good occasions. 1590 *L. Liovo Diall Dices* 76 At *sundrī* seuerall tymes.

c. *ellipt.* and (chiefly *Sc.*) *absol.* (Cf. *SEVERAL a. c.*)

c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* i. 199 *Sundrī* wayntyt, hot nane wyst be quhat way. 1575 in *Maitl. Club Misc.* I. 115 *Sundrī* boyith of the cite and gentillmen upland. a. 1569 *HINNE J. Bruen* xlii. (1612) 146 *Divers* and *sundrī* of the workes of the Lord. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 123 The not understanding of which has made *sundrī* in vain attempt to predict events foretold in the *Apocalypse*. a. 1796 *BURNS Katharine Jaffray* iii. He's tell'd her father and mother baith, As I hear *sundrī* say. O. 1825 T. Hook *Sayings* Ser. ii. *Doubts & F. i.* II. 84 *Sundrī* of those little hemmings aod coughings. 1895 *WHITNEY Life Lang.* vii. 115 *Sundrī* of the modern *European* languages.

6. Phr. † a. *On, in, a sundrī*: alteration of *on-, in-sunder* (see *SUNDER B*), *ASUNDER*. † b. *By sundries*: individually. † c. *In or on sundrī wise* (*occas. wises*), later *sundrī wise*: in various or different ways; variously, diversely. d. (*In sundrī ways* (in the same sense). e. *All and sundrī*, *occas.* † *all sundrī*: every individual, every single; now only *absol.* (*occas.* † *all and sundries*) = everybody of all classes, one and all. (*orig.* and chiefly *Sc.* = *L. omnes et singuli*.)

a. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 393 On *sundrī* ðenken he to ben. 13.. *Cursor M.* 14665 (Gott.) We er all ane..Sua þat we thoru nane-kin art Ne man he made in *sundrī* [Coll. in *sundrī*]. c. 1330 *Amis & Amil*, 309 Now we asondri schal wende. a. 1400 *Parlt. 3 Ages* (Roxb.) 90, I..chopped of the nekke And þe hede and the hause homelyde in *sundrī*. c. 1420 *LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 1765 Whyche iii tymes, a *sundrī* deuoyd, Maist thou here see.

b. a. 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 3909 Þai seke out he *sundres* sexti to-gedire.

c. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* v. (*Johannes*) 558 He taught þam in *sundrī* wyis. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xii. 44r The laif..Sesit..Men, armyng, and marchandis, And oþir gudis on *sundrī* wyis. 14.. *Chaucer's Friar's T.* 172 (Harl. MS. 7334) Why..ryde 3e þan or goon, In *sundrī* wyse [v.r. *sundrī*] shape and noust alway in oon? 1484 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 88 Feithful services to us in *sundrī* wyis doon. 1489 *COVERDALE*, etc. *Erasm.* *Par. Rom.* 33 God doeth in *sundrī* wyse bestow his giftes. 1577 B. GOODE *Hereshab's Husb.* i. (1586) 3 h. The fruitfull Earth that tyld in *sundrī* wyse, Vnto the eye her goodly fruites dooth yeelde. 1591 R. TURNBULL *St. James* 149 h. Men fall and sinne..three waies..and there is no man which dooth not fall through euery one of these, *sundrī*wise. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xlvii. Two precious saints might put *sundrī* wise, like two cows riving at the same hay-band.

d. a. 1578 *LINSEY (Piscitote) Chron.* (S.T.S.) I. 3 Ingynge of man be Inclination in *sundrī* wyis is gylwin 1592 *TYMME Ten Engl. Letters* E 4 b. This leprosie of pride dooth *sundrī* waies lay holde upon men. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iv. iii. 148 Yet my poore Country Shall..More suffer, and more *sundrī* wayes then euer. 1669 *SKENE Reg. Mag.* Table 61 He quba being lawfullie summoned, is absent..is *sundrī* waies vnlawed according to the diuersitie of the cours. 1697 *DYRON Virg. Georg.* iii. 187 To breed him, break him, back him, are requir'd Experienc'd Masters; and in *sundrī* Ways: Their Labours equal, and alike their Praise. 1743 *BULKLEY & CUMMINS Voy. S. Seas* 36 There have died *sundrī* ways since the Ship first struck forty-five Men.

e. 1839 in *Sir W. Fraser Wemyss of W.* (1888) II. 24 Till there thynghys all and *sundrī* lilly and fermly to be fullyllt and yhemmyt. 1480 in *Exch. Rolls Scot.* IX. 120 note, All and *sundrī* oþir liegis and subditis. 1552 *AR. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 3 Till all and *sundrī* personis. 1562 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) i. 95 To ceis all *sundrī* sectis of heresies. 1597 *Reg. Mag. Scot.* 303/2 Togidder with all and *sundrī* the teindscheves. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1622/1 To haue forfait..all and *sundrī* his Lands, Heretages, Liffrents, and Rents.

absol. 1428 *Munim. de Metros* (Bann.) 519 Till all & *sundrī* to quham be knowledge of þir presentiz lettris sall to cum. 1442 in *Reg. Mag. Scot.* 63/2 Till all and *sundrī* that that presentiz lettrez sall here or see. 1783 W. GORDON *tr. Livy's Rom. Hist.* iv. ii. 310 Sedition never failed to procure honour and respect to all and *sundrī*, its authors and abettors. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* iii. Joinw' Rob Roy..and revenge Donacha's death on all and *sundrī*. 1837-42 *HAWTHORNE Twice-told T.* (1851) I. x. 171, I cry aloud to all and *sundrī*, in my plainest accents. 1901 *Scotman* 13 Mar. 182/2 The city must advertise for estimates from all and *sundrī*.

† 7. That sunders or separates; dividing; discriminating. *Obs.* rare.

1564 *HARRING Answ. to Jewel's Challenge* 133 h. They must vse a discretion, and a *sundrī* iudgement betw the things they write agoniciste, and the things they vter dogmatices. 1593 A. CHUTE *Beautie Dishonoured* (1608) 111 Thus life, and death, in unitie agreeing Dated the tenor of their *sundrī* strife.

Hence † **Sundryfold** *a.*, manifold; † **Sundry**, *head*, diversity, variety; † **Sundrywhere** *adv.*, in various places.

c. 1430 *LYDG. Minor Poems* (Percy Soc.) 194 Complexionat of *sundrī*fold colowres. 1557 *PHAEER Antid* v. M. iv. b. Skant yemen waynyn, the same cod beare, So *sundrī*fold it was. 1395 *Hylton Santa Perfe* (W. de W. 1494) ii. xlvii,

be *soundryhede of orders [of angels]. 1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* M. viij. b. His valiance *sundry when tried. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amittie Poems* (1879) 35. The fethred foule... sundrie where his fostring foode, With chirping bill he peekes.

Sundry, *adv.* Obs. exc. *Sc.* *sundry*. Forms: 1. *Northumb.* *syndrige*, *syndrige*, *syndrige*, chiefly *Sc.* and *north.* 4. *syndri*, 4-6 *syndry*, 5 *sindrie*, 6 *sindri*, (9 *sinyr*, *sinnery*) 5-*sindry*; 3-5 *sundri*, 4 *sondry*, 6-7 *sundrie*, 4-9 *sundry*. [OE. *syndrige*, = OHG. *sunut* (a) *rigo* (MHG. *sunderige*, LG. *sunderig*, *siunderig*); f. prec.]

1. Separately, apart; severally, individually. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark iv. 34 *Scorsum*, *syndrige*. *Ibid.* xiv. 19 *Singillatim*, *syndria*. c. 1205 LAV. 24577 Alle þa wepmen at heore mete seten *sundf* (r) bi heom seoluen. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2354 In lond gersen *sulen* 3e *sundri* riche ben. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 20202, I sal to þe a-postles weind onan, And sceu þam *sundri* an and an, Pat tai be her þe thrid dai. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* xvii. 297 He... till gret lordis, ilkane *syndri*, Ordant ane felde for that herhyr. c. 1475 *Rans Collyear* 29 Be thay disseuerit *sindrie*, midmorne was past. 1524 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 123 It may doo gret ewel to Me, and pwt the Kyng my son and Me *syndry*. 1538 *Starkye England* (1878) 85 The fautyis wych we schal fynde *sundry* in the partys. 1589 ALEX. HUME *Poems* (S. T. S.) 60 They... *sundrie* through the earth were driuen. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 48 These three in these three rooms did *sundry* dwell. 1829 HOGG *Sheph. Cal.* I. i. 20 The berds, wba lived about three inles *sindry*.

†b. In detail. *Obs. rare*. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 26609 *Scrift* agh be *scire* and *sundri* [v. r. *sundre*] tald.

2. Of a single object (or anything so considered): In or into pieces; to pieces: = *ASUNDER* *adv.* 4. 1533 BELLENOES *Livy* I. xi. (S. T. S.) I. 63 How be Venis and hidenatis war discomfist, & mecius dictator drawin *sindri* for his demeritis. 1536 — *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 231 Drawin *sindry* with wild hors. 1882 JAMESON'S *Sc. Diet.* s. v., The thing fell *sindry* in my han'. 1893 F. MACKENZIE *Cruise Sk.* II. (1894) 20 It will be an unco hard hoast that shak's ye *sindry*.

Sun-dry (sɒndri), *v.* Chiefly in infl. forms *sun-dried*, *sun-drying*. [Back-formation from *SUN-DRIED*.] To dry in the sun. *a. trans.*

1695 *Dise. Duties on Sugars* 4 Muscovado's, not improv'd by Straining, *Sundrying*, or the like. 1825 *Southern Tale* *Paraguay* II. iv. In turtle shells they heard the scanty rain, And eat its flesh, *sun-dried* for lack of fire. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Fm. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 405 [Tobacco] is prepared for sale in different forms. Everywhere, however, a simple *sundrying* supplies the place of cooking and sweating. 1893 D. J. RANKIN *Zambesi Basin* xiv. 244 The meat... is cut into strips, *sun-dried* and smoked.

b. *intr.* 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* xxix. We'll all swing and *sundry* for your bungling. 1886 — *Kidnapped* III. 24, I must have the bed and bedclothes aired and put to *sun-dry*.

Sundry-man: see *SUNDRIES* b.

Sune, obs. f. *SUN*, *SON*, *SOON*, *SOUND* v. 1

Suneful, obs. form of *SINFUL*.

Sunegen, -eghen, -egi, obs. forms of *SIN* v.

†**Sunegild**. *Obs. rare*-. Also -ilt. [f. *sunegen*, *SIN* v. + -ilt fem. suffix (see *GRUCCHILD*).] A female sinner.

c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* (MS. Titus) 43 As te eadi *sunegild* [MS. *Boal*, *sunegilt*] manie Magdalene... bireowseð hare gultes.

Sunen, obs. form of *SUN*.

Sunenit, -nit, var. *SUNNIGHT* *Obs.*

Sunfall. Chiefly *poet.* or *rhet.* [See *FALL* v. 7 c.] *Sunset*.

1600 *Tourneur Transf. Metam.* lxxiii. Heauen... but eu'n now lamented the *sun-fall* of thy selfe. 1605 *1st Pt. Teronimo* 895 Many a bleeding hart, which, eare *Sunne* fall, Shall paydeere trybute. 1870 R. S. HAWKER *Cornish Ball.* *Aurora* I. *Sunfall*, and yet no night! 1890 CRAWFORD *Round Cal. Portugal* 33 From early dawn to *sunfall*.

Sun-fish, *sb.*

1. A name for various fishes, of rounded form or brilliant appearance, or that bask in the sun.

a. Any fish of the genus *Mola* (also called *Orthogoriscus* or *Cephalus*), comprising large fishes of singularly rounded and ungainly form, found in various seas. b. Any one of the various species of *Lepomis*, *Pomotis*, and related genera, small fresh-water fishes abundant in N. America. c. A name for the basking shark; see *BASKING* *apl.* a. 2. d. The OPAH, *Lampris luna* or *guttatus*. e. A local name for fishes of the genus *Selenis*; = *MOON-FISH* c.

a. 1629 HIGGINSON *Jrnl. in Hutchinson Papers* (Prince Soc.) I. 43 A large round fish sayling by the ship's side, about a yard in length and roundness [printed rounders] every way. The mariners called it a *sunne fish*; it spreadeth out the finnes like beames on every side 4 or 5. 1686 RAY *Willughby's Hist. Piscium* 151-2. 1734 *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 343 A *Sun-fish* weighing about 500 Pound Weight. 1804 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* V. II. 438 The Short *Sun-Fish* is a native of the European seas... its general appearance rather represents the head of some large fish than a complete animal. *Ibid.* 439 Oblong *Sun-Fish*... Variegated *Sun-Fish*. *Ibid.* 440 Palladian *Sun-Fish*. 1839 T. BEALE *Nat. Hist. Sperm Whale* 212 The ugly *sun-fish* now and then came floating by. 1879 E. P. WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 456 The Short *Sun Fish* (*Orthogoriscus mola*) is not rare on the west coast of Ireland.

b. 1685 PENN *Furth. Acc. Pennsylvania* 9 There is the Cat-fish, or Flathead... Perch, black and white, Smelt, *Sunfish*, &c. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 482 In the lakes, yellow-perch, *sun-fish*, salmon-trout. 1833 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 67 The Blue *Sun-fish*, *Lepomis pallidus*, is also known as the 'Blue Bream'.

c. 1746 C. SMITH *State of Waterford* xi. 273 This coast is pretty much frequented by Porpoises, *Sun-fish*, Seals, &c.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 714 1/2 *Squalus*... The *maximus*, basking shark, or the *sun-fish* of the Irish. 1886 *Ibid.* XXI. 777 1/2 The Basking Shark (*Selache maxima*), sometimes erroneously called 'Sun-Fish'... may be seen in calm weather... motionless, with the upper part of the back raised above the surface of the water, a habit which it has in common with the true *sun-fish* (*Orthogoriscus*).

d. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 777 1/2 *Opah* (*Lampris luna*). From its habit of coming to the surface in calm weather, showing its high dorsal fin above the water, it has also received the name of 'sun-fish'.

e. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 322 *Selenis setipinnis*... known... in North Carolina as the 'Moonfish' or 'Sunfish'.

†2. A kind of starfish with numerous rays: cf. *sun-starfish* s. v. *SUN* *sb.* 13 b. *Obs.* 1681 GREW *Muscum* I. v. iv. 124 A Star-Fish with Twelve Rays; by some called *Sun-fish*.

Hence **Sunfish** v. (*U.S. colloq.*), *intr.* to act like a *sun-fish*, *spec.* of a 'bucking' horse (see *quot.*); **Sunfishery**, the occupation of fishing for *sun-fish*.

1848 BRADAN *Fisheries Irel.* v. 52 The *Sun Fishery* is not confined to the *Sun Fish* bank of Clew Bay. 1888 ROOSEVELT in *Century Mag.* Apr. 854 1/2 He may buck steadily in one place, or 'sunfish',—that is, bring first one shoulder down almost to the ground and then the other.

Sunflower. [tr. mod. L. *flōs solis*.]

†1. The heliotrope (*Heliotropium*). *Obs. rare*-. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 23 b. Because it turneth the leaves about with the sonne, it is called *Heliotropion*, that is, turned with the sonne, or sonne flower.

b. Used vaguely or allusively for any flower that turns so as to follow the sun: cf. *HELIOTROPE* 1. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* IV. xv. Ye Twins of Light, as *Sunflowers* be enclind to th' *Sun* of Righteousnes. 1794 W. BLAKE *Songs Exper.* Ah! *Sun-Flower* 1 Ah, *Sunflower* I weary of time, Who countest the steps of the sun. 1852 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. xl. 305 Christian life is as the turning of the *sunflower* to the Sun.

2. Any species of the genus *Helianthus*, N.O. *Compositae*, chiefly natives of N. America, having conspicuous yellow flower-heads with disk and ray suggesting a figure of the sun; esp. *H. annuus*, a tall-growing plant commonly cultivated for its very large showy flowers.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. cxxlvii. 612 *Flos Solis maior*. The greater *Sunne flower*. [1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. II. 616 The flower of the *Sunne* is now no longer the Marigold of Peru, but growth in many places with vs in England.] 1705 TATE *Tr. Cowley's Plants* IV. C's Wks. 1711 III. 395 The *Sun-Flower*, thinking 'twas for him foul Shame To nap by Day-light, strove t'excuse the Blame; It was not Sleep that made him nod, he said, But too great Weight and Largeness of his Head. 1785 MARTYN *Leit. Bot.* xxvi. (1794) 399 The annual *Sunflower* is a flower of wonderful magnificence. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* (1849) 395 The family garden, where... gigantic *sunflowers* lolled their broad jolly faces over the fences. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 197 *Sunflower* (*Helianthus annuus*), the seeds of which yield a valuable oil.

b. Applied (usually with defining word) to various other composite plants with radiant yellow flower-heads: see *quots.*

1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Corona Solis*, Another Plant or two... very nearly ally'd to the *Sun-Flower*... 19. *Chrysanthemum*; *Helentii folio*... Dwarf American *Sun-Flower*... 20. *Chrysanthemum*,... *Doronici folio*... Dwarf Peach-colour'd American *Sun-flower*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, App. *Rudbeckia*,... a genus of plants, called... in English the Dwarf-*Sun-flower*. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* App. 328 *Sun-flower*, Tickseeded, *Coropsis*. *Ibid.*, *Sun-flower*, Willow-leaved, *Helenia*. 1845-50 MRS. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* App. 109 *Helianthus autumnale* (false *sun-flower*). a. 1850 W. A. BROMFIELD *Flora Vectensis* (1856) 253 [*Anula*] *Helianthus*... Velvet Dock. Wild *Sun-flower*. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.*, *Sun-flower*. Corn marigold. *Chrysanthemum segetum*.

c. *fig.* Applied to a person of resplendent beauty. 1823 BYRON *Island* II. x. Neuba, the *sun-flower* of the island daughters.

3. Applied to various plants whose flowers open only in sunshine or in daylight.

†a. The marigold: cf. *quot.* 1563 for *sun's flower* s. v. *Sun* *sb.* 13 c. *Obs.* †b. The genus *Helianthemum* (N.O. *Cistaceae*), commonly called *rock-rose* (also *sun-rose*: see *Sun* *sb.* 13 b); usually little or small *sunflower*. *Obs.* c. The pimpernel. *local.* d. The star-of-Bethlehem. *local.*

1670 RAY *Catal. Plant. Angliæ* F. j. b. *Helianthemum Anglicum* *luteum* [Gerard]. Dwarf-*Cistus*, Little *Sun-flower*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Helianthemum*, small *Sun-flower*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* II. 110 1/2 *Sunflower*, *Helianthus*; also... *Calendula officinalis*.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sunflower-plant*, -seed; *sunflower-leaved* *adj.*; *sunflower oil*, an oil obtained from the seeds of the *sunflower*.

1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 412 [*Buphthalmum*] *Heliantoides*. **Sun Flower-leaved* Ox Eye. 1850 *Ur's Dict. Arts.*, etc. (ed. 5) III. 843 **Sunflower oil*. 1857 A. GRAY *First Less. Bot.* (1866) 156 A **Sunflower-plant*... has been found to ex-bale twenty or thirty ounces... of water in a day. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* II. 113 Fifteen bushels of **Sun Flower Seed*. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xii. There are garden-ornaments, as big as brass warming-pans, that are fit to stare the sun itself out of countenance. Miss Sedley was not of the **sunflower* sort.

Sunfol(e), -ful(ly), obs. forms of *SINFUL*.

Sung (sɒŋ), *apl.* a. [pa. pple. of *SING* v. 1] Uttered in musical tones (*Liturg.* as distinguished from being said without note).

1526 CARTUL. S. *Nicholai Aberdeen*. (New Spald. Cl.) I. 154 We sall sing... placebo and dirige one ye vigill of his decess

with ane soung mess one ye said day. 1848 R. S. HAWKER in *Life & Lett.* (1905) ix. 137, I do not like sung Psalms. 1906 ALICE WERNER *Natives Brit. Central Africa* x. 231 Most of them [sc. stories] contain short pieces which are sung... Steere points out that these sung parts are very common in the Swabli tales.

|| **Sunga, sanga** (sɒŋgə). [Kulū *sanga*.] A bridge made of beams, used in the Himalayas.

1832 G. E. MUNOF *Pen & Pencil Sk. Ind.* I. iv. 241 Across a deep ravine... his Lordship erected a neat *Sangah*, or mountain-bridge, of pines. *Ibid.* v. 280 We crossed [the river] by a *sangah* loosely formed of pines. 1871 HARCOURT *Himalayan Distr. Kooloo* etc. III. 67 A *sungah* bridge is formed as follows:—On either side the river piers of rubble masonry, laced with cross-beams of timber, are built up [etc.].

|| **Sungar, sangar** (sɒŋgə), *sb.* Also *sanga*, *sung(h)a*. [Pashto *sangar* = Panjabi *saṅghar*.] A breastwork of stone. Also *attrib.*

1841 in Sir T. Seaton *Cadet to Colonel* (1866) I. viii. 215 [Havelock, who was turning one of the spurs of the hill, called out] 'Here's the *sunga*; come on, it's nothing.' 1857 BELLEW *Jrnl. Mission Afghanistan* II. i. (1862) 127 They had thrown up barricades and breastworks of wood and stone ('murba' and 'sanga' respectively). 1879 C. R. LOW *Afghan War* III. 210 A stone breast-work, or *sungah*,... obstructed the flankers. 1892 KIRLING *Barrack-R. Ball.*, *Ball. King's Mercy* 51 When the red-coats crawl to the *sungar* wall. 1893 *Edin. Rev.* July 214 Fire was opened on us from numerous *sungas* opposite. 1897 L. D. ROBERTS *41 Yrs. in India* xxv. II. 15 The summit [of the hill] was strengthened by *sangars*.

Hence **Sungar, saṅgar** v. *trans.*, to fortify with a *sungar*.

1901 'LINESMAN' in *Blackw. Mag.* June 758/1 The night was spent in 'sangaring' the position. 1905 E. CANOLER *Unveiling of Lhasa* VIII. 147 At other times they [sc. the Tibetans] will forsake a strongly sangared position at the first shot.

†**Sungates**, *adv.* *Sc.* *Obs.* In 6 *sonegatis*. [f. *SUN* *sb.* + *gates*, gen. of *GATE* *sb.* 2 (cf. 9 b). Cf. OE. *sungages*.] = *SUNWAYS*.

1597 *Trials Witchcraft in Spalding Misc.* (1841) I. 96 It wilbe ane deir yeir; the bled of the corne growis wither-sones; and quhan it growis sonegatis about, it wilbe ane gude chaip yeir.

Sunge, obs. form of *SIN* v.

Sun-pleam. [GLEAM *sb.* 1.] †a. *Sunlight*. *Obs.* b. A gleam of sunshine.

a. 1240 *Sauvies Wardie in O. F. Hom.* I. 259 Azein þe briht-nesse ant te lit of his leor þe *sunne-pleam* is dose. 1813 SHELLEY *C. Moab* III. 232 One faint April *sun-pleam*. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 447 The bright *sun-pleams* and lengthening shadows of a most brilliant autumn. 1885 *Athenæum* 23 May 669/1 A foreground of whitish... clay reflects a strong *sunpleam* falling there.

Sun-god. [Cf. MHG. *sunneogot*, G. *sonnen-gott*.] The sun regarded or personified as a god; a god identified or specially associated with the sun.

1592 *Soliman & Pers.* I. iii. 86 There happened a sore drought... that the iudee grasse was seared with the *Sunne Gods* Element. 1831 KEIGHTLEY *Myth. Gr. & Lat.* v. 57 The ambitious youth instantly demanded permission to guide the solar chariot for one day, to prove himself thereby the undoubted progeny of the *Sun-god*. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 749/2 Hermes is the *sun-god* as hidden during the night away among the souls of the dead.

So **Sun-goddess**. 1861 BR. G. SMITH *Ten Weeks in Japan* iv. 46 The great 'Sun-goddess'... seems to be the principal object of divine adoration to the multitude.

Sungyle, obs. form of *SWINGLE*.

Sunlie, obs. *Sc.* form of *SUNNY* a.

Sunk (sɒŋk), *sb.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 6-9 *sonk*. [Origin unknown.]

1. A seat of turf.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. iv. 30 Syne efter, endliang the see costis bay, Wp *sonkis* [wel] set, and desis did array. *Ibid.* v. vii. 44 Tho gan the grave Acest with wordis chydte Entellus, sat on the greyn *sonk* bym besyde. 1768 ROSS *Heleneor* III. 221 Gang in an' seat you o' the sunks a' round. 17... *Lilie Lindsay* xxix. in *Child Ballads* IV. 262 1/2 She sawna a seat to sit down on, But only some sunks o green fall.

2. A straw pad used as a cushion or saddle. (Usually *pl.*) Cf. *SON* *sb.* 1. 2.

1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.* (1790), *Sunk*, a canvas pack-saddle stuffed with straw. North. 1807 STAGG *Poems* 7 Wheyle some wi' pillion seats an' *sonks* To gear their naigs are fussin. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* I. A hair tether, or balter, and a *sunk*, or cushion of straw, instead of bridle and saddle. a. 1860 J. YOUNGER *Antobiog.* ix. (1881) 90 Now, Jobo... lay the sunks on your yellow mare.

3. A bank or dyke. Also *attrib.*, as *sunk-dyke*. 1824 A. LAING in *Whistle-binkie Ser.* IV. 72 Wi' rough divot sunks haudin' up the mud wa's. 1866 GREGOR *Banffsh. Gloss.*, *Sunk-dyke*, a dyke built of stone or sods on the one side, and filled with earth on the other. 1875 ALEX. SMITH *New Hist. Aberdeen* II. 925 The larger farms are enclosed... with earthen sunks and bedgerows.

†**Sunk**, v. *Obs.* Also 8 *sonk*. [Origin unknown.] *intr.* To be sullen; to sulk. Hence *Sunkan* *apl.* a., sulking, sullen.

1728 RAMSAY *Monk & Miller's Wife* 127 [He] ask'd bis *sunkan* gloomy Spouse, What Supper had sbe in the House. 1737 — *To Duncan Forbes* 64 For which they'll now have nae relief, But *sonk* at hame, and cleck mischiff. 1788 PICKEN *Poems Gloss.*, *Sunkan*, sullen, sour, ill-natured.

Sunk (sɒŋk), *apl.* a. [pa. pple. of *SINK* v.] In present usage this form of the pa. pple. in *adj.* use tends to be restricted to senses implying deliberate human agency: c. g., *sunk fence*; contrast *sunken cheeks*, *sunken rocks*. (Cf. *shrunk* and *shrunken*.)

1. = *SUNKEN* 2. Now *rare*.

1398 TREVIDA Barth. *De P. R.* iv. iii. (1495) evjh, Soo the viter parties ben vneuyh with holownes souke and had parties areyrd. 1601 B. JOHNSON *Poetaster* Sec. Sounding 4. This is it, That our sunke eyes haue wak't for. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Elevatoire*, The broken, and sunk-in parts of the scull. 1612 s. v. *Haze*, Hollow, sad, or sunken-in eyes. 1681 DRYDEN *Abd. & Achil.* 646 Sunk were his Eyes, his Voice was harsh and loud. 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 131 He went about as a ghost, with the visage of death upon him. Such a sunk, spiritless countenance he had. 1766 GOLOS. *Vic. II*. xxviii, Her temples were sunk, her forehead was tense. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* ii, His strong features, sunk cheeks, and hollow eyes. 1833 J. DAVOSON *Embalming* 14 Many of their Mummies... are of a dark tanned colour... the features distinct, the belly sunk. 1891 HARDY *Tess* xxxvi, The sunk corners of her mouth.

Comb. a 1601 MARSTON *Paquil & Kath.* (1878) i. 9 The yellow tooth'd, sunk-eyed, gowie shankt Vsurer. 1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* iv. iii, We'll show these shallow fools sunk-eyed despair.

2. Lowered in character, intensity, value, etc.

Now rare or Obs. a. Depraved, degenerate.

1680 H. MORE *Apoc. Apoc.* 97 A thing that sunk flesh and blood are too incredulous of. 1681 — in *Glanville's Sadducismus* Postscript. 38 The vilest reproach against the God of Israel... that... the dulness of any sunk Soul can stumble upon. 1868 W. R. GREG *Lit. & Soc. Judgm.* 132 She is punished... as the most sunk of sinners.

b. Degraded or reduced in status or value.

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 274 Who raised again their sunk ancient Family... by their valour only. 1731 SWIFT *Presbyt. Plea of Merit* Wks. 1841 II. 241/2 A sunk, discarded party. 1893 *Daily News* 10 May 5/2 The Bank of New Zealand, some time ago, cut adrift its sunk investments.

c. Of the spirits: Depressed, low.

1719 DE FOE *Crispian* (Globe) 471, I was exceedingly sunk in my Spirits. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxviii, I saw his daughter's form once more before me in flesh and blood, though with diminished beauty and sunk spirits.

3. = SUNKEN 1.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 40 Arresting by their initial softness the various sunk woods and such other vegetable or animal substance. 1806 *Gazetteer* *Scol.* (ed. 2) 20 It has a sandy shore... with sunk rocks. 1828 J. MACDONALD in *Tweddle Life* ii. (1849) 93 Here is the sunk rock of legalism. 1829 T. CASTLE *Introd. Bot.* iii, § 1. 56 Nomenclature of the leaf. Sunk—submerged or immersed, entirely under water. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* iii. v. 4, So has History written... of the sunk *Pengour*. 1893 NEWBOLT *Isl. Race* 14 The sunk torpedoes lying in treacherous rank.

b. spec. applied to submerged tracts of land.

1830 *Aet. 11 Geo. IV & 2 Will. IV.* c. 59 § 20 A certain Estate called Sunk Island, situated in the River Humber. 1849 LYEALL *Visit U. S.* II. 236 The 'sunk country'... extends along the course of the White Water and its tributaries. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-Bk.*, *Sunk Land*, shallows and swamps. 1915 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 770 Wide areas... collapsed into sunklands and inland seas.

4. a. Placed on a lower level than that of the surroundings.

1633 STAFFORD *Pae. Hist.* i. iv. 30 Captaine Iohn Bostocke... espied the Morians of some of the suncke amush in the Glinn.

b. In modern technical use, applied to a surface or area lowered, or to an object let in, so as to lie below the general surface, or to work of which depression of level is a principal feature; as *sunk carving, cistern, panel*, etc.

Sunk cell, a cavity in a microscopic slide, to receive the object examined. *Sunk coat*, a groove in the face of a timber, into which a coat or tenon is fitted to form a joint (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). *Sunk fence*, = *HA-HA* *sb.*, *Sunk-head*, (Typogr.) the blank space at the head of a chapter (Knight). *Sunk key*, a pin or cotter fitting into a groove on the shaft in which it is used. *Sunk shelf*, a shelf with a groove to prevent plates or dishes slipping off when stood on their edges (Gwilt *Archit. Gloss.* 1842). *Sunk storey*, a storey below ground level, a basement. *Sunk work* (Masonry): see quot.

1875 SIR T. SEATON *Fret Carving* 143 It may be called 'Sunk Carving'; for, contrary to the usual method, the carving is sunk; whilst the ground is left at its original level. 1890 *Science-Gossip* XXVI. 163 The object may be placed... in a watch-glass, or a sunk cell. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts*, etc. 1203 The bottom floor is excavated to form the molasses reservoir... The bottom holes... allow the molasses to drain slowly downwards into the 'sunk cistern'. 1762-71 H. WATROLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 288 The contiguous ground of the park without the 'sunk fence' was to be harmonized with the lawn within. 1803 [See *HA-HA* *sb.*]. 1845 DICKENS *Chimes* iii. 119 You may see the cottage from the sunk fence over yonder. 1835 R. WILLIS *Archit. Mid. Ages* vi. 63 A row of small 'sunk' panels upon the space between the dripstone and window head. a 1835 RICHMAN *Styles Archit.* (1848) 127 The interior is... ornamented with 'sunk' panelling. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 254 With a 'sunk' seconds the hour hand may be closer to the dial than it otherwise could. 1791 BENTHAM *Panopt.* i. 89 Stairs... from the 'sunk story below the Cells to the upper story of the Cells. 1840 MRS. CARLYLE *Let. to J. Forster Aug.*, The sunk-story of this respectable, aesthetic house. 1833 LONDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 1104 The door... to have a 'sunk' thumb neck. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 316 *Sunk-work is that which has been partly chiselled away, as the tops of window-cills, &c.

5. Of the sun: = SUNKEN 3 b. rare.

1908 RIDER HAGGARD *Ghost Kings* xvii. 239 The light from the sunk sun.

Sunken (sʊŋkən), *ppl. a.* [pa. *ppl.* of SINK *v.* See note on prec.]

1. That has sunk in water; submerged in, or situated beneath the surface of, water or other liquid.

1375 BARBOUR *Brice* iii. 417 Iamys of Dowglas, fand a lilli sunken baye. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. 165 As rich... As is the Owse and bottom of the Sea With sunken Wrack, and sun-lesse Treasures. 1743 BULKELEY & CUM-

MINS *Voy. S. Seas* 118 The Tide running rampant, and in a great Swell, every where surrounded with sunken Rocks. 1830 LYEALL *Princ. Geol.* i. xv. 264 The Bell Rock is a sunken reef, consisting of red sandstone. 1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* v. (Contents), *Sunken vessels*, new mode of raising. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xi. 357 In the coral-producing oceans such sunken islands are now marked... by rings of coral or atolls standing over them.

2. Of the eyes, cheeks, etc.: Abnormally depressed or hollow; fallen in.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iii. ii. 393 A leane cheek... a blew eie and sunken. 1825 SCOTT *Belton* xxx, Her eyes were sunken, and had lost much of their bold and roguish lustre. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Cry Child.* iii, They look up with their pale and sunken faces. c 1853 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1859) l. 1. 38 When he forgets the grey hair and the sunken cheek. 1910 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Jan. 2/3 A horse... with sunken-in flanks and a hony, bent head.

3. That has sunk below the usual or general level; subsided.

1832 G. DOWNES *Let. Cont. Countries* i. 418 The Arch of Constantine... stands on a sunken area, enclosed by a wall. 1841 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* i, Its floors were sunken and uneven. 1857 — *Dorrit* ii. x, He... ascended the unevenly sunken steps and knocked.

b. Of the sun: Gone down below the horizon.

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxiv, The long train of light that follows the sunken sun. 1820 SHELLEY *Skylark* iii, In the golden lightning Of the sunken sun.

c. Drooping.

1890 CONAN DOYLE *White Company* xxxviii, With crossed ankles and sunken head, he sat as though all his life had passed out of him.

d. fig. Depressed, reduced.

1854 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 180 So gathered the hoarse Northern swarms to descend upon sunken Italy.

4. In technical use: = SUNK *ppl. a.* 4 b.

Sunken battery (Milit.): a battery in which the platform is sunk below the level of the ground.

1808 FOSYTH *Beauties Scol.* v. 421 The enclosures are of various kinds: stone dikes, earthen dikes, ditches, hedges, and half-dikes or sunken-fences. 1837-3 P. BARLOW in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 613/2 The Ancients employed a sunken dike. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 340 The rocky nature of the soil... rendered it necessary to carry up earth for the formation of an elevated... instead of a sunken battery. 1860 *Illustr. Lond. News* 25 Feb. 1863/3 Unless the window be on the sunken story. 1882 *Garden* 1 Apr. 213/2 The sunken garden is a delightful sight. 1892 G. PHILLIPS *Text Bk. Fortif.*, etc. (ed. 3) § 569 A sunken canonier tambour.

Sunket (sʊŋkət), *sb.* and *adv.* *Sc.* and *north.*

dial. Also 7-9 sunckat, 8 sunkot, 9 suncket, sunkitt, [prob. derived from the strongly aspirated *Sc.* form of SOMEWHAT represented e.g. by the spelling *sunquhat*. With sense 2 cf. the etymological meaning of KICKSHAW = *F. quelque chose* something.]

A. *sb.* (chiefly *ppl.*)

1. Something, esp. something to eat.

1721 RAMSAY *Lucky Spence* iii, Lay sunkets [v.r. sunkots] up for asair leg. a 1722 PENNECUK *Merry Wives of Musselburgh* xlix, I came unco' bravely hame, When I gat sunkets in my wame. 1820 STAGG *Minst. of N.*, *Panic* xxi. (E.D.D.) 'Twas mete that sunkets they devised This pestment to destroy.

2. A dainty, tit-bit. Also *fig.*

1788 in *Standard* (1868) 21 Dec. It is resolved to meet at three o'clock to eat sunkets and drink to the glorious Revolution. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* viii, There's thirty hearts there that wad hae wanted bread ere ye had wanted sunkets. 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, When they... harle us to the Correction-house... and pettle us up w' bread and water, and siclike sunkets. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Sunkets*... dainty bits; nice feeding. 1857 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi All.* i. xxiv. 92 Fancy an army landing in England, and holding out such sunkets to tempt submission.

† B. *adv.* To some extent, somewhat. Obs.

1686 G. STUART *Joco-ser. Disc.* 2, I's sunket beuk-learn'd. 1790 JAS. FISHER *Poems* 73 An hour, I trow, an' sunket mair.

Sunkie. *Sc.* [f. SUNK *a.* + *IE.*] A little seat.

1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxii, Mony a day hae I wrought my stocking, and sat on my sunkie under that saugh.

Sunkland: see SUNK *ppl. a.* 3 b.

Sunless (sʊnləs), *a.* [f. SUN *sb.* + *-LESS.*] Destitute of the sun or of the sun's rays; not illuminated by the sun; dark or dull through absence of sunlight.

1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* i. 6 Vlesse thou wilt cut or plash away with hill The shade houghs of sunlesse soile. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* iii. 267 Three carelessness Nights the doubtful Navy strays Without Distinction, and three Sunless Days. 1788 COWPER *Let. to W. Bagot* 39 Mar., Sunless skies and freezing blasts. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* xv, The sunless waves appeared murmuring for their victim. 1842 MACAULAY *Armada* 42 The rugged miners poured to war from Mendip's sunless caves. 1876 R. BRIDGES *Growth of Love* lxvii, A sunless and half-hearted summer. 1880 MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* vi. (1892) 86 Sunless rose the morning.

fig. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* l. 37 Ofttimes we sorrowed from a sunless soul. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 357, I lived for years a stunted sunless life.

b. *notice-use.* Existing without the sun.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Is.* vi. ix, The Sunne lesse starres, these lights the Sunne disdain.

Hence **Sunlessness**, the condition of being sunless; absence of the sun.

1856 *Chamb. Frl.* 20 Dec. 390/1 Their blood curvily-fled by the four months' sunlessness. 1898 G. W. STEEVENS *With Kitchener to Khartum* 137 Another twelve hours of sunlessness.

Sunlet (sʊnlət). [f. as prec. + *-LET.*] A little sun. Also *transf.* (see quot. 1880).

1840 E. FORBES in Wilson & Geikie *Mem.* (1861) ix. 257 One solitary star Shining... for dark clouds hid its sister sunlets. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* iv. viii, She wore an open caul upon her head, sprinkled with beads of coral, and strung with coin-pieces called sunlets. 1904 190th Cent. Feb. 237 Myriads of little stars, or so-called sunlets.

Sunlight (sʊnlaɪt), *sb.* [f. SUN *sb.* + *LIGHT* *sb.*; cf. W.Fris. *sinnelicht*, MDa. *sonnelicht*, (Du. *zonlicht*), OHG. *sunnalicht* and *sunan light* (MHG. *sunnenlicht*, G. *sonnenlicht*).]

1. The light of the sun.

c 1205 LAY. 17863 Wel neh al swa brihte swa þe sunne-lihte. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 18819 (Fair), Angels ar brigher þen sunne-light. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 220 His wif... Lay with the king the longe nyht, Til that it was bih Sonne lyht. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sann.* xii. 12, I wyl do this in the sighte of all Israel, and by Sonne light. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 1087 Woods impenetrable To Starr or Sun-light. 1833 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* iii. iv, His broad clear brow in sunlight glow'd. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. v. 38 When we pass from open sunlight to a moderately illuminated room. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 290 To carbon... belongs the distinction of being the main source whence sunlight is dispensed.

b. *fig.* c. f. SUNSHINE 2.

1577 *vt. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 532 Christ is... the verie sunne light of the preaching of the Gospell. 1863 GEO. EUROT *Romola* Introduct., The faces of the little children, making another sunlight amid the shadows of age. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 421 In such a sunlight of prosperity. 1891 FARRAR *Darwin & Dawn* lxvi, The sleek priest... continued to live in the sunlight of Court favour.

2. (Properly with hyphen.) = SUN-BURNER.

1862-7 J. WYLD's *Circ. Sci.* I. 341/1 The introduction of 'sunlights', aids in promoting ventilation. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 192 Sunlights may be... used in somewhat low and celled buildings.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1863 BOYD *Graver This. Country Parson* 192 Who will vivify into sunlight clearness every sound and true belief. 1896 *Spectator* 7 Mar. 339 Living air, and sunlight-gold.

Sunlight, *a. poet. rare.* [f. SUN *sb.* + *LIGHT* *a.* 2 or *SUNLIGHT* *sb.* after *starlight* *adj.*] = *SUNLIT*.

1818 SHELLEY *Euganean Hills* 82 Their [sc. rocks'] plumes... Gleam above the sunlight woods. 1895 R. W. CHAMBERS *King in Yellow, Repairer of Reput.* ii. (1909) 28 The craft which churned the sunlight waters.

Sun-lighted, sun-lighted, *ppl. a.* [f. SUN *sb.* + *LIGHTED* *ppl. a.*, after *sunlight*.] = *SUNLIT*.

1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* i. II. iii. 13 § 18 Melting... into the richness of the sun-lighted atmosphere. 1861 DICKENS *Let. to Mrs. Watson* 8 July, [The photograph] made me laugh... until I shook again, in open sun-lighted Piccadilly. 1890 SIR R. BALL *Star-Land* 74 The earth-lighted side of the moon cannot be compared in brilliancy with the sun-lighted side.

Sunlike (sʊnlək), *a.* and *adv.* [f. SUN *sb.* + *-LIKE.*]

A. *adj.* Like or resembling the sun, or that of the sun; esp. very bright or resplendent.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* III. ii. 79 No extraordinarie Gaze, Such as is bent on Sunne-like Maistie. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Ilad* xxii. 273 His shield cast a sun-like radiance. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Sol.* II. iii. iii. 113, Double Unlike motion. 1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ.* i. 27 These Sun-like Bodies in the Centers of the several Vortices. 1800 SHELLEY *With Art.* lxiv, And she saw princes couched under the glow Of sunlike gems. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. vii. 260 If the light of an electric lamp be caused to form a clear sunlike disk upon a white screen. 1873 PROCTOR *Expanses of Heaven* 156 That these giant planets are still in the active and sunlike state necessary... for the expulsion of comets.

B. *adv.* Like or in the manner of the sun.

1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. iii. 32 That eternal honour which should live Unlike, above the reek of mortal fame. 1832-5 WILLIS *From the Apennines* 15 Sun-like thou hast power to give life to the earth.

Sunlit (sʊnlaɪt), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + *LIT* *ppl. a.*] Lighted or illumined by the sun.

1822 SHELLEY *Triumph of Life* 80 Like the young moon — When on the sunlit limits of the night Her white shell trembles amid crimson air. 1840 WILKINSON *Sp. Missions* (1874) 84 Under the sunlit canopy of heaven. 1890 CONAN DOYLE *White Company* xxxvi, Like the shadow of clouds upon a sunlit meadow.

Sunly (sʊnli), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + *-LY*.]

† a. = HELIACAL 1. Obs. b. Pertaining or relating to the sun, solar.

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 274 When Venus doth shyne at euenyng after some settinge, she doth rise, as som teame it, with a sonnelly risinge. 1873 L. WALLACE *Fair God* II. xi. 156 His sunly symbols.

|| **Sunn** (sʊn). *Anglo-Ind.* Also 8 son, 8-9 sun, 9 san. [a. Urdū, Hindi *san* (Skr. *śāṇ* hēmpen).] A branching leguminous shrub, *Crotalaria juncea*, with long narrow leaves and bright yellow flowers, widely cultivated in Southern Asia for its fibre; also, the fibre of this plant used for rope, cordage, sacking, etc.

1774 *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 99 Of the Culture and Uses of the Son or Sun-plant of Hindostan. 1800 *Ann. Reg.* *Chron.* the Son or Sun-plant of hemp called sun, the produce of Bengal. the new species of hemp equal to our own rope. 1813 Bengal, has turned out nearly equal to our own rope. 1813 W. MILBURN *Oriental Comm.* (1825) 289 At Comorcolly there are two species of sunn; the best is called phool, the other boggy. 1851 FORBES *Veg. World* in *Art. Jnl.* *Illustr.* Cat. II. p. 171/2 The Beogal hemp or sun. 1894 *Times* 27 Aug. 9/4 All binding twine manufactured... from New Zealand hemp,istle or Tampico fibre, sisal grass, or sunn.

b. *transf.* Applied to *Hibiscus cannabinus*, which yields brown or Indian hemp.

1846 LINOLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 369 We know *Hibiscus cannabinus*, or Sun, is [cultivated] in India, as a substitute for hemp.

c. *attrib.*, as *sun-n-hemp*, -plant, -waste.

1774 [see above]. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 782 *Hibiscus cannabinus* is the source whence sun-hemp is procured in India. 1855 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm.* (ed. 2) § 3139 *Crotalaria juncea*, the sun hemp. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 186 For Paper-making, the only Indian fibres that seemed hopeful were bamboo, plantain, jute, and sunn waste.

|| **Sunna** (swnā). Also (7) **Sunnet**, 8 **Sonna**, 9 **Sonnah**, **Sunnah**, -eh, **Soonna**. [a. Arab. *سنة* *sunnah* (sunnat) form, way, course, rule.] The body of traditional sayings and customs attributed to Mohammed and supplementing the Koran. (Cf. **SUNNI**, **SUNNITE**.)

[1867 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* 1. 48 The difference which they put betwixt that time which God commanded, and the two times of Mahomet, is that they call the first *Fars*, and those of Mahomet, *Sunnat*.] 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Sonna*, a Book of Mahometan Traditions, wherein all the Orthodox Mussulmans are required to believe. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 309/1 *Sunnah*. 1867 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 214/1 The *Sunna* not only comprises religious doctrines and practice, but also civil and criminal laws, and the usages of common life: the way to eat and to drink, and to dress, and the like. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 553/1 Just as the Torah grew out of the decisions of Moses, so did the *Sanna* out of those of Mohammed.

† **Sunnage**. *Obs. rare*. [f. **SUN** sb. + -AGE, after *F. solage*.]

1611 COTGR., *Solnige*, *Sunnage*, or *Sunninesse*.

Sunnar, *obs.* form of *sooner*: see **SOON**.

Sunne, *obs.* form of **SIN**, **SON**, **SUN**.

Sunned (sund, *poet.* swnēd), *ppl.* a. [f. **SUN** v. + -ED.] Exposed to, or subjected to the action of, the sun; warmed or dried in the sun; illumined by the sun, sunlit.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 77 The pensive boy... Arose, and homeward droue his sonned sheepe. 1605 DRAYTON *Poems Lyr. & Pastoral* Eglog. vi. 118 Thou that... To drink at Aun driuest thy sunned sheepe. 1850 T. WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady in Germ.* No. 1. 2 The sunned bosom of a hummingbird. 1891 HARDY *Tess* xxvii, Having been lying down in her clothes she was warm as a sunned cat. 1893 *Atlantic Monthly* Feb. 282/1 The sunned but unwarmed sky.

Sunner (e, *obs.* forms of *sooner*: see **SOON**).

Sunne rest: see *sun-rest* (**SUN** sb. 13), **SUNRIST**.

|| **Sunni** (swnī). Also 7-9 **Sunnee** (7) **Sonnj**, 8 **Sooni**, -ey, 9 **Sonnee**, (*Soonee*, *Soonnee*, *Suni*). [a. Arab. *سني* *sunnī* lawfāl, f. **SUNNA**.] *collect.* The orthodox Mohammedans, who accept the *Sunna* as of equal authority with the Koran. Also *sing.* an orthodox Mohammedan, a *Sunnite*.

1626 [see **SHIAH** 1]. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 159 The *Turkes*, call... themselves *Sonnj*, and *Mussulmen*, which is truly faithful. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. iv. 126 The sect of *Sunni* comprehends the *Turks*, the *Tartars*, the subjects of the *Moghol*, with some other nations of less note. *Ibid.* v. ii. 134, I am a *Sunni*, as my ancestors were. 1800 *Asiat. Ann.* Reg. p. xxiii, Two Sects, the one of whom assumed the Title of *Sooney* (or Orthodox), and who branded the opposite Party with the opprobrious Epithet of *Shiah* (or Heterodox). 1836 *Partington's Brit. Cycl.* Lit., etc. II. 769/2 The Mohammedans (in *Sinde*) are all *Soonees*, and most of them of the sect of *Hanefee*. 1913 *10th Cent. Man.* 157 Both *Shiabs* and *Sunnis* have been known to lead at *Nory*.

b. *attrib.*, or as *adj.*

1827 BUCKINGHAM *Trav. Mesopot.* II. 487 The inhabitants be [sc. a Dervish] described as mostly Mohammedans, and of the *Soonee* sect. 1833 A. CRICHTON *Hist. Arabia* I. vii. 334 Pillars of the *Sonnee* faith. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* xii. iii. II. 652 The *Sunni* religion.

† **Sunnit**. *Obs. rare*. Forms: 1 *sunnan-niht*, 3 *sunneniht*, -niht, *sonenyt*. (See also *sun's night* s. v. **SUN** sb. 13 c.) [OE. *sunnaniht*: see **SUN** sb. and **NIGHT** sb. Cf. OE. *sunnandæg* = LG. *sonavend*, OHG. *sunnin dand* (MHG. *sunnin*, *sun(r)ābent*, G. *sonnabend*.)] The night before Sunday, Saturday night.

1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Tb.) I. 216 His lic læz on byrgene ða æfter-niht and sunnan-niht... And Crist aras of deaðe on ðone easterlican sunnan-dæg. 1225 *Ancre. R.* 22 3if 3e doð þvs euerliche niht, hute a sunneniht one. c. 1250 *Doomsday* 10 in O. E. *Misc.* 162 Pat fur schal kumen in þis world On one sunne-niht [v. sone-nyhte].

Sunnily (swnili), *adv.* [f. **SUNNY** a. + -LY 2.]

In a sunny manner; chiefly fig. brightly, cheerfully. 1849 *Tail's Mag.* XVI. 105/1 Faces... beamed sunnily with the light of hope. 1886 *Downes Shelley* II. ii. 45 The time from September 20 to September 24 went sunnily by.

Sunniness (swnines). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The state of being illumined by the sun, or full of sunshine.

1612 [see **SUNNAGE**]. 1823 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) IV. 146 In the sweet valley of Chitway, enjoying all the sunniness and leafiness that still lingers around us. 1860 F. GALTON in *Vac. Tour.* 430 The relative sunniness of different places on the calculated path of total eclipse.

† 2. **Sunburn**, tan. *Obs. rare*.

1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. xxxvi. (1754) 254 His face is overspread with a manly sunniness (I want a word) that shews he has been in warmer climates than England.

3. *fig.* Brightness of aspect, feeling, manner, etc. 1837 BENDISSE *Let. in Poems* (1851) p. cii, The chapters in

hand requiring a light-hearted sunniness of style. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* III. 65 He did not greet her with that mantling sunniness of aspect which was natural to him when they met. 1880 'VERNON LEE' *Italy* III. i. 68 A certain sincerity and sunniness of nature.

Sunning (swnig), *vbl. sb.* [f. **SUN** sb. and v. + -ING 1.]

1. Exposure to the sun; basking in the sun.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 169 b, They change the natural colour of their heare with crafty colour and sonnynge [L. *insolatione*]. 1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 42 There are some who affirm, that Cinnamon... acquires its... strength by fifteen Days Sunning. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 278 Our woe-begone widows are frequently... scarce permitted to give their morning weeds the benefit of a second day's sunning before they are entangled in another matrimonial web. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 53 Where it is necessary to degrade the whites of hard prints, that is easily done by sunning. 1894 WALSH *Coffee* (Philad.) 96 Three days' thorough sunning usually suffices to render the coffee quite dry and brittle.

attrib. 1847 STODART *Angler's Comp.* 308 Pike... when on the bank, or in sunning humour.

b. In phr. a *sunning* (see *A prep.* 12, 13), esp. in *to set (lay) a sunning*, to expose to the sun, to sun; also *to sit, hang a sunning*.

1520 STANBRIDGE *Vocabula* (W. de W.) C vj b, *Apricor*, to syt a sonnynge or to sonne. c. 1528 *Kalendar of Sheph.* A v, For & clerkes shewe them bokes of cunnynge, They bydde them lay them yper a sonnynge. 1529 HORMAN *Vulg.* 40 Sette these waters a sonnynge. 1600 NASHE *Sunnier's Last Will* 108 Old wifes a sunning sit. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 42 They hung a Sunning all day. 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 67 They gather the cinnamon... then lay it a fortnight a sunning. 1664 *Comenius' Janua Lingu.* 500 Linnen... is laid a sunning to whiten. 1680 ORWAY *Caius Marius* v. 1, When they are set a Sunning upon the Capitol. 1885 JEWETT *Marsh Isl.* xi, The pies were baked, and the pots and pans still a-sunning.

† 2. Shining like the sun, radiance. *Obs. rare*.

c. 1586 CRESS *Pembroke Pr.* LXXXIX. vi, On patbes enligth by thy faces sunning.

3. *Fishing*. A method of catching salmon by spearing them when dazzled or alarmed by the reflection of sunlight from some bright object.

1843 SCROPE *Salmon Fishing* x. 209 Sunning... is a mode of taking salmon with a spear by sun light. 1895 *Fall Mall Gaz.* 26 July/2 In Norway we have seen the sunning carried on by means of a painted board illuminated by a large lens.

So **Sunning** *ppl.* a., basking in the sun.

1902 *Academy* Mar. 225 Where the sunning partridge drums.

† **Sunnish**, a. *Obs.* [f. **SUN** sb. + -ISH 1.] Resembling the sun in colour and brilliancy: applied *poet.* to bright golden hair, etc. Also *advb.*

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 736 Hire ownded heer that sonnyshe was of hewe. 1400 LYDE, *Chorle & Byrde* (Roxb.) 12 Lyke topasion of colour sonnysht bright. 1412-20 - *Chron.* *Troy* i. 1077 His sonnyshe here, crisped liche gold wyre. c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* (Roxb.) 126 This woman was alle aboute cloid in sonnyshe clothing.

|| **Sunnite** (swnit). Also 8-9 **Sonnite**. [f. **SUNNA** or **SUNNI** + -ITE 1.] A Mohammedan who accepts the orthodox tradition (*Sunna*) as well as the Koran. (Cf. **SHIITE**.) Also *attrib.*

1718 [see **TRADITION** sb. 6 c]. 1734 G. SALE *tr. Koran. Prelim. Disc.* iii. (1877) 52 It is the belief of the *Sonnites* or orthodox that the Koran is uncreated and eternal. 1792, 1847 [see **TRADITION** 1 b]. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 650/2 *note*, Generally speaking the *Sunnites* are the more bitter party.

|| **Sunnud** (swnud). *Anglo-Indian*. Also *sanad*.

[Urdū = Arab. *سند* *sanad* signature, deed, diploma, seal of magistrate, etc.] A deed of grant; a charter, patent, or warrant.

1759 in J. Long *Sel. Unpub. Rec. Govt.* (Fort William) (1869) 184 That your Petitioners... were permitted by Sunnud from the President and Council to collect daily alms. 1764 *Ann. Reg.* i. 189/2 For all charges... the lands... shall be assigned, and sunnuds for that purpose shall be written and granted. 1803 EDMONSTONE in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 317 Shumsher Bahadur... has arrived in the province, and assumed the authority over it, under a sunnud from Amrut Rao. 1844 *tr. M. T. Asmar's Mem. Babyl. Princ.* II. 208 The *sanad*, or certificate of her nobility ran... as follows. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 723/1 The nawab [of Cambay], who is one of the 153 feudatory princes of British India by *Sunnud* or patent. 1896 YOUNGSON *40 Yrs. of Punjab Mission* vi. 58 This proclamation will be as a *Sanad* for you.

Sunny (swni), *sb.* U.S. *collog.* [Dim. formation on *sunfish* or *sun-perch*.] = **SUN-FISH** 1 b.

1835 AUDUBON *Ornith. Biog.* III. 48 To the willow-twig fastened to his waist, a hundred 'sunnies' are already attached. 1888 GOONE *Amer. Fishes* 64 A score of lean, sun-dried perches and *Sunnies*.

Sunny (swni), a. Also 4 **sunni**, 6 **sonnye**, **sunnye**, 6-7 **sunnie**, **son(n)y**, 7 **sonie**, **Sc. sun-3ie**, **sunie**, 8 **Sc. sinny**. [f. **SUN** sb. + -Y 1. Cf. WFr. *sinich*, LG. *sunnig*, Du. *zonig*, G. *sonnig* (dial. *sunnig*, *sönnig*.)]

1. Characterized by or full of sunshine; in or during which the sun shines: esp. of a day, weather, or the like.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 23341 On sunni dai To se fixis in a water plai. 1508 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 174 Was there neuer sonnnye day so clere. 1592 *Soliman & Pers.* 2 ii. 43 Far more welcome... Then sunny daies to naked Sauiages. c. 1728 BURNS *Fair Eliza* iii, The hee upon the blossom, In the pride of sunny noon. 1832 *Lytton Engene A.* i. v, The fresh yet sunny air stole in. 1857 *Hemps Comp. Solit.* i. (1874) 12 The inhabitants of sunnier climes. 1868 DICKENS *Let. to Miss Dickens* 16 Mar., We have had two brilliant sunny days.

2. Exposed to, illumined or warmed by, the rays of the sun; on which the sun shines.

1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* xiii. (1898) II. 278 Neither roote of tree, height of rocke, nor sonnnye syde of any greene hill. 1587 MASCALL *Cattle* (1596) 58 Cattell... delight to be in sunnie places in winter... and in summer to be in thicke shade woods. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 28 Where the Muses haunt Cleer Spring, or shade Grove, or Sunnie Hill. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pears*, Ambrosia, a handsome good sie'd Pear... of a smooth, greenish yellow Skin, red of the Sunny Side. 1833 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *H. Walpole* (1897) 275 An entertainment worthy of a Roman epicure, an entertainment consisting of nothing but delicacies, the brains of singing-birds, the roe of mullets, the sunny halves of peaches. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. x. 158 Those placid streams and sunny lakes stocked with all kinds of fish. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* I. 58 This little gay room was certainly brighter and sunnier.

† b. *Sunny half, quarter*: that side of a piece of land which faces the south (opposed to *shadow half*). Cf. *sun half* (**SUN** sb. 13). *Sunny-east*: south-east. Also † *sunny chamber*, a summer-house. *Sc. Obs.*

1574 in *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 1587-8, 1586/1 Dimidietatem solarem *lie sonnne half* de Mylntoun de Conen. 1585 *Ibid.* 695/2 Sa mekill of our foirsaid sony half landis laldin be ws as said is, as lysis outwith the proper designit boundis heirefter following. 1600 *Ibid.* 337/1 Octo bovatas terrarum... vocatas the *Sunny-quarter*. 1610 *Ibid.* 102/2 Lie sony quarter landis of Tyrie. 1633 *Ibid.* 725/2 Lie sonye-est-half de Dumbertin. 1641 *Ibid.* 368/2 Cum elaustris et *lie sunnie-chalmer* cum hortis ejusdem.

3. Pertaining to the sun; solar. *rare* (exc. as in b.).

1607 TORSSELL *Four's, Beasts* 165 The Cocke... is a terror to the Lion... because they are both partakers of the Sunnes qualities... and... there is a more eminent and predominant sunny propertie in the Cocke, then in the Lion.

b. Of light: Of or proceeding from the sun.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 81 All as the *Sunnny* beame so bright. 1590 - *F. Q.* ii. v. 32 There he him found... In secret shadow from the sunny ray. 1593 BRETTON *Daff. & Prim.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 19/1 There was no speech of sonnny beame, Nor of the golden silke. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* x. 186 A tall stag... lay, Stretch'd forth, and panting in the sunny ray. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* I. 74 The sunny daylight seeming to go round her in an amber mist.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 61 Your brightest beames Of sunny favour. 1657 F. COCKIN *Div. Blossomes* 47 You bath your souls in this ber sunny-shine. 1819 KEATS *Lines to Fanny* 44 O, for some sunny spell To dissipate the shadows of this bell!

4. Resembling the sun in colour or brightness; appearing as if illumined by the sun; (of the hair) bright yellow or golden.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. i. 1. 169 Her sunny locks Hang on her temples like a golden fleece. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr.*, *Vain Love* 8 A rich, and sunny Diamond. 1742 COLLINS *Odes* iv. 45 Truth, in sunny vest array'd. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* ii. xxv, His flaxen hair, of sunny hue. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* ii. i, Ringlets of darkest yet sunniest auburn. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Tess* xxvii, Sbe... laid her sunny head upon the old man's shoulder.

5. *fig.* 'Bright', cheerful, joyous; expressing or awakening gladness or happiness.

1545 COVERDALE *Erasm. Enchir.* xiii, To have a clean and sunny mind. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* ii. 1. 99 A sunny looke of his. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* ii. iv. (1862) 138 To present the sunny side of the picture as the reverse of my gloomy one. 1849 DE QUINCEY *Eng. Mail Coach* iii. Wks. 1897 XIII. 325 Again the choir burst forth in sunny grandeur. 1870-2 LIDDON *Elen. Relig.* iv. (1904) 131 Such is Schopenhauer's reply to the sunny Optimism of Leibnitz. 1891 FARRAR *Darwin & Dawn* xiv, A little boy, whose sweet and sunny face looked the picture of engaging innocence. 1892 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 254 Her soul was bright and sunny.

6. *Comb.* a. with other adjs., as *sunny-clear*, -red, -sweet, -warm.

1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* ii. 70 Flames, whose unresisted Force O'er Sand, and Ashes, and the stubborn Flint Prevailing, turns into a fusil Sea, That in his furnace bubbles sunny-red. 1833 TENNYSON *Palace of Art* xxiv, In tracts of pasture sunny-warm. 1855 - *Daisy* xii, In bright vignettes... Of tower or duomo, sunny-sweet. 1858 LEWES *Sea-side Studies* 219 The mystic drama will be sunny clear, and all Nature's processes will be visible to man, as a divine effluence.

b. *parasynthetic*, as *sunny-coloured*, -faced, -hearted, -spirited adjs. (with derivatives, as *sunny-heartedness*); also *sunny-day* *adj.* (fig.: cf. **SUNSHINE** 5 c, **SUMMER** sb. 1 e).

1832 BRYANT *Autumn Woods* vii, Their 'sunny-coloured foliage. 1822 SCOTT *Kenilw.* vii, Such 'sunny-day courtiers as my noble guest. a. 1847 ELIZA COOK *Old Mill-stream* xxii, The 'sunny-faced child. 1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* i. xx. (1879) 211 Ethel was brilliantly happy waiting on the children, and so was 'sunny-hearted Meta. 1856 J. W. KAVE *Life Sir J. Malcolm* i. iv. 54 The elasticity and 'sunny-heartedness of the writer. 1848 FABER *Spir. Confer.* (1870) 143 A 'sunny-spirited Christian.

|| **Sunnyasee**, **sunnyasi** (swnyā'si). *Anglo-Ind.* Forms: 7 **sanasse**, 8 **saniassi**, **sanashy**, **sinnasse**, **sinassie**, **senassie**, **sunniassey**, -asse, 9 **senassea**, **sunnyasee**, -as(s)i, **sunnyas(s)ee**, -asi. [a. Urdū, Hindi *sannyāsi*, = Skr. *saṃnyāsin* laying aside, abandoning, ascetic, f. *saṃ* together + *ni* down + *as* to throw.] A Brahman in the fourth stage of his life; a wandering fakir or religious mendicant. Also *attrib.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. ix. 417 Some [Bramenes] wander from place to place begging; some (an unlearned kind) are called *Sanasses*. 1766 J. REYNELL *Mss. Let.* 30 Aug. (Y.) The *Sanassy* Fakirs (part of the same Tribe which plundered Dacca in Cossim Ally's Time). 1773 W.

HASTINGS *Let.* 2 Feb. in Gleig *Life* (1841) I. 282 You will hear of great disturbances committed by the Sinasses, or wandering Fackeers. 1777 STEWART in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 483 This Indian... must have travelled as a Fakier or Sunniassy through Bengal into Tibet. 1839 *Let.* fr. *Madras* xxiii. (1843) 244 A Sunnyasser, or Hindoo devotee, came to pray in the middle of the river. 1885 G. S. FORBES *Wild Life in Canara* 88 A Hindoo sunyāsī, or hermit, lived in a cave under the overhanging rock.

Sunonima, variant of **SYNONYMA**.

Sun-proof, *a.* [f. **SUN** *sb.* + **PROOF** *a.*] Proof against the sun; through which the sunlight cannot penetrate; unaffected by the rays of the sun.

1606 MARSTON *Sophonisba* iv. l. FJ, Thick armes Of darkness Ewe (= yew) (Sun proof). 1711 GOLDING *Spect.* No. 250 p. 2 The Sun-Proof Eye... without blinking at the Lustre of Beauty, can distribute an Eye of proper Complaisance to a Room crowded with Company. 1780 S. ROGERS *Italy, Campagna Florence* 24 In the shade Of many a tree sun-proof. 1899 *Daily Tel.* 21 Aug. 7/7 Grey sun-proof vapours.

Sun-ray. [f. **SUN** *sb.* + **RAY** *sb.*]

1. A ray proceeding from the sun; a ray of sunlight, a sunbeam. Chiefly *poet.* or *rhet.*

1829 POE *At a Raaf* 367 The sun-ray dropp'd in Lemnos. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 226 Gems... twinkling like stars, dazzling like the fiercest sun-rays. 1905 'Q' (Quiller-Couch) *Shining Ferry* vi. 68 The front door had a fanlight through which fell one broken sunray.

2. A figure representing this; *pl.* lines radiating from a centre or central disk.

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Nov. 7/2 The reverse side [of the medal] is surmounted by an impression of the Crown, from which spring sun-rays of the conventional pattern.

b. attrib., denoting a pattern of radiating pleats.

1897 *Daily News* 2 Jan. 6/3 The skirt being pleated in the sun-ray fashion now so very much in vogue. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 June 4/2 A sunray voile skirt.

So Sun-aying *a.*, giving forth rays of sunlight.

1850 ALLINGHAM *Poems, Æolian Harp*, 'O pale green sea' i, The sun-aying West.

Sunrise (*sun'raiz*). [app. evolved, through syntactical ambiguity, from clauses such as *forio* (= until), *tofore*, or *before the sun rise*, where orig. *forio*, etc. are conjunctions and *rise* a verb in the subjunctive; cf. —

13.. K. *Alis*. 5733 (Laud MS.), Men.. token hem þer herberwe Forto þe sonne ryse amowre. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P.* R. xiii. xxvi. (1495) D v b 1 They ben huntedy tofore the sonne ryse; *Bodl.* MS. It. 136/r Bifore þe sonne riseþ; orig. ante ascensum solis.]

The rising, or apparent ascent above the horizon, of the sun at the beginning of the day; the time when the sun rises, the opening of day. Also, the display of light or colour in the sky at this time.

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 484/1 Sunne ryse [A. sunne ryst], or rysynge þe sunne. 1530 PALSGR. 272/2 Sonne ryse, *solal levant*. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* ii. 153 True prayers, That shall be vp at heauen, and enter there Ere Sunne rise. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1597 The gates I enter'd with Sunrise. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. Iv.* iv. By sunrise we all assembled in our common apartment. 1820 W. SCORSEBY *Acc. Arctic Reg. I.* 34 After sun-rise, the surface of the snow is apt to become soft. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* l. xxvii. 209 The glory of the sunrise augmented by contrast. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 599 The scarlet shafts of sunrise. 1908 [MISS FOWLER] *Betu, Trent & Ancholme* 157, I have never seen so rich and warm a sunrise.

fig. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* x, The first dawn of the arts, which preceded their splendid sunrise.

b. attrib., as *sunrise flush*; *sunrise-gun*, a gun fired at sunrise. Also quasi-adj. = easterly, eastern.

1809 CAMPBELL *Rev. Wym.* ii. v, The sunrise path at morn I see thee trace. 1872 RIVINGTON *En. Bay's Ann.* 361/1 After the sunrise-gun had boomed. 1876 'OWDA' *Winter City* ix. 273 With the sunrise flush touching her cheek. 1894 MRS. A. BERYN (title) *Sunrise-Land*. Rambles in Eastern England.

Sunrising (*sun'raiz*). Now rare or arch. (superseded by **SUNRISE**). [f. **SUN** *sb.* + *pr. pple.* or gerund of **RISE** *v.*, partly after *F. soleil levant*.] = *prec.* (In early use often with *the*).

1250 *Kent. Sermon*, in O. E. *Misc.* 26 To-janes þo sunne risinde [orig. *Fr. vers le soleil levant*]. 13.. K. *Alis*. 2901 Murly hit is in sonne rising [Laud MS. sonnes rysynge]. 1330 R. BRAUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9237 To moru atte sonne rysynge. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P.* R. viii. xiv. (1495) V v b 2 Venus... warnyth that y^e daye comyth anone and the Sonne rysynge [orig. *solis ortum*]. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* cxxviii. 205 That alle man should be in the morning to fore the sonne rysynge alle armed. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. i. l. 34 *Beifore*, the sonne rising in the morning. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. iii. 61 Bid him bring his power Before Sun-rising. 1600 DALLAM in *Early Voy. Levant* (Hakluyt Soc.) 96 At the sun risinge we paste by Cape Sprott. 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg. (Arb.)* 31 The most glorious Sun-risings are subject to shadowings and droppings in. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 20 p. 4 Where he may be seen from Sun-rising to Sun-setting. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 166/1 The wind used to blow hard from the mountains at sunrising. 1822-7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) IV. 207 The next morning, about sunrising, his sight was restored. 1883 MISS M. BETHAM-EDWARDS *Disarmed* xxx, You are young, and shall greet many a sunrising.

b. transf. The quarter or region in which the sun rises; the east; also with defining word indicating the precise quarter in which the sun rises at a specified season, as *equinoctial*, *winter sunrising*.

1420 *Prose Life Alex.* 76 We seke to ferre towarde þe son rysynge. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* vii. xi. 14 Or for till ettylo into Inde... Toward the dawing and son rysing to seyk. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Pemamb. Kent* (1826) 3 Nearest to the sunne risinge and furthest from the North Pole. 1601 HOL-

LAND *Pliny* (l. xviii. I. 22 From the equinoctial sunne-rising bloweth the East wind *Subsolanus*: from the rising thereof in Mid-winter, the south-east *Vulturinus*. 1654-66 EARL ORBRY *Parthen.* (1676) 537 We might perceive all those Plains towards the Sun-rising covered with Troops. 1726 LEONT *Alberti's Archit.* I. 98/1 Bed-chambers for summer should look to the South, the Parlours, to the Winter Sun-rising. 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* xix. 110 The shadowed side towards the sunrising.

c. attrib. or quasi-adj.

1618 RALEIGH *Inv. Shipping* (1650) 13 The French and Spanish called the sun rising winds, East, and the sunne setting winds West. 1725 *Fam. Dict. s.v. Hen-House*, The Windows should be on the Sun-Rising side, strongly lathed.

† **Sunrist**. *Obs.* Forms: 4 *sonne rist*, 5 *sunne ryst*, rest. [prob. shortening of *sunne arist* or *uprist*: see **ARIST**, **UPRIST**.] The sunrise; the east.

1340-70 *Altannder* 791 Pis rink, or þe sonne rist... passes in þe Paleis. *Ibid.* 855 Hce shall fare as farre as any freke dwelles, And right too þe sonne rist his raigne shall last. c. 1460 *Prompt. Parv.* (Winch. MS.) 448 Sunne rest, or rysynge of þe son.

Sunset (*sun'set*). Also 4-6 *sonne*, *sunne set*, 5 *sonsett*, 6 *soonne sette*; 7 *sunnes-set*. [app. f. **SUN** *sb.* + **SET** *sb.*, but perhaps arising partly (like **SUNRISE**) from a clause (e.g. *ere the sunne set*).

OE. (Northumb.) *sunset* (Lindisf. Gosp.) was prob. an adoption of ON. *sollarseta*, *setr*: see **SET** *sb.*, etym. note.]

1. The setting, or apparent descent below the horizon, of the sun at the end of the day; the time when the sun sets, the close of day. Also, the glow of light or display of colour in the sky when the sun sets.

1390 GOWER *Conf. III.* 257 Riht evne upon the Sonneset. 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 3050 Als some as þe son vp soþt þe slatere begynnes, And so to þe son-set [DUBL. MS. And to sett was þe same] sklid þai neure. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 257 b, At the houre of complayn, whiche is aboute the sonne set. 1542 UDALL in *Let. Lit. Men* (Camden) 6 In the evening after soonne sette. 1599 SANDYS *Europe Spec.* (1632) 5 Thrice a day, at sun-rise, at noone, and sun-set. 1623 FLETCHER & ROWLEY *Maid in Mill* iv. ii, It has lasted Too many Sun-sets. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 120 p. 2 The Butler desired me with a very grave Face not to venture my self in it after Sun-set. 1822 BYRON *Heaven & Earth* l. i, They have kindled all the West like a returning sunset. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bk.* (1872) I. 39 After sunset, the horizon burned and glowed with rich crimson and orange-lustre. 1873 B. HARTE *What B. Harte Saw in Fiddletown*, etc. 98 A flash of water, tremulous and tinted with sunset. 1874 BURNARD *My Time* xi. 90 The Jews begin their Sabbath on Friday at sunset.

2. *fig.* Decline or close, esp. of a period of prosperity or the like.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Int.* iii. v. 128 When the Sun sets, the Earth doth drizzle dew, But for the Sunset of my Brothers Sonne, It rains downright. 1673 W. BASSE (title) *Great Britains Sunneset*, bewailed with a shower of teares. 1681 T. WILLIAMSON *Tr. Goulart's Wise Vitellard* 2 Old age... may be called the sunset of our dayes. 1690 TEMPLE *Misc.* ii. iv. 45 So many Ages after the Sun-set of the Roman Learning and Empire together. 1801 CAMPBELL *Loeb's Warning* 55 'Tis the sunset of life gives me mystical lore, And coming events cast their shadows before. 1898 ILLINGWORTH *Div. Inman* l. i The gloom that darkens, or the hope that glorifies the sunset of our dayes.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sunset clock*, *hue*, *light*, *mist*, *ray*; *sunset-blue*, *flushed*, *lighted*, *purpled*, *red*, *ripened* adjs.; *sunset-gun*, a gun fired at sunset. Also quasi-adj. = western, westerly, as *sunset clime*, and quasi-adv. = westward, as *sunset-gazing*.

1874 R. TYRWHITT *Our Sketching Club* 68 Any 'sunset-blue tint... say cobalt and rose-madder. 1853 G. P. MORRIS *Poems* (1860) 155 All this 'sunset clime became familiar with Victoria's name. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 7 True to his 'sunset-clock he kept, His Goody and his cot to find. 1833 TENNYSON *Lotos Eaters* 17 Far off, three mountain-tops, Stood 'sunset-flush'd. 1902 W. WATSON *Coronet*, *Od.* Deira with her sea-face to the morn, And Cambrina 'sunset-gazing. 1861 DICKENS *G. Expect.* ii, There was a convict off last night... after 'sunset-gun. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Nov. 2/1 Draperies of silk of 'sunset hues. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* viii, I wondered... at the lateness of the 'sunset light. 1898 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* xiii iv, Masses of 'sunset mist. 1898 Ld. HOUGHTON *Switzerland & Italy* v, The 'sunset-purpled ground. 1833 TENNYSON *Hesperides* iv. 21 The luscious fruitage... 'Sunset-ripened.

Hence **Sunsetty** *a.* (U.S.), suggestive of sunset. 1866 MRS. WHITNEY *W. Girls* i, 'West over! We always thought it was a pretty, sunsetty name. 1893 T. N. PAGE *Ole Virginia* 45 Her arms so white, and her face sort of sunsetty.

Sunsetting (*sun'set*). Now rare or arch. (superseded by **SUNSET**). [f. **SUN** *sb.* + *pr. pple.* or gerund of **SET** *v.*, partly after *F. soleil couchant*.]

1. = *prec.* 1.

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 484/1 Sunne settinge, or sunne gate downe, *occasus*. 1565 in *Picton L'pool Munia Rec.* (1883) I. 123 Eight of the clock after the sunseting. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* i. (1636) to Antoninus... was wont to come to the wrestling place about Sunne-setting. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Degr.* 176 Gassendus saw one [rainbow] at Sun-setting, whose Supreme Arch almost reached our Zenith. 1712 in J. J. VERNON *Parish of Hawick* (1900) 99 John Riddell... the confest yt he brought home ye load of herring upon the Sabbath at the sunseting. 1845 STOWARD *Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 349 We had another glorious sunseting. 1712 in *Casket of Lit. Ser.* ii. (1794) l. 161, W. used to stalk about... from sunrising to sunseting. 1858 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. 346 When anigh to sunseting it grew.

2. *transf.* The region in which the sun sets; the

west; with defining word indicating the quarter in which the sun sets at a specified season.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* ii. xviii. l. 23 Betweene the South and the Southwest... namely, betweene the Noonesied, and the Sunsetting in Winter. 1726 LEONT *Alberti's Archit.* I. 98/1 Bed-chambers for the Winter should look towards the Point at which the Sun rises in Winter, and the Parlour, towards the Equinoctial Sun-setting. 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* xix. 110 There were their names on the stone... looking towards the sunseting.

3. *fig.* = *prec.* 2.

1617 MIDDLETON *Triumphs Honor* Wks. 1840 V. 619 There is no human glory or renown, But have their evening and their sure sun-setting.

4. *attrib.*

1618 [see **SUNRISE** c]. 1797-1803 J. FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 208 To paint a sun-setting cloud-scene.

Sunshade (*sun'shād*). [See **SHADE** *sb.* 11. OE. had *sunscēad*, glossing 'flammeolm' = bridal-veil (cf. **SHADOW** *sb.* 13 b).]

1. An awning over the outside of a window, to keep the sunlight off. ? *Obs.*

1851 *Catal. Great Exhib.* xxvi. 135 Models of the patent outside sun-shade. 1861 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 12 July, Houses of wood, with porticoes, pillars, verandahs, and sunshades, generally painted white and green. 1875 KNIGHT *Diet. Mech.*

2. A parasol; now usually applied to the larger kinds.

1852 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 5) 506 Pavonian canopy of azure held, In manner of a sunshade. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 72-52 The thousandth, or three thousandth anniversary of the umbrella in India or China, that would be the anniversary of it as a sun-shade. 1895 R. W. CHAMBERS *King in Yellow, Repairer* *Repub.* ii. (1909) 27 Constance tipped her sunshade to shield her eyes.

3. A hood fixed on the front of a bonnet to keep the sun from the face; also, a broad-brimmed hat. 1872 JEAN INGELWOLF *Off the Skelligs* viii. 1, I asked her... to buy me... a sunshade, commonly called an ugly.

4. A device used with a telescope or other observing instrument to diminish the intensity of sunlight, as a darkened glass screen, or a tube projecting beyond the object-glass.

1894 F. M. GIBSON *Amateur Telescopic's Handbk.* 55 Let the student be earnestly admonished to take the best precautions to shield his eyes when engaged in solar observation. The plan commonly adopted is to use the sunshades which are usually furnished with eye pieces, the colors of which are either neutral-tint, blue, or red.

Sunshine (*sun'shain*), *sb.* Also 3 *sunnesin-o*, 6 *son(ne)shyne*, *-shino*, 6-7 *sunneshine*, (7 *sun-schyn*, *-schene*), 6- *sun-shine*, *sunshino*. [ME. *sunneshe* (which appears very much earlier than *SHINE* *sb.*) had prob. a similar origin to that of **SUNRISE**: see quot. c. 1250. But cf. OFris. *sunma skin*, (M) LG. *sunmenschin*, MDu. *sonneschijn* (Dn. *zonneschijn*), MHG. *sunne(n)schijn* (early mod. G. *sunnen*, *sonne*, *sunschijn*, G. *sonneschein*). OE. had *sunscin*, glossing 'speculum' = mirror.]

1. The shining of the sun; direct sunlight uninterrupted by cloud.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3335-7 Ilc man is he bead... Him gaderen or þe sunne-sine, Elles he silden missen hine, For it malt at þe sunne-sine. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* viii. 16 Oft tymes a thinge doth florish, and men thynte that it maye abyde the Sonneshine. 1588 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* vi. 372, I shall as the saying is, but set a Candle in the sunne-shine. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1632) 206 As cleere, as the Sunshine is at mid-day. 1697 DRYDEN *Verg. Georg.* iii. 473 A Cot that opens to the South prepare. 1781 COVERLEY *Let. to F. Newton* 28 May, You seldom complain of too much sunshine... the south walk in our long garden will exactly suit you. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xv, Sunshine peeping through some little window. 1842 LONDON *Suburban Hort.* 566 The gooseberry may be forced in pots... The temperature is never allowed to be high, and abundance of air is given during sunshine. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* l. xviii. 119 There was a long fight between mist and sunshine.

† *b.* with *a* and *pl.* A burst or spell of sunshine.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 33, I am not a day of season, For thou maist see a sun-shine, and a baile in me at once. 1611 MURE *Misc. Poems* i. 56 Lyk to a fair sunshyne befor a schoure. 1657 J. WATTS *Scribe, Pharisee*, etc. l. 177 To partake of the benefit of the Sun-shines and Rains. 1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* 62 They take the Opportunity of a Sun-shine to disperse in the Air.

c. with poss. adj.: cf. **LIGHT** *sb.* 1 g and quot. 1390 in **SUN** *sb.* 4.

1774 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 72 The plain man... may say... as Diogenes did to Alexander, 'Only please to stand out of my sun-shine'.

d. To have been in the sunshine (slang), to be drunk: cf. **SUN** *sb.* 4 b (c).

1857 GEO. ELIOT *Scenes Clerical Life, Javel's Rep.* i. 52 He was in that condition which his groom indicated with poetic ambiguity by saying that 'master had been in the sunshine'.

2. *fig.* (often with literal phraseology retained).

a. A source of happiness or prosperity.

1595 T. P. GOODWIN *Blanchardyn* liv. 213 Is she gon, the comfort of my youth... the sunshine of my blisse? 1866 B. TAYLOR *Poems, Neighbor* 22 Ye are the sunshine of the earth. 1877 *Harper's Mag.* CII. 793/2 He always used to say, 'Well, how is mamma's little sunshine to-day?'

b. A favourable or gracious influence.

1596 Sir T. More iv. v. 95 The rest... haue had fayre time to gawe In sun-shine of my fortunes. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen.* iv. ii. 12 That man that sits within a Monarches heart, And ripens in the Sunne-shine of his fauor. 1598

FLORIO *Dict. Ep. Ded.* a. 3b. To me... the glorious and gracious sunne-shine of your Honor hath infused light and life. 1742-4 GRAY *Agrippina* 147 The gilded swarm that wantons in the sunshine Of thy full favour. 1868 FREEMAN *Norw. Cong.* II. ix. (1877) 367 They were to be allowed to bask in the sunshine of the court.

c. A condition or atmosphere of happiness or prosperity.

1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI.* II. ii. 156 Euen then that Sun-shine brew'd a shewre for him, That washt his Fathers fortunes forth of France. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* vii. xii. 597 Henrie, the Infanta of Portugal, that day-starre, which by his industrie made way to the present Sun-shine of discoueries. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1848) 67 Those, that during the Sun-shine of prosperity are beset with seeming Friends. 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps. xxx.* 6 Whilst in my Sun-shine of Success No low'ring Cloud appear'd. 1779 *Mirror* No. 43 P 8 It would have been inhuman in our philosopher to have clouded, even with a doubt, the sunshine of this belief. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. iii. In the meantime all was sunshine with Vivian Grey. 1862 MISS BRADDOCK *Lady Audley* xxxvi. There had never been anything but harmony and sunshine between Lucy Audley and her generous husband.

d. Happiness or cheerfulness of mind or heart; sunny disposition.

1742 GRAY *Eton* 44 The sunshine of the breast. c 1836 CARLYLE in *Academy* 17 Sept. (1838) 273/3 Particularly endeavour to keep a good heart... Sunshine in the inside of one is even more important than sunshine without. 1850 W. INYING *Goldsmith* xxxix. 370 In these genial moments... the sunshine of Goldsmith's nature would break out.

3. *transf.* Light or brightness resembling or suggesting that of the sun; brightness of the eye or the countenance.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 201 Vouchsafe to shew the sunshine of your face. 1839 LYTTON *Richelieu* IV. i. Deaf to the music of a woman's voice—Blind to the sunshine of a woman's eyes. 1901 W. CLARK RUSSELL *Ship's Adv.* iv. With the stateliness of a frigate she broke into a sunshine of canvas.

4. *attrib. and Comb.* Simple attrib. and objective (with reference to indicating or recording sunshine), as *sunshine map, record, recorder.*

1892 W. A. TAYLOR in *Scott. Geog. Mag.* June 322 The first sunshine recorder was the invention of Mr. John C. Campbell of Islay. 1893 H. N. DICKSON *Ibid.* Aug. (Title on cover), Sunshine Map of the British Isles. *Ibid.* 396 In discussing sunshine records, it is necessary to distinguish the cases where allowance must be made for latitude from those where the actual duration merely is required. *Ibid.* 400 The general form of the sunshine curve is thus a strong minimum in winter, a steady increase to a maximum in May.

5. *attrib. passing into adj.* a. Full of or characterized by sunshine; sunny, sunny. Now rare. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 3 All in a sunneshine day, as did befall. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VI. xvi. 1. 123 The warme Sunneshine weather. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 98 Young and old com forth to play On a Sunneshine Holiday. 1663 S. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xxvi. (1687) 281 A Fine Sunneshine morning it was. 1715 LEONARD *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 75 The Sundial... could serve but in Sun-shine Weather. 1765 *Phil. Trans.* LV. 155 In a calm hot sun-shine day... the air... appears to have a tremulous motion. 1847 BROWNING *Pippa Passes* [Intro.] 23 Thy fitful sunshine-minutes, coming, going. 1894 'G. EGERTON' *Keynotes* 155 It is a sunshine Sabbath morning.

b. *fig.* 'Bright', cheerful, cheering; prosperous, happy, joyous.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* IV. i. 221 God saue King Henry... And send him many yeeres of Sunne-shine dayes. 1594 DRAYTON *Amours* ix. Her sun-shine face there chausing to espy. 1663 S. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xxix. (1687) 341 Then were his Sunneshine dayes, and his heart all in an ardour of Love and Joy. 1833 LONGF. *Ontymer* (1851) 227 The French have that happy and sunneshine temperament. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* (1837) L. xxv. 379 The Bible does not take a pleasant sunneshine view of the world.

c. That remains faithful, or subsists, only in prosperity; 'fair-weather'.

1775 BURKE *Lett. to Mary. Rockingham* 14 Sept., The worst sort of tories, the sunshine gentlemen of the last reign. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* VI. vi. (1861) 207 Would you have had me take such sunshine, faint-hearted recreants to my bosom? 1847 WHITTIER *My Soul & I* 25 Summon thy sunneshine bravery back. 1876 H. GARONER *Sunflowers, Leone* 1. 108 My sunneshine-friends have turned their backs on me.

6. *Comb.* sunshine-showery a. *nonce-wd.*, of a disposition that is cheerful in the midst of trouble.

1830 COLERIDGE *Lett. to J. H. Green* 1 June, Mrs. Aders... looks as bright and sunshine-showery as if nothing had ever ailed her.

Hence *Sunneshine v., intr.* to shine as or like the sun (also *impers.*); *Sunneshineless a.*, dull, gloomy. 1627 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Armado* B 2 b. If it storm'd, rain'd, or blew, or Sun shinde [ed. 1630 Sun-shine] too hot. 1831 JAMES *Phil. Augustus* I. xvi. The fixed contraction of his brow, and the sunneshineless coldness of his lips. 1892 J. LUNSON *Sheep-head & Trotters* 278 On the visage of their hero, sunnished for a moment an... answering smile.

Sunshiner. local. A popular name for certain shiny beetles: see *quots.*

1847 HALLWELL, *Sun-shiner*, the dark shining beetle. 1866 E. C. RYE *Brit. Beetles* 55 This family [sc. *Feroniidae*] comprises several species, the most often seen... being the 'Sunshiners', which are members of the genera *Pterostichus* and *Amara*.

† *Sun-shining, sb.* *Obs. rare.* [f. *SUN sb.* + *SHINING vbl. sb.*] = *SUNSHINE sb. (lit. and fig.)*.

13. *Cor de L.* 2410 Richard the kiog, The best under the sun-shining. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw. IV.* 228 b. All the Constables promises were but fayre sunne shynnyng, sweetly spoken, and sowerly performed. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 181 By setting Butter. in a platter, open to the

Sunne in faire weather... untill it bee sufficiently clarified... which will be in twelve or fourteen daies, if there be faire Sunne shining. 1840 FLORIST'S *Trul.* (1846) I. 229 Embrace every opportunity of sun-shining, to give air.

b. *To set a sunshining:* to place in the sun-shine; *fig.* to expose to view, display.

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* (1617) 35 God hath not giuen such gifts vnto men, to the end they should make sale-wares of them, and set them a sunshining to behold.

Sunshining, a. Now rare. [f. *SUNSHINE sb.* + *-ING 2.*]

1. = *SUNSHINY* 1, 2. Also *fig.*

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 205 A silver-coloured Lizard... living in dry and sunne-shining places. a 1618 RALEIGH *Prerog. Parl.* 39 When those of the high Countreyes desired raine, and those of the valleys sunshining dayes. 1657 J. WATTS *Scribe, Pharisee*, etc. III. 51 Those sunshining dayes of Christ Jesus. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. xxxiii. 108 In fine sun-shining weather. 1819 SHELLEY *Lett. to Peacock* 26 Jan., The multitudinous shafts of the sun-shining columns. 1888 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 24 Feb. 2/1 In one place it would be bright and sunshining: in another a snowstorm might be raging.

2. *Shining as the sun.*

1628 [A. LEIGHTON] *Appeal to Parl.* 207 This cloud being dispersed by the irresistible heat of your Sunshining zeal.

Sunshiny (sŭn'shōi-ni), a. [f. *SUNSHINE sb.* + *-y 1.*]

1. Full of or characterized by sunshine; = *SUNNY* a. 1.

1649 N. HARVEY *Div. Prosp.* (1654) 15 The weltest Seed-time of a pious Life, shall end in the sun-shiny harvest of a peacefull Death. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1848) 67 In the Sunshiny month of Summer. 1773 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* x. (1798) II. 363 note. In warm, sun-shiny weather. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* III. ii. P 6, I feel disposed... to set out some sunshiny morning for the mountains. 1849 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* I. (1874) 8 The long, clear, sunshiny evenings of the Orkney summer. 1854 — *Sch. & Schm.* xiv. (1858) 305 A bright sunshiny sky. 1888 DOUGLASS *Trav. Arabia Deserta* I. 542 Every morrow the sun-shiny heat calls them abroad to the easy... labour of their simple lives.

2. Illumined by sunshine; = *SUNNY* a. 2.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xvi. ix, Sunshinie hills, dales hid from Phœbus rays. 1802 WORDSW. *Stanzas in Copy Cast. Indol.* 26 Retired in that sunshiny shade he lay. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIV. 487, I shut my eyes, and call up the idea of a sunshiny landscape. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* xlviii. It did not yet occur to Endymion that his garden could not always be sunshiny.

3. Bright as with sunshine; = *SUNNY* a. 4.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 20 The fruitful-headed beast, amazed At flashing beams that that sunshiny shield, Became starke blind. *Ibid.* xii. 23 The... glorious light of her sunshiny face. 1814 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 123 The house had still within and without the same sunshiny cleanliness. 1841 BROWNING *Pippa Passes* III. 282 If you killed one Of those sunshiny beetles. 1862 MISS BRADDOCK *Lady Audley* III. Her beautiful smile, and sunshiny ringlets!

4. *fig.* 'Bright', joyous; = *SUNNY* a. 5.

1782 MRS. H. COWLEY *Bold Stroke for Husband* II. ii, My dear gloomy cousin, where have you purchased that sunshiny look? 1820 COLERIDGE *Lett., Convers.*, etc. I. vi. 27, I hope that this is a sunshiny spot in the national character. 1857 DUFFERN *Lett. High Lat.* vi. (ed. 3) 39 His... daughter — a sunshiny young lady of eighteen. 1863 BOYD *Graver Thoughts* C. *Parson* VIII. 125 Childhood looks sunshiny when we cast back our glance upon it. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* I. 71 A very pleasant and wonderfully polite and sunshiny boy.

Sun-spot.

1. *Path.* A spot or marking on the skin caused by exposure to the sun.

1818-20 E. THOMPSON *Cullen's Nosologia* (ed. 3) 333 Ephelis: Sun Spots. 1872-4 JEFFERIES *Toilers of Field* (1892) 262 Her brown but clear cheek, free from freckles and sun-spots.

2. *Astron.* A spot or patch on the disk of the sun, appearing dark by contrast with the brighter general surface, and constituted by a cavity in the photosphere filled with cooler vapours.

Sun-spots occur only in a zone extending 45° on each side of the sun's equator, often in groups, and last from a few hours to several months; their diameter varies from about 100 to about 100,000 miles; their frequency shows a marked period of about 11 years, corresponding to a periodicity of magnetic and possibly other phenomena on the earth.

1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* § 121 Its [sc. the magnetic needle's] greatest oscillations occurring when there are most sun-spots. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* III. ii. 248, 1882, 1893, etc., will be years of numerous sun-spots. 1894 W. L. DALLAS in *Indian Meteorol. Mem.* VI. 2 The maximum rainfall agreeing approximately with the maximum sunspots.

b. *attrib.*

1883 *Science* I. 462/1 The maximum of auroras corresponds with the minimum sun-spot period. 1884 H. F. BLANFORD in *Indian Meteorol. Mem.* (1894) VI. 2 The epoch of sun-spot maximum approximately coincides with that of minimum pressure. 1913 H. H. TURNER in *Monthly Notices R. Astron. Soc.* Dec. 89 The main Sun-spot swarm was in perihelion in 1816-7.

Hence *Sun-spottery* [-ERY 2], humorous or contemptuous term for the subject or theory of sun-spots, esp. of their connexion with terrestrial phenomena.

1882 R. A. PROCTOR in *Standard* 27 Nov. 2/4, I doubt whether even a twelfth of the astronomers of our time favour 'Sun-spottery'.

† *Sunstay. Obs. rare.* [f. *SUN sb.* + *STAY sb.* 3; transl. *L. solstitium SOLSTICE.*] = next.

Stay of the sun was in use earlier: see *STAY sb.* 3 c.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1585) 40 b, Varro sayth, that the best tyme for Haruest, is betwixt the Sunne-stay, and the Dogge dayes. 1625 LISLE *Du Barlas*, Noe

177 The Sunne is at highest of this kinde a little after the Sunstay of Summer, and at the lowest soone after the Winter Sunstay.

† *Sun-steed. Obs.* Also 7-steed, -sted. [In OE. *sun(n)stede*, transl. *L. solstitium SOLSTICE*: see *SUN sb.* and *STEAD sb.* 1.] = *SOLSTICE* 1.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* III. 250 Sumor... hæfð sunnste... winter... hæfð operne sunnste.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLIV. xxxvi. 1793 Now was it the season of the year past sun-steed in summer. 1601 — *Pliny* II. xix. 1. 13 To lengthen the night from the summer sun-steed. a 1636 FITZ-GEFFREY *Holy Transp.* Wks. (Grosart) 169 The season of the year wherein our Saviour was borne: namely in the Winter Solstice or Sun-steed. 1638 W. LISLE *Heliodorus* ix. 148 When Summer and Sunsted makes the longest day.

b. The solstitial point (= *SOLSTICE* 2), or the tropic (*TROPIC sb.* 1 b).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. lxxvii. 1. 36 The position of the Zodiack about the middle parts thereof, is more oblique and crooked, but toward the Sunne-steed more straight and direct. 1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 684 The points of the... Zodiacke, which are the meanes between the said Equinoctial points are named Sunsteads or Tropicks. 1661 J. CHANOLER *Van Helmont's Oriol* 56 If those Instruments [sc. hour-glasses and sun-dials] should agree under the Equinoctial lines, they should varie... under the Sol-stices or Sun-steeds.

Sunstone, sun-stone.

† 1. A rendering of *L. solis gemma*, described by Pliny (*N. H.* xxxvii. lxvii) as a white stone which throws out rays like the sun. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xc. (Bodl. MS.) 1f. 182 b/1 The sonne stone hatte Solis gemma, and is white and schynnyng and hæp þa name for he schynep with bemes as þee sonne doþ.

2. A name given to amber, because the Heliades or daughters of the sun, according to a Greek myth, were changed into poplars and wept amber.

Gr. ἡλεκτρον amber (see *ELECTRUM*) is related to ἥλεκτρον, which occurs as an epithet of the sun.

1849 OTTÉ *tr. Humboldt's Cosmos* II. 494 note, The electron, the sun-stone of the very ancient mythos of the Eridan. 1855 BAILEY *Mythic*, etc. 91 Sunstone, which every phantom folk dispels. 1896 W. A. BURNHAM *Tears of Heliades* i. (1897) 7 Trinacria's lustrous and pellucid sun-stone.

3. *Min.* a. A name for several varieties of feldspar, showing red or golden-yellow reflexions from minute embedded crystals of mica, oxide of iron, etc. b. = *CAT'S-EYE* 2. (So G. *sonnenstein*.)

1677 PLOT *Oxfordshire* 81, I know not why it [sc. the Moon-stone] may not as well be called the Sun-stone too. 1794 SCHMIDT *Syst. Min.* I. 137 Cats Eye... The Sun Stone of the Turks. 1798 [see *CAT'S-EYE* 2]. 1811 R. JAMESON *Mineral.* 155 Another variety of adularia, found in Siberia, is known to jewellers under the name *Sunstone*. It is of a yellowish-grey colour, and numberless golden spots appear distributed throughout its whole substance. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 216 Moon-Stone, Sun-Stone, Amazon-Stone and Avantine are forms of felspar.

4. (Always with hyphen.) A stone sacred to the sun, or connected with sun-worship.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 192/2 The... relics of Pagan places of worship...; the pillar stone of witness, the tapering sunstone, [etc.]

Sun-stricken, ppl. a. [f. *SUN sb.* + *STRICKEN*, after next.] Affected injuriously by the rays or heat of the sun; *spec.* affected with sunstroke. (Often const. as *pa. pple.*)

1844 SIR W. NAPIER *Cong. Scinde* II. vii. (1845) 436 The General... was suddenly sun-stricken, and... thirty-three European soldiers fell, beneath the same malignant ray. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 566 Etioch's comrade... fell Sun-stricken. 1888 DOUGLASS *Trav. Arabia Deserta* II. 180 The heart slenderly nourished, under that sun-stricken climate. 1907 J. H. PATTERSON *Man-Eaters of Tsavo* I. 16 This... wilderness of whitish and leafless dwarf trees, presented a ghastly and sun-stricken appearance.

Sunstroke. [For the earlier 'stroke of the sun', transl. *F. coup de soleil*. Cf. G. *sonnenstich*.] Collapse or prostration, with or without fever, caused by exposure to excessive heat of the sun.

Also loosely extended to similar effects of heat from other sources, as *electric sunstroke*: see *quot.* 1890.

[1807 J. JOHNSON *Oriental Voy.* 14 Several of the people got sick, with... what are called 'Coups de Soleil', or strokes of the Sun. 1823 *Centl. Mag.* XCIII. II. 647/2 He instantly expressed a feeling of having received what is called 'a stroke of the sun'.]

1852 G. W. CURTIS *Nile Notes* xxxvii. 188 Warding off sun-strokes with huge heavy umbrellas of two thicknesses of blue cotton. 1865 DICKENS *Lett. to E. Yates* 20 Sept. I got a slight sunstroke last Thursday. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 653 The terrible mortality of sunstroke. 1890 GOULD *New Med. Dict.* *Sunstroke*, *Electric*, an illogical term for the symptoms, somewhat similar to those of heat-stroke, produced by too close and unprotected proximity to the intense light emitted in welding metals by electricity.

Sunstruck, pa. pple. [f. *SUN sb.* + *STRUCK*, after *prec.*] Affected with sunstroke.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* 135 Like a stag, sunstruck, too thy bounds and die. 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Remin. Gt. Muntyng* 76, I must go out and get my bonnet for fear I get sunstruck.

|| *Sunt* (sunt). [Arab. سُنْتُ *sant*.] A species of acacia, *Acacia arabica*, of northern Africa, or its wood. Also *attrib.*

1820 BELZONI *Egypt & Nubia* III. 304 We were seated under a dry sunt tree, at a little distance from a small well. 1883 CONDER & KITCHENER *Survey W. Palestine* III. 139 A man who lit a single branch of sunt (acacia), cooked his food for three successive days by it. 1884 J. COLCROFT *Hicks Pasha* 100 Sunt trees grow in great profusion here.

Sunool, -uolliche, obs. fl. SINFUL, -FULLY.

Sun-up, sunup (sɒnʌp), local, chiefly U.S. [f. *SUN* sb. + *UP* adv., after SUNDOWN.] Sunrise.

1847 LONGFELLOW in *Life* (1891) II. 83 In a letter from Tampico to the N. C. Fayetteville Observer (is the writer a Carolinian?), I find the Anglo-Saxon expression *sun-up*, for sunrise. 'By sun-up, Patterson's regiment had left the encampment.' 1873 J. MILLER *Life among Modocs* viii. 90 Why we should...toil like gnomes from sun-up to sun-down...was to them more than a mystery—it was a terror. 1896 *Peter Pan Mag.* (N.S.) VI. 265/2 On foot from sunup to sundown. 1899 G. H. RUSSELL *Under Spanbok* x. 105 It is a Boer custom to call and drink coffee just after sun-up.

Sunward (sɒnˈwɔːd), adv. and a. Also 8 *Sc.* sinward. [f. *SUN* sb. + -WARD.] A. adv. orig.

† to the sun-ward (in quot. 1611 = on the sunny side): Toward the sun; in the direction of the sun.

1611 COTGR., *Avant-peche*, th' Avant-peach, ..russet on one side, and red to the Sunne-ward. a 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 252 The Saint, embarking on the Cloud, it rose...Then faster than it rose, it sunward dropp'd. 1786 BURNS *To Mountain Daisy* v. Thy snawie bosom sunward spread. 1788 PICKEN *Poems* 125 A skepp o' Bees, ..Wadg't in aween twen willow trees, An' airtan to the sinward. 1847 LONGF. *By Fireside*, *Tegut's Drapa* i. The mournful cry Of sunward sailing cranes. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* i. xi. 82 Clouds...with their faces turned sunward, shone [etc.].

B. adv. Directed toward the sun; moving or facing in the direction of the sun.

1769 FALCONER *Shipwreck* III. 22 As they view His sunward flight. 1795 CAMPBELL *Caroline* II. vi. Shine on her chosen green resort Whose trees the sunward summit crown. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 74 On sunward banks. 1887 SWINBURNE *Locrine* IV. ii. 263 Mightier than the sunward eagle's wing. 1892 KALCK *Wolfenbü.* I. 165 Pomegranates...taking a tinge of crimson on their sunward side.

Sunwards (sɒnˈwɔːdz), adv. [f. *SUN* sb. + -WARDS.]

†1. From the sunwards, away from the sun.

1574 W. BOURNE *Regim. Sea* viii. (1577) 31 On the contrary side from the Sunwardes. 1659 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 189 And leave such always down during the Summer that are from the Sun-wards.

2. Towards the sun: = prec. A.

1828 CHRISTINA ROSSETTI *From House to House* I. Each loving face bent Sunwards like a moon. 1873 PROCTOR *Expanse of Heaven* xvii. 189 Supposing such meteoric masses to have travelled sunwards from very great distances.

Sunway (sɒnˈweɪ), adv., rare. [f. *SUN* sb. + -WAY.] = next.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 143 The running mill-stone is supposed to turn 'sunway', or as in what is called a right-handed mill. 1852 BURN *Naval & Milit. Dict.*, *Sunway*, *de gauche à droite*.

Sunways (sɒnˈweɪz), adv. [f. *SUN* sb. + -WAYS; cf. *SUNGATES*.] In the direction of the apparent daily movement of the sun, i.e. (in the northern hemisphere) from left to right; 'with the sun'.

1774 SNOW in Pennant *Tour Scotland* in 1769 App. ii. 291 At marriages and baptisms they make a procession around the church, *Deasol*, i.e. sunways. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxvii. note. The deasil must be performed sunways, that is, by moving from right to left [sic].

Sunwise (sɒnˈweɪz), adv. (a.) [f. *SUN* sb. + -WISE.]

1. = prec.

1865 McLAUCHLAN *Early Scott. Ch.* iv. 33 Everything that is to move prosperously among many of the Celts, must move sunwise. 1885 CORNH. *Mag.* Mar. 271 The brethren made a processional turn round the temple, sunwise.

b. as adj.

1881 C. F. GORDON-CUMMING in *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 738 The old custom of carrying fire in sunwise procession around any given object. 1884 — in *Alcan. Mag.* Feb. 307/2 Pilgrims...walk round the holy city in sun-wise circuit.

2. In the manner of the sun; with brightness like that of the sun: *rare*—1.

1897 F. THOMPSON *Any Saint* xxxix. When He bends down, sun-wise, Intemperate eyes.

Sunyasee, -i, variants of SUNYASEE.

Sunzie, variant of SONYIE *Sc. Obs.*, excuse.

Suoddringe: see SWODDER.

Suowe, obs. form of SOUGH sb.1, rushing sound.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 170 Pe kyoges owen Galeie ..com pe schip fulle nere. Oper were per inowe, pat per after droub, Bot he com with a suowe, pat he schip to rol.

Sup (sɒp), sb. Forms: a. a sup, 6-7 soupe, 7 supp. B. 7 soupe, 7-8 (9 dial.) soop, soopp, (8 *Sc.* soupe, 9 dial. soop, zoop). [OE. *sūp* (cf. MLG. *sāpe*, early mod.Du. *zūpe*, Du. *zūp*, ON. *sūpa*).

The isolated instance of sense 2, unless it be a misprint, is difficult to account for.]

1. A small quantity of liquid such as can be taken into the mouth at one time; a mouthful; a sip. (Also in fig. context.)

a. 1570 LEVINS *Manu.* 189/37 A Suppe, *sorbillum*. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* IV. i. I'me bring you a sup of Milk shall serve ye. 1657 J. WATTS *Excurs. Pharisae*, etc. III. 71 A sup of wine (as a morsel of bread) may do well enough. 1720 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 47. 3/1 To see his Brave Army Engage: And to Swallow up, The Allies at a sup. 1729 DE FOE *Croisic* i. (Globe) 82, I went to my little Store and took a small Sup of Rum. a 1764 LLOYD *Fam. Ep.* to J. B. Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 40 With so much wisdom bottled up, Uncork, and give your friends a sup. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sketch* v. (1872) 49 Taking a small sup at the brandy-bottle. 1872 CALVERLEY *Fly Leaves*, On the Brink ix. A sup Of barley-water. 1888 W. S. GILBERT *Yeom. Guard* i. Who sipped no sup, and who craved no crumb.

b. 1633 *Orkney Witch Trial* in *Abbotsford Club Miscell.* 152 The powre woman sent in to the said Robertis house, and got one soup off milk from his wyff. 1662 TUKER *Adv. 5 Hours* i. 10 A Soup of Chocolate is not amiss after a tedious Journey. 1667 DRYDEN *Tempest* II. i. Here's another soup to comfort us. 1729 D'URVEY *Pills* (1872) III. 7 I'll take a full Soup at the merry Milk-pail. 1785 BURNS *Cotter's Sat.* VI. xi. The soups their only Hawkie does afford. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xviii. It's the part of a kind son to bring her a soup o' something that will keep up her auld heart. 1851 STERNBERG *Northampton Dial.*, *Soop*, a sup, drop.

b. Phr. (a) *bit* (later *bite*) and (a) *sup*, a little food and drink. *So bit or sup, neither bit nor sup*.

1665 in *Verny Mem.* (1904) II. 244, I save [I have] a bitt and sup bye mysele 2 owers after them. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 148 The moment...we had swallowed our 'bit and our sup,' out we sallied. 1865 G. MACDONALD *Alce Forber* 15 I'll tak ber in wi' my ain hairs, an' she's bae bit and sup wi' them. 1880 BROWNING *Drum. Idyls* Ser. II. *Pietro* 233 Lodging, bite and sup, with—now and then—a copper. 1881 *Call my asking*. 1902 VIOLET JACOB *Sheep-Stealers* ix. The pleasant offer of a bite and a sup.

c. *transf.* Drink. *dial.*

a 1810 TANNHAHL *Poor Tom* Poems (1845) 109 Poor Tom loves his sup, and poor Tom is despised. 1876 WHITBY *Gloss.*, *Sup*, *Supping*, *Supp*, drink of all kinds.

d. A good sup: a fair amount, a considerable quantity (of liquid). *dial.*

1601 *Archpriest Controversy*. (Camden) II. 173 If a cow give a good soupe of milke, she is to be thanked. 1848 A. BROXIE *Agnes Grey* i. [Of a fall of rain] It's comed a good sup last night too. 1872 HARTLEY *Yorksh. Ditties* Ser. I. 97 They reckon to brew a good sup o' ale in October.

†2. = *SOP* sb.1 i. *Obs. rare*.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. viii. vi. 82 He muste...eate a sup or shewe made with grated bread & almandes [orig. *panatellam farietalam amigdalatam...confectam*].

Sup (sɒp), v.1 Forms: a. 1 supan, 4-5 soupe, 4-6 souwe, 4-7 soupe, 7-8, 9 (*dial.*) soop, 9 *dial.* soup, zoop). B. 1 Northumb. suppa, 4-7 soupe, (5 souppe, 6 soupe, 8 supp), 5- sup.

Pa. 1. strong 1 seap (sɛp), 4 sop, 4-5 soop; *weak 1 Northumb.* -supede, 4 soupede, -ide, sowpide, 6 suppit, suppte, 6- supped. *Pa. pple. strong*

4 soopen, soopen, 4-5 sopen, -un; *weak* 4 sowpyd, 5 suppyd, 6 suppit, suppte, 7 supt, soopt, soop'd, 6- supped. [Three types of formation on the Tentonic root *sūp*- (cf. *SOP* sb.1, v.1).

SOP, *SOWP* sb.1) are represented here: (1) OE. *sūpan* Ser. vb., *pa. t. sēap* ('suppon'), *pa. pple. *sopen* = MLG. *sāpen*, MDu. *sāpen* (Du. *zūpen*), OHG. *sīsan* (MHG. *sīsen*, G. *saußen*, in *dial.* strong and weak), ON. *sūpa*; (2) OE. **sūppan*, once in Northumb. pres. ind. pl. *suppas*, corresp. to OHG. *sūpphan*, *sūpphan*, *suffan* (MHG., G. *dial. supfen*); (3) OE. **sūþian*, once in Northumb. weak *pa. t. pl. gesupedan*.

The forms with *sp* in ME. appear first in northern texts.]

1. *trans.* To take (liquid) into the mouth in small quantities (as opposed to a draught); † also with *in*. Now chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.*; often *spec.* to take (liquid food) with a spoon.

a. c. 1000 ALFRED *Saints' Lives* III. 162 He sēap [v.r. seap] of ðem calice æc swylce bled. c. 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* II. 184 Ʒe heab þu mid culcere þæt suppe. *Ibid.* 336 Ʒif he þæt broþ þonne ær sypð. a 1327 *Poem Times* *Edw.* II. 238 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 334 The best he piketh up himself, ..And zeveth the gode mað soupe the fene broþ. c. 1340 *Nominales* (Skeat) 190 Wloman myllk and wortis souþth. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiv. 62 Ʒai ete bot flesch withoute breid and souper þe broo. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. v. 219 Thou woldest not for alle the brothe that euer thou soupest ones lōke hym in the face. 1530 PALSGR. 726/2, I have herde saye that he was dede, but he wyll soupe as hoote potage as you. 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Phisick* III. III. (1639) 105 It also good for them to soupe the juice of Quinces. 1640 BROUKE *Sparagus Gard.* II. iii. A Pheasants egge soopt with a Peacocks feather. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xxv. 33 As Gideons souldiers, to soop their handfull, not to swill their belly-full. 1721 BAILEY, *To Sip*, to soop a little.

b. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 108 Ʒyke ille renkez...Schul neuer sitte in my sale my soper to fele, Ne suppe on sope of my seve. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 3805 Ʒis solayne sope [= *Sope* sb.1] if I sup. c. 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 69 in *Babes Bk.*, Ne suppe not with grette soundynge Nober potage ne ober bynge. 1587 TURBERY, *Trag. Tales* (1837) 143 Who...The poysen supt, and took it patientlie. 1625 BRATHWAT *Strapado* (1878) 193 Which of all these...Could get ooe hit to eat, or drop soopt? a 1682 F. SEMPLE *Dithyrambe Wedding* 65 And sing'd sheep-heads, and a baggidge, And caadling to sup till ye're fow. 1692 TROVON *Good Housewife* 15 You must take nourishing Meats and Drinks, sup good Sack, Old Malago, Tent, or the like. 1787 BURNS *Gudecum* to *yon. Kimmier* ii. Kate sits Ʒ' the neuk, Suppin' hen-broo. 1818 MISS FERRIER *Marriner* xxvii. Girls that sup their portridge will always cut a good figure. 1841 THACKERAY *G. Hogarty* *Diary* xiii. After dinner, it was with difficulty I could get her to sop a little drop of wine and water, and dip a toast in it. 1872 HARTLEY *Yorksh. Ditties* Ser. II. 107 Sellin' drink has made mony a chap rich, an suppin it has made thaasands poor. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* 124 He began to sup his portridge.

b. To drink up or off, swallow, esp. by mouthfuls or spoonfuls. † Also with *out*, *in*.

1375 *Creation* 473 in Horstmann *Allengl. Leg.* (1878) 130 Me þošte Kaym tok Abellis hales And sopit op as he were wode. c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 463 A white duffe...soppid of all þat was in þe cales with bur ne. c. 1450 *Blanking* 165 in *Macro Plays* 28 My prepatour father, when Ʒe soupe, soupe owit Ʒowur messe. a 1529 SKELTON *E. Running* 350 Ales

founde therein no thornes, But supped it [sc. ale] vp at ones. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* v. 22 Wo vnto them, Ʒe are connyng men to suppe out wyne. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 281/1 We must first let him soupe in a soft dressed egge. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 142 Then will he sup off a cup of cold water as big as a milke-bowle. 1620 VENNERS *Via Recta* v. 84 A couple of potched Egges, ..supped off warme, eating therewithall a little bread and butter. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physick* (1762) 53 Sup it up in the morning fasting. 1869 LONSDALE *Gloss.*, *Sup* up, to drink off a glass of liquor. 1870 MRS. JULIE P. SMITH *Widow Goldsmith's Dan.* iii. The contents dealt out into the cracked bowl and tin cup, were immediately distributed; they eagerly supped it up. 1885 'OURDA' *Rainy June* 133 To rattle down the Bois in a mildred, and sup off a *macleto* by the lake with your Romeo.

2. *intr.* To take a sip or sips: to take drink by mouthfuls or spoonfuls; † formerly with *partitive* of. Now chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xxvii. 34 *Cum gustasset*, mid 8Ʒ Ʒebrizge *vel* Ʒesap. c. 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* II. 50 Sup swa Ʒu batost mæge. 13.. *Coer de L.* 3085 Lord, we have pork sough; Etes, and soupes off the browys swote. c. 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesu.* in Wright *Voc.* 150 *Avant ke il hume* [gloss soupe]. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 96 In fastyng-dayes to frete ar ful tyme were And þanne to sitten and soupen til slepe hem assaille. c. 1475 *Babes Bk.* 144 Whenne your potage to Ʒow shall be brougte, Take Ʒow sponys, and soupe by no way. c. 1500 *Young Childr. Bk.* 127 in *Babes Bk.*, When þou soppys, make no noyse With this mouth As do boys. 1542 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 89 We soupe of the broth in which the deuell was soden. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv. 22 A bouzing can, Of which he supt so oft, that on his seat His drouken corse be scarce vpholden can. 1616 B. JONSON *Forest* ix. 7 Might I of love's nectar sup. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* I. v. §. 26 Nor therefore could we Supp, or Swallow, without it [sc. the toogee].

transf. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* C. 151 Ʒe sayl swayed on þe see, þenoe suppe bihoued Ʒe coge of þe colde water.

†3. *transf.* and *fig.* a. *trans.* Chiefly with *up*: To swallow up, consume, absorb. *Obs.*

Frequent as a rendering of *L. absorbere* in biblical versions. c. 897 ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* C. liiii. 447 Forðonðe he, nis naðder, ne hat, ne ceald, ðeah ic bine suppe, ic bine wille eft utstian of minum mude. c. 1000 *Agn. Ps.* (Th.) lxviii. 15 Ne me se seað suppe mid mude. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Platler* lxviii. 19 Drown me not þe storme of watire: ne supe me þe grounde. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxviii. 7 Thei ben sopen awei of wyn, thei etreden in drunkenesse. — 1 *Cor.* xv. 54 Deeth is sopen vp in victorie. — *Rev.* xii. 16 The erthe openyde his mouth, and souped [v.r. sop vp, soop vp] the flood. c. 1400 *Platler* (MS. Bodd. 554) iii. 5 *warre*, As sopen up for sorowe. 1532 *Mor. Confit.* *Tindale* Wks. 713/1 As for al other siones whatsoever thei be, faith saith he, ..suppeth them al vp in a moment. 1566 DRYD *Wail. Hierim.* K. iv. The battered wall, prostrate dyd fall, ..The earthe sūpte up the gorgious gates. 1598 BASTARD *Chrestol.* I. xl. 25 Four lines, which hold me tug an hower or twaine He sups up with a breath and takes no paine. 1622 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. 111. 319 [A lake] whose waters gush so fast out of the ground, that they will overtake a swift horseman, and by and by with as incredible celerity [sic] supped vp. 1652 CULVERWEL *Lt. Nature* I. xvii. (1661) 158 A Ship ready to be split upon a rock, or to be soop'd up of a Wave.

†b. Of material objects: To take in (water, air). Also *sup out* in the opposite sense. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. vi. 64 The Jonit barge, Sa full of ritis, and with lekks perbrak, Scho suppit huge watir of the laik. 1566 DRYD *Horace*, *Sat.* I. iv. Ʒ viij, as bellows sup and belich out wyndes, to make the wynde softe. 1567 GOSNOLD *Oris's Met.* vii. (1593) 153 And how Charybdis Now sowpeth in, now sowpeth out the sen incessantly. 1644 NYE *Gumney* II. 1160 35 Such a peece [of ordinance], which suppeth and retineth continually more and more of that woid, which should serve to expell the bollet.

†c. To *sup up*: (a) to take in, 'swallow' (a story); (b) to utter indistinctly, also to retract (one's words). *Obs.*

1579 TOWNSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* etc. 518/1 We see that eery man is but too light of credit to sup vp that that shall be spoken, if there be once any euill report of the Ministers of Gods worde. 1581 PERRIET *Guazzo's Ch. Cont.* II. (1586) 58b, We must speake freely without supping vp our wordes, and bringing them but half forth. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxix. § 4 When...they have put vs in hope of agreement, wherefore sup they vp their wordes againe? 1611 COTGR., *Humor le parole*, foolishly to sup, or sucke vp, bis owne wordes; to speake abruptly, or vndistinctly.

†d. *absol.* or *intr.* of waters, etc. *Obs.*

In 1382 and 1611 a literalism of translation. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlii. 14, I shal scatteren, and soupen awei togidre. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. vi. 128 Ʒe large fludis suppis thrise in an swelth, And wiber quhilis spowtis in the air agane. 1611 *Bible* Hab. I. 9 Their faces shall sup vp as the East wind, and they shall gather the captiuitie as the sand.

4. *fig.* To have experience of; to taste; esp. to sup sorrow: cf. *L. haurire dolorem* (Cicero).

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xvi. 28 *Qui nen gustabant mortem*, ða ðe oe suppas *deat*. *Ibid.* Mark. Introd. 4/3 *Gustatus quosdam mortem*, his þet Ʒehirizdon Ʒel Ʒesuppas weron sume Ʒer þone *deat*. c. 1395 *Flowerman's Tale* 1036 Holy churche shuld stand full cold, Hir seruaunts sitle and soupe sorowe. 1560 A. L. tr. *Cat-in's Fourte Serm. Senge Each* i. I do nothing but sup up the drink of sorrow. 1599 PEELE *Sir Clym.* Wks. 1839 III. 123 To sup his dire destruction there for wretched love of me. 1731-8 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 57 I'll make you one Day sup Sorrow for this. 1839 V. CARLETON *Farlowing* xiv. You'd make him sup sorrow for his harshness. 1901 C. G. HARTER *Gr. North Road* II. 254 Petty delinquents supped sorrow at their hands with a big spoon.

Sup (sɒp), v.2 Forms: a. 3-6 soupe, 4-5 sope, 4-6 souwe, (3, 6 *Sc.* soupe, 4 soupi, sopi, souppe, souwp, souwpe, 5 soupe, 6 souyo, 6 *Sc.* soup, sowp). B. 5-7 soupe, (5 suppon, 6 soupe),

6- sup. [a. OF. *soper*, *super*, (also mod. F.) *souper* = Pr. *sopar*, of obscure origin.]

1. *intr.* To eat one's supper; to take supper.
a. c1290 *Beket* 697 in *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 126 Heo setten bord and spraddlen cloth, and hi-gonne to soupe [ollier vers. *sopil* faste. c1300 *Havelok* 1765-6 He...dide greye a super riche, ..Pat he mithe suppe wel. Also he seten, and sholde soupe. So comes a ladde in a ioupe. 13. *Sir Beues* (A.) 3083 Pat ilche kniht, Pat soped with be jerstene nist. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 359 Whan thei hadden souped there, Thei schopen hem to rest. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* IV. vi. 126 When they had souped at her leysy kyng Arthur was ledde vnto a chamber. 1500-20 *Dunbar Poems* lxxix. 45 How glad that ever I dyne or sowp. 1579 *Montgomerie Misc. Poems* xlviii. 67 My fortune was to be Ludgit..with this same companie; Soupit together; in ane chalmeyr lay.

β. 14. *Chaucer's Frankl.* 7. 489 (Cambr. MS.) It is al ready thowse we be rygh now. Gowe thanne soupe [v.r. *soupe*]. c1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 190 When he had suppid, per leste right nocht our night vnto in be morning. c1440 *Promp.* Parv. 484/2 Suppon, *ceuo*. 1538 *Sturke England* (1878) 26 Hyt ys late and tyme to soupe. 1592 *Arden of Feversham* IV. iii. 13 If this weather would last...a man should neuer dyne nor sup without candle light. 1620 *Venner Via Recla* viii. 173 We commonly sup about six houres after we have dined. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* III. 786 He never sup in solemn State. 1711 *Swift Lett.* (1767) III. 221, I..supped with lord treasurer, ..I staid till two...I must sup with him, and he keeps cursed hours. 1777 *H. Walpole Lett.* to H. S. Conway 10 July, I kept him to sup, sleep, and breakfast here this morning. 1837 *Lockhart Scott* I. ix. 286 The officers of the Light Horse...established a club among themselves, supping once a week at each other's houses in rotation. 1886 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 27 July 8/2 The Prince and Princess of Wales supped on the Lyceum stage with Mr. Irving and Miss Terry.

b. *Const. on, upon, off* († of, with) the food.

γ. a. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1025 He sowppes..with seuen knaue childre, Choppid in a chourgour. 1535 *Stewart Cron.* Scot. (Rolls) III. 204 Of grene herbis rycht off [he] did soupe and dyne. 1637 *Shaks. Meas.* for IV. iii. 159, I am faine to dine and sup with water and bran. 1702 *Valen Fables* v. 23 He din'd and sup'd upon the best. 1829 *Scott Rob Roy* Intro. ad init., They..took a wedder from the fold, killed it, and supped off the carcass. 1890 *Doble White Company* xxvii, They supped on good fare, and slept between lavender-scented sheets.

c. *trans.* To make a supper of; also with cognate object. *rare*.

γa. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1298 To soupe withe þat soueraygne flulle selcouthe metez. 1809 *Malkin Gil Blas* VII. xi, After having supped the supper of the damned. 1851 *Mrs. Browning Casa Guidi Wind* l. 220 Before the eyes of men, awake at last, Who put away the meats they used to sup.

2. *fig.* (or in fig. context) and *allusively*.

† To sup with our Saviour, with Jesus Christ, to sup in heaven or hell (after Rev. iii. 20): said of persons who have died or are about to die. Cf. *SUPER* sb. 1 b.

In quot. 1605 *with* is to be construed with *supl* (cf. quot. 1603 in 1 h), but in modern echoes of the passage *of* is often substituted, and construed with *full*.

1382 *Wyclif Rev.* iii. 20 If ooy man shal here my voyes, and opene the þat, I shal entre to him, and soupe with him. c1380 *Chaucer Parv. T.* p. 216, I wol entre into hym by my grace, and soupe with hym by the goode weikes þat he shal doon, whiche werkes ben the food of goide. γ. a. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3805 We salue..Soupe with our Sauceour solemnly in heueoe. a. 1572 *Knox Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 l. 170 My faith is such, that my sanle sal soup with my Saviour this nyght. 1593 *Shaks. 2 Hen. VI.* v. i. 214 You shall sup with Iesu Christ to night. 1605 = *Macb.* v. v. 23, I have suppt full with horrors. 1607 = *Cor.* iv. ii. 50 Angers my Meate: I suppe vpon my selfe. 1642 *Fuller Holy & Prof. St.* II. xxi. 137 Dying on Christ in the Sacrament, expecting no other then to sup with him in heaven. 1667 *Milton P. L.* v. 426 The Supo...at Even Sups with the Ocean. 1812 *Sneyley Devil's Walk* x, They sup on the groans of the dying aod dead. 1830 *Scott Demonol.* vii. 211 The reader may sup full on such wild horrors in the Causes Célèbres. 1873 *Burton Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxiii. 352 People had supped full of horrors.

3. *trans. a. Falconry and Ventry.* To give the last feed of the day to (a hawk, horse, or hound). Also with *up*.

1575 *Turberv. Faulconrie* 133 Let hir flee hut once, and suppe hir vp vpon the pray. 1612 *At euening conuey it [sc. a casting] into hir gorge, after you have suppt hir. Ibid.* 310 Supping hir euery night with a ratte or a mouse. 1596 *Shaks. Tann. Shr.* Ind. i. 28 Huntsman I charge thee, tender wel my hounds...But sup them well, and looke vnto them al. 1622 *Mabbe Ir. Aleanan's Guzman d'Alf.* l. 228 Is it fit...To feede a horse with sand? To sup a Falcon with straw? 1798 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVI. 152 At the time of supping the horses up, after they are bedded, give every horse a small arful. 1805 *James Milit. Dict.* (ed. 2). *sup up*, a term used in the British cavalry, to signify the last duty that is performed...when the horses are allowed to rest for the night. 1810 = in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

† b. Of food: To furnish a supper for. *Obs. rare*.

1583 *Shaks. L. L. V.* ii. 603 If a haue no more mans blood in's belly, then will sup a Flea. 1653 *Walton Angler* l. iv. Having caught more fish than will sup myself and my friend.

c. To give a supper to, entertain at supper.

1619 in *Crt. & Times* Jan. I (1848) II. 174 This day, I think, the Lorraine ambassador is supped. 1865 *Sala in Reader No.* 117, 337/1 They will breakfast you, they will sup you. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 20 July 3/2 They lunched her at the Carlton, dined her at the Trocadero, supped her at Prince's.

|| *Supari* (sup'ari). *East Indian.* Also 7-9 suparee, 9 soopari, -ee. [Hindi *supārī* betel nut.] The areca palm; also, the areca leaf which is chewed with the leaves of the betel palm. Also *altrib*.

1638 *Str. T. Herbert Trav.* (ed. 2) 28 Sneezing-powder is not more frequent with the Irish, than chewing Arac (by Arah and Indians call'd *Taufet* and *Suparee*) is with these

Savages. 1849 *Eastwick Dry Leaves* 214 Is it meant that...one would..find...a high degree of devotion in standing twelve years on one's head, imbedded in supari leaves? 1858 *Simmons Dict. Trade, Soapare, Soopari.* 1890 *D. Davidson Mem. Long Life* iii. 43 The lamals..regaling themselves...by chewing their paun leaf and suparee.

Supawn (sup'awn). *U.S.* Also 8-9 supawnn, 9 supon (supporne), sipawn, sepon, -awn. [Natick *saup'awn* softened, f. *saup'ae*, *sab'ae* it is softened: cf. Virginian *asapan* (Strachey, 1615), Abenaki *ntsa'ba'n* (Rasles), *nsobon* (Lanrent), Narragansett *nasaunip* (see *SAMP*). Cf. *Da. sapaen*, *supaen* (17th c.).] A kind of porridge made of maize flour boiled in water until it thickens. Also *altrib*.

1793 *J. Barlow Hasty Pudding* (1815) 6 On Hudson's banks while men of Belgic spawn Insult and eat thee by the name Suppaw. a. 1817 *T. Dwight Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1823) IV. 93 The house contained neither bread nor flour, and we were obliged to sup upon sipawn. 1833 *C. F. Hoffman Winter Far West* xli. (1835) l. 141, I helped myself with an iron spoon from a dish of suppaw. 1836 [Mrs. Traill] *Backw. Canada* 189 A substantial sort of porridge, called by the Americans 'Supporne'. 1858 *B. J. Lossing Hudson* 122 He went to the church every night at eight o'clock...to ring the 'suppaw-bell'. This was the signal for the inhabitants to eat their 'suppaw', or hasty-pudding, and prepare for bed.

Supé (s'up). *slang.* Short for *SUPER* sb.

1824 in *Spirit Publ. Trns.* (1825) 309 A youthful supernu-merary compositor, or 'gentleman supé' in a printing establishment. 1885 *J. K. Jerome On the Stage* 59 The other set, the regular bob (sometimes eighteence) a-night 'sups'. 1903 *Farnier & Hesley Slang, Supé*...the superintendent of a station.

† *Supellecticarius*, a. *Obs. rare*°. [f. late *L. supellectiliarius*: see next, -ic, and -ARIOUS.]

1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Supellecticarius*...that pertains to household-stuff.

Supellectile (supel'ektil, -til), a. and sb. Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 7-8 supp-; *erron.* *supellectual*. [ad. *L. supellectilis*, prob. f. *super*, *SUPER*- + *lectus* couch: see -ILE.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to or of the nature of household furniture; *transf.* ornamental.

1615 *T. Adams Black Devil* 4 *Supellectile* Complements instead of substantial Graces. 1800 *Hurois Far. Village* 86 To see their supellectile treasures float in playful dance around. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 527 The inhabitants had the choice of being fried or drowned, along with their penates and their supellectile property.

B. sb. Furniture (also *fig.*); scientific apparatus or equipment (see next).

1597 *A. M. tr. Guillemaut's Fr. Chirurg.* iv b, I am not the man which liveth by an other mans mutated supellectiles. 1657 *Townson Renon's Disp.* 480 The Shops supellectiles...are almost innumerable. a. 1734 *North Lives* (1899) III. 44 To remove all their books...and such supellectiles as they esteemed worth the trouble of carrying out. 1793 *W. Roberts Looker-on* No. 78 (1794) III. 234 Ideas are the matter, the supellectile of the mind.

|| **Supellex** (supel'eks). *rare*. [*L.*] *lit.* Household furniture; *fig.* the equipment or apparatus for an experiment or operation.

1553 *Brafordo Serin. Repent.* To Chr. Rdr., Knowing how short my *supellex* and store is [ed. 1574 how slender my store is]. a. 1697 *Aubrey Lives* (1898) l. 9 The way to make it [sc. astrology] perfect is to get a supellex of true genitures. 1794 *Kuwan Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 40 This solid therefore should make part of the mineralogical *supellex*. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 523/1 His supellex consisted of the iron pot aforesaid, and a hollow bamboo for water.

Super (sh'pər), sb.

I. † *L.* [Short for *INSUPER*.] Something 'standing in super'; a balance remaining over. *Obs.*

1625 *Br. H. King Serin. Deliverance* 5 l. f. you chance to enwrap amongst the common Shoale of gaine...any thing that belongs to God...enter it not into your Audit, nor account that amongst your Supers, which is your *Onus*. 1642 *C. Vernon Consid. Exch.* 6 All debts and Supers depending in any accounts.

II. [Short for various subst. compounds of *SUPER*.] Chiefly *collog.*, *slang.*, or *commercial*.

2. a. = *SUPERALTY*. b. = *SUPERPHOSPHATE* 2. 1807 *T. Thomson Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 519 Besides the triple salts and the *subs* and the *supers*. 1900 *Dundee Adv.* 9 June 8/1 The substantial dressing of 4 cwts. *supers*, 2 cwts. dissolved bones, and 1 cwt. sulphate of ammonia.

3. = *SUPERNUMERARY*. a. *Theatr.*

1853 'C. Boor' *Verdant Green* II. iii, If by a super you mean a supernumerary...then the Pet isn't one. 1859 *Sala Tw. round Clock* (1861) 176 My private belief is that no 'super' could exist long in any atmosphere remote from...the vicinity of the stage-door of a theatre. 1877 *E. W. Gosse North. Stud.*, 4 *Danish Poets* (1899) 218 The actors gave special performances, and on these occasions Andersen managed to get on the boards and mix with the *supers*. 1905 *J. K. Jerome Idle Ideas* xv, She sinks down fainting on the stage and is carried off by *Supers*.

altrib. 1876 *D. Cook Bk. Play* II. 201 The 'super'...is under the rule of a 'super-master', who is in his turn governed by the wavings of the prompter's white flag in the wings.

b. A supernumerary on board ship. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 16 Jan. 7/4 Those were real ships...and a certain proportion of the 'supers' on board were always sea-sick.

c. *gen.*

1822 *Academy* 14 Jan. 25/3 The odd four cats are only 'supers'. 1835 *G. R. Sims Rogers & Vagabonds* lviii. 277 It is the custom when young doctors are anxious to work up a

reputation for being fashionable for them to engage a few *supers*—that is, to give advice gratis to a few selected persons, on condition that they come once or twice a week and help to make a crowd in the waiting-room. 1885 'Mrs. Alex. Anner' *At Bay*, You ladies will have a cavalier apiece, and one to spare, that's myself; I am only a super now-a-days.

4. = *super-hive* (see *SUPER*- 3); a box containing a certain number of sections of honey.

1855 *Poultry Chron.* III. 84/2 In the beginning of July the hive was filled with combs, and the bees...availed themselves of a super, in which they stored some pounds of honey. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 275 Honey for market purposes is generally stored in small boxes or supers, about five inches square. 1892 *Garden* 27 Aug. 188 Two and three-quarter supers from each bar frame have have not been uncommon 'takes', and the honey is remarkably good.

5. = *SUPERINTENDENT*.

1870 *Gordon Bush Ballads, From the Wreck* 23 What's up with our super to-night? 1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 283, I was 'Super' of a sheep-station up north two years ago.

6. = *SUPERFINE*.

1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 64 Woollen cloth manufacture...Super Weaver. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 5 June 7/2 Of the power looms, 1,700 are devoted to the production of extra supers and 3-ply carpets.

7. *Thieves' slang.* A watch. *Comb.* *super-screwing*, watch-stealing.

1859 *Times* 26 Apr. 9/6 The abstraction of the watches (which the thieves term *super-screwing* from the slang of *super*, a watch...from the practice of twisting the handles of the watches off). 1903 *H. Harwood Autobiog. of Thief* II. (1904) 45 The art of 'banging a super', that is, stealing a watch by breaking the ring with the thumb and forefinger, and thus detaching it from the chain.

Hence *Supering*, (a) the action of performing as a 'super' in a theatre; (b) the putting of a 'super' on a bee-hive.

1889 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 30 Nov. 7/1 Supering is generally extra time work, done by men who are otherwise engaged in the daytime. 1910 *Daily News* 3 June 4, I advise bee-keepers to find out the needs of the local market before supering.

Super (sh'pər), a. *Trade collog.* [Short for various *adj.* compounds of *SUPER*.]

1. = *SUPERFICIAL* 2. (Usually following the sb.)

1833 *T. Hook Parson's Dan.* III. xli, Hundreds of feet of plinths, at so much per foot, super. 1831 *Young Every Man his own Mechanic* § 12 The price of common Belgian glass for ordinary glazing purposes is 3^d per foot super. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Aug. 2/2 Total cost per super yard per annum...11-0-0.

2. = *SUPERFINE* 4.

1842 *Bischoff Woollen Manuf.* II. 187 Long wool of the best class that is grown in Kent, which we term *super* matching, or long drawing. 1850 *Dichens Dan. Coff.* ix, Showing me a roll of cloth which he said was extra super. 1888 *Daily News* 27 Aug. 7/2 A fair amount of business is doing in wets, especially in super lustrés. 1888 *Ibid.* 5 Nov. 7/1 Half-hred and super wools...fine and super wethers.

Super- (sh'pər-, -ər), *prefix*, repr. *L. super* = the adv. and prep. *super* above, on the top (of), beyond, besides, in addition, used in composition with the various meanings detailed below. (Cf. the related *Sk. upari*, Gr. *ὑπερ* *HYPER*, OE. *ofer*, etc. *OVER*.)

A certain number of important Latin compounds, chiefly verbs, belong to the classical period, but the great majority are of later date, and many are recorded first from Christian writers. As a living prefix in English, *super-* first appears about the middle of the 15th c.; it became frequent in Elizabethan times, and in the 17th c. it was very widely used. In more recent times it has been extensively introduced into the nomenclature of chemistry and other sciences as a correlative to *SUB-*. In technical language it sometimes varies with *SUPRA-* (of which the strict correlative is *INFRA-*), e.g. *super-local* and *supra-local*, *superorbital* and *supra-orbital*, *superlapsarian* and *supralapsarian*.

The more important and permanent compounds are entered in this Dictionary as main words; the present article includes such compounds of a general character as have not a permanent status, and scientific terms of which the meaning may (for the most part) be gathered from the meaning of the prefix and that of the radical element.

A considerable number of Latin compounds were adopted in 'learned' form in OF., as *superbender*, *supereminens*, *supererogation*, *superflus*, *superintendence*, *superintention*, *superior*, a few of such compounds became permanently established, as *superfluous*, *superlatif*, *superstition*, but the majority have been superseded by forms with the 'popular' representative of *L. super*, viz. *sur*; e.g. *surabonder*, *suréminent*, *surérogation*, *surintendence*; cf. the parallel forms *superflus*, *surflus* in mod.F.

Pronunciation. The general rule is that the first syllable of the prefix carries the secondary stress of the compound, e.g. *super-add*, *supererogation*, *super-numerary*, *superphosphate*, *supersequialteral*, *super-substantial*. But this syllable carries the main stress where there is a contrast, implicit or explicit, with the radical element as a simple word or with some other compound of it, e.g. *super-class*, *superflux*, *superhive*, *superman*, *super-nature*, *supersall*, *supersolid*, *superstructure*; the

PALEY *Man. Gothic Archit.* 184 The smaller tracery-bars, or *super-monials, divide the tracery into compartments. 1847 R. & J. A. BRANDON *Anal. Goth. Archit.* (1849) I. 25 The upper part of the tracery is divided by *super-mullions and transoms. 1912 F. BOND *Cathedrals* 337 The supermullion is just beginning to find its way into the tracery (1349-1362). 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 325/1 We might employ the epithet *super-mullioned, as indicating that the upper divisions of the windows have mullions rising from the arches of the lower ones. 1890 *Archaeol. Jnl.* XLVII. 92 With plain fenestrations of five-foiled openings supermullioned. 1893 H. M. WILSON *Irrigation Engineering* xii. (1909) 285 Where the canal is at a lower level than the drainage channel, a *super-passage is employed to carry the latter over the canal. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 556 We finde no *Super-Plant, that is a Formed Plant, but Misseltoe. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 98 An arborescent excrescence, or rather superplant. 1834 *Time's Telescope* (1822) 333 An unhealthy tree is never without these imperfect superplants [*sc.* mosses]. 1864 R. A. ARNOLD *Hist. Cotton Famine* 433 As the seams of coal are gotten, and the props are removed, the *supersoil falls in. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 170/2 There are two kinds of soil, the *super* and the *sub*. The former term is confined to the layer next the surface. 1906 *Athenaeum* 10 Mar. 304/2 A *super-stage can be attached for examining transparent objects. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* July 104 Placing an octagonal super-tower, or 'lantern', on a square sub-tower. 1868 MARRIOTT *Vest. Chr. Intro.* iii. p. xxi. The *super-vestment [of beathen priests]... was either bordered (*fratella*) with rich ornament, or wholly made of purple, [or] of scarlet. *Ibid.* ii. p. viii. The *super-vesture... the prevailing form of which was that of a large blanket... admitted... of the greatest variety in arrangement. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 258 To bring *Rasae Tabulae*, clean Tables to every Author, is the advice of no small Philosopher. *Super-writing (being scribbling) maketh neither the old, nor the new legible.

b. Anat. (a) Designating the upper of two parts or members; superior: e.g. *supermaxilla* the upper maxilla or jaw (Dorland), *superpetrosal*. (b) Designating a part overlapping another, or formed by such overlapping: e.g. *superfissure*, *supergyre*, *supersulcus* (Dorland).

1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 160/1 *Superfissures and subsulci. These terms are employed herein to designate the fissures which result from the formation of *supergyres and subgyres... The line of overlapping of a supergyre is a superfissure... A subsulcus is one which is concealed by a supergyre. *Ibid.* 242/1 The *superpetrosal sinus starts from the cavernous.

c. Anat. Forming adjs. (with *super-* in adj. relation to the sb. or subst. phr. implied in the second element: cf. 1 b): (a) derivatives from sbs. in b, as *supermaxillary* (= pertaining to the upper jaw); (b) = situated in, or forming, the upper part of, e.g. *superalbal*, *cerebellar*, *cerebral*, *dural* (see *quots.*).

1853 R. DUNN in *Jrnl. Ethnol. Soc.* (1856) IV. 35 The... *super-maxillary bones. 1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 237/1 *Superduals. These appear in part as direct continuations of the preceding [*sc.* medidural], and then are double. *Ibid.* 237/2 Veins of the Pia and Brain Substance... The *supercerebrals, passing to the longitudinal sinus... The supercerebral veins return the blood from the convexity as far as the Sylvian fissure, and from the median surface of the hemispheres as far as the *supercallosal fissure. *Ibid.* 238/1 The *supercerebellar vein... empties into the main vein near its termination, or even directly into the sinus tentorialis. *Ibid.* 239/2 The *superalbals... are commonly two small trunks that appear at the outer border of the cere, opposite the body of the caudate. 1902 DORLAND *Med. Dict.*, *Superalbal*,... situated in the upper part of the white substance of the brain, as superalbal veins. *Ibid.*, *Superaural, located in the upper part of the dura mater.

II. Above (in various figurative senses); higher in rank, quality, amount, or degree.

4. a. Prefixed to adjectives: = Above or beyond, more or higher than, above the range, scope, capacity, etc. of (what is denoted or expressed by the radical part), after *eccl.* L. *superessentialis* SUPER-ESSENTIAL, *superstantivus* supermaterial; e.g. *superangelic*, *†-ical* (= more than angelic, beyond that of an angel), *†-earthly*, *†-elementary* (see ELEMENTARY 2), *†-intellectual*, *†-organic*, *†-regal*, *†-secular*, *†-worldly*.

1804 *Doddridge's Wks.* V. 166 note, Whether a *super-angelic spirit is capable of being 'reduced to the condition of an infant'. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* viii. 470 The super-angelic glory of the Messiah. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 271 Thus this *Superangelical Doctor in the year 1226 ended his daies. 1690 BAXTER *Kingd. Christ* ii. (1693) 25 So that Christ hath three Natures. 1. Divine. 2. Superangelical Created. 3. Humane. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 36 The lion and the eagle are not invested with the... *super-animal bravery and magnanimity with which the older naturalists... loved to clothe them. 1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 92 Ane such Superplatonical Intelligence, or *Superaristotelical Intendiment. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* i. xiv. § 4. 70 It was... rather *superartificial, than natural and artificial. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* July 60 Tolstoy pleaded that all great teachers commend the impossible, the *super-attainable ideal. 1864 E. SARGENT *Peculiar III.* 181 Instances in which dogs would seem to have been the mere instruments of a superhuman and *supercanine sagacity. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Glouc.* (1662) i. 360 Some pressed *super-Canonical Ceremonies. 1627 DONNE *Serm. Lady Dawers* 61 By which, that particular Church must be *Super-Catholike and Super-universal, above all the Churches in the world. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 302 The... notion of God... as superessential Essence, superdivine Divinitie, *supercasual cause. 1820 LE CONTE *Sight* 154 We find something superphysical and *superchemical. 1793 MARTY *Lang. Bot.* *Supra-decompositum folium*, a *Super-decompound leaf... when a petiole divided several times connects many leaflets; each

part forming a decompound leaf. 1802 R. HALL *Elem. Bot.* 183 *Super-decompound*... more than doubly compound. 1890 J. MARTINEAU *Seal Author. Relig.* ii. 214 Demons... driven off only by Messiah with his *superdemonic power. a 1631 DONNE *Serm. Hosea* ii. 19 (1634) 3 A strange and *super-devilish invention. 1782 J. BROWN *View Nat. & Rev. Relig.* v. v. (1796) 421 Can a man... believe that the new nature formed by... the Spirit of Christ... is so very superdevilish? 1620 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 185 Whether they will please Divine Law, that is, places of Scripture, or Sub divine Law, which is interpretation of Fathers, or *super divine Law, which is Decretal of Popes. 1677 (see *supercasual* above). 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th.* 18th C. I. v. § 19. 299 Necessity... belongs to the super-divine sphere—if the phrase may be used. 1872 W. R. GREG *Enigmas of Life* vi. 238 Capable of being moved to exert their *super-earthly powers for the benefit of those who... trust them. 1607 WALKINGTON *Optic Glass* 4 Those... who... prefer... the regard of the body before the welfare of the *Super-elementary soule. a 1744 BOLINGBROKE *Auth. Matters Relig.* vi. Wks. 1754 IV. 292 Moral theology... contains a *super-theological doctrine, as some grave divines have ridiculously called it. 1913 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 496 The prelude of the superethical Gospel of Humanity. 1871 MEREDITH *H. Richmond* II. 112 She would require *superfeminine power of decision. a 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 433 The reason is *super-finite. 1887 F. R. STOCKTON *Borrowed Month*, etc. 200 One act... of what might be termed *super-friendly kindness. 1831 CARLILE *Sart. Res.* ii. ii, Swallows... with animated... chirpings, and activity almost *super-hirundine. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. 199 Such propriety of costume... as shall satisfy the *superhistoric sense, to which... the higher drama appeals. 1880 N. SMITH *Old Faiths in New Light* v. (1882) 175 The creative Spirit that was in Christ is the *super-historical and divine principle of Christianity. 1660 INGEL *Bentley & Ur.* i. (1682) 90 Which he commanded them to behold with the Eye of *Superintellectual Faith. 1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias Descr. Greece* III. 356 The gods... are superintellectual natures. 1840 GLADSTONE *Ch. Princ.* 76 That primary super-intellectual work. 1841 NEWMAN *Tracts for Times* No. 90 § 8. 61 The doctrine... of a real *superlocal presence in the Holy Sacrament. 1891 T. K. CHURCH *Origin & Relig. Contents Ps.* Introd. p. xxix. The imaginative Biblical symbols of *superlogical phenomena. 1867 DR. ARVILL *Reign of Law* i. 22 To believe in the existence of miracles, we must... believe... in the *Supermaterial. 1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 51 Altogether supermaterial, *super-mathematical, and true myracles. 1657 J. GOODWIN *Triers Tried* 25 So should the grandeur of their authority... have been somewhat more competent... and not so hyper-archepiscopall, so *super-metropolitan. 1862 SPENCER *First Princ.* ii. xiv. § 3. (1875) 316 Phenomena which, for want of a better word, we may term *super-organic. 1876 — *Princ. Sociol.* (1877) I. 3 The four Volumes, that have followed First Principles, have dealt with Organic Evolution... We have now to enter upon the remaining division—*Superorganic Evolution. 1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 31 Such as are parallel... and *Super-paramount to it. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1811) 255 Parliamentary and *super-parliamentary lawyer-craft. 1860 EMERSON *Conf. Life* vi. (1861) 141 The nameless Thought, the nameless Power, the *superpersonal Heart. 1899 C. F. D'ARCY *Idealism & Theology* ii. 95 If the conception of personality is not adequate as a final description of Deity, then we must believe in God as ultimately superpersonal unity. 1588 *Superplatonical (see *superaristotelical* above). 1699 BAXTER *Key Cath.* xxxiii. 207 Our new *superprelatical Brethren that degrade others that want their Ordination. 1885 A. STEWART *Twist Ben Nevis & Glencoe* i. 7 This extraordinary and really *superquadruped nous and intelligence. 1723 WATERLAND *and Vivid Christ's Div.* xvi. Wks. 1823 III. 348 You may consider him as King, and so you may present him with regal worship; or as King of kings, and then it will be *super-regal. 1867 O. SHIPLEY *Priestly Absolution* 25 Under the elder Dispensation, the Prophet stood in an almost *super-sacerdotal position. 1881 ROMANES in *Nature* 5 May 2/1 It matters not to science what views her individual cultivators may hold on *super-scientific questions. a 1656 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 302 Let us celebrate this feast... not in a worldly but *supersecular manner. 1686 *Spec. B. Virginis* 21 Her sacred body is endowed with a *super-sacraphical activity, whereby she can render her self present... to all her votaries. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Merlin* Wks. (Bohn) I. 466 Sparks of the *supersolar blaze. a 1704 T. BROWN *Lett. fr. Dead* i. (1707) 163 Since he was got clear of his *Super-Tartarian Concern. 1627 *Superuniversal (see *supercatholic* above). 1890 *Academy* 12 July 28/2, I heard it asserted... that a sense... of remote natural aspects... was impossible; but... such an abnormally acute *super-visual perception is by no means impossible. 1789 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* II. 385 Every god is super-essential, *super-visual, and super-intellectual. 1785 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) I. 86 Freedoms, not much calculated to the meridian of *super-worldly refinement. 1874 DYKES *Relat. Kingd. to World* 7 The effort... to attain... super-worldly purity.

(b) In corresponding advs., as *superna* *dequately*, *-artificially*, *-cathedrically*, *-diabolically*.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 422 The manufacturers affirm that agriculture... is *superadequately, and therefore unfairly protected. 1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 35 Either super-naturally inspired, or *superartificially instructed. 1869 E. W. BENSON in A. C. BENSON *Life* (1899) i. vii. 262 Lincoln Cathedral (with its long ridge *super-cathedrically long...) is most grandest. 1782 J. BROWN *View Nat. & Rev. Relig.* v. ii. (1796) 350 So *superdiabolically wicked, as to sin because experienced grace doth abound.

b. Prefixed to sbs., forming adjs. in the same sense as above: e.g. *supergraduate*, *seaman*, *standard*. *Super-head*, epithet of a quality of wool (see *quot.*).

1888 *Rep. Centen. Confer. Missions* II. 426 A *super-graduate course of training. 1839 *Confl. Grazer* (1846) IV. ix. 254 *Head or chief*, either because it is derived partly or chiefly from the bead, or because it stands at the head of the inferior wools. **Super-head*—An advance upon the preceding kind, but the sorter not having yet arrived at the best part of the fleece. 1858 *Century Mag.* July 371 After almost *superseaman efforts, they reached the vessel. 1909 *Century Dict.* Suppl. s.v. *Risk*, **Superstandard risk*, in-

surance on the life of one whose habits or heredity or the state of whose health increases his expectancy of life.

5. Prefixed to sbs., forming sbs. denoting something above, beyond, greater or higher than what is expressed by the radical part.

In some cases this use tends to blend with 6 h.

a. gen., chiefly in nonce-words, as *super-Christ*, *-Erastian*, *-septuagenarian*.

1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII. 479 The adhesion of one noble lord to the Italian *Superchrist. 1711 G. HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) II. 393 The *Super-Erastians, Hobbes, Selden, and other such writers. 1915 *Observer* 10 Oct. 7/3 As a *super-septuagenarian I am debarrd from active participation.

b. Mus. Designating a note next above some principal note, as SUPERDOMINANT, SUPERTONIC.

c. Nat. Hist. In classification, denoting a group or division next higher than, or including a number of, those denoted by the radical part, as *super-family*, *-order*, *-species*, *-suborder*. So *Super-molecule*, *Chem.*, a complex molecule formed by the combination of molecules of different substances.

1899 G. H. CARPENTER *Insects* iii. 155 Some naturalists... classing Pararge and its allies as a sub-family of Nymphalidae... Others, allowing them family rank, would group them together with the Nymphalidae and other allied families into a *super-family. 1834 W. PROUT *Chem.* 149 We suppose, that the two molecules of carbon... are associated together into one symmetrical *super-molecule. 1899 G. H. CARPENTER *Insects* iv. 164 Various groupings of these orders into larger divisions ('*super-orders' or 'sub-classes') have been proposed. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, **Superspecies*, a group of sub-species or new species regarded as an entity. 1903 R. W. SHUFELDT in *Amer. Nat.* Jan. 34 Order Saurura. **Supersuborder* Archornithiformes. Suborder Archornithes. Family Archaopteridae.

d. Geom. In geometry of more than three dimensions, designating a locus or figure having one more dimension than that denoted by the simple word: e.g. *super-cube*, *-curve*, *-line*, *-solid*, *-surface*.

1873 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* (1896) IX. 79 note, In 5 dimensional geometry we have: space, surface, subsurface, super-curve, curve, and point-system, according as we have between the six coordinates 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 equations; and so when the equations are linear, we have: space, plane, subplane, superline, line, and point. 1904 C. E. BENJAMIN in *Knowledge* Mar. 45/2 (title) The Super-Solid. Hints towards a Conception of the 4th Dimension. 1904 G. H. BRYAN *Ibid.* May 92/1 A much better idea of the regular character of the 'super-cube' or 'eight-cell', as it is called by most writers, and of its connection with four-dimensional space.

e. Prefixed to the name of a person, forming a vb. in sense 'to excel, surpass, or outdo (the person named) in his characteristic quality or action' (= OUT- 22): as *supercaesar*, *rare*.

1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.*, *Jas. I & Casanbon*, Even Caesars are supercaesared by their tenants of the Vatican.

6. Prefixed to sbs. with adj. force: Higher in rank, quality, degree, or amount; of a higher kind or nature; superior.

a. With names of officials or persons in authority, forming titles designating one superior to the official denoted by the simple word, as in late or med.L. *supercoquis* head cook, *superjude* chief judge, *superextor* chief weaver; e.g. *super-arbiter*, *-attendant* (= SUPERINTENDENT 2 b), *-doctor*, *-questor*, *-sovereign*; also in the names of the corresponding offices or functions, as *super-sovereignty*.

1673 H. STURNE *Further Justif. War Neth.* To Rdr. 13 To decide emergent differences a new expedient of arbiters and *Super-arbiters was found out. 1550 COVERDALE *Order Ch. Denmark* in *Treat. Sacrament* etc. E. ii. b. The *super-attendant or chiefe carver cometh in to the pulpy. 1675 TULLY *Lett. Baxter* 30 He had need to have a very competent measure of abilities himself, who is to give his verdict of others, even so far as to make him his *super-Doctor of the Chaire. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1720) IV. 38 As long as Caius Emilius is *Super-Questor. 1625 DONNE *Serm.* 3 Apr. 38 Where there is an inducing of a *super-Sovereign, and a super-Supremacie... this is... an undermining, a destroying of Foundations. 1627 — *Serm.* 6 May (1649) II. 381 Those that fix a *super-Sovereignty in the people, or in a Presbytery.

b. with nouns of action or condition, etc.; e.g. *super-agency*, *-canonization*, *-comprehension*, *-division*, *-good*, *-one*, *-organism*, *-proportion*, *-truth*.

This use tends to blend with 5; thus *supercomprehension* = higher comprehension, or comprehension above ordinary comprehension.

1891 *Century Dict.*, **Superagency*, a higher or superior agency. 1628 DONNE *Serm.* xlviii. (1640) 476 This *super-canonization, (for, it was not of a Saint, but of a God). 1887 F. WINTERTON in *Mind* Apr. 268 Molina said... that God saw the future possible acts of man through His *supercomprehension of human nature. 1633 AMES *Fresh Suit agst. Cerem.* II. 171 The reason which he bringeth, is only from the subdivision of true worship. But that doeth not hinder a *superdivision or equidivision into common and special. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheism* II. x. § 3 (1622) 304 He is... a *Super-good, a *Super-truth, a *Super-one, as surpassing all other Bonitie, and Veritie, and Unite. a 1899 D. G. BRINTON *Basile Soc. Relat.* i. ii. (1902) 39 Many writers... have spoken of the social unit, the group or the nation, as an 'organism'. Some have further defined it as a 'super-organism'. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* ix. § 3. 64 That velocity is the effect of the *superproportion of the one Agent over a certain medium, in respect of the proportion which an other Agent hath to the same medium.

c. In recent (chiefly nonce) formations after SUPERMAN, used to designate a person, animal, or thing which markedly surpasses all others, or the generality, of its class: e.g. *super-brute*, *-critic*, *-dramatist*, *-goddess*, *-race*, *-tramp*, *-woman*; *Super-Dreadnought*, an all-big-gun ship with an armament superior to that of the Dreadnought class.

1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Aug. 2/1 The ideas which the super-dramatist would convey to a super-critic. 1906 *Ibid.* 22 Jan. 2/2 We middle-aged folk, Supermen and Superwomen, and 'Men-and-Women-in-the-Street'. 1907 *Ibid.* 24 Oct. 6/3 Dr. F. W. Andrews read a paper on 'Medicine and Super-Medicine'. 1908 W. H. DAVIES (*title*) The Autobiography of a Super-Tramp. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Aug. 2/2 The two super-Dreadnoughts which are to be added to the United States fleet. 1910 *Ibid.* 18 June 14/3 In general dimensions the super-Dreadnought of to-day is a battleship of from 500ft. h.p. to, say, 536ft. over all, with a beam of 84ft. to 86ft., and with a draught of 27ft. 1912 R. A. FLETCHER *Warships* 324 The name-ship has been so much improved upon in recent designs that she is as inferior to the last of the super-Dreadnought battleships as the displaced pre-Dreadnoughts were to her. 1921 *Contemp. Rev.* June Lit. Suppl. 3 One is almost afraid to laugh when Spenser treats Elizabeth as a super-goddess. 1921 E. UNDERHILL *Mysticism* i. vi. 176 As the angel to the man, so was the dragon to the lord of beasts; a creature of splendour and terror, a super-brute.

d. *Mus.* = Next higher in pitch: in SUPER-OCTAVE, q. v.

7. Beyond in time, later; as in *L. supervivere* to outlive, SUPERVIVE, SURVIVE; † *Superlat* v. *trans.*, to last beyond, outlast.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* To his Booke vii. 14 Nor think these Ages, Shall live, and thou not superlat these times.

b. With prepositional force, in med. *L. superannatus*, f. *super annum* beyond a year: see SUPER-ANNAE, SUPERANNAE.

8. Before in time, prior to; as in SUPERLAPSARIAN; e.g. *super-creation* (used as adj.), decreed before the Creation.

a 1699 T. GOODWIN *Of Election* i. i. The necessity of an election or super-creation grace, if either angels or men... be certainly saved.

(b) So in nonce-vbs. formed by Heylin after H. L'Estrange's use of SUPERANNAE v. (sense 5), in reference to dating events (so much) too early.

1665 HEYLIN *Extraneus Vapulans* 102 We have here a super-semi-annuating (a fine word of our Authors new fashion) in making Doctor or Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, even months at least before his time: a superannuating in the great Rout given to Tilly by the King of Sweden placed by our Author in the year 1630 whereas that battle was not fought till the year next following: a super-triennuating in placing the Synod of Dort... in the year 1615, that Synod not being holden until three years after, and if I do not finde a super-semiannuating (sic) read super-sexannuating (that is to say, a lapse of six years) either in the Pamphlet or the History, I am content, our Author shall enjoy... a publick triumph.

III. In or to the highest or a very high degree; hence, in excess of what is usual, or of what ought to be; superabundant(ly); excessive(ly).

9. a. Prefixed in advb. relation to adjs.: Exceedingly, very highly, extremely, supremely, extraordinarily; over-; as in late or med. *L. supergloriosus* (Vulgate) exceedingly glorious, *superillustris* very illustrious (see *Superillustris* below), *superlaudabilis* (Vulgate) greatly to be praised; e.g. *superactive* (= highly active), *-ceremonious* (= over-ceremonious), *-dainty*, *-glorious*, *-ingenious*, *-sufficient*, *-superabundant*, *-sweet*, *-zealous*.

† *Superbenedict* [*L. benedictus* blessed], supremely blessed. *Super-extra*, applied to commodities, esp. to a style of bookbinding, of the very best quality (cf. *extra super*, s. v. SUPER a. 2). *Superfatted*, *-fatty*, (of soap), containing an excess of fat, i.e. more than can combine with the alkali. *Superfidel*, *nonce-wd.* [after *infidel*: cf. SEMI-FIDEL], believing too much. † *Superillustris*, honorific title of certain kings and other exalted personages; *Superinennarrable* [ad. late *L. superinennarrabilis* (St. Augustine) see INENARRABLE], supremely indescribable. † *Superomni-valent* [OMNI-VALENT], supremely omnipotent. † *Superpassing*, surpassing (in quot. as *advb.*). † *Superproportioned*, of excessive proportions. † *Supersufferable* [SUFFERABLE I], extremely long-suffering.

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 87 Hee who is too slow may easily be quickened by him who is 'superactive and vigorous'. 1872 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* ix. 276 St. Augustine prays: 'Holy Trinity, superadmirable Trinity, and superinennarrable, and superinscrutable, and superinaccessible, superincomprehensible. 1880 W. S. GILBERT *Pallene* ii. An ultra-poetical, 'super-aesthetic, out-of-the-way young man. 1883 E. HOOKER in *Pordage Mystic Div.* Pref. Ep. 107 The only True... ever-adevral and 'super-benedict Trine Deitie. 1875 G. HARVEY *Letter-Book* (Camden) 92 O my sovereign goodman, howe can your owne sovereignty joye... but shape a benigne answer to so benigne and 'superbenigne a reply? 1601 in *Farr S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 431 The 'super-blessed Trinity. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* iv. xliii. 625 Superstitious and 'Super-ceremonious Prelates. 1833 LANB *Elia Ser.* ii. *Product. Mod. Art.* Those high aspirations of a 'super-chivalrous gallantry. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 687 By our Critiques good leave (who... presuming so

much of their great wits are 'supercritically. 1661 GAUDEN *Consid. Liturgy* 25 These supercritical censors. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 105 Eighthly, (according to the 'supercurious) that the Knife, with which the Sallet Herbs are cut... be of Silver. 1556 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* ii. i. 129 Kate of Kate-hall, my 'super-daintie Kate. 1556 NASHE *Saffron Walten* Wks. (Grosart) III. 134 Her 'super-delicate bastard daughter ceremoniously dissembling Italy. 1888 E. GERARD *Lamell beyond Forest* II. xlv. 220 Some people... there are, of super-delicate digestions. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* iv. v. Spare me, o' 'super-dominering Elfe. 1851 MAYNE *Reit Scalp-Hunters* ii. 17 His dress will be more gaudy and 'super-elegant. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 163 Mercury... the most nimble, and 'supereloquent God. c. 1860 B. HARTE *My Other Self in Fiddletown*, etc. (1873) 121 Looking in her eyes, and carrying on a conversation in their supereloquent language. 1699 R. L'ESTRANGE *Erasm. Collog.* (1725) 275 But a Man should rather die, than violate so 'super-Evangelical a Rule. 1619 W. SCLATER *Exp. i. Theist.* (1630) 225 To attaine the vintest 'superexcellent end [sic. eternal happiness]. 1807 SOUTHEY *Esprilla's Lett.* II. 212 Who would be content... to put up with the second best, instead of ordering at once the 'super-extra-double-superfine? 1835 F. R. SMITH's *Catal. Bks.* May 1/2 New and very elegant calf super extra. 1891 C. M. FIELD *Patent Specif.* No. 21438 An Improved Manufacture of 'Superfatted Soap. 1892 *Jrnl. Soc. Chem. Industry* 31 May 146/1 This improvement in the manufacture of superfatted soaps consists in adding to soap, made by the cold process, milk, cream, or butter in such quantities that any alkali in excess is saturated and an excess of cream is left. 1834 'Super-fidel (see SEMI-FIDEL). 1550 R. HUTCHINSON *Image of God* xx. (1750) 100 h. I will, shew, that there be three persons in ye 'super-glorious deitie. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xviii. xix. His superglorious most refined Nature. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 102 'Superhappy Creatures, that have illuminate understanding. 1579 SWEENER *Let. to Harvey* Poet. Wks. (1912) 638/2 With many 'superbarte Commendations, and Recommendations to your selfe, and all my friends. 1630 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* iv. 154 Amongst the Kings which they termed 'Superillustrious, the King of England was accomplished the third, and the Spaniard the fourth. 1633 LD. WARISTON *Diary* (S.H.S.) 31 Gods 'super-incomprehensible goodness, kyndness, and merciful tenderness to me. 1873 'Superinennarrable (see *superadmirable* above). 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trau.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 65 That abundant and 'superingenious clark Erasmus. 1885 HUXLEY in *L. Huxley Life & Lett.* (1900) II. vi. 95, I shall be curious to see what defence the superingenious Premier has to offer for himself in Parliament. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. (1) lxxix. 229 It were a 'superinsatiated folly, to struggle with a Power, which I know is all in vaine contended with. 1665 GAUBURV *London's Deliv. Predicted* v. 28 It is an Argument of super-insatiated folly. 1661 J. DAVIES *Civil Warres* 109 He... applies... to the faithful Montrose... a 'super-loyal soul. 1634 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* v. vi. Thou 'superlunaticall hypocrite. 1878 BECKFORD *Life* (1834) II. xxx. 208 To all these 'super-marvellous narrations, the missionary appeared to listen with implicit faith. 1599 G. HARVEY *Letter-Book* (Camden) 78 Out of Agrippas 'super-notable fourth booke. 1650 B. DISCOLLUMINUM 18 They are dexterosly pragmatick. 'Super-officious. 1602 J. DAVIES *Affraim in Modum* Wks. (Grosart) I. 22/2 God by powte, 'super-omni-valent. 1603 J. DAY *Law Tricke* 1. Thanks: — 'superpassing good! 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispatch* 648 He excepts against the 'super proportion'd multitude of members out of one province, which hee says never lawfull Parliament had. 1768 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1834) I. 460 Sentimental 'super-refined ladies. 1888 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 24 Oct. 3/2 The distinction is, perhaps, super-refined. 1887 LECKY *Hist. Eng. VI.* xliii. 599 The combination of mean action and 'superstainly profession. 1633 FORD *Broken II.* v. ii. 'Tis wonderful, 'Tis 'super-singular, not to be match'd. 1656 *Artif. Handson.* 56 Such a 'super-stoical piece of Philosophy. 1844 HOOD *Forge* 1. 70 Walking, leaping, striding along, As none can do but the 'super-strong. c. 1450 *Mystour Saluacion* (Roxb.) 50 Alle this thold thow Jhit in paciens 'super-sufferable. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* i. 3 The... foolish pamphlets... are a 'super-sufficient testimony. 1854 DK. MANCH. *Crit. & Soc. Eliz.* to Anne I. xiv. 280 Superabundant pride born of super-sufficient wealth. 1871 W. G. WARD *Ess. Philos. Theism* (1884) II. 258 All men have access to 'super-superabundant evidence for the truth of Theism. 1840 HALBURTON *Clocks* Ser. iii. (1862) 518 A most 'super-superior gal. 1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* 1. 8 Whatsoever is 'supersupreme, or highest in all degrees of perfection. 1593 BRETON *Phoenix Nest* Wks. (Grosart) I. 4/1 Sundrie flowes so 'super sweete of smell. 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* iii. 31 Those Miracles, which some ronne liberrally, and they 'super-banckfull minde, would hugelie enable thee to worke. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xliii. (Bohn) 290 A series of 'super-tragic starts, pauses, screams. 1649 PEXNE *Vind. Lib. Eng.* 13 More then Regall, 'Super-transcendent Arbitrary power. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 66/4 This 'super-virulent 'character (of bacillus-cultures). 1627 DONNE *Serm. Easter-day* (1640) 217 A 'super-zealous, an over-vehement animosity.

(b) In corresponding adverbs, as a 'super-effluently, *-infinitely*, *-superabundantly*.

a 1711 KEN *Sien Poet.* Wks. 1721 III. 380 O may kind Heav'n on good Macario's Head Grace and Truth 'super-effluently shed. 1628 DONNE *Serm.* 15 Apr. (1640) 765 We were still short of numbring the benefits of God, as God; But then, of God in Christ, infinitely, 'Super-infinitely short. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Aug. 12/1 A prize in books, 'super-magnificently bound. 1607 BARLEY-BREAK (1877) 9 A little tilt... Whereunto 'super-solennly they goe. 1871 W. G. WARD *Ess. Philos. Theism* (1884) II. 256 Evidence 'super-superabundantly sufficient. a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Being filled with the Spirit* (1867) 125 The things promised... are so above measure desirable and 'super-transcendently glorious.

b. Prefixed to verbs or participles (with derivatives), in same senses as in a: as in late *L. superabundare* to SUPERABOUND, *superfluere* (in the same sense), *superextendere* to stretch excessively, *superincendere* to inflame greatly; e.g. *superacumulate* (= to accumulate beyond measure), *-exceed*, *-extol*, *-please*, *-praise*, *-reward* vbs.; *super-*

acridulated (= acridulated to excess), *-civilized*, *-elated*, *-excited*, *-faced* (FACED ppl. a. 2), *-peopled* pples. and ppl. adjs.; sometimes = 'more than', as in *supernewtrized*, *super-satisfy*. *Supercool* v. *trans.*, to cool (a liquid) below its freezing-point without solidifying it. *Supersculute* v., *Geom.*, *trans.*, to osculate at more coincident points than usually suffice for determining the locus; so *Supersculutation*.

a 1709 ATKYNS *Parl. & Polit. Tracts* (1734) 215 A smart Epistle... wherein he does cry out upon the Pope, for that the Pope's Bulls did 'superaccumulate (as he terms it) the Words (Non obstante). 1828-32 WEBSTER, 'Superaculated. 1885 E. S. FROULKES *Christ. Div.* 2 The New World... is becoming super-peopled and 'super-civilised. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 174 Suppose the Archbishop of Canterbury... with his own 'super-consecrated hands, washing the feet of a dozen of the inhabitants. 1907 *Tril. Phys. Chem.* XI. 425 The freezing point curve had been determined... and there is considerable evidence of the effects of 'supercooling. 1652 URQUHART *Travel* Wks. (1834) 231 Through the too intensive stretching of the already 'super-elated strings of their imagination. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch. Dec.* Being confident of your most gracious benignity and 'super-exceeding grace. 1635 HEYWOOD *Histrarchy* ii. 78 This great Nature Natural... Which All things Holds... 'Super-exceeds, sustains. a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Being filled with the Spirit* (1867) 109 Those degrees of righteousness and holiness which in persons highly qualified with them do 'super-exceed that measure or degree of them which are found in Christians of a lower pitch and stature. 1864 LUTYON *Str. Story* xxviii. A brain 'super-excited by the fumes of a vapour. 1696 LORIMER *Goodwin's Disc.* vii. 83 It was necessary that the Decrees... should be 'superextended, (i.e. should be enlarged above what they were before). 1865 PUSEY *Eiren.* 369 Who 'superextol reason and its discoveries. 1894 C. VICERMAIN *Woolten Spinning* x. 243 In addition to a 'super-faced cloth... an immeasurably superior class of tweeds could be produced. 1822-7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) V. 12 The stoutest tree, if 'superfructified, is impaired for bearing fruit the next year. 1881 TYNDALL *Ess. Floating Matter* Air 90 The same infusions slightly 'superneutralized by caustic potash. 1891 *Century Dict.* s. v. A conic having six consecutive points in common with a cubic is said to 'super-osculate it. 1902 *Science* 18 Apr. 625/2 On the 'Supersconulation of Surfaces. 1632 B. JONSON *Mag. Lady Induct.* He is confident it shall 'super-please judicious Spectators. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* N. iii. ii. 153 To vow, and swear, and 'superpraise my parts. 1622 BACON *Let. to Jas. I* in *Spedding Lett. & Life* (1874) VII. 383 They were from time to time far above my merit over and 'super-rewarded by your Majesty's benefits. 1853 MRS. GORE *Dean's Day* II. x. 253 The... wife and nurse of a 'superbeautified D.D. 1629 DONNE *Serm.* 22 Nov. (1649) II. 417 To merit, and over-merit; To satisfy, and 'super-satisfie the justice of God. 1818 T. L. PEACOCK *Nightmare Abbey* x. Like a shuttlecock between two battledores... flying from point to point on the feathers of a 'super-sublimated head. 1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosmos* Pref., Wks. (Grosart) I. 17/1 These 'super-supererogating Workes. 1832 L. HUNT *Redi Bacchus in Tuscany* 139, I love my wine led through and through, if I will have it. 'Superultrafrustrated.

10. Prefixed with adjectival force to abstract sbs.:

Very great, or too great; surpassing; excessive; extreme; after late *L. superabundantia* SUPER-ABUNDANCE; e.g. *superadactvity*, *-conformity* (= overpreciseness in conforming to ecclesiastical rules), *-effluence*, *-exiguity*, *-infirmity*, *-treason*, *-zevation*; hence occas. agent-nouns, as *superconformist*, *-individualist*. *Superintromission* *Sc. Law*, intromission beyond one's legal rights.

1553 BRADFORD *Serm. Repentance* (1574) C iii, Works of supererogation (yea 'superabomination). 1895 *Popes. Sci. Monthly* July 398 A 'superactivity of nutrition. 1638 LD. WARISTON *Diary* (S. H. S.) 342 Rayning downe the 'super-affluence of his blessings. 1884 *Academy* 28 Feb. 153/3 Its superaffluence of splendour. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 575/2 The 'super-civilization... of Europe. 1684 BAXTER *Per. Congreg.* 22 The writings of 'superconformists and subverters, or changers of the church government. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* i. xlii. 113 Either to a peevish nonconformity, or to a pragmatick 'super-conformity. 1644 DIGNY *Nat. Soul* Concl. 463 His liberrall 'superfluence of Being vpon me. 1660 HAMMOND *Napex* xxi Eipm 41 That the superfluence of Grace may be resisted. a 1711 KEN *Lett. Wks.* (1838) 39, I beseech God... to give you a super-effluence of his H. Spirit. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* vi. 5. 369 The 'super-excitation of the devotional faculty. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. xxxviii. 47 The 'super-exiguity of this farinaceous Seed of Wort. 1641 HACKET *Sp. Parl.* in *Plume Lett.* (1865) 49 The 'superexquisiteness of the music. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxvi. The system of animal destruction ought always to be considered in strict connexion with another property of animal nature, viz. 'superfecundity. a 1835 F. W. HORE in *Kirby Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xx. 334 A Superintending Power which ordains checks and counterchecks to remedy the superfecundity of the insect world. 1912 *Engl. Rev.* Mar. 638 Mystical 'super-individualism. 1812, The art of world-forsakers and hermits, of 'super-individualists. 1891 J. BELL *Haddon's Annu. Osor.* 375 b. Is this... the superabundance of your eloquence? or... 'superinfirmity of your slippery braynes? 1678 FOUNTAINALL *Debit.* (1755) L. 1 The Ordinary found the pursuer could not reply on 'superintromission, unless she had taken a dative *ad emissa*. a 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* iii. ix. 32 Where an executor confirmed... intermeddles with subjects not given up by him in inventory, after being cited by a creditor, such superintromission makes him liable as a vicious intromitter. 1871 J. J. BROWN *Lett.*, to *Lady Minto* 31 Dec. (1907) 208 There are too many big words and hints of 'superknowledge. 1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffe* Wks. 1905 III. 186 Not the diminutivest nooke or creature of them but is parturient of the like 'superofficiousness. 1666 HIBBERT *Body of Div.* i. 327 They can do works of supererogation; therefore they may challenge... 'superperfection to themselves. 1670

H. STUBBE *Plus Ultra* 164 What we experiment here is not the weight of the Air properly, but the "super-ponderancy or over-weight of it. 1805 EUGENIA DI ACTON *Nuns of Desert* I. 233 People being in those times more superstitious than in our present day of "super-refinement. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iii. xii. 157 In case of extreme calidity, and "super-sufficiency. 1871 W. G. WARD *Ess. Philos. Theism* (1884) II. 259 The "super-superabundance... of evidence. 1651 CLEVELAND *Scots Apostasy* 29 The infamy this "super-treason brings. 1626 B. JONSON *Staple of News* 3rd Interm. 56 Not teach 'em to speake Playes, and Act Fables of false newes... to the "superexaltation of Towne and Country.

b. (Chiefly *Phys.* and *Path.*) Denoting processes or conditions in excess of the normal; as in mod. L. *superfatiō* SUPERFETATION, *super-nutritio* excessive nutrition; e.g. *superalkalinity*, *fecundation*, *irritation*, *salinity*, *secretion*. † *superfoliation*, excessive growth of foliage.

c 1865 F. WYLD *de Circ. Sci.* I. 151: The "super-alkalinity of the bath. 1822-7 *Good Study Med.* (1829) V. 129 The imperfect emission proceeding from "super-erection or priapism. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, "Superfecundation, see *Superfecundation*. 1901 DONLON *Med. Diet.*, *Superfecundation*, the successive fecundation of two ova formed at the same menstrual period. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, "Superfibrillation, Hyperinosis. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1683) 76 The Disease of *φύλλαριον, εμφυλαριον*, or "superfoliation, mention'd by Theophrastus; whereby the fructifying Juice is starved by the excess of Leaves. 1872 T. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 571 "Superinvolution can be confounded with no other condition than undeveloped uterus. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Diet.*, "Superlactation, excessive secretion of milk. 1648 BAILLIE *Let. to W. Spang* 26 June, I was forced to keep my chamber ten days with a dangerous "superpurgation. 1752 STACK *in Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 274 These two doses... might cause a superpurgation. 1845 SPOONER *Veterinary Art* (1851) 58 Superpurgation from actual inflammation is extremely dangerous. 1882 J. C. BUNNETT (*title*) "Supersalinity of the Blood. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xx. 233, I often diminish "supersecretion from the lungs by strong hydragogue cathartics.

11. In prepositional relation with the radical element, as in late L. *supernumerarius*, that is *super numerum* beyond the (normal) number, SUPERNUMERARY.

12. Chem. † a. Prefixed to vbs., pa. pples., and cognate nouns of action, denoting a high proportion of the ingredient indicated by the radical element; e.g. *superacotiation* (= the condition of being highly charged with nitrogen), *carbonate vb.*, *carburetted*, *oxidated*, *oxygenated*, *oxygenation*, *phlogistication*.

1783 PRIESTLEY *in Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 405 By "superphlogisticating iron with nitrous air. 1789 *Ibid.* LXXXIX. 289 What we have called the phlogistication of them, ought rather to have been called their "superphlogistication. 1793 BEDDOES *Calculus p. x*, Easy extemporaneous way to "supercarbonate alkali to a certain degree. 1794 HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 297 The "super-oxygenated marine acid. 1796 HATCHETT *in Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 285 A peculiar metallic substance, which... was liable by "superoxygination to be converted into a metallic acid. 1799 MUSENET *in Phil. Mag.* IV. 381 note, When supercarbonated crude iron is run from the furnace, it is frequently covered with a scurf, which... is found to be a coating of plumbago. 1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXX. 498 Water with the addition of about one-fourth part of the "super-oxidated acid. 1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 243 Their grand energy... in a word, depends upon a real "superazotation. 1816 S. PANKES *Chem. Catech.* ix. (ed. 7) 257 note, A gas... called "super-carburetted hydrogen and also olefant gas. *Ibid.* 255 note, Sulphuretted hydrogen is capable of combining with an additional portion of sulphur, forming a compound which may be called "super-sulphuretted hydrogen. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. *Optics* xviii. 64 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) Super-oxygenated muriate of potash.

b. In names of compounds, indicating that the ingredient denoted by the radical is in the highest proportion: e.g. *superacetate* (= a salt containing the highest proportion of acetic acid); *superoxide* (= PEROXIDE); † *supersulphuret* (= a binary compound containing the highest proportion of sulphur, a persulphide). Now surviving in the names of certain salts used in manufactures or the arts, e.g. SUPERPHOSPHATE.

[1839: see SUB. 23.] 1797 PEARSON *in Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 44 "Super-oxalate of potash. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 396 "Superarseniate of potash. *Ibid.* 616 "Supersulphate of alumina-and-potash. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 555 The dose of "superacetate of lead. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 383 The other sulphuret of tin, or the "supersulphuret is made by heating together the peroxide of tin and sulphur. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 296 "Super-tartrate of potash. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 226 The neutral malate of lime... may be obtained by adding lime water to a solution of the "super-malate. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 458/2 Malate of lime and super-tartrate of lime [in the juice of the grape]. 1847 WESTER, "Super-oxyl, an oxyd containing more equivalents of oxygen than of the base with which it is combined; a hyperoxyd. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* 51 Deutoxide (binoxide, peroxide, or superoxide) of manganese. 1891 *Science-Gossip* XXVII. 32 The colour is fixed by a mordant of alumina and oxide of tin, and the colour is intensified by super-tartrate of potash.

IV. Expressing addition.

13. In advb. or adj. relation to a vb., sb., or adj.: Over and above, in addition, additional(ly), extra; as in (late) L. *superaddere* to add over and above, SUPERADD, *supererogare* to spend over and

above, SUPEREROGATE, *superflare* to conceive again while already with young, *superordinare* to give an additional name to, SURNAME, *superordinare* to appoint in addition; (late or mod.) L. *superaugumentum* further increase, *superindictio* [see INDUCTION 2], *superinomen* SURNAME, *superplus* SURPLUS: e.g. † *superassume*, *-elect*, *-illustrate*, *-ordain* vbs.; *super-accession*, *-conception*, *-dying*, † *-grafting*, *-illustration*, *-injustice*, *-ornament*, *-sanction*, *-straining*, *-stuff* sbs. and vbl. sbs.; † *superaccessory* adj. † *Superadvenient a.*, coming upon or after something as an addition. † *Superbibe v.* [late L. *superbibere*] *trans.*, to drink in addition. *Super-candler v. trans.*, to subject (paper) to additional calendaring, so as to produce a highly glazed surface; chiefly in ppl. adj. and vbl. sb.; hence *Super-candler sb.*, a roller used for supercalendaring. *Superfendation*, *Superinfendation*, creation of a new feudal estate out of one already established. *Superinstallation*, installation into an office or dignity already held by another (cf. SUPERINSTITUTION). *Super-tax sb.*, an additional duty of income tax levied upon incomes above a certain value.

1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. vii. 420 One is conceived as a "super-accession to the other. 1698 — *Treat. Sev. Subj.* 392 The Divine Light... "Superaccessory to the Natural Light. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 169/1 By the powerful allure of some "superadvenient form. 1664 — *Myst. Inig.* xx. 77 Which will again be hugely increased by another "superadvenient Incertainty. 1650 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 190 Upon meats taken againe, let there be assumed a draught of ordinarie Beere, and therewith, or a little meat "super-assumed. 1691 SANGROFT *Let. to Sir H. North* in D'Oyly *Life* (1821) xi. 11. 10, I sometimes eat bread and butter in a morning, and "superbibe my second dish of coffee after it. 1888 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 3/2 The choice "super-calendered paper with which the American magazines have made us familiar. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXII. 61/1 Super-calendered paper, which is still largely used for the printing of ordinary illustrations. 1911 *Ibid.* (ed. 11) XX. 734/2 For the better class or very highly glazed papers... a subsequent glazing process is required; this is effected by sheet or plate-glazing and by "super-calendering or web-glazing... The "super-calender is used to imitate the plate-glazed surface. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xvii. 150 In those "superconceptions where one child was like the father, the other like the adulterer. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* s. v. *Superfatiō*, Twin cases may be of this kind of superconception. 1627 DONNE *Serm. Lady Danvers* 159 When there was a "Super-dying, a death upon the death... a Spiritual death after the bodily. a 1734 NORRIS *Lives* (1826) I. 360 How can you "super-elect and set up anti-heriffs to oust them before their title is tried? 1627 DONNE *Serm.* 25 Dec. (1640) 44 That God would "super-endow him with parts, and faculties, fit for that service. 1861 MAINE *Ant. Law* iv. (1870) 107 To mount up, through narrowing circles of "super-fecundation, till we approximate to the apex of the system. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1699) 4 "Super-grafting, or the repetition of Grafting, for the enlargement, and melioration of Fruit. 1629 DONNE *Serm.*, *Acts* xxiii. 6, 7 (1640) 496 At thy death thou shalt be "super-illustrated, with a Meridional light. a 1632 — *2nd Serm.* Gen. i. 26 (1634) 23 Those "super-illustrations, which the blessed shall have in Glorie. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxxvi. (1787) 111. 455 The provincials, oppressed by the accumulated weight of indictions and "superindictions. a 1626 BACON *Consid. Warre w. Spaine* (1629) 5 The Raushing whereof was a meere Excursion of the first Wrong, and a "Super-Injustice. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. xi. 285 Such a "superinstallation seems an unlawfull bigamy, marrying two husbands at the same time to the same Church. 1590 GREENWOOD *Ans. to Giffard* 32 Christ pronounceth them accused that add or "superordinate any thing to his worde. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1720) I. 114 The "super-Ornaments of the Mind... were not necessary. 1657 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 407 The frequent "super-sanction of Magna Charta. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 182 In the Straining of a String, the further it is strained, the lesse "Superstraining goeth to a Note. 1792 D. LLOYD *Voy. Life* iii. 51 If you in works of merit prove too light, They'll add their "super-stuff into the scale. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 July 2/2 The powers that would... be necessary to obtain a full disclosure of income... under a system of "super-tax. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 23 Nov. 1/6 A graduated super tax on incomes over £5,000 a year. 1905 *Ibid.* 23 June 5/7 Only those "super-values would be taxed which are due to the growth of a town [etc.]

† 14. *Math.* In adjs. denoting ratios expressible by unity (or some other integer) with some number of aliquot parts over; as in late L. *superindivisus* (sc. *numerus* number) 'that is a half more', i.e. $1\frac{1}{2}$, denoting a ratio of 3 : 2, *supertertius* 'that is a third over', i.e. $1\frac{1}{3}$ = 4 : 3, *supersequalter* 'that is $1\frac{1}{2}$ over', i.e. $2\frac{1}{2}$ = 5 : 2; also, with less precise indication of the denominator of the fraction, after *superpartiens* SUPERPARTIENT (cf. *superparticularis* SUPERPARTICULAR, *superbipartiens* 'that is two parts over', i.e. $1\frac{2}{3}$ = 5 : 3, *superquadrupartiens*, 'that is four parts over', i.e. $1\frac{3}{4}$ = 7 : 4. *Obs.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v. 127 b, If the antecedent containe above the consequent two partes, it is called *Superbipartiens*, as 7 to 5. If 3 partes *Superbipartiens* as 7 to 4. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Superbipartient number*. *Ibid.*, *Supertripartient* number. a 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 180 As 8 to 3 is... therefore this proportion is named *Superpartient*, 1709-29 V. MANNEY *Syst. Math.*, *Arith.* 36 Proportion *Superpartient*, is the Habitude of a greater Number to a lesser, when the greater contains the lesser once, and moreover some Aliquot parts... The Denominators

of it are, 11, *Superbipartient*. 12, *Supertripartient*. 13, *Superquadrupartient*, etc. ad Infinitum. 1737 E. MANWARING *Shichology* 16 Supertertian Ratio is, when the Arsis and Thesis is as 4 to 3 or 3 to 4.

15. Upon something of the same kind, in a secondary relation; secondary, secondarily: e.g. *supercommentary* (= a commentary on a commentary), *-commentator*, † *-consequency* (= a consequence of a consequence), *-heresy*, *-parasite*, *-parasitic* (= HYPERPARASITE, -ITIO), *-reflection*, *-reformation*; *super-crown* vb.

1876 SCHILLER-SZINESSY *Catal. Hebr. MSS.* 137 This "super-commentary has been printed twice. *Ibid.* 139 Our author as well as other "supercommentators... commented on the short commentary. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. iii. 9 Not attaining the deuterostopy, or second intention of the words, they are faine to omit their "superconsequencies, coherencies, figures, or tropologies. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 18. 1564 Crowned with his [sc. Job's] patience, which is "super-crowned with everlasting blessednesse. 1846 *Prof. Philol. Soc.* 111. 14 This principle of "superformation. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 8 Even in Doctrines heretick there will be "super-heresies. 1891 *Century Dict.*, "Superparasite. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 647/2 Another parasite... had become parasitic upon the parasite. The most curious part of this "super-parasitic history is [etc.]. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 241 There be three Kindes of Reflexions of Sounds; A Reflexion Concurrent; A Reflexion Iterant, which we call Echo; And a "Super-reflexion, or an Echo of an Echo. 1622 DONNE *Serm. Easter-Monday* (1660) 111. 372 We shall not need any such Re-Reformation, or "super-Reformation. 1690 WALTON *Lives* iii. 185 Men of the slightest Learning, and the most ignorant of the Common People were mad for a new, or, Super, or Re-reformation of Religion.

V. † 16. Representing Gr. *ὑπερ-, ἐμ-,* in nonce-renders of words in the N.T.: *superexpostulate* = Gr. *ὑπερπρυχάειν* to intercede on behalf of; *superintroduction* = Gr. *ὑπεραγωγὴ* a bringing in besides. *Obs.* See also SUPERSUBSTANTIAL I.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rom.* viii. 26 The Spirit... doth super-expostulate for us. *Ibid.*, *Heb.* vii. 19 The Law is a superintroduction to Christ our hope.

Superable (sū'pərab'l), a. [ad. L. *superabilis*, f. *superāre*: see SUPERATE and -ABLE. Cf. OF. *superable*, It. *superabile*, etc.] Capable of being overcome or vanquished; surmountable: the opposite of *insuperable*.

1629 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 104 If he be superable by money. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 32, I must take leave to complain... of the scarce superable Difficulty of the Task. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 126 P 9 Antipathies are generally superable by a single effort. 1815 JENN *in Corr. Knox & Jebb* (1834) II. 208 Nothing fairly superable should prevent my forthwith obeying the welcome summons to B—. 1899 ALLIBUTT *Syst. Med.* VIII. 139 The physician must be on his guard not to be put off from urging change of scene or places of cure, by protestations of hindrances which in health would have been superable enough.

Hence **Superability**, **Superableness**, the quality of being superable; **Superably** adv., so as to be superable.

1727 BAILEY (vol. II), **Superableness**. 1818 TODD, *Superably*, so as may be overcome. 1839 *Chr. Union* (N.Y.) 10 Jan., The superability of all obstacles.

Superabound (sū'pərabu'nd), v. Also 5 -**hbound**, 7 **suprabound**. [ad. late L. *superabundare*: see SUPER- g and ABOUND v. Cf. obs. F. *superabonder* (OF., F. *surabonder*), It. *soprabondare*, Sp. *sobrabundar*, Pg. *sobrabundar*, *superabundar*.]

I. *intr.* To abound beyond something else; to be more abundant. (Always with allusion to *Rom.* v. 20.)

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 154 Wber wrechydly Synne regnyd grace doth superabounde. 1579 LVLV *Epiphies* (Arb.) 140 What shame is this... that where grace doth abounde, sinne should so superabound? 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vi. § 175 If the Mercy, Favour, and Blessing of Almighty God, had not superabounded. 1749 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* ii. 15 Though Disorder, Pain, and Death do very much abound... yet Beauty, Order, Pleasure, Life, and Happiness, seem to superabound. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 219 An apparent paradox—If grace superabounds over sin, why should we not continue in sin? 1907 *Month Nov.* 535 Where distress abounds devotedness will superabound.

† b. *trans.* To abound beyond, be more abundant than, exceed greatly. *Obs. rare.*

a 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 149 Nothing was defective in him, but did exceedingly super-abound all which could be required in any Priest or Prophet.

2. *intr.* To abound excessively; to be very, or too, abundant.

c 1520 NISBET *M. T.* 1 Tim. i. 14 The grace of our Lord superaboundit [i.e. overabounde] with faith and lufe that is in Crist Jesu. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 1 The vanitie and overweening of young men... have so exceeded and superabounded. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 155 Lying and dissembling are most rife... but especially it doth overflow and superabound in shopkeepers and servants. 1623 T. SCOT *Tongue-Combat* 89 This Sect doth superabound with you. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 227 Whatsoever doth superabound, issueth out of a full breast. 1847 STEUART *Planter's Guide* (1828) 461 Though no... fermentation can take place without moisture, yet moisture may superabound. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Moral* II. 50 The capitalists do not need to combine when labour superabounds.

b. with *in* or *with*: To abound excessively in; to possess or contain in great abundance.

1632 SIR T. HAWKINS tr. *Mathieu's Unhappy Prosop.* 12

Ægypt., superabounded in prattling, and artifices to calumniate governors. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 13 Cony Ile., also superabounded with Seales. *Ibid.* 25 They [sea tortoises] superabound in eggs. 1749 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* ii. 101. We do not find that forged or false Accounts of Things superabound in Particularities. 180x W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIII. 10 The English language superabounds with hissing. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* i. iii. 119 To supply the country with that commodity in which it superabounded.

Hence Superabounding *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*
1560-1 *First Bk. Discl. Ch. Scot. in Knox's Wks.* (1848) II. 186 Yit for ane uniformitie to be kept, we have thocht gude to adde this as superaboundant. 1594 CAREW *Huarts Exam. Wits* (1616) 65 How many differences of wits grow by means of the superabounding of each of these three qualities. 1598 DELONEY *Jocke Newb.* i. (1630) Bjb, Maidens fickleesses proceeds of vaine fancies, but old womenes ieaalousie of superabounding loue. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* ii. 93 The superabounding grace of God. 1757 J. EDWARDS *Orig. Sin* ii. iv. § 1 That superabounding of grace. 1883 *American* VII. 20 Nor are we so superabounding in capital that [etc.]. 1884 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* II. 197 A superabounding religious spirit and activity.

Superabundance (*sū-pə-rā-bŭndāns*). Also 5-6 -habundaunōs, 6 -hubundaunōs, 6-7 -abundance. [ad. late L. *superabundantia*, f. pres. ppl. of *superabundare* to *SUPERABOUND*; see -ANCE. Cf. obs. F. *superabondance* (OF., F. *sur-*).]
1. The quality of being superabundant; the fact or condition of superabounding; excessive abundance or plentifulness; redundancy.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 37 Puttege signes per callede obeli, to betekyn superhabundance. 1516 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 253 b, Superhabundance or lacke of some humour, whiche disordereth the body. 1593 NASH *Christ's T. Wks.* 1904 II. 124 It is the superabundance of witte that makes Atheists. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* v. (1723) 262 The Luxury and Superabundance of the Productions of the Earth. 1783 JUSTAMOND tr. *Rapin's Hist. Indies* II. 3 The superabundance of population in islands. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* i. (1833) 7 The task of selection is rendered extremely difficult, by the superabundance of materials. 1860 PUSEY *Mis. Proph.* 225 Such shall be the abundance and superabundance of blessing, that it shall be as though the hills dissolved themselves in the rich streams which they poured down.

2. That which superabounds; a superabundant quantity or amount; a surplus (of something).
1410 HOCLEVE *Mis. Poems in De Reg. Princ.* (1897) p. lx, I pray you.. Of youre merites superhabundance, As graunth me of animesse some piteaunce. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 77 That the stomach be not overcharged and charged with superabundance or exesse. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 59 For a man to adorne another is an excellent ornament proceeding from a superabundance (as it were) of glorie and honor which is in himselfe. 1786 PHILLIPS *Trav. Inland Nant.* p. v, Navigation... conveys the superabundance of the production and manufactures of one country... to another. 1827 HARR *Gosses Ser.* i. (1859) 1 A mother should desire to give her children a superabundance of enthusiasm. 1879 CASSELL's *Techn. Educ.* i. 219/2 To relieve it of its superabundance of water.

† **Superabundancy**. *Obs.* [ad. late L. *superabundantia*; see prec. and -ANCY.] = prec.
1627 J. DOUGHTY *Serm. Div. Myst.* (1628) Ep. Ded, I knowe... the superabundancy of this kinde of writing. a 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Fam. Ep. Wks.* (1711) 143, I write often unto you, for that... I had rather be charged for superabundancy than defect. 1727 (DORRINGTON) *Philipp Quarlt* 105 This Gentlewoman wants for no manner of Necessaries... but has rather a Superabundancy. 1754 H. WALPOLE *Let. to R. Bentley* 3 Nov. My chief employ... is planting at Mrs. Clive's, whither I remove all my superabundancies. 1765 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. i. 387 Making amends for the want of Knowledge by the superabundancy of Zeal. 1786 ANDERSCOMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 25 Pruning out the superabundancy.

Superabundant (*sū-pə-rā-bŭndānt*), *a.* Also 5-6 -habunda(u)nt, -habounda(u)nt, 6-7 -aboundant; 7 *sup'abundant*. [ad. late L. *superabundant-*, -ans, pres. ppl. of *superabundare* to *SUPERABOUND*; see -ANT. (Cf. F. *surabondant*).]
1. Abounding above something else, or above measure; more than (barely) sufficient, enough and to spare; exceedingly abundant or plentiful. Now rare or merged in 2 (but cf. next, 1).

c 1410 HOCLEVE *Mis. Poems in De Reg. Princ.* (1897) p. xlix, To pat yit was the talent & th' chiere so sufficient, lo,—that oure raunsum was. *Superabundant* over pat was due. 1508 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps.* cxxx. Wks. (1876) 207 Of the whiche superhabundant grace we haue... spoken. 1592 NASH *Strange News* (1593) 69, I wish unto thee all superabundant increase. a 1632 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1633) 112 The Passion of Christ, was not onely a sufficient, but a superabundant satisfaction for the sinne, of all Mankind. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 249 Out of their superabundant Loyalty. 1728 MORISON *Alters* II. ii. 234 Every Nation has its Peculiarities; nor has Ours abundance of Reason to brag of its super-abundant Regularity. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 215 His gratitude and native modesty dictated a superabundant care in softening and excusing his dissent from those who had been his own instructors.

2. Abounding above what is fitting or needful; exceeding the normal or required amount; too abundant; more than sufficient (in a bad sense).
[1432-50: cf. *SUPERABUNDANTLY* 2.] 1531 ELVOT *Gov. iii.* xi, When the hlood is corrupted, and eyther fleame or Colere... is superhabundant, than in the body be ingendred sores and diseases. 1636 in *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) i. 281 Out of a superabundant caution. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Wine*, Vinegar which has once thrown off the super-abundant earthy parts, and many of the oily ones.

1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 363 This forces the superabundant mercury from the amalgam, and renders it solid. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* viii. l. 324 A superabundant population might have been easily discharged by the ordinary expedient of a colony. 1871 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* v. 216 The leaves... need sometimes to be taken away, as super-abundant foliage would shade the fruit.

† **b. Abounding overmuch in, having or containing too much (of something).** *Obs. rare.*

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxiv. § 8. 222 Vnlesse the mothers seede, do supply or temper, what the fathers was defective or superaboundant in.

Superabundantly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a superabundant degree.

1. Abundantly beyond something else, or above measure; very abundantly or plentifully.

1530 PALSGR. 852/2 Superhabundantly, *superhabundament.* 1593 NASH *Christ's T. Wks.* 1904 II. 171 He could have beene reuenged on thee superabundantly. 1638 CHURLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* i. vi. § 38. 357, I conceive it sufficiently, abundantly, superabundantly proved to be divine Revelation. a 1665 J. GOONWIN *Being filled with the Spirit* (1867) 253 Those that shall be superabundantly blessed. 1780 H. WALPOLE *Let. to W. Mason* 9 June, We have now, superabundantly, to fear robbery: 300 desperate villains were released from Newgate. 1860 MILL *Ref. Govt.* (1865) 48/2 These things are superabundantly evident. 1885 *Spectator* 8 Aug. 1045/2 She discovers his character, and then husband and wife reproach each other superabundantly.

2. More than enough (in a bad sense); too abundantly; to or in excess, superfluously.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 373 This Tiberius, callede Nero, was namede... of disporters Biberius Mero, for cause he safe hym to drynke superhabundantly wyne. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 185 Those who will be superabundantly and tediously wise. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* i. 443 The King, superabundantly, ordered the Treaties... to be examined. 1844 EMERSON *Ess. Ser.* ii. *Experience* (1876) 72 My reception has been so large, that I am not annoyed by receiving this or that superabundantly. 1891 *Leeds Mercury* 25 May 5/3 The assertion that Italian art is superabundantly represented in the National Gallery.

Super-acid, *a.* [*SUPER* - 12 b.]

1. *Chem.* *Superacid salt* = *SUPER-SALT*.
1808 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* CXVIII. 96 Other instances of super-acid and sub-acid salts. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, Org. vi. § 4. 25 A remarkable superacid salt (KO, 2HO, 2(C₂H₃O₆) 3Aq).

2. Excessively acid. Hence *Superacidity*, excessive acidity.

1901 in *DORLAND Med. Dict.*

Superacute, *a. and sb.* [In A., f. *SUPER* - 9 + *ACUTE* a. In B., ad. med. L. *superacutus* (sc. *not* a).]

a. adj. Excessively acute.

1679 ALSEP *Mellius Ing.* ii. v. 307 As if some Superacute Philosopher should undertake to prove that because eating and sleeping are subordinate to Health and Life, therefore we ought to lay very little stress on them. 1912 D. CRAWFORD *Thinking Black* xix. 388 These superacute senses of the raw bush negro.

† **b. Sb. *Mus.*** The highest note of the gamut.
1504 W. CORNISH *Treat. Inform. & Mus.* xix. in *Herrig's Archiv* (1908) CXX. 425 Enformacione will steteche [sic] a doctor hys game, from superacute to the doble diapason.

Superadd (*sū-pə-rād*), *v.* [ad. L. *superaddere*; see *SUPER* - 13 and *ADD* v.]

1. *trans.* To add over and above; to add to what has been added; to put as a further addition. Often a mere strengthening of *add*; To add besides; 'to join any thing extrinsic' (Johnson).

1641 MAISTERTON *Serm.* 14 That which it superaddeth is a power to reflect upon it self. 1642 Reg. *Privy Council* *Scot.* Ser. ii. VII. 329 His wrath will be turned away and all temporal blessings of prosperitie and peace will be abundantlie superaddit. 1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 21 If any thing was wanting in the former Revelation... to superadd what might render it most complete. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Foot of Qual.* (1809) III. 43 Our Gothic architects either adopted what they judged excellent in the British constitution, or rather superadded what was deemed to be excellent in their own. 1776 JOHNSON *Let. to Wellerell* 12 Mar. in *Boswell*, We must set the copies at fourteen shillings each, and superadd what is called the quarterly-book. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* v. v. 11. 530 Famine now raged in all his borders; and the multitude of the dead and the dying threatened to superadd the evils of pestilence. 1866 TYNALL *Glac.* i. xi. 80 Loss of two nights' sleep, with two days' toil superadded. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 379 Fibroid thickening and hypernucleation are superadded in process of time.

b. Const. to (into).

a 1548 GASCOIGNE *Life St. Bridget in New Leg. Eng.* (1516) 124 b, She nat oonly kepe b' fastynys. .b' holy churche commaundeth but she superaddeth therto many other. a 1552 LELAND *Itin.* (1768) I. p. xxiii, To superadde a Worke as an Ornament... to the Enterprises afore said. 1602 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ii. 16 Motion in general superadded to Matter cannot produce any Sense and Perception. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables Pref.*, Poems (1910) 269 The Manners of Æneas are those of Hector superadded to those which Homer gave him. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.*, *Moulinet*, She had, superadded likewise to her jacket, a pale green ribband. 1778 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) II. 249 A French war is added to the American; and there is all the reason in the world to expect a Spanish war to be superadded to the French. 1874 CRAWFORD *Mental Phys.* i. i. (1879) 23 The Cerebrum... is superadded to this Axial Cord. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 272 Irritative phenomena... are superadded to the paralytic symptoms.

c. absol. To make a further addition to.

1660 R. BURNET *Képtarov Adop.* Ep. Ded. § 3 All the people ought to... superadde to the honour of his Majesty, not limit it at all. a 1759 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 26 Oct. 1759, A man

who is converted from Protestantism to Popery... parts with nothing; he is only superadding to what he already had.

2. *spec.* To add as a further statement; to say, state, or mention in addition. (With simple obj. or obj. clause.)

1640 BR. HALL *Humb. Remonstr.* 20 To this commentary, we shall super-add the unquestionable glosse of the clear practice of their immediate successors. 1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. i. (1739) 8 The King, super-added, that it should be treason for any man to endeavour to repeal any of their determinations. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1625) II. 100 There was an odd passage at the council board which... shall be superadded. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 434, I superadd a few essentials more. 1857 DICKENS *Dorrit* ii. xv, Here Mrs. General stopped, and added internally, 'Mr. Dorrit', she superadded aloud, 'is ever most obliging'.

Hence *Super-added* *ppl. a.*, *Super-adding* *vbl. sb.* Also *Super-addible* *a.*, capable of being superadded; † *Super-additament* = next, 2.

a 1628 PRESTON *Serm.* (1630) 2 They can shew no ground... for their... superadded opinions. 1650 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. III. 361 A superadded mercy to all the rest. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & Beaut.* v. i, Painting affects in the same manner, but with the superadded pleasure of imitation. 1843 PUSEY *Serm. Holy Euch.* 10 The remains of original corruption and our own superadded sins. 1854 OWEN in *Orri's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* i. 166 The broken parts may be cemented together by newly superadded shell-substance. 1872-29 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 108 A finite divided from, and superaddible to, the infinite. 1895 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. Pref. 7 The superadding of examples to commands. 1628 C. POTTER *Conser. Serm.* (1629) 44 The Church of Rome hath adulterated and obscured her Catholicue verities with intolerable superadditaments. 1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* i. iv. 19 All those relative Entities which are placed in the other seven predicaments are but only circumstantial superadditaments grounded upon one of these three.

Superaddition (*sū-pə-rā-dī-jŭn*). [f. *SUPER-ADD*, after *addition*.]

1. The action (or an act) of superadding, or the condition of being superadded; further addition. Often a mere strengthening of *addition*; cf. *SUPER-ADD* 1.

1609 *Bible* (Douay) Ezek. iii. *comm.*, More grace added to the former which was sufficient before, and by this super-addition is made effectual. 1664 POWELL *Exp. Philos.* i. 74 By a super-addition of the oyl of Vitriol, you may re-tincture as before. 1753 JOHNSON *Adventurer* No. 115 ¶ 15 If his topics be probable and perswasory, that he be able to recommend them by the superaddition of elegance and imagery. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* i. iii. vii. 408 With all these powers, in superaddition to his own character. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 264 With a further increase of vascular tension and the superaddition of hypertrophy of the heart, the dropsy will lessen or cease.

2. Something superadded; a further addition.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp. Disc.* i. § 12 Virtue being superaddition to Nature. 1662 GUNNING *Lent Fast* 63 One part of the Aerians superaddition to the Arrian heresie. 1714 STEELE *Lover* No. 29 (1723) 170 He hath so clogg'd it, and sophisticated it with Superadditions, that it may be he hath altered the Nature... of it. a 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* xv. (1870) 226 A superaddition to, not a constituent of, man's moral existence. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 256 The ultimate composition of the lardaceous superaddition is that of the protein bodies.

So *Superadditonal*, † *Superadditionary* *adj.*, of the nature of a superaddition.

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* iv. Title-p, More Articles super-additionall vpon superadditionall. 1669 W. SIMSON *Hydrog. Chym.* 35 A simple mineral salt... without any superadditionary additaments. 1847 P. FAIRBAIRN *Zyphol. Script.* i. i. 3 What might now be regarded as fundamental... must have been, to a considerable extent, super-additionall.

Superaltar (*sū-pə-rā-ltā*), *Eccl.* Also 4-6 *suportalte*, 5-7 -altario, -y, (5 -ultarye, -altori), 6 -alter. [ad. med. L. *superaltare*; see *SUPER* - 1 d and *ALTAR*.]

1. A portable stone slab consecrated for use upon an unconsecrated altar, a table, etc. Also *altirb.*
c 1380 *Anticrist* in *Todd Three Treat. Wyeliff* (1851) 146 Pei suspenden men and chircles, bofe auters and super-altars. 1441 *Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 614/35 *Superaltare*, a superaltare. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* *Ibid.* 753/25 *Hoc superaltare*, a superaltor. 1493-4 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1604) 198 For making of the crosses on the superaltare is consecrate. 1551 Sir J. WILLIAMS *Acc. Monastic Treas.* (Abbots, Club) 24 A superaltare, garnished with silver and gille, and parte golde called the greates capture of Glasenbury. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 383 They ordeyned n Superaltare of Silver, and guilt, and therein the stoyre of Saint Edwarde was grauen most curiously. 1578 in Kempe *Lovely MSS.* (1856) 248 Anie masse bookes, superaltaries, or anie other suche thing belonging to the masse. 1609 Sir E. HOVY *Let. to T. Higgon* 51 Your Schismatical positions, your meritis, satisfactions, perfections, supererogations, Masses, Vigils, superaltaries. 1849 ROCK *Ch. Fathers* i. iii. 25 Another super-altar of jasper, circular in shape, and mounted in silver, upon which St. Austin was said to have celebrated, was once in the possession of our great abbey of St. Alban's. 1908 *Athenæum* 12 Sept. 298/1 No relic was necessary for a side altar or one of occasional use, provided a duly consecrated small portable super-altar stone or slab was used by the celebrant.

2. A structure erected above an altar (at the back): *a.* a *reterods*; *b.* a *reliable* or *gradine*.

1843 B. WENT *Conn. Ecclesiast.* 156 There is a stone super-altar of twelve small niches, filled by figures. 1858 *Direct. Anglic.* (ed. J. Purchas) 6 Along the back of the *mensa* extends a ledge... called the super-altar; upon it are placed two Lights, and between these a cross of metal. 1860 [W. L.

COLLINS] *Luck of Ladysmede* I. 151 Here is the great super-altar, of the twelve Apostles, in silver tricked out with gold. 1867 *Church & State Rev.* 16 Feb. 164 He removed a Cross, and a pair of candlesticks, together with the superaltar upon which they were placed. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 132 Over the communion table there is a marble super-altar.

† **Superancys**. *Obs. rare*. [ad. late L. *superantia*, f. pres. pple. of *superare*: see SUPERATE and -ANOY.] The quality of exceeding or surpassing; superiority.

1598 SIONEY *Wanstead Play* in *Arcadia* etc. (1603) 574 Either according to the penetrance of their singing, or the merit of their functions, or lastly the superancy of their merits.

† **Superannate**, *a. Obs. rare*. [ad. med.L. *superannatus* (of cattle) more than a year old, f. *super annum* beyond a year: see SUPER- 7 b and -ATE 2. Cf. F. *suranné*, It. *sopraannato*.] = SUPERANNUATED.

1608 J. KING *Serm.* 5 Nov. 15 It is not so anicient & superannate as the story of Pope Ione. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodias* (1635) 268 He alledging he was super-annate, refuses the Empire. [1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodias* XIV. 121 Audientis therefore safely shall them Guard, If he he pleas'd .. But he replies (with Modesty) I cannot, You see, quoth he, my time is super-annate.]

† **Superannate**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. med.L. *superannatus*: see prec. and -ATE 3.]

1. *intr.* To live beyond the year; to survive till the next year.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 448 The Dying, in the winter, of the Roots of Plants, that are Annual, seemeth to be partly caused by the Over-Expense of the Sap into Stalks, and Leaves; which being prevented, they will super-annate, if they stand warm.

Cf. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Superannate*, *Superannate*, to out-wear with years, to out-live, or exceed in years, to grow old, or out of date, to live longer. [Bacon].

2. *trans.* ? To be too ancient for.

1568 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iii. 42 These crumpling reliques...superannate such expectations.

† **Superannated**, *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a. Obs.*

[f. med.L. *superannatus* (see above) + -ED¹.] = SUPERANNUATED.

1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* III. i. 267 Spent poets, superannated hachelers. 1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 124, I neuer foond...that a Saint...may be superannated, and grow too old to see Canoniz'd. 1651 BR. HALL *Confirm.* 3 Can the Doctrine of the Resurrection...and of the last Judgment, be ever unreasonable, and superannated? 1654 GATAKER *Disc.* *Apol.* 42, I returned, That I was now superannated, and having waived the Degree, when I might have had it at thirty five, would not now...seek...it at three score.

Superannate, *a. and sb. Now rare*. [ad. mod.L. **superannatus*, altered f. *superannatus* SUPERANNATE.] *A. adj.* = SUPERANNUATED.

1647 WARD *Simple Collier* 21 As if former Truths were grown superannate and saplesse, if not altogether antique. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* *Notes* I. iv. 13, I believe Rosibante was a Gelding, or else a Stallion super-annate. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xiii. 421 Sailors...when maimed, or wounded, or superannate. 1866 MANFIELD *School Life* *Winchester* (1870) 237 *Superannate*—a hoy who was obliged [c. 1840] to leave at Election, owing to his being past eighteen years of age. 'Founders' were not 'Superannate' till they were twenty-five. 1859 LOWELL *Cathedral* 647 *Superannate* forms and mumping shams.

B. sb. A superannuated person; *spec.* at Winchester School (see quot. 1866 in A.).

1822 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 351 Two ancient servants, who...have a reasonable claim to repose...in the sanctuary of invalids and superannates. 1855 POTTS *Liber Cantabr.* I. 416 Funds out of which exhibitions...are given to superannates of the foundation [of Winchester College]. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 July 2/2 The prison service is no longer a refuge for the superannates of the Army and the Navy.

Superannate (*superannatus*), *v.* [Back-formation from next.]

† *L. trans.* To render antiquated or obsolete: said of the lapse of time, etc. Also, to set aside or reject as antiquated or out-of-date. *Obs.*

1649 E. MAREBURY in Spurgeon *Treas.* *David* xxxiv. 22 No age shall ever superannate them [sc. God's promises], or put them out of full force and virtue. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* To Rdr. To That bold Enthusiast...who seems to endeavour to superannate Christianity...and to introduce another Evangelie. 1680—*Apocal.* *Apoc.* 220 Nor does this season, being Regnum Spiritus, superannate this Sacrament, but rather call for it. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 119 None shall be thought worthy to be retained in it but only these Two, Praise and Love; all the rest shall be superannated and cease. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 59 Two centuries have not superannated probably more than a dozen of his [Hobbes's] words. 1865 *Spectator* 18 Feb. 176 The Railway companies...have killed the coaches, superannated the barges.

† *b. To put off for a time. Obs. rare*.
1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* I (1655) 125 Not to delay and super-annate longer this expectation.

2. To dismiss or discharge from office on account of age; *esp.* to cause to retire from service on a pension; to pension off.

1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 557 Colonel Murray...is superannated, and a pension given him of 250*l.* for life. 1758 *Case of Authors by Prof. Stated* 57 Being super-annuated with a lucrative Sine-Cure. 1835 MARRIAT *Jacob Faithful* xlvii, The governors...thought it necessary to superannate him with a pension. 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick.* xxxv, This isn't the first time you've talked about superannating me. 1885 MISS BRAUNTON *Wyldard's Weir* I. vii. 196 Why do you out superannate poor old Gretto, and let Bothwell be your steward?

3. *pass.* and *intr.* To become too old for a position or office; to reach the age at which one leaves a school, retires from an office, etc.

1814 G. HAROINGE *Let.* in *Nichols Lit. Anecd.* 18th C. (1814) VIII. 543 He was educated at Eton school...but superannuated, and became a member of St. John's College in Cambridge. 1817 J. EVANS *Excurs. Windsor*, etc. 352 At nineteen years of age the scholars [at Eton] are superannuated, when they pass off some to Cambridge, and others to Oxford. 1904 *Daily News* 18 Apr. 3 [He] will superannate at the forthcoming Wesleyan Conference, and retire from the editorship of the *Connexional* publications.

b. trans. To cause to be too old. *rare*.
1893 W. G. COLLINGWOOD *Life Ruskin* I. ix. 96 Ruskin could not now go in for honours, for his lost year had superannuated him.

4. To outlast, outwear. *rare*.
1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 294 The passion of curiosity had in him [sc. Sir T. Browne] survived to old age, and had superannuated his other faculties.

† *b. intr.* To be a year out in date. *Obs. nonce-use*.
1655 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* I Pref. A 4, In assigning all both Things and Actions their proper times, no one of which...is so in these Annals mislaid, as to super-annate, and not many to vary from the very day of their prime existence. [Cf. SUPER- 8 (b).]

The alleged sense 'to last beyond the year', copied in mod. Dicts. from Johnson, is founded on an alteration, in later editions of Bacon, of SUPERANNATE (q. v., sense 1).

Superannuated (*superannatus*), *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* [f. mod.L. **superannatus*, altered from med.L. *superannatus* SUPERANNATE, after L. *annuus* (see ANNUAL).]

1. Of persons (or animals): Disqualified or incapacitated by age; old and infirm.

† Formerly const. to with inf. = too old to be or to do something; also const. *from* = not subject to or capable of something, on account of old age.

pa. pple. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. xxiii. 34 Barzillai, superannuated to be a courtier. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 42 Were there any hopes to out-live vice, or a point to be super-annuated from sin. 1648 T. HILL *Strength Saints* Ep. Ded. A tij, If you omit to elect them, they must (being superannuated) see most disgracefully thrown off. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iv. 65 Old age, which...makes men...superannuated from the bold and courageous thoughts of youth. 1665 SIR T. HENNETT *Trav.* (1677) 212 When any are super-annuated...seeing they can do no more Work they are to expect no more Wages. 1757 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 17 Jan., I trust he [sc. the Pope] was superannuated when they drew from him the late Bull enjoining the admission of the Unigenitus on pain of damnation. 1787 *Minor* 59 The horses, being likewise superannuated, were exchanged for others. 1851 MAYHEW *Labour* I. 342, I subscribed regularly to Society, and knew that if I got superannuated I should be comfortably maintained by the trade. 1873 HAMERTON *Intel. Life* I. vii. 36 We shall be either superannuated or dead.

ppl. a. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) I. 20 This goodly ancient city...looks like...some superannuated virgin that hath lost her lover. 1694 SOUTH *Serm.*, *Rom.* 5.32 II. 247 Old Age...the proper Season for a super-annuated Sinner to enjoy the Delights of Sin in the Rebound. 1714 WATERLAND *Let. Lay-Baptism* II. iii. (1892) 231 We may fairly suppose there might be about a thousand [Levites] fifty years old, and consequently superannuated. 1791 WESLEY *Minutes Ser. Convers.* Wks. 1830 VIII. 326 How can we provide for superannuated and superannuated Preachers? 1819 A. CLARKE in *Life* (1840) ix. 331 A superannuated cock whose muscles were impervious to the teeth. 1836-7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz.* *Boarding-House* I, Mr. Calton was a superannuated beau—an old hoy. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 110 A giggle from a withered superannuated governess. *absol.* 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 862 Those whom you take in...are the Superannuated, and those who want their Senses.

b. trans. of personal actions or attributes.
1707 *Reflex.* upon *Ridicule* 301 Her superannuated Charms. 1852 THACKERAY *Emmond* I. xi, With a fascinating, superannuated smile she complimented him on his wit. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* vii. I. 436 To all this there was much of superannuated cogitancy.

2. Of things: Impaired by age, worn out; antiquated, obsolete, out of date.

pa. pple. a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 280 The pleasure I took in them [sc. worldly things]...being taken off, they wither, grow useless, and are super-annuated, like an old tent. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Wine*, In France, the Wines that keep best...are reckon'd superannuated at five or six Leaves old. 1883 H. JUTA tr. *Vander Linden's Instit. Holland* 283 The judgments of the High Court become superannuated after a lapse of five years...The judgments of Amsterdam, however, do not become superannuated.

ppl. a. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* *Notes* III. xi. 148 From rags, Snattocks, Snips...super-annuated Smocks and Shirts, come very fair Sheets. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scriptis* vi. 25 This superannuated Conceit deserves no more of our remembrance. 1689 *Dial. betw. Timothy & Titus* 3 Thy threadbare Cassock and superannuated Beaver. 1832 tr. *Simonid's Ital. Rep.* v. 115 Vieri de Cerchi...proposed to substitute equal laws for superannuated proscriptions. 1856 *N. Brit. Rev.* XXVI. 67 The three Theologies, which now stand in view of our British Christianity—namely, the superannuated Logical, the modern Philosophical, and the future Biblical. *absol.* 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xlii, Obstinate adherence to the superannuated.

b. loosely. That has lasted a very long time; inveterate; very old. *rare*.

1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* 36 Hath Gilead balm enough to heal thy superannuated sores? 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 6 No more than the sun fails to gladden the heart, because it is that same old superannuated sun that has gladdened it for thousands of years.

3. Discharged from service on a pension after attaining a certain age. Also said of the pension.

1740 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 116 He dy'd soon after, a superannuated pensioner. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humphrey Cl.* 13 July, A superannuated lieutenant on half-pay. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s. v., To be placed upon the superannuated list is to be recommended to the board at Chelsea. 1817 *Trist. Ho. Commons* LXXII. 97/1 Superannuated or retired Allowances, to Persons late belonging to the Office of Ordnance. 1848 DICKENS *Haunted Man* I. 13 There's my father...superannuated keeper and custodian of this Institution, eighty-seven year old.

Superannuation (*superannuatiō*), [f. SUPERANNUATE or prec.: see -ATION.]

1. The condition of being superannuated; impairment of the powers or faculties by old age; the state of having outlived one's vigour; senile infirmity or decay. *Obs. or rare*.

1755 JOHNSON, *Superannuation*, the state of being disqualified by years. 1772 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* Ser. II. (1862) I. 449, I feel so old y^t it's impossible to stir from home. Sorry I am you sh^d be affected by my superannuation. 1782 T. POWNALL *Treat. Antig.* 54 The mere doating of superannuation. 1824 HOGG *Conf. Sinner* 85 In his last ravings, he uttered some incoherent words...These...were the words of superannuation. 1827 SCOTT *Chron. Canongate* I, To dribble away life in exchanging hits of painted pasteboard round a green table, for the piddling concern of a few shillings, can only be excused in folly or superannuation.

† *b.* The condition of being out of date; antiquated or obsolete state or character.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Superannation*, an out-living, or growing out of date. 1834 COLERIDGE *Church & State* (1839) 277, I...doubt, whether the superannuation of sundry superstitious fancies be the result of any real diffusion of sound thinking. 1845 DE QUINCEY *John Foster* Wks. 1890 XL 337 A monk he seemed by...the superannuation of his knowledge.

2. The action of superannuating an official; also, the allowance or pension granted to one who is discharged on account of age.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Walk round Lond.*, *Coffee-Houses* (1709) 39 Their [sc. the lieutenants] only hopes were now Half-Pay, or Superannuation. 1820 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIII. 485 Superannuations in the Foreign Office. 1834 *Act* 4 & 5 *Will. IV.* c. 24 § 10 In no Case...shall any Superannuation or Allowance exceeding Two Thirds of the Salary and Emoluments of any such Officer, Clerk, or Person, be granted. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 3 Buildings...in which wretched labourers wear out soul and body for 135. weekly and contingent superannuation. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. § 92.163 The superannuation, according to law, in his sixtieth year of Joseph Couttet, the Captain of Mont Blanc.

b. At certain schools, the attainment of the specified age at which a boy is required to leave.

1831 W. L. BOWLES *Life Ken* II. Introd. p. xiv, After his superannuation at [Winchester] School, he has another year's grace. 1865 *Reader* 9 Sept. 285/3 Nineteen years...is...the age prescribed by King Henry's Statutes for the superannuation of his scholars [at Eton].

3. *attrib.* (in sense 2), as *superannuation allowance*, *fund*, *scheme*.

1817 *Trist. Ho. Commons* LXXII. 276/2 To defray the charge of the Superannuation Allowances or Compensations. 1821 in *Parl. Papers Eng.* (1828) V. 492 That the Individuals who may hereafter enjoy the benefit of Superannuation Allowances, should be called upon to contribute to a Superannuation Fund. 1891 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 20 Oct. 2/3 Recent inquiries into superannuation schemes. 1912 *Act* 1 & 2 *Geo. V.* c. 55 § 25 A superannuation or other provident fund.

Superannuity, *rare*. [f. prec., after *annuity*.]

1. Superannuated condition.

1781 COWPER *Let. to J. Hill* 3 Feb., A writer...might construct a plausible argument to prove that the world itself is in a state of superannuation, if there he such a word. If not, there must be such a one as superannuity.

2. A superannuation allowance.

1893 *Daily News* 4 Dec. 5/3 He was superannuated upon his full pay, and upon this superannuity...he lived for more than fifty years.

So Superannuitant, one who is superannuated or receives a superannuation allowance.

1830 CASSAN *Bishops of Bath & Wells* II. 271 Let the surplus proceeds be appropriated to the use of superannuitants.

† **Superapparent**, *a. Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *superapparens*, -ent-, pres. pple. of *superapparere*: see SUPER- 2 and APPEAR v.] Appearing above the rest; prominent, conspicuous.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 109 He was called Epiphaneas, as noble other superapparent [L. *super apparens*].

† **Superarrogancy**, *Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *superarrogancia*, suggested by Tindale (*Wicked Mammon*, 1528, 26 b) as 'a meter terme' for 'opera supererogationis'. See SUPER-9, ARROGANCY.] Extreme arrogance, with allusion to *supererogation*.

So † **Superarrogant** *a.*; † **Superarrogate** *v. trans.*, to claim or assume with great arrogance; *intr.* to behave with great arrogance; † **Superarrogation**.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierre's Super*, 13 Hee hath builded towers of Superarrogation in his owne head. 1599 LANCHE *Fount. Anc. Fiction* E ij, Foiled and disgraced in such their superarrogating challenges. 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Ausw. to Darel* 118 Howsoever the pride of mans nature might superarrogate some thing vnto it selfe. 1614-15 Boys *Exp. Fest. Ep. & Gosp.* Wks. (1630) 607 They be works of supererogation, or, if you will baply of superarrogation. 1615 T. ADAMS *Black Devil* 16 To cure spiritual impotencies, leprosies, & possessions...is not in his power, though in his pride, and super-arrogant glory. 1633 STRUTHER *True Happiness* 55 The old blinde cyclopick superarrogancy. 1634 HERWOOD & BROME *Witches of Lanc.* II. D j b, You seeme to me to super-arrogate, Supplying the defects of all your kindred To inoble your own name. 1651 H. L'ESTRANGE *Ausw. Marq. Worcester* 21 Supererogation (or Superarrogancy rather).

† **Superate**, *pa. pple.* Obs. [ad. L. *superatus*, *pa. pple.* of *superare*, *f. super* over, above.] Overcome, conquered.

c1450 *Mankind* 306 in *Macro Plays* 12 The rebellyn of my flesh, now yt ys superat. 1515 *BARCLAY Epilog.* iv. (1570) C vj b, Hercules. Washythys monster overcome and superate.

† **Superate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *superat*, *pa. ppl.* stem of *superare*: see *prec.* and -ATE 3.]

1. *trans.* To rise above, overtop.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelbauer's Bk. Physike* 113/2 Take the flowers of Veruene... infuse herooa oyle Olive, that the flowers may be superate & covered the depth of three fingers. *Ibid.* 200/1 Burye both these pots... that the earth may superate the superior pot, the ultitude of a qv[arter] of a yarde.

2. To surpass, exceed.

1596 J. TRUSSELL in *Southwell Triumphs over Death* To Rdr., That when a tempest comes their Barke to losse, Their passions shall not superate their losse. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Superate*, to exceed, to excel. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renoi's Disp.* i. vi. xxvi. 387 A Physician... who being accustomed to eat bitter almonds would superate all in drinking [orig. omnes potando superabat].

3. To overcome, conquer; to get over, surmount.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 43/2 The Patient might be wholly superated and overcome, and fall downe dead. 1653 *GAUDEN Hiersaf.* 364 Unexpected enchantments... which salve all inconveniences, superate all by hyperbols, and transcend all difficulties. 1691 W. NICHOLIS *Answ. Naked Gospel* 18 He does not enumerate all the difficulties their Faith was to superate. 1788 *Trifler* No. 25. 335, I. can superate a mortification in any part of the body without amputation.

Superation (sūpə'ra:ʃən), *rare.* [ad. L. *superatio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *superare* (see *prec.*)]

1. Overcoming, surmounting, conquest.

1856 *HOWELLS Venetian Life* ii. 29 This superb and artistic superation of the intrinsic difficulties of dancing.

2. *Astron.* 'The apparent passing of one planet by another, in consequence of the more rapid movement in longitude of the latter' (*Cent. Dict.*)

Superb (sūpə'b), *a.* [ad. L. *superbus* proud, superior, distinguished, magnificent. Cf. F. *superbe*, *It. superbo*.]

1. Of buildings, monuments, and the like: Of noble and magnificent proportions or aspect.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* iii. 25 The kyng anchises lamentit the destructioun of the superbi troy. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 111 Their humble Cottages he changed into fair Houses and stately Palaces, superbi Porticoes, and sumptuous Baths. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 23 May 1645, Behind the quire is the superbi chapel of Ferdinand I. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 598 This superbi obelisk was, by order of Sixtus V., removed. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilbo.* xxxviii, In this mood, the vindictive and ambitious Earl entered the superbi precincts of the Pleasance. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* II. x. 508 The church itself... gradually gave way to the superbi structure with which we are all familiar.

2. Grandly and sumptuously equipped, arrayed, or decorated.

1700 *EVELYN Diary* 22 Oct. 1658, Saw the superbi funeral of the Protector. 1717 *Prior Alma* 1. 382 Thus, if you Dine with my Lord Mayr... painted Flags, superbi and neat, Proclaim you welcome to the Treat. 1763 *CHURCHILL Ghost* iv. 639 A superbi and feather'd bearse, Bes-cutechou'd and be-tagg'd with Verse. 1795 *Genl. Mag.* July 607/1 A superbi watch, set with brilliants. 1814 *SCOTT War.* xvi, He fired his piece accordingly, but missed the superbi monarch of the feathered tribes. 1894 P. PICKERTON *Adriatic.* On *Asolan Hills*, I survey The procession superbi of the clouds.

b. in specific appellations of many gorgeously coloured birds, plants, etc.; see *quots.*

Superbi bird of paradise, *Lophorhina (Paradisæa) superba*, a species of which the male is violet-black with green iridescence, having a gorget of metallic green feathers, and an erectile hood or mane of velvet-black plumes on the shoulders; superbi lily, a plant of the genus *Gloriosa (Methonica)*, esp. *G. superba*; superbi warbler, the blue wren of Australia, *Malurus cyaneus*. (See *Shaw's Zool.* for many other names of birds.)

1760 J. LEE *Intrud. Bot.* (1788) App., Superbi Lily, *Gloriosa*. 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synops. Birds* II. ii. 709 Superbi Pheasant, *Phasianus superbus*. 1796 NEMICH *Polygl. Lex.*, Superbi warbler, *Alotacilla cyanea*. 1802 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* III. ii. 433 Superbi Snake, *Coluber Elegantisimus*. appears to be a beautiful species, measuring about two feet in length. 1809 *Ibid.* VII. ii. 494 Superbi Paradise-bird, *Paradisæa superba*. This species is about the size of a Thrush, and is a bird of great singularity of plumage. 1847 L. LEICHHARDT *Overland Exped.* iii. 80 We also observed the superbi warbler, *Malurus cyaneus* of Sydney. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 795/1 The death adder, the brown, the black, the superbi, and the tiger snakes [of Australia].

3. Of conditions, language, thought, etc.: Grand, stately, majestic.

1784 *COWPER Trac.* 751 Or is thine house, though less superbi thy rank, If not a scene of pleasure, a mere blank. 1815 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 90 The superbi language of Job. 1834 *COLERIDGE Notes & Lect. Shaks.* (1853) 220 The lilies, as epic narrative, are superbi. 1851 *RUSKIN Stones Venice* I. vii. § 27 A superbi breadth of proportion.

4. Expressing emphatic approval: Very fine; splendid; magnificent.

1729 *CONGREVE An Impossible Thing* 190 Not all the Wiles that Hell could hatch Could conquer that Superbi Mustach. 1753 *Mrs. DELANY Let. to Mrs. Dever* 5 Dec., It is one of the finest things I ever read in my life; was ever a superbi family better described! 1827 *DISRAELI Viv. Grey* v. ix, The dinner was sumptuous, the wines superbi. 1872 *JENKINSON Engl. Lake Distr.* (1879) 181 During the descent there are superbi views of a portion of the higher reach of Ullswater. 1908 [MISS FOWLER] *Betw. Trent & Ancholme* 16c One of the most superbi singers of our century.

† 5. Proud, haughty. Obs.

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 166 If they be too superbi and haughty their pride is to be punished with severity. 1697 *AUBREY Lives, W. Oughtred* (1839) II. 111 Before he dyed he burned a world of papers, and said that the world was not worthy of them; he was so superbi.

† **Superbiarise**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *superbia* pride, or *superbiare* to be proud: see -ATE 3. Cf. *It. superbiare, superbiare*.]

1. *trans.* To render haughty. In *quot. absol.*

1628 *FELTHAM Resolves* II. [i.] lxxx. 196 Italie builds a Villaine: Spaine superbiarises: Germania makes a Drunkard. 2. *intr.* To be proud (to do something).

1782 *TRUSLER Mod. Times* III. 144, I was introduced to him as one of the literati, whom he must superbiarise to receive.

† **Superbience**, *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *superbientem*: see next and -ENCE.] 'Proud' or luxuriant growth.

1691 *GREW Anat. Pl.* i. vi. § 2 As the Pilling is but the Continuation of the utmost part of the Barque; so is this, but... the swelth and superbience of the Inner Part thereof.

† **Superbient**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *superbientem*, pres. pple. of *superbiare* to be proud, f. *superbus* proud, *SUPERB*. Cf. *It. superbiente*.] Insolent, overbearing.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govl. Eng.* i. xxxviii. 93 The wise Saxon King, spying the danger in entrusting the lives and estates of the poorest sort into the dictate of these superbient humours. 1651 *Ibid.* ii. lxxv. 218 He wanted his Fathers sense, and had too much of his Grandfather's superbient humour.

† **Superbifical**, *a. Obs. rare*°. [f. L. *superbificus*, f. *superbus* *SUPERB*: see -FIC and -AL.]

So † **Superbiloquence** [L. *superbiloquentia*]

† **Superbiloquent**, *a.*

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Superbifical*,... that doth a thing proudly, that makes proud. *Ibid.*, *Superbiloquence*,... arrogant speaking, proud, and haughty words. 1658 *PHILLIPS, Superbiloquent*, speaking proudly or haughtily.

† **Superbious**, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *superbious* (= obs. *It. superbioso*) or ad. med.L. **superbiōsis*, f. *superbia* pride, f. *superbus* *SUPERB*.]

1. Proud, overbearing, insolent.

c1510 *Kalendar of Sheph. Eiv.* Y^o moyste rayne of dethe whiche... causeth them to tomble by the strength of theyr superbiuous blastes into the fourneys euerlastyng. 1595 *Loeving* iv. iv. 25 Superbiuous Britaioe, thou shalt know too soone The force of Humber and his Scithians. 1603 *HARSHAM Pop. Impost.* xxiii. 162 That addition, in scorn and superbiuous contempt annexed by you, vnto our pulpitike prayer, God saue the Queene. 1700 in *D'Israeli Cur. Lit.*, *Hist. Theatre during Supr.*, These proud parrotting players... a sort of superbiuous ruffians.

2. Stately, grand, superb.

1583 *PARKE tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* 17 In all such cities that hee the heads of the prouinces, is resident a vitroz... and dwelthe in the house that (in euery such cite) the king hath ordeined... all the which... are superbiuous and admirable. 1650 J. REYNOLDS *Flower Fidel.* 5 Beholding the Zephyr-Gale fairly blow the Swanlike Sails from the superbiuous Mast. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renoi's Disp.* Pref., Here you may view the superbiuous Trees. 1714 *Mrs. MANLEY Adv. Rivella* 79 The superbiuous Chief Seat of the Doubles.

Hence † **Superbiuously adv.**, superbi; † **Superbiouness**, superbiuous.

1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* viii. 369 Mosques... are well beoefied and superbiuously decoyed within and without. c1650 *Don Bellianis* 78 The Prince Don Gallaneo... did superbiuously adorn himself. 1654 *COKEANE Dianea* iv. 367 The superbiouness of Asia, and the rarities of Africa here demonstrated the extremes of their power.

Superbity (sūpə'bɪtɪ), *rare.* In 6 superbiute.

[a. OF. *superbit* or ad. med.L. **superbitas*, f. *superbus* *SUPERB*: see -ITY.] Pride, arrogance. Also *concr.* an embodiment of pride, a proud person.

a 1550 *Image Hyper.* ii. 81 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 423 And eke it is forbode That he no uoic be, Lest with superbiute He do presume to hye. 1653 R. SANOERS *Physiogn.* Moles? In a woman, it denotes superbiuity, and an elated minde. 1685 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 117 In all his Actiōes and Discourse [he] manifested a most insupportable Superbiuity. 1903 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Aug. 234 The unimaginative superbiuties find themselves confronted by a force they have always striven to ignore.

Superbly (sūpə'bɪlɪ), *adv.* [f. *SUPERB* a. + -LY 2.] In a superbi manner.

1. With a magnificent or majestic aspect or demeanour.

1622-3 *CHURCHILL Ghost* iv. 1174 With labour'd visible design Art strove to be superbi fine. 1812 J. WILSON *Vell of Pains* ii. 825 He calmly views The gallant vessel toss Her prow superbi up and down. 1865 'E. C. CLAYTON' *Cruel Fortune* I. 172 The Countess swept superbi from the room. 1870 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. i. (1873) 184 A mountain seen from different sides by many lands, itself superbi solitary.

2. With sumptuous provision, equipment, adornment, or decoration.

1761 *CHURCHILL Apology* 151 For me let hoary Fielding bite the ground, So nobler Pickle stand superbi bound. 1772 *WILKES Corr.* (1809) IV. 138, I went to Deptford; and dined most agreeably, as well as superbi, on board an East Indian ship. 1784 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1853) 73 Vathek came close after, superbi robbed. 1835 *LYTTON Kenzi* i. 1, Their steeds caparisoned superbi.

3. Very finely, splendidly.

1828 *LYTTON Pelham* I. xi, She supplied the place of the dilapidated baronet with a most superbi mustachioed German. 1863 'E. C. CLAYTON' *Queens of Song* II. 145 She

was equally grand as Semiramide and as Arsace, and sang the music of both parts superbi. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. p. lxvii, The most fascinating of all paper Printing Methods. Gives the most superbi finished pictures.

Superbness, *rare.* [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] Superbi character or quality.

1666 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 5), *Superbness*, Pride, Haughty Disdain. 1898 G. W. CABLE *Grandissimes* xiv. 76 It was a femininity without humanity—something that made her, with all her superbness, a creature that ooe would want to find chained.

† **Superbound**, *v.*, obs. *contr.* f. *SUPERABOUND*.

1561 *EDEN Arct. Navig.* Pref., Suche as... superboude in all notorious vyces. 1640 *SAMONSON Serm.* (1681) II. 150 As his sufferings encreased, his comforts had... such a proportionable rise, that where those abounded, these did rather superbound.

† **Superbous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *superbus*: see *SUPERB* and -OUS.] = *SUPERBIOUS*.

1584 *SOUTHERNE in Pattenham Eng. Poetrie* iii. xxii. (Arb.) 259. 1601 W. PARRY *Trav. Sir A. Shirley* to A most insolent superbiuous and insulting people. 1652 *KIRKMAN Clerio & Locia* 156 The General made two superbiuous Triumphs of vanquisher and vanquished. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas.* I. 251 A house of that Superbiuous and elegant Structure. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 72 He esteemes himself very potent, and assumes very superbiuous and high Titles. 1709 *Mrs. MANLEY Secret Mem.* (1720) IV. 107 They... lodg'd him at a finer Palace, more superbiuous than the former.

Supercargo (sūpə'kɑ:rgo). [Alteration of *SUPRACARGO* by prefix-substitution.] An officer on board a merchant ship whose business it is to superintend the cargo and the commercial transactions of the voyage. † Also formerly, an agent who superintended a merchant's business in a foreign country.

1697 *DANFIER Voy.* (1729) I. 571 One Mr. Moody, who was Supercargo of the Ship. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* i. (Globe) 39 The Question was, whether I would go their Super-Cargo in the Ship to manage the Trading Part upon the Coast of Guinea? 1732 *FIELDING Letters* ii. 14 A Man of the first Quality, and one of the best Estates in the Kingdom: Why, he's as rich as a Supercargo. 1782 *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 48 The Directors of the East India Company, to give proper orders to their factors and super-cargoes in China, to procure some of the best seed that can be obtained. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* *Hist. Ind.* 372 With the port of Rangoon... they carried on a very considerable trade, and had supercargoes stationed there. 1828-43 *TYTLER Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 272 Richard le Furhur, a trader of the inland town of Roxburgh, had sent factors or supercargoes to manage his business in foreign countries. 1835 *MARRVAT Pirate* ix, The pirate had been questioning the supercargoes as to the contents of the vessel. c1890 *GLAISTONE in Morley Life* (1903) I. i. 9 My father... went in one of these ships at a very early age as a supercargoe.

Transf. 1713 *Guardian* No. 95 7 1 Mr. Purville was Supercargo to the great Hamper, in which were the following Goods.

Hence **Supercargoship**, the office or occupation of supercargoe.

1809 P. IRVING in *Irving's Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 222, I am averse to any supercargoship, or anything that may bear you to distant or unfriendly climates. 1879 *HILL Life Irving* 55 He seems even to have considered a supercargoship.

Supercede, *var.* (now *erron.*) of *SUPERSEDE*.

Supercelstial (sūpə'seɪlɪəl), *a. (sb.)* [f. late L. *supercelstis* = Gr. *ὑπερκοίτης*: see *SUPER* i a, 4, and *CELESTIAL*. Cf. obs. F. *supercelste*; *It. sopracelste*, Pg. *sobrecelste*; Sp., Pg. *sobrecelstial*.]

1. That is above the heavens; situated or existing above the firmament.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glass* 2 Ptolomæus, Atlas, and Alphonso... founded out the marvellous course and sondry motions of the supercelstial bodies. 1561 [see *SUPRACELSTIAL* A.]. 1635 *SWAN Spec. Mund.* (1690) 31 How can it therefore be that these should be those supercelstial waters separated from all other waters by the firmament, seeing the firmament is above them? 1660 *INGELO Bentiv. & Ur.* ii. (1682) Index Hhij b, *Hyperuranium*,... supercelstial things, which the Gnosticks brag'd that they were able to see. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* i. 16 Some have thought those to be waters plac'd above the highest heavens, or super-celstial waters. 1744 *BERKELEY Siris* § 366 What this philosopher in his *Phædrus* speaketh of the super-celstial region, and the divinity resident therein. 1847 *LEWES Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. vi. iv. 250 No poet has ever celebrated these supercelstial things, nor ever will celebrate them, as they deserve.

2. More than heavenly; of a nature or character higher than celestial.

1561 *DAUS tr. Bullinger on Apec.* (1573) 19 The augmentation of the supercelstial grace and light. 1578 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* Ep. Ded., The supercelstial or not to be seen graces in God are very manifestly known by his most wonderful workes. 1644 *SIN E. DERING Prop. Sac.* ii. 17 A... supercelstial... life-giving mystery. 1672 *STERREY Great Wilt* (1673) 239 Jesus Christ is a supernatural, super-celstial Spirit, far above the nature of Souls or Angels in the first Creation. 1721 *KEN Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 97 Discourse salvific, be at Meals instill'd, And Souls with Food supercelstial fill'd. 1826 G. S. FAHER *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 263 That they might learn the flesh which be would give them to be supercelstial and spiritual food. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. ix. iii. 139 To the higher faculty, then, there are already visible gleams of a super-celstial dawn. 1902 W. M. ALEXANDER *Demon. Powers* N. T. viii. 227 These evil powers... drag them down from God and super-celstial things to those below.

† b. In ironical or trivial use. Obs.

1566 W. P. tr. *Curio's Pasquins in Trance* 110 b, They are altogether idle questions of wayne thiëgs, crooked, more

than supercelestial, crabbed, and Seraphicall. 1576 KNESTUB *Confut.*, etc. (1579) 39 Hee hath... ouerthrowen all H. N. his spiritual constructions, and supercelestial [sic] interpretations. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* 11. xiii. (1632) 630 Supercelestial opinions, and under-terrestrial manners, are things, that amongst us, I have ever scene to bee of singular accord.

† B. sb. A supercelestial being. *Obs. rare*—
1652 BENLOWES *Theoph. Pref.*, This spiritual Poem, which treateth on Sub-celestials, Cælestials and Super-celestials. † **Supercelestial**, a. *Obs. rare*— [See SUPER-1 a and CELICAL.] Supercelestial.

1654 VILVAIN *Theorem. Theol.* i. 28 Mans Soul for excellence hath a far sublimer supercelestial efficient.

Supercession, var. (now erron.) of SUPER-SESSION.

Supercharge, *rare*. [SUPER- 3, 10.]

1. *Her.* A charge home upon another charge.
1676 PORY *Elem. Her.* (1771) T viij h/2. 1780 EDMONDSON *Heraldry* II. Gloss., *Super-charge*, is a term that hath been applied by some to express one figure borne on another. N. B. This word, *Super-charge*, is now seldom or ever used, surmounted being a better term.

2. An excessive charge; an overcharge.
1826 DISRAELI in *Monypenny Life* (1910) I. vii. 95, I generally detect the *aubergiste* in a super-charge.

Supercharged, pa. pp. and ppl. a. [SUPER-9 b.] Charged to excess; overcharged.

1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xv. 283 Shallow seas supercharged with saline matter. 1889 *Athenæum* 12 Oct. 499/1 The story is supercharged with the frolicsome spirit and delicate humour that [etc.]. 1909 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 463 Our supercharged imagination.

† **Superchery** (sūpəʃəri). *Obs. exc.* in F. form *supercherie* (sūpʃəri). Also 6-cherie, 7-chiery, 7-8-cherie. [a. F. *supercherie*, ad. It. *supercheria* (var. *sovercheria*), f. *superchio* (var. *soverchio*) superfluous, excessive, = OSp., Pg. *sobejo*—pop. L. **superculu-s*, f. *super* over, above.]
1. An attack made upon one at a disadvantage; (a piece of) foul play.

1598 FLORIO *Ital. Dict.*, *Supercheria*, a supercherie, a wrong or injury offered with odds or advantage, also superfluous, an affront. 1603 — *Montaigne* 11. xxvii. 400 It is a Superchery, as being well armed, to charge a man who hath but a piece of a sword, or being sound and strong, to set upon a man sore hurt. 1639 CHAS. I *Declar. Tumults Scot.* 380 By their supercherie violence and tergiversations. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* i. lxxi. (1674) 90 [The] swaggering companions, which he was accustomed to make use of in his supercheries and foul play to men of honour.

2. Trickery, deceit. Also with a and pl.
1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Mau bec. Guilty* 168 All men know these Messengers [sc. the senses] are unfaithfull, and that Nature hath given her [sc. the soul] an inward light, to free herself from their Superchery. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* 111. *Arianism* 3 He was not likely to succeed in that Superchery, by Reason of... almost unavoidable Certainty of being discover'd immediately. 1781 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 13 July, That I might not contribute... to any legal supercherie, I insisted [etc.]. 1812 GIFFORD in *M. Napier's Corr.* (1879) 3 A little supercherie of which I have been guilty in filching a couple of lines from one of your quotations.]

† **Supercilic**, *Obs. rare*— [ad. L. *supercilium*: see SUPERCILIUM.] Superciliousness.

1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pard.* i. ii. 24 He... did not use such branded persons with the same supercilic and disdain that their great men were wont to do.

† **Supercilician**, *Obs. rare*— [f. SUPERCILIOUS + -AN.] A supercilious person.

1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 20 Any supercilian in fine clothes.

Superciliary (sūpəʃiəri), a. (sb.) [ad. mod. L. *superciliarius*, f. *supercilium*: see SUPERCILIUM and -ARY 2. Cf. F. *supercilier*.] Of or pertaining to the eyebrow, or to the region of the eyebrow; supra-orbital.

Superciliary arch or *ridge*, a prominence of the frontal bone, over the eye, produced by the development of the frontal sinuses; also, in various animals, a prominence consisting of the projecting upper edge of the orbit itself.

1732 MONRO *Anat. Bones* ii. (ed. 2) 86 The Foramina, or Holes... of the frontal Bone... one in each superciliary Ridge [etc.]. *Ibid.*, The superciliary Foramina... often instead of a Hole, a Notch only is to be seen. 1733 G. DOUGLAS tr. *Winstow's Anat.* (1756) I. 22 On the Outside [of the Os Frontis] we observe the following Eminences; two superciliary Arches, which form the upper Edge of each Orbit, or the Supercilia. 1813 PRICHARD *Phys. Hist. Man* 57 The superciliary arches scarcely to be perceived. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 667 The Supra-orbital or Superciliary Artery... Arrived at the base of the orbit, after furnishing some minute ramifications to the periosteum and the two muscles above mentioned, it issues from that cavity by the superciliary notch. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xix. 316 The superciliary ridge is generally more strongly marked in man than in woman.

b. Situated over the eye; also *transf.* having a marking over the eye (cf. SUPERCILIOUS 3 b).

1872 COUES N. *Amer. Birds* 19 Forehead... middle head or crown... hind head, or occiput. The lateral border of all three together constitutes the 'superciliary line', that is, line over the eye. 1888 P. L. SCLATER *Argentine Ornith.* i. 51 Above grey, slight superciliary mark whitish.

B. sb. A superciliary ridge or marking.

1864 THURNAM in *Mem. Anthropol. Soc.* I. 144 The superciliares are well marked, the orbits rather small. 1888 P. L. SCLATER *Argentine Ornith.* I. 97 Distinct superciliares white.

† **Supercilio-sity**, *Obs. rare*. [f. next + -ITY.] Superciliousness.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 13 As if such supercilious could sweeten the bitter swarves of their sower death. 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* 1. 6 The Staleness, severity, pride of their carriage and superciliousity. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* 58 They, with a Pharisaical Superciliousity, would always rebuke the... Secretaries as Publicans and sinners.

Superciliosus (sūpəʃi-li-ŋs), a. [ad. late L. *superciliōsus*, f. *supercilium*: see SUPERCILIUM and -OUS. Cf. F. *supercilleux*.]

1. Haughtily contemptuous in character or demeanour; having or marked by an air of contemptuous superiority or disdain.

1529 [implied in SUPERCILIOUSLY]. 1614 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* 11. viii. (ed. 2) 137 There was small reckoning had of the Galileans by their supercilious and superstitious brethren of Iudæa. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 19 Let me advise our Men to... not contemne them from their indefensive nakednesse, or by a supercilious conceit of their owne weapons and field practises. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humphry Cl.* 26 June, His mother eyed me in silence with a supercilious air. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 38 The supercilious landlord, who, with an air of disdain, keeps his tenants at a distance. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* v. vi, Sybil had made the enquiry and received only a supercilious stare from the shopman. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* i. ii, Smiling at her ironically, and taking the air of a supercilious mentor.

† 2. 'Dictatorial, arbitrary, despotic, overbearing' (J.), exacting or severe in judgement, censorious.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* Ded. to Camden, There are, no doubt, a supercilious race in the world who will esteeme all office, done you in this kind, an injurie. 1616 CHAPMAN tr. *Homer's Wks., Concl. Verses* 27 To see our supercilious wizerds frowne. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* iv. i, *Fit*, I ha' mark'd him all this meale, he has done nothing But mocke, with scurvy faces, all wee said. *Alm.* A supercilious Rogue! 1644 MILTON *Divorce* To Parl. Eng. A 3 b, In the Gospel we shall read a supercilious crew of masters, whose holiness... was to set straiter limits to obedience, than God had set. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 96 This... was neither more nor less than trading and bartering, though from supercilious punctilio, we had in a manner been denied it. 1758 JONSON *Idler* No. 12 ¶ 2 Hopeless as the claim of vulgar characters may appear to the supercilious and severe. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1745, His pamphlet... was fortunate enough to obtain the approbation even of the supercilious Warhurton himself.

† 3. a. Pertaining to the eyebrows. *Obs. rare*—
1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Supercilious*... pertaining to the eyebrows. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Supercilious*... having great eyebrows.

† b. Zool. In names of various animals distinguished by a conspicuous stripe, process, etc. over the eye: rendering L. *superciliōsus* or *superciliaris* of the systematic name. *Obs.*

1782 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. 11. 643 *Alcedo superciliosa*... Supercilious [Klingfisher]... From the hill, over the eyes, passes a narrow orange stripe. *Ibid.* 673 *Merops superciliosus*... Supercilious [Doe-eater]. 1802 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* III. 1. 220 Supercilious Lizard. *Lacerta Superciliosa*... This Lizard... having... the appearance of a pair of sharp-pointed, horn-like processes above and beyond each eye. 1803 *Ibid.* IV. 1. 169 Supercilious Blenny. *Blennius Superciliosus*... immediately over each eye is situated a small palmated crest or appendage. 1824 STEPHENS *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* XII. 1. 266 Supercilious Jacana (*Parn superciliosa*)... Dark shining green Jacana, with white superciliary lines.

Superciliously, adv. [f. SUPERCILIOUS + -LY 2.] In a supercilious manner; with haughty contempt; disdainfully; † dictatorially, dogmatically, censoriously.

1529 SKELTON *Repl. Wks.* 1843 I. 208 When they have ones superciliously caught A lytell rage of rhetoricke. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* v. iii, See your faces, and looke superciliously, while I present you. 1627 DONNE *Serm.*, *Rev. 17. 8* (1640) 434 Some hide themselves exactly, rigidly, superciliously, yea superstitiously to the number of foure. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* 11. § 43 The Earl... who was a punctual man in point of Honour, received this Address superciliously enough. 1697 BENTLEY *Phal.* (1699) 198 He talks most superciliously, and with the greatest assurance. 1709 SWIFT *Vindice. Bickerstaff Wks.* 1755 II. 1. 169 If men of publick spirit must be superciliously treated for their ingenious attempts, how will true useful knowledge be ever advanced? 1799 HAN. MORE *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) Introd. p. xviii, Let it not be suspected... that she superciliously erects herself into the impeccable censor of her sex and of the world. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* 1, The proprietors [of the shops] were decorously pompous... the shopmen superciliously polite. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Only a Clod* xl, Harcourt smiled superciliously.

Superciliousness, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or character of being supercilious; haughty contemptuousness.

1656 HALES *Serm.*, *Rom. xiv.* 1 in *Golden Rem.* (1673) 29 It falls out oftentimes, that men offend... as much by familiarity, as by superciliousness and contempt. 1697 COLLIER *Exp. Mor. Subj.* 1. (1793) 232 To surrender these privileges up to the superciliousness of every assuming or ignorant pretender. 1751 JOHNSON *Cambr. Rom.* 87 ¶ 9 He has inflamed the opposition... by arrogance and superciliousness. 1853 GALENGA *Italy* iv. 239 Excessive superciliousness, ermine-like exclusiveness and fastidiousness... but nothing like *morgue* and superciliousness. 1881 W. R. SMITH *O. T. in Jewish Ch.* xi. 306 The superciliousness, with which traditionalists declare the labours of the critics to be visionary.

† **Supercilium** (sūpəʃi-li-ŋm), Pl. -ia (iā). [L. = eyebrow; ridge, summit; haughtiness, etc.]

1. The eyebrow. *Obs. exc. Anat.*

1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* i. 200, I marked how your answer looked when he spoke of the day of judgement. Very gravely... and yet without any depressing or exalting his superciliousness.

b. Zool. A superciliary streak or marking.

1817 STEPHENS *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* X. 1. 34 Chesnut red Manakin... supercilia whitish above, margined with black.

2. *Arch.* † a. A narrow fillet above the black-tium of a cornice. *Obs.* b. A fillet above and below the scotia of an Attic base. c. The lintel or transverse part of a door-case.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* Eij h, Geue. 2. [partes] vnto Cymatium... the seventh parte is lefte for Supercilium or Regula. 1664 EVELYN *Acc. Archit.* in *Freart's Archit.* etc. 138 Corona is by some call'd Supercilium, but rather I conceive Stillicidium the Drip. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supercilium*, in the ancient Architecture, the uppermost Member of the Cornice; call'd by the Moderns, Corona, Crown, or Larmier. *Ibid.* s.v., Supercilium, is also used for a square Member under the upper Tore in some Pedestals. Some Authors confound it with the Tore itself. 1828-9 J. NARRIEN *Arch.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) V. 290 The lintel, or *supercilium*, corresponds with the architrave; above the supercilium is a kind of frieze, which he calls *hypertyrannus*, and, over this, a corona, or cornice. *Ibid.*, The supercilium extends, right and left, beyond the exterior of the antepagmenta. 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Auc. Art.* § 28r (ed. 2) 3rr The supercilium is similar to the architrave, and the hypertyrannus to the cornice.

3. *Anat.* The lip or margin of a bony cavity, esp. of the acetabulum.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Supercilium*... the lip or side of a Cavity or hollow Part at the end of a Bone, particularly a Cartilage or Gristle of the Coxendix or Hip-bone. 1733 G. DOUGLAS tr. *Winstow's Anat.* (1756) I. 72 Besides what has been said of the Acetabulum in general, there are... the Edge called the Supercilium, the Cartilaginous Cavity [etc.]. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 204/2 A little above the supercilium of the cotyloid cavity or acetabulum.

† 4. Superciliousness, haughtiness. *Obs. rare*—
1733 T. STEWARD *Ordin. Charge*, Your general Behaviour should... no way discourage a becoming... Familiarity with you, by a lofty *Supercilium*, or a forbidding Austerity.

Superdominant, *Mus.* [SUPER- 5 b.] The note next above the dominant; the sixth of the scale: more usually called SUBMEDIANT. Also attrib. applied to a chord having this note for its root.

c 1833 J. GWILT *Musie in Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) V. 777/1 *Superdominant*, the sixth of the key in the descending scale. 1880 STAINER *Composition* § 26 The third degree of the minor scale can be part of the tonic, mediant, or super-dominant chords. 1889 E. PROUT *Harmony* i. § 13 Some writers... call [the sixth note of the scale] the 'Superdominant'.

† **Superduce**, v. *Obs. rare*. [ad. late L. *superducere*, f. *super-* SUPER- 2 + *ducere* to lead.] *trans.* To superinduce.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 64 Twinckling and glittering as in Magnesia, is Light is caused thereof with-in matter of Cleermes; Which is superduced upon waterly vapour, Beforetime incensed with Heate.

So **Superduct** v. *rare*— [f. L. *superduct-*, pa. ppl. stem of *superducere*: see above].

1901 DORLAND *Med. Dict.*, *Superduct*, to carry up or elevate.

Superelevation: see SUPER- 10.

Superelevation, [SUPER- 6 h, 13.]

† 1. Elevation to a higher rank. *Obs. rare*—
1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 166 If the Prince intend a super-elevation to any of his subjects.

2. The (amount of) elevation of the outer above the inner rail at a curve on a railway, or of one side of a road above another.

1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 54 To balance the centrifugal force of a train running round a curve, it is necessary for the outer rail on a curve to be raised somewhat above the inner rail, and the smaller the radius, and the higher the speed of the trains, the greater must be the super-elevation. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Oct. 5/1 The accident was aided... by... the super-elevation of the left hand rail being only 24 inches instead of 31, and therefore suitable for a speed of sixteen miles an hour only. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 3 Aug. 5/6 The arch of the road is of too large a character, and the super-elevation is on the wrong side of the road.

3. Additional elevation.
1900 *10th Cent.* Apr. 641 In one well alone... no less than 8 feet of super-elevation... were traversed before the alluvial deposit was reached.

Supereminence, sb. [ad. late L. *supereminentia*, f. *supereminent-*: see below and -ENCE. Cf. obs. F. *supereminence*, F. *suréminence*.] The quality or fact of being supereminent; supreme or special eminence; rarely in physical sense, supreme height or loftiness.

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Supereminence*, authoritie, or dignitie above others. 1626 T. HAWKINS *Causin's Holy Cr.* 99 The same ought to be in God, as in their source, with a radiant lustre of supereminence. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* 11. 89 In supereminence of beatific Vision. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 3 The Hill called Garachiga [in Teneriffe]... outthraues... all the Earth for supereminence. 1691 BAXTER *Nat. Ch.* xiii. 55 Magistrates represent him [sc. God] in his Supereminence and Ruling Power. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* viii. 217-12 Note, The supereminence of man is like Satan's, a supereminence of pain. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* xvi, Montrose... had expected from that party the supereminence of council and command. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast.* Ord. (1863) 123 The question of his supereminence as a painter.

Hence † **Supereminence** v. *trans.*, to place in a position of supereminence.

1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* title-p., The Phansyed State-Principles Supereminenting *saluteu populi* above the Kings Honour.

Supereminency. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [Formed as prec.: see -ENCY.] = prec.

In quot. 1866-7 with possessive as a fictitious title of rank. 1585-7 T. ROGERS 39 *Art. xxvi.* (1625) 197 The degrees of Ecclesiastical supereminence. 1631 GOUCE *God's Arrows* iii. § 62. 301 Records... which by an excellency and supereminency [cf. EMINENCE 8 c] are called Scriptures. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 121 The supereminency of the hill. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* i. (1684) 31 A kind of Sceptre in their hands, denoting their supereminencies. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 223 The *υπεροχη* or supereminency of the Divine Nature. 1726 AVILFFE *Parergon* 95 The Archbishop of Canterbury, as he is Primate over all England... has a Super-ministry... over the Archbishop of York. 1866-7 BARING-GOULD *Cur. Myths Mid. Ages*, *Prester John* (1894) 45 The palace in which our Supereminency [cf. Prester John] resides.

Supereminent (*siūp̄erēminēt*), *a.* [ad. L. *superēminēt*-, *ens*, pres. pple. of *superēminere* to rise above, *f. super-* SUPER- 2 + *eminere*: see EMINENT and cf. SUPER- 9 a. Cf. obs. F. *supereminēt*, F. *surēminēt*.]

1. Lofly above the rest; supremely or specially high. Now rare.

1555 ENEN *Decades* i. vi. (Arb.) 90 Paria is the Region which possesseth the supereminence or highest parte there of. 1615 G. SANNS *Trav.* 221 The uttermost promontory that stretcheth to the West, with the supereminent mountain, now called Capo Saint Pisano. 1635 Heywood *Hierarchy* 4 The lofty Hills, and super-eminent Mountains. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I. Proem* 2 When they [sc. Princes] shall so much debate that sublime and supereminent Region they are placed in. 1892 Lm. LYTTON *King Poppy* xi. 348 A single supereminent tower.

2. Exalted above others in rank or dignity; supremely exalted.

1583 [W. CECIL] *Exec. Justice in Eng.* Cijib, Beyond subject to the King, as to him that is supereminent [x Pet. ii. 13]. 1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 43 What other nation... may presume to... advance it selfe unto any such surmounting, and supereminent honor? a 1600 HOOKER *Ecll. Pol.* viii. § 7 Touching the king's supereminent authority in commanding. 1640 Bp. HALL *Epist.* ii. iii. 96 Most manifest it is, that the Apostles of Christ had a supereminent power in Gods Church. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Reliq.* ii. 65 The Marquess saith, that anciently the Church had one Supereminent (by Divine Law) which was the Pope. 1790 BURKE *Rev. France* 63 Were they then to be awed by the supereminent authority and awful dignity of a handful of country clowns? 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 90 A king of Kent is therefore the first supereminent king of England, and he is succeeded by the kings of Northumbria.

† b. Superior to. *Obs. rare*—1.

1657 J. WATTS *Scribe, Pharisee, etc.* i. 17 They are infinitely... supereminent to these, as God is above man.

3. Distinguished above others in character or attainment; conspicuous for some quality.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* B 2 h, This supereminent principall Metropolis of the redde Fish. 1607 WALKINGTON *Optic Glass* 60 And but for this [prone to vicer] they were supereminent above all men. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gl. Brit.* xliii. (1614) 85/1 Kendal... for the... practise of making cloth so excels the rest, that in regard thereof it carryeth a supereminent name above them. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 203 Som were supereminent for holines, and high virtues. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.* x. 142 With these three super-eminent hosts or hostesses, everything was prepared for me that I could possibly want.

4. Of qualities, conditions, etc.: Specially or supremely remarkable in degree; signal or noteworthy above that of others.

1581 ALLEN *Apologie* 90 b, The high dignitie of Priesthod... is... commended... for the high supereminent power of doing the unbloudly sacrifice vpon the altar. 1592 NASHE *Strange Newes* (1593) 65 Thy supereminent gifts. 1651 Fuller's *Abel Redivivus*, Bradford 181 The noblest, and most supereminent of all other Sciences. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* v. xxviii. (1713) 493 The anointing of our Head and true Highpriest the Lord Jesus... in a supereminent manner. 1787 POLWHELEN *Engl. Orator* ii. 376 The Career Of Talents supereminent and vast. 1835 *Adv. Hans Fall* Wks. 1864 I. 4 A fantastic bow-lunet of super-eminent dimensions. 1833 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 320 The Sun would begin to be shorn of those supereminent splendours which at present distinguish it.

Supereminently, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a supereminent manner or degree; eminently above others; supremely.

1617 LADY ENGLEFIELD *Let. in Slingsby's Diary*, etc. (1836) 297 Christ as man received this power supereminently of God. 1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* i. 5 Other attributes we give unto God, which signifie perfections supereminently. 1660 R. BURNET *Kēphōrov Δαρον* (1661) 75 A Prince is exalted by God supereminently next to himself. 1721 R. KEITH tr. *T. a Kempis, Vall. Lillies* xxvi. 78 That... God may be... by thee beloved, blessed, praised, and supereminently exalted to all Eternity. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* x. From that commanding height the banner of England was supereminently displayed. 1893 SYMONDS *Michelangelo* i. v. 206 A style so supereminently noble and so astoundingly original as Michelangelo's.

Supererogant (*siūp̄erōgānt*), *a. rare*. [ad. late L. *supererogans*-, *ant*-, pr. pple. of *supererogare* to SUPEREROGATE.] = SUPEREROGATORY. Hence **Supererogantly** *adv.*, more than is required.

1737 STACKHOUSE *Hist. Bible* vi. ii. (1749) II. 840/4 Then was this Commission... far from being needless, or supererogant. 1892 Temple Bar May 51 They endeavoured to graft on to the natural goodness of man supererogant virtues. 1897 W. WATSON *Poems, To S. W. in the Forest* 4 Is our London... so Super-erogantly fair That yourself it well can spare?

† **Supererogating**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [Formed as prec. + -ING².] Supererogating.

1550 BALE *Apol.* 22 Ricardus de Media villa sayth, that it [sc. a vow] is a promyse of a supererogantinge purpose.

† **Supererogate**, *a. Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *super-*

erogāre, pa. pple. of *supererogāre*: see next.] **Supererogatory**, *superfluous*.

1790 Bystander 44 This... is surely a supererogate [sic] ambition. *Ibid.* 335 [The World] in a mighty supererogate way, extols Mr. Sheridan.

Supererogate (*siūp̄erōgēt*), *v.* Also **-errogate**. [f. L. *supererogāt*, pa. pple. stem of *supererogāre*, *f. super-* SUPER- 13 + *erogare* to pay out (see EROGATE v.). Cf. obs. F. *supereroguer*, obs. It. *soprarogare*, *superarogare*.]

† **l. trans.** To pay over and above; to spend in addition. Also *absol. Obs. rare*.

1532 N. T. (Rhem.) Luke x. 35 He tooketh forth two pence, and gave to the host, and said, Have care of him: and whatsoever thou shalt supererogate [Vulg. *supererogaveris*] I at my returne will repay thee. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* ii. viii. 118 Besides that which the Law enioyned (which is just debt) they supererogated, and of their owne free accord disbursed vpon the Temple and Sacrifices.

† **b. To grant or bestow in addition. Obs. rare**—1.

1644 Bp. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* 188 The Lord... in his bounty supererogated what was fit for his more magnificence.

2. *intr.* To do more than is commanded or required; *spec.* to perform a work or works of SUPEREROGATION. ? *Obs.*

1593 DELL *Motives conc. Rounish Faith* (1605) 26 The Cause that pardons are of force, is the vinity of the mystical bodie, in which many have supererogated in the workes of penance, to the measure of their owne demerites. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. iv. i. l. 714 We cannot... have any perfection in this life, much lesse supererogate. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 303 Can that be obedience which hath no command for it? Is not this to supererogate? and to be righteous over much? 1661 GLANVILLE *Van. Dogn.* 161 Aristotle acted his own instructions; and his obsequious Sectators have supererogated in observance. 1699 BURNET *39 Art.* xiv. 135 Unless it can be supposed that by obeying those Counsels a Man can compensate with Almighty God for his Sins, there is no ground to think that he can supererogate. 1727 J. RICHARDSON *Gl. Folly Pilgr.* i. l. 81 If it should be granted that some have supererogated, that is brought God into Debt to them.

† **b. Const. of, with the person in whose service the works are performed. Obs.**

1608 Bp. HALL *Pharis. & Chr.* (1609) B vij, Gods Law was too strait for their holiness: It was nothing, vnlesse they did more then content God, earne him (for these were Popish Iewes) and supererogate of him. 1618 — *Contempl.* O. T. xiii. *Jonathan's Love*, That good Captaine little imagining, that himselfe was the Philistine, whom Sam maligned, supererogates of his Master, and brings two hundred for one. a 1643 J. SHUTE *Judge.* & *Mercy* (1645) 217 But have we brought forth fruit? Oh, some fruits we supererogate with God in. 1644 Bp. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* 168 They may supererogate with their Prince, by doing many Acts of bounty, favour and Grace.

† **c. trans.** To do (something) beyond what is required; to perform as a work of supererogation. *Obs. rare*.

1621 MOUNTAG *Diatribe* 379 They teach... that Tithing τὰν δακτύλων, was not commanded, but supererogated to the Law. 1624 — *Gagg* 200 Workes supererogated by them, when they doe more than God requieth.

† **d. intr.** To make up by excess of merit for the failing of another. *Obs.*

1625 JACKSON *Cred.* v. xxvii. § 4 Both of them presumed their zealous cois upon Saints monuments, should... supererogate for their predecessors sins. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* xxiv. 195 The fervencie of one man in prayer cannot supererogate for the coldness of another.

† **e. trans.** To deserve and more than deserve. *Obs. rare*.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xvi. (1647) 257 Having supererogated the gallows... by their several misdemeanours.

Hence **Supererogating** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1603 Super-supererogating [see SUPER- 9 h]. 1627 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 3 That enter thought of supererogating should enter the heart of man. a 1643 Lm. FALKLAND, etc. *Infalibility* (1649) 158 It might be but an act of a little supererogating charity, if you would sometimes prove your assertions, even when by strict law you were not bound to it. 1673 HICKERINGILL *Greg. F. Grey.* 43 If their merits were never so... supererogating. 1674 BURNET *Subjection* (1675) 2 Not content with the strictest rigors of Justice, our Saviour hath also obliged us to the supererogations (if I may so speak) of Charity. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Perard's Mystic Div.* 67 Nor any supererogating perfections, or rather presumptions... enthusiasms. 1692 PATRICK *Ans. Touchstone* 122 What doth this Discourse prove? But that they shall have a greater reward themselves? but there is not a syllable of their supererogating for others.

Supererogation (*siūp̄erōgātīōn*). Also 6 supererogacyon, -ation, 6-8 supererrogation. [ad. late L. *supererogatiō*, n. of action *f. supererogāre*: see prec. Cf. obs. F. *supererogation* (mod. F. *surérrogation*), It. *supererogazione* (in Florio, *soprarogatione*, *superarogatione*), etc.] The action (or an act) of 'supererogating' (SUPEREROGATE v. 2); chiefly in phr. *work(s) of supererogation*.

1. **a. R. C. Theol.** The performance of good works beyond what God commands or requires, which are held to constitute a store of merit which the Church may dispense to others to make up for their deficiencies.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 53b, Not onely where thou oughtest so to do of duty, but also of devoute perfection & supererogacyon [sic: cf. OF. *supererogation*]. 1553 *Articles agreed on by Bishops* 1552 xiii, Voluntarie workes besides, over, and above Goddes commaundementes, whiche

thei call workes of Supererogation, cannot be taught without arrogancie, and iniquitie. 1583 HABINGTON *Commandm.* (1590) 68, I have no merites or good workes to come before Thee with-all, much lesse am I able to doo workes of supererogation. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 4. (1619) 57 All that Popish doctrine concerning workes of preparation and disposition before grace: is of merit and supererogation after. 1645 MILTON *1 Petrach.* i. Wks. 1851 IV. 252 The fear is, least this not being a command, would prove an evangelic counsel, and so make way for supererogations. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 415 Some will say, this was but a ceremonious supererogation of Maccabeus, in making such an ordinance. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* v. § 2. 317 The Roman Catholic commentators have generally recognized in the Baptism of Christ by John a part of His work of supererogation. *attrib.* 1738 *Oxf. Methodists* 8 They observe strictly the Fasts of the Church; and this has given occasion to such as do not approve of them, abusively to call them supererogation men.

† **b. transf. and gen.** Performance of more than duty or circumstances require; doing more than is needed.

1592 NASHE *Strange Newes* A 4 h, The strong fayth you have conceiv'd, that I would doo workes of supererogation in answering the Doctor. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* ii. 1, Then thou hast not altered thy name, with thy disguise—O, no, that had bene supererogation. 1612 WOOLALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 408 Let not the younger Artist presume, in a work of supererogation, to be too busie. 1643 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Decl. agst. Great Petition* Wks. (1711) 210 Such is the Supererogation of some of the Petitioners, above what His Majesty requires. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 54 P 6 An Act of so great Supererogation, as singing without a Voice. 1756 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Conway* 24 Jan. I was prepared to be very grateful if you had done just what I desired; but I declare I have no thanks ready for a work of supererogation. 1796 MUR. D'ARBLAY *Camilla* ix. viii, Reason might have shewn this a tie of supererogation. 1870 SPURGEON *Treat. Dav. Ps.* xliii. 3 It was a supererogation of malice to pump more tears from a heart which already overflowed. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1899) 149 It may appear to be a work of supererogation to notice the popular fallacy that quinia... remains combined with the textures of the body.

† **2.** See quot. and cf. SUPEREROGATE 1. *Obs. rare*—0.

1604 R. CANNREY *Table Alph.*, *Supererogation*, giuing more then is required. 1616 BULLOKAR *Explic.*, *Supererogation*, laying out of more then one hath receiued.

Supererogative (*siūp̄erōgātīv*), *a. rare*. [f. late L. *supererogātīv* (see SUPEREROGATE) + -IVE.] = SUPEREROGATORY.

1599 SANNS *Europe Spec.* xlii. (1605) P j, Their spiritnall treasure of supererogative [ed. 1629 Supererogatorie] workes. 1611 A. STAFFORD *Noble* ii. 61 A fellow... who can iustlie brag of nothing of his owne, but lines vpon the supererogative deedes of his Ancestours. 1641 MILTON *Animadu.* ii. 15 O new and never-heard of Supererogative height of wisdom and charity in our Liturgie!

Supererogator, *rare*. [f. SUPEREROGATE v. + -OR.] One who performs works of supererogation.

1699 *Let. Vincl. Ref. Ch.* 9 These horrid Supererogators do seem... to out-act the most Holy Law-giver. 1825 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 34 Man is not here a mere supererogator, an unhidden counsellor.

Supererogatory (*siūp̄erōgātōrī*, *siūp̄erōgātōrī*), *a. (sb.)* Also **-errogatory**. [ad. scholastic L. *supererogatorius*, *f. supererogātīv*: see SUPEREROGATE and -ORY². Cf. Sp. *supererogatorio* and F. *surérrogatoire*.] Characterized by, or having the nature of, supererogation; going beyond what is commanded or required; loosely, superfluous.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 18 Were his penne as supererogatory a workeman as his harte. 1629 [see SUPEREROGATIVE, quot. 1599]. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* (1645) 103 The supererogatory services, and too great benefits from subjects to kings are of dangerous consequence. a 1653 GOUCE *Comm. Heb.* iv. 16 (1655) 468 The folly of those that trust to the supererogatory workes of others, as if any man were able to do more than he is bound to do. 1740 WALTON *Super. Sen. of God* II. xv. 406 Too much taken with Supererogatory Fasts... rather than those which are commanded. 1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 202 That you could take the faults of others upon yourself; and by a supposed supererogatory merit, thank your interposition sufficient to atone for the faults of others. 1820 SHELLEY *Fræmth. Unb. Pref.*, Nothing can be equally well expressed in prose that is not tedious and snuperogatory in verse. 1850 MOTLEY *Netherl.* xix. (1863) II. 481 It had now become supererogatory to ask for Alexander's word of honor. 1885 *Punch* 16 Jan. 25/2 Sending... spare books... and supererogatory newspapers to our Hospitals.

† **b. sb.** A supererogatory act; a work of supererogation. *notice-15c.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 347 Why may I not proceed in my supererogatories? 1749-50 — *Let. to Mrs. Belfour* 9 Jan., No supererogatories do I allow of in marriage.

Hence † **Supererogatorian** *Obs. notice-15d.*, one who believes in supererogation; **Supererogatorily** *adv.*, in a supererogatory manner, beyond the requirements of the case, superfluously.

1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1754) I. vii. 32 With all your relations indeed, their Harriet cannot be in fault... Supererogatorians all of them (I will make words whenever I erogatorians all of them (I will make words whenever I please) with their attributions to you. 1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LII. 446 Many a dial... most supererogatorily informs us that 'time flies'. a 1849 *Port. Cooper* Wks. 1864 III. 397 We are tactically informed that improvement is a consequence of embellishment and supererogatorily told that the rule holds good only where the embellishment is not accompanied by destruction.

† **Superessence**, *Obs. rare*—1. [SUPER- 5.]

That which is above, or transcends, essence or being.

a 1706 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 176 All essence and super-essence... was always what He is, and always shall be.

Superessential, a. [ad. late L. *superessentialis* (cf. Gr. *ὑπερβολικός*), f. *super-* SUPER- 4 + *essentia* ESSENCE: see -AL. Cf. obs. F. *superessential*.] That is above essence or being; transcending all that exists; = SUPERSUBSTANTIAL 2.

1587 GOLOING *De Mornay* iii. (1592) 28 God... the superessential Being, (that is to say, a Being which farre surmounteth, passeth, and excelleth all Beings). 1614 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* t. ii. (ed. 2) 9 That vncrated superessential light, the eternal Trinitie, commanded this light to be. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 145 This Internal Super-essential Water sustaineth every Being, and is the Radix and Life of the outward Water. 1789 J. TAYLOR *Proetus* II. 386 If the first deity is super-essential, but every god, so far as a god is of the first series, hence every god will be super-essential. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 96 No man could make an actual God of that super-essential ultimum. 1902 FAIRBAIRN *Philos. Chr. Relig.* i. iii. 102 God is super-essential, and can be expressed in no category.

Hence **Superessentially adv.**, in a manner or mode that transcends all being.

1789 J. TAYLOR *Proetus* II. 387 All things are contained in the gods, uniformly, and super-essentially. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. vi. v. 194 Dionysius writeth how God doth... superessentially surpass all images, modes, forms, or names that can be applied to Him.

Superexalt, v. [ad. late L. *superexaltare*: see SUPER- 9 b and EXALT v.]

1. *trans.* To exalt or raise to a higher, or to the highest, position or rank; to exalt supremely.

1625 GIL. *Sacr. Philos.* ii. 183 The first order of separate or created beings, is that of the fountain, which by the means of vision is superexalted above all the rest. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* 1. Ad Sect. ii. 21 The holy Maid... was superexalted by an honour greater than the world yet ever saw. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Mark xvi. 19 Wks. 1686 II. 434 God... having super-exalted him, and hestowed on him a name above all names.

2. To extol or magnify exceedingly. *rare.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Dan.* iii. 57 Al workes of our Lord blesse ye our Lord, prayse and superexalt him for euer. 1864 SIR C. F. L. WRAXALL *Historie Bye-Ways* I. iii. 47 We may... say, that had it not been for Frederick William I., there would hardly have been a Frederick the Great. Still, this must not cause us to super-exalt him.

Hence **Superexalted ppl. a.**

1664 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 239 So high and separate. Superexalted secret, as is that of the holy Trinity.

Superexaltation, [SUPER- 10; cf. prec.] Exaltation to a higher or the highest degree; supreme or excessive exaltation.

1624 D. CANNON *Humilitie* 40 God will haue his will done, onely with reason: The proud man will haue his against all reason; There's his superexaltation of him, alone all that is called God. 1627 DONNE *Serm.* Exod. iv. 13 (1640) 42 The over-bending, and super-exaltation of zeale, a 1661 HOLYDAY (J.), In a superexaltation of courage, they seem as greedy of death as of victory. 1880 *Athenæum* 25 Sept. 395/1 The superexaltation of St. Peter in face of the historical evidence which remains as to St. Paul's influence at Rome. 1887 J. HURCHISON *Lect. Philippians* x. 103 God highly exalted Him. This super-exaltation, then, is described as of God's favour.

Superexcell, v. [ad. L. **superexcellere* (cf. obs. F. *superexceller*): see SUPER- 9 b and EXCEL, and cf. SUPEREXCELLENT.] *trans.* and *intr.* To excel highly or supremely. Hence **Superexcelling** (also 6 SC. -and) *ppl. a.*, superexcelling.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionn* (Roxh.) 39 Marie superexcellis of all seints the state. 1530 LYONSAY *Test. Pafnyng* 438 Iames the secunde, Roie of gret renoun, Beand in his super-excelland gloire. 1552 - *Monarchie* 5019 Superexcelland Sapience. 1613 T. MILLES tr. *Mexia's Treas. Anc. & Mod. T.* 13/1 The Trees (in Paradise) may signifie. the liues of the Saints, their super-excelling fruites [etc.]. 1658 R. FRANK *North. Mem.* (1821) 129 There's not a rivulet in Scotland... superexcells this Calvin [= Kelvin] for diversion with small trout. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Nov. 10/2 Where Barbara excels, and super-excels, is in her dogs.

Superexcellence, [f. SUPEREXCELLENT: see -ENCE.] The quality or condition of being super-excellent; superior or supreme excellence.

1652 T. BENLOWES in *Benlowes' Theoph.* Pref. Verses C1 b, This Original; Whose charming Empire of her Grace does Sense Astonish by a super-Excellence. 1683 PORDAGE *Mystic Div.* 36 The Super-excellence of the Divine Being. 1768 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1834) I. 190 The proud... if they still retain a fondness for reflecting on their superexcellence, it is like the unnatural thirst of a drunkard. 1885 R. L. & F. STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 179 Considering the depth of his demerit and the height of the adored one's super-excellence.

Superexcellency, Now rare. [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] = prec. Also, something that is super-excellent.

1587 GOLOING *De Mornay* iii. (1592) 29 Then is it this first simplicitie which is the King; the Soueraignetic and Super-excellency of all things. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* iii. 205, I could finde no such superexcellency in him. 1603 BRETON *Dial. Pithe & Pleasure* Wks. (Grosart) II. 175/1 Man... cao effect so rare excellencies in the worlde, and behold so many superexcellencies in the heuens, as the eye of oo creature but man is able to looke after. 1660 R. BURNEY *Képōstov Δάρον* (1661) 109 Our Parliaments in England and Scotland have a superexcellency above all the counsels of the world. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* i. 38 The superexcellency of his nature. 1870 GILLESPIE *Being & Attrb. God* iv. iii. (1906) 212 The one great Attribute, or Super-Excellency of Holiness.

Superexcellent, a. (sb.) [ad. late L. *superexcellent*, -ens: see SUPER- 9 a and EXCELLENT.] That superexcels; excellent in a high degree; very or supremely excellent.

1561 PRESTON *K. Cambryses* 948 A banquet royall and superexcellent. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. iv. u. I. 452 Tobacco, divine, rare, superexcellent Tobacco. 1660 R. BURNEY *Képōstov Δάρον* (1661) 108 The King, to whose super-excellent power and facultie God himself gives witness to. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 540 P 6 In Holiness, Temperance, Chastity, and Justice super-excellent. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 490 The system of *under or deep-draining*, being the deepest method of any, is super-excellent. 1874 LITTLE *Carr. Jud. Gwynne* i. i. 20 A very true woman and no super-excellent heroine.

b. sb. A superexcellent person or thing. *nonce-nise.*

1816 MOORE *Let. to Power* 24 Sept. Two or three of the Irish [songs] equal to any I have done... but our plan is to go on till we can select twelve super-excellents.

Hence **Superexcellently adv.**

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 103 That... Divinest Mystic of Love, sciz God made Flesh: which gave (as one superexcellently) the Angels new Anthems. a 1687 COTTON *New-Year* 38 And then the next in reason should be superexcellently good. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Mar. 8/1 The atmosphere of the highly cultured... home... is superexcellently achieved.

† **Superexcrecence, Obs. rare.**

1. [SUPER- 10.] Increase in excess. *Sc.*

1499 *Reg. Privy Seal Scot.* i. 51/1 To answer to the king of the superexcrecence of the profits. 1549 D. MONRO *West. Isles in Macfarlane's Geogr. Collect.* (S. H. S.) III. (1903) 301 The superexcrecences of the said ky and sheipe.

2. [SUPER- 3.] An excrecence growing over a surface.

Cf. late L. *superexcrece*.

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* iv. v. 321 After the Escar separated, I rubb'd the remaining Superexcrecence with a Vitriol-stone.

† **Superexpend, v. Sc. Obs.** Also 6 -exspend.

[SUPER- 9 b. In med. L. *superexpendere* was applied to snpererogatory fasting.]

1. To be superexpend: to have spent beyond one's income or means; to be out of pocket or in arrears: often with advb. acc. or phr. expressing the amount.

1473 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 75 And sua is the Compare superexpendit jm^e lxxix li. iij s. x d. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlii. 23 Sum super expendit gois to his hed. 1559 *Extr. Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 325 Quhat he beis super expendit, the same to be allowit to him. 1591 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* XXII. 162 The comptar is superexpendit de claro in the somme of aucht thousand and hundreth fourtene pundis sevin schillingis fyve pennys. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1862) I. lxxxv. 219 We shall be... so far from being super-expend... that angels cannot lay our counts pr sum our advantage and incomes. 1676 ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiogr.* xii. (1848) 453 They were not provided with horses... being superexpended by attending Parliament so long. 1686 BURNET *Trav.* i. 24 The Bailiffs... pretend they are so far super-expended, that they discount a great deal of the public revenue, of which they are the receivers, for their reimbursement.

2. *trans.* To spend (time) wastefully. *rare.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* Direct. 31 Quhär that I haue my tyme superexpendit, *Mea culpa*, God grant I may amend it.

† **Superexpense, Sc. Obs.** [SUPER- 10. Cf. prec.] Expenditure above receipts or income; out-of-pocket expenses.

1473 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 74 Sum totale of all the parcialis of this expensis befor writin, except the super-expensis of the last compt. 1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. t. I. 472 For payment of the superexpensis maid be thame in their offices. 1567-8 *Ibid.* 611 Takin up be the Laird of Mynto in his superexpensis. 1607 *Extr. Aberd. Reg.* (1848) II. 288 Thomas Fischer and Willeam Speares superexpensis in their negociatione.

† **Superexponere, v. Sc. Obs. rare.** [f. SUPER- 9 b + EXPONE v. 3.] *trans.* = SUPEREXPEND.

1491 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 230/1 *pe* quilibet soume he superexponit mare *pan* be common gudiis of *pe* said toune extendit to.

† **Surface, Obs. rare-1.** ? Misprint for SUPERFICE, or etymologizing alteration of SURFACE.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* ii. 4. 514 The surface of the earth.

Superfetally (*stūpifitālī*), *adv.* Also -foet- [Formed after SUPERFETATION: see -AL and -LY 2.] By superfetation.

1910 THOMPSON tr. *Aristotle's Hist. Anim.* v. ix, Animals like the hare, where the female can become superfetally impregnated.

† **Superfetant, a. Obs.** Also 7 -foet-. [ad. L. *superfetant*, -ans, pr. pple. of *superfetare* to SUPERFETE.] Conceiving by superfetation. So **Superfetate v.**, *intr.* to conceive by superfetation; **Superfetate a.**, over-productive, superabundant.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* (1620) 194 Some creatures are superfetant, that is, breeding vpon breed. 1623 COCKERAM, *Superfetate*, after the first young to conceive another. 1681 GREW *Musæum* i. v. i. 91 The Female brings forth... twice in one month, and so is said to Superfetate. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pof. Educ.* iii. 55 The refuge for what otherwise would be a superfetate population.

Superfetation (*stūpifitāl-jān*). Also -foet- (7 -foet-). [ad. late or mod. L. *superfetatio*, n. of action f. *superfetare* to SUPERFETE. Cf. F. *superfetation*, It. *superfetazione*, etc.]

1. *Phys.* A second conception occurring after (esp. some time after) a prior one and before the delivery; the formation of a second fetus in a uterus already pregnant: occurring normally in some animals, and believed by some to occur exceptionally in women.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 843 Erasistratus attributeth it [sc. engendering of twins] unto divers concussions and superfetations, like as in brute beasts. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 314 This superfetation is... a second conception, when a woman already with child... conceiveth againe. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Isag. b 2 b, The hare is often troubled with superfetation. 1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* II. 86 What you have writ me seems to favour the notion of superfetation. 1836-9 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* II. 469/1 The quadrupeds in which superfetation... is said to occur possess a uterus with two horns. 1871 A. MADOWS *Man. Midwifery* (ed. 2) 103 Cases of double or bicorned uteri are probably quite as rare as genuine cases of superfetation.

b. *Bot.* In early use, applied to processes supposed to be analogous to superfetation in animals, e.g. the growth of a parasite, or an excessive production of ears of corn; in mod. use, the fertilization of the same ovule by two different kinds of pollen.

1646 BACON *Sylva* § 556 The Mistletoe... is a Plant, vtterly differing from the Plant, vpon which it groweth. Two things therefore may be certainly set downe: First, that Super-fetation must be by Abundance of Sap, in the Bough that putteth it forth: Secondly, that that Sap must be such, as the Tree doth excrete, and cannot assimilate. 1651 in *Harlib's Legacy* (1655) 107 Such a super-fetation of ears must necessarily proceed from an improvement by the Root. 1707 *Curios. Husb. & Gard.* 156 'Tis a sort of Superfetation, by which one Grain of Corn conceives and brings forth several Young, that in the common Course... ought to be born successively. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, We meet with something like a Superfetation in Plants too; there being a kind of Lemoo found to grow inclosed in the Body of another. 1816 KEITH *Phys. Bot.* II. 368 The other species of superfetation in which one seed is supposed to be the joint issue of two males. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 9 The formation of two or more embryos, occurs occasionally as a kind of superfetation in some seeds. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms, Superfoetation*, the fertilization of an ovary by more than one kind of pollen.

2. *fig.* Additional production; the growth or accretion of one upon another; snperabundant production or accumulation.

1641 H. L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* 13 Consider the Law it self, and you shall see the positive accrue to the natural by way of superfetation. 1675 PLUME *Life Hackel in Cent. Serm.* p. v, That one School [sc. Westminster] furnishing two entire Colledges of great size in Cambrdge and Oxon, besides whom it does send to other places by way of Superfetation. 1684 *Case of Cross in Baptism* 6 The Superfetation of Ceremonies... began to be very burdensome. a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T. Ded.* to Ld. Fitzwalter, Plays and Romances, and such-like Corrupting and Effeminating Trash, which the Superfetation of the Stage furnishes the Nation with. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Mod. Superst.* Wks. 1854 III. 341 Mark: the superfetation of omens—omens supervening upon omen, augury engrafted upon augury. 1882 STALLO *Mod. Physics* 114 In this endless superfetation of ætherial media upon space and ordinary matter.

b. In particularized sense: An instance of this; an additional product; an accretion, excrecence; a superabundant or superfluous addition.

1642 CHAS. I. *Ansu. 10 Prop.* 4 These humble Desires... are intended to make way for a Superfetation of a (yet) higher nature. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 6 Those dismal calamities which hefel his son, were doubtlesse amplified by a superfetation of causes. 1675 V. ALSOP *Anti-Sozzo* iii. ii. 257 This Distinction was but the Superfetation of his own Parturient Brain. 1725 POPE *Shaks. Wks.* I. Pref. 8 The most [of Shakspeare's errors] are such as are not properly Defects, but Superfetations. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xliii. (1907) II. 206 The play may conclude as it began, viz. in a superfetation of blasphemy upon nonsense. 1820 LAMB *Elia Ser. t. South-sea House*, Layers of dust have accumulated (a superfetation of dirt) upon the old layers. 1861 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1889) I. 30 He has thrown this superfetation of his historical work into twelve essays. 1903 *Athenæum* 28 Feb. 775/2 His... edition... suffered from a superfetation of notes.

Hence † **Superfetations a.**, of the nature of superfetation.

1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transf. Reh.* 24 The superfetations Miracles of Art.

† **Superfete, v. Obs.** Also -fæte. [ad. L. *superfetare*, f. *super-* SUPER- 13 + *fetus* FETUS.] *intr.* and *trans.* To conceive by superfetation; id quots. *fig.* (in quot. 1654, to add to, reinforce).

c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1753) 125 So is my fancy quickned by the glance of His heignt aspect and countenance. It makes me pregnant and to superfete. Such is the vigor of His beams and heat. 1650 - *Ep. Ded. in Cotgrave's Dict.*, His brain may... raise and superfete a second thought before the first be uttered. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iii. v. 100 That... they [sc. nuns] might superfete their vow, and not only forswear the use, but the very looks of Men-kind.

† **Superficie, Obs.** [a. OF. *superficie* or ad. its source, L. *SUPERFICIES*.]

1. *Geom.* = SUPERFICIES 1.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* i. § 21 The zodiak in heuene is ymagined to hen a superficie contiennyng a latitude of 12 degrees. c 1643 LO. HERBERT *Antibiog.* (1824) 44 The knowledge of lines, superficies, and bodies... is not much useful for a gentleman unless it be to understand Fortifications. 1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 4 The kinds of Magnitude, which are principally Three, to wit, Length, Breadth and Thickness, or a Line, a Superficie, and a Solid. 1823 J. MITCHELL *Dict. Math. & Phys. Sci.*, *Superficies*, or *Superficie*, in

Geometry, the outside or exterior surface of any body. This is considered as of two dimensions, viz. length and breadth, but without thickness.

2. The surface of a body or object; = SUPERFICIES 2.

c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. pr. viii. (1868) 81 The body of alchibides that was fulfayr in pe superficie wip oute. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 56 The superficie of that roundnes is of mair quantite nor is the space or largenes that is betuix his tui een. 1599 ALEX. HUME *Hymns* iii. 93 The fields, and earthly superficie, With verdure greene is spread. 1636 BRATHWAIT *Rom. Emp.* 276 The whole superficie of the Sea was covered with them. a 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* 1 *Pet.* i. 2 (1693) 16 [It] doth not wither as the grasse, or flower lying on the superficie of the earth. 1703 *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 1401 Hard and perfect Stone... of a Grain and Superficie exactly like those I have seen taken out of the Bladder. 1813 VANDERVOER *Agric. Devon* 117 [It] is discharged with such a hollow or concave superficie downwards, as completely to whelm over and invert every square inch of the lifted furrow.

b. *transf.* That which forms, or is upon, the surface.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xiii. (1870) 265 Euery thyng that is vncious... doth swymme aboue in the byrnes of the stomacke... the excesse of suche nautycion or superfeyce will charge the [or]islyse of the stomacke.

3. *fig.* Outward show or appearance; = SUPERFICIES 5 c.

1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* ii. § 2. 23 The more Serious... satisfie themselves not with the Superficie of Religion. a 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* 1 *Pet.* iii. 8 Wks. (1868) 160 This courtousness is not contrary to that evil, only in the superficie and outward behaviour.

Superficial (sūpərfi'ʃiəl), *a.* (sb.). Also 5-7 -ficial, (5 -ficialle, -fyciall, 6 -fi-, -fycyall, -fytiall, -fycyall). [*ad.* late L. *superficialis*, f. *SUPERFICIES*; see -AL. Cf. F. *superficiel*, It. *superficiale*, Sp., Pg. *superficial*.] *A. adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the surface; that is, lies, or is found at or on the surface; constituting the surface, outermost part, or crust.

Sometimes *spec.* in *Geol.* etc. = pertaining to the surface of the earth, as deposits; not belonging to the consolidated formation.

c1420 1 LYDGATE *Assembly of Gods* 538 Sodeynly by weat constrynnyd... Was the ground to close hys superfyciall face. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Viri.* vii. 145 Mannes bumayne parties superfycyall. 1555 EVEL *Decades* t. v. (Arb.) 82 The myners dygged the superficial or vppermost parte of the earth. 1587 GRENE *Penelope's Web* Wks. (Grosart) V. 150 Nature had made her beautiful by a superficial glorie of well proportioned lineaments. 1621 RAY *Disc.* ii. (1732) 6 Over the superficial Part of the Earth. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) i. 420 Superficial combustions... produce singular effects, which have often been mistaken for those of true volcanos. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* iv. (1843) 48 An excellent way of manuring, where the superficial soil is much exhausted. 1849 1. CASTLE *Introd. Bot.* 58 With regard to their superficial figure, they are either capillary, linear, gramineous, [etc.]. 1842 Penny *Cycl.* XXXIII. 305/1 A more exact appreciation of the causes which have permitted the aggregation of the 'superficial deposits'. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* v. 129 The rise in the temperature of the superficial blood. 1884 BOWEN & SCOTT *De Barry's Phaner.* 557 The white superficial periderm of younger stems.

b. Of actions or conditions: Taking place or existing at or on the surface.

1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 146 The velocity of running water... is generally about nine-tenths of the superficial velocity. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. iv. 129 An amount of light derived from superficial reflection. 1873 BENTLEY *Man, Bot.* (ed. 5) 283 In the Flowering Rush... they [i.e. the ovules] cover the whole inner surface of the ovary except the midrib; in which case the placentation is sometimes described as superficial.

† c. Drawn or delineated upon a (flat) surface. *Obs. rare.*

1603 DANIEL *Def. Ryme* G 4, Histoyre (which is bnt a Mappe of men)... dooth no otherwise acquaint vs with the true Substance of Circumstances, than a superficial Carde dooth the Sea-man with a Coast neuer seene. 1664 POWELL *Exp. Philos.* Pref. c. ii. h, Gloss'd outside Fallacies; like our Stage-scenes, or Perspectives, that shew things inwards, when they are bnt superficial paintings.

d. *Anat.* Applied to organs or parts situated just beneath the skin; subcutaneous.

1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 21 The superficial veins appear remarkably large. 1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 467/2 The subcutaneous or superficial hursse. 1834 W. PYE *Surg. Handicraft* 14 The line of the superficial femoral artery.

e. Applied to the right to enjoy the surface of land for building or other purposes; also to persons possessing such a right.

1830 SIR C. WETHERELL in *Concanen Trials, Rowe v. Benten* 16 His case is that he, as a superficial occupier, has a right to that which is taken up from under the soil. *Ibid.*, He may have both the superficial right, and the right to the minerals.

2. Of or pertaining to a superficies; relating to or involving two dimensions; *esp.* relating to extent of surface. (Distinguished from *linear*, and from *solid*.) *Superficial measure*, square measure.

1571 DIGGES *Fantom.* ii. i. Mj, Multiple one of the equal sides in it selfe, the halfe of the producte is the Area or superficiall Contente. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 184 An angle is of two sorts: for, first, it may be made by the concurrence of lines, and then it is a superficial angle; or by the concurrence of superficies, and then it is called a solid angle. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Superficial*, or Square Measure... in a square Mile 640 square Acres [etc.]. 1824 Act 5 George IV, c. 74 § 1 All other Measures of Extension whatsoever, whether the same be lineal, superficial or solid.

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1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xli. 336 The superficial magnifying power is the number of times that it [i.e. an object] is magnified in surface. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* iv. 172 [Europe] has six times more coast-line in proportion to its superficial extent than Africa has.

b. *Superficial foot, yard, etc.*: a rectangular space measuring a foot, yard, etc. each way, or a space of whatever shape containing the same amount of area; a square foot, etc. (SQ. ARE a. i. b.).

1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* v. *Particula*, Ane superficial fall of lande, is sa meikle boundis of landes, as squairly contains ane lineall fall of brethd, and ane lineall fall of length. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 96 If a Board bold 2 Foot and 3 Inches in breadth, 5 Inches and 3 tenth parts of an Inch in length will make a square superficial Foot of Plank. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 628 All faced work in slate skirting... is charged by the foot superficial. 1833 LONDON *Enyel. Archit.* § 987 A proper bond stone to be laid through the full thickness of the wall every superficial yard.

† c. *Math.* Of a number: Compounded of two prime factors (analogous to the two dimensions of a surface). *Obs.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxvi. (1495) mm iv h, The nombre Superficial is wryten not oonly in lengthe but also in brede and is conteyned in lengthe & in brede. c1430 *Art Nombryng* (E.E.T.S.) 14 Nombre superficial is bat comethe of ledynge [= multiplying] of oo nombre into another, wherfor it is callede superficial, for it hath 2 nombres notyng or mesuryng hym, as a superficiale thynghe hath 2 dimensions, bat is to sey lengthe and brede. 1794 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Superficial Numbers*; the same with *Plain Numbers*.

3. Appearing 'on the surface'; external, outward.

1561 T. HOVYR *Castiglione's Courtier* l. (1900) 90 Musike... ought necessarily to be learned... not only for the superficial melodie that is hard, but to be sufficient to bring into us a newe habite that is good. 1711 ADOISON *Spect.* No. 15 3 Smitten with every thing that is showy and superficial. 1773 BURKE *Lett. to Marq. Rockingham* 29 Sept., There is a superficial appearance of equity in this tax. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 581 Those superficial graces for which the French aristocracy was then renowned throughout Europe. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xviii. 210 The superficial aspects of Buddhism... as embodied in the life and habits of the Mongols.

4. That is only on or near the surface; affecting only the surface, not extending much below the surface; not deep.

1594 NASHE *Christ's T. To Rdr.*, Wks. 1904 II. 186 Euen of sands and superficial bubbles they will make hideous waues and dangerous quicksands. 1652 CRASHAW *Carmen Deo Nostro* Wks. (1904) 209 His [i.e. the sun's] superficial Beames sun-hum't our skin; But left within The night & winter still of death & sin. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* v. i. 348 In small and superficial Wounds, Nature of her own accord is wont to effect the Cure. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xx. 378 The colours of the eggs of certain birds are entirely superficial, and may be scraped off. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist.*, *Mammalia* IV. 104 Their principal food is afforded by the roots of plants, which is the object of their extensive and superficial burrows. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. xi. 201 When the surgeon came... to inspect his wound, it was found that it was only superficial. 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 176 Compared with the great depths of the ocean, the Gulf Stream is extremely superficial.

5. Concerned only with what is on the surface, and is therefore apparent or obvious; lacking depth or thoroughness; not deep, profound, or thorough; shallow.

a. of perception, feeling.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 1030/1 There be few partes in hys booke... that shall... appere so good at length, as they seeme... at the first sight and at superfyciall reading. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* Epit. A j h, Luckie was hee that might haue but a superficial view of his person. *Ibid.* 183 Many... talking but as it were, a superficial view of these things, falling into this erroneous... opinion. 1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* 114 To vindicate our author's judgment from being superficial. a 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 95 Sense is but a slight and Superficial Perception of the Outside... of a Corporeal Substance. 1728 WELSTED in J. Henley *Oratory Trans.* No. 1. 10 [John Henley] was admitted to Priest's Orders... The Examination... was very short and superficial. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* viii, Pity and superficial consolation were all that Madame La Moite could offer. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* t. iv. (1852) 111 On a superficial view, nothing seems fairer... and yet few things would, in reality, be more unfair and mischievous. 1879 HARLAN *Eye-sight* i. 9 A superficial and hasty glance at its general outlines.

b. of attainments, knowledge, learning.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 281 Touching Nature their skill is but superficial, and like a shadowe destitute of substance. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* l. i. § 3 A little or superficial knowledge of Philosophie may encline the minde of man to Atheisme. 1667 PERS *Diary* 24 Feb., He speaks well, and hath pretty, slight, superficial parts, I believe. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* I. Introd. 7 Men of superficial understanding, and ludicrous fancy. 1835 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* Introd. (1852) p. xxiv, Nothing is more likely to delude and puzzle simple persons... than a superficial acquaintance with the heads of history. 1855 RUSKIN *Sesame* i. § 75 There is a wide difference between elementary knowledge and superficial knowledge.

c. of statement, description, exposition.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 377 I think it more available to keep silence... then by saying litle, and y^e same superficial, to incurre reprehension, for attempting that, which I am not able to compass. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* v. 10 This superficial tale, is but a preface of her worthy praise. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 35 His proofes are tedious, superficial, and stuffed with superfluous allegations. a 1667 COWLEY *Agric. Wks.* 1906 II. 1 To read Pompous and Superficial Lectures out of Virgils Georgicks [etc.]. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* vii. (1779) II. 270 The accounts... are superficial, confused and inexplicable. 1855 SINGLTON

Virgil I. Pref. 18 A florid and superficial style of construing. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 339 Of the courts of law... a superficial sketch has been given.

d. *transf.* of persons, in respect of their actions, attainments, or character.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* ii. ii. 147 A very superficial, ignorant, unweighing fellow. 1650 BULWER *Anthropol.* 230 Superficial Philosophers do much please themselves with this division. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xvii. v, Nor are Instances of this Kind [of the firmness and constancy of a true friend] so rare, as some superficial and inaccurate Observers have reported. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xviii, Superficial, showy, selfish people. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. 12 To a superficial observer the English people might seem... to be wiped out of the roll-call of the nations.

6. Of conditions, qualities, actions, occupations: Not involving a profound or serious issue; of insignificant import or influence.

1530 *Judic. Urines* iii. i. 46 h, Colour of the vryne is a thyng that is but shadowyng and superfycyall, and a thyng that now is and now it is not. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 383 The General Opinion is, that Yeares Hot and Moist, are most Pestilent; Vpon the Superficial Ground, that Heat and Moisture cause Putrefaction. 1655 MARQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Intr.* Ded. p. iv, I made it but for the superficial satisfaction of a friends curiosity. 1805 WORSW. *Prelude* III. 209 Empty noise And superficial pastimes. a 1852 D. WEBSTER *Wks.* (1877) IV. 416 A change superficial and apparent only, not deep and real. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. ii. 19 It would seem that the Roman occupation of Britain was, after all, very superficial.

7. That has only the outward appearance of being what is denoted by the sb.; only apparent or on the surface, not real or genuine.

1623 COCKERAM *Superficial*, hearing shew only on the outside. 1638 HEYWOOD *Wise Wom.* iii. i, All Sutors... being repulst... doth waste their dayes In thanklesse suites, and superficial praise. 1664 H. MORE *Afric. Inq.* i. xvi. 56 All such Ludicrous and Superficial Religion must needs leave the body of sin entire and untouched, and the inward Mind dead and starved. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 3 The old quarrel has at least a superficial reconciliation.

B. *absol.* or as sb.

1. With *the*: That which is superficial (in any sense). † In *the superficial*: on a plane surface.

1579 FESTON *Guicciard.* l. 56 The Cardinal... admonished them... that they should not consider only the superficial and beginning of thyngs [orig. *la superficiale, e i principij delle cose*], but see deeply that which with time, and in tyme may happen. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Engl. Poetrie* III. xxv. (Arb.) 310 The artes of painting and keruing, whereof one represents the naturall by light colour and shadow in the superficial or flat, the other in a body massife. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carriage* 381 When the due distinction has been drawn between the ephemeral and the lasting, the superficial and the essential. 1892 BRUCE in *Daily News* 28 Nov. 3/2 There was all the difference in the world between the elementary and the superficial.

2. With *the*: Those who are superficial; rarely pl. superficial persons.

1703 SWIFT *Contests & Diss. in Athens & Rome* iv. Wks. 1821 I. 232/2 The ambitious, the covetous, the superficial, and the ill designing; who are... apt to be bold, and forward. 1828 LYTTON *Pelham* I. xv, It is the young, the light, the superficial who are easily misled by error. 1852 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 337 If my plans are adopted, the Government superficials cannot pass them off as their own suggestions.

3. pl. Superficial characteristics or qualities.

1832 R. H. FROUNE *Rem.* (1838) I. 294 They cannot sink us so deep as these people have allowed themselves to fall who retaining all the superficials of a religious country. 1850 FROUNE *Flag.* XLII. 427 Such men... will vanish over a dexterous partisan with the superficials of greatness. 1897 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* II. iv, Excepting in the merest superficials, there is a far greater variety in women than in men.

Superficialism [f. prec. + -ISM.] Superficial character, superficiality.

1830 J. P. SMITH *Script. & Geol.* 325 A vicious superficialism is when self-fondness persuades a man... that his knowledge is something great. 1860 SMILES *Self Help* x. 251 The multiplication of books... tends rather towards superficialism than depth or vigour of thinking.

• **Superficialist** [f. SUPERFICIAL + -IST.] One whose knowledge, observation, or treatment is superficial.

1652 BOYLL *Wks.* (1772) I. *Life* p. I, A solid knowledge of that mysterious language... (whatever is given out to the contrary by superficialists... is... I say, somewhat difficult. 1775 JEVILL *Lett. to Father* 31 May, As to the manners, I am at present but a mere superficialist. 1805 EUGENIA DE ACRON *Ann. of Desert* I. 14 In understanding... she was her equal, and by superficialists might have been deemed superior.

Superficiality (sūpərfi'ʃiəli-ti), [f. SUPERFICIAL + -ITY. Cf. F. *superficialité*, It. *alidità*, etc.]

1. The quality of pertaining to, or being situated in or near, the surface.

1530 PALSGR. 278/2 Superficialyte, superficialité. 1645 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. x. 322 By which Salts the colours of bodies are sensibly qualified, and receive degrees of lustre or obscurity, superficiality or profundity. 1869 SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1870) I. 166 The relative superficiality or centrality of these nerves.

† 2. Superficial area or content. *Obs. rare.*

1690 LEYBURN *Curs. Math.* 327 The Dodecaedron is larger than all the other together... in... Superficiality. 1811 *Self Instruction* 150 It is necessary to know how to find the superficiality (of solid bodies).

3. Lack of depth, thoroughness, or solidity; shallowness of learning, character, etc. Also, an instance of this.

1661 H. D. *Disc. Liturgies* 34 The charge of serving God

in Prayer with rudeness, unpreparedness, barrenness, superficiality. 1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol.* (1867) 4 A formal superficiality of religion. 1736 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot.* (1749) 58 And hence all that superficiality in speaking, for want of information. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *Mrs. Battle's Opinions on Whist.* She despised superficiality, and looked deeper than the colours of things. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* vi. (1858) 359 The strong daring man... has set all manner of Formulas and logical superficialities against him. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xxiv. Talkers whose noisy superficiality cost them nothing. 1893 LINDON, etc. *Pusey* I. xi. 254 The superficiality so common a hundred years ago in religion as in other matters.

Superficialize, v. [f. SUPERFICIAL + -IZE.]

†1. *trans.* To make a surface of (paint or colour); also *transf.* to cover (the cheeks) with a surface of paint, to paint. *Obs. rare.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 159 That colour on their cheeks you behold superficializ'd, is but sir John whites, or sir John Red-caps livery. 1633 [see SUPERFICIALIZEO].

b. *fig.* To put a surface or gloss upon; to gloss over. *rare.*

1849 WHIFFLE *Lit. & Life* vi. (1851) 98 It is a characteristic weakness of the day to superficialize evil; to spread a little cold cream over Pandemonium.

2. *intr.* To treat a subject or do something superficially.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Superficialize*, to do any thing on the outside, or not thoroughly. 1871 GALAXY (N.Y.) Mar. 328 (Cent.) Better to elaborate the history of Greece or of Rome or of England than to superficialize in general history.

3. *trans.* To render superficial, give a superficial character to.

1828 PUSEY *Hist. Eng.* i. 138 Morus and Koppe superficialized still further the Christian ideas. 1863 M. PATTISON in *National Rev.* Jan. 217 It is a necessary consequence of the advance of education that every subject becomes vulgarised and superficialised.

Hence Superficialized ppl. a., Superficializing vbl. sb.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 14 (1865) 484/1 Were it not for superficialized Cheeks, and enticing dresses, the most graceless lecher would abhor them. 1828 PUSEY *Hist. Eng.* i. 129 The first theologians... gave occasion to the superficializing or the rejection of Christian doctrine. 1907 *Catholic Weekly* 27 Dec. 125 The long school hours to which children are being subjected will soon breed a race of superficialised prigs.

Superficially (sūpərfi'ʃiəli), *adv.* [f. SUPERFICIAL + -LY.]

1. On or at the surface; *Anat.* just beneath the surface. *Const. to:* On or at the surface of.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 2121/1 They... began to refrigate and rippe vp the old sore, the skarre wherof, had bene but superficially cured. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 229 This change and transmutation of the said polype or pourcuttle fish, entrench not deeply in, but appeareth superficially in the skin. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. 1. 52 1cc. i. will... neither float above like lighter bodies, but being neare, or in equality of weight, lye superficially or almost horizontally unto it. 1737 BRACKEN *Ferriery Impr.* (1757) II. 215, I could easily see the Vein pass superficially upon the Out-side of the Tumour. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* i. 361 The tent is to be left out, and the wound dressed superficially. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* xvii. (ed. 9) 257 Beds of turf... precisely similar to those now formed superficially on the extreme borders of the Adriatic. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 3 Another vein, which, from its being placed superficially to the sterno mastoid muscle, we know to be the homologue of the external jugular of anthropotomy.

b. in fig. context.

1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* II. 196 Things that wounded me heretofore at the very heart, doe not now so much as superficially touch me. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 195 Our soul's not superficially coloured by phantasms. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* iv. 36 When the same Opinions revived at the Restoration, They did not sink deep even then into the Minds of Men; but floated so superficially there, that [etc.].

2. Without depth or thoroughness of knowledge, observation, treatment, etc.; not profoundly or thoroughly.

1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 61 Dayly to thynke on these v thynges folowynge, not superficially, that is lightly passing over them, but with grauite, inwardly. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 155 Your grace... will take a viewe of the cause, & wey the same, not superficially, but with due consideration. 1605 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* ii. 11. 165 You baue both said well: And on the cause and question now in hand, Haue glaz'd, but superficially. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 476 Whose Eye so superficially surveyes These things, as not to mind from whence they grow. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 432 ¶ 8 By such early Corrections of Vanity, while Boys are growing into Men, they will gradually learn not to censure superficially. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *Old & New Schoolm.* The modern schoolmaster... must be superficially, if I may so say, omniscient. 1857 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. iv. 273 Looked at superficially, there is a certain likeness between the two. 1875 MISS BRANDON *Strange World* I. i. 28 I have studied the subject but superficially in the pages of our friend Cicero.

3. As to outward appearance or form; externally, on the surface.

1570 R. HICHCOCK *Quintess. Wit* (1590) 20 Nobilitie and grauitie, wherof men superficially make such estimation. 1571 GOLINGHE *Calvin on Ps.* lxxi. 22 He will not give thanks unto God feynedly, nor superficially, but... with an earnest zelousnes. 1878 H. S. WILSON *Alpine Ascents* iii. 103 Melchior... looks superficially like an Italian. 1890 SPECTATOR 31 May 753/1 The old story over again... always superficially true, and always substantially false. 1893 BOOKMAN June 86/1 Her ambitions superficially so different at different times, and yet substantially the same.

Superficialness. [f. SUPERFICIAL a. + -NESS.]

1. = SUPERFICIALITY 3.

1624 GATAKER *Transsubst.* x18 The Superficialness of his

silly and unlearned Adversarie. 1661 GAUDEN *Consid. Li-turgy* 20 That rudenesse and unpreparednesse, that harrennesse and superficialnesse... to which every private Minister is daily subject. 1711 *Country-Man's Lett. to Curate* 95 The Curat in the Answer manifestly Writes with a Superficialnesse that's below even Table-chat. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. ii. (1848) 60 Herd... owing to the superficialness of his metaphysical knowledge, had but vague conceptions with regard to the progress of mankind. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Boba) II. 309 Our America has a bad name for superficialness. a 1902 A. B. DAVIDSON *Called of God* x. 258 This sterner side usually showed itself, when Christ had to deal with sentiment, or propriety, or superficialness.

2. = SUPERFICIALITY 1.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 72 It [sc. mediastinitis] might be suspected from the intensity and superficialness of post-sternal pain.

† **Superficialty**. *Obs. rare.* [f. SUPERFICIAL + -TY.] Surface; extent of surface, area.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xvii. 186 Our Contree ne Ireland ne Wales... ne ben not in the superficialtye countyd aboven the Erthe... For the Superficialtee of the Erthe is departed in 7 parties, for the 7 Planetes: and tho parties hen clept Clymates.

† **Superficiary, a. (sb.)** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *superficiarius* (of buildings) situated on another man's land, in mod.L. superficial: see SUPERFICIES and -ARY.] Cf. F. *superficiare*, etc.] A. *adj.*

1. = SUPERFICIAL a. 1, 4.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 957 At the sides of the processes it bath superficially or shallowe bosomes. 1638 A. REAO *Chirurg.* xxviii. 205 Wounds of the lungs... are either superficial and small, or deepe. 1666 WINSTON *Th. Earth* iii. (1722) 231 There is a constant and vigorous heat diffused from the Central towards the Superficiary parts.

2. = SUPERFICIAL a. 2.

a 1680 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* (1681) 156 A Trinal Distance or solid Amplitude, that is to say, not linear onely and superficially.

3. = SUPERFICIAL a. 5.

1605 TINEE *Quersit.* ii. vii. 140 If they be more inwardly and exactly examined than by that superficially and slight manner of tasting and experimenting. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* To Rdr., The superficially knowledge of tongues. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 618 The Superficiary Proficients would for ever be deter'd from attempting to grasp at such an Immensity. 1702 C. MATHER *Magis. Chr.* iv. iv. (1852) 74 They used a 'diligent exploration' concerning the faith and repentance of their communicants, lest haply it should be only superficially.

B. *sb.* (See quot. and SUPERFICIAL a. 1 c.) *rare* °.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Superficiary*, he that hath built an house upon another mans ground, and therefore pays Quit-rent.

Hence † **Superficiaryly** *adv.*, superficially.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* xxi. xxxi. (1678) 48r, I divided the skin... with much scarification but only superficially.

† **Superficie**. *Obs.* Also 6 -yo. [ad. L. *superficies*: see next. Cf. F. *superficie*.] = next.

1545 RAVNALOE *Byrth Mankynde* 2 Vppn the outward face & superficye of this skyn, there is yet another thynner skyn. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 43 It then ariseth vp againe to the waters top, and so kepeth ouerlie and about the waters highest superficye. 1709 V. MANNEY *Syst. Math.*, *Optics* i. vii. (1729) 656 A Figure of Radiation, in that whose Base extends in a visible Superficie. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* III. 1/2 A Superficie is that extreme part of a body which we consider, not with regard to... depth, but only with regard to breadth and length.

Superficies (sūpərfi'ʃi:z). Pl. superficies; also 6-7 -ficiences. [a. L. *superficies*, f. *super-*

SUPER- 3 + *faciēs* FACE sb.]

The pronunciation (sūpərfi'ʃi:z) is given as an alternative in most U.S. dictionaries from Worcester, 1846, onwards. Metrical examples of the 17th cent. also point to a quadrisyllabic pronunciation.]

1. *Geom.* A magnitude of two dimensions, having only length and breadth; that which forms the boundary or one of the boundaries of a solid, or separates one part of space from another; a surface.

1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* ii. xx. c 2 b. A superficyes is that which hath but length and brede & no manner of thynkenes. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. Def. vi. 2 The extremes or limites of a bodye are superficieses. 1612 BACON *Ess.*, *Seeing Wise* (Arb.) 214 It is a ridiculous thing... to see what shifts these formalists haue... to make Superficies to seeme body, that hath depth and bulke. 1662 HOBBS *Seven Prob.* Wks. 1845 VII. 67 Many lines set together make a superficies though their breadth be insensible. 1684 ASH in *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 673, 2 angles or superficieses are equal when one being put on the other, it neither exceeds, nor is exceeded. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xiii. § 13 To divide and separate actually is, as I think, by removing the parts one from another, to make two Superficies, where before there was a Continuity. 1825 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 703 To know the names of differently shaped superficieses and solids, as circles, triangles, parallelograms, cubes, &c. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xiv. 114 To allow them [sc. rays] to pack into a spherical superficieses as they converge to their poles or points of origin.

2. The outer surface of a body, which is apparent to the eye, or is immediately adjacent to the air or to another body.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* ii. xvii. 30 So that the external shewe of words, resemble the superficieses of the body. 1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 169 The eye... coueteth that every superficies be faire and pleasing. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 500 When the wormes are followed by Molds... they flie to the superficieses and verytoppe of the earth. 1611 CORIAT *Cruelties* 404 Here I haue obserued the people in the bathes feede together vpon a table that bath swimmid vpon the superficieses of the water. 1614 GORGES *Lucan* ix. 375 For scarcely now a little boate Can

on the superficieses fote, Of those drown'd sands where water staves. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* 12 The internal superficieses of the Receiver. *Ibid.* xxx. 227 Conspicuous waves that appear'd upon the superficieses of our agitated smoke. 1789 J. WILLIAMS *Min. Kingd.* I. 135 The river begins to run across the superficieses of these coals. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* i. iii. (1864) 29 The difference of colour... is produced by some subtile difference of texture or superficieses.

† b. A plane or level surface. *Obs. rare.*

1674 JOSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 161 Two hills of equal height... the one well fortified on the superficieses with some Artillery mounted. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* ii. Wks. 1760 I. 36 He was shown in the posture of a Persian emperor, sitting on a Superficies.

3. That which constitutes the outermost part of a body; the surface layer. *Now rare.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 174 The lakes and rivers... seeme in their superficieses to be some time reddish, and otherwhiles of a violet colour. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. ii. 1. 1. 306 Crato... admits rost meat, if the burned and scorched superficieses, the browne we call it, be pared off. 1628 VENNER *Baths of Bathe* 6 Only the superficieses, or vpper part of the Bath is cooled. 1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* (1721) II. 124 To render the Superficieses of the Earth loose. 1847 H. MILLER *First Impr. Eng.* iv. (1859) 49 The rubbish of the subterranean workings is scarce at all suffered to encroach... on the arable superficieses.

b. *Rom. and Civil Law.* A building or other thing in or on the surface of a piece of land, which is by art or nature so closely connected with as to form part of it; the right possessed by a person over any such building or other thing in or on the surface of another's land.

1850 in BURNELL *Law Dict.* 1853 T. C. SANDARS *Inst. Justinian* ii. v. (1859) 215 The right of superficieses is almost identical with that of *emphyteusis*, but applied only to the superficieses, that is, things built on the ground, not to the ground itself. It was the right of disposing freely of a building erected on another man's soil without destroying it, subject to the payment of a yearly rent. 1856 BOUVIER *Law Dict.* U.S. (ed. 6), *Superficies*, a Latin word used among civilians. It signifies in the edict of the praetor whatever has been erected on the soil.

4. Superficial area or extent.

1656 HOBBS *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 305 The superficieses of the conoides is greater than the superficieses of the sphere. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Non-Naturals* 51 The whole Weight of Air, which presses equally upon a Body of about 15 square Feet Superficies. 1798 *Survey Prov. Moray* iii. 171 The whole superficieses of the parish contains 21 square miles. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 2 The superficieses of the Pacific Ocean alone is estimated as somewhat greater than that of the whole dry land with which we are acquainted. 1847 H. MILLER *First Impr. Eng.* vi. (1859) 92 The slabs, each containing a superficieses of about twenty-four feet.

5. † a. The 'surface' (of something immaterial, esp. of the mind or soul). *Obs.*

1886 HOBY *Polit. Disc. Truth* xvii. 73 We must not only consider, the superficieses and beginning of things, but to looke more inwardly what may happen in time. 1607 HEYWOOD *Payre Mayde Exch.* i. Cjb, *Anth.*... But what is loue? *Frank.* A voluntary motion of delight, Touching the superficieses of the soule. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 25 Greek and Latin make not men valiant, nor are things that descend to the bottom of the soul, they scarce reach to the outermost superficieses. a 1658 CLEVELAND *Committes* 38 The Type of Flesh and Bloud, the Skeleton and Superficieses of a thing that's gone. a 1700 KEN *Edmund Poet.* Wks. 1721 II. 287 Those Thoughts... spread the Superficieses of my Mind.

† b. The outward form or aspect. *Obs.*

1589 [?NASHE] *Almond for Parrot* Ejh, The deuill... provided a rustie superficieses wherin to wrap him as soone as euer he was separated from his mothers wombe. 1612 N. FIELD *Woman is a Weathercock* iii. ii, Could Nature make So faire a superficieses, to enclose So false a heart? 1638 FEATLY *Transsubst.* 56 You heleeve that Christ's body is contained under the superficieses or accidents of bread. 1781 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Waller* Wks. 1787 II. 266 His images [are] such as the superficieses of nature readily supplies.

c. That which is merely superficial; the outward appearance as distinct from the inner or real nature or condition.

1589 [?LYLY] *Paghe w. Hatchel* L's Wks. 1902 III. 400 A good honest stripping... askt his sweete sister, whether lecherie in her conscience were a sinne? In faith (quoth she) I thinke it the superficieses of sinne. 1593 *Tell. Trathe's N. Y. Gift* (1896) 28 They that only haue entertained the superficieses of loue. 1622 MABBS tr. *Alman's Gusman d'Alf.* iii. 1. 187, I only loekt vpon the Superficieses, I went no farther then the outward appearance. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 196 ¶ 5 He who has seen only the superficieses of life believes every thing to be what it appears. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* ii. xiii, He held that the state of England, notwithstanding the superficieses of a material prosperity was one of impending doom. 1888 PATER *Est. Jr. Guardian* (1896) 106 What [his life] really most resembles, different as its superficieses may looke, is the career of those early mediæval religious artists.

† d. An outward show concealing something, a cloak. *Obs. rare.*

1589 GREENE *Orpharion* Wks. (Grosart) XII. 67 Then must we confesse that beauty is... to be esteemed about all things, as the very cover and superficieses under which vertue lyes hid. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* i. ii. 19 Her coynesse? that's but the superficieses of lust most women haue.

† e. A superficial account, a sketch. *Obs. rare.*

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* iii. ii. 261 But all that I have said yet of the Election of the Pope, has been nothing but a meer superficieses of the policies of the Court.

Superfine (sūpərfi'ʃaɪn, sūpərfi'ʃaɪn), a. (sb.) [ad. med.L. **superfinus* (implied in *superfinitas*):

see SUPER- 9 a and FINE a. Cf. F. *superfin* (also *surfin*), Sp., Pg. *superfino*, also It. *sopraffino*, Sp. *sobrefino*.

A. adj. +1. ? Exceedingly snbtle. *Obs. rare.*
c1440 *LYDG. Hors. Shefe*, G. 313 This Agnus dei.. Which wessh a-wey all veym superfine On Calverie.

2. Excessively refined, nice, fastidions, or elegant; over-refined, over-nice.

1575 GASCOIGNE *Making of Verse Wks.* 1907 I. 465 Many inventions are so superfine, that they are *Vix good*. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 51 She heard him so superfine, as if Ephraus had leard him to refine his mother tongue. 1622 VERNER *Via Recta* (ed. 2) 170 Them that out of a superfine daintiness cannot line hut by sweete meates. 1695 LOCKE *Reason. Chr.* (1696) 305 The bulk of Mankind have not leisure for Learning and Logick, and superfine distinctions of the Schools. 1825 T. Hook *Sayings Ser.* 11. *Man of Many Fr.* (Colburn) 136 A pair of superfine ladies' footmen. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* 1v. 264 (*Two Dolls*) The care of his grandaughter left entirely to a vulgar old nurse and a superfine housekeeper. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* 11.1.111, Madame... trains up a youthful D'Orleans generation in what superfine morality one can.

3. + Consisting of very fine particles or threads (*obs.*). Also of a file with extremely fine teeth.

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccacini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* 11. lxxi. 348 Princes were now no longer able... to throw dust in their Subjects Eyes, though it were most artificial and superfine. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Superfine*, very fine or thin; as Superfine Wire, Thread, Cards, &c. 1726 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Superfine*... The Term is particularly used among Gold Wire-drawers, for the Gold or Silver-wire, which after being drawn through an infinite Number of Holes, each less and less, is, at length, brought not to be bigger than a Hair. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2455 *Superfine File*, a dead-smooth file.

4. Of manufactured goods: Extremely fine in quality; of the very best kind; (of liquid) the purest or clearest.

1682 REC. *Scott. Cloth Manuf. New Mills* (S. H. S.) 40 John Rae is ordered when he gives out wool... to set down a letter for a distinction that is C for course M for midling F for fine and S.F. for super fine. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) 11. 332 Till you observe your Cyder to be very transparent, then may be called Superfine. 1710 TATLER No. 245 P. 2 Seven cakes of superfine Spanish wool. 1774 *Chesterfield's Lett.* (1792) 1. 238 The very best wool, which we make use of here in manufacturing our superfine cloths. 1818 BYRON *Juan* 1. xcviij. The wax was superfine, its hue vermilion. 1872 L. P. MERRETT *Teeth* (1878) 12 The bread, pastry, cake, etc., so much in use and made of superfine flour.

5. Superlatively fine or excellent.

1850 E. FITZGERALD *Lett. to J. Allen* 9 Mar., I have read but very little of late; indeed my eyes have not been in superfine order. 1885 RUSKIN *Præterita* 1. ii. 47 In the fixed purpose of making an ecclesiastical gentleman of me, with the superfine of manners.

B. sb. pl. Goods of superfine quality.

1812 BIGLAND *Beauties Eng. & Wales* XVI. 787 The chief manufacture... is cloth, which was formerly almost wholly of the coarser kinds; but the manufacture of superfines has of late... increased. 1880 J. DUMBAR *Præter. Parnass.* 20 Superfines; 4; Spanish Esparto, Fine, &c.

+ **Superfine, v.** *Obs. rare* -1. [*f. prec. adj.*] *intr.* To refine too much.

1702 PENN *Maxims* § 209 He that superfines upon other Men's Actions, cozens himself, as well as injures them.

Superfinely, adv. [*f. prec. adj.* + *-ly* 2.] In a superfine manner or degree.

1693 W. FREKE *Sel. Ess.* xix. 106 Their Picking of Straws, Notions so idle, and yet so particular and superfine nice. 1884 SPURGEON in *Homiletic Monthly* (U. S.) Aug. 640 A superfine gentle and affected audience.

Superfiness, rare. Also 6 -finess. [*f. prec. adj.* + *-NESS*; in early use after FINESS.] The quality of being superfine; excessive refinement.

1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 93 That is another fit of your mill, violent, celestial, incomprehensible, peremptory superfiness. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Glasse Govl.* 1. v. Wks. 1910 11. 23, I could rather content my self to be buried... then to live in such a miserable and precise world as this is. Oh what Superfiness are we now grown unto? 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* July 74 A work of... much subtle sweetness and delicacy, tending, however, to pass into tenuity and superfiness.

Superfinery, nonce-wd. [*f. SUPER- 10 + FINERY*, after SUPERFINE.] Excessive refinement.

1842 J. STERLING *Ess.*, etc. (1848) I. 444 The delicacies, and subtleties, and super-fineries of so many mysterious passions.

Superfinish, a. nonce-wd. [*f. SUPERFINE a. + -ISH* 1.] Somewhat superfine.

1856 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) I. 224 Continually preaching a superfine morality about benevolence, munificence, health, peace.

+ **Superfine, a. (adv., sb.) Obs.** Also 4-6 *superflu*, 5-6 -*flu*, Sc. -*flaw*. [*a. OF. superflu* (from 13th cent.) = Pr. *superflu*, It. Sp., Pg. *superfluo*, or ad. their source L. *superfluitas*, f. *superfluere*, f. *super-* SUPER- 2 + *fluere* to flow.]

A. adj. 1. More than sufficient, superabundant; = SUPERFLUOUS 1.

c1400 *Apol. Loll.* 51 Pat bei geyt per of superfine riches, prid of wold, and lust of flesh. a 1425 tr. *Ardenne's Treat.* *Fistula*, etc. 44 If per growe... any superfine fleshe in the hole. 1460-70 *Bk. Quinte Essence* 3 It hab a synguler strekbe... to drawe away be superfine humours fro be heed. 1533 BELLINDEN *Livy* 11. xix. (S.T.S.) I. 100 The romanis... had superfine powmer of peyll to abandon be rage of vincton. Inemys. 1566 *Reg. Privy Council Seat.* Ser. 1. I. 471 Be interchange of the exressence and superflew fruits growand in the Laich and Highlandis.

b. Having something in excess.

Superflue number, a number the sum of the aliquot parts of which exceeds the number itself.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. Pe P. R.* xix. cxxiv. (1495) 445 b, Superflue nombres & Diminutif ben vnordynatly disposyd and compownd of noo certain ende of nombres. c1420 *Wyclif's Bible* Lev. xxii. 23 margyn, In Ebreu it is, a sheep and an oxe superfine and dymynute, that is, hanyng a membre superfine ether failinge a membre.

2. Not needed or necessary; = SUPERFLUOUS 2.
c1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. 11. 76 Pe first part of his gospel makik ende of Cristis ordre;... and whatever he more in any ordre is superfine. c1400 LOVE *Bonavent.* *Mirr.* vii. (1908) 53 Gostly circumsidoun, that is kutyng away fro vs alle superfine thynges that dispoisen to synne. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Page* iv, The superfine care of them whiche gouerne the dogges and hawkes. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Fols* (1874) I. 17 Som tyme addyngne, somtyme detractyng and takinge away suche thynges a[s] semeth me necessary and superfine.

6. Useless, vain; = SUPERFLUOUS 2 d.

c1388 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xvi. 29 The hope of an vnkynde man... schal perische as superfine (Vulg. *superflua*) wait. c1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 27 he sette of soure fayth is so superfine and vnreasonable pat hit sette to be receyved of noon bat bath his ryght mynde. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 1842 The wordes & menaces that thou hast spoken ben but vayne and superfine.

3. Exceeding what is right or normal, immoderate, excessive; = SUPERFLUOUS 3.

c1388 WYCLIF *Ech.* ii. 26 He 3af turment, and superfine bisy-nesse to a synner. c1412 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3825 Many a lust superfine mot be lete, And lykerous. c1425 tr. *Ardenne's Treat.* *Fistula*, etc. 34 pe emplastre remoued, ber appered aboue 3e emplastre full patrid quitoir in superfine quantite. 1561 in *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* XIX. 477 This chair is superfine. Charge in the soum of £112 albeit he suld he chargit with £91. 1584 *Reg. Privy Council Scotl.* Ser. 1. III. 661 Only superfine or extraordinaire panis.

4. Of persons: Extravagant, excessive; = SUPERFLUOUS 4. Const. *iii*, of.

c1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 200 Freris and preestis bat gadren hem tresure... and algatis lynden [are found to be] a peple superfine and charginge. c1425 St. *Mary of Oignies* 1. xi. in *Anglia VIII.* 147/33 3ee superfine wymmen full of pompe and pryde. *Ibid.* 11. iii. 155/33 She hadde be superfine in clothes. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Fols* (1874) II. 215 He is a fole that his erys wyll inclyne Lyghly to his wordes... that upereth superfine of langage. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) K v. It sholde he beter to faille a littel in the justice, than to be superfine in crueltie.

B. adv. In excess, excessively.

c1400 *Apol. Loll.* 50 It semij good... bat be kirk be honorid, neuerbeles not to mikil nor superfine, ne curiously. 1553 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* X. 213 The composition of the Courte Buke of Hadington, with quihik the comptar was... superfine chargit... extending to xxiiij li. 1588 *Rot. Seacc. Reg. Scotl.* XXI. 352 marg., Vrang calculat and superfine charge, 10 s.

C. sb. That which is superfluous.

c1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. III. 146 Lordes schulden helpe hom [se. their servants], as kepere of a vynerd schulde helpe bo vynes, and kutt away superfine pat growes in hom.

Superfluence (sup'fluens). *arch. rare.* [*f. L. superfluens* SUPERFLUENT: see -ENCE.] Superabundance.

In quot. 1859 perh. an error for *superfluency*.

c1530 *Songe. Carols*, etc. (1907) 114 Whan... Iekis heve hony in her superfluens; Than put in a woman your trust & confidens. 1859 PUSEY *Leit. Serm.* (1874) 353 One act of God brought us into this rich and abundant superfience of grace, by which God would make us saints, if we would.

+ **Superfluency, excess.**

1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* 1. 57 The Ornaments and Superfluencies of Invention and Satyre.

Superfluent (sup'fluent), *a. rare.* [*ad. L. superfluent*, -ens, pr. pp. of *superfluere*: see SUPERFLUE and -ENT.]

1. = SUPERFLUOUS, in various senses.

c1440 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* 11. 204 In November kitte of the bowes drie, Superfluent & thicke. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg.* *Treat.* 1. xxiii. 124, I cutt off as much of the Skin as was superfluent, and brought the rest together. 1804 COLERIDGE in *Blackw. Mag.* (1883) CXXXI. 124 The present German philosophers, who are sinking back rapidly into miscellany, and superfluent, and arbitrary. 1822 SCOTT *Lett. to A. Constable* 28 May, A sort of historical prayer, in which Lochleven is superfluent enough to remind God Almighty [etc.]. 1882 J. NICHOL *Amer. Lit.* iv. 128 Though superfluent, he never brings in bombast to plaster lack of knowledge.

2. Flowing or floating above. *Obs. or arch. rare.*

c1440 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* xi. 475 In hondis clene vphent Al that wold swymme & be superfluent. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xvii. 20 Where the superfluent lake, the spongy putrescence, Sinks most murky flushed.

3. Superabundant.

a 1711 [implied in SUPERFLUENTLY]. 1848 BAILEY *Feitus* xxiii. (ed. 2) 283 Its breast, which burns with all concentrate and superfluent woe. 1885 L. OUPHANT *Symphonemata* 181 That junction of love-force may reproduce the superfluent quantities that will go forth to succour through the world.

+ **Superfluently adv.** superabundantly.

a 1711 *Ken Hymns Evang. Poet.* Wks. 1721 I. 390 Lukerapt at Jesus Love, Himself an Holocaust to Jesus gave. Luke superfuently fid, Strait from all Worldly Cares retir'd.

+ **Superfluity, Obs. rare.** [*f. SUPER- 2 + L. fluere*, frequent, of *fluere* to flow + -ANCE.] That which floats on the surface.

Confused by Blount *Glossary*, with *superfluity*.

1546 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 11. i. 56 *Sperma Catii* (which is a bituminous superfuence on the sea). *Ibid.* 11. v. 92 Out of the cream or superfuence, the finest distills... are made.

Superfluity (sūp'flu-iti). Also 4-6 -ite, -yte, 6-7 -itis, (5 -itee, -ytee, -flovite, 6 -flevite, Sc. -flovite). [*a. OF. superfluite* (from 12th c.) = Pr. *superfluitat*, It. *superfluità*, Sp. *superfluidad*, Pg. -ade, ad. med. L. *superfluitas*, f. *superfluus*: see SUPERFLUE and -ITY.] The quality of being, or something that is, superfluous.

1. Superabundant supply, superabundance; the condition of there being (or of one's having) more than enough; an instance of this.

c1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. 11. 58 panne shulde man han etun and diffied, and delyvered him of superflyte. 1387 TREVISIA *Hidden* (Rolls) VI. 465 Secular lordes schulde take away the superflyte of here possessions, and 3eve it to hem pat nedep. c1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iii. ix. 55 Many other myght have ben fed and fulfilled with their superflytees. 1426 TINDALE *Mark* xii. 44 They all putt in off their superflyte: But she off her poverte cast in all that she had. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* 11. ii. 20 To beare the Inuentorie of the shirts, as one for superflyte, and one other, for vse. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iii. vi. 165 Some think private mens superflyte is a necessary evill in a State. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* 2. iv. (1739) 10 This Island bath from time to time been no other than as a Sewer to empty the superflyte of the German Nations. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 104 P. 2 They... naturally laid out their superflyte upon pession. 1785 COWPER *Charity* 455 Her superflyte the poor supplies. 1803 MALTBUS *Popul.* 1. vi. 82 The common error of confounding a superflyte of inhabitants with great actual population. 1842 LUMON *Suburban Hort.* 283 It receives too much sap, and ultimately perishes from superflyte, as the other did from insufficiency. 1896 GEO. ELLIOT *Dan. Der.* xxvii, The distasteful petty empire of her girlhood with its irksome lack of distinction and superflyte of sisters.

+ **b.** Jocularly given as the 'proper term' for a company of nuns. *Obs.*

1411 *Forkington MS.* 10 in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* (1909) Suppl. 48 A Superfluite of nonnyes.

2. The condition or fact of being more abundant or copious than is necessary; excessive quantity or number; esp. excess in diet or dress.

c1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 436 Of his diete mesurable was he For it was of no superflyte. c1386 - *Nun's Pr.* T. 207 This dreem... Cometh of greet superflyte Of youre rede Colera. c1450 *Mirk's Festial* 126/2 Pe herys of his herd bat comyth of superflyte of humors of pe stomok. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* e iv, The grette wast and superflyte of her gownes. c1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr. in Palgr.* 696 Prolixite is superflyte of wordes in declaryng a thyng. 1591 SPENSER *Ruines Rome* xxiii, In a vicious bodie, grosse disease Soone grows through humours superflyte. 1672 DRYDEN *Even. Love* *Proc.* a 2, I think there's no folly so great in any Poet of our Age as the superflyte and wast of wit was in some of our predecessors. 1733 CHYENE *Engl. Malady* iii. iv. (1734) 304 Superflyte will always produce Redundancy, whether it be of Phlegm or Cholera. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *South-sea House*, Sums... set down with formal superflyte of ciphers. 1862 DARWIN *Orchids* v. 276 Thus the act of fertilization is completed, and there is no superflyte in the means employed.

+ **b. It. of, to superflyte**: in or to excess. *Obs.*

c1430 *Wyclif's Bible* 1 Chron., Proh, Sicke thingis that weren addid to superflyte, he markyde with littil serdis. c1440 *Jacob's Well* 136 3if pou have a coueytous loue to superflyte of temporel ryches. 1562 BULLEN *Eulwarke*, *Bk. Sick Men* 51 If there be two humours, equal abondyng together, extremely in superflyte.

c. Unnecessary action or procedure. *arch.*

Cf. SUPERFLUOUS a. 2 b.

c1420 *V. LUGG. Assembly of Gods* 1824 To make exposition therof, new or olde, Were but superflyte. 1905 R. GARNETT *Shakespeare* 85 So crammed the Court is with particulars, More to adduce were superflyte.

3. A thing or part that is in excess of what is necessary, or that can be dispensed with. Chiefly pl.

c1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.* Gov. *Loidis*, 77 Whenne superflytes waxen in hem, bes tokenynges sewen. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iii. 1. (1883) 76 A crokeyd hachet for to cutte of the superflytes of the vigenes and trees. 1553 ENEN *Treat.* *Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 37 marg., Ryches and superflytes contenned. 1611 *Bible Transl.* Pref. 7 3 What thanks had he for cutting off the superflytes of the lawes? 1628 T. SPENSER *Logick* 183 The superflytes of a definition are 6. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 221 Like a superflyte it is every month driven forth the wombe. 1773 JOHNSON *Lett. to Boswell* 24 [20] Feb., Some superflytes I have expunged, and some faults I have corrected... but the main fabrick of the work remains as it was. 1776 ANAN *Smith W. N.* 1. xi. 111. I. 239 When we are in want of necessities we must part with all superflytes. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life*, *Culture* Wks. (Bohn) 11. 374 Self-denial... that saves on superflytes and spends on essentials.

+ **4.** Action or conduct characterized by or exhibiting excess or extravagance; immoderate indulgence or expenditure; an instance of this. *Obs.*

c1386 CHAUCER *Pard.* T. 9 They... eten also and drynken ouer hir myght, Thourgh which they deon the deul sacrifice... By superflyte, abhomyable. c1425 St. *Mary of Oignies* 11. iv. in *Anglia VIII.* 161/32 Whan a man flech superflyte, [he] sumtyme fallith into chynchery, 1432-50 tr. *Hidden* (Rolls) IV. 51 He... 3afe hym to ydelnes, lechery, and to superflytes, wastenge nyghtes in lechery and synne. 1523 L. BERNERS *Froiss.* L. cxi. 252 He shewed many thynges to fall on the prelates of the Church, for the great superflyte and pryde that was as than vsed amonge them. 1541 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 130, I will that... no superflyte be mayde at my buriall. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxiv. 11. 254 That we might not be stunted and gaged in our excessive expences, in our dissolute profusion, in costly vanities, and superflytes. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* 11. xxi. 177 They... whom superflyte, or sloth carried after their sensual pleasures. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 82 A rigid economy of our resources... a retrenchment of every superflyte on the part of the opulent.

† **Superflui**, *adv.* *Obs. rare.* [f. **SUPERFLUE** a. + **-LY** 2.] Superfluously.

c 1383 *Concl. Loll. in Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1911) Oct. 744/2 It is not leful to swere fals neipir trewe superflui opir in veyn. 1388 *Wyclif Pr. xxx. 7* [xxx. 6] Thou hatist hem that kepen vanytees superflui. 1395 *Purvey Remonstr.* (1851) 83 To charge cristene men needelesli or superflui with nouelries vnherd, not groundid in holy scripture.

Superfluous (*sup'p'fluus*), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 5-6 superfluous, (6 -oso, *Sc.* -fluus, -fluus, -flowis, -flous). [f. *L.* *superfluus*: see **SUPERFLUE** and -OUS.]

1. That exceeds what is sufficient; of which there is more than enough; excessively abundant or numerous.

1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls) III.* 459 We jiffe not attendaunce to superfluous meytes, wherefore we be not seke. 1483 *Caxton Cate Cvjh.* Thou oughtest not to strye... with them that heuful of superfluous wordes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 5 We... sholde... dygge our vyne wele... & cutte away the superfluous braunches. 1540-1 *Elvot Image Gov.* 72 For as muche as I suppose that ye call theym superfluous humours, whiche are more than convenient to the naturall proportion and temperature of the body. 1603 *Shaks. Meas. for M.* iii. i. 158, I haue no superfluous leysure, my stay must be stolen out of other affaires. c 1655 *Milton 1st Sonn. to Cyriack Skinner* 13 Heav'n... disapproves that care... That with superfluous heau'n loads the day. 1764 *Museum Rust.* IV. 22 To take off any superfluous or ill-placed shoots. 1772 *Tunius Lett.* lxviii. (1788) 347, I shall state... the several statutes... omitting superfluous words. 1860 *Tyndall Glac.* i. iii. 28 Diving myself of all superfluous clothes. 1880 *Haughton Phys. Geog.* v. 224 Lake Tanganika discharges its superfluous waters into the southern branch of the Congo.

2. That is not needed or required; unnecessary, needless, uncalled-for.

c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* iii. xxxi. 101 What art thou made wery with superfluous cures? 1534 *More Treat. Passion Wks.* 1281/1 To long for y^r knowledge of lesse necessarye learning, or delite in debating of sundrye superfluous problemes. 1581 in *D. Digges Compleat Ambass.* (1655) 420 Your ahode there is but superfluous, and more chargeable... then serviceable. 1597 *Morley Intrad. Mus.* Annot. Seeing therefore further discourse will he superfluous, I will heere make an ende. 1639 *Saltmarsh Policy* 96 If you have bene neglected by any, and thought superfluous. 1736 *Butler Anal.* ii. i. Wks. 1874 I. 152 To say revelation is a thing superfluous... is, I think, to talk quite wildly. 1775 *Johnson Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 13 July, Your anxiety about your other babies is, I hope, superfluous. 1814 *W. Irving Trav.* I. vi. 80 The forms and ceremonies of marriage began to be considered superfluous bonds. 1855 *Prescott Philip II* ii. xiv. 1. 299 After the oath of allegiance he had once taken a new one seemed superfluous. 1898 *F. D. How Life Ep. W. How* xviii. 253 This warning was not superfluous. *absol.* 1831 *Carlyle Sart. Res.* t. vii. A State of Nature, affecting by its singularity, and Old-Roman contempt of the superfluous.

b. Often in impers. phr. with inf.

1530 *Palsgr.* 27, I thinke it hut superfluous to kepe suche ordein in all other consonantes. 1559 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. App. x. 439 It is a superfluous thioqe... to call into judgment againe matters which have hen tried. 1656 *Cowley Misc. Pref.*, Some of them made when I was very young, which it is perhaps superfluous to tell the Reader. 1713 *Berkeley Hylas & Phil.* t. Wks. 1871 I. 282 It is therefore superfluous to inquire particularly concerning each of them. 1831 *Lamb Elia Ser.* ii. *Elliotiana*, To descend upon his merits as a Comedian would be superfluous. 1873 *Hameron Intell. Life* x. vii. 370 It is superfluous to recommend idleness to the unintellectual, but the intellectual too often undervalue it.

c. *transf.* Of a person: Doing more than is necessary. *rare.*

1596 *Shaks. 1 Hen. IV.* i. ii. 12, I see no reason, why thou shouldst see so superfluous, to demand the time of the day. 1667 *Milton P. L.* iv. 832 If ye know, Why ask ye, and superfluous begin Your message, like to end as much in vain? 1880 *Daily News* 3 Jan. 2/2 We will not be so superfluous as to criticise this amusing drawing.

† d. Of no account or effect; unprofitable, vain. *Obs. rare.*

a 1533 *Ld. Berners Gold. Bk. M. Aurd.* (1546) R iv, Damsels... thinketh all their tyme lost, and superfluous unto the day of theyr marriage. 1609 *Bible (Douay)* Wisd. xi. 16 Some erring did worshippinge dumme serpents, and superfluous heastes. 1654 *Bramhall Just. Vind.* viii. (1661) 241 This challenge of infallibility diminisheth their authority, discrediteth their definitions, and maketh them to be superfluous things.

† 3. Exceeding what is right, desirable, normal, or usual; immoderate, inordinate. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Mankind* 232 in *Macro Plays* 9 Be ware of excesse I pe superfluous gyse I will pat ze refuse. 1533 *Gay Richt Vay* 95 Al inordinat and superfluis desiris in meitis and drinkkis and slepinge. 1567 *Maplet Gr. Forest* 36 His stalke or bodie... is somewhat grosse or superfluous. 1575 in *Maitl. Club Misc.* I. 114 The pompous convoy and superfluous hanketting to Margerat Denelstoun the day of hir marriage. 1611 *Bible Lev. xxi.* 18 A blind man, or a lame, or he that hath a flat nose, or any thing superfluous. 1613 *Shaks. Hen. VIII.* i. i. 99 A proper Title of a Peace, and purchas'd At a superfluous rate.

† b. *Mus.* = AUGMENTED *ppl.* a. 2 b. *Obs.*

1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.*, Superfluous interval, in music, is one that exceeds a true diatonic interval by a semitone minor. Thus the Superfluous second, or tone, contains a semitone minor more than a tone, or greater second. 1854 *Engel Mus. Anc. Nat.* 361 A superfluous second may, in sound at least, be taken as identical with a minor third. 1866 [see *PRIME* 2b 2 4h].

† 4. Having, consuming, or expending more than enough; superabundantly supplied; extravagant in expenditure. *Const. in, with. Obs.*

1535 *Coverdale Isa. v. 11* Wo be vnto them that ryse vp early to vse them selues in dronkynnes, and yet at night are more superfluous with wyne. 1585 *T. Washington tr. Nicholas's Voy.* iii. xi. 90b, The dressing of their meat... differeth from ours, being so superfluous, curious, and delicate... whereas... theirs is scant, bare, and grosse. 1605 *Shaks. Lear* ii. iv. 268 Our basest Beggars are in the poorest thing superfluous. 1667 *Milton P. L.* viii. 27 Reasoning I oft admire, How Nature wise and frugal could commit Such disproportion, with superfluous hand So many nobler Bodies to create, Greater so manifold to this one use. 1711 *J. Greenwood Engl. Gram.* 233 Our Alphabet is deficient in some respects, and superfluous in others.

Superfluously (*sup'p'fluusli*), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + **-LY** 2.] In a superfluous manner or degree.

1. More than sufficiently; in excess of what is proper or necessary; superabundantly.

1502 *Atkinson tr. De Imitatione* i. xxv. (1893) 178 They labour moche, & speke hut lytell superfluously. 1584 *Cogan Haven Health* cxi. (1636) 215, I advise all men not to linger the time long in eating and drinking superfluously. 1615 *W. Lawson Country Housew. Garden* (1626) 24 To dresse the roots of trees, to take away the tawes, and tangles, that... grow superfluously and disorderly. 1751 *Smollett Per. Pickle* (1779) i. iv. 29 Her attention to the guests was superfluously hospitable. 1818 *Scott Hrt. Midl.* xxvi, She was now amply or even superfluously provided with the means of encountering the expenses of the road.

2. In addition to what is needed; hence, without necessity, unnecessarily, needlessly.

1557 *Reconde Whetst.* B 4h, Not only superfluously, but also fakely, should they bee placed here: seynge the doe belong to other places of right. 1653 *H. More Autid. Ath.* ii. ix. § 6 Discriminative Providence... doing nothing superfluously or in vain. 1738 *Warburton Div. Legat.* i. i. iv. 40 As oraking God act unnecessarily and superfluously. 1861 *Ld. Acton Lett.* (1899) 235 Do not superfluously imitate the Cardinal. 1884 *tr. Lotze's Logic* 165 It is difficult... to prove... that Q also has the predicate z which is superfluously added in the definition actually given.

† 3. Beyond measure, excessively, inordinately, extravagantly. *Obs.*

1528 *More Dyaloge* i. Wks. 1571/1 Pryde longed superfluously to gete hy couetyseye and gredynes many folkes lyuynges in his owne handes. 1528 *Paynell Salern's Regim.* Lijb, The wyne... shulde he alayde with moche water... but nat so superfluously alayde... than as in sommer. 1584 *Cogan Haven Health* clxxvi. (1636) 161 Sea fish is of better nourishment, then fresh water fish... because it is not so superfluously moist. 1597 *A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 215 Immediately thereafter the water superfluously issueth therout. 1603 *Ld. Stirling Darius* iv. ii, Those gorgeous balles, With founniture superfluously faire.

Superfluosness (*sup'p'fluusness*), [f. **SUPERFLUOUS** + **-NESS**.] Superfluity.

a 1540 *Barnes Wks.* (1573) 211/1 All onely I spake against the superfluosness, and the abuse of them (i.e. possessions). 1561 *T. Norton Calvin's Inst.* ii. 301 This semeth a weake superfluosness of wordes. 1567 *Maplet Gr. Forest* 39 Crowtoe... being drunken... with Wine purgeth the Gall of his superfluosnesse. 1600 *Superfl. Countrie Farme* vi. xxii. 793 Such wines doe not load the hodie with superfluosnes of serous excrements. 1897 *Current Hist.* (Buffalo, U. S.) VII. 380 The superfluosness of royal state. 1899 *A. Hore King's Mirror* xviii. 192 A state of conscious and wretched superfluosness.

Superflux (*sup'p'fluks*), [ad. med. *L.* *superfluxus*, f. *superfluere*: see **SUPERFLUE** and **FLUX**.]

1. A superfluity, superabundance, or surplus.

1605 *Shaks. Lear* iii. iv. 35 Take Physicke, Pompe, Expose thy selfe to feele what wretches feele, That thou maist shake the superflux to them. 1631 *Rowley Woman Never Vexed* i. i. B 3, To groane under the superflux of blessings. 1775 *S. J. Pratt Liberal Opin.* cix. (1783) IV. 32 Shall they steal their own necessities from the superflux of another? 1809 *Malkin Gil Blas* x. ii. § 5 Hadst thou hut thrown to them the superflux of that abundance, in which... thou rolledst. 1826 *Lamb Elia Ser.* ii. *Popular Fallacies* vi, If nothing else could be said for a feast, this is sufficient, that from the superflux there is usually something left for the next day. 1872 *Browning Ffine* xlv, Art... discards the superflux, Contributes to defect. 1880 *Swinburne Stud. Shaks.* i. 36 In these two there is no flaw, no outbreak, no superflux, and no failure.

2. An overflowing, or excessive flow, of water or other liquid.

1769 *S. Derrick Lett.* (1767) I. 102 Another very remarkable waterfall is the superflux of a collection of water on the top of the high mountain of Mongerlogh. 1779 *G. Keate Sketches Jr. Nat.* (ed. 2) II. 209 The astonishing supply of water... the superflux of which clears all the drains and sewers. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 235 A superflux of the urinary water... without any increase of the urinary solids.

Superfrontal (*sup'p'frontal*), [ad. med. *L.* *superfrontale*: see **SUPER-** and **FRONTAL** *sb.*]

1. [**SUPER-** 3.] A covering of silk or stuff hanging over the upper edge of an altar frontal.

1858 *Direct. Anglic.* (ed. J. Purchas) 5 The slab of the Altar should be covered with the cere-cloth, which in its turn is covered by the superfrontal, which hangs down about ten inches below. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Sept. 10/2 A lady has presented to St. Paul's Cathedral a magnificent frontal and superfrontal.

2. [**SUPER-** 1 d.] A dossal.

1844 *Pugin Gloss. Eccl. Orn.* s.v. *Frontal*, A piece of richly embroidered stuff was also frequently hung above the altar, called a Super-frontale, or upper Frontal, being in fact a low dossal. 1887 *Hook's Ch. Dict.*, *Super-frontal*, 1. Originally a decoration attached to the wall behind and above the altar.

Superfuse (*sup'p'fuz*), *v.* [f. *L.* *superfus*, *pa. ppl.* stem of *superfundere*: see **SUPER-** 2 and **FUSE** v. In sense 3, a new formation on **SUPERFUSION** 2.]

1. *trans.* To pour over or on something.

1657 *Tomlinson Renon's Disp.* 162 Either a Pisanie or decoction... must be superfused. 1677 *Gale Cr. Gentiles* iv. viii. § 3. 11. 449 This Holy Spirit from the beginning of the World is said... to be superfused on the waters. a 1700 *Evelyn Diary* 13 Dec. 1685, Pouring first a very cold liquor into a glass, and super-fusing on it another.

2. To sprinkle or affuse; to suffuse in baptism.

1657 *J. Watts Scribe, Pharisee*, etc. iii. 27 A young man of the Hebrews being desperately ill and calling for baptism, in want of water was superfused with sand. a 1834 *Coleridge Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 409 'Sprinkled' [with water], or rather affused or superfused.

3. To cool (a liquid) to a temperature below its melting-point without causing it to solidify; to supercool, overcool, undercool.

1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 568/1 It is generally possible to cool a liquid several degrees below its normal freezing-point without a separation of crystals... A liquid in this state is said to be 'undercooled' or 'superfused'.

Superfusion (*sup'p'fuzh'n*), [ad. late *L.* *superfusio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *superfus*, -superfundere to SUPERFUSE.]

1. [**SUPER-** 2.] The action or operation of pouring liquid, etc. over something. *Also fig.*

1657 *J. Watts Scribe, Pharisee*, etc. iii. 68 Our way of superfusion, or aspersion with water. 1867 *J. W. Hales in Farrar Ess. Lib. Educ.* 307 Its what is called classical instruction at our schools anything better than a more or less copious superfusion of facts? 1871 *Napier's Prev. & Cure Dis.* ii. ii. 455 In cases of delirium tremens with high fever, what is called cold superfusion may be used while the patient is held in the warm bath.

2. [**SUPER-** 4.] The cooling of a liquid below its melting-point without solidification taking place.

1866 *Sci. Rev.* Dec. 145/3 There is... a marked difference between the circumstances in which solidification takes place in superfusion and supersaturation. 1880 *W. C. Roberts Intrad. Metallurgy* 31 The cooling mass of molten metal does not 'flash' or pass through the remarkable state known as 'superfusion'.

† **Supergression**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. late *L.* *supergressio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *supergradi*, f. *super-* **SUPER-** 9 b + *gradi* to step, walk.] The exceeding of a limit; excess.

1477 *Norton Ord. Alesh.* iv. in Ashm. (1652) 47 For doubt of perrills many more then one, And for supergression of our stone. a 1631 *Donne Sermon*, Pt. xxxviii. § 4 (1649) 186 Above those exaltations, and supergressions of sin.

Superheat, *v.* [f. **SUPER-** 9 b + **HEAT** v.] *trans.* To heat to a very high temperature; esp. to raise the normal temperature of (steam) in order to increase its pressure.

1859 *Times* 23 Apr. 10/4 The various proposed methods of superheating steam. 1861 *Leeds Mercury* 2 Nov., It is found most advantageous to superheat the steam to about 100 degrees above the temperature of plain steam. 1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.* 2333/1 *Steam-chimney*, an annular chamber around the chimney of a boiler-furnace for superheating steam.

Hence **Superheat** *sb.*, the state of being superheated; the excess of temperature of a vapour above its temperature of saturation.

1884 *Methodist Mag.* 767 Solubility is increased by heat, superheat, and pressure. 1903 *Engineering Mag.* Feb. 756 A superheat of 100° F., or 55° C.

Superheated, *ppl. a.* [f. **SUPER-** 9 b + **HEATED** *ppl. a.*]

1. Of steam or vapour: Heated above its temperature of saturation.

1857 *Miller Elem. Chem.*, *Org.* vi. § 2. 375 Injecting superheated steam at a temperature of between 500° and 600° into heated fat. 1873 *Spon Workshop Rec.* Ser. 1. 377/1 By applying superheated steam both time and fuel are saved. 1915 *Nature* 11 Feb. 664/1 The iodine which is transpired as superheated vapour is condensed there.

b. *transf.* Operated by superheated steam.

1883 *E. P. Ramsay Food Fishes N. S. Wales* 24 The offal... of fish... was disintegrated and dried by superheated system. 1911 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 2 The North-Western Company are now constructing twenty superheated engines.

2. *gen.* Heated above the ordinary temperature or degree; excessively heated or hot; also fig.

1866 *Spectator* 10 Mar. 267/2 This sort of superheated intellectual strain... The peculiar superheated grandeur and magnificence attached by Americans to the idea of the Union. 1880 *A. R. Wallace Isl. Life* i. ix. 188 An additional reservoir of super-heated water. 1888 *Fenn Off to Wilds* xxii. 157 They were up in one of the superheated rifts among the rocks, with the sun pouring down. 1912 *Hibbert Trnl.* Oct. 30 This gathering of super-heated men.

So **Superheater**, an apparatus for superheating steam; **Superheating** *phl. sb.*, (a) the process of heating steam or vapour above its temperature of saturation; also *attrib.*; (b) excessive heating, overheating.

1861 *Leeds Mercury* 2 Nov., The temperature, immediately on leaving the 'superheater', was as high as 600 degrees. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 824/1 Engines of large cylinder capacity to admit of great expansion, with surface-condensers and superheaters to the boilers. 1861 *Leeds Mercury* 2 Nov., Some parties entertain the idea that 'superheating' may be advantageously applied where steam is used for heating purposes. 1897 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 2/2 Other cold water is conveyed into a spiral coil and superheating chamber above the light. 1898 *P. Manson Trop. Diseases* xii. 207 Super-heating of the blood.

Superhuman (*sup'p'hiu'mān*), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. med. *L.* *superhūmānus*: see **SUPER-** 4 and **HUMAN** a. Cf. *F. surhumain*, It. *soprumano*, Sp., Pg. *sobre*

humano.] Above that which is human; more than human.

a. Of a quality, act, etc.: Higher than that of man; beyond the capacity or power of man.

1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 203 This is the state of Loves life in God, which giveth a super-humane being unto man, man being yet on earth. a 1711 KEN *Hymns Enang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 i. 127 Bless'd water in the Font... Though worthless in itself, in Sacred use It Graces super-human can produce. 1797 MRS. RANCLIFFE *Italian* i. There was no necessity for superhuman means to obtain such knowledge. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 453 The miracle of superhuman knowledge. 1874 H. ROGERS (*little*) The Superhuman Origin of the Bible Inferred from Itself. 1896 DR. ARGVLL *Philos. Belief* 326 Superhuman agencies and powers.

1896 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 198 Such prodigies of valour as may fairly be considered to approximate to the superhuman.

b. Of a person or being: Higher than man; having a nature above that of man.

1824 MACAULAY *Misc. Writ.* (1860) i. 64 To describe superhuman beings in the language, and to attribute to them the actions, of humanity may be grotesque, unphilosophical, inconsistent. 1866 LINDON *Bampton Lect.* vi. (1875) 296 Christ is a superhuman person.

c. In rhetorical or hyperbolic use: Higher or greater than that of any ordinary man; beyond the average human capacity, stature, etc.

1822 SCOTT *Nigel* vi. The superhuman yells which he uttered. 1857 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* i. v. 419 Seven months of almost superhuman energy. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* i. While he was still steeped to the lips in superhuman luxury.

d. as sb. Used to render G. *übermensch* SUPERMAN. 1896 W. WALLACE in *Academy* 1 Aug. 752 [Nietzsche] a hermit of the present, and a man, or rather a more than man, a 'superhuman', of the future.

Superhumanity. [*f. prec. + -ITY.*] The character or quality of being superhuman (or a superman).

1797 T. GREEN *Diary Lover of Lit.* (1810) 45 The superhumanity of which scheme is finely expressed by Cicero in the next Book. 1830 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 250 He meant by the word *Lord* his divinity, not at least essential superhumanity. c 1825 WORDSW. in *Knights Life* (1859) II. App. 219 The sublimity, the superhumanity, of his genius. 1892 GANWILL *Childr. Ghetto* i. Rich people, radiating an indefinable aroma of superhumanity. 1903 [see SUPERMAN].

Superhumanize, v. [Formed as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make, or represent as, superhuman.

1854 MILMAN *Lit. Christ.* vi. II. 149 Pure spirit, without any intermediate human, yet superhumanised, form. 1876 MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* xxiv. There are touches of bliss in anguish that superhumanise bliss. 1894 STOFF. BROOKE *Tennyson* x. 367 Arthur is a little superhuman... Why did Tennyson superhumanise him?

Superhumanly, adv. [*-LY*.] In a superhuman manner; to a degree beyond what is human. 1830 DE QUINCEY *R. Bentley* Wks. 1857 VII. 170 An author so superhumanly imaginative as Milton. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mythics* (1860) II. ix. i. 295 To live, not humanly, but superhumanly. 1883 *Athenaeum* 19 May 6273 An astonishingly and almost superhumanly clever schoolboy.

So **Superhumanness, superhumanity.** 1900 *Speaker* 10 Mar. 6132 The Bismarckian tramping upon common conventions is part of the Bismarckian superhumanness.

Superhumeral. [*ad. late L. superhumeralē* (Vulgate), neut. sing. (sc. *vestimentum*) of **superhumeralis*: see SUPER I a and HUMERAL. Cf. OF. *superhumeral*, It. *superumale*, etc.] An ecclesiastical vestment worn over the shoulders, as the Jewish ephod, or an amice or pallium; *fig.* a burden carried on the shoulders.

1606 BP. ANDREWS *Serm.* ii. (1631) 13 He... Endured them; and endured, for them heavy things; a strange Superhumeral, the print whereof was to be seen on his shoulders. [1688 HOLME *Antiquary* iii. iv. 1873 The *Ambrosia*, or *Superhumeral*, which like the *Ephod* of the Priests and Levites, or Vail covers the Head and Shoulders of the Priest.] 1888 MARROTT *Vestiar. Christ.* xxix. 79 The Superhumeral or Ephod. This being so worn as to cover the shoulders, he [sc. Bede] regards it as typical of the labour of good works, of 'the easy yoke, and light burden'.

Superhumeral, v. A spurious word, error in Richardson's *Dict.* for SUBHUMERATE (q. v. quot. 1628).

†Superial, a. Obs. [*ad. med. L. *superiālis*, *f. superius* (see SUPERIOR) or *superius* adv. higher. Cf. *inferial*.] = SUPERIOR a. in various senses.

1432-50 *Th. Higden* (Rolls) III. 395 He... callede certeyne spirites... superiale and inferiale. a 1545 BOORDE *Pronost.* *Prolog. in Introduct. Annot.*, etc. (1870) 25 The son... illumynatynge as wel the inferyal planetes as y^e superyal planetes. 1547 - *Bro. Health* lx. 26 h. A Canker, the whiche doth corode... the superial partes of the body. 1561 *Godly Queene Hester* *Prolog.* 11 Some... Affirmed honour dewly to pertaine... to power and superiall raigne. 1591 SPARKY *tr. Calfani's Geomancie* 2 It is the proper and naturall moving of the bodies superiall and celestial. 1719 JONES in Toland *Hist. Druids* (1814) 240 There were in this land about a hundred superiall Kings, that governed this land successively: that were of the British blood.

Superial, a. 2. nonce-word. [*f. SUPER sb. 3 a + -IAL.*] Pertaining to a theatrical 'super'. 1855 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 61 His madness did not interfere at all with his superial duties.

Superimpose, v. [*f. SUPER- 2 + IMPOSE v.* after *superimposition*.]

1. *trans.* To impose or place (one object) on or upon another; to lay above or on the top. a. *gen.* 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introduct. Crystallogr.* 231 The first plate of molecules which is superimposed on the primary plane. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) i. ix. 288 An ancient churchyard was superimposed on a still older cemetery. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* t. ii. 142 Producing a mixture of all the colours by superimposing three films one on the other. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 221 One thickness of ruby paper with one thickness of orange paper superimposed.

b. *spec. in Geol.* in reference to stratification: always in pa. pple. (cf. SUPERIMPOSED 1).

1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 362 These sandstones have been found crystallized in rhomboidal tables superimposed one upon the other. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. The.* 88 The schistus was not superimposed on the granite, after the formation of this last. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* iii. 43 Four buried forests superimposed one upon the other.

2. *fig.* To cause to follow upon something else and to exist side by side with it.

1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* iii. iv. § 9, I have the idea of a mountain and the idea of gold, and by superimposing the one upon the other, I can evoke the image of a mountain of gold. 1879 EARLE *Philol. Engl. Tongue* (ed. 3) § 334 This diminutival form *-elle*, was in old French often superimposed upon the effete diminutival *-el*. 1889 *Spectator* 28 Sept. 3952 Superimposed on them are the Spaniards, and next to these the Italian, Swedish, English, and German settlers. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 331 The perneral kidney has a mixed nature; it is one of diffuse nephritis upon which granular contraction is rapidly superimposed.

3. To place (a person) in a position as a superior. 1902 W. L. MATHIESON *Politics & Relig.* xviii. II. 193 Their object had been to superimpose on the Presbyterian organisation certain officials.

Superimposed, ppl. a. [*f. prec. + -ED*.]

1. Placed or laid upon something else; often loosely with pl. sb., laid one upon another.

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 123 They [sc. alterations of figures] are named superimposed, when they occur in the same part of the fundamental figure, and when the first alteration is modified by a second. 1832 GELL *Pompeiana* I. vi. 109 To bear the superimposed weight. 1834-5 J. PHILLIPS *Geol. in Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 703 Basaltic pillars, if permitted to assume their natural shapes, without pressing one against another, would resemble a number of superimposed spheroids. 1849 RUSKIN *Seven Lamps* v. § 13. 148 The curious variations in the adjustments of the superimposed shafts. 1879 H. GEORGE *Prigr. & Por.* v. i. (1881) 252 Imagine a pyramid composed of superimposed layers.

b. *Phys. Geog.* Applied to 'a natural system of drainage that has been established on underlying rocks independently of their structure' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895).

1898 I. C. RUSSELL *River Developm.* vii. 244 (heading) Superimposed streams. *Ibid.* 245 A drainage system inherited in this manner by one geological terrane from another is said to be superimposed.

2. *fig.* Superadded; caused to co-exist.

1850 DENISON *Clock & Watch-m.* 104 A secondary or superimposed motion to the hands. 1891 HARNY *Tess* xlvii. His heated face, which had also a superimposed flush of excitement.

3. Placed over another in rank.

1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 90 The strong Norman yoke and the superimposed Norman nobility crushed Angle and Dane and Saxon into Englishmen.

Superimposed, a. rare. [*f. L. superimpositus*, pa. pple. of *superimponere* (f. *super-* SUPER- 2 + *imponere* TO IMPOSE) + -ED 1.] (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & ST. ENTOMOL. IV. xlvii. 350 Superimposed (*superimpositum*). When the foot-stalk of the abdomen is inserted in the upper part of the postscutellum, so as to leave a considerable space between it and the postscutum.

Superimposition. [*f. SUPER- 2 + IMPOSITION*, after *L. superimponere* (see prec.).] The action of superimposing, or state of being superimposed; superposition.

1684 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 674 The side OC = BC, CD = AC, the angle D = A, and OCD = BCA, which is manifest by taking the common angle ACO out of the 2 right angles BCO, ACD, therefore by superimposition the whole triangles are equal. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Venice* i. i. § 28 The arrangement of the nave pier in the form of a cross accompanies the superimposition of the vaulting shaft. 1879 H. GEORGE *Prigr. & Por.* ii. ii. (1881) 97 Mexico, as Cortez found it, showed the superimposition of barbarism upon a higher development. 1907 *19th Cent.* Nov. 703 The superimposition of the utilitarian... civilisation of the West on the Indian civilisations.

So **Superimposure, something superimposed.**

1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 1527 Show the base—The live rock latent under wave and foam: Superimposure these!

Superimpregnate, v. ? Obs. [SUPER- 13.] *trans.* To impregnate or imbue in addition, as a solution of one substance with another substance.

1677 GREW *Anat. Pl.* (1682) Lect. vii. 293 A Solution of above five Drachms of Nitre may be superimpregnated with no less quantity of Sal Armoniac. 1754 LEWIS in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 658 A solution of platina, superimpregnated with as much mercury as it was capable of taking up.

Superimpregnation. [SUPER- 13.]

1. Impregnation with an additional substance.

1677 GREW *Anat. Pl.* (1682) Lect. vii. 296 With what difference of quantity this Superimpregnation would be made, upon the Solution of different Salts? *Ibid.* 298 The ascent of the Water upon a Superimpregnation is the same, by whatsoever Salt the first Impregnation be made.

2. = SUPERFETATION. *rare*.

1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Superimpregnation*, a second conception, after one has conceived before. 1828 in WESTER

(citing COXE). 1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Superimpregnatio*... the same as *Superfatio*: superimpregnation.

Superincumbence, rare. [*f. next: see -ENCE.*] The fact of being superincumbent.

a 1837 SIR E. BRYDGES (Worcester, 1860). 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.*, *Odyseus* (etc. Wks. I. 397/1 The highest nations are gasping for existence, crushed by the superincumbence of the lowest.

So **Superincumbency** (Ogilvie 1850).

Superincumbent, a. [*ad. L. superincumbent-em*, pr. pple. of *superincumbere*: see SUPER- 2 and INCUMBENT.] Lying or resting upon, or situated on the top of, something else; overlying. (Chiefly in scientific use.)

1654 POWER *Exp. Philol.* II. 105 The variation of the gravity of the Superincumbent Air. 1674 PERRY *Disc. Duql. Proportion* 117 Water-Divers... the lower they go, do find their stock of Air more and more to shrink; and that according to the Roots of the Quantities of the superincumbent Water or Weight. 1785 COWPER *Lett. to W. Newton* 19 Mar. The round table, which we formerly had in use, was unequal to the pressure of my superincumbent breast and elbows. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* xv. i. 281 The soft argillaceous substratum... hastens the dilapidation of the superincumbent mass of limestone. 1874 HARTWIG *Aerial W.* 12 Air is a very elastic body, and, in consequence of the earth's attraction, each superincumbent stratum presses upon all those below it.

predicative. 1842 LONDON *Suburban Hort.* 485 The soil is generally light, but superincumbent on a subsoil, which is supplied with water.

b. Situated or suspended above; overhanging.

1835 T. MITCHELL *Acham. of Aristoph.* 230 note, Above this mother earth... was seen stretched the superincumbent Heaven. a 1845 BAKHAM *Ingol. Leg. Ser.* iii. *Ferry Jarvis's* 1115, Either side of the superincumbent banks was clothed with a thick mantle of tangled copewood.

c. Of pressure: Exerted from above.

1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 107 If... coke is prepared under considerable superincumbent pressure the blisters which form in the softened coal are pressed together. 1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* iv. 40 Water boils when the tension of its vapour is equal to the superincumbent atmospheric pressure.

d. *fig.* 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xxxii, A Power Girt round with weakness... it can scarce uplift The weight of the superincumbent hour. 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* t. 35 A tyrannous sense of superincumbent oppression. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* i. viii. (1878) 81 The superincumbent accumulations of pagan and mediæval thought.

Hence **Superincumbently, adv.**

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 249 Fracture narrowly and divergently striated, or superincumbently striated.

Superinduce, v. [*ad. late L. superinducere* to cover over, bring upon, add, f. *super-* SUPER- 2, 13 + *inducere* TO INDUCE.]

1. *trans.* To bring (a person) into some position in addition to, or so as to displace, one who already occupies it. a. To take (a second wife) within the lifetime of the first (or, by extension, shortly after her death); also, to bring (the child of another wife) into the inheritance in preference to the former heir. *Obs.* or *arch.*

Cf. med. L. *superinducta* 'mulier extranea, concubina'. c 1555 HARKFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 73 It was plain adultery to superinduce any other wife, his former living. 1626 DONNE *Serm.*, *John xix.* 2 (1640) 740 And when we have *Prinigenium Ecclesie*, The eldest son by the Primitive Church, The Creed of the Apostles, they will super-induce another son by another *venter*,... and... make their Trent-Creed larger than the Apostles. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xix. 5 Thou shalt not superinduce one wife to another. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Imag. Conv.*, *Cherubim* Wks. 1831 IV. 108 When Pompey saw the ghost of his first lady, Julia, who vexed his rest with his conscience, for super-inducing Cornelia on her bed within the ten months of mourning. 1855 MILMAN *Lit. Christ.* ix. iv. 146 The King is to be warned that... as he cannot have legitimate offspring by her whom he has superinduced, his kingdom would pass to strangers.

b. To appoint (a person) to an office over the head of another; = SUPERINDUCT. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* v. § 374 When the fleet was commanded by sir John Pennington, before the earl of Warwick was superinduced into that charge against the King's will. 1904 M. HEWLETT *Queen's Quair* ii. ix. 307 Upon such a crisis, intending for the best, Mary Beaton superinduced a stout... gamesome lady, her aunt.

2. To bring in over and above, or 'on the top of', something already present; to introduce in addition (esp. something extraneous). *Const. etc.* (rarely to, into).

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. To the King § 13 The Appointment of God superinducteth a Brotherhood in Kings & Bishops. *Ibid.* II. vii. § 6 Whosoever knoweth any forme knoweth the utmost possibility of superinducting that Nature upon any variatye of Matter. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* i. iii. 32 Death brought in by sin, was nothing superinduced to man. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 174 It is not like that Christ would superinduce any new establishment to former Rights. 1676 GREW *Museum, Anat. Stomach & Guts* vii. 29 Another Ferment superinduced to that of the Stomach. 1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1807) IX. i. 207 Nor did she superinduce the least 1 eat into her humours. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 26 Mar. 1776, His size, and figure, and countenance, and manner, were that of a hearty English 'Squire, with the parson superinduced. 1814 CHALMERS *Evil. Chr. Revel.* v. (ed. 3) 156 He superinduces his own testimony to that of the original writers. 1854 MILMAN *Lit. Christ.* i. i. 1. 30 note, Westward the old Punic language prevailed, even where the Roman conquerors had superinduced Latin. 1860 MILL *Repr. Gerl.*

(1865) 16/1 Their improvement cannot come from themselves, but must be superinduced from without. 1874 LUBBOCK *Mod. Savages in March. Sci. Lect. Ser. v. & vi.* 248 The savage does not abandon his belief in Fetichism, but he superinduces on it a belief in beings of a higher, material nature. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* ii. vi. 295 The form of unity superinduced on the matter of the ideas connected.

3. To bring or cause to come upon a person or thing; to bring on, induce; *esp.* to induce (a disease, etc.) in addition to one already existing.

1615 CROOKER *Body of Man* 200 An instinct of lust or desire, not inordinate such as bysinne is super-induced in man, but natural. 1687 RYCAUT *Hist. Turks* II. 223 Opium being taken... in a small quantity, about the bigness of a Tare, superinduces at first a strange cheerfulness about the heart. 1749 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* ii. 107 That State of our Waters, which was superinduced at the Deluge, may be the Cause of the Rainbow. 1803 *Med. Jyrl.* X. 539 Whether it was merely sufficient to remove the direct debility, or whether in such large doses as to superinduce the indirect. 1822-7 *Good Study Med.* (1826) I. 581 It [*sc.* idiopathic cough] has often proved highly dangerous in its results, by superinducing peripneumony. 1859 MERREUTH *R. Fevers* xxiii. A. A physician who has overlooked the change in the disease superinduced by one false dose. 1889 *Science-Gossip* XXV. 208 That the tremendous mechanical energies which... metamorphosed the archæan geiss... was [*sc.*] quite sufficiently potent to superinduce the semblance of hedding on the bright red Cambrian grit mountains.

b. *loosely* for: To induce.

1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* i. The alacrity with which he sprang from the vehicle superinduced a distortion of his ankle. 1884 J. COLNORNE *Hicks Pasha* 118 The water of the White Nile is supposed to superinduce dysentery.

4. In physical sense: To bring, draw, deposit, etc. over or upon a thing as a covering or addition.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 262 Superinducing an Apes skin over his humane shape. a 1661 F. FULLER *Worthies, Suffolk* (1662) III. 67 For some boggled much threat as false Heraldry in Devotion, to super-induce a Doctoral hood over a Friars Coul. 1709 T. ROBINSON *Nat. Hist. Westm. & Cumberl.* vii. 46 The West side, or Skirts of these Mountains... seems to be Earth superinduced upon the Mountain-Strata by the general Flood. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agrie. Devon* 283 A black peaty stratum, superinduced with morass or red bog. 1865 MILL *Exam. Hamilton* xiii. 230 One [colour] may limit another by being superinduced partially over it.

5. To induce or persuade in addition. *nonce-use.* 1790 *Bystander* 248 He was super-induced to grant it by the many... handsome thiogs Phocion had just been saying of his dear sister.

Hence Superinducing *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1668 WILKINS *Real Char., Dict., Superinducing*, again-marrying of married person. 1822-7 *Good Study Med.* (1829) IV. 630 Superinducing tumours and congestions have been found in the neck. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 196 The super-inducing influence of the current.

Superinduced, *ppl. a.* [*f. prec. + ED 1.*] Brought in or on over and above something; introduced or induced in addition: see the verb.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp. Pref.* 333 He took off those many superinduced rites, which God joynted to the Jews. 1660 — *Worthy Communion*, II. § 2. 124 Our natural needs, or our superinduced calamities may force us to run to God. 1709 STRYKE *Ann. Ref. I.* xix. 219 In shaking off the Pope's fetters, and recovering religion from his superinduced tyranny and superstitions. 1849 RUSKIN *Seven Lamps* vi. § 16. 178 The superinduced and accidental beauty is most commonly incoexistent with the preservation of original character. 1866 HESCHEL *Fam. Lect. Sci.* vi. § 38. 254 That colour is not a superinduced but an inherent quality of the luminous rays.

Superinducement. [*MENT.*] The action or an act of superinducing; something superinduced.

1637 REYNOLDS *Serm. preached 12 July* 7 Some [Truths] are *de fide*, against those who deny Fundamentals. Others *circā fidei*, against those who by perilous superinducements bruise and wrench the foundation. 1698 LOCKE *3rd Let. to Bp. of Worcester* (1699) 400 In all such Cases the superinducement of greater Perfections... destroys nothing of the Essence or Perfections that were there before. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. i. 53 The supposition... that the superinducement of any perfection not contained in the idea of matter, should of necessity alter the species of it. 1832 CHALMERS *Pol. Econ.* vi. 377 The foreign trade is a superinducement on the home. 1844 N. BRIT. *Rev.* I. 92 To imagine that any such accession of wealth... would accrue to our country by the superinducement of an extrinsic population.

† Superinduct, *v. Obs.* [*f. late L. superinduct-*, *pa. ppl. stem of superinducere* to SUPERINDUCE.] *trans.* To bring in over and above, to superinduce; *esp.* to induct or appoint to an office in addition to, or over the head of, another. Hence Superinducted *ppl. a.*

1638 BR. MOUNTAGU *Art. Eng. Visit.* A 4b, A superinducted Lecturer in another mans cure. a 1641 — *Acts & Mon.* II. (1642) 120 Ismael was the son of a Concubine, a superinducted wife. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 90 He was twice repulsed upon his Petition for a Captains place, and others super-inducted over his head. 1659 — *Alliance Div.* Of. 136 Confirmed... by a ratification superinducted to a former establishment. a 1662 HEYLIN *Land* (1668) 364 Those who had been Superinducted into other Mens Cures (like a Doctor added to the Pastor in Calvin's Plat-form).

Superinduction. [*ad. late L. superinductio*, *-ionem*, n. of action *f. superinducere* to SUPERINDUCE.] The action, or an act, of superinducing.

† 1. (See SUPERINDUCE I a, b.) *Obs.*

1626 DONNE *Serm., John xi. 21* (1640) 816 That that spirit might at his will... informe, and inanimate that dead body; God allows no such Super-inductions, no such second Marriages upon such divorces by death. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. i. § 36 No man in place of power or profit, loves to behold himself buried alive, by seeing his successor assigned

unto him, which caused all Clergy-men to hate such super-inductions.

2. The action, or an act, of bringing in something additional; introduction over and above.

1641 SYMONDS *Serm. bef. Ho. Comm.* D jh. What super-inductions of evil upon evil have we had? a 1662 HEYLIN *Land* II. (1671) 258 St. Paul must needs be out in the Rules of Logic when he proved the Abrogating of the old Covenant by the superinduction of a new. 1670 CLARENDON *Ess. Tracts* (1727) 140 The Superinduction of others for the Corroboration and Maintenance of Government. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. x. 369 The subject is bound to his prince by an intrinsic allegiance, before the superinduction of those outward bonds of oath, homage and fealty. a 1779 WARRINGTON *Div. Legat.* ix. Note A, Wks. 1788 III. 736 The utility of Mr. Locke's superinduction of the faculty of thinking to a system of Matter. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biogr. Lit.* xviii. (1907) II. 47 Existence... is distinguished from essence, by the superinduction of reality. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Christ.* IV. II. 44 The superinduction of an armed aristocracy in numbers comparatively small. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 407 note, There takes place a cancelling of the previous com-moiment and a superinduction of a better bope.

b. *Sc. Law.* Insertion of a word or letter in a document.

1693 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* IV. xlii. § 19 (ed. 2) 689 If the Writ appear to be Vitiate in substantiation, by Deletion, Razing, or Superinduction of Letters and Words, which may alter the same. *Ibid.* 690.

c. Something superinduced or adventitious; an (extraneous) addition.

1756 J. CLUNNE *Misc. Tracts, Hist. Wheatfield* (1770) I. 78, I mean those superinductions in the progeny, which they derive, not by imitation, but from the very loins of their progenitors. 1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* vi. 263 To efface the superinductions of art that have smothered nature.

3. The bringing or putting of some material thing over or upon another as a covering or addition.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. v. 98, I conceive this blackness no superinduction of a dark diean Davids clothes, but rather a dirty hue contracted... from neglect of washing them. 1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Hush.* xix. 278 Superinductions of Earth are an Addition of more Ground, or chaoting it. 1785 PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Nav.* 23 The more easy will be the superinduction of manure upon lands in the vicinage of the Canal. 1827 STREART *Planter's Guide* (1828) 342 A striking improvement of property is thus made, by the superinduction of a new soil. 1835 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* vii. There was an Italian painter, who obtained the name of *Il Bragatore*, by the superinduction of inexpressibles on the naked Apollos and Bacchuses of his betters.

4. The action of inducing or bringing on. *rare.*

a 1897 in H. L. GORDON *Sir J. Simpson* vii. 111 The super-induction of the anæsthetic state.

† Superinfund, *v. Obs. rare-1.* [*ad. late L. superinfundere*: see SUPER- 2 and INFUND *v.*] *trans.* To pour upon or over something.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhauer's Bk. Physike* 33/2 Superinfunde beereon iij pintes of fluvial water.

† Superinfuse, *v. Obs.* [SUPER- 13.] *trans.* To infuse in addition.

1619 DONNE *Serm.* 16 June (1660) III. (292) To a historical and a moral faith, God super-infuses true faith. 1650 VINDIE *Hammond's Addr.* § 71. 34 The Parents begetting of the child is an argument, that the Soul is not superinfused from God. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. i. rule 6, § 3 For a sin to be against Nature... does not always superinfuse a... special malignity... into it, above other sins.

So † Superinfusion.

1657 in *Southey Comm.-pl. Bk. Ser.* II. (1849) 382/2 Life is united to death, and Christ to Adam, not without the super-infusion of blood.

Superinspect, *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [*f. eccl. L. superinspect-*, *pa. ppl. stem of superinspicere*: see SUPER- 2, 2 b and INSPECT *v.*] *trans.* To inspect as a superior official; to oversee. So Superinspection, *oversight.*

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. x. 540 Why the King should have Jurisdiction... or Superinspection, without administration or execution. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 170 The Ephori had... a superinspection upon the Conduct of all Persons who manage it [*sc.* the Commonwealth]. 1691 MAYMAN *Naval Spec.* 123 He superinspects the whole Affair of Victualling at that Port.

Superinstitute, *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [SUPER- 13.] *trans.* To institute (a person) to a benefice over the head of another. Also *fig.*

1647 CLEVELAND *Hermaphrodite* 18 His is the Donative, and mine the Cure, Then say, my Muse... Who 'tis that Fame doth superinstitute. 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worae T.* (1841) 101 Heaven will not superinstitute a miracle, where ordinary means were formerly in peaceable possession.

So Superinstitution, institution of a person to a benefice to which another is already instituted; also *transf.*

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* II. 73 That... divers incumbents were sent of their benefices by superinstitutions upon presentations of the King. 1644 OWEN *Duty of Pastors & People* I. 6 A superinstitution of a new ordinance, doth not overthrow anything that went before in the same kinde. 1669 GRIMSTON tr. *Crooke's Reg.* II. 464 If this sentence should make the admission and institution void *ab initio*, it would destroy the induction of the King, and make the superinstitution (which at the first was merely void) to be good. 1672 *Cowell's Interpr., Superinstitution*... one Institution upon another; as where A. is admitted and instituted to a Benefice upon one Title, and B. is admitted, instituted, &c. by the Presentment of another. 1767 R. BURN *Eccl. Law* (ed. 2) I. 152 If a second institution is granted to the same church, it is a superinstitution.

Superintend (stā-pər-ī-tend), *v.* [*ad. eccl. L. superintendere*: see SUPER- 2 and INTEND *v.*]

1. *trans.* To have or exercise the charge or direction of (operations or affairs); to look after, oversee, supervise the working or management of (an institution, etc.).

c 1615 BACON *Adv. Sir G. Villiers Lett.* 1872 VI. 22 The King will appoint Commissioners in the nature of a Council, who may superintend the works of this nature, and regulate what concerns the colonies. 1673 S. PARKER *Reproof* 167 To this purpose did our blessed Saviour depute the Apostolical order... to superintend the Affairs of his Holy Catholique Church. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 420 The appointing proper persons to superintend such gardens or nurseries. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 148 British America is superintended by an officer styled governor general. 1802 MARIA ENGELWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. viii. 58 The lady, who superintended the charity-school. 1838 LYTTON *Alceia* I. x. He could more often escape from public cares to superintend his private interests. 1859 LD. ACORN *Let. in Gasquet Ld. Acton & his Circle* (1906) 64 Newman will want superintending in the matter of foreign tongues. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* xxiii. The cooks and other slaves who superintended the meals of the imperial family.

b. To exercise supervision over (a person).

1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 77/1, I was his chief gomastab: I used to superintend his other gomastahs, and sometimes write myself. 1811 SHELLEY *St. Irvyne* viii. I burn with curiosity and solicitude to learn for what thou bast thus superintended me.

c. *intr.* with † *over*, or *absol.*

1663 PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xxxi. (1665) 377 This superintends over all, and issues forth her directions and orders to them. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 13. 229 They called both the Childbearing of Women, and the Goddesses that superintend over the same Ellithuia or Lucina. 1883 G. MOORE *Mod. Lover* x. She declared that she was ready to superintend.

† 2. *trans.* To keep a watch upon. *Obs. rare.*

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 188 The eyes of all the earth observe our motion and superintend our actions.

Hence Superintended *ppl. a.*, Superintending *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1713 DERRIAM *Phys. Theol.* IV. xi. § 4 (1727) 189 What hath been said... plainly argues Design, and a super-intending Wisdom. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 107 The general superintending power of the legislature in the mother country. 1799 S. & H. LEE *Canterb. T.* (1800) III. 14 In the ball he was stopped by a faithful superintending domestic. 1809 in *Trans. Soc. Arts* (1811) XXVIII. 173 A. Shennan, Superintending-Master of the First Division (of the Fleet). 1819 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXIX. 79 The ancient mischiefs of a superintended press. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XX. IV. 399 The... coalition... would be... dissolved if his superintending care were withdrawn.

Superintendence. Also 7-9-ance. [Formed as next; see -ENCE. Cf. obs. *F. superintendence* (mod. *F. surintendance*), *It. sopr(a)intendenza*, *Sp., Pg. superintendencia*.]

1. The function or occupation of a superintendant; the action or work of superintending.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1312 Eudoxus... asked the reason, why Ceres had no charge and superintendence over Love matters. a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Being filled with the Spirit* (1867) 83 They do it by virtue of a certain superintendence and instigation of the Spirit of God. 1779 *Mirror* No. 25 P. 3, I was just returning from the superintendence of my plows in a field. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* iii. Had his father placed him under the superintendence of a permanent tutor. 1867 RUSKIN *Time & Tide* II. § 8 To occupy themselves in the superintendence of public institutions. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 668/2 The... intendant of circuit, who has a direct general superintendence over all the affairs of the circuit.

† 2. A body of superintendents of the Church of Scotland. *Obs.*

a 1578 LINDSAY (Pittcott) *Chron. Scot.* II. 232 The maist pairt of the universitie of Sanctandros coovenit with the baili ministers and superintendence in Edinburgh.

Superintendency. Also 6-7-encie, 7-encie, 7-8-ancy. [*ad. mcd. L. superintendens*, *f. superintendens*, *-ens* SUPERINTENDENT: see -ENCY.]

1. The office or position of a superintendant; the function, authority, or right of superintending; the exercise of this function, superintendence. *Const. of, † above, over* (that which is controlled). a. in reference to a definite business, institution, etc.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 19 The Superintendencie thereof [*sc.* the munitions] resteth in him [*sc.* the Sergeant Major]. 1602 J. CLAPHAM *Hist. Gt. Brit.* II. II. v. (1606) 221 The Britans (imagining that he... would...), being settled in a superintendency over them... despite them. a 1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1620) II. 441 The Pope and his faction challenge a superintendency about Kings, all must be subject unto him, and he to no body. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xiii. 133 Arch-Presbytery... claiming to it self a Lordly power and Superintendency both over Flocks and Pastors. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. v. 193 We find from St. Paul, that one reason of this giving Titus the super-intendency of Crete was that, to ordain Elders in every City. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* xlvii. II. 176 She was then honoured with the Superintendency of his Majesty's Confectionary. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. vi. 81 The courts at Westminster-hall have a concurrent jurisdiction with these, or else a super-intendency over them. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors xxiv.* (1857) VI. 99 The Court of Chancery, the guardian of all infants, with the superintendency and cognizance of all trusts. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) I. 67 The courts of common law have the superintendency over these courts. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Rep. Proc. Met. U. S.* 153 The Santiago mill... had a large-business under the superintendency of Donald McKay.

b. in general sense: often as an attribute of the Divine Being.

1641 EARL MONMOUTH. *Biographical Civil Wars* III. 100 By which actions having freed himself from the superintendency of others. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pard.* III. li. (1713) 277 The special superintendency, guidance and influence of his Holy Spirit. 1682 HOWE *Self-dedication* Ep. Dec. (1702) 23. It looks like an Artifice and Contrivance of Providence... that it might inder to you its Accurate superintendency over your Life. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 135 P. 3 The Superintendency of Providence. 1832 FARRAR *Early Chr.* 219 The grace of superintendency was at work.

2. A district (*spec.* in the Lutheran Church, a collection of parishes) under the charge of a superintendent; in China, one of the administrative divisions of the country.

1762 tr. *Buching's Syst. Geog.* VI. 340 The ten parishes in it constitute a particular superintendency. 1847 tr. *Bunsen's Ch. Future* vi. 151 The superintendencies... coincide most happily with those minor divisions of the country, established by the Prussian code. 1866 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Nov. 8/3 Ten millions will be furnished by the Tsungli-Yamen from the last loan, and the Northern and Southern superintendencies will furnish three millions and seven millions respectively.

Superintendent (sūp̄erintendēnt), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6-9 ant. [ad. eccl. L. *superintendent-*, *-ens*, pr. pple. of *superintendere* to SUPERINTEND. Cf. obs. F. *superintendant* (mod. F. *surintendant*), It. *sopr(a)intendente*, Sp., Pg. *superintendente*.]

A. sb. One who superintends.

1. An officer or official who has the chief charge, oversight, control, or direction of some business, institution, or works; an overseer. Const. of, *† over*. 1588 Kyo *Housel. Philos. Wks.* (1901) 264 These [servants] would I denide into two formes... as the one of superintendents, surueighors, or work-masters, the other of workmen. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 92 Superintendent of all the Sergeants. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxvii. 103 One of those Superintendents of Justice, that... are sent throughout the Provinces for to make report unto the King of all that passeth there. *Ibid.* lviii. 226 The Superintendent over all the other Civil and Criminal Ministers. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* V. 93 As his family, and particularly his daughters, wanted a proper superintendent. 1801 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 533 The new superintendent of the commercial relations between France and the United States. 1836 Act 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 13 § 2 Inspectors, and Superintendents, Clerks, Chief and other Constables, Sub-Constables, and Officers [of the Royal Irish Constabulary]. 1897 *Punch* 17 July 22 *Servant* (to consalescent Curate, prop of the Sunday School). 'Please, Sir, the Superintendent wants to know how you are.' 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII. 678/2 The city board of education has as its executive officer a superintendent of schools.

b. transf. and gen.

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 371 Spaniels... are superintendentes and necessarie servants both for the hawke and the falconer. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1313 He is the superintendent and reformer of mens language as touching the gods. 1624 BURTON *Anat. Med. Democr.* to Rdr. (ed. 2) 8 'Twas Seneca's fate, that Superintendent of wit. 1638 Boyle *Final Causes* iv. 234 Without any particular guidance of a most wise Superintendent [*sc.* God].

c. spec. A head official who administers the affairs of a district; a governor.

1758 J. DALRYMPLE *Ess. Feudal Property* (ed. 2) 10 The superintendents of Folkland, called Copes. 1770 COOK *Voy. round World* III. xlii. (1773) 715 The superintendent of the island of Oorust. 1775 ADAM *Amer. Dict.* 252 Our first Indian superintendant. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *Or.* 113/2 A tract of coast, divided into islands respectively under the care of superintendents.

d. U.S. The conductor of a railway train.

1835 BRECK *Recoll.* (1877) 275 'Make room for the ladies' bawled out the superintendent.

2. *Eccl. a.* Adopted as an etymological rendering of Gr. *ἐπισκοπος* 'overseer' (see BISHOP) of the N. T.; used controversially instead of 'bishop' by extreme Protestant reformers of the 16th century, and subsequently by Papists with reference to bishops of the Church of England. *Obs.* *eccl. Hist.*

1554 T. MARTIN *Trinitate Marr. Priests* Giv. He [sc. Clement of Rome] spekech of Bishops and Archbishops, whom they would have termed superintendentes and ministers. 1555 POYNTER *Apologie* 53 The word superintendent being a very latyn word made English by vsa, should in tyme have taught the people by the very etymologie and proper signification, what thing was ment when they hard that name, which by this terme hushopp, could not so well be donne. 1567 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* vi. ii. 597 Yee mighte easily have knownen, that a Superintendent, is an Anciente name, and signifieth none other, but a Bishop. 1574 R. BRISTOW *Treat. Motives* unto Cath. Faith xxxix. (1599) 152 b. Most ill... and therefore every where most despised... most scorned [are] the Superintendents and Ministers themselves. 1589 [L. L.] *Papst. tr. Hackett* L's Wks. 1902 III. 493 [Martinists] studie to pull downe Bishops, and set up Superintendents, which is nothing else, but to raze out good Greeke, & enterlooe bad Latine. 1613 F. T. *Suppl. Discuss. Barlowus Ansv.* v. 206 *Reading*, M. Barlow and his fellow-Superintendents proved to be no Bishops. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Const.* III. v. (1650) 203 Writing to Titus the great Superintendent of Crete. 1721 STYER *Eccl. Mem.* II. ii. xxiii. 444 The very Name of Bishop grew odious among the People, and the Word Superintendent began to be affected. (1730 C. HAYES tr. *Sarpi's Beneficiary Matters* xv. 46 The Bishop, as Superintendent and Pastor-General, might regulate the Distribution of Tythes.)

b. In certain Reformed churches on the Continent, a chief or presiding minister; *spec.* among the Lutherans, a minister who has control of the churches and pastors of a particular district.

Coverdale, 1550, uses *super-attendant* (see *Super. prefix* 6 a).

1550 DAUS tr. *Seidane's Comm.* 160 The Senate appointed them a church [at Strasburg], whereof Iohn Caluine was fyrste for certeyne yeres the superintendent. 1564 STAPLETON tr. *Staphylus Apol.* Pref. 7 b, Nicolaus Amsdorfius a famous Superintendent among the Lutherans. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) III. 1692/1 Henry Bullinger, chief Superintendent in the Cite of Zurich. 1602 PARSONS *Warn-word* 44 b, A great Superintendent in Saxony. 1681 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* II. App. 395 The Zuinglians had no Superintendents, for ought I can find; nor was Hooper ever called Superintendent, but Bishop. 1694 MOLESWORTH *Acc. Denmark* xvi. 253 There are six Superintendents in Denmark, who take it very kindly to be called Bishops, and My Lord. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 10th C. II. v. 123 The Ministers and Super-Intendants of Hereticks. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 469/2 A synodal constitution for the Evangelical State Church was introduced in Prussia in 1875... The parishes... are grouped into dioceses... presided over by superintendents, who are subordinate to the superintendent-general of the province.

c. In the Church of Scotland, a minister chosen to preside over and visit the parochial ministers of a particular district, to direct its administration, and to ordain ministers. Now *Hist.*

1561 *First Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* in *Knox's Wks.* (1848) II. 198 To him that travellet from place to place, quhom we call Superintendents, quho remane as it war a moneth or less in ooe place, for the establishing of the kirk. *Ibid.* 200 It is to be noted, that the Reader is putt in by the Kirk, and admissioun of the Superintendent. 1561 *Mail. Club Misc.* III. 267 Superintendent of Fyffe Fotheryck & Strathern. 1566 in J. Chamberlayne *St. Gl. Brit.* (1710) 562 The Superintendents, Ministers and Commissioners within the Realm of Scotland, to their Brethren the Bishops and Pastors of England. c. 1630 Sir T. Hope *Minor Practicks* (1729) § 56 The several Kirks were planted by the Superintendents appointed in every Province, by the General Assembly. a. 1637 SPOTTISWOODE *Hist. Ch. Scot.* v. (1655) 253 The Superintendents held their office during Life, and their power was Episcopal. a. 1768 ENGLISH *Inst. Law Scot.* I. v. § 5 Parochial presbyters, and over them certain church-officers, styled superintendents. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 679/1 Under Knox's agency Edinburgh, St. Andrews, Aberdeen, Jedburgh, Perth, Dunfermline, and Leith had fixed ministers appointed, whilst wider districts were placed under superintendents or travelling ministers.

d. The name given by John Wesley to men whom he ordained to act as bishops in the United States; now, among Wesleyan Methodists, the presiding minister of a circuit.

1784 WESLEY in *Sonthey Life* (1820) II. 440, I have this day set apart, as a Superintendent, by the imposition of my hands and prayer... Thomas Coke... a Presbyter of the Church of England. 1785 T. COKE *Serm. Goodhead Christ* Ded., To the Rev. Francis Asbury, Superintendent, the Elders, Deacons, and Helpers, of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 189/1 The admission of members into the society [of Wesleyans] had, up to 1797, been entirely in the hands of the itinerant preachers... that is, the 'assistant', henceforth to be styled the 'superintendent', and his 'helpers'. 1885 *Minutes of Wesleyan Conf.* 24 He was a painstaking Superintendent.

3. **Superintendent-general** [GENERAL a. 10], an officer exercising supreme control over a number of superintendents.

1793 in *Encycl. Brit.* (1875) III. 390/2 Superintendent-general of barracks. 1847 tr. *Bunsen's Ch. Future* vi. 143 For the two Churches of the Rhenish provinces and Westphalia, there is a superintendent-general appointed, to whom the title of bishop is also given. 1879 [see 2 b].

B. adj. Superintending; exercising superintendence or oversight; holding the position of a superintendent. Now (in English use) chiefly in designations of officials.

1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 12 Their high and superintendent estate is no privilege to exempt them from the obedience which they owe unto God. 1642 J. M[ANSELL] *Arg. cont. Militia* 35 They exercise a superintendent jurisdiction over all other Courts. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 48 The Decemvirs, who... were created to have the sole and superintendent power of all things. 1653 H. MOORE *Antiq. Ath. L. x.* § 3 It implies that there is a Superintendent Principle over Nature. 1738 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Bishop*. The superintendent bishop of Copenhagen. 1823 J. BALLASTINE *Exam. Human Mind* III. 5 s. 169 An influence that is purely superintendent. 1831 *Inst. Census Clerks* (1859) 23 Superintendent Registrar. 1839 W. WILSON *State* § 471 Districts were grouped under a superintendent provincial organization. 1913 *Times* 7 Aug. 3/2 The superintendent visiting officer of the London wards.

Superintendential (sūp̄erintendēnshāl), *a. rare*. [*f.* SUPERINTENDENT *sb.*, after *presidential*.]

Of the nature of, or directed by, a superintendent. 1893 B. GREGORY *Side Lights* 247 Steady-going, sedative Superintendential ministers. 1905 Q. *Reg. Presbyt. Ch. Apr.* 349 The congregations in the three towns of Emde, Leer, and Aurich, form a Diocese or 'Inspection' or 'Superintendential District'.

Superintendentship. [-SHIP.] The office or position of a superintendent.

1583 STROKER *Civ. Warres Love* C. ii. 57 b, Diners devises were practized, to obtaine & keepe ye authority & superintendentship in his Ma. countries. 1599 [J. NASH] *Almond for Parrot* D 4 h, G. W. of Wig-house chosen to the... function of a pastor... at length ceased... on the superintendentship of Sidborough. c. 1650 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 207 The Assembly nominated in leets for the superintendentship, Mr Alexander Gordoun, intituled Bishop of Gallaway, and Mr Robert Pont, minister of Dunkeld. 1693 *Lon. Gaz.* No. 2296/1 The Super-Intendantship of his Catholick Majesties Revenues. 1823 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 8 Oct. 3/2 Promotion to a superintendentship direct from the Criminal Investigation Department is forbidden. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Dec. 1/3 The Superintendentship of the Royal Small Arms Factory at Enfield.

† *b.* Used with possessive as a depreciatory title

for a bishop of the Church of England (see SUPERINTENDENT *sb.* 2). *Obs.*

1555 HAROING *Confut. Apol.* v. x. 255 b, It should haue become Scoggin... or Will Sommer, to haue tolde this tale much better, then your superintendentships.

c. A superintendent's period of office.

1614 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* i. xii. (ed. 2) 64 In which his Superintendentship... such laudable sciences as might safely be learned, he promoted and furthered.

Superintendent. *rare*. [*f.* SUPERINTEND *v.* + *-ER* 1.] A superintendent.

1776 BURROW *Ref.* IV. 2291 A Superintendent of Salt-works. 18... WHEWELL (Ogilvie, 1832), Our relation to the Superintendent of our moral being. 1893 *Scott. Leader* 20 Feb. 5 The Town and County Councils, who are to appoint the registration superintendents.

So Superintendentress, a female superintendent. 1814 in *Sonthey Life A. Bell* (1844) II. 689 The conduct of the superintendentress.

Superior (sūp̄iōriat), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4-9 -iour, 6 -ioure, -your. [*a.* OF. *superior*, -our (mod. F. *supérieur*) = It. *superiore*, Sp., Pg. *superior*, ad. L. *superior*, -ōrem, compar. of *superus* that is above, *f.* *super* above.] *A. adj.*

1. Higher in local position; situated above or further up than something else; upper; † belonging to the upper regions, heavenly, celestial (*obs.*). Now chiefly in technical use: see senses 9-13.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 361 In Ynde the superiour. 1438-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 127 Cedar is a region in the superior parte of Palestine. 1559 *Exner Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arh.) 24 The superior or high India... is a region exceeding large. 1631 MASSINGER *Emperor East* i. ii. The motion, with the diuers operations, Of the superior bodies. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 101 The superior particles of the Ayre pressing the inferior. 1709 V. MANDEY *Syst. Math. Arith.* (1729) 21 Numerator is the superior Term of the Fraction. 1712 14 POPE *Rape Lock* II. 70 Amid the circle, on the gilded mast, Superior by the head, was Ariel plac'd. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 350 All the superior earthy and stony matter having been swept away by floods. 1833 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* xii. 268 The relative age of the superior and inferior portions of the earth's crust. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxiii. 441 The sandy flagstone... is, apparently, thrown unconformably against the superior formations. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 93/1 The superior course [in building].

b. In predicative use, quasi-adv.: In or into a higher position; higher; upward. *† poet.*

1718 *Prior Henry & Emma* 113 When Superior now the Bird has flown, And headlong brought the tumbling Quarry down. 1718 POPE *Had. xiii.* 42 He sits superior, and the chariot flies. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* vi. 271 Tall on the boldest bark superior shone A warrior ensign'd with a various crown.

2. Preceding in time or serial order; earlier, former; † before-mentioned, above.

1524 WHITTON *Tullies Offices* III. (1540) 126 To the which selle questions and consultations of the superior bokes many things were sufficiently added. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelgauer's Bk. Physicke* 132/2 Adde, to the snieuriour potion a quarter of an ounce of reed Roses.

3. Higher in rank or dignity; more exalted in social or official status.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gk.* 203 God hath... made the snpyor in worldly pyussance above all other kynges. 1539 IONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 37 For who is superior? he that sitteth at the table, or he that sermeth at the table? is not he superior that sitteth? 1558 C. COOMAN *Wille* How Superior Powers ought to be reyn of their subiects. 1629 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 167 If thou wilt fall down, And worship me as thy superior Lord. 1726 AYLIFFE *Paragon* 72 This kind of an appeal... transfers the Cognizance of the Cause to the Superior Judge. 1760 *Cant. & Adv. Off. Army* 149 Putting so palpable an Affront on his superior Officer. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. ix. He says he obeyed superior orders. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Instit.* iv. 102 Superior ownership has arisen through... purchase from small allodial proprietors.

b. Father or Mother Superior: = *B. 2.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s. v. The chief Governour or Governess of a Monastery, otherwise call'd Superior Father, or Superior Mother. 1845 Mrs. A. MARSH *Father Darcy* II. xi. 187 A feeling upon which the Father Superior calculated with security. 1907 [see *Mother* 13.1 3 b].

4. Higher in ideal or abstract rank, or in a scale or series; of a higher nature or character. Sometimes contextually or by implication: Supernatural, superhuman.

1533 MORE *Ansv. Poynsed Bk.* i. xi. 40 b, As we say a man is obeyed vnto his own reason, and yet is not his own reason another power superior above hym selfe. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 601, I feel that I do fear Her words set off by some superior power. 1645 CRASHAW *Name above every Name* 95 May it be no wrong, Blest heav'ns, to you, and your superior song, That [etc.]. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* Ep. Ded. 7 Conscience... supposes some superior law informing men to do, or not to do a thing. 1704 in *Pl. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 350 There is a general infatuation, as if by a superior influence, got among us. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 154 Those people who have any notion of a God must represent him to themselves as something superior. 1725 BUTLER *Serm. Roll's Chap.* iii. 45 The several Passions being naturally subordinate to the one superior Principle of Reflection and Conscience. 1871 B. STEWART *Hist.* (ed. 2) § 5 The superior limit of the mercantile thermometer's accurate estimation.

† *b.* In theological or religious use, applied to the soul or the spirit. *Obs.*

1638 ROUSE *Heav. Unk.* (1702) 162 While my superior mind breatheeth and lengtheth after Thee. 1663 PATRICK *Paracl. Pilgr.* xxxiii. (1667) 395 It is an holy, chaste and innocent pleasure... which riseth higher than sense, and seeks the superior part. a. 1700 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* IX. 342 Keeping herself united to him... whose she possessed in her

superior will and soule, in solitude. 1745 A. BUTLER *Lives Saints, S. Jane Frances* (1821) VIII. 299 She laboured... to gain... an absolute ascendant of the superior part of her soul over the inferior.

c. *Logic*. Having greater extension.

1843 MILL *Logic* i. vii. § 3 Biped is a genus with reference to man and bird, but a species with respect to the superior genus, animal. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 87 Of any two Concepts in such a series, that one is called the Superior, Higher, or Broader, which has the greater Extension.

5. Higher in degree, amount, quality, importance, or other respect; of greater value or consideration.

1579-1642 [see 6 a]. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* i. ii, Nations unknown Shall... Bend to his Valour, and Superior Virtue. 1708 SWIFT *Sacram. Test Wks.* 1755 II. i. 127 When they are the superior number in any tract of ground, they are not over patient of mixture. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & Beaut.* Introd., Wks. 1842 I. 27 That the critical taste does not depend upon a superior principle in men, but upon superior knowledge. 1798 HULL *Advertiser* 14 Apr. 24 She escaped by superior sailing. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxvi, It might be easily defended against a very superior force. 1847 FARADAY *Chem. Manuf.* xv. (1842) 350 The air will enter into the gasometer, being forced inwards by the superior external pressure. 1883 L.D. BLACKBURN *to Law Rep.* 8 App. Cases 462 Those who sought to turn the nian in possession out must shew a superior legal title to his.

6. Const. to († *occas. with, than*). a. Higher in status or quality than; hence, greater or better than; † formerly also *advb.* = more or better than, above, beyond.

1526 PILGR. *Perf.* III. i. x. 32 b, Pride saithe to every persone... dispeyde all other, thou oughtest to be superior to them all. 1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arh.) 190 In the one thou art inferior to al men, in the other superior to al beasts. 1612 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xx. 383, I... well know, thy strength superior farre, to that my nerves hold. 1632 LITIGOW *Trav.* viii. 369 A City... farre superior in greatness with Aleppo. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Eptic.* xi. 60 The Apostles... were Superior to the rest. 1757 W. WILKIE *Epigoniad* l. 25 Who arms the first, and first to combat goes, Tho' weaker, seems superior to his foes. 1784 T. COKE *Serm. Ordin. F. Ashbury* 27 Dec. (1783) 14 note, An Officer of the Church superior to the Presbyters. 1796 MRS. J. WEST *Gossip's Story* I. 218 He behaves to me with yet superior esteem and respect, than when he was at Stannadine. 1830 SCOTT *Monast.* Introd., A being, however superior to man in length of life. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* xv, He seems so superior to the people round him. 1907 VERNEY *Mem.* I. 269 He was... superior in numbers to the enemy.

advb. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* I. It is to this ductility of the laws that an Englishman owes the freedom he enjoys superior to others. 1785 G. A. BELLAMY *Apol.* (ed. 3) l. 45, I loved his Lordship superior to the whole world.

b. Too great or strong to be overcome or affected by; not mastered by; above the influence or reach of.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 88 Jealousy of his Master's honour, (to whom his Fidelity was Superior to any temptation). 1700 PRIOR *Written in Robt's Geogr.* 12 That I may Read, and Ride, and Plant, Superior to Desire, or Want. 1775 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 393 The crocodile, and Hippopotamus, were emblems of the Ark; because during the inundation of the Nile they rose with the waters, and were superior to the flood. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* viii, Adeline was superior to the affectation of fear. 1804-5 WORDSW. *Prelude* vi. 137 The one Supreme Existence... to the boundaries of space and time... Superior. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xiv, To that foible even she was not superior. 1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Salem Chapel* ii. 35 So strangely superior to her surroundings, yet not despising or quarrelling with them.

advb. 1804 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Tale without Title* II. 100 If there are any who wish to act superior to that last-mentioned very useful endowment.

c. Transcending, on a higher plane than.

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iii. § 7. 22 Human thought is always superior to its expression. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) II. 29 A bond of unity that is superior to the divisions of nationhood.

7. Characteristic of one who is superior (in senses 3 and 4); also, from sense 6 b, 'free from emotion or concern; unconquered; unaffected' (J.). *poet. or rhet.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 493 He in delight Both of her Beauty and submissive Charms Smil'd with superior Love. *Ibid.* v. 902 Hostile scorn, which he susteind Superior, nor of violence fear'd aught. *Ibid.* viii. 532 Here passion first I felt... in all enjoyments else Superior and unmov'd. 1728 POPE *Iliad* xiv. 387 She ceas'd, and smiling with superior Love, Thus answer'd mild the Cloud-compelling Jove. 1742 — *Dunc.* iv. 105 There mov'd Montalto with superior air. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 40 With a wise indifference, if not with a superior disdain! 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* II. i. 117 Never again... with fearless eye, And brow superior... Shalt thou strike dumb the meaneest of mankind.

b. Applied ironically to persons of lofty, supercilious, or dictatorial manner or behaviour (or to their actions, etc.).

1854 DISRAELI *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 8 July, In private life there is always... some person... who is regarded as a superior person. They decide on everything, they lecture everybody... The right hon. member for Stroud is the 'superior person' of the House of Commons. 1890 *Daily News* 4 Oct. 51 He gave himself airs of affectation. He was superior. 1897 A. D. INNES *Macaulay's Ld. Clive* 128 note, The 'superior' person who posed as an authority on matters of culture. 1902 WISTER *Virginian* xviii, One or two people I have known... never said a superior word to me.

c. *advb.* In a superior style; with a superior air.

1716 POPE *Iliad* v. 517 The Sire of Gods and Men superior smil'd [αὐθιγέ]. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* xxvi, Jane Fairfax did look and move superior. 1894 S. FISKE *Holiday*

Stories (1900) 129, I no longer smiled superior upon Paddy from Cork.

8. In a positive or absolute sense (admitting comparison with *more* and *most*): Supereminent in degree, amount, or (most commonly) quality; surpassing the generality of its class or kind.

1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* i. i, A person of your ladyship's superior accomplishments and understanding. 1822 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 3 A species of air that supports flame in a superior degree. 1854 THACKERAY *Volney & Lamb* i. (1890) 23 What a woman she was—what a superior creature! 1883 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Threat* i. iii, They were altogether superior people for their class. 1888 J. S. WINTER 'Boole's Child'. x, Sadly in need of a superior needlewoman! 1891 — *Lumley* i, Let me give you a little more of the mayonnaise... it's very superior.

9. *Astron.* a. Applied to those planets whose orbits lie outside that of the earth (originally, according to the Ptolemaic astronomy, as having their spheres above that of the sun). b. *Superior conjunction*: see CONJUNCTION 3. c. *Superior meridian*: that part of the celestial meridian which lies above the pole: so *superior passage* (of the meridian), etc.

1583 R. HARVEY (title) An Astrological Discourse vpon the great and notable Conjunction of the two superior Planets, Saturne & Iupiter. 1690 LEYBURN *Curs. Math.* 751 The Motion of the Superior Planets. 1786-7 BONNYCASTLE *Astron.* 435 Superior Planets, are those which move at a farther distance from the sun than the earth, and are Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and the Georgium Sidus. 1833 HERSCHTEL *Astron.* viii. 253 The superior conjunction will happen when the earth arrives at D, and the planet at d in the same line prolonged on the other side of the sun. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* xiv. 112 The rotation of the earth brings the same point twice under the meridian of the moon in [a day], once under the superior, and once under the inferior, meridian. 1839 MOSELEY *Astron.* xvi. 53 Let the altitude of the star be observed when it is on the meridian... at what is called its superior passage.

10. *Bot.* Growing above some other part or organ: said of the ovary when situated above or free from the (inferior) calyx, and of the calyx when adherent to the sides of the (inferior) ovary so that the calyx-lobes are above the ovary.

Also *occas.* applied to those of an axillary flower which lie nearest to the axis (= posterior), and to a radicle when directed towards the apex of the fruit (= ascending). 1785 MARTYN *Let. Bot.* v. (1794) 52 Such are called superior flowers, as being above the germ. *Ibid.* xvi. 172 Having... a capsule for a seed-vessel, superior or inclosed within the calyx. 1795 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 356 Chrysosplenium... Calyx superior. 1845 LINOLEY *Sch. Bot.* (1862) 13 In many cases the calyx is united to the surface of the pistil... and is then called superior or adherent. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 357 If a whorl of the flower consists of four parts, that which is turned towards the floral axis is called superior or posterior. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 318 The Samara is a superior, two or more celled fruit. *Ibid.* 351 The radicle is said to be superior or ascending... when it is directed towards the apex of the pericarp.

11. *Anat. and Zool.* Applied to parts or organs situated above, or in a higher position than, others of the same kind (distinguished as *inferior*), or above the usual or normal position.

1733 G. DOUGLAS tr. *Winstow's Anat.* i. ii. § 24 (1756) I. 39 The superior Conchæ of the Ethmoidal Bone. *Ibid.* 75 At the superior and anterior part of the Thorax, between the Scapula and the sternum. 1815 STEPHENS in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* IX. l. 44 All the feathers of the superior parts of the body. 1825 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 314 Eyes... Superior... when they are placed in the upper part of the head. *Ibid.* 335 Superior, the anterior wings are so denominated if when at rest they are placed upon the posterior wings. 1831-2 LANCET II. 119/2 The superior angle of the bifurcation of the carotid and subclavian. 1840 W. J. E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 33 The superior Maxillary are the largest bones of the face, with the exception of the lower jaw. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 72 The superior meatus of the nose.

12. *Printing.* Applied to small letters or figures, or other characters, made to range above the line, at or near the top of the ordinary letters.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* Printing 391 Superior Letters, are often set to Marginal Notes. 1770 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 257 Superior Letters, or else Superior Figures... were originally... intended to be employed in Matter that is explained by Notes. 1847 SIR F. MADDEN *Layman's Brut* III. 657 Instead of brackets, superior commas should have been used.

13. *Fortif.* *Superior slope*: the inclined upper surface of the parapet.

1852 BURN *Naval & Milit. Dict.* (1863) s.v. 1892 G. PHILLIPS *Text Bk. Fortification, etc.* (ed. 5) 60.

b. *sb.*

1. A person of higher rank or dignity; one who is above another or others in social or official station; *esp.* a superior officer or official. (Commonly with possessive pronoun.)

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* Adam & 6 Lyke as they were inobedient to their superiour, ryght soo they mymbres began to meue ayens thei superiour. 1502 ARMYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. xiv. (1893) 209 Lerne thou to obey gladly to thy superiour. 1558 EXTR. *Rec. Burgh Pebles* (1872) 252 The difference... was referit to twelf burgesis... and my lord Yester... superiour. 1565 HARBOING *Confut. Apol. Ch. Eng.* 190 The Bishop of Rome... in spiritual causes can have no superiour. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* i. 170 The Archbishop thereof long time challenged the Primacie in the Italian Church, neuer acknowledging the Bishop of Rome for superiour. 1659 HANNOON *On Ps.* i. 1 The Rebukes and Censures of Superiours. 1760 CAUT. & ADV. *Off. Army* 9 A brisk, alert young Man,

who makes it his Study to know, and his Pleasure to perform his Duty, cannot fail of attracting the Regard and Recommendation of his Superiours. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 275 While conscience... Owns no superior but the God she fears. 1786 BURKE *Art. agst. W. Hastings* xx. Wks. 1813 XII. 20 For which I was responsible to my King, and the Company my immediate 'superiours'. 1817 PARR *Wks.* (1828) VII. 257 In respectful conformity to the commands of my ecclesiastical superiours. 1844 [G. R. GLEIG] *Light Dragon* xxv, Our superiours may think as they please... but we, who fill up the ranks of the British army, know [etc.]. 1876 J. GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scot.* II. i. 128 It is unpleasant for a teacher to be opposed to his patrons and superiours.

2. The head of a community of religious (a monastery, nunnery, convent, abbey, etc.); also, the head of a religious order or congregation (more fully, *superior-general*) or of a department of it.

1497 BR. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* c.ij b/1 But & he he inohedynt to his superiour than he is no monke but a deuyll. 1582 ALLEN *Martyrd. Father Campanion* (1908) 6 So making his choise of the societie of the name of Jesus, he went to Rome, where by the superior of that order he was admitted. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xvii. 102h, A general chapter or assembly, in which their Priour or Superior is president. 1621 *Eng. Prot. Plea for Eng. Priests & Papists* 61 The supposed guiltines of M. Garnet, superior of the Jesuits here at that time. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 4 Nov. 1644, A Benedictine monke and Superior of his Order for the English College of Douay. 1775 in C. BUTLER *Hist. Mem. Engl. Cath.* lxxv. § 9 (1821) IV. 353 The society of Jesus, of which I was superior-general. 1844 A. P. DE LISLE in E. PURCELL *Life* (1900) I. vii. 118 After dinner the Superior of the Passionist Monks called upon us. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 21 Benedict, being chosen Superior of the monastery near Subiaco. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 906/1 The founder in 1115 entrusted the superior-generalship of the whole institute to the abess of the nuns. 1897 E. L. TAUNTON *Engl. Black Monks* II. 301 note, They were united into one congregation, with the abess of Fontevraud as superior-general.

† b. *gen.* A governor; a superintendent. *Obs.*

1554 W. PRAT *Aphrique Gjh.* There is gyuen to theym an other superior by the Cytyzens. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. x. 90 Over these two kitchins... are set and ordained foure superiours.

3. *Feudal Law.* One who (or the successor of one who) has granted an estate of heritable property to another (termed the *vassal*) on condition of the annual payment of a certain sum or the performance of certain services.

1538 STARKEY *England* (1878) 114 Yf a man dye... leuyng his heyre wythin age, his landys fall in to the handys of the sayd superiour and lord. 1561 *Abst. Protocols Town Clerks Glasgow* (1896) III. 3 David Bruce... resignit... and ouregaif in the handis of Robert Callendar... his superior, all and haile ane pece of the Maynells of B. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. i. l. 540 The giftis of wardis... falland... in our said sonnys handis as superiour thairfor. 1689 in *Acts Parli. Scot.* (1875) XII. 74/1 The forfallours of vassells and credittors... who shall be innocent of hair superiours or debitors crimes. 1720 in *Nairne Peerage Evidence* (1874) 45 Our immediat lawfull superiours of the said lands. 1753 J. DALRYMPLE *Ess. Feudal Property* (ed. 2) 46 In the origin of the feudal law in Europe, the gift which the vassal on his entry gave to the superior, consisted of armour. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 264/1 Each overor who holds of the sovereign may grant a subordinate estate to be held of himself as 'superior' or lord.

b. *Subject superior*: a superior who holds as subject of a sovereign.

1734 *Treat. Orig. & Progress of Fees* 34 Such Charters are granted by the Sovereign only, and hy no Subject Superior. 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* II. vii. § 6 (1773) 281 In lands holden of subject superiours. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 264/1 The means of commuting the services they had bound themselves to pay to the 'subject superior', and of converting themselves into direct vassals of the crown.

4. A person, or (less commonly) a thing, of higher quality or value than another; one that excels another in some respect. (Commonly with genitive pronoun or *of*.)

1634 FORD *Perk. Warbeck* i. ii, I am confident Thou wilt proportion all thy thoughts to side Thy equals, if not equal thy superiours. 1681 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* I. iii. § 3. (1684) 168 To honour those that are our Superiours whether in Place or Virtue. 1725 POPE *Iliad* II. 722 Dorion... Superiour once of all the tuneful race. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II. 444 None his superior, and his equals few. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 232 No one is the superior of the invincible Socrates in argument. 1921 PETRIE *Revol. Civilis.* III. 54 The period of art which is the rival, if not the superior, of the classical age.

† 5. *Astron.* A superior planet: see A. g. a. *Obs.* 1679 MOXON *Math. Dict.* s.v. *Portventional*, Before or after any great Conjunction of the Superiours. *Ibid.*, Superiours, Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars, are called so... because their Orbs are above the Sun.

† 6. *Arith.* A number or figure standing above another. *Obs. rare.*

1709 V. MANDEV *Syst. Math. Arith.* (1729) 68 Subtract the Multiplied from its Superior.

7. *Printing.* A superior letter or figure: see A. 12. 1726 S. LOWE *Lat. Gram.* Notes 1 The superior letters in parentheses answer to superiours in the grammar. 1770 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 258 Superiours of the smallest size are... inconvenient to the Reader. 1882 J. SOUTHWARD *Pract. Printing* (1884) 17 For use in algebraic... works small letters are cast upon the upper part of the shank. These are called superiours.

† *Superiorate*. *Obs. rare*¹. [ad. med.L. *superiōritas*, f. *superior*: see *prece* and -ATE¹.] = SUPERIORSHIP 2.

1498 *Reg. Privy Seal Scot.* I. 32/1 That our soverain lord be the law recover... the superiorate of the said landis.

Superioress (sūp'ī-riōrēs). [f. SUPERIOR sū. + -ESS.] A female superior; the head of a convent or order of nuns; a mother superior. Also *superioress-general*.

1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. iv. 25 The charge of being Superioress. 1745 A. BUTLER *Lives Saints, B. Colette* 111. 40 He constituted her superioress-general of the whole Order of St. Clare. *Ibid.*, S. Francesca Chosen superioress of her congregation. 1847 DOYLE in W. J. Fitz-Patrick *Life* (1880) 11. 27 Novices are not permitted to invite any person, unless expressly desired to do so by the superioress. 1890 J. BRENNAN in *38th Rep. Dept. Sci. & Art* (1891) 41 The Superioress, Convent of Mercy, Newry.

Superiority (sūp'ī-ri-ōr'itē). Also 6 Sc. -atīe, superioritē. [a. OF. *superiorite* (= It. *superiorità*, Sp. -idad, Pg. -idade) or ad. their source, med.L. *superioritas*: see SUPERIOR and -ITY.] The quality or condition of being superior.

† L. Superior rank, dignity, or official status; superior or supreme command; position or authority as a superior. Const. of, over. Obs.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (de W. 1531) 48 b. None should be so hardy...to coueyte superiority, or to commaunde obedience. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. xx. (1634) 744 That there be made prayers...for Kings and for all that be set in superiority. 1577 HOLINSHEAD *Chron.* II. 580½ Kyng John hadde resigned the superiority of hys Kyngdome...unto the Pope. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* 1. 5 Luneburg...is one of the free Imperiall Cities; but the Duke of Luneburg challengeth a superiority ouer it. 1633 SIR J. BURROUGHS *Sov. Brit. Seas* (1651) 6 Such is his...indubitable right to the Superiority of the Seas of England. 1662 WINSTANLEY *Loy. Martyrol.* (1665) 103 (Cromwell) having...attained to the Superiority over the Three Kingdomes. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 39 † Superiority is there given in Proportion to Men's Advancement in Wisdom and Learning.

† b. pl. Prerogatives of a superior; superior ranks. Obs.

1558-9 Act 1 Eliz. c. 1 § 1 Thaucent Jurisdictions Auctorities Superiorities and Preheminencies. 1581 LAMBAROE *Eiren.* 1. x. (1588) 61, I doe utterly renounce...all foraine Jurisdiction, powers, superiorities and authorities. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. xvii. 204 Without changing any Temporal Powers and Superiorities. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priestcr.* ii. iv. 40 They...strive to monopolize...the highest Dignities, Superiorities and Authorities.

† c. *transf.* The superior or ruling class, those in authority. Obs. rare.

1542 BURDE *Dyetary* xii. (1870) 263 A general commandment hath ben sent from the superioryte to the commonalte. † d. A community governed by one who has the title of 'superior'. Obs. rare.

1721 STRYPE *Ecl. Mem.* II. 11. xxi. 413 The duchy of Milan...the superiority of Flanders...the kingdom of Navarre.

e. The position or office of superior of a religious community, superintendence. rare.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Superiourity*,...a being Superiour in a Monastery. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* 112 To exchange the superiority of Alcantara for the archbishopric of Seville.

2. **Feudal Law.** The position or right of the superior (see SUPERIOR B. 3) of an estate; the lordship of an estate.

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 427 The Laird of Restalrig, to quhome the superiority of Leyth appertent. 1628 Sc. Acts Chas. I (1870) V. 189 Superiorities and Telds. 1698 G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* II. 21. § 3 (1699) 202 No Lands...but such as belong to him, in whose favour that Jurisdiction was granted, either in Property, or Superiority. 1746 BR. SHERLOCK *Let.* 10 June in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. 1. 207 The North Britains are so attached to the usages of their country, so fond of the superiorities, [etc.], 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* III. (1851) I. 237 His superiorities and jurisdictions extended over many of the northern counties. a 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* II. iv. § 11 (1773) 212 The superior must lose all the casualties of superiority. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scot.* I. 122 The superiority of the Canongate...and harony of Broughton, were vested in the Earl of Roxburgh. The Town-Council of Edinburgh purchased these superiorities from the earl. 1828-43 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 33 John Comyn, lord of Badenoch...acknowledged the superiority of Edward. 1868 Act 31 & 32 Vict. c. 101 § 104 The person having right to the superiority of any lands. 1883 F. H. GROOVE *Ordin. Gaz. Scot.* IV. 402½ Under the superiority of the Baillies of Dochfour, Kingussie is a police burgh.

b. Such a position or right as conferring franchise: see QUOTE. Sc.

1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 212 These fictitious vassals, or 'superiorities,' as they were called, soon became matter of traffic...about half these freeholders possessed merely the superiority—the parchment franchise—without having any right to an acre of the ground! 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) I. vi. 300 The county franchise (in Scotland) consisted in 'superiorities,' which were bought and sold in the market.

3. The condition of being stronger than or prevailing over another; supremacy. Obs. exc. const. to in sense of SUPERIOR a. 6 b.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VI. 171 Studyng...how to...get the superiority and overhand about their euillwillers. 1553 *Republika* III. v. 83 *Avor.* And howe dyd all frame with our Mousire Authoritye † *Oppr.* At length he wonne the full superioritye. 1607 (little) *Lingva*: Or The Combat of the Tongue, And the five Senses For Superiority. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 171 The two streetes doe seeme to contend for the superiority, but the first...is the fairest of them. 1633 R. SAMPSON *Phoenix* 110 The Table line prenates fidelity, and superiority over enemies. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* VI. 130 (*Artaxerxes*) They lost their superiority in Greece by the ill-fought battle of Leuctra. a 1831 A. KNOX

Rem. (1844) I. 72 His...obvious superiority to the world and the flesh.

4. The quality or condition of being higher, greater, or better in some respect, or of having some attribute in a higher degree, than something else. Const. to, over, above.

1564 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) 111. 335 Captain Keggins...said to have differed with the Dutch about superiority of command. 1707 ADDISON *Pers. Sat.* War Wks. 1766 III. 257 Our superiority to the enemy in numbers of men and horse. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* t. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 64 Rational animals have not necessarily the superiority over irrational ones. 1755 *Museum Rust.* IV. 88 Hence appears the great superiority of the hoeing culture. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xii, Signor Montoni had an air of conscious superiority animated by spirit and strengthened by talents. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, Aristocracy Wks. (Bohn) II. 77 All nobility in its beginnings was somebody's natural superiority. 1883 MISS M. BETHAM-EDWARDS *Disarmed* i, He tries to crush me with his superiority. But I am his match with the tongue.

b. With a and pl. An instance of this.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Eng. Sat.* Wks. 1727 I. 26 Horace and Juvenal...challenge with justice a superiority above all the rest. 1755 *Young Centaur* III. Wks. 1757 IV. 168 Splendid superiorities cannot be neutral, with regard to the characters of those who possess them. 1839 JAMES LOUIS *XIV.* 111. 247 That nation...made vast efforts to obtain a superiority at sea. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* vi. 188 A land where every one has some culture and where superiorities are discountenanced.

Superiorly (sūp'ī-ri-ōr'iall), adv. [f. SUPERIOR a. + -LY.] In a superior place, degree, or manner.

1. In a higher position or place; in the upper part, above; to a higher position, upwards.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxxxviii. 109 Spiders are plaste a boue superiorie, And flies beueth them plaste inferiorie. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 46/2 The third ascendeth superiorie, from the soule of the foote towards the knees. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 144½ An external meane to provoake stooles for those which neither superiourly, nor inferiourly can vse anye Physick. 1836 PENNY *Cycl.* V. 260½ Its belly of a tedious browe superiourly and a dirty grey beneath. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 142 10 this central furrow [was] lodged...most superiourly the water-vascular canal.

2. In a higher degree, more highly, better.

1643 SIR J. SPELMAN *Case of Affairs* 15 The superiority...that is subordinately in the inferior Courts, is but more superiourly in the House of Lords than them. 1779 W. ALEXANDER *Hist. Women* (1782) I. viii. 280 Where the love of the men is directed more to the sex than the individual, a woman has no motive to excite even a wish of being superiourly beautiful. 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* i. Wks. 1843 VIII. 16½ The superiority instructed boy. 1848 P. CUNNINGHAM *M. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 327 Superiourly watered to almost every other district in the colony. 1850 MARRVAT *King's Own* xxxi, The launch...firing round and grape...with a rapidity that almost enabled her to return gun for gun to her superiourly-armed antagonist.

3. In positive or absolute sense: In a high degree, highly; more or better than the generality; beyond the average; supereminently.

1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. Pref. p. xiv, A Person so superiourly capable of giving it. 1755 SHERBEARE *Lydia* (1765) I. 314 The...dejection...that attends those who chuse mourning for the death of those whom they love superiourly. 1783 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Earl of Strafford* 11 Dec. With regard to letter-writing, I am firmly persuaded that it is a province in which women will always shine superiourly. 1802 MRS. E. PARSONS *Visit* I. 98 To conceive their woes superiourly great. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 474 Evidence...of a nature so superiourly trustworthy. 1835 BECKFORD *Recall*, etc. 18 This superiourly fine and glowing morning. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* II. xli. 220 A work of art superiourly composed.

4. With an air or attitude of snuperiority.

1844 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Nominalist & Realist*, The audience...Judge very wisely and superiourly how wrong-headed and unskilful is each of the debaters to his own affair.

So **Superiorness**, snuperiority.

1795 MME. D'ARBLAY *Camilla* III. vi, I don't see the great snuperiorness of learning, if it can't keep a man's temper out of a passion.

Superiorship. [f. SUPERIOR a. and sū. + -SHIP.]

1. The state of being superior, snuperiority. *noncense*.

1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1720) III. 267 How do you think we agree about the Point of Superiorship?

2. The position or office of superior.

1874 MRS. H. WOOD *Mar. Graylands* xxxii, Yoo will be sorry, now, that you have resigned the snuperiorship to me. 1901 J. STARK *Priest Gordon of Aberd.* Introd. p. xxiii, Freed from the Jurisdiction of the English Prelates and Jesuit Superiorship.

Superjacent (sūp'jaj-dz'sent), a. [ad. late L. *superjacent*, -enis, pr. pp. of *superjacere*: see SUPER-2 and JACENT. Cf. F. *surjacent*.] Lying above or upon something else; overlying, superincumbent. (Now chiefly in technical use.)

1610 GUILIM *Heraldry* II. xxiii. (1611) 171 Such was the coat before the addition of the superjacent canton. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philoa.* II. 108 As 32. foot of Superjacent water would raise up a Mercantile Cylinder of 29. inches. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 314 The muscles of the arm are dissected by removing the superjacent skin [etc.]. 1865 MURCHISON *Siluria* I. (ed. 4) 13 The superjacent crystalline rocks...of Lower Silurian age. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1077 The superjacent skin is freely moveable, but the tumour cannot be slipped over the subjacent tissues.

† **Superjection**. Obs. rare. [ad. L. *superjectionem*, f. *superject*-, *jacere*, f. *super*- SPER-2 + *jacere* to throw.]

1. The action of casting over or upon something. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Superjection*, a laying or casting upon.

2. Exaggeration, hyperbole.

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 204 His nimieties of expression, his diffences, redundancies, superjections, and transilencies of speech.

Superlapsarian, sū. and a. *Theol. rare*. [See SUPER-8, and cf. *SUBLAPSARIAN*.] = SUPRALAPSARIAN.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. xv. (1713) 209 The Religion of the Superlapsarians, the Object whereof is Infinite Power unmodified by either Justice or Goodness. a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Disc. Election* IV. viii. Wks. 1682 II. 305 Those that are called Superlapsarians, they say, Man came up into God's mind first without the consideration of the Fall. 1807-8 SMD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 137½ Every sublapsarian, and superlapsarian, and semi pelagian clergyman.

† **Superlatio**. Obs. rare¹. [ad. L. *superlatio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *superlat*-, see next.] Exaggeration, hyperbole.

1636 B. JONSON *Disco.*, *Periodi*, *Superlatio*, There are words, that doe as much raise a style, as others can deprime it. Superlatio, and over-muchness amplifies.

Superlative (sūp'p'ul-ā-tiv), a. and sū. Also 4-5 -yā, 5 -yā, -yā, 5-6 -yve, 7 -if. [a. OF. *superlatif* (13th c.) = Pr. *superlativ*, It., Sp., Pg. *superlativo*, ad. late L. *superlativus*, f. *superlatus* (used as pa. pp. of *superferre*), f. *super*- SUPER-II + *lat*- (for **lāt*), pa. ppl. stem of *tollere* to take away.] A. adj.

1. *Gram.* Applied to that inflexional form of an adjective or adverb used, in comparing a number of things, to express the highest degree of the quality or attribute denoted by the simple word, as *sweet-est*, *true-est*, *often-est* (or to the periphrasis used in the same sense, as *most sweet*, *most true*, *most often*); the adjective or adverb is then said to be in the *superlative degree*, and is usually preceded by the definite article. Freq. used *allusively*.

The English periphrastic form is also frequently used (with the indefinite article), like the inflexional form in Latin and Greek, in an absolute or intensive sense, to express a very high degree of the quality or attribute, without definite comparison with other objects.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Mereh.* T. 131 Ther nys no thyng in gree superlatyf As seith Senek above an hmbly wyf. 1447 BOKERHAM *Synys* (Roxb.) 162 In love among these thre To spekyll altyr degrees of comarysson Mary stood in the superlatyf degre. 1530 PALGRAVE, He standeth for the superlatyf degre. 1552 GASCOIGNE *Making of Verse* Wks. 1927 I. 466 If I should undertake to wryte in prayse of a gentleman, I would...find some supernaturall cause whereby my peone might walke in the superlatyf degre. 1636 B. JONSON *Engl. Gram.* II. iv, These adverbs, *more*, and *most*, are added to the Comparative, and Superlative degrees themselves. 1651 HOBBS *Govt.* & Soc. xv. § 14. 249 He...must use such [titles] as are either Negative, as infinite, eternal, incomprehensible, &c., or superlative, as most good, most great, most powerful. 1657 TRAPP *Comm.* *Eras* v. 8 'God of gods. Lord of lords'—yea He is a degre above the superlative. a 1669 COWLEY *Ess.*, *Of Littery Wks.* (1906) 383 The Positive Parting with a little bow, the Comparative at the middle of the room, the Superlative at the door. 1824 L. MURRAY *Engl. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 250 Adjectives that have in themselves a superlative signification, do not properly admit of the superlative or comparative form...such as, 'Chief, extreme, perfect'. 1886 KINGSTON *Oliphant New Engl.* I. 165 'The Superlative Adverb *gladly*'. *Ibid.* II. 186 (Miss Burney) is fond of the French idiom that places the Superlative Adjective after the Substantive; as 'a facility the most happy'. 1910 J. W. HARKER *Social Ideal* xiii. § 3. 150 Liberty is the positive, equality the comparative, and brotherhood the superlative agency of social progress.

b. Exaggerative, hyperbolic. (Cf. B. I b.)

1588 FRAUNCE *Laviers Logike* Ded, To disgrace the one, or advance the other in comparison wise, by superlative wordes, and hyperbolicall amplifications. 1828 MISS MIRROR *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 7 To all who knew Nelly's opinion of her own doings, this praise appeared superlative. 1906 CHURCHILL *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 21 Mar., I hope I shall not be drawn...into imitating...the protracted, superlative, and, I think, rather laboured exhibition with which he has occupied the attention of the House.

2. Raised above or surpassing all others; extremely high, great, or excellent; supereminent, supreme. a. Of persons and material things.

c 1410 HOCCEVE *Mother of God* 9 Modir of mercy...Pat of al vertu art superlatyf. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* xcviij, Gower and chaucere...Superlative as poetis laureate. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 123 The vij. leches...which were all vijij. superlatyf above all other lechis. 1593 NASHE *Strange News* I iv, Betwene you and me declare whether you he not a superlative blocke, for all you read the Philosophie Lecture at Cambridge. a 1648 F. GREVIL *Life of Sidney* (1652) 75 A Peer of this Realm...superlative in the Princes favour. 1630 J. DEKKER *Trav. & F.* *Honest Wh. Wks.* 1873 II. 170 O euerslating, Add. *Lives* (1676) *latter Villaine*! 1657 North's *Plutarch*, Add. *Lives* (1676) 18 Natural Philosophy, wherein Aristotle was so superlative. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diar. (1708) 105 He...allows Newcastle Ale and Salmon to be the most superlative Diet in the Universe. 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick.* xxxiv, You are the demdest, knowing hand...the cunningest, rummest, superlativest, old fox. 1868 STANLEY *Walm. Abbey* III. 124 Its Chapter House, its ornaments...were to be superlative of their kind.

b. Of immaterial things, actions, qualities, etc. c 1550 ROLLANO *Crt. Venus* 1. 760 Thay...Ponderat well, the fall superlative. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 256 Queene Elizabeth...worthy of superlative praise. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Viciis*, *Things*, Superlative and Admirable

Holiness of Life. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. lii. (1739) 93 Reason of State, which as the times then were, was evident and superlative. 1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer Preamble*. This superlative Form of Prayer. 1762 FALCONER *Shipw.* iii. 125 Thy state. Gain'd, like thine arms, superlative applause. 1798 S. & H. LEE *Canterb.* T. II. 27 Miss Archer's advice she treated with superlative contempt. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 189 This religious mission he.. carried out to the best of his superlative ability.

B. sb.

1. *Gram.* The superlative degree; an adjective or adverb in the superlative degree.

Also, by extension, applied to any word denoting the highest degree of some quality (quot. 1802).

2530 PALSER. *Introd.* p. xxviii. We and the latines forme our comparatives and superlatives out of our positives. 1567 SANCERS *Rocke Ch.* ii. 31 According to the Greeke pbrase (where the comparative standeth for the Superlative). 1638 BAKER tr. *Balsae's Lett.* (vol. II) 220, I will now at the end of my letter, add a superlative, and say I am Sir yr most humble, most faithful. 1721 Prior *Dial. Dead, Charles & Cleland* (1907) 218 Your very Titles, Your Serenissimus and Augustissimus are superlatives created by the Power of our Grammarians. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxiv. 'Omnipotence,' 'omniscience,' 'infinite' power, 'infinite' knowledge, are superlatives; expressing our conception of these attributes in the most elevated terms. 1824 L. MURRAY *Engl. Gram.* (ed. 5) i. 250 Double comparatives and superlatives should be avoided: such as, 'A worse conduct,' 'The most straitest sect'. 1886 KINGTON *Olympian New Engl.* II. 43 There is the second superlative of the Adverb, 'the rudeliest welcomed'. 1892 KELLNER *Engl. Syntax* § 255 *heading.* The Comparative and Superlative used absolutely. 1893 GREENE *Mamillia Wks.* (Grosart) II. 47 Virginity you say is delightful, yet matrimony more pleasant: Virginity you put in the positive, but matrimony in the superlative. 1725 WATTS *Logic* ii. iii. § 6 Some Persons have a violent and turgid Manner both of Talking and Thinking. They pronounce concerning every thing in the Superlative. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Trails, Truth Wks.* (Bohn) II. 53 An Englishman.. avoids the superlative, checks himself in compliments.

b. *transf.* An exaggerated or hyperbolic expression; usually *pl.*, exaggerated language or phraseology.

1597 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* x. 64 His birth from heaven thy Tudor not derives, Nor stands on type-toes in superlatives. 1597 BR. HALL *Sal.* i. ProL 12 [He] Hath made his pen an hyred Parasite, To..prance base men in Proud Superlatives. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil, Life* (1721) i. 45 Nor were they under the constraint.. of violent Superlatives at the close of their Letter. 1896 FAN. & PERS. *Mem. Ld. Selborne* i. ix. 137 He thought and felt in superlatives.

2. A person or thing surpassing all others of the class or kind; one who or a thing which is supereminent or supreme; the highest example (of a quality). Now *rare*, and with allusion to sense 1. 1600 W. WATSON *Decadence* (1602) 359 Amongst the most famous preachers in Rome.. three were.. all superlatives in a different kind. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1682) IV. 433 This.. is the best of all, and may be called the Superlatif of the three. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scandal, To Mrs. Crewe* 38 Nature's best and heaven's superlative. 1885 W. F. CRAFTS *Sabbath for Man* (1895) 188 The so-called Christians who sanction these Sunday parties are the superlatives of hypocrisy. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Sept. 5/2, I sell bread here made from best 'London whites' and 'superlatives' at 6d. per loaf.

3. The highest or utmost degree of something; the height, acme. Usually with allusion to sense 1. 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus Ffij.* The prince of whom I speak, is in the Positive degree of her Superlative. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Engl. Poesie* i. vii. (Arb.) 29 Monasticall men then reigning al in their superlative. 1623 MASSINGER *De. Milan* iii. iii. Dearest lady.. Make a superlative of excellence In being greatest in your saving mercy. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn. Moles* 4 The superlative of his good fortunes shall be in Merchandizing. 1687 WALLER *On Divine Poety* 24 What mortal can with heav'n pretend to share In the superlatives of wise, and fair? 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. v. ix. So many highest superlatives achieved by man are followed by new higher; and dwindle into comparatives and positives!

Superlatively, adv. [*f. prec. adj. + -LY* 2.]

1. In a superlative manner; in the highest (or a very high) degree; supereminently, supremely.

1596 WARNER *Ab. Eng.* xii. lxxiv. (1612) 307 What, is she married? Then do yee superlatively sinne. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* i. xxiv. (1840) 45 Valour was not wanting in the Turks, but superlatively abundant in the Christians. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 68 Channel-Cruisers, ..are superlatively the best for his Purpose. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 728 There are 35 species of Mexican birds that are superlatively beautiful. 1838 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 205 The fantastic airs and quavers of others [sc. singers] were superlatively ridiculous. 1835 POE *Adv. Hans Pfall* Wks. 1864 i. 3 A brim superlatively broad. 1868 KINLAKE *Crimea* (1877) IV. vi. 145 Superlatively important matters.

2. With the use of superlatives; with exaggeration. *rare*.

c 1615 BACON *Adv. Sir G. Villiers* ii. § 1, I shall not speak superlatively of them [sc. laws of England]; but this I may truly say, they are second to none in the Christian world.

So **Superlativeness**, the quality of being superlative.

1727 BAILEY (vol. II). 1888 H. W. PARKER *Spir. Beauty* (1891) 70 Variation into all forms of use and loveliness and final superlativeness.

† **Superliminary, a. Obs. rare**-. [*f. L. super above + limin-, limen threshold + -ARY*.] Preliminary, introductory.

1675 V. ALSOR *Anti-Sozzo* i. 6 It has been accounted very ominous to stumble at the Threshold, and whilst he layes it

down as a superliminary Maxim that all Errour has some, yet to instance in One which has no Appearance of Truth.

† **Superlucrate, v. Obs. rare**. [*f. late L. superlucrat-, pa. ppl. stem of superlucrare, f. super- SUPER- 13 + lucrare, f. lucrum LUCRE*.] *trans.* To gain in addition, make a profit of (so much). So † **Superlucration**, additional gain or profit; † **Superlucator**, one who gains a profit.

1652 UNQUART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 213 For no respect will they depart from so much as one single penny, whose emission doth not..superlucrate beyond all Conscience an additional increase. 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* iv. (1690) 73 The Superlucration will be above Three Millions and Six Hundred thousand Pounds per annum. *Ibid.* 77 There are more Superlucrators in the English, than the French Dominions. *Ibid.* viii. 107 Although..the People of England do thrive, and that it is possible they might Superlucrate twenty five Millions per annum. 1698 C. DAVENANT *Disc. Publick Rev.* i. v. 195 Where the Annual Income exceeds the Expence, there is a Superlucration arising. 1719 W. WOOD *Serv. Trade* 155 The Superlucration from the same Number of Men, over and above their own Nourishment. 1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 177 The scandalous superlucration of pensions and reversions.

Superlunar, a. [Formed as next, after *sublunar*.] = next.

1742 POPE *Dunc.* iv. 451 The head that turns at superlunar things, Pois'd with a tail, may steer on Williams' wings. 1839 J. STERLING *Ess.* etc. (1848) i. 292 When he can get a brighter tint..by means of some strange..Carlylism, English, Scotch..Lunar, or altogether Superlunar, ..he uses it. 1900 *Daily News* 7 Dec. 6/7 This superior and superlunar attitude.

Superlunary (s'apail'nari), a. (sb.) [*f. L. super SUPER- 1 + luna moon + -ARY, after sublunary*.] Situated above or beyond the moon; belonging to a higher world, celestial; *fig.* extravagant: the opposite of *sublunary*.

1614 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* i. ii. (ed. 2) 8 Our sense, which thence receiveth Light, and there in the æthereall region seeth new Starres and superlunarie Comets. 1634 T. CAREW *Cælum Brit.* Wks. (1824) 156 Jupiter hath before a frequent convocation of the superlunary peeres recanted. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 31 This superlunary instance does not serve in the least to confirme his Argument that he makes against the Authors words. 1708 H. DONWELL *Expl. Dial. Justin* 78 Genius, a Dæmon, ..a Superlunary Being, whom he supposes to have a Language proper to their own Kind. 1742 YOUNG *N. Th.* vi. 756 Other ambition than of crowns in air, And superlunary felicities. 1837 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess., Diann. Necklace* (1872) V. 159 The foolish Cardinal, since no sublunary means..will serve, has taken to the superlunary. 1885 MERKITT *Diann* xliii. As for her superlunary sphere, it was in fragments.

† b. *sb.* A superlunary being. *Obs.*

1708 H. DONWELL *Expl. Dial. Justin* 80 They were not Superlunaries (as Mr. Chishull supposes).

Superman (s'ū'pə'mən). [*f. SUPER- 6 + MAN sb.*, transl. G. *übermensch* (F. W. Nietzsche, German philosopher, 1844-1900). Cf. F. *surhomme* (Lichtenberger, 1901), occas. *superhomme*. Overman and (occas.) *beyond-man* have been used.] An ideal superior man conceived by Nietzsche as being evolved from the normal human type. Also *transf.* and *allusively*.

1903 G. B. SHAW *Man & Superman* 195 We have been driven to Proletarian Democracy by the failure of all the alternative systems; for these depended on the existence of Supermen acting as despots or oligarchs; and not only were these Supermen not always or even often forthcoming at the right moment and in an eligible social position, but when they were forthcoming they could not..impose superhumanity on those whom they governed. 1903 *Speaker* 17 Oct. 61/1 It is possible by breeding, by education, by social reconstruction, that the Superman may be attained. 1904 G. S. HALL *Adolescence* i. 47 Relatively..man is now in a recent epoch, ..in which a new story has been added to his nature, so that he is now a super-man to his ancient forebears. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Mar. 2/1 Christ is now the Spiritual super-man, who has anticipated humanity and reached the goal of its spiritual evolution. 1912 C. SAROLEA *Anglo-German Problem* i. 59 Like Nietzsche, the modern German believes that the world must be ruled by a superman, and that he is the super-man.

Hence **Supermanism**, the doctrine of the superman; **Supermanly a.** [*cf. MANLY a.* 2], having the qualities of, or besitting, the or a superman; whence **Supermanliness**.

1905 CHESTERTON *Heretics* 85 If the Superman..is merely more supermanly [than other men], they may be quite indifferent to him. 1907 MARETT *Threshold Relig., Is Taboo a Negative Magic?* (1914) 97 Lett they be blasted by the superman's supermanliness. 1916 SIR J. YOYALL in *19th Cent.* Sept. 467 Perhaps he [sc. Nietzsche] got some adumbration of Supermanism in that way.

† **Supermundal, a. Obs. rare**. Variant of **SUPERMUNDIAL**.

1577 *Mitogon* iii. iii. My beade is so full of the supermundall science.

Supermundane, a. [*ad. med. L. supermundanus* (Thomas Aquinas), *f. super- SUPER- 1 + mundus world*: cf. **MUNDANE**.]

1. Elevated in nature or character above what pertains to the earth or world; belonging to a region above the world.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 448 The Spirit of God is called these Platonistes..the Supermundane soul of the Universe. 1768 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 36, 546 The Platonists..had..several distinctions amongst them concerning their Gods, as between..The Supermundane and the Muodane Gods. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. 159 In a distri-

bution of mundane and super-mundane figures, you will always find that the circle is of a divine nature. 1818 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 309 Perhaps, in that super-mundane region, we may be amused with seeing the fallacy of our own guesses. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Christ.* xiv. ii. VI. 405 The triple and novene division ran throughout, and connected,.. almost identified the mundane and supermundane Church. 1903 SWETE *Stud. Teaching Our Lord* v. 244 Life in a Divine Kingdom must have a supermundane source.

b. Humorously or ironically applied to what is ideal, fantastic, or chimerical.

1870 H. LONSDALE *Life R. Knox* xiii. 248 He never could give countenance to the supermundane hypotheses of his friend Professor W. Macdonald. 1878 N. *Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 489 According to this super-mundane argument, the rule of the Southern States was justly given over to the armed minority.

2. Situated above the earth. *rare*.

1822-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 950 Heaven is in this case [Gen. viii. 20] supermundane..distinct from the earth.

Hence **Supermundanity**, something supermundane.

1843 J. B. ROBERTSON tr. *Moehler's Symbol.* II. 189 Earthly honours cannot be, without violence,..at once, replaced by super-mundantities.

† **Supermundial, a. Obs. rare**. [*ad. late L. supermundialis*: cf. *prec.* and **-IAL**.] = **SUPERMUNDANE** 1.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 36, 563 Plato conceive eth, that there are certain Substances, Invisible, Incorporeal, Supermundial, Divine and Eternal; which he calls Ideas.

† **Supern, a. Obs.** Forms: 5-6 *superne*, 8 *supern*. [*a. OF. superne* (= It. *Sp.*, Pg. *superno*) or *ad. L. supernus, f. super over, above*.]

1. = **SUPERNAL** 1.

c 1480 HENRYSON *Prayer for Pest* 65 Poems (S.T.S.) III. 167 *Superne lucerne*, guerne this pestilens. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 1 Haile, sterne *superne*! Haile, in eterne. 1508 FISHER *7 Penit. Pr.* cii. Wks. (1876) 177 They semed..very apte..vnto the *superne* & celestyall Iherusalem. 1568 *The Sterne is Rising* 30 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S.T.S.) II. 329 To the *superne* eternall region.

2. = **SUPERNAL** 3 b. *rare*.

1703 T. N. CILLY & C. *Purchaser* 12 Walking-places, whose *supern* part..is..supported by Columns.

|| **Supernaculum (s'ū'pə'næ'kiŋlŋm), adv. and sb. slang.** Also 6 *-nagulum*, *-negulum*, 7 *-nagulum*, *-naculum*. [*mod. L. rendering of G. auf den nagel on to the nail, in phr. auf den nagel trinken to drink off liquor to the last drop*.]

A. *adv.* Used in reference to the practice of turning up the emptied cup or glass on one's left thumb-nail, to show that all the liquor has been drunk; hence, to the last drop, to the bottom.

1592 NASHIE P. *Penitence E4 marg.*, Drinking super nagulum, a devise of drinking new come out of Fraunce; which is, after a man hath turned up the bottom of the cup, to drop it on his nail, & make a pearle with that is left; which, if it shed, & he cannot make stand on, by reason ther's too much, he must drinke againe for his pennance. 1600 *Timon* ii. v. (1842) 38, I drinke this to thee super nagulum. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iii. vi. 102 The whole school (I mean *Schola Bibendi*)..follow that way to a drop, which is called in the most authentick and emphaticall word they have, *super naculum*. 1678 DRYDEN *Limberham* i. i. He drank thy health five times, *supernaculum*, to my son Brainsick. 1728 RAMSAY *To his Friends in Ireland* 11 Drinking..humpers fair out, *Supernaculum* but spilling. 1827 DISRAELI *Viv.* Grey vi. i. As he withdrew the horn from his mouth, all present..gave a loud cry of 'Supernaculum!' 1835 *Edinb. Rev.* Oct. 41 Personages..drinking *supernaculum* out of grotesque goblets.

b. *clifti*.

1654 COTTON *Scarron*. i. 108 She set it to her Nose,..Until that she had supt it all in. Then turning't Topsey on her Thumb Says look, here's *Super-naculum*. 1739 'R. BULL' tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 180 Yours first turn topsy-turvy on your Thumb, And cry, behold! here's *Supernaculum*. [1745 *Merton Poems* (1767) 194 Sir, pull it off, and on your thumb *Cernamus supernaculum*.]

Comb. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Mart.* ii. i. Civ b, Bacchus, ..grand Patron of rob-pots, vpsie-freesie-tiplers, and super-naculum takers.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1598 B. JONSON *Case is Altered* iv. iii. (1609) F 4 b, I confesse Cupids carouse, he plaies super nagulum with my liquor of life. 1599 NASHIE *Lenten Stufe* L i b, Not the lowlie riddle wherewith fishermen constraind..Homer..to drowne hymselfe, ..but should be dressed and set before you *supernaculum*, with eight score more galliarde crosse-poynts.

B. *sb.* 1. A liquor to be drunk to the last drop; a wine of the highest quality; hence, anything excellent of its kind.

1704 W. KING *Orpheus & Euridice* 253, I saw some Sparks as they were Drinking, With mighty Mirth, and little thinking Their Jest was *Supernaculum*. 1760 POORE *Minor* L 43 Levant me, but it is *supernaculum*—Speak when you have enough. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Supernaculum*, good liquor, of which there is not even a drop left sufficient to wet one's nail. 1804 W. BLAKE *Lel.* to W. Hayley 28 Dec., With our good Flaxman's good help, and with your remarks on it [sc. a portrait] in addition, I hope to make it a 'supernaculum'. 1822 BYRON *Werner* i. l. 376 'Tis here! the *supernaculum*! twenty years of age, if 'tis a day. 1895 H. WATSON in *Chap-Bk.* III. 490, I called for Burgundy—some of the right *supernaculum*.

2. A draught that empties the cup to the last drop; also, a full cup, a bumper.

1827 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey*. vi. i. One pull—a gasp—another desperate draught—it was done! and followed by a *supernaculum* almost superior to the exulting Asmanshausen's.

1845 LOWELL *Eurydice* 8 And empty to each radiant comer
A supernaculum of summer.

Hence **Supernaculum** *a.* (of drink), excellent.
1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxi. Some white hermitage
at the Haws (by the way, the butler only gave me half a
glass each time) was supernaculum.

Supernal (s'pū-nāl), *a.* (sb.) Also 5-7 -all,
6 -all (1). [*a.* OF. *supernal* (12th c., later *supernel*)
= It. *supernale*, Pg. *supernal*, or ad. med.L.
**supernalis*, f. *supernus* SUPERN: see -AL.]

a. adj. 1. That is above or on high; existing
or dwelling in the heavens.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* ii. 422 The hye god supernall. 1500-20
DUNBAR *Poems* lxx. 9 O hie supernale Father of sapience.
1566 GASCOIGNE & KINWELMERSE *Jocasta* i. 38 Desirous
still to seache The hidden secrets of supernall powers. 1582
STANFORTH *Ensis* ii. (Arb.) 48 Thee do I craue, Priamus,
by Gods almighty superne. 1592 BRETTON *Cleas Pen-
brooke's Passion* lxxxv. He...sits on the supernall throne.
1595 SHAKS. *John* ii. 1. 112 That supernall fudge that stirs
good thoughts. 1634 BR. HALL *Contempl.* N. T. iv. xxi.
Many degrees there are of celestial happiness...Those
supernal mansions are not all of a height. 1649 OGILBY tr.
Virg. Georg. iv. (1684) 125 *note*. To the infernal deities they
offer d. Black Beasts, to the Celestial, White; Because (saith
Arnobius...) to Supernal Gods...the more joyful Colour is
acceptable. 1840 K. H. DIGBY *Mores Cath.* x. Epil. (1847)
III. 809/1 May the King of Angels lead us to the society of
the supernal citizens. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 71
Laud to Him, to Whom Supernal Thrones and Virtues bend
the knee. 1859 GLAISTONE *Juv. Mundi* vii. (1870) 199 Not
even those deities, who are omnipresent upon earth...are
precisely informed as to what takes place in the supernal
region. 1908 *Athenæum* 30 May 1862/4 The supernal gods,
representing the growing powers of law and order.

2. Belonging to the realm or state above this
world or this present life; pertaining to a higher
world or state of existence; coming from above.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 303/1 He had mekenes in conser-
vation, supernal doctrine in predication. 1513 BRADSHAW
St. Werburga i. 1092 Our lord bath shewed secretes mysti-
call To his electe persones by grace supernall. *Ibid.* 3215
The lockes and the barres...fell downe...by power supernall.
1599 SANOVS *Europa Spec.* (1632) 212 The three-fold plen-
itude of his [sc. the pope's] supernal, terrestrial, and infernal
power. 1610 *Women Saints* 70 The supernall pietie of god.
1667 MILTON P. L. vii. 573 God...Thither will send his
winged Messengers On errands of supernal Grace. 1685
EVELYN *Mrs. Godolphin* (1883) 219 To possess those Divine
and supernal pleasures of doing good. 1794 COLERIDGE
Religious Musings 92 By supernal grace Enrobed with
light, and naturalised in Heaven. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet*
xxxviii. (1853) 189 He had made choice of supernal existence.
1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Human Pers.* I. 5 Supposed commu-
nications with a supernal world.

3. *a.* Situated in, or belonging to, the sky or
upper regions; celestial, heavenly. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1503 HAWES *Examp. Viri.* l. 6 With Saturne and Mercury
that wer supernall. 1509 — *Past. Pleas.* xxv. *title*. Of the
hye influences of the supernall bodies. 1603 DANIEL *Epistles*
Wks. (1717) 360 Like to those Supernal Bodies set Within
their Orbs. a 1797 MASON *Dufrenoy's Art of Painting* 16
High o'er the stars you take your soaring flight, And rove
the regions of supernal light. c 1870 LONGF. *Dante's Para-
dise* xxiii. 30 Above the myriads of lamps, A Sun that one
and all of them enkindled, E'en as our own doth the supernal
Sights.

b. Situated above or at the top, upper; above
ground; high up, lofty in position. *rare.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelkauer's Bk. Physike* 132/2 Adde...a
qu. of an ounce of redd Roses, of the supernale summites
thereof. 1806 T. MAURICE *Indian Antig.* i. 106 The great
similarity which prevails in the architecture, supernal and
subterranean. 1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* ii.
Picking off the supernal fragments of an egg he had just
cracked. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. i. 1. 6 The moun-
tain summits, grand, supernal.

4. High in rank or dignity, elevated, exalted.

1549-52 STERNHOLD & H. *Magnificat*. He hath put downe
the mightie ones From their supernal seate. 1616 R. C.
Times Whistle etc. (1871) 125 Then downe she [sc. Fortune]
thrustes from their supernal seat Princes & kings. 1845
CARLYLE *Cromwell* iv. 1. 402 Dread Phantoms, glaring
supernal on you.

5. Supremely great or excellent, 'divine'.

1818 DWIGHT *Theol.* (1830) I. ix. 188 Leaves and blossoms
of supernal beauty. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* i. iii. 5 Glasses...Sat
astride on his nose, with a look of wisdom supernal. 1899
E. MARKHAM *Man with the Hoe*, etc. 123, I know, Supernal
Woman, Thou dost seek No song of man. 1907 *Westm.*
Gaz. 19 July 2/1 A lordly and supernal cake.

b. sb. A supernal being. *rare.*

1755 AMORY *Mem.* (1769) I. 230 Every grove had its deity,
or supernal who delighted in it. *Ibid.* 263 St. Nicholas is
their third grand supernal. 1861 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Hebrew*
Poetry 340 If among the supernals [of Milton] the true
sublime is attained, it is in hell, not in heaven.

Hence (nonce-uds.) **Supernalist**, one who
believes in the existence of supernal beings (in
quot. *attrib.* or as *adj.*); **Supernality**, the quality
of being supernal; in quot. with possessive, as a
humorous title for a celestial being.

1892 *Athenæum* 25 June 1892/2 The conception of nature
as inclusive of beings of a superhuman character, or the
*Supernalist conception. 1599 NASHE *Leuten Stiffe* G. 4
Whereof their 'supernalities' seemed to be something more.

Supernally, *adv.* *rare.* [*f. prec.* + -LY.]

1. Above; upwards; at the top or highest point.
1599 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 35/1 They thrust
the same alonge the finger supernally, or upwards. 1599
— tr. *Gabelkauer's Bk. Physike* 132/2 The supernally on
the crowne of your head. 1783 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* i. 159
To survey its whole series, beginning supernally, ending in
inferiors.

2. By supernal or heavenly power; celestially.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Superbie Flagellum* Wks. 1.
36/1 For it with pride can neuer be infected, But humbly is
supernally protected.

3. In trivial use: Supremely, 'divinely'.

1805 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Feb. 2/1 Supernally floury potatoes.
† **Supernatancy**. *Obs.* *rare.* [*f. as next:*
see -ANCY.] That which floats on the surface, scum.
(*Cf.* SUPERFLUITANCE.)

1670 H. STURBE *Plus Ultra* 150 A^s is observed in the
Serum of the blood sometimes, when the supernatancy is
whitish, and nut transparent.

Supernatant (s'pū-nāt-ānt), *a.* [*ad. L.*

supernatant, -ans, pr. pple. of *supernatāre*: see
SUPER- 2 and NATANT.] Swimming above, floating
on the surface (as a lighter liquid on a heavier).

1661 BOYLE *Certain Physiol. Ess.* (1666) 244 Whilst the
substance continu'd fluid, I could shake it...with the super-
natant Menstrum, without making between them any...
lasting Union. 1782 WITHERING in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII.
329 The powdery parts are allowed to subside until the
supernatant liquor becomes clear. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.*
II. 133 When the silver has entirely precipitated...the clear
supernatant liquor is to be poured off. 1839 *Penny Cycl.*
XV. 217/2 Milk from which the supernatant fluid, or cream,
has been removed is termed skim-milk. 1867 J. HOGG
Microsc. i. iii. 227 After allowing the precipitate to settle
for a day, draw off the clear supernatant fluid with a
siphon. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* iv. 424 A grayish-white
deposit of pus with a supernatant cloud of mucus.

b. Said of that part of a floating body that is
above the surface.

a 1689 PERRY *Treat. Naval Philos.* i. 1. The supernatant
part of the Ship. c 1850 *Kudim. Navig.* (Weale) 154. 1867
SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Supernatant part of a ship*...
This was formerly expressed by the name *dead-work*.

c. *fig.*

1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Human Pers.* I. 351 Certain disinte-
grated elements in the primary supernatant consciousness.

Supernatation (s'pū-nāt-ān-tōn), *n.* Now *rare*
or *Obs.* [*ad. L. supernatatio*, -ōnem, *n.* of action
f. *supernatāre* (see *prec.*)] The action of floating
on the surface.

1623 BR. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. xix. *Elisha raising Iron*,
To fetch up the Iron which was heavy, and naturally vn-
capable of supernatation. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 790 *margin*,
Experiment Solitary touching the Super-Natation of Bodies.
1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. 1. 52 They are differenced
by supernatation or floating upon water, for Chrystal will
sinke in water...but Ice will swim. 1668 WILKINS *Real*
Char., *Dict.*, *Supernatation*, upon-swimming.

† **Superna-te**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare.* [*ad. L. superna-
tāre*: see SUPERNATANT.] *intr.* To float on the
surface. *b. trans.* To float upon or above.

1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* i. xxv. 291 Upon which affuse
so much...wine as may supernate them at least four Inches.
1694 — *Bald's Dispens.* (1713) 491/2 Separate the super-
natant Liquor.

Supernatural (s'pū-nātūr-āl, -tūr-āl), *a.*
(sb.) [*ad. med.L. supernatūralis* (Thomas Aquinas),
f. *super-* SUPER- 4 a + *nātūra* NATURE: see -AL.
Cf. OF. *supernaturel* (16th c.; mod.F. *surnaturel*).
It. *soprannaturale*, Sp. Pg. *sobrenatural*.] *a. adj.*

1. That is above nature; belonging to a higher
realm or system than that of nature; transcending
the powers or the ordinary course of nature.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 190 Fayth is a super-
natural lyght, & therefore it is indyuisible, as all graces
supernatural be. 1555 BRADFORD in Foxe A. & M. (1570)
III. 1822/1 If a woman that is natural, can not finally forget
the child of her wombe...God which is a father super-
natural...wyl not forget you. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's*
Inst. ii. 73 Of nature is gilltlesse, and sanctification is of
supernatural grace. 1594 HOOKER *Ecll.* Pol. i. x. 3 Those
supernatural passions of joy, peace, and delight. 1601
SHAKS. *All's Well* ii. iii. 3 They say miracles are past, and
we have our Philosophicall persons, to make moderne and
familiar things supernaturall and canselesse. a 1619 FO-
THERBY *Atheom.* ii. v. 3. (1622) 240 Hee flyeth about
those inferior and natural concaves, vnto the supreme and
supernaturall Cause. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i.
xi. 44 Thus hath he also made the ignorant sort believe
that naturall effects...proceed from supernaturall powers.
1749 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man i. iii. § 7. 412 Inspiration...
termed supernaturall properly, in Contradistinction to all
Knowledge resulting from the common Laws of Nature.
1774 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 319 Testimony...de-
clared in supernaturall voices from heaven. 1865 LECKY
Ration. I. i. 77 The pestilences which desolated nations
were deemed supernaturall. 1866 LADDON *Bampton Lect.* vi.
(1875) 296 Christianity is a supernaturall religion. 1892 J.
TAIT *Mind in Matter* (ed. 3) 308 The Apostles considered
supernaturall power as something resident in Jesus. 1907
J. R. LILGWORTH *Doctr. Trinity* ii. 39 When the Word
was made Flesh, a supernaturall Being entered what we call
the order of nature.

b. *transf.* Relating to, dealing with, or charac-
terized by what is above nature.

1569 SAMPFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* i. 4 b, The Super-
natural Philosophers vse the Coniectures of Naturall Phi-
losophers. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* etc. (1871) 148 As
well in naturall philosophy As supernaturall theologie. 1832
W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. xi. 246 The Court of the Lions has
also its share of supernaturall legends. 1834 K. H. DIGBY
Mores Cath. v. i. 14 During the supernaturall ages of which
I am attempting the history. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* Pref.,
Lady Hester Stanhope's conversation on supernaturall topics.

2. More than the natural or ordinary; unnatur-
ally or extraordinarily great; abnormal, extraordinary;
† *occas.* beyond the normal number, supernumerary.
Obs. or *arch.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 16 Unnaturall or superna-
tural heate destroyeth appetite. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.*
E iv b, A precious supernaturall pandor, apperall'd in all
points like a gentleman. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr.*
Chirurg. 27/1 Concerning the supernaturall teeth, it is
sometimes dangerous to drawe them. 1656 DUCHESN
NEWCASTLE in *Firth Life* (1886) 287 My sister...whom I...
loved with a supernaturall affection. 1777 MRS. RADCLIFFE
Italian xvii. He seemed suddenly animated with superna-
tural strength. 1814 MRS. J. WEST *Alicia de Lucy* IV. 249
A supernaturall share of fortune appeared communicated
to this long-suffering lady. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John*
Bapt. i. § 2. 5 The figures of some of the heroes of the past
...do assume supernaturall dimensions, or at any rate look
so colossal as to appear super-human.

b. absol. or *sb.*

1. *absol.* with *the*. That which is supernaturall.
1830 SCOTT *Monast.* *Introd.*, The introduction of the super-
natural and marvellous. 1869 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.*
Pref. (1870) p. vi. The supernatural is not antagonistic to
the constitution of nature, but is the eternal source of it.
1905 CHESTERTON *Heretics* 99 Take away the supernatural,
and what remains is the unatural.

2. *sb. pl.* Supernatural things.

In quot. 1587 applied to Aristotle's *Metaphysics* (see the
etym. of METAPHYSICS).

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xx. (1592) 316 Aristotle in his
Supernaturals rehearseth...a certeyne answer of Simonides
...that it belongeth to none but only God, to have skill of
the things that are above nature. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du*
Bartol. i. l. 705 If a Wise-man...By th' only power of Plants
and Minerals Can work a thousand super-naturals. a 1656
HALES *Gold. Rem.* iii. (1673) 57 Think we then to dive into
supernaturals, and search out those causes which God hath
locked up in his secret treasures? 1722 DE FOE *Plague*
(1754) 223 The secret Conveyance of Infection...is more
than sufficient to execute the Fierceness of divine Ven-
geance, without putting it upon Supernaturals and Miracle.
1891 *But How if the Gospels are Historic?* 10 Neither...can
it be said that anything in the primary nature of mind ne-
cessarily precludes belief in supernaturals.

3. A supernatural being.

1729 S. JOHNSON (*title*) *Hurlthrumbo*; or, the Super-
Natural. 1801 SOUTHBY in Robbards *Nem.* IV. Taylor (1843)
I. 386 In Milton and in Klopstock...the supernaturals are
the agents, the figures, not the wires. 1836 [MRS. TRAILL]
Backw. Canada x. 153 This is too matter-of-fact country
for such supernaturals to visit. 1886 C. ROGERS *Soc. Life*
Scot. xxi. 111. 338 There was a supernaturall which had its
home in hill centres...This was the 'Urisk'.

Hence **Supernaturalism** (nonce-ud.), the realm
of supernatural things or beings.

1867 AUG. J. E. WILSON *Vashti* vi. The popular nerve,
which closely connected the community with supernatural
dom, thrilled afresh.

Supernaturalism. [*f. prec.* + -ISM.]

1. Supernatural character or quality; a system
or collection of supernatural agencies, events, etc.
Rarely in *pl.* supernatural agencies or means.

1799 W. TAYLOR in Robbards *Nem.* (1843) I. 285 Stripping
the legend of all its supernaturalism. 1853 E. MIAL *Bases*
Belief ii. ii. (1861) 107 In the case of Jesus of Nazareth...
Supernaturalism was a necessary feature of his work. 1859
R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Frml. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 346
Charms and spells, exorcisms and talismans...will be
in demand, and wherever supernaturalisms are in requisition,
men will be found for a consideration to supply them. 1878
GLAISTONE *Prim. Homeri* vi. 87 The really grand figures in
this department of the Homeric supernaturalism are the
Erinyes.

2. Belief in the supernatural; a theory or doctrine
which admits or asserts the reality of supernatural
beings, powers, events, etc.

1809 W. TAYLOR in *Crit. Rev.* Ser. iii. XVII. 463 He...
mingles superstition with his supernaturalism. 1836 *Par-*
ington's Brit. Cycl. Lit. etc. III. 857/1 Supernaturalism
considers the Christian religion as an extraordinary pheno-
menon, out of the circle of natural events, and as commu-
nicating truths above the comprehension of human reason.
1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Christ.* 251 The Roman Catholic
system...its atypical phenomena...its physical supernaturalism.
1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 259/1 Rationalism had as its anti-
theses...supernaturalism, and...naturalism.

Supernaturalist, *sb.* (*a.*) [*f. as prec.* + -IST.]

One who believes in the supernatural; an adherent
of supernaturalism. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.* = next.

1650 HOBBS *De Corp. Pol.* 48 The opposition...of super-
naturalists...to rational and moral Conversation. 1659
HOOKE *Conemius Vis. World* (1672) 207 The Supernaturalist
searcheth out the Causes, & Effects of things. 1684 tr.
Agrippa's Van. Arts i. 8 Supernaturalists use the Conjec-
tures of Naturalists. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 198/2 The
Orthodox or Supernaturalists. 1884 J. R. SEELEY in *Con-*
tempr. Rev. Nov. 671 The supernaturalist theory. 1893 LE-
LASO *Mem.* I. 204 Justinus Kerner, the great German super-
naturalist, mystic, and poet.

Supernaturalistic, *a.* [*f. prec.*: see -ISTIC.]

Holding the belief of a supernaturalist; of, belong-
ing to, or characteristic of supernaturalists; per-
taining to or involving supernaturalism.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 311/2 The so-called Supernatural-
istic Rationalists, admitted...a supernatural revelation, but
considered reason as the only means of recognising it.
1882 CHEYNE *Isaiah* vi. App. 2 Compelling us to a 'super-
naturalistic' conception of Old Testament prophecy. 1896
W. B. BENX in *Academy* 18 July 43/6 The 'rationalistic'
theory, according to which the so-called miracles were
natural occurrences interpreted in a supernaturalistic sense.

Supernaturality. [*f. SUPERNATURAL* +
-ITY.]

1. The quality of being supernatural; super-
naturalness.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* l. vi. § 74. 351 If these be
certain grounds of supernaturality, our faith may have it as

well as yours. 1677 *GALE Crt. Gentiles* II. 1v. 75 That Supernaturalitie is a Mode..included in al virtuous Habits.. because human Nature..as now corrupted, cannot reach an end or act supernatural. 1866 *Elgin's Guide to Cath.* 28 The element of wonder or supernaturality.

2. Something that is supernatural; a supernatural object, occurrence, etc.

1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure Footing* 81, I wonder what else is Supernaturality but this which be miscalls Nature. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 665 A cataseni, full of supernaturalities, started us. 1856 H. MILLER *Rambles Geol.* vi. (1858) 322 A meal-mill..once known as the scene of one of those supernaturalities that belong to the times of the witch and the fairy.

Supernaturalize, *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make supernatural; to impart or attribute a supernatural character to.

1643 AUG. BAKER *Sancta Sophia* (1857) 270 Without any prejudice to the work, yea, to the great improvement and supernaturalizing of it. 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 76 His humanity is supernaturalized and elevated by the activity of the Holy Ghost. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 403 No barbarian ever deified, or supernaturalized, every process around him. 1867 W. G. WARD *Ess. Philos. Theism* (1884) II. 193 The office of Grace, in supernaturalizing the soul and human action.

Supernatural (*s'ŭpə'nə'tiūrālī*, -t'ŭrālī), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a supernatural manner.

1. By supernatural agency or means; in a manner transcending the ordinary course of nature.

1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxiv. 94 All þat we haue outwarde or inward, naturally or supernaturally, all are þi benefetes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 50 b. The vij gyftes of the holy ghost directeth man supernaturally. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 834 John Gerson haith defined Ecclesiastical authority to bee a power supernaturalie and spirituallly giuen of the Lord to his Disciples. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* xii. § 6. 180 It is a common doctrine, That faith and holiness are not acquired by..natural reason, but are..supernaturally infused. 1768 SECKER *Lect.* (1769) I. xv. 235 God..may..subject us to any Difficulties that he pleases, provided he bestows on us, whether naturally or supernaturally, the Power of going through them. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 6. 22 In no case have we any proof..of Truth having been as supernaturally conveyed by any men to their fellows as it has been conveyed by the Spirit of God to themselves.

† 2. Abnormally; preternaturally.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 28 b/1 The blood which supernaturallye hath issued out of any parte.. as in those which spitt blood, or bleede much out of the nose. 1752 *LAW Spir. Love* II. (1816) 106 Nothing..can be done to any creature supernaturally, or in a way that is without, or contrary to, the powers of nature.

3. More than naturally; to an abnormal extent; extraordinarily. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1589 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arh.) 11 Sir Iohn Cheeke, a man of men, supernaturally traded in al tongues. 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* ix, The gul him supernaturally. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. iv. (Qo. 1601) You neuer skind a new beauty more prosperously in your life, nor more supernaturally [ed. 1616 metaphysically]. 1853 G. BRIMLEY *Ess., Bleak Ho.* (1858) 289 So dreadfully amiable and supernaturally benevolent.

Supernaturalness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being supernatural; supernatural character.

1730 BAILEY (fol.), Supernaturalness. 1837 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xiii. (1907) II. 198 Notwithstanding the supernaturalness of the storm..the whole of his gang had been saved. 1873 SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* vii. (1874) 170 Declining monarchical power brings with it decreasing belief in the supernaturalness of the monarch. 1898 T. ADAMSON *Stud. Mind in Christ* iii. 72 The supernaturalness of Christ's knowledge.

Supernature (*s'ŭpə'nə'tiūr*, -t'ŭr). [f. SUPER- + NATURE, after *supernatural*.] That which is above nature; a supernatural realm or system of things; something supernatural.

1844 THACKERAY *May Gambols* Wks. 1902 XIII. 436 A conversation..which must have been taken from nature, or Mother Bunch's delightful super-nature. 1858 *Cham. Jmt.* X. 217 There is a certain mystery and supernature about Wilkinson. 1876 J. WEISS *Wit, Hum. & Shaks.* xi. 369 The eldritch women are the nearest hint of supernature which he had. 1898 CLOOT *Tom Tit Tot* Introd. 2 When these [tales] were woven out of old traditions, no sharp lines severed nature from super-nature.

Super regulum, *obs.* var. SUPERNACULUM.

† **Supernity**. *Obs.* rare. [ad. L. *superstitas*, f. *superstus* SUPERN.]

1721 BAILEY, *Supernity*,...a being above or aloft.

† **Supernodical**, *a.* *Obs.* humorous nonce-wd. [f. SUPER- III + NODDY sb. 1 + -ICAL.] Extremely silly. So † **Supernodity**, excessive silliness.

1594 *Taming of Shrew* (Shaks. Soc. 1844) 24 O super-nodical fool! 1613 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Laugh & be Fat* Wks. (1630) II. 70/2 To give you titles super-nodical. 1622 BRETON *Strange News* Wks. (Grosart) II. 6/2 One greates foole..willing to shew the greatness of his little wit..to the subjects of his Super-nodity.

Supernormal, *a.* [SUPER- 4 a.]

1. Exceeding that which is normal.

1868 W. R. GREG *Lit. & Soc. Judgm.* 356 This vast amount of super-normal delicacy. 1910 G. TYRRELL *Autobiog.* (1912) I. iii. 33 This deafness is covered by the acquired, super-normal acuteness of the other ear.

2. Applied to phenomena of an extraordinary or exceptional kind, involving a higher law or principle than those ordinarily occurring, but not necessarily supernatural. Also *absol.*

1885 MYERS in *Proc. Soc. Psych. Res.* III. 30 note, I have

ventured to coin the word 'supernormal' to be applied to phenomena which are beyond what usually happens...By a supernatural phenomenon I mean...one which exhibits the action of laws higher, in a physical aspect, than are discerned in action in everyday life. 1886 *Times* 30 Oct. 9/4 The phenomena of mesmerism, of hypnotism, and of other abnormal or supernormal conditions of the human consciousness. 1898 *Month* Sept. 228 Alleged instances of the supernormal.

Hence **Supernormally** *adv.*

1895 *Daily News* 22 Nov. 4/7 Knowledge supernormally acquired. 1899 A. LANG *Myth, Rit. & Relig.* xii. II. 23, Morals divinely and supernormally revealed.

† **Supernumeral**, *a.* *Obs.* rare. [f. L. *super numerum*: see SUPER- II and NUMERAL.] = SUPERNUMERARY *a.* 1.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. ix. 577 My booke is alwayes one: except that..I give my selfe law to adde thereto.. some supernumerall [orig. *supernumerale*] embleme. 1638 FEATLY *Strict. Lyndom* I. 59, I answer for the Knight, that he created no supernumerall cardinal: for he would not usurpe upon the Popes privilege.

Supernumerariness. *rare.* [f. next + -NESS.] The state of being supernumerary; excess above the regular or required number.

1652 H. L'ESTRANGE *Amer. no Jewes* 68 Reasons..for Plantation...2. Expulsion. 2. Supernumerariness. 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispatch* 649 If there were any error in the supernumeraries of Bishops out of some one Province. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Supernumerary (*s'ŭpə'miūr'mērārī*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *supernumerarius* applied to soldiers added to a legion after it is complete, f. *super numerum*: see SUPER- II and -ARY 1. Cf. *obs.* F. *supernuméraire* (mod. F. *surnuméraire*), It. *sopranumerario*, Sp., Pg. *supernumerario*.] *A. adj.*

1. That is beyond or in excess of the usual, proper, regular, stated, or prescribed number or quantity; additional, extra, left over. Now *rare* in the general sense.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. i. § 1 As for that part [of theology], which seemeth supernumerarie, which is Prophecie, it is but Diuine Historie. 1640 BR. HALL *Episc.* II. iii. 96 St. Paul, the Posthumous, and Supernumerary, but no lesse glorious Apostle. 1684 FOUNTAINHALL *Decis.* (1759) I. 258 Only by one vote supernumerary, they repelled the late Magistrates defences. 1694 FALLIE *Servey* II. 70 To buy up this Supernumerary Cidar, and distill it into brandy. 1712 ADONSON *Spect.* No. 110 P. 2 When Night heightens the Awfulness of the Place, and pours out her supernumerary Horrors upon every thing in it. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S. II. 11) 425 Mr. Burghers's Plate is mightily approv'd of..I have had supernumerary Copies wrought off. 1742 BLAIR *Grave* 19 The sickly taper..Lets fall a supernumerary horror. 1749 J. MASON *Numbers in Poet. Comp.* 61 This Measure consists of all Trochees, with a supernumerary long Syllable at the End of the Line. 1758 JOHNSON *Jdler* No. 29 P. 3 The hours which I was obliged to watch..I considered as supernumerary. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxxii. 265 Within the primary rainbow..and without the secondary one, there have been seen supernumerary haws. 1875 O. W. HOLMES *Poet. Breakfst.* xi. 314 My supernumerary fellow-boarder, whom I would have dispensed with as a cumberer of the table, has proved a ministering angel.

in post-position or predicatively (const. to). 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xii. 219 The intercalation of one day every fourth year..or 6 hours supernumerary. 1667 MITTON *P. L.* x. 887 A Rib..from me drawn, Well if thrown out, as supernumerary To my just number found. 1670 WALLIS in RIGAUD *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 519, I sent yesterday..a cut supernumerary to perfect what I sent you before.

b. *spec.* Applied to an official, officer, or employee not formally belonging to the regular body or staff, but associated with it to assist in case of need or emergency. (See B. b. c.)

1624 LO. KPR. WILLIAMS in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 203 To make him a supernumerarye Iudge of the Common Pleas, without fee or charge. 1683 W. LLOYD in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 188 To be a supernumerary Usler in his Schoole. 1693 LUTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 67 Edward Southwell, esq.,...is sworn..a supernumerary clerk to the council. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 139 In some of the said Churches there are supernumerary Canons (whom we falsely call Prebendaries). 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Supernumerary*...In a strict military sense it means the officers and non-commissioned officers that are attached to a regiment or battalion for the purpose of supplying the places of such as fall in action, and for the better management of the rear ranks when the front is advancing or engaged. 1824 in *Spirit Publ. Jmt.* (1825) 309 A youthful supernumerary compositor..in a printing establishment.

c. *Bot. and Zool.* Applied to structures or organs occurring (either in individuals or in types) in addition to the normal ones.

1733 G. DOUGLAS tr. *Winslow's Anat.* I. ii. § 19 (1756) I. 53, I call by the name of supernumerary Bones, several pieces found in some Skulls, chiefly between the Parietal and Occipital Bones. *Ibid.* The supernumerary Teeth placed out of the Rank of the rest. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 469 *Dactylopterus volitans*,...supernumerary pectoral fins very large. 1835 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. iii. (ed. 4) II. 438 Those races of dogs which have a supernumerary toe on the hind foot. 1857 A. GRAY *First Lett. Bot.* (1866) 26 Accessory or Supernumerary Buds. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 563 Supernumerary teeth are not infrequently found in the upper incisive region.

2. That is beyond the number needed or desired; superfluous, unnecessary. Now *rare*.

1640 BR. HALL *Chr. Moder.* 2. vi. 54 The lavish, and supernumerary carowes of drunkenness. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 130 That he might therefore take the better notice of what was supernumerary to his own pre-

servation. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 413 P. 6 Were it not to add Supernumerary Ornaments to the Universe. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 126 P. 5 Nor should it [sc. fear] be suffered to..beset life with supernumerary distresses. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* I, He had three daughters already...Supernumerary daughters were the very nuisance of Spain.

† 3. Exceeding or excessive in number; too or more numerous. *Obs.* rare.

1682 *Sec. Plea Noncon.* 58 Here's a Religious Exercise to a supernumerary Company. 1715 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 27 We shall have few Tories in. [We] hear...the Whigs in England are vastly supernumerary.

B. *sb.* A supernumerary person or thing; one beyond the regular, usual, or necessary number; an additional or extra one associated with the regular body or set; *esp.* a supernumerary official or employee. *a. gen.*

1639 BAKER tr. *Balcan's Lett.* IV. 206 You may consult with Vida and Erastotus; and if they be not of the same opinion, Scaliger may be the supernumerary. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. ii. § 11. 236 That Divine Providence in the generations of Fishes, Birds and Beasts, cast up in her account the Supernumeraries that were to be meat for the rest. 1690 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 36 Supernumeraries of Solicitors, Bankers, Scriveners, and Users. 1691 in *Cal. Treas. Papers* (1868) I. Pref. 52 Your pet' collected the duty of excise..of Endfield..and in bringing to London the money..he and the supervisor & supernumerary were sett upon near Edmington. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 225 When I Plant two Roots near each other..I reject both Branches which shoot from the two opposite Ears, to avoid that Confusion of those Supernumeraries which injure the principal Stem. 1737 FIELONG *Tumble-down Dick* Ded., You are too great..a Manager, to keep a needless supernumerary in your house. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* II, Such of our horses as had not been tired out..were taken with us as pack-horses, or supernumeraries. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Wealth Wks.* (Bolin) II. 358 The eldest son must inherit the manor; what to do with this supernumerary?

b. On board ship, a sailor, or one of a body of sailors, over and above the ship's complement.

1666 PERYS *Diary* 23 July, Sixteen ships..certainly might have been manned, and they been serviceable in the fight, and yet the fleets well-manned, according to the excess of supernumeraries, which we hear they have. 1758 M. P.'s *Lett. on Navy* 11 The..Practice of bearing Men upon the Books of his Majesty's Ships..as Supernumeraries; under which Denomination they are intitled to Victuals only..and not to Wages. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xv, The whole crew with our black supernumeraries.

c. An additional officer attached to a body of men in the army or navy for some special purpose.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 35 Each rank in single file (the rear supernumeraries still on the flank). 1821 *Regul. & Orders Army* 109 For the purpose of Instruction, young Officers may be put on Duty as Supernumeraries with senior Officers. 1849 COBBEN *Speeches* 85 Supernumeraries (superintendents from admirals downwards). 1877-81 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* Suppl. s.v., An officer shall be retained as a supernumerary on the strength of the regiment or corps..(a) In case of a reduction in the establishment or corps..(b) While waiting a vacancy after retiring from the Seconded List.

d. A retired Wesleyan minister.

[a 1791 *Wesley Minutes* *Seu. Convers.* Wks. 1830 VIII. 326 How can we provide for supernumerated and supernumerary Preachers?] a 1791 — in *Southey Comm. Pl. Dk.* Ser. II. (1849) 35 When his strength for labour fails him, he..is made a supernumerary, and derives a small assistance..from a fund to which he paid, during his health, one guinea per annum. 1822 J. MACDONALD *Mem. F. Benson* 437 Mr. Rankin, an old Preacher..who resided in London as a Supernumerary. 1885 *Minutes Wesleyan Conf.* 12 What Supernumeraries now return to the full work?

e. *Theatr.* A person employed in addition to the regular company, who appears on the stage but does not speak. Colloq. abbreviated *super* (see SUPER sb. 3).

1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boc. Brokers' Shops*, Purchased of some wretched supernumeraries or sixth-rate actors. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 383/1, 1..sunk to be a supernumerary for 2s. a night at one of the theatres. 1886 *Academy* 30 Jan. 83/2 A stage crowded with supernumeraries, flooded with strange lights.

Hence **Supernumeraryship**, the position of a supernumerary.

1898 B. GREGORY *Side Lights* 548 The second supernumeraryship of Mr. Everett.

† **Supernumerate**, *v.* *Obs.* rare. 1. [f. L. *super numerum* beyond the number + -ATE 3; cf. SUPER- II. (Late L. *supernumerare* = to count in over and above.)] *trans.* To outnumber.

1689 G. HARVEY *Curing Dis.* by *Expect.* ix. 65 The Injuries of bleeding..do by far supernumerate the benefits received by it.

† **Supernumerous**, *a.* *Obs.* rare. [SUPER- 9 a.] Excessive in number; too numerous.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Northampton.* (1662) II. 298 The Earl of Oxford was heavily fined for supernumerous attendance. 1756 *Monitor* No. 26. I. 233 To save the expence of keeping up a supernumerous army.

Supero- (*s'ŭ pēro*), modern combining form of L. *superus* that is above, upper (see SUPERNOR), in terms of anatomy and zoology, designating parts situated above or on the upper side. a. in adjs., as **Supero-anterior** a., situated above and in front; **Supero-dorsal** a., situated above and towards the back; **Supero-external** a., situated above and on the outside; **Supero-frontal** a.,

Superordinate, *v. rare.* [*s.* as *prec.*] *trans.*
To place in a superior order or rank. *Const. to.*

11603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. R. hem. N. T.* (1618) 228
 Supernatural and Superphysical Theology. 1855 *Pall Mall*
Gaz. 19 Oct. 3 'What causes the motor nerves to pull the
 trigger?' Is the cause physical or super-physical? 1830
 N. SMYTH *Old Faiths in New Light* vii (1832) 231 Any
 corrections, or iotimations, which may come to os...of super-

1832 Brewster *Optics* xii. 105 The rings seen... will consist of all the seven different coloured systems of rings superposed as it were. 1854 *Perrin's Polarized Light* (ed. 2) 52 The two circularly polarized rays... will emerge superposed, and will compound a single ray polarized in a single plane. 1856 *Tynock's Glaciers* t. xiv. 95 Upon the large and general motion of the glacier, smaller motions are superposed. 1871 Broadhouse *Mus. Acoustics* 173 One simple tone is thus superposed upon another.

b. *Geom.* To transfer (one magnitude) ideally to the space occupied by another, esp. so as to show that they coincide.

1870 [implied in SUPERPOSABLE]. 1885 [implied in SUPERPOSED 3].

Superposed, *ppl. a.* [*f. prec. + -ED*].

1. Placed above or upon something else, or (loosely, of two or more things) one above or upon another.

1823 tr. *Humboldt's Geognost. Ess. Superpos. Rocks* 17 A table in which the superposed rocks succeed each other from below upwards. 1861 BERESF. *Hope Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. ii. 40 Chartres Cathedral... with the broad triplet and superposed rose of the west end. 1875 tr. Witkowski (*title*) A Movable Atlas showing the positions of the various Organs of Voice, Speech, and Taste, by means of superposed coloured plates. 1896 *Daily News* 2 Mar. 8/3 Roofing the covered drain with three superposed layers of iron girders.

2. *Bot.* Situated directly above another part of the same kind (or one directly above another) as leaves on a stem, etc.: opposed to *alternate*.

1861 BENTLEY *Alan. Bot.* 330 Two ovules... may be placed at different heights, and then... follow the same direction, when they are superposed.

3. *Physics, Geom.*, etc. Brought into the same position so as to coincide; occupying, wholly or partly, the same space or place (actually, apparently, or ideally).

1868 LOCKYER *Guillem's Heavens* (ed. 3) 167 To an observer placed on the Sun, the Moon seems projected on the Earth, hiding a portion of the surface, although it is true that the two superposed disks, as they are both luminous, would not permit the darkened part of the surface of the terrestrial globe to be seen from the Sun. 1885 LEUDESORF *Cremona's Prof. Geom.* 169 To construct the self-corresponding elements of two superposed projective forms.

4. *Phys. Geog.* = SUPERIMPOSED 1 h.

1895 W. M. DAVIS in *Geogr. Trnl.* (R. G. S.) V. 139 Their drainage is accomplished in great part by subsequent streams... and not by superposed streams imperfectly adjusted to the structures. *Ibid.* 143 Superposed drainage, settling down into unknown structures through an unconformable cover.

† **Superposit**, *v. Obs. rare.* [*f. L. superposit-*, *pa. ppl. stem of superponere*: see SUPER-III and POSIT v.] *trans.* To place above others; to exalt.

1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xiv. (ed. 8) 207 Without it [sc. power], he were not God: 'tis that which distinguisheth and super-posit him above all.

Superposition (*si'pəpəzɪʃən*). [*ad. F. superposition*, *nd. late L. superpositio*, *-ōnem*, *n.* of action *f. superponere*, *f. super-* SUPER- 2, 13 + *ponere* to place (see POSITION).] The action of superposing or condition of being superposed.

1. *gen.* The placing of one thing above or upon another.

1830 HERSCHEL *Study Nat. Phil.* § 261 Bergmann... showed how at least one species of crystal might be built up of thin laminae ranged in a certain order, and following certain rules of superposition. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlii. (1856) 394 The infraposition and superposition of two fluids of differing densities. 1861 BERESF. *Hope Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. ii. 43 The massiveness and squareness of its forms, the frequent use of superposition [in Norman architecture]. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 153 The superposition of one crystal on another sometimes gives rise to cruciform figures.

b. An instance of this; also, a series of things placed one above another.

1828-32 WEBSTER *Superposition* 2, that which is situated above or upon something else. 1836 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* xvii. (ed. 3) 161 The resulting figure varying with the number of the superpositions, and the angles at which they are superposed. 1894 M. O'REILLY *John Bull & Co.* 295 The land is a succession, a superposition, of plateaus, hills, and mountains.

c. *fig.*

1871 SMILES *Charac.* ii. (1876) 33 The child's character is the nucleus of the man's; all after-education is but superposition. 1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 49 The superposition of the more military races over the less military. 1904 *Brit. Med. Trnl.* 10 Sept. 582 The superposition of doses.

d. *Eccl. Antiq.* Of fasts (see quot.).

After eccl. L. *superpositio* (*superpositio*), eccl. Gr. *ὑπερθεσις τῆς νηστείας*. Cf. *f. felices de superpositione*.

1710-22 BINGHAM *Antiq.* xxi. i. § 25 Victorinus Petavio-nensis... speaks of several Sorts of Fasts observed among Christians, some of which were only till the Ninth Hour, some till Evening, and some with a Superposition or Addition of one Fasting-Day to another. Though we must note, That the Superposition of a Fast... sometimes denotes a new appointed Fast of any Kind.

2. *Geom.* The action of ideally transferring one figure into the position occupied by another, esp. so as to show that they coincide.

1656 HOBBS *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 197 The superposition of quantities, by which they render the word *ἀσφαμῶν*, cannot be understood of bodies, but only of lines and superficies. 1793 BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 36 This measure of the eye would not be sufficiently exact to satisfy us that the angles are equal; we must obtain a measure by real or imagined superposition. 1837 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* iii. iii. § 77 note, Most of plane geometry may be resolved into the superposition of equal triangles. 1882 PROCTOR *Fam. Sci. Studies* 16 The perfect equality of the triangles might be tested by superposition.

b. *Physics*, etc. The action of causing two or more sets of physical conditions or phenomena (e.g. undulations or other motions) to coincide, or

co-exist in the same place; the fact of such coincidence or co-existence.

1830 HERSCHEL *Sound in Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) IV. 790 The principle of the superposition of vibrating motions... must be admitted in Acoustics. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxii. 195 The superposition of these two systems of rings would reproduce white light. 1899 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 248 A composite curve which represents the effect produced by the superposition of one set of waves upon another. *fig.* 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Christ.* 143 We accept them both (penal redemption and moral redemption), putting them, however, not in succession, but in super-position so that they coalesce.

3. *Geol.* The deposition of one stratum upon another, or the condition of being so deposited.

1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXX. 15 The many turnings and superposition of strata. 1823 tr. *Humboldt's Geogn. Ess. Superpos. Rocks* Pref. p. v. The most remarkable superpositions of rocks in both hemispheres. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* 202 This superposition of gravel, in which the rolled fragments are sometimes by no means small. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Conn.* 27 A correct knowledge of the law of superposition of rocks. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 295/1 The underlying beds must be older than those which cover them. This simple and obvious truth is termed the law of superposition.

4. *Bot.* The relative position of leaves or other members on an axis, when situated directly above one another, not alternating.

1880 A. GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 3. (ed. 6) 179 Non-alternation of the members of contiguous circles: Antepositio or Superposition.

Superpository (*si'pəpəzɪtɔəri*), *a. Eccl. Antiq. rare.* [*ad. L. superpositōrius* (rendering eccl. Gr. *ὑπερθεσιος*), *f. superposit-*, *pa. ppl. stem of superponere* (see prec.)]. Applied to additional fasts: see SUPERPOSITION 1 d.

1710-22 BINGHAM *Antiq.* xxi. i. § 25 Superpository or Additional Fasts.

† **Superprincipal**, *a. (Obs. rare-1)*, intended for **superprincipal* (see SUPER-II and PRINCIPAL), a rendering of eccl. Gr. *ὑπεράρχιος* before all beginning.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. ii. iii. § 2. 246 Eulogus, in Photius [says] Essence it self is one thing in the superprincipal Trinitie, and another thing in us.

† **Superrant**, *Obs. rare-1*. (Derivation and meaning unknown; perh. an error.)

1597 [see *Subtercubant* under SUBTER-].

Superrational, *a.* [SUPER- 4.] That is above, or beyond the scope of, reason; higher than what is rational. So **Superrationally** *adv.*

1683 E. HOOKER *Prof. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 66 The veri Spirit of the Mind is elevated, supersensually and superationally sublimed. 1752 LAW *Spir. Love* II. (1816) 111 A religion not grounded in the power and nature of things, is unnatural, supernatural, or superrational. 1826 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 38, I should think it more correct to describe the mysteries of faith as *phisquani rationalia* than superrational. 1890 J. MARTINEAU *Seat Author.* in *Relig.* IV. i. 316 This communicated idea, being super-rational, plants the Supreme Good beyond the range of all philosophy. 1891 MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* III. x. 192 Reason took a superrational leap.

Super-royal, *a.* [SUPER- 4.]

1. That is above royal or kingly rank; higher than royal. *rare.*

1612 T. JAMES *Corrupt. Script.* II. 93 Books, that do either impugne, or question the Popes super-royal power. c. 1662 F. KERBY in O. Heywood's *Diaries* (1883) III. 31 The brats of prelacy presume a super-royal virtue to assume.

2. Designating a size of paper next above that called *royal* (ROYAL a. 11), measuring about 19-21 by 27-28 inches.

1681 T. FLATMAN *Heracitus Riden* No. 36 (1713) I. 238 He is going to bind up all his Sheets in Super-Royal Paper. 1755 Fyfelet in *Whole Duty of Man*, A large Bible... printed on Super Royal Paper. 1831-3 BARLOW *Manuf.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 768/2 Drawing paper... Super royal... 2 ft. 3 in. by 1 ft. 7 in. 1870 J. POWER *Handy-bk. Bks.* 113 *Super-royal*... Name given to a size of paper measuring 27½ in. by 19½ in. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 226/2 Book and Drawing Papers... Super royal, 19½ x 27... Printing Papers... Super royal, 21 x 27... Cartridge Papers... Super royal, 19½ x 27½. 1888 *Ibid.* XXIII. 700/2 The dimensions of the papers commonly used in book-printing are: imperial, 22 x 30 inches; super royal, 20½ x 27½; royal, 20 x 25.

Supersalt (*si'pəpsɪlt*). *Chem.* [*f. SUPER- 12 b + SALT sb. 6.*] A salt containing an excess of the acid over the base; an acid salt.

1806 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* (Philad.) I. App. 547 Some salts are formed by an additional dose of their acids, and hence termed super-salts. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 575 Phosphate of Lime. Of this salt there are two varieties; the first neutral, the other a supersalt. 1844 FOWNES *Man. Elem. Chem.* 207 Many of the compounds called *super*, or *acid salts*... ought strictly to be considered in the light of double salts.

Supersalt, variant of SUPERSALT *Obs.*

Supersaturate, *sb. rare-1*. [*f. next.*] A supersaturated state (in quot. *fig.*).

1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Power* Wks. (Bohn) II. 338 Success... rarely found in the right state for an article of commerce, but oftener in the supersaturate or excess, which makes it dangerous.

Supersaturate, *v.* [SUPER- 9 b; after F. *sur-saturer*]. *trans.* To saturate to excess; to add more of some other substance to (a given substance) than is sufficient to saturate it: chiefly in *Chem.* and *Physics* (cf. SATURATE v. 3, 4). *Const. with.* 1788 KEIR in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 325 When the acid

has been completely saturated, or perhaps supersaturated, by... alternate evaporation to dryness, and re-dissolution in water. 1794 R. J. SULIVAN *View Nat.* I. 342 We could have no rain, unless the air were supersaturated with water, as it would part only with what it could not retain in solution. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 333 According to him [sc. Macquer], prussian blue is nothing else than iron supersaturated with phlogiston. 1854 F. BAKEWELL *Geol.* 45 The water would become super-saturated, and the salt be deposited. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xxiv. 475 The plains, which in October and November were well moistened... now become supersaturated. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* v. 153 The liquid is... supersaturated with sulphate of soda.

1871 J. PILKINGTON *View Derbysh.* I. vi. 263 Water by a large quantity of calcareous gas will thus in close vessels super-saturate itself with lime.

absol. 1801 *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 197 note, That chymist supersaturates by nitric acid. 1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 803/2 Supersaturating with nitric acid, and precipitating by a salt of baryta as usual.

b. *fig.*

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 264 Saturated as he [sc. Coke] was, and super-saturated, with law learning. 1828 SOUTHEY in O. Rev. XXXVII. 219 Mr. Hallam, supersaturated as he is with malevolence toward the Anglican church. 1863 R. F. BURTON *Abokuta* II. 95 The members, supersaturated with Exeter Hall influences. 1911 FISHBERG *Jews* xxiii. 551 The Spanish nation of to-day is supersaturated with 'Jewish blood'.

Hence **Supersaturating** *vbl. sb.*

1857 MILLER *Elon. Chem.*, *Org.* i. 22 Its amount may be determined by... filtering, supersaturating with ammonia.

Supersaturated, *ppl. a.* [*f. prec. + -ED*]. Saturated to excess; having more of some (specified or implied) substance added than is sufficient for saturation.

1794 PEARSON tr. *Morveau's Chem. Nomencl.* 33 Soda combined with a smaller proportion of Boracic Acid in which the Alkali predominates is named supersaturated Borate of Soda [*le borax saturé de soude*]. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* (ed. 2) § 107 Experiments on supersaturated saline solutions. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 601/1 A catch basin for the super-saturated soil. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 714/1 The super-saturated air having no dust to condense on would condense on our clothes.

Supersaturation. [*f. SUPERSATURATE v.*: see -ATION.] The action of supersaturating or condition of being supersaturated; addition of more than is sufficient for saturation (cf. SATURATION 3).

1791 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 400 By a super-saturation of the medium. 1793 BEDDOES *Calculus* 22 A supersaturation of the alkali. 1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 216 The supersaturation of the system with iodine... may be known by... the following symptoms. 1842 PARVELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 321 The lead in excess now existing in the solution is precipitated by supersaturation with sulphuretted hydrogen gas. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 568/1.

fig. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 435 By supersaturation, as well as by inanition, the powers of the mind... may be destroyed.

† **Supersault**, *Obs.* Also 6-salt(e). [Alteration of OF. *soubresaut* (see SOBERSAULT) after L. *super*.] A somersault; also *fig.* hyperbole, exaggeration.

1503 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 387 Item, to the Inglis speilar, that playit the supersalt, v. French crounis. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) III. 474 Sayand of him, with sic ane supersalt, That he were never noitit with ane falt. 1547 Bk. *Marchantes* f. liijh, He made a supersault and willingly as a tumble fell downe as in a sown, feining to be raushed. 1592 Sir T. SMITH in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 20 Vaulting with notable supersalties & through hoops.

Superscribe (*si'pəskraɪb*, *si'pətskraɪb*), *v.* [*ad. late L. superscribere*, *f. super-* SUPER- 2 + *scribere* to write. Cf. *It. soprascrivere*, *Sp. sobrescribir*, *Pg. sobrescrever*.]

1. *trans.* To inscribe or mark with writing on the surface or upper part; to write upon; to put an inscription on or over.

What is superscribed is usually denoted by a compl.; but it occurs. forms the subject of the vb.

1605 R. CAREW in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 99 A Booke... which was by the Statyoner superscribed on the hacke... to Mr. Camden. 1624 Bp. HALL *True Peacemaker in Var. Treat.* (1627) 543 He who hath graciously said all this while, 'Da pacem, Domine' (Give peace in our time, O Lord!) may superscribe at the last his iust trophies with 'Blessed be the Lord which teacheth my hands to warre, and my fingers to fight!' 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 24 No Fellon is more letter'd, though the brand Both superscribes his shoulder and his hand. 1705 AOOISON *Italy* (1733) 54 A stoop superscrib'd *Lapis Vituperii*. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 423 P. 4 He received a Message... superscribed *With Speed*. A 1707 W. BRIGHT *Age Fathers* (1703) I. ii. 19 A sealed packet with a leather covering, superscribed, 'Statement of the Catholic Church [etc.]'.

2. *spec.* To write a name, address, or direction on the outside or cover of; to address (a letter, etc.) to a person. (Also with compl.) *arch.*

1598 [see *Superscribed* below]. 1617 *Donne Sermon* 2 Nov. (1661) III. 97 There is Gospel, but not preached to them; there are Epistles, but not superscribed to them. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius Low C. Wars* 374 The Emperor sent Letters soon after, superscribed to the States of Holland. 1738 in *10th Rep. Hist.* MSS. *Conn.* App. i. 516 You forgot to superscribe your Letter to me, which puzzled Mr. Waters a little how to send it. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Milton* (1827) 1 The whole was wrapped up in an envelope, superscribed *To Mr. Skinner, Merchant*. 1906 E. A. ABBOTT *Silvanus* xxxiii. 323 Scaurus usually superscribed his letters to him with his own hand.

b. To write (a name or address) upon a letter. 1728 FIELDING *Love in sev. Masques* IV. iv, This Letter,

I did, indeed, write, but not to you... His Name to whom I designed it is erased, and yours superscribed.

3. To write one's name at the head of a document: opposed to SUBSCRIBE 1. a. with the name as obj.

1611 *Speed Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xxi. § 67 The aforesaid Noble Prince hath superscribed his name: and the witnesses... have subscribed their names. a1661 FULLER *Worthies, Surrey* (1662) iii. 78, I perceive that Princes, when writing to Princes subscribe their names, and generally superscribe them to subjects.

b. with the document as obj. (also with compl.).

1775 L. SHAW *Hist. Moray* iv. 179 Our Kings never did subscribe their charters... and of late they superscribe them. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxxviii. The lines forwarded by... Dr. Rochcliffe, superscribed in small letters, C.R., and subscribed Louis Kermeguy. 1845 L.D. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* I. Intro. 25 This [bill of proposed patent]... is superscribed by the sovereign, and sealed with the Privy Signet. 1865 H. COX *Instit.* iii. vi. 669 The King's signet, used in sealing all grants superscribed by the Royal sign-manual.

4. To write (a letter or word) above another, or above the line of writing.

1776 [see superscribed below]. 1861 PALEY *Æschylus* (ed. 2) *Pers.* 757 note, Hermann has edited ἐφεσημωσεν νέος... He explains a various reading νεῶν by supposing ος was superscribed to correct the final v. 1887 HORMSTADT *Early S. Eng. Lge.* 93 *Soule. note* 1 superscribed later.

Hence Superscribed (-skrai'bd, poet. -skrai'bed) ppl. a.; Superscribing vbl. sb.

1598 MARSTON *Pignall.* Sat. 3. 137 Why... Lett'st thou a superscribed letter fall? a1631 DONNE *Valed. my Name x.* In superscribing, my name flows Into thy fancy from thy pane. 1776 J. RICHARDSON *Arab. Gram.* iv. 14 They assume... the sound of such superscribed vowels. 1861 PALEY *Æschylus* (ed. 2) *Prometh.* 694 note, Κρίνον, with a superscribed α as a variant for κρίνον or κριών.

Superscript (sū'pəskript), sb. and a. [ad. late L. *superscriptus*, pa. ppl. of *superscribere*: see prec. and cf. SCRIPT.]

†A. sb. = SUPERSCRIPTION 3. Obs. rare¹. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. il. 135 Was this directed to you? I will overglance the superscript. To the snow-white hand of the most beauteous Lady Rosaline.

B. adj. Written above a letter, or above the line of writing: opp. to SUBSCRIPT B.

1882 R. C. JEBB *Life Bentley* 119 There is no correction, superscript or marginal. 1900 I. TAYLOR in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VI. 483/2, it stands for the diphthong *ue*, the superscript does being originally... a correlative form of the German script *e*.

Superscription (sū'pəskripshn), [a. OF. superscription or ad. late L. *superscriptio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *superscribere* to SUPERSCRIBE.]

I. That which is superscribed.

1. A piece of writing or an inscription upon or above something. arch. (after Matt. xxii. 20, Luke xx. 24).

1288 Wyclif *Luke* xx. 24 Shewe 3e to me a peny; whos ymage and superscriptioun [1382 wrytyng above] hath it? *Ibid.* xxiii. 38 And the superscriptioun [1382 wrytyng above] was writun ouer hym with Greke lettris, and of Latyn, and of Ebreu, This is the kyng of Jewis. c1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxi. 231 The Superscriptioun aboue his litylle Seal is this, *Dei Fortitudo omnium hominum.* c1480 HENRYSON *Test. Crast.* 604 (Skeat) Sum said he maid a tomb of merbell gray, And wrait hir name and superscriptioun. 1535 COVERDALE *Joh. xix.* 19 Pilate wrote a superscription, and set upon the crosse. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commv.* 202 In the Church of this Castle are interred the bodies of M. Luther, and P. Melancthon, under two faire Marble stones, with superscriptions of copper upon them. a1711 KEH *Hymnolico* Poet. Wks. 1721 111. 55 John shew'd on each the Superscription grav'd, Which Solomon experienc'd... Vanity and Vexation there be read. 1860 MASSER *Proleg. Lge.* (ed. 2) 16, I see lying on the table before me a number of shillings of the same coinage. Examined severally, the image and superscription of each is undistinguishable from that of its fellow.

b. fig. and allusively. arch.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* li. 7. (1619) 677 God forbid that I should for this or that sinnefull pleasure... or whatsoever coine hauing Satans superscription upon it, sell mine inheritance. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smeat.* 21 Finding him thus in disguise without his superscription or Phylactery either of holy or Prelat. 1671 — *Samson* 190, I learn... How court tereit a coin they are who friends Bear in their Superscription. 1782 ABIGAIL ADAMS in *Penn. Lett.* (1876) 409 Your daughter, your image, your superscription, desires to be affectionately remembered to you.

2. spec. A piece of writing at the head or beginning of a document; a heading.

a1390 Wyclif *Ps. Prov.* iii. Alle the salmys of David... of which alle... nyne made David himself, two and threiti han not superscription. 1542-3 [see SUBSCRIPTION 1]. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* xv. The superscription proves that Timothy was already with St. Paul when he wrote to the Corinthians from Macedonia. 1901 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Superscription*, the sign & before a prescription.

3. The address or direction on a letter. Obs. or arch.

1518 H. WATSON *Hist. Oliver of Castile* (Roxh.) E x, He apperceuyed the lettre, and he sawe eydently that the super scripyon was of his felowes hande wrytyng. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* iv. l. 53 No more but plaine and blunty (To the King.) Hath he forgot he is his Soueraigne? Or doth this churlish Superscription Pretend some alteration in good will? 1622 PEACOCK *Compl. Gent.* l. 15 Scarce will he open a note, if Doe be not in the superscription. 1738 in *Joh. Ref. Hist.* M.F.S. *Comm.* App. i. 513, I was extremely pleased to receive your handwriting in the Superscription of a Letter. 1798 S. & H. *Lit. Cantabrig.* T. Yng. Lady's T. II. 369 When her eye glanced on the superscription, hardly could her trembling fingers break the seal. 1866 J. BERRIS-

FORD *Miseries Hum. Life* xii. (ed. 3) l. 293 Eagerly breaking open a letter, which, from the superscription, you concluded to be from a dear... friend. 1840 THACKERAY *Shabby Gentle Story* li. When the family beheld the name of Lord Viscount Clingbarr upon the superscription.

4. A name signed; a signature. ? Obs. rare.

c1681 in *Verny Mem.* (1904) II. 397 To each clerk that took the poll, being foure, a guinea, to the men that got superscriptions for them, the like. 1865 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* lvi. 'Is that in your handwriting, Sir?' 'Yes, every word of it, except the superscription of the witnesses.'

II. 5. 'The act of superscribing' (J.). rare^o.

Hence in Mod. Dicts.

Superscribe (-skrai'v), v. Sc. arch. [Alteration of SUPERSCRIBE after *describere*, *inscribere*.] trans. = SUPERSCRIBE.

1639 SIR A. JOHNSTON *Diary* (S.H.S.) 90 The king superscribed the declaration. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* i. Here is the testamentary letter itself, superscribed by the own hand of our departed brother.

Supersedable (sū'pərsədəbəl), a. Also -sedable. [f. SUPERSEDE v. + -ABLE.] That may be superseded; spec. in Law: see SUPERSEDE v. 4 b.

1779 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 216/2 Numbers of them had been long supersedable, or intitled to their discharges under insolvent acts. 1831-2 in T. CHITTY *Archbold's Pract. Crim. Queen's Bench* (1838) II. 915 All prisoners who have been... in the custody of the marshal or warden for the space of one calendar month after they are supersedable, although not superseded, shall be forthwith discharged.

Supersedal (sū'pərsədəl), rare. [f. SUPERSEDE v. + -AL 5.] Supersession.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Narr. Fire in London* 62 What alas signifies Haman's rage, if God... bring in Ester his Enemy to his supersedal?

Supersede (sū'pərsi'd), v. Forms: 5-9 supersede, (6 Sc. -ceid, 6-7 -sead, -e, Sc. 6-7 -seid, 7 -cid, -seed), 6- supersede. [a. OF. *supercedere*, later *seder*, ad. L. *supercedere* (in med. L. often *-cedere*) to sit above, be superior to, refrain from, omit, in med. L. to succeed to an estate, f. *super-* SUPER- I, II + *sedere* to SIT. Cf. It. *soprasedere*, Sp. *sobresetur*.]

†1. trans. To postpone, defer, put off, suspend the execution of. Sc. Obs.

1491 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 196/2 He sall supercede þe payment of þe said v. francis. 1533 BELLENNEN *Liry* n. xxi. (S.T.S.) I. 214 þe equis and Wolchis wald supersede þare batall na langare bot quib þe recent doloure of þare last discomitoure was ourepart. 1580-1 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. i. 111. 346 His Majestie... will caus supersede the execution of rigour of his lawis... aganis thame for sum reasonable space. 1618 L.D. DUNFERMLINE *Lett.* in G. SEaton *Mem.* vi. (1882) 126, I... am content ye supersede the outdreding of the warke, till your lesour and commoditie permitt you to see it done. 1646 SIR T. HOPE *Lett. in Misc. Scotl. Hist. Soc.* (1893) l. 135, I sall labour... to supercid the bargin of the lan to zoner awin coming.

†b. To defer taking action with respect to; to put aside (a thing); to put off (a person). Sc. Obs.

1533 BELLENNEN *Liry* ii. xxi. (S.T.S.) I. 214 Thus mycht nowthir þare weris be superscidit (orig. *omittit*) nor 3it clerly dantit. *Ibid.* iv. xxii. II. 130 How þe romanis send þare legatis to Venais to desire redress...; how þe venais war superscidit for þe Civil divisioun among þame. 1591 *Esch. Rolls Scotl.* XXII. 572 Johne Chalmer... promest faithfullie to caus him compell the said day... and the thesaurar his superscidit him quibill the said day.

†c. intr. or absol. To defer action, to delay, hesitate. Sc. Obs.

c1550 ROLLAND *Crt. Venust.* 164 Without mair baid thay wald not superscid. *Ibid.* 624 To clym 3one Cord faith I will superscid. 1639 SIR T. HOPE *Lett. in Misc. Scotl. Hist. Soc.* (1893) l. 110 If ye resolve to supercid at hir request till Witsdayn.

†d. intr. for pass. To be postponed. Sc. Obs.

1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. i. l. 687 His bill of complaint; quhairupon answer was 10 superscid quibill his Graces cuning.

†2. trans. To desist from, discontinue (a procedure, an attempt, etc.); not to proceed with. Obs.

1527 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 245, I could not see, but Your bothe Majesties must supersede and give place to your ardent appetites, in concluding of the said marriage. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vi. xxxiii. (1612) 162 Then beleue I loue it more Than that for other law than Life to Supercede my Clame. 1661 GRANVILLE *Vau. Dogm.* 250 Bnt I shall supersede this endless attempt. 1687 in *Picton L'pool Music.* Rec. (1883) l. 256 Wee doe hereby direct you... to supersede and forebare all prosecution. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) II. 165 His warrant for superseding the Execution. 1721 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 142 [That] the new road now complained of by the Petitioners be for the present Superseded. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 361 The king... superseded all his other preparations for the invasion of Scotland.

†b. intr. To desist, forbear, refrain. Const. from the action, or inf. Obs.

a1578 LINDSAY (Pittscotie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 83 The king tuk werie heauie with this heigh contempit hot supercidit for the tyme. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* l. 127 Of whiche Magistrats to make mentione... I superscid and pas ouit. 1624 BR. MOUNTAGU in *Cesin's Corr.* (Surtees) l. 24, I have sent for my papers from my Lord Keper, and have them: therefore let your Lord supersede from asking. 1644 (H. PARKER) *Jus Populi* 19, I shall have occasion to be more large hereafter upon this, and therefore I now supersede. 1706 T. LINING in A. SHIELDS *Church-Commun.* A. 4, Last I should darken counsel by Words without Knowledge, I shall supersede. 1850 F. W. NEWMAN *Phases of Faith* 177, I therefore quite supersede to name the many other difficulties in detail.

†c. trans. To cause to forbear, to restrain. Obs. 1675 V. ALSEP *Anti-Sesso* Pref., I was superseded a while by a more weighty Consideration.

†3. To refrain from (disconce, disquisition); to omit to mention, refrain from mentioning. Obs.

1585 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vi. xviii. 74 Ye Mars-stard Pichtes... Ye Dardan Brutes... I supersede the rest: Ye come to fight. 1607 TORSELL *Fourf. Beasts* 230, I supersede any further discourse hereof, till we come to the declaration of the greater beast. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 35, I supersede many remarks from our Sea voyages... and shall instance only two. 1675 V. ALSEP *Anti-Sesso* l. 27 Of which supposed Order... I shall supersede any further Disquisition at present. 1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander*, etc. Ded. 93 One thing... I cannot supersede... And that is... Here to record what should be known to all.

†4. To put a stop to (legal proceedings, etc.); to stop, stay. (Cf. SUPERSEDEAS.) Obs.

a1662 HEVLAN *Laud* (1668) 211 Inhibiting all Processes, and Superseding all proceedings against Recusants. 1812 *Examiner* 25 May 1741 Bankruptcy Superseded. J. Boone, Piccadilly, haberdasher. 1838 W. BELL *Dial. Law Scotl.*, *Superseder*, is... a private agreement amongst creditors... that they will supersede or sist diligence, for a certain period.

b. Law. To discharge by a writ of supersedeas.

1817 W. TIND *Pract. Crim. King's B. & Com. Pleas* (ed. 6) l. xiv. 371 If the defendant be superseded, or supersedeable, for want of proceedings before judgment, the plaintiff may nevertheless take or charge him in execution, at any time after judgment. 1831-2 [see SUPERSEDEABLE].

†5. To render superfluous or unnecessary; to preclude the necessity of. Obs.

1663 R. Loxley's *Lett. To Rdr.*, This ingenuous Author, whose blameless repute, and fair deportment... superseded all censure. 1673 *Lady's Call* n. iii. § 1 Widowhood, which tho it supersedes those duties which were terminated merely in the person of the husband, yet it endears those which may be paid to his ashes. 1684 RAY *Lett. to H. Sloane* 11 Feb. It is not my intention to supersede the use of any approved botanic authors. a1699 STILLINGFL. *Serm. John* iv. 24 Wks. 1710 l. 609 The Gospel doth not supersede any Reasonable Duties of Divine Worship. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Pref. Wks. 1824 II. 23 Resentment cannot supersede the obligation to universal benevolence. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. 1808 VIII. 259 The mortal animosity of the regicide enemy supersedes all other panegyrick.

†b. With dat. of the person: To spare a person (trouble). Hence, to relieve (a person) from a task. Obs.

1657 SANDERSON *Serm.* Pref. § 5 Much of which having... received its answer beforehand... might supersede me the labour of adding any more now. 1660 STILLINGFL. *Iren.* ii. v. § 1 (1662) 200 Three might have been superseded from our former labour, but that [etc.].

6. To make of no effect; to render void, nugatory, or useless; to annul; to override. ? Obs.

1644 GAYTON *Plas.* Notes iii. viii. 117 A superannuate Creature, who (notwithstanding that her years did supercede her vocation) prudently shifted her Trade into that of a Matron. a1676 HALE *Princ. Oblig. Man.* i. ii. (1679) 60 The contrary command of the Will supersedes the command of the Appetite; the Appetite desires it, but the Hand is forbidden by the Will to reach it. 1790 BURKE *Rev. France* 312 The municipalities supersede the orders of the assembly, and the seamen in their turn supersede the orders of the municipalities. 1791 COWPER *Mad* xv. 128 How vain... the hope to supersede his purpose. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* iv. ix. II. 287 A power of superseding the operations and suspending the authority of the Presidents and Councils. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* t. vii. l. 417 When in this capacity he superseded all other rights. 1853 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* iii. vi. (ed. 2) II. 160 The Norman invader superseded Anglo-Saxon institutions.

†b. spec. To dissolve by writ of supersedeas.

1702 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3860/4 The said Commission is superseded under the Great Seal of England.

7. pass. To be set aside as useless or obsolete; to be replaced by something which is regarded as superior.

1642 J. [MARSH] *Argl. conc. Militia* 16 Our judgement is bound up in, and superseded by theirs [sc. the parliament's]. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. l. 64 To that alone the Bridegroom's wedded, The Bride a Flam that's superseded. 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 205 This whole Chapter of Burrough's Trumpet... was stifled and superseded by these same Prophets, in the New Edition of Burrough's Works, 1672. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lett. Hist.* iv. xviii. 155 In this method, the process of the mind, of reducing intervals of time to lines is superseded, and done in a more accurate manner. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* i. ii. l. 233 This Celtic race was superseded by invading Goths. 1888 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* i. Pref. p. vi. When this work must be superseded by a more perfect history. 1898 C. STANFORD *Synic. Christ.* i. 24 From the necessity of its present perfection it can never be superseded by any arrangement more complete. 1894 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig.* § i. 8 The examination of this fact led to the old rule being superseded.

8. To take the place of (something set aside or abandoned); to succeed to the place occupied by; to serve, be adopted or accepted instead of.

1660 PERYS *Diary* 3 July. The Officers and Commissioners of the Navy we met... and agreed upon orders for the Council to supersede the old ones. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* ii. xxiii. 376 The statute of Elizabeth... supersedes and repeals all former statutes. 1835 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. iii. 34 [The *Athenæum*] is the fashionable paper now, having superseded the 'Literary Gazette'. 1859 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* ii. (1862) 66 The work of living men not superseding, but building itself upon the work of the past. 1861 BROOKHAM *Brit. Const.* x. 138 The services of the crown vassals superseded salary in the civil as well as pay in the military department. 1865 ROBERTS *Agric. & Prices* i. xxi. 530 Oxen were superseding horses in farm-work. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 5-383 Carpes superseded the filthy flooring of rushes. 1913 *Act 3 & 4 Geo. V.* c. 20 § 54 In no case shall

oaths of verity or credulity supersede production of legal evidence.

9. To supply the place of (a person deprived of or removed from an office or position) by another; also to set aside or ignore in promotion, promote another over the head of; *pass*, to be removed from office to make way for another.

1710 SWIFT *Lett. to Dr. Sterne* 26 Sept., He is not yet removed, because they say it will be requisite to supersede him by a successor, which the queen has not fixed on. 1760 *Cant. & Adv. Off. Army* 149 His Majesty...superseded the Ensign, and gave his Commission to another. 1851 *Hussey Papal Power* ii. 62 Hilary...deposed one [bishop], and superseded another who was sick...by ordaining one in his place. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* i. xviii. 362 Whilst he was yet on his journey...he had been already superseded in his office. 1870 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 23 Sept. 11/2 The lady superintendent has been 'superseded' on account of her inability to account for certain sums of money.

b. To supply the place of (a thing).

1861 PALEY *Eschylus* (ed. 2) *Pers.* 842 note, The genuine *persis* has certainly been superseded. 1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* xi. 344 To expurgate the Greek Anthology of Cephalas from impurities and to supersede it by what he considered a more edifying text.

10. Of a person: To take the place of (some one removed from an office or promoted); to succeed and supplant (a person) in a position of any kind.

1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* ii. (1783) i. 191 Francis de Bovadilla...was appointed...to supersede him, and assume the government of the island. 1799 NELSON 25 Mar. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) 111. 306 Captain Maling takes his passage to supersede Captain Nisbet in the Bonne Citoyenne. 1828 SIR W. NAPIER *Penins. War* iii. (1878) i. 71 Sir Charles Cotton, after superseding Sir Sidney Smith, had blockaded the mouth of the Tagus. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* lviii. This was the very Mrs. Wickham who had superseded Mrs. Richards as the nurse of little Paul. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th Cent.* i. i. 150 His brilliant and impetuous colleague was in both quarters rapidly superseding him.

Hence *Supersede* *ppl. a.*

1831 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1841) i. 86 Superstition—such as the Jews retained for their superseded law. 1833 *Century Mag.* Sept. 645 The superseded constable's prosecution for 'railing' at the marshal who supplanted him! 1906 PETRIE *Relig. Anc. Egypt* vii. 56 [Sch] was the 'prince of the gods', the superseded Saturn of Egyptian theology.

|| *Supersedeas* (*supersēdēas*). Also *s-idiās*, *s-7-bodias*, *s-7-edyas*, *s-ideās*, *s-7-sedās*, *s-ediēs*. [*L.* = you shall desist, 2nd pers. sing. pres. subj. of *supersedere* to *SUPERSEDE*.]

1. *Law*. A writ commanding the stay of legal proceedings which ought otherwise to have proceeded, or suspending the powers of an officer: so called from the occurrence of the word in the writ.

Clerk of the Supersedeas, an official of the court of common pleas who made out writs of supersedeas.

1393 LANGR. *P. Pl. C.* iii. 187 Somerous and southenes pat supersedeas takeh. *Ibid.* x. 263 The tarrre is vntydly bat to hyne sheep by longeþ, Hure salue ys of supersedeas in somereres boxes. 1400 *Pride of Life* (Brand) 1898 380 per [in hell] ne fallit ne maynpris ne supersidiās. 1450 *Paston Lett.* i. 146 For in a general ory and terymyer a supersedeas may dassy al, and so shall not in a special. 1506 *(title)* The boke of Iustices of peas the charge with all the process of the cessoyns, warrantes supersedyas and all that longyth to any Iustyce to make. 1591 LAMBARD *Archeion* (1635) 64 His Supersedeas may not stay a Court of Common Justice from proceeding. 1622 MALVNES *Ans. Law-Merch.* 224 Vntill the Lord Chancellor doe dissolve the said Commission by a Supersedeas. 1666 T. FORSTER *Laymans Lawyer* To Rdr., The formes of all Mitimusess, Supersediasses, Certioraries. 1658 *Practick Part of Law* (ed. 5) 2 The Clerk of the Supersedeas, who makes Writs to supersede the Outlawing of persons. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 339 The Justices allowed a Supersedeas to stay an Assise, where the Defendant was in the service of the King in his Wars beyond the Seas. 1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 63/2 His Majesty granted...a supersedeas of the parliament's arrest. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. ii. 166 By writ of privilege, in the nature of a supersedeas, to deliver the party out of custody when arrested in a civil suit. 1853 T. I. WHARTON *Pennsylv. Digest* (ed. 6) 221 The effect of a supersedeas lawfully ordered is to annihilate a commission of bankruptcy.

b. More fully, writ of supersedeas.

1554 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 239/2 In such cases as writtes of Supersedeas of Privilege of Parliament be brought and delivered. 1566 [see SIGNIFY v. 6]. 1634-5 *Irish Act* 10 & 11 *Chas. I.* c. 10 § 2 His Majesties writs of supersedeas are often-times directed to the Justices of peace...requiring them...to forbear to arrest or imprison the parties aforesaid. 1770 *Land Chron.* 26-28 Mar. 304/1 His Majesty's writ of supersedeas was on Tuesday last served on Joseph Greenleaf, Esq; late a Justice of the Peace for the county of Plymouth, requiring him to surcease all further proceedings in that office. 1885 *Law Rep.* 10 Appeal Cases 226 An averment which required to be proved...by a writ of supersedeas.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

c 1475 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 30 One which hath bene of old a supersediās mounger. 1710 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Gl. Brit.* ii. 667 Supersedeas Office, is in the Poultry-Compter, London.

† 2. *fig.* Something which stops, stays, or checks; const. *for*, *of*, *to*, also *from*; *phr.* to give a supersedeas to, to check. *Obs.*

1555 *Act 2 & 3 Phil. & M.* c. 18 § 1 Which Commissions so bearing a later date have been a Supersedeas & clere discharge unto...the said former Commissions. 1590 GREENE *Ort. Fur.* (1599) B j b. To set a Supersedeas of my wrath. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vii. xxxvi. 157 A Supersediās for her loue was euerie new comend. 1610 BABINGTON *Wks.* (1622) II. 127 Sweet Death is a Supersedeas for all [sic] diseases. 1619 W. Y. To Rdr. in *Hieron's Wks.*

II. 428 That will be no Supersedeas vnto them from death. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 58 If God had not discharged him from it by a Supersedeas to his ordinary Charge. 1654 HAMMOND *Prudentials* xii. § 10 To intermit our watch, to slacken our diligence, to give a Supersedeas to industrie. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 18. i. i. § 1. (1679) 337/1 Neither Gods promise, nor Abrahams faith thereon gave any Supersedeas to his duty in prayer. 1686-7 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 354 If your Gown had been burnt, it might have been lookt upon as a tacit super Sedas to your further progress in those studies. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) II. 208 Saul with joy receives this Supersedeas of the Sanhedrim's commission by a divine command.

Hence † *Supersedeas* *v. trans.*, to stop the procedure of, countermand.

1641 PRYNNE *Antipathie* 44 Requiring him to supersedeate his Mandates.

† *Supersedement*. *Sc. Obs. rare.* [*f. SUPERSEDE* + *-MENT*, after med. *L. supersedimentum*.] Postponement, adjournment.

1498 *Reg. Priory Seal Scot.* i. 27/1 A Letter to Schir Wilzam Striveling of the Kere...with a protection...and respitt and supersedement to him, his men...for all actionis...movit or to be movit agains him or thaim. 1585 *Reg. Priory Council Scot.* Ser. i. IV. 66 Always with grite lenitie and supersediment of tyme.

Supersedence (*-sēdēns*). *rare.* Also *-cedence*.

[*f. SUPERSEDE* + *-ENCE*; cf. med. *L. superseditia* (*f. surseditio*).] = *SUPERSESSION*.

1793 HAMILTON *Wks.* (1836) VII. 79 The supersedence of the exercise of those functions, being a measure of great delicacy and magnitude. 1834 H. O'BRIEN *Round Towers* 192. 363 St. Patrick...having established Christianity here [sc. in Ireland], in supersedence of a religion, the most prominent symbols of which were snakes, cockatrices, and serpents. 1882 *Rep. Ho. Rep. Proc. Met. U.S.* 597 The supersedence of Cornish rollers was, a natural sequence of improved mechanism and method.

Superseder (*supersēdēr*). [*f. SUPERSEDE* *v.*

+ *-ER*.] One who or that which supersedes.

1786 MME. D'AROLAY *Diary* 25 Sept., My presidency was abolished...by the sudden return of its rightful superseder. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* iv. 346 The delights you fain would think The superseder of your nobler aims. 1883 G. ALLEN *Colin Clout's Cal.* v. (1883) 28 The remaining ganoids, sharks, and lampreys all show signs of depending mainly upon smell, their modern supersederers show signs of depending mainly upon sight.

|| *Supersedere* (*supersēdērē*). *Sc. Law.* Also

-cedero. [*L.* (see *SUPERSEDE*).] A judicial order

granting a debtor protection against diligence of creditors (see *DILIGENCE* 1 5); also, a private agreement amongst creditors to postpone action against a debtor for a certain time.

1547 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IX. 70 Writtings to the person of Dysart for the laird of Glatetits supersedere fra the air. 1855 *Reg. Priory Council Scot.* Ser. i. 111. 758 Gevand him ane supersedere to be unperswief for certane yeiris nixt to cum for ony dettis. 1630 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) V. 224/2 Anent the grievance givin in be the burrowes tuitcheing protectionis and Supersederis. 1714-26 GINCKON *GUTHRIE Monograph* (1900) 60 They racked all their wits to get my Supersedere stopped. 1836 SCOTT *Antiq.* xliii. Mr. Sweepclean, *secede paulisper*, or, in your own language, grant us a supersedere of diligence for five minutes. 1826 G. J. BRILL *Comm. Law Scot.* (ed. 5) II. 501 The creditors generally consent to a supersedere of diligence. 1838 W. BRILL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. A creditor who commits a breach of supersedere is liable to the debtor in damages.

Superseding, *vbl. sb.* [*f. SUPERSEDE* *v.* +

-ING.] The action of the verb *SUPERSEDE*.

† 1. Postponement, delay. *Obs.*

1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 92 The King's Commissioner desyred the superseding of the pronouncing of the final sentence till first the King should be advertised of it.

2. *Supersession*. Also *attrib.* (or *ppl. a.*).

1805 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Superseding signal*, a signal hoisted...on board a ship, giving notice that some individual has been deprived of his authority. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Superseding* (*Polit.*), a term applied to any officer in the army, or navy, who succeeds to the identical situation of another by special appointment. 1908 W. CHURCHILL *Mr. Crew's Career* xxvii. 441 Hilary had read the superseding orders. 1909 R. LAW *Tests of Life* xvi. 320 An implied correction, a tacit superseding of the popular belief.

Supersedure (*-sēdiūr*). *U.S.* [*f. SUPERSEDE*

+ *-URE*.] = *SUPERSESSION*.

1788 HAMILTON *Federalist* 11. 319 An implied supersedure of the trial by jury, in favour of the civil law mode of trial. 1865 *Even. Standard* 12 May, An announcement of the removal or supersedure of Sherman. 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* iv. 211 The supersedure of actual companionship by an ideal one. 1894 *Forum* (U.S.) Feb. 683 The Cabinet which had just come into power, by supersedure of the Wilcox ministry the day before.

† *Superseminare*, *v. Obs.* [*f. late L. supersēmināre*, pa. ppl. stem of *supersēmināre*, *f. super-* + *seminare*, *Sp. sobresembrar*, Pg. *semar*.]

1. *trans.* To sow on the top of something previously sown. Also *absol.* Chiefly *fig.* with allusion to the parable of the tares (Matt. xiii. 24, 25). Hence *Superseminated* *ppl. a.*

1620 tr. *Caussin's Ang. Peace* 30 Would...that Charity...would suffocate these superseminated tares of contentions. 1637 REYNOLDS *Sermon* 12 July (1638) 17 While there is corruption in our Nature...and an envious man to superseminare, there will still be...men that will be differently minded. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Clerus Domini* 20 That cannot

be done with joy, when it shall be indifferent to any man to superseminare what he please. 1690 C. NESSE *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. Test.* i. 67 The envious one comes after to super-seminate and sow his tares.

2. To sprinkle with an additional layer.

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 135 Laying of Clean...Wheat-Straw upon the Beds, super-seminating and over-strowing them thick with the Powder of bruised Oyster-Shells.

† *Superseminatio*. *Obs.* [*ad. late L. supersēminatio*, -ōnem, n. of action *f. supersēmināre*; see *prec.*] A sowing on the top of something previously sown. So † *Superseminator*, one who 'superseminates'.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 16 (1865) 789 God did never sow it [sc. the seed]; it is the enemy's superseminatio of tares. 1640 BASTWICK *Ld. Bishops v. E. 2*, No sooner was the wheat of the Gospel sown, but that wicked one had his Superseminatio of Tares of manifold errors. 1659-61 HEYLIN *Hist. Ref.* Ded. (1674) A 2, They were no more then Tares...And being of an after sowing (a Superseminatio, as the Vulgar reads it). 1699 C. NESSE *Antiq. agst. Popery* 140 Satan, that Super-Seminator, sows his tares in the night.

Supersensibility, *rare.* [*SUPER* + *10.*] Excessive or abnormal sensibility.

1895 *10th Century* Aug. 205 This supersensibility, unless under stern control, is not devoid of danger.

Supersensible, *a. (sb.)* [*SUPER* + *4 a.*]

That is above the sensible; beyond what is perceptible by the senses.

1803 [implied in h.]. 1828-32 WEBSTER (citing Murdock). 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Uses Gl. Men* Wks. (Bohn) i. 280 Genius is the 'naturalist or geographer of the supersensible regions, and draws their map. 1862 STEPHEN *Ess. Barriester* 325 An apparently necessary relation...between the sensible phenomenon and the supersensible reality. 1881 A. BAICRATT *Phys. Metempsychic* (1883) 20 It cannot...give any solidity or reality to a supersensible hypothesis.

b. *absol.* or *as sb.* That which is supersensible.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* i. 254 The glory of illuminating his countrymen in purisms and supersensibles. 1856 MASSON *Ess. Biog. & Crit.* 34 In Shakespeare...there was...a tendency towards the supersensible and invisible. 1881 SHAIFF *Asp. Poetry* iii. 69 So far then poetry and religion are akin, that both hold of the unseen, the supersensible.

Hence *Supersensibly* *adv.*

1868 A. B. ALCOCK *Tablets* 16 A creed dealing thus supersensibly with the elements must have fertilizing properties.

Supersensitive, *a.* [*SUPER* + *9 a.*] Extremely or excessively sensitive. Hence *Supersensitively* *adv.*, *Supersensitiveness*.

In first quot. a mistranslation of G. *übersehrlich* (see *SUPERSENSUAL* 1 note and quot. 1833).

1839 J. BIRCH *Tr. Goethe's Faust* 182 Thou super-sensitive, most sensual wooer!—A girl nose-leads the nighty-doe! 1840 Hood *Open Quest.* iv. What is the brute profanity that shocks The super-sensitively-serious feeling? 1864 WEBSTER, *Supersensitiveness*, excessive or over-sensitive-ness; morbid sensibility. 1880 MISS E. S. PHELPS *Sealed Orders* 300 Her supersensitive ear detects the scratch of her mother's pen. 1891 HARDY *Tess* xxvii. The self-complacent proclivity of the supersensitive. 1895 J. CHAMBERLAIN in *Westm. Gaz.* 22 July 2/3 That sectional supersensitiveness which tends to keep apart the two wings of the great National party.

Supersensory, *a.* [*SUPER* + *4 a.*] Above or independent of the organs of sense.

1883 GURNEY & MYERS in *Fortin. Rev.* Mar. 441 The excitement of danger or imminent death has a potent influence in facilitating the transference of supersensory impressions. 1886 MYERS *Phant. Living* i. Intro. p. lxxv. To de-pathy, the supersensory transference of thoughts and feelings from one mind to another.

Supersensual, *a.*

1. [*SUPER* + *4 a.*] That is above or beyond (the power of) the senses, or higher than what is perceptible by the senses; also, relating to such things as transcend sense; often = spiritual.

In translations and echoes of Goethe's *Faust* (*Martha's Garden*), 'supersensual sensual' renders G. *übersehrlicher sinnlicher* (Freier).

1683 E. HOOKER *Prof. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 60 His most agreeable and supersensual Companion and Fellow-laborer in the Evangelic-angelic Work. *Ibid.* 99 A Diaphanous Manifesto and perspicuous Demonstration...ever from supersensual sight and intellectual Vision. 1816 COLERIDGE *Statesman. Man.* (1817) 360 The paramount gentlemen of Europe...held high converse with Spenser on the idea of supersensual beauty. 1833 tr. *Goethe's Faust* 148 Thou super-sensual, sensual lover, a chit of a girl leads thee by the nose. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Tr.* iii. § 12. 45 The Rationalist...measuring supersensual objects only by logical and other terrestrial apparatus. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* vi. (1875) 248 Supersensual love, having its seat in the soul. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. i. (1873) 149 Sensual proof of supersensual things. 1874 TENNYSON *Martin & V.* 107 Such a supersensual sensual bond As that gray cricket chirp of at our hearth. 1885 STREYENSON in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 550 [The writer's] pattern, which is to please the supersensual ear, is yet addressed...to the demands of logic.

b. *absol.* with the.

1858 LYTON *What will he do?* vii. xxiii. In our inmost hearts there is a sentiment which links the ideal of beauty with the Supersensual. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* 11. iv. 105 [Religion] allures them to the supersensual and the ideal.

2. [*SUPER* + *9 a.*] Extremely sensual. *rare.*

In quot. 1835 a misunderstanding of Goethe's *übersehrlich* (see note on sense 1 and quot. 1833).

1835 R. TALBOT tr. *Goethe's Faust* (1839) 422 Thou sport of super-sensual desire! A little Gypsy leads thee by the nose. 1867 SIR E. B. LYTON in *Lett. Robt. 1st Earl of Lytton* (1866) L ix. 207 The 'Cyges and Candaules' have [sic] some dangerous supersensual lines which I advise you to reconsider. It will not do for you to be 'Swinburnian'.

Hence **Supersensualism**, supersensual thought or doctrine; **Supersensualistic**, *a.*, of or pertaining to supersensualism; **Supersensually**, *adv.*, in a supersensual manner.

183 E. HOOKER *Prof. Portage's Mystic Div.* 66 The very Spirit of the Mind is elevated, supersensually and super-rationally sublimed. 186 CUNNINGHAM *Hist. Theol.* (1864) II. xxi. 191 The theology of Germany combining easily with the feelings. 1865 *Reader* 22 July 89/3 All merely supersensualistic theories. 1906 SIR O. LODGE in *Hibbert Jnl.* Jan. 350 It [sc. Christianity] postulates a supersensually visible and tangible vehicle or mode of manifestation.

Supersensuous, *a.* [SUPER-4 *a.*] = SUPERSENSUAL I. Also *absol.* with *the*.

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1837) I. 209 Whatever is conscious self-knowledge is reason; and in this sense it may be safely defined the organ of the supersensuous. 1835 - *Asids Refl.* (1848) I. 276 Spiritual truths and objects supersensuous. 1853 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xxix. (1865) III. 372 Their rejection of supersensuous theories went only to the denial of a resurrection of the body. 1872 LINCOLN *Elem. Relig.* iii. 91 Man is regarded as composed of a body, and of a single supersensuous nature, which is sometimes called life or soul, and sometimes spirit. 1876 *Athenaeum* 16 Dec. 806/2 A remarkable case of supersensuous perception.

Hence **Supersensuousness**.

1865 tr. *Strauss' Life Jesus* II. ixvii. 414 On these words...the whole of the sensuous supersensuousness [cf. SUPERSENSUAL 1, note] of that Gospel is distinctly stamped.

Super-service. Nonce-rendering of HYPERDULIA, *q. v.*

1836 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 470 The hyperdulia, super-service, or ultra-devotion to the Virgin.

Super-serviceable, *a.* [SUPER-9 *a.*] More serviceable than is required or fitting; doing or offering service beyond what is desired; officious.

1605 SHAKS. *Learn* II. ii. 19 A...glasse-gazing super-serviceable finical Rogue. 1815 *Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 112 A prefix or an adjunct whenever it is officious or super-serviceable. 1841 EMERSON *Lect. Conser.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 276 What a complaint we pay to the good Spirit with our super-serviceable zeal! 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Dust* II. 34 Shopkeepers bowed in their doorways, rubbing super-serviceable hands. 1901 W. MORISON *Johnston of Warriston* iv. 21 Even the rashest and most super-serviceable of his officials on the spot could do nothing.

Hence **Super-serviceableness**.

1881 *Philad. Record* No. 3412. 2 The insolent super-serviceableness of professional detectives.

Supersession (sūpāse'shən). Also 8-9 -cession. [ad. med.L. *supersessio* (-cessio), -ōnem, *n.* of action f. *supersess*, *supersedere* to SUPERSEDE. Cf. F. *supersession*.] The action of superseding or condition of being superseded.

†1. Cessation, discontinuance. *Obs. rare*°.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [copying Cotgrave], *Supersession*, a superseding, a leaving off, or giving over.

2. The setting aside, abrogation, or annulment of a rule, law, authority, conditions, etc.

1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* v. (1809) 167 Our Epistle...avows in direct terms the supersession of the Jewish law, as an instrument of salvation even to the Jews themselves. 1798 *Bay's Amer. Law Rep.* (1809) I. 192 The election of a new sheriff was a supersession of the former's office. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* vi. iii. 11, 73 Their chiefs and headmen, insulted by the supersession of their authority. 1893 *Times* 3 June 9/4 The supersession of a number of amendments by the application of the closure to a whole clause.

3. The removal of a person from office and substitution of another in his place; also, the passing over or setting aside of a person in promotion.

1801 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) I. 306 My supersession had been occasioned, either by my own misconduct, or by an alteration of the sentiments of the Governor General. 1809 *Ibid.* IV. 370 These officers are injured by the temporary supersession of themselves by their juniors. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* xii. iv. 11, 667 He immediately gave the appointment of commander-in-chief to Ahmed Khan Bangash...in supersession of Najib u doula. 1894 WOLSELEY *Marlborough* I. 25 Captain Aylmer was made Admiral over his head. This supersession followed soon upon his eldest brother's disgrace. 1912 *Times* 19 Dec. 11/2 The disciplinary action taken by the Board of Admiralty...involved the supersession of one officer and the censure of another.

4. The process of displacing, or condition of being displaced by another.

1855 G. B. WOOD *Treat. Pract. Med.* (ed. 4) I. 227 *Supersession*. By this process is meant the displacing or prevention of one affection by the establishment of another in the seat of it. 1865 *Times* 25 Jan. 12/2 That vessel...since her supersession for Her Majesty's personal use by the Victoria and Albert. 1875 M. PATRISON *Casualty* 487 It is the fate of science that the books, in which it is consigned, are in a constant state of supersession. 1892 LYDEKER *Phases Anim. Life* 37 The supersession of the Pterodactyls by the Birds as the lords of the air. 1912 W. H. STEVENSON in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 22 note, The supersession of *aratrum* by *carruca* among the Gauls.

Supersessive (sūpāse'siv), *a.* [f. L. *supersess*, *pa. ppl.* stem of *supersedere* to SUPERSEDE + -IVE.] Having the quality or character of superseding; taking the place of something or some one displaced.

1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Diss.* (1845) I. 170 The name Russia...instead of being a modern appellation supersessive of Muscovy...is one of very remote antiquity. 1881 FAIRBAIRN *Life Christ* vii. 117 A new faith supersessive of the old.

So **Supersessor**, = SUPERSEDER; **Supersessory**, *a.* = SUPERSESSIVE.

VOL. X.

1883 FAIRBAIRN *City of God* n. iii. (1886) 194 Schools that have denied God have had to coin supersensory and substitutive terms, like 'Substance' or 'Force', 'The Unknown' or 'The Unconscious'. 1894 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 567 His supersessor was only known as a youthful nobleman.

†**Superspend**, *v. Sc. Obs.* Variant of SUPER-EXPEND.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marit Wemen* 397 That super spendit call spreit, spveit of all vertu. 15... - *Poems* xii. 23 Sum super expendit [sc. superspendit] gois to his bed. 1558 *Extr. Ric. Burgh Feibles* (1872) 251 To be anserit of...the rest of the taxt that he is superspendit. 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 94 The Knight...wox sa wonder pure in hand And always superspendit. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 450 When their owne Irish Rent masters have any voyage for Dublin, or peradventure superspendit at home in feasting of strangers.

†**Superstit**, *a. Obs. rare*°-1. [ad. L. *superstes*, -stit-; see SUPERSTITIUM.] Surviving.

1623 BUCK *Rich. III* (1616) 69 That...charge, to honour Father and Mother, is not to be understood, only of our Parents superstitis, and living here with us, but our forefathers.

†**Superstitiate**, *v. Obs. rare*°-1. In 7 -ciate. [f. SUPERSTITIOUS; see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To regard superstitiously.

1688 BUNYAN *Saints' Privilege* § 68 Wks. 1692 I. 277/2 The Jews, when they superstitiated the Gift, in counting it more Honourable than the Altar.

†**Superstitie**, *Obs. rare*°-1. [f. L. *superstit-*, -ites (f. *super-* SUPER- 7 + *stit-*, unaccented f. *stat-*, *pa. ppl.* stem of *stare* to stand) + -ie, -y.] (?) Power of survival.

1654 VAUGHAN *Flores Solit.* II. 76 The people are the many waters, he turn'd their froth and fume into pearls, and wearied all weathers with an unimpaired Superstitie.

Superstition (sūpāstishən). Also 5-7 -icion, 6 -icion, -ition, -icyn, -eycon. [a. OF. *superstition* (= It. *superstizione*, Sp. *superstición*, Pg. *superstição*) or their source L. *superstitio*, -ōnem, *n.* of action f. *superstare* to stand upon or over, f. *super-* SUPER- 2 + *stare* to stand.

The etymological meaning of L. *superstitio* is perhaps 'standing over a thing in amazement or awe'. Other interpretations of the literal meaning have been proposed, e.g. 'excess in devotion, over-scrupulousness or over-ceremoniousness in religion' and 'the survival of old religious habits in the midst of a new order of things'; but such ideas are foreign to ancient Roman thought.]

1. Unreasoning awe or fear of something unknown, mysteries, or imaginary, esp. in connexion with religion; religious belief or practice founded upon fear or ignorance.

1538 STARKE *England* (1878) 189 Theyt [sc. monks'] solitary life, wyth hach brought forth, wyth lityl profyt to the publykstate, much superstycyon. 1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 30 Where the Deyull is residente...vp wyth al superstition and Idolatrie, sensing...holye water, and newe service of menes inenning. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. iii. § 2 Superstition is, when things are either ahord or observed, with a zealous or fearful, but erroneous relation to God. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* n. xviii. 155 A man may stand in fear of Spirits...through his own superstition. 1653 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. ix. 116 It is superstition to worship any thing, besides the Creator. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v.* I. (1804) II. 435 Science is the great antidote to the poison of enthusiasm and superstition. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* iv. Wks. 1831 V. 372 Wherever superstition is so established as to form a regular system, this desire of penetrating into the secrets of futurity is connected with it. 1808 PIKE *Sources Illisiss.* (1810) III. App. 24 The people's superstition is so great that they are running after the holy father in the streets, and endeavoring to kiss the hem of his garment. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Christ.* iv. vii. (1864) II. 367 A copious list of miracles wrought by certain images...showing the wretched superstition into which the worship of images had degenerated. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* li. Nero had fits of superstition.

b. In particularized sense: An irrational religious belief or practice; a tenet, scruple, habit, etc. founded on fear or ignorance.

1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 56 Four general synnes, sett up bi sir Adam, Jakke, among 3our maistris, ceciduous, supersticions, the glotouns, and the proude. 1437-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 283 Diverse supersticiones began of ydolotry. 1547 HOMILIES I. *Serm. of Good Wks.* III. (1859) 61 Other kinds of papistical superstitions...as of Beads, of Lady Psalters and Rosaries. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* III. i. 50 1st Sailor. The sea works his, The Wind is lowd, and will not lie till the Ship be clear of the dead. *Per.* That's your superstition. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dnib.* II. iii. rule 13. § 23. 465 When they began to say, that...all wine was an abomination, they pass'd into a direct superstition. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iv. 75 By Religion's being corrupted into Superstitions, which indolge Men in their Vices. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 621 The notion would still prevail that the kingly office is the ordinance of God in a sense different from that in which all government is his ordinance. It was plain that, till this superstition was extinct, the constitution could never be secure. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. vi. ii. 160 The Portuguese have a superstition according to which the soul of a man who has died, leaving some duty unfulfilled...is frequently known to enter into another person.

2. An irrational religious system; a false, pagan, or idolatrous religion. *Now rare* or *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxv. 19 They...hadde certayne questionys agaynst him off their awne supersticion. 1603 KOLLES *Hist. Turke* (1621) 5 The Turks received the Mahometane superstition. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. vi. 110 The present Jewish superstition. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commas*, 564 [Mohammed] making him [sc. Ali] the head of his superstition, with the title of Caliph. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 15 Unwillingly this rest Thy Superstition yields me. 1772 SMOLETT *Humphry Cl.* 4 July, A conference

with his friend Voltaire, about giving the last blow to the Christian superstition. 1813 PRICHARD *Phys. Hist. Man* viii. § 1. 402 These authors regard the latter [sc. Buddhism] as the ancient and indigenous superstition of the East.

b. A religious ceremony or observance of a pagan or idolatrous character. *Now rare* or *Obs.* 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparrowe* 1350 The Phitoness...by her supersticions. And wonderful condicions...rayssed vp...Samuell that was dede. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acastia's Hist. Indies* v. xxx. 293 They did assemble there for their dances and superstitions. 1608 HEYWOOD *Lucrece* II. i. Our superstition's ended, sacred priest, Since we have had free answer from the gods. 1849 ROCK *Ch. Fathers* I. iii. 294 The heathen Britons made use of balls of crystal in their idle superstitions.

†c. Religious observance. *Obs. rare*°-1. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. xiii. 63, I sweir tharto be the onplesand well Of Stix...Quahis ally dreidfull superstition heyr The Goddis kepis, that nane dar it forsweyre.

†d. Idolatrous or extravagant devotion. *Obs.* 1625 FLETCHER, etc. *Lover's Progress* III. iii, May 1 not kiss ye now in superstition? For you appear a thing that I would kneel to.

†3. 'Over-nicety; exactness too scrupulous' (J., 1755). (Cf. SUPERSTITIOUS 3.) *Obs. rare*°.

4. *transf.* (from 1). Irrational or unfounded belief in general; an unreasonable or groundless notion.

1794 HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 127, I am afraid there are many men of science...that only believe the theory of heat and cold in prejudice or superstition, i.e. without having seen its evidence. 1851 SPENCER *Social Statics* xix. 209 Of the political superstitions...none is so universally diffused as the notion that majorities are omnipotent. 1858 M. PATRISON *Academ. Org.* v. 120 The superstition of the law courts that a man can exercise rights of property after his death to all time.

Hence **Superstitious**, *a.*, characterized by superstition, superstitious; **Superstitiousness**, *n.* one given to superstition, or holding superstitious beliefs; **Superstitiously**, *adv.*, free from superstition.

1683 E. HOOKER *Prof. Portage's Mystic Div.* 44 Doctrines Traditional, 'Superstitious', and Deductual. 1806 LANY BLANCHE BALFOUR *Prayer* in J. Robertson *Remin.* (1897) 54 From careless or superstitious acquiescence where I should inquire, God Lord, deliver me. 1651 H. MORE *Second Lash in Enthus. Tri.*, etc. (1655) 184 The arbitrary precepts of supercilious Stoicks, or surly 'Superstitiousists'. 1676 GLANVILLE *Seasonable Reflect.* 139 Melancholy Superstitiousists or distracted Enthusiasts. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VI. 549 The disguising reverence with which superstitionists have regarded them [sc. the Hebrews]. 1846 WORSWORTH in *Chr. Wordsw. Mem.* (1891) II. 425 A wretched set of religionists...superstitiousists I ought to say, called Mormonites. 1890 A. J. VOGAN *Black Police* xii. 188 The 'superstitiousless training Billy had received.'

†**Superstitiously**, *adv.*, *Obs. rare*°-1. In 5 -ciosis, -tie. [a. OF. *superstitiosile* or ad. med.L. *superstitiosus*, f. *superstitiosus* SUPERSTITIOUS; see -ITY.] Superstitiousness; *pl.* superstitious beliefs or observances.

c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 98 God Almysty kepe vs...fro þer supersticiosties, vanities, errors, and desseytis. 1520 CAXTON's *Chron. Eng.* I. fol. vi/1 They were deceyved by denyelles, & great supersticiostie in y^e cytee was made.

Superstitiousness (sūpāstishəs), *n.* Also 4-7 -icious, 5 -ycious, 5-6 -ycious, 6 -icyous, -ycyous(e), -iculous, -ituous, *Sc.* -itius. [a. OF. *superstitiosus* (= It. *superstizioso*, Sp., Pg. *icioso*), ad. L. *superstitiosus*, f. *superstitio* SUPERSTITION.]

1. Of the nature of, involving, or characterized by superstition.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 544 To maken his lapes and his wretchednesse Of swich a supersticious cursednesse. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 2034 That...I may repress Thyn errors and thyn folye, Groundyd on Astrologie, Whyn ne be nat vertuous. For they be supersticious. 1538 BALE *Three Lovers* 865 With rytes supersticious. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. 136 Shall we denie that it is a superstitious worshipping, when men do throwe themselves downe before bread, to worship Christe therein? 1678 COWWORTH *Intellect.* Syst. I. ii. § 8. 68 In their Superstitious Belief, of Ghosts, Spirits, Demons, Devils, Fayries and Hob-goblins. 1776 GIBSON *Deal & F.* xiv. (1783) I. 508 Fear is commonly superstitious. 1856 KINGSLEY *Life & Lett.* (1877) II. 241 The superstition terror with which that meteor-shower would have been regarded in old times. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 1. 258 [To the Puritans] It was superstitious to keep Christmas, or to deck the house with holly and ivy.

transf. 1588 KYD *Heurel. Philos.* Wks. (1901) 258 The Husband cometh not with those prophane and superstitious cleppings as the delicate and wanton Lover doth. 1791 PAINTE *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 104 To unhinge it from the superstitions authority of antiquity.

b. *Superstitiousness* rises (Law): see quot. 1827. 1595 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* I. x. (1630) 52 The statute of Chantries that willett all lands to be forfeited, given or impled to a superstitious use. 1602-3 in COKE *Reports* (1604) iv. 106 h. Intant que le statute [viz. 1 Edw. VI. c. 14] per expres parols abrogate & tolle tous tiels superstitious uses queux fuerent daver continuance a tous iours. 1715 *Act 2 Geo. I.* Stat. II. c. 50 (heading) To enquire of the Estates...of Popish Recusants, and of Estates given to superstitious Uses. 1799-1801 *Ad 31 Geo. III.* c. 32 § 17. 1827 JARVIS *Powell's Decrees* II. 13 Superstitious uses...are declared...to be where lands, tenements, or goods, are given for the maintenance of persons to pray for the souls of dead men in purgatory, or to maintain perpetual obits, lamps, &c. 1823 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s.v. *Charities*. The history of the Law of charities prior to the 43rd Eliz. c. 4, which is emphatically called the Statute of Charitable Uses, is extremely obscure...It is clear that no superstitious uses are within the purview of the statute.

2. Subject or addicted to superstition; believing or practising superstitions.

1526 TINDALE *Acts* xvii. 22 Ye men of Athens, I perceive that in all things ye are somewhat [1534 to] superstitious. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Engl. Poetrie* iii. xxii. (Arb.) 267 To abuse the superstitious people, and to encomber their busie braynes with vaine hope or vaine feare. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. iv. 36 The superstitious idle-headed Eld Receiv'd. This tale of Herne the Hunter, for a truth. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* ii. 296 It seem'd... to a Superstitious eye the haunt Of Wood-Gods and Wood-Nymphs. 1797 BURKE *Lett. to Capt. Woodford* 22 Feb. I am extremely superstitious, and think his coming into it was of evil augury. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Engl.* i. l. 88 Prone to the error, common in superstitious men, of mistaking his own peevish... moods for emotions of pious zeal. 1882 PITMAN *Mission Life Greece & Pal.* 251 The Maroite sect, which is a very ignorant and superstitious sect.

absol. (with the). 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Superstition*, The Punishment allotted by several Councils for the Superstitious, was to fast a Month in Prison. 1913 *Nature* 14 Aug. 607/2 The omen of blood was viewed with some alarm by the superstitious in the village.

† b. Idolatrously or extravagantly devoted. *Obs.* 1582 LVLV in *T. Watson's Poems* (Arb.) 30 Were not men more superstitious in their praises, then women are constant in their passions. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iii. l. 131 Haue I... Lou'd him next Heau'n? Obedy'd him? Bin (out of fondnesse) superstitious to him? a 1704 T. BROWN *Beauties Wks.* 1730 l. 42 My superstitious love adores them all.

† c. Over-scrupulous; punctilious; extremely careful or particular. *Obs.*

1535 [see SUPERSTITIOUSLY 2]. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Neue Ind.* (Arb.) 10 Yf... anye superstitious hede shall thinke it a beynous matter in any poynte to contrary Saint Augustyne. 1590 SWINBURNE *Test.* 5 It is rare if at the last; after long and superstitious reuolution, one man at least among so many subtle heads... doe not espie some defect or excesse in the definition. 1608 TORSSELL *Serpents* 261 They [spiders] haue giuen themselves to curious and superstitious hunting, .. watching and spying their prey. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* iii. 221 The Germans are so superstitious in this kind, as a Gentleman may haue an action against him, who saith hee is no Gentleman. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* l. cccxlii, Shall squeamish He my Pleasures harvest by Fond superstitious coyntess thus prevent? 1680 ORWAY *Orphan* it. i, The superstitious Statesman has his sneer. 1816 [implied in SUPERSTITIOUSLY 2].

4. Used in or regarded with snperstition; venerated, observed, or helieved in, in the way of superstition. Now rare or *Obs.*

1566 in Peacock *Engl. Ch. Furnil.* (1866) 120 The mass bookes and all other popishe and superstitious bookes. 1595 in *Maitl. Club Misc.* l. 77 To absteyne fr keiping of superstitious dayes. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Reu.* l. iv, Pulling downe a superstitious crosse. 1618 MORVSON *Itin.* iv. v. f. (1903) 399 The sweating of stones, Nodding of Images, and like superstitious Miracles. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 140 To cleanse away the Filth of the superstitious Victims [i.e. sacrificed oxen]. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Superstitious-Pies*, Minced, or Christmas-Pies, so Nicknam'd by the Puritans, or Precisians, tho' they can Eat em, a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 25 Dec. 1659, An ordinance made that none should any longer observe the superstitious time of the Nativity (so esteem'd by them). 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772 23 An... arch, decorated with a variety of superstitious figures. 1879 S. C. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* xx. 436 The room... contained some superstitious spots.

† b. Magical; having or credited with supernatural efficacy. *Obs.*

1422-20 LVGD. *Chron. Troy* i. 363 Per was noon helpe... Pat vaillie mygt ayejn he cursed charmys; Pei wer so strong and superstitious. 1450 *Mankind* 313 in *Macro Plays* 12 To defende me from all superstycus charmys. 1651 HOBBS *Leviathan* iii. xxxvi. 225 All those Impostors, that pretend by the helpe of familiar spirits, or by superstitious diuination of events past... to foretell the like events in time to come. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Magic*, Superstitious Magic consists in the Invocation of Devils.]

† 5. Extraordinary; excessive; superfluous. *Obs.*

1407 LVGD. *Reason & Sen.* 4301 Eke Phedra lovede hyt some yn lawe, Whos love was superstitious. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alysoun* viii, There is folke superstycious or capaxe that they may not be contented with fewe wordes. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* l. 150 Certain sinister reports and superstitious slanders. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 301 They... haue such a superstitious conceit of their owne merit and temper [etc.]. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* v. 143 Let us take heed we bee not all condemned by God, for being Fellons, de se; for wilfull murdering our owne lives, with our knives by our superstitious eating.

Superstitiously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a superstitious manner.

1. In the way of superstition; with irrational religious belief or observance.

1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* 21 b, To defend thair self.. aganis fyre, watter, swerd... with certene takinnis or writings superstitiously. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. xi. (1634) 37 Because God will not he worshipped superstitiously, therefore whatsoever is giuen to idols is taken from him. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iii. iii. 40 Dreames, are toys, Yet for this once, yea superstitiously, I will be squar'd by this. 1686 PIOT *Stafordsh.* 207 The common people superstitiously helieve, that tis very dangerous to break a bough from it. 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* l. 375 The superstitiously-zealous in their own way, they would shew like a company of saints. 1847 C. BRONTE *Jane Eyre* xi, But that neither scene nor season favoured fear, I should haue been superstitiously afraid. 1882-3 SCHIFF *Engyel. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2268 Friday is superstitiously held to be an unlucky day.

† 2. Over-scrupulously; punctiliously; with excessive care or exactness. *Obs.*

1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 39 Here thou seist whether Tindale is hrought for so superstitiously steking to onely one signification of this worde *Resurrectio*. 1659 HAMMOND *Annot. Ps.* xxxi. 6 That heathen men... are... want to apply

themselves... to false gods... observing their responses most superstitiously. 1676 HOBBS *Ihad Pref.* (1686) 8 A fault proper to Translators, when they hold themselves too superstitiously to their Authors words. 1725 WATTS *Logic* iv. i, Neither of these two Methods should be too scrupulously and superstitiously pursued. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit., Hist. New Words*, But we haue puritans or precisians of English, superstitiously nice! 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 292 For diuision, the dichotomous... mode is most to be commended... but it ought not to be every where hunted out too superstitiously and anxiously.

Superstitiousness, [-NESS.] The quality or character of being superstitious.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 233 b, The contemplacyon of suche turneth eyther to supersticyousnes, or else to a fantastick curiosite. 1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 0. iij b, Superstitiousnes of beades, and confidence in oure owne merites. 1657 J. WATTS *Scribe, Pharisee*, etc. l. 232 As there is no popishness, so, I do not see what superstitionnesse there can be in it. 1885 RAWLINSON *Egypt & Babylon* v. 83 He showed an equal superstitiousness when... he would not allow himself to commence the work of restoration... until he had first waited for a 'fortunate month'. 1908 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 483 One trait of the barbaric mind—superstitiousness.

|| **Superstratum** (s'ūpastrē'tūm). Pl. -strata. [mod. L., neut. sing. of pa. ppl. of L. *superstruere* to spread over, f. *super-* SUPER- 2 + *struere* to lay down, strew.] A stratum or layer deposited over or upon something; an overlying or superficial stratum.

1806 *Amer. State Papers, Ind. Affairs* (1832) l. 737 The superstratum is of a blackish brown color, upon a yellow basis. 1823 BYRON *Yuan* ix. xxxvii, First out of, and then back again to chaos, The superstratum which will overlay us. 1840 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* ii. vii. (ed. 6) II. 79 The superstrata were precipitated into hollows prepared for them.

Superstruct (s'ūpastrōkt), *v.* Now rare or *Obs.* [f. L. *superstruct*, pa. ppl. stem of *superstruere*, f. *super-* SUPER- 2 + *struere* to build.] *trans.* To build upon something else; to construct upon a foundation; to erect as a superstructure.

a. Usually *fig.* or in *fig.* context. (Very common in the latter half of the 17th c.)

a 1643 LD. FAULKLAND, etc. *Infallibility* (1646) 20 All that Master Chillingworth's large Booke hath superstructed on this foundation. 1646 HAMMOND *Tracts* 87 What small ground it hath... as a foundation to superstruct any other doctrines upon. 1652 H. L'ESTRANGE *Amer. no Jewes* 1 The Author first layes down six Conjectures, upon which he superstructs the maine Fabrique of his Work and Arguments. a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* i. (1691) 21 The effects of their Policy, superstructed upon these natural Advantages, and not as some think upon the excess of their Understandings. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* i. i. § 8 (1740) 18 This he lays down for a Foundation whereon to superstruct a wonderful Colossus of Reproach. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.* *Pope Wks.* 1787 IV. 99 Those... on whose approbation his esteem of himself was superstructed. 1819 T. HOPE *Anastasis* (1820) l. vi. 124 This artificial exterior, this refinement of appearance, were the more remarkable from the simplicity of mind, the singleness of heart, on which they seemed superstructed.

absol. 1642 SIR S. D'EWES *Autobiog.* (1849) II. 294 Lady Win hath laid a foundation of hope for mee, upon which I must beseech you to superstruct. 1661 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. (1664) C 4, Though he have erroneously superstructed upon his Experiments. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) II. 210 Daily improving and increasing and superstructing upon that foundation.

b. More rarely *lit.*; occas. in reference to natural structures. (Also *absol.*)

1664 EVELYN *Sylvia* xviii. 39 Vitruvius tells us, that the Morasses about Ravenna... were pil'd with this Timber [sc. alder], to superstruct upon. a 1687 PETTY *Treat. Naval Philos.* i. ii, The Cabbins and what is usually superstructed upon the upper Deck. 1831 T. HOPE *Ess. Orig. Man* II. 28 Former masses inorganic and lifeless superstruct in unbroken cohesion with them other later parts having all the essential attributes of organization, life and growth. 1843 MRS. ROMER *Rhone*, etc. l. 309 Upon which, in latter times, the Moors had superstructed a fortress.

Hence **Superstructed** *ppl. a.*; **Superstructing** *vbl. sb.*

1654 HAMMOND *Fundamentals* ii. Wks. 1674 I. 278 Doctrines... apt to obstruct or intercept the superstructing of Christian life. *Ibid.* xii. 300 It were unreasonable... to wonder at this constancy in particular superstructed errors... whilst [etc.]. 1826 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanism* (1831) 374 *note*, Their superstructed doctrinal decisions. 1831 T. HOPE *Ess. Orig. Man* I. 29, I have cleared away... all later, more partial and more superstructed attributes not only of mind but even of matter.

† **Superstruction**, *Obs.* [ad. L. **superstruere*, *-ōnem*, u. of action f. *superstruere*: see prec. Cf. SUBSTRUCTION.]

1. = SUPERSTRUCTURE.

a. *fig.* or in *fig.* context.

1624 USSHER *Serm.* 22 The unite of the faith... here spoken of, hath reference... to the foundation: as that which followeth of a perfect man... to the superstruction and perfection. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prof.* i. iii. § 57. 165 You must... helieve the Church Infallible in all her proposals, be they foundations, or be they superstructions. 1650 HOBBS *De Corp. Pol.* 125 For the Points of Faith necessary to Salvation, I shall call them Fundamental, and every other Point a Superstruction. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 71 Rotten Foundations, superstitious superstructions.

b. *lit.* or in physical sense. *rare.*

1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* x. 165 A great water, which could endure continuance of no heavy superstruction. a 1687 PETTY *Treat. Naval Philos.* l. ii, The superstructions upon the upper Deck.

2. The action of building upon something. *rare*°. 1864 in WEBSTER; hence in later Dicts.

Superstructive (s'ūpastrōktiv), *a.* (*sb.*) Now rare. [f. L. *superstruct*:- see SUPERSTRUCT and -IVE.] Belonging to the superstructure; = SUPERSTRUCTURAL: opposed to *fundamental*.

1642 Fuller *Ansu. to Dr. Ferne* 8 If it bee written it is superstructive and not fundamental; written Laws, that were not Lawes before written, are repealeable and alterable. 1654 HAMMOND *Fundamentals* xvii. Wks. 1674 l. 319 Nothing but the removing his Fundamental error can rescue him from the superstructive. 1903 R. BRIGGS *Poems Classical Prose* Ep. i. 228 Laying foundation of its knowledge in physical law... erecting Superstructive of all... a new Science of Man.

† b. *sb.* Something belonging to or constituting the superstructure. *Obs.*

1625 MOUNTAGU *App. Caesar* 120, I divided also the objects of erring or not erring, two ways: into Fundamentals, or superstructives. 1644 HUNTON *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* v. 37 The Common Lawes, which are... the basis and foundation of this Government, the Statute Lawes being but after superstructives.

So **Superstructor**, one who builds a superstructure; **Superstruc'tory** *a.*, = next.

1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. Usurped Powers* 16 You subvert all settled Lawes, whether fundamental or superstructure. 1652 R. ROBINSON *Christ* all xxii. (1656) 424 A house whose corners are laid with precious stones, and whose Superstructure stones are all lively stones. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* i. iii. (1740) 193 Was Oates's Narrative a Foundation or a Superstructure, or was he one of the Superstructors or not?

Superstruc'tural, *a.* [f. next + -AL.] Belonging to or constituting a superstructure.

1884 TRAILL in *Maem. Mag.* Nov. 30/1 The argumentative foundation which has been made to bear so vast a superstructural conclusion. 1893 *Home Missionary* (N.Y.) July 144 Foundational rather than superstructural.

Superstructure (s'ūpastrōktīū, -tjū), [f. SUPER- 3 + STRUCTURE, after *superstruct*, *superstruction*. Cf. F. *superstructure* (from 18th c.).] That which is built upon something else as a foundation; a structure raised upon something.

1. *lit.* A building considered in relation to its foundation; an upper part of a building, erected upon a lower supporting part; any material structure resting on something else as a foundation.

e 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* l. ii. xv. (1892) 126 In som Places, as in Amsterdam, the Foundation costs more than the Superstructure. 1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* viii. 137 Though the Ground-plates... be part of the Carcase, yet I thought fit... they should be laid, before I treated of the superstructure. 1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 378/2 The City Surveyor... declared... that it would be beneficial to the Superstructure to have the Foundation laid early. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 89 It frequently happens, that the lower part of the building is made of stone, and its superstructure of coh. 1868 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* xii. (ed. 10) II. 404 The accumulation of the subaerial superstructure of the great cone. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 284/1 The superstructure of a bridge consists of the roadway and the beam, arch, or chain used to carry the roadway from support to support.

b. *Railway Engineering*. (See quot.)

1864 WEBSTER, *Superstructure*,... the sleepers, rails, and fastenings, in distinction from the road-bed;—called also *permanent-way*.

2. *fig.* or in *fig.* context: An immaterial structure, as of thought, action, etc., figured as being built upon something else as a foundation.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. iii. 224 Lay a good foundation, and then the superstructure is like to stand. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 20 Thrift... is... the Base whereon the Superstructures of all other wisdoms lyes. 1668 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 2 In Geometry some plain Propositions are laid down... in order to further Theory, which, as a Superstructure, is to be rais'd upon those Foundations. 1791 COVER *Pardley Oak* 122 So stands a kingdom, whose foundation yet Fails not, in virtue and in wisdom laid, Through all the superstructure. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess. Ranke's Hist.* (1897) 549 Every fresh story is as solid a basis for a new superstructure as the original foundation was. 1905 J. B. BURY *Life St. Patrick* App. 276 The visit to Pope Celestine at Rome has no legendary superstructure.

Supersubstantial (s'ūpa'sūbstæ'njāl), *a.* [ad. late L. *supersubstantiālis* (Vulgate), f. *super-* SUPER- 4 + a *substantia* SUBSTANCE: see -AL. Cf. F. *sursubstantiel* (-ciel), It. *soprasustanziale*, Sp. *Fig. supersubstantial*.]

1. In allusion to, or as a rendering of, late L. *supersubstantiālis* in the Vulgate version of Matt. vi. 11 (translating Gr. ἐμὸς, which is now generally held to mean 'pertaining to the coming day'): Above or transcending material substance; spiritual: esp. in reference to the encharistic bread.

Cf. *Wycl. Bible* Matt. vi. 11 Oure breed ouer other substance.

1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1342/2 That heavenly and supersubstantiāll breadde and coupe, beyng consecrate with that solemne benediction, is profitable to the lyfe and saluacyon of the whole man. 1550 VERON *Godly Sayings* (1816) 78 In ye Lords prayer... we say: give us the supersubstantial bread, not this bread that goeth intoo the body; but that bread of everlasting lyfe, which upholdeth the substance of our soule. 1555 CRANMER in *Strype Ecel. Mem.* (1722) III. xxx. 236, I have sinned... against men, whom I have called from this supersubstantial morsel. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) Exod. xvi. comm., It is our way-faring special provision, dailie and supersubstantial bread, til we shall possesse the promised land. 1665 WYTHEM *Lord's Prayer* 110 By pre-

ferring the meat that perisheth before that super-substantial Bread of Life which came from Heaven. 1852 J. Brown *Disc. & Say. Our Lord I. iv.* 245 Give us the super-substantial bread—the bread of life. 1859 FR. DOLLING in C. E. Osborne *Life x.* The Body and Blood of Christ Himself, our daily supersubstantial bread.

2. Above or transcending all substance or being; = SUPERSESSANT: chiefly of God.

1534 MORE *Treat. Passion Wks.* 1339/2 Thys...woorde Godde, signifyeth...not onely the vntite of the Godheadde, but also the trinitie of the three persones, and not onely theyr supersubstantial substance, but also euery gracious propertie. 1602 WARNER *Alt. Eng.* xiii. lxxviii. (1612) 321 Locall vnlocally each wheare, super-substantiall, who Knows all that was, is, and is not. a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 90 They saw a Starre, with five Beames...1. Materiall, the Starre in the East: 2. Spirituall, the Starre of Faith, in their hearts: 3. Intellectual, an Angel in a Dreame: 4. Rational, the Virgin Marie; 5. Supersubstantial; Christ himselfe. 1651 J. FREAKE *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* ii. vi. 181 Three persons in the supersubstantial Divinity. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Christ.* xiv. ii. (1864) IX. 63 He is the Thearchic Intelligence, the Supersubstantial Being.

Hence **Supersubstantiality** (*rare*); **Supersubstantially** *adv.*, in a supersubstantial manner (in quot. in sense 2). So **Supersubstantiate** *v.* [after *transubstantiate*] *trans.*, to make supersubstantial.

1606 WHETENHALL *Disc. Abuses Ch. Christ* 18 To supersubstantiat the blessed bread of the Lords Supper into the cursed Idoll of the Popes masse. 1611 FLORIO, *Soprasubstantialia*, supersubstantiality. 1651 J. FREAKE *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* ii. vi. 356 Belief which is a true faith, is supersubstantially above all science and understanding conjoining us immediately to God. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* App. C. (1858) I. 382 Fluids and ethers...to whatever quintessential thinness they may be treble distilled, and (as it were) super-substantiated.

Supersubtle, *-subtle*, *a.* [SUPER- 9 a.] Extremely or excessively subtle; over-subtle.

1599 SANIUS *Europe Spec.* (1635) 104 Admiring them in the rest of their super-subtil inventions. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. iii. 363 A fraile vow, betwixt an erring Barbarian, and a super-subtle Venetian. 1614 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* ii. xii. (ed. 2) 175 The Cabalist as a super subtle transcendent, moueteth...from this sensible world vnto that other intellectuall. 1823 LAMB *Elia Ser. ii. Child Angel*, By reason that Mature Humanity is too gross to breathe the air of that super-subtle region. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 206-7 Over-informed, super-subtle, too clever for her age. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 75 The super-subtle fancies of theosophy. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. xxiv. 211 A tendency to over-refining and super-subtle argument.

So **Supersubtilize** *v. trans.*, to make over-subtle; **Supersubtlety**, excessive subtlety.

1858 MASSON *Milton* i. vi. 443 In him [sc. Donne] there were gathered up...all the tips and clippings of super-subtlety among the Elizabethans. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*. 245 The filigree of wire-drawn sentiment and supersubtilized conceit.

Super-superlative, *a. (sb.)* [SUPER- 4 a.] 'More than superlative'; of the very highest quality or degree. Also *sb.*, a degree beyond the superlative.

1607 R. [AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 65 Super-superlative knauery. 1642 VICARS *God in Mount* (1644) 11 The Archbishops super-superlative power. 1658-9 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 198 Uoion is most desirable with brethren Protestants; nay, Protestants of the best profession in the world. This is super-superlative. 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 422 His highest taste—That super-superlative gout. 1801 SOUTHEY *Lett. to J. Rickman* 20 Nov. 'We must create a super-superlative to reach the idea of his magnitude.'

Hence **Super-superlatively** *adv.*

1641 'SMECTYNIANUS' *Vind. Ans.* Pref. A 4b, Men so transcendently perfidious, and so super-superlatively unfaithful. 1648 E. SIMMONS in T. Wodenote *Herm. Theol.* Pref. A ix b, The malicious Jews...were not so super-superlatively vile as to consult his [sc. Christ's] death because he was content in their stead...to be accounted as a sinner.

Supertemporal, *a.1 (sb.)* [SUPER- 4 a.] That is above time; transcending time. Also *sb.*, a supertemporal thing.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 36. 625 Plotinus and Numenius...declare him [Plato] to have asserted, Three Super-Temporals or Eternals, Good, Mind or Intellect, and the Soul of the Universe. 1892 N. SMYTH *Chr. Ethics* i. i. § 4. 81 Our super-temporal and super-sensible being. 1905 J. C. JONES in T. Stephens *Child & Relig.* v. 187 They must have sinned—sinned...in a super-temporal state according to Julius Müller.

Supertemporal, *a.2 (sb.)* *Anat. and Zool.* [SUPER- 3 c (b).] Situated in the upper part of the temples or temporal region. *b. sb.* A supertemporal bone.

1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* i. 179 The bones...that circumscribe the lower part of the orbit...In fishes they are called 'suborbitals'...A similar series of bones sometimes overarches the temporal fossæ, and are called 'supertemporals'. 1889 BUCK *Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 158/2 (Descr. of Figure) Left supertemporal. *Ibid.* 158/2 The great length of the supertemporal fissure, and its dorsal subdivision.

Superterranean, *a. Obs. rare*. [See SUPER- 1 a and cf. SUBTERRANEAN.] = next.

1685 FLOR STAFFORDSH. iii. § 42. 133 All which, whether super or subterranean I...in general to proceed from stagnations in the subterranean Vaults of the Earth.

Superterranean (*s'ū-pōtērā-niān*), *a. (sb.)* [f. mod.L. **superterrāneus*, f. super- SUPER- 1 a

+ *terra* earth: see -AN.] That is or dwells above, or on the surface of, the earth; above-ground: opposed to *subterranean*. Also *sb.*, a dweller above ground or on the earth.

1691 R. KIRK *Secret Commu.* i. (1815) 3 A superterranean and a subterranean Inhabitant, perfectly resembling one another. *Ibid.* 6 If any Superterranean be so subtle, as to practice Sights for procuring a Privacy to any of their Mysteries. 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pags.* 100. II. 268 With numerous chambers both superterranean and subterranean. 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 325 The subterranean in fictitious composition must always be subject either to the laws of the superterranean, or of the supernatural. 1846 J. DUNLEY *Natology* 365 In what...may be called their superterranean structures, their temples. 1875 LITLEDALE in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 577 This is all we know about superterranean churches before Constantine.

Superterraneous (*s'ū-pōtērā-niān*), *a.* [f. mod.L. **superterrāneus*: see prec. and -EOUS.] = prec.

1671 PHIL. *Trans.* VI. 232 The admirable Fabric of the Super-Terraneous and Subterraneous complex Globe of Earth, Air and Water. 1686 FLOR STAFFORDSH. 71 There are many Lakes in the World of Salt Water, that have no superterraneous Vents into the Sea. 1825 FOSSROOKE *Encycl. Antig.* (1843) I. 112 The Mandra, or early monastical of Ireland, are...mere superterraneous caverns.

Superterrene (*s'ū-pōtērā-niān*), *a.* [ad. late L. *superterrenus*: see SUPER- 1 a and TERRENE.]

1. = SUPERTERRANEAN.

1709 T. ROBINSON *Nat. Hist. Westmorel.* iv. 23 The Division of the Waters...was made into Waters subterrene, superterrene, and nubiferous. a 1871 DE MORGAN *Budget Parad.* (1872) 137 Gutta percha and Rowland Hill are the great discoveries of our day;...gutta percha being to the submarine post what Rowland Hill is to the super-terrene. 1881 G. MILNER *Country Pleas.* xxi. 105 When your progenitors nested or herded in such a superterrene covert.

2. Existing or dwelling in a region above the earth; belonging to a higher world: = next, 1.

1755 SMOLETT *Quint.* i. iii. xii. 178 I am positive it began with 'subterrene and sublime princess!' It could not be subterrene, said the barber, but superterrene or sovereign. 1856 MILL in *Edin. Rev.* CXIII. 328 The gods...must live in the perpetual contemplation of these glorious and superterrene existences.

Superterrestrial (*s'ū-pōtērā-niān*), *a.* [See SUPER- 1 a and TERRESTRIAL.]

1. Existing, or belonging to a region, above the earth; celestial: = prec. 2. Also *fig.*

1727 EARBURY tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* (1728) II. 47 Moses...described the Formation of all superterrestrial and terrestrial Bodies. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VI. 554 A confidence in super-terrestrial protection, and a belief in supernatural powers. 1846 DE QUINCY *Antig. Sophocles* Wks. 1850 XIV. 202 Ever since the restoration of letters there has been a cabal...for exalting as something superterrestrial, and quite unapproachable by moderns, the monuments of Greek literature. 1865 tr. *Strass's New Life Jesus* i. xlix. I. 422 The change into the superterrestrial state.

2. = SUPERTERRANEAN.

1875 LN. BLANCHFORD in *Life Ld. Coleridge* (1904) II. ix. 252 Subterranean and superterrestrial operations.

Supertonic, *Mus.* [SUPER- 5 b.] The note next above the tonic; the second of the scale. Also *attrib.* applied to a chord having this note for its root.

1806 CALLCOTT *Mus. Gram.* ii. v. 135 The Supertonic, or second above the Key-note. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* (1892) 128 The chromatic raising of the 3rd in the supertonic chord. 1868 OUSELEY *Harmony* xi. (1875) 128 The dominant of a dominant, i.e. the supertonic. 1889 PROUT *Harmony* xiii. 135 The chord of the supertonic seventh. *Ibid.* 144 The dominant seventh resolves on the tonic, submediant, or subdominant chord, or on a supertonic discord.

Supertunic, *Antig.* Also in L. form. [ad. med.L. *supertunica*: see SUPER- 3 and TUNIC sb.]

An outer tunic; *spec.* the vestment worn above the dalmatic (or tunicle) by a sovereign at his coronation.

1625-6 *Coronation Chas.* I (1891) 36 The Deane of Westminster goeth on araying y^e King. 1. With y^e Supertunica, or close Plait. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 23 Apr. 1661, Then [at the Coronation] was...put on...the cobbium, syndon [i.e. colobium siodonis], or dalmatic, and over this a supertunic of cloth of gold. 1843 LYTTON *Last Barons* v. iii. He looks brave in his gay supertunic. 1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume Eng.* (ed. 2) 83 King John [in his effigy]...wears a supertunic of crimson embroidered with gold. 1891 *Proc. Soc. Antig.* 15 Jan. 216 The rest of the costume consists of supertunic and kirtle.

Supervacaneous, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *supervacaneus*: see next and -AL.] = next.

1555 HANSFELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 115 Though it be...with long painted supervacaneous words exorned and set forth.

Supervacaneous (*s'ū-pōtērā-niān*), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. L. *supervacaneus*, f. super- SUPER- III + *vacare* to be empty or void: see -EOUS. Cf. It., Sp., Pg. *supervacuo*.] Vainly added over and above what is essential; superfluous, redundant.

1555 HANSFELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 146 For the avoiding of supervacaneous tediousness we will cut off all such endless matters. 1641 J. TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* viii. 313 Account not any part of this venerable Volume to be superfluous or super-vacaneous. 1684 tr. *Bonif. Merc.* Confit. vi. 217 As much supervacaneous humour as they had lost, so much new strength they had acquired. 1772 NUGENT *Hist. Fr. Gerund* II. 85 Conjectural arguments in supervacaneous when the words of the oracle are clear. 1825 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximizati.* Indications Postscript. (1830) 23 Desire is sufficient: accomplishment, or anything

like an approach to it, supervacaneous! 1838 BEARD in E. G. Holland *Mem. J. Badger* xvii. (1854) 348 While others contend about the supervacaneous part of religion.

Hence **Supervacaneously** *adv.*; **Supervacaneously**.

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Koiv. xii. 178 They might have...spared supervacaneously to shew us the difference. 1730 BAILEY (fol.), *Supervacaneous*.

Supervacuous, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *supervacuuus*: see SUPER- III and VACUOUS.] = prec. adj.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 315 If...the wombe should at certain times open it self to expell that that is supervacuous. 1633 AMES *Fresh Suit agst. Ceremon.* ii. 442 Those Ceremonies are supervacuous and vaine. a 1706 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1801) II. 285 The Pope...may dispense the supervacuous duties of others (who do more than is required for their salvation) to sinners who have no merit of their own. 1799 E. Du Bois *Pic. Fam. Biog.* I. p. iv, I shall wave my supervacuous honours.

Supervene (*s'ū-pōtērā-niān*), *v.* [ad. L. *supervenire*, f. super- SUPER- 13 + *venire* to come. Cf. OF. *so(u)venir* (mod.F. *survenir*), Pr. *sobrevenir*, It. *sopravvenire*, Sp. *sobrevénir*, Pg. *sobrevir*.]

1. *intr.* To come on or occur as something additional or extraneous; to come directly or shortly after something else, either as a consequence of it or in contrast with it; to follow closely upon some other occurrence or condition.

1647-8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 11 Upon a sudden supervened the death of the king. 1664 EXTON *Maritime Dicoeleologie* i. iv. 16 New differences and controversies arising and supervening, which they could not judge or determine by the Rhodian Laws. 1804 MED. *Jrnl.* XII. 386 Soon after, a vomiting of an offensive and greenish-coloured fluid supervened. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* ii. A bad harvest supervened. Distress reached its climax. 1867 PEARSON *Hist. Eng.* I. 409 The king was bruised by the pommel of his saddle; fever supervened, and the injury proved fatal. 1893 *Daily Tel.* 10 Nov. 5/2 The marked change which has supervened in the habits and tastes of the junior members of both Universities.

b. *Const. on, upon*, rarely to (the preceding occurrence, condition, etc.).

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. (1693) 29 This power [sc. mutual gravitation]...cannot be...essential to Matter. And...it could never supervene to it, unless...infused into it by an immaterial...Power. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* iii. x, A kind of...Jew's-barping and scarnel-piping...to which the frightfullest species of Magnetic Sleep soon supervened. 1850 GLAISTONE *Glean.* V. cxx. 243 Upon this there supervened...that idea of royal power [etc.]. 1868 - *Jrnl. Mund.* ii. (1869) 43 Upon this local name [Argeioi] there had supervened...the paramount and wider name of Achaioi. 1890 *Daily News* 1 Dec. Typhus supervening on a gunshot wound.

2. *trans.* To come directly or soon after, to follow closely (= *supervene upon*, 1 b); occas. to come after so as to take the place of, to supersede.

1725 *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 322 The Fever frequently supervening a Surfeit. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. Diss. 17 It first perceives a thing destitute of ornament, and afterwards the operations of the adorning artificer supervening its nature. 1810 in *Dk. Buckingham's Mem. Geo.* III (1855) IV. 430 This triumph...although...it affects the situation...is not so decisive...as to supervene the necessity of a change.

Hence **Supervener**, something that supervenes; in quot. applied to a substance added to another.

1656 [? J. SERGEANT] tr. *T. White's Perifal. Inst.* 63 When the supervener has aggregated to it self the parts of that humid body wherein the dissolution was made.

Superveniency (*s'ū-pōtērā-niān*), *rare*. [f. SUPERVENIENT: see -ENCE.] The fact of being supervenient, or of supervening; supervision.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodiei* xvii. § 4. 148 The place...is thus, by the superveniency of a guest of a contrary nature...purged from the superabundance of the former ones that annoyed it. 1885 STEVENSON *Prince Otto* i. iv, I would look...to the natural superveniency of a more able sovereign.

Superveniency, *Obs. rare*. [Formed as prec.: see -ENCY.] = prec.

1647 M. HUNSON *Dir. Right Govt.* Introd. p. viii, Through whose superveniency the meanest gifts and blessings of nature do become sufficient to make a man eternally happy. 1659 *Genil. Calling* viii. § 16 The more moderate pains become insensible by the superveniency of the more acute.

b. *Sc. Law.* The fact or condition of being supervenient: said of a right.

1681 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* ii. xxvii. 136 If they should not be entered before the superveniency. a 1712 FOUNTAINHALL *Decis.* (1756) II. 361 *Jus fuit fundatum*, and the superveniency accretes.

Supervenient (*s'ū-pōtērā-niān*), *a.* [ad. L. *supervenient*, -ens, pr. pple. of *supervenire* to SUPERVENE.] Supervening; coming upon something as an extraneous addition; coming on after (and in connexion or contrast with) something else; occurring or appearing subsequently.

1594 ALEX. HUME *Treat. Cons.* Pref. 46 By reason of the cold supervenient winter, I was tryed to the bed. 1628 WOTTON in *Kelly* (1672) 557 It shall teach me to reserve myself...for such supervenient temptations. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodiei* xv. 235 If then pure water be put upon that chaffe, the subtilist dry parties of it, do easily ignite to the supervenient moisture. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* iii. iii. § 7 The necessity of any supervenient act of grace. 1712 in *Nature's Peccage Evidence* (1874) 137 According to the time prescribed be the Act of Parliament or be any supervenient law. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* viii. vi. 429 Some other supervenient, additional Insects, laid in after the Apple was grown. 1758 JOHNSON *Lett. to Langton* 9 Jan. in *Boswell*, Some supervenient cause of discord may over-

power this original amity. 1839 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* iii. iv. § 114 III. 412 It is... reasonable... to restrain the terms of a promise, where they clearly appear to go beyond the design of the promiser, or where supervenient circumstances indicate an exception which he would infallibly have made. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ v.* xxxi. (1878) 533 The whole eternal life to follow will be a result not of primeval law but of supervenient grace.

b. Const. to (that which precedes).

1654 HAMMOND *Fundamentals* ii. § 9. 22 That branch of belief was in him supervenient to Christian practise. 1662 PERRY *Taxes* 71 A tax supervenient to a mans other expenses. 1660 *Inform. for Sir T. Dalziel of Binnis* 1 Albeit the Deht now acclaimed was by a Law supervenient to the Disposition.

c. St. Law. Of a right: That is acquired by the disposer subsequently to the act of transmission. Also *allusively*.

1644 MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* 55 What he had before by hypostatical union only, now he had it by another supervenient Right of merit. 1681 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* ii. xxiv. § 2 A supervenient Right... was found to accresce to the Earl of Lauderdale.

Supervening (s'ūpərvɛnɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SUPERVENE + -ING 1.] The action of the verb SUPERVENE; supervision.

1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual. etc.* (ed. 2) 345 The supervening of a higher Form. 1685 — *Effects of Motion* iv. 42 Bottles... being full of the liquor were firmly stopped before the supervening of the Cold. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* x. Wks. 1823 VII. 287 It is not the water that confers this benefit... but it is the appointment of God, and the supervening of the Spirit. 1826 BELL *Comm. Law Scot.* (ed. 5) II. 7 Although the supervening of an heritable security... makes a moveable debt heritable. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 241 In the theory of Berkeley, the world, birth, death, [etc.]... are true, and not of such a nature, that they vanish away on the supervening of right apprehension.

Supervening, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That supervenes; supervenient.

1653 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* i. xii. 153 The imperfection of nature where we stand by our creation, and supervening follies. 1681 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* ii. xxiv. § 2 The supervening Right... accresces without any new solemnities. 1721 R. KEITH tr. *T. à Kempis Valley of Lillies* Pref. p. iv. The supervening Changes that may... befall the Soul. 1768 ESKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* iii. iii. § 71 Though he should afterwards have obtained a decree in his favour on a supervening title. 1825 BELL *Comm. Law Scot.* (ed. 5) I. 693 Every supervening right acquired by the disposer after the transmission. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy.* xxix. 498 A supervening haze. 1849 RUSKIN *Seven Lamps* iv. § 26. 116 That west front is made up of... many unfinished and supervening designs. 1871 GROTE *Elh. Fragm.* iv. (1876) 87 The feeling of a supervening liability to the disesteem of others is interwoven with the idea of wrong doing.

Supervention (s'ūpərvɛnʃən), [ad. late L. *superventio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *supervēnīre* to SUPERVENE. Cf. Sp. *supervención*, Pg. *venção*.] The action or fact of supervening; coming on in addition; subsequent occurrence.

1649 BR. HALL *Cases Consc.* iv. vi. (1654) 352 An espousal contract... may... be broken off... by the supervention of a legal kindred, unexpected. 1721 BAILEY, A *Supervention*,... a coming upon one suddenly. 1800 *Med. Jnrl.* IV. 314, I had reason to apprehend a supervention of delirium. 1852 H. MAYO *Pop. Superst.* (ed. 2) 33 The only security we... know of, that life has left the body, is the supervention of chemical decomposition. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* III. 17 The mere supervention of one race upon another, the change from a Pelagian to an Hellenic character. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 637 The interval between the accident and the supervention of tetanus.

† **Supervide, v. Obs. rare¹.** [ad. med.L. *supervidere*, f. *super-* SUPER- + *videre* to see.] *trans.* To look upon, survey.

1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 78 As I me lenyd unto a joyful place, Lusty Phebus to supervise [*MS.* *supervive*]. How God Almyghty of his grete grace, Hath florisshed the erthe on every side.

Supervival (s'ūpərvəɪzəl), *sb.* Now rare. [f. med.L. *supervis*, -pa. ppl. stem of *supervidere*: see prec. and -AL 5.]

1. = SUPERVISION 1.

1652 EVELYN *State France Misc. Writ.* (1805) 60 The High Chamberlain of France... hath the supervival... of all officers of the King's bedchamber. 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) IV. 337 The Regulation and Supervival of the whole Course of a Man's Life. 1763 H. WALPOLE *Let. to G. Montagu* 1 July, I do not love to trust a hammer or a brush without my own supervival. 1825 *Examiner* 423/1 The new buildings are from the designs of different Architects, but subject... to the supervival of... Mr. Nash. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* iii. 173 Supervival by the central government.

2. = SUPERVISION 2.

1749 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 17 May, The supervival of it [*the* Life of the first Duke of Marlborough]. 1751 WAREBTON in *Pope's Wks.* IV. 42 note, A paper wherein he never had the least hand, direction or supervival. 1762 tr. *Burching's Syst. Geog.* III. 590 [Congresses] annually held for the supervival of the accounts of the bailiages.

Supervival, a. rare¹. [f. med.L. *supervis* (see prec.) + -AL 1.] Supervisory.

1623 G. S. FABER *Inquiry* 550 Ignatius... like Timothy and Titus and Clement and Polycarp, had received his supervival authority from the immediate hands of an Apostle.

Supervivance, rare¹. [Formed as prec. + -ANCE.] = SUPERVISION.

1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. i. 25 He had neglected the opportunity which a supervivance of the wretched and ruined finances afforded.

† **Supervise, sb. Obs. rare¹.** Also 7 -vize.

[f. next.] The act of supervising; inspection, perusal.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 23 An exact command... That on the supervise no leisure bated.

Supervise (s'ūpəvəɪz), *v.* Also 9 -vize. [f. med.L. *supervis*, -pa. ppl. stem of *supervidere*: see SUPERVIDE.]

† **1. trans.** To look over, survey, inspect; to read through, peruse. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. ii. 125 You finde not the apostrophas, and so misse the accent. Let me supervise the cannet (= canonet). 1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* V 4, In both my bookes I have objected some particular vice more against him than pumpe and panofles, which those that have not faith inough to beleue, may toote & supervise. 1629 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* viii. 78, I supervised the letter of Dr. Hall and Mr. Bedell, which I found in my Father's study. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Presny's Amusem.* 10 If any Man... has an Inclination... to supervise almost all the Conditions of Humane Life. 1712 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 15 All my Omissions supervise, And to what Guilt they all arise To my own self my Vilenes shew.

† **2. To overlook, command a view of. Obs.**

1658 R. FRANK *North. Mem.* (1821) 127 Those eminent high Highlands, that supervise those shady valleys below them.

† **3. spec.** To read through for correction; to revise. *Obs.*

1655 [see *supervising* below]. 1725 POPE *Shaks. Wks.* I. Pref. p. xv, If any were supervised by himself, I should fancy the two parts of Henry the 4th, and Midsummer-Night's Dream might have been so. 1751 EARL ORREERY *Rem. Swift* xvii. (1752) 131 Two additional volumes, both which were supervised and corrected by the author.

2. To oversee, have the oversight of, superintend the execution or performance of (a thing), the movements or work of (a person).

1645 HOWELL *Let.* I. i. iii. The small time I supervis'd the Glasse-house, I got amongst those Venetians some smatterings of the Italian Tongue. 1667 PRUMATT *City & C. Build.* 58 Adde one shilling for every square for the master-brick-layers super-vising them. 1698 CUNWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. v. 672 All is supervised by One Understanding and Intending Cause. 1726 LEON *Alberti's Archit.* II. 97/1 You undertake to supervise and complet the work. 1856 KANE *Arctic Expl.* II. xv. 166 My own energies just equal to the duty of supervising our final departure. 1869 *Latest News* 5 Sept. 7 The formation of local committees of vigilance to supervise the police. 1914 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 123 As Papal Chancellor, Albert of Mora supervised the drafting of papal bulls.

Hence **Supervising** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1655 tr. *Semedo's Hist. China* vi. 35 Every one hath the liberty to print what he pleaseth, without the Supervising, Censure, or Licence, of any one. 1766 EYCK *London* IV. 183 Who shall have the supervising... of all the physicians. 1845 STROQUER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 45 The responsibility of the local administration to the two supervising authorities. 1871 *Figure Training* 110 The foot... requiring almost as much supervising care as the figure.

Supervisee (s'ūpəvəɪzɪ), [f. prec. + -EE.]

One who is supervised; *spec.* a person under police supervision.

1880 *Standard* 23 Apr. 2/7 Charged... with not reporting himself to the police, under the Prevention of Crimes Act, he being a 'supervisee' under that Act. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 204/2 The apprehension of licensees and supervisees.

Supervision (s'ūpərvɪʒən), [ad. med.L.

supervisio, -ōnem, n. of action f. *supervidere*: see SUPERVIDE.]

The earliest recorded instance of the word is in the 1st Fo. (1623) text of SHAKS. *Othello* iii. iii. 395, where the true reading is 'supervisor' (1st Qo.)

The action or function of supervising.

1. General management, direction, or control; oversight, superintendence.

1640 BR. HALL *Episc.* vi. vii. 121 Having had the special supervision of the whole Asian Church. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* iii. iv. 46 [The chancellor] seems to have had the supervision of... charters, letters, and such other public instruments of the crown, as were authenticated in the most solemn manner. 1781 WATSON *Hist. Kiddington* (1783) 17 An old donation, for the sustenance of a perpetual lamp to burn before the high-altar in the royal chapel at Islip, under the trust and supervision of the abbots of Westminster. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 411 The central office at Somerset House... for... the general supervision and conduct of the business of registration. 1859 *Musketry Instr.* 99 Officers charged with the Supervision of the Musketry Training of the Troops. 1877 J. NORTHCOLE *Catacombs* I. v. 90 The artists... worked under ecclesiastical supervision. 1877 *Black Green Past.* vi. The police supervision is very strict.

2. The action of reading through for correction; revision by a superior authority. *Hist.* (Cf. SUPERVISOR 3, quot. 1881.)

1831 N. T. (Rev. Vers.) Pref. 8 A final supervision of the whole Bible (of 1611), by selected members from Oxford, Cambridge, and Westminster.

† **Supervisit, v. Obs. rare¹.** [f. SUPER- + VISIT v., after *supervis*.] *trans.* To supervise, look after. Only in † *Supervising* *ppl. a.*

1615 T. ADAMS *Myst. Bedlam* i. 25 Locke vp this vessel with the Key of faith... guard it with supervising diligence. 1616 R. CARPENTER *Past. Charge* 51 This charge of supervising diligence.

Supervisor (s'ūpərvəɪzə), Also 5-6 -vysour,

5-7 -vysour, 7 -viser. [ad. med.L. *supervisor*, f. *supervis* (see SUPERVIDE). Cf. OF. *superviseur* (16th c.).] One who supervises.

1. A person who exercises general direction or

control over a business, a body of workmen, etc.; one who inspects and directs the work of others.

Supervisor of the Excise: an officer who supervised and inspected the books, etc. of the inferior officers of the department.

1454 in H. Anstey *Epist. Acad. Oxon.* (O.H.S.) I. 126 William Church, supervisor of the works of the sayd scollis. c. 1520 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1808 And here I make the vpon Lyberte To be supervysour. 1579 LVLV *Enphues* (Arh.) 132 Him he sets not as a surayour and overseer of his manors, but a supervysour of hys childrens conditions and manners. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iii. xxi. 212 Bishop Andrews ever placed the picture of Mulcaster his Schoolmaster over the doore of his study... as to be his Tutor and Supervysour. 1657 in Pettus *Fodina Reg.* (1670) 38 A Supervisor of the Mills and Works. 1689 *London Gaz.* No. 2428/4 Captain Robert Bathurst, Collector, and John Gilloway, Supervisor, of Excise. 1771 BURKE *Let. to R. Shackleton* 31 July, Mr. Vansittart, and Mr. Ford, and Scraften, were the only supervisors for the company on board the unfortunate Aurora. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* 123 The sole supervisor of all the edifices of the Peninsula. 1883 in A. J. Adderley *Fisheries Bahamas* 50 Mr. Gregor Buccich, a telegraph supervisor, in the island of Lesina, in Dalmatia. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Dec. 5/5 Mr. Constantine, supervisor of excise, seized the plant [of an illicit still].

† **2. A person appointed by a testator to supervise the executors of the will; = OVERSEER sb.** 1 b.

1456 *Paston Lett.* I. 372 The said hille to be put up to the Kyng, whiche is chief supervisor of my said Lordis testament. 1496 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 340, I make John Fitzames the yonger supervysour and I hequeithe to him for his labour 10 s. 1555 ENEN *Decades* (Arh.) 56 Other famous and godly men (as supervysours of his testament). 1583-93 GREENE *Mamillia* II. Wks. (Grosart) II. 240 For the performance of my will, I leaue the whole Senate as supervisors. 1637 WORTON in *Reliq.* (1672) 54, I do pray the foresaid Dr. Bargrave, and Mr. Nicholas Pey, together with Mr. John Harrison... to be Supervisors of this my last Will and Testament. 1672 *Cowell's Interpr.* s.v., It was anciently, and still is a Custom among some, especially of the better sort, to make a Supervisor of a Will, but it is to little purpose. 1779 D'URFAY *Pills V.* 270 Time... do I make The Supervisor of my Will. 1767 BURN *Ecc. Law* (ed. 2) IV. 97 *marg.*, Supervisors [*text*, Overseers of a will].

c. An inspector of highways; now only U.S. a road-master on a railway.

1555 *Act 2 & 3 Ph. & M. c.* 8 § 1 Yf the Carriages... shall not be thought needful by the Supervisors to be occupied upon any of the said days. 1755 *Dict. Arts & Sci.* IV. s.v., Supervisor formerly was used for surveyor of the highways. 1868 Road supervisor [see ROAD sb. 10h]. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 65 He is often assisted by... a master carpenter, master mason, and track-supervisors, the latter having charge of the track on a sub-division of the line.

† **3. A keeper or curator. Obs. rare.**

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 431 Cosmo the great Duke of Tuscany... made him Supervisor of his Medals.

e. In some of the United States, An elected officer, or one of a board of such officers, charged with the administration of a township. (Cf. SELECTMAN.)

1832 A. SHAW in *Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 491 The supervisor is both a town and a county officer. He is general manager of town business, and is also a member of the County Board, which is composed of the supervisors of the several towns.

† **4. An onlooker, spectator, observer. Obs.**

1604 SHAKS. *Oh.* iii. iii. 395 (Qo. 1) Would you the supervisor, grossly gape on? 1610 *Histrio-m.* ii. 234 These admirable wits of Italy... Are curious supervisors over strangers.

3. One who reads over, esp. for the purpose of correction; a reviser. Now rare or *Obs.*

1624 BENNETT *Let.* vi. 101 The Supervisors... of the Canon Law... acknowledge, that... this sentence is not found. 1637 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* Pref. p. iii, I am now inform'd both of the Author and Supervisors of his Pamphlet. 1732 BENTLEY *Milton's P. L.* Pref. p. iiij, That Edition is without Faults; because He [*sc.* Milton]... had chang'd his old Printer and Supervisor. 1808 W. WILSON *Hist. Diss. Ch. L.* 44 Archbishop Bancroft, who was supervisor of the present translation, altered it in fourteen places. 1881 *N. T.* (Rev. Vers.) Pref. 8 These supervisors [of the 1611 version] are said by one authority to have been six in number, and by another twelve.

Supervisorship, [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The office of a supervisor. Also, contextually, the function of a supervisor; a body of supervisors.

1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 349/2 The office of Supervisorship of our Warkes. 1643 *Three Lett.* 18 Did we ever think it possible both Houses should ever pretend to such a supervisorship over that trust? 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. cv, The abuses done to those Rivers, may well call for the Supervisorship of some particular Person or Persons. 1772 BURKE *Let. to W. Douglas* 7 Nov., He offered me the first place in a supervisorship of three. 1789 W. F. MARTIN *Geog. Mag.* II. 107 The supervisorship of fourteen grammar-schools. 1895 *Chamb. Jnrl.* XII. 87/1 That January which, had the poet-exileman lived, would have witnessed his promotion to a supervisorship.

Supervisory (s'ūpərvəɪzəri), *a.* [f. L. *supervis* SUPERVISE + -ORY 2.] Having the function of supervising; of, pertaining to, or exercising supervision:

1847 in WEBSTER. 1848-9 CALHOUN *Disc. Const. & Govt.* U.S. Wks. 1863 I. 120 The Senate, in addition to its legislative, is vested also with supervisory powers in respect to treaties and appointments. 1854 W. R. WILLIAMS *Relig. Progr.* iii. 63 A supervisory and sleepless Providence. 1879 D. J. HILL *Bryant* 147 His introductions to publications upon which his work was mainly supervisory, rather than constructive.

transf. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXIII. 238/2 (Telephone) Two auxiliary incandescent lamps (supervisory lamps) are introduced in such a way that, so long as the receivers of both subscribers are removed from the hooks, the lights do not glow.

Supervisure. *rare*—1. [f. L. *supervis*—SUPERVISE + -URE.] Supervision.

1769 BURKE *Lett. to Marg. Rockingham* 13 Aug., The naval force... would not be sent, unless the court should consent to name the commander of that force... to their commission of supervisure.

† **Supervive**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. late L. *supervivere*, f. *super*—SUPER- + *vivere* to live. Cf. F. *survivre* to SURVIVE.] To live beyond or after another person, an event, etc.: = SURVIVE. *a. intr.*

1552 LELAND *Itin.* (1768) 11. 33 William was slain, and Alice supervivid. 1597 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 304/1 The last of the four persons foaisaid supervivand. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* (title of poem) Great Spirits supervive. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Wars Flanders* 30 Assuring them that they shall always see my father supervive in me, in favouring and protecting them. 1671 BARROW *Serm. Ps. cxii.* 9 Wks. 1687 I. 466 He [sc. the bountiful man] supervives in the heart of the afflicted, which still... rejoices in the ease which he procured him.

b. trans. To outlive. 1586 SANDYS in J. J. Cartwright *Chapt. Hist. Yorks.* (1875) 137 Myne eldest sonne... hath supervived him. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* 11 (1678) 46 Neither doth Death give an end to that hatred, but it supervives their Funeral. 1796 CLARKE *Lett. to Mr. Dodwell* (1718) 8, I beseech you, if the Soul be such... what Revolutions in Nature will it not be able to resist and supervive?

So † **Supervivant**, a survivor; † **Supervi-venency**, survival.

1555 HARRFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 281 The strange bloody spectacle wherein the one brother was butcher to the other... and the supervivant... beheaded not long after. 1659 T. WHITE *Middle State Souls* to The Stoicks... acknowledged the soul's supervivency... after the decay of the body.

† **Superviver**—1. *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -ER.] A survivor.

1614 DONNE *Biadvator* (1644) 60 The charity of the Supervivers imputed to them Baptisma fluminis, as they hope, or at least, Sanguinis, for that they saw.

† **Superviver**—2. *Obs. rare.* In 6 -or. [app. f. SUPERVIVE + -ER, as in *trover*, *user*. For the variant in -or, cf. CESSER.] = SURVIVER 2.

1542 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 33 The hold lands ar cumme unto me... by force of supervisor off the said William Henryson.

Supervolute (*s'p'p'volut*), *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *supervolutus*, pa. pple. of *supervolvere*, f. *super*—SUPER- + *volvere* to roll.] Applied to convolute leaves one of which envelops another in the bud, or to veneration in which this occurs; also to the lobes of a gamopetalous corolla each of which overlaps the next in the bud like convolute petals, or to aestivation in which this occurs.

1832 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* 410 *Supervolute* (supervolutiva). 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 146 When a convolute leaf encloses another which is rolled up in a like manner... the veneration is supervolute. 1880 A. GRAY *Strat. Bot.* iv. § 2. (ed. 6) 139 In *Convolvulus* and *Datura* the narrow plait in the flower-hud overlap one another in a convolute way, when they are said to be *Supervolute*.

So **Supervolute** *a.* [ad. mod. L. *supervolutivus*, see above and -IVE], applied to veneration or aestivation in which the leaves or corolla-lobes are supervolute. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1111/1.

Superweening, *a. nonce-wd.* [Formed by substitution of prefix SUPER- for OVER-.] = OVERWEENING.

1862 LYTON *Str. Story* xli, The insane have... no attribute more in common than that of superweening self-esteem.

Superyse, variant of SUPRISE *Obs.*

† **Supet**. *Obs. rare*—1. [app. f. SUP v.1 + -ET. Cf. *sippel*, *soppel*.] = SUPPING *vbl.* sb.1 2.

1382 WOLFE *2 Sam.* xiii. 8, which takynge meele megende togidur, and melytynge in his eyen she sethede the supetis [1388 soupyngis].

† **Supeter**. *Obs. rare*—0.

1611 CORN., *Sollerets*, supeters; foot-peeces of Armour; Armor for the feet. [1680 HARRFORD tr. *Gaye's Traill*.]

Supinate (*s'p'pinet*), *v. Physiol.* [f. L. *supinatus*, pa. ppl. stem of *supinare*, f. *supinus* SUPINE *a.*]

trans. To turn (the hand or fore limb) so that the back of it is downward or backward; also, to turn (the leg) outwards. Opposed to PRONATE.

1831 R. KNE *Clognet's Anat.* 322 When the hand is in pronation, this muscle supinates it. 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* 11. 73/5 The hand was supinated. 1849-52 *Ibid.* IV. 157/1 The patient is unwilling to attempt to pronate or supinate his hand. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 152 The biceps can supinate, as well as bend the fore arm.

Supination (*s'p'pion*), [ad. L. *supinatio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *supinare*: see prec. and -ATION. Cf. F. *supination*, It. *supinazione*, etc.] There is no evidence in support of Johnson's def. 'the act of lying with the face upward'.

Physiol. The action of turning the hand or fore limb so that the back of it is downward or backward; the position of a limb so turned. Opposed to PRONATION. Also *attrib.*

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 62 They [sc. the muscles] can perform... flexion, extension; pronation, supination, the Tonic motion, circumspiration. 1745 *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 256 A gummatous Swelling upon the upper Head of the Radius on the right Arm, checking the Motion of this Bone in Pronation and Supination. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 286/1 Bones... so articulated together... as to admit of scarcely

any degree of... supination. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vii. 171 When the palm is turned upwards the attitude is called supination. 1887 D. MAGUIRE *Art Massage* iv. (ed. 4) 59 He [sc. the masseur] does not use pronation or supination movements till after he has massaged the forearm and the articulations of the elbow.

b. Fencing. (See quot.)

1805 A. GORDON *Treat. Sci. Defence* 17 Then project the thrust, rolling your hand still more in quart, or supination. 1890 A. HUTTON *Fixed Bayonets* 152 Gloss., *Supination*, the position of the sword-hand with the nails upwards.

Supinato-extensor, *a. Anat.* [f. *supinato*—(used as combining form of L. *supinatus* supinated, in sense of SUPINATOR) + EXTENSOR.] Applied to the mass of supinator and extensor muscles of the fore or hind limb, or their action.

1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 28 The muscles on the dorsal aspect of the leg and foot form a supinato-extensor mass. *Ibid.* 169 The fibres on the dorsal aspect, having a supinato-extensor action, take a similar direction.

Supinator (*s'p'pinatō*), *Anat.* [mod. L., f. *supinatus*, *supinare* to SUPINATE: see -OR. Cf. F. *supinateur* (16th c.).] A muscle by which supination is effected or assisted; *spec.* one of two muscles of the fore-arm or fore limb, *supinator radii brevis* and *supinator radii longus*.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 783 The second supinator which is the shorter... ariseth fleshy. 1770 PENNANT in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 323 The tendinous muscles... have much the same effect on the tail as the supinator and pronators have in turning the hand. 1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 389 In rolling the arm, the rotators radii co-operate with the muscles called supinators. 1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 42 In the dorsal aspect, the short or deep extensor is connected only with the lower edge of the supinator.

attrib. 1826 KIRBY & Sr. *Entomol.* xliii. IV. 172 Insects... cannot have the Supinator and Pronator muscles. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 839/1 The supinator and pronator muscles are all inserted into the radius.

Supine (*s'p'poin*), *sb. Gram.* Also 6 *supyne*, -in. [ad. L. *supinus*, neut. sing. (sc. *verbum* word) of *supinus* (see next): cf. F. *supin*. The word was applied by Roman grammarians to the gerund as well as the supine.] In Latin grammar, applied to forms of a verbal noun, the one an accusative singular ending in -tū or -turi, used with verbs of motion and called the *first* or *former* supine, the other a locative singular ending in -tū or -tū (varying in early times with a dative singular in -tū, -tū), used with adjectives and called the *second* or *latter* supine.

The term is applied by some grammarians to the English infinitive with *to* (OE. *to scēawenne*, mod. Eng. *to show*). 1522 LILY *Gram. Rudim.* in *Collet's Editio* (1537) Div. Ther cometh of a verbe deruyed a partecalled a supine lyke the participle of the preterites. These are .ii. The first endeth in *um*, and his significacion is active... The seconde supine endeth in *u*, & his significacion is passive [*Introduct. Gram.* (1549) B iii]. Called the *first* supine... called the *later* supine. 1530 PALSGR. *Introduct.* p. xxviii, I set out all hisrotes and tenses... as the latin grammarians have done the preterites and supines of suche verbes as... be of any difficultye. 1665 R. JOHNSON *Schoolers Guide* 1 Observe the Radix of words, and the Snipes of Verbs, and they will direct to write right. 1721 PRIOR *Lat. Dead. Chas. & Cl.* (1707) 216 Grammarians... meer Traders in Gerunds and Retailers of Supines. 1831 SYN. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 220/1 School-boys believe that Gerunds and Supines will be abolished, and that Currant Tarts must ultimately come down in price. 1854 ANDREWS & STODDARD *Lat. Gram.* 77 The supine in *um* is called the former supine; that in *u*, the latter. 1894 W. M. LINDSAY *Latin Lang.* § 88 The 1st Supine is also found in Umbrian, e.g. *asarieto etu* 'observatum ito'. In the Romance languages the Supines have been lost. 1898 SWEET *New Engl. Gram.* § 2314 Of the large number of verbs which take the infinitive in Old-English the greater number are now followed by the supine.

Supine (*s'p'poin*), *occas. s'p'poin*, *a.* In 6 *Sc. suppyne*. [ad. L. *supinus* (whereas OF. *souvin*, Pr. *sobi(n)*, *supi(n)*, It., Sp., Pg. *supino*), f. Italic **sup*, root of *super* above, *superus* higher: see -INE 1.]

L. Lying on one's back, lying with the face or front upward. Also said of the position. Often predicatively or quasi-advb.

Sometimes used loosely for 'lying, recumbent'.

1500 KENNEDY *Pastion of Christ*, At Cumflin Tyme 1290 Apoun his bak he did ly on suppyne. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 265 The position or manner of lying of the sickman, eyther prone which is downward, or supine that is upward. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* iv. vi. 103 That women drowned swim prone but men supine, or up their backs, are popular affirmations, whereto we cannot assent. 1668 — *Hydriot.* 11. 21 They buried their dead on their backs, or in supine position. 1790 DRYDEN *Ceyx and Alecton* 295 Where lay the God and slept supine, his Limbs display'd abroad. 1775 POPE *Iliaid* iv. 603 Supine he tumbles on the crimson sands. 1788 PORT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 57 When the patient is in a supine posture. 1806 H. K. WHITE *Ye unscen Spirits* 4 As by the wood-spring stretch'd supine he lies. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 72 Having placed the patient in the supine position. 1881 J. PAYS *Grafe from Thern* xi, The ancient Romans, taking their meals, as they did, supine, and resting on one elbow.

b. Of the hand or arm: With the palm upward; supinated.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* iv. viii. 165 The Radius makes the whole Arm prone or supine. 1865 TYLER *Early Hist. Man.* iii. 48 The rustic Thyle should hold out her supine hands. 1868 LIVINGSTONE *Last Travels* 15 Nov. he supine 1. 346 The Africans all beckon with the hand, to call a person, in a different way from what Europeans do. The

hand is held, as surgeons say, prone, or palm down, while we beckon with the hand held supine, or palm up.

c. (a) Of a part of the body: Situated so as to be upward; upper, superior.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* h 5, Their fins are four, two in the prone part, two in the supine, & circumvallate round. *Ibid.* The eyes [of fishes] are in the supine part of their heads. 1826 KIRBY & Sr. *Entomol.* xxxiv. III. 415, I have seen a fly turn its head completely round, so that the mouth became supine and the vertex prone. *Ibid.* xlv. IV. 268 *Supine Surface*... The upper surface.

(b) *Bot.* See quot., and cf. PROCLUMBENT *a.* 2.

1853 MACDONALD & ALLAN *Bot. Wordbk.* 32 *Supine*... The face of a leaf is called the supine disc.

d. trans. Sloping or inclining backwards. *poet.* 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 373 If the Vine On rising Ground be plac'd, or Hills supine, Extend thy loose Battalions. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* xii. xxi. 4 The prow and stern did curl, Horned on high, like the young moon supine. 2. *fig.* Morally or mentally inactive, inert, or indolent.

1603 [implied in SUPINELY 2]. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. iv. ii. 301 Through their... contempt, supine negligence, extenuation, wretchedness & peevishness, they vndoe themselves. 1630 DONNE *Serm.* *Easter-day* (1640) 246 So also did they fall under the rebuke and increpation of the Angel for another supine inconsideration. 1650 Sir E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) i. 198 The Pr. of Orange... died... of the Small Pox thro' the supine negligence or worse of some of his Physicians. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* iv. § 13 The lazy supine airs of a fine gentleman. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* iv. (1806) IV. 225 They lived in the most supine security. 1779 BOSWELL *Lett. to Johnson* 17 July, A supine indolence of mind. 1807 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 72 The first ground of complaint was the supine inattention of the administration. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* iv. iv. 181 The supine slaves Of blind authority. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* i. v, He wakened up from the listless and supine life which he had been leading. *advb.* 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* i. 36 So supine negligent are they.

† *b.* *Supine* of: indifferent to, negligent of. (Cf. LISTLESS *a.*) *Obs. rare.*

1724 WELTON *Chr. Faith & Pract.* 195 A profane... mind that is altogether supine of religion.

c. Not active; passive.

1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* v. iii. § 21 The stream in their hands looks active, not supine, as if it leaped, not as if it fell. 1878 H. S. WILSON *Alpine Ascents* i. 11 In which the body is supine while the fancy remains active.

Supinely (*s'p'poinli*), *adv.* [f. SUPINE *a.* + -LY 2.] In a supine position or manner.

1. On one's back. Also *transf.* of inanimate things. Chiefly *poet.*

1656 COWLEY *Anacreont.* ix. 2 Underneath this Myrtle shade, On flowry beds supinely laid. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* Epil. 15 Who Sores at Night supinely by her Side, 1706 PRIOR *Cantata* 3 Beneath a verdant Lawrel's ample Shade... Horace, immortal Bard, supinely laid. 1759 *Phil. Trans.* L. 305 The patient being supinely placed upon a steady table... I caused his hands and feet to be tied together. 1833 Mrs. BROWNING *Prometh.* *Bond* 429 Now, he lies A helpless trunk supinely, at full length. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xvii. 4 Lest it [sc. the bridge] plunge to the deep morass, there supinely to welter. *Ibid.* xxxii. 11 Here I languish aloof, supinely dreaming.

2. With lack of exertion or attention; inertly, idolently; passively.

1603 B. JOHNSON *Sejanus* ii. ii. 382 If hee, for whom it is so strongly labour'd, Shall, out of greatness and free spirit, be Supinely negligent. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* iii. § 54 This doctrine... was most supinely and stupidly submitted to. 1681 DRYDEN *Span. Friar* iii. iii, But when long try'd, and found supinely good, Like Æsop's Log, they leapt upon his Back. 1691 RAVENHILL in (1704) 296 Neither is the Aqueous Humor, as some may supinely imagine, altogether useless. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 301 The Spaniards... who are the most supinely negligent people in the world. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regic.* ii. iv, Shall I, alas! Supinely savage, from my ears exclude The cries of youthful woe? 1781 COWPER *Hope* 198 If priest, supinely dropping o'er his charge. 1830 HENSCHEL *Study Nat. Phil.* i. iii. § 65-74 Supinely and helplessly carried down the stream of events.

Supineness (*s'p'poinnēs*). Also 7 *supiness*. [f. SUPINE *a.* + -NESS.]

1. Supine behaviour or state of mind; inoertness.

1616 J. EARLE *On Mr. Beaumont* 55 Thy Workes... Nor with that dull supinenesse to be read, To passe a fire, or laugh an hour in bed. 1698 LIVINGSTONE *Hist. Reb.* iii. § 54 That irreligion, prepossession, and supiness which the pursuit of sensual pleasures certainly produces. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 60 ¶ 12 He... wonders at the supineness with which their works have been hitherto perused. 1860 MILL *Ref. Govt.* ii. (1863) 11 All the negligences, indolences, and supinenesses of mankind. 1868 PEARCE *Watersham* viii. 87 If through supineness, or over-confidence, the favorable opportunity is wasted. 1898 R. B. O'BRIEN *Life C. S. Farrell* i. 195 The agitators acted with vigour and ability; the Government with supineness and stupidity.

2. 'Posture with the face upward' (J.). *rare*—0.

† **Supinity**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *supinitas*, f. *supinus* SUPINE: see -ITY.]

1. = SUPINENESS 1.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Pref.* avjh, To live altogether in a careless supinitie. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* i. viii. 34 Their relations falling generally upon credulous Readers, they meet with prepared beliefs, whose supinities had rather assent unto all, than adventure the trial of any. 1705 in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 1 Coasts so ill guarded, by the supinity of the governors and captains of the frigates. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* li. i. 218 Spanish Passiveness and Supinity. 1750 DEWAR *Lett. Moral.* Pref. (1752) p. vii, To remedy which, and to supply the Supinity of others.

b. Physical inactivity or sluggishness. *rare*—1.

1715 *Fam. Diet. s.v. Dropsy*, When the Dropsy proceeds from the real Indisposition... of the Liver, it's known by... Litherness or Supinity of the Belly.

2. = SUPINESS 2. *rare*.

1638 JUNIUS *Pain. Ancients* 295 That the breast and belly be not so put forth as to bow the backe, seeing all supinitie is odious. 1755 in JOHNSON.

† **Supire**, *v. Sc. Obs.* [a. OF. **supirer*, *sopirer*, var. *souspirer* to SUPPIRE.] *intr.* To sigh.

1590 BUREL *Pilgr.* 1. in Watson *Coll. Sc. Poems* (1709) 11. 34 Than softlie did I soufise and sleep... Spyryng, quibils wryng, My tender bodie to. *Ibid.* 11. 48 My spreit supirs and sichs maist sair.

Suppe, variant of SOPIE.

1899 WARNER *Capt. Locusts* 19 Fortifying himself against the temperature by means of a cigar and occasional *suppes*.

Suple, obs. form of SUPPLE, SUPPLY.

Supota, obs. form of SAPOTA.

Supowail, variant of SUPPOWELL *Obs.*

Suppable (*suppāb'l*), *a. rare*. Now *Sc.* [f. SUP *v.1* + -ABLE.] That may be supped.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 372/1 *Suppabyllie, sorbutis, sorbabulis*. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* viii. xvii. Such victuals as are next to such as are supable, as new cheese, or curds out of the milk-pail. 1825 JAMESON *s.v.*, Thai kail ar sae saut they're no suppable.

† **Suppage**, *Obs. rare*—t. [f. SUP *v.1* + -AGE.] Used to represent Gr. *δύω* relish (Philo *Πεπλ* Blou *θεωπηγυκοῦ*, ed. Mangey, p. 477).

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxxii. § 6 For foodie they had bread, for suppage salt, & for sawce herbes.

† **Suppalpation**, *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *suppalpāt-*, *suppalpārī*, f. *sup-* = SUB- 21 + *palpāre* to stroke, coax: see -ATION.] Coaxing, wheedling.

1625 BP. HALL *St. Paul's Combat* 11. Wks. 1634 II. 450 Let neither huggs of feare, nor suppalpations of favour weaken your hands from laying load upon the beast of error. 1656 — *Serm. Ps. cvii.* 34 Wks. 1662 111. 107 If plausible suppalpations, if restless importunities will boyse thee, thou wilt mount.

† **Supparasitate**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *supparasitāt-*, *supparasitārī*, f. *sup-* = SUB- 21 + *parasitārī* to play the parasite: see PARASITE and -ATE 3.] *intr.* To fawn, flatter. Hence † **Supparasitation**, fawning, flattery.

1623 COCKERAM, *Supparasitate*, to flatter one for a meales meat. 1623 BP. HALL *Best Bargaine* Wks. (1624) 518 At the last, a galling Truth shall have more thanks, than a smoothing supparasitation. 1634 — *Fall of Pride* Wks. II. 403 To serve the humors of the great, by grosse supparasitation. 1647 TRAPP *Marrow Gd. Authors in Comm.* Ep. 620 Godly men rather heed sound rebukes then smooth supparasitations.

† **Support**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. *sup-* = SUB- 9 (a) + PART *v.*] *trans.* To subdivide.

1610 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 307 Distribution... deducteth that whole state... into his principall parts, supporting, or dividing them.

Suppawne, variant of SUPAWN.

† **Suppedaneous**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. late L. *suppedāneus*: see next and -EOUS.] Placed under or supporting the feet; of the nature of a footstool, pedestal, or the like; also applied to a mountain lying at the foot of another.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xiii. 254 He had slender legs, but increased them by riding after meales; that is, the humours descending upon their pendulosity, they having no support or suppedaneous stability. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Suppedaneus*, belonging to a foot-stool, or anything that is set under the feet. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 253 Seeing it is suppedaneous, the Pedestal to support nobler truths. 1671 KEN *Hymnother* viii. Poet. Wks. 1721 111. 240 Hymnother... Strait to a suppedaneous Mountain went.

† **Suppedaneum** (*suppēdānēum*). [late L. *suppedāneum*, nent. sing. used subst. of *suppedāneus*, f. *sup-* = SUB- 1 a + *ped-*, *pēs* foot.] A support for the feet of a crucified person, projecting from the vertical shaft of the cross.

1863 LADY EASTLAKE in Mrs. Jameson *Hist. Our Lord* II. 142 His feet always separate, and with two nails upon the footboard, or *suppedaneum* (a Greek feature). 1887 J. R. ALLEN *Early Chr. Symbol.* 155 In some cases the feet of the Saviour are supported on a suppedaneum.

† **Suppedite**, *v. Obs. rare*. Also 6 *Sc.* *suppedite*. [ad. med. L. *suppeditare*: see SUPPEDITATE *v.2*] *trans.* To overthrow, subdue.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* f. ij. h. He may not be surmounted ne suppedyted or overcomen of all the world. 1491 — *Vitas Patrum* (W. de W. 1495) i. li. 106 h/2 By the helpe of god, he suppedyted and put vnder fote the deuyll. 1549 *Compl. Seat.* xv. 126 My impacients sould be supportit be cause that the occasione of it hes suppedit my rason. *Ibid.* xix. 160 The gode exemplif of ther gode conversacione vald extinct and suppedit... al peruerst opinions.

† **Suppedital**, *Obs. nonce-wd.* [Earlier SUBPEDITAL, f. SUB- 1 a + L. *ped-*, *pēs* foot, after *suppeditate*.] (See quot. and SUPPEDITARY.)

1596 HARRINGTON *Anat. Metam.* Ajax Liiij. At Oxford... I get some quaint phrases... as namely in steed of praying the Cobler to set two patches on my shoes, I could haue said, set me two semicircles vpon my suppeditals.

† **Suppeditament**, *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. **suppeditamentum*, f. L. *suppeditare* SUPPEDITATE *v.1*: see -MENT.] pl. Supplies.

1599 R. LINCHE *Fount. Anc. Fiction* M. ij. Fed and maintained by the increases, fruits, and suppeditaments thereof. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolutes* 11. xxi. (ed. 8) 227 Those brave Snp. peditaments, that a great Estate allows them to do good withall.

† **Suppeditary**, *Obs. nonce-wd.* = SUPPEDITAL. 1596 LONGE *Wits Miserie* 23 To the cobler he saith, set me two semicircles on my suppeditaries.

† **Suppeditate**, *pa. pple. Obs.* [ad. med. L. *suppeditatus*, pa. pple. of *suppeditare* SUPPEDITATE *v.2*] Subdued, overcome.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VII. 10b, After that kyng Henry had thus... repressed & suppeditate the cyulle dissension. *Ibid.* 41 b, After that tumult appeased & suppeditate, he would w^t all expedition set vpon Scotland.

† **Suppeditate**, *v.1 Obs.* Also 7 -at. [f. L. *suppeditāt-*, pa. ppl. stem of *suppeditare* *intr.* to be supplied, abound, trans. to supply in abundance.] *trans.* To furnish, supply.

1535 CRANMER *Let. to Cromwell in Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 314 There is not one article of those which I have drawn but would suppeditate sufficient occasion for a whole sermon. 1631 A. B. tr. *Lessius De Prov.* Num. i. vii. 74 Great hills do suppeditate and minister matter for building, as stooges, lyme, wood. 1657 W. MORICE *Caena quasi Koinē* xi. 123 [It] will suppeditate an Argument for proof of this opinion. 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* iii. xxxi. 261 To suppeditate... and supply him with store of Spirits. 1754 *Mem. G. Pradmanazar* Pref. 20 The same Divine Providence will suppeditate all the necessary helps.

† **Suppeditate**, *v.2 Obs. rare*. [f. med. L. *suppeditāt-*, pa. ppl. stem of *suppeditare*, app. f. *sup-* = SUB- 1 a + L. *ped-*, *pēs* foot, with assimilation to prec.] *trans.* To overthrow, subdue.

[1538: see SUPPEDITATE.] 1545 H. PARKER *Hyst. Mas-suetio* (Royal MS. 18 A. lxvii. ff. 6) Ambicoyouse... by batell to suppeditate and spoyle as well the as all thy familye. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Edw. IV. 248 A malle to destroye, and suppeditate high power and nobilitie. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Suppeditation (*suppēditāshn*). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *suppeditatio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *suppeditare* SUPPEDITATE *v.1* Cf. OF. *suppeditation*.] The action of supplying what is needful; supply. In first quot., service, usefulness.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* 11. xxi. § 4, I cannot sufficiently marvayle that this parte of knowledge... should bee omitted both in Morality and Policy, considering it is of so great Ministry, and Suppeditation to them both. 1652 SCLATER *Civ. Magistracy* (1653) 19 The Suppeditation of wholsom pastures and provisions. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* iii. xiv. § 9, 478 How nimble the Soule is to act upon the suppeditation of due Matter. 1884 BLACKMORE *Hist. Sir T. Upmore* II. 268 Prolonging his unjust tenure, by the suppeditation of heirs to his estate.

† **b. A supplement.** *Obs. rare*.

1639 SALTMARSH *Polity* 229 A Suppeditation to the Former Policies. The Second Book.

† **Suppeditor**, *Obs. rare*. In 6 *suped-*. [f. L. *suppeditāt-*, -āre SUPPEDITATE *v.1*: see -ATOR.] One who supplies or furnishes.

1542 RECON *Pathw. Prayer* xxxvi. Oviij, Ye gyuer & suppeditor of so great good thinges.

† **Suppeditor**, *Obs. rare*. [f. *sup-* = SUB- 1 a + L. *ped-*, *pēs* foot, with ending assimilated to prec. words.] A support.

1718 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 26 That single Spire, erected on so seemingly feeble Suppeditors.

Suppen, *suppende*, variants of SHEPPEND *Obs.*

Supper (*swpər*), *sb.1* Forms: see below. [a. OF. *soper*, *super*, (also mod. F.) *souper*, subst. use of vb. *souper* SUP *v.2*]

1. The last meal of the day; (contextually) the hour at which this is taken, supper-time; also, such a meal made the occasion of a social or festive gathering. Often without article, demonstrative, possessive, or the like, esp. when governed by a prep. (*to have supper*; *at, to, for, after supper*).

Formerly, the last of the three meals of the day (breakfast, dinner, and supper); now applied to the last substantial meal of the day when dinner is taken in the middle of the day, or to a late meal following an early evening dinner. Supper is usually a less formal meal than late dinner.

a. Examples with final stressing. Forms: 3 *super* (e, 3-5 *soper*, 4-5 *sopere*, *souper*, 4 *sopere*, -iere, *sopper*, 5 *suppere*, *souper*, 5c. *suppa* (i), 8 *local Irish* *seppare*).

1275 *Passion our Lord* 90 in O. E. Misc. 40 Po vre louerd was isethe to his supere (prime here). 1290 *Beket* 1195 in S. Eng. Leg. I. 140 A-non after soper, Wel mildeliche he bad is oste for-to-come him ner. 1305 *Land Cokaygne* 20 Pe met is trie, be drink is clere, To none, russin, and sopper. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 44 Alle was wele, tille euen after be sopper He dede about & alle with ho pat were him nere. 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 461 He shewed hym er he wente to Soper, Forestes, Parkes, ful of wilde deer. 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* xxvi. Dame Gaynour and alle, Went... To be sopper (prime here). 1425 *Ord. Whittington's Almshouse* in Entick *London* (1766) IV. 354 Both at meet and souper. 1430 *Stans Puer* 55 in *Babes Book* 31 At mete & at soper kepe pee stille & softe. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 21 He to prey for my soule at euery mete, or soper. 1475 *Rauf Collyear* 223 The Collyear tald Mony vindrie taillis after Suppar (prime here). 1788 *VALANCEY Soc. Barrie in Trans. R. Irish Acad.* II. 33 *Seppare*, supper.

b. Examples with initial stressing. (But early prose instances are often ambiguous.) Forms: 3-6 *soper*, 4-6 *souper*, 5-6 *soupper*, *sopper*, (3-4, 7 *super*, 4 *sopere*, 5 *sopar*, *sowper*, 5c. *souppar*, 6 *Sc.* *suppare*), 5- *supper*.

1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 125 Pe monkes wende to bedde & slepe, bo soper was ido. 1300 *Havelok* 1762 Hauelok he gladlike under-stod... And side greye a super riche. 13... E. E. *Altit.* P. B. 829 Penne suten bay at be soper, wern

serued by-lyue. 1382 *Wyclif Luke* xiv. 24 Noone of the men that ben clepid, schal taste my souper. 1385 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 799 Which of yow that hereth hym best of alle... Shal haue a soper at oure aller cost. 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (verse) 1583 Pat euer-ilkon wil of hir laue Pe third part til hir sopper saue. 1440 *Generydes* 141 Anon vpon ther soper was redy. 1470 HENRY *Wallace* viii. 1180 To souppar went, and tymysly thai slepe. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* i. xi. 50 They wente home and vnarmed them and so to euensong and sopper. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 372/1 A Supper, *cenā*. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetaryl* viii. (1870) 249 After your supper, make a pause or you go to hedde. 1561 WINSET *Four Seoir Thre Quest.* viii. Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 84 Quhy mak 3e zout communioon afor dennar, sen our Saluour instituti His lialy sacrament after suppare? 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. 1. 240 When heasts most grase, birds best pecke, and men sit downe to that nourishment which is called supper. 1605 — *Macb.* iii. 1. 25 Is't farre you ride? Ban. As farre, my Lord, as will fill vp the time 'twixt this, and Supper. 1606 *Sir Gyles Goosecappe* i. i, Capitaine Fowleweather... whose valours within here at supper with the Countes Eugenia. 1606 [see DINNER sb. 1]. 1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* viii. 178 Our vsuall time... for supper... [is] about six. 1671 T. HUNT *Abeced. Scholast.* 13 After dinner sit a while, after supper walk a mile. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 29 Sept. (O.H.S.) II. 54 He would not haue Act Suppers any more. 1766 GOLOS. *Vicar* IV. vi. He sat down to supper among us, and my wife was not sparing of her gooseberry-wine. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hyphatia* xix, At last hunger sent him home to supper. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 294/2 The photographing of evening parties, suppers, and weddings. 1905 R. BAGOR *Passport* x. 90 After a late dinner which was practically merely a supper.

b. *fig. and allusively*. Phr. † *To go to supper with the devil*, to go to hell: cf. SUP *v.2* 2.

13... E. E. *Altit.* P. B. 107 *pyse* ilk renkez bat me renayed habbe... Schul neuer sitte in my sale my soper to fele. 1382 *Wyclif Rev.* xix. 9 Blessed thei, that ben clepid to the soper of weddingis of the lomb [1611 the marriage supper of the Lamb]. *Ibid.* 17 Come 3e, and be 3e gederid to gydere to the greet soper of God. 1501 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) v. vii, The dyner or the soper of paradise. 1633 FRITH *Antith.* (1829) 307 Notwithstanding it is to be feared that they go to supper with the devil. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) Piv, The Quene & the ladies put them againe together for to geve unto Afranio a verie hither sopper. 1592 *Arden of Feversham* v. i. 188 But wherefore do you bring him hether now? You haue giuen me my supper with his sight. 1593 SHAKS. *Hen. VI.* v. 85 To London all in post, and as I guesse, To make a bloody Supper in the Tower. 1891 J. M. DIXON *Dict. Idiom. Eng. Phrases*, To set one his supper, to perform a feat that cannot be imitated or surpassed.

c. U.S. Tea: see quots.

1859 GOSSE *Lett. Alabama* 68 The meal which we are accustomed to call 'tea', is by Americans, universally, I believe, called 'supper', and it is the final meal; there being but three in the day. 1864 C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* viii (1874) 153, i. chatted... till tea, or as they called it, supper.

2. *spec. a. The Last Supper* (the Supper, † *his last supper*, † *the holy supper*): the last meal taken by Jesus Christ with the apostles before his crucifixion, at which he instituted the Eucharist (see b). † *Our Lord's Supper Day*, Maundy Thursday (*Cena Domini*).

[1300 *Cursor M.* 15281 Quen his super was all don Iesus ras of his sette.] 13... *Bonaventura's Medit.* 23 *headings*, Now of be soper of oure lord Ihesu. 1340 *Ayeb.* 133 Hueroere he zede to his apostles be nist of be soperie, [etc.]. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (Andrews) 362 At his laste soper sine sad he... ane of 3ou betrese me sall'. 1421 26 *Pol. Poems* 104 Lyueliche quyk bred... Whyche in be table of be holy soperie, Wip-outen doute was zouen oure fay. 1450 *Merlin* iii. 59 The place of Iudas, ther as he satte at the soper. 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 125 Schere Jursday... in holy chyrch hit is called our Lordys supperday. 1556 *Songe, Carols*, etc. (1907) 35 Most best belovid & heste be-triste, Which at his last soper did lye on his breste. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 339/2 In 1497 he [sc. Leonardo da Vinci] commenced his celebrated painting of the Last Supper, on a wall of the refectory of the Dominican convent of the Madonna delle Grazie. 1913 G. EDMUNDSON *Ch. Rome First Cent.* vi. 152 It was after the Supper on the last night of the Lord's earthly life.

b. *The Lord's Supper, the Supper of the Lord, the Dominical Supper, the Supper*: the Eucharist or Holy Communion.

(The short form, the Supper, has been favoured by extreme Protestants since the 16th century. Cf. *supper-sabbath* in 4.) The source of this sense is 1 Cor. xi. 20, where the term is by many taken to include the agape and the Eucharist.

1382 *Wyclif* 1 Cor. xi. 20 Therefore 3ou comyng to gidere into oon, now it is not for to ete the Lordis soper (*Dominicani caenam*, *Kypiakōv δείπνον*).

1533 TINDALE (*title*) The supper of the Lorde After the true meynyng of the Sixte of Iohn and the xi. of the fyrst Epistle to the Corinthians... incidently in the exposition of the supper: is confuted the letter of master More against Iohn Fryth. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer* (heading). The Supper of the Lorde, and the holy Communion, commonly called the Masse. 1553 *Articles agreed on by Bishops* 1552 xxix, The Sacramente of the Lordes supper [L. *Sacramentum Eucharistiae*]. 1560 DAUS tr. *St. Irenaeus's Comm.* 335 h, An open disputation... concerning the Lordes supper, and the presence of Christ his body. 1560 BACON *New Catech.* Wks. 1564 I. 452 b, S. Iohn Christosom... hath these wordes. Forasmuch as it is the dominical supper, y^t is to say, the lords, it ought to be common. 1588 *Art. agst. Cartwright* in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* ix. vii. § 27 The Censures, and Keyes of the Church, as publick admonition, suspension from the Supper, and from execution of offices ecclesiastical. 1764 MACLAREN tr. *Morheim's Ecl. Hist.* i. iv. § 7. (1833) 36/2 Of the bread and wine presented in these offerings, such a quantity was separated from the rest as was required in the administration of the Lord's supper. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Serm.* xxiv. (1858) 533 The sacrament of the Supper is celebrated in most of the parish churches of the north of Scotland only once a year. 1861 W. L. ALEXANDER tr. *Dorner's Person of Christ* i. l. § 3. 107 We shall... not say too much if we designate the

Supper the climax of the ancient Christian worship. 1878 T. L. CUYLER *Pointed Papers* 148 The Lord's Supper is the monument of the Atonement. 1908 *Expositor* May 423 Baptism and the Supper are perpetually present in the Church.

† 3. *pl.* Short for *supper-plates*. *Obs. rare.*
1879 in H. Owen *Two Cent. Ceramic Art Bristol* (1873) 348, 6 doz. Table Plates... 4 doz. Soupss... 3 doz. Suppers.
4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *supper-bell*, *-board*, *-box* (Box *sb.* 2 g), *-dish*, *-fruit*, *-hour*, *-light*, *-meal*, *-money*, *-parlour*, *-room*, *-sherry*, *-table*, *-things* (THING *sb.* 12 d), *-tray*; objective, as *supper-cater*, *-lover*; also *supper-bar*, a bar or counter at which suppers are served in a tavern, etc.; † *supper-bed* = *supper-couch*; † *supper-couch*, a couch for reclining on at meals; *supper-house*, an establishment which supplies suppers after the closing of the theatres; *supper-party*, a party assembled at supper, a social gathering of this kind; *supper-quadrille*, the quadrille danced just before supper; *supper-room*, a room in which supper is served; also = *supper-house*; † *supper-sabbath*, a Communion Sunday; *supper-tavern* = *supper-house*; † *supper-while* = *SUPPER-TIME*.

1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 61 Oyster Room, "Supper Bar, Restaurant Keeper. a 1661 *HOLIDAY Juvenal* (1673) 215 "Supper-beds... Whose Brass-Front shew'd an Ass's vile head Crown'd. [note p. 222 In the ancient and innocent times, sales the Poet, they did not adorn their "supper-couches with pearls and curious shells.] 1845 T. Hook *Sayings Ser.* 11. *Passion & Prince*, v. The boys "supper-bell resounded in the hall. 1836-77 DICKENS *Sk. Bos. Scenes* xiv, A numerous assemblage of ladies and gentlemen... had rushed from their half-emptied stout mugs in the "supper boxes. 1838 DOUGHTY *Trav. Arabia Deserta* I. xxii. 594 A "supper-dish was set before me of mutton and temmin. 1888 J. PAIN *Myst. Mirdridge* xxiii, "Supper-caters do not live long. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 331 To this "Supper Fruits they fell. a 1843 *SOUTHERN COMM. PL. BK.* (1849) 557 Eight—the "supper hour (temp. Charles II.). a 1860 ALB. SMITH *Med. Student* (1861) 17 Ruddy chops and steaks are temptingly displayed in the windows of the "supper-houses. 1537 *N. Country Wills* (Surtees) 148 Three candlesticks for "supper lights wreathed. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* xvi, Miserable "supper-lovers that we are. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D. xx*, Durward... assigned his former pretext of a headache for not joining the household of the Bishop at the "supper-meal. 1598 R. BERNARD *Terence, Heautontim.* tv. ii, I will convey into my fingers againe that "supper money that would so faine be gone. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 103/2 Baths and "supper Parlours... should be towards the West. 1824 T. MITCHELL *Com. Aristoph.* II. 75 The conviviality of the Athenians made the torch a very necessary appendage to their "supper-parties. 1848 THACKERAY *Vain Fair* liv, He had been at a fast supper-party given the night before. 1835 MARRIAT *Olla Podr.* (1840) III. 131 Just before the "supper-quadrille... a loud noise below... was heard. a 1661 *HOLIDAY Juvenal* (1673) 381 Dempster... takes agger for some eminent place in the *trichitium*, or "supper-room. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xlv, They were returned to the supper-room. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* xxi, The laughter of the supper-room, and the inviting clatter of its knives and forks were ringing in his ear. 1858 SIMMONS *Diet. Trade, Supper-rooms*, shell-fish shops and taverns in London, where suppers and refreshments can be had, after public amusements are terminated. 1902 VIOLET JACOB *Sheep-Stealers* x, The brothers... were watching a quadrille from the door of the supper-room. 1690 C. NESSE *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. Test.* I. 38 Upon the "supper-sabbaths whereon we all eat the same spiritual meat. 1863 TREVELYAN *Complet. Wallah* (1866) 233 A four hours' lounge in a back drawing-room, sweetened by fine "supper-sherry at twenty-eight and six. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* lv, Round the "supper-table appeared a group of faces smiling with felicity. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* xxviii, In one of the principal hotels... sitting at a neatly-orderd supper-table. a 1860 ALB. SMITH *Med. Student* (1861) 41 The Toms, Charleses, and Henrys of the "supper-taverns. c 1825 MRS. SHERWOOD *Penny Tract* 10 She was putting away the "supper-things. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S. vi*, The wardrobe shelf with handles, that served as a "supper-tray on grand occasions! 1575 *Brieff Disc. Troub. Franckford* (1846) 63 He had spoken... in "supperwhile, certaine wordes tendinge to the slander off them and their ministry. 1609 W. M. Man in *Moone* (1849) 43 All supper while... he peereith... into the platters to picke out dauntie morsels.

Supper (sɒˈpər), *sb.* 2 [f. SUP v.1 + -ER 1.]

a. One who sups or sips: chiefly with prefixed *sb.*, as † *blood-supper* = blood-sucker, *kale-supper*, *wine-supper*. Also (*north. dial.*), a habitual drinker. b. The sucker of a pump.

1524, a 1563 [see BLOOD-SUPPER]. 1535 COVERDALE *Joc. I.* 5 Wake vp ye dronckardes, & wepe: moume all ye wyne suppers. 1611 FLORIO, *Sorbitore*, a sipper, a sooper, a swallower. 1611 COTGR. *Buverare*... a bilber, supper, or sipper; one that drinks little, and often. *Id.*, *Soupage*... the Supper, or Sucker of a Pumpe. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* iv, Aiken was one of the kale-suppers or Rife.

Supper, v. [f. SUPPER *sb.* 1.]

1. *trans.* a. To give supper to, provide with supper; to entertain at supper; = SUP v.2 3 c.

1622 MABBE *tr. Aleman's Gusan d'Alf.* l. 108 Then did I supper my selfe vpon my bread. 1715 W. SHELLEY in *J. Byron's Fint. & Lit. Rem.* (Chetham Soc.) I. 29 We intend to dinner him and supper him round, and by degrees make him our own. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xlv, Winnywee be suppered like princes? 1839 Hood *Ode St. Swilthin* 74 They wish you on your own mud porridge supper'd. 1888 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 23 Apr. 121 They were "suppered" under the presidency of Mr. Baillie Shearer on the Friday night.

b. To give (horses, cattle, etc.) their evening feed and bed them down for the night; also with *up*: cf. SUP v.2 3 a. Also *fig.* to give (a person) as

much as he cares to have of something. Chiefly *Sc. and north. dial.*

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxvii, I ken weel what helangs to suppering a horse. *Ibid.* xxxviii, The horse was properly suppered up. 1816 — *Bl. Dwarf* xvii, A honny breakfast the loons gae me theither morning, and him at the bottom on't; and trow ye I wasna ready to supper him up? 1877 J. HATTON *Bitter Sweets* xxi, Harkaway had been duly "suppered up". 1883 G. MACDONALD *Elect Lady* 133 Dawtie found Andrew in the stable, suppering his horse.

c. Of food: To serve for the supper of: = SUP v.2 3 b.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxx, Walter Cuming of Guissock, wha hadna as muckle o' him left together as would supper a messan-dog.

2. *intr.* To take one's snpper; to sup.

1691 MEEKE *Diary* 27 Aug. (1874) 43 "This night we cut down all our corn, and many persons suppered here. 1840 HALIBURTON *Letter Bag* i. 14, [I] Tea'd, suppered, champagne'd, tidied myself for bed, and I fear—snored. 1891 ANNIE THOMAS "That Affair III. i. 19 She has been suppering without intermission since Archie left her.

Suppering (sɒˈpərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SUPPER v. + -ING 1.] The providing or eating of supper; the entertainment of guests at supper.

1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 62 The Breakfasting-time, the Preparations for Dinner... and the Supperings, will fill up a great Part of the Day. 1784 R. BAGE *Barthol. Downings* I. 173 Such visiting and dressing, and dinnering, and suppering. 1827 HOOD *Lycius* 25 Once, at my suppering, I pluck'd in the dusk An apple.

b. The evening feeding of cattle, etc.; also with *up*. Also *concr.* the food given.

c 1818 CLARE *Summer Evening* 86 Far and near, the motley group Anxious claim their suppering-up. 1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* (1836) 683 In Scotland... before the introduction of naked fallows and turnips, it [*Citius arvensis*] formed the *suppering* of housed cattle, during five or six weeks of every summer. 1899 CROCKETT *Kil Kennedy* 243 Kit must be back at Loch Spelladair for the snpering of the horses.

Supperless (sɒˈpər-ləs), *a.* [f. SUPPER *sb.* 1 + -LESS 1.] Without supper.

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* II. (1570) Biv/1, I had leuer Cornix go supperlesse to bed. 1579 GOSSEN *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 45 Their Wives and Children cry on for bread, and go to bedde supperlesse offe in the yeere. 1598 B. JOXSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iii, iv, They'le keepe a man devoutly hungrie, all day, and at night send him supperlesse to bed. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 23 The most part of the Grecians were supperlesse, as also they wanted their dinner that day. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* l. 115 Swearing and supperless the Hero sate. 1822 T. L. PEACOCK *Maid Marian* iii, The baron had passed a supperless and sleepless night. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggerd's Dau.* I. 72 If he had not supped with the minister he might have gone supperless to bed.

Supper-time. The time at which snpper is taken.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* vii. 250 Keep sum til soper tyme. c 1400 *Destr. Tray* 3398 When yt seist to Sopertyme he seuyth hir well With all dainties on dese & drynkes ynow. c 1420 *Sir Amadas* (Weber) 208 Sir Amadas was com and don lyght, And hit was soper tyme. 1518 H. WATSON *Hist. Oliver of Castile* (Roxh.) M 4, But hyscoute that the soper tyme approach... he abode not longe there. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. iii. 47 It's Supper tyme my Lord, it's nine a clocke. 1677 EARL ESSEX in *Essex Papers* (Camden) II. 134 It being neer supper tyme we went to supper. 1766 EARL MARCH in *Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) II. 17 The letters come here generally about supper-time. 1848 THACKERAY *Vain Fair* li, The greatest triumph of all was at supper-time. She was placed at the grand exclusive table with His Royal Highness. 1902 VIOLET JACOB *Sheep-Stealers* xiv, She yawned, and wondered what she could do to amuse herself until supper-time.

attrib. 1586 TISSER *Husb.* (1878) 178 marg., Supper time huswiferie.

† **Supperward.** *Obs.* [f. SUPPER *sb.* 1: see -WARD.] To supperward: to supper; at or about supper-time.

c 1563 *Jack Juggler* 221 She vseth for hir bodylie helth, and safeguard To chyd daylie oone fite, too supperward. 1608 GOLDING *Epit. Frossard* l. 15 The English Capitaine... in an enuigien, when the French men were to supperward, brake suddainlie out of a wood.

So *Supperwards adv. rare.* to snpper.

1837 *Field* 19 Feb. 251/3 Again resuming our way, we proceeded supperwards. 1897 *Animal World* (R.S.P.C.A.) XXXVIII. 75/1 The moon's silvery beams, dancing on the waters, warned me to be hastening supperwards.

Supping (sɒˈpɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. SUP v.1 + -ING 1.]

1. The action of SUP v.1; drinking by spoonfuls or mouthfuls; † an instance of this, a sup. Also, swallowing up, absorption.

c 1400 *tr. Secr. Sec.* Gov. Lordsh. 81 At morwyn fastynge, to take a soupyng of venegre. c 1440 *Pramp. Parv.* 466/2 Sowpyngre, sorbitio. *Ibid.*, Suppyng al vp, or al owte, asorbicio. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Sorzo*, supping vp, sorbitio. 1611 FLORIO, *Sorbitio*, a souping or supping vp. (1611 Bible Hab. i. 9, Their faces shall sup vp [marg. Heb. the supping vp of their faces] as the East wind.)

† b. *attrib.*, as *supping draught*; *supping meat*, = 2; *supping medicine*, potable medicine. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *John* xxi. 5 Therefore Ihesu seith to hem, Children, wher 3e han any sonnyngre thing [Vulg. *potentiarum*]! 1283 — a *Som.* xiii. 8 Sche took mele, and medile, and made moist hir hysen, and sethio soupyngis [v. r. soupinge metis]. c 1400 *Langland's Cirurg.* 275 Alake herof a soupyng medycyn, hat it be as picke as bony. c 1440 *Pramp. Parv.* 466/2 Sowpyngre mete, or drynke. 1598 FLORIO, *Sorbitio*, a sip or supping draught. 1611 *Id.*, *Sorbitio*, any kind of thin supping broth. 1614 W. B. *Philos. Bang.* (ed. 2) 25 Wee must abstaine from those *Sorbitio*, supping meates. 1551 WIRTIE *tr. Primrose's Pop.*

Err. III. v. 147 Hippocrates... persuades to nourish the sick with supping meats, rather than with solid meats.

2. Chiefly *pl.* Food (*sing.* a food) that can be supped; liquid food, spoon-meat; *esp.* broth. Now *dial.*

1388 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xiii. 6 Y hiseche, come Thamar, my sistr, that sch make twei soupyngis [1382 two maner of potagis; 1384 *sorbitiuncula*] bifor my isen. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ix. xxi. 37n They bathed hym and washed hym and gaf hym hote soupynges til they had brought hym wel to his remembrance. 1510 STANBRIDGE *Vocabula* (W. de W.) B iiij, *Sorbitiuncula*, a suppyngre. 1542 BOORNE *Dyetary* xxxvii. (1870) 299 Let them haue .iiii. tymes in a daye warme soupynges. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hon. Apoth.* 4 Geue him a good broth of a pollet or chychken, or els a supping of yong beafe or veele. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxii. 11. 137 Wax taken inwardly in a supping or broth. 1651 FRENCH *Distill.* v. 142 You must give the patient some warme supplings all the time this medicine is working. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* Man. iv. xii. 348 Such as have lost their teeth are faine to content themselves with supplings. 1754-64 SNELLIE *Midwife* III. 77, I directed some Thebaick drops... with warm supplings. a 1825 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Souplings*, any sort of spoon-meat. 1899 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Supping*, spoon-meat of any kind, but more especially milk and water boiled and thickened with oatmeal... Calves' supping is food that they can suck up made with linseed... in milk and water.

Supping (sɒˈpɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. SUP v.2 + -ING 1.] The action of taking supper.

a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 4439 Soure sowping in vnseon, soure surfete of drinkis. c 1440 *Pramp. Parv.* 484/2 Suppyngre, cenatio, cenatus. 1620 VENNIE *Via Recta* viii, 179 This order of supping being observed, there will remaine a competent time... before they goe to bed... for the meats... to concoct. a 1721 *Prior Dial. Dead, Locke & Montaigne* (1907) 244, I may find what will dress a Supper, but nothing else to the present purpose of my own Supping. 1798 S. & H. *Lee Canter*, *T. II.* 187 Nor would he excuse the party from supping *al fresco* in his gardens. 1891 *Daily News* 6 Mar. 5/3 The public 'supplings' still prevail at Christ's Hospital.

b. *attrib.*, as *supping-day*, *-parlour*, *-place*, *-room*.

c 1450 in Aungier *Synon* (1840) 372 On "suppyngre dayes they may take an egge or two, or any other thyng ordeyned for them by the officers. 1552 HULOET, "Suppyng parlour or place, cenatio. 13... Bonaventura's *Medit.* 160 To be "sopyng place 32en pan bey come. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* xiv. 15 And he schal shewe to you a greet souping place strewid. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 350/1 A Sowpyngre place, cenaculum, cenatorium. 1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1307/1 He shal shewe you a greet supping place pauced. a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 148 A private "Supping-roome.

Supping, ppl. a. [f. SUP v.2 + -ING 2.] Taking supper.

c 1885 MASSON *Mem. London in Forties* i. (1908) 32 An elderly gentleman... seemed to take a benevolent interest in all the supping groups.

Supplance (sɒˈplʌns), *v. rare.* [Formed by the substitution of *place* for the second syllable of SUPPLANT, after *replace*.] *trans.* To take the place of, supersede.

1861 G. MUSGRAVE *By-Roads* 20 A little chapel... was supplanced by a church of large dimensions. 1867 — *Nooks & Corners Old France* I. 352 Supplanced by a broad sheet of plate glass.

† **Supplant, sb.** *Obs. rare.* [f. next.] = SUPPLANTATION.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* l. 239 Supplant with his slyhe cast Ful-offe happneth forto mowe Thing which an other man hath snwe. *Ibid.* 258 This Bonafas, which can noght hyde The tricherie of his Supplant.

Supplant (sɒˈplʌnt), *v.* Also 4-5 *suppliaunt* (e, 4-7 *-plante*, 7 *suplant*. See also SUBPLANT. [a. OF. *supplanter* (= It. *soppiantare*, Sp. *suplantar*, Pg. *supplantar*), or ad. L. *supplantare* to trip up, overthrow, f. *sup* = SUB- 25 + *planta* sole of the foot, PLANT *sb.* 2.]

† 1. *trans.* To trip up, cause to stumble or fall by tripping. *Obs. rare.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxvi. 33 (xxxvii. 31) His gangyngis sall not be supplanted [Vulg. *non supplantabuntur gressus eius*]. *Ibid.* cxxxix. [cxl.] 5 Pe whilke thought forto supplant my gatis. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Supplant*, to trip, or nuethrowe with the feet. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 513 His Armes clung to his Ribs, his Leggs entwining Each other, till supplanted down he fell A monstrous Serpent.

b. To throw down, overturn. *rare.*

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* i. v. He... has to straddle out his legs, lest the very wind supplant him.

† 2. *fig.* To cause to fall from a position of power, superiority, or virtue; to cause the downfall of, bring low. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvi. 14 [xvii. 13] Rise lord, bifor cum him and supplant him. 1445 in *Anglia* XXVIII. 269 Lechery the dowsett syn... coude nat the supplante. 1447 BOKENHAM *Synctis* (Roxh.) 46 Onre lord Jhesu Supplanted the devyl oure ruggyd enemy. 1522 MARKE *De quat. Neviz.* Wks. 85/x He set vpon our fyrst parentes in paradise, and by pride supplanted them. c 1610 *Women Saints* 81 The by pride supplanted these her vertuous studies, thought to supduell enuying these her vertuous studies. In to supplant her lie plant her. 1629 MASSINGER *Pictures* II. i. In supplant her lie the windings of lusts labyrinth. 1780 GOWER *Pramp. Err.* 52 Nor these alone... Seek to supplant his inexperience'd youth.

† b. To bring to nought, upset (a design, etc.). 1824 WYCLIF *Job* viii. 3 Whether God supplantith dom, and the Almyghty turneth vpon down, that is rightwis. a 1677 BARROW *Serm. Rom.* xi. 33 Wks. 1655 III. 257 Doh it not supplant his own designs, and unravel all that he for so many ages hath been doing?

3. To dispossess and take the place of (another), esp. by treacherous or dishonourable means. Also *absol.* † Const. of or from (a possession).

a 1300 [implied in SUPPLANTER]. 1382 Wyclif Jer. ix. 4 Eche brother supplantende shal supplant, and eche frend gilendly shal go. 1390 Gower Conf. i. 242 Agamenon Supplantede the worthi knyght Achilles of that swete wyht, which named was Brexedia. *Ibid.* 243 Amphitruon him hath supplanted With sleighte of love. c. 1430 *Freemasonry* 203 Ther schal no mayster supplantate other. a 1523 *Fabryan Chron.* vii. (1812) 436 Lest he for his synfuler auntaunt wolde supplanted hym of that erledam. 1529 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xiv. 256 *margin*. No man to supplant Another yn taking from hym his Cure. 1620 *SHAKS. Temp.* iii. iii. 70 You three from Millaine did supplant good Prospero. 1656 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) II. 4, I am not without fear that you may supplant me in his favor. 1731 Br. T. Wilson in *Kebble Life* (1863) xxii. 759 He must unworthily supplanted and turned out the worthy Curate, out of his own cure of souls. 1838 *Lytton Calderon* i. 63 It became the object of his life to supplant his father. 1858 *LONGF. M. Standish* iv. 76 You have betrayed me! Me, Miles Standish, your friend! I have supplanted, defrauded, betrayed me!

b. *transf.* (Cf. 6.) 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P.R.* xvii. clxxxviii. (Bodl. MS.) If. 234 h/1 Pe lefe þt is wip þe grape schal not be remeued... but þe oþer leues þat heþ ferre, for þese leues scholde supplant þe grapes.

† c. To get or take by supplantation. *Obs. rare.* 1484 *Caxton Curial* 4 b, And after... another newe one cometh to the court and shal supplant þe benediction.

† d. To take up by the roots; to root out, uproot (a plant or something likened thereto). Often in fig. context in association with PLANT sb.¹ or PLANT v. *Obs.*

1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 238 The Normans... laboured by all means to supplant the English [language], and to plant their own language amongst us. 1582 *STANYHURST Aeneis* iii. (Arh.) 71 The tre supplanted, that first from the roote seat is baled. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* i. i. 447 Dissemble all your griefes and discontents, You are but newly planted in your Throne, Least then the people... supplant vs for ingratitude. 1610 — *Temp.* iii. ii. 56 Trinculo, if you trouble him any more in's tale, By this hand, I will supplant some of your teeth. 1624 *DANCIE Birth of Heresies* To Rdr., Weedes, the which if they be not carefully and daily supplanted, will soone ouergrow the good plants. 1632 *R. Bolton Conf. Affi.* Const. xv. (1635) 79 Like a staffe stucke lightly in the ground, which every... blast of wind [may] supplant, and overthrow. 1644 *QUARLES Barabas & B.* 326 Foxes destroy it [sc. a vineyard], and the wild boar supplants it.

5. To remove from its position, get rid of, oust; occas. to replace or supersede by something else. *Now rare.*

1576 *FLEMING Panophl. Epist.* 67, I suppose that all your sorrow cannot with such facilitie be supplanted, but that a few sparkles will remaine. 1603 *OWEN Pembrokehire* iii. (1892) 37 The Conqueror haueinge purpose to Supplante the Englishe nation out of England. 1604 *DRAYTON Owle* 614 Supplant the Alpes, and lay them smooth and plaine. 1624 *CAPT. J. SMITH Virginia* iv. 106 This in ten daies more, would have supplanted vs all with death. 1784 *COWPER Task* i. 609 War follow'd for revenge, or to supplant The envied tenants of some happier spot. 1819 *EARL LAUNDELLA Publ. Wealth* 347 The habits of a man possessed of small fortune... naturally suggest the desire of supplanting the labour he performs. 1862 *SPENCER First Princ.* i. v. § 32. (1875) 117 To supplant them by higher ones... is to set up vague and influential motives for definite and influential ones.

6. Chiefly of things: To take the place of, succeed to the position of, supersede.

1671 *TRENCHFIELD Cap Gray Hairs* (1688) 18 'Tis no hard matter for the talk of Religion, to supplant the practice of it. 1789 *MRS. PROZIO Journ. France* i. 34 These pantomimes will very soon supplant all poetry. 1828 *D'ISRAELI Chas. I.* II. xii. 311 The genius of commerce was fast supplanting that nobler spirit which had made them a nation. 1857 *TOLMIN SMITH Parish* 100 Fresh Churchwardens can sue those whom they have supplanted. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* IV. xvii. 93 The minister, which has been wholly supplanted by work of later date.

† 7. (See *quots.*) *Obs.* 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xvii. xxiii. I. 537 Yet is there one manner besides of planting & maintaioing Vines... namely to supplant, that is, lay along upon the ground the whole stocke or maine bodie of a Vine. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* Supplant (*supplanto*, a *sub et planto*), to plant underneath, to under-plant and set up a thiog hending to the ground.

Hence Supplanted *ppl. a.* 1671 *MILTON P. R.* iv. 637 Now thou hast aveng'd Supplanted Adam. 1894 *Nature's Method in Evol.* Life iv. 55 Either... the supplanter is of a higher grade, or... the conditions of existence have become less favourable for the supplanted.

† Supplantal. [-AL 5.] = SUPPLANTING *vbl. sb.* In recent Dicts.

† Supplantarie. *Obs. rare.* [f. SUPPLANT + -arie for -ERY.] Snplantation.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* i. 237 The fite which is coiceved of Eovie, And cleped is Supplantarie. *Ibid.* 241 Vit hadde I levere In my simplece forto die, Than worche such Supplantarie.

Supplantation (*söplanti'* [fön]). Also 5 sub-plant-. [a. OF. (mod.F.) *supplantation* (= It. *supplantatione*, Sp. *suplantacion*, Pg. *suplantação*), ad. late L. *supplantatio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *supplantare* to SUPPLANT.]

1. The dispossession or displacement of a person in a position, esp. by dishonourable means.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* i. 258 The Mitre with the Diademe He hath thurgh Supplantation. 1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* iii. iv.

(MS. Bodl. 263) 155/2 Moordre doon for subplantation (ed. 1554 supplantation) Requereh vengeance. 1592 *TIMME Ten Engl. Leapers* E.J. Jacob by supplantation attained to a blessing. 1600 W. Watson *Decadion* (1602) 266 No ieaousies nor suspicions, no enuie nor supplantations. a 1631 *DONNE Sermon*, 1 Cor. xii. 3 (1640) 315 The sinister supplantations of pretenders to places in Court. a 1635 *NAUNTON Fragm. Reg.* (Arh.) 49 Those that he relyed on, began... to be sensible of their own supplantation, and to project his. 1646 *OWEN Country Ess. Wks.* 1821 VIII. 66 Tried and proved ineffectual for the supplantation of truth. 1654 *WHITLOCKE Jmil. Swed. Emb.* (1772) II. 83 The... losse of their trade in Muscovia, by supplantation of the Dutch. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 103 ¶ 23 No interest in view, and therefore no design of supplantation.

2. The supersession or displacement of one thing by another.

1608 *HIERON Defence* iii. 122 If the sayd ordinance, after a supplantation or other decay therof, be agayne restored & reestablished. c 1819 *COLERIDGE Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 123 A complete suppression and habitual supplantation of immediate selfishness. 1837 W. A. BUTLER *Sermon*. Ser. ii. xix. (1856) 283 That Church of perfect holiness shall be not the supplantation of the present, but its continuance.

† 3. Overthrow, downfall. *Obs.* 1517 *French Jubile* 2 You display your greatnes, by the supplantation of a Tyrannie established in your State.

† 4. Illiterate or jocular for *supplication*. 1590 R. WILSON *Three Lords & Ladies Lond.* H. iij, Read my supplantation and my snit yee shall know. 1593 *LOGGE W. Longbeard* (Hunter. Club) 13 After the counsell of some poore Cittizens, [the widow] put vppe a supplication or a supplantation (as the sillier sort of people called it).

Supplanter (*söplanti'*). [a. OF. *supplanteur* (mod.F. *supplanteur*), ad. late L. *supplantatōrem*, agent-n. f. *supplantare* to SUPPLANT: see -ER 1.]

1 One who dispossesses or displaces another in his position, esp. by unworthy practices.

a 1390 *Cursor M.* 3744 Right-wisli es iacob his nam, Pat es to sai... Supplanter als of heritage. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* i. 241 If thou understode... In loves cause what it doth, A man to ben a Supplanter. c 1614 *FLETCHER, etc. Wit at Sea. Weapons, Persons repr. in Play*, Cunningham, a discreet gen. Sir Gregorys comrade and supplanter. 1691 *Br. Ken Let.* 7 June in *Plumtree Life* (1888) II. xx. 52 Dr Kidder is now said to be my Successor or rather supplanter. 1703 W. HAMILTON *Life Bonnell* ii. 167 He was rarely known to speak an Angry word against his Supplanter. 1841 *LYTTON Night & Morn.* i. iii. Those children are our disgrace and our supplanners. 1899 *Daily News* 25 July 6/1 When the prodigal has satisfied poetic justice, and retaliated by nearly killing his supplanter.

† 2. One who causes the downfall or destruction of a person or thing; an overthrower. *Obs.*

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xiii. 11 [xiv. 7] Iacob is als mykill at say as wrestlere or supplantere of syn. 1422 *CARVERE Treat. Rule St. Aug.* In *Life* (1910) 145 So may our blessed fader Augustyn he cleped a supplanter of be Deuel. 1672 W. DE BRITAIN *Dutch Uurp.* 33 The Hollanders are the great Supplanters of Trade, and obstrucers of Commerce. a 1716 *SOUTH 4th Sermon*. Isa. v. 20 (1717) VI. 109 A treacherous Supplanter and Underminer of the Peace of all Families and Societies.

3. A thing that displaces or snpersedes another.

1865 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Nov. 622/1 Natural Provençal and natural Swabian, as distinguished from their high-polite supplanter. 1905 J. B. FIRTH *Highw. Derbyshire* xi. 172 The old road... is little more than half as long as its modern supplanter.

Supplanting (*söplanti'*), *vbl. sb.* [f. SUPPLANT v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb SUPPLANT in various senses; supplantation.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xl. 10 [xli. 9] Hij þat eten min lous, herieden vp me supplantunge oþer puttyng out. 1382 *Wyclif Prov.* xl. 3 Supplantunge of pemetid men shal waste them. c 1440 *LYDG. Hors. Shepe & Goos* 604 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 40 Fals supplantunge, clymbyng vp of foolis, Vnto chaires of wordly dygotte. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* xii. iv. For to this end th' Almighty did him frame, And therefore from supplanting gave his ominous name. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* iii. xvi. 194 Such a place will thrive the better... when new Colonies come not in with Extirpation of the Natives; for this is rather a Supplanting than a Planting. 1706 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* III. 511 We should be guilty of no Emulation, no Supplanting, no Injury to any other. 1717-18 *HOADLY Sermon*. 1 Cor. x. 11. 20 Those Divisions and Supplantings that were among the King's own Friends. 1891 *HARVEY Tess* xxiii, Such supplanting was to be.

Supplantment (*söplanti'*). *rare.* [f. SUPPLANT v. + -MENT.] = prec.

1912 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 653/1 The hussar and the lancer have no reason to regard their supplantment by flying corps as a dire calamity.

Supple (*sup'pl*), *sb. Sc. and north. dial.* Also soupple, swipple, soopple. [app. var. of *swipple*, *swoupple*, SWIFFLE, assimilated to *supple*.]

1. The part of a flail that strikes the grain in thrashing.

1634 (8 Dec.) *Rec. Baron Crt. Colstoun* (MS.), Unlawes Pa^t. Nycolson in eastmanis in 40s. for cutting and transporting tua souppells furth of the lairds wode & geving thaim to Pa^t. Ormiston, confest. 1701 *LADY GRISELL BAILLIE Househ. Bk.* (1911) 9 For 2 sives and 2 ridles 1 l. 10s. supples 8s... 18 o. For expecoe of selling 20 bolls oats, 1 6 o. 1780 *DAVISON Seasons* 143 The scatter'd ears That frae the swingin suppl spread afar. 1807 *STAGG Poems* 14 A lang flail souple full'd his neif. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 989 The flail consists of two parts, the hand-staff or helve... and the souple or beater. 1893-4 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, Souple, Souple, Swipple, the loose, swiaging arm of a flail.

2. A cudgel.

1815 *SCOTT Guy R.* xxv, A gedde oak souple in his hand.

1827 — *Two Drovers* i, 'They had their broadwords, and I have this hit supple', shewing a formidable cudgel.

Supple (*sup'pl*), *a.* Forms: 3-7, 8-9 *Sc. and north. dial.* soupple, (6 soupple (?), souppil, *Sc. souppil*, souppil, 6-7 supple, 7, 9 *Sc. and north. dial.* soupple), 5- supple. [a. OF. *supple*, *sople*, (mod.F.) *souple* = L. *supplicem*, *supplex* lit. 'bending under', hence, submissive, suppliant, f. *sup* = SUB- + *plie*, root of *plicare* to fold (cf. *PLIANT*).]

† 1. Of soft or yielding consistency; not rigid; soft, tender. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4577 Þoru hauherc & þoru is coler þat nere noþing souple He smot of is heued. c 1395 *Plowman's Tale* 58 Of sondry sedes that hen sewe; It semeth that som hen unsounde. For some he grete grown on grounde, Som ben souple [ed. 1542 souppil], simple and small. a 1400 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 442 Take swynes lire, and sethe hit, and hewe hit smalle... ande make hit right souple.

2. That is easily bent or folded without breaking or cracking; pliant, flexible.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Prol.* 203 His bootes souple, his hors in greet estaat. c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 201 Hire pylche souple. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* xi. xiii. 7 The souppil schafitis baldly sche On athir sydis thik sparrellis and leyt leif. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 749 This poysoned preicheor of Godis word is not vnlkye ane supple suord. a 1586 *SINNEY Arcadia* ii. xi. (1912) 220 Her hellie, Like Alabaster faire and sleeke, But soft and supple satten like. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 109 They will wash and not shrinke in the wetting, and weare very long and souple. 1699 *DRAYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 266 For his soft Neck, a supple Collar make Of hending Osiers. 1725 *Farr. Dict.* s. v. *Lentise*, Their Ends and middle Veins are reddish, supple, and gluey. 1785 *BURNS Scotch Drink* iv, On thee nft Scotland chows her cood, In souple scones, the wale o' food! 1838 *DICKENS Nich. Nick*, xiii, A fearful instrument of flagellation, strong, supple, wax-ended, and new. 1871 *NAPHEYS Prev. & Cure Dis.* ii. vi. 581 The material [of the dress] should be soft and supple. 1872 *BLACK Adv. Phaeton* xxii. 411 Persistently whipping the stream with his supple fly-rod. 1899 *Albuth's Syst. Med.* viii. 670 The remedy should be rubbed in with sufficient frequency and in sufficient quantity to keep the skin supple and uctuous.

† b. *transf.* of the internal organs of the body.

c 1400 *Secreta Secret.*, Gov. Lordsh. 70 Vse a lytel trauaill yn ridyng... It dryues out wyndys, comforys þe body and makys hit souple. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* (1719) 1 Midding Ale... scoureth... slimy Filth, from off the... Glands; turns it over the Pylorus, and leaves a halmey, benign Litus instead, to keep all supple and easy.

c. *Souple Tam*, 'a child's toy, which, being pulled by a string, shakes and seems to dance' (Jamieson, 1825). *Sc.*

[1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* xvii, It [a horse's] a grand hargain... The stringball will gae aft when it's gae a mile; it's a weel-ken'd ganger; they ca' it Souple Tam.] 1870 R. CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes Scotl.* 18 And ye'll get a coatie, Aod a pair o' breekees—Ye'll get a whippie and a supple Tam!

d. *fig.* Adaptable; elastic.

1781 *COWPER Hope* 602 Some wisser rule... Supple and flexible as Indian cane, To take the bend his appetites ordain. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* (1883) 219 His supple address and determination saved Rome from a revolution. 1890 *GLADSTONE in Daily News* 4 June 6/1 To make the human mind a supple, effective, strong, available instrument.

3. Of the body, limbs, etc.: Capable of bending easily; moving easily or nimbly.

1530 *PALSCOR 325/1* Souple, lythe, souple. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* iii. iii. 107, I doe beseech you (That are of suppler ioynts) follow them swiftly. 1625 *BACON Ess., Custom & Educ.* (Arh.) 371 The ioints are more supple to all Feats of Activitie. 1747 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1810) I. xviii. 132 Limbs so supple; will so stubbhorn! 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. II.* xlix. (1790) II. 52 We all howed to the ground; the supplest of the company had the happiness to touch the sacred slipper. 1827 *SCOTT Surg. Dau.* iii, If he listed to take some [dancing] lessons, I think I could make some hand of his feet, for he is a souple child. 1833 *Regul. & Instr. Cavalry* i. 40 The Horse... will be rendered supple, active, and obedient. 1873 *DIXON Two Queens* xix. I. IV. 4 Henry at thirty-five was still a young man in the flower of life: tall, fair, and supple.

b. *Supple knee*: in reference to insincere or obsequious obeisance. Cf. 4.

1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* i. iv. 33 A brace of Dray-men bid God speed him well. And had the tribute of his supple knee. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* vi. (1871) 89 It cost him nothing but a supple knee, And oonly wode & much observance. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 788 Will ye submit your necks, and chuse to bend The supple knee? 1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* vi. 294 Religion, public order, both exact External homage, and a supple knee. 1781 *COWPER Table Talk* 127 Servility with supple knees, Whose trade it is to smile, to crouch, to please.

c. *transf.* of movements, etc.: Characterized by flexibility of body or limb.

1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* iv. i. 102 Each part depriu'd of supple government, Shall stiffen and starke, and cold appear like death. 1778 *EARL PEMBROKE Equitation* 63, I define the supple trot to be that in which the horse at every motion that he makes, bends and plays all his joints. 1809 *ROLAND Fenning* 66 Keep a firm, steady, and supple position of the body. 1853 *BRONTE Vilelle* xxv, Her movements had the supple softness, the velvet grace of a kitten.

† d. Of wind: Gentle, soft. *Obs. rare.*

1652 *CRASHAW Carmen Deo Nostro* Wks. (1904) 194 Be they such As sigh with supple wind Or answer Artfull Touch.

4. *fig.* Yielding readily to persuasion or influence; compliant. *Const. to.*

c 1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Treat.* 20 Forto breke downe the vnhusonnes of the body... that itt myght be souple and

ellis he taketh away the newe supplemente [glass or pacche: Vulg. *supplementum*], and a more brekyng is made. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxi. (Bodl. MS.) ff. 85 b/2 But þeize sterres haue liste of here owne. 3itte to perfection of here list þei forgoth supplemente [1495 supplement; orig. *complementum*] and help of þe sonne. 1544 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* l. 764 The Lord Chancelour... shall... admit and swere. Mr. Cox to be his Aulmoner... and Mr. Cheke as a supplement to Mr. Cox. 1594 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* iii. viii. § 10 Vnto the word of God... we do not add reason as a supplement of any maiue or defect therein. 1628 *FELTHAM Resolves* ii. [i.] xxviii. 124 Minerva cou'de Vlysses of his wrinkles and baldnesse; not that she took'then away by supplements. 1664 *H. More Myst. Iniq.* 94 God would have afterwards raised other persons of Apostolical purity... to have made a Supplement to the former. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 250 Fording the River without such a Supplement [as a bridge]. 1728 *Young Love Faine* i. 12 Instructive Satire... Thou shining supplement of public laws! 1856 *J. RICHARDSON Recoll.* i. vi. 142 As supplements to this howl, small cups, hrimming with milk punch were placed upon the table. 1862 *PALEY Aschylus* (ed. 2) *Supplies* 154 note, Hermann's supplement *as* completes the anapaestic verse. 1893 *G. H. PEMBER Earth's Earliest Ages* 67 How wonderful a supplement may, in the World to Come, be added to our present scanty information.

b. A part added to complete a literary work or any written account or document; *spec.* a part of a periodical publication issued as an addition to the regular numbers and containing some special item or items.

1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* i. 3 As Iames Philip of Bergamo sayth, in the supplement of his Chronicles. 1596 *FLEMING tr. Caius' Dogs* (1880) 44 The winding vp of this worke, called the Supplement. 1650 *Row (Hille)* A Supplement of the Historie of the Kirk of Scotland. 1683 *WOOD Life (O.H.S.)* III. 35 He died Sunday 21 Jan. (20 Jan., saith the supplement to his will). 1695 *RAY in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 20 To speed the finishing and fitting my Supplement for the Presse. 1779 *JOHNSON L. P., Cowley Wks.* 1787 II. 22 His work, to which my narration can be considered only as a slender supplement. 1863 *LYELL Antiq. Mani.* 5 In my 'Elements or Manual of Elementary Geology' and in the Supplement to the fifth edition of the same. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* II. App. 577, I accept his account... as a supplement, to the account in the Chronicles. 1887 (Nov. 5) *Special Literary Supplement to The Spectator*.

c. *Math.* (a) *Supplements of a parallelogram* = *complements of a parallelogram* (*COMPLEMENT sb.* 5 b). *Obs.* (b) *Supplement of an arc or angle*, the amount by which an arc is less than a semicircle, or an angle less than two right angles; also *attrib.*, as *supplement-chord*. (c) An additional term introduced in certain cases in an equation or expression (abbreviated *Suppl.*).

1570 *BILLINGSTAY Euclid* i. Theorem xxxii. 53 In euery parallelograme, the supplementes of those parallelogrammes which are about the diameter, are equal the one to the other. *Ibid.* Prop. xliii. 53b, Supplementes or Complementes are those figures which with the two parallelogrammes accomplish the whole parallelogramme. 1704 *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn.* i. *Supplement of an Ark*, in Geometry or Trigonometry. 1747 *T. SIMPSON Elem. Plane Geom.* 138 If the Measure of the Supplement-chord of any Arch be increased by the Number 2, the Square-root of the Sum will be the Supplement-chord of half that Arch. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) Suppl. II. 630/2 The supplement of 50° is 130°; as the complement of it is 40°. 1842 *GWILT Archit.* § 1038 ADE being a semicircle, BDE is the supplement of the arc AB, which arc, reciprocally, is the supplement of BDE. 1861 *FERRERS Trilinear Co-ordinates* vi. 112 The angle between the asymptotes of the reciprocal hyperbola will be the supplement of that between the tangents. 1868 *CAYLEY Math. Papers* (1893) VI. 263, I introduce into the equation a term called the 'Supplement' (denoted by the abbreviation 'Supp.'). The expression of the Supplement should in every case be furnished by the theory. 1884 *tr. Lotze's Logik* 278, h. f. 2. d. h., is the general term of this second series, and is what we must add as supplement to the general term of the first series.

†2. The action of supplying what is wanting; the making good of a deficiency or shortcoming.

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 345/1 The feeste of all the sayntes was establisshed... Fyriste for the dedycation of the Temple secondly for supplement of offences done. 1532 *SKELTON Carl. Laurel* 145 *Mayer Chaucer to Skelton*... Your hesty delygence Of that we [sc. Chaucer, Gower, and Lydgate] beganne in the supplement. 1575 in *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 1585. 261/1 Our said kirk... haveand neid and mister of heitment and supplement. 1585 A. DAY *Exp. Secretorie* ii. (1625) 76 For better supplement of the learners knowledge. 1592 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 611 Ane new gift of the saids landis grantit with all dew solemniteis and with supplement of all faultis. 1610 *DONNE Pseudo-martyr* 21 Councils submitted their decrees to the Emperours for Authority, and supplement of defects. 1650 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 135 Equity is... either a remission or moderation of the laws... or... a supplement of the law in cases wherein things in conscience ought to be done.

b. *Sc. Law.* *Letters (or writ) of supplement*, a writ issuing from the Court of Session to compel the appearance before an inferior court of a person who resides out of its jurisdiction. *Oath in supplement*, an oath of a party on his own behalf, admitted to confirm imperfect evidence, such as the oath of a single witness, so as to constitute sufficient legal proof: cf. *suppletory oath* s.v. *SUPPLETORY a. b.*

1672 to G. J. Bell *Comm. Lawscot.* (ed. 5) I. 331 note, The count-bow, with the merchant's oath in supplement, was sufficient to make it a full probatio. 1693 *STAR Inst. Law Scot.* (ed. 2) iv. xlv. § 17. 710 Whosoever is cited by a Messenger, to Compare and Depone by an Oath of Calumny, Verity or Supplement, if he do not Depone, he is holden as

Confest. 1765-8 *ERSKINE Inst. Law Scot.* i. ii. § 17 The pursuer must apply to the court of session... for letters of supplement... containing a warrant to cite the defender to appear before the judge of the territory where the controverted subject lies. 1826 G. J. BELL *Comm. Lawscot.* (ed. 5) II. 66 note, If the original creditor do not live within the jurisdiction in which the arrestee resides... he must be summoned by a writ of supplement from the Court of Session. 1838 W. BELL *Diet. Law Scot.* 378 s.v. *Evidence*, The oath in supplement is admitted to supply deficiencies in legal evidence, where the party whose oath is allowed has brought what is called a *semipleña probatio*.

†3. The reinforcement of troops; chiefly *concr.* (*sing.* and *pl.*), reinforcement(s). *Obs.*

1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VI. 137 Two M. archers, and four hundred spears, was sente into Gascoyne, as a supplement to the country. 1549 *Acts Privy Council* (1890) II. 273, xvj Albanoy's horsemen, to him allotted for the supplement of his band. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xlii. x. 1121 The Pretors also, who required to have a supplement with them into Spain. 1666 *MANLEY Grotius' Law C. Wars* 421 Souldiers both of Horse and Foot were... drawn together... as a Supplement to the old exhausted Militia.

†4. The action of supplying or providing; that which is supplied; supply, provision. *Obs.*

1544 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* l. 766 We see manifest occasion of moche greater charge, then was att the begynnyng considering... and... as We cannot use any other present means, for the supplement hereof, thenne [etc.]. 1545 *Ibid.* III. 519 Supposing that they have of His Majesty sufficient supplement for their furnyre. *Ibid.* 543 We coude have no supplement of caske for their victualles, but suche as we had from... Waterforde. 1588 *PARKER tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* 77 General prurieu and president of the counsell of warre: whose office is... for the supplement of garrisons. 1615 *CHARMAN Odys.* ix. 242 We had not spent Our ruddie wine aship-board: supplement Of large sort, each man to his vessell drew. 1658 *OSBORN K. James Wks.* (1673) 494 The People, if they denied him supplement or inquired after the disposure of it, were presumptuous peepers into the sacred Ark of the State.

†Supplement, sb. 2 *Obs. rare* -1. [*f. SUPPLE v. + -MENT*] Supplement.

1583 *STROODS Anat. Abus.* i. 54 It [sc. whoredom]... consumeth the moisture and supplement of the hodie.

Supplement, var. SUPPLEMENT.

Supplement (*suppliment, suppliment*), v. (*First in Sc. writers.*) [*f. SUPPLEMENT sb. 1*] *trans.* To furnish a supplement to, supply the deficiency in; also, to supply (a deficiency).

In recent story-writing, to add as a supplementary statement or remark.

1829 *JAS. MILL Hum. Mind* (1869) II. 62 Clusters of sensations, supplemented by possibilities of sensation. 1833 *CHALMERS Power of God* i. vi. (1834) I. 224 The strong appetite of hunger supplements the deficiency of the rational principle of self-preservation. 1857 *J. W. DONALDSON Chr. Orthod.* Intro. p. viii. This work is a continuous essay, supplemented by a number of special disquisitions on certain important subjects. 1863 *GLADSTONE Financ. Statem.* 442 The spiritual food is to be supplemented, as Scotchmen say, by something which finds a shorter way to their perceptions and their appetites. 1868 *G. DUFF Pol. Surv.* 23 The two sets of dissimilar conditions supplement and throw light upon each other. 1875 *ROSSETTI Hood's Poet. Wks.* Ser. ii. Pref. p. xv. It is now thought desirable to supplement that by a second volume. 1878 *MISS BRADDOON Open Verdict* i. If I am a poor creature as a person, you supplement me so well, Selina, that, between us, I think we do our duty to the parish. 1888 'J. S. WINTER' *Boottle's Childr.* xi. 'Yes, a disparity,' answered Maud... 'It means age!' 'And not less than twenty years,' supplemented Pearl.

Hence Supplemented *ppl. a.*, Supplementing

obl. sb. and *ppl. a.*
1865 *W. KAY Crisis Hufeldiana* 80 Their cancellings, supplementings, and arbitrary assumptions. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Nov. 2/1 'You love the garden?' she hazarded... 'And everything in it,' was his supplemented answer. 1904 *R. SMALL Hist. Congreg. U. P. Ch.* I. 529 A winding-up was insisted on by the Supplementing Board.

Supplemental (*supplimental*), a. (*sb.*) Also 7-8 suppli-. [*f. SUPPLEMENT sb. 1 + -AL*] = SUPPLEMENTARY. *Const. 10, of.*

Supplemental air, the air that remains in the lungs after an ordinary expiration: cf. quot. 1855 s.v. *SUPPLEMENTARY a. b.* 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* ii. ii. § 7 Wee speake nowe of parts of Learning supplementall, and not of supererogation. 1629 *GAULF Holy Madn.* 134 Womens Supplemental Art, does but the rather hewray Natures Defects. 1668 *HALL Pref. to Rolle's Abridgm.* c. j. b. An Appendix was intended that might have been supplemental of some Titles. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* iii. xxviii. 448 If new matter arises, which did not exist before, he [sc. the plaintiff] must set it forth by a supplemental bill. 1795 *MASON Ch. Mus.* ii. 153 All those supplemental graces which really serve to assist musical expression. 1866 *LIDSON Banffton Lect.* v. (1875) 220 Viewed in its historical relation to the first three Gospels it is supplemental to them. 1866 *HUXLEY Physiol.* iv. (1869) 104 About as much more in addition to this remains in the chest after an ordinary expiration, and is called *Supplemental air*. 1872 T. BRVANT *Pract. Surg.* (1878) I. 563 Supplemental teeth are occasionally developed in both temporary and permanent sets.

b. *Math.*
Supplemental angle, either (in relation to the other) of two angles which are together equal to two right angles. *Supplemental arc*, either of two arcs which are together equal to a semicircle. *Supplemental chord*, the chord of a supplemental arc. *Supplemental triangle*, either (in relation to the other) of two spherical triangles in which the angular points of the one are the poles of the sides of the other, and each side of the one is the supplement of the corresponding angle of the other.

1798 *HUTTON Course Math.* (1827) I. 315 Let C and D be two angles... standing on the supplemental arc AEB; then will the angle C be equal to the angle D. 1827 *ATRY Trigon.* in

Encycl. Metrop. (1845) I. 683 Suppose great circles EF, FD, DE... to be described, of which A, B, C are respectively the poles; they will intersect in the points D, E, F, and form a spherical triangle, called the polar or supplemental triangle. 1840 *LARONER Geom.* vii. 78 If a quadrilateral figure be inscribed in a circle, its opposite angles will be supplemental. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 300/1 Chords or arcs of a circle or other curve which have a common extremity, and together subtend an angle of two right angles at the centre, are sometimes called supplemental chords or arcs.

c. *sb.* A supplementary fact, etc. *rare.*

1670 *BLOUNT Law Dict.* Pref. (1691) (a) ij, In the Supplementals, Bracton, Britton, and divers other Authors have been my Guides. 1836 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) IV. 454 There are three works which I shall want of our supplementals. 1852 *DE MORGAN in Graves Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* (1889) III. 344 You do not see how I get my supplementals.

Hence Supplementally *adv.*, by way of supplement.

1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 254 Clara, in her turn, or supplementally for her sister, would bless me with her company. 1853 *G. S. FAOER Downfall Turkey* 77 The cities of the Medes are only subjoined supplementally.

Supplementary (*supplimental*), a. (*sb.*) [*f. SUPPLEMENT sb. 1 + -ARY*]. Cf. *F. supplémentaire*.] Of the nature of, forming, or serving as, a supplement. *Const. 10.*

1667 *Decay Chir.* Ptery xviii. 399 Divinity would not then pass the Yard and Loom... nor Preaching be taken in as an easier supplementary Trade, by those that disliked the pains of their own. 1770 *PENNANT Brit. Zool.* IV. Ded. p. iv, To you therefore I address this little supplementary work. 1793 *BEAUFORT Lett. Darwin* 9 These I shall from time to time submit... as supplementary to the knowledge accumulated by former experience. 1823 *LAMB Elia* Ser. ii. *Old China*, Competence to age is supplementary youth. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xiii. II. 287 To this Claim... was added a supplementary paper containing a list of grievances. 1862 *BUCKLEY Civilit.* (1864) II. vi. 437 Each is supplementary to the other; so that in order to understand either, it is necessary to study both. 1908 *Athenaeum* 15 Aug. 182/2 A supplementary volume of whose memoirs was published a few years ago.

b. In various technical uses.

1796 *Act 37 Geo. III.* c. 3 § 2 If a sufficient Number of Officers... cannot be found to accept of Commissions in the Supplementary Militia... it shall be lawful for the said Lieutenants... to appoint for that Service, such a Number of the Officers in the Army... as his Majesty shall approve. 1826 *G. J. BELL Comm. Lawscot.* (ed. 5) II. 214 Of Supplementary Deeds or Acts... These are certain acts and steps of conveyancing necessary for supplying the links of a defective conveyance. *Ibid.* 409 Of the method of affecting the acquisitions of the bankrupt subsequent to sequestration... The best method... is, that the trustee... shall apply to the Court for a supplementary sequestration. 1838 W. BELL *Diet. Law Scot.* s.v., When all the parties interested have not been called, or where the original summons requires amendment, and the defender has not appeared, a supplementary or auxiliary summons is necessary. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 343/2 The supplementary triangle. [*cf. SUPPLEMENTAL b.*] 1848 *CAYLEY Math. Papers* I. 362 The Supplementary cone (i.e. the cone generated by lines through the vertex at right angles to the tangent planes of the cone in question). 1855 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.* (1857) s.v. *Respiration*, The supplementary or reserve air or that which can be expelled by a forcible expiration, after an ordinary outbreathing. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2455/1 *Supplementary Engine*, an auxiliary steam-engine, for feeding the boiler when the main engine is at rest. 1891 *F. TAYLOR Man. Pract. Med.* (ed. 2) 347 Increased vesicular murmur happens... over one lung or part of a lung, when another part of the lung is not properly in use. It is then called compensatory or supplementary breathing.

c. *sb.* A supplementary person or thing.

In recent parliamentary use, a question supplementary to that put down on the question-paper.

1812 *SOUTHEY in Edinh. Ann. Reg.* III. 1. 485/2 Supplementary deputies were then to be chosen, who were to take their seats in case of any vacancy by death; the supplementaries were, as nearly as could be, in the proportion of one to three. 1879 *Scribner's Monthly* Dec. 304 The prayers... are simply preliminaries and supplementaries to the sermon. 1904 *ALICE TERTON Lights & Shadows in Hosp.* i. 3, I was called a 'supplementary', which was a dignified title for a charwoman. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 May 1/2 Lord Cranborne... did not altogether ignore supplementaries, but he came one or two had coppers over them.

Hence Supplementarily *adv.*, by way of supplement.

1862 *F. HALL Hindu Philos. Syst.* 205 To indicate, supplementarily, the object denied. 1899 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Sept. 677 Those we propose to tax supplementarily are mostly wealthy.

Supplementation (*supplimental*), v. [*f. SUPPLEMENT v. + -ATION*.] The action of supplementing; also, an instance of this, a supplementary addition.

1854 *FERRIER Inst. Metaph.* 450 To redeem from contradiction a centreless circle or a stick with only one end, two supplementations are required. 1873 A. W. WARD *tr. Curtius' Hist. Greece* I. ii. i. 218 The war had made great gaps in the military body itself, and it was in the interest of the state to fill these up... This supplementation miscarried. 1903 *G. E. UNTERHILL in Eng. Hist. Rev.* Oct. 756 The shortest supplementation [of lines in a fragmentary papyrus] is always the most probable.

Supplementer (see the vb.). Also -or. [*f. SUPPLEMENT v. + -ER*]. One who supplements.

1644 *FEATLY Roma Ruens* 12 The author and supplementer of Catalogus testium veritatis. 1697 *DRYDEN Virgil, Life* *11b, Franshemius, the Learn'd Supplementer of Livy, has inserted this Relation into his History. 1869 *BONAR Life F. Milne* xix. 409 Not one minister out of a thousand would have borne such supplementing, however needful, or would have so cordially thanked the supplementer. 1873

G. W. KITCHIN *Hist. France* I. iii. x. 380 'Which thing,' says the Suppletor to William of Nangis, 'came not to pass.' 1908 ORR *Profr. O. T.* x. 344 So long as the Jehovahist was regarded as a mere suppletor of the Elohist.

Suppleness (sɒp'lɪnəs). [f. SUPPLE + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being supple.

1. Flexibility and elasticity: sometimes with implication of nimbleness of movement (cf. 2).

1616 BACON *Sylva* § 610 The suppleness and Gentleness of the Inye of that Plant, being that which maketh the Boughs also so Flexible. 1707 *Curios. Husb. & Gard.* 69 There is no part... in which the Snitility and Suppleness of the Sap more claim our Admiration, than in Trees that are grafted. 1782 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* xi. (1876) 29 That suppleness which is the characteristic of flesh. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. ii. 234 By scoring, silk acquires its suppleness and whiteness. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* i. ix. (1893) 185 Hair like the fibrous covering of a cocoa-nut in... suppleness as well as color. 1858 CARLYLE *Friedr. Gh.* v. ii. (1872) II. 63 You have beaten Louis XIV. to the suppleness of washleather.

2. Of the body or limbs: Capability of bending easily.

1768 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* I. ii. xx. 47 Nature may have prepared one man for a dancer by giving him strength and suppleness in his joints. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 165 Serpents... have the length and the suppleness of the eel. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xiii. Giving his right arm two or three flourishes to try its power and suppleness. 1895 ECCLES *Scientia* 80 Elderly persons from whom feats of suppleness could not be expected.

3. Flexibility or adaptability of mind, character, etc. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* v. (1595) 62 Children... through the great suppleness of their brains, abound in memory. 1638 BAKER *tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 160 He hath both the substance and the suppleness which are necessary in dealing with the brains of that country. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1648) 35 Bringing those that use to write their Thoughts to what may be call'd a certain Suppleness of Style. 1807 KNOX & JEAN CORR. (1834) I. 325 A certain suppleness in your mental powers, by virtue of which they will bend to all occasions and subjects, with an ease and readiness [etc.]. 1878 O. W. HOLMES *Motley* xxi. 187 As a diplomatic his great want is suppleness.

4. Yielding disposition or character, compliancy, complaisance. ? *Obs.* exc. as in b.

1629 DONNE *Serm. Whitsunday* (1640) 309 God finds a better disposition, and suppleness, and maturity, and mellowing, to concur with his motion in that man. 1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* i. xxv. 172 There never remains any sweetness, or softness, or suppleness in the Soul; but she is, as it were, frightened. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* no. 185; ? x. 11 A governess, whom misfortunes had reduced to suppleness and humility.

b. Servile or obsequious compliance or complaisance.

1727 HART *Eulogius* 398 He smooth'd his voice to the Bizantine note, With courtly suppleness unskill'd his face. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* iii. i. Naturally dictatorial and presumptuous, his early suppleness to superiors was now exchanged for a self-willed pertinacity. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* i. ii. 13 He had none of the duplicity or of the suppleness which often marks the character of the courtier. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 207 The ever-rising tide of Roman sensuality and Græco-Syrian suppleness.

Suppler (sɒplər), *rare*. [f. SUPPLE + -ER¹.] A person or thing that supple.

1620 SHELTON *Quilr.* ii. l. xii. 75, I have suppler [orig. *despender*] hangs at the pummell of my horse, as good as touch.

† **Supplete**, *v. Obs. rare*. In 7 suppleat. [f. L. *supplet*, pa. ppl. stem of *supplere*: see SUPPLY v.1] *trans.* To supple.

1604 EXTON *Maritime Diccion.* l. iv. 20 Laws... which sprang from the Rhodes, suppleated out of several other titles in the body of the Civil Law.

† **Suppletion**, *Obs. rare*. Also 4 supplecioun, 5 -plecion, supplexion. [a. OF. *suppletion*, *suppletion*, ad. L. **suppletio*, -ōnem, f. *supplere* SUPPLY v.1] Supplementation, supplement.

1315 *MS. Raul.* B. 520 ff. 47 b, Ware fore diuise supplecioun of lawe at newe forlokinges bihonen. 1433 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* (1892) 33 The quinquagesme... is insintit for supplecion & fullyllyng. 1485 *Digby Myst.*, *Conversion of St. Paul* 339 The complyer here of shold traslat veray so holy a story, but with favorable correccon of my favorable masters of per henyne supplexion.

Suppletive (sɒplɪtɪv), *a. rare*. [ad. med. L. *suppletivus*, f. *supplet*: see SUPPLETE and -IVE. Cf. F. *suppletif*.] Having the attribute of supplying deficiencies.

1816-30 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Extract Const. Code* 55 His functions will be exercised by a deputy of his, as per Ch. viii. Prime Minister, § 4. Self-suppletive Function. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 53 Cognition is here denoted by the suppletive expression after 'will'.

So † **Suppletively** *adv.*, so as to supply deficiencies.

1644 MAXWELL *Prærog. Chr. Kings* x. 104 This tenet, that a King hath his Sovereign power, communicat'd, not privat'd, from the people, that he is so invested with it, that the people have it habitually, suppletively, and may resume it in some exigent cases. [Cf. 1660 BONNE *Scut. Reg.* 71 The people... still retaining the same [government] in the collective body, that is to say, in themselves suppletive.]

Suppletory (sɒplɪtəri), *a. and sb.* [ad. late L. *suppletorius* (neut. sing. as sb. = supplement), f. *supplet*: see SUPPLETE and -ORY².]

A. *adj.* Supplying a deficiency; supplementary. Const. 10, of. † In first quot., explanatory. Now *rare*. 1625 DONNE *Serm. Christmas Day* (1640) 52 Many men have... certain suppletory phrases, which fall often upon

their tongue, and... have certaine suppletory Oathes, with which they fill up their Discourse. 1656 BRAMHALL *Reflic.* ix. 372 Let him that dare... say that it is a suppletory Sacrifice, to supply the defects of the Sacrifice of the Cross. 1659 FULLER *Aff. Inf. Innoc.* i. 42 A Book... which... will be suppletory of all such defects. 1673 *Lady's Call* i. i. § 7 As a suppletory ornament to the deckings of gold and pearl and costly array. 1778 JOHNSON 15 Apr. in *Boswell*, His hope of salvation must be founded on... obedience; and where obedience has failed, then, as suppletory to it, repentance. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xiv. § 1 This double or suppletory provision [of teeth]. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 305 By suppletory or explanatory evidence. 1856 A. BUTLER *Hist. Anc. Philos.* I. 114 The genus 'pronoun' does not more truly classify the words in a language that are suppletory of nouns. 1874 STEPHEN *New Comm. Laws Eng.* v. viii. (ed. 7) III. 445 Equity... a portion of our juridical system—distinct from and suppletory to the common law.

b. Law. **Suppletory oath**, an oath (given by a party in his own favour) admitted to supply a deficiency in legal evidence: cf. *oath in supple-*

ment s.v. SUPPLEMENT sb.1 2 b. 1756 ANVILLE *Parergon* [305] If I can only prove the Tenor thereof by one Witness, I shall not be admitted to the Suppletory Oath through a Defect of Evidence. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* iii. xxiii. 369 Abroad... a man's own books of accounts... with the suppletory oath of the merchant, amount at all times to full proof. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Juris. Evid.* (1827) V. 563 The suppletory oath is admitted in default of other sufficient evidence.

† B. sb. A supplement. *Obs.* 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Of Exemp.* n. Disc. viii. § 20, 70 The rite of confirmation, is an admirable suppletory of an early Baptism. 1672-5 COMBER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 475 A Suppletory for any particular omitted. 1858 NORMAN *Pract. Disc.* IV. 26 Force must be made use of as a Suppletory to the defects of Reason. 1707 — *Treat. Humility* iv. 162, I look upon grace as the suppletory of corrupt nature.

Hence † **Suppletorily** *adv.*, by way of, or as a, supplement.

1622 DONNE *Serm. Christmas Day* (1640) 4 This personal name of the Father (*It pleased the Father*) is but added suppletorily by our Translators, and is not in the Original. **Supplexion**, variant of SUPPLETION *Obs.*

† **Suppliable**, *a.1 Obs. rare*. [f. SUPPLY v.3 + -ABLE.] Supple.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gallenhout's Bk. Physicæ* 114/2 He causeth the sayde Image to be verdeckede with an Oxehyde... &... glueth on the sayde skinnie a suppletory Dogges skinnie.

Suppliable (sɒplɪəbəl), *a.2 rare*. Also suppleable. [f. SUPPLY v.1 + -ABLE.] Capable of being supplied or supplemented.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Narr. Fire in London* 23 If suppleable elsewhere, yet with more grace. 1681 *Acts Parl. Scot.*, *Chas. II* (1820) VIII. 243/1 That all such writes... wherein the Writer & witnesses are not designed, shall be null, and are not suppleable by condescending upon the Writer. 1754 ESKKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 21 Where statutes establish certain solemnities as requisite to deeds, such solemnities are not suppleable by equivalents.

Supplial (sɒplɪəl), *Now rare or Obs.* [f. SUPPLY v.1 + -AL.] The act of supplying.

1752 VARBURTON *Princ. Nat. & Rev. Relig.* iv. Wks. 1753 V. 58 For the supplial of our imaginary... wants. 1779 — *Div. Legat.* iv. v. Wks. 1783 II. 560 To form the principal members of his demonstration with an unornamented brevity, and leave the supplial of the small connecting parts to his reader's sagacity. 1801 MASON *Suppl. Johnson's Dict. Pref.* p. iii, The supplial of omissions. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) I. 276 The... supplial of all the wants of life.

b. A thing that supplies the place of another.

1827 C. RICHARDSON *Dict. Pref.* iii, It may be deemed a supplial of many books.

Suppliance (sɒplɪəns), *Now rare*. [f. SUPPLY v.1 + -ANCE; cf. SUPPLIANT a.2] = SUPPLY sb.

1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* iv. [viii.] 321 When he... lookt vp for helpe to heauen, Which ener at command of Inue, was by my supplience geuen. 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. iii. 9 (Qo), A Violet in the youth of Primy Nature;... sweet not lasting The perfume and supplience of a minnte. 1664 POWER *Exper. Philos.* 118 In supplience of that seeming Vacuity. 1785 ANNA SEWARD *Let.* (1811) I. 160 To leave something to the supplience of the heart and the fancy. 1845 TRENCH *Huls. Let.* Ser. l. v. 95 What a man wins by his labor, be it inward truth, or only some outward supplience of his need. 1854 BERNING *Ferichtah, The Sun* 160 To lack is not to gain Our lack's supplience.

Suppliance (sɒplɪəns), *rare. poet.* [f. SUPPLIANT a.1: see -ANCE.] The action of a suppliant; supplication.

1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xviii. 402 Mightie supplience, By all their gaine men hath bene made. 1615 — *Odys.* vi. 211 II. He should... trie with words of grace, In humblest supplication, if he might... gaine Her grace. 1773 J. ROSS *Fracture* i. 4 (MS.) Smile on the supplience of an humbler Bard. 1873 W. S. MARY *Never Again* xii, The Kaiser smiled, then lifts his child From supplience at his knee.

So **Suppliancy**, the condition of a suppliant.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 533 The living image of abject suppliancy!

Suppliant (sɒplɪənt), *sb. and a.1* In mod. use *poet. or rhet.* Also 5 -eant, 5 -iaunt, 6 -7 -yaunt. [a. F. *suppliant* (superseding older *soûpléant*), -oiant], pr. pple. of *supplier* SUPPLY v.2 In early use sometimes stressed *suppliant*. A. sb. One who supplicates; a bumble petitioner.

1429 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 345/2 The seide Suppliantz doubteth hem of damage and prejudice. 1480 *Cor. Let. Bk.* 429 Albe it your pore suppliant to his grete cost & charge hath demanded the contentacion thereof, yet he in no wyse can be satisfied. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. FR. *xviii.* ii, The voice of thy suppliant heare. 1555 ENCH *Decades*

(Arb.) 125 The blessed virgin... with her rodde loosed the handes of her suppliant. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. i. 74 Heard you not what an humble Suppliant Lord Hastings was, for her delivry? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 917 Thy suppliant I beg, and clasp thy knees. 1738 WESLEY *P. r.* iv. i, God of my Righteousness Thy humble Suppliant heare. 1814 BYRON *Don Quixote* v, The Arbitr of others' fate A Suppliant for his own! 1848 LYTTON *Harold* viii. iii, The mother is a suppliant to the son for the son.

Comb. 1669 DRYDEN *Tyr. Love* iv. i, She Suppliant-like, e're long, thy succour shall implore.

B. *adj.* Supplicating, humbly petitioning. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. (1012) 418 One might see by his eyes (humbly lifted up to the window where Philoclea stood) that he was rather suppliant, then victorious. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iii. i. 234 When she for thy repeale was suppliant. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirac.* ccl, The Rich grow suppliant, and the Poor grow proud. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xviii. (1787) III. 46 The tribunal of the magistrate was besieged by a suppliant crowd. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxvii, I had... seen the followers of this man commit a cruel slaughter on an unarmed and suppliant individual. 1899 TENNYSON *Guinev.* 656 She look'd and saw The novice, weeping, suppliant.

b. *transf.* Expressing or involving supplication. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 112 To bow and sne for grace With suppliant knee. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 775 With Vows and suppliant Pray'rs. 1767 WILKES *Corr.* (1803) III. 193 Was it possible for me after this to write a suppliant letter to lord Chatham? 1800 WORDSW. *Hart-leap Well* 22 With suppliant gestures. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. vi. 197 Stretched forth their suppliant hands To Pallas.

Hence **Suppliantness** (Bailey, vol. II. 1727).

† **Suppliant**, *a.2 Obs. rare*¹. [f. SUPPLY v.1 + -ANT.] Supplying deficiencies; supplementary.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iii. vii. 12 Those Legions... whereunto your leue must be suppliant.

† **Suppliant**, *a.3 Obs. rare*¹. [f. SUPPLY v.3 + -ANT.] Supplying, emollient; = SUPPLE a. 7.

1631 R. H. *Arraignment Whole Creature* xiii. § 2, 204 To thinke to heale a green wound with suppliant oyles, and yet the poysoned bullet stuck still in the flesh.

Suppliantly (sɒplɪəntli), *adv.* [f. SUPPLIANT a.1 + -LY².] In a suppliant manner, or as a suppliant; in the way of supplication; beseechingly.

1555 STAVELTON *tr. Bide's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 153 Entreating as suppliantly as I could to have licence to galloppe my horse... with the other young men. 1605 CAMDEN *Rev.* (1637) 255 His brother John... came in... and suppliantly besought Richard, brotherly to pardon his offences. 1750 *Student* I. 139 Can [he]... not prostrate himself... before the throne of grace, and suppliantly implore the divine mercy for his sins? 1842 G. S. FABER *Proc. Lett.* (1844) I. 230 Suppliantly invoking the saints. 1895 *Daily News* 20 May 6/3 Two hundred members of the House of Commons called at his private house... suppliantly to ascertain how they stood with him.

¶ **Supplicamus**, *Obs. nonce-wd.* [L., = 'we supplicate', 1st pers. pl. pres. indic. of *supplicare* TO SUPPLICATE: after legal terms such as *mandamus*, etc.] A petition, entreaty.

1574-5 G. HARVEY *Merry Harrey* Wks. (Grosart) III. 89 Swearing that she should have any thing he had at commandment, and use him as familiarly, as her owne brother; with a many such goodly supplicamusis.

† **Supplicante**, *Obs. rare*¹. [f. next: see -ANCY.] Suppliant quality, beseechingsness.

1728 GORDON *Tacitus, Ann.* xv. 463 The first letter... contain'd nothing of supplicancy or abasement.

Supplicant (sɒplɪkənt), *sb. and a.* Now *rare* exc. *arch.* Also 7 supplicant. [ad. L. *supplicans*, -ans, pr. pple. of *supplicare* TO SUPPLICATE. Cf. It., Pg. *supplicante*, Sp. *suplicante*.]

A. sb. = SUPPLIANT sb.

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. xxiv. § 1 The Prince and people of Neweuch assembling themselves as a maine army of supplicants. 1650 ROW *Hist. Kirk Snpl.* (Wodrow Soc.) 491 The supplicants [to 1633] gave in a Supplication to his Majesty's Commissioners for a free Generall Assemblie and Parliaments. 1693 *tr. Duglin's Hist. Ecl. Writers* II. 109 The Third Rank of Catechumens was, that of those that were present at the Prayers, who were called the *Supplicants* or *Prostrati*. 1834 K. H. DIGBY *Mores Cath.* v. vi. 184 The pious supplicants, who repair to the churches. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lix. 161 The Supplicants treated the king's person with great reverence.

b. *spec.* One who supplicates for a degree: see SUPPLICATE v. 3.

1649 LANOT *Diary* (Maitl. Club) 6 Ther was 12 [scholars] in euery college, and two supplicants laureat. 1901 RASH-DALL & KAIT *New College* 220 When a Fellow of New College takes any degree, his name is omitted from the list of supplicants.

B. *adj.* = SUPPLIANT a.1 1597 SHAKS. *Letter's Compl.* 275 All these hearts that doe on mine depend... supplicat our sighes to you extend. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* *Epigr.* 16 Ooe did write this suppliant Verse to the Emperour. 1705 BULL *Corrupt.* Ch. Rome iii. 253 [They] offer'd to this Council their Letters suppliant, confessing that they had sinn'd. 1789 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 259 Pricking up the ears when anxious... depressing them when suppliant. 1807 J. BARLOW *Celestine* iii. 338 A sovereign suppliant with lifted hands. 1834 K. H. DIGBY *Mores Cath.* v. iii. 85 The suppliant people.

Hence **Suppliantly** *adv.* = SUPPLIANTLY. 1854 in WESTER.

¶ **Supplicat** (sɒplɪkət), *Also 7-9 -ate.* [L., = be supplicates, 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. of *supplicare* TO SUPPLICATE. Formerly often assimilated in form to abstract nouns in -ATE¹: -L. *atus* (but cf. med. L. *supplicatus*).

In university use arising from its occurrence as the first word in the formula used by the proctor in presenting the petition. In quots. 1660 and 1859, perh. an independent formation in *-ATE*.]

A supplication, petition; *spec.* (now only) in English universities, a formal petition for a degree or for incorporation (cf. SUPPLICANT b, SUPPLICATE v. 3, SUPPLICATION c).

1660 Z. CROFTON *Fastening of St. Peter's Fetters* 153 The servants query... was not a supplicate for an Authoritative Release; but a scrutiny into the Extent of the Oath. 1665 J. BUCK in *Peacock Stat. Camb.* (1841) App. B. p. xc. There are no supplicates put up for King's College Fellows. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon. I. Fasti* 637 This year was a Supplicate made in the venerable Congregation of Regents for one Tho. Dalby to be admitted to a Degree in Decrees. *Ibid.* 641 Supplicat. *Ibid.* 662 This year... there was a kind of a Supplicate made for one Magnus a Doctor beyond the Sea, to be incorporated here. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 23 This Supplicat being granted, he was... crown'd... with a Wreath of Lawrel; that is, doctorated in the Arts of Grammar and Rhetoric. 1859 *Camb. Univ. Cal.* 2 No degree is ever conferred without a Grace for that purpose. The Grace in this instance is termed a Supplicat. 1859 MASSON *Milton* I. vii. 678 The king has hitherto shown his displeasure by leaving the supplicates substantially unanswered. 1906 WELLS *Oxf. Degree Ceremony* 8 One of the Proctors reads out the supplicat.

Supplicate (sɒˈplɪkeɪt), v. (Also 7 pa. pple. -ate.) [f. L. *supplicat-*, pa. ppl. stem of *supplicare*, f. *sup-* = SUB- 2 + *plic-*, root of *plicare* to bend (cf. *supplex*, *supplic-* SUPPLE). Cf. SUPPLY v. 2.]

1. *intr.* To beg, pray, or entreat humbly; to present a humble petition. Const. to or unto a person (*obs.*), for a thing; also with dependent clause introduced by *that*, or *inf.*

1417 in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* II. 1. 55 Wee... have supplicated unto him... to attend here. 1625 BACON *Ess. Friend-ship* (Arb.) 181 A Man cannot sometimes brooke to Supplicate or Beg. 1625 USSHER *Answer. Jesuit* 457 Doe we supplicate vnto these, because by these we supplicate vnto God? 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 34 Giacomo Croato... was... assailed by an armed Bark of Pirates... and supplicate's that som order might be taken therein. 1654 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) I. 556, I supplicate to non for there good word. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 23 Feb. 1645, Supplicating for a victory over the Turks. 1771 tr. *Horslius Parad. Soul* App. 7 O holy Mary... supplicate for the devout Female Sex. 1791 MRS. RAOCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* iv. I supplicated to know what was designed me. 1805 WOROSW. *Ode to Duty* v. I supplicate for thy control. 1862 R. VAUGHAN *Eng. Nonconform.* 44 He urged, that the rubric should not supplicate that the bread and wine might become the body and blood of Christ to the recipient. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Arct.* 163 Aonie... Besought him, supplicating, if he cared For her or his dear children, not to go. 1876 MISS BRADDOCK *F. Haggard's Dawn* II. 19, I have thought of you often... and have supplicated for you in my prayers.

2. *trans.* To petition humbly. a. with the person addressed as obj.; also with compl. clause or *inf.* 1642 *Decl. Lords & Comm. Gen. Assemb. Ch. Scot.* 13 The Assembly has humbly supplicate the Kings Majesty. a 1696 in *Aubrey Misc.* 165 They have supplicated the Presbyterie, who judiciously appointed publick Prayers to be made. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. iv. To supplicate Clement VI to remove the Holy See from Avignon to Rome. 1864 TENNYSON *Boadicea* 9 Shall I brook to be supplicated?

b. with the thing sought as obj. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 244 The Church... did supplicate protection from the temporal powers. 1779 *Mirror* No. 35 r. 3. The blessings which a fond father should supplicate from Heaven for his offspring. 1791 MRS. RAOCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* vi. I supplicate of you a few moments' private discourse. 1836 JAS. GRANT *St. Land.* 242 Supplicating a crust of bread for her famishing children. 1854 MISS M. S. CUMMINGS *Lantern* xliii. To supplicate Heaven's blessing upon them.

3. *spec. intr.* In Oxford University, to present a formal petition for a degree or for incorporation. † Also *trans.*, to present such a petition to (Congregation).

1651 WOOD *Ath. Oxon. I. Fasti* 638 Thom. Beaumont... did supplicate to be licensed to proceed in Divinity. *Ibid.* 639 John Newland... supplicated for a Degree in Divinity. *Ibid.* 642 James Denton... sometimes Fellow of Kings Coll. in Cambridge, did... supplicate to be incorporated. *Ibid.* 643 Richard Ede... Scholar in Musick, did supplicate the ven. Congregation to be admitted Bachelaur of that Faculty. *Ibid.* 644 Eight [men] supplicated to oppose. 1830 *Oxf. Univ. Cal.* 16 In the sole instance of supplicating for Graces... every Member of the House is invested... with a suspending negative upon each Grace for three times. 1891 *Ibid.* 76 No Graduate in any Faculty can supplicate for incorporation without... having obtained express permission from the Hebdomadal Council.

Hence Supplicated *ppl. a.*

1861 WARDLAW *Lect. Romans* (1869) I. ii. 26 Under the supplicated guidance of the Holy Spirit.

Supplicating (sɒˈplɪkeɪtɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. SUPPLICATE v. + -ING 2.] That supplicates, or expresses supplication; humbly petitioning or entreating.

1649 MILTON *Eklog.* iv. Wks. 1851 III. 362 As for that supplicating People they did not hurt either to Law or Authority. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. i. I then put myself into the most supplicating postures, and spoke in the humblest accent. 1797 MRS. RAOCLIFFE *Italian* xvi. 'Do not leave me,' said she, in accents the most supplicating. a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiv. (1861) V. 177 A request made... in earnest and almost supplicating terms. 1880 MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 72 She would not have listened... to a silly supplicating girl.

Hence Supplicatingly *adv.*

1865 MEREDITH *Rhoda Fleming* xlv. Rhoda... turned her eyes supplicatingly on Robert. 1884 GOLDSMID *Wright's*

Pol. Songs II. 45 *Song of Lewes*, Those whose aid he will ask supplicatingly.

Supplication (sɒˈplɪkəʃən), *sb.* Also 5 *suppl.* [a. OF. (mod.F.) *supplication* (= It. *supplicazione*, Sp. *supplicacion*, Pg. *supplicação*), ad. L. *supplicatio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *supplicare* to SUPPLICATE.] The action, or an act, of supplicating; humble or earnest petition or entreaty.

1384 in *Arnolde Chron.* (1811) 36 At the supplication of the Mayre Sheriffs and Communality of the cite of London to vs mekely Imade. c 1399 CHAUCER *Pursey* 26 Yethat mowen alle myn harme amende Hauwe mynde vpon my supplication. 1417 in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* II. 1. 58 Hee daily made supplication to have peace. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 227 His moder and his wife... made a supplication to hym for the savegarde of the cite. a 1513 FAUVAN *Chron.* v. cxxxi. (1811) 114 He... ordeyned such meanes as bylls of supplication... that the causes and matiers of poore men myght come to his knowlege. 1555 EYEN *Decades* (Arb.) 80 They made humble supplication to the Admirall. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1459, I have attempted... the Lords... With supplication prone and Fathers tears To accept of ransom for my Son. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xviii. (1787) II. 94 Peace was at length granted to their humble supplications. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 475 Pathetic earnestness of supplication. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. viii. 301 In a moment the noise and bravado... was hushed into a supplication for forgiveness.

b. A written or formal petition. *Obs. exc. Hist.* 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 352 Whanne I this Supplicacioun... Hadde after min entente write Unto Cupide and to Venus. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Ad. & Lim. Mon.* xiv. (1885) 143 Pat all supplications with shalbe made to be kynge... be sende to be... counsell. a 1578 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 90 Schir patrick gray... passit haistelle with the said writting and supplicatioun of the kingis to the erle of douglas. 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* III. xiii. 78 Whais heere? 'The humble supplication of Don Bazulto for his murdered Sonne'. 1666 DEKKER *News* fr. *Hell* Wks. (Grosart) II. 91 Great wagers were layd... that when the Supplication was sent, it would not be receyved; or if receyved, it would not be read our. 1650 [see SUPPLICANT sb.]. 1836 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxx. A paper, termed a Remonstrance and Supplication. 1822 — *Nigel* iii. To have the Supplication put into his Majesty's own hands.

c. (A) humble prayer addressed to God (or a deity); chiefly *pl.*, esp. in *phr. prayers and supplications*; *spec.* the petitions for special blessings in litanies.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xiii. 46 Bifore the altuers thei offred sacrifices with grette supplicacyons and prayers. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* i. 14 These all continued with one acorde in prayer and supplication. — 1 Tim. ii. 12 That... prayers, supplications, petitions, and geveynge of thanks be had for all men. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 1331 3 The sayd Moyses... made supplicacyon to God. 1549 Bk. *Com. Prayer, Communion* ad fin. Assist us mercifully, O Lord, in these our supplications and praieris. *Ibid.*, *Litany* ad fin. With one acorde to make our comune supplications unto thee. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. 6. 154, I cannot see one say his Prayers, but in stead of imitating him, I fall into a supplication for him. 1657 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* 100 These Collects after the Letany, though the matter of them hath been prayed for before particularly in the Supplications foregoing [etc.]. 1663 PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xxv. (1687) 278 In devout supplications to Jesus. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 27, 455 We conclude, that this *Kyrie Eleeson*, or *Domine Miserere*, in Arrianus, was a Pagan Litany or Supplication to the Supreme God. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* x. xxvi. Each among the train To his own Idol lifts his supplications vain. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. i. 1. The churches resounded with supplications and groans. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 666/1 From an early period the special written litanies of the various churches all showed the common features which are now regarded as essential to a litany, in as far as they consisted of (1) invocations, (2) deprecations, (3) intercessions, (4) supplications.

d. *Rom. Antig.* A religious solemnity decreed on the occasion of some important public event, esp. in thanksgiving for victory.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 10 By reason that his affaires sped well... hee obtained in regard thereof solemne Supplications both oftner, and to hold more daies than ever any man did (before himselfe). 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (1742) II. vii. 229 After the contemptible account which Cicero gives of Bibulus's conduct in Syria, it must appear strange to see him honored with a supplication, and aspiring even to a Triumph. 1753 *Chambers's Cycl. Suppl.*, App. s.v., On subduing the Sahjins in the year of the city 304, a supplication of one day only was ordained.

e. *spec.* In Oxford University, a formal petition for a degree or for incorporation: cf. SUPPLICAT.

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon. I. Fasti* 640 This year was a Supplication made in the ven. Congregation of Regents for one Rich. Bere... to be graduated in Divinity. *Ibid.* 690 Richard Brynckley... Dr. of Divinity of Cambridge... His supplication... was granted... and his incorporation... set down... under this year (1524). 1820 *Oxf. Univ. Cal.* 3 In the Congregation degrees are conferred, graces or supplications for them having been there previously proposed and passed. 1895 RASHDALL *Univ. Europe* II. 508 This abstention on the part of Wykehamists from the 'supplications', which had come to be regarded as essential to all other candidates.

Hence Supplication v., *trans.* to make supplication to; Supplicat-ioner, a petitioner.

1815 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* V. 106 Against th' untruth of such libellers and supplicationers. 1859 (NASH) *Almond for Parrat* N's Wks. 1905 III. 365 The Protestationer, Demonstrationer, Supplicationer, Appellationer. 1893 — *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 61, I haue... humbly supplicated you, to accept of my largesse.

† Supplicative, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *supplicat-*: see SUPPLICATE and -IVE.] Supplicatory.

1600 W. WATSON *Deacordon* (1602) 120 A very formal letter, petitionall or supplicative.

Supplicator (sɒˈplɪkeɪtər). [ad. late L. *supplicator*, agent-n. f. *supplicare* to SUPPLICATE.] One who supplicates; a suppliant, petitioner.

1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 81 This is a pretty supplicator. 1687 [SHELLEY] *Hind let loose* 57 Our sneaking Supplicators, & Petitioners, & Pardon-mongers. 1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias's Descrip. Greece* II. 195 Other ambassadors and supplicators were sent to the Romans. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* IV. ii, The supplicators then withdrew from the royal presence.

Supplicatory (sɒˈplɪkətəri), a. [ad. med.L. *supplicatōrius*, f. *supplicator*: see *prcc.* and -ORY 2. Cf. F. *supplicatoire*.] Expressing, consisting of, or containing supplication.

Letters supplicatory, supplicatory letters = F. *lettres supplicatoires*, mod.L. *supplices litteræ*. (*Obs. exc. Hist.*)

c 1450 *Mankind* 866 in *Maero Plays* 32 Wythowte deserte & menyus supplicatorie, 3e he compaciunt to my inexcusabley reprowe. 1550 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 92 Heraldis with lettres supplicatouris. 1599 STRUBBS in *Harington's Nugæ Ant.* (1804) I. 151 To offer this supplicatory submission and petition into your Majesties handes. 1823 TRAVERS (title) An Answer to a Supplicatory Epistle of G. T. for the pretended Catholicques. 1699 BURNET *39 Art.* xxv. 283 The [Pardon that we give in the Name of God, is only declaratory of his Pardon, or supplicatory in a prayer to him for Pardon. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 205 They framed a supplicatory letter. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 289, I... laid my Hand upon her Ladyship's in a supplicatory Manner. 1820 SOUTHEY *Wesley* II. 553 A supplicatory hymn for his recovery was sung in the church. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S. V.* xxii. 578 The Vermont council of safety despatched supplicatory letters for aid to the New Hampshire committee.

b. Of persons: Suppliant, rare.

1880 MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 287 After the manner of supplicatory ladies appealing to lawyers.

Hence Supplicatorily *adv.*, in a supplicatory manner.

1625 DONNE *Serm.* 26 Apr. (1649) II. 289 Having the dignity of a Parent upon her, she [sc. the Church] does not proceed supplicatorily... but... imperatively, authoritatively. || Supplicavit (sɒˈplɪkəvɪt). *Law.* [L., = he has supplicated, 3rd pers. sing. perf. ind. of *supplicare* to SUPPLICATE.] A writ formerly issuing out of the King's Bench or the Court of Chancery for taking surety of the peace against a person; so called from the first word in the writ.

1507 in *Leadam Sel. Cases Star Chamber* (Selden Soc.) 260 By virtue of the kynges writt of supplicavit to them directed. 1518 — *Sel. Cases Cr. Requests* (Selden Soc.) 14 Robert... sued out of the kynges chauncery a writte of supplicavit ayenst your seid hesebour. 1623 BACON *Ordinances* § 87 No Supplicavit for the good behaviour shall be granted, but upon Articles grounded upon the Oath of two at the least. 1682 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1857) I. 162 Articles were exhibited, in a speciall supplicavit formerly granted in the court of Kings heoch... by the court of arches, against Edmund Hickerlingill, minister, for severall indignities offered to that court. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xviii. 250 If the justice is averse to act, it may be granted by a mandatory writ, called a *supplicavit*.

Supplice, rare. [ad. L. *supplicium*, f. *supplic-*, *supplex* (see SUPPLE a.).] In quot. 1911 ad. F. *supplice*.] Punishment; torture.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Supplice*... punishment, correction, pain, torment; it is also used for Prayer or Supplication, and sometimes for Sacrifice. Mr. Montaigne. 1911 MRS. OLIPHANT *Salem Chapel* I. 12 It is easier to play the victim under the supplice inflicted by a pretty girl than by two mature matrons.

Supplie, *obs. form* of SUPPLY.

Supplied (sɒˈplɪd), *ppl. a.* rare. [f. SUPPLY v. 1 + -ED 1.] In senses of the verb: usually with prefixed *adv.*, as *well-supplied*.

1609 CHAPMAN *Tears of Peace, Addr. Death* 31 The river needs the helpfull fountain ever, More then the fountain the supplied river. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 May 4/1 A well-supplied advance depot.

Supplier (sɒˈplɪər). Forms: 5-6 *Sc.* *supplear*, 7-*yer*, 7-*supplier*. [f. SUPPLY v. 1 + -ER 1].

† 1. One who takes the place of or acts as substitute for another. *Obs.*

1491 *Cantuar. S. Nicholai Aberdeen.* (New Spalding Club) I. 255 Ilkane chaplane writin to ye haly buld mess... falzeande in be doinge of jame sal pay iiiij d to ye supplear.

† 2. A helper, supporter; an assistant. *Obs.*

1515 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* (1833) I. 232* Makand him and his assignais Keparis ouersearis, corekaris, and supplearis of the Isle of Liill Comeray... because Robert Huntare... Forrestar of heretage of he said Ile, is nocht of power to resist be personis hat waitis be samyn, without supple and help. 1525 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 148 Together with yair part takaris, assistaris, supplearis. 1586 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 71 Ressavaris, supplearis and intercomonaris with the Kingis rebellis. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 69 His neighbour Princes will censure his ambition, and rather be spectators of his successes, then he suppliers.

3. One who makes up a deficiency.

1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy d'Ambois* II. i. 103 All vaunt themselves Law-menders and suppliers. 1737 STACKHOUSE *Hist. Bible* v. v. (1752) I. 745/2 Saul might set up for... a Supplier of the Default of Joshua.

4. One who (or that which) furnishes something needed; a provider, purveyor.

c 1630 RISSON *Surv. Devon* § 202 (1870) 211 Dartmore, our daily supplier. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 440 Brundusium... was the great supplier of oysters for the Roman tables. 1827 EXAMINER 99/1 The suppliers of intellectual gratification. 1858 GEN. F. THOMPSON *Audi Aut.* lxxvi. II. 28 To reduce Asia to be the supplier of the European slave-market. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 665 Van Huytemers

and Peters are the two great suppliers of the gin that goes to West Africa. 1797 O'GORMAN *Motor Pocket Bk.* (ed. 2) 463 You cannot have too many spares, though the supplier will tell you the contrary.

b. An apparatus for supplying something; a feeder.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 147 A kind of funnel-shaped supplier.

Supplement, dial. Also -ement. [Corruption of **SUBLIMATE**.] Corrosive sublimate. Also **silver supplement**.

1809 PARKINS *Culpepper's Eng. Phys. Enlarged* 385 How to take away little red pimples from the face. Take two ounces of lemon juice, two ounces of rose water, two drachms of silver supplement. 1836 *Cheshire Glass, s.v.*, A chemist, if asked for supplement, would perfectly well understand what was wanted.

Supplement, obs. form of **SUPPLEMENT sb.**

Suppline, obs. Sc. form of **SIPPLING**.

Suppling (sɒplɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. **SUPPLE v.** + -ING 1.] The action of **SUPPLE v.**; making supple.

a. in literal senses.

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 87b, Of Oyle, some part sereth for meate, and other for the sowpling of the bodie. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 221 The Butter...is most thin, liquid, moist and penetrating, whereby such a suppling is procured, that their Cheeses do rather ripen than dry with long lying. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* ii. vi. § 5. 173 That Cavity or Glandule...containing an unctuous substance for the suppling of the Feathers. 1676 MACE *Musick's Men.* 56 That part...will ask good suppling with Water and Heat, before it will yield. 1720 W. GIBSON *Diet. Horses x.* (1733) 163 The suppling of the Joints (of a horse), which is generally first suppling, is very reasonable. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Siguelte*,...a sort of nose-hand...which is put on the nose of a horse, to forward the suppling or breaking of him. 1889 BADEN-POWELL *Pigsticking* 124 A few hours of quiet suppling and bending will amply repay the trouble.

b. in fig. senses.

1617 R. FENTON *Treat. Ch. Rome* 64 It cureth by way of suppling, to teach them to be gracious Sovereigns, to establish their royal thrones by mercy. 1625 DONNE *Serm.* 3 Apr. 26 For the suppling of boisterous, and for the becoming of tempestuous humours. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Venice* II. vi. § 59 That quickening and suppling of the dull spirit that cannot be gained for it but by basking it in blood. 1865 LOWELL *Scotch the Snake Prose* Wks. 1890 V. 245 We doubt if any substantial excellence is lost by this suppling of the intellectual faculties.

Suppling (sɒplɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. **SUPPLE v.** + -ING 2.] That renders the skin or the joints of the body supple; also, softening, emollient.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 101 The rosin...of the poplar is minged oft tymes with softening and suppling emplasters. 1562 *Burmyce of Paultes Ch.* in *London*, Nothing...does more ease the paines of the sicke bodie than these suppling oiles. 1638 RAWLEY *tr. Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 64 Only three Set Dietes, The Oplate Diet, the Diet Medicament, Suppling, and the Diet Emaciant, & Renewing. 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 272 Mollifie the heeles of the horse with suppling oiles. 1648 HERRICK *Epigr.* *On the King to cure Evil*, All those suppling healing herbs and flowers. 1650 VERNER *Via Recta, Baths of Bath* 165 The Crosse-bath is an excellent temperate cooling bath. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm.* *Extemp.* 422 By means of suppling Oils, those Fibrillae are...lubricated, and relaxed. 1871 *Daily News* 11 Apr. 6 Good marching...tells of weary but necessary hours over the goose step, of laborious and oft-repeated 'suppling' motions.

b. in fig. context or allusively.

1563 *Form Medit. in Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (Parker Soc.) 505 Mollify...O Lord, our flinty hearts with the suppling moisture of thy Holy Spirit. 1595 SOUTHWELL *St. Peter's Compl.* lxxx, Pour suppling showbers upon my parched ground. 1632 G. HERBERT *Priest to Temple* xviii, Mollifyiog and suppling wounds. 1659 W. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pharonida* II. 154 If ere thy sober Reason did submit To suppling Mirth. 1713 CTESS WINGCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 382 Employ my Hand, yet warm, to close the Wound, And with my suppling Tears disperse the anguish. 1727 P. WALKER *Life R. Cameron in Biogr. Presbyt.* (1827) i. 194 In the 1719, there was a softening, suppling, sweetening Oil, composed and made up by the cunning Art of carnal Wit, and State-policy.

† **Supplode, v.** *Obs. rare* -o. [ad. L. *supplodere*, f. *sup-* = *SUB-* + *plaudere* PLAUD v.] *intr.* To stamp with the feet. So † **Supplodio** [L. *supplodio*].

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* xii. 42 It deserueth a suplosion or an hissing. 1623 COCKERAM, *Supplode*, to stampe with the foot. 1668 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Supplasio*..., a stamping or noise with the feet.

† **Supplusage, Obs.** Variant of **SUPPLUSAGE**.

c 1475 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 283 With the supplusage of oone of thyse iij. thynges. 1597-8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 262 We haue Resseyued of the Supploragius [? Supplusage] of the last yere in li viij s iij d.

Supply (sɒplɪ), *sb.* Forms: 5 **supplie** (6-7 *pl.* supplies), 5-6 *Sc. supplie*, 6-8 *supplie*, 7-*supplie*. [f. **SUPPLY v.** 1 (In early use mainly *Sc.*)]

I. The action of supplying, or condition of being supplied.

† I. Assistance, succour, support, relief. Also predicated of a person or thing that is the means of assistance or support. *Obs.*

Phr. to make (a) supply, to give assistance.

1423 *Jas. I. King's Q.* xv, Nyght as the schip that sailith sterles Vpon the rokis most to harmes byr, For lark of It that gud bene hir supply. *Ibid.* cxi. In this case sche [i.e. Minerva] may be hir supplye. c 1480 H. WYNTON *Fables, Fox, Wolf & Cadder* xiv, 3e man tak trauell and mak vs sum supply. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* ii. x. 125, I leiss...all supplie of our trauale and pane. 1549 *Compl. Scot. Ep.* Queen 1 The lango-

rius desolat & affligit pepil, quiblis ar al mast disparit of mennis supplye. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 46 Qubair I culd nocht the Law fulfill, My wariks maid me na supplye. 1614. 1624 *Thowart*, My hope, support, and bail supplye. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. Tales* (1837) 32 When he sawe Nastagio bent For her supplye, whom he would reave of life. 1598 R. BERNARD *tr. Terence, Phormio* t. iv, Heree will I lie in a bush to make a supply, if you shall faile in anything. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* ii. ii. 24 To expend your time with vs a-while, For the supply and profit of our Hope. c 1614 *Mure Dido & Aeneas* i. 566 See how Penthesilea leads Her Amazonian trowpes to Troye's supplie 1 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 597 Apple Trees...Want no Supply, but stand secure alone.

2. The act of making up a deficiency, or of fulfilling a want or demand.

Phr. † To make (a) supply, to fill up a deficiency. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxviii. 35 Supportant faltis with your supplie. 1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* ii. (1635) 61 The manner of making supply when the part of the beire is not a full third. 1638 QUARLES *Hiemograph.* i. Epigr. i. 3 Thy wants are far more safe then their supply. 1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 17, I omitted to set down the Succession of the Pythagorick School...and therefore I will here make a supply out of Diogenes Laertius. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* i. xxvii. 186 Why are usefull things good? because they minister to the supply of our wants and desires. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 3) I. 317 The supply of the ellipsis...gives an uncouth appearance to these sentences. 1835 T. MITCHELL *Acharn. of Aristoph.* App. 245 A system...which drew...upon the purses of the tributary states for a supply of those pecuniary demands, which the native resources of Athens were unable to furnish.

† 3. The act of supplying something needed; the filling up of a place or position; the provision of a person or thing in the place of another; the substitution of a thing for something else. *Obs.*

1585 in *Presbyt. Movem. Eliz.* (Camden) 53 Mr. Tay...desired the brethren to helpe him...for the supplie of his place. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* ii. i. 27 My releefe must not be tost and turn'd to me in words, But finde supply immediate. 1608 J. KING *Serm. S. Mary's, Oxf.* 5 Two partes, first the cession or decess of one, secondly the succession and supply of the other. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xl. 736 The South-wind...all the Clouds together drove...to the Hills to their supplie Vapour...Sent up amain. 1673 TEMPLE *United Prov. Wks.* 1731 I. 34 This Course seems to have been instituted by way of Supply or Imitation of the Chamber of Mechylin.

b. Now only in reference to persons: The act, or position, of supplying a vacancy, or officiating temporarily instead of another, esp. as a minister or preacher; *on supply* = acting in such a capacity.

1580 CAMPION in *Allen Martyrdom* Campion (1908) 23 Such as...are to be sent for supplye...let them be well trained for the pulpit. 1896 'IAN MACLAUREN' *Kate Carnegie* 248 A 'probationer', who on Saturdays can be seen at any country junction, bag in hand, on his patient errand of 'supply'. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 1 Sept. 1/6 Wanted, an Assistant School-master, on 'Supply'. 1912 *Univers.* 16 Aug. 12/1 South-wark...Father Hallett (stationed) on supply at Melior Street.

4. The provision or furnishing of a person, etc. with necessities.

1781 COWPER *Charity* 251 These have an ear for his paternal call, Who makes some rich for the supply of all. 1805 COLLINGWOOD 7 Oct. in *Nicholas Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 83 *note*, The active part be takes in everything that relates to the supply of the Fleet. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* 23, The Native then handed him separately, and with a decent interval between each supply, his wash-leather gloves, his thick stock, and his hat. 1876 VOYLE & STREVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v., In time of peace the method of supply is by contract for the principal articles of sustenance.

II. That which is supplied.

† 5. *coll. sing. or pl.* An additional body of persons, esp. reinforcements of troops. *Obs.*

14170 HENRY Wallace v. 87 Butlers men so stroyt it wat that tide, In to the stour be wald na langar hide. To get supplie he socht on to the staill. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* i. 159 The Earle of Salisbury craueth supply. 1597 - 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. ii. 45 Though we here fall downe, We haue Supplies, to second our Attempt. a 1624 in *Capt. J. Smith's Virginia* iii. vi. 59 There we found the last Supply (of colonists) were all sicke. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* iii. x. (1821) 335 The two thousand supplies, that were now landed out of Eogland. 1685 STILLINGF. *Orig. Brit.* v. 297 The Romans...sent them speedy Supplies. 17... *Outlaw Murray* xliii. in *Child Ballads* V. 1961/1 Word is gone to Philiphaugh, ...To meet him the morn we some supply.

† 6. A substitute. *Const. of Obs.* exc. as in b.

1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* xiii. (1898) II. 279 Usinge the pointe of a sharpe bodkyn as a supplie of a steeld cherrill.

b. One who supplies a vacancy or acts as substitute for another; esp. a minister or preacher who temporarily officiates in a vacant charge or pulpit.

1584 in *Presbyt. Movem. Eliz.* (Camden) 36 Mr. Newman moied whether he might get a standing supply for his place. 1697 in W. S. PERRY *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* (1870) I. 10 To give notice what number of ministers was wanting, and earnestly to solicit for a suitable Supply. 1718 B. ROBINSON *Ibid.* 200, I should be glad to hear from ynn what vacant Churches are in your parts, to the end I may...procure yon a supply. 1833 HOWELLS *Annie Kilburn* xxx, Supply after supply filled his pulpit. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Oct. 7/2 Some servants...will only stay in situations for short periods...These would make excellent supplies.

† 7. A supplement or appendix to a literary work.

1885 BANISTER *Chyrrurg.* Title-p., Encreased and enlightened with certaine Annotations, Resolutions, and Supplies, not impertinent to this Treatise. 1566 DANETT *tr. Comines* (1614) 225 (heading) A Supply to the Historie of Philip de Comines from the death of King Lewis the XI. 1638 BAKER *tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 1 A Supply to the Second part; and The Third part of the Letters of M. de Balzac.

† b. *gen.* Something supplementary, additional, or auxiliary; a supplement, adjunct. *Obs.*

1620 [G. BRYNGES] *Horæ Subs.* 21 To make himselfe the increasing figure, whilst the rest seruie but for supplies. 1625 BURGESS *Pers. Tithes* 49 All these Defects are supplied in this Statute of Edw. the 6. For, (passing ouer the supplies touching Prædiall Tithes) wee may finde these supplies for Personal Tithes. a 1626 BR. ANNEWES *96 Serm.*, *Holy Ghost* (1662) 488 To do that was to be done, Christ was enough; needs no supply. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 197 Municipal laws are a supply to the wisdom of each individual.

8. A quantity or amount of something supplied or provided.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* ii. ii. 201, I am proud, say, that my occasions haue found time to vse 'em toward a supply of money. 1665 MANLEY *Gratius Low C. Wars* 241 The Queen of England...ordered a supply of money to the King of France...together, with four thousand English Souldiers. 1703 DAMIER *tr. Cy.* III. 16 Till, the greatest part of the Salt-water is congel'd...or till a fresh Supply of it comes in again from the Sea. 1710-11 ATTERBURY *Serm.* 1 *Cor.* x. 13 (1734) I. 102 What is Grace, but an Extraordinary Supply of Ability and Strength to resist Temptations? 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Life in Wills* ix. 117 The greatest possible supply of human labour. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* ii. The wine was passed, and a fresh supply ordered. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libert. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 34 Certain crops...require a particular alkali, the vine, for example...and sorrel...must needs haue supplies of potash. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 592 The duke had brought...but a scanty supply of pikes and muskets. 1898 G. B. SHAW *Plays* II. *Candida* 95 Carrying...a handbag, and a supply of illustrated papers.

† b. *spec. (absol.)* A collection of materials to form the basis of an argument or treatise. *Obs.*

1662 MORE *Antid. Ath.* ii. xi. heading, A Supply from ordinary and known Examples as convictive...of a discerning Providence. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. St. Aff.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 203 Systems, that...are supplies for pamphlets in the present age.

9. *absol.* (A) provision of funds or food; (a quantity of) money or provisions supplied or to be supplied: now chiefly *spec.* the food and other stores necessary for an armed force. a. *sing.* (Now rare, exc. as *attrib.* of b: see 12.)

1611 *Bible* 2 *Cor.* viii. 14 That now at this time your abundance may be a supply for your want, that their abundance also may be a supply for your want. 1622 FLETCHER *Syane* *Cor.* I, When this is spent, Seek for supply from me. 1790 E. CONNER *Dict.*, *Marine* (1780), *Supply*, a fresh recruit of provisions or stores sent to a ship or fleet. 1825 P. BUCHAN *Gleanings, Willie Wallace* xii, If ye be a captain as good as ye look Ye'll give a poor man some supplye. 1831 SCOTT *Ch. Rob.* xx Judging that it was full time to carry some supply to Count Robert, who had been left without food the whole day. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* xlix. III. 107 The slaughter of so many buffaloes had provided the party with beef for the winter, in case they met with no further supply.

b. *pl.*

? 1250 *Hist. Tom Thumb* iii. in Hazl. *E. P.* P. II. 244 Finding all retir'd and gone, His hunger to suffice In cautious sort he moves along; Nature wants some Supplies. a 1697 PERRY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 6 England...sent Money and other Supplies into Ireland. 1699 C. NESSER *Hist. & Agric. of N. Test.* I. 25 After other losses...there may be found some supplies for repairing them. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* v. (1783) II. 267 Notwithstanding the supplies which they received from the Tasalacans, they were often in want of provisions. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 582/1 The Surveyor-General of Ordnance, assisted by a director of supplies and transport, and a director of artillery and stores. 1881 JOWETT *Thugyd.* I. 169 The invaders remained until their supplies were exhausted.

10. *coll. sing. or pl.* A sum of money granted by a national legislature for expenses of government not provided for by the revenue.

1626 SIR J. ELIOT *Sp. in Ho. Comm.* in *Apol. Socrates* etc. (Grosart) I. 152 Y^e extraordinary resort to his subject^{re} for supplies. 1670 HATTON *Cor.* (Camden) 57 Of this I suppose they waite the parliamt^{re} results for supplies. 1689 *Aets Parlt. Scotl.* (1875) XII. 56/2 *pe* collector of the supply in the schyre of Edinburgh. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *on Parties* 77 After these Invasions were over, They voted a Supply. 1817 EARL GREY in *Parlt. Deb.* 28 The supplies of last yere were 35 millions, and the ways and means did not exceed 20 millions. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* viii. (1876) II. 19 As the ordinary revenues might prove quite unequal to great exogecies, the constitution has provided another means...parliamentary supply. 1867 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 218/1 All bills authorising the expenditure of public money must originate in the House of Commons, and be based on resolutions moved in a Committee of Supply. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 5. 517 The Commons declared...that redress of grievances must precede the grant of supplies.

b. *Commissioners of Supply*: see *quots.* (*Sc.*)

a 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* i. iv. § 31 The commissioners of supply are the persons appointed by parliament in their yearly acts of supply, to levy the land-tax within the county to which they are named. 1838 W. BELL *Dict.*, *Law Scot.* 184 Under the militia acts the commissioners of the supply have also power to assess for failures to make up the quota for allowances to the families of militiamen.

11. *Pol. Econ.* The amount of any commodity actually produced and available for purchase: correlative to **DEMAND sb.** 4 b.

1776-1878 [see **DEMAND sb.** 4 b]. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 103 The labour which is required to get more of a commodity governs the supply of it. 1900 L. D. ALDENHAM *Colloquy on Currency* 2 If the demand exceeds the supply the price will rise. If the supply exceeds the demand the price will fall.

III. 12. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: in sense 3 b *supply teacher*; in sense 9, esp. = having charge of or

carrying the supplies of an army, as *supply column*, *department*, *officer*, *train* (of wagons), *wagon*; in sense 11, *supply price*. Also (partly from SUPPLY v.1) *supply-boat*, *-shop*; = supplying water or other substance to some mechanism, apparatus, etc., as *supply-cistern*, *-dam*, *-pipe*, *-pump*, *-roller* (supplying ink to other rollers in a printing-press).

1897 *Onting* (U.S.) XXX. 327/1 The steamers upon this route are "supply-boats". 1842 *Louison Suburban Fort*. 209 The "supply cistern" must be so placed that its bottom is not lower than the highest point of the pipes. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Nov. 2/1 Every day the regimental transport replenishes its supplies from the Brigade "Supply column, which in its turn fills up from the Divisional Supply column. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 584/1 The Army Service Corps consists of 12 transport companies and 11 "supply companies, officered from the supply and transport sub-department. 1844 *STEPHENS Bk. Farm* 11. 266 When water is the power, the sluice of the "supply-dam" should be drawn up to the proper height. 1876 *VOYLE & STEVENSON Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), "Supply Department, a branch of the control department . . . now . . . replaced by the commissariat department. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Nov. 5/2 Our "supply officers. 1858 *LARONER Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.* 150 The "supply pipe" is descending from the upper reservoir, communicates with the top and bottom of the cylinder by the horizontal pipes F and G. 1890 *A. MARSHALL Princ. Econ.* I. v. iii. 403 When the amount produced . . . is such that the demand price is greater than the "supply price. 1840 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jnl.* III. 77/2 The force or "supply-pump. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2455/1 "Supply-roller (Printing), an intermediate working-roller. 1898 *Daily News* 4 May 7/4 Meat . . . leaped up a halfpenny a pound yesterday in the "supply shops just outside Smithfield Market. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 18 Apr. 3/2 It was agreed that "supply" teachers . . . should be paid for the week's holiday allowed on account of the Coronation. 1902 *Words of Eye-witness* 228 A person unused to "supply-trains. 1894 *H. GAROENNER Unoff. Patriot* 275 Their "supply-wagons had not come up until long after the struggle.

b. Pl. *supplies* (sense g b) is occas. used attrib. 1898 *Engin. Mag.* XVI. 44 Pay-roll total and supplies-cost total. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 16 Oct. 5/5 The unbusinesslike methods of the Supplies Office at Pretoria.

Supply (sôplai), v.1 Forms: 4-5 *sowple*, *suplie*, 4-6 *Sc. supple*, *suple*, (5 *Sc. supplee*), 4-7 *supplie*, 5-7 *supplie*, (6 *supplie*), 6-*supplie*. [a. OF. *souplier*, earlier *souplier* (p) *soier*, *-oier*, later *supplier*, mod.F. *suppléer*, ad. (with change of conjugation) L. *supplere* (whence also Pr. *suplir*, It. *supplire*, Sp. *suplir*, Pg. *supplir*), f. *sup-* = SUB- 25 + *-plere* to fill (pLE-nus FULL).]

†1. *trans.* To help, aid, assist; to succour, relieve; to support, maintain; *occas.* to deliver from. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xi. 627 *rubric*. How gud James of Douglas askit at king Robert the Bruce leiff to gang to supplereill Thomas Randall. 1456 Sir G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 165 Lat man do that in him is, and syne traist in Goddis help, and be sall supplee his gude rycht. 1464-5 *Acts Parli. Scot.* (1875) XII. 31/1 Pat he nothir supple support nor resett be saide Alane in be saide dedis. 1508 *DUNBAR Poems* iv. 43 In medecyne the most practicionis. . . Thame self fra ded may not supple. 1596 *DALRYMPLE Tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 340 He supplies king Henrie his gude father sair vexte with rebellis. 1630 *CART. J. SMITH Trav. & Adv.* 18 The very Bulwarke and Rampire of a great part of Europe, most fit by all Christians to have been supplied and maintained. 1711 *Duke of Athol's Nurse* xiii. in Child Ballads IV. 154/2 O can you supply me? For she that was to meet me in friendship. . . Has sent nine men to slay me.

absol. c1550 *ROLLANO Cr. Venus* i. 637 O Cupid King. . . Attend this wordis that ar sa pungliue. . . Bot 3e supple, I may not thame sustene.

†2. To furnish with (additional) troops; to reinforce. Also *absol.* *Obs.* c1470 *HENRY Wallace* vii. 1119 Agayne Wallace he prewit in mony press, With Inglis men suppleit thaim at his mycht. 1525 *Sc. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 412 To help forty and suple our confederat ye King of France. 1599-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1895) III. 228 Supplying still with a few on either side, at the length they came to a maine battell. 1615 G. SAROVS *Trav.* 105 Where he left his most tired soldiery, and supplied his army with the people of that country. 1825 *SCOTT Betrothed* viii. These detachments. . . supplied by reinforcements which more than recruited their diminished numbers.

3. †a. To make up (a whole) by adding something; to fill up, complete. *Obs.*

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xii. (Mathias) 356 Sa tuk bai hyme for be twelf to he, Pe parfyt nowmyre for to suple. *Ibid.* xxxiii. (George) 539 His wikt wil get to suple. . . he. gert George til hyme be present. 1552 *HULOT*, Supplieye or make vp the full nombre of hundreth soldiery that lacked of that nombre called *centuria*, *subcenturia*. 1599-80 *NORTH Plutarch*, *Publicola* (1595) 113 He supplied vp the number of Senators that were greatly decayed.

†b. To add to (something); to make up a deficiency in; to supplement. *Obs.*

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xv. (Barnabas) 30 Discipulis. . . Pat Criste assignit for to be in helpe his warke to suple. 1591 *SPENSER Teares Muses* 537 Shee wept and waild. . . And all the rest, her sorrow to supplie, Did throw forth shrieks and cries. 1615 *BRATHWAIT Strappado* (1878) 184 Nature is supplie in him by Art. 1671 *Tr. Palafox's Cong. China* xv. 285 That by their valour they might supply the little intelligence they had in this way of fighting. 1730 A. GOROUX *Maffet's Amphit.* 195 The Book. . . was altered and supplied by the hand of a Stranger.

c. To add (something that is wanting).

c1450 *CAPGRAVE Life St. Aug.* (1910) 41 Augustin supplied sweth good werkis which he coude not do him-selue. 1533 *MORE Apol.* xiii. OO j h, The knowledge the party lacketh must be supplied the more effectually by the iudges. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 56 Quhat wantis of the hale soum

. . . to be supleit he thaim for payment of the hale soum. 1567 *SANDERS Roche of Church* ii. 39 The Particle *du*, is to be supplied to these wordes, & *peisw.* 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg. Ded.*, Having said what he thought convenient, he always left somewhat for the Imagination of his Readers to supply. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 430 Supply words that are wanting. 1861 *PALEY Aesth.* (ed. 2) *Suppl.* 591 note, *M* is to be supplied from the preceding negative clause. 1862 *SPENCER First Princ.* i. iv. § 24 (1875) 79 Another fundamental condition of thought, omitted by Sir W. Hamilton, and not supplied by Mr. Mansel.

4. To make up for, make good, compensate for (a defect, loss, or void); to compensate for (the absence of something) by providing a substitute.

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxii. (Justin) 207, I sal al his fawt supple. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* vi. iv. (Bodl. MS.) II. 36/1 So that he vertu of be norise be instede and suple (ed. 1495 *sowple*) and fulfille be defaute of be child. 1491 *Cartular. S. Nikolai Aberdeen* (New Spalding Club) I. 255 Also off as be [a chaplain] falses in execution of his office. . . he sal pay id. . . to him pat suppleis yat failt. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 57 These. . . vertues. . . supplyeth y^e defautes that be lefte in y^e powers of the soule by synne. 1563-7 *BUCHANAN Reform. St. Andros Wks.* (S. T. S.) 12 Anc man of, sufficient doctrine to supple the regentis absens. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaglio* 225 That which most supplied their want of experience. 1653 *HOLCROFT Procopius* Pref. A iv, The knowing Translator hath supplied the defect out of the Latine copies. 1695 Lp. Loxdale in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1915) Jan. 91 That the intermission off my storie for almost seven years should now. . . be supplied. 1709 *SWIFT Adv. Relig. Wks.* 1755 II. i. 119 He, that would keep his house in repair, must attend every little breach or flaw, and supply it immediately. 1764 *GOLDSM. Trav.* 145 Yet still the loss of wealth is here supplied by arts. 1782 *COWPER Progr. Error* 172 Cards. . . and the polish'd die, The yawning chasm of indolence supply I 1834-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 18 If defended by three ranks, two of them stand on the banquettes; the first rank fires, the second loads, and the third rank supplies casualties. 1859 *Once a Week* 2 July 16 The tadpole needs his tail to swim with; and Nature kindly supplies any accident that may deprive him of it.

absol. 1673 *Lady's Call* i. i. § 12 There will not remain many topics of discourse, unless this be called in to supply.

5. To fulfil, satisfy (a need or want) by furnishing what is wanted.

1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 18 Thy nychtbowl lufe, and als supple His need. 1600 *Chester Pl.*, *Banes* 35 See these pagentes played to the heste of their skill; wher to supply all wants, shalbe noe wantis of good will. 1623 *MILTON P. xxxvi.* 86 All living creatures he doth feed, And with full hand supplies their need. 1666 *MARVELL Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 189 Which is not from any want of ardur in the House to supply the publick necessities. 1784 *COWPER Task* iii. 798 Some private purse supplies his need with an usurious loan. 1817 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* iv. v. II. 165 If [he] withheld the revenues and supplied not the exigencies of the state. 1901 *CORINGLEY Dict. Stock Exch.* T. 56 When. . . there are not sufficient shares issued to supply the demands made.

6. To furnish, provide, afford (something needed, desired, or used): orig. with personal subj.; later freq. and now usually with impersonal subj.

c1520 *SKELTON Magnyf.* (1908) 1663 That he knowe not but that I have supplied All that I can his matter for to spede. 1624 *WORTON Archit.* 69 The reception of light. . . we must now supple. . . by some open Forne of the Fabrique. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* i. 221 Dodonian Oaks no more supply'd Their Mast. 1700 — *Voy's Mel.*, *Bawis & Phitenon* 148 What their tardy feet denied, The trusty staff (their better leg) supplied. 1704 *Prior Celia to Dainton* 79 Nearer Care . . . supplies Sighs to my Breast, and Sorrow to my Eyes. 1713 *STEELE Englishman* No. 7. 47 He will tell you, with his Eyes shut, what Province, what Mountain supplied the Liquor. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 387 All the tin used in England is supplied by the mines of Cornwall, which furnish 3000 tons annually. 1827 *FARAOAY Chem. Manuf.* xvi. (1842) 401 A sound cork, perforated so as to form a ring. . . Half a dozen of these will supply handles to most tubes. 1835 *NEWMAN Lett.* (1891) II. 109 By way of showing the hopelessness of any of us supplying your desideratum. 1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem.*, *Org.* I. 46 In order to supply the hydrochloric ether, a mixture of hydrochloric acid and alcohol is placed in the retort. 1910 D. G. HOGARTH in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 248/2 The fresco-paintings. of Crete have supplied the clearest proof of it.

†b. To put or appoint as a snbstitute. (Cf. 9, 10, 11.) *Obs. rare.*

a 1618 *RALEIGH Maxims of State* (1651) 72 [He] feared that David would supplie Benagitt in his place.

7. To furnish (a thing) with what is necessary or desirable; in early use, without constr., to provide for the maintenance of, make provision for.

1529 *Registr. Aberdeen* (Maitland Cl.) I. 396 To sustene supple mentene apperall mend and uphold. . . be brig forsaide. 1688 *Kyo Househ. Philos.* Ind. 103 Entertainment of guests, how to be supplied. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* i. 17 A hundred Almes-houses, right well supply'd. 1605 in *Abstr. Protocols Town Clerks of Glasgow* (1896) II. 116 Willing to sei forward, maintene and supply their guid and godlie purpos. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* iii. ii. 40 Requesting your Lordship to supply his instant vse with so many Talents. *Ibid.* iv. ii. 47 Nor ha's he with him to supply his life. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 320 Feed him full and high: Indulge his Growth, and his gaunt Sides supply. 1709 *Curios. in Hist. & Gard.* 264 The Salts. . . contribute very much to the abundantly supplying the Planis with what is requisite. 1784 *COWPER Tiroc.* 27 She. . . With flow'r and fruit the wilderness supplies. 1799 *HAN. More Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 135 To supply by individual kindness those cases of hardship which laws cannot reach. 1834 H. GIBBS in Thompson *Tumours of Bladder* 59 The growth is well supplied with blood-vessels.

b. *transf.* To furnish with an occupant, tenant, or contents; to fill. *poet.*

1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* iii. iii. 35 Keepe the Chaires of Iustice Supplied with worthy men. 1607 — *Timon* iii. i. 18 An empty box. . . which. . . I come to intreat your Honor to supply. 1715 *Pope Iliad* iii. 64 Thy figure promised with a martial air, But ill thy soul supplies a form so fair.

c. *Anat. and Phys.* Of a nerve or blood-vessel: To furnish with energy or nourishment (the part or organ to which it is distributed).

1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxx. 397 The branch given off by the ulnar nerve to supply the little finger. 1899 L. HILL *Man. Hum. Physiol.* xx. 181 The right and left subclavian arteries supply respectively the right and left shoulder and arm.

8. To furnish or provide (a person) with something; in early use, without constr., to satisfy the wants of, provide for; now usually, to furnish with regular supplies of a commodity.

1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 8 Honour thy Elderis; and thame supple, Geue that thair neid of the requyre. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* v. i. 212 This is the body That took away the march from Isabell, And did supply thee at thy garden-house In her Imagin'd person. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* i. 10 Feathers. . . Which. . . might. . . stitch't into a web, supply anew With annuall cloakes the wandering Jew. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 26 He could not subsist if they should refuse to supply him. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* i. i, They supplied me as fast as they could, showing. . . astonishment at my bulk and appetite. 1775 *Bunke Lett.*, to R. Champion (1844) II. 31, I am sincerely thankful to you for your care, in supplying us with the earliest intelligence. 1827 *LYTTON Pelham* lxxiii, Can Sir Reginald Glanville's memory. . . supply him with no probable cause? 1878 *JEVONS Prim. Pol. Econ.* 30 China supplies us with vast quantities of tea. *Mod.* (e. g. on a baker's cart) Families supplied daily.

9. To fill (another's place); *esp.* (now only) to occupy as a substitute.

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xii. (Mathias) 318 Pat we stablyste anc in pe place, Pe quhytle to supple of ludas. 1548 *RYOR s.v. Fungor*, *Fingi vice alienus*, . . . to be in an other mannes steede, to supply an other mannes roume. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* iii. ii. 249 Lucetio, you shall supply the Bridegroomes place. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ii. 834 A race of upstart Creatures, to supply Perhaps our vacant room. 1750 *GRAY Elgy* 82 Their name, their years, spelt by th' unletter'd muse, The place of fame and elegy supply. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., Covering sergeants supply the places of officers when they step out of the ranks, or are killed in action. 1821 *JAMES Phil. Augustus* i. ii, The place of his casque was supplied by a large brown hood. a 1859 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxiii. (1861) V. 103 She died; and her place was supplied by a German princess.

†b. To serve (a turn). *Obs. rare.* 1602 R. CAREW *Cornwall* 82 These poore instruments for want of better didd supply a turne.

†10. To fulfil, discharge, perform (an office or function), *esp.* as a substitute for another. *Obs.*

1432-50 *Tr. Higden* (Rolls) VII. 233 This Benedict made pope but symple in conynge, made an oþr poþe under hym to supplie his office. 1533 *GAU Richt Vay* 104 Paul saie notht yat it is sufficient to one bischoip to haiff ane prechour to supplie his office. c1586 *CRESS PENBROKE P.* LXXVII. iii, My hart in office lame, My tongue as lamely fares, No part his part supplies. 1626 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 328 They may be removable, . . . and others chosen in bis or their place. . . to supply the residue of the said yeere. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 1001 Let us seek Death, or hee not found, supply With our own hands his Office on our selves. 1680 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* xii. 203 The Joyners Mallet would supply the Office of this Tool. 1748 *AYSON'S Voy.* ii. ii. 135 Mixed with wood-ashes, to supply the use of tallow.

11. To take the place of; to serve as, or furnish, a substitute for; to make up for the want of; to replace. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c1606 *ROWLANDS Terrible Battle* D 3, [They] fall sicke; and die, . . . and others them supply. 1618 *BOLTON Florus* To Rdr. (1636) A 7, The words which are here and there inserted. . . are. . . explanatory of the Author's meaning, supplying marginal notes. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* To Rdr., Thou art worth ten thousand of us; if we dye, wee may be supplied. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 1098 A comfortable heat. . . Which might supply the Sun. a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 8 Mar. 1689, The Hearth Tax was remitted for ever, but what was intended to supply it, . . . is not nam'd. 1770 *GOLDSM. Des. Vill.* 56 A bold peasantry. . . When once destroyed, can never be supplied. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 332 The Court has no power to strike out the word *such*; and if they did, what are they to supply it with? 1873 L. WALLACE *Fair God* i. xii, Lamplight. . . ill supplying the perfect sunshine.

12. Of a preacher or minister: To occupy (a church, pulpit, etc.) as a substitute, or temporarily; to act as 'supply' for (another); also *absol.*

1719 *SPRINGSWOOD* in W. S. PERRY *Ilist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* (1870) I. 202 When the Church he now supplies, became void by the death of the former incumbent. 1788 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 434 Mr. Dana preached here, who was supplied by Mr. D. Story. 1895 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 155 To 'supply the pulpits' of ministers who left home. 1905 *HARTING Sardinian Chapel* 30 The Rev. Thomas Gabb. . . for some years. . . supplied 'at Mrs. Langdale's private chapel.

† **Supply**, v.2 *Obs.* Forms: 4-6 *supplie*, 5-6 *supplie*, 6 *supplie*, *supplie*, (6 *supplie*), 6-*supplie*. [a. OF. (mod.F.) *supplier*, earlier *souplier* (p) *soier*, *soplier*; = L. *supplere* (whence also Pr. *sopleiar*, *sopliar*, *soplegar*, *sopliar*, It. *supplicare*, Sp. *supplicar*, Pg. *supplicar*): see SUPPLICATE v.] = SUPPLICATE v.]

a. *trans.* with person as obj. c1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iii. pr. viii. (1866) 80 Yif þou wilt shynen wiþ dignites, þou must biyehen and supplien hem þat giuen þo dignites. 1474 *CAXTON Chesse Ded.*, I requyre & supplie your good grace not to desaydage to resseyue this lityl sayd book. c1520 *SKELTON Magnyf.* (1908) 797 Why dost thou not supply, And desyre me thy good mayster to

be? 1539 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 604. I supplie Our Blessed Creatour to sende Your Highoes encrease of honour.
b. intr. (const. to, unto).

1489 *CAXTON Faytes of A. u. i. 2.* I supplie humbly to the said right hie offyce. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) We supplie ryght humbly to our worthy Sauour Ihesu Cryste that his prompt grace maye be to vs presented. 1533 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 392 In your moste humble wise, ye supplie unto us, in your said letters, to graunte unto you our lyaunce [etc.].

c. trans. with obj. of cognate meaning: To present (a request), rare.

1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 584 To wryte to His Majeste, to supplie my present suite to his Person.

+ **Supply**, v. 3. Obs. [? Alteration of SUPPLE v. by assimilation to SUPPLY v. 1, or after apply.] = SUPPLE v. Hence Supplying ppl. a.

1535 *Goodly Primer*, A Prayer for the mollifying & supplying hard hearts. 1544 *Phaer Regim. Lye* (1560) S vj. To supply the gummies and the slowes. 1656 *T. de Grey's Coupl. Horsem.* (ed. 3) 137 By applying supplyes, or mollifying Oyles, or Unguents. 1650 *GAUDEN God's Gl. Demonsr.* 33 Mercy... oyls the wheels, and supplies the joynts, that Justice goe with less cry and complaint. 1709 *Temple's Misc.*, Ess. Gout (ed. 5) 59 They drew down the Humours, and supplied [earlier ed. supplied] the Parts, thereby making the Passages wider.

Supplyable, -ant: see SUPPLIABLE, SUPPLIANT.

Supplying (sɒplɪɪŋ), vbl. sb. 1 [f. SUPPLY v. 1 + -ING]. The action of SUPPLY v. 1 in various senses; filling of a place or vacancy; substitution; + supplementation; + assistance, reinforcement (Sc.); provision, supply.

c 1280 *Wyclif IVAs.* (1880) 453 Hou cristis chirche is dysceyrd hi supplying of vikeries, & þes persouns ben absent þe while. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* I. 105 In that castell the erle gert hald thaim in, At to thar men with out that mycht nocht wyn; Na thail to thaim supplying for to ma. 1499 *Reg. Privy Seal Scot.* I. 461 The... supplying and assistance gevin be him to divers rebellis. 1570 T. NORTON tr. *Novel's Catech.* 73 That thys their confirmation should be taken for a certain supply [orig. supplementum] of Baptisme... as though Baptisme els were vnperfect. 1586 *Acts Privy Council* (N.S.) 166 The said somme... to be by him employed for the supplying of the store with the same parcellis. 1625 *DONNE Sermon, Christmas Day* (1640) 22 A filling of all former vacuities, a supplying of all emptinesses in our soules. 1625-6 to Willis & Clark *Cantab.* (1886) I. 444 To the Glaster... for ye supplyinge of paynted glasse. 1626 to 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 474 The supplieing and refreshing of the needfull exigentes of the poore. 1643 *BAKER Chron.*, Hen. VIII. 38 The Emperour gave to the Master of Sait Iohns of Hierusalem the Island of Maltes, in supplying of the Island of Rhodes, which the Turke... had won from that Order. 1682 in *Scott. Antiq.* (1901) July 3 In the... supplying of vacant places within the college. 1803 *Athenaeum* 26 May 661/1 Mysteries... partly solved by the supplying of a date or a name.

So Supplying ppl. a. 1, that supplies.

1798 *Hutton Course Math.* (1807) II. 273 A... vessel... kept constantly full of water, by a large supply of water at the top. 1895 *Daily News* 2 Jan. 5/7 The credit system on which the fisheries... are conducted is... perilous to the supplying merchants.

+ **Supplying**, ppl. a. 2. Obs.: see SUPPLY v. 3

+ **Supplyment**, Obs. rare. Also 6 supplement. [f. SUPPLY v. 1 + -MENT.] The act of supplying, or what is supplied.

1589 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* vi. xxix. 129 If wealth be said my want, I say your Grace doth wot no wealth: And my suppliment shalbe loue, imployed to your health. 1611 *SHAKS Cymb.* iii. iv. 182 You haue me rich, and I will neuer faile Beginning, nor supplement.

Supplement, obs. form of SUPPLEMENT.

Suppoaille, -ayle, variants of SUPPOWELL Obs.

Suppois, -oisse, -oiss, obs. Sc. ff. SUPPOSE.

Suppoist, Sc. form of SUPPOSE.

+ **Suppone**, v. Chiefly Sc. Obs. [ad. L. *supponere*: see SUPPOSE v. Cf. Pr. *supponer*, It. *sopporre*, Sp. *suponer*, Pg. *soppor*.]

1. trans. To substitute fraudulently: = SUPPOSE v. 13.

1542 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* V. 231 Yat ye malefactours may be punisht in yair awn personis, and na nyeris [= others] suppoit in yair place.

2. To think or believe to be the case, be of opinion: = SUPPOSE v. 1.

c 1500 *Lancelot* 2230 Adeuour is noo so gret to pref, As I suppose, oor she sal it esscheff. a 1578 *LINSEY (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 26 It is supponit he thoct seing the cuntrie swa dewydit as said is to haue had sum reull in the realme. c 1587 *MONTGOMERIE Sonn.* lxiv. 1, I am sorie that ye sould suppose me to be one in lucre to delyte. 1597 *SKENE De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Bastardus*, And (as I suppose) na reasone can be giue quhairfore it is so called.

b. With reference to future events: To look for, expect, anticipate: = SUPPOSE v. 4.

c 1550 *ROLLAND Cril. Venus* I. 925 For I suppose he will me hald partie. a 1578 *LINSEY (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 23 To haue suppoit aganis the gouernour... quhome he suppoit schortlie to cum to inuaid him. a 1614 *MURE Dido & Aeneas* I. 976 She... io love suppones A sweeter issue.

3. To assume, take for granted: = SUPPOSE v. 6, 9. Also as conj. = SUPPOSE v. 7 e.

1536 *BELLENDEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. lv. First, I suppose, that the thing that I say... be nocht thair io reipref of every man. 1637 *GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Cerem.* iv. 1. 2 Because he could not prove this... he choosed to suppose it. 1650 *MURE Cry of Blood* 157 The Taske in hand, suppose the hazard great, Yet oither case, nor cure are desperate.

a 1658 *DURHAM Comm. Revelation* I. 5. (1660) 13 It suppones two objects of Worship, and two kinds of Divine Worship: which is false.

4. To place under, rare.

1611 *COTGR. Supposiment*, a supponing, or putting of a thing vnder another.

Support (səpɔːt), sb. Also 5-6 supports, 6 support. [f. SUPPORT v. Cf. F. *support* (from 15th c.).] 1. The action of supporting.

1. The action, or an act, of preventing a person from giving way, backing him up, or taking his part; assistance, countenance, backing.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 193 To do pite support and grace, The Philosophre... A tale of gret essample tolde. c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 22 Lat no man bost... Of treasure, riches, nor of sapience, Of worldly support. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* xxi. 76 Neuer socours ne comfote by me, nor of my supporte, was gyuen to theym. 1533 *BELLENDEN Lity* II. xiii. (S. T. S.) I. 179 Vetusius consul was send in bare supporte. c 1549 *Reg. Aberdeen.* (Maitland Cl.) II. 307 Vtheris gratitudis helpis supportis and guid dedis els done to ws. a 1578 *LINSEY (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 163 They... seed to Ingland for support...; quhill support was grantit to thame. 1777 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) II. 195 When you find men that you ought to trust, you must give them support. 1802 *NELSON* 20 Nov. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1843) V. 30 Your gallant support of me at the Battle of Copenhagen. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 191 That the great plan... might obtain the approbation and support of his father-in-law. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* ix. § 3. 622 Clarendon was still strong in the support of the House of Commons.

+ b. Phr. (see SUPPORTATION 1 b). Obs.

c 1430 *LYDG. Lyke the Audience* 117 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 55 Vndir support of his [sc. Christ's] magnificence. — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 48 Under support of your paycence. 1493 *Petrinilla* 41 (Pynson), With humble support of youre audience Peyssed youre power and youre holynesse What may this mene? a 1500 *Flower & Leaf* 590, I... put all I had seen in wryting, Under support of hem that lust it rede.

c. Spiritual help; also subjectively, mental comfort.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* ix. 37 To ignorantis nocht gaif I my teiching... Nor to my nychtbours support of my praying. 1673 *FLAVEL Front.* Life xxxiii. Wks. 1701 I. 170 When one asked holy Mr. Baines how the Case stood with his Soul, he answered: 'Supports I haue, tho' Suauities I want'. 1793 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) IV. 177, It would be a matter of support and consolation to me. 1794 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* II, We must ask support from above. 1851 *MRS. STOWE Pearl Orr's Ist.* iv. 26, I hope the Cap'n and Mrs. Pennell 'll get some support at the prayer-meetin' this afternoon. 1891 *FARRAR Darkn. & Dawn* xviii, She felt a sense of support in truths which... kindled her imagination and touched her heart.

d. Corroboration or substantiation (of a statement, principle, etc.); advocacy (of a proposal, motion, etc.): chiefly in phr. in support of.

1771 *JUNIOR Lett.* xlvii. (1788) 260, I... feel a considerable pleasure in being able to communicate any thing... In support of his opinions. 1857 J. SCOTT *Common Bench Rep.* N. S. I. 658 Overend, Q.C. and Chandler, in support of the rule. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 16 Nearly all of [these words]... have the support of some poetical or other authority. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 105/1 The evidence to be called in support of their statement.

e. Mil. The action of supporting other troops.

In support of: acting as a second line. (Cf. 5 b.) 1805 *JAMES Millic. Dict.* (ed. 2) s.v., Line of support, the second line in action. 1802 G. PHILLIPS *Text Bk. Fortif.*, etc. (ed. 5) 115 The whole of these troops, whether firing, or either in support or in reserve. attrib. 1915 *Times* 29 Apr. 9/6 From a support trench, about 600 yards from the German lines, he observed the gas.

+ 2. Bearing or defraying of charge or expense.

1591 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* XXII. 302 Assignit to the comptar in support of the chairgis and burding of his office. a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 21 Feb. 1666, For support of the next years charge.

3. The action of keeping from failing, exhaustion, or perishing; esp. the supplying of a living thing with what is necessary for subsistence; the maintenance of life.

1685 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 98 A very great scarcity... of all things necessary for humane support. 1760 *FOOTE Minar* I. Wks. 1799 I. 239, I will cast him out, as an alien to my blood, and trust for the support of my name and family to a remote branch. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 169 All fish... stand in need of air for their support. 1781 *COWPER Com.* 771 She boasts... That while in health, the ground of her support is madly to forget that life is short. 1802 *MARIA EDGEWORTH Moral T.*, *Forester* xii, She had a large family, that depended upon her labour, and her character, for support. 1829 T. CASTLE *Introduct.* 285 The wonderful provisions for the propagation and support of ploats. 1856 *FROUNE Hist. Eng.* I. 166 To provide some other means for the support of the impotent poor. 1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem.*, Org. II. 55 Alone, it is insufficient for the support of life. 1915 R. HOLMES *My Police Crim. Friends* v. 152 A youth... being found about the streets without visible means of support.

b. The action of contributing to the success or maintaining the value of something.

1912 *Times* 19 Dec. 18/3 Rio Tinto [shares] touched 712 at one time oo French support. *Ibid.* 20/3 Egyptian futures... relapsed to 9 to 12 points below last night under Continental selling and poor support.

4. The action or fact of holding up, keeping from falling, or bearing the weight of something; the condition of being so supported.

1663 *PATRICK Parash. Pilgr.* I. (1687) 2 His Leggs beginning... to fail him, and to deny him so much as their sup-

port. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 1634 Those two massie Pillars That to the arched roof gave main support. a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* June 1645, Without any support of columns. 1796 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 47 The pressure of the fluid, by which the solid is supported, acts upward, in the direction of a vertical line (usually called the line of support) which passes through the centre of gravity of the part immersed. 1812 *New Bot. Gard.* I. 94 Slender stems which require support. 1842 *GWILT Archit. Gloss.*, Points of Support, the points or surfaces on which a building rests.

b. *Sc. Law.* The resting of the whole or part of a building or of a beam on the property of the servant tenement.

1681, 1754 [see SERVIENT a. 2]. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v. *Servitude*, An urban servitude is in some way connected with houses: to this class belong support, *oneris ferendi, tigni immittendi, stillicide*... light, prospect. *Ibid.* s.v., Where a servitude of support is constituted by writing.

II. One who or that which supports.

5. A person or thing that upholds or sustains (in fig. senses); a supporter, 'prop', 'stay'.

1594 *KYD Cornelia* iv. ii. 201 High Ioue the heavens among (Their support that suffer wrong). 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemplar* iii. 164 It is to us a comfort and support, pleasant to oor spirits. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 554 O madness, to think use of... strongest drinks oor chief support of health. 1720 *OZELL tr. Veriot's Rom. Rep.* I. vi. 332 Wholesome Terror was the Support of the Sumptuary Laws. 1741 *SHERSTONE Judgem. Hercules* 314 Nor swells the grape... Without the firm supports of industry. 1831 *SCOTT Cl. Rob.* xxxix, [Hereward] the most important support of Comnenus during the whole of that eventful day. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 125 Institutions, which... had been considered as the strongest supports of monarchical power.

b. Mil. (pl.) A supporting body of troops; the second line in a battle. (Cf. 1 e.)

1822 *BURN Naval & Milit. Dict.* II. s.v., Supports to a line of skirmishers. 1875 *BEDFORD Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vii. (ed. 2) 263 The leading boats are to contain skirmishers and supports.

6. That which supports life; supply of necessities; means of livelihood or subsistence; + formerly sometimes simply = food, provisions.

1599 *DALLAM in Early Voy. Levant* (Hakluyt Soc.) 88 We carried oor supports and oorer Luggage to the sea-side. 1611 *Bible, Transl. Pref.* 1 Liuelyhood and support sit for their estates. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* ii. iii. 64 To which Title, A Thousand pound a year, Annoual support... he adds. 1789 *Massachusetts Spy* 20 Aug. 3/2 We now doubt his acceptance of that place, unless a decent support should be annexed to it. 1791 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest* III xx. 210 La Luc... tried to take some support; but the convulsions of his throat would oot suffer him to swallow. 1823 *SCOTT Quentin* D. xxv, I trust there is charity enough among the noble friends of my house, to make up some support for the orphan of Croy.

b. One who or that which furnishes means of livelihood, or maintains a person or community.

1745 *Pococke Deser. East* II. ii. 123. 114 The support of this place is a great export of white wine. 1825 *LAMUS Elia. Barbara* 2 Her slender earnings were the sole support of the family. 1833 *GILMOUR Mongols* xxiii. 285 He was... the sole support of his father.

7. Anything that holds up, or sustains the weight of, a body, or upon which it rests.

1570 *LEVINS Manih.* 173/35 A Supporte, *admiculum*. 1681 H. KEEFE *Mon. Westm.* 23 That curious Chappell... built by Henry VII whose battlements, Windows, Supports and adornments speak... the magnificence of the Founder. 1827 *FARADAY Chem. Manih.* xxiv. (1842) 648 A crucible... with its cover and a support. 1854 J. L. PETIT *Archit. Stud. France* p. viii, Mark the directions of the several thrusts and supports. 1875 *BENNETT & DYER tr. Sachs' Bot.* III. v. 782 Curvatures caused... by the pressure of supports on tendons. 1879 R. K. DOUGLAS *Confucianism* iv. 95 A chair which... stands unevenly oo its feet is useless as a support.

+ b. *Metaph.* = SUBSTRATUM 1. (Cf. SUPPORT v. 8 c.) Obs. rare.

1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* II. xxiii. § 4 Because we cannot conceive, how they [sc. qualities] should subsist alone, nor one in another, we suppose them to exist in, and supported by some common subject; which Support we denote by the name Substance.

c. *Photogr.* The substance (as glass, paper, etc.) which supports the sensitive film on which the image is produced.

1876 *ABNEY Photogr.* v. 36 In the collodion process... the support may be of glass, if it be backed with some dark-coloured substance.

Supporte (səpɔːt), v. Also 4-5 supports, 5 supports, 6 Sc. support (pa. ppl. *contracted support*), 7 support. [ad. (O)F. *supporter* (= Pr. *supportar*, It. *supportare*, Sp. *supor*, *soportar*, Pg. *soportar*, *soportar*), ad. L. *supportare* to convey, f. *sup* = SUB- 25 + *portare* to carry (see PORT v. 1).]

1. trans. To endure without opposition or resistance; to bear with, put up with, tolerate. (In mod. use often a gallicism.)

1328 *WYCLIF a Cor.* xi. 1, I wolde 3e schulden susteyne a litle thing of myn vnwyssdom, but and supporte me [less or bere up me]. 1388 — *Col.* iii. 13 And support 3e echon other. 1455 in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.*, Var. Coll. IV. 203 All charges and taxes... ye shall supporte and bere to your power. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 143 The vice of thy yongest brother shuld be supportit be rason of his ignorance. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 100 How can they support infamy as a matter indifferent? a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 25 July 1673, These things his high spirit could not support. 1731 *FIELDRING Mod. Husb.* iv. iv, I know several women of fashion I could not support for a tiring woman. 1773 *MRS. CHAPONE Improv. Mind* (1774) I. iii. 83, I cannot support even

the idea of your becoming one of those undone lost creatures! 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxv. I respectfully decline to receive Mrs. Rawdon—I can't support that quite. 1807 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 433 Occasionally it [sc. milk] is not well supported by the patient in any form. 1901 *Daily Mail* 30 Oct. 4/4 He prefers to support the poacher's intrusion than to risk shooting at him.

†b. To endure, undergo, *esp.* with fortitude or without giving way; to bear up against. *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Obi.* i. iii. 259, I a heaue interim shall support By his deere absence. 1605 — *Lear* v. iii. 197 His flaw'd heart...too weakke the conflict to support. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 146 Wrongs and contumelies, which they support with an invincible patience. 1671 Mrs. BEHN *For'd Marr.* i. ii. Prethee how does she support this news? a 1700 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* (1911) IX. 336 A greivous infirmity...with she supported with great patience, and Resignation. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 17 Aug. At supper there was such a conflux of company that I could scarcely support the tumult. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxxviii. If she believed herself well enough to support the interview. 1805 EMILY CLARK *Banks of Douro* II. 40 Neither of them could support being alone.

c. *trans.* To sustain (a contest). *rare.*

1801 S. TURNER *Hist. Anglo-Sax.* iii. ix. I. r56 Within two months afterwards, the princes of Wessex supported another battle with the recruited confederates at Merton.

2. *trans.* To strengthen the position of (a person or community) by one's assistance, countenance, or adherence; to uphold the rights, claims, authority, or status of; to stand by, back up.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 157 And ek his kinges realte Mot every liege man conforte, With good and bodi to supporte. 1424 in *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 8 Hen. VI, 30 The xxiiiij aldermen...supporten the maір...in...counsell gheving, io walking with hym on principal dayes and in procession. 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xiv. 648 To him ward ful faste he gan to Ride For to supporten him at that Tyde. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* vii. 28 Our inefficent aduitorie, That neuer saw Scot yit indigent nor sory, Bot thou did hym support, with thi gud deid. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 70 Sending to the King, to...desyre him, that he would not support nor maintaine his enemie within his Realme. 1609 SHAKS. *Cor.* i. i. 84 [They] Make Edicts for Vsurie, to support Vsurers. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxix. 168 So was Thomas Becket...supported against Henry the Second, by the Pope. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solymon* 104 Being supported by the favour of his Prince. 1840 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 354 A government, supported and trusted by London. 1884 A. R. PENNINGTON *Widif* vii. 240 He had no party in the country to support him.

b. To uphold or maintain the validity or authority of (a thing); also, to give support to (a course of action).

1638 CHILLINGWORTH *Relig. Prot.* iv. § 16. 198 The Devils instrument to support errors, and superstitions. 1733 ADDISON *Cato* i. 1, To form new battles, and support his crimes. 1742 KAMES *Deis. Crit. Sess.* 1730-32 (1799) 45 It is the genius of law to support deeds, as far as they can be supported. 1748 LD. HARNWICKE in *Collect. Juridica* (1791) 383 The recovery suffered by him was before the debts were paid, and consequently he could not make a good tenant to the *gracipe* to support his recovery. 1800 ADDISON'S *Rep.* 11 The report...did not pursue the submission and so could not be supported. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xx. 148 That he should bring out an evening paper to support the cause of the Throne.

†c. To second, corroborate; also, to intensify, as by contrast. *Obs. rare.*

1720 OZELL tr. *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. viii. 28 These Advantages in Tiberius, were supported by a noble Air, an engaging Countenance [etc.]. 1778 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* viii. (1876) 453 That light is to be supported by sufficient shadow.

†3. a. *refl.* To assert, maintain. *Obs. rare*—

1468 *Paston Lett.* II. 314, As I support me to alle the world, I put nevyt maner ne lyfelode of my Maister Fastolf yn trouble.

b. To back up in a statement or an opinion.

1686 W. HOPKINS tr. *Ratrammus Dissert.* iv. (1688) 65 note, Bertram...determining the Sacramental change to be Figuratively wrought, not corporally...and supporting himself by the Testimony of St. Augustine. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* Design 7 The authority of Virgil...will best support him in this particular. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* xlv. (1788) 258 But Junius has a great authority to support him; which...I accidentally met with this morning in the course of my reading.

c. To furnish authority for or corroboration of (a statement, etc.); to bear out, substantiate.

1761 FOOTE *Liar* II. Wks. 1799 I. 298 Sir Ja...But, for the son, you never...Mr. G. Sat eyes upon him. Sir Ja. Really? Mr. G. Really. Sir Ja. Finely supported. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. ii. 212 [This] is not at all supported by fact. 1817 SELWYS *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 962 To support an averment in a declaration on a policy of insurance on goods. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1885) I. i. 14 The advocates of both [theories] can support their arguments with an appeal to experience. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 478/1 The application was supported by an affidavit of the applicant. 1895 *Ibid.* LXXXIII. 701/2 The statute...does not seem...to support the assertions for which it was cited.

d. To second or to speak in favour of (a proposition, or one who makes a proposition); to maintain, or contend for the truth of (an opinion, etc.).

1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 718/1 This Proposition was supported and enforced by the D—ke of A—le. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woolen Manuf.* II. 105 Lord Wharcliffe...promised to support Lord Harewood when he presented the petition to the House of Lords. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. 1. 445 Godolphin...had supported the Exclusion Bill. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* II. xiii. 256 M. Agassiz supported this theory for a time.

4. To provide for the maintenance of, bear the

expense of; †also, to provide funds to meet (expenditure). Now only with immaterial obj.

c 1413 [see SUPPORTING *obl.* sh. 2]. 1439 E. E. WILLS (1882) 115 She helyng, yeldyng, payng and supporting herof he ferme helyng, and oþer charges duryng her lyf. 1553 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* x. 175 To the...wardane of the Myddill Marchis, to support his expensis, xli. 1585 [see SUPPORTING *obl.* sh. 2]. 1662 GERBIER *Principles* 15 Ten Thousand Gilders *per annum*, to support and alter what he had built amisse. 1691 T. HALE *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxvii. No allowance of any Salary to support their Office. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 342 These...eat of the best that is to be gotten as long as they have anything to support it. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 801 That they supported the expenses out of the interest of the arrears which they withheld. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* III. Allowances for the purpose of...supporting the hospitality of the representative of Majesty. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 336 This luxury was supported by a thriving trade.

b. *Law.* Of an estate: To be such as to provide for (a remainder).

1694 in *Salkeld Reports* (1721) 576 The contingent Remainder to him was not discharged by the vesting in the Crown...because of the Wife's Estate, which is sufficient to support it. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xi. 166 A lease at will is not held to be such a particular estate, as will support a remainder over. 1772 FEARNE *Contingent Remainders* (1791) 424 It was agreed that such limitation was void as a contingent remainder, because there was no freehold to support it.

5. To furnish food or sustenance for; to supply with the necessities of life.

c 1430 LYDG. *Mist. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 212 No Corn up growen nor greyn...Man to supporte. 1470 HENRY WALLACE II. 413 Syluer that had, all with him has he tayne, Him to support. 1562 *Aberd. Kirk Sess. Rec.* (Spalding Cl.) 7 Gift that support nocht their awin fader and moder. 1650 CROWELL *Lett.* 9 Sept. in *Carlyle*, The Ministers in England are supported, and have liberty to preach the Gospel. 1762-72 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 227 By which community...he had been supported, after he became incapable of business. 1791 J. LONG *Voy. Indian Interpreter* 206 We had very little food, but fortunately killed three large bears in the middle of the portage, which supported us several days. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Apr. 193 The burden of supporting the poor ought to be sustained by all ranks. 1842 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. ix. 137, I must so far neglect my dear father as to gain time for writing what may support us. 1845 LINGARD *Anglo-Saxon Ch.* (1858) II. xii. 204 During the winter they were supported at the expense of the inhabitants.

†b. *gen.* To supply. *Sc. Obs. rare.*

a 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marit Wemen* 467, I have ane secrete serwand...That me supportis sic nedis. 1632 LITTLEWOOD *Trav.* i. 25 This Province is mainly watered...with stately Po...The Riners Ladishe, Montanello, Della Guarda, and other forcible streames supporting the shoulders of it.

c. To sustain (the vital functions); also, to keep up the strength of (a sick person).

1704 FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 103 A Gentleman...found that Riding supported him as much as the Change of Air. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 56 The poor Souls, to support Nature, are oblig'd...to spend their Pay upon the very Wine that was assign'd to them. 1786 J. HUNTER *Treat. Venereal Dis.* vi. iii. (1810) 530 The patient must be supported. 1842 [see *Nature* sh. 10 h].

d. *intr.* for *refl.* To live on. *U.S.*

1890 W. M. BAKER *New Timothy* 232 (Cent. Dict.) We have plenty of property; he'll have that to support on in his preachin'.

†6. To make good, repair (a deficiency). *rare.*

c 1449 [see SUPPORTING *obl.* sh. 3]. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxviii. 35 3c...Supportand fallis with 3our supple. 1563-7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros Wks.* (S.T.S.) 1 The principal support the defectis of absens of the public reidar and regentis.

7. To bear, hold, or prop up; to keep from falling or sinking; †*occas.* to carry (the train of a robe).

c 1420 ?LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1528 Next whom stood Moyses...Aaron & Vre, hys armes supportyng. a 1548 HALL *Chiron.* Hen. VII. 53 b, Next after followed the lady Cicile snster to y^e quene supporting the treyne of the spouse. 1591 SHAKS. i. Hen. VI. ii. v. 14 These Feet, whose strengthlesse stay is numme, (Vnable to support this Lump of Clay). 1600 — A. Y. L. II. vii. 199 Support him by the arme. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 427 Stoopng to support Each Flour of slender stalk, whose head...Hung drooping unsustainable. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 120 Rolling grass, trimming and supporting plants. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* xxiv, Andy, in his fall, endeavouring to support himself, caught at the suspended articles above him. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* xxxii, Her perfect chin supported by her hand. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* vi, As he supported his friend's unsteady steps.

†b. *refl.* To hold oneself up, keep an erect position. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. ii. 83 Here am I left to vnder-prop his Land, Who weak with age, cannot support my selfe. 1727 JAGG *Begg.* Op. 1. viii, My head swims! I'm distracted! I can't support myself—Oh! (*Faints in a chair*).

†c. To give one's arm to (a lady); to take (a person) on one's arm. *Obs.*

1645 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III. 201 The Queen...came out...supported by the Count de Tiliers her Lord Chamberlain. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* i. ii, May I have the honour To support you, lady? 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* *Sword*, The Marquis...supported his lady;—his eldest son supported his sister. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xlv, He offered his arm, and supported her into the small ante-room.

†d. (*Mil.*) To support arms, to carry the musket vertically against the left shoulder, with the hommer resting on the left arm held horizontally across the body. *Obs.*

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 28 Sentries posted with advanced arms may afterwards 'support' them.

e. To sustain (a weight of so much).

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* viii. vii. II. 69/2 The Wall ought to be allowed a due Thickness for the supporting such a weight. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 185 A piece of iron, the weight of which is rather more than a given magnet will support. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* x. 93 An artificial horse-shoe loadstone, which carried 134 oz., at last supported 31 oz., by continuing it in the sun's light.

1. *Her. in pass.* To be flanked by supporters.

1562 LEIGH *Armory* 88 b, Supported with a Mantiger Argent...and a wuerne Or. 1610 GUILLM *Heraldry* vi. vii. 280 [A shield] Supported by a Lion Rampant, gardant...and an Unicorn. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xix. (ed. 3) 296 Each shield...is supported by figures of angels.

8. To constitute the substratum of (a structure); to sustain in position above, have on it or at the top.

1617 MORVSON *Itin.* i. 194 The second Bridge...is supported with pillars of wood. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 372 The whole [town-hall] being supported with a curious Portico of arch-work. 1759 BROWN *Compl. Farmer* 98 Let the hoard be a little supported by two ledges. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 337 Spokes of the umbel from 3 to 7, each supporting only 1 flower. 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort.* 504 The floor of the pit may be supported on arches. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* ii. 17 These [piles] have evidently once supported villages. 1907 *Verny Memoirs* I. 3 'Andirons' in front to support the logs of wood.

†b. *Her. in pass.* (see *quots.*). *Obs.*

1562 LEIGH *Armory* 109 If a Pale he vpon a Lion, or any other beast...he is debursed with a Pale. But if the beast be on the Pale, then that beast is supported of the same Pale. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Supported*, in Heraldry, a Term apply'd to the uppermost Quarters of a Shield, when divided into several Quarters; these seeming, as it were, supported or sustain'd by those below...The Chief is also said to be supported when it is of two Colours, and the upper Colour takes up two Thirds of it: In this Case it is supported by the Colour underneath.

†c. *Metaph.* To be the subject or substratum of. (*Cf.* SUPPORT *sh.* 7 b.) *Obs.*

1656 JEANES *Fabi. Christ* 154 There is an ability in the person of the word, to suppositate...the manhood, and there was a capacity in the manhood to be assumed, supported, and terminated by the person of the word. 1690 [see SUPPORT *sh.* 7 h]. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* i. § 68 It must be observed, that it [sc. matter] supports nothing at all.

9. To keep (a person, his mind, etc.) from failing or giving way; to give courage, confidence, or power of endurance to.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev. Pro.* 1, Heere's the prop that doth support our hopes. 1611 *Bible* 1 Esdras viii. 52 That the power of the Lord our God, should be with them that seeke him, to support them in all wayes. c 1655 MILTON *2nd Sonn.* to C. Skinner 9 What supports me, dost thou ask? The conscience, Friend, to have lost them overpy'd In liberties defence. 1667 — P. L. xii. 496 With inward consolations recompenc'd, And oft supported as so shall amaze Thir proudest persecuters. 1719 WATTS *Ps. cxlvi.* vi, The Lord supports the sinking mind. 1770 *Mirror No.* 63 79 He was supported by the conscious admiration of those countrymen whom he had left. 1818 MISS FERRIER *Marriage* II. xxii, They are wonderfully supported and behave with astonishing firmness. 1838 LYTTON *Lella* iv. i, 'Support me O Redeemer,' she murmured.

†b. *refl.* (*occas. intr.*) To bear up under an infliction or against an untoward event. (*Cf.* i. b.)

1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 102 Though a man bee ney[e]r so shamefaced, yet may he support himself by the helpe of a good conscience. 1756 ANONY *Buncle* (1770) IV. 88 As to myself...I brought a consumption into the world with me, and by art have supported under it. 1777 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 22 Oct., Against a blow so suddeo, I wonder that she supports herself.

10. a. To maintain unimpaired, preserve from decay or depreciation.

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) Cvjh/1 Supporting Iustice, conconde ad equitie. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* II. v, Some benefytes supporteth the same [lyfe of grace in our soules]. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* i. iv. 287 Men...That...in the most exact regard, support The worship of their name. 1628 T. BALL *Life Preston* (1885) r63 The Dr. used all his friends for to support & keepe in power this statute. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithe* i. 5 His Worship be provided for with such a part of our substance, as may be sufficient to support it. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., To support the ancient character of the corps. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* xlv, The brave and honest Corbulo, who had supported the fame of Roman courage on so many a hard-fought field.

b. To preserve from failure, contribute to the success of (an undertaking); also, to maintain (a price).

1770 SHERIDAN *Critic* i. i, On the first night of a new piece they always fill the house with orders to support it. 1855 *Poultry Chron.* III. 151 For wheat the quotations of Monday were barely supported. 1898 *Westn. Gaz.* 24 Oct. 9/3 Indian gold shares have been supported.

c. To maintain in being or in action; to keep up, keep going; to provide the necessary matter for. (*Cf.* 4. 5; see also 11.)

1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* Intro. 12 The genuine Productions of superior Wits, to embellish and support Conversation. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vicar W.* xvii, She had been for some time supporting a fictitious gaiety. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* lxiii, I supported no part in the conversation. *Ibid.* lxxvi, I wished Lord Orville had supported his own reserve, and suffered me to support mine. 1785 SWINBURNE *Trav.* II. xlv, 207 The conversation...was well supported till midnight. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 3 A species of air that supports flame in a superior degree. 1826 *Art of Brewing* (ed. 2) 31 Keeping a quantity of this fermentable matter unattenuated, in order to support the natural consumption. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* vii. vii, Fear not...support your courage—nothing shall harm you. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. viii. 252 The earth will not support human life uncultivated.

1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 251 A town which is able to support two banks.
absol. 1877 LYTTON *Pellam* III. iv, If it can create, can it not also support?

d. Of specie : To guarantee the convertibility of (a paper currency).

1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* iv. (1876) 38 Great part of this [specie] is used to support the notes which circulate within the country.

11. To sustain (a character) in a dramatic performance; *gen.* to act or play (a part), bear (a character), maintain (a certain behaviour or course of conduct).

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 48 ¶ 4 They supported a general Behaviour in the World which could not hurt their Credit or their Purse. 1763 STENSTONE *Ess.* Wks. 1765 II. 40 The higher character a person supports, the more he should regard his minutest actions. 1775 SHERIDAN *St. Patrick's Day* t. I, I hate militia officers, ... clowns in military masquerade, wearing the dress without supporting the character. 1791 *Theat. Guardian* No. 6. 61 The characters were admirably supported. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* iii. vi. 224 Persons capable of well supporting assumed characters. 1888 BAYCE *Amer. Commu.* I. 195 In order to support the rôle which they unconsciously fall into when talking to Europeans.

12. To give assistance to act a battle, esp. by a second line of troops; to act with, second (a leading actor); to assist as a subordinate in a contest, a musical performance, or the like. (Cf. 2.)

1848 ALLISON *Hist. Eur.* iv. § 69 (ed. 7) XII. 125 As Junot perceived that their attack did not at once prove successful, they were supported in the end by the whole reserve of infantry under Kellerman. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Skirmishers*, To support them [sc. skirmishers] when weakened, is the duty of the supports. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 871/1 As Ophelia, she supported the elder Booth. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 23 Nov. 9/5 Whaley is grandly supported by the two Milburns. 1910-11 A. W. WARO in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 534/2 Metropolitan 'stars' travelled, generally alone, sometimes with one or two subordinates in their train, and were 'supported,' as the phrase went, by the stock company of each theatre. 1913 *Times* 13 May 6/2 The battalion had established its firing line on the opposite side of the canal with its machine guns and the Field Artillery section supporting the attack.

b. To occupy a position by the side of, with the object of giving assistance or encouragement; hence, to assist by one's presence or attendance.

[Cf. quot. 1424 in sense 2, and the following:—
 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 316 The servile Rout their careful Caesar praise... They crowd his Levees, and support his Throne.]

1896 *Manch. Examiner* 14 Jan. 5/6 Mr. Gladstone was supported right and left by Lord Harrington and Sir William Harcourt. 1896 *Pall Mall Mag.* Jan. 103 The Viceroy and Vicereine stand before Tipoo's throne, supported on either side by the leading officials. 1913 *Times* 7 Aug. 8/5 Sir W. Watson Cheyne, who presided, was supported by many highly distinguished surgeons.

Supportable (səp'pɔːtəbəl), a. [ad. L. **supportabilis*, f. *supportare* to SUPPORT: see -ABLE. Cf. F. *supportable*.]

I. In active sense.

†1. Affording support or assistance. *Obs. rare.*
 1513 BELLENDEN *Lite* t. viii. (S.T.S.) I. 49 þe favoure of goddis apperit to þame sa supportabil and helpe in all thare besines.

II. In passive sense.

2. Bearable, tolerable, endurable.

a 1577 Sir T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* tit. iv. (1584) 96 This thing seemed not supportable to the noble prince King Henrie the eight. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 145 Supportable To make the deere losse, have I meanes much weaker Then you may call to comfort you. 1637 BASTWICK *Lilany* t. 18 It is a prodigious wickednes... and a thing not supportable to compare the Creator of all things to the creature. 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Art* (1693) 158 The steams of their carcases would make the air so stinking and offensive, that it was scarce supportable. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 169 ¶ 3 Goodnature... makes even Folly and Impertinence supportable. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 604 The loss of all That can... make frail life, Short as it is, supportable. 1810 VINCE *Astron.* xxi. 228 It grew very faint, and was easily supportable to the naked eye. 1894 STEVENSON & OSBOURNE *Ebb Tide* t. I. The thought of death is always the least supportable when it draws near to the merely sensual and selfish.

b. Capable of being successfully resisted.

1711 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 157 Their... assault with such numbers not being supportable.

3. Capable of being maintained, confirmed, or made good; defensible.

1631 J. BURGESS *Ansru. Rejoined* 54 Some reason supportable by the word of God. 1793 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1891 XII. 290 To take fair and supportable ground I conceive to be our best policy. 1812 J. J. HENRY *Cambr. 45th, Quebec* 173 These ideas are... supportable by the authority of some of the best physicians. 1835 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 481/1 Bills containing charges which might not be supportable on taxation.

4. In physical sense: Capable of being held up or sustained. *rare.*

1832-4 DE QUINCEY *Casars* Wks. 1850 X. 83 Obligated to cover... each space upon which they trode with parts of their dress, in order to gain any supportable footing.

Hence **Supportability**, **Supportableness**, the quality or condition of being supportable; **Supportably** *adv.*, in a supportable manner, endurably. a 1660 HAMMOND *Serm. Matth.* xi. 30 Wks. 1654 IV. 477 The supportableness of the burthen. 1846 WORCESTER, *Supportably*. 1867 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1891) II. ii. 239 My new illustrious 'study' was definable as the least inhabitable... VOL. X.

bit of human workmanship in that kind... But, by many and long-continued efforts, I did get it patched together into something of supportability.

† **Supportal**. *Obs. rare.* Also 5 -ayle. [f. SUPPORT v. + AL 5 († -ayle).] = SUPPORT sb. 1, 5. 14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 97 Thou art our scheld and our supportayle. 1574 J. DEE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 34 Uppon... hope, that some needfull supportall would be for me... devysed. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Miracle of Peace* iii, Thou Nurse of Vertues, Muses chief supportall.

† **Supportance**. *Obs.* [f. SUPPORT v. + -ANCE.]

1. Assistance, backing; = SUPPORT sb. 1, 1 c. c 1490 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 74, I... desire... that in such things as my... beloved Cosin, Mary Gascongne, hath to doe with you, ... that ye will give unto hir ayde and supportance. 1596 SPENSER *State Ire.* Wks. (Globe) 668/2 He is like to make a fowle stirre there, though of himselfe of noe power, yett through supportance of some others. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel.* II. iii. iv. 329 He will fight with you for s oath sake: ... therefore draw for the supportance of his vowe, he protests he will not hurt you. 1608 HEYWOOD *Lucretie* Wks. 1874 V. 204 We are of our selfe Without supportance, we all fate defie, Aidesse. 1625 BR. MOUNTAGU *Aps. Caesar* 11 Those two Townes and States, next unto God, have stood by supportance of the Crowne of England. 1631 Gough *God's Arrow* iii. § 44. 264 Christ... returned to prayer againe and againe, and found sufficient supportance. 1638 G. SANDYS *Parnaph. Div. Poem.* Ps. cix, That they may know... how I by Divine Supportance stand.

transf. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 63 [Thou] that earst while wert honoured in euery mans eye through the supportance of thy beauty.

2. Maintenance, sustenance; = SUPPORT sb. 3.

1593 SHAKS *Christ's T.* (1613) 67 She was constrained (for her lues supportance)... to kill him and roast him. 1595 *Wills & Inn.* N. C. (Surtees 1860) 280 To the reliefe and supportance of such as she shall fynd to be veruiously disposed. 1615 G. SANOVY *Tran.* 103 For the supportance of his owne estate. 1631 HEYWOOD *London's Jus Hon.* Wks. 1874 IV. 274 By these types and symboles of Honour... all other inferior Magistracies... receive both being and supportance. 1644 JESSOR *Angel of Ephesus* 31 As if he Church did give supportance and stabilitie to the truth. 1659 *Lady Alimony* t. vi, Th' Court... for supportance, Allots us Alimony. 1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ.* Poetry III. 19 Orphan of father betimes, on her I was thrown for supportance.

3. The action of supporting, propping, or holding up; = SUPPORT sb. 4.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iv. 32 Give some supportance to the bending twiggies. 1604 TOOKER *Fabrique* Ch. vi. 116 Chap. 6. Of supportance and keeping the fabrique of the church upright. 1631 Gough *God's Arrow* iii. § 48. 273 This... supportance of Moses hands in regard of his bodily weakness. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* t. 5 The other four legs... by which she [sc. the fly] layes hold on the rugosities... of all bodies she walks over, even to the supportance of her self, though with her back downwards. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 351 To estimate our well being by the weight of our burdens and place, like caryatids, our perfection in our supportance.

† b. *fig.* Applied to the relation of a subject to an attribute: cf. SUPPORT sb. 7 b, v. 8 c. *Obs.*

1656 JEANES *Mist. Schol. Div.* 83 The supportance of the flesh in, and union with the person of the word.

4. That which supports (in various senses).

1597 MIDDLETON *Wid. Solomon* ix. 4 My crowne doth want supportance for to beare. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* t. 47 A twofold supportance that it had in either side to uphold... the lofty top. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Ep.* Ely t. 17 As Peter of the Church, so these words of Peter, a semblable supportance. 1631 MASSINGER *Believe as You List* II. ii, The tribute Rome receives from Asia, is Her chief supportance. 1638 FORD *Fancies* t. iii, Name and honour: What are they? a mere sound without supportance. 1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ.* Poetry I. 313 So Boreas... The blooming hop, and its supportance, flings.

† **Supportasse**. *Obs. (or Hist.)* [Obscure formation on SUPPORT v.; perh. an error.] = SUPPORTER 3 b.

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abuses* i. (1879) 52 A certain deuice made of wyers... whipped oer either with gold, thred, siluer or silk, and this bee [sc. the Devil] calleth a supportasse, or vnderpropper. This is to be applied round about their necks under the ruffe, ... to beare vp the whole frame and body of the ruffe from falling and hanging down. 1902 *Athenaeum* 2 Aug. 163/3 Plate xlv. shows a vandyked ruff with its supportasses.

† **Supportation**. *Obs.* Also 5 subsp, 6 soportation. [a. OF. *supportation*, ad. late L. *supportatio*, -ōnem, f. *supportare* to SUPPORT.]

1. Assistance, countenance; = SUPPORT sb. 1.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* ¶ 176 They wol yeue you Audieunce and lookyng to supportacion in thy presence, and scoree thee in thy absence. 1426 LYNG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 9182 Deff, and also specheles. And off no repntacion, Ne wer thy supportacion. 1427 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 408/2 That no Lorde... receyve... Plours, Robbours, ... or any other open misdoer, so that the parties grieved... shal not... pursue aynest him lawfully, bycause of snch supportacion of Lordeship. 1433 LYNG. *St. Edmund* t. 1023 Al envyous supplantacion Hadde in his siht no supportacion. 1452 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. 12 With the help and supportacion of Almighty God, and of our Lady. 1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 322/1 The said Morggan... hath grede supportacion, and is mighty in the said Shyre. 1515 BARCKAY *Eglises* iii. (1579) C. 115/1 Their theft and fraudes, and their extortion And of misliuers their supportacion. 1553 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. 11. 213, I utterly denye to Smyth any supportacion at my handes in any of his misdoers against my Lorde. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1625) 433 Purposing by the supportacion of his father, to make himselfe lord and Sovereign of all Laxium. 1650 W. D. tr. *Comentur Gate Lat. Unl.* § 660 Let the attorne... not fail his client (as being one that... relies upon his supportacion). 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cxlv. 9 Shut out from all sorts of humane supportacion.

b. Used in formulæ of supplication or submission. *esp. under or with supportation of*; = SUPPORT sb. 1 b.

1426 *Pol. Poem* (Rolls) II. 133 Undir favoure and supportacion, Thus I begyn on my translatoun. 1426 LYNG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 16866 And certys, lady, with supportacion of your grace [etc.]. c 1460 METHAM *Wks.* (1916) 145, I, the endynger in Englysch, have folowyd the sentens off ther wordys, vndyr the supportacions off my masterys in this syens. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 3 By your paycens and supportacyon A lityll interlude... here shal be declaryd. c 1558 CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 126 Under your correccion my lord, and supportacion of this noble audyence, ther is no thyng more ontrew. a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1616) To Rdr., Be it spoken with the supportacion of better iudgements.

c. = SUPPORT sb. 1 c.

1502 ATKINSON tr. *De Imitatione* II. ix. (1893) 187 We be gladd to haue consolacion and supportacion in all our lyfe and labours. 1597 J. T. *Serm. Paulus* c. 67 The supportacion of vs, wherein God, when wee are weak, ... reuiceth vs. 1623 BR. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. xvii. vi, The strongest faith sometime staggereth, and needeth new acts of heavenly supportacion. 1627 DONNE *Serm. Christmas Day* (1640) 45 God shall raise thee with that supportacion, Fears not thou worrne of Iacob. 1681 FLAVEL *Right Man's Ref.* 263, I am with you by way of protection, direction, supportacion, and ad saluation.

2. Bearing of expense; = SUPPORT sb. 2.

1437 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 503/2 In relief, confortacion and supportacion of the grete and importable charges. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII. 229 b, The supportacion of parte of the great ad excessive charges, which we support and beare. c 1598 BACON *Off. Alianations* Wks. 1831 XIII. 369 The benefited subject should render some small portion of his gain... for the supportacion of the king's expence. 1749 *Hist. Windsor* viii. 203 Equal portions, towards their sustentacion and maintenaunce, and the supportacion of the burthen of the Chapel.

3. The relief or maintenance of a person, institution, office, etc. by a supply of funds; the keeping up of a building, etc. (Cf. SUPPORT sb. 3.)

1421 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 150/2 The whichc vitaille hath he so high supportacion to the Soudours. 1445 in Willis & Clark *Cambr.* (1886) I. Introd. p. lviii, For to grawnt to your sayd bescher sum supportacion to relieving of the sayd pauer College. 1544 *Supplie* Hen. VIII (E. E. T. S.) 44 The supportacion and maintenaunce of common scoles. 1547 *Act 1 Edw. VI.* c. 14 § 2 All annual Rents... employed... for the supportacion... of anny Supendary Preist. 1625 MARKHAM *Wald of Kent Ep.* Ded. A fjh, Your supportacion of the poore. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 17 For the necessary sustentacion, maintenaunce and supportacion of the lord and his household. *Ibid.* 54 b, The law doth fauour the supportacion & maintenaunce of houses of habitation for mankind. 1640 WALTON *Life Donne* in *Serm.* B v, A most dutifull sou to his Mother, carefull to provide for her supportacion. 1666 HEYLYN *Surre. France* 28 The establishment and supportacion of the meaneest Oratory dependant on the Church of England. 1704 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* t. xv. (ed. 21) 195 Supportacion, Aid, or Help of young Tradesmeo.

b. Means of support.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 325 Myne owne industrie... is in y only and alone supportacion, the staffe and stay of my children.

c. Relief of disease, need, etc.

1527 ANDREW *Brannvike's Distyll. Waters* A j, To confort and supportacyoo of theyr infirmities. 1609 *Bible* (Douay) Exod. xxviii. Comm., Supportacion of the peoples iofirmite.

4. The preservation of anything to being; = SUPPORT sb. 3.

c 1480 HENRYSON *Fables, Preach. Swallow* viii, All creature he maid for the behufe Of man, and to his supportacion. 1513 *Life Henry V* (1911) 23 In the defence and supportacion of our Catholique faith. 1536 CROOKWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 14 The supportacion and maintenaunce of... the frenche kinges warres against Thempour. 1547 HALE *2nd Exam. Anne Askew* 45 It is no newe thyng that Christes doctryne hath supportacion amonge the counsels of thys world. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* Oror. 478 b, What holterbery and supportacion of lyres was there? 1612 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. vi. (1623) 518 In supportacion of young Henries quarrell. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 25 The first armes which the people tooke were for supportacion of their freedome. 1664 HIBBERT *Body Div.* II. 108 There is a power derived from the man to the woman... towards the supportacion of life and well-being. 1691 I. MATHER in *Andros Tracts* II. 288 Powers necessary for the supportacion of their Government.

5. Endurance. (Cf. SUPPORT v. 1 b.)

1502 ATKINSON tr. *De Imitatione* t. xxiii. (1893) 173 The supportacion of euery tribulacion for the loue of our lorde. 1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretorie* II. (1625) 57 With what supportacion and vnaccustomed griefe I haue retained them. 1751 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* (1914) XIV. 134 Her patient Supportacion of many Infirmitates. [1875 H. J. COLEMAN] *Preach. Beatitude* 254 These fruits be [sc. St. Bernadine] calls 'supportacion', or bearing with ooe another.]

6. Physical or material holding or propping up; = SUPPORT sb. 4. Also in *fig. context.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* xii. xviii. (1620) 460 Why may not an earthly body be in heauen as well as the whole earth hang aloft without any supportacion? 1615 CROOKWELL *Body of Man* 454 As for supportacion and strength it needd no assistance from the other parts. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* t. vi. 16 That Tree, by whose supportacion they came to that high growth. 1633 BR. HALL *Oecus. Medic.* cxxiv. 337 The elme yeelds a beneficial supportacion to that weak, ... plant. a 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* tit. viii. § 96 If a go on foot, he must not be supported, or lean on any person by the way... if his going thither appear to be done with a special view to give vantage to the deed, a more slender proof of supportacion will be received as evidence of it.

Supportayle, variant of **SUPPORTAL** *Obs.*

Supported, ppl. a. [f. SUPPORT v. + -ED.] Upheld, sustained, maintained, etc.: see the verb. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., A well supported fire from the batteries; a well supported fire of musquetry. 1833 *Regul. & Instr. Cavalry* i. 29 The men fall in with supported arms. 1876 HARVEY *Éthelberta* xxxiii, To appear as the supported and not the supporter. 1901 J. Black's *Carp. & Build., Scaffolding* 52 The hammering necessary to tighten the wedges is often a cause of fractures in the supported wall.

Supporter (səp'ɔ:tər). Also 5 -our. [f. SUPPORT v. + -ER.] One who or that which supports.

1. One who sides with, backs up, assists, or countenances a person, cause, etc.

1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* IV. 165 Marius and his supporters. 1450 *Brut* ii. 370 A Squier of Wallis bat was a rebell & a rhyser, and supporter of Owen of Glyndore. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 114 h, He was also called a glinton, a deceiver of the people, a supporter of synners. 1583 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 50, I am accused that I have been a supporter of Fawna's pride. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* ii. § 7 The Marquis of Hamilton, was like to stand in need of great Supporters. 1733 SWIFT *Let. to Dechesse* *Queensberry* 20 Mar., You are grown very tetchy since I lost the dear friend who was my supporter. 1835 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 255 Staunch supporters of the Church. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 209 Some French brandy... part of James's farewell gift to his Highland supporters. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* i. xxv. 586 He was the supporter of an English alliance with France.

b. *Mil.* A force that supports another, as in a second line. (Cf. SUPPORT sb. 5 b, v. 12.)

1795 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1873) 195 The last one or two squadrons of such a column are always to be considered as the supporters of those that attack. 1902 *Words of Eye-witness* 144 Two companies of the East Surrey were ordered forward... to cover the retreat. Which suffered most, supporters or supported, I do not know.

2. One who keeps a person or thing from failing, giving way, or perishing; a sustainer, maintainer.

a. 1475 G. ASHBY *Dieta Philos.* 1602 Yf he be iuste, of right a supporter. 1589 NASH *In Greece Menaphon* Pref. (Arh.) 17 George Peele, the chief supporter of pleasure now living, the Atlas of Poetria. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. iii. 213 Peace... is the very supporter of Individuals, Families, Churches, Common-wealths. 1650 SOUTH *Serm.* John xv. 26 (1744) VIII. 402 Under so many discouragements from without, they must needs have sunk, had they not had some supporter within. 1679 C. NESSE *Antichrist* Ep. Ded., Nobility... wants its true supporter, and soon dwindles into nothing. 1682 DRYDEN *To Duessa of York* 8 Love was no more when Loyalty was gone, The great Supporter of his awful Throne.

b. *Chem.* A substance that maintains some process, esp. combustion.

1806 G. ANANS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. App. Amer. Ed. 542 Acids may be divided into three classes... 2. supporters of combustion. The acid supporters are the oxyuriatic, and the hyperoxyuriatic. 1826 LETHBRIDGE *In Circ. Sci.* I. 28/2 When coal gas is burnt in atmospheric air... we call the gas the combustible, and the air... the supporter.

3. A thing (or person) that sustains the weight of something, or upon which something rests; a prop; a basis or substratum; = SUPPORT sb. 7.

1595 SHAKES. *John* iii. l. 72 My greese's so great, That no supporter but the huge firme earth Can hold it vp. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xvi. xl. l. 429 The four entire stoas which bare up the said Obeliske as supporters. 1650 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gale Latin Unl.* § 437 Hear bear's up (under-seteth) the leavie teddrels with props, or supporters. 1665 SIA T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 136 That noted Aqueduct... the pipes by supporters reaching from Mountain to Mountain. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* to The Supporters, or Batments of this Arch. 1707 MONTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 147 A Building set upon Supporters. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 334 The priests, and supporters... carry the sacred vehicle. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 93 A pole which might be called the supporter of the building.

† b. A wire frame for supporting a large ruff. (Cf. SUPPORTASSE.) Obs.

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix. xlvii. (1612) 218 Basks, Perre-wigs, Maskes, Plumes of feathers fram'd, Supporters. 1599 MINSHEU *Span. Dial.* 13/2 Head rolls, coifes of gold, supporters, gorgets of network. 1601 DENT *Paluv. Heaven* (1831) 38 It was never good world, since starching and steeling... supporters and rebatoes... came to be in use.

c. A leg. (Now only humorous.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* vii. l. 1. 183 The eye-sight decayeth... the hearing followeth soon after, then faile the supporters. 1635 SHIRLEY *Maid's Rev.* i. ii, These brawny arms, this manly bulk, and these colossian supporters. 1681 DINGLEY *In Frnl. Kilkenny Archæol. Soc. Ser.* ii. l. 178 The supporters of the women are very large. 1863 SALA *in Temple Bar* VIII. 73, I am feeble on the supporters.

† d. Each of the divisions of the calyx, regarded as supporting the corolla or flower; a sepal. Obs.

1625 BACON *Sylva* § 350 The Sockets, and Supporters of Flowers, are Figure'd: As in the Five Brethren of the Rose. 1712 tr. *Pomel's Hist. Drugs* I. 51 Each of the Flowers has five or six Purple Supporters.

e. *Naut.* See quot.; also = BBEB.

1855 BURNAY *Falconer's Dict. Marine, Supporters*, in ship building, a name given to the knee-pieces of oak-timber under the cat-heads.

† f. *Metaph.* = SUPPORT sb. 7 b. Obs. rare.

1697 LOCKE *Let. to Bp. Worc.* Wks. 1714 I. 352 A Relatio cannot be founded in nothing, or be the Relation of nothing, and the thing here related as a Supporter, or a Support, is not represented to the Mind by any clear and distinct Idea.

4. *Her.* A figure of an animal mythical creature, human being, etc., represented as holding up or standing beside the shield; each of two such figures, one on each side of the shield.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* ii. 112 Of the supporters, the one is a Beuer... The other assistant is an Harpie. 1599 TUVNNE *Animadu.* (1875) 42 The erle of Kent beareth a wiuier for his Creste and supporters; the erle of Cumberlande, a wiuier geules for his supporters. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* vi. vi. 271 If the things be liuing and sease vpon the Shield, then shall they be called properly Supporters. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 17 Sept. 1662, A field Argent, with a canton of the armes of England; the supporters two talbots Argent. 1778 PENNANT *Tour in Wales* (1833) I. 41 The dragon and the gre-hound, the Supporters of the arms of England during the reign of Henry VII. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* viii, Two rampant bears, the supporters of the family of Bradwardine. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. l. 322 He knew the genealogies and coats of arms of all his neighbours, and could tell which of them had assumed supporters without any right. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* xv. (1882) 194 Double Supporters were not generally adopted until the fourteenth century.

allusively. 1615 BRETON *Char. vpon Essais* Wks. (Grosart) II. 91 Her Supporters are Time and Patience, her Mantle Truth.

5. One who attends another for the purpose of giving physical or moral support; hence, an attendant, as in a procession: sometimes with allusion to prec. sense.

a. 1585 STONEY *Areadia* iii. xxi. (1912) 477 The fayre Ladie beioig come to the scaffold, and then made to kneele downe, and so lefte by her unkinde supporters. 1603 SHAKES. *Meas. for It.* v. i. 18 Come Escalus, You must walke by vs, on our other hand: And good supporters are yoo. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without M.* iv. i, Fie, how I sweat under this Pile of Beef;... give some supporters, or else I perish. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELN *Fatal Downry* v. i, You have done me a disgrace... in giving cause To all the street to think I cannot stand Without these two supporters for my arms. 1642 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) l. 783 The Likeness of the Standard was much of the fashion of the City-Streamers used at the Lord-Mayor's Show, having about twenty Supporters. 1675 SOUTH *Serm.* Judg. viii. 34-5 (1727) l. 49 Ingratitude... sitting in its Throne, with Pride at its Right-Hand, and Cruelty at its Left; worthy Supporters of... such a reigoing Impiety. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 479 Others are dragg'd into the crowded room Between supporters. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothd* x, The most gallant knights of the Constable's household... walked as mourners and supporters of the corpse, which was borne upon lances.

Supporter, obs. form of SAPOTA.

† Supportful, a. Obs. rare. [f. SUPPORT sb. + -FUL.] Affording support.

1670 *Mirr. Mag.* Eng. *Ezra* xciii, Vpon th' Eolian gods supportfull wings. 1675 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xxiii. 182 A Cities most supportfull Lorde.

Supporting, vbl. sb. [f. SUPPORT v. + -ING.]

1. † Assistance, succour (obs.); backing.

1411 *Cor. Lett* Bk. 56 To graunt him a reward... in supporting of her honesty. 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy in Pol.* Poems (Rolls) II. 163 To Flaunders passe forth hie, They scholde not be suffere... For supportinge of our cruell enemies. 1530 PALSGR. 278/2 Supporting, assistance, support. 1565 ALLEN *Defence Purg.* (1826) 10 For which plain supporting of vndoubted wickedness S. Jerome calleth them officio Christian epicures, bolsters of sin. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* III. App. E. 623 The proposing and supporting of opposing candidates.

2. Maintenance (of a person, an institution).

c. 1413 *York Memorandum Bk.* (Surtees) I. 63 The forfetes... shall be employed... to the craft to the supporting of their pagent and other charges. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* clxxxix. iii, To the pore supporting. 1585 I. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iii. vi. 79 All other things necessary for the supporting of his house & estate.

† 3. The action of making good a defect; repair.

1449 PECOCK *Repr.* iii. x. 338 The endewig youn to the brige of London into the supporting of his contynuel appearing [= impairing].

4. The action of holding or propping up.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. vii. 166 The lifting or supporting of persons inebriated. 1709 T. ROBINSON *Nat. Hist. Westminster* 31, The Roof of the Colliery will not stand without supporting. 1735 LEON *Albert's Archit.* I. 35/2 Very improper and unfaithful in supporting of great Weights. 1847 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* ii. (1842) 42 The tubes... will often require supporting.

† 5. Taking away, removal. Obs. rare.

1608 WILKIE *Hexapla Exod.* x. 121 In those daies I will cause the sunne to go downe at noone, and I will darken the earth in the cleare day... The supporting of the light of the sunne, the priuative cause, and the bringing of darkness vpon the aire, the positive cause.

Supporting, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING.]

1. That keeps from falling or sinking; that holds or props something up. Now chiefly technical.

c. 1610 NORREY *Cornwall* (1728) 91 The force of the water, which deprived them of the earth and other supporting means. 1789 COWPER *Stanzas* 14 Faith's supporting rod. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 513 They are rivetted fast into the supporting-piece. Obs. 1834-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 136 The number of supporting bodies necessary to form a bridge. 1820 BESSY *Bot.* vii. 89 Certain inner cells... become modified into sclerenchyma, or some other supporting tissue. 1833 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Mar. 10/2 The supporting arch underneath it having given way.

2. That preserves from falling or giving way; sustaining.

Supporting point: a fortified point or pivot in a line of defence.

1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xxii. 282 These supporting hopes the Lord sees necessary to encourage industry in the use of means. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 46 The supporting Expectation of the like Rewards of our Sufferings. 1834 COLERIDGE *Tablet* (1835) 320 The supporting assurance of a reconciled God, who will not withdraw his spirit from me in the conflict. 1871 'M. LEWAND' *Cambr. Freshm.* 25 A remark... to the effect that 'there was something very sup-

porting about a glass of sherry'. 1892 FOX IRWIN *Notes Fortif.* (ed. 2) 82 In preparing a position for defence, certain supporting points or pivots would be selected. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Feb. 8/1 A collapse in the entire market was only prevented by some strong supporting orders in such stocks as Milwaukeees.

3. That gives assistance or relief; also, confirmatory, corroborative.

1799 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 283 The supporting detachments, from which the skirmishers are advanced. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Sept. 5/1 A supporting party was taken as far as the Humboldt Glacier, where they turned back, and Mr. Peary and Mr. Astrup alone went on. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 525 This bore out the theory... [but] in the Bantu case I did not hear of such a supporting incident happening.

4. That provides subsistence or maintenance.

1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 51 In Spanish possessions alone is a supporting allowance made to missionaries. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms, Supporting Plant*, a plant upon or to which another grows; a host plant.

Hence *Supportingly* adv., so as to support; in quot. 1895, with an unshrinking spirit.

1895 MEREDITH *Amazing Marr.* xl, [They] must be either voluble or supportingly proud to keep the skin from shrinking. 1896 F. H. BURNETT *Lady of Qual.* xiii. 196 He gave her his arm and drew her... supportingly away.

Supportive (səp'ɔ:tɪv), a. rare. [f. SUPPORT v. + -IVE.] Having the quality of supporting; affording support; sustaining. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Ep. Ded., To the supportive perpetuating of your canonized reputation, whole this booke have I destined. 1689 *Thoughts Justice Gentl.* Under-taking at York i These Laws are oot destructive but supportive of ooe another, and all supportive of Man. 1837 *Amer. Jnrl. Psychol.* Nov. 97 Nor is the collapse of supportive tissue beneath, which has been suggested as a cause of abnormal dermal sensations [etc.]. 1908 *Amer. Jnrl. Sociol.* XIV. 49 The architecture was harmonious, and mutually attractive and supportive.

Supportless, a. [f. SUPPORT sb. + -LESS.]

† 1. That cannot be 'supported'; insupportable, intolerable. Obs. rare.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xx. Wks. 1851 IV. 118 As if they had a designe by making wedlock a supportlesse yoke, to violate it most.

2. Destitute of support, unsupported.

1681 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* i. iii. Wks. 1718 I. 240 By giving up the Belief of a God, I... leave myself utterly destitute and supportless. 1717 PARNELL *Battle of Frogs & Mice* iii. 92 Full on the leg arrives the crushing wound: The frog, supportless, writhes upon the ground. 1744 WAEVERTON *Remarks* *Ser. Ocean. Refl.* 118, I left it not [sc. my argument], naked and supportless; but... standing strongly on its Conclusion.

Hence *Supportlessly* adv., without support.

1893 F. THOMSON *Judgment in Heaven* viii, A sinister chasm... whose verges soon... Supportlessly congest with fire, and soddely spit forth the moon.

† **Supportment**, Obs. [f. SUPPORT v. + -MENT.] The act or fact of supporting; support.

1623 T. POWELL *Attorn. Acad.* A 3, To trve Nobilitie and tryde Learning, beholden to no Mountaine for Eminence, nor Supportment for his Height, Francis, Lord Verulam. 1631 R. H. ARRAIGN *Whole Creature* Ep. Ded., It could not walke without such pillars of supportment. 1638 WORTON *Let. to Sir E. Bacon* 31 Dec., That not taking effect by the supportment of Spain he fell to other Roman arts. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* i. iii, Prelaty both to her fleshly supportments, in her carnall doctrine of ceremonie and tradition. 1658 OWEN *Tempt.* vii. 151 It [sc. the Gospel] gives supportment, relief, refreshment... in every condition. 1769 *De Foë's Tour Gl. Brit.* (ed. 7) IV. 257 Two steep Hills... joined by two dry Arches, and a Wall of Supportment.

Supportress (səp'ɔ:tɪs), [f. SUPPORT v. + -RESS: see -RESS.] A female supporter. (Applied to a person, or a thing personified.)

1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Gentil's Wise Vieillard* 163 A gracious and stedfast hope, the good nurse and supportresse of his old age. 1637 MASSINGER *Guardian* i. ii, You are my gracious patroness and supportress. 1680 *Seasomable Mem. Hist. Notes Liberties Presse & Pulpit* 36 The City of London... the very Nurse and Support[ress] of the Rebellion. 1879 KEATS *Lamia* ii. 123 A haunting music, sole perhaps and lone Supportress of the faery-roof, made moan.

† **Supporture**, Obs. [f. SUPPORT v. + -URE.] = SUPPORTATION.

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* xiii. lxxxv, Oh! Thou the awe of Kings, Death to thy Foes, supporture to thy Friends. 1613 — *Braz.* Age ii. ii, Oh father loue thou haist vpon thy sonne Torments about supporture. 1624 — *Gunaik.* i. 30 The globe of the earth hangs in the middle of the aire, Without supporture. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.* Good Old Cause (1860) 62 It... professeth a Herod's delight in the John Baptists of our time... but intendeth nothing less thea their supporture.

Supposable (səp'ɔ:zəb'l), a. Also 7-8 supposable. [f. SUPPOSE v. + -ABLE. Cf. F. *supposable*.] Capable of being supposed; that may be thought to exist or to be true, or assumed for the sake of argument; presumable, imaginable.

1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 26 The Regions not being so united in Government... the distribution of Churches easily follows the distinction easily supposable in their civil state. 1726 BUTLER *Serm. Hum. Nat.* iii. 47 note, Perfection, though plainly intelligible and supposable, was never attained by any Man. 1748 — *Serm.* i. Pet. iv. 8, 11 They are highly to be blamed for not making some Provision against Age and supposable Disasters. 1781 COWPER *Let. to Newton* 21 May, It... is hardly a supposable case, but... we will endeavour to suppose it for a moment. 1867 BUSWELL *Mem. Uses Dark Th.* (1869) 273 What... are the supposable ends and uses of God in the appointment of a discipline so appalling?

1882a HAMLEY *Trastaden Hall* III. 53 There was no supposable reason why he should... put a complexion other than the true one upon the duel.

b. Qualifying a clause anticipated by it.

1643 SYMONDS *Loyal Subjects Belief* 29 Laws... are the King's... revealed, or written will, and therefore 'his supposable' as his personal will may... be coordinate with them. 1696 WHISTON *Theory Earth* II. (1722) 91 'Tis very supposable that 'tis our Ignorance... which occasions our lax and general Interpretations. 1735 BUTLER *Anal.* I. 1070d, 'Tis supposable, there may be Frost in England any given day in January next. 1849 G. M. COOPER *in Sussex Archæol. Coll.* (1850) III. 22 These are sufficient [proofs]... to render it supposable that this sequestered spot is the Dene once dignified by the presence of the great Alfred. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* L. 647/2 And if they can, it is supposable that they may be turned out and afterwards re-enter?

† c. That may be presumed to be or to do something. Obs.

1647 HAMMOND *Power of Keys* iv. 76 They being supposable to understand that unknown tongue. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* iv. § 5 This... is the least that is supposable to be required of them. 1834 LAMB *Misc. Wks.* (1871) 498 The amazing change which is supposable to take place.

d. That may be supposed or presumed to be (what is denoted by the noun).

1891 J. WINSOR *Columbus* xii. 272 This supposable neophyte does not again appear in history.

Hence Supposably adv. (chiefly U.S.), as may be supposed; presumably.

1882 RUSKIN *Love's Meinie* I. iii. 134 This aesthetic water-hen... lived at Cheale... in the rectory moat... always however leaving it in the spring, (for Scotland, supposablely?). 1883 *Science* I. 94 Conditions affecting two celestial objects which are supposable near enough to be influenced alike. 1893 MARK TWAIN *Pudd'nhead Wilson* ii, Sitting on a wheelbarrow... at work, supposablely, whereas he was in fact only... taking an hour's rest.

Supposal (sūpōz'z). Also 4-5 supposable, 4-6 -ail, 5-7 -all, 6-ell, 7- call. [a. OF. *supposail* (s), f. *supposer* to SUPPOSE: see -AL 5.]

† l. The action of supposing, supposition: esp. in phr. *upon supposal* (of or that...); also *by, upon supposal*, as is (or was) supposed, supposedly.

c1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* II. 134 We mai seie his supposal, þat we gesse þat it is so. 1553 *Act 1 Mary* Sess. II. c. 1. § 2 Matters of no strength or effect, but onely by supposal. 1577 STR. T. SMITH *Comm. Eng.* iii. ii. (1609) 102 Complaint to the Chancery upon supposal of lesse, or lacke of euidence. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Engl. Poetie* I. xxvi. (Arb.) 66 Praising and commending (þy supposal) the good conformities of them both. 1592 in J. MORRIS *Troubles Calh. Forefathers* (1877) 29 It pleased God... that this Journey turned her to the restoring of her health, whereas by supposal his [the magistrate's] sending for her was only of purpose that thereby she might have died. 1619 FORTHEBY *Atthom.* I. vi. § 2 (1622) 41 Upon supposal, that There is a God. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lb. Proph.* xx. 230 The supposal and pretence of his personall Prerogatives. 1692 WOOD *Alth. Ozon.* II. 694, I have told you that the said Archb. Williams was, upon supposal, buried at Abercromby. 1692 PATRICK *Answ. Touchstone* 97 God absolves by his Moisters, who cannot see into men's hearts; and therefore can only pronounce, that he absolves them... upon supposal of their unfeigned Repentance. 1734 NORTH *Let.* (1826) II. 395 The magistrate seizes all... upon supposal of the party's having cheated the state. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 210 All such relevant articles... as lie within his own custody, power, knowledge, or supposal. 1839 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 202 There is no possible room for the supposal of any change.

2. An act of supposing; something that is supposed; a supposition, hypothesis; an assumption, conjecture. Now rare.

† By supposals: as may be supposed. 1287-8 I. USK *Test. Love* II. iii. (Skeat) I. 129, I am comforted by my supposalle in blisse, and in joy to determine after my desires. 1440 in *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) II. 459 This supposalle it is not greetly to be feared. 1512 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 325 There have bene grete variance now of late... and by supposalls in likwise to be in tyme commynge. 1593 BILSON *Gent. Chr. Ch.* 239 From this supposall these three conclusions are drawn. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* i. (1628) 12 As touching their names, of Germans and Almans sundry supposalls have bin made. 1644 J. GOODWIN *Innoc. Triumph* (1645) 65 This is but *petitio Principii*, a supposall of that which is the main Question. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Mandelst's Trav.* 162 Upon a false supposal, that between Indus and Ganges there were thirty degrees, whereas there are scarce ten. 1710 LAMB *M. W. MONTAGU Lett.* to Mrs. Hewel (1887) I. 23, I am... in hopes we shall return... the latter end of the year; but all that is supposalls, and I have no ground to believe it. 1730 FIELDING *Rape upon Rape* vi. xi. Mrs. Squeez... I cannot say but I have a generous Pity for any one whom I imagine to be accused wrongfully. *Ramble.* I am obliged to you indeed, Madam, for that Supposall. 1757 WARBURTON *Unpubl. Papers* (1817) 315 The supposal of another necessarily existing Being is adding to infinitude. 1886 *Academy* 23 July 61/3 A... division of categorical judgments into those which involve a supposal and those which do not. 1891 HALL *Caine Scapgoat* xiv, The Kaid... according to their supposalls, had called on him to correct what he had done amiss.

† 3. A notion, opinion. Obs.

1589 FLEMING *Virg. Eccl.* x. Arg. 29 If we may believe the supposall of Servius. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 38 Holding a weak supposall of our worth; Or thinking... Our State to be disloyal, and out of Frame. 1612 *Cotta Disc. Dang. Pract. Phys.* II. i. 76 Methodians... arrogated this name unto themselves in the best sense, as only in their own supposall meriting the title of true art and method.

† 4. A suggestion, proposal. Obs.

1715 M. DRES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 27 A Syncretical plain-sheet, still'd, The Proposal... the primitive Title is much plainer, thus, The Supposal: Or, A New Scheme of Govern-

ment. 1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* I. xxii. 149, I suppose it is the way of this sex to endeavour to entangle the thoughtless of ours, by bold supposals and offers.

† 5. A statement, allegation (as in a writ or indictment). Cf. SUPPOSE v. 11. Obs.

1499 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 346/1 That... the partie that seweth have judgement to recovere his dette ayenst the seide Comynales, after the supposell of here Writtes. 1531 *Dial. on Lawes Eng.* F iv b, Whervpon foloweth a false supposell in the writte, and a false supposell in the declaratory. 1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 14 An attender... shall have relation to the time of the felony done, according to the supposall of the inditement. 1651 *tr. Kitchen's Courts Lett* (1653) 477 He need not take traverse that it is not frank fee, for that, that the Writ is but a Supposall.

Suppose (sūpōz'z), sb. [f. SUPPOSE v.]

1. An act of supposing; a supposition, hypothesis, conjecture. Often (now always) referring to a supposition expressed or expressible by means of the verb 'suppose'.

1566 GASCOIGNE *Supposes* Prol, I suppose you shoulde have ordeard almoste the laste of our Supposes, before you coulde have supposed anye of them. 1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretorie* I. (1625) 65 How ill-beseeming it is... that it shoulde so fall out, you may by supposes conjecture. 1591 *Troub. Kaigne K. John* (1611) 67 If it be true, die for thy tidings price; If false, for fearing me with vaine suppose. 1533 B. JONSON *Tale Tabutt* vii, Fatted with Supposes of fine Hopes. 1672 VALLIERES (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* v. (Arb.) 127 Suppos'd I Ay, you are ever at your suppose. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1810) II. v. 79, I began with my roundabouts, and my supposes. 1791-3 in *Spirit Publ. Tracts* (1799) I. 290 Various other supposes have been offered. 1835 MARRIAT *Facha of Many Tales* III. 103 (Water-carrier) Those confounded Moussul merchants! Their supposes always come to pass. 1875 HANNAH W. SMITH *Chr. Secret Happy Life* viii, Nothing else will take all the risks and 'supposes' out of a Christian's life. 1897 FLORE MARRIAT *Blood of Vampyre* xii, Harriet's mind was full of 'Supposes'.

† b. In generalized sense: Supposition. Obs.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 16 Whether you will part with so much probable friendly suppose or no, Ie haue it in spite of your hearts. 1612 SHELLEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* iv. 67 There was, by suppose, a correction of what was faulty in forme or matter. 1719 D'URVEY *Pills* II. 330 He... Must know a Dun, with genuine suppose, As Spannels do their Masters, by the Nose.

† 2. A belief, notion, opinion. Obs.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1327/2 Alwaies addicted to a marvellous suppose to himselfe of ipe judgement. 1630 WOODCOCK *Schismatical Puritan* Pref., He is pure, not really, but in his owne suppose.

† 3. An expectation. Obs.

1602 MUNOAY *tr. Palm. Eng.* II. ix, [She] will returne as greatly displeased, as she arrived here with suppose of pleasure. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 11 We come short of our suppose so farr, That after seven yeares siege, yet Troy wailes stand.

† 4. Purpose, intention. Obs.

1597 MIOLETON *Wisdom. Solomon* xi. 13 Breathlesse in wasting of so vaine a breath, Dumh in performance of their tongues suppose. 1616 CHAPMAN *Homers Hymn Appllo* 394 Here I entertaine suppose To build a fair-fam'd Temple.

Suppose (sūpōz'z), v. Also 4 sopos, 4-5 sopose, (chiefly Sc.) suppos-, -oss, 5 Sc. supposais, 5-6 suppose, Sc. suppois, 6 suppoise, Sc. suppoise, suppoise, f. sup- = SUB- + POSER POSE v., to represent L. *supposit-*, *supponere* SUPPONE v.]

† 1. *trans.* To hold as a belief or opinion; to believe as a fact; to think, be of opinion. Usually const. clause; also with obj. and compl., acc. and inf., rarely with simple obj. Obs.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 3776 We shuld trow, and suppose ay þat alle er save... þat we se here gude werkes wike, And has be sacramentes of halikryt. 1357 *Lay Folks' Catch.* (L.) 163 Ave Maria. Men gretþy comely oure lady, and we suppose þat þis gretynge sayys many a man. 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 577 Be many cause at I ken I kan not suppose It be consuey of my kynde ne come of my-selfe. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 2317 We might say this for certen, & suppose it in hert. 1400 MAUSOVR (Roxh.) xiii. 57 Lamech slewe Cayn with an arowe, supposing he had bene a wyldie best. 1450 LOVELICH *Melrice* 1034 (Kölbng), This ne may non child be: It is the devel, fil sykrile. We supposen, if he a devel of helle! 1490-85 MALORY *Arthur* vii. xviii. 241 It semeth... said kynge Arthur that ye knowe his name, and fro wheas he is come. I suppose I doo so said Launcelot or els I wold not have yenen him thordre of knyghthode. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* biij, That every man may suppose and saye good of the. 1500 *Melusine* 3 Many things, which men suppose not to be true. 1509 FISHER *Fisher's Sermon*, *Cress Richmond Wks.* (1876) 297 Suppose not ye... she wolde... as feruently have mynystred vnto hym as ener dyde Marthia? 1526 TINOALE *2 Cor.* xi. 5, I suppose that I was nott be hynde the chefe apostles. 1590 GREENE *Fr. Baconii*, 38 Joying that our academy yields A man suppos'd the wonder of the world. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* ii. 29 Let him that is a true-borne Gentleman... If he suppose that I have pleaded truth, From off this Bryer pluck a white Rose with me. *Ibid.* v. iii. 110 Would you not suppose Your bondage happy, to be made a Queene? 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydroic.* iii. 43 While we suppose common wormes in graves, 'tis not easie to finde any there.

† b. with *as*, ellipt., and in parenthetical phr.

Cf. dial. I suppose = I understand, believe, or know: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 174 Bnt for al that I schal noight glose Of trouthe als for as I suppose. 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prol, Alle the conclusions that han ben founde... ben vn-knowe perfitly to any mortal man in this regioun, as I suppose. 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 842 Who am I þat am here, as þou supposet? 1456 *Paston Lett.* II. 233 John Pampyng knowyth hym well þnow I suppose. 1469 in

Somerset Med. Wills (1901) 216 Two pair of hosis, price I suppose 8s. 1509 FISHER *Fisher's Sermon*, *Cress Richmond Wks.* (1876) 290 In euery of these I suppose this countesse was ooble. 1556 to Feuillat *Revels Q. Mary* (1914) 215, I have made a Comodie... mette as it is supposed to be played before the Queene. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Mallet* Wks. IV. 283 Glover rejected, I suppose, with disdain the legacy.

† c. Const. inf.: To believe that one does or is (so-and-so). Obs.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. iii. (1883) 105 They supposid well to have known many other thynges. 1500 *Melusine* 30 'Thou hast slayn thy lord... how be it that at that ooure thou supposet not to haue doon it. 1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud.* *Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 706 Some suppose to haue a very good foundation for judicial astrology. 1682 RYCAUT *tr. Gracian's Critick* 114 One had his eyes so dazzled, that he supposed to see that which he never beheld.

† d. *intr.* with inverted const.: To seem, rare-1.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 128 Bot al to lytel him supposeth, Thogh he mihte al the world pourchace.

† 2. To form an idea of, conceive, imagine; to apprehend, guess. Also *intr.* with *of*. Obs.

c1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 766 Who wolde leue, or who wolde suppose The wo that to myn herte was? 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 116 The king supposeth of this wo, And feigneth as he noight ne wiste. *Ibid.* 199 Tho sche supposeth what it mente. *Ibid.* 111, 78 This yonge lord... aeth if that he supposeth What deth he schal himselfe deie. 1450 *Melrice* ii. 25 When they herde these words, supposed wete what he ment. 1566 [see SUPPOSE sb. 1]. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* v. i. 185 More furious raging broyles, Then yet can he imagin'd or suppos'd. 1600 — *Sonn.* lvii. 10 Nor dare I question... Where you may be, or your affairs suppose. 1781 MRS. INCHBALD *I'll tell you what v. i.* If you could suppose how obstinate Sir George was.

† 3. To have in mind or as an object of thought or speculation; to think of, conceive, imagine; contextually, to suspect. Obs.

c1375 [see SUPPOSING sb. 2]. 1382 WYCLIF *2 Macc.* iii. 32 Lest... the kyng supposeth any malice of Jewis... done agens Helyodore. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 71 Sche, which al honour supposeth. *Ibid.* III. 72 The queene tolde him al the cas As sche that guile non supposeth. 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 216 þe semblaunt of susan wolde ooo suppose. 1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretorie* I. (1625) 78 You must suppose and harpe vpon the eod that must succeede vnto your trauaile. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucc.* 133 Wheo great treasure is the meede proposed, Though death be adiunct, ther's no death supposed. 1599 — *Hen. V.* iii. Chor. 3, Suppose, that you have seene The... King at Dover Peer, Embarke his Royaltie.

† b. To attribute (something) to a person. rare. 13... *Coe de L.* 173 Thou art mys-tought, To have on me swylk a thought... And swylke a tresso to me sopus. 1614 SHELLEN *Titles Hen.* 155 The ancientest Scepter amoo the Graecians must forsooth be suppos'd to Iupiter.

† c. To suspect (a person). Obs.

c1700 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Feb. 1684, Then were... tried and... find Mr. Hampden and others for being suppos'd of the late Plot. 1764 JOHNSON *Let.* 29 Sept. in *Misc. Philobib. Soc.* (1860-1) VI. 34 You suppose your housekeeper... of treachery.

† 4. Const. inf., acc. and inf., or obj. clause referring to the future, rarely with simple obj.: To expect. Obs.

1302 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6970 Whan seynt Ithon herde þat seye, þat Troyle supposed for to deye. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 149 If thou wolt my schrifte offere Fro point to point, thanne I suppose, Ther schal nothing be left. 1400 *Leg. v. all ourde* (1871) 95 þe tre es funden wilk we suppose Gall ger vs all oure pouwer lese. 1426 *Paston Lett.* I. 26, I suppose to see you on Palm Sunday. 1447 BOKENHAM *Scyntys* (Roxh.) Intro. 5 We dede dryve A cruel tyraunth in to a fen... Where I supposed to have myschevyd. 1456 *Paston Lett.* I. 374 Yn the ende of this terme y suppose to be at London. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. iii. (1883) 100 He was ryght seeke And... men supposid hym to dye. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 126 Wofully he went to his bed... Supposynge some deth withouten any remedy. 1525 L. BERNERS *Freiss.* II. cxviii. 762 It were to suppose, that if the eyles of Huntynghton and of Salysbury were alyue... the Frenchmen then wolde some passe ouer the see. 1596 DANETT *tr. Couines* (1614) 61 The Lord of Hymbereourt marched straight to the City, supposing to enter without resistance. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1443 Wherefore comes old Manoa in such hast... supposing here to find his Son? 1760 *Impostors Detected* II. v. 1. 193, I never supposed... to have had this grant for nothing.

† 5. Const. inf.: To purpose, intend. Obs.

c1450 [see SUPPOSING sb. 3]. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. i. (1883) 22 Whan he sawe Alixandre he supposid to hane axid his requeste. 1500 *Melusine* 224 It is the kyng of Anssay [etc.] with threie puyssance that supposen to goo reyse the assiege of praghe.

6. To assume (without reference to truth or falsehood) as a basis of argument, or for the purpose of tracing the consequences; to frame as a hypothesis; to pot as an imaginary case; to posit. Chiefly with clause as obj.; also with simple obj., obj. and compl., acc. and inf.

c1315 [see 7 a]. 1377 LANGL *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 295, I pose [tr. r. suppose] I hadde synned so, and shulde now dye. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 284 Here we schal suppose as Cristen mennes bileue, þat god is cheef lord. 1400 *Pol. Poems* 106, I suppose þe prest haue but on ood, Breke it, and parte to twenty and mo: As moche is þe leste cost As in þe grettest pece of þo. 1697 *tr. Burgersdicius' Logic* II. ix. 42 Suppose Aristotle, or the like instead of Man, and make an Expository Syllogism, with it. *Ibid.* vii. 72 First, supposing the Species, you suppose also the Genus. 1725 SWIFT *Horace*, *Od.* xiv. 7 Let me suppose thee for a ship a-while, And thus address thee in the sailor's style. 1728 LAW *Serious C. x.* (1799) 143 Now do but suppose a man acting unreasonably; do but suppose him entangling his reason. 1746 FRANKS *tr. Horace*, *Sat.* II. ii. 221 Let us suppose you had been An able doctor [etc.]. 1749 HAMLEY *Oliver. Man* i. i. 2. To Let us suppose the first Object to

impress the Vibrations A, and then to be removed. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xvi. Which...might...do more harm than good in the case supposed. 1818 BYRON *Juan I.* lxxxv. I only say, suppose this supposition. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 157 If we suppose the octahedron to be placed with its axis horizontally. 1835 J. YOUNG *Lect. Intell. Philos.* xxvii. 273 There is a great difference between supposing an absurdity and conceiving it. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 254 As a second case, let us suppose that there is a town which is able to support two banks. 1889 O. FISHER *Phys. Earth's Crust* xx. (ed. 2) 263 The closeness of the folds of a crumpled rock, formed as supposed, would depend upon [etc.]. 1906 A. E. H. LOVE *Math. Th. Elasticity* i. (ed. 2) 33 We suppose that the axis of x is the direction in which contraction takes place.

7. Often in imper. or pres. pple. absol., introducing a hypothetical statement or case. a. with clause as obj.

c. 1315 SHOREHAM VII. 445 Suppose here hijs [= is] o iustise, God and truwe. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iv. 1. 14 Suppose they take offence without a cause. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 237 Suppose he should relent...with what eyes could we stand in his presence? 1709 J. WARD *Introd. Math.* (1734) 435 Suppose the Length of a Brewer's...Back...be 217.5 inches. 1721 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* VII. 1, 305 They shall cause to be said thrice thirty Masses for Mother Abbesse, supposing she dyes. 1728 LAW *Serious C.* ix. (1729) 128 Suppose I had pressed an universal temperance, does not religion enough justify such a doctrine? 1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* i. § 24 Supposing the captain of a frigate saw it right...to place his own son in the position of a common sailor. 1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenstiel-Schwangau* 7 Suppose my *Edipus* should lurk at last Under a pork-pie hat and crinoline. 1904 W. E. NORRIS *Nature's Comedian* xi. My objections—supposing I have any—wouldn't give you a sleepless night, I imagine.

(b) *collog.* introducing a suggestion or proposal. 1779 MIRROR No. 34 P. 9, 'Suppose one of the ladies should give us an English song,' said I. 'Tis a good motion,' said Mr. Bearskin. 'I second it.' 1806 J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum.* *Lit.* (ed. 3) ii. xiv. Suppose we pass to some of the less ignoble Miseries of the country. 1844 D. JERROLD *Story of Feather* xxviii. (1873) 191 Suppose you go to sleep, that you may get up in time enough. 1908 R. BACOT *A. Cuthbert* iii. 24 By the way, supposing you were to drop uncle-ing 'me'?

d. with acc. and inf.

a. 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* i. ix. (1811) 13 It shulde seme y^t Troynouant, or London, was buylded before. Yorke aboute an hondreth and xl. yeres; supposynge the Cytie of London to be begonne in the seconde yere of Brutes reygne. 1590 LUGAN *Lucasolace* iii. xlii. 136 Supposing ABCD to be the assigned square, diuide any one side therof into two equal parts. 1678-9 STURLINGFL. *Serim.* 7 Mar. Wks. 1710 I. 237 Suppose a man to have riches and honours. 1734 J. WARD *Yng. Math. Guide* 305 Suppose the Δ BCD to be an Isosceles Δ . 1861 LUNO *J. Wood's Elem. Alg.* 237 Supposing O to be excluded as a value of either x or y .

c. with obj. and compl.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* p. 391 Suppose Twenty Mules, Thirty Asses, more or less committed to their Care. 1765 FORDYCE *Serim. Yng. Women* (1767) i. iii. 85 Suppose me speaking to you as a brother. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* vi. You would have me believe that my noble lord is jealous? Suppose it true, I know a cure for jealousy. 1855 BROWNING *In a Balcony* 280 Suppose her some poor keeper of a school. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art.* i. § 32 Supposing them sculptors, will not the same hold? 1867—*Time & Tide* ii. § 7 Even supposing a gradual rise in social rank possible for all well-conducted persons.

d. In imper. parenthetically or ellipt.; often = 'as (for example)', 'say'. Now rare or Obs.

1577 *r. Bullinger's Decades* i. (1592) 8 Moses...was borne...of those fathers whom God appointed to be witnesses of his will...suppose Amram, Kahad, Jacob, Sem, Methusalem and Adam. 1631 CHAPMAN *Cesar & Pompey* Plays 1873 III. 175 *Cato*. But is not every iust man to him selfe The perfect'st law? *Atth.* Suppose. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. 1. 12 That we are to exist hereafter in a State as different suppose from our present [etc.]. *Ibid.* ii. v. 196 A Person...breaks his Limbs, suppose. *Ibid.* ii. vi. 216 If there be a strong Bias within, suppose from indulged Passion. 1800 SCOTT *Lel.* in *Lockhart* x. To treat with the proprietors of some established paper—suppose the Caledonian Mercury. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* iv. 38 M N is a dense medium (suppose glass).

e. The imperative became equivalent to a hypothetical conjunction = If; usually, even if, albeit, though, although. Sc.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 2 Storys to rede ar delitabili, Suppose that thai be nocht bot fabill. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 249 Suppos at I mane synful be, A-bye da lyill & spek with me. 1470 HENRY Wallace i. 374 It dide him gud, suppos he sufferyt payne. *Ibid.* x. 823 Suppose we muri, ye suld haiff no merwaill. 1500 Lancelot 1070 His hawbrek helpit, suppos be bad no scheld. 1533 GAV Richt *Yay* 51 They curr noth suppos God haiff the bewine alen, sua that thay mycht lewe heir sa lang as thay vald. 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) ix. 2 Considerid, hairt, my trew intent, Suppos I am not eloquent. *Ibid.* xi. 27 To Venus als supposis 3^e wyle thame—Ressoun; Bot be 3^e frawdfull and begyle thame—Tressoun. 1585 Jas. I. *Ess. Poessie* (Arb.) 60 Thir indifferent wordis, composit of dyuers syllables, are rare, suppose in monosyllables, common. 1618 A. SIMSON *Serim. John v.* 35 in *Wadswor. Soc. Sel. Biog.* (1845) i. 124 He giveth the name of the light to John, suppose the light John had, he had it from Christ. 1775 SHIRREFFS *Christmas Feast* xiv. Poems (1790) 213 For John's pipe-skill wasna scant, Suppose I say 't. 1867 (Mrs. E. ALLARDYCE) *Goodwife at Home* xiii. I wyte ber squeelin's nae been bain't, Suppose I say 't mysel.

f. *trans.* To entertain as an idea or notion sufficiently probable to be practically assumed as true, or to be at least admitted as possibly true, on account of consistency with the known facts of the case; to infer hypothetically; to incline to think; sometimes implying mistaken belief.

Idiomatically: *Do you suppose*...? is used to express an indignant rejection of a suggestion or proposal; *you may suppose* = you may be pretty sure.

a. with clause as obj.

1526 TINDALE *Luke* vii. 22 Which of them tell me, will love hym moost? Simon answered, and sayde: I suppose that he to whom he forgave moost. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 2 Neither let any man suppose that from wilkes without force, nor force without iudgment, can proceed any project of worthy consideration. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 8 It being supposed that Cicero was there buried. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 29 Sept., I drinke no oile (I suppose you mean ale). 1766 L. O. HOLLAND in *Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) II. 19, I suppose Lord March has a horse runs there, as I see he had at Ipswich. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* x. He...darted away from him with the swiftness of the wind, when his pursuer supposed he had nearly run him down. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxii. Where do you suppose New Jerusalem is, Uncle Tom? 1861 Mrs. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hall* iii. xxiii, 'Have any of you seen my microscope?'...Jane looked round. 'My dear, I lent it to Patience to-day. I suppose she forgot to return it.' 1885 LUNBOCK *Preh.* Times 45 It has been supposed that tin was at one time abundant in Spain. 1883 STREVENSON *Treasure Isl.* iii. xiii, 'Jim, Jim!' I heard him shouting. But you may suppose I paid no heed. 1908 R. BACOT *A. Cuthbert* v. 43, I was not thinking of myself, but of you. Do you suppose that I want you to remain unmarried in order to secure my own position?

b. with *as*, *so*, or ellipt. in comparative clause.

1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Garden* (1626) 7 The sap is the life of the tree, neither doth the tree in winter (as is supposed) want his sap, nor more than mans body his blood. 1779 MIRROR No. 8 P. 4 That Mirror...is of higher value than you suppose. 1885 'Mrs. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* ix, 'His sorrow must have been great.' 'I suppose so.' 1888 'J. S. WINTER' *Boote's Child.* vi. 'Is she pretty?'... 'Yes; I suppose so.'... 'some people think so, but we never did.' 1902 VIOLET JACON *Sheep-Stealers* xiv. The roads were no better than the old Squire had supposed.

c. with obj. and compl. (sb., adj. or adj. phr., +advb. phr.).

1634 MILTON *Comus* 576 Supposing him some neighbour villager. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxvi. 142 He that supposeth himself injured. 1671 R. BOYUN *Wind* 302 These Miraculous Emotions of the Atmosphere can hardly be supposed from the agitation of common vapours of Air. 1692 LOCKE *Toleration* iii. ix. Wks. 1727 II. 408 The Mass in France is as much supposed the Truth, as the Liturgy here. 1779 MIRROR No. 8 P. 3, I supposed his present of little intrinsic value. 1780 COWPER *Jackdaw* i. There is a bird who, by his coat... Might he supposed a crow. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxi. Those foibles which are chiefly supposed proper to the female sex. 1837 WILKINSON *Mann. & Cust. Anc. Egypt.* ii. (1841) I. 65 M. Champollion supposes them the Scythians.

d. with acc. and inf. (The passive of this, which is very frequent, expresses the fact of the subject being credited with some action or quality.)

1611 Bible John xx. 15 Supposing him to be the gardiner. 1614 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* iv. vi. (ed. 2) 368 Zoroaster... a Chaldean, supposed to live in the time of Abraham. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* ii. 190 He did not do as the rest did, who are all supposed to understand their Trade. 1769 *De Foe's Tour C. Brit.* (ed. 7) III. 351 Alderney, supposed by Camden to be the *Arica* of Antoninus. 1831 SCOTT *C. Rob.* xviii. He was supposed vigorously to espouse the quarrel of the Varangians. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* i. iv. 278 They supposed themselves to have gained a victory. 1864 BYRCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xvi. (1875) 287 Relics supposed to be those of Bartholomew the Apostle. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 130 He may be supposed to have thought more than he said. 1886 GUILLIEMAN *Crisis Marchesa* II. 105, I am not aware that this genus [of spider] is voracious, but the huge Mygale is supposed to be.

e. with simple obj. Obs. rare.

1596 DRAYTON *Legends* i. 153 Telling for truth, what thou canst but suppose.

f. in parenthetical phr. *I suppose, it is supposed.*

1678 DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* ii. i. You mean, I suppose, the peaking creature, the married woman, with a sideling look. 1707 FARQUHAR *Bravus Strat.* i. i. *Bonifac.* 'This way, this way, Gentlemen... *Amwell!* You're my Landlord, I suppose?' 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxvi, 'Tell us how this tale ended—with Conachar's escape to the Highlands, I suppose?' 1859 TENNYSON *Idyls of King, Enid* 475 If, as I suppose, your nephew fights in next day's tourney. 1885 'Mrs. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* xi, He fell and it is supposed was instantaneously killed.

g. absol.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. iii, 'Do you suppose there has been much violence... among these cases?' 'I don't suppose at all about it... I ain't one of the supposing sort.'

h. *trans.* To bring by supposing.

1647 WARD *Simple Collier* 35, I am not without some contrivals in my patching braines; but I had rather suppose them to powder, than expose them to prerogative... judgements. 1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. lii. 48 They ask not for my approbation, intending, as it should seem, to suppose me into their will.

i. To lay down or assume as true, take for granted.

1638 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 437 Sequestre we al mannes lawe, supposynge Cristis ordynance.

1688 in *5th Coll. Papers rel. Pres. Junction Affairs* 18 It supposes Mens Lands to be already butted and bounded, when it forbids removing the Ancient Land-marks. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* i. 198 'The Italians will always object,' says he, 'that you suppose what requires to be demonstrated.' 1818 CAUSE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 273 The law supposes that a man may vary his intent, even while he is writing his will. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 132 Plato seems to suppose that life should be passed wholly in the enjoyment of divine things.

b. To presume the existence or presence of.

1695 WHISTON *Th. Earth* iv. (1722) 371 A Rain-Bow were seldom or never to be supposed before the Deluge. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. vi. § 23 An adoration of shepherds with nothing to adore... 't be Christ being 'supposed' at the

side. 1869 GLAOSTONE *Juv. Mundi* iii. 89 We have no reason to suppose, among the races actually named, any radical difference of language.

10. Of actions, conditions, facts: To involve as a ground or basis; to require as a condition; to imply, presuppose.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commu.* *Introd.*, Some take it [sc. the Holy Communion] to strengthen their faith, others to beget it, and yet many affirm that it does neither, but supposes faith beforehand as a disposition. 1662 STURLINGFL. *Orig. Sacra* ii. i. § 1 Mans obligation to obedience unto God, doth necessarily suppose his original to be from him. 1681 DRYDEN *Abt. & Achil.* 385 Lavish Grants suppose a Monarch tame. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 447 These plainly refer to and suppose one another, as a half Crown English supposes a Crown. 1728 LAW *Serious C.* ix. (1729) 122 Covetousness... supposes a foolish and unreasonable state of mind. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxvii. Patience must suppose pain. 1855 BAIN *Serises & Int.* iii. iii. § 18 Heatsupposes cold.

† 11. To state, allege: esp. formally in an indictment. Obs.

1421 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 650/1 Certain Commune of Pasture... which the said Lord... claymes... as it is supposed by the same Bill. 1485 *Ibid.* VI. 295/1 The Duke affirmed a Bill of Trespass... supposing by the same Bill, that the said Thomas Thorpe should have taken [= had taken]... divers Goodes. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 102 He may have a writte... supposynge by his writ y^t his adversary hath entred into the landes or tenementes. 1651 tr. *Kitchin's Courts Let* (1653) 477 The Demandant shall not attend to the Barr, nor to the Voucher, but ought to maintain his Writ, that they are Tenants, as the Writ supposes.

† 12. To feign, pretend; occas. to forge. Obs.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* i. v. 13 The maide... was the daughter of his owne bondwoman, who afterwards being stolen away, was caried to the house of Virginus, and supposed to be his child. 1622-3 *W. Riding Rec.* (1885) III. i. 161 Ninian Etherington, supposing himself to be a Sheriffs Bailiff, did distreigne and carrie awaie a cow. 1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* iii. 62 A place where they understood nothing better than supposing of false titles. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* i. i. Keep all that ask for me from coming up; suppose you were guarding the Scuttle to the Powder room.

† 13. To substitute by artifice or fraud: cf. SUPPOSITIOUS. Obs.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* ii. i. 176 That they when the Queen is in child-birth... warily observe least the Ladies should privily counterfeit the enheritable sex, by supposing som other Male when the true birth is female. 1631 MASINGER *Believe as You List* ii. ii. To suppose a bodie; and... to inter it in a rich monument, and then proclaim 'This is the bodie of Antiochus'. 1641 EARL MORN. tr. *Biondi's Civil Wars* v. 111 Shce... did suppose the sonne of a Jew... that he might personate the Duke of York. 1767 *Speeches*, &c. in *Douglas Trial* 43 Persons guilty of supposing children.

† 14. To put or place under something; to append. Obs. rare.

1608 [see SUPPOSED 4]. 1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Conspir.* iv. Plays 1873 II. 234 Foolish Statuaries, That under little [statues of] Saints, suppose great bases. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* ii. Ad Sect. xii. 101 The three coronets, which themselves... supposed as pendants to the great crown of righteousness. 1797 [see SUPPOSED 5].

Supposed (sup'pōd), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Believed or thought to exist, or to be what the sb. denotes, but uncertainly or erroneously.

1581 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* i. 2 b, This supposed Presbiter Ioan. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 455 The sight which makes supposed terror trew. 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb. vi.* 15. (1655) 188 When a supposed able man... faileth in his estate. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xxviii. 401 Hezekiah, upon his supposed death-bed. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xxiii. § 2 The supposed, but unknown, support of those qualities we find existing. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxix. (1787) III. 111 Arcadius was easily persuaded to resent the supposed insult. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxxv. Say, that in a moment of infatuation, moved by supposed beauty... I gave my hand to this Amy Robart. 1859 MILL *Liberty* i. 12 Those... classes... to whose real or supposed interests democracy is adverse. 1905 R. BACOT *Passport* vi. 66 The wines were execrable... and the man who poured them out told us their supposed dates.

absol. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. 97 You must lay downe the treasures of your body, to this supposed's.

† b. Believed (with assurance), admitted. Obs.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 21 Curiosities... discussed by men of most supposed ability.

† 2. 'Put on', feigned, pretended, counterfeit. Obs.

1565 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* i. xxiii. 44 b, It is no pure and natural affection, but rather a supposed and Chule loue. 1592 GREENE *Conny Catch.* iii. 38 He cuts the ring from the purse, and by his supposed man (rounding him in the ear) sends it to the plot-layer of this knauerie. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. iv. 61 Let the supposed Fairies pinch him. 1642 MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* i. (1642) 11 'The only true God... no supposed, false, subintroduced God or Gods. 1664 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* ii. i. § 3 The traditions... were... Apocryphal, forged, and suppos'd.

† b. Supposititious. Obs.

1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* i. 11 Not well pleased to see that a supposed child should reap, before the season, that which she... desired to preserve in their own family. 1787 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Romance Real Life* i. 175 To name a guardian for the supposed child.

† 3. Assumed as a premiss: in quot. absol.

1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* ii. vi. 20 A Syllogism is a Speech in which something being suppos'd, something different from that suppos'd, by Reason of the Suppos'd, does of Necessity follow.

† 4. Placed beneath; underlying. Obs. rare¹.

1608 TORSELL *Serpents* 124 The Chamæleon... doth not change his owne colour into a supposed colour, but when it is oppressed with feare or griefe.

† 7. *Med.* Application of a suppository. *Cels.*
1643 J. STEER tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* vi. 23 The belly being
first emptied by a supposition.

Suppositional (səp'pōzɪ'ʃənəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL *1*.] Of the nature of, involving, or based on supposition; hypothetical, conjectural; supposed. 1662 J. CHANOLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* xxi. § 5. 130 Having gotten an example (erroneous and suppositional) [orig. *putative*] they straightway slide to a generality. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* ii. 95 We have the sensible evicton of our own eyes to confute this Suppositional Vacuity. 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* 1 *John iii.* 30 (1744) IX. 327 Men and angels... have also a certain knowledge of them; but it is not absolute, but only suppositional; that is, upon supposal that such and such things continue in their being. 1805 MOZLEY *Miracles* vii. 152 To say that all this change would have gone on without doctrine, is... suppositional only. 1901 H. W. HOLDEN *Guidance for Men* 140 The case is not altogether a suppositional one; it is found in fact.

Hence **†Suppositionality**, suppositional quality (but in quot. app. used for SUPPOSITIVITY); **Suppositionally** *adv.* (in mod. Dicts.), hypothetically. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 133 How much the Law and the Soule differ in the suppositionality of Essence. 1662 J. CHANOLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* xxv. § 33. 268 The amative or loving faculty, which proceeds from that suppositionality [orig. *suppositionalitate*] of the minde which is substantial love.

Suppositionalary (səp'pōzɪ'ʃənəri), *a. rare.* [f. SUPPOSITION + -ARY *1*.] = SUPPOSITIONAL.

1808 J. WEBSTER *Nat. Philos.* 152 This... knowledge is more vague and suppositionalary. 1812 SHELLEY *Lett.* in *Dowden Life* (1837) I. 282 The manner in which you have reformed my suppositionalary errors.

Suppositious (səp'pōzɪ'ʃəs), *a.* Now rare or Obs. [Partly shortened or illiterate form of SUPPOSITIVIOUS, partly directly from SUPPOSITION.]

1. = SUPPOSITIVIOUS 1.

1624 MOUNTAGU *Immed. Addr.* 212 The testimony produced is none of his: It is suppositious, and a counterfeit. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replie.* v. 205, I spake not this to the disparagement of that venerable Saint, but to discredit that suppositious treatise. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* i. 138 The only question... was... whether it [sc. the child] was not spurious or suppositious. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* iii. xxiii. 362 When a widow feigns herself with child, in order to exclude the next heir, and a suppositious birth is suspected to be intended. 1815 MRS. PILKINGTON *Celebrity* III. 130 With the intention of ordering the suppositious Mrs. Johnson to quit her roof. 1853 REDDING *Yesterday & To-day* III. 275 Suppositious letters between the Rev. James Hackman and Miss Ray.

2. = SUPPOSITIVIOUS 2.

1655 [see SUPPOSITIVIOUS 2, quot. c1645]. 1781 WARTON *Hist. Engl. Poetry* III. p. vii. Who... is often a monarch that never existed, and who seldom, whether real or suppositious, has any concern with the circumstances of the narrative. 1793 ANNA SEWARD *Lett. Parr.* 3 Feb. The suppositious treasons, forged and alleged.

3. Involving or based on supposition; = SUPPOSITIONAL, SUPPOSITIVE 1.

1698 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 7 The Julian Period... is a suppositious Number. 1810 W. WILSON *Hist. Diss.* Ch. III. 362 Their integrity... appears to us as very suppositious. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xii. 457 Although suppositious alphabets of the aboriginal Britons have been produced. 1847 R. W. HAMILTON *Rewards & Punishm.* viii. (1853) 369 With such exception we have nothing to do: it is purely suppositious.

b. †Admitted to supposition or conjecture. *rare*—1. 1798 R. P. TOUR *Wales* 18 (MS.), The Castle [at Ludlow] on whose early date the suppositious antiquary has many doubts to determine.

Hence **Suppositiously** *adv.*, spuriously; hypothetically.

1693 tr. Dupin's *Hist. Eccl. Writers* II. 30 Books... that were suppositiously ohtruded upon the World by Hereticks. 1852 MASSON in *Macm.* Mag. Aug. 324 The career suppositiously assigned to men of his class in most Art and Culture novels.

†**Suppositist**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. SUPPOSITUM or *suppositio* SUPPOSITION + -IST.] One who deals in supposition or conjecture.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 206 The inhabitants are numbered by some presuming Suppositist about sixtie millions.

Supposititious (səp'pōzɪ'ʃɪʊs), *a.* [f. L. *supposititius*, -itius, f. *supposit-*, pa. ppl. stem of *supponere*: see SUPPONE and -ITIOUS.]

1. Put by artifice in the place of another; fraudulently substituted for the genuine thing or person; hence, pretended (to be what it is not), not genuine, spurious, counterfeit, false. *a. gen.* (Now rare.)

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 244 Aristotles nice conceited vse therefore is but supposititious and not the true vse of Nature. 1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Biordi's Civil Wars* ix. 222 Lambert took upon him the person of the Earl of Warwick, by the direction of a Priest; and Ralph Wilford (for so was this second supposititious Earl called) by the direction of an Augustine Friar. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot.* Jer. 85 Who... hath shrewdly shaken the main foundations of their Supposititious Science. 1700 RYCAUT *Hist. Turks* III. 513 He hastened away this supposititious Envoy all be could. 1770 G. WHITE *Selborne, To Barrington* 12 Apr. You wonder... that the hedge sparrows, etc., can be induced... to sit on the egg of the cuckoo without being scandalised at the vast disproportioned size of the supposititious egg. 1823 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* Intro. If any Seneschal... had, by means of paint... endeavoured to palm upon posterity supposititious stigmata [sc. stains of Rizzio's blood]. 1830 JAMES DARLEY xxix. Being tall and thin, he had great need of some supposititious contour, to make his height seem less enormous.

b. *spec.* of a child, esp. one set up to displace

the real heir or successor; sometimes used for 'illegitimate'; also said of the birth of such a child.

1625 BACON *Ess.* *Empire* (Arb.) 305 The Succession of the Turks, from Solymam, vntill this day, is suspected to be vnture, and of strange Bloud; For that Selymam the Second was thought to be Supposititious. 1631 DONNE *Serm.* 1 *Cor.* xii. 50 (1649) II. 126 In abastardizing a race, by supposititious children. 1652 A. ROSS *Hist. World* i. 1. 3 [The] King of Cappadocia... had one son... who died young, but his two supposititious sons... contended for the kingdom. 1701 LOND. *Gaz.* No. 3759/5 A Person... whose Supposititious Birth, and the known Laws of the Land, for ever debar from any Pretence thereto. 1771 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 189 ¶ 9 They conclude that the reputed Son must have been illegitimate, Supposititious, or begotten in Adultery. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. xvi. 456 A proceeding at common law, where a widow is suspected to feign herself with child, in order to produce a supposititious heir to the estate. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 412 Not one person in a thousand doubted that the hoy was supposititious. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 97 A supposititious son, who has made the discovery that his reputed parents are not his real ones. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* Wks. 1851 III. 79 Imposing upon our belief a supposititious offspring of some dozen Epistles.

6. of a writing, or passage or word in a writing. 1611 T. JAMES *Corrupt. Scripture* 1 36 The 97. Treatise... Censured to be supposititious. 1626 DONNE *Serm.* *John xiv.* 2 (1640) 743 A supposititious word, which is not in the Text. 1633 DRYDEN *Jocundal* Ded. (1697) p. xlviii, When 'tis made publick, it will easily be seen by any one Sentence, whether it be supposititious, or genuine. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. p. xi, Some Reasons, why I thought Phalaris's Epistles supposititious. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pickle* (1779) I. xiv. 123 A supposititious letter of recommendation. 1798 WARTON *Hist. Engl. Poetry* II. 166 That these distichs are undoubtedly supposititious, and that they could not possibly be written by the very venerable Roman whose name they bear. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* vii. 132 Attempted to be proved by supposititious characters.

†2. Pretended or imagined to exist; feigned, fictitious; fabulous; fancied, imaginary. *Obs.*

1620 [G. BRYDGES] *Horz Subs.* 388 All going in the habit of Schollers, and no sooner come thither, but they take upon them false and supposititious names. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 94, I tearm the gold Mine he went to discover, an airy and supposititious [ed. 1655 suppositious] Mine. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* xi. § 10. 108 Seeing the judgement depends upon them, and they upon supposititious circles, and angles. 1702 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 23 In the time of this Author, whether he be Genuine or Supposititious. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Engl. Poetry* I. Diss. i. 14 b, The ideal histories of Turpin and Geoffrey of Monmouth, which record the supposititious achievements of Charlemagne.

3. = SUPPOSITIVIOUS 3.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1695) 334 As in Extraction of Roots and Equations... in working the Question is called the suppositious or Questionis Root. 1682 H. MONE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 72 To fetch an Argument from the suppositious Supremacy of the Will of God over his Wisdom and Goodness. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* V. 114 The case is not entirely a supposititious one. 1850 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 2) 106 As the knowledge of any particular science develops itself... hypotheses, or the introduction of supposititious views, are more and more dispensed with. 1865 DICKENS *Aut. Pr.* lvi, If you were in embarrassed circumstances—this is merely supposititious. 1879 HARLAN *Eye-sight* iii. 32 Rays of light... are merely supposititious lines used... to bring the effects of an intangible force within the range of mathematical calculations.

Hence **Supposititiously** *adv.* (in quot., in sense 3); **Supposititiouslyness** (in quot., in sense 1).

1623 (Hille) A New and Merrie Prognostication: Being a Metrical Satire, supposititiously assigned to Will Summers. 1654 OWEN *Doctr. Saint's Perser.* Pref. Cj, The supposititiousness of these Epistles. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 31 Unable to penetrate so far Southward as... River Nilus springs; albeit, supposititiously he derives it from the Lunz montes. 1695 *Whether Proterus. Protest. Relig. was Motive Revol.* 39 The Supposititiousness of the Prince of Wales. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 63 Dr. Reynolds... discover'd the Supposititiousness of the Book, *De Vita Prophetarum*, Father'd by the Papists upon Epiphanius. 1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* ix. 108 Some terrible Darford or Hounslow explosion, by which his limbs were (supposititiously) blown off. 1870 BARING-GOULD *Orig. Relig. Belief* (1871) I. 343 Faculties actually or supposititiously inferior to other faculties.

Suppositive (səp'pōzɪ'tɪv), *a. (sb.)* [ad. latc L. *suppositivus*, f. *supposit-*, pa. ppl. stem of *supponere* to SUPPONE. Cf. F. *suppositif*.]

1. Of the nature of, implying, or grounded on supposition; suppositional.

†**Suppositive necessity** = 'hypothetical necessity' (HYPOTHETICAL 3).

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 39 Not out of suppositive conjectures, but out of Alfricus Grammar. 1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1632) 368 Not an absolute and positive, but a conditional and suppositive necessity. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iii. x. 434 Suppositive was the offence of Saint Paul (only on their bare surmise) but positive must be his punishment. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 186 It is a suppositive Aphorisme. 1881 *Scribner's Monthly* Feb. 634, I said we had about one hundred dollars worth. This was a rough guess... We were, however, forced to pay twenty-five per cent. on the suppositive one hundred dollars. 1892 J. TAYLOR *Mind in Matter* iv. (ed. 3) 290 His verdict on a suppositive case of the kind was, 'If they believe not Moses [etc.]'

b. *Gram.* Expressing a supposition, conditional; as *sb.* a conditional conjunction. *rare.*

1751 HARRIS *Hermes* v. ii. (1756) 244 As to Continuatives, they are either Suppositive, such as, *If*; or Positive, such as, *Because*... The Suppositives denote Connection, but assert not actual Existence.

2. = SUPPOSITIVIOUS 1 c.

1910 DYSON HAGUE in *The Fundamentals* I. vi. 101 They conjecture that these four suppositive documents were not compiled and written by Moses.

Suppositively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY *2*.] In a suppositive manner; in the way of supposition; upon some supposition; hypothetically.

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 269 *marg.* Not as though virtue could be in extremity... but he meaneth suppositively, if it were so that virtue could exceede. 1650 in *Atheism* 13 Dec. (1879) 763/2 He accused Marsys to be an unfaithfull Translator, in positively rendring what the King suppositiously speaks. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* vii. § 7. 216 It... signifies really, and not suppositively, that Excellent Quality.

†**Suppositor**. *Obs.* Also 6-ary, -ours, 6-7-er. [Alteration of next after agent-nouns in -ER, -OR.] = next.

1545 RAYNALDE *Byrth Mankynde* 55 A suppositor tempered with sope, larde, or the yolke of egges. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* xlii. 21 b, A naturall egestion, other by course of nature, or els by suppositors, or... other easy purgations. 1564-78 BULLEIN *Dial. ngst. Pest.* (1888) 50 The bodie must have benefite by Purgation with Clister, or Suppositor. 1667 DRYDEN & DR. NEWCASTLE *Sir M. Mar-all* tv. i, Cysters, Suppositors, and a barbarous Potheary's Bill. 1689 WALKER *Siege Derry* 30 A piece of a Bladder in the shape of a Suppositor.

Fig. 1607 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* iii. vi, A plague upon him for a Glistier! he has given our loves a suppositor with a recumbentibus. 1638 FORD *Fancies* iii. i, Evermore fantastical, As being the suppositor to laughter; It hath sav'd charge in phisic.

¶ Used in the sense of 'supporter', 'support': cf. SUPPOSITUM, SUPPOT.

1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* i. ii, Mountebanks, empirics, quack-salvers... are all suppositors to the right worshipful doctor. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* xi. § 10. 108 May not their twelve Houses of the Zodiack be... called so many Castles in the nyr? what reddish, nay strawy, suppositors doe they stand upon?

Suppository (səp'pōzɪ'tɔəri), *sb.* Also 6-7-ary, -arie. [ad. late L. *suppositorium*, neut. sing., used subst., of *suppositorius* placed underneath or up, f. *supposit-*, *supponere* to SUPPONE. Cf. F. *suppositoire*.] A plug of conical or cylindrical shape to be introduced into the rectum in order to stimulate the bowels to action (or to reduce hæmorrhoids), or into the vagina or urethra for various purposes.

c1400 *Laufrauc's Cirurg.* 13 If he may not schite oones a day, helpe him perto, or with clisterie, or wip suppositorie. 1485 KNUTTSON *Bk. Pest.* 5 Prouke a laxe by a suppositoye. 1522 MORE *De Quat. Novist.* Wks. 100 Filles, potions, plasters, glisters, and suppositaries. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* tt. v. (1541) 56 Suppositories ar made some tyme with hony only, soddem, rolled on a bourde, and made rounde, smaller at the one cnde than at the other... they must be put vp in at the fundement, to the great end. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Trans. Fr. Tong.* Vn *Pessaire*, a kinde of suppositories to prouoke a womans flowres. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* i. xc. 145 Used in manner of a pessarie or mother suppositorie. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* i. xci. 174 Nothing can purge the guts with that gentleness which a suppository doth. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. iv. ii. iii, Suppositaries of Castilian sope. c1720 W. GINSON *Farrier's Dispens.* x. (1774) 249 The common and usual Suppository... is made with Honey and Salt. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 103 The extract of belladonna was ordered to be administered in the shape of suppositories.

Fig. 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* Sij b, It is not my purging pilles... but Cornelius his sweete suppository, that must minister you phisicke.

†b. Applied abusively to a person. *nonce-use.* 1610 B. JONSON *Alch. v. v.* Madame Suppository. 1675 COTTON *Seffer Seft* 96 This Jack... this Glistierpipe, this vile Suppository.

Suppository, *a.* Also 6-7-ary. [ad. late L. *suppositorius* (see prec.).]

†1. Used as, or pertaining to, a suppository. *Obs.* 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 145/2 Take Hernes grace... as bigge as a haselnutte, administre the same from vnder, like a suppositorye pille. 1607 TORSELL *Four-J. Beasts* 256 Give it the patient by vvpository meanes for the bloody Flux.

†2. = SUPPOSITIVIOUS 1. *Obs.*

1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biordi's Civil Wars* v. 142 The robberies, which with suppositious deeds were done upon the high ways by his Souldiers.

3. = SUPPOSITIONAL. Now rare.

1644 G. PLATTES in *Hartlib Legacy* (1655) 236 Unless I should have set a suppository value, upon part of it. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 107 Whether... a bare hypothesis or sole suppository argument, may not... with the same facility... be denied, as it is affirmed? 1672 PENN *Spir. Truth* Vind. 49, I am at a stand what he intends with his suppository Intro. 1780 M. MADAN *Thelyphthora* I. 85 The whole passage is suppository or hypothetical. 1808 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 June 10/1 These recent suppository interviews.

So **†Suppositorily** *adv.*, as a suppository. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* clxxii. 61 b, Confecte this together with the whyte of an egge... and suppositariely use it.

¶**Suppositum** (səp'pōzɪ'təm), *Pl. supposita*. [Scholastic L., neut. sing., used subst., of *suppositus*, pa. ppl. of *supponere* to SUPPONE.]

†1. *Metaph.* = SUPPOSITIVE *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xvii. 148 Some of the Rabbines... conceived the first man an Hermaphrodite; and Marcus Leo... in some sense hath allowed it, affirming that Adam in one suppositum without division, contained both the male and female. 1648 ESTWICK *Treat. Holy Ghost* 36 The person is the very *suppositum*, in which the nature subsists. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 259 Can you know the *suppositum*, even the subject and accident by that Accident alone? 1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Divinity* xxv. 387 The Father

is Creator, but the Son a Creature; and therefore they cannot be One and the same *Hypostasis*, or *Suppositum*.

2. *Logic*. a. Something supposed or assumed, an assumption. b. *pl.* The things or objects denoted by a given term.

1833 W. H. GILLESPIE *Argt. Being & Attrib.* God 1. iii. i. (1871) 32. The fatal objection to such suppositum. 1889 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Extension*. The extension [of a term] is also called the *supposita*, the *subjective parts*, the *scope*, and the *breadth*.

Supposit (sūp'pōst). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 6 *Sc.* supposit, 6-7 supposite. [a. *OF.* *supposit* (mod. *F.* *suppôt*), ad. L. *suppositus*, pa. ppl. of *supponere* to SUPPONE.] A subordinate; a supporter, follower, adherent. (In first quot. app. a subsidiary set of organs.)

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. 104 The Impression cogityue of the entendement, wherof she [sc. the eyehall] maketh a present to the supposit indicatif. 1547 *Bk. Maschautes* a viij. God knoweth by what supposts by what workmen by what crossiers, such a worke [sc. a crusade] was handled. 1559 in Knox *Hist. Ref.* ii. Wks. 1816 i. 417 The craft of Sathan and his suppositis. 1593 in Spalding *Club Misc.* i. 7 All the commond Enemies of our native cuntry, Sick as of Spain and all their suppositis, ieswittis, prestis, and all utheris. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxv. xxviii. 531 The instruments and supposts of the Tyrant. 1601 J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 25 Controversies arising betwene... the brethren, members, and supposts of the said Companie. 1646 R. BAILLIE *Anabaptist Pref.* (1647) A 2. Have the Supposts of Rome (think we) lost all their wonted stomach towards Protestant blood? 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. xlviii. 188 Homenas... attended by his Aposts (as they said) and his Supposts or Officers.

b. *Sc.* A member (of a university).

For earlier examples see SUPPOSIT.

1561 *First Bk. Discept. Ch. Scot.* in Knox's *Wks.* (1848) II. 217 The hoill Principalls, Regentis, and Suppositis that ar graduat. *Ibid.* 219 The Beddellis stipend shalbe of everie entant and suppost of the Universitie, ii. schillingis. 1597 in Spotswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* vi. (1653) 447 Any Supposit having received the degree of a Master of Arts, might be chosen Rector. 1819 MCCRICK *Life McKelvie* i. v. 212 The University of St Andrews was formed on the model of those of Paris and Bologna. All its members or supposts, as they were called, were divided into nations.]

† **Supposure**. *Obs.* rare. [f. SUPPOSE v. + -URE: cf. *compositure*.] A supposition, hypothesis.

1613 CHAMF. *Rev. Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 143 There hung a tale of BUTLER so blacke on that supposure That [etc.]. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. iii. 1322 That other Arguments are all Supposures, Hypothetical.

† **Suppowell**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 *Sc.* suppowale, -aill, -all, 5 suppowaille, -aylle, -elle, suppowell, suppowel, suppowell, suppowell, 6 suppowelle, 5-6 suppowell. Also SUBPOWELLE. [a. *AF.* **suppowail*, **suppowail*, *suppowail*, var. *souspowail*, f. *sou(s)poier*, *-puier*: -pop. L. **sub(tus)podiare*, f. *sub(tus)* under + *podium* prop. stay: cf. *APPUI*. The word has been often misunderstood and altered in early MSS. or prints, and some modern editors have misread *suppowail* as *suppowail*.]

Support, assistance, succour.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvi. 139 Weyn she 3on rebaldis durst assale Vs.. Bot gif that had suppowale neir? a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 4300 Na suppowell vndre son seke we vs neuire. 1400 in *Lett. Hen. IV* (Rolls) 23, i. as one of yhour poer kin. require yhow of holp and suppowall. 15407 HOCCELEVE *Min. Poems* (1892) 59 Ye wole vs helpe and been our suppowale. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 24312 For mor sowe suppowalle To the hordoun spiritual A staf is nedful. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* viii. iii. 176 Wyth succours and suppowell, hylthly I sall 3ow fra hyne hame to 3our army send.

b. A prop, support.

c 1400 LOVE *Bonavent.* *Mirr.* vi. (1908) 47 A kusshyne oure lady to sitte on and a suppowell [W. de W. (1520) suppowell] to lene to.

Hence † **Suppowell** v. *trans.*, to support, succour; † **Suppoweller**, a supporter; † **Suppowelling** *vb.* *sb.*; † **Suppowellment** = SUPPOWELL *sb.*

1391 in Fraser *Lennox* (1874) II. 44 The said Erle... and... his sone salbe lele helparis, conselleris, suppowallaris, promotouris and furtheraris to the said Erle of the Leuenax. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2818 Walde þow snifire me. With a sopppe of this mienne suppowelle theym ones? c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxh.) xviii. 83 Þai hing so þikke þat, hot if þai were suppowell by oþer treesse, þai myght not þere þaire fruyt. 1409 in *Exch. Rolls Scot.* IV. p. ccix. He sal be til him... lele helper and suppowellour. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 3740 Yowr werkys alle I sowpowaylle, And hem suppowell. 1430-40 - *Bochas* av. *Prolog.* (MS. Bodl. 263) 207 Eek of memory upholdere and norice And Registrer to suppowalle trouthe. 1440 *York Myst.* xxvii. 11, I comande you... þat nan appere To suppowille þis traytoure. c 1470 HARKING *Chron.* lxvii. ii. (MS. Arch. Seld. B. 10) If 41. Wer ned was he made suppowallment [ed. 1543 suppowellment]. *Ibid.* clxxviii. xviii. 141 b. And alle were slayne withoute suppowallment. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* iv. x. 32, I holp it sall profit, na lilil thing, My gret help... and suppowelling.

Suppreme see SUPPREME.

Suppress (sūp'pres), v. Also 6 *supress*; see also SUPPRESS. [f. L. *suppress*, pa. ppl. stem of *supprimere*, f. *sup-* = SUB- + *primere* to PRESS. See note on SUPPRESS v.]

1. *trans.* To put down by force or authority.

a. To cause (a proceeding, an activity) to cease, e.g. to quell (a rebellion); to put a stop to the use or employment of.

c 1380 [see SUPPRESSING *vb.* *sb.*]. 1538 STANKEE *England*

(1878) 182 The pryncys of our tyme haue thys offyce [sc. of Constable] viterly suppressyd. 1548 UNALL *Erasm.* *Par. Ded.* to Q. Katherine 17 A cockesure waie to make all obedient people hate the gospell, and to prouoke the rulers and magistrats to suppress it. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Kenelworth* Wks. 1910 II. 103 Von waters wilde suppressure your waves. 1590 SIR J. SMITH *Disc.* *Weapons* 2 Our Long Bowes... no more to be used, but to be viterly suppressed and extinguished. 1601 in Morison *11th*. ii. (1617) 283 To suppress the present Rebellion in Mounster, I... haue designed four thousand foot. 1647 CLARENHON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 249 To Discountenance, and Suppress all hold enterprises. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas.* II & *Gas.* II (Camden) 138 To blow up the houses to suppress the fire. 1699 J. DUNTON *Acc. Convers.* *Irel.* in *Dublin Staffe* etc. 337 A Nonconformist Meeting was suppress at Galloway. 1705 ANDERSON *Italy* 18 Their Fleet... is now reduced to Six Gallies. When they had made an Addition of but Four new ones, the King of France sent his Orders to suppress them. 1841 D'ISRAËLI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 63 The Saxons... found that they could not suppress the language of the fugitive people. 1843 PRESSGOTT *Mexico* (1850) i. 201 Military expeditions... employed to suppress the insurrections of the natives. 1869 MOZLEY *Univ. Ser.* i. 2 By simple carnage she [sc. the Church] suppressed the Reformation in Italy, Spain, and France. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 30 That blasphemous nonsense... is got at secondhand from the poets and ought to be suppressed.

trans. a 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1864) II. v. 403 If a man suppresses part of himself, he becomes maimed and shorn. 1879 HARKAN *Eyeght* vi. 87 Persons with squint learn to use only one eye, and the image on the retina of the other is said to be 'suppressed'.

† b. To put down or overwhelm by force; to vanquish, subdue. *Obs.* (cf. SUPPRESS v. 4.)

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ii. 29 (MS. Cott.). Cam... kynge of Baktranyas... fyrst he [sc. Synus] suppressit [MS. *Wynys* suppressit] wiþe his mycht, And slew him synne wiþe force in fycht. 1566 Q. ELIZ. in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. III. 361 Yet this we do not conceive of that rebell as of one whom we cannot correct and suppress. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 47 He caused thirtie of the chiefest men of the citie... to come into the market place wel appointed & furnished, to suppress those that would attempt to hinder their purpose. 1595 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. i. 41 In vaine he seeketh others to suppress, Who hath not leard him selfe first to subdue. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* iv. iii. § 18 With an Armie [he] made great hast toward Cilicia, hoping to suppress him before he could be able to make head. 1647 CLARENHON *Hist. Reb.* iv. § 60 The Loss of Rochel, by first Suppressing Their Fleet with His Own Royal Ships. c 1720 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* ii. 253 Messengers were sent to York for a Party to suppress us. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 373 When the war came on, the leaders of mobs, and the mobs which they created, appeared in their true light: The former sunk into contempt, and the latter were soon suppressed.

c. To reduce (a person, a community or corporate body) to impotence or inactivity, as by deprivation of office or dissolution; *occas.* † to prohibit or restrain from doing something.

a 1475 [see SUPPRESSING *vb.* *sb.*]. 1539-40 WHITHESLEY *Chron.* (Camden) i. 109 The howse of Sion was suppressid into the Kinges handes. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xxii. (1874) 53 Soch albeys as thea beare suppressyd. 1573 L. LOVIO *Barrow of Hist.* (1653) 23 Fortune... never advance any to dignity, but she suppressed the same again unto misery. 1595 FULLER *Holy War* v. vi. (1840) 251 Cardinal Wolsey, by leave from the pope, suppressed certain small houses of little value. 1693 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* i. 380 Notwithstanding thereof Wm Powell does ferric people over the Skuillkill to the petitioners damage and yrror [= therefore] requesting the said Wm Powell may be suppress. 1697 *View Final Laws* 159 Whosoever shall be lawfully discharged and suppressed touching his making of Mault. 1765 *Museum Rust.* iv. 198 Forestallers certainly raise the price of markets a little, therefore should be suppressed. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 5. 198 The King was strong enough... to suppress the outlaws by rigorous commissions. 1887 *Spectator* 21 Sept. 1265 The Government... issued proclamations suppressing the National League.

trans. 1838 C. W. GOODWIN in *Cambr. Ess.* 271 He exterminated wild beasts and suppressed the crocodiles.

d. To withhold or withdraw from publication (a book or writing); to prevent or prohibit the circulation of.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 310 Ye wrytting was suppressed by your captaines and gouernour of your Realme. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 40 To intercept writings, and seeke to suppress things published. 1644 MILTON *Arcep.* (Arb.) 47 Those books... cannot be suppress without the fall of learning. 1738 BIRCH *Life Millor* M. s. Wks. i. 46 After the Work was ready for the Press, it was near being suppressed by the Ignorance or Malice of the Licensor. 1759 *Idler* No. 67 p. 3. I leave it to you to publish or suppress it. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* i. (1880) 9 The government tried to suppress the book [sc. Tindale's Bible], and many copies were seized and burnt.

2. To subdue (a feeling, thought, desire, habit). 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 12 h. This gyfte suppresseth and putteth downe all carnalities. 1598 BARKLEY *Felic.* Lam (1632) 487 Morall vertues are very necessary; for by them our unruly affections and unprofitable desires are bridled or suppressed. 1637 GOUGE *God's Arrows* iii. § 47. 271 We ought, if any such [thoughts], rise, presently to quash and suppress them. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 70 To the suppressing the very habit and familiar custom of admiring natural beautys. a 1721 SNEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 8 No cold repulses my desires suppress'd. 1864 SPENSER *First Princ.* i. iii. § 15 (1875) 49 Our consciousness of Space and Time cannot be suppressed.

3. To keep secret; to refrain from disclosing or divulging; to refrain from mentioning or stating (either something that ought to be revealed, or that was formerly stated or included, or that may be understood from the context).

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 1023 f. In the rehearsing

again of hys owne wordes... he is fayne to suppress and steale awai these his own general wordes. 1555 BRAEFORN in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xlv. 127 Yt wyl not suffer me to suppress or kepe secret from you suche matters. 1615 G. SANOVY *Trav.* 262 The rest I suppress, in that offensively immodest. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 123 Things not reveal'd which th' invisible King, Onely Omniscent hath suppress in Night. 1681 CONSER *Pastor. Spir.* *Cris.* i. iii. § 1 (1700) 10 Whether it were surreptitiously obtained, the truth being suppress. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius Logic* ii. xi. 48 If the Subject of the Consequent be put into the Antecedent, the Major is suppress'd. 1711 [see SUPPRESSING *vb.* *sb.*]. 1713 Anonon *Guardian* No. 109 p. 2, I shall suppress what has been written to me by those who have reviled me... and only Publish those Letters which approve my Proceedings. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Suppression*, Words that are necessarily imply'd, may be suppress'd. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Study Nat.* (1799) III. 269 She has pronounced his name but once, and he suppresses it altogether. 1828 MACAULAY *Litt. Misc.* Writ. 1660 i. 241 What is told in the fullest... annals bears an infinitely small proportion to what is suppressed. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems*, *Pro Mortuis* viii. Ah, 'tis but little that the best... Can leave of perfect fruit or flower! Ah, let all else be graciously suppress When man lies down to rest!

b. To leave (something) out in a system or design. *rare.*

1851 PUGIN *Chancel Screens* 39 The monstrous idea... of suppressing the return stalls, and throwing open the whole choir.

4. To restrain from utterance or manifestation; not to express.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) 2 Tim. ii. 16 Suppress prophane and vayne wordes. 1591 SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI. iv. i. 182 Well didt thou Richard to suppress thy voice. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. ii. 683 Talgol, who had long suppress Inflamed Wrath, in glowing Breast. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 114 p. 1 The Husband... suppressing and keeping down the Swellings of his Grief. a 1721 PRIOR *Pastoral Dial.* 66 Suppress thy Sighs. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace*, *Sat.* ii. viii. 83 While Varius with a napkin scarce suppress'd His laughter. 1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's* xxxvii. Here Mohrwar could not suppress a movement of impatience. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* i. v. Nor compressed lips, white with what they suppressed. 1888 F. HUSIE *Mme. Midas* i. i. He suppressed his real tastes till he became the husband of Miss Curtis.

refl. 1755 WARBURTON in *W. & Hurd's Lett.* (1809) 201 How superior is it to any thing we have had or are like to have in the polite way!—but I suppress myself.

† 5. To press down; to depress; to press or weigh upon. Also *absol.* *Obs.*

1542 [see SUPPRESS]. 1547 BOORNE *Brev. Health* cxix. It may come also of a reumatyke humour suppressing the brayne. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iii. 19 That disdainful beast... Vnder his Lordly foot him proudly hath suppress. 1596 *Ibid.* vi. viii. 18 He staide his hand... Yet nathemore he him suffred to arise; But still suppressing [etc.]. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guilleman's Fr. Chirurg.* b. iij h/1 The plate layde in the month, to keepe downe and suppress the tongue. 1620 [see SUPPRESSING *vb.* *sb.*].

† b. To ravish, violate. *Obs.* (cf. SUPPRESS v. 3.) 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. vi. 40 He it was, that earst would have suppress Faire Vna.

† c. To bring or keep low, into or in subjection; to bear heavily upon, weigh down. *Obs.*

1537 *Lett. & Papers Hen. VIII.* xii. c. 16 My being here doth but with thought weaken the body and suppress the heart. 1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* 10b, The paralytie of idges, suppressyng the pore, and adyng the riche. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1843) 16 Her vital spirits being suppressed with sorrow. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Didot* i. Poore Troy so long suppress, From forth her ashes shall advance her head. a 1618 RALEIGH *Prerog. Parl.* (1628) Ep. Ded., Those that are suppress and helpless are commonly silent. a 1649 DRUMH. of HAWTH. *Oath Knight* Wks. (1711) 138 Masterful thyens and outlaws, that suppress the poor.

7. To hinder from passage or discharge; to stop or arrest the flow of.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. v. ii. 481 If blacke blood issue forth, bleede on, if it be cleere and good, let it be instantly suppressed. 1716 POPE *Ilad* v. 109 Fate suppress'd his Breath. 1842 LOVING *Sutuban Hort.* 357 Suppressing the direct channel of the sap. 1854 SIR B. BRONIE *Psychol. Ing.* i. iv. 129 Hemorrhage, which... it was impossible to suppress.

† **Suppressable**, a. *Obs.* rare. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] = SUPPRESSIBLE.

1609 W. M. Alan in *Moone* (Perry Soc.) 5 When age beganne to tame that never otherwise suppressable indomitam juvenutem.

Suppressal (sūp'pres'al). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL *sb.*] = SUPPRESSION i. b.

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 107 Nothing could heap more honor upon him then the suppressall of the enemy. 1857 W. R. ALGER *Oral.* 4 July 33 It reflects infamy on our Government, that an iron hand of suppressal was not promptly laid on these marauding parties.

Suppressed (sūp'pres't), *ppl.* a. [f. as prec. + -ED.] In various senses of the verb SUPPRESS.

1620 T. GRANGER *Dir. Logike* 155 Earth-creeping sprigge, base bred, of head suppress. c 1790 COWPER *Comm. Milton's P. L.* Wks. 1837 X. v. 293 The author possesses more fire than he shows. There is suppressing force in it. 1791 DURRE *Th. French Aff.* Wks. 1803 VII. 44 The suppressed feeling, though suppressed, exists. Under the ashes, the embers of the late commotions are still warm. 1801 *Med. Jnl.* v. 63 The suppressed perspirable matter. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. xxiv. With smile suppress and shy. 1813 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xv. Recently removed from some of the suppressed contents. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* vi. (1879) 307 The suppressed action of the volcanos. 1853 GEO. ELLIOT *Romola* A. voice, altered by some suppressed feeling. 1865 HORTON *Handbk. Topogr.* 1032 Sm. 8vo, with the rare Suppressed leaf. 1897 ALLEST *Syst. Med.* IV. 9 Symptoms... known as... 'suppressed' 'anomalous' or 'latent' gout.

b. *Bot.* Said of parts normally or typically present, but not found in the particular case in question. (Usually as predicate or pa. ppl.)

1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 647 In Tropæolum pentaphyllum...there are three petals suppressed, as shown by the position of the two remaining ones; there are two rows of stamens, in each of which one is wanting, and there are two carpels suppressed. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 410 Carex Boeninghausiana...Bracts sometimes wholly suppressed.

Hence **Suppressedly** (-ēdli) *adv.*, in a suppressed tone; with restrained utterance or the like. 1867 C. J. SMITH *Syn. & Antonymy* s.v. *Aloud*, Inaudibly. Suppressedly. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* 1. 24, I have said 'good-night' in a tone as suppressedly hostile as his own. 1880 — *See. Th. II.* iv, They both laugh low and suppressedly. 1887 HARDY *Woodlanders* III. v. 87 His eyes now suppressedly looked his pleasure.

Suppressor (sŭp're'sŏr), *rare*. [*f.* as prec. + -ER-1] = SUPPRESSOR.

1882 in OGILVIE (Annandale). 1895 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Disp.* 22 Oct. 4/4 The president is a great suppressor of news and holds his cabinet severely in check.

Suppressible (sŭp're'sib'l), *a.* [*f.* SUPPRESS + -IBLE.] Capable of being suppressed.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* t. II. iv, A mere confusion of tongues...Not manageable, suppressible, save by some strongest and wisest man. 1871 R. WILSON (*title*) Prostitution Suppressible.

Suppressing (sŭp're'sin), *vb. l.* [*f.* SUPPRESS + -ING-1] = SUPPRESSION, chiefly in sense 1).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Ser. Wks.* III. 460 In suppressing of kynges state and destroyinge of fobedyns of prestis to lordis. 1425 ASHBY *Active Policy* 417 Ye must subdue with al suppressing Every persone...Pretending right to your coronation. 1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament* (1874) 120 Your cruel suppressing of the pore. 1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* 1. 126 For the suppressing of malefactoris. 1591 WEBER in WILMOT *Tancred & Gismund* 33 b, The suppressing of this Tragedie, so worthy for ye presse. 1635 (*title*) A Proclamation for the Suppressing of profane Swearing and Cursing. a 1699 TEMPLE *Ess.*, *Popular Discontent*, II. Wks. 1720 1. 265 Some more effectual way...for preventing or suppressing of common Thefts and Robberies. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 135 ¶ 12 The suppressing of several Particles which must be produced in other Tongues to make a Sentence intelligible. 1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 66½ The suppressing of this insurrection.

So **Suppressing ppl.** *a.*, that suppresses (in quot., *o* pressing: cf. SUPPRESS *v.* 6).

1632 LITGOW *Trav.* x. 456 O foolish pride, O suppressing ambition!

Suppression (sŭp're'sŏn). [*ad. L.* *suppressio*, -ōnem, *n.* of action *f.* *suppress*, *supprimere* to SUPPRESS. Cf. *F. suppression* (15th c.).]

1. The action of putting down, as by power or authority; *a.* a practice or custom, a proceeding or movement, etc.; *occas.* + the quenching (of fire).

1528 MORE *Dyaloge* iv. Wks. 250½ He magnifyeth baptism but to the suppression of penance & of al good living. 1551 T. WILSON *Logie* (1580) 48 b, The first suppression of the Popes whole power. 1574 HOLLIER *II. Agst. Rebelle* 617 (*heading*) The suppression of the last rebellion. 1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy d'Ambois* iv. 1. 168 My love (Like to a fire disdaining his suppression) Rag'd being discourag'd. 1658 T. WALL *Charact. Enemies* Cl. 42 To read their own shame in the suppression of mischief fruitlessly attempted. 1737 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. t. 267 The Suppression of Play-houses. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* tt. ii. 1. 392 The suppression of twenty shilling notes, would probably relieve it [*sc.* the scarcity of gold and silver]. 1825 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 1. 71 The result was...suppression of corvees, reformation of the gabelles. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ix, The extension of the dominion and the wealth of the church, and the suppression of heresy.

attrib. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* III. 109 These suppression chaps intend to enforce the penal statute, and compel us to go to church! 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 July 2/1 In favour of a rigorous suppression policy.

b. persons or communities.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 225 A Monasterie...which (in the late...general suppression) was found to be of the yearly value of an hundred and twenty pounds. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 35 b, After that victorie and suppression of the Rebels. 1625 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. III. 206 A farther suppression of all Pishk Recusants and disinheriting of them. 1784 W. STRICKLAND in B. WARD *Dawn Cath. Revival* (1900) 1. 78 On the suppression of the Society of Jesus. c 1858 G. FRYNE *Autobiog. Recoll.* xv. 231 An Irish Act of Parliament for the suppression of 'Rapparees, Tories, and other Robbers.' 1888 GASQUET *Hen. VIII & Eng. Monast.* I. 86 They turned out the agents engaged on the suppression [*sc.* of monasteries], and reinstated the caoons.

c. Withholding or withdrawal from publication; prevention or prohibition of the circulation of a book or writing.

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Aug. 1674, The noise of this book's suppression made it presently be bought up. 1736 PORE *Lett. to Mr. Allen* 5 June, The only use to my own character, as an Author of such a publication, would be the suppressio of many things.

2. The action of keeping secret; refusal to disclose or reveal; also, the leaving of something unexpressed.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Suppression*, in Grammar, as Omission of certain Words in a Sentence, which yet are necessary to a full Construction. 1749 *Power & Harmony Prosaic Numbers* 63 A seasonable Silence, or imperfect Speech (a Figure which the Rhetoricians call a Suppression). 1782 MISS BURNAY *Cecilia* VIII. iv, The incident was too extraordinary...to have any chance of suppression. 1837 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Bacon* (1843) II. 284 Unpardurable distortions and suppressions of facts. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 142 Homer, like Shakespeare, is remarkable for the suppression of himself.

3. Restraint or stifling (of utterance or expression).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Suppression*, the Act of Suppressing, Smothering, &c. 1751 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 21 Mar., He [*sc.* a thrush] had dangerous suppressions of breath. 1827-35 WILLIS *Shunammite* 37 His breast Heaving with the suppression of a cry. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 1. 1, The self-complacent suppression of inward triumph that lurked in the narrow slanting eyes and compressed lips. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 2042 With tears and suppression of sighs.

4. Depression, lowering; pressure of a superincumbent weight. *Obs. rare.*

1709-29 V. MANDEY *Syst. Math.*, *Astron.* 353 Refraction, is the Elevation or Suppression of any Star by reason of...the Vapors Elevating themselves from the Earthly Globe. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Suppressionis ignis*, a fire of suppression, a term used in chemistry to express such an application of fire to any subject, that it shall at once act upon it above and below...The usual way...is by covering the vessel...with sand, and then laying hot coals upon that.

5. *Med. and Path.* Stoppage or arrest (of a discharge or secretion).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXII. xxv. II. 143 It amendeth the suppression or difficultie of voiding urine. 1615 CROOKT *Body of Man* 336 Oftentimes vpon the suppression of their courses their bellies swell and they thinke they are con-cealed. 1719 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 121 Simon Paule gave it in Suppression of Urine. 1822-7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) V. 41 Suppression of the menses. The secretion obstructed in its regular periods of recurrence. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 222 The disorder of digestion and the suppression of bile. 1877 M. FOSTER *Physiol.* II. iv. (1879) 378 1 he cessation of renal activity, the so-called suppression of urine.

6. *Bot.* Absence or non-development of some part or organ normally or typically present.

1845 ASA GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 191 The non-production (suppression) of one whorl of organs. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 647 Suppression is liable to occur in all the parts of plants, and gives rise to various abnormalities. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 363 The protonema differs from the Moss-stem...in the suppression of those further divisions by which the tissue of the stem is produced from its segments.

Hence **Suppressionist**, an advocate of suppression.

1886 *Daily Tel.* 11 Nov. (Cassell), Thio of it, ye modern suppressionists.

Suppressive (sŭp're'siv), *a.* [*f. L.* *suppress* + -IVE.] Having the quality or effect of suppressing.

1778 JOHNSON 25 Apr. in Boswell, I consider it as a very difficult question...whether one should advise a man not to publish a work, if profit be his object...I should scruple much to give a suppressive vote. 1822-7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) II. 232 The miasm it [*sc.* typhus] generates, though more suppressive or exhaustive of sensorial energy, is less volatile, than that of marsh-lands. 1860 FROUZE *Hist. Eng.* xxxv. VI. 529 The use of strong suppressive measures to keep down the unruly tendencies of uncontrolled fanatics. 1885 W. H. WURTE *Mark Rutherford's Deliv.* II. (1892) 25 Nor was it even possible for any single family to emerge amidst such altogether suppressive surroundings.

Hence **Suppressively** *adv.*,
1837 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess.*, *Mirabeau*, The former set of pangs he...crushes down into his soul suppressively.

Suppressor (sŭp're'sŏr), *a.* Also 6-7 -our; see also SUPPRESSER. [*f.* SUPPRESS + -OR. Late *L.* had *suppressor*.] One who or that which suppresses.

1560 in *Mail. Club Misc.* III. 217 The Pape quai is the verray Antichrisite and suppressor of Godis glorie. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* ix. 388 He was no suppressor of the subjects. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 13 Humility and charity, the great suppressors of envy. 1721 E. WARD *Vulgar Brit.* viii. 91 And so from a Rude Mob became, The fierce Suppressors of the same. 1868 FREEMAN *Norin. Cong.* II. viii. 194 Rudolf of Ivry...the savage suppressor of the great peasant revolt.

Supprime, -icioun, var. SUPPRISE, -ISSION *Obs.*

† **Supprime**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* In 5 *supprime*, 6 *supprime*. [*ad. L.* *supprimere* or *F. supprimer* to SUPPRESS.] *trans.* = SUPPRESS.

490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xiii. 48 The mone obscure...supprymeth the lyghte of the sonne. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xix. 158 The prudens and autorite that the lord hes gyffyn to the, suld supprime ther ignorance error, & obstination.

† **Supprior**, *Obs.* Also 4-5 -our(e), 5-6 -er. [*a. OF.* *supprior* (14th c.), med.*L.* *supprior*: see SUB-6 and PRIOR. (Cf. *Sp. suprior*)] = SUPPRIOR.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 208 *pe priour* abbas, 'Pis day he supprior chese we'. 1377 LANGR. *P. Pl.* v. 171 Bothe Prioure au suppriorre and owre pater abbas. 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 64 The suppriorre beholding aboute overalle, As is his office, that non of them were absent. 1485 CAXTON *St. Wene. rycle* 14 Randolph whiche was Supprior of the hows. c 1534 (see SUPPRIORRESS). 1535 in *Lett. Supprior Monast.* (Camden) 54, I have often commandid...the supprior...that iber should no secular boi be conversant with any of the monkes. 1627 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerec.* III. v. 87 When the Supprior of the Abbey of Saint Andrewes was disputing with John Knox.

So † **Suppriorress** [*OF.* *suppriorress* (14th c.), med.*L.* *suppriorressa*] = SUPPRIORRESS.

a 1400 *Relig. Places fr. Thornton MS.* (1914) 54 Blyssede þat abbaye...þat base so haly an abbas as Charyte, a priorese as Wyssedome, a priorese as Mekenes. a 1455 *Lett. Marg. Anjou & Bp. Beckington* (Camden) 164 To the Suppriorress of None Eton. c 1534 in J. BACON *Liber Regis* (1786) p. xi, The names of the supprior, suppriorress, sexten, selaler.

† **Supprise**, *sb.* Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Also 5 -ice, -yce, 5-6 -is, -yee, 6 -yess. [*a. AF., OF.* *supprise*, var. of *surprise* SUPPRISE *sb.* Cf. med.*L.* *subprisia*, *suppris*(i) a usurpation, extraordinary impost.]

1. Injury, wrong, outrage, oppression.

1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. 2132 (MS. Wemyss) þare he i.

lesit all his noble name. Thare fell ane of his flour de lice, To do his fallow sic suppris. *Ibid.* viii. 4902 With his ost, quhare he ouraid, Gret suppris (MS. *Cott.* wastynge) in þe cuntre he maid. 1442 *Extr. Aberd. Reg.* (1844) 1. 7 The supprise that Master John of Caydow did in the outkyn of Adam of Hillis net. c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CLXXXIX. iii. (MS. Ashm. 34) If 147 Wip oute suppryce [*sc.* surprise] or any extorcion Of þe porayle. c 1500 *Lancelot* 691 For to tell...his gret distresse Of presone and of lous, gret suppris, It war to long. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxiv. 49 Substane with honour doinge nare supprys.

2. Surprise, unexpected attack.

c 1470 HENRY Wallace viii. 694 Yhe wyrk nocht as the wys, Gyff that ye tak the awnter off suppryce. c 1500 *Lancelot* 3479 We ned no more to dreding of suppris; We se the strenth of al our ennemis.

3. Conquest, defeat.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vi. 1749 (MS. Wemyss) He persaut in þat fycht At he we neire a suppryce sone.

† **Supprise**, *v.* Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Also 4 -ice, 4-5 -iss, 4-6 -yess, 5 -is, -yess, (-ess), 5-6 -ys, -ois, 6 -ize, -yis(s); 5 surprise, superyse, 8 surprise. [*f. AF., OF.* *suppris*-e, var. of *sur*-, *sourpris*-e, or *souspris*-e, *p. pple.* of *surprendre* SURPRISE *v.*, *sousprendre* SURPRISE *v.*

Through variants like *suppriss*, this vb. became confused with SUPPRESS, of which it has some of the meanings.]

1. *trans.* To come upon or attack unexpectedly; to surprise.

1375 BARBOUR *Brue* III. 21 He assemblyt his men...And come for to suppris the king, That weil was war of thar cumyng. *Ibid.* vi. 37 That thought him for to suppris; And gif he fled on yis vis To follow him with the hunde. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 876 A gret oste of Ingland, For to supprise hym, var cumand. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 676 Aboute the houre of none cam a grette tempeste And supprysed them sodaynly.

b. To ensnare, betray.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1848 þe deuel, with his quanyty, Will be aboute 30w to suppryse, And draw 30w heyn. a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xlv. 26 Wo to the spys first did supprys My hairt within þour hald!

2. Of a feeling, etc.: To come upon suddenly and forcibly, seize, overtake, affect violently; usually in *p. pple.* (const. with the feeling, etc.).

c 1374 CHACER *Trilogis* III. 1184 This Troilus, with blysse of þat supprised, Put al in goddes hond. 1420-22 LYDG. *Thebes* 2017 It scheweth wel that thow were not wis, But supprised with a manere rage. 1426 — *De Guil. Pilgr.* 6166 With gret desyr I was supprised in my thocht & my corage. 1430-40 — *Bochas* VIII. xxvii. (MS. Bodl. 263) 404 Take and supprised he was wth dronknesse. a 1513 FABIAN *Chron.* vi. ccxvi. (1533) 236f. For this vycitory Harold was supprised (1559 suppressed) wyth pryde. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 537 So am I supprysid with pleasure and dellyght To se this howre now. 1592 BRETON *Cress Penbrok's Love* (Grosart) 24f. A secret ioie that did the soule supprise. 1611 MURE *Misc. Poems* i. 60 3outh then, with courage and desyer, assayed My Sences to suppryse.

b. To affect with surprise.

1775 in *Nairne Petrage Evidence* (1874) 123 If departed souls can be suprie'd sure hers would be so to meet in the regines of bliss one she thought was still here in this world of woe.

3. To do violence to, injure, outrage; to oppress; to ravish, violate (a woman).

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlix. (*Telen*) 157 Scho...Cryit hie: supprise me nocht Na haf nocht foly in to thocht! c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 75 Austeyn...self bus: Sum supprise wij serull chargis our religion, þat our Lord Ihu Crist wold to be fre. a 1400-50 *Warrs Alex.* 2390 (Ashmole MS.), He wald neire suprise (*Dublin MS.* supprisel) no sege vndir heuen. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* i. 310 (MS. Wemyss), Sindry spretis...Sleep and women wald suppris...That gat þiregantis off mycht. 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Armys* (S.T.S.) 156 The citee sulde be wele punyst that revengis nocht hir burgeis supprisse, or opprest wrangwisly...I leffely defend me agayne othir that wald supprise me wrangwisly. c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* cxiv. xiii. (MS. Ashm. 34) If 159 b, He...his comons never his tyme supprised [*sc.* suppressed]. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xliii. 47 Sic ladyis wyiss, Thay ar to prysis...Swa can devyiss, And not suppriss Thame, nor thair honestie.

4. To overpower, overcome, subdue; *occas.* to put down, suppress.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 306 þei shullene dye one a day...Supprisset with a surget [*Thornton MS.* Supprysede with a sugette]. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vi. 1709 (MS. *Cott.*), Schir Knowt...Dowtitt to be supprissit son, Or in þe batel al wndoyne. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4468 Al þe sirenth of þour enmys I sall schende and sone supprys. a 1475 ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 396 The kyng hathe the charge them to supprise, That wold surmonte, or in vices arise. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* t. i. Ay me! the Starres supprisse like Rhesus Steedes, Are drawne by darknes forth Astræus tents. 1601 CHESTER *K. Arthur* iv, Chasie to her husbands cleare vnspotted bed, Whos honor-bearing Fame none could supprise. c 1614 MURE *Dido & Aeneas* i. 157 His kinde she hates, which should the same supprise.

5. a. To undertake. b. To uphold. *rare.*

c 1401 LYDG. *Floure Curteis* 232 Euer as I can suprise in myn herte. c 1430 *Syr Gower* (Roxb.) 1912 Demean you al wey in such wise Min honour and worship I may supprise.

Hence † **Supprised ppl.** *a.* (a) oppressed (in quot. c 1400 *absol.*), (b) appearing suddenly; † **Suppriser**, † betrayer; † **Supprising** *vb. l.* *sb.*, surprise, unexpected attack; † **Supprission** (-icioun), opprcssion.

1375 BARBOUR *Brue* vii. 551 The kyng, That had no dreid of supprissing, 3eid vnarmyt, mery and blith. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 75 Goddis law bididþ mery þe supprissid, juglyþ to be fadirles, defendiþ þe wydow. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* iv. 2026 (MS. Wemyss), And vnder gret exaction Haldin in to supprission [*MS. Cott.* 2020 suppression]. a 1547

SURREY *Æneid* iv. 37 She... with surprised tears [orig. *lacrimis obortis*] bained her breast. 1593 BRETON *Pilgr. Paradi.* (Grosart) 11/2 Thou wicked witch... To bring a desperate spirit to defame, And by illusion, first the soules surpriser, That beares thy wordes, and will beleue the same.

Suppryme: see SUPPRIME.

† **Suppullulate, v. Obs. rare.** [f. L. *sup-* = SUB- 26 + *pullulāt-* = see PULLULATE.] *intr.* To sprout forth in place of another.

1601 Br. W. BARLOW *Defence* 175 These Hydra-headed expositions, one suppullulate after another. 1609 — *Answer, Nameless Cath.* 236 Such Hydra-headed Treasons, suppullulating one after the other.

† **Suppurable, a. Obs. rare.** [ad. mod.L. *suppurābilis*, f. L. *suppurāre* to SUPPURATE: see -ABLE.] Liable to suppurate; suppurating.

1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* vii. 286 The Liver is of little sense; therefore crude ones [sc. tumours] cannot be distinguished from suppurable ones, but in process of time. 1758 J. S. LE DRAN *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 88 A Reflux of suppurable Matter.

Suppurant (sɒˈpiʊrənt), a. and sb. rare. [ad. L. *suppurantem*, pres. pple. of *suppurāre* to SUPPURATE.] = SUPPURATIVE a. 2 and sb.

1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 218 Their secret applications, which they termed atrahments, but are to be looked upon only as suppurants. 1889 MAYNE *Med. Vocab.* (ed. 6), *Suppurant*...festering; suppurating.

† **Suppurate, ppl. a. Obs. rare.** [ad. L. *suppurātus*, pa. pple. of *suppurāre* (see next).] Formed by suppurating.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxii. 225. II. 138 In case it be needfull... to cleanse them from suppurat matter therein gathered.

Suppurate (sɒˈpiʊrət), v. Also 7 supurate. [f. L. *suppurāt-*, pa. ppl. stem of *suppurāre*, f. *sup-* = SUB- 2 + *pūr-*, *pūs* Pus. Cf. F. *suppurer*.]

† **1. trans.** To canse (a sore, tumour, etc.) to form or secrete pus; to bring to a head. Also *absol.* to induce suppurating. *Obs.*

1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* i. vi. 4 When as all bope is paste by other medicines, then we take those in use whyche doe suppurate. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* iii. lxxxiv. 626 This oile is singular good for to suppurate and ripen impostumes. 1694 SALMON *Bute's Dispens.* (1713) 696/2 It... dissolves or suppurates Venereal Buboes. 1779 *Gentl. Mag.* Feb. 80/2 When these tumours are suppurated and broke, or opened, they need only to be frequently cleansed.

2. *intr.* To form or secrete pus, come to a head.

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 131 A little swelling... which suppurates is like a Barly-corn. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Ailments*, etc. (1733) 348 This Disease... is generally fatal if it suppurates, the Pus is evacuated into the lower Belly. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 44 If these glands suppurate externally, they gradually heal. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxvi. 331 If the ulcer suppurated freely, the dressing was used oftener. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schim.* vi. (1858) 120 My injured foot... suppurated and discharged great quantities of blood and matter. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 136 Although the cyst... bad not suppurated.

† **b. intr. (transf.).** To exude like pus. *Obs. rare.* 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 38 By reason that the wound cannot soon be clos'd, and that the Gum Supurates through it.

Hence **Suppurated ppl. a.**, **Suppurating vbl. sb.** (also *attrib.*); also † **Suppurater** = SUPPURATIVE sb.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 1 The incision Knife... for the opening of any Apostume suppurated. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* iv. 45 If the Bubo give no bope of Suppuration... when you have used Suppurators a long time [etc.]. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 123 Whilst they are simply obstructed, they are called crude; but if they begin to suppurate, they are called suppurated. 1758 J. S. LE DRAN *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 88 Was it a Reflux of suppurated Pus? 1813 J. TINSOMEN *West. Inflam.* 304 These diversities in the appearance and duration of the suppurating process. 1822-7 GOOCH *Study Med.* (1820) I. 476 Where it [sc. the pancreas] was found suppurated and gangrenous. 1842 ARBY *Water Cure* 13 They remained... nearly two weeks, without suppurating.

Suppurating (sɒˈpiʊrətɪŋ), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ING 2.] That suppurates.

1. Promoting suppurating.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 88 A contused wound... will desire also suppurating medicines. 1876 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XI. 92 Mezeron, croton oil... and suppurating ointments of various kinds.

2. Forming or secreting pus; attended or marked by suppurating.

1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* i. vii. 77 Now we see what the sores are... let us be very careful to draw out the cores of them, not to skin them over with a slight suppurating festering cure, least they break out againe. 1803 *Med. Jyrl.* IX. 85 To convert every recent wound into a suppurating sore. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxii. 266 Suppurating pneumonia. *Ibid.* xxix. 371 A suppurating tumour resembling a whitlow. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 574 Suppurating corns.

Suppuration (sɒˈpiʊrəʃən). Also 6 -acyon. [ad. L. *suppuratio*, -*ōnem*, n. of action f. *suppurāre* to SUPPURATE. Cf. F. *suppuration*.]

1. The process or condition of suppurating; the formation or secretion of pus; the coming to a head of a boil or other eruption.

1541 COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 Fijb, Yf there be... vehement pulsacyon, in such wise that there is no more hope of the curacyon of the sayd parties without suppuration, all the auncyentes apply the sayd suppurative medycynes. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* ii. xxi. 23 An apostume... that cometh to suppurat by the ayde of medicines and

nature. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* iv. iv. 267, I applied againe the *Malgina*, which caused a Suppuration of the remainder. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet to Ailments*, etc. (1735) 342 The Inflammation ends in a Suppuration and an Abscess in the Lungs. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anal.* (1807) 79 When inflammation of the lungs terminates in suppuration. 1868 DARWIN *Anim.* & *Pl.* xii. II. 12 A cow lost a horn by suppuration. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 762 The suppuration of acne spots.

† 2. A suppurating or suppurated boil, sore, etc. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 57 One that had a suppuration in his chest. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 259 The dung... being applied to the suppurations. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouset's Theat. Jus.* 1105 They will concoct the Impossibilities and suppurations of the breasts.

Suppurative (sɒˈpiʊrətɪv), a. and sb. Also 6 -yō. [ad. mod.L. *suppurātivus*, f. *suppurāt-*: see SUPPURATE v. and -IVE. Cf. F. *suppuratif* (from 16th c.), It. *Fg. suppurativo*, Sp. *suppurativo*.] A. *adj.*

1. Having the property of causing suppurating; inducing the formation of pus.

1541 [see SUPPURATION 1]. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 705 It is meet to vse a suppurative and not a glutinative manner of cure. 1720 W. GINSON *Farrier's Dispens.* i. (1734) 23 Rye... Its chief Service is to suppurative and discontinue Charges or Cataplasms. 1760-72 J. ADAMS tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 46 A small suppurative plaister. 1822-7 GOOCH *Study Med.* (1820) IV. 404 Those irritant, exulcerant, or suppurative applications, which have been employed by many practitioners.

2. Attended or characterized by suppurating.

1794 J. R. COXE *Ess. Inflam.* 54 Mr. John Hunter has divided inflammation into the adhesive, the suppurative, and the ulcerative. 1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 61/2 This suppurative sloughing process had opened a passage... into the... colon. 1879 St. George's *Hosp. Rep.* IX. 622 Suppurative catarrh of the middle ear.

B. *sb.* A medicine or preparation which promotes suppurating.

1568 SKRYNE *The Pest* (1860) 40 Gif the humore be malignant... suppurations must be expedie [sic]. 1671 SALMON *Nynt. Med.* iii. xvi. 508 Suppuratives... bring blood, raw, superfluous and undigested humours to matter and ripeness. 1766 *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 93 Strong suppuratives, in the form of cataplasms, were now used. 1822-7 GOOCH *Study Med.* (1820) III. 508 Increasing the tone of the vessels, by warm suppuratives and astringents. 1887 MOLOVY *Forestry IV. Afr.* 292 *Fagonia arabica*... this plant has a great reputation in India as a suppurative in the cases of abscess.

† **Suppuratory, a. and sb. Obs. rare.** [ad. L. *suppuratorius*, f. *suppurāt-*: see SUPPURATE v. and -ORY 2.] = SUPPURATIVE a. 2 and sb.

1657 TOLINSON *Remed's Disp.* i. xiv. 30 That [medicament] is called *Διαιτρητικόν*, or a suppuratory, which is most congruent and like to our nature. 1730 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 362 Purulent, suppuratory and scrophulous Distempers. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 280 At the approach of the suppuratory fever.

† **Suppure, v. Obs. rare.** [a. F. *suppurer*, ad. L. *suppurāre* to SUPPURATE.] To suppurate.

1611 CORC, *Maturer*... to matter, to suppure.

† **Suppurate, v. Obs.** (Also *pa. pple.* in 6 -ate.) [f. L. *suppurāt-*, pa. ppl. stem of *suppurāre*: see SUPPURATE v. and -ATE 3.] *trans.* To calculate, reckon, compute. Also *absol.* or *intr.*

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 107 Ade the degrees, and mi. to the Longitude (for which th' Ephemerides are supputated, because they place is East from it). 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* iv. xxi. Ccxiij. Behold the table following, where ye shal finde the number of all the sides, diameters and Axes of these inscribed bodies ready supputate. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hen.* i. iii. 163 Their Hegira... is supputated from the flight of Mahumed, out of Mecha. 1680 AUBREY in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) III. 490 He supputated, and found that everything considered 'twas much dearer. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 158 Ephemerides... supputated... for the elevation and meridian of London.

† **Supputation. Obs.** [ad. L. *supputatio*, -*ōnem*, n. of action f. *suppurāre* to SUPPURATE. Cf. F. *supputation* (from 16th c.).]

1. The action (or an act) of calculating or computing; a method or system of reckoning; calculation, computation, reckoning.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 27 Florentius, monke of Worcester, whom y follow specially with Marianus Scotte in the supputation of yeres. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* B jh. A briefe supputation of the ages and yeres of the world. 1555 EDEN *De Rebus* (Ard.) 65 Every leaque conteyneth foure myles, after they supputations. 1560 BIALLE (Geoeva) *Arct. Arg.* 218 b. The supputation of yeres, wherein the Ebrewe, and the Grecians do varie. 1650 TWYSEN in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 67 For the ready supputation of the places of the planets. 1652-62 HEVELIUS *Cosmogr.* *Introd.* (1674) 172 Chronologies... are only bare supputations of times, with some brief touch upon the Actions therein happening. 1696 AUBREY *Fluc.* 24 The skill of dealing with difficult supputations of Numbers oth then discoverable. 1698 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 7 The Julian Period... is a supputation of 780 years. Invented by Julius Scaliger. 1751 *Act 24 Geo. II.* c. 23 § 1 That... the said Supputation, according to which the Year of our Lord beginneth on the twenty-fifth Day of March, shall not be made use of from and after the last Day of December, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-one. 1815 A. CLARKE *Comm. O. T.* P. s. lxxxi. 3 They... sent persons to the top of some hill... about the time which, according to their supputations, the oew moose should appear.

b. *transf.* Estimation, reckoning.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. 2 § 18 In a wise supputation all things begin and end in the Almighty. 1654 TRAFF *Comm. Job* xxxviii. 18 They have their supputations

and conjectures. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 224 He so disturbed and confounded all his supputations, that [etc.].

2. (See quot.) *rare*—

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Supputation*... a pruyning or cutting Trees.

† **Suppate, v. Obs.** [ad. L. *suppātēre* to cut off below, lop, pmne, to count up, f. *sup-* = SUB- 2 + *pātēre* to trim, prune, to clear up, settle, reckon. Cf. F. *suppater* (from 16th c.).] = SUPPUTATE. Hence † **Suppated ppl. a.** (fig.)

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 37 Pe Romaues... ascribede their yeres from the begynnege of their cite y-made. But... Cristen men supgate their yeres from the Incarnation of Criste. *Ibid.* V. 453 Men supputenge tymes of kynges. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxix. 363 Freed from this supputed shame. a 1727 NEWTON *Chronol.* *Abstract* *Introd.* (1728) 4 Others supputing the times by the Succession of the Kings of the Lacedæmonians, affirm that he was not a few years older than the first Olympiad.

|| **Supra (sɪˈprə), adv., (a.), prep.** [L. *suprā* adv. and prep. (see next).] A. *adv.*

1. = ABOVE A. 4; previously, before (in a book or writing). Also in L. phr. *ut supra* = as above. (Abbreviated *sup.*)

[c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 355/2 Nyggarde (or muglard, *supra*, or nygun, or pynchar, *supra*, *tenax*.) 1526 in *Exch. Rolls Scot.* XV. 273 note, The said pension of forty pundis to the said maister Walter... quhill he be promotiv be ws to benefice ut supra. 1616 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 100, 10 cattis tobacco to hym selfe, cost as *supra*. 1668 in *Extr. St. Papers* *lett. Friends* Ser. iii. (1912) 279 The book called The sandy Foundation Shaken, of the same date, ut supra. 1753 *Chambers's Cycl.* Suppl. s. v. *Leaf*, *Villosa* *Leaf*, see *Pilose* *Leaf*, supra. 1861 FALEY *Æschylus* (ed. 2) *Supplices* 953 note, On the metre of this verse see *supra* 7.

† 2. = ABOVE A. 7; in addition, further; more.

1592 NASHE *Strange Newes* H 2, Was sinne so vterly abolished with Tarltons play of the seven deadly sins, that ther could be nothing said *supra* of that argument? 1778 STILES *Diary* 24 Sept. (1901) II. 302 Mr. Beers att. 60 & *supra*.

† **B. adj.** Additional, extra. *Obs.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* iv. iv. 115 The which being not aduertised that they be *supra* Ronod, he is bound to give to the to none but only unto the Sociotell. 1773 *Ann. Reg.*, *Chron.* 89/1 To defray the *supra* charge of coinage.

C. *prep.* in phr. *supra protest* [ad. It. *sopra* *protesto* 'upon protest'] : see QUOTS. and PROTEST sb. 2.

1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 22 After a bill has been protested, it is sometimes accepted by a third party, for the purpose of saving the reputation of a drawer or of an endorser. Such an acceptance is called an acceptance 'Supra Protest'. 1847 B. F. FOSTER *Counting-ho. Assist.* 87 Payment *supra* protest. *Ibid.* 99 The acceptor *supra* protest is bound to notify without delay his acceptance to the person for whose honor it was made.

Supra- (sɪˈprə), prefix, repr. L. *suprā* = *suprā* (related to *super* and ultimately to *sub*) *adv.* and *prep.*, above, beyond, in addition (to), before in time, occurring in a few compounds in classical and late Latin; in med. and mod.L. it is mainly restricted to technical terms. Its meanings in English are for the most part parallel to, but in much less vogue than, those of SUPER-; but it is more prevalent than the latter in certain uses, e.g. the scientific uses in 1 and 2 b, in which it is most commonly employed as a living prefix.

The stressing is as in compounds of SUPER-, q.v. p. 166/3.

1. Over, above, higher than; (less commonly) on, upon : in a physical sense.

1. In prepositional relation to the sb. implied in, or constituting, the second element : = SUPER- 1; as in late L. *supræcelestis* SUPRACELESTIAL, mod. L. *supræ-axillaris* (axilla AXIL), *supræfoliaceus* (folium leaf).

a. Miscellaneous adjs., chiefly scientific : = SUPER- 1 a, c. **Supra-aerial**, situated above the air or atmosphere. **Supra-axillary**, *Bot.*, arising above an axil, as a branch or bud. **Supracoralline**, *Geol.*, lying immediately above the Coralline Oolite. **Supracretaceous**, *Geol.*, lying above the Cretaceous series, as the Tertiary and more recent formations. **Suprafoliaceous**, **Suprafoliar**, *Bot.*, situated or arising above (or upon) a leaf. **Supraglacial**, occurring upon the surface of ice, esp. of a glacier. **Supraideal**, written above the line. **Supramarine**, situated or occurring above the sea. **Supradial**, lying above the middle (e.g. of a series of rocks). **Supratropical**, next 'above', i.e. higher in latitude than, the tropical (see quot.).

1694 HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 120 The Firmament, supposed by Moses to sustain a 'Supra-aerial Sea'. 1760 J. LEE *Introd.* *Bot.* iii. xxi. (1765) 218 'Supra-axillary'. 1770 HOOKER *Sted. Flora* 256 Solanum... flowers in the forks of the stem, or supra-axillary. 1825 ETHERIDGE *Strat. Geol.* xli. 453 The 'Supra-Coralline Beds'. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 221 The marine 'supracretaceous rocks of the South of France'. 1852 LYELL *Man. Elem. Geol.* ix. (ed. 4) 103 Groups of Fossiliferous Strata... Tertiary, Supracretaceous, or Cainozoic. 1777 S. ROBERTSON *Brit. Flora* 21 'Supra-foliaceous, coming out above the leaves, as in Asperifolia'. 1865 TRENIS *Bot. 1121/1* 'Suprafoliar, growing upon a leaf'. 1894 GEIKIE *Gl. Ice Age* (ed. 3) 207 The beds of these 'supra-glacial rivers'. 1874 T. H. KEY *Language* 61 The fact of

its [sc. the aspirate's] having passed into a mere 'supra-lineal mark in classical Greek suggests the question whether it had not even in those days become an unmeaning symbol. 1832 LYEALL *Princ. Geol.* II. 195 The effects... of subterranean action on 'supramarine land. 1863 — *Antip. Man* xiii. (ed. 3) 232 Difficulty in distinguishing between the effects of the submarine and supramarine agency of ice. 1855 J. PHILLIPS *Man. Geol.* 157 Millstone grit ('supramedial group). 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlix. 185 Beginning at 84° N. L. he [sc. Latreille] has seven Arctic ones [sc. climates], which he names polar, subpolar, superior, intermediate, 'supratropical, tropical, and equatorial.

D. Anat. and Zool. Extensively used to form adjectives (some of which are also used *ellipt.* as sbs.) in the sense 'situated above, or on the dorsal side of (sometimes, upon the upper surface of) the part or organ denoted by the second element'; as in mod.L. *supracostalis* (costa rib), *suprarenalis* SUPRARENAL. = SUPER-1 b.

Numerous compounds of this class appear in recent Dicts., general and technical; the following is a selection of the more important. The meaning can usually be inferred from that of the second element; where necessary, a brief explanation or reference is added in parentheses. (Cf. SUB-1b.)

Supra-abdominal, *supra-acromial*, *supra-anal*, *supra-angular* (the angular bone of the lower jaw in some vertebrates: cf. ANGULAR 2 a, quot. 1855), *supra-aryleoid*, *supra-auditory*, *supra-aureicular*, *suprabrachial*, *suprabuccal*, *supracæcal*, *supracaudal*, *supracardial*, *condylod* (= above a condyle or condyles of the humerus, femur, etc.), *supracostal*, *supracoxal*, *supracranial* (= on the upper surface of the cranium), *supradorsal*, *supradu'al* (= above the dura mater), *supra-ethmoid*, *supraglottic* (above the glottis), *suprahepatic* (on the upper surface of the liver), *suprahypoid*, *supra-iliac* (= on the upper surface of the ilium), *supramarginal* (*spec.* above the upper edge of the Sylvian fissure), *supramastoid*, *supramaxial*, *supranervian*, *supranervial* (= above a neural axis), *supranuclear* (NUCLEUS 6 b), *supra-ocular* (= above the ocular region, *spec.* of the small scales in reptiles above the superciliaries; also sb.), *supra-oesophageal* (= on the dorsal side of the oesophagus, applied to a nervous ganglia in invertebrates), *suprapapillary* (= above the biliary papilla), *suprapedal* (= above the 'foot' of a mollusc), *suprapharyngeal* (= *supra-oesophageal*), *suprapubic*, *supravit* (hence *supravivally* adv., above the pubis), *suprasyngal* (of plates of the carapace in tortoises; also sb.), *supratrimal* (RIMA), *supraseptal* (SEPTUM), *suprastapedial*, *suprasternal*, *supratrochlear* (TROCHLEA a, b), *supratympanic*, *supraventricular* (VENTRICLE 2).

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 114/1 Two 'supra-abdominal nervous columns generally extend along the middle of the back. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 130 The *transversalis humeri* artery ends by dividing into the 'supra-acromial and supra-scapular arteries. 1893 H. MORRIS *Treat. Hum. Anat.* 83 The supra-acromial branches cross the clavicular insertion of the trapezius and the acromion process. 1867 LANKESTER in *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* Nov. 335 The 'supra-anal organ is very small. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 277/1 The anterior extremities of the angular and 'supra-angular pieces are wedged into corresponding grooves of the symphyseal element. 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 872 The bones forming the right and left Mandibulae, namely, the Dentals, Splenials, Supra-angulars, Angulars and Articulars. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 48 The arytenoid and the 'supra-arytenoid cartilages, with their connecting muscle. 1856 HUXLEY *Ling's Frh. Rem. Catlin.* 87 The mastoid processes are large, the 'supra-auditory ridges strong. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Diet.* 'Supra-aureicular diameter, parietal diameter, inferior. 1916 KEITH in *Man* XVI. 101 Skull of an aged man. Maximum length, 195 mm.; width, 140 mm.; height (supra-aureicular), 116 mm. 1889 DUNNAN & WINGRAVE *Gloss. Terms*. 'Supra-brachial, applied to the dorsal division of the palmar chamber to the lamellibranchiata... above the gills, which separate it from the infra-brachial chamber. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 665/1 Large special ganglia (optic, stellate, and 'supra-buccal) are developed in the higher forms (Siphonopoda). 1901 P. C. MITCHELL in *Trans. Linn. Soc., Zool.* Oct. 188 In *Spheniscus* the portion between the supra-duodenal loop and the rectum... is expanded into a minor fold, to which I give the name 'supra-cæcal kink'. 1890 *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 180 The 'supracaudal muscle is the direct continuation backwards of the *spinalis dorsi*. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 91 An elongated opening... called the 'supracaudal foramen which transmits the median nerve and brachial artery. 1899 ALLBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* VI. 659 Supracaudal fracture may readily implicate the nerve. 1866 QUAIN'S *Elem. Nat.* (ed. 7) II. 385 The occasional prominence called the 'supracaudaloid process. 1834 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* (ed. 4) II. 634 Mr. W. Stokes, of Dublin, advocates... the supra-condylod amputation of the thigh. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.* 'Supracostal... the supra-costal muscles, which raise the ribs. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Diet.* Supracostal groove, light furrow sometimes found along upper edge of the body of a rib, at its posterior extremity. 1872 HUMPHREY *Myology* 21 The 'supracoxal part of the pelvis. 1848 OWEN *Homol. Vertebrate Skel.* 48 The frontals and parietals, being ossified in 'supracranial fibrous membrane. 1889 *Nature* 20 June 175/1 The... details of the mouth-plates, the 'supradorsal membrane... and other... portions. 1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 232/2 'Supra-dural branch or ramus parietalis. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 66 In the Salmon this region [sc. the mesothymoid cartilage]... is covered by a 'supra-ethmoid bony plate. 1890 *Retrospect Med.* CII. 302 The narrowing of the 'supraglottic portion of the larynx. 1848

DUNGLISON *Med. Lex. s.v. Hepatic*, Hepatic Veinsor 'Supra-hepatic veins... open into the vena cava inferior. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 17 Sept. 672 In suprahepatic abscess the pus occurs between the layers of the coronary ligament. 1882 QUAIN'S *Elem. Anat.* (ed. 9) I. 292 'Suprahyoid muscles. 1870 FLOWER *Osteol. Mammalia* xvii. 285 The ilium is flattened and expanded, and has a greatly extended... 'supra-iliac border. 1872 H. A. NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 109 Anan-chytidae... anus... marginal, or 'supramarginal. 1899 ALLBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* VII. 433 The left visual word-centre... is now... supposed to be situated in the angular and possibly in part of the supramarginal convolution. 1893 H. MORRIS *Treat. Hum. Anat.* 37 A ridge of bone, the 'supra-mastoid crest, runs immediately above the external auditory meatus. 1865 *Reader No. 145-409/1* The 'supranasal notch. 1903 *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* II. 125 Nostril pierced in a single nasal; no supranasal. 1888 'Supranervian [see subnervian], Sub. 1b). 1899 ALLBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* VII. 623 The 'supra-nuclear convolutions of the nerve. 1897 GUNTHER in Mary Kingsley *V. Africa* 696 Two large 'supraoculars on each side. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 524/1 The... 'supra-oesophageal ganglions are protected by a dense membrane. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 112/2 The brain, or supra-oesophageal mass. 1897 ALLBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* III. 723 The duodenum is more extensively dilated [in infra-papillary carcinoma] than in 'supra-papillary carcinoma. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 110 A 'supra-pedal gland appears to be present in all *Liponotata*. 1878 BELL *tr. Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 351 There is but one buccal ganglion in the Dibranchiata, and behind it there is a large 'supra-pharyngeal ganglion. 1848 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 'Supra-Pubian Nerve, is the internal ramus of the inguino-cutaneous branch of the first lumbar nerve. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 507/1 The shortest route by which the bladder can be reached at this early age is according to the method of the 'suprapubic operation. 1847-9 *Ibid.* IV. 280/1 In the turtles... the supra-pubic muscle divides into two fasciculi. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* I. 1098/2 A supra-pubic abscess. *Ibid.* 1214/2 Suprapubic lithotomy in a boy. *Ibid.* 204/2 I... proceeded to open the bladder 'suprapublically upon the point of an ordinary lithotomy-staff. 1893 NICHOLSON & LYNECKER *Palæont.* II. 1036 While... the nuchal is a cartilage bone, the pygal and 'suprapygals are of purely dermal origin. 1893 H. MORRIS *Treat. Hum. Anat.* 948 The cavity is naturally divided into two portions—'supra- and infra-nuchal—divided by the glottis. 1890 *Q. J. Jnl. Microsc. Sci.* XXX. 137 The smaller division of the coelom, the 'suprascapal cavity, is continued into the tentacles. 1875 W. K. PARKER in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 710/2 The short, notched 'supra-stapedial... the slender, combined infra-stapedial and stylo-hyal... are still cartilaginous. 1862 H. W. FULLER *Dis. Lungs* 4 The 'supra-sternal is the hollowed space which lies immediately above the notch of the sternum. 1876 QUAIN'S *Elem. Anat.* (ed. 8) I. 27 The occurrence of supra-sternal bones in some animals. 1882 *Ibid.* (ed. 9) I. 27 The upper end [of the sternum] is marked by the deep supra-sternal notch. 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 280/1 It [sc. the frontal nerve]... ascends round the superciliary arch... and is thenceforth called by some the external frontal nerve in contradistinction to a branch from itself, the 'supra-trochlear, or internal frontal. 1870 FLOWER *Osteol. Mammalia* x. 157 The large 'supratympanic or mastoid bulla [of *Pedetes capensis*]. 1855 *Reader* 11 Mar. 288 The 'supraventricular masses of the hemispheres [of the brain].

C. With sb., denoting a part situated above that denoted by the second element, as mod.L. *supræ-clavicula*, SUPRACLAVICLE.

2. In adverbial relation to the second element: = SUPER-2. † *Supra-nominated ppl. a.*, above-named. *Supra-position*, the action of placing or state of being placed above or upon something; position above; in quot. 1788 = SUPERPOSITION 2. *Suprasoriferous a.*, *Bot.*, bearing sori on the upper surface.

1599 A. M. tr. *Cabellhouer's Bk. Physicke* 344/2 Take... of the 'supra-nominated poudre 3 qu. of an ounce. 1683 Y. HOOKER *Pref. Poridge's Mystic Div.* 105 The Architypus Glohe, or Original Being is the Basis... of all other Essences... brought forth out of the Womb of pure Nature supra-nominated. 1788 in E. H. BARKER *Parriana* (1829) II. 64 Coincidence can only be proved by 'supra-position. 1855 T. R. JONES *Aquarian Nat.* 9 Their... steady supra-position upon each other should ensure... stability. 1857 T. MOORE *Handbk. Brit. Ferns* (ed. 3) 46 Crenato-lobate above, 'suprasoriferous.

3. In adjectival relation to the sb. constituting or implied in the second element: = SUPER-3. **a.** *Anat. and Zool.* = Superior, upper; (a structure) situated above some other, or forming or belonging to the upper part of (that denoted by the second element); chiefly in mod.L. terms, as *supramamma*. Also *supracommisura*, a commissure of nerve-fibres above and in front of the pineal body. 1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 132/1 The diatela... is... continuous with the supra-commissure. 1901 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 2), Supramaxilla... Supra-obliquus... Supratubular. 1902 *Amer. Anthropol.* IV. 172/1 The significance of the 'supramamma' (a sort of rudimentary mamma).

b. *Anat. and Zool.* Prefixed to adjs., or forming derivative adjs. from sbs. in a (sometimes used ellipt. as sbs.): = Pertaining to or situated on the upper... or the upper part of (what is expressed by the second element), as *supralabial* (the upper lip), *supramaxillary* (the upper jaw). 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, 'Supralabial. 1904 *Biol. Bulletin* Nov. 293 A black spot, just above the sixth supralabial. *Ibid.*, The supralabials are dusky yellow. 1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 548/1 Its 'supra-maxillary part is constituted by one or two large branches. 1872 HUMPHREY *Myology* 46 The supra-maxillary, or second division of the fifth [nerve].

II. Above (in various figurative senses); higher in quality, amount, or degree. (Cf. SUPER-4, 5, 6.)

4. a. Prefixed to adjectives: = SUPER-4 a, as *supra-Christian*, -conscious, -historical, -intellectual, -legal, -local, -mechanical, -moral, -national, -normal (= SUPERNORMAL), -ordinary, -rational; † *Supravulgar*, that is above the common or ordinary. Also in derived sbs., as *supra-rationalism*, and advs., as *supra-locally*.

1867 SWINBURNE *Blake* (1868) 266 Thus prophesies Blake, in a fury of 'supra-Christian dogmatism. 1891 JAS. ONR *Chr. View God & World* ii. (1893) 70 Hartmann... speaks... of his Absolute... as 'supra-conscious. 1902 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 385 Experimental psychological research is throwing great light on... the importance of the subconscious and supraconscious, or the 'Subliminal' self. 1908 *Hibbert Jnl.* Jan. 436 The intelligence... tries to apprehend the 'supra-corporeal in terms of the corporeal. 1894 N. BUCHANAN tr. *Harnack's Hist. Dogma* I. ii. 97 History and doctrine are surrounded by a bright cloud of the 'suprahistorical. 1885 SETH *Scot. Philos.* vi. 188 The hungering and thirsting of men's hearts after... some 'supra-intellectual union... with the source of all. 1875 *Digby Real Prop.* vi. (1876) 289 He would... be restrained... by the extra-legal, or, if the expression may be allowed, 'supra-legal power of Chancellor. 1852 Bp. FORBES *Nicene Creed* viii. 146 Immensity... and 'supralocal existence, are the qualities of the true God. *Ibid.* xiii. 227 The supra-local Presence of His Body in the Sacrament of the Altar. 1866 *Clerical Jnl.* 3 May 422/1 Jesus Christ... offers... is offered, on all earthly altars supernaturally and 'supra-locally. 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* 3 Impossible... that an Animal Body could have been... formed without a 'Supra-mechanical Organisation. 1894 ROMANES *Thoughts Relig.* 1. ii. (1895) 81 Without being 'supra-moral... He may be immoral. 1908 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 384 One great 'Supranational body, in which there should be 'neither Jew nor Greek'. 1897 LANG in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 774 'Supranational phenomena. 1863 SWINBURNE *Treat. Spensals* (1866) 22 Yet doth their 'supraordinary Understanding... supply that small defect of Age. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. u. xxx. (1739) 136 The Pope had now usurped a power supra-ordinary over all Appeals. 1894 N. BUCHANAN tr. *Harnack's Hist. Dogma* I. App. iii. 346 The Divine Original Essence is 'supra-rational. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1995 Their... views were designated as supranaturalism, and not as 'supranaturalism or irrationalism. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* t. (1703) 81 To furnish himself with 'supravulgar and noble qualities.

b. Prefixed to a sb., forming an adj., as *supra-state* (cf. SUPER-4 b). 1904 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 200 If there is an inter-State life there is also a supra-State life.

5. Prefixed to a sb. = SUPER-5; as *supra-entity*. 1647 HERRICK *Noble Numb.* Upon God, God is not only said to be An Ens, but Supraentite.

6. = Higher, superior (cf. SUPER-6 b), as *supra-consciousness*, † *supra-passion*, *supra-world*. 1914 19th Cent. July 121 This 'supra-consciousness... is seen... to be independent of the material senses. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 538 The merits and 'supra-passions of Saints. 1907 E. E. FOURMIE D'ALBE (title) Two New Worlds. I. The Infra-World. II. The 'Supra-World.

7. Above in degree or amount, beyond, more than (what is expressed by the second element): with sbs., as *supra-centenarian* (so *supra-centenarianism*), or adjs., as *supramaximal*, *supra-optimal* (also ellipt. as sbs., *sc.* temperature); *Supra-quantivalent a.*, more than equivalent, higher in ideal than real value; so *supraquantivalent*.

1870 SCOFFERN *Stray Leaves Sci. & Folk-lore* 470, I do not find that women figure as 'supra-centenarians in any way comparable to men. 1881 W. D. MACYAN *Index Registers* *Ducklington* Pref. One case of 'supra-centenarianism is recorded; the 'old widow Knapp' was buried 20 March 1727, at the age of 105. 1905 *Science* 23 June 948 Death at the 'supramaximal or subnormal may be due to changes of a very definite nature. 1904 *Ibid.* 2 Dec. 751 This reaction is repeated as long as an effective 'supra-optimal or suboptimal temperature continues. 1903 *Allen & Neurol.* Feb. 50 (Cent. D., Suppl.) Occupation is very especially suited to produce a 'supraquantivalence of certain ideas. *Ibid.*, We had previously considered as the basis of the 'supraquantivalent idea the frequent repetition... of definite trains of thought.

8. Before in time; = SUPER-8; as in SUPRA-LAPSARIAN; so † *Supra-creatarian*, one who believes that in the divine decrees the purpose of election and reprobation was antecedent to that of creation; also as adj.

1660 HEYLIN *Hist. Quinquart.* III. 61 According to the Supra-lapsarian, or Supra-creatarian way. *Ibid.* 64 The Supra-lapsarians... (or Supra-creatarians rather, as a late judicious Writer calls them).

III. In the highest or to a very high degree.

9. Very highly, extremely, = SUPER-9 a, b: as *supra-censorious*, *supra-feminine*, *supra-fine* (= SUPERFINE), *supra-sensitive* (= SUPERSENSITIVE), *supra-subtle* (= SUPERSUBTLE), adjs.; *supragravitate*, *supra-parasite* (with it, to play the parasite to excess), *supra-saturate* (= SUPERSATURATE), vbs.

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Aug. 5/2 This 'supra-censorious censorship of minor news. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* July 117 A 'supra-feminine love of softness and splendour. 1819 *Syn. Sath. Game Laws* Wks. 1859 I. 259/1 The 'supra-fine country gentleman. 1672 FLAMSTED in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 130 The apogon part of the system may contain more of matter... and consequently... may 'supragravitate and incline the axis towards the synodical line. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. vi. 108 The slave Sancho doth 'supra-parasite it. 1770 *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 341 Till the fluids are (if I may use that expression) 'supra-saturated with the acid. 1893 W. H. HUDSON *Idle Days Patagonia* xii. (1893) 194 'Suprasensitive retinae. 1894 *Athenæum* 13 Jan. 47/2 The same 'supra-subtle unraveller of mysteries.

IV. 10. Expressing addition; involving addition or repetition (cf. SUPER-13, 14, 15): as † *supra-addition* (= SUPERADDITION 2), *supra-compound*

(= a compound of a compound, a compound of more than two elements). †**Suprabipartient** = *superbipartient* (see **SUPRA-14**). **Supradeocompound**, **supradeocomposite** *adjs.* *Bot.*, additionally decompound; triply or more than triply compound. 1706 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) II, 46 These... were the doctrines and "supra-additions of the Scribes and Pharisees. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xi. 136 The length of the foot... in respect to the breadth, makes a double "suprabipartient, a diaphanous, and a diatessaron. 1791 HAMILTON tr. *Berthollet's Dying* I. i. 22 At other times they unite with the salts and form "supradeocompounds. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II, 532 Acids, alkalies, [etc.]... may sometimes form supra-compounds with the cloth, and thereby change its colour. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Leaf*, "Supradeocomposite *Leaf*, one which has the common petiole divided more than twice. *Ibid.* s.v. *Leaf (Compound)*, The "Supradeocomposite [leaf]. 1777 S. ROSSON *Brit. Flora* 24 Hemlock Dropwort. Leaves supradeocompound. 1747 GARROO & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 225 The leaves are supra-decompound, the leaflets oblong and ovate.

†**Supracargo**. *Obs.* Also 7 **sopracargo**. [ad. Sp. *sobrecargo* (f. *sobre* over + *cargo* CARGO), whence F. *subrécharge*, also †*supercarge* (Voltaire), Pg. *sobrecarga*.] = **SUPERCARGO**.

1667 DENHAM *Direct. Painter* I. xiii. 12 Though Clifford in the Character appear Of Supra-Cargo to our Fleet and their. 1674 J. COLLINS *Introduct. Merchants Acc.* E 3, Journal of the Sopracargos Accounts. 1719 De Foe *Crisoei* (Globe) 198 What Business had I to... turn Supra Cargo to Guinea, to fetch Negroes? 1813 MILBURN *Oriental Commerce* II. 533 The Company's instructions to the supracargoes of their ships are very particular as to the mode of package and stowage. 1824 *Encycl. Métrop.* (1845) XVI, 589/1 The black [teas],... or hoheas, [are brought] from Fok-kyen, called the Bohoa country by the Supra-cargoes at Canton. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 321 The supracargoes... at last counselled acquiescence.

Supracelestial, *a. rare*. [f. late L. *supræcelestis*: see **SUPRA-14** a, **CELESTIAL**.] = **SUPRACELESTIAL** I, 2.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 291 Abraham, experte in astronomy... folowede in erthe that he vnderstode by the disposition of bodies supracelestialle. 1811 R. HINOMARSH tr. *Swedenborg's Coranis* 110 If I have told you earthly things, and ye believe not, how shall ye believe if I shall tell you supra-celestial things? [Cf. John iii. 12 τὰ ἐπουράνια.]

Supraciliary (*suprasi-li-āri*), *a. (sb.) Anat. and Zool.* [f. **SUPRA-14** b, after *superciliary*.] = **SUPERCILIARY**; as *sb.* applied *spec.* to the small scales attached to the eyelids in reptiles, below the supra-oculars.

1828-32 in WEBSTER (citing Ure). 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* II. 76 In the Man... the supraciliary ridges or brow-prominences usually project but little. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 450 A yellowish suffusion above the head, and especially along the supraciliary stripes. 1903 *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* II. 125 Five supraciliary... 10 or 11 supraciliary.

Supraclavicle (-klē'vik'l). *Anat. and Zool.* Also in L. form **supradlavicula**. [See **SUPRA-14** c and **CLAVICLE**.] A superior bone of the scapular arch in some fishes, above the clavicle. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 162 In bony Fishes, where the clavicles... may not only be provided with a distinct inter-clavicle, but also each with a distinct portion above—the supra-clavicle. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* iii. 59 The scapular... arch is suspended from the skull by the (supra)scapula post-temporal... Then follows the (scapula) supraclavicular. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 426 The *Ganoidei* and *Teleostei* have investing bones known as supra-clavicle, clavicle, inter-clavicle, and post-clavicle.

Supraclavicular (-klā'vi-ki-lā'ri), *a. Anat. and Zool.* [In sense 1, ad. mod.L. *suprāclaviculāris*, f. *suprā* **SUPRA-14** b + *clavicula* CLAVICLE¹. In sense 2, f. **SUPRACLAVICLE**: see **ANL**.]

1. Situated above the clavicle or collar-bone. 1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 753/2 The supra-clavicular and acromial nerves, from the termination of the cervical plexus. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 193 Forced breathing called into play the diaphragm far more than the supra-clavicular muscles. 1886 FAGEE *Princ. Med.* I. 755 In one of my cases, these supraclavicular swellings were much larger than hen's eggs.

2. Pertaining to the supraclavicle. In recent Dicts.

Suprahuman, *a. rare*. [**SUPRA-4a**.] = **SUPRAPHUMAN**.

1740 CHEVNE *Regimen* 40 Outward and inward Means may be... bestowed, by external Providences, suprahuman... Aid and Grace. 1809 J. FOSTER *Contrib. Eclectic Rev.* (1844) I. 379 No believer in any supra-human means, in any immediate interposition of the Almighty. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Rhetoric Wks.* 1859 XI. 42 Any supra-human intelligence, divine or angelic.

So **Suprahumanity** = **SUPRAPHUMANITY**.

1818 COLEBRIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 253 An essential supra-humanity in Christ.

Supralapsarian (*suprā-lap-sā-ri-ān*), *sb.* and *a. Theol.* [f. mod.L. *suprālapsārius*, f. *suprā* **SUPRA-8** + L. *lapsus* fall, LAPSE: see **IAN**. Cf. F. *supralapsaire*.]

A. *sb.* A name applied to those Calvinists who held the view that, in the divine decrees, the predestination of some to eternal life and of others to eternal death was antecedent to the creation and the fall: opposed to **INFRALAPSARIAN**.

1633 HOARO *Gods Love to Mankind* 12 The Maintainers of the Absolute Decree do say... either that all actions... and all events... are absolutely necessary; so the Supralapsarians:

or that all mens ends (at least) are unalterable and indeterminate by the power of their wills; so the Sublapsarians. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 75, I believe, with the Supralapsarian, that God hath decreed, not to bestow converting Grace upon many who could easily (had he so pleased) have converted. 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* I. i. 50 Some few Theologues... have got the name of Supralapsarians, for venturing to look back beyond the fall of Adam for God's decrees of election and reprobation. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 84/1 According to the supralapsarians, the object of predestination is, *homo creabilis et labilis*; and, according to the sublapsarians and infralapsarians, *homo creatus et lapsus*. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 400 The young candidate for academical honours... was strictly interrogated by a synod of louing Supralapsarians as to the day and hour when he experienced the new birth.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Supralapsarians or their doctrine; that is a Supralapsarian.

1633 HOARO *Gods Love to Mankind* 2 The rest of that side, thinking to avoyd the great inconveniences, to which that supralapsarian way lyeth open... present man to God in his decree of Reprobation, lying in the fall. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 79 A treatise of Beza's upon the Supralapsarian scheme of Predestination. 1764 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* xvii. (1833) 639/1 The Supralapsarian and Sublapsarian divines forgot their debates and differences. 1831 MACAULAY *Ess. Pilgr. Progr.* (1897) 191 An absurd allegory written by some raving supralapsarian preacher who was dissatisfied with the mild theology of the Pilgrim's Progress. 1839 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* iii. ii. § 32 The Supra-lapsarian tenets of Calvin. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 679/2 The supralapsarian view was... adopted by Beza and other Calvinists, as it had been held by some of the Augustinian schoolmen.

Hence **Supralapsarianism** [cf. mod.L. *suprālapsāriismus*], the doctrine of the Supralapsarians. So †**Supralapsary** *sb.* and *a.* = **SUPRALAPSARIAN**.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Supralapsary*, in Theology, a Person who holds, that God, without any Regard to the good or evil Works of Men, has resolv'd, by an eternal Decree, to save some, and damn others. 1755 JOHNSON, *Supralapsary*, antecedent to the fall of man. 1775 ASH, *Supralapsarianism*. 1841 J. EVANS *St. Denom. Chr. World* 80 Recent divines who have gone to the height of Supralapsarianism. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 1. 458 Whitgift strove to force on the Church the supralapsarianism of his Lambeth Articles.

Supraliminal (*suprālī-mī-nāl*), *a. Psych.* [f. **SUPRA-14** a + L. *līmin*, LĪMEN threshold; after *subliminal*.] Above the limen or threshold of sensation or consciousness; belonging to the ordinary or normal consciousness: opp. to **SUBLIMINAL**.

1894 MYERS in *Proc. Soc. Psychical Res.* Feb. 306, I hold... that this subliminal consciousness... may embrace a far wider range... of activity than is open to our supraliminal consciousness. *Ibid.* [See **SUBLIMINAL**.] Hence **Supraliminally** *adv.*

a 1901 MYERS *Hum. Personality* I. 87 We need not postulate any direct or supernatural knowledge,—but merely a subliminal calculation... expressing itself supraliminally.

Supralunar (*suprālū-nār*), *a.* [See **SUPRA-14** a and **LUNAR**, and cf. **SUBLUNAR**.] = next: cf. **SUBLUNAR**.

1719 STEELE *Old Whig* No. 2. 12 Comets, said he, are Two-fold, Supralunar, and Sub-lunar, 1848 KINGSLEY *Yeast* ii, I am... utterly deficient in that sixth sense of the angelic or supralunar beautiful, which fills your soul with ecstasy. 1855 *Misc.* (1859) II. 114 The most supralunar rosepink of piety, devotion, and parity.

Supralunary (*suprālū-nārī*), *a.* [See **SUPRA-14** a and **LUNARY**, and cf. **SUBLUNARY**.] = **SUBLUNARY**.

1635 SWAN *Spec. Mundi* (1670) 84 The admittance of terrene Exhalations to join their forces towards the effecting of supralunary Comets. 1656 HALES *Gold Rem.* (1673) 276 Certain strange supralunary arguments, which never fell within the sphere of common action. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 216 If it be once granted that there is a Providence, 'tis an absurd... conceit, to confine it, to the Supralunary Regions. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 628/1 His head full of these supralunary matters.

Supramundane (*suprāmū-ndē-n*), *a.* [ad. mod.L. **suprāmūndinus*, f. *suprā* **SUPRA-14** a, 4 + *mundus* world. Cf. F. *supramondain*, It. *sopramondano*.] = **SUPERMUNDANE**.

1662 STANLEY *Hist. Chaldaic Philos.* (1701) 8/2 The Supramundane Light, an Incorporeal Infinite luminous Space, in which the intellectual Beings reside. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 14. 243 These Eternal Gods of Plato, called by his Followers *θεοὶ ἀνεκχώρητοι*, the Supramundane Gods. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* II. (1765) 363 Beings divine, supramundane, and... unchangeable. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 52 The supramundane, divine nature of Virtue. 1872 LADON *Elem. Kelig.* iii. 83 Revelation has familiarized Christians with the angels, as supramundane beings. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Oct. 5/3 Free trade is... suitable rather for an ideal and supramundane existence than for the present state of society.

Supranatural (*suprānātūrāl*, -tūrāl), *a. (sb.) rare*. [See **SUPRA-4** a and **NATURAL**. Cf. F. *supranaturalisme*, -iste.] = **SUPERNATURAL**.

1857 P. FREEMAN *Princ. Div. Serv.* II. 32 To express... their... conceptions of the divine and supranatural element in the subject. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects* 125/1 A mechanical Deity that is only so far supra-natural as that Infinite Substance must always stand in antagonism with the finite. 1908 *Hibbert Jnl.* July 808 We measure the change from the standpoint of the supranatural.

So **Supranaturalism**, **Supranaturalist**, **Supranaturalistic** *a.*, **Supra-nature** (= **SUPERNATURALISM**, etc.).

1828-32 WEBSTER (citing MURDOCK), **Supranaturalism**. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., **Supranaturalists**, a name given of late years to the middle party among the divines of Germany, to distinguish them from the Rationalists, and

from the Evangelical party. 1846 GEO. ELIOT tr. *Strauss Life Jesus* Introd. § 11. 1. 46 Those theologians... who think to unite both parties by this middle course—a vain endeavour which the rigid supranaturalist pronounces heretical, and the rationalist derides. 1846 WOODFORD (citing P. C.) c. Supranaturalistic. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mythics* (1860) II. xiii. 1. 250 They sought... for a sign; and in their credulous incredulity, grew greedy of every supranaturalism except the scriptural. 1866 *Chambers' Encycl.* VIII. 120/2 The struggle between Rationalism and Supranaturalism. 1890 J. F. SMITH tr. *Pfeiderer's Developm. Theol.* II. ii. 122 The difficulties of the supranaturalist theology. 1908 *Hibbert Jnl.* July 808 It is increased knowledge of nature which has made supra-nature incredible.

Supra-occipital, *a. and sb.* *Anat. and Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *suprā-occipitalis*: see **SUPRA-14** b and **OCIPITAL**.] = **SUPEROCCIPITAL**.

1846 OWEN in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* I. 319 The flattening... of the human supra-occipital, parietal and frontal bones. 1848—*Homol. Vertebrat. Skel.* 5, 1, regard the supra-occipital as the serial homologue of the parietal and the midfrontal. 1851 MANTELL *Petrefactions* iv. § 3. 330 The horns being placed more anteriorly in relation to the supra-occipital ridge. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 56 The supra-occipital separates the parietals, and forms a suture with the frontals.

Supra-orbital, *a. (sb.) Anat. and Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *suprā-orbitalis*: see **SUPRA-14** b and **ORBITAL**.] Situated or occurring above the orbit of the eye. Also as *sb.* a supra-orbital artery, vein, bone, or nerve.

1828 QUAIN *Elem. Anat.* 648 The external, or supra-orbital branch [of the frontal nerve]. 1846 OWEN in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* I. 283 The bones of the dermo-skeleton are:—The Supratemporals; The Supraorbitalis; The Suborbitalis; The Labialis. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. iv. 117 The supra-orbital plates or processes of the frontal bones are much broader than in the wild rabbit. 1876 TOMES *Dental Anat.* 39 Pain... is often referred to the point of emergence of a nerve, as... in supra-orbital neuralgia.

Also **Supra-orbitar**, **Supra-orbitary** [mod.L. *suprā-orbitarius*], *adjs.*

1782 MONRO *Anat.* 287 The sight may be lost by an injury done to the supra-orbital branch. 1844 SIR C. BELL *Anat. Expression* ii. (ed. 3) 49 The prominences over the orbits (the supra-orbital ridges), which are peculiar to a more advanced age. 1856 TOWN & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 7 The fissure which bounds the supra-orbital convolution.

Suprarenal (*suprārē-nāl*), *a. (sb.) Anat.* [ad. mod.L. *suprārēnālis*: see **SUPRA-14** b and **RENAL**.] Situated above the kidney; applied to a pair of ductless glands (*suprarenal bodies*, *capsules*, *corpuscles*, *glands*), one immediately above each kidney; also to other structures connected with these.

1828 QUAIN *Elem. Anat.* 500 The kidneys and supra-renal capsules. 1840 W. J. E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 309 The Supra-renal are sometimes branches of the phrenic or of the renal arteries. *Ibid.* 350 The Supra-renal veins terminate partly in the renal veins, and partly in the inferior vena cava. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 154 The connective tissue corpuscles of the supra-renal glands. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 365/1 The 'suprarenal bodies' or 'adrenals'. 1905 H. D. ROLLESTON *Dis. Liver* 271 The various preparations of suprarenal gland substance.

b. *transf.* Of, pertaining to, or affecting the suprarenal capsules.

1876 BRISTOWE *Theory & Pract. Med.* (1878) 523 There are no lesions... which are constantly associated with the suprarenal affection. *Ibid.* 585 Supra-renal degeneration.

B. *sb.* A suprarenal capsule (in quot. 1841, a suprarenal artery).

1841 R. E. GRANT *Outl. Comp. Anat.* 532 The aorta gives off... the two small phrenic arteries... to the diaphragm; two or more minute supra-renals to the supra-renal capsules. 1895 *Athenæum* 7 Dec. 795/2 The supra-renal bodies of fishes... There was no relation... between the supra-renals and the lymphatic head-kidney. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 313 Glands without ducts, such as the... suprarenals.

Hence **Suprarenalin**, **Suprarenin**, a substance extracted from suprarenal capsules, used as a haemostatic.

1904 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 17 Sept. 681 The constitution of suprarenin. 1909 *Chem. & Druggist* 20 Feb. 316/2 Novocain-Suprarenin Dental Tablets... contain... Suprarenin horate. 1909 *Cent. Diet.* Suppl., Suprarenalin.

|| **Suprascapula** (*suprāskā-pi-lā*), *Anat. and Zool.* Pl. -æ. [mod.L.: see **SUPRA-3** a and **SCAPULA**.] A bone (or cartilage) in the upper or anterior part of the scapular arch or shoulder-girdle, in fishes, and in some batrachians and reptiles.

1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 175 The special names of the above elements of the humeral arch of the occipital vertebra are, from above downwards, 'supra-scapula', 'scapula', 'coracoid'. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 81 (The dorsal scapula) consists of a broad semicartilaginous supra-scapula and an ossified scapula.

Suprascapular, *a. Anat. and Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *suprāscapularis*: see **SUPRA-14** b, 3 b. and **SCAPULAR**.] Situated above or upon the scapula; belonging to or connected with the upper or anterior part of the scapular arch, or the suprascapula. 1828 QUAIN *Elem. Anat.* 160 A foramen, for the transmission... of the supra-scapular nerve. *Ibid.* 401 The supra-scapular and posterior-scapular arteries. *Ibid.* 416 The nerve passes through the supra-scapular notch, or foramen. 1854 OWEN tr. *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 190 The suprascapular plate remains long cartilaginous, and always partly so. *Ibid.* 210 The upper or supra-scapular piece... retains... its cartilaginous state. 1878 tr. *Bayant Surg.* I. 479 The suprascapular artery and vein will always be seen behind the clavicle.

Also †**Suprascapulary** *a.*

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Infra Spinatus Musculus*, or *Supra Scapularis Secundus*, proceeds under the spine, from the Basis of the Scapula, with the Second, Supra Scapularis, Carnous and Thick, and runs into the Ligament of the Shoulder. 1828-32 WESTER.

Suprascript (sū'praskript), *a.* [ad. late L. *suprascriptus*, *f. suprà* above + *scriptus* written.] Written above: = **SUPERSCRIPIT** *a.*

1895 W. M. LINDSAY *Introd. Latin Textual Emend.* 36 In the original the *h* was expressed by this suprascript sign. 1902 *Scotsman* 5 Nov. 17/7 To have one's attention, at the height of a tragic climax, hitched up by a suprascript cipher.

† **Supra-sedeas**, error for **SUPERSEDEAS**.

1615 BRETON *Char. Ess.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 101 It is a *supra sedes* for all diseases.

Suprasensible, *a. (sb.)* [SUPRA- 4 *a.* So *f.*] = **SUPERSENSIBLE**; also *absol.* with *the*.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 177/1 Kant applies the term of *noumenon* to the notion of God, and generally to all suprasensible objects, which may be conceived of. *Ibid.*, The acceptance of this postulate [of the practical reason] as true and legitimate does not constitute a scientific certainty... which indeed does not exist for the supra-sensible. 1895 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* ij, Your Platonical 'eternal world of suprasensible forms'. 1902 A. M. FAIRBAIRN *Philos. Chr. Relig.* i. vi. 200 Religion is, subjectively, man's consciousness of relation to suprasensible Being.

Suprasensual, *a.* [SUPRA- 4 *a.*] = **SUPERSSENSUAL**.

1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* I. 10 Of him, too... I presume, an ideal exists eternally in the supra-sensual Platonic universe. 1868 LIGHTFOOT *Philippians* 198 The star is the suprasensual counterpart, the heavenly representative; the lamp, the earthly realisation. 1889 SKRINE *Mem. E. Thring* 79 The touch of supra-sensual things, the breath of religious mystery.

So **Suprasensuous** *a.* = **SUPERSSENSUOUS**. 1866 WESTCOTT *Ess.* i. (1891) 2 An inherent communion with a divine and suprasensuous world.

Supraspective, *a. rare*-. [f. L. *suprà* above, after *introspective*.] Surveying from above. 1854 SALA in *Temple Bar* Mar. 483 'Tranquilly supraspective of the bustle and clamour.'

Supraspinal (sū'prāspīnāl), *a. Anat.* [ad. mod. L. *suprāspīnālīs*: see SUPRA- 1 b and SPINAL.] Situated above or upon a (or the) spine.

a. Situated above the spine of the scapula: opp. to *infraspinal* (see INFRA- B.).

1733 G. DOUGLAS tr. *Winslow's Anat.* iii. iv. § 7 (1756) I. 183 *Supra-Spīnālīs*... is a thick narrow Muscle, filling all the Supra-Spinal Cavity of the Scapula. 1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 569/2 The spine is... so placed as to divide the dorsum of the scapula into a supra-spinal and infra-spinal depression. 1847-9 *Ibid.* IV. 435/1 The supra-spinal branch [of the supra-scapular artery]... is distributed to the supra-spinal muscle.

b. = **SUPRASPINOUS** *b.* 1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 374/1 On the lips of the spinous processes of the neck some fibres may be shown, to which the name supra-spinal muscles has been given. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, Supra-spinal ligaments, are... i. The Dorsolumbo-supra-spinal ligament, extending above the spinous processes of the dorsal and lumbar vertebrae... 2. Cervical-supra-spinal ligament, which extends above all the cervical spinous processes.

c. (See quot.) 1836-9 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* II. 980/1 A distinct vascular canal... is extended along the upper surface of the abdominal portion of the cerebro-spinal cord in perfect Lepidopterous insects... We have designated this structure the *supra-spinal vessel*.

|| **Supraspinatus** (sū'prāspīnāt'ūs), *a. Anat.* [mod. L., *f. L. suprà* SUPRA- 1 b + *spīna* SPINE: see -ATE 2.] A muscle arising from the supraspinal fossa of the scapula, and inserted into the greater tuberosity of the humerus, serving to raise and adduct the arm.

[1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* 1, *Supra Spinatus*, or *Supra Scapularis*, is a Muscle... placed above the Spine of the Shoulder-blade.] 1733 G. DOUGLAS tr. *Winslow's Anat.* (1756) I. 291 The *Supra-Spinatus* is commonly supposed to join with the Deltoideus in lifting up the Arm. 1828 QUAIN *Elem. Anat.* 161 It [i.e. the capsular ligament] receives additions from the tendons of the supra and infra spinatus muscles. 1875 SIR W. TURNER in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 838/2 The muscles which cause these movements are inserted into the humerus; the supra-spinatus; infra-spinatus, and teres minor into the great tuberosity; the sub-scapularis into the small tuberosity.

Supraspinous (sū'prāspīnōs), *a. Anat.* [ad. mod. L., *f. L. suprà* SUPRA- 1 b + *spīna* SPINE.] Situated above or upon a spine.

a. = **SUPRASPINAL** *a.*

1828 QUAIN *Elem. Anat.* 374 The *supra-spinatus* is placed at the superior part of the shoulder in the supra-spinous fossa of the scapula. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 151 On percussion there was absolute dulness in the left sub-clavian and supra-spinous regions.

b. Situated above or upon the spinous processes of the vertebrae.

1828 QUAIN *Elem. Anat.* 152 The supra-spinous ligament consists of small, compressed bundles of longitudinal fibres, which connect the summits of the spinous processes. 1875 SIR W. TURNER in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 835/1 Inter- and supra-spinous ligaments connect adjacent spinous processes, and in the neck the supra-spinous ligament forms a broad band.

Supratemporal (sū'prātempōrāl), *a.¹ (sb.)* [ad. mod. L., *f. L. suprà* SUPRA- 1 b and TEMPORAL *a.²*] = **SUPERTEMPORAL** *a.² (sb.)*.

1846 [see SUPRA-ORBITAL]. 1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 187 The suborbital, superorbital, and supratemporal scale-bones are removed. 1865 HUXLEY *Ling's*

Preh. Rem. Catthn. 95 The supra-temporal ridges are but little marked. 1888 KOLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 95 [In the perch] a forked bone, the supra-temporal scale, connects the fore-limb to the skull.

Supratemporal, *a.²* [See SUPRA- 4 *a.* and TEMPORAL *a.¹*] = **SUPERTEMPORAL** *a.¹*

1828 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 404 That life is... eternal, i.e. spiritual, supratemporal, Divine. 1832 WESTCOTT *Hist. Faith* xi. (1883) 144 The 'eternal' does not in essence express the infinite extension of time but the absence of time: not the omni-temporal but the supra-temporal.

Supraterraneous, *a. rare*. [f. L. *suprà* SUPRA- 1 *a.* + *terra* land, earth; after *subterraneous*.] = **SUPERTERRANEOUS**.

1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 186 The things, to be observ'd... may be... divided... into Supraterraneous, Terrestrial, and Subterraneous. 1890 SPRUCE in B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms* s. v., Supraterraneous Perianth.

So **Supraterrrestrial** *a.* = **SUPERTERRESTRIAL** *i.* 1887 *Andover Rev.* Jan. 42 She might find her first supraterrrestrial experience in some dim subagency of aromatic spiritual forest, in which she might smoke a spiritual pipe in peace. 1908 ORR *Resurrect. Jesus* vii. 198 That supraterrrestrial sphere to which it [i.e. Christ's resurrection body] now more properly belonged.

Supravaginal, *a. Anat.* [See SUPRA- 1 b and VAGINAL.] Situated above or outside a sheath or sheathing membrane; situated, or performed, above the vagina.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 H. MORRIS *Treat. Hum. Anat.* 890 The supravaginal space around the optic nerve. *Ibid.* 1083 The cervix... may be divided into... an upper supravaginal zone, a middle zone of vaginal attachment, and a lower intravaginal zone, the os uteri. 1901 *Lancet* 5 Oct. 917 Arguments... in favour of supra-vaginal amputation of the uterus rather than total hysterectomy.

† **Supravise**, *v. Obs.* [f. med. or mod. L. *supravīs*, *pa. ppl. stem of supravīdere* (in mod. L. to reconnoitre), *f. suprà* SUPRA- 2 + *vidēre* to sec.] *trans.* = **SUPERVISE** *v.* 2. Also *absol.*

1666 HOLLAND *Sutton*, 231 Surveying and supravising the publick works. 1688 S. WARD *Fethro's Justice* (1697) 7 If God supravise not, Samuël the Seer shall take seuen wrong before one right. 1640 in Carlyle *Misc. Ess.* (1872) VII. 65 No man did supravise all the clerkes.

† **Supravision**, *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *supravīsio*, -*visum*: cf. *prec.* and *VISION*.] = **SUPERVISION** *i.*

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 107 There comes upon me (saith S. Paul) daily the care or Supravision of all the Churches. 1651 — *Clerus Domini* iii. § 15 Taking supravision or oversight of them willingly. 1667 — *Gl. Exemp.* Disc. xix. § 12 (ed. 4) 477 The supravision of a Teacher over him.

† **Supravisor**, *Obs.* Also 6-our. [ad. med. L. *supravīsor*: cf. *prec.*] = **SUPERVISOR** *i.* 1, b, c, 3. 1556 GASCOIGNE *Supposes* v. ii. I make thee supra visour of this suppet. 1609 W. M. JANE in *Moore* (Percy Soc.) 2 What false orthographic escapeth in the print, impute to the hast of the supravisor of the proofes. 1614 in *Trans. Cumbl.* & *Westm.* *Archaeol. Soc.* III. 116 To take panes as supravisors to see the performinge of all things accordinge to this my will and testament. 1653 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* for Year 1. xxiii. 297 They made Arxus titular [admiral] and Lysander supravisor of him. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Heb. xiii. 17 Wks. 1686 III. 270 The Curators, or Supravisors of the Church. 1694 in *Picton's Lpool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 320 The Supravisor of the Highway.

Supremacy (sū'premasi). Also 6 *suprema-* -*isie*, 6-7 -*acie*, 7 -*icie*, 7 -*acye*, *suprema-* -*cie*, 8 *suprema-* -*cie*. [f. SUPREME *a.* + -*ACY* 2. Hence *f. suprématie*, *It. supremazia*, *Sp., Pg. supremacia*.]

1. The condition of being supreme in authority, rank, or power; position of supreme or highest authority or power.

a. with reference to the position of the sovereign (royal or regal supremacy) as snpreme head in earth of the Church of England (as declared in the statute 26 Hen. VIII. c. 1, an. 1534), or as supreme governor of England in spiritual and temporal matters (as in 1 Eliz. c. 1, an. 1558-9). Also used retrospectively of the more indefinite authority claimed by earlier sovereigns.

Act of Supremacy (or *Supremacy Act*), any of the acts of parliament in which this is laid down. *Oath of (the King's) Supremacy*, the oath in which this is acknowledged.

1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ord. Deacons*. The Othe of the Kynges Supremacie. I from henceforth shal utterly renounce... the Byssop of Rome, and his authoritie, power, and iurisdiction... And I from henceforth wyl... take the Kynges Maiestie, to be the only Supreme head in earth, of the Church of Englande. 1554 *Act 1 & 2 Philip & M.* c. 8. § 42 Albeit the Title or Stile of Supremacie or Supreme Heed of the Church of Englande and of Irelande... never was... lawfully attributed... to any King... of this Realme. 1603 *Const. & Canon Eccles.* ii. Whosoever shall hereafter... impeach in any part his [the King's] regal Supremacy in the said causes [ecclesiastical] restored to the Crowne. 1626 in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* i. III. 243 All three of them have taken the Oath of Allegiance, some say of Supremacy also. 1710 *Managers' Pro & Con* 62 If the Party will allow the Queen her Supremacy. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* iv. 53 The statute 1 W. & M. st. 2. c. 18... which exempts all dissenters... from all penal laws relating to religion, provided they take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy. 1839 *KEIGHTLEY Hist. Eng.* i. 103 [William the Conqueror] asserted his royal supremacy over the clergy of England. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 664/2 Sir Thomas More and Fisher... were executed for refusing to accept the Supremacy Act (1535). 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 701/1 Statutes of Charles II. and George I. enacted that no member should vote or sit in

either house of parliament without having taken the several oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration.

b. with reference to the supreme authority of the see or bishop of Rome (*papal supremacy*).

1560 DAUS tr. *Seidane's Comm.* 222 Those places of scripture, which the Bishop [of Rome] doeth vsurpe to establishe bys supremacye [orig. *ad sul primatus confirmationem*]. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. Pref. So that no man list vp hys synger agynst the supremecie of the Apostolicke see. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 132 So long as he acknowledged the Popes Supremacie. 1714 FORTESCUE *ALANO Pref. Fortescue's Abs. & Lim.* Mon. 69 Possibly Rome had not then resolved to derive her Supremacy from St. Peter. 1757 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* VII. 189 The learned Bossuet makes it an article of faith, the Supremacy of ye pope, as does the Council of Trent.

c. gen. in the relation of one person, sovereign, state, etc. to another, or of God to the universe.

1547 TONSTALL in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1681) II. i. *Collect. Rec.* 109, I fortified to find many Writings for the Supremacy of the King to the Realm of Scotland. 1584 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* i. 31 Determining to aichieve ye supremisie. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 109 Peace it boads, and loue, and quiet life, An awfull rule, and right supremecie. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* iii. xii. § 5. 150 They (who had beene accustomed vnto such a supreacicie, as they would in no wise communicate with... Athens...). 1667 MILTON P. L. iii. 205 Man disobeying... sinns Against the high Supremacie of Heav'n. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* i. 150 The divine being cannot give his own supremacy. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* viii. 1. 291 The steps by which Sparta rose to a supremacy above the rest of the Dorian states. 1847 PRESCOTT *Peris* (1850) II. 170 The Indian lords then tendered their oheisance... after which the royal notary read aloud the instrument asserting the supremacy of the Castilian Crown. 1848 R. I. WILDERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* iv. (1852) 74 A supremacy over them [i.e. the inferior creatures], had been the result of Adam's likeness to their Creator. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* vi. § 4. 354 Revelation exhibits... the Supremacy of God.

d. With possessive as a mock title. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 14 Truth, so please your supremacy, has been sunk in... a well.

e. fig. Said of qualities, influences, etc.

1583 MELBANCKE *Philotinus* G. iij. I give you the supremacie of my soule, vse it as you list. 1663 PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xxxii. (1687) 387 It suffers reason to retain its throne, or rather exalts... its Supremacy... to a greater height. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* t. vi. (1865) 25 'Be disbeliever of essential wisdom and goodness... prepares the imagination for the supremacy of cunning with malignity. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 4. 133 Abelard claimed for reason the supremacy over faith.

2. Supreme position in achievement, character, or estimation.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 35 Iuno for maiestie, Pallas for wisdome, and Venus for beautie had let my Samela baue the supremacie. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) p. viii. 'Thai your Lordship is form'd by Nature for this Supremacy, I could easily prove... from the distinguishing Character of your Writing. 1836 HON. SMITH *Tin Trumpet* (1876) 335 The discovery that water would rest being boiled above 212 degrees has conferred upon England its manufacturing supremacy. 1872 YEATS *Techu. Hist. Comm.* 250 To secure the naval supremacy of Athens over the rest of the Greek states. 1879 CASSIDY *Techu. Educ.* iii. 154 English gunpowder has long held almost undisputed supremacy as to excellence of quality and strength.

Supreme (sū'prēm), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 *sup-* -*preme*, 6-7 *supreme*, 7-8 *suprem*. [ad. L. *suprēmus*, superl. of *superus* that is above, *f. super* above. Cf. *f. suprême*, *It., Sp., Pg. supremo*.]

In poetry, esp. when attrib., freq. stressed *sup'preme*.]

A. adj.

1. Highest (in literal sense), loftiest, topmost. Now only poet.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 694 'What thyng occasionyd the showris of rayne, Of fyre elemental in his supreme spere. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 115 The suprem angle not joynd... predicts loss of the eyes. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Miu.* 299 The venters are the inferior, or abdomen; the middle, or thorax; or the supreme, which is the head. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* i. (1723) 89 The supreme or outmost Stratum of the Globe. 1808 MACAULAY in *Travels in Life & Lett.* (1876) I. 32 Dayset on Cambrisa's hills supreme. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 75 Blanc, supreme above his earth-brood.

2. Highest in authority or rank; holding the highest place in authority, government, or power.

Chiefly in technical collocations, and first used in the expressions *supreme head* and *supreme governor* in the enactments of Henry VIII's and Elizabeth's reigns (respectively) dealing with the position of the sovereign as the paramount authority (as against the bishop of Rome). (Cf. SUPREMACY 1 *a.*)

Supreme Court of Judicature: (a) in India (see quot. 1772); (b) in Great Britain and Ireland (see JUDICATURE 1). 1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 Preamble, Where by dyvers sundrie olde autentike histories and cronicles it is manifestly declared and expressed that this Realme of Englande is an Empire... governed by oon Supreme heede and King. 1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII.* c. 1, That the Kyng our Sovereign Lorde... shalbe... reputed the only supreme heed in erthe of the Church of Englande callyd Anglicana Ecclesia. 1558-9 *Act 1 Eliz.* c. 1, § 19 (Form of Oath), I... declare in my Conscience, that the Queenes Highnes is thonlye supreme Governour of this Realme... aswell in all Spiritual or Ecclesiastical Things or Causes as Temporal. 1560 DAUS tr. *Seidane's Comm.* 66b, Gueyng hym his faythe as to his suppreme Magistrate. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Scaccarium*, Some callis it [i.e. the Exchequer] the sovereigne and supreme court. 1611 *Bible* 1 Pet. ii. 13 Submit your selues to euery ordinance of man... whether it be to the King, as supreme, Or vnto gouernours. 1656 J. HAMMOND *Leah & Rachel* Postscr. (1844) 30, I... will abide such censure... as the supreme power of England shall find me to

have merited. 1672-5 COMBER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 119 Such Miscreants...who should thirst so vehemently for the blood of its Supreme Governor. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* t. ii. 146 Of magistrates also some are supreme, in whom the sovereign power of the state resides; others are subordinate, deriving all their authority from the supreme magistrate. 1770 *Titus Lett. Ded.* When we say that the legislature is supreme, we mean, that it is the highest power known to the constitution. 1773 *Act 36 & 37 Vict.* c. 66. § 4 The said Supreme Court shall consist of two permanent Divisions, one of which, under the name of 'Her Majesty's High Court of Justice', shall have and exercise original jurisdiction...and the other of which, under the name of 'Her Majesty's Court of Appeal', shall have and exercise appellate jurisdiction. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 789½ In the United States the supreme court consists of a chief justice and eight associate justices.

† Const. to. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* § 36 The king is supreme to the bishop in impery.

b. Said of the authority, command, etc.

1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 61 Faustinus...alleged...that the bishop of Rome ought to have the ordering of all Great Matters...by his supreme auctoritate. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iii. vii. 118 It is your fault, that you resigne the Supreme Seat, the Throne Maieistical. 1659 HAMMOND *Disputat. Disp.* iv. § 4 What the rights are, which are peculiar to the Supreme Pastourship. 1667 MUTTON *P. L.* iii. 659 Uriel...thou...here art likeliest by supreme decree Like honour to obtain. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* xix. 170 He, long honour'd in supreme command. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 13 Jurisdiction is either supreme, inferior, or mixed. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* vii. 185 When they had joined their forces, Craterus resigned the supreme command to his colleague. 1853 H. COX *Inst.* t. i. 2 The supreme power of making and abrogating laws.

c. *transf. and fig.* (chiefly predicative).

1666 BRANHAM *Relig.* iv. 159 In a great Family there are several offices, as a Divine, a Physician, a Schoolmaster, and every one of these is supreme in his own way. 1667 MUTTON *P. L.* iv. 91 The lower still I fall, only Supreme in misery. a 1680 BUTLER *Reus* (189) i. 238 Man is supreme Lord and Master of his own Ruin and Disaster. 1726 BUTLER *Serm. Rolls Chap.* ii. 26 Which Principle...being in Nature supreme...ought to preside over and govern all the rest. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xxi. The temple of fashion where Madame Mantalini reigned paramount and supreme. 1878 SURBAS *Const. Hist.* iii. xviii. 158 During the session parliament was supreme. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sci.* ii. (1888) 29 To believe that the rule of duty is supreme over all the universe, is the first stage of Faith. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 89 Each science is supreme within its own domain.

1718 PRIOR *Solomon* ii. 36 The spreading Cedar, that an Age had stood, Supreme of Trees, and Mistress of the Wood. 1774 BRYANT *Nythol.* II. 125 He seems to have been the supreme of those...spirits described above.

3. Of the highest quality, degree, or amount.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 780 Let their exhal'd unholdsome breaths make sickle The life of puritie, the supreme faire, Ere he arrive his wearie noon-tide prick. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* iv. xlii. Hee could not meane t' haue peace with those, Who did in that supreme degree offend. a 1631 DONNE *Paradoxes* (1632) 17 If these kill themselves, they do it in their best and supreme perfection. 1649 E. REYNOLDS *Hosae* vi. 82 The supreme end and happiness of the soule. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 110 ¶ 1 That to please the Lord and Father of the universe, is the supreme interest of created...beings. 1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* i. vi. 95, I have a supreme disgust for the man who at the bustings has no opinion beyond...the clamour round him. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. i. 41 In no other mind have the demonstrative faculty and the inductive faculty coexisted in such supreme excellence. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits.* *Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 20 They have sound bodies, and supreme endurance in war and in labour. 1872 LONDON *Elem. Relig.* t. 5 The needs of the human mind, and among them...its supreme need of a religion. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* vii. 212 The death of Christ, which is the supreme revelation of the Divine love.

b. Of persons: Highest or greatest in character or achievement.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* v. 1 Then Pallas breath'd in Tydeus sonnet: to render whom supreme To all the Greeks...she cast a hotter beam, On his high mind. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. t. ii. The Supreme Quack. 1874 CREIGHTON *Hist. Ess.* i. (1902) 1 In...the reflective and analytic class, Leonardo and Dante stand supreme. 1878 GLANSTONE *Prim. Homer* 138 Homer exhibits Odysseus as a supreme master of the bow. 1891 FARRAR *Darwin & Dawn* xvii. You are a supreme artist.

1814 WOROSW. *Laodamia* ix, Supreme of Heroes—bravest, noblest, best!

c. Of a point or period of time: Of highest or critical importance.

1878 BOSW. *Smith Carthage* 170 The Carthagoian government managed, even in this supreme hour, to thwart Hamilcar. 1883 *Manch. Examiner* 26 Nov. 5/1 The generals have been at loggerheads at the supreme moment of the battle.

d. *spec.* applied to highly excellent varieties of fruits or vegetables.

1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard'ner* i. xi. 48 Summer Pears. The Little Muscat, The Supreme, The Cuisse-Madame. [1850 Hogg *Fruit Man.* 221 Pears... Windsor (Bell Tongue...Summer Bell; Supreme); 1853 *Garden* 21 Jan. 35/1 Supreme [a variety of pea]...gives large successful pickings.

4. *spec.* applied to God (or his attributes), as the paramount ruler of the world, or the most exalted being or intelligence; also to the most exalted of heathen deities.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* u. i. 13 Take heed you dally not before your King, Lest he be the supreme King of Kings Confound your hidden falsehood. 1607—Cor. v. iii. 71 With the consent of supreme Ioue. 1634 MILTON *Comm.* 217 He, the Supreme good, t' whom all things ill Are but as slavish officers of vengeance. 1667—P. L. x. 70 Mine both in Heav'n and Earth to do thy will Supreme. 1672-5 COMBER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 93 That Supreme Lord, the Creator of Heaven and Earth. 1699 BURNET *39 Art.* i. 38 The Supreme and Increated Being. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 274 Whether there be really that Supreme-One we suppose. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 235 Original truth having the most intimate connexion with the Supreme Intelligence. 1820 SHELLEY *Ed. Tyr.* i. i. 1 Thou supreme Goddess! 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* xiii. II. 165 When the victim was to be offered to the supreme God, it was taken up to the top of the highest hill. 1854 ORR'S *Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* i. 29 The proposition...that human science is...adverse to the belief in a Supreme Intelligence. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXII. 824½ The Festival of the Supreme Being, decreed by the National Convention, designed by David and conducted by Robespierre.

5. Last, final, as belonging to the moment of death. Now only a gallicism: cf. F. *le moment suprême*.

1606 HOLLAND *Sutton.* 66 The supreme judgments & testimonies of his friends...delivered at their deaths. 1648 [see 6 h]. 1894 SIR E. SULLIVAN *Woman* 57 When Queen Elizabeth was dying she had her hand summoned to her ante-chamber...when she felt the supreme moment approaching she told the musicians to strike up her favourite air.

6. In comparative and superlative.

a. Comparative *supremier*, rare.

1683 KENNETT *tr. Erasmus, on Folly* (1709) 125 After their reign here they must appear before a supreme judge. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. xxiv. 109 Having given way to supreme frowns.

b. Superlative *supremest*, most *supreme*.

1631 MASSINGER *Emperor East* iv. i. Fate...appointed you To the supremest honour. 1648 HERICK *Hesper.* Upon a Maide 6 Virgins, come, and in a ring Her supremest requiem sing. a 1674 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* (1675) 11 There are many degrees of blessedness beneath the most supremest. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* iv. 325 Throned in omnipotence, supremest Joy Tempers the fates of human race. 1772-84 COKE'S *Voy.* (1790) V. 1637 This man felt the most supreme pleasure. 1862 MISS BRADDOCK *Lady Audley* xxxiv. In her supremest hour of misery.

b. *sb.* †1. A person having supreme authority, rank, or power; a supreme authority, ruler, or magistrate; sometimes = superior. *Obs.*

1553 CROWE in STRYPE *Ecol. Mem.* (1721) II. App. x. 24 That they that be prophete of the byshops...ought to cease from that preaching, till they have purged them before the supreme of soche suspicion. a 1578 LINDSAY (Pitts-cottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) i. 98 He wald nocht enter his sone into his landis the said Earle being supreme thair of. 1592 SHAKS. *Ver. & Ad.* 996 She clepes him...Imperious supreme of all mortal things. 1631 CHAPMAN *Cesar & Pompey* t. i. Plays 1873 III. 128 This day had prou'd him the supreme of Cesar. 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1666) 239 There ought to be a Supreme above the Law. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 177, I return to London which I find of great consequence to her Supremes. 1671 MUTTON *P. L.* i. 99 Their King, their Leader, and Supreme on Earth. 1677-78 W. HUGHES *Alan of Sin* i. vi. 27 Was it not a fine cast of his office, that one of them [sc. popes] practised upon one of these Supremes [sc. emperors]? 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xiii. 144 Old Ocean's dread Supreme. 1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* III. 103 By the act of Reformation, the lord was declared to be the supreme of the church.

2. The highest degree or amount of something.

1760-71 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 20 The qualities that intitle a man to this supreme of denominations. 1817 KEATS *Sleep & Poetry* 236 A drainless shower Of light is poetry; 'tis the supreme of power. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt. Part.* lxx. i. 249 The Native Indian term for the supreme of folly, is 'mokey business'.

3. As a title of God (or an exalted deity). *The Supreme*: the Supreme Being, God.

1665 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 723 O Father, O Supreme of heav'nly Thrones. *Ibid.* vii. 414 To attaine The highest and depth of thy Eternal wayes All human thoughts come short, Supreme of things! 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* t. i. O thou Supreme! 1711 ADOINSON *Spec.* No. 257 ¶ 7 It is the greatest Folly to seek the...Approbation of any Being, besides the Supreme. a 1766 Mrs. F. SHERIDAN *Noirabad* (1767) 197 May the Supreme grant thy petition. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Merc.* i. Heaven's dread Supreme. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 25 That aboriginal law of self-sacrifice which links the Supreme to His creatures.

†4. The highest or topmost part. *Obs. rare*—

1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* Ded. A & b. One, who...took not his information at the shore or Suburbs, but...visited the intestines and supreme, whence he might the better look below, and round about him.

Supremely (*suprēmī*), *adv.* [f. prec. adj. + -ly²]

1. In a supreme degree, to a supreme extent.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* xxiv. 24 The supremely strenuous Of all the Greeke hosts. 1665 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* c. iv. For He's the Lord, supremely good. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* i. 53 The fair Cedar, on the craggy Brow Of Lebanon nodding supremely tall. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xxii. 62 How blest this happy hour, should be appear, Dear to us all, to meet supremely dear! 1781 COWPER *Ep. Lady Austen* 34 The hand of the Supremely Wise. 1855 E. C. CLAYTON *Cruel Fortune* i. 123 That young person...was supremely jealous of every new pet her mistress took a fancy to. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Books* Ser. i. (1873) 169 More supremely incapable [of this] than any other man who ever wrote English. 1885 *Mrs. ALEXANDER

Valerie's Fate vi, Those [moments]...dwelt forever in the memory of both as supremely blissful.

†2. By or with supreme authority or power. *rare.* 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* t. 65 All suits are there supremely decided. 1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. ii. iii. 301 The senate decided supremely, and there lay no appeal from it.

No **Supremeness**, the quality of being supreme; supreme degree.

1843 POPE *Premature Burial* Wks. 1864 I. 331 The supremeness of bodily and of mental distress. 1895 A. WHITE *Chas. Char.* x. i. 112 An amazing elevation, detachment, supremeness, and sweetness of soul.

†**Supremist**, *Obs. rare.* [f. SUPREME a. + -ist.] One who takes upon himself supreme authority.

1649 HEYLIN *Relat. & Observ.* ii. 200 The Junto of Titular Supremists at Westminster...are very unwilling to quit their long-held Dominion. 1651 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* III. 18 Our Self-created Supremists.

Supremity (*suprēmī*). Now *rare*. [ad. late L. *suprēmītas*, -tatem, i. *suprēmus* SUPREME: see -ITY. Cf. OF. *suprēmité*.]

1. = SUPREMACY i. ? *Obs.*

1538 in *Lett. Suppr. Monast.* (Camden) 186 The Welsh rudenes decreasyng, Christian civilitye maye be introduced to the famous renowne of the kynges supremacye. 1540-1 *Elvior Inage Gov.* (1549) 146 Whether theyr natures were obstinate or proude, aspyring vnto supremitee. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Rich. III.* 51 Victorie and supremitee over his enemies. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) t. vi. 19 The Pope (whose Supremity he [sc. Henry VIII] had suppressed in his Dominions). 1716-20 *Lett. Mist's Jnl.* (1722) I. 292 You here stand fair for the Supremity; for Men in their Dotage generally will implicate Obedience to their Wives.

2. = SUPREMACY 2.

1822 W. SHARP *Rossett* viii. 408 Such sonnets...and others of like supremacy.

†3. = SUPREME *sb.* 4. *Obs.*

1564 B. R. *tr. Herodotus* i. 57 In the top or supremacy of the highest turret is another Chappell.

Sup. verbed: see **SUPERSED** *Math.*

Sur, *obs.* form of **SUR** *sb.*

Sur- (*sūr*, *sūa*), *prefix*, a. (O)F. *sur-*, earlier *sour-*, *sur-*, *soure-* (repr. L. *super*), used in various senses of **SUPER-**, as in *surcharger* to burden excessively, overburden, **SURCHARGE**, *surcoat* upper coat, **SURCOAT**, *surnom* additional name, **SURNAM**, *surpasser* to pass beyond, **SURPASS**, *sursoir* (-L. *supersedere* to SUPERSEDE) to suspend, delay (cf. **SURCEASE**), *survivre* to live beyond, **SURVIVE**. As a living suffix, *sur-* is or has been used in a few compounds, chiefly (a) nonce-words formed after existing words, as † *surburdened* [after **SURCHARGE**], † *surgirde* [after **SURCIRCLE**]; esp. after the legal terms **SURREBUTTE**, **SURREJOINDER**, q. v., as *surrebend*, *surrebribe*, † *surrecompounded*, † *surrecountermand* vhs., † *surregaining*; (b) variants of technical terms compounded with **SUPER-** or **SUPRA-**, as *surciliary* = **SUPERCILIARY**, *surcappital* = **SUPEROCCIPITAL**, *surrenal* = **SUPRARENAL**; also † *surannation* = **SUPERANNATION**; † *surazotation* *Chem.* = **SUPERAZOTATION** in **SUPER-12** a; † *suraclose*, † *final close*; † *surclouded* *pa. pple.*, shaded from above; † *surcontract*, a contract following upon a previous contract; *surcurrent* a. *Bot.*, 'the opposite of decurrent'; when a leafy expansion runs up the stem' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); † *surfoef* v. [after med. L. *super (af) feudare*] *trans.*, to invest (a person) with an estate which one already holds from another (cf. *superinfundation* in **SUPER-13**); † *surflux*, overflow, flood; *surinvest* v. *trans.*, to provide with outer clothing; † *surmatch* v. *trans.*, to excel, surpass; † *surpay* v. *trans.*, to more than compensate for; *surprecia-tion*, enhancement of price or value; † *surrebou'nd* v., to echo repeatedly; † *surstaturated* a. *Chem.* = **SUPERSATURATED**; † *surstretching* *ppl. a.*, extending far; *surstyle* v. *trans.*, = **SURNAM** v.

1656 ELIOT *Glossogr.*, **Surannation*, a growing old, stale or above a years date. 1802 *Med. Jnl.* VIII. 531 Their different degree of virulence depends on the different degrees of 'sur-azotation'. 1877 HARRIS *England* i. iii. 374 in *Highland*. They were no longer able to remove the im-palpable loads of the Normans from our 'surburdened' shoulders. 1874 DAWKINS *Care Hunt* vi. 219 The 'surciliary' ridges are strongly marked. 1890 PUTTKENAM *Engl. Peasie* III. xix. (Arb.) 225 The Epigrammatist will use to conclude...his Epigram with a verse or two, spoken in such sort, as it may seeme a manner of allowance to all the premises, and that with a joyfull approbation, which the Latines call *Acclamatio*, we therefore call this figure the 'sur-cloze or consenting close. 1632 LITIGOW *Trav.* x. 454 This Ile of Arrane is...surclouded with Goatfield Hill. 1584 *Lycesters Commur.* (1641) 30 Hee will always yett keepe a voyd place for a new 'surcontract with any other. c 1482 in *Cal. Proc. Chan.* Q. *Eliz.* (1830) II. Pref. 70 Affirming that the same Piers Bank should have forfeited the same Robert Scrop of trust in divers parcels of land. 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 217 The 'surfluxes' and inundations which fertilize all Egypt. 1819 W. TENNANT *372* a. A 'surgyrdyle',... 1879 *Cath. Angl. Papistry* Storm II (1871) 95 The plumes, that 'sur-lovest her skin. 1635 *Unimigrants* *Cherrie & Slae* 76 (Wreithoun ed.), Poets...Whose Muse 'surmatches mine. 1848 OWEN

Homol. Verteb. Skel. 146 His recognition of the "suroccipital" in both mammals. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. v. 529 One ill kisse doth surpay [orig. *surpaye*] one good, 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 1 Nov. 5/2 The tendency to "surpreciation in the value of gold as compared with other commodities. 1893 H. M. DOUGLASS *Our Wherry* 63 We unravelled the bends and rebends and "surrebonds of the Geeste. c.1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXI. 361 Earth resounded; and great heaven, about did "surrebround. 1849 DE QUINCY *Eng. Mail Coach* I. Wks. 1852 IV. 294 This whole corporation was constantly bribed, re bribed, and often "sur-rebribed. 1683 TAYLOR *Way to Health* 536 All their Regiments of Compounded, Recompounded, Decompounded and "Surrecompounded Medicines. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) I. 121/2 Sabinus... had geueo forth his letters, rehearsing withal the generall recountermauode... Last of al now he sendeth downe ageyne an other "Surrecountermaund. 1611 SPED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* IX. x. 52 The Castle of Dunbarre... was regained by the Scots: for recovery, or "sur-re-gainning whereof, the King sent John Earle of Surrey. 1844 HOLBYN *Dict. Ternus Med.* (ed. 2), "Surrenal [misfined]. 1805 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* (Philad.) I. App. 532 The epithet "sur-saturated, or the preposition *sub* is prefixed when the base of the salt is in excess. a 1560 PHAER *Enneid* IX. C.iiij. Their heads to heauen they lift... and bie "sur-stretchyng skies they check. 1634 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 493 The delectable planure of Murray... may be "surstyl'd, a second Lombardy. a 1651 FULLER *Worthies, Somersetshire* III. (1662) 27 Gildas, sirmamed the Wise... was eight years junior to another Gildas called Albanus... He was also otherwise sur-styled, Querulus.

|| **Sura**¹ (sn'ra). *Anglo-Indian*. Also 7 sure, sury, suri. [a. Skr. *surā* spirituous liquor, wine (*surākara* coco-nut tree). Cf. F. *soure* (17th c.).] The fermented sap of various species of palm, as the wild date, the coco-nut, and the palmyra; = TODDY *sb.* I. Also *attrib.*, as *sura-house*, -tree.

1598 W. PHILLIP *tr. Linschoten* I. lvi. 101/2 The pot in short space is full of water, which they call *Sura*, & is very pleasant to drinke, like sweet whay. 1609-10 W. FINCH in *Purchas Pilgrims* (1625) I. iv. 6. 436 A goodly Countrey... abounding with wild Date Trees... whence they draw a liquor called *Tarric* or *Sura*. 1623 in *Foster Eng. Factories Ind.* (1908) II. 314 The elephants hath destroyed many hundreds of coques and *sura* trees. 1684 *tr. Tavernier's Trav.* II. 26 (V.) Nor could they drinke either Wine, or *Sury*, or Strong Water. 1700 S. L. *tr. Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* iii. 47 This [juice from the Coco-Nut Tree] they call *Suri*, which is to be sold at the *Suri-house*. 1874 *Treas. Bot.* Suppl.

|| **Sura**² (sū'ra). Also 7 surat, 9 surah, soura. [a. Arab. *سورة* *sūrah*. Cf. F. *sura*, *surate*. (The earliest examples represent the word with the def. art. prefixed, *as-sūrah*.)] A chapter or larger section of the Koran.

1615 W. BEDWELL *Moham. Impost.* II. § 45 Teach me... out of the law of our Prophet, out of euery Assora of the same, some certaine perfections. *Ibid.* O.iiij. This booke is deuised into sundry sections or Chapters, which they call Assorats, or Azorats. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 89/2 In the third booke of thy Alcaron and in the seuen and thirty Asaria. 1651 BOYLE *Style Script.* (1675) 160 Mahomet himself was so proud of it [sc. the Alkoran], that... he defy's its opposers to equal one surat or section of it. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet* xxxv. (1853) 176 To promulgate before the multitude of pilgrims... an importaot *sura*, or chapter of the Koran, just received from heauen. 1835 COMPER *Syrian Stone-Lore* ix. (1896) 337 The earlier Suras are chiefly concerned with the warnings as to the coming day of judgment, and with descriptions of the end of the world.

|| **Sura**³ (sura). Also 9 soor. [a. Skr. *sura* (Hindī *sur*) god, deity.] In Hindn demology, a good angel or genie.

1795 T. MAURICE *Hindustan* (1820) L. I. xii. 417 The superior, or northern hemisphere, is the region of delight... and to it India presides with an army of Soors, or good genii. 1806 = *Ind. Antig.* I. 17 The Indian Soors and Assors, that is the good and evil Genii. 1834 CAUTEER *Orient. Ann.* ix. 115 It was reported that they had been received into the bosom of Siva, among the suras of the supreme paradise.

† **Surabound**, *v.* Obs. rare. In 5 surhabunde. [a. OF. *F. surabonder*: see SUPERABOUND.] *intr.* To superabound. So † **surabundance**, overflowing; † **surabundantly** *adv.*, superabundantly.

c.1400 *tr. Secr. Secr. Gov. Lordsh.* 7 Wheone superfluytez our mekyll "surhabundodys to be heued. *Ibid.* 8z Yn Inyyn, wheone humours surhabunden. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 275 A... pestelence. That toke his begynnyng of a "surhabundance of the see, wherof yf stretes of troye were full... of water. a 1400 *Pauline Epistles* Eph. iii. 20 To hym... pat may alle byng make "surabundauntli.

† **Suraddition**. Obs. rare. [See SUR- and ADDITION; cf. F. *suraddition*.] An additional name or title (see ADDITION 4).

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. 1. 33 His Father Was call'd Sicilius... Bot had his Titles by Tenantis, whom He seru'd with Glory, and admir'd Success; So gain'd the Sur-additioo, Leonatus.

Suragat, obs. illit. form of SURROGATE *sb.*

† **Surage**. *Sc. Obs.* Also sureis, surriche. [? a. north-eastern OF. **souriche*, **sourige* = central OF. *souris* mouse, fem. of *souris* (=pop. L. **soricem*, *sorex*) mouse.

The original meaning was perhaps "mouse-grey cloth". Dialectal forms with *ch*, *g*, occur in derivatives of *souris* or OF., e.g. *sozigier* mousetrap, *sourichon* young mouse.]

Surage *gray*: name of some textile fabric.

1530-1 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* V. 414 For an elo surage gray to be aoe pare of hois to the King, price... xxiiij. s. 1532 *Ibid.* VI. 75 To be the King an cloik, ij elnis and aue quarter surage gray. 1533 *Ibid.* 183 To be the King aoe pair hois ane eloe sureis gray. 1544 *Ibid.* VIII. 280, vj quarteris surriche gray.

Surah (sū'ra). [? repr. a pronunciation of SURAT.]

A soft twilled silk fabric used for women's dresses. 1881 *Truth* 19 May 686/2 One [dress] of cream-coloured surah, brocaded in a design of rosebuds. 1883 A. S. HARVEY *But yet a Woman* 65 Stéphanie herself in her pale blue surah robe de chambre. 1893 [see SLEAZY a. 2 β].

Surah, variant of SURAT.

Surahes, -hi, **surai**, **suraies**, variants of SERAI.

1859 LANG *Wand. India* 145 Hold hard, syce, and give me the suraice (water-bottle). 1874 H. H. COLE *Catal. Ind. Art. S. Kent. Mus.* 144 A surai... with a long neck and flat bulged base.

Surahwa = see SAOUARL.

Sural (sū'ral), *a. Anat.* [ad. mod. L. *sūralis* (cf. F. *sural*, It. *surale*, Sp. *sural*), f. *sūra* calf of the leg.] Of or pertaining to the calf of the leg; esp. in *sural artery*, vein.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 734 The Sural vaine is disseminated into the muscles of the Sura or calfe. 1672 WISEMAN *Wounds* IV. 40 Wounded by a puncture in the Inside of the calf of his leg into the Sural Artery. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 674 The lower or sural branches... three or four in number. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nervous Dis.* 259 The case of a ballet-dancer... in which the sural muscles were affected. 1899 ALLIBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* VIII. 59 Spasm of the sural muscles.

† **Surance**. Obs. Also 4 surrawns, 5 suraunce, -awnce, surans (a, seuerans, sewrawnce, -aunce, 6 sorance. [a. OF. *surance*, f. *sur* SURE a., after ASSURANCE, of which it may be sometimes merely an aphetic form. Cf. SOVERANCE.]

1. A pledge, guarantee; = ASSURANCE I.

c.1300 *Beket* 1910 Ich wole assoilli hem in thisse forme, fawe, That hi do surance forto stonde to holi church lawe. c.1400 *Destr. Troy* 10238 He said pat his surance sothely was fals, And done for dissait. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. 4553 Surance & ope of old made to be toun. c.1450 LOVE- LICH *Merlin* 2212 He mad hem to swere, vpon here Sew- rance, to-for hem there, that be ony weye they scholden me sle. 1532 TYNIALE *Expos. Math. v-vii.* vi. 68 b, To geve vs yet more sensible and surer sacramentes and surances of his goodnes. a 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Cl.) 40 The laird of Langtoun tene in surance for suffering of the Inglis- men. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. ii. 46 Now giue some surance that thou art Reuenge.

2. The insuring of property, etc.; = ASSURANCE 5, INSURANCE 4.

1547 *Insurance Policy* in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Plens Crt. Admir.* (1897) II. 48 In full payment of this sorance a bove sayd. c.1550 *Ibid.*, The heste made... byll of surance.

3. Security, safety; = ASSURANCE 7.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 23359 And where the gate is kept well... that vycis may ha none entrie, that place stant in soerte... and ther is surance & eke trust. c.1470 HAR- DING *Chron.* xc. xv. (MS. *Arch. Seld.* B. 10) 16. 70 Thus wedde he hir at yorke in al suraunce. a 1475 ASHEVE *Active Policy* 549 Gentilmen shuld nat yeve clothing But to their howshold meyne, for surance That no man be their power excedyng. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* K. James Murdered xv. He counsaile me for surance of my state. 1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosmos* 155 Put into his hand the awfull Sword Of Iustices; so, the good shal bee assur'd... Sith Iustice goodmens surance doth enlarge.

4. Certitude, confidence; = ASSURANCE 8.

c.1450 LOVEUCH *Graill* xv. 80 Of that Surawnce Am I. **Surangular** (sur'ngiŭlā), *a. Zool.* [See SUR- and ANGULAR.] = *Supra-angular* (SUPRA- 1 b).

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 456/1 The surangular portioo... forms the opper border between the coronoid apophysis and the articulation. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 120 We may find, as in the Sauropsida, an actual lower jaw consisting of several distinct bones, dentary, angular, sur-angular, coro- oid, splenial, and articular.

Surans, obs. form of SORANCE.

c.1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 64 Per happend a surans for to fall to hys lymbe pat his fute roid off.

† **Surantler**. Obs. Also -antlier. [a. OF. *surantloillier* (Gaston de Foix): see SUR- and ANTILER.] The second branch of a deer's horn, next above the brow-antler; = BEZ-ANTLER.

The term was copied from Turberville by many later com- pilers, but appears to have had no real currency.

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* xxi. 53 Antioillier... the Surantlier neare vnto the Antlier the which ought a litle to enlarge it selfe some what more from the beame than the firste [Antlier]. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Navy Land Ships* Wks. I. 93/1 The hornes haue many dogmaticall Epithites, as a Hart bath the Burs, the Pearles, the Antliers, the Surantliers, the Royals, the Surytals, and the Croches.]

Surat (surat', sū'rat, sn'rat). Also 7-att, -et. The name of a town and district in the presidency of Bombay, India, used *attrib.* to designate (a) a kind of cotton produced in the neighbourhood, (b) coarse cotton goods, usually uncoloured; also ellipt. and as *sb.* (with *pl.*) = *Surat cotton*, etc.

1643 in E. B. Sainsbury *Cal. Crt. Min. E. Ind. Co.* (1909) 329 (Calicoes) Soratt narrowes. 1653 *Lading Du. E. Ind. Ships*, 225 pieces Surets. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 277/1 They import salt, dates, and Surat piece-goods. 1846 *Commercial Mag.* Oct. 184 We quote now an advance... of 4d. in all descriptions of Surat. 1861 SIMMONDS *Ure's Philos. Manuf.* 87 (Descr. of Figure), Surat Cotton. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* No. 80. 31 f East Indian cotton, or 'Surats'. 1885 HUXLEY *Dyeing Textile Fabrics* 2 The Madras, Surat, and short-stapled Egyptian cotton.

Suray, obs. form of SERAI.

Surbait, variant of SURBATE *v.* 2

Surbase (sū'base). *Arch.* Also 8 airbase. [f. SUR- + BASE *sb.*]

a. A border or moulding immediately above the base or lower panelling of a wainscoted room; also, = *chair-rail* (CHAIR *sb.* 1 15).

1678 MOXON *Mech. Exera.* vi. 106 The Middle Rail hath commonly two breadths of the Margent of the Stile, vir. one breadth above the Sur-base, and the other below the Sur-base. 1744 LANGHORNE *Country Justice* 1. Poems (1790) 282 Where, round the hall, the oak's high surbase rears The field-day triumphs of two hundred years. 1760 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 798 From the top of the surbase within to the pavement of the cell is 7 feet. 1791 *Oxf. Archd. Papers* MS. Oxon. b. 26, ff. 177 b (Bodl. Libr.) Neat Chimney piece... suitable Hearthstone... with a Sirbase and Skirting. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xviii. The whole of the surbases and wooden work about the windows and doors were of well-polished and solid mahogany. 1871 MISS BRADDON *Lovels of Arden* xxxii. As her severe eyes surveyed wall and ceiling, floor and surbase. 1875 *Engcl. Brit.* II. 474/1 *Surbase*... an upper base is the term applied to what, in the fittings of a room, is familiarly called the chair-rail. 1880 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* 112 The height of the surbase or chair-rail.

attrib. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operative Mech.* 605 Surbase-moulding.

b. A cornice or series of mouldings above the dado of a pedestal, podium, etc.

1815 J. SMITH *Panorania Sci. & Art* I. 171 Each upper portion, as surbase of pedestal, capital of column, cornice of entablature, divides into three parts. 1837 *Civil Engin. & Arch.* *Grnl.* I. 352/2 The cornice or surbase of the pedestal on which the statue of the Duke is placed. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 9 Dec. 15/1 The temple rests on a stylobate, having a finely moulded base and surbase.

attrib. 1845 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 4) s.v. *Pedestal*. The cornice, or surbase mouldings, at the top [of a pedestal].

Surbated (sū'bat), *a. Arch.* Also 8 surbast.

[repr. F. *surbaissé* f. *sur*-exceedingly = SUPER- 9 b + *baissé* lowered.] *Surbated arch*, an arch whose rise is less than half the span. So *surbated dome*.

1763 GRAY *Lett. to Mason* 8 Feb., Roger's own tomb... has... a wide surbated arch with scalloped ornaments. 1793 *Gentl. Mag.* May 422/1 Under each chancel window, nearest the East end, is a surbated arch. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 540 The semicircular are called perfect arches, and those less than a semicircle, imperfect, surbated, or dimin- ished arches. Arches are also called surmounted, when they are higher than a semicircle.

So **Surba'ement** [f. *surbaissement*], the con- dition of being surbated.

1833 CRABB *Dict. Gen. Knowl.* (ed. 3), *Surbasement*, the trait of any arch... that describes a portion of an ellipsis.

Surbased, *pa. pple.* *Arch.* [f. SURBASE + -ED 2.] Provided with a snrbase.

1791 *Oxf. Archd. Papers* MS. Oxon. b. 26, ff. 177 b (Bodl. Libr.), Two Chambers... to be Skirted and Sirbaced. 1818 Todd [erroneously citing quot. 1763 s.v. SURBASED a.]; hence in mod. dict.

† **Surbate**, *sb.* Obs. Also 6-7 surbat. [f. SURBATE *v.*] Soreness of the feet or hoofs caused by walking; foot-soreness.

1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Horses* (1627) 118 By that meanes hee may saue his horse oftentimes from danger of surbat. 1645 'MARTIN-MARRIERS' *Martin's Echo* 16 You remember how the Bishops poasted you furiously too and fro like Iehu... until with foundring and surbates they had even wearied you of your lives. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Horse Feeder*, If the Feeder finds his Horse subject to Lameness or Stiffness, to Surbate or Tenderness of Feet. 1805 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 2).

† **Surbate**, *v.* 1 Obs. rare. [ad. OF. *surbatre* (see SURBATED) to beat excessively.] *intr.* ? To bear down heavily on.

c.1450 *Merlin* 531 Agravain hadde so chaced and Gaheries xx saisois that they surbated on Pignoras that com with an hundred saises.

† **Surbate**, *v.* 2 Obs. Also 6-8 -bait, 7 -beat (e. [Back-formation from SURBATED. Cf. next.]

1. *trans.* To bruise or make sore (the hoofs or feet) with excessive walking; to make (an animal or person) foot-sore.

1599 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iv. 34 Least they... should... surbate sore Their tender feet vpon the stony ground. 1607 MARK- HAM *Caval.* III. (1617) 7 His own waight beating vpon the hard earth, would both surbate and bring him to an incurable lameesse. 1612 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* IX. xx. § 47 The Rebels, whom King Henry... suffered... to... surbate themselves with a long march. 1660 BLOUNT *Boycell* 29 Which contributed much towards the surbating and galling His Majesties Feet. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 232 Chalky Land surbates... Oxens Feet more than aoy other Soil.

absol. 1615 JACKSON *Creed* IV. II. i. § 4 Softest waies io moist winters surbate the sores in dry Summers.

2. *intr.* for *pass.* To become foot-sore.

1590 COCKayne *Treat. Hunting* C4, Who so hunteth vn- breathed hounds at the Bucke first in hot weather, causeth them to imboth and surbate greatly. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. xci. 3/8 If your horse surbate in your trauell. 1614 = *Chap. Husb.* II. i. (1668) 70 Horned Cattel in Lincoln- shire are... strong bowed, oot apt to surbate. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hoof*, That Horse... will oot carry a Shoe loog, nor travel far, but sooo surbate.

† **Surbate**, *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* Obs. rare. Forms : 5 surbat, 6 surbet, -beate. [ad. OF. *sur- batu* (see next).] = next.

1496 [see SURBATED b. 2 1450]. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 22 As when a Beare ood Tygre... Espye a Thyr right with feet surbet. 1598 BR. HALL *Sat. v.* II. 20 A Traicte eye gins to leape for vain delight And surbeate toes to tickle at the sight.

† **Surbated**, *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* Obs. or dial. Also 5 surebated, 5-7 surbatted, 6-8 -baited, 7 *erron.* -boted. [f. OF. *surbattu* (pa. pple. of *surbate*, f. *sur*-exceedingly = SUPER- 9 b + *batre* to beat) + -ED. OF. *surbattu* is not recorded in

the sense of the Eng. word, the F. term being *sobattu* (1664 in Hatz-Darm.), for which see SOLE-BATING; but Cotgrave (1611) has *surbatture* 'surbating' (as well as *soubattue*, *soubatture*); cf. also obs. *l. sobatter*, *sobattuto* (unsurbated), *sobattitura* 'surbating'. a. Of the hoofs or feet: Bruised or sore with much walking.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii. If pe soles of his fete be surbated. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 132 If the hullockes fette he neare worn, and surbated, washe them in Oxe peepe warmed. 1601 *HOLLAND Flivy* ix. xxxvii. When they see their Oxe hooves surbated and worn too neere the quick with overmuch travell. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* 689 Those members that are surhoted or riuen of their skin. 1617 R. FENTON *Treat. Ch. Rome* 142 The feet of our blessed Sauour: those surbated feet which tred upon the earth naked and miserable. a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 7 Sept. 1666. My haire was almost siog'd, and my fetees usufferably surbated. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Surbating*. There is nothing better for surbated feet than tar melted into the foot. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVII. 61 We have seen the hoofs of a horse perfectly surbated, from long standing upon the hard stones.

b. Of animals or persons: Foot-foundered, foot-sore; weary with excessive travelling on foot.

a 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 2 The hunter...cummet home...reyn betw seyr pryked with thomes and hys clothes tome...sum of hys howndes lost som surbated (ed. 1496 surhat). 1576 *TURBERV. Venerie* 123 When you are overtaken with the night, or that your houndes are surbated and wearie. 1579 *LASHAM Gard. Health* (1633) 10 The leaves...are good to be put into the shooes of them that are surbated and wearie, to mitigate the heat and paine. 1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* Avij. A surbated and weary Passenger. 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 111 To be applied to the feet...when the horse is...surbated. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* viii. § 27 They begun their march again; which they continued all that Night...they could not but be extremely weary, and surbated. 1670 *EVELYN Sylva* xix. (ed. 2) 84 The fresh leaves [of the Alder] alone applied to the naked soles of the Foot, infinitely refresh the surbated Traveller. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1756) i. 348 He will [if used upon hard Roads] become surbated or heaten of his feet in a very short Time. 1887 F. T. HAVENGALE *Heref. Gloss*, s.v. As a woman said of her daughter who had walked 30 miles to see her: 'When her came her was fine surbated.'

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1502 in *Lyly's Wks.* (1902) i. 178 Vertue tying wings to the thoughts of virgins, swiftnes becometh surbated. 1634 W. TIRWYTT tr. *Balaad's Lett.* 291 Doe you not think my sighes must needs be surbated, in going every day four hundred leagues? 1661 *WEBSTER Cure for Cuckold* ii. iv. We are all...at a stand...the music ceas'd, and dancing surbated.

†**Surbater.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *SURBATE* v. 2 + -ER.] One who wearies another out by walking.

1633 B. JONSON *Tale Tub* iv. iii. A lackey...or a foot-man, Who is the Surbater of a Clarke currant.

†**Surbating**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* Forms: see *SURBATE* v.; also 6-7 *error*. *surbutting*. [f. *SURBATED*: see -ING.] The action of making the hoofs or feet sore by walking; foot-soreness.

The definition in quot. 1607² is repeated in later works of reference.

1576 *TURBERV. Venerie* 15 That he [sc. a hound] is strong...and able to endure long without surbating of himselfe. 1591 *PERCIVALL Sp. Dict.* *Despedatura*, surbating. 1600 *SURFLET Country Farm* i. xxiii. 136 For surbating, boile honie and hoggs-grease in white wine. 1607 *MARKHAM Caval.* iii. (1617) 7 Not any of these horses but will endure the hard earth without surbating or lameness. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* 413 Surbating...is a heating of the Hoove against the ground. 1759 *BROWN Compl. Farmer* 11.

Surbeate (e, variant of *SURBATE* v. 2)

Surbeaten, error for *SURBATED*.

a 1667 *SKINNER Etymol.* (1671), *Surbeate*, or to be *Surbeaten*.

†**Surbe'd**, *v. Obs.* [f. *SUR-* in the sense of 'up' + *BED* sb. 12 b (= under side of a block of stone).] *trans.* To set (a block of stone) edgewise (see *quots.*); also, to set (coal) edgewise on a fire.

1677 *PLOT Oxfordsh.* 76 They take care to surbed the stone, i.e. set it edgewise, contrary to the posture it had in the bed. c 1680 *Enquiries* 21 Quarries...in what order do the heds lie? whether surbed in work, or laid as they grew in the hed? 1686 *PLOT Staffordsh.* iii. 126 If they would have it [coal] burn quick and flame clear...they surbed it, i.e. set it edgewise, the cleaving way next the fire. c 1700 *KENNETT MS. Lansd.* 1033 lf. 377 To surbed coal, to set it edgewise on the fire that the heat and flame may cleave it and make it huro with greater vehemence. 1712 J. MORTON *Nat. Hist. Northampt.* 116 Let the Stones that are for Oven-Hearths, be set Edge-ways, or Sur-hedded, as the Masons speak, i.e. be the, the Position they had in the Earth inverted. c 1767 G. WHITE *Selborne iv. To Pennant*. It is a freestone, cutting in all directions; yet has something of a grain parallel with the horizon, and therefore should not be surbed. *Ibid.*, note, Surhedding does not succeed in our days.

†**Surbrave**, *v. Obs.* [f. *SUR-* + *BRAVE* v.] 1. *trans.* To make very 'brave' or splendid. (Cf. *BRAVE* v. 5.)

1584 *Hudson Du Bartas Judith* iii. 22 The Persians proud...With plates of gold, surbraved all their hands (orig. *Fait les escailles d'or de ses armes reluire*).

2. To excel in splendour or beauty.

c 1600 W. FOWLER *Wks.* (S.T.S.) i. 377 He is to me the wight Whose truthe surbraves the best.

†**Surbutting**, *crron.* form of *SURBATING*.

Surcar, rare obs. form of *SIRCAR*.

†**Surcarke**, *Obs. rare*—1. In 4 *surkar*. [a. *AF. surcarke*: see *SUR-* and *CARK* sb.] Excess. 13.. *Cursor* 81. 9843 (Gott.), If þu fonde...A barn...Pat had

thre fete, or handis thre...And...siþen anoþer...Pat wantid eyder fete or hand...surkar (Cott. duercark) of kinde had þe tan, And kind was to þat oþer wan.

†**Surcarking**, *vbl. sb. Obs. rare*—1. [f. *SUR-* + *CARK* v. + -ING.] Great trouble or distress.

c 1330 *Arch. & Merit* 3945 (Kölbling), þis ich seuen, sauñ-fall þe carh hadde of þe batayl...Ag to al þis surcarking Merlin com to Ban, þe king.

Surceance, -aunce, var. *SURSEANCE* Obs.

†**Surceance**, *Obs. Forms*: 6 *surseance*, 7 *surseance*, = *SURSEANCE*. [f. *SURCEASE* v., after *SURSEANCE*] = *SURSEANCE*.

1585 *HOLINSHED Chron.* 11. *Hist. Scot.* 323/2 Being at the same time a surseance made on both sides...the Scots ceased not to make sundre invasions into our realme. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. vii. § 39 He was...perswaded...not to refuse Saladines offers for a surseance from hostilitie. a 1637 *SPORTSWOOD Hist. Ch. Scot.* v. (1677) 254 She began to treat with both parties for a surseance of Arms.

Surcease (*sūsi's*), *sb. arch.* Also 7 -ceasse, -cesse. [f. next.] The action, or an act, of bringing or coming to an end; (a) cessation, stop; esp. (a) temporary cessation, suspension, or intermission. a. Const. of or genitive.

In mod. use, often with a reminiscence of quot. 1605. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretorie* n. (1625) 25 My request is for the surcease of all this jarre. 1590 *NASHE 1st Pt. Pasquil's Apol.* A. 4. Seeking with my hart a surcease of Armes. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* i. vii. 4 If th' Assassination Could trammel vp the Consequence, and catch With his surcease, Success. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlix. (1663) 193 By this surcease of Trade the Custom-houses...fell much in their Revenue. 1709 *MRS. MANLEY Secret Mem.* (1720) IV. 237 Nothing but Death can make that Man desist, who sustains almost its Pangs without a surcease of Diligence. a 1768 *ERSKINE Inst. Law Scot.* iv. iii. § 24 Creditors sometimes grant voluntarily a surcease of personal execution in behalf of their debtor, which is commonly called a *sursecedere*. 1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* xv. The crafty pony availed himself of this surcease of discipline to twitch the rein out of Davie's hands. 1845 *POE Raven* 10 Vainly I had sought to horror From my hooks surcease of sorrow. 1855 *MOTLEY Dutch Rep.* ii. vi. (1866) 254 They requested her Highness to order a general surcease of the Inquisition. 1916 J. BUCHAN *Hist. War* xciii. XIII. 53 It was carried on in all weathers...with no surcease of keenness.

b. *Const. from*.

1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxi. § 8 Surcease from labour is necessary. 1600 W. WATSON *Deceadron* (1602) 349 A surcease from all state medles. 1643 *BAKER Chron.* (1679) 194/1 The Duke of York...commends a surcease from further hostility. 1879 *SALA Paris Heret Again* II. xviii. Private schools for boys give four days' surcease from lessons.

c. Without construction.

a 1593 *MARLOWE Ovid's Elegies* ii. xiv. Fruites ripe will fall, let springing things increase, Life is no light price of a small surcease. 1601 in *Farr S. P. Edit.* (1845) II. 430 O endlesse ioy without surcease. 1712 in *MacLaurin Argis. & Decis.* (1774) 50 After a long surcease, he renewed his course. 1873 *LONGE Wayside Inn, Monk of Canab-Margare* 137 All the while he talked without surcease. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 25 Mar. 5/4 There is no surcease in the torrent of Princess...who continue to pour into the capital.

Surcease (*sūsi's*), *v. arch.* Forms: a. 5 *surseaso*, 5-6 *sursease*, 6 *sursease*. b. 5 *sursease*, (source-cesse), 5-6 *sursease*, -cesse, 6 -ces, -ceas, -ceace, 6-7 -ceasse, 8 -cess, 5- *sursease*. [f. OF. *sursis*, fem. *sursise* (cf. AF. *sursise* sb., omission), pa. pple. of *sursieoir* to refrain, delay, suspend:—L. *sursecedere* to SUPERSEDE. The spelling was at an early date assimilated to CEASE (*cesse*, *ceasse*).]

1. *intr.* To leave off, desist, stop, cease from some action (finally or temporarily). (Cf. *SUPERSEDE* 2 b.) a. const. † of, from.

1428 *Let. Marg. Arjou & Sh. Beckington* (Camden) 40 Men sayen hit hadde be muche better for me to have surced of my service long or this. 1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 242/2 The Treasurer...may have to commandement by Writt, to sursece of any proce made. 1433 *Ibid.* 425/2 That the seide Collectours...sursece of any leve to make. c 1510 *MORE Picus Wks.* 141/1 Wherefore he counselled Picus to sursece of study. 1538 *CROWMEY in Meriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 159 The kinges pleasure is that...you do Surcease and cease the partie to surces from any further sute. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ord. Deacons.* The Bishoppes shal sursece from ordering that person. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. xlviii. § 4 Vnder that pretense to sursece from prayers as booles or fruiles offices. 1615 *BRATHWAIT Strappado* (1878) 165 Silke-wormes...Who do sursece from labour now and then. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 258 The great Arch-Angel from his warlike toile Surceas'd. 1812 *CARY Dante, Purg.* xxv. 131 Nor from the task...Surcease they. 1853-8 *HAWTHORNE Engl. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 104, 1...thereupon surceas'd from my labors.

b. without construction (*spec.* to discontinue legal proceedings).

1456 *Paston Lett.* i. 390, I shal he his servaunt and youres unto such tyme as ye woll comande me to sursece and leve off. 1479 *Ibid.* III. 257 My Lord of Ely desyred myn oole as well as you to sursece. 1544 *CRANMER Let. in Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 411 For the better expedition of the matter, I have sent to the dean of the arches, commanding him to sursece therein. 1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretorie* v. (1629) 13 Wishing vnto you and yours as much happynesse as myselfe am clogged with carefulness, I sursece. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iv. ii. 19 In stead of prayiog then sursece, They did much more their cruelty encrease. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 440, I might relate many others...but I sursece. a 1656 *BROME Current Gard. Weeded* iv. i. Hector...held up his brazen lance, In signal that both armies should sursece. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Nessus*. 114 To stay and Sursece and no further prosecute or proceed against the Complainant. 1859 *SINGLETON Virgil* i. 1650 Surcease. I now am coming, doomed to die.

c. const. *inf.*

1535 *CROWMEY in Meriman Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 420 His graces pleasure is that ye shall sursece any farther to yntermitt with the...landes belonging to the Busshopriche of Hereford. 1542 *UDALL Erasmi. Apoph.* 231 h. Onlesse they would sursece so to abuse hym. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 193, I will sursece to talk any further of this matter. 1561 *BRATHWAIT Strappado*, etc. (1878) 254 Beasts to their causes resort, sursece to prey. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 404 She surseas'd oot day nor night To storm me over-watched, and wearied out, 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* i. 364 Prevent the Morning Star Assiduous, nor with the Western Sun Sursece to work. 1802 *STRUTHERS Poor Man's Sabbath* ix. Till yonder ors sursece 't admeasure nights and days. 1863 W. K. KELLY *Curios. Indo-European Tradit.* i. 7 They could never sursece to feel the liveliest interest in those wonderful meteoric changes.

†d. *transf.* To forbear, omit (to do something).

1542 *UDALL Erasmi. Apoph.* Pref., & so forth of the other writers which I sursece by name to speake of. 1577 *HARRISON England* n. xiii. [xlvii.] (1877) i. 291, I might take occasion to tell of the...voages made into strange countries by Englishmen...but...I sursece to speake of them. 1610 *HEALEY St. Aug. Cille of God* (1620) 246 Tertullian...wrote much: which being recorded I sursece to recount.

2. To come to an end, be discontinued; to cease.

1439 in *Antiq. Repertory* (1780) III. 274 That all maore of proceesse...in the meane tyme sursece. a 1513 *FABYAN Chron.* vi. clxli. (1811) 167 He...ceased that Kyngdome, and ioyned it to his owne of West Saxons, by whiche reason the Kyngdome of Mercia surseas'd. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 21 § 2 All such pensiones censes porcions and petence...shall from hence forth clerely sursece and never more be levied. 1600 *HAKLUYT Voy.* (1810) III. 36 It may...be thought that this course of the sea doth sometime sursece...because it is not discerned all along the Coast of America. a 1633 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* i. i. xv. (1642) 48 That the cause being taken away, the effect also might sursece. 1675 E. WILSON *Spadocr. Dunelm.* 25 These [sc. Rain or Snow] surseasing the Springs also become dry. c 1750 *SHENSTONE Ruin'd Abbey* 238 Nor yet surseas'd with John's disastrous fate Pontificus vii. 1860 *MOTLEY Netherl.* vi. i. 322 Intrigues and practices...would of necessity sursece. 1898 *HARDY Wessex Poems* 146 When I sursece, Through whom alone lives she, Ceases my Love.

3. *trans.* To desist from, discontinue; to give up, abandon (a course of action, etc.); also, to refrain from. (Cf. *SUPERSEDE* 2.)

1464-9 *Plimpton Corr.* (Camden) 25 To cause the said Thomas & Richard to sursece & leave their said threatnings. 1493 *Ibid.* 105, I caused them to sursece their purpose unto the tyme I had wrytten to you, & known your mynd. 1544 in *Srl. Cases Crt. Regusis* (Selden Soc.) 97 Olyuer...shall withdrawe & sursece all manner his suettes and occions. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 833/2 That it might please him to sursece his cruel kind of warre, in burning of townes and villages. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. iv. 31 The waves their rage sursece. 1607 *DEKKER Hist. Sir T. Wiggat Wks.* 1873 III. 99 Sursece your armes, discharge your Souldiers. 1622 *BURTON Anat. Mel. Democrat.* to Rdr. 49 [If he] prosecute his cause, he is consumed, if he sursece his suite he looseth all. a 1648 *LD. HERBERT Hen. VIII* (1683) 40 It was resolved to sursece the War for this Year, Winter now beginning to enter. 1658 W. BURTON *Ann. Anton.* 140 For my part I sursece all farther enquiry. 1720 *Pope. Iliad* xxiii. 970 Greece...Hadde share the honours and sursece the strife. a 1771 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 514 Did he sursece the common civilities...would he have better leisure to perform more important services? 1820 *SCOTT Abbot* xiv. The hohly-horse surseas'd his capering. 1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 219 [She] had surseced her tyranny.

†b. To give up, resign (a position or office).

[Cf. quot. c 1435 s.v. *SURCEASING* vbl. sb. 1.] 1556 *Lit. Rem. Edm. VI* (Roxb.) II. 432 The chauceclour of ab' augmentation was willed to sursece his commissio, given him the third year of our raigne.

†4. To put a stop to, bring to an end, cause to cease; to slay (legal proceedings). *Obs.*

c 1435 in *Kingsford Chron. Lond.* (1905) 48 For as much as the Kyng was chagid all ples in every place weren surseced. 1490 *Act 4 Hen. VII.* c. 20, No release...be...available or effectuall to lete or to sursece the seid accion. 1594 *SPENSER Amoretti* xi. All paine hath end...but mine no price nor prayer may sursece. 1594 *KYD Cornelia* i. 220 If geotle Peace Descend not soone, our sorrowes to sursece, Latium...will be destroyd. 1692 tr. *Salust* 72 'His death oot torment that surseces all our Miseries. 1695 *TEMPLE Hist. Eng.* (1699) 174 The abrogating or surseasing the Judiciary Power, exercised by the Bishops.

†b. To cause to desist from some action. *rare*—1.

1791 *COWPER Iliad* xv. 311 Ajax me...hath with a stone Surceas'd from fight, smiting me on the heast.

†5. To put off, defer; to delay till the end of, overpass (the time for doing something). *Obs. rare.*

1531 *Dial. on Laves Eng.* ii. xxxvi. 71 When the ordinarie hath surseced his tyme he haile lose his power. 1560 [see *SURCEASING* vbl. sb. 3]. a 1693 *URQUHART's Rabelais* iii. xl. 332, I defer, protract...sursece...and shift off, the Time of giving a Definitive Sentence.

†**Surseacement**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *SURCEASE* v. + -MENT.] = *SURCEASE* sb.

a 1641 *MOUNTAGU Acts & Mem.* ii. (1642) 145 The surseacement of Cyrus Edict, and the Temples building, during most part of Cambyses reign.

Surseasing (*sūsi'sing*), *vbl. sb. arch.* [f. *SURCEASE* v. + -ING.] The action of the verb *SURCEASE*.

1. The action of leaving off or desisting from some proceeding.

† In quot. c 1435, ceasing to occupy a position, resignation. c 1435 in *Kingsford Chron. Lond.* (1905) 20 A copye to be deluyered to hym off his Resignyng and Surseasyng. 1473 *Rolls of Parlt.* vi. 6/2 So that...there be a perpetuall surseasyng for and of any further execution of any such Sentence. 1579 *NORTHROOKE Diction* (1513) 33 Sleep is a surseasing of all the senses from travel. 1579 *FENTON*

Guicciard. (1618) 357 That between the Pope and Alphonso d'Este, there should be a surceasing of arms at the least for six months. 1594 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* i. xiv. § 3 His surceasing to speake to the world since the publishing of the Gospel. 1600 *Surflet Country Farm* vii. lxvi. 897 The birds...growing melancholike, as by surceasing and abstaining to sing. 1818 *Colerbrooke Obligations* 40 Forbearance of a suit for a specific time, or surceasing of a suit.

† 2. The action of putting a stop to something. 1553 *Brende Q. Curtius* x. 223 It was agreed...that Embassadors should be sent...for the surceasing of all strife. 1579 *Spenser Let. Harvey* Poet. Wks. (1912) 635/2 They have proclaimed...a generall surceasing and silence of balde Rymers.

† 3. The action of putting off or deferring. *Obs.* 1560 *Daus tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 389 They...wil...maruel at this long delay and surceasing.

So *Surceasing* ppl. a. (in quot., gradually ceasing, abating, diminishing).

1881 *R. Buchanan God & Man* II. 250 The seas came along with slowly surceasing force.

† *Surcept*, v. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *SUR* + *-cept* in *intercept*, 7 after *surcease*.] *trans.* To intercept. 1579 *Fenton Guicciard* vi. 326 He had just occasion to doubt of them...by the testimonie of certeine letters...newly surcepted.

Surceyance, variant of *SURSEANCE* *Obs.*

Surch, rare obs. form of *SEARCH*.

1663 *G. Fox in Fm. Friends' Hist. Soc.* Oct. (1914) 149 Cornall Kerby sent solgers to surch in boxes...for mee.

† *Surcharge*, sb.¹ *Sc. Obs.* Also *sowrcharge*. [Variant (formed by substitution of prefix *SUR*-) of *SUBCHARGE*, seuse 1, or *sucharge* (see quot. 1489 below, and *Cath. Angl.* 371/1 'A Sucharge, *impotentum*')] An additional or second dish or course. Also *fig.*

1489 *Barbour's Bruce* xvi. 458 (Edinh. MS.) That sowr-chargis [Caulb. MS. *surcharge*, ed. *Hart subcharge*] to chargand wes. c 1500 *Kennedy Passion of Christ* 258 Till all his sair he coucht na saw bot ane, The quhilk wes ded, as surcharge till his sorrow. 1500-20 *Dunbar Poems* lxvii. 29 Off quohais subchettis [v.r. quohais surcharge] sour is the sals.

Surcharge (*sūrtʃɑːdʒ*), sb.² [f. next, or ad. *F. surcharge* (from 16th c.): see *SUR* and *CHARGE* sb.]

1. A pecuniary charge in excess of the usual or just amount; an additional or excessive pecuniary charge; = *OVERCHARGE* sb.².

1601 *F. Tate Househ. Ord. Edw. II.* § 67. (1876) 48 So as the cuntry...may not wax deere by surcharge without reson. 1646 *W. Hughes Mirr. Justices* i. § 5 Sheriffs, who too high charge the people, by a surcharge upon the people of horses, or of dogges. 1686 *tr. Chardin's Corout, Solyman* 95 She besought him to remit the Surcharge which he had laid upon the poor Armenians. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 101 A surcharge made on him for 101. 1838 *Arnold Hist. Rome* i. xvii. 351 It might happen...that no property tax was levied, and in that case the censor's surcharge, or over valuation, would have been inoperative. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* i. 486 A history of fistula...does not call for surcharge (in life assurance).

b. *Equity*. The act of showing an omission in an account, or a statement showing this: cf. *SURCHARGE* v. i b.

a 1700 *Evelyn Diary* 8 Apr. 1687, The account was at last brought to one article of the surcharge, and refer'd to a Master. 1754 *Lo. Handwicke in Veze Reports* (1773) II. 566 The court takes it as a stated account, and establishes it: but if any of the parties can shew an omission, for which credit ought to be, that is a surcharge: or if any thing is inserted, that is a wrong charge, he is at liberty to shew it, and that is falsification. 1884 *Law Rep.* 27 Chanc. Div. 111 The Defendant carried in a complete account, and the Plaintiffs carried in a surcharge.

c. A charge made by an auditor upon a public official in respect of an amount improperly paid by him: cf. *SURCHARGE* v. i c.

1879 *Daily News* 25 Mar. 4/6 They charge interest on the advances, and this interest the auditor has disallowed. It would therefore fall on the members of the Board as a surcharge.

2. *Law*. (tr. law-L. *superoneratio*.) The overstocking of a common or forest: see *SURCHARGE* v. 2. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1569 in *Shampton Crt. Let Rec.* (1905) i. 53 To y^e greate Surcharge of y^e said comon. 1598 *MANWOOD Lawes Forest* xiv. 84 To inquire...what number of Acres, the place of Comon, wherein the surcharge is supposed to be made, doth containe. a 1634 *Coke Inst.* II. (1642) 370 A writ de secunda superoneratione lyeth...only against them, against whom the writ was brought, and which were particularly charged with surcharge in the writ. *Ibid.* iv. lxviii. (1648) 293 Surcharge of the Forest [see *SURCHARGE* v. 2]. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. xvi. 239 If, after the admeasurement has thus ascertained the right, the same defendant surcharges the common again, the plaintiff may have a writ of second surcharge, de secunda superoneratione, which is given by the statute Westm. 2. 13 Edw. I. c. 8. 1797 *Jacob Law Dict.*, Surcharge of Common.

3. An additional or excessive 'charge', load, burden, or supply (of something material or immaterial); = *OVERCHARGE* sb.¹.

1603 *Florio Montaigne* i. ii. (1632) 3 Being otherwise full, and over-plunged in sorrow, the least surcharge brake the bounds and barres of patience. 1603 *HOLLAND Pintharch's Mor.* 200 Adding as it were some olde surcharge to their toils and fooleries. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* II. To the King § 14 The great quantitie of Bookes maketh a shewe...of superfluitie...which surcharge neuertheless is not to be remedied by making no more bookes, but by making more good bookes. 1626 — *Sylva* § 228 The Aire, after it hath

received a Charge, doth not receive a Surcharge, or greater Charge, with like Appetite, as it doth the first Charge. a 1683 *OWEN Chamber of Imagery* viii. (1870) 34 The sending of missioaries, as they call them, or a surcharge of friars from their over-numerous fraternities. 1683 *BURNET tr. More's Utopia* II. (1684) 125 When Nature is eased of any surcharge that oppresses it. 1746 *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 712 After the Gun-barrel and Phial have been sufficiently excited...the Surcharge is dissipated; so that the continuing the Motion...ever so long after the Saturation is complete, does not increase the electrical Force. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. 323 Any surcharge of punishment on persons adjudged to penance, so as to shorten their lives. 1803 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1830) IV. 10 The surcharge of the learned, might in time be drawn off to recruit the laboring class of citizens. 1898 *P. Manson Trop. Diseases* xxii. 339 A surcharge of aliment and alcohol.

4. The action of surcharging or condition of being surcharged; overloading.

1625 *BACON Ess.* *Plantations* (Arh.) 534 Send Supplies...so, as the Number may lye well, in the Plantation, and not by Surcharge he in Penury. 1793 *BEPPORS Calculus* 204 Preventing the surcharge of oxygene in the blood. 1799 *Med. Jm.* II. 385 Cases of surcharge, retention, or indigestion. 1822-7 *Good Study Med.* (1829) IV. 645 Atonic apoplexy...is more a result of vascular debility than of vascular surcharge. 1882 *BAIN Jas. Mill* vi. 304 Mill, whose mind was...in a state of surcharge upon the question of free enquiry.

5. An additional mark printed on the face of a postage-stamp, esp. for the purpose of changing its face value.

1881 *Stamp-Collector's Ann.* 15 In that of 10 cents the surcharge is found sometimes with and sometimes without the word *cents*. *Ibid.* 24 The V. R. surcharge was also imitated. 1914 *F. J. Melville Postage Stamps* 19 The...most important of the additions to a stamp is the 'overprint' or 'surcharge'.

6. *Ceramics*. 'A painting in a lighter enamel over a darker one which forms the ground' (Cent. Dict. 1891).

Surcharge (*sūrtʃɑːdʒ*), v. [a. OF. *surcharger*: see *SUR* and *CHARGE* v. Cf. Pr., Sp. *sobrecargar*, It. *sopracaricare*, Pg. *sobrecargar*.]

1. *trans.* To charge (a person) too much as a price or payment; to overburden with expense, exactions, etc.; to subject to an additional or extra charge or payment.

1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 352/1 Diverse Customers...standen surcharged, and in weie to be surcharged in hire accomptes. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 75 How that men usurpen...in surcharging them unduelie. 1507 *HARRISON England* II. xiii. (1877) I. 260 To surcharge the rest of the parish, & laie more burden upon them. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ix. vi. § 8 John Whitgift succeeding in the Arch-Bishopric, found it much surcharged in the valuation. a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 17 Sept. 1655, The taxes were so intolerable, surcharged as that county had been, during our unnatural war. 1798 *Anti-Jacobin* 1 Jan., And sorely to surcharge the Duke I trowe he was ne slack. 1812 *Examiner* 7 Sept. 570/2 The Surveyor...for Assessed Taxes...surcharges him. 1845 *McCulloch Taxation* I. iv. (1852) 127 On this principle, farmers who are undertaxed should be surcharged.

b. *Equity*. To show an omission in (an account); *absol.* to show that the accounting party ought to have charged himself with more than he has.

1754 *Lo. Handwicke in Veze Reports* (1773) II. 566 A liberty to surcharge and falsify these several stated accounts. 1826 *WHEATON Rep. Cases Supreme Crt. U. S.* XI. 256 If...the defendant plead...a settled account, the plaintiff may surcharge, by alleging and proving omissions in the account, or may falsify, by showing errors in some of the items stated in it.

c. To make a charge upon (a public official or body) in respect of an amount improperly paid by him; hence, to disallow (an item of expenditure in an account).

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Apr. 5/3 The Auditor had given notice to the Guardians...of his intention to surcharge them with an amount of £157. 1885 *M. Stanhope Sp. Ho. Comm.* 11 Aug., If any item of expenditure is illegal it is liable to be surcharged by the auditor. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Jan. 3/2 The School Board was surcharged by the auditor in 1885 in respect of illegal Science and Art classes.

2. *Law*. To overstock (a common, etc.) by putting more cattle into it than the person has a right to do or than the pasture will sustain. Also *absol.* *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1480 *Cov. Let Bk.* 456 That the lawe of the lande ys that the lorde of the soyle may surcharge and put perin what number hit lykes. a 1500 *Brome Bk.* 164 3e schall engure...3ef only mane surchargeyth yowre comene. 1598 *MANWOOD Lawes Forest* xiv. 83 If he...do surcharge the comon with so many beaests, that the wild beaests of the kings Forrest can not have sufficient feed there. a 1634 *Coke Inst.* IV. lxviii. (1648) 293 Surcharge of the Forest. *Superoneratio Foresta*, is when a Commoner in the Forest putteth on more Beasts than he ought, and so surchargeh the Forest. a 1776 in *Burrow Reports* IV. 243 Where a Commoner was intituled to Common for a certain Number of Cattle...there if he surcharged, another Commoner might distrain.

3. To put an additional or excessive (physical) burden or weight upon; to overload, weigh down.

1582 *STANHYURST Ennis* II. (Arb.) 60 When shew shaw Priamus yowthlyk surcharged in armoure. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* vii. xxiii. 265 The Gaules being surcharged with darts either striking through their bodies, or fast set in their shields, and so weighing them downe. c 1600 *DAVISON Ps. xxiii.* in *Farr S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 320 Thou my hoard with messes large Dost surcharge. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 33 As was the greatest servant of Christ, Peter, surcharged with two chaines. 1669 *MILTON P. L.* v. 58 O fair Plant...with fruit surcharg'd, Deigns none to ease thy load and taste thysweet? 1671 — *Saunders* 728 Like a fair flower

surcharg'd with dew. 1706 *J. PHILIPS Cerealia* 125 Whilst black pots walk the round with laughing Ale Surcharg'd. 1753 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1781) VI. liii. 347 Her eyes...surcharged, as I may say, with tears of joy. 1811 *Glenberrie Trills* (1910) 138 A round hat surcharged with feathers. 1869 *SPURGEON Treas. Duv.* Ps. xxv. 17 A lake surcharged with water by enormous floods.

b. With reference to surfeit of food or drink. Also *fig.*

1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1638) 182 The defendants of the Castle...surcharged themselves...with excesse both of meat and drink. 1622 *VENNER Via Recta* viii. (ed. 2) 190 They...greatly erre...that...press and surcharge their bodies with over-much meat. a 1644 *QUANLES Sol. Recant.* Sol. 21. 79 Thou mayest surcharge as well as sterve The soile; But wise men know what seed will serve. 1784 *COWPER Virg.* 20 Still to he fed, and not to be surcharged.

c. To charge to excess with moisture, a substance in solution, or the like.

1611 *SPEED Theat. Gl. Brit.* xix. (1614) 37/1 The Fenny [soil] surcharged with waters. 1791 *SMOLLETT Humphry Cl.* 4 July, A gross stagnated air, surcharged with damps from vaults. 1798 *Surtr. Prov. Moray* iii. 127 All the water seems surcharged with iron. 1803 *MALTIUS Popul.* II. ii. (1806) I. 339 The seeds with which every wind is surcharged sow the ground thickly with firs. 1815 *J. SMITH Paucoruna Sci. & Art* II. 261 The whole of the identical electricity that surcharges one side of a phial. 1816 *WOKOSW. French Army in Russia* II. 7 Winter's breath surcharged with sleety showers. 1849 *CLARIDGE Cold Water Cure* 109 When the body is surcharged with heat. 1867 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* (ed. 10) I. II. xv. 330 Winds blowing from the sea are generally surcharged with moisture. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 163 The blood...was always found surcharged with urates.

fig. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 17 May 4/7 Such words...are surcharged with a certain amount of invidiousness.

4. In non-physical senses: To weigh down, overburden; to bear heavily upon.

1581 *LAMBARDE Eiren.* I. ix. (1602) 41 The Commission of the peace...surcharged with vaine recitals. 1592 *Kyo Sp. Trag.* II. vii, Mine exclaims, that have surcharged the aire With ceasles plaints. 1611 *SPEED Theat. Gl. Brit.* 2xxix. (1614) 78/2 Surcharged and over-worne with the troublesome toyles...of warre. 1635 *JACKSON Creed* viii. ii. § 2 To surcharge our ordinary humane conditions with the extraordinary estate of a servant...this was that unexpressible humiliation. 1643 *MILTON Divorce* v. 21 When human frailty surcharg'd, is at such a losse. a 1684 *LEIGHTON Comm.* I. Pet. iii. 15 The greatest affairs surcharge him [sc. God] not and the very smallest escape him not.

b. To oppress or overwhelm (with emotion, sorrow, or suffering).

1566 *DRANT Wail. Hieremie* v. in *Hornee* etc. Lij, Our hearte with sadness is surchargd. 1588 *GREENE Pandosto* (1843) 23 Surcharged before with extreame joy and now suppressed with heaive sorrow. 1590 *MARLOWE and Pl. Tamburl.* III. i, I love surcharg'd with pity of our wrongs. 1647 *W. And Simple Collier* (1843) 54 My heart is surcharged, I can no longer forbeare. a 1649 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Poems* Wks. (1711) 32 Surcharg'd with grief, fraught with anoy. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xii. 373 Discerning Adam with such joy Surcharg'd. 1804 *WORSW. Vaudracour & Julia* 50 Till his spirit sank, Surcharged, within him. 1835 *MARRIAT Jacob Faithful* xviii, My heart was too much surcharged...my grief found vent. 1904 *M. HEWLETT Queen's Chair* II. x, Had she been less charged with them [sc. troubles] she had been wariar; but she was indeed surcharged.

c. *pass.* To have an excess of inhabitants, inmates, or members.

1572 *Act 14 Eliz.* c. 5 § 40 Yf it shall chaunce any Cytie...to have in yt more poore Folkes then the Inhabitantes thereof shalbe able to releve...upon Certifyfate thereof made, and of the number and names of the persones with which they be so surcharged, [etc.]. 1637 *EARL STIRLING Dances-day* v. v, Else th' earth surcharg'd would starve her nurslings soon. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. 836 Least Heav'n surcharg'd with potent multitude Might hap to move new broiles. 1793 *Gouv. MORRIS in Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 370 Already the prisons are surcharged. 1837 *P. KEITH Dot. Lex.* 246 This analysis brings him down to the several classes of the first grand group, which, from their number, are prevented from being surcharged with too many tribes or families. 1913 *FRAZER Scapegoat* v. 226 An atmosphere surcharged with devils.

† 5. To make an overwhelming attack upon: see *CHARGE* v. 22. *Obs.*

1588 *Kyo Househ. Philos.* Wks. (1901) 239, I beheld a little Kidde surchargd, pursued, and anon overtaken by two swift Grey-hounds. 1596 *SPENSER P. Q.* iv. ix. 30 Four charged two, and two surcharged one.

6. To print an additional mark on the face of (a postage-stamp), esp. for the purpose of changing its value.

1870 *J. E. GRAY Catal. Postage Stamps* (ed. 5) 169 Value surcharged in coloured ink. 1870 *ROULETTE'S Ev. Day's Ann.* Feb., Suppl. 3/1 Current adhesives, surcharged with service. 1881 *Stamp-Collector's Ann.* 14 A new value of 8 cents has been created by surcharging the 12 cents with 8 cents in black. *Ibid.* 16 A 50 reis stamp, green...surcharged Guine in black.

Hence *Surcharging* vbl. sb. (also *attrib.*).

1598 *MANWOOD Lawes Forest* xiv. 82 The surcharging of the Forest with more beaests then they may Common withall. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* I. 23 b, Let not the owners commendable industrie, turne to their surcharging prejudice. 1622 [E. MISSELDEN] *Free Trade* 130 The Surcharging of the Cloth Trade. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. xvi. 238 This Cloth Trade, by surcharging can properly speaking only happen, where the common is appendant or appurtenant. 1881 *Stamp-Collector's Ann.* 16 By the last mail we are informed that the surcharging has again ceased. 1889 *Spectator* 27 Apr. 568/1 Easements in that direction will only teod to the surcharging of rents.

Surcharged (*sūrtʃɑːdʒd*), ppl. a. [f. prec. +

-ED¹.] Overburdened, overloaded, charged to excess. Also fig. (In quot. 1837 = SUPERHEATED 1.)

1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1875) 100 Surcharged breasts must needs their griefs express. a 1658 *Sungov Diary* (1836) 201, I found no Billows... to endanger the passage of my late surcharged vessel. 1681 FLAVEL *Right Man's Ref.* vi. 197 Causiog the designs of the wicked, like a surcharged gun, to recoil upoo and destroy themselves. 1798 S. & H. Lee *Carters*. T. II. 233 The surcharged beat cannot resist... unmerited kindness. 1822-7 *Goode Study Med.* (1829) I. 135 [Thirst] is... intolerable on a surcharged stomach. 1837 *Civil Engin.* & *Arch.* *Jrnl.* I. 262 The steam being saturated with heat... this surcharged steam becomes a floating agent. 1849 *Alison Hist. Eur.* II. viii. § 18. 247 Quarries... employed as a place of deposit for the bones to the surcharged cemeteries of the capital. 1850 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* (Low) xx. § 834 Vapour borne by those surcharged winds. 1867 BRANOE & Cox *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Surcharged or Overcharged Mine*, in Military Mining, a mine loaded with a very great charge of powder. It is sometimes called a globe of compression.

b. Of a postage-stamp: see SURCHARGE v. 6. 1881 *Stamp-Collector's Ann.* 16 The surcharged sixpennies, doing duty for pennies, are discontinued.

† **Surchargement.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -MENT: cf. F. *surchargement* (16th c.)] = SURCHARGE sb.² 1.

1613 DANIEL *Hist. Eng.* II. 75 [It] yielded that continuall surchargement of people, as they were forced to vnhurthoe themselves on other Countries.

Surcharger (sɜːtʃɑːdʒə). [f. SURCHARGE v. + -ER¹.] One who surcharges.

1569 io W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 327 Surchargers Cattell to be impounded. 1598 MANWOOD *Latus Forest* xiv. 82 (headings) Of surchargers of the Forest. 1812 *Examiner* 7 Sept. 570½ The Surveyor (i. e. Surcharger) was the only person who had the power to give any relief! 1863 COWEN *CLARKE Shaks. Char.* xiv. 363 A distrainer for rent, or a surcharger of taxes.

† **Surchargure.** *Obs. rare.* [f. SURCHARGE v. + -URE.] = SURCHARGE sb.² 1.

1614 J. ROBINSON *Relig. Communion* vi. § 7 Wks. 1851 III. 263 Outwardly... disburdened of such sins, as clogged their consciences, as is the dog by vomiting of his surchargeure.

Surcingle (sɜːsɪŋɡl̩), sb. Forms: 4-7 *surcingle*, 5 *surcynge*, 6 *surcynge*, 7 *surcynge*, 8 *surcynge*, 9 *surcynge*, 10 *surcynge*, 11 *surcynge*, 12 *surcynge*. [a. OF. *sur-*, so(*i*)*urcingle*, -*angle*: see SUB- and CIRCLE.] 1. A girth for a horse or other animal; esp. a large girth passing over a sheet, pack, etc. and keeping it in place on the animal's back. 1370 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 13 Et pro vij burweze, i. surcynge, et i. par raynes. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* vii. xvi. 238 And eyther smote othe in myddes of their sheldes that the paytrellis surcynge and crowpers hraste. 1553 io Kempe *Lowly M.S.S.* (1836) 139, 7 great horses, with horse cloths, surcynge, bytts, hed stails, &c. 1600 *Surflet Country Farm* i. xviii. 177 To haue their clothes put vpon their backs, either the linnen ooe to keepe the flies away, or else the wollee ooe to keepe them warme, and that they suffer him to make the same fast with a surcingle. 1663 *Worldwide Syst. Agric.*, *Dict. Rust.* 276 A *Surcingle*, a large Girt that Carriers use to binde or fasten their Packs withal. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3121/4 One brown Gelding... some sign of a Surcingle tied across his Back, also a Curb oo his oear Hock. 1720 W. GISSON *Farrier's Guide* II. lxx. (1725) 220 A Strap may be fixed to the Breast-cloth, which may pass between his Fore-legs and be fastened to his Surcingle. 1816 *Scott Bl. Dwarf* x. 'Thoo mauo do without horse-sheet and surcingle now, lad,' he said, addressing the animal. 1882 *Manchester Weekly Times* 25 Mar. 8/2 A Surcingle was drawo over Jumbo's back. 1890 'R. BOLTONWOOD' *Col. Reformer* I. 151 Have you no cavesson, or breaking-bit, or web surcingle?

b. (See quot.)

1801 FELTON *Carriages Gloss.*, *Surcingle*, a leather strap and huckle, sewed to a chaise saddle, the same as a belly band to a bousing. 2. A girdle or belt which confines the cassock. *Now rare.* 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* I. 63 This Gentleman... stragling by Temple-bar, in a massy Cassock and Surcingle. a 1683 *Oldham Wks.* (1636) 75 Cassock, Surcingle, and shavoe Crown. 1728 *Pope Dunci.* II. 350 Each rev'rend Bard arose; And Milbourn cab'd... Gave him the cassock, surcingle, and vest. 1837 *Barham Ingol. Leg. Ser. i. Grey Dolphin*, He drew the huckle of his surcingle... tighter. Hence † *Surcingle* *pa. pple.*, fastened or girded with a surcingle; † *Surcingle* (*nonce-wd.*), one who wears a surcingle, a clergyman; † *Surcingle* (*nonce-wd.*), a flogging with a surcingle. 1598 *Br. Hall Sat.* iv. vi. Some pannel... Surcingle to a galled hackney's hide. 1647 *Ward Simple Cobler* (1842) 27 Comparing the... splendor wherewith our Gentry-women were imbellished... with the gut-foundered goodsoom, wherewith they are now surcingle. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. l. 67 Indeed dry-hastings, cudgels, surcingle, were too mean for a Knight. 1662 *Fryal T. Teige* 6 That there should be never a Lawn-Sleeve, oever a Surcingle should have a hole to hide his head in.

Surciour, obs. form of SEARCHER.

1647 HAWARD *Crown Keneue* 20 Surciour: Fee, 40. a. a. † **Surcle.** *Obs.* (Also 7 *surcul*, 9 *surculo*.)

[ad. L. *surculus*. Cf. F. *surcule*.] A small or young shoot of a plant; a sprout, sprig, twig; also, a small branch of a nerve, blood-vessel, etc. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 71 The left Nerve... enwrapeth the nether Orifice of the ventricle with some surcle. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 98 Misseltoe... sprouteth not forth in houghs and squares of the same shape and similary unto the tree that beareth it. *Ibid.* iv. iii. 183 The

Arroyos, or *vena sine pari*, whose sorcles are disposed unto the ether lower. 1657 TOMLINSON *Reviv's Disp.* 673 They sometimes cut off its tender surcles [printed succles]. [1681 tr. *Willis's Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Surculi*, little... shoots. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Surculus*, a twig: a surcule.] **Surcle**, obs. form of CIRCLE.

† **Surcloy**, v. *Obs.* [f. SUB- + CLOY v., after *surfeit*.] *trans.* To cloy excessively, surfeit.

1594 KYD *Cornelia* I. 216 For faire Corne-ground are our fields surcloyd With worthless Gorse. *Ibid.* v. 176 Streames of blood like Rivers fill the downes; That being infected with the stench thereof Sorcloyes the ground. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Magnificence* 490 With surfeit and with sleep surcloyd. a 1618 — *Quadrains of Piers* lxii, A greedy Eater... Who so surcloyes his stomach with his Cates, That [etc.]. c 1620 Z. BORO *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 47 His stomach be surcloyeth not with food.

Surcoat (sɜːkəʊt). Forms: 4 *surkot*, (sor-cot), 4-7 (9) *surcote*, 5 *surkote*, -*cotte*, (ser-), *surcote*, 5-6 *circote*, 6 *circotte*, *erron*, *sur-court*, 7 *surcote*, 8 -*kot*, 7 -*surcoat*. [a. OF. *sur-*, *sur-*, *sur-*, *sur-* (also -*cote*): see SUB- and COAT sb. Cf. Pr. *sobrecoat*, It. *sopraccotta*, *sorcotto*. MLG., MSw. *surcot*, MDu. *surcote*, ONorw., MHG. *surkot*, med. L. *sur-*, *surcolum* are from Fr.]

1. An outer coat or garment, commonly of rich material, worn by people of rank of both sexes; often worn by armed men over their armour, and having the heraldic arms depicted on it.

Aspart of the insignia of orders, etc., the surcoat is oow a short sleeveless garment of crimson velvet worn with a mantle. a 1330 *Syr Degarre* 791 He badde on a sorcot ouert, l-forted with blaundeure apert. 1330 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 62 His surkot semed bym wel, bat softe was forced. c 1385 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 617 A long surcote of pers upon he hade. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3252 A duchess dereworthly dyghte... In a surcote of sylke fulle selkouthly hewe. 1457 *Cer. Lett. Bk.* 299, & there folowed then many moo ladies yn byr maotels, surcotes & other appayrel to theyre astaties accustomed. 1494 io *Houshe. Ord.* (1790) 120 On New-Yeares day, the King ought to weare his kirtle, his circote, and his pane of armes. 1562 *Legh Armory* (1597) 96 Gentlewomeo vnder the degree of a countesse, haue armes on Taberts, but the countesse and so vpwads shal haue their Armes in surcotes and mantels. 1603 *Drayton Bar. Wars* II. xlii, Upoo his Surcote, valiant Nevill bore A Silver Saltoyre. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 110 The hole Colledge of Herald's mounted oo horse-back, io their rich Surcotes. 1805 *SOUTHEY Madoc* I. xv, Embroider'd surcotes and emblazoo'd shields. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* v. ix. 111. 263 They were all io light armoor, with red surcotes. 1885 C. W. C. OMAN *Art of War* 42 The colour of baneroele, crest, and surcoat was that of the regimental standard. 1911 MAX BEERBOHN: *Zuleika Dobson* III. 32 The heavy mantle of blue velvet... the crimson surcoat [of the Garter]. *attrib.* a 1400 *Octavian* 1180 Sche... yn hys ryght hood left... Her surkot sleue.

2. An undershirt, vest, semmit. *Sc.* Perh. associated with *sarkit*, 'a kind of short shirt, or blouse' (*Banffish Gloss.* 1866).

1768 *Song in Ross Helenore* 132 A surkot hough side [i. e. reaching to the thigh].

Surcom-: see CIRCUM-

† **Surcrease**, sb. *Obs.* [a. OF. *surcreis*, -*creis*, f. pres. stem of *surcreistre*: see SURCREASE v. Cf. *increas* sb.] A growth or addition over and above; an increment, accession; a surplus, excess.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VIII. xxix. 302 Overand above all these, the Vestine people, as a surcrease to their troubles, joied and loaded with the Samnites. a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 93 Not (as the Jesuites make it) to serne for a surcrease or overplus of righteousness and merite. 1603 FLORES *Montaigne* I. xxix. (1629) 93 If the husbandlike affection be... surcharged with that a man oweth to alliance and kindred, there is oo doubt, but that surcrease may easily transport a husband beyond the bounds of reason. 1612 *Drayton Polyol.* I. 515 Their surcrease grew so great, as forced them at last To seek another soyle.

So † **Surcreue** [after ACCRUE sb. (OF. *accrue*), CREW I (OF. *creue*)], † **Surcroist** [OF. *surcroist* (mod. F. *surcroist*), later form of *surcrois*, -*creis*, -*creis*: see above], † **Surcroistre** [OF. *surcroistre* inf. used subst.].

1496-7 *Plumpton Carr.* (Camden) 130 Send to me... a byll of such lands as ye are content to departe with to Kilborne in exchange, & if ye wyll have the surcroist [sic]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxi. II. 83 Cæpio... was of opinion, That the hundred-leaf Rose... should not be put into Chaplets, unless it were last in manner of a tuft, to make a sor-croist, or about the edges as a border. c 1638 WOTTON *Let. to Walton in Reliq.* (1672) 351 It [i. e. the fever] had once left me, as I thought; but it was only to fetch more company, returning with a surcurew of those splenetic vapours. c 1825 *Scott Let. to Lauslaw* (in *Athenaeum* 6 Apr. (1893) 442/3), I have... great resources, and considerable securities, and am confident... to pay every man his own, with a large surcure.

† **Surcrease**, v. *Obs.* [f. OF. *surcreis*, present stem of *surcreistre*, -*croistre* (mod. F. *croître*), f. sur- SUB- + *creistre* (— L. *crēscere*) to grow.]

1. *intr.* To grow greater or more numerous; to increase to excess.

1566 DRANT *Wail. Hieremie* i. io *Horae* etc. KJ, In weathe surcreasyn faste. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxxii. II. 160 The company so surcreased, that... they could not bee contained all within the chamber of fudges.

2. To grow over.

1632 LARWOOD *Trac.* III. 94 If any... digge deepe holes, the earth of it selfe in a small time will surcrease without any ayde of man.

3. *trans.* To grow greater than; to increase beyond.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 175 In case these... elements... covet to have more than their just proportion... seeking one to surcrease and over-grow another.

† **Surrescent**, a. *Obs. rare*—¹ [f. SUR- = SUPER- + CRESCENT a.] Growing upon or over. 1626 J. GRESHAM *Pict. Incest* (1876) 26 Sube [sc. Myrrha] With willing minde her selfe doth subge To the surrescent [printed surrescent] harque.

Surcroist, **Surcrois**: see under SURCREASE sb. **Surcudant**, **Surcudrie**, var. SURQUIDANT, **Surquidry** *Obs.* **Surcul** (e): see SURCLE.

† **Surculate**, v. *Obs. rare*—^o. [f. L. *surculat-*, pa. ppl. stem of *surculare*, f. *surculus* SURCLE.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Surculate*, to prune trees.

Surculatio, *obs.* n. of action f. *surculare* (see prec.). Cf. F. *surculation*.] Pruning; the action of cutting off shoots for propagation.

1668 *Worldwide Syst. Agric.*, *Dict. Rust.* 276 *Surculatio* [sic], a pruning of Trees. a 1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 48 The Olive beioq oot successfully propagable by Seed, oot at all by surculation. 1878 W. MACCALL *Tr. Le-tourneau's Biol.* 276 Boddng, germination, or surculation.

Surculigerous (sɜːkʊlɪdʒərəs), a. *Bot.* [f. mod. L. *surculigerus*, f. *surculus* SURCLE: see -GEROUS.] Producing snickers. In recent Dicts.

Surculose (sɜːkʊləs), a. *Bot. rare.* [ad. L. *surculōsus*, f. *surculus* SURCLE: see -OSE.] Producing shoots or snickers.

1845 ASA GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* Index, *Surculose*, bearing suckers. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 112.

† **Surculous**, a. *Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *surculōsus*: see prec. and -OUS. Cf. F. *surculoux*.] Of the nature of a shoot. Also = prec.

1597 *GERARDUS Herbal* II. cxxxii. 405 This plant... hath... rootes, covered over with a thicke barke, plaited as it were with many surculous sprigs. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Surculous*, full of shoots or sprigs.

Surcudry, variant of SURQUIDRY *Obs.*

Surd (sɜːd), a. and sb. Also 6-7 *surd*. [ad. L. *surdus* (in active sense) deaf, (in pass. sense) silent, mute, dumb, (of sound, etc.) dull, indistinct. The mathematical sense 'irrational' arises from L. *surdus* being used to render Gr. ἀλογος (Euclid bk. x. Def.), app. through the medium of Arab. *aqamm* deaf, as io جذر اقامم *aqamm* surd root.]

A. *adj.* 1. *Math.* Of a number or quantity (esp. a root): That cannot be expressed in finite terms of ordinary numbers or quantities: = IRRATIONAL A. 3. (Cf. INCOMMENSURABLE 1.)

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* II. Pref. Quantities partly rational, and partly surd. 1571 DIGGES *Parlour* IV. vi. Xij, Tetradecor side being rational, the Axis is sorde, and it beareth proportion to the side as 1. to 4/24. 1623 Br. ANOEWES *ACI I. Serm.* xvi. (1629) 156 Sobd surd oombers, such fractious we shall meet with, we shall not tell how or when to gett through. 1659 *LYBURN Arith.* IV. iv. (1663) 339 There are many sorts of surd roots, some are simple... others are compound. 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1805) I. 80 The cube root of 8 is rational, being equal to 2; but the cube root of 9 is surd or irrational. 1861 T. LUND *J. Wood's Elem. Alg.* 97 Ao equation may be cleared of a surd by transposing the terms so that the surd shall form one side, and the rational quantities the other, and then raising both sides to that power which will rationalize the surd.

† 2. *Deaf. Obs. rare.*

1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 6 He... may... apprehend how all Words fall to the Ground, spent upon such a surd and Earless Generation of Men. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* I. 763 Whistlings, whizzes, strike thy senses surd.

3. *fig.* † a. Not endowed with sense or perception; insensate, unintelligent. *Obs.*

In quot. 1658, deficient in perception, dull: cf. c. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxxv. xlii. 11. 293 These medicioale vertues... bestowed upon these surd and senseless hearhs. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. xxi. (1713) 171 My palate is something more surd and jacent. a 1675 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. II. (1677) 41 Neither Chance nor surd or inanimate Nature could be the Efficient of such a Being.

b. Irrational, senseless, stupid. (In recent use only as a direct figure from 1.)

1610 A. COOKE *Pope Yearbo* 60 Reruptus... commonly called Grothead. A great Philosopher... though it pleased your Pope Ioocentius the fourth, to call him old fool, surd, and absurd companion. 1625 JACKSON *Creed* v. xlvii. § 6 Their irrational and surd conceits of scripture's sense. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Scul* II. I. vii, And foul blasphemous belch from their surd mouth resounds.

1853 M. PATRISON *Ess.* xvii. (1859) II. 293 The surd and irrational complexion of that party is due to the circumstance that all its best moods went from it. 1891 H. JONES *Erwin-ings as Teacher* 24 The problems have a surd or irrational element io them.

† c. Not clearly or keenly perceived, dull; stioless. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 42/2 The colour not so pungent and sharp, but somwhat more surd and benomme. 1599 — *tr. Gabelbauer's Ek. Physike* 207/2 Take... oyle of Hempseede and surd nettles.

† d. Conveying no sense, meaningless. *Obs.* 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxv. § 4 The Ceremonies of Idolatrie and Magicke that are full of Neo-significants and surd characters.

4. *Phonetic.* Uttered without vibration of the vocal cords; voiceless, 'breathed': opposed to SONANT. (Cf. F. *sourd*.)

1797 *Ess.* in *Ann. Rec.* 1791/1 Mate, surd, and nana! syllables. 1773 *Kewick Dict. Gram. Eng. Lang.* 77 All our modes of articulation, whether surd or vocal. 1863 MAX

MÜLLER *Sci. Lang.* Ser. II. vii. (1868) 297 No longer mere interjections...uncertain between *sord*, *sonant*, or aspirated enunciation. 1837 COOK tr. *Sievers' O. E. Gram.* 99 P is a *surd* labial stop.

5. *Arabic Gram.* (tr. Arab. *asamnu* lit. deaf). Applied to verbs in which the second and third letters of the root are the same.

1776 RICHARDSON *Gram. Arab. Lang.* III. v. 97 The *Surd* verb, so called because the last radical is not heard, coalescing with the second by *Teshdid*. 1777 — *Arab. Pers. Dict.* 138 *الاصم* *al' asamnu* The *surd* or *lashed* conjugation of Arabic verbs. 1823 W. PRICE *Gram. 3 Oriental Langs.* 112

Conjugation of the *Surd* Verb, *جس della*, he ogled. B. *sb.* 1. *Math.* A *surd* or irrational number or quantity, esp. root: see A. 1.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* L. iij. Those numbers are not *Sorde* numbers properly, but sette like *Surdes*. As the Square root of 4. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. vii. X. iij. The Hexa-drons comprehending Spheres Dimetiente being rational, bis Axis is a *surd*. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1695) 294 *Surdes* are Simple or Compound, Integral or Fracted. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 83 Any Power of the Quantity under the Vinculum (in any Binomial or Trinomial *Sord*). 1859 LEWIS CARROLL *Phantasmagoria* 110 Yet what are all such galeities to me whose thoughts are full of indices and surds? *attrib.* 1859 J. H. SMITH *Elem. Algebra* 164 *Surds* of the same order are those for which the root-symbol or *surd-index* is the same.

Fig. 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* IV. (ed. 2) 143 It becomes the absolutely incogitable—a *surd*. 1877 E. CATRU *Philos. Kantii* xv. 551 The old difficulty...that reappears always as the inexplicable *surd* of his philosophy.

2. *Phonetics.* A speech-sound uttered without 'voice'; a 'breath' consonant: see A. 4.

1789 E. DARWIN *Bol. Gard.* II. 60 Weighs with nice ear the vowel, liquid, *surd*, and breaks in syllables the volent word. 1842 PROC. *Philol. Soc.* I. 7 The tenues (otherwise *snds*, or whisper-letters). 1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* 7 The use of C as a *surd* made K superfluous.

† *Surd*, v. 1. *Obs.* [Repr. OE. **seordan*: see *SARD* v.] *trans.* To defile.

a 1400 *Leg. Reed* (1871) 143, I sauht my child ben *surd*ed and soyled.

Surd, v. 2 [f. L. *surdus*: see *SURD* a.] *trans.* To deaden or dull the sound of, as by a 'sordine' or mnte. Also *Surding* *vbl.* *sb.* used *attrib.*

1515 LESTER *Du Bartas*, *Nec Dnd.* 183b. To *surd* it, as young trumpeters are wont. 1805 *Enyel. Brit.* XIX. 702 A *surd*ing or muting effect produced by impeding the vibration of the strings [of a piano] by contact of small pieces of buff leather.

Surd, var. *SOURD* v. *Obs.*, to arise, spring.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* VIII. 1 (Percy Soc.) 23 Invention, Whiche *surdeth* of the most noble werke Of v. inward wittes.

Surdar, variant of *SIRDAR*.

Surden, obs. form of *SORDINE*.

1616 A. MURRAY *Chrysan.* B. 3. The Trumpets sound their seuerall *Surden* flourishes. *Ibid.* B. 4b. The first sound of *Surden* Trumpets. *Ibid.* C. 1. A full flourish without *Surdens*.

† *Surdesolid*, *sb.* (a.) *Math.* *Obs.* Also *surd-solid*. [ad. mod. L. *surdesolidus*. Cf. It. *surdesolido*, G. *surdesolidisch*.]

The origin of mod. L. *surdesolidus* is obscure. In Zedler's *Universal Lexicon*, s.v. *Dignitas*, the term is given as the name of the 5th power 'according to the Arabs', corresponding to *quadrato-cubus*, the name 'according to Diophantus'; the 7th power is *surdesolidum secundum*, and the 11th *surdesolidum tertium*. If the term is of Arabic origin, it may = **surid solidum*, lit. *deafly solid*, i.e. of a power not communicating with', i.e. not derivable from 2 or 3 or their powers (cf. the origin of mathematical L. *surdus*, *SURD* a. note).

= *SURSOLID*.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* H. iij. b. They appeare to bee quere-tee, that call those...numbers *Surdesolides*, seing they are not any waies *Surdennumbers*. 1579 DIGGES *Stratist.* II. 1. 33 Squares, Cubes, Zenzenzike, and *Surd Solides*. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1695) 177 A Squared Cube Number (=numerus *quadrato-cubus*), is called a *Surdesolide*, or *Sursolide*. 1725 E. STONE *New Math. Dict.* s.v. *Locus*. The ancient Geometricians did call Plain *Locs*, that are Right Lines or Circles; and Solid *Locs*, those that are Parabola's, Ellipses, or Hyperbola's; and *Surd-Solid Locs*, such that are Curves of a superiour Gender than Conick Sections. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Sur-solid*, or *Surdesolid*, in Arithmetic, the Fifth Power of a Number...32, the fifth Power, or *Sursolid*, or *Sur-solid* Number of 2.

Surdimutism = *SURDOMUTISM*. (Cf. F. *surdmutité*.) In recent Dicts.

Surdine, obs. form of *SORDINE*.

Surdine, obs. form of *SARDINE sb.*

Surdism (sū'diz'm). *Path.* [f. L. *surdus* deaf: see *SURD* a. and -ISM.] (See quot.)

1828 D. WILLIAMS *Med. Dis. Infancy* xxxvii. 494 The term *surdism* is applied to those degrees of deafness which make 'the acquisition of speech in the very young impossible by ordinary means, or which involve the loss of recently acquired speech.'

Surdity (sū'diti). [ad. L. *surditas*, -ātem, n. of quality f. *surdus* deaf: see *SURD* a. and -ITY. Cf. F. *surdité*.] Deafness. (Now *Path.*)

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 29 b. 1 Agaynst *surditye*, payne, and viceration of the eares. 1678-9 Sir T. BROWNE *Let. Sen.* 1 Mar. If it fayleth, incurable *surditye* ensueth. 1820 *Daily Tel.* 23 Feb. Ears long since overtaken by the *surditye* of death. 1821 tr. *Ribot's Dis. Memory* 152 Sometimes he does not understand the meaning of words, written or spokeo, although the senses of hearing and sight are intact (cases of verbal *surditye* and *cecity*).

Surdomute (sū'domū't), a. and *sb.* rare.

[f. *surd-*, taken as comb. form of L. *surdus* *SURD* a. + *MUTEA*. Cf. mod. L. *surdomutitas* (Dunglison).] = *DEAF-MUTE*. So *Surdomutism*, *deaf-mutism*.

1820 *Nature* 11 Mar. 159/1 *Surdo-mutism* is, in the majority of cases, the immediate result of cerebral lesions. 1820 GOULD *New Med. Dict.*, *Surdomute*...a deaf and dumb person.

Surdon, obs. form of *SORDINE*.

1630 BRATHWAT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 193 Here sounds the *Surdon* of religious sorrow, the awakener of devotion.

Sure (sū'r), a. and adv. Forms: 4- *sure*;

also 4-6 *sur*, *seur*, (5 *sewr*, *suere*, *sewir*, *sewre*, *suyre*, *swyr*), 5-6 *seure*, *sewre*, *sewer*, 5-7 *suer*, *Sc. suir*, (6 *suar*, *swer*, *syuer*, *shure*, *sowr*, *Sc. suire*, *suyr*, *swuer*). [a. OF. *sur-e*, *sur-e* (dial. *seur*; cf. Fr., Cat. *segur*, It. *sicuro*, Sp., Pg. *seguro*, Rum. *sigur*):—L. *sēcūrus*, f. *sē* without + *cūra* care, *CURE* sb.] The OF. var. *sour-e* is represented by *Sc. SOVER*.] A. *adj.*

1. *Safe*, *secure*.

† 1. Free from or not exposed to danger or risk; not liable to be injured or destroyed; = *SAFE* a. 6, *SECURE* a. 3. Const. *from*. *Obs.* (or merged in other senses).

13. Coer de L. 1508 Kyng Richard dwellyd with honoure, Tyl that Jaffé was made *alsure*. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 9 No syte nor to snr stede sopli bei ne hadde. 1399 *LANGT. Rich. Redeles* 1. 104 All pat bey moued...Was to be *sure* of hem-self and sirs to ben y-callid. 1425 *LYON. De Guil. Pilgr.* 949 He shal...Make the *sure*...From all tempestys of the se. 1440 *Generydes* 4605 Owt of their ennys handes they were *sure*. 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xiii. 14 There is no man all *sure* for temptacions whyles be lyueh. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* VII. xii. 114 For defens, to kepe their hedys *sure*, A zallo hat [they] wory of a wolfs skyn. 1573 *Satir. Poem. Reform.* xxxix. 165 Sa Grange belenit the maddin Castell *sur*. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* v. 1. 12 The Forrest is not three leagues off, If we recoer that, we are *sure* enough. 1607 — *Timon* III. iij. 4 Doores...must be imploy'd Now to guard surer their Master. 1615 tr. *Constantius Sp. Inquis.* To Rdr. A. iv. If we...thinke our selues *sure* and the storme passed. 1648 *GAGE West Ind.* xi. 38 The Mexicans also thought the same [place] to be *sure* with the trees which were crossed the way.

† b. Of a condition, procedure, etc.: Free from risk. *Obs.*

1422 YONGE tr. *Secr. Secr.* xxxii. 183 Hit Is more *sure* to eury Prynce to comaunde His Peppill well willynge to hym, than ewill willynge. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Edw. IV. 228 b, [He] thought it more *sure* to heare the fayre wordes of the Constable...than to geue credite to theyr vntrew...doynge. 1599-1600 DALLAM in *Early Voy. Levant* (Hakluyt Soc.) 90, I knew that in her [sc. the ship Hector] was a *snr* passidge. 1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Cont.* I. ii. To leave a *snr* paceon continueate earth, And force a gate in jumps from tower to tower.

† c. Const. of: Free from (a bad quality).

1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 294 Wherof...so maad is the nature, Of bitterness or salt that hit is *sure*.

† d. With *from* or *for* and *vbl.* sb.: 'Safe' from doing something, certain not to —; also with passive sense, certain not to be —ed. *Obs.*

1585 STAFFORD in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Jan. (1913) 57, I would keep him there to undo himself, and *sure* enough from coming home to undo others. 1592 *GREENE Disput.* 8 He had some twentie poundes about him, but bee had planted it so cunningly in his doublet, that it was *sure* enough for finding. 1633 Bp. HALL *Hard Texts*, *Ezek.* xvi. 45, I...will make thee *snr* enough from adding this leudnesse to thine other abominations. a 1644 CHILLINGW. 1st *Serm.* Pt. xiv. 1 547 A thousand weights, to fasten him on the earth, to make him *sure* for ever ascending to God.

† e. *Phr.* The *sure* or *surer side*: the safe side. To be on the *sure side* (also to be *sure*): to run no risks. *Obs.*

1528 MOSE *Dyaloge* I. Wk. 172/2 As thongh ye wer *sure* by your confidence in god, that his grace had enclined your assent to the *surer syde*. 1583 *SHAKS. Tit.* A. iv. ii. 125 He is your brother by the *surer side*. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* I. 10. 218 Have you said your prayers?..say them againe...you know it is good to be *sure*. 1657 *DAVIDEN & Dk. Newcastle Sir M. Marvall* v. i, I'm resolv'd to be on the *sure side*; I will have certain proof of his wit, before I marry him. 1677 *HORNECK Gl. Law Consid.* iii. (1704) 70 It would become a wise man...to endeavour to be on the *sure side* of the hedge.

† 2. Of a place or receptacle: Affording security or safety; = *SAFE* a. 7, *SECURE* a. 4. *Obs.*

1400 *Destr. Troy* 637 Pen soot bai with solas into a *snre* chamber. 1471 *CAXTON Recuyell* (Sommer) 103 Acrisyus...was well eased that his daughter was in so *seur* a place. 1506 *Kal. Sheph.* H. ij. Our shyppe may not enter into no *sewer* haven. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Tran.* xlv. 172 The Chinese *Necoda* disembarked all his commodities...and put them into *snre* rooms.

† b. *transf.*, with *keeping* or other sb. of similar meaning; = *SAFE* a. 8. *Obs.*

1431 *Acts Privy Council* IV. 95 Ordeint for be defense *seure* and sauferde of be *seide* lande. c 1450 *Erut* ccxlii. 359 Pe Duk brooght King Richard...to London, and put hym yn the *Towr*, vnder *snre* keeping as a prisoner. 1481 *CAXTON Godfrey* xviii. 48 He deluyerd to them good conduyte and *sewr* tyl they cam to constanynoble. 1539 in *Abstr. Protocols* in *Town Clerks Glasgow* (1897) IV. 119 To put it [sc. 102. yearly] in your keeping. 1544 *Extr. Abord. Reg.* (1444) I. 109 The consell ordanis thair chartour *keynt*...to be put in *snir* sermans for keeping in secreit manir. 1572 *HULOET* s.v., To put ye prissoners or captives in *snre* ward.

† 3. Safe in one's possession or keeping; not liable to be lost or to escape; hence, unable or unlikely to do harm or cause disturbance; = *SAFE* a. 10, *SECURE* a. 5. To make (a person or thing) *sure*: to get into one's possession or power, to

secre: = *make sure* of, 13 a (6); to put beyond the power of doing harm; (contextually) to make away with, kill. *Obs.*

1462 in *Sharp Illustr. Trin. Ch. Coventry* (1818) 41 To se pat...he boks be lokkyd *sure* in be vestre. 1472-3 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 361/2 When he was dede they kutte of oon of his legges...and his hede from his body, to make him *sure*. *Ibid.* 45/1 That the said Sir Humfrey haue and bold, the maor...*sure* from the said Johane and hir heires. c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xiii. 311 See that he be kepte *sure*. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit.* A. ii. iij. 187 Farewell my Sonnes, see that you make her *sure*. 1590 *Cobler Canterb.* 20 Seeing the olde beldame was *sure* [i.e. soundly asleep], he began to reueale vnto hir how long he had loued hir. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen.* IV. v. iij. 42, I haue paid Percy, I haue made him *sure*. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* viii. vii. 1. 195 To cut his throat, so making him *sure* for telling tales. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hb.* I. viii. (1821) 106 And his sonnes bound very safe and *sure*. 1713 *ADOLSON Cato* II. vi. Make *Cato* *sure*, and give up *Utica*. a 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1823) II. iij. 77 an. 1675, He reckoned he would make the next session *sure*. 1718 *HICKES & NELSON 7. Kettlewell* II. 55, 172 Upon pretence of making all *sure*, and saving the King's Honour.

II. Trustworthy, firm, steadfast.

4. That can be depended or relied on; not liable to fail or disappoint expectation; trustworthy, reliable. Now *arch.* or *dial.*

1340-70 *Alisander* 266 Pat cite wer *sure* mensett for too keepe. 14...Why I can't be a Nun 361 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 147 A fayre garland of yve grene Whyche hangeth at a taverne dore, Hyt ys a false token...But yf there he wyne gode and *sewer*. c 1440 *Generydes* 4575, 'I wold', quod he, 'this hors were cherisid wele, For he is *sure* and good'. 1506 *Kal. Sheph.* H. ij, We must hane *snr* meryners that may kepe our shyp fro the daunger of these *snr* rocks. 1596 *HARRINGTON Melan.* *Ajnx* 39 Thou hast a lury of *snr* free-holders, that gaue a uerdie against them. 1644 *CARR. J. SMITH Virginia* III. 73 The President...resolved with Capitaine Waldo (whom he knew to be *sure* in time of need) to surprise Powhatan. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 852 From out the Arke a Raven flies, And after him, the *sur* messenger, A Dove. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. iij. iv. Bouillie is at Metz, and could find forty-thousand *snre* Germans. 1846 *Mrs. A. MARSH Father Darcy* II. i. 18 Did I not send this by a *sure* hand, I would not venture to go thus far with you. 1883 *STEVENS Treas.* 1st. iij. xiii, Loaded pistols were served out to all the *sure* men.

b. Applied to agents or their actions, this sense (by admixture of sense 8) tends to become subjective: Steady, steadfast, unflinching; † constant, faithful; † (of conduct) steady, well-ordered.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1863) 16 The yonggest daughter...was *snr*, goodly in her behauing countenance, and manere most *seure* and ferme. 1471 *CAXTON Recuyell* (Semmer) 319 The *snr* was none than so *seur* but he was afere. a 1475 *ASHBY Active Policy* 130 Vertuos dedys & coodites *seure*. 1483 *CAXTON Cato* hjo, Thon oughtest to...desyre oueral to lede good lyf and *sure* in this worlde. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* v. ij, For the *snr* trouthe that euer she bare vnto her lord. 1485 *Digby Myst.*, *Conuers.* St. Paul 100 Your fellow was not *snr* of foote. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. xviii. 24 The englishe oste made good and *sure* watche. c 1610 *Wentzen Sautis* 145 Treasures...which he hath promised me...If I will remayne *snr* to him. 1628 *FELTHAM Recuyell* II. i. lxxix. 258 Sometimes a failing and returne, is a prompter to a *sur*er hold. 1638 *JUNUS Pailit.*, *Antients* 324 Such archers...as haue the *sure* hand. 1666 *TATE & BRADY Ps.* xciii. 5 Thy Promise, Lord, is ever *sure*. 1743 *FRANKS tr. Horace, Odes* III. ii. 31 With *snr* steps...Vengeance o'takes the trembling villain's speed. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 276 His judgment was clearest and *sure*st when responsibility pressed heaviest on him. 1860 *TYNOLL Glac.* I. xi. 84 In order to get *snr* footing in the snow. *Ibid.* xxiii. 162 Found myself by no means so *sure* a climber as usual. 1908 *Animal Managem.* 271 The animal [sc. mule] is a proverbially *snr* stepper.

5. Of material objects (in early use esp. of weapons or armour): Not liable to break or give way, sound, 'trusty'; not liable to be displaced, firm, firmly fixed, immovable. † *Sure land*, the mainland, terra firma. (Cf. *SECURE* a. 3 e.) *arch.*

Sure foundation, *sure ground*, and the like, are often used in fig. context: cf. q. b.

13. *Gaw.* & *Gr. Knt.* 528 Gurde wyth a bront ful *sure*. c 1440 *Generydes* 2732 The helme was *sure*, or ellys he had hym slayn. 1463 *Bury Wille* (Camden) 20 And the stooow he made *sewr*. a 1470 *TIPTOT Caxar* xii. (1530) 15 Carpenters to be brought from the *sure* lande to repayre the nauy. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* xi. 1050 A cource...upon his handys that laid, And wndyr syn with *seoir* cordys that braid. 1523 *FITZHERB. Huib.* 6 135 Make a good and a *snre* bodge. 1534 *TINOALE 2 Tim.* ii. 19 The *snr* groude of God remayneth. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* xciii. 1 He hath made the rounde worlde so *snre*, that it can not be moored. — *Isa.* xxviii. 16, I will lay a stone in *Sion*,...for a *snre* foundation. 1596 *MASCALL Cattle* 120 Thy...carbodie strong and *snre* to beare a burthen. a 1634 *CHAPMAN* (Webster 1864), Which put in good *snre* leather sacks. 1648 *MARRHAS Housew. Gard.* III. x. (1668) 75 A *snre* dry wall. 1832 *Ht. MARTINEAU Homes Abroad* II. 32, I am anxious to go on *snre* ground. 1865 *SWINBURNE Poems & Ball.*, *Triumph Time* 41 We had stood as the *snr* stars stood. *Ibid.*, *Phedra* 38 Make thy sword *snre* inside thine hand and smite.

6. Firmly established or settled; steadfast, stable; not liable to be destroyed or overthrown.

† a. Of states of mind, or of persons in respect of these. (Cf. 8.)

13...*E. E. Allit.* P. A. 1029 For I dar say, with consciens *snr*, Hade bodly barne abiden bat bone [etc.]. 1473 *HOCLEVE Mfn. Poems* viii. 14 *Seur* confort hane I. a 1445 *CURRIE M.* 18112 (Trin.), He had his disciplys...Ouer al þe worlde be gospel preche...to vche creature. For þei shulde be *snre*. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Burial*, In *snre* and certayne hope of resurrection to eternall lyfe. 1822 *ALLEN Martyned Campion* (1908) 114 He had a *snre* confidence

that all should goe well with him. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* 1. 287 Throw a certain suspicioun and sur opinion.

b. Of immaterial things and states considered objectively. *arch.*

c. 1520 NISBET *N. T. (S.T.S.)* I. 15 To mak their vocatiounn suir be gud werks. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Chron.* xviii. 12, I wyl make his seate sure for euer. 1560 DAUS tr. *Steidane's Comm.* 41 Yt eyther a suer peir, or els a longe treidene may be taken. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 303 Th' immortal line in suer Succession reigns. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1767) I. 81 A Decree, much surer than the Law of the Medes and Persians, has irrevocably determined the Doom. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 266, I know of no mercantile house in France of surer bottom. 1867 MORRIS *Tison* 1. 32 He may wish to make quite sure his throne By slaying me and mine.

† c. Of possessions, etc.: That may be counted on to be received or held (cf. g). To make sure: to secure to or settle upon a person. *Obs.*

c. 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 276 He willed and granted hit to be sure for hym and his heires. 1467-8 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 579/1 To be made sure ayenst us and pure Heires. 1482 *Ibid.* VI. 204/1 Oure said Sovereign Lord should cause the same Due, to be made sure to hym and to his heires masles. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* II. (1570) Biv/1 Better, a small handfull with rest and suer pleasure. 1533 GAU RICH *1496* His marcie is maid swuer to wse. 1628 [see *chequer-pay*, *Chesquer* 36.1 16]. 1669 R. MONTAGU in *Buckeluch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) i. 436 If I thought this would be sure money. 1670 RAY *Proverbs* 207 As sure as Check, or Exchequer pay.

† 7. a. Engaged to be married, betrothed, affianced (to make sure, to betroth); also, joined in wedlock, married. *Obs.*

1470 *Paston Lett.* II. 393 Mestresse Gryseacresse is sure to Selenger. c. 1536 *Songes, Carols*, etc. (1597) 154 Lady Mary, be Kyngis daughter, was maid sure. to be young Kyng of Castile. 1592 *Arden of Feversham* l. 151 The Painter. Hath made repote that he and Sue is sure. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W. v. v.* 237 She and I (long since contracted) Are now so sure that nothing can dissolve vs. 1608 MINNLETON *Trick to Catch Old One* III. i. I am hit newly sure yet to the widow. 1632 BROMER *North. Lass* II. ii. I presume'd... you had beene sure, as fast as faith could bind you, man and wife. 1666 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 175 My man william Griffith was marry'd... to one of Baschurch, to whom hee had been sure since before hee came to mee.

† b. Engaged or bound by allegiance or devotion (to a person or party). To make sure, to bind by allegiance, or secure the allegiance of. *Obs.*

1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 209 Sen we ar all to Sin maid sure, Throw Adamis Inobedience. 1591 SAVILE *Tacitus*, *Hist.* 1. lxiv. 36 The next city, was that of the Lingones, sure to their side. 1643 BAKER *Chron.* (1660) 77 Though King John had entred upon Normandy, and made that Province sure unto him, yet the Province of Anjou stood firm for Arthur. a. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. II. 201 To make all that party sure to himself.

III. Subjectively certain.

8. Certain in mind; having no doubt; assured, confident; = CERTAIN a. 4, SECURE a. 2. Also, convinced, persuaded, morally certain.

In the former sense *I am sure* is commonly used colloq. to give asseverative force to a statement; e.g. *I'm sure I don't know; I don't know, I'm sure*.

In the latter sense *I am sure* sometimes becomes equivalent in force to SURELY adv. 4; e.g. quot. 1818 in c. (b).

a. Const. of; rarely, by ellipsis, without const.

c. 1450 *Lovelich Merlin* 9740 We wolden preyen the... of on thyng vs sewr forto make. a. 1500 *Chaucer's Dreine* 855 For of one thyng ye may be sure He wil be yours, while he may dure. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. ii. 40 He... guesed that it was she, But being mask'd, he was not sure of it. 1686 tr. *Charadin's Yvau. Persia* 158, I was sure of one thing, that [etc.]. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 567 Be silent always when you doubt your sense; And speak, tho' sure, with seeming diffidence. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* iv. 33 Whatever we can perceive by any sense we may be sure of. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* May an. 1776, We are surer of the odiousness of the one, than of the error of the other. 1818 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 8 Dec. (1834) l. 124 He never could distinguish Buonaparte, or his staff, to be sure of them. 1867 RUSKIN *Time & Tide* xvi. § 99 Never teach a child anything of which you are not yourself sure. 1908 R. BAGOT *A. Cuthbert* xxviii. 373 Anthony understands, and forgives—I am sure of it.

b. Const. clause. Also with ellipsis of clause (mod. colloq. *Well, I'm sure!* is used as an exclamation of surprise: cf. e).

a. 1330 *Syr Degarre* 761 Par fai, the (said), Ich am al sure, He that bette that fure Will comen hom 3it to nyst. c. 1350 *Will. Patern.* 973 Be you sur... holliche al min help pou schalt have some. 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* 796, I knowe wel, and am right seure, that he shal nothyng doon in this nede with-outen my conseil. c. 1450 *Lyng. Assembly of Gods* 524 So may ye be sewre he shall yow nat escape. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. viii. (1889) 152 He was sewr that he had wonne. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxxxix. [cxli] 12 Sure I am that the Lorde wil avenge the poore. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. iii. i. 53 I am sure if he forsaite, thou wilt not take his flesh. 1602 *Merry W.* (Qa) 742 [ii. i. 60], I am shure you know him. 1670 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 22, I am sure you would be with us if wishes could briog you. 1709 BERKELEY *The Vision* § 51 Sure I am, it is worth some attention. 1778 MISS BURNET *Evelina* (1791) II. xxviii. 202 I'm sure I can't recollect. 1779 *Mirror* No. 16. ¶ 7, I am not sure if the disposition to reflections of this sort be... a proper one. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Demerara* i. 19 You might have been sure that I should remember you when you told me your name. 1840 THACKERAY *Shabby-genteel* *Story* ix, 'Well, I'm sure!' said Becky; and that was all she said. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER *At Bay* i. Look in on us now and again. I am sure my daughter will be delighted. 1885 — *Valerie's Fate* iv. 'Are you going?' 'I am not sure.'

c. † (a) With inversion of the two clauses, *be ye sure, you may be sure* (etc.) thus coming at the end of the sentence.

a. 1400 *Ottonian* 1038 Hys fomen myghte of hym be agast, We mowe be sure. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburg* 1. 707 Thus was her maner in youthe, be ye sure. 1560 DAUS tr. *Steidane's Comm.* 292 b marg., An holy box sent down from heaven you may be sure.

(b) In parenthetical use, *be sure, you may be sure, I am sure*, to which the main sentence is virtually subordinate.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 991 We ne saïn noukt, king, be þou sur, for sake of our pride. c. 1350 *Will. Patern.* 74 It wanted noukt... Pat þei ne fond him as faire as for here state longed, & þe better, be ye sure, for [etc.]. 1565 *MSS. Coll. Cal. B.* ix. 1f. 218 Your lordship, I am sure, is partaken of such letters as I write to Mr. Secretary. c. 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* 1 *Cor.* xv. 58 Wks. 1729 l. 423 You will be uncertain whether they... be lawfully called... as he sure many of them are not. 1710 — *Def. Bk. Psalmus* 29 The Company had this Privilege granted them from the King; who, be sure, would never grant them the Privilege of printing any Book, but what he... had first allowed of. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxxiii, The Master of Ravenswood cannot, I am sure, object to your presence.

(c) In colloq. asseverative use these phrases are often placed at the end of the sentence: cf. (a).

1830 N. S. WHEATON *Yrnl.* 42 To all my inquiries who he was? I only received for answer, 'I don't know, I'm sure'. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick*, II, It will give me great pleasure, I am sure. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xli, 'Don't know, I'm shaw,' replied the Colonel.

d. Const. inf.: see 12.

e. In phr. *to be sure* = as one may be sure, for a certainty, certainly, undoubtedly, of course; now colloq. and often concessive = it must be admitted, indeed; also absol. *Well, to be sure!* as an exclamation of surprise (cf. b).

1657 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 4 Morning and Evening, to be sure, God expects from us... a publick worship. 1657 W. RAIND tr. *Gassend's Life Petre* II. 3 He proved at last so happy, as to recover the greatest part of such things as he most respected. To be sure, he obtained his precious stones. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 150 If he heard his neighbour tell his tale, to be sure he would tell the quite contrary. 1718 HICKES & NELSON 7, *Kettellwell* II. § 23. 125 At Christmas, if he invited no Body else, to be sure he entertained the Poorer Sort of his Neighbours. 1731-8 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* i. 47 *Nevermore*, Miss, 'I'll tell you a Secret, if you'll promise never to tell it again. Miss. No, to be sure. 1778 WARNER in *Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) III. 354 Yes! war we shall have to be sure. 1795 *Hist. Ned Evans* I. 183 The wind is contrary, to be sure, but it is far from a storm. 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Fairchild Family* (1854) III. iii. 32 Well, to be sure, this is a large room. 1853 MRS. GASKELL *Ruth* xxxiii, Ruth, 'told him she wanted to speak to him for a few minutes. 'To be sure, my dear! Sit down!' said he. 1863 S. WILBERFORCE *Sa. Missions* (1874) 275 'You would have been snigger if you had stayed at home.' Why to be sure they would. 1875 JOWETT *Philo* (ed. 2) I. 18 There you are in the right, Socrates, he replied. To be sure, I said. 1902 VIOLET JACOB *Sheep-Stealers* viii, 'Well, well, to be sure!' exclaimed the Pig-driver. 1913 C. READ in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 55 They had, to be sure, patched up their differences, but their sentiments towards each other... were far from cordial.

IV. Objectively certain.

9. a. That one may count on as about to be; certain to come or happen; also, certain to become what is denoted by the noun; = CERTAIN a. 2 b.

1565 ALLEN *Defence Purg.* xvii. 283 One... frameth (as he supposeth) his negatue argumnt, to the more sure shake of oure faith here. 1615 SIR W. MURE *Misc. Poems* xiii. 16 Bewar such schame becum thy suirest hap. 1694 PRIOR *Ode Horace* xiii, Sure and sudden be their just Remorse. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace*, Sat. II. iii. 21 Unhappy hard I to sure contempt you run. 1781 COWPER *Retiret.* 263 To make thee but a surer prey. 1868 SEARS *Atham*, ix. 78 Confusion is the pretty sure result. 1896 Housman *Shropshire Lad* lxii, Luck's a chance, but trouble's sure.

b. That one may rely on as true; undoubtedly, indisputable; = CERTAIN a. 3. Now rare.

1470 *Paston Lett.* Suppl. (1901) 133, I pray you send me swyr tydyngs of the world. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 32 A pele was comandyd to be longe. For sewer worde and tydyngs that Richard de la Pole was slayne. a. 1578 LINDSAY (Piscotie) *Chron.* Scot. I. 31 He haid suer knowledge quhair the king was at his pasyme. a. 1620 J. DYKE *Srl. Serm.* (1640) 2 It is a sure thing that a Christian so demeaning himself... may live the most comfortable life of any man in the world. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 154 How he can be doubtful; that he never will be sure. 1849 JAMES Woodman ii, The news was too sure, the tale too sad to be false. 1867 RUSKIN *Time & Tide* xvi. § 93 And very sternly I say to you — and say from sure knowledge — that [etc.].

c. For sure: as or for a certainty, undoubtedly; = for certain (CERTAIN a. 7). Now colloq.

a. 1586 SINNEY *Ps.* xxvi. i, I beld for sure, that I should never slide. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 33 Now, now, for sure, deliverance is at hand. a. 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circle* i. (1874) 60 He makes oath: 'For sure, This is a creature of God till now unknown'. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas.* I. i. vi, These fellows who attacked the inn to night — bold, desperate blades, for sure. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 305, I have promised the Fans to pay off in whatever they choose, and I know for sure they want powder.

10. a. Of methods or means: That may be relied on to attain its end or to produce the desired or stated result; unfailing, unerring; = CERTAIN a. 2 c.

Sure card: see CARD 36.2 b.

1530 in *Strype Eeck.* Mem. (1721) III. App. x. 21 The most seawyrt waye that Scripture doth teache to worshippe saynts is wall, ys to lyve the lyfte that they lyvid. 1592 *Arden of Feversham* v. i. go It is wpossioble; but here comes he That will, I hope, invent some surer means. 1653 RAME-

SEY *Astrol. Restored* 218 To impart unto them the truth and surest rules for the judging thereof. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* III. vi. (1681) 158 These that are concern'd for the... saving of Souls, think it a less good sign of a sure Sermion, that [etc.]. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* l. 122 Long Practice has a sure Improvement found. 1762 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 1. 342, I hope that will be the surest way of bringing about a General Peace so necessary to Europe. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* xv. 179 Every point enforce By quoting much, the scholar's sure resource. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* II. (1875) 74 A perfectly sound and sure style. 1879 R. K. DOUGLAS *Confucianism* iv. 94 His surest way of acquiring a trace of the divine afflatus must be by studying... their careers.

b. Of signs or signals: Giving trustworthy indication; producing or leading to certainty; infallible.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 75 Every Climate hath a proper name for the surer difference of one from an other. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 278 In all assaults Their surest signal. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 119 The Colt that for a Stallion is design'd, By sure Pressage shows his generous Kind. 1780 *Mirror* No. 93. ¶ 3 The surest mark of a weak mind. 1830 HENSCHEL *Nat. Phil.* § 366 There is no surer criterion of the state of science in any age. 1886 *Tip Cat* xxi. 250 He became more irritable and impatient... a sure sign, Dr. Lee declared, of approaching convalescence.

V. Senses combining III and IV.

11. With of: † Having (the thing mentioned) secured to one (to make a person sure of a thing = to make a thing sure to a person, in 6 c); † holding secretly in one's possession or power; certain to receive, get, attain, find, have, or keep. Also with gerund, as *sure of getting* = certain to get. (See also 13.)

Here the certainty may be subjective or objective, or both combined: e.g. *he is sure of* = 'he is confident of getting', or 'it is certain that he will get'.

13. *Sevyn Sages* (W.) 2033 The king hem made seur Of warisoun and gret honour. 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* 7486 Whan thou trovest to be moost seur and siker of hire helpe she wol falle thee. 14... *Sir Beues* (M.) 499 Beues was sure of no wepyn... That he myght defend hym with all. 1412 HOCCELE *De Reg. Princ.* 306 He schulde of his lif seure ben & certeyne. c. 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 56 Who so lyueth a fowle lyfe, he may be sure of a soule ende. 1518 *Srl. Pleas Star Chamber* (Selden) II. 132 Yf he gave hym one strype he shalbe seur of an other strype. 1592-3 *Reg. Privy Council* Scot. II. 177 They offer to... discharge the half of their... wages, being maid sure of the other half... to be payt at sun competent day. a. 1580 J. HERWOOD *Dial. Wit & Polly* (Percy Soc.) 15 The wylties ys sewer of saluacyon. 1587 in *Cath. Res. Soc. Publ.* V. 120 The young king of Scotland remaineth still amongst his... enemies, who suffer him to take his pastime... under a shew of liberty, but they think themselves sure ynough of him. 1653 MINNLETON & ROWLEY *Sa. Gifty* II. i, English Gipsies, in whose companie a man's not sure of the eares of his head they so pilfer. a. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* III. 290 Sure of the Toil, uncertain of the Prize. 1719 Dr. For Cruse II. (Globe) xvi, We are sure of Sea there. 1766 GOLDONI *Vicar W.* 571 They who had warm fortunes were always sure of getting good husbands. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 458 This is a crop of which a man may always be sure, if he take proper pains. 1847 MARRVAT *Child. New Forest* viii, I feel sure of his permission. 1893 *Law Times* XCv. 305/2 If she wished to be sure of her income she should... avoid dabbling in the shares of new companies.

12. With inf. (act. or pass.): Certain to do or to be something; = CERTAIN a. 6.

Properly a constructional use of 8, this sense was orig. subjective, but came subsequently to express, and now always expresses, objective certainty, and therefore *transf.* became applicable to things. *He is sure to return*, now = 'it is certain that he will return', could formerly mean 'he is certain that he will return', now expressed by *of* with the gerund (see 13).

c. 1400 *Laud Turb. Bk.* 1562 Thei myst therfore be sur & hold To selte the kyng & hennne Ilyoun. 1520 THORNTON *Annus. More* II. xii. Wks. (1573) 500/1 The Apostles, Patriarchs and Prophets were sure to be followed. 1556 J. HERWOOD *Spider & Fly* D. iv, He makth him sewre to wyne, who ever leeseth. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Sacrament* i. Iijb, Thus much he must be sure to hold, that in the Supper of the Lorde, there is no vayne ceremonie. 1616 SHELTON *Mirr. Antich.* Pref. 131b, Such Conuerts... are sure to be beset with diuerse sorts of Aduersaries. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Ularinus' Voy. Ambass.* 400 The Governour, who many times it is not sure to return again, takes his leave of the City. 1713 ANNISON *Guard* No. 101. ¶ 9 If they have any Wit or Sense, they are sure to shew it. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *Mockery End*, What ever heat of opposition... I set out with, I am sure always, in the long-run, to be brought over to her way of thinking. 1841 HELPS *Ess.*, *Trans. Business* (1842) 95 You may save time by not labouring much, beforehand, at parts of the subject which are nearly sure to be worked out in discussion. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 July 5/2 The... oration... was sure to be full of pungent criticism.

13. Phr. To make sure (intr. or with clause).

a. absol., or with of followed by a noun of action: To make something certain as an end or result (cf. 9 a); to preclude risk of failure.

1565 ALLEN *Def. Purg.* To Rdr. 6 b, And therefor to make sure, I humbly submit my self to the iudgement of suche... as... are made the lawful pastors of our soules. 1658 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 176 To make sure, he made another Shot at her. 1800 *Chambr. Jrrk.* 3 May 28/2 This allows the man... to make sure of a good grip. 1821 *Ibid.* 21 Feb. 119/2 It is difficult to make sure of fioding the birds.

(b) with of followed by a sb.: To act so as to be certain of getting or winning; to secure.

1673 TEMPLE *To Dr. Ormond Coniunct. Affairs* Mis. (1680) 164 A Peace... cannot fail us here, provided we make sure of Spain. 1766 ATTERBURY *Serm.* Ita. It. 22 l. 102 It hath ever had the warmest, and ablest... Heads employ'd in

its defence; and hath taken care to make sure of them, by Bountiful Rewards. 1844 BROWNING *Colomb's Birthday* 11. 9 Let me hasten to make sure Of one true thanker. 1878 Bosw. *South Carthage* 293 After making sure of the country to the north of the Ebro.

b. with clause or of: To make something certain as a fact (cf. g b); to preclude risk of error; to ascertain.

1876 BRISTOWE *Theory & Pract. Med.* (1878) 825 To make sure that all the copper has been precipitated. 1888 MRS. NOTLEY *Power of Hand* I. iii. 36 That fellow rode up to the house to make sure Tristram was away. 1889 F. C. PHILLIPS *Ainslie's Courtsh.* I. vii. 87 He just waited for a few hours to make sure of his position.

(b) loosely. To feel certain, be convinced. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xxi. He stormed at me all through the lessons...and would push me so close that I made sure he must run me through the body. 1887 WESTALL *Capt. Trafalgar* iv. 49 He suspected nothing, and made quite sure of succeeding. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 188, I made sure I should get finer specimens later on.

14. Phr. *Be sure (to do something, or that...)*, also mod. colloq. and: see AND B. 10) = take care, don't fail (only in imper. or inf.); *sure* thus becoming contextually equivalent to 'careful'.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* v. (1878) 14 Then dailie he surer to looke. 1625 BACON *Ess., Discourse* (Arb.) 19 Let him be sure, to leave other Men their Turnes to speak. 1674 N. Cox *Genil. Recreat.* (1677) 180 Be sure you Seel her not too hard. 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* xii. 208 You must be sure to screw it hard up. 1780 *Mirror* No. 98. 7 15 Be sure to put on your great coat, and to take a chair in coming home. 1865 RUSKIN *Seaside* i. § 13 At least be sure that you go to the author to get at his meaning. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 335 Be sure and button the lid.

B. adv.

1. Surely, safely: = SURELY adv. i. Obs. or arch. 14.. *Sir Beues* (Pynson) 3573 They were armed sure and wel. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 76 With the Foure Vertewes Cardeall, Aganis vyccis sure enarmig me. 1555 CRANMER *Lett. in Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 446, I might have sent them by the carrier sooner, but not surer. 1597 SHAKES. *A Hen. VI.* v. 1. 16 The sooner to effect, And surer binde this knot of amitie. 1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* II. (1635) 46 The land being so sure tyed upon the beire as that his father could not put it from him. 1600 W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* i. f. B ij I would not...do any thing more then stand the surer vpon my guard to resist fortune. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 897 Let him surer barr His Iron Gates.

2. Certainly, with certainty; without risk of failure: = SURELY adv. 2, 3. Now dial. = 'for certain, without fail'; otherwise Obs. exc. as in b and c.

1500 *Destr. Troy* 277 Sum sayn full sure and for sothe holdym, Hit was be formost on flete bat on flore past. 1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 413 So that...they may the better, sewer, and more diligenter...ministrate their said Officiz. 1550 LAUDER *Practise of Kyngis* 298 Se suld not...promoue thame to that...cure, Except se vnderstode, moste sure, Thame apt. 1585 MARLOWE *1st Ph. Tamburl.* II. iii. These are the wings shall make it fle as swift, As dooth the lightning...And kill as sure as it swiftly flies. 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 13 Children would...lay the Foundations of an healthy...Constitution much surer, if they...were kept wholly from Flesh. 1797 Mrs. M. ROBINSON *Walsingham* III. 257 The higher the objects of contempt are placed, the surer they become marks for the observig multitude. 1820 LAMB *Elia Ser. I. Christ's Hosp.*, Woe to the school, when he made his morning appearance in his passy, or passionate wig. No comet expounded surer. 1902 BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 156, I'll pay you the five dollars a week then, surer.

3. Qualifying a statement: Assuredly, undoubtedly, for a certainty. Now poet., exc. dial. (Irish) in asseverative expressions.

a 1425 *Curior M.* 21887 (Trin.). Every creature sure Astir be state of his nature Better he makere knowe ben mon. c 1460 *Wisdom* 59 in *Macro Plays* 37 The prerogatyff of my loue ys so gret, Pat wo tasty herof be lest droppe, sure, All lustis & lykynge worldly xall lett. 1568 SATIR *Poems Reform.* xlviii. 31 Seure, he my wyting, not brunt in the liting. a 1586 *Sioney Ps.* xxv. ii, Sure, sure, who hope in thee, Shall never suffer shame. 1599 *George a Green* E J, Were he as good as G. a Green, I would strike him sure. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* (1639) 27 He took not sure his whole estate with him to that war. 1681 DRYDEN *Ab. & Achil.* 360 His Mercy ev'n th' Offending Crowd will find, For sure he comes of a Forgiving Kind. 1725 *De Foe Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) f. 6 Sure it is a fine place. 1792 COWPER *Iliad* xxii. 86 Of all illis that wait On miserable man, that sure is worst. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* v, Och sure, my heart's broke with you. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* II. v, That name speaks pardon, sure. 1896 HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* xxxiii, Sure, sure...If single thought could save...You should not see the grave. 1897 PUNCH 3 Apr. 166/1 'That's a drop of good Whiskey—eh, Pat?' 'Pat. 'Faith, ye may well say that, Sorr. Shure, it wint down my Troat loike a Torchlight Procession!'

b. With weakened emphasis, it (a) becomes concessive = One must admit, admittedly, of course, (b) is used to guard against over-statement = At any rate, to say the least, or (c) = SURELY adv. 4 b. Now dial.

1552-3 in *Feuillerat Revels Edw. VI* (1914) 89, I know not bowe ye be provided to furni-h me but surer methinkes I sholde have nolesse then five suites of apparrell. 1883 GREENE *Mamillia* Wks. (Grosart) II. 14 Whether hee were better lyked for his calling, or loved for his courtesie: but sure whether it were, he had gayned the heartes of all the people. 1887 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1981/1 The spoile was not rich sure, but of white bread, oven cakes, and Scotch ale. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* II. v, Hell! why is shee so brute? It cannot be to please Duke Drotrel, sure. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xv. § 13 That all under his charge be taught all necessary things of this kind, and then sure more especially his wife. 1713 POPE *Lett. to Swift* 8

Dec., Sure no clergyman ever offered so much out of his own purse for the sake of any religion. 1722 *De Foe Plague* (1754) 23, I shall Name but a few of these Things; but sure they were so many. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vicar W.* xxviii, Sure it cannot be! 1797 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* xxxv, Sure, you can't well. 1851 THACKERAY *Engl. Hum.* vi. (1853) 314 He would have talked of his great friends of the Club...sure he knew them intimately.

c. Used to emphasize *yes* or *no*; also alone = Certainly. dial.

1813 *S.E. Char.* (ed. 2) I. 83 'What, was Mad Ross there?' 'Ob yes, sure.' 1861 WAGTON *Birtle Carter's Tale* 6 A glass dy ale. Ay, sure; youst have it in a minute. 1862 Miss BRADDOCK *Lady Audley* xix, 'You say a blacksmith has been here?' 'Sure and I did, sir.'

4. a. In simulative phr. (as) *sure as*, followed by a clause, or by various sbs., as *death, fate, a gun*: see also these words, and *Egg sb.* 4 b.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 1633 Also sur as red is euery fir, As gret a craft is kep wel as wyne. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* lxxvii. (1878) 170 Take runagate Robin, to pitie his neede, And looke to hee hee fished, as sure as they creede. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* I. xviii. (1636) 58, I see, as sure as can be, that I am horne under the constellation of Hercules. c 1650 Robin Hood & Tanner's *Dau.* viii. in *Child Ball.* (1882) I. 109/2 As sure as they were borne. 1660 SHIRLEY *Merch. Wife* iv. viii, As sure as death, this is one Of the rogues. 1766 HUNDE *Iliad* II. 32 [He] thought To take Troy now as sure as any thing. 1701 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* v. v, Stand...You'll be serious when I tell you that her Ghost appears. Wild. Her Ghost! Ha, ha, ha...Stand. As sure as Fate, it walks in my House. 1731-SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* i. 4, Lady Smart. Obl Colonel, are you here? Col. As sure as you're there, Madam. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* iv. xiv, That's true, as sure as Sixpence, you have hit on the very thing. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lutter* II. iii. 44 As sure as the year came round. 1859 MEREDITH *R. Feverel* ix, I'll transport Tom Bakewell, sure as a gun.

b. In phr. *sure enough*.

a 1545 SIR E. HOWARD in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 150 Sewre inough Sir therys moche vitall at Sandwich, and they have no vessels to bryng it to us. 1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 178 The Sin of Oppression, sure enough, will be payed home. 1773 C. DINON *Desertier* I. ii. (1775) 12 Ah, indeed, the soldiers make sad work with young women's hearts sure enough. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxiii, The number came up sure enough. 1891 J. S. WINTER *Lumley* v, And you were so angry with me when you went off—I saw it, sure enough.

c. *Comb.* (chiefly adverbial or parasynthetic), as *sure-aimed, -founded, -grounded, -nosed, -presaging, -seeing, -set, -settled, -slow, -stepped* adjs.; *sure-enough* a. U.S. colloq. [cf. B. 4 b], genuine, real; + *sure-hold*, something affording a secure hold.

1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 150 The 'sure-aim'd vengeance of the Lusian steel. 1884 'MARR TWAIN' *Huck Finn* xxii, They all come riding in...looking just like a gang of real 'sure-enough' queens. 1897 FLANDRAU *Harvard Epitaph* 172 It is n't given to many of us to have real, sure-enough feelings around here in college. 1725 POPE *Odys.* I. 278, I build my claim 'Sure-founded on a fair Maternal fame. 1708 SEWEL II, *Vastiground*, 'sure-grounded. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rom.* ix. 6 That word of promise...which is 'sure-hold, Yea and Amen. 1650 — *Comm. Exod.* xii. 41 His promises are good sure-hold. 1607 TORSSELL *Fourf. Beasts* 151 The White Houndes are said to be the quickest-sented and 'surest nosed. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* I. II. xiv, Sure nos'd as fasting Tygers. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 109 Lucky 'sure-presaging auguries. 1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* iv, Fear... 'Sure-refuged hears his hot pursuing fiends yell at vain distance. 1866 WHITFIRE *Char. & Character*, Men 309 Shakespeare, the 'sure-seeing poet of human nature. 1648 J. DEANMONT *Psyche* xx. lii, Peace had trode all Perils under Her 'sure-seet feet. 1896 HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* xxxiii, This long and sure-set liking. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxiv. (1592) 551 Nature...is a steady and 'suresetted Lawe. 1603 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Microcosm* Pref., With a 'sure-slow winge. a 1616 BEAUS. & FL. *Bonduca* III. i, Thou 'sure-steel'd sternness, Give us this day good hearts, good enemies, Good blowes o' both sides.

Sure, v. Obs. exc. dial. (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*). Forms: see *proc.*; also 5 *sur, sewyr*; 6 *pa. ppl.* (Sc.) *suirit, sewerit, -at, sewart, sewerat, sewerit*. [Aphetic f. ASSURE v. Cf. *SOVER* v.]

+1. *trans.* To make or keep safe, to secure; = ASSURE 1. Obs.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 14 Whanne bei...suren hem of al perel. c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* clxxvii. vi. (MS. Arch. Seld. B. 10) II. 139 b, Pey myht nat passen oute But thorough a mosse bat al men trowd was sured. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) III. 422 That halie place was suirit...Fra fyte, hot nocht fra spalte and fra reif. 1567 Gude & Godlie B. (S. T. S.) 208 And with thair handis thay sall the sure, That thou halt nocht Aganis ane craig Thy fute.

+2. To give an assurance or promise to (a person); to secure (a thing) to a person by a pledge or promise. Obs.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* v. 547 Conscience and kynde witte...deden me suren hym sikerly to seure hym for euere. c 1450 LOVELL *Merlin* 12386 And also another thing sche schold hym Sure: that harm to his body scholde sche neuere do. c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 279, I wolle sure yow be this lyght Neuer dystyrie yow daye nor nyght.

+3. To bind by promise, plight, pledge (one's faith or troth). Obs.

c 1400 BERYN 1486, I suyr 3ew my trowth...That I shall do my devoir. c 1450 *Merlin* xxxi. 623 Than they suired thaire feithes he-twee hem two to holde these covenantes. c 1450 *Godslow Reg.* 170 Henry, than styward of Gode-stowe, suyr'd his trowth for the Abbas & couent pys couenant to be kep'd.

+4. *pass.* To be bound by a promise or pledge;

spec. to be engaged to marry, to be betrothed (cf. *SURE* a. 7 a). Obs.

1420-22 LYDG. *Thibes* 2234 He suerd was and sworn To Tydeus. c 1475 *Parthenay* 5087 In noble Britain kan he to mary, Affyed and suerd to A gret lady. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* xi, A wydower wowed a wydowe for to...Wedde her to his wyf And at the last they were agreed and suerd to gyder. a 1578 LUNDSEY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 38 All the hardaris...quho war sewarat with thame. *Ibid.* 42 Quho had bene constranit...to be severit [i.e. suirit] and tak on the reid croce and ohey thame selfis to be trew subiectis to king Harrie.

5 To make (a person) sure or certain; = ASSURE 9, 10. Now dial.

c 1400 BERYN 1886, I suyr be by my fey That how art much I-bound to me. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 112 Fyrt I will be sewyred, That ouer counselle ye wyll kepe. a 1536 *Songs, Carols*, etc. (E. E. T. S.) 9 He was hore of a virgyn pure...as I you sure. (1667 DRYDEN & DR. NEWCASTLE *Sir M. Mar-all* IV. i, How shall I be 'sur'd 'tis so!)

Sure: see SEWER sb. 1, SIR sb., SOUR a., SURA¹.

Sureal, obs. form of SURROVAL.

Sureby: see SURESBY.

+ *Sured*, *ppl.* a. Obs. rare. Aphetic f. ASSURED. (Cf. *SURE* v.)

a 1542 WYATT *Penit. Ps.* cxliii. Prol. iv, Then will I crave with suerd confidence. 1549 MSS. *Dh. Rutland* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) IV. 355 To a Ducheman, for that my Lord causyd him to gyve a suryd Scotysman his nagge agayne, v. 1567 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* II. *ad fin.*, A plot founded on suerd ground, a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* IV. (1622) 443 For euer lamed of our suerd might.

Hence + *Suredly* adv., assuredly.

1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* II. ii. § 10. 263 [He] that walks moderately...directeth his businesse...more surely and cheerefully.

+ *Surefast*, a. Obs. rare¹. [f. *SURE* a. after *steadfast*.] Stable, fixed.

1583 MELBANCKE *Philotinus* Dd iij b, A perfect plat...of surges that embrace the earth with winding waues, & of the surefast centrie ground.

Sure-footed (stress variable), a. [f. *SURE* a. 4 b.] 1. Sure of foot; treading securely or firmly; not liable to slip, stumble, or fall.

1707 [implied in *surefootedness*]. 1764 SMOLLETT *Trav.* xx. (1766) I. 313 The mules of Piedmont...are the only carriage that can be used in crossing the mountains, being very sure-footed. 1834 CAUNTER *Orient. Ann.* xv. 207 The elephant is remarkably surefooted, seldom stumbling, and much more rarely falling. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 425 A few sure-footed landsknechts...guarded the steps of their veteran leader; and thus...he traversed the terrific pass. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 12 Sept. 7/2 Hills...so steep that even the sure-footed hill cattle could not tread them.

2. *fig.* Not liable to make a 'slip' or error; proceeding surely; unerring.

1633 HERBERT *Temple, Dotage* ii, True earnest sorrows, rooted miseries, 'Sure footed griefs, solid calamities. 1678 COWWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 279 Thus that safe and sure-footed Interpreter, Alex. Aphrodisius, expounds his Masters Meaning. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 257 The one human being who was liable to mislead that far-sighted and surefooted judgment. 1864 LOWELL *Lincoln Wks.* 1890 V. 199 Worthy of his cautious but sure-footed understanding.

Hence *Surefootedly* adv. (in recent Dicts.),

Surefootedness; so + *Sure-footing*.

1665 J. SERGEANT *(title)* *Sure-footing in Christianity*, or Rational Discourses on The Rule of Faith. 1702 PENN *Maxims* Wks. 1726 I. 847 The Wise Man...has in every 'thing an Eye to Sure-Footing. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 224 [Mules] are the best sort of Creatures...for Burden and Surefootedness. 1869 W. B. RANOS *Chaucer's Eng.* I. i. 8 Logical sure-footedness. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 24 July 7 It is said...that the sturdy old mountaineer's eyesight was failing, and that he had lost of late some of the sure-footedness for which he has been famous.

+ *Surefully*, adv. Obs. rare¹. [irreg. f. *SURE* a. + *fully*, adv. to -FUL I.] In security.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 2 Preamble, The Kyngis grace...desireth...his subgettis...to leve quietly and surely to the plesure of God and according to his lawes.

Suregene, obs. form of SURGEON.

+ *Sureguard*, Obs. rare¹. In 7-gard. [f. *SURE* a. after *safeguard*.] = SAFEGUARD sb. 4.

1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xv. 367 They tooke them from thence...sending them to the Court with sureguards.

Sureis: see SURAGE Obs.

Surely (ju-ri), adv. Forms: see *SURE* a.; also 4 *surliche, surlych, comp. surlokere*, 4-6 *surly, -lie*, 6 *shorly, showrly, suerlie*. [f. *SURE* a. + -LY 2.] In a sure manner.

1. Expressing the manner of an action, etc. 1. Without danger, or risk of injury, loss, or displacement; securely, safely; firmly. arch.

23.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 2559 Hii bousten...He wolde hem surliche lede. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ix. 34 He myght searuly dwell in pat citee withouten...any harme takyng. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1236 The souerayn bym-seloun was surly enarmyt. 1564 *Paston Lett. Suppl.* (1901) 85, I charge you...ye suffer noon of thayne to passe oute of your garde, but surle to kepe thaim. 1523 FITZNEAR *Husb.* § 32 The husband may set shepe...vnder the same scaffold...if it be well and surely made. a 1533 L. BERNERS *Huon* cxiv. 449 Grauell to balayse his shypp withal that it myght sayle the more surerly. 1625 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Garden* (1626) 22 Your stakes...would be so surely put...that they brake not, if any thing happen to leane vpon them. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xix. 140 The Indian most be

...surely tied to a post by his hands. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg. iv.* 585 Thus surely bound, yet. The slippery God will try to loose his hold. 1834 *LYRRE Hymn, 'Praise, Lord, for Thee in Zion waits'* iii. How blest Thy saints! bow safely led! How surely kept!

† b. With security or stability of obligation or loyalty; steadfastly. *Obs.*

c1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1281 Ac arst how schalt sykery me, & by treupe sir plystye, bat pou for me schalt don a byng bat y schal the saye. c1450 *Godstow Reg.* 660 Wberfor he willed and comanded surely that the forsaid mynchoos shold have and bolde all ther almes and possessions. 1465 *Paston Lett. II.* 209, I shall have the maner swerly to me. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 255f The hisshop, wente onte agaynst the enemyes surely and the people folowed hym. 1529 *MORE Dyalcege* iii. v. 76f And than yf case ones graunted, ye deduce your conclusyon surely. 1530 in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. I.* 1. 304, I trust shewly to come vp to Londone. 1533 *GAU Rycht Vay* 8 To traist surerliche all time guid of hime as of right maister tender. 1548 *HALL Chron., Edw. IV.* 232 b, Spekyng these wordes (thinkyng surely much to please the kyng). 1578 *LINESAY (Pitt-scottie) Chron. Scot. (S.T.S.)* 1. 116 He beliveth surerliche that the kyng had beine thair. 1649 *MILTON Hymn Nativ.* iv. As if they surely knew their sovran Lord was hy. 1820 *KEATS Lamia* l. 113 Knowyng surely she could never win His foolish heart from its mad pomposness.

2. With certainty, assurance, or confidence; for certain; undoubtedly, confidently. *arch.*

13. E. E. *Allit. P. C.* 315 3et surely I hope, Efte to trede on by temple. c1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 520 Wanne by bert ys hol & fer he snlokere our first fiste. c1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1561 3et bis we mow wyton & know surely bat god [etc.]. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 255f The hisshop, wente onte agaynst the enemyes surely and the people folowed hym. 1529 *MORE Dyalcege* iii. v. 76f And than yf case ones graunted, ye deduce your conclusyon surely. 1530 in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. I.* 1. 304, I trust shewly to come vp to Londone. 1533 *GAU Rycht Vay* 8 To traist surerliche all time guid of hime as of right maister tender. 1548 *HALL Chron., Edw. IV.* 232 b, Spekyng these wordes (thinkyng surely much to please the kyng). 1578 *LINESAY (Pitt-scottie) Chron. Scot. (S.T.S.)* 1. 116 He beliveth surerliche that the kyng had beine thair. 1649 *MILTON Hymn Nativ.* iv. As if they surely knew their sovran Lord was hy. 1820 *KEATS Lamia* l. 113 Knowyng surely she could never win His foolish heart from its mad pomposness.

3. So as to be certain to achieve or reach a result or end; without risk of failure; infallibly.

Now chiefly in slowly but surely.
c1400 *Destin. Troy* 2456 Serche it full suerly, and se to be code. c1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon. II.* (1883) 113 The prince... may thereby be more surely do justice than bi his owne arbitrament. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R. v.* xxviii. (W. de W.) 111/2 Noo party of the body towyth and gropyth so surely as the boode. c1520 *Everyman* 147 Yf I sholde this pylgrymage take, And may rekyngne snerly make... Sholde I not come agayne shortly? 1612 *BRISTOL Lud. Lih. xli.* (1617) 181 The most excellent patterns... doe most aoble, to teach the soouest and surest. 1653 *BAXTER Chr. Concord* 13 That... their duties... may be the surerly performed. 1754 *SHERLOCK Disc.* (1759) 1. i. 3 The best Religion is that which will most surely direct us to eternal Life. 1873 *SPON Workshop Rec. Ser. I.* 3/2 If a drawing could be... surely made without mistake... it might be done in ink. 1912 W. B. *SERIE Nonconformity* xii. 228 These things are slowly but surely coming about.

† b. Soundly, thoroughly. *Obs. rare.*

App. confused with SURELY.
c1450 tr. *Higden, Hali. Confin.* (Rolls) VIII. 479 The Lollards bytroke that Frere and trode byn under their feete and bete hym surely. 1513 *Life Hen. V* (1911) 17 At such enterprises both be and bis Companie weare sorelie beaten.

II. Qualifying a statement.

4. Certainly, assuredly, undoubtedly. Often with less emphasis, as a mere intensifier: Truly, verily, indeed.

13. E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 1643 Hit is snrely soth, þe souerayn of henen fyllsened euer þy fader. c1375 *Cursor M.* 23031 (Fairf.), Paire penance sal be surely lo loken on þa deuels witeril. c1400 *Beryn* 2316 And 3et suerly I mervell not þous þat it be so. c1450 *Lovell's Great Iv.* 116 'How may I this beleve?' quod Aleyn, 'Is surely,' quod the kyng. 'In Certeyne.' 1530 *PAUSOR.* 86f2 Ye surely, *cyrry certis.* 1592 *Arden of Feversham* iv. 26 As surely as I lioe, He banish pittie if thou vsst me thus. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. I.* 22 The principal among the tonnes is halden (surely) Edinburgh. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* iii. 126 He payt as valorously as I may, that sal I surely do. 1642 J. JACKSON *True Tract.* 2. iii. 17 Ahimelech, seeing Isaac sportyng with Rebecca, concluded thereupon that she was surely his Wife. 1831 *SCOTT Ct. Rob. xx.* Alas! they seem hat too surely to be here. 1845 *FORD Haldik. Spain* 1. 16 Money makes the mare and its driver to go as snrely in Spain as in all other countries. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* xxx, Surely rest is meet. 1857 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* x. (1870) 208 As surely as the leaf fades, so surely shall we fade. 1907 *GRANDENT Introd. Vulgar Latin* § 251 Initial *z* was surely very feeble... during the Republic.

(b) As an affirmative answer: cf. SURE *adv.* 3 c. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* xii. 'Know you Cumnor-place, near Oxford?' 'Surely,' said the clergyman.

b. Used to express a strong belief in the statement, on the basis of experience or probability, but without absolute proof, or as implying a readiness to maintain it against imaginary or possible denial: = as may be confidently supposed; as must be the case; may not one be sure that...? (The chief current sense.)

1883 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* i. ii. 93 Greene indeed is the colour of Loovers: but to have a Loue of that colour, methinkes Sampson had small reason for it. He surely affected her for her wit. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 923 Had'st thou alleg'd To thy deserted host this cause of flight, Thou surely badst not come sole fugitive. 1712 *STEELE Select. No.* 302 ¶ 7 Surely never did such a Philosophic Soul inhabit such a beauteous Form! 1732 *BERKELEY Alciph.* l. § 16 You will not surely deny the conclusion, when you admit the premises? 1794 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* xxxiii, 'Surely, Annette, said Emily, starting, "I heard a noise: listen." 1832 *Hr. MARTINEAU Ella of Gar.* ii. 21 Twelve! it cannot be so

much surely. 1846 *DICKENS Cricket on Hearth* i. They might know better than to leave their clocks so very lack and unprotected, surely. 1870 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (ed. 2) I. App. 679 This incident is surely an essential part of the story. 1891 *FARRAR Darkn. & Dawn* xxxvi, Surely it could not fail! 1908 R. BAGOT A. *Cuthbert* xxviii. 373 If Antbooy will forgive me, surely God will!

c. With the second syllable stressed and lengthened (sū-ī-lai-), in prec. sense, or as a mere intensive. *dial. or vulgar colloq.*

1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* vi. 'Reg'lar good land that,' interposed another fat man. 'And so it is, sure-ly,' said a third fat man. 1859 *LANG Wand. India* 253 He did love ber, surely, sir. 1864 *TENNYSON Northern Farmer, O. S.* xiv, What a man a bea sewer-loy!

† Surement. *Obs.* Also seure-, surment. [a. AF. *surement*, aphetic f. *assurance* ASSUREMENT. Sometimes confused with *serement* SERMENT, oath: cf. *SOREMENT*.] An assurance, pledge.

c1386 *CHAUCER Frankl. T.* 806, I yow relese madame in to youre bond Quyte every surement (Ellis, *or* i surement), *Centr.*, *Corp.*, *Petw.*, *Lansd.* surement, *Harl.* surement, *Henr.* surement) That ye ban maad to me. c1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 13022 Ther-to made he his surment To holde hem stable. c1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 2743 Loke to þi-selfe, For sekire & on my surment I seke 3ow agayns. 1497-8 *N. Riding Rec.* (1891) I. 104 The which... seyth uppon our concioce and surment that [etc.].

Sureness (sū-mēs). Forms: see SURE a. [f. SURE a. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being sure.

† l. Security, safety; steadfastness, stability. *Obs.* c1412 *HOCLEVE De Reg. Princ.* 503f, & bym sneth gladnesse Which bat of pees conselith þe surness. 1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troyen.* 5326 Far-wel oure helpe, now Heir-to is goon, In whom þe surmes of vs euerichon Was wont to reste. c1430 *Pilgr. Lys Marhede* l. cxvii. (1866) 67 The surness of the armure. c1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 123 That ban bytymes passid this thourghfare, And kowde therin fynde no surness. c1460 *Osney Reg.* 13 With þe surness (orig. *sanctio*) of þi present letters we make sure [etc.]. c1500-34 *Cor. Corpus Chr. Pl.* 11. 238 That in this lande here be schuld make surces, And be to he cawld the King of Pes. c1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. VI.* 129 Admonishyng hym... not to myngle... his safetie and sureoesse with the vnstabelle and vnseruete of his newe alye. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xl. 30 Quhat surres fan the Bishopps halynes Into Dumbarton? 1650 T. B[AYLYN] *Worcester's Apoph.* To Rdr., [Like] the mao who went to search after the surness of the foundation when his bouise was all on fire. 1666 T. WATSON *Godly mans Pict.* 96 The Promises are comfortable: 1 For their sureoesse... 2 For their suitableness.

† b. To the more or for (more) sureness: to make sure, to be on the safe side, so that there shall be no doubt. *Obs.*

c1450 *Godstow Reg.* 102 To the more surness, this charter is made ended. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 2. (1619) 575 How often for sureoes hath the Lord threatened [etc.]. 1668 *MARVELL Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 253, I write these few words in the Post-house, for surness (that my letter be not too late. 1699 *Hist. Jeter* 10 M. Magdaleoe, who devoutly gathered the Blood that dropt from his wounds as he bung there, and for surness took up the Earth with it. c1714 *SHARPE Sermon. Exod.* x. 28 Wks. 1754 IV. 220 They were in doubt which was the right day... and therefore, for sureoes, they would keep both. c1728 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Fossils* (1729) I. 118 He diverted himself... with the Speculation of the Seed of Coral; and, as for more surness he repeats it, the Sperme of Coral.

2. a. Objective certainty. † Phr. in or for sureness, for certain, surely, certainly.

c1485 *Digby Myst., Concens. St. Paul* 31, I schall aske of them in snures. To persue. c1500 *Ratis Raving* 3013 For surness that wald never wyke. c1530 *Judic. Urines* II. 13 b. Yet is ther no snurnys of amendyng. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* Contents. A time beyond which the world shall not hold out, may be fastened on, from the surness of the bodies rising again. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Poems, To Gipsy Child by Sea-shore* 42 That sure pain Poems surness grey-haired scholars hardly learn! 1871 *BURR Ad Fidem* xli. 225 Does it follow that they (sc. miracles) have never occurred, or even that they cannot be known with scientific sureness to have occurred?

b. Subjective certainty.

c1572 *Knox Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 26 Faith is a suirness. 1884 *LODGE Hist. Forbonius & Prisceria in Alarum* etc. Gijj, I shall onperasse the sorrow by surness. 1641 *SMECTYMNUS Vind. Arca.* § 13. 129 You give us no ground of your surness. 1890 *Spectator* 8 Mar., A strong affection and surness of faith. 1908 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 345 Memoranda collected... gave him the surness needed for his gigantic undertaking.

3. The quality of being unfailling or unerring; trustworthiness or accuracy of aim, perception, etc.

1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonerille* xlii. iii. 128 The detection of this blunder in the two veterans, who prided themselves on the surness and quickness of their sight. 1850 *LYNDALL Glac.* II. xvii. 316 The chamois... with its... admirable surness of foot. 1893 *March. Guard.* 3 Nov. 714 That network of agencies which in England is, with characteristic slowness, but we hope also with characteristic sensibility, developing into a real system of national education. 1912 J. L. MYRES *Dance Hist.* viii. 151 An artistic style... able to draw inspiration from other styles... without losing the surness of its own touch.

† Surepel. *Obs. rare*¹. [? a. AF. *surepel*, f. *sure* SUB- + *pel* PELL sb. 1] A cover for a book.

1c1400 *Med. Arth.* 3317 A sawtere semliche bowwandene, With a surepel of silke sewede fülle faire.

Surereal, obs. form of SURREAL.

† Suresby, sureby. *Obs.* Also suers-. [f. SURE a. + -BY 2.] An appellation for a person (and

bence for a thing) that is 'sure' or may be depended upon.

[c1553 *UNALL Royster D.* iv. i. (Arb.) 59 Is there any man but I Sym Suresby alone, that would have taken such an enterprise him vpon?] 1553 *BRADFORD Sermon. Repent.* (1574) E. v. b. Remedy now know I none. What said I none? Yes, there is one which is suresby, as they say, to serue, if any thing wyl serue. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* 4, I am old suersbie at the prooffe of such matters. 1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 98 Sundry like ancient sueriches and old sokers. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Andria* iv. v. You are the same man that you were: old sueribie [ed. 1607 surebie]: no flinsher. 1602 F. HERING *Anat.* 14 He flieth to those old Suresbies and Trudge hlew-coats, Antimony and Mercury Precipitate. 1603 *HARSNET Pop. Infest.* xii. 63 This was the traynd sent, he knew his dogges were old suers-by at this. 1634 *Withall's Dict.* 564 *Lydius sine Heracles lafis*, bee is old suersby. 1643 *TRAPP Comm. Gen.* xxix. 13 Look rather unto the Lord... he is the onely Suresby, as they say; and will never fail us. attrib. 1612 T. JAMES *Corrupt. Scripture* II. 33 All the printed and written copies haue forsaken him, save only the old suersby Cambron copie. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* II. 83 Dealing with every man at his own suersby-weapon.

Surety (sū-ūti), sb. Forms: 4-5 suretee, surte, seur(e)te, -tee, sewrte, 4-6 suerte, 5 seuerie, sewer(e)te, (sewer-, suyrte, -tee, -tie, surtey), 5-6 surete, suer(e)te, -ty, seuer(e)te, surtee, 5-7 sure-, suertie, (6 suer-, seortye, seurtie, sew(e)rtye, surtie, -ty, Sc. swir-, suirtie), 6-7 suretye, surtye, 6- surety. [a. OF. *surte*, -tey, *seurte*, later *seurte* (mod. F. *sûreté*) :- L. *securitatem*, -lās, f. *securus* SURE a. : see -TY 1.]

I. Condition of being (or something that is) sure.

† l. Safety, security from danger, an enemy, etc. 13. E. E. *Allit. P. C.* 58 Did not Ionas in Iude suche lape sum-whyle, To sette bym to sewrte, vnsonde he hym feches? c1374 *CHAUCER Former Age* 46 In surte they slepte. c1425 *Cast. Perseu.* 1546 In *Mauro* Jylas 123, I prey 3ou putte me In-to sum place of surete, hat þei may not harmyn me. 1432 *Paston Lett. I.* 31 For the gode reule, demesnyng and seurete of the Kynges persone. c1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 36 It is good that ye do so for the surete of your good name. c1533 L. BERNERS *Huon* cxli. 132 He sate dowoe to reste hym, and layd his sword by hym, thynkyng then to he in a surty. 1572 *Form Comm. Prayer* Bivb, That by thy ayde... we may obtayne surte from our enemies. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* l. i. 2, That for the more surte of his voyage, he shoulde returne by Sea. 1604 E. G[ISTON] *D'Acecia's Hist. Indies* iv. l. 206 For the conservacion, reparacion, surte, ornament and exaltacion of his workes. 1620 [G. BRYDGES] *Horae Subt.* 268 It much concerned the surety of Augustus his governement, to haue... them content.

† b. Security of contract, right, or possession. c1400 *Destin. Troy* 641, I boope þu will holde þat þu here said: More surtye, for soþe, yet I sue fore. 1422 *Yonge tr. Secer. Ser.* xxiii. 166 For more grettyr Surte that bounde hamin grete sumes by dyvers Instrumetes. 1442 *Rolls of Parli.* v. 57/5 Ye myght not have... the seide possessions in enheritance to your availle and surte. c1475 *ASHEBY Active Policy* 183 How may any estate be in surte of His welthe... If courteous folke be in his favour? 1545 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 207 For the more seurtie I have setto my seal.

† c. transf. A means of safety, a safeguard. *Obs.* c1386 *CHAUCER Parli.* T. 609 Lookke which a secretee is it to yowalle That I am to your felawshipe yfalle. c1400 tr. *Secer. Ser.* *Ger. Lerdsh.* viii. 53 And y trist þat þis techinge shall be... surte and sufficient to þy governaunce. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII.* c. 14 § 1 The oaoyn... is... a grete defence and surty of this realm.

† d. Trustworthiness, reliability. *Obs. rare.* 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xiii. v. 617 For the surte of this swerd I brought none with me. c1530 L. Cox *Rhet.* (1899) 56 Cato was honored for his earnestness and surte. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* II. (1611) 90, I need not doubt the surte of your wills.

b. Accuracy; = SURENESS 3. *rare.* c1420 *Yonge tr. Secer. Ser.* 132 Sotyle and Vedytstondyng, seurtie of conyngne. 1799 *STUART in Owen Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 114 The enemy pierced through the jungles with such surety and expedition. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Dec. 705/1 He handled French... with oeatness of movement and surety of touch.

3. † a. Freedom from care or anxiety; feeling of safety; confidence; = SECURITY 3. *Obs.*

c1374 *CHAUCER Treylas* II. 533 Myn lif to lede In al Ioye & seurtie out of drede. c1450 tr. *De Imitatione* l. xx. 24 þe surte of holy men was neuere wyfoute drede of god. The surte of shrewes growyng of pride & presumption. 1481 *Caxton Godfrey* xxvi. 58 His vycorye brought Solymayn in grete pryde, and in grete seurtie be smete in to the lodgis of the Cristen men. 1523 L. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclvi. 350 Sir Perducs Dallreth... turned... Englishe... whereof the dnke of Aniou... thought than the lasse surte in the sayd Sir Perducs. c1598 *DELONY Thomas of Reading* Wks. (1912) 222 Poverty with surteie, is better than honour mixed with feare.

b. Certain knowledge; = SECURITY 2, SURENESS 2 b. *arch.*

1509 *FISHER Funeral Sermon. C'tes Richmond* Wks. (1876) 307 Veray soerte can not be had but only by the reuelacyon of god almyghty. 1577 *St. Aug. Manual* (Longman) 29 So as I might reioice in surte of the incorruptibleness of the everlasting immortalite. 1870 *RUSKIN Lect. Art* iii. (1875) 8r Doing what the hand finds to do, in surte that... whatsoever is right the Master will give.

4. † a. Certainty of an end or result aimed at; certainty of obtaining something. *For surety (cf.)*, in order to make sure (of) or ensure. *Obs.*

1588-9 T. *Usk Test. Love* l. v. (Skeat) l. 9 Acrisies zebette Danc his daughter in a tour, for surte that no wight shulde

of her have no maistry. 1454 *Rolls of Parlt. V. 263* If he... might be putte in surte of payment therof. 1509-10 *Act 1 Hen. VIII. c. 16* Preamble, Divers acts of Parliament have been made for surtey of Payment of the expensz. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531)* 26 Whicher putteth hym in surtey of as moche lawfull money to be deluyered to hym in an other countre. 1607 *MARKHAM Caval. II. xiv. 139* You must observe that his head and necke stand straight... for surtey wherof you shal euer carry the outmost reine euer a little straiter then the inmoste.

† b. Certainty of a fact or event. *Obs.*
1412-20 *Lydg. Chron. Troy II. 2253* It is wel bet hy-tymes to abstene Pan put in doute bat stant in surtey. c. 1449 *PECCOCK Repr. I. xiv. 78* Probable a this side surtey li.e. short of certainty. 1594 *PLAT Jewell-h. II. 5* For the most parte you shall have all the oiles of your hearbs... to ascend with the first pottle of water, nevertheless for the more surtey you may draw of a gallon, and prove what you can gather out of the last pottle. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth. I. iii. 396*, I know not if 't be true, But I... Will do, as if for Surety.

c. A certainty, fact: esp. in phr. for or of a surtey = for certain. *arch.*

c. 1460 *Sir R. Ros La Belle Dame 675* But his is the seurtie, I must suffice, which way bat euer hit go. c. 1475 *Harl. Contin. Higden (Rolls) VIII. 416* A man wolde have thoughte as for a surte that he scholde have spedde welle. 1523 *Lo. BERNERS Froiss. I. clviii. 190* The kyng... rode to chacers to have the better of surtey what the englyssmen dyd. 1535 *COVERDALE Gen. xv. 13* Knowe this of a surtey, that thy sede shalbe a straunger, in a londe that is not theirs. 1598 *R. BERNARD Tr. Terence, Andria Arg. 2* As soone as hee knewe for a surtey his loue. 1816 *Scott Old Mort. xxx.* He was of a surtey lawfully redeemed from death. 1836 *STEVENSSON Kidnapped I. 'Nay'*, said Mr. Campbell, 'who can tell that for a surtey?'

II. Means of being sure. (See also I c.)

5. A formal engagement entered into, a pledge, bond, guarantee, or security given for the fulfilment of an undertaking. Chiefly in phr. to do, make, find, give, put in, take surtey or sureties; in, to, under, upon surtey. Now superseded by SECURITY 8.
13... *Sir Beues (A.) 73* Masere, do me surte bat how nelt noust discure me To no wite. 1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T. 746*, I defy the seurtie and the bond Which that thou seist bat I have maad to thee. — *Man of Law's T. 145* He shal han Custance in marriage, And certein gold... And heer to founden sufficient surtey. — *Wife's T. 55* And surtey wol I han et bat thou pace Thy body for to yelden in this place. — *Frankl. T. 833* But wolde ye vouch sauf vp on seurtete Two year or thre for to respit me. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy 2149* Pai depely desyret... To haue seurtete full sad of a syker pes. 1424 *Cov. Lett Bk. 83* The Costis that John Leeder spendithe... in getyng Surtey of C. li. bat was lent vnto kyng Henry the viii. c. 1440 *Engl. Chron. Irel. 75* They take Surtey, and othis Sware. 1447 *Rolls of Parlt. V. 229/2* Money by hir receyved, and in surteies remainyng in the keepyng of the saide Katherine. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur xv. 61. 652* Thenoe was there pees betwyxe the Erle and this Aguarus, & grete seurtie that the erle shold neer werre ageynst hym. 1495 *Cov. Lett Bk. 559* bat they be putte vnder seurtie... vnto such tyme bat he Maier... may be suerly acerteined of their good behatyng. 1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII. c. 12 § 3* He shall be kepte in the Stockes till he hath founde surtey to go to serve or else to labour. 1536 *Cromwell in Merimaio Life & Lett. (1902) II. 7* Ye shall... put hym to Seurtie to appere before the kynges Counsayle. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. II. i. 135* There remains unpaid A hundred thousand [crowns] more: in surtey of the which, One part of Aquitaine is bound to vs. a. 1628 *F. GREVILL Calica lxxi*, find surteies, or at Honour's Sessions dye. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav. viii. 358* Having obtained my passport... and surtey taken for my life and moneyes. 1754 *HUME Ess. & Treat. (1777) I. 338* A man may find surtey nearly to the amount of his substance. 1762 — *Hist. Eng. I. viii. 282* He agreed to pay the sum; and immediately gave surteies for it. 1848 *Mrs. JAMISON Sac. & Leg. Art (1850) 469* [He] prevailed uppo the jailer by large bribes, and by giving surteies for his return, to permit him to visit his wife.

† b. A document embodying such an agreement or pledge. *Obs.*

1425 *Rolls of Parlt. IV. 299/1* For as muche as the seurties of yis said somme... may oot have beene engrossed. 1430-40 *Lydg. Bochas I. vi. MS. Bodl. 253* 23/2 Atween the which bi surte off hond In marriage there was maad a bond. c. 1500 *Three Kings' Sons 157* The trews was taken bytwene them... and when the surtees were made, sworne, and enseald [etc.].

c. *Surety of (the) peace*, a bond entered into for the maintenance of peace between parties; *spec. in Law*, a security entered into to the king by the offending party and taken by a justice for keeping the peace. Now only in *Sc. Law*; so *surety for (the) good behaviour*: see quot. 1808.

c. 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxii. 145* He graut þam surtey of pees. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt. V. 210/1* Persons that be... in their Wardes by condempnation, execution... surtey of pees. 1479 to 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 313* What so ever person... be boude in surtey of the peace. 1507 in *Leadam Sel. Cases Star Chamber* (Selden) 259 Surtey of peas was take afore the Justice of peas... ayenst John Sawyer. 1581 *LAMBARD Eiren. II. ii. (1588) 82*, I will (at this day) call Surety of the Peace, an acknowledging of a bond to the Prince, taken by a competent Judge of Record, for the keeping of the Peace. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm. IV. 252* Wherever any private man hath just cause to fear, that another will burn his house, or do him a corporal injury... he may demand surtey of the peace against such person. 1808 *HUTCHESON Treat. Just. Peace Scot. II. ii. § 3. I. 391* Any justice of peace may command this surtey of the peace, and graot his warrant for it upon the complaint of any person 'threatened, or fearing to be wronged'. *Ibid. § 4. 399* Surety for good behaviour, is a recognizance entered into to the king for being of good behaviour. The good behaviour including the peace, he that is bound to the former, is therein bound to the latter also.

6. *gen. Ground of certainty or safety, guarantee:*

= SECURITY 7. Now rare.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy 924* Pou shall... say hym vpon seweritie thy-seluy with mouthe... I shall fisyln his forward, in faith, bat I can. c. 1500 *Lancelot 2388* What surtey schal I have for to gone At libertee out of this danger free? c. 1548 *HALL Chron., Edm. V. 6* On the surtey of his owne conscience he determined to goo to them. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab. (1608) D viij*, The Queene with suche surteies and with many other thinges... withoute fearinge more daenger nor the deathe of hir daughter she confortede hir. 1667 *MILTON P. L. v. 538* My self and all th' Angelic Host... our happe state Hold, as you yours, while our obedience holds; On other surtey none. 1838 *LYTTON Lelia II. i*, Thou didst ask me for a surtey of my faith. 1855 *PRESCOTT Philip II. II. x. I. 254* Their character and position... were sufficient surteies that they meditated no violence to the state.

7. A person who undertakes some specific responsibility on behalf of another who remains primarily liable; one who makes himself liable for the default or miscarriage of another, or for the performance of some act on his part (e.g. payment of a debt, appearance in court for trial, etc.); a bail: = SECURITY 9.

Formerly also applied collectively to a number of persons. 1428 in *Surtees Misc. (1889) 3* Yt was awarded yat John Lyllyng shold fynd seurtie of vj markes... and upon yis John Gascoigne and William Bedale become pleges and seurtie for ye said John Lyllyng. 1452 *Paston Lett. I. 194* He proferyd me surte, men of the seid town of Roughton. 1535 *COVERDALE Ezeclus. xxix. 24* A good honest man is surtey for his neighbour. 1538 in *R. G. Marsden Sel. Pleas Cr. Adm. (Selden) II. 67* And for your more surtey I have given youe for my seurtie in this case William Parkar merchant. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V. v. i. 254* Then you shall be his surtey. 1660 *JER. TAYLOR Duet. Dubit. III. ii. rule 7. § 2* Persons conjunct in Contract; such as are Pledges in War, Surteies for Debt, Undertakers for appearance, and the like. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm. I. Intro. iv. 110* Ten freeholders... were surteies or free pledges to the king for the good behaviour of each other. 1805 *C. JAMES Milit. Dict. (ed. 2) s.v.* Every paymaster in the British service is obliged to find two surteies, who bind themselves in given sums, for the security of monies entrusted to him by government. 1847 *TENNYSON Princess v. 24* King, you are free! We did but keep you surtey for our son. 1875 *JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) V. 525* When a man becomes surtey, let him give the security in a distinct form.

Comb. c. 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn. cxxxiv. 7* He leardn hut surteylike to write for me, Vnder that bond that him as fast doth binde.

b. A sponsor at baptism. *Obs. or arch.*

1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Comm. Prayer, Public Baptism*, These infants muste... promise by you, that be they surteies. 1575 *Reg. St. Olave's Ch., Harl St. 14 Apr.* Baptism of Henry Deavours third Sonne to the Earle of Essex... The Earle of Northumberland and the Lord Burrowes and the Lady Rich weare Sewerties. 1704 *NELSON Fest. & Fasti ix. (1739) 585* Those who promised by their Surteies in Baptism do renew... that Contract. 1803 *GUTHRIE Serm. III. xxviii. 259* You know... how many come as surteies for children, who are themselves... ignorant of all the duties of religion.

c. *fig. Applied to Christ* (after Heb. vii. 22).

1535 *COVERDALE Ps. cxviii [122]* Be thou surtey for thy seruaut to do him good, that the proude do me no wronge. 1557 *M. T. (Genev.) Heb. vii. 22* By so muche is Iesus made a surtey of a better Covenant. 1709 *WATTS Hymns I. cl. 7* To this dear Surety's Hand Will I commit my Cause. 1781 *COWPER Convers. 506* Soon after He that was our Surety died. 1869 *SPURGEON Treas. David Ps. xv. 4* Our blessed Surety swore to his own hurt, but how gloriously he stood to his surteyship.

attrib. 1645 *RUTHERFORD Tryal & Tri. Faith (1845) 235* It is only the cautionary, the surtey-righteousness of Christ-God, that is made ours. 1782 *J. BROWN Nat. & Rev. Relig. III. li. (1795) 222* What... reward of his surtey-service, Christ should have from God the Father. 1868 *H. LAW Beacons of Bible 77* The sin-bearer, and His surtey-agonny.

† d. *phr. To call to surtey.*

1601 *SHAKS. All's Well v. iii. 103* She call'd the Saints to surtey, That [etc.].

Hence † *Surety v. trans.*, to be surety for.

1601 *SHAKS. All's Well v. iii. 298* Good mother fetch my bayle. Stay Royall sir, The Ieweller that owes the Ring is sent for, And he shall surtey me. 1607 — *Cor. III. i. 178* Wee'l Surety him.

Suretyship (sū-ritsīp). Forms: see prec.; also 6 suertieship, -shyp, surtishipp, suretishippe, 7-9 suretishipp. [*f. prec. sb. + SHIP.*] The position or function of a surety (see prec. 7); responsibility or obligation undertaken by one person on behalf of another, as for payment of a debt, performance of some act, etc.

1535 *COVERDALE Prov. xi. 25* He that is surtey for a straunger, burth himselfe: but he that medleth not with surteieshippe, is sure. 1556 *Act 5 Eliz. c. 21 § 5* To releas... the said surteieshippe of good Abearing. 1612 *W. PARKES Curtaine Dr. To Rdr. (1876) 4* Beware of Suretishipp. 1659 *Gentl. Calling (1699) 103* To rook him at Play, eotangle him in Suretishipp. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman xi. (1841) 1. 86* Suretishipp for the debt. 1762 *STERNES Tr. Shandy V. i. 1*, A poor man uodooe by shipwreck, by surteyship, by fire. 1870 *BURTON Hist. Scot. III. (1873) V. 6* The regent was not satisfied with this suretishipp. 1880 *Encycl. Brit. XIII. 161/2* Private suretyship is attended by many evils.

b. Said of Christ.

1642 *T. GOODWIN Christ set forth* 148 He is not quit of this Suretyship and engagement. 1682-6 *J. SCOTT Chr. Life II. vii. § 6 Wks. 1718 I. 420* We have not only God's Word, but also the Suretyship of our Saviour to depend on.

Surexcitation (sūr-). [*ad. f. surexcitation*: see SUB- and EXCITATION.] Excessive excitation. 1873 *MORLEY Rousseau I. vii. 279* The product of intellection sur-excitation. 1880 *EARL OF DUFFERIN in Times (1883)*

4 Jan. 4/5 Had the Government been supported by a united public opinion in Great Britain, the present surexcitation in Ireland could never have been generated. 1886 *Pop. Sci. Monthly Apr. 779* A surexcitation of the kidneys.

So **Surexcited a.**, over-excited.

1864 *MERROTT Emilia I*, Sur-excited Sentiment. 1885 — *Diana xi*, In a sharp-strung mood, bitterly surexcited.

Surf (sūrf), sb. Also 8 surff. [Continues SURF sb. in chronology and meaning, but the relation between the forms is not clear. (Not in general Dicts. before Todd, 1818.)]

Both *surf* and *surf* are used particularly in reference to the coast of India, a circumstance which makes a native origin for the words probable.]

1. The swell of the sea which breaks upon a shore, esp. a shallow shore. (In recent use usually with implication of sense 2.)

1685 *W. HEDGES Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 182 [At Fort St. George, Madras] This unhappy accident, together with y^e greatness of y^e Sea and Surf ashore, caused us to come aboard again. 1719 *De Foe Crusoe I. (Globe) 50* My Raft was now strong enough to bear any reasonable Weight; my next Care was... how to preserve what I laid upon it from the Surf of the Sea. 1745 *P. THOMAS Jm. Anson's Voy. 35* The Landing is bad by reason of pretty much Surf, and great Stones like Rocks. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist. (1862) I. xvii. 97* This rising of the waves against the shore, is called by mariners the surf of the sea. 1783 *W. MARSHALL Hist. Sumatra (1811) 34* The surf... is used in India, and by navigators in general, to express a peculiar swell and breaking of the sea upon the shore. 1836 *W. IRVING Astoria II. 100* Low bellowsings... like the hoarse murmurs of the surf on a distant shore. 1840 *E. E. NAPIER Scenes & Sports For. Lands I. p. xii*, The progress of the neophyte... in that far land, from the moment when having crossed the 'surf'. [Note. An expression equivalent to entering or leaving India, as a person is never supposed to venture across this tremendous barrier of the Coromandel coast, unless on such momentous occasions.] 1886 *RUSKIN Praterita I. 379* Half-a-mile of dangerous surf between the ship and the shore. 1906 *MAX PERIBERTON My Sword for Lafayette xxiv*, The distant thunder of the sea surf upon an angry shore.

b. with a. Also *trausf.* (in first quot.).

1698 *FYER Acc. E. India & P. 14* A notable Fish... It might be in length forty Feet... bolting out of the Water with a great Surf. 1748 *Anson's Voy. II. ii. 134* The wind... occasioned such a surf, that it was impossible for the boat to land. 1763 *THOMSON Temple of Venus i. 14* A dull promiscuous sound a-far... like... southern surffs upon an iron shore. 1803 *WITTMAN Trav. Turkey 3* A military artificer was unfortunately washed off the vessel by a surf. 1840 *MACAULAY Ess. Clive r. 8* Fort St. George had arisen on a barren spot beaten by a raging surf. 1899 *A. R. WALLACE's Australasia xvi. 303* The southern coast... is exposed to a heavy and dangerous surf, which rolls in upon the shore at all seasons.

2. The mass or line of white foamy water caused by the sea breaking upon a shore or a rock.

1757 *r. Keyser's Trav. IV. 141 note*, Salt... was not produced here as in other countries by a desiccation of the surf of the sea [r. Tacitus *Ann. xiii. lvi. non ut alia apud gentis eluvie maris arecente unda*]. 1784 *COWPER Task vi. 155* Light as the foamy surf That the wind severs from the broken wave. 1833 *TENNYSON Dram. Fair Wom. viii.* White surf wind-scatter'd over sail and masts. 1882 *QUOIRA Maremma I. 78* She played with the sails, with the surf, and with the crystals of the salt.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1847 *LONGF. Ev. II. iii. 24* Just where the woodlands meet the flowery surf of the prairie. 1873 *LOWELL Above & Below II. i.* To behold The first long surf of climbing light Flood all the thirsty east with gold.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*: Simple attrib., 'of or pertaining to surf', as *surf barrier*, -*billow*, -*rock*, -*sound*, -*thunder*; locative, as *surf-bather*, -*bathing*, -*fishing*, -*riding*, -*swimmer*, -*swimming*; *surf-sunk* adj.; instrumental, as *surf-battered*, -*beaten*, -*bound*, -*showered*, -*tormented*, -*vexed*, -*washed*, -*washed*, -*worn* adjs.; similitive, as *surf-white* adj.; also *surf-bird*, a small plover-like bird, *Aphriza virgata*, found on the Pacific coast of America; *surf-board*, a long narrow board on which one rides over a heavy surf to shore; *surf-boat*, a boat specially constructed for passing through surf; hence *surf-boatman* = *surfman*; *surf-clam*, a large clam, esp. *Macra* (or *Spisula*) *solidissima*, found on the Atlantic coast of the United States (*Funk's Standard Dict. 1895*); *surf-coot* = *surf-duck*; *surf-duck*, a North-American species of sea-duck of the genus *Edemia*, esp. *O. perspicillata*, found sometimes in Great Britain; *surf-fish*, any one of the numerous species of the family *Embiotocidae*, abundant on the coast of California; *surfman U.S.*, a member of the crew of a surf-boat; hence *surfmanship*; *surf-perch* = *surf-fish*; *surf-scooter* = *surf-duck*; *surf-shiner*, a small California fish, *Cymatogaster aggregatus* (Webster 1911); *surf-smelt*, a species of smelt, *Hypomemus olidus*, found on the Pacific coast of the United States; *surf-whiting*, the silver whiting, *Menticirrhus littoralis*.

1893 *KATE SANBORN S. California 163* *Surf bathers go in every month of the year. 1884 *Encycl. Brit. XVII. 461/1* Cooveniences for *surf-bathing. 1902 *Temple Bar May 579* Like *surf-battered swimmers. 1801 *CAMPBELL Lochiel's Warning 82* Like ocea-weeds heaped on the *surf-beaten shore. 1890 *R. BOLTONWOOD Col. Reformer (1891) 154* The deep-toned ceaseless roll of the *surf-billows. 1873 *COUES N. Amer. Birds 245* *Aphriza*, *Surf Bird. c. 1816 *RICHARDS*

in Gosse *Ocean* vi. (1849) 285 Those who were standing on the beach saw the "surf-boat" floating on the water. 1856 DICKENS *Wreck Golden Mary* (1858) 22, I gave, the word to lower the Long-boat and the "surf-boat." 1883 J. D. CAMPBELL *Fisheries China* 5 (Fish. Exh. Publ.) The catamarans or surf-boats of South Formosa. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 804 1/2 The Madras surf boats. 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* Jan. 323 It is an erroneous notion that the experience of the sailor qualifies him for a "surf-boatman." 1884 19th Cent. Feb. 239 The noisy tumult of a "surf-boat" shore. 1885 SEEDHOFF *Brit. Birds* III. 610 To the hunters on Long Island it (the Surf-coat) is known as the "Spectacled Coat" and "Surf-Coat." 1808-13 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* (1832) III. 70 Black, or "Surf Duck, *Anas perspicillata*... This duck is peculiar to America, and confined to the shores and bays of the sea. 1882 JORAN & GILBERT *Fishes N. Amer.* 585 Embiotocidae. The "Surf-fishes... Fishes of the Pacific coast of North America, inhabiting bays and the surf on sandy beaches. 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* Jan. 323 1/2 The keeper [of the surf-boat] commands the crew of six "surfmen." 1884 334 Until 1871... surfmanship was not a standard of qualification. 1889 *Amer. Naturalist* Oct. 923 *Micrometrus aggregatus*, one of the viviparous "surf-perches. 1898 JEAN A. OWEN *Hawaii* iii. 81 "Surf-riding on boards is still much practised. 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolini* xii. The "surf-rocks of the Baltic. 1835 JENYNS *Man. Brit. Verbr.* Anim. 240 *Ovidentia perspicillata*, Steph. ("Surf Scoter"). 1882 JORAN & GILBERT *Fishes N. Amer.* 294 Hypomesus, Gill. "Surf Smelts... [Hypomesus] pretiosus... Surf Smelt... Pacific coast, from California northward; abundant, spawning in the surf. 1828 CAMPBELL *Death-boat Heligoland* 22 Now "surf-sunk for minutes, again they upstayed. 1845 Gosse *Ocean* vi. (1849) 283 The cry of 'A Shark!' among the 'surf swimmers will instantly set them in the utmost terror. 1890 'R. BOLLEWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 150 The wind is... from the south, we shall have the 'surf-thunder in perfection. 1829 Poe *Dream within a Dream* ii. I stand amid the roar of a 'surf-tormented shore. 1852 MUNDY *Antipodes* (1857) 24 Green turfy knolls sprung abruptly to the 'surf-veined beach. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 180 The bleak, 'surf-washed rocks. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxiv. (1858) 532 The picturesque 'surf-washed stacks of the granitic wall of rock. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 391 The young women... with their soft dusky skins... pretty brown eyes, and 'surf-white teeth. 1884 JORAN & GILBERT *Fishes N. Amer.* 933 Menticirrhus littoralis... 'Surf Whiting... South Atlantic and Gulf coast. 1878 GEIKIE *Geol. Sketches* ii. (1882) 34 Weather-beaten or 'surf-worn sheets of rock.

Hence **Surf** v. *intr.* rare, to form snrf.

1831 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 141 The breakers surging on a lee-shore. 1832 *Ibid.* XXXII. 131.

Surf, var. *suff*, *SOUGH* sb. 2, *SOUGH* v. 2

1794 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XII. 237 Length of the drains, three hundred and ten yards... the whole surfed with stone.

Surface (*sd'fies*), sb. [ad. F. *surface* (from 16th c.), f. *sur*-SUB-+*face* FACE sb., after L. *superficies*: cf. obs. Sp. *sobrechaz*, Sp. *sobrefaz*, Pg. *sobre-face*, and SUPERFICE, SUPERFICIE, SUPERFICIES.]

1. The outermost boundary (or one of the boundaries) of any material body, immediately adjacent to the air or empty space, or to another body.

1612 CORN. *Surface*, the surface; the superficies or upper part. 1662 EVELYN *Sculptra* II. (1666) 8 The Rollers do universally touch the immediate surfaces of the Table. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 158 If the contiguous Surfaces were perfectly smooth, there would be no impression of the Bodies upon one another. 1800 tr. *Lagrange & Chem.* II. 16 The matter must be calcined till it becomes of an orange yellow colour at the surface. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* iv. 27 An optical prism... is a solid having two plane surfaces... which are called its refracting surfaces. 1889 WELCH *Text Bk. Naval Archit.* I. 5 The submerged part of a vessel at rest in still water is subjected to fluid pressure, which acts at each point, in a direction perpendicular to the surface of the ship at that point.

b. *fig.*, usually denoting that part or aspect of anything which presents itself to a slight or casual mental view, or which is perceived without examination; outward appearance; often in such phrases as *on the surface* = superficially.

1725 WATTS *Logic* i. v. There are some Persons who never arrive at any deep... Knowledge... because they are perpetually fluttering over the Surface of Things. 1781 COVER *Ep. Lady Austen* 8 Prose answers... all the floating thoughts we find upon the surface of the mind. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* iv. 234 These flashes on the surface are not he. 1855 PALEY *Æschylus* Pref. (1861) p. xiii. In such passages... there is... scarcely a word that does not involve... a meaning that lies below the surface. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xvii. 75 They may have seen through the real motives of the invitation, but on the surface everything was... honourable. 1888 BURTON *Lives* 12 *Ed. Men* II. x. 2 No name more readily rose to the surface of conversation than his.

2. *Geom.* A magnitude or continuous extent having only two dimensions (length and breadth, without thickness), such as constitutes the boundary of a material body (sense 1) or that between two adjacent portions of space; a superficies.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Surface*, the same as *Superficies*. 1703 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v. There are Plane Surfaces, and there are Crooked or Curved ones. 1830 KATER & LARONER *Mech.* i. 4 The external limits of the magnitude of a body are lines and surfaces. 1842 PENNY *Cycl.* XXIII. 303 1/2 *Surfaces of the second degree*. This name is given to all those surfaces of which the equation is of the second degree. 1859 RANKINE *Machinery & Millwork* 569 A ruled surface is one in which every point is traversed by a straight line lying wholly in the surface. 1887 CAYLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 668 1/2 A surface may be regarded as the locus of a doubly infinite system of points.

3. The outermost part of a material body, considered with respect to its form, texture, or extent;

the uppermost layer; *esp.* in art or manufacture, an exterior of a particular form or 'finish'.

1698 KEILL *Exami. Th. Earth* (1734) 119 It is plain that but one half of the Rays which fall upon the first Surface, would fall upon the second, but one fourth of them upon the third. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 408 It... forms the external coating of calculi, and may be distinguished by its unequal surface. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* iv. 35 Then Rb will be the ray as refracted by the first surface of the sphere. 1846 ELIOT *Elgin Marb.* II. 76 A thin surface has been carried away from the whole bas-relief. 1873 E. SROU *Workshop Receipts* Ser. 1. 2 1/2 Take the surface off the paper with fine glass-paper. 1879 CASSELL'S *Techn. Educ.* II. 122 Such matt or dead surfaces. 1880 *Academy* 23 Oct. 299 We find in the work of this artist a finish and a perfection of surface rare [etc.].

b. *spec.* The upper boundary or top of ground or soil, exposed to the air (in Mining, as distinct from underground workings and shafts); the outer (according to ancient ideas, the upper) boundary of the earth.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* ix. 140 With sterne Eolus blasts... Shee once over-swells the surface of her bank. 1629 MILTON *Hymn Nativ.* xvii. The aged Earth agast... Shall from the surface to the center shake. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 182 Cucumers along the Surface creep. 1719 in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. 1. 157 The surface of the quarry. 1796 W. H. MARSHALL *Rural Econ.* W. Eng. II. 4 The surface is exceedingly broken, into sharp ridges. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 9 If waters descend from the surface into a mine. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* ix. § 50. (1879) 313 On the Earth's surface, i.e. at 4000 miles from its centre. 1878 *Argosy* XXV. 430 We parted at surface—he went down the shaft.

c. The upper boundary or top of a body of water or other liquid.

1625 N. CARPENTER *Geogr. Delin.* i. ii. (1635) 40 Every surface of the water is either only plane, or only round. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. iii. 209 Two pots floating upon a pond, or surface of a water with this word, 'If we knock together, we sink together.' a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Feb. 1645. The water of it is fresh and sweet on the surface, but salt at bottom. 1782 LOCKYER *Hope* 184 The watery stores that sleep beneath the smiling surface of the deep. 1835 MARRIAT *Jacob Faithful* xxxix. Tom... dived after me, brought me up again to the surface. 1858 LARONER *Hand. bk. Nat. Phil.* 26 When a liquid contained in any vessel is in a state of rest, its surface will be horizontal. 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 69 The vapour is derived only from the exposed surface of the liquid.

d. The outside of an animal or plant body, or of any part of it; the outer boundary of the integument; also, the inner boundary of a hollow or tubular part.

1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* i. x. 101 Discoloured spots dispersed over the whole surface of the body. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 772 Polypodium. Capsules disposed in distinct circular dots on the under surface of the leaf. 1824-7 GOOD *Steady Med.* (1829) V. 366 Diseases affecting internal surfaces. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 198 The Teeth are formed... upon the surface of the Mucous membrane of the mouth. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 290 The surface of the style may be either smooth, or covered in various ways with glands and hairs.

e. *Fortif.* (See quot.)

1702 MILIT. *Dict.* (1704), *Surface*, is that part of the Exterior side, which is terminated by the Flank, prolonged or extended, and the Angle of the nearest Bastion.

4. An extent or area of material considered as a subject for operations.

1662 EVELYN *Sculptra* i. v. (1666) 125 A much larger discourse... treating of the practise of Perspective upon irregular Surfaces. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 63. 52 The Canvas is no longer a level, lifeless Surface. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Verde's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 59 His exuberant pencil was ready at pouring out gods, goddesses, [etc.] over those public surfaces on which the eye never rests long enough to criticize. 1807-72 BURCH *Mod. Marine Engin.* 360 To calculate the area of the frictional surfaces. 1859 RANKINE *Machinery & Millwork* 571 When the highest... degree of accuracy is required in a plane surface, its form may... be given approximately by the planing machine.

5. Superficial area or extent. † Also in *fig. phr.* (quot. a 1640).

a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* xi. iv. § 15. (1657) 334 This Doctrine is so necessary for manifesting the just measure of their unthankfulness which perish, that without this we cannot take so much as a true Surface of it; not so much as the least Dimension of Sin. 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1807) II. 51 To find the Solidity of a Sphere... Multiply the surface by the diameter, and take 2/3 of the product for the content. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 705 To find the Surface of a Cylindrical Ring. 1873 C. DAVIES *Metric Syst.* i. 12 The unit of surface is a square whose side is ten metres. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Mar. 4 1/2 After the 'pitch' [of a propeller] the most important detail of design is the 'surface,' which is usually taken to be the combined area of all the blades when laid out flat.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.* in lit. sense, chiefly locative = pertaining to, existing or occurring on, the surface of something, as *surface-action*, *surface-crust*, *surface-deposit*, *surface-dressing*, *surface-friction*, *surface-layer*, *surface-ornament*, *surface-temperature*, etc.; *spec.* (a) in reference to the surface of the ground (3 b), *esp.* in Mining, occurring, carried on, etc. at or near the surface, as *surface break*, *cut*, *dirt*, *mine*, *mining*, *movement*, *ore*, *working*, *works* (see also *surface-damage* in d); of persons, employed in, or in connexion with, work at the surface, as *surface captain*, *hand*, *labourer*, *people*; also in various connexions (*Geol.*, *Agric.*, etc.), as *surface bed*,

earth, *heat*, *manuring*, *mould*, *peat*, *product*, *production*, *sod*, *soil*, *spring*, *stone*, *trap*, *wind*; (b) in reference to the surface of water or other fluid (3 c), as *surface current*, *drift*, *energy*, *food*, *motion*, *ripple*, *towing* (TOWING *vbl. sb.* 1), *velocity*; (c) *Electr.*, as *surface conduction*, *density*, *electrification*, *winding*.

1844 FOWNES *Man. Elem. Chem.* 104 Coal-gas... may be made to exhibit the phenomenon of quiet oxidation under the influence of this remarkable 'surface-action' of platinum, etc. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 240 1/2 Epigene or Surface Action—the changes produced on the superficial parts of the earth. 1850 ANSTEO *Elem. Geol.*, Min. etc. 582 'Surface beds and deposits. 1886 J. BARROWMAN *Sc. Mining Terms* 66 'Surface break, the sinking of the strata reaching to the surface which is consequent on the working of coal by longwall. 1823 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xx. (ed. 3) 202 A 'Surface-captain, with assistants, receives the ores raised. 1873 F. JENKIN *Electr. & Magn. Index*, 'Surface conduction, or creeping on insulators. 1850 ANSTEO *Elem. Geol.*, Min. etc. 456 Rain, penetrating the minute 'surface-crevices of an exposed rock. 1849 J. GRAY *Earth's Antiquity* ii. 53 The 'surface-crust of the Earth. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sea (Low) viii. § 391 A 'surface current flows north from Behring's Strait into the Arctic Sea. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Surface Current*. Also, fresh water running over salt at the mouths of great rivers. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 215 Little work... has been done except 'surface-cuts and holes dug to trace the lode. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 172 Electrical 'surface density'... means quantity of electricity on an element of surface divided by the element of surface. 1858 HOLBYN *Dict. Terms Med.* (ed. 8), 'Surface-deposit, in Electroplating. The operation of depositing a surface of gold or silver upon a foundation of cheaper metal. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 215 The 'surface-dirt all contains gold... but no rich silver-ore is found on the surface. 1822 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* i. 163 When dung is lodged near the surface, it promotes too rapid a vegetation in the foliage... a circumstance that... circumscribes 'surface-dressing very much. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 279 Ocean-currents and 'surface-drifts are... efficient carriers of plants. 1864 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 204 Take off the 'Surface-earth about an Inch or two deep. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 66 1/2 'Surface electrification on insulators. 1876 *Ibid.* V. 59 1/2 That part of the energy which depends on the area of the bounding surface of the liquid. We may call this the 'surface energy. 1847 STONARD *Angler's Comp.* 85 March-browns... create, on their appearance, the earliest natural cravings in the fish for 'surface food. 1846 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* II. 668 The 'surface-friction against the thread of the screw. 1824 LOUDON *Suburban Hort.* 681 The roots of the celeriac may be taken up on the approach of frost, and preserved in sand or soil out of the reach of 'surface-heat. 1838 *Ymk. Statist.* See June 73 'Surface Labourers... 12. 6. 0. Per Month. 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* iv. 85 To deposit the final 'surface-layer of its shell. 1879 ROON *Chromatics* vii. 79 In velvet the attempt is made to suppress all 'surface-light, and to display only those rays which have penetrated deeply among the fibres, and have become highly coloured. 1887 MOWBRAY *Forrest's Afr.* 105 We find 'surface-mining best for the collieries. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 124 The benches of Kook Creek... have furnished paying 'surface-mines. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 506 The harrow... renders the baked 'surface-mould fine and powdery. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Watts Geol. Field* 103 The 'surface-movement of earthquake-waves. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 146 The 'surface-ore was so favorable and the vein so perfect. a 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Leah. Archit.* (1879) II. 86 Ornaments in very slight relief usually known as 'surface ornaments. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) 1. 23 Light spongy 'surface-peat. 1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. xv. 565 Two captains or agents, with a few miners and 'surface-people. 1897 GEIKIE *Ann. Volcanoes G. Brit.* i. 27 The 'surface-products of volcanic action. 1799 T. ROBINSON *Nat. Hist. Westmoreld.* vii. 48 The 'Surface-Productions... peculiar to the Mountains, Heaths, or Dales. 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 1 The 'surface ripples raised by the passing breeze. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 160 The 'surface sods should be carefully pared off. 1799 T. ROBINSON *Nat. Hist. Westmoreld.* xii. 70 The greatest Rains seldom moisten the Earth deeper than the 'Surface-Soil. 1856 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 649 To unite the stirring of the subsoil with the turning of the surface soil. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 13 The temperature of 'surface-springs. 1854 MANTELL *Petrifactions* iii. § 5. 289 Chiselling away the 'surface stone. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 337 1/2 The... Neolithic Period, or, as it has been sometimes called, the Surface-Stone Period. 1893 A. S. ECCLES *Scientific* 29 The 'surface-temperature of the affected limb. 1885 *Science* 15 Mar. 213 A steam launch, in which to make 'surface towings. 1897 [see TOWING *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 715 1/2 A 'surface-trap or gully outside the house. 1850 W. R. BURT *Hurricane Guide* 13 Which... to the various countries over which they pass appear as 'surface-winds. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII. 583 1/2 For multipolar armatures with two or more axes of inductors, 'surface' or 'barrel' winding is now extensively used. 1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. xv. 564 There are few regularly-planned 'surface-works.

b. *attrib.* in *fig. sense* (see 1 b), often equivalent to an adj. = superficial.

1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1837) I. 207 No vain surface-logic I detain him. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* i. With a quaint surface-sourness of address, and a tone of dry sarcasm in his talk. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.* i. vi. (Paterson) 122 Good-breeding is Surface-Christianity. 1864 PUSEY *Leet. Daniel* I. 43 The slight variations between their slight difference in age. But these are pretty surface-questions. 1856 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* viii. (1878) 127 I had long been a thin surface-knowledge. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vi. 702 Skimming a mere surface comprehension of that which has a profound meaning. 1905 F. YOUNG *Sands of Pleasure* II. iv. I always keep to mere acquaintance and surface friendships with such people.

c. *Comb.* with pples., adjs., vhs., agent-nouns, and nouns of action: (a) locative (= 'on the surface'),

as surface-deposited, -dressed, -dry, -dwelling, -feeding, -scratched adjs.; surface-feed, -grip (GRIP v.2), -hoe vbs.; surface-dweller, -feeder; (b) objective, as surface-skimmer; surface-tapping.

1898 F. DAVIS *Romano-Brit. City of Silchester* 16 The subsidence of the 'surface-deposited material. 1892 J. ANDERSON in J. R. Allen *Early Chr. Monum. Scot.* (1903) 1, p. vi, The stone... is not squared or 'surface-dressed. 1878 ANNEV *Photogr.* xxi. 151 This prevents the chance of any of the prints getting 'surface-dry. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 89 It was long thought that they were surface-dwellers only. 1888 H. WOODWARD *Guide Fossil Fishes Brit. Mus.* (ed. 2) 43 The living 'surface-dwelling genera *Myripristis* and *Holocentrum*. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Jan. 3/3 Widgeons are entirely surface-feeding ducks, and like most 'surface-feeders they sleep out at sea by day. 1902 MILLAR (*title*) The Natural History of the British 'Surface-Feeding Ducks. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. XII*, 11, 293 The fields are regularly 'surface-gripped as soon as the wheat is sown. 1885 *Garden June* 372 'Surface-hoed and heeled up latest potatoes. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 17 Uodraioed, 'surface-scratched fields, so numerous in the defective cultivation of the present day. 1841 MIALI in *Nonconf.* I, 9 The summer day politicians..., the ephemeral 'surface-skimmers. 1868 *Electric Rev.* Aug. 114 The mere surface-skimmer of hooks. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* II, xx, A knocker produced a dead flat 'surface-tapping.

d. Special comb.: surface-car U.S., a tram-car running on a track level with the surface of the ground, as distinct from an elevated or underground track; surface caterpillar = surface-grub; surface-chuck (see quot.); surface-coated a., (of paper or cardboard) having a specially finished surface; surface-colour, colour exhibited, in the case of certain substances, by the light reflected from the surface; surface condensation, condensation of steam by a surface-condenser; surface-condenser, in a steam-engine, a condenser in which exhaust-steam is condensed by contact with cold metallic surfaces; surface-contact, (a) contact of surfaces; (b) applied attrib. to a system of electric traction in which the current is conveyed to the cars through conductors on the surface of the roadway; surface-crossing, a level crossing on a railway; surface-damage, damage done to the surface of the ground by mining operations; pl. compensation payable for this; see also quot. 1886; surface-drain Agric., a drain cut in the surface of the ground; so surface-drainage, -draining; surface-gauge (see quot.); surface-grinder, surface-grinding machine, a machine for grinding something to a perfectly plane surface; surface-grub, the larva of various moths, which live just beneath the surface of the soil; a CUTWORM; surface-integral *Math.*, an integral taken over the whole area of a surface; surface paper, (photographic or printing) paper made with a special surface on one side; surface-plane, a form of machine for planing timber; also, a carpenter's plane for planing a flat surface; surface-planer = prec.; so surface planing (also attrib.); surface-plate, (a) a plate or flat bar of iron fixed on the upper surface of a rail on a railway; (b) an iron plate for testing the accuracy of a flat surface; surface-printing, printing from a raised surface (as distinguished from an incised plate), as from ordinary type, or (in calico-printing) from wooden rollers cut in relief; so surface-printed a.; surface process, a process of surface-printing; surface-rib Arch., a rib applied to the surface of vaulting merely for ornament; surface-road U.S., a railroad on the surface of the ground, as distinct from an elevated or underground railroad; surface-roller (see quot., and cf. surface-printing above); surface-tension *Physics*, the tension of the surface-film of a liquid, due to the cohesion of its particles; surface-water, (a) water that collects on the surface of the ground; (b) the surface layer of a body of water; surface-worm = surface-grub. See also SURFACEMAN.

1890 *N.Y. Tribune* 11 May (Cent. Dict.) The Americanisms one hears upon the front platforms of New-York 'surface cars. 1909 ELIZ. L. BANKS *Myst. F. Farrington* 103 She took a surface car to help her on her way. 1852 'Surface caterpillar (see surface-grub below). 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, 'Surface Chuck, a chuck used for the purpose of holding any flat material, while the surface of it is turned flat and even. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Jan. 1/3 A firm interested in 'surface-coated boards'. 1899 W. WATSON *Text-ile Physics* § 387, 556 In the case of the bodies referred to, as showing 'surface colour, light of a particular colour seems unable to penetrate at all, and is therefore reflected, so that the transmitted light will be without this colour. 1867-72 BURGH *Mod. Marine Engin.* 253 As far back as the year 1832 Mr. Hall... proved... that 'surface condensation was... economical. 1863 J. JACK in *Proc. Inst. Mech. Engin.* 150 (*title*) Effects of 'Surface Condensers on Steam Boilers. 1846 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* II, 653 Those notes, which are... used, for the regulating screws of slides and general machinery, are made much thicker... this greatly increases their 'surface-contact, and durability. 1898 S. P. THOMPSON in *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Oct. 2/3 Surface-contact systems... are much less costly than the underground conduit, and equally dispense with the unsightly overhead wires. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 251/1 When

the Liverpool and Manchester line was projected... no danger was anticipated from such intersections, which are called 'surface-crossings. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Apr. 202 Liberty of working minerals... upon paying 'surface-damages. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.*, 'Surface-damage, damage done to the surface of the ground in consequence of mining operations. 1826 J. BARROWMAN *Se. Mining Terms* 66 *Surface damages*, ground occupied and damaged by colliery operations. 1833 *Ridgmont Farm Rep.* 132 in *Libr. Usef. Kn.*, Husb. III, Forming the 'surface-drains ('gyips') across the ridges. 1833 *Loudon Encycl. Archit.* § 824 'Surface Drainage. 1799 *Vicu Agric. Lincoln.* 72 A 'surface-draining plough. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I, 13 In the surface-drainage of land, different sorts of ploughs are in use in different places. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Surface-gage, an implement for testing the accuracy of plane surfaces. 1884 *Ibid.* Suppl. 875 Thomson's 'surface grinder... has... driving arrangements, constructed to grind and buff the surfaces of work too large or heavy to be taken to the ordinary grinding machines. *Ibid.*, Thomson, Sterne, & Co.'s 'Surface Grinding Machine. 1852 G. W. JOHNSON *Cottage Gard. Dict.*, 'Surface Grubs, or caterpillars, are the larvæ of several species of... Night Moths. 1875 CAVLEY *Math. Papers* IX, 321 On the Prepotential 'Surface-integral. 1878 W. K. CLIFFORD *Dynamic* III, 201 The surface-integral of the spin over any closed surface is zero. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II, 60 Use a paper which is white on one side... This paper can be bought at a stationer's under the name of 'surface paper. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Surface-plane (Wood-working), a form of planing-machine for truing and smoothing the surface of an object run beneath the rotary cutter on the bed of the planer. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 131 'Surface planers, that cut away a constant amount of wood, gauged from the surface that is planed. *Ibid.*, The under cylinder of a double surfacing machine, or bottom cylinders generally, are examples of 'surface planing. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2457 A surface-planing machine. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 652 At every eighteen inches or two feet of the length of this 'surface-plate, a tenon is firmly welded or riveted. 1846 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* II, 865 The operator must be provided with the means of testing the progressive advance of the work, he should therefore possess a true straight-edge, and a true surface-plate. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2457 Books, newspapers, woodcuts, and lithographs are all 'surface-printed. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I, 266/1 The Production of coloured Impressions on Paper... by 'Surface Printing. 1839 *USE Dict. Arts* 219 Another modification of cylinder printing, is that with wooden rollers cut in relief: it is called surface printing. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2458 The rose-engine work around the portrait, if printed from by the 'surface-process [etc.]. 1835 R. WILLIS *Archit. Mid. Ages* vii, 82 These three classes of ribs may be designated as Groin Ribs, Ridge Ribs, and 'Surface Ribs. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Surface-roller, the engraved cylinder used in calico-printing. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V, 571 In 1804 Thomas Young founded the theory of capillary phenomena on the principle of 'surface-tension. 1793 [EARL DUNDONALD] *Descr. Estate of Culross* 21 Blue clay, forming a... barrier against 'surface water. 1850 ANSTED *Elem. Geol.*, *Min.* etc. 461 The surface-water, when in excess, penetrates into the subsoil. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) ix, § 430 The surface-water of Loch Lomond. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Deserts S. France* I, 7 The wells are mere reservoirs of surface water.

Surface, v. [*f. prec. sb.*]

1. *trans.* To give a (particular kind of) surface, esp. a smooth or even surface, to; to smooth or polish the surface of; also, to cover the surface of (with something).

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 12 Apr. 1776, The soil had two plowings, was harrowed, rolled, and afterward surfaced as level as a table. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLI, 186 Soft-cushioned and aerated ground, surfaced and inlaid with thinnest mother-of-pearl. 1869 RANKINE *Machine & Hand-tools* Pl. H, 2 This lathe is... adapted... for surfacing... the general class of work to be met with in engineering establishments. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Marble-scourer*, a rubber for surfacing marble slabs. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX, 233/1 The track is surfaced with cement.

2. *intr.* To mine near the surface; to wash the surface deposit or 'dirt' for gold or other valuable mineral.

1860 Mrs. MERZORTH *Over the Straits* iv, 133 I've been surfacing this good while; but quartz-reefs the payinst game now.

3. *trans.* To bring or raise to the surface.

1885 *Money Market Review* 29 Aug. (Casell's Encycl. Dict.) To surface the tinstuff now accumulated.

4. *intr.* To rise to the surface of the water.

1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* Nov. 358 [The fish] surfaced within a few feet of me.

Surfaced (sɜːfɪst), a. [*f. prec. sb. or vb. + -ED*]. Having a surface of a specified kind (with adv., or in comb.).

1668 H. MORE *Dr. Dial.* II, xxi. (1713) 154 It is unnatural for the Beams of the Sun to be reverberated to our eyes from several Bodies variously surfaced in the same form of Light. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII, 421 Somewhat knotty, or unequally surfaced. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* I, A hold round-surfaced lawn. 1875 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II, 187 That delicately surfaced nature of his [sc. Spenser's]. 1890 *Photogr. Jrnl.* 24 Jan. 60 Matt-surfaced Glass.

Surfacely (sɜːfɪsli), adv. rare. [*f. SURFACE sb. + -LY*]. 'On the surface'; superficially.

1885 L. OLIPHANT *Sympneumata* 106 The change from the truthness of man's dual nature, to the falseness of a nature surfacely admixed with base ingredients. 1893 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* II, 420 Ordinary friends may know you surfacely.

Surfaceman (sɜːfɪsmən). Pl. -men. [*f. SURFACE sb. + MAN sb.*]. A miner or other labourer who works at the surface, or in the open air; on a railway, a workman who keeps the permanent way in repair.

1878 (*title*) Songs of the Rail. By Alexander Anderson,

Railway Surfaceman, Dumfriesshire. 1900 *Yorkshire Post* 8 Jan. 6/6 South Yorkshire Surfacemen's Wages.

Surfacer (sɜːfɪsɜː), [*f. SURFACE v. + -ER*].

1. A person or an instrument that produces a smooth or even surface.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 20 May 1775 *Observ.* These waves, which the Surfacers had left as smooth as gravel-walks, were then raised into flutes.

2. One who mines near the surface.

1882 in OCLIVIE (Annandale).

Surfacing (sɜːfɪsɪŋ), vbl. sb. [*f. SURFACE v. + -ING*].

1. The action or process of giving a (smooth or even) surface to something; *concr.* the coating with which a body is surfaced.

1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 205 The surfacing [of the copper rings in an Armstrong gun] should be performed after every 100 rounds. 1882 *Garden* 18 Mar. 186/1 Walks, should... have received surfacings of fresh gravel. 1890 *Science-Gossip* XXVI, 89 Mr. S. E. Peal... sends a copy of his paper, 'A Theory of Lunar Surfacing by Glaciation.' 1897 *Catal. Maiolica Askm. Mus. Oxf.* 4 Certain of the Greek, Etruscan, and Roman... wares, on which a thin surfacing or semi-glazing seems to have been applied.

attrib. 1846 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* II, 477 The ordinary surfacing planes. 1869 RANKINE *Machine & Hand-tools* Pl. H, 7 A sliding and surfacing motion. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 131 The under cylinder of a double surfacing machine.

2. Mining for gold, etc. by washing the surface deposit; *concr.* the deposit so treated.

1861 T. M'COMBIE *Australian Sk.* 133 What is termed 'surfacing' consists of simply washing the soil on the surface of the ground, which is occasionally auriferous. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* xv, It seems they have been mopping up some rich surfacing.

Surfeit (sɜːfɪt), sb. Forms: 4 surfeyte, sor-fait, 4-5 surfait, -feet, sorfete, 4-6 surfait, 4-8 surfet, 5 -fayte, -fett, -fete, -phette, 5-6 -fete, -fette, 6 -fayt, -flet, -fyt, -fete, Sc. -phat, 6-7 surfut, 7 -flet, 6- surfut. [*a. OF. sor-, surfait, -fel excess, surplus, = Pr. sobrefach* -pop. L. *superfactum, n. of action f. *superficere (cf. late L. *superficiens* excessive, OF. *sofaisant* intemperate, immoderate), f. *super*- SUPER- 9 b + *facere* to do, act.]

1. Excess, superfluity; excessive amount or supply of something. (In later use only as *fig.* from 4-)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22884 (Cott.) Agh we þer-on to sekere sun Hu he dos alkin thing to nail, Certes þat war hot surfait. 13... *Ibid.* 23566 (Gott.) For if þai a-noper heuen wrought, It war surfait (Cott. vnnail) and þai for nocht. c 1400 *tr. Secr. Gov. Lordsh.* 52 What kyng þat wyl continue gyltys yn surfaytes over þat his kyngdom wyl suffyse to hym. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 224 Surfet of presuming ignorance. 1663 COWLEY *Ode His Majesties Restor.* v, 'Tis Happy, which no Bleeding does indure A Surfet of such Blood to cure.

1844 GLADSTONE *Glean.* V, lviii, 125 Nor is he... to be reproached either with want of charity or with surfet of pride. 1847 PRESCOTT *Perru* III, viii. (1850) II, 168 The effect of such a surfet of the precious metals was instantly felt on prices. 1889 *Spectator* 26 Oct. An abundance, nay, a surfet, of works treating... of Scotland... have been printed.

2. Action that exceeds the limits of law or right; (a) transgression, trespass, fault. *Obs.*

13... *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 243 In synyne of my surfet I schal se hit ofte. c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 145 He took noon heed his surfetys to redress. *Ibid.* 177 To do no surfet in word nor in language. c 1450 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 142 O ihesu, groat... That... thy v. wowndis... May wach in vs all surfetis reprocheable.

3. (An) excessive indulgence, (an) excess. (In later use only as *fig.* from 4, 4 b.)

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* II, xiv. (Skeat) I, 58 This is the sorrenesse of fayned love; nedes of these surfettes sickness muste folowe. 1422 YONGE *tr. Secr. Secr.* xxxiv, 186 Put away euery Surfete, and restrayne thy desyres. *Ibid.* lix. 246 Itrauail of hody, and company of women, a man may vse wyth-out surfait. 1612 *Two Noble K.* iv, iii, That intemprat surfet of her eye hath distemperd the other senses. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 20 [She] kept her soule from the surfets to which carnall delights invite all things humane. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II, 73 Perpetual Surfets of Pleasure have filled his Mind with bad and vicious Humours.

1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II, xvi, All ends in a crash of iconoclastic surfet. a 1865 in TYLER *Early Hist. Man.* iv, 74 She... would... shut herself up and 'indulge herself in a surfet of sounds'.

4. Excessive taking of food or drink; gluttonous indulgence in eating or drinking. Also in *fig. context*.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 311 Feyntise, luf diuellynge, on mornes long to lie, Surfeyte in euenyng, & luf of licchorie. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV, 329 Þese lyvest lengerd... for þey... dede noon surfet of mete and of drynke. 1446 *LYDG. Nightingale Poems* II, 266 Agensit gloteny he drank eytel and galle, To oppresse surfayte of vicious folkes alle. c 1470 *Lydgate's Hore, Shepe, & G.* (Roxb.) 27 In mete and drynke be thou mesurable, Beware of surfete and misgouernance. 1528 MORE *Dyaloge* I, Wks. 1147/2 The skyokes that foloweth our intemperate surfayt. c 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture in Babes* Bk. (1668) 105 Eate without surfet. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1562 Feed on that first, there may in grief be surfet. 1684 FOXE'S *A. & M.* III, 404/2 Fasting is only to avoid surfet.

b. In particularized sense: An excessive indulgence in food or drink that overloads the stomach and disorders the system. Also in *fig. context*. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* v, 210 After al þis surfet an Accesce he hedde. 1377 *Ibid.* B. xiii, 405, [I] more mete etc and

dronke þen kende mist defie—And kanste seknesse sumtyme for my surfetes ofte. c.1430 *Lyng. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 68 Suffre no surfetis in this house at nyght, Ware of reserpours. 1513 *More Rich.* III (1883) 34 With which disease nature beinge..waked, waxeth the lesse able to heare out a new surfet. 1580 *Lyly Euphues* (Arb.) 252 Age seeketh rather a Modicum for sustenance, then feastes for surfets. 1647 *Cowley Mistr.*, *Agst. Fruition* 29 Of very Hopes a surfet he'll sustain, Unless by Fears he cast them up again. 1649 in *Verney Mem.* (1607) I. 447 It is possible to have a surfet of water as well as wine. 1732 *ABBURNOR Rules of Diet in Aliments* etc. 269 The best Remedy after a Surfet of Fruit. 1747 *Wesley Prim. Physick* (1762) p. xx, Strong Liquors do not prevent the Mischief of a Surfet. 1851 *Thackeray Engl. Hum.*, *Swift* (1853) 23 He was half-killed with a surfet of Shene pippins.

† c. The excessive amount eaten. Also in fig. context. *Obs.*

c.1400 *tr. Secr. Secr.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 67 Many þat withdrew hem froo etynges of surfaytz. c.1550 *Lloyn Treas. Health* a. V, If it chance a drunken man suddenly to fal spechelesse, he shall..dye..excepte eyther he fall to an agew, or els he recyue his spech agayne at the houre when the surfyt is digested. 1582 *STANFURST Zetis* II. (Arb.) 54 Theirested hath vpromitted from gorge a surfet of armdmen. 1601 *Br. W. BARLOW Seru.*, *Pauls Crosse* 62 Himselfe a surfet to the realme, to be spewed out iustly. 1640 G. SANDYS *Christ's Passion* III. 29 Let melting Stars their sulphurous surfet shed. 1700 *BLACKMORE Job* 87 His loathing stomach..shall cast the precious surfet up again.

5. The morbid condition caused by excessive eating or drinking; sickness or derangement of the system arising from intemperance; † also applied more widely to fevers or fits arising from other causes. Also in fig. context.

c.1513 *FANYAN Chron.* VII. cccxix. 260 Kyng Henry..toke a surfet by etyng of a lamprey, & therof dyed. 1589 *NASHE Anat. Absurd.* D.11b, More perissh with the surfet then with the sword. 1589 [L.L.] *Paphe vs. Hatchet* in L's Wks. 1902 III. 398 Bastard Senior was with them at supper, and I thinke tooke a surfet of colde and raw quippes. 1606 G. W[OOLCOCKE] *Hist. Justine* xxv. 115 He caught a surfet by the heat of the sun. 1631 R. BOLTON *Conf. Affl.* *Cousa* (1635) 302 Hee drank not so indiscreetly..of that immeasurable sea as..to fall into a surfet of security. 1655 *CULPEPPER*, etc. *Ricardus* II. 10 A surfet going before, with crude and sharp belchings to. 1663 *LOCKE Educ.* § 17 More Fevers and Surfeits are got by People's Drinking when they are hot, than by any other Thing I know. 1712 *GOLDSM. Cit. W.* xv. He died of a surfet caused by intemperance. 1837 *Brian Husk* II. 530 (Libr. Usef. Knowl.) They (sc. pigs) are..not uncommonly seized with surfet and indigestion. 1871 *NAPHEYS Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. 1.44 He died of a surfet.

b. An eruptive disease in horses and other animals, arising from immoderate feeding and other causes.

c.1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. xii. (1738) 49 By a Surfet is principally understood all such Maladies as proceed from immoderate feeding. 1753 J. BARTLEY *Genil. Farriery* 173 The wet surfet..appears on different parts of the body of a horse. 1841 *Dict. Man. Vet. Sci.* (1862) 148 An eruption which is called a *Surfeit*, or the *Nettle-rash*. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 454 When the coat of a horse starts, he is said to labour under a surfet. The skin is covered with scurf and scabs..Sometimes the surfet appears on the skin in small lumps. 1864 *ARMATAGE Horse in Health & Disease* xxiv.

6. Disgust arising from excess; nausea, satiety. To (a) surfet: to sate, to ad nauseam.

1644 *HOWELL Engl. Teares* (1645) 175 God grant that people do not take at last a surfet of that most divine Ordinance of preaching. 1672 *MARVELL Rel. Transp.* I. 216 He discourseth it at large, even to surfet. 1683 *BURNET tr. More's Utopia* (1685) 99 They think the doing of it so often should give one a Surfet of it. 1795 *BURKE Regic. Peace* I. Wks. 1608 VIII. 148 Matter and argument have been supplied abundantly, and even to surfet. 1822 *HAZLITT Table-t.* Ser. II. xvi. (1809) 331 Do not make a surfet of friendship, through over-sanguine enthusiasm. 1855 R. A. WILSON *Mexico* 51 He enjoys to a surfet these beauties of nature. 1878 *BROWNING Poets Cruise* vii, Swords, scrolls, harps, that fill The vulgar eye to surfet.

7. Mining. = CHOKE-DAMP.

1708 J. C. COMPT. *Collier* (1845) 45 Some Collieries are very subject to this fatal Surfet. 1822 J. HODGSON in J. RAINE *Mem.* (1857) I. 97 This after-damp is called..surfet by the colliers. 1883 *GRESLEY Glass. Coal-mining*.

8. attrib. and Comb., as surfet suffocation; surfet-gorged, -slain, -swelled, -swollen, -taking adjs.; † surfet-water, a 'water' or medicinal drink for the cure of surfet.

1693 *TATE Dryden's Juvenal* II. 5 A Sol., *surfet-gorg'd, and reeking from the Stews. 1682 *OTWAY Venice Preserved* I. 1, *Surfeit-slain fools. 1823 *LAMB Elia Ser.* II. i. *Amicus Redivivus*, A case of common *surfet suffocation. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* v. v. 54 Such a kinde of man, So *surfet-swelld, so old, and so prophane. 1592 *NASHE P. Penitence* Wks. (Grosart) II. 72 *Surfeit-swolne Charles. 1746 *FRANCIS tr. Hor.* Sat. II. ii. 30 The pale, Surfet-swoln guest. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 698 So *surfet-taking Tarquin fares. 1633 *FORN 'Tis Pity* III. iv. Did you give her aught? An easy *surfet-water, nothing else. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* III. xvii. (1760) 173 There are two kinds of Surfet-water, one made by Distillation and the other by Infusion. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 22, I was obliged to take a little surfet-water before I went to bed.

Surfeit, a. Obs. or arch. Also 6 surfet, -fat, -sirfoot (?). In sense 1, a. OF. *surfet*, *saft*—pop. L. **superfactus*, pa. pple. of **superficere* (see prec.). In sense 2, app. contracted from *surfeited*, † after FORFEIT a.]

† L. Excessive; immoderate, intemperate. *Sc. Obs.* 1502 (implied in SURFETTY). 1533 *BELLENEN Lry* i. xii. (S.T.S.) I. 122 Pe said pepill..war movit aganis him for þe

surfet spending of þare labours. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 429 Surfet Drinking. 1542 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl. 1903) I. 73 The entres siluer dischargit in the said James for the surfet expensis maid he him in the Kingis service. a.1578 *LINESAY* (Pittcottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 102 West and irkit..throw frequent heirschips and surfet drank. 1597 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* V. Intro. 67 Wine drunk in abundance..sirfooteis (= surfet feasts) casten abroad on the cansey.

† b. Of a horse: Suffering from surfet. *Obs.*

In quot. app. confused with *surcyr*. 1624 L. W. C. *Disc. Age Horse Cjh.* For a Surfet Horse. Take a quart of Beere or Ale..and give it him.

2. Satiated, surfetted.

1699 *LOCKE Educ.* (ed. 4) § 108 Childish Play..which they should be weaned from, by being made Surfet of it. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* I. 54, I bid my face within my hands, and fled, Surfet with horror.

Surfeit, v. Forms: see the sb. [f. SURFEIT sb.: cf. FORFEIT v.]

1. *trans.* To feed to excess or satiety; to sicken or disorder by overfeeding († or as unwholesome food). Also *absol.*

1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xiv. 188 Ich see noone so ofte surfeten soþliche so mankynde; In mete out of mesure and meny tymes in drynke. a.1578 *LINESAY* (Pittcottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 13 That thay ar maist furthle in the ingyryng and surfetthng thame selfis. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* v. 30 The Fannian Law..allows a chirping cup to satiet, not to surfet. 1747-96 *Mrs. GLASSE Cookery* III. 17 Pork must be well done, or it is apt to surfet. 1748 *ANSON'S Voy.* III. II. 312 The few [fish] we caught..having surfetted those who eat of them.

† b. With *away*: To dissipate by excessive indulgence. *nonce-use.*

1607 *MIDDLETON Michelm.* *Term* II. II. 23, I..surfetted away my name and state In swinish riots.

2. *fig. or gen.* To fill or supply to excess; to oppress or disgust with over-abundance of something.

1592 *NASHE P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 4 Hauling..surfetted my minde with vanitie. 1600 W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* I. xxi. M. v. Upon occasion I would speake, but niggarly, and rather sturte then surfet my Auditory. 1625 *CHAPMAN Odys.* II. 582 When sleepe so surfetted their leaden ey-lids. 1668-9 *PEPYS Diary* 6 Mar. He is weary and surfetted of business. 1683 *Agol. Prot. France* Pref. p. ii, By over-stocking those populous Manufactures..and by surfetting the Land with people. 1742 *YOUNG Nat. Th.* v. 260 With mixt manure she surfetts the rank soil. 1821 *LAMB Elia Ser.* I. *My Relations*, If you are not already surfetted with cousins. 1882 B. D. W. RAMSAY *Recoll. Mil. Ser.* II. xvi. 140, I..had been surfetted with office-work. 1882 *MISS BRANDON Mt. Royal* II. xi. 246 My wife surfetts herself with poetry.

3. *intr.* To eat or drink to excess of; to feast gluttonously or over-abundantly upon. (In early use more widely, including sensual indulgence in general.)

1422 *YONGE tr. Secr. Secr.* xxxiv. 186 Temperance, by the wiche a man kepeth and holdyth mesure in etyng and drynkyng, and surfeteth not, as in women. *Ibid.* li. 237 Yf a man do surfete of mette and drynke, the kyndely hette shal be enfeebled. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Owen Glendwr* xxvii, Such..as fysh before the net shal seldome surfet of the pray they take. 1575 *LANEHAM Lett.* (1871) 59, I have seen him..so..surfet, az he bath plot of his napkin, wypt his knife, & eat not a morsell more. 1632 *SAMNERSON Seru.* 443 Surfetting vpon the delicatess fishes. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* v. x. (1848) 338 Ev'n the wholesomest Meats may be surfetted on. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 789 He never sutt in solemne State..Nor surfetted on rich Campanian Wine. 1819 *SHELLEY Masque of Anarchy* xliii, Such diet As the rich man in his riot Casts to the fat dogs that lie Surfetting beneath his eye. 1856 *KANE Arctic Expl.* II. xxvi, A merrier set of gourmands..never surfetted in genial diet.

b. *fig.* To indulge in something to excess; to take one's fill, 'feast', 'revel'. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1585 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* IV. xx. (1612) 98 Sweetely surfetting in ioy. 1594 *DRAYTON Ideas* xxiii, Whilst yet mine eyes doe surfet with delight. 1601 *SHAKS. Twit. N.* I. 1.2 If Musicke be the food of Love..Gine me excess of it; that surfetting, The appetite may sicken, and so dye. 1633 *Br. HALL Hard Texts* Eccles. xl. 8 He shall have no lust to surfet of these things. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* II. II. § 26 Piety is most healthfull..where it can least surfet of Earthly Pleasures. 1658 *DEKKER*, etc. *Witch of Edmonton* I. i. Wks. 1737 IV. 355 We will surfet in our embraces, Wench. 1797 *Prior Satire Poets* 153 Starving for Meat, not surfetting on Praise. 1832 *Examiner* 673/2 The laity have done much wrong to the clergy in allowing it to cram, and surfet, and pall, and hebeteate, with forbidden wealth.

4. To suffer the effects of over-feeding; to fall sick in consequence of excess († or by eating unwholesome food). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1585 *SANDYS Seru.* x. § 7. 156 Let vs returne no more to the flesh pots of Egypt, let vs not lust after quailles: for if wee feede vpon them, we shall surfet of them to our destruction. 1595 *SHAKS. Merch.* V. i. 6 They are as sicke that surfet with too much, as they that starue with nothing. 1624 *CAPT. J. SMITH Virginia* IV. 148 They spared no violence, feast..but eat them vp also..and by this meanes their whole Colony well-neere surfetted, sickned and died. 1700 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* (ed. 4) II. xxiii. § 7 A grown Person surfetting with Honey, no sooner hears the Name of it, but his Phancy..carries Sicknesse..to his Stomach. 1760-2 *GOLDSW. Crt. W.* xv. If an epicure..shall happen to surfet on his last night's feast.

b. *fig. or gen.* To sniffer from over-abundance; to become disgusted or nauseated by excess of something; to grow sick of. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1605 A. WARREN *Poorer Mens Passion* cxlii. E. ij, Some Vsurer..Whose gorged chests surfet with cramming gold. 1607 *CHAPMAN Bussy D'Ambois* II. I. 15 The slenderest pit-tance of commended vertue, She surfetts off it. 1640 *QUAKLES*

Enchirid. III. 2 Be not too fond, lest she surfet. a.1668 *LASSELS Voy. Italy* (1670) I. Pref., Traveling preserves my young nohlemen from surfetting of his parents. a.1700 *EVELYN Diary* 4 Oct. 1683, Surfetting of this, I..went contented home to my poor, but quiet villa. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* (Globe) 322 The Man of Pleasure..surfetted of his Vice. 1834 *CARY Dante, Inf.* xix. 57 So early dost thou surfet with the wealth.

† 5. To trespass, transgress. (cf. SURFEIT sb. 2.) c.1440 *Promp. Parv.* 184/2 Surfetyn, or surfetyn yn tres-pace, *forfeccio, delinquo*.

Surfeited, ppl. a. [f. SURFEIT sb. or v. + -ED.]

1. Fed or filled to excess; oppressed or disordered by or as by over-feeding.

1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* II. ii. 5 The surfetted Groomes doe mock their charge With Snores. 1610 — *Temp.* III. iii. 55 The neuer surfetted Sea. 1784 *COWPER Task* III. 758 They that feed th' o'er-charg'd And surfetted lewd town with her fair dyes. 1842 *MANNING Seru.* (1848) I. 22 Take a watchful, self-denying man..and compare him with the heavy, surfetted man. 1886 H. F. LESTER *Under two Fig Trees* 182 And then divide the morsel among these already surfetted gluttons.

2. Of a horse: Affected with the 'surfet'. ? *Obs.* 1667 *DRYDEN & DR. NEWCASTLE Sir M. Mar-all* II. ii, His folly's like a sore in a surfetted horse, cure it in one place, and it breaks out in another. 1753 J. BARTLEY *Genil. Farriery* 170 A horse is said to be surfetted, when his coat starts.

Surfeiter (sū'fēitə). Forms: 5 surfetour, 6 surfeter, surfetter, 6-7 surfetter, 7- surfetter. [f. SURFEIT v. + -ER 1.] One who surfetts; a glutton, gormandizer; † formerly also in wider sense: One given to sensual excess, a profligate, libertine.

1433 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) III. ix. 55 Bollers of wyn and ale, dronkelesse surfetours. 1547-64 *BAULWIN Mor. Philo.* (Palfr.) 45 A lecher, a rioter, a surfetter, a brangler. 1605 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* II. I. 33 This amorous Surfetter. 1657 *RUMSEY Org. Salutis* iv. (1659) 17 That..there remains part of the meat undigested..is too well known to moderate Surfettors. 1756 W. DONN *Fasting* (ed. 2) 11 Religious duties, which how can the sleepey surfetter ever perform? 1856 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 3 The royal surfetter *par excellence*..Henry I.

Surfeiting, vbl. sb. Now *rare*. Forms: see SURFEIT v.; also 6 *Sc. surfetting*. [f. SURFEIT v. + -ING 1.] = SURFEIT sb. 4, 5.

1526 *TINNALE Luke* xxi. 34 Take hede to youre selves, lest youe herbes be overcome, with surfettinge and dronkenness. 1533 *ELYOT Cast. Helthe* (1539) 23 Some doo suppose, if they be eaten rawe with vyngere, before meate, it shall preserve the stomake from surfettinge. 1551 T. WILSON *Legie* (1580) 38 b, If dronkenness be deuilish, then surfetting is deuilish. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Andros* 287 Surfetting of sundrie spyes. 1604 E. GLENNSTONE *D'Aosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xvii. 257 They might eat much, without any feare of surfetting. 1632 tr. *Bruet's Praxis Med.* 79 Such as are much addicted to surfettings..are subject to the apoplexy. 1650 W. D. tr. *Comenius's Gate Lat. Uni.* § 823 Hee that is drunk..hath for his punishment surfetting (an heauie head). 1821 *LAMB Elia Ser.* I. *Grace before Meat*, Gluttony and surfetting are no proper occasions of thanksgiving.

Surfeiting, ppl. a. [f. SURFEIT v. + -ING 2.]

1. Given to excessive eating or drinking; gluttonous.

1588 *Kyd Househ. Philor.* Wks. (1902) 258 The most incontinent and surfetting companion. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* II. iv. I. 432 Surfetting courtiers and struffed Gentlemen luhbers.

2. Producing a state of surfet or satiety.

1715 *NELSON Addr. Pers. Qual.* 77 The surfetting Draught Solomon took of Pleasure. 1722 *DE FOE Col. Jack* (1840) 258 It is a subject too surfetting to entertain people with the beauty of a person they will never see. 1753 *RICHARDSON Grandison* IV. xxxvi. 246 A fond husband is a surfetting thing. 1809 *MALIN Gil Blas* VI. xv. 9 Unbounded prodigality in our..table, en to a surfetting degree.

† **Surfeited, adv. Obs.** In 6-ety. [f. SURFEIT a. + -LY 2.] Immoderately, intemperately.

1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 171 Theis thyngis make clene blod so thei be not surfetly taken. 1535 *BELLENEN Chron. Scot.* (1821) II. 15 New tribute sa surfetly tane.

† **Surfeitness. Sc. Obs. rare.** In 5 surfastnes (?), 6 sirfeitness. [f. SURFEIT a. + -NESS.] = SURFEIT sb. 4.

a.1500 *Ratis Raving* etc. 270 Se surfastnes [sic] the nocht assallig Vihtle slep. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) III. 545 Sic surfistnes alway to be refusit, And sufficience of meit and drink be visit.

Surfel, -fet, etc., obs. or var. ff. SURFLE, SURFEIT.

† **Surfetous, a. (adv.) Obs.** Forms: 4-6 -ous, 5 surfet(f)ous, 6 surfettous. [a. AF. *surfetous*, f. *surfet* SURFEIT sb.: see -OUS.] Immoderate, intemperate; surfetted with food or drink.

a.1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernor* MS. xlix. 382 Large table and plentyous Makeþ men of langling surfetous. 1422 *YONGE tr. Secr. Secr.* I. v. 242 To kepe coustume is moche worth to mayntene hele, so that hit be not surfetous. 1552 *Holzer, Surfetous, crapulous*.

b. *adv.* Excessively, superabundantly. c.1400 *Destir. Try* 4219 Hyt semys not surfetous harde No vnpossibill. 1812 9352 Surfetous moony, Bothe of kynges, & knyghtes & kid men of armes.

So † **Surfetry** (also 5 *serfetry*) [after *surgidry*], (a) presumption, (b) surfet; † **Surfetry** [cf. OF. *surfeture* arrangement], † **Surfety**, surfetting.

c.1400 *Laud Tr.* Bk. 13433 Hit was open *surfetic, And on grete prid & folye. 1301 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 359 Sum men & chremys for *surfeture þat etyn or drynkyng ouer mesure. a.1450 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 226 So þe seek wol do wysely, And kepe him-self fro *surfety [r. r.

serfietiel. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hon. Apoth.* 20 h. Then must the harte needs waxe faynte, as well as of excesse of fyllinge or surfetiey.

† **Surfle**, *sb.* *Obs.* [*f. nect.*]

1. An embroidered border or hem; also, one of the pleats made in hemming.

c 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 906 The surfyls, *les ourlets*. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* iii. v. 110 That the same Chylus might the better bee sucked vp by the Veynes, these transverse foulds make this coate longer, for this cause also it was gathered into Plihts; and these foulds or surples are moueable, as the surples of a hemme gathered vpon a thred. [1846 FAIRHOLT *Costume Eng.* (1860) 593 *Surfle*, a border or embroidered edge to a garment.]

2. A face-wash, cosmetic. Also *surfle water*.

1593 NASH *Christ's T. V. j.* b. At twenty their lively colour is lost, they faces are soddin & perhoilyd with French surfles [surfles]. 1611 RAVENSCHOF *Melismata* D i j b, Red Leather and Surflet [*sic*] water, Scarlet colour or Stauesaker. Will ye buy any fair completion?

† **Surfle**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 4-6 surful, 5 -fōl, -fyle, 6 -fyl, -fyll, -mll, -fyll, -full, -phoul, 6-7 -flo, -phul, 7 -fell, -phle, -phal, ? *erron.* -plo. [*a.* AF. **surfiler* = med.L. *superfiliare*, *f. superfiler* = 2 + *filare*, *f. filum* thread, FILE *sb.* 2; after *perfiler* to PURFLE.]

1. *trans.* To embroider. Hence *Surfled ppl. a.*, *Surfiling vbl. sb.*

1399 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 133 Et in salario j mulieris surfiland predictum haner 4d. 14. *Voe.* in Wr. Wulcker 614/38 *Superfido*, to surfyle. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 516 Payd to Iohn Peryman for the surfyling of nappre ware. vj. d. 1523 SKELTON *Gari. Laurei* 803 With burris rowth and bottons surfylling [v. r. surfylling], to nedill work raysing byrdis in bowis. 1529 — *Col. Cleafe* 220 Vnder her surfled [v. r. surfuld] smocke.

2. *trans.* To paint or wash (the face, etc.) with a cosmetic. Hence *Surfled ppl. a.*, *Surfiling vbl. sb.* (occas. *concr.* a face-wash or cosmetic); also *attrib.* in surfiling water.

c 1550 *Dice-Play* (Percy Soc.) 35 This mother haud..having at home a well painted mannerly harlot..went, to the morning, to the apothecaries for half-a-pint of sweet water that commonly is called surfyling water. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Ferd. Ieron.* Wks. 228 Thy painted pale, and wrinkles surfled vp. 1596 LOOGE *Wits Miserie* (Hunter. Cl.) 44 Shee had learnt al the subtilties of painting, dying, and surfiling, some three yeares in Venice. 1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* i. i. 57 Smugge Leshia Hath..A muddy inside, though, a surphul'd face. — *Pygmal.*, *Sat.* ii. 144 What hether do'st thou bring? But surphelings, new paints, and poisoning? 1604 — *Malcontent* ii. iv. Doctor Plaster-face..the most exquisite in forging of veines..dying of haire, sleeking of skinnes..sorpleing of breastes, blanching and bleaching of teeth. — 1644 QUARLES *Virgin Widow* ii. i. For one ounce and a half of surfiling water, o. 7. 6. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 22 Our Court Ladies, with whom Surfiling and Court holy-water are a little too frequent. — 1654 BROME *City Wit* iv. i. Her Eye artificially spinted, her Cheek surphuled, her Teeth blanch'd.

Surfweave, *erron.* form of SURFLE.

† **Surfoil**, *Obs.* In 7-foyl [*f. SUR.* (= SUPER-3) + FOIL *sb.* 1] Used by Grew for a structure serving to cover and protect the leaves, as a bud-scales or a cotyledon.

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. i. § 46 The Plume, in Corn, is trussed up within a membranous Sheath; and that of a Bean, cooped up betwixt a pair of Surfoyls. *Ibid.* i. iv. § 17 Every Bud, besides its proper Leaves, is covered with divers Leafy Pannicles or Surfoyls.

† **Surfoot**, *a.* *Obs. rare*. [Formed after SUR-BATE by substitution of *foot* in the second syllable, with reminiscence of *sore-footed*.] Footsore.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Char. Corrauto-cointer* 25 His ioyenting genius, wearied and surfoote with raunging over so many unknowne regions. 1638 — *Barnabees Trim.* ii. (1818) 61 Thence at Meredin appeare I, Where growne surfoot and sore weary, I repes'd.

Surful, variant of SURFOIL *Obs.*

Surfuse (sɜːfɜːz), *v.* *Physics.* [*f. SUR.* + FUSE *v.*] = SUPERFUSE 3. Hence *Surfused* (-fɜːzɪd) *ppl. a.* **Superfusion** (-fɜːzən) = SUPERFUSION 2.

1823 *Nature* 4 Jan. 235/2 Researches on the duration of solidification of surfused substances. 1828 *Ibid.* 27 Oct. 620/1 A very minute quantity of a solid will cause a mass of the same substance to pass from the surfused to the solid state. *Ibid.* 620/2 Surfursion..is not confined to pure metals, ..the eutectic alloy in the bismuth-copper series preselects a marked case of surfursion.

Surfy (sɜːfi), *a.* [*f. SURF sb.* + -Y.] Abounding in surf; consisting of or resembling surf.

a 1814 *Apostate* ii. iv. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 320 The surfy shore. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 501 The surfy billows broke across the bow. 1878 STEVENSON *Edinburgh* (1839) 164 When the gulls desert their surfy forelands. 1839 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. iv. 156 The countless raoks of surfy breakers.

Surfyl (e, -fyll, var. SURFLE *Obs.*

† **Surgain**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. SUR.* + GAIN *v.*, ? after *overwin*.] *trans.* To overcome.

1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xxxv. 200 Your crased body surgaioed with melancholy.

Surgant, *erron.* form of SURGENT.

† **Surgation**, *Obs. rare*—1. [irreg. *f. SURGE v.* + -ATION, ? after *purgation*.] Erection.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* ii. xvii. 338/2 The Surgation, or rising of the instrument of Procreation.

Surge (sɜːdʒ), *sb.* Forms: 5-7 source, (6 source, shource, pl. surgies, 7 surdgo, syrgo), 6- surge. [Of obscure origin. In the earliest

examples (sense 1 a, b) transl. OF. *sourgeon* (mod. F. *surgeon*), *f. source*, pres. stem of *sourdre* :—L. *surgere* to risc. In senses 3, 4 *f. SURGE v.*]

† 1. a. A fountain, stream, *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* iv. 18 The whiche trees, soo cutte..ysued oute...a source [orig. *une source*] of blacke bloode droppinge down to the erthe. *Ibid.* vi. 26 [Her eyes] seemed two grette sources [orig. *sourcions*] wellyng vp grette affluence of tearys. 1538 ELVOR. *Seatebræ*, the hollyng or rysynge yppe of water out of a spryng or sources of water. 1567 TURBERV. *Epit.* etc., *Lower to his carefull Bed* 24 Thus with a surge of teares bedewde (O bed) I thee forsake.

† b. The source of a river or other water. Also *fig. Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* i. i. 1 All great ryuers are..assembled of diuers surges [orig. *surges*] and sprynges of water. 1587 HARRISON *England* i. xi. in *Holinshead* i. 48/1 Charwell..issueth so fast at the verie surge, that it groweth into a pretie streame, in maner out of hand. *Ibid.* ii. xxi. 211/1 Yet is the surge of that water alwaies seven foot from the salt sea. 1583 ALLEN *Admon.* 4 The nexte immediate surge of our sores.

2. A high rolling swell of water, esp. on the sea; a large, heavy, or violent wave; a billow.

In this use and in b, c, and d chiefly *poetic* or *rhetorical*. 1530 PALSCR. 278/2 Surge of the see, *uague*. 1533 ELVOR *Cast. Helthe* ii. xiv. (1539) 31 b. The beste fyshe..is tossed and lyfte vp with wyndes and sources. 1555 EORN *Decades* (Arb.) 277 Thesea was..vnquieted with surges and monsters. 1558 BR. WATSON *Seven Sacram.* xiv. 87 To haue a mans shyppe drowned at once with one grette source and waue of the sea. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geogr. Delin.* ii. ii. (1635) 20 The Sea is euerywhere plaine and like it selfe, except the rising of the waues and surges. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. d. la Mode* ii. i. As open to the gusts of passion, As the bare shore to every heating surge. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 162 The mountain-billows..surge above surge, Burst into chaos with tremendous roar. 1840 R. H. DANA *Def. Mast* xxv. All this time the sea was rolling in immense surges. 1861 TENNYSON *Sailor Boy* 9 The sands and yeasty surges mix In caves about the dreary bay. 1885 *Athenæum* 23 May 669/3 A noble sea view..where grand surges move in ranks..till they beat furiously on the shore.

b. Snch waves or billows collectively; the rising or driving swell of the sea.

1567 TURNERV. *Epit.* etc., *To the rayling Rout of Syeo. phants* 7 Such as earst in cutting of the Surge..Bode bitter blast and scornfull Neptunes scourge. 1624 CAPT. J. SMITH *Virginia* i. 2 The very surge of the Sea sometimes overflowed them. 1702 LOND. *Gaz.* No. 3845/2 Some Boats were overset by the Surge of the Sea, it blowing then very fresh. 1749 SMOLETT *Regicide* iv. iii. Thy specious words Shall sooner lull the sounding surge. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 i. 30 It was in a place where there could be no landing, there being a great surge on the beach. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* i. vi. Laced with white foam from the eternal surge. 1871 TENNYSON *Fragn. Sci.* (1879) i. vii. 238 As we were just clearing the rock, the bow came obliquely to the surge.

c. *fig.* (or, more freq., in *fig. context*) in reference to feelings, influences, actions, events, etc.: Impetuous onset or agitated movement.

1520 WHITTINGTON *Vulg.* (1527) 21 He is moost moderate and stout to auoide surges of his passyoo. 1540 MORVINE *Viver* *Introd.* *Vivid.* Pref. A v. Men assauted with the surges of sower fortune. 1602 MARSTON *Antioch's Rev.* ii. ii. They have opened all his rotten parts Unto the vaunting surge of base contempt. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* v. (1837) 55 The observances of the old system were effaced..by the hasty surges of popular resentment. 1890 *Spectator* 29 Mar. No surge of public opinion would have saved them from the gallows.

1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* i. Wks. 1140/1 To..strengthen the walles of our heartes against the gret sources of this tempestuous sea. 1550 BALE *Engl. Votaries* ii. K vij, Peters little ship..was very like..to be ouer rowne & drowned, the shourges of scismatikes & of heretikes wer so great. 1583 H. HOWARD *Defensatie* Rij, Sometime floting in the surges of mishap. 1682 TATE *Abt. & Achil.* ii. 1132 This year did Ziloh Rule Jerusalem, And boldly all Sedition's Surges stem. 1807 BYRON *Hours Idleness, Medea of Euripides* i. What mind can stem the stormy surge Which rolls the tide of human woe? 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Over-soul* Wks. (Bohn) i. 117 It is an ebb of the individual rivulet before the flowing surges of the sea of life.

d. *transf.* in reference to various physical things, as fire, wind, sound; also to 'rolling' or undulating hills or the like.

In *Physics*, a sudden or irregular change of pressure; a sudden or violent oscillation of electric current.

1607 MILTON *P. L.* i. 173 The fiery Surge, that from the Precipice Of Heav'n receiv'd us falling. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* xxiii. x. The smoke and vapours of all Padalon..were spread, With surge and swell, and everlasting motion. 1863 J. R. GREEN *Left.* (1901) 217 Oo the low surge of hills that close the horizon, is the house. 1865 BARING-GOULD *Weruvelous* xiii. 233 The surge of the old Gregorian tone. 1869 LOWELL *Cathedral* 69 The surges of the warm south-west. 1887 ABERCROMBY *Weather* v. 167 When we look at a series of these surges [of atmospheric pressure] we find a decided tendency of the motion to travel from west to east, or from south-west to north-east. 1908 *Times* 3 Oct. 12/6 The 'surge' of the high-tension current caused some control switches to fuse.

3. *Naut.*, etc. The slipping back of a rope or chain wound round a capstan, etc.; more generally, a sudden jerk or strain.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. i. 212 With our utmost efforts, and with many surges and some purchases we made use of to encrease our power. 1805 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* IV. 109 At eleven o'clock, a fatal swell gave the ship a sudden shock; she gave a surge, and sunk almost instantaneously. 1849 CURRIES *Green Hand* vii. (1850) 76 Till the 'cleets' brought him up with a 'surge' fit to have parted the line. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 180 They might have seen

or heard a surge of the cable. 1869 RANKINE *Machine & Hand-tools* Pl. O. 2. Jerks or surges are entirely avoided.

4. *Naut.* The part of a capstan or windlass upon which the rope surges.

1664 E. BUSHNELL *Compl. Shipwright* 67 A..Windless, with a Surge in the middle, as is the Surge of a Crab, or Capstane. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 154 *Surge*, the tapered part of the whelps, between the cheeks of the capstan, upon which..the messenger may surge itself without any incumbrance.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *surge-crest*, -*voice*; *surge-beat* (en adj).

1852 M. ARNOLD *Tristram & Iseult* i. 104 The 'surge-beat Cornish strand. a 1810 SHELLEY *M. Nicholson's Fragn.*, *Ravallat* 16 The 'surge-beaten mould. 1839-52 BAILEY *Festus* 91 In vain they urge their armies to the fight: Their 'surge-crests crumble 'neath our stroke of might. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD *Miner's Right* (1899) 163/2 The whispering 'surge-voices.

Surge (sɜːdʒ), *v.* Also 6-7 source. [Partly *f. OF. source* (see prec.), or a. early mod.F. *sorgir* (F. *surgir*), = Pr. *sorzer*, *sorgir*, It. *sorgere*, Sp., Pg. *surgir*, ad. L. *surgere* to rise; partly *f. SURGE sb.*]

1. *intr.* To rise and fall or toss on the waves; to ride (at anchor, or along over the waves). † In earliest use, ? to come to anchor; cf. F. *surgir*, to come to land.

1511 GUYFORD *Pilgr.* (Camden) 71 The same Tewdsdaye at nyghte late we surged in y^e Rode. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* i. vii. 7 By force of oares we came surging along..beyond the cape of Matafus. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 13 Since thou must goe to surge in the gassull waues. 1611 *Admiralty Cr.* *Exam.* 8 June 41 The..lighter..made faste to the shippe surging at an anker in the Thames. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* i. (1862) 2 The mass of spars and rigging drifted at her side, surging drearily on the heavy sea. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Worsh.* s.v. A ship is said to surge on a reef when she rises and falls with the heave of the sea, so as to strike heavily.

† b. *pass.* ? To be cast up by the surge. *Obs.*

1581 T. HOWELL *Deuises* F iiiij b, Twixte death and doubt, still surgeth vpon the sande, Stayde vp by hope to light on fymer lande.

† 2. To rise, spring, issue, as a stream from its source, or from underground. *Obs.*

1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 27 It [sc. the Fontana da Trevi] surgeth vnder the hille called Monte degli hortuli. 1632 LYTTON *Trm.* ix. 403 The Sulphatara..after an excessive raine surgeth sixe foot high with blacke boyling water. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Surrey* (1662) iii. 79 A River..which at a place called the Swallow, sinketh unto the Earth and surgeth againe some two miles off nigh Letherhead. *Ibid.*, *Worthies*, 125 The river Anas in Spain, ..having run many miles underground, surgeth a greater channell then before.

† b. *gen.* To rise, ascend, mount. *Obs. rare.*

a 1591 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 480 Till lust, as lighter, up doth surge. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 196 The Mountains Imaus, which towards the North surge more and more to an incomprehensible height.

3. To rise in great waves or billows, as the sea; to swell or heave with great force, as a large wave; to move tempestuously.

1566 [see *SURGING ppl. a.*]. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 224/25 To surge, *fluctuare*. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 298 The waues of the sea..either surged tempestuously or calmed quietly according to his pleasure. 1851 'WRANGLER' (J. B. HUME) *Poems early Years, Diver* vi. It [sc. the abyss] seethes and it surges and hisses and raves, As when water by fire is cross'd. 1862 M. HOWKINS *Hawaii* 12 Giddy precipices..against whose walls the waves beat, and surge. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hervey* vi. The sea boiled past them, surged into the waist, blinded them with spray. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iv. 115 The lava surged, not flowed, over, as angry waves do over a sandy bar.

b. *transf.* of a crowd of people, a wind, etc. In *Physics*, to vary or oscillate suddenly or violently, as a pressure or an electric current.

1845 HIRST *Conn. Mammoth* etc. 14 Their forms had gone O'er the far forests, surging on. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hyppatia* xxvi. The mob pressed onward from behind, surged up almost to the barrier. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* ii. i. He..began to roll and surge in bed. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xvi. 215 The wind surging with the full deep boom of the distant sea against the precipice. a 1862 BUCKLE *Civilit.* (1864) II. v. 409 To hear of such things is enough to make one's blood surge again. 1887 ABERCROMBY *Weather* v. 166 Sometimes filling up of a cyclone is tolerably high; other times surging is on an enormous scale. 1891 CONAN DOYLE *White Company* xxxv. From below there surged up the buzz of voices. 1894 LD. WOLSELEY *Life Marlborough* i. 4 The civil wars, which about 1642, began to surge westward into Somerset and Devon.

c. *fig.*, chiefly *surge up*, of feelings, thoughts, etc. 1853 C. BRYANT *Villeite* x. Something, that brought surging up into the mind all one's fables and weak points. 1877 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* xv. 375 All the enthusiasm of old surged up to answer this appeal. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Juoe 768 What rival claims and pretensions have already surged up. 1908 R. BACOT *A. Cuthbert* xxiii. 309 Her mind was working rapidly, and, indeed, she was scarcely able to disentangle ideas which surged through it.

4. *trans.* To cause to move in, or as in, swelling waves or billows; to drive with waves.

1607 WALKINGTON *Optic Glass* iv. (1664) 50 Wine..calms the roughest tempest of whatsoever more vehement imagination surgeth in any man. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* i. 313 The..monster..hurls rocks at the departing vessel that..surge it back again towards the shore. 1873 LOWELL *Parable*, *Said Christ Our Lord* iv. Great organs surged through arches dim Their jubilant floods in praise of Him.

5. *Naut.*, etc. a. *intr.* To slip back accidentally, as a rope or chain round a capstan, windlass, etc.; to slip round without moving onwards, as a wheel.

a. 1625 *Nomenclator Navalis* (Harl. MS. 2301) 139 When they heave at the Capstaine and the Caboll slips back againe they say the Cabell surges. 1627 *Carr. J. Smith Sea Gram.* ix. 44 If it [is] the cable hee...slime with oile, it surges or slips backe vntlesse they keep it close to the whelps. 1840 R. H. DANA *Def. Mast* xxiv. The chain surged so as almost to unship the barrel of the windlass. 1862 NARES *Steamship* 87 *Surging*, the hawser slipping up the barrel of a capstan, or veering out the cable suddenly. 1882 HROLEY *Inventor Railru. Locomotion* 59 It had been always thought that engine-wheels on a smooth surface would 'surge' or slip round without advancing.

b. *trans.* To let go or slacken suddenly (a rope wound round a capstan, etc.); also with the capstan, etc. as obj. Also *absol.*

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Choquer la tourneviere*, to surge the capstern. *Ibid.*, *Dénier le cable*, to surge the cable about the capstern or windlass, in order to prevent it from riding, with one part over another. 1850 SCORSEBY *Chester's Whalem. Adv.* ix. (1858) 120 The line would be 'surged', or slackened out. 1853 in Kane *Arctic Expl.* (1856) i. vii. 70 It's blowing the devil himself, and I am afraid to surge. 1862 NARES *Steamship* 146 Secure the hawser for surging the topmast to start the crossrope off the mast-head. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Surge Ho!*, the notice given when a rope or cable is to be surged.

c. *intr.* Of a ship: To swoop, pull, or jerk in a certain direction. Also *transf.*

1839 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* x. (1845) 212 Every now and then, a puff from the mountains, which made the ship surge at her anchors. 1849 CURRIE *Green Hand* xiv. (1856) 144 Jove! how she [the ship] surged to it. 1856 KANE *Arctic Expl.* i. xxvi. 338 The brig surged and righted. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 358/1 The fish surges and the red bends alarmingly.

Surge, obs. form of CIERGE, SERGE.

Surgeand, -ant, obs. forms of SURGEON.

Surgeant, obs. form of SERGEANT.

1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* 17 A Surgeant or Alferrez.

Surged, ppl. a. rare. ? Obs. [f. SURGE sb. or v. + -ED.] b. Raised or moved as in swelling waves. b. *Her.* = UNDE, WAVY.

1635 SWAN *Spec. Mundi* (1670) 314 The harmless choristers of the echoing groves do then begin to tune again their surged throats. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* i. 19/t Wave, or Wavy, or Waved, or Unde, or Surged.

Surgeful (sūdzǝfʊl), a. *poet. rare.* [f. SURGE sb. + -FUL] Full of surges or billows.

1612 DRAVON *Poly-alk.* i. 212 Her sovereign when shee sees 't approach the surgefull deepe. *Ibid.* xiv. 214 Upon her spacious breast tossing the surgefull deepe. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 192 Upon that surgeful sea where you are launched.

Surgeless (sūdzǝls), a. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Free from surges.

1578 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Compl. Crassus* xlii. In surgelesse Seas of quiet rest. 1903 A. SNELLIE *Men of Coll.* iv. 67 The surgeless calm.

Surgent (sūdzǝnt), a. (sb.) [ad.L. *surgentem*, *surgens*, pr. pple. of *surgere* to rise: see SURGE v.]

1. Rising or swelling in waves, or as a flood or spring; surging. *lit.* and *fig.*

a. 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* i. Wks. (Rldg.) 226/1 When the surgent seas have ebbed their fill, then waves do rise again. 1854 SALA *Dutch Pict.* vii. Her voice is melancholy and tristfully surgent [sic]. 1867 MERCEY *Ballads* & P. 151 The surgent springs Of recollections. 1895 G. A. SMITH *Twelve Proph.* (1900) i. 105 A Deity who is not only manifest Character, but surgent and importunate Feeling.

b. *gen.* Rising, ascending.

1885 G. MACDONALD *Diary Old Soul* Oct. 31 My surgent thought shoots lark-like up to thee.

2. *Geol.* Applied by H. D. Rogers to the fifth of his fifteen divisions of the palæozoic formations in the Appalachian chain, synonymous with the Clinton group of N. America, and partly corresponding to the Middle Silurian of Europe.

1858 H. D. ROGERS *Geol. Pennsylvania* i. 106.

† **B. sb.** One who (or that which) rises in rebellion or opposition; cf. *insurgent*. Obs. *rare* -1.

1657 F. COCKIN *Div. Blasemies* 107 If thou art spoused unto Christ, O soul, each surgent I'll controule.

Surgeon (sūdzǝn), sb. Forms: a. 4 *surgien*, *surgeyn*, 4-5 *surgen*, -yne, 4-6 *surgien*, *surgen*, 5 -ene, 5-6 -yn, 5-7 -ian, -ean, 6 -in, (7 *shirgian*). β. 5 *surgeoun*, *surion*, -ouno, *serion*, *sorg(e)on*, 5-6 *surgeoun*, 5-7 -ion, 6 -ione, *sowrgeon*, 7 *surgen*, 5- *surgeoun*. γ. 5 *surgeand*, 6 -ea(u)nt, -iant, -ynte. δ. 5 *surgeone*, 6 *Sc. sur(r)igian(e)*, -ine, -eane, *surrigin*, -ygan. [a. AF. *surgien* (13th c.), also *surgen*, *sur(r)igien*, contracted form of OF. *surgerien*, *chirurgien*, mod.F. *chirurgien*: see CHIRURGEON. Cf. OPg. *surgiō* (beside mod.Fg. *cirurgiō*). MDu. *surgien*, -ijn, *suristen* were also from OF.]

1. One who practises the art of healing by manual operation; a practitioner who treats wounds, fractures, deformities, or disorders by surgical means. In early use often more widely, a medical man, doctor. Now *spec.* one who holds a licence or diploma from the Royal College of Surgeons or any other body, legally qualifying him to practise in surgery; hence (now *rare*) = general practitioner.

For the relation between *surgeon* and *physician* see note and quotes under *PHYSICIAN* sb. 2. b. See also *barber surgeon* s. v. BARBER sb., *house surgeon* s. v. HOUSE sb. 1. 23. *Surgeons' Hall*: see HALL sb. 6.

a. 13-. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1659 Pilke monk sorgien [Caius MS. a physician] was, pe vertu he knewe of mani a gras; Pe woude he hibelde stedefastliche. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1870) 229 His surgien him tolde, if he suld him saue, & his lif holde, reste behoued him hane. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 964 Alde the surgens of salerne. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Metif.* 7 45 A Surgien by licence and assent of swiche as weren wise. 1426 *Lyoc. De Guil. Pilgr.* 1535 Swych he no goode surgyens, Lechys, nor physycyens. 1551 T. WILSON *Logic* (1580) 42 b, The Surgeon can not heale a wound, except the dead fleshe be cut out. 1667 HARMAN *Caveat* xli, The Surgien made hym gape, and we could see hut halfe a tounge. 1618 MORYSON *Itin.* iv. v. i. (1903) 424 The universities... have yealded famous Phisitians, who in Italy are also Shirgians. β. c. 1400 *Melayne* 1343 If any Surgien myghte helpe thee. 14-. *Chaucer's Metif.* 7 39 (Camb. MS.), Surgeons Phisitians olde folk And yunge. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 485/1 Surion, or surgen. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* viii. ix. 285 She was a noble surgeon. 1471 *Paston Lett.* III. 3, I have sent hym a serjoo, whyche hath dresid hym. 1511-12 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 11 Schedule (1817) III. 31 note, Memorandum that Surgeons be comprised in this Act like as Phisitians. 1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* 17 b, No lecture at Surgeons Hall vpon an Anatomie may compare with them in longitude. c. 1630 *Women Saints* 120 A Surgeons iron. 1653 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) i. 576, I must... have the opinioin of a surgon and a doctor both. 1726 *Swift Gulliver* iv. iv, I was bred a Surgeon, whose trade it is to cure wounds and hurts in the body. 1843 *Bethune Sc. Fireside Stor.* 27 To the young surgeon these invitations were highly gratifying. 1858 *Act 21 & 22 Vict.* c. 90 § 40. Any person who shall... falsely... use the... Title of a Physician, Doctor of Medicine, Surgeon [etc.]... shall... pay a Sum not exceeding Twenty Pounds. 1877 *Engel. Brit.* VII. 665/1 The museum and lecture rooms of the Royal College of Surgeons. 1880-5 Sir J. PAGET *Mem. & Lett.* ii. (1901) 19 It was decided that I should be a 'Surgeon'—meaning a general practitioner. γ. 1537 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ii. 112 (Thomas Vicary) surgiat [to the King]. c. 1550 *Knight Curtesy* 274 in *Hazl. E. P.* Pl. 1. 78 A surgeon by his arte Heled his woundes. 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* 17 b, He... may... wishe for a surgeon to sette his necke home. 1592 *Extracts Munic. Acc. Newcastle* (1849) 24 Paid to Joho Colson, surgente, for his accustomed fee for helping to cure the damned poore folke, 40s. δ. c. 1460 *Promp. Parv.* (Winch.) 419 Surion, or suregene. c. 1500 *Lancelot* 274 He... all the surrygens socht, Wich for to cum was redely at his neid. 1524 *Act. II. High Treas. Scot.* V. 238 Robert Kynnard, Surriegan to the King. 1553 *Douglas' Zenic* xii. vii. heading, No mannis cure, nor craft of surrigine Mycht heill Eneas, bot Venus medycyne.

b. A medical officer in the army or the navy (on board ship = 'ship's doctor').

† *Surgeon's mate*: an assistant to a ship's doctor. *Surgeon-assistant* = assistant surgeon (see ASSISTANT a. 3). *Surgeon-general*: see GENERAL a. 10; hence *surgeon-generalship*. *Surgeon-major*: see MAJOR a. 7.

1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 51 Other meane offices, as Drums, Fifes, Surgeons, and the Clarke of the Band. 1599 DALLAN in *Early Voy. Levant* (Hakl. Soc.) 13 Mr. Chancie... was our fysition and surgin for the seane. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Pref.*, Wks. (1653) 8 The... trust for... appointing fit... Surgeons, and Surgeons Mates for their ships and services. *Ibid.* 19 A Surgeons Chest, or... Surgery provisions for Military uses. 1758 J. S. tr. *Le Drapier's Observ.* *Surg.* (1771) 67 Mr. Terrier... Surgeon-Major to his Majesty's Regiment. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Surgeon*,... a staff officer, who is chief of the medical department in each regiment or hospital, &c. *Ibid.*, *Surgeon-General*, the first or senior surgeo of the army. 1805 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) s. v., *Navy Surgeon*, one who is obliged to act in the three capacities of physician, surgeon, and apothecary, on board a ship of war. 1835 MARRVAT *Midish. Katy* xxxix, Will you send an assistant-surgeon on board to look after two of mymen who are hurt? 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick*, ii, Doctor Slammer, surgeon to the 97th. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* i. x. 324 It was discovered that the patronage of the season had been exhausted, with the exception of one surgeon-assistant's commission. 1867 BRANDE & COX *Med. Dict.*, etc. III. 666 In the Army, the officers of the medical department are classed as follows: Director-general, who ranks as a major general... surgeon, as major; assistant-surgeon, as lieutenant. *Ibid.*, In the Royal Navy there are the following grades: inspector-general of hospitals and fleets, deputy-inspector, staff-surgeon, surgeon, assistant-surgeon. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Surgeon-Major*, a medical officer who is attached to and in medical charge of a regiment. 1886 *New York Tribune* 16 Aug. (Cent. Dict.), Surgeon-generalship. 1887 *Brit. Med. J.* 12 Mar. 604/1 Whether an Admiralty surgeon... can wear uniform, or not. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 234/1 In addition to the brigade-surgeon... there are also one surgeon with rank of major and one assistant surgeon with rank of captain for each of the five regiments.

c. *fig.*

1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xv. 26 Then wyl I have vpon y none of the sicknesses, that I layed vpon Egypte, for I am the Lorde thy surgieoe. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 255 So should not loue so work my woe, To make death surgent for my sore. 1567 ALLEN *Def. Priesthood* 220 He... also maketh priests to be as well the judges as surgeons of our soules. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Critic* (Arb.) 56 A Criticke... is the Surgeon of old Authors, and heales the wounds of dust and ignorance. 1711 SHAFTESS. *Charac.* (1737) II. 84 The 'solutio continu'... which bodily surgeons talk of, is never apply'd in this case, by surgeons of another sort.

2. = *surgeon-bird*, fish: see 3 b.

1855 *Orr's Circ. Sci.*, *Org. Nat.* III. 182 In the common Jacana, the claw of the hind toe is excessively elongated and acute, from which circumstance the name of the surgeon has been applied to it. 1830 GUNTHER *Study Fishes* 439 'Surgeons' occur in all tropical seas.

3. *attrib.*: appositive, as *surgeon-apothecary*, *-aurist*, *-dentist*, *-masseur*, *-oculist*, *-radiographer*; *surgeon-colonel*, *-lieutenant*.

1776 *Pennsylv. Even. Post* 16 Mar. 138/1 Dr. L. Batte and Co. Surgeon-Dentists. 1848 DUNGLISON *Med. Lec.* (ed. 7), *Surgeon-apothecary*, one who unites the practice of surgery with that of the apothecary. A general practitioner. 1854

MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 369/2 They [i.e. general practitioners] are also called Surgeon-Apothecaries, because... they are Members of a College of Surgeons, besides being Licentiates of the Apothecaries Company. 1872 GEO. EUOT *Middlem.* xlv, Lydgate did not dispense drugs. This was offensive both to the physicians whose exclusive distinction seemed infringed on, and to the surgeon-apothecaries with whom he ranged himself. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 27 Surgeon-Aurist. *Ibid.*, Surgeon-Oculist. 1885 *Cri. J.* 17 Mar., A surgeon-masseur of considerable repute. 1898 *Land. Gas.* 26 Aug. 5142/1 Whereas We have deemed it expedient to alter the ranks of the Officers of Our Indian Medical Service: Our Will... is that the following alterations shall be made:—Present Ranks. Surgeon-Colonel... Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel. New Ranks. Colonel. Lieutenant-Colonel. 1901 *Nature* 5 Sept. 454/1 Surgeon-radiographer to the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital, South Africa.

b. *Comb.*, as *surgeon-like* adv.; *surgeon-bird*, the jacana; *surgeon-fish*, a fish of the genus *Acanthurus* (cf. DOCTOR sb. 8).

1602 and *Pl. Return fr. Parmass.* i. i. 5 Surgeon-like thou dost with cutting heal. 1870 GILLMORE tr. *Figuer's Reptiles & Birds* 302 Called Surgeon Birds, from the resemblance the claw on their back toes bears to a lancet.

Hence *Surgeon v. trans.*, to cure as by surgical art; *Surgeancy*, *surgeonship*; *Surgeoness*, a female surgeon; *Surgeoning*, surgery; *Surgeonless* a., without a surgeon; *Surgeonship*, the office or position of a surgeon.

1850 BLACKIE *Eschylus* I. 13, I chaunt some dolorous ditty, making song, Sleep's substitute, 'surgeon my nightly care. 1869 L.D. LYTON *Oral* 249 Who will surgeon me This gash? 1864 W. TAYLOR in *Roberts Mem.* (1843) I. 177 Having accepted a 'surgeoncy and an ensigncy in the militia. 1893 *Times* 3 Oct. 7/3 A discussion at St. George's Hospital about a contested election to a vacant surgeoncy. 1815 Mrs. PILKINGTON *Celebrity* II. 213 He pronounced the marchioness a very skilful surgeon or 'surgeoness. 1869 L.D. LYTON *Oral* 79 Silly lancet, all Thy simple 'surgeoning cures nothing. 1889 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLV. 555/1 Loog voyages in 'surgeonless ships. 1885 *American X.* 291 Who has given 1400 'surgeonships to the Democrats in the Pension Bureau. 1887 *Pal Mall G.* 17 Sept. 10/1 The surgeonship of some local clubs.

† **Surgeoner**. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 6 *sur-*, *surgenar*, *surrignar*, *surgeoner*, *surginger*. [f. SURGEON sb. + -ER¹] = SURGEON.

1526 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1874) II. 320 The yerlie fee... gevin be oure soueraine lorde to... George Leithe his surriguore. a. 1578 LINDSEYAS (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 235 Weill leirnit in the art of medecioe and also ane cunning surgenar. 1565 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 142 *marg.* Mediciners & Surgeoneris or Barbouris. 1599 Sir Clym., xvi. 86 Cham hut vather Corin the shepherd, cham to surrieger I.

† **Surgeonr.** Obs. *rare* -2. In 5 *surionr.*

[f. SURGEON sb., after next.] A surgeon.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 372/1 A Surgen (A. Surioner), *alipies*.

† **Surgeoury**. Obs. Forms: 4-5 *surgenrie*, 5 *surgeoury*, 6 *Sc. surgenary*, *surgeonrie*. [f. SURGEON sb. + -RY, after OF. *ser-*, *chirurgiennerie* (f. *chirurgien* CHIRURGEON + -erie, -ERY)] Surgery.

14-. *Langland's P. Pl.* b. xvi. 106 [HE] did him assaye his surgerie [i.e. surgery] on hem þat syke were. a. 1500 in *Archæologia* LIX. 20 Yf she wolde goo to a surgen namyd Sabastian, he shuld releif hir with his cooyng of surgerie. 1505 *Seal of Cause, Edit.* 59 (Jam.) We... grant the samen to the forsaids crafts of surgenary and Barbars. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 140 The mysterie of medicine and surgieonrie. 1730 in BAILEY (fol.): hence in JOHNSON.

† **Surger**. Obs. [a. OF. *surgier*, rare by-form of *surgien* SURGEON.] A surgeon.

a. 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 3132 (Dubl.) He gart seke þair sarys & þaim salue with surgers [Ashm. srgens] noble.

Surgeraunt, variant of SOURANT Obs.

14175 *Promp. Parv.* 184/2 (MSS. K. & H.) Sorigeraunt, S. sugyner, or a conyner, *commensalis, contra*.

Surgery (sūdzǝn). Also 4 *sirgirie*, 4-6 *surgerie*, 4-7 *surgorie*, 6 *sowrgerie*, *surregerie*. [ad. OF. *surgerie*, contracted f. *ser-*, *chirurgie* CHIRURGERY. (For another form of contraction cf. OF. *surgie*, whence MDu. *surgie*, OPg. *surgia* (beside mod.Fg. *cirurgia*), mod.L. *surgia*.)]

1. The art or practice of treating injuries, deformities, and other disorders by manual operation or instrumental appliances; surgical treatment.

13-. *Sir Beues* (A.) 3672 Boþe fysik and sirgirie þe hadde lerned of meisters grete. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Prof.* 413 In all this world ne was ther noon hym lik To speke of phisik and of Surgery. c. 1450 *Mankind* 850 in *Macro Plays* 32 Whyll a wood ys fresch, yt ys prowyd curabyll be surgery. 1505 in *Marwick Edit.* *Guilds* (1909) 59 That na... persoo... vse any poyntis of saidis craftis of sorigerie or barbour craft within this burgh bott gif [etc.]. 1600 SHAKS. A. F. L. III. ii. 64 And they [i.e. our hands] are often traid o'er, with the surgery of our sheepe. 1604 - *Orth.* II. iii. 266 *lego*. What are you hort Lieutenant? Car. I, past all Surgery. 1667 DAVENANT & DRYDEN *Tempest* v. i. (1690) 77 Henceforward let your Surgery alone, for I had rather he should dye, than you should cure his wound. 1777 COOK *Voy. Pacific* III. ix. (1784) II. 122 They perform cures io surgery, which our extensive knowledge... has not... enabled us to imitate. 1861 FLOZ. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* (ed. 2) 94 Surgery removes the bullet out of the limb, which is an obstruction to cure, but nature heals the wound. 1887 *Brit. Med. J.* 22 Jan. 166/2 Dental Surgery. 1897 W. ANDERSON *Surg. Treatm.* Lufus 2 A bold and skilful surgery is usually exercised in the one case, and only half-hearted measures in the other.

† b. *Phr.* (To take, go) to surgery, for or to

surgical treatment; (*to lie, be*) at surgery, under surgical treatment, in the doctor's hands. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISIA Barth. *De P. R.* vii. 14. (1495) r iv/1 They [that have the stone] shall be taken to surgery. 1535 COVERDALE Jer. xlii. 12 In wayne shalt thou go to surgery, for thy wound shall not be stopped. 1555 in Strype *Eccle. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xlv. 137 How many meos wywes and daughters in Flaunders lye at surgerye. 1565 STAPLETON tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 146 While he was at surgery in curing he dyed. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in Holinshed II. 93/1 Taking his waite to Downmore... where he laie at surgerye.

c. *fig.*
1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* iv. 1428 God shend us from the harm Of such like Surgery. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xvii. Wks. 1851 IV. 109 A creature... to whose ease you cannot add the tithes of one small atome, but by letting alone your unhelpfull surgery. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* v. (1871) II. 143 Terrible Surgery this: but 'tis it Surgery and Judgment, or atrocious Murder merely? 1913 H. W. CLARK *Hist. Engl. Nonconform.* III. I. 69 Nonconformity had entered far too deeply into the nation's life to be eradicated by the severest surgery of law.

2. The room or office, often in a general practitioner's house, where patients are seen and medicine dispensed.

1846 BENTLEY'S *Misc.* June 549 A small den [Dr. Fannell called 'the surgery'. 1862 MISS BRANNON *Lady Audley* xxxix. The door of the little surgery was ajar... The surgeon was standing at the mahogany counter, mixing a draught in a glass measure. 1872 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* (1878) 252 In some localities, the dentists... crowd their surgeries together in the same building.

3. attrib.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Pref., Wks. (1653) 8 The fitting and furnishing their Sorigerie Chests with medicos. *Ibid.* 19 Several proportions or explanations... of Surgery provisions. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxviii. He would abstract lozenges... from the surgery-drawers. 1872 TENNYSON *In Child. Hosp.* i. Fresh from the surgery-schools of France. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 31 Hospital and Surgery Officer.

Surgiant (sɜːdʒiənt), *a. Her.* [irreg. f. F. *surgir* to rise + -ANT.] = ROUSANT.

1689 HOLME *Armoury* II. xi. 230/2 An Eagle displaid, Surgiant. *Ibid.* 178/2 A Stork surgiant, Argent.

Surgical (sɜːdʒikəl), *a.* [Alteration of CHIRURGICAL after *surgeon, surgery*. Cf. med. L. *surgicus*.] Pertaining to, dealing with, or employed in surgery or the surgeon's art.

1770 COOK *Voy. round World* II. ix. (1773) 461 The vulnerable herbs and surgical art of the country. 1800 *Med. Trnl.* IV. 280 A Course of Lectures on Select Surgical Cases in the Hospital. 1800 SYN. SMITH in *Lady Holland Mem.* (1855) I. 15 'It requires', he used to say, 'a surgical operation to get a joke well into a Scotch understanding.' 1846 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* II. 911 Surgical scissors are of many forms. 1834 THOMPSON *Tumours of Bladder* 39 The dusty pages of old surgical writers. 1899 ALBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* VII. 885 The drainage... of the tympano-antral cavity by a surgical opening into the antrum.

b. *Path.* Resulting from surgical treatment.
1859 SIMPSON in *Nat. En cycl.* I. 150 Not unfrequently followed by Surgical fever. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Diet.* (Surgical) kidney, diseased kidney, resulting from operations on the genito-urinary tract.

Hence **Surgically** *adv.*, by the application of, or in relation to, surgical treatment.

1879 ST. GEORGE'S *Hosp. Rep.* IX. 96 The patient... was treated surgically for a left inguinal hernia. 1880 BARWELL *Aneurism* 32 All these forms of disease are surgically somewhat peculiar.

Surginess (sɜːdʒɪnəs), [*f.* SURGEY + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being surgy.

1799 COLERIDGE in *New Monthly Mag.* (1835) XLV. 221 Rising in a frolic surginess.

Surgin (sɜːdʒɪn), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* SURGEY + -ING¹.] The action of the verb SURGE.

1. Rising, swelling, or rolling of great waves; impetuous movement of the sea or any body of water; also *transf.* and *fig.* (see SURGEY, 3 b, c).

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* I. v. 3 b, Things cast up by the surging of the Sea. 1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Exerc.* vii. xxxi. (1636) 702 Driven by force of contrary Winds, by surging of the sea, or by overthwart Tides. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlii. (1856) 172 The masses... by the surging of the sea have been rubbed as round as pebbles. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* 257 Surgings of the water, by which waves are thrown over the sides of the vessel. 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct. 410/2 The surging up of those Tonic instincts of freedom.

2. *Naut.* The action of suddenly slackening a rope or chain wound round a capstan, etc. Also *attrib.*, as *surging-drum*.

1839 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Trnl.* II. 158/1 An Improved Capstan and Winch for Purchasing... Ship's Anchors, without the application of a Messenger, in which there is no Fleeting or Surging. 1856 J. M. CAULFIELD *Seamanship Notes* 4 Seeing enough cable up for surging to the cat. 1902 A. ALCOCK *Nat. Indian Seas* 52 The dredge was slowly hauled in, the rope being reeled over a surging-drum attached to the ship's steam-winch.

Surging, *phl. a.* [*f.* as prec. + -ING².] Rising, swelling, rolling, or tossing heavily, as waves.

1566 STANLEY tr. *Seneca's Agam.* [I.] 624 The surging seas. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 38 From surging gulf two Monsters straight were brought. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 634 With surging billows it came rolling and in-rushing amaine. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 19 [One] surging wave above the rest, hit our broad-side. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 18 Surging waves against a solid rock.

1793 BURNS *Behold the Hour* i, I'll often greet the surging swell. 1869 TOZER *Hight. Turkey* I. 381 [The boats] are borne down through the surging current.

b. *fig.* or in *fig.* context, of feeling, action, etc.

1576 FLEMING *Paraph. Epist.* 78 Swallowed vppre in surging seas of sorrowe. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Glance* ii, Surging griefs. 1834 DE QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag.* I. 30/2 This moving, surging, billowing world of ours. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der. li.* (Poem) Surging visions of her destiny.

c. *transf.* Moving in or as in large waves, undulating heavily or forcibly, heaving (as sound, wind, a crowd, etc.); also, of broadly undulating form, 'rolling' (as hills).

1603 H. PETOWE *Eliza's Funeral* B j b, My heauie looks and all my surging mones. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 928 The surging smock. *Ibid.* ix. 499 Rising foulds, that tour'd Fould above fould a surging Maze. 1728-46 THOMPSON *Spring* 745 The surging air receives The plummy burden. 1831 SCOTT *Cl. Rob.* xxix. Hid from view in the surging volumes of darkness. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Monadnoc.* Where the airy citadel O'erlooks the surging landscape's swell. 1868 *Daily News* 22 July, The surging, shouting, yelling crowd. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der. iii.* The gradual rise of surging woods. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* I, Two days afterwards Rome was in a sea of surging flame.

Surgeon (sɜːdʒən), *a. obs.* form of SURGEON.

Surgy (sɜːdʒɪ), *a.* [*f.* SURGEY + -Y.] Full of or abounding in surges; pertaining to or characteristic of surges; billowy, tempestuous. Also *fig.* 1582 STANVYHURST *Encls* II. (Arb.) 69 Throgh surgye waters with mee too seek the auenturs. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 46 Was ever prince... With louder shouts of tryumph launched out Into the surgy maine of government? 1658 E. PHILLIPS *Mystr. Love* Gen. Lud. 37 Streames rumbling, surgy, chiding. 1773 BEATTIE *Triumph Melancholy* xlvii, We roll With headlong haste along life's surgy stream. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 121 The surgy murmurs of the lonely sea. 1820 WAINSWRIGHT *Ess. & Crit.* (1830) 45 By them eight white soft-sliding horses... ride with surgy velocity on a trail of volleying clouds.

Surgyen, -yn, -yon, *obs.* forms of SURGEON.

Surgyon, error for SOJOURNER. (*Cf. surgeonant.*) 14... *Voc.* in Wv. Wölcker 604/4 *Perendinator*, a surgyon.

Surhound, *obs.* form of SURROUND v.

Surian, *obs.* form of SYRIAN.

Suric, *obs.* form of SARK.

Suricate (sɜːrɪkət), *Also* -kate, -cat. [*a. F.* *surikate*, ? of native African origin.

Schreber, *Die Säugethiere*, 1778, p. 435, points out (a) that Buffon's statement (see quot. 1781-5) as to the native home of this animal is wrong, and (b) that Du. *surikat* or *surikate* is applied not to it, but to the tailed makis, esp. the macaco (as Pallas remarks, *Misc. Zool.*, 1778, p. 60 n.).

An animal of the genus *Suricata*, esp. *S. zenik* or *S. tetradactyla*, a viverrine burrowing carnivore of Cape Colony; the meerkat or zenick.

1781-5 SMELLIE tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* (1792) VII. 166 The Suricate, or Four-toed Weasel... is a native of Surinam, and other provinces of South America. 1800 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* I. II. 334 The Suricate is distinguished by a long sharp-pointed nose. 1875 *Zoologist* X. 451 The suricate is nearly allied to the civet.

Surigian, *obs. Sc.* form of SURGEON.

Surinam (sɜːrɪnəm), name of the country in S. America also called Dutch Guiana; used *attrib.* in specific names of animals, plants, and products, as *Surinam* hunting, darter, falcon, grass, medlar, quassia, rat, shrew, sprat, tern; Surinam bark, the bark of species of *Andira*, or that of *Cinchona magnifolia*, used in medicine; Surinam cherry, (a) a South American tree, *Maltighia glabra*, or its edible aromatic fruit; (b) a Brazilian tree, *Eugenia uniflora*, or its red cherry-like fruit; Surinam poison, a tropical leguminous plant, *Tephrosia toxicaria*, or the poison derived from the leaves; Surinam toad (also *S. water toad*), a large flat toad, the PIPA.

1844 HOBLIN *Diet. Terms Med.*, *Surinam Bark, worm bark. The bark of the *Andira inermis*, or Cabbage-bark tree. 1858 SIMMONDS *Diet. Trade*, Surinam-bark, a cinchona bark of indifferent quality, the produce of *Cinchona magnifolia*. 1873 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* III. 212 *Surinam [Bunting]... Bigger than a Lark, but like it in colour... Inhabits Surinam. 1785 *Ibid.* VI. 626 *Surinam D[arter]... It is often domesticated by the inhabitants, and known to them by the name of the Sun Bird. 1781 *Ibid.* I. 84 *Surinam [Falcon]. *Falco suffator*, Lin. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 300 *Surinam, Grass. This plant was lately introduced to Jamaica. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 506 The *Surinam Medlar (*Mimusops Elengi*). 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 295 *Surinam Poison. This plant has been introduced into Jamaica... on account of its intoxicating qualities. 1876 HARLEY *Nat. Med.* (ed. 6) 675 *Surinam Quassia Tree is the representative of a genus very closely allied to *Picramnia*. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) III. 447 *Surinam rat, the phalangist, a small monkey. 1800 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* I. II. 536 *Surinam Shrew. *Sorex Surinamensis*. 1854 ORR'S *Circ. Sci. Org. Nat.* I. 102 The most singular situation of the eyeball... is that of the *Surinam sprat. 1776 P. BROWNE *Illustr. Zool.* 98 Pl. 39, The *Surinam Tern... Size of a black bird. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) III. 145 The PIPA, or the *Surinam Toad. 1895 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 5 May 595 One of the females of the Surinam Water-Toad... with her back covered with eggs.

b. Epithet of a variety of potato. ? *Obs.*

1795 NEMICH *Polygl. Lex.*, Red and white Surinam, a sort of potatoes. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 635 The ox-noble, Surinam, Irish purple, Howard or clustered, and red potatoes, are for fodder.

Hence **Surinamine** (also -ina), *Chem.* an alkaloid supposed to be contained in Surinam bark.

1838 T. THOMPSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 290 Of Surinamina. This alkali was discovered in 1824, by M. Overduin, in the bark of the *Geoffroya Surinamensis*. 1852 W. GREGORY *Handbk. Org. Chem.* 366 Surinamine and Jamaicine are two alkaloids, found in *Geoffroya Surinamensis* and *G. inermis*.

† **Suring**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [*f.* SUREY + -ING¹.] Betrothal.

1530 PALSGR. 278/2 Suring in maryage, fianceailles.

Suringer: see SURGEONER.

† **Surintendant**, *sb.* and *a. Obs.* Also 8 -ant. [*ad. F. surintendant*: see SUR- and INTENDANT.] = SUPERINTENDENT *sb.* and *a.*

1663 GERRIER *Counsel* 4, Your Surintendants of Buildings. 1699 TEMPLE *Ess.*, *Heroic Virtue* II. Wks. 1720 I. 203 A Surintendant, sent more immediately from Court to inspect the Course of Affairs. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1720) III. 165 Another Sur-Intendant of the royal Revenue. a 1721 PRIOR *Dial. betw. Charles & Clenard* Wks. 1907 II. 226 The Surintendants and Customers that keep the Register.

c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* I. xxxv. (1650) 57 There is a surintendant Counsell of ten.

So † **Surintendence** (only in Fr. form -ance), † **Surintendency** = SUPERINTENDENCE, -ENCY.

1650 COWLEY *Let.* 28 May, Wks. (Grosart) II. 347 In this distress of the Finances Monsieur Demery is dead, and Monsieur D'avaux, who was joined with him in the Surintendency has quitted the Charge. 1692 C. O'KELLY *Alacria Exeidiun in Narratives Contests Irel.* (Camden) 77 The surintendency of all affairs, both civil and military. 1744 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to W. Montagu* 12 June, The surintendence of all public diversions.

Surion, -oune, *obs.* forms of SURGEON.

Surkney: see SUCKENY, smock.

Surkot, -kote, *obs.* forms of SURCOAT.

Surlepes, variant of SERELEPES *Obs.*

Surlily (sɜːrɪli), *adv.* [*f.* SURLY + -LY².] In a surly manner. † *a.* Imperiously, haughtily. *Obs.*

b. With gloomy ill-humour or churlish moroseness.

1611 COTGR., *Orgueilleusement*, proudly, surlily, scornfully, arrogantly. 1651 H. MORE and Lash in *Enthus. Tri.*, etc. (1656) To Rdr. 8 *Quando ego non curo tuum, nō cura meum*, is but surlily said of the old man in the Comedy. 1659 GAUDEN *Slight Healers* (1660) 67 It is superciliously yea very surlily spoken, to persons much better every way than themselves, Stand by, we are holier than you. 1710 EVELYN *Diary* 29 June 1688, [The Seven Bishops] denied to pay the Lieutenant of the Tower (Hales, who us'd them very surlily) any fees. 1711 *Vind. Sachverell* 81 The good Man... sat very surlily pious. a 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) II. 177, I immediately demanded of the slave where he was: he surlily answered, that wherever he was, it was not for me. 1837 LYTON *E. Maltree* t. i, 'You can't miss your way well,' said the man, surlily: 'the lights will direct you.' 1875 HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 16 'Come, Florence,' said Tollemache, surlily, 'let us get home.'

Surliness (sɜːrɪlɪnəs), [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.]

Surly character, condition, or manner. † *a.* Imperiousness, haughtiness, arrogance. *Obs.* b. Gloomy ill-humour, churlish moroseness.

1587 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. i. § 16 *margin*, The surliousse of some by reason of pride, and a vaine opinion of their owne holines. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Chr. Ch.* 389 To ouer-rule Christian princes and Churches with greater surliness than ever did Patriarke or Pope. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 128 A kinde of froward surliness hardly to be pleased. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 36 To... mollifie the Spartan surliness with his smooth songs and odes. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 164 That we fall not upon either of the extremes, base Submission, or Surliness. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* II. 192 None greets; for none the Greeting will return; But in dumb Surliness, each arm'd with Care His Foe protest, as Brother of the War. 1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1810) I. xliii. 328 How shall I stand the questions of some, the set surliness of others? 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* xix, The surliness which has replaced their wonted courtesy of manners. 1899 SEGUIN *Black For.* II. 38 This independence of character does not produce any surliness of manner in the Black Forest peasantry.

† **Surling**, *Obs. nonce-wd.* [app. f. SURLY, on the (false) analogy of lordly, lordling.] A surly fellow.

1605 CAMMEN *Rem.*, *Anagr.* 157 As for these sowre surlings, they are to be commended to Sieur Gaulard.

Surlon: see SIRLOIN.

Surly (sɜːrɪli), *a.* Also 6 -li, 7 -lie, -ley. [Altered spelling of SURLY *a.*]

† 1. ? Lordly, majestic. *Obs. rare.*

1566 DRANT tr. *Horace, Sat.* I. ii. Bjb, How be doth decke, and dighte His surlye corps in rytche aray.

† 2. Masterful, imperious; haughty, arrogant, supercilious. *Obs.*

c 1572 I. B. in Gascoigne *Poies* (1575), The sauerie sappes in Gascoignes Flowers that are... Could not content the surly for their share, Ne cause them once to yeld him thanks therefore. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 4, I have not shoun mi self so surli towards mi inferiors. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 203 Sike syrlye shepheards. [Gloss] *Surly*, stately and prowde. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Engl. Poetrie* II. xxiv. (Arb.) 299 With the great personages his egals to be solemne and surly, with meener men pleasant and popular. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. II.* II. v. 163 Be opposite with a kinsman, surly with servants. 1682 DRYDEN *Medal* 311 The surly Commons shall respect deny. 1697 - *Virg. Past.* ix. 6 When the grim Captain in a surly Tone Cries out, pack up ye Rascals, and he gone. 1725 PORE *Odyss.* xxiii. 50 Stern as the surly lion o'er his prey.

†b. as *adv.* Obs.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C. t. iii.* 21 Against the Capitoll I met a Lyon, Who glaz'd upon me, and went surly by, Without annoying me. 1693 R. LYNE *Acc. Retaking's Friend's Adv.* 10 Those that carried themselves most surly towards me.

3. Charlishly ill-humoured; rude and cross; 'gloomily morose' (J.). Said of persons (or animals), or their actions or attributes.

1670 RAY *Prov.* 203 As surly as a butchers dog. 1677 ORWAY *Cheats of Scapin* t. i. Thou art as surly as if thou really couldst do me no good. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 7 Captain Jack... a surly, ill-looking rough boy, had not a word in his mouth that savoured either of good manners, or good humour. 1757 SMOLLETT *Reprisal* t. i. Commend me to the blunt sincerity of the true surly British mastiff. 1770 GOLDSM. *Drs. Vill.* 103 Nor surly porter stands in guilty state. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* iii. 245 And surly beggars cursed the ever-bolted door. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xvi. A surly, grumbling manner. 1855 KINGSLEY *Hervey* xix. A surly voice asked who was there. 1854 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* ix. 1. 87 Dry throats make surly answers, as the proverb says.

b. as *sb.* (quasi proper name). *notice-use.*
1748 SMOLLETT *Red. Random* v. Well, well, old surly... thou art an honest fellow.

4. *fig.* from 2 and 3: †'Imperious', stern and rough (*obs.*); (of soil, etc.) obstinate, refractory, intractable; (of weather, etc.) rough and gloomy, threatening and dismal.

c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxi. You shall hear the surly sullen bell Give warning to the world that I am fed From this vile world. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. (Grosart) i. 69 The Lawes Of Surly fate. 1654 TUCKNEY *Death Disturbed* 24 Seneca according to his surly stoical principle would persuade himself... that it is ill to desire death. 1662 R. MATTHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 86. 120 Surly griefs, as Scitica and Gout in the feet. 1668 LARSELL *Voy. Italy* (1668) i. 46 Our horses eased us, the ascent not being so surly as we expected. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* li. 105 In a surly Season, 1696 PRIOR *To the King after Discom. Conspiracy* 70 By sounding Trumpets, mark, and surly Drums, When William to the open Vengeance comes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 154 Before the surly Cloud resists the Rake. 1723 W. ELLIS *Children & Vale Farm.* 11 Their surly Clay Grounds. 1784 BURNS *Man made to Mourn* i. Chill November's surly blist. 1871 R. ELLIS *Callulus* lxiii. 16 The surly salt seas. 1881 C. WHITEHEAD *Hops* 19 Where the marls on the chalk are somewhat less surly and intractable. 1901 MUNSEY'S *Mag.* (U.S.) XXIV. 795/1 The straight, flat, surly clouds.

5. *Comb.*, as *surly-browed*, *sounding* adjs.; *surly-boots* [*cf. lazy-boots, shy-boots*], an appellation for a surly person; † *surly-borne* a., haughty in bearing or demeanor.

1710 *Fanatick Feast* 12 Old 'Surly-Boots... threw off his Cloak. 1812 COMBE *Synon.* *Picturesque* xxii. When Surly-boots yawn'd wide, and spoke. 1860 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* ii. li. 249 *Vilis*. If he were proud. *Dion*. Or courteous of praise. *Vilis*. i. or 'surly borne. 1618 SILVESTER *Panaretus* 1373 Snswelling proud; 59 'Surly-hrow'd the while. 1833 T. HOOK *Parsell's Dan.* iii. 1. The 'surly-sounding mandate. Surly, *obs.* form of SURELY.

|| **Surma, soorma** (sū-mā). *E. Ind.* Also [7 surmee,] 9 -meh, -mē, soorma, -ee. [a. Urdū = Pers. *سورما* *surma(h)*.] A black powder consisting of sulphide of antimony or of lead, used by Indian women for staining the eyebrows and eyelids.

[1683 A. LOVELL *Th. Thevet's Trav.* i. 56 They [sc. Turkish women] paint their Eye-brows and Eye-lids with a blackish colour, which they call *Surme*.] 1819 T. HORE *Anastasis* (1820) ii. iii. 59 A pair of eyes... were not deemed to possess all their requisite powers, until framed in two black cases of surme. 1820 T. S. HUGHES *Trav. Sicily* i. ix. 255 Their eyebrows... tinged with surme. 1837 ROYCE *Antiq. Hindoo Med.* 100 With it [sc. sulphuret of antimony], I believe, is frequently confounded the sulphuret of lead, which, in Northern India, is called *soorma*, and used as a substitute for the former. 1855 MONTH *Mag.* 33 Henna for her nails, Kohl and soorma for her eyes. 1913 19th Cent. May 996 Shams-ud-Din blackened the edges of my eyelids with surme (antimony).

Surmaia, Surmark, var. SYRMEA, SIRMAK.

Surmaster (sū-mā'star). [f. SUR = SUPER-6 a + MASTER sb.] The title of the second master at St. Paul's School, London.

c. 1512 COLET in *Archaeologia* LXII. 230 Two teachers perpetually on callid the Master, and that other callid the Ussher or surmaster. 1744 *Gen. Econ. Post* No. 1668, Mr. Thickness, Chaplain of St. Pauls School was chosen Surmaster of the said School. 1885 *Athenaeum* 17 Apr. 521/2 The Rev. J. H. Lupton, sur-master of St. Paul's School. 1889 *Pauine* VIII. 8 The Surmaster, on behalf of his colleagues and the school, accepted the gift.

Surmatch: see SUB-

Surmē, -mee, -meh: see SURMA.

Surment, Surmet, var. SUREMENT, SUMMIT.

Surmia, var. SYRMEA.

Surmisable (sū-moi-zā'bl), a. Also surmiseable. [f. SURMISE v. + -ABLE.] That may be surmised; conjecturable, supposable.

1817 KEATINGE *Trav.* i. 185 The name *argali*, besides the importance of its surmisable radical, gives much scope for important deductions in its affinity with the *aragal*. 1862 CARLYLE *French* Gl. xiv. viii. Should Prince Karl, as is surmisable, make new attempts there. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* i. Intro. 21 All systems of law... contain many provisions which are hardly surmisable by any but professional lawyers.

Surmisal (sū-moi-zāl). Now *rare*. [f. as prec. + -AL s.] = SURMISE sb.

1647 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii. Intro. From this needless surmisal I shall hope to dissuade the intelligent... auditor. 1657 North's *Plutarch* (1676) Add. Lives 40 All the aforesaid

cavils... are... founded on bare surmisals and forged stories. 1676 GLANVILL *Ess. Philos. & Relig.* iv. 1 Those unkind surmisals concerning natural Wisdom. 1854 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Dec. 7/2 If this surmisal be erroneous.

Surmisant (sū-moi-zānt). *notice-ud.* [f. as prec. + -ANT i. after informant.] A surmiser.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VI. xli. 62 He meant no reflection upon her Ladyship's informants, or rather *surmisants* (as he might call them).

Surmise (sū-moi-z, sū-moi-z), sb. Also 5-6 -mise, (6 -mies, 7 *Anglo-ir.* -misho), 6-8 -mize. [a. AF., OF. *surmise*, vbl. sb. f. *surmettre*: see next.]

†1. *Law.* A formal allegation or information; *spec.* in *Ecd. Law*, the allegation in the libel. *Obs.*

1451 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 218/2 That averment... may be hadde... for every partie... to have or enjoye any of the premisses, by their surmise that the said Londres... were yeven or granted for other Londres [etc.]. 1455 *Ibid.* 334/1 That al suche persones... upon whom any such surmise is made, so that it be thought by the Justice... afore whome suche surmises is hadde that suche surmise is trewe and not doon of malice, remayne and abyde yn your prisone. 1481 *Cor. Lett. Bk.* 473 A surmise made to my lord prync of diverse Injuries... by hym & oþer persones. 1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 327/1 The said John Calcote the Pader, by an untrue surmise made unto King Edward the fourth... was appeached of high Treason. 1534 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden) II. 317 That the said Henry... exbybt one other hyl of surmise for the premysser in to the kynges Courte of Chauncery. 1595 *Expos. Terms Law* s. v. *Lev.* In cases of secrecie where the plaintife cannot prove the surmise of his suit by any deed or open acte. 1773 GISSON *Codex* 1071/2 Prohibition may be granted upon a Collateral Surmise: That is, upon a Surmise of some Fact or Matter not appearing in the Libel.

†2. An allegation, charge, imputation; *esp.* a false, unfounded, or unproved charge or allegation. *Obs.* (in later use merged in 4).

1531 ELVOT *Gov.* ii. xi. In them that be constante is neuer mistrust or suspition, nor any surmise or iuell reporte can withdrawe them from their affection. 1540 *Lat. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 29) 38 After being reserved ix. monethes for that cause, and her surmise founde false, she was buroed. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Almsdeeds* iii. (1640) 166 It is the crafty surmise of the devill to perswade us it. 1577 HARRISON *England* ii. xi. [xviii.] (1877) i. 296 They wage one poore man or other, to become a bodger, and thereto get him a licence vpon some forged surmise. 1582 T. CARTWRIGHT in Nicolas *Mem. Sir C. Hatton* (1849) 304 The slanderous surmise of my disloyalty to her Majesty's estate. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxviii. xl. 692, I shall incur the sinister opinion and surmise of two things. 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Ircl.* (in Archæol. Soc.) II. 180 The subdelegation of the provinciall councill of Vlster by the surmises of My Lord Primat.

3. (A) suspicion. *Obs.* or merged in 4.

1509 HAWES *Past. Plant.* xx. (Percy Soc.) 94 Demeane you so that it no wyse No man perceyve of your love surmise. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* xxi. Without any surmise or suspect bad of his part of any such kind of deceipt. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* 16 Let him not put her away for the meer surmise of Iudaical necliances. 1719 YOUNG *Burris* iv. i. Was ever man thus left to dreadful thought, And all the horrors of a black surmise! 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxx. There was something so extraordinary in her being at this castle... that a very painful surmise arose concerning her character. [1864 L. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* iv. 62, I never even have heard a surmise against the purity of members.]

†b. A 'suspicion', slight trace (of something). 1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretorie* i. (1625) 141 So much as any surmise of that whereof I have bene thereby advertised. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* iii. lviii. Glad to finde the least surmise of rest. 1735 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 241 Avoid every Surmise of acting otherwise than the most dutiful Subjects. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* iii. ii. vii, Some faintest ineffectual surmis of mercy.

4. An idea formed in the mind (and, often, expressed) that something may be true, but without certainty and on very slight evidence, or with no evidence; a conjecture.

1594 HOOKER *Ecd. Pol.* i. viii. § 3 Surmises and sleight probabilities will not serve. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* i. 5 The rest, as his giving name, to the Ile or ever landing heer, depends altogether upon late surmises. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* ii. xiii. 270 This appeared, by the event, to be an ill-grounded surmise. 1817 KEATS *Sonn.*, *Chapman's Homer* 13 All his men Look'd at each other with a wild surmise. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. xiii. 266 Another early surmise was that the glacier slid along its bed. 1878 EARLE *Philol. Engl. Tongue* v. Postscript. (1879) 253 Horne Tooke was, I believe, the first to throw out this surmise.

b. in generalized use. 1590 H. R. *Defiance to Fortune* G. 4, He was not assured whether he spake vpon surmise, or that he had some secret knowledge of his love to Susan. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* i. iii. 23 Conjecture, Expectation, and Surmise Of Aydes incertaine, should not be admitted. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* ii. 486 Suspicion, and Fantastical Surmise. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* v. iv. II. 453 Allegations which, if they had general surmise... in their favour, were unsupported by particular facts. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 262 The knowledge that I am, and since I am, can recognize What to me is pain and pleasure: this is sure, the rest—surmise. 1912 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Oct. 821 Surmise has often to supply the lack of knowledge.

†5. The formation of an idea in the mind; conception, imagination. *Obs.*

1592 WARNER *Alk. Eng.* vii. xxxvii. (1612) 180 That Verment that hath reason, and his owne defects spies, Doth seeme to have a soote, at least dith thrice by such surmises. 1593 SHAKS. *Lover* 1579 Being from the feeling of her own griefe brought, By deep surmise of others detriment. 1597 HOOKER *Ecd. Pol.* v. lxx. § 15 Pretending that the crosse... is not by them apprehended alone, but hath to their secret surmise or concept a reference to the person of our Lord Iesus

Christ. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 153 For so to interpose a little ease, Let our frail thoughts dily with false surmise.

Surmise (sū-moi-z), v. Also 5-6 surmyse, (5 *surmyse*, *sormyse*, 6 *sormise*), 6-7 surmyze, 6-8 surmize. [f. AF., OF. *surmis-e*, pp. pple. of *surmettre* to accuse: see SUBMIT and cf. prec. and SURPRISE v.]

†1. *trans.* To put upon some one as a charge or accusation; to charge on or upon, allege against a person; *spec.* in *Law*, to submit as a charge or information, allege formally. *Obs.*

c. 1400 BERNY 3665 His owne fawte, & bis owne wrong, On beryn he hath surmysid. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 5 Humfrey Haward and other aldermen were arested, and treasonne surmysed upon them. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 98 Care not what any person sayth, suspecteth, surmiseth, whyspereth or rowneth of y^e herein erth. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 59 h. The straungiers... surmysed a complaynt against the poore carpenter. 1557 MRS. M. BASSER *tr. More's Treat. Passion* M's Wks. 1354/1 That he should... have beyouns crimes surmysed against him.

†b. const. clause or acc. and inf.

1467-8 in *Oxf. Stud. Soc. & Legal Hist.* (1914) IV. 217 Where it is surmysed by the seid bill that the seid William [etc.]. 1480 *Cor. Lett. Bk.* 439 These be he names of the felides pat be seid Laurens surmysed should he Comien pat were kept seuerell. 1495 P. WARBECK *Declar.* in Bacon *Hen. VII* (1622) 151 My mortall Enemie hath... falsly surmysed me to be a fayned Person, giuing mee Nick-names. 1509-10 *Act i Hen. VIII.* c. 4 Preamble, Enditementes for offenses surmysed to be doone contrary to the same Statutes. c. 1589 in *Horsley's Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) App. 318 Hierom Horsley and one Anthony Marshe surmysed to the Counsaill that the agent had written treason against the State.

†c. after as.

1464 *Cor. Lett. Bk.* 323 We... maruaylling gretely... of your suffrance... yf it be as is surmysid. 1528 MORE *Dyaloge* i. Wks. 110/1 Thinkinge... that... Luther said not so euill as is surmysid vpon him. 1566 JEWELL *Rept. Harding* i. 4 Neyther dooe we refuse your fantasies because they be Catholike, as you surmise. 1623 in *N. Shaks. Soc. Trans.* (1883) 507 As in the said Bill is falsly surmysid.

†d. *absol.* To make allegations.

1528 Roy *Rede me* (Ash.) 32 Wberfor agaynst vs they will nowe surmyse Seynge that gone is the masse.

†e. *pregnanly*. To allege falsely or groundlessly. *Obs.*

1477 HEN. VII in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. l. 20 The grette malice... as she shewed lately in sending hider of a fayned boye, surmising him to have been the soa of the Duc of Clarence. 1530 in W. H. Turner *Sci. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 88 M. Burton saithe the article is surmysed and nothyng trew.

†f. To accuse, charge (a person) with. *rare*. c. 1485 FORTESCUE *Wks.* (1869) 499 Sir James of Audely... which was surmysid with the getinge of the said Phillipe.

†g. ? To impugn. *Obs. rare*.

1609 ALEX. HUME *Admon.* Wks. (S.T.S.) 180 Persuading them that it was the... defence of tren religion (then surmysed by the Earles of Hontlie, Errol, and Angus) that be intended.

†2. To devise, plan, contrive, *esp.* falsely or maliciously. Chiefly const. inf. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (Percy Soc.) 3 As was the guyse... Of the poeres olde, a tale to surmyse, To cloke the truth of their infimicie. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. Ps. xxvii. 14 They surmise against me still false witness to depose. 1567 Gude & Godlie B. (S.T.S.) 152 The Jewis did... euer mair surmyse, With vnkynndnes to kill me. 1632 LUTHER *Trav.* v. 198 All I surmise is shrewdly stoit.

†3. To suppose, imagine (*that* a thing is so); to expect. *Obs.*

1509 BARCLAY *Skye of Fohys* (1570) 104 Alexander... all the worlde subdued as I surmise. 1572 *Act 14 Eliz.* c. 12 § 2 The said Acte hath not... brought the goodd Effecte that then was hoped and surmysed. 1578 H. WORTON *Curtlie Controv.* 135, I... thioke it meere folly for a man to breake bys necke willfully, surmising happily to please his maistresse thereby. 1624 QUARLES *Job Poems* (1712) 187, I'm scorned of my Friends, whose prosperous state surmises me... to be cast away From Heaven's regard. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 340 Surmise not then his Presence to these narrow bounds confin'd Of Paradise or Eden. 1725 POPE *Odys.* iv. 925 'Tis impious to surmise, the pow'rs divine To ruin doom the Iove-descended line.

†b. To form an idea of, conceive, imagine. Also *absol.* *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretorie* i. (1625) 43 It is incredible to thinke, and vnpmissible to be surmysid... how detestable hath bene the originall progression... of his most wicked... life. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* ii. li. 347 So gett he gone, that I may know my greefe. This that surmis'd, whiles thou art standing by. 1602—*Ham.* ii. li. 102, I have a daughter... Who is her Dotie and Obedience, marke, Hath giuen me this: now gather, and surmise.

†4. To suspect. *Obs.*

1577 CAMION *Hist. Ircl.* ii. ix. (1632) 103 Him they surmysed to keepe a Kalender of all their doings. 1617 MORSE *Hin.* i. 236 If this discourse makes any surmise that we did some things against our conscience while we liued in this Monastery.

b. To give an inkling of, hint. *rare*.

1820 RANKEN *Hist. France* VIII. i. vi. 250 There were state secrets which he never surmysed to them.

5. To form a notion that the thing in question may be so, on slight grounds or without proof; to infer conjecturally. Const. obj. cl. or simple obj.

1700 DRYDEN *Sigismunda & Guise*. 171 What Thoughts he had bessems not me to say, Though some surmise he went to fast and pray. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubt* 57 Such omissions cannot but induce us to surmise that Henry had never been certain of the deaths of the prince. 1871 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* v. viii. 11. 629 The Governor-General surmised a circumstance, which always seems to have

animated him to peculiar severity. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iii. 94 Whatever the Jewish nation might surmise or know concerning a future life. 1871 FREEMAN *Norw. Cong.* IV. xvii. 83 Is it going too far to surmise that during William's Lenten pilgrimage to Caen, it was fully arranged who should be the next to fill the throne of Augustine?

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1820 KEATS *Cap & Bells* vii. Show him a garden, and with speed no less, He'll surmise sagely of a dwelling house. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 160 Can I know, who but surmise? 1906 BEATRICE HARRADEN *Scholar's Day*, xi. 220 We were only surmising. It was stupid of me to begin it.

† 8. ? To take up into itself. *Obs. rare*—1.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man v. 70* This coat [of the ventricle] first receiveth and surmiseth, all the Veines, Arteries, and sinewes that are reached to the ventricle.

Surmised (sɜrˈmaɪzd), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + *-ED*].

† 1. Submitted as a charge or information to a court of law; charged upon or alleged against someone; more generally, alleged, supposed. *Obs.*

1530 *Sel. Cases Star Chamber* (Selden) II. 49 Thanswere of Elys abbott of Croxston to the surmysed byll of comyleynt of John Molshoo. 1531 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1888) 102 Under the pretence of that surmysyd new graunt. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* vi. 1 He was charged with the slaunde of a surmysed crime. 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* iv. Wks. 1874 IV. 73. I shall doubtlesse acquit my selfe Of this surmysed murder. 1649 in *Def. Rights & Priviledges Univ. Ox.* (1690) 17 Before the time of the grant of those surmysed charters to the City of Oxford.

† 2. Devised falsely, feigned. *Obs.*

1544 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshe* (Percy Soc.) 16 This is trewe hystory, & no surmysed fable.

† 3. Imagined, supposed, fancied. *Obs.*

1578 H. WOTTON *Courtlye Contro.* 237 Some surmysed contentation receyved in dreaming. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxvii. § 1 That his Flesh is meate, and his Bloud drinke, not by surmysed imagination, but truly. 1602 J. MANNINGHAM *Diary* (Camden) 63 He. entreated the surmysed assured gent. to hnd his cardes till be returned.

4. Inferred conjecturally.

1850 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Att.* cil. III. 5 We are not to sit down under surmysed dishonour. 1879 TODDUNTER *Alceste* 109 Beckoning me From the bare known to a surmysed beyond. 1899 GARVIE *Ritschlian Theol.* viii. § 6. 257 Love is directed for the furtherance of the recognised or surmysed purpose which another sets himself.

Surmiser (sɜrˈmaɪzər). Also 6 surmowser, -mysar, 7 Anglo-Ir. -misher. [f. as *prec.* + *-ER*]. One who surmises.

† 1. One who makes allegations or charges (esp. ill-founded or malicious) against some one; a (false) accuser. *Obs.*

1515 *Cock Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 11 Surmowser, yll thynkers, and make brases. 1542 UDALL *Examin. Apoph.* 248 He made & autorised suche surmisers & pickers of goerelles to bee his depoties. 1583-9 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 358 Summysaris and fingerars of leyis. 1619 in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 78 The horden would lye upon them as upon partiall surmisers and promoters. 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Ire.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) I. 142 Not well understanding the fetch and groundes of the surmisers.

2. One who makes a surmise or conjecture (esp. ill-founded); *spec.* (with qualifying word, as *evil*) one who suspects evil of another.

1591 GREENE *Maiden's Dr.* Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 313 The brainicke and illiterate surmisers, That like to Saints would holy be in looke. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* viii. 339 Let not surmisers thioke, ambition led My second toyle, more flash-floome praise to wed. 1578 *Lively Oracles* ii. § 33. I should first desire these surmisers to point out the time when, and the persons who began this design. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 39 Evil surmisers. 1843 NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) II. 423 Tom may suspect it and Copeland, so may Church and Marriott. Indeed, I cannot name the limit of surmisers. 1883 G. MACDONALD *Castle Warlock* III. cil. 49 There is something here that wants looking into—if not by an old surmiser, yet by the young women themselves!

Surmishe, etc., obs. Anglo-Ir. f. **SURMISE**, etc.

Surmising (sɜrˈmaɪzɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as *prec.* + *-ING*]. The action of the verb **SURMISE**; the framing of conjectures; suspicion, esp. of evil.

1526 TINDALE *1 Tim.* vi. 4 Envy, stryfe, realinges, evyll surmysinges, superfluous disputynges. 1585 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. (1629) 340 By surmysings of his owne mind to marre their fortunes. 1653 BIRKING *Useful Case Con.* i. (1633) 9 Surmysings, whisperings and reports of others. 1828-43 *Ytler Hist. Scot.* (1854) II. 184 James's late unjustifiable proceedings... had occasioned some unquiet surmysings in the minds of his obolity.

So Surmising ppl. a., that surmises; suspecting, suspicious; † accusing; aiming at (*obs.*).

1535 TINDALE *Tracy's Test.* Wks. (1573) 435/1 A blynd monster and a surmysing beast, fearyng at the fall of every leaf. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* Diiij. My life-surmysing Bishops swaine in rage... Went to the king.

† **Surmit**, *v. Obs.* Also 5 -met (te, 5-6 -myt (te). [a. AF., OF. *surmettre*; —late L. *supermittere* (also *supra*), in med.L. to accuse, f. *super* -SUPER- 2 + *mittere* to put.]

1. *trans.* To charge, impute; to allege, suggest (often falsely); = **SURMISE** *v.* 1.

1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/1 The... Lord the Roos... compleyneth hym by a Bille, surmytting on the same Robert, that be... dyd assemble greet nombre of men. *Ibid.* 650/2 The matter on hym surmytted by the said Bille. 1447 *Ibid.* V. 137/2 Certain trespass and offens, on dettes surmyttd to be don or due to them. 1447 *Shillingford Lett.* (Camden) 66 Such Mayer Bailiffs and Comminals as they surmytten where yn the said Citee. c. 1450-5 in *Oxf. Stud. Soc. & Legal Hist.* (1914) IV. 202 As the said suppliant hath surmyttd by his bill. 1490 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden)

101 The same Margrett sayth, that... John Scargill... made such wyll of the same... tenementes, & other premysses... as is surmyttd by the same byll. 1593 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 17 Divers persones... surmyttd a Byll in the parlement holden at Westminster. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 Sondry bokes... Surmytting and puttynge fourthe the same false and feyned practyses... to be... true myracles. 1537 CROSWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 124 You may... declare vnto him, howe thynformacion... was vntuly surmyttd vnto him, as they have themselves confessed.

b. = **SURMISE** *v.* 1 f. (*const.*) *rare*—1.

c. 1470 *Harding Chron.* cli. ii. (MS. Arch. Seld. B. 10) If. 127 Kyng Philip... Somonde Edward afore him to appere Surmytting him of Rohry.

2. = **SURMISE** *v.* 3 b. *rare*—1.

c. 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (Shaks. Soc.) 67 They were fantastical, imagined; Onely as in my dreame I dyd surmit.

† **Surmontant**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *surmontant*, pr. pple. of *surmonter* to **SURMOUNT**.] Dominant, superior.

c. 1400 *tr. Secr. Secr., Gov. Lordsh.* 122 Whenne [the soul] ys surmontant, and holdys lordschipe vpon þe body.

† **Surmouncy**, *Obs. rare*—1. In 4 *sourmouncy*. [irreg. f. **SURMOUNT** + *-CY*.] Dominance, superiority.

13. *K. Alis.* 595 (Linc. Inn MS.) Þeay is round and signeþe He schal haue þe surmouncy [Laud MS. seignorye] þat is round þe myddallerd.

Surmount (sɜrˈmaʊnt), *v.* Also 4-6 *sour-, sor-, 5 surmount(e), 5-6 surmont(e), 6 -mownt, Sc. -munt.* [a. AF., OF. *surmonter*, so(u)rmonter, mod.F. *surmonter* (= Pr. *sobremontar*, It. *sormontare*), ad. med.L. *supermontāre*: see **SUR-**, **SURE-** 2 and **MOUNT** *v.*]

† 1. *trans.* To rise above, go beyond, surpass. a. in quality, attainment, etc.: To excel, be superior to, *Obs.*

c. 1369 CHAUCER *Dehe Blaunche* 826 So had she Surmounted hem al of beaute. c. 1385 — *L. G. W. Pro.* 123 Comparison may noon y-maked bee For yt surmounteth pleynly alle odours. 1422-20 *Lynd. Chron.* Troy i. 3344 A stoou... þe whiche... of colour surmounteth eury grene. c. 1430 — *Min. Poens* (Percy Soc.) 234 Holsum and glad is the memorye Of Crist Jhesu I surmountynge al swetnesse. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 260 O reuerend Chaucere... Surmountynge ewyng tong terrestriall, Alls fer as Mayes morow dois mydynycht. 1531 ELVOR *Gov. Prohem.* Whome, I he seche god, ye may surmount in longe life and perfect felicity. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. 4. x. The famous ancestres Of my most dreadd Soueraigne... By which all earthly Princes she doth farre surmount. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* viii. ii. 735 In Silver, Potozi seems to haue surmounted any one Mine of the World, besides those of new Spaine. 1624 QUARLES *Sion's Sonn.* Poems (1717) 347 See how Kings Courts surmount poor Shepherds Cells. So this, the pride of Solomon excels. 1667 DAVENANT & DRYDEN *Tempest* Pref. We may satisfie our selves with surmounting them in the Scene, and safely leave them those Trappings of Writing... with which they adorn the Borders of their Plays.

† b. in amount or magnitude: To exceed, amount to more than, be greater than. Also, to pass beyond (a specified point or amount); e.g. to live beyond (a certain age); to spend more than (one's income). *Obs.*

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Traylus* iii. 1038 Som so ful of fureye is and despit, That it surmounteth his repressyoun. c. 1374 — *Boeth.* iii. pr. viii. (1668) 80 Mayst þeu surmounten þise olifunt in gretnesse or weygt of body? c. 1489 CAXTON *Sennar of Aynon* i. 37 How hath yt euyl thys daye surmounted y^e goode. 1525 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 228 b. Aged persons that hath surmounted and passed that age. 1546 in *Dugdale Monast. Anglie.* (1821) III. 283/2 The kinges maiesties landes doe surmount the lands of the said John Norris by the yearly value of xjjs. xjd. ob. 1570 *Act 13 Eliz.* c. 4 § 8 Yf the Landes... sold... do surmount, after the Rate and Value aforesaid, the Debt and Arrearages. 1570 BUCHANAN *Admonitioun* Wks. (S.T.S.) 21 To incur the crime of surmounting my priuat estat. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* ii. vii. (1588) 276 If two or moe persons, do ioyn in the stealing of goods that do surmount xid. 1591 — *Archeion* (1635) 50 Where the Mischiefe doth surmount the common growth. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxi. liiii. 426 There arose so terrible a. tempest, that it surmounted well near the foule trouble... endured in the Alpes. 1674 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethies* (1675) 471 Many charitable and pious works, perhaps surmounting his estate. 1676 HALE *Prin. Orig. Man.* ii. i. (1677) 131 The Inhabitants of the World do daily increase, and their increment surmounts daily their decrease. 1776 *Conn. Col. Rec.* (1890) XV. 357 That the debts... due from the estate... surmount the inventoried part of said estate the sum of £46. 3. 14.

† c. To be above the reach or capacity of, to transcend. = **SURPASS** *a. Obs.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) l. vii. 69 Thynges y^e whiche surmounteth the puyssance and capacite of natural understandinge. 1553 *Republica* iii. li. 626 Theye ferre surmounte all praiue that my tong can expresse. 1671 MILTON *Sanson* 130 How thou wilt here come off surmounts my reach. 1685 *Oldham's Wks.* Pref. 5 Nothing can be said so chnice and curious which his Decerts do not surmount. 1738 WESLEY *F. C.* cxxxix. xiii. Thy Thoughts of Love to me surmount The Power of Number in recount.

† 2. *absol.* or *intr.* a. (from 1 a). To be superior, to excel. *Obs.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Scyntys* (Roxb.) 156 Nat oonly this Marye... surmountyd in dygnyte But also... She of natyrys yfysts had the sovereynte. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* 1. (Percy Soc.) 11 O ye estates surmountynge in noblesse. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 12 The Richesse, the sumptuous buyldynge... with all other thynges that makyth a Cite glorius Surmounteth in Veoyrs a bove all places that ever I Sawe. 1577 HARRISON *England* ii. xv. (1877) l. 271 The noble men and gentlemen doo surmount in this behaife.

a. 1641 *Br. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* iv. (1642) 256 She was a woman, as in birth ryall, so in all natural graces surmounting. 1687 *tr. Sallust* 85 There were two Great Men of different... Manners of Living, yet in Vertue both surmounting.

† b. (from 1 b.). To exceed, be greater or more numerous; to be in excess, predominate, preponderate; also, to remain over as a surplus. *Obs.*

1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Biiij. This our age... is not called of yron, for faute of sages, but because the malicious people surmounte. 1534 WHITSTON *Tullys Offices* i. (1540) 27 That we maye... se bothe in addycion and subtraction what somme maye surmounte of the remaynes. 1541 COPLAND *Galyen's Therap.* 2 Giv, Somtyme ye shal vse detraction of blode, y^e is when the blode surmounteth. 1560 DAUS *tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 393 The cleargy, which in the consistory of the Empire surmounte in nombre. 1621 *ELSING Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 83 My mystery doth more surmount that his Majesty is drawn in to be a party.

3. *trans.* To prevail over, get the better of, overcome. a. a person; † also said of an emotion or desire. *Now rare.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 217 He his fader in desdeign Hath... set of non accompe. As he which thought him to surmonte. c. 1400 *Land. Treas.* Bk. 6161 His bert gret angur surmounted. 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 2361 (Ashm.), Sexes [= Xeres] in sum time surmountid all kyngis. c. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 117 Seint Katherine, that by her witte... surmounted... the greatest philosophers in Grece. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. (Percy Soc.) 73 Thus covetyshe shal nathing surmount Your yonge ladies herte. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xcv. 284 He feared lest he wolde surmount hym, and take awaye his realme from hym. c. 1530 WOLSEY in *Cavendish Life* (1893) 153 The sudden joy surmounted my memory. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. l. 275 The attempts of the rival ministers to surmount and supplant each other.

b. temptation, hostility, (now usually) a difficulty or obstacle; by association with sense 7 = to rise superior to, get over.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* filij, They surmounted many grete temptacions. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxviii. l. 1015 The very indignation and shame of this example surmounted the malice of his adversaries. 1683 *Temple Men.* Wks. 1720 l. 403 About which, the Swedes could not surmount the Difficulties during the Course of their Mediation. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 19 His Aversion is not so invincible, but it may be surmounted by a weighty Present. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. ix. 398 He saw it would be impossible for him to surmount the embarrassment he was under. 1780 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 11 Apr. We have had very cold weather; had riding weather for my master, but he will surmount it all. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas.* I, l. ii. 23 Thus early Charles surmounted the obstacles which nature had cast in his way. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 118 After surmounting the embarrassment and delays inseparable from a deficient supply of conveyance.

† c. *absol.* or *intr.* To overcome, prevail. *Obs.*

1400 *tr. Secr. Secr., Gov. Lordsh.* exi. 111 Sweche er of þe nombre of hem þat surmounten and overcomen. c. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 78 b. The whiche assemblid in thys maner by grete pryde that surmounted on them.

4. *trans.* To mount, rise, or ascend above (also *fig.*); also, to reach or extend above, surpass in height, be higher than, overtop. *Now rare.*

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. met. l. (1668) 110. I have... swifte feperes [at surmounting] þe heyt of þe heuene. 1423 *Jas. I. Kingis Q. lxxxvii.* Sum for desyre, surmounting thaire degree. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* ii. xxxv. 147 There ben so highe [engyns] that not onely they surmounten the walles but also the highest towres. 1578 *Lytte Dodoens* 1 The great Sothenwood doth... surmount the heigh or stature of a tal man. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* iii. iii. She the highest height in worth surmounts. 1664 *Power Exp. Philos.* ii. 91 Any time of the year it [sc. the quicksilver] will not much... surmount the... height... of 29 inches. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. xiii. 479/2 Mounts gradually surmounting each other. 1794 R. J. SULLIVAN *View Nat.* i. 57 It is clear that the waters never surmounted those high summits, or at least remained but a short time upon them.

† b. To go back in date beyond. *Obs. rare.*

a. 1647 HARRINGTON *Surv. Worc.* (Worc. Hist. Soc.) I. 77 A family whose ancestors surmounted for tyme of coolneweance theare the Conquest.

† 5. *intr.* To mount, rise, ascend (above something); to extend in height; *fig.* to exalt oneself; to arise, spring up. *Obs.*

1430-40 *Lynd. Bochas* i. ii. (MS. Bodl. 263) 15/2 So hih a tour... Which that sholde surmounte aboue the skie. c. 1475 ASHMO *Dieta Philos.* 397 Them to supprise That wolde surmounte, or in vices arise. c. 1475 *Partenay* 2610 Ful gret loy of hert in hym gam surmount. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* diiij. The waters... surmounted by heigh of ten cubites upon the highest montayn. 1530 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 27 Disobedience of the deuyll, not keypynge the order of his creatioun, but surmountynge farre aboue it. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* F. ij. If the piller surmount from 25 to 30. the height of the piller must be devided into 12 parties.

† b. To amount to (so much). *Obs.*

In quant. 1551 a loose translation. 1551 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utop.* ii. (1895) 116 Betwene thys two corners the sea runneth in... and there surmounteth into a large and wyde sea [orig. *per ingens inane diffusum*]. 1576 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 3) 102/1 The whole summe was founde to surmount to 294. yeares. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 1. 293 Presents to the Viceroy and Bassas, which are eaid to surmount to twentie thousand dollars. c. 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 439 The custom which in former times was farmed for ten hundred thousand drachma's, scarce now surmounts to a hundred and fifty thousand.

† c. To result from addition; to arise or be produced from something. *Obs.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantem.* ii. v. Mijh, Adde all the sides of that Triangle together, taking halfe of the number which surmounteth. 1572 *Will of W. Lyly* (P. Proh. Reg., Bodfelde 4) All my goodes I will be snde, and the money that

shal surmount of the same [etc.]. 1654 VILVAIN *Enchir. Epigr.* l. xxvi, From which, they say, all mixtills doe surmount [orig. existunt].

6. *trans.* To mount upon, get on the top of; usually, to mount and cross to the other side of, climb across, get over; *occas.* to round or weather (a cape); also, to extend over and across.

a 1533 LO. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel. Prol.* (1535) A], [They] surmounted the hyge mounte of Olympus, there to contemplate... the influences of the planetes in the heuen. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy. t. i.* 1. Hauing... surmounted the height and sharpnesse of the mount Rhodope. *Ibid.* ii. i. 31 b, The sea which... casteth against [Cape] Malee, is such that without great labour... she is not to be recovered or surmounted. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 250 The difficulty of surmounting obstacles by their shorter radii. 1819 J. FOSTER *Contrib. Eclectic Rev.* (1844) I. 505 He would sometimes leap over the wall at a spring, in preference to taking the trouble to open the gate or surmount a stile just at hand. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xii, The surmounting one crag only lifts the climber to points yet more dangerous. 1829 *Chapman's Phys. Sci.* 357 Teleports enable the eye to surmount immense distances. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* l. xii. 89 Simond surmounted the next ridge.

absol. 1843 WORDSW. *Grace Darling* 53 Each grasps an oar, and struggling on they go—, alike intent Here to elude and there surmount.

7. To stand, lie, or be situated above; to rest on the top of; to top, crown. Orig. in *Heraldry*, said of a crest above a shield, also of a charge represented as laid upon another so as to extend across and beyond it. Chiefly in pa. pple.: *surmounted by* = having above or on the top.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* vi. vii. 280 A rich Mantle of cloth of Gold, doubled Ermine... surmounted by a Lion passant, gardant. 1634 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* xv. 192 A fesse engrailed Argent surmounted by another not engrailed Gules. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* ii. vii. 148/1 Two Reynards or Foxes counter saliant, the dexter surmounted of the sinister Gules. *Ibid.* 198/2 A Serpent Imbowed, the head debrused (or surmounted) of the tail. *Ibid.* xix. 499/1 Three Swans Necks... surmounting (or debrusing) each other. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 58 (Christmas Eve) The huge square columns that supported the gate were surmounted by the family crest. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* iii. 167 The two domes... which surmount the Holy Sepulchre and the Basilica of Constantine. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* vii. (ed. 3) 33 When a Canton and a Bordure are blazoned upon the same shield, the Canton surmounts the Bordure. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* I. 36 An artificial mound... with some indications of a wall having surmounted it. 1882 CUSSEANS *Her.* vi. (ed. 3) 85 In the case of one Ordinary lying on another, *Surmounted by*, or *Over* all is always used, and never *Debrused by*.

Hence *Surmount sb.* (*rare*), something that surmounts, something placed on the top; *Surmountal* (*rare*) [*-AL* 5], the act of surmounting or getting over.

1879 P. R. DRUMMOND *Perth. Bygone Days* v. 24 Leaping a gate where there was a surmount of spikes. 1886 J. W. GRAHAM *Nezza* (1887) II. xvi. 292 It was too lofty to afford any hope of surmountal.

Surmountable (*sūmaun'tābl*), a. [f. prec. + *-ABLE*. Cf. F. *surmountable*.] That may be surmounted; conquerable, superable.

1621 COTGR. *Surmountable*, surmountable, surpassable. 1669 TEMPLE *Let. to Ld. Arlington* Wks. 1720 II. 191 He saw there would be another Difficulty less surmountable than all the rest. 1745 YOUNG in *Richardson's Corr.* (1804) II. 12 Evils they are, but surmountable ones. 1806 HORLEY *Sermon*, *Luke* iv. 18-19 (1816) I. 218 The temptations of all situations are equally surmountable. 1924 W. M. RAMSAY *Let. Seven Churches* iv. 49 The difficulties of cultivation are no longer surmountable by a passive and uninvincible population.

Hence *Surmountableness*.

1847 in WEBSTER.

Surmounted, *ppl.* a. [f. *SURMOUNT* v. + *-ED* 1.]

1. *Arch.* Applied to an arch or vault whose rise is greater than half the span: opp. to *SURBASED*.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Vault*, All above Hemispheres are call'd, surmounted Vaults. 1825 [see *SURBASED* a.]. 1836 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (1850) 40 Surmounted arches.

2. Overcome, vanquished.

1824 WIFFEN *Tasso* ix. xxviii, Honour... itself is base, Which no surmounted toils of jeopardy aggrace!

Surmounter. Also 6-our. [f. as prec. + *-ER* 1.] One who or that which surmounts; † one who or that which excels (*obs.*); an overcomer, vanquisher.

c 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* 177 A man that hight Le Surmount, which was the flour and surmount of alle othir. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Engl. Poetrie* iii. xxv. (Arb.) 309 Arte is not only an aide... to nature in all her actions, but... in some sort a surmounter of her skill. a 1610 HEALEY *Epictetus* (1636) 2 Surmounters of all lets and impediments.

Surmounting, *vbl. sb.* [*-ING* 1.] The action of the verb *SURMOUNT*; also, something that surmounts. 14... *Voc.* in Wt-Wülcker 881/24 *Excessus*, excessus, passyng out, or surmountyng. 1812 *Examiner* 5 Oct. 635/1 On the entablature is an unadorned parapet, or surmounting of the front. 1850 TYNDALL *Glac.* l. viii. 60 The steady surmounting of difficulties.

Surmounting, *ppl.* a. [*-ING* 2.] That surmounts.

† 1. Surpassing, excelling, exceeding. *Obs.* 1407 LYDG. *Reason & Sens.* 5102 So excellent and so notable, Surmountyng and delitable. 1412-20 — *Chren.* Troy I. 4352 Be-cause sche was surmountyng of bewte. c 1500 *Proverb* in *Antiq. Ref.* (1809) IV. 393 The surmountyng pleasure, who can expresse, Which is in armony of

songe? 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* i. (1879) 76 Taking a singular felicity & surmountyng pleasure in seeing them go plumed and decked in the Feathers of deceptfull vanity. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 18 Exceeding Aretine himselfe; that bestowed the surmountyngest amplifications at his pleasure. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* x. 215 The admirable attractions of her surmountyng beauty. 1685 ORWAY *Windor Castle* 137 That good Angel whose surmountyng Power Shiera in *Ren.* (1850) 188 The absolute freedom and surmountyng sovereignty of his grace.

† 2. Arising or resulting from addition. *Obs.* 1571 DICCES *Pantem.* ii. xvii. O ij, Square the sides... and the productes severally multiplie in the number of perches to bee taken away, the surmountyng summes diuide by the Area of the whole triangle.

3. Situated above or on the top of something. 1661 MORGAN *Spl. Gentry* i. iv. 52 A Surmountyng Star, is a hearing, denoting Sons of such a father who was advanced by Vertue. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* ii. xix. 472/2 Schepens of Silisia bath for his Crest seven such [viz. blades of grass], each surmountyng and imbowed to the sinister. 1902 *Academy* 12 Apr. 379/1 His bookcases with their surmountyng busts.

Surmullet (*sūmul'et*). Also 7-ir-. [ad. F. *surmulet*.] The red mullet; a name comprising species of *Mullus*, esp. *M. surmuletus*, the Striped Surmullet, red with three longitudinal yellow stripes, highly prized from ancient times as a food-fish, and *M. barbatus*, the Plain Surmullet, of a plain red.

a 1672 VULLUGHBY *Ichthyogr.* (1686) Tab. S. 7 *Mullus major Sotoliani*, a Surmullet. 1674 RAY *Coll. Words, Sea Fishes* 103 Sur-mullet, *Mullus Antiquorum*. 1738 MSS. *Dk. Portland* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 175 We had a very good dinner, and a fish which is much prized and valued called a surmullet. 1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 227 The Red Surmullet... *Mullus barbatus*. *Ibid.* 228 The Striped Surmullet, *Mullus major*. 1776 AOM SMITH *W. N.* i. xi. 21. 273 Anis Celer purchased a surmullet at the price of eight thousand sestertii. 1899 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 202, I have seen surmullets, when going from the brown sand to the dark rocks, quickly change from one colour to the other.

Surn (*sūm*). [ad. mod. L. *Surnia*.] An owl of the genus *Surnia*; a hawk-owl. 1840 CUVIER *Le Anim. Kingd.* 175 The Rayed Surn... is about the size of the Sparrow-hawk.

|| *Surnai* (*su'nai*). Also *surnā*, *surnay*. [a. Urdu سرنā *surnā*, سرنای *surnā* = Pers. سرنā *surnā*, also سرنā *surnā*.] An Oriental variety of oboe.

[1662] J. DAVIES tr. *Alvarius's Voy. Anabasi.* 208 There were also common Hawboyes, which they [sc. Persians] call *Surnai*. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 24 Feb. 8/5 An instrument called *surnā*, that bears a resemblance... to a Scotch bagpipe. 1907 *Blackw. Mag.* June 810/1 Moving to the thunder of tom-toms and to the squeal of the *surnais* (native pipes).

Surname (*sū'neim*), *sb.* Forms: a. 4-6 *sorname*, (4) *surnome*, *Sc.* *swrname*, *surnorme*, *no-me*, 5 *surnam*, *surneame*, 6 *sur(r)e name*, *Sc.* *sourname*, *surnawm*, 7-8 *sur-name*, 4-*surname*. B. 4-5 *sire name*, *sirename*, (6) *sirname*, *syname*, *syrrname*, 6-8 *sir-name*, 6-9 *sirname* (8 *sir name*). [f. SUR + NAME *sb.*, after AF., OF. *surnum*, *sornom*: see *SURNOUN*.]

The spellings *sirname*, *sirename* are due to etymologizing alteration on *Sir sb.*, *Sire sb.*, quasi 'father's name'.

1. A name, title, or epithet added to a person's name or names, esp. one derived from his birthplace or from some quality or achievement. *Obs.* or *arch.* c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5488 (Kölbing), Pe. xxxix. Osoman, cert. His surname was hard of hert. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (Jacobus Minor) 15 Pish baly manne [sc. James the Less], bat four surnamys had. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 15218 (Färls) Ivdas of þa xij, was au his surnome scariot biȝt.

c 1400 MAUGHVE (1839) 104 Fro thenns gon men to Nazareth, of the wheiche our lord berethe the surname. 1526 TYNDALE *Acts* i. 23 Barsabas (whose surname was Iustus). 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 58/2 Which sitting still in Rome had triumphs and surnames appointed them of such nations as their captives did vanquish. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1865) 13 My surnome is *Peace-maker* one that is but poorly regarded in England. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor. v.* iii. 170 To his sur-name Coriolanus longs more pride Then pitty to our Prayers. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm.* on *Folly* 118 If they did but practice their surname of Most Holy. 1702 C. MATHER *Atten. Chr.* iii. li. 1. (1852) 355 They gave Janus the *sir-name* of *Pater*. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. l. i, President Hénault, remarking on royal Surnames of Honour [etc.]. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Sim.* *Styl.* 159, 1, Simon of the pillar, by surname Stylites.

† b. A second, or an alternative, name or title given to a person, place, edifice, etc. *Obs.*

1388 WULFIR *Gen.* xxxv. 6 Therfor Jacob cam to Lusa... bi sire name Bethel. 1388 — *Eclaus.* xviii. 19 In the name of the Lord, to whom the surname [1382] *toname* is God of Israel. 141500 *Chester Pl.* (1906) 16 The church is called St. Mary The surname Ara Celi. 1513 DOUGLAS *Erasm.* viii. x. 12 The Grekis ancyeon, Qhnikk elikk bene to surname Pelagane. 1531 ELVOR *Gov.* ii. iv, Nobilitie, which is the commendation, and as it were, the surname of vertue. 1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* ii. (1858) 1. 83 With what title or surname of constancy the fond philosophes of olde time do baptise those actions of meare fury. 1572 LITTONOW *Trav.* iv. 150 They will not be content with the bare name of Images, but they impose a surname or epithite of sanctity, teaming them boly Images. 1638-55 COWLEY *Davidis* iv. Note 1, I have before declared that Baal was the Sun, and Baal Peor, a surname, from a particular place of his worship. 1646 LUTVELL *Alen-Miracles* etc. 65 Peter is Surname to bis Sali [sc. salpêtre].

2. The name which a person bears in common with the other members of his family, as distinguished from his *Christian name*; a family name.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iii. 99 Twa brethir... Thar surname wes Makyne-drossir; That is al-so mekill to say he As the durwarth sonnys. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. iv. 369 Pat is noȝt reisonable... to refusy my syres sorname [v. rr. surname, surneame]. 1465 *Irish Act* 5 *Edu.* IV, c. 16 Qe chescun iroyrs home... preigne a luy surname englois de vne vile come Sutton Chestr... ou color come White Blake. 1565 *Child-Marrages* 65 Sir Edmond (what his syrname was, this deponent knoweth not), a priest that syved at Balderston Chappell. 1595 MAUNSELL *Catal.* 3 They make their Alphabet by the Christen name, 1 by the Sir name. 1605 CARMON *Ren.* (1637) 48 In late yeares Surnames have beene given for Christian names among us, and no where else in Christendome. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 224, I find seven of his Surname to be Students in the said College. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vii. xii, But the lieutenant... was not contented with Sophia only. He said he must have her *sir-name*. 1818 HALLAM *Mit. Ages* (1819) i. ii. 205 Two innovations devised in the eleventh and twelfth centuries; the adoption of surnames, and of armorial bearings. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 72, I shall not sign my surname. 1896 FREEMAN *Norm.* *Conq.* V. xxv. 563 The Norman Conquest... brought with it the novelty of family nomenclature, that is to say, the use of hereditary surnames.

b. *transf.*, esp. = COGNOMEN 1 (a), e.g. Publius Cornelius Scipio.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (Baptista) 928 Þe thred herrod had alsua til his suornome agrippa. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* xxiv. 71 In this tyme was Emperour a greke... and was named alexes, and to his surname Conius [i.e. Alexius Comnenus I.]. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus*, *Ann.* ii. vii. (1622) 42 That none of the Scribonian familie should take upon him the surname of Drusus. 1654 tr. *Martini's Cong. China* 106 Adding to his name (as usually they do) the Surname of Pingis. 1657 North's *Pitcair* Note 91 *Albus* was the surname of the Posthumians.

† 3. A family, clan. *Sc. Obs.*

1455 in *Charters &c. Edinb.* (1817) 79 The surname and nestert of blude to the said William... 1508 KENNEDIE *Flying v. Dunbar* 416 Hang Dunbar, Quarter and draw and mak that surname thine. 1553-4 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 152 Thame, their kyn, freyndis, servandis, allys, assistis and surname. 1555 *Ibid.* 361 To resset ony rebellis and surname of Clangregour.

Surname (*sū'neim*, *sūru'm*), v. Also 6 *syrr-*, 6-9 *sir-*. [f. prec. Cf. OF. *surnommer* (mod. F. *surnommer*).] To give a surname to: chiefly *pass.*

1. *trans.* To give an additional name, title, or epithet to (a person).

a. with descriptive adj., sb., or phr.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 100 b, He gathered so much treasure, that no man in maner had money but he, and so was he surnamed the riche Cardinal of Winchester. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 59 b, That seing we profess the name of Christ, we may rightly challenge that to our selues, that we may be surnamed Christians. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 553, I Pompey am, Pompey surnam'd the big. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* v. xxix. I. 108 The renowned citie Magnesia, surnamed, Vpon Meander. 1607 R. JOHNSON (*title*) The Most Pleasant History of Tom a Lincolne... the Red Rose Knight, who for his valour... was surnamed the Boast of England. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 30 Tamherlaire (surnamed the Scourge of God). 1671 MILTON *P. R.* l. 199 How hee surnam'd of Africa dismiss'd, the fair Iberian maid. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* xii. III. 454 His successor Cosmo, surnamed the Great. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. iii. vii. 396 Kenneth IV... was surnamed *Grim*, from the strength of his body, rather than the force of his character. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* i. (1876) 20 William of Orange, surnamed the Silent. 1908 [MISS FOWLER] *Beltu, Trent & Ancholme* 73 We surnamed our young friend 'Orpheus with his Flute'.

b. with a recognized proper name.

1539 *Bible* (Gascet) *Acts* x. 18 Symon which was surnamed Peter. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* 490 Paulus he, (Æmilius surnamed). 1611 *Bible* Isa. xlv. 5 Another shall subscribe with his hand unto the Lord, and surname himselfe by the name of Israel. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* i. xvi. 73 Antiochus his sonne, surnamed Epiphanes. 1756-7 tr. *Keyster's Trav.* (1760) L 64 The famous Switzer, Theophrastus Bonapast, surnamed Paracelsus. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (2) V. 69 Roger, surnamed Vacarius... read public lectures at Oxford on the Roman law. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II. viii. 205 The commander of the district was Thurstan surnamed Goez.

2. To give such-and-such a surname to; to call (a person) by his surname or family name.

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 9 § 1 By what soever name or names surname or surnames the same William be named or surnamed in the said act. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* vi. (1628) 181 [They] began to surname themselves after such places as they properly possessed. c 1630 RISSON *Surv. Devon* § 60 Rockbeare... had... lirs named thereof. 1682 PIERCE *Descr. W. Meath* (1770) 168 Thus you have Mac Gowne surname himself Smith [i.e. Irish now change their names into English].

† 3. To call by another or additional name; to attach another appellation or designation to; more widely, to designate, entitle. *Obs.*

1551 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1866) 66 Evil pepper surnamed gynger. 1599 NASHE *Leiter Stuffe* 35 The Scottish loekies or Red-shanks (so surnamed of their immoderate raunching vp the red shanks or red berrings). 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* v. xxvii. I. 105 Seleucia upon the river Calli cadmus, surnamed also Trachiotis. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE [*Hist. Iovine* xx. 76] Al that part of Italy (so surnamed the greater Greece). 1632 LITTONOW *Trav.* vii. 311 The great Pyramids, surnamed the Worlds wonders. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 279 All the schools of Academics old and new, with those Surnam'd Peripatetics. 1697 PORTER *Antiq. Greece* i. viii. (1715) 31 The other Part of the Temple... Surnam'd Heliast.

Hence † *Surnamed ppl.* a., having such-and-such a designation.

1669 MILTON *Civil Power* Wks. 1851 V. 317 The papist...

by the church, ... understands the pope, the general councils prelatinal only and the surnam'd fathers.

Surnamer. *nonce-ud.* [f. SURNAME v. + -ER¹.] Puttenham's englishing of ANTONOMASIA.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Engl. Poesie* iii. xvii. (Arb.) 192 Not *metonymia*, but *antonomasia*, or the Surnamer, (not the misnamer, which might extend to any other thing as well as to a person) as he that would say: not king Philip of Spaine, but the Western king.

Surnap. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also *-nape*. [a. AF., OF. *sur-*, *sournap* (p), f. *sur-* SUR- + *nape* table-cloth, NAFÉ sb.²] A towel or napkin provided at table for use when washing the hands.

1381-2 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 592 Pro surname pro tabul. d'ni Prioris. 1478 in *Illustr. Anc. State & Chivalry* (Roxb.) 31 After the surname made. 1554 *Ibid.* 54 The surname wth drawn, then thej washed. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VIII, 4b, After the Surname laied, and that the kynges grace, & the Queene had washed.

1802 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Gaston de Blondeville* Posth. Wks. 1826 II, 31 The King's sewer having laid the end of the sur-nap and a towel on the board. 1859 PARKER *Dom. Archit.* III. iii. 75 note, The surname appears to have answered the purpose of the modern table napkin.]

Surnominal (surnomināl), a. [f. SURNAME sb., after name, nominal.] Of or pertaining to surnames.

1875 LOWER *Eng. Surnames* (ed. 4) II. viii. 83 The sur-nominal characteristics of that province. 1914 E. WEEKLEY *Romance of Names* (ed. 2) 185 The first element is Anglo-Sax. hengest, stallion, and its most usual surnominal forms are Hensman and Hinxman.

† Surnoun. *Obs.* Forms: 4 sournoun, 4-5 surnoun(e), 5 sewnrown, surnoun. [a. AF. *sur-noun* = OF. *surnom*, f. *sur-* SUR- + *nom* name, after med.L. *supernōmen*, *suprānōmen* (cf. late L. *supernomināre* to surname): cf. Pr. *sobrenom*, It. *soprannome*, Sp. *sobrenombre*, Pg. *sobrenome*.] = SURNAME sb. 1, 1 b, 2.

1325 *Chron. Eng.* 932 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 311 Richard queor de lyoun, That was his surnoun. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* xvii. 152 Of Keth, and of Gawlistoun He hecht, throu differens of sur-noun. 1450 *LOVELICH Merlin* 1028 Whanne this amended was pat town, thanne wolde he geven hit a Sewnrown, and after Logryvs Logres cald hit he. 1457 *HARDING Chron.* i. in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Oct. (1912) 741 Of kyng Edward with longshanks by surnoun. 1472-3 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 31/2 As if they were named by name of Baptisme, surmon and addition.

Suroccipital: see SUR-.

† Surot. *Obs.* [a. OF. *surot*, var. of *sueros*: see SEREW.] A swelling on a horse's flank.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xxviii. xv. II. 332 The surots or rugged werts [orig. f. *surolz*] in horse legs.

Suround, Surow, Surpage, -paich, -paish: see SURROUND, SEROW, SURPAGE.

Surpass (sūpa's), v. [ad. F. *surpasser* (= obs. It. *orspassare*), f. *sur-* = SUPER- 2 + *passer* to PASS.]

1. *trans.* To pass over, go beyond, overstep (a limit): often in fig. context; also, to go beyond (a certain period of time). *Obs.* or *arch.*

1588 *Kyd Househ. Philos.* Wks. (1901) 240 The Ryuer.. was swoln so high as it farre surpass the wonted limmits. 1652 C. B. STAPLETON *Herodian* 1. 3 Infamous was the Life of Ptolemy, Surpassing bounds of Civill Modesty. 1657 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 834 Nor let the Sea Surpass his bounds. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 82 He cools by the Hour-Glass...; and will no more surpass one Punto of Time, than a scrupulous Virtuoso in the Concoction of his Stomach. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* II. v. viii. 173 In poetical excellence... he cannot be said to have often surpassed the line of mediocrity. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 237 If they are left to surpass the ordinary period, the succeeding growth suffers. 1839 THACKERAY *Leg. St. Sophia of Kioff* xix, Nor cared they to surpass the river's bank.

† 2. To pass or mount above; to surmount. *Obs.* 1639 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Conv. w. B. Jonson* Wks. (1711) 226 The one flying swift, but low; the other, like the eagle, surpassing the clouds. 1769 *PENSANT Brit. Zool.* III. 242 Salmon... gain the sources of the Lapland rivers... and surpass the perpendicular falls of Leixlip [etc.].

b. To extend above or beyond. *Now rare.* 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xxvii. i. II. 269 High mountains also and the cliffs surpassing the verie clouds. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 80 This frontispiece hath a Minaret on each side which surpass it above three fathom in height. 1852 *MAGILLIVRAY Brit. Birds* V. 474 Tarsus two inches long; wings surpassing the tail by two inches. 1880 *Nature* 1 Jan. 212 Where mountain masses... surpassed the level of perpetual snow.

3. To go beyond (another) in degree, amount, or quality; to be or do more or better than; to be greater than, to exceed; to be superior to, to excel.

1555 *BRAEFORN in Strype Ecol. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xlv. 127 The natural love that I beare to my native country, surpassing all dangers that maye chaunce to my bodye and goods. 1585 *SIDNEY Arcadia* I. xiii, Philoclea... muche resembling (though I must say much surpassing) the Ladie Zelmane. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. x. 58 This great Citie that does far surpass. 1625 *MEADE in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. III. 209 You may see... how much this Plague, for the time and number, surpasses that of 1603. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 778 They... who seemd In bigness to surpass Earths Giant Sons. *Ibid.* II. 370 This would surpass Common revenge. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 5 May 1645, A villa... surpassing... the most delicious places I ever be held. 1804 *FAIRY Nat. Theol.* xxvi. (1819) 449 The gifts of nature always surpass the gifts of fortune. 1819 *KEATS Fall Hyperion* 1. 337 The Goddess... Surpassing wass Moneta by the head. 1827 *FARADAY Chem. Manip.* v. (1842) 165 The silica

will be in a state of division far surpassing any which can be obtained merely by mechanical means. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. xviii. 133 The heat surpassed anything of the kind I had ever felt. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* iii. § 2. 118 In the rapidity and breadth of his political combinations he far surpassed the statesmen of his time.

b. To exceed (a specified measure, as weight, speed, etc.). *rare.*

1591 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 83 That anie one townes man... shall... huie anie rendered tallowe not surpassing one cwt of roughie tallowe. 1898 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 3/1 The Boa was not put to her highest speed, but... she surpassed 24 knots an hour.

c. To go beyond (something done or existing) in action or achievement; to do something that is more or better than.

1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 289 When a Painter would surpass the life, In limning out a well proportioned steed. 1728 *YOUNG Love Fame* iii. 120 The pleteous harvest calls me forward still, Till I surpass in length my lawyer's hill. 1841 *D'ISRAELI Amen. Lit.* xv. (1867) 176 Johnson surpassed all his preceding labours in his last work. 1842 *LONDON Suburban Hort.* 249 These seeds not only germinated well, but in rapidity surpassed my expectations.

4. To be beyond the range, reach, or capacity of; to be more than can be attained, achieved, or apprehended by; to be too much or too great for; to transcend.

1592 *Sol. & Pers.* iii. 1. 101 The least of these surpasses my best desert. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* iii. 1. 2 The Temple much surpassing The common prayse it beares. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. iii. viii. Not multiplying beings to surpass Their use. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 1313 Thystrength they know surpassing human rate. 1784 *COWPER Task* iv. 710 His Paradise surpass'd The struggling efforts of my boyish tongue To speak its excellence. *Ibid.* vi. 759 Oh scenes surpassing fable, and yet true. 1850 *McCOSH Div. Govt.* iv. ii. (1874) 483 This surpasses the utmost exertions of human ingenuity. 1861 *BUCKLE Critic.* (1873) II. viii. 504 The poverty and wretchedness of the people surpass all description. 1897 *GLADSTONE E. Crisis* 2 The Armenian massacres have surpassed in their wickedness all modern experience.

Surpassable (sūpa'sābl), a. *rare.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being surpassed, exceeded, or excelled; † surmountable (*obs.*).

1611 [see SURMOUNTABLE]. 1698 *NORRIS Pract. Disc.* IV. 28 A very Vincible and Surpassable Discouragement.

† **Surpassant**, a. *Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *surpassant*, pr. pple. of *surpasser* to SURPASS.] Surpassing.

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 70 Other Kings will behold us far more eminent for our fortune or more surpassant for our virtue and valour.

† **Surpassed**, ppl. a. *Obs. nonce-ud.* [f. SUR- + *passed*, PAST ppl. a., after *overpassed*.] Bygone. 1620-55 L. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 21 The Customs of surpassed Ages.

Surpasser (sūpa'sə), [f. SURPASS v. + -ER¹.] One who surpasses or excels.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 240 Rowe, often the model, and oftener the surpasser of Voltaire. 1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIII. 554 The surpassers of Columbus, who, by means of the telescope, have revealed to us new worlds in the heavens. 1897 in *Advance* (Chicago) 22 Apr. 507/1 To surpass his surpasser.

Surpassing, vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb SURPASS.

1736 *AINSWORTH, A surpassing, frastantia, eminentia, praecellencia.* 1774 *TUCKER Li. Nat.* (1834) II. 139 The frequency of them transfers satisfaction from the advantage gained by surpassing to the surpassing itself.

Surpassing, ppl. a. (*adv.*) [f. as prec. + -ING².] That surpasses what is ordinary; greatly exceeding or excelling others; of very high degree.

1580 *JEFFERIE Bugbears* iv. ii. 24 A surpassing longing on the sodayne is bred. 1824 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* xxix. (Arb.) 65 The Authour in this Sonnet... setteth forth the surpassing worthines of his Ladie. 1595 *CAPT. WYATT R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 14 Such a laborynth of surpassing troubles. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 203 An Emperour surpassing in all, Christian piety. 1607 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 32 O thou... with surpassing Glory crown'd. 1825 *SHELLEY Alastor* 288 Wasting these surpassing powers In the deaf air, to the blind earth. 1859 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxvii. V. 112 The surpassing beauty of his horses, and the multitude of his running footmen. 1834 *March. Exam.* 14 May 5/1 To the transcendent meanness and surpassing untruthfulness which lie at the basis of such an insinuation.

b. *adv.* = next. (cf. PASSING *adv.*) *Obs. exc. poet.*

1598 *MARSTON Pygmal.* 136 Ends not my Poem a young man, surpassing ill? 1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* ii. ix. 59 A young man... surpassing handsome in all the lineaments of his body. 1808 *FOSTER in Life & Corr.* (1846) L. 266 A large and surpassing ugly town. 1839-52 *BAILEY Festus* 381 Surely sin must be surpassing lovely when for her Men forfeit God's reward.

Surpassingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a surpassing degree; exceedingly, supereminently.

1658 *ROWLAND tr. Monst's Theat. Ins.* 903 Joban. Bauhinus a very learned Physician, and surpassingly well seen in the knowledge of simples. 1698 W. CHUTEOT *Evil Thoughts* vii. (1821) 84 His radiant likeness is stamped upon every glorified soul, which makes it surpassingly fair and beautiful. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. Seine* 103 Surpassingly fair and good. 1847 *HELPS Friends in C. I.* vi. 83 How surpassingly interesting is real life, when we get an insight into it. 1891 *MEREORITH One of our Cong.* III. xii. 245 His Idea had been surpassingly luminous.

So Surpassingly, *rare.*

1879 *MEREORITH Egist* xxii, The effect of the Inckless comparison was to produce an image of surpassingness in the features of Clara that gave him the final, or mace-blow,

Surpay: see SUR-.

† **Surpcloth.** *north. Obs.* Also 6-7 sirpe-, syrpe-, 6-8 sirp- (6 serp-, syrpt(e)-, 7 sirpt-, sirpluth); see also CLOTH, CLOTHES. [Alteration of SURPLICE by substitution of cloth for the second half of the word.] A surplice.

1525 *Churchw. Acc. St. Michael, Surrierigate, York.* Payd for a syrpe clothe menyng 1/4 d. ob. 1557 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 97 Item 1 gyffe unto Sir John Dyxon my surploth. 1557-75 *Diurn. Occur.* (Bannatyne Cl.) 104 And als assistit with rockattis and huidis, the bischope of Ross, the pryour of Quhietherne, and sindrie vthers with serplathes and huidis. 1596 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 271 To Roberte Waytsones wyfe for washing the syrpte cloyes. 1625 *BRATHWAIT Strappado* (1878) 110 A Church-man... his Syrpe-cloth... discarded quite Resolving fully now to be a Knight. 1665 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 219 For washing the sirpluths, 8s. 1698 *Ibid.* 261 For altering the clerk's surploth, 1s. 1778 *Finghall Churchw. Acc.* (MS.) For mendyng Sirpcloth, 9d.

† **Surpeach.** *Obs.* Forms: 8 sirpeach, surpage, -peach, 9 -paich, -peych, -paish, sirpesh. [a. Urdū سرپچ sarpēch, = Pers. سرپش serpēsh.]

An ornament of gold, silver, or jewels, on the turban.

1753 *HANWAY Trav.* IV. 191 note, A sirpeach, which is wore round the turban. 1759 in *Long Select. Unpubl. Rec. Port William* (1869) I. 193, 1 Culgha. 1200. o. o. 1 Surpage.. 600. o. o. 1776 *Francis Lett.* (1901) I. 321 Betsey is charmed with the surpeach and flatters herself it is diamond. 1811 *KIRKPATRICK tr. Lett. Tippee Sultan* 263 Three Kulgies, three Surpaishes, and three Pudukas. [Note.] Surpaich, or Surpaish, that is the Aigrette.

Surpegue, anglicized form of SERPIGO, (cf. *suppeago* in *Shaks. Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 82, 1st Folio.) a 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* II. iv. (1642) 57 Achse.. surpegues.. rheumes.

Surphal, -ph(e)ul, -phle, -ple: see SURFLE.

Surplice (sū'plis). Forms: 3-7 surplis, 4-6 surples, -plys, 4-7 -plesse, -plise, (4 surplees, 5 sarplys, serples, sorplise, sourples, suplice; 5-6 sarplys, solepers, sullipers), 5-6 surplyse, -plesse, (6 sorplys, sarplys, -plis, -plasse, -plays, surplyce, -plasse, -plusse, -plois, surpelis, sirplis, -pleys, cirples, scherples; 6-7 surpless, -plisse, 6-8 -plus, (7 syrplesse, surplisse, sirpluss, cirploisse, serpls), 4- surplice. [a. AF. *surplis*, OF. *sourpelis*, *sur-*, *sur-*, also *supelis*, *souplis* (mod. F. *surplis*), = Pr. *sobre-pelitz*, It. *superpelliccio*, Sp., Pg. *sobrepelitz*, ad. med.L. *superpellicium*, -eum (sc. *vestimentum* garment), neut. of adj. f. *super-* SUPER- 1 + *pellicia* fur garment (f. *pellis* skin: see PELLISSE).]

A loose vestment of white linen having wide sleeves and, in its amplest form, reaching to the feet, worn (usually over a cassock) by clerics, choristers, and others taking part in church services.

† Its name is derived... from the fact that it was formerly put on over the fur garments which used to be worn in church... as a protection against the cold' (*Encycl. Brit.*, 1911, XXVI. 137/1).

1290 *All Souls' Day* 345 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 430 His cope oþur is surplis þe preost he seith it isse. 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 161 Tua clerkes... In surplis wif serges herande. 13... *Adultery* 89 in *Horst. Allengl. Leg.* (1881) 369 There come one in a whyte surples [v.r. surpysel]. 1386 *CHAUCEK Miller's T.* 137 A gay surplis As whit as is the blosme vp on the rys. 1429-30 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 74 For washyng... of aubes & sarplys... 1491-2 *Ibid.* 173 A sourples for the clerke... 1506-7 *Ibid.* 260 1/2 surplis for holl the sexton xij d. 1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1570) 9 With your shirtes brodered and displayed In founne of surplis. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion* (Rubr. at end), The Priest shall put upon him a playn Albe or surplesse, with a cope, and say al things at the Altar... until after the offertory. 1553 in *Daniel Lyssen Surrey Ch.-Goods* (1869) 102 For newe colleting of a scherples. 1553 *MACHYN Diary* 8 Aug. (Camden) 39 A grett company of chylidren in ther surples. 1592 *GREENE Alphonsus* iii. Wks. (Grosart) XIII. 363 Rys Calchas vp, in a white Cirples and a Cardinals Myter, and say [etc.]. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* i. iii. 99 Though honestie be no Puritan, yet it will doe no hurt, it will weare the Surplis of humilitie ouer the blacke Gowne of a higge heart. 1617 *ASSHETON Jmhl.* (Chetham Soc.) 88 Some argument abt Mr. Leighs ministring y^e Sacrament with the Cirploise. 1633 *ROWLEY Match Matin.* 1. B. 4, Has turn'd his stomacke, for all the World like a Puritanes, at the sight of a surplesse. 1641 *Impeachment, Bp. Wren* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) I. 352 He [sc. Bp. Wren]. In the said Year 1636. commanded... all Ministers to Preach constantly in their Hood and Surplice, a thing not used before in that Diocess. 1678 *WANLEY Wond. Lit. World* v. iii. § 8. 474/1 Sixtus [I.] ordered... that Priests should minister in Linnen Surplises. 1753 *CHALLONER Cath. Chr. Instr.* 153 The Bishop... invests them with a Surplice, and so receives them into the Clergy. 1807 *CRABBE Par. Reg.* iii. 816 He fill'd the sevenfold surplice fairly out. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 14 (*Westm. Abb.*) The choristers, in their white surples, crossing the aisle and entering the choir. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* v. Is it a point of conscience with you to wear the surplice when you preach? 1440-2 *Norwich Sacrist's Roll* (MS.). In factura alb. amict. sullipers. 1492-3 *Ibid.*, Pro xij unis panni linei cum factura de le Solepers, xij s. 1478 *Crocombe Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 8 Wassceng of vestments and Sorplers. 1509 *Ibid.* 30 Of Alys Vayse a ryng of silver and a serplys. 1511 *Pilton Churchw. Acc.* (ibid.) 60 For mendyng of the shorpells. 1511 d. 1566 *Engl. Ch. Furniture* (Peacock 1865) 85 A alb—whereof ys mayd a surpells for the preste.

1606 *Burford Reg. in Var. Coll.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 78 Mr. Segwick hath not worne the surplis sence the tyme he hath beo vicar of Ockborne Saint Andrew.

b. *transf.* Applied to various ample or enveloping garments.

1382 Wyclif I *Sau.* ii. 18 Samuel seruede before the face of the Lord, a child gird with a surplesse [1388 lynnun cloth; Vulg. *ephod lineo*]. 1382 — 2 *Chron.* v. 22 Sonis and bretheren of hme, clothed with surples [1388 white lynnun cloth; Vulg. *bysstis*]. 1488-92 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Sav.* I. 85 The surples of the robbial. 1558 *Phaer's Aeneid* viii. (1562) Cciii, Some trayling mantels loose, or syrpleys wyndie wyde of skyrts. 1635 R. N. tr. *Caunden's Hist. Eliz.* i. 48 Shan O'Neal came out of Ireland with a Guard of Ax-hearing Gallaglasses with . . . yellow surples. 1756 Mrs. CALDERWOOD in *Coltress Collect.* (Maitl. Cl.) 184 Above this fine muslin surples with point, which makes a very genteel dress. 1893 Miss YONGE *J. Kelle's Parishes* xv. 175 *Surplis*, smock-frock. 'Ah! sir, the white surplis covers a great deal of dirt'—said by a tidy woman of her old father.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *surplis brable, closet, coat, fashion*; *surplis-backed a.*, wearing a surplis; *surplis day*, a holy day or its eve, when members of a college wear surples in chapel; *surplis duty*, that part of an incumbent's duties which consists in the recital of public prayer; *surplis fees*, the dues received by an incumbent for the performance of marriages, burials, and other ministerial offices; *surpliseman nonce-wd.*, a clergyman; *surplis pin*, properly, a peg to hang a surplis on; hence, a hat-peg; *surplis-wise adv.*, like a surplis.

a. 1845 *Hood Dean & Chapter* i. Hail to each *surplis-backed adapter. 1641 *Milton Reform.* ii. Wks. 1851 III. 54 To make a National Warre of a *Surplis Bangle, a Tippet-suffie. 1874 *MICKLETHWAITE Mod. Var. Churches* 161 Besides the surplis-closets, and a cupboard, there need be no other furniture in the choir-vestry. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 24 May 8/3 Supposing a bottle-green length were chosen for a costume, it might have a short 'surplis coat. 1663 *Wood Life* (O.H.S.) I. 511 To come on 'surplis dayes to Merton College prayers. 1824 *HITCHINS & DREW Cornwall* II. 633 The 'surplis duty of this parish is now performed by the rector of Bisland. 1845 *Hood Surplis Question* 3 A very pretty public stir is making down at Exeter, about the 'surplis fashion. 1725 T. THOMAS in *MSS. Dk. Portland* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 129 The allowance of the Curate here. . . is twenty marks a year, and the 'surplis fees. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* iii. vii. 89 Whatsoever falls under the denomination of surplis-fees, for marriages or other ministerial offices of the church. 1818 *BENTHAM Ch. Eng.* 49 Surplis fees are unknown in Scotland. 1814 *BYRON io Lett. & Frls.* (1808) II. 395 There be some strange phrases in the prologue (the exhortation), which made me turn away, not to laugh in the face of the 'surpliseman. 1833 *LONDON ENCYCL. ARCHIT.* § 691 Five hat pins, or 'surplis pins, as they are called by upholsterers. 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 475 A gounce of clothe of golde, with side slevis, 'surplis-wise. 1505 *SPARKS Hawkins* 2nd Voy. (Hakl. Soc.) 54 Gownes of mosse. . . which they sowe together artificially, and make the same surplis-wise.

Surplised (sū'plisid), a. [f. prec. + -ED 2.] Wearing or vested in a surplis.

a. 1765 *Mallet Funeral Hymn* ii. As the surplid train draw near To this last mansion of mankind. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* vi. 262 The hundreds of surplid idlers that swelled the episcopal pageant. 1852 *Rock Ch. Fathers* III. 1. 371 Headed by coped and surplid choristers. 1871 *Echo* 6 Jan., in 180 (churches) the surplis is used in the pulpit, in 151 there are surplid choirs.

b. *fig.* Clothed in white.

1845 *KINGSLEY io Macm. Mag.* No. 246. 520 Frozen fields that surplid lie.

Surpling: see **SURPLE**.

Surplus (sū'plūs), s. and a. Pl. -uses (†-usses). Also 4-6 -plūs, 5 -ples, -plices, 5-6 -pluse. [a. AF., OF. *surplus*, sū'plūs (whence med. L. *superplus*) = Pr. *sobreplus*, ad. med. L. *superplus*, f. *super* SUPER-IV + *plus* more.] A. s. b.

1. What remains over and above what has been taken or used; an amount remaining in excess. † Also, (a) superfluity, superabundance.

c. 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* iv. 60 Pey gonoun trete Here prisoners to chaunge moost and lesse. And for the surplus, yeue sommes grete. c. 1407 *LYDG. Reson & Sens.* 5859 Only for to han victorie With-outte surplus of wyngyn. 1512-12 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 § 1 The Wever. . . shall . . . restore to the same Clothier the surplus of the same yerne. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* i. 1. 46 He hath faults (with surplus) to tye in expectation. 1611 — *Wint. T.* vi. iii. 7 It is a surplus of your Grace, which neuer My life may last to answer. 1665 *BUTLER Hud.* i. 1. 391 In th' Holsters. Two aged Pistols he did stow. Among the surplus of such meat As was in his Horse he could not get. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* vi. 585/1 In Case the future Produce of those Duties should amount to more than 800,000l. a Year, those Surpluses were by them . . . appropriated to the Civil List. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 236 In every prosperous community something more is produced than goes to the immediate support of the producer. 'This surplus forms the income of the landed capitalist. 1821 *CRAIG Lect. Drawing* etc. vii. 400 Pour the surplus of this liquid immediately away. 1827 *JARVIS Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 85 That where there was a direction to sell land for a particular purpose, the surplus did not form 'part of the personal estate, so as to pass by the residuary bequest. 1835 *LYTTON Rienzi* vi. i. A brief, sheeted steam bore its surplus into the lake. 1876 *JEVONS Prim. Pol. Econ.* 95 The rent of better land will consist of the surplus of its produce over that of the poorest cultivated land. 1879 *LUBBOCK Addr. Pol. & Educ.* vi. 125 We are slightly diminishing our Debt in two ways, by accidental surpluses and by terminable annuities. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 194 Fold the paper over the edge of frame and dooble down the surplus on the side.

1905 *Act 5 Edw. VII.* c. 17 § 5 Any surpluses. . . which may be effected by the saving of expenditure upon votes within the same department.

† 2. What remains to make up a whole; the remainder, the rest. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3675 Who therto may wynnen, ywisse, He of the surplus of the praye May lyfe to hopee to gette some daye. 1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* ii. ii. (MS. Bodl. 263) 97/2 Touching the surplus of his gouernance. . . In Iosephus his story ye may reade. c. 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* x. 272 There are com agayn but three hundred, and the surplus is all slayn or taken. c. 1500 *Ratis Raving* 1812 And al the surplus of the schame Scho wyll bere bauldly with the blam. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxvii. 323 To knowe the tokens of deth to the eode that be may denounce as well vnto the payente as vnto his frendes that they puruaye of the surplus. 1518 H. WATSON *Hist. Oliver of Castile* (Roxb.) C 3 b, Yf that thou haue not compassyon vpon me the surplus of my dayes shal be io angyssh. 1597 *BEAAR Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 539 Whatsoeuer punishments the wicked suffer before they die, they . . . must descend into the appointed place to receiue the surplus of their payments which is due vnto them. 1759 *MILLS tr. Duhamel's Husb.* ii. ii. 266, I left for the luserne, nine beds, . . . and destined the surplus to be sowed with wheat.

B. *attrib.*, passing into *adj.* That is in excess of what is taken, used, or needed.

1641 *Frls. Ho. Comm.* II. 177 What is fit to be done with the surplus Money. 1776 *ADAM Smith W. N.* i. xi. l. 203 They now exchange their surplus peltry, for blankets, fire-arms, and brandy. 1795 *VANCOUVER Agric. Esset* 181 To relieve the wet heavy woodlands of their surplus water. 1812 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gl. Brit.* 66 The annual value of the surplus produce of the land, and labour of England, which was then exported to foreign countries, amounted only to 4,086,087 l. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Rev.* i. l. (1881) 88 The natural law gets rid of surplus population. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 215/1 The fundamental principle of the Marx school. . . is the theory of 'surplus value'. . . the doctrine. . . that, after the labourer has been paid the wage necessary for the subsistence of himself and family, the surplus produce of his labour is appropriated by the capitalist who exploits it. 1893 J. A. HODGES *Elem. Photogr.* (1897) 109 Until all the surplus gelatine is expelled.

Surplusage (sū'plūsədz). Also 5 -plausage, 6 -plesage, (-plushach), 6-9 -plussage, 7 -plus(s)-adge. Also **SURPLUSAGE**. [ad. med. L. *superplusagium*, f. *superplus*: see prec. and -AGE. Cf. AF. *superplusage*, med. L. *superplusagium*.] I. = **SURPLUS** s. b.

c. 1407 *LYDG. Reson & Sens.* 6341 To refuse and voyde cleas. Of excess all surplusage. 1430-40 — *Bochas* v. xvi. (MS. Bodl. 263) 279/1 He took no heed of all the surplusage Of ther treasures. c. 1490 *HARROING Chron.* Proem xl. (MS. Arch. Seld. B. 10) lf. 8b, How of this Reame be noble gounours Haue kepte it. In victorie triumphe and surplusage. 1527 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) l. 28 The surplusage of the said money to dispose of my soule. c. 1530 *Songz, Carols*, etc. (E.E.T.S.) 77 Of this pore secte it is the vsage, Only to take bat nature may susteyn; Banysshyng clen all oþer surplusage. 1531 *Elvior Gov.* iii. viii, Fortitude. . . is a . . . meane between two extremities, the one is surplusage, the other is lacke. 1553 *Act 7 Edw. VI.* c. 1 § 13 Deluytering to the partie disreigned the surplusage and overplus of the valew of every such distres. 1579-80 *North Plutarch* (1595) 497 (*Sylla*) Catulus campe being plentifully victualled, they seot their store & surplusage vnto Marius soldiars. 1607 *WALKINGTON Optic Glass* 115 Any . . . cause that generates a surplusage of blood. 1637 *HERWOOD Royall King* l. Wks. 1874 VI. 6 You lead me with a surplusage Of complees deth to this thrice valiant Lord. 1670-1 *Act 22 & 23 Chas. II.* c. 10 § 5 To make distribution of the Surplusage of the Estate of any person dying intestate. 1696 *io Col. Rec. Pennsylvania* l. 494 The Surplusage for defraying the debts of the government. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus Rerum Mem.* II. xiii. 353 [They] tie them close. . . winding the Surplusage of the String about live. 1775 *JOHNSON West. Isl. Wks.* x. 410 The cattle to live wholly on the surplusage of the summer. 1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* iii. (1858) 255 The gifted man is he who sees the essential point, and leaves all the rest aside as surplusage. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 36 The documents were mere surplusage, the bishops exercising jurisdiction without them. 1883 *Times* (weekly ed.) 30 Mar. 5/3 Any other question might seem merely surplusage.

B. An excess or superabundance (of words); *spec. in Law*, a word, clause, or statement in an indictment or a plea which is not necessary to its adequacy.

a. 1530 J. HERWOOD *Love* (Brandl) 137 To abreuete the tyme and to exclude Surplusage of wordes. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Engl. Poessie* iii. xxii. (Arb.) 264 The Poet or makers speech becomes vicious. . . by nothing more than by vsing too much surplusage. 1649 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* ii. 245 The word. . . was a surplusage, for which no lodicment could lie. 1651 tr. *Kitchin's Courts Leet* (1657) 420 Formedoo of a house, and in the perclose of the Writ there is a house and meadow; and after view the Tenant cannot shew that in abatement, for that it is hut a Surplusage. 1798 *Term Rep.* VIII. 497 The word 'felociously' in this declaratioo is impertinent, and may be rejected as surplusage. 1851 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng.* i. 353 Nor is it surplusage to reiterate the same thought or fact. 1880 *MURHEAD Gains* Introd. p. xii, Options and surplusages in the MS. 1884 *Law Rep.* 25 Chanc. Div. 685 The reference to widowhood could not. . . be treated as surplusage, hot was the principal part of the condition. 1908 *Pittman's How to take Minutes* 33 Many minute books contain a surplusage of words.

2. = **SURPLUS** 2.

c. 1407 *LYDG. Reson & Sens.* 1763 Thou gested of me no more langage, I put al the surplusage In thyn vyne election After discrecion. 1430-40 — *Bochas* viii. xiv. (MS. Bodl. 263) 400/2 To conclude & leue the surplusage Io that bataile ded was maoy a koth. 1479-3 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 49/2 The surplusage of the price therof. . . to be delyvered to the

owner. a. 1523 *FABYAN Chron.* vi. civiii. (1811) 147 Of the hylynes of this martyr. . . the legende of Sayntes reportith the surplusage.

† **Surpoo'se**. *Obs.* Also *surpoo*. [a. Urdu سُرپوش *sarpōsh* = Pers. *serpūsh* veil, f. *ser* bead + *pish* covering.] A cover of a (silver) vessel.

1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 130 A Service in Plate covered with Embroidered Velvet over Noble Surpoo'ses or Covers. 1828 *Asiatic Costumes* 29 The tobacco. . . is put into the cibillum. . . covered with a massive and richly chased silver surpoo, or cover. 1829 *SHIFF Mem. Milit. Career* II. vi. 159 Tugging away at your hookah, find no smoke; a thief having purloined your silver chelam and surpoo.

† **Surprend**, v. *Obs.* rare. [ad. F. *surprendre* to SURPRISE.] *trans.* To surprise.

1549 *Eow. VI Lit. Rem.* (Roxb.) 227 The French King. . . sent. . . certain ships to surprend our shippes.

† **Surpress**, v. *Obs.* [Altered form of **SUPPRESS**, after *surprise* (beside *surprise*).] *trans.* = **SUPPRESS** v. 6.

1566 *GASCOIGNE Yocasta* Epil. 22 Thamhousien sonne doth oþer surresse his sire. 1577-82 *BRETTON Toyas Idle Head* Wks. (Grosart) l. 51/1 Some sayd, that Childreo should surressed be by feare. 1607 *WALKINGTON Optic Glass* 31 Not molested by this terrestrial masse, which otherwise will hce a burthen ready to surress the soul.

Surprisable (sū'prai'zəbl), a. [f. **SURPRISE** v. + -ABLE.]

1. That may be surprised; liable to surprise or unexpected attack.

a. 1639 *SPORTSWOOD Hist. Ch. Scot.* vi. (1677) 415 Upon intelligence that the Castle of Carlisle. . . was surprisable. 1654-66 *EARL ORRERY Parthen.* (1676) 52 Rendering us. . . the more secure, and consequently the more surprisable. 1865 *SWINBURNE Chastelard* iv. i. 150 Is not your spirit surprisable to sleep? Have you oo evil dreams?

† 2. Causing surprise, surprising. (*illiterate*.)

1782 *MRS BURNBY Cecilia* v. xii. A little mean-looking man. . . whispered. . . 'It's surprizable to me. . . you can behave so out of the way!'

Surprisal (sū'prai'zəl). Now rare or *Obs.* Also 6 -ysall, 6-7 -isall, 7 -izall, 7-8 -izal. [f. **SURPRISE** v. + -AL.] The act of surprising or state of being surprised; something that surprises.

1. = **SURPRISE** s. b. 1.

1591 *SPENSER Virg. Gnal* 536 Laertes sonne. . . boasts his good eueot In working of Strymonian Rheas fall, And eite in Dolons subtle surprisall. 1611 *SHEDD Hist. GA. Brit.* vii. xvii. § 4. 289 The surprisal of these three Cities, Gloucester, Bath, and Cirencester, 1620 in Foster *Eng. Factories Ind.* (1906) 222 Their to land our masters monies and goods, for whose surprisall the Portingalls fought. 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. a Theas.* (1629) 112 The siege and surprisall of Ierusalem by Titus and Vespasian. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 618 How to secure the Lady from surprisall. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* xxvi. 223 (heading) The Armes Surprisall of the King at Holmeby. 1757 *HUME Hist. GA. Brit.* II. ii. 192 (an. 1668) An insurrection was projected, together with a surprisal of the castle of Dohlin. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 213 Surrounded by hostile tribes, whose mode of warfare is by ambush and surprisal. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. GA. xviii. iii.* (1872) VII. 144 The Prussians. . . had nearly got into the place by surprisal.

2. = **SURPRISE** s. b. 2; occas. sudden lapse (*into*). 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* ix. xiv. 743 One. . . who by the Sunnes surprisall, was turned into a Nightingale. a. 1631 *DONNE Sermon.* Gen. iii. 21 (1649) II. 442 Though the belly, the howels of sio, in soddeo surprisals, and ehuillions. . . of our concupiscencies, be subject to him [sc. the devil]. a. 1639 [see *SUOON* s. b. 2]. 1647 *SPRIGGE Anglia Rediv.* II. ii. (1854) 76 A sudden surprisal of the tide called the Eager, where he very narrowly escaped drowning. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 245 Less wilfully transgressing he pretend Surprisal, unadmoist, unforeward. 1675 *OWEN Indwelling Sin* iii. (1732) 27 His [sc. David's] great surprisal into Sin was after . . . manifold Experiences of God. 1683 *KENNETT tr. Erasmus on Folly* (1709) 125 They will divert them with sport and mirth, lest they should. . . be damped with the surprisal of sober thoughts.

3. = **SURPRISE** s. b. 3.

1660 *Trial Regis.* 18, I do desire some time to consider of it: for it is a great Surprisal. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pard.* iii. vi. (1713) 388 It can be oo surprisal to Almighty God who foreknows all things from the beginning. 1799 *Mrs. J. WEST Tale of Times* I. 89 My lady stopped his exordium. . . by one of those sweet surprisals in which. . . she abounded. 1843 *Tait's Mag.* X. 168 It is usually a rather melancholy surprisal.

† 4. = **SURPRISE** s. b. 4. *Obs.*

1654 *LOVEDAY tr. Calprenede's Cassandra* ii. 95 In a rupture of joy, surprisall, and astonishment. 1674 in *Phoenix* (1721) l. 297 It is easy to imagine how great the surprisal of our Embassador was, when they receiv'd this Answer. a. 1814 *Witness* ii. iii. in *New Brit. Theatre* I. 22 In the sad surprisal to behold, A thing so miserable human still.

Surprise (sū'prai'z), s. b. Forms: see the verb; also 6 *Sc.* surpris, 9 *Sc.* seerpreeso. [a. AF., OF. *surprise* (= It., Sp. *sorpresa*, Pg. *sorpresa*), pa. pple. fem., used subst., of *surprendre*: see next. Cf. the earlier **SURPRISE** s. b.]

1. *Mil.* The (or an) act of assailing or attacking unexpectedly or without warning, or of taking by this means; sudden attack or capture of a fort, a body of troops, etc. that is unprepared; † formerly also in more general sense, seizure (of a person, a place, or spoil).

1457 *HARROING Chron.* in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Oct. (1912) 747 The wyrmers had it all without surprise. 1523 *Ref. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 196/2 Odiosissime et inaturalis surprisioalis he surpris, captivitas, restrictiois le restrainte regie persone. 1617 *MORISON Ith.* ii. 159 Carefull watches against sallies

or surprises of the Enemy. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarchy* ii. 81 Aeneas carried his household gods into Italy, after the surprise and combustion of Troy. 1645 PAGITT *Heretogr.* i. 11 The surprise of Munster [which had been besieged 18 months]. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* xii. 193 Nor doe I think, that by the surprise of my Letters, I have lost any more theso so many papers. 1704 *Swift Batt. Bks.* Misc. (1711) 259 Resolving by Policy or Surprise, to attempt some neglected Quarter of the Antients Army. 1772 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 129/1 Those taken prisoners in the surprise of the baggage. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., When it is found expedient to attempt a surprise in the field, a sufficient number of men must be collected for the purpose. 1879 *Froude Caesar* xiv. 203 A fortified camp, capable of resisting surprises. *Ibid.* 220 The surprise was complete: the Roman army was in confusion.

2. *gen.* The (or an) act of coming upon one unexpectedly, or of taking unawares; a sudden attack. Now rare or Obs. exc. as in b.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. 131 The guiltiness of my minde, the sodaine surprise of my powers. 1609 *Tourneure Funeral Poem* 439 Where sodaine dangers with a fierce access Have made surprise upon him. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 135 Neither packe nor chest is free from their [sc. insects'] surprises. 1796 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) IV. 394 This is no casual error, no lapse, no sudden surprise. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 193 What deer have to arm themselves most against is surprise.

b. To take by surprise († at a surprise): to come upon unexpectedly, take unawares; hence, to astonish by unexpectedness: = SURPRISE v. 3, 5. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Upstar* Wks. 1730. i. 78 To hinder the wicked from attacking you by surprise. 1691 tr. *Emiliann's Observ.* Journ. Naples 205 He might always be sure of his Blow, and could never be taken at a Surprise. 1806 J. BERRSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (ed. 3) II. vii. A rushy pool, which takes you by surprise. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. 11. 365 That he was taken by surprise is true. But he had twelve hours to make his arrangements. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* II. xx. 338 This statement, I confess, took me by surprise. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 482 Richard took the kingdom by surprise.

† c. An attack of illness; a sudden access of emotion. Obs.

1670 W. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 480 She. was at the time of her surprise actually intending the proposal. 1697 *COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj.* 1 (1709) 120 In the Heat and Surprise of Passion. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* II. (Globe) 330 An Excess of Joy, a Surprise of Joy.

3. Something that takes one by surprise; an unexpected occurrence or event; anything unexpected or astonishing.

1592 *Arden of Feversham* iii. 111. 30 Such great impression tooke this fond surprise. God graunt this vision beedme me any good. 1670 *CORROR Esperance* III. xii. 639 He was in Bed, when this news came to him; and doubtless it was convenient for him, that it should find him in that posture, the better to resist so strange a surprise. 1770 *FOOTE Lame Lover* III. 69 My being here was as much a surprise upon Miss Charlott as—. 1772 *PRIESTLEY Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 278 They are never any surprise to us. 1870 *MOZLEY Univ. Sermon* iv. (1876) 91 Surprises of this kind here. Look like auguries of a greater surprise in the next world. 1879 S. C. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* iv. 97 Egypt, it has been well said, is the land of surprises.

b. *spec.* A fancy dish, or an ingredient of a dish, a present, or the like, designed to take one by surprise.

1708 W. KING *Cookery* v. A Surprise is... a disb... which promising little from its first appearance, when open abounds with all sorts of variety. 1833 *HARPER'S Mag.* Jan. 240/1 One lady... worked day and night... to achieve her various 'surprises'. 1883 'J. S. WINTER' *Boatle's Child.* xi, We want you to make us a surprise to pot Father's Christmas present in. 1893 *EARL DUNMORE Pamirs* II. 233 Plates of hot dough, with all sorts of juicy surprises inside them.

4. The feeling or emotion excited by something unexpected, or for which one is unprepared. † a. Alarm, terror, or perplexity, caused by a sudden attack, calamity, or the like. Obs.

1608 *SHAKS Per.* III. ii. 17 Our lodgings... Shooke as the earth did quake... Pure surprise and feare, made me to quite the house. 1722 *DE FOE Plague* (1754) 221, I have seen them in strange Agitations and Surprises on this Account. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Sermon* xvi. 496 Every thing... conspires to fill the soul with gloom and melancholy, nay with the greatest surprise and consternation. 1816 *SCOTT Antig.* xxvii, My lord has been in sic a distress, and sic seerpresse, as I ne'er saw maio in my life.

b. The feeling or mental state, akin to astonishment and wonder, caused by an unexpected occurrence or circumstance.

1685 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 20 The Vizier, faining a kind of surprise, And what, said he, Are those Gentlemen still here? 1743 *Pococke Descr. East I.* II. v. 122 We went on to the north, the Nile running through the rocks... I ask'd them when we should come to the cataract, and to my great surprise they told me, that was the cataract. 1793 *SHEENSTONE Ess. Wks.* 1765 II. 214 Surprise quickens enjoyment, and expectation banishes surprise. 1822 *SCOTT Nigel* x, Lord Dalgarino expressed much surprise at understanding that Nigel proposed an instant return to Scotland. 1908 G. K. CHESTERTON *Orthodoxy* III. (1909) 52 By asking for pleasure, he lost the chief pleasure; for the chief pleasure is surprise.

with a. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 357 P. 8 Circumstances which give a delightful Surprise to the Reader. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxvii, She looked with a surprise on Annette. 1893 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *Roden's Corner* xiii. 138 Cornish... looked at the printed words with a vague surprise.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *surprise attack*, *target*, *turn*, *visit*; *surprise packet*, a sealed packet with contents designed to surprise, sold at a trivial price;

also *fig.*; *surprise-party*, (a) a body of troops for an unexpected attack; (b) *U.S.* and *Colonial*, a party who meet by agreement at a friend's house without invitation, bringing provisions with them; *surprise-piece*, a part of the mechanism of a repeating watch (see *quat.*).

1900 *Daily News* 4 Aug. 6/1 Our *surprise attacks only surprised ourselves by the thoroughness of the enemy's preparation for them. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Sept. 3/2 There is a dash of the 'surprise packet'—if the expression may pass—about this bulky volume. 1841 *LEVER C. O'Malley* xiv. 235 Three cavalry regiments... intended for a *surprise party. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* iv, Now, then, for a surprise-party! 1872 SCHNELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 236 On such an occasion friends and parishioners appear suddenly—for it is generally a surprise-party at the same time—at the parsonage. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 254 'Surprise Piece...', a loose plate under the quarter snail of a repeating watch which prevents the quarter rack reaching the snail if the mechanism is set going at the hour. 1894 *United Service Mag.* Oct. 39 Practice at *surprise targets appearing suddenly at unknown ranges. 1891 *CONST. MACLEWEN Three Wom. in One Boat* 72 *Surprise-turns and crooked bends make you, if you know your river, as crafty as any old fox. 1891 *Br. W. How* in F. D. How *Memo.* xxiii. (1898) 323, I... paid them a *surprise visit.

b. *Bell-ringing*. Applied to certain complicated methods of change-ringing.

1874 *BANISTER Change Ringing* 16 New Doubles... may be rung by a system generally adopted by experienced ringers in surprise methods. *Ibid.* 58 London Surprise Major. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 521/2 A variety of 'plain methods' and 'Trebble Bob methods', among the latter being the so-called 'Surprise' methods, the most complicated and difficult of all.

Surprise (sŭprīz), v. Also 5-6 *surpryse*, 6-9 *surprize*, (7-*pryze*, -*price*). [*f.* AF., OF. *surpris-e*, pa. pple. of *surprendre* (= Pr. *sobre*, *sorprendre*, It. *sorprendere*, Sp. *sorprender*, Pg. *sorprender*):—med. L. *superprendre*, **præhendere*: see *SUR-* and *PREHEND*, and cf. the composition of *over-take*. See also the earlier *SURPRISE* and *SOSPRISE*.]

1. *trans.* To 'take hold of' or affect suddenly or unexpectedly.

† a. Chiefly *pass.* To be seized with (or of) a desire, emotion, etc., a disease or illness. Obs.

1485 *CAXTON Chas. Gt.* 231 Thenne gannellon was surprised with thys fals auarice. 1490 — *Eneydos* vi. 28 He shall be soo surprised wyth angre and furyouse woodnes. 1500 *Melusine* i. 10 He was so surprised of her loue that he coude nat holde contenance. 1570 *FOX E. & M.* (ed. 2) II. 995/2 The ruler... who surprised with lyke pride and disdain... caused his cappe to be hanged vp vpon a pole, charging... all... to do obaysance to the cappe. 1576 *FLEETING Panopli. Epist.* 315 My mynde being surprised with sorrow. 1594 *PLAT Jewell* II. tit. 17 [They] were suddenly surprised with a great loosnesse. 1611 *Bible Isa.* xxxiii. 14 The sinners in Zion are afraid, fearefulness hath surprised the hypocrites. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* II. 206 He was surprised with a burning feuer. 1667 *MILTON P.* L. II. 753 All on a sudden miserable pain surpris'd thee. *Ibid.* v. 774 Them unexpected joy surpris'd. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 10 Apr. 1666, Visited Sir William D'Oyley, surpris'd with a fit of apoplexie. 1720 *DE FOE Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 39 Surprised with joy at the motion.

† b. To overcome, overpower (the mind, will, heart); to captivate. Obs.

1474 *CAXTON Chasse* III. vi. (1883) 132 So that ye wyn or drynke surprise hym and overcome his brayn. 1481 — *Myrroure* i. v. 26 The moneye hath so surpris'd them that they may extend to none other thing. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* III. i. 10 The eare-deaff'ning Voyce o'th' 'Snakes', so surpris'd my Sence, That I was nothing. 1621 *ELING Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 84, I may be surpris'd with error, but not corrupted. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* II. 14 A fair skin surpriseth a fleshly heart. 1676 *DRYDEN Aureng.* IV. i, Power, like new Wine, does your weak Brain surprize. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* (Chandos Classics) 17 So... temperate, that I have heard he had never been surpris'd by excess.

c. *absol.* or *intr.*

a. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 8 Feb. 1645, The vapours ascend so hot that entering with the body erect you will even faint with excessive perspiration, but stooping lower as suddaine a cold surprizes.

2. *Mil.*, etc. To assail or attack suddenly and without warning; to make an unexpected assault upon (a place, body of troops, person, etc. that is unprepared); † to take or capture in this way.

a. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 222 b, By some gyle or engyne sodainly to trap and surprize the erle. 1611 *Bible Jer.* xlviii. 41 Kerioth is taken, and the strong holds are surpris'd. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 29 His march was secret enough, though he hastened it to surprize Surat. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* III. xv. (Roxh.) 27/1 Lowe built boats... which... will strike to the sides of great shippes, and with their guns... either suddenly surprize the same or sieke it. 1709 *STEELE Teller* No. 1 P. 8 The Eaemy had formed a Design to surprize two Battalions of the Allies. 1803 JANE PORTER *Theodyssey* (1831) 16 A plan was laid for surprizing and taking the royal person. 1808 *SCOTT Life Dryden* D. 5's Wks. 1821 I. 173 A man, surpris'd in the dark and beaten by Russians, loses no honour by such a misfortune. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1877) I. vi. 459 Every effort to take or surprize the Norman outpost was rendered hopeless. 1888 J. F. MAURICE *Milit. Hist. Cambr.* 1822 xii. 73 An army suddenly attacked within the lines which it had reckoned upon to ward off its eoemy is in a military sense surpris'd.

† b. *gen.* To capture, seize; to take possession of by force; to take prisoner. Obs.

1528 *SHAKS. Tit. A. I.* I. 284 Treason my Lord, Launias is surpris'd. 1593 — *Hen. VI.* IV. ix. 8 Is the Traitor Cade surpris'd? 1666 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Justice* ix. 41 Some he

beheaded, others banisht, and all their goods were surpris'd. *Ibid.* xv. 65 Surprizing the kingdom to himself. 1632 *LITTONOV Trav.* III. 94 When Nigropont, and diuerse other Iles were surpris'd from the Venetians. 1661 *Act 13 Chas. II.* c. 9 § 6 Ships which shall be surpris'd or seized as prize. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* XII. 453 He [sc. Messiah]... there shall surprise The Serpent, Prince of aire, and drag in Chaines Through all his realme. 1799 *SHERIDAN Pizarro* II. i, A servant of mine, I hear is missing, whether surpris'd or treacherous I know not.

† c. 1592 *KYD Sp. Trag.* III. x. 90 Thy tresses, Ariadnes twines, Wherewith my libertie thou hast surpris'd.

† d. To hold in one's power, occupy. Obs.

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 24 Considering... that the Isle of Rhodoss... is surpris'd by the Turke. 1607 *DEKKER & WEBSTER Sir T. Wyatt* A 2 b, With me, that in my handes, Surprise the Soueraigntie.

† d. To rescue or deliver as by force, 'snatch' (from something). Obs. rare-1.

1687 *Lord. Gaz.* No. 2258/2 As also in your unparalleled Clemency, by which you have surpris'd your distressed Subjects from the jaws of Ruine.

3. To come upon unexpectedly; to take unawares; to take or catch in the act; hence *fig.* to find or discover (something) suddenly, to detect.

1592 *Soliman & Pers.* II. ii. 264 If the Government Surprise me here, I die by marshall law. 1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. France* XII. 22 The Italian scieog himself surpris'd.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelst's Trav.* 244 We were surpris'd by a calm, which kept us in the same place all that day. 1665 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 168 A meeting at Wrexham surpris'd... some payd y^d some went to prison for 3 months accord. to the Act. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 2 Feb. 1665, I saw a masq perform'd at Court by 6 gentlemen and 6 ladies, surprizing his Majesty, it being Candlemas-day. 1726 *POPE Odys.* XIX. 686 Ulysses will surprize the unfinish'd game. 1803-6 *Worows. Ode Intim.* *Immort.* 148 High instincts before which our mortal Nature Did tremble like a guilty Thing surpris'd. 1879 J. GRANT in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 96/1 In order to surprize Nature in her wonders, he was wont to perambulate the garden... lantern in hand. 1880 *GROVE Dict. Mus.* I. 202/1 note, In the Finale... we almost surprize the change of style in the act of being made. 1886 *RUSKIN Praterila* II. vi. 193, I never travelled in bad weather unless surpris'd by it. 1890 *MAARTENS Sir F. Aveling* xv, He had surpris'd an ugly secret about a Government tender.

† b. ? To 'overtake', anticipate. Obs. rare-1.

1597 *NASHE Pragmat.* A 4, The effects cannot surprize the cause.

† c. *causatively*. To introduce unexpectedly, 'spring' upon some one. Obs. rare-1.

1769 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 75/1 To support the re-election, lest any candidate in the opposite interest should have been... attempted to be surpris'd upon the county.

† 4. To implicate or ensnare (a person) as by a sudden proposal or disclosure. Obs.

1642 *SLINGSBY Diary* (1836) 91 Not willing to use his old friendship... in a way to surprize his judgments. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* IX. 354 Least by some faire appeering good surpris'd She [sc. Reason] dictate false, and misinforme the Will. 1702 *VANBRUGH False Friend* v. 1, If I did not know he was in love with Leonora, I could be easily surpris'd with what he has told me.

b. To lead unawares, betray into doing something not intended.

1666 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 5), To *Surprise*, to lead a Man into an Error, by causing him to do a thing over hastily. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 112 P. 3 If by chance he has been surpris'd into a short Nap at Sermon. 1742 *Act 15 Geo. II.* c. 30 Persons who have the Misfortune to become Lunatics, may... be liable to be surpris'd into unsuitable Marriages. 1818 *SCOTT Art. Midd.* II, Many... whose feelings surpris'd them into a very natural interest in his behalf. 1873 *BLACK PR. Thule* xvii, He had never yet met any woman who had so surpris'd him into admiration.

5. To affect with the characteristic emotion caused by something unexpected; to excite to wonder by being unlooked-for. † Formerly also in stronger sense (cf. *SURPRISE sb.* 4 a), to astonish or alarm; also, to excite to admiration. Often *pass.*, const. at († with) or inf.; colloq. to be surpris'd at = to be scandalized or shocked at.

1655 *Theophrastus* 103 Alexandro acquainted him with the occasion of their coming thither, with which he was exceedingly surpris'd at first. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 248 They... have Secrets which surprize the most knowing, many thinking them to be knacks of Magick. 1692 *L'ESTRANGE Fabler* lxxi, People were not so much Frighted, as they were Surpris'd at the Biggness, and Uncouth Deformity of the Camel. 1719 *Dr. FOE Crusoe* I. (Globe) 156, I was exceedingly surpris'd with the Print of a Man's naked Foot on the Shore. 1768 *GOLDSM. Good-m. Man* III. i, You'll be surpris'd, Sir, with this visit. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xlvii, The apparition of the dead comes not... to terrify or to surprize the timid. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xxx, Machriar... was surpris'd at the degree of agitation which Balfour displayed. 1831 T. HOOK *Parson's Dau.* III. vi, 'You surprize me.' 'I tell you truth,' said George. 1860 *TYNOLL Glac.* I. xii. 88, I was surpris'd... to find some veins of white ice. 1908 R. BACOT A. *Cuthbert* xxi. 256 And yet you talk our language well—really very well. I am agreeably surpris'd.

absol. 1684 *EARL ROSCOM. Ess. Transl. Verse* 146 On sure Foundations let your Fabrick Rise, and with inviting Majesty surprize. 1787 *COWPER Charity* 544 The turns are quick, the polish'd points surprize. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* II. (1846) 30 It is, to be doubted, whether any class of Society be so strictly moral [as the poor]. The statement may at first surprize.

† 6. *Cookery*. To dress or serve in the manner of a 'surprise'. Obs.

1769 Mrs. RAFFALD *Eng. Househpr.* (1778) 103 A Shoulder of Mutton surpris'd.

Surrection (sū'rek'shən). *rare*. Also *surreccion*, *-ecion*, *6 -ecyon*, *-eccion*, *-exyon*. [ad. late L. *surrectio*, *-ōnem*, n. of action f. *surrect*, *surgere* to rise. Cf. OF. *surrection*.]

† 1. A rising in rebellion, insurrection. *Obs.*
 1418 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 247 To shape sodeyn surreccion Agaynst oure liege lord kyng. 1516 in Arnolde Chron. (1881) p. 1, Y^e surrexion of vacahondis, and prentysys, agaynst straungers. 1528 Ld. SANDYS Let. Wolsey q Mar. (Publ. Rec. Off.), If there be eny such surrection.. I shall doo the best may lye in me to pacifie theym.

2. Rising (in general). *Obs.* exc. as *nonce-wd.* after *resurrection*.

1509 HAWES Past. Pleas. (Percy Soc.) 191 The mornyng was past, But Africus Ausier made surrection, Blowing his hellowes. 1599 A. M. tr. Gabilhouer's Bk. Physicke 55/2 Sepulche the same, agaynste the surrection of the Sunne. 1845 BROWNSON Wkly. V. 342 It would not be a re-surrection, but a simple surrection.

Surreine (sū'rein). Also *7 -ein*, *-ine*. [? f. SUR- + F. *reine* queen. (Cf. *sur-belheur*, a variety of apple.)] A variety of pear.

1629 PARKINSON Parad. (1904) 593 The Surreine is no very good pear. 1654 EVELYN Kal. Hort. (1679) 36 Pears.. Squish, Surrein, Dagobert. 1873 J. Scott's Orchardist 409 (Pears) Rameau (Sur Reine, Surpasse Reine)... It was raised by Van Mons about 1825.

† **Surreined**, *phl. a. Obs. rare*. [Of uncertain formation: generally taken to be f. SUR- + REINED *phl. a.*] Of a horse: Over-ridden, overworked.
 1599 SHAKS. Hen. V. III. v. 19 A Drench for sur-reyn'd lades. 1601 (?) MARSTON Pasquil & Kath. iv. 44 A surreinde laded wit, but a rubbes on.

Surrejoin (sū'rejoi'n). *v. Law*. [Back-formation f. next, after *rejoin*.] *intr.* (or with *obj. cl.*) To reply, as a plaintiff, to the defendant's rejoinder; to make a rejoinder. Also *transf.*

1594 WEST 2nd Pt. Symbol. c. 75 They may the plaintiff surrejoin to the second rejoinder. c. 1640 J. SMYTH Lives Berkeleys (1883) I. 103 Salisbury surrejoynes and saith, That he never took the Earle Marischall for his dettor. 1855 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. xi. 11. 64 Instead of acquiescing in his first thoughts, he replied on himself, rejoined on himself, and surrejoined on himself. 1883 LAW REP. II. Q. B. Div. 583 The plaintiff surrejoined that the 35s. was not a reasonable fine. 1890 FALL MALL G. 2 July 3/1 Mr. Arthur Palmer surrejoins about 'What I saw at Tel-el-Kehir', generally returning the compliment of mendacity all round.

Surrejoinder (sū'rejoi'ndər). *Law*. [f. SUR- + REJOINER.] In old common-law pleading, a plaintiff's reply to the defendant's rejoinder. Also *transf.* an answer to a rejoinder or reply (in general).

The order of the pleadings is: plaintiff's declaration, defendant's plea, plaintiff's replication, defendant's rejoinder, plaintiff's surrejoinder, defendant's rebuttal, plaintiff's surrebuttal.

1542-3 Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII. c. 27 § 50 The Prenotarye to have for the replication, rejoynre, surrejoynre, for everye of them if they be enrolled. 1644 FRYNKE & WALKER Fienes's Trial 47 The whole three dayes first defence being made intirely together, and then the Reply, Rejoinder, and Surrejoinder thereunto. 1633 LUTTRELL Brief Rel. (1857) I. 236 The attorney generall hath pleaded in surrejoinder to the city of London's rejoinder to the quo warranto against their charter. 1770 [see SURREBUTTER]. 1886 W. E. NORMIS My Friend Tim I. 70 To make such a rejoinder as that would only have been to expose myself to a surrejoinder which it would have been.. futile to attempt to rebut. 1903 MORLEY Gladstone II. v. III. 43 Mr. Gladstone.. was too much in earnest to forego rejoinder and even surrejoinder.

† **Surrend**, *v. Obs. rare*. [ad. OF. *surrendre* to SURRENDER.] *trans.* = SURRENDER *v.* in quot. c. 1475 used = give back, restore (cf. REND *v.* 3). 1450 Rolls of Parlt. V. 181/2 If any persone.. hadde estate.. of the yifte or graunte by Letters Patentes of any of youre Progenitours, and hafe surrendid [error for surrended] the said Letters Patentes in to youre Chauncery.. to he cancelled. c. 1475 L'arteyan 4936 I can nocht .. werke ne labour soo As tho mortall der lif to surrend.

Surrender (sū'rendər). *sb.* Also *5 sure-render*, *6 surrendre*. [a. AF. *surrender*, = OF. *surrendre*, inf. used as sb.: see next.] The action or an act of surrendering.

1. *Law*. a. The giving up of an estate to the person who has it in reversion or remainder, so as to merge it in the larger estate; e.g. the giving up of a lease before its expiration; *spec.* the yielding up of a tenancy in a copyhold estate to the lord of the manor for a specified purpose; *transf.* a deed by which such surrender is made.

1487 Rolls of Parlt. VI. 394/1 Determination of the States.. by Deth.. or by any other wise then by Surrender. 1512 Knarob. Wills (Surtees) I. 4, I will that my seoffees make a sufficient and lawful estate, by surrender or otherwise. 1523 FITZHERB. Surv. 14 Surrenders of landes holden by the yerde. 1535 Act 27 Hen. VIII. c. 27 § 7 The said Chauncellour shall have power.. to take surrendre of any leases. 1583 MELBANK Philotimus Xiv b, I have wastfully spent.. the surrender of my fathers landes. 1590 WEST Symbol. i. II. § 311 An Instrument of Surrender is an instrument testifying.. that the particular tenant of landes.. doth.. agree, that he which hath the next immediate remainder or reversion thereof shall also have the particular estate of the same in possession. 1628 COKE On Litt. 338 If a man make a Lease for years to begin at Michaelmasse next, this future interest cannot be surrendred, because there is no Reversion wherein it may drowne, but by a Surrender in Law it may be drowne. As if the Lessee before Michaelmasse take a new Lease for years..

this is a Surrender in Law of the former Lease. 1679-88 Money's Secr. Serv. Chas. II & Jas. II (Camden) 69 For the charge of a surrender made by Lord Arundell of Trevice, and inrolling the same, 300. 1766 BLACKSTONE Comm. II. 365 Surrender.. the yielding up of the estate by the tenant into the hands of the lord, for such purposes as in the surrender are expressed. 1818 CRUISE Digest (ed. 2) I. 277 A term cannot be merged by surrender till the tenant has entered. 1825 Act 6 Geo. IV. c. 16 § 3 If any such Trader shall.. make.. any fraudulent Surrender of any of his Copyhold Landes.

b. The giving up of letters patent granting an estate or office; *Hist.* the yielding up of tithes in Scotland to the Crown.

1557 Test. Ebor. (Surtees) VI. 261 Upon dewe surrender mayde to my handes of the other sayde severall patentes. 1628 Sc. Acts Chas. I (1890) V. 189/1 Such of his Majesties Subjects as had right to whatsoever erection of, Teinds and others forsaids who should make surrender thereof in his Majesties hands. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE Chas. I (1655) 126 His.. Commission of Surrenders of Superiorities and Tithes, by which the Ministers and Land-owners were bought out.. from the Clientele and Vassallage of the Nobility and Laique Patrons. 1662 HUGHES Abridgm. Law III. 1904/2 Of Surrender of the King's Letters Patentes, what shall be said a good Surrender of them, and what not. 1729 JACON Law Dict. s. v. A Surrender may be made of Letters Patent to the King, to the End he may grant the Estate to whom he pleases.

c. The action of surrendering to bail.

1710 PALMER Proceris to The Bail has a sort of Custody and Command of the Prisoner. A Surrender is our Discharge.

d. The giving up by a bankrupt of his property to his creditors or their assignees; also, his due appearance in the bankruptcy court for examination, as formerly required by the bankruptcy acts.

1745 De Foe's Eng. Tradesman vii. (1841) I. 48 Upon his honest and faithful surrender of his affairs, he shall be set at liberty. 1766 BLACKSTONE Comm. II. 481 In case the bankrupt absconds.. between the time of the commission issued, and the last day of surrender, he may by warrant.. be committed to the county goal. 1825 Act 6 Geo. IV. c. 16 § 112 If any Person.. declared Bankrupt, shall not.. surrender himself to them [sc. Commissioners], and sign or subscribe such Surrender, and submit to be examined before them.. [he] shall be deemed guilty of Felony.

e. † (a) See quot. 1755. (b) The abandonment of an insurance policy by the party assured on receiving part of the premiums.

Surrender value, the amount payable to an insured person on his surrendering his policy.

1755 MAGENS Insurances II. 92 When any Goods or Ships that are insured, happen to be lost.. then the Assured is obliged to abandon such Goods or Ship to the Benefit of the Assurers, before he can demand any Satisfaction from them. The Surrender must be made by Notice in writing, by the Messenger of the maritime Court. 1830 ENCYCL. BRIT. XIII. 179/1 The surrender value to be allowed for a policy which is to be given up should be less than the reserve value. 1887 J. HENRY Handbk. Life Assurers (ed. 2) 51 The value to be offered by the office for a surrender of the policy.

2. The giving up of something (or of oneself) into the possession or power of another who has or is held to have a claim to it; *esp.* (*Mil.*, etc.) of combatants, a town, territory, etc. to an enemy or a superior. In wider sense: Giving up, resignation, abandonment.

c. 1485 Digby Myst. Christ's Burial 301 To his fadere, for vs he made a surender. 1560 DAVIS tr. Sleidan's Comm. 354 The Senate refused to make surrender or to receive a power into the cite. *Ibid.* 400 Albeit they were layde at with many weapons, yete took they it by surrender. 1588 SHAKS. L. L. I. I. 138 To speake.. About surrender vp of Aquitaine. 1633 T. STAFFORD Pac. Hib. II. xxv. (1821) 452 Which they did not deliver unto him as a Surrender, but to shew and manifest their Duitys. 1667 MITON P. L. IV. 494 With eyes Of conjugal attraction unrepov'd, And meek surrender. 1689 Sc. Acts Will. & M. (1875) XII. 54/2 That at the surrender of the castle beavenews be guarded by the town guards. 1790 BURKE Rev. France 83 That he may secure some liberty, he makes a surrender in trust of the whole of it. 1795 ALISON Anecd. IV. Pitt II. xxx. 145 That a repeal of the Stamp Act would be a surrender of the authority of the British Legislature over the Colonies. 1856 KANE Arctic Expl. I. xviii. 353 Nothing depresses.. so much as a surrender of the approved and habitual forms of life. 1862 STANLEY Jew. Ch. (1877) I. xx. 386 Sacrifice.. consists.. in the perfect surrender of a perfect Will and Life. 1871 FREEMAN Norm. Cong. (1876) IV. xviii. 206 [The terms of peace] did not involve the surrender or driving out of the English exiles. 1915 E. BEVERIDGE North-West iv. 38 Although offering surrender, all were slain.

b. *Cards*. In the game of ombre, the act of throwing up one's hand and paying one's forfeit to the pool instead of to an adversary.

1874 H. H. GIBBS Ombre (1878) 32 Surrender was formerly not allowed in English play.

† 3. An act of rendering (thanks). *Obs. rare*—1. 1594 in Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ. V. 233 To give to his temporal benefactors a sweet surrender of thanks.

Surrender (sū'rendər). *v.* Also *5 sōrendre*, *6 surrendre*, *Sc. surrender*. [a. AF. *surrender* = OF. *surrendre* (13th c.), f. SUR- + SURRENDRE to RENDRE. The Anglo-L. equivalents were *superreddere* (c. 1400) and *sursum reddere* (13th c.).

In the retention of the inflexion of the AF. inf. this word follows RENDRE *v.*; cf. TENDER *v.* 1.]

1. *Law*. a. *trans.* To give up (an estate) to one who has it in reversion or remainder; *spec.* to give up (a copyhold estate) to the lord of the manor, either by way of relinquishing it or of conveying it to another.

1465 Mann. & Househ. Exp. (Roxb.) 343 Thomas Edmund

of Douercoorte sōrendryd into John Sparre.. alle the londre.. that he hatte. 1544 tr. Littleton's Tenures i. ix. 161, Yf he will alen hys lande to another, him behoueth after some custome to surrendre the tenementes in some court &c into the lordes handes. 1606 MUMF. de Melros (Bann.) 658 To.. surrender vpeif and ouergeif All land hail be maner place of Melrosse.. In the handis of oure said soueraine lord. 1766 BLACKSTONE Comm. II. 144 If I grant a lease to A for the term of three years, and after the expiration of the said term to B for six years, and A surrenders or forfeits his lease at the end of one year, B's interest shall immediately take effect. 1800 ADDISON's Rep. 12 The award was.. that a lease should be surrendred. 1895 DIGBY Real Prop. (1876) 378 He may at common law surrender his estate to the remainderman or reversioner by simple deed.

absol. 1628 COKE On Litt. i. 59 Euerie Copiholder may surrender in Court and need not allege any custome therefore. 1818 CRUISE Digest (ed. 2) VI. 54 If a person devises a copyhold for the benefit of persons of this kind, without surrendering to the use of his will. 1845 STEPHEN Comm. Law Eng. (1874) I. 524 The under-lessees (by refusing to surrender, in their turn, not withstanding they had covenanted to do so).

b. To give up (letters patent, tithes) into the hands of the sovereign. (Cf. SURRENDER sb. 1 b.)

1473 Rolls of Parlt. VI. 82/1 He to surrender uppe unto us his seid Letters Patentes. 1628 Sc. Acts Chas. I (1890) V. 189/2 That all superiorities of Erections should be freely re-gined and surrendred in his Majesties handes without any composition. 1662 HUGHES Abridgm. Law III. 1906/8 It was found.. That G. did Surrender and Restore the said Letters Patentes, in Chancery, to be cancelled.

c. *refl.* or *intr.* of a bankrupt: To appear in the bankruptcy court for examination.

1707 Lond. Gaz. No. 43874 He being declared a Bankrupt, is required to surrender himself. 1766 BLACKSTONE Comm. II. 481 At the third meeting, at farthest, the bankrupt.. must surrender himself personally to the commissioners. 1825 Act 6 Geo. IV. c. 16 § 117 The Bankrupt shall be free from Arrest or Imprisonment by any Creditor in coming to surrender. 1845 POLSON in ENCYCL. METROP. II. 835/1 If he fails.. to surrender himself, and submit to be examined before the court, or upon examination does not discover all his.. estate.

d. *trans.* Of a bail: To produce (the principal) in court at the appointed time. Also *intr.* or *refl.* of the principal, usually in phr. *to surrender to one's bail*.

1747 VINER Abridgm. Law & Equity III. 499 An Action of Debt was brought on the Recognizance against the Bail, and the Principal was surrender'd. *Ibid.*, On a Suggestion that the Defendant had surrender'd himself in Discharge of his Bail. 1835 PENNY Cycl. III. 288/1 Unless they, the bail, pay the costs and money recovered for him, or surrender him to custody. 1848 Act 11 & 12 Vict. c. 42 § 23 Justice of the Peace may.. admit such Person to Bail, and.. shall take the Recognizance of the said accused Person and his Surety, that he will then surrender and take his Trial. 1883 LAW TIMES 29 Sept. 363/1 Magistrates should in all cases grant bail unless they have good reason to suppose that the prisoner will not surrender.

2. To give up (something) out of one's own possession or power into that of another who has or asserts a claim to it; to yield on demand or compulsion; *esp.* (*Mil.*) to give up the possession of (a fortress, town, territory, etc.) to an enemy or assailant. Also *fig.* Const. *to*.

Formerly also with *up* (now *rare* or *obs.*).

1509 HAWES Past. Pleas. xlii. (Percy Soc.) 207 The body.. wyl not remember Howe erth to erth with his strength surrender. 1561 T. HOBT tr. Castiglione's Courtier vi. (1577) Liij b, What offices has ihou to surrender into my handes? quoth the Pope. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. Nikolay's Voy. i. xix. 23 b, If they.. did surrender the place he would exempt out of their two hundredth. 1590 SPENSER F. Q. II. x. 45 Till he surrendred Realme and life to fate. 1623 SHAKS. Hen. VIII. i. iv. 81 One.. More worthy this place then my selfe, to whom.. I would surrender it. 1653 HOBBS Leviath. II. xxvii. 160 Though he have surrendred his Power to the Civill Law. 1700 EVELYN Diary 26 May 1684, Luxemburgh was surrendred to the French. 1782 COWPER Friendship 117 Plebeians must surrender And yield so much to noble folk. 1784 — Task vi. 102 Some to the fascination of a name Surrender judgment. 1832 BREWSTER Nat. Magic xii. 299 The diamond and the gems have surrendred to science their adamantine strength. 1850 ROBERTSON Sermon. Ser. III. iii. (1872) 42 There are others, who.. would surrender the conscience of each man to the conscience of the Church. 1874 A. B. DAVIDSON Introd. Hebr. Gram. 29 In words with the [Article] the weak he usually surrenders its vowel to the preposition and disappears.

with *up*. c. 1590 MARLOWE Faustus iii. Say, he surrenders vp to him his soule. 1592 KYD Sp. Trag. III. xii. 76 He make a pick-axe of my poniard, And heere surrender vp my Marshalship. 1670 HOLLAND Camden's Brit. (1637) 394 They surrendred up this Manour unto King Henry the Eight. 1673 KAY Journ. Low C. 3 Ostend was surrendred up to Arch-Duke Albert. 1775 BURNETT Own Time (1823) II. 310 To surrender up some of those great jurisdictions over the Highlands that were in his family. 1774 HARTZ Vision Death 256 Surrender up to me thy captive-breath.

b. More widely: To give up, resign, abandon, relinquish possession of, esp. in favour of or for the sake of another.

1509 HAWES Past. Pleas. xx. (Percy Soc.) 95 Ryght so let wysdome pour sorowe surrendre. 1565 HARDING Consultation iv. vii. 187 b, His sonne tooke vpon him forthwith the administration of the Empire.. would not surrendre the state which he liked well. 1594 KYD Cornelia v. 64 Afterward.. I will surrender my surcharged life. 1779 MIRROR No. 35, He must surrender his own character, and assume the hue of every company he enters. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU Fr. Wines & Pot. iv. 62 Sounds reached her which gave her back a little of the hope which she had wholly surrendred. 1871 R. W. DALE Commandm. x. 253 For those whom we love we gladly surrender our personal comfort and ease.

3. *refl.* To give oneself up into the power of another, esp. as a prisoner.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* i. xix. 23 Faintly hearted to surrender themselves to the mercie of those, at whose hands was nothing to be looked for, but miserable servitude. 1693 *Memo. Hist. Teckely* i. 82 That [sc. garrison] of Licova surrendered it self the next day. 1760 *Cautious & Adv. Officers Army* 30 The French fired all their Arms into the Air; then threw them down, and surrendered themselves Prisoners of War. 1823 Scott *Quentin D.* xxiii. It is the banner of the Count of Crèvecoeur, to him I will surrender myself. 1828 LYTTON *Pelham* i. xix. His desire to appease his mind, by surrendering himself to justice. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* iv. They were informed that the Apostle had thought it right to surrender himself as a prisoner.

b. *fig.* To give oneself up to some influence, course of action, etc.; to abandon oneself or devote oneself entirely to.

1713 ATTENBURY *Serm.* (1734) II. 48 Those who do not surrender themselves up to the Methods it prescribes. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* vii. 88 We must surrender ourselves to our duties.

4. *intr.* For *refl.* = 3; chiefly *Mil.* (said of a body of men, a town or fortress, etc.); also *fig.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 286 b. When they had surrendered [orig. *facta deditione*]. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iv. i. 156 Fetch hither Richard, that in common view He may surrender. 1676 EARL ORRERY in *Essex Papers* (Camden) 56, I lay before it [sc. Limerick], until the Plague and Famine made it surrender, we could not take it. 1691 [see DISCRETION 5 b]. 1721 PRIOR *Song* vi. 25 Nothing's proof against those eyes, Best resolves and strictest ties their force must soon surrender. 1799 BEATSON *Nat. & Mil. Mem.* II. 239 The Commodore was determined that the place should surrender at discretion. 1845 DRAKE *Sybil* vi. xii. 'Surrender,' said the commander of the yeomanry, 'Resistance is useless.' 1890 *Spectator* 1 Nov. 595 'They only sent fifteen hundred men, who accomplished nothing, and were finally compelled to surrender at discretion.'

† 5. To render, return (thanks, etc.). *Obs.*

1542 BOORNE *Dyetary viii.* E. J. Surrendering thanks to him for his manyfold goodnes. 1578 I. WOTTON *Courtlye Controver.* 125 To surrender their accustomed honor vsed yearly unto the mistresse. 1588 PARKER tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 180 They had surrendered unto him thanks. *Ibid.* 195 Hee tooke his leave of vs with great friendship and curtesie: who did surrender the same after our custome.

Hence *Surrendered* (-aid) *ppl. a.*, *Surrendering* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1648 (*title*). The Demands, of The Earle of Norwich... to General Fairfax, concerning the surrendering of the said City. 1711 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 174 Articles of agreement for the surrendering of Lynrick. 1837 CARLISLE *Fr. Rev.* i. v. vi. The Hôtel de Ville 'invites' him to admit National Soldiers, which is a soft name for surrendering. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 119 Dante, believed that... his [sc. the Lord's] kingdom would be established in the surrendered will. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 May 7/1 Parties of the latter returned into the town and searched the place for surrendering burghers. 1931 SIR H. CRAIK *Life Clarendon* I. xii. 323 Fairfax... had... accepted the others as surrendered prisoners.

Surrenderer (*sürəndərər*). *Law.* [*f.* prec. vb. + *ER*.] The person to whom an estate, etc. is surrendered: correlative to *surrenderor*.

1662 HUGHES *Abridg. Law* III. 1907/1 A Copyholder doth Surrender unto the use of a Stranger, for ever, and the Lord admits the Surrenderer to hold in him and his heirs. 1741 T. RIMMON *Gavelkind* c. vi. 98 The Surrenderer died before Admittance. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 326 The surrenderor must be in possession; and the surrenderer must have a higher estate, in which the estate surrendered may merge. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 300/1 A devise or surrenderer of copyholds. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* t. § 169 The surrenderer of a guardianship is called a cessionary guardian.

Surrenderer (*sürəndərər*). [*f.* as prec. + *ER*.] One who surrenders, in any sense.

1628 *Sc. Acts Chas. I.* (1870) V. 191/2 The Teinds of whatsoever Lands and Baronies pertaining to the saids Persons Surrenderers in property.

Surrenderor (*sürəndərər*). *Law.* [*f.* as prec. + *OR* 2 d.] One who surrenders an estate, etc. to another: correlative to *surrenderer*.

a 1683 *Scroggs Courts-let* (1714) 148 When a Surrender is made to the Use of a Will, the Fee-Simple remains in the Surrenderor. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 263 Till admittance of *testis que use*, the lord taketh notice of the surrender as his tenant. 1818 *Craik Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 45 A surrenderor to the use of a will must be presented: but by special custom such presentation may be made at the next court, after the death of the surrenderor. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* i. § 170 On his death... the guardianship reverts to the surrenderor.

Surrendry (*sürəndrī*). *Now rare.* Also 6 *surrendrie*, 6-7 *surrendrie*, 6-8 *surrendry*. [*f.* *SURRENDER* + *RY*.] = *SURRENDER sb.*

1547 *Acts Privy Council* (N.S.) II. 504 The Commissioners appointed for the surrendry of the College of Kyrleswold. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 274 He wynteth partly by force, partly by surrendrie, he fireth the castell, and spareth the people. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 38 Let vs be ready to say... at the surrendrie of our last gaspe: I have fought a good fight. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 37 Cassivelaunus... sent Embassadour to Cesar by Conius of Arras, tending unto him a Surrendry. 1657 FARINON *Serm.* Pref. (1672) c. 1 b. When they have made a surrendry of themselves to such a Church. 1685 CROWE *Sir C. Nice* v. Dram. Wks. 1874 III. 245 Did not I stipulate upon the surrendry of myself to this house, to be kept from women? 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* viii. 39 He frighted the City... into a surrendry to him. 1781 *Connecticut Gaz.* 7 Sept. Immediately on the surrendry, the valiant Col. Ledyard... and 70 other officers and men were murdered. 1797 MORSE *Annals* 70. *Geog.* I. 465 Upon the forced surrendry of the Plymouth Company's patent to the crown, in 1735. 1877 SPARKS *Serm.* vi. 62 That entire surrendry of the whole soul.

Surrentine (*sürəntin*), *a.* [*ad. L. Surrentinus*, *f. Surrentum*, a maritime town of Campania, now Sorrento.] Belonging to Surrentum or the neighbouring hills, anciently famous for an excellent wine.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xiv. vi. 1. 144 That the Physicians had laid their heads together, and agreed to give the Surrentine wine so great a name. 1833 *Remnant Mod. Wines* (1831) 8 Surrentine was a wine commended by the Emperor Caligula. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXV. 1271/1 The Falernian, Gauran, and Surrentine hills... towered above the rich plains and cities below.

† **Surrepent**, *a. Obs.* [*ad. L. surrepentem*, -ens, *pr. pple. of surrepere*: see *SURREPTION* 2.] Creeping beneath or stealthily. So † *Surrepency*, the quality of creeping stealthily or stealing upon one.

1608 J. KING *Serm.* 5 Nov. 27 This serpent surrepent generation, with their mental reservations, their amphibolous, amphibious propositions. a 1678 WOODHEAD *Holy Living* (1688) 160 Taking heed... of the surrepency of some degree of unbelief.

† **Surreply**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [*f. SUR* + *REPLY*, after *surrejoinder*.] An answer to a reply. So † *Surreply v.*, to answer to a reply.

1605 J. JOHNS tr. *Loyes's Specter* 46 marg. A surreply to the former answered. 1650 WELDON *Crt. Chas.* I (1651) 187 Buckingham sur-replied, its false. 1683 E. HOOKER *Prof. Poetage's Alysic Div.* 84 So haply you mai reply. But then, I fear, you may come with a surreply, as hee did.

† **Surrept**, *v. Obs. rare.* [*f. L. surrept*, *pa. ppl. stem of surrepere*: see *SURREPTION* 1.] *trans.* To snatch or take away stealthily; to steal, filch. Hence † *Surrepted ppl. a.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VII. 20 b. [He] only studied and watched how to surrept and steal thys turtle out of her mew and lodgyng. 1600 W. WATSON *Decadon* (1602) 34 Cardinal Caietan surrepted letter of authority. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokehire* (1892) 229 Without archdegnitie, we long since hath ben surrepted. 1643 QUARLES *Loyall Convert* Wks. (Grosart) L 142/1 It is no offensive War for a King to endeavour the Recovery of his surrepted right. 1657 BILLINGSLEY *Brachy-Martyr* xxi. 72 Yet was my life by strangers Surrepted not.

Surreption 1 (*sürəpʃən*). Also 5 -*tyon*, 5-7 -*cion*, etc. [*ad. L. surreptio*, -ōnem, *n.* of action *f. surrepere* to seize or take away secretly, purloin, (in the Vulgate) to make false suggestions, *f. sur* = *SUB* - 24 + *rapere* to seize. Cf. *OF. surreption*, and *SURREPTION* 1.]

† 1. Suppression of truth or fact for the purpose of obtaining something, or the action of obtaining something in this way (cf. *SURREPTION* 1); more generally, fraudulent misrepresentation, or other underhand or stealthy proceeding. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) t. xxxvi. (1859) 40 This lady Misericord... hath caused in this Courte grete annoyne... by cause of purchasyng of this letter... But, me semyth... that somme payntes conteyned theyrnye ben not to be receyved, for they semyn geten and purchasyd by surreption. c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 676 He charged that none should be made abasse there by violence or wylnesse of surreption. c 1555 HARRISFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 148 Marvel it is... the Pope should be abused... by any surreption. 1600 W. WATSON *Decadon* (1602) 252 The excommunication of Pius 5. [against Q. Elizabeth was] procured upon false suggestions, and so by surreption. 1609 BIBLE (Donay) Dan. vi. 6 Then the princes, and governors by surreption suggested to the king [Vulg. *surrepturum regi*], and spake unto him. a 1616 B. JOHNSON *Fr. Henry's Barriers* 109 Fame by surreption got May stand us for the time, but lasteth not. 1644 BENNETT *Let.* iii. 71 It occasioned the Arch-Priest here... to thinke those letters forged, or gotten by surreption. 1649 BR. HALL *Case Comm.* (1650) 366 The surreption of secretly mis-gotten dispensations. 1662 *Yewitt's Reasons* (1675) 121 You, by Grace or Surreption, have purloyn'd a Command from that Court. 1720 J. JOHNSON *Coll. Eccl. Laws Ch. Eng.* i. P. vj. We do... forbid the Charter... to be of any Validity, because gotten by Surreption, and unsincere Suggestions.

2. The action of seizing or taking away by stealth; stealing, theft. By *surreption*: by stealth, stealthily (cf. next). *Now rare or Obs.*

1603 OWEN *Pembrokehire* (1892) 274 Least by surreption the Knappan should be snatched by a borderer of the game. 1610 CARLETON *Jurisd.* 47 Which power in Bishops the Pope hath by surreption drawn to himselfe. 1641 H. L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* 28 To distinguish truth from fables, which had by surreption intruded. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxx. 179 Fraudulent surreption of one anothers goods. a 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1673) i. 82 He which otherwise dies, comes by surreption and stealth, and not warrantably unto his end. 1661 GODOLPHIN *Piew Adm. Jurisd.* Intro. d. Rending Ship or Lading liable... to a seizure or surreption. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 407 The Dr. was so impatient to try the Experiment solitary, that... he adventured... to invade it by Surreption and Involunt. 1860 G. GROVE in W. SMITH *Dict. Bible* I. 370 Four soldiers... whose express office was to prevent the surreption of the body.

† 3. Something introduced by stealth, an interpolation. *Obs. rare* 1.

c 1637 JER. TAYLOR *Reverence due to Altar* (1845) 43 The *Missa latina Antiqua*... was set forth by protestants to be a reargation of the surreptions, and innovations in the later Missals.

† **Surreption** 2 (*sürəpʃən*). *Obs.* Also 6 -*cion*, -*cyon*, etc. [*ad. patristic L. *surreptio*, -ōnem, *n.* of action *f. surrepere*, *f. sur* = *SUB* - 2, 24 + *rapere* to creep.] An unperceived creeping or stealing upon one or into one's mind (of evil thoughts or suggestions); hence, a sudden or surprise attack (of temptation, sin): freq. used to describe either the kind of sin or the subjective state of the sinner.

The ultimate source of this use appears to be *Deut.* xv. 9 (Vulg.) 'Cave ne forte subrepa' tibi impia cogitatio'.

1527 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxii. Yf by pre-cryptacyon or surrepceon in worde without consentyng of wyll a man swathe false. 1529 MORE *Suppl. Soules* Wks. 321/2 Some sodayne wayering of the mynd in time of prayer, or some surrepceon & crepyng in of vain glory. 1559 EDGEWORTH *Serm.* 285 Surreption or privity creping of matters into mens mindes. 1624 GEE *Held Fast* 20 The Deuill gaineth ground of vs only by Surreption. 1625 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 142 The Church... sometimes judgeth by surreption and ignorance, whereas God doth always judge according to the truth. 1645 HAMMOND *Sinnes* 4 Satan... assaulting me... on the suddaine, when I have not time, to use those means which I might otherwise use, which we call suddaine surreption. c 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Devotions Occas. Sacram.* iii. All surreptions and sudden incursions of temptation. 1680 H. DONWELL *Two Lett.* (1691) 80 Hypocrisy by Surreption... is both less dangerous, and less imputable than Hypocrisy by design. a 1711 KEN *Man. Prayers* Wks. (1838) 427 Even the just man falls seven times a day, through sins of ignorance, or sudden surreption, or inadvertency.

b. A lapse due to such an attack.

1536 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 509 A lightnes given in a manner by a naughtie nature to a commonallite, and a wonderous sodayne surreption of gentillmen. 1641 M. FRANK *Serm.* (1672) 82 'That it was but a slip, or weakness or surreption. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* i. Disc. ii. 63 Sometimes such surreptions and smaller undecencies are pardoned.

† **Surreptious**, *a. Obs.* [Shortened form of *SURREPTITIOUS a.*], or directly *f. SURREPTION* 1: cf. *suppositious*.] Surreptitious. So † *Surreptiously adv.*, surreptitiously.

1573 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 318 The said signature... is... impetrat surreptiously. 1587 *Ibid.* IV. 173 [The said Bishop] bes of lait... surreptiously purchast letters of discharge. 1630 USSHER *Let.* (1666) 430 Whether it carrieth not with it a powerful Non obstante to that surreptious Grant. 1642 CHAS. I. *Answ. Proposals* Ho. Parl. 19 Any surreptiously gotten Command of the King.

† **Surreptitious**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*f. L. surreptilius*: see next and -*IAL*.] = next.

1600 W. WATSON *Decadon* (1602) 264 The Iesuitall plots for restoring religion in this land by surreptitious ex-communications, depositions, insinuations. *Ibid.* 327 Surreptitious suggestions of some euill and factious persons.

Surreptitious (*sürəptiʃəs*), *a.* Also 5-6 -*cious*. [*f. L. surreptilius*, -icius = *subrepticius* (see *SURREPTITIOUS*) + -*IOUS*. Cf. *OF. surreptice*, *It. surreptizio*, *OFg. sorr.*, *surrepticio*.]

1. Obtained by 'surreption', suppression of the truth, or fraudulent misrepresentation: = *SURREPTITIOUS a.*

1443 *Proc. Privy Council* V. 297 It be se be patentes be the Kyng bath graunted and see which be surreptitious. a 1712 FOUNTAINHALL *Decis.* (1759) II. 419 That it was surreptitious and obreptitious, containing a plain falsity. 1719 *Ld. Herbert's Hen. VIII* 108/1 If it shall appear, that any such Apostolical Dispositions shall be... fowald, ineffectual, insufficient, surreptitious or obreptitious. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Surreptitious or Surreptitious*, a Term applied to a Letter, Licence, Patent or other Act, fraudulently obtain'd of a Superior, by concealing some Truth, which had it been known, would have prevented the Concession or Grant. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* xiv. i. note f. The Parliament declared the ordinance surreptitious, and contrary to the rights of the Bishops.

2. Taken, obtained, used, done, etc. by stealth, secretly, or 'on the sly'; secret and unauthorized; clandestine.

c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* I. iii. xxx. The Hollander hath done him [sc. the King of Spain] more mischief by counterfeiting his Copper Coyns... bringing it in by strange surreptitious ways, as in... hollow Masts. 1661 SIR H. VANE's *Politics* 7 The Pagentry of his [sc. Oliver Cromwell's] surreptitious state. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 130 In order to prevent the surreptitious discharge of prisoners. 1817 COLERIDGE *Bleg. Lit.* I. 265 A surreptitious act of the imagination, which... likewise supplies by a sort of *subintelligitur* the one central power, which renders the movement harmonious and cyclical. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlviii. O ladies! how many of you have surreptitious milliners' bills! 1866 MRS. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* xvi. Stealing surreptitious glances at him through her veil. 1885 RUSKIN *Fraterita* I. iv. 13 The surreptitious enjoyments they devised.

b. Of a passage or writing: Spurious, forged. Of an edition or copy of a book: Issued without authority, 'pirated'.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 316 Wee conclude that the place above wrd is surreptitious. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* Ep. Ded. (1700) 3 To run the risk of a surreptions Edition of a Discourse. 1728 BIRCH *Dunc. Let.* Publisher. A correct copy of the Duncald... which the many surreptions ones have rendered so... vary. 1828 *Times* 29 Nov. 6/4 When they give their word that a publication is surreptitious. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 167 Plays which they reprinted from stolen and surreptitious copies.

c. *transf.* Acting by stealth or secretly; † taking by stealth, appropriating secretly (*obs.*); stealthily, craftily, sly.

1615 CHAPMAN *Olyss.* xxi. 295 To take, or touch with surreptitious Or violent hand, what there was left for use. 1635 BRATHWAIT *Arctand Prince*. 19 Only some surreptitious proctors were there fishing, who knew no... Law-intergatory, but the demand of their undeserved fees. 1653 BARBARO *Heylin* 12, I have not been surreptitious of whole pages to Heylin... of the Doctors printed volumes, and appropriated together out of my self without any Mark or Asterism. 1865 MISS MULOCK *John Hallifax* xxx. The old man's look... betraying Mulock's new expedition. With the same surreptitious countenance which had been shown to him. 1898 H. S. MERRIMAN *Reden's Corner* xxi. 223 Glancing at the clock with a surreptitious eye.

† **Surreptitious**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. **SURREPTION** ², after *prec.*] Characterized by or of the nature of 'surreption'; stealthily suggested to or introduced into the mind.

1534 *MORE Treat. Passion Wks.* 1276/2 A soden surreptitious delyte, cast by the diuel into the sensual parte, is no sinne at all, except the will consent.

Surreptitiously, *adv.* [f. **SURREPTITIOUS** *a.* + *-LY* ².] In a surreptitious manner.

a. By 'surreption': see **SURREPTITIOUS** *a.* 1. 1587-8 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 260 [Having been] previle and surreptitiouslie [obtained]. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ix. ii. § 25 The reasons... were falsely, and surreptitiously suggested to his Holiness. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 258 Certain decrees and Orders surreptitiously obtained by Thomas Wollaston. 1823 *LINGARN Hist. Eng.* VI. 179 The dispensation... was said... to have been surreptitiously obtained. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S. I.* x. 323 All charters and patents which had been surreptitiously obtained.

b. In an underhand way; secretly and without authority; clandestinely, by stealth, 'on the sly'.

1643 *SIR T. BROWNE (title)* A true and full copy of that which was most imperfectly and Surreptitiously printed before vnder the name of Religio Medici. 1648 *D. JENKINS Wks.* 45 Which confutes their saying that the King got the Seale away surreptitiously. 1656 *COWLEY Misc. Pref.* Either surreptitiously before, or avowedly after my death. 1720 *STEELE & ANTHONY Tatler* No. 259 ¶ Surreptitiously taking away the Hassock from under Lady Grange-Airs. 1805 *Athenæum* 28 June 124/2 James Duke begins the world as an anonymous infant, laid surreptitiously in a basket of clean linen. 1871 *SIMES Charac.* x. (1876) 272 She carried it to church... in the guise of a missal, and read it surreptitiously during the service. 1879 *Froude Caesar* viii. 87 The proscription was over, and the list had been closed; but Roscius's name was surreptitiously entered upon it. 1898 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *Roaden's Corner* xvi. 174 She surreptitiously touched the animal with her heel.

† *c.* Spuriously. *Obs.* 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1556/4 That the Book... is falsly, and surreptitiously Ascrib'd to that worthy Person.

So Surreptitiousness. 1902 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *Vultures* xxix. 258 The quietness of the streets had a suggestion of surreptitiousness.

† **Surreptive**, *a.* *Obs. rare* ¹. [ad. late *L.* *surreptivus* = *surreptivus*: see **SURREPTIVE**.] = **SURREPTITIOUS** *a.* 1.

1633 *T. STAFFORD Pac. Hib.* III. i. 286 How may it then bee, that those [Apostolical] Letters were surreptive?

† **Surreverence**, *Obs.* Also *sur-reverence*, *surreverence*. [Variant of **SIR-REVERENCE**.]

1. = **SIR-REVERENCE** 1, 1 b. 1586 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* II. x. 27 All for loue (surreverence Loue). 1600 *NASHE Summers Last Will* Elij b. Surreverence of their worshipps, they feed at my stable, table, every day. 1625 *tr. Gonsalvus Sp. Inquis.* To Rdr. Bjh, Whose very name should not be spoken of without Surreverence and great contentment.

b. By association with **SUR- prefix**, used for: Great reverence.

1592 *NASHE Strange Newes* Cjh, Wherein mee thinks (the surreverence of his works not impaired) he hath verie highly overshotte himselfe. 1622 *FLETCHER Prophetess* I. iii. *Dis.*... So great a reverence, and so sta'id a knowledge—*Max. Sur-reverence*, you would say.

2. = **SIR-REVERENCE** 2, 2 b.

[1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuff* 75, I might as well haue writte of a dogges turde (in his teeth surreuerence).] 1655 *tr. Sorel's Com. Hist. France* III. 73 Flinging Squibs, Crackers, Dirt, and sometimes stinking Surreverences. 1663 *HEATH Flagellum* (1672) 18 Having besmeared his own Cloths and hands with Surreverence. 1710 *HEARNE Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 20 Some Persons abus'd the Statue of the late K. William, leaving a Surreverence upon the Back of his Horse.

† **Surreverently**, *adv.* *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. **SUR- + REVERENTLY**, after *prec.*] Very reverently: ironically with reference to **SURREVERENCE** 2.

1632 *B. Jonson Magn. Lady* I. 1, A reverend youth, You use him most surreverently me thinks!

Surrexyon, *obs. form* of **SURRECTION**.

Surrey (*sɜːri*). An American four-wheeled two-seated pleasure carriage, the seats being of similar design and facing forwards; also, a motor-carriage of similar structure.

Originally applied to an adaptation of the Surrey cart (an English pleasure cart with an open spindle seat first built in the county of Surrey) introduced into the U.S.A. by J. B. Brewster & Co. of New York in 1872. (*The Hub* March 1882.)

1826 *HOWELLS Idylls in Drab* 34 Hacks and barouches, and light, wood-coloured surreys and phaetons. 1895 *Cosmopolitan* XX. 420/1 The Hill locomotor... In design the vehicle is a canopy-top surrey with two seats.

Surrial, *obs. form* of **SURBOYAL**.

Surriage, *obs. form* of **SURGEON**.

Surrippe, *obs. form* of **SYRUP**.

Surrogacy (*sʊrɔːɡəsi*). *rare.* [f. next: see *-ACR*.] The office of a surrogate; surrogateship.

1811 *J. CECIL Mem. R. Cecil in Wks.* (1827) I. 19 He had before recommended him... for the Surrogacy annexed to... his Living. 1829 *18th Rep. Comm. Cris. Justice* Irel. 77 Copy Commission of Surrogacy to Sir Henry Meredith.

Surrogate (*sʊrɔːɡət*), *sb.* (*a.*) Also *7 Sc.* *surragat*, 8 *illit.* *suragat*. [ad. *L.* *surrogātus*, assimilated f. *subrogātus* **SUBROGATE** *pa. ppl.* Cf. *It.* *surrogato*, OF. *surrogué*.]

1. A person appointed by authority to act in place of another; a deputy. *a. gen.*

1604 *R. CAWDREY Table Alph.*, *Surrogate*, a deputie in anothers place. 1616 *CHAPMAN Homer's Hymn to Mars* 6 Ioint surrogate of Justice [orig. *εὐνοίας ὁμοῦτος*]. 1618 in *T. Pont's Topogr. Acc. Cunningham* (Maitl. Club) 202 Patrik Hunter, .. executor-dative surragat, in place of the Procurator-fischall. 1642 *JER. TAYLOR Episc.* (1647) 57 A helper, or a Surrogate in Government. 1657 *HAWKE Killing is Mf.* 24 Princes make others Surrogates, and Executioners of their Judicial Acts.

b. The deputy of an ecclesiastical judge, of a bishop or bishop's chancellor, esp. one who grants licences to marry without banns.

1603 *Const. & Canons Eccl.* xciii, Any Judge of the Prerogative Court, or any his Surrogate or his Register or Apparitor. 1631 *Star Chamber Cases* (Camden) 76 The said Dunsterfeld, .. persuaded the said Skinner to goe with him to the Court to gett a licence for the marriage of the said parties. They came before the Surrogate. 1694 *E. CHAMBERLAYNE Pres. St. Eng.* III. (ed. 18) 359 If he be found duly qualified, the Bishop or his Surrogate, institutes him. 1753 *Act 26 Geo. II.* c. 33 § 7 That... no Surrogate deputed by any Ecclesiastical Judge, who hath Power to grant Licences of Marriage, shall [etc.]. 1885 *Times* 12 Dec. 6/1 The president of the court [sc. the York Chancery Court] was represented by a surrogate. 1890 *W. CLARK RUSSELL Marriage at Sea* xv. Postscr., The Rev. Thomas Moore, Rector of All-ballows-the-Great, late Surrogate in the Diocese of Caotcrbury. 1912 *G. W. E. RUSSELL Edu. King* iv. 140 The Sentence of Consecration was read by the Surrogate.

c. In the colonies, one appointed to act as judge in the vice-admiralty court in place of a regular judge; in New York and some other States, a judge having jurisdiction over the probate of wills and settlement of estates of deceased persons.

1816 *Act 56 Geo. III.* c. 82 The Judicial Acts of Surrogates who have executed the Offices of Judges in the Courts of Vice Admiralty established in His Majesty's Plantations and Colonies. 1868 *KENT Comm. Amer. Law* (ed. 9) II. v. xxxvii. 530 The first judge of the county acts in cases in which the surrogate is disqualified to act. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Surrogates*, .. naval captains formerly acting for judges in Newfoundland. 1897 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 695/2 In New Jersey the surrogate is an official of the orphans' court, grants unopposed probates, &c.

2. *fig. and gen.* A person or (usually) a thing that acts for or takes the place of another; a substitute. *Const. for, of.*

1644 *BULWER Chirolo*, 15 The Hand was instituted Surrogate and Vicar of the Heart. 1650 *FULLER Pingah* III. xii. 343 Hereupon a substitute or surrogate was provided for him to bear his Cross. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 267 What corresponding force can be devised...? Certainly no absolute one; but, as the best surrogate, Kant proposes a Federal Union of States. 1845 *Foreign Q. Rev.* XXXIV. 274 Fixedness of purpose and of principle was to him a surrogate for alacrity. 1869 *CARLYLE in Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* III. 26 Getting up at six, and riding to Clapham Common .. by way of surrogate for sleep.

b. spec. = **SUBSTITUTE** *sb.* 6 b.

1837 *Pail Mall G.* 25 Nov. 5/1 That the word 'butter' shall be expunged from the trade name of all surrogates for butter. 1891 *F. L. OSWALD in Voice* (N.Y.) 5 Feb., Ground pepper, ground coffee, mustard and tea, are mixed with surrogates too numerous to mention. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 896 Many other drugs are recommended... as surrogates for morphine.

B. attrib. or adj. That is a surrogate; taking the place of or standing for something else; representative.

1618 *MENE Wks.* (1672) 604 The Virgin-Christians of the Gentiles, (who are the Surrogate Israel). 1829 *18th Rep. Comm. Cris. Justice* Irel. 77 margin, Commission appointing Sir H. Meredith Surrogate Judge. 1840 *J. WILSON Lect. Anc. Israel* vi. 119 These Christian nations... being the spiritual, or surrogate Israel. 1910 *F. C. CONYBEARE in Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 11) IX. 873/1 An ἀντιστοιχον or surrogate body.

Surrogate (*sʊrɔːɡət*), *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also *7 (Sc.) -at*; 6 (*Sc.*) *pa. i. -ate, pa. ppl. -at, -aitt, suregat, 6-7 pa. ppl. -ato.* [f. *L.* *surrogāt-*, *pa. ppl.* stem of *surrogāre*, assimilated f. *subrogāre* to **SUBROGATE**.]

1. *trans.* To appoint as a successor, nsbstitute, or deputy: = **SUBROGATE** *v.* 1.

1533 *BELENDEN Livy* II. iv. (S.T.S.) I. 140 Pai belevit pat he wald vsurpe be crovyn, because he surrogate nocht haistelle aneu newspun in þe place of brutus. *Ibid.* 142 He sett ane counsell to surrogate ane colleig in þe place of brutus. *Ibid.* III. vii. I. 270 The counsell denyit to do any thing concerning þe said law, quhil he had surrogate ane colleig in þe place of Valerius þat was decessit. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. xxiv. § 30 The Oath of Supremacie... was offered vnto them, the refusers whereof were... depreid, and others surrogated that were more loyally affected. 1637 *GILLESPIE Engl. Pop. Cerem.* II. 1. 7 Those conforming Ministers, who are surrogate in their stead. 1662 *H. MORE Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 25 This earthly Adam falling in his office, the Heavenly was Surrogated in his room. 1679 *C. NESSE Antichrist* 162 The Pope of Rome... did surrogate the Kings of France. 1705 *HICKERINGILL Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 62 Solomon is surrogated by God, in his stead, to the holy Writ. 1853 *L. CAMPBELL in Ellis & Blackburn Rep.* I. 614 Chancellor, .. with power of surrogating a fit person for his substitute with the Bishop's approbation.

b. To substitute in respect of a right or claim: = **SUBROGATE** *v.* 3.

1536 *BELENDEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 451 William, Erle of Douglas, .. clamit the crown, he richt of Edward Ballioll and the Cumyn; saying he wes surrogat to baith their richtis. 1652 *Z. Boyo in Zion's Flowers* (1859) App. 24/2 Quhome I... surrogat substitute and impute in my full richt tyttill and place of the samyne. 1710 in *Nairne Peerage Evid.* (1874) 153 We... surrogate & substitute the said master James Nairne... in our full right and place thereof pro tanto.

2. To pnt instead of another; to substitute: = **SUBROGATE** *v.* 2.

1586 *FERNE Blaz. Gentry* 302 Least that strange and base stocks should presume to be surrogated in the place... of the noble and free borne. 1596 *BACON Max. Com. Law* xix. (1630) 69 This act... was repealed, and a new law surrogate in place thereof. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj., Stat. Robt.* I. 34 And the tyme of the birth, three lights or candels salbe in the house, because darknesse is meet and convenient to surrogate ane false birth, as gif it were the trew birth. 1638 *MENE Wks.* (1672) 250 That the Jews should be rejected, and the Gentiles surrogated in their stead. 1654 *VILVAIN Theorem, Theol.* viii. 209 The Earth... shall be renewed or a new surrogate. 1664 *H. MORE Myst. Iniq.* 322 How punctually they have surrogated the Blessed Virgin into the place of Venus. 1681 *HICKERINGILL Vind. Naked Truth* II. 14 How do they wrest the holy Scriptures to surrogate their preposterous Hierarchy. 1768 *ERSKINE Inst. Law Scot.* II. vi. § 7 That subject which is surrogated in the place of the first is surrogated. 1827 *SCOTT Napoleon* lxxxiii. They had... a title to the price which had been surrogated in place of the property.

† 3. *intr.* To act for another as a surrogate or nsbstitute; *fig.* to minister to. *Obs. rare.*

1681 *HICKERINGILL Black Non-Conf.* iii. Wks. 1716 II. 44 When decrepit old Age cannot surrogate to their Lust. 1681 — *Vind. Naked Truth* II. 1. Whose Pens were glad to Surrogate to their Pencels, and write—This is a Cock, and This a Bull.

Hence *Surrogated ppl. a.*, *Surrogating vbl. sb.*

1679 *T. GOODWIN Election* III. iii. Wks. 1683 II. 138 Deut. 9. 14. I will make of thee a Nation greater and mightier than they; And to be in their room a Surrogated People to him, as they by Election had been. 1679 *C. NESSE Antichrist* 163 In usurping his authority of surrogating and deputing of Caesars.

Surrogateship (*sʊrɔːɡəʃɪp*). [f. **SUBROGATE** *sb.* + *-SHIP*.] The office of a surrogate.

1846 *WORCESTER cites Ed. Rev.*

Surrogation (*sʊrɔːɡəʃən*). Now *rare*. [ad. med. *L.* *surrogatio*, *-ōnem*, assimilated f. *subrogatio* **SUBROGATION**. Cf. OF. *surrogation*, It. *surrogazione*.]

1. Appointment of a person to some office in place of another.

1533 *BELENDEN Livy* v. xiv. (S.T.S.) II. 195 Because sa grete myscheif fell to romanis effir þe surrogationoun of the said censure. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xli. xvi. 1105 The Surrogation of a colleague unto him. 1668 *Br. Hall Epist.* iv. x. Ye magistrates, .. whom God hath on purpose, in a wise surrogation, set vpon earth. 1642 *JER. TAYLOR Episc.* (1647) 15 The prediction of the Apostasy of Judas, and Surrogation of S. Matthias. 1717 *KILLINGBECK Sermon* vi. 120 A Surrogation and new Choice of an Apostle to succeed into the Room of Judas.

2. *gen.* Substitution: = **SUBROGATION** 1.

1638 *MENE Wks.* (1672) 736 The calling of the Gentiles, .. by way of surrogation to the Jews. 1653 *GOUGE Comm. Heb.* x. 10 This surrogation had been in vain, if Christs Sacrifice had not made perfect. 1711 *Ken Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1722 I. 40 Thou a full Freedom to Thyself hast kept, A Surrogation for us to accept. 1911 *W. W. FOWLER Relig. Exper. Roman People* xiv. 322 Even if we were to grant the human sacrifice, the surrogation of [straw] puppets is a most unlikely thing to have happened.

|| **Surrogatum** (*sʊrɔːɡəʃəm*). *Sc. Law.* [*L.*, neut. sing. of *surrogātus*, *pa. ppl.* of *surrogāre* to **SUBROGATE**.] A thing put in the place of another; a nsbstitute.

1766 *KAMES Princ. Equity* (1767) 224 This new bond, being a *surrogatum* in place of the former. 1768 *ERSKINE Inst. Law Scot.* II. x. § 29 Its value is the fifth of the rent payable for both stock and tithe; which is accounted a reasonable *surrogatum*, in place of a tenth of the increase.

Surroile, *obs. form* of **SERAI** 1.

Surround, *sb.* [f. the vb.]

1. An act of surrounding; *spec.* (orig. and chiefly U.S.) the process of hunting certain wild animals by surrounding them and driving them into a place from which they cannot escape.

1837 *W. IRVING Capt. Bonneville* xlvii. III. 220 It was at length proclaimed, that all who were able to lift a club... should muster for the 'surround'. 1851 *MAVRE Reid Scalp Hunters* xxii. 247 The hunters were getting forward with the 'surround'. 1903 *SIR M. G. GERARD Lenses fr. Diaries* viii. 250 Allowing time for the surround to be accomplished, he then strolled off with the remaining... sepoy.

2. A border or edging of a particular material, nearly or quite surrounding the central piece, as of linoleum or felt round a carpet.

1893 *Ludgate Monthly Mag.* Jan. 328/2 Central bordered carpets are now most in vogue, with a surround of linoleum. 1896 *Mrs. J. E. PANTON Suburban Resid.* 29, I have covered the gaping stained 'surround' with felt. 1912 *Sphere* Dec. p. ii, A large cameo brooch set in a surround of finely-chased gold.

Surround (*sʊrɔːnd*), *v.* Forms: 5 *sourround*, 5-6 *surround*, 5-7 *surund*, 6 *surroundn*, *surrunde*, 7 *sorround*, *sur-round*, *surround*, (*pa. ppl.* *sur-round*), 6-*surround*. [*a. AF.* *sur(ō)under*, OF. *soronder*, *s(ō)uronder* to overflow (trans. and intr.), *fig.* to abound, to surpass, also, to dominate, overlook = Pr. *sorondar* = late *L.* *superundāre* to overflow (*fig.*), f. *super* **SUPER-** 2 + *undāre* to rise in waves, f. *unda* wave.

The modern spelling was established before 1600; association of the word with *round* (quasi *sur- + round*) no doubt helped to fix the spelling with *rr*.

1. † 1. *trans.* To overflow, inundate, flood, submerge. *Obs.*

1444 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 109/2 By grete criteyns of water, many Townes and Londes to grete quantite beth *sourrounded*.

1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1537/2 The said pent being surrounded at euerie high water. 1609-10 *Act 7 Jas. I.* c. 20 § 1 The Sea hath broken in... and hath decayed surrounded and drowned vp much hard Ground. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 57 For suffering a Sewer... to be unrepaired, by reason whereof his grounds... were surrounded. 1631 *Star Chamber Cases* (Camden) 48 One complaining against another for letting downe a sea wall soe that not onely his but diuers other men's grounds were surrounded. 1624 SIR J. DAVIES *Psalm xxviii.* Wks. (1669) I. 382 When... floods of wickednes did mee surround. 1628 P. M. *Life Sejanus* 51 Seianus saw himselfe surrounded with a storme, in one of the fairest daies of his fortune. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Eliza II.* xxii. My heart, surround with grief, is swoln so high. 1634 W. TIRWHITT *tr. Balzac's Lett.* a 3b, So surrounded with the torrent of his Witt.

†b. *intr.* To overflow. *Obs. rare.*

1572 HULOET s. v. Nilus doth surrounded, overflowe or runne ouer. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* viii. xli. (1612) 107 Streams, if stoppt, surround. 1598 MARLOWE *Ovid's Elegit* II. v. 86 The waters more abound: And from the channell all abroad surrounded. 1599 T. MOUTFET *Silkwormes* 64 Lest outward moisture inoly being got Surrounding, drowne the little infant-flye.

II. 2. To enclose, encompass, or beset on all sides; to stand, lie, or be situated around; also, to form the entourage of; often *pass. const.* *with* or *by* = to bave on all sides or all round.

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.* Surround, to compass round about. 1629 MILTON *Hymn Nativ.* xi. At last surrounded their sight A Globe of circular light. 1653 — *Ps. vii.* 26 Th' assemblies of each Nation Will surround thee, seeking right. 1700 R. PEARSON *Naaman Vind.* 87 Thou wilt... when thou awakest, find thy self surrounded with Devils and everlasting burnings. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 297 Stupendous precipices which surrounded us. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* iii. ii. At my alighting, I was surrounded by a crowd of people. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett. xlix.* (1788) 267 He saw the throne already surrounded by men of virtue and abilities. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* .xxxi. The thick woods which surrounded them excluding all view of the country beyond. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1842) I. iii. 159 This neither suited the inclination of Elizabeth, nor of some among those who surrounded her. 1866 TYNALL *Glac.* ii. iii. 246 If the planet Neptune... be surrounded by an atmosphere. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* Introd. (1870) x The earth on which we live is... surrounded by stars on all sides.

b. Said of immaterial things, as conditions.

1639 G. DANIEL *Eclius.* ix. 47 Think, without defeoce, Thou art Surround to danger. 1682 TATE *Abt. & Achit.* i. 188 A monarch's crown with fate surrounded lies. 1771 GRAY *Amatory Lines* 1 With beauty, with pleasure surrounded. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ix. Recollect the dangers that surround you. 1821 FARRAR *Darke.* & *Dawn* x. The dignities which surrounded her exalted rank. 1900 *Frit. Sch. Geog.* (U.S.) Apr. 126 The social conditions surrounding the individual.

c. *Mil.* To enclose (a place, or a body of troops) on all sides so as to cut off communication or retreat; to invest.

1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1835) I. 279 Our men surrounded the swamp, heing a mile about, and shot at the Indians. 1799 SHERIDAN *Pizarro* v. iv. Well if surrounded, we must perish in the centre of them. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s. v. A town is said to be surrounded when its principal outlets are blocked up.

3. To go or extend round (an object or body, a room, or the like); to encircle, as a frame, border, etc.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* ii. iii. 571 He heareth Gules, a Garbe, Or, with an Adder... his head aloft, and the tail surrounding it. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 420 With sev'n-fold Horns mysterious Nile Surrounds the Skirts of Egypt's fruitful Isle. 1700 — *Pygmalion* 48 An embroid'r'd Zone surrounds her slender Waste. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 81 A white list... at the bottom of the neck, which it entirely surrounds. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* iv. Large oaken presses, filled with shelves of the same wood, surrounded the room. 1829 in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 237 A complete frame surrounding the aperture. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *Lond. To-day* xxv. (ed. c. 237) The massive tomb of the Duke of Wellington... with the names of his victories surrounding the base.

†4. To go or travel around; to make the circuit of, esp. to circumnavigate. *Obs.*

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 16 Pbarao Necho... encouraged the Phenicians (tho, proud of their Art in Navigation) to surround Afrique. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* xl. vii. Ded... Theship called the Desire, wherein Captain Cavendish surrounded the world. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* ii. (Globe) 375 When I was driven out to Sea... in my Attempt to surround the Island. 1727 — *Syst. Magic* i. iv. (1840) 107 He surrounded the tree fifteen times. 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* (1884) I. 130 Though I had surrounded the whole lake, yet I had not traced the out-bounds of the wood next the rock. 1825 SCOTT *Talisman.* iv. As a second time, in surrounding the chapel, they passed the spot oo which he kneeled.

5. To cause to be encircled or enclosed with something.

1635 VALENTINE *Four Sea-Serim.* 8 We that inhahite the Islands, which God hath moated about, and surrounded with a girdle of waters. 1653 MILTON *Ps.* v. 39 As with a shield thou wilt surround He with thy lasting favour. 1847 C. BRODIE *Tr. Eyre* xxv. He surrounded oie with his arm, almost as if he loved me. 1848 W. K. KELLY *tr. L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 344 Was it possible that true republicans should ask of their party... to surround itself with all the appearances of fear? 1903 R. BAGOT *A. Cuthbert* ii. 9 Those mental and moral barriers with which the average Englishman surrounds himself.

Surrounded (sū'raun-déd), *pp.* a. [f. SUR-ROUND v. + -ED.]

†1. Overflowed, flooded. *Obs.*

1586 C'LESS PEMBROKE *Ps. Lxxviii.* xvii. Those surrounded loads, Saw watry cleames chang'd to bloody gear. 1610 FOLKINGHAM *Feudig.* l. ix. 20 Surrounded grounds may be

won by Sewing them with competent Draines. c 1682 J. COLLINS *Salt & Fishery* 23 The surrounded Level at Erith hath heen... commended for its fertility.

2. Encompassed, encircled; chiefly in *comb.*

1821 HARDY *Tess* xxv. His father's bill-surrounded little town.

†**Surround**¹. *Obs. rare*—1. [a. AF. *surround*, inf. used subst.; see SURROUND v. and -ER.] Overflow, inundation.

1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 83 What grounds lye within the... danger of waters, either within the surrounde by the sea, or the inundation of the fresh waters.

Surround² (sū'raund), [f. SURROUND v. + -ER.] One who or that which surrounds.

1683 KENNETT *tr. Erasmi. on Folly* 92 They fence themselves in with so many surrounds (orig. *tanto agmine*) of Magisterial Definitions. 1789 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 13 Jan. I had no plan but to save appearances to the surrounds. 1829 NAHER *Penins. War* vii. iii. (Rtldg.) I. 345 The troops to be surrounded were more... numerous than the surrounds. 1830 V. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* II. 1 Some poets may learn of their ordinary surrounds. 1890 GUNTER *Miss Nobodiy.* (1891) 23 'Not play init!' cry several of his surrounds.

Surrounding (sū'raund'ing), *abl. sb.* [—ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb SURROUND.

†1. Overflowing, inundation. *Obs.*

1449 io Fulman *Rerum Anglie. Script. Veth.* (1624) I. 524 Because of surounding of water. 1572 HULOET, Surrounding, or overflowing of water.

2. The fact of being around or encompassing.

rare—o. 1775 in ASH.

II. That which surrounds

3. *pl.* Those things which surround a person or thing, or in the midst of which be or it (habitually) is; things around (collectively); environment.

1861 Q. REV. Oct. 471 We know more about Plutarch's personal history and surroundings [etc.]. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* vi. 11. 6 The place remained comparatively rural in point of site and surroundings. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* xii. i. (1876) 431 That which we are, is due to the accidents of our surroundings. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sci.* iii. (1885) 81 My character... has not come out of the antecedents and surroundings according to any fixed law. 1891 FARRAR *Darke.* & *Dawn* lxii. We cannot blame him too severely if, in such an age and such surroundings, he had heen stained by the vices in the midst of which he lived.

4. A number of persons standing around; a body of attendants; entourage.

1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. 22 The wealthiest peer in England did not... appear in public with a more princely surrounding. 1891 *Daily News* 22 Jan. 3/4 Their games were watched with much interest by a surrounding of Southerns.

b. *pl.* Persons surrounding or attending upon a person.

1894 *Daily News* 31 Dec. I have now received particulars of the death from the immediate surroundings of the King. 1907 VERNEY *Mem.* I. 118 They lived on their estates and did their duty by their surroundings.

Surrounding, *pp.* a. [—ING 2.] That sur-

rounds. 1. That is (or are) around; encompassing, circumjacent.

1624 MILTON *Comus* 403 And let a single helpless maiden pass Uninjur'd in this wide surrounding wast. 1667 — *P. L.* i. 346 'Twixt upper, nether, and surrounding Fires. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 262 The bowry mazes, and surrounding greens. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 305 Lord paramount of the surrounding plains. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* i. The beauty of the surrounding scene. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 197 Serve up in a deep dish, with the surrounding sauce. 1828-43 TYLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 138 They ravaged the surrounding country with merciless execution. 1845 SROQUELIER *Handbk. Brit. Indin* (1884) 3 Venice... raised herself... to an eminence that excited the jealousy... of surrounding nations. 1890 *Science-Gossip* XXVI. 202 The ammonia is rapidly oxidised to the soil into nitric acid, which at once combines with the surrounding bases to form nitrates.

†2. Moving round, circling. *Obs. rare*—t.

1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 16 They will expatiate and dance the Hay in circling motions, and surrounding vagaries.

†**Surroundry**. *Obs. rare.* [f. SURROUND v.

+ -RY.] Surrounding boundary, circuit, compass.

1621 BE. MOUNTAGU *Diatribz* 128 Doe wee not know he caoot trauell ouer all this lland, within the surroundry of the four Seas? a 1641 — *Acts & Mon.* i. (1642) 71 Shnt up within surroundry of no one Country.

†**Surroy**. *Obs.* [Assimilated f. **suthroy* (see SOUTH and ROX sb.), after *narroy*.] The second King-of-Arms in England, having jurisdiction south of the Trent; also (now only) called CLARENCEUX.

1671 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* ii. (ed. 5) 263 Clarenceux... His Office is to marshal and dispose the Funerals of all the lower Nobility, as Baroets, Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen on the South-side of Trent, and therefore sometimes called *Surroy* or *Southroy*.

Surroy, *obs. form* of SERAI.

1612 COVEYER *True Ref.* 32 The City of Gorr, where are many Surroyes, or Innes. 1615 *tr. De Montfort's Surv. E. Indies* 8 Huge lodgings (like hamlets) called Caravan-sara, or Surroyes, for the benefit of Caravanes.

Surroyal (sū'roiāl). *Vener.* Forms: 4 *surroyal*, 5 *surereall*, *sureale*, *surriall*, 7 *surroyall*, *surroial*, 7- *surroyal*, *sur-royal*. [f. SUR- + ROTAL sb. (REAL sb.).] An upper or terminal branch of a stag's antler, above that called 'royal' (ROYAL B. 3). Also *attrib.*

a 1400 *Parli.* 3 *Ages* 30 The ryalls full richly raughten frome the myddes With surryalls full semely appon sydes twayne. c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxiv. Auntelece and ryall and sureall. 1616, xxxiii. Bitwene þe sureale and þe fourche or troche. 1576 TURBERVILLE *Vener.* xli. 54 The Burre... Antler... Surantler... All the rest which growe afterwards, untill you come to the crowne, palme, or croche, are called Royals & Surroyalls. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Navv Land Ships* Wks. i. 93-1. 1638 GUILLIEM *Heraltary* iii. xiv. (ed. 3) 179 Skiffull Wood-men describing the head of a Hart, doe call the... Upper part of all The... Surroyall Toppe. 1883 *Science* I. 181/2 The 'royal' and 'sur-royal' of the Wapiti. 1893 LYNEKKEK *Horns & Hoofs* 251 The portion above the trez-line... carrying the surroyalls.

Surryin, -y3en, *obs. Sc. ff.* SURGEON.

Surrounde, *obs. form* of SURROUND.

Surryph, variant of SERIF.

Surs, *obs. form* of SOURCE.

†**Sursanure**. *Obs. rare.* [a. AF., OF. *sursanure* cicatrice, f. *sur-* (= SUPER- 3) + **sanure*, *sennure*, or OF. *soursant* pa. pple. healed over; see SUR-, SANE v., -URE, and cf. Pr. *sobresanar* to form a scar.] The healing over of a wound; a wound healed outwardly or superficially.

1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 385 Wel ye knowe that of a Sursanure In Surgerye is perilous the cure But men myghte touche the Arwe or come thereby. c 1400 *Lydg. Flower of Courteyse* 75 My wounde ahydeþ lyk a sursanure.

Sursarara, *obs.* corruption of CESTORIARI; see SISEBARY.

1617 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Trav. Hamburg* Wks. 1630 iii. 84/1 Sursararaes, Proceedoens.

†**Sursault**, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* Also 4 *sursaute*, 5 *soursaut*. [a. AF. *sursaut*, OF. *soursaut*, -sault, f. *sur-* = SUPER- 2 + *saut* leap (= L. *salut*-s).] a. *A sursaut*: of a sudden.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 337 Sursante [read A sursaute; LANGTOFT A sursaut] þe pamm tette, als þei for kirke cam. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. lxiii. (1869) 205 Whan .j. hadde leyn þere a while, sodeynliche and a soursaut j sigh an old oon þat was clumbe anhy vp on my bed.

b. *A start.*

1598 YONG *Diana* 71 With a sudden sursaut she awaked. Hence †*Sursault* v. *trans.*, to attack suddenly.

1598 YONG *Diana* 81 An enamoured hart may be as well sursaulted with a sudden ioy, as with an vnexpected sorrow. 1600 — *io Eng. Helicon* T. J. h. My hart, sursaulted with the fill Of thousand great vices, and thousand feares.

Surseace, -sease, *obs. forms* of SURCEASE.

†**Surseance**. *Obs.* Also 6-*seance*, -*ceance*, -*ceoyance*, 6-7-*ceance*. [a. OF. *surseance*, -*ceance*, -*ceoyance* (mod. F. *surséance*), f. *surseoir*: see SUR-CEASE and -ANCE.] (A) cessation or suspension (of hostilities).

1523 ST. PETERS *Hen. VIII.* IV. 72 If he woll not accept the surseance of warre. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 240 Beyng at the same tyme a surseance made on hothe sides. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* xviii. 1037 A surseance of armes to thend to giue surseance and tyme to treatate a peace. a 1648 LO. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 601 A Surseance of War for five or six dayes was concluded.

Sursengle, *Surserare*, *Sursease*, *obs. ff.* SURCINGLE, SISEBARY, SURCEASE.

†**Sur-sharp**. *Mus. Obs.* [f. SUR- + SHARP, rendering med. L. *superacutia*: see SUPERACUTE.] The highest note of the gamut.

1801 BUSBY *Dict. Mus. s. v. System*. A fifth tetrachord above, or tetrachord of the sur-sharp.

Sursingie, *obs. form* of SURCINGLE.

†**Sursise**. *Obs.* Also 9 (*Hist.*) *sursise*. [a. AF. *sursise* (cf. med. L. *sursisia*, *superisisia*) negligence, delay; ? hence, penalty for tbi, vbl. sb. fem. f. *surseoir* = L. *superseuere* to SUPERSEDE.] A penalty formerly exacted at Dover for failure to pay the castle-guard rent.

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 48 § 1 Greate penalties and forfeitures comonlye callid in the said Castell of Dovore Sursises. 1570-6 LAMBARD *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 141. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 198/2.

†**Sursolid**, *sb.* and a *Math.* *Obs.* [app. etymologizing alteration of SURDESOLID, by reference to SUB- prefix; *surd-solid* was app. an intermediate form. Cf. F. *sursolide*, It. *soprasolido*.]

A. *sb.* The fifth power of a number or quantity; also, an equation of the fifth degree.

Also extended to higher uneven powers, not being multiples of 2 or 3; see quot. 1700.

1557 RECORNE *Whetst.* G. ij. 4. multiplications doe yelde a sursolide. 1613 TAPP *Patric.* Knowledge 295 If the quantity be sursolids and the number 1024, then is the sursolid root thereof 4. 1673 GREGORY in RIGAUD *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 230 One which will serve for all cubic equations, another for all biquadrates, another for all sursolids. 1693 J. WALSH in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 3 If we would Extract the Root of an imperfect Sursolid. 1700 MOXON *Math. Dict.* (1701) s. v., 32 is the 5th power of 2, and is called the Sursolid... 123 the 7th power, or the second Snsolid. 1806 ROBERTSON in *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 310 A sursolid, or an equation of five dimensions. 1817 H. T. COZZENROCK *Algebra*, etc. 140 First the highest power; for example the sursolid; then the next, the biquadrate; after it the cube, &c.

B. *adj.* Of the fifth degree; that is a fifth power or root; involving the fifth power of a quantity.

Also applied to a problem, etc. involving expressions or magnitudes of higher degree than that called 'solid' (cf. quot. 1704 s. v. *Solin* a. 2), and to loci of a higher degree than those termed 'solid' (see quot. 1726 s. v. *SURDESOLID*). 1557 RECORNE *Whetst.* Giv. That roote is a Sarsolide

route, that yeldeth a Sursolide nomber. 1672 GREGORY in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 230 A sursolide equation. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Sursolid-Problem*. is that which cannot be resolved, but by Curves of a higher nature than Conick-Sections. *Ibid.*, *Place Sursolid*, is when the Point is in the Circumference of a Curve of an higher Gender than the Conick Sections. (Cf. *PLACE* s. 8 h.) 1706 J. WARD *Introduct. Math.* I. xi. (1713) 135 To Extract the Sursolid Root.

Sursurrara, obs. corruption of CERTIORARI: see SISERARY.

Sursyngele, obs. form of SURCINGLE.

Surtax (sɜː'tæks), sb. [ad. F. *surtaxe*: see SUR- and TAX sb.] An additional or extra tax on something already taxed.

1881 *Leeds Mercury* 6 Apr., The reduction of the surtax on foreign spirits. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Apr. 12/1 Champagne wine in the ordinary magnums, bottles, pints, and half pints will pay with duty and surtax 5s. 6d. per gallon. 1902 *Spectator* 2 Aug. 137/1 The local Treasuries are to receive a surtax upon the Customs.

So **Surtax** v. *trans.*, to tax additionally, charge with a surtax.

1906 C. BIGG *Wayside Sk. Eccl. Hist.* v. 126 note, What we call Socialism now appears to be merely the right of the poor to surtax the rich.

Surte, -tee, -tay, -tie, obs. forms of SURETY.

Surtout (sɜː'tuːt, sɜː'tuː), sb. Also 7 sur-toute, 7-8 sur-tout, (8 surtoot, -toit (?), sourtoot, sutout (?), 9 surtoo). [a. F. *surtout*, f. *sur* above + *tout* everything.] A man's great-coat or overcoat.

Applied c. 1870 to a kind of single-breasted frock-coat with pockets cut diagonally in front.

1686 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2108/4 A white Surtout lin'd with black. 1693 *Dryden Journal* iii. 250 The torn Surtout and the tatter'd Vest. 1790 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Surtout*, a loose, great, or riding Coat. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. iv. He was forced constantly to wear a surtout of oiled cloth, by which means he came home pretty clean. 1731 SWIFT *Answ. Simile* 140 And since we find you walk a-foot, We'll soundly sue your frize surtout. 1788 *Burns Extremepore on W. Snellie* 1 The old cock'd hat, the grey surtout. 1800 WEEMS *Washington* x. (1877) 113 With a surtout over his regimentals. 1840 BARNAM *Engel. Leg. Ser.* I. *Tragedy*, He put on his surtout, And went to a man with a beard like a Jew. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xi, He wore a long black surtout reaching nearly to his ankles. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* iv. 4, A green surtout of broad cloth over a tight vest of the same colour. 1858 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Laird of Norlaw* II. 39 The new coat which his mother called a surtuo. 1870 DICKENS *F. Drood* xviii, Being buttoned up in a tightish blue surtout, with a buff waistcoat and gray trousers. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 160 He was not to take off his loose surtout and travel in his sleeved waistcoat.

attrib. 1686 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2106/4 A new Red Coat lin'd with a Buff-colour'd lining, surtout Sleeves. 1687 *Ibid.* No. 2236/4 A light-colour'd, Sur-toute Coat. 1703 *Ibid.* No. 3957/4 A Cinnamon-colour Surtout Coat with black Buttons. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 4739/4 A dark Surtout Coat. 1759 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 289 The velvet cape of a surtout coat.

†b. A hood (with a mantle), worn by women. 1690 EVELYN *Mundus Muliebris* 130 Pins.. By which the curls are fastened, In radiant firmament set-out, And over all the hood surt-out. 1694 N. H. *Ladies Dict.* II. 2 A Surtout, is a Night-Hood, which goes over, or covers the rest of the head gear. 1722 RAMSAY *Tartana* 124 The Hood and Mantle make the tender faint; I'm pain'd to see them moving like a teot.. But know each fair who shall this Sur-tout use, You're no more Scots. 1785 G. A. BELLAMY *Apol.* (ed. 3) I. 109 My mother had prudently provided herself with a good surtout.

†c. *fig.* An outer covering or integument. *Obs.* 1732 *Hist. Litteraria* IV. 167 The different sorts of Fruit, .. some having a Surtout of a harder Texture, and some softer. 1771 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 13 This upper coat is composed also of hairs which are white from the top to the root, and form the wioter surtout for the animal.

†d. *Cookery*. Applied to various fancy dishes. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Surtout*, a Term in the Confectioners Art; as Pistachoes in Surtout.. Also a Term in Cookery, as Pigeons dress'd in Surtout. 1743 *Lady's Companion* (ed. 4) I. 183 A Surtout of Soals.

†**Surtay**, v. *Obs.* rare. [a. AF. **surtraire*, (cf. OF. *sourtraire* to seduce), used for *s(ou)straire*, ad. L. *substrahere* to SUBSTRACT.] *trans.* To draw off, take away, subtract. So †**Surtrete** v.

c. 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 1039 A skep of palm thenne after to surtrey is this wyne. *Ibid.* IV. 460 Heer & ther the drie away surtreyte. *Ibid.* x. 208 Surtrete ben first and after multiple.

†**Surturbrand** (sɜː'tuːbrænd). Also 8 *erron*. *sutur*-, *sortebrand*. [a. G. *surturbrand*, ad. Icel. *surtarbrandr*, f. *Surtar*, gen. of *Surtir* (related to *svartr* SWART a.) name of a fire-giant + *brandr* BRAND sb.] A name for lignite as occurring in Iceland.

1760 MILLES in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 545 An extraordinary sort of wood, which they call sortebrand, or black brand. 1780 Von TROIL *Iceland* 42, I have seen tea-cups, plates, &c. in Copenhagen made of suturbrand, which takes a fine polish. 1804 *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 397 The Bovey coal is found in strata, corresponding to almost every particular with those of the surturbrand in Iceland. 1863 BARRING-GOULD *Iceland* p. xxiv, The alternation of basalt and surturbrand.

Surty, obs. form of SURETY.

†**Surundacion**. *Obs.* rare. [f. *surund*, SURROUND + -ATION, after inundation.] Flooding.

1552 HULCOT, *Surundacion*, *alluvies*, .. *inundatio*. **Survear**, -veior, etc., obs. f. SURVEYOR.

Surveigh, obs. form of SURVEY.

Surveillance (sɜːvəˈlɑːns, -lyəns, F. *sûrveyañs*).

[ad. F. *surveillance*, n. of action f. *surveiller*: see next and -ANCE.] Watch or guard kept over a person, etc., esp. over a suspected person, a prisoner, or the like; often, spying, supervision; or less commonly, supervision for the purpose of direction or control, superintendence.

1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXX. 578 *Vast depôts of.. property.. in the rooms belonging to the office of the committee of Surveillance.* 1802 LEMAISTRE *Rough Sk. Mod.* Paris xxix. 236 They are kept under the constant 'surveillance of the police.' [Note, *Surveillance*, Watch, or special care.] 1815 J. W. CROKER in *Croker Papers* 19 July (1884) I. 67 General Becker—the officer who was charged with the surveillance of Buonaparte. 1825 T. Hook *Sayings Ser.* II. *Man Many Fr.* (Colburn) 84 A tour under the surveillance of a tutor. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xx, Not to allow parole or permission to leave the fortress, even under surveillance. 1853 HUMPHREYS *Coin-coll. Man.* xxii. (1876) 301 The copper [coinage] remained under the surveillance of the Senate. 1882 J. C. MORISON *Macaulay* I. 6 No Puritanic surveillance directed his choice of books. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 2 May 4/7 He says that Portugal will carry out the provisions of the Treaty under the surveillance of England.

Surveillant (sɜːvəˈlɑːnt, -lyənt, F. *sûrveyañ*),

sb. [ad. F. *surveillant*, pr. pple. (used snb.) of *surveiller*, f. *sur*- above, over + *veiller* (:-L. *vigilare*) to watch.] One who exercises surveillance; a person who keeps watch over another or others; a superintendent, e.g. of a prison.

1819 B. E. O'MEARA *Exp. Trans. St. Helena* 76 Lieutenant Jackson of the Staff corps, who had been previously employed as the surveillant of General Gourgand. 1837 DE QUINCEY *Rev. Tartars* Wks. 1854 IV. 134 His mixed character of ambassador and of political surveillant.. gave him a real weight in the Tartar councils. 1901 *Daily Express* 18 Mar. 7/1, I got through the day.. yarning with the surveillants and the convicts. 1905 Mrs. C. N. WILLIAMSON *Castle of Shadows* vii. 161 White-clad surveillants with revolvers on their hips.

Surveillant, a. rare. [ad. F. *surveillant* (see prec.)] Exercising surveillance.

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIV. 29 At Whiggery's libes sneaks the surveillant tailor. 1882 in *Ogilvie*.

†**Survenant**. *Obs.* rare. [a. OF. *survenant*, pr. pple. of *survenir*: see next.] One who comes up, or to a place; a comer.

c. 1400 tr. *Secr. Secr., Gov. Lordsh.* 103 þat his court be opyn to all survenantz.

†**Survener**, v. *Obs.* [f. after SUPERVENE by substitution of prefix SUR-. Cf. F. *survenir*.]

1. *intr.* = SUPERVENE 1.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xxx. (1672) 87 Such a supputation surviving upon it proves more perilous than otherwise. 1678 — (*title*) *Casus Medico-Chirurgicus*: Or, A most Memorable Case of a Noble Man, Deceased. Wherein is shewed, His Lordship's Wound, the various Diseases surviving, &c.

b. To come upon some one, arrive suddenly or unexpectedly. *nonce-use*.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 77 Their Master Blondel surviving, and subunderstanding it.

2. *trans.* = SUPERVENE 2.

1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 1 Plagues do ordinarily survive great Inundations. 1666 — *Morb. Angl.* iv. 42 Those evil accidents, that survener an Hypochondriack Melancholy.

So †**Survener** a. = SUPERVENIENT.

1677 CARY *Palzol. Chron.* Pref. p. iv, The which Design .. came in process of time to be quickned by a sur-venient occasion from some Learned Gentlemen of my Acquaintance.

†**Survener**. *Obs.* rare. [ad. F. *survenir*, n. of action f. *survenir*: see SUPERVENE and cf. VENUE.] A later or subsequent arrival.

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. II. xlii. 110 Nor did the fundamentals alter.. by the.. mixture of people of severall Nations in the first octroae, nor from the Danes or Normans in their survener.

Survey, -vewe, obs. forms of SURVIEW.

Survey (sɜː'veɪ, sɜː'veɪ), sb. Also 6-7 -vay, -veigh, 7 servey. [f. next.] The action, or an act, of surveying; the object or result of this.

1. The act of viewing, examining, or inspecting in detail, esp. for some specific purpose; usually *spec.* a formal or official inspection of the particulars of something, e.g. of an estate, of a ship or its stores, of the administration of an office, etc.

1548 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 203 The Certifycath of the Survey of alle the late Collagys, Chauntries, [etc.]. 1570 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Elie* (1908) 407 Upon which survey it will appear where and in whom the abuse is. 1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* II. (1630) 7 A Court, whereunto the people of every Hundred should be assembled twice a year for surueigh of Pledges. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* I. (Globe) 83 Having perceiv'd my Bread had been low a great while, now I took a Survey of it, and reduc'd myself to one Bisket-cake a Day. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 175 Compounders neglecting to.. pay their composition-money, shall be charged with the duty, and become liable to a survey. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Survey*, an examination made by several naval officers into the state or condition of the provisions, or stores, belonging to a ship, or fleet of men of war. 1772 *Jacob's Law Dict.* (ed. 9) s.v., On the falling of an estate to a new lord, .. a court of survey is generally held. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* vi. 237 The Regular Perambulations of the Police Boats in their daily and nightly surveys of the River. 1802 in *East Rep. Cases Cr. K. B.* (1808) IV. 590 He had had a survey on her [sc. the ship] on account of her bad character. 1855 LEIFCHILD *Cornwall* 145 Each gang of men accustomed to work together, selects one of

their number to represent and act for them on the day appointed for the 'setting' or 'survey'. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxv. 597 James now directed a minute survey of that portion of Raleigh's fleet.

b. *transf.* A written statement or description embodying the result of such examination.

1673 in *Scott. Hist. Rev.* Oct. (1910) 12 One ancient survey .. which.. Denton restored againe, but the same is since embzelled. c. 1645 HOWELL *Left.* II. 18, I had spare hours to couch in writing a survey of these Countreys. 1652 NEOHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 82 In the survey or Breviarie of the dignities of the East only three Provinces are reckoned under the Proconsul of Asia. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Apr. 192 Not above thirty lines of the Survey are occupied upon this subject. 1808 *EAST Rep. Cases Cr. K. B.* IV. 590 margin, The survey which accompanied the letter gave the ship a good character. 1876 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* V. xxii. 6 As an historical monument, the value of the Domesday Survey cannot be overrated.

c. A kind of auction for the sale of farms: see quot. 1796. *local.* (s.w.)

1725 *Parley's Exeter Jnl.* 28 May 4 On Thursday.. will be held a Survey at the House of William Haydon, for sale of the Inheritance of divers Messuages. 1795 W. H. MARSHALL *Rural Econ. W. Eng.* I. 71 The disposal of farms for three lives is generally by what are provincially termed *surveys*; a species of auction; at which candidates bid for the priority of refusal, rather than for the thing itself.

d. 'A district for the collection of the customs, under the inspection and authority of a particular officer. U.S.' (Cent. Dict. 1891).

†2. Oversight, supervision, superintendence.

1535 Act 27 Hen. VIII, c. 27 § 5 All hereditamentes apperteynyng.. to any the said Monasteries.. shalbe in the order survey and gouernance of the said Courte. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. I. xxiii. (1739) 41 He regulated the Courts of Justice under his Survey. 1654 G. GODDARD *Introduct. Burton's Diary* (1828) I. p. lxx, They had the survey, and, perhaps, advice in all.

3. The, or an, act of looking at something as a whole, or from a commanding position; a general or comprehensive view or look.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 46 Taking her eye from one particular object, she sent it abroad to make generall survey of their country demeanours. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 16 He lost a wife, Whose beauty did astonish the surveye Of richest eyes. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cccxii, He.. O'relooks the Neighbourhood with a wide survey. 1718 POPE *Iliad* xv. 492 Great Hector view'd him with a sad survey, As stretch'd in dust before the stern he lay. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 44, I had time now to look round, and, on taking a survey of the company, was not sorry to recognise our old acquaintance. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* liii, After a moment's survey of her face. 1851 CALVERLEY *Charades* I. xi, in *Verses & Transl.* 74 Then to my whole (sc. pier-glass) he made his way; Took one long lingering survey; And softly, as he stole away, Remark'd, 'By Jove, a bird!'

b. *concr.* That which is thus viewed; a view, prospect, scene; †a delineation of this, a 'view', picture (*obs.*).

a. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 13 Sept. 1666, I presented his Majesty with a survey of the ruins. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg.*, *Lady C. E.* 8 Delighted with the fair survey. 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Lost Bower* x, In childhood, little prized I that fair walk and far survey. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorks.* II. 17 Overlooking with a magnificent survey the vale of Eden.

4. *fig.* A comprehensive mental view, or (usually) literary examination, discussion, or description, of something.

a. 1568 ASCHAM *Scholent.* II. (Arb.) 131 Sturmius is he, out of whom, the trow survey and whole workmanship is.. to be learned. 1593 BANCROFT (*title*) *A Survey of the Pretended Holy Discipline*. 1598 STOW (*title*) *A Survey of London*. Containyng the Originall, Antiquity, Increase, Moderne estate, and description of that Citie. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy. I.* Pref. c. 5, Let vs take a sleight surveye of our trafiques and negotiations in former ages. 1635 PERSON (*title*) *Varieties*: or, A Surveigh of rare and excellent matters, necessary and delectable for all sorts of persons. 1729 BUTLER *Sermon* Wks. 1874 II. 123 It may set us upon a more frequent and strict survey and review of our own character. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legist.* xvii. § 26 Upon taking a survey of the various possible modes of punishment. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xi. 1 We have already taken a survey of the legends relating to the origin of the people of Attica. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* 125 The most critical questions, which require comprehensive survey, cool decision, and impartial judgment.

5. The process († or art) of surveying a tract of ground, coast-line, or any part of the earth's surface; the determination of its form, extent, and other particulars, so as to be able to delineate or describe it accurately and in detail; also, a plan or description thus obtained; a body of persons or a department engaged in such work.

Ordnance survey: see ORDNANCE S.

1610 FOLKINGHAM *Feudary* I. i. 1 Survey is generally an Art whereby the view and true intimation of a subject, from Center to Circumference is rectified. The Survey of Possessions.. is the Arts by which their Graphical Description is particularized. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 201 Geometry, it may be, teacheth me Wisdom, oot to lose a Peachment of many Acres, through imperfect Survey. 1765 *Museum Rust.* V. 101 To any person.. who shall make an accurate survey of any county, upon the scale of one inch to a mile. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Marit. Surv.* p. xxii, Theocite it is, that so few Surveys have been continued beyond the Extent of a large Bay, or River. 1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch.* *Jnl.* IV. 402/1 The accurate survey of the river Thames, from Staines to Yanklet-creek, has been just completed. 1865 ORR *Circ. Sci., Mech., Philos.* 260 For drawings of land-surveys, it is usual to employ chains as units of measurement. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* s.v., Such

surveys or military sketches are furnished by the topographical branch of the intelligence department. 1899 C. C. King in *Cassell's Techn. Edw. IV. 92* How, with very portable instruments, the survey of a small area is conducted.

transf. 1849 Mrs. SONNEVILLE *Courier. Phys. Sci. xxxvii.* 434 Before he went to the Cape of Good Hope, in order to complete the survey of the heavens.

6. *attrib.* (chiefly in sense 5).

1610 HOLLAND *Caunden's Brit.* 205 We find in the said survey-booke of his [sc. Domesday], the King had in this Citie three hundred houses. 1772 *Regul. H. N. Service at Sea* 19 He [sc. a Captain or Commander] is to demand from the Clerk of the Survey, a Survey-Book, with an Inventory of the Stores. 1800 *Proc. Parl. in Asia. Ann. Reg.* 1612 A reduction of survey charges. 1845 STOCQUELLE *Handb. Brit. India* (1854) 59 Great service has been rendered in the survey department by officers of the Indian navy. 1890 L. C. D'OLY *Notches* 52, I saw that it was a survey-party by their instruments.

Survey (sūv'ē), *v.* Also 6 *servey*, *survaye*, 6-7 *survay*, *surveigh*, 7 *survei*, *pa. t.* *survaied*. [a. AF. *surveier*, *-veir*, = OF. *sūv'ē* (cf. *surveire* (pres. stem *survey-*) :- med. L. *supervidere* SUPERVIDE.]

1. *trans.* To examine and ascertain the condition, situation, or value of, formally or officially, e.g. the boundaries, tenure, value, etc. of an estate, a building or structure, accounts, or the like; more widely, to have the oversight of, supervise.

1467-8 [see SURVEYING *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1472-5 *Rolls of Parl. VI.* 1591 To survey and keep the Waters and grete Ryvers there, and to doo due execution by the said Statutes, aswell by their survey, as by enquestes thereto to be taken. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII. c. 13* § 3 Accompt. to be taken veyed surveye & controlled by [etc.]. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv. Prol.* How all these maners, & tenementes shulde be extended, surveyed, buttred, bounded, and valued. 1570 in *Feuilletat Revis. Q. Eliz.* (1903) 407 Suche... surveyours... as... will survey the office and the whole charge therof. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* i. iii. 1, I am come to surveye the Tower this day; Since Henries death, I feare there is Conueyance. 1601 F. TATE *Household. Ord. Edw. II.* § 14, (1876) 13 The fruit which the purveyor... shall provide, shalbe surveyed by the same Clarke before any be spent. 1625 *Impeachment. Dk. Buckhlm.* (Camden) 31 To surveye all the bills of lading and to compare all the merchants marks. 1709 *Act 8 Anne c. 5* § 18 All Makers of Candles shall... keep all the Candles... which shall not have been surveyed... separate... from all other their Candles which shall have been surveyed. 1880 *Times* 17 Dec. 5/6 The Persian Monarch, st. is reported... to be leaking slightly... She will be surveyed.

2. To determine the form, extent, and situation of the parts of (a tract of ground, or any portion of the earth's surface) by linear and angular measurements, so as to construct a map, plan, or detailed description of it. Also *absol.*

1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 1371 A manne that had landes... surveyed the same, and lette it out deare. 1577 LADY STAFFORD in *Collect.* (O.H.S.) i. 203 The woods were seen and surveyed by him... so that he knew the number of acres. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* i. 22 The Romans measured or surveyed all these places with the greatest care. 1846 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 506/1, I was out surveying the whole morning. 1879 C. C. KING in *Cassell's Techn. Edw. IV.* 93/2 Let us assume... that the surveyor having walked over the area he intends to survey... has... selected... a somewhat central position, on which to measure his base.

3. To look carefully into or through; to view in detail; to examine, inspect, scrutinize; to explore (a country). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1592 NASHE *P. Penniles Supplie* i. 2 b, When he comes in to survey his wares. 1613 CANTON *Ed. Pr. Henry* 5 His care had bene Surveying India, and implating there the knowledge of that Good which hee did feare. 1631 DONNE *Poems. Dampie* i. When I am dead... my friends curiousitie Will have me cut up to survey each part. 1658 in *Verney Memoir* (1907) 11, 82 To survey all my letters & actions... with a most rigid and censorious eye. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 17 Aug. 1659, To London, spending almost the intire day in surveying what progresse was made in rebuilding the ruinous City. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 241 The whole of this time my landlord and I spent in surveying the country, and viewing his plantation. 1793 S. & H. LEE *Canterb. T.* II. 124 He took the piece he was drawing, and holding it behind the light, to survey it, [etc.]. 1871 JOWETT *Plato IV.* 270 At all seasons of the year... let them [sc. wardens] survey minutely the whole country... acquiring a perfect knowledge of every locality.

4. To look at from, or as from, a height or commanding position; to take a broad, general, or comprehensive view of; to view or examine in its whole extent.

c 1586 CRESS PEMBROKE *Ps. LXXII.* iii. From sea to sea He shall surveye All Kingdoms as his own. 1615 CHAPMAN *Oxys.* x. 128, I... thence surviaid From out a loftie watch towre. The Countrey round about. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 268 My self I then perus'd, and Limb by Limb Survey'd. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 354 Often he turns his Eyes, and, with a Groan, Surveyes the pleasing Kingdoms; once his own. 1782 COWPER *Alex. Selkirk* i. I am monarch of all I survey, My right there is none to dispute. 1812 LAMB *Guy Faux Misc. Wks.* (1871) 374 Two persons... are intently surveying a sort of speculum... which stands upon a pedestal. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* iii. 38 You... like to survey the ranks of slaves under you. 1873 HALE in *His Name* vi. 48 He surveyed the whole figure of the rider. *absol.* 1657 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 555 Round he surveys, and well might, where he stood So high above the circling Canopies Of Nights extended shade.

b. *fig.* To take a comprehensive mental view of; to consider or contemplate as a whole.

c 1566 Sir T. More iv. v. 65 Lets now survaye our state. 1630 FRYNE *Anti-Armist.* 126 Survaie we all the internal, all the externall means of grace. 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* i. (1673) 253 If we survaygh and sum up all the forces which

the Divil, Flesh, World, are able to raise. 1712 ANNISON *Hymn in Spectator* No. 453 ¶ 7 When allthy Mercies, O my God, Myrning Soul surveys. 1749 JOHNSON *Van. Human Wishes* 2 Let observation with extensive view, Survey mankind from China to Peru. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 259 He surveyed the elements of mythology... which lay before him. 1888 F. HUME *Mind. Miasa* i. Pml. In a short time they were able to rise to their feet and survey the situation. *absol.* 1859 CANNWALLIS *Panorama New World* i. 121 Here was a scene that spoke a history. Let me survey.

† c. To observe, perceive, see. *Obs. rare*—

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. ii. 31 The Norweyan Lord, Surveying vantage, With... new supplies of men, Began a fresh assault. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1872) 178 Bid them have recourse into their glasse, And there survaygh how swiftly time doth passe.

Hence Surveyed (-v'ē'd), *ppl. a.*

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 251 A surveyed township. 1895 *Daily News* 4 Oct. 7/3 The only surveyed block now obtainable in that mine.

Surveyable (sūv'ē'ābl), *a. rare*. [f. SURVEY *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being surveyed.

1658 OSBORN *Q. Eliz. Ep.* More of London being surveyable in a minute from Pauls Steeple, than can be seen in an age out of Cheap-side. 1837 in *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 654 Now the explosion becomes a thing visible, surveyable. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick. Gt. vi.* iii. (1872) II. 265 From which the whole ground... is surveyable to spectators of rank. 1882 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 434 The [Philological] Society is going to deal... with the recoverable, the surveyable English of the printing-press.

Surveyal (sūv'ē'āl), *rare*. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

The act of surveying; survey.

a 1677 BARROW *1st Sermon. 1 Tim. iv.* 10 Wks. 1636 III. 451 The truth of this doctrine will farther appear by the declaration and surveyal of those respects according to which Christ is represented the Saviour of men. 1891 MEREDITH *One of our Comp.* i. xiv. 262 Taken by the brain to shoot up to terrific heights of surveyal.

Surveyance (sūv'ē'āns), *rare*. Also 5 *surve* (i) *aunce*, 6 *surveyance*. [a. OF. **surve* (i) *aunce*, f. *surveir* to SURVEY. In mod. use directly f. SURVEY *v.* + -ANCE.] Survey; superintendence, oversight; inspection.

(Sometimes app. confused with SURVEILLANCE.)

c 1285 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 95 (Ellesm.) Youre is the charge of all hir surveyance [Hengw. *surveyance*; other MSS. *superfuerance*, *suffra* (wince)] While they been vnder your governance. c 1520 SKELTON *Magnyf.* (1906) 178 In Pleasure and Surveiance... I have set my hole Felcycyte. 1531 *Act 23 Hen. VIII. c. 18* § 1 Within .xl. daies after such surveyance made and monycion to the said owners gyven. 1597 MINNLETON *Wisd. Solomon* To Gentl. Rdrs. Bj, I gite you the surveyance of my new-bought grounde.

1880 *Times* 19 Aug. 4 We must expect to find such objects in the excavations if proper surveyance of the workmen he exercised. 1883 *American VI.* 118 The price of lands reduced to a sum which would pay the expenses of surveyance and sale.

Surveying (sūv'ē'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. SURVEY *v.* + -ING.] The action of the verb SURVEY.

1. The action of viewing or examining in detail (esp. officially); † the exploration (of a country).

1467-8 *Rolls of Parl. V.* 598/2 The surveying aswell of the Veerte as of the Venyson of oute Forest. 1577 V. LEIGH (*title*) The... science of Surveying of Landes, Tenementes, and Hereditamentes. 1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* ii. (1630) 10 Besides surveying of the Pledges of Freeome, and giuing the oath of Allegiance, and making Constables. 1607 in *Hist. Wakefield Gram. Sch.* (1892) 74 If great occasion shall be for the surveying of the whole... of the houses or landes to the schole belonging. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Severn* (1647) 5 Commissions for the surveying and repairing of Walls, Banks and Rivers. 1632 LITHGOW (*title*) The Total Discourse, Of the Rare Adventures... of long nineteene Yeares Trauayles... in Surveying of Forty eight Kingdomes.

2. The process or art of making surveys of land: see SURVEY *sb.* 5, 2, 2, and LAND-SURVEYING.

1551 RECORNE *Pathw. Knowl.* Ep. King, In suruayng & measuring of landes. 1639 *Boston Rec.* (1877) II. 41 A great lot... twelve acres, paying for the same... three shillings an acre upon the entrance of the platform or bounders thereof, after the Surveying of it. 1682 WHEELER *Jour. Greece* Pref. aij, I... reduced their Positions into Triangles... an ordinary rule in surveying. a 1727 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* ii. (1728) 248 This King wrote a booke of surveying, which gave a beginning to Geometry. 1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s. v., *Naval Surveying*, the science of determining the lines on which seas may be safely navigated.

† 3. Oversight, superintendence. *Obs.*

1538 ELYOT, *Libitarius*, he that hath the suruayng and charge aboute buriges.

4. *attrib.*: † a. surveying-board, -place, a sideboard or hatch on which the dishes were placed ready for serving at a meal under the direction of the 'surveyor' (SURVEYOR i d). *Obs.*

a 1483 *Liber Niger in Housh. Ord.* (1790) 45, xx squires attendaunt upon the King's person... to help serve his table from the surveying board, and from other places, as the assessor well assigne. c 1543 in *Parker Dom. Archit.* III. 28 A new halle, with a squillery, sancery, & surveying place. c 1600 in *Archaeologia* LXIV. 352 The surveying place by the kitchen dore. 1608 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1856) II. 494 Ye Kitchen, butry, surveying place.

b. Applied to instruments or appliances used for, and to ships employed in, surveying.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Gent.* i. 2 Wks. 1851 III. 95 Discipline, and whose golden surveying reed... measures every quarter and circuit of new Jerusalem. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* vi. l. 2 In that socket you put the head of your three legged Surveying-Staff. a 1691 BOWEN *Hist. Air* (1692) 134 Having gotten together all the surveying chains the city afforded... we went into the Chnrch. 1701 MOXON *Math.*

Instr. 17 *Reducing scale*,... Sometimes 'tis called a Surveying Scale. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v.* [The] Surveying Cross... in France... serves in lieu of a Theodolite. *Ibid.* s. v. *Quadrant*, The Common, or Surveying Quadrant. *Ibid.*, *Perambulator*,... an Instrument for the measuring of Distances, call'd also Pedometer, Way-wiser, and Surveying Wheel. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* III. 103/2 A very useful... addition to the ordinary Surveying Poles. 1846 HUXLEY in L. Huxley *Life & Lett.* (1900) i. ii. 26 Surveying ships are totally different from the ordinary run of men-of-war. 1883 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade Suppl.*, *Surveying Chain*, a measuring chain 66 feet long, with iron rings and links. 1905 A. R. WALLACE *Life* i. vi. 86 My strong surveying boots cost 14s. a pair.

Surveying, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That surveys: see the verb.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 21 Hir [sc. an Eagle's] surveying spreading traine. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ix, Whose courtly habite is the grace of the presence, and delight of the surveying eye. a 1644 QUARLES *Sc. Recant.* ch. vi. 5 The worlds surveying Lamp. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* xi. 796 A steep Mountain, Whence the surveying Sight the neather Ground commands.

Surveyor (sūv'ē'ōr). Forms: a. 5-6 *surveyoure*, 5-7 *surveyour*, *surveior*, 6-7 *surveior*, (6 *survayour*, -ore, -er, *survoier*, *serveior*, -veyar, *surveighor*, -our, 7 *surveigher*, *surveier*, *surveyor*), 5- *surveyor*. β. 5 *surveour* (e, *surviour* (e, *survoier*, -owre, 5-6 *surveour*, 6 *surveor*. [a. AF., OF. *surve* (i) *oir*, f. *surveir* to SURVEY: see -OR.] One who surveys.

1. One who has the oversight or superintendence of a person or thing; an overseer, supervisor.

a. *gen.* (also *fig.*)

c 1140 CARGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* l. 263 He was surveyor to all pat bar we, And... he payed hir hyer. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 485/1 *Surveyour*, *superiour*. c 1520 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 197/1 (1906) 1862 Your Suruayour, Crafty Conueyance, 1552 HULSTON, *Surveior* of a bridall, *pronoun*. 1593 SHAKS. a *Hen. VI.* i. 253 We're not madnesse then, To make the Fox surveyor of the Fold? 1616 BRATTON *Good & Badde, Worthy Judge* Wks. (Grosart) II. 7/2 Hee is a surveier of rights and resenger of wronges. a 1631 DONNE *Sermon*, *Matt.* vi. 8 (1640) 112 Men who are so severe... may... become Surveyors, and Controllers upoo Christ himself.

b. As a title of officials in various departments, offices, or works; e.g. one who superintends the construction of a building, the administration of an office or department, the collection of taxes, the keeping of a structure in good order or repair.

Usually (except where the context is explanatory), with a defining plur., as *surveyor of highways*, of *taxes*, of *wards and liberties*, or with prefixed sb., as *borough, district, forest, road, timber surveyor*.

Surveyor of the navy: formerly, an official whose duty was 'to know the State of all Stores, and see the Wants supplied; to survey the Hulls, Masts, and Yards, and estimate the Value of Repairs by Indenture; to charge all Boatswains and Carpenters of his Majesty's Navy with what Stores they received; and at the End of each Voyage, to state and audite their Accounts' (Chamberlayne's *Pres. St. Gt. Brit.*).

1442 *Rolls of Parl. V.* 54/2 Sercheours, Controllours, and Surveyours of Serchis. 1474-3 *Ibid.* VI. 59/1 Controllour and Surveyour of the Kynges werkes there. 1518 in *Lupton Life* Collet (1857) App. A. 298 The Masters and surveyors of the scale. 1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gro.* xix. 25 b, Surueyours and other that... gathered the revenues of his crowne. 1543 tr. *Act 9 Hen. V.* Stat. ii. c. 4 Wardens and surueyours and mynysters of the eschauges out of the tower. 1553 in *Archaeologia* XII. 382 Surveiors of the Stabile. 1555 *Act 2 & 3 Ph. & Mary.* c. 8 § 1 The Constables & Churchwardens of every parishes... shall... electe... two honest persons... to be Surueyours & orderers... of the werkes for Amende... of the Highways. 1555 ENEN *Decades* (Arb.) 185 There is... appointed to eueryman by the suruoiors of the mynes, a square plette of grounde. 1631 WEEVER *Asen. Funeral Mon.* 582 This man... was the master Mason or Surueior of the kings stone-worke. 1660 in *Pepys's Diary* (1870) 43 His Royal Highness James, Duke of York, Lord High Admiral... Sir William Batten, Surveyor. 1666 *Ibid.* 7 Oct., He dreads the reports he is to receive from the Surveyors of its [sc. the fleet's] defects. 1670 PETTUS *Fedine Reg.* 41 The Surveyor of the Melting, who is to see the Silver cast out. 1698 T. SAVERY *Navig. Improv.* 8 The Commissioners of the Navy... told me, that the Model must be survey'd by Mr. Dummer the Surveyor of the Navy. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Gt. Brit.* ii. iii. 618 Surveyor of the Highways. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 67, 4/1 [In the Customs] a Surveyor and 16 Tidewallers. 1793-4 *Matthew's Bristol Directory* 37 Surveyor of the Distilleries... Surveyor of the Salt duties. 1872 DE VERE *Americanism* 264 *Surveyor*, an official who surveys all the Inspectors, weighers, gangers, ... in a United States Customs-House.

† c. (of a will) = OVERSEER i b, SUPERVISOR i b.

1420 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 54 The surveyors of my testament. c 1430 LVDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 240 To make Jhesu to be chief surveyour, Of my laste wyl set in my Testament. 1453 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 43 Be ye ayys and supportacion of ye surviour and my executours.

† d. An officer of the royal or other great household who superintended the preparation and serving of the food. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Bk. Curia* 545 in *Bakers Bk.* (1868) 317 *Surveour* and stuarde also, a 1483 *Liber Niger in Housh. Ord.* (1790) 37 A Surveyour for the Kyng, to oversee, with the maister cooke for the mothe, all maner of stuffe of vytayle which is best and most holom, and the conveyance and sauf guard of it. a 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 586 Ye shall understande yf this feast was all of fysh, And for y order- yng of ye seruyce therof, were dyuers lordes appointed... as stewarde, controller, surveyour. 1601 F. TATE *Housh. Ord.* Edw. II. § 36. (1876) 22 A seriant surveior of the dresor for the hall.

† e. One who had the oversight of the lands and boundaries of an estate and its appurtenances. *Obs.* 1485 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 349/2 That this Act of Resumption... be [not] prejudicial... to John Huse... for any Graunte made to hym, of the Office of Surveyorship of all the Lands and Tenements of Richemonde fee... or to be Surveyor of the same in any manner fourme. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* Prol. It is necessary that euery great estate... shulde haue a Surveyor that can extende, but, and bounde, and value them. 1574 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 335 Fowre Aldermen shalbe elected surveighours yearly... to determine all mischaunces and variaunces of mearing betwixt thinhabitants. 1577 *HOLINSHED Chron.* I. *Hist. Scot.* 10/1 Men... were appointed to be Surveyors of the whole country, and to deuide the same... into a set number of equal portions. 1583 *Strubbes Anat. Abs.* II. (1882) 29 When a gentleman... hath a ferme... to let... he causeth a surueior to make strict inquirie what may be made of it. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Rel.* I. § 208 He employed his own Surveyor... to treat with the Owners, many whereof were his own Tenants. 1782 *MISS BURNEY Cecilia* ix. 1. She sent for the surveyor who had the superintendence of her estates.

† f. The or a principal magistrate of a town or district. *Obs.*

1548 *Acts Privy Council* II. 555 The Surveyors of Bolloynne. 1699 *Providence Rec.* (1895) VIII. 44 Ye Surveyor of ye Towne... shall see to ye retaininge... a suitable... priueledge... yet not with standing.

† g. A censor or licenser of books for the press. 1663 *Cal. St. Papers* 240 Order for a warrant for... appointing Roger L'Estrange surveyor of all books.

2. One who designs, and superintends the construction of, a building; a practical architect.

The duties are now usually divided between the architect, who prepares the design, and the quantity surveyor, who estimates the labour and the amounts of materials necessary for carrying out the design.

1460 *CAPGRAVE Chron.* (Rolls) 219 The kyng began the newe edifyinge of Wyndesore, and mad Maystyr William Wykham suruioure of the same werk. 1593 *Fale Herologographia* Title-p. Of speciall vse... for diuers Artificers, Architects, Surveyours of buildings, free-Masons. 1603 *DEKKER Wonderfull Yeare* Wks. (Grosart) I. 120, (1) bespake one [sc. a coffin], and (like the Surveyours of deaths buildings) gaue direction how this little Tenement should be framed. 1663 *GERBIER Counsel* 4 A skilful Surveyor, from whose Directions the several Master-work-men may receive Instructions by way of Draughts, Models, Frames, &c. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 23 Sept. 1683. The surveyor has already begun the foundation for a palace. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 253 The drawing of Draughts is most commonly the work of a Surveyor. 1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnrl.* VI. 192 Several surveyors were called for the defendant, who stated it was the custom of the profession to charge 2½ per cent for rejected plans.

† fig. 1664 *GERBIER Princ.* 2 The great Architect and Surveyor of Heaven and Earth.

3. One whose business it is to survey land, etc.; one who makes surveys, or practises surveying; see *SURVEY* sb. 5, v. 2, *SURVEYING* vbl. sb. 2.

See also LAND-SURVEYOR 2. *Surveyor's chain* = Gunter's chain: see *GUNTER* 1.

1551 *RECORDE Pathw. Knowl.* Pref. Surveyors haue cause to make muche of me [sc. geometry]. 1608 A. NORTON tr. *Stevin's Disme* B4, The Surveyor or Land-measure. 1652 *NEDHAM tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 135 Things used by Surveyors in the bounding of Lands. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 378 The magnetic needle can never give to the surveyor a straight and accurate line. 1840 *Bul's Farmer's Companion* 285 A surveyor's chain is 4 poles, or 66 feet, divided into 100 links of 7/2 inches. 1879 C. C. KING in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 92/2 In many cases the pace of the surveyor is used for determining distances.

b. A name for certain caterpillars: = *GEOMETER* 4, *LOOPER* 1.

1682 *LISTER Gadart Of Insects* 24 Our Country-people call these kinds of Caterpillars, Surveyors (Geometre) because of their Gate, which is like a Pole turned over and over, when one measures Land. 1816 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* xxii. (1818) II. 239 The true geometers or surveyors.

c. One whose business it is to inspect and examine land, houses, or other property and to calculate and report upon its actual or prospective value or productiveness for certain purposes.

1795 *VANCOUVER Agric. Essex* 186 The Surveyor cannot close this report without expressing... his warmest acknowledgements to the following gentlemen. 1812 in *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnrl.* (1842) V. 253/2 Towards the support... of some worthy character bred a surveyor and architect. 1847 *SUTTON Builder's Man.* 168 The business of the surveyor is to measure and value the work executed by the builder. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Surveyor*... an inspector of shipping, tonnage, &c. for Lloyds; an examiner of buildings for a fire-insurance office. 1857 *SMITH Sailor's Word-bk.* Lloyd's Surveyors, practical persons specially appointed in London... to investigate the state and condition of merchantships for the underwriters. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 28 Insurance Surveyor.

4. One who views or looks at something; a beholder. *rare.*

1558 *PHAER Aeneid* VII. S iv b, On euery syde they seeke, and send *Surueours* through the coast. 1590 *GREENE Mourne.* *Garm.* (1616) 30 The eye being the surveyor of all exterior objects. 1829 *LANDOR Imag. Conv. Ser.* II. *Diogenes & Plato* I. 466 The brightest of stars appear the most... tremulous in their light... from the vapours that float below, and from the imperfection of vision in the surveyor.

b. fig. One who takes a mental view of something; an examiner, contemplator.

1666 *Ford Honor Tri.* (1843) 29 If a curious surueior will

upon this approve that louers haue beene witty. 1640 *Br. Hall Episc.* III. v. 245 These which I haue abstracted from our iudicious surveyor. 1905 J. B. BURY *Life St. Patrick* III. 45 To the surveyor of the history of humanity this is the interest which Pelagius possesses.

5. Surveyor-general, † general surveyor (see *GENERAL* a. 10): a principal or head surveyor; one who has the control of a body of surveyors, or the general oversight of some business. Hence *surveyor-generalship*.

Applied esp. to the chief supervisor of crown or public lands, of the customs and other administrative departments. *Surveyor-general of the ordinance*: see *ORDNANCE* 3.

In U. S. a government officer who supervises the surveys of public lands.

1515 *Act 7 Hen. VIII.* c. 7 § 37 Surveyour generall of all and singler our Castellis Lordshippes Manours londes called Richemond [etc.] in the shire of Yorke. 1541-2 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 39 § 2 A certeyne Court commonly to be called the Court of the generall Surveyors of the Kingis landis. 1575 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 157 The Queen's Maiesty's Generall Surveyar. 1665 *Perry's Diary* 31 Oct. Surveyor-General of the Victualling. 1693 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 8 Sir Joseph Tredenham has kist the Kings hand for the place of surveyor general of England. 1708 J. CHANDLER *LAYNE St. Gl. Brit.* II. III. 560 Surveyor-General of the Riding Officers appointed for the Guard of Kent and Sussex. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. The Surveyor General of the King's Manors... Surveyor General of the Works. 1754 (*title*) An east prospect of the city of Philadelphia: taken by George Heap... under the Direction of Nicholas Skull, Surveyor General of the Province of Pennsylvania. 1780 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 217/1 A surveyor-general of the excise. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* VII. xv. P. 5, I was proclaimed principal manager and surveyor-general of the family. 1831 in R. *Ellis Customs* (1840) iv. 273 The Board cannot admit the absence of an officer on leave, to be a sufficient ground for delaying an investigation before the Surveyors-general. 1884 *Standard* 9 Dec. 5/4 The Surveyor Generalship of the Ordnance.

Surveyorship (sūv'vōr'shīp). [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The office of surveyor.

1485 [see *SURVEYOR* 1c]. 1539 POLLARD in *Lett. Suppr. Monast.* (Camden) 261 That he myght haue the suruorshype of Glastonbury. 1591 *PERCIVAL Sp. Dict.* A larifadgo, suruorship of buildings. 1774 *FOOTE Cozeners* 1. Wks. 1799 II. 150 The surveyorship of the woods there is vacant. 1850 *HAWTHORNE Scarlet L.* Intro. (1852) 37 It was my chief trouble... that I was likely to grow gray and decrepit in the Surveyorship.

Survieu (sūv'vīū), sb. Forms: 5 *surueu*, 5-6 *-uue*, 5-7 *-uue*, 6 *-uue*, 6- *suruiue*. [a. AF., OF. *surueu* (f. *surueu* to *SURVEY*; cf. *view*.)

† 1. Inspection: = *SURVEY* sb. 1. *Obs.*

1432 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 406/1 Yat no Vessell of wyn pas fro the place of their making... on lesse yat it be... marked... be a knowe signe... of the saide persons yat are assigned to ye suruewe and ye assay therof. 1472-5 [see *SURVEY* v. 1].

† 2. Supervision; = *SURVEY* sb. 2. *Obs.*

c 1421 *Proc. Privy Council* II. 366 It be ordeinede whenne yat any scoldous deye... yat he yat shal be taken in his stede he recoude he ye suruewe of ye tresourer. 1431 *E. Z. Wills* (1821) 90, I will that sir Nicholl Dixon... haue the suruewe of my... Executours.

3. A view (esp. mental) of something as a whole, or in its details; the action of taking such a view; consideration, contemplation; = *SURVEY* sb. 3, 4. Now *rare* or arch.

1576 *FLEMING tr. Caius' Dogs* (1820) 42 Leauing the seruieue of hunting and hauking dogs. 1579 G. HARVEY *Lett. to Spenser* S's Wks. (1912) 640/2 Vpon the suruewe of them, and farther conference. 1611 J. CARTWRIGHT (*title*) The Preachers Travels... Containing a full suruew of the Kingdom of Persia. 1619 *SANDERSON Sermon* (1657) I. 14 If you will please to take a second suruew of the four several particulars, wherein the Cases seemed to agree. 1633 *HAYWOOD Eng. Trav.* IV. Wks. 1874 IV. 63 Your seruant tells me, you haue great desire To take suruew of this my house within. 1710 *Novor Neuer* 13, I shall take a short Suruew, and then put an End to your Lordship's trouble. 1817 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* xviii. (1882) 172 That prospectiveness of mind, that suruew, which enables a man to foresee the whole of what he is to convey. 1889 *BROWNING Asolando, Reverie* x, Mind, in suruew of things, Now soared, anon alit, To treasure its gatherings. 1903 *Records of Elgin* (New Spalding Cl.) I. 7 To take a calm suruew of the whole case.

† 4. *concr.* = *SURVEY* sb. 1 b. *Obs.*

1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 191 In the ancient rentals and suruews of the possessions of Chrises Church in Canterbury.

Survieu (sūv'vīū), v. Forms: see prec. [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To take a general view of, to view as a whole (with the eyes or mind); = *SURVEY* v. 4, 4 b; also, to command a view of, overlook; in weakened sense, to look upon, behold (cf. *SURVEY* v. 4 c). *Obs.* or arch.

1567 *DEKANT Horace, Ep. Arte Poet.* Bij, If that the matter in the mynde thou wilt before suruew. *Ibid.* xvi. E vij, The declining sonne that doth the felde suruew. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 145 Yt chaunced... The Husbandman selfe to come that way, Of custome for to seruue his ground. 1590 - F. Q. II. ix. 45 That Turrets frame... lifted high about this earthly masse, Which it suruew'd. 1592 *GREENE Disput.* I, I spared no glaunces to suruew all with a curious eye-faour. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XI. (1626) 238 All done in Heauen, Earth, Ocean, Fame suruews. 1628 *World Encomp.* by Sir F. Drake 9 The people... gaue vs leaue... to take our pleasure in suruewing the Island. 1835 *BAILEY Mystic* 21 The dragon king, world-lifed, who saw The first, and will the last of gods suruew.

† 2. To examine, inspect; = *SURVEY* v. 1, 3.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Connur.* (1603) 33 When these young lads are brought to Constantinople, they are suruewed

by the captaine of the Ianizars. 1625 in *Cosin's Corr.* (Surtees) I. 51 The College of Enquistors... that must be for suruewing books.

Hence † *Survieuer*, a surveyor, supervisor. 1783 *WALDRON Contin. B. Jonson's Sad Sheph.* v. 106 The maid I'll wed; make Lorel o'er my flocks... *Surviever*.

Survieu, *obs.* form of *SURVEYOR*.

† *Survise*, v. *Obs.* *nonce-wd.* [Formed by substitution of prefix SUR- in *SUPERVISE*] *trans.* To look upon, behold.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* III. iv. (1600) H ij b, It is the most vile, foolish, absurd, palpable, and ridiculous Escutcheon that euer this eye suruise.

† *Survivor*. *Obs.* *rare* -t. By-form (see *SUR-*) of *SUPERVISOR* (1 b).

1449 in *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) I. 495 Youre said uncle... desired you... to be in his said testament principal survisor therof.

Survivable (sūv'vāv'vāb'l), a. *rare.* [f. *SURVIVE* + -ABLE.] Capable of surviving. Hence *Survivability*, capability of surviving.

1879 19th *Cent.* Oct. 597 Conditions upon which... [we] can continue to live and to leave a survivable posterity. 18... *N. Y. Reports XCIX.* 260 (Cent. Dict.) It must be held that these rules still determine the survivability of actions for tort.

Survival (sūv'vāv'vāl). Also 6-7 -all, [f. *SURVIVE* + -AL 5.]

1. The continuing to live after some event (*spec.* of the soul after death); remaining alive, living on. 1598 *CHAPMAN Iliad* III. [vu.] 42, I promise thee that yet thy soule shall not descend to fates. So hearde I thy surviuall cast, by the celestiall states. 1615 - *Odys.* I. 638 The returne of my lou'd Sire, Is past all hope; and should rude Fame inspire... a flattering messenger, With newes of his surviuall [etc.]. 1743 *FRANCIS tr. Hor.* *Odes* IV. xiii. 27 Ah! tragical surviuall! She glorious died in beauty's bloom, While cruel Fate defers thy doom To he the raven's rival. 1812 *COLERIDGE Lett.* to Wordsworth (1895) 601 More cheerful illustrations of our survival, I have never received, than from the recent study of the instincts of animals. 1818 *COLEBROOKE Obligations* 88 An assurance of a ship lost or unlost; or benefit of survival of an absent person. 1872 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* iv. (ed. 6) 71 If a single individual were born, which varied in some manner, giving it twice as good a chance of life as that of the other individuals, yet the chances would be strongly against its survival. 1908 J. ORR *Resurrect. Jesus* viii. 229 The survival of the soul is not resurrection.

b. *Survival of the fittest* (Biol.): a phrase used to describe the process of natural selection (q. v., s. v. *SELECTION* 3 b), expressing the fact that those organisms which are best adapted to their environment continue to live and produce offspring, while those of the same or related species which are less adapted perish.

1864 *SPENCER Princ. Biol.* § 164 This survival of the fittest, implies multiplication of the fittest. *Ibid.* § 165 This survival of the fittest... is that which Mr. Darwin has called 'natural selection, or the preservation of favoured races in the struggle for life'. 1875 *BENNETT & DYER tr. Sachs' Bot.* 843 The theory of descent explains intelligibly how plants have obtained their extraordinarily perfect adaptations for resisting the struggle for existence; this struggle has itself been the means of their obtaining them by the 'Survival of the Fittest'. 1877 *HUXLEY Anal. Inv. Anim.* 40 The result of the struggle for existence would be the survival of the fittest among an indefinite number of varieties.

2. *transf.* Continuance after the end or cessation of something else, or after some event; *spec.* continuance of a custom, observance, etc. after the circumstances or conditions in which it originated or which gave significance to it have passed away.

1820 *COLERIDGE in Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 79 The evidence of a future state and the survival of individual consciousness. 1860 A. L. WINDSOR *Ethica* vii. 359 Though oratory at Rome was naturally more prolific and its chances of survival greater [than in Greece]. 1870 *LUNBROCK Orig. Civiliz.* I. (1875) 2 The use of stone knives in certain ceremonies is evidently a case of survival. 1871 *TYLOR Prim. Cult.* I. 60 We do not hear of it [sc. the spear-thrower] as in practical use at the Conquest, when it had apparently fallen into survival. 1875 *WHITNEY Life Lang.* ix. 156 Cases of survival from former good usage.

attrib. 1807 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 487 This custom is now getting into the survival form in Libreville and Glass. 1906 *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 746 It is the true belief that has the greatest survival-value.

3. (with a and pl.) Something that continues to exist after the cessation of something else, or of other things of the kind; a surviving remnant; *spec.* applied to a surviving custom, observance, belief, etc. (see 2).

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 164 The... survivals of such old Manuscript-Publications. 1874 L. MORRIS *Serv. in Stones* iii, What are they But names for that which has no name, Survivals of a vanished day? 1874 *CARPENTER Mental Phys.* I. ii. (1879) 98 Instincts... which may be presumed to be survivals of those which characterized some lower grade. 1875 *MAINE Hist. Instit.* I. 14 This ancient written verse is what is now called a survival, descending to the first ages of written composition from the ages when measured rhythm was absolutely essential. 1883 J. HARTON & M. HARVEY *Newfoundland* 202 The Esquimaux are looked upon by some recent ethnologists as the 'survivals' of the Cave Men of Europe. 1908 R. BAGOT A. *Cuthbert* vi. 49 Jane Cuthbert was... a late survival of a type by no means uncommon... in the earlier half of her century.

Hence *Survivalist* (*nonce-wd.*), one who holds a theory of survival.

1882 *GOLDW. SMITH in Pop. Sci. Monthly* XX. 776 When you give a man a lower seat at table, the survivalist sees in the act a desire to have the force of gravity on your side.

909 STEELE Tatler No. 53 P 2 We are now going into
Country together, with only one Hope for making this
a agreeable Survivorship. 1713 — Steele. No. 197 P 2

The Survivorship of a worthy Man in his Son. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VI. 334 In case of survivorship, I most cheerfully accept of the sacred office you are pleased to offer me. 1837 DE QUINCEY *Rev. Tartars* Wks. 1854 IV. 132 As old men, we reap nothing from our sufferings, nor benefit by our survivorship. 1865 GROTE *Plato* II. xxiii. 203 The Epicureans denied altogether the survivorship of soul over body. 1877 J. MARTINEAU in *Drummond & Upton Life & Lett.* (1902) viii. II. 38 It is better to have, than to give, the grief of survivorship.

3. A body of survivors.

1857 WOOLRYCH *Bar & Serjeant-at-Law* 7 The Bar will survive, and the survivorship will consist of the Queen's Counsel and the Barristers-at-Law.

Survivor, -owre, obs. ff. SURVEYOR.

Surwan (sūr-wan). *India*. Also -aun, ser-, sirwan. [a. Urdū = Pers. ساربان *sārbān*, f. *sār* camel + -*bān* keeper.] A camel-driver.

1821 (M. SHERER) *SA. India* 242 To hire good camels, and to engage surwans for them. 1828 MINOY *Pen & Pencil Sketches* (1832) II. 1.1 Camels... resisting every effort... of their servants to induce them to embark. 1884 F. BOYLE *Borderland* 259 The sirwans were mustering at earliest dawn.

Sury, variant of SURA.

Susannite (suzæ-nait). *Min.* Also susannite. [ad. Ger. *susannit* (Haidinger, 1845), f. proper name *Susanna* (see below) : see -ITE 2 b.] A mineral found in the Susanna mine at Leadhills in Scotland, chemically identical with LEADHILLITE, but crystallizing in the rhombohedral system.

1845 *Encycl. Métrop.* VI. 501/1 *Susannite*, sulphato-tri-carbonate of Lead. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 3) 626 *Susannite*... Lustre resinous—adamantine. Color white, green, yellow, brownish-black. Streak uncolored.

Susceptibility (sūsep-tib-lī-ti). [f. next : see -ITY. Cf. med.L. *susceptibilitas* (Abelard), f. *susceptibilis* (from 18th c.).] The quality or condition of being susceptible; capability of receiving, being affected by, or undergoing something.

1. Const. of (now rare) or to.

a. Capability of undergoing a specified action or process.

The action is mostly, now always, denoted by a noun (occasionally by a passive infinitive), which is usually equivalent to a passive gerund: e.g. *susceptibility of application* = capability of being applied; *s. to reflection* = capability of being reflected.

1644 BR. MAXWELL *Prærog. Chr. Kings* viii. 91 *Potestas passiva regimini*, a capacity or susceptibility to be governed. 1793 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. x. 399 In proportion to its susceptibility of liquefaction in a low degree of temperature. 1823 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 3 Jan. A visible substance without susceptibility of impact, I maintain to be an absurdity. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. (1872) 35 Its susceptibility of application to the purpose. 1891 MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* xxviii. A certain face close on handsome, had a fatal susceptibility to caricature.

b. Capability of being, or disposition to be, affected by something; sensibility or sensitiveness to something specified: (a) external influences, impressions, etc.

1695 HALE *Prim. Orig. Mun.* t. i. (1677) 35 The susceptibility of those influences, and the effects thereof. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* i. 20 The susceptibility to the opinions of those around us. 1855 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* (1890) 328 A sense of relations and aims, and a susceptibility of arguments, to which before she was an utter stranger. 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1864) II. vi. 570 Sympathy, being a susceptibility to impression, is also a principle of action.

(b) feelings or emotions.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 112 ¶ 2 The same laxity of regimen is equally necessary to intellectual health, and to a perpetual susceptibility of occasional pleasure. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* iv. Wks. 1757 IV. 209 A tenderness of heart, and a susceptibility of awe, with regard to God. 1846 GROTE *Greece* i. 1. Susceptibility of pleasure and pain.

(c) physical agents or agencies, disease, etc.

1803 BEDDOES *Hygieia* ix. 171 When young persons... begin to have too great susceptibility of cold. 1820 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xvi. (1859) 66 The difference between these two alloys as to susceptibility to oxygen. 1832 MED. TEMP. *Jrnl.* L. 67 My studies... have pointed to childhood as a period of extreme susceptibility to this disorder. 1890 *Science-Gossip* XXVI. 218/2 The period of maximum susceptibility of the larva to the colour.

2. Without const.

a. Capacity for feeling or emotion; disposition or tendency to be emotionally affected; sensibility. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* V. xxi. 123 Yet was her susceptibility her only inducement; for the man was neither handsome... nor genteel. 1805 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 2) s. v. *Susceptible*. Men of extreme susceptibility are not calculated for command. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 1. 66 The susceptibility, the vivacity, the natural turn for acting and rhetoric, which are indigenous on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea. 1899 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. xx. 78 There was something about the time and manner of the papal bull calculated to offend the susceptibility of a great and independent nation.

(b) pl. Capacities of emotion, esp. such as may be hurt or offended; sensitive feelings; sensibilities. 1846 GROTE *Greece* i. 1. 1. 39 The women, whose religious susceptibilities were often found extremely unmanageable. 1871 MACDOUGALL *Mem. Patmos* i. 6. It was the 'another King, one Jesus' which had roused the susceptibilities—kindled the jealous fury—of the minions of Caesar. 1884 GLADSTONE in *Daily News* 23 Oct. 577. I have not knowingly wounded the susceptibilities or assailed the opinions of any one who may read them. 1896 *Daily Graphic* 10 Feb. 7/1 Nobody wants to offend French susceptibilities by the suggestion that our neighbours have jockeyed us in Siam.

b. Capacity for receiving mental or moral impressions.

1782 V. KNOX *Ess. Moral & Lit.* ii. I. 7 Furnished with a natural susceptibility, and free from any acquired impediment, the mind is then [sc. in youth] in the most favourable state for the admission of instruction. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* 298 The same 'susceptibilities' and 'potentialities' are in each human mind.

c. Capability of being, or disposition to be, physically affected (as a living body, or an inanimate thing); spec. the capacity of a substance (e.g. iron) for being magnetized, measured by the ratio of the magnetization to the magnetizing force.

1816 J. SAUTH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 283 Different animals are susceptible of galvanism in very different degrees. In cold-blooded animals, this susceptibility sometimes continues for several days after death. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 287 An inhabitant of these islands, who has constitutional susceptibilities that are unpleasantly affected by a humid... atmosphere. 1833 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 267/1 The earlier experimenters arrived for the most part at the conclusion that the susceptibility of weakly magnetic bodies is constant. 1903 *Lancet* 4 Apr. 945/2 Susceptibility is very nearly allied to predisposition; it may perhaps be defined as acquired predisposition.

Susceptible (sūsep-tib'l), a. [ad. med.L. *susceptibilis* (Boethius, Thomas Aquinas), f. *suscept-*: see SUSCEPTION and -IBLE. Cf. F. *susceptible*.]

1. Const. of or to: Capable of taking, receiving, being affected by, or undergoing something.

a. with of: Capable of undergoing, admitting of (some action or process).

The following noun of action may usually be paraphrased by a passive gerund, as *susceptible of proof* = capable of being proved. A passive gerund sometimes occurs, as *susceptible (=capable) of being exercised*.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. x. § 1 This subject of man's body is of all other things in nature most susceptible of remedy. 1657 PURCHAS *Poll. Flying-Lus.* i. iii. 5 Their [sc. bees'] legs are not susceptible of a sting. 1663 J. H. tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* (title-p.). The Sea is proved by the Law Of Nature and Nations, not to be Common to all men, but to be Susceptible of Private Dominion and Propriety. 1665 EVELYN *Lett. to C. Wren* 4 Apr. My little boy... is now susceptible of instruction. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 47 The provinces most susceptible of those improvements... which are essential to the subsistence of man. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* v. ix. II. 710 The following propositions are susceptible of strict and invincible proof. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 815 note. A sort of natural magic, susceptible of being exercised... by any one who [etc.]. 1824 L. MURRAY *Engl. Gram.* (ed. 3) i. iii. xix. 314 The word... was often susceptible of both uses. 1867 F. HARRISON *Quest. Ref. Part.* 236 Scarcely susceptible of any criticism but contempt. 1871 E. STEWART *Heat* (ed. 2) § 86 The diamond... is not susceptible of fusion even at a very high temperature.

b. with of: Capable of taking or admitting (a form or other attribute).

1639 WOTTON *Parallel Essex & Buckhm.* (1641) 2 He... moulded him... to his own Idea, delighting... in the choice of the Materials; because he found him susceptible of good forme. 1725 POPE *Prof. to Shaks.* ¶ 8 It is hard to imagine that... so enlightened a mind could ever have been susceptible of them [sc. defects]. 1760-2 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xci. Perhaps no qualities in the world are more susceptible of a finer polish than these. 1766 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 20 This operation is susceptible of various stages and degrees of perfection. 1879 CASSIDY *Techn. Educ.* i. 169/2 Nor does it admit of that beauty of decoration of which they are susceptible.

c. with of, now more commonly to: Capable of receiving and being affected by (external impressions, influences, etc., esp. something injurious); sensitive to; liable or open to (attack, injury, etc.).

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* ii. § 57 All which... made him susceptible of some Impressions... which otherwise would not have found such easy admission. 1773 NORTH *Exam.* i. ii. § 45. (1740) 52 Being very susceptible of Offence. 1791 MRS. BACLIFFE *Rom. Forest* (1820) III. 132 He was peculiarly susceptible of the beautiful and sublime in nature. 1814 D'ISRAËLI *Quarrels Auth.* i. 172 Hill... was infinitely too susceptible of criticism. 1830 — *Char.* i. III. x. 223 Men of their ardent temper were susceptible of the contagion of his genius. 1867 J. BRYCE in *Brodrick's Rev. Reform* (1867) 245 Susceptible from their very excess of acuteness to every transient impression. 1869 F. W. NEWMAN *Misc.* 128 Early poets are not susceptible to the ridiculous as we are. 1876 Q. REV. CXLII. 78 Swift, like Goethe, was exceedingly susceptible of female influences. 1883 *March. Guard.* 12 Oct. 4/5 In a period of uncertainty stocks which are quoted far above their face value are more susceptible to attack. 1915 *Engl. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 168 It is curious to find him susceptible to the beginning of the Gothic Revival.

d. with of (rarely to): Capable of receiving into the mind, conceiving, or being inwardly affected by (a thought, feeling or emotion); capable of; disposed to; † disposed to take up or adopt; † able to take in or comprehend.

1645 J. HALL *Horæ Pac.* 10 The multitude is susceptible of any opinions. 1699 LOCKE *Educ.* (ed. 4) § 167 Children's Minds are narrow, and weak, and usually susceptible but of one Thought at once. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* Wks. (1841) 99 As the rational only are susceptible of a happiness truly excellent. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Foot of Qual.* (1809) II. 33 That capital secret, of which you are not yet susceptible. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xvi. (1782) I. 676 His temper was not very susceptible of zeal or enthusiasm. 1784 COWPER *Talk* iii. 323 A heart Susceptible of pity. 1838 LYTTON *Atch* i. iv. Her young heart was susceptible only of pleasure and curiosity. 1871 R. W. DALE *Commandm.* x. 257 It was God who made us susceptible to hope and to fear.

e. with of or to: Capable of being physically

affected by; esp. liable to take, subject to (a disease or other affection).

1793 BEDDOES *Catarh* 155 Children are so susceptible of inflammations. 1802 — *Hygieia* vii. 50 The young of the dog kind are less susceptible of this particular... disease. 1816 [see SUSCEPTIBILITY 2 c]. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 162/2 An increasing number of individuals who have become susceptible to smallpox.

† f. with of (rarely to) and gerund or noun of action: Capable of, or in fit condition for (doing something). *Obs.*

1829 *Chapters Phys. Sci.* 350 Transparent carbonate of lime susceptible of doubling the images of objects. 1838 BUCKSTON *Shocking Events* (French's ed.) 9 *Spa*. (To Dorothy). Are you susceptible of a promenade? *Dor.* I shall be delighted. 1850 THACKERAY (in *W. Brown's Catal.* No. 159, Aug. (1905) 71), I am getting better and am susceptible to seeing ladies.

2. Without const. a. Capable of being affected by, or easily moved to, feeling; subject to emotional (or mental) impression; impressionable.

1709 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 519 With Him, who next should tempt her easy Fame; And blow with empty Words the susceptible Flame. 1821 V. KNOX *Lib. Educ.* xlv. Wks. 1824 IV. 179 In the most susceptible periods of their lives. 1838 T. MITCHELL *Clouds of Aristoph.* 188 The moral influences which particular... modes of music were apt to exert over the minds of their susceptible countrymen. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 455 The tidings were eagerly welcomed by the sanguine and susceptible people of France. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 70 We must remember also the susceptible nature of the Greek.

b. Subject to some physical affection, as infection, etc.

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 149 Tartar emetic is an irritant, acting upon some... susceptible skins in a very short time. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VII. 549 By cultures and by inoculations into susceptible animals.

† 3. Capable of being taken in by the mind; comprehensible, intelligible. *Const. to. Obs. rare*.

1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 439/1 To make it susceptible to every mean Understanding, we will give you it... in the following Words.

Hence *Susceptibleness* = SUSCEPTIBILITY; *Susceptibly adv.*, in a susceptible manner.

1634 DONNE *Serm.*, Ps. xxvii. 8 (1640) 611 Grace finds out mans natural faculties, and exalts them to... a susceptibility of the working thereof. 1785 G. A. BELLAMY *Apol.* II. 111, I heard a voice uttering somewhat aloud; but what it was I could not distinguish, from being so susceptible interested in my part.

Susception (sūsep-shən). [ad. L. *susceptio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *suscept-*, pa. ppl. stem of *suscipere*, f. *sus-* (see SUB- ad init. and 25) + *capere* to take. Cf. F. *susception*.]

† 1. The action of taking up, or taking upon oneself (in various senses): taking, assumption, reception, acceptance, undertaking.

1610 MARCELLINE *Triumphs Jas.* I. 60 The susception of Christianity, and profession of the Catholique Faith. 1624 BR. HALL *Contempl.* N. T. ii. *Christ Tempted*, I see the susception of our humane nature, laies three open to this condition. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. ii. 11. xxiv. Nor is she changed by the susception Of any forms. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* v. § 3 The Jews... confessed their sins to John in the susception of baptism. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 256 Christ's susception of the sinner's guilt. 1677 BARROW *Serm. Phil.* ii. 8 Wks. 1687 i. 486 The willing susception and the cheerful sustenance of the Cross. 1712 M. HENRY *Treat. Baptism* ii. Wks. 1853 i. 510/1 The children's right to baptism [hath] been built so much upon their susception by sponsors, that [etc.]. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 140 Before he is of a Lawful Age for the Susception of Orders. 1738 E. ERKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 II. 497 It comes about by his own voluntary susception and undertaking.

† 2. Susceptibility of; also transf. an attribute of which something is susceptible. *Obs. rare*.

1656 HOBBS *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 239, I may as well conclude from the not susception of greater and less, that a right angle is not quantity. 1687 PERRY *Pol. Anal.* (1691) 48 By the Coelum. I understand the... Weight and Susceptions of Air, and the Impressions made upon it.

3. The action or capacity of taking something into the mind, or what is so taken; passive mental reception (distinguished from *perception*). *rare*.

1756 TOLOERNY *Hist.* 2 *Orphais* IV. 189 None can exhibit nature in her most striking attitudes, but those whose susceptions are adequate to their task! 1877 CONOER *Basis Faith* iv. 164 note. 'Susception' would be a better term for 'all states of consciousness which are simply presentative, not representative' (Mansel).

Susceptive (sūsep-tiv), a. [ad. med.L. *susceptivus* (Thomas Aquinas), f. *suscept-*, *suscipere*: see prec. and -IVE. Cf. It. *susceptivo*, Sp. *susceptivo*.]

1. Having the quality of taking or receiving, receptive; in later use esp. disposed to receive and be affected by impressions (== SUSCEPTIBLE 2 a).

1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* ix. (1888) 77 The Matrix in woman... is an instrument susceptible, that is to say, a thing receptive or taking. 1641 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 22 Oct. xii. 41 We neither had a decisive voice... nor a deliberative voice... nor lastly... a susceptible voice, in a body of our own to receive their resolutions. 1674 PETTIV *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 130, I might suppose... that Atoms are also Male and Female, and the Active and Susceptive Principles of all things. 1788 D. GILSON *Serm.* viii. 223 All the tender workings of the susceptible breast of Mary. 1802 CONRY *Mem. A. Berkeley* 47 This accidental interview made a will deeper impression on the susceptible heart of Lucy. 1853 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* xi. 21-2 The susceptible and conceptive powers of the understanding. 1874 MORLEY *John of*

Barneveld II. xxii. 404 Impassible, emotional, and susceptible. 1887 *SIR A. DE VERE Ess. Poetry* I. 105 He will listen, with the susceptible faith of youth.

2. With *of*: Having the quality of receiving, disposed or ready to receive (something specified); receptive of; admitting of; affected by; sensitive to = SUSCEPTIBLE I.

1637 GILESPIE *Engl. Pop. Cerem.* III. iv. 68 They belong to the substance of the worship, and withal are susceptible of coadoration. 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. viii. (1677) 367 He becomes a Creature properly susceptible of a Law, and capable of Rewards and Punishments. 1677 BARROW *Serm. Rom. xii. 18 Wks.* 1687 I. 399 It incenses the people (highly susceptible of provocation) with a sense of notable injury done. — *Serm. Eph. i. 13 ibid.* II. 201 As mankind is naturally susceptible of religious impressions. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat. v. (1724) 78* [Matter] is passive, to the impressions of motion, and susceptible of it. 1822-7 *Gooch Study Med.* (1829) II. 588 Rendering the body more susceptible of the ordinary causes of this disease. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* 95 The nature that is susceptible of passion. 1901 G. TYRKELL *to Life* (1912) II. iii. 95 Like a wheelbarrow, I am not susceptible of sustained impetus.

† b. Taking or including within its scope; relative to. *Obs. rare*—1.

1681 J. OWEN *Engl. Evang. Ch.* xi. 221 The Object of it [sc. discipline], as it is Susceptive of Members, is professed Believers; and as it is corrective, it is those who stubbornly deviate from the Rule of Christ.

Hence *Susceptiveness* = next.

1873 M. ARKOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 157 Men raised by a truer moral Susceptiveness above their countrymen. 1907 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 204 Our insular susceptibility.

Susceptivity (sŭsɛptɪvɪti). [*f. prec. + -ITY.*] The quality of being susceptible; susceptibility.

1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat. v. (1724) 74* A natural discernibility and susceptibility of various shapes and modifications. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* III. vii. A man of infinite susceptibility; who caught everywhere... the colour of the element he lived in. 1871 FORSTER *Dickens* I. iii. 52 A stern... isolation of self-reliance side by side with a susceptibility almost feminine.

† **Susceptor**. *Obs.* [a. late L. *susceptor*, *f. suscepi* = see SUSCEPTION and -OR. Cf. OF. *suscepteur*.] 1. A godfather or sponsor at baptism.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. ii. § 103 Such Susceptors were thought to put an Obligation on the Credits (and by reflection on the Consciences) of new Christians (whereof too many in those days were baptized out of civil Designs) to walk worthy of their Profession. 1680 H. DOOWELL *Two Lett.* (1691) To Rd. § 11 Even adults were not admitted without the Testimony of Susceptors or God-fathers. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* (1850) I. 4, I had given me the name of my grandfather, who, together with a sister of Sir Thomas Evelyn... and Mr. Comber... were my susceptors. 1743 STRICKLAND *Abney* II. 76 They had susceptors, sponsors, or what we call godfathers.

2. A supporter, maintainer. *rare*.

1652 N. CULVERWEL *Lt. Nature* Ep. Ded. (1661) a You, who... were sometimes ear-witnesses of it, will now become its Susceptors. 1680 V. ALZOR *Altschick Impositions* Ep. Ded., The height of my ambition was to provide my self of a Right Worshipful Susceptor.

Susceptivity (sŭsɛptɪvɪti). *rare*—1. [Formed as next + -ENESS.] Receptiveness; capacity of receiving impressions.

1805 *Fral. Spec. Philos.* Jan. 83 The assumed chasm... between power to conceive and mere susceptibility to perceive.

Susceptible (sŭsɛptɪbəl), *a. and sb.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *susceptibilis*, -ens, pr. pp. of *susceperē* = see SUSCEPTION.]

A. adj. I. Receiving, recipient.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Ch. Exemp.* II. Disc. x. 139 Nothing is required in the person susceptible, and capable of alms, but that he be... want. 1677 BARROW *Serm. Acts iv. 24 Wks.* 1686 II. 178 [God] effecting miracles... without any preparatory dispositions induced into the recipient matter. 1684 tr. Bonet's *Merc. Compt.* xv. 528 Care must be taken... of the Lungs, as susceptible, and sometimes constantly productive of the Matter.

b. Disposed to receive, receptive. rare—1.

1815 ZELUCA I. 13 She instructed her daughter's susceptible youth in the prevalent system [etc.].

2. With *of*: That takes into its scope.

1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1637) 71 These which are the first motions, and susceptible of the second corporal, bring all things into augmentation, and decrease.

B. sb. One who receives, a recipient (esp. of a sacrament).

1611 W. SELATER *Key* (1629) 236 To confer grace by force of the very sacramental action... not by the merit... of the susceptible. *Ibid.* 258 Iudas ministered baptism sufficient in itself, I doubt not also but effectual to the beleieving susceptible. 1652-3 J. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* (1678) 359 Men cannot be worthy recipients [of the sacraments] unless they do many excellent acts of Virtue. 1660 — *Duct. Dubit.* I. iv. rule 5 § 3 The stronger efficient upon the same susceptible should produce the more certain... effect.

† **Susceptibility**. *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. L. susciptilare* + -ability (see -ABLE and -ITY).] Excitability.

1620 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. v. Sc. 6. How know you him [sc. mercury]? *Fac.* By his viscosities, His oleosities, and his susceptibility.

Suscitate (sŭsɛɪtɪt), *v.* Now *rare*. Also 6 *suscitate*, 6-7 *suscitat*; 6 *pa. ppl.* *suscitat* (e. [*f. L. suscitāt*], *pa. ppl.* stem of *suscitare*, *f. sus* = SUB-25 + *citare* to excite (see CITE v.)). *trans.* To stir up, excite (rebellion, dispute, a feeling, etc.).

1528 *Impeachment Wolsey* 140 in Furniv. *Ballads fr. MS.S.* I. 356 Pou haste suscitate such a wonderful dyscession. 1531 ELYOT *Gov. II. iii.* (1883) II. 26 That they which do eate or drinke... may suscitate some disputation or reason-

ynge. *Ibid.* III. xxvi. 434 He shall... suscitate or raise the courage of all men inclined to vertue. 1536 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* II. 298 The disturbance and rebellio suscitate by the said persons. 1557 EGEWORTH *Serm.* 73 When the Germanes suscitated and rayzed up all manner of heresies by Luther and that rable. 1597 A. M. tr. Guillemeau's *Fr. Chirurg.* 12 b1/2 We apply the boxes to suscitate the menstruales of women. 1631 DONNE *Serm.* I. *Thess.* v. 16 (1619) II. 471 Such a joy a man must suscitate and awake in himself. 1693 *Urginard's Rabelais* II. xiv. 368 By the approved Doctrine of the ancient Philosophers... such a brangling Agitation... should... be judged to... be quickened and suscitated by the... Inspiration of the Prophetizing... Spirit. 1876 *World V.* No. 103. x8, I am not... wantonly suscitating one more unsatisfied curiosity by proclaiming one more unfathomable mystery. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* XIII. 343/1 Suggestions that the soul of inanimate things can... suscitate in the realms of psychological reverie.

b. To raise (a person) out of inactivity; to exalt the condition of.

1597 A. M. tr. Guillemeau's *Fr. Chirurg.* v1j, As one erected and suscitated out of a swoond. 1650 HOWELL *Giraffe's Rev. Naples* I. 24 Masaniello... began more then ever by sound of Drum to suscitate the people. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. v. 90 It is Action that God doth suscitate the Soul to. 1876 J. ELLIS *Cesar in Egypt* 158 Thou that dost... Subdue the stern, and suscitate the meek.

† *c. To call into being or activity, 'raise up'.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale Wks.* 824/1 A Prophet... shal your Lord god suscitate and reyse vp for you. 1557 North's *Plutarch, Constantine* Gt. 3 The enemy of mankind... did suscitate and stir up the Heretick Arius. 1885 M. E. MARTIN tr. *Lasserre's Mirac. Episodes Lourdes* 356 The obstacles suscitated by the Evil One.

† *d. To promote (an action at law). Only in pa. ppl. Sc. Obs.*

1560 in *Mail. Cmb. Misc.* III. 223 The caus being suscitate at the actes in presence of parties to preif as said is in the action be William. 1562 *Ibid.* 304 The... caus of diuorce... being suscitate at desyr of Archibald in presens of Anne.

e. To impart life or activity to; to quicken, vivify, animate. ? Obs.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. vii. 308 The Sunne (in Ireland) onely suscitate those formes, whose determinations are seminal. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lutherus* I. III. 634 And human atoms suscitate the sky. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *MS. Sinai* I. 148 Soul so suscitates his frame With quicker spark celestial.

Hence *Suscitated*, *Suscitating* *ppl. adjs.*

1811 SHELLEY *St. Irvyne* Prose Wks. 1888 I. 218 Wildered by the suscitated energies of his soul almost to madness. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LXIX. 202 The suscitating juices with which the occidental luxury is presented to us.

Suscitation (sŭsɛɪtəʃən). Now *rare*. [*ad. late L. suscitatio*, -ōnem, n. of action *f. suscitāre*, -āre = see *prec.* and -ATION. Cf. F. *suscitation*, in OF. = resurrection.] The action of suscitating or condition of being suscitated; stirring up, rousing, excitement; quickening; incitement.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xvii. 379 Such [seminals] as in other earths by suscitation of the sunne may arise unto uninitiation. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pluto's Trave.* xiv. 259 To quit their beliefs... to imbrace another oew one by the suscitation of the Farazes. 1659 PEARSON *Cred v.* (1816) I. 327 The temple is supposed here to be dissolved, and being so to be raised again; therefore the suscitation must answer to the dissolution. 1742 FIELDING *Fr. Andrews* I. xiii. If the malign concoction of his humours should cause a suscitation of his fever. 1771 FLETCHER *Chicks* III. Wks. 1795 II. 233 A spiritual seed of light sown in the soul of every son of man, whose kindly suscitation whoever follows [etc.]. 1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* 286 His spirit was alive in every feature; it did not need the aid of suscitation. 1870 *Daily Tel.* 5 Oct., One of the journals which contribute to the suscitation of our spirits and the elevation of our courage.

† **Suscite**, *v. Obs. rare*. Also 5 *sussite*. [*a. (O)F. susciter*, ad. L. *suscitare* to SUSCITATE.] *trans.* To raise up (from or as from death); to resuscitate.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xcv. (1859) 52 In the sixte [article of the Creed] descended downe to in helleg. In the seventh the suscited. *Ibid.* II. cxxvii. 123 Seint nicolas that suscited the thre dede. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* cvij b, Alle this is very trouthe as wyntereth many that ben suscited ageyne. c 1500 *Melusine* 151 Of whom we... are all suscited of the cruel... boundage of thenemyes of our lord Jhu Cryst.

Susi, variant of *SOOST*.

Suskin, -kyn = see *SESKYN*.

1423 [see *SESKYN*]. 1543 tr. *Act 3 Hen. V.* A j, Galyhalpens, & the money called Suskyne & Dotkyne [cf. quot. 1413 s.v. *SESKYN*]. *Ibid.* Any galyhalpens, suskyns, or dotkyns. (There are numerous later references to this Act, e.g., 1544 *Fitzherbert's Bk. Justice of Peace* 9 Galyhalpens, soskyns, dotkyns. 1581 LAMBARD *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 233 Those Felonies of Galyhalpence, Suskins, and Dookins.)

† **Suslik** (sŭsɪlɪk). Also *rouslik*, -lic, *suslic*. [*a. Russ. cyчлнк*. Cf. F. *souslik*, -lik.] A species of ground-squirrel, *Spermophilus citellus* (or other related species), found in Europe and Asia.

1774 tr. *Stahlkin's Acc. North. Archipelago* 32 The speckled field-mouse (*Mus Citellus*), which they call *Tevraschki* or *Suslik*. 1823 *Penny Cycl.* I. 441/2 The zizel or souslik mar-mot. 1842 *Ibid.* XXII. 270/1 The sousliks are very quarrelsome among themselves. 1868 LVOEKKE. *Brit. Mammals* 300 Voles... Picas... and Susliks.

Suspection, -oun, var. *SUSPECTION* *Obs.*

Suspection, -oun, -ous, *obs. ff.* *SUSPICION*, *SUSPICIOUS*.

Suspect (sŭsɛptɪk), *sb.1 Obs. or arch.* Also 4 *Sc.* -ec, 5-6 -ecte, 6 -eckte, *Sc.* -ek. [*ad. L. suspectus*, in class.L. looking up, a height, esteem, respect, in med.L. suspicion (after *suspectus* pa.

ppl., and *suspictre*), *f. suspect*, *suspiciere* = see SUSPECT *a.* and *v.* Cf. It. *sospetto*.]

1. The or an act of suspecting, or the condition of being suspected; = SUSPICION 1.

In earliest use chiefly in phraseological expressions: see esp. b, and cf. RESPECT 1b.

1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 263 The peple anon hath suspect of this thyng. That it was by the assent of Apus. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 49 pat no suspecte rise betwix vs bat myght hurte bi gude name. 1542 WYATT *Poems*, And if an lye 21 My suspect is without blame, For... othr moo have denyd the same; Then it is not jelowsye. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xxxiv. 141 Thairfor fle fra suspect. 1577 HOLMES *Chron.* II. 1777/2 If any of you be in suspect, that... my meaning is to do... anything where-with the realme may have iust to be discontented. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. i. 87 You... draw within the compass of suspect Th' unviolated honor of your wife. 1595 DANIEL *Gr. Wars* III. xxxiii. They might hold sure intelligence Among themselves without suspect 't offered. c 1600 CHALKHILL *healms & Cl.* (1683) 122 Without suspect they fell into the Trap Anaxoches had laid. 1620 QUARLES *Feast for Wormes* iv. 1 When a Thiefe's apprehended on suspect. 1628 FELTHAM *Resoluer* II. [i.] xciii. 272 By this meanes, they often bring goodnesse, into suspect. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Ch. Exemp.* I. Ad. Sect. ii. § 9 If the Holy Jesus did suffer his Mother to fall into misinterpretation and suspect. 1881 SWINBURNE *Mary Stuart* II. i. 71 She... avows By silence and suspect of jealous heart Her manifest foul conscience.

† *b. To have (or hold) in suspect*: to be suspicious of, suspect = cf. SUSPICION 2 f. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* r 230 Thou shalt also have in suspect the consailing of wicked folk. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 30b, By counseyle of the people he had the Iyon in suspecte. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxii. 388 The vyeount of Rochebourn... was had in suspect to have tounred frenche. 1533 J. HEYWOOD *Johan A ij*, Well huslande, nowe I do coniect that thou hast me somwhat in suspect. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI.* IV. i. 142 Giue me assurance with some friendly Vow, That I may never haue you in suspect. 1615 DANIEL *Hymens* Tri. II. i, Held ever in Restraint, and in Suspect.

† *c. Const. in, of*, (to the person or thing about whom or which something is suspected). *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 905 This olde poore man Was euer in suspect of hir mariage. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xlvi. 68 Wherof all the Countrey, had great suspect of treason to the Captayne. 1533 — *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) R v, Ther fel on him an other malady... which put his frendes in great suspect of his helthe. 1535 in *Letit. Suppr. Monast.* (Camden) 74 Not for any default or suspect that I have in doctour Lee. 1638 NABBS *Bride* I. iii. (1640) B iv, Thou art base In thy suspect of her. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 264 That you may have no suspect of these my words.

d. Const. of (the evil suspected).

1523 [see c]. 1555 PHILIPOT in FOXE *A. & M.* (1563) 1388/2, I have bene in prison thus long... upon suspicion of setting forth the reporte thereof. 1567 MARLET *Ch. Forest* 105 She... slinketh into his companie without any surmise or suspect had of his part of any such kind of deceipt. 1595 SESSER *F. Q.* vi. iii. 23 The faire Serena... Wandred about the fields Without suspect of ill or daungers hinden dreed. 1639 WEBSTER *Appius & Virginia* I. i, Arraign'd before the Senate For some suspect of treason.

e. with a and pl. = SUSPICION 1 b.

1541 WYATT *Def. Poet. Wks.* (1831) p. lviii. Neither God's law, nor man's law... condemneth a man for suspects; but for such a suspect, that may be so apparent, that it may be a grievous matter. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. iii. 89 You do me shamefull iourie, falsely to draw me in these vile suspects. 1598 YONG *Diana* 145 Behold then... how much he was giuen to false suspects and wrongfull ielousies. 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Disfack't* 457 The former manner of proceeding... makes... the Writer... fall under a just suspect. 1768 GOLOSIN. *Goodn. Man* v. i, Have I had my hand to addresses, and my head in the print-shops; and talk to me of suspects?

† *f. Ground of suspicion; = SUSPICION 1 c.*

1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretorie* II. (1625) 17 Seeing... you also doe grant, that in all his behaviour you neuer saw so much as doe suspect.

† 2. Expectation; esp. apprehensive expectation; = SUSPICION 4 *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Sanctis* xxxvi. (Baptista) 1013 Suspec had he pat for his iniquite Suld sla hym. c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Prose) 126 Hauynge euer suspect for to be brought to the ferefull Iugement of god. 1620 QUARLES *Feast for Wormes* xi. 11 Was there, O was there not a lust suspect, My preaching would procer this effect?

Suspect (sŭsɛptɪk, sŭsɛptɪk), *a. and sb.2* Also 4 *suspette*, 4-7 *suspette*, 6 *Sc.* *suspek*. [*ad. L. suspectus*, *pa. ppl.* of *suspiciere* (see next): partly after OF. *sospet*, later (and mod.F.) *suspect* = Pr. *sospech*, It. *sospetto*, OSP. *suspecto*, Pg. *suspetito*.]

The present currency of this word is chiefly due to its revived use in connexion with the events of the French Revolution (cf. *la loi des suspects* of 1793-1).

A. adj. Suspected; regarded with suspicion or distrust; that is an object of suspicioo; in early use also, exciting or deserving suspicion, suspicious. 1340 *Ayent*. 203 Behoueh him beuly be encheysones of zenoe as speke priuileche to wyfman in stede suspect on wyb one. c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 263 Suspecious was the diffame of this man. Suspect his face, suspect his word also. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 87 Who is onis suspect, he is half honest. 1423 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 447/1 Duelling in a suspect and wycked place. 1525 tr. *Brunnyke's Handy-work* Surg. xv. D j, Yf 3 woundyd persone haue any of these chanches. it is a suspecte tokyn or sygne. 1595 *Extr. Alenr. Rich.* (1844) I. 123 Qulhat sumeuer persons that be suspect to haue oay suspect peroo within thaim. 1596 GASCOIGNE *Steele* Gl. 242 A go age suspect, bycause of youtnes misdeedes. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxv. § 13

As for... completeness in diuinitie it is not to be sought, which makes this course of artificial diuinitie the more suspecte. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* ii. 399, I see What I can do or offer is suspect. 1702 *Guide for Constables* 111 If a scholar in the university... begin to be suspect.

1817 BYRON *Beppo* xvii, Shakespeare described the sex in Desdemona As very fair, but yet suspect in fame. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* iii. 11. v. (1872) 77 We have him... lying safe in the Prison of Grenoble, since September last, for he had long been suspect! 1880 *Fortin. Rev.* May 677 Every doctrine... which claimed an *a priori* or intuitive character, was therefore suspect. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 431 In tropical regions... all water should be looked upon as suspect and treated accordingly.

† b. To have or hold (a person or thing) suspect: to be suspicious of, suspect. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 291 þif þou seie þat þou is lawe spekiþ oþer wise of judgement, haue þe þou is lawe more suspecte. c 1380 — *Sol. Wks.* II. 388 If þei failen in þis point, haue hem suspect as fendis children. c 1412 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1517 Hard is he holden suspect with þe grete: His tale schal be leued but nat ourys. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 185 Haue me not suspecte, I mene no tresone. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xx. 34 Be thou not a rounder in the nuke, For, gif thou he, men will hold the suspect. c 1530 L. Cox *Rhet.* (1899) 71 We haue one suspecte that of very lykelyhode it shulde be that that hathe commytted the crime. a 1533 LO. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) G iii, Wise men haue hym as suspecte that the commons desyre.

† c. Const. to (north. dial. *ill*) the person suspecting. (Cf. SUSPECT v. 1 b.) *Obs.*

a 1300 CURSOR *M.* 27325 þat sco hir saul be sauand, And noght suspect til hir husband. 1580–1 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 347 Quhairthrow he may be suspect judge to thame. 1635 R. N. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* i. 127 This sounded not very pleasingly in the Spaniard's cares, to whom the power of the French was suspect. 1663 HEATH *Flagellum* (1672) 6 Stealing the young Pidgeons, and that so publicly, that he became dreadfully suspect to all the adjacent Country.

d. Const. of the evil, etc. suspected.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 2 A1 þis nouelle of ordris is suspect of ypocrisie. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q. cxxxvii*, The remanant... For otheris gilt ar suspect of vntreuth. 1432 *Paston Lett.* I. 32 Eny person... suspect of mys governance. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* x. 54 Ye may detain a sle: suspect of crime, oot proued plaine. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* l. iii. 372, I fear, of Envie I should be suspect.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* iii. iv. 16, If I suspect of nothing else, you may grow, as came to be a saying, 'Suspect of being suspect!' 1912 W. WARD *Life Newman* l. ii. 73 The members of the party were suspect of Romanism.

† e. Const. *inf.* *Obs. rare.*

1523 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* l. viii. 6 He held them suspect to be ageynt hym. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 102 Many often tymes are suspecte to speake thynges of malice, or for hope of gaine.

B. *sb.* 1. A suspected person; one suspected of some offence, evil intention, or the like; a suspicious character, esp. one under surveillance as such. 1591 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* l. iii. 16 A Constable might at the common lawe, haue bailed a suspect of felony by Obligation. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix. xlix. (1612) 226 Recusants and Suspects of one. 1602 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* ii. vii. 196 If such Suspect shall refuse to he so bound, then may such Iustice send such Suspect to the next Gaole.

1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Suspect*, a term adopted by the modern French to signify any person suspected of being an enemy, or indifferent to the cause of the Revolution. 1838 SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccles. Biogr.* (1849) II. 210 'Relations of peace and amity' were established between the Intendant and the suspects. 1854 GLAISTONE *Glean.* (1879) IV. 97 If they are in search of a political suspect, and conceive he has absconded. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 18 June, Arrested as a suspect under the Coercion Act. 1899 R. P. WATSON *Mem.* 131 Landing here I was treated as a suspect.

† 2. A thing regarded with suspicion. *Obs. rare.* 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Innovations* (Arb.) 527 That the Nouelty, though it is not rejected, yet he held for a Suspect.

Suspect (*sŭspekt*), v. Also 6 *Sc.* -ek, -eck, 6-7 *contr. pa.* *ppl.* *suspectre*. [*f. L. suspect-*, *pa. ppl.* stem of *suspiciere* to look up, look up to, admire, esteem, (chiefly in *pa. ppl.*) to suspect, *f. sŭ(d)* (see *SUB-* ad init. and 24, 25) + *specere* to look, cognate with *Skr. spṛś* to see, OHG. *spēhōn* (see *ESPY*).]

1. *trans.* To imagine something evil, wrong, or undesirable in (a person or thing) on slight or no evidence; to believe or fancy to be guilty or faulty, with insufficient proof or knowledge; to have suspicions or doubts about, be suspicious of.

c 1500 *Lancelot* 1632 But he the lug, that no man may suspect, Enely thing ful lustily sal correk. 1515 SAMSON in Strype *Eccles. Mem.* (1721) l. i. 16 As they heard the tenor of the breue, one of them with a quick mind suspected the breue in three places. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 71 Zwynglius dreed had measure suspecting bothe the men and the place. *Ibid.* 239 Bothe Fraunce & Englande leuie great force of men, whiche is greatly to be suspected. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* l. iii. 162 Whose owne hard dealings teaches them suspect The thoughts of others. 1615 G. SANOVY *Trav.* 53 The diuinitie of the professors made many to suspect the profession. 1649 LOVELAKE *Poems* 38 Soldiers suspected of their courage. 1691 RAY *Creation* l. (1692) 74, I suspect all those Relations concerning Trees growing at the bottom of the Sea. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 97/2 Did you see upon the face of the bond any thing to make you suspect it? 1781 COWPER *Table-T.* 141 To be suspected, thwarted, and withstood, E'en when he labours for his country's good. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 170 The people suspected the gentlemen, the gentlemen feared the people. 1879 'E. GARRETT' *House by Works* l. 82 Jacob gave Paul no reason to suspect the effect of a wider scope of life and happiness. 1897 'G. ALLEN' *Type-*

writer Girl vi. 60 The meat and bread were wholesome; but I suspected their cleanliness.

† b. Suspected to (a person): mistrusted by; = suspect to, SUSPECT a. c. *Obs.*

After L. *suspectus* with the dative.

1570 BUCHANAN *Admon. Wks.* (S.T.S.) 25 Not suspect to a king and assurit of his awin estait. 1579 FENTON *Gulicard.* (1618) 268 The licentious behaviour of the Commons was suspected to him. 1657 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 165 He... leaves his Race Growing into a Nation, and now grown Suspected to a sequent King. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Eusemion's* 212 A Science which was already suspected to me appeared too vain to enslave my self to it any longer. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* i. (1788) 38 Behold... the administration of justice become... suspected to the whole body of the people. 1807 ROBINSON *Archaeol. Graeca* iii. ix. 240 To the more sagacious... the answers of the oracle were suspected.

† c. Const. clause: To doubt whether... *rare.* 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 337, I shrewdly suspect whether ever this were the Hecatompylos of Ortelius.

2. To imagine or fancy something, esp. something wrong, about (a person or thing) with slight or no proof: with various const. expressing that which is so imagined. a. const. of, + *with*, + *for*.

1483–4 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 3 (headings) An Act for bayling of persons suspected of Felony. 1502 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 348 Certain persons that wer suspectit of murthir. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* iv. iv. 7, I rather will suspect the Sunne with cold Than these three with wantonnes. a 1623 BUCK *Rich. III.* i. (1646) 4 Philippe le Grosse... suspected him for too familiar commerce with his bed. 1641 PRYNN *Anti-paithie* l. i. 29 Many suspected for doing it, were committed to prison. 1727 SWIFT *Circumcise. E. Curll Wks.* 1755 III. i. 165 Most of the children of Israel are suspected for holding the same doctrine. 1802 MARIA EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) l. iii. 17 At least tell me, that you do not really suspect me of any hand in her death. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* iii. 56 Those who are too well acquainted with the sagacity of Hezekyan Bey to suspect him of having been deceived. 1897 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* l. i, I half hanged to suspect myself of secret impulses of a savage kind.

b. with obj. and compl. (sometimes introduced by *as* or *for*), and in corresp. passive use. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* II. (1570) Blijh/2 Thou mayst suspect and trowe Him more in fauour... then thou. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 126 Than you, belike, suspect these Nobles. As guilty of Duke Humphrie's timeless death. 1594 — *Rich. III.* l. iii. 223 Thy Friends suspect for Traytors. 1611 — *Wint. T.* ii. iii. 107 Least she suspect, as he do's, Her Children, not her Husbands. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 337 Let us not then suspect our happy State Left so imperfect by the Maker wise. 1689 in *Acts Parli. Scot.* (1875) XII. 58/2 A warrant to cite such as are suspect guilty to compeir. 1706 E. WARD *Woodward World* Diss. (1798) 72 One would not suspect him by his Phiz, for a Politician. 1742 YOUNG *My Th.* l. 418 At thirty man suspects himself a fool; Knows it at forty, and reforms his plan.

c. with obj. and inf., and in corresp. passive use.

1525 (see SUSPECT a. 1). a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 176 The citizens of the citie... they were suspected, rather to fauour them to hate, the erles of Marche, & Warwycke. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. i. 85, I do suspect this Trash To be a party in this Injury. 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 120 His gracious majesty hath been suspected to be popishly inclined. 1691 RAY *Creation* Pref. (1692) A v, By Virtue of my Function, I suspect my self to be obliged to Write something in Divinity. 1798 FERNIER *Illustr. Sterne*, etc. 68 Who would suspect this heroic strain to be a plagiarism? 1892 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lxxi, He believed that Lydgate suspected his orders to have been intentionally disobeyed. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 486 [They] have recorded cases of hematemesis suspected to own a similar cause.

† d. with obj. and clause introduced by *that* (cf. 3 b). *Obs. rare.*

1551 T. WILSON *Logie* (1580) 47 We suspect suche a one that he is not altogether cleare. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iii. vii. 89 Sorry I am, my Noble Cousin should Suspect me, that I meane no good to him.

3. To imagine or fancy (something) to be possible or likely; to have a faint notion or inkling of; to surmise. a. with simple object.

c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health T.J.*, Guee the same vnto the patient to drinke in the houre suspectid of the feuers approaching. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1714/2 Much suspected by mee, Nothing proued can be. Quod Elizabeth the prisoner. c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ii. 13 We hear, that long we haue suspected, That thou art read in Magicks mysterie. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Suspicion* (Arb.) 528 There is Nothing makes a Man Suspect much, more then to Know little. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* l. iii. 11 If all be true that is suspected, or halfe what is related, there haue not wanted, many strange deceptions. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* l. 823 They had thought of an expedient... and that it should be Executed before it should be Suspected. 1777 BURKE *Corr.* (1841) II. 147 You do not... suspect half enough the villany of others. 1827 SCOTT *Chron. Canongate* iv, Whether the... old woman did, or did not, suspect the identity of her guest with [etc.]. 1864 CARLYLE *Freder. Gt.* xii. iii. (1872) IV. 145 Who dared suspect our King's indifference to Protestantism? 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* il. 17 This is the first symptom looked for when opium poisoning is suspected.

b. with obj. clause; also parenthetically, with *as* or *so*, or ellipt.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xii. 100 Pontius his sone suspectit that his father dottit in folie throcht his grite age. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 182 Suspecting that there was some unknowne vertne in that picture, he called it backe. 1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 495 He read something in my Face which made him... suspect who I was. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* l. 77 They haue straggled... Sultan Osman, because (as they suspected) he had a mind to rid himself of them. 1788 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) l. 415, I... suspected it was too late for any kind of medicine to produce any valuable effect. 1815 SCOTT

Guy M. l. I believe I may have some wrongs to repair to wards you—I have often suspected so. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 348 note, The late Alexander Knox... learned, I suspect, much of his theological system from Fowler's writings. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxxiii. (1878) 558, I did not even suspect how ill she would be. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases Morals* i. 82 The young Examinee is pleasantly surprised at finding that he knows more than he suspected.

4. *absol.* (from 1 or 3) or *intr.* To imagine something, esp. some evil, as possible or likely; to have or feel suspicion.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 1153 It shall suspect where is no cause of feare, It shall not feare where it should most mistrust. 1604 — *Oth.* iii. iii. 170 Oh, what damned minutes tels he ore, Who dotes, yet doubts; Suspects, yet soundly lones? 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 55 It will then be as lawful for me to suspect as to Judge more absolutely. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. ii. 43 Some... slave... bade to answer, not as he believes, But as those may suspect or do desire Who questions thence suggest their own reply. 1849 JAMES WOODMAN ix, Iola was too young and simple to suspect or to doubt.

† 5. *trans.* With reference to a future possibility: To expect; *esp.* to expect with dread or apprehension. (With simple obj. or obj. cl.; rarely with inf.) *Obs.* or merged in 3.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxiii. (Percy Soc.) 162, I dyde suspecte That the great gyaunte unto me wolde hast. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iii. vi. 330 When the siege of Jerusalem was suspected from Rezin king of Syria and Pekah king of Israel. 1660 — *Mist Contempl.* (1841) 257 The innocent child whose precipice they suspected. 1787 WILLIAM of Normandy l. 131 He rather suspected to receive a reward for his pretended fidelity. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* iii. iv. (1817) 300 One might have suspected, that at least all those who stood by the sepulchre when Lazarus was raised, would have believed in Jesus.

† 6. To regard, take note of, care for; to respect.

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 70 Tush the Lord regardeth not the way of sinners, nor suspecteth the misdeeds of men. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* l. ii. 8 They were... continued in theyr being by that diuine power, perpetually maintaining and suspecting them. 1649 DAYENANT *Love & Hon.* v. iii. 22 It shall he openly perform'd, to shew I not suspect men's censure or dislike. 1666 NORTH's *Plutarch* 927 (*Esaminondas*) Not suspecting [edd. 1612, 1631 respecting] the dignity of an Ambassador, nor of his Country.

† 7. With *inf.* To think in the least, have any idea of (doing something). *Obs. rare.*

1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 179 Farre he it from vs, wee should once suspect to chide him.

Hence *Suspecting vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 54 Not that we think Suspecting to be in itself unlawful. 1732 SWIFT *Advent. by Repeating Test* 7 24 If I had not known it already to have gotten ground in many suspecting heads.

Suspectable (*sŭspektəb'l*), a. Also 8 *erron.* -ible. [*f. prec. + -ABLE*.] That may or should be suspected; open to suspicion.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* v. lii. 363 Evermore is parade and obsequiousness suspectable. a 1761 *Ibid.* (1768) III. lxii. 318 As poverty is generally suspectible, the Widow must be got handsomely beforehand. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 730 Infirm and suspectable evidence. 1859 W. ANOERSON *Disc.* Ser. ii. (1860) 198 You... might show yourself... of suspectable profession, if you were complaisant. 1887 *Yorksh. Post* 23 Feb. 5/7 It is only in this direction that Europe is susceptible.

Suspectant, a. *Her.* [*ad. L. suspectantem*, -ans, pr. ppl. of *suspiciere*, *f. suspect-*: see SUSPECT v. and -ANT.] (See quot.)

1688 HOLME *Armoury* ii. vii. 244/1 *Suspectant, Spectant*, looking upwards, the Nose Bendwise.

Suspected, *ppl. a.* [*f. SUSPECT v. + -ED*.]

1. That one suspects of something evil or wrong; regarded with suspicion; imagined guilty or faulty; suspect.

1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) l. App. xi. 35 If any... disagreed from his forefathers, he is... to be judged suspected. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 150 That all thynges myght he decided by mete and no suspected persons. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 51 Noble men... that are bydden to dynner of theyr enemies or suspected frendes. 1563 HULL *Art Garden.* (1593) 138 By eating of Garlike, a man may the safer goe into a suspected aire, and by stinking places. 1600 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* ii. 1, The Iron hard dores and the suspected vaults, The barricadoed gates. 1615 MANWOOD *Lauet Forest* xiv. § 5. 241 All others found in the Forest searching and going after a suspected manner. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacra* i. iv. § 1 Their eldest Historians are of suspected credit even among themselves. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 16 July 1649, To... walke... with our guns ready in all suspected places. 1794 VANCOUVER *Agric. Canbr.* 125, I became here a suspected person, and could obtain no information whatever. 1826 G. J. BELL *Comm. Lauet Scel.* (ed. §) I. 553 She must have... a bill of health when she sails from a suspected port. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 234 Whether the danger of trusting the suspected persons or the danger of removing them were the greater. 1861 CHAMBERS *Enycl.* II. 95/1 A suspected bill [of health], commonly called a touched patent or bill, imports that there were rumours of an infectious disorder. 1914 *Times* 30 Dec. 10/1 The search and detention of suspected ships.

2. That one suspects to exist, or to be such; imagined possible or likely.

1706 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 495 Defamation does not use to stop at manifest, no, nor at suspected Vice. 1831 SCOTT *C. Rob.* xxvii, In the character of a more than suspected traitor. 1904 VERNEY *Mem.* II. 11 Sir Ralph was suddenly arrested... by the Lord Protector's soldiers, as a suspected Royalist.

Hence *Suspectedly adv.*, so as to be suspected; *Suspectedness*, state of being suspected.

Hence † **Suspectlessly** *adv.*, nnsuspectingly.
1599 LINCOLN *Fount. Anc. Fiction* Oj, The suspectlesly
inchaunted sea-trauellers are infinitely beguiled.

The firm had to suspend payment, not from any fault of their own, but from their connection with another firm. 1835 *Law*

must with reverence suspend unto that great day. 1648

GAGE *West Ind.* 202 The old Fryer...thought every day a year that I stayed there, and suspended my Voyage for England. 21700 *EVELYN Diary* 18 June 1683. He would certainly enter judgment against them, which hitherto he had suspended. 1742 *WEST Let. in Gray's Poems* (1775) 142 Till that first act is over, every body suspends his vote. 1793 *Gouv. MORRIS in Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 277 Britain will suspend her blow till she can strike very hard.

Const. *inf. (or gerund)*. 1566 *Aor. PARKER Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 262 Being informed...that...you suspended to give your furtherance until you had heard our advice. 1581 T. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 238 Suspend to deeme the worst... And poysse eche poynthe before you verdit giue. 1672 *EANL Essex in Essex Papers* (Camden) 22 If I shall see that...they doe meritt, I will put it in execution, but if not, I will suspend doing any thing in it. 1754 *EDWARDS Freed. Will* II. vii. (1762) 77 There is no Medium between suspending to act, and immediately acting.

† b. To defer dealing with; to put off consideration of; to pass over for the time; hence gen. to disregard. *Obs.*

1581 *PETTIE tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 6, I would...a little suspend these severall points, and first intreat of this matter in generall. 1632 *LITIGOW Trav.* x. 493 A Regall Commission (which partly being some-where obeyed, and other-where suspended). 1660 R. ELLSWORTH in *Extr. St. Papers rel. Friends Ser.* II. (1911) 121 Their said refusal, if suspended or conniued at, will cause a general discontent. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. ii. 293 The reason of which...it is better to suspend than too critically to inquire into.

† c. Of an event, etc.: To defer or delay the accomplishment of. *Obs.*

1781 *GODON Decl. & F.* xxi. (1787) II. 399 The divisions of Christianity suspended the ruin of paganism. 1784 *COWPER Task* II. 197 Will thy discovery of the cause Suspend th' effect, or heal it? 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. ii. iii. 253 The bravest efforts of their gallant chiefs could not suspend their destiny.

† d. *intr.* To be delayed. *Obs.*

1690 *CHILLO Disc. Trade* (1698) 8 Before the use of money falls, which I conclude cannot long suspend.

4. *trans.* To keep (one's judgement) undetermined; to refrain from forming (an opinion) or giving (assent) decisively.

† *occas.* to withhold (assent) from.

1553 *LATIMER Sermon. Lord's Prayer* i. (1562) 6b, We should not be to hasty in beleuyng the tale, but rather suspende our judgements till we know the truth. 1620 T. GRANGER *Dis. Logike* II. iv. In doubtfull things we suspend our assent and judgement. 1667 *TEMPLE Let. Wks.* 173 II. 27, I suspend my Confidence till the Arrival of my English Letters, which are my Gospel in these Cases. 1742 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 551 He must excuse us if we suspend our belief until we are better satisfied of the Truth of the Facts. 1775 *JOHNSON Tax. no Tyr.* 16 The publick voice suspends its decision. 1791 *HAMILTON tr. Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. tit. ii. 256 On this subject I suspend my opinion. 1885 'MUS. ALEXANDER' *At Day* i, He felt strongly disposed to believe that his new acquaintance was thoroughly a lady, though a knowledge of life in most European capitals disposed him to suspend his judgment.

† b. *absol.* To suspend one's judgement, to be in doubt; hence *occas.* (with simple obj. or obj. cl.) to doubt; also, to apprehend, suspect. *Obs.*

1585 G. ELIZ. in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 29, I wer out of [my] senses if I should not suspend of any hiesay till the answer of your owne action. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* IV. iv. Pardon me, that's to be suspended, you are too quicke, too apprehensive. 1599 — *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. ii. These ladies are not of that close, and open behavoure, as happily you may suspend. 1632 *LITIGOW Trav.* VI. 248 [They] sayd, heere Diues the rich Glutton dwelt...: this I suspend. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 102 Many things are...believed of other plants, wherein at least we cannot but suspend. 1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 145 Moses did not suspend that it was to be punished with death. His consultation with God was only about the manner. 1676 *MARVELL Mr. Swirke Wks.* (Grosart) IV. 74 Some divines teach us to believe (though I suspend) that God Himself cannot...compel men to believing. 1749 *HARTLEY Observ. Man* I. Pref. That voluntary Power over our Affections and Actions, by which we deliberate, suspend, and choose.

† c. To hold oneself back or refrain from doing something. *Obs. rare.*

1598 in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* I. III. 50 Wishing you to suspend from embracing any other course in that kinde. 1695 M. CLIFFORD *Hum. Reason* 17 Reason will not presently advise us to a change...but suspend a while and attempt again. *Ibid.* 89, I must...stand still, that is suspend absolutely from the belief of any Religion.

† d. a. To keep in a state of mental fixity, attention, or contemplation; to rivet the attention of.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 9 To geue ourselves unto such a searching out of God, as may so holde our witt suspended with admiration [etc.]. 1695 S. DU VERGER *tr. Camus Admir. Events* 2, Things which delight and wonderfully suspend the minde. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* I. 555 The harmony...Suspended Hell, and took with ravishment The thronging audience. 1671 *WOODHOPE St. Teresa* II. xi. 91 A Prayer of Quiet in the manner of a Spiritual sleep, which suspends the Soul so, that...we may lose much time. 1744 *AKENSIDE Pleas. Imag.* I. 257 The village-matron, round the blazing hearth, Suspend the infant-audience with her tales. 1804 *EUGENIA de ACTON Tate without Title* I. 224 She sat suspended, till recollecting the box...she started. 1812 *CARY Dante, Parad.* xxxii. 81 Whatsoever I had yet beheld, Had not so much suspended me with wonder [orig. *Di tanta ammirazione non mi sospese*].

† b. To keep in suspense, uncertainty, or indecision. *Obs.* (or *dial.*)

1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* IV. v, Thus he leaves the Senate Divided, and suspended, all vncertaine. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinte's Trav.* xiii. 39 We were all suspended into divers opinions. 1668 *DRYDEN Even. Love Ded.*, She [sc. Victory] seem'd to suspend her self, and to doubt, before she took her

Flight. 1719 *DE FOR Crusoe* I. (Globe) 247 My Thoughts were a little suspended, when I had a serious Discourse with the Spaniard. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 153 ¶ 13 The intent of the introduction is to raise expectation, and suspend it. 1798 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1899) IV. 208, I am entirely suspended as to what is to be expected. 1880a *Kirkby (Yorks.) Dial.*, They were very curious to know the secret but I would not tell them. I suspended them for a whole year.

6. *Sc. Law. a. trans.* To defer or stay (execution of a sentence) pending its discussion in the Supreme Court. *b. intr.* To present a bill of suspension: see *SUSPENSION* 4, and cf. *SUSPENDER* 3. 1650 *Acts of Sederunt* 16 Jan. (1790) 63 The decreittis, registrate bandis, and utther groundis of the letters and charges craved to be suspendit. 1698 in Sir H. Dalrymple *Decisions* (1792) 1 Sir John C. having charged the Earl... upon a bond of borrowed money, to pay 1000l. Sterling, he suspended, and alleged *res judicata*. 1743 *KAMES Decis. Cr. Sess.* 1730-52 (1799) 65 Begbie occasionally hearing that his decree was suspended, put up his protestation in common form. *Ibid.* 70 W. H., being charged for recourse, suspended upon want of due negotiation. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot. s. v. Suspension*, The party complaining commences proceedings by presenting a bill of suspension... his bill concludes, that the execution in question ought to be suspended, and therefore he prays for letters of suspension.

7. *Mus.* To prolong (a note of a chord) into the following chord, thus deferring the progression of the part in which it occurs, usually so as to produce a temporary discord.

1853 J. SMITH *Treat. Mus.* 35 In Example (97) the diminished and minor seventh are suspended. 1867 *MACFARREN Harmony* (1892) 69 Let us suspend every bass note as the inverted 4th of the chord that follows it.

II. 8. *trans.* To hang, hang up, by attachment to a support above; = *HANG* v. 1. (Often a technical or affected substitute for *hang*.)

1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 832 And after monethes iij do hem suspende. 1593 *Rites of Durham* (Surtees 1842) 34 The iijth bell remaynes their still and was never rounge synce yt was suspent. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, Suspend... to hang up or upon. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Suspended*, a Philosophical Word for hangd up. 1719 *QUINCY Lex. Physico-Med.* (1722), *Suspended*, or *Appended*, is said of external Remedies, which are wore about the Neck, Wrists, or the like. 1784 *COWPER Task* IV. 774 The most unfurnish'd with the means of life...overhead Suspend their crazy boxes, planted thick, And watered duly. 1795 J. JORDAN *Specif. Patent Bridges* (1797) 4 My invention consists in suspending in an arch or arches...bridges. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 52 (*Stage Coach*) Hams, tongues, and fitches of bacon, were suspended from the ceiling. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 178/2 A collection of pictures...for the present suspended in an apartment at the Pitt press. 1839 *KIGHTLEY Hist. Eng.* I. 67 Others [sc. rebels] were suspended from the boughs of the oak. 1848 *BUCKLEY Hist.* II. 293 He suspended from his shoulders his silver-studded sword. 1867 *tr. Cress Halm-Hahn's Lives Fathers of Desert* 20 The chandeliers suspended from the roof were of silver.

fig. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* II, Punishments actually denounced, and those punishments suspended over us.

† b. *intr.* = *HANG* v. 8. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 16/2 Because that the wounded parties may suspend & hange in the bellye. 1599 — *tr. Gabelthor's Bk. Physike* 61/2 Let not this little cloth suspend above ther howers therin. 1687 *VILLIERS* (Dk. Buckhm.) *Epitaph upon Felton* 1 Here uninter'd s-pends...Felton's dead Earth.

c. *trans.* To support (something hanging). *rare.* 1816 *TUCKER Narr. Exped. R. Zaire* III. (1818) 99 And a silk sash...suspending a ship's cutlass, finished his costume.

d. To attach so as to allow of movement about the point of attachment; = *HANG* v. 2.

1827 *FARAOX Chem. Manip.* xxiii. (1842) 595 It will, if freely suspended, pass beyond its position of rest to a distance on the left side. 1871 A. MEADOWS *Man. Midwifery* (ed. 2) 299 An index suspended from a cross-bar.

9. *fig.* To cause to depend; *pass.* to depend. *Const. on, upon* (rarely *from*). *Now rare.*

1608 *WILLET Hexapla Exod.* xxxiv. 820 It seemeth by the Hebrew distinction our Iehouah, that this word is suspended from the rest which follow, so that *el* is one of the epithetes rather...than a proper name of God. 1629 *PRYNNE Anti-Armin.* 83 If our conversion, salvation, grace, and glorie, are thus suspended on our most impotent...wills, what man can once be saved? 1653 *MILTON Hircings* Wks. 1851 V. 373 That the Magistrate...should take into his own Power the stipendiary maintenance of Church-ministers...would suspend the Church wholly upon the State. 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 11 ¶ 5 The present state of the skies and of the earth, on which plenty and famine are suspended. 1759 — *Rasselas* xxviii, It is dangerous for a man and woman to suspend their fate upon each other, at a time when opinions are fixed [etc.]. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* x. 278 That the universal prevalence of Christianity...is suspended upon the continuance of missionary zeal. 1844 R. CHOATE *Addresses* (1878) 334 The peculiarity of this election is that while it involves all the questions of mere policy which are ever suspended on the choice of a president [etc.].

† b. To regard as dependent, 'make' (a thing) depend, *upon. Obs.*

1638 *CHILLINGW. Relig. Prot.* I. ii. § 60. 79 Your suspending the same [sc. salvation of a baptized infant] on the Baptizer's intention. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 260/1 They differed from the above-mentioned theologians and philosophers in this, that the latter suspended every thing from Deity.

10. a. To hold, or cause to be held up, without attachment; = *HANG* v. 1 d.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 72 That in the Temple of Serapis there was an iion chariot suspended by Loadstones in the ayre. 1685 *BOYLE Eng. Notion Nat.* II. 29 That water kept suspended in a sucking Pump, is not in its natural place. 1846 *BROWNING Luria* III. 198 The unseen sun above, Which draws and holds suspended all of

us, Binds transient mists and vapours into one. 1870 R. R. COVERDALE *Poems* 16 A cloud in western skies Suspend, or floating on its way. 1909 C. KEYSER in *Hibbert Tral.* Jan. 386 The world of things that are finite is strictly an island-world suspent in a sea.

b. To hold, or cause to be held, in suspension; to contain in the form of particles diffused through its substance, as a fluid medium; to cause to be so diffused (*in the medium*).

1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Instr.* (1757) II. 277 Spirit of Wine singly is not near so efficacious...as when it contains or Suspend some resinous Substance. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 162 There is no more carbonic acid, or scarcely more, than is necessary to keep the lime suspended. 1862 *MULLER Elem. Chem., Org.* III. (ed. 2) 244 By suspending the compound of acetylene with subchloride of copper in a solution of ammonia. 1874 *GARROD & BAXTER Mat. Med.* 115 Fluid Magnesia...Prepare as above, suspend in water and pass pure carbonic acid gas through it. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 81/2 Gold and silver inks are writing fluids in which gold and silver...are suspended in a state of fine division.

Suspended, ppl. a. [*f. pree. + ED I.*]

I. *f. Temporarily deprived of office, position, or privilege.*

1535 in *Burnet Hist. Ref.* (1679) I. *Records* 132 Whether any Persons Excommunicate, Suspended, or Interdicted, did give Voices in the same Election? 1659 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) IV. 300 The cashiered and suspended officers. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. vi. viii, Louis and his sad suspended Household. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 408 Compton, the suspended Bishop of London. 1901 *Scotsman* 9 Mar. 8/4 One of the suspended members had the first place for an amendment.

2. *Undecided, undetermined.*

1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 194 His suspended and doubtfull mynde. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P. Milton Wks.* II. 88 One of his friends who had reproved his suspended and dilatory life. 1881 W. H. WHITTE *M. Rutherford's Autobiog.* II. 20 It is the most difficult thing for us to be satisfied with suspended judgment.

3. *Temporarily stopped, intermitted: chiefly in phr. suspended animation, a state of temporary insensibility, esp. that due to asphyxia.*

1817 *SHELLEY Rev. Islam* xi. xi, Why watched those myriads with suspended breath Sleepless a second night! 1820 *Goono Nosology* 368 Total suspension of all the mental and corporeal functions. *Asphyxy*. Suspended animation. 1825 *Scott Betrothed* xiv. In suggesting and applying the usual modes for recalling the suspended sense. 1827 — *Smig. Dau.* viii, An old servant waited with the means of restoring suspended animation. 1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. The. Another Life* xvii. 257 A condition of suspended powers.

4. *Deferred, or of which the fulfilment or execution is deferred.*

1848 *LYTTON Harold* viii. vi, Harold parted from his betrothed, without hint of his suspended designs. 1856 *Dove Logie Chr. Faith* v. ii. 326 Inasmuch as perfect justice is not executed in this world, man is in a state of suspended condemnation.

5. *Mus.* Of a note of a chord: Prolonged into the following chord, usually so as to constitute a temporary discord.

1853 J. SMITH *Treat. Mus.* 33 By carrying on some one tone (technically termed a 'suspended note'), from the harmony preceding a dissonant chord. 1867 *MACFARREN Harmony* (1892) 66 The suspended discords are the 9th, and the 4th, and also the 5th, from the mediant and leading-note. 1889 *Phour Harmony* xix. 228 The first inversion of the suspended fourth.

II. 6. *Supported by attachment above; hung; hanging.* † *Suspended bridge* = *SUSPENSION-BRIDGE*.

1796 *Monthly Mag.* II. 883 Jordan's Suspended Bridges. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 223 The clappers now fly to deposit the electricity they have received upon the central bell. They are then again in a condition to be attracted by the suspended bells. 1861 *STREPHENS & BUNN Dk. Farm-buildings* 368 Suspended or hanging gate for courtyards. 1889 G. FINLAY *Eng. Railway* 44 In 1847 Mr. Bridges Adams introduced the suspended joint with fish-plates. 1901 *Black's Illustr. Carp. & Build., Scaffolding* 18 We recognise, by the tall-tale cavities left in the existing stonework, that the scaffolds were suspended ones.

b. *Entom.* (See *quots.*)

1826 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* IV. 300 *Suspended*...when one part is joined to another by a ligature, without being inserted in it. 1841 *WESTWOOD Brit. Butterflies* 54 The mode in which these caterpillars [of the Peacock Butterfly] change to suspended chrysalides. 1871 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Butterflies* 19 *Suspended*...those in which the chrysalids are attached by the tail only, and hang with the head downwards.

c. *Bot.* Of an ovule (or seed): Attached at or near the summit of the ovary (or fruit) and hanging vertically.

1832 *LINOLEY Introd. Bot.* 159 When an ovulum...hangs from the summit of the cavity, it is *pendulous*; and when from a little below the summit, it is *suspended*. 1861 *BENTLEY Man. Bot.* 336 A seed may be erect, inverse or pendulous, suspended, ascending, &c.

7. *Held up without attachment; held aloft.*

1817 *SHELLEY Rev. Islam* I. xi, A vapour like the sea's suspended spray Hung gathered.

8. *Held in suspension; diffused in a fluid medium, as solid particles.*

1832 *BABBAGE Econ. Manuf.* vii. (ed. 3) 51 The coarsest portion of the suspended matter first subsides. 1851-3 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Arts* (1867) II. 684/1 It...contains suspended impurities coated with albumen. 1877 *HUXLEY Physioogr.* 141 A part of the suspended sediment falls to the bottom.

Suspendee (suspendz), nonce-wd. [*f. SUSPEND* v. + *EE*.] One who is suspended.

1856 in *Olmosted Slave States* 115, I have heard that the great ordeal, in their [sc. negroes'] estimation, a 'seeker' had to pass, was being held over the infernal flames by a thread

or a hair. If the thread does not break, the suspender is 'in the Lord.'

Suspender. [f. SUSPEND v. + -ER.]

I. One who or that which suspends.

1. One who or that which puts a stop to something, esp. temporarily.

1524 *Extr. Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 108 The suspendaris of the said kirk being charpely persew for the said expensis. 1857 *Contemp. Rev.* V. 455 Time itself is the great suspender of controversy.

† 2. One who suspends his judgement; a doubter, hesitator. *Obs. rare*—1.

1625 MOUNTAIN *App. Casar* II. v. 146 The cautelousnes of suspenders, and not forward concluders.

3. *Sc. Law.* One who presents a bill of suspension: see SUSPENSION 4, and cf. SUSPEND v. 6 b.

1650 *Acts of Sederunt* 16 Jan. (1790) 63 The Lords declairis, That whair the grounds of the chairges are decreitis heirfor inferior judges, the suspender, in that case, is onlie heirly haldin either to produce the decreit, or an instrument of refusal therof. 1693 in Sir H. Dalrymple *Decisions* (1799) 7 The suspender having neglected the legal remedy of suspension. 1774 in A. McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* (1864) 303 The suspenders have given a very erroneous state of the manner in which this green was acquired. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. *Suspension*. The ordinary course... is for the suspender to ask the Lord Ordinary to pronounce an order for revising the reasons of suspension and answers. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 100 § 2 The word 'pursuer' shall include complainor, suspender, petitioner, or appellant.

II. That by which something is suspended.

4. One of a pair of straps passing over the shoulders to hold up the trousers: = BRACE sb. 2 g b: usually in pl. Chiefly U.S.

1810 *Massachusetts Spy* 23 May 3/2 Part of the buckle of his suspenders and several pieces of his coat... were extracted from the wound. 1830 MARRIAT *King's Own* II. Loose trousers, tightened at the hips, to preclude the necessity of suspenders. 1841 *Syn. Smith* in Lady Holland *Memo.* (1845) II. 442 Correspondences are like small-clothes before the invention of suspenders; it is impossible to keep them up. 1883 'MARK TWAIN' *Life Mississippi* iv. 45 He wore a leather belt and used no suspenders.

attrib. 1833 [S. SMITH] *Lett. J. Downing* xxii. (1835) 130 And jest then the General got in a way he has of twitchin with his suspender buttons behind.

b. A device attached to the top of a stocking or sock to hold it up in place.

1895 *Army & Navy Co-op. Soc. Price List* 1082 Ladies' Stocking Suspenders. *Ibid.* 113; Half Hose Suspenders.

5. An apparatus or a natural structure which supports something suspended.

1839 *Univ. Dict. Arts* 642 The second improvement described by the patentee, is the construction of 'suspenders', to be substituted instead of the ordinary blocks. 1874 *COOK'S FUNGI* 168 The suspender of the larger copulative cell. 1895 *Arnold & Sons' Catal. Surg. Instrum.* 704 Suspender (Keetley's), with woollen bag (for scrotal hernia).

b. A tanning-pit in which the hides are suspended.

1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 384/2 In these pits (also called suspenders) the hides are suspended over poles laid across the pit, and they are moved daily from one to another of a series of four or six.

III. Something that is suspended.

6. A hanging basket, vase, etc., as for flowers.

1878 *Jewitt Ceramic Art* I. 42 Vases, tazzas, brackets, pedestals, suspenders, terminals, flower-vases.

Suspendible (sə'spɛndɪbəl), *a. rare*—1. [f. SUSPEND v. + -IBLE.] Capable of being, or liable to be, suspended. So **Suspendibility**.

1799 *KIRWAN Geol. Ess.* 407 The solubility or suspendibility, (as some may choose to call it,) in mere water. 1892 *Patt. Mfg. G.* 25 June 1/2 Somebody then would be responsible, and 'suspendible' if legal blunders were found in new laws.

Suspending (sə'spɛndɪŋ), *vb. sb.* [f. SUSPEND v. + -ING.] The action of the verb SUSPEND.

1. = SUSPENSION 1.

1530 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 80 Sumtyme men weren forhoden of trewe prestis to vse & do sacramentis in open cursed lif, & þat is trewe suspendinge. 1544 *Jacob's Well* 30 Sentence of cursing, of suspending, of enterdynging 32ens kyng, lord, baroun. 1585 [R. BROWNE] *Artu. Cartwright* 15 He seemeth to allowe alle their suspendings of preachers.

2. = SUSPENSION 2, 4.

1524 *Extr. Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 108 The cause of the said kirkis suspending. 1532 *More Confut. Tindale* Wks. 595/2 A suspendinge of the vse of y^e wyties. 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 49, I long very much for an answer concerning y^e Rules. I must needs say that y^e Letter for y^e suspending of them... has hin of great disadvantage to me. 1666 *Sc. Acts Wills* III (1823) X. 66/1 His Majestie... Ordains that in case of callounis suspending the Lords of Session Decern a third part more then is Decerned for Expences.

† 3. = SUSPENSION 7. *Obs.*

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 269/1 By the fyrr thre suspendinges that he had ought to be noted he was suspended or taken up from the loue of the world and he was suspended that is to say entenyf in heuently loue And he was suspended that is to say wrappyd in the grace... of God.

Suspending, *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That suspends, in various senses.

1. In non-physical sense: see SUSPEND v. 1, 2.

1656 G. COLLIER *Answ. 15 Quest.* Ded. A. 2, Mr. Fisher... hath sent abroad... bitter insinuations against suspending ministers (as he calls them). 1689 *TURCHIN Heric & Poem* 8 No Poetry must pass, but serv'd the Cause, Or some suspending Ballad of the Laws. 1844 L. MURRAY *Engl. Gram.* IV. I § 4 (ed. 3) I. 266 It is a general rule, that the suspending phrase should be used when the sense is incomplete. 1862 *BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* xvi. 247 James... assumed the VOL. X.

full dispensing and suspending powers. 1910 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 132 In spite of the Lords' claim to act as a revising and suspending chamber.

2. In physical sense (see SUSPEND v. 8), usually applied to the support by which something is suspended (8 c).

1613 in A. F. Steuart *Scots in Poland* (S.H.S.) 69, 16 pairs of suspending eye-glasses. 1796 *Monthly Mag.* II. 833 The patentee... proposes to attach the bridge to these [two parallel elliptic] curves, by means of wrought iron suspending bars. 1797 J. CURR *Coal Viewer* 22 The suspending lug of the corf. 1847 *PARADY Chem. Manuf.* II. (1842) 51 When the substance is small, the balance delicate, and the suspending line thick. 1846 OWEN in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 203 The large suspending mastoid to which Muller gives the name of 'temporale'. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2462/1 *Suspending-clutch*, a grapple to be fixed to a beam in a barn or warehouse, for the purpose of suspending hoisting-tackle.

† **Suspensation.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *suspensatio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *suspensare*: see SUSPENSE v.] = SUSPENSION.

1571 *CAMPION Hist. Ire.* II. i. (1633) 58 That Mac Murrough... should quietly repose the parts of Leinster, which Roderick with-held by suspensation. a 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 267 The malice of the times extends beyond the suspension of estates, to the separation of friends. ? a 1800 MANSFIELD (Worc.), A suspension of the laws.

Suspense (sə'spens), *sb.* Also 5-9 **suspence**, 6-7 **-ens**. [a. AF., OF. *suspens* m., in phr. *en suspens* (Rolls Parl., an. 1306) in abeyance, or OF. *suspense* f. deferring, delay, repr. med.L. *suspensum* (in phr. *in suspensio*), **suspensa* (= *suspensio*), neut. and fem. of *suspensus*, pa. pple. of *suspendere* to SUSPEND. (The neut. form is represented also in It. *sospeso*, Sp. *pg. suspensio*.) Cf. the history of DEFENCE and OFFENCE.]

† 1. (Chiefly Law.) In *suspense*, not being executed, fulfilled, rendered, paid, or the like; esp. to put in *suspense*, to defer or intermit the execution, payment, etc. of *Obs.*

1421 *Hocleve Learn to Die* 138 Whether not changed may be this sentence: O lord, may it nat put been in suspence? 1492 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 445 That by this same Act... the same Rentcs and Services... be not extincted nor put in suspence. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 9 The same estatutes... shalbe in suspence and not to put in execution during the said tyme. 1544 *Tr. Litcham's Tenures* III. x. 124 b, The tenant for term of life hath fe in the services, but services he put in suspence during his life. 1576 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 522 That the saidis landis... tennement in the menetyme in suspens un-mellit or intromittit be ayther of the saidis partis. 1638 *Coke on Litt.* 313 Albeit during the courture the services shall be put in suspence. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 186 It was a springing use, resting in suspence during his life.

† 2. Hence *gen.* (a) Temporary cessation, intermission, abeyance; = SUSPENSION 2. *Obs.*

1841 S. Cox in Nicolas *Life Sir C. Halton* (1847) 356 The long suspense of your favor, hath bred an opinion... that [etc.]. 1588 *Holy Bull & Crusade Rome* 36 Though it we is so, that all the same or any of them, did containe any clause contrary to this suspence. 1720 *Norris Chr. Prud.* v. 251 In natural Sleep the senses of the Body are bound up, so that there is a suspence of Sensation. 1717 *Pope Eloisa to Abelard* 250 For thee the fates... ordain A cool suspence from pleasure and from pain. 1783 *JOHNSON Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 26 Aug., I hope this little journey will afford me at least some suspence of melancholy. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 552 That though, where a number of years directly constituted the term of suspence, property could not be prevented from vesting absolutely during 25 years, [etc.].

† (b) Deferment, delay. *Obs.*

1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* ix. 204 Edward, I accept thee here, Without suspence, as my adopted sonne. 1602 in Morison *Hin.* (1617) II. 252 These vnreasonable Billes have been looked into (and so some suspence of payment made). 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 234 P. 2 Their whole Time is spent in suspence of the present Moment to the next. a 1718 *PENN Innocency Wks.* 1726 I. 266 This short Apology... which had not been thus long retarded, if an Expectation... had not required a Suspence.

2. The state of being suspended or kept undetermined (chiefly to hold, keep in *suspense*); hence, the action of suspending one's judgement; = SUSPENSION 5.

1566 DAUS tr. *Steidane's Comm.* 99 b, To gene no credit vnto sclauanders... hut to keepe their iudgement in suspence, tyll [etc.]. 1594 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* IV. xiv. § 6 Suspence of iudgement and exercise of charitie. 1735 *BUTLER Anal.* II. 223 This will afford Matter of Exercise, for religious Suspence and Deliberation. 1794 *PARRIS Eccl.* III. iv. (1800) II. 314 The miracles did not... compel assent, as to leave no room for suspence. 1822 *WESTCOTT Gospel of Life* 216 Cases may arise in which it is our duty to hold our judgement in suspence. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Jan. 2/2 The plea for a suspence of judgment until the facts are known.

3. A state of mental uncertainty, with expectation of or desire for decision, and usually some apprehension or anxiety; the condition of waiting, esp. of being kept waiting, for an expected decision, assurance, or issue; less commonly, a state of uncertainty what to do, indecision: esp. in to keep (or hold) in († great or † great) *suspense*.

1440 *CARNGRAVE Life St. Kath.* IV. 183 This putte þe puple in conceytes fulsuspens. 1536 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 177 Without drede or feare... suspence & doubtfulness of mynde. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Luke* xxiv. 28 Note, Christe wolde kepe themin suspens till histyme came to manifest him self vnto him. 1573 G. HARVEY *Lett. & bk.* (Camden) 15, I praide him... that he wuld not suffer me to go in asgret suspens as I cam. 1621

BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. vi. i, If he... be in suspition, suspence, or any way molested, satisfie his mind. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 1569 Suspence in news is torture, speak them out. 1700 C. NESSE *Antid. Armin.* (1827) 58 Men wickedly think that God is such an one as themselves... hanging in pendulous suspence. 1725 *De Foe Voy. round World* (1840) 82 It was no less than four days before our boat came back, so that the poor men were held in great suspence. 1770 *LANGHORNE Plutarch* (1879) I. 73/1 An incredible silence reigned among the people, anxious for the event, and lost in suspence. 1823 *SCOTT Quentin D.* xxii, All stood in a kind of suspence, waiting the event of the orders which the tyrant had issued. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. I. 179 His opinions oscillated in a state of contented suspence between infidelity and popery. 1871 *SURGEON Treas. David Ps.* lxxxviii, 18 The ear remains in suspence; until the majestic lxxxixth [psalm] shall burst upon it.

† b. In *suspense* (const. clause, also of): undecided, doubtful, uncertain. *Obs.*

1583 *STRUBBS Anat. Abs.* II. (1882) 8, I stand in suspence whether his greke were euer borne. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaglio* 92 He stood in suspence where he should passe. 1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Tri.* 290 To hold their merchants in suspence of making any raising trade. 1692 *DRYDEN St. Eremont's Ess.* 147 'Tis certain too that Caesar had his Hazards, hut... I in suspence whether he was ever much Wounded in all his Wars. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ix. 230 They were lying upon their oars in suspence what to do.

c. Objectively, as an attribute of affairs, etc.: Doubtfulness, uncertainty, undecidedness. † In *suspense*: (of a question, etc.) undecided, doubtful.

1513 *FABYAN Chron.* v. ciii. (1811) 78 Which innatural hatayll hangynge in suspence to whether of theym the victory shulde turne. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw.* IV. 246 Meanyng thereby, in the meane season to let that matter be in suspence. 1593 *NORFOLK Spec. Brit.*, *M'x* II. 23 There is a free Schole for the towne, this stypend yet in suspence, the Fishmongers of London contribute twentie pound. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxii, 8 Leaving this in suspence as a thing not... certainly knowne. 1629 *MASSINGHAM Dk. Milton* I. i, It being in suspence on whose fall tent Winged Victory will make her glorious stand. 1741 *MILTON Cicerio* I. v. 375 In this suspence of his affairs at Rome. 1825 *JANE AUSTEN Emma* xxxix, Such events are very interesting; but the suspence of them cannot last long. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. § 2, 461 The first twenty years of Elizabeth's reign were a period of suspence.

† d. Doubt as to a person's character or conduct. *Obs.*

1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* III. i. 140 'Tis my speciall hope, That you will cleare your selfe from all suspence. 1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* 77 Bring you mee a princok's head-lesse boy... to call my name in suspence?

e. *attrib.* in *suspense account* (*Book-keeping*), an account in which items are temporarily entered until their proper place is determined.

1882 *BETHELL Counting-ho. Dict.* (1893) 291. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Nov. 1/1 There is the profit of £20,178 transferred to reduction of a suspence account.

4. = SUSPENSION 8. *rare*.

1752 tr. *Rameau's Treat. Mus.* 98 The sounds A keep in Suspence those of B, which naturally ought to have been heard. 1885-94 R. BRIDGERS *Eros & Psyche* May xv, Responsible rivalries, that, while they strove, Combined in full harmonious suspence, Entrancing wild desire, then fell at last Lull'd in soft closes.

† 5. = SUSPENSION 9. *Obs. rare*.

1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* II. xix. *120 In a defensive warre, when his country is hostily invaded, 'tis pity hut his neck should hang in suspence with his conscience that doubts to fight. 1722 *WOLLASTON Relig. Nat.* v. 99 Must clouds be so precipitated, or kept in suspence, as the case of a particular man or two requires? 1727 *SWIFT Baelis & Philomen* 63 Doom'd ever in suspence to dwell, 'Tis now no kettle, hut a hell.

Suspense, a. Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 5-7 **suspens**, **suspence**. [a. OF. *suspens*-e, or ad. its source L. *suspensus*, pa. pple. of *suspendere* to SUSPEND.]

† 1. Held in contemplation, attentive. (Cf. SUSPEND v. 5 a, SUSPENSION 7.) *Obs.*

1450 *CARNGRAVE Life St. Gilbert* vii, In contemplation [he was] mor. suspence þan opir men. 1556 in W. H. Turner *Sect. Rec. Oxford* (1830) 245 In which talk he held men very suspence. 1828 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* xix. 48 All the people was suspence [Vulg. *suspensus erat*; ἱερέματω] hearing him.

2. In a state of mental suspence; waiting for the issue; doubtful, uncertain; undecided.

1440 *CARNGRAVE Life St. Kath.* v. 831 Thus hane this folkis at Kataryn taken her leue, Walkyng to chaunbre with heites ful suspens; Keepeing this matyr al clos in sylens. 1450 - *Life St. Aug.* viii, Thus lyued he with suspence mynde, in grete doute. 1546 *COVERDALE Treat. Lord's Supper* A vii, Wt indifferent and suspence mynde. 1556 *SPENSER F. Q.* IV. vi. 34 Whose hart twist doth with fere And feeble hope hung all this while suspence. 1660 *MILTON Free Commw.* Wks. 1851 V. 434 While all Minds are suspence with Expectation of a new Assembly. 1667 - *P. L.* II. 418 Expectation held His look suspence, awaiting who appear'd to second, or oppose, or undertake The perilous attempt. 1822 *CARY Dante, Parad.* xxviii, 37 The guide beloved Saw me in anxious thought suspence [orig. in *cura Forte sospeso*]. 1851 C. L. SMITH tr. *Tasso* VI. xlix, This people and that other stay suspence At [orig. *incerto fende* *Da*] spectacle so horrible and new.

† b. Objectively doubtful or uncertain; undetermined. *Obs.*

1524 *BR. MOUNTAGU Gage* 64 That leaue it so suspence, without distinction. 1657 *HAWKE Killing is M. Pief.* With his Suspence and involved Questions.

† 3. Refraining from hasty decision or action; cautious, deliberate. *Obs.*

1510 *BARCLAY Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) B v, To callers importune, of wordes be suspence. 1594 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.*

Prof. ii. § 2 The selfe same orders allowed, but yet established in more warie and suspense manner. 1619 *HALES Gold. Rem.* ii. (1673) 97 Private meetings in my Lord Bishops Lodging; where upon Wednesday Morning were drawn certain Theses in very suspense and wary terms. 1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compt.* vi. 155 To proceed, to the great Remedies especially, with a suspense pace and slowly.

4. *Hung, hang up, hanging; = SUSPENDED.*

1410 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 500 The pament vnderthired & suspense. *Ibid.* iii. 679 That they suspense aparti so may stonde. 1610 *Gullim Heraldry* iv. xv. (1660) 341 These Shields which we call Armes suspense. 1647 *H. MORE Song of Soul* ii. iii. iii. xlviii. Those higher stars They may as well in water hang suspense As do the Planets. *Ibid.*, *Notes Psychozoia* 349 The imaginative operations of Psyche are more high, more hovering and suspense from immersion into the grosser spirits of this body. 1882 *Symon's Animi Figura* 138 Man, The climax of earth's miracle, suspense On the last wave of being.

† b. Of a nose: Turned up. *Obs. rare.*

1607 *EVELYN Numism.* ix. 297.

† c. Held back, restrained. *Obs. rare.*

1667 *MILTON P. L.* vii. 99 The great Light of Day... suspens in Heav'n Held by thy voice.

† *Suspense, v. Obs.* Also 6-7 -ence. [f. *L. suspens-*, pa. ppl. stem of *suspendere* to SUSPEND, or ad. med. *L. suspensare* (cf. rare OF. *suspenser*).] 1. *trans.* To keep in abeyance; to defer.

1556 *J. HEYWOOD Spider & F.* xi. 2 This reason dryueth vs now... Straight to your reason, before suspended. 1626 *L. OWEN Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 40, I would advertise the gentle Reader to suspense his beleefe hereof, till hee haue some more credible witnesse.

2. = *dispende with*: DISPENSE *v.* III.

1583 *STURGES Anat. Abuses* i. (1879) 98 As light and as easie as this punishment is, it may be, and is dailey dispensed [so ed. 1595; ed. 1585 suspended] with-all for monie. 1596 *R. LINCHE Diella* (1877) 68 With sweete mouth'd Pytho I may not suspense. a 1600 *DELONEY Canaans Calam.* Wks. (1912) 450 Perhaps I may take pity on your case; And graciously withall your faults suspense, And giue you pardon.

So † *Suspended ppl. a.* = SUSPENSE *a.* I-3;

† *Suspensing vbl. sb.*, suspension.

1502 *ATKYNSON tr. De Imitatione* iii. xxxvi. (1893) 226 About the which [spiritual things] scarcely at any time we labour or thynke inwardly with suspensynge of our outwarde sensys. 1546 *Pilgr. Perfe.* (W. de W. 1531) 293 Thus they be in herte and wyl eleuate and suspended from all thynges in beuen and erth. 1591 *SAVILLE Tacitus, Hist.* ii. iv. 55 Bringing great comfort to the minds of the armies, and provinces that were suspended and doubtful. 1594 *CAREW Tasso* ii. xlii. Suspensd a while and not so dailed to wrath.

Suspensful (sŭspensfŭl), *a.* [f. *SUSPENSE sb.* + *-FUL*.] Full of suspense; doubtful and apprehensive; uncertain and expectant of the issue.

1637 *SANDBERSON Serm.* (1681) II. 72 He that hath a contented mind doth not afflict himself... with suspensful thoughts, in forecasting both his hopes and fears what he may be. a 1731 *DR. WHARTON To Pallas Poet.* Wks. 1735 II. 53, I much rather chose to be at once acquainted with my ill Fortune, than to continue longer in a suspensful Uncertainty. 1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 251/2 No other sound is audible but his voice, so suspensful is the silence.

† *Suspensely, adv. Obs. rare.* [f. *SUSPENSE a.* + *-LY*.] Cautiously, deliberately.

1619 *HALES Gold. Rem.* (1673) ii. 95 Judges walk suspensly, and are indifferent for either party. 1655 *MOUNTAGU Aph. Caesar* v. vii. 59 Our Church, in these deepe and high points, hath in great Wisedome and Prudence, gon on warily and suspensly.

Suspensible (sŭspensib'l), *a. rare.* [f. *L. suspens-*, *suspendere*; see *SUSPENSE v.* and *-IBLE*. Cf. OF. *suspensibile*.] Capable of being suspended. So *suspensibility*, capability of being suspended.

1794 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 199 Potter's Clay is distinguished, from... Fuller's earth, by... suspensibility in water. 1829 *COLERIDGE Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 216 The particles themselves must have an interior and gravitative being, and the multitude must be a removable or at least suspensible accident.

Suspension (sŭspensjən), *Also* 6 -cion, -sion, -syon, *Sc.* -tione, 6-7 -tion. [ad. late *L. suspensio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *suspens-*, *suspendere*; see *SUSPENSE v.* Cf. AF. *suspensium*, mod.F. *suspension*, Pr. *suspensio*, etc.] The action of suspending or condition of being suspended.

1. The action of debarring or state of being debarrd, esp. for a time, from a function or privilege; temporary deprivation of one's office or position.

1528 *TINDALE Obed. Chr. Man* 74 Make them to feare the sentence of the church, suspensions, excommunications and curses. 1533 *Pol. Rel. & Love Poems* (1903) 62 Of no manner of man to be used... nor to be red, vnder payne of suspensioun. 1581 *MARECK Bk. Notes* 1065 Suspension is the censure of the Eldershippe, whereby one is for a time deprived of the Communion of the Sacraments. 1643 *Ord. Lords & Com. Westm. Confess.* (1658) 203 Authoritative suspension from the Lords Table, of a person not yet cast out of the Church, is agreeable to the Scripture. 1682 *BURNET Rights Princes* viii. 267 He... required his Chapter not to receive or instal them, under the pains of suspension. 1725 *AVILFEL Parergon* 501 Suspension taken in a proper Sense is an Eccle-iastical Censure, whereby a Spiritual Person is either interdicted the Exercise of Ecclesiastical Function, or hindered from receiving the Profits of his Benefice. 1750 *Cautions & Adv. Officers Army* 85 During your Suspension you are a Sort of Prisoner at large and do no Duty. 1870 in *J. W. Clark Ordin. Univ. Camb.* (1904) 366 Members of the University in statu pupillari, who are guilty of any of the foregoing practices, render themselves

liable to be punished by Suspension, Rustication, Expulsion, or otherwise. 1881 [see *SUSPEND v.* 1.]

† b. The state of being temporarily kept from doing, or deprived of, something. *Obs.*

1602 in *Moryson Itin.* ii. (1617) 230 Many difficulties at home with himselfe, and actions of others abroad, may make suspension if not diversion from that Spanish invasion. 1637 in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 316, I was shortly after shut up close prisoner, with suspension of pen, ink, and paper. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* Pref. § 1 A long indefinite suspension from seeing light.

2. The action of stopping or condition of being stopped, esp. for a time; temporary cessation, intermission; temporary abrogation (of a law, rule).

Suspension of arms or hostilities, an armistice. 1603 in *Rymer Foedera* (1715) XVI. 494/1 That... you make a Recesse and Suspension of your Negotiation untill you shall have further Warrant... from our said Sovereigne Lord. 1619 in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 51 Their suspension of armes will separate their troupes. 1673 *Esses Papers* (Camden) I. 62 v. suspension of y^e Rules was mentioned & let fall. 1729 *BUTLER Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 68 We see men in the tortures of pain... excepting the short suspensions of sleep, for months together. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. xi. 253 Occasioned by a casual delay of the galeon... and not by a total suspension of her departure for the whole season. 1835 *Tomlin's Law Dict.* s.v. *Habeas Corpus*, A suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. 1844 *THIRNALL Greece* lxi. VIII. 91 He granted a suspension of hostilities. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 477 The suspension of arms lasted through the summer.

b. *Law.* The abeyance of a right, title, etc.

1694 in *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) III. 221 The suspension in case of coheirs doth not arise from any incapacity either in the blood, or in the persons, of the coheirs. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Suspension*, is a Temporal Stop of a Man's Right.

c. Stoppage of payment of debts or claims on account of financial inability or failure.

1889 *Standard* 20 Mar. 6/1 It was reported that the creditors of some of the unfortunate brokers who have been caught in the French collapse had offered a composition... but no suspension was formally announced. 1893 *Times* 26 April 5/1 The suspension of the London Chartered Bank of Australia was announced to-day.

d. *Palaeography.* A form of abbreviation consisting in representing a word by its first letter or letters accompanied by the contraction-mark; also, a word abbreviated in this way.

1866 *W. M. LINDSAY Latin Text. Emend.* Index, Suspension, contractions by. 1912 *W. H. STEVENSON in Eng. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 12 The copyist... appends his mark of suspension to words that he could not fully read. 1925 *W. M. LINDSAY Notae Latinae* 30 By the addition of the final letter the suspension ap was turned into the contraction apd.

3. The action of putting off to a later time; deferring, postponement; † respite.

1645 *WALLER Upon Death Lady Rich* 12 With thousand vows and tears we should have sought That sad decree's suspension to have wrought! 1648 *BOYLE Seraph. Love* xiv. (1700) 81 Witness his Suspension of the World's creation, which certainly had had an earlier Date, were the Deity capable of Want. 1660 *R. ELLSWORTH in Extr. St. Papers rel. Friends* Ser. II. (1911) 120 What reason hath his Majesty... to give any the least suspension vnto those... who have been... the Enemies of His Royall person? 1816 *Dow Appeals Ho. Lords* 111. 224 This bill was not paid by the acceptors; and a protest was taken, and charge given, to the acceptors and indorsers, for each of whom suspensions were offered. 1912 *Times* 19 Dec. 2/6 In considering what suspension he [sc. the judge] ought to impose [as to a bankrupt's discharge].

4. *Sc. Law.* The staying or postponing of the execution of a sentence pending its discussion in the Supreme Court; a judicial order or warrant for such postponement and discussion (in full, *letters of suspension*). *Bill of suspension*, a petition for suspension formally presented by the party complaining.

1581 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 435 The suspensiou or superceded grantit of execution of letters. 1583 *Lrg. Bp. St. Andrews* 234 Howlinglass... New falsat forged out to defend him: Ane fair suspensieone he hes send him. 1585 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 748 That all suspensieonis aganis letters rasit... salbe deliverit be his Hienes chancellor. 1672 *Justiciary Proceedings* (S.H.S. 1905) II. 76 He had produced a suspension suspending the Warrant. 1765-8 *ERSKINE Inst. Law Scot.* iv. iii. § 8 Suspension and reduction are... remedies against the iniquitous... decrees of inferior judges. 1810 *Bill of suspension* [see *INTERACT sb.* 2b]. 1826 *G. J. BELL Comm. Law Scot.* (ed. 5) I. 385 The bond in a suspension is, that the suspender shall make payment to the charger. 1838 *W. BELL Dict. Law Scot.* 665 A prayer for letters of suspension and interdict in the premisses.

5. The action of keeping any mental action in suspense or abeyance; usually in phr., e.g. *suspension of judgement, opinion*; † also *absol.* hesitation or caution in decision, refraining from decisive action.

1568 in *H. Campbell Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) App. 44 They... promised to observe hir Majesty's direction, both in the secrecy, and in the suspension of their judgments. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* i. v. § 8 An impatience of doubt, and hast to assertion without due and mature suspension of judgement. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* i. viii. 30 In his Indary relations, wherein are contained... incredible accounts, be is surely to be read with suspension. a 1676 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* i. ii. (1677) 58 The Acts of this Faculty [sc. the Will] are generally divided into Volition, Nollition, and Suspension. 1680 in *Somers Tracts* (1748) I. 82 Reasons for justifying themselves in the Suspension of their Assent to this. 1694 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* (ed. 2) ii. xxi. § 47 During this suspension of any desire, before the will be determined to action. 1754 *EDWARDS Freed. Will* II. vii.

(1762) 71 The Liberty of the Will in this Act of Suspension, consists in a Power to suspend even this Act, [till [etc.]. 1864 *J. F. STEPHEN Ess.* 64 An amount of doubt, of suspension of opinion, ... and, of aversion to every opinion. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 296 That state of suspension of judgment which is somewhat inadequately designated agnosticism.

6. The action of keeping or state of being kept in suspense (*spec. in Rhet.*); doubt, uncertainty (with expectation of decision or issue); = *SUSPENSE sb.* 3. Now rare or *Obs.*

1635 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 196 That suspension tormented her not long. 1659 *PEARSON Creed* iv. (1662) 207 The Article immediately preceding leaves us in the same suspension. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v., In Rhetoric, Suspension is a keeping the Hearer attentive and doubtful. 1798 *EDGEWORTH Pract. Educ.* (1811) I. 123 You may exercise his attention by your manner of telling this story: you may employ with advantage the beautiful figure of speech called *suspension*. 1804 *EUGENIA de ACTON Tale without Title* I. 79 The face of the father exhibited the appearance of a gathering storm, and after an awful suspension, lightning issued from his eyes.

† 7. An ecstasy of contemplation. *Obs. rare.*

1671 *WOODHEAD St. Teresa* ii. xxvi. 159 Our Lord holding her in a rapt, or suspension.

8. *Mus.* The action of deferring the progression of a part in harmony by prolonging a note of a chord into the following chord, usually producing a temporary discord; an instance of this, a discord so produced.

Sometimes restricted to the case in which the part descends: cf. *RETARDATION* 3a.

1801 *BUSBY Dict. Mus.* 1838 *G. F. GRAHAM Mus. Comp.* 28/2 A variety of dissonances termed suspensions, or synopations. 1853 *J. SMITH Treat. Mus.* 34 A suspension of the leading note, the suspension resolving upwards. 1891 *PROUT Counterpoint* (ed. 2) 17 The suspensions 9 8 and 4 3, with their inversions, are available.

II. 9. The action of hanging something up; the condition of being hung, or of hanging from a support; *occas.* hanging as a form of capital punishment; *spec. in Med.* the treatment of disease by suspending the patient; see also *quot.* 1901.

† *Bridge of suspension* = *SUSPENSION-BRIDGE*.

1546 *HALE Eng. Volaries* i. (1550) 56 b, Threttenynge the woman suspensyon, ye may call yt hangynge yf ye wyll. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Suspension*... a hanging up. 1657 *THORNLEY tr. Longus's Daphnis & Chloe* 41 They vowed an Anniversary suspension to him of some of the first fruits of the year. 1659 *PEARSON Creed* iv. (1662) 231 True and formal crucifixion is often named by the general word *suspension*. 1723 *STEELE Guard.* No. 131 P 2 He hangs 'em over a little Stick, which Suspension inclines them immediately to War upon each other. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v., Points of Suspension in a Ballance, are those Points in the Axis or Beam wherein the Weights are apply'd; or from which they are suspended. 1819 *Philos. Mag.* LIV. 15 A bridge, upon the principle of suspension. 1821 *Edin. Philos. Jyrl.* V. 237 Description of Bridges of Suspension. 1891 *F. TAYLOR Man. Praet. Med.* (ed. 2) 207 The Method of Suspension [in locomotor ataxy]... was introduced by Professor Charcot. 1901 *DORLAND Med. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Suspension of the uterus*, the operation of suturing the uterus to the abdominal wall. 1909 *Q. Rev.* July 174 A gallows about to be used for the suspension of apprehended robbers.

b. *concr.* Something hanging from a support.

1793 *SINATON Edystone L.* § 143 A strong hawser... being passed under one of the arms of the anchor... the whole suspension was in that manner purchased.

c. *concr.* A support on which something is hung. 1833 *CRAWB Dict. Gen. Knowl.* (ed. 3), *Suspension*, or *Points of Suspension*, those points in the axis... of a balance wherein the weights are applied, or from which they are suspended. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 15 Nov. 3/6 The gear-box will be easily adjustable on its three-point suspension.

d. Attachment such as to allow of movement about the point of attachment; 'banging', as of a vehicle on springs, straps, etc.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.* 1912 *Sphere* 28 Dec. p. vi/2 Lancaster cars by reason of... their luxurious suspension are well suited for colonial requirements.

10. The action of holding up or state of being held up without attachment.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* ii. iii. 72 If we conceive... that bodies suspended in the aire have this suspension from one or many Loadstones placed both above and below it. 1714 *R. FINNES Pract. Disc.* ii. 338 The suspension of the clouds in a medium less gross than themselves.

11. The condition of being suspended, as particles, in a medium. Also *concr.*, a collection of suspended particles.

1707 *Curios. Husb. & Gard.* 240 Its Salts... rise upwards, and circulate... around the Glass Vessel. These Salts, being in this suspension... dispose themselves into Order. 1794 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 19 To ascertain the nature of that fluid which was capable of holding in solution or suspension that immense mass of solid substances of which the globe of the earth consists. 1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem.*, *Org.* vii. 505 The gum becoming dissolved, and retaining the resin and oil in suspension. 1863 *LYELL Antiq. Man* iii. 53 Some silt carried down in suspension by the waters of the Forth. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jyrl.* 10 Sept. 564 An arbitrarily chosen bacterial suspension in a test-tube.

12. *attrib. and Comb.*, chiefly in sense 9: 'of, pertaining to, or involving suspension', as *suspension-principle*; 'by which something is or may be suspended', as *suspension apparatus*, *bell*, *joint*, *line*, *link*, *rod*; 'adapted for being suspended', as *suspension-drill*, *scale*; also *suspension-chain*, each of the chains which support a suspension-bridge or similar structure; *suspension-pier*,

a pier supported in the manner of a suspension-bridge, a chain-pier; suspension-railway, a railway in which the wheels run on an elevated rail or pair of rails, the bodies of the carriages being suspended below them; suspension-tower, each of the towers to which the chains are attached in a suspension-bridge or the like.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 875 **Suspension Apparatus*, a splint with means of suspension from a frame. 1837 W. B. ANAS *Carriages* 121 The ends are...curled round a mandril of the size of the *suspension bolt. 1823 SEAWARD in *Philos. Mag.* 31 Dec. 425 Observations on *Suspension Chain Bridges. 1823 in *Daily News* 5 Dec. (1896) 5/7 Over the top of each tower pass the main suspension chains which issue from the body of the cliff. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2464 **Suspension-drill*, a vertical drilling-machine having a frame which may be bolted to the ceiling, so as to be out of the way. 1865 J. HOGG *Miner's* 1, 170 Even after the *suspension joint has become supply by long use. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* (ed. 2) Index. *Suspension links. 1822 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1856) II. 320 The erection of *suspension piers. 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. t. 628/1 A line of railway...on the *suspension principle having been constructed at Cheshunt. 1835 *Partington's Brit. Cycl. Arts & Sci.* II. 804/1 The bridge over the South Esk at Montrose furnishes a good example of the suspension principle. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2464 **Suspension-railway*, a railway in which the carriage is suspended from an elevated track. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 335/1 The *suspension-rods are an inch square, and they support transverse cross-bearers. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2464 **Suspension-seal*, one swung by pendant rods from levers above. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 334/2 The roadway, which rises about two feet in the centre between the *suspension-towers.

Suspension-bridge.

A bridge in which the roadway is suspended from spans of ropes, chains, or wire cables attached to and extending between supports (in the case of a large bridge, towers of masonry or steel).

Also formerly called *suspended bridge*, *bridge of suspension*, *suspension chain bridge* (see SUSPENSION 6, SUSPENSION 9, 121, and CHAIN-BRIDGE).

1821 *Edin. Philos. Jnrl.* V. Index 419 Stevenson, Mr. R. on the history and construction of suspension bridges. 1823 SEAWARD in *Philos. Mag.* 31 Dec. 426 The first suspension bridges that were ever formed, were probably nothing more than two or three ropes or flexible chains stretched across a river from two eminences, upon which boards were placed. 1832 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* ix. 226 The suspension bridge across the Menai strait in Wales. 1835 *Partington's Brit. Cycl. Arts & Sci.* II. 804/1 The most severe trial to which a suspension bridge can be exposed is that of a body of troops marching over it in regular step. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 501/2 A very simple form of suspension bridge has long been used in Peru and Tibet.

Suspensive (sŭspen'siv), *a.* [ad. med.L. *suspensivus* (whence *F. suspensif*, *Pr. suspensiv*, *It. sospensivo*, *Sp. Pg. suspensivo*), *f. suspensiv*, *pa. ppl. stem of suspendere* to SUSPEND: see -IVE.]

†1. Liable to be suspended or temporarily stopped; intermittent. *Obs.*

c 1550 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 365 (Quod Venus) Quia māt that caus suspensive: Quia had power sic Actis to decline? 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 23 (1794) I. 332 The action of bribery being thus suspensive and temporary.

†2. Kept undetermined or undecided; subject to doubt. *Obs.*

c 1550 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 335 This ditty is geuin in sinisterie: And in the self that point is suspensive. *Ibid.* 798. I suppose their women ar Include. For to fulfill the number suspensive.

†3. Liable to be suspended (from office). *Obs.*

1575 *Brieff Disc. Troub. Franckford* (1846) 102 What then shulde have become off our church with thies their suspensive ministers and withie the discipline and all other thinges? 1605 J. CARPENTER *Solomon's Solace* vi. 23 h. Whether his...Maieſtie hath holden either of vs or our dealings suspensive.

4. Having the power or effect of suspending, deferring, or temporarily stopping the operation of something; involving such suspension; *spec. in Law*, applied to a condition or obligation of which the operation is suspended until some event takes place.

a 1623 SWINBURNE *Spousals* (1686) 59 That the Verh (*Volo*) doth of its own nature always import a Will, but sometimes a Will suspensive of that which is to come. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1750) I. 346 The Law of Nature (which you say is Legislative, and hath a suspensive Power over all human Laws). 1791 *State Papers in Ann. Reg.* 167 The suspensive refusal of the king is thus expressed—*The king will examine*. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Obligations* I. iii. 10 If the agreement bear, that the obligation shall not presently have effect but remain inoperative until the event be certain, the condition is precedent and suspensive; and the conditional obligation is termed a suspensive one. 1821 JEFFERSON *Autobiogr.* Writ. 1892 I. 144 Shall the king have a negative on the laws? shall that negative be absolute, or suspensive only? 1822 RANKEN *Hist. France* x. iv. IX. 312 The king...voluntarily declared his preference of the suspensive veto. 1886 G. J. BELL *Comm. Law* Scot. (ed. 5) I. 237 Suspensive Conditions are such as suspend the sale and stay the transfer till something be done. 1834 *Spectator* 9 Aug. A suspensive veto in the Lords means the power to compel over. 1902 A. T. CARTER *Law Contract* 70 This is sometimes called a 'suspensive' condition, for it hangs the contract up.

5. Inclined to suspend one's judgement; undecided in mind; of, pertaining to, characterized by, or in a state of suspense. [rarely predicative.]

1614 JACKSON *Cred* II. xvii § 11 The Lord expels not his

suspensive rather than diffident admiration with signs and wonders. 1620 RAWLINSON *Conf. St. Aug.* 226 She knew that I was then brought to that suspensive state of mind by his means. 1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 35 You will not longer...be so suspensive what you shall do with him. 1662 HIBBERT *Body Div.* I. 174 In an unconſtant man there is...a doubtful and suspensive life. 1795 MME. D'ARLAY *Camilla* II. xv. A suspensive discomfort inquired his mind. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxvii. IV. 514 That conspicuous characteristic of Grecian philosophy—the antagonist force of suspensive scepticism. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lvi. The passion for watching chances—the habitual suspensive poise of the mind.

b. Of a word, phrase, etc.: Expressing or indicating suspense; keeping the reader or hearer in suspense.

1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* x. xxii. 167, I shall therefore divide the Conjunctions into Conjunctions Copulative; into Disjunctive...; into Suspensive, or of doubting; [etc.] 1836 GLANSTONE in *Morley Life* (1903) I. II. iii. 133 The Duke of Wellington...receives remarks made to him very frequently with no more than 'Ha', a convenient, suspensive expression, which acknowledges the arrival of the observation and no more. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 342 We have no long sentences, no careless sentences...no suspensive sentences.

c. Characterized by physical suspension. *rare.*

1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xvii. (1842) 477 If a body is to have a suspensive insulation, then silk thread or cord may be advantageously resorted to. 1872 *Daily News* 1 Aug. Any position...perpendicular, horizontal, suspensive, or otherwise.

Suspensively (-ivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

In a suspensive manner. †a. = SUSPENSIVELY. *Obs.*

b. *Suspensively conditional*, involving a suspensive condition: see prec. 4. c. In the way of suspension or hanging; *fig. in dependence on.*

1617 COLLINS *Def. Ep.* II. x. 413 The profoundness of this mystic leads vs to vade thus softly and suspensively. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Obligations* 212 If either the original or substituted engagement be suspensively conditional. 1872 BUSWELL *Sermon Living Subj.* 56 We become aerial creatures, resting suspensively on things above the world. *Ibid.* 58 He begins to live suspensively on God.

So *Suspensiveness.*

1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* xii, An illustrious robber who...was suddenly checked in his career by means of a certain quality inherent in preparations of hemp, which, for the sake of perspicuity, I shall call suspensiveness. 1898 SWEET *New Eng. Gram.* II. 37 The level tone is plaintive...and suggests the idea of suspensiveness.

Suspensor (sŭspen'sor), *a.* [med.L. *suspensor*, agent-n. f. *L. suspens*, *suspendere*: see SUSPENSE and -OR. Cf. *F. suspenseur*.]

†1. *Surg. a.* A kind of catheter: see quot. *Obs.* 1746 tr. *Le Cat in Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 178, I slip over it the strait Suspensor (a Catheter that opens with a Bow) and dilated the Bladder with the Incision Knife, towards the Pubis, and introduced the lateral Suspensors. A suspensory bandage.

[1803 J. FOX *Med. Dict.* *Suspensor*, a bandage to suspend the scrotum.] 1856 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 8/2 Electric Belt and Suspensor for Men.

2. *Bot.* The filament by which the embryo is suspended in the seed of phanerogams; also applied to a similar structure in some cryptogams.

1832 LINNLEY *Introd. Bot.* 159 A very delicate thread, the suspensor, descends from the summit of the ovulum into the quintine. 1879 A. W. BENNETT in *Jnrl. Bot.* Mar. 67 The pro-embryo or suspensor (Vorkem) of Phanerogams.

3. *gen.* That by which something is suspended. 1874 H. H. COLE *Catal. Ind. Art. S. Kensington Mus.* 192 Neck Ornament...Silver-gilt, circular, flower-shaped...the suspensor formed of twisted...gold thread.

Suspensorial (sŭspen'sor-iāl), *a.* *Anat.* [f. next + -AL.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a suspensorium; suspensory.

1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert.* III. 136 In the *Holoccephali* the palatoquadrate and suspensorial cartilages are united with one another and with the skull into a continuous cartilaginous plate. 1873 MIVART *Eten. Anat.* III. 143 A comparatively minute pair of jaws are suspended at the end of a disproportionately large suspensorial structure.

|| **Suspensorium** (sŭspen'sor-iŭm), *[mod.L., neut. sing. of med.L. *suspensorius SUSPENSOR.]*

1. *Surg.* A suspensory bag, bandage, etc.

1758 J. S. LE DRAU *Observ. Surg.* (1772) 239, I advised him to wear a *Suspensorium*...to favour the spermatick Vessels. 1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

2. The bone, or series of bones, cartilages, etc., by which the lower jaw is suspended from the skull in vertebrates below mammals.

1859 *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* XI. 577 The suspensorium is slender. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 43 Skeleton of Common Perch...The suspensorium is articulated moveably to the outer and back part of the cranium. 1831 MIVART *Cat* 460 Its mandible directly articulates with the skull, and there is no suspensorium.

Suspensory (sŭspen'sor-i), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. **suspensorius* (whence *F. suspensoir*, *suspensorio*), *f. L. suspens*, *suspendere*: see SUSPENSE and -ORY. As a sb., after *F. suspensoir* (-e.) *A. adj.*

I. 1. Having the function of suspending, i. e. supporting something suspended. *a. Anat.* Applied to a ligament, muscle, or other structure, by which some part or organ is suspended.

1541 CORLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.* I iv b. The synovial suspensory and sensive that descendeth to the genitall... 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 33 To such Beasts as...are forced

to hold their Eyes long in a hanging posture...the seventh or suspensory Muscle is very useful. 1831 YOUTT *Horse* 252 The suspensory ligament is sometimes ruptured by extraordinary exertion. 1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 924/1 The true suspensory ligament is calculated by its position and strength to prevent the surgeon from depressing the penis sufficiently to straighten the urethra. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* c. 227 The crystalline lens, is kept in place by a...membranous frame or suspensory ligament.

b. *Surg.* Applied to a bandage, bag, sling, or the like, in which a diseased or injured part is suspended for support.

1848 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 7), *Suspensory Bandage*...is a bandage intended to support the scrotum, in cases of diseases of the testicle or of scrotal hernia. 1884 T. BRYANT *Fract. Surg.* II. 216 If the patient...is unable to keep at rest, the parts must be well supported by a suspensory bandage.

c. In general sense.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 680 A tray hanging forward from a body under the suspensory action of two arms. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 9/2 A multitude of suspensory stays of steel wire ropes.

†2. Adapted to be hung np. *Obs. rare*—

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* II. (1683) 90 The Crowns and Garlands of the Ancients were...Pensile or Suspensory.

II. †3. Marked by or indicating mental suspense; doubtful, lacking certainty or assurance.

1611 COTGR., *Suspensoire*,...suspensorie, in suspense. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* II. iii. (1716) 50 This moves sober Pens into suspensory and timorous assertions.

4. = SUSPENSIVE 4.

1884 *Truth* 4 Sept. 363/2 The Upper house might be given a suspensory veto on the legislation of the Lower House. 1885 *Law Times* *Rep.* LII. 684/2 The Act...gave a short suspensory period during which actions could be brought that would not fall within the limitations of time enacted. 1893 *Times* 17 May 9/4 The Welsh Disestablishment party have themselves recognised the futility of endeavouring to proceed...with the Suspensory Bill.

B. sb.

[The following entry in Blount's *Glossogr.* 1656, '*Suspensories*,...certain cords or strings (hanging from the Bedstead) for a sick man to take hold of, and bear himself up with, when he would remove or alter his lying' is a copy of Cotgrave's definition s.v. *Suspensoirs*.]

Surg. and Anat. A suspensory bandage, ligament, etc. (see A. 1 a, b); a suspensorium.

1699 tr. *De La Vauguion's Chirurg. Oper.* Expl. Figures, Fig. 44. The Suspensory of the Napkin which goes round the Breast. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1507 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 2).

† **Suspensure**, *Obs. rare*—[ad. *L. suspensura*, *f. suspens*, *suspendere*: see SUSPENSE and -URE.] A hollow floor 'suspended' or built over a furnace for heating a bath.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* L. 1285 The cellis suspensuris thus thou dight.

† **Suspent**, *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of SUSPEND v.] Interdicted. 1488 [see SUSPEND v. 2 d].

† **Susper**, *Obs.* App. local abbrev. of SUSPITAL. 1532-3 *Durham Househ. Bk.* (Surtees) 267 Operantibus ad le super, juxta novum pontem, 14d. 1588-9 *Durham Acc. Rells* (Surtees) 732 For work beyond the Supers Banke, in Holidays courten. 1594 *Ibid.* 739 At the Supper.

Sus. per coll., abbreviation of *L. suspensatur per collum* 'let him be hanged by the neck', in the entry of a capital sentence in the jailer's books; an entry of this against a person's name; hence as *adj.* = hanged.

1560 STAUNFORD *Les Plees del Coron* III. xix. 182 b, Pour chescun felonie le jugement est quod suspensatur per collum. Quel in le rolle est enter briefement, s. *sus. per coll.*

1827 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 74. It seems he regards with great pride the *sus-per-coll* in his family tree. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxiii, Her pedigree with that lamentable note of *sus. per coll.* at the name of the last male of her line. 1875 REYNARD *Down the Road* 118 He grew more and more downcast...and one day...he was found 'sus. per coll.' in his barn.

Hence *Suspercollate* (sŭspɛr'kɔl'et), *v.* (*humorous nonce-verb*), to hang.

1854 THACKERAY *D. Dural* I. (1866) x None of us Duvals have been suspercollated to my knowledge. 1905 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 283/2 Suspercollated placards describe the historical development of the pend machines.

Suspescioun, -essyon, -etion, *obs. ff.* SUSPICION.

Susplicable (sŭspikā'b'l), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. late *L. suspicabilis*, *f. suspicari* to suspect, *f. su-* SUB- 2 + *sapie*, as in *suspiciere* to SUSPECT.]

1. That may be suspected or mistrusted; open to suspicion.

1614 BR. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. vi. *Nadab & Abihu*, Suddenness as it is ever justly suspicious, so then certainly argues anger. 1655-87 H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1712) 192 To proceed from what is plain and unsuspected to what is more obscure and suspicious. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1858 J. P. COLLIER *Shaks. Wks.* (ed. 2) I. p. vii, The suspicious (if I may use the word) letter of Jonson to Secretary Cecil.

2. That may be suspected to be so; appearing probable or likely.

1651 H. MORE *Enthus.* *Tri.* (1712) 31 It is a very suspicious matter that Saturn before the fall was where Mercury, and Mercury where Saturn is 1653 - *Conject. Cabal.* (1713) 183 It is a very suspicious business that he means no more than empty Space by it. 1678 COWCERN *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 15-26 This makes it still more strongly suspicious, that it was really a Design...of the Devil.

Hence † **Suspiciability**, the condition of being open to suspicion.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. vii. 151 The uncertainty and susceptibility of the Story.

† **Suspicion.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *suspiciens*, -ens, pr. pple. of *suspiciere* to SUSPECT: see -ENCY.] = SUSPICION.

a 1690 HOPKINS *Nat. & Necess. Regeneration* (1694) 150 The want of it [sc. perfect obedience] should not deject us with a suspicion of the want of Grace.

Suspicion (sŭsp'ijən), *sb.* Forms: u. 3-6 suspicion, 4-5 -ioun, 4-6 -yon, (4-5 sussepe-cyon, -ion, sus(p)escioun, sussepyoun, 6 Sc. suspetion, -ione, -ioun). *β.* 4-5 suspicioun, (5 -yeon, 5-6 -icyon, -eyon, -ycon, 6 -icioun, sus(s)pioun, 6-7 suspioun, (6 -ioun, -ione, suspitioun), 5- suspicion. [a. AF. *suspicioun* (earlier *suspeium*), var. OF. *so(u)speçon* (mod. F. *soupeçon*) = Pr. *sospeisso*, Pg. *suspeição*:—med. L. *suspiciōnem* SUSPECTION. The orig. form *suspicio(u)n* finally gave way to *suspicion*, which arose in the 14th cent. through the influence of 'learned' OF. *suspicion* or of L. *suspicio*, -ōnem, n. of action to *suspiciere* to SUSPECT.]

1. The action of suspecting; the feeling or state of mind of one who suspects; imagination or conjecture of the existence of something evil or wrong without proof; apprehension of guilt or fault on slight grounds or without clear evidence.

In early use often qualified by *evil*, *wicked*, *false*.

a. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3971 Enuyus man ys so ful of sussepyoun pat euyl hym penketh al, as a felun. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 3487 When þou supposes any wykkydnes, Thurbg suspension, þar na es. c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1820) 403ff. here wywes ben of saxon age þat noon euyl suspicion may be reysed of hem. 1489 CAXTON *Fayles of A.* ii. xxxvii. 155 Som signe wherby enysuspicion may be had.

β. c 1400 *Cato's Morals in Cursor M.* App. iv. 311 Qua has...suspicioun in þoȝt þai haue leste est. c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 286 Fals defamacion, fals suspicioun. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV*, 216 That the duke & all that came with him, should be taken as bys trew frendes, without fraude or yll suspicion. 1560 DAVIS *tr. Steidane's Comm.* 315 b, Many times would they come into the Citie, neither wanted that thinge great suspicion. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 631f. He may under his mantell goe priuily armed, without suspicion of any. 1621 *Bible Transl.* Pref. 1 It is welcomed with suspicion in stead of loue. 1662 *STILWELL Orig. Sacra* 2 v. 6 § 84 There seems to be very strong ground of suspicion that some such thing was designed by Manetho. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 18 July 1679, [Oates and Bedlow] sweating positively to some particulars, which drew suspicion upon their truth. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 79 ¶ 2 Suspicion...has always been considered, when it exceeds the common measures as a token of depravity. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix, No one may be discovered to whom suspicion attaches. 1889 MARKHAM *Life of Davis* xiii. (1891) 229 The story is continued by Habakkuk Prickett, whose narrative is open to some suspicion.

personified. 1608 MACIUS *Dumb Knt.* iv. 1, Thou curse of greatness, waking-eyed suspicion. 1609 B. JOHNSON *Masque Queens* 56 Wks. (1616) 948 Wild Suspicion, Whose eyes doe neuer sleepe. 1623 MARSTON *Insatiate Cress.* iii. Wks. 1856 III. 243 Suspicion is a dogge that still doth bite With-out a cause. 1719 D'URVEY *Pills* IV. 47 Suspicion hath double Eyes. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. v. iii, There sharpest gazes Suspicion into the pale dim World-Wheelpool.

b. An instance of this. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Tim.* vi. 5 Enuyes, stryues, blasfemes, yuele suspiciouns. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. liii. (1495) Liv/2 Iacinctus...dooth away eleyngenes & sorowe, & also vayne suspiciouns [Dall. M.S. suspensions]. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiv. 117 He beleand to keip hym fra ane grilar suspitacion. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 131 They of old time did cleere themselves of heinous suspicions by taking of an othe. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Suspicion* (Arb.) 528 Suspicions amongst Thoughts, are like Bats amongst Birds, they ever fly by Twilight. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 342 Nor is it only by Tales, and Stories, that we are inflamed, but suspitions, Countenances [etc.]. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 370 To lie under those criminal suspicions would be still more grievous to them than the penalties themselves. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xii, If you leave me without any better reason but your own nonsensical suspicions. 1873 *Nairne Peatridge Evidence* (1874) 129, I have a suspicion that Mrs. Sandeman is suffering from organic disease of the heart.

† c. *transf.* A ground of suspicion; a suspicious circumstance. *Obs.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 187 3. Wat. Here is a Frier. We took this Mattocke and this Spade from him, As he was coming from this Church-yard side. Con. A great suspicion. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Upwear* Wks. 1730 I. 81, I find you go by different names, a shrewd suspicion of your being cheats.

2. Constructions and phrases.

a. Const. of († *in*, † *to*, † *upon*) the person of whom some evil is suspected.

a. c 1290 St. *Sebastian* 29 in S. *Eng. Leg.* 179 Ich habbe to be suspicion. Pat þow agen me...Itorned hast þi þowt. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1647 Stod on a day in his malencolye This Troilus and yn suspicion Of here for whom he wende for to dye. c 1386—*Man of Law's T.* 53 Hem that hadden wronge suspicion Upon this self Innocent Cundance. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 89 The king...had no manner suspicion To hem of their fals treason. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iii. iii. (1823) 102 He vnderstode that the parents and frendes of them had suspicion in hym. 1523 L. BERNES *Fraiss.* I. xxxii. 46 Desyryng hym to haue no suspicioun to hym. a 1533 [see d].

β. 1590 SPENSER *Muioh.* 377 Suspicion of friend, nor feare of foe, had he at all. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* i. iii. 210 Let Somerset be Regent o're the French, Because in Yorke this breeds suspicion. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* x, You do wrong even to intimate a suspicion of my Lord of March.

† b. Const. of the thing of which some evil is suspected. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1290 *Dido*, This dido hath suspicioun of And thoughte wel that it was al a-mys. c 1386—*Para. T.* 380 When he bath any wikked suspicion of thing ther he ne woot of it no soothfastnesse. c 1400 BERYN 2474 Pouze 1 suspicioun Have of your wordis. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Phys.* (1656) 397 [This] may seem to give some suspicion of bonesty. 1796 MONSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 312 In order to increase the suspicions already entertained of his generalship.

c. Const. of the evil suspected.

a 1350 St. *Andrew* 392 in Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 9 Lat me ett els where so þou will, For drede of sum suspicioun of ill. 1421 26 *Pol. Poems* 82 In towche is suspicioun of mys. 1483-4 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 3, Dyvers persones ben...imprisoned for suspicion of felonie. 1560 DAVIS *tr. Steidane's Comm.* 39 b, Which nation was euer furthest of from all suspicion of Heresy. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* ii. iv. 27 Malcolme and Donalbaine...Are stolne away and fled, which puts vpon them Suspicion of the deed. 1631 JORDAN *Nat. Bather* Ded. (1666) p. vi, Having removed out of my mind all suspicion of misconception. 1686 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 176 Luke Watson Lay under suspicion of being Carnally Concerned with a Woman Servt. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxvii. 111. 37 The council of Milan obstinately rejected the suspicion of danger, with a blind confidence. 1806 *Scurr Winter in Lond.* III. 53, I was about to relate my suspensions of the fate of his wife and child. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Nighb.* i. 5 A minute description of my own person such as would at once clear me from any suspicion of vanity.

d. † *To have, take, occs. bear suspicion*: to entertain a suspicion. (Now only *to have a, any, no, etc. suspicion, or suspicions.*) † *To give one suspicion*: to cause one to suspect.

13. K. ALIS. 453 Peo barouns haddyn suspicioun. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* ii. 561 As I was comyng Al sodeynly he lefte his complemyng. Of which I toke somwhat suspicioun. c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 10 Nay, syt, not so, lest men wold haue suspicioun of euell. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 90 She...had suspicion that he wold do harme to Iupiter. c 1532 Du Wess *Introd. Fr. in Palgr.* 1027 Which might be occasion to gyve you suspicion. a 1533 Ld. BERNES *Huon* lxxv. 222 To thentent that he take in you no suspicioun. 1588 PAKKE *tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* 257 More for that none should doo to them any harme, then for any euill suspicion they had of them. 1593 SHAKS. *Luer.* 1321 To cleare her From that suspicion which the world might bear her. 1611—*Wint. T.* i. ii. 460 His ill-tane suspicioun. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 7 May 1685, Under pretence to serve the Church of England, he gave suspicion of gratifying another party.

e. † *Of suspicion*: that is (to be) suspected, suspicious. † *Without (or but) suspicion*: without being suspected, unsuspected. † *Out of all suspicion*: beyond all doubt. *Upon or on suspicion* († *by suspicion*): on the basis of mere supposition (of evil or wrongdoing). *Above suspicion*: too good or worthy to be suspected of evil.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 1652 Or it es a signe of suspicioun þat he es in way of dampnacyon. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 555 For I but suspicioun Mich repair til bir preuely. 1514 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. 1, 102 Upon suspicion he was taken by the Popis commandment and sett in Castill Angill. 1538 STARKEY *England* (1878) 122 Not without cause, upon suspicioun only, euery man may frely accuse other of treson. 1560 DAVIS *tr. Steidane's Comm.* 118 Many were apprehended, some by information, and some by suspicion. 1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretorie* ii. (1625) 20 L. thy kinsman...being...brought before a Iustice vpon suspicion of his wretched liuing. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 222 Bring forth the parties of suspicion. 1599—*Much Ado* ii. iii. 166 Shee's an excellent sweet Lady, and (out of all suspicion,) she is vertuous. 1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* ii. (1660) 8 She procured Him the better Chamber and Accommodation without any suspicion. 1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 84 To apprehend some persons upon suspicion of putting away of bad money. 1772 *Jacob's Law Dict.* s.v., A person may be taken up on suspicion, where a felony is done. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* iv. (1865) I. 152 The wife of Caesar must be above suspicion. 1867 *Philatelist* 1 Jan. 1881 The rare red-brown sixpenny Barbados, unperfected, is not altogether above suspicion.

† f. *In suspicion*: (a) suspecting; (b) suspected. *To have in suspicion*: to suspect. *To bring in or into suspicion*: to cause to be suspected. *To enter into suspicion with*: to become suspicious of. *Obs.*

Cf. quot. a 1340 in sense 4.

c 1340 *Merlin* xxvii. 539 Thei wolde not slepe, but were euer in suspicioun of the saignes. 1471 *Arrio. Edw. IV* (Camden) 20 Hymselfe was had in great suspicioun. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* ii. xviii. They...shall euer lyue ryght heuily and in suspicioun. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VI.* 181 b, This kyng Iames from his firste rule, began to entre into suspicioun with William Erle Douglas. 1555 BRANFORD in Stype *Ecl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xlv. 131, I declare nothing to bringe these noblemen into suspicioun. 1561 T. HOBT *tr. Castiglione's Courtier* iv. (1577) V vij b, To commit no vice, nor yet to be had in suspicioun of any vice. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 121 They were had in suspicioun to be great Brybers. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. ii. 31 This Newes...is so like an old Tale, that the veritie of it is in strong suspicioun. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1866) 80 Hee that...bringes my Faith to God in suspicioun. 1665 MANLEY *Grailus* *Lew C. Wars* 338 He hoped they would not blame the well-known Reputation of the House of Austria, or haue him in suspicioun, now desiring to be the Author of Peace. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 269 It is not to be presumed that the meadows could be had in Suspicion, for it was never yet to be discovered, that the cause of the Distemper proceeded from the Ground.

3. *gen.* Imagination of something (not necessarily evil) as possible or likely; a slight belief or idea of something, or that something is the case; a

surmise; a faint notion, an inkling. (Chiefly in negative context.)

a 1400 BERYN 3831 And ȝit had I nevir suspicioun...Who did þat cursid dede. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 89, I neuyr herde before neither hadde any suspicioun beithinto that the kynde of wemen hadde be deprauyd...by suche a foule synne. a 1578 LINDSEY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 86 The Earle of Douglas...was remaining thair...with out any suspencionnis of Schir William Creichtounis gadderig. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 78 There being...not the least Suspicion or Imagination that the Marriage would not Succeed. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* vii. (1653) 132 A round white...Chin, the Candor whereof seems to introduce into the beholders mind, a certaine suspencion of a Rosie colour. a 1699 LANY *HAKETT Autobiog.* (Camden) 6 Not so much as either his sister or mine had the least suspition of it. 1718 *Prior Poems* Ded., The natural Endowments of Your Mind, (which, without suspicion of Flattery) I may tell You, are very Great. 1752 *Hume Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 550 This may beget a little suspicioun, that even animals depend not on the climate. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* v. v. 11. 324 Tippoo...and M. Lally...surrounded Colonel Braithwaite before he had received even a suspicion of their march. 1867 Aug. J. E. WILSON *Vashti* xiii, 'Can you conjecture the cause of the present trouble?' 'I have a suspicion.' 1908 *Expositor* July 20 There was no previous suspicion of her future destiny in the Virgin's mind.

† 4. Surmise of something future; expectation; esp. expectation or apprehension of evil. *Obs.* or merged in other senses.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxviii[ff.], 39 Smyte away my reprofe þat I had in suspicioun [Vulg. *quod suspicatus sum*]. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xviii. 315 [They] hauev suspicioun to be saif, boþe sarrazyns and lewes, Thorwe Moyses and makamede. 1555 ENEN *Decades* (Arb.) 228, I entered into a great suspicioun of my lyfe. 1576 FLEMING *Panopol. Epist.* 275 The success of all things...was answerable to our suspicioun. 1658 *Tradit. Mem. K. James* 44 So high a suspicion of the immense Treasure. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Sept. 1666, There was in truth some days before great suspicion of those two nations joyning. *Ibid.* 18 June 1690, On suspicion that he might...come into the Confederacy of the German Princes.

† 5. A slight appearance or indication (of something). *Obs. rare*—1. (So L. *suspicio*.)

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 346 M. Harding, not shewing vs any suspition, or token of inordinate heat in that Reuerend Master of the Church of God.

6. A slight or faint trace, very small amount, 'hint', 'suggestion' (of something).

This use app. arose as an englisg of *Sourçon*. 1809 MALKIN *Gill Blas* viii. iii. § 3 As for slight literature...there was not even a suspicion of it in all their talk. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* v. (1801) 66 Flip...made with beer and sugar, and a certain suspicion of strong waters. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* III. iv. 107 He was a wall-eyed horse, with a suspicion of spavin.

Hence *Suspicion* a., pertaining to suspicion; † *Suspicionating vbl. sb.*, the entertaining of suspicion; *Suspicionful a.*, = SUSPICIOUS 2; *Suspicionless a.*, devoid of suspicion, unsuspecting.

1890 *Allen. & Neurol.* XI. 347 The same emotional mobility and 'suspensional tendencies which characterized her gifted son. a 1637 N. FERRAR *110 Consid.* (1638) 311 The 'suspensionating, which is as it were a fearing when it is of the holy spirit. 1912 H. S. HARRISON *Queen* xxiii. (1914) 305 That 'suspensionful scrutiny so galling to men of spirit. c 1650 *Don Beltrán* 106 Altogether 'suspensionless' of any such treason. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 168, I, poor dupe, suspicionless. 1840 GALT *Demon of Destiny* 7 As mourning mortals tell, Suspicionless, to old confiding friends, Disastrous tidings.

Suspicion. v. Now dial. (chiefly north.), U.S., or rare arch. [f. prec.] *trans.* To suspect. (With simple obj. or obj. cl.)

a 1637 N. FERRAR *110 Consid.* (1638) 310 Suspensioning of himselfe, that if he should grow negligent, he might come to loose his magnanimity.

1834 *Kentuckian in New York* i. 64 (Thornton), They began to suspicion, maybe, that they had got the wrong sow by the ear. 1839 MARRVAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. i. II. 212, I suspicion as much. 1853 *Louisville* (Kentucky) *Democrat*, It was considered 'treason' almost to suspicion him of a mean transaction. 1863 ATKINSON *Stanton* *Geog.* (1864) 219 They suspicioned all wasn't reet. 1876 'MARK TWAIN' *Tom Sawyer* xxvii, Anybody would suspicion us that saw us. 1902 *Academy* 5 Apr. 359 We suspicion a whiff of democracy in this.

† **Suspicionable.** a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. SUSPICION sb. + -ABLE.] Open to suspicion.

1692 BEVERLEY *Disc. Dr. Crisp* 14 It is very suspicionable, the Letting it down lower may have had his ill, as well as its Good Effects.

† **Suspicious.** a. *Obs.* In 5 suscep-. [a. AF., OF. *suspec-*, *suspiciounis*, f. *suspicion* SUSPICION: see -OUS.] = next.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iii. ii. (1883) 90 We rede that dionyse of zecyll...Was so suspicioun that [etc.]. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 129 Of alle other maners & condicions the worst is a man to be suspicioun of his frende. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* xlii. 80 Thempourous...doubted moche, And had his comyng moche suspiciounous.

Suspicious (sŭsp'ijəs), a. Forms: a. 4-6 suspicious, (5 -ieuse, 5-6 -yous, 6 -ius), 5 suspicious. *β.* 4- suspicious, (5 -icyows, -ycyowae, 6 -ycyous, -iciouse, -yciouse, 7 -ycious); 6-7 suspicious, (6 -ius). [a. AF., OF. *suspiciounis*, *suspiciounis*, -eus, ad. L. *suspiciōsus*, f. *suspicio* SUSPICION: see -OUS.]

For the change of spelling cf. SUSPICION sb.] 1. Open to, deserving of, or exciting suspicion; that is or should be an object of suspicion; and

suspected, or to be suspected; of questionable character.

1340 *Ayeb*. 226 *pe uerste* [ping] is him-zelue kepe and priuileche hi ine his house, na3t uor to uol3y be uelapredes suspiciouses. c1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's T.* 540 Suspicious was the diffame of this man, suspect his face, suspect his word also. 1435 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 490/1 In crikes, and oyer suspicious places. 1477 *Conv. Lett. Bk.* 41 If eny suspect persone... may be founde within this Cite hauning suspicious langage. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 95 Good and honest persons and trewe and not suspicious. 1526 *TINDALE 1 Thess. v. 22* Abstayne from all suspicious thynges. 1594 *NASHE Terrors Nl.* Givh, The abrupt falling into his sickness was suspicious, proceeding from no apparant surfeit or misdiet. 1634 *PEACHAM Compt. Gentl.* xii. 114 All Hebrew Coynes that Antiquaries shew us are suspicious. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* l. viii. 3 Authors are also suspicious, nor greedily to be swallowed, who pretend to write of secrets. 1771 *Ginnius Lett.* xlii. (1788) 247 This sudden alteration of their sentiments... carries with it a suspicious appearance. 1843 *R. J. GRAVES Syst. Clin. Med.* xii. 150 His respiration was interrupted, suspicious, and irregular. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 551 Some most suspicious eotries had been discovered, under the head of special service. 1889 *J. GAIRDNER Hen. VII.* vii. (1890) 111 This Ludovico had become Duke of Milan himself by the very suspicious death of his nephew.

† b. with dependent clause, inf., or of. Obs.

c1400 *Rom. Rose* 6110 He wole hym self suspicious make That he his lyf let covertly... in Iporisie. 1527 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc.) II. 166 All the Barnes... and other suspicious places... to have hydde corne. 1592 *GREENE Conny Catch.* 18 Citizens... that they finde... suspicious of the like fault. 1623 *MEADE in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. 111. 149 The news of the Prince... was suspicious not to be good. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* v. 376 'Tis suspicious... that these things might be done by confederacy. 1765 *T. HURCHINSON Hist. Mass.* I. v. 436 The wife of Richard Cornish was found suspicious of incontinency. 1788 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1859) II. 552 Symptoms which render it suspicious that the two empires may make their peace with the Turks.

2. Full of, inclined to, or feeling suspicion; disposed to suspect; suspecting; esp. disposed to suspect evil, mistrustful.

c1400 *Cato's Morals in Cursor M.* App. iv. 307 Fle to he suspicious, atte pou he nogt doutous. c1430 *LYOG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 162 No man of kynde is moore suspicious, Than he that is moost vicious and couphable. 1592 *Kyd Sp. Trag.* iii. xiv. 160 The world is suspicious, And men may think what we imagine not. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* v. §140 Such Circumstances, as should administer to occasion of Jealousy to the most suspicious. 1735 *Pope Profr. Sat.* 206 A tim'rous foe, and a suspicious friend. 1842 *W. MACGILLIVRAY Man. Brit. Ornith.* II. 244 This species [of gull]... is vigilant, shy, and suspicious. 1856 *KANE Arctic Expl.* II. xv. 164, I had earned character with these people, at first so suspicious and distrustful.

b. with dependent clause, or of.

1474 *CAXTON Chesse* iv. vii. (1883) 180 The adversaries ben suspicious that the comyn peple lye In a wayte to Robbe her goodes. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* iv. 1. 153, I see no reason if I weare this Rose, That any one should therefore be suspicious I more incline to Somerset, than Yorke. 1593 *HOBBS Leviath.* iv. xlii. 379 The best men are the least suspicious of fraudulent purposes. a1721 *PRIOR Dial. Cromwell & Porter* Wks. (1907) 264 You were a Slave to your own Apprehensions, suspicious of every body that came near you. 1783 *JOHNSON Lett. to Taylor* 24 July, I was suspicious that you were ill. 1834 *J. H. NEWMAN Par. Sermon.* (1837) I. v. 70, I am suspicious of any religion that is a people's religion. 1861 *THACKERAY Four Georges* iii. 131 Like other dull men, the king (i.e. George III) was all his life suspicious of superior people.

c. trans. Expressing, indicating, or characterized by suspicion.

1478 *EARL RIVERS Crystyne's Mor. Prov.* (1859) 3 Woman & man to guider muche Rowynng. May often cause suspicious slandriny. 1526 *PILGR. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 63 Whose herbes he full of ypocrysy... and suspicious iudgements. 1585 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholay's Voy.* iv. xxv. 158 h. [They] condemned the wise Socrates for the suspicious opinion they had in him. 1635 *QUAKES Embl.* v. xii. 22 How often hath Thy Hope-reviving Grace Woud's my suspicious eyes to seek Thy face! 1745 *F. RANDALL in Transl. & Paraphr. Sc. Ch.* xlix. vi. Love harbourous no suspicious thought. 1799 *S. & H. LEE Canterb. T.* (1799) I. iv. 358 [His conduct] tintured the mind of his companion with suspicious and black ideas.

† d. Showing a suspicion or inkling of. Obs.

1655 *MARQ. WORCESTER Cent. Inq.* § 75 A. Ribbon weaver may set down a whole discourse... without knowing a letter or interweaving anything suspicious of other secret than a new-fashioned Ribbon.

3. Comb., as (in sense 1) suspicious-looking adj.; (in sense 2) suspicious-mindedness.

1833 *Chambers's Edin. Trnl.* 451 A wiry, crop-eared terrier...; one of those suspicious-looking brutes whom an honest man would shrink from claiming. 1859 *TOZER Highl. Turkey* I. 101 A suspicious-looking mess of fish and vegetables. 1888 *DOUGHERTY Arabia Deserta* I. 603 The suspicious-mindedness of the Arabians.

Suspiciously, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a suspicious manner.

1. In a way deserving of snspicion; so as to arouse suspicion.

1472 in *Surties Misc.* (1890) 24 Lawrence of Lawe... lyffiez suspiciouslye agayns lawe of this land. 1523 *L.D. BERNERS Froiss.* I. xxi. 50 They both dyed suspiciously. 1587 *TURBERV. Epit. & Sonn.* To Parker 192 Their dice are very small... Not shaking them awlth, they cast suspiciously. 1612 *SIR R. NAUNTON in Bucleugh MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 118 As if I were too suspiciously inward with Sir F. Gr. 1689 *A. LOVELL tr. Theophrast's Trav.* II. 64 There were Arabs at Mendeli who looked suspiciously. 1883 *COOPER Pioneers* vi. He returned... bringing with him a suspiciously-looking box. 1886 *Morn. Standard* 24 Mar., The

sentence above quoted... which looks suspiciously like the Delphic utterance of some Snuth Kensingtonian oracle. 1902 *VIOLET JACOB Sheep Stealers* xiv, 'O!', was the reply, which came from suspiciously near the keyhole.

2. In a way showing suspicion; with suspicion; suspiciously.

1549 in *Burnet Hist. Ref.* (1681) II. *Records* 176, I talked in the Matter so suspiciously, as though such an Invasion had been made. 1599 *Life Sir T. More* in *Wordsw. Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 70 He would never sinisterte or suspiciously take anie thing written, done, or spoken against him. 1615 *G. SANVVS Trav.* iii. 157 The Romanes did keepe a garrison, suspiciously over-eyng the Temple. 1856 *Geo. Eliot F. Holt xxxvi.* Is it a pledge you are demanding from me? said Harold, suspiciously. 1868 *MISS BRADDON Run to Earth* xxv, This man looked very suspiciously at the visitor. 1892 'F. ANSTEV' *Voces Pop.* Ser. II. 24 They watch one another suspiciously.

Suspiciousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being suspicious.

1. Liability to suspicion; questionable character.

1486 *Year-bk.* 2 *Henry VII* (1507) 3 h, Le felony ou le suspiciousness. a1716 *SOUTH Sermon.* (1717) V. 347 The Reasons, why this inward Voice of the Spirit cannot be the Rule, which Men are to be guided by... Because of its Suspiciousness. 1881 *WESTCOTT & HORT Grk. N. T.* I. 67 Its final conclusions must rest on the intrinsic verisimilitude or suspiciousness of the text itself.

2. Proneness to suspicion; disposition to suspect; mistrustfulness. (In quot. 1525, Suspicion.)

1525 *L.D. BERNERS Froiss.* II. xxii. 51 They... went in and out on their maisters suspicions, without any suspiciousness of them. 1526 *PILGR. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 66 Our lorde... preserue all those that endetend this holy journey... from suspiciousness and wronge iudgements. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* v. ii. (1647) 251 Suspiciousness is as great an enemy to wisdom, as too much credulity. a1768 *SECKER Sermon.* *Ephes. v. 11* (1770) II. 351 An immoderate Suspiciousness of innocent Communes. 1858 *FROUNE Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 34 The nation settled back into its old suspiciousness, which it disguised under the name of independence. 1884 *R. W. CHURCH Bacon* ii. 56 Bacon... using every effort and device to appease the Queen's anger and suspiciousness.

† **Suspiracle.** Obs. rare. [ad. med.L. *suspiraculum*; see next.] = next.

1597 *A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 50 b/1 The suspiracles through the which nature disburseth her selfe of all superfluitys.

† **Suspiral.** Obs. Also 5-6 suspyral, -all(e, -irall(e, suspiriel, 6 sespiral, susprall, cesperalle. [a. OF. *s(o)spirail* (mod.F. *souspirail*) = Pr. *suspiralh*, ad. med.L. *suspiraculum*, f. *suspirare* to SUSPIRE + -alium, denoting instrument.]

1. A breathing-passage.

c1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxii. 80 This necke shalle be the suspyrall wherby the brette shalle be drawn bothe to comforte of the hede and eke of al the body.

2. A vent, esp. for a conduit.

c1430 in *Lond. & Middlesex Archæol. Trans.* (1870) III. 321 This suspirall seruieth for thes ij pipes. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 485 Suspyral, of a cundyte, *spiraculum*. 1562 in *Strype Stow's Surv.* (1753) II. v. xxi. 411 No man shall... destroy any pipes Sespersals or Wind-vents pertaining to the Conduits.

3. A pipe or passage for water leading to a conduit.

1420 *Conv. Lett. Bk.* 21 Ordinum fuit quod les Suspirales... delectantur et obstupantur. 1426 *IBID.* 105 That no welles nor suspiralles, other then ben ordeyned, shuld be had to let the comen Cours of the seid Cundyte. 1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 10 To weve... the said Heddes pipes suspiralles and vaultes, and them to amend repaire translate. [1566 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Suspiral*... In the Statute of 35 Hen. 8. Cap. 10. it seems to be taken for a Spring of water, passioing under the ground, towards a Conduit or Cestern.]

4. A settling tank; a cesspool.

c1512 in *Archæologia* (1902) LVIII. 301 In þe same diche boþe þe suspirale & þe waste pipe awayde ther water in a gotir of breke. *Ibid.* 302 In the botome of this well undir a stone is a susprall w' a tamplin in clesne the home pype. 1583 in *N. Bacon Ann. Ipswich* (1884) 337 Cesperalle to be made for stopping of filthe by the brooke.

Suspiration (suspi'ra-shun). Now rare. [ad. L. *suspiratio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *suspirare* to SUSPIRE.]

1. Sighing; a sigh.

c1485 *Dieby Myst.*, *Christ's Burial* 64 O day off inspiratione! which Iewes shall repent! 1503 *HAWES Exampl. Virg.* vii. 115 Peas bytwene the faders byghenes Of heuen and vs in suspiracyon. a1639 *Wotton Panegy. to K. Charles in Relig.* (1631) 136 To have sollicit her sister with these panting suspirations. 1641 *Brome Teacell* Crev. iv. i. Wks. 1873 111. 420 Ods my life! He sighs againe! Give him more sack, to drown his Suspirations. 1664 *H. MORE Myst. Iniq.* xli. 40 The devout whispers or suspirations of her affectionate Supplicants. 1785 *Francis the Philanthropist* III. 91 Her lip trembled with suspiration. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* xvi. I may well heave such a suspiration. 1867 *SWINBURNE Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 128 We have had evidences of religion, aspirations and suspirations of all kinds.

2. (Deep) heaving; breath; a (deep) breath.

1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* I. ii. 79 Nor Customary suites of solemne Blacke, Nor windy suspiration of forced breath. 1607 *DEXTER Where of Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 193 The nations, Who suspiration draw out of this aire. 1634 *S. R. Noble Soldier* III. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* (1882) I. 289 We from one climate Drew suspiration. 1822 *L.D. LYTTON King Peppy* 121 Its meadowy dales A thousand fragrant suspirations fill'd With incense. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Feb. 21 The ocean... smooth as glass, without even a suspiration to break the deadly monotony of its surface.

Hence **Suspirations**, **Suspirative** *adjs.*, sighing.

1824 *GALT Rothelan* II. v. ix. 254 A suspirations flowing of briny tears. 1872 *BROWNING Fifine* lxi, Not feebly, like our phraze, against the barrier go In suspirative swell the pathetic notes I know.

† **Suspire, sb.** Obs. [a. OF. *s(o)spir* (mod. F. *soupir*) = Pr. *sospir*, It. *sospiro*, Sp., Pg. *suspiro*, or ad. L. *suspirium*, f. *suspirare*; see next.] A sigh. c1450 *Envoy to Alison* 25 Suspiris which I effunde in silence! 1549 *Compt. Scot.* vii. 70 The quhill reproche sche pronouncit vnto my donous suspiris. 1595 *Lochrine* v. iv. 2 The circuit of the azure sky Throws forth sad throbs and grievous suspirs. 1610 *HEVWOOD Gold. Age* i. i. Wks. 1874 111. 12 Gods are neuer touch't with my suspires, Passions and throbs. 1637—*Pleas. Dial.* ii. Wks. 1874 VI. 130 Whence came that deep suspire?

Suspire (sūs'pōir?), v. Now chiefly poet. [ad. L. *suspirare* (whence OF. *sospirer*, mod.F. *soupirer*, Pr. *sospir*, It. *are*, Sp., Pg. *suspirar*), f. *su-* SUB-25 + *spirare* to breathe.]

1. *intr.* To sigh; rare in lit. sense; chiefly fig. to sigh or long for, yearn after.

c1450 *tr. De Imitatione* III. xxxviii. 107 To be prouoked to hyer pinges, &c. to suspire pecto by desire. 1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale* Wks. 532/2 Suspyring and sighing after the sight of god. a1542 *WYATT Poet. Wks.*, 'Absens absent-ing' vi, To rejoice my wofull herte With sighis suspiring most ruffillie. 1610 *Hellish Councell practised by Jesuites* 18 Thy happiness giues vs leaue to respire, thy absence iustly compels vs to suspire, and the place where we make no doubt thou art, makes vs thither to aspire. 1671 *WOODHEAD St. Teresa* i. Pref. 12 Prayer... consists more in sighing and suspiring after that object, that it is already convinced most to deserve its love. 1855 *BROWNING Serenade at Villa* 12 Earth turned in her sleep with pain, Sultrily suspired for proof. 1887 'Q' *Dead Man's Rock* 294 Every note breathing pathos and suspiring in tremulous anguish.

2. *trans.* To utter with a sigh, to sigh forth. Also, to breathe out.

1549 *Compt. Scot.* vii. 70 Sche began to suspire lamentabil regrettils. 1805 *J. THOMSON Art* tit. ii, Did he ever suspire a tender lay. 1868 *BROWNING King & Bk.* x. 997 A bolt from heaven... suspiring flame. 1904 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 677 How lustily the bellows did suspire Breath for the flames!

3. *intr.* To breathe.

1595 *SHAKS. John* iii. iv. 80 Since the hirth of Caine, the first male-child, To him that did but yesterday suspire. 1597 — *2 Hen. IV.* v. 23 Did hee suspire, that light and weightlesse downie Perfume must moue. 1856 *Mrs. BROWNING Aur. Leigh* vii. 1061 Fire-flies, that suspire In short soft lapses of transported flame. 1866 *SWINBURNE Poems & Ball.*, *Hermaphrodito* 10 To their breath is fire upon the amorous air, Fire in thine eyes and where thy lips suspire.

Hence † **Suspired ppl. a.**, longed for; † **Suspiring vbl. sb.**, sighing, a sigh.

1549 *Compt. Scot.* i. 23 The lamentabil suspiring that procedit fra my dolorous hart. a1639 *Wotton Medit. Christmas Day in Relig.* (1631) 351 The long Suspired Redeemer of the World. 1671 *WOODHEAD St. Teresa* i. Pref. 9 Prayer... by interior frequent suspirings and ejaculations interposed.

Suspirious (sūs'piri-əs), a. [ad. L. *suspiriōsus*, i. *suspirium* deep breathing, sigh, shortness of breath, SUSPIRE sb. Cf. F. *suspirieux*.]

1. Breathing with difficulty or painfully; chiefly Path. (see quot. 1896).

1657 *TONLINGTON Renou's Disp.* 1. iv. ix. 329 Their [i.e. hyssop's] faculties... benefit the suspirious and orthopneicall. 1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Suspirious*, broken wided. 1859 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Suspirious*... breathing painfully. 1876 *Bristowe Theory & Pract. Med.* (1878) 203 Respiration... is then generally slow and suspirious. 1886 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* I. 665 The respiration... becomes embarrassed and 'suspirious'; marked, that is, by a slow laboured inspiration followed by a quick expiration and a long pause.

2. Full of sighs, sighing.

1751 *Hist. Pompey the Little* 66 When the company had enjoyed enough of this spiritual and suspirious conversatio, they proceeded in the last place to singing of psalms. 1809 *Syn. Smith Methodism* Wks. (1850) 136/1 To estimate what the exertions of the lachrymal and suspirious clergy would be. 1820 *H. MATTHEWS Diary Invalid* (ed. 2) 223 A suspirious, lacrymose, white-handkerchief business.

† **Suspiry.** Obs. rare. Also 5-*ŷŷŷ*. [ad. L. *suspirium*; see prec.] A breathing, respiration.

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R. v.* lviii. (Bodl. MS.) ff. 29 b/1 By preuey suspires [i.e. 1495 suspires; orig. *respiracula*] and ventinges it [i.e. the marrow] feleþ þe vertue... of þe mone.

Suspiration, -ious, obs. ff. SUSPICION, -IOUS.

† **Suspose, v.** and *sb.* Obs. Also 5-*owse*. Variant of SUPPOSE, influenced by *suspiration*.

a1325 *Prose Psalter* lxxx. 22 [l. 21] Pou wendest wicked-leche, þat y shal be lich to þe; y shal reprove þe of þy susposing (= supposition). c1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 514 If ye haue susposwe [= suspicion] to gill or to me.

Susprall, var. of SUSPRAL.

† **Susprise, v.** Obs. rare. Also *suss-*. [f. AF. *suspris-e* = OF. *souspris-e*, pa. pple. of *sou(s)-prendre*, hy-form of *sourprendre* to SURPRISE.] = SURPRISE v. 2, 3, 4.

a1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 2390 (Dubl. MS.), He wald neuer susprise [i.e. MS. *suspris-e*] no sege vnder heuen. c1400 *Anturs of Arth.* (Ireland MS.) xxiv, Thy schalle dee that day... Susprizant with a subiecte. 1471 *CAXTON Recueil* (Sommer) 227 Iupiter felte him selfe sore susprised and surmounted of the couetise of loue.

|| **Susque deque.** rare. [L. = lit. both np and down; hence, indifferently.] *pl.* People who are indifferent.

1647 *WARD Simple Cebler* (1243) 60 He hath sounded an alarm to all the *susque deque*, pell-mell, one and ails, now harrasing sundry parts of Christendome.

Susreal, var. *surreal*: see **SURROYAL**.

c. 1470 Master of Game (MS. Digby 182) ii, þe first tynde that is next þe heed is ycleped anteleer, and þe secound reiall, and þe iii. above susreal.

Suss (sps). *dia.* Also 6 *sosse*. [Variant of *Soss* sb.1 (sense 3); cf. *Soss*-.] A slattern, slut.

15.. Smyth & his Dame 251 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* 111. 210 He hath amended well thy bile; For yesterday, . . . Thou were a fowle *sosse* [primes thus, Jesus, vs.]. 1865 R. HUNT *Pop. Rom. W. Eng. Ser.* 1. 97 A great, nasty *Suss* of a woman.

† **Sussapine**, *Obs.* ? mispr. for *Gossampine*.
1594 Greene & Lodge Looking Gl. (1593) D.4, 11e deck my Aluida, In Sendall and in costly *Sussapine*.

Sussarara, var. **SISERARY** (senses 2, 4).

1770 Goldsm. Picar W. (ed. 4) xxi, Gentle or simple, out she shall pack with a *sussarara* [*id.* 1766, 1767 sss-]. 1884 *Athenum* 3 May 578/1, I. . . at last gave such a *sussarara* on the bell that I thought the dearest person must hear.

† **Sussemy**, *a. Obs.* [a. AF. **sussemie*, OF. *sousseme*, var. *sourseme*, = mod.L. *superseminatus* lit. 'sown over' (see **SUPERSEMINATE**), applied to measly swine because of their tongues being covered with spots.] Of swine's flesh: Measly.

1421 Cov. Lett. Bk. 25 pat no bocher sell . . . no roten Schep, ne *Sussemy* flesche, ne non swyn of brym.

Sussex (sɔ'seks). The name (OE. *Sūþseaxe* 'South Saxons') of a maritime county in the southeast of England; used attrib. in designations of things produced in or peculiar to the county, as breeds of cattle, agricultural implements, etc.

1704 Dict. Rust (1726) s.v. *Plough*, The *Sussex* single Wheel-Plough. 1818 *Compl. Gazetier* (ed. 3) Intro. 3 The *Sussex* and Hereford breeds [of cows]. 1834 *Youatt's Cattle* 41 The loins of the *Sussex* ox are wide. 1837 *Brit. Husb.* (Libr. Usef. Knowl.) 11. Index, *Sussex* waggon (described I. 155). 1846 *Youatt's Pig* (1847) Index, *Sussex* pigs. 1855 *Poultry Chron.* 111. 534/2 My declining to adopt the name of Hamburg for the Bolton Greys and Bays, or that of Dorking for the *Sussex* fowls. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 59 A good, useful form of the *Sussex* spaniels. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* 1. 392/2 These sheep are now usually classed as *Sussex* Downs and Hampshire Downs. 1885 *Ibid.* XIX. 645/2 The *Sussex* and *Sussex* fowls are four-toed.

† **Sussex crest**, a name for the cuckold's 'horn'. *Obs.*

1681 T. Flatman Heraclitus Rident No. 8. (1713) I. 49 A Cuckold is always to be the last Man that knows he has got a *Sussex* Crest.

Sussex marble, a marble occurring in thin beds in the Wealden clay of Sussex and Kent, formerly much used for pillars in churches.

2753 Chambers' Cycl. Suppl. 1850 *ANSTED Elem. Geol. Min.*, etc. 370 Weald clay, with subordinate limestone (called *Sussex* marble) and sand.

Hence † **Sussexan**, † **Sussexian** *adjs.* rare, belonging to *Sussex*.

1612 DRAYTON Poly-olb. xvii. 423 Clear Lavant, that doth keep the Southamptonian side (Dividing it well-near from the *Sussexian* land). 2614 *Disc. Strange & Monstrous Serpent* B 2 b, I will conclude this general discovise of Serpents, and come to the particular description of our *Sussexian* Serpent.

† **Sussing**, *vbl. sb. Obs. rare.* [Echoic.] The 'spitting' of a cat.

1693 Urquhart's Rabelais 111. xiii. 107 Barling of Currs, bawling of Mastiffs . . . sussing of Kittings.

Sussingle, *obs. form* of **SURCINGLE**.

Sussite, var. *SUSSITE* *v. Obs.*, to resuscitate.

Sussepicion, -pitious, etc., *obs. ff.* **SUSPICION**.

† **Sussy**, *sb. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 *sussie*, sowcy.

[a. OF. *soussy* (mod.F. *souci*), *vbl. sb. f.* *soussier*: see next.] Care, trouble.

1513 DOUGLAS Eneis iv. Prol. 236 Quhat *sussy*, cuir, and strang ymagyning? *c. 1578 LINDSEY (Pitcottie) Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) 1. 307 My lord of Angus tuk lyttill *sussie* of the samyn. 1587 W. FOWLER *Wks.* (S.T.S.) 1. 120 He . . . who bes of his state onesowcy, cair, and feare. 1591 R. BRUCE *Serm.* 111. G 6, Ane King that habt na kind of cair, nor *sussie* [*id.* 1843 *soucie*] of his subjectis.

† **Sussy**, *v. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 *sussie*. [a. OF. *soussier*—L. *solicitare* to rouse, excite, SOLICIT.]

1. *intr.* To care, trouble.

1550 ROLLAND Cr. Venus 11. 428 *Sussie* not, for thou wilt get reske. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xvi. 76 He *sussie* not thre strais Quha suld be rewlar. A 1609 *Alex. Hume Ep. G. Moncrieff* 318, I *sussie* not how viciely they are tutched.

b. With negative and const. inf.: *Nol* to refuse to do something.

1567 Gude & Godlie B. (S.T.S.) 171 Thou *sussie* nocht to suffer deid. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiii. 38 Cain aganis his brother did Rebelle, And *sussie* not to sched his sailies blude. 1580-90 J. STEWART *Poems* (S.T.S.) 11. 113 The fengist freind . . . *sussie* not to leif his freind in smart.

2. *trans.* To care for, regard.

1550 A. Scott Poems (S.T.S.) xxx. 22 They *sussy* not thair God abofe.

Sussy, *obs. f.* **SOOSY**, E. Indian fabric.

† **Sustain**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. next.] That which sustains; means of sustenance.

1653 Milton Ps. iii. 14, I lay and slept, I wak'd again, For my sustain was the Lord.

Sustain (sūstā'n), *v.* Forms: 3 *susteni*, -eini, -ciny, -eyni, -ayny, *sosteine*, *soustei* (i)ne, 3-6 *susteyne*, 3-7 *susteine*, *sustene*, 4-5 *sustyne*, -teene, 4-6 *sust(e)igne*, *susteyn*, -tayn, (4) *sostene*, *euste*(e)n, -tyene, 5 *sousteyne*, 6 *swatene*, 4-7 *sustaine*, *sustayne*, 6-7 *sustein*,

4- *sustain*. [a. AF., OF. *susteni*, *so(u)stēni* (mod.F. *soutenir*), pres. stem *sus-so(u)stēni*, -eign-, corresp. to Pr., Sp. *sostener*, It. *sostenere*, Pg. *soster*, ad. L. *sustinere*, f. *sus-* SUB- 25 + *tenere* to hold, keep.]

† 1. *trans.* To support the efforts, conduct, or cause of; to succour, support, back up. *Obs.*

c. 1290 Becket 1507 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 149 And bote he wolden him bi-leue and ne *susteyni* him non-more. 13.. *Cursor M.* 22102 (Gött.) *Bedlaide* and *corozaim*, *Pir tua cites sal susten* [*Coll. foster*] him [*sc. þe anticrist*] *c. 1450 Knt. de la Tour* lxxv. The wiff of the said *Amon* was not wise. . . to *susteyne* hym in his foly. *c. 1500 Melusine* 111 That . . . wor-ship with all your power holy church, beyng her championys, the same to *susteyne* & withstand ayenst alle her euyl wyllers. 1505 *Ld. Berners Froiss.* 11. clxxxvii. 572 That was the duke of Breteayne, who *susteynd* the traytour syr Peter of Craon. *c. 1578 LINDSEY (Pitcottie) Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) 1. 333 No man suld foster, succour or *sustene* no Douglasses withtin their boundis. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* v. i. § 6. 349 The Romans resolute to *sustaine* him, and put themselves in order. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* vi. 1122 His Sons, who seek the Tyrant to *sustain*. 1711 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 1. 143 They brought all the Grenadiers of their army, well *sustain'd* by a good body of other foot. 1757 W. WILKIE *Epigoniad* 1. 16 While Thebes secure our vain attempts withstands, By daily aids *sustain'd* from distant lands. 1802 *JAMES Millit. Dict.* s.v., To *sustain* is to aid, succour, or support, any body of men in action, or defence.

† 2. To uphold, back up, give support to (a person's conduct, a cause, a course of action). Also, to stand by (one's own action or conduct).

2297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 7354 Po willam hurde þat he wolde *susteni* is tricheyrie. *c. 1300 Cursor M.* 20275 Pam. . . þat *sustens*. . . Fals trout gain cristen state. *c. 1368 CHAUCER Compl. Pite* 111 And nethelies yit my troth I shall *sustein* vnto my deth. *c. 1374 — Troilus* 11. 686, I wole right fayn with al my myght ben oon. Hauē god my troube here cause to *susteyne*. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 154/2 He began to *susteyn* the feyth to whiche he had ben contrarye. *c. 1575 Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Cl.) 281 Johne Knox minister requyrit the lordis to *sustene* ane booke, quhairinto was contenit that thaj suld ordane . . . xij superintendentes. 1671 *FLAVEL Fount. Life* vii. Wks. 1701 I. 44/1 His [*sc. Christ*'] Death and Sufferings . . . must respect others, whose Persons and Cause he *sustained* in that suffering Capacity. 1752 *Young Brothers* 111. i, I'll go; *Sustain* my part, and echo loud my wroings.

c. Const. clause or (rarely) acc. and iuf.: To support the contention or argument, maintain (that . . .). Now rare.

c. 1366 CHAUCER A. D. C. 22 As bi riht þei mihten wel *sustene*. *Pat* þe were wurpi my dampnacioun. *c. 1380 Wyclif Sel. Wks.* 111. 175 *Pes freres*. . . seide. . . þat it is an erreure to *susteyne* þat dymes ben pure almes. *c. 1450 Knt. de la Tour* xii. Ther was moche speche whiche he shulde take, mani folke *sustene* to take the elder [daughter]. 1456 *Sir G. HAYZ Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 209 How it may be *sustenyd*. . . that the king of Fraunce has na soverane. *c. 1550 R. BIERSTON Dayle Fortune* B ij, With wordes thou woldest *sustene* that no good dede is doen without thes. 1609 *HUME Admonit. in Woodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 570 On the other part, otheris of you . . . *sustene*, that, among pastoris, their should be im-paritie. 1698 G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Law* Scot. 1. xi. § 3. (1699) 59 The Justices would not *sustain*, *unles* þe se, to be a sufficient qualification of self-defence. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Sept. 3/1 That patriotic Englishman can for a moment *sustain* that [etc.].

2. To uphold the validity or rightfulness of; to support as valid, sound, correct, true, or just.

1415 Hoccleve To Sir J. Oldcastle 183 Fro Cryst þat right first grewe, & if þat we Nat shuln *sustene* it, we been ful vnwyse. 1425 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 271/2 Such possession . . . ought not to be *sustened* ne assermed. 1689 *Sc. Acts Will. & Mary* (1875) XII. 47/2 The objection hereafter putt to the vote and *sustained* to reject the Commission be 24 votes. 1754 in *Nairne Peerage Evid.* (1874) 60 [They] *sustained* and hereby *sustain* the claim and fand and hereby find that she is a just and lawful creditor. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* 11. 67 In the Thesis which I *sustained* for the degrees in physick at Leyden. 1793 *Ld. Esckyn's Lockhart Scott* (1837) 1. vii. 215 *Sustain* the Sheriff's judgment, and decern. 1807 *Ld. Eloom in Vesey Reports* (1827) X11. 601 The trustee, having . . . proved, that he had removed himself from the character of trustee, his purchase may be *sustained*. 1855 *Poultry Chron.* 111. 412 If an objection be made to any entry as being a false one, and such objection be *sustained* within ten days.

3. To keep (a person or community, the mind, spirit, etc.) from failing or giving way.

13.. Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS. xxxii. 984 *Pat* sacra-ment reconseile him ay, *Susteyne* hym, þat he ne falle may. *c. 1386 CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 62, I prey to god in honour hire *sustene*. A 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 1749 All þe gracious godis & gudnes . . . *Pat*. . . *sustaynes* þe erth. 1535 *COVERSOLE Ps.* 111. 6, I layed me downe and slepte, but I rose vp agayne, for the Lord *susteyned* me. 1602 *Rowley Birth Merlin* 1. ii. 10 That hope alone *sustains* me. 1742 *Young Nt. Th.* 1. 401 He tunes My voice (if tond) the nerve, that writes, *sustains*. 1837 *LOCKHART Scott* 111. x. 334 [He] who, more perhaps than any other master of the pen, had contributed to *sustain* the spirit of England throughout the struggle. 1843 *Worsow. Grace Darling* 49 Inwardly *sustained* by silent prayer.

4. To keep in being; to cause to continue in a certain state; to keep or maintain at the proper level or standard; to preserve the status of.

c. 1290 St. Kath. 63 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 94 Pis *Amperpur* sende . . . is soode þat þe gretteste maistres of clergie to him comen . . . for to *sustene* op heore lawe þoru strencpe of clergie. *c. 1290 Becket* 1605 *ibid.* 152 He þat *sostein*e vuele lawes. 2297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 6507 He . . . mucheloude holi chirche & *sustained* al so. *Ibid.* 7607 No time nas þe þe þe þe isustained þan bi his time was. 1340 *Ayenb.* 57 Po þe þe

þe tauernes *susteyne*þ byeh ueleses of alle þe zennen þat byeh y-do ine here tauernes. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. ix. 108 Trewe wedded libbing folk . . . mote worche & wyne & þe worlde *susteyne*. *c. 1386 CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 294 The honour of his regne to *sustene*. *c. 1430 Lydg. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 210 Trewe juges and sergeants of the lawe . . . Holde trouthe and *sustene* rightwisnesse. 1483 *Caxton Cale d.* He deyed for to holde and *susteyne* the lawe and trouthe. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* 11. ii. 40 That great Queene . . . That with her soueraigne powre . . . All Faery lond does peaceably *sustene*. 1666 *DRYDEN Ann.* 171. xvii. Two Chiefs . . . Each able to *sustain* a Nations fate. 1697 — *Æneid* 1. 400 Remus with Quirinus shall *sustain* The righteous Laws. 1700 *Prior Carm. Sec.* 10 Happy Pow'r *sustain'd* by wholesome Laws. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atom.* vii. (1832) 154 The rule of good, no longer enforced by its proper penalties, requires to be *sustained* by some equiva-lent expedient. 1841 *MYERS Cath. Th.* 1v. § 45. 406 If it [*sc. Protestantism*] has destroyed much it has also created much, and is now *sustaining* much. 1875 *MANNING Mission Holy Ghost* viii. 211 We are creatures who have come forth from His omnipotence, and are *sustained* by His almighty power.

5. To keep going, keep up (an action or process, † *occas.* a material object); to keep up without intermission; (with mixture of sense 8 or 9), to carry on (a conflict, contest).

c. 1330 Arth. & Merl. (Kölbing) 9926 Four geauntes . . . *Pat* *sustend* þat bataille. 1405 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (1879) 65 Any other anouncement where-wit godes seruyis es *sustend*. *c. 1407 LYDG. Reason & Sens.* 771 Vertu sensitiu. . . bir quarrel doth *sustene* Ageyns hir ful Rigorously. *c. 1420 LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 1093 Why theses pety-capteynes *susteynd* thus the feilde. *c. 1450 Godstow Reg.* 602, ij lampes to be *susteyned* with oyle. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xlvii. 22 To turne to trew luvie his intent, And still the quarrell to *sustene*. 1544 *BETHAN Precepts War* 1. lxxvii. E ij, Men refreshed with hote meates, bene bable to *susteyne* battayle an whole daye. 1553 *PAYNELL tr. Dares Pirg.* *Destr. Troy* F ij, Aiax Thelamonius valiantly *sustained* y^e thinge vntill the night departed y^e battell. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* 111. 86 Menaleas shall *sustain* his under Song. 1760-2 *GOLDSM. Cit. W.* xci, Their perseverance is beyond what any other nation is capable of *sustaining*. *c. 1774 — Hist. Greece* 1. 292 At last, the Athenian fleet, after *sustaining* a long battle, . . . was put to flight. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xxxvi, He felt no sort of desire . . . to *sustain* a correspondence which must be perilous. 1817 *JAS MILL Brit. India* iv. v. 11. 205 It was the severest conflict which the English had yet *sustained* with an Indian army. 1827 *FARADAY Chem. Manip.* iv. (1842) 96 The fire is lighted by a piece of brown paper and a little small coal, and is *sustained* . . . with coke and small coal. 1848 *DICKENS Donkey* xxx, The conversation was almost entirely *sustained* by Mrs. Skewton. 1850 *HAWTHORNE Scarlet L.* 111. (1879) 71 By the Indian's side, and evidently *sustaining* a companionship with him. 1875 *JENNETT Plato* (ed. 2) 111. 46 The arts by which he *sustains* the reader's interest. 1883 *GROVE Dict. Mus.* 111. 638/1 Comical . . . effects might be got by *sustaining* such sounds as 'z-z-z-z-z-z' or 'u'. *Ibid.* 639/1 By giving the piano-forte this power of *sustaining* sound, the special character of the instrument is transformed.

† 2. To maintain the use, exercise, or occupa-tion of. *Obs.*

1601 B. JONSON Poetaster iv. vi, If you thinke gods þat fain'd, and vertue painted, Know, we *sustaine* an actual residence. 1612 *CHAPMAN Rev. Bussy d'Ambois* 111. iv. 5 Since I see you still *sustaine* a jealous eye on me. 1613 *Shakespeare's Wks.* Ep. Ded., When we valew the places your H. H. *sustaine*.

† 3. To support life in; to provide for the life or bodily needs of; to furnish with the necessities of life; to keep. *Obs.*

c. 1290 St. Edmund 552 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 447 Swiþe faire under-fongue, And i-susteynd in his anuy. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 2354 He hadde noȝt inou is knigtes to *sustene*. *Ibid.* 7755 Hom þoȝte in engelond so muche folc neuere nas þat it was wonder were þoru i-sustained it was. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 797 Alle þe godus þat 3e geten . . . Seruen for to *sustaine* þour vnsele wonder. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xv. 273 I orw þe mylke of þat mylde best þe inan was *susteynd*. *c. 1400 MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xv. 68 Of concubines like man takes als many as he may *sustene* of his gudes. *Ibid.* xxxii. 145 Meet and drink wharwith þe feble body myght be *susteynd*. 1483 *CAXTON Cale d.* A ij b, Thou oughtest to lone thy fader and moder nexte after god, and to . . . *susteyne* them in theyr necessities. 1653 *HAMMOND Ann. Matth.* iv. 4. 21 Bread or ordinary means of *sustaining* men. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 415 Whatever was created, needs To be *sustained* and fed. *c. 1700 EVELYN Diary* 26 Oct. 1685, The daughter of a poore labouring man, who had *sustain'd* her parents . . . ly her labour.

† 4. Said of the means of support. *Obs.*

1538 STARKYR England (1878) 75 Other cuntreys in lyke space or les, dothe *susteyn* much more pepul then dothe thys our. *c. 1578 LINDSEY (Pitcottie) Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) 1. 3 Ane he, thar micht ane hundreith weill *sustene*. 1615 C. SANOVY *Trav.* 7 Their territories though large and fruitful, too narrow to *sustaine* so populous a State. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* 11. 743 Enough remains. His Wife and tender Children to *sustain*.

† 5. *refl.* To keep oneself; *occas.* to take food, feed. *Obs.*

c. 1300 E. E. P. (1862) 20 Sum þer beþ þat swinkþ sore winne catel to liah more liah sill fair to *susteni*. 1380 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 49 He may nought ne haue nought to *susteyne* him self. *c. 1550 Freiris Berwick* 226 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 293 That na apparence of feist be heir sene, Bot schirly our selfis dois *sustene*. 1640-1 Kirkcudbr. *War-Comm.* Min. Bk. (1853) 157 Thair . . . families are reducit to extreme miserie . . . not having quhairpur to *sustein* thame. *c. 1650 W. D. tr. Conuenius Gate Lat.* Unt. § 283 A husbandman that . . . *mainteineth* (*susteineth*) himself with the crop (locum) of his yearly corn.

† 6. To support (the life, nature) with necessities. *c. 1402 Pol. Poems* (Rolls) 11. 17 Neither they tillen ne sowen . . . neither nothing that man should helpe, but only

themselves, their lives to susteine. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* h. h. Thou oughtest not to requyre... of god but that whyche is vtyle and prouffyttable for to susteyne nature humayn. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* l. iii. 694 O sacred simples that our life susteine. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 82 They... labour Honey to sustain their Lives.

† e. To supply (a person's need). *Obs. rare.* 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. IV.* iv. 135 He with you againe: lo a trice, like to the old vice, Your neede to susteine.

† f. To provide for the upkeep of (an institution, establishment, estate, etc.). *Obs.*

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 20 pre housand marke he gaf. To Petir & Paule of Rome, to susteyn per light. 1431 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1903) 15 That the same Wardeyns & their Successours fynde & susteyn v tapers of waxe... to brenne vpon my candylstyk. c. 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 491 And they shold susteyne the seid messes with their urne costis, in al so good state or better than they received hit. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* i. viii. 16 Yf a house be let, to holde at wyl, the lessee is not holden to susteyne or repayre the house. 1592 *West 1st Pt. Symbol.* § 103 C. The suide J. shall well... susteine & maintaine the houses & buildings which be... builded.

8. To endure without failing or giving way; to bear up against, withstand.

c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* (Kölling) 7152; and he himbinde to hen bi cas, To susten be paicms ras. 1382 WYCLIF *1 Cor.* xiii. 7 Charite... hopith alle thingis, it susteyneth alle thingis. a. 1400 CHAUCER *Merciles Beaute* 2 Your yen two wol slee me sodenly, I may the beaute of hem not susteine. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* i. li. (1883) 12 The euyl lyf... of the kyng is the lyf of a cruell beste and ought not longe to be susteyned. 1577 GOOGE tr. *Herresbach's Husb.* 125 Asses... able to susteyn blowes, labour, hunger, and thyrst. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 209 This is now Our doom; which if we can sustain and bear, Our Supreme Foe in time may much remit His anger. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* iv. viii. 11, 281 He sustained the attack, which, for the space of an hour was vigorously maintained. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 290 Scarce one [of the cities] was now capable of sustaining a siege. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 263 There is no soul of man... who will be able to sustain the temptation of arbitrary power. 1889 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* (1890) 17 Each species [of plant] can sustain a certain amount of heat and cold.

b. † *intr.* (also with *it*) To bear up, hold out (*obs.*). Also *occas. refl.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ps. cxix.* [cxix.]. 3 If wickidness thou shalt al aboute kepe, Lord; Lord, who shal sustene? 1382 — *Isaiah* lxiv. 3 Whan thou shalt do merueles, we shalun not susteine. 1412–20 LYCOG. *Chron.* tr. iv. 2029 *headings*, The Trojans and be Grekes resumed the felde, in be which the Grekis might not susteyne against be swerde of Troylus. 1546 LANGLEY tr. *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* i. iii. 5 Other that suppose this worlde had both an original cause of being, and shall also sustein and ende by putrefaction. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xl. 139 In deid that 3e suld not sustein (= sustain *it*) He thundrent threintings to the air. 1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* ii. 287 Sustaine a little then my friends, that we the truth may trie; Of feuerend Chalcas prophesie. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 544 The Averill wrote And had him with good heart sustein himself.

c. *trans.* To bear, stand the force of (criticism, etc.).

1790 GIBSON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) III. 502 Their opinion will not sustain the rigour of critical enquiry. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 142 The Cathedral... ill qualified to sustain a comparison with the awful temples of the middle ages.

9. To undergo, experience, have to submit to (evil, hardship, or damage); now chiefly with *injury*, *loss* as obj., † formerly also *sorrow*, *death*; to have inflicted upon one, suffer the infliction of.

In mod. journalistic use (*orig. U.S.*), to suffer the injury of (a broken limb, or the like).

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7179 Why Sustayn ye þat sorow, bat Sewes for euer... 1 Why proffer ye not pes, or ye payne thole? c. 1409 LYCOG. *Reason & Sens.* 3570 *latones*. Fortynud was for to sustene Al the perils on by oon. 1426 in *Surtess's Misc.* (1890) 10 After be grete losses þat I have had and sustened. 1531 ELVOT *Gov.* l. xxvi. The most noble emperour Octavius Augustus... only for playing at disce and that but seldome, susteineth a note of reproche. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 3. The Offendours... to susteyne suche further punishment as shall seme expedient. 1555 ENEN *Decades* (Arb.) 122 The princes are deternyned no longer to susteyne theyr oppressions. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind.* i. ii. 6 In which time they susteyned many and great tempests. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1832) 62 The host of Pharaon... who all sustained one kinde of death. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* i. v. 186 Good Beauties, let mee susteine no scorne. 1628 DICKEY *Voy. Medit.* (Camden) 3 If either should chance to breake or spring mast or yarde or sustayne any leake or other damage. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* Moles 13 She shall sustain thefts, and suffer by fugitive servants. a. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 21 Sept. 1674. I went to see the greatesse that Lord Arlington had sustein'd by fire at Goring house. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* IV. 163 He died of a gangrene, occasioned by the bruises which he had sustained. 1793 SIMPSON *Elysium* L. § 322 The storms which the building had now sustained, without material damage. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xvii. He was relating the story of the hastinading which he had sustained. 1825 — *Betrothed* xiii. Recollecting the loss she had so lately sustained on that luckless spot. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* ii. 46 His Majesty had sustained a signal defeat abroad. 1865 MORLEY *Mod. Characteristics* 62 A provincial hostess, whose entertainment has gone off flatly, sustains about as much mortification as if her first-born had been attacked by the small-pox. 1880 *Troy* (U.S.) *Daily Times* 28 Aug. [He] fell from a pile of lumber yesterday afternoon and sustained a broken arm. † *cont. inf.* 1550 AXLMER *Harboure* N. ii. j. Was it no wronge... that she susteyned... to be first a prysoner... and guarded with a sorte of cutthrotes?

† b. With neutral obj. *Obs.* 1575 GASCOIGNE *Glasne Gort.* Wks. 1920 II. 9 Haviog susteyned like adveutures. 1577 HARRISON *England* ii. ii. (1577)

1. 47 Shireburne also sustained the sub-division. 1663 *Rec. Meeting of Exercise, Aford* (1897) 9 Mr. John Mair sustained his quetioaire tryall, and his tryall in the Languages, and is approved. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 73 That Crop... Which twice the Suo, and twice the Cold sustains. *Ibid.* iii. 99 The Bull's Insultat Fourche [*sc.* the cow] may sustain.

c. To bear (a burden, charge); † to bear (expense).

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 425/1 Ye charges yat he most here ad susteine. 1530 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1890) 89 The Towne susteyneth nott one peny of the sayd charges. 1533 BELLENOEN *Livy* li. iv. (S.T.S.) l. 142 He was sa for vnn in age, þat he mycht nocht sustene þe charge of þe consulate. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Comur.* (1603) 196 Neither could the King of Spaine sustaine the burden of so many warres. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxiv. 129 That such portion [in the distribution of land] he made sufficient, to susteine the whole expence to the common Peace. 1738 WESLEY *Hymns* LXXIII. iv. The Borthen for me to sustain To great, on Thee, my Lord, was laid. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* ix. 106 It has enabled us to sustaio burdens which would have crushed any other people.

† d. To support (a part or character); to play the part of. Also *occas.* to bear (a title). *Obs.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Steidans's Comm.* 107 Where as they susteyne the persones of intercessours. 1588 KYD *Honour. Philot.* Wks. (1901) 252 [He] ought principally to have care in choosing of his wife, with whom hee must susteine the personne of a Husband. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* l. 116 That susteyne the personne of honest siltizens. 1643 FRYNE *Son. Plover Parlt.* App. 198 Christ our Saviour, who although he were the King of Kings, yet because he then sustained a private person, he payed tribute willingly. 1700 WALLIS in *Collect.* (O.H.S.) l. 325 From him that... sustains that title. 1731 A. HILL (in *Sotheran's Catal.* No. 12. (1899) 26). I am at a loss, how those characters will be sustained wch they have been represented. 1782 COWPER *Parrot* 35 Each character in evry part Sustain'd with so much grace and art.

† i. 10. Const. inf., or acc. and inf., chiefly in negative, conditional, or interrog. use: To reconcile oneself to doing, to bear to do, something; to tolerate or bear that something should be done.

14. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 113 O who is alas that may sustene To be prowde, consider her mekenes. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 4132, I swepe, I make yt clene, For fylthe noon I may sustene Thier tabyde. 1540–1 ELVOT *Image Gov.* xxvi. 58b. She could not susteyne hyr sonnes wyffe to be called Augusta. 1567 Gude & Godlie B. (S.T.S.) 110 We may not sustene To heir thame say, [etc.]. 1700 RYDEN *Coxe & Al.* 10 Can Ceyz then sustain to leave his Wife? a. 1762 SEWELL *Rich. I.* ii. He who leads Armies in the Cause of Heaven... Yet can sustain to wrong a King—a Friend.

11. To hold up, bear the weight of; to keep from falling by support from below; often simply, to carry, bear. † Also with *up*. Now *rare*.

a. 1330 *Roland & V.* 338 Mahoun... dede man fendes þer in. For to susten þe ymage, & sett him on heise stage. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 108 Whos condicion is set to be the foundamēt To sustene up the firmament. 1405–65 MALORY *Arthur* xvi. li. 667 Gawayne... lepte vp hehynde hym for to sustene hym. 1483 CAXTON *Myst.* l. xvi. 50 That one [of the four elements] susteyned that other in suche manere, as therthe holdeth hym in the myddle. 1505 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. x. 43 Next whom Morindus did the crowne susteine. 1520 KYD *SA Tragic.* ii. 1. 3 In time the sauage Boll sustaines the yoke. 1594 — *Coriolanus* ii. 339 What're the massie Earth hath fraight... Or on her nurse-like hacke sustaines. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. xi. 45 Well then, susteine me! Oh. 1697 DAYOEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 256 To harrow Furrows, and sustain the Plough. 1756 E. MOORE *Tristram* 27 Her left hand clenched, her cheek sustain'd. 1759 TORLAW *Poems* (1860) 96 Each a Palm sustain'd In his victorious Hand. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxvi. Here again she looked round for a seat to sustain her. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* viii. He found the minstrel seated at a small table, sustaining before him a manuscript. 1832 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* x. 253 The difficulty... really consists in sustaining the anvil. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 394 Sustained in the arms of two sisters of her Order.

fig. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 136 Pes sustiened up alofte With esy wordes and with softe Wrengthe the scholde lete it falle. 1620 T. GRANGER *Dire. Legit* 66 The Adjunct received of the Subject by inherence is infixed, infused, ingrafted, sustained of the subject.

b. To be the support of, as in a structure or building; to have resting upon it.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1135 Forto make it strong Euery pyler the temple to susteine. 14189 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxiv. 503 A forke that susteyned vpon her lodges, that was grele and stronge. 1611 CORIAT *Craditell* 325 Two that exceeding great Lyons in red marble, that sustaine two goodly pillars. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* x. 189 A Bough his Braze Helmet did sustain. a. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 12 July 1654. The temple Hall and columne that spreads its capital to susteine the roofe. 1717 PRINCE *Alma* ii. 277 Theswelling Hood sustains The rich Brocade. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 544 Her head... Indebted to some smart wig-weaver's hand For more than half the tresses it sustains. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiii. The hier was so placed, as to leave the view of the body it sustained open [etc.]. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* x. (1858) 365 The Galilean hills... contain or sustain green basins of table-land just below their topmost ridges.

c. To bear, support, withstand (a weight or pressure). Also in fig. context.

c. 1385 CHAUCER *Prioresse T.* 31 My loonyng is so wayke... That I ne may the weighte nat susteine. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 164 Lest the Stem... Should scarce sustain the Head's unwieldy weight. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 91 Though they have but a small weight of body to sustain, 1785 COWPER *Flitting Mill* 11 This process achiev'd, it is doom'd to sustain The thump after thump of a gold-beater's mallet. 1800 VINCE *Hydrot.* ii. (1806) 23 The same pressure must sustain the same weight. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atenem.* ix. (1852) 263 This external pressure has nothing substantial to sustain it from within. 1850 TYNOLL *Glac.*

ii. xxx. 404 When the pressure applied becomes too great for the glass to sustain, it flies to pieces.

† d. To hold in position, hold erect, etc.; also, to be sufficient to bear the weight of. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxv. (Bodl. MS.), þe nekke... berep and susteyneþ be heed. 1482 CAXTON *Myst.* ii. xvii. 104 The quyk syluer is of suche nature... that it susteyneth a stone vpon it. 1538 STARKEY *England* (1878) 49 Because they [*sc.* the feet] by their labour susteyne and support the rest of the body. 1599 ALEX. HUME *Hymns* II. 81 The fait ar swift and members meit, for to susteine the rest. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* iv. vii. 165 If all eight [muscles] act, they hold the Back straight, and do as it were sustain a man.

† e. *refl.* and *intr.* To hold oneself upright; also, to be in or maintain a fixed position. *Obs.*

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 177 Shen hath foot oo which she may sustene. c. 1450 *Merlin* 354 He myght no longer sustene on his feet for the traueile. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 260 Behold, I have a weapon: A better neuer did it selfe susteine Vpon a Soldiers Thigh. 1788 R. MORRIS *Ess. Ang. Archit.* 35 The Solidity becomes of less Power to sustaio in Proportion to its Height.

† f. Const. inf. To have sufficient strength to do, be equal to doing, something. *Obs.*

1430–40 LYCOG. *Bochas* ix. ii. (MS. Bodl. 263) 408/1 To stonde upright he myhte nat susteine. 1482 CAXTON *Myst.* i. xv. 50 No bodyly man may not susteyoe for to see hym [*sc.* an angel] in an manere.

12. To be adequate as a ground or basis for. (*Cf.* SUPPORT v. 3 c.)

1828–33 WEBSTER s.v. The testimony or the evidence is not sufficient to sustain the action, the accusation, the charges, or the impeachment. 1866 SEELEY *Ecc. Homo* v. (ed. 8) 40 We go beyond what the evidence is able to sustain. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 361 This passage undoubtedly sustains Mr. Grote's assertion.

† j. 13. To wait for. (*A literalism of translation.*) 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclesi.* xxxvi. 18 3if meede, Lord, to men susteneode thee. 1382 — *Mark* viii. 2 Now the thridde day thei susteyne [*glors* or abyden] me.

Sustainable (sūstē'nāb'l), a. [*f.* prec. + -ABLE *Cf.* SUSTAINABLE.]

† 1. Capable of being borne or endnred; supportable, bearable. *Obs. rare.*

1611 COTGR. *Sustainable*, sustainable, ... abideable.

2. Capable of being upheld or defended; maintainable.

1845–6 DE QUINCEY *Giffillan's Lit. Portr.* Wks. 1850 X. II. 304 From the verdict of a jury... no candid and temperate man will allow himself to believe any appeal sustainable. 1857 TOULMIN SMITH *Parish* 130 It is the duty of the constable to apprehend offenders taken in the fact, or on sustainable presumption. 1875 N. Amer. Rev. CXIX. 463 Religion may be morally useful without being intellectually sustainable. 1884 *Law Ref.* 27 Chanc. Div. 69 The Defendant has taken several technical objections to the order, none of which... are sustainable.

Sustained (sūstē'nud), ppl. a. [*f.* SUSTAIN v. + -ED.]

1. Kept up without intermission or flagging; maintained through successive stages or over a long period; kept up or maintained at a uniform (esp. a high) pitch or level.

1796 BURKE *Regia. Peace* i. Wks. 1907 VI. 144 A vehement and sustained spirit of fortitude. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxii. His marksmen, commencing upon the pass a fire as well aimed as it was sustained and regular. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. iv. iv. Next day, with sustained pomp, they are... installed in their *Salle des Menus*. 1853 LYTON *My Novel* xii. xxxiii. Harley's compassion vanished before this sustained hypocrisy. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 67. 396 Mr. Hyde Clarke is the only man who has attempted a sustained biography of him. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* v. 126 The Dorian poets, inspired by a graver and more sustained imagination, composed long and complex odes.

2. Of a note or tone: a. Maintained at the same pitch, *rare*.

1775 T. SHERIDAN *Art Reading* i. 197 That interruption ought to make no change in the proper manner of delivering it, which should be in a sustained note.

b. *Mus.* Maintained (in its full force) through its whole length; see also quot. 1876.

1801 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* s.v. Notes are said to be sustained when their sound is continued through their whole power, or length. 1845 G. DOOD *Brit. Mus.* IV. 156 Unless... it were possible to obtain the sustained tones of the organ. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. T.* *Sustained note*, a name given to prolonged notes which partake of the character of a pedal-point by their immunity from ordinary harmonic rules, but which cannot with propriety be called pedal-points owing to their occurrence in the middle or upper part.

3. Endured, borne.

1819 BYRON *Alastor* ii. This [horse] too sinks after many a league Of well sustained but vain fatigue.

4. *Her.* (See quot.)

1832 CUSSENS *Her.* 130 *Sustained*: Usually applied to a Chief or Boss, when a narrow fillet or fimbriation occupies the base of the Charge. This term is seldom used in modern Armory, nor... is it necessary.

Hence *Sustainedly* *adv.*, in a sustained manner.

1842 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1893) I. 219. I think Beethoven is rather spasmodically, than sustainedly, grand. 1857 SPENCER *Ess.* (1883) I. 376 More consistently, more unitedly, and more sustainedly.

Sustainer (sūstē'nōr). Forms: 4 sosteynoro, 5 suste(y)nour, -tencer, 6- sustainer. [*Partly* a. AF. **sustenour*, OF. *sostenior*, *sostenieur*, f. *sostenir* to SUSTAIN; partly directly f. SUSTAIN + -ER.] One who or that which sustains.

1. One who or that which upholds, supports, or keeps in being; an upholder, supporter.

a 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 349 Principal sosteynere of þe franchise. c 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 286 Honour, long lyfe... Mot haue ouer sustenour, our prince & kyng l 1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 360/1 Ye seid Inhabitantz ben sustenours and supportours. 1547-64 BAULWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 126 The sustenours of wrong. a 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1682) 703 God is the Lord of all, as he is the sustainer of all by his power. 1726 BUTLER *Sermon*, *Rolls* xiv. 288 When they shall have a Sensation, that He is the Sustainer of their Being, that they exist in him. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 861/1 Almighty Creator and Sustainer of all things. 1909 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 657 The aim of our politics can be no other than that the Bohemian people should again become the sustainers of the Idea of the State.

† b. pl. Military supports. *Obs. rare.*

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4468/2 [They] had for the Attack on the Right 800 Grenadiers... and for the Left 1600 Grenadiers, with the like number of Sustainers.

c. A thing or circumstance that sustains a condition.

1818 SHELLEY *Rosal & Helen* 337 The very hope of death s dear rest; Which, since the heart within my breast Of natural life was dispossessed, Its strange sustainer there had been. 1831 LYTTON *Godolphin* ix. It is not always a sustainer of the stage delusion to be enamoured of an actress.

2. † a. One who supports or holds a thing. *rare.* c 1616 CHAPMAN *Homers Hymn to Vesta & Merc.* 17 Of Heavens golden Rodd The sole Sustainer.

b. A supporting structure or device.

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Apr. 7/3 The weight of the carriage was 60lb., of the engine 200lb., and of the grating of sustainers 70lb. 1909 *Cent. Dict., Suppl.*, *Sustainer*, a little disk... which serves to support in an upright position the wick of a night-light.

† 3. A sufferer. *Obs. rare.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xxiii. 524 Thy selfe, hast a sustainer bene Of much affliction in my cause.

4. One who provides another with the necessities of life. *rare.*

1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* i. xix. § 16. (1699) 106 By sustainers, are meant such as entertain the Thief at bed and board. 1866 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Exod.* xxii. 22 The decease of the father leaves both the widow and the child without their natural protector and sustainer.

Sustaining, *vbl. sb.* [f. SUSTAIN v. + -ING 1.]

The action of the verb SUSTAIN, in various senses; sustenance, maintenance, support, etc.

c 1283 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Oct. (1911) 749 Susteyninge [sic] of felows þi forme of þe gospel þat hen able to performe þe office of þe gospel in good lyuynge. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. ii. (Bodl. MS.) ff. 128 b/1 For sadnes of þe... grounde þe herhe hathe grenenes in rote and susteynyng of þe stalke in þe reringe þerof. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2765 Though he lye in strawe or dust, In Hoopes alle his susteynyng. c 1450 *Godslow Reg.* 333 They graunted to hym and to his wyf... a corrodye of one servant to their susteynyng. *Ibid.* 438 To the susteynyng of the masse of oure lady seynt marye. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 159 The Susteynyng & fortifying of the seid dokke & gates of the same. 1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest.* *Cyrurg.* Diji. Demanden. Wherefore are the bones made? Answer. By cause they shulde be the foundacyon of all the body and susteynyng therof. 1593 SHAKS. *Luer.* 1573 Short time seems long, in sorrowes sharp sustayning. 1607 HUKON *Wks.* I. 170 Without Whose gracious sustaining he should soone returne vnto his first nothing. 1726 LEONARD *Alberti's Archit.* I. 76/1 Provisions necessary for the sustaining of a Siege. 1850 McCOSH *Div. Govt.* ii. i. (1874) 89 Every one knows how needfull the atmosphere is for the sustaining of animal and vegetable life. 1893 *Athenæum* 2 Dec. 767/3 The sustaining of her strong personality... is no easy task.

Sustaining, *ppl. a.* [f. SUSTAIN v. + -ING 2.]

That sustains, in various senses; supporting.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* iv. iv. 6 Darnell, and all the idle weeds that grow in our sustaining Corne. 1610 — *Temp.* i. ii. 218 On their sustaining garments not a hemish, But fresher then before. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* v. lvi. 6 Melons, and dates, and figs, and many a root Sweet and sustaining. 1820 — *Prometh.* *Unb.* iii. iii. 97 The many children fair Folded in my sustaining arms. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas.* I. i. vi. 163 Mary of Scotland was long the sustaining hope of France, of Spain, and of Rome. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 594 The sustaining power of high religious principle.

b. In technical use.

1839 NOAD *Electricity* iii. 105 The introduction of the 'sustaining' or 'constant' batteries of Messrs. Daniell and Mullins, has... entirely superseded the employment of these simple circles in electro-magnetic investigations. 1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch.* *Jrnl.* V. 95/1 The meaning of the technical terms of 'retaining' and 'sustaining' walls was—when a wall was used either to support water or earth artificially put together. a 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 281 A narrow vault... which is not necessarily of the same curvature as the sustaining arches.

Hence **Sustainingly** *adv.*

1640 G. ABBOT *Job Paraphr.* Arg't. A little chinke of light whereby he was able to see, and sustainingly to remind himselfe of God's former favours. 1875 *Toxie* i. vi. 101 Holding my soft gloved hand sustainingly to his side.

Sustainment (*sɪstəɪnmənt*). Also 5 sustene-. [In earliest quot. a. OF. *sus-, sostenement*, f. *sostenir* to SUSTAIN; later f. SUSTAIN v. + -MENT.]

1. Means of support; chiefly = SUSTENANCE 1, 2. c 1450 *Mertin* xxix. 591 When Arthur hadde slain Magloras the kinge that was the sustenement of the saines. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 351 They have no other sustenement, but ouely that which this tree yeeldeth. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* iii. Wks. 1851 V. 104 They betook them to the Woods, and liv'd by hunting, which was their only sustenement.

2. The action of sustaining; esp. maintenance in

being or activity, in a certain condition or at a certain level; sustentation. (Cf. SUSTENANCE 3.)

1563 HACKET tr. *Thevet's Newfound World* lxxxii. 135 b. They hegan to... till the earth, for to receive the fruits therof for the sustenement of their liues. a 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 459 God... not... receiving from any place any thing for his preservation or sustenement. 1816 *Q. Rev.* XV. 70 An unnatural and artificial sustenement of the language and imagery. 1833 J. MARTINEAU *Alise*, (1852) 45 In Priestley's case there was not merely a sustenement—but a positive advancement of character in later years. 1857 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 16 In an impossible attitude for the sustenement of its weight. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. ii. 50 The Hebrew forerunners, in whose society his soul sought consolation and sustenement.

† **Sustentive**, a. *Obs. rare.* In 5 -yf. [? irreg. formed as adj. to SUSTAIN; cf. SUSTENABLE.] Having the function of sustaining physical life.

c 1400 tr. *Secr. Secr.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 96 Strengthe nutritif, and infirmatif, and sustantif [orig. *nutritiva infirmativa & vegetativa*]. þe wirkyng of his last, þat þe Auctour clepys vegetatif, & I here strenght sustantif, [etc.].

† **Sustenable**, a. *Obs.* Also 5 -tin-. [a. OF. *sus-, sostenable*, f. *sostenir* to SUSTAIN.]

1. Capable of being or that is maintained in physical life and growth: in quot. used as synonym for VEGETABLE a. 1.

c 1400 tr. *Secr. Secr.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 90 Some þinges vegetables or sustentables er... by sedys, & with-nuten plantynge. *Ibid.* 95 þe compositioun vegetable þat is sustentable is mor noble þan þe originale.

2. Capable of being endured; = SUSTAINABLE a. 1. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 320 Hys strookes were not sustentable.

† **Sustenal**. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *sostenal*, f. *sostenir* to SUSTAIN; sec -AL.] A support.

c 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxxi. 80 The necke next vnder the hede is set aboue al the body ryght as the sustenal and the piler.

Sustenance (*sʊstəˈnəns*). Forms: 3-4 sustynance, 3-6 -tinuance, 4 sust-, sostenance, sostinonce, -tenaunce, sustenauns, 4-5 -tien-a(u)nce, 4-6 -ten-, -tynauce, 5 -tinens, -ten-ence, -tenaunce, 5-6 -tinance, 6 -tynans, -tenans, -tynauce, -tinance, 7-8 sustenience, 3- sustenance. [a. AF. *sustenance*, OF. *sos-, sostenance*, mod.F. *sustenance* (= Fr. *sostenencia*, It. *sostenenza*, Opg. *sustencia*; cf. late L. *sustinentia*), f. *sostenir* to SUSTAIN; see -ANCE.]

1. Means of living or subsistence; livelihood; † phr. to find, win (a) sustenance.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 975 Hil. swonke & tyledde hor lifode... Hil founde him sustenance inow & luedde þus vorþ. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1236 3yf þou þurgh wykked ordynauce Fordost pore mannyng sustynauce þat asyward be may nat lyue. 13... *Coer de L.* 3757 Kyng Richard gaff castels and touns, To hys eerlys and to barouns, To have therinne her sustynauce. 13... *Sir Beues* (A.) 3916 Iolian eueriche a day 3ede aboute þe cite wif inne, Here sostenuaunce for to winne. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2041 (*Ariadne*). And for myn sustenance, yete wil I swynk. c 1400 MAUNOEVE (Roxh) vii. 24 In his deserte I dwell and gase to gete my sustenance. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim.* Mon. xviii. (1885) 154 þe clarkes off is chapel. [shall] he rewarded with pencions... for þe rewardes or sustenance. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 350 To haue sufficient for their necessary sustenance. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 243 There is... all that is necessary for the Service of the Church, and the sorry sustenance of the Religious. 1710 PRIOR *Aux Orig.* *Tithes* i. 30 They reap from them a sustenance in Earthly things. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 2 It was the fur trade... which gave early sustenance and vitality to the great Canadian provinces. 1854 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 258 She... Gain'd for her own a scanty sustenance.

2. Means of sustaining life; food, victuals:

c 1290 *St. Francis* 229 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 60 Misyse huy hadden þare i-novs. For defaute of heore sustynauce and for defaute of hokes. 13... *Gaw & Gr. Knt.* 1095 Nauper of sostenuaunce ne of slepe, sobly I knowe. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 7 To clothes and to sustenance. 1390 GOWER *Conf. II.* 83 The cornes and the wyne Ben sustenance to mankind. 1470-85 MATORY *Arthur* vii. xxvi. 253 Many... merueilled that he desyred his sustenance for a twelf moneth. c 1491 *Chast. Goddess Chyld.* 13 It is needful to take bodily sustenance... in reasonable manere. 1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 25 If the ploughmen... were... negligenc... we shoulde not longe lyue for lacke of sustenance. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 360 [The Chameleon] feedeth not onely vpon Aire, (though that he his principall Sustenance) For sometimes hee taketh Flies. 1691 *Ray Creation* i. (1692) 71 Water is one part, and that not the least of our Sustenance. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 144 Having sold all our moveables... for sustenance. 1808 SCOTT in Lockhart *Life* I. i. 47, I had all the appetite of a growing boy, but was prohibited any sustenance beyond what was absolutely necessary for the support of nature. 1804 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 550 No want was there of human sustenance, Soft fruitage, mighty nuts, and nourishing roots. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* II. 1203 Now dying and in want of sustenance!

† b. A kind or a quantity of food; pl. eatables.

c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 254 pay... toke no hede what þat þay haden but a symppul sustenance. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* Diji. Nothyng more dangerous than to myngle diuers sustenances to gether. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 89 Fortie cake of ships... by the trading whereof they bring in that sustenance which the soile affordeth not. 1677 in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 128, I am apt to believe that water cannot be a competent sustenance for them.

c. gen. and fig. Nourishment.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xix. 437 They ete all a lityl therof, which gawf them grete sustenance. 1577 GOSSE tr. *Herbach's Hist.* i. (1866) 18 b. Those [things]

that require more sustenance, are sown in richer ground. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* l. 429 Lying is thy sustenance, thy food. 1686 W. HOPKINS tr. *Ratramnus* Dissert. v. (1688) 93 This Spiritual virtue [of the Sacrament]... ministering to it the sustenance of Eternal Life. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 466 Some reject this sustenance divine. 1830 HERSCHEL *Study Nat. Phil.* 65 That dry bones could be a magazine of nutriment... ready to yield up their sustenance in the form best adapted to the support of life. a 1831 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 66 The taste once revived, its due sustenance would not be difficult to find. 1849 HELPS *Friends in C.* II. iv. 95 The plants draw most of their sustenance from the air.

3. The action of sustaining life by food; the action of supporting with the means of subsistence; the fact or state of being so sustained.

Tends to merge in sense 2.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Parv. T.* r 298 Euery tyme that a man eteth or drynketh moore than suffiseth to the sustenance of his body. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 46 like þroper and sistir shal zeuen... j.d to his sustenans and releuyng. c 1400 *Brut* I. 11 Brut... done mow medes for sustenance of hym & of his peple. a 1513 FABIAN *Chron.* vi. (1533) 101/2 Other viii. houres he spent in his natural reste, sustenance of his body, & the nedes of the realme. 1538 STARKEY *England* (1878) 74 When ther ys of vytayl ouerlytyl for the necessary sustenans and maynteynyng of the same. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iv. 224 They take but small refection, a thing most natural for sustenance of life. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. (Globe) 78 That it was so directed purely for my Sustenance on that wild miserable Place. 1842 COMBE *Digestion* 249 Only two-thirds of the quantity now ascertained to be requisite for human sustenance. 1870 YEARS *Nat. Hist. Comin.* 117 In Europe large spaces are covered with food-grasses and other plants, for the sustenance of the inhabitants. 1913 *Act 3 & 4 Geo. V.* c. 20 § 74 Payment... to the bankrupt... of such sum out of the estate as they shall think proper for sustenance.

† 4. Endurance. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf. II.* 131 It is to kinde no plesance That man above his sustenance Unto the gold schal serue and bowe. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. iv. 208 Vnsyttinge sufrance [i. r. sustenance]. a 1677 BARROW *Sermon*. Wks. 1716 I. 350 The willing susception and the cheerful sustenance of the cross.

† 5. The action of sustaining, supporting, or upholding. *Obs.*

c 1400 LOVE *Bonauent. Mirr.* xliii. (1908) 238 So hongeth oure lorde onely by thoo two nayles... with outen sustenance of the body. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim.* Mon. xiv. (1885) 144 Savynge to hym self sufficient for the sustenance off his estate. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atomum* iv. (1852) 99 Upheld not merely by unreasoning instinct, but by a sustenance of their understandings.

6. Something that sustains, supports, or upholds; a means or source of support.

c 1400 tr. *Secr. Secr.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 53 þe maners and þe goodis sustynance of vertues er to guerdon olde trauailles, to releas wrongys, [etc.]. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 137 b. Whiche two that is grace & the Sacrament... he all our sustenance and supportacyon. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* I. 13 Meate and drinke, which are but sustenances of mans infirmite. a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 70 The sustenance of his discourse is Newes. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* i. (1876) 6 Simple honesty of purpose... gives him strength and sustenance.

b. Applied to a person.

c 1400 *Beryn* 1176 He toke hir in his armys... And seyde, 'myne ertly loy... my lyvis sustenance!' a 1450 *Kut. de la Tour* xcv. The childe that God gaue me... whiche was alle my loye and sustenance.

7. attrib.: sustenance diet = subsistence diet (SUBSISTENCE II); sustenance money = SUBSISTENCE MONEY 2. (*rare.*)

1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-farming* 59 The system of carrying on animals to a certain age on merely sustenance diet, before commencing to fatten them. 1905 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 468 The sustenance-money which was allowed to many emigrants.

Hence **Sustenanceless** a., devoid of sustenance or food.

1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 87 You have sauce and no sustenance; and so much *God dich you* with your sustenancelesse sauce.

Sustenant (*sʊstəˈnɑnt*), *pr. pple.* and a. *rare.* [In A., a. OF. *sustenant*, *pr. pple.* of *sostenir* to SUSTAIN; in B., f. SUSTENANCE: see -ANT.]

† A. *pr. pple.* Supporting, encouraging. *Obs.* c 1386 CHAUCER *Parv. T.* r 366 (MS. Egerton 2726) Sustenant [Ellenwe, sustenyngel] the theft of her Ostilers,

B. *adj.* Sustaining. Const. 10, of.

1874 M. COLLINS *Transmigr.* II. vi. 106 The flowers are sustenant and medicinal. 1897 F. THOMPSON *Poems, Anthem of Earth* 147 Mother, I at last Shall sustenant be to thee. 1908 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 466 So as to make them congruous with it and sustenant of it.

† **Sustenate**, v. *Obs. rare* -i. ? Error for SUSTENTATE; but cf. next.

1712 in G. FOX *Hist. Pontefract* (1827) 343 The said lands be granted... for the sustentating an afternoon lecturer.

† **Sustentation**. *Obs. rare.* [f. *sustent*, SUSTAIN v. + -ATION, after *sustenance*.] Sustentation; sustentance.

1605 in Davidson *Inverurie* v. (1878) 171 For the upholdin and sustentation of the said scole. a 1635 NAUNTON *Pragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 56, 1000 Marks *per annum*, wherewith he lived plentifully in a fine way and garb, and without any great sustentation. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* i. 1. 25 As he was to dye by Gods withdrawing his Vital influx or sustentation.

Sustension, *erron.* spelling of SUSTENTATION.

† **Sustent**, sb. *Obs. rare.* [? Shortening of SUSTENTACLE, after OF. *Sustent*.] That which sustains or supports.

1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archil.* 125 The Base...imports the sustent, prop or foot of a thing.

†**Sustent**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *L. sustent-* or *ad. L. sustentare*; see **SUSTENTATE**.] *trans.* To sustain. 1512 *Helyas* in *Thoms Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 68 The which...myraclesly there had he nourished and sustented by the divine providence of God. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* i. vii. 518 No firmer base her burthen to sustent Then slippery props of softest Element.

†**Sustentable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. *L. sustentare* (see **SUSTENTATE**) + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being sustained or maintained; maintainable.

a 1623 SWINBURNE *Spousals* (1686) 81 Howsoever the singular Opinion doth seem more probable or more sustentable in the very point of Law.

Sustentacle (sŭstēntāk'l). [*ad. L. sustentaculum* (whence *OF. su(h)stentacle*, *It. sostentacolo*, etc.): see **SUSTENTACULUM.]**

†1. That which sustains or upholds; a support. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 219 Bestes and other creatures, which were create to the solace of man, to the sustentacle of recreation. c1450 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Gilbert* vi. When he slept his hed being down with-outen sustentacle and touchid sumtyme his brest. 1545 BALE *Image Both Ch.* i. x. (1550) K vii, Strong sustentacles and sure stayes bath God made the upholders of his true church. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. iii. xxv, That God's the sustentacle of all Natures. 1653 - *Conject. Cabal.* (1713) 189 It will be *δὸς* and *ὑποβάσις*, and, being thus a Sustentacle or Foundation, be fitly represented by the term Earth.

2. = **SUSTENTACULUM**.

In recent Dicts.

Sustentacular (sustēntāk'ulār), *a.* [f. next + *-AR*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a sustentaculum; supporting.

1830 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Sustentacular fibres*, Müller's fibres. 1897 *Albani's Syst. Med.* III. 676 The sustentacular ligaments of the peritoneum.

|| **Sustentaculum** (sustēntāk'ulŭm). *Pl. -a.*

[*L. f. sustentare*; see **SUSTENTATE** and *-CULE*.] *a. Anat.* A sustaining or supporting part or organ (only in *L. phr.*, as *s. lienis*, *s. tali*). *b. Zool.*: see *quot.* 1838.

1838 BLACKWALL in *Trans. Linnæan Soc.* (1841) XVIII. 224 note. A strong, moveable spine inserted near the termination of the tarsus of each posterior leg, on the under side, in spiders belonging to the genus *Epeira*, which I propose to denominate *sustentaculum*. 1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 178 In this operation many species are aided by peculiar spines (called *sustentacula*) attached to the last joints of the posterior legs.

Sustentate, *v. Obs. or arch. rare.* [f. *L. sustentare*; *pa. ppl. stem of sustentare*, *f. sustent-*, *pa. ppl. stem of sustinere* to **SUSTAIN**; see *-ATE* 3.] *trans.* To sustain.

a 1564 BECON *Policy War Pref.* Wks. I. 124 Our country doeth not only recieve and joyfullye susteate it [*sc. the body*], but also opulently adorne...both that and the minde with most goodly...vertues. 1631 A. B. tr. *Lessius De Prov. Num.* i. ix. 143 All things being first created by diuine power, need to be sustentated by the said power. 1852 READE *Cloister & H.* II. Who have by this diuine restorative been sustentated, fortified...and consoled.

Sustentation (sustēntat'jŏn). Also 4-5 -acŏion, 5-6 -acŏion, etc. [*a. AF.*, *OF. sustentation* = *Pr. sustentacio*, *It. sustentazione*, *Sp. sustentacion*, *Pg. sustentação*, *ad. L. sustentatio*, *-ōnem*, *n.* of action *f. sustentare*; see *prec.*]

†1. The action of hearing or enduring; endurance. In first *quot. transl. Vulg. sustentatio* (= *Gr. ἀνέχη*).

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* iii. 26 In the sustentacioun [*gloss* or *bering* vp] of God. 1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 134 Patience...a voluntarie and daily sustentation and tolleracion. 1653 BAXTER *Meth. Peace Cons.* 244 Their [*sc. martyrs*] sufferings and strange sustentations.

†b. The hearing of a pecuniary charge. *Obs.*

1553 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. ii. 4 For sustentation of your charges to this behalf.

2. The action of keeping up or maintaining an institution, establishment, building, or the like; upkeep, maintenance.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 67 He schal payen, to the sustentation of this gylde v.s. c1450 *Godstow Reg.* 190 Which rent he assigned vnto the sustentacion of the kechyn of the forsaide mynchons. 1486 *Rev. St. Mary at Hill* (1903) 7 The said xx s for the sustentacion of the said v tapers. *Ibid.* 16 Than I bequethe all...to the vse and sustentacioun of london Brigg. 1557 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 385 The maynteyninge and sustentacion of the same housse and Colladze. 1627 Sir R. COTTON *Hen. III.* 46 Councillors...are but as accessories, not principals, to sustentacion of the State. 1635 SWAN *Spec. Mundi* (1670) 280 The Stars...stand in need of daily sustentacion, like a lamp. 1837 J. D. LANG *New S. Wales* II. 165 The sustentation and maintenance of agriculture and commerce. 1880 Hook *Lives Alps* II. ii. 135 The Peter-pence had...been...a charge laid upon the private estates of the king...for the sustentacion of the English College at Rome. 1889 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 49 The taxes, which he imposed on the provincies for the sustentation of his enormous court.

b. The keeping up or preservation of a condition or state, esp. human life; also, maintenance of something at a certain level.

1425 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 174/1 For yette better sustentation of ye said sülle, title, name and worship. c1460 FORRESTUE *Ad. & Lim. Mon.* xiv. (1883) 142 Howe the kyng myt best have sufficient...lived for the sustentacion off his estate. 1353 CROWELEY in *Merriman J. & Lett.* (1902) I. 355 A certeyn Annuytie of xxviii. viiid. toward the Sustentacion of his lyving for terme of his Naturall life. 1538 STANLEY *England* (1828) 56 Al thyngys necessary and plesant for

the sustentacyon and quyetnes of manny's lyfe. 1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 68 To till...their fieldes for the better sustentacion of mans life. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) I. 99 Applied to the sustentacion of human life. 1850 W. R. WILLIAMS *Relig. Progr.* iv. (1854) 89 A nation...eager...for the sustentacion and diffusion of freedom. 1856 OLINSTEAD *Slave States* 299 The improvement, or even the sustentacion of the value of his lands became a matter of minor importance. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 244 Royal progresses for the sustentacion of peace and justice.

3. The action of maintaining a person or concrete thing in being or activity, or of keeping it from failing or perishing; esp. in the 17th cent. of divine support. *Now rare.*

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 11b, Slepe no more than shall suffyse only for the sustentacion of thy body. 1555 WATSEMAN *Faville Facions* App. 325 If menne shal not only have regard to their owne private profecte, but also to the sustentacion of other. a 1619 [see *SUAVITY* 2]. 1644 DARCI *Birth of Heresies* xvii. 105 The Sunne...by his force and calidity gives sustentacion to whatsoever lyes upon the earth. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 378 That he would not take his holy Spirit from us in our trials, but give us sustentacion in our temptations. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 164 'The preservation and sustentacion of all things'; Col. i. 17. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxvi. IV. 235 The fruit of the fresh-planted democracy as well as the seed for its sustentacion and aggrandisement.

†b. *fig.* A prop, stay, support. *Obs.*

1855 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iii. xiii. 95h, They have some small peeces of mooley given unto them which is their only advantage and sustentacion [*orig. susten*] of their poverty. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. xviii, God...Who is our lifes strong sustentacion. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1866) I. 18 His family was not in a posture to sustain any of the hrothers, by estates to be carved out of the maio sustentacion of the honour.

4. The provision of a person with a livelihood or means of living; maintenance or support with the means of subsistence; livelihood.

Very common in the 16th century.

1428 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 79, I be-quethe to the sustentacion of that...preest...xx li. 1530 *Proper Dyalog* in *Roy Rede* 114, etc. (Arh.) 138 Artificers and men of occupation Quietly wanne their sustentacion. 1547 *Act 1 Edw. VI.* c. 24 § 7 Moneye...payed...abowte the fynding, inayntenance, or sustentacion of any preistes. 1558 T. WATSON *Seven Sac.* xxvi. 168 The payment of tythes...for so much as pertaineth to...the sustentacion of Gods ministers. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 112 The patronages and almshouse bestowed by them...for the sustentacion of the poore of the realme. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commur.* (1603) 35 So much [land] was allotted to every man, as was thought sufficient for the sustentacion of his familie. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 2 They ordeined to the Justiciar for his sustentacion, ilk day of his justice air, five pounds. 1677 SCOUALL *Praise & Thanksgiving* (1770) 14 He that brought it into the World, hath already provided for its sustentacion in it. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 695 For the proper sustentacion and payment of licensed carriages, the law has made a variety of provisions. 1852 GLANSTONE *Glean.* (1879) IV. 176 As there is no poor-law under which nations can be rated in proportion to their means, for the sustentacion of the impotent.

†b. With *a* and *pl.* A provision or allowance for maintenance; also, one who provides maintenance for others. *Obs.*

1461 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 473/2 Eny Graunte of a Corrodye or Sustentacion made...by th'abbot and Convent. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 174 The revenues...shall be well kept by the handes of the treasurer of Scotland...saying a reasonable sustentacion of the lande, Castelles, and ministers of the kingdom. 1622 DORNE *Serm.* *John xi.* 35 (1640) 156 Lazarus, the staffe and sustentacion of that family was dead. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallog.* i. 23 To seek for a sustentacion by such slavish and drudgery Work.

5. The action of sustaining the life of an inanimate being; the provision of the means of sustenance; feeding, nourishment. Also applied to spiritual nourishment.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlviii. 218 The water shall seye...I hrynge forth diverse kynde of Fishis for this sustentacion. a 1483 Eow. IV. in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. i. 141 Yeven unto hir for the sustentacion of hir household half a beef and ii motons. 1543 *Necessary Doctr.* I iij b, A perpetual fode...for our spiritual sustentacion. 1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 25 It is necessary for to haue thys ploughing for the sustentacion of the bodye. 1605 CANNEN *Rem.* (1637) 190 All manner of prices of things in this Realme, necessary for sustentacion of the people, grew daily excessive. 1668 ROWLAND tr. *Mouflet's Theat. Ins.* 303 Unless you see that there is not so much Honey left as may serve for the sustentacion of the Parents or elder Bre. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* iv. v. II. 266 The Country...was rocky and mountainous; was, therefore...was unfit for the Breed and Sustentacion of Horse. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Ref.* (1848) I. 193 The part of the plant...suited...to the deposition of its eggs, and the sustentacion of the future larva. 1861 HOLLAND *Less. Life* iv. 62 That peculiar element on which the germ must rely for quickening and sustentacion.

b. *Phys.* The action of those vital functions or processes (as digestion, etc.) which sustain the life and normal activity of an organism.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* Intro. 24 The apparatus by which certain operations, subsidiary to sustentacion and generation, are carried on. 1881 MIVART *Cat.* 10 The study of the actions of the system of organs which nourish and support the body: i.e., the study of the function of sustentacion.

6. *concr.* That which sustains life; sustenance, food, nourishment. Also applied to spiritual food. (Cl. 5.) *Now rare.*

1537 *Intt. Chr. Afan* I v, The sacrament of the Altare...is the very spiritual food, and the very necessary sustentacion

..of all christen men. 1549 *Compl. Scol.* vi. 38 Beystis...quibk past hesyde burnis & hoggis on grene bankis to seek their sustentacion. 1552 ABB. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 21 We may lesumie desyre of God our necessary sustentacion. 1630 LENNART tr. *Charron's Wisd.* i. Pref. 2 To meditate...therein...is the food, sustentacion, life, of the spirit. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 163 It is...a very abstemious animal, and such as...will long subsist without a visible sustentacion. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. x. § 3. 259 By Sustentacion Ordinary...is intended such kind of Food as is usual for ordinary persons, and ordinary times. 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Firmess* (1805) 195 Susteatoation and commodities for themselves and their children. 1866 *Reader* 26 May 53 The soil from which they derive their supplies and sustentacion.

7. The action of holding up or keeping from falling; the condition of being so supported. †Also *concr.*, a support. *Now rare.*

c 1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 23 It is necessarie summe lymes to han a sustentacioun. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arh.) 27 And so [he] came to chierche...and without sustentacion or helpe of any thing entrid into the quire. 1555 EDEEN *Decades* (Arb.) 349 The most notable pylers or sustentacions that the earth hath in heauen. 1612 WOOLALT *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 93 A convenient Fascia...for the sustentacion of the arm. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 189 Since the Tonicque motion of the Muscles is not sufficient for sustentacion of the Body. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exper.* i. xxvi. 91 An ordinary School-philosopher would confidently have attributed this sustentacion of so heavy a Body to Nature's fear of admitting a Vacuum. 1893 BERT in *Geogr. Jour.* II. 140 In difficult places the rocks have been cut [for the old roadways]; walls of sustentacion are visible at many points.

8. *attrib.*: sustentacion fund, a fund in the Free Chnrch of Scotland and other bodies for providing adequate support for ministers.

1843 CHALMERS *Consid. Free Ch. Scot.* in *Hanoa Mem.* (1852) IV. 564 That the General Fund shall be separated into two parts—a Building and a Sustentacion Fund. 1869 *Daily News* 21 Oct., The Free Church of Scotland to 26 years had...raised a sustentacion fund of 132,000l. per annum, so that every minister should have not less than 150l. a year.

Sustentative (sŭstēntat'iv, sŭstēntat'iv), *a.* [f. *L. sustentat-*; see **SUSTENTATE** and *-IVE*.]

1. Having the quality of sustaining.

a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* xl. vi. § 4 Unless our Being be supported and strengthened by his power sustentative. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* 278 Dialogismes, displaying their Interrogatory part with communicatively-Pysmatick and Sustentative flourish.

2. *Phys.* Pertaining to sustentation.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* Intro. 24 Each cell...must needs retain its sustentative functions so long as it grows. 1880 J. COOK *Boston Monday Lect.* 203 Sustentative, generative and correlative functions in the lower forms of life are exerted indifferently.

Sustentiv, *v.* in some MSS. of *Langl. P. Pl. C.*

IV. 338, 345, 355, for *substantif*, **SUBSTANTIVE**.

Sustention (sŭstēnt'jŏn). Also *erron.* -sion. [A modern formation coined, after the analogy of *retain*, *retention*, *detain*, *detention*, to express senses derived immediately from certain spec. senses of **SUSTAIN** *v.*, and with the purpose of avoiding the general implications of *sustentation*.]

Sustencyon in ed. 1542 of Boorde's *Dyetary vi.* (1870) 241 is app. a misprint; edd. 1557 (?) and 1562 read *sustentacion*, -tion.]

1. The action of sustaining or keeping up a condition, feeling, etc.; the holding-on of a musical note.

1868 *Pall Mall Budget* 10 Oct. 66 In the very highest orator, so unlaboured sustentation of passion or emotion naturally expresses itself in long and sustained form. 1870 LOWELL *Study Week* 277 Play, a feeling capable of prolonged sustentation. 1883 19th *Cent.* May 853 The emission and sustentation of sound are subjects of extreme difficulty to singer.

2. The quality of being sustained in argument or style.

1871 MORLEY *Condorcet* in *Crit. Misc.* Ser. i. 98 Condorcet becomes rapturous as he tells in a paragraph of fine sustentation [etc.]. 1876 *Macm. Mag.* XXXIV. 94 'Sustained', in this fashion, Macaulay certainly is not. But in another and a better form of sustentation Macaulay is a master.

Sustentive (sŭstēnt'iv), *a. rare.* [f. *L. sustent-*, *pa. ppl. stem of sustinere* to **SUSTAIN** + *-IVE*.] Having the quality or property of sustaining.

1662 STANLEY *Hit. Chaldaic Philol.* (1901) 152 These Powers the Oracle calls ἀνέχοντες, Sustainers, as sustaining the whole World. The Oracle saith, they are immovable, implying their settled Power; sustentive, denoting their Guardianship. 1853 DE MORGAN *Pref.* in *Fr. Matter to Spirit* p. xlv, Experiences...of a character not sustentive of the gravity and dignity of the spiritual world.

†**Sustentment**. *Obs. rare.* [*a. OF. sustentement*, *ad. med. L. sustentamentum*, *f. sustentare*; see **SUSTENTATE**.] Sustentation, support.

c 1400 tr. *Secr. Secr.*, *Gov. Lerdash.* 50 Sustentement of kynges. It most nedde be of force þat ilk a kyng have two helpes to susteyn his kyngdome.

Suster, *obs. form of SISTER*.

Sustinent, *a. and sb. rare.* [*ad. L. sustinentem*, *ens*, *pr. pple. of sustinere* to **SUSTAIN**.]

a. Adj. Sustaining. †*b. sb.* Support.

1603 J. DAVIES *Miscellaneous* (1826) 701 And our right Arme the Dowdow's Sustinent. 1876 DOWDEN *Poems* 13 Gather me close in tender, sustinent arms.

Sustren, *-yn*, **SUSTRY**: see **SISTER**.

|| **Susu** (sŭ'su). Also *soosoo*, *soosoun*. [*Pengali*.]

The Gangetic dolphin, *Platanista gangetica*.

1801 ROXBOROUGH in *Asiatic Res.* VII. 171 Delphinus

Gangeticus... Soosoo is the name it is known by amongst the Bengalese about Calcutta. They are found in great numbers in the Ganges. 1878 J. ANDERSON *Anat. & Zool. Res. Yunnan* I. 422 *Platanista gangetica*. This genus is known by different names along the Ganges, Indus, and Brahmaputra. Along the first-mentioned river, the term generally applied to it is *sus, susu, or susuar*; along the Indus it is called, as a rule, *bulhan*. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) V. 191 The *Susu* (*Platanista gangetica*) inhabits the Brahmaputra as well as the Ganges.

† **Susurr**, *v. Obs. rare*. [*n. OF. susurrer*, or its source *L. susurrare*, *f. susurrus*: see below.] *intr.* To whisper.

1599 W. KNOTTE *Let. to Wolsey* (MS. Cott. Vit. B. xi. 13) The Cesarians that susurred dayly in the popes ear sumtyme avisung, sumtyme thretenyng the pope. 1616 J. LANE *Contn. Spr. s. t. x.* 400 Tho, to thetetheral welkin, he susurred.

So **Susurrant** (*susurrant*) *a.*, whispering, softly murmuring; also irreg. **Susurrant** *a.*, whence **Susurrance** = **Susurrus**; † **Susurrate** *v. Obs. rare*°, to whisper (Cockeram, 1623); **Susurring** *vbl. sb.*, whispering; **Susurringly** *adv.*, in a whisper.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 162 With soft *susurrant voice. 1827 MONTGOMERY *Pelican* I. 1. 99 Sweet accordance of susurrant sounds. 1891 *Temple Bar Mag.* July 263 A soft susurrant echo. 1909 *Athenaeum* 24 Apr. 491/3 The dim *susurrance of cicadas in the trees. 1837 A. DE VERE in *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 548 The respirations of a southern sea Beat with *susurrant cadence. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 9 The silence of the twilight is cheered by a soft *susurring, that whispers innocence and joy. 1830 *Ibid.* XXVII. 267 We answer *susurringly.

Susuration (*susurra'tion*). Also 5-6 -aey-o(u)n, 6 *erron*. **sussur-**. [*ad. L. susurratio, -ōnem, f. susurrare*: see *prec.* and *ATION*.] Whispering; *occas.* a whisper; in early use, malicious whispering, tattle.

a 1400 *Pauline Epistles* 2 Cor. xii. 20 Discencyouns, bac-bytyngys, sussuracoyons. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Alen* (W. de W. 1566) II. ix. 110 Susuration is for to speke cursed langage by malice for to put noyes in some persones. 1503 *Kalendar of Sheph.* cvij. The branchys of envy detraccon, adulation, sussuracoyon. 1525 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 90b, Sussuracoyon or preyu scaundre. 1630 I. CRAVEN *Serm.* (1631) 28 The secret sussurations and huzzings of false tongues. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 22 Apuleius... asserts that by a magical sussuration... rivers are turned back. 1703 *Brit. Apollo* No. 33, 211 To enlighten their Offuscated Intellects, upon the least Petitionary Sussuration. 1825 LAMB *Let. to Manning in Final Mem.* vii. 266 Not a sussuration of this to anything! 1855 DE QUINCEY in 'H. A. Page' *Life* (1877) II. xviii. 99 Every syllable and fragment of sussuration that might... betray the tendency of our colloquy. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 333/1 The crossing of the hands is accompanied by a muttering and sussuration of the lips.

b. *transf.* A rustling murmur.

1640 *Howell Dodona's Cr.* 2 Those soft sussurations of the trees. 1857 *Macm. Mag.* Jan. 234/1 There is no sound but the sussuration of the taller trees. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 1736 There is a constant sussuration, a blattering and swarming of crustacea.

Susurrous, *a. rare*. [*f. L. susurrus* *adj.* or *sb.* (see next) + *-ous*.] Of the nature of a whisper.

1859 W. H. RUSSELL *Diary in India* (1866) II. xiii. 247 There were eyes peering through, and a gentle, susurrous whispering.

|| **Susurrs** (*susurrs*) [*L.* = humming, muttering, whispering.] A low soft sound as of whispering or muttering; a whisper; a rustling.

1831 SCOTT *Cl. Rob.* Intro. Addr. p. 15 The first thing which alarmed me was a rumour in the village... I was... rather alarmed at this *susurrs*. 1832-4 DE QUINCEY *Cassars Wks.* 1852 IX. 6 A brief uproar... too feeble... to ascend by so much as an infantine *susurrs* to the ears of the British Neptune. 1847 *Longf. Ev.* II. iv. 105 The chant of their vespers, mingling its notes with the soft *susurrs* and sighs of the branches. 1865 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* xvi. 242 The procession makes a soft *susurrs*. 1887 BESANT *Kath. Regina* 27 In most assemblies of girls there will be heard a *susurrs* of universal chatter.

Susy, variant of **Soosy**.

Sutaille, obs. *Sc.* form of **SUTLE**.

Sutehong, obs. form of **Souchong**.

1771 J. R. FORSTER *tr. Osbeck's Voy.* I. 248 Sutchong, or Sutchuen... is the dearest of all the brown teas.

Sute, obs. form of **SOOT**, **SUIT**.

† **Sutel**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 *swutol*, -el, *sutel*, 2-3 *sutel*, 3-4 *sotel*. [*OE.* (late *WS.*) *swutol* = *Anglian swutol*, of obscure origin.] Clear, manifest, evident.

1897 ALFREDO GREGORY's *Past.* C. xiv. (1871) 83 (Hatton MS.) Donne hid hit *swutol* (*Cott. swutol*) he hid suide gerisenlice besuapen [etc.]. 971 *Blith. Hom.* 203 pa folstas wæton swutole and gesege on þæm stene. c 1000 *Beowulf* 90 Þær was hearpian sweg, swutol sang scopas. a 1200 *Gloss Aldhelm* 4533 in Napier *OE. Glosses* 117 *Satis evidens*, zenoh *sutel*. c 1200 OSMAN 1226c A33 was i þiss middellaerd Full *sutel* & full sene. c 1205 *Lav.* 1510 Ne cume 3e neauer wib vte scipes bord ær ich on sende *sutel* [c 1275 *sotel*] word. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1033 In each þing of þe world beoð *sutel*... be weolen of godes wisdom. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* iv. 23 Sone is *sotel*... this sake al than hit seme sute.

Hence † **Suteliche** *adv.* (1 *swutol*) (2) *ice*, *swute* -lice, 3 *sutel* (1) *iche*: see -LY²), clearly, plainly, evidently.

c 900 *Tr. Bede's Hist.* III. viii. (1230) 174 Monige þara broðra... sagdon þæt heo swutolice [v. *swutolice*, *swuteolice*] engla song gehyrdon. c 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* xv. 13 Him was þa gesad swutelice þurh god, Wite þu [etc.]. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 41 We eow wulleð *suteliche* seggen of þa

fredome þe limpeð to þan deic þe is iclepeð su sunedei. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 145 Þe holi gost, þe him dide suterliche [sic] to understonden þat ure drihten wolde man bicomem. a 1225 *Auer. R.* 112 Þe reusins hwit beoð her efter suterliche [v. *r.* opinlike] ischeawede. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 23 Feole priuileges scheawed ful suterliche hwuocce beon þe meidenes.

† **Sutele**, *v. Obs.* [*OE. swutelian*, *f. swutol*: see *prec.*]

1. *trans.* To make clear or manifest.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xvi. 21 He ongan swutelian hys leorning-cnihtum þæt he wolde faran to hierusalem. a 1225 *Auer. R.* 154 Hu god hit is forte beon one is hoðe iðen olde lawe, & ec iðe neowe isuteleð [sic] & ischeawed. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1036 He schawde, & sutelede inoh, þæt he was soð godd. *Ibid.* 1854 Ure lauerd... schawde him & sutelede him seolf to hire seoluen.

2. *intr.* To become clear or manifest.

a 1000 *Gloria* (Gr.) 32 Pine soðan weorc & ðin mycele miht manegum swutelad [v. *r.* swutelað]. a 1225 *Juliana* 57 Hit schal sone sutelun hu þi wichecreft schal wite þe. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1091 Puri þis suteleð soð al þæt ich segge.

Sutel (e, -el, obs. forms of **SUTLE**).

Suter, *Obs. or dial.* [*Var.* of **SUTTER**, **SHOOTER**.]

1. = **SUTER** a.

a 1648 *Digby Closet Opened* (1677) 219 Set some new whey on the fire, put in your cheese-fat and suter and cloth.

2. A plug used in plug-draining.

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bl. Farm* I. 601 The next implement used is the *suter* or *plug*, which consists of three or more pieces of wood, 8½ inches in height, 6 inches in length, 4 inches at the top... A single suter of 18 or 24 inches long would answer the same purpose.

Suter, obs. form of **SUTTOR**.

Suterkin, variant of **SOOTERKIN**.

Sup: see *SEE* v., *SITH*, *SOOTH*, *SOUTH*.

Supdeakne, obs. form of **SUBDEACON**.

Supē, *suthe*: see *SITH*, *SOOTH*, *SOUTH*, *SWITHE*.

Suthen, variant of **SITHEN** *Obs.*

Suther (su-ðæ), *v. dial.* [*Imitative.*] *intr.*

To sigh, sigh. Hence *Suther sh.* 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 105 No noise is heard, save sutherings through the trees, Of brisk wind gushes, or a trembling breeze. 1881 *Leicestershire Words*, *Suther*... the sighing of the wind.

Sutherly, **Suthern**, **Suthron**, obs. or var. *ff.* **SOUTHERLY**, -ERN, -RON.

Suthselerere = *southcellarer* (see *SOUTH* -2), sub-cellarer.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lys Manhode* iv. xlii. (1266) 196 Pitaunceere of heere inne, and suthselerere.

Suppa (n, obs. var. *SITH*, *SITHEN*).

Sutle (e, -ill, obs. forms of **SUTLE**).

Sutle (sūt-ūl, -oil), *a. rare*. [*ad. L. sūttilis*, *f. sūt-*, *pa. ppl. stem of sūtire* *SEW* v.1] Made or done by stitching or sewing.

a 1628 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* II. (1683) 90 These [crowns and garlands] were made up after all ways of Art, Compactile, Sutle, Plectile. 1758 Jousson *Idler* No. 13 p. 8 Half the rooms are adorned with a kind of suite pictures, which imitate tapestry. 1776 — *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 16 May, There was Mr Knowles, the Quaker, that works the suite pictures.

Sutle, obs. form of **SUTLE**; var. **SUTLE** v.

Sutler (sūt-lər). Also (7 *sutler*, *suckler*, *shutler*, *suteler*), 7-9 *sutler*. [*a. early mod. Du. soeteler* (mod. *Du. soetelaar*) small vendor, petty tradesman, victualler, soldier's servant, drudge, sutler in an army (= *MLG. sut(h)eler, sudeler*), *f. soetelen* to befool, to perform mean duties, follow a mean or low occupation or trade (cf. *L.G. stiddeln*, early mod. *G. sudein* to sully: see *SUDLE*).]

One who follows an army or lives in a garrison town and sells provisions to the soldiers.

1590 (Dec. 31) *Ordonances & Instr. Musters*, The Provost Mareschal and Sergeant Major of every garrison shal keepe a perfect rolle of all such English victuallers (called in dutch Suters) petimarchants, and other loose persons of the English nation. 1599 NASHE *Lenen Stuffe* Cj b, Suters booths and tabernacles. 1599 SHAKES. *Hen. V.* II. i. 116, I shal Suter he vnto the Campe, and profits will accrue. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & No K.* iv. A dry sonnet of my Corporals To an old Suters wife. 1627 DRASTON *Agincourt* cxc, A few poore Suters with the Campe that went. 1645 HARWOOD *Loyal Subj. Retiring-room* 14, Sucklers to your Army. 1649 G. DANIEL *Triumph*, *Hen. V.* cclxviii, Hee... Knocks off the Suters's tally with a Crowne. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3714/4 Mr. Wollaston, Suttler, at the Horse-Guards. 1714 *Prior's Picnic* xii, The suttlers too he did ordain For licences should pay. 1775 R. MONTGOMERY in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 498 If they can send down to the army such articles as soldiers choose to lay out their money upon, employing suttlers for that purpose. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 207 No huts are to be allowed in front of, or between the intervals of the Battalions; their proper situation is in the rear of the line of petty suttlers. 1852 THACKERAY *Edmond* II. v, An honest little Irish lieutenant... who owed so much money to a camp sutler, that [etc.]. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 517/2 Even the licensed suttlers, who follow the autumn manoeuvres, are under the Mutiny Act. 1899 *Times* (weekly ed.) 7 June 5/4 Elsie van Aggellin... a sutler with the Dutch at the battle of Waterloo.

fig. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. (1873) 302 The suttlers and pioneers... who attend the march of intellect.

† b. *gen.* One who furnishes provisions. *Obs.*

1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 43 3/1 He came to a Suttlers to Dine. c 1710 CELIA FENNIES *Diary* (1823) 304 Houses for Suttlers for to provide for the servants. 1793 [EARL DUNDONALD] *Descr. Estate of Culross* 55 Many of the Scots Owners of Collieries acting as Suttlers, and supplying their workmen... with Oatmeal.

† c. *slang.* (See *quot.*) *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Suttler*, he that Pockets up, Gloves, Knives, Handkerchiefs, Snuff and Tobacco-boxes, and all the lesser Moveables.

Hence (all *rare*) **Sutlerage** = **SUTLER**; **Sutleress**, a female sutler; **Sutlership**, the office or occupation of a sutler.

1854 *Bentley's Misc.* Oct. 323 The slaughterage, the *sutlerage, and the sewerage. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 571/1 To these must be added the *sutleresses. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Paust* II. iv. ii. 303 Speedbooty (sutleress fawning upon him). 1864 WEBSTER, *Sutlership. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* July 178/2 Improper conduct in the disposal of a sutlership or post-tradership in the army.

Sutlery (sūt-ləri). Also 8 *Sc.* *sutlarie*, -y, *sutlory*. [*f. SUTLER* + *-y*. Cf. early mod. *Du. soetelrije* 'vile opus, sordidum artificium', etc. (Kilian).]

1. The occupation of a sutler; victualling.

1606 MARSTON *Faune* iv. i. Fij, Has my sutlery, tapstry, laundrie, made mee be tane vpp at the Court?

2. A sutler's establishment; a victualling establishment or department, esp. for the supplying of soldiers with food and drink.

1636 DAVENANT *Wits* iv. i, A New Plantation, Is made in Covent-Garden, from Suterles Of German Camps. 1701 *Minute Bk. New Mills Cloth Manuf.* (S.H.S.) 283 Ane order... for roupping of the breuing looms of the sutlarie &c. *Ibid.* 286 The sutlary account. c 1730 BURT *Let. N. Scot.* xiii. (1818) 1. 252 The town [of Maryburgh]... was originally designed as a sutlery to the garrison. 1751 *Scott. Forfeited Estates Papers* (S.H.S.) 223 A Brew Seat and Suttolory to be erected at the head quarters of the military. 1777 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 206/2 A chapel, a keeper's house, taphouse, sutlery, yards [in Newgate jail].

Sutor, var. **SOUTER**, shoemaker; obs. *erron.* *f.* **SUTURE**.

Sutorial (sūt-ō-riāl), *a. rare*. [*f. L. sūtōrius*; *f. sūt-*, *pa. ppl. stem of sūtire* *SEW* v.1: see -ORY² and -AL.] Pertaining to sewing, or to the shoemaker's art. So **Sutorian**, **Sutorious** *adjs.*, pertaining or relating to sewing or shoemaking.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxiii. 470 In the Indian tailor-birds the object of their *sutorial art is stated above. 1895 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 460 The *sutorial art criticism... silenced by his... *advice*, *ne sutor ultra crepidam*. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Sutorius, of or belonging to a Shoemaker, or Sewer.

|| **Sutra** (sūt-rā). [*Skr. sūtra* thread, string, (hence) rule, *f. sū* *SEW* v.1 Cf. *F. soltra*.] In Sanskrit literature, a short mnemonic rule in grammar, law, or philosophy, requiring expansion by means of a commentary. Also applied to Buddhist text-books.

1801 COLEBROOKE *Ess.*, *Sanscrit & Prācrit Lang.* (1837) II. 5 Whatever may be the true history of Pāṇini, to him the *Sūtras*, or succinct aphorisms of grammar, are attributed by universal consent. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 664/1 The Taoist literature, which has its foundation in *The Sūtra of Reason and of Virtue* by Lao-tse, the founder of the sect. 1886 CONDER *Syrian Stone-Lore* ix. (1896) 372 Some of its episodes [i.e. of Sindbad the Sailor] at least are recognised in the Buddhist Sūtras.

attrib. 1867 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 230 That a habit deeply rooted outlives necessity, is probably also shown by these Sūtra works. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 782/2 Their earliest... legal writings belong to the Sūtra period, or scholastic development, of the Veda.

Suttale, obs. form of **SUTLE**.

Suttan, variant of **SOUTANE**, cassock.

1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. iii. 145 A Clergyman in his Suttan, or long black Coat.

Suttee (sūt-ē). Also 8-9 *sati*, 9 *satti*, *shuttee*. [*a. Skr. (Hindī, Urdū) sātt* faithful or virtuous wife, fem. of *sat* good, wise, honest, lit. being, *pr. pple. of as* to be (see *Bz* v.).]

1. A Hindu widow who immolates herself on the funeral pile with her husband's body.

1786 in *Parl. Papers E. India Aff.*, *Hindoo Widows* (1821) 3 We were informed the suttee (for that is the name given to the person who so devotes herself) had passed, and her track was marked by the goolol and betel leaf, which she had scattered as she went along. *Ibid.* 4 As the suttee ascends the pile, she is furnished with a lighted taper. 1787 Sir W. Jones *Let. in Ld. Teignmouth Mem.* (1804) 295 My mother... became a *sati*, and burned herself to expiate sins. 1881 TAYLOR *Anthropology* xiv. (1904) 347 There are 'native' districts in India where the *suttee* or 'goodwife' is still burnt on her husband's funeral pile. 1895 Mrs. CROKER *Village Tales* (1896) 127 Her relations drove her to the faggots, for the family of a suttee are held in much esteem. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Mar. 10/1 The accused Juggernath Misir, beyond saying that his mother died as 'sati' on the same day that his father died, refused to make any statement.

fig. 1849 THACKERAY in *Scrivener's Mag.* I. 687/1 You dear Suttees, you get ready and glorify in being martyred.

2. The immolation of a Hindu widow in this way. *Phr. to do, perform suttee.*

The custom was abolished by authority in British India in 1829.

1813 in *Parl. Papers E. India Aff.*, *Hindoo Widows* (1821) 33 To require that any express leave... be required, previously to the performance of the act of 'suttee'. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 772/2 Suttee in native states... [he *sc.* Lord Dalhousie] kept down with an iron hand. 1895 *Times* (weekly ed.) 2 Oct. 12/2 A ceremony called a 'cold suttee' is described in books on Hindoo customs. When the relatives had a very nice sense of honour, and a widow's proclivities outraged it, they made a feast at which she was the principal guest. She was sumptuously regaled and at the end drugged to death. fig. 1833 T. Hook *Love & Pride*, *Widow* vii, Pratt... gave

an account of the proceedings at one of these European suttees. 1859 MEREDITH R. *Federal xxxix*. He had become resigned to her perpetual lamentation and living Sutttee for his defunct rival. 1882 MISS BRAOON *Mt. Royal* i. 4 A widower of that kind ought to perform sutttee.

Sutttee (sūt'tē), *a. India Aff. Hindoo Widows* (1825) 13 Any general proposition for abolishing the suttee immolation.

Hence **Sutteeism**, the practice of suttee. 1846 in WORCESTER (citing *Ec. Rev.*). 1867 *Eclectic Rev.* (N.S.) XIII. 94 The Sutteeism of China is by self-strangulation. 1859 *Daily News* 6 Oct. The miserable condition of Hindoo widows after the custom of sutteeism was done away with.

Suttel (l), **Sutteler**, obs. ff. **SGTLE**, **SUTLER**. **Sutten**, dial. pa. pple. of **STR** v. **Sutth** (e, -en, variants of **STR** conj. Obs.

† **Suttle** (sūt'l), *a. Comm. Obs.* [Old variant spelling of **SUTBLE** a. retained in a technical use. Cf. *AF. fois sutil*.] Of weight, after tare, or tret, has been deducted.

In quot. 1695 quasi-sb. by ellipsis. [1502-1660: see **SUTBLE** a. 12, **SUTBLE** a. 12.] 1596 MELLIS *Record's Gr. Artes* iii. viii. 456 At 16 ll the 100 suttle, what shall 895 ll suttle be worth in giving 4 ll weight vpon every 100 for tret? 1622 MALVENS *Ans. Law-Merch.* 33 The division of the pound weight for wares, and the correspondence of the hundredth pound, compared to the 100 ll Suttle of Antwerp [cf. p. 22 Suttle]. 1695 E. HATTON *Merch. Mag.* 100 In such Commodities wherein Trett is allowed, the Remainder, after the Tare is deducted is called Suttle, out of which Suttle the allowance for Trett is made. 1754 C. HURTON *Syst. Pract. Arith.* (1766) 72 What remains after the tare is taken from the gross, may be called *tare-suttle*, if there be more deductions... What remains after tret is deducted, may be called *tret-suttle*, if there be any following deduction. 1822 J. SMITH *Pract. Customs* (1821) 13 Suppose 20 casks of Gentian weigh 120 cwt. a grs. 18 lbs. gross, how many suttle pounds will they contain?

Suttle (sūt'l), *v. Obs. or arch.* Also 7-9 suttle. [ad. early mod. Du. *soetelen*, or back-formation f. **SUTLER**, q.v.] *intr.* To carry on the business of a sutler. Chiefly in vhl. sh. *suttlung*.

1648 HEXHAM in *Zetelen*, to Suttle (ed. 1698 sutle), or to Victual. 1706 E. WARD *Woods Word Diss.* (1708) 69 He [sc. a gunner] can no more abstain from suttling on board, and running Goods a-shore, than he can refrain from talking Bawdy in modest Company. 1757 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1880) I. 467 To prevent irregular suttling. 1787 NELSON 29 Dec. in *Nicholas Disp.* (1845) I. 253, I have been obliged to punish him for suttling to the Ship's Company and making numbers of them drunk. 1804 *Athenum* 10 Sept. 339/3 Dismissed for dishonest greed—for suttling, false musters, or turning their ships into merchantmen.

b. to vhl. sh. *suttlung* used attrib., esp. in suttling-house, a house where food and drink are supplied, esp. to soldiers; also *suttlung booth*, department, place, shop.

1691 *London Gaz.* No. 2533/4 Mr. Creggs at the Suttlung-House in the Savoy. 1710 STEELE & ANDISON *Taylor* No. 260 F3 He came to him in the Disguise of a Suttlung Wench, with a Bottle of Brandy under her Arm. 1747 *Genl. Mag.* Apr. 197/1 The suttlung house at the Tilt Yard, Whitehall. 1777 HOWARD *Prisons Eng.* iv. (1780) 110 No suttlung place to be kept in this house of correction. 1809 GENERAL J. WILKINSON *Speech in Congress* 19 June (1853) 2439, I shall make such arrangements in the suttlung department as entirely to exclude the use of ardent spirits which have been the bane of the service. 1847 *Hove Every-day Bk.* II. 112 Suttlung-booths... appeared now on the Thames. 1859 J. T. SMITH *Bk. for Rainy Day* (1903) 282 We entered the parlour of the 'Canteen', that being the sign of the suttlung-house of the Palace (Hampden Court). 1892 SIR J. CAMPBELL *Mem.* I. ii. 35 He... set up a suttlung-shop with the money.

Suttler, variant of **SUTLER**. **Suttolory**, rare obs. form of **SUTLERY**. **||Suttoo, sutta** (sūt'u) [Urdu, Hindi *sut* (a).] (See quotes.)

1885 A. H. CHURCH *Food Grains Ind.* 100 The grain [sc. barley], is parched and ground into coarse flour called *suttu*. 1908 *Animal Management*. 104 'Suttoo' is a gruel made by stirring finely-ground gram in water.

Sutty, obs. form of **SOOTY** a. **Sutty**, obs. form of **SUTTY**. **Sutty**, obs. form of **SUTTY**. **Sutty**, obs. form of **SUTTY**.

Sutural (sūt'üräl), *a.* [a. f. **SUTURAL**, or mod. L. *sutūralis*: see **SUTURE** and -AL.] Of, pertaining or relating to, or situated in a suture. a. *Bot.* esp. of dehiscence taking place at the suture of a pericarp.

1819 LINDLEY in *Richard's Observ. Fruits & Seeds* 21 A seed attached to an axile, parietal, or sutural trophosperm. 1832 — *Introduct. Bot.* 164 If (the dehiscence takes place) along the inner edge of a simple fruit it is called sutural. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 206 Placentae sutural, with 1 or 2 seeds. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* p. x. Ovules sutural or basal. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. vii. 92 The sutural placentation of apocarpous pistils.

b. *Entom.*, etc. Also *Anat.* pertaining to the sutures of the skull.

1825 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 600 The sutural and anal angles exist only where the elytra are truncated at the apex. 1835-9 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* II. 833/2 The common sutural connection of some of the bones in man. 1854 OWEN in *Orn's Circ. Sci.*, *Org. Nat.* I. 165 They are united together at their thick margins by rough or 'sutural' surfaces. 1876 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, Sutural Ligament.

c. Pertaining to, resulting from, a surgical suture. 1897 ALLIOTT'S *Syst. Med.* III. 595 The sutures were passed through the fibrous structures of the parietes... A little sutural abscess formed about one parietal suture. Hence **Suturally adv.**, by means of, or in the manner of, a suture or sutures. 1854 OWEN in *Orn's Circ. Sci.*, *Org. Nat.* I. 178 The

hamapophysis is subdivided into two, three, or more pieces, naturally interlocked together. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 754/2 The short premaxillae are united suturely in the middle line.

† **Suturate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *sutūra* **SUTURE** + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To join by a suture. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 93 Six several bones, which, being most conveniently sutured among themselves, do make up those curious arched chambers.

Suturation, *rare.* [f. **SUTURE** sb. + -ATION.] *Stitching, sewing.*

1891 *Cent. Dict.* 1901 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 2). **Suture** (sūt'ür, -fūr), *sb.* Also 7 *erron.* *sutor.* [ad. F. *suture* or its source L. *sutūra*, n. of action f. *sūt*, pa. ppl. stem of *sūtē* SEW v. 1: see -URE.]

1. *Surg.* The joining of the lips of a wound, or of the ends of a severed nerve or tendon, by stitches; also, an instance of this; a stitch used for this purpose.

1542 COLNARD *Galen's Temp.* a G ij, Yf there be daunger of rottennes in the bone, or where sutures [sic] behoueth. 1597 A. M. in *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 15/1 This suture is done with a waxed thred. 1677 MOOLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quarrel* v. i, I closed the lips on [sc. the wound] with bandages and sutures. 1684 WATHE in *Primo's Pop. Err.* I. viii. 30 Simple wounds, for which union alone is sufficient without a suture. 1754 J. SMITH *Pract. Physick* I. 379 The cutis and muscles only should be taken up in the Suture. 1803 *Med. Treat.* IX. 165 Two successful operations of the royal suture. 1804 ANKERSTH *Surg. Obs.* I. 35 The edges of the wound were brought together by one suture. 1879 St. George's *Hosp. Rep.* IX. 447 The abdominal wound was closed by silver sutures. 1897 L. OLIPHANT *Epidemiol.* (1888) 204 My right arm was bandaged to my side, so as not to open the sutures.

attrib. 1870 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 6 Plenty of suture needles. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Med.* 2165 Suture-instruments, -are. useful in... operations requiring accurate suture adjustments.

b. *gen.* Sewing, stitching; also, a stitch or seam; † *transf.* adhesion; *fig.* union, now chiefly the union of the parts or sections of a literary composition, or a point at which it is made.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxviii. 1001 Three leather thongs hardened and made stiff with many sutures and seams. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xx. (1632) 44 The narrow suture of the spirit and the body. 1666 J. SMITH *Pract. Physick* 358 Suture with glew is convenient. 1791 COWPER *Odysse.* xxii. 214 Till age had loosed the sutures of its bands. 1835 L. N. COLERIDGE in E. H. COLERIDGE *Life* (1904) II. xi. 335 Here and there... we detect the sutures [in the *Æneid*], but how seldom! 1887 DOWNEN *Shelley* I. ix. 434 We are whole at that age, and have not experienced the remarkable effects of stitches and sutures. 1892 *Nation* (N.Y.) 5 Nov. 560 Page after page, and paragraph after paragraph are extracted from the 'History' to be reset in these 'Sketches'... sometimes with slight modifications of phrase which hardly serve to hide the seams of the literary suture.

2. *Anat.* The junction of two bones forming an immovable articulation; the line of such junction; esp. any of the serrated articulations of the skull.

1573 BANISTER *Hist. Man* iv. 45 b, The extreme Suture of the jugall bone. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 493 The Sagittal suture or seame. a 1631 DONNE *Crosse* 56 As the braine through bony walls doth vent By sutures, which a Crosses forme present. 1650 BULWER *Antiquary* Pref., Thy Front towards the Coronall Suture rose. 1695 AUBREY *Misc.* (1857) Introd. p. xi, At eight years old I had an issue (natural) in the coronall suture of my head. 1720 W. GINSON *Farrier's Guide* I. vi. (1733) 75 The true Sutures are three in Number, and proper to the Skull only. 1817 COLQUHOUN *Zapolya* Prelude I, The unclosed sutures of an infant's skull. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vi. (1872) 3 Sutures occur in the skulls of young birds and reptiles. 1871 — *Desc. Man* I. iv. 124 In man the frontal bone consists of a single piece, but in the embryo and in children... it consists of two pieces separated by a distinct suture.

† b. (See quotes.) *Obs.* 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Suture*,... the line under the yard of a man. 1688 HOLME *Armeny* iv. xvii. 354/2 The Suture of the Pallate, is the Seam in the bone in the Roofe of the Mouth. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Lithotomy*, The Suture of the Penineum.

3. *Zool. and Bot.* The junction, or (more freq.) the line of junction, of contiguous parts, e.g. the line of closure of the valves of a shell, the seam where the carpels of a pericarp join, the conflux of the inner margins of elytra, the outline of the septa of the shell of a tetrabranchiate cephalopod.

1677 FLOR *Oxfordsh.* 108 The whole body of the stone [sc. fossil shell], divided by Sutures, ... resembling the leaves of Oak. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1723) 24 The same Sutures... whether within or without the Shell. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* I. vi. (1765) 13 The Seeds are fastened along both the Sutures or Joinings of the Valves. 1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 1 Body covered either with a shell or strong hide, divided by sutures. 1785 MARTIN *Leit. Bot.* iii. (1794) 40 The silique opens from the bottom upwards by both sutures. 1825 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xviii. 363 The straight suture by which the elytra are united. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* I. 201 The line or channel formed by the junction of the whorls is termed the suture. 1880 A. GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 6. (ed. 6) 252 For the discharge of the pollen, the cells... open... by a line or chink... the suture or line of dehiscence.

attrib. 1894 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 435 The shell is somewhat distorted... Its suture-line cannot be made out.

Hence **Suture** *v. trans.*, to secure with a suture, to sew or stitch up; **Sutured ppl. a.**, sewn together; **Suturing vbl. sb.**

1777 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* IV. 57 Echinus. Body covered with a sutured crust. 1878 MARQUE *Poets* 215 From the first

skiff of sutured skins or bark. To the three-decker with its thundering guns, The thing developed. 1886 *Amer. J. Philol.* July 233 According to Fick, the present text of the Iliad... is sutured together out of the following pieces. 1890 *Retrospect Med.* CII. 306 By suturing the serous surfaces over the anterior margins of the plates by a few stitches of the continued suture. 1894 134 The suturing of the mucosa... is one of the steps of the procedure. 1904 *Brit. Med. J.* 24 Dec. 1632/2 In suturing up the wound I have again followed Kelly.

† **Suty**, *a. Obs.* In 3 suti, swuti, 4 suty. [Cf. OE. *besitod* defiled, foul.] Foul (*lit.* and *fig.*).

a 1225 St. Marher. (1866) 15 Penchen hu swart ping ant hu suti is sunne. a 1225 Leg. Kath. 452 & ti swuti speche walde of wisdom & of wit beoren þe wisse. a 1225 *Ancre.* R. 228 Þe deope dich of sum suti sunne. a 1240 *Urðrinn* in O. E. Hom. I. 185 Mi saule þet is suti 3et, make hire wurpe to þi swete wunninge. a 1400 *Ottavian* 885 Clement brought forthe schyldre and spere... Alle suty, hlakk, and unclene.

Suuel, obs. var. **SOWL** sb., *relish*.

Suuen, obs. inf. and pa. pple. of **SHOVE** v. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 107 Watres ben her ðer-under suuen.

c 1275 LAY. 17356 Suueþ and hehþeþ mid al þoure strengþe.

Suum. Imitative of the moaning sound of the wind. (Cf. G. *summi*.)

1605 SHAKS. *Lea* iii. iv. 103 Still through the Hawthorne blows the cold winde: Sayes suum, mun, conny.

Suversed (sūv'ers), *ad. a. Trig.* Also 8 sup. *versed*; 9 *erron.* (in Dicts.) *subversed*. [Orig. *sup-versed*, f. *sup-*, abbrev. of *supplement* + *VERSED*; cf. *CO-VERSED*.] *Suversed sine*: the *versed sine* of the supplement.

1782 HUTTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 32 The sum of the radius and cosine will be the *versed sine*. 1847 AIRY in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) I. 674 The *versed sine* of one is the *versed sine* of the other.

Suwar, **Suwarree**, var. **SOWAR**, **SOWARRY**.

Suwarrow, variant of **SAGUARO**, **SAGUARI**.

Suwe, obs. pa. t. of **SAW** v.; obs. f. **SOW** sb. 1

Suwelsilver, variant of **SOWL silver**.

1713. *Catular. S. Edmundi* ff. 322 (Cowell's *Interpr.* 1701) Ad quemlibet metecorn datur singulis unus denarius ad Suwelsilver.

Suwie, var. **SUGH** v. *Obs.*

Suwynge, obs. form of **SEWIN**.

Sux(s)t, obs. 2nd sing. ind. pres. of **SEE** v.

Suyener: see **SWISSENER** Obs., **SWISS**.

Suylle, **Suymme**, **Suyng**, **Suyn**(ne, obs. ff. **SELL**, **SWILL**, **SWIM**, **SEWING**, **SUING**, **SWINE**.

Suyr(e, **Suyrte**, etc., obs. ff. **SURE**, **SURETY**.

Suythe, variant of **SWITH** v.

Suygn, obs. form of **SEE** v.

Suz, **suzz** (sz), *int.* U.S. = **Sirs**!: see **SIR** sb.

7 h. Also my *suz*!

1844 'JON SLICK' *High Life in N. Y.* Gloss. p. xi, Dreadful *suz*. 1872 S. DE VERE *Americanist* 639 Law, *suzz*, what do you mean?

Suzerain (sūz'ērēn), *sb.* (a.) (Also -eign.)

[ad. F. *suzerain*, older *s(ou)zerain*, app. f. *sus* above, up (—L. *sūsum*, *sursum*, f. *sūb* from below, up + *versum*, *versum*, pa. pple. of *vertēre* to turn), after *souzerain* SOVEREIGN.] A feudal overlord. In recent use, with reference to international relations, a sovereign or a state having supremacy over another state which possesses its own ruler or government but cannot act as an independent power. 1807 C. BUTLER *Revol. Germany* iii. (1812) 53 The king was called the *Sovereign lord*; his immediate vassal was called the *Suzerain*; and the tenants holding of him were called the *arrivē* vassals. 1820 BYRON *Rat. Fat.* iv. 1, A chief in armour is their *Suzerain*. 1825 SCOTT *Talbot* xi, He answers me ever with cold respects of their relations though as *suzerain* and vassal. 1853 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (ed. 10) I. 125 He was constituted... a sort of *suzerain*, without whose consent the younger brothers could do nothing important. 1855 *Mus. Lat. Christ.* ix. v. IV. 95 That tongue... sovereignty which gave the right of interfering in all the affairs of the realm, as *Suzerain* as well as *Spiritual Father*. 1860 GEN. P. THOMSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxvii. 81 Two semi-barbarous tribes... to the great discomfort of the power which professes to be their *suzerain*, quarrel. 1870 LINCOLN *Elem. Relig.* ii. (1881) 66 Egypt was governed by a practically independent Viceroy; the *Suzerain's* name was mentioned rarely, or only in a formal way.

fig. 1857 LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* ii, The fact of his father... having always been *suzerain* among his women at home.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.*, as *suzerain lord*, *power*, *state*. 1853 M. KELLY in *Gosnell's Power-People* *Mid. Ages* II. 99 They may hold it in peace, and maintain therein the pure Catholic faith, saving the rights of the *suzerain* lord. 1858 KIRK CHAS. *Bold III.* iv. vii. 120 Sharing the possessions of the house of Burgundy between the two *suzerain* crowns from which they had been originally derived. 1868 *Daily News* 14 May 6/4 Mr. Kozar had frequently said that there was no *Suzerain* Power, but the first thing he did after issuing his manifesto was to appeal to England.

Hence **Suzerainship**, *suzerainty*.

1807 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Calend. Prophety* (1844) II. 42 The imperial superiority of *suzerainship* of Charlemagne.

† **Suzeraine** (sūz'ērēn, Fr. *sūzrēn*). [F., fem. of *suzerain* **SUZERAIN**.] A woman who is in the position of a *suzerain*.

1830 DISRAELI *Endym.* I. v. 45 The wife of the minister was careful always to acknowledge the Queen of Fashion as her *suzeraine*. 1881 EARL OF LATOY in *19th Cent.* Nov. 763 The *Donna* or *Domina* of the Troubadour was the *suzeraine* of a vassalage which really existed in the social system of his time.

Suzerainty (sū'zērēntī). Also 5 suzerente. [In sense 1, a. OF. *suzerentele*; in sense 2, f. SUZERAIN + -TY, after mod. F. *suzeraineté*.]

†1. ? Supremacy. *Obs.*
c 1470 in *Bagford Ballads* (1880) l. 520* Whyche cause gyueth cause to me & myne To serue y^t hart of suzerente.
2. The position, rank, or power of a suzerain.

Appears first in Fr. or semi-Fr. form.
1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxiii. The family of Peveril, who thereby chose to intimate their ancient suzerainty over the whole country. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 381/2 Albert's successors continued to recognise the suzerainty of Poland till the treaty of Velau (1857). 1870 *Spectator* 19 Nov. 137 It would be far cheaper to buy from the Sultan the only right which forces us to his side—the suzerainty of Egypt.

1845 S. AUSTIN *Rank's Hist. Ref.* II. 381 He promised to renounce all his claims... on the suzerainty of Flanders. 1862 Hook *Lives Abps.* II. ii. 124 He... sought to advance the Pope's claim to a spiritual suzerainty. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 3. 182 The Scotch lords... formally admitted Edward's direct suzerainty. 1874 STRUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. i. 4 Its character of nominal suzerainty is exchanged for that of absolute sovereignty. 1881 *Convention of Pretoria* (in *Times* 5 Aug. 3/4) Complete self-government, subject to the suzerainty of Her Majesty... will be accorded to the inhabitants of the Transvaal territory. 1884 EARL DERBY *Sf. Ho. Lords* 17 Mar. A certain controlling power is retained when the State which exercises this suzerainty has a right to veto any negotiations into which the dependent State may enter with Foreign Powers.

Svastika, variant of **SWASTIKA**.

|| **Svelte** (svelt). Also (*rare*) **svelt**. [F. (= It. *svelto*), :- pop. L. **exvellitu-*, pa. pple. of **exvellere*, l. *ex* out + *vellere* to pluck.] Slim, slender, willowy.

c 1817 FUSSELL in *Lect. Paint.* x. (1848) 504 The Medicean Venus, however 'svelt', has in length no more than seven heads and a half. 1838 GRANVILLE *Spas Germ.* 246 The tall, *svelte*, pale, and interesting Countess P—k—n. 1837 MISS BRADDON *Like & Unlike* iii. The Matron led the way, lovely, smiling, *svelte*, and graceful.

Swab, obs. form of **So**.

Swab (swob), *sb.* 1 (a.) Also 8 swabb. [f. **SWAB** v. 1 With sense i. cf. *Norw.* Sw. *swabb* mop; with sense 2, *swabb*, *swabba* dirty person.]

1. A mop made of rope-yarn, etc. used for cleaning and drying the deck, etc. on board ship.

1659 TORRIANO, *Strofinacio*... a swab in a ship, a clout-mop in a boat. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780). 1797 S. JAMES NARR, *Voy. Arabia* 230 We... choaked the pumps up with wringing swabs. 1840 W. SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 233 A small broom and a 'swab'. 1893 M. PEMBERTON *Iron Pirate* 182 Others of the crew brought buckets and swabs unbidden, and cleansed the place.

b. Anything used for mopping up; an absorbent mass of rag, cotton-wool, or the like, used for cleansing; any mass or bundle of stuff that takes up moisture, or that, being soaked, is applied to a surface.

Also *Med.* a specimen of a morbid secretion, etc., taken with a swab for bacteriological examination.

1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) l. 243 The hostler is at the door, ready to take your horse... rubs him down, then washes him with a swab and wipes him dry. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 354 The swab, which, when well saturated with water, is tied round the outside of the coronets. 1842 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. iv. 117 The archbishop with a little mop or swab twirling water on all the dignitaries. 1854 *Poultry Chron.* I. 369/1 If they rattle badly in the throat, make a swab by tying a little tow on a small stick, and swab their throats out with the same mixture. 1828 HASLUCK *Model Engin. Handybk.* (1900) 139 The mixture can be applied with a small brush, or a swab tied to the end of a stick. 1903 [see **SWAB** v. 1] 1. 1907 M. H. GORDON *Abel's Labor. Handybk.* Bacteriol. 105 A plug of sterile wool fixed to a wooden rod or wire (i.e. a 'swab'). 1908 *Animal Management*. 339 Keep cold swabs over the hoofs.

c. A cylindrical brush or cleaner for cleaning out the bore of a firearm; a soft brush for wetting the mould in foundling.

1874 tr. V. Hugo's *Ninety-Three* in. l. iii. II. 174 He took the swab and rammer himself, loaded the piece, sighted it, and fired. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2465/2 *Swab*... is used... to wet the parting edge before drawing the pattern, and also to moisten parts of the mold requiring repairs.

d. A naval officer's epaulette. *slang*.

1798 *Sporting Mag.* XII. 35 He makes use of no swabs (gold shoulder knots). 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xv. If half a dozen skippers... were to evaporate during the approaching hot months he may have some small chance of totter swab. 1834 MARRVAT *P. Simple* xli. I had shipped the swab... I'm lieutenant of the *Rattlesnake*. 1849 CUPPLES *Green Hand* i. A fat fellow with red breeches and yellow swabs on his shoulders, like a captain of marines.

e. A piece of stuff that hangs loose, trails, etc. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* II. 322 The swab of a handkerchief hanging from the side-pocket of his tail-coat. 1852 TROLLOPE *N. America* I. 300 At every hundred yards some unhappy man treads upon the silken swab which she trails behind her.

2. †a. = **SWABBER** 1. b. A term of abuse or (now often mild) contempt: cf. **SWABBER** 1 2.

1687 TAUBMAN *London's Pri.* 7 Green-meo, Swabs, Satyrs, and Attendants innumerable. 1705 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 64 Provided always, that the Swab consign him over his Wages for his Labour. 1710 C. SHADWELL *Fair Quaker* *thou* t. i. 6 If the Government did but know what a Swabb *thou* art. 1748 SMOLETT *Rad. Random* (1812) l. 11 None of your jaw, you swab. 1798 LADY HAMILTON *Let. to Nelson* 8 Sept. I would have been rather an English powder-monkey or a swab in that great victory than an emperor out of it. 1816 SCOTT *Let. in Lockhart* (1837) IV. i. 15, I have seen the great swab, who is supple as a glove.

1835 MARRVAT *Jacob Faithful* xx. He said t'other day I was a drunken old swab. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 66. 384 Look there, you swabs! Don't you see that second jib towing overboard? 1889 BESANT *The World Went* xxix. Luke was a grass comber and a land swab. 1899 SOMERVILLE & ROSS *Irish R. M.* 240 The men 're rather a lot of swabs, but they know the coast. 1907 QUILLER-COUCH *Poison Island* vii. 60 The Mayor of Falmouth was a well-meaning old swab.

3. *attrib.*: swab-hitch *sb.*, *Naut.* (see quot.); hence swab-hitch *v.*, to secure with a swab-hitch; swab-man, a naval officer wearing epaulettes; swab-pot *Founding*, 'an iron vessel containing water and the founder's swab' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); swab-rope *Naut.*, swab-stick (see quots.); swab-washer, -wringer *Naut.*, one who washes or wrings out swabs.

1882 *Man. Seamanship for Boys* 88 A 'swab-hitch'... is used for bending a rope's end to swabs when washing them overboard. 1890 Swab-hitch it over the ring and seize the end back. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xi. A little 'swab-man'... jumped on the... deck. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Swab-rope, a line bent to the eye of a swab for dipping it overboard in washing it. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 836 If the ground be very wet, and the hole gets full of mud, it is cleaned out by a stick bent at the end into a fibrous brush, called a 'swab-stick'. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* Swab-stick, a rod of wood wrapped at one end with cotton, used in making applications to the uterus or vagina. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xxvii. Present that piece of paper... to the head 'swab-washer'. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. The principal swab-washer, or captain of the head, in large ships. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 426 A waister, a term which is equally applicable to sweepers, 'swab-wringers'... and drudges of all descriptions.

4. as *adj.* Lubberly.

1914 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 648/2 About the swabbest lot that ever left port.

Swab (swob), *sb.* 2 Now s. v. *dial.* [perh. the same word as prec.] = **SWABBER** 2.

1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 40 (1713) II. 3 He has all the Game in his Hand, all the Trumps and Swabbes. c 1840 in C. E. BYLES *Life & Lett. R. S. Hawker* vi. (1909) 73 Us was settin' playin' swabs ('all fours') up to 'The Bush'. 1880 W. CORNWALL *Gloss.* s. v. Swabbers, 'I never cared for whisk since swabs went out of fashion'. Said by an old lady at Penzance about ten years since... Each player before beginning to play puts in the pool a fixed sum for swabs. 1890 *Globe Gloss.* Swabs or Swabbers, honours at whist.

Swab, *sb.* 3 *dial.* [Origin obscure. Cf. **SWAD** *sb.* 3] A bean- or pea-shell.

1659 TORRIANO, *The swab* (or cod, of beanes pease, &c.), *scaffa, guscio* [cf. *Guscio*... swad]. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Swab*, a Cod of Beans. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Swab*, the husk of the pea; *pease swabs*.

Swab (swob), *sb.* 4 Also *suab*. [ad. G. *Schwab*, *Schwabe*.] = **SWABIAN**.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 106 A high German (especially a Swab). 1855 *Poultry Chron.* III. 101/2 The Germans have also what they call a Red Suab, or 'Roth Schwaben'.

Swab (swob), *v.* 1 Also *gswob*. [In branch I, cogn. w. or a. MLG. *swabben* to splash in water or mire, LG. *swabben* to splash, (of soft bodies) to sway, also, to slap, flap. In branch II, back-formation from **SWABBER** 1.]

The root *swab-* denoting backward-and-forward motion, esp. splashing or dabbling in liquid, is repr. in Du. *swabben* to swab, do dirty work, be tossed about, *Norw.* *svabba* to spill water, wade, splash, befool, WFr. *swabje* to swim (of waterfowl), to roam about. See also **SWABBLE**.]

I. 1. *intr.* To sway about. *dial.*

14... [see **SWABBLE**]. a 1854 CLARE *MS. Poems*. The billows swab behind. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.*, *Swob*, to sway and vibrate with the wind, to wave. 1881 *Leicester's Gloss.*, *Swab*, to sway, like boughs in the wind. 1887 S. CHESH. *Gloss.*, *Swob*, to sway beneath the feet; said of marshy ground.

II. †2. ? To act like a swab or swabber; to behave in an unmannerly fashion. *Obs. rare*.

1638 FORD *Fancies* II. i. Rudeness! Keep off, or I shall—Sawcy groom, learn manners! Go swab amongst your goblins.

3. To apply a swab to; to cleanse or wipe with or as with a swab; to mop *itp.* Also with *down*.

1719 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) III. 304 All hands up aloft, Swab the Coach fore and aft. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Faubertier*, to swab a ship's decks, &c. 1834 MARRVAT *P. Simple* vi. The main-deck, which they were swabbing dry. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xlii. 'It melts me,' responded the doctor, swabbing his face with the napkin. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mastii*. After we had finished, swabbed down decks, and coiled up the rigging. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xviii. If you only have to swab a plank, you should swab it as if Davy Jones were after you. 1854 [see **SWAB** *sb.* 1 b]. 1882 BARNETT in *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 173 The prisoners were 'swabbing' their filthy den. 1873 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* ix. 147 A party of red-capped tars were... swabbing the forward deck. 1903 *Lancet* 4 Apr. 946/1 After swabbing out the throat with a swab from the throat of a case of scarlet fever an exudative tonsillitis resulted.

4. To mop up (liquid) with or as with a swab.

1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 285 It seems they had ten men quartered on Purpose to swab up the Blood. 1819 G. BEATTIE *Bark* 128, I swabbed from my cheeks the tears and the spray. 1837 MARRVAT *Sharleygow* xxxvi. The corporal... swabbed up the blood.

5. To souse as with a mop.

1762 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* I. 155 Thus we see a smith swab and wet his coals.

6. To draw like a swab over a surface.

1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 47 The plate is sloped, and the brush... is swabbed across the required portion.

† **Swab**, *v.* 2 *Obs.* Rare variant of **SWAP** v.

1611 COTGR., *Troquer*, to trucke, chop, swab.

Swabber 1 (swob'ber). Also 6 swabber, 7-8 swobber. [a. early mod. Du. *swabber*, f. *swabben*: see **SWAB** v. 1 and -ER 1. Cf. LG. *swabber* (G. *schwabber*) mop, WFr. *swabber* mop, also roving fellow, vagabond, beggar.]

1. One of a ship's crew whose business it was to swab the decks, etc.; a petty officer who had charge of the cleaning of the decks.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie, Capitall de Buz* 144 Scarce little chip shall lie vpon the hatch, But for the swabber [he] hastily doth call, Cleanse and fine ech buisnes to dispatch. 1598 W. PHILLIP tr. *Linschoten* l. xciii. 165/r The Guardian or quartermaster... hath charge to see the swabbers pumpe to make the ship cleane. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 48 The Master, the Swabber, the Boate-swaine & I. 1627 CART. J. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* viii. 36 The Swabber is to wash and keepe cleane the ship and maps. 1653 GAUDEN *Histrasp.* 114 By driving the skilful Pilots... from the Helm, and putting in their places every bold Boatswain, and simple Swobber. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 84. 507 It is beneath the dignity of the British Flag to have an Admiral behave as rudely as a Swabber, or a Commodore as foul-mouthed as a Boatswain. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Swabber*, ship's sweeper, usually called captain's swabber. 1803 *Royal Proclam.* 7 July, Gunsmiths, Coopers, Swabbers, 1834 W. IND. *Sk. Bk.* I. 34 A staunch crew 100, none of your swabbers and afterguard, able seamen every man on em. 1864 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* 582 The swabbers, who clean the between-decks, thoroughly ventilate, &c.

b. *transf.* One who uses a mop or cleans up.

1720-1 *Lett. fr. Mist's Jnrl.* (1722) II. 309 Prince Cerberus his Groom of the Stool wants a Swobber.

2. One who behaves like a sailor of low rank; a low or unmannerly fellow: a term of contempt. (Cf. **SWAB** *sb.* 1 2 b.)

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* iv. iv. How these swabbers talke! 1670 — *Alch.* iv. vii. Doe not beleue him, sir; He is the lying'st Swabber! 1769 R. CUMBERLAND *Brothers in Brit. Theat.* (1808) XVII. 29 Ridiculous! a poor, beggarly, swabber truly. [1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Swabber*, a reproachful term for an idle sailor.]

3. A mop or swab; *spec.* a kind of mop for cleaning ovens.

1607 DEKKER *Knt's Conjur.* viii. 1 iij. [Charon loq.] Their ragges serued to make me Swabbers. a 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* iii. i. Nothing but brayded baire, and penny riband, Glove, garter, ring, rose, or at best a swabber. 1857 WRIGHT *Dict. Obs. & Prov. Engl.* Swabber, a kind of broom.

4. *attrib.*: † swabber-slops, ? a sailor's wide breeches or garments resembling them.

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Cl. Wind.* Poems (1677) 101 List him a Writer, and you smother Geoffry in Swabber-slops. 1661 K. W. CONF. *Charac.*, *Old Hording Hagg* (1860) 90 Her sweetie toes... the things contained in these swabberslops.

Swabber 2 (swob'ber). *Obs. exc. Hist. or dial.* Also 8-9 swobber. [perh. the same word as prec. Cf. **SWAB** *sb.* 2] Chiefly *pl.* Certain cards at the game of whist (see first quot.), which entitled the holder to part of the stakes. *Whisk and swabbers*: a form of the game in which these cards were so used.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Swabbers*, the Ace of Hearts, Knave of Clubs, Ace and Duce of Trumps. 1704 T. BAKER *Act at Oxf.* iii. ii. 33 We'll sit down to Ombre, Picquet, Whisk, and Swabbers. 1728 SWIFT *Intelligencer* No. 5 r 7 His Grace said, he had heard that the Clergy-Man used to play at Whisk and Swobbers; that as to playing now and then a sober Game at Whisk for Pastime, it might be pardoned, but he could not digest those wicked Swobbers. 1772 *Test Filial Duty* I. 64 Her thirty thousand pounds would more than discharge all the Knight's play debts, though he should never have a swabber in his hand again. 1812 *Francis Lett.* (1901) II. 670 Last night I had the honour to play at french crowns and swobbers with the following Ladies of quality. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xiv. The society of half a dozen of clowns to play at whisk and swabbers. 1880, 1890 [see **SWAB** *sb.* 2].

† **Swabberly**, a. *Obs. rare* 1. [f. **SWABBER** 1 + -LY.] Like a swabber or sailor of the lowest rank.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* To Rdr. (ad init.), A base swabberly lowsie sailer.

Swabbing, *vbl. sb.* [f. **SWAB** v. 1 + -ING 1.] The action of **SWAB** v. 1; cleaning with (or as with) a swab or mop; the use of a swab or swabs. Also *coner.* (see quot. 1891).

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiv. The washing, swabbing, squilgeeing, etc., etc. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.* xi. Sparrows... keep up such a swabbing and swabbing... round the water basins. 1876 BRISTOWE *Theory & Pract. Med.* (1878) 215 The larynx must be treated... by 'swabbing'. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.* Swabbing, that which is swept up by the swab, a mop used for cleaning the floors in woollen mills.

attrib. 1880 BARING-GOULD *Mehalah* vii. (1884) 93 She caught up a swabbing-mop.

Swabble (swob'b'l), *v. dial.* Also 5 swable. [f. **SWAB** v. 1 + -LE.]

Cf. LG. *swabben* to be agitated, to sway about, reel, make the sound of splashing water, WFr. *swabblen*, *swabblen* to draw backwards and forwards in water, to make the noise characteristic of this action; so G. *schwappeln* in similar senses; also Sw. *swabel* mop, *swabla* to mop.]

intr. a. To sway about. b. To make a noise like that of water moved about.

14... *Prompt. Parv.* 481/2 Swablynge, or swaggyng (A. swabhyng). 1848 EVANS *Leicester. Words, Swabble* v., to

22). *E. P. F.* IV. 214 Thy bones with a swaddle. 1667
ARINGTON *Nugz Ant.* (ed. Park 1804) II. 93 Hercules..
waded him thriftilly with a good cudgell. 1611 BEAUM. &

Fl. Knt. Burn. Pestle ii. iv, I know the place where he my loins did swaddle. 1649 DAVENANT *Love & Hon.* i. i. 360 We swaddled your duke home; he and the rest Of your bruised countrymen have wondrous need Of capons grease. 1664 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxvii. 131 A huge Sandal, with a Pitch fork in his hand, who us'd to... rib-roast, swaddle, and swindle them. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxviii. 11, I, with this piece of oak, did not make you such an example... that it should be a proverb to the end of time how John Christie swaddled his wife's fine leman!

† **Swaddleband.** *Obs.* Forms: a. 2 swadel-, 6 swathell-, swathle-, 6-7 swathel-. β. 5-6 swadel-, 6-yl-, swaddell-, swadle-, 7 swaddell- [f. SWADDLE + BAND sb.] = SWADDLING-BAND.

a. c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 49 He laf bewunden on fiteres and mid swadelbonde ibunden. 1552 HULOET, Swathell, or swathe band for a chyld, fasciae. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* vne Bande ou bandelette... a swathe hand.

β. 1530 PALSGR. 277/2 Swadylbande, bande, fassce. 1530 in *Ancient* xi. (1504) 179 An eggle... flyng gryping a child swadeled geules lined ermyns the swadebond gold. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* iv. 58 The first of these Muscles... goeth forward fleshy, broad, and thinnie like a swadle band. 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* iv. ii, Would you have me Transforme... My corselet to a cradle? or my belt To swaddlebands?

So † **Swaddle-belt**, † **bind**, † **binding**.

1567 Maldon, Essex, *Crt. Rolls* (Bundle 43, No. 24), vi. paria caligaurum, ii swadel byndes. 1592 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees) i. l. 211 One fine swaddell belt 14^d. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* ii. xiv. 99, I swaddled him in a scurvie swathel-binding.

† **Swaddle-bill.** *Obs. local American.* The shoveller duck.

1709 LAWSON *Voy. Carolina* 151 Swaddle-Bills are a sort of an ash-colour'd Duck, which have an extraordinary broad Bill, and are good Meat. 1785 PENNANT *Arctic* 11, 557.

Swaddled (swō'dl'd), *pph. a.* [f. SWADDLE v. + -ED.] Wrapped in swaddling-clothes.

1577 *tr. Bulinger's Decades* (1592) 149 The mothers dugge doth serve the childe, and still attendeth vpon the swathled babe. 1587 A. DAY *Daphnis & Chloe* (1890) xi The sheepe that whilome suckled the swatheled impe. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 352 They look like a swaddled Child, with its Arms at liberty. 1821 COSINE *Syntax*, *Wife* v, So careful did the Dame appear To guard from cold her swaddled dear. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* III. 59 The year is no longer a swaddled baby, it is shooting up into a tall stripling. 1921 *Petrie Rev. Civilt.* iii. 73 The brass of Anne Astley... with the swaddled twins in her arms.

Swaddler (swō'dl'ər). [f. SWADDLE v. + -ER.] For the commonly accepted explanation of this term see quot. 1747. The plausibility of this account is challenged, and another origin is suggested, in *N. & Q.* Ser. IV. I. (1868) 377/1. orig. A nickname for a Methodist, esp. a Methodist preacher, in Ireland; now, for Protestants in general.

1747 (10 Sept.) C. WESLEY *Jrnl.* (1849) I. 457 We dined with a gentleman, who explained our name to us. It seems we are beholden to Mr. Cennick for it, who abounds in such-like expressions as, 'I curse and blaspheme all the gods in heaven, but the babe that lay in the manger, the babe that lay in Mary's lap, the babe that lay in swaddling cloths', &c. Hence they nicknamed him, 'Swaddler, or Swaddling John'; and the word sticks to us all, not excepting the Clergy. 1772-2 *Ess. fr. Batchelor* (1773) II. 198 Those glorious days, when... regulators shall disarm troops, and swaddlers supersede [sic] the clergy. 1810 J. LAMBERT *Trav. Canada & U.S.* (1816) I. 346 Quakers, Shakers, Swaddlers, and Jumpers. 1825 COBBETT *Prot. Ref.* (1847) 105 How the swaddlers would cry out for another 'Reformation'! a 1834 in W. J. FITZPATRICK *Life Doyle* (1880) I. 370 Arrah I should yer tongue, ye canting Swaddler. 1869 CARO, CULLEN in *Times* 3 Sept. 8/3 Members may be of any religion—Catholics, Presbyterians, Anglicans, Socinians, Arians, Swaddlers. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 232 To cast ridicule on the 'swaddler' and the 'publican preacher'. 1907 *Catholic Weekly* 29 Nov. 3/3 No priest could enter, and the soupers and swaddlers had all the guidance... of children and teachers.

Swaddling (swō'dl'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. SWADDLE v. + -ING.]

1. The action of the vb. SWADDLE; wrapping in swaddling-clothes; swathing, bandaging.

13... a 1425 [see SWADDLING-BAND]. 1522 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 80/2 Al our swadylunge and tending with warme clothes. 1611 STAFFORD *Noble* 161, I would onelic wish, to have that one ceremony at my buriall, which I had at my birth; I mean, swaddling. a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without Money* v. i, Hourly troubled, with making broths, and dawbing your decays with swaddling, and with stitching up your ruines. 1826 W. P. DREWES *Phys. Treatm. Children* 64 The cruel practise of swaddling should be for ever laid aside.

2. *pl.* (rarely *sing.*) Swaddling-clothes; also, a bandage. Also *fig.*

1623 DRAUM. OF HAWTH. *Flowers of Stion* viii, There is hee poorelle swaddl'd, in Manger laid, To whom too narrow Swaddlers are our Sphaeres. c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* ii. lxix. (1892) 495 If you continue to wrap up our young acquaintance... in such warm choice swaddlings, it will quickly grow up to maturity. 1658 A. FOX *Warts' Surg.* ii. xxv. 155 In case the Fracture be next to the Knee from below, then use no swaddlings over the Knee. 1661 GLANVILLE *Van. Dogn.* 141 Our knowledge, though its Age write thousands, is still in its swaddlings. 1822 LANC. *Gloss.*, *Swaddling*, *Swathe-lins*, wrappers for children. S. LANC. 1899 CROCKETT *Black Douglas* (1903) 30 The head of Gilles de Sille wast still swathed in bandages, when, with an additional swaddling of disguise across his eyes [etc.]. 1905 F. YOUNG *Sands Pleasure* i. v, [A lighthouse] a baby yet, his stone sides hardly out of their swaddling of scaffold!

† 3. Beating, cudgelling. *Obs.*

1628 R. S. *Counter-Scuffle* cxxx, Behinde the doore he

stood to heare, For in he durst not come for feare Of swadling. 1659 TORRIANO, A swaddling, bastonamento.

† 4. [after SWADDLE] Methodism; hence, conduct supposed to be characteristic of Methodists.

1759 *Compl. Lett. Writer* iv. xxx. (1768) 217, I thought if her Sidling and Swaddling, and foolish unalterable Simper, did not provoke the Country Dances to begin, nothing could. 1772-2 *Ess. fr. Batchelor* (1773) I. 49 Swaddling and zeal the female troop enflame.

5. *attrib.* in swaddling-robe, a baby's long-clothes. See also SWADDLING-BAND, -CLOTHES, -CLOUTS.

1845 G. MURRAY *Isolafor* 42 To make the swaddling-robe a winding-sheet.

Swaddling, *pph. a.* [f. SWADDLER: see -ING.] Of a Methodist character or practice; Protestant; † canting.

1747 [see SWADDLER]. 1758 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 449 Swearing he would have none of their swaddling prayers. 1772-2 *Ess. fr. Batchelor* (1773) II. 126 Like the spiritual eye of a Swaddling preacher, uplifted to Heaven in a fervour of devotion. 1787 *Minor* 30 The other now resembled a swaddling female. 1838 BLACKW. *Mag.* May 610/2 You're nothing but a swaddling old sent or a saint. 1885 W. J. FITZPATRICK *T. N. Burke* I. 33 No swaddling minister could hold his ground five minutes before them.

Swaddling-band, usually *pl.* -bands. [See SWADDLING *vbl. sb.* and BAND *sb.*, BOND *sb.*] = next.

a. a 1425 [see β, quot. 13...]. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 300 Their king (as yet an infant in his swathing bands). β. 13... *Cursor M.* 1343 (Gött.) A new-born child, a bunden wid a swaddling band [a 1425 *Trin. MS.* swabelling bonde]. 1560 *Bible* (Genev.) Job xxxviii. 9 When I made the cloude as a covering thereof, and darkened as the swedeling bandes thereof. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* l. x. 65 As thou slepest in tender swaddling band. 1629 MILTON *Christ's Nativ.* 228 Our Babe to shew his Godhead true, Can in his swaddling bands controul the damned crew. 1717 *Prior Alma* II. 389 One People from their swaddling Bands Releases their Infants Feet and Hands. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Down. Med.* i. (1790) 11 Though many of them [sc. brute animals] are extremely delicate when they come into the world, yet we never find them grow crooked for want of swaddling bands.

b. *fig. and allusively.*

1602 *2d Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* i. i. (Arb.) 7 Then foule faced Vice was in his swaddling bands. 1663 PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xxix. (1687) 347 The Spirit of Man only should... continue a Child, and never be unloosed from its swaddling bands. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* iii. (1818) I. 69 Having laid aside its mask, and cast off its swaddling bands... it is now become a true representative or image of its species. 1837 J. CHANDLER *Hymns* 2 When from the swaddling bands of shade Sprang forth the world so fair. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* i. (1846) 14 The swaddling-bands of a mistaken kindness... only cramp its energies. 1875 E. WHITTE *Life in Christ* II. ix. (1878) 87 Darkness is necessarily the swaddling-band of mind awakening from nothingness.

Swaddling-clothes, *sb. pl.* [SWADDLING *vbl. sb.*] Clothes consisting of narrow lengths of bandage wrapped round a new-born infant's limbs to prevent free movement. Also *transf.* an infant's long-clothes. Now chiefly *fig. or allusively* in reference to the earliest period of the existence of a person or thing, when movement or action is restricted.

a. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* Le Bercean d'en enfant, les langes & petits drapeaux, a child's cradle, and swathing clothes. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* iii. 112 (Qo.), This Hotspr Mars in swathing cloaths, This infant warrior. 1612 R. CARPENTER *Soule's Sent.* 84 Some lie in their sinnes as children in their swathing cloaths.

β. 1535 COVERDALE *Luke* ii. 7 She brought forth hir first begotten sonne, & wrapped him in swaddling clothes, and layed him in a manger. 1599 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam. Love* 4b, Miracles served the Church in her swathing clothes. 1688 GREENE *Metamorph.* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 52 How did fortune frowne that thou wert not stilled in thy swaddling clothes? 1599 NASHE *Leiteu Stuffs* Ep. Ded., This Encomium of the king of fishes was predesinate to thee from thy swaddling clothes. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Theocritus' Trav.* I. 47 They take care that even their Sucking Children in Swaddling Cloaths do not defile themselves. 1712 ABBOTNOT *John Bull* II. iii, A child in swaddling clothes. 1796 H. HUNTER *tr. St. Pierre's Study Nat.* (1799) III. 442 He was for many ages in swaddling clothes, begirt by the Druids with the bands of superstition. 1849 JAMIES *Woodman* ii, I have never seen him since I was in swaddling-clothes. 1861 MAINE *Can. Law* (1874) 26 To understand how society would ever have escaped from its swaddling-clothes. 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* i. viii, A great child just out of swaddling-clothes. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 634 The efficacy of this treatment of snake-poisoning... seems then undoubted; but it is not yet in a position to put off the swaddling-clothes of the laboratory.

Swaddling-cloths, *sb. pl.* [See SWADDLING *vbl. sb.* and CLOUT sb.] = prec.

1530 PALSGR. 819/2 En mailloit, in their swaddling cloths. 1550 HARRINGTON *tr. Cicero's Bk. Friendship* (1562) 63b, That euen as wee came together with them in our swaddling cloths, so we might kepe them compaignie to the windyng sheete. 1592 GREENE *Repentance* Wks. (Grosart) XII. 166 I... was euen brought vp from my swaddling cloths in wickednes, my infancy was sin. 1602 CAREW *Cornewall* 72 b, When mine aduance party was yet scarcely borne, or lay in her swathing cloths. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. ii. § 103 A God-father, which (with Swaddling-cloths) they conceive belong to Infants alone. 1658 OSBORN *Q. Eliz.* Ep., Otherwise the most part of New Books... had still been buried in their Swaddling-cloths for want of Transcription. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* i. Author's Apol. 147 Truth, although in Swaddling-cloths... informs the Judgment.

Swaddy (swō'di), *sb. slang.* Also swaddie, swoddy; cf. SWATTY. [f. SWAD sb. + -y.] A soldier.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Swoddy* or *Swod-gill*, a soldier. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 176 In one of his journeys from Lewes, Tom picked up some swaddies. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Swaddie*, a discharged soldier. 1908 A. N. LVONS *Arthur's* II. vii. 165 Up comes a swaddy in a red cap... 'That's a policeman—military policeman. Don't you 'ave no larks with 'im.'

Swaddy, *a. rare*. [f. SWAD sb. + -y.] Bearing 'swads' or pods.

1611 COTGR., *Goussu*... coddie, hullie, huskie, swaddie. Swade, obs. or dial. f. SWADE v., SWATH *z.*

Swadeband, obs. form of SWATH-BAND.

|| **Swadeshi** (swadē'shī). *Indian.* [Bengali, lit. = own-country things, i.e. home industries.] The name of a movement in India, originating in Bengal, advocating the boycott of foreign goods. Hence **Swadeshism**.

1905 *Times* 26 Oct. 3/6 They prevent the students from participating in political questions... and furthering the Swadeshi movement. 1907 *Missionary Herald* Sept. 261/1 The political aspect of Swadeshism.

Swadge, obs. form of SWAGE v.

Swad-gill, **Swadkin**: see SWAD sb.

Swadler: see SWADDER.

Swae, obs. Sc. form of SO.

Swat, var. SWOTE *Obs.*, sweat.

† **Swafe**. *Obs.* Also 4-5 swayf(e, sweyf, swaffe, 8 swawe. [f. ON. *swæif* in **swæifa* SWAYVE, *swæif* tiller (cf. OHG. *swæib* swinging), related to *swif* in *swifa* = OE. *swifan* to SWIVE; the general notion being that of sweeping or swinging.]

1. A swinging stroke or blow; momentum. 13... E. E. *Altit*. P. B. 1268 Wyth be swayf of fe sworde jat swolwed hem alle. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 806 (Ashmole MS.) Alexander... swyngis out his swerde & his swayfe [Dubl. MS. swaffe] fetes. 14... *Chaucer's Troilus* II. 1383 (Harl. MS. 3943) Pe grete swayf [vrr. sweyght, swaigh, sway, swough] doþ it pan fal at ones.

2. A kind of sling or ballista; = SWEEP sb. 24. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xviii. (Roxb.) 127/2 He beareth Argent a Swafe, or swing stone, sable... These kinds may fitly be termed swafe slings. *Ibid.* 128/2 Some terme this a Slinge tree, but the best name is, a double swafe, or back swafe, to distiguish it from the swafe, or single swafe.

3. A pump-handle; = SWAFE 3, SWEEP sb. 23. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 297/1 The Bucket of the Pump, is the like Sucker fastened to an Iron rod, which is moved up and down by the help of the Sweep, or Swafe [1726 *Dict. Rust.* s. v. *Pump* Swave], or Handle.

† **Swaff** *l. Obs.* Variant of SWATH *l.* 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 72/2 A Swaffe, or Sithe Swaffe, as much as the Sithe cuts at one stroak of the Mower. [Also] the Sithe stroaks or marks, which are left in the Grass that the Sithe leaves growing.

Swaff 2. Local variant of SWAFF sb. 2; cf. SOIFE. 1846 GREENE *Sci. Gunnery* 141 'Swaff iron forging' is a profitable branch of forging carried on in Birmingham... It is a metal which is composed of iron and steel filings... and all other small scraps found in gun-makers' and other work-shops. These are... sold to the 'swaff-forger'.

Swafre, obs. form of SWAVER.

Swag (swæg), *sb.* Also 4, 6 swagge, 7-9 swagg. [In senses 1 and 2 perh. of Scandinavian origin; cf. with sense 2 Norw. dial. *swagg* big strong well-grown person. The other senses are mainly direct from SWAG v.]

† 1. A bulky bag. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 502 Pere was a wycthe, and made a hagge, A hely of lepyr, a grette swagge.

† 2. A big blustering fellow. *Obs.*

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 5 Will you not swaere as commonly you do, like a lewd swag? 1589 NASHE *Martins Mouths* diuide 42 Kaitiues, lewd swaggies, ambitious wretches. 1589 COOPER *Admon.* 62 Hee termeth him a Swag. What hee meaneth by that, I will not diuine: but as all the rest is lewde, so surely herein hee hath a lewde meaning. 1764 *Low Life* (ed. 3) 44 Munster-Cracks, Connaught-Peers, Ulster-Swags, Leinster-Fortune-Hunters, Welch-Gente Men.

3. A swaying or lurching movement; for spec. dial. uses see quot. 1825-80, 1876.

1660 INCELO *Bentlin. & Ur.* I. (1682) 10 In goes he to the Boat... and the suddenness of the swag, overturn'd the vessel upon the passengers. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 44 Couplings should be placed near the hearings, as there is there the least swag. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1830) 75 'Oh, yes, Sir,' said he, and with an emphasis and a swag of the head. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Swag*,... 2. Inclination from the perpendicular. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* x. 251 One would think a 'strong-minded' woman must necessarily have the figure of a horse-guard, the swag of a drayman, and the sensibility of a carcase-butcher. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Side-swing* or *Side-sway*, a declivity close to the road side, threatening a carriage with an overbalance. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 270 The canvas curtain had failed to resist the swag and the belling of the blast. 1903 KIRLING *5 Nations* 46, I looked at the swaying shoulders, at the paunch's swag and swing.

† 4. A pendulum. *Obs.*

So dial. *swagmet* (Whitby Gloss. 1876). 1686 MOLVSKUX *Sciothericum Telescop.* x. 45 The Pendulum or swagg is to be lengthened or shortned as is requisite.

5. A heavy fall or drop. *local.*

c 1700 KENNETH *MS. Lansd.* 1037 s. v., One that falls down wth some violence and noise is said to come down wth a swag. 1887 S. *Chesh. Gloss.* s. v., One comes down with a swag upon the spring of a bicycle, or upon a hay-stack, or boggy ground, &c. 1912 BLACKW. *Mag.* Dec. 805/2 They heard the sound they most desired, the heavy swag as, reassured, he dropped himself down again.

6. A wreath or festoon of flowers, foliage, or fruit fastened up at both ends and hanging down in the middle, used as an ornament; also of a natural festoon.

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1802) II. 48 A pair of handsome swags of flowers, painted on the pannels. 1813 *Gentl. Mag.* 228/2 Swags of fruit and flowers. 1846 *Art Union Jnl.* Jan. 36 A scroll of foliage.. flanked by living birds of a peculiar character (often used by Gibbons in his swags and trophies). 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 310/1 A deep frieze and cornice, from which depend a series of festoons and swags. 1906 *QUILLER-COUCH Sir J. Constantine* xiv. The creepers which festooned the rock here and there in swags as thick as the *Gauntlett's* hawser.

7. A sinking, subsidence; *concr.* a depression in the ground which collects water, esp. one caused by mining excavations. *local.*

1866 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVII. ii. 518 The wet 'swag' must be relieved by an additional, channel into the exit-drain. 1883 *GROSE Gloss. Coal-mining, Swags*, subsidence or weighting of the roof. 1887 *Pal Mall G.* 12 July 8/2 Two brothers.. were drowned while bathing in an old colliery swag at Bradley, near Wolverhampton. 1891 *Edin. Weekly Post* 28 July 8/3 The evidence showed that the deceased was bathing in a swag oo Saturday.

8. *Cant.* A shop. Cf. *swag-shop* (in 12 b). 1676 *COLES Dict.*, *Swag*, a shop. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulgar T.*

b. One who keeps a 'swag-shop'. *slang.* 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 349 One in Holborn, and the other at Black Tom's (himself formerly a street-seller, now 'a small swag').

9. A thief's plunder or booty; *gen.* a quantity of money or goods unlawfully acquired, gains dishonestly made. *slang.*

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., *The Swag* is a term used in speaking of any booty you have lately obtained.. except money. 1827 *SCOTT Let. to Croker* in Lockhart, I have been stealing from you, and.. I send you a sample of the swag. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* ix. 'It's all arranged about bringing off the swag, is it?' asked the Jew. 1852 *CALVERLEY Charades* vi. v. in *Verses & Transl.* (ed. 2) 95 While one hope lingers, the crackman's fingers drop not his hard-earned 'swag'. 1891 *Newcastle Daily Jnl.* 18 Mar. 5/3 This genial gentleman went off to America with the swag.

10. *Austral.* The bundle of personal belongings carried by a traveller in the bush, a tramp, or a miner. 1854 J. ROGERS *New Rush* I. 1 Their ample swags upon a cart are tied. 1881 *GRANT Bush Life Queensl.* I. v. 43 The quart-pots were now put on to boil, swags were opened and food produced. 1889 H. H. ROMILLY *Verandah* 43 *Guinea* 5 Every digger in former days carried to imagination a gigantic nugget in his swag.

11. A great quantity; a large draught (of liquor). *dial.* (Cf. *Sc. swack*.)

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., *A swag* of any thing signifies emphatically a great deal. 1825-80 *JAMIESON, Swag*, a large draught of any liquid. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 373/1 The term *Swag*, or *Swack*, or *Swag*, is.. a Scotch word, meaning a large collection, a 'lot'. 1863 *Tyneside Songs* 93 *Ac* 'wishin'.. For a swag o' good Newcastle yell.

12. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: *swag-like adn.*, after the fashion of a bushman's 'swag'; *swagmen*, (a) a man engaged in the 'swag-trade' or who keeps a 'swag-shop' (see b); (b) *Austral.* a man who travels with a 'swag'; also *swagsman* (see also quot. 1895).

1890 *Melbourne Argus* 2 Aug. 4/2 He strapped the whole lot together 'swag-like'. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 447/2 The 'swag-men' are often confounded with the 'lot-sellers'. 1883 *KEIGHTLEY Who are You?* 36 (Fortis) Then took a drink of tea.. Such as the swagmen to our goodly land have with some humour named the post-aud-rail. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 7 June 4/2 The regular swagman, carrying his ration bags, which will sometimes contain nearly 20 days' provision in flour and sugar and tea. 1879 J. B. STEPHENS *Drought & Doctrine* Wks. 309 (Farmer) 'A swagman'.. with our bottle at his lips. 1880 G. SUTHERLAND *Valley of Goldfields* 89 One of these prospecting swagsmen was journeying towards Maryborough. 1890 *BARRERE & LELAND Slang Dict.*, *Swagsman*.. an accomplice who takes charge of the plunder.

b. *slang.* Denoting the trade in certain classes of small, trifling, or trashy articles, those engaged in such trade, etc.

1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 333/2 The slaughterer sells by retail; the swag-shop keeper only by wholesale. *Ibid.* 355/1 Of these swag-barrowmen, there are not less than 150, *Ibid.* The tinwares of the swag-barrowmen are nutmeg-graters, bread-graters, beer-warmers, fish-shells, goblets, mugs, saws, all, extinguishers, candle-shades, money-boxes, children's plates, and rattles. *Ibid.* 373/1 The Haberdashery Swag-Shops. By this name the street-sellers have long distinguished the warehouses, or rather shops, where they purchase their goods. *Ibid.* 447/2 The 'penny apiece' or 'swag' trade. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 25 July 6/5 Another showman described himself as 'the cheapest man for all kinds of swag watches, all goes'.

† *Swag*, a. *Obs. rare.* [*attrib.* use of *SWAG sb.* 2.] ? Big and bloating.

c 1680 *Trag. Barnabas* Act. vii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* (1883) II. 242 Hanson swag fellows Adn. fit for fowle play.

Swag (*swæg*), v. Now chiefly *dial.* Also 6 swagge, 8-9 swagge. [The existence of this verb is perh. attested for the 15th cent. in *swaggyn* (s.v. *SWAGGING vbl. sb. note*), and in *SWAGE v.* Its immediate source is uncertain, but it is prob. Scandinavian: cf. *Norw. dial. swagga* and *swaga* to sway (see *SWAY v.* etym.).

The English word might correspond to a Scandinavian form of either type (with *-ge-* or *-g-*), according to dialect; cf., on the one hand, *NAG v.* (*Norw.*, *Sw. nagga*), *SAG v.* (*Norw. dial. sagga*), *WAG v.* (*MSw. waggan*); on the other, *DRAG v.* (*ON. draga*), *FLAG sb.* (*ICel. flaga*, *ON. flaga*), *SNAG* (*Norw. dial. snaga*, *snage*); also *Sc. swagu* = undulating or swinging motion, and *FLAW sb.* (*ON. flaga*).

1. *intr.* To move unsteadily or heavily from side to side or up and down; to sway without control.

a. of a pendulous part of the body, or of the whole person.

spec. in Horsemanship: see quot. 1850.

1520 *PALSGR.* 144/1, 1 swagge, as a fatte persons belly swaggeth as he goth, *je assuage*. 1598 R. HAYDOCKE *tr. Lomazzo* II. 13 Mooming their limmes moderately, and not permitting them to swag, hang, turne aside and be dilated. 1641 W. HOOKER *New Eng. Trees* 11 Here ride some dead men swagging in their deep saddles. a 1712 W. KING *Acc. Horae's Behaviour* Wks. 1776 111. 36 Bless me, Sir, how many craggs You've drunk of potent ale! No wonder if the belly swagges. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 683 He.. swags forward with the gait neither of Christho, Pagan, nor man. 1851 H. HIEOVER (C. Brindley) *Pract. Horsemanship* 12 'The idea that tall men are apt to, what is technically termed, 'swag' on the horse. 1859 *THACKERAY Virgin* ix. The stout chief.. sat swagging from one side to the other of the carriage.

b. of a structure or something erected or set in position, a boat, or the like. (Also *occas.* of a rigid body, to get out of line.)

1611 CORER, *Bacceler*.. to tottan, swag, swing, lift, or heave often vnipl and downe. 1535 T. JAMES *Voy.* 79 Which made her (sc. a ship) swag and wallow in her Docke. 1641 BROWNE *Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 111. 393 These pounds are (as I feel them swag) Light at my heart, tho' heavy to the bag. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* 51 Establish their weak stalks, by sifting some more earth about them; especially the Pines, which being more top-heavy are more apt to swag. a 1722 *LISLE Husb.* (1757) 193 Hay will often swag and pitch to the reef after morn. 1784 *tr. Beckford's Vathek* 77 These vigilant guards, having remarked certain cages of the ladies swagging somewhat awry. 1793 *WASHINGTON Lett. Writ.* 1851 XII. 379 The advantage of this latch is, that let the gate swag as it may, it always catches. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II. 519/2 The threads being.. unable to bear close packing on the bobbin, would swag out by the whirling of the fly. 1822 J. J. HENRY *Camp. agt. Quebec* 38 Though we attempted to steady it, the boat swagged. 1833 *LONDON Architect.* 839 If hurried, the walls will surely be crimped; that is, they will swag, or swerve from the perpendicular. 1857 D. G. MITCHELL *Rural Stud.* 85 The posts are firm and cannot swag.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* To sway; † to vacillate.

1608 *MIDDLETON Mad World* II. i. I'll poise her words 'i' th' balance of suspect: If she but swag, she's gone. 1649 OWEN *Stedfastness of Promises* (1650) 14 The Promise, that draws the Soul upward, and the weight of its unbelief, that sinks it downward.. the poor Creatures swags between both. 1705 J. DUNTON *Life & Errors* 430 If Prerogative swags too far on the one side, to step over to Property. 1852 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gk.* xiii. xiii. (1872) V. 30 The Austrian left wing, stormed in upon in this manner, swags and sways. 1887 G. HOOPER *Camp. Sedan* 128 The front of battle swagged to and fro.

2. To sink down; to hang loosely or heavily; to sag. Also with *down*.

1621 *tr. Drexelius' Angel-Guardian's Clock* 270 His jawes begant to dree.. his armes to swagg. a 1661 *Fletcher Worthies*, *London* (1662) II. 199 A Swaggerer, so called, because endeavouring to make that side to swag or weigh down, whereon heing atched. 1713 *WAROER True Amazons* 111 Or else such a Weight will make it swag. 1731 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 31 As the Line swagged down much below the Silk Lines that supported it. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Swagge*, to sink down by its own weight; to move heavily or bend. 1876 *BLACKMORE Cripps* xxvi. A timber-draw.. with a great trunk swinging and swagging on the road. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'It swagg'd w' wet', was depressed with moisture; said of a plant. 1883 M. P. BALE *Saw-Mills* 337 *Swag*, a term applied to driving belts when they are too long or run too loosely.

transf. 1769 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 154/1 Many dreadful clouds.. had been swagging about. 1790 *BLAKE Marr. Heaven & Hell Arg.*, Hungry clouds swag on the deep.

3. *trans.* To cause to sway uncertainly; to rock about; also, to cause to sink or sag.

c 1530 *Judith. Urines* I. iii. 5b. Neither that it be not swaggend nor home to place to place. For shakyn and bostyous ordynge may cause vryne to be trubbled. 1693 *EVELYN De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* Dict. s.v. *Truss*, To Truss up.. a Branch of a Wall-Tree.. that the Fruit may not.. disfigure the Tree by Swagging it down with its weight. 1768 *SEWER Eng. Dyn. Dict.* Dict. s.v. *Truss*, This weight will swag it down. 1777 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 215/2 He swagged the boat, and in a few minutes filled it and sunk it. 1802 *MARIA EDGEWORTH Rosanna* I. The couplings and pulleys of the roof.. swagged down by the weight of the batch.

4. [*SWAG sb.* 10.] a. *intr.* To swag: to carry one's 'swag' or bundle of effects. b. *trans.* To pack up (one's effects) in a 'swag'.

1861 T. M'CONNIE *Australian Sk.* 5 The solitary pedestrian, with the whole of his supplies, consisting of a blanket and other necessary articles, strapped across his shoulders—this load is called the 'swag', and the mode of travelling, 'swagging it'. 1887 W. W. GRAHAM *Climbing the Himalayas* III. in *From Equator to Pole* 101 We accordingly swagged up our things.

Swagait, -gat (is, *Sc. var.* *SOGATE*, -GATES.

Swag belly, *swag-belly*. [*f.* *SWAG v.* 4 *BELLY sb.*]

1. (as two words) A pendulous abdomen. [1604: implied to *SWAG-BELLIED*.] 1632 *SHERWOOD*, A swag bellie, *ventre à poulaine*. a 1666 *USHER Ann.* VI. (1668) 485 He was of an hardi look, short stature, swag belly. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humphry Cl.* 17 May, Great overgrown dig-

nitaries.. dragging along great swag bellies. 1820 W. TOOKER *tr. Lucian* I. 469 A multitude of wealthy usurers, all pale with swag-bellies. 1909 *Chambers's Jnl.* Aug. 541/2 He is rather a decent Christian, with a swag belly and a jolly face.

b. *Path.* = *PHYSCONY*.

1857 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.*

2. (with hyphen or as one word) A person having a pendulous abdomen.

1611 CORER, *Lifrelofre*, a buffiesnuffe, swag-bellie, puffebag. 1694 *MOTTEUX Kadetis v. Pantagr. Progn.* v. 239 So many Swag-bellies and Puff-bags. 1712 — 2nd Pt. *Quix.* xliii. (1749) IV. 64 Confound thee.. for an eternal proverb-voiding swag-belly. 1881 *Leic. Gloss.*, *Swag-belly*, i.e. *Stodge-guts*.

Hence *Swag-bellied a.*, having a 'swag belly' or pendulous paunch.

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* II. iii. 80 Your Dane, your Germaine, and your swag-belly'd Hollander. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Rand.* ix. (1804) 46 This swag-bellied doctor. 1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gk.* x. i. (1872) II. 208 Swag-bellied, short of wind. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Irish Navy* 49 A grimy, swag-bellied drudge of a steam collier.

transf. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1845) 334 He saw a swag-bellied cloud rolling over the mountains.

So † *Swag-buttocked a.*, having large swaying buttocks; † *Swag-paunch* = *SWAG BELLY*.

a 1622 *BROME Damselle* v. i. Dat is de grose English douch, fer de 'swag-buttock'd' wife of de Pesant. 1611 CORER, *Ventre à la poulaine*, a gulch, big-bellie, gorbelle, 'swag-paouch, hundle of guts.

† *Swage*, sb. 1. [*f.* *SWAGE v.* 1 Cf. *ASSUAGE sb.*]

1. Alleviation, relief.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24350 (Edin.) Pat swim was of mi soruing swage [*Colt. swage*].

2. *concr.* The excrement of the otter. *local.* (Cf. *SWAGING vbl. sb.* 3.)

1834 *MELDOWN Angler in Wales* II. 217 Curiosity led me to look if any fresh swages of the donghie (Welsh *dunghie*) were visible. 1893-4 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Swage*, *Spraints*, excrement of the otter.

Swage (*swædʒ*), sb. 2. [*a.* OF. *souage*, -aige, later and mod. *F. suage*. See also *SWEDGE*.]

1. An ornamental grooving, moulding, border, or mount on a candlestick, basin, or other vessel.

1374 *Acc. John de Sleaford* (Acc. Exch. K. R. 397/10) m. 2 (Publ. Rec. Off.) Pro duobus paribus legherney's plauituz cum swages de laton' deauratis. 1399 (May 29) *Chancery Warrants* Ser. I. File 601. No. 1891, [Six white silver salicellars, gilt on the swages. 1513 in *Archaeologia* LVI. 333 A basin of sylver all playo the swages gilt. *Ibid.* 335 A little candlesticke of sylver, swages gilt wth a nose. 1517 *Ibid.* LXI. 86, ij newe chalices with vernacles in the patene the swages of the patens overgilt. 1539 in W. HERBERT *Hist.* 12 *Gk. Litery Comp. Lond.* (1856) II. 196 The said Robt' deceyfully dyd sette swags for fey to the same peys [of silver]. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xiv (Roxb.) 4/1 The fillet or swage, is that ring or edge which is on the outside y^e brime [of a dish]. 1739 *Act 12 Geo. II* c. 26 § 6 Aoy Sorts of Tippings or Swages on Stone or Ivory Cases.

b. A circular or semicircular depression or groove, as on an anvil (cf. *swage-anvil* in 2 b *attrib.*). 1680 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* xi. 196 The Point cuts a fine Hollow Circle or Swage to the Flat of the Board. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 308/2 In the face of this kiode of Anvil are smale halfe round oicks, which are termed Swages.

2. † a. = *GAUGE sb.* 11. *Obs.*

1688 *HOLME Armoury* III. 366/2 A.. Joyners Gage (of some termed a Swage).

b. A tool for bending cold metal (or moulding potter's clay) to the required shape; also, a die or stamp for shaping metal on an anvil, in a press, etc.

1812 P. NICHOLSON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Smithing* 353 *Swages*, all instruments used to give the form or contour of any moulding, &c. used in the same manners as the rounding tool. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. ix. 147 The sides of the metal are then heat up with swages in the usual way, so as to bring the two edges as close together as possible. 1832 *HABBAGE Econ. Manuf.* xi. 69 The smith.. has small blocks of steel into which are sunk cavities of various shapes; these are called swages, and are generally in pairs. Thus if he wauts a round bolt, terminating in a cylindrical head of larger diameter, he uses a corresponding swaging-tool. 1834-6 *Encycl. Metrop.* VIII. 454/1 (*Poltery*) With.. finger and thumb, or with his fingers only, he gives the first rude form to the vessel, and by a swage, rib, or other utensil, smooths the inside. 1859 *Use Dict. Arts* 379 In order to make the bolster of a given size, it is introduced into a die, and the swage placed upon it. 1883 *CRANE Smithy & Forge* 30 Swages, consist of tools having certain definite shapes, so that the hot iron, being placed in or below them, takes their shape when struck.

attrib. 1843 *HOLTZAPFFEL Turning* I. 225 A swage-tool five feet long worked by machinery. *Ibid.* 231 The holes in the swage block.. are used after the manner of heading tools for large objects. *Ibid.* 427 The metal may be gradually reduced by one pair of swage-bits. 1854 *MISS BAKER Northampton. Gloss.*, *Swage*, to work iron in a groove, or into any particular form. The anvil employed for this purpose is called a swage-anvil. 1869 *RANKINE Machine & Hand-tools* Pl. P. 9, The swage-hammer.

Swage (*swædʒ*), v. 1. *Obs. exc. arch. or dial.* Also 3-6 swage, 4 swagge, 6 swadage, *Sc. swaige*. [*a.* AF. *suagier* (der. *swagier*), OF. *souaigier*, = Pr. *suaujar*, *suauçar* = pop. L. *suaviare*, parallel form to 'assuaviare', whence OF. *assuagier* to ASSUAGE, of which *swage* is partly an aphetic derivative.] = ASSUAGE. a. *trans.* To appease, mitigate, pacify, relieve, reduce, abate.

(a) emotion, violent action, troubled thoughts, cares, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1:266 He swaged him wit wordes beind. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4570 Whan sire

Cesar. Had pesed & swaged all perire. *a 1450 Knt. de la Tour ix*, Fastinge is an abstinence of vertu, right couenable to swage the yre of God. *c 1450 Guy Warw. (Cambr. MS.)* 5266 Tyll pey be swaged. And chastysed thorow her owrage. 1508 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps. vi. Wks.* (1876) 4 The woodnesse of the foresayd wycked spyrite sholde be mytygate and swaged. 1562 PILKINGTON *Expos. Aabyas Pref. 13* To abate their pride, & swage their malice. 1638-56 COWLEY *Davidides iii.* 353 Thus cheard he Saul, thus did his fury swage. 1667 MILTON *P. L. i.* 556 Nor wanting power to mitigate and swage With solemn tonches, troubl'd thoughts. 1671 — *Samson* 184 Apt words have power to swage The tumors of a troubl'd mind.

(b) bodily injury or pain, swelling, etc.

1305 *Pilate 175 in E. E. P.* (1862) 116 His hurte was al swaged. 1398 *Revisa Barth. De P. R. v.* xxxiii. (Bodl. MS.), A marie of faines. .to swage be coldnes of bones of be breeste plate. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 165 Jeue him metis & drynkis pat mowe swage be cowe. *c 1480 HENRYSON Sum Practicis of Melecyne* 33 With be snowt of ane selch, ane swelling to swage. 1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos. (Palf.)* 163 All doulthfull diseases to swage and to cure. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis iii.* (Arb.) 91 With roots of ecche herh I swadgde my great hunger. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 32 It swageth the pains and stitches of the breast. 1832 *Lancet. Gloss.,* *Swage, swage*. .to remove a swelling by fomentation.

(c) storm, wind, heat, or other physical force. Also in fig. context (cf. a).

1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter lxxxviii.* 10 [lxxxix. g] Pou ert lord til be myght of be see: be styringe. .of be stremys of i boe swagis. 1408 *tr. Vegetius' De Re Milit.* (MS. Digby 233 ff. 225 v.) be hete of be sonne smotheth and swageth be scharpe blastes of be wyndes. *c 1450 tr. De Imitatione iii.* xxxix. 110 Pou. swagist be meyniges of his flodes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis i.* iii. 24 Thus said he, and with that word hastily The swellaand seis he swagit. 1549-62 SPERHOLM & H. P. li. 8 And that my strength may now amend, which thou hast swagde for my trespass. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis iii.* (Arb.) 47 The weyns with bloodshed were swagd. *a 1600 MONTGOMERIE Mite. P.* xxxi. 43 (Lairng MS.) Thy angell withe fame abod be fyre to swage. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* iii. 18 Quench, quench my flames, and swage these scorching fires. 1849 *Faber Hymn 'Sweetness in Prayer'* i, What shall I do for thee, poor heart! Thy throbbing heat to swage?

† (d) To digest. *Obs.*

1768 *Ross Helenore i.* 52 Her stamack had nae maughts sick meat to swage.

b. *intr.* To be appeased, relieved, or reduced; to decrease, abate.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6576 Til he were wayrsched of his syknesse, Or his penaunce y-swaged lesse. 1375 *Cursor M.* 2430 (Fairf.) Quen pat ayswage began to squage. *c 1412 Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 4203 (Roth.) 151 They felt his expences swage, And were to hym vnkynde. *a 1445 tr. Arden's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 100 pe pacient was deluyered of akyng and be arme biganne for to swage. 1525 LO. BERNERS *Froiss. II.* i. 3 Than swaged the loue hitwene him and Sir Barnab. 1545 RAYNALDE *Lyrrh Mankynde ii.* vii. (1634) 137 If one of the hestes swage which before was in good liking, the other remaining sound and safe. *a 1548 HALL Chron., Rich. III.* 36 Lest the dukes courage should swage, or hys mynd should agayne alter. 1602 K. CAREW *Cornwall 1606* h, Where salt and fresh the poole renues As Spring and growth encrease or swage. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum. i.* i. in Bullen O. P. IV, That mooving marsh element that swels and swages as it please the Moone. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* vi. ii. (1852) 256 The brains left in the child's head would swell and swage, according to the tides.

† (b) To swage of: to mitigate, abate. *Obs.*

1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 371 Bidde them swage of þer sweyng.

† *Swage, v. 2* *Obs.* [Of obscure origin; if the root-meaning is 'swing', it is perh. an early form of SWAG v.]

1. *intr.* To direct a blow, swing.

1400 *Destr. Troy* 7430 Þe sun of Theseus. .choppit to Ector: With a swyng of his sword swagit on þe priose.

2. *trans.* To discharge (a gun or ballista).

1420 *LYNG. Assembly of Gods* 1038 He gan swage gonoes as he had be woode. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 219 Gnnare, or be bat swagythe a gunne, *petrarius, mangonalis.* *Swage* (swædʒ), *v. 3* [f. SWAGE sb. 2 Cf. SWEDGE v.] *trans.* To shape or bend by means of a swage. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal i.* ix. 141 The article being thus hammered, is next pared with shears to the shape required, after which it is swaged or turned up at the edges. 1834, 1854 [see SWAGE sb. 2 b]. 1838 F. W. SIMMS *Publ. Wks. Gl. Brit.* 48 The bolt to be swaged and made truly cylindrical. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 266 A ring. .found at Fransham, has the hoop swaged or twisted. 1904 *Times* 20 Aug. 7/6 The sectional poles shall be. .swaged together when hot so as to make a perfect joint.

† *Swaged, ppl. a.* 1 *Obs.* [f. SWAGE v. 1 + -ED 1.] Reduced, restrained.

1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* Pref. (1618) 13 They can put no difference between a swelling and swaged speech, between an honest homely stile, and that which is pricked and pranked vp.

Swaged (swædʒd), *ppl. a. 2* [f. SWAGE sb. 2 and v. 3 + -ED.]

† 1. Having a swage or ornamental groove, moulding, etc. *Obs.*

1487 *Surrey Archaeol. Coll.* III. 164, I bequeathe to said Elizabeth my daughter. .ii goblets of silver swaged. 1490 *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 292, 3 bollyd pees swaged. 1535 *in Strype Mem. Cranmer* (1694) App. vii. 27 Three standing Cups; one plain, and the other two swaged with their Covers of silver and gilt. *a 1548 HALL Chron., Hen. VIII.* 157 At the nether ende were two broad arches vpon three antike pillars all of gold, burnished swaged and grauen full of Gargills and Serpentes.

2. Shaped with a swage.

1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnrl.* v. 226/2 If we only take

the trouble to anneal such a swaged axle after it has received the most severe compression. 1859 F. S. COOPER *Ironworkers' Catal.* 169 Candlesticks, Plain Round. .Swaged. .Plain Oblong. 1894 *Times* 16 Aug. 6/3 Hammered moulds or swaged steel.

† *Swagement. Obs. rare.* [f. SWAGE sb. 2 + -MENT.] The flinting of a column.

1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* 241 A playted pyller gathereth dust in the swagementis (in strigilis).

† *Swager. Obs. rare.* [f. SWAGE v. 1 + -ER 1.] = ASSUAGER.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 29 This. .plaster is a. .good swager of pains.

Swagged (swægd), *ppl. a.* [f. SWAG v. 4 + -ED 1.] Sagged, sunken.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy II.* 83 Cracked walls, swagged floors, bulged fronts, sinking roofs, leaking gutters. 1878 *Cumbd. Gloss.,* *Swag't*, bent downwards in the centre.

Swagger (swæɡə), *sb. 1* [f. SWAGGER v.]

1. The action of swaggering; external conduct or personal behavior marked by an air of superiority or defiant or insolent disregard of others.

1725 *SWIFT New Song on Wood's Halfpence* viii, The butcher is stout, and he values no swagger. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* iv. v. 3 She could put on as brazen-faced a swagger as the most impudent dog in town. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 26 After much swagger, he asked the constable if he knew who he was? 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playger. Eur.* (1894) v. 127 Tall, spare. .with a jovial laugh and a not ungraceful swagger. 1877 Mrs. FORRESTER *Mignon* i. 21 A man who has outgrown the swagger and affectations of boyhood, and settled down into a. .respectable member of society. 1885 *RIDER HAGGARD K. Solomon's Mines* v, He was an impudent fellow, and. .his swagger was outrageous.

b. *trans.* Applied to a mental or intellectual attitude marked by the same characteristics.

1819 *KEATS Otho i.* i, No military swagger of my mind, Can smother from myself the wrong I've done him. 1840 *De QUINCY Rhet. Wks.* 1839 XI. 33 As to Chrysostom and Basil, with less of pomp and swagger than Gregory, they have not at all more of rhetorical burish and compression. 1869 *LD. COLERIDGE in E. H. Coleridge Life & Corr.* (1904) II. vi. 165 The mingled swagger and cowardice of the whole transaction. 1908 *Athenæum* 5 Dec. 727/1 He respects the public, contempt for whom is at the root of most artistic display and swagger.

2. Short for *swagger-cane*: see SWAGGER. *mod. colloq.*

Swagger (swæɡə), *sb. 2* [f. SWAG v. or sb. 4 + -ER 1.]

I. 1. One who causes a thing to 'swag' or sway. 1653 *URQUIART tr. Rabelais* i. ii. 17 The swagger who th' alarm bell holds out [orig. *Le brimbaleur qui tient le coquemart*].

II. 2. *Austral.* One who carries a swag; a swagman.

1855 *Melbourne Argus* 19 Jan. 6/1 We have observed a great influx of swaggers lately—almost seemingly bound for Smith's Creek. 1904 *LADY BROOME Colonial Mem.* 33, I wonder if 'swaggers' have been improved off the face of the country districts of New Zealand? Tramps one would perhaps have called them in England, and yet they were hardly tramps so much as men of a roving disposition, who wandered about asking for work, and they really could and did work if wanted.

Swagger (swæɡə), *a. colloq. or slang.* [f. next.] Showily or ostentatiously equipped, etc.; smart or fashionable in style, manner, appearance, or behaviour; 'swell'.

1879 *Cambridge Rev.* 26 Nov. 103/2 Is it because the college can't afford to have them [sc. railing-] painted? Or are they having some swagger new ones made? 1884 *All Yr. Round* 18 Oct. 34/2 She becomes, according to the ideas of her class, quite a 'swagger' personage. 1888 *Echoes fr. Oxford Mag.* (1890) 111 Though Bishops and Dons boss the show, And you think that it's awfully swagger. 1890 F. W. ROBINSON *Very Strange Family* 172 Keeping you company in your swagger chambers. 1896 *MARIE CORELLI Mighty Atom* ii, Sir Charles was a notable figure in 'swagger' society.

Swagger (swæɡə), *v.* [app. f. SWAG v. 4 + -ER 5. Cf. the following:—

1598 *CHAPMAN Achilles Shield* To the Understander B2, Swaggering is a new word amongst them, and round headed custome gives it privilege with much imitation, being created as it were by a natural *Protopopæia* without etimologie or deriation.]

1. *intr.* To behave with an air of snperiority, in a blustering, insolent, or defiant manner; now esp. to walk or carry oneself as if among inferiors, with an obtrusively superior or insolent air.

1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* iii. i. 79 What hempen home-spuns haue we swaggering here, So neere the Cradle of the Faerie Queene? 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 6 The cause that now they swagger, and are masterlesse abroad, is because they were neuer well mastered at home. *a 1648 Br. Moun. TACU Acts & Mon.* (1642) 233 Atonius. .sent away P. Venidius thither to command in chiefe, whilst himselfe swaggered and revelled (drunken beast as hee was) at Athens. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* ii. iii, [He] became so insolent. .that he would always affect to swagger and look big as hee passed by me. 1765 *GOLDSM. Est. 2*, The hnnerts who swagger in the streets of London. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* i. 65 He took complete possession of the house, swaggering all over it. 1853 R. S. SUTHERS *Spence's Sp. Tour* xxii, 173 [He] swaggered about like an aide-de-camp at a review. 1891 E. GOSSE *Gossip in Library* xii. 150 We may think of him as swaggering in scarlet regimentals.

With it. 1612 *ROWLANDS Knaue of Harts* (Hunter. Cl.) 5 To take a purse, or make a Fray, 'Tis we that swagger it away. *a 1656 CAYL. Rem.* (1658) To Rdr., Alcibiades could swagger it at Athens. *a 1661 HOLBYRN Jurenat* (1673) 231

They should. .swagger it out bravely in their trappings and chains of gold.

transf. 1613 *JACKSON Creed* ii. xvi. § 7 To see a grande demure Schoole Diuine. .swaggering it in the metaphorical cut. 1678 *CUOWORTH Intell. Syst.* 61 It was Atheism openly Swaggering, under the glorious Appearance of Wisdom and Philosophy. 1827 *SCOTT Chron. Canongate* v, A sort of pageant, where trite and obvious maxims are made to swagger in lofty and mystic language.

b. *spec.* To talk blusteringly; to hector; † hence, to quarrel or squabble with; also, to grumble. Now only (directly *transf.* from prec. sense), to talk boastfully or braggingly.

1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 107 Hee will not swagger with a Barbarie Henne, if her feathers turne backe in any shew of resistance. 1599 — *Hen. V.* vii. 131 A Rascall that swagger'd with me last night. 1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* 31 Wise men in Greece in the meane while [were trivial] to swagger so aboute a whore [sc. Helen]. 1601 ? *MARSTON Pasquil & Kath.* (1878) iii. 4 Hee dings the pots about, cracks the glasses, swaggers with his owne shadow. 1611 *CORVAT Crudities* 236 Some of them heganne very insolently to swagger with me, because I durst reprehend their religion. 1644 *TREVOR in T. Carte Ormond* (1735) III. 267 Sir George Radcliffe and Bathe are very violent, which makes the Irish swagger very severely. 1650 H. MORE *Observ. in Enthus. Tri.*, etc. (1656) 127 You swagger and take on. .as if. .you were of the same fraternity with the highest Theomagicians in the World. 1664 [J. SCUDAMORE] *Homer à la Mode* 1 One Capitaine at another swaggers. 1665 *GLANVILLE Serpis* Ser. Address p. iv, The disputes of Men that love to swagger for Opinions. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* tit. iii. 313 the Captains swagger'd [orig. *brontolavano* = grumbled], that they were not obey'd by their Souldiers. 1736 *SHERIDAN Let. to Swift* 31 July, You may thioik I swagger, but as I hope to he saved it is true. 1854 J. HANNAY *Sat. & Satirists* i. 28 The fellow swaggers and chuckles over every item of his own feast to the men he is entertaining. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playger. Eur.* (1894) xiii. 309, I will not say that no mountaineer ever swaggers. 1889 *The County* viii. 1. 114 It pays him to have pretty girls about the house and to swagger about his goodness to them.

c. *trans.* To influence, force, or constrain by blustering or hectoring language; to bring into or out of a state by blustering talk.

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* iv. vi. 240 And 'chud ha' hfn swaggered out of my life. 1605 — *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 135 Will he swagger himselfe out on's owne eyes? 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* viii. ix. 655 The Indian lagges himselfe out of humane lineaments the other swaggers himselfe further out of all euill and Christian ornaments. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* v. § 30 These quick Answers from the King. .made it evident to them that he would be no more Swaggered into concessions. 1728 *SWIFT Acc. Cr. & Emp. Japan* p. 12 He would wagge the holdest men into a dread of his power.

2. *intr.* To sway, lurch; † to stagger. 1724 *RAMSAY Vision* xix, Staggitrand, and swaggitrand, They stoyter hame to sleip. 1825-26 *JAMIESON, To Swagger*, to stagger, to feel as if intoxicated, *Morny.* 1845 *BAILEY Festus* (ed. 2) 239 The large o'erloaded wealthy-looking wains Quietly swaggering home through leafy lanes.

b. *causatively.* 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 60, I asked a girl. .whether her tray was heavy to carry. 'After eight hours at it,' she answered, 'it swaggers me, like drink.'

Swagger, the verb SWAGGER used in comb.; *swagger-cane*, -stick, an officer's cane or stick; the short cane or stick carried by soldiers when walking out; so *swagger-dress. colloq.*

1887 *Times* 11 Apr. 11/5 Their clothes fit them well; they generally carry themselves well; many have swagger-sticks. 1889 *Junior Army & Navy Stores Price List* 66 h, Swagger or Parade Canes. 1890 *KUPING Soldiers Three* (1891) 24 An' then I meks him [sc. a dog] joomp over my swagger-cane. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Mar. 4/1 The 'swagger', or walking-out, dress of the soldier.

Swaggerer (swæɡərə), [f. SWAGGER v. 4 + -ER 1.] One who swaggers; † a quarreller.

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 292 Your Cavaliers and swaggerers bout the towne That domineer in Taverns, swear and stare. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 81 Shut the doore, there comes no Swaggers here. 1649 *MILTON Eikon.* iii. Wks. 1851 III. 255 All the passages. .he beset with Swords and Pistols cockt and menad' in the hands of about three hundred Swaggers and Ruffians. 1779 *JOHNSON L. P., Butler Wks.* II. 186 Hudibras. .the hero. .compounded of swaggerer and pedant. 1821 *DICERNS Barn. Rudge* x, None of your audacious young swaggerers, who would even penetrate into the bar. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 641 Some swaggerers, who had. .run from the breastwork at Oldbridge without drawing a trigger, now swore that they would lay the town in ashes.

Swaggering (swæɡərin), *vbli. sb.* [f. SWAGGER v. 4 + -ING 1.] The action of the verb SWAGGER; the behaviour of a swaggerer; † quarrelling.

a 1596 Sir T. More (Maloe Soc.) 865 You think. .with your swaggering, you can bear 't away. 1611 *MINDLTON & DEKKER Roaring Girl* D's Wks. 1873 III. 170 They keepe a wilde swaggering in coaches now a daies. 1624 *CART. J. SMITH Virginia* vi. 223 Much swaggering wee had with them. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Upwear Wks.* 1730 I. 72 There is. .such swaggering and bonning. .that. .I expected every minute it would come to downright kick and cuff between 'em. *a 1715 BURNER Own Time* iii. (1724) I. 501 (an. 1681) In their cups the old valour and the swaggerings of the Cavaliers seemed to be revived. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 177 Such is the kind of swaggering and rodomontade in which the 'red men' are apt to indulge in their vainglorious moments.

Swag'gering, ppl. a. [f. SWAGGER v. 4 + -ING 2.] That swaggers.

1. Having a blustering or insolent air of superiority; characteristic of a swaggerer.

1596 *NASHE Saffron-Walden Wks.* (Grosart) III. 145 They

were two well humbasted swaggering fat bellies. 1597 SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV. ii. iv. 76 Hang him, swaggering Rascal, let him not come hither. 1600 BRETON *Parquill's Poesies* Cap. lxxiv. Kce that puts fifteen ellies into a Ruffe And seauenteene yards into a swagging slappe. 1612 BEAUM. & FL. *Cupid's Revenge* II. i. He... looks the swaggeringst, and has such glorious cloaths. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 38 The high tossing and swaggering preaching; either mountingly eloquent or profoundly learned. 1727 SWIFT *To Yng. Lady Wks.* 1841 II. 303/1 A tribe of bold, swaggering, rattling ladies. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 426 They made a sort of swaggering declaration, something, I rather think, above legislative competence. 1826 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1825) II. 105 Great swaggering inns. 1828 LYTTON *Pelham* III. xx. Thornton entered with his usual easy and swaggering air of effrontery. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xxxii. The individual whom he presumed to have been the speaker was coarse and swaggering. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 171 Our questioner will rejoice with a laugh, if he be one of the swaggering sort, That is too ridiculous [etc.].

2. Lurching, swaying.

1855 A. SMITH *Summer in Skye* I. 301 Through a yellow September moonlight, roll the swaggering wanes. Hence *Swaggeringly adv.*, in a swaggering manner, with a swagger.

1611 COTGR., *Guinguois, de guinguois*, huffingly, swaggeringly, ashwas. 1685 BURVAN *Pharisee & Publican* 111 The poor Pharisee... when so swaggeringly he, with his God I thank thee, came into the Temple to pray. 1855 CHAM. *Tral.* III. 473 He... swaggeringly announced that one Gabriel Derjavin was below. 1885 MISS BROUGHTON *D. Cupid* xi. 'I do not care what she says!' replies Lily swaggeringly.

Swaggie (swæ'gij). Also -y. *Austral. colloq.* [f. *swagman* (see SWAG sb. 12) + dim. suffix -IE, -Y.] A swagman.

1892 E. W. HORNUNG *Under Two Skies* 109 Here's a swaggie stopped to camp, with flour for a damper. 1900 H. LAWSON *Over Siltrails* 88 Thefts and annoyances of the above description were credited to the 'swaggies' who infested the roads.

Swagging (swæ'gij), *vbl. sb.* [f. SWAG v. + -ING 1.]

Swagging in the following quot. may attest the existence of this word for the 15th century, but the true reading is no doubt *swagging* (i. e. SWAGING, alleviation), as in MS. Rawl. Poet. 32 (cf. v. r. *swagging*).

1412 LYDG. *Fab. Duorum Mre.* (1897) 512 O weeping Mirre, now lat thy tearys reyne In to myn ynke so clubbyd in my penne, That rowthe in swagging aroode make it renoe.

1. The act of swaying or rocking to and fro; motion up and down or backwards and forwards; occas. *swagging* (of the head).

1565 STOLEY tr. *Seneca's Agam.* III. She [sc. a ship] with her swagging full of sea to bottom lowed doth sinke. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 125 To prevent their wrecking, swagging or dislocating. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* xi. vii. f. 5 A wise swagging to and fro of my head. 1833 LONDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 829 In order to prevent the swagging or sinking of the head or falling style. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* 317 By bracing the beams together, and preventing the bridge from swagging.

fig. 1854 CARLYLE *Frede. Gt.* xii. xii. (1872) IV. 272 In this manner, Walpole... had balanced the Parliamentary swagging and clashing.

+ b. fig. *Vacillation. Obs.*

1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* lvii. 778 The people... after much swagging on both sides... came to fix upon this middle way.

2. Sagging down.

1624 WOTTON *Archit. in Reliq.* (1651) 224 Because so laid, they [sc. hieck or squared stones] are more apt in swagging down, to pierce with their points, then in the jacent Posture. 1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New-Hampsh.* III. 75 It is usual for the surveyor to make large measure... Some allow one in thirty, for the swagging of the chain. 1800 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVIII. 273 A hollow cast-iron roller... in order to bear up the rope, and to prevent it from swagging.

Swagging (swæ'gij), *ppl. a.* [f. SWAG v. + -ING 2.]

1. Swaying heavily to and fro; pendulous with weight; banging loosely.

1593 CHURCHYARD *Challenge* 180 With bellies big, and swagging dresses. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* ii. liv. 369 The brests that are too great & swagging. 1693 *Urguhart's Rastelais* III. xxviii. 230 Swagging cod (orig. *couillon acallé*). 1732 LITTLE *Hist.* (1757) 320 His [sc. a ram's] figure should be stately and tall, his belly big, swagging, and woolly. 1727 GAY *Fables* i. xxxvii. Beneath her swagging pannier's load. 1793 G. WHITE *Selborne* etc. swagging pannier's load. 1854 D. JERROLD *Wks.* (1864) II. 497 A purple bloated face and swagging paunch.

b. Of a vehicle: Swaying, lurching, lumbering. 1754 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to F. Chute* 21 May, You will dine at Farley in a swagging coach with fat mares of your own. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 1154 The swagging cart... Resists careless on.

+ 2. 'Big', 'whopping'. *Obs.*

1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape Gd. Hope* I. 203 When the Hotteotots louse themselves, they generally pick up the large swagging lice, and devour them.

Swaggy (swæ'gi), *a. rare*. [f. SWAG v. + -Y.] = SWAGGING *ppl. a.* 1.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. iv. 112 His swaggy and prominent belly.

+ **Swaging**, *vbl. sb.* 1. *Obs.* [f. SWAGE v. 1 + -ING 1.]

1. Assuagement, alleviation, relief.

1340-70 Alex. & Din. 921 Aftur swagging of swine swibe comep loie. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecl.* xxxvi. 25 If ther is tuncce of curing, ther is and of swaging, and of mercy. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* iv. xii. 230 Qwhil be ost be buffynge made, And VOL. X.

swagyn [v. r. swageyn] of he watty bayde. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 373/1 A Swagging, mitigation. 1531 TINDALE *Expos.* 1 John II. (1537) 19 The swagginge of woundes. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* v. vi. 170 Vt medicine preuayle not for the swagginge of the toothe ache.

2. Subsidence into a state of quiescence, or the like.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 481/2 Swagginge of blood, stagnacio. 1530 PALSGR. 277/2 Swagging, refrigeration.

3. *concr.* An otter's excrement. (cf. SWAGES sb. 2.) 1590 COCKRAINE *Treat. Hunting* Dij. Your huntsman... must goe to the water; and seeke for the new swaging of an Otter.

So + **Swaging ppl. a.**, alleviating.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 372/2 Swagging, mulcens.

Swaging (swæ'dʒin), *vbl. sb.* 2. [f. SWAGE sb. 2, v. 3 + -ING 1.] + a. The making of swages or mould-logs. b. The use of the swage in shaping metal.

Also *attrib.*

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 259/2 Swaging, is to put edges or 'Threads to the skirts or any part of a Plate. 1832 [see SWAGE sb. 2] 1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch.* *Tral.* V. 255/2 This very cold hammering and swaging, as it is termed. 1880 R. GRIMSHAW (title) *The History*, of Saws of all kinds, with appendices, concerning... Setting, Swaging, Gunning, Filing, etc. 1884 *Bham Daily Post* 23 Feb. 2/4 Wiring, Swaging and Wheeling Machines.

Swahili (swah'ilī). Also Sowauli, Suhaili, Sunheli, -ele, Swaheli. [lit. = pertaining to the coasts, f. Arab. سواحيل sawāhīl, pl. of ساحل sāhil coast. In *Fr. souayeli*.] A Bantu people (or one of them) inhabiting Zanzibar and the adjacent coast; also, their language, Kiswahili. b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Hence *Swahili-se* (Sowhylese), *Swahili-an* *adjs.*, of or pertaining to (the) Swahili; *Swahilitized ppl. a.*, assimilated to the Swahili.

1814 H. SALT *Voy. Abyssinia* etc. App. i. p. iii. Some sailors attached to an Arab boat, who called themselves Sowauli. *Ibid.* p. iv. The Sowauli are sometimes called Sowail by their northern neighbours the Somauli. 1833 W. F. W. OWEN's *Narr. Voy. Africa*, etc. i. xix. 358 The language of these people differs from that of the Sowhylese. *Ibid.* Every Arab and Sowhily carries a sword. *Ibid.* 360 The most wealthy of these Sowhily states was the Sultany of Patta. 1860 LAYMAN *Nat. Hist. Man* 420 The tribes speaking the Swahili language. 1893 D. J. RANKIN *Zambesi Basin* xvi. 268 The Swahili and Swahilised natives. 1907 J. H. PATTERSON *Nat. History of Timor* xviii. 194, I had a long talk with him in broken Swahili.

Swaide, **Swaie**: see SWAY v.

Swaif, *obs. Sc. form of SWAVE.*

Swaill, *var. SWALE*; *obs. f. SWEAL.*

Swaimish, -ous, *dialect. f. SQUEAMISH*, -ous.

Swain (swēn), *sb.* Forms: 2-5 *swein*, 3-5 *sweyn*, 4-5 *swayn*, 4-6 *swayne*, *swayne*, *Sc.* *swane*, 4-7 *swaine*, (3 *swein*, *snein*, 4 *sneyn*, *suayn*, *suain*, 5 *sweyne*, 6 *swane*), 3, 7- *swain*. [a. ON. *sveinn* hoy, servant, attendant, = OE. *swan* SWON. Occurs as the second element of a compound in *boatswain* (late OE. *bātsweigen*), *coxswain*.]

+ 1. A young man attending on a knight; hence, a mao of low degree. (Often coupled with *knight*.) *Obs.*

a. 1250 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud) an. 1128 Se eorl weard gewunden an gefist fram anne swain. c. 1205 *Law* 109/5 Næs þer nan swa wræche swain þa he næs a wel god þein. *Ibid.* 285/3 Ælc sloh anna riht weore he swain weore he criht. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6279 (Cott.) King ne knight, suier ne suain (Göt. *suayn*, *fair*, *swayne*, *Trin.* *sweyn*). 13... *Guy Warw.* (A.) 234 Pæt seil þem to mete anna, Erl. baroun, sweyn, & grom. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 233 Quhill I lif, and may þat mycht to lede a zhemor or a swane. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ix. vii. 904 For ellis alsweil may be slayne A mychtig man, as may a swayne. c. 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 546 Knightys, squyers, and swayne. c. 1572 GASCOIGNE *Poet.* *Fruites Warre* etc. In regiment... Where officers... Shall be abuse by eury page and swayne.

+ 2. A male servant, serving-man; an attendant, follower. *Obs.*

c. 1205 LAY. 3305 Forð wende þe king Leir, Nanede he hute enne swain. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Retra's T.* 107 Hym boes serue hym leste that has na swayn. c. 1430 *Ynnis Virg.* (1657) 41 Worschipe me here, & become my swayn, And y schal seue þee al this. 1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* v. ii. Fij. The eldest must nowre serue the yonger as his swayne. 1570 *Levins Manth.* 200 A squayne, *asteln*. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 42 The shepherds swayne you cannot well ken, But it be by his pryde, from other men. 1623 COCKERAM, *Swaine*, a servant.

+ 3. A man; a youth; a boy. *Obs.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 18087 (Göt.) Of mi gaste i sala streme To swayn (Trin. mon) and woman gite alus. [cf. *Feeli*. 29.] 1311... E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1509 Swyfe swaynes ful swyþe swepen þerlyle. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 13 Sir Thopas wax a doctry swayn. c. 1400 *Laud Trin. Bk.* 1565 How sone myghte hie on to that swayn That hadde hir two sones slayne. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 207 Nowe schal þei... tell me of þat hit swayn [sc. the child Jesus]. a. 1508 DUNBAR *Trin. Marit Wymen* 226 Thus beswik I that swane, with my suiet wordis. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 7 With that sprong forth a naked swayne [sc. Cupid]. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Is.* xii. lxv. By a mighty swain he [sc. the Dragon] soon was led Unto a thousand thousand torturings.

4. A country or farm labourer, *freq.* a shepherd; a countryman, rustic. *arch.*

1579 GOSSON *Appl. Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 66 Give them whippes in their handes, and sende them like swaynes to plough and curie. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. vi. 15 The gentle Shephard swaynes, which sat Keeping their

fleece flockes. 1594 KVD *Cornelia* III. ii. 39 Lyke morall Esops mysed Country swaine. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 9 Your high selfe... you baue obscur'd With a Swaines wearing. 1664 PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xxix. (1637) 341 Thos Swains with their Sheephooke in their hands. 1745 SMOLLETT *Tears Scott.* 13 The swains are famish'd on the rocks, Where once they fed their wanton flocks. 1779 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 2 Where health and plenty cheered the labouring swain. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gert. Wym.* i. ii. The happy Shepherd Swains had nought to do But feed their flocks. 1840 THACKERAY *Parab. Pilgr.* xxix. (1837) 111 The rural swains. 1892 TENNYSON in *Ld. Tennyson Mem.* (1897) II. xxii. 402, I asked my way... of a Yorkshire 'swaio'.

5. A country gallant or lover; hence *gen.* a lover, wooer, sweetheart, esp. in pastoral poetry.

c. 1585 *Fair Em* n. i. 78 In deede my Manuile hath some cause to doubt, When such a Swaine is riuall in his loue! 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. ii. 40 Who is Siluia? what is she? That all our Swaines commed her? 1662 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* i. (1674) 67 Will Cloris cast her Son-bright Eye Upon so mean a Swain as I? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* III. 104 To the dear Mistress of my Love-sick Mind, Her Swain a pretty Presort has design'd. 1706 AINSWORTH *Reasend* u. ii. To be slain By a barbarous Swain That laughs at your pain. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* i. v. So! my swain, yonder, has done admiring himself. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* iv. 38 Should any faithless swain persist in his inconstancy. 1854 F. LOCKER *Housemaid* viii. If her Sunday-swain is one Who's fond of strolling. 1881 'RITA' *My Lady Coquette* iii. She gives such smiles, and looks, and attentions to her devoted swains.

6. A freeholder within the forest. (A sense invented by Manwood to account for SWANIMOTE.)

1615 MANWOOD *Laws Forest* xciii. 217 This word *Swaine*, is the Saxons speech is a Bookeland man, which at this day is taken for a Charterer or a freeholder: and so the Swanimote is in English, a Court within the Forest, whereto all the freeholders doe owe suit and service. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. vi. 72 The court of swanimote is to be holden before the verderors, as judges... the swains or freeholders within the forest composing the jury. 1880 WHITTORTH in *Antiquary* Feb. 9/1 Swanimote, Swaymote, Swynmote, &c., or meeting of the Forest Swains.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in sense 4); + *swainloaf* (see 2), bread to be eaten by servants, as opposed to *PAIN-DEMAINE*, 'panis dominiens' (lord's bread).

1368 *Catal. Auc. Deeds* A. 9347 (1902) IV. 469 [Black leaves called] swainloaves. a. 1652 BROOME *Love sick Court* iv. ii. The chief Swain heads of Thessaly. 1842 DUNFRIES *Herald* Oct. More swain-like than king-like.

Heoce **Swain v. intr.** (with *it*), to play the lover or wooer; + *Swainness*, a female lover; *Swain-ning*, love-making, 'spooning'.

a. 1652 BROOME *Love sick Court* v. iii. That swain-ess was myself. 1840 LADY C. BURN *Hist. of Flirt* xi. He is impatient to swain it with some new face. 1840 MRS. TROLOPE *M. Armstrong* i. His general manner to ladies had a good deal of what in female slang is called *swaining*.

Swainig, *obs. form of SWAINING.*

Swainish (swē'nish), *a.* [f. SWAIN + -ISH 1.] Resembling or characteristic of a swain or rustic; rustic, boorish. Also, of the nature of a rustic lover or rustic love-making. Heoce *Swainishness*, boorishness.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Sweet.* Wks. 1851 III. 270 [It] argues both a grosse and shallow judgement, and withall an ungente, and swainish brea- 1645 - *Colat.* *Ibid.* IV. 362 Ignorant and swainish mindes. 1819 T. CAMPBELL *Spec. Brit. Poets* V. 99 Some part of the love-story of Palemon is rather swainish. 1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 52 Edwin is a sentimental and swainish chap. 1854 EMERSON *Social Aims* Wks. (Bohn) III. 181 Swainish, morose people, who must be kept down and quieted as you would those who are a little tipsy; others, who are not only swainish, but are prompt to take oath that swainishness is the only culture.

+ **Swainling**. *Obs.* Also -lin. [f. SWAIN sb. + -LING.] A poor or young swain or rustic. Also, a rustic female sweetheart.

1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappade* (1873) 135 Ladies & Lordings, Swainlings with their swaines. 1621 - *Nat. Emblemic* etc. 213 Honest Swainling, with his Sweeting. 1638 - *Barnabes Rane*. Eeij. Bonny blith Swainlin [Vir vere latus] intend thy Lamkin. 1651 S. SHEPPARD *Pastorals* 462 They passe us Swainlings all as farr, As doth the Moon the smallest Star. 1672 S. S. *Hist. Dorastus & Fawnia* 18 The swainlings who live near.

Swainmote: see SWANIMOTE.

+ **Swaip**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 4 *susip*, 5 *sweyep*. [Corresp. in form to ON. *sveipa* (= OE. *swapan* to SWEEP, q. v.) and *sveipr*, but in sense to ON. *sveipa* to whip, *sveipa* whip. Cf. SWAPE, SWEPE.]

A whip, scourge; also, a stroke, blow.

13... *Cursor M.* 19355 (Edin.) Pan wif swaipis [Cott. *suepes*, Trin. *swappes*] þai painm swaig. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 452/1 Sweype, or swappe (Sc. or strok, *sveipa*, *swype*, *alapa*. *Ibid.* Sweype, for a top, or scourge, *flagellum*).

So + **Swaip v. trans.**, to scourge.

13... *Cursor M.* 24007 (Edin.) Þai swaipwas was 33 smert. *Ibid.* 24024 Vp reufull þai gan him raip, Fel snubnerlik him for to waip.

Swaipe, *obs. form of SWAPE.*

Swair, **Swaird**, **Swairm**, **Swait**, *obs. ff.*

SWIRE, **SWARD**, **SWARM**, **SWOTE**.

Swath(e), *obs.* or *dialect.* forms of **SWATH**, **SWATHE**.

Swatts, variant of **SWATS** *Sc.*

Swak, *obs. form of SWACK.*

Swal, *obs. pa. t. of SWELL v.*

Swale (swāl), *sb.* 1. *dialect.* Forms: 4 *swayl*, 6 *swail*, *swaile*, *swaule*, *swawle*, 6-7 *swall*(e), 8-9 *swale*, 9 *swaul*. [Of obscure origin.

If the orig. meaning was a pliant 'swaying' piece of wood, the two types *swail*, *swall*, may represent an OE. **swazg(e)*, **swazol*, i. *swag*, cogn. with Scand. *swag*. in Norw. *sunga* (see *Swag* v.); cf. ME. *hail*, *hant* (OE. *hazgel*, *hagol*), Hatt. 461.]

Timber in laths, boards, or planks; planking; also, a lath, plank.

For specialized local uses see quot. 1841 and 1903.

1325 *Rolls of Parli.* I. 434/2 *Qu'el peusse pur swayl* & autres besoignes necessaries de la meson, abatre en la dit boys cent rores. 1505-6 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 103 Pro sarracione le swailles pro eisdem [domibus porcorum]. 1531-2 *Durham Househ. Bk.* (Surtees) 80 Pro sarracione 1 rod in swalles 10d. *Ibid.* 130, 1 tyllit swall and 12 bords. 1557 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 80 For swaille for a saunce helle... 1574 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 249 Four swawles and four trists, vt. 1582 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees 1860) 47, iij swalles for a horse haye. 1597 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 740 For sawinge Sarkyn boordes and Swalles for the church and the new bridge. 1600 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) 1. 222 A swalle of timber lying at Beckwith. 1640 *Gateshead Church Bks.* in *Northumbd. Gloss.* s.v. *Swale*, For 12 swalles for formes for the church. 1648 in *Archaeologia Eliana* (1892) XV. 252 For 20 Swalls to be scaffolds. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 176 Stepping down the side of the Yarmouth hulk at Plymouth, he fell against the swale of the vessel. 1841 *HARTSHORNE Salopia Ant. Gloss.* 582 *Swale*, a piece of wood going from an upright shaft in an oatmeal mill to one of the wheels. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Swails*, the outside bars in the frame of the bottom of a cart. v. Yks.

Swale (swail), sb.² dial., chiefly E. Anglian. Also *swill*, 9 *swail*. [prob. of Scandinavian origin, and related to ON. *swalar* f. pl. (MSw. *swali*, Sw. *swale*, Norw. *swal*) balcony or gallery along the side of a house, ON. *swalr* cool (see *SWALE* a.), ON. (MSw., Sw., Norw.) *swala* to cool.]] Shade; a shady place. Also, the cool, the cold.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 481/2 *Swale* (P. or shadowe), *umbrā*, *umbraculum*, *estiva*. 1567 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* v. (1593) 116 Downe she sate among the trees which gaue a pleasant swale. 1571 — *Catwin on Ps.* xxvii. 4 David alludeth to y^e dark swales or the dens of wyld beastes. 1659 *Worlincote Syst. Agric.*, *Dial. Rust.*, *Swill*, used in the Northern parts for shade, or shadow. c 1700 *KENNETT MS. Lansl.* 1037, *Swale*, cold or dank air; as, he lies in the swale, i.e. in the open cold air. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* I. 139 Granny there was on the bench, Coolly sitting in the swail. 1857 *Borrow Romany Rye* xxv, Turn your horse out to grass... in the swale of the morn and the evening.

Swale (swail), sb.³ local. Also 6 *Sc. swail*, *swayll*, 9 *swail*, *Sc. swyle*. [Origin unknown. Prob. conveyed to America from the eastern counties, where it is still in use.] A hollow, low place; esp. U.S., a moist or marshy depression in a tract of land, esp. in the midst of rolling prairie.

1584 (Dec. 23) *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* (1888) 239/2 Keipand the stripe quhill it enter in Beldeis swail, and keipand and ascendand upwith the said swail quhill it cum to the littill stane calsay. 1615 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1843) II. 324 Hauldand vp the said hurne to the roche swail of Kymyndie. *Ibid.*, Quhair thair is ane great mother swayll on the south syde of the said Blackburne. *Ibid.* 326 Thairfra doun the said northsyd of the great swayll. 1667 *Deidham Rec.* IV. 135 (Thornton) He may cutt in a place called the Swale, adjoining to the Ceader Swampe. 1805 T. BIGELOW *Frnt. Tour Niagara Falls* (1876) 37 (Thornton) A swale or valley affords... copious springs of water. 1809 *KENALL Trav.* III. lxxvii. 193 The swales, or rich hollows, lying behind the uplands, by which latter they are separated from the meadows. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie v.* Fire low, boys — level into the swales, for the red skins are settling to the very earth! 1830 *GALT Lawrie T.* III. ii. (1849) 86 Stumps and cradle heaps, mud-holes and miry swalls succeeded one another. 1865 *GREGOR Banffsh. Gloss.*, *Swyle*, a bog. 1874 *TRIPPE in Coues Birds N.W.* 223 An open park-like tract of rolling, grassy prairie, interspersed with groves of pines, low hills, and wet, marshy swales.

attrib. 1830 *GALT Lawrie T.* VIII. v. (1849) 371 These swale-runnels are often deceptive. 1905 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 77/1 That course led him through the swale bottoms. 1911 *Canadian Newspaper*, Their crop is swale hay; in other words swamp grass.

Swale, a. north. dial. [a. ON. *swalr* (MSw., Sw., Norw. *swal*) cool; cf. *SWALE* sb.²] Cool, chill. 1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 47 *Swale*, windy, cold, bleak.

Swale, v.¹: see *SWALE* v.

Swale (swail), v.² [app. of dial. origin (see *swail* in Eng. Dial. Dict.); prob. frequent. f. *SWAY* v. + *LE*, but parallels are wanting. Cf. Shropshire dial. *swayl-pole* = *sway-pole*.] *intr.* To move or sway up and down, or from side to side. Hence *Swailing* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also *Swailingly* *adv.*, with a swaying motion.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 676 Here 's a jerked feather that swales in a bonnet. 1822 *Ibid.* XII. 781 With his eternal sidling and sliding about... and swailing with his coat-tails. *Ibid.* 782 Treading the sreet with his corn-troubled toes... swailinggode the kind Cockney King. 1824 *Ibid.* XV. 26 He drops a wing... with a swailing and graceful amorousness. 1827 *PRAED Red Fisherm.* 221 As the swailing wherry settles down. 1863 *SALA Captain Dangerous* I. iv. 123 The great plumed hat... flapped and swaled over my eyes. 1895 A. DOBSON *Poems*, *Sundial* xi, A soldier gallant... Swinging a beaver with a swailing plume.

Swale, obs. pa. t. of *SWELL* v.

Swaler (swil'lar), north-mid. dial. Also 6 *swaller*, 8-9 *swailer*, 9 *sweeler*. [f. *swale*, *SWALE* v. + *ER*.] A dealer in corn: see quot.

1597 *Manch. Cri. Lett. Rec.* (1885) II. 130 No swaller that ys a florrenre... shall sell or measure any come vpon any other day then vpon the Saturdaye and mundaye. 1743-4

Alstonfield Par. Const. Acc. (E.D.D.), Paid for writing warrants for badgers and swalers to take licenses, £00. 0. 06. 1796 *PEGGE Derbiticus* (E.D.S.), *Badger*... He is called also a *swailer*, I suppose from melting or *swailing* the oats; for the *badger* or *swailer* is one that sells oatmeal. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 198 The people who deal in oatmeal are called swalers or mealmen. 1848 *EVANS Leicester Words*, *Swaler*, a person whose trade it is to prepare oats into grits, meal, &c.: from 'swailing', or 'swaling', i. e., wasting or lessening the grain a little. 1887 *Folk-sp. S. Chesh.*, *Swealer*, a dealer in corn.

Swalowe, obs. form of *SWALLOW* sb.¹

† **Swalwing**, *vbl. sb.* Obs. rare. [? f. Scandinavian stem *skval*-denoting loud noise.] ? Loud singing (of birds).

c 1400 *Desir. Tray* 1061 *Swoghing* of swete nyte, *Swalyng* of hriddes.

† **Swail**. Obs. Also 4 *sual*. [a. or corresp. to MLG., LG. *swail*! whirlpool, swollen mass of water (whence Sw. *swall* surge, swell of the sea), = MHG. *swal* (G. *schwall*); f. *swal*:- *swel*- (see *SWELL* v.).] An agitated mass of water.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xlviij. 4 *Fluminis impetus*... *pe* swall of flode. *Ibid.* lxviii. 3 [lxix. 2] The storme, that is, the sual of malicious men... *sloghe* me.

Swail, var. *SWALE* sb.¹; obs. or dial. f. *SWELL*.

Swallet (swō'let), local. (s.w.) [Obscure formation on *SWALLOW* v., ? after *gullet*.] An underground stream of water such as breaks in upon miners at work. Also (in full, *swallet hole*), the opening through which a stream disappears underground. Cf. *SWALLOW* sb.² 1 b.

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 769 If they find a Swallet, they drive an Adit upon Levell, till 'tis dry. 1761 A. CATCOTT *Treat. Deluge* III. (1768) 356 The collateral conduits of the swallet-holes, leading down into one great unfathomable cavity in the bowels of the earth. 1778 *PRYCE Min. Cornub.* 84 The larger submarine gulphs or swallets. 1856 S. HUGHES *Waterworks* 133 Swallet holes and subterranean rivers... in the district of Gower and in the Mendip hills. 1865 *Recher. Jan.* 7 This stream is known to commence its subterranean journey about two miles off, where it enters a 'swallet'. 1910 *Spectator* 8 Jan. 47/1 Mendip [has]... underground springs and rivers... faintly indicated by the countless swallets that pit the surface of the hills.

|| **Swallo** (swō'lo). Also *swala*, *swalloe*, -ow.

[a. Malay *swāla*, سوا سوا = SEA-SLUG I. TREPANG.

1779 *FORREST Voy. N. Guinea* 373 They see the swallo in clear water, and strike it as it lies on the ground, with an instrument, consisting of four bearded iron prongs. 1792 — *Voy. Mergui Archip.* 83 They sail in their Paduanaks to the northern parts of New Holland... to gather Swallow (*Dicte de Mer*). 1802 [see *SEA-SWALLOW* 3] 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 186/2 The tripang swalo, or sea-slug (holothurion), is a valuable article of exportation from Borneo to China. 1904 A. H. S. LANNON *Gems of East I.* 271 The exports consisting chiefly of black and white Swalo or Seaslug.

Swallow (swō'lo), sb.¹ Forms: 1 s(u)u(u)u(u)u, *swealwe*, *swalowe*, -uwe, -awe, 1, 4 *swealwe*, *swalwe*, *swolve*, 4 *swalugh*, *swalu*, 4-6 *swalowe*, 5 *swalu*, *swalowe*, 5-7 *swalowe*, 6- *swallow*. [Com. Tent. (not recorded for Gothic): OE. *swealwe* wk. fem. = OS. *swala*, MLG. *swealwe*, *swalwe*, MDu. *swaluwe*, -ewe (Du. *swalu*), OHG. *swalawa*, *swalwa* (MHG. *swal*(e)we, G. *schwalbe*), ON. *swala* for **suplwa* (MSw., Sw. *swala*, Da. *swale*): -O Teut. **swalwōn*, the etymological meaning of which is disputed.

Continental Germanic dialects have also forms of other types: without w in the final syllable, e.g. MHG. *swal*, *swale*, MLG. *swale*, WFr. *swale*, *swel*; with m-suffix, e.g. HG. (local) *schwaln*, *schwalen*, Flem. *swaleen*; forms with dim. suffix are widespread in LG. and Fris., e.g. MLG. *swalike*, *swalke*, LG. *swanlike*, Flem. *swalke* (Kilian), EFr. *swalke*, WFr. *swalke*, *swalke*, *swalke*. 1. A bird of the genus *Hirundo*, esp. *H. rustica*, a well-known migratory bird with long pointed wings and forked tail, having a swift curving flight and a twittering cry, building mud-nests on buildings, etc., and popularly regarded as a harbinger of summer (cf. c).

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 498 *Hirundo*, *sualuue*. c 950 *Guthlac* x. (1909) 143 Pa comon þær sæmninga in twa swalewan fleogan, and hi... heora sang upahofon. c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 156 Zenim swalwan, gebærn... to ahsan. *Ibid.* III. 44 Zenim swolwan nest. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1366 A swaluich berd sing. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* II. 64 The swalwe Proigne, with a sorowful lay... gan make hir weymeninge. 1398 *REVEISA Barh. De P.R.* xii. xxii. (Bodl. MS.) ff. 122 b/v In making of nestes þe swalowe is moste slige. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* lxxx. 102 The dunge of swalwes fell into the eyen of this good man Tobie. a 1529 *SKELTON P. Sparrow* 104 The chattrynge swallow. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal. Mar.* 12 The Swallow peepes out of her nest. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* iv. iv. 119 Dafadils, That come before the Swallow daws. 1750 *GRAY Elegy* 18 The swallow twitt'ring from the straw-built shed. 1820 *KEATS To Autumn* 33 The red-breast whistles from a garden-croft; And gathering swallows twitter in the skies. 1876-82 *NEWTON Yarnell's Hist. Brit. Birds* II. 345 The migrations of the Swallow are in a direction nearly due north and south.

b. In allusions to the swift flight of the bird.

13... K. ALIS. 3775 (Laud MS.) He takes Bulcyphal by he side, So a swalewe he gynneþ for glide. c 1380 *Sir Ferum.* 4232 Pat noble stede, þat al so swyflyche þanne 3ede So swolwe doþ on flyst. c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnet of Aymon* x. 258 Bayarde went not the lityll pæse, but went lyke a swalowe. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* v. ii. 23 True Hope is swift, and flies with Swallowes wings.

c. Prov. One swallow does not make a summer (and allusions to it).

Cf. Gr. *μία χελιδὼν ἅπ' οὐ ποιεῖ*. 1539 *TAVERNER Erasmi. Prov.* (1552) 25 It is not one swallow that bringeth in somer. It is not one good quality that maketh a man good. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 57 One swalowe maketh not somer (said I) men saie. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. IV.* 30 He well remembered that one faire day assurheth not a good Sommer, nor one flying Swallow prognosticateth not a good yere. 1589 *NASIE Pref. to Greene's Menaphon* Wks. 1905 III. 323, I would preferre diuine Master Spencer. Neither is he the onely swallow of our Summer. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* III. 43 Lest I should seeme by one Swallow to make Summer... the men of Herefordshire can wytnes, that such examples are not rare in England. 1636 *PRYNNE Reun. agst. Shipmeney* 18 Since in such Taxes commonly, one Swallow makes a kinde of Sommer. 1821 *SCOTT Keillie*, xvii, Raleigh, disowning... that one day's fair reception made a favourite, any more than one swallow a summer.

2. In extended sense, any bird of the swallow kind, or of the family *Hirundinidae*, e.g. a martin; often misapplied to (and in earlier scientific use including) the swifts, now reckoned as a distinct and unrelated family (*Cypselidae*).

In OE., *stapsweatwe*, lit. shore-swallow, meant 'sand-martin'. Also, *heorusweatwe*, lit. sword-swallow, occurs in poetry for 'hawk'.

1758 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 464 There are four distinct species of birds, that go under the general name swallow; viz. the swift or black martin; 2. the swallow, that builds in chimneys; 3. the martin, that builds against houses; 4. the sand martin, that builds in sand-banks. 1792-5 J. AUKIN & MRS. BARBAULD *Evenings at Home* II. 20 The Martins and other swallows. 1867 T. R. JONES *Nat. Hist. Birds* (1872) 51 The extensive race of Swallows and Swifts. 1885 *NEWTON in Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 47/2 The *Hirundinidae* or Swallows.

b. With qualifying words, applied to various species of *Hirundinidae* or *Cypselidae*; also to birds of other families resembling swallows: as BANK-swallow, BABN-s., CARR-s., CHIMNEY-s., HOUSE-s., SEA-SWALLOW.

CHIFF SWALLOW, one of several species of the genus *Petrochelidon*, nesting in cliffs. Esculent Swallow, a name for the swifts of the genus *Collocalia*, which construct the 'edible bird's nests' of which soup is made in China. Tree Swallow, (a) an Australian swallow of the genus *Hyolochelidon*, which lays in holes in trees; (b) the N. American white-bellied or white-breasted swallow, *Tachycineta (tridoprocne) bicolor*, which nests in trees. † Water Swallow, † a water-wagtail. Window Swallow, the house-martin, *Chelidon urtica*. Wood Swallow, (a) = *swallow-shrike* (see 4); (b) = *tree swallow* (b). (Several other species are named in Latham's Gen. Synops. Birds, 1783, and other ornithological works, Morris's *Austral English*, 1898, etc.) 1870 *LOWELL Study Wind.* (1886) 18 The 'chiff-swallow'... has come and gone. 1783 *LATHAM Gen. Synops. Birds* IV. 578 'Esculent Swallow', the nest... is composed of such materials as not only to be edible, but accounted as one of the greatest dainties of the Asiatic epicures. 1813 [see *ESCULENT A. 1*]. 1873 *BULLER Birds New Zealand* 151 *Hyolochelidon nigricans*. (Australian) 'Tree-swallow'. 1552 *COOPER Elyot's Diet.*, *Cinclos*... the byrde called a 'water swallow', not muche bigger than a lark. Eras. saith... that it is a certaine byrd, so weakke and feeble, that she can not make hir owne nest, so leaith hir egges in other hyrdes nestes. 1663 *CHARLETON Onomast.* 108 *Cinclos*... the long-bill'd wagtail, and Half Snipe, alis Water-Swallow. 1802 *MONTAGU Ornith. Dict.* I, *Swallow*... a genus of perchers... of which we have three species natives: the Bank, the Chimney, and the 'Window, Swallow. 1817 T. FORSTER *Observ. Nat. Hist. Swallow-shrike* (ed. 6) 6 House Martin, or Window Swallow. 1869 A. R. WALLACE *Malay Archip.* I. 338 The curious 'wood-swallows (Artami), which closely resemble swallows in their habits and flight... twitter from the tree-tops. 1889 [see *swallow-shrike* in 4]. 1889 *LUNNOLTZ Among Cannibals* 28, I shot a young cuckoo... which was fed by four wood-swallows, (*Artamus forficatus*). 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 774/1 The white-breasted or wood-swallow... is called tree-swallow in some regions, because it nests in hollow trees.

3. † a. = SEA-SWALLOW 1. b. Collector's name for a species of moth: see quot. 1832. c. A variety of domestic pigeon: see quot. 1854.

1668 *CHARLETON Onomast.* 138 *Hirundo*... the Swallow, or Great headed Flying Fish. 1832 J. KENNIE *Butterfly & M.* 34 The Swallow (*Leiocampa dicta*) appears the beginning of June and August. 1854 *MEALL Menbury's Poultry* 288 *Swallow*, distinguished by its 'plunging or sailing in the air, when flying'. 1879 L. WRIGHT *Pigeon Keeper* 205 Swallows are very pretty and striking birds.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *swallow family*, *flight* (also *fig.*), *kind*, *people*, *tribe*; *swallow-throated* adj.; *swallow-like* adj. and adv.; also † *swallow-bird* (*-bride*), a young swallow; *swallow-chatterer*, the waxwing; *swallow-day*, the day on which the swallows arrive, or are repented to arrive; *swallow-fish*, † (a) the flying-fish (= SEA-SWALLOW 1); (b) the sapphire gurnard, *Trigla hirundo* (Cent. Dict.); *swallow-fly*, † (a) some unidentified swift-flying insect; (b) a parasitic fly which infests swallows; *swallow-flycatcher* = *swallow-shrike*; † *swallow-footed* a., swift-footed, running swiftly as a swallow flies; *swallow-hawk*, (a) the black-winged kite, *Elanus melanopterus*; (b) the swallow-tailed kite, *Elanoides forficatus*; † *swallow(s)* herb = *SWALLOWWORT* 2; *swallow-kite*, the swallow-tailed kite; *swallow-pigeon* = 3 c; *swallow-shrike*, a bird of the genus *Artamus* or family *Artamidae*, found in India and Australia; *swallow-smolt*, a variety of speckled

trout (see *SMOLT* *sb.* 2); swallow's nest, the nest of a swallow; *transf.* applied to a thing lodged at a height; *spec.* a battery of guns or company of shot placed on a height (cf. *CROW'S NEST* 1); *swallow's nest fly*, a fly that infests swallows' nests; swallow-stone (tr. *L. chelidonium lapillus*, Pliny), a stone fabled to be brought from the sea-shore by swallows to give sight to their young; † swallow-swifter *comp. adj. (nonce-wd.)*, swifter than a swallow; swallow-tick, a species of tick which infests swallows; swallow-warbler, an Australian species of warbler (*Sylvia hirundinacea*), with plumage resembling that of a swallow; swallow-winged *a.*, (a) swift as the swallow; (b) shaped like a swallow's wings; also (of a ship), having sails of such a shape; swallow-woodpecker, a woodpecker of the genus *Melanerpes*. See also SWALLOW-TAIL, etc.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* 180, Y shal alway crye mercy as a *swallowe-bride. 1688 *Holme Armory* iii. 291/2 A kind of low footed Stool, or Cricket..with a ledge or border of Board nailed about the top of it, after the manner of a *Swallow Box. 1837 *SWAINSON Nat. Hist. Birds* II. iii. vi. 71 Bombycilline, or *swallow chattering. 1808 T. FORSTER *Circle of Seasons* 15 Apr., *Swallow Day. 1858 *BAIRD Cycl. Nat. Sci. Hirundinidae*, the *Swallow family. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xxxii. xi. II. 452 The sea *Swallow fish. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 234 Swallow-fish..bath hard flesh and therefore hardly concocted. 1681 *GREW Museum* t. v. iii. 116 The Swallow-Fish. So called from the length of his Gills-Fins, which reach to the end of his Tail, like a pair of very long Wings. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* xviii. She..loosens from the lip Short *swallow-flights of song, that dip their wings in tears, and skim away. 1883 J. PAVN *Thicker than Water* xxii. After several swallow-flights of talk. 1668 *CHARLETON Onomast.* 43 *Chelidon* (quia volatu post se omnes relinquit) the *Swallow-fly. 1895 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* iv. (1818) I. 112 The swallow-fly (*Ornithomyia Hirundinis*, L.). has been known to make its nest on the human species. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 581/1 *Swallow-Flycatchers (*Artamus*). 1635 W. DENNY in *Aure. Dubrensis* (1871) xi. 4 The *Swallow-footed Greyhound. 1858 *BAIRD Cycl. Nat. Sci. v. Miltin.* The black winged *swallow-hawk, lives principally upon insects which it catches upon the wing. 1578 *LYFE Dodoens* 32 The great Celandyne is named in Greeke *γελανδων*, that is to say, *Swallow-herbe. 1647 *HEXHAM t.* (Herbs), Swallowes hearbe, *swallow-krydd*. 1687 *DRYDEN Hind & P.* iii. 547 Some Swifts, the Gyants of the *Swallowkind. 1773 G. WHITE *Selborne, To Pennant* 9 Nov., All the swallow kind sip their water as they sweep over the face of pools or rivers. 1840 *MAGILLIVRAY Brit. Birds* I. 47 *Nauclerus*. *Swallow-kite. 1582 *STANVHURST Zeneis* iv. (Arb.) 101 Furth she quicklye galopes, with wingflit *swallowlike hastning. 1606 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii. iv. ii. *Magnificence* 747 Arm'd with Arrows, .. Swift Swallow-like. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 272/1 The Swallow-like Campylopteriens (humming-birds). 1896 *IAN MACLAREN Kate Carnegie* 209 Old Sandie Ferguson, .. whose arrival, swallowlike, heralded the approach of the great occasion. 1730-46 T. HOBSON *Autumn* 836 Warm'd of approaching Winter, gather'd, play The *swallow-people. 1881 *LYELL Pigeons* 85 The *swallow pigeon..has its name from its resemblance in marking to the tern or sea swallow. 1887 *NEWTON in Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 730/2 The Indian and Australian *Artamus* (the species of which genus are often known as Wood-Swallows, or *Swallow-Shrikes). 1847 *STODART Angler's Comp.* 36 The *Swallow-Smolt of Tweed. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 266 The besieged shot three peeces at the *swallowes nest, and dismounted three of the enemies Canons. 1795 *NEMNICH Polygl. Lex.*, Swallow's-nest fly, *Hippobosca aculearia*. 1853 *SCOTT Quentin D.* iii. Certain cards of iron, called 'swallows' nests', from which the sentinels..could..take deliberate aim. 1849 *BALFOUR Mus. Bot.* 5 1130 The edible swallows'-nests of the East. 1878 *Mans. f.* D. BRIDGES *Jrnl. Lady's Trav. round World* i. 19 Sept. (1883) 13 We are living with 200 monks in a sort of swallows'-nest monastery, perched half-way up the face of a cliff. 1555 *BRIGHT Melanch.* xxxix. 257 The chalydony, or *swallowe stone, found in the maves of young swallowes. 1658 *CHARLETON Onomast.* 238 *Chelidonium*, Swallow-stone. 1593 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii. ii. iii. *Colantes* 429 *Swallow. swifter surges. 1879 L. WRIGHT *Pigeon-keeper* 148 If there be white in it or above it under the throat at all, the bird has the fault of being *swallow-throated. 1825 *SAMUELLE Direct. Collect. Insects & Crust.* 55 The Forest Fly, Sheep and *Swallow-tick. 1768 *PENNANT Brit. Zool.* II. 248 Concerning the manner the *swallow tribes dispose of themselves after their disappearance from the countries in which they make their summer residence. 1897 T. R. JONES *Nat. Hist. Birds* (1872) 58 The swallow tribes manifest a decided predilection for the neighbourhood of water. 1801 *LATHAM Gen. Synopsis Birds* Suppl. II. 250 *Swallow Warbler. This is a small species; all above the plumage is black. 1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* ii. 268 Shall not we..To Parnassus hasten, swallow-winged speed? 1609 *MASSINGER Picture* ii. i. III news, madam, are swallow-winged. 1655 J. H. INGRAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 154 A long swallow-winged sail. 1902 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 465/1 The swallow-winged Levantine barque. 1837 *SWAINSON Nat. Hist. Birds* II. iii. ix. 135 The fish and last genus (*Melanerpes*) may not unaptly be called *swallow woodpeckers, for they resemble those birds in their migratory habits, their long wings, and their black glossy plumage.

Swallow (swō'lon), *sb.* 2 Forms: *a.* 1 *zeswols*, *swelth*, 4 *swelw*(3), *Kent.* *zuelz*, 4 *swelh*, 4-5 *swelowe*, 5 *swelw*(h)e, *swelgh*, *sweloghe*, *sweluh*, 6 *Sc.* *swellie*. *B.* 4 *swolz*, *swolw*(3), *swoluz*, -owhe, -ewe, 4-5 *swolwe*, *swolow*(e), 5 *swolwh*, 6 *pl.* *swolwes*, 7 *swollow*. *γ.* 4-6 *swalowe*, 5 *swalgh*, *swalo*, (pl. *swaloes*, *swalowe*, *sqwalowe*), 5-6 *swalow*, (6 *pl.* *swalows*, *Sc.* *swallie*, 9 *north. dial.* *swall*(e)y), 6-*swallow*.

[late OE. *zswelw*, **swelz*, *swelth* gulf, abyss, corresp. to M.G. *swelch* (also *swalch*) throat, whirlpool, gluttony, glutton, OHG. *swelgo* glutton (MHG. *swelhe*, *swelch*, also *swalch* abyss, flood), ON. *swelgr* whirlpool, swallower, devourer; f. *swelz*: *swalg*- (see SWALLOW *v.*). The phonetic development has followed that of the verb.]

1. A deep hole or opening in the earth; a pit, gulf, abyss. *Obs.* exc. as in *b.*

a. 1100 *in Napier OE. Glosses* 215/5 *Hiatum, opeitionem vel foveam terre*, swelth. 1382 *WYCLIF 1 Kings* xi. 27 Salomon heeldide Mello, and euenede the swelwz [1388 swolowel] of the citee of David. 1400 *MAUNDEV* (Roxh.) vii. 29 Pare er swelghes in be erthe allway brynnand.

b. 1382 *WYCLIF Prov.* xiii. 15 In the weye of dispiseris a swolwz [1388 a swallow; Vulg. in itinere contemptorum vorago]. 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1104 (*Dido*) This Eneas is come to Paradys Out of the swolow of helle. 1481 *CAXTON Myrr.* ii. xviii. 106 Ther in the myddle of therthe a place whiche is called Abisme or swolowe.

γ. 1388 *Swallowe* [see 1382 in *b.*] 1530 *Ln. BERNERS Arth. Lyt. Brl.* (1814) 43 The aysme and swallowe of the earth. 1636 R. JAMES tr. *Minucius Felix Octavius* 22 Into the swallow of a prodigious deepe gulfe. 1665 *MANLEY Grotius Low C. Wars* 515 They were ignorant, what Swallows and Quagmires lay hid in the deceitful Nature of the Soil. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 6 The Ground..is sunk from the level..and ends in a very deep Circular Gulf or Swallow. 1799 *KIRWAN Geol. Ess.* 284 This mountain contains beds of pyrites and vast *swallowes*.

b. spec. An opening or cavity, such as are common in limestone formations, through which a stream disappears underground: also called *swallow-pit*, *SWALLOW-HOLE*, and locally *SWALLET*.

1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* 297 The [river] Mole (in Surrey), is swallowed up, and thereof the place is called the Swallow. 1681 *BEAUMONT in Philos. Collect.* No. 2, 3 Certain waters which..were conveyed into the ground by a swallow. 1700 *KENNETT MS. Laud.* 1033, *Swallow-pit*, where hollow caverns remain in the earth upon mine-works. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* ii. (1791) 95 *note*, The Swallows, or basons on some of the mountains, like Volcanic Craters, where the rain-water sinks into the earth. 1855 J. PHILLIPS *Man. Geol.* 412 Every limestone hill..shows in its swallows and moor pits the erosive power of the atmospheric water. 1895 *Naturalist* 258 A streamlet, ..runs, eastward, for about fifty yards, and then disappears in a 'swallow', to reappear in another fifty yards and resume its course.

2. A depth or abyss of water; a yawning gulf; a whirlpool. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a. 1100 *Gloss. Aldhelmi De Laud. Virg.* (Napier) 119/4620 *Cerythidus l. uoraginitus*, zeswelw. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1453 So ar þo Nykeres faste aboute..schipmen. To som swelw [v. r. swelh] to turne or steke, Ope a-gyn roches to breke. 1382 *WYCLIF Jonah* ii. 4 Alle thi swelwis and wavis passiden on me. 1389 *Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) II. 41 Bytwene þi lond Mon and Norþ Wales, is a swelowe [J.S. *a.* *swolwz*; 1432-50 *swalo*; CAXTON *swolow*]. 1400 *MAUNDEV* (Roxh.) v. 16 Sum saise þat it es a swelgh [v. r. swelghe] of þe Grauelly See. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 482/2 *Swelwe*, of a water or of a grownde (*K.* *swelwe*, S. *swelh*, P. *swelowe*), *vorago*.

b. 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 97 Þei may be wel lincid to swolwis of þe see. 1387 *Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 65 Þilke tweie swolwes beþ i-cleped Scylla and Charybdis. 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (1911) 69 Future swolwys of fortunys floodys. 1485 *CAXTON Char. G.* iii. ii. 205 An aysme or swolowe of water. 1656 *STUNLEY tr. Seneca's Medea* 2649 Amyd the lushing swolwes of seas that wot with fure fyre.

γ. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13599 Full swift in the swalghe me swinget the flode. 1432-50 *Tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 65 There he other swalwes of the see in the ocean. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xvii. ii. 692 There they myght not londe for there was a swalwe of the see. 1500 *BARCLAY Mrr. Gd. Manners* (1570) Cj. Swalows, quicquides, and fordes perfringous. 1533 *Ln. BERNERS Gald. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) R viii. Wyll ye..entre agayne into the swalwe of the see, for to englutne you? 1604 *Meeting of Gallants* 10 And fall into the large swallow of Scylla. 1615 T. ADAMS *Spir. Navig.* Ep. Ded. 2 What Rocks, Gulphs, Swallowes..and other perils that may endanger you are marked out. 1639 *HORN & Ros. Gate Lang. Unl.* vii. 70 A swallow, gulfe or quag-mire. 1837 *MORRIS Odys.* xii. 350 Better to perish gasping in the swallow of the sea.

† 3. *fig.* A gulf, abyss, sink (of evil). *Obs.*

1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 390 Also feris ben resset, and a swolowe of symonye, ..and of theffis. 1412 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 1479 He is þe swolwe þat is neuere ful: At Aunce noue haue here a pul. 1426 *LYDG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 1693 The wofull swolw off Dysseppey and Desperacion. 1593 *WINGET tr. Vincent. Lirin.* xxx. Wks. (S.T.S.) II. 63 That auld swelle of fithlines. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 118 Mony walde be drawne heidlings into the deip swallie of al ahominable vice. 1621 T. WILKINSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 149 Tn draw vs out of the swallowes and gulphes of intemperance..and all..excesse. 1624 *Br. M. SMITH Serm.* (1632) 146 Carried head-long by a maine current of disorder, into a bottomlesse swallow of confusion.

4. The passage through which food and drink are swallowed; the throat, pharynx, or gullet, or these collectively; a gorge.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 250 A..whal..swyftly swenged hym to swepe & his swolz opened. 1400-50 *Wace Alex.* 4507 Bary (read Bacy = Baccus) he was haryne wode for bebbing of wyne, Forþi þe swire & þe swalw þat swire he kepis.

1608 *TORSELL Serpents* 16 Heereby they..make wider their passage or swallow, for then they suddainly goble in the..meate before them. 1628 *A. Fox Wirtz Surg.* ii. x. 86 (110) there is fear that a blood vein hath been hurt, or that the swallow and throat be cut. 1745 *T. Egge's Descr. Greenland* 87 All Sorts of Fishes..run into the wide opened Swallow of this hideous Monster. 1873 *MIVART Elem. Anat.* xi. 433 The mouth..which opens behind into the

swallow or pharynx. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 157 In most..cases it is stated that the patient had a 'small swallow' since childhood. 1884 *SYMOSIN Shaks. Preced.* iii. 115 Like a shark's open swallow. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 5 Apr., Epit. Lit. 55 Those patients who have stenosis of the swallow.

transf. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 57 We passed to it through a narrow Bite, which expatiates into a wide Swallow.

b. Considered in relation to its capacity for swallowing; hence *transf.* capacity of swallowing; appetite for food or drink; voracity; also *fig.* appetite, relish, inclination.

1592 *NASHE P. Penitence* 23 Thou hast a foule swallow, if it come once to carousing of humane blood. 1596 *HARINGTON Metam. Ajax* Prolog. B. v. Whose throates haue a better swallow, then their heads haue capacity. 1624 *MASSINGER Parl. Love* iv. v. 'Twill bot down, sir! I have no swallow for 't. 1754 *FIELING Conversation* Wks. 1771 VIII. 162 Me-thus..measures the honesty and understanding of mankind by a capaciousness of their swallow. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crochet Castle* i. The Reverend Doctor..Folliott, a gentleman endowed with a tolerable stock of learning, an interminable swallow, and an indefatigable pair of lungs. 1871 M. COLLINS *Alrg. & Merch.* III. iii. 78 He..with most voracious swallow Walks into my mutton chops.

5. *fig. a.* in reference to consuming or 'devouring' (cf. SWALLOW *v.* 4 a).

1607 *Puritan* iv. iv. 53 If I fall into the hungry swallow of the prison, I am like vterly to perish. 1628 *FELTHAM Resolves* ii. [1] xlvii. 139 With what a general swallow, Death still gapes vpon the general world! 1688 *SOUTH Serm.*, *Prov.* xii. 22 (1697) I. 552 His Ungodly swallow, in gorging down the Estates of helpless Widows.

b. in reference to acceptance or relief (cf. SWALLOW *v.* 5).

1624 *MIDDLETON Game at Chess* iv. ii. The swallow of my conscience Hath but a narrow passage. 1662 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* verse 17. ii. xxvi. 3 (1699) 33/2 One sin will widen thi swallow a little, that thou wilt not so much strein at the next. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* ii. i. 9 That the Apostles should leave the Care of all the Churches, to take up that of one Particular Church..can never go down with any but a Roman Swallow. 1697 *LOCKE Let. to Molyneux* 10 Apr., Even the greatest minds have but narrow swallows. 1757 J. H. GROSE *Voy. E. Indies* 289 Mahomet..knowing as he did the reach and temper of his countrymen, he must probably adapted his religion to their swallow. 1822 *THACKERAY Edmund* ii. iii. Of these tales..Mr. Esmond believed as much as he chose. His kinswoman's greater faith had swallow for them all. 1867 *LOWELL Pericalp* P. Wks. 1890 II. 155 There was no praise too ample for the easy elasticity of his swallow.

† 6. The function of swallowing; the sense of taste; *transf.* a taste, a small quantity tasted (in quot. *fig.*). *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenh.* 30 Þe mouþ heþ tuo offices buerof þe on he-longþe to þe zuelz ase to þe mete an to þe drinke. *Ibid.* 82 Hare wyrt is al mysuent and comþt ase þe zuelz of þe ryke. *Ibid.* 247 þe like greate zuesnetþe þe þe herte contemplat uelp..me is bote a litel zuelz huerly me smackþe how god is zute.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 659 Patients with callous appetites and hebeted tongues, who have lost the 'delighted sense of swallow'.

7. A single act of swallowing; a gulp.

1822 T. G. WAISEWRIGHT *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 257, I must drink this glass of sherry exactly at three swallows. 1835 J. WILSON *Noctes Ambr.* Jan., Wks. 1856 IV. 225 The difference between a civilised swallow and a barbarous bolt. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 207/2 When she'd had a clean swallow she says [etc.]. 1882 *SALA Amer. Rev.* (1885) 60 He..drank it at one swallow.

b. A quantity (esp. of liquid) swallowed at once; a mouthful swallowed.

1851 *Du CHAILLU Equat. Afr.* v. 63, I took a swallow of brandy. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 277/1 To live like an Arab, content with a few dates and a swallow from the gourd. 1904 F. LYON *Grassers* ii. 24 The Honorable Jasper..took a swallow of water from the glass on the desk.

8. *a.* The space between the sheave and the shell in a pulley-block, through which the rope runs. *b.* In a millstone: see quot. 1880.

1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 37 Name the parts of a block. The shell, sheave, ..swallow, head. 1880 J. LOMAS *Alkali Trade* 217 [In a mill] the 'swallow', or recess cut in the centre of the running stone, must be of ample size.

9. A fish that inflates itself by swallowing air; also called *puffer*, *puff-belly*, or *swell-fish*.

1875 *Goode Fishes of Bermuda* 22 *Chilichthys Spengleri*, ..Swallow, Puff-fish.

Swallow (swō'lon), *v.* Forms: *a.* 1 *swelzan*, (-swelzan, -swylzan), 3rd sing. *swilhp*, *swilsp*, *swylz*, -swylep, *swelh*, *swelz*, *swelp*, *swelz*, 3rd sing. *swelge*(n), 3rd sing. *swelw*, 4 *swelgh*, *swelugh*, -igh, *swelwe*, *Kent.* -*zuelze*, 3rd sing. *zuelz*(3), -*zuylp*, 4-5 *swelowe*, -owe, 5 -awe, *swelle*, *swelwyn*, *swelwyn*; *Sc.* 4 *swoly*, 5-6 *swelly*, 5-6 (9 *dial.*) *swelly*, 6 *swellie*, 9 *dial.* *swill*(e)y. *B.* 2-3 *swolzen*, 3 *swen*, *sw*(e)olhen, *sw*(e)olze, *Ornn.* *swollzhenn*, 3-5 *swolowe*(n), *swolwe*, 4-5 *swolow*(e), *swolo*(n), 5 *swoolow*, *sqwolwe*, 6 *Sc.*, 9 *dial.* *swolly*, 6-7 *swollow*. *γ.* 3 -*swalze*, 4-6 *swalow*(e), 6 *Sc.* *swallie*, 6-7 *swallow*, 9 *dial.* *swalley*, 6-*swallow*. *P.* 1 *str.* 1 *swails*, 1-2 *swelth*, 3 *swaluz*, -*swalz*, 4 *swalewe*, *Kent.* -*zualz*; *Wk.* 4 *swelwed*, *swelowed*, *swelid*, -ud, -yt, 5 *swelwyd*, *swellyd*, *swelud*; 4 *swolzed*, *swolewede*, *swolowyd*, *swolowede*, 5 *swolowed*, -owed, *swolud*, *swolowyd*; 4 *swalnd*,

swallowed, 5 swalod, 6- swallowed. *Pa. pple.* str. 1-swolzen, (-swelzen), 3 iswolwe, iswolze, swolze(n, 3-5swolwe, 4a-swolwe, *Kent.*-zwole; *uk.* (i)swelwed, -owed, swelzid, swelwid; *Se. and north.* 5 swelged, swelzid, swelled, 6 swellyit; 4 swolged, (i)swolwed, swolwed, -owid, 5 -owet, swolwyd, swolyt, 6 *Se.* swolit; 4 swalughid, 5 swalughed, swaloyd, 6 swallowed, 6- swallowed. [*Com. Teut. orig. str. vb.* (not recorded for Gothic): OE. *swelgan*, *sweallan*, *swulgan* = OLFrank. (*far*) *suelgan*, MDn. *swelgen*, *swalch*, *geswolgen* (Du. *zuelgen*), MLG. *swelgen*, *swelligen*, (LG. *swelgen*), OHG. *swel(a)han*, *swelgan*, *swalh*, *giswelgin* (MHG. *swelhen*, *swelgen*, G. *schwelgen* wk.), ON. *swelga*, *swalg*, *solginn*, also wk. (MSw. *swälgha*, *swalgh*, *swolgh*, *solghin*, *solghin*, also *swolghet*, Sw. *swälja*, Da. *swälge*); f. base *swelg* = *swalg*, represented also in the forms given s. v. SWALLOW sb.²; ulterior relations are undetermined.

As in German and the Scandinavian languages, this verb in English has become weak.

The encroachment of the *o* of the *pa. pple.* and the *a* of the *pa. t.* upon the pres. stem is evidenced from the 12th and 13th centuries respectively; it was perhaps furthered by association with SWALLOW sb.¹

1. *trans.* To take into the stomach through the throat and gullet, as food or drink. In early use and still *poet.* also more generally = to eat or drink up, devour: cf. FORSWALLOW. Also with *down*, *in*, *up* (see 10 a).

a. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 230 Laures leaf ceowe and þæt seaw swelge. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 43 Ne þaue þu þat storm me duue, ne þat þe deuel me swelge. c. 1220 *Bestiary* 315 He drægen ðe nedde of ðe don. . . and swelod it. c. 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* xvii. (*Effanie*) 179 Bestis. . . þat var of sa gret crueltie, þat þat wald ryf & swely some Mane or best. c. 1384 *Wyclif Sermon*. Sel. Wks. I. 70 þe more fishes swelwen þe lasse. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 482/2 Swelwyn (K. swellyn, P. swolowyn), *gheio*. c. 1480 *HENRYSON Orpheus & Eurydice* 351 Thus Cerberus to swelly sparis name. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lviii. 6 Sum swelwes swan, sum swelleis duke. 1535 *BELLENDE Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xlii. Effir the . . . quantite of the dew that thay swelle, thay conserve ad breidis the perle.

b. [c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 123 He . . . forswelodeþ þene hoc forð mid þan ese.] c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 1æð hine grinde. . . Tunge hine swelodeþ. Drote turned him, 13. . . *Sir Beues (A)* 2764 þenande & þapande on him so, Ase he wolde him swolwe þo. c. 1320 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 117 þat þou swolow oo more þan ys neðe. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Maniple's Prolog* 36 See how he ganeth lo this drunken wight, As though he wolde swolwe vs anon right. 14. . . *Tindale's Vis.* 48 This hoggy best. . . His sette to swolo [v. rr. swelowe, swolowe] countowms men. *Ibid.* 491 In the profecy hit is wryton thus That a best schall swolowe [v. rr. swelowe] the covetows. 1448-9 *METIEN AMORYUS & CLOPES* 1352 þe serpent a-sundyr þe bak dotht byte, And aftryt sqwolwyth yt io.

y. [c. 1205 *Lav.* 28453 Eym wurdest þu Wincæstre, þæcorde þe sal forswalge (c. 1275 for swolse)] 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xi. 27 Sygne-sall the swallow [v. rr. swellie] with his mouth 'The dragon Death. 1534 *Lyndwade's Const. Provinc.* 2 b. Pure wyne on lygyuen to theym to drynke that they maye the more easely & soner swalowe downe the sacramente whyche they have receyved. 1617 *MORISON Itin.* 1. 245 The lanizaries. . . did so swallow oor wine, as when it was spent, we were forced to drinke water. 1677 *JOHNSON in Ray's Corr.* (1848) 128 [Salmons] swallow the bait with the hook down into the stomach. c. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 2 Jan. 1634, A fellow who eate live charcoal, . . . champing and swallowing them down. 1774 *GOLOSSI. Nat. Hist.* (1824) III. 6 There is a power of animal assimilation lodged in the stomach of all creatures. . . converting substances they swallow into a fluid fitted for their own peculiar support. 1835 T. MITCHELL *Acharn. of Aristoph.* 910 note, A prize for the person who . . . should at a givco signal first swallow a certain quantity of wine.

pa. t. str. c. 1000 *Eccles. Instit.* in Thorpe *An. Laus* (1840) II. 393 He hig swelch, & hig eft as paw on þa bat-estan liaz. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 19650 Heo me nam and swalg me in. c. 1400 *S. Alexius* (Land 622) 611 A whal him swalewe at oo word for oo morsel in hast.

pa. t. wk. c. 1300 *Curior M.* 1533 Son it was þat morsel bun. . . And Iudas swelid [Göt. swelud, Fairf. squolowde, Trin. swolowed] it onan. 13. *St. Margrete in Leg. Cath.* (1840) 97 He toke hir in his foule mouthe And swalled hir flesche & bon. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3785 Man & best he swelwed & et. c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 242 þe devull in liknes of a dragon swallowd hym hand & fute. 1481 *CAXTON Reynard xxvii* (Arb.) 61 The rocke may wel complayne, for I swolwed in dame sharpbeck his wyf. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilth*, xiv, Sussex. swallowed the medicine without farther hesitation.

pa. pple. str. c. 1250 *Owl & Night*, 146 þeos vle. . . sat to-swolwe and toholowe So heo hedde one frogge iswolwe [v. rr. iswolze]. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1976 Wilde der Hauen min sune swolsen her. 13. . . *Sir Beues (A)* 786 A . . . stered on Beues wip eien holwe, Also a wolde him hawe a-swolwe.

pa. pple. wk. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) IV. 441 Som of hem þat flye. . . deluyered hem of ieweles of gold þey hadde i-swolwed to fore þat þey flyt. c. 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 73 þe seele calfe. . . þat cutbuth buke had swelwed. c. 1450 *MIRK'S Festial* 200 A gret horrible dragon. . . wold hawe swolyt her. 1560 *ROLLAND Seven Sages* 61 My self this mater saw. . . That ane Infaut was swellyt with ane sow. 1651 *HOBBS Levitic.* iii. xxvii. 195 Pills. . . swallowed whole, have the vertue to cure. 1779 *Mirror No.* 50 7 11 Having swallowed a short breakfast. 1872 *TENNISON Gaiety & Lynette* 130 Some hold that he hath swallow'd infant flesh, Monster! 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 282 'The bait had to be swallowed by the pike before the hook would take hold.

b In fig. or allusive phr. To swallow one's

spittle: (a) in renderings of Job vii. 19, where the reference is to the difficulty of swallowing when in distress; † (b) to restrain anger or other strong feeling, to repress the rising gorge. To swallow a camel, a gudgeon, a spider, a tavern-token: see CAMEL 1 c, GUDGEON sb.¹ 2 b, SPIDER sb. 1 d, TAVERN sb. 4 d.

c. 1400 *Pety Job* 40 in 26 *Pol. Poems* 122 Thow woldest suffer neuer more Me to swolowe my salyue? c. 1421 *26 Pol. Poems* 108 How longe sparest þou me noyt, To swolwe my spoel, hot it me gryue? 1535 *COVERDALE Job* vii. 19 Why goest thou not fro me, ner lettest me alone, so longe till I swallow downe my spetle? [Similarly 1611.] 1555 *EORN Decades* (Arb.) 118 Owre men moued with greate hope and hunger of golde, beganne ageine to swalowe downe theyr spetle. 1580 *LODGE Reply Gosson's Sch. Abuse* (Hunter. Cl.) 15 Mithinks while you heare thys I see you swallowe down your owne spittle for reuenge. c. 1592 *GREENE Jas. IV.* v. iv. None of you both, I see, but are in fault; Thus simple men, as I, do swallow flurs. 1631 *MASSINGER Believe as You List* t. ii. Hee durst not stay mee. Yf hee had, had founde I wolde not swallowe my spetle. c. 1714 G. LOCKHART in *L. Papers* (1817) I. 221 [They] were resolved not to swallow a cow and stick at the tail; and as they had begun, carried on, and finished their projects. 1733 *SWIFT On Poetry* 122 And if you find the general vogue Pronounces you a stupid rogue. . . Sit still, and swallow down your spittle.

c. *absol.* or *intr.* To take food, drink, etc. into the stomach through the gullet; to perform the act of deglutition, as in an effort to suppress emotion.

a. 1700 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* IX. 345 She not being able to swallow so as to communicate. 1803 *Med. Jnrl.* X. 493 Every time he attempted to speak or swallow, he became more convulsed. 1883 *STEVENSON Treas.* Isl. i. ii. He kept swallowing as if he felt what we used to call a lump in the throat. 1906 *CHARL. MANSFIELD Girl & Gods* xvii. 'I wonder if we hamper Psyche?' 'Don't!' cried Phynides and swallowed quickly.

† 2. *trans.* To taste (also fig.). *Obs. rare.*

a. 1340 *HAMPOLP Psalter* xxxiii. [xxxiv.] 8 *Gustate et videte quantum stauis est dominus*, swelighis and sees for soft is lord. 1340 *Ayend.* 106 Huanne þe man onderungþ yseþ þe zuelz[þ] and smackeþ and uelþ þe zuetnesse of God. *Ibid.* 123 Loue of charite nimp and ziky and zuelz[þ] and halt. c. 1400 *Relig. Pieces* fr. *Thornton MS.* ii. (1914) 43 þou sese with thyn egne, heris with thyn eres, Swelawes with thi mouthe, Smelles with þi nese.

3. *trans.* To take into itself (physically); to cause to disappear in its interior or depths; to engulf. Also with *down*, *in*, *up* (see 10 b).

c. 1200 *ORMIN* 1024 Na mar þann helle mazz þeon full To swolghenn menness sawles. c. 1290 *Becket* 218 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 168 þe corpe openede onder heom for-to swolowen hem a-liue. c. 1340 *HAMPOLP Psalter* xlii. 5 A gafe oppyn and, þat slas. . . and swallows þaim in. 13. . . *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 263 To be swolwed swelth wyth þe swart erpe. c. 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* ii. 528 When tempest doth the shippes swalowe. c. 1400 *Se. Trojan War* ii. 274 That swel[h] half of my schippis has swelud. c. 1450 *MIRK'S Festial* 4 Helle seonyng, and galpyng. . . forto swolow hym ynto þe payne þat neuer schall haue orde. 1552 *LYONSSE Monarchie* 5999 The erth sall ryue, And swollyt thame, hoith man and wyue. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xii. 196 The Sea Swallows him with his Host. c. 1690 tr. *Marana's Lett. Turkish Spy* (1694) I. ii. 125 After this Isle was suddenly swallowed down into the Sea. 1855 *MOTLEY Dutch Rep.* vi. i. (1866) 771/2 The lower part of the face was swallowed in a bushy beard. 1905 *E. CLOUD Animism* § 9. 45 The earthquake that swallowed man and beast.

† b. *refl.* of a river losing itself in another.

1623 tr. *Favine's Theat.* *Hon.* ii. i. 67 Where the Ruer of Lipp. . . runneth to swallow it selfe [orig. *vient se perdre*] in the Rhine.

4. *fig. a.* To make away with, destroy, consume, cause to vanish (as if by devouring or absorption into itself). See also 10 c.

a. 1340 *HAMPOLP Psalter* cxlii. 3 [cxlii.] 3 Perauntire þai had swelighw þe lifland. 13. . . *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1268 Wyth þe swayf of þe sworde þat swolwed hem alle. c. 1400 *Deut. Troy* Prolog. 12 Sothe stories beo. . . swolowet into swym by swiftnesse of yeres. c. 1450 *Co. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 82 But God in us have habytation, Peraventure our enemyes shulde swelle us. 1533 *GAU Richt Vay* 45 As S. Paul sais, Deid is swolit throw victore. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 639 'Three Schooles. . . which the greedy iniquity of these our times hath already swallowed. 1643 *io Verney Mem.* (1907) I. 301, I see my ruine at the very dore ready to swallow mee. 1818 *SCOTT Br. Lamm.* x. The apartment was suddenly illuminated by a flash of lightning, which seemed absolutely to swallow the darkness of the hall. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* ii. iv. To-day swallowing Yesterday, and then being in its turn swallowed of To-morrow. 1847 *TENNISON Princess* v. 432 Sloughs that swallow common sense. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* II. iii. 400 All strife was swallowed of festivity.

b. To cause to be 'lost' in something; to 'drown', 'absorb', engross, occupy wholly. (Now only with *up*: see 10 d.)

c. 1230 *Spec. Gy de Warw.* 642 þe pine of helle hem gan to swolowe. 1434 *MISSEY Blending of Life* xi. 125 All my hert. . . is turnyd in-to heet of lufe, & it is swallowd in-to a nobel loy and a nodor form. 1645 G. DANIEL *Wks.* (Grosart) I. To Rd. 2 To Some I have bene lost and swallowed from my first intentions, by newer Thoughts. c. 1698 *LOCKE Cond. Underst.* § 36 The necessary Provision for Life swallows the greatest part of their Time.

c. To take in eagerly, 'devour' (with one's ears or mind).

1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* Prolog. (Skeat) L 2 Men. . . that with eeres openly sprad, so moche swallowen the deliciousnesse of jestes and of ryme. . . that of the goodnesse. . . of the sentence take they litel hede. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* iv. xii. 35 Now lat þone cruell Troiane swelly and see [orig. *hauriat*

oenlis] This our fyre funeral. 1595 *SHAKS. John* iv. ii. 195, I saw a Smith. . . With open mouth swallowing a Taylors newes. c. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) I. 419 A man who weeds himself to study, and swallows many books. 1824 *MAGINN in Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 747 Dossy, who sate in open-mouthed wonder, swallowing them [sc. his stories] down as a common-councilman swallows turtle.

d. To take for oneself, or into itself, as a territory or other possession; to absorb, appropriate. (See also 10 c.)

1637 in *Foster Crt. Min. E. Ind. Comp.* (1907) 267 [Without allowing for forfeiture of the bond for private trade, misapplication of the Company's mooney, or for] swallowing [Burt's estate]. c. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 18 Nov. 1679, 'The Duke of Buckingham, much of whose estate he had swallowed. *Ibid.* 23 Sept. 1683, That the French King might the more easly swallow Flanders. . . whilst we sat unconcern'd. 1888 *BRUCE Amer. Commw.* xci. III. 263 One finds in the United States. . . many people who declare that Mexico will be swallowed.

e. *Theatr. slang.* To get up (a part) hastily. 1890 *BARRÈRE & LELAND Slang Dict.*, *Swallow the cackle*, (theatrical), to learn a part. 1898 *Tit Bits* 30 July 338/1 The remaining acts [of the play] were in turn 'swallowed' during the successive intervals.

5. To accept without opposition or protest; to take (an oath, etc.) without demur or lightly.

a. 1591 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 13 It is very like that these men swallow many sins, for God is never so forgotten as in feasting, and sporting, and bargaining. 1632 *MASINGER City Madam* i. i. Here's no gross flattery! Will she swallow this? 1646 B. MAXWELL *Burd. Issach.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 303, I cannot sufficiently wonder, how the High Court of Parliament of England hath swallowed and sworn their Covenant. 1752-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 107 The former laid a wager that there was no flattery so gross but his friend would swallow. 1789 *Gouv. MORRIS in Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 325 The Representatives of this nation. . . are ready to swallow this proposition by acclamation. 1810 *BENTHAM Packing* (1821) 191 Give them an oath to swallow. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 171 In England, affidavits are often managed in a simpler way. *Swallowing* a custumhouse oath is there a well known expression. 1853 *LVTTON My Novel* iv. xiv, People take you with all your faults, if you are rich; but they won't swallow your family into the bargain.

b. *esp.* To accept mentally without question or suspicion; to believe unquestioningly. † Also with *down*.

1594 *NASH Unfort. Trav.* 69 Beleue nothing. . . yet seeme thou as thou swallowdest al, suspectedst none. 1643 *Ord. Lords & Com., Westminster Conf.* Pref. (1658) C 3, So many, especially of the younger sort, do swallow down almost any error that is offered them. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* i. iv. § 24 To make a Man swallow that for an innate Principle, which may serve to his purpose, who teacheth them. 1691 *RAY Creation* ii. 1662 83 He that can swallow the raining of Frogs. (1786) *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1859) I. 516, I find that I could swallow the last opinion, sooner than either of the others. 1791 *MME. D'ARBLAY Diary* 20 Aug. [She] will believe no good of them, and swallows all that is said of evil. 1870 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (ed. 2) II. App. 661 The legend is still swallowed by novelists. 1880 *LITTLEJOHN Plain Reas.* lxii. 135 Over-readiness to swallow marvels. . . is credulity.

6. To put up with, submit to, take patiently or submissively (something injurious or irksome). (Cf. *F. avaler*.)

1611 *MIDDLETON & DEKKER Roaring Girl* D's Wks. 1873 III. 185 If I swallow this wrong, let her thank you. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* t. xvii. 20 The mother (not able to swallow her shame and grief) cast her selfe into the lake. 1623 J. CHAMBERLAIN in *Crt. & Times Jas.* I (1848) II. 442 And how many disgraces and indignities he swallowed, to bring his own ends about. 1720 *SWIFT Let. to Abp. King* 10 Oct., They cannot give themselves the little troubles of attendance that other men are content to swallow. 1720 — *Jnrl. Stella* 2 Nov., I took my four pills last night, and they lay an hour in my throat. . . I suppose I could swallow four affronts as easily. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xvii, He was pompous, but with such a cook what would ooe not swallow?

7. To refrain from expressing or uttering; to keep down, repress. Also with *down*.

a. 1642 S. GOOLPHIN *Poems*, Ps. cxxvii, Deny us freedom of our groans And hid us swallow all our moans. 1719 *YOUNG Busiris* iv. i. They. . . swallow down their tears to hide them from me. c. 1771 *GRAY Dante* 6, I swallow'd down My struggling Sorrow. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* t. v. r. 1 Swallowing my grievances [orig. *devoiant ma douleur*], [I] set myself to wait on my noble masters. 1820 *BYRON Juan* v. xxiv, Swallowing a heart-burning sigh. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* iv. 31 [She] swallowed her mirth, and. . . busied herself at the cupboard. 1868 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* (1870) I. 4. 325 Then in his throat a swelling passion rose, Which yet he swallowed down. 1878 *BCSW. SMITH Carthage* 296 Hannibal swallowed his resentment.

8. To take back, retract, recant. (Cf. *EAT* v. c.) 1593 *SHAKS. Rich.* II. i. 132 As low as to thy heart, Through the false passage of thy throat; thou lyest. . . Now swallow downe that Lye. 1603 — *Meas.* for M. iii. i. 235 [He] swallowed his voves whole, pretending in her, discoueries of dishonor. 1703 *FARQUHAR Inconstant* iii. i. I have swallow'd my Words already; I have eaten them up. 1848 *LOWELL Biglow* P. Ser. I. iv. 16 A marvellous Providence fashioned us holler O' purpose that we might our principles swallow. 1889 *BARRIE Window in Thinnis* xx. 195 If Jamie be liviog now he has still those words to swallow.

9. To pronounce indistinctly or fail to pronounce; to slur over. (Cf. *F. manger*.)

a. 1791 *WESLEY Wks.* (1830) XIII. 479 Some persons mumble, or swallow some words or syllables.

10. Swallow up. a. *lit.* To swallow completely or voraciously; to eat up, devour. Also *absol.*

1535 COVERDALE *Obad.* i. 16 Yee drynce shall they, and swallow vp, so that ye shall be, as though ye had neuer bene. 1600 J. PONT. tr. *Lea's Africa* ix. 346 The crocodile swalloweth vp both the baitte and the hook. 1721 ANDERSON *Spect.* No. 10 p. 3 Like Moses's Serpent, that immediately swallow'd up and deuoured those of the Egyptians. 1880 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* Introd. 25 Just as we cannot conceive of a man swallowing up [ed. 1876 deuouring] himself, so [etc.].

b. *transf.* To engulf completely; to cause to disappear utterly in its depths. Cf. 3.

1545 TINDALE *Rev.* xii. 16 The erth opened her mought, and swallowed vpp the reuer. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxi. 17 So the earth opened & swallowed vp Dathan. 1560 DAVIS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 453 The shippes being, swallowed vp of the billowes did perishe. 1595 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 99 Certaine difficulte myres, quibbles, sal gair wyd, and swallie him vp in a manner to the deipth. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 587 The first [river] is Hans, which being swallowed up under the ground, breaketh up againe three miles off. 1732 BERKELEY *Alcibiades* iv. § 24 Because London was not swallowed up or consumed by fire from heaven. 1803 SCOTT *Let. in Lockhart* (1837) i. xi. 397 This district... was swallowed up by the sea. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. tit. *Old Margate Ho;* Sunken ships, and sunless treasures swallowed up in the unrestoring depths. 1832 R. & J. LAMER *Expd. Niger* i. vi. 245 The little legs of the child were swallowed up in his clumsy yellow boots. 1853 JAMES *Agnes Serel* (1860) II. 103 The Castle gates swallowed them up, and nothing more was seen of them.

c. *fig.* To make away with or destroy completely; to cause to disappear utterly (as if by absorption). Cf. 4 a.

1530 TINDALE *Ansv.* *Alore* l. xviii. Wks. (1572) 286/2 In y^e world to come loue shall swallow vp the other two [sc. faith and hope]. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* [viii.] 3 He shall... saue me from the reproch of him that wolde swallowe me vp. 1626 GOUGE *Serm.* *Dignity Chitraly* § 18 Delight in the things which men do, swallow up the pains that is taken about it. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* ii. 149 Those thoughts... swallowed up and lost. In the wide womb of uncreated night. c. 1720 DE FOE *Memo. Cavalier* (1840) 121 All people looked upon themselves as ruined and swallowed up. 1758 J. DALRYMPLE *Ess.* *Feudal Property* (ed. 2) 122 The feudal law carries with it... a system of private rights, which swallow up all others, wherever it comes. 1847 HALL *Friends in C.* vii. 105 Another rule is, not to let familiarity swallow up all courtesy. 1862 STANLEY *Feud. Ch.* (1877) i. v. 66 The man is swallowed up in the cause, the messenger in the message. 1864 BYRON *Helio Rom.* Eng. v. (1875) 63 Since the powers I gave were autocratic and unlimited, I must swallow up all minor claims and dignities. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) i. 446 Must not all things at last be swallowed up in death. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 12 May 5/2 Nearly a month will be swallowed up in the verification of the returns. 1891 *Scotsman* 28 Feb. 7/1 The Irish names in the box swallowed up all the rest.

d. To occupy entirely, engross, 'absorb', 'drown'; = 4 b.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Ansv.* *Osor.* 499 b, Blynded with selfe love, drowned in malice, swallowed up with his owne conceipt. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* viii. iii. Wonder dimis my aching Eyes, And swallows up my Soul. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 194 The original intention of the experiment was lost sight of, by an unexpected result, which swallowed up all their attention. 1857 KEBLE *Let. to Denison* 14 Oct. (in *Magg's Catal.* Mar. (1897) 54/1) Since I came home [I] have been swallowed up with my little book on Eucharistical Adoration. 1891 KIRLING *Light that Failed* x. 205 He fell to work, whistling softly, and was swallowed up in the clean, clear joy of creation.

e. To take completely into itself, or for oneself; to appropriate, absorb (= 4 d); † in quot. 1544, to take fully upon oneself.

1544 BETHAM *Precepts War* l. lxiii. Div. a faythfull armye will swallowe vp all parylles, before that so lyberall a capytayne shuld haue any shame or reproche. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ii. (1661) 21 The oppressions of the Court of Rome, which would swallow up... all original Jurisdiction. a. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 15 July 1653. The French King... having swallowed up almost all Flanders. 1743 POCOCKE *Diary East I.* iv. l. 162 In upper Egypt there were formerly twenty-four provinces, but many of them are now swallowed up by Arab Sheiks. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 737/1 Morocco... has escaped being swallowed by France because Spain has guarded it. 1889 GRETTON *Memory's Hark!* 157 With Exton is joined the hamlet of Horn, now swallowed up in the Park.

† f. To take in eagerly; = 4 c. *Obs. rare.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1409 About him were a presse of gazing faces, Which seem'd to swallow vp his sound aduice.

(g. To pass over (a distance) rapidly.

Cf. DEVOUR 8 b.)

1890 'R. BOLDEWEN' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 188 Three miles had been swallowed up ere the team staided. [Cf. quot. 1890 s. v. SWALLOWED *phl.* a.]

Swallowable (swə'ləʊəbəl), a. [f. SWALLOW v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being or fit to be swallowed (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* Introd. 42 This altogether indigestible and scarcely swallowable morsel. 1846-g S. R. MANTLON *Ess.*, etc. 315 The reader, who for the first time meets with an anecdote in its hundredth edition, and its most mitigated and swallowable form. 1887 STREVENSON *Let.* 22 Aug. The berths are excellent, the pasture swallowable.

Swallowed (swə'ləʊd), *phl.* a. [f. as prec. + -ED.] In senses corresponding to those of the verb (*lit.* and *fig.*).

c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* exxix. Past reason hated as a swallowed bayt. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 535 The dexterity of disengaging himself from the swallowed hook. 1822-g GOON *Study Med.* (1829) I. 120 The swallowed morsel is carried forward into the stomach. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Nov. 4/2 Why should one more dose of swallowed principles disagree with him? 1899 MEREDITH *Poems, Night-Walk* 42 The posts that named the swallowed mile.

Swallower (swə'ləʊə), Also 1 swelzere, 6 sc. swelliär. [f. as prec. + -ER.] In OE. *swelgere* = OHG. *swelgari* (MHG. *swelher*, G. *schwelger*) glutton, tippler.] One who or that which swallows.

1. *lit.*: see SWALLOW v. 1; esp. a voracious eater or drinker. Also in Comb., as *acorn-swallower*, *sword-swallower*.

a. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Collog.* 16 in Wt. Wülcere 102 Ic ne eom swa micel swelgere fæt ic ealle cynn metta on anre gereordinge etan mæge. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xiii. vi. 222 Thir akorne swelliäris, the fat swyne. 1605 1st Pt. *Jeronimo* iii. i. 42 Deuourer of apparell, thou huge swallower. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. xxix. 118 A huge Greedy-Guts, a tall woundy swallower of hot Wardens and Muscles. 1710 FULLER *Tatler* No. 205 p. 2, 1. always speak of them with the Distinction of the Eaters, and the Swallowers. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* vi. (1858) 51 Of all kinds of eaters of fish, or flesh, or fowl, in these latitudes, the swallowers of oysters alone are not gregarious. 1891 HARRY *Yess* xviii. The enormous numbers that had been gulped down by the insatiable swallower [*viz.* a threshing machine].

b. *spec.* A deep-sea fish, *Chiasmodon niger*, widely distributed in the Atlantic, having an immensely distensible stomach which enables it to swallow fishes larger than itself.

2. *transf.*: see SWALLOW v. 3. (In quot. *attrib.*)

1891 MEREDITH *Poems, Eng. lcf. Stern* iii. Yon swallower wave with shroud of foam. 1898 — *Forest History* iv. The forest's heart of fog on mossed morass, On purple pool and silky cotton-grass, Revealed where lured the swallower by way.

3. *fig.* († also with *up*): see SWALLOW v. 4, 5, 10 c.

a. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI.* 157 Affirming him to be... the moste swallower vp and consumer of the kynges treasure. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 191 Give them an oath to swallow, every impure property is, by this consecrated vehicle, carried off. Note that the oath by which the swallower is rendered thus unlikely to do wrong, is the very oath, which... is regularly productive of perjury. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* iii. l. vi. Here too is a Swallower of Formulas.

Swallow-hole. [f. SWALLOW v. or *sb.* + *hole* *sb.*] = SWALLOW *sb.* 2 b.

1661 J. CHILDREY *Brit. Baconica* 74 About Badminton also are several holes (called Swallow-holes) where the Waters... fall into the bowels of the earth, and are seen no more. 1829 GLOVER *Hist. Derby* i. 11 The channel of the Manifold river is here dry in dry seasons, owing to the vast swallow-holes at Darfa cliff. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch.* *fr. l.* 11 1/2 These rivulets pour down the hill upon the surface of the tertiary clay, until they arrive at the chalk, where they are entirely absorbed in swallow-holes. 1891 *Leeds Mercury* 5 Nov. 3/6 Shafes being made into it, by which the water absorbed by conites, fissures and 'swallow holes', would be rendered available.

Swallowing (swə'ləʊɪn), *phl.* *sb.* Also 4 *zuelzing*, *swolwyng*, 5 *swelluung*, *swelwyng* (e), *swelwyng* (e). [f. SWALLOW v. + -ING.]

I. The action of the verb SWALLOW.

1. Deglutition; † deuouring: see SWALLOW v. 1. c. 1400 *Apoc. Loll.* 55 be deuouring or swelwing of alle bestis of be feld. c. 1440 *Primp. Farr.* 182/2 Swelwyng of mete (cf. v. swelwyng of mete and drynke), *deglutitio*. c. 1532 *De Wre. Introd.* *fr.* in *Poligr.* 202 The swallowyng, *insaliter*. 1725 *London Gaz.* No. 6349/3 His Swallowing is easier. 1780 *Mirror* No. 73 The swallowing of much strong liquor produces a temporary madness. 1803 *Med. Jurid.* ix. 293 The difficulty of swallowing, known by the name of Dysphagia. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VII. 736 There is rarely any affection of swallowing.

attrib. 1881 *Cable Muse. Delphine* vi. 27 She... began a faltering speech, with a swallowing motion in the throat.

† b. Tasting, sense of taste: see SWALLOW v. 2. 1340 *Aeneas* xi Be 2336 be, byrpe, be smellenge, be zuelzyng, and be takyng. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 218 Pe iij. gate of bi pyt is tastyng or swelwyng.

2. *fig.* (also with *up*): see SWALLOW v. 4, 10 c. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* (Bohn) 318 The oblation and swallowing up of self in an object dearer than self. 1830 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1853) 604 Which exactions here are swallowed up by the aristocracy and their dependants; but which swallowings are imparted to every one bearing the name of parson.

II. † 3. A whirlpool: = SWALLOW *sb.* 2. *Obs.* Used like OE. *pr.* *pple. swelgend* to render *l. voraga*.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) l. 65 Pere deef many swolwynges and whirlynges of wates by he se hyrnykes. *Ibid.* II. 51 Woodness of swolwyng and of whirlyng water.

Swallowing, *phl.* a. Also 4 *swelwyng*. [f. as prec. + -ING.] That swallows; usually *transf.* or *fig.*: see the verb.

a. 1400 *Primer* (1891) 24 *Benedicite* Fier and swelwyng-g. hete blesse to the lord. 1548 ELVOR, *Veraginnus*... full of gulphes or swallowyng pittes. 1555 EVANS *Decades* (Arb.) 193 These blind and swallowyng sandes. c. 1566 SINNEY *Ps.* iv. Their throate it is an open swallowyng gulf. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iii. vii. 128 Almost shouldered in the swallowyng gulph, Of blind forgetfulness. 1638 LITHGOW *Trac.* n. 53 Euery swallowyng waue threatened our death. 1806 J. BERNESFORD *Miscell. Hum. Life* i. (ed. 3) 13 What is the Country, but a sandy desert at one season or a swallowing quagmire at another? 1852 M. ARNOLD *The Future* 16 Whether he first sees light Where the river... winds through the plain: Whether in sound of the swallowing sea.

Swallowing (swə'ləʊɪn), *phl.* *sb.* [f. SWALLOW *sb.* 1 + -ING; cf. *clucking*.] A young swallow.

1839 WILLIS *A Fabri* ii. (1849) 9 Her swallowings... have been hatched a week.

Swallow-pipe, *phl.* *sb.* [f. SWALLOW v. or *sb.* 2 + PIPE *sb.*] The gullet.

1786 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *and Ode to R.A.'s Wks.* 1812 I. 131 Not one hit more could pass your swallow-pipe.

Swallow-tail, swallowtail (swə'ləʊtəl). Also in some senses swallow's tail. [f. SWALLOW *sb.* 1 + TAIL *sb.*; corresp. to and in certain uses modelled on F. *queue d'aronde*, † *d'aronde* (senses 5 and 6), G. *schwalbenschwanz* (2 b, 8, etc.), Du. *zwaluwaartaar*, MLG. *swalekenstert*, LG. *swalkenstert*, etc.]

1. A tail like that of a swallow; a forked tail.

1703 tr. *Perrault's Abridgm. Vitruvius* i. iv. 30 The Sabliers... joined together by Tenons, in the form of a Swallow-Tail. 1775 DALRYMPLE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 402 Two birds... with swallow-tails flying above the ship. 1842 G. DARLING in *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* 11. No. 10. 4 Smelts of the Salmon with their silvery sides, dark purply fins, and swallow-tail. 1866 MAYNE *Reid Hunters' Feast* iv, The 'passenger' [pigeon]... looks not unlike the kite, wanting the forked or 'swallow' tail.

2. Applied to various animals having a forked tail.

† a. Some kind of fish: see quot. *Obs.*

1683 PONTZ *Pres. Prosp. Tobago* 21 The green Swallow-Tail. A Fish not much bigger than a Herring.

b. A swallow-tailed butterfly.

1819 SANSOUEVILLE *Entomol. Compend.* 416 *Papilio Machaon*. The Swallow-tail. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 314 The swallow-tails, belonging to the family *Pieridae*. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Pennis. Bark* 173 One bright swallow-tail, with blue wings, fringed with crimson.

c. A humming-bird of the genus *Euploemena*.

1861 GOULD *Monogr. Troch.* 11. Plate 42, *Euploemena Hirtundinacea*. Swallow-tail... This species being the most swallow-like member of the entire family of Trochilidae. 1899 EVANS in *Canbr. Nat. Hist.* IX. 435 *Euploemena macrurus* of Brazil and Guiana, termed the 'Swallow-tail' from its forking rectrices.

d. A swallow-tailed kite.

3. A name for the white willow (*Salix alba*): also *swallow-tail willow*, *swallow-tailed willow* (see next, 2 b).

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 475 The Shining Willow, which they call Swallow-Tails. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 81 The bright swallow-tail willow;... next to the Norfolk kind, it is the largest growing sort.

4. A broad or barbed arrow-head; an arrow with such a head.

1545 ASCHAM *Tocroph.* (Arb.) 135 The one... hauyng two barbes, looking backwarde to the stele and the febers, which... we call a brode arrowe head or a swalow taylor. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxix, The English... sent off their volleys of swallow-tails before we could call on St Andrew.

† 5. = DOVETAIL 1 b, 2. *Obs.*

1548 ELVOR, *Securita*... a swallows taylor [1566 COOPER, swallowe taylor], or a douer taylor in carpenters worke, which is fastnyng of two pieces of timbre... together. 1616 BUTLOR *Eng. Exp.* *Swallowe taylor*... a fastening of two pieces of timber so strongly together, that they cannot fall asunder. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 594.

6. *Fortif.* An outwork characterized by two projections with a re-entrant angle between them, suggesting a swallow's tail.

1688 CARR, J. S. *Fortification* 78 Hornworks... are much more in use than the Teneilles, Swallow Tails, or Priests Bonnets. 1690 D'URVEY *Collins's Walk* i. 11 He... all your Outworks would Assail, With his Eternal Swallows Tail. 1702 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* (1711), *Queue d'ayronde*, or *Swallow's-Tail*, a Detach'd or Out-work, whose Sides open towards the Head, or Campaign, and draw closer or narrower towards the Gorge. 1908 MRS. E. WHARTON *Hermit & Wild Woman* 1 A little walled town with Ghibelline swallow-tails.

7. The cleft two-pointed end of a flag or pennon; also, a swallow-tailed flag.

1697 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3317/3 One with a White Flag, Swallow Tail at Main-top-mast. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMIS *For. S. Seas* 5 The Commander in Chief being distinguish'd by a red broad Pendant with a Swallow's Tail at his Main-top-mast Head. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Aug. 38/6 A yellow Jack with a swallow-tail. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xxvii, Methinks, instead of this old swallow's tail, we should must rarely under a hoiered petticoat. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 10 The Flag of the Guidon of Dragoons to be three feet five inches to the end of the slit of the swallow-tail. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 89 The flag... is sometimes square, sometimes a swallow-tail.

b. The cleft tail-end of a vane.

1843 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1846) 32 A wind... will instantly arrange these vanes in a definite direction, the arrow-heads or narrow parts pointing one way, the swallow-tails or broad parts another.

8. A swallow-tailed coat. *collog.*

1835 FRITH *Let. 2 May*, in *Autobiog.* (1883) III. 35, I don't want a dress-coat; besides, I should look a regular gey in a swallow-tail. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* II, The green coat had been a smart dress garment in the days of swallow-tails. 1871 'M. LEGRAND' *Canbr. Freshm.* 115 Mr. Golightly rose, divested himself of the loose coat he wore in the study, put on his black swallow-tail, and went down to the drawing-room. 1894 WILKINS & VIVIAN *Green Day Tree* i. 33 The boys... exchanged their tweed coats for the regulation swallow-tails.

b. The tail or skirt of such a coat. *rare.* 1894 LATTO *Tam. Bedkin* vi, I banged round my hand, an' lo, there was hut a solitary swallowtail to the fore! 1913 *Play Pictorial* No. 130 The [ladies'] coat... slopes sharply away from the hips, and forms swallow-tails at the back.

9. *attrib.* = SWALLOW-TAILED: as in *swallow-tail butterfly*, *coat*, *moth*, *pennon*; also formerly applied to a cut of the beard with two points. See also *swallow-tail willow* in 3.

1556 NASHE *Safren Walden* Ep. Ded. Aiv, Astrological Richard... most studiously compiled a profound Abbrgement vpon beards, & therein... fruitlessly determined betwixt

the swallows tail cut & the round heard like a rubbing brush. 1602 ROWLANDS *Greene's Ghost* (1872) 9 The use of the terrible cut, and the Swallow-tail slash. 1745 *Gleditsch's Deutsch-Engl. Lex.*, *Schwabenschwanz*, a swallow-tail. 1749 WILKES *Engl. Motils & Butterflies* 38 The Swallow-tail Moth. is bred in May and June. *Ibid.* 47 The Swallow-tail Butterfly is produced twice a Year. 1788 *Pogonologia* 27 Those different fashions of wearing the beard called, sharp-pointed, square, round, fan, swallow-s-tail, artichoke-leaf, &c. 1876 KIRBY & SR. *Entomol.* xxi. (1818) 11, 245 The swallow-tail butterfly (*Papilio Machaon*, L.). 1819 SANOUELE *Entomol. Compend.* 253 *Oncophanes sambucaria* (swallow-tail moth). 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P. Ser.* 1. *What Mr. Robinson Thinks*, Parson Wilbur sez he never heard in his life Thet th' Apostles rigged out in their swallow-tail coats. 1852 BURN *Naval & Milit. Dict.* ii. (1863) Swallow tail scarf, *assemblage à queue d'hirondelle*. 1853 'C. BÉDE' *Verdant Green* 1. i. The toga virilis of stick-up collars and swallow-tail coats. 1884 E. YATES *Recoll.* 1. 45 [The Police, 1836-47] wore swallow-tail blue coats. 1891 DOYLE *White Co. xiii.* The heavy ash spear with swallow-tail pennon.

Swallow-tailed (swɔˈləʊtɪd), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Having a tail like that of a swallow, or an end or part like a swallow's tail; also, of the form of a swallow's tail.

I. Of natural objects.

1. In names of species or varieties of birds characterized by a long deeply forked tail, as swallow-tailed duck, the long-tailed duck, *Harelda glacialis*; swallow-tailed falcon, hawk = *s. kile*; swallow-tailed flycatcher, the scissor-tail, *Milvulus forficatus* or *M. tyrannus*; swallow-tailed gull, a rare American gull, *Creagrus fuscatus*; swallow-tailed kingfisher, a Surinam species of jacamar, *Galbula paradisae*; swallow-tailed kite, a widely distributed American kite, *Elanoides forficatus*; swallow-tailed sheldrake = *s. duck*.

1831 SWAINSON & RICHARDSON *Fauna Boreali-Amer.* 460 Swallow-tailed *Ducks. 1781 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* 1. 1. 60 Swallow-tailed *Falcon. is a most elegant species. 1783 *Ibid.* II. 1. 356 Swallow-Tailed *Fly catcher, inhabits Mexico. 1872 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 317 Swallow-tailed *Gull, tail white, very much forked. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 540/2 The [Falcon] *fuscatus*, or swallow-tailed *hawk. 1743 EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* I. 10 The Swallow-tail'd *Kite-fisher. 1872 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 211 *Nauclerus*, Swallow-tailed *Kite. 1764 EDWARDS *Glean. Nat. Hist.* iii. 249 The Swallow-tailed Indian *Roller. 1672 WILLUGHBY *Ornith.* (1678) 364 The Swallow-tail'd *Sheldrake of Mr. Johnson.

2. *a.* Having a pair of projecting parts suggesting a swallow's tail, as a seed. *b.* Swallow-tailed willow: = SWALLOW-TAIL 3.

1712 tr. *Pomel's Hist. Drugs* 1. 39 The Seed is Swallow-tail'd and flat. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. xi. 43, I set twenty willow-seeds (the swallow-tail'd willow, or white willow) trochions. 1834 MILLER *Plant-in.*, *Salix alba*, Common White, Huntingdon, or Swallow-tailed Willow.

3. Having each of the hind wings prolonged into a 'tail', the two together suggesting the forked tail of a swallow, as the swallow-tailed butterfly (*Papilio machaon* and other species of *Papilionidae*) and the swallow-tailed moth (*Ura-ptyx sambucaria*).

1743 G. EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* I. 34 The dusky and yellow Swallow-tail'd Butter-Fly. 1826 KIRBY & SR. *Entomol.* III. xxx. 148 The beautiful caterpillar of the swallow-tailed butterfly (*Papilio Machaon* L.). 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Ferris Bark* 141 Large swallow-tailed butterflies, purple with light-blue spots on the upper wings.

II. Of artificial objects.

4. Of a flag or pennon: Having a cleft end with two tapering points.

1697 in *MSS. Ho. Lords N. S. III.* (Hist. MSS. Comm. 1905) 322 Two swallow tailed flags. 1808 SCOTT *Marmi.* iv. xxviii. A thousand streamers. Broad, narrow, swallow-tail'd, and square. 1854 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xvii. (ed. 3) 274 A swallow-tailed pennon.

b. *Naut.* Applied to a kind of topsail.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 83 A topsail, called a swallow-tailed topsail.

5. Dovetailed, as a piece of timber or stone; also, having a cleft end, as a part of mechanism, etc.

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 50h, Cramps of Brass and Iron are fasten'd in with Lead: But those of Wood are sufficiently secured by their shape, which is made in such manner, that for resemblance, they are call'd Swallow, or Dove-tail'd. 1730 A. GOROON *Maffei's Amphit.* 307 The Key-Stone in the middle is wedged, and, as we say, Swallow-tail'd. 1798 *Hull Advertiser* 11 Aug. 3/1 Mr. Herschell discovered, a new star... it resembles those stars in embroidery called swallow tailed. 1852 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.*, Brit. II. No. 4563, The bristles of brushes... are laid upon a principle which prevents their working hollow or wearing swallow-tailed. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* xxvii. 91 The prisms are arranged around this pio, which again is fastened to a swallow-tailed movable bar.

6. Of a coat: Having a pair of pointed or tapering skirts.

1835 WILLIS *Pencilings* I. xxiv. 255 He was dressed in an exceedingly well cut swallow-tailed coat. 1882 MISS BRADDOCK *M. Royal* II. x. 212 The atmosphere to-night was as conventional as the men's swallow-tailed coats and white ties. 1889 GUNTER *That Frenchman* viii. 99 A moment after the crowd is swelled by the swallow-tailed geotry, the news having got to the clogs and cafés.

Swallowwort (swɔˈləʊwɔːt). [f. SWALLOW sb.1 + WORT; in sense 1 rendering early mod.G. *schwalbenwurtz* (cf. obs. Du. *swatlemwortel*) = mod.L. *hirundaria*; in sense 2 rendering Du.

swaluwkruid = mod.L. *chelidonium*, Gr. *χελιδόνιον* (see CELANDINE).]

1. The herb *Vincetoxicum officinale*, formerly called *Asclepias* (or *Cynanchum*) *Vincetoxicum*; from the form of the pods, suggesting a swallow with outspread wings. Hence extended to the genus *Asclepias* generally.

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* 17 *Asclepias*, may be called in english Swallowwort. 1651 FRENCH *Distill.* ii. 52 Take Swallowwort. 1785 MARTYN *Letit. Bot.* xvi. (1794) 216 Common Swallowwort, or Tame poison. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* III. 405 One or two species of *asclepias* or swallowwort.

b. An umbelliferous plant, *Elaeoselinum* (or *Thapsia*) *Asclepium*. 1866 TREAS. Bot.

2. The Greater Celandine, *Chelidonium majus*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. xx. 31 The great Celandyne is called... in English Celandyne, Swallowwort, and of some Tetterwurt. 1635 SWAN *Spec. Mund.* (1670) 220 Celandine or Swallowwort. 1858 IRVINE *Hand-bk. Brit. Plants* Index. Swally, obs. and dial. f. SWALLOW.

† **Swalm**, *sb.* Obs. Forms: 3 swalm, 4 sualm, 6 swalme, *Sc.* swame, 7 swamee. [ME. *swalm*, f. *swal* = *swel* (see SWELL v.); cf. QUALM.]

1. Swelling.

1225 *Anec. R.* 274 Drinc þeonne atterloðe, & drif þene swel (*MS.* C. swalm) azeanward uromard þe heorte. 1508 DUNOAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 167, I sall, me assuage of the swalme, that suellit was greet. 1583 MONTGOMERIE *Flying* 336 (Tullihardine MS.), The stane worme, þe ringworme, not slaking of swame.

2. (An attack of) faintness or sickness. (Cf. SWEAM.)

1300 *Cursor M.* 20758 (Cott.), 'Ga to þaa men bat lijs in sualm', He said, 'and fine on þam wit it.' 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxi. Proeme II. 146 Women who being newly conceived and breeding child, have many swalmes come over their heart. 1609 = *Amm. Marcell.* xxv. vi. 255 A cold swalmie of feare that quickly came over his heart.

So † **Swalm** *v. intr.* and *trans.*, to faint or cause to faint; also in *vbl. sb.*, swooning.

1375 BARBOUR *Brue* xvii. 648 Sum ded, sum hurt, sum swamand [*sic*; I read swamand; v. r. swonand]. 1440 *Bone Flor.* 770 Hur sadur nere hande can talme, Soche a swame hys harte can swalmie. 1583 MONTGOMERIE *Flying* 312 (Tullihardine MS.) With swaming to swelt.

† **Swalper**, *v. obs. rare*. [Related to early mod.Dn. *swalp* 'fluctus, unda, fluctuatio', Dn. *swalp*, WFlcm. *swalp*, *walp* sudden rush of water or other liquid, early mod.Du. *swalpen* 'fluctuare, affluere, iactari fluctibus, undare', Dn. *swalpen*, WFlcm. *swolp* to break forth (of water), G. dial. *schwalpen* to flow, sway backwards and forwards, *schwalpig* swaying; prob. of onomatopœic origin. Similar synonymous roots *skulp*, *skulp*, and *skulp*, *skulp*, are represented by MLG., LG. *schulpen*, *schulpen*, *schulpern*, early mod.Du. *scholpen* (all = Du. *swalpen*), Da. *skulpe*, *skulpe* to shake fluid in a vessel, intr. to splash, Icel. *skolp* dish-water.]

intr. To splash or toss about in water.

1400 *Destr. Tray* 1256 Hym-selwyn in the sea sonkyn helyue, Walpriet & swam with swyngyng of armys.

Swalt (e, pa. t. of SWELT v.)

† **Swalter**, *v. obs.* [Cf. SWATTER v.] *intr.* To wade, splash.

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3925 He..Slippes in in the sloppes o-slante to be girdyle, Swalters up swifly with his swerde drawene. 1500 *Colkeltie* *Sow* i. 228 Than Rany of þe Reidtheuch..Licht lap at a lyn; He felyeit and he fell in; And Hoge was sa baisty That he sualterit him by.

Swalter, obs. variant of SWELTER.

† **Swaltish**, *a. obs. rare*. [f. *swalt*, var. of SWELT + -ISH.] Sweltering.

1530 PALSGR. 326/2 Swaltyshe hotte, *fade*. *Swalu*, -ugh, *swalwe*, obs. ff. SWALLOW sb.1

Swalud, obs. pa. t. and pple. of SWALLOW v.

Swaly (swā'li), *a. dial.* [f. SWALE sb.2 + -Y.] Shady.

1820 CLARE *Rural Life* (ed. 3) 70 Shepherds, with their panting sheep, To the swallest corner creep.

Swam, pa. t. and obs. or dial. pa. pple. of SWIN v. **Swamas**, dial. f. SQUEAMOUS. **Swame**, variant of SWALM, SQUAME Obs., scale.

† **Swami** (swā'mi). Also 8 swamme, swammy, sawmy, 9 swames, swamy, sammy. [a. Hindi *swāmī* master, lord, prince, used by Hindus as a term of respectful address, a. Skr. *swāmīn* in same senses, also the idol or temple of a god.]

1. A Hindu idol.

1773 E. Ives *Voy. India* 70 Towards the upper end, there is a dark repository, where they keep their Swamme, that is their chief god. 1794 *Indian Observer* 167 (Y.) The gold might for ns as well have been worshipped in the shape of a Sawmy at Juggernaut. 1799 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desh.* (1837) L. 56 Some brass Swammies which were in the toshie-kanah were given to the Brahmins of different pagodas. 1837 *Letit. fr. Madras* viii. (1843) 64 They admire our dolls so much, that they are almost ready to make Swammies of them. 1884 *Sunday at Home* June 3/1 A fourth [but], the most pretentious and the best built, was consecrated to the swamie, or god.

2. A title for a Hindin religious teacher.

1901 *Daily News* 2 Dec. 5/1 She was informed that the word Swami meant teacher. 1905 *United Free Ch. Mag.* Feb. 9/2 A distinguished Swami or religious teacher visited Poona lately.

3. *attrib.* swamy-house, an idol temple or shrine; swamy-pagoda, 'a coin formerly current at Madras; probably so-called from the figure of an idol on it' (Y.).

1778 R. ORME *Hist. Milit. Trans. Indostan* x. II. 443 Until they came in a line with the flank fire of the field-pieces at the swamy house. 1837 *Letit. fr. Madras* (1843) 134 In the middle of the court, round which these galleries of pillars ran, was the Swamy-house, or place in which the idol is enshrined. 1857 H. GREATHED *Letit. Siege of Delhi* (1858) 112 We met Wilby at the advanced post, the 'Sammy House'. 1813 MILBURN *Oriental Comm.* xix. (1825) 233 The old 3 Swamy pagoda, which is about 208 carats fine.

b. Applied to jewellery ornamented with figures of Hindu deities.

1880 BIROWOOD *Industr. Arts India* I. 152 In the characteristic *swami* work of the Madras Presidency the ornamentation consists of figures of the Puranic gods in high relief. 1882 Mrs. B. M. CROKER *Proper Pride* I. iv. 69 My gold swami earrings. 1903 YULE & BURNELL *Hobson-Jobson*, *Swamy Jewellery*, a kind of gold and silver jewelry, made chiefly at Trichinopoly, in European shapes covered with grotesque mythological figures.

Swamish, **Swamous**, dial. ff. SQUEAMISH, SQUEAMOUS.

Swamp (swɔmp), *sb.* Also 8 swomp. [First recorded as a term peculiar to the N. American colony of Virginia, but prob. in local use before in England; cf. quot. 1691 in 1 b, and the app. related SUMP sb.]

Possibly taken in from LG., where, however, the sense of 'marsh' is not recorded (but cf. LG. *swampen*, used of the quaking of boggy land). The instance of the meaning 'mushroom' (sense 2), which was that of OE. *swamm*, may be due to an occasional borrowing from a foreign source.

Usually referred to the root which is the base of the several Germanic formations **swamp*, **swamb*, and **swamm*, with the meaning 'sponge' or 'fungus', represented by MLG. (LG.) *swamp*, OHG. (MHG.) *swamp*, *swamb*, ON. *swppr* (= **swampuz*), MSw. *swamper*, Sw. *Da. swamp*, and OE. *swamm*, (MLG. OHG. *swam* (G. *schwamm*)), early mod.Du. *swamme* (Du. *swam*), Goth. *swamm* acc. sing. The radical notion is perhaps preserved in Gr. *σπογγή* (= **swomhōs*) spongy, porous.

For other possible relations see SWAMP a. and SWANG.]

1. A tract of low-lying ground in which water collects; a piece of wet spongy ground; a marsh or bog. Orig. and in early use only in the N. American colonies, where it denoted a tract of rich soil having a growth of trees and other vegetation, but too moist for cultivation (see qnots. 1741, 1766, 1875).

1624 CART. J. SMITH *Virginia* iv. 163 Some small Marshes and Swamps there are, but more profitable than hurtfull. 1685 PENN *Further Acc. Pennsylv.* 7 Our Swamps or Marshes yield us course Hay for the Winter. 1688 CLAYTON *Virginia in Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 124 [Musk-rats] build Houses as Beavers do, in the Marshes, and Swamps (as they there call them) by the Water-sides. 1741 TAILFER, etc. *Narr. Georgia* 96 A Swamp is any low watery Place, which is covered with Trees or Canes: They are here of three Sorts, Cypress, River, and Cane Swamps. 1766 STONK *Acc. E. Florida* 26 note, The word swamp is peculiar to America; it there signifies a tract of land that is sound and good, but by lying low is covered with water. All the forest trees (pine excepted) thrive best in the swamps, where the soil is always rich. 1875 TEMPLE & SHELTON *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* 21 Swamps.—As used by our fathers in the earliest times, this term did not necessarily denote marshy ground; but flat land which from its peculiar location had escaped the ravages of the annual fires set by the Indians, and was covered with an old growth of wood.

1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 145 Qui men..shot a brace of deer, as they were feeding by the side of a swamp or moist ground. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greeceliii.* VII. 20 Ground which the rain had turned into a swamp. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sh.* (1873) II. i. iii. 125 The Pontine Marshes, formerly the abode of thirty nations, are oow a pestilential swamp. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* v. 235 The river Desaguadero..falls into the salt lake and swamps of Aullagas.

Fig. 1825 LAMB *Ella Ser.* ii. *Convalence*, In this flat swamp of convalescence, left by the ebbs of sickness. 1871 MORLEY *Carlyle in Crit. Misc.* Ser. 1. (1878) 173 It has stagnated in the sunless swamps of a theosophy.

b. local. See qnots., and cf. SUMP sb. 1, 2. Also, in *Australia*, a shallow lake or pond.

1691 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 115 A Swamp, a low hollow place in any part of a field. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Swamp*, a depression in a nearly horizontal bed, to which water may collect. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, *Swamp*, a depression or natural hollow in a seam.

† 2. A mushroom. *Obs. rare*.

1631 WOODWASS *Nat. Philol.* 39 In the body of the [larch] tree growth Fungus Agaricus, a swamp or mushy core.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *swamp-dweller*, *earth, land, -lover* (see c), *muck, mud, peat, region, shell, -side, soil, water*; *swamp-loving* adj.; *swamp-angel* (see b); *swamp-chain*, -hook (U.S.); a long chain, a large hook used in swamping logs; *swamp-fever*, malarial fever prevalent in swampy regions; *swamp-ore* [G. *umpfer*], bog iron ore. 1908 RIGOR *Haggard Ghost Kings* xiv. 193 The 'Swamp-dwellers, who had their homes upon the banks of the Tugela. 1840 J. BUEL *Fanner's Comp.* 47 To blend with it [sc. calcareous soil] quantities of peat or *swamp earth. 1870 KINGSLEY *At Last* xiii, A strong touch of his old *swamp-fever. 1877 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 22 Dec., *Swamp Hooks, Fevers, Shaving Tongues always on hand. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 95 A vast body of rich *swamp land, fit for the growth of Rice. 1856 OLINSTEAD *Swedish States* ii. 151 The value of the swamp land varies with the wood upon it. 1825 MISS MITTFORD *Village Ser.* ii. 173 (*Visit to Lucy*) That

*swamp-loving, cold-braving, shade-seeking plant. 1840 J. BUEL *Farmer's Comp.* 73 Peat earth, or 'swamp mud,' is vegetable food, in an insoluble state. 1821 *Mass. Spy* 21 Feb. 4/5, I agree that 'swamp mud' or, as the Scotch and English farmers call it, peat moss... is not manure. 1897 GUNTER *Den Balasce of Key West* xiii. 160 His costume... is covered with swamp mud and coral dust. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 834 Bog-ore, 'swamp-ore, and meadow-ore. 1863 *LYELL Antiq. Man* ii. 9 The lowest stratum... consists of 'swamp-peat' composed chiefly of moss or sphagnum. 1871 *NAPHEYS Prev. & Cure Dis.* i. 51 Exposed to 'swamp-poison. 1875 *tr. von Ziemsen's Cycl. Med.* II. 564 The warm 'swamp-regions of the Australian coast. 1855 J. PHILLIPS *Amer. Geol.* 409 One 'swamp shell, viz., *Succinea amphibia*. 1877 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) I. 111 They were set upon by many hundreds of the Indians out of the Bushes by the 'Swamp-side. 1883 *Science* II. 391 Their projection above the level of the roots depending on the depth of the 'swamp-waters.

b. In names of animals (mostly birds) inhabiting swamps, as *swamp adder*, *bee-bird*, etc.; *swamp-angel* (U.S.), a name for the hermit thrush and the wood thrush; also *transf.* or *allusively*; *swamp blackbird* = *marsh blackbird* (see MARSH 4 b); *swamp crane*, *Ortygometra tabuensis*, of Australia; *swamp deer*, *Rucervus duvaucelli*, of India; *swamp hare*, *Lepus aquaticus*, of the southern U.S., also called *water-rabbit*; *swamp hen*, a name for various rails, esp. of the genus *Porphyrio* (cf. *marsh hen*, MARSH 4 b); *swamp partridge*, the spruce partridge or Canada grouse; *swamp pheasant*, *Centropus phasianus*, of Australia; *swamp quail*, any species of the genus *Synacus*, of Australia; *swamp robin*, the cheewink or ground-robin, *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*, of N. America; *swamp sparrow*, (a) species of song-sparrow, *Melospiza palustris*, common in U.S. and Canada; (b) *Sphenæca punctulatus* of New Zealand, also called *fern-bird*; *swamp warbler*, one of several N. American warblers, as *Protonotaria citrea* and *Helminthorus vermivorus*.

1893 CONAN DOYLE *Sherlock Holmes, Speckled Band* 207 It is a 'swamp adder'... the deadliest snake in India. 1858 H. C. KINBALL in *Fruit Discourses* V. 312 Angels who would those visit you are 'swamp angels'... they are filthy. 1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanist* 117 The Swamp Angel of General Gillmore, as his monster-gun in the swamps was ironically called. 1834 BURROUGHS *Wake-Robin* 38 The wood-thrush... is quite a rare bird... being found in the Middle and Eastern States... only in the deepest and most remote forests, usually in damp and swampy localities. On this account the people in the Adirondack region call it the 'Swamp Angel'. 1885 H. C. McCook *Tenants Old Farm* 171 I have heard countrymen call the species of which you speak the 'swamp-bee'; its scientific name is probably *Bombus separatus*. 1795 NEMICH *Polygl. Lex.*, 'Swamp bird, the yellow-poll warbler, *Motacilla aestiva*. 1834 SEEBOLD *Brit. Birds* II. 230 Red-throated Pipit. It is very decidedly a swamp-bird. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, 'Swamp-blackbird. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVII. 751 A huge flock of swamp blackbirds covered the ground. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, cites W. L. BULLER for 'Swamp-crake. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, 'Swamp-deer. 1902 T. W. WEBSTER *Forests Upper India* xxi. 312 A very fine specimen of the big swamp deer or barasingha, with 12-tined horns. 1801 LATHAM *Gen. Synops. Birds* Suppl. II. 206 'Swamp finch. *Fringilla illaca*. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, 'Swamp-hare. 1897 *Field* 6 Feb. 167/3 The swamp, or northern hare, is a big strong animal. 1898 MORRIS *Austral English*, 'Swamp-Hawk, another name for the New Zealand Harrier. 1848 J. GOULD *Birds Australia* VI. pl. 9 *Porphyrio Bellus*, 'Swamp-Hen, Colonists of Western Australia. 1883 W. L. BULLER *Birds N. Zealand* II. 81 The Swamp-hen is widely distributed over Tasmania, the greater part of the continent of Australia [etc.]. 1874 *Coues Birds N. W.* 394 'Swamp Partridge. 1847 'Swamp-pheasant [see PHEASANT 5]. 1890 LUNIGOLTZ *Canibals* 94 Although it is really a cuckoo, the colonists call it the 'swamp-pheasant', because it has a tail like a pheasant. 1895 W. R. OCHTER *GRANT Game-Birds* I. 191 The Australian 'Swamp-Quail. 1810 WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* II. 36 In Virginia, he [sc. the Towhee Bunting] is called the Bulfinch;... in Pennsylvania, the Cheewink, and by others the 'Swamp Robin. 1821 *Ibid.* III. 56 The 'Swamp Sparrow is five inches and a half long and seven inches and a half in extent. 1883 W. L. BULLER *Birds N. Zealand* (ed. 2) II. 255 The melancholy cry of the Fern-bird is so general and persistent that its nickname of 'Swamp-Sparrow' is not undeserved. 1834 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 219 *Protonotaria*, Golden 'Swamp Warblers.

c. Denoting plants or vegetable products (chiefly of North America) growing in swamps, as *swamp grass*, *plant*, etc.; *swamp dock*, *hellebore*, *hickory*, *locust-tree*, *mahogany*, *pine*, *privet*, *silk-weed* (see these words); *swamp-apple* = *honeysuckle-apple* (HONEY-SUCKLE 6); *swamp-asb*, *Fraxinus sambucifolia*, also called *black ground*, *hoop*, or *water ash*; *swamp azalea* = *swamp honeysuckle*; *swamp-broom* = SWAMP-OAK 2 a (MORRIS *Austral Engl.*); *swamp-cabbage* = SKUNK-CABBAGE; *swamp-cheese* = *swamp-apple*; *swamp-cypress*, the genus *Chamaecyparis*; also, the deciduous cypress, *Taxodium distichum*; *swamp dogwood*, *Cornus alba* and *C. sericea*; also, = *swamp sumach*; *swamp elm*, *Ulmus racemosa*, also called *rock elm*; *swamp gooseberry*, *Ribes lacustre* (Miller *Plant-N.* 1884); *swamp gum*, various species of *Eucalyptus*, of Australia and Tasmania; *swamp honeysuckle*, *Rhododendron viscosum* (*Azalea viscosa*); *swamp laurel*, the swamp sassafras,

Magnolia glauca; also *Kalmia glauca*; *swamp-lily*, (a) the American Turk's-cap lily, *Lilium superbum*; (b) the genus *Zephyranthes*, of Mexico, S. America, and the W. Indies; (c) the lizard's-tail, *Saururus cernuus*; *swamp loosestrife*, *Decodon verticillatus* or *Nesaea verticillata* (Treas. Bot. 1866); *swamp-lover*, the stud-flower, *Helonias bullata*; *swamp magnolia*, *Magnolia glauca* (also called *swamp laurel* or *swamp sassafras*); also *M. grandiflora*; *swamp maple*, the red maple, *Acer rubrum* (Miller); also several other species, as the silver maple, *A. dasycarpum*, the mountain maple, *A. spicatum*, and the allied *Negundo californicum*; *swamp-moss* = *bog-moss* (Bog sb. 1); *swamp pea-tree*, sensitive joint-vetch, *Æschynomene hispida*; *swamp-pink* = *swamp honeysuckle*; *swamp rice* = CANADA rice; *swamp rose*, *Rosa carolina* (Treas. Bot. 1866); *swamp sassafras* = *swamp laurel*; *swamp sumach*, the poison sumach, *Rhus venenata*; *swamp tea-tree*, species of *Metaleuca*, of Australia and Tasmania; *swamp-weed*, *Selliera radicans* (Miller); *swamp willow*, the pussy-willow, *Salix discolor*; *swamp-wood*, the N. American leather-wood, *Dryca palustris*. See also SWAMP-OAK.

1846 *Zoologist* IV. 121 The galls called 'swamp-apples. 1847 DARLINGTON *Amer. Weeds*, etc. (1860) 214 The *Azalea nudiflora*, or wild Honeysuckle, has often a singular transformation of its flowers, the parts of the flower becoming enlarged and fleshy... These succulent excrescences are much sought after by boys who call them 'swamp apples' and 'swamp cheeses'. 1842 Z. THOMPSON *Hist. Vermont* i. 211 Black Ash, *Fraxinus sambucifolia*, is sometimes called 'Swamp Ash. 1795 NEMICH *Polygl. Lex.*, 'Swamp-azalea, *Azalea viscosa*. 1793 in *M. Culler's Life*, etc. (1888) II. 202 Our 'Swamp Cabbage (or Dracontium foetidum). 1847 'Swamp cheeses (see *swamp-apple* above). 1876 *tr. Heer's Primæval World Switzerland* I. viii. 325 *Taxodium distichum nitidum*, the 'swamp-cypress... This species is completely analogous to the swamp-cypress of America (*Taxodium distichum*, Rich., sp.). 1817 W. DARBY *Geogr. Descrip. Louisiana* 353 *Cornus alba*. 'Swamp-dogwood. 1847 DARLINGTON *Amer. Weeds*, etc. (1860) 79 Poisonous Rhus. Poison Sumach. Poison Elder. Swamp Dogwood. 1817 W. DARBY *Geogr. Descrip. Louisiana* 356 *Ulmus aquaticus*. 'Swamp elm. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 82 Many specimens of *Bryonia* were beaten off of 'swamp grass. 1907 C. HILL *Tour Brit. N. Amer. Far West* vi. 219 Various swamp grasses, of which the bulrush is the commonest specimen [used]. 1851 J. MITCHELL in *Pap. & Proc. Roy. Soc. Van Diemen's Land* (1853) II. 132 (Morriss) The 'Swamp Gum grows to the largest size of any of this family in Van Diemen's Land. 1889 MAIR *Unsef. Pl. Australia* 217 *Eucalyptus Gunnii*, in South-Eastern Australia... it is known as 'White Gum', 'Swamp Gum', or 'White Swamp Gum'. *Eucalyptus viminalis*... The 'White Gum', or 'Swamp Gum' of Tasmania. 1762 ELIOT in *Mills System Pract. Husb.* I. 126 Take the roots of 'swamp hellebore (known in different places by the several names of skunk cabbage, tickle weed, bearroot). 1817 W. DARBY *Geogr. Descrip. Louisiana* 354 *Juglans aquatica*. 'Swamp hickory. 1856 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* 257 *Azalea viscosa*, *Chamaecyparis*. 'White 'Swamp-Honeysuckle. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Notes State Virginia* (1787) 60 'Swamp laurel. *Magnolia glauca*. 1845-50 MRS. LINCOLN *Let. Bot. App.* 116 *Kalmia glauca* (swamp-laurel). 1814 ROXBURGH *Ind. Bengal*. 23 *Cornus americana*. 'Swamp lily. N. S. Wales. 1902 CORNHIS *Naturalist Thanes* 180 On the green bank of our flower-bordered brook, the American swamp lily finds its natural place. 1899 LONDON *Engel. Plants* 863 *Gladiolus*, natural place. 'Swamp Locust Tree. 1878 MERRILL *Nat. Fl. & Ferns U.S.* 136 'Swamp-lover. 1874 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanist* 121 The Sweet Bay is... not to be compared to the 'Swamp Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*). 1886 T. HENRY *Fortunate Days* 50 'Swamp-mahogany's boss-flowered arms. 1795 NEMICH *Polygl. Lex.*, 'Swamp pea-tree, *Æschynomene aquatica*. 1791 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Abies*, *Pinus*, *Americana*, *palustris*. The 'Swamp Pine. 1846 BIGELOW *Plants of Boston* 52 *Azalea viscosa*, Wild honeysuckle, 'Swamp pink. 1775 *Nat. Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 42 Being a 'swamp plant, a north-east aspect will be the properest situation at first to plant it in. 1856 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 326 From out its dark waters no swamp plant or tree grew. 1851 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 607 A serviceable grain known as Canada Rice or 'Swamp Rice. 1795 NEMICH *Polygl. Lex.*, 'Swamp sassafras, *Magnolia glauca*. 1829 LONDON *Engel. Plants* 479 *Magnolia glauca* is deciduous. In America it is known by the names of white laurel, swamp sassafras, and beaver tree. 1837 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 5) 618 *Asclepias incarnata*, 'Swamp Silk-weed. 1721 DUDLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 143 The Poison-Wood-Tree... is by some called the 'Swamp Sumach. 1862 W. ARCHER in G. Whiting *Products Tasmania* 23 'Swamp Tea-tree (*Metaleuca cricaefolia*). 1865 MRS. M. HARRIS *St. Philip's* 23 The pond lay in a sort of basin, with... 'swamp-willows dipping down into its brink.

Swamp (swamp), a. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Perhaps related to SWAMP sb., the notion of 'depression, subsidence' being the connecting link; there is a remarkable parallel in *dial. swank sb.* = depression in the ground, deep hollow, bog, and *swank adj.* = thin in the belly.] Of a body that may be or is normally distended: That has sunk and become flat; thin from emptiness, as the breasts, the belly, etc.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Macchor*) 1537 Some [mean] throu ydresy as gret Swolne bat þai ma cie no mete, Are mad swampe þar. *Ibid.* xl. (*Ninian*) 799. a. 1583 *Polwart Flying w. Montgomerie* 75 (Tullibardine MS.) Swamp sandie, come fra candie, with grãde opprest. 1825 CROOK *Body of Man* 254 If in a woman with childe the breasis do

suddenly fall swampe as we say, then will shee abort or miscarry. 1631 R. H. Arraigh. *Whole Creature* iv. 23 A kind of light Pelsie come, inclosed in certain eares, which are long and swampe. 1684 MERRITT *Yorksh. Dial.* 39 (E.D.S.), Her Ew'r's wit swampe, Shee's nut for Milk, I trow. a. 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* II. (1710) 105 A useful Sursingie it was... which as his Paunch was Full or Swamp, He'd wider make, or straiter cramp. 1885 A. MUNRO *Siren Caske* 9 Their body compress'd and swamp as an eel. 1887 *SERVICE Life Dr. Duguid* I. xxiv. 159 The mortal-like goons she puts on gie her a swamp, cauldrie, full-m'nted appearance.

Swamp (swomp), v. [*f.* SWAMP sb.]

1. *pass.* To be entangled or lost in a swamp. *N. Amer.* ? Obs.

1688 CLAYTON *Virginia in Phil. Trans.* XVII. 936 So that she might turn thereon her weak Cattle, and such as shoud at any time be swamp'd. 1814 BRACKENRIDGE *Jrnl. in View Louisiana* 210 In spending an hour to relieve a poor ox, which was swamped near the bank.

2. *orig. pass.* To be submerged or inundated with water (or other liquid), as a boat, a piece of ground; hence *actively*, to submerge, innadate, or soak with water, etc.

1772-84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) IV. 1381 In the morning, the long-boat was found swamped. 1835 LYTTON *Riensi* v. iii. The ground was swamped with blood. 1825 MARRYAT *Jacob Faithful* xxxvii. The wherry... pitched so heavily, that we were afraid of being swamped. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herrie* vi. At night a sea broke over them, and would have swamped the Otter, had she not been the best of sea-boats. 1879 ATCHERLEY *Trip Boerland* 172 The claims were continually being swamped out by the river. 1881 F. WITTE *Diary* 10 June in J. Hutton *New Ceylon* vi. (1881) 166 Towards mid-oight we awoke in our leaf hut—swamped.

transf. 1858 B. TAYLOR *North. Trav.* xvii. 174 Meat, is rarely properly cooked, and game... is injured by being swamped in sauces. 1883 *Century Mag.* Sept. 643 Sand has beaten in and swamped the vegetation. 1888 *Portfolio* Apr. 63 (Cent. Dict.) Swamped with full washes and blots of colour or strong strokes with the red pen.

3. *intr. a.* In passive sense: To be swamped or submerged; to fill with water and sink, as a boat. Also *fig.*

1795 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1843) VII. p. xxvii. At 11 the yawl anchor swamped and was lost with all her furniture. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* viii. The boats swamped in the current—all were lost. 1858 SEARS *Athian* iv. 40 A higher step that would have cleared him at once of materialism, and oot suffered him to sink back and swamp in it again. 1873 *Forest & Stream* 18 Dec. 299/3, I found him sitting on a log, wet, dirty, and swamping up to his waist.

b. To overflow, cause inundation. *rare.* 1905 *Contemp. Rev.* July 95 Saod, mud, grass and thrist being mingled together, which a spring-tide... was silently swamping over.

4. *fig. (trans.)* To plunge or sink as if in a swamp or in water; to overwhelm with difficulties, or esp. by superior numbers, so as to render inefficient.

1818 Tonn, *To Swamp*, to whelm or sink as in a swamp. A modern word. 1833 GREVILLE *Memo.* (1874) II. 380 He said the Tories were indignant at the idea of being compelled to keep quiet, and that if they were to be swamped the sooner it was done the better. 1836 DISRAELI *Let. Rummy* 171 The Whigs in 1718 sought to govern the country by 'swamping' the House of Commons; in 1835 it is the House of Lords that is to be 'swamped'. 1846 WALLINGTON in *Croder Papers* (1884) 31 Oct. He... endeavored to swamp (the erection of) the statue in Parliament. 1861 HUGHES *Terr. Brown at Oxf.* i. (1889) a The fact set... swamped, and gave the tone to the college. 1893 SLOUS *Tram. S. E. Africa* 9, I feel convinced that in South Africa the Dutch element will ever become swamped as it has been in America.

b. To ruin financially.

1854 MRS. J. H. RIONELL *Geo. Gith* I. xv. 28r Mortgage enough to have swamped any man. 1879 TOURGE *Fool's Err.* xviii. q. I f gave in to them, I... would be swamped by my fertilizer account in the fall.

5. *U.S.* To make (a logging-road) in a forest or 'swamp' by felling trees, clearing away undergrowth, etc. Also, to haul (logs) to the skidways. 1857 THOREAU *Maine W.*, *Allegash & E. Branch* (1912) 289 Making a logging-road in the Maine woods is called 'swamping it'. This was the most perfectly swamped of all the roads I ever saw. 1908 H. DAY *King Spruce* xi. 129 The boys who were swamping the twin roads.

Hence **Swamped** (swompt) *ppl. a.*, **Swamping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1802 SCOTT *Let. in Lockhart* (1837) I. xi. 357 Besides the risks of swamping and breaking our necks. 1825-43 TYLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 130 Many... were drowned by the swamping of one of the vessels. 1872 W. HITTNER *Sister* xiii. In peril from swamping sea Or lee shore rocks. 1891 *Law Times* xCII. 146 The swamping of the ecclesiastical element in the House of Lords. 1899 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 302 The swamped area and the rotting vegetation are sufficient cause for the unhealthiness of the tract. 1904 S. E. WHITTE *Blazed Trail* vi. 45 Old man Heath was a veteran woodsman who had come to swamping in his old age.

Swamper (swomp'er), [*f.* SWAMP sb. or v. + -ER 1.]

1. *U.S.* A workman who clears a road for lumberers in a 'swamp' or forest.

1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* I. (1912) 57 The company consists of choppers, swampers,—who make roads,—barker and loader, teamster, and cook. 1880 LUMBERMAN'S *Gaz.* 23 Jan., A Wisconsin lumber-camp is divided into 'choppers', 'sawyers' and swampers.

b. A man-of-all-work in a liquor saloon. *U.S.* 1907 in Thornton *American Glossary*.

2. An inhabitant of a swampy district. *U.S.* 1891 *Boston (Mass.) Jrnl.* 9 Apr. 2/3 It has a high reputation among the swampers as a remedy for rheumatism.

3. One who swamps or overwhelms, as by superior numbers. *nonce-use*.

1884 *Sat. Rev.* 12 July 37/2 Mr. Gladstone asks them to swamp themselves without inquiring how they are to be swamped, and to admit their swampers without inquiring how the swampers are to be treated in the way of assigning seats to them.

Swampily, Swampiness: see after SWAMPY.

Swampine (swɔ'mpin). U.S. [ad. mod.L. *swampina* (former specific name), f. SWAMP sb.: see -INE.] The green killifish, *Fundulus heteroclitus*. 1835 *KIRBY Hab. & Inst. Anim.* i. ii. 122 Another migrating fish was found by thousands in the ponds. of Carolina, by Bosc... They belong to a genus of abdominal fishes [note, *Hydrargyra*] and are called swampies.

Swampish (swɔ'mpɪʃ), a. [f. SWAMP sb. + -ISH.] = SWAMPY.

1725 *MSS. Dk. Portland* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 121 The ground is very swampish and damp. 1880 *Miss Bird Japan* i. 123 Passing over a swampish level.

Hence Swampishness.

1875 *Miss Bird Rocky Mountains* 20 The road at first lay through a valley without a river, but some swampishness obscured some rank swamp-grass.

Swamp-oak.

1. In N. America, a name for several species of oak growing in swamps: for distinguishing names of the species see *quots*. 1817, 1845-50, 1874.

1683 *PENN Let. to Committee* 4 Oak of divers sorts, as Red, White and Black, Spanish Chestnut and Swamp, the most durable of all. 1766 J. BARTRAM *Jrnl.* 4 Jan. in *Stork Acc. E. Florida* 22 The east banks being sandy 8 or 10 foot perpendicular, full of live and swamp-oaks. 1817 W. DARBY *Geogr. Descr. Louisiana* 355 *Quercus lyrata*. Swamp white oak. 1821 T. NUTTALL *Jrnl. Trav. Arkansas Terr.* 71 *Quercus palustris* (the swamp oak). 1845-50 Mrs. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot. App.* 152 *Quercus prinus* (swamp chestnut-oak)... *bicolor* (swamp white-oak). 1854 LOWELL *Indian Summer Reverie* viii. The swamp-oak with its royal purple on, Glazes red as blood across the sinking sun. 1874 *Asa Gray's Less. Bot.* 454 *Q. palustris* (Swamp Spanish, or Pin Oak).

2. In Australia: a. A leguminous shrub, *Viminaria denudata*, also called *swamp-broom*.

1833 *Strut S. Australia* i. 53 Light brushes of swamp-oak, cypress, box, and acacia pendula.

b. Name for various species of *Casuarina*: cf. SHE-OAK.

1837 J. D. LANG *New S. Wales* II. 118 The river Macquarie... having its banks occasionally ornamented with a handsome though rather melancholy-looking tree, called the swamp-oak. 1882 *HARDY in Proc. Berz. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 434 The rough-looking Swamp Oak or Tinian Pine (*Casuarina equisetifolia*), which was first introduced to Britain from the South Sea islands by Admiral Byron in 1766.

Swampy (swɔ'mpi), a. [f. SWAMP sb. + -Y.] Of the nature of a swamp; abounding in swamps; marshy, boggy.

1697 *DAMPER Voy. I.* ii. 20 We crossed a deep River... and marched 7 mile in a low swampy ground. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1863) I. 102 He... took into the Woods and Swampy thickets. 1791 R. MYLNE and *Rep. Thames* 12 The Towing Path is interrupted by a low, swampy Eyot. 1839 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* x. (1852) 209 The ground is covered by a thick bed of swampy peat. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* iii. § 4. 128 The town was guarded by the swampy meadows along Cherwell. 1877 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 145 In many deltas, the alluvial land is swampy.

Fig. 1875 *McLAREN Serim.* Ser. ii. vii. 126 The swampy corruption that fills your life.

b. Of or pertaining to a swamp; found in swamps, as *swampy iron ore* = bog iron ore (Bog sb. 1 4); proceeding from a swamp.

1795 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 183 Swampy Iron ore. *Swampferz* of Werner. 1798 *MALTHUS Popul.* (1817) I. 214 Swampy exhalations.

Hence Swampily adv., Swampiness.

1753 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1760) V. 55 A little swampiness of soil. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* i. 501 The swampiness of the ground was completely removed. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* July 57/2 A short cut... has to be circuitously and swampily repented of.

Swan (swɔn), sb. Forms: 1- swan; also 1 swann, swon, suon, 1, 4 suan, 4-5 swane, 4-7 swanne, 6 swonne. [Com. Tent. not recorded for Gothic]: OE. *swan*, *swon* str. m. = OFris. **swon* (Efris. *swon*, Nfris. *Wfris. swaan*), OS. *swan*, MLG. *swan*, *swdne* str. and wk. m., *swdn* str. m., (LG. *swaan*), MDu. *swdne* (Du. *swaan*), OHG. **swan*, *swon* str. m., *swana* wk. f. (MHG. *swane*, *swan* wk. f., G. *schwan* str. m., dial. *schwane*, *schwone* f.), ON. *swanr* (poet.) str. m. (Norv. *swon* m., *swana* f., Da. *svane* m. f., MSw., Sw. *swan* m.): -OTent. **swanas* str. m., **swanon* wk. m., or **swandn* wk. f.

The name was app. applied orig. to the 'musical' swan, having the form of an agent-noun f. Teut. *swan* = Idg. *swon*; *swon*, represented by Skr. *swānati* (it) sounds, L. *sonit* (it) sounds, *sonāre*, later *sonāre*, fr. *sonāre* I make music, OE. *geswin* melody, song, *swinsian* to make melody.)

1. A large web-footed swimming bird of the genus *Cygnus* or subfamily *Cygninae* of the family *Anatidae*, characterized by a long and gracefully curved neck and a majestic motion when swimming; esp. *C. olor*, *gibbus*, or *mansuetus*, with pure white plumage in the adult, black legs and feet, and a red bill surmounted by a black knob,

named specifically the Domestic, Mute, or Tame Swan.

Other important species are Bewick's Swan, *Cygnus (Olor) bewicki*; Black Swan, *Chenopsis atratus* of Australia, with plumage almost entirely black; Black-necked Swan, *Cygnus (Stelluloides) nigricollis* or *melanocoryphus*, with black head and neck, and the rest of the plumage pure white; Trumpeter Swan, *Cygnus (Olor) bucinator*, of N. America (see TRUMPETER ?); Whistling Swan, (a) of Europe, *C. (O.) musicus* or *ferus*, also called Wild Swan, Yelk, or Whooper; (b) of N. America, *C. (O.) americanus* or *columbianus*.

Swans' quills were used for feathering arrows; hence *arrows of swan*.

c. 700 *Epinal Gloss.* (O.E.T.) 700 *Olor*, swan. a 1000 *Phoenix* 137 (Gr.) Ne hornas, ne organan, swegleopres neswin ne swanes fedre. c. 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülker 459/22 *Olor*, swon, ilfetu, swan. c. 1300 *Havelok* 1726 Biforn hem com be heste mete pat king or cayer wolde etc; Krones, swannes, ueneysun. c. 1340 *Nominalde* (Skeat) 838 *Cyne reciffe*, swan tissith. c. 1386 *CHAUCER* *Pro.* 206 A fat swan loured he best of any roost. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xii. xlii. (Tollem. MSS.) Schipmen towep, hat it hodep good, yf bey metep swannes in peryl of schipbreche. *Ibid.* (Bodl. MSS.), pe swanne puttep doune his heed into pe water and secehp his mete. 1451 *Lincoln Diocese Documents* 57, I will my newew Robert constabul haf Al my qwhite Swannes. 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 482, viij. schefe arrowys of swanne. 1552 *HULLER*, Swanne, *cygnus*, some take this to be the elke, or wilde swanne. 1552-3 in Feuilleter *Revels Edw. VI* (1914) 138 Pennes of swannes quylls. 1564 *Proclam. Q. Eliz. Conserv. Swans*, It is ordeyned, that no man shal take no gray swannes nor white swannes flying. 1593 in Kempe *Loosely MSS.* (1836) 308 All strait swans, all swans unmarked, all wild swans, all tame swans that fly, all swans of felons... are the master of the swans right. 1667 *MILTON* *P. L.* vii. 438 The Swan with Arched neck between her white wings mantling proudly, Rows her state with Oarie feet. 1674 *RAY Collect. Words* 95 The Elk, Hooper, or wild Swan: *Cygnus ferus*, this bird is specifically distinct from the tame Swan. 1698 *WITSEN in Phil. Trans.* XX. 361 Black Swans, Parrots and many Sea-Cows were found there [in Hollandia Nova]. 1727 *Prior Alma* i. 379 If You Dine with my Lord Mayr, Roast Beef, and Venison is your Fare; Thence You proceed to Swan and Bustard. 1785 *PENNANT Arctic Zool.* II. 542 The Whistling Swan carries its neck quite erect. *Ibid.* 544 The Mute Swan, or that which we call Tame, is found in a wild state in some parts of Russia. 1786 *LATHAM Gen. Synopsis Birds* VI. 438 Black-necked Swan... The plumage the same with the other Swan, except that the neck is of a velvet black. 1789 *Gov. PHILLIP Voy. Botany Bay* xi. 98 A black swan... is here by no means uncommon, being found on most of the lakes. 1814 *SCOTT* *Ld. of Isles* iv. x. So shoots through the morning sky the lark, or the swan through the summer sea. 1830 *YARRELL in Trans. Linnæan Soc.* XVI. 453 Side view of the sternum and trachea of Bewick's Swan. 1860 *TENNISON Tithonus* 4 And after many a summer dies the swan.

b. In classical mythology, the swan was sacred to Apollo (hence *Apollo's swan* is used allusively) and to Venus (occas., as by Shakspeare, wrongly ascribed to Juno). 1592 *Solinus & Pers.* iv. i. 70 But what two Christian Virgins haue we here?.. I should haue deemed them Iunoes goodly Swannes, Or Venus milke white Doves. 1593 G. HARVEY *New Letter Wks.* (Grosart) I. 277 The bravest man is... A Lion in the field, a Lamme in the towne: A Ioues Eagle in feude, an Appolos Swanne in society. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* i. iii. 77 Like Iunos Swans, Still we went coupled and inseparable.

2. *fig. or allusively.* a. Applied to persons or things, in reference to the pure white plumage of the swan taken as a type of faultlessness or excellence; often in contrast to *crow* or *goose*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17371 (Cott.) His clething als be swan his sture. c. 1386 *CHAUCER* *Sompn.* T. 222 Me thynekth they been lyk Iovynian Fat as a whale, and walkynge as a swan. — *Manciple's P.* 29 Whit was this Crowe, as a snow whit swan. 14... *Sir Beues* (Pynson) 2308 The bysshop crystedn Iosian, That was as whyte as any swan. 1457 *HARING Chron. in Eng. Hist. Rev.* Oct. (1912) 745 Iustise of pese they bene, as I deme can, As now on days men call the blacke oxe swan. 1599, 1621 see *GOOSE* sb. 1 d). 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* i. ii. 92 Compare her face with some that I shall show, And I will make thee thinke thy Swan a Crow. a 1617 *HIERON Doctrines Triall* Wks. 1620 II. 16 Though multitudes of good points of Doctrine... fall from vs, as water from a Swannes backe. 1679 *PRANCE Addit. Narr. Pop. Plot* 15 Thus the Accused are all Swans, and the blackness of Guilt is thrown upon the Witnesses for the King. 1858 *Electric Rev.* Ser. vi. III. 426 Now it is East, one of the author's white swans... who is guilty of the act of malice we denounce. 1876 *LONGER Venice* i White swan of cities, slumbering in thy nest. 1884 [see *GOOSE* sb. 1 d). 1912 *FRANCES Balfour Life & Lett. of Jas. MacGregor* xvi. 509 The assistants were to him all 'swans' as soon as they were connected with him or his church.

b. In allusions to the fabnlous belief that the swan sings immediately or shortly before its death. c. 1374 *CHAUCER* *Anel. & Arc.* 346 *pe swane*. Ageynist his deithe shall synghe his penavne. c. 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xxiv. 511 What elyeth now that vnhappy folke that make soo grete feest, I belyue that they ben as the swanne is when he shall dye. 1601 *SHAKS. Phoenix & Turtle* 15 Let the priest in surples wale, That defunctive musick can, Be the death-deuynng swan. 1604 — *Old* v. ii. 247, I will play the Swan, And dye in Musick. 1621 *MIDDLETON Sun in Aries* Wks. (Bullen) VII. 348 Illustrated by proper emblems... as. Harmony by a swan. a 1738 *Prior & Hynde Callimachus* 8 And how'ring Swans, their Throats releas'd From native Silence, Carol Sounds harmonious. 1842 *TENNISON Morte d'Arthur* 266 Like some full-breasted swan... fluting a wild carol ere her death.

c. Hence used for: A 'singer', bard, poet. Chiefly in specific designations derived from river-names, cf. the *Swan of Avon* (Avon's Swan) = Shakspeare. Also, the *Mantuan Swan* = Virgil.

Cf. L. *cygnus* (Horace has *Dircanus cygnus* = Pindar), Gr. *κύκνος* (Anthol. Pal. vii. 10; of Alcanan).

1612 C. BROOKE *Elegy* *Pr. Henry* ix, Yee Isis swannes then, let not Lethe's fowles Prophane his name; but may this prince's glory... lie sung of you in a Minervall story. 1623 B. JONSON in *Shaks. Wks.* (1st Fol.), Sweet Swan of Avon! what a sight it were To see thee in our waters yet appear, And make those flights vpon the banks of Thames. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* (1692) II. 292 William D'Avenant... whom we... may justly stile the sweet Swan of Isis. 1728 *POPE* *Dunci.* iii. 20 Taylor, (Once swan of Thames, tho' now he sings no more). [Cf. *Ibid.* iii. 155 Each Cygnus sweet, of Bath and Tunbridge race, Whose tuneful whistling makes the waters pass.] 1767 *MICKLE* *Cowich* xvi, Avons Swan of peerlesse Memorie. 1781 *COVER* *Table-T.* 57 Ages claps'd ere Homer's lamp appear'd, And ages ere the Mantuan swan was heard.

d. *Black swan*: a proverbial phrase (after *Juvenal Sat.* vi. 164) for something extremely rare (or non-existent); a rarity, *rara avis*.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xii. xii. (Bodl. MS.) If, 120/1 The swanne baite signus in latine and Olor in grewe, for he is al white in feperes. for no man findep a blacke swanne. 1576 *BEDINGFIELD* *tr. Cardanus' Conf.* 4 What man is so mad as wil say the swan is black? 1579 *GOSSON Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 30 The abuse of such places [sc. theatres] was so great, that for any chaste liuer to haunt them was a black swan, and a white crow. 1606 *DAY Ilc of Guls* (1881) 54 The rare... Mopsa, the black swan of beauty & madg-howllet of admiration. 1694 N. H. *Ladies Dict.* 192/1 (bis) Husbands without faults (if such black Swans there be). 1764 *WESLEY* *Jrnl.* 2 Oct., I breakfasted... with Mr. B... a black swan, an honest lawyer! 1890 W. E. NORRIS *Mid-adventure* ix, He may not be such a black swan as Aunt Susan makes him out.

3. a. A figure of a swan, as in heraldry.

13... E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 58 Wyth scheldes of wyld swyn, swanez & croncz. a 1400 *Odoian* 1481 Har armes wret gowles and swan, Trappure and scheld. a 1490 *BOTONER Itin.* (Nasmith, 1778) 217 Venella apud signum le swan. 1581 *PETTIE* *tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* ii. (1586) 108 b, Whereas that hath a flying swan... this hath besides the shadow of the same swan. 1627 *PEACIAM* *Compl. Gentl.* xiii, 184 Three Roses Argent betwene as many Swans proper.

b. *Astron.* The northern constellation *Cygnus*. 1551 *RECORDE Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 264 By it [sc. *Lyræ*] is the Swanne, named *Cygnus*. 1606 N. B. [AFTER] *Sydneys Ourania* D 4, The siluered Swan that dying sweetly sings, Adorn's with twelve starrs her beautiful wings. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 202 The New Star near the Beak of the Swan. 1868 *LOCKYER* *Guillemin's Heavens* 328.

c. *Plumed swan*: a colour in alchemy. *Ols.* 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* ii. ii, Your scurall colours... Of, the crow, The peacocks taile, the plumed swan.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*: simple attrib., as *swan-bevy*, *feast*, *feather*, *flesh*, *pie*; *swan-fashion* adv.; objective, as *swan-feeder* (attrib.), *-hunting*, *-shooting*; *swan-eating* adj.; instrumental, etc. as *swan-clad*, *-drawn*, *-poor*, *-proud* adjs.; similitative and parasynthetic, as *swan-bosomed*, *-plumed*, *-sweet*, *-tuned*, *-winged* adjs.

1897 H. N. HOWARD *Footsteps Proserpine* 112 A wench... *Swan-bosomed. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. (Grosart) I. 27 Swift Arme, the Thuscian Soile, no more shall chaik, Nor *Swan-clad Po run Sweet. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* 1. 3 The 'swan-drawn car. 1641 *MILTON Reform.* i. Wks. 1851 III. 18 His canary-sucking and *swan-eating palat. 1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 242 They would probably please most palates better, if cooked and served 'swan fashion. *Ibid.* 250 The 'swan feasts', which sometimes have occurred in England... have been solemnised in the course of the month of September. c. 1465 *Chery Chase* 96 *pe* swane fethars hat his arrowe bar with his bart blood *pe* wear wete. 1557 *GRIMALD in Votell's Misc.* (Arb.) 117 *Swan-feeder Temms no furdur course can passe. 1557 *BOGEWORTH Serim.* 91 They were forbidden... *swanne flesh. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4463/2 The King left Yagersburg on Wednesday last, in order to take the Diversion of *Swan-Hunting. 1870 *GILMORE* *tr. Figuer's Reptiles & Birds* 254 Swan-hunting takes place during the season of moulting. 1640 J. D. *Knave in Graine* iii. i. H j b, Wast not an excellent *Swan-pie? 1679 R. MONTAGU in *Bucclenich MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) i. 331 My wife gives you Lordship her humble thanks for the swan pie. 1600 *TOURNEUR Transf. Metam.* Epil. 9 *Swan-plum'd Phoebe [= the moon] gards the star-faire night. 1591 *SILVESTER Du Bartas* i. iv. 364 While tow'd the Sea, our (then *Swan-poorer) Thames bare down my Bark upon her ebbing streams. a 1618 — *Sonnets* vii. 9 Sweet Petrarch's Po, and *swan-proud Sein. 1874 J. W. LONG *Amer. Wild-fowl* iii. 71 An excellent decoy for *swan-shooting... is an old white shirt drawn over a bunch of brush. 1596 *FITZ-GERFERY Sir F. Drake* (1881) 7 Then let thy *swan-sweet voice sing to a Drake. 1604 *SCOLKOPF Daiphantus* (1880) 23 Daiphantus hearing such a *Swan-tun'd voyce, Was ravisht. 1798 *SOTHBY* *tr. Wieland's Oberon* (1826) II. 215 Through the air the *swan-wing'd chariot flew.

b. *Special Combs.*: *swan-animalcule*, an infusorian of either of the families *Trachelocercidae* and *Trachelidiæ*, esp. *Trachelocerca olor*, having a long flexible and extensible anterior prolongation like a swan's neck; *swan-down* (see SWAN'S-DOWN); *swan-drop*, (a) the knob on a swan's bill; in quot. 1821 *transf.*; (b) = *swan-shot*; *swan-egg* = *swan's-egg*; *swan-flower* = *swan-plant* (a); *swan-goose*, a large long-necked species of goose from Eastern Asia, *Cygnopsis cygnoides*, also called Chinese or Guinea goose; *swan-mussel*, a common species of freshwater mussel, *Anodonta cygnea*; † *swan-pen* [cf. MDu. *swan(en)penn* swan's quill, *swanenpenn* swan's quill, esp. one used as a drain-pipe] = *swan-quill*; also, a pipe of the width of a swan-quill

(cf. PEN sb. 2 a) for draining; swan-plant, (a) an orchid of the S. American genus *Cycnocheilus*, having flowers with a long curved column like a swan's neck; (b) a W. Indian species of birthwort, *Aristolochia grandiflora*, also called Pelican-flower; swan-post [ad. F. *poste*; cf. Cotgr., *Postes*, big baile-shot for Herons, Geese, and other such great fowls] = swan-shot; swan-quill, a swan's feather, or a pen made of one; swan's bath (*pseudo-arch.*), the water, the sea; † swan's beak, bill, a kind of surgical forceps (cf. CRANE'S-BILL 2); swan's egg (also *swan-egg*), name of a variety of pear; swan's feather, collectors' name for a species of moth, *Peractaria cygnipennella*, with pure white wings (Rennie, 1832); swan-shot, a large size of shot, used for shooting swans; swan-song [after G. *schwanen'ge'sang*, *schwanenlied*], a song like that fabled to be sung by a dying swan; the last work of a poet or musician, composed shortly before his death; † swan's-tongue, an old name for bemp-nettle (*Galeopsis Tetrahit*). See also SWANHERD, etc.

1865 T. R. JONES in *Intell. Observ.* Mar. 121 A 'Swan animalcule (*Trachelocerca oler*). 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 62 Hazlitt I own is not pale, because of his rubicund 'swan-drops. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* No. 187. 9/2 Fire-arms. loaded with heavy swan-drops. 1884 *MILLER Plantin.* 'Swan-flower, of Surinam, *Cycnocheilus Loddigesii*. 1678 *RAY Willughby's Ornith.* 360 The 'Swan-Goose: *Aster cygnoides Hispanicus seu Guineensis*. It is a stately Bird, walking with the Head and Neck decently erected. 1804 *Bewick Brit. Birds* II. 281 Swan Goose. Chinese, Spanish, Guinea, or Cape Goose. 1777 *PENNANT Brit. Zool.* IV. 96 *Mytilus Cygneus*. 'Swan Mussel with a thin brittle shell, very broad and convex, marked with concentric striae. 1854 *Intell. Observ.* Sept. 67 The swan-mussel (*Anodonta*) is one of the largest of our bivalve molluscs. 1426 *Conv. Lett. Bk.* 108 Pat the beno pype [to a conduit] more than a 'swan penne. c. 1480 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab., Lion & Mouse* Pro. vi. Ane roll of paper in his hand he hair; Ane swanniss pen [ed. 1621 Swane-pen] stilkand vnder his eir. 1841 *Florist's Frl.* (1846) II. 135 *Cycnocheilus Loddigesii*. This is the 'swan plant. 1848 *SCHOMBURGK Hist. Barbados* 621 *Aristolochia grandiflora*. Jamaica, Trinidad. The Swan Plant. 1846 C. St. John *Wild Sports Highl.* 252 With the double-barrel loaded with 'swan-post. 1839 *USE Dict. Arts* 451 Crow quills for draughtsmen, as well as 'swan quills, are prepared in the same way. 1900 *WEYMAN Sophia* xxv. She unearthed a pewter ink-pot and an old swan-quill. 1865 *KINGSLEY Heren.* iv. Take to the sea like your forefather, and come over the 'swan's bath with me! 1631 H. CROOKER *Expl. Instrum. Chirurg.* 43 Another Instrument called the 'Swans beake, the sides whereof are opened by a screw when it is insinuated into the wound. *Ibid.* 41 Those instruments framed to draw out bullets... out of wounds... are almost all called by one general name, Bills or Beakes, as the Crows Bill, the Cranes Bill, the Drakes Bill, the Parrots Bill, and the 'Swans Bill. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* ii. iii. 400 These Pears. [Oct.] Green Sugar, Besidery, 'Swan's Egg, and others. 1767 *ABER-CROMBIE Ev. Man his own Gardener* (1803) 672/2 La Marquis, Swan Egg, Virgolette, [etc.]. 1843 J. SMITH *Forest Trees* 163 Swan's egg is a small beautifully shaped pear. 1828 *Geo. ELIOT Scenes Cler.* Life 232 Swan-egg pears. 1719 *De For Crusee* i. (Globe) 235 Large 'Swan-Shot, as big as small Pistol Bullets. 1821 *Scott Pirate* viii. She will put a hundred swan-shot through a Dutchman's cap at eighty paces. 1832 *Miss BRANNON M. Royal* III. iv. 57 He is found with an empty bag, and a charge of swan-shot through his heart. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* iii. vii. The Phoenix soars aloft... or, as now, she sinks, and with spherul 'swan-song immolates herself in flame. 1837 — *Fr. Rev.* i. ii. viii. We will call his Book [Saint-Pierre's 'Paul et Virginie] the swan-song of old dying France. 1890 *Spectator* 10 May, When Tennyson threw his swan-song [Crossing the Bar]... before an instantly appreciating world. c. 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 80/2 *Herba hircina*, i. tetrahit... anglice 'swanestonge.

c. with reference to the keeping of swans and swan-upping, as *swan-buck*, *-hook*, *-house*, *-keeper*, *laws*, *-master*, *-pit*, *-rights*, *-warden*, *yard*. 1524 in *Archaeologia* (1812) XVI. 156 That there shall no Swanner keep, or carry any swan book, but the King's Swanner. c. 1550 in *Proc. Archæol. Inst.* Lincoln (1850) 305 It is lawful for every owner, swanmaster, or swanheard, to pull up, or cut downe y^e swanheard. *Ibid.* 306 If any person be found carrying any swanhook, and the same person being no swanheard [etc.]. *Ibid.* They shall pay a land bid to the king, and be obedient to all swan laws. 1600-1 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 591 For nending the Swanhouse walfes [iii]. 1703 in *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. (1853) 864/1 [A minute in the books of the Hospital Trust for St. Helen's, Norwich] says that a new swan-ward [was constructed in 1793]. 1812 R. SURTEES in J. Kaine *Mem. T. Hodgson* (1857) I. 85 Swan-oats are regularly paid by the adjacent properties to the lessee of the old swan-house on the borders of the morass. 1843 *YARRELL Brit. Birds* III. 129 The principal governing officers of the [Winners'] company for the time being are, a Master and three Wardens, the junior Wardens of the year being called the Swan Warden. 1848 *BROTHMAN in Proc. Archæol. Inst.* Lincoln (1850) 301 note. The swanhook, attached to a long pole, by means of which the bird might readily be captured by the neck, is frequently introduced as a symbol amongst the varied devices composing the swanmarks in the MS. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxix. 202 The swan-pit, at the back of the Old Man's Hospital, St. Helen's, Norwich. This pit is an oblong pool or tank... with perpendicular sides... Here they [cygnets] are fattened for the table, or reared for transmission to their future homes. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 861/2 There are several swan-pits belonging to the various owners of swan-rights on the Norwich rivers. *Ibid.* 862/1 From 80 to 100 cygnets may be seen... undergoing the process of fattening in the swan-pit. 1892 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 2 Aug. 2/1 Fourteen years ago the R.S.P.C.A. prosecuted the swan-masters.

d. with reference to the stories in Aryan mythology of supernatural maidens having the power of transforming themselves into swans by means of a robe of swan's feathers or of a magic ring or chain, as *swan-bride*, *-hero*, *-maid*, *-maiden* (after G. *schwanenjungfrau*), *-wife*, *-woman*; *swan-coat*, *-ring*, *-shift* (after G. *schwanenhut*, *-ring*); also applied to a personage in mediæval story, like Lohengrin, accompanied by a swan, as *swan-knight* (= *knight of the swan*, G. *schwanenritter*, F. *chevalier au cygne*).

1862 H. MARRAT *Year in Sweden* lxiv. II. 589 note, The smith... fancied his swan-bride had returned. 1855 *Taylor Early Hist. Man.* xii. 346 note, Three women sit on the shore with their swan-coats beside them, ready to turn into swans and fly away. 1863 *BARKING Myths* Mid. Ages Ser. II. ix. 293 These swan-maidens are the hours of the Vedic heaven; receiving to their arms the souls of the heroes. *Ibid.* 302 At one time there is but a single swan-woman, at another the sky is dark with their numerous wings. 1880 *STALLBRASS tr. Grimm's Teut. Mythol.* I. xvi. 427 The swan-herd forsakes his wife the moment she asks the forbidden question. *Ibid.* Many tales of swan-wives still live among the Norse people. *Ibid.* 428 When they [sic swan-maidens] bathe in the cooling flood, they lay down on the bank the swan-ring, the swan-shift. 1889 K. H. ANDERSON *tr. Rydgberg's Teut. Mythol.* 60 Among these swan-maidens was Sif. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 1737/1 A conclusion, in which the Swan-Knight, Lohengrin, is made Parzival's son.

Swan, v. ¹ *nonce-wd.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* with *it*: To swim like a swan.

1893 *MEREDITH Ld. Ormont & Aminta* i. I. 9 The forest Goddess of the Crescent, swanning it through a lake.

Swan, v. ² *U.S. slang.* [prob. north. Eng. dial. *Is' wan* lit. 'I shall warrant' = 'I'll be bound'; later taken as a miming substitute for *SWEAR* v. Cf. *SWANNY* v.] *I swan*, I declare: often in exclamatory asseveration.

I swan to man, a mitigated form of *I swear to God*. 1823 *Missouri Intell.* 20 May (Thornton), I swan it is, 1836 *HALIBURTON Clackin.* (1862) 65 If you hante observed it, I have, and a queer one it is, I swan. 1842 *Mrs. KIRKLAND Forest Life* II. 20 'Well, I swan!' exclaimed the mamma. 1844 'John Secker' *High Life N. York* I. 3, I swan it if it wasn't enough to make a feller dry to see the hogheads of rum and molasses. 1851 *LOWELL Biglow P.* Ser. II. i. Poems 1890 II. 239 They du preach, I swan to man, it's pufkly indescribable. 1873 *CARLETON Farm Ball.* 'Betsey & I are out' it, 'What is the matter?' say you. I swan it's hard to tell!

Swan, variant of *SWON* Obs., swineherd.

Swandown: see *SWAN*'S-DOWN.

Swane, obs. Sc. f. *SWAIN*; obs. f. *SWAN*.

Swang (swæg), sb. Chiefly north. dial. [Cf. dial. *swank* of the same meaning; both may be derived (with guttural snffix) from the root *swam*, and so ultimately related to *swamp* (with labial suffix).] A low-lying piece of ground liable to be flooded; a boggy depression, swamp. See also first quot. and cf. *SWAMP* sb. 1, quot. 1691.

1691 *RAY N. C. Words* 72 A *Swang*, a fresh piece of green Swarth lying in a bottom among arable or barren Land. A Dool. *Ibid.* 137 A *Swang*, locus paludosus, or part of a Pasture overflow'd with water. 1811 *WILLIAM W. Riding Words in Archaeologia* XVII. 160 *Swang*, a part of a pasture covered with water. 1891 *ATKINSON Moorland Par.* 70 The swampy, undrained 'swang'.

Swang, v. Obs. exc. dial. [f. root *swang*:- see *SWING* v.] *intr.* To sway or swing to and fro.

13. E. E. *Altst. P. A.* 111 Swangende swete be water con swepe. 1340-70 *Alex. & Divd.* 493 Fiches, þat þere swimmen ful swiþe & swangen aboute.

Swang, obs. pa. t. of *SWING* v.

† **Swange**. Obs. [a. ON. *swangi* (Sw. dial. *swänge*, Norw. *svange*) groin (cf. ON. *svanger* thin, Sweng.)] The flank or groin.

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 138 Fro þe swyre to þe swange so sware & so fik. 14100 *Morte Arth.* 1129 The kynge... Swapez in with the swerde þat it þe swange bystedde. c. 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* xlviii. (Douce MS.) Þe swerd swapped one his swange, and oot þe mayle slykes.

Swangulstoke, obs. variant of *SWINGLESTOCK*.

Swanherd (swɔnhɜ:d). Also 6 swannerd, corruptly swanwyard, swannyard. [f. *SWAN* sb. + *HERD* sb.] One who tends swans; an official having charge of swans.

1482 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 224/1 Divers Swanherdes, and Keepers of Swannes. 1554 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1850) 220 For ale for the swanwyards, 1/4. *Ibid.* 226 Wyne that was given to swanwoers. 1564 *Precellam. Q. Eliz. Conserv. Swans*, Every swanherde intending to keepe any swannes or signettes. 1602-3 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1885) III. 595 Item y^e swanherd for vpping swans 1/4. c. 1634 *Coke Inst.* iv. (1648) 282 What authority the Kings Swanherd hath, being of ancient time by his Office *Magister deductus Cygnarius*, you may read Rot. Patentum Anno 21 H. 4. part. 2. m. 1. 1833 in *Standard* 4 Aug. 3/6 The Queen's Swanherd, and the officials of the Companies, have just concluded their swan-upping excursion on the Thames.

Swanhood (swɔnhud). *nonce-wd.* [f. *SWAN* sb. + *HOOD*.] The condition of being a (full-grown) swan; in quot. 1857, of being a 'swan' as opposed to a 'goose' (see *SWAN* sb. 2 a).

1857 *TROLOPE Barchester T.* xx, Clearly showing that Mr. Arabin had not yet proved his qualifications in swanhood to

her satisfaction. 1888 *Mag. of Art* Jan. 97 The cygnet is growing up to swanhood alone.

Swan-hopper, corruption of *SWAN-UPPER*.

1641-2 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 595 Ricardo Roby le Swanhopper pro le 9 Swans 12 9/4. 1827 *HONE Every-day Bk.* II. 914 The...unsuspecting swan-hoppers. 1894 *ASTLEY 50 Yrs. Life* I. 12 They [the horses] did not half tumble about; neither did the swan-hoppers.

Swan-hopping, corruption of *SWAN-UPPING*.

1598 in W. M. Williams *Ann. Founders' Co.* (1867) 75 Mr. Glover presented a debte of iij s. iiij d. which was laid out for baking of Pyes when they went Swan Hoppping. 1657 *HOWELL Londinop.* 395 How stately is he attended when he goes to take a view of the River, or a Swan-hopping? 1746 H. WALFOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 145 Two city companies in their great barges, who had been a swan-hopping. 1833 J. Hook *Parsen's Dan.* iii. xi, [Like] my Lord Mayor's barge on the river Thames when his lordship is graciously pleased to go swan-hopping. 1854 *MEALL Sloughy's Poultry* 29 The Royal Swan Hopping (or upping, as it was called by the Cockneys). 1884 *ALICE CARR in Harper's Mag.* July 255/2 The City Companies... had been up the river 'swan-hopping'.

Swanimote (swɔnimot), **swainmote**

(swɔnimot). Obs. exc. Hist. Forms: 2-4 swanimot, 3 suanimot, swaynimot, -emot, 3-4 swanemot, 4 swanymot, swanmot, pl. swanesmotes, 5 swanmooode, 6 swaynymote, swynemote, 6-7 swannimote, 7 swanimoot, swannamott, swaynemote, swainemote; Hist. 6-9 swanimote, 7 swainmot, 7-9 swainmote, 8 swainmote, swainemote, 9 swaynymote, swynmote. [repr. OE. **swaŋgenōt* (whence Anglo-L. *suanimotum*), lit. meeting of swineherds, f. *swān* swineherd, *SWON* & *gemōt* MOOT sb. 1: the first syllable has been assimilated to *SWAIN* sb.]

A forest assembly held three times a year in accordance with the Forest Charter of 1217, probably orig. 'to enable the forest officers to superintend the depasturing of pigs in the king's woods in the autumn and the clearance of the forest of cattle and sheep while the deer were fawning in the summer'; later, applied vaguely or generically to courts of attachment, inquisitions, etc. (See G. J. Turner, *Select Pleas of the Forest*, 1901.)

The commonly received account of the swanimote is derived from Manwood, who asserted that it was a distinct court of the forest, to which the freeholders (see *SWAN* sb. 6) were summoned, and having jurisdiction with power to enquire of vert and venison and other trespasses done within the forest.

1186 (Sept. 15) *Carta Abbatis de Burgo* (Cartæ Antiquæ Roll EE 21, P.R.O.) Liberi et quieti ab omni... consuetudine foreste et swanimoti. 1217 *Carta de Foresta* (c. Hen. 3, c. 8) Nullum Suanimotum de cetero teneatur in Regno nostro nisi ter in anno, videlicet in principio quinquedecim dierum ante festum Sancti Michaelis quando agitatores conveniunt ante agistandum Dominicos boscos nostros & circa festum Sancti Martini, quando agitatores nostri debent recipere Pannagium nostrum... Et tunc Suanimotum teneatur in infido quinquedecim dierum ante festum Sancti Johannis Baptiste, profectione boscatum nostrorum. 12. *Liber Niger Secacarii* 374. 1396 Constitutum quod ego, & heredes mei... quieti sumus de Secta Swanimoti, et de omnibus aliis Sectis illius boscos. 1594 *Yearbks.* 22 *Edw.* I (Rolls) 627 Nus avum treis swaynemotes par an pur encherer e enquerer sy nuly mette plusurs avers ke mettre ne deit. 1312 *Novelles Ordinances* (5 *Edw.* II), Qe les foresters en qe baillies tieux trespas seront faitz, present mesmes les trespas as procheinis Swanimotis. 1415-16 in *Dugdale Monast.* (1655) I. 976 Quod omnia bona... sint... queta... de... Wapentake, & Shewyne & Miskennyng, Swanimode, et de thesauro duendo. c. 1500 in *Essex Rev.* XV. 145 The Clerke of the Swanimote to make relacion to the Kyngs byghnes of the certente of the deer kyllid. 1558 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 118 At the Swynemote at Blydworth. 1617 *ASSHUTON Frl.* (Chetham Soc.) 2 Mr. Steward keeping the swanimote. a 1634 *Coke Inst.* iv. (1648) 298 There be certain incidents inseparable to every Forest... Courts of Record, as Courts of Attachments, Swanimote, and Justice Seats. 1635 *Althorp MS.* in *Simkinson Washingtons* (1860) App. p. lxxiv, To John Chapman for his charges at the swanmoot held within the forest of Whitewood by bill, 00 17 00. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* iii. vi. 72 The court of swanimote is to be holden before the veredors, as judges, by the steward of the swanimote thrice in every year. 1837 *HOWITT Rur. Life* v. I. (1840) 355 The Court of Swanimote.

attrib. 1614 *SPELMAN Orig. Four Terms Eng. Wks.* II. (1727) 85 Forasmuch as the Swanimote-Courts are by the ancient Forest-Laws appointed to be kept fifteen Days before Michaelmas, and the Court of attachments, or Swanimote Court, where matters are as pleadeable, and determinable, as at Westminster-Hall. 1690 *EVELYN Sylva* xxxiii. (ed. 2) 209 The great neglect of Swanimote-Courts [should be] reformed. 1809 G. ROST *Diaries* (1860) II. 563 The business of the Swanimote Court at Lyndhurst.

Swank, sb. ¹ dial. [?] (See quotes.)

1726 *BAILEY* (ed. 3), A *swank* (at Bocking in Essex) that Remainder of Liquor at the Bottom of a Tankard, Pot or Cup, which is just sufficient for one Draught; which is not accounted good Manners to divide with the left Hand Man; and according to the Quantity is called either a large or a little Swank. 1823 *Monthly Mag.* XXXVI. 520 [At Brain-tree, Essex] A pint of beer is divided into three parts or draughts; the first is called Neckum, the second Sinkum, and the third Swank or Swankum.

Swank (swæŋk), sb. ² *slang.* [see *SWANK* v.] Ostentatious or pretentious behaviour or talk; swagger; pretence.

1854 *MISS BAKER Northampton. Glori.*, Swank, an ostentatious air, an affectation of staidness in the walk. 'What

a swank be cuts! 1891 *Harland Gloss.*, Swank, s. and v., swagger. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 17 Apr. 6/2 What he said is quite true, barring the whisky—that is all swank. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Jan. 4/1 'Swank,' they realised, was the essential qualification for success in the new industry, believing that firms just awaking to its possibilities and the public would take them at their own valuation.

Swank, a. Sc. [app. a. MLG. *swank*, MDu. *swanc* flexible, snpple, slender, = MHG. *swanc* (G. *schwank*); f. *swank*-, appearing also, with suffix, in OE. *swanor* pliant, supple, agile, MHG. *swankel* snpple, and parallel to *swang*-, appearing in ON. *svangr* thin, lean, SWONG, *svangi* SWANGE, early mod.G. *schwung* (= *swank*).

For other derivatives of the widespread *swink*: *swank* and *swing*: *swang*-, see SWINK, SWENCH, SWING, SWINGE, SWENGE.]

Agile, active, nimble.

1786 BURNS *To Auld Mare* iii, A filly buirdly, steeve, an' swank. 1901 'IAN MACLAREN' *Yng. Barbarians* iv. (ed. 3) 63 Ye're to tak' thirty swank fellows that can run. 1912 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 48/2 To ride among the swank, well-fed lads in the Bewcastle chase.

Swank (swəŋk), v. slang. [A midl. and s.w. dial. word taken into general slang use at the beginning of the 20th cent.]

The etymological meaning is uncertain, but perh. the orig. notion is that of swinging the body, and the word is ultimately related to OHG. MHG. *swanc* swinging motion, MHG. *swanken* (G. *schwanken*) to sway, totter, etc. (cf. SWANK a.).

The immediate source of sense 2 (= SWINK v.) is prob. different, but ultimate identity of origin may be presumed.] **1. intr.** To behave ostentatiously, to swagger; also, to pretend by one's behaviour to be something superior to what one is; *gen.* to make pretence.

1809 BATHURST *Archaeol. Eng. Lang.* 144 (Bedfordshire dialect) *Swank*, to strut. 1848 EVANS *Leic. Words & Phrases* s.v., I met him swanking along the road, ever so genteel. 1900 *Manchester Guardian* 5 Dec. 3/8 (E.D.D.) Smith picked up a piece of paper, and attempted to light it, but did not do so. The deceased said, 'None of your swanking, Smith, you can light it well enough'. 1903 A. McNEILL *Egretian English* x, To see your wife in the Peereses' Gallery on great occasions, and your sons swanking about town with Hon. before their names.

2. To work hard, to 'swot'.

1890 BARRER & LELAND *Slang Dict.*, *Swank* (public and military schools), to work hard. 1911 A. G. C. *Through College* *Keyhole* (Cambr.) 21 'E'en have I dreamed of a minute Swanking to claim a degree.

Swanker, dial. [f. SWANK a. or SWANKING a.] = SWANKY sb.¹

1811 WILLIAMS in *Archaeologia* XVII. 160 (W. Riding Words) *Swanker*, or *Swankie*, s. a strapping young man.

Swanker (swəŋkər), dial. or slang. [f. SWANK a. or SWANK v. + -ER.] One who swanks.

1846 M. H. BARKER *Nights at Sea* (1853) 35 There used to be a lot of outrageous tarnation swankers meet there for a night's spree. 1890 BARRER & LELAND *Slang Dict.*, *Swanker* (public and military schools), one who works hard. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Aug. 8/3 When Smith cried out that he was stabbed, she replied, 'Go on, you are a good old swanker.' She thought he was joking until she saw he was bleeding.

Swanking, sb. Sc. Obs. rare¹. [Cf. SWANK a., SWANKY sb.¹] A fine strapping fellow.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxv. 26 My sweit swanking [1563 *Bannatyne MS.* swanky], saif 30w allane, Na leid I luiffit all this owle.

Swanking, a. Sc. [Cf. next.] Strong and active, stont, strapping.

1704 T. BROWN *Let. fr. Dead* ii. (1707) 84 There goes a tall Ensign, there's a swanking Fellow for you. 1878 SCOTT *Br. Linnit* xxiv, I lived on his land when I was a swanking young chield. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xiv, Tall, swanking fellows with big riding-boots and loose jackets.

Swanky, **swankie**, sb.¹ (a.1). Sc. and north. dial. [Related to SWANK a., SWANKING sb. and a.] A smart, active, strapping young fellow.

1503 DUNBAR *Flying* 130 Suiir swappit swanky, swyne-keeper ay for swairits. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* viii. Prol. 68 Swingeouris and scurevages, swankies and swanis. 1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* Gr. ii. vii, The young swankies on the green Took round a merry tirl. 1756 JANE ELLIOT *Flowers of Forest* 9 In Harst at the shearing, nae swankies are jeering. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xvi, There is a young swankie here who shoots venison well.

b. adj. = SWANK a., SWANKING a.

1838 JAS. STRUTHERS *Poetic Tales* 78 Aye try to please My swankie joker. 1893 N. MUNRO *Yolu Splendid* xix. 188 Airie's troopers, swanky blaspheming persons.

Swanky, **swankey**, sb.² dial. [Perhaps a use of *swanky* adj. (see prec.) with the connotation 'thin, poor'.] Small beer, or other poor or weak liquor. Also attrib.

1841 HARTSHORNE *Salogia Antiqua* Gloss. 553. 1863 *Tyneside Songs* 25 We've Tom-an'-Jerry an' swanky shops. An' places where yor claes they pops. 1872 *Newfoundland Fisheries* 110 (Schele de Vere) Each man...took his turn at the swanky place. 1893 J. A. BARRY *Steve Brown's Bunyip* 235 The captain certainly had sent them a couple of dozen of porter. But, as one explained.—What's the good of sich rubbishin' swankey? 1908 W. M. J. WILLIAMS *King's Revenue* xi. 20 The 'Swanky shops', which were houses where beer at 12d. the quart was sold without a licence.

Swanky, a.2 slang. [f. SWANK sb.² or v. + -Y.] Swaggering; 'swagger', pretentiously grand.

1842 AKERMAN *Wiltshire Gloss.*, *Swankey*, swaggering, strutting. 1883 in *Hamph. Gloss.* 1912 *World* 6 Aug. 243/2 Some girls have such awfully swanky ideas, haven't they?

Swan-like, a. (adv.) [f. SWAN sb. + -LIKE.] Like a swan, or like that of a swan.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. v. 727 White (Swan-like) wings. 1607 *Barley-Breake* (1877) 12 Her Swan-like brest, her Alabaster bands. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* ix. 48, I...gabble like a Goose, amidst the Swan-like Quire. 1726 POPE *Odys.* xix. 649 Fast by the limpid lake my swan-like train I found. 1812 CARY *Dante*, *Purg.* xix. 45 With swan-like wings dispreed. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* ii. i. Love swelled the swanlike neck, and moulded the rounded limb.

b. esp. in reference to the fabled singing of the swan just before its death: cf. SWAN sb. 2 b.

1592 GREENE *Groat's W. Wit To Gentl. Rdrs.*, Greene... sends you his Swanne-like song, for that he fears he shal neuer againe carroll to you woonted loue layes. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. ii. 44 If he loose he makes a Swan-like end, Fading in musique. 1600 BRETTON *Melancholike Hum. Wks.* (Grosart) i. 9 My poore swanlike soule, (alas) hath no such power to sing. 1629 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* (1630) 261 His last Swan-like Sermon. 1678 *Yng. Man's Call.* 10 The swan-like song of the dying martyr. 'None but Christ! None but Christ!' 1837 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* (1847) i. l. 2. 2 The swanlike tones of dying eloquence.

c. adv. Like or in the manner of a swan.

1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* 166 This holy man...in a divine Rapture Swanne-like (his death being then at hand) sung this his sweetest Ditty. 1844 A. B. WELBY *Poems* (1867) 49 Who would not, Swan-like, waste his sweetest breath To...die so sweet a death?

Swan-mark. [MARK sb.¹] An official mark of ownership cut on the beak of a swan, on the occasion of SWAN-UPPING.

c. 1560 in *Proc. Archaeol. Inst., Lincoln* (1850) 309 If any person...by sale, or exchange have obtained any swan-marke, and hath any game of the same. 1586 *Will of Buckworth* (Somerset Ho.), I geue to my son my swannemarke of the hokers in fee simple. 1602-3 in Willis & Clark *Cambr.* (1836) III. 595 Bond for going to St. Iues about our swanmarke xij^s. 1662-3 *Ibid.*, For the Alienation of the Swanne marke, oo. 07. 08. 1842 [see below]. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxix. (1884) 225 This privilege of swan-mark was a heritable property. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I. 438 One of the doors...has the College swan-mark engraved upon it.

So Swan-marker, an official who marks swans, a swan-upper; **Swan-marking**, the operation of marking swans.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 374/1 In creating this privilege the crown grants a swan-mark (cygninota), for a game of swans...The swan-markers of the crown and the two Companies (i.e. Dyers and Vintners) of the city of London go up the river (Thames) for the purpose of...marking the young birds. 1900 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 5/1 This year's swan-marking.

Swannage. Obs. Also 4 swanadge. [f. SWAN sb. + -AGE.] Payment for the right to keep swans.

1398 *Cockersand Chartul.* (Chetham) 1083 Quite of americiant...of the helpes of worke of any Castells, houses...dyches, swanadge, warpenye, tethingepeny. 1610 FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* iii. iv. 70 Wrecks, Swannage, Warrenage, Commonage, Piscage.

Swan-neck: Also swan's neck. [Cf. G. *schwanenhals*, Sw. *svanhals*; in MHG. *swanhals* = narrow sickle.]

1. A neck like that of a swan; a long slender (white) neck.

Quots. 1823 and 1867 refer to the cognomen *Swanneshals* (see HALSE sb.) = 'swan's neck' of a certain Eadgyth (Edith), a mistress of Harold, king of the English (*De Inv. Sancte Crucis Walthamensis* xxi, 12th c.).

[1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* (1855) i. vi. 190 note 3 They sent for Harold's mistress, Editha, surnamed 'The Fair', and the 'Swan's Neck'.] 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* iii. i. 1, The fair swan-bevies of *Cythereas* that have alighted in Churches, and sit there with swan-neck. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* III. v. § 5. 514 Eadgyth of the Swan's Neck.

2. Name for various structural parts or contrivances having a curved cylindrical form like a swan's neck.

1886 PIOT *Staffordsh.* 376 The Head...that makes the body of the Sport...with swan-necks. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 201 A Swan-neck, in dog-legged and open-nelled stair-cases, is a portion of the rail, consisting of two parts, the lower being concave and the upper convex.

3. = *swan-plant* (a): see SWAN sb. 4 b.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Swan-neck, or Swanwort, *Cynoches*.

4. attrib. Of a curved form like a swan's neck.

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 203 The steam-pipe...takes a swan-neck bend downwards to within 12 inches of the floor. *Ibid.* 680 The times are always in this machine made of the swan-neck or self-cleaning form. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Swan-neck Needle Forceps* (Surgical), an instrument for use through curved passages difficult to reach. 1891 KYLING *Light that Failed* xiv. 305 A pair of swan-neck spurs.

Swan-necked (-nekt), a. [Cf. prec.]

1. Having a long slender neck.

1703 *Long. Gaz.* No. 3938/4 A black Gelding...Swan Neck'd. 1895 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* III. App. NN. 764 The swan-necked lady [i.e. Eadgyth] of the Waltham story. 1908 *Animal Management* (Vet. Departm., War Office) 24 A 'Cock-throttled' or 'swan-necked' horse is one which has a neck like a fowl.

2. Having (or having some part of) a curved cylindrical form like a swan's neck.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 604 Hand-railing, whether ramped, swan-necked, level, circular, or wreathed. 1901 *Scotsman* 5 Nov. 8/1 The swan-necked putter [at golf].

Swanner (swɒnər). Also 6 swaner. [Partly reduced form of *swannerd*, SWANHERD, partly a.

MDu. *swanier* swan-warden, with assimilation to sbs. in -ER.] = SWANHERD.

1524 in *Archaeologia* (1812) XVI. 155 The King's Swanner, or his Deputy, shall give warning unto the rest of the Swanners, when that be...will go a rowing...for to go a merking...of any other swans. 1555-6 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxf.* (1830) 260 Payed to swanners for there fee iij^s. 1594-5 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 595 (Five shillings) to a Swaner for bringing a swane mark. 1842 *Dict. Mag.* Jan. 45/2 The swan with two nicks, the way in which the swanner still marks his birds.

Swannerd, obs. form of SWANHERD.

Swannery (swɒnəri). Also 8 swanery. [f. as SWANNER: see -ERY. Cf. MDu. *zwaenerie* right to keep swans.] **†a.** The keeping of swans (?). **b.** A place where swans are kept and reared.

1570 in *Archaeologia* (1812) XVI. 159 The true Copy of an old Paper, touching the Swannery found among my Father's Books, and intituled a Copy of the Ordinances for Swans, &c. 1754 POCKOCKE *Trav.* (Camden) 95 At the swannery...the walls are built of a stone full of shells. 1774 HUTCHINS *Hist. Dorset* i. 538/1 A little W. of the town [i.e. Abbotsbury] is a noble swannery, much visited by strangers. 1888 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 85/2 How many years previous to that time the abbots...bad 'enjoyed' the privilege of maintaining a swannery is not recorded.

†Swannet. Obs. rare. [f. SWAN sb. + -ET.] A young swan, cygnet; chiefly applied fig. to a poet (cf. SWAN sb. 2 c).

The reading in the first quot. is doubtful.

c. 1560 in *Proc. Archaeol. Inst., Lincoln* (1850) 308 It is ordained, that no person shall take any gray swannet or cignettes. 1605 DANIEL *Philotas* Epistle 53 Though you have a Swannet of your owne, Within the bankes of Dooen meditates Sweet notes to you. 1612 C. BROOKE *Ellegy Pr. Henry* viii, In Tagvs then some swannet dip his pen, And of this eaglet-issue, sing the fame.

Swannish (swɒnɪʃ), a. rare. [f. SWAN sb. + -ISH.] Swan-like.

a. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1622) 216 Long since, alas, my deadly swannish musicke: Hath made itself a cryer of the morning. 1591 W. R. MURTH *John Ld. Bourgh* B, A swannish tune becomes my morning soog. 1630 DRAYTON *Muses' Elysium* Nymphal i. 77 My swannish Breast brancht all with blew. 1631 (MADDER) *Celestina* xviii. 187 This loarse swannish voyce of mine.

Swanny (swɒni), a. [f. SWAN sb. + -Y.]

1. Full of or abounding in swans.

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* vii. (1593) 163 The swannie Temp [orig. *Cynthia Tempel*] and Hyries poole he viewed from above. 1640 J. GOWER *Ovid's Festiv.* iv. 87 Next Camarine with Swanny Tempe [orig. *Heloria Tempel*] fair. 1859 in Campbell *Tales W. Highlands* xvii c. (1860) I. 291 From the loved swanny glen.

2. Of or pertaining to, or resembling that of, a swan.

1598 F. ROUS *Thule* T 3b, But O my pen transforme thy swanny face, And in eternall streames my inck shall weep. 1602 tr. *Guarini's Pastor Fido* i. i. B 1 b, More purely white then swanny downe. 1604 PRICKER *Honors Fame* (1881) 29 A Swanny whiteness. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. v. 22 The swanny glossiness of a neck late so stately. 1839 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* II. 114 Girt in the swanny arms of fair Glycera.

Swanny, v. U.S. slang. [prob. north. Eng. dial. *Is' wan ye* lit. 'I shall warrant you'.] = SWAN v.²

1839 *Salen Advertiser* 18 Sept. 3/2 (Thornton) 'Capt. Center, didn't I tell you Van Boren was not the man?' 'Yes you did, I swanny,' 1844 'JON. SLICK' *High Life N. York* II. 132, I swanny, it enamost made me boo-hoo right out.

Swan-pan (swən pən). Also swan-pan, swan-pan, swan-pan. [Chinese, lit. reckoning board.] The Chinese abacus.

1736 tr. *Du Haldé's Hist. China* III. 70 In casting up Accounts they (i.e. the Chinese) make use of an Instrument called *Sonan pan*. 1748 *Gentl. Mag.* July 293/2, I desire to give the public a Swan Pan that in my opinion is much preferable to that of the Chinese. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 7/1 This instrument, called in Chinese *Swanpan*. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 526/1 The swan-pan, still in constant use among the Chinese.

Swan's-down, **swansdown** (swɒnzdaun). Also swandown. [Cf. G. *schwanendaune*, Sw. *svandun*, Da. *svanedun*.]

1. The down or soft under-plumage of the swau, used for dress-trimmings, powder-puffs, etc.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. ii. 48 The Swannes downe feather That stands vpon the Swell at the full of Tide: And neither way inclines. 1807-25 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 208 To keep the swelling covered with a piece of swan's-down, or rabbit's skin. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. xiv/2 Others have, in addition to the knots, a row of swansdown on each side of the front. 1855 LONOR *Hiaw.* xvi. 193 With his plumes and tufts of swan's-down. 1891 DOYLE *White Company* xxiii, Swathed in swan's-down and in ermine.

2. a. A soft thick close woollen cloth. **b.** A thick cotton cloth with a nap on one side, also called *Canton* or *cotton flannel*.

1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 177 The blankets of the finest swansdown. 1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's* xv, If a gold-laced waistcoat has an empty pouch, the plain swan's-down will be the brawer of the two. 1877 J. W. HAYES *Draper & Haberdasher* (ed. 9) Swansdown is a loose thick make of white and unbleached calico, with a raised surface, like blankets. 1883 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade Suppl.*, *Swandown*, a kind of twilled fustian, like moleskin.

3. attrib. (in sense 1 or 2).

1798 *Hull Advertiser* 13 Oct. 2/2 Swansdown stocks. 1803 *Censor* 1 Apr. 46 A common swandown waistcoat. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* s.v. *Swan*, Their skins enter into commerce for swans'-down trimmings. 1869 *Yre Dict. Arts* etc. III. 858, 500,000 puffs, made annually from about 7000

swans' down skins, imported into Britain. 1877 MAR. M. GRANT *Sun-maid* vii. He wrapped her in her swansdown mantle. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 829/2 It is filtered through chamois leather or swansdown calico.

fig. 1880 Mrs. LYONS *Linton Rebel of Family* ii. (1902) 21 Her soft swan's-down kind of nature soothed him.

Swan's feather: (a) see SWAN sb. 4 b; (b) a corruption of *swine's feather* (see SWINE sb.).

Swanskin (swōn'skin). Also swan's-skin. [Cf. Sw. *svanskin*.]

1. The skin of a swan (with the feathers on); *transf.* a soft or delicate skin.
1610 [see 3]. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 375/2 *Cygnus Excinator*, to which the bulk of the swan-skins imported by the Hudson's Bay Company belong. 1846 J. E. TAYLOR *Fairy Ring, Six Swans* 66 The swans flew to her, their swans' skins fell off, and her brothers stood before her in their natural form.

2. A fine thick kind of flannel; also, a woollen blanketing used by printers and engravers as an elastic impression-surface.

1694 MORTUUX *Rabelais v. Pantagr. Prognost.* x. 246 FURD Gowns, Swans-Skins, and other warm Cloths. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). *Swans-skin*, a sort of fine flannel, so called on account of its extraordinary Whiteness. 1844 *Ladies' Hand-bk. Haberdashery* 37 Swanskin is, especially employed by the laundress, as a covering for her tables. 1863 *Alpine Jnl.* Mar. 27 Very stout and dense scarlet blanketing (of the description known to the trade as swan-skin).

3. *attrib.* Made or consisting of swanskin. *Swan-skin flannel* = sense 2.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch. III. iii.* I the swan-skin cooerlid, and cambrick sheets. 1749 *Archæologia* *Pamela* (1824) l. xx. 32. I bought two flannel undercoats; not so good as my swan-skin and fine linen ones. 1790 LEMON *Sci. Arts* II. 49 Directions for laying the Mezzotinto Ground... Laying your plate with a piece of swan-skin-flannel under it, upon your table. 1903 W. CHURCHILL *Crossing* l. vi. He wore jauntily a swanskin three-cornered hat.

Swan-upping. Also corruptly SWAN-HOPPING, q.v. [See *UPPING* *vbl. sb.*] The action or practice of 'upping' or taking up swans and marking them with nicks on the beak in token of being owned by the crown or some corporation.

[1570 in *Archæologia* (1847) XXXII. 428 The Maister of the Swannes is to haue for euerie white Swanne and gray vpping a penny.] 1870 J. T. SMITH *Bk. Rainy Day* (1861) 194 Swan-upping, has been changed... into Swan-hopping. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Feb. 1/2 The 'swao-uppings' on the Thames of the Vintners and Dyers.

So **Swan-upper**, an official who takes up and marks swans.

1557-8 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* (1880) 272 The charges gonyne w^t the swane uppers iij dayes vj s. iij d. 1913 *Standard* 25 July 13 The little company of swan-uppers which annually leaves Southwark.

Swan-white, a. poet. [Cf. MLG. *swanewit*, G. *schwanenweiss*, ON. *svanhvitr* (as a proper name).] As white as a swan; snow-white.

1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. xxi. 215 Yfalle be worlde were whit ower swan-white alle pynges. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariti* *Wemen* 243 Swan-quit of bewis. 1618 SYLVESTER *Memoirs* l. xlii. To note An old Sir Tame-ass... swan-white to dote On Venus' Dovelings. 1794 BURNS *O' Malley's* *Meek* iii. Her yellow hair... Comes twinkling down her swan-white ocke. 1823 JOHNSON *Baillie's Poems, Ship's Return* i. Thy swan-white sails exulting spread. 1901 T. W. ROLLESTON *The Dead at Clonmacnois* v. Many a blue eye of Clan Colman the turf covers, Many a swan-white breast.

Swanwort (swōn'wōrt). [f. SWAN sb. + WORT sb.] †a. (Only OE.) Some unidentified (? aquatic) plant. b. A book-name for the genus *Cycnoches*: = *swan-flower*, *swan-plant* (a): see SWAN sb. 4 b, SWAN-NECK 3.

c. 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* II. 74 Wip deadum swile, genim swane wyrt. 1856 [see SWAN-NECK 3].

Swanyard, obs. form of SWANBERD.

Swap, swop (swōp), sb. Also 4-7 swappe, 5 swape, (sqwappe, squappe), 8 s.w. dial. zwap, zwop, 9 swapp. [f. next.]

1. An act of 'swapping' or striking; a stroke, blow; †*occas.* a kiss. Obs. exc. dial.

a. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 222 Fendezful blake Weued at be fyrst swap as be snaw pikke. c. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* ii. 35 (Fairf.) With his graym paves stronge... Me fleynge in a swappe [Bodl. MS. yn a swape, Caxton at a swap] he hente. c. 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* xlii. (Douce MS.) Withe a swap [v. r. sqwappe] of a swerde pat swabel him swykes. c. 1440 CAPRAVE *Life St. Kath.* iii. 313 The gate shal open lightly at a swap. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii. 362 Swete may his swayne for swight of our swappes! 1530 PALSGR. 842/2 Swappe for Swappe, *coup pour coup*. 1545 ASCHAN *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 48 Halfe our time... is at one swappe quite taken away. c. 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* iv. iv. (Arb.) 66, I with my newe broome will sweepe hym one swappe. c. 1565 R. EDWARDS *Damen & Pithias* (1571) F iij h. If ich could not steale one swap at their lippes. c. 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* iii. i. There's no new-fashioned swappe that ere came up yet But I've the first on 'em. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* Notes i. viii. 30 The Usher gives him a shrewd swap on the very end of the elbow. 1818 HOGG *Brownie of Bodach* l. viii. 125 Whan a thing comes on ye that gate, that's a dadd... Then a paik, that's a swapp or a skelp like. 1822 — *Perils of Man* xix. II. 243 Pell-mell, swap for swap, was a' that they coult on.

b. 1746 *Exmoor Soulding* (E.D.S.) 100 G! me a Zwap?—Ad! chell g! tha a Wheret, or a Zlat in the Chups. 1863 BARNES *Dorset Gloss.*, *Swap*, a strong whop.

II. 2. An act, or the action, of 'swapping' or exchanging; (an) exchange. *slang* or *collog.*

a. 1605 PURCHAS *Pilgrimes* I. iv. iv. 52. 418 They... will either beg them, or make a swap with yoo in priuate. 1712 N. BLUNDELL *Diary* (1895) 90, I proposed a Swap with Samw. Edw. between my Button and his Gray Galloway. 1785 BURNS *1st Ep. J. Lapraik* xviii. We'se... hae a swap o' rhyming-ware (W) ane anither. 1798 T. MORTON *Speed the Plough* i. l. (1800) 7 Drabbitt it, only to think of the zwaps and changes of this world! 1805 JAMES *Mitit*. (Dict. ed. 2) s. v. A writship or a military appointment given for a seat in parliament may be called a swap. 1822 CORBETT *Rur. Rides* (1830) 117 Lord Castlereagh... was accused of making a swap, as the horse-jockeys call it, of a writship against a seat. 1883 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* viii. A big, brown, resolute, well-bred horse he had got in a swap because the man that had him was afraid of him.

β. 1682 T. FLATMAN *Herakitus Ridens* No. 92. (1713) II. 191 They'd almost threaten to flee the Land, and put themselves under the Protection of the French King... And a fair swop, cry I. 1702 BAYNARD *Cold Bath* II. (1706) 172 It cur'd her Ague, but made a worse swop; for she was... seiz'd with Epileptic Fits. 1714 ANDERSON *Spect.* No. 559 ¶ 6 These [two gentlemen] had made a foolish swap between a Couple of thick bandy Legs, and two long Trapsticks that had no Calfs to them. 1851 MAYHEW *Land Labour* I. 370/1 The glass wares are so very rarely sold. 'Swop, sir,' I was told repeatedly, 'they all goes in swop.' 1882 SALA *Amer. Reviv.* (1885) 365 [Railway] tickets are... the object of... harter, 'swop' and 'trade' generally. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Dec. 5/5 It is probable that Mr. Master will find little to complain of in the swop he has effected.

†b. ? An allowance made in exchanging. Obs.

1595 *Compt. Bk. D. Wedderburne* (S.H.S.) 31 Item xs. for the swap to be allowit in the Witsonday termes meill next.

c. *slang.* To get (or have) the swap: to be dismissed from employment. (Cf. SWAP v. 9 a.)

1890 BARRERE & LELAND *Slang Dict.* s. v. *Swop*. 1905 WELLS *Kipps* l. v. § 3 Every time I've had the swap I've never believed I should get another Crib.

Swap, swop (swōp), v. Forms: a. 4- swap,

4-7 swappe, (5 squappe, swape), 6-7 swapp; *pa. l.* 3-6 swapte, 4 swappede, (5 squappute); *pa. l.* and *pple.* 4- swapped, swapt; *Sc.* and *north.* 4-5 swappyt, 4-6 swappit, 6 swapit, (suapit). β. 5-6 swope, 7- swop; *pa. l.* and *pple.* 7- swopped, swopt. [prob. of echoic origin, signifying a smart resounding blow (cf. SWAP *adv.*). So G. dial. *schwappe* resounding box on the ear, *schwappent* to make a clapping or splashing noise, to strike with a resounding blow.

The development of the sense of cooluding a bargain from that of striking is paralleled in various uses of *strike*; cf. also L. *fidus ferire*.]

1. †*l. trans.* To strike, hit, smite (*occas.* used of kissing). Also *fig.* Obs.

a. 1400 *Leg. Rod* (1871) 142 A swerd swapped hire þow be best. 1490 *Dest. Troy* 1271 With a swinge of his sworde [he] swappit hym in be fase. c. 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* xl. (Douce MS.) He swapped [v. r. sqwappute] him yne at be swyrt, with a swerde kene. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 286 A sweene bat swiftly hir swapped. Of ooe Jesu be juste man. 1534 *Morre Comf. agst. Trib.* iii. xxiv. Wks. 1526/2 They that live in a plewsyrt, thoike that enery time they cough, they fele a sharp swerde swap them to the heart. 1557 PHAER *Æneid* v. R j b. Anon the glitte soules... Tisphonoe doth 'ake, and scourging them she swappes with whippes. 1577-82 BRETON *Flourish upon Fancie* (Grosart) 6/2 10... swap ech slut upon the lippes, that in the darke he meetes.

b. To strike or smite off, in two, etc.; to cut or chop off or asunder at one blow; to drive out, etc. by striking. Obs. exc. arch. Also †*To swap to (the) death, of live, to kill at a blow.*

c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3609 To haue with his swerd swapped of his hed. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* xvii. 69 The gynour than gert bent by the gyne, and swappit out the stane. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 297 Who so wol not sacrifice Swape [v. r. swap, swappe] of his hed. c. 1400-50 *Warr. Alex.* 957 (Ashm. MS.) He swyngis out with a swerd & swappis him to dede. c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 6609 With a swyng of his sword [he] swappithym of lyue. c. 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* xl. (Ireland MS.) Syxti maylis and moe. The squd squappes [Douce MS. swapt] in toe. c. 1500 *Chester Pl.* xiv. 389 The Devil swapp [MS. W. 1592 swope] of my Swyre, if I do it without hyre. 1821 A. HALL *Iliad* x. 185 The king for thirteenth Diomedoe out life to death doth swap. 1882 STANHYURST *Æneis* iii. (Ash.) 92 Fears there vs enforced... Too swap of our cables. 1900 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xx. xxxiii. And then Alarcon head she swapt off cleene.

1838 DOUGHTY *Trav. Arabia Deserta* II. 17 Drawing his sword, he... swapt off at once the miserable man's head.

c. To cut or reap (corn or other crops) close to the ground with a 'swap-hook' (see 6). *dial.*

1853 W. D. COOPER *Sussex Gloss.* (ed. 2) *Swap*,... to cut wheat in a peculiar way, more like chopping than reaping. S. 1861 *Frm. R. Agric. Soc.* XXXII. ii. 378 Both crops were 'swapped', or cut close to the ground. 1903 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Aug. 168/2 It is time... to go swapping the laid piece down by Kizes Wood.

2. *intr.* To strike, smite, deal a blow or blows. Now rare or Obs.

a. 14100 *Morte Arth.* 1129 He... Swappez in with the swerde Pat it be swape brystedde. *Ibid.* 1795 He spede hym fulle gree, Swappede owite with a swerde. c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 5936 He swappit at hym swithe with a swerd felle. c. 1400 *Song Roland* 747 He drawithe out his swerd, and swappithe hym about. c. 1465 *Chery Chase* xxxi. in Child *Ballads* (1885) III. 309/1 The swapte together tyll the both swat, With swordes that wear of fyn myllan. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) l. 206 Tha swapit our quhill all the swyrd did swydrer. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 63 W! angry bill, and will theretill, They wappit and swappit, & flappit & slappit.

3. *trans.* To move (something) quickly or briskly, esp. so as to impinge upon something else; to

fing, cast, throw (down, etc.) forcibly; to bang (a door) to; *refl.* to sit down with force, plump oneself down. Obs. exc. dial.

13.. *Sir Beues* (A) 1899 Beues is swerd anon vp swapte. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 245 His hed to be wal, his body to be grounde Ful ofte he swapte. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* x. 623 3eit ves thar ane Of thame that swappit doun a stane. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xiii. 2022 (Wemyss MS.) He swappit eirly be blude Rycht in till William Wallace face. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. 3 (Harl. MS.) He swapte his hed vndir be watir. c. 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* i. 111 Sheele swap thee into hir plackerd. 1592 BABINGTON *Conf. Notes* Gen. xviii. 71 h. We swap vs doun in our places most vnreuerently. 1596 NASHIE *Saffron Walden* P iv. He runs and swaps the doore too. 1644 *Life Hen. II* to Harl. *Misc.* (Malh.) V. 235 Because the legate was not to remove, and the archbishop would not remove, therefore he most unmannerly swopped him down on the Archbishop of Canterbury's lap. 1794 WOLCOT (P. Haden) *Frags & Jupiter* Wks. 1812 III. 259 Dorn he swopp'd a monstrous Piece of Wood. 1825 MACKENZIE *Hist. Northumb.* l. 149 note, To swapp the doer, is as much as to say, shut it violently. 1846 W. E. FORSTER in *Reid Life* (1888) l. vi. 186 Only think of poor self swapped down in the midst of forty Quakeresses.

4. *intr.* To move with haste or violence, esp. so as to strike or impinge upon something; to fall down suddenly or with a 'flop'; to sink into a swoon; to come hastily or forcibly, fling oneself into a place, etc. Now rare or Obs.

The instance of *swapped* in the later text of Layamon 26775 (Beofs to him swapte [earlier text him biarmed] and mid harmes hine bihurtle) is prob. an error for *swipte* (see SWIP), a frequent form in Layamon.

1375 BARBOUR *Brue* xvii. 683 The stane smertly swappit out. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 1099 Al sodeynly she swapte [v. r. swapped] adoun to grounde. c. 1400 *Minor Poems* Vernon MS. (1901) 621 Heo swapte on swoynynge. c. 1470 HENRY Wallace vii. 349 As bestly folk [thai] tuk off thaim self no keip. Through full gluttre io swarff swappyt lik swyn. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Payngro* 184 Scho... flatlyngis fell, and swappit in to swooun. 1592 WYVLEY *Armorie, Capitall de Buz* 113 With chilling fell, the Ladies swapped doun. In deadly sownd. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* l. xv. 93 The kite, which sometimes will not let to swap into the very broode-house to... carrie away the chickens. c. 1700 KENNETH MS. *Laud.* 1033, To swapp or swoop at, catch hastily as a kite is said to swapp at chickens. 1728 VANBR. & CIR. *Prov. Husb.* v. iii. So in swops me, with my Hoop stuff'd up to my Forehead! 1770 FOOTE *Lamie Lover* i. Wks. 1799 II. 79 There he swops with both his knees on the ground.

b. To flap or beat up and down: also with *it*.

c. 1520 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 775 They slippers they swap it, yet thou fots it lyke a swanne. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) III. 561 Vpon aoe suey ay swappand vp and doun. 1884 'MARK TWAIN' *Huck. Finn* viii. There was freckled places on the ground where the light sifted down through the leaves, and the freckled places swapped about a little, showing there was a little breeze up there.

c. *trans.* To pounce upon, seize.

a. 1712 W. KING *Eagle & Robin* 137 They'll swop our chicken from the doore. 1821 [see SWAPPING *phl. a. 1*].

†b. *trans.* To drink off quickly, toss off; to eat up, devour. Obs.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariti Wemen* 243 Thai swapt of the suet wyne. 1578 STANHYURST *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 41 At a blow hee lustely swapping, The wyne... swild vp to the bottom. 1592 NASHIE *Four Lett. Confut.* Ep. Dedd., Wks. 1904 l. 258 That thou mightst swappe off a hartie draught to the success of this voyage. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierre's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 231 Thou hast swapped-downe a pounce of Butter at a peece of a Breakfast. 1609 HEALEY *Discov. New World* l. x Where that huge... Bird called Ruc, snatcheth vp... a whole Elephant at a stoop, and swappes him vp at a hit.

6. *Comb.*: swap-hook *dial.*, a kind of reaping-hook for cutting crops close to the ground (see 1 c); †swap-tail *a.*, that strikes with its tail.

1863 *Standard* 10 Sept. (Sussex provincialism), 'Swap-hook. 1875 PARISH *Dict. Sussex Dial.*, *Swap*, to reap corn and beans. *Swap-hook*, the implement used for swapping. 1883 JEFFERIES *Life of Fields* (1884) 84 (In Sussex) They call their reaping-hooks swaphooks or swoophooks. 1681 GREW *Museum* i. ii. iii. 46 The 'Swaptail Lizard. *Uromastix vel Canidiverbera*.

II. †7. *a. absol. or intr. app.* To 'strike hands' in token of an agreement or bargain. Obs. rare¹.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1108 Swete, swap we so, sware with twaple.

†b. *trans.* To strike (a bargain). Also with *up*. 1590 LODGE *Rosalind* (1597) F ij, Aliena... swapt a bargain with his Landslord. 1592 GREENE *Black Booke's Messenger* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 17 Wee like two good Horse-corsers, made a choppe and change, and swapt vp a Rogish bargain, and so he married my wife and I his. 1650 J. REYNOLDS *Flower of Fidelity* 147 They forth with swapt a bargain. 1692 [A. PIRCEAINE] *Assembly* iv. i. (1766) 46, I must know what you can do, ere I swap a Bargain.

8. To give or dispose of in exchange for something else; to exchange (a thing) with another person. Chiefly, now only, *slang* or *collog.*

Probably orig. a horsedealer's term: cf. 1592 in 7 b. a. 1594 LVLV *Isleth Bombyx* iii. He not swap my father for all this. 1600 — *Leve's Medam* i. ii. Inconstancy is a vice, which I will not swap for all the virtues. 1646 J. HALL *Poems, To Mr. Hallett* his... *Detractors*, Thy works purchase thee more than they can swappe there Heritages for. 1679 *Leve's Medam* No. 1423/4 He swapt a sorrel Steinhorse near Ripon about 14 or 15 hands high. 1708 N. BLUNDELL *Diary* (1823) 61 He was about swaping his Running Horse to the Lord Montagu (Carroll). 1798 KOOT *Amer. Law Rep.* i. 66 One Rose and Charles Koot... proposed to swap shoe buckles. 1823 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) IV. 149 Find that the man with whom I wished to swap ponies requires five pounds with

mine. 1825 J. NEAL Bro. *Jonathan I.* 154 He will 'swap' anything with you. 1830-2 CARLETON *Traits* (1843) I. 263, I offer up a *pater* and *ave* for you, and you again for me. This is called swapping or exchanging prayers. 1861 THACKRAY *Four Georges* i. (1876) 7 [He] swapped a battalion against a dancing-girl's diamond necklace. 1864 ABRAHAM LINCOLN in E. R. Jones *Lincoln*, etc. (1876) 59, I am reminded... of a story of an old Dutch farmer, who remarked... 'that it was not best to swap horses when crossing a stream.' 1888 EGGLESTON *Graysons* x. 109 Farmers frequented the town, to meet old friends and get the better of them in swapping horses. 1891 Boston (Mass.) *Irish*, 12 Sept. 5/1 As they sat in the tavern, swapping stories.

β. 1624 QUARLES *Job* i. There dwelt a man brought from his lineage That for his belly swopt his heritage. 1658 CLEVELAND *Poems*, To T. C. 45 For to make Mummie of her Grease, Or swap her to the Paper Mill. 1660 *Okie's Lament*, 38 My Horses swopt for light Nags. 1764 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 27 July, I believe my Lady Temple would... be heartily glad to swap situations with you. 1800 MAR. EGEWORTH *Castle Rackrent* Gloss. p. xxxviii, He makes me an offer to swap his mare that he couldn't sell at the fair of Gurtshannon. 1824 SCOTT *St. Rollox* xviii, The new-fashioned finery which she swopt her character for. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* vii. (1891) 95, I wish our little man and him would swap pulpits. 1882 MISS BRANSON *Mt. Royal* II. iv. 66 He bought and sold and swapped horses. 1890 YOUNGHUSBAN *Pole in India* iii. 42 Jones's Rs. 500 pony had been swapped for a worthless mare.

b. with *adv.* away, off.
189 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* i He... swapped away his silver for Copper retail. 1883 TRYON *Way to Health* 500 They swap us away for a little Money to the Butcher. 1708 *London Gaz.* No. 4404/3 He rode a stout black Mare the Day before taken, which he swopt'd away. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 204 Two cover-hacks... were exchanged, or rather, in stable phrase, swapped away. 1852 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. iii. 140 Swapping' silver off for lead ain't the sure way to win. 1866 WHITTIER *Summer with Dr. Singletary* vi, I've noticed that your college chaps swap away their common sense for their learning. 1907 KATE D. WIGGIN *New Chron.* Rebecca viii. 230 He breaks all the young colts and trains them, and swaps off the poor ones.

c. *absol.* To exchange, make an exchange.
1778 MISS BURNEY *Edelina* lxxviii, Doff your coat and waistcoat, and swap with Monsieur Grinagian here. 1809 KENALL *Trav.* III. lxix. 87 To buy, to sell, to exchange, or, as they term it, to swap, are the pursuits in which they wish to be constantly engaged. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. ix, I know something of him at home, and should like to excuse him—will you swap? 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 153 If any gentleman has more friends of that kind than he wants, and would care to have a few of the opposite stamp, I am quite ready to swap with him.

δ. *transf.* in various slang uses. a. To dismiss or be dismissed from employment. b. To cheat, take in. c. To change one's clothes.

1862 *Macm.* Mag. Nov. 34 The assistant [in a linen-drafter's], 'swaps' or is 'swapped', or gets or gives 'the sack'. 1880 J. C. HARRIS *Uncle Remus* iv, Den Brer Fox know that he bin swap off mighty bad. 1904 STANLEY *Playing the Game* II. xiv, My man can bring my dress things later, if you'll give me a room to swap in. 1905 WELLS *Kipps* I. v. heading, 'Swapped!' [= dismissed].

Swap, swop, adv. (int.) Now *dial.* (see Eng. Dial. Dict.) [The stem of SWAP v. Cf. G. *schwapp*(s), LG. *swaps* int.] At a blow; with sudden violence; suddenly and forcibly.

1672 VILLIERS (Dr. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* II. iii. (Arb.) 57 His spirits exhale with the heat of his passion, and all that, and swop falls asleep. 1687 MONTAGUE & PRIOR *Hind & P. Trav.* 20 She's in the right on't; but mind now, she comes oop'er swop! 1702 *Monse grown a Rat* 4, I came upon him swop with Abundance of Confidence. 1728 VANBR & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* I. ii, And straight up! that swap comes somewhat across my forehead. 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Irish* W. Ind. (1834) 297 The waves... hovering for a while over the ship, and then coming down upon swop.

Swape (swāp), dial. Also 5 swaipe, 6 swaipe, 7 swap (?). [orig. f. ON. *sveip*, denoting sweeping or circle-wise motion, repr. by *sveifa* to sweep, wrap, swaddle, swoop (see SWOPE v.), *sveipr* fold of garment, in comb. *öldusveipr* 'wave-sweeper', oar. In later usage influenced by, or varying locally with, SWEEP sb.]

I. +1. Applied to various contrivances of the form of a lever: see quot. Obs.

1492-3 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 186 The swaipe of be cherch dore. 1666 in *Archaeol.* *Ediana* XVII. 133 For swapes for y^e bells etc. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 333 note, A Swape (a north country term for a Lever, when fixed upon a centre, and acted upon by the hand).

2. A large oar, esp. one used for steering a barge: = SWEEP sb. 27.

1592 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 232 Half a kurvell lighter, with his furnyter, that is, j ore and a swaipe [etc.]. 1789 BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* II. 261 note, [The keelman] call the great oar, used as a kind of rudder at the stern of this vessel, the swape. 1864 SMILES *G. & R. Stephenson* II. i. (1868) 67 The vessel being guided by the aid of the 'swape', or great oar.

3. A long pole supported on a fulcrum and carrying a bucket for raising water; also, a pump-handle: = SWEEP sb. 23. Also in comb., as *swape-well* (for other comb. see Eng. Dial. Dict.).

1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 179 A pump... whose handle (or swape, as it is called hereabout [sic Ripley, Yorks.]) is all of iron, very thick and loog. 1890 N. & Q. 7th Ser. X. 240/1 Dwellers in the Eastern Counties may be credited with knowing what a swape-well is... A swape-well is a well from which the water is raised by a loaded lever. 1903 [MISS FOWLER] *Bette. Trent & Ancholme* 369, I remember the two Roxby 'Swape-wells'... the woman pulling down the swape by the chain.

4. A scone for a light.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 5. (See quot.)

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Swape*, an implement for shaping the edge of a boring-bit.

II. +6. The crop of hay taken up from a meadow: = SWEEP sb. 17.

1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* II. n. vii. (1635) 85 The swap, and first crop is all the maine profit you can challenge your owne. 1622 tr. *Indenture an. 1550 in Gentl. Mag.* May (1863) 629 It is agreed the Prior of malton and Co'ent... shall have swape of Certen meadows.

Swapper, swopper (swō'pə). [f. SWAP v. + -ER 1.]

1. Something very big; a 'whopper'; *spec.* a 'thumping' lie. *slang* or *dial.*

c1700 KENNETT *MS. Laund.* 1033, *Swapper*, a great lie is called a swapper. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 36 After they have confessed their swappers to the Jesuits or some of the Regulars. 1818 MACINN *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 321 I'm a swapper, as every one knows, in my pumps six feet three inches high.

2. One who 'swaps', exchanges, or barterers. *slang* or *collog.*

1680 *Reflect. on Late Libel* 28 The Author had... been Lecturer there at this day, (for he is no Starter, nor Shifter, nor Swapper of Livings). 181700 in S. de Vere *Americanism* (1872) 308 The headlong fool who wants to be a swapper Of gold and silver coin for English copper. 1893 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Dispatch* 14 Nov., In this case a man casting other than a straight ticket may be called a 'trader' or 'swapper.'

+ **Swappes.** *Obs. rare* 1. [Cf. SWAB sb. 1 b.] A term of reproach or contempt.

1626 BRETON *Passifl's Madcappe* xix, This swappes, that neuer bloodied sword.

Swapping, swopping (swō'pɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. SWAP v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb SWAP.

+ 1. Striking, smiting; smiting or cutting off. *Obs.*

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 1829 With swappying of swerdys. *Ibid.* 3785 Swords, with swapping, swaruyt on helmes. 1515 *Scottish Field* 465 in *Chesham Soc. Misc.* (1856) 11, There were swinging out of swordes, and swapping of hedges.

2. Exchanging of one thing for another; exchange, barter. *slang* or *collog.*

1695 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* III. 231 Swapping or bartering of one thing for another. 1695 *Whether Part.* be not dissolved by Death of Princess of Orange 21 The Blessings... which we had gotten... by swopping of Kings. 1739 JARVIS *Quix.* tit. vii. (1742) I. 110 The laws of chivalry... do not extend to the swopping of one ass for another. 1825 J. NEAL Bro. *Jonathan I.* 23 After having grown old in the ways of the world... 'hypocrisy', 'swapping', trading, and evil speaking. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* iii, Dunsey Cass, whose taste for swopping and betting might turn out to be a sowing of something worse than wild oats. 1900 W. R. MOODY *Life D. L. Moody* ii. 31 'Swapping' is a Yankee weakness.

Swapping, swopping, ppl. a. Also 5 schwoppinge. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. +Striking; +flapping; *dial.* swopping, pouncing.

c1450 *Conv. Myst.*, *Innoc.* (Shaks. Soc.) 182 With swappying swerde now he is shorn The heed ryght from the neckel 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1578) Cij, With swapping Besome in her hand. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soud* II. i. 1, x, Fowls flie by, and with their swapping wings Beat the inconstant aire. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 18, Chick, and duck, and gosling gooe astray; All falling prizes to the swopping kite.

2. Very big, 'thumping', 'whopping'. *slang* or *collog.*

c1440 WALSHINGHAM in *Hone Year Bk.* (1832) 90 In delving he myghte... fiod a schwoppinge mallarde imprisoned in the sinke or sewere. 1589 NASHE *Counterfeite Wks.* 1903 I. 61 Pasquill met him... with... a swapping Ale-dagger at his back. 1624 MURDOCK *Game at Chess* v. ii, Ay, marry, sir, here's swopping sins indeed! c1662 in *Wood Life* (O. H. S.) III. 513 Hee was a swapping swapping mallard. 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* IV. 425/1 A swopping mallard found which used to come and feed there. 1886 *Fall Mall G.* 28 Oct. 6/1 We have seven professors of the jargon called law, and all with swopping salaries.

+ **Swappit, a. Sc. Obs.** [Cf. SWAPPER 1, SWAP-PING ppl. adj. 2.] ? Very big.

1508 DUNBAR *Flying* 130 Suer swappit swanky.

+ **Swap thak.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. SWAP v. in the Sc. sense of 'to gird' + THACK sb.] 'Thin boards of wood firmly fastened over a thatched roof, as a girding for the thatch' (Jam.).

1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 310 Item, to the sawaris, for swap thak sawing to the samyn yghts, .xxx s.

+ **Swar.** *Sc. Obs.* [Origin unknown. Cf. SWARL.] A snare.

c1470 HENRY Wallace II. 169 He caught is in the swar [ed. 1570 snair]. *Ibid.* vii. 211 He entrit, hys bed was in the swar [ed. 1570 snair].

Swar, variant of SWARE sb. Obs.

Swardboute: see SWORBOTE.

Sward (swārd), sb. Forms: 1, 7-8 sward, 4 suerd, 5 swerde, sward, 5-6 sword, 5-9 (now *dial.*) swerd, 6 suard, swart, 6-7 sward, 6-8 Sc. swaird, 7 sword, 7-9 sword, 5- sword. See also SWAD sb. 1. β. 6 soord, 6-7 soard, 7 sourd, 7-9 (now *dial.*) sord. [OE. *sward* ? m., corresp. to OFris. *sward* f., skin of the head (NEfris. *swārd*, stard, Efris. *swōde*, *swode*, Wfris. *swaerd* rind of pork, surface of fenland), MLG. *sward* f., thick hairy skin, esp. scalp of man, skin of pig, (LG. *swaerde*, also *grünsward* greensward), MDn. *sward* f. (Du. *†swaerd*, *†swaard*, mod. *zwaard* n.,

infl. by Fris. forms), MHG. *swarte* t., hairy skin, scalp, bacon rind, (G. *schwarze*), ON. *svörr*, gen. *svörrar*, skin, esp. of the head, walrus hide, *svörr* in comb., greensward, walrus hide, (Icel. *grass-vörr* greensward, MSw. *grönsvård* greensward, Sw. *dial.* *svård*, Norw. *svord*, *svor* skin, greensward, also *grassvord*, -*svoor*, Da. *svær*, also *fleskesvær* bacon rind, *grönsvær*); f. Teut. stem *sward*-, *sward*-, *swarp*- (see SWARTH sb. 1), the ultimate origin of which is unknown. The OE. word, if indeed it survived, was reinforced in ME. by the Scandinavian forms, and possibly from LG.]

1. The skin of the body; *esp.* (now *dial.*) the rind of pork or bacon. + *Head sward:* the scalp.

c725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) V 222 *Vistula*, sugesward. c1050 *Vop.* in Wr. Wölker 265/9 *Cutis*, sward. 13... K. Alia. 5950 Caluz was his heude sward. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlv. (Christina) 227 Pat luge... gert tak hyr in teyne, & schawe hir held to be suerd. c1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 6 Sethe... porke per ynnne, an pulle of þe swerde, an pyke owt be bonys. c1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 482/1 Sward, or sworde of flesche, *coriana*. 1607 *Lingua* II. i. Civ. If they would... brandish no swords but swards of Bacon. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. cii, 385 Annoynt the cronet of the boofe with the fat swarde of bacon. 1663 COWLEY *Ess. Verse & Pr.* Country Mouse 19 And for a *Haut goust* there was mixt with these The swerd of Bacon, and the coat of Cheese. 1749-56 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* v. 85 To dress a ham à la *brayee*,... take off the swerd. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 133 note, She [sc. a sow] proved when fat, good bacon, juicy and tender; the rind or sward was remarkably thin.

β. 1598 BR. HALL *Sat.* IV. ii. 36 Reez'd bacon soords shall feast his familie. 1598 FLOMO, *Cotenna*... the soard [ed. 1611 sword] of bakon.

2. +a. Usually with defining phr. of the earth, etc.: The surface or upper layer of ground usually covered with herbage. *Obs.*

c1440 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* I. 58 Se not the swerd al nakid, white, vnclene. c1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 506 Turfe of flage, swarde of be erpe (S. turf, flag, or sword of erp), *cespes, terribilium*. 1473 *Rental Bk. Cupar-Angus* (1879) I. 171 They sal neuer cast (= dig) bot under a fourhed, lewand a part of the mos in the ground and fylland beynd than with the sward of the mos. 1552 LELAND *Itin.* (1712) VIII. 119 Ovar grown in the Swart with fine Grasse. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xvi. in *Hollinshed* I. 91 b/2 Great plente of water... betweene the new loose swart and the olde hard earth... being drawne awaile. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xvi. xxxi. I. 477 The roots of the Apple-tree, Olive, and Cypress, lie very ebbe, and creepe hard under the sord of the ground. 1626 A. SPEED *Adam out of E.* xvi. (1659) 138 Some will burn to Ashes, Roots, and Stubble, the sword and swarth of the Ground.

b. Qualified by *green, grassy, grass, of grass*, etc.: The surface of soil covered with grass or other herbage; turf, GREENSWARD.

1513 DOUGLAS *Enoir* vi. iii. 65 A pair of dows, on the greyn swaird their place tuke law. 1610 HOLLAND *Caniden's Brit.* (1637) 336 A prey hilloke to be seene apperled in a fresh suit of greene sord. 1667 MITTON *P. L.* xt. 433 Ith' midst an Altar as the Land-mark stood Rustic, of grassie sord. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* iv. ii. Prol., The green swaird grows damp with falling dew. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* III. 437 If the Turf hath a good Sward of Grass upon it. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 9 The western mountains... are mostly covered with a fine green sward. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Truls.* (1873) I. xii. 326 The grassy sward. 1881 RITA *My Lady Cognette* iv, The grass sward... slopes invitingly before her.

c. Without qualification: = b.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 520 The suet sawour of the sward, and singing of foulis. 1512 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 797/2 Una cum circa de la suard vel meadow pro pastura animalium. 1530 PALSC. 284/1 Turfe flage sworde, *tourbe*. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv.* 34 So cut the Turf, that the Soard may have all the Winters frost to vrox, and moulder it. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 90 Plant them thereupon with the Soard downward. 1747 E. POSTON *Prattler* I. 85 The Sord which I pared off the Earth, commonly called Turf. 1785 BURNS *Aldr. Deil* xv, The fragrant, flow'ry swaird. 1794 VANCOUVER *Agric. Cambridge* 177 The toughness of the fen sward. 1832 TENNYSON *Enone* 3 There is a dale in Ida, beautiful With emerald slopes of sunny sward. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 80 The grass of lawns, mown solely to keep the sward in order. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maitrav.* I. ix, The moonlight slept soft upon the sward. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 36 It has become the fashion... to break up the sward of the downs.

(δ) A growth of grass; a stretch of greensward. 1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xx. 289 The Grass from the Edges will spread and form a new Turf (or Sward) on the other Side. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 619 To make a close thick sward. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. 4 A considerable plot toward the centre presented a level sward. 1881 DAKWIN *Veg. Mould* 10 Wherever a path crosses a heath its surface becomes covered with a fine short sward.

+ 3. *transf.* The surface (of water). *nonce-use.*

1666 S. GARONIER *Bk. Angling* 22 Such as plodde wholly in the muddie and myre of the worlde, will neuer rise vp to the sword of the water.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in sense 2), as *sward ground, land; sward-crested*, -like *adjs.*; *sward-cut v.*, *trans.* to cut (land) with a sward-cutter; *sward-cutter*, an implement for cutting a tough sward in preparation for ploughing; *sward-earth*, (+a) *Sc.* grass-land; (δ) *turf*.

1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxv. (1858) 553 The 'sward-crested trap-rock. 1977 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 276/1 The land may lie several months in winter after being 'sward-cut'. *Ibid.*, One 'sward-cutter' will cut as much in one day

which are very burfull both to man and beast. *Ibid.* 51 Swarms of a kinde of fowles of the hignes of ducks. 1684 *Contempl. St. Man* 1. x. (1699) 116 Locusts..in great swarms shall disperse themselves over the Face of the whole Earth. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 481 The wriggling fry soon fill the creeks around, Poising the waters where their swarms abound. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 10 Many a night I saw the Pleiads. Glitter like a swarm of fire-flies tangled in a silver braid. 1934 *Brit. Mus. Return* 197 A swarm of cockroaches..in a house at Chislehurst.

(c) of inanimate objects or abstract things.

1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Natrones* 1. 1 My sinnes..are so manie, that the infinit swarme of them [etc.]. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* v. 1. 55 This swarme of faire advantages. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. 6 Upon this, came into her mind by swarms, all her unkind, unnatural, and ungodly Carriages to her dear Friend. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 2 Such a swarm of Vessels of greater bulk. 1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob of Arcot's Debts* Wks. 1842 1. 349 He is overpowered with a swarm of their demands. 1866 WHITTIER *Snow-bound* 33 A night made hoary with the swarm And whirl-dance of the blinding storm. 1890 *Nature* 20 Mar. 473/2 There are swarms of dust travelling thro' space.

(d) *Biol.* A cluster of free-swimming cells or unicellular organisms moving in company.

1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: swarm-cell *Biol.* = *swarm-spore* (a); *swarm-movement Biol.*, the movement of swarm-spores in 'swarming' (SWARM v.1 i c); *swarm-spore Biol.* (cf. SWARM v.1 i c), (a) a motile spore in certain Algæ, Fungi, and Protozoa, a zoospore; (b) the free-swimming embryo or gemmule of freshwater sponges.

1882 VINES tr. *Sachs's Bot.* 38 Much quicker movements..occur in cells either before their growth, as in 'swarm-cells, or when it is nearly completed. 1898 PORTER tr. *Strasburger's Bot.* 1. i. 50 The swarm-spores of the Myxomycetes soon lose this characteristic 'swarm-movement. 1859 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.* Protozoa 42 Ciliated 'swarm spores, similar to those which are found in Spongilla. 1874 A. W. BENNETT in *Pop. Sci. Rev.* XIII. 29 The production of spontaneously motile zoospores, or 'swarm-spores'. 1880 BESSEY *Botany* 36 The swarm-spores..are naked masses of freely moving protoplasm.

Swarm (swō'm), v.1 Also 4-7 swarme, (5 swerme), 6 Sc. swarm, 7 Sc. swairme. [f. SWARM sb.: cf. MLG., MHG. *swarmen*; also, with mutation, OE. **swierman*, *swirman*, MLG., MDu. *swermen* (Du. *swermen*), MHG. *swärmen* (G. *schwärmen*), Sw. *värma*, Da. *värme*.]

1. *intr.* Of bees: To gather in a compact cluster and leave the hive in a body to found a new colony: see SWARM sb. 1. Also with *off*.

1385 CHAUCER *Sompn. Prol.* 29 Right so as bees out swarman [Corpus & Canib. MSS. swermen] from an hyue. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 121 Take heed to thy bees, that are ready to swarme. 1509 C. BUTLER *Fenn. Mon.* v. (1623) 13 Those that swarme before the blow of knap-weed come in very good time. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 25 The youthful Prince, with loud alarm, Calls out the venturous Colony to swarm. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xvii. Ye see this is the second swarm, and whilst they will swarm off in the afternoon. The first swarm set off sune in the morning. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* 11. 502/1 It often happens that bees give every indication of an intention to swarm, and cluster idly outside the hive..for..weeks before they really emigrate.

b. *allusively*: cf. SWARM sb. 1 b. 1609 *Bible* (Douay) 2 Macc. i. 12 He made them swarme out of Persis. 1745 *Season. Adv. Protest.* 17 Protestants, who from a common Ancestor..have swarmed into many Stocks. 1821-30 L.N. COCKBURN *Mem.* viii. (1874) 401 Jealousies and dissensions..induced the artists to swarm off, and begot the Academy. 1909 J. T. FOWLER in *Yorkt. Archæol. Frl.* XX. 1 The number of monks increased so rapidly that they were soon obliged to swarm off, like bees, into new monasteries of the same Order.

c. *Biol.* Of certain spores or reproductive bodies: To escape from the parent organism in a swarm, with characteristic movement; to move or swim about in a swarm, as zoospores ('swarm-spores') do in the cell just before escaping, and in the water after escaping.

1854, 1857, 1875, 1882 [see SWARMING *phl.* a. 4, *vbl.* sb. 2]. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs's Bot.* 674 In Algæ of simple structure..the swarmspores are also formed in the night, but swarm only with access of daylight.

d. *trans.* in causative sense.

1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* iv. 'Swarm your own hive', returned the disoriented bee-hunter.

2. *intr.* To come together in a swarm or dense crowd; to collect, assemble, or congregate thickly and confusedly; to crowd, throng; also, to go or move along in a crowd.

1385 CHAUCER *Sgr.'s T.* 181 Greet was the prees þat swarmeth to and fro To gauen on this hors that stondeþ so. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. v. 23 Thiddir to the bray swarmit all the rout Of deid gaisits. 1535 BARCLAY *Egloges* ii. (1570) B iv/2 If the disse be pleasant..Ten bandes at once swarme in the dish. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxi. 30 All the cite was moved, and all the people swarmed togedder. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utopia* ii. (1893) 179 All the people were swarmed furth into the stretes. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wk.* Wks. 1875 II. 66 They swarme like Crickets to the crevice of a Brew-house. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 205 The religious houses sent abroad their friers mendicant, who swarmed about the kingdom. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* Concl. 37 The crowd were swarming now, To take their leave, about the gardeo rails. 1867 LANY HERBERT *Cradle* L. iv. 125 The English were swarming out of this inn. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* IV. 253 The ideas swarming in men's minds.

3. To occur or exist in swarms or multitudes;

to be densely crowded or congregated; to be very numerous, abound excessively. (Often in reproach or contempt, esp. when said of persons.)

1399 LANGL *Rich. Redeles* ii. 21 Signes þat swarmed so thikke þou-oute his lond..[pat [etc.].] a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. V.* 54 Their bodies whiche swarmed euery day about thengliche shippes. 1570 GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* iv. (1880) 47 b, Puddings euery where Do swarme. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking GL* iii. ii. When falshood swarmeth both in old and youth. 1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 13 Arminians, Brownists, and Anabaptists, and Manists, do lurk here and also swarm. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Aug. 1641, The Sec'taries that swarm'd in this City. 1721 BAILEY, To *Swarm*..to abound, spoken of Vermin. 1742 *Young Nl. Th.* ix. 765 Bright legions swarm unseen, and sing..the glorious Architect. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. 11. 239 Roman Catholics already swarmed in every department of the public service. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xv. 167 Native doctors swarm in Mongolia.

4. To swarm with: to be crowded or thronged with; to contain swarms or great numbers of; to abound greatly in. Now only in material sense.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. V.* 46 The countree swarmed with men of warre. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* vii. 49 They that swarme with much greater vices. a 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV.* v. ii. Oh, what are subtle meanes to clime on high, When euery fall swarms with exceeding shame? 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iii. iv. 47 Her wholesome Herbes, Swarming with Caterpillars. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 400 Each Creek & Bay With Frie innumerable swarme. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* ii. § 13 All kinds of animals, with which the creation swarms. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. 11. 484 A market-place swarming with buyers and sellers. 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Remin. Gt. Muliny* 269 The river swarmed with alligators.

† b. Similarly, to swarm full of, to swarm in.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 40 The lenth of that valey..was so full of fowlys, as hyues swarmyn ful of bees. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 36 They shall not oocly not take awaye theyr sectes, but increase and swarme in the same. 1561 T. NORTON *Cahin's Inst.* ii. iii. (1634) 127 The soule..while it swarmeth full of such diseases of vices. 1694 ATTERBURY *Serm.*, *Prov.* xiv. 6 (1726) 1. 198 The Great Lords of the Earth, who swarm in all the Delights of Sense.

5. *trans.* To fill or beset as, or with, a swarm; to crowd densely, throng. Chiefly *pass.*

1555 EORN *Decades* iii. (Arb.) 183 The barbarians..came swarming the bankes on bothe sydes the ryuer, to the number of syxe thousande men. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Inuol.* lxxv. The rout Gan all in heapes to swarme vs round about. a 1586 SIDNEY *P.* xxxii. vii. Who on his trust invokes With merces shall be swarmed. 1647 FAHSHAW *Æneid* iv. Poems 287 How did thy senses quayle Seeing the shoeres so swarm'd. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 8 Your house is so swarmed with rats. 1823 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) IV. 121 Poor wretches, who marry upon the strength of this pied-terre, and swarm the little spot they occupy with childreo. 1847 *Zoologist* V. 1899 Brighton was swarmed with ladybirds on Saturday and Sunday. 1886 R. L. DE BEAUFORT *Lett. Geo. Sand* 1. 130 You will also see the towers of Notre Dame; they are swarmed with swallows.

6. To breed or produce a swarm of. *rare*¹.

1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterproof* xxv. Ere days, that deal in ana, swarm'd His [sc. the Poet's] literary leeches.

Swarm (swō'm), v.2 [Of uncertain origin.

Perh. orig. a sailor's word borrowed from the Coontin, hnt no trace of the meaning has been discovered for phonetically corresponding words. Cf. the synonymous SWARVE v.² and etymol. remarks s. v. SWARM sb. Concoction with *swurm* is out of the question, on historical and phonological grounds.]

1. *intr.* To climb up († upon) a pole, tree, or the like, by clasping it with the arms and legs alternately.

15.. Sir A. Barton in *Surtess Misc.* (1890) 72 Then he swarmed up the maine mast tree [cf. SWARVE v.², *quot.* a 1630 c 1550 [see SWARVE v.²]. 1607 DEKKER *Knt.'s Conjur.* B jh, The waues..boylede vpto such height, as if they meant that all men should swarm in heauen, and shippes to sayle in the Skie. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* iii. iv. § 3 Swarming upon Trees as nimble as Cats. 1701 C. VOLLEY *Frl. New York* (1800) 41 We follow'd a Bear from Tree to Tree, upon which he could swarm like a Cat. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XI. 103 He swarms up to his seat. 1872 CALVERLEY *Fly Leaves, Changed* v. They fright me, when the beech is green, By swarming up its stem for eggs. 1893 SELWIS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 433. I..could have swarmed up the hairless stem of the sapling.

b. *trans.* To climb a steep ascent or the like by clinging with the hands and knees, or in some way compared to this.

1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* (ed. 4) 17 Having swarm'd sevenscore paces up..you find a kind of Floor. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* ii. The smallest boy but one diving her into, immediately began swarming upstairs after her—if that word of doubtful etymology be admissible—on his arms and legs. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* vi. (1874) 93 People who are swarming up a difficult ascent. 1890 W. CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* II. xviii. 107 Ooward she held her course, swarming steadily forward in long gliding curvettings over each frothing surge.

2. *trans.* with the pole, etc. as obj.

1668 H. MORE *Dial.* i. n. vi. 207 Endowing them with such..Nimbleness in swarming of trees, as Apes..have now. a 1769 JOHNSON in *Boswell Life* (1831) IV. 451 Why, I can swarm it now, [replied Dr Johnson, ...on which he ran to the tree, clung round the trunk, and ascended to the branches]. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1800) 23 Like swarming the bannisters of a stair-case. 1859 F. E. PAGER *Curate of Cumberworth* 72 She rushed towards a clean-stemmed beech, apparently with the intention of swarming it.

Swarmer¹ (swō'məz). [f. SWARM v.1 + -ER¹.]

1. One of a number that swarm; one of a swarm (as of insects); in *Biol.* a swarm-spore.

1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuc.* iii. 'Oh, vermin!' said Mr. Pecksniff. 'Oh, bloodsuckers!...vermin and swarmers.'

1872 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Lev.* xi. 20 Winged creepers or swarmers are so called from their minuteness and their multitude. 1898 H. M. WARD in *Ann. Bot.* XII. 301 The obvious suspicion arose that an intruding swarmer had got into my hanging-drop. 1900 *Nature* 21 June 191/1 The beetles are late swarmers, appearing chiefly in July.

2. A bee-hive adapted for swarming, or from which a swarm is sent forth.

1855 *Poultry Chron.* III. 300/1, I have found hives in which the combs ranged in the way most common, from front to back, indifferently swarmers or non-swarmers. 1883 in *Standard* 15 Feb. 5/2 'Artificial swarmers'..have displaced the old-fashioned 'skep'.

† **Swarmer**². *Pyrotechny. Obs.* [ad. G. *schwärmer* or Du. *zwerner*, f. *schwärmen*, *zwernen* to rove, stray.] A cracker or serpent.

1765 R. JONES *Fireworks* iv. 149 Rockets which go under the denomination of swarmers, are those from two ounces downwards. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 7 Cases for Swarmers, or Rockets.

Swarming (swō'mɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SWARM v.1 + -ING¹.] The action of SWARM v.1

1. The action of assembling in a swarm or dense crowd; *spec.* the gathering and departure from the hive of a swarm of bees; also *transf.* of persons (usually with *off*).

1550 BALE *Engl. Volaries* ii. 77 b, A myddle swarmingye of Antichristes sectes in England. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 110 Watch bees in May, for swarming away. 1661 CHILDREY *Brit. Baconica* 26 The chief time of the swarming (as one would say) of Pilchards about the shores of Cornwall, is from July to November. 1675 GEORGE *New Discov. Bee-houses* 26 When Bees are at the Swarming. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 271 Observe what you can of the usual Signs that precede their Swarming. 1817 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xix. (1818) II. 167 Sometimes, when every thing seems to prognosticate swarming, a cloud passing over the sun calms the agitation. 1911 J. H. ROSE *W. Pitt* vii. 168 The divisions, by the process of swarming-off, rapidly extended the organisation.

2. *Biol.* The movement characteristic of swarm-spores; reproduction by swarm-spores.

1867 *Chambers's Encycl.* IX. 234/2. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs's Bot.* 673 The swarming of zoospores. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs's Bot.* 4 note, The term 'swarming' is applied to any apparently spontaneous motion imparted to a naked protoplasmic body by vibratile cilia.

3. *attrib.* as *swarming-place, season, time*.

Used *spec.* in names of apparatus for transferring a swarm of bees to a new hive, as *swarming-bag, basket, box, hook* (in recent Dicts.).

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 270 In Swarming time the Hives that you are minded to use, rub with sweet Herbs. 1855 *Poultry Chron.* III. 206/2 Watching and hiving for several weeks in the swarming season. 1892 ZANSHILL *Chilist. Ghetto* 1. 3 At last it [sc. the Ghetto] becomes only a swarming-place for the poor and the ignorant.

Swarming, *phl. a.* [f. SWARM v.1 + -ING².]

1. Assembling or moving in a swarm; forming a swarm or dense crowd; thronging; very numerous.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. x. 63 Those spoileful Picts, and swarming Easterlings. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xiii. 179 The swarming people hail their ship to land. 1784 COWPER *Task* iii. 555 Moisture and drought, mice, worms, and swarming flies. 1817 SHELLEY *Rea. Islam* v. xxxviii, To see Earth from her general womb Pour forth her swarming sons to a fraternal doom. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. i. 40 Barges pursuing their pow difficult way among the swarming steamers.

2. *spec.* of bees; also *transf.* of persons: see SWARM v.1 i, 1 b.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* 1. (1558) 60 Being swarming [orig. *congregabilis*] by kinde they work their combs. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* vii. 18 See..How black the Clouds of swarming Bees arise. 1723 YOUNG *Last Day* ii. 51 Swarming bees..Charm'd with the hazy sound. 1859 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* III. xii. 147 Whence Ambigatus had sent forth his swarming colonists.

3. Filled with a swarm or multitude; densely crowded; thronged; very populous.

1810 MONTGOMERY *West Indies* ii. 117 That stock he found on Afric's swarming plains. 1842 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* 273 The swarming sound of life. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1872) I. 16 A swarming city.

4. *Biol.* Emerging as swarm-spores, or moving in the way characteristic of them: see SWARM v.1 i c.

1864 *Reader* 30 Apr. 548/3 The swarming-spores of certain Algæ. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs's Bot.* 232 In many of the more highly developed Thallophytes this power of motility is however limited to the male 'swarming' fertilising elements.

Swarmy (swō'mi), *a. rare*¹. [f. SWARM sb. + -Y.] Swarming, thronged.

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1872) II. 192 This market is the noisiest and swarmiest centre of noisy and swarming Florence.

Swarne, *obs. pa. pple.* of SWEAR v.

Swarry (swō'ri). Also -ee, -ey. Humorous spelling of SOBERE (repr. a vulgar or careless Eng. pronunciation).

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxvii, A friendly swarry, consisting of a boiled leg of mutton with the usual trimmings. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlii, At one of her swarries I saw one of 'em speak to a dam fiddler. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 15 Nov. 167/2 The complaint of the 'English Hostess' that ladies and gentlemen invited to dinner have become so unpunctual that, as the lady calls it: 'There will be 00 dinners in London and we shall be reduced to cold swarries.'

Swart (swō't), *a. (sb.)* Now only *rhet.* or *poet.* (or *dial.*) Forms: 1 swart, 2 sward, 3 swart, sweort, swerd, suart, 5 swertt, 5-6 swarte, 5, 7 swert, 1- swart. [Com. Teut.:

OE. *swart*, = OS. OFris. *swart* (Nfris. *stari*, EFris. *suurt*, Wfris. *swart*), MLG. LG. *swart*, MDu. *swart* (Du. *swart*), OHG. MHG. *swarz* (G. *schwarz*), ON. *swart* (Sw. *svart*, Da. *sort*), Goth. *swarts*; f. root *swart*- 'dark', of which another grade is found in ON. *sorta* black dye, *sorti* black clond, *sortna* to grow black, *Sortr* (see SUTURBRAND).

While surviving as the regular colour-word in the Continental languages, it has been superseded in ordinary use in English by *black*.

1. Dark in colour; black or blackish; dusky, swarthy. *a. gen.*

Beowulf 167 (Gr.) Heort eardode, sincfage sel swæartum nihtum. *Ibid.* 2145 Wudde . . . ys byrnstih stelan. c. 1000 Sax. *Lechd.* I. 310 Deos Wytre . . . ys byrnstih stelan. . . . and bradran leofon þonne leac & swart fram. 1222 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud), Pa weard swiðe mycel wind fram þa undern demes to þa swarte nihte. a. 1200 *Alfred Ode* 278 in O. E. *Hom.* I. 177 His þe neure of lirt þanoe þe swarte leic. c. 1205 LAV. 12974 Swurken under sunnen swarte weolcen. 1297 R. *Gloss.* (Rolls) 10049 Vorhe of lirt palefey & brec is for . . . So swart so eni crowe amowre is for was. 1311 E. E. *Allit. P.* C. 365 To be swolden swiðly wyth þe swarte erbe. c. 1430 *Hymns Virg.* etc. (1896) 119 Hitt shall þe swarte as any pyche. 1578 *Lyte Dodens* 38 It is smaller, smoother, and of a swarter colour. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xxi. l. ii. 149 Foule and unseemly swart scars, it redudeth to the fresh and natural colour. 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* l. i. Wks. 1836 l. 73 You horrid scouts That centinell swart night. 1632 Sir I. Browne *Chr. Mor.* iii. § 6 Nor deepen those swart Tinctures, which Temper, Infirmitie, or ill habits have set upon thee. 1794 *COLERIDGE Kerkira* 4 Through the swart air . . . on the chill and midnight gale Rises. The dirge of murder'd Hope! 1811 *SCOTT Don Roderick* l. liii, Swart as the smoke from raging furnace. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 283 The trees upon the swart hillsides were visible . . . as at midday.

b. *spec.* Of the skin or complexion, or of persons in respect of these.

a. 1395 *HVLTON Scala Perfr.* (W. de W. 1494) ii. xii, Beholde me oot that I am swart (ed. 1533 blacke) for the sonne hath defiled me. a. 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 7970 Pa swart men of ynde. c. 1407 *LYON Reason & Sens.* 3791 Vulcanus . . . For his smooty, swarte face He stood clene out of hir grace. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* ii. 112 This king was of stature tale, somewhat swart or black of colour. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* iii. ii. 104 *Anti.* What complexion is she of? *Dra.* Swart like my shoo, but her face nothing like so cleane kept. 1614 *Sylvester Belshazzar's Rescue* iii. 35 The swelling coasts of swartest Abyssinia. 1613-16 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* i. iv, The swart ploughman for his breakfast staid. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 456 No goblin, or swart fairy of the mine. 1810 *SHELLEY Solitary* ii, The swart Pariah to some Indian grove. 1825 *SCOTT Talism.* xxvii, Their countenances swart with the submers. 1901 E. L. ARLO *Lepidos* 154 This swart adventurer made love to the girl that was all in white to me.

† c. Livid through suffering or emotion. *Obs.*
a. 1400 *Sir Beues* (S.) 1912 For teene he weale al swert. c. 1485 *Digby Myst.*, *Mary Magdalene* 780, I wax alle swert! 1567 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* xii. (1593) 288 Al his body waxt swart black and died swart. 1581 in *Farr S. P. Eliz.* (1845) 11. 395 Who alwaies thinkes of death Shall never looke with cheereful face, But swarte, and wan. 1590 *BARROUGH Met.* *Phisic* l. iii. (1639) 5 Their face is . . . full and pale, and their eyes are swolne and swart.

d. *quasi-adv.* qualifying an adj. of colour.
In first quot. *swarte* is a disyllable, as if repr. OE. *swæarte* adv.

c. 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fante* iii. 557 Blak blo grenyssh swarte Red. c. 1530 *Judic. Urines* ii. xiv. 45 b, Lyke as we see when a thyng that is swart grene. 1578 *LYTE Dodens* 82 Small round berries of a swarte redde colour. 1821 *BROWNING Pippa Passes* ii. 51 An Almain Kaiser, . . . Swart-greene and gold, with truncheon based on hip.

2. *transf.* Producing swarthythness of complexion.
Applied by Milton to some heavenly body, perhaps the dog-star (cf. *Hor. Od.* iii. xxiii. 9), in reference to the heat of summer; hence in echoes of Milton, sometimes in sense 'malignant' (cf. 3b).

1637 *MILTON Lycidas* 138 Ye valleys low . . . On whose fresh lap the swart Star spariely looks. 1759 *MASON Caractacus, Ode* ii. iii, From the sultry sun alone The swart star flings his pestilential fire. 1818 *KEATS Endym.* ii. 15 Swart planet in the universe of deeds! 1854 *TRENCH Poems* 254 (*Sonnets*) The swart sun's blaze Down beating with unmitigated rays. 1892 *HENLEY Song of Swords* etc. 15 From swart August to the green lap of May.

b. Dressed in black.
cf. MLG. *swartbroder*, ON. *swartmunkr*, etc., a Dominican black friar.

1688 *MRS. BEHN Fair Jilt* Plays etc. 1871 V. 26 Canonesses, Begines, Quests, Swart-Sisters, and Jesuitesses. 1895 *ATTWOOD Bethwell* ii. 12, There he stood, . . . Swart in the Congregation's garb.

3. *fig. a.* 'Black'; wicked, iniquitous. b. Baleful, malignant.

a. 900 *CYNWULF Juliana* 313 (Gr.) Wrabra fela . . . bealwa . . . swæarta synna. c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* (Th.) l. 54 Swa lunge swa he hylt ðone swæartan nī on his heortan. c. 1222 *Aur.* R. 304 A domesdei schulen ure swarte sunnan biheolpen us stromclonche of ure soule murðre. 1594 *CAREW Tasso* iv. xx. (1881) 78 Wherebooted this, if they be mote Of these vn-certaine broyles the issue cleere? 1824 *ROCK Ch. Fathers* iii. ix. 222 Whenever any swart evil had beid this land. 1857 *EMERSON Poems, The Past* 8 Nor naughty hope, nor swart chagrin, Nor murdering hate.

4. *Comb.* as swart-coloured, -complexioned, -faced, -featured, -visaged adjs. (cf. OE. *swæarthæwen*).
1620 T. GRANGER *Dir. Legie* 67 Vnder the North pole they are browne, and swart coloured. c. 1600 *SHAKS. Son.* xxviii, The swart complexioned night. 1821 *SCOTT Kenil.* xi, A . . . swart-faced knave of that uoble mystery. 1905 *TRAC-*

WELL *Remin. Radical Parson* xii. 181 A great gathering of swart-faced enthusiasts in the Black Country. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* ii. iv. iv, So many 'swart'-featured haggard faces. 1858 O. W. HOLMES 'This is it' 57 in *Aut. Breakf.-t.* ü, Bare-armed, 'swart'-visaged, gaunt, and shaggy-browed.

† B. sb. A person of swarthy complexion; in quot. c. 1425 *fig.* as a term of reproach. *Obs. rare.*

c. 1425 *Cost. Persu.* 2211 in *Macra Plays* 143 Charyte, bat sowre wast, with fayre rosys myn had gan breke. 1867 *SWITH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Swarts*, a name formerly applied by voyagers to Indians and negroes.

† *Swart*, v. *Obs.* [f. SWART a. In OE. *swærtian*, corresp. to MLG. *swarten*, also *swerten*, OHG. *swarzen*, MHG. *swarzen*, also OHG. *swar-ðan*, *swerten*, MHG. *swerten* (G. *schwärzen*); cf. ON. *swartabr* dyed black.]

1. *intr.* To become swart, dark, or dusky.
c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Saints' Lives* xviii. 151 Efnæ ða aras se wind and ða wolcnu swæartodon. c. 1000 Sax. *Lechd.* iii. 104 Panne swæartigð hy [sc. the teeth] & fealleð.

1581 A. HALL *Liad* v. 86 Hir colour gay So bright that was, begines to swarte.

2. *trans.* To make swart, to darken (esp. the skin or complexion).

1577 *GRANGE Golden Aphrod.* N. j, Vulcanæ beyng . . . swarted with the . . . smoke of his forge. 1614 *GORGES Lucan* vi. 217 The skinnie it scorching swartes. 1628 *Brittain's Ida* in *Spenser's Works* (1862) 502/2 Jove upon him downe his thunder darted, Blasting his splendid face, and all his beauty swarted. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* vi. x. 326 The heat of the Sun, whose fervor may swarte a living part, and even black a dead or dissolving flesh.

Swart, obs. form of SWARD.

Swartback, swarthback. *local.* Also 5 *swarthbak*, 7 *swarth bag*. [ad. Icel. *swarthbakur* (whence Norw. *swartbak*, *Dia. swarthbagage*): see SWART a., SWARTH a. + BACK sb.1 Cf. SWABIE.]

The great black-backed gull, *Larus marinus*.

c. 1450 *HOLLAND Hewlat* 180 The Goule was a gyntur, The Swarthbak a sellenar. 1676 *STERNE Deacr. Force* 212 The Swarth bag is a great Bird like a Kite, it is white all over, but the back. 1678 *Rav. Willoughby's Ornith.* 341 In the Feroe Islands it is called, The Swarth-back. 1835 *BARRV Orkney* iii. i. 304 The Great Black and White Gull, our black-backed maw, or as it is sometimes called swarthbak, is the largest of the gull kind in our seas. 1821 *SCOTT Pirate* x, Thy foot had been on the Maiden-skierie of Northmaven, known before but to the webbed sole of the swarthback. *Ibid.* [see SWABIE].

Swarth (swōrþ), sb.1 Now only *dial.* Also 7 *sworth*, 8 *swarthe*. [OE. *swearp*: see SWARD sb. and cf. SWARF sb.3]

1. Skin, rind; fig. the surface, outside.

c. 725 *Carfax Gloss.* c. 128 *Cater*, *sewarth*. c. 1050 *Ag. Voc.* in W. Wulker 263/9 *Catrum*, *sewarð*. c. 1450 *S. Culbert* (Surtees) 250 For oft knelyng his knees boun, A grete swarth as þan þaim groune. 1807 *Stace Poems* 49, Last for the swarth I past retrievan, The substance forfeit. 1869 *Londale Gloss.*, *Swarth*, . . . 200 outward covering, as the rind of bacon. 1878 *Cumtild. Gloss.*, *Swarth*, the skin of hams and bacon.

2. Green turf, grass land, greensward.

a. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1126 Ooe the erthe [he] hitte A swerde lenghe with-in þe swarthe. *Ibid.* 1468 Switlyt with swerdes, they swappene there-afte. . . That alle switlyt ooe swarthe. c. 1552 *LELAND Itin.* (1606) vi. 79 In Cairarv-shire . . . is Lin edwarden, wher [is] the Swymming Island, and ther of it hath the name as of a swimning swarth of yerth. 1594 *PLAT Jewell-hs.* l. 19 Cloddes of earth . . . such as are full of swarth. 1616 *SWRFL. & MARKH. Country Farm* vi. 533 New broken swarthes. 1654 *EVELYN Sylva* 18 The swarth par'd first away, and the earth stirred a foot deep or more. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Geogr. Ess.* (1803) i. 141 Two acres of rich and land, which the year before had been ploughed out of swarth. 1794 *VANCOUVER Agric. Cambridge* 93 The old swarthe produces a very indifferent herbage, but may be much improved, by breaking up, [etc.]. 1798 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVI. 242 He has it in contemplation to leave the rest to swarth without sowing seeds on it.

b. qualified by green (or grassy).

1616 *SWRFL. & MARKH. Country Farm* vi. l. 335 As soone as you see these banks firme, and beginning to grow to haue a greese swarth vpon them. 1637 B. JONSON *Sat. Shepherd* l. v, On every greene swarth, and in every path. 1751 R. PALTRON *P. Wilkins* xl. (1883) 34/1, I walked over the green swarth to the wood. 1784 *COWPER Task* l. 110 Through lanes, Of grassy swarth close crop'd by nibbling sheep.

† c. *transf.* Applied to the top layers of soil. *Obs.*
1649 *BUTHE Eng. Improv.* vii. 38 This . . . cold bungry water is found, beneath the first and second swarth of thy Lands.

d. *intr.*

1598 *Fitcher's Husb.* viii. (1822) 132 If you sowe Winter-come . . . vpon swarth ground. 1607 *MARKHAM Caval.* vi. ii. 5 Some plaine Isuell Meddowes or such like greene swarth ground. 1794 *Act for inclosing South Kelsey* 25 Any old Green Swarth Ground. 1876 *Middlesex Gloss.* s.v., 'Swarth-balks', the end portions of a field, left unploughed, for a cart-way.

Swarth (swōrþ), sb.2 Now *dial.* [Obscure altered form of SWATH1.]

L = SWATH1 3.

1558 *HULOT Swarth* of grasse newe mowen. 1688 *HOLME Armermy* iii. 756 The Swarth, are the rows of the cut Grass as the Silke leaves it. 1706 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2237 The Waves came rolling down, like long Swarths of Grass, 1713 *Ibid.* XXXVIII. 91 When it is cut, it must in most Years lie 5 or 6 Days in swarth. a. 1722 *Lisle Hist.* (1757) 277, I could have no prospect of mowing a good swarth in the French-grass. 1763 *Museum Rust.* (ed. 2) l. 236 In Buckinghamshire they cannot use a cradle, their crops being in general so heavy, that the workmen could not carry over the swarth. 1817-18 *COLETT Recid.*

U.S. (1822) 181 They mow four acres of oats, wheat, rye, or barley in a day, and, with a cradle, lay it so smooth in the swarths, that it is tied up in sheaths with the greatest neatness and ease. 1851 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox.* xxiii. (1889) 221 There were groups of children in many parts of the field, and women to look after them, mostly sitting on the fresh swarth.

intr. 1813 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* 171 The barley is gathered from the swarth into sheaves, . . . and, after the swarth-corn is secured, the fields are carefully raked.

b. To mow in swarth: see quot.

1763 *Museum Rust.* (ed. 2) l. 235 Horse-beans. they usually mow with a bare scythe in swarth, as they term it; that is, they mow the beans towards the beans. 1764 *Ibid.* iii. lxxvi. 35 As to mowing wheat in swarth, I think it will litter about very much, for beans do so.

c. Applied to growing grain: cf. SWATH1 3 b.

1880 Sir J. B. PHEAR *Aryan Village* l. 4 These open spaces . . . are covered . . . by green waving swarths of rice.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* = SWATH1 4 a, b.

† *At full swarth:* (app.) 'in full swing' (Davies), like a scythe making swaths.

1601 *SHAKS. Tere.* II. ii. iii. 162 An affection'd Asse, that cons State without booke, and vters it by great swarths. 1713 *Gentl. Instructed* iii. iii. (ed. 5) 403 Tho' his Design miscarried, his Malice was at full swarth. 1847 *LE FANU T. O'Brien* 267 Old time sweeps in his swarth. 1854 J. S. C. ASBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. ix. 139 He sees the course of his heroes by the black swarth of dead men.

Swarth (swōrþ), sb.3 Variant of SWARF sb.2

With quot. 1596 cf. quot. 1566 s.v. SWARF sb.2

1596 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees 1860) 239 In dieng staffe . . . In brasse, half a hundredth and xij pounds, 46s. 8d. In galles, viij poundes, 6s. In swarthe, xij poundes, 8d. 1823-4 *London Sessions Papers* 472 He told me that there was some swarth, that is iron file dust. 1892 *RIGBY in Min. Proc. Inst. Civ. Engin.* CXI. 140 A capillary brass tube [in a drilling-machine], supplying soap-and-oil emulsion at a pressure of 80 lbs. on the inch. This washes out the 'swarth' and cools the cutting-edge.

Swarth, sb.4 *dial.* [perh. subst. use of SWARTH a. Bot cf. *Sc. warth*, var. *wraith*.] The apparition of a dying person; a wraith.

1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 47 A Swarth, Cumb., the Ghost of a dying man. 1790 *GROSE Provins. Gloss.*, *Pop. Superstitious* 13 These apparitions are called Fetches, or Wraiths, and in Cumberland, Swarths.

Swarth, a. (sb.5) [Obscure variant of SWART a.; cf. SWARTH a.1, and SWARF a., SWARFISH, SWARFY.] Dusky, swarthy, black.

c. 1530 [implied in *swarthness*]. 1569 C. TIVE *Nastagio & Tracerari* A vjh, A knight, of colour swarthe. 1600 *SURFLET Country Farm* vi. xxiii. 787 Such women as . . . are subject to pale and swarth colours. 1600 E. BOLTON *Palinode* to *Eng. Helicon* B. ii. v, Swarth cloudes. 1613 *FLETCHER, etc. Captain* B. ii, He looks Of a more rusty swarth Complexion Than an old arming Donblet. 1784 *COWPER Task* iv. 749 A swarth Indian with his belt of beads. 1814 *SCOTT Ld. of Isles* l. vii, Where thwarting tides, with mingled roar, Part thy swarth hills from Morveo's shore. 1851 *MAYNE Reid Sculp. Hunters* vii. 55 The complexion, from too and exposure, was brown and swarth.

fig. 1621 *FLETCHER Ist. Princess* v. i, Foule swarthe in-gratitude.

b. sb. Swarthythness; dusky complexion or colour.

rare.

a. 1661 *HOLYDAY Jucundia* (1673) 258 The skies Face and black swarth of cloud threaten oofil: 'Tis summer-thunder. 1872 *BROWNING Fifine* xv, First Let me . . . pourtray you . . . The gypsy's foreign self, no swarth our suo could bake.

Hence Swarththish a., somewhat swarthy; Swarthness, swarthythness, duskiness.

c. 1530 *Judic. Urines* ii. ii. 11 b, A swarthes, a derkes & dynnes in the vyne, most lo blakness warde. 1693 *KAMESEY Astrol. Reviser* 66 A . . . long visage, and a swarthish complexion.

Swarth, v.1 Now *dial.* [f. SWARTH sb.1]

trans. and *intr.* = SWARD v. 1, 2.

1610 *FOLEINGHAM Feudigr.* l. vi. 13 With what Herbage the Crust or Swrd is matted, mantled and swarthed. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. xxi. 95 If, through . . . some mischance in the hay-seeds, it should not swarth well. 1858 *Trill. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. l. 256 Where land is of a rich loamy character, there is no difficulty in getting it to swarth over with grass of good quality.

Swarth, v.2 *rare.* [f. SWARTH a.] *trans.* To make swarthy, to darken.

1846 G. WARBURTON *Hocklaga* II. 161 Complexion fresh and ruddy but swarthed over by sun and wind.

Swarth, obs. var. SWARF v., to faiot.

Swarthback: see SWARTBACK.

Swarthly (swōrþli), *adv.* *rare*°. [f. SWARTH a.1 + -LY2.] With a swarthy colour.

1755 *JOHNSON Swarthly*, blackly; duskyly; tawnyly. [Hence in later Dicts.]

Swarthythness (swōrþioes). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being swarthy; duskiness; darkness of colour or complexion.

1577 B. GOOGE *Herestack's Husb.* ii. (1566) 67 b, The ripeness whereof is deemed by the swarthythness and the softness of the berrie. 1628 *FELTHAM Reviser* ii. [l.] xxxvi. 111 It thickens the complexion, and dyes it into an unplashing swarthythness. 1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* ii. viii. 224 Yellowness and Swarthythness of colour, accompanied with faintness. 1758 *Deacr. Thames* 129 The Fat is thought excellent against Redness, or Swarthythness. 1823 *SCOTT Quentin D. v.* The complexion of the face . . . in its ordinary state of weather-beaten and snarnt swarthythness. 1824 *JEFFERIES Pall Mall Gaz.* 8 Aug. 4/3 A clear swarthythness—a translucent swarthythness—clear as the most delicate white.

Swarthish, **Swarthythness**: see after SWARTH a.

Swarthy (swōrþi, swōrþi), a.1 [Obscure

variant of SWARTY: cf. SWARTH *a.*, SWARF *a.*, SWARFISH, SWARFY. Of a dark hue; black or blackish; dusky.

a. gen. = SWART *a.* 1 *a.*

1577 [implied in SWARTHNESS], 1596 Gosson *Quippes Upstart Gentlewoman*, 99 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 254 The swarthie-blackie, the grassie-greenie, the puddling-red, the dapple graie. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* i. Wks. 1856 l. 16 Swarthie darkness popt out Phoebe's eye. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iii. 596 Search his Mouth; and if a swarthie Tongue is underneath his humid Palate hung [etc.]. 1786 *tr. Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 35 From a swarthie crimson to a bright rose colour. 1827 HEBER *Europe* 270 The swarthie vintage. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* 269 Like some full-breasted swan That takes the flood With swarthie webs.

b. of or in reference to the complexion: = SWART *a.* 1 *b.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* ii. vi. 26 Siluia... Shewes Iulia hut a swarthie Ethiopie. 1601 B. JONSON *Postaster* v. i. Let our Roman eagles lie On swarthie Egypt. 1634 SIR I. HERBERT *Trav.* 14 The people are of a swarthie darke colour. 1638-56 COWLEY *Davidis* iii. 178 Your Name... That to rich Ophirs rising Morn is knowne, And stretch out far to the burnt swarthie Zone. 1744 MITCHELL in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 122 If we proceed from the swarthiest white Person to the palest Egyptian, from thence to the fairest Mustee, Molatto, Moor, &c. to the darkest Indian. 1833 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom.* xxxii. A queen, with swarthie cheeks and bold black eyes. 1879 S. C. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* xxv. 493 Six swarthie Arabs pulled our oars as we headed north.

c. fig. 'Black', 'dark', malignant, dismal: cf. SWART *a.* 3.

1651 J. S. PRINCE of Priggs *Revels* iii. 9 You (Parson)... Black best becomes your swarthie function Whose Doctrine... damns more souls Than Lucifer by all his stratagemis. 1756 AMORY *Buncle* (1825) l. 2 My lot has been a swarthie one in this first state.

d. Comb.

1587 TURBERV. *Trag. Tales* (1837) 31 A hydeous knight, to seeming swarthie hewde. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2433/4 A swarthie Complexioned Boy. 1891 DOYLE *White Company* xxiv. A raw-boned, swarthie-cheeked man.

Hence †SWARTH *v. trans.*, to make swarthie.

1663 COWLEY *Cutter Colman* St. iv. vi. Now will I and my Man John swarthie our Faces over as if that Country's Heat had made 'em so.

†SWARTH *a.* 2 *Obs. rare*-. [f. SWARTH *sb.* 1 + -Y.] = SWARDY.

1613 [STANDISH] *New Direct. Planting* 8 The best way to inclose, is (if it be in swarthie grounds) to set [etc.].

SWARTHISH (swōr'thish), *a.* Also 6 swarttysho. [f. SWART *a.* + -ISH 1.] Somewhat swart, dusky, or dark-coloured. Also *adv.*

1493 CHAMBER'S *H. Fame* iii. 557 Black, blo, grenyssh, swarttysh [JSS. swart(e) rede. c. 1530 *Judic. Urines* i. iii. 8 The womans vryne is more swarttyshie... than is mannes vryne. *Ibid.* ii. v. 50 A vaporous superfluyte, swerttysshe and dymmyshe. 1545 RAYNALD *Byrth Maikynde* 43 The colour swarttysshe blacke. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 59 The Tartars are swartish, illfavoured, with a great thick lip. 1647 LULY *Chr. Astrol.* viii. 58 His complexion pale, swartish or muddy.

SWARTLY, *adv. rare*. [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] So as to be or become swart; swarthly.

1582 STANVHURST *Enchis* iv. (Arb.) xii. When she the gift sacrifice with the incense burned on altars... this moystru swartlye was altd. 1607 PURITAN iv. ii. 16 How do's hee looke...? very swartlie, I warrant, with black beard, scorcht cheekes, and smokie eyebrowes.

SWARTNESS (swōr'tnēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being swart; swarthiness, duskiness.

a. 1100 *Aldehul Gloss.* i. 4681 (Napier 1251) *Nigerdine*, swartnyssie. a. 1395 *Hylton Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) ii. xii. The swartnesse [1533 blackenes] that I have is all wythoute. 1530 PALSC. 278/1 Swartnesse, estalleure. 1584 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* ii. 75 The blacknesse and swartnesse of the people. 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Phisick* iii. xix. (1639) 133 It chanceth sometime the face to be made very red... but this colour turneth againe into swartnesse. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxvi. She...denounced the plague of swartness to the linen, of leanness to the poultry, of dearth and dishonour to the housekeeping.

SWARTRUTTER. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 6 swart-rotter, swart(e) rutter, swarttrytter, swarth-rutter. [a. early mod. Du. *swarttrutter* (in Kilian *swerte ruyters* pl.); see SWART *a.* and RUTTER.] One of a class of irregular troopers, with black dress and armour and blackened faces, who infested the Netherlands in the 16th and 17th centuries.

1557 in *Cecil Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) i. 144 A number of our Swartrotters took Scheney. 1558 in *Fuellerat Revels Q. Eliz.* (1608) 94 The performance of A Maske of swart-rotters. 1627 BUCHANAN *Detection Mary Q. Scots* D iij b. Put on ane loose cloke, sic as the Swarttrytters weare. 1598 E. GUILPIN *Skeal.* (1873) 36 Like a Swarttrutter hose his puff thoughts swell, With yeastie ambition. 1634 W. TIRWHITT tr. *Dialaas's Lett.* i. 28 The novelty of these barbarous faces, and of those great lubberly Swarttrutters, might easily have affrighted us. 1657 KEEVE *God's Plea* 81 Fitter for Swarttrutters and Ruffians, than for true Penitents. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Swart-Retter*, (Dutch) a Horseman with black Armour. 1900 F. W. MAITLAND in *Fisher Big.* (1910) 122 The English government's one idea of carrying on a big war... was that of hiring German 'swart-trutters'.

Hence †SWARTRUTTING *a. nonce-wd.*, behaving like a swarttrutter.

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* D 4, Making no brawles to have wounds, as swarttrutting velvet breeches dooth.

SWARTY (swōr'ti), *a.* Now rare or *Obs.* [f. SWART *a.* + -Y.] = SWARTHY *a.* 1

1572 J. JONES *Balthes Buckstone* 1 b, It should not onely hee of another colour inarly yellow, or swarty greene. 1582 STANVHURST *Enchis* iii. (Arb.) 72 With black weede the altar is hanged, With tree swartye Cipers. 1600 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* ii. iii. 72 (Qo.) Your swartie (Folios swarth) Cymerion. 1609 HEALEY *Discov. New World* i. xii. 55 A stonie, swartie, barren, Grasslesse, sandie soyle. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* t. v. The swarty Smith spits in his Buckthorne fist. 1656 HEYLIN *Surrey*, France 205 A heard... black and swarty. 1888 DOUGLASS *Trav. Arabia Deserta* II. 63 Before us appeared that great craggy blackness—the Harra, and thereupon certain swarty hills and crests.

Comb. 1635 R. N. tr. *Cauden's Hist. Eliz.* ii. 189 Fro-bisher... under the Latitude of 63 degrees... found men... swarty coloured.

SWARVE (swōrv), *v.* 1 *local* (Kent and Sussex). Also 5-6 *pa. ppl.* swarved. [Cf. the synonymous QUAR *v.* 1] Chiefly *pass.*, to be choked up with sediment, to be silted up. Hence SWARVING *vbl. sb.*

1485 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 331/1 The said Ryver, at the said place called Sarre... is so swarved, growen, and hyghed with wose... that now no Ferry... may be there. 1548 *Act 2 & 3 Eduw. VI. c. 10* The Channell there is so choked swarved and fylled uppe, that there cannot lye in the same Harborowe of Camber, near Ryel above thirtie or fowrtie saylle of Shippes. 1662 in *W. Holloway's Hist. Romney Marsh* (1849) 141 A creek or waterway swarved [sic] or dried up. 1587 FLEMING *Contu. Holford* III. 1545/2 The hauens mouth would... haue soone bene swarved vp. 1603 KNOLES *Hist. Turke* (1621) 544 A narrow way almost swarved up with rubbish. 1665 in *W. Holloway's Hist. Romney Marsh* (1849) 165 When the ditches and bounds be swarved up. 1701 WALLIS in *Phil. Trans.* XXII. 978 At Hythe in Kent (which is one of the Cinq-Ports) there was... A Convenient Harbour for small Vessels; which is now swarved up. 1904 MAUD S. RAWSON *Apprentice* 17 The swarving of river channels with sand and shingle.

†SWARVE, *v.* 2 *Obs.* [Of doubtful origin; see the synonymous SWARM *v.* 2 (North. dialects have swarble beside swarmle in the same sense.)] = SWARM *v.* 2 (*intr.* and *trans.*).

15... *Isunbras* 351 (Douce MS. 251, lf. 7) He swarved [ed. *Copland* (c. 1550) swarmed] vp in to a tree Whyte ether of them myght other see. a. 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 107 He swarves up to his seat as to a saile-yard. a. 1650 SIR A. BARTON *litt.* in *Child Ballads* (1880) III. 341/2 With that hee swarved the maine-mast tree [another version, *ibid.* 345/1 Then up the mast-tree swarved he]. 1844 M. A. RICHARDSON'S *Historian's Table-bk.*, Leg. Div. II. 393 Now leaping, now swarving the slippy steep.

SWARVE: see SWARF *v.*, SWERVE.

SWASH (swōsh), *int.* or *adv.* and *sb.* 1 Also swosh. [Imitative of the sound of splashing or agitated water, or of a resounding blow. Cf. *swish*.]

A. int. or *adv.* Expressive of the fall of a heavy body or blow: With a crash.

1538 BALE *Three Lawes* 393 Haue in than at a dash, With swash myrry annet swash. 1582 STANVHURST *Enchis* ii. (Arb.) 58 Pat fals the turet, thes Grecks with crash swash yf heapeth. 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia* xv. II. 7 If a hadn't been too quick for her, it would have a' gone swash down i' t' litter.

B. sb. 1. Pig-wash; also, wet refuse or filth.

1528 TINGALE *Parable Wicked Mammon* Wks. (1573) 65/1 His stomacke abhorreth longyng after silbersaue and swashe, at which a whole stomacke is readye to cast hys gorge. 1634 MERES *Wits* *Commonw.* ii. 50 Swine... refuse partridges and delicats, and doe greedily hunt after Acornes and other swash. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Swash*. (4) Refuse; hog-wash. 1878 CUMBLIDG. *Gloss.*, *Swash*, wet stuff. 1893 *Times* (weekly ed.) 10 Feb. 114 The well-filled troughs of swash and potatoes round which I have seen pigs crowd.

2. A body of water moving forcibly or dashing against something.

An alleged sense 'stream, puddle of water', entered in Phillips's *World of Words*, ed. Kersey, 1706, is not otherwise authenticated.

1671 SKINNER *Etymol.*, Swash, a great Swash of water, *uagnus & cum uagno impetu ruens aquarum Torrens*. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Wanderings in Highlands* xviii. II. 5 Some 'swash' in the Goodwins. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* xxvii. Up came a white swash to the surface of the river. It was the flow of a woman's garments. 1860 *Wills. Archaeol. Mag.* VI. 380 *note*, A man in answer to my question of how the rain seemed to fall, said 'It came down in swashes'.

3. Chiefly U.S. = SWATCH *sb.* 3

1670-1 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1694) 46 It drains into salt Water-swashes. *Ibid.* 52, I sent the Boat for Water to a Swash on the East-side. 1775 ROMANS *Florida App.* 78 As the bank is bound with a reef here, you must pick your way through that, which you may, as there are several swashes, which though they are narrow, have no less than 11 or 12 feet thro'. 1788 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 453 Having got themselves near the swash, at the mouth of the Moristhenes. 1869 *New Orleans Bee* in *Schele de Vere Americanist* (1872) 556 It is said they took refuge in the swash behind the house.

4. A heavy blow, esp. of, or upon, some yielding substance; the sound of this.

1789 DAVIDSON *Seasons, Spring* 32 Forthwith amain he [sc. the salmon] plunges on his prey, Wi' eager swash. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxvi. (1856) 211 The voices of the ice and the heavy swash of the overturned hummock-tables. 1865 G. MACDONALD *Alec Forbes* 29 The cruel serpent of leather went at him, coiling round his legs with a sudden, hissing swash. 1866 GREGOR *Banffish. Gloss.*, *Swash*, (1) a severe blow. (2) A severe dash. 1893 J. PATON *Castlebraes* ii. 49, I laid ma Heezel Rung, a second swash, athwart the safer pairts.

5. The action of water dashing or washing against the side of a cliff, ship, etc. or of waves against each other; the sound accompanying this.

1847-54 WEBSTER, *Swash*. 2. Impulse of water flowing with violence. 1849 CUPPLKS *Green Hand* ix, The lazy swash of the water round our fore-chains. 1849 W. S. MAXO *Kaloolah* ii. (1850) 21 The captain fancied that he heard the swash of the water against the sides of a ship. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 279 The swash and swell of the passing steamers. 1883 G. H. BOUCHIRON in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 1893/1 We were steaming along splendidly now, sending up a fine wash and swash along the banks. 1891 H. HUTCHINSON *Fairway Island* 25 The swash of the sea at the cliff foot.

6. A watery condition of land; ground under water.

1854 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xvi. xiv. IV. 478 Waters all out, ground in a swash with December rains. 1891 *The Auk* Jan. 65 Here [sc. Andros in the Bahamas] the ground is soft, and in wet weather almost entirely under water; hence the peculiar appropriateness of the local term *swash*.

II. 7. A swaggerer; a swashbuckler; now *Sc. an* ostentatious person (cf. *SWASHA*, 1, *SWASHING* *ppl. a.* 1).

1549 CHALONER *Erasm.* on *Folly* D iij b, Commonly they that bringe any valiant feate to passe, are good bloudless, venturers, companions, swashes. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 46 Every Duns will be a Carper, every Dick Swash a common Cutter. 1584 R. WILSON *Three Ladies Lond.* (1592) A 3, I will flaunt it and brave it after the lusty swash. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 117 The noddy Nash, whom euery serving Swash With pol-ietes dash, and euery whip-dog lash. 1637 I. JONES & DAVENANT *Brit. Triumphans* 17 With Courty Knights, not roaring country swashes, Hath beene her breeding still. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassus Puer.* 16 Two Swashes did the fair Camilla court. 1693 SOUTHERN *Maid's last Prayer* ii. ii, I remember your Dammee-boys, your Swashes, your Tuquoques. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Isher.* xviii, A great gormandizing swash. 1866 GREGOR *Banffish. Gloss.*, *Swash*. (4) A vapouring dandy.

8. Swagger; swashbuckling.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* ***j, If nothing can the booted Souldiour tame... But Swash will still his trompety aduance. 1605 A. WARREN *Poor Man's Pass.* E 3, I would elect, Flaunt, Cut, and Swash for mates, For chole Companions, pleasure, mirth, delight. 1821 MACGINN in *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 370 The stamping, ramping, swaggering, staggering, leathering swash of an Irishman. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton. Gloss.* s. v., What a swash he cuts! 1866 GREGOR *Banffish. Gloss.*, *Swash*. (3) The act of walking with a haughty, silly air.

III. 9. *attrib.*: swash bank (see quot.); swash channel, swash-way, 'a channel across a bank, or among shoals, as the noted instance between the Goodwin Sands' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, 1867).

1821 Wiggins *Embanking* 25 The 'swash bank', which, having only to sustain the broken tops of the waves, is but 2½ feet high and 2½ feet wide nt top. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 742 The *Minnesota*, taking the middle or 'swash channel. 1839 *Chail Engin. & Arch.* *Jrnl.* II. 221/1 Forming track-paths across 'swash-ways in Loch Dochfour. 1883 *Chambers's Jrnl.* 18 Aug. 525/2 A certain narrow fareways which seam the sands at low tide... are called on the south side of the Roach 'swash'-ways, but beyond the Crouch 'swash'-ways.

SWASH, *sb.* 2, swesh. *Sc. Obs. exc. Hist.*

Forms: 6 swasche, (unsasche, squasche, swach(e), swass, se(h)osche) 6, 9 swash; 6 swesch(e), sweech(e), (suech, suis, swasche, swische), 6, 9 swesch, swesh, 7 swy(s)che. [Perh. orig. in full *swasche*, *swesche*, or *swische* ta(h)burne (see TABORN *sb.*), but the orig. meaning and source of *swasche*, etc. are unknown.] A kind of drum. Also *attrib.* swash-head, a drum-head; swash-man = SWASHER 1.

1533 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 150 For ane swasche taburne to the futenen xxs. 1541 *Ibid.* VII. 1478 The two Toddeis that playis upon the Swische taburn. 1543/4 *Ibid.* VIII. 250 Thre playarris upon the swesche. 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 20 With trumpet, schalme, drum, squasche & clarioun. 1562 *Extr. Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 343 Passing throw the town with ane swesh. 1571 *Extr. Burgh Rec. Lanark* (Burgh Rec. Soc.) 55 That the nychtly wache with the balleis fra the strak of the second strak of the suite. 1574-5 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 455 Item, to Thomas Downy for putting of the schochehead v.s. Item, for ane perchement skyn to Robert Muir to cover the scoche ijs. vjd. 1576 in *Naill. Club Misc.* (1840) II. 343 For ane swasche to our moustris iijl. 1593 *Extr. Aberd. Regr.* (1848) II. 81 Andro Inglis, sweschman, common seruant to the town. 1598 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* II. 30 'Stryke ye swash' and 'Ryng be common bell'! 1625-6 *Charters etc. Peebles* (1872) 414 Item, gewine John Robeine for striking of the swyche, xij s. 1672 *Burgh Rec. Peebles* (1872) 336 At the stryking of the swysche.

7 Misused for: A trumpet. Also *swash-trump.*

This is the only meaning given by Jamieson, 1828, on the authority of quot. 1609; cf. also the following, where the Latin original would seem to warrant such a meaning:—

1533 BRELENZEN *Lhy* ii. lxiv. (S. T. S.) 238 Horsmen with swasche and taberne [orig. *cornicines tubicinesque in equis impositos*].

1609 SKENF *Reg. Maj.*, *Stat. Gild* 143 After they heare the striak of the swesch (or the sound of the trumpet). 1819 TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 47 Wi' swesch-trump in his hand. 1871 WADDELL *P. in Scott's* xlvii. 5 God has gane up wi' a sugh; the Lord wi' the tout of a swesch.

†SWASH (swōsh), *sb.* 3 *Obs.* [Derived from or forming the radical of ASWASH *adv.* = *aslant*. Cf. *SWASH* *a.* 2] *a.* Turning, etc., A figure or ornament the lines or mouldings of which lie obliquely to the axis of the work. *b.* Printing. The flourished extension characteristic of swash letters (see *SWASH* *a.* 2).

1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* xiv. 221 You set it to that Slope you intend the Swash on your Work shall have. *Ibid.* *Explan.* Terms L 2 b, *Swash*, A *Swash* is a Figure whose

Circumference is not Round, but Oval; and whose Moldings lye not at Right Angles, but Oblique to the Axis of the Work. 1683 *Ibid.*, *Printing* xlii. p. 4. 2, whose Swashes come below the Foot-Line... ought to have the... Shoulder of the Swash Sculped down straight.

Swash, a.1 [f. SWASH sb.1]

† 1. = SWASHING ppl. a. 2. Obs.

1599 *MINSHEU Sp. Dict.*, *Dial.* (1623) 30 This wound hurts me not much, for it is given with the hand upward, but beware of the swash blow [Spanish *el refés*], for I will draw it with the hand downwards.

2. † a. ? Swashbuckling, swaggering; = SWASHING ppl. a. 1. Obs. b. 'Swell', 'swagger', showy, dial.

c 1600 *DAY Begg. Bednall Gr.* ii. 11. (1882) 39 Old Simsons son... that wears his great gall gaskins o' the Swash-fashion, with 8 or 10 gold laces of a side. 1635 J. GOWER *Pyrromachia* A 3 b. Some others... Are of the rash-swash-fellows hand. 1713 S. SEWALL *Diary* 5 Nov. I first see Col. Tho. Noyes in a swash Flaxen Wigg. 1866 *GREGOR Banffish Gloss.*, *Swash*, (1) gaudy; showy... (2) Of ostentatious manners. 1877 *Holmes Gloss.*, *Swash*, showy; gaudy.

Swash (swōf), a.2 [app. SWASH sb.3 used attrib.]

1. *Turning*, etc. Inclined obliquely to the axis of the work.

Swash-work, work in which the cuttings or mouldings traced round a cylinder are inclined to the axis; also called *pumped work*. *Swash-engine*, an apparatus for turning swash-work. *Swash-board*, *swash-plate*, a rotating, circular plate, inclined to the plane of its revolution so as to give a vertical reciprocation to the rod, whose foot rests thereupon, and which moves between lateral guides' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*, 1875); also called *pumping-plate*.

1680 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* xiv. 241 To the Turning of Swash-Work you must have two such Puppets as the Fore-puppet described in § 22. *Ibid.*, Upon both the Flat sides of this Swash Board in a Diametrical Line is fastened upright an Arch of a Quadrant made of a Steel Plate... The convex edges of these Quadrants are cut into Notches... that according as you may have occasion to set the Swash-Board more or less a-slope, you may be accommodated with a Notch or Tooth to set it at. *Ibid.* 242 These Oval-Engines, Swash-Engines, and all other Engines. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* ut. 360/1 The Turning Engine [is] for the turning of Oval Work, Rose Work, and Swash Work. 1793 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3857/4 A Gold Watch in a Gray'd Case... with a Moco Stone Swash. 1812 P. NICHOLSON *Mech. Exerc.* 256 Turning is also of different kinds, as Circular Turning, Elliptic Turning, and Swash Turning.

2. *Printing*. Applied to old-style capital letters having flourished strokes designed to fill up unsightly gaps between adjacent letters.

1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xlii. p. 4 Swash-Letters, especially Q. 1869 *BRAND & COX Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Swash Letters*, have been revived of late years with the reintroduced old-fashioned types. 1899 *DE VINNE Pract. Typogr.* (1902) 271 note, An excellent form of old-style italic of bold face, with the swash letters and other features of quaintness.

Swash, a.3 dial. [cf. SWASHY.] Soit; also, fuddled.

1711 *RANSAY On Maggy Johnstoun* vi. We did baith... pish and spew, and yesk and maunt, Right swash I true. 1718 *Ramsay's Poems* II. Gloss., *Swash*, squat, fuddled. a 1800 *PEGGE Suppl. Grose*, *Swash*, and *Swashy*, soft, like fruit too ripe. *Derb.* 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*

Swash (swōf), v. [Echoic. Cf. SWASH sb.1.]

1. *trans.* To dash or cast violently.

1577 *HOLMES Chron.* II. 444/2 The Archbysshop of Yorke... swash him down, meaning to thrust himself in betwixt the Legate, and the Archb. of Canterbury. 1583 *STANHYURST Aeneis* t. (Arb.) 19 This Queene wyght lighnings from clouds of Iuppiter hurling Downe swash theyre nauiy. 1710 *RUNNIMAN Douglas's Aeneis* Gloss. s.v. *Squat*, Scot. *swash*, Ang. *squat* is to cast against the ground. 1866 *GREGOR Banffish Gloss.*

2. *intr.* To dash or move violently about; also occas. *refl.*

1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Dent.* cxxxi. 807/1 As a swyne when he hath once winded his meat, runnes on to swash himself in it [orig. *se fourrer* la]. 1609 *HOLLAND Anim. Marcell.* xxxi. vii. 413 On all sides swords swashed and darts flew as thicke as haile.

1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* ii. 11. If... your House fell, have I not seen five neighbourly Helpers appear next day; and swashing to and fro... complete it again before nightfall? 1837 — *Fr. Res.* ii. 14. vi. Your dusty Mill of Valmy... may furl its canvas, and cease swashing and circling. 1879 *STEVENSSON Trav. Donkey* 239 a young trot that set the oats swashing in the pocket of my coat. 1889 'MARK TWAIN' *Yankee at Ct. K. Arthur* vii. The gusts of wind were flaring the torches and making the shadows swash about.

3. To make a noise as of swords clashing or of a sword beating on a shield (cf. SWASHBUCKLER); to fence with swords; to bluster with or as with weapons; to lash out; hence, to swagger.

1556 [See *Swashing* sb. 1. and ppl. a. 1]. 1595 *COOPER Thesaurus* s.v. *Concreto*, *Concrepare gladiis ad scutu*, to swash, or make a noise with swordes against tergates. 1593 *LONGE Will. Longbeard* C 3 b. He overmaistered [them] by his attendants, swashing out in the open streets upon everie light occasion. 1593 *Bacchus Bonitie in Hark. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 263. I give them right to sweate it out with wordes. I give them might to swash it out with swordes. 1600 *BETTON Pasquil's Fables* Cr. xl. Shee that... Ruffin-like, will sweare, and swash it out. 1611 *FLORIO Cortellaria*, to fence, to swash with swordes, to swagger. 1629 Z. *Boyd Last Battell* 673 [They], in light of stomacke, ruffling & swashing, did tread upon God's turtles. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Swash*, to affect valour; to vapour or swagger. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Res.* i. vii. 11, Captains of horse and foot go swashing with enormous white cockades'. 1850 — *Two-hundred & Fifty Y. Ago* Ess. 1837

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IV. 321 Bucklers went out... about the twentieth of Queen Elizabeth'; men do not now swash with them, or fight in that way. 1890 *Fall Mall G.* 1 July 2/2 When Mr. Caine joined Lord Randolph in swashing at the Government. 1893 *BARRING-GOULD Cheap Jack Zita* xxxv. III. 111 He will swash about with his toastig-fork as if 'twere a cutlass.

4. *trans.* To dash or splash (water) about; to dash water upon, souse with water or liquid; (of water) to beat with a splash against.

1589 *FLEMING Virg. Georg.* iv. 64 note, Gargarise, or swash in and about the mouth. 1566 [J. SERGEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripat.* Inst. 67 As it happens in liquids when they are swash'd up and down. 1721 *BAILEY*, To Swash, to make fly about, as Water. 1828 *MOIR Mansie Wauch* xix. 28r Having a bucket... I swashed down such showers on the top of the flames. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* v. (1849) 61 For three hours and a half did they tug... at the oar, swashed occasionally by the surging waves of the open sea. 1862 G. H. KINGSLEY *Sport & Trav.* (1900) 375 Men swishing and swashing and brooming about. 1863 W. W. STORY *Keba di R.* II. 1. The boards on which the meats are laid are swashed constantly with water. 1876 R. BRIDGES *Growth of Loch xxvii*, What grisly beast of scaly chine That champ'd the ocean-wrack and swashed the brine. 1887 *Fall Mall G.* 28 Sept. 8/1 He added that the excursion boats also swashed the *Thistle*, damaging her to a certain extent.

5. *intr.* Of water or of an object in water: To dash with a splashing sound; to splash about.

1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* lviii. (1849) 477 The next wave threw their bodies back upon the deck, where they remained swashing backward and forward. 1843 *CARLYLE Misc.*, *Dr. Francia* (1857) IV. 269 You have all got linen bathing-garments, and can swash about with some decency. 1847 H. MELVILLE *Omoo* x. The water fairly poured down in sheets... swashing about. 1876 *HOLLAND Sev. Oaks* v. 65 Flocks of ducks... swashed down with a fluttering ricochet into the water. 1892 H. HUTCHINSON *Fairway Island* 25 The sea at the cliff foot—swashing ever louder and louder.

† **Swashado. nonce-wd.** [f. SWASH v. + -ADO.]

A swashbuckler.

1663 *Proposal to use No Conscience* 4 A company of Swashado's beat the Watch.

Swashbuckler (swōf-bʊk-lər) [f. SWASH v. + BUCKLER sb.2; hence *lit.* one who makes a noise by striking his own or his opponent's shield with his sword.] A swaggering bravo or ruffian; a noisy braggadocio.

1560 *PILKINGTON Expos. Agens* ii. 8-9 (1562) 266 Too be a dronkarde... a gammer, a swash-buckler, he hath not allowed thee one mite. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* Wks. 1904 II. 148 No Smithfield ruffianly Swashbuckler will come of with such harsh hell-raiking othes as they. 1648 *JENKYN Blitid Guide* i. 14 He speaking... more like a swash-buckler than a Bishop. a 1680 *BUTLER Character, Hermite Philos.*, Make those spiritual Swash-bucklers deliver up their Weapons, and keep the Peace. a 1721 *PRIOR Dial. Deat.* *Charles & Cleland* Wks. 1907 II. 218 When ever you have Thought and Conquered with your Ruyters & Swashbucklers. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker* vi. 1 (1861) 184 He had a garrison after his own heart... guzzling, deep-drinking swashbucklers. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* iv. Neither did his frank and manly deportment... bear the least resemblance to that of the bravos or swash-bucklers of the day. 1899 *E. GOSSE Life F. Donne* I. 32 He shows himself... a daring... young swash-buckler of poetry.

attrib. 1620 *MELTON Astrolog.* 13 What a quarrelling Swash-buckler Mars. 1672 *MARVELL Rel. Transp.* I. 260 Men... do... cut and slash about vestments... rather in a swash-buckler and Hectoring way, than... like... Christians. 1816 *SINGER Hist. Cards* 258 note, The swash-buckler manners of the youth of fashion in the reign of Elizabeth. 1896 *GEX. H. PORTER in Century Mag.* Nov. 25 The most approved swashbuckler style of melodrama.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Swashbucklerdom, -ism, -bucklery**, the conduct of a swashbuckler; also **Swashbucklery** = SWASHBUCKLING a.

1882 *Mrs. SPENCER Last Years Ind.* 91 A sort of paralytic attempt at swashbucklerdom and swagger. 1884 *10th Cent.* Dec. 1022 The 'swash-buckling and speculative fashion which the Republican supporters, extolled. 1914 G. K. CHESTERTON *Flying Inn* 160 Such swashbuckling comedy. 1892 *Review of Rev.* 14 Apr. 350/1 Mr. Gladstone has... been so sedulous an opponent of 'swashbucklerism'. 1889 D. HANNA *Life F. Marryat* 21 He would have condemned... such a piece of frantic 'swashbucklery' as the last fight of the *Ravage*.

Swa-shbuckling, a. [f. SWASHBUCKLER (apprehended as an agent-n. in -ER1) + -ING 2.] Acting like, or characteristic of the conduct of, a swashbuckler; noisily swaggering, blustering. So **Swa-shbuckling sb.**

a 1693 *Urynhart's Rabelais* III. xlii 349 The buff, snuff, swash-buckling Hungarians. 1863 *SALA in Temple Bar* IX. 65 The Hungarians are stout wiles, of a swash-buckling flavour. 1865 *KINGSLEY Hereward*, xxxiii, a swash-buckling ruffian. 1888 *Boston (Mass.) Transcript* 7 July 4/4 Swashbucklers are generally satisfied with swashbuckling. 1889 T. B. REED in *Boy's Own Paper* 3 Aug. 666/1 A score or more of swashbuckling pretences were on board the ship. 1894 *Athenaeum* 27 Oct. 555/3 The one occasionally degenerates into artifice, and the other into literary swashbuckling.

Hence (*back-formation*) **Swa-shbuckle v.**, to swagger noisily, act like a blustering bravo. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Jan. 3/1 He strikes one as a bravo, he swashbuckles and swaggers.

Swasher1, swesher, s. Obs. exc. Hist. In 6 swasche(a)r, swacher, swescher, swescher, -eour. [f. SWASH sb.2, SWASH + -ER 1.] A drummer.

15... *Acerd. Reg. (Jam.)* Common taborer and swescher. 1576 in *Malit. Club Hist.* (1849) II. 340 Given Carsane the swascheur that day we mounstrit xxxs. 1600 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* II. 245 To the townes two swascheris.

Swasher2 (swōf-ə) [f. SWASH v. + -ER 1.] A swashbuckler; a blustering braggart or ruffian; Sc. a swaggerer, showy fellow. See also quot. 1866. 1589 [? NASH] *Almond for Parrot* Ded. 3 Neither must you thinke his worship is to pure to be such a swasher. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* II. ii. 28 As young as I am, I have observed these three Swashers. 1619 A. NEWMAN *Plas.* VII. 30, I no blaspheming Roarer was. No Swasher, no Repent-toolate. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Med.* i. ii. iii. xv. 170 They cannot... make congies, which every common swasher can doe. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* iii. Known for a swasher and a desperate Dick. 1866 *GREGOR Banffish Gloss.*, *Swasher*, (1) a person of tall stature, and somewhat ostentatious manners. (2) Any thing whatever large and attracting attention. 1889 T. STOODART *Angling Songs* 300 Sic a swasher I ween is rare to be seen.

Swashing (swōf-in), vbl. sb. [f. SWASH v. + -ING 1.]

1. Ostentatious behaviour; swaggering. (Cf. SWASH sb.1, 8, SWASH a.1 2, SWASH v. 3, SWASHER 2, SWASHING ppl. a. 1.)

1556 *OLDE Antichrist* 138 h. The ruffling and joyly swashing of a princes court. 1877 *GREENE Carde of Fancie* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 14 To see my sonne... consume his time... in swearing and swashing.

2. Violent or noisy striking.

a 1661 *FULLER Worthies, London* II. (1666) 199 Swash-Buckler [so called] from swashing, or making a noise on Bucklers.

3. Dashing or splashing of water.

1819 C. TESS SPENCER *Let.* 3 Nov. in *Corr. Lady Lyttelton* viii. (1912) 215 Only that we still keep up that rare and use-less custom of washing and swashing, we should pig it as comfortably as we will they wallow in Italy. 1854 *CARLYLE Fredk. G.* xvii. v. IV. 558 The primordial diluviums and world-old torrents... with such storming, gurgling, and swashing. 1870 J. SHARP in *Eng. Mech.* 4 Mar. 608/3 'Rushing' and 'swashing' in millstones is caused by not driving the stone from its centre. 1874 O. W. HOLMES *Poor Brachy-L.* xl. (1885) 257 Sparrows... keep up such a swashing and swabbing and spattering round... the water basins.

Swashing (swōf-in), ppl. a. Also 7 swassing. [f. SWASH v. + -ING 2.]

1. Characterized by ostentation, or by showy or blustering behaviour; swaggering; swashbuckling; dashing. (Cf. prec. 1.)

1556 *OLDE Antichrist* 147, I speake not now of mytred hi-hoppes, and swashing abbottes. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* i. iii. 122 Weele have a swashing and a marshall outside. c 1600 *DAY Begg. Bednall Gr.* iv. i. (1882) 77 The name and habit of some swashing Italian or French Noble-man. 1666 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 181 By profession Souldiers, sufficiently swashing and brave. 1684 *ONWAY Atheist* iv. 1, A blustering, roaring, swashing Shark. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* iv. iii. p. 4 With the swashing outside of a gay spark. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* iv, Lay aside your swashing look. 1835 *STEVENSSON Prince Otto* i. iv, The song went to a rough, swashing, popular air.

2. Applied to a particular stroke in fencing, perh. the 'stramazon'; also of a weapon: Slashing with great force. In mod. use only in reminiscences of Shakspeare. (Cf. SWASH a.1 1, WASHING.)

1611 *BEAUM. & FL. Philaster* v. iv, With this swashing blow... I could hulk your Grace, and hang you up cross-leg'd. c 1615 *SHAKS's Rom. & Jul.* i. 1. 70 (Qo. 4) Gregorie, remember thy swashing [Qo. 2 & 3, *fo.* washing] blowe. 1670 *MILTON Hist. Eng.* II. 2. 3. 1851 V. 70 The Britans had a certain skill with their broad swashing Swords and short Bucklers. 1862 G. A. LAWRENCE *Barren Honour* I. x. 210 Even 'Lanky Jem' recovered after a while from Somers' swashing blow. 1876 *TREVELYAN Life & Lett. Macaulay* II. xii. 253 note, He soon showed that he had not forgotten his swashing blow. 1905 *Times* 17 June 4/6 [He] is a swashing foe of all accepted or debated theories but his own.

3. Of water, etc.: Dashing and splashing.

1620 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Hemp-seed* (1623) 51 Drencht with the swassing waues, and stewed in sweat. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xiv. (1856) 101 Rendered daogerous... by the swashing ice and a growing fog.

Hence **Swashingly adv.**, swaggeringly; in a swashbuckling style.

1564 *COTTON Scarron* iv. (1741) 79 He wore a Hat Instead of Satin lac'd with Fat, which being limber grown we find Most swashingly pinned up behind. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Aug. 179/2 Mr. Balfour spoke... swashingly about Sir William Harcourt.

† **Swashly, adv. Obs.** [f. SWASH *intr.* or a.1 + -LY 2.] With a sound of dashing or splashing.

1822 *STANHYURST Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 50 Their tails with croompel'd knot twisting swashly they wrigled.

Swash-man: see SWASH sb.2

Swash-pen. [f. SWASH v. + PEN sb.1, after *swashbuckler*.] A literary braggadocio.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierre's Super.* 155 Meridarpax... neuer made such a hauooke of the miserable frogges: as this Swash-pen would make of all English writers.

† **Swashruter. Obs.** If not a misprint, ? a combination of SWASHBUCKLER and SWABRUTER.

1582 *STANHYURST Aeneis* I. 15 Then soothe the swashruter [orig. *procaebus Austris*]... Flunge vs on high shelleffs.

Swash-work: see SWASH a.2

Swashy (swōf-i), a. [f. SWASH sb.1 or v. + -Y.] Sloppy, watery. Also fig. 'watery', 'washy'.

1796 J. OWEN *Trav. Europe* I. 70 Some part of the track... was piled into heaps of swashy clay. 1803 J. DUNTING *Let.* 23 Sept. in *Life* (1859) I. x. 122 When I hear such preaching as Mr. Jay's... wonder that the people should ever like to listen to my poor swashy sermons. 1876 *Whitey Gloss.*, *Swashy*, wet ground. 'Swashy stuff', poor beverage. 1890 *Temple Bar* Sept. 127 The pavement was swashy with three inches of half-melted snow.

Swasion, -ive, obs. fl. SWASION, SWASIVE.

+Swasi-vious, a. *Obs. rare*-. [f. It. *suasivo* SUASIVE + -IOUS.] Agreeably persuasive.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 39 h. With pleasurable actions, maddenly iestures, swasiuous hehaviours.

Swasse, Swassing, var. SWASH sb.2, SWASHING ppl. a.

||Swastika (swæ'stikä). Also swast-, -ica. [Skr. *swastika*, f. *svasti* well-being, fortune, luck, f. *sū* good + *astī* being (f. as to be).] A primitive symbol or ornament of the form of a cross with equal arms with a limb of the same length projecting at right angles from the end of each arm, all in the same direction and (usually) clockwise; also called GAMMAION and FYLFOT. Also attrib.

1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 249 On the great toe is the Trisul. On each side of the others a Swastika. 1882 E. C. ROBERTSON in *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 516 In Japan... the cross-like symbol of the sun, the Swastika, is put on coffins. 1895 *Reliquary* Oct. 252 The use of the Swastika cross in mediaeval times. 1904 *Times* 27 Aug. 10/3 [In Tibet] a few white, straitened hovels in tiers... On the door of each is a kicking swastika in white, and over it a rude daub of ball and crescent.

Swat (swot), sb.1 north. dial. and U.S. Also swot. [f. SWAT v.1 Cf. SQUAT sb.1] A smart or violent blow. Also, a heavy fall.

a 1800 PEGGE *Suppl. Grose* (MS.), Swat, a Blow. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Swat*-. (a) A knock, or blow; a fall. North. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 417/2 One 'swat' from his [sc. a bear's] mighty fore-paw. 1909 JACK LONDON in *Contemp. Rev.* June 704, I. ducked a swat from a club.

Swat, sb.2, a hard worker: see SWOT sb.

Swat, a., obs. and dial. var. SQUAT a.

1565 S. HOLLAND *Zara* II. v. (1719) 79 Thy breeding no better then that the Boars of Belgia afford their swat-hodded Bantlings.

Swat (swot), v.1 Also 7 swatt, 9 swot. [north. dial. and U.S. variant of SQUAT v.]

1. intr. To sit down, squat. north.

1615 BRATHWAITE *Strappado* (1878) 129 Swatt on thy tayle man, heeres a blythy place, And ile ensure thee how I gat this grace. 1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumbd. Ball.* (c1850) 49 They swattet tem down. *Ibid.* 83 Comeswat thy ways down on the saule.

2. trans. To hit with a smart slap or a violent blow; also, to dash. Chiefly U.S.

a 1796 PEGGE *Derbichius* (E.D.S.), Swat a thing on the ground; to swat a person's brains out. a 1800 PEGGE *Suppl. Grose* (1814), Swat, to throw down forcibly. North. 1848 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer. S.*, Tell me that again, and I'll swot you over the mug. 1905 D. WALLACE *Lure of Labrador* *Wild* vi. 83 George effectually disposed of the wounded goose by swatting him over the head with the paddle. 1911 *Daily Record & Mail* 15 July 3 A big army for the destruction of the house fly with 'Swat the Fly' as its battle-cry.

Swat, v.2, to study hard: see SWOT v.

Swat: see SWEAT v.1, SWOTE Obs., sweat.

Swatch (swotʃ), sb.1 Sc. and north. Also 6-7 swache, 7 swache, swatche. [Origin unknown.]

1. † The 'foil' or 'counterstock' of a tally (obs.); in Yorkshire, a tally 'affixed to a piece of cloth before it is put with others into the dye-kettle' (Robinson *Whitby Gloss.* 1876).

1512 Northmold. *Housch.* Bk. (1770) 60 That the said Clerks of the Brevements entre all the Tailors of the Furnitures in the Jormall Booke in the Countynghous every day furthwith after the Brede be delyveret to the Pantre and then the Stoke of the Tail to be delyveret to the Baker and the Swache to the Pantler. 1691 RAY N. C. *Words*, A Swache, a Tally; that which is fixt to Cloth sent to Dye, of which the Owner keeps the other part. a 1800 PEGGE *Suppl. Grose* (1814), Swatch, a pattern, or tally; a term among dyers in Yorkshire, &c.

2. A sample piece of cloth.

1647 in *Sc. Trul. Topog.* (1847) I. 95/1, I..tryid for ye neir-est swachs of clothe I could find conforme to ye orders re-seuid. 1690 *Records New Mills Cloth Manuf.* (S.H.S.) 219 That swatches of the most fashionable colours be sent to David Maxwell that he may dye them. 1830 GALT *Laurie* T. vii. xi. (1849) 352, He had come with his swatches, in consequence of hearing I was likely to require a coloured coat. 1874 CROOKES *Dyeing & Calico-Printing* 68 Few colours... do not show a distinction if a swatch be cut in halves and preserved, the one in darkness and the other in the light.

transf. a 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* (1710) 14 Those little swatches, Us'd by the Fair sex, called Patches.

3. fig. A sample, specimen.

1697 J. SAGE *Fundamental Charter of Presbytery* Pref. (ed. 2) Cvj h. Such a sample of him; such a swatch (pardon the word, if it is not English) of both his Historical and his Argumentative Skill. 1708 *Caldwell Papers* (Maitl. Cl.) I. 216 My Lord Macdlesfield and his retinue they took for a swatch of the nation. 1719 RANNEY *To A buckle* 95 Ye's get a short swatch of my creed. 1735 BURNS *Hoty Fair* x, On this hand sits a chosen swatch, Wf screw'd up grace-proud faces. 1823 GALT R. *Gilhaize* xiv. Truly... thou's no an ill swatch o' the Reformers. a 1841 R. W. HAMILTON *Auge* Lit. 355 [On Yorks. Dial.] A Swatch, or swatch, is an attack, not very serious, of any evil. 'A swatch of the fever.'

Swatch, sb.2 Obs. exc. dial. [app. an irreg. variant of SWATH¹. Cf. dial. *swatch* = SWATHE v.] A row (of corn or grass) cut.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 131 One spreadeth those hands, so in order to ly, As barlie (in swatches) may fill it thereby. 1901 (Lancashire) in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Swatch (swotʃ), sb.3 local. [In local English use chiefly in eastern counties. Its relation to SWASH sb.1 is not clear.] A passage or channel

of water lying between sandbanks or between a sandbank and the shore.

1626 in Foster *Eng. Factories India* (1909) III. 117 [Anchored] without the swatch of Swally. 1725 G. ROBERTS *Four Yrs. Voy.* 336 From a Mile distance off, to the Shore, are several Swatches and Channels to go through, having Water enough for any Ship. 1775 ROMANS *Florida* App. 86 There are two swatches thro' the east breaker. 1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 243 A nearly circular space called the 'swatch of no ground' in the middle of the Bay of Bengal. 1889 A. T. PASK *Eyes Thames* 66 The famous 'Swatch' caused by the meeting of the Thames and Medway tides. 1912 HANNAY in *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 369/1 The access to the roadstead was through 'swatches'.

b. Comb. Swatchway = swash-way (SWASH sb.1 9).

1798 *Hull Advertiser* 29 Dec. 2/1 Anchors and cables, lost and left in the Humber. in the open of Parrington Swatch Way. 1851 TAYLOR *Improvem. Tyne* 85 Such is an origin of swatchways in tidal rivers. 1890 *Nature* 10 Apr. 539/2 The Duke of Edinburgh Channel, the deepest swatchway of the estuary. 1903 CULDER *Riddle of Sands* xii. 154 We traversed the Steil Sand again, but by a different swatchway.

† Swatche, v. Obs. rare. Variant of SQUATHE v. a 1300 E. E. Psalter cv. 29 [cvi. 30] The scatchinge [v. r. scwattinge, scwaching; v. l. quassati] lefte ilkadele. *Ibid.* cix. 7 [cx. 6] Swat [v. r. swatche, squatche; l. conguassati] sal he leudes, blode and bane.

Swatching (swotʃɪŋ), vbl. sb. [Origin unknown.] A method of tinking seals: see quot. 1901. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 175 Swatching and Trolling Old Hoods. 1901 W. T. GRENFELL in *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 692/1 Many seals are taken by the process known as 'swatching'. On finding a clear piece of water, called a 'pond', we built a shelter of ice, called a 'gaze'. Here one sits and waits till a seal puts up his head.

Swath¹ (swəθ, swɒθ), swathe (swæð). Forms: 1 swap, swapu, 3 swade, 4 swethe?, 6 swade, suath, 7 swaith, sweath, 7-9 swaith, 4- swath, swatho. [OE. *swaþ* str. n., *swaþu* str. fem. trace, track, corresp. to MLG. *swat*, *swade* furrow, swath, measure of land (LG. *swad*, *swatt*), MDu. *swat* (-d-), **swade* (Dn. *zwad*, *zwade*) swath, MG. *swade* wk. m. swath, piece of flesh torn off longways (G. *schwad* str. m. and n., *schwade* wk. m. and f. swath, space covered by the scythe in a swing); Fris. (MLG., early mod. Dn. *swade* have also the meaning 'scythe'. The ulterior relations and original meaning of the underlying Teut. root *swap*- are uncertain.

Evidence is not available for determining the date of the appearance of the form with a long vowel typically represented by the spelling *swathe*, since in the early periods *swathe*, *swathes*, are phonetically ambiguous; in modern local use, *swathe* is characteristic of the northern counties; its use in literature has prob. been furthered by association with *SWATHIE* sb.2.]

† 1. Track, trace. lit. and fig. Obs.

Chiefly or only OE.; quot. c1250 is dubious. *Beowulf* 2908 (Gr.), Hwæp him sio swiðe swæðe weardade hand on Hiorte. c1338 *Ælfræd Boeth.* xxxix. 1 He... ne forlæt nan swæðer þæt he gefelð þæt he æftergyrd. a 900 O. E. *Martyrol.* 5 May 74 On Olmuetes dune syndon nu ȝyt þa swæðe dryhtnes folstata. . ne mihte seo his swaðu... beon þæm oðrum florum geonlicod. c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* v. iii. (1899) 350 þa swæða awunian reccolices lifes [orig. *regularis vite vestigia permanent*]. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3786 Gret fier... for-brende hem... Oc aaron al hol and fer, Cam him no fieres swæðe ner.

2. The space covered by a sweep of the mower's scythe; the width of grass or corn so cut.

c1475 *Cath. Angl.* 373/2 (Addit. MS.), Swathe, *orbital falcatoris* est. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 23 Take heed that thy mower... mowe his swathe cleane thorow to that that was laste mowen before. 1664 SPELMAN *Gloss.* s.v. *Dole*, Illud terra spaciū quod uo falcis ictu messor radit. Angl. swath. c1830 *Glouc. Farm Rep.* 27 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl.*, *Husb.* III. The mowing should be so performed, that neither the strokes of the scythe nor the junction of the swaths can be discerned. 1849 THOREAU *Week Concord Riv.* Sat. 41 The great mower Time, who cuts so broad a swathe. 1879 J. D. LONG *Æneid* ix. 415 While I cut right and left, And mow thee in advance a good wide swath.

b. As a measure of grass land: A longitudinal division of a field, or orig. reckoned by the breadth of one sweep of the scythe. local.

c1325 in Kennett *Par. Ant.* (1818) I. 573 Dum Swathes dicti prati jacent ut sequitur. *Ibid.*, Dimidia roda et dimidia Swathe apud Shortedolemede. 1526 *Lincoln Wills* (Linc. Rec. Soc.) V. 166, I begueth vj swades off meadow grounde lyeng att bylleshy crosse end for to kepe an obhyt for my soule. 1625 *Deed in Sheffield Gloss.* (1888) s.v. All those four swathes of land lying and being in Crigleston. 1664 *N. Riding Rec. Soc.* (1886) IV. 162 All those sixteen swathes of meadow-ground lyinge ete. within the lordshippe of Cropton. 1787 *Survey in N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (1877) s.v. All the grass lands in the Ings are laid out in Gads or swaths. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Ashobue* 158 Two swaths [of land] in the Ings Meadow.

† c. The extent of sweep of a scythe. Obs. rare. Misunderstood by R. Holme *Armoury* iii. 332/2 as 'the long crooked Staff or Pole' of a scythe.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 41 h. In other places they vse a greater Sythe with a long Swath.

d. A stroke of the scythe in reaping. rare.

a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Poems, On Birth Dk. of York* 38 A strangled snake, Kill'd before known, perhaps 'mongst Heathen hath Been thought the deed and valour of the Swath. 1874 HARDY *Far fr. Madding Crowd* II. iii. 30 The hies of tressy out-ears rubbing together as their perpendicular stalks of amber-yellow fell heavily to each swath.

3. A row or line of grass, corn, or other crop, as

it falls or lies when mown or reaped; also collectively, a crop mown and lying on the ground; phr. in (the) swath (cf. LG. *in't swatt*), lying in this condition.

Sometimes, 'the quantity falling at one sweep of the scythe' (Robinson *Whitby Gloss.* 1876 s.v. *Sweathe*).

c1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 154 Une andeyne de priede, a swathe [v. r. a swethe of medel. c1340 *Nomine* (Skeat) 112 M[an] mawith of mede a swath. 14100 *Morte Arth.* 2508 A mede... Mawene and vne-made... In swathes swepene downe, fulle of sweite floures. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 122 Grasse latelie in swathes is hay for an ox. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr. v.* v. 25 The straying Greekes ripe for his edge, Fall downe before him, like the mowers swath. 1614 SILVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* v. 499 Long Swathes of their degraded Grasse, Well show the way their sweeping Scithes did pass. 1616 SURF. & MARKH. *Country Farm* iv. vi. 499 If there be plentie of grasse, and that you see it lye thicke in the swathes. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly. obl.* xxii. 678 Swaths of new-shorn grass. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vicar W.* vi. We turned the swath to the wind. 1766 *Compl. Farmer, Grips*, the swaths, or small heaps of corn, lying in the field, as it is cut down with the scythe. 1833 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wills* Gloss. s.v. Hay [is] in swath when just mowed. 1831 *Sutherland Farm Rep.* 74 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl.*, *Husb.* 111, That it may come early to the swath, it is never permitted to eat it down in autumn. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 73 As clover... is rarely tedded, it should be sufficient to leave every tenth swathe for the tithe. 1840 *Florist's Jnl.* (1846) I. 70 Though the swathe from some grounds is not heavy, the quality will everywhere be very superior. 1857 G. MUSGRAVE *Pilgr. Dauphin* I. xi. 243 The grass had been cut, and left in swaths. 1883 *SVMONDS Ital. Byways*. 1 Men... were mowing the frozen grass... and as the swaths fell, they gave a crisp sound.

b. transf. Applied to growing grass or corn ready for moving or reaping.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 45 h. To the end the after swath may be mowed in Autume. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly. obl.* xiv. 100 Whose burden'd pasture bears The most abundant swathe. 1819 KEATS *To Autumn* 18 While thy hook spares the next swath and all its twined flowers. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 366 In June there was a heavy swath, which was mown for seed. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1890) I. ii. 592 Within the flowery swathe he heard The sweeping of the scythe.

c. To cut a swath (U.S. slang): to make a pompous display, swagger, 'cut a dash'.

1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer. S.* v. Cut. 1855 *Knickerb. Mag.* Dec. 617 [He] might better have cut just as big a swath somewhere else.

4. transf. and fig. a. A broad track, helt, strip, or longitudinal extent of something.

1605 DRAYTON *Poems Lyr. & Past.* Ode vii. B 8 h. Yet many rivers cleere Here glide in siluer swathes, And what of all most deare Buckstons delicious bathes. 1681 GREY *Musum* iv. li. 367 The Notch fortify'd with a Swath of spilt Quill. 1757 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1762) I. 256 The... Ecliptic, or rather Zodiac, (for like a Belt or Swath, it is 20 deg. broad). 1818 HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck* I. iii. 41, I began to look o'er my shoulder, but there was naething there but the swathes o' mist. 1849 CURRIE *Green Hand* xiii, Where you saw the water winding about the horizon in long swathes, as it were. 1859 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* vi. § 339, 105 A breadth or swath of winds in the north-east trades. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Swathe, the entire length of a sea-wave. 1909 R. F. ANDERSON *Logie 100 Years Ago* 9 An auld wifie laying out a swath of unbleached cotton.

b. Something compared to grass or corn falling before the scythe or sickle; esp. used of troops 'mown down' in battle.

1821 M. ARNOLD *Human Life* 19 As the foaming swath Of torn-up water, on the main, Falls heavily away with long-drawn row. 1826 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. vi. § 9. 89 The sound of every drooping swathe of rain. 1873 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* iii. *Scanderbeg* 19 The rearguard as it fled, Mown down in the bloody swath Of the battle's aftermath. 1895 A. I. SHAND *Life Gen. Sir E. B. Hamley* I. iv. 92 We see the dead lying in swathes as they had fallen.

5. attrib. and Comb., as *swath-width*; *swath(e)-balk*, a ridge of grass left unmown between the swaths, or between the sweeps of the scythe; hence *swath(e)-balked a.*; *swath(e)-rake*, 'a wooden rake the breadth of the swath, used to collect the scattered hay or corn' (E.D.D.); *swath-turner*, a machine used for turning over swaths of hay.

1691 RAY N. C. *Words*, A **Swathe bank*, a Swath of new mowen Grass or Corn. 1811 WILLAN in *Archæologia* XVII. 160 (*W. Riding Words*), *Swath-Banks*, the edges of grass between the semicircular cuttings of the scythe. a 1800 PEGGE *Suppl. Grose*, **Swath-bank*, d. grass that has escaped the scythe. Lanc. 1652 *Inv.* in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (1877) s.v., Two yron **swath rakes*. 1658 R. HUMBERTSON *Rec. Sufferings for Tythes* (MS.) *Sweath-rake*. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. 31, The swathe-rake; a rake about two yards long, with iron teeth, and a beam in the middle, to which a man fixes himself with a belt. 1766 *Compl. Farmer*, *Swath-rake*, much used in Essex for gathering barley after mowing. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric. Observ.* 24 In the middles of some of the 'swath-widths.'

Swath², swathe, local variant of SWATH sb.1 (Cf. SWAD sb.1)

1776 in *Trans. Soc. Arts* (1784) II. 68 Holes, which will hold water, and quite spoils the Turf or new Swath. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxxiii, I have made him plough in my furrow, when he thought he was turning up his own swathe. 1873 *Swaledale Gloss.*, *Swath*, the skin of bacon. 1877 N. W. Linc. Gloss., *Swath*, *Swath*, *Sward*, *Swad*, grass-land.

Swath, obs. form of SWATHE.

† Swath-band, swathe-band. Obs. Forms: 4 swapeband, 6 swadeband, swathband, 6-7 swathe-band, (9 *Hist.*) swath-band; 7 swathe-band. [f. stem of SWATHE v. + BAND sb.1 (BEND sb.1, BOND sb.1). Cf. SWATHING-BAND.]

1. *pl.* Swaddling-bands, swaddling-clothes.

c1325 SHOREHAM III. 127. In swaþehendes by hyne dyste, Ase hit bys þe chylde 1372. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, Hastings xcii. Euen in thy Swathebands out commission goeth To loose thy breath, that yet but yongly bloweth. 1566 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. iv. 23 Eury part, that vnder swathebands lay. 1652 B. JONSON *Magi. Lady* III. iv. Could they teach each other how to win I their swath bands. 1641 J. TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* i. 6 The Babe of Bethlehem (lapt up in the swath-bands of the holy History). 1652 STARKER *Princ. Devot.* (1663) 534 Did not princes Christ in swath-bands greet? 1656 J. SMITH *Pract. Physick* 208 After four Months the Hands and Arms may be let loose from swath-bands.

2. A bandage, binder.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxxx. 32 One leg, and his waste, in swadeband rold to be, And crutches by his side. 1615 SYLVESTER *Job Triumph.* iv. 408 Whenas I made the Cloud a clout for it, And blackest Darkness as a swath-band fit. 1672 *Ovid de Arte Amanti* 76 About a faint and slender body wear A flannel swathband or warm stomacher. 1683 HOLME *Armoury* III. 431/2 A Swathe Band. Of some called a Rowler, or a Linnen Rowler.

3. *transf.* An enveloping membrane. *rare.*

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Burthol. Anat.* i. xvii. 45 Another external [membrane] from the Peritonæum, which adheres but loosely, whence they term it the Swath-band of the Kidneys [i.e. fascia renalis].

† **Swath-clouts**, *sb. pl. Obs.* Also 4 clut; 6 swathe. [f. stem of SWATHE *v.* + *pl.* of CLOUT *sb.* Cf. SWATHING-CLOUDS.] Swaddling-clothes.

c1325 *Gloss. IV. de Bibben*, in Wright *Voc.* 143 (Camb. MS.) Lors destre maylozeiz [Gloss swath-clut]. 1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 60 When children are in their swathe cloutes. 1580 *Ibid.* Ep. Ded. 214 The other (right Honourable) being but yet in his swathe cloutes, I commit to your Lordships protection. 1583 MELBANKE *Philotimus* H iv b, Was it not better for the two twinnes Romulus and Remus, to be caste out in their swath cloutes? 1592 LVLV *Gallathea* III. i, Being yet scarce out of his swath-cloutes.

Swathe, *sb. 1*: see SWATH 1.

Swathe (swāð), *sb. 2* Also 7-8 swaith, swath. [OE. **swaþ* (?), *swaþ*, only in dat. *pl.* *swaþum*; for related forms see SWATHE *v.*, SWETHE, SWADDLE, SWEDDLE.]

1. A band of linen, woollen, or other material in which something is enveloped; a wrapping; sometimes, a single fold or winding of such; also *collect. sing. & gen.*

c1500 *Voe* in Wr-Wüller *148/17 Instilte*, in swaþum. [Gloss on John xi. 44.] 1598 *Florida, Bania*, as skafte or swathe. 1655 *Woolf Life* (O. H. S.) II. 88, 3 crevets, 4 swaiths, 2 handkerchiefs. 1681 *GRW Musæum* iv. iii. 373 The Handle, adorned with fine Straws laid along the sides, and lap'd round about it, in several distinct Swaths. 1712 *Addison Spect.* No. 90 r 7 Long Pieces of Linen, which they folded about me till they had wrapt me in above an hundred Yards of Swathe. 1737 *Winston Josephus, Antiq.* III. vii. § 3 A cap, made of thick swaiths. 1818 KEATS *Prophesie* 21 Though the linen that will be its swathe, is on the cotton tree. 1911 'Geo. A. BIRMINGHAM' *Lighter Side Irish Life* vii. 159 Young men masked and disguised with swaths of straw tied over their clothes.

† *b. sing. & pl.* An infant's swaddling-bands. *Obs.* 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Crephanda*, the first appayle of children, as swathes, and such lyke. 1580 *Fernor dea* in *Archæol. Frnl.* (1851) VIII. 186 Ye other daughter to be pictured [on the side of the Tomb] as delinge in y' cradle or swathes. 1607 SHAKS. *Tiwm* iv. iii. 254 broad'st thou like vs from our first swath proceeded. 1646 *LABELYN Men-Miracles*, etc. 98 Thou that in Conquests diddest thy Non-age bathe, And like Alcides combat in thy Swathe. 1742 *BLAIR Grace* 128 Like new-born Infant wound up in his Swaiths. 1785 *Misc. Ess.* in *Ann. Reg.* 125/1 [The infant] is not there swaddled and filled up in a swathe.

C. A surgical bandage.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* Pref. i Engines, Swathes, Ties, Bands and Ligatures, described by Hippocrates. 1656 J. SMITH *Pract. Physick* 162 Swaths, which are either of leather... or of wollen. 1722 *Douglas in Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 85, I turn'd a swath a little broader than the Patient's Hand once round him. 1805 J. BEAUFORD *Miscerary Hum.* Life III. (ed. 3) 43 My limping gait, and this bewitching swathe about my head. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* II. 376 Strips of lint... may be laid along the swelling... and covered with the flannel swathe as before.

2. *a. transf.* A natural formation constituting a wrapping; † a covering membrane, integument; an object that enwraps something, as a cloud.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 159 The outward coate inuesting the kidneies which is commonly called *fascia* or the swath. 1733 CHEVNE *Engl. Malady* i. x. § 4. 98 These Swaths and Membranes burst and break naturally. 1871 *Daily News* 19 Aug. Grey swaths of cloud still hung about the hills. 1880 BROWNING *Pan & Lina* 49 The downy swaths [of cloud about the moon] combine. 1891 MEREDITH *Poems, Eng. bef. Storm* iv, When... high in swathe of smoke the mast its fighting rag outrolled.

† *b. = LIST sb. 3 b, LISTEL. Obs.*

1673 *Moxon tr. Barozzi's Vignola* 22 The nether Band or Swathe of the Column. *Ibid.* 58 The upper Torus, or Swathe.

c. fig. Something that restricts or confines like a swaddling-band.

1864 *Spectator* 31 Dec. 1500 Tied up helplessly in tight swaths of ignorance. 1906 *Ibid.* 3 Feb. 176/1 Within the swaths and fetters of civilisation.

3. *Comb.* † swathe-the-fish, the ribbon-fish.

1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 126 *Tenia*, the Swath-fish. 1901 CLIVE HOLLAND *Mousmé* 85 With a graceful bendings of her knees beneath her swathe-like kimono.

Swathe (swāð), *v.* Also 6-7 swath. [late OE. *swaþian*, f. *swaþ*: see SWATHE *sb. 2*]

1. *trans.* To envelop in a swathe or swathes; to wrap up, swaddle, bandage.

1111. MS. Cott. Vesp. D. 14 in Kluge *Angelsächs. Lesebuch* 73 Heo hine bæde... and frefrede and swaðe and roccode. 1311. *Bonaventura's Medit.* 974 Marye, with a swote cloute, Swaðe here sones hede alle aboute. c1425 *Cursor* II. 1236 (Laud) Suche clouthes as she bad to hond With such a swathid [Cott. susedel, Göt. swethedel] hym & hond. c1440 *Pallad.* in *Husb.* iv. 78 Swathe [tr. swethe] a tender vyne in bondes softe. 1538 ELVOT, *Facior*..., to swathe a chylde. 1611 *COTGR.* *Bander*, to bind, swaddle, swath, tie with bands. 1697 *DANIEL Vey.* I. xv. 408 From their Infancy their Feet are kept swathed up with bands. 1742 *RICHARDSON Pamela* IV. 319, I have seen poor Babies roll'd and swath'd, ten or a dozen times round, then Blanket upon Blanket, Mantle upon that. 1819 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* xlii, I found my arms swathed down, my feet tied. 1824 — *Redgauntlet* let. xi, His legs stretched out before him, and swathed up with flannel. 1863 *TYNDALL Heat* i. 6 Two glasses are swathed thickly round with listing, to prevent the warmth of the hands from reaching the mercury. 1892 K. TYNAN in *Speaker* 3 Sept. 290/1 In the winter (the roses) were swathed in cocoanut fibre and sack-ing.

b. Said of the swathe or wrapping.

1856 *MISS MULOCK John Halifax* xlii, The showiest of cambric kerchiefs swathing him up to the very chin. 1909 *Daily Graphic* 4 Oct. 13 This scarf-like trimming also swathes the high toques of pleated velvet.

c. To wrapround something, as or like a swathe or bandage.

1656 J. SMITH *Pract. Physick* 163 The second band laid on they swathe with fewer rollings. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* iv. 279 He... had a red belt or sash swathed round his body. 1833 M. SCOTT *Town Cringle* xv. (1859) 369, I can swathe a bandage too, although no surgeon. 1909 *Daily Graphic* 4 Oct. 13/1 [To] wear their hair swathed round their heads à la Récamier.

2. *transf. and fig.* To envelop or surround as with a wrapping; to enwrap, enfold; † to encircle so as to confine or restrain.

1624 *QUARLES Job Sect.* xviii. N 4 b, Who is't that times the raging of the Seas, And swathes them vp in mists, when-e'er he please? 1692 H. HOPKINS *Disc. Providence* in *Expos. Lord's Prayer*, etc. 276 Who hath swathed in the great and proud Ocean, with a Girdle of Sand. 1781 *COWPER Retirem.* 517 [God] swathes about the swelling of the deep, That shines and rests, as infants smile and sleep. 1809 *DE QUINCEY* in 'H. A. Page' *Life* (1877) I. vii. 145 My cottage... being swathed about by a little orchard. 1860 *FROUNE Hist. Eng.* xxxv. VI. 528 In that brief time she had swathed her name in the horrid epithet which will cling to it for ever. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xxi. 145 The Riffelberg was swathed in a dense fog. 1860 *FARRAR Orig. Lang.* vi. 141 The mists that swathed the primeval chaos. 1865 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighs*, xv. (1878) 308 The water swathed their stems with coolness and freshness. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 43 Dim-lettered texts from the Holy Word; But all in the damp moss swathed and bound.

† 3. To make into sheaves. *Obs. rare.*

1611 *COTGR.* *lavell*, swathed, or made into sheaves. *Ibid.*, *laveller*, to swathe, or gaul corn; to make it into sheaves, or gauls.

Swathe-band: see SWATH-BAND.

Swathed (swāðd, *poet.* swāð-d), *pp. a.* [f. SWATHE *v.* + *ED*.]

† 1. Wrapped in swaddling-clothes, swaddled. *Obs.* 1668 *HEYWOOD Lucrece* Wks. 1874 V. 167 He... first deposed My father in my swathed infancy. 1627 *DRAYTON Agincourt* lxxi, An eagle... A swathed Infant boding in her foot.

2. Enveloped in a wrapping or bandage or in clothes draped round the figure; in recent dress-making, arranged in or characterized by folds resembling those of a bandage.

1815 *KIRBY & Sr. Entomol.* iii. (1818) I. 66 The swathed appearance of most insects in this state [sc. the pupa state]. 1821 *JOANNA BAILEY Met. Leg.* *Malcolm's Hair* iii, The Swathed Knight walks his rounds. 1852 *YUICKERAY Esmond* xlii, With a laugh and a look at his swathed [gouty] limb. 1866 *Daily News* 1 Dec. 5/6 The swathed bodice was ornamented with straps of embroidery. 1899 *MARG. BENSON & GOURLAY Temple of Mol* i. 11 An Arab girl with solemn eyes and swathed form.

Swathel, *obs. form* of SWADDLE.

Swather (swāðə), *rare.* [f. SWATHE *v.* + *ER*.]

† 1. (See quot. and SWATHE *v. 3*.) *Obs. rare.*

1611 *COTGR.* *laveller*, a swather, or binder vp of come into gavelles.

2. One who swathes.

1833 J. DAVIDSON *Embalming* 6 It [sc. the body] was then washed, and by the *σφαλιται*, or swathers, closely wrapped in cloth.

Swather (swāðə, swāðə), [f. SWATH 1 + *ER*.] (See quot.)

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* *Swather*, a device attached to the front of a mowing-machine for the purpose of raising the uncut fallen grain and marking the line of separation between the cut and the uncut grain.

Swathing (swāðing), *vbl. sb.* [f. SWATHE *v.* + *ING*.]

1. The action of the verb SWATHE; wrapping or binding up; swaddling.

1375, etc. [implied in SWATHING-BAND, -CLOTHES, -CLOUTS]. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 482/1 Swathynge of chylidre. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* 185 The Pergamini... had a great affection... in straight swathing of their children. 1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compt.* viii. 272 Swathing egregiously stops Bleeding. 1698 *FRYER Acc.* c. *India* p. 193 They use no swathing to their Babies. 1795 *MOORE Amer. Geog.* II. 489 The smallness of their feet is reckoned a principal part of their beauty, and no swathing is omitted... to give them that accomplishment.

2. *concr.* That with which something is swathed;

a wrapping; a bandage; a swaddling-band; also *fig.* (Most commonly in *pl.*)

1652 COTTERELL *tr. Calprenède's Cassandra* II. 132 Putting his hands where he found his burts pained him, he met with the plaisters and swathings which had him applied to them. 1711 *KEN Sion Poet.* Wks. 1721 IV. 33 To... heal each Wound, Which there is with soft Swathing bound. 1827-7 *Good Study Med.* (1829) II. 630 Flannel swathing around the body. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* II. iii. 246 Were the earth unfurnished with this atmospheric swathing. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 58 The women in a blue calico swathing. 1904 *BUOGE 3rd & 4th Egypt. Routes Brit. Mus.* 117 The linen swathings of mummified bodies.

Swathing, *pp. a.* [f. SWATHE *v.* + *ING*.] That swathes; enveloping, enwrapping.

1844 *MRS. BROWNING Drama of Exile* 1943 The slow procession of the swathing seas. 1890 R. BRIDGES *Shorter Poems* v. xv. 15 No bud had burst its swathing hood.

Swathing-band.

1. = SWADDLING-BAND. Usually *pl.*

c1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2017 Vp they toke the child ying, And vndid the swathing band. 1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Erenena* 192 They scorned to serve a babe in his swathing bands. 1668 *LASSELS Voy. Italy* (1698) II. 212 An angel of silver... presenting to our Lady a child of gold in swathing-bands. 1702 N. TATE *Hymn*, 'White sheep-herds' iv, The heavenly Babe... All meanly wrapt in swathing-bands. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 189/1 Among neither people, however, did art altogether escape from the swathing-bands of its nursery.

† 2. A bandage, a band of stuff for wounding round a body. Also *transf.* *Obs.*

1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 143 *Fascia renalis*, that is, the Kidneyes swathing band. 1625 K. LONG *tr. Barclay's Argenis* v. i. 328 Hee takes off the swathing-band from the most dangerous wound. 1683 *LORRAIN Murel's Rites Funerale* 3 Afterwards they anointed it [sc. the corpse] outwardly all over with a certain gum; wrapt it in swathing-bands of very fine linnen. 1684 T. BURNET *1st Earth* I. 263 As so many girdles or swathing-bands about the body of the earth.

† **Swathing-clothes**, *sb. pl. Obs.* = SWADDLING-CLOTHES.

1822 *WYCLIF 1st Isl.* vii. 4, I was nurshid in swathing clothis. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utopia* II. (1895) 162 They maye laye downe the yong infants... take them out of their swathynge clothes and holde them to the fyre, and refrethe them with playe. 1596 *SHAKS. 1st Hen. IV.* III. ii. 112 Thrice hath the Hotspr Mars, in swathing Clothes, This Infant Warrior... Discomfited great Dowglas. 1611 *COTGR.* s.v. *Anbe*, *En mesures*, in my infancy, or swathing clothes; when I was in my cradle.

† **Swathing-clouts**, *sb. pl. Obs.* = SWADDLING-CLOUTS.

1375 *Creation* 763 in *Horst. Allengl. Leg.* (1878) 133 A yong child... In þe swathing clouts wounde. 1585 *GREENE Planeton.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 69 A disease rooted in women from their swathing cloutes. 1594 *GREENE & LODGE Looking Gl.* (1599) I. 4 b, Wrapt in the foldes and swathing cloutes of shame. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* II. ii. 401 That great Baby you see there, is not yet out of his swathing clouts [sc. swaddling clouts]. 1675 *COTTON Seoffer Seoff* 68 What a Filou in swathing Clouts?

Swathy (swāðə, swāðə), *a. rare.* Also 8 swathoy. [f. SWATH 1 + *y*.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of swaths.

a 1627 *MIDDLETON Witte* I. ii, I'll mar their syllabubs and swathy feasting Under cows' bellies with the parish youths. a 1790 *JOANNA BAILLIE Summer's Day* 75 Forth hies the mower... And lays the grass in many a swathy line.

Swats (swōts), *sb. pl. Sc.* Also 6 swaits, swaittis, 9 swatts. [repr. OE. *swatan* 'cervisia', beer.] New small beer or ale; also see quot. 1888.

1508 *DUNBAR Flying* 130 Suet swappit swanky, swyne-keeper ay for swaittis. 1572 *SATIR. Poems Reform.* xxxiii. 251 Now drink thy Mylk and Swaits in steid of Aill. a 1663 *SEMPILL Blythsome Wedding* 69 There will be... swats, and scraped pousines. 1717 *KANSAY Elegy on Lucky Wood* vi, She ne'er... kept dow'd tip within her waws, But reaming swats. 1727 *BURNS Tam o' Shanter* 40 Reaving swats, that drank divinely. 1871 C. GIBSON *Lack of Gold* xxv, However, he took a draught of swats (small ale). 1888 *ECONOMIST & SAXBY Home Naturalist* 209 Swats is the water that covers sowens, and is used to thin the sowens, or as a drink.

Swatt, Swatte: see SWEAT *v.*, SWOTE *Obs.*

Swatter (swāter), *v. Sc. and north. dial.* [Echoic. Cf. SQUATTER; also early mod. Du.

swadder to slaver (of serpents), to splash in water (Killian), *dinl.* *swadder* in the latter sense, Wflem. *swadder* to speak slaveringly, G. dial. *schwader* to disturb (water), splash, be agitated (of liquids), to tittle, also to prattle, babble; f. root *swail* (= *swat*) + frequent. suffix -*ER* 6.]

1. *intr.* To flutter and splash in water like ducks or geese; to splash water about or splash about in water; † *fig.* to wallow.

1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hen.* I. xxv, In that desert, Quhair diaguons, lessertis, askis, edders swatterit, With mouthis gapand. a 1599 *ROLLOCK Lect. Passion* etc. xxxvii. (1616) 371 Hee swatters and swimmers... hee drowns not altogether. 1606 *BURNIE Kirk-Buriall* (1633) 20 Tymen wherein the world lay... swatterin in all sorte of superstition. 1637 *RETHERFORD Let.* to *Lady Culross* 15 June, Oh to be swatterin, & swimming over head & ears in Christ's love! 1718 *1800 1st Sisters* xi. in *Child Ballads* (1822) I. 135 Aye! she swattered [letter *tr.* swittert] and aye she swam. Until she came to the mouth of the dam. 1816 *SCOTT Bl. Dwarf* xvii, Before he lap the window into the cattle moat, and swattered through it like a wild duck. 1821 — *Pirate* xxx, I swattered hard for my life, wi' the help of aye of the

oars. 1871 G. LAWRENCE *Anteros* xx. (1872) 177 'Pray, gently, on the right'—cries the mild Master, in the act of swatting through a merry pool.

† b. *transf.* To 'flutter'. *Obs. rare.*

1876 Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* iii. (1848) 222 Out of the dreary vale of tears My soul hath swatted out. 1843 *Whistle-binkie* (1890) II. 43 The blude a watert through my hert.

2. To fritter away (as time, money).

1690 C. NESSE *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. Test.* I. 78 Such as swatter away all their youth-time, in ways of both vanity and villany. 1790 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.* (ed. 2). *Swatter*, to scatter or waste. He swattered away all his money. North. 1905 19th Cent. Sept. 404 Proof that... it [the poor rate] does not go to the poor, but is just 'swattered away'.

Swattle (swæ'tl), *v. north. dial.* [f. the same root as prec. + frequent. suffix -LE. Cf. G. dial. *schwatteln* to splash, etc.]

1. *intr.* To make a splashing or spluttering noise in or with water. (Cf. prec. 1.)

1671 *Depos. Cast. York* (Surtees) 186 That she carried him downe and threw him in the becke, and that he swatted after he came in the becke. 1700 KENNETH *M.S. Lansd.* 1033, *Swattle*, to drink as ducks doe water.

b. *intr.* and *refl.* To tippie or guzzle drink.

1785 *Bran New Work* (E. D. S.) 460 He can be naa nebbour at drow, that tippies and swattles, and idles far morning to drow. 1826 HOGG in *J. Wilson's Wks.* (1855) I. 224 Some wouldna gie misery a dram Though they swattle themselves till they spew.

2. = prec. 2.

1681 H. MORE *Expos. Dan.* Pref. 93 By making them swattle away their love and zeal upon false objects. 1693 Ray *N. C. Words*, To *Swattle* away, to waste. 1796 *Mid-Yorks. Gloss.* s. v., Till thou'd swatted it clean away, bit by bit.

Swatty (swɒ'ti), *U.S. slang.* = **SWADDY** *sb.*

1901 H. W. PHILLIPS *Red Saunders* 4 A flat-faced swatty at Fort Johnson halted me. 1901 *Musey's Mag.* XXIV. 481/2 A stray 'swatty' or two going back and forth between the post and Stringtown.

Swauk, *Sc. form* of **SWACK** *sb.*

Swauke, *obs. variant* of **SWALE** *sb.*

Swaue, *obs. form* of **SUAVE**; variant of **SWAYVE**.

Swaver (swæ'vər), *v. north. dial.* Also 4 *swafre*. [? f. *Scand. stem* *swaif-*: see **SWAYVE** and -*en* 5. Cf. *ON. sveifla* to swing (Norw. dial. *sveifla* to fan, waft), and Eng. dial. *swaivel* to reel, stagger, sway about.] *intr.* To stagger, totter. Also *fig.* to decline away from.

1514 *Morte Arth.* 3970 Than swetes the swete kyng and in swoune fallis, Swafres vp swifly, and swetly hym kysses. 1548 *Digby Myst.*, *Conversion of St. Paul* 447 Thowge on do swauer away from our lore. 1768 *Ross Helenore* I. 20 She wins to foot, an' swavering makes to gang. 1866 *GREGOR Banffsh. Gloss.* s. v., He swavert o' the edge o' the rock, an' syne fell our. 1866 *BUCHANAN Lond. Poems* 230 His heart fail'd, he swaver'd forth again. 1874 — *Scathil o' Barile* Poet. Wks. I. 199 Swavering down the path, he took my arm.

Swaviloquent, *obs. form* of **SUAVELOQUENT**.

Swawle, *obs. variant* of **SWALE** *sb.*

Sway (swə), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 *sweighe*, 4-5, 8 *swaigh*, 4-6 (9 *dial.*) *swey*, 5 *swaigh*, *swey*, *sway*, *sway*, 5-6 *sweygh*, 6 *swaie*, *swaie*, *swaigh* (e, swae, suoy, suai, 8-9 *dial.* *swae*, *swye*, 6- *sway*. [In branch I f. **SWAY** v.; with sense 1 cf. *EFris. swei* movement in a curve. In branch II partly of different origin; for sense 12 cf. *ON. sveigr* (Sw. *sveg*, Norw. *sveig*) switch, twig.]

1. The action of the verb **SWAY**.

† 1. The motion of a rotating or revolving body.

1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* I. met. v. 13 (Camh. MS.) O Thow... which... tirstest the heuene with a Rauesyng swayh [v. r. swaigh]. *Ibid.* ii. pr. i. 22 The swyftnesse and the swygh [v. r. swaygh] of hir [sc. Fortune's] turnyng wheel. 1386 — *Man of Law's T.* 198 O firste moeyng cruel firmament, With thy diurnal swaigh that crowdeth ay And hurlet al from Est til Occident. 1472-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* II. 2024 As Fortune... List on hir whele make a man ascede, And with a swygh brow hym to mecheance. 1426 — *De Guil. Pilgr.* 12231, 12233 spookys. — Set vp on an Extre large, Of the swaygh to bere the charge. 1598 *Sylvester Du Bartas* II. i. iv. *Handicrafts* 578 To know Heav'n's course, and how their constant swaies Divide the year in months, the months in dayes. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* I. iii. 3 Are not you mow'd, when all the sway of Earth Shakes, like a thing vnfirm? 1610 *Histrio-m.* I. 227 Turne a buge wheele: contrary to the sway Place me a flye upon't.

2. The sweeping or swinging motion of a heavy body, a storm, etc.; the impetus or momentum of a body, etc. in motion. *Obs. or dial.*

1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* II. 1383 When þat þe sturdy ok... Recuyed hath þe happy fallysng strok The grete swaigh doth it to come al at onys. 1540 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camdeo No. 29) 16 The bridge, being broken with the sway of people that thronged over the same. 1568 W. SKINNER *tr. Montanus Inquisition* 24 b, That he may fall downe with a sway. 1577 B. GOOGE *Herzback's Hund.* iv. (1586) 188 Great Maules and Beetes, which the more agerly the Beare shoueth aside, with the greater sway they come vpon his head againe. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. x. 25 Untill a nation strange... with their importune sway, This land invaded with like violence. 1645 *Ussher Body Div.* (1647) 74 10 a field there are many battels, yet all turn head with one sway at once. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 251 With huge two-handed sway Brandish aloft the horrid edge came down. 1700 *DRYDEN Ceyx & Alc.* 167 The hero tenth advanc'd before the rest Sweeps all before him with impetuous sway. 1757 *GRAY Bard* 75 Regardless of the sweeping whirlwind's sway. 1802 *JAMES Milit. Dict.*, *Sway*, the swing or sweep

of a weapon. 1815 *SHELLEY Alastor* 387 Seized by the sway of the ascending stream. 1825 *SCOTT Tatism.* xxvii. The glittering broadsword... descended with the sway of some terrific engine.

fig. 1553 *GINMALDE Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 47 They seele nothing but pleasure and therunto be caried with their holle swaygh [orig. *omni impetu*]. 1570 *FENTON Guicciard.* 831 So that the whole swaigh or horden of the Warre lay upon the Swizzers.

† b. A swinging stroke or blow. *Sc. Obs.*

1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 383 This schipbird carle he gaif him sic ane sway [etc.].

c. A turn, veer. *Sc.*

1818 *HOGG Browne of Bodsbeck* viii. I. 139 Ye ken the wind very often tak a swee away round to the east i' the night time. 1875 W. MELVRAITH *Guide Wigtonsh.* 126 The (flat-bottomed) boats were liable to give a sudden swee.

† 3. Force or pressure bearing or inclining its object in one direction or another. *Obs.*

1565 *PREND Hermaphrodites* Bv b, Such be the... fits which in the blinded brayne Of wanton women often times with swinging swee doth reigne. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. xlix. § 6 As long as the sway of euill custome overhareth them. 1601 *DENT Pathw. Heaven* 305 The sway of the world doth weigh downe all things that can be spoken out of the word of God. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 234 Expert When to advance, or stand, or turn the sway Of Battel. 1757 W. WILKIE *Epigon.* III. 52 Push'd and yielding to superior sway... the Spartan ranks gave way. 1791 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 32 Sic is Britain's present state. A swaigh will coup her only gate.

† 4. Inclination or bias in a certain direction; occas. deviation from a course of action. *Obs.* (in later use *Sc.*)

a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* III. xxiii. (1912) 490 [He] suffered... his imaginations to be raised even by the sway, which hearing or seeing, might give unto them. 1595 *SHAKS. John* II. i. 578 This advantage, this vile drawing bias, This sway of motion. 1596 *BACON Max. Com. Law* iii. (1636) 10 This rule doth give them a sway to take the law more certainly one way. a 1601 ? *MARSTON Pasquil & Kath.* (1878) I. 188 Their verie wish... had some sway from dutie. 1645 *MILTON Tetrach.* 29 Such a peculiar way of liking, or disliking in the affairs of matrimony. 1730 T. BOSTON in *Morrison Mem.* x. (1899) 316 A plain sway to the other side appearing in that committee. 1820 *HOGG Winter Even.* T. I. 253 (Jam.) Its your mind that I'm sad for; they'll gie't a wrang swee.

5. Prevailing, overpowering, or controlling influence.

a 1510 *DOUGLAS King Hart* II. 216 No dar I nocht be no way mak trawale, Bot quhair I se my maister get a swee. 1575 *GASCOIGNE Kenelworth* Wks. 1910 II. 103 You fishes all, and each thing else, that here have any sway. 1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretary* I. (1625) 26 My Lord the Duke is here of great sway. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 791 The jealousy of Love, powerful of sway In human hearts. 1705 *ADDISON Italy* 37 This renders it very suspicious, that the Interests of Particular... Religious Orders, have too great a Sway in their Canonizations. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd.* *Paint.* (1786) II. 57 His Countess, who had great sway with him, being notoriously corrupt. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vii. 11. 188 The sovereign of this country, acting in harmony with the legislature, must always have a great sway in the affairs of Christendom. 1879 *DIXON Windsor* II. ii. 16 The girl had fallen under the sway of nuns and priests.

6. Power of rule or command; sovereign power or authority; dominion, rule.

1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretary* I. (1625) 33 In causes of sway and government. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* xxxv. 2 A Prince that rules by example, more than sway. 1681 *DRYDEN Abs. & Achil.* 780 For who can be secure of private Right, If Sovereign Sway may be dissolv'd by Might? 1683 *TEMPLE Mem.* Wks. 1720 I. 458 There were two ruling Burgomasters of Amsterdam... who had the whole Sway of that Town. 1706 *PRIOR Ode to Queen* xxv, France on universal Sway intent. 1835 *THIRLWALL Greece* xvi. II. 372 Her sway was exclusively acknowledged by her Peloponnesian allies. 1872 *CEYTON Growth Comm.* 181 Western India from Ormuz to Ceylon owned the sway of Portugal. 1875 *FORTNUM Malotica* II. 14 There were two periods of Mahomedan sway in Spain.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1597 *SHAKS. Lover's Compt.* 108 That horse his mettell from his rider takes Proud of subiection, noble by the swaie. 1644 *MILTON Educ.* I Either by the definite will of God so ruling, or the peculiar sway of nature. 1692 *PRIOR Ode Intit. Hor.* iv, The Sun absent, with full sway the Moon Governs the Isles. 1714 R. FIDDES *Pract. Disc.* II. 220 The soul... originally govern'd the body with an absolute sway. 1805-6 *CARY Dante, Inf.* viii. 16 A small bark... under the sole sway Of one that ferried it. 1871 *PALGRAVE Lyr. Poems* 136 In the hearts of men is thy sway.

c. *contextually.* (a) Means of government. (b) Position of authority or power.

1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1655) IV. xlvii. 111 The Sword is the surest sway over all people who ought to be cudgell'd rather than cajoll'd to obedience. 1765 *GOLDSM. Double Trans.* form. 101 No more presuming on her sway, She learns good-nature every day. 1805-6 *CARY Dante, Inf.* viii. 84 One nation rises into sway, Another languishes. 1825 *SCOTT Tatism.* xi, He had been raised to the ducal sway in the German empire.

7. Phr. To bear († a or the) sway, etc. (also † to carry sway): to rule, govern; to hold the (highest) position in authority or power; to exercise influence, carry weight. Also, † to carry the sway of.

1550 *CROWLEY Last Trumpet* 1309 Let them two [sc. knowledge and fear of the Lord] hear all the swae In thy doings. 1555 *WATREMAN Farde Facions* II. vi. 151 Nexte vnto the kinges maieste, the communalite bare the swaie. 1567 *FENTON Trag. Disc.* 8 Suche as in many ages before had borne the greatest swaigh in thar publike weale. 1570 *WALSINGHAM in D. Digges Complete Ambass.* (1635) 8 Montmorencie... now carrieth the whole sway of the Court. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 3 Willulues will beare a suai, if it be not bridled. 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 150 One prince beareth the sway. 1636 *MAS-*

SINGER Gl. Dh. Florence II. ii, This is the man that carries The sway, and swinge of the Court. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* I. v. 19 As it comes to bear sway in them. 1715 *Pope* *Ilad* I. 285 Let revenge no longer bear the sway. 1759 *ROBERTSON Hist. Scot.* vi. Wks. 1873 I. 459 Huntly and Bothwell, who bore the chief sway in the kingdom. 1779 *Mirror* No. 66. P. 5 He knows... that, in Lady Anne, vanity bears absolute sway. 1845 M. PATRISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 9 The ages when the Church hore sway over every action of life.

8. Manner of carrying oneself; carriage, deportment. † *Obs.*

1753 *HOGARTH Anal. Beauty* iii. 20 The Antinous's easy sway must submit to the stiff and straight figure of the dancing master. 1796 W. H. MARSHALL *Planting* II. 40 The Evergreen Bignonia... will form at a distance a grand figure from the sway they bear. 1845 J. KEEGAN *Leg. & Poems* (1907) 263 From time out of mind, this parish has been famous for its dances, and our boys and girls always... brought the sway, both for step and figure, and carriage, too.

9. The action of moving backward and forward or from side to side.

1846 *HOLTZAPFEL Turning* II. 917 The sway of the blades of jointed shears is prevented, by allowing the moving arm to pass through a loop or guide which may retain it in position. 1865 A. L. GORNON *Vis. Smoke* viii. *Poems* (1912) 85 A sway in the crowd—a murmuring hum! 1912 J. MASEFIELD in *Eng. Rev.* Oct. 38 The poise [of a ship] At the roll's end, the checking in the sway.

II. Concrete senses.

† 10. ? The pole of a cart. *Sc. Obs.*

1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) III. 561 Fast festnit on ane tre, Out throw the toun thair gart him drawin be, Vpon ane suey ay swappand vp and down.

11. A lever, crowbar. *dial.*

1545 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VIII. 423 Swayis, oxin hollis, and other necessities pertaining to the said monition. 1547 *Ibid.* IX. 88 Thair ten cairtis laidit with... extreis, sweyes, sowmes, jokes, oxin howes and other necessaries for the said artzarge. 1566 *Inventories R. Wardr.* (1815) 170 Item fyve sweis of tymmer Item certane hand spakkis. 1793 *Young's Ann. Agric.* XXI. 621 A gentlewoman in the vicinity of Edinburgh... has always been used to Churn... in a plunge Churn, with a swee (a lever applied to the end of the Churn-staff). 1808 *JAMIESON, Sway*, a long crow for raising stones. 1823 *MOON Suffolk Words.* 1876 *ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss.*, *Sway*, a wooden lever.

12. A small pliable twig or rod; a switch. *dial.* (E. Anglia).

1630 *Churclaw. Acc. St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich in Norf. Antig. Misc.* (1883) II. 341 Item paid Thomas Seamer for swaies or wandes. *Ibid.* d. 1787 W. H. MARSHALL *Rural Econ. Norfolk Gloss.* (E.D.S.), 1847 *HALLIWELL, Sway*... a switch used by thatchers to bind their work... East.

13. A flat iron rod suspended in the chimney, on which pots and kettles are hung. *Sc. and north.*

1825 *JAMIESON*. 1870 J. K. HUNTER *Life Stud. Chanc.* xli. 257 Willie's lum was one of an old-fashioned wideness, with a runglintie instead of a swee.

Sway (swə), *v.* Forms: 4 *sweye*, 4-5 *swye*, 4-6 *sweyo*, 4-7 (8-9 *dial.*) *swey*, (6 *sweie*, *sweaye*, 7-9 *sweigh*, 8-9 *Sc. swee*, 6- *sway*; 3rd sing. 6 *swayth*, *swaith*, *sweath*; *pr. ppl.* 6 *Swenand*; *pa. t. (str.)* 4 *sweye*, *swey*, *swe*; *pa. t. and ppl.* 4 *sweyde*, *sweyed*, 4-5 *sweyde*, 5 *sweyde*, *sweyde*, 6-7 *swaid* (e, *swayd*, *swaied*, 7 *swai'd*, *sued* (?), 7- *swayed*. [Properly two distinct words. (1) ME. *sweje* (14th c.), conjugated strong and weak, also *swye*, to go, move (cf. ME. *forswie* to go astray), may have been a native word orig. of the OE. type **swegan*, (3 pres. ind. **swigep*), *pa. t.* **swæg*, parallel to OE. *wegan* to move, carry, WEIGH, (*wigep*), *wæg*, ME. *wæje*, occas. *wye*, *pa. t.* *wæje*, *wei(3)*, *wei(e)de*. (Cf. also the parallelism of *swag* and *sway*, *sweight* and *weight*.) Formally, *sweje* might also be ad. ON. *sveigja* to bend (cf. how), swing (a distaff), etc., give way, yield (cf. *sveigr* switch, twig), causative vb. I. *sveig*, in *sveig* bend, curve, *sveigi* switch, *sveigna* to give way; but the ME. and ON. verbs do not agree in sense. (2) The modern *sway* dates only from c. 1500, and agrees in form and sense with, and appears to be ad., LG. *swyhen* to be moved hither and thither by the wind (whence Sw. *swaja* to swing, Da. *swaie* to move to and fro, G. *schwaien*, *schweien*), Dan. *swaaien* to swing, wave, walk totteringly, slant, bevel.]

I. † 1. *intr.* To go, move. *Obs.*

13.. E. E. *Attil. P. B.* 87 Swyerez þat swyfly swyed on blonker. *Ibid.* C. 72 Now sweye me bider swyfly & say me his arende. *Ibid.* 157 Pe sayl swayed on þe sce. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1429 Al in a semble swayed to-geder. 1514 *Morte Arth.* 57 [He] Sweys in-to Swaldye wip his snelle boundes.

† b. Often with *down*: To go down, fall (lit. and fig.); spec. to fall or sink into a swoon. *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1796 Sykande ho sweye down, & semly hym kyssed. 13.. E. E. *Attil. P. B.* 956 þe rayn rueleu adown. Offelle flaukes of fyr. Swe abote sodamas. *Ibid.* C. 429 þe soun of oure souerayn þen swye in his ere. 1514 *Morte Arth.* 1457 So many swyes in swoghe swounuande att ones! *Ibid.* 3576 With þe swynge of þe swerd swyes þe mastys. 1510 *Destr. Troy* 9454 Parys... Sweyt into swyn, as he swelt wold. 1540-50 *Wars Alex.* 2057 (Dublin), þe power out of perse. Sweyd slightly downe slayn of þair blonkes. c. 1415 *Crowned King* 29 Swythe I swyed in a swem þat y swet after. 1573 *DOUGLAS Enys* II. x. 26 Quhar thair towris thou seis down fall and sweye, Ad stane fr. stane down bet. 1533 *BELLENDEN Liry* IV. xv. (S.T.S.) II. 103 þe hewmondis of romandis semyt as þai war sweyand down.

†c. *causative*. To cause to go or move; to drive. *Obs. rare*.

13. E. E. *Allit*. P. C. 236 Styffe stremes...pat drof hem drylych adoun þe depe to serue, Tyl a sweeter ful swyþe hem swezed to honk.

II. 2. *intr.* To move or swing first to one side and then to the other, as a flexible or pivoted object: often amplified by *phr.*, e.g. *backwards and forwards*, to and fro, from side to side.

Not common before the 19th century.

c1500 *Bk. Mayd Emyln* 334 in Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 94 An halfeþeny halter made hym fast, And therein heswayes. 1555 *Eeden Decades* (Arb.) 120 Yet are they (sc. the branches of the trees) tossed therewith, and swaye sumwhat from syde to syde. 1797 S. & H. *Lee Canterb.* 7. (1799) I. 375 The lamp swayed with the blast. 1859 *Tennyson Marr. Gairant* 171 A purple scarf, at either end wherof There swung an apple of the purest gold, swayed round about him as he galloped up. 1853 Mrs. Oliphant *Salem Chapel* x. That stick over which his tall person swayed with fashionable languor. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Libr.* (1892) II. ii. 51 The dreary estuary, where the slow tide sways backwards and forwards.

b. *fig.* To vacillate. *rare*.

1553 *Wynet tr. Vincent. Lirin*. xv. Wks. (S.T.S.) II. 35 That, swaend and swoundand betuix thame twa, determinat nocht quhat we specialie erast to be chosin betuix. 1825 *JAMIESON, Swae*, to be irresolute. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. l. i. 5 When the crowd sways, unbelieving.

3. *trans.* To cause to move backward and forward or from side to side (cf. 2). (See also 13.)

Not common before the 19th century.

1555 *Eeden Decades* (Arb.) 152 Swayinge her hodye twyse or thryse too and fro. 1657 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 93 As when a field Of Ceres ripe for harvest waving bends Her hearded Grove of ears, which way the wind Swaves them. 1717 *Prior Alma* II. 215 Have you not seen a Baker's Maid Between two equal Panniers sway'd? 1784 *COWPER Task* vi. 73 The roof, moveable through all its length As the wind sways it. 1819 *SHELLEY Julian* 276 The oze and wind Rushed through an open casement, and did sway His hair. 1865 *TROLLOPE Belton Est.* xii. 137 He swayed himself backwards and forwards in his chair, hawling his own condition. 1902 R. BAGOT *Donna Diana* xv. 178 When the cool breeze sweeps up from the sea, gently swaying the tops of the cypress-trees.

b. *fig.*

a 1856 *SINNEY Arcadia* II. xxix. (1912) 330 He was swayed withal, as every wind of passions puffed him. 1892 *Wm. L. Armorer, Ld. Chandos* 29 Some turning fate, Which like wild whirlwind all our doings sways. 1896 *SHAKS. Merch.* P. iv. l. 51 Affection, Masters (I = Mistress) of passion, sways it to the mood of what it likes or loaths. a 1650 *May Old Couple* II. i. (1658) C2, He has got A great hand over her, and sways her conscience Which way h. list. 1856 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xv. (1878) 307, I was swayed to and fro by the emotions of a split power. 1870 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 388 Dr. Newman...tells us...with the utmost frankness, the persons who...swayed his beliefs hither and thither.

4. *intr.* To bend or move to one side, or downwards, as by excess of weight or pressure; to incline, lean, swerve.

In mod. quot. only a contextual use of 2.

1577 *HOLMESHO Chron.* II. 1624/1 The left side of the enemies...was compelled to sway a good way backe, and glue ground largely. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* ii. v. 5. 1610 *Boys Wks.* (1622) 223 The tree fallth as it groweth...Learne the in growing to sway right. 1624 *Bacon Const. War w. Spain* Wks. 1879 l. 542/1 In these personal respects, the balance sways on our part. 1637 *Gouge God's Arrows* III. 448, 273 Aaron and Hur...kept his hands that they could not sway aside one way or other. 1670-1 *NARBOROUGH Jril.* in *Acc. Sec. Late Voy.* 1. (1694) 156 Could not get the Ship off, for the Water did Ebb, and the Ship Sued above 3 Foot. 1860 *TRYSALL Glac.* l. xxvii. 196 The carriage swayed towards the precipitous road. 1881 'RITA' *My Lady Coquette* xv, She sways towards him like a reed.

†b. *trans.* To have a certain direction in movement; to move. *Obs.*

1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* iv. i. 24 Let vs sway-on, and face them in the field. 1601 — *Tuel.* II. iv. 32 So sways she leuell in her husbands heart. 1605 — *Nab.* v. iii. 9 The minde I sway by, and the heart I heare, Shall neuer sagge with doubt, nor shake with feare. 1650 W. D. *tr. Comenius Gate Lat. Unl.* § 233 Man's estate swaith (is going downwards) [L. *vergit*] towards a declining age.

c. To move against in a hostile manner. *rare*.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. viii. 46 How euer may Thy cursed hand so cruelly haue swayd Against that knight. *Ibid.* x. 49 Yet oft the Briton kings against them (sc. the Romans) strongly swayd. 1603 *KNOLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 195 A man would haue thought two rough seas had met together swaying one against the other. 1871 *DIXON Tower III.* xxvi. 284 The Duke had grown too great to live. All passions swayed against him.

5. *trans.* To cause to incline or hang down on one side, as from excess of weight; *dial.* to weigh or press down; also, to cause to swerve.

1570 *BUCHANAN Chameleon* Wks. (S.T.S.) 45 The said Chameleon...changinge hew as the queene swayit ye balance of hir mynd. 1625 *BACON Ess.* *Simulation* (Arb.) 509 To keepe an indifferent carriage, betweene both, and to be Secret, without Swaying the Balance, on either side. 1653 *CHARLETON Chor. Gigant.* 27 As that no force of wind or tempest...by diminishing the gravity on one side, might incline or sway them to sink down on the other. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* II. 145 The greater weight of water in the pendient Leg [of the Syphon]...sways down that in the shorter, as in a pair of Scales. 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* III. ii. 1368 As Bowls run true, by beinge made Of purpose false, and to be sway'd. 1797 *HOLCROFT tr. Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. xliii. 81 The tower of Pisa...is swayed fifteen feet from the centre. 1846 *HOLTZAPFEL Turning* II. 848 They have learned to avoid swaying down the file at either extreme.

1856 *KANE Arctic Expl.* II. xiv. 143 These swayed the dogs from their course. 1857 *WHITTIER Poems, Funeral Tree Sokokis* Argl. The surviving Indians 'swayed' or bent down a young tree until its roots were upturned. *absol.* 1624 *BEVEL Lett.* v. 84 A little weight is able to sway much, where the beame it self is false.

†d. To strain (the hack of a horse): see SWAY-BACKED, SWAYED 1. *Obs. rare*.

1611 *COTGR.* *Esplanquer*, to sway in the hacke. 1639 T. O'E GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 42 He might wrinch any member, or sway his back.

6. a. To turn aside, divert (thoughts, feelings, etc.); to cause to swerve from a course of action.

1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 230 Heanen forgie them, that so much haue sway'd Your Majesties good thoughts away from me. 1616 *Marlowe's Faustus* iv. ii. (1631) Fj, Let vs sway [ed. 1624 stay] thy thoughts, From this attempt. 1673 *CAVE Prim.* Chr. ii. vi. 135 No dangers could then sway good men from doing of their duty. 1679 J. GOOMAN *Penit.* Pard. i. iii. (1723) 69 An huge advantage may sway him a little aside. 1822 B. W. PROCTER *Ludovico Sforza* II. No ill has happened...to sway Your promise from me? 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* vi. § 6. 335 No touch either of love or hate swayed him from his course.

†b. To influence in a specified direction; to induce to do something. *Obs.*

1625 *Impeachment. Dr. Buckhan.* (Camden) 292 To swaigh the people to accept the King's offers. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 63 He answered, his business swayed him to another end. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* viii. 635 Least Passion sway Thy Judgement to do aught, which else free Will Would not admit. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 357 ¶ 14 The Part of Eve...is no less apt to sway the Reader in his Favour. a 1720 *SEWEL Hist. Quakers* (1795) II. viii. 83 He so swayed the master that at last he agreed. 1807 *WORSW.* *White Doe* vi. 48 Even that thought, Exciting self-suspicion strong, Swayed the brave man to his wroge.

†c. To give a bias to. *Obs.*

1593 *BACON Lett. to Burghley* Apr., I spake simply and only to satisfy my conscience, and not with any advantage, or policy to sway the cause.

†f. *intr.* To incline or be diverted in judgement or opinion; to swerve from a path or line of conduct; to lean (towards a side or party). *Obs.*

1596 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xxv. 94 We swaie From the straight lyne of iustice. 1581 *LAMBARDE Etren.* II. iv. (1588) 166 The common opinion swaith the truth. 1594 R. CAREW *Huarte's Examin.* Wks. III. (1596) 24 With which of these opinions the truth swaith, time serueth not now to discuss. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* i. i. 73 He seemeth indifferent: Or rather swaying more upon our part, Then cherishing th' exhibitors against vs. 1659 W. GURMER *Chr. G. Interest* (1724) 80 This imports a Sort of Impropriation: For the Heart, pleasing that Deice, in so far swaith towards it. *Ibid.* *Explicit. Sc. Words*, To sway or swaith towards a Thing, is to bend towards it.

8. *trans.* To wield as an emblem of sovereignty or authority; esp. in *phr.* to *sway the sceptre*, †the sword (also, by extension, †the diadem, †the rule), to hear rule.

Cf. *Du den schepter swaaien*.

1575 *GASCOIGNE Weedes, in Praise of Gentlewoman* 5 Golden Marcus he, that swaith the Romaine sword. 1576 — *Steele Gk.* (Arb.) 61 You should not trust, liefestants in your more, And let them sway the scepter of your charge. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. x. 20 Madan was young, vnmatt the rule to sway. 1599 *GREENE Orle. Fur.* Wks. (Kildg) 99/1 It fits me not to sway the diadem. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* iii. 76 Though Vassurers sway the rule a while. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* III. 405 If I mean to raige David's true heir, and his full Scepter sway. 1750 *GRAY Elegy* 4 Hands, that the rod of empire might haue sway'd. a 1828 H. NEEDLE *Lit. Rem.* (1829) 26 Had Charles I. continued to sway the English sceptre.

b. *trans.* To wield (an implement or instrument). *poet.*

c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* cxxviii, When thou gently sway'st, The wry concord that mine ears confounds. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* II. vii, This harp, which erst Saint Modan swayed. 1867 *MORRIS Jason* vi. 239 Erginous now, Great Neptune's so the brass-bound tiller swayed.

9. To rule, govern, as a sovereign. Chiefly *poet.* 1595 *SHAKS. John I.* i. 13 To lay aside the sword Which swaies vsurpingly these several titles. *Ibid.* II. i. 344 By this hand I swear That swaies the earth this Climate querlooks. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* vi. viii. 502 The Great Turke swaith with his Ottoman Scepter...this Kingdome of Tunis, and all Africa, from Bellis de Gomera to the Redde Sea. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 825 A gentle Nymph...That with moist curb swaies the smooth Severn stream. 1799 *WATTS Hymn*, 'The Lord! how fearful is his Name' vi, Now let the Lord for ever reign, And sway us as he will. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* II. xlvii, With a bloody hand He sways a nation, turbulent and bold. 1895 A. AUSTIN *Eng. Decling* I. 1, Buhred hath died the land By him for two-and-twenty winters swayed.

b. *trans.* To have the command or control of; to control, direct.

1587 *GOLDING De Morray* xxiv. (1592) 366 There must be some pretie speech of Fortune, which swaith the battels. As for God...not one word. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids.* II. l. i. 193 Teach me...with what art You swaith the motion of Demetrius hart. *Ibid.* II. ii. 115 The will of man is by his reason sway'd. 1665 *BOYLE Ocean. Refl.* vi. iii. (1849) 335 Custom has much a larger Empire than men seem to be aware of, since whole Nations are wholly sway'd by it. 1791 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) III. 268, I have been long persuaded, that those in power here, instead of governing their ministers at foreign courts, are entirely swayed by them. 1874 *Geo. Eliot Cell. Breakf.* P. 112 A sword...With edge so constant-threatening as to sway all greed and lust by terror.

10. *intr.* (occas. to sway it.) To rule; to hold sway. Also *fig.*

1595 J. PHILLIPS *Patient Grisell* Pref. (Malone Soc.) 17 Let Grisells Paccence swaye in you. 1855 A. DAY *Engl. Secre.* tary i. (1625) 16 Yours while life swaith within me. 1591

SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* III. ii. 135 A gentler Heart did neuer sway in Court. 1615 *ROWLAND Melanch. Knight* 23 For shee's a Gentlewoman (though I say it) That doth deserue to domineere and sway it. 1633 *Br. Hall Hard Texts* 1 Cor. vi. 3 Those evill and apostate spirits, which doe now sway so much in the world. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 376 There let him still Victor sway, As Battel hath adjudg'd. 1711 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS.* Comm. App. v. 114 A tyrant is he...who sways for his own only pleasure. 1725 *POPE Odys.* III. 405 Lawless feasters in thy palace sway. 1853 J. HUNT *Spir. Songs*, 'Let all the world rejoice' ii, He rules by sea and land, O'er boundless realms he sways. 1886 A. T. PIERSON *Crisis of Missions* 117 Turkey...still sways over one million square miles.

†11. To have a preponderating weight or influence, prevail. *Obs.*

This use combines senses 4 and 10.

1585 A. DAY *Engl. Secretary* i. (1625) 126 His counsell...swaith not...in our mindes, so much as it might haue done with many others. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 586 We may understand...that gold swaied much yea in Church matters, and among Church-men. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. lxx. (1799) 187 Nor did the King's Proclamation sway much this or that way. 1710 *LADY M. W. Montagu Lett. to Mr. W. Montagu* 14 Nov., If my opinion could sway, nothing should displease you. 1768 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* I. i. v. § 7. 96 To distinguish what motive actually swayed with him upon every particular occasion.

12. *trans.* To cause (a person, his actions, conduct, or thoughts) to be directed one way or another; to have weight or influence with (a person) in his decisions, etc.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 46 Had not affection otherwhiles swinged their reason, where reason should haue swayed their affection. 1605 B. JOHNSON *Volpone* IV. vi, Lady P. You shall sway me. a 1674 *CLARENDON Surv.* *Levitic* (1676) 103 Inclinations which sway them as much as other men. 1681 *DYCEON Abs. & Achit.* i. 939 Thus long have I by Native Mercy sway'd, My Wrongs dissembld. 1743 *BURKELEY & CUMMINS Voy. S. Seas* 31 Believing we can sway most of the Seamen on Shore. 1760-2 *GOLDSM. Cit. W.* lvi, Swayed in their opinions by men who...are incompetent judges. 1818 *SCOTT Br. Lamm.* xxxiii, The honour of an ancient family, the urgent advice of my best friends, have been in vain used to sway my resolution. 1852 *MISS YONGE Cammer* I. xli. 76 Bribery and every atrocious influence swayed the elections. 1870 *MAX MÜLLER Sci. Relig.* (1873) 292 The authority of their names continues to sway the public at large. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 299/1 The jury...was swayed by the customary ethical code in these matters.

13. To swing (a weapon or implement) about; *dial.* to swing (something) to and fro, or from one place to another. Also *intr.* to swing.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. xi. 42 When heaule hammers on the wedge are swaid. *Ibid.* III. i. 66 Shee...Here, there, and every where, about her swayd Her wrathfull Steele. 1815 *SCOTT Guy R.* xlvii, Meg...lifted him into the vault 'as easily,' said he, 'as I could sway a Kitchen's Atlas'. 1818 *MISS FERRIER Marriage* xxiii. (1881) 1. 320 Do I look like as if I was capable of hindering boys from sweeten' gates? 1822 *HOGG Veris of Man* iv. l. 60 Bains, swee that bouking o' claes aff the fire. 1823 *SCOTT Quentin D.* xxi, He...caught hold of one of the chains...and swayed himself out of the water. 1894 P. H. HUNTER *James Inwick* xiv. 170 Ye've been sweeten on the yett for a gey while.

14. *Naut.* (usually with *up*). To hoist, raise (esp. a yard or topmast).

1743 *BURKELEY & CUMMINS Voy. S. Seas* 15 He immediately gave Orders to sway the Fore-yard up. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 15 He was going forward to get the fore-yard swayed up. 1835 *MARRIAT Jacob Faithful* xi, Forward there, Jacob, and sway up the mast. 1883 *Man. Seamanship for Boys* 61 A spanker is fitted with an outhaul and hails, the gaff being kept always swayed up in place.

b. *absol.*

1836 *MARRIAT Midsh. Easy* xii, How long will it be, sir, before you are ready to sway away? 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xvii, We got a whip on the main-yard, and, hooking it to a strap round her body, swayed away. 1867 *SWINNY Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Sway*, or *Sway away*, to hoist simultaneously; particularly applied to the lower yards and topmasts, and topgallant-masts and yards. To sway away on all top-ropes, to go great lengths (colloquially).

†c. To weigh (anchor). *Obs.*

1772-84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) IV. 1405 The gale having subsided they swayed the anchor.

Sway, *obs* Sc. form of So.

Sway, the vb-stem or sb. used in comb.: sway-bar, a circular piece of timber on the hinder end of the fore-horns of a carriage, resting on the coupling-poles and sliding on them when the carriage turns; sway-beam, an early name for the side-lever in a steam-engine; = BEAM sb. 11; sway-bracing, diagonal bracing of a bridge, designed to prevent swaying; so sway-brace sb.; sway-brace v., to strengthen with a sway-brace; sway plate, the plate covering the sway-bar; †sway tree, ? a crane.

1801 W. FELTON *Carriages* 11. Suppl. 18 For the purpose of putting in new fuchels, a 'sway bar, [etc.]. 1812 *Chron.* in *An. Reg.* 148/1 The shock...broke a sway-bar, and threw the state coachman off the box. 1890 *Lincoln Gaz.* 6 Sept. 6/5 To...unship pole and sway-bars. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 69 The 'sway beams or side levers, two of which are attached to each engine. 1909 *Century Dict.*, Suppl., 'Sway-brace, a diagonal bracing used to resist side- or swaying-strains. 1903 *Sci. Amer.* 19 Sept. 201/3 The two legs of the tower will be heavily sway-braced. 1864 *WESTER.* 'Sway-bracing (English), the horizontal bracing of a bridge, which prevents its swaying. 1854 *Burn Naval & Milit. Dict.* (1863), 'Sway plate, a *traverse de grande sautoir*. c 1632 in *Brand Newcastle* (1789) I. 370 note, One

*swae tree with two rolles for taking and laying down lair-stones.

Swayable, *a. rare*. [*f. SWAY v. + -ABLE*.] Capable of being swayed or influenced. 1642 Fuller *Ansu. to Dr. Ferrie* 16 The Members... are lesse swayable, as not easily reducible to one head of private interest.

Sway-backed, *a.* [Of Scandinavian origin: cf. obs. Da. *svæibagel*, also Da. *svæirygget*, † *svæirygget*, Sw. dial. *svæirygget*, in the same sense.] Of an animal, esp. a horse: Having a downward curvature of the spinal column; strained in the back, as by overwork. Also *transf.*

1680 Lond. Gaz. No. 1561/4 An old White Nag... sway Back'd. 1876 LANIER *Poems*, *Clover* 25 Dick... upbraids The sway-back'd roan. 1880 MARK TWAIN *Tramp Abroad* I. 257 These rambling, sway-backed tunnels. 1884 Bath Chron. 12 June 6/6 In Kent there is a large proportion of sway-backed lambs among the flocks.

So **Sway-back a.**; also as *sb.* = sway-backed condition (Dorland *Med. Dict.*).

1887 T. N. PAGE *Old Virginia* (1893) 118 A man riding a sway-back sorrel horse.

Swayed (swād), *pp. a.* [*pa. pple. of SWAY v.*] † I. Of a horse: Having a depression in the spinal column, caused by strain. Also *back-swayed*, *SWAY-BACKED*. *Obs.*

In Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* iii. ii. 56 *swayed* is a conjecture of Hammer's for the reading *Waid* of the folios and quarto. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 134 b. Which will make him draw his legges after him, and goe as if he were swaide in the chine. 1600 SUNFLET *Country Farm* i. xxviii. 189 For a horse swaide in the backe... apply vnto the reines of his backe an emplaster. 1685 Lond. Gaz. No. 2089/4 A Great Spread black Cart-Gelding... having a rowling gate, formerly Sway'd in the back. 1722 Lisle *Illustr.* (1737) 225 A strait flat back, or a little swayed. 1852 BURN *Naval & Milit. Dict.* (1853), Back swayed, *élanet, efflanqué*, 2. *gen. Bent.*

1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. xv. (Roxb.) 25/2 An old Leger booke, with turned vp leaues and a swayed or bent back.

Swayer (swā'ir), [*f. SWAY v. + -ER*.] One who or that which sways, yields, or rules.

1598 Florio, *Dominiore*, a ruler, a gouernour, a lord, a swayer. 1679 J. BROWN *Life of Faith* (1824) II. xvii. 325 He is the happiest swayer of a sceptre that ever was. 1697 Wood *Alth. Oxon.* II. 178 Pym, Hamden, and Strode were esteemed Parliament-drivers, or Swayers of all the Parliaments wherein they sat. 1832 *Examiner* 773/2 Eloquence and truth united are greater swayers of opinion than either wealth, wits, or woolsacks. 1853 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 300 To talk loud about the poet's divine mission, as the prophet of mankind, the swayer of the universe, and so forth.

Swayf (e), variants of **SWAFE**.

Swayful, *a. rare*. [*f. SWAY sb. + -FUL*.] Able to exercise sway, powerful.

1767 FAWKES *Theocritus Idyll.* xxviii. 7 Cytherea's swayful power.

Swaying (swā'ing), *vbl. sb.* [*f. SWAY v. + -ING*.]

1. The action of the verb **SWAY**; movement to and fro; vacillation; influencing, controlling, etc. 1665 J. GOODWIN *Being filled with the Spirit* (1867) 340 For the swaying and ordering of our judgments in the question in hand. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* iii. ii. Bread not to be had except by Ticket from the Mayor... after long swaying, with firm grip, on the chain of the Queue. 1849 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) II. 275 The swaying of the fir boughs in the gale. 1890 H. M. FINEAU *Hist. Peace* iv. xiv. II. 200 His life had been a swaying between contemplation and action. 1897 LAOY HERBERT *Cradle L.* iv. 132 The low murmur and swaying to and fro of the dense crowd.

2. *Swaying of or in the back*: the condition of being swayed in the back (**SWAY v.** 5 b) or **SWAY-BACKED**. Also *back-swaying*.

1598 Florio, *Feruto*, a disease in a horse called the swaying of the neck [*sic*]. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* (1726) s. v. *Sway'd*, *Swaying* in the back, a Distemper in Horses that comes many ways. 1720 W. GUNSON *Farrier's Guide* ii. lxxviii. (1738) 225 By a Swaying of the Back I properly to be understood a stretching and relaxation of the Muscles and Ligaments. 1852 BURN *Naval & Milit. Dict.* (1863) s. v., Back swaying, *effort des reins*.

Swaying (swā'ing), *pp. a.* [*f. SWAY v. + -ING*.]

I. † I. Moving. *Obs. rare*.

13... E. E. Allit. P. B. 420 [The ark] Drof vpon þe depe dam... With-outen... any sweande sayl to seche after hauen.

II. 2. Exercising power, influence, or control; influential, controlling. *Obs. exc.* as the second element of compounds, e. g. *all-swaying*.

1625 in Foster *Eng. Factories India* (1909) III. 106 [All matters of moment are to be determined by the three captains...]. Weddell to have] a double or swaying voyce. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vii. 8 319 A Member of the House of Commons, and of a swaying Interest there. 1684 O. HEYWOOD *Diaries*, etc. (1835) IV. 111 A swaying man... to moderate the bench. 1731 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 171 A directing and swaying lead.

3. Vacillating.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. 74/2 The Laws of Coursing... often alter according to some Mens swaying Fancies.

4. In horses, 'a hollow sinking down of the Back-bone' (Bailey, 1726).

5. Moving to and fro.

1847 THACKERAY *Lords & Liv.* iii. The mad swaying rush of the horses was reduced to a steady gallop. 1875 Mc LAREN *Sermon*. Ser. ii. vii. 121 The swaying branches creak and groan. 1899 E. J. CHAPMAN *Drama of Two Lives*, *Snake*. With 53 the flood-swept land and the swaying sea.

Hence **Swayingly adv.**, with a swaying motion.

c 1854 in *Circ. Sc.* (c 1865) I. 294/2 On the tall poplar tree Perch'd swayingly. 1882 PROCTOR in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 476 Carried, not bodily, but still swayingly, against the direction of rotation.

Swayme, **Swaymish**, -ous, var. **SWEAM**, **SQUEAMISH**, **SQUEAMOUS**.

Sway(e), **Swayth(e)**, obs. ff. **SWAIN**, **SWATHE**.

Swaye, *v. dial.* Also 4 *swayue*, 9 *swawe*.

[ad. ON. **swēifa* (cf. Norw. dial. *swēina* to swing, *swēiv* whirl, vortex), related to *swifa* to rove, drift (see **SWIVE**).] *intr.* To move to and fro; to flow.

13... E. E. Allit. P. C. 253 þenne he [sc. the whale] swengez & swayues to þe se bōtem. 1377 LAKEL P. Pl. B. Prol. 10 As I lay and bened and loked in þe wateres, I slombred in a slepyng it swayed [v. r. swayed, *A-text* sownede, *v. r. swyde*, swyde] so merye. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Swave*, to pass backward and forward. *Cumb.* 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Swayve*.

Swch(e), **Swdan**, obs. ff. **SUCH**, **STUDEN**.

Swe, obs. form of **SUE**.

† **Sweak**, *v. Obs. rare*. [Cf. **SWEAK**.] *trans.*

app. To swing.

1567 GOLOING *Ovid's Met.* viii. 108 As he sweakt his axe asyde to fetch his blow.

Sweake (e, obs. and dial. form of **SWEAK**; var. **SWEAK**.

Sweal, **swale** (swīl, swāīl), *sb. dial.* Also *swaile*, *sweel*. [*f. next*.] A blaze, flame; the guttering of a candle.

1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Carves* (ed. 2) Gloss. (E.D.S.) *Swale*, *Sweal*, a flame. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Sweal*, the melting of a lighted candle in a draught. 1882 LAUC. *Gloss.*, *Sweal*, a great blaze.

Sweal, **swale** (swīl, swāīl), *v. Now dial.*

Forms: 1 *swelan*, 3 *swölen*, *pa. t.* *swelde*, 3-4 *swale*, 4 *swayle*, (also 9) *swele*, 4, 7-9 *swaile*, 5 *swele*, *swayle*, 6-7 *sweale*, 7-9 *swail*, 8-9 *sweel*, (9) *swail*, *zwele*, *zweel*, etc.), 6- *sweal*, 7- *swale*. [OE. *swēlan* wk. *trans.* to burn, related to OE. *swēlan* str. *intr.* to burn (which may be in part also the source of this word) = (M)LG. *swelen* to singe, wither (of grass), make hay, etc. (whence G. *schwelen*, *schwülen* to burn slowly without flame, NFris. *swāl* to singe, EFris. *swēl* to glow), ON. *swēla* to smoke out, *swēla* thick mist or smoke, f. Tent. root *swel-* to be subjected to heat or slow burning (cf. OHG. *swilōn* to burn slowly). Other grades of the root are represented by OE. *swol*, *swolig* (cf. *sool*), *swolop* burning, heat, LG. *swöl*, *swöl*, *swöl*, *swöl*, *swöl* oppressively hot, sultry (whence G. *schwül*, earlier f. *schwül*), Du. *swol* sultry. Cognates outside Teut. are recognized in Lith. *swilti* to scorch, *swiltus* glowing, *swilinis* smell of burning, Lett. *swelt* to scorch.]

1. *trans.* To consume with fire, burn; to set fire to (e. g. gorse, etc., soot in a chimney); to singe, scorch; locally, to singe (a hog), (in Ireland) to roast (a sheep) whole in its skin.

[*Bowdler* 3012 (Gr.) Gledum beswaled.] c 1000 *Lambeth Ps.* xxvii. 2 Oneal... swel swel vel barn lenden... mine. c 1205 LAV. 6147 Berned beore halles... & swaled beore bures. c 1275 *Ibid.* 25594 Po com bar... a bernend[de] drake, borwes he swelde. 1387 *Traverse Higden* (Rolls) III. 325 He... sweled of his berd heer with a fyre cole. *Ibid.* VIII. 143 He... schewed hym his heed þat was i-sweled and i-scaled. c 1400 *Beryn* 2319 For to swele his vlyes He stert in-to the bern & aftr stye he bies. c 1420 *Lanterne of Light* ix. 78 Pat lust of he fleische mai be sweiled from counting of wyl (orig. *ut combusta caro non concupiscat malum*). 1573 *TWYNNE* *Enaid* xii. li. 4 His huge beard bent a light, And swaled caused a stinke. 1591 *SILVESTER* *Du Bartas* i. iv. 233 Summers-glede, the Crab comes... To bring us yearly in his stary shell, Many long dayes the shagie Earth to swele. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 36 If you must use many [hives], then, having wet the skirts with a cloth, singe or swale the inside. 1659 *WORLDWIDE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 322 To *Sweal* a Hog, to singe a Hog. 1795 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIII. 183 The gorse... is used for sweeping sheds [*i.e.* applying a torch to the greased and tarred bottom that the fat, etc. may penetrate. 1800 *HUMPHREY* *Village* 52 To see the thunder-bolt with fiery arm Arrest the mountain top and swale his brow. 1846 J. BAXTER *Lib. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 310 In order to have good bacon the hair should be swealed off—not scalded. 1883 *Almondbury & Huddersfield Gloss.*, *Sweal*, to burn the soot out of the chimney. 1883 *Standard* 12 Sept. 2/2 'Sweal' is an odd Sussex word, meaning to singe linen. 1912 *Daily News* 22 Dec. 12/1 Stroog overgrown beather which... would have to be torched or 'swaled' before youog plants... could take possession of that area.

b. To cause (grass, etc.) to dry or wither.

1795 *Præc. Derbitans* (E.D.S.) s. v. The wind swales the grass; not only checks its growth, but cuts off and consumes its blade. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.* s. v. 'It—the hay—is swaled enow, an' way'll hack it in'.

2. *intr.* To burn with fire, or as a fire; to be consumed with fire; to be scorched; to be burning hot.

[*Bowdler* 2713 (Gr.) Sio wund ongon... swelan and swellan. a 900 *CYNEWULF Crist* 987 (Gr.) On fyrbaðe swelad sæfiscas.] c 1205 LAV. 16219 þe castel gon to bernem, bures þer swelden [*M.S.* slæiden]. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* xiii. 6 Sothly the sunne sprung vp, thei swaliden [*gloss* or brenden for hete]. — *Rev.* xvi. 9 Men swayleden [1388 swaliden; Vulg. *extuacerunt*] with great hete. 1388 — *Jer.* xx. 9 The word of the Lord was maad, as fier swalyng [1382 gretly hetende] in myn herte. 1812 WILLAN in *Archæologia* XVII. 160 (*W. Riding Words*), *Sweal*, to blaze, to burn away rapidly. 1861 E.

BROWN *Seaman's Narr.* xxii. 251 The flesh swealed with the heat of the irons, and a blue steamy smoke arose. 1882 *Lanc. Gloss.* s. v., A fire or anything else is said to swael when it burns fiercely.

3. Of a candle: To melt away; to gutter. Also said of the tallow or wax. Hence *fig.* to waste away.

1653 H. MORR *Conject. Cabal.* (1713) 80 That they can burn thus with their heads downwards, and not presently swael out and be extinguished, as our ordinary Candles are. 1671 *SIMMONS Etymol.*, To Swael away, *eliquescere instar candelæ*, vox agro Linc. usitatissima. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* v. Mind ye dinna let the candle swael as ye gang along the wainscot parlour. 1827 T. WILSON *Pittman's Pay* ii. iii. The unsuff'd lights are now burnt low, And dimly in their sockets sweeling. 1858 *FABER Bartoli & Maffei's Life Xavier* 396 The wax which had swealed from it [*sc.* a candle]. 1870 KINGSLEY *At Last* viii. The soil is half pitch, half brown earth, among which the pitch swels in and out, as tallow swels from a candle. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Mar. 10 The candles they have to light them to their rooms are swaling. 1893 *Wiltshire Gloss.*, *Squal*, (4) Of a candle, to gutter.

4. *trans.* To cause to waste away like a guttering candle. Chiefly *fig.*

1655 *GURMALL Chr. in Arm.* i. 268 Lest this sin of pride (as a thief in the candle) should swail out thy joy. 1662 *HIBBERT Body Div.* i. 144 An intemperate man is one that, like some candles, swels away his life. 1673 *True Worship of God* 65 The wasting and swaeling out the Lights of the Church. 1679 T. GOODWIN *Unregenerate Man* xiii. ix. Immoderate sorrows swale our life. 1697 *CONGRUVE Mourning Bride* iii. vi. Our Hymeneal Torch... dashed with Rain from Eyes, and swail'd with Sighs. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* iii. i. (1852) 275 Reckoning... the time not spent in study, for the most part swaeling away. 1862 [C. C. ROBINSON] *Dial. Leeds* s. v., Mind an' don't swael t'cannel.

Sweal, dial. form of **SWEAL**.

Swealed (swāīd), *pp. a.* Also 8 *swilled*. See also **SWOLED**. [*f. SWEAL v. + -ED*.] Scorched, singed; (of a sheep) roasted whole in the skin.

c 1000 *Ælfric Voe* in *Wt. Wulker* 149/30 *Fomes*, 30- swælud spoon, *iel tynder*.

1674 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* s. v. *Sweale*, A swael'd pig, a singed pig. 1732 Mrs. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 365 A 'swilled mouton', that is a sheep roasted whole in its skin, scorched like a hog. 1863 W. BARNES *Dorset Gloss.* s. v. *Sweal*, He is lik' a swaelen cat; better than he do look vor.

Swealer, dial. Also *sweeler*; see also **SWALER**. [*f. SWEAL v. + -ER*.] (See quot. 1877.)

1877 N. W. LINE *Gloss.*, *Swealer*, a speck of foreign matter in the grease of a candle which causes it to swael. 1896 N. MUNRO *Lost Pibroch*, etc. 121 Had it been shrouds instead of swealers.

Sweal'ing, **swal'ing**, *vbl. sb.* [*f. SWEAL v. + -ING*.] Burning; singeing; for special uses see *quols* and **SWEAL v.**

c 1410 *Lanterne of Light* iii. 6 Every proud soule... schal be in to sweyling [orig. *erit in combustionem*]. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* ii. 24 1 sal viese you with dreddour, with fyth, and witht suellig [*sic*]. 1694 J. Houghton *Collect. Improv. Husb.* No. 95 2 Swaeling of Sheep in Ireland. 1759 R. FORSTER in J. Nichols *Collect. Hist. Berks* (1783) 56 The singeing of a pig they call swaeling. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 1201 When cured as bacon, it is the practice in Kent to singe off the hairs, by making a straw fire round the hog, an operation which is termed swaling. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Apr. 7/2 'The wuntan practice of 'swaling' [*sc.* 'firing the heather' on Dartmoor]. 1899 J. M. FALKNER *Moosefield vii*, There is a swaeling of the parchment under the hot wax. 1902 E. PHILLIPPS *River* 251 These spring fires, or 'swale-ings', had been deliberately lighted that furze and heather might perish, and the grasses, thus relieved, prosper for flocks and herds.

Sweal'ing, **swal'ing**, *pp. a.* [*f. SWEAL v. + -ING*.] Burning, blazing; (of a candle) guttering.

c 1033 *WULFSTAN Hom.* xliii. (1883) 213 He ða sende of heofonum beornend ren and swelende lece. c 1420 *Prymer* (1895) 10 (*Benedicite*) Fier & swelenge heete [*ignis etustus*]. 1807 J. STACE *Poems* 24 Swift the swel'ing hether flies. 1812 COLMAN *Br. Grins*, *Lady of Wreck* ii. xlviii, A swaling candle.

Swealtie, obs. form of **SWELTY**.

† **Sweam**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 3 *swem*, 5 *swayme*, *swome*, *sweem*, *sqweme*, 6 *swenme*, 7 *swaim*, *swaem*. [*f. SWEAM v.* (Cf. **SWINE**).]

Sense 2 may have been borrowed from ON. *swimi*, *swimr* giddiness, swooning, or the ON. word itself may have been actually taken over, 1 becoming 2 as in native words.]

1. Grief, affliction. To think *swaem* (impers. with dat.): to be grievous to. To be *swaem*: to be a pity. So for *sweam*!

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 391 Of paradis hem ðinked swem, Of iwel and dead hem stondeð greim. *Ibid.* 1961 He mi-sed Joseph and ðoghte swem. c 1430 *Lyoc. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 38 His hert began to melt, For veray weime of this swemful tale. c 1440 *Præf. Parv.* 482/2 *Sweem*, of mornynge, *tristitia, molestia, invar.* c 1450 *Cor.* *Myem*, xi. 127 That mannys sowle it xulde perysche it wore sweme. c 1460 *METHAN Ilk.* (1916) 43 Ful grete sqweme for yowre akens I schal hawe. *Ibid.* 62 Alus, for sqweme! c 1491 *Chast. Goddess Chyd.* 92 The olde enmye the deuyth hath fered me by swemes. 1510 *Chester Pl.* (E.E.T.S.) xi. 8 And nowe that fit may I not flee, thinke me never so swem.

2. A sudden fit of sickness or fainting; a swoon. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3895 He swat neuer for þat swynke, ne in swayme felle. c 1415 *Crowned King* 29 Swy the y swyed in a swaem, þat y swet after. a 1440 *Sir Degre*, 1211 (Camb. MS.) Loke at þe come at þe tyme Oþer swowne þal I sweme þe lady shall I se (*Thornton MS.* And one of usalle lyu swyme). 1887 *Mirr. Mag.*, *King Jago* Leuiouy i. A warning this may be, Against the stothfull swaemes of sluggardy. *Ibid.*, *Vitellius* ii. By blindness blunt, a notishe swaeme hee feelles: With ioyes bereft, when death is hard at heeles. 1677 *Holvoek Dict.*, A swaem or swaim, *subita agrotatio*.

they had seen a swimming house. 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair xxxix*, He swore it was as good as a play to see her in the character of a fine dame. 1865 TROLOPE *Belton Est. iv*, 39 He swore to himself that he did love her.

G. trans. with pron. as obj.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 9 Al pat we more swerigeð, swo it is euel and sennē. c 1275 *Sinners Beware* 19 in O. E. Misc. 72 Ah ich hit segge and swere. c 1300 *Havelok* 647 Soth it is, þat men seyt and swereth. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7638 But trustith wel, I swere it yow, That it is cleue out of his thought. 1638 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) I. 124 By my soule I dare swear itt. 1649 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* II. 105 Should they Vote... Oliver's Nose a Ruby, they would expect we should swear it, and fight for it. 1818 *Scott Hrt. Midl.* xxi, Her father, tormented himself with imagining what the one sister might say or swear.

5. trans. With certain sbs.: a. To take an oath as to the fact or truth of; to confirm (a statement) by oath. Also *to swear sooth, truth*.

c 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. xx. 160 Her syre was a syssour þat neure swore treuthe. 1382 *Wyclif Eccl.* ix. 2 As a forsworn, so and he that soth swerth [orig. *et perjuris, ita et ille qui verum dejerat*]. 1505 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 404 Havand diverse of their servandis fylit in the billis of Elname Newton... quhillis billis ar sworne. a 1715 *Burnet Own Time* III. (1823) II. 300 Depositions were prepared for them; and they promised to swear them. 1755 *Johnson's v.*, He swore treason against his friend. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) V. 387 Every such affidavit... shall be sworn before a person duly authorized to take affidavits in this court. 1847 *Lady Blessington Marquidake Herbert* lxii, Two men... against whom Mr. Herbert had sworn information for a conspiracy to extort money from him.

b. To proclaim or declare with an oath or solemn affirmation.

To swear the peace against: see *PEACE* sb. 9 b.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1825 He... swore swyftely his sothe; þat he hit sece nolde. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 300 Whan he hath his trouthe swore. 1599 *Shaks. Much Ado* II. i. 175, I heard him swear his affection. 1667 *Milton P. L. v.* 814 The just Decree of God, pronounce and sworn. 1709 *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. ii. 513 That they should swear his supremacy, and obedience to him before some priest. 1871 *Morley Carlyle in Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. (1878) 268 A man of genius is at liberty to... swear all his conclusions.

c. To value on oath at so much.

1854 *Surtees Handley Cr.* lxxv. (1901) II. 199 She died... Her wealth was great... and the Captain... soon discovered he might swear the property under twelve thousand pounds, without defrauding himself. 1873 *Chambers's Jnl.* 10 May 304 James Wood, of Gloucester, who died in 1836, possessed of property sworn under £900,000. 1895 *Litt Times C.* 508/1 The gross personal estate is sworn at £371,405. 16. 10.

6. To take or utter (an oath), either solemnly or profanely (cf. 8). Also const. as in 1, 2, 4.

Bowen's 172 (Gr.) He menþas swor. c 1050 O. E. Chron. an. 1049 (MS. C) [He] cwað þæt he abas swerigan wolde & him hold heon. a 1123 *Ibid.* an. 1109 ðær wurdon... þa adas gesworene his dohter þam Casere to gifene. c 1205 *LAV.* 653 Pe king was swiðe wrað & swar muchelne oðre. a 1225 *Anec. R.* 198 Pisses hweolþes [sc. Blasphemous] nufise is þe þe swerð greate oðes. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4650 Al þat harunge... To þis ioseph an alþi þai swar. c 1380 *Sir Feruunb.* 82 By Mahomet ys op þanne a swer. *Ibid.* 1045 Y til him am trewe ypligt & haue myn op yswered. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour Prol.* 2 Grete falses othe that the fals men ysen to swere to the women. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* viii. ii. 275 He... swaure a grete othe that he shold seue her hut yf she told him trouthe. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* II. vii. 177, Thyth othe he swaure in the great Church of Bruges. c 1643 *LD. HERBERT Autobiog.* (1824) 74 (Queen Elizabeth) swearing her usual oath demanded, who is this? 1784 *COWPER Task* iv. 629 He... mumbling, swears A bible-oath to he whate'er they please. 1823 *Scott Quentin D.* xxxiii, Never was false oath sworn on this most sacred relique but it was avenged within the year. 1852 *THACKERAY Esmond* I. ix, My lord swore one of his large oaths that he did not know in the least what she meant.

trans. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 87 Being thus frightened, [he] swears a prayer or two & sleeps againe. 1823 *BYRON Juan* iv. xxxiv, Sires, The Nestors of the sporting generation, Swore praises, and recall'd their former fires.

7. To use (a sacred name) in an oath; to invoke or appeal to (a deity, etc.) by an oath: = 13 a.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2498 Tac ðu nozt in idel min naman. Ne swer it les to fele in gamen. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 608 Swere nat hys name yn ydulyns. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 60 Many... men swerynge herte & bonys & nailis & oþere membris of crist. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5965 Yit wolde I swere, for sikirnesse, The pole of helle to my winnesse. 1430-40 *LYNG. Bochas* viii. xiv. (MS. Bodl. 263) 384/1 Nat afferd to suere goddis bonys With horrible othes of bodi flessch & blood. 1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1570) 174 But nowe eche sweareth the Eucharist commonly. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* I. i. 163 Lear. Now by Apollo. Kent. Now by Apollo, King, Thou swearst thy Gods in vaine.

8. intr. To utter a form of oath lightly or irreverently, as a mere intensive, or an expression of anger, vexation, or other strong feeling; to use the Divine or other sacred name, or some phrase implying it, profanely in affirmation or imprecation; to utter a profane oath, or use profane language habitually; more widely, to use bad language. (See also 12.) **† To swear and start:** see *STARE* v. 3 a.

c 1430 *How Good Wife taught Dau.* 62 in *Babees Bk.* (1869) 29 To swere he þou not leefe. 1531 *Elvot Gov.* I. xxvi, They will say he that swereth depe, swereth like a lorde. 1577 B. GooGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 15 b, Let him... in no wyse suffer them [sc. servants] to swaure or to blasphemē. 1583 *Strubbes Anat. Abus.* I. (1877) 70 Then fell shee to swaure and teare... to curse and banne. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* I. i. 188 Off haue I seene the haughty Cardinall... Swaure like a Ruffian. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* III. 17 Your Folly makes me stare; Such talk would make a Parson swear, 1705-6 *Wooten World Diss.* (1708) 45 He never swears but in his Cups. 1841 *THACKERAY Gt. Hog-*

arty Diam. ix, O, sir, it would have frightened you to hear a Christian hahe like him swear as he did. 1902 G. K. MENZIES *Prov. Sk.* 17 Where a golfer, club in hand, Freely swears As he hacks with all his might.

b. To utter a harsh guttural sound, as an angry cat or other animal. colloq.

c 1700 *KENNETT MS. Lansd.* 1033 s.v., The dog swears when he grumbles and snarles. 1753 *MISS COLLIER Art Torment.* Concl. 232 [The cat] swears, she growls, and shews all the salvage motions of her heart. 1896 F. GALTON in *Spectator* 11 Apr. 515 When Phyllis was a kitten she had wild fits, tearing round the room and 'swearing' horribly. 1902 *Strand Mag.* Jan. 72/2 Away to the east an angry [locomotive] engine was swearing.

9. trans. a. To bring or get into some specified condition or position by swearing. (See also IV.)

1888 *SHAKS. L. L. L. v.* ii. 275 Berowne did swear himselfe out of all suite. 1616 S. S. *Honest Lawyer* IV. G 4 h, I would swear them to the Gallows, as well as they swore me out of my money. 1728 [DE FOE] *Street-Robberies* 6 She might have swore her Eyes out of her Head, for the unbelieving Wretches did not mind what she said or swore. 1818 *Scott Rob Roy* vii, The miller swore himself as black as night that he stooped them at twelve o'clock. 1846 D. JERROLD *Mrs. Caudle* x, Because once in your lifetime your shirt wanted a button, you must almost swear the roof off the house.

b. To put upon or ascribe to a person in a sworn statement.

1754 *Goodall Exam. Lett. Mary Q. Scots* I. Intro. 12 To the end that they might convict Murray and his party, both of murdering the King, and of forging papers, and then swearing them upon her. 1785 *Trusler Mod. Times* II. 142 To... lay them [sc. their bastards] at the doors of some gentlemen's houses, or swear them to persons that had been their common disturbers. 1900 *WEYMAN Sophia* iii, A silver tankard and twenty-seven guineas she took with her, and I'll swear them to you.

II. 10. Orig. pass. To be bound by oath (see also *sworn brother*, etc. s.v. *SWORN*); hence *actively*, to cause to take an oath; to bind by an oath; to put (a person) upon his oath; to administer an oath to. Also const. *on* as in I.

c 1050 *Poc.* in *Wt. Wäcker* 375/21 *Conspirati*, onan ge-sworene. a 1400 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* xlix. 148 Good schame, holynesse, & curtesye As beupren lien sworen. 1431 *E. E. Wills* 88 [I bequeath] To Maude Wille, xx li, so am y sworne. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* xvii, Thereof y am suore. 1483-7 *Star Chamber Proc.* (Som. Rec. Soc. 1911) 43 The same abbot wold not he sworne vpon eny answer. 1514 *Extr. Aberr. Reg.* (1844) I. 90 To be suorn the gret bodelle aitht. 1545 in *Leadam Sel. Cases Cr.* *Requests* (Selden Soc.) 80 William Warwyck... sworn vpon his othe sayth. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V. v. i.* 301 The first interrogatory That my Nerrissa shall be sworne on. 1681 *Trial S. College* 35 *Mr. Attorney General*, Swear Stevens. (Which was done.) 1776 *Trial of Nunodoncor* 52/1 You have sworn me upon the waters of the Ganges: how can I tell more than I remember? 1802-12 *BENTHAM Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 418 Tender the oath: if he accepts it, swear him. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* I. (1854) I. 19 Commissioners were appointed throughout the Kingdom to swear every man to the value of his possessions. 1912 *Times* 19 Dec. 12/6 A member of a French Roman Catholic Sisterhood objected to be sworn on the Testament.

with compl. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI. 137 He... hanged the Frenchmen, because they wer once sworne English, and after, brake their othe. 1630 *SHAKS. Temp.* II. ii. 156 He swaure my selfe thy Subiect. 1682 *DRYDEN Mac-F.* 113 Hannibal did to the Altars come, Swore by his Syte a mortal Foe to Rome.

† b. To have, make, take (a person) sworn: to administer an oath to. Obs.

c 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* liv, Pay made byme sworne to Sir Gawayne. 15.. *Sir A. Barton in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 69 And ther he tooke me sworne. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (Camden) 46 The erle of Angwyche... whome the kynge... had hym with the other lordes of Scotlonde shorne and resevyd the sacrament that [etc.]. 1560 *Lord of Learne* 289 in *Furniv. Percy Folio* I. 192, I am tane sworne vpon a booke, & forswore I will not hee.

c. Const. to a person (i.e. in allegiance or service), a rule, a course of action, a declaration, etc. Similarly const. against.

Now chiefly in *to swear to secrecy*.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5520 Sire... ich was ysoure to him ar lo þe. a 1325 *MS. Rawl. B.* 520 lf. 32 h, Eche man... i suoure ant assised to armes... þat is to wite to vifene pond worth of lond. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 168 Now is Cipres lorn for Isaac & hise, & to R. suorn for his valiantise. c 1386 *CHAUCER Sgr.'s T.* 10 As of the secte of which þat he was born He kepte his lay, to which þat he was sworn. a 1400 *St. Matthew* 270 in *Horstm. Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 135 To chastite þan was scho sworn. c 1430 *Freemasonry* (1840) 436 And alle these poyntes hyr before, To hem thou most nedehy-y-swore. 1509 in *Leadam Sel. Cases Star Chamber* (Selden Soc.) 277 Eche of them had offendid the sayd statute of the Cyte whervnto they were swaure. 1549 *LATIMER 7th Serm. bef. Edu.* VI (Ashl. 185) I woulde not haue them to be sworne to them, and so adiete as to take hand ouer hed whatsoeuer they say. 1684 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 87 That the Lord Balltemore had sworne all the Inhabitants... with faith and Allegiance to him. 1690 *DRYDEN Don Sebastian* v. (1692) 108 Let me swear you all to secrecy. 1790 *TYRRELL Hist. Eng.* II. 779 The King had sent Commissioners to Swear Men to the Observation of the Charters. 1745 R. LEYSEON *GOWER in Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) I. 75 We have all been sworn to our depositions. 1824 *Scott Ld. of Isles* III. xxiv, Sworn to vigil and to fast. 1852 *THACKERAY Esmond* I. vii, He swore Harry to secrecy too, which vow the lad religiously kept. 1859 [MISS PRINGTON] *List of Cavaliers* xlii. III. 128 Oh, was that Heaven itself sworn against me, that this was always hidden from me, to crush me so at last!

d. with inf.

c 1325 *Poem Times Edu.* II (Percy) x, The erchedeknes

that hebb sworne To visite holy cherche. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* III. 312, I am sworn to holden it secrete. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur Table Contents* 9 He was sworne vpon a booke to telle the trouthe of his queste. a 1530 *DK. NORFOLK in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 378, I have soren all the Commissioners not to disclose any parte thereof to any other creature. 1531 in J. Bullock *Pynouris* (1887) 62 Five of the best pynours... some the grit ayth to he leill and trew to the merchandis. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII. 50 h, [The] crowner... assembled a quest... and hath sworne them truly to enquire of the death of one Rychard Hun. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. i. 213 Thy Sou'raignes Sonne, Whom thou wast sworne to cherish and defend. 1686 *GOAD Celest. Bodier* I. ix. 29 They do not swear us to believe All they deliver. 1773 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. ii. (ed. 5) 180 A select committee of fifteen members, who are sworn well and truly to try the same. 1805 *COLEBROOKE Velas* Misc. Ess. 1837 I. 43 The priest swears the soldier by a most solemn oath, not to injure him. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* ix. (1854) II. 96 The... keeper of the great seal was to be sworn to issue writs for a new parliament.

e. with clause. ? Obs.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* xix, They were suoren that none shulde late his wiff have weting of her wager. 1570 in *Archaeologia* XL. 392 This examynate dyd swere hym upon a booke that he shuld not practys the same. a 1593 *MARLOWE Edu.* II. i. 83 [We] were sworne to your father at his death, that [he] shuld nere returne into the realme. 1679 *Establ. Test* 21 His Father swore him before the Altars... that he should be *perpetuus Romanus nominis Osor*.

f. Phr. I dare be sworn, I'll be sworn, expressing strong affirmation, properly implying readiness to take an oath upon the fact. *arch.*

1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V. v. i.* 172, I dare be sworne for him, he would not leaue it. 1598 — *Merry W.* I. iv. 156 He be sworne on a booke shee loues you. 1610 — *Temp.* II. iii. 26 He be sworne 'tis true. 1693 *Humours Town* 4 I'll be sworn, it has seem'd an Age to me. 1835 *LYTTON Rienzi* I. ix, I dare be sworn the good man spent the whole night in painting it himself.

ll. spec. To admit to an office or function by administering a formal oath. (See also 20.)

a 1049 O. E. Chron. an. 1041 (MS. C) He... was to cinge ge-sworen. a 1400 *Old Usages Winchester in Eng. Gilds* 350 per sholde be two baylyues y-swore in þe Citee. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 86 b, He appointeth and sweareth others in theyr steade. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 130 Men empaneled and sworne for to enquire of the aforesayd articles. 1623-4 *Act 21 Jas. I.* c. 31 § 1 To... choose and swaure one Master two Wardens sixe Searchers and four and twentie Assistantes. 1681 *Trial S. College* 21 Mr. Sheriff, there are a great many of the Jury that are not Sworn, they are discharged. 1712 *PRIDEAUX Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 46 If any Arch-Deacon... shall refuse to Swear a Church-warden into his Office. 1827 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* I. vii. xi, Lafayette... swears the remaining Bodyguards, down in the Marble-Court. 1857 *TOULMIN Smith Parish* 91 A Churchwarden may execute his office before he is sworn. 1880 *MISS BRADON Just* as in viii, The jury were sworn.

b. with compl., usually expressing the office or function to which the person is appointed.

c 1205 *LAV.* 30128 Kinges hee woren thouene & kinges isworene. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (Camden) 73 The xxii. day of December [1551] was some the byshoppe of Ely lorde [chancellor of England]. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* II. ii. 55, I am come to fetch you home: I am sworn of the peace. 1608 in *Capt. J. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) p. xc, Master Archers quarrell to me was... because I would not sware him of the Council for Virginia. 1626 *EARL OF WINTON in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 1. 45 Sum lads ar sworne of the Quenis bed chalmre. 1628 *Ibid.*, *Var. Coll.* IV. 238 A certificate... that he... fit to be sworne a free citizen. 1665 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) II. 244, I am told Sir John Dynham's Lady and fine Mrs. Middleton are sworne the Queen's Dressers. 1727 *PORR, et al. Art of Sinking* 125 This may be obviated by swearing those six persons of his majesty's privy council. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 151 Richard... had been sworn of the Irish Privy Council.

III. 12. Swear at— a. To imprecate evil upon by an oath; to address with profane imprecation; *gen.* to utter maledictions against; to curse.

1680 H. MORE *Apoed. Apoc.* 357 The Wits of this age that are ready to swear and fear at any such profession. 1779 *WARNER in Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) IV. 13 In a fury, swearing like an Emperor at all the world. 1845 *DISRAELI Sybil* III. iii, Master Joseph Diggs did nothing but blaspheme and swear at his customers. 1863 *SUSAN WARNER Old Helnet* xxiii, He swore at them [sc. drives in the park] for the stupidest entertainment man ever pleased himself with. 1891 'J. S. WINTER' *Lumley* iv, This important man, who was promising swearing at fate that he must pass the next two hours [etc.].

b. fig. Of colours, etc.: To be violently incongruous or inharmonious with. colloq. (Cf. *F. jurer.*)

1884 *Daily News* 10 Nov. 3/1 Two tints that swear at each other. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 258/2 What is new in it in the way of art, furniture, or bric-a-brac... may 'swear' at the old furniture and the delightful old portraits.

13. Swear by— a. To appeal to, or use a formula of appeal to (a divine being or sacred object, or something affectedly or trivially substituted therefor) in swearing; to say 'by...' as a form of oath: cf. *By prep.* 2.

To swear by no beggars, by no bugs: see *BEGGAR* sb. 1 c, Bug sb. 1.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 597 He sweren hi ðe rode, bi ðe sunne & hi ðe mone. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6847 (Cott.) Bi fals goddis suer yee nan. a 1300 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 70 Sire Simond de Mountfort hath swore hi ysychyn [etc.]. *Ibid.*, Sire Simond de Mountfort hath swore hi ys op [etc.]. 1340 *Ayend.* 4 A lny3t wes þet uiares be godes egen. c 1386 *CHAUCER Miller's Prol.* 17 In Pilates voyes he gan to crie And swoor by Armes, and by blood, and bones. 14.. R. Gloucester's *Chron.* (Rolls) App. K. 3 (MS. B) Per of we schul awreke beo, I swere be my heued. c 1470 *Gal. & Gau.* 1049, I swere he swifstast God, that settis all on sevin! 1595 *SHAKS. Much Ado* v. i.

278 *Ben.* By my sword Beatrice thou lou'st me. *Beat.* Doe not swear by it and eat it. *a 1631 DONNE Sat. i.* 13 First swear by thy best love in earnest. Thou wilt not leave me in the middle street, Though some more spruce companion thou dost meet. 1721 *Worwor Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* (1838) I. i. iv. 333/2 That to swear by faith, conscience, and the like, were innocent ways of speaking. 1781 *Gibbon Decl. & F. xxxi. III.* 229 They had sworn, by the sacred head of the emperor himself. 1842 *Tennyson Godiva* 24 He laugh'd, and swore by Peter and by Paul. 1877 — *Harold v. i.* 67 The strange Saints By whom thou swarest.

b. To swear to or be sure of the existence of (cf. 17 b): in phr. *enough to swear by*, expressing a very slight amount. *collog. or slang.*

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 138 They prescribe them...in some quantity, though it be but enough to swear by. 1884 'H. COLLINGWOOD' *Under Meteor Flag* 40 The two ships touched with a shock which was barely perceptible, just enough in fact to 'swear by,' as the gunner remarked.

c. To accept as an infallible authority; to have absolute confidence in. *collog.*

1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persuasi.* vi. I have no very good opinion of Mrs. Charles's nursery-maid...Mrs. Charles quite swears by her. 1864 YATES *Broken to Harness* x. 1. 173 He is always...changing his medical system; now vaunting the virtues of blue-pill, now swearing by homeopathy. 1890 HENRY *With Lee in Virginia* 91 We have a first-rate fellow in command of the cavalry...His fellows swear by him.

14. Swear for—. To answer for under oath, or with assurance. ? *Obs.*

1579 GOSSEN *Sch. Abuse* (Arh.) 60 It is hard to say that all offend, yet I promise you, I will swear for none. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T. iv.* iv. 155 He swears for 'em.

15. Swear off—. To abjure, forswear, renounce. (Cf. 21 c.) *collog. or slang.*

1898 A. F. LEACH *Beverly Act Bk.* (Surtees) I. 315 Ingelram keeps a concubine...Confesses and swears off her.

16. Swear on (or upon) —. To take an oath, symbolically touching or placing the hand on (a sacred object); † formerly also, to swear by (a deity, etc.). = 13 a: cf. ON *prep.* 1 f.

1090 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt. xxiii.* 18 *Quicumque iurauerit in altari, bene suerias* on wig-bed. c 1205 LAV. 22860 Bringes bene halidom, And ich will swerien þer on. c 1300 *Havelok* 1077 The king aþelwold me dide swere vpon al he messeþe þat [etc.] *Ibid.* 1082 þat gar he me sweren on þe bok. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* 19. 294. Duhbede knihtes, Dude hem swere on hear sward to serue treupe euer. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 12381 All swere þai, full swifly, vpon swete haloues. 1523 *Respublica* 1231 For my parte, I will swere the gossell booke vpon. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp. ii.* 12. 130 I'll swere vpon that Bottle, to be thy true subiect. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg.* Lord John xiv. Were I on my father's sword to swear.

17. Swear to —. a. To promise or undertake with a solemn oath (an act or course of action): cf. 2. Now rare.

1028-60 *Leus Northumbrian Priests* § 57 (Liebermann 384/1) Þat hit gegaderian and eft ægfan, swa hi duran to swerian. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L. i.* 53 *Longa.* You swore to that Berowne, and to the rest. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Collog.* 401 Even when he had deeply sworn to it. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithe* v. 275 The English...made all, that reigned over them, to swear to the keeping of them. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xx. I have sacrificed to you projects of vengeance long nursed, and sworn to with ceremonies little better than heathen.

b. To affirm with an oath; to express assurance of the truth of (a statement), or the identity of (a person or thing), by swearing.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well v. iii.* 291 He knows I am no Maid, and hee'll swear to it. c 1718 *Prior Better Answer to Chloë* 200 *Jealous* iii. Od's Life! I must One swear to the Truth of a Song! 1757 *Hume Hist. Gt. Brit.* II. iii. 120 The greatest interest could not engage him [sc. a quaker], in any court of judicature, to swear even to the truth. 1802 MARIA EDGEMORTH *Moral T.* Forester xix. Mr. W— held the book to him, and demanded whether he would swear to the person from whom he received the note. 1841 THACKERAY *Gl. Hogarty* Diam. xii. Mr. Abenedgo and the two gentlemen from Houndsditch were present to swear to their debts. 1848 G. WYATT *Revelat. an Orderly* (1849) 82 They came and swore to having served the dusters. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn v. i.* 42 There was something about his *troule ensemble*...that would have made an Australian policeman swear to him as a convict without the least hesitation. 1908 R. BAGOT *A. Cuthbert* xxiv. 315 You could swear to its authenticity, or the reverse, if necessary?

IV. 18. Swear away. To take away by swearing; to give evidence on oath so as to destroy or cause the loss of.

a 1763 W. KING *Lit. & Polit. Anecd.* (1819) 191 Who for a small bribe would swear away any man's life. 1874 ENITH THOMPSON *Hist. Eng.* xxiv. 172 By him and by others who made a profit of perjury, the lives of many innocent Romanists were sworn away. 1879 TOURGEE *Foot's Err.* xi. 50 What I allow a nigger to testify! allow him to swear away your rights and mine!

19. Swear down. a. To put down or put to silence by swearing. b. To bring or call down by swearing.

[12385 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 659 With othes grete he was so sworn adoun that he was holde wold.] 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err. v. i.* 227 There did this perjur'd Goldsmith swere me downe. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* v. i. 243 Though they would swear downe each particular Saint.

20. Swear in. To admit or induct into an office by administering a prescribed oath.

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 15 Oct. 1673. To Council, and swore in Mr. Locke, secretary. 1768 GRAY in *Corr. v.* *Nicholls* (1843) 80 As soon as I have been sworn in, and subscribed. 1828 ELLENBOROUGH *Diary* (1821) I. 8 Went to the Cottage

to be sworn in as a Privy Councillor and Lord Privy Seal. 1857 G. A. LAWRENCE *Guy R.* iv. The municipal authorities...swore in no end of special as a reserve. 1891 *Times* (weekly ed.) 16 Aug. 641/3 The process of swearing-in the members of the Lower House began.

21. Swear off. † a. To resign one's office. *Obs.* b. To get rid of or pass off on somebody with an oath or asseveration. c. To abjure something, esp. intoxicating drink (cf. 15).

1698 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 414 This day Mr. Howard, wine cower, was chose sheriff of London, in room of Mr. Moor that swore off. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1757) II. 14 They...make nothing of turning any common Cart-Horse to the Road...and swear him off to their best Friend for an excellent Hunter. 1896 *Spectator* 15 Feb. 235 Just as a man who has 'sworn off,' for a long time, loses the desire for drink.

22. Swear out. † a. To utter a solemn charge or challenge in regard to. Also *absol.* *Obs.*

a 1440 *Sir Egilam.* 1249 Harowides of armes sweore out than. 'Yf thir he ony gentylman, To make his body gode.' 1575 GASCOIGNE *Glasie Govt.* i. v. If any gentleman offer yon the least parte of injury, Dicke must he sent for to sweare out the matter.

† b. To forswear, abjure. *Obs.* 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L. ii. i.* 104, I heare your grace bath swome out Housekeeping.

c. To turn out or expel by an oath.

c 1665 Mrs. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutch.* (1846) 393 The colonel, thinking it a ridiculous thing to *swear out* a man...when they had no power to defend themselves against him.

d. To obtain the issue of (a warrant for arrest) by making a charge upon oath. *U.S.*

1898 HAMBLEN *Gen. Manager's Story* xv. 236 The president [of the railroad]...swore out warrants for the arrest of all the members of the committee. 1912 *Times* 19 Oct. 5/6 The warrant was 'sworn out' by the girl's mother at Minneapolis.

Swear, Sward: see SWEAR a, SWARD sb.

Swearer (swē'rar). Forms: 4 sweryar, sueryar, swerier; 4 suerere, 4-5 swerere, 4-6 sweror, 5 swerare, 5-6 swerar, 6 Sc. sweriar, 6- swearer. [f. SWEAR v. + ER 1.] One who swears.

1. One who takes an oath; *spec.* one who takes or has taken an oath of allegiance; = JUROR 4; † also, a jurymen; = JUROR 1. *False swearer*, one who swears falsely, or who breaks his oath; a perjurer. See also NON-SWEARER.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 242 A meynemour of wrongis at loundeies, a fals swerere, a manuellere. c 1390-1400 *R. Gloucester's Chron.* (Rolls) 8833 (M.S. B.) He hem out drou, And fals swerars [v.r. swerars, swerers] of assyes, & dude hem ssame yuors. c 1440 *Promp. Paro.* 482/2 Swerere, *jurator, jurator.* *Ibid.* 483/1 Swerere, þat ofte ys forswore, *labro.* 1441 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 297 The swerere, if he be pleyntif, shal losse his action. 15... *Adam Del* 275 in *Harl. E. P. P.* II. 449 The justice with a quest of swerars that had juged Cloudele there hanged to be. 1595 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 41. *Fal.* Good maid, then. *Out.* He be sworne, as my mother was the first houn I was borne. *Fal.* I doe beleue the swearer. 1635 JACOB *Cred* viii. xviii. § 5 It must consist of swearing men, or of swerars; a new title given by some Roman regular Catholics...unto such Seculars of their owne profession, as will take the oath of allegiance. 1720 SWIFT (*title*) The Swearer's Bank: or, Parliamentary Security for Establishing a New Bank in Ireland. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. i. v. Consider...how Bailly, the great Tennis-Court swearer, again swears. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 447 The swerars...avoided coming to close quarters with the nonjurors on this point. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. iii. The watchful eyes of those forgers and false swerars.

2. One who uses profane oaths; a person addicted to profane language. Also with objective of.

c 1385 CHAUCER *Paro. T.* v. 518 Euery greet swerere, nat compellid lawfully to swere. c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 229 Scho...ys a claterer, a languler, a flyter, a curser, a swerere, and a skold. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Fols* (1570) 172 *heading.* Blasphemers and swerars of the name of God, and of his Saints. 1564 *Rep. Privy Council Scot.* i. 298 Anent the swerars of abominabill aithis. 1599 in *Mail.* *Club Misc.* I. 89 The sweriaris and banneris. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* x. Take not his name, who made thy mouth, in vain;...the cheap swearer through his open sluice Lets his soul runne for nought. 1659 D. PEIL *Impr.* Sea 105 Hee was a most damnable Swearer, and inuenter of new Oaths. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 8. 7. 3. I know the Lanes and Alfies that are inhabited by common Swearers. 1800 CILPIN *Serm.* II. xxvii. (R.) The swearer continues to swear: tell him of his wickedness he allows it is great, but he continues to swear on.

3. One who administers an oath to another (const. off.). Also *swearer-in* (see SWEAR v. 20).

1597 E. S. *Discov. Knts. Poste* B 2 h. I graunt he is a broker...but he was first a bailer and a swearer. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* K 2 b. Provided they could be the Swearers of the Prince to do all due Allegiance to the Church. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* II. xxiii. § 2. (1639) 246 An Act is to be extracted upon their said absence, and is to be delivered to the Swearer, or his Clerk. 1827 in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 26, I was obliged to hire a man as a 'swearer-in'. 1855 DICKENS *Aut. Fr.* I. xii. I am not a swearer in of people, man.

Swearing (swē'ring), *vbl. sb.* [f. SWEAR v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb SWEAR.

1. The action of taking an oath. *False swearing*, perjury. *Hard swearing*: see HARD a. 18.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 9 Of oðets swerlinge. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Hauyl. Synne* 2724 By his tale, 3e mowe 3e alle þat fals sweryng wyl euyf befall. c 1425 J. HILL in *Letter. Anc. State & Chivalry* (Roxb.) 9 Whanne he is called to his first oath, thanne sitteth it to alle his forsaide Counsaile to goo with hym...for to here...how he swereth, and what

countenance he maketh in his sweryng. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 94 Sweryngne whan it is with deliberacyon for ony thyng y^e is false or vayne, it pertyneyth to perjury. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* II. (1577) M üj. I beleue withoute swearing that you have no faith also in Christe. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N. v. i.* 277 And all those sayings, will I ouer swear, And all those swearings keepe as true in soule. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Sac.* ii. § 20. 32 Swearing is a speech joyned to a promise, whereby the promiser declares his renouncing of Gods mercy, unless he perform his word. a 1704 T. BROWN *Dial. Dead, Reas. Oaths* Wks. 1711 IV. 81 The Doctor considered the taking of the Oaths to be only an indifferent thing...for otherwise it had been his Duty to dissuade all Persons...from Swearing. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. i. viii. The February swearing has set them all agog. 1889 [see HARO a. 18 h].

2. The uttering of a profane oath; the use of profane language.

1340 *Ayenb.* 63 Hi ne conne nobing zygege wyþ-oute sweryngne. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 120 *Vcl.* sweryngne of herte & honys of crist. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 106, I know me vicious, Lord...In aithis sweryng, leising, and blaspheming. 1542 BOORNE *Dyetary* vii. (1870) 243 In all the world there is not suche odyble sweryng as is used in Englande. 1623-4 *Act 21 James I.* c 20 For as much as all prophane Swearing and Cursing is forbidden by the Word of God, Be it therefore enacted...That no person, or persons shall from henceforth prophane swere or curse. 1657 in *Trans. Cumblid. & Westmoreld. Antig. Soc.* (N.S.) XIV. 189 Convict, for the swearing of 5 profane oaths upon the same day (viz.) 3 of them by god, one by his troth and one by his soule. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* I. ii. He has been a great fanatic formerly, and now has got a habit of swearing, that he may be thought a cavalier. 1764 GRAY *Jenny Twitler* 16 All the town rings of his swearing and roaring. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., Habitual swearing was usually typical of a bad officer.

3. The action of administering an oath, *spec.* of admitting a person into office with an oath. Also *swearing-in*: see SWEAR v. 20.

a 1400 *Old Usages Winchester in Eng. Gilds* (1870) 362 So þ^t, hyfore answer, ne legge non oper delay, but 3if hit be for sweryng of mo partenes of play of londe by 1731. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch. wardens* (ed. 4) 17 There is a Writ at Common-Law issuable out of the King's Bench to command the Swearing of him. 1853 H. COX *Instil.* i. vi. 42 As there is no election of a Speaker, and no general swearing of members. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Jan. 7/3 The swearing-in of the Volunteers at the Guildhall.

4. *Attrib.* 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* liv. 72 h. Who is that which seethe a man goe with a cocke pace, with a swearing gesture, with a fierce countenance...with an vnpleasant speache, with wild manners...that doth not iudge him to be a Germane? 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 149 Every Person entering into any Obligation is obliged to drink this Swearing Liquor. a 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* iv. (1710) 102 Cowper, who kept the Swearing Office, instructed wisely evry Novice, In what concern'd the Swearing Art. 1721 AMHERST *Terraz Fil.* No. 41. (1754) 218 (I) swore, engag'd my soul, and paid the swearing-broker whole Ten shilling.

Swearing, *phl. a.* [-ING 2.] That swears.

1. That takes or has taken an oath, esp. an oath of allegiance.

1727 P. WALKER *Vind. Canon's Name in Biog. Presbyt.* (1827) I. 248 We have the Parallel Case in Scotland this Day, putting the Swearing Ministers in Place of the Actually-indulged. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. i. vi. Saw the Sun ever such a swearing people? 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 447 The swearing clergy, as they were called, were not a little perplexed by this reasoning.

2. That utters a profane oath; given to profane language.

1862 BORROW *Wales* lxviii. Night came quickly upon me after I had passed the swearing lad. 1887 F. FRANCIS Jun. *Saddle & Moccasins* 5, I guess they [sc. the Mormons] smoke more, and stands for the swearing people as there is anywhere.

Hence *Swearingly adv.* a 1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1620) II. 340 Now it curseth man, talks viciously, speaks swearingly; suddenly it is framing some words of holiness and devotion.

Swear-word. *collog.* (orig. U.S.) [f. SWEAR v. + WORD sb. Cf. *cuss-word* s.v. CUSS sb. 3.] A word used in profane swearing, a profane word.

1883 A. M. GOW *Primer Politeness* 58 A youth who mixed his conversation with many swear-words. 1893 DUNMORE *Paniers* I. 344 A string of naughty swear words. 1904 H. JENNER *Cornish Lang.* xiii. 154 Cornish is a disappointing language in respect of swear-words.

Sweet (swēt), *sb.* Forms: 4 suet, 4 (8 Sc.) sweet, 4-6 swete, suete, swett(e), 4-7 swet, (5 suett, squete), 5-7 Sr. swcit, (6 swetth, Sc. swcit), 6-7 sweate, 6- sweat. [ME. *swet*, *swete*, alteration of *swot(e)* (see SWEAT) after *suete*, SWEAT v. First exemplified from northern texts, in which close and open e rimed together as early as the fourteenth century; hence, on the one hand, *swet*: *feit* (OE. *fēt*) and *hete* (OE. *hētan*), on the other, *swet*: *gret* (OE. *grāt*).]

I. † 1. The life-blood: in phr. *to live, leave, lose the sweat*: to lose one's life-blood, die. *Obs.*

The existence of this use is difficult to account for, since the sense of 'blood' which belonged to OE. *swet* (e.g. *rudi forlātan*) did not survive in ME. Swore. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1904 His frende schip wyl y fe; Our on schal time swete [time] to betel. 13... *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 364 And alle þat lynes here-inne [lo] lose þe swete. 1375 BAR. 200K *Brace* xiii. 32 Nrm held on loft, sum tynt the suet [time feit]. 1410-20 *Sonn. Arth.* 2145 By that swifly one swarthe þe swett es þe-leude. *Ibid.* 3360 Many awayne wip þe swyngne þa the swette leude. c 1470 HENRY

Wallace iii. 194 The Scottis on fute gert mony loiss the suete (*vine* fait) 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneid* i. iii. 10 Quhar that the vailgand Hector lowst the sweet (*vine* spreit) On Achillis speir. *Ibid.* vii. ix. 130 About hym fell down deid, and lost the suet (*vine* spreit) Mony of the hyrd men.

II. 2. Moisture excreted in the form of drops through the pores of the skin, usually as a result of excessive heat or exertion, also of certain emotions, or of the operation of sudorific medicines; sensible perspiration.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 305 For rednes tuk hym sic abaysinge, Pat he swet til his feteran. a 1400-50 *Wirs Alex.* 3790 All war he pai swollen of he swete & sweltid on he soo. 1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 4 Wyping her visage and elensyng it from the duste and swette. 1508 DUNOAR *Flying* 202 Ane caprowsy barkit all with swet. 1533 BELLENOE *Livy* iii. ix. (S.T.S.) i. 282 Als one as his gove was dicht fra suete and duste of powd(er). 1667 MILTON *P.L.* viii. 255 Soft on the flourie herb I found me laid In Balmie Sweat, which with his Beames the Sun Soon drid. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* i. 253 A cold Sweat stands in drops on evry part. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* iv. viii. The cold sweat melted from their limbs. 1822-7 *Goono Study Med.* (1829) V. 549 The matter of sweat and that of insensible perspiration are nearly the same. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. vii. His face, all spattered with dirt and lined with sweat. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 725 The sweat does not appear on the foot of which the nerve is cut.

b. In phr. the sweat of (one's) brow (+ brows), face, etc., expressing toil (cf. g): after Gen. iii. 19. c 1380 WYELF *Wks.* (1880) 51 Pei hen tauzt to lyue in swet of here body bi maundement of god. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* iii. 19 In the swete of thy face shalt thou eate thy bred. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* Pref. (1580) A vijh, Who would traualle and toille with the swete of his browes? 1621 BRATHWAITE *Nat. Embassie* (1877) 136 Liue on the sweat of others browes. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* ii. 23 It was after his fall laid upon him as a punishment. Gen. iii. 19. to eat his bread in the sweat of his nose. [1718 *Prior Solomon* iii. 362 E'er yet He earns his Bread, a-down his Brow, Inclind to Earth, his lab'ring Sweat must flow.] 1779 EARL CARLISLE in *Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) IV. 257 You are entitled to some happiness, for you have earned it with the sweat of your brow. 1816 SOUTHWELL *Ess.* (1832) I. 179 When he receives his daily wages for the sweat of his brow. 1886 SARAH TYTLER *Buried Diamonds* xxvi. A day laborer, who could, earn enough by the sweat of his brow to keep his wife and sick daughter from starving.

c. *Bloody sweat*: (a) that of Jesus in the Garden of Gethsemane: see Luke xxii. 44.

1526 *Pilgr. Perfe.* (W. de W. 1531) 249 b, That moost paynfull agony of his bloody sweat. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Litany*, By thynge agony and bloudysweate. Good lord deliuer us. [1702 STANHOPE *Pious Breathings* vii. vii. (1704) 323 The Sweats of blood, which streamed from thy holy body.] 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* i. i. 113 Tears bitter than the bloody sweat of Christ.

transf. 1594 KYD *Cornelia* i. 183 Warre. Which yet, to sack vs, toyles in bloody sweat T'enlarge the bounds of conquering Thessalie.

(b) *Path.*: see HÆMATIDROSIS.

1848 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1876 [see HÆMATIDROSIS]. 3. A condition or fit of sweating as a result of heat, exertion, or emotion; diaphoresis.

† *Breathing sweat*: see BREATHING *ppl.* a. d. *Cold sweat*, sweating accompanied by a feeling of cold, esp. as induced by fear or the like.

c 1400 *Pilgr. Seville* (Caxton) i. xxii. (1599) 25 Yf thou myghtest dayes two or thre Hauce such a swete, it wold auayle the. c 1420 *Avon. Arth.* xlii. That heuy horse on him lay. He squonnet in that swete. c 1420? *Lyoc. Assembly of Gods* 204 My body all in swet hegan for to shake. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VII.* 3, h. Sodenly a deadly and hurnyng swate invaded their bodies. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxv. (1887) 132 The rule is, change apparell after sweat. 1617 MORRISON *Itin.* ii. 84 In Summer time this kind of lodging is vnpleasant, keeping a man in a continual sweat from head to foote. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss. (1708) 25 They hear him cuff about the Bed and Bedpolls, and erying out in a cold Sweat. 1719 Dr. Foe *Crisoe* i. (Globe) 87 An Ague very violent; the Fit held me seven Hours, cold Fit, and hot, with faint Sweats after it. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Ron. Forest* iv. I turned all of a cold sweat in a minute. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hyppatia* xiii. 164 His knees knocked together; a faint sweat seemed to melt every limb. 1864 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* (1883) III. 211 A heap of blankets that kept me in a sweat. 1905 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 25 Feb. 406 He had a shaking chill followed by a sweat.

† b. = SWEATING-BICKNESS. *Obs.*

c 1517 In G. P. Scrope *Castle Combe* (1852) 294 The wyche freer dydd of the swet in my howse. 1551 Eow. VI *Lit. Rem.* (Roxb.) II. 329 At this time cam the sweat into London, which was more vehement then the old sweat. 1576 NEWTON *Lennie's Complex.* (1633) 164 The English Sweat, the accident of which disease is sowing and grievous paine at the heart, joynted with a hyting at the Stomacke. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 5 That sair seiknes, named the suet of Britannie. a 1614 D. DYCE *Myself Self-deceiving* (ed. 8) 25 Thus it was in that great Sweat in the time of King Edward. 1661 J. CHILDORE *Brit. Baconica* 123 There was a fourth sweat between the years 1547 and 1551.

4. A fit of sweating caused for a specific purpose.

a. as a form of medicinal treatment or to reduce one's weight. (In quot. 1779 used jocularly.)

1632 B. JONSON *Magu. Lady* iii. iv. To cense his body, all the three high ways; That is, by Sweat, Purge, and Phlebotomy. 1779 G. KEATE *Sketches for Nat.* (1790) II. 60 Paying my half-crown, I took a sweat, on one of the snug superannated benches [in a hot ballroom]. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 221 He... Prepares for meals as jockies take a sweat. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 219 Yesterday we gave him an Indian sweat, and he is some better to-day. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* ii. v. 118/2 To hunt three days a week, and shoot the other three, by way of a moderate sweat.

b. A run given to a horse (often in a coat) as part of his training for a race.

1705 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4149/4 A 12 Stone Plate... will be run for... by Hunters... that... have [not] been kept in Sweats above 12 weeks before the day of Running. 1737 [see SWEAT v. 4 b]. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 106 The management of a Flighly Horse in his exercise or sweat. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* ii. v. 11. vi. § 6. 335/1 The conclusion of the second preparation should be a severe sweat.

5. *transf.* Something resembling sweat; drops of moisture exuded from or deposited on the surface of a body; an exudation.

1387 TREvisa *Hidden* (Rolls) I. 269 The snowe pat lieþ vpon Alpes þat brekeþ out on sweet. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 294 The swette of heauen, or as it were a certeyne spell of the starres. 1616 W. BOWNE *Brit. Past.* ii. ii. 2 The Myses friend (gray-cyde Aurora) yet Held all the Meadows in a cooling sweat. a 1631 DONNE *Elegies* viii. 1 The sweet sweat of Roses in a Still. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Friend. Ep.* i. vii. (1686) 19 The sea was but the sweat of the Earth. 1722 BLACKMORE *Creation* ii. 66 The fragrant Trees... Owe all their Spices to the Summer's Heat, Their gummy Tears, and odoriferous Sweat. 1788 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 428 A serious sweat over the mountain. 1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* ix. (1848) 116 The pleasant meadows sadly lay In chill and cooling sweats.

6. A process of sweating or being sweated; exudation, evaporation, or deposit of moisture, fermentation, partial fusion, etc., as practised in various industries.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 125 Let shock take sweate, least gofe take heate. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 115 Those [beans] that are to be kept are not to be thrashed till March, that they have had a thorough sweat in the Mow. 1765 *Museum Rust.* III. 225 The same barley... will not malt alike well at all times... take it as soon as it is housed, it comes well, but whilst it is in its sweat, by no means. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 240 After undergoing the first sweat, [they] should be ground, pressed, fermented, and casked a-part from each other. 1843 *Florist's Jnl.* (1846) IV. 220 There will be found to have commenced a process of fermentation, technically called a 'sweat'. 1876 SCHULTZ *Leather Manuf.* 23 The American process is called cold sweat.

† 7. A medicine for inducing sweat; a sudorific, diaphoretic. *Obs.*

1555 CULPENTER, etc. *Rivierius* i. i. 3 The custom of taking Purges, Sweats, Diureticks, or provokers of Urine. 1681 ASHMOLE *Diary* 6 Apr. in *Mem.* (1717) 64, I took my usual Sweat, which made me well. *Ibid.* 2 Oct. 65, I took my Sweat for Prevention of the Gout. a 1776 R. JAMES *Diss. Fevers* (1778) 75 Thus much cannot be said with respect to any other vomit, any other purge, or any other sweat.

8. U.S. Name for a gambling game played with three dice. (Cf. *sweat-cloth* in II.)

1894 MACKELINE *Sharps & Plats* 253.

III. 9. *fig.* Hard work; violent or strenuous exertion; labour, toil; pains, trouble. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 921 (Cott.) Of erth þou sal wit suete and suing, Win þat þou sal eate and drinc. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Alachor*) 1241 With swink & swet Hiddir þai come & trawall get. c 1380 WYELF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. i. 259 Per ben sum men þat lyuen here in swete and hisynesse. 1533 GAU *Rich's Pay* 93 Lat wsnobth lift of the swet and blwid of the pwir. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* ii. i. 94 The Oxe hath therefore stretch'd his yoke in vaine, The Ploughman lost his sweat. 1610 — *Tenp.* ii. i. 160 All things in common Nature should produce Without sweat or endeavour. 1642 ROGERS *Nauman* 100 All well affected Christians would be loth to lose their labour and sweat, till they have enjoyed the promise. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Approach*, The curve of equable Approach... has caused some sweat among analysts. 1821 BYRON *Cant.* i. i, Who hides The Earth yield nothing to us without sweat. 1879 J. D. LONG *Aeneid* ix. 578 They recognize the spoils the Volscians bring... and, regained At such a sweat, their own insignia.

10. A state of impatience, irritation, anxiety, or the like, such as induces sweat; a flurry, hurry, fume. Chiefly *Sc.* and *U.S.*

1715 PENNECUK *Descr. Tweeddale*, etc. 139 This put our Conjur in a deep Sweat, who now had only one Shift left him, which was this, [etc.]. 1753 Miss COLLIER *Art Torment.* *Gen. Rules* 216 You may talk in such a manner of the pleasure you enjoyed in their absence, as will put your husband in a sweat for you. 1884 'MARK TWAIN' *Huck Finn* xx. 200 He was in a sweat to get to the Indian Ocean right off. 1895 H. WATSON in *Chap Book* III. 502, I passed the half-hour that ensued in a sweat of conjecture, as to what was to follow.

IV. 11. *altrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sweat-drop*, *labour*, *scraper*, *secretion*; *spec.* = 'exciting or relating to the secretion of sweat', as *sweat apparatus*, *canal*, *centre*, *coil*, *fibre*, *nerve*; *sweat-dried*, *-stained* adjs.; also *sweat-band*, a band of leather or other substance forming a lining of a hat or cap for protection against the sweat of the head; *sweat-bee*, a name for the small bees of the family *Andrenidae*; *sweat-box*, (a) a narrow cell in which a prisoner is confined (*slang*); (b) a box in which hides are sweated; (c) a large box in which furs are placed to undergo a 'sweat'; *sweat-cloth*, a cloth or handkerchief used for wiping off sweat; a sudary; see also quot. 1872; *sweat-cyst* *Path.*, a cyst resulting from some disorder of the sweat-glands; *sweat-duct* *Anat.*, the duct of a sweat-gland, by which the sweat is conveyed to the surface of the skin; *sweat flap*, a leather flap in harness, for protecting the rider's leg from the sweat of the horse; *sweat-gland* *Anat.*, each of the numerous minute coiled tubular glands just beneath the skin which secrete sweat; *sweat heat* *Gardening*, the heat at which

fermentation takes place; † *sweat-hole*, = *sweat-pore*; *sweat-leather*, (a) a leather sweat-band in a hat or cap; also *sweat lining*; (b) = *sweat-flap*; *sweat-lodge*, = *SWEAT-HOUSE* 1; *sweat-orifice* = *sweat-pore*; *sweat-pit*, † (a) the arm-pit exuding sweat (*obs. nonce-use*); (b) in *Tanning*, a pit in which hides are sweated, a sweating-pit; *sweat-pore* *Anat.*, each of the pores of the skin formed by the openings of the sweat-ducts; *sweat-rag* (*Australian slang*), a pocket-handkerchief; *sweat-rash* *Path.*, an eruption caused by obstruction of the sweat-pores; *sweat-room*, a room in which tobacco is sweated; *sweat root*, *Polemonium reptans* (Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1857); *sweat-shop*, U.S. a workshop in a dwelling-house, in which work is done under the sweating system (or, by extension, under any system of sub-contract); also *altrib.*; *sweat-stock* *Tanning*, a collective term for hides which are being or have been sweated (see SWEAT v. 13); † *sweat-sweet* a. *nonce-ud.*, having a sweet exudation; *sweat vesicle* *Path.*, = *sweat-cyst*; *sweat-vessel* *Anat.*, = *sweat-duct*; *sweat-weed*, marsh mallow, *Althaea officinalis* (Billings *Med. Dict.* 1890). See also SWEAT-HOUSE.

1882 F. T. ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 5) 960 Affections of the 'sweat-apparatus. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Sept. 2/3 An American chemist... threatens us with lead-poisoning from the 'sweat-hand'. 1894 U.S. *Dept. Agric.*, *Div. Veg. Physiol.* & *Path.* Bulletin v. 79 (Cent. Dict., Suppl.) The 'sweat bees of the genus *Halictus* and *Andrena*. 1888 CHURCHMAN *Black-birding in S. Pacific* 28 This 'sweat-box' is a sort of cell in the lowest part of the ship, pitch dark, and hot as hell. 1890 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Slang Dict.*, *Sweat-box*, the cell where prisoners are confined on arrest previous to being brought up for examination before the magistrate. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLVI. 345 When sympathetic visitors crowded around his sweatbox. 1900 *Yearbk. U.S. Dept. Agric.* 94 After the furs were dried they were placed in sweat boxes holding about 200 pounds each, where they were allowed to remain for two weeks, to pass through a sweat. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, 'Sweat canal, excretory duct of a sweat-gland. *Ibid.*, 'Sweat centre. 1898 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* V. 200 The effect of this accumulation of carbonic acid in the blood being to stimulate the sweat centres. 1872 SCHELE DE VERR *Americanisms* 329 The 'sweat-cloth, a cloth marked with figures, and used by gamblers with dice. 1894 *Athenæum* 24 Feb. 239/3 The appearance of the sweat-cloth is a very characteristic mark. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 741 An uninterrupted series of changes in the 'sweat-coils was observed from the beginning up to the end of the disease. 1898 HURCUNSON *Archives Surgery* IX. 260 My patient had been liable to unilateral sweating of the face... The vesicles or little cysts... varied in size from pins' heads to peas... There could be little doubt that these were 'sweat-cysts. 1885 B. HARTE *Mary's* iii. As he groomed the 'sweat-dried skin of the mustang. 1776 MICKLE *tr. Canonic's Lusid* 304 Fell the hot 'sweat-drops as he champion the rein. 1817 BYRON *Mazepa* xi. And my cold sweat-drops fell like rain Upon the courier's bristling mane. 1881 HUXLEY *Fenn. Physiol.* v. (new ed.) 114 Cells lining the 'sweat duct. 1908 *Animal Management*. 182 The 'sweat flap of the girth. 1845 TOPP & BOWMAN *Phys. Anal.* I. 423 The 'sweat-glands exist under almost every part of the cutaneous surface. 1843 *Florist's Jnl.* (1846) IV. 225 A 'sweat heat' of from 85° to 95° temperature. 14... *Nom.* in *Wt.* Wilcker 679/16 *Hic foras*, a 'sweathole. 1527 ANDREW BRUNSWYKE'S *Distyll. Waters* F j h, [Veronica water] is good to be dronke for the flyenge sore, for it openeth the swete holes. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 368 Nature striveth to thrust out her venomous enemy... by the sweatholes. a 1674 'THAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* (1675) 261 All the 'sweat labour of the martyrs, all the persecutions and endeavours of the apostles. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. s.v. *Sweat Rolling Machine*, The 'sweat-leather lining of hats. *Ibid.*, *Sweat Sewing Machine*, a machine for sewing the 'sweat lining in hats. 1887 *Amer. Soc. Psych. Research* Dec. 141 When persons are taking a bath in the 'sweat-lodge. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* III. 308 The 'sweat-nerve leaves the spinal cord by the anterior roots. 1908 T. WARD *Terra-films* v. 27 The Effluvia that arises from her 'Sweat-Pits. 1852 MORRIS *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 323 Eight stone sweat-pits, with pointed arches and flues. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 742 The obstruction at the orifice of the 'sweat-pore. 1902 H. LAWSON *Children of Bush* 9 He wiped his face, neck, and forehead with a big speckled 'sweat-rag'. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 526 'Red gum', 'teething rash', usually regarded as a 'sweat-rash. 1908 *Animal Management*. 60 'Sweat scrapers are long flexible blades of smooth metal. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 666 Over markedly ichthyotic parts, 'sweat-secretion is usually diminished. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Nov. 2/3 All but fifteen of the 385 wholesale clothing manufacturers in New York have their goods made in 'sweat shops'. 1900 F. H. STODDARD *Evol. Eng. Novel* 172 The contract system—the familiar sweat-shop system of more modern days. 1906 OLIVE C. MALVERN *Soul Market* xi. 185 Under the 'sweat-shop' Law of the State of New York, the manufacture of articles of wearing apparel is now specifically forbidden in any tenement house without a license. 1882 PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 384/1 Among non-acid tanners the plumping of 'sweat stock in which there is no lime is secured in the weak acid liquors of the colouring and handling pits. 1901 SILVERSTEIN *Du Barlas* i. vi. 148 The 'sweat-sweet Civit. 1901 OSLER *Princ. & Pract. Med.* i. (ed. 4) 17 Cases that have not been carefully sponged may show 'sweat vesicles. 1682 T. GUNSON *Anat.* (1609) 12 These 'sweat-vessels arise from the glands that the skin is every where beset with.

Sweat (*swet*), v. Forms: 1 *swætan*, 3 *swæten*, *sweten*, 3 *sing. pres. ind. swet*, 3-6 *swete*, (4 *squeto*), 4-5 *suete*, *swæte*, (5 *sweet*, *swett*),

5-6 *Sc. sweat*, (6 *sweate*), 6-7 *sweate*, *swet*, 6- *sweat*; 8 *Sc.*, 9 *dial. swat*. *Pa.* 1. 1 *swætte*, 3-5 *swatte*, 3, 7 *swata*, (4 *squat*), 4-6, 8 *Sc.*, 9 *Sc.* and *dial. swat*, 5 *swatte*; 3-7 *swette*, 4 *suet* (t, *squette*), 4-7 *swet*, 6 *swett*, 6-9 *sweat*, 7 *sweatt*, *sweate*; 4 *sweted*, 7- *sweated*. *Pa. pple.* 3-*swat* (see *BESWEAT*), 3-6 *swat*, 4-7 *swet*, 5 *swette*, 5-7 *swett*, 6-8 *sweat*; 5 *sweted*, 7- *sweated*; (7 in *rime*, 9 *pseudo-sweat* (sweaten)). [OE. *swētan*, f. *swētan* SWOTE. Cf. Fris. *swēte*, *swette*, *switte*, MLG. *swēten* (LG. also *swetten*), MDn. *swēten* (Du. *sweten*), OHG. *swēigan* (MHG. *swēigen*, G. *schweissen* in technical use), ON. *swēla* (Sw. *swella*, Da. *swede*).

Avoided in refined speech in the ordinary physical senses; cf. quot. 1791 *S.V. PERSMIR* v. 3.]

1. *intr.* To emit or excrete sweat through the pores of the skin; to perspire (sensibly).

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* II. xiv. [ix.] (1816) 216 He swa swide swætte swa in swole middes sumeres. c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 290 Sa him þonne to his neste & bewreo hine wearne & lice swa op he wel swæte. c 1205 *LAY.* 19797 Of þan watere he dronc & sone he gon sweten. c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 360 Hwon þet heaued swet wel, þet him þet ne swet nout, nis biu wel tokne? c 1290 *St. Mary* 174 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 266 Pe Monck swatte for drede. c 1386 *CHAUCER* *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* 7. 7 His hakeney which þat was al comely gryss So swatte [i.e. swete, swette], that it wonder was to see. c 1400 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* xxiii. 903 Whon he sweted in his gret Agonye. c 1400 *Beryn* 2007 Beryn... for angir swet. c 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* xiv. They said vnto hym þat he shulde be al bole in hasti tyme after that he had slepte and swette. 1533 *MORE* *Apol.* 204 Fryth labored so sore that he swette agayne in... wrytyng agaynst the blessed sacrament. c 1547 *SUMNER* in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 217 Such was my beate, When others fresse then did I swete. c 1585 *MONTGOMERIE* *Cherrie & Slae* 377 Wald thou nocht swet for schame? 1590 *Tarlton's News Purgat.* (1844) 54 At this sodaine sight [I] fell into a great fere, in somuch that I swate in my sleep. 1659 *REEVE* *Gos's Plea* 192 Andreas Maro Braxianus made verses, till his browes swate. 1657 *N. FAIRFAX* in *Phil. Trans.* II. 547 She affirm'd, she neuer swet in her life. 1682 *Long.* *Gaz.* No. 1599/4 Saturday was allotted them to sweat and wash in the Royal Bagnio. 1705 *AODISON* *Italy, Pesaro* 165 We were sometimes shivering on the Top of a bleak Mountain, and a little while after Sweating in a warm Valley. 1725 *RANSAY* *Gentle Sheph.* II. iii. Mungo's mare stood still and swat wi' fright. 1737 *BRACKEN* *Farmery* *Impr.* (1757) II. 148 If he sweat out well... it betokens him in good Wind. 1741-2 *GRAY* *Agripecta* 97 Hare his limbs Sweat under iron harness? 1821 *BYRON* *Cain* III. i. 109. I have toll'd, and toll'd, and sweated in the sun. 1839 *E. EVERETT* *Orat.* & *SA.* (1850) II. 34 He sweat plentifully during the night, and the fever left him.

2. *trans.* To emit or exude through the pores of the skin, as or like sweat. Also with *out*.

Freq. to sweat blood in reference to the bloody sweat of Jesus (see *SWEAT* sb. 2 c).

[In OE., what is exuded is expressed by a dative or instrumental (cf. 10, repr. occas. in ME. by of; e.g. — a 1000 in Cockayne *Narratimur* (1861) 35. Hi... fleoð & blode hi swætað. c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 378 in *O. E. Misc.* 48 Pilates... hyne heyshte bete, þat al his swete likame of blode gon to swete.]

c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 110 He... deideþe 3eond al his bodi, ase he ar 3eond al his bodi deaðes swot swette. c 1310 in *Wright* *Lyric P.* xxv. 70 Love the made blod to sueten. c 1386 *CHAUCER* *Sec. Ann's* T. 522 She sat al coold and feeld no wy, It made hire nat a drope for to swete. c 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Canton) i. xxii. (1859) 25 Thou hast not swette out of thyne eye a tere. c 1536 *TINALE* *Brif Declar. Sacram.* B. 3, He sweat water and blood of a very agonye conceyued of his passyon so nye at hande. 1550 *LONGE* *Rosalind* (1592) M ij. What the Oxe sweates out at the plough, he fatneþ at the cribbe. 1602 *MARSTON* *Ant. & Met.* II. wks. 1856 i. 42 He sweate my blood out, till I have him safe. 1687 *A. LOVELL* tr. *Therod's* *Tras.* i. 245 It is sweated out as fast as one drinks it. 1700 *DYRON* *Cock & Fox* 27 With Exercise she sweat ill Humors out. 1713 *YOUNG* *Last Day* i. 184 Thou... who... sweat blood. 1854 *S. DONILL* *Balder* xix. 0 These... or crouched in dark and cold Discovery, or swat a cancerous pool Of poi-on, and lay hid. 1850 *EMERSON* *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 325 The slug sweats out its slimy house on the pear-leaf.

b. *fig.* To give forth or get rid of as by sweating; *slang*, to spend, lay out (money). Also with *away*, *out*.

1592 *GREENE* *Disput.* i. Hath your smooth looks linckt in some Nourice sweat for a fauour all the byte to his Bounge? c 1650 *Women Saints* 140, I could not sweat out from my hart that bitterness of sorrow. (1667 *DRYDEN* & *DR.* *Newcastle* *Sir M. Mar-all* v. ii. If my shoulders had not paid for this fault, my purse must have sweat blood for it.) 1777 *Dr. Foe* *Hist. Affar.* iv. (1840) 28 A set of human bodies... that could live always in a hot bath, and neither sweat out their souls, or melt their bodies. 1791 *BECKFORD* *Pop. Talks* *Germans* II. 80 His intractable pupil had entirely sweat away his Creed during the night! 1830 *BARRERE & LELAND* *Slain Diet.* *Sweat one's guts out*, a vulgar expression, meaning to work very hard.

† c. *intr.* (*fig.*) To suffer waste or loss. *Obs.* 1533 *MORE* *Debell.* *Salem* Wks. 1002/1 Hys sonle is safe younge, though hys purse may happe to sweate, if he bounde himself to provide the timber at his own perill.

† 3. To sweat upon; to wet, soak, or stain with sweat. Also with *out*. *Obs.*

1599 *B. JONSON* *Cynthia's* *Rev.* ii. 1, He dares tell 'hem, how many shirris he has sweat at tennis that weeke. 1607 *DEKKER & WEBSTER* *Northw.* *Hoc* iv. iii. I... lend Gentle-men holland shirts, and they sweat 'em out at tennis. 1807 *J. BARLOW* *Columb.* i. 42 Who now... indugene'd lies, Sweats the chill sod and breathes inclement skies.

4. To cause to sweat; to put into a sweat.

With quot. 1748, 1764 cf. *SWEATING* *vbl. sb.* 5. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vaillard* 26 We commonly see the most part of men sweated to death with hote burning feauers. 1712 *ARBUHNOT* *John Bull* iv. i. He should be purged, sweated, vomited, and starved, till he came to a sizeable bulk. 1726 *LEONI* *Alberti's Archit.* I. 6/2 They will sweat themselves for some days, and so recover their Health. 1748 *SMOLLETT* *Red. Random* xlv. We should scour the hundreds, sweat the constable... and then reel soberly to bed. 1764 *CHURCHILL* *Duellist* III. 378 To knock a tottering watchman down, to sweat a woman of the Town. c 1776 R. JAMES *Diss. Fevers* (1778) 56 Sir Thomas continued the use of the Powder in smaller doses, which had the good effect of sweating him gently. 1808 *Compt. Grazier* (ed. 3) 69 The tendency of animals to become fat is materially promoted by sweating them. 1841 *CATLIN* *Am. Amer. Ind.* lviii. II. 225 The labouring mao, who is using his limbs the greater part of his life in lifting heavy weights... sweats them with the weight of clothes which he has on him.

b. To give (a horse) a run for exercise.

1589 [see *SWEATING* *vbl. sb.* 1. 1737 *BRACKEN* *Farmery* *Impr.* (1757) II. 148 Those Horses which are sweat without Covering, or with a very thin one, should run a long Sweat.

II. 5. *intr.* To exert oneself strongly, make great efforts; to work hard, toil, labour, drudge. Often with *in*.

In early use freq. in collocation with *swink*.

c 897 *ELFRIC* *Gregory's Past.* C. xxxix. 285 Dæm ðe nu on godum weorcum ne swæt and swiðe ne swiñcð. a 1300 *Cyrcer* *M.* 1047 (Cott.) Adam... swanc and swet. 13... *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 585 Ober... þat swange & swat for long 3ore. 1362 *LANGEL* *P. Pl.* A. VII. 121 We mowe nowþur swynke ne swete, such seknes vs eleþ. 1382 *WYCLIF* *Ecc.* II. 11 The traualles in whiche in weyn I hadde swate. c 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat.* *Fistula*, etc. 3, I have swette and traunailled ful bisily and pertinacly. 1535 *COVERDALE* *Ecc.* II. 20 To leaue his labours vnto another, y' neuer swett for them. 1632 *MILTON* *L Allegro* 105 He... Tells how the drudging Goblins swet, To ern his Cream-howe duly set. 1684 *Contempr.* *St. Alan* II. iii. (1693) 154 Sweating and toiling for a small part of the Goods of this World. 1785 *BURNS* *To Jas. Smith* xvii. Some, lucky, find a flow'ry spot, For which they neuer toll'd nor swat. 1821 *BYRON* *Sardanap.* I. i. 24 He sweats in palling pleasures. 1861 *REAOE* *Cloister & H.* xlv. Lovers of money must sweat or steal.

b. To toil after, along, etc. in pursuit or the like; *transf.* (with *up*) to rise steeply.

1815 *SCOTT* *Guy R.* xxxix. Some of them are always changing their ale-houses, so that they have twenty cadies sweating after them. 1856 *KANE* *Arctic Expl.* I. xvi. 187 In about ten minutes, we were sweating along at eight miles an hour. 1904 *R. J. FARRER* *Garden Asia* 139 The track sweats up through the woodlaod on to the open ground of the mountain.

c. *spec.* Formerly, in the tailoring trade, To work at home overtime.

1851 *MAYHEW* *London Labour* I. 62/1 One couple... who were 'sweating' for a gorgeous clothes' emporium. 1889 in *Pall Mall G.* 7 May 1/2 The school-boy working out of school hours, the tailor working out of shop hours was said to be 'sweating'.

d. *Cards.* (U.S.) 'To win a game by careful and watchful play, avoiding risks' (*Standard Dict.*).

1907 *Hoyle's Games* 411 *Sweating out*. Refusing to bid when nearly out, so as to get out by picking up a few points at a time.

6. *trans.* 8. To exact hard work from.

1821 *BYRON* *Sardanap.* I. ii. 231, I have not... sweated them to build up pyramids.

b. *spec.* To employ in hard or excessive work at very low wages, esp. under a system of sub-contract. See also *SWEATED* *pple.* a. 2, *SWEATING* *vbl. sb.* 2 b, 6 (*sweating system*).

1879 *Sims* *Social Kaleidoscope* Ser. i. ix. 58 One master man employs a number of men and women at a weekly wage, and 'sweats' them to show his profit. 1887 *19th Cent.* Oct. 489 They declared that they were being 'sweated' — that the hunger for work induced men to accept starvation rates.

7. *trans.* To work out; to work hard at; to get, make, or produce by severe labour. *rare.*

1589 [? *LVL*] *Paffe* tr. *Hatchet* D ij. Let them but chafe my penne, & it shal sweat out a whole realme of paper. 1643 *Tratt Comm. Gen.* iii. 19 This is a law laid upon all sorts to sweat out a poor living. 1649 *MILTON* *Tenure of Kings* 3 Their comes the task to those Worthies which are the soule of that Enterprize, to bee swett and labour'd out amidst the throng and noises of vulgar and irrational men. 1760 *H. WALPOLE* *Let. to Earl Strafford* 7 June, Dodding-ton stood before her (sc. the Spanish ambassador), sweating Spanish at her. 1817 *BYRON* *Beppo* lxxiv, Translating tongues he knows not even by letter, And sweating plays so middling, bad, were better. 1822 — *Let. to Moore* 27 Aug., Leigh Hunt is sweating articles for his new Journal.

b. *Naut.* To set or hoist (a sail, etc.) taut, so as to increase speed (also *intr.*); also with the ship as obj.

1890 *W. CLARK RUSSELL* *Ocean Trag.* I. iv. 73 You will still go on sweating—pray pardon this in your sea sense... your craft as though the one business of the expedition was to make the swiftest possible passage. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 46/2 Hoist up on the halyards and sweat up with the purchase. 1899 *W. CLARK RUSSELL* *Ship's Adventure* iv, Smedley... never sweated his yards fore and aft.

8. *intr.* To undergo severe affliction or punishment; to suffer severely. Often to sweat for it, to suffer the penalty, 'get it hot'. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

[c 1385 *CHAUCER* *Militer's* T. 56 Wel Ietl thyken ye vp on my wo That for youre lord I swete ther I go No wonder is togh that I swaile and swete. 1605 *SHAKS.* *Macb.* II. iii. 7 Hume Napkins enow about you, here ye 'sweat for' it.] 1612 *BEAUM. & FL.* *Coxcomb* v. i. Thou hadst wroags, & if I live

some of the best shall sweat fort. 1671 *FLAVEL* *Fount. Life* ii. 4 He [sc. our Lord before the Incarnation] was never sensible of pains and tortures... 'tbo afterwards he groaned and sweat under them. 1755 *SMOLLETT* *Quix.* (1803) I. 77 It is odds but they... have us apprehended; and verily, if they do, before we get out of prison, we may chance to sweat for it. fig. 1647 *TRAPP* *Marrow* Gd. *Authors in Comm.* Ep. 603 The variety of meats, wherewith great mens tables usually sweat.

9. To suffer perturbation of mind; to be vexed; to fume, rage. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 5325 'I swete', quod þe swete kyng, 'þat I na swerd haue'. 1662 *DRYDEN* *Wild Gallant* I. i. I sweat to think of that Garret. 1735 *Pove* *Prolog.* Sat. 277, I neer with wits or wittings pass'd my days... Nor at Rehearsals sweat, and mouth'd, and cry'd. 1741 *WARBURTON* *Div. Legat.* II. Pref. To the Press sweat with Controversy. 1846 *LANDOR* *Imag.* *Cont.* Wks. II. 54/1 Ger-mans had no objection to the bill of fare, but stamped and sweated to see the price of the dishes.

III. 10. *intr.* To exude, or to gather, moisture so that it appears in drops on the surface.

In OE. the matter exuded is expressed by a dative or instrumental: cf. 2.

c 893 *ELFRIC* *Oros.* IV. viii. 188 Mon geseah twegen scel-das blode swetan. c 1000 *ELFRIC* *Hom.* (Th.) II. 162 Ða geþrofra Ða eodon... to stand mercele, and gemetnon Ðone clud Ða in swæteðne. [c 1200 *Michael* 566 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 316 þe sonne... makeþ þe wates brepi uprist as þei scolden swete.] c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xvii. 80 If venym or pusyon be brost in place whare þe dyamaund es, alsone it waxez moyst and begynnnez to swete [orig. *Fr. suer*]. 1483 *CAXTON* *Gold. Leg.* 147/2 They wente and fonde the montayne all swetyng. 1598 *Epulario* L j b, Put them [sc. eggs] into the white embers... and when they sweat, they are roasted. 1657 *R. LACON* *Barbadoes* (1673) 42 The air being moist, the stones often sweat. 1731 *MILLER* *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Winter*, If Stone or Wainscot that has been used to sweat, (as it is call'd) be more dry in the Beginning of Winter. 1849 *SNEATON* *Builder's Man.* 59 Plaster or mortar made with salt water, will always sweat with a moist atmosphere. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* II. Feb. 325/2 His object glass may have had a deposit formed between its component lenses, or in vulgar parlance 'sweated'.

b. Said *spec.* of products to be stored, or substances in preparation, which are first set aside to exude their moisture.

c 1440 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* i. 426 The coriander lewis, lest hit [sc. the wheat] swete, Is put theryn. *Ibid.* II. 424 So lettech hem [sc. laurel berries] rethiog longe tyme swet. 1523 *FRZHERN* *Husb.* § 25 Make it in greater hey-cookes, and to stande so one nyghte or more, that it maye vngue and sweat. 1577 *B. GOOGE* tr. *Herbach's Husb.* I. (1580) 45 b, Good husbages doo not lay it [sc. grass] vp in their Loftes, till suche time as it hath sweat in the Feelde. 1625 *W. LAWSON* *Country Housew.* *Garden* (1668) 51 Lay, the longest keeping Apples... on dry straw... that they may sweat. 1725 *Fant.* *Dict.* s. v. *Oats*, Oats newly housed and thrashed, before they have sweat in the Mow. 1766 *Compt. Farmer* s. v. *Threshing*, Deans and peas always thrish best after they have sweated in the mow. 1838 *Trans. Provinc. Med. & Surg. Assoc.* II. VI. 200 The apples [for Devonshire cider] are collected into heaps and allowed to sweat or pass into a state of fermentation. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 16/2 [The cut tobacco plants] are left to sweat for three or four days. 1854 *MORRIS* *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 327 Salted hides require... rather longer to sweat.

† c. To undergo fusion, as metal: cf. 17. *Obs.*

1709 *T. ROBINSON* *Nat. Hist.* *Vestmet.* xl. 65 We put it [sc. the ore] into the great Furnace, where we let it lie sweating in a soft and slow Fire... until the taste and smell of Sulphur be quite gone off.

d. To exude nitroglycerine, as dynamite.

1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 July 8/2 Sometimes the cordite 'sweats'... we put it in a warm place for a time, when the sweated substance is absorbed.

II. *trans.* To emit (moisture, etc.) in drops or small particles like sweat; to exude, distil. Also with *out*.

1398 *THEVISA* *Barth.* *De P. R.* xvii. clxijv. (Bodl. MS.) If, 231 b/1 Terribintus, is a tre þat sweþe rosine. c 1440 *CARGRAVE* *St. Kath.* v. 1959 It longeth to flowres swiche lycoure for to swete. c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 166 Hard ston and borne summe tyme sweþeþ watyr. 1577 *B. GOOGE* *Herbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 111 The Cedar sweþeth out Rozen and Pitche. 1605 *SHAKS.* *Macb.* IV. i. 6; Greaze, that's sweaten (vine eaten) From the Murderers Gibbet, throw Into the Flame. 1607 — *Cor.* v. iii. 196 It is no little thing to make Mine eyes to sweat compassion. 1638-56 *COWLEY* *Davidides* I. 236 The silver Moon with terror paler grew, And neighring Hermon sweated flowry dew. 1712 *AODISON* *Spect.* No. 415 3/1 þe Earth... sweated out a Bitumen or natural kind of Moriar. 1824 *ROE* *Nat. Ser.* *Story* viii. The clover was piled up... to sweat out its moisture. 1891 *W. A. JAMIESON* *Dis. Skin* II. (ed. 3) 19 Alkaline soap, which improve when kept, because they sweat out the excess of soda.

12. *intr.* To ooze out like sweat; to exude.

a 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat.* *Fistula*, etc. 39 Superflue watrenes sweþte out fro þe place þai was wonite for to file many lymnen clothes puite aftar. 1555 *EKEN* *Decades* (Arb.) 174 They gather pyche wiche sweþeth owe of the rockes. 1668 *CULPEPPER & COLE* *Barthel.* *Anat.* II. v. 69 But some particles thereof sweat through the Parenchyma into the Ventricles. 1744 *BERKELEY* *Lect.* § 35 This lalsam, weeping or sweating through the bark. 1839 *URZ* *Dict. Arts* 50 This alloy is next exposed to a heat just sufficient to melt the lead, which then sweats out... from the pores of the copper. 1884 *C. G. W. LOCK* *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 3/1 By applying heat too suddenly, the metals which fuse at lower degrees of heat, sweat out. 1884 *Marshall's Tennis* *Cuts* 63 Blue stone dust being again spread over it to absorb the surplus tar, which is sure to 'sweat out' from time to time.

13. *trans.* To cause to exude moisture, force the moisture out of; *spec.* to subject to a process of sweating (see 10 b).

1866 W. HARRIS tr. *Leuery's Chem.* ii. ix. (ed. 3) 404 Make a strong decoction of other Balm, and pour of it into the pot enough to wet it sufficiently. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chilturn & Vale Farm*, 98 Extracting the Sap out of Planks for Ship-building, by sweating them in hot Sand. 1754 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 827 Some white marble lime; which was what they called sweat, that is wrapp'd in dung. 1826 *Art. Brewing* (ed. 2) 93 Taking the barley from the kiln, for the purpose of sweating it. 1836 in *Chambers' Edin. Trul.* 31 Dec. 389 After the fish has been dried to that degree, or rather more, which we shall call thoroughly dried, it is put up into one large pile, and left to stand for ten or twelve days, which is called sweating it. 1881 *GREENER Gun* 314 The stoving sweats the powder, and drives off any remaining moisture. 1882 *PATON in Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 383/2 [Hides] are still sometimes, especially on the Continent, sweated, that is, they are laid in heaps and kept wet and warm.

14. *slang.* To deprive of or cause to give up something; to rob, 'fleece', 'bleed'. Also *transf.* to rob (a vessel) of some of its contents.

1847 W. Sh. *Irel. 60 Yrs. Ago*. 14 On the 29th of July, 1784, they determined to amuse themselves by 'sweating' him, i. e., making him give up all his fire-arms. 1860 *Slang Dict.*, *Sweat*, to extract money from a person, to 'bleed', to squander riches. *Bulwer*. 1869 *Savvy Sailor's Word-book*, *Sweating the Purser*, wasting his stores. Burning his candles, &c. 1869 CONINGTON tr. *Horace's Sat.*, etc. (1874) 167 Kind to his wife, indulgent to his slave, He'd find a bottle sweated [Ep. ii. ii. 134 *signo læso...laganæ*] and not rave.

15. To lighten (a gold coin) by wearing away its substance by friction or attrition.

1785 [see SWEATING *vbl. sb.* 4]. 1796 *Wolcott* (P. Pindar) *Bozzy & Pizzio* ii. 204 Wks. 1816 l. 278 His each vile sixpence that the world hath cheated, And his, the art that ev'ry guinea sweated. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* vi. i. I suppose... you haven't been lightening any of these... You understand what sweating a pound means; don't you?

16. *slang.* To pawn.

c 1800 *Irish Song, Nt. bef. Larry was Stretched* 4 They sweated their duds till they riz it.

17. To subject (metal) to partial fusion; to fasten or join by applying heat so as to produce partial fusion; in *Metallurgy*, to heat so as to melt and extract an easily fusible constituent. (After G. Schweissen.)

The 9th c. form *gisuettit*, glossing 'ferruminatus' (in Goetz *Gloss. Latino-gr.* (1888) 599/58), is not certainly OE., and the instance 1575-6 s.v. SWEATING *vbl. sb.* 3 may be only a casual borrowing from the Continent.

1884 W. H. WAHL *Galvanoplastic Manuf.* 112 (Cent. Dict.) The junction of the coil wires with the segments of the commutator is made through large copper plugs, which are sweated in to secure perfect contact. 1890 *Times* 6 Dec. 12/4 It is admitted that 'a few' screws did work loose... [i.e. the defect] was remedied by sweating in the screws.

Sweated (swe'ted), *vbl. a.* [f. prec. *vb.* + -ED.] In senses corresp. to various trans. senses of the verb.

1. a. Saturated or covered with sweat. b. Exuded as or like sweat.

1654 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* iii. iii. 87 Sancho should have rode him about the grounds, and then tied him (well clothed) to the Racks, and some three or four hours after, refreshed his sweated body with a mesh. a 1711 *Ken Psyche Poet. Wks.* 1721 l. 181 Bath'd in a Purple Flood Of sweated Blood. 1900 [see SWEAT *v.* 20].

2. Employed in very hard or excessive work at very low wages; oppressively overworked and underpaid; also said of the labour so imposed or exacted.

1883 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 28 Dec. 1177/1 [In the outfitting trade] the sweaters themselves are only just one remove above the sweated. 1889 S. WEBB in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 880 A low type of 'sweated' and overworked labour is employed at starvation wages. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 May 2/3 The state of things described by Kingsley still remains in the lower strata of these sweated industries.

3. Of gold coins: Lightened by friction or attrition.

1859 *Latest News* 29 Aug. 8 To get rid of more than 2,000 'sweated' sovereigns per week without exciting an inconvenient amount of attention.

Sweatee (swe'ti), [f. as prec. + -EE.] A sweated worker or employee; see prec. 2.

1889 *Charity Organis. Rev.* Jan. 12 The subordinate workers—the 'sweatees'—who are employed by the sub-contractors. 1890 *Times* 8 Apr. 10/1 A competent 'sweatee' can earn about 26s. in a busy week.

Sweater (swe'tar), [f. as prec. + -ER.]

1. *lit.* One who sweats or perspires; *spec.* one who takes a 'sweating bath'.

1562 *BULLEYN Bulwarke, Bk. Sick Men* (1579) 21 h, Take heed to such sweaters, and idle eaters. 1579 *TWYNE Phisicke agst. Fort.* l. xviii. 23 Compare with these, those sweaters, and belchers. 1611 *COTGR., Ractetoretis*, such as ruh sweaters in hot bathes.

b. *with out*: One who gives forth or exudes something in the manner of sweat; in quot. fig.

1612 *CHAFFMAN Rev. Bussy d'Ambois* i. 350 Every innovatig Puritan, And ignorant sweater-out of zealous envy.

† c. Name for a variety of pear. *Obs.*

1629 *PARKINSON Parad.* (1904) 593 The Sweater is somewhat like the Wiodsor [pear] for colour and hignesse.

2. One who works hard, a toiler; *spec.* a tailor who worked for an employer overtime at home (now disused; see SWEAT *v.* 5 c). Also *transf.* (see quot. 1887).

a 1549 *SKELTON El. Runnyng* 105 To trauellars, to tynkers, To sweters, to sunykers, And all good ale drynkys. 1628 tr. *Malthieu's Powerfull Favorite* 145 Of the blood of

sweaters, and of the teares of the people. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* II. 304/1 Amongst the 'sweaters' of the tailoring trade Sunday labour... is almost universal. 1889 *ATKIN House Scraps* 13 *Sweater*,... a broker who works for such small commissions as to prevent other brokers getting the business, whilst hardly being profitable to himself. 1889 in *Pall Mall G.* 7 May 1/2 Originally the tailoring was carried on in work-rooms belonging to the tailors' shops, and the name of 'sweater' was first given as a term of reproach to the tailor who worked at home. 1895 *MEXEOTH Amazing Marriage* ix, The dirty sweaters are nearer the angels for cleanliness than my Lord and Lady Syharite out of a bath, in chemical scents.

3. A medicine that induces sweat; a sudorific, diaphoretic.

1634 W. RUSSELL *Phys. Treatise* 13 Seeing it is evident, that Vomiting and Purging Medicines never become Sweaters or Binders. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* ii. vii. ii. § 2. 451/2 This is no doubt a strong sweater, but it upsets the stomach.

4. One of a set of street ruffians in the 18th century, who threatened or attacked people so as to make them sweat. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 332 ¶ 2 These Sweaters, seem to have at present but a rude Kind of Discipline amongst them. 1878 *LECKY Eng. in 18th Cent.* i. iii. 482 The 'sweaters' who formed a circle round their prisoner and pricked him with their swords till he sank exhausted to the ground.

5. One who exacts hard work at very low wages; an employer or middleman who overworks and underpays those working under him: see SWEAT *v.* 6 h, and cf. 2 above.

1850 *KINGSLEY Alton Locke* x, Were not the army clothes, the post-office clothes, the policemen's clothes, furnished by contractors and sweaters, who hired the work at low prices, and let it out again to journeymen at still lower ones? 1869-70 *LATHAM Dict., Sweater*... Middlemen between slopsellers and working tailors. *Colloquial*. 1879 *Sims Social Kaleidoscope* Ser. 1. ix. 28 The half-starved women and men, who put the things together in top garrets in back slums, or are nigger-driven by a 'sweater' in an East-end workroom. 1890 *EARL DUNRAVEN Draft Rep. Sweating Syst.* § 7 The sweater may employ only two or three persons, or he may have two or three store in his service; but the great bulk of the sweated class work for small masters and in rooms or shops where from two or three to a dozen or twenty are employed.

6. One who 'sweats' gold coins: see SWEAT *v.* 15. 1868 *SEVD Bullion* (1880) 550 To the sweater it really can make no difference whether the mint takes his lightened sovereigns. 1875 *JEVONS Money* x. 115 No one now actually refuses any gold money in retail business; so that the sweater... has all the opportunities he can desire.

7. † a. *pl.* Clothes in which a horse or a man in training is exercised, to produce profuse sweating. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 104 A craving, strong horse, going along in his sweat, loaded with sweaters. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* ii. v. 420/1 Let him put on his sweaters, including a flannel pair of drawers, two pair of trowsers, a flannel jersey [etc.].

b. A woollen vest or jersey worn in rowing or other athletic exercise, orig. (cf. a) in order to reduce one's weight; now commonly put on also before or after exercise to prevent taking cold.

1882 *FLOYER Unexpl. Baluchistan* 74 Barja is resplendent in myrowing 'sweater', covered by a scarlet blanket, worn as a coat. 1886 *Referer* 12 Dec. (Cassell's) Want of food, and exercise in sweaters. 1890 R. C. LEHMANN *Harry Fludger* 97 As for Pilling [the cock], the little ruffian actually weighs over 8 stone; but we're going to make him run a mile every day, with four sweaters, and three pairs of flannel trousers on.

8. An occupation, etc. that makes one sweat or exert oneself. *collog.*

1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 126/2 The business is a sweater, sir; it's heavy work. 1856 *MRS. STOWE Dredg'd* xlii, You ought to read Fletcher's book; that book, sir, is a sweater, I can tell you. I sweat over it, I know.

Sweatful (swe'tfūl), *a.* Chiefly *poet.* [f. SWEAT *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of or abounding in sweat; indneing or accompanied by sweat; toilsome, laborious; distressing, oppressive.

1615 *SYLVESTER Job Triumph.* l. 361 Man, for Sin, must toile him servily, In Sweatful Labour. 1623 B. HONE in *Cockeram Eng. Dict.* A vijh, If things farre fetch'd are dearest, most esteem'd, which by times sweatful hours have been redeemed. 1876 *BLACKIE Songs Relig. & Life* 53 Lift up thy head, O Man... To sway with sweatful plan The stubborn-breasted earth. 1885 *LOWE Bismarck* xiv. II. 403 The bloated armaments under which all Europe is bending to the earth with sweatful groans.

Sweath, *obs. form* of SWATH¹, **SWEDE**.

Sweat-house.

1. A hut or other structure in which hot-air or vapour baths are taken, among the N. American Indians and other primitive tribes.

1750 C. GIST *Frisks* (1893) 33 l. sweated myself according to the Indian Custom in a Sweat-house. 1877 G. GIBBS *Tribes Washington* 208 Their sweat-houses are partially excavated in the ground, just large enough to contain the body of one person. 1898 J. HERON *Celtic Church Irel.* i. ii. 39 Perhaps the most singular of primitive Irish structures is the *Teach-an-alaí*, or 'sweat-house'.

2. *Tanning*. A building in which hides are sweated: see SWEAT *v.* 13.

Sweatily, **Sweatiness**: see after SWEATY.

Sweating (swe'tin), *vbl. sb.* [f. SWEAT *v.* + -ING.] The action of the verb SWEAT.

1. Emission of sweat from the pores of the skin; the process of inducing this, esp. in preparing a man for athletic contests or a horse for a race.

c 1205 *LAY.* 17763 Wreod n wel bene king þæt he ligge a

sweating. c 1400 tr. *Secr. Secr., Gov. Lordsh.* 73 Vse of bathynge and swetyng. c 1440 *York Myst.* xl. 40 þat swetyng was swemyed for swetyng. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* ii. 23 The patyente maye not goe abroade after hys swetyng. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 21, I would wehad an Ostler to give them a turne or two till their sweating were done. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* iii. 60 If he... can find... by the swetting of the horse, that hee hath hidden an extraordinary pace. 1639 *MAYNE City Match* v. iii, You were better match a ruind Bawd; One ten times cured by sweating, and the 'Tub. 1732 *ANASTHOT Rules of Diet in Ailments*, etc. 272 Sweating often thickens the Blood. 1848 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.* (ed. 7), Sweating of blood. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* ii. i. ix. § 3. 351/1 Sweating will seldom be necessary until the spring. a 1883 *FAGGE Princ. Med.* (1886) II. 531 One of the most striking symptoms of acute rheumatism... is sweating.

† b. = SWEATING-SICKNESS. *Obs.*

a 1825 *MONTGOMERIE Flying* 317 The powells, the palsy, with pockes like pees, The swerle and the sweating.

2. Toiling, labouring, severe exertion.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iii. xix. (1869) 145, j gripe... that that othere haue laboured and conquered with herc swetyng. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utopia* ii. (1895) 281 Hollye set vpon the desyre of the lyffe to come; by watchynge and swetyng hoping shortly to obtayne it. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leitch's Hist. Scot.* II. 146 Sik heit, in sueting, trauel, and festing. 1632 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* l. xxxviii, You search farre distant worlds with needlesse sweatynge. 1764 *FOOTE Mayor of G. II. Wks.* 1799 l. 186 After all his... sweatynge, his swimmyng; must his dear blood be spilt by a broker!

b. *spec.* (a) The practice of doing piece-work overtime; (b) the practice of exacting hard work from employees for low wages, esp. under a middleman by sub-contract. (See SWEAT *v.* 5 c, 6 h.)

1843 *Mech. Mag.* XXXIX. 443 All owing to their buying ready-made large shoes, and not having patience to let a good working tradesman make them (leaving out the Moses and Son principle of sweating). 1850 *KINGSLEY Alton Locke* x, When this piece-work and sweating first came in. 1883 *Times* 20 Sept. 7/3 Mr. Booth calls sweating the advantage that may be taken of unskilled and unorganised labour under the contract system.

3. The action or process of exuding moisture, or of condensing it in drops on the surface (also *concr.*); also, any one of various processes likened to emission of sweat, as of evaporation, fermentation, partial fusion, etc., or the action of exposing something to such process. (See SWEAT *v.* 10 b, c, 13, 17.)

1545 *ELYOT, Aspergines parietum*, sweatynge of stone walles. 1575-6 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 512 Gold and silver that salbe recoverit he sweating, melting, affynning or itherwayis. 1699 L. MEAGER *Art of Gardening* 74 Well line the Bottom or Sides of the [Fruit-] Sieves with Fern... to keep them from brusning, and likewise to prevent their sweating. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* x. 205 The Bees will hover about the Doors in cold Evenings, and Mornings, there will be a moisture or sweating upon the Stool. 1764 *MUSEUM Rust.* III. li. 225 Yet after it [sc. barley] has done sweating, it comes well again. 1808 *HOLLAND Agric. Cheshire* xiii. 283 If the fermentation, or sweating, has been imperfect... the cheese will be liable to become *lowe*. 1826 *Art. Brewing* (ed. 2) 78 After it [sc. malt] is getting out of its first sweating, they take it from the kiln. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 497 A moderate degree of fermentation, or sweating of hay in the stack. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 121/2 The best mode [of preserving apples] is to allow the fruits, to lie till their superfluous moisture has evaporated, which is what is technically called sweating. 1845 *DODD Brit. Manuf.* Ser. v. 133 (*Tobacco*) Sweating... is in its nature a slight degree of fermentation. 1876 *BRISTOWE The. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 835 The sweating of this fluid through the walls of the smaller arteries. 1882 *PATON in Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 383/2 In America the sweating is performed cold; the hides are hung up wet in a damp underground cellar.

b. (See quot.)

1909 *HAWKINS Mech. Dict., Sweating* On, the soldering of metallic surfaces without the aid of a copper bit... Sweating on is often employed for the temporary holding together of work which has to be turned or shaped, and which could not be so conveniently held by other methods.

4. The practice of lightening gold coins by friction. 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulgar T., Sweating*, a mode of diminishing the gold coin, practised chiefly by the Jews, who corrode it with aqua regia. 1878 F. A. WALKER *Money* x. 195 Whether the loss of the precious metal in the coin results from an external abrasion... or through the clipping or sweating of the coin.

5. The practices of the ruffians called 'sweaters' in the 18th century.

1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulgar T., Sweating*,... a diversion practised by the bloods of the last century who stifled themselves Mochocks.

6. *attrib.*, as *sweating process*; in sense 1, = used to induce sweating or profuse perspiration, as *sweating-bath*, -*bench*, -*closet*, -*coop*, -*draught*, *oil*, -*tub* (cf. *TUB sb.* 1 b); = characterized by sweating, as *sweating stage* (in ague or other febrile disease); in sense 2 h, as *sweating den*, *shop*, *system*; in sense 3 b, as *sweating socket*; *sweating-bag*, a bag used by thieves for sweating gold coins; *sweating-band* = *sweat-band* (see SWEAT *sb.* 11); † *sweating-cloth* = *sweat-cloth* (see SWEAT *sb.* 11); *sweating club*, a club of the ruffians called 'sweaters' in the 18th century; *sweating-fever* = SWEATING-SICKNESS; *sweating-furnace* (see quot.); *sweating-iron* = *sweat-scraper* (see SWEAT *sb.* 11); *sweating-pit*, in *Tanning*, a pit in which hides are sweated; *sweating-place*, (a) a building or chamber in which

sweating-baths are taken; (b) an establishment in which work-people are sweated (see sense 2 b); sweating plant, *Eupatorium perfoliatum* (Dun-
gison *Med. Lex.* 1848); sweating-room, (a) a room in which persons are sweated, as in a Turkish bath; (b) a room in which cheeses are 'sweated' or deprived of superfluous moisture; sweating-stock, in *Tanning* = sweat-stock (see *SWEAT* sb. 11). See also SWEATING-HOUSE, -SICKNESS.

1617 MORRISON *Itin.* i. 127 Leander thinks this place to have been a sweating bath. 1799 TOOKER *View Russian Emp.* iii. iii. 11. 262 The Russian baths are... sweating-baths. *Ibid.* 261 After remaining awhile they come down from the sweating-bench, and wash their body with warm or cold water. 1618 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Panegyric* 121 To build a Sweating-Closet, or to anoint the silke-soft-skin, or bath in Asses' milke. 1853 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 172 *Sudarium*, a sweating cloth: a towel. 1825 R. CHAMBERS *Tradit. Edinb.* ii. 260 The 'Sweating Club' flourished in Edinburgh about the middle of the last century. 1751 J. BARTMAN *Observ. Trav. Pennsylv.*, etc. 33, I have seen many of these places in my travels. They differ from their 'sweating' coops, in that they are often far from water, and have a stake by the cage. 1894 DODDING in C. E. Osborne *Father Dolling* (1903) xlii, The 'sweating dens of financiers.' 1822-7 *Good Study Med.* (1829) ii. 116 *Ephemera Sudatoria*. 'Sweating Fever.' 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Meth.*, 'Sweating-furnace' (Metallurgy), a liquation furnace of peculiar construction, in which a matte of copper and argentiferous lead is heated to deprive the copper of the metals combined therewith. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, 'Sweating-iron, in the manège, is a piece of a scythe about a foot long. When a horse is very hot, and the grooms have a mind to lessen the sweat, they take this knife or iron, and gently run the cutting edge along the horse's skin, with intent to scrape off the sweat. 1831 YOUTAT *Horse* xlii, 387 An infusion of two ounces of flies, when sufficiently lowered with common oil, is called a 'sweating oil.' 1891 PERREVAL *Sp. Diet.*, *Sudatoria*, a 'sweating place.' 1850 KINGSLEY *Cheap Clothes* 11 In some sweating places, there is an old coat kept called a 'reliever,' and this is borrowed by such men as have none of their own to go out in. 1819 CLARIDGE *Cold Water Cure* 7 The wet sheet... has gradually superseded the 'sweating' process. 1824 MORRIS *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 171 All methods of fermentation [for the depilation of hides] are termed sweating processes. 1741 *Phil. Trans.* xlii. ii. 855 A Roman Hypocaustum or 'Sweating-Room.' 1803 HOL-
LAND *Agric. Cheshire* xlii. 234 Every dairy should be furnished with a regular sweating-room. 1853 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Lacinationum*, old term for a sweating-room or stove; a vapour-bath. 1850 SIVIS *Social Kaleidoscope* Ser. ii. xii. 83 The women and children from the 'sweating' shops in the neighbourhood. 1908 *Installation News* 11. 70-1 The grips are provided with a 'sweating' socket to receive the earth conductor. 1803 *Med. Trans.* x. 66 The 'sweating stage' does not appear with any regularity at the second or third return of the paroxysm. a 1851 in Mayhew *Lab.* *Labour* II. 328/2 The 'sweating' system increases the number of hands to an almost incredible extent. 1879 SIVIS *Social Kaleidoscope* Ser. i. ix. 58 The bulk of the work... is done on the 'sweating' system. 1833 *Nonconf.* & *Indep.* 28 Dec. 1766/3 The sweating system of the outfitting trade. 1660 MILTON *Free Comm.* Wks. 1851 V. 445 These Tigers of Bacchus, these new Fanatics of not the preaching but the 'sweating-tub, inspir'd with nothing holier than the Venereal Pox.

Sweating, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That sweats, in various senses.

1. Exuding sweat, perspiring.

1393 LANGOL *P. Pl. C.* ix. 241 With swynke and with swot, and swetynge face. 1592 SHAKS *Tem.* & *Ad.* 23 With this sweat on his sweating palme. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 349 Gently provoke him to be in a sweating manner. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* ii. 96 The sweating Steers unbarred from the Yoke. 1799 COWPER *Itin* viii. 669 Each his sweating steeds released. 1809 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* viii. 723 Warm sweating hands are best treated with weak alkaline baths.

2. Exuding or condensing moisture, etc.: see SWEAT v. 10.

1578 LYDE *Dodens* 411 It... sticketh fast... upon moyst or sweatynge rocks. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierre's Super.* 15 A sweating Impe of the ener-greene Laurell. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cless of Bristol* (1837) i. 236 [He] gravely asserts, that he saw in Sancta Sophia a sweating pillar.

3. Toiling: toilsome, laborious.

1585 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 58 The long sweating paines, wherein your good selfe... have feltly travelled. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* i. xlix, None felt hard labour, or the sweating plough. 1674 BUNYAN *Light in Darkness* ii. Wks. (ed. Offin) i. 435 Believing is now sweating work; for Satan will hold as long as possible, and only steadfast faith can make him fly.

4. spec. a. Working overtime. b. Exacting hard work for very low wages. (See SWEAT v. 5, c, 6 h.)

1850 CARLYLE *Letter-d. Pamph.* v. (1872) 133 Poor sweating tailors. 1885 *Echo* i. Dec. (Cassell's) Recently a trade journal published a list of sweating firms in the clothing trade.

Hence **Sweatingly** adv., in or as in a sweat.
1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man.* v. 65 The intercourse of Veines and Arteries, in those partes swetyngly poure forth blood.

Sweating-house.

1. A house or building in which persons are sweated, esp. by way of curative treatment; spec. among the N. American Indians = SWEAT-HOUSE 1.
1664 PERYS *Diary* 16 Sept., The general cure for all diseases there [i.e. Russia] is their sweating houses. 1791 J. LONG *Voy. Indian Interpr.* 47 When the pipe has gone round, a sweating-house is prepared with six long poles fixed in the ground [etc.]. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* i. 276 Making a rude sweating-house on the banks of the river.

2. In Spain, a hut into which sheep are crowded

together so as to sweat, in order to soften the wool for shearing.

1832 *Encycl. Amer.* xl. 353 A narrow, long, low hut, called the sweating-house, where the sheep, being much crowded, perspire freely.

Sweating-sickness. [Cf. early Du. *sweet-enide sieckte* (Kilian), after Eng.; also mod. Du. *sweetsteekte*, G. *schweisssticht*, Sw. *svettstjuka*.] A febrile disease characterized by profuse sweating, of which highly and rapidly fatal epidemics occurred in England in the 15th and 16th centuries. Now chiefly *Hist.* in reference to these.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* A vij, This yere [i.e. 1485] was a grete deith and hasty callyd th' swetyng sycknes. 1542 Boorde *Dytary* xxvii. (1670) 239 When the Plagues of the Pestylence or the swetyng sycknes is in a towne, the people doth fle. 1560 DAVIS tr. *Steidant's Comm.* 83 This yere [i.e. 1529] also was Germany sore afflicted with a new kynde of pesence called the Sweating sickness. 1661 J. CHILDREY *Brit. Baccina* 122 The first time of this sweating sickness was in the year 1485. 1758 JORTIN *Errata* i. 36 The sweating sickness, began at first in 1485, in Henry the Seventh's army, upon his landing at Milford haven. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* i. 423 The sweating sickness was a rapid fever, carrying people off in 24 hours.

fig. or allusively. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. 1904 ii. 228 Let mee... tell a little of the sweating sickness, that made me in a cold sweate take my heeles and runne out of England. 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* v. ii, [We will] ease you Of your golden hurthen: the heavy carriage may Bring you to a sweating sickness.

Sweatless (swet'les), a. *rare*. [f. SWEAT sb. + -LESS.] Without sweat; *fig.* without toil or labour, indolent, idle.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* iii. iii. *Law* 839 Thou... That sweat-lesse eat'st, and without sowing reap'st. 1642 VICARS *God in Mount* 45 A sweatlesse swarm of dronish Deans. 1893 19th Cent. Dec. 900 Whose example keeps alive among the masses a craving for something not entirely tame and sweatless.

Sweat tree: see SWAY-.

Sweaty (swet'i), a. Forms: 4-5 swety, 6 swettie, 6-7 swettie, 7 swetty, swetty, 7-sweaty. [f. SWEAT sb. + -Y.]

1. Causing sweat: a. Heating, excessively hot. b. Toilsome, laborious.

1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 28 The tyme... pat men fyrst dede hir swety hysynesse To groghe vp metal. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. iv, Spare no sulphurous jest that may come out of that swettie forge of thine. 1600 CORNWALLIS *Ess.* ii. Cijj, The life of Industries first fruite is somewhat swettie, and painful. 1602 SHAKS. *Hann.* i. 1. 77 What might he toward, that this swetty hast Doth make the Night loyn-Labourer with the day. 1641 *Protestation* Protested to Witness Dr. Hals swetty discourses. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 21 Captain Zuinglius, and John Calvin, converted more with Swords and Guns, than with their swetty Preaching. 1709 PRIOR *First Hynek of Callimachus* 85 Those who labor The swetty Forge. 1775 MICKLE *Canto's Lustid* ix. 370 And measured echoing shouts their swetty toils attend. 1821 BLACKW. *Mag.* ix. 60 The sugar... which the hands of the soterkin negro Reared... in the island of swetty Jamaica. 1823 BYRON *Juan* xiii. xlviii, 'Tis... a pity... To lose those best moments in a swetty city. 1908 BLACKW. *Mag.* Dec. 770/1 Thank Heaven he's let us alone this swetty afternoon.

2. Covered with sweat; wet, moist, or stained with sweat.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q. l.* vii. 3 Hee... bayes His swettie forehead in the breathing wind. 1591 — *Daphn.* iv, When the wearie Sun After his dayes long labour drew to rest, And swettie steeds now hauing ouer run The compast skie, gan water in the west. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. ii. 247 The rablement... threw vpp the swettie Nightgowns. 1664 COTTON *Scarron.* Wks. (1725) 126 His swetty Pumps are in my Nose still. 1759 B. STILLINGFLETCH tr. *Hasselgras's Swedish Poet in Dist. Tracts* (1762) 345 The plants ought not to be handled by swetty hands. 1831 TRELMAN *Adv. Younger* Sen lies, The groans of the slaves... their swetty brows, was eye, and galled backs.

3. Of persons: Laborious, toiling.
1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Year* Wks. (Grosart) i. 123 The swetty hinde (that digs the rent he paies thee out of the entralles of the earth) he is sent for. 1659 W. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pharonnida* ii. 150 These glittering Jems had been By swetty Labourers dig'd. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xl. 434 Thither... A swettie Reaper from his Tillage brought First Fruits.

c. *transf.* Full of or exuding moisture like sweat.
1600 SUFFOLK *Country Farm* iii. xxviii. 424 The apple tree... logeth to haue the inward part of his wood moist and swettie. 1627 LISLE *Elfric on O. & N. Test.* Ded. xx, Then selfe-sown wheat shall grow and ripen afield, And swettie vent of oke pure bonie yeild.

3. Consisting of sweat.
1731 SWIFT *Poems, Strephon & Ckloe* 12 No noisome whiff, or swetty streams.

Hence **Sweatily** adv.; **Sweatiness**.
1688 HOLME *Armoury* ii. 125/1 Terms of Art used in Baiting... Rub the Hair with a Napkin, is to dry it from its swettiness. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Sweatiness*. 1828 TOWN, *Sweatily*, so as to be moist with sweat; in a swetty state. **Sweaven**, variant of SWEVEN, dream.

Sweb (swëb), v. Now *north. dial.* [repr. OE. *swëbban* to put to sleep (see SWEVE)] *intr.* To faint, swoon. Hence **Swebbing** vbl. sb.

1599 WARR. *Faire Wom.* ii. 557 Looke in my purse for a peece of ginger: I shall swëb, I shall swoon. 1667 DAYDEN & DR. NEWCASTLE *Sir M. Marvall* ii. ii, Pray your Lordship keep her from swëbbing. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 47 To swëb, to swoon. 1833 *Sheffield Gloss.*

Sweche, obs. form of SUECH.
Swecht, Sc. form of SWEIGHT.

Sweddle (swëd'l), sb. Obs. exc. *dial.* Forms: a. 1 suaeðil, suoeðel, swepil, -el, 4-5 swethel, suepel, (4 squepel); b. 5 swedyll, 9 dial. swed-dle. [OE. **swepil* = **swaþil*, f. *swaþ* in *swaþian* to SWATHE + instrumental suffix (-LE). Cf. SWADDLE and SWATHIE.] = SWADDLE sb. 1.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) F 26 *Fasciarum*, suaeðila. c 950 Lindisf. *Gosp.* John xi. 44 *Ligatus fedit et manus institit*, gehundeno foet & hood sunoeðles. c 1050 *Vez.* in Wt. Wülfker 400/41 *Fasciarum*, swepelum, wræda. *Ibid.* 403/4 *Fascia*, swepil, wræd. c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 237 When he was boundyn hondys and fote wyth his sweples. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Sweddle*, a swathing-band for infants. 1887 *South Chesh. Gloss.*, *Sweddles*, a child's swaddling-band.

b. *attrib.*, as † sweddle- (swethel-) band = SWADDLE-BAND; † sweddle-clout = SWADDLING-CLOUTS.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 1343 (Cott.) A new horn barn. Bondon wit a suæpælband [v. r. suæpælband, swaddling band, swapeling bond]. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* xi. A woman... That bar a child in hir arm, In swethel cloutes ladd warm. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 310 On lyfe lyfe none of tho that lygys in swedyll cloute.

Sweddle, v. Obs. exc. *dial.* Forms: a. 4 swethel, -il; b. 4 suædæl, 5 swedyll, 6-7 swed-dell, swedle. See also SWEEL v. [f. prec.] = SWADDLE v. 1, 2.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11236 (Cott.) Sli clothes als sco had to hand Wit snik sco suædell [Gott. swethedell] him and hand. *Ibid.* 11271 Pe child þat suædell [Gott. swethid] was, Lai in crih tnix ox and ass. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Cont.* 2034 Penn dressed he his drurye double him aboute; Wythe swepel vmb his swange swetely. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 433, I shall swedyll hym right In my credyll. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxxviii. 9 When I made the cloutes to be a covergie for it, and swedled it with y^e darcke. — *Ezek.* xvi. 4 Thou wast nether rubbed with salt, nor swedled in cloutes. 1615 BRATHWAT *Strappado* (1878) 129 Thou hardly had a lapp to swedle thee.

Hence **Sweddling** ppl. a. (in quot., ? wrapped in swaddling-clothes).

? a 1500 *Chesler Pl.* (E.E.T.S.) viii. 392 That like swedding swayne I shall swap of his head.

Suede (swid). Also ? **Sweath**, **Swead**, **Suede**, **Sweed**. [a. MLG., MDu. *Suede* (mod. *Zweed*), = HG. *Schwede* native of SWEDEN, q.v.]

The OE. name was *Sweton* (pl.), in ON. *Svefar* (Sw. *Svear*), whence L. *Suiones* (see SUIOGOTHIC), med. L. *Swei*; also OE. *Swæðed* (Swæðed in the Peterborough Chron. an. 1023), ON. *Sveðr* (i.e. lit. Swede-people), whence, it has been conjectured, arose the forms from which *Suede* and *Sweiden* are derived.

The med. L. forms for the name of the country are *Suecia* (whence It. *Svezia*, Sp. *Suecia*), *Suedia*, and *Suonia*; for the adj. of nationality *Suecus* (whence Sp. *Sueco*), *Suecius*, and *Suedus*.)

1. A native of Sweden.

In quot. 1624 incorrectly tr. L. *Sueci* Swabians; May's version (1624) has *Sueuian*.

1614 GORGES *Lucan* ii. 45 Let red-haired Sweaths powre shows of darts. 1644 (title) Good news for England; or a relation of more victories obtained by the Sweds against the king of Denmark. c 1655 MILTON *1st Son.* to C. Skinner 8 And what the Swede intend, and what the French. 1663 WOOD LIFE (O.H.S.) i. 486 Mr. Thomas Baltzar, the Swede, and great violinst. 1698 G. THOMAS *Pensilvania* 51 The way of Worship the Swedes use in this Country, is the Luthern. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* x. Oct. 1661, At the reception of the Sweds Ambassador. 1734 *Pore Ess. Man* iv. 200 Heroes are much the same... From Macedonia's madman to the Swede. 1831 Sir J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* ii. 209 Both the Danes and Swedes endeavour to follow the example of their wealthier neighbours, in keeping up a splendid court. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* ii. xiv. 124 The Swedes and Finns and Dutch were invested with the liberties of Englishmen.

2. A Swedish ship. *rare*.

1799 R. SNEEL in B. Ward *Dawn Cath. Revival* (1909) 11. 219 Mr. Wyndham with other ministers chartered a large Swede of 600 tons.

3. (= earlier *Swedish turnip*.) A large variety of turnip with yellow flesh, *Brassica campestris*, var. *Rutabaga*, first introduced into Scotland from Sweden in 1781-2.

1812 Sir J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Hist. Scot.* i. 112 With turnips, particularly the Swedes, there is no occasion to give any corn to oxen. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* ii. 17 If weight of crop, nutritious property, and durability of texture are valuable properties in a turnip, none can exceed the Swedes. 1882 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* ix. No. 3. 550 Wood-pigeons... stripped the leaves off most of the Swedes.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* in sense 3, as *swede-field*, *-hacking*, *-trimming*, *turnip*; *swede greens*, *swede tops*, the tops of swedes eaten as greens.

1851 *Cecil's Stud Farm* vi. 68 Swede turnips or parsnips are far superior [to carrots]. 1887 FERRIER *Anaryllis* iii. If you can get fresh swede tops, you don't want a doctor with a twenty miles. *Ibid.* Swede greens be the top of all physic. 1897 HARRY TEAL *ibid.* The swede-feld in which she and her companion were set hacking. *Ibid.* When it was not swede-hacking it was swede-trimming.

Sweden (swëd'n). Also 6 *Sc.* *Suethin*, *Suadene*, ? *Swethen*, *Sc. Swaden*. [a. MLG., MDu. *Sueden* (Du. *Zweed*), in HG. *Schweden*, prob. dat. pl. of the national name *Suede* SWEDE, q.v. In F. *Suède*.]

10 OE. the country was named *Swealand* and *Swo-*, *Suethin* (= ON. *Svearthi*, Sw. *Sverige*); these names did not survive.

In AF. of the 12th and 13th c. (e.g. Gaimar) the form is

Suane, *Swane* (with adj. *Suaneis*). In *Sc. Swane*, *Swaine*, occurs in the 16th c. (e.g. 1559 Burgh Rec. Peebles, 1872, 262); cf. Gaelic *Suain*.

Forms with *th* appear in English in the 14th c., e.g. *Sweþerland* (for *Sweþeland*) in Trevisa's Higden, *Sweþer-ryke* in Morle Arthur, an error for *Sweþerthryk*, which, with *Sweþerik*, occurs in Winton's Chron.; *Swadrik* of the Bannatyne MS. belongs to the same series. The simple *Sweþe* is used in *Mirror of Our Ladye* (15th c.). From the 16th to the 18th c. typical forms are *Sweþland*, *Sweþeland*, *Sweþland*.

Forms approximating to the present form appear in *Sc.* in the 16th c., as *Suethin*, *Suadene*, *Suadue*. These forms seem to have been felt appropriate for adjectival uses, and in early 17th c. English usage *Sweden* appears as the name of the people, *Sweþeland* being the name of the country.]

1. The name of one of the Scandinavian countries; † used attrib., spec. in *Sweden boards* (Sc.).

1503 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 273 For iij fine score vij *Suethin* hurdis, ilk pece xij d. 1543 *Aberd. Reg.* XVIII. (Jam.) Tymer skowis, *Suadene* burdis, gaird stringis and boddumis. 1612 *Bk. Rates in Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 290 *Swaden* boardis of the great sort the hundreth. xxiij li. *Ibid.* 316 Spanish Spruce and *Swadens* Irne the stane weght thair of. xlii s. iii d. 1665 *BRATHWAITE COMM. Two Tales* 164 This Mother-Midnight, shap'd like a *Sweden* Hag.

† 2. = *SWEDE* 1.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 276 The Spaniard, the Polonian, the *Sweden*. 1612 in *Eng. Hist. Rev. Apr.* (1914) 249 Another part [of their country is] usurped... by the *Swedens*. *Ibid.* 255 The *Swethen* hath likewise abused them.

Swedenborgian (swid'n'bɔrg'dʒiən), *a.* and *sb.*

[f. the name of Emanuel Swedenborg or Svedberg (see below) + -IAN.] *a.* *adj.* Of or pertaining to Emanuel Swedenborg, a Swedish scientific and religious writer (1688-1772), or the body of followers of his religious teachings, organized in 1788 and styled by themselves 'The New Church'.

b. *sb.* A follower of Swedenborg. Hence *Swedenborgianism*, also rarely *Swedenborgism*.

1802 M. CUTLER in *Life etc.* (1888) II. 124 In the evening the Swedenborgian preached in the Hall. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* iv. 168 Some Swedenborgians in our streets are found. Those wandering walkers on enchanted ground. 1825 SYN. SMITH *Sp. Wks.* 1859 II. 109/1 They never can mean that our government is essentially Presbyterian, essentially Swedenborgian, essentially Ranting, or essentially Methodist. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Immortality* (1883) 242 Some neat and plausible system, as Calvinism, Romanism, or Swedenborgism, for household use. 1863 E. H. PLUMPTRE in *Smith's Diet. Bible* III. s.v. *Science*. A spurious theosophy—of which Swedenborgianism is, perhaps, the nearest modern analogue.

Swedge (swedʒ), *sb.* [Variant of *SWAGE sb.*] = *SWAGE sb.* 2 *b.* Also attrib. So *Swedge v.* = *SWAGE v.* 3 (also *transf.* to double back or round an object).

1825-80 JAMIESON, *Swedge*, an iron chisel with a bevelled edge, used for making the groove round the shoe of a horse. Roxb. To *Swedge*, to make a groove in a horse-shoe for receiving the nails, Roxb. This is done by such a chisel as that above described. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1099 A blade of rolled cast-steel swedged into a form. *Ibid.* The swedged or moulded back. 1881 GREENHUR *Gun* 181 This shell is found to be rather uncertain in exploding, therefore Forsyth brought out the swedge shell as an improvement. *Ibid.* The base of the bullet is... passed through a screw swedge, which... makes the bullet appear as one piece. *Ibid.* Two pairs of moulds and one swedging machine. 1884 J. H. WALSH *Sportsman's Gun & Rifle* II. 314 Conical [bullets]... may be 'swedged' or driven into a suitably constructed die by blows upon a punch applied to the base of the bullet. 1901 KIPPLING *Kim* xiv. He hound them into a neat packet, swedging down the stiff, sticky oil-cloth at the corners. 1908 *Animal Management*, 234 The 'swedge,' 'crease,' or 'concave tool,'... is a mould through which the hot bar is pulled by the smith, whilst it is hammered by the striker.

† **Swedian**. *Obs. rare.* [f. *SWEDEN* + -IAN.] A Swede.

1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 139 The Swedian a light talkative parson.

Swedish (swɪdʃ), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 *Swethish*, 8 *Swedish*. [f. *SWEDEN* or *SWED* + -ISH 1, after *G. schwedisch*, *MDu. swedesch*, *sweets(ch)*, *Du. zwedisch*.]

A. adj. Of or belonging to Sweden or the Swedes.

Swedish clover: = *ALSKE*. *Swedish coffee*: see *COFFEE* 4 *b.* *Swedish drill*, *gymnastics*, *movements*, a system of muscular exercises as a form of hygienic or curative treatment. *Swedish feather*: see *FEATHER sb.* 14. *Swedish glove*: see *SUOZE*. *Swedish nightingale*, the thrush-nightingale, *Daulias philonela*; also misapplied to the thrush. *Swedish turnip* = *SWOZE* 3. *Swedish work*, a kind of hand-weaving: see *quot.* 1882. Also in reference to iron obtained, or processes of iron manufacture introduced, from Sweden.

1632 (title) *The Swedish Discipline, Religions, Civile, and Military*. 1652 [see *FEATHER sb.* 14]. 1656 *Act Commu. c. 30* Rates (1658) 469 Iron Amys, Spanish, Spruce, and Swethish, the Tun 16 00 00. 1738 *Genil. Mag.* Nov. 50/1 Lord and Master of the Swedish Nation. 1756 F. HOME *Exper. Bleaching* 164 There would appear... a greater difference than this, betwixt the Swedish ashes, if that is the true process. 1786 GROSE *Milit. Antiq.* i. 165 Rests thus armed [with spikes, etc.], were called swines or Swedish feathers, and were contrivances preceding the use of the bayonet. c. 1799 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 761/1 The ruta baga, or Swedish turnip, is a plant from which great expectations have been formed. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* ii. I was often obliged to run my head against my old acquaintances, the Swedish feathers, whilst your honour must conceive to be double-pointed stakes, shod with iron at each end, and planted before the squad of pikes to prevent an onfall of the cavalry. *Ibid.* xi. The Captain... whistled a Swedish retreat. 1852

BURN Naval & Milit. Dict. (1863), Swedish ship, *erater*. 1899 E. P. WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 235 The Swedish Nightingale (*Daulias philonela*) does not occur in Great Britain. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 466 *Swedish Work*, a kind of weaving much practised in Sweden... It is worked in a small frame, shaped like a comb, and with two sets of threads to form the woof, while the warp is made by a thread wound upon a very thin shuttle. 1884 [see *NIGHTINGALE* 1 *b.*] 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* 130 It is not unusual to find Swedish pigs whose fracture presents a skin of... chilled iron. *Ibid.* 233 The Lancashire Hearth or Swedish Finery. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *Valerie's Fate* i. A many-buttoned, tawny Swedish glove. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Diet.*, *Swedish bitters*, compound tincture of aloes. *Swedish gymnastics*, a system of exercises... in which active and passive movements are combined with massage. 1895 *Times* (weekly ed.) 16 Feb. 1896/4 A poniard... a 'knuckle-duster,' and a so-called Swedish knife. 1899 tr. *Wide's Handbk. Med. Gymnastics* Pref. p. v. The whole civilized world... honours not only the master but also the land to which he [sc. P. H. Ling] belonged by its general adoption of the term 'Swedish Gymnastics'. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VI. 605 Galvanism, shampooing and Swedish movements. 1908 *Animal Management*. 103 Alsike... sometimes called Swedish clover, is often grown instead of the red varieties. 1916 J. LEWIS *Swedish Drill Illustr.* 3 A Swedish Drill lesson.

B. sb. The language of Sweden.

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* Ep. to Nation, High, Low, and Eastlandish Teutonic, together with respect unto the dependant Danish and Swedish. 1605, 1797, 1841 [see *NORWEGIAN B.* 2].

Swedle, *obs.* variant of *SWEDDLE v.*

† **Swedyr**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. (Meaning uncertain.) 1400 *Song of Roland* 337 Hou wonderly on they set with dentis felle; speris to-hrast and in pecis flowen... swerdis swedyrd out and laid hem down.

Swee (swi), [Echoic.] A South African species of waxbill (*Estrela dussumieri*), so called from its note. So *Swee-swee v. intr.* to utter a note like the syllable 'swee' repeated; to chirp shrilly.

1839 MOIR *Mausie Wanch* xlii. The grand carved roofs, where the swallows swee-swee, as they darted through the open windows. 1908 HAAGEN & IVY *St. S. Afr. Bird-Life* iv. 68 The Swee Waxbill (*Estrela dussumieri*) is the best known species in the South-eastern Province of Cape Colony. 1913 PETHMAN *Africanerism*, *Swee*,... *Estrela dussumieri*. It owes its popular name to its cry of 'swee-swee'.

Swee, *dial. form of SWAY*.

Sweeal, *dial. form of SQUEAL*.

Sweed, *obs. form of SWEDE*.

† **Sweek**. *Obs.* Also 6 *swoake*, 7 *sweeke*. [If the primary sense be 'swing', this word is related to *SWEAK v.* and to the *dial. sweak* swing-bar in a fireplace for kettles, etc., *swake* pump-handle.] Part of a trap for catching birds.

1594 BARNFIELD *Affect. Sheph.* (Arb.) 13 If thou wilt Make pit-falls for the Lark and Pheasant, Thy prop and sweake shall be both over-guilt. 1623 C. BUTLER *Fenn. Mon.* vii. (1634) 120 The three sides or parts of the Prop (the Poste, the Sweake, and the Brace), are three Sticks; all, almost half an inch broad, and half a quarter of an inch thick. *Ibid.* 121 First bait the Sweek with a thin piece of good Cheese, or Bacon, or Suet.

Sweel (swi), *v. Sc.* Forms: 6 *swoil*, 7 *swill*, 7-8 *swyle*, 8 *swayl*, 9 *sweal*, *sweel*. [Contracted f. *SWEDDLE v.* *trans.* To swaddle, swathe. Hence *Sweeling vbl. sb.*, attrib. in † *swelling clais*, swaddling-clothes.

1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 50 The Syk and Sandell the to eis, Ar hay, and sempill swelling clais. a 1583 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting w. Polwart* 286 [292] (Tullih. MS.) Swir swellit [Hart. MS. swedelled; ed. 1629 swyld; ed. 1688 swyll'd] in ane swyneskin. 1768 ROSS *Helvetic* iii. 110, I hae a ribbon two ell lang... Gin it hae monie marrows I am heguil'd, 'Twas never out o' fauld syn she was swyll'd. 1858 M. PORTKUS *Souter Johnny, To Shade of Burns*, In blanket sweel'd. 1890 SERVICE *Notandum* xiv. 101 Them that were hurt they sweeled in a barrie o' dirty linen.

Sweel, *dial. f. SQUEAL*; *obs. f. SWEAL*; *dial. f. SWILL*, *SWIVEL*. *Sweem*, *Sc. f. SWIM*. *Sweemish*, *north. dial. f. SQUEAMISH*. *Sween*, *obs. var. SWEVEN*, *dream*. *Sweenge*, *Sc. f. SWINGE*. *Sweenb*, *var. SOWENS*.

Sweeny (swɪni), *U.S.* Also *swinn(c)y*. [prob. f. *G. dial. schweine* emaciation, atrophy, *schweiner* to become emaciated.] Atrophy of the shoulder-muscles in the horse. Also fig. of the 'stiffness' of pride or self-conceit.

1855 H. C. KIMBALL in *Fris. Discourses* II. 158/1 Too many have got the sweeny, and the skins are growing tight on their flesh. 1889 *Sci. Amer.* 30 July 72/3 The shrinkage of the muscles of the shoulder, and which is commonly called 'sweeny', is due to some lameness of the foot or limb.

Sweep (swi), *sb.* Forms: 6 *swoipe*, 6-7 *sweepe*, *sweape*, 7 *swepe*, 7-8 *sweep*, 7- *sweep*. [Mainly f. *SWEEP v.* In senses 25, 27, app. a local variant of *SWAPE*, *q. v.*]

1. The action of sweeping.

1. An act of sweeping or clearing up or (usually) away; a clearance: freq. a general, (now) a *clean sweep*.

1552 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xvi. 293 Thynkyng... this Hospital should have made a general swiepe of all poore and afflicted. 1712 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 17 July, Here has been a great sweep of employments, and we expect still more removals. 1720 — *Run on Bankers* Wks. 1755 IV. 1. 22 The bold encroachers on the deep Gain by degrees huge tracts of land, Till Neptune with one general sweep Turns all again to barren strand. 1803 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (ed. Ford

VIII. 64 In Connecticut alone a general sweep seems to be called for. 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* i. 24 Would to Heaven the old Goths had made a cleaner sweep of it! 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 229 To make the last remorseless sweep of these riches. 1869 TOZER *Higl. Turkey* II. 144 A clean sweep had been made of all the beasts of burden in the neighbouring districts. 1889 JESSOP *Couing of Friars* v. 236 There had been a clean sweep of the old incumbents from all the parishes for miles round.

b. An act of passing over an area in order to capture or destroy the occupants of it.

1837 W. INVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 186 [They] had taken the lead, and hoped to have the first sweep of the hunting ground. 1889 *19th Cent.* Nov. 758 The hopes that the few remaining hundreds of the aborigines might be captured in one sweep. 1916 *Edin. Rev.* July 1912 The Grand Fleet had been engaged in carrying out one of those frequent 'sweeps' of the North Sea on which it has been employed for months in order to find the enemy.

c. At one or a sweep: with a single blow or stroke.

1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. Seine* 96 Seventeen persons were drowned by the bar at one sweep. 1870 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* (1873) VI. lxvii. 256 The Tables resolved to take them at one sweep out of the hands of the Government. 1877 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 5/4 If the best mines are liable to explosion, killing hundreds of men at a sweep.

2. The action of a person or animal moving along with a continuous motion, esp. with a magnificent or impressive air. Also with *adv.*, as *sweep-by*, *sweep-past*.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* i. ii. 137 What a sweepe of vanitie comes this way. 1775 MME. D'ARNAUD *Lett. in Early Diary* Nov., Nothing could be more noble than her entrance. She took a sweep from the full length of the stage. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 57 Private carriages... draw up to the box door with a vigorous sweep. 1856 MRS. MARSH *Ev. Marston* xviii. II. 93 The stillness being only broken by... the noiseless sweep by of the large white owl. 1895 SHAKTS. *Mistr. D. Marvin* vi. She cantered him [sc. a horse] gently to the far end of the yard to give him a good sweep for the spring.

3. The rapid or forcible and continuous movement of a body of water, wind, etc.

1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* ii. 83 A Torrent swell'd With wintry Tempests, that disdains all Mounds... and involves Within its Sweep, Trees, Houses, Men. 1754 GRAY *Pleasure* 59 With resistless sweep They perish in the boundless deep. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* viii. viii. The wind Swept through the moonless sky... And in the pauses of its sweep They heard the heavy rain Beat on the monument above. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 76 The river pours its gurgling sounds in whirling sweep. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* iii. i. 6. Brawny Danton is in the breach... amid the sweep of Tenth-of-August cannon. 1893 *Jrnl. Sch. Geog.* (U.S.) Oct. 298 To anchor at some distance off-shore, exposed to the full sweep of the long rollers.

b. semi-*conc.* of a forcibly moving body of water.

1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 362 Suspended on the sweep of the smooth wave, The little boat was driven. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ar.* 55 He thrice had pluck'd a life From the dread sweep of the down-streaming seas. 1867 AUGUSTA WILSON *Vashti* xxvii. He might as well have attempted to catch... In the hollow of his hand the steady sweep of Niagara.

4. An action, or a process in expression, thought, etc., figured as movement of this kind.

1662 GRAUNT *Bills of Mortality* ii. 16 In Countries subject to great Epidemical sweeps men may live very long. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (Bohn) 272 It was easy to excuse some inaccuracy in the final sounds if the general sweep of the verse was superior. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* I. Wks. (1860) 164 Whatever sweep is impressed by chance upon the motion of a period. 1842 TENNYSON *Epic* 14, I heard The parson taking wide and wider sweeps. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* vii. ix. (1872) II. 340 The first sweep of royal fury being past. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* i. (1886) 1 As if the work had been wholly done... by the sweep of deep-lying, collective forces.

5. The action of driving or wielding a tool or weapon, swinging an arm, etc., so as to describe a circle or an arc.

1725 POPE *Odys.* vii. 419 Justly tim'd with equal sweep they row. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* iii. The sweep of a brown bill. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* iii. The woodman had pulled his axe from his belt, and with a full sweep of his arm struck a blow. 1850 TENNYSON *In Memoriam* lxxxix. The sweep of scythe in morning dew. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* vi. The long steady sweep of the so-called paddle tried him. 1890 R. BROWN *Windmill* ii. Its hurtling sails a mighty sweep Cut thro' the air.

6. The action of moving in a continuous curve or a more or less circular path or track: said, e.g., of the movements of an army or a fleet, the turn of a river's course; † formerly also of the rotation or revolution of a body; *occas.* a single revolution.

1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* ix. 166 A Door is said to Drag when... the bottom edge of the Door rides (in its sweep) upon the Floor. 1680 *Ibid.* xiii. 220 (Turning Hard Wood) They lay their Tool flat and steady upon the Rest; which being bard held in this position, does by the coming about of the Work, cut or tear off all the Extraneous the Tool touches in the sweep of the Work... For should it in one sweep of the Work be thrust nearer the Axis in any place, it would there take off more than it should. 1780 J. ADAMS in *Ran. Lett.* (1876) 326 The French and Spanish ships have made a sweep of sixty upon the English East India and West India fleets. 1798 S. & H. LEE *Canterb.* T. II. 441 Taking suddenly a hold sweep, the stream smoothed... ere it discharged itself into the sea. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing*, etc. v. 284 The species of sweep, curve, or twist, which the branches take in diverging from the trunk. 1869 RANKINE *Machine & Hand-tools* Pl. D. 5, The top of the jib, and consequently the forked hanger suspended from it... make a sweep from side to side in front of the furnace. a 1900 S. CRANE *Gl. Battles* (1901) 15 The sweep of the Allies under Graham around the Frenchright. 1914 *Times* 12 Sept. 8/3

When the enemy's sweep to the south-east of Paris was checked on the Grand Morin.

† b. The course (of a river). *Obs. rare.*

1596 LANBARD *Perramb. Kent* (ed. 2) 259 Neither of them standeth in the full sweep, or right course, of those Rivers, but in a diuerticle, or by way.

c. *Gunnery.* The lateral movement of a gun in distributing fire over a given front.

1907 BETHELL *Mod. Guns & Gunnery* 172 If we multiply the front of the target in degrees by 10, this will give the outward deflection and sweep required in minutes.

7. *Astr.* A term used by Sir William Herschel to denote a method of surveying the heavens in sections (see *quots.* and cf. SWEEP v. 21); also, one of such sections of observation. Rarely *gen.* the survey of an extensive region.

1784 SIR W. HERSCHEL *Sci. Papers* (1912) I, 165 It occurred to me that the intermediate spaces between the sweeps might also contain nebulae. 1786 *Ibid.* 261 The instrument was... either lowered or raised about 8 or 10 minutes, and another oscillation was then performed like the first. Thus I continued generally for about 10, 20, or 30 oscillations, and the whole of it was then called a Sweep. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III, § 45. 172 A rich apparatus fitted alike for the wide sweep of celestial scenery, and the strictest scrutiny of a terrestrial atom. 1859 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* (1876) 920 *Sweep, sweeping*, terms introduced by Sir W. Herschel to describe his practice of surveying the heavens by clamping his telescope in successive parallels of declination, and allowing during a series of equal intervals of time, portions of the sky to pass under view by diurnal motion.

8. An act of sweeping with a broom.

Also with adv.: e. g. to give a room a good sweep, sweep-out, or sweep-up.

1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xv, When his [sc. a spider's] whole web... is destroyed by the chance sweep of a broom. 1908 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 155, I have known outdoor paupers who... would let their rooms go for the month without ever a single sweep-up.

9. The action of a garment, etc. brushing, or of the hand or an instrument passing in continuous movement, along or over a surface.

1820 SHELLEY *Sensit. Pl.* II, 27 Wherever her airy footsteps tread, Her trailing hair from the grassy sod Erased its light vestige, with shadowy sweep. 1855 BROWNING *Fra Lippo* 52 A sweep of lute-strings. 1855 MISS WARNER *Hills Shattucum* xl, The old man's brush made long sweeps back and forward over the shining gunwale. 1853 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xliii, The tramp of footsteps, and the faint sweep of woollen garments. 1893 J. A. HODGES *Elem. Photogr.* (1907) 59 The developer is now poured, with a gentle sweep, over the plate.

10. *Canis. a.* In the game of casino, a pairing or combining all the cards on the board, resulting in the removal of all of them. b. In whist, the winning of all the tricks in a hand; a slam.

1834 *Hoyle's Games Improved* 161 (Casino) Do not neglect sweeping the board when opportunity offers; always prefer taking up the card laid down by the opponent, also as many as possible with one; endeavouring likewise to win the last cards or final sweep. 1879 in WEBSTER *Suppl.*

11. *Physics.* A process of settling, or tending to settle, into thermal equilibrium.

1905 W. S. FRANKLIN in *Science* 20 Nov. 647/2 The settling of a closed system to thermal equilibrium is called a simple sweep.

11. Range, extent.

12. Compass, reach, or range of movement, esp. in a circular or curving course.

1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* ix, 159 If the Boards of the Floor chance to swell within the sweep of the Door. 1680 *Ibid.* x, 184 The Sweep of the Treadle being so small. 1748 *Austen's Voy.* II, xi, 251 The whole sweep of our squadron, within which nothing could pass undiscovered, was at least twenty-four leagues in extent. 1779 J. MOORE *Vie Soc. Fr.* (1759) I, xix, 154 All within one sweep of the eye. 1853 KANE *Griuvell Exp.* v, (1856) 38 In our wake, and just outside the sweep of our oars. 1851 CRAIK *Hitt. Eng. Lit.* II, 158 From the minutest disclosures of the microscope to beyond the farthest sweep of the telescope. 1878 CONNER *Tentwork Pal.* I, viii, 242 Huge camels, loaded with firewood, come rolling by, and oblige you to crouch against the wall to avoid the sweep of the load. 1886 *Field* 20 Mar. 353/1 The fishermen waiting till they see a salmon show within the sweep of the net.

13. Extent of ground, water, etc.; an extent, stretch, or expanse, such as can be taken to at one survey or is included in a wide-spreading curve.

1767 JAGO *Edgehill* II, 92 The Lawns, With spacious Sweep, and wild Declivity. 1791 W. GILPIN *Forest Scenery* II, 49 It is woody scenes, it is extended lawns, and vast sweeps of wild country. 1824 FENYON *Audley Cr.* 12 By many a sweep Of meadow smooth from aftermath. 1856 STANLEY *Sinat & Pal.* II, 128 The whole sweep of mountains which enclose the western plains of Asia. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) v, 131 So noble and varied a sweep of glacier is visible nowhere else in the Alps. 1885 RIDER HAGGARD *K. Solomon's Mines* (1889) 35 A lovely coast... with its red sand-hills and wide sweeps of vivid green. 1906 SIR F. TREVES *Highways Dorset* xii, 192 A long sickle-shaped sweep of fawn-coloured sand.

b. A series (of buildings); † a suite (of rooms). 1751 SWOLLETT *Per. Pickle* cv, The rooms were every way suitable... and our hero imagined they had made a tour through the whole sweep, [etc.]. 1772 T. NGENT tr. *Grosley's Tour Lond.* I, 348 The apartment of the first story, consisting of a sweep of seven chambers. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1872) I, 42 A sweep of shops... and all manner of open-air dealers.

14. Extent or range of thought, observation, experience, influence, power, etc.

1781 COWPER *Tablet* I, 474 Tyranny rends the chain, that must abridge The noble sweep of all their privilege. 1839

HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* III, vi, § 87 He wanted that large sweep of reflection and experience which is required for the greater diversity of the other sex. 1855 *Edin. Rev.* July 256 The extensive sweep of these four great principles did not escape the penetration of Russia. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii, § 5, 501 London... was brought within the sweep of Royal extortion. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* I, i, 5 (Christ) threw down the wall of separation, and consecrated the whole sweep of existence.

III. A curve or curved object, etc.

15. A curved loe or form; a curve; also, curvature.

1775 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 85 The Model, by means of which the Workman may give Chimneys that Sweep or Curvature which they ought to have. 1731 W. HALFPENNY *Perspective* 27 Take OC, strike a sweep towards B; from B, draw a Line to I. 1739 S. SHARP *Treat. Surgery* x, 51 Having made one Incision... a little circularly, begin a second in the same Point as the first, bringing it with an opposite Sweep to meet the other. 1804 C. B. BROWN tr. *Volney's View Soil U.S.* 91 An extensive meadow, through which the St. Laurence flows, in three sweeps or bends. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 637 Glass can be bent to circular sweeps. 1855 ORR's *Circ. Sci.*, *Inorg. Nat.* 150 A soft rock... has been scooped out into sweeps and rounded surfaces. 1881 YOUNG *Ev. Man his own Mechanic* § 38 It admits of being bent almost double without snapping and on that account it is well adapted to be used for curved work if the sweep be not too small.

b. The continuously curved part of an arch.

1685 DRVOEN *Albion & Albanus Frontispiece* c3, On the sweep of the Arch lies one of the Muses. 1721 BAILEY *Key-Stone*, is the middle Stone of an Arch, to bind the Sweeps of the Arch together. 1835 J. GREENWOOD *Tour Thornton Abbey* 36 A pointed window of three lights, with perpendicular tracery in the sweep.

† c. *Shipbuilding.* An arc or curved loe used in a plan to indicate the shape of the timbers; the curve of a ship's timbers. *Obs.*

1627 CAPT. J. SMITH *Sea Gram.* II, 3 Those ground timbers doe give the floore of the ship, being straight, sauting at the ends they begin to compass, and there they are called the Runghooks, and doth direct the Sweepe or Mould of the Foot-hooks and Nauell timbers. 1647 PETTE in *Archaeologia* XII, 248 The great platform, where all the lines of the midship bend were drawn... with their centres, perpendiculars, and sweeps. 1664 BUSHNELL *Compl. Shipwright* 24 Here in this Draught I draw a Sweep, or a piece of a Circle from the point G. *Ibid.* 15 Then make the Moulds by their Sweeps. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, s.v., The Seamen call the Mold of a Ship when she begins to compass in at the Runghooks, the Sweep of her; or the Sweep of the Futtocks. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII, 378/2 (*Shipbuilding*) A frame of timbers is commonly formed by arches of circles called sweeps. There are generally five sweeps... the floor sweep... the lower breadth sweep... the reconciling sweep... the upper breadth sweep... the top timber sweep.

d. A flowing line (of drapery, hair, the contour of a limb, etc.); also semi-concave.

1784 COWPER *Task* I, 352 Well-roll'd walks, With curvature of slow and easy sweep. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* x, That graceful and easy sweep of outline which at once indicates health and beautiful proportion of parts. 1823 — *Quentin D.* xiii, The dark and downward sweep of his long-descending beard. 1858 KINGSLEY *Misc.*, *My Winter Garden* (1859) 153 See the depth of chest, the sweep of loins. 1858 HELPS *Reclama* viii, (1876) 214 She trails after her in the muddy streets an ample sweep of flowing drapery. 1890 *Atlantic Monthly* Mar. 353/2 Deep, wistful gray eyes, under a sweep of brown hair that fell across his forehead. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders v. Narrow tongues of fire and great sweeps of smoke* drove to leeward.

e. A projecting contour or face of a wall, column, etc.

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II, 20 The Sweeps are two, one at the top and the other at the bottom of the Column, and are called Sweeps upon account of their running out a little beyond the rest of the Shaft. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* Nov. 488/1 The Descent formerly craggy... is now firm... by 17 Travellers, the Sweeps and Angles wall'd with Stone. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I, 146 The shafts do not in this style generally stand free, but are parts of the sweep of mouldings.

16. Concrete uses.

a. A curved mass of building or masonry. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV, 414 The pillars are terminated to the east by a sweep... in a kind of semicircle. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 87 A curved wall or sweep of masonry, which is made concentric with the wheel. 1859 DICKENS *Tale Two Cities* II, ix, Two stone sweeps of staircase meeting in a stone terrace before the principal door.

b. A semicircular plaoik fixed up under the beams near the fore-end of the tiller, which it supports' (*Rudim. Navig.* c 1850); a similar support or which a gun travels.

1756 *Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 15/1 The tiller... having been so hard upon the sweep as almost to have worn it through. 1837 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Tril.* I, 28/1 Her armament... consists of 14 long 3-pounders, and two 84-pounders on circular sweeps.

c. A curved carriage drive leading to a house.

1797 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* III, xiv, (1811) 326 They could superintend the progress of the paragonage... could choose papers, project shrubberies, and invent a sweep. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I, ix, The narrow sweep that conducted from the lodge to the house. 1897 STEVENSON *St. Ives* xii, The lane twisted... and showed me a gate and the beginning of a gravel sweep.

d. In pattern-making, a short segment of a circle used in making a ring, being shifted round on its centre several times in succession until the ring is completed.

1885 (HORNBY) *Pattern Making* 22 The sweep, with its bosses and prints, is rammed up in sand level with its top face, and withdrawn. It is then carried round exactly one-

sixth of its circumference, and its right-hand print and boss is dropping into the impression just made by its left-hand print and boss. There the sweep is again rammed up, to be again withdrawn and removed, until the ring, with its six bosses and six prints is completed.

IV. That which is swept up.

† 17. The crop of hay raised from a meadow. *Obs. local.*

1672 MANLEY *Cowell's Interpr.*, *Sweepage*, is the Crop of Hay got in a Meadow, called also *The sweep* in some parts of England [referring to Coke *On Litt.* fol. 4: see SWEEPAGE 2.]

18. *coll. sing. or pl.* The sweepings of gold and silver dust from the workshops of goldsmiths, silversmiths, etc.

1777 H. PEMBERTON *Course Chem.* 282 Our refiners have an operation something similar to this, which they call melting their sweep. 1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 246 The inhabitants of Africa... dress their Gold-dust in small howls, after the manner that Goldsmiths wash their sweeps. 1852 *Household Words* V, 275/2 A lot of 'good handy sweeps'! 1884 in *Standard* 4 Jan. 2/8 They were blockers, and had to remove the gold waste from the books... that were being gilt. That was called 'sweep'.

19. = SWEEPSTAKE 3.

1849 *Bentley's Misc.* XXVI, 573 The public-house wherein the 'sweep' is got up so philanthropically. 1883 KIPLING *Deparim. Ditties, Maxims of Hafiz* xii, The gold that we spend On a Derby Sweep.

20. That which is swept up, in, along, etc.

1838 JAMES ROSSER vi, He thought it would be a good sweep for us all, if we could get the bags. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xi, 196 The sweep of sediment which comes down with the floods. 1893 *Daily News* 25 Dec. 2/1 This gathering is not a mere sweep in from the streets.

21. = ALMOND-FURNACE.

After G. *Geiratsen*, lit. sweepings-furnace. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, The Almond-Furnace, called also the Sweep, is usually six Foot high, four wide, and two thick.

V. Apparatus that sweeps or has a sweeping motion.

† 22. A broom or mop: in *oven-sweeps*. *Obs.* c 1475 *Proem. Parv.* (Phillips MS.) 333/2 Ouen swepe, dossorium, tersorium.

23. An apparatus for drawing water from a well, consisting of a long pole attached to an upright which serves as a fulcrum; hence, a pump-handle.

1548 ELYOT *Telo.*, ... a great poste and high is set faste, then ouer it cometh a longe beame, whiche renneth on a pyne, so that the one ende hauyng more poyse then the other, causeth the lighter ende to rise; with suche heere brewers in London dooe drawe vp water, they call it a sweepe. 1598 FLORIO *Tolcone, Tollcone*, an engine to draw vp water, called a sweepe. 1660 R. D'ACRES *Water-drawing* II, I, 22 Those that are moved to and fro, men cannot so well command with that free and full strength, as they may the perpendicular sweeps which move up and down. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Qij, Those common Pumps used in the Mines, such as Rages, Churns, Sweaps, Forces. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 105 Mr. Smeaton always used such sweeps... it is certainly preferable to any intricate work in the form of the huckets. 1856 HOWELLS *Impressions & Exp.* 257 The boatmen smoked on the gunwales or indolently plied the long sweeps of their pumps. 1913 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 324/1 Wells with the old-fashioned 'sweep'.

† 24. A ballista. *Obs.* (exc. *Her.*).

1598 FLORIO *Telo.*, an instrument of warre like that which brewers vse with a crosse heame to drawe water, it is called a sweepe. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* II, viii, 104 Argent a Sweep azure, charged with a Stone Or, [borne] by the name of Magnall. [1692 WOODWARD & BURNETT *Her.* 365.]

25. Applied to various kinds of levers, or to a long bar which is swept round so as to turn a shaft.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 89 The Horses and Cattle being put to their tacking, they go about, and by their force turne (by the sweeps) the middle roller. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III, xxi, (Roab.) 261/1 The Sweep and String, is the moving beame... which hanging by the middle... so that drawing the end down, by the trundle; the other end riseth, and with it string draws vp the Leaded Hammer. 1763 *Museum Rust.* I, lxi, 259 F, is the sweep, whereby the cutter plays up and down when in use. 1799 A. YOUNG *Agric. Linc.* 152 Two sweeps annexed to the wheels, and going the circle with them. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Sweep... the lever of a horse-power or pug-mill. 1884 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Bricks*, etc. v, (1889) 144 Broad, curved pieces of iron, called sweeps, pressers, or pu-hers... their use is to force the tempered clay through an opening near the bottom, in the side of the cylinder or box inclosing the pug-mill.

26. A sail of a windmill. Also *occur*, a paddle of a water-wheel.

1702 W. J. BRYNN'S *Voy. Levant* xxiii, 124 Several Wind-Mills... The Sweeps whereof are more Numerous than ours are. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I, 221/2 As Mr. Richards... was viewing a Windmill by Bow, the Sweeps turning of a sudden dash'd out his Brains. 1741 J. TAYLOR *Patent Specif.* No. 576 Every one of these sweeps is a thin board or plate of such width and depth as fit the width and depth of the box exactly. 1836 *Boston etc. Herald* 12 Apr. 2/5 Miss P. incautiously ventured out on the platform or gallery, and received two violent blows from the sweeps of the mill.

27. A long oar used to propel a ship, barge, etc. when becalmed, or to assist the work of steering.

1800 *Atlant. Ann. Reg.*, *Misc. Tr.* 223/1 These vessels should... be so constructed as to be rowed by sweeps (or large cars) in calm weather. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xv, (1842) 377 The wind died away altogether... and out sweeps was the word. 1890 HOSE *Three Yrs. W. China* 68 Our craft, guided by stern and bow sweeps, dashed four and five feet at a bound. 1892 W. PIKE *North. Canada* 6 The boats are steered with a huge sweep passed through a ring in the stern post. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 204 Sweeps, or long pulling cars... were also furnished to every vessel.

28. A plate, frame, or the like for sweeping off, up (etc.), grain, soil, etc.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 449 The sweep, making part of the inner rake, occasionally let down for sweeping off all the seed.

29. A length of cable used for sweeping the bottom of the sea, in mine-laying, etc.

1775 FALCK *Day's Diving Vessel* 49 When a cable... is used to its full length, without making it into any particular form, it is generally called in this operation a sweep. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 30 Nov. 8/1 The 'sweep,' which consists of a surface line 20 fathoms, or 120 feet long, carrying under-water charges of gun-cotton.

30. An instrument used for drawing curves at a large radius, a beam-compass. Also, a profile tool for cutting mouldings in wood or metal in a lathe.

1680 MOXON *Mech. Extr.* xiii. 226, I placed the Center-point of the Sweep in a Center-hole made in a square Stud of Metall... I provided a strong Iron Bar for the Beam of a Sweep. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 77 The instruments which we term Sweeps, to mark out the Curves that compose the Body. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Sweep*... (3) An instrument used by turners for making mouldings in wood or metal.

31. *Founding.* A movable templet used in loam-moulding, a striking-board. 1864 in WEBSTER.

VI. One who sweeps (and derived senses).

32. A chimney-sweeper.

Proh. taken from the chimney-sweeper's street cry 'Sweep!' as CHIMNEY-SWEEP (1614 Chapman to Chris. Brooke's *Poems*, ed. Grosart, 50) was from the earlier cry 'Chimney sweep!' See also *sweep-chimney* (s.v. SWEEP. 2) and SWEEPY sb.

1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr. Archit. Atoms*. A mingled noise of dust-mote, mill, and sweeps. 1827 HOOO *Bianca's Dream* 108 In skin as sooty as a sweep. 1861 E. F. HOLLAND in *Peaks, Passes, & Glaciers* Ser. II. L 91 The small black particles filled our eyes, and our faces soon became almost as black as sweeps.

Phr. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* i. 8 That peculiar pace which is elegantly called a sweep's trot. 1878 WALSHAM *Surg. Pathol.* xiii. 369 From the great frequency with which it occurs in chimney-sweepers, cancer of the scrotum is generally designated the soot- or sweep's-cancer.

b. *The Sweeps*: a nickname for the Rifle Brigade. 1879 *All Year Round* 5 Apr. 371/2 The Sweeps and the Jollies—the active and intrepid lads of the Rifle Brigade and the Marine Light Infantry. 1888 *Nicknames in Army* 112 Rifle Brigade.—'The Sweeps,' from its dark coloured uniform and facings.

c. A disreputable person; a scamp, blackguard. *slang and dial.*

1853 *Household Words* VIII. 75/2 A low person is a snob, a sweep, and a scurf. 1888 W. E. NORRIS *Chris* vi. Fancy making up to a drunken sweep like that just because he has a few thousands a year! 1903 FARMER & HENLEY *Slang, Sweep*... A term of contempt: *cf.* g. 'What a sweep the man is'; 'You dirty sweep'.

d. Name for two Australasian marine fishes, *Scorpius equispinnis* and *Incisidians simplex*.

1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* i. 23 They were chiefly of the kinds known as 'rock-cod', 'snappers', or gill-heads, 'sweeps', and 'rudder-fish', or scad. 1883 E. P. RAMSAY *Food Fishes N. S. Wales* 12 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The 'sweep,' *Scorpius equispinnis*, is the only fish of this family that is used with us as an article of food.

33. a. A crossing-sweeper. b. U.S. A servant who looks after university students' rooms.

1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Sweep*, a crossing-sweeper.

VII. 34. *attrib. and Comb.*, as (in sense 16 c) *sweep-gale*; (in sense 18) *sweep-smelter*, *washer*, *washings*; (in sense 32) *sweep-boy*; *sweep-head*, the upper end or handle of a large oar (sense 27). (See also SWEEP.)

1818 MAGNIN in *Blackw. Mag.* III. 53 I'd rather see a 'sweep-boy' suck a penny roll, than listen to a criticising woman. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* xxix. To have it [sc. a post-chaise] stop at the 'sweep-gate' was a sight to brighten every eye. 1847 Mrs. Gore *Castles in Air* xxv. II. 305 On approaching the sweep-gates of the villa. 1831 KIRLING *Departm. Ditties, Galley-Slave* ii. We gripped the kicking 'sweep-head' and we made that galley go. 1815 J. T. SMITH *Arch. Topog. Lond.* 20 The 'Sweep-washer' is a person who buys the sweepings of the floors of the working gold and silver smith and also the water in which the workmen wash their hands. 1833 in R. Ellis *Customs* (1840) IV. 154 Sweep-washer's dirt may be landed and delivered without entry, on due examination. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 1225 *Sweep-washer*, is the person who extracts from the sweepings, potsherds, etc., of refineries of silver and gold, the small residuum of precious metal. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*—*'Sweep-washings'*, the refuse of shops in which gold and silver are worked.

Sweep (swip), v. Forms: 4-6 *swepe*, 4-7 *sweepe*, 5 *sweep*, 6 *sweppe*, *swyp* (e, *Sc.* *sweep*, 6-7, 9 *dial.* *swip* (o, 6-*sweep*. *Pa.* t. 4 *sweepid*, *sueped*, *swepte*, 5 *sweepit*, 7 *sweeped*, 6-*swept*. *Pa.* *pple.* 4 *swepead*, *sueped*, -et, *iswepid*, *squepid*, 5 *swyeped*, 6-8 *sweeped*, 7 *sweepit*, 7-8 *sweep'd*; 5 *swyeped*, 5-6 *swepte*, 6-*swept* (9 *dial.* *swep*). *Sc.* *sweepit*; *str.* 5 *swyep*, *sweppene*. [ME. *swepe* (taking the place of the original *SWOPE*, OE. *swāpan*, *swāp*, *swāpen*), first recorded from northern texts; of uncertain origin. Two suggestions of source have been made, both of which involve phonological difficulties. (1) The mutated stem *swāp-* (*cf.* *gerwāpa* beside *gerwāp* sweepings, *ymswāpe* 'ambages'). This would normally have produced a mod. Eng. **swāp*, but

in its transference from the northern to the southern area, *swāpe* may have been assimilated to words like *slēpe* (OE. *Auglian slāpan*) to *SLEEP*, or *crepe* (OE. *creopan*) to *CREEP*, the process being perhaps assisted by the *pa.* t. *swēpe* (OE. *swēp*) of the original strong verb. (2) ON. *swipa* to move swiftly and suddenly. This etymology involves the assumption that ON. *f* became ME. *f*, which is not otherwise clearly authenticated, and that the intransitive sense (2) is the original.

The shortening of the stem-vowel in *pa.* t. and *pa.* *pple.* is shown in spellings c 1400.

The order of sense-development presents difficulties, it being uncertain whether the transitive or intransitive meanings are the primary ones. The present arrangement of the word is adopted as convenient from the modern point of view, since the whole word is now coloured by the meaning 'cleanse or remove with a broom.'

Senses with which it is removed or moved along as the object, and derived uses.

1. *trans.* To remove, clear away, off (etc.) with a broom or brush, or in a similar way by friction upon a surface; to brush away or off.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26672 (Cott.), I haue mi hert soglit ilk a delle, And sueped [Fairf. squepid] wel pat was par-in. [After *Psalm* lxxvii. 6; *cf.* *qnt.* a 1300 in sense 13.] 1382 *Wyclif Isa.* xiv. 23, I shal destroye Babyloynes name... I shal sweepen it to a besme. 1552 HUTOOT, *Swepe away, churro*. 1560 DAUS tr. *Steidans Comm.* 158 Certen Cardinales standing about him, whiche with foxes tayles tied to staues lyk besomes, swepe all thinges vpsyde downe. 1579 in *Archaeologia* LXIV. 357 For swipping and hearing rubbish out of the house. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. v.* i. 397, I am sent with broome before, To sweep the dust behinde the doore. 1650 W. D. tr. *Comenius Gate Lat. Unl.* 582 Sweepings and scraps are swept away with besoms. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Hor.*, Sat. ii. viii. 15 Another sweeps the fragments of the feast. 1866 GRO. ELIOT *F. Holt* i. The old lodge-keeper... was wanted at the Court to sweep away the leaves. 1902 R. HAGOT *Douma Diana* xiii. 139 Leaving his housekeeper to clear away the empty plates and dishes and sweep the breadcrumbs off the wine-stained table cloth.

b. *Curling.* = *SOOP* v. 3 Also *absol.*

1811 *Acc. Game Curling* 44 A player may sweep his own stone the whole length of the rink; his party not to sweep until it has passed the hog-score at the farther end. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 647 (*Curling*). No party except when sweeping according to rule, shall go upon the middle of the rink, or cross it.

2. To cut down or off with a vigorous swinging stroke. Now rare or Obs.

a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2508 Now ferkes to be fyrthe thees fresche mene of armes... In the myste mornyng one a mede falles... In swathe swepene downe, fulle of swete floures. c 1440 CAPREVA *Life St. Kath.* v. 1572 Thi owen wyues heed of pou dede sweepe. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* vi. 1 I would rather you swept my head off with your long sword; it would better become my birth, than to die by the hands of such a foul churl. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* viii. The reapers sweeping down the brown corn.

3. To remove with a forcible continuous action; to brush off, away, aside.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 188 b, The moths, if they appear, must be swept away. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iv. i. 126 My hounds... their heads are hung With eares that sweepe away the morning dew. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* x. 469 The Gouverneur caused Areta... to gather and swipe the Vermine vpon me. 1829 *Chapters Phys. Sci.* 449 The same diluvial agency... appears also to have swept off the superior strata from extensive tracts. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, Org. (1862) 17 The gases are to be swept out of the apparatus in the manner already described. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xviii. Sweep the chessmen off the board. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 64 The upper part of the series... has been swept away by denudation. 1857 AUGUSTA WILSON *Vashti* xxviii. Leaning against the railing, she impatiently swept off the snowy lemon leaves. 1908 S. E. WHITE *Riverman* ix. Miss Bishop turned to the piano, sweeping aside her white draperies as she sat. *Ibid.* xvii. She swept aside the portieres.

4. *transf.* chiefly with adv. or advb. phr.: To clear out, drive away, or carry off from a place or region, (as if) forcibly or by violence. Also fig.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* v. vii. 13 Thus have we swept Suspicion from our Seate, And made our Footstool of Security. 1605 — *Macb.* iii. i. 119 Though I could With bare-fac'd power sweepe him from my sight. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* v. iv. 13 Vnlesse we sweepe 'em from the dore with Canons. 1645 GATAKER *God's Eye on Israel* 29 Who draw up whatsoever cometh to hand, with the hooke, and sweep all away hand over head, with their net. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 67 Those that were still coming up... we swept down like a swarm of Bees, with our... Fire-arms. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humphry Cl.* 29 May, The tide of luxury has swept all the inhabitants from the open country. 1779 *Mirror No.* 36 ¶ 2 When Xerxes... saw all his troops ranged in order before him, he burst into tears at the thought, that... they would be swept from the face of the earth. 1832 D. E. WILLIAMS *Life & Corr. Sir T. Lawrence* II. 257 A... storm... In its fury it had just swept away the pier at Ryde. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* ii. i. Let us sweep, then, our past conference from our recollection. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* i. 13 Devil sweep you! 1855 PRZECNOT *Philip II.* i. vi. (1857) 106 The Moslems... butchered the inhabitants, or swept them off into hopeless slavery. 1906 ALICE WERNER *Natives Phil.* *Centr. Afr.* xii. 284 When the invaders retired, they... cultivated their gardens in the plains, but only to have their crops swept off by fresh raids.

5. Chiefly with *away*: To remove forcibly or as at one blow from its position or status, or out of existence; to do away with, destroy utterly.

1560 *Bible* (Genev.) Isa. xxviii. 17 The haile shal sweepe away the vaine confidence. 1611 — Jer. xlv. 15 Why are

thy valiant men swept away? 1632 SANORRSON *Serm.* 316 When He... sweepeth away religious Princes, wise Senators, zealous Magistrates. 1643 HOWELL *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 238 The ragingst Plague that ever was in Spain... happened of late years, which sweep'd away such a world of people. a 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. Pref. p. xvi, These God will leave to be trodden down and swept away by the Gentiles. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* xxiv. 134 Did the rage of stormy Neptune sweep Your lives at once, and whelm beneath the deep? 1833 LANOOR *Inag. Conv.*, P. *Scipio Aemilianus*, etc. Wks. 1846 II. 246/2 In one Olympiad the three greatest men that ever appeared together were swept off. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & Bks.* II. viii. 158 The heart of man is constantly sweeping away the errors he gets into his brain. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 32 Long after Carthage and the Carthaginians had been swept away. 1878 DALE *Leet. Preach.* iii. 83 In the early part of the third chapter the last hopes of the Jews are swept away.

6. To carry or drive along with force; to carry away or off by driving before it, as a wind, tide, stream, etc.

1743 FRANCIS tr. *Hor.*, *Odes* i. vii. 24 The south wind often... Sweeps off the clouds. 1783 CRABBE *Village* i. 128 Till some fierce tide... Sweeps the low hut and all it holds away. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 18 If at times a transient breeze... sweep one blossom from the trees. 1840 MARRATT *Poor Jack* ix. The tide was sweeping us past. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hydria* v. He was swept, along with the mob in which he had been fast wedged, through a dark low passage. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* v. xx. i. 360 They might find the bridges shattered and swept away by the sudden spates of rushing streams. fig. 1867 PARKMAN *Jennits N. Amer.* xx. (1875) 303 The fury of the minority swept all before it.

b. To sweep off: to drink off, swallow down quickly. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 83 He sweeps off the luscious Stuff [sc. lobscouse] as cleverly as a Dairy-Maid does her Butter. 1863 Mrs. TOOCOOD *Yorksh. Dial.* (MS.) Take the pint and sweep it off.

7. To drive together or into a place by or as by sweeping; to gather or take up, esp. so as to allocate or consign to a place, object, or purpose.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4947 Pan sal alle be fire he sweped doune In-til belle. c 1386 CHAUCEUR *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* & T. 385 The Mullok on an heepe sweped [v. r. ysweped, iswepid, ysweped] was. 1538 ELVOT *Addit. Connerro*... to swepe to gether into one place. 1560 DAUS tr. *Steidans Comm.* 391 b, Our adversaries... destroying the wealth of the Empire, swepe all into their owne coffers. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* ed. 2) II. 926/2 The Dominick Friers... so had swept all the fatte to their own beards, from the order of the Franciscans, that all the almes came to their boxe. 1652 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 63 The fire thereof was rather sweep'd up then quench'd by the twelve years Truce. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* an. 1646 (1879) I. 279 As if Nature had here swept up the rubbish of the earth in the Alpes to forme and cleere the plains of Lombardy. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 68 He is sure to sweep fifty Pounds at least into his Pocket. 1861 READE *Clouster & H. lxxv.* Her glorious eyes fringed with long thick silken eyelashes, that seemed made to sweep up sensitive hearts by the half dozen. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV. xvii. § 2. 38 The heritage of many such being swept in a mass into the hands of some insatiable stranger. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *Valerie's Fate* iii. Sybil swept her much-enduring instructress up to her room. 1900 *Times* 25 July 4/5 Any mass of weed or debris that comes down with the stream will be swept into the angle of one of these *sudd* traps. 1911 E. RUTHERFORD in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 794/1 If a sufficiently strong field is used, the ions are all swept to the electrodes before appreciable loss of their number can occur by recombination.

b. *fig.* To include in its scope; to extend to.

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* lxxiii. 73 The Letter of the Law Sweeps All in such a Case, without Distinction of Persons. 1886 SIR J. PEARSON in *Law Rev.* 32 Chanc. Div. 47 The words of this clause sweep in, as far as I can see, every possible liability of the company.

8. To gather in or up, collect wholesale or at one stroke; esp. in phr. to sweep the stakes (cf. SWEEP-STAKE).

1635 SIMILEY *Traylor* v. i. Death's a devouring gamester, And sweeps up all. 1672 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada, Heroique Plays* ad fin. I have already swept the stakes; and with the common good fortune of prosperous Gamesters, can be content to sit quietly. 1693 — *Persius* ii. 64 My Study was... To shun Ames-Ace, that swept my Stakes away. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 90 A Portuguese or Interloper... by selling cheap, sweeps a great part, if not all their Gold. 1732 POPE *Ep. Balhurst* 71 If the stakes he sweep. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 7 June 6/6 Sweepstakes are always swept by the man who does not want the money.

9. To carry or trail along in a stately manner, as a flowing garment.

1591 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iii. iii. 6 Let frantike Talbot triumph for a while, And like a Peacock sweepe along his taylor. 1798 S. & H. T. LEE *Canterb.* T. II. 90 The self-named heires... swept her long mourning robes through the whole train of sycophants, to an upper seat in the room.

10. To move or draw (something) over and in contact with a surface.

1825 SCOTT *Talbot* xxvi. Again sweeping his fingers over the strings. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Kitty Alone* II. 142 He swept the brush vigorously about, so as to disperse over the floor any particles.

11. To move (something) round with force and rapidity, or over a wide extent; to take off (one's hat) with a sweep of the arm.

1845 J. COULTER *Adv. in Pacific* xiv. 217 He...eoded the matter by sweeping round quickly our canoe, and capized the other. 1867 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. t. § 106 It is the case of a common spinning-top... sweeping its axis round in a cone whose axis is vertical. 1868 WHITMAN *Amer. Fenillage Poems* 92 The scout... ascends a knoll and sweeps his eye around. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* i. He swept off his hat in continental style.

12. *intr.* and *trans.* [*f. SWEEP sb.* 27.] To row, or to propel (a vessel), with sweeps or large oars. Also *intr.* of the vessel. ? *Obs.*

1799 H. DUBOY in *Naval Chron.* II. 342 The enemy... preserved his distance by towing and sweeping to the Westward. 1804 W. CARR *ibid.* XII. 71 Obligated... to tow and sweep her out in a dead calm. 1839 MARRIAT *Phant. Ship* xliii. They discovered a proa... sweeping after them.

II. Senses with that over which something moves or is moved as the object.

13. *trans.* To pass a broom or brush over the surface of (something) so as to clear it of any small loose or adhering particles; to cleanse with a broom or brush (as a floor, room, or house of dust and small refuse, a path or street crossing of dirt, etc., or a chimney of soot). Also with *down*, *out*, *up*; and with *clean* as compl. Also (rarely, but cf. b.) said of the broom.

a. 1300 E. E. *Psalter* lxxv. 7 [lxxvii. 6], I sweepid mi gaste long. *scobam spiritum meum*. c. 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbia*, in Wright *Poc.* 157 Si le festes nette baler [gloss suetip klene]. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeoun. Prool.* & T. 383 As vsage is, lat sweepes [i.e. sweeps, swoops, swoops] the floor as swithe. c. 1440 R. Gloucester's *Chron.* (Rolls) 6945 (MS. B) On þe har erpe yswepe [i.e. yswoope, swoope, cleanse swoope]. a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* viii. 11 To supe and to kepe clene the chyrche. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* cxxi. 160 They chambers were... daily made swyped clene. 1495 *Trevis's Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clix. (W. de W.) T viij b/2 Therwith houses ben sweped [i.e. swept] & clensyd. 1534-5 *MS. Rawl. D.* 777 ff. 78 Sweeping and making Clene the said walk. 1535 COVERDALE *Luke* xv. 8 She... sweepeth the house, and seeketh diligently, till she fynde it. 1573 TISSER *Hubb.* (1878) 133 Where chamber is sweeped, and wormwood is strowne. 1592 in *Exeter Rec.* (1907) XVI. 162 He hadd seene a broome in his house wype the house without any haods. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 34, I am the Besome that must sweep the Court clene of such filth as thou art. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Elizer* v. Who sweeps a room, as for thy laws, makes that and th' action fine. 1683 WILDING in *Collect.* (O.H.S.) I. 253 For sweeping my Chimney... 00004. a. 1756 ELIZA HAYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 255 The steps ought to be swept down every day. 1775 *Lett. John Murray* (1901) 225 Be careful to have the used Chimneys sweep'd once a month. 1841 THACKERAY *Gt. Hogarty's Diary* xlii. The black man who swept the crossing. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* x. The attendants... came in to sweep out the lecture-rooms. a. 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xliii. (1861) V. 45 Charles Duncombe, who was born to carry parcels and to sweep down a counting-house. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *Valerie's Fate* ii. She... noticed... that her fire was bright, her hearth swept up, her lamp lighted.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*; also often said of the broom, esp. in prov. *New brooms sweep clean.*

c. 1340 *Nominate* (Skeat) 186 [Woman] with besomeswepe. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 922 She gan the house to dighte... Preynynge the chambreres. To hasten hem, and faste swepe and shake. 1495 *Coventry Lett. Bk.* 665 That all persones þat haue shoppes... shall swepe & make clene weekly before their shoppes. 1562 [see SWEEPER 1]. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam. Love* 164, The besome... wherewith the woman swept. 1656 *io Nicholas Papers* (Camden) III. 261 There is reason to sweep clene where the venom sticks so close. 1789 Mrs. PIZZOTTI *Journ. France* II. 376 Sticky, ill-looking fellows come in one's room to sweep. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* xl. ii. (Ridg.) 395 New brooms, they say, sweep clean! 1805 H. KINGSLEY *Hilarys & Burtons* xxix. There was another forge established at the bottom of Church Street, and our business grew a little slack (for new brooms sweep clean). 1885 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 353, I never allow my maid to go to that part of the room, but sweep and dust myself there.

c. *trans.* To do the chimney-sweeping for, *collog.* or *vulgar.*

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lx. Mr. Chompy, the chimney-purifier, who had sweep' the last three families.

14. To pass over the surface of (something) in the manner of a broom or brush; to move over and in contact with; to brush, rub like (or as with) a brush.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 73 Sic follis tailis, to sweep the calsky clene. 1538 ELYOT *Addit. Atla*, is he that gothe so on the soles of his fete, that he sweepeth the ground, rather than walketh. 1582 STANYHURST *Ensis* i. (Arb.) 33 His neck and locks fall a sweeping Thee ground. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 285 That garment is decently put on, Which doth not sweep the dust. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 93 With her length of Tail she [i.e. a cow] sweeps the Ground. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 152 The long-remember'd beggar was his guest, Whose beard descending sweep'd his aged breast. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxxiii. The plume of feathers which he wore was so high, as if intended to sweep the roof of the hall.

15. To wipe; *spec.* in *Falconry* of a hawk, to wipe (the beak); = *Sew* 7.3 *Obs.*

c. 1532 Du Wes *Intrad. Fr. in Palsgr.* 950 To sweep the nose, mouche. 1538 ELYOT *Addit. Atla*, is he that gothe so on the soles of his fete, that he sweepeth the ground, rather than walketh. 1582 STANYHURST *Ensis* i. (Arb.) 33 His neck and locks fall a sweeping Thee ground. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 285 That garment is decently put on, Which doth not sweep the dust. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 93 With her length of Tail she [i.e. a cow] sweeps the Ground. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 152 The long-remember'd beggar was his guest, Whose beard descending sweep'd his aged breast. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxxiii. The plume of feathers which he wore was so high, as if intended to sweep the roof of the hall.

16. *transf.* and *fig.* To clear of something by vigorous action compared to that of a broom; *spec.* to clear (a place) of enemies or a mob by firing amongst them.

To sweep the board (or table); see BOARD sb. 5c. To sweep the deck (or usu. decks): to clear the deck of a ship (as by artillery, or as a wave breaking over); also *fig.*

1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* xlii. First seauen Ships from Rochester are sent, The narrow Seas, of all the French to sweep. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* 54 The false Dice must at the long run Carry it, unless discovered; and when it comes once to a great Stake, will Infallibly Sweep the Table. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* III. viii. 375 The Commodore's grape-shot swept their decks so effectually, that they began VOL. X.

to fall into great disorder. 1817 SCOTT *Harold* iv. i. To sweep out And cleanse our channel from the rags of Rome. 1832 GEN. P. THOMSON *Exerc.* (1842) II. 63 A scheme... so feeble, and so swept of everything like manly wisdom... as this. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxvi. III. 423 The country was completely swept of every thing valuable. 1856 Mrs. STOWE *Dred* II. viii. 91 In one day houses are swept of a whole family. 1878 JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper at H. vi.* These fellows... will completely sweep a lane of all the birds whose song makes them valuable. 1880 *Times* 17 Dec. 5/6 The Casco... is reported... to have arrived at Philadelphia with decks swept, boats carried away... and with loss of sails.

17. To draw something, as a net or the bight of a rope, over the bottom of (a body of water) in search of something submerged; to drag. Also *trans.* to search for in this way. Also *trans.* to catch (something submerged) in this way.

1637 B. JINSON *Sad Sheph.* l. ii. Earline was drown'd i... Have you swept the river, say you, and not found her? 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* II. ii. 133 We were much concerned for the loss of our anchor, and swept frequently for it. 1769 De Foe's *Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) IV. 297 Divers went to Work, and swept for her. 1805 NAVAL *Chron.* XVI. 328 The Pilots... swept for and weighed the... anchors. 1820 SCARSBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 293 When they [i.e. whales] hang perpendicular, or when they cannot be seen, they are discovered by a process called 'sweeping a fish'. 1836 *Uncle Philip's Convert.* *Whale Fishery* 82 While they are... sweeping for these lines, some of the men... jump upon the whale and lash the fins together. 1832 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 167 Sweep the upper fluke with the height of a hawser. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 12 Oct. 3/5 He then swept an area of half a mile from the wreck buoy to the north-westward.

18. To move swiftly and evenly or with continuous force over or along the surface of; in weakened sense, to pass over or across.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* W. III. ii. 23 As... russed-pated chonghes, (Rising and cawing at the guns report) Seuer themselves, and madly sweep the skye. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 432 All the warring Winds that sweep the Skies. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xiii. 185 Swift as a swallow sweeps the liquid way. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regie.* II. iv. More swift than gales that sweep the plain. 1803 SCOTT *Marm.* I. Intro. 11 An angry brook, it sweeps the glade. 1813 BYRON *Glauc.* 73 Before Decay's effacing fingers Have swept the lines where beauty lingers. 1879 S. C. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* xi. 238 The bed of the valley was swept along some parts of its width by winter torrents. 1913 *Daily Graphic* 26 Mar. 8/4 The storm which swept the Central States on Sunday.

19. To range over (a region of sea or land), esp. to destroy, ravage, or capture; to scour.

1783 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* lxxvii. VI. 439 Their artillery swept the waters. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* v. i. P. 63 To fit out a vessel, for the purpose of sweeping the sea and committing acts of piracy. 1845 SCOTT *Betrothed* xxix. The Welsh... sweep the villages, and leave nothing behind them but blood and ashes. 1864 BURTON *Seal Afr.* I. iii. 115 The Earls... swept the country as far as Edinburgh with more than the usual ferocity of a Border raid. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 7 Mar. 3/2 The force advanced... the scouts sweeping a large area on both flanks. 1897 J. F. INGRAM *Natalia* i. 11 With his magnificently organised armies he pitilessly swept the country.

b. Of artillery: To have within range, to command (an extent of territory).

1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* II. xiv. 287 The cannon of the men of war would have swept all the coast to above a mile's distance from the water's edge. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* xxxvi. The cannon, judiciously placed to sweep the pass. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xli. 244 Macanary placed his cannon in such a manner as to sweep this causeway.

20. To pass the fingers over the strings of a musical instrument so as to caress it to sound. (With the strings, or the instrument, as obj.) Chiefly *poet.*

1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 17 Begin, and somewhat loudly sweep the string. 1708 POPE *Od.* 17 *Cecilia* 4 Wake into voice each silent string, And sweep the sounding lyre! 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. Intro. 97 He swept the sounding chords along. 1831 JAMES *Phil. Augustus* I. vii. He took his harp from a page, and sweeping it with a careless but a confident hand [etc.].

b. *transf.* To produce or elicit (music) by such action. *poet.*

1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 166 Her fair hands... sweeping from some strange harp Strange symphony. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* ciii. The wind began to sweep A music out of sheet and shroud.

21. To direct the eyes, or an optical instrument, to every part of (a region) in succession; to take a wide survey of, to survey or view in its whole extent, esp. with a glass or telescope. Also *absol.* or *intr.*; in *Astron.* to make systematic observations of a region of the heavens (cf. SWEEP sb. 7).

1747-48 THOMSON *Summer* 435 O'er heaven and earth, far and the ranging eye can sweep. *Ibid.* 1403 Here let us sweep The boundless landscape. 1785 SIR W. HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 460, I began now to sweep with a vertical motion. 1793 SWEATON *Edystone* L. § 322, I swept with my telescope... the line of the horizon. 1830 *Edin. Rev.* LI. 94 The heavens were... swept for double stars. 1833 PEARU *Contrad.* xviii. Before they reach the door, Dorothy has swept the garden with her eye. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 25 The gun would remain in sight only long enough to fire. The enemy at sea would sweep the chalk hill in vain for a sign of its presence other than the smoke.

III. Intransitive senses denoting movement (esp. in a curve), and derived uses.

22. *intr.* To move with a strong or swift even motion; to move along over a surface or region, usu. rapidly, or with violence or destructive effect; sometimes, to come with a sudden attack, to swoop.

a. of a person, an animal, a ship (or the like).

13... E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1509 Swyfte swaynes ful swyfe sweepen per-tylle. a. 1547 SURREY *Ennea* iv. 779 With ships the seas ar spred, Cutting the fome, by the blew seas they sweep. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iii. v. 48 Harry... that sweeps through our Land With Penons painted in the blood of Harlew. 1602 — *Ham.* i. v. 31 That I, with wings as swift As meditation, or the thoughts of Loue, May sweep to my Reuenge. 1697 DRYDEN *Enaid* ii. 271 Two Serpents... smoothly sweep along the swelling Tide. 1775 POPE *Iliad* II. 947 Now, like a Deluge, cover'ing all around, The shining Armies swept along the Ground. 1735 SNAREVILLE *Chast.* III. 94 Down we sweep, as stoops the Falcon bold To pounce his Prey. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* iv. xii. When the deer sweeps by, and the bounds are in cry. 1864 G. A. LAWRENCE *Maurice Dering* II. 215 As she swept down The Row at a slinging canter. 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* 76 A whole company of men-at-arms came driving round the corner... swept before the lads, and were gone again upon the instant.

b. of water, wind, flame, etc.

13... E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 111 Swangande swete þe water con swepe. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 342 There was wellit to wale water fall nobill... With a swougte and a swetes sweepit ou þe grounde. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 107 When the South East wind blowes, and sweeps upon the plaine. 1794 Mrs. RAUCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxxi. Their deep silence, except when the wind swept among their branches. 1835 MARRIAT *Jacob Faithful* xxxix. The breeze swept along the water and caught the sails of the privateer. 1845 J. COULTER *Adv. in Pacific* xiv. 219 There were light breezes sweeping up. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxxi. On came the flame... The archers... fell, scorched corpses, as it swept on. 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 73 South and south-west winds sweeping across that ocean.

c. of non-physical things.

1832 LONGF. *Coplas de Maurice* xxx. Onr theme shall be of yesterday, Which to oblivion sweeps away. Like days of old. 1876 TRAVELYN *Macaulay* vii. II. 16 All its associations and traditions swept at once across his memory. 1889 JESSOP *Coming of Friars* iv. 170 The plague swept over Europe.

d. To move a limb forcibly from side to side; *spec.* of a wounded whale swinging the flukes from side to side.

1839 CAPT. WILSON in *Mag. Nat. Hist.* Oct. 519 On endeavouring to raise the [saw-fish] it became most desperate, sweeping with its saw from side to side.

23. To move or walk in a stately manner, as with trailing garments; to move along majestically; 'to pass with pomp' (J.). Also with *it*.

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 35 Her pace was like to luocoes pompous straines, When as she sweeps through heaens hrasse-paue way. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* i. iii. 80 She sweeps it through the Court with troops of Ladies. 1600 — *A. P.* II. ii. 55 Sweepes on you fat and grezie Citizens. 1632 MILTON *Paradiso* 95 Som time let Gorgeous Tragedy In Scepter'd Pall com sweep by. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Islay* c. xvi. Let them sweep on with heedless eyes! 1847 C. BRONTE *Jane Eyre* ii. I heard her sweeping away. 1854 STANLEY *Mem. Canterb.* II. (1857) 74 The indignant silence with which Becket had swept by. 1869 TOLSTOY *He Anest.* etc. vi. Having so spoken, she swept out of the room. 1913 *Standard* 20 June 7/9 As the long line of carriages swept along the broad, green pathway. *fig.* 1822 LAMB *Elia*, *J. Kemble & Godwin's Antonio*, the first act swept by, solemn and silent.

24. To move along a surface or in the track of something like a trailing robe; to trail after; to brush along. Also *fig.*

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 317 Those things which are yours take them all with you, and they shall sweep after you. 1690 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 117 The Land, that goes sweeping away with the Eldest Son. 1839 LONGF. *Hymn to Night* i. I heard the trailing garments of the Night Sweep through her marble halls!

25. To move continuously in a long stretch or over a wide extent, esp. *round* or in a curve; † to take a curve.

1725 W. MALFENNY *Sonnet Building* 35 How to form the Arch or Mold of the Hand-Rail of a Pair of Stairs that sweeps two Steps quicker than in the foregoing Examples. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 6 Oct. The first flight of the hawks, when they sweep so beautifully round the company. 1859 HERSCHEL *Study Nat. Phil.* 280 Magnificent bodies united to pairs... sweeping over their enormous orbits in periods comprehending many centuries. 1831 JAMES *Phil. Augustus* I. iii. Her eyes were long... and the black lashes that fringed them... swept downward and lay upon her cheek. 1857 AUGUSTA WILSON *Vashti* xv. As she passed him... her muslin dress swept within reach of his spur. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* i. 30 The tentacles in the act of inflection sweep through a wide space. 1907 BETHELL *Mod. Guns & Gunnery* 171 The line of fire of the left gun should sweep from point 71 to point 421.

26. To extend continuously through a long stretch, or widely around; to present a surface of wide extent.

1789 W. GILPIN *River Wye* 52 Grand woody hills sweeping, and intersecting each other. 1794 Mrs. RAUCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* I. The forests of pine and chestnut that swept down the lower region of the mountains. 1793 SOUTHEY *Engl. Ecl.* *Old Manion-House* 50 A carriage road That sweeps conveniently from gate to gate. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 72 A road swept gently round the hill. 1871 L. STANLEY *Physiogr.* *Eur.* (1874) III. 71 The... glacier, sweeping in one majestic curve from the crest of the ridge. 1879 S. C. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* ii. 23 The Plain El Marka sweeps north, unbroken and entirely level.

b. *trans.* with cognate obj. To perform or execute (such a movement); to make (a curtsy), deal (a blow), with a sweeping motion.

[a. 1553] UALL *Reyter* D. iv. iv. (Arb.) 66, I with my new broome will sweep hym one swappe. 1843 THACKERAY

Van. Fair li, Becky...swept the prettiest little curtsy ever seen. 1896 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *Sovereign* iv, She...swept him a deep curtsy. 1900 H. SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* xii. (1905) 158 He sweeps two blows [of his sword] in for every one of ours.

27. *trans.* To describe, trace, mark out (a line, esp. a wide curve, or an area); *spec.* in *Shipbuilding*: see *quots.*, and cf. *SWEEP* sb. 15 c.

1664 E. BUSHNELL *Compl. Shipwright* iv. 9 Shewing, how to sweep out the Bend of Moulds upon a Flat. *Ibid.* vii. 23 To finde the Sweep...that will round any Beame, or other piece of Timber that is to be Swept. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* ii. 11. 53 You must have...a pair of Beam-Compasses, for to sweep the Arches. 1725 W. HALFPENNY *Sound Building* i Open your Compasses...and setting one Foot in the Point A, with the other sweep the Arch c. e. 1805 *Shipwright's Vade-Mec.* 171 The centre for sweeping the stem...must be set off thus. 1837 WHWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) i. 324 The areas described or swept, by lines drawn from the sun to the planet. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* i. 11. iii. § 8 They...found it much easier to sweep circles than to design beauties. 1850 RUDIN. *Navig.* (Weale) 124 In those lines are found the centres for sweeping the lower and upper breadths sweeps. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Sept. 4/2 The erection of the main framing from the platform and bottom sides, which is, in coachmakers' parlance, also swept to shape.

28. *Founding.* To form (a mould) with a sweep (*SWEEP* sb. 30).

1835 (HORNBY) *Pattern-making* ii. 13 Lay one edge of each swept piece on its respective pitch-line. 1909 *Hav. kins' Mech. Dict.*, *Sweep*. In founding, to work a loam mould up to the proper outline, by means of profile boards moved over it under mechanical guidance. 1910 J. G. HORNBY in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 744/1 That group of work in which the sand or loam is 'swept' to the form required for the moulds and cores by means of striking boards, loam boards, core boards or strickles. *Ibid.* These joints also are swept by the boards. *Ibid.*, Its mould also is swept on bricks.

Sweep, adv. and int. [The stem of the vb. *SWEEP*; cf. *bang, crash, dash*, etc.] With a sweeping movement or a swoop.

1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 86 Sweep comes the Kite, and carries away the fattest and hopefulest of all the Brood. 1694 ECHARD *Plantius, Epidicus* ii. iii, Sweep says my Worship with as much Morn as he pleases. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD in *Coltess Collect.* (Maitl. Cl.) 225 Whenever a street makes a turn, sweep go about the houses built upon it, as if it had been turned after they were all set. 1849 CURPLES *Green Hand* v, You felt her shoving the long seas aside...then sweep they came after her.

Sweep, the verb-stem in combination.

1. In attrib. relation to the second element. (In some of these the first element may be *SWEEP* sb.) Sweep-bar = *sway-bar* (see *SWAY*); sweep-board (see *quot.*); sweep-brush, a brush used by paperhangers for smoothing paper as it is laid on; sweep-head *a.*, applied to a miner's pick with a curved head; sweep-panell *a.*, having curved panels; sweep-piece *Shipbuilding*, sweep-plate (see *quots.*); sweep-rake, (*a*) see *quot.* 1884; (*b*) a wheeled frame with long teeth for sweeping up crops lying in swath; sweep-rod, a long rod operating as a lever; sweep-rope = *SWEEP* sb. 29; sweep-saw, a saw adapted for cutting sweeps or curves; a bow-saw, turning-saw; sweep-sine = *SWEEP-NET* i; hence sweep-saining, the use of a sweep-sine; sweep-slide = *sweep-piece*; sweep-table [= *F. table à balais*], = *sweeping-table* (*SWEEPING* *vb.* sb. 3); sweep tail, a long sweeping tail; sweep wire, a wire used in sweeping for something under water; sweep-work, curved work. See also *SWEEP-NET*.

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Sweep-bar*, of a wagon, is that which is fixed on the hind part of the fore guide, and passes under the hind pole, which slides upon it. 1876 VOILE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.*, *Sweep Bar*, the rear bar of a siege howitzer limber (O. P.), which connects the fuchels. 1911 WESTER *S. v. Strickle*, The strickle is drawn laterally along a guideway, or rotated with vertical spindle. In the latter case it is more commonly called 'sweepboard or striking board'. 1901 *F. Black's Carp. & Build.*, *Home Handicr.* 77 The sweep brush or smoothing roller is taken from the apron pocket and smoothed the paper on to the ceiling progressively. 1833 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, *Sweep-head Pick*, a pick the form of the head of which is made curved instead of elbowed or anchored, as other kinds are termed. 1843 C. J. C. DAVIDSON *Trav. Upper India* ix. 11. 209 Buggies, full, half, or sweep-panelled. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Sweep-piece*, a block at the bottom of the port-sill for receiving the chock of the gun-carriage, and to aid in training the gun. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb.* & *Durh.* 54 *Sweep-plates*, curved plates for laying barrow-ways round a turn. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Sweep Rake*, the rake that clears the table of a self rake reaper. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 108/1 An American invention known as the sweep rake was introduced...into England in 1894. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 184 When pumps are to be worked, it is usually by 'sweep-rods' passing from the crank on the main shaft to quadrants or self-cranks at the shaft mouth. 1848 JAL *Gloss. Naut.*, *Sweep-rope*, corde employée à draguer les objets restés au fond de la mer. 1846 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* II. 728 The turning-saw, or sweep-saw, also called the frame-saw, or bow-saw, 1856 OLIVESTO *Slave States* 357 The shed and herring fisheries upon the sounds and inlets of the North Carolina coast...The largest 'sweep seines' in the world are used. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnrl.* I. 353/1 She mounts two 64 pounders bow and stern, on 'sweep slides'. 1839 *USE Dict. Arts* 816 At the upper part of these five 'sweep tables', the materials which are to undergo washing are agitated in two boxes...by small paddle-wheels. 1886 *Lond. Gaz. No.*

2190/4 A Bay Nag with a 'Sweep Tail. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 July 7/1 The torpedo boat No. 99 has been anchored to her by 'sweep wires. 1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 93 In bending and glueing-up stuff for 'sweep-work.

2. With the second element in objective relation: sweep-all *nonce-ud.*, one who 'sweeps up' or appropriates all, = *SWEESTAKE* i; sweep-chimney *Obs.* or *dial.*, a chimney-sweeper; sweep-gallery, -house, a person employed to sweep a gallery or a house, a menial servant; sweep-street, (*a*) ? one whose long garments sweep the street; (*b*) a street-sweeper.

1695 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* III. 583 The avaricious and extorting Pretor of Sicily is by Tully call'd Verrens, 'Sweep-all. 1657 BAXTER *Mist. agst. Maligu.* § 12. 6, I would be a Plow-man...if not a 'sweep-Chimney' rather than a Minister. 1726 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 87 It [i.e. a conduit of stone for water] serves only for Sweep-Chimneys to stand by...and therefore vulgarly call'd Sweep-Chimneys-Hall. 1826 *Times* 5 Jan. 3/4 He was a sweep-chimney by profession. 1858 HUGHES *Scour. White Horse* v. 94 Amongst 'em a sweep chimney and a millrind. 1705 in *Ushaw Mag.* (1903) Dec. 299 Bernard ye 'sweep-gallery. 1621 SIR S. D'EWEES in *College Life t. Jas. I.* iii. (1851) 50 Two base 'sweep-houses' belonging to him, who were recusants. 1553 BALE *Vocacyon* 43 They are but pildie pelingie prestes, though they be sir 'Sweepsters, maistre doctors, and lordie bishoppes. 1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* ii. 1. 423 Shoemakers, Woodmongers, Sweep-streets (orig. *Spaza canili*), Faulknors.

Sweepage (*swēp'edz*). Also 7 *sweepage*. [*SWEEP* v. + *-AGE*.]

1. = *SWEEPING* *vb.* sb. 2, 2 b.

1606 S. GAROINER *Ek. Angling* 149 The veriest mennow among men, the salt and sweepage of the court, dare...contrue the death of the Prince of the court.

2. *a. spec.* 'The Crop of Hay got in a Meadow' (*Cowell Interpr.*, 1672, s. v. *Sweepage*): cf. *SWEEP* sb. 17; *gen.* what is mown. *b. dial.* (See *quot.* 1895.)

1628 COKE *On Litt.* i. § 1. 4 b, Heshall haue the vesture of the land, (that is) the corne, grasse, underwood, sweepage, and the like. 1857 WRIGHT *Dict. Obs. & Prov. Engl.*, *Sweepage*, the rough grass in a meadow which cattle will not eat, and which has to be mown or swept off. 1895 *E. Anglian Gloss.*, *Sweepage*, the right of cutting faggots, grass, &c., on a several or common allotment. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 782/1 Sweepage (i.e. everything which falls to the sweep of the scythe).

Sweepdom (*swēp'dm*). *nonce-ud.* [*SWEEP* sb. 32 + *-DOM*.] Sweeps collectively.

1855 A. C. COXE *Impress. Eng.* (1856) 70 Jack-in-the-Green, on a May-day in London...this beneficial anniversary of sweepdom.

Sweeper (*swēp'ər*). Also 5 *sweepers*, 6 *-er*, -*er*, 7 *sweeper*. [*SWEEP* v. + *-ER*.]

1. *gen.* One who or that which sweeps (something): usually with objective of.

1530 PALSGR. 278/1 Sweper of chymneys. 1552 HULOET, Sweper of houses, *scoparius*. Sweper of the ground wryth hys fete, *alta*. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1807) 137 New broome sweepth cleane, in the cleane sweepers bande. 1705 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* I. 1. 18 The Sweeper of a Chimney. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Sweeper* of the sky...a name given by sailors to the N. W. winds of America. 1812 COBBETT in *Examiner* 19 Oct. 671/1 Noble Ladies, who...condescended to become housekeepers and sweepers of malls.

† *b.* A broom for sweeping out an oven. *Obs.*

1440 *Proup. Parv.* 323/2 Malkyne, mappyl, or oven sweepare, *dorsorium, tersorium*. 1580 [see *oven-sweeper*, *OVEN* sb. 4].

c. One who or a vessel which sweeps for something under water. Also in *mine-sweeper*.

1775 FALCK *Day's Diving Vessel* 46 The boat should advance but very slowly, and the sweepers should hold the line in their bands all the while.

2. A person employed in sweeping a room, chimney, house, ship, etc.; *spec.* in India, a person of the lowest caste. Also in comb., as *CHIMNEY-SWEEPER*, *CROSSING-sweeper*.

1657 J. WATTS *Scribe. Pharusee*, etc. 1. 267 Those chimney houses, so foul, and black, and sooty, that they need the sweeper to come to them quickly. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. iii. 76 The four private Sweepers (in the papal household). 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* iii. i. § 6. 12 Hybreas the Oratour, in lineaments of Face and whole Body was so peer'd by the sweeper of his School, as [etc.]. 1714 PARKYNS *Inu-Play* 13 A Sweeper and Pump-Dresser to a Fencing School. 1715 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) V. 47 A Woman and a Girl...not sworn or admitted to be Sweepers. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Suabber*, ship's sweeper, usually called captain's swabber. 1790 *Laws of Harvard Coll.* 58 The Steward shall also engage proper sweepers for the Colleges. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 82 Whose rhymes are so had, he was never yet able To serve as last sweeper in Pegasus' stable. 1859 *Lang Wand. India* 259 Two sweepers—men of the lowest caste of Hindoos. 1861 *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 268/2 The rooms (in an American College) were supposed to be taken care of by three or four men called 'sweepers', whose duty extended only to making the beds daily, and sweeping the rooms occasionally.

attrib. 1837 *Lett. fr. Madras* x. (1843) 89 He kept no sweeper-woman, and, as may be supposed, the dirt crunched under our feet as we walked. 1851 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Poor Burrough* 11 Marten, who sent the sweeper-man immediately to the poor dog, to remove the arrow.

† *b.* One who sweeps the ice at curling.

1789 DAVIDSON *Seasons* 165 Allan of Airds, a sweeper good. † 3. A plant root forming part of a snare for catching birds. *Obs.*

1621 MARKHAM *Hunger's Present* vi. 42 The sweeper or

maine plant, which as it is prescribed of Hazell, Elme, or Witchein, so in this case it may be of Willow. 1681 *Worlidge Syst. Agric.* 245 The main Plant, or Sweeper must be also proportionable to the strength of the Fowl.

4. A telescope used for 'sweeping' the sky: cf. *SWEEP* sb. 7, v. 21. ? *Obs.*

1786 SIR W. HERSCHEL *Sci. Papers* (1912) I. 294 This nebula was discovered...with an excellent small Newtonian Sweeper of 27 inches focal length, and a power of 30. 1792 — in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 24.

5. A mechanical apparatus for sweeping a floor, road, etc.; a sweeping-machine.

1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib. Brit.* II. No. 6139, The dust, lint, and even hairs, pins, needles, &c. are taken up directly into the box and there retained as the sweeper moves along. 1892 A. E. LEE *Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) II. 528 [In 1886] N. B. Abbott began running a fourhorse sweeper on High Street six nights per week.

6. A tree growing close to the margin of a stream and overhanging it. In recent Dicts.

Hence *Sweep-peress* *nonce-ud.*, a female (crossing-) sweeper.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlii, The sweepers at the crossing.

Sweeping (*swēp'ing*), *vb.* sb. [*SWEEP* v. + *-ING*.] 1. The action of the verb *SWEEP*.

a. Cleansing, or removing, with or as with a broom or brush: also *fig.*

1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.*, *Cok & Jasp.* i, Scraipand among the ass...He fand an Joly Iasp...Was castin furth be sweeping of the houses. 1519 in *Archaeologia* XXV. 423 P4 to John ye Scott of Ryngstede, for sweeping of ye Keddyn Chymney. *ijd.* 1558 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 119 The sweepynge and dressing of the Council's House. 1591 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Cetham Soc.) 70 Dressing of privies and sweepynge of chimnes for onne holl yer xvij4. 1639 *Crabtree Lect.* 25 Thou biddest them everie night looke to the sweeping of thy shop. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* II. 460 Fine gardens and walks that require much watering and sweeping. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rider* (1853) 337 It is impossible for any just man to regret the sweeping away of this base race of Squires. 1853 KINGLEY *Water-Bab.* i, The chimneys wanted sweeping. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 205 We must provide for the sweeping away of the products of breathing and combustion. 1884 H. P. SPORFORD in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 889/2 She tied up her mouth when sweeping was in progress. 1900 *Daily Tel.* 2 Oct. (Ware) Though the time has come when Volunteers, Yeomen, and Guards should be sent home, there is still a good deal of sweeping up to be done in the Transvaal.

b. Dragging for something under water: see *SWEEP* v. 17. Also in *mine-sweeping*.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lez. Techn.* i, *Sweeping*, at Sea, signifies dragging along the Ground...with a Three-fluked Grapnel, to find some Hawser or Cable, which is slipped from an Anchor. 1775 FALCK *Day's Diving Vessel* 50 Out of the various methods of sweeping...I pursued...the most eligible. 1856 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 6/7 Her whereabouts were discovered by 'sweeping'.

c. *Astron.*: see *SWEEP* v. 21.

1786 SIR W. HERSCHEL *Sci. Papers* (1912) I. 260 My apparatus...being from time to time adapted to the different views I had in sweeping. 1881 J. W. WHEAT in *Nature* 10 Nov. 36/2 It [i.e. a star-cluster] may be found without circles, by patient sweeping.

d. Movement over a surface, or in an extended curve: see *SWEEP* v. 22, 26.

1830 TENNYSON *A Character* 16 He spake of virtue...And with a sweeping of the arm...Devolved his founded periods. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. 1. xii, There is wheeling and sweeping, to slow, to quick and double-quick time. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Church of Brou* iii. 43 In the sweeping of the wind your ear The passage of the Angels' wings will hear.

e. Rowing with sweeps: see *SWEEP* v. 12.

1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* xxxii, The sweeps were got out under the hot sun...With what little air there was, and with sweeping, we continued to drop the frigate.

f. *Gunnery.* (See *quot.*)

1907 BETHELL *Mod. Guns & Gunnery* 172 In a wider sense sweeping means distributing fire laterally over a given front.

g. The formation of a mould with a sweep.

1902 *Lockwood's Dict. Terms.*

2. That which is swept up; matter, esp. dust or refuse, that is swept together or away.

† *sing.* 1480 *Cov. Lett. Bk.* 461 Pat be people of the Cite carion their Donge, Ramell, & sweepynge of their houses. 1541 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1820) 162 To cary all sweepynge of mens houses, and the dyrt that commythe of the sweepynge of the strettes. 1665 in *De Foe Plague* (Ridg.) 63 That the Sweeping and Filth of Houses be daily carry'd away by the Rakers.

† *pl.* 1489 CAXTON *Fraytes of A.* II. xiii. 114 The fylthes and sweepynge of the hous. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 157 Asa beasome gathereth the sweepynge of a house. 1560 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary* XXXII. 180 The marky1 corne and markite sweepings was firste given to this wakeman. 1533. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn, Idle* iii, There, sweepings do as well As the best order'd meale. 1565 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* i. xxxiii. (1848) 92 Goldsmiths and Refiners are wont...carefully to save the very sweepings of their Shops. 1712 *Land. & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 4) 230 At every Brewing after he had strained the Sweepings of his Coolers through a Flannel-bag. 1858 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 286 Sweepings of threads, formerly thrown away because the workmen could not unravel them. 1884 *Standard* 4 Jan. 2/5 Gold leaf, known in the trade as sweepings.

h. *fig. (pl.)* of persons or things, in depreciative sense: Rubbish, riff-raff.

1641 MILTON *Prot. Epica.* Wks. 1831 III. 92 Confronting...the sacred verity of Saint Paul with the offalls, and sweepings of antiquity. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 59 The deformed spawn and jail sweepings of great towns. 1832 MARRAT *N. Forster* xi, I wish I had fifty more of the same sort, instead of the sweepings of the galls. 1878 STUBBS

† **Sweerd**. *Sc. Obs. rare*—1. In 4 suer-
[f. prec. + -DOM.] = SWEERNESS 1.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 233 Suerdome & Idilnes
forto fle.

Sweere, ohs. form of **SWIRE**.

† **Sweering**. *Obs. rare*—1. In 4 sueryng. [irreg.
f. **SWEER** a. + -ING -1.] Sloth, negligence.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28329 Ic ha here hen in present Par man
wit-vten testament, Wit-vten scrift and preist rede, Thoru
mi sueryng mai fall was dede.

Sweerness. *Sc. and north. dial.* [OE.
swærnes = MLG. *swær*-, *swærnisse*: see **SWEER**
a. and -NESS.]

1. Indolence, laziness, sloth.

c 888 *ALFRED Boeth.* xxxv. § 1 Peali sio swærnes ðæs lichoman & þa unþeawas oft ahsigean þæt mod mid oferigtolnesse.
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28370 Mysuerne me has donforgette.
c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* (Camden) 107 Superfluente, glotany, and lust, and swærnes.
1456 *Sir G. Hay Bk. Knighthood* Wks. (S. T. S.) II. 59 Suerenes is a vice quihik makis a man to hate all gudelynes and to lufe all viciousnes.
1533 *GAU Richt Vay* 20 Sweernes is aganis the thrid command.
1595 *DUNCAN App. Etym.* (E. D. S.), *Segnitias*, swærnes; *desidia*.
1676 *Row Contn. Blair's Autobiogr.* ix. (1848) 123 Checking himself for swærness, laziness, and loving of his bed too well.

2. Unwillingness, disinclination (to do something).

1533 *BELLENDEN Lity v. xxiv.* (S. T. S.) II. 231 For swærnes þat þe haue to hig, þe ar redde to suffer all þir schamefull, . . . dammagis.
1659 *Melrose Regality Records* (S. H. S. 1914) I. 218 [He] hurstis [a mare], . . . putting and binding three harrows together for hes swærnes to lift the ane at the land end.

Sweet (swīt), a. *Sc.* Also sweored, sweerd, sweired, swiert, swear't. [f. **SWEER** a. + -ED (-t). Cf. *swiipert* (see **SWIPPER**).] = **SWEER** 3, 4.

1817 *Lintoun Green Errata* etc. 167 Sweered, yet willing.
1824 *MISS FERRIER Inher. iv.* (1825) 1. 39 He maun tak what the doctor sends him, but 'twel he's very sweered to tak them whiles, tho' I'm sure muckle money they cost.
1870 *RAMSAY Remin.* (ed. 18) p. xv. A man sae sure o' Heaven and sae swiert to be gaing taik, 1885 *BLACK White Heather* xxi, I was swiert to trouble his lordship with my small affairs.

Sweesh, *Sc.* form of **SWISH**.

Sweet (swīt), sb. Forms: see next. [**SWEET** a. used subst.]

1. That which is sweet to the taste; something having a sweet taste. Chiefly *poet.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7126 Of þe etand þe mete vt sprang, And þe suete vte o þe strang. *Ibid.* 23979 He dranc þe sure and i þe suete.
1390 *GOWER Conf. i.* 82 Fulofte and thus the suete soureth, When it is knowe to the tast.
1590 *SPENSER F. Q. i.* iii. 30 A dram of sweet is worth a pound of sowre.
1607 *SHAKS. Cor. iii.* 1. 157 Let them not lick the sweet which is their poison.
1623 *Bible i.* Esdras ix. 53 Goe then and cate the fat, and drinke the sweet.
1733 *COWPER Conversal.* 440 The mind, . . . Visiting ev'ry flow'r with labor meet, And gathering all her treasures sweet by sweet.

b. A sweet food or drink.

c 1400 *DESTR. Troy* 13638 Fortune, . . . Lurkis in lightly with lustis in hert, Gers hym swolow a swete, þat swellis hym after.
1656 *F. BROOKE tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 22 The Nobility of the Country affect much to eat Ambar, Musk, and other sweets.
1697 *DYVOEN Virg. Georg. iv.* 300 Such Rage of Honey in their Bosom heats: And such a Zeal they have for flow'ry Sweets.
1743 *FRANCIS tr. Hor., Odes iv.* xii. 22 Bring the glad merchandise, with sweets replete.
1802 *Eng. Encycl. v.* 610/2 The purer sweets, as sugar, . . . The unctuous and mucilaginous sweets, as the impure sugars, liquorice, &c.
1861 *FLOER. NIGHTINGALE Nursing* (ed. 2) 51, I have never known a person take to sweets when he was ill who disliked them when he was well.
1897 *JEFFERIES Amaryllis* iii, If there were two courses, then bread between to prepare the palate, and to prevent the sweets from quarrelling with the acids.

c. *pl.* Syrup added to wine or other liquor to sweeten and improve its flavour; hence, wine or other liquor thus sweetened; applied *spec.* to British wines and cordials.

a 1679 *Sir J. MOORE Eng. Interest* (1703) 33 The best way to Order your Sogar before you put it into your Cyder, is to make it into a kind of Syrup or Sweets.
1695 *Act 7 & 8 Will. III.* c. 30 § 6 Mixed Liquors commonly called and known by the Name of Sweets, made from foreign or English Materials.
1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Sweets*, the Dreggs of Sugar used by Vintners, to allay the undue fermenting or fretting of their Wines.
1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm. i.* viii. 320 All artificial wices, commonly called sweets.
1842 *Penny Mag.* 29 Oct. 431/1 Mark Beaufoy, . . . entered his name at the Excise as a 'maker of sweets' about a century ago.
1845 *DOOD Brit. Manuf.* 93 At first the name of 'sweets' was confined principally to the varieties of raisin-wine.
1839 *Act 52 & 53 Vict. c. 42* § 28 The expression 'sweets or made wines' shall mean any liquor which is made from fruit and sugar, . . . and which has undergone a process of fermentation.

d. *spec.* A sweet dish (a pudding, tart, cooked fruit, etc.), or one of several such, forming a separate course at a meal. Usually *pl.*

1834 *DICKENS Sk. Bos. Steam Excurs.*, The sweets [on the table] shook and trembled till it was quite impossible to help them.
1852 *THACKERAY Esmond* ii. xv, By the time the soup came he fancied they must have heeded hours at table; and as for the sweets and jellies, he thought they never would be done.
1864 *HAWTHORNE Grimshawe* xix. (1892) 246 And *entremets*, and 'sweets', as the English call them.
1890 *R. C. LEHMANN H. Fludger* 41 There was a delicious sweet for luncheon, . . . It was like a sort of bird's-nest in spun barley-sugar with whipped cream eggs inside.

e. A sweetmeat, esp. in lozenge or 'drop' form. **SWEETIE** is earlier in this sense.

1851 *MAYHEW Land. Labour* i. 203/2 Rose acid, which is a 'transparent' sweet.
1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr. i.* v, The basket supplied the few small lots of fruit and sweets that he offered for sale.
1877 *R. J. MORE Under the Balkans* xv, 216 Sweets, jelly, and water were then handed round by the bridesmaids to the assembled guests.

2. Sweetness of taste; sweet taste. *rare.*

c 1381 *CHAUCER Parl. Foules* 161 For thu of loue hast lost thi tast, y gesse As seek man hath of swete & bitternesse.
1705 *BEVERLEY Virginia* ii. iv. § 13. (1722) 113 Thir [sc. mulberries'] Taste, . . . being of a faintish Sweet, without any Tartness.
1737 *LADD Physiol. Psychol.* iii. 323. 313 It seems tolerably well established that sweet and sour are tasted chiefly with the tip of the tongue.

3. That which is pleasant to the mind or feelings; something that affords enjoyment or gratifies desire; (a) pleasure, (a) delight; the pleasant part of something. In later use chiefly in *pl.*, the pleasures or delights of something.

Often in contrast with *bitter*, *sour*, and in expressions retaining literal phraseology, e.g. *to taste or suck the sweet(s) of*.

sing. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xi. 250 Al though it he soure to suffre þere cometh swete [C. xiii. 143 a swete] after.
1423 *JAS. I. Kingis Q. clxxxii.* Every wicht his awin suete or sore Has maist in mynde.
c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 106 He had leuere lesyn thre massys þan to forgo oo slepe or o sweet in þe mornynge.
1553 *T. WILSON Rhet.* (1580) 31 Where the swete hath his sower ioynd with hym.
1560 *ROLAND Seven Sages* 70 He, . . . had slokinnit of hedsolace the swete.
1589 *COOPER Admon.* 178 Princes, . . . which suck the swete from the people of God.
1611 *SHAKS. Wind. T. iv.* iii. 3 When Daffadils begin to peere, . . . Why, then comes in the sweet of the yeere.
1637 *HEYWOOD Pleas. Dial.* Wks. 1874 VI. 302 Who can know the sweet of ease, That never was in paine?
1697 *DAMPIER Voy. round World* (1699) 64 Our Jamaica-men Trade thither indeed, and find the sweet of it.
1725 *Pope Odys. v.* 152 Love, the only sweet of life.
1878 *BROWNING La Saitiaz* 310 Must, . . . Every sweet warn 'Ware my bitter!

pl. 1583 *MELBANCKE Philotimus* Cij, Always shun such bitter sweets.
1590 *LODGE Rosalind* (1592) Gij, Of all soft sweets, I like my mistris best.
1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* i. 1. 28 To sucke the sweets of swete Philosophie.
1607 *TOURNEUR Rev. Trag.* iv. i. G. J, An incredible Act, Twixt my Step-mother and the Bastard, oh, Incestuous sweetes betweene 'em.
1694 *tr. Milton's Lett.* State Wks. 1738 II. 175 Your Lordships, . . . enjoy the sweets of Peace both at home and abroad.
1697 *DYVOEN Æneid* xi. 417 The Gods have eny'd me the sweets of Life.
1749 *FIRLOING Tom Jones* iii. vi, Surfeited with the sweets of marriage, or disgusted by its bitters.
1826 *F. REYNOLDS Life & Times* II. 436 Being now compelled daily, to taste more and more of the sweets of management.
1858 *R. S. SURTEES Ask Mamma* xiv. 200 Mr. Bankhead, knowing the sweets of office, again aspired to high places.
1851 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox-f.* x, The run, up to town to, . . . taste some of the sweets of the season.

b. Contrasted with *sweat*.

1588 *Kyo Househ. Philos.* Index, Wks. (1901) 236 Gaine purchased with sweat or sweete.
1607 *HIERON Wks.* i. 397 We haue heard hitherto of the sweat, now let vs heare the sweet of religion.
1630 *MASON Turke v.* i, Ere we had relisht the sweete of her sweete [sic], that is the fruit of her labors.
1667 *FLAVEL Saint Indeed* (1754) 129 He that will not haue the sweat, must not expect the sweet of religion.
1670 *RAY Prov.* 146 No sweat without some sweet.

4. A beloved person, darling, sweetheart. (Cf. **SWEET** a. 8 c.)

In ME. verse that *swete* is freq. used conventionally.
13. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 4578 No y no loured non hot þat swete.
c 1369 *CHAUCER Dehe Blanche* 832 Hyt was my swete ryght al hir selve.
c 1400 *DESTR. Troy* 10567 Myche sorow hade his Syre the sun to behold, And oft swonyt that swete, & in swyne felle.
c 1450 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* *Coch & Fox* vii, At his end I did my besie curis To hald his heid, . . . Syne at the last, the swet swelt in my arme.
1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* iii. iii. 162 Bid my Sweete prepare to chide.
1640 *tr. Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* III. 65 Among the which [gentlewomen] perceiving my Clarista (so is this innoxorable sweet named) to be one.
1664 *BUTLER Hud.* ii. 1. 391 This made the hauteous Queen of Crete To take a Town-Bull for her Sweet.
1703 *Rules of Civility* 25 As, for a Governor, speaking of his Wife, to say, . . . My Sweet is the most prudent.
1855 *TENNISON Maud* i. xxii. xli, She is coming, my own, my sweet.
1868 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* (1870) I. 1. 289 What feat do ye This eve in honour of my sweet and me?

5. A sweet sound. *poet. rare*—1.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q. i.* xii. 39 Yet wist oo creature, whence that heavenly sweet Proceeded.

6. Sweetness of smell, fragrance; *pl.* sweet odours, scents, or perfumes. *poet.*

1554 *DYVOEN Sonn.*, *Amour* xxv, Some muz'd to see the earth enuy the ayre, Which from her hyps exhald refined sweet.
c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* xcix, More flowers I noted, yet I none could see, But sweet, or culler it had stolne from thee.
1612 *WEBSTER White Devil* ii. 1. 165 The natural sweets Of the Spring-violet.
c 1728 *Prior 2nd Hymn Callimachus* 50 Perfumes distill their Sweets.
1784 *COWPER Task* i. 444 He, . . . nots in the sweets of ev'ry breeze.
1820 *SHELLEY Skylark* 55 The scent it gives Makes faint with too much sweet those heavy-winged thieves.
1823 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* I. 81 Perfuming evening with a luscious sweet.

7. *pl.* Substances having a sweet smell; fragrant flowers or herbs; + scents, perfumes. Now *rare*.

1602 *SHAKS. Ham. v.* i. 266 Sweets, to the sweet. 1639-40 in *Swayne Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 30 Sweets to burne in the Church at Chrismass.
1667 *MILTON P. L. v.* 204 Through Groves of Myrrhe, And flowing Odours, . . . A Wilderness of Sweets.
1691 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2641/1 The Bottle of Sweets [viz. perfume].
1784 *COWPER Task* i. 257 Strew the deck With lavender, and sprinkle liquid sweets.
1837 *H. MARTINEAU Soc. Amer.* II. 63 The rich carnations and other sweets that bloomed in the garden.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly in sense 1 e), as *sweet-box*, *-maker*, *-making*, *-shop*, *-stall*, *-standing*.

1731-3 *P. SHAW Chem. Lect.* xi. (1755) 203 The Art of Sweet-Making might receive a high Degree of Improvement, by using pure Sugar as one general wholesome Sweet, instead of those infinite Mixtures of Honey, Raisins, Syrops, Treacle, Stum, Cyder, &c. wherewith the Sweet-Makers supply the Wine-Coopers.
1879 *MISS E. K. BATES Egypt. Bonds* II. vi. 166 The sweet-shops, with their sugary wares.
1882 *East. Daily Press* 17 July 3 All day long the sweet stalls, . . . were besieged by battalions of the common honey bee.
1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Mar. 8/2 A Hoxton sugar-boiler and sweet-maker.
1902 'Q' *White Wolf* 91 He had bought a packet off one of the sweet-standings.

Sweet (swīt), a. and adv. Forms: 1 swoete, *Northumb.* suet, suet, 1-6 swete, 2-6 swet, 3-6 suete, 4-5 suet, *Sc.* sweyt, 4-8 *Sc.* swet, 5-7 swoete, (2 swoote, 3 swiete, 4 suette, swett, squete, sweyte, *Kenl.* zuete, 5 swette, sqweto, swyte, 6 *Sc.* swoitt, swet, 7 suiet, 8 *Sc.* suift), 6- sweet. *Comp.* 1 swet(h)ra, 3-5 swettere, (1 swootra, 3 swettre, swetture, 4 -ore, -our, 5 -ir, -ur; 4 squetter, suetter), 4-5 swetter; 4 swetere, *Sc.* -aro, 6 *Sc.* -ar, suetar, 5- sweeter. *Sup.* 1-5 swetest, 2-5 -este, 5 -ist, 5- sweetest; also 3-5 swetteste, 4-5 -ost, 5 -ist. [Com. Tent.: OE. *swelle*, = OFris. *swēt*, OS. *swōti*, MLG. *sote*, *sute*, (LG. *sōte*, *sōt*), MDn. *soete*, *suele* (Du. *zoet*), OHG. *swiuzi*, *swiuzi* (MHG. *suze*, G. *siiss*), ON. *sétr* (Sw. *söt*, Da. *sød*) = OTeut. **swōlja*-, **swōti*-, f. *swōti*- (whence OE. *swōte* Soot adv.) = Indo-eur. *swād*- (with variant *swād*-), in Skr. *swādāti* sweet, *swādāti* to be sweet, Gr. *hōs sweet*, *hōsēdai* to rejoice, *hōsē* pleasure, *ādāveiv* (εάδω, εάδα) to please, L. *suavis* (= **swād-wis*) sweet, *suādere* to advise (properly, to make something pleasant to). Gothic shows another grade of the root in *sīts*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Pleasing to the sense of taste; having a pleasant taste or flavour; *spec.* having the characteristic flavour (ordinarily pleasant when not in excess) of sugar, honey, and many ripe fruits, which corresponds to one of the primary sensations of taste. Also said of the taste or flavour. Often opposed to *bitter* or *sour* (so also in *fig. senses*).

See also special collocations in C. 1.

c 888 *ALFRED Boeth.* xxxix. § 9 pæt is forwi se gooda læce selle þam halum men seftne dremc & swetne, a 1000 *Phariz* 193 (Gr.) þa swetestan smonad & gædrad wissa wynsume & wudhæda.
c 1250 *Death* 106 in O. E. *Misc.*, Hwer beoð þine dihsches Midd þine swete sonde?
1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 1398 Delytable, & swete of sauoure.
1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xii. 264 þe lark, . . . is, swifter þan þe peccok, And of flesch, . . . fatter and swetter.
1393 *Ibid.* C. xix. 60 Somme [apples] ar swetter þan some and sonner wollen rotye.
c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* i. xiii. 67 Hony is swettist to him of alle other metis.
1543 *FITZGERARD Hubb.* § 23 The yonger and the grener that the grasse is, the softer and sweter it wyll be, when it is hey.
1574 *NEWTON Health Mag.* 1 j b, The flesh that is about the bones is sweeter and better to digest then other.
1594 *MARLOWE & NASHE Dido* ii. 1, Ile giue thee Sugar-almonds, swete Conserues.
1595 *Edward III.* ii. i. 405 A sugred, sweet and most delicious tast.
1607 *MILTON P. L. v.* 68 O Fruit Divine, Sweet of thy self, but much more sweet thus cropt.
1765 *MUSEUM Hist.* IV. 398 Fine-flavoured, mellow, sweet heef from beasts fed with oil-cakes.
1818 *SCOTT Br. Lamm.* xi, A tart-a-flam-and some nonsense sweet things, and comfits.
1827 *FARADAY Chem. Manuf.* xxiv. (1842) 629 The liquid will communicate a very aromatic sweet taste to it.
1883 *Cassell's Dict. Cookery* 779/1 Rose Sauce for Sweet Puddings.
1887 *BENTLEY Man. Bot.* (ed. 5) 824 Secondary products of metastasis, some of which, as sweet secretions, &c., are necessary for the perpetuation of the species.

b. In similitative and other proverbial phr.

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* xviii. 11 [ix. 10] *Dulcora super mel & favum*, sweteran ofer huniz & biotred.
c 1385 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 20 He hym self as swete as is the roote Of lycoris.
c 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 3855 Was neuir na hony in na hyue vndire heuen swettir.
c 1403 *LYDG. Temple of Glas* 1251 Swete is swettir eft bitternes.
14. *Lat. & Eng. Prov.* (MS. Douce 52) If. 16 h, Hungur makyth harde bonys swete.
1546 *J. HEYWOOD Prov.* (1867) 16 Swete meate will haue soure sawce.
c 1553 *UNALL Royster D.* i. iii. (Arb.) 20 Soft fire maketh swete malte, good Mudge.
1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* iii. ii. 115 Sweetest nut, hath sowrest rinde.
1607 *Isaac SAWCE* 6. 1 bl. 1673 T. HUNT *Abeced. Scholast.* 79 The sweetest flesh is next the bone.
1697 *DYVOEN Virg. Past.* vii. 53 Fair Galathæa, with thy silver Feet, O, whiter thao the Swan, and more than Hybla sweet.
1721 *BAILEY s.v.*, After sweet Meat comes soure Sauce.
1868 *W. W. JACOBS Sea Urchins, Choice Spirits* (1906) 90 'The meat's awful.' 'It's as sweet as outs,' said the skipper.

2. Pleasing to the sense of smell; having a pleasant smell or odour; fragrant. Also said of the smell or odour.

900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* iii. viii. (1890) 174 Hordern, . . . balsami & þa deorwyrðstena wyrt & þa swettestena þa þe in middangeard wæron.
971 *Blith. Hom.* 59 þa swetan stencas gesincad þa wudwyrta.
c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 þe swete smel of þe chese.
c 1220 *Bestiary* 503 Vt of his drote it smit an onde, þe swetteste dīng dat is o londe.
c 1272 *Lyne Ron* 151 in O. E. *Misc.* 97 þu art swettur þane eny flur.
c 1300 *Cursor M.* 1381 Cipres, þe þe swete sauur, Bitaken on suete [Fair].
c 1385 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 5 Zephirus, . . . with his swete breeth.
c 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 801 in *Macro Plays* 101 Parkys, poundys, & many pens, þe semyo to 300 swetter þanne pens.
1542 *Boorde Dytelary* xxi. (1870) 281 Parsley, . . . doth cause a man to haue a swete hreth.
1590 *SHAKS. Midn. N.* ii. i. 252, I know a banlie, . . . Quite ouer-cannoped, . . . With sweet muske

roses, and with Eglantine. 1596 — *Tam. Shr. Induct. i.* 49 Burne sweet Wood to make the Lodging sweete. 1650 *Fulcr. Piscat. ut. ii.* § 5 Pillasters... of... Aluggin trees, which, if odoriferous... made that passage as sweet to the smell, as specious to the sight. 1781 *COWPER* 190 Sweet scent, or lovely form, or both combined. 1850 *TENNISON* *In Mem.* lxxxvi. Sweet after showers, ambrosial air.

† b. *spec.* Perfumed, scented. See also *sweet-bag*, *ball*, *powder* (in C. 1 a), *SWEET-WATER*. *Obs.* 1573-4 in *Feuillet's Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 208 Sweete lightes of white wax for the same vii. 1592 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary XXXII.* 79 A harrell sweet sco, xxix s. 1611 *SNAPS*. *Wint. T.* iv. v. 253 You promis'd me a tawdry lace, and a pair of sweet Gloues. 1656 *EARL MONM.* tr. *Boccalini's Pol. Touchstone* 407 The Monopoly of making sweet Gloves to that Nation whose hand did stink in sufferably.

3. Free from offensive or disagreeable taste or smell; not corrupt, putrid, sour, or stale; free from taint or noxious matter; in a sound and wholesome condition.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3302 A funden trew ðor-inne dede Moyses, and it wurð swet on ðe stede. 1300 *Cursor* *Al.* 6352-4 Pe water was al swete also, Pe water þat sua full stanc, Suetter neuer þai sihen drank. 1508 *Reg. Fris. Seal Scotl.* i. 100s [33] lastis of salmon, ful, rede, and swete. 1556 *HARINGTON* *Metam.* *Ajax* Eiv h, Because hee had not seene better to the keeping sweet of the streets. 1607 *DEKKER* *Westw. Hoe* i. Wks. 1873 II. 292 He hath an excellent trick to keepe Lohsters and Crabs sweet in summer. 1655 *MARQ.* *WORCESTER* *Civil. Ind.* § 100 [They] furnis Cities with Water... as well as keep sweet, running through several Streets. 1681 *LANGFORD* *Plain Inst. Fruit-trees* 33 Cyder Fruit... laid upon a sweet and dry floor, in a heap. 1685 *CONPL.* *Servant's Maid* 144 You must wash your own Linen, keeping your self sweet and clean. 1754 *COMPL.* *Cypher-man* 114 A sufficient Number of sweet Casks to put it into. 1791 *Trans. Soc. Arts* IX. p. xvii, Preserving Fresh Water sweet, for the use of Seamen during long voyages. 1859 *JEPHSON* *Brittany* v. 55, I question whether the beds would be so clean and sweet. 1861 *MRS.* *BERRON* *Bk. Househ. Managem.* (1880) 38; In choosing a berry, ascertain that it is perfectly sweet. 1883 *GRESELY* *Gloss. Coal-mining*, Sweet, free from fire-damp or other gases, or from fire-stink.

† b. *spec.* Of water: Fresh, not salt. Also of butter: Fresh, not salted. (Cf. *G. sisswasser*, *F. cau douce*, etc.) *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Lechd.* II. 134 Drinoc wegzbedan seaw on swetum wætre. 1220 *Beowulf* 320 He lepeð ðanne wið mikel list, Of swet water he hæuð ðrist. 1245 *Cursor* *Al.* 6349 (Trin.) Pei fond... Watir bituriss any bryne. As bryne hit was ða no swetter. 1480 *CAXTON* *Myst.* xix. 109 Alle watres come of the see; as wel the swete as the salt. 1553 *EOUN* *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 26 In this deserte are... founde hytter watres; but more often freshe and sweete watres. 1591 *A. W. Bk. Cockrye* 8 h, In the seething pot put in a peece of sweet Butter. 1661 *LOVELL* *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro., Living in rivers and other sweet watres. 1709 *T. ROBINSON* *Nat. Hist. Westmorel.* iv. 23 The subterranean Waters are those sweet Mineral Feeders, which do implete the Body of the Earth. 1795 *MORSE* *Amer. Geog.* I. 84 Animals which... live alternately on land or in sweet water.

† c. Of bread (in 16th c. versions of and allusions to Scripture): Unleavened. (Opposed to *sour* as in *SOUD-DOUGH*.) *Obs.*

1526 *TINDALE* *Mark* xiv. 12 The first daye of swete bread. 1535 *COVERDALE* *Exod.* xxiv. 18 The Feast of swete bread shal thou kepe. 1593 *NASHE* *Christ's T.* Wks. 1904 II. 48 The Feast of Tabernacles, the feast of sweet Bread, and the Feast of Weekes.

d. Of milk: Fresh, not sour: see *sweet milk* in C. 1 a.

1812 *STR. J.* *SINCLAIR* *Syst. Husb. Scotl.* i. 105 The milk can he sold swee, as taken from the cow.

e. *Old Chem. and Metallurgy.* Free from corrosive salt, sulphur, acid, etc.

1666 *BOYLE* *Orig. Fornes & Qual.* iv. 315 Chymists... terme the Calces of Metals and other Bodies dulcific'd, if they be freed from all corrosive salts and sharpness of Tast, sweet, though they have nothing at all of positive sweetness. 1881 *RAYMOND* *Mining Gloss.*, Sweet-roasting.

4. Pleasing to the ear; having or giving a pleasant sound; musical, melodious, harmonious: said of a sound, a voice, an instrument, a singer or performer on an instrument.

c 900 tr. *Bada's Hist.* iv. iii. (1890) 264 þa geherde he... þa swetestan stefne & þa fægestan singendra. 1300 *Cursor* *Al.* 1030 Par sunne es soft and suet sung. 1366 *CHAUCER* *Rom. Rose* 768 In loren her notes hee fulle swetter than in this contre. 1460 *Towneley* *Myst.* xv. 13 Al myghtfull god, what euer this ment, so swete of toyn. 1500 *Melusine* i. 7 He stood styl... to here her swette & playnsant voyce. 1530 *PALSGR.* 278/2 Swetetyning, modulation. 1543 *HALL* *Chron.*, Hen. VIII, 214 h, iii. Muses playnig on seuerall swete instruments. 1560 *Bible* (Geneva) a Sam. xliii. 1 David... the swete singer of Israel. 1599 *SHAKS.*, etc. *Puss. Pilgr.* 282 Cleare wels spring not, swete birdsing not. 1602 — *Ham.* iii. i. 166 Like sweet Bels jangled, out of tune, and harsh. 1604 *E.* [GRIFFITHS] *D'Aosta's Hist. Indies* vii. iii. 500 Their tongue and pronunciation is very sweet and pleasant. 1617 *MORVSON* *Itin.* i. 152 A paire of Organs doth make sweet musick. 1697 *DROVON* *Virg. Georg.* iv. 680 Th' Infernal Troops... listning, crowd the sweet Musicians' side. 1780 *COWPER* *Doves* 37 Thus sang the sweet quester'd bird, Soft as the passing wind. 1836 *DUBOURG* *Violin* i. (1875) 11 The viol instruments were decidedly sweet, but comparatively dull. 1859 *TENNISON* *Marr. Geraint* 329 The sweet voice of a bird.

5. Pleasing (in general); yielding pleasure or enjoyment; agreeable, delightful, charming. (Only literary in unemotional use: cf. e.)

a. To the mind or feelings.

c 833 *ELFRIC* *Boeth.* xxv. § 4 Hi... meahon eadð seggan soðspell, gif him þa leasunga næren swetran. c 900 tr.

Bada's Hist. v. xxiii. (1890) 482 Me symble swete & wynsum was, ðæt ic opþe leornode opþe larde oððe write. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 33 Ac swa þe wowe þinked hiter, þe hwiþe þe he lested, swa þincð wele þe swetter þan hit cuned þarfaer. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 294 Drauh, ase he dude, þæt swete likunge into smeortunge. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 210 Paradis, An erd al ful of swete blis. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 631 þe ring was fair to se, þe gift was wel swete. 1362 *LANGL.* *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 83 Persons and parisch prestes... askpe leue... To singe þer for Symonye, for seluer is swete. 1377 *Ibid.* B. xv. 179 pough he here hene no bred, he bereith hem swetter lyfode. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xxi. 219 He hadde nat wist wyterly wheþer deþ wer soure oþr swete. c 1449 *Pecock* *Repr.* i. xiii. 66 In the historial parties of the Oold Testament and of the Newe, is miche delectable and swete. 1560 *DAUS* tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 337 h, How swete is y^e name of peace, and how comfortable a thing it is. 1567 *MAPLET* *Gr. Forest* 4 h, [It] is otherwise effectuous to bring a man in swete sleepe. 1575 *GASCOIGNE* *Glasce* Govt. iv. vi, Although it seeme unto some men a swete thing to commaunde. 1600 *SNAPS*. *A. Y. L.* ii. 12 Sweet are the vses of aduersitie. 1604 — *Ham.* iii. iv. 209 (Q. a) O tis most swete When in one line two crafts directly meete. 1609 [see *REVENGE* s. 1]. 1638 *JUNIUS* *Paint. Ancients* 119 Art, abounding with many sweet vyses, drew still the eyes, of unadvised spectators. 1643 *TRAPP* *Comm.* Gen. xl. 3 A sweet providence; that these obnoxious officers should be sent to Joseph's prison. 1738 *WESLEY* *Hymn*, 'Let us go forth' ii, When He vouchsafes our Hands to use, It makes the Labour sweet. 1784 *COWPER* *Task* i. 94 Sweet sleep enjoys the curate in his desk. *Ibid.* ii. 482 Oh, popular applause, what heart of man is proof against thy sweet seducing charms! 1801 *WARREN*, *Sparrow's Nest* 19 A heart, the fountain of sweet tears. 1876 *MISS BRANNON* *J. Haggard's Dau.* x, It was sweeter to you to help others than to be happy yourself. 1882 *SERJ.* *BALLANTINE* *Exper.* iv. 47, I received half a guinea, the sweetest that ever found its way into my pocket.

b. To the senses; esp. to the sight = Lovely, of charming appearance.

1366 *CHAUCER* *Rom. Rose* 622 And thus he walketh to solace Hym and his folk for swetter place To playn ynen he may not fynde. 1375 *BARBOUR* *Brice* xvi. 66 Quhen hyrdis syngis on the spray... For softnes of that swete sesoun. c 1430 *Chen. Assigné* 44 A seluer cheyne Eche on of hem hadde, a bowte his swete swyre. 1590 *SPENSER* *F. Q.* ii. x. 47 Warlike Caesar, tempted with the name Of this sweet Island. 1617 *MORVSON* *Itin.* i. 99 The place where the Marchants meete, called la Loggia, lying upon the sea, is as swete an open room, as euer I saw. 1632 *LITHGOW* *Trav.* iv. 137 The sweetest face, the youngest age, and whitest skin was in greatest value and request. 1645 *SVNONAS* *Diary* (Camden) 175 His Majestie lay at Mr. Crompton's howse, a sweet place in a fyne parke. 1700 *EVELYN* *Diary* 23 Apr. an. 1646, This sweete Towne [sc. Vincenza] has more well-built Palaces than any of its dimenisions in all Italy. 1812 *BYRON* *Ch. Har.* l. lxxix, On high The corse [of the bull killed in the bull-fight] is piled—sweet sight for vulgar eyes. 1837 *CAMPBELL* *Cora Linn* ii, It was as sweet an Autumn day As ever shone on Clyde. 1842 *BORROW* *Bible in Spain* xxvi. 282 It is a sweet spot, and the prospect which opens from it is extensive.

¶ The phr. *sweet in (the, one's), bed* has been used with various implications.

c 1300 *Harold* 297 [He] did him here some wedde Hire þat was ful swete in hedde. 1721 *KELLY* *Sa. Prov.* 290 Sweet in the Bed, and sweir up in the Morning, was never a good Housewife. 1800 in *Laing* *Sci. Am. Pop.* P. Scott, (1822) xxiii. Intro., A Clown is a Clown both at home and abroad; When a Rake he is comely, and sweet in his bed.

c. Of song or discourse, and hence *transf.* of a poet, orator, etc., with mixture of sense 4: Pleasing to the ear and mind; pleasant to hear or listen to; sometimes implying 'persuasive, winning', † or in bad sense, 'alluring, enticing'.

c 1385 *CHAUCER* *Prolog.* 265 Somwhat he lipped for his wantonnesse To make his english swete vp on his tonge. 1423 *JAS. I* *Kings* Q. iv, His metir swete... full of moralitie. c 1480 *HENRYSON* *Mor. Fab.* Prol. i, Their polite termes of swete Rhetoric. 1526 *TINDALE* *Rom.* xvi. 18 By swete preachynges and flatteryng wordes [they] deceave the hertes of the innocentes. 1533 *LO.* *BERNERS* *Gold. Bk.* II. Aurel. (1546) E, He was so swete in his wordes, that many tymes he was hard more than three houres together. 1612 *BRINSLEY* *Lut. Lit.* xiii. (1627) 175 Such a [sc. book] as is most easie, both for the sweetest Latine and choicest matter. 1632 *MILTON* *L'Allegro* 133 Sweetest Shakespear fancies childe. 1746 *FRANCIS* tr. *Horace, Art of Poetry* 113 Whose rapid Numbers, suited to the Stage... With sweet Variety were found to please.

d. *Ironically*: cf. *FINE* a. 12 c.

1656 *G. COLLIER* *Ans.* 15 *Quest.* 18 Heie's another sweet inference. 1677 *MILNE* *Eng.-Fr. Dict.* s.v., I should have made a sweet business on't for my self. 1725 *T. THOMAS* in *MSS. Dk. Portland* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 133 We had a specimen of the sweet road waders to clamber through... a pretty sharp ascent... full of loose, ragged stones. 1850 *SHENLEY* *F. Patriarch* xi, Oh! they made a sweet row, I can tell you.

e. In colloq. use, an emotional epithet expressive of the speaker's personal feelings as to the attractiveness of the object.

1779 *Mirror* No. 41 7 Miss Betsy had taken down some sweet copies of verses, as she called them, in her memorandum book. 1782 *MRS. BURNEY* *Cecilia* i. iv, 'I assure you', she continued, 'she has all Paris in her disposal; the sweetest caps! the most beautiful trimmings! and her ribbons are quite divine!' 1840 *THACKERAY* *Barber* Ch. June, Honourable Tom Fitz-Walter, cousin of Lord Byron's; smokes all day; and has written the sweetest poems you can imagine. 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 22 Nov. 25 A new fashion in false hair is quite sweet. 1839 *JESSOP* *Arady* vii. 240 She falls in love with some sweet thing in hats or handkerchiefs.

6. In extended use: Having an agreeable or benign quality, influence, operation, or effect. Chiefly technical: see *quots.*

a. Favourable, genial.

13... *E. E. Alkt.* P. C. 236 Styffe stremes & strejt hem strayed a while... Tyl a swetter luf swyþe hem swyed to honk. 1594 *PLAT* *Jewell* *ho.* i. 50 Some further & sweeter helps for her barren groundes. 1824 *LOUDON* *Engel. Gard.* § 3295 After the hed has come to a sweet heat, shut down close at night.

b. Of land, products, or the like: Free from bitter or similar deleterious qualities.

1577 *GOUGE* tr. *Hersbach's Husb.* 24 The land... is called... pleasant ground, sweete, blacke, rotten, and mellowed, which are the signes of good ground. 1578 *LVTRE* *Dodens* vi. xxiv. 688 Bay... groweth plentifully... by the sea syde in saltishe groundes... and dieth not in the winter season, as it doth in sweete groundes. 1649 *BLITHE* *Eng. Improv.* xxiii. 140 Which sorts of Land if Rich, and Sweet, will lose Advance by Ploughing. 1765 *MUSEUM* *Rust* III. 239 The land most suitable for this plant [sc. teal] is that of a thin sweet surface, and marly bottom. 1839 *MURCHISON* *Silur. Syst.* i. x. 235 From its sulphureous properties, it is also preferred to coal of the sweetest and best quality. 1840 *CIVIL* *Eng. & Arch.* *Jrnl.* III. 296/2 Iron of an excellent quality, which they term sweet-iron.

c. Easily managed, handled, or dealt with; working or moving easily or smoothly.

1673 *R. HEAD* *Canling* *Acad.* 192 The fourteenth a Gamester, if he sees the Hic sweet, He presently drops down a Cog in the street. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, Sweet, easy to be taken in: Also expert, dexterous, clever: As, *Sweet's your Hand*, said of one who has the Knack of stealing by Sleight of Hand. 1801 *STRUTT* *Sports & Past.* i. 16 Beasts of sweet sight... the huck, the doe, the bear, the rein deer, the elk, and the spytard. 1883 *STEVENSON* *Treail* I. ii. vii, You never imagined a sweeter schooner—a child mail ship her. 1925 *BLACKW.* *Mag.* Sept. 316/1 She was a sweet ship in a seaway if one knew her idiosyncrasies.

† d. *Art. Delicate*, *sweet*. *Obs.* (Cf. *SWEETEN* 8b.)

1662 *EVELYN* *Chalcogr.* 1650 sweet, even and bold was his work. 1662 *FAIRBORN* *Graving & Etching* xvii. 21 It is at the first operation, that you are to cover all the faintest and sweetest places.

7. *transf.* (chiefly in phr.) Fond of or inclined for sweet things, esp. in *sweet tooth* (see C. 1 a).

1591 *SNAPS*. *Two Gent.* iii. i. 330 She hath a sweet mouth. 8. Deeply loved or prized, precious; beloved; dear.

a 900 *CYNEWULF* *Juliana* 94 (Gr.) Ðu eart dohtor min seo dyreste & seo sweteste. 1225 *Passion* *our Lord* 64, in O. E. *Misc.* 39 For vule he dude god, þe vore bi at þen ende scheden his swete blod. 1300 *Cursor* *Al.* 14401 God luved þe fuus lang þer þat his wit [fairly] squete, Gitt. suete, Trin. swete] sun was born. c 1375 *Lat. Folks* *Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 419 Swete ihesu make me saue. c 1385 *CHAUCER* *L. G. W.* 1042 *Dido*, Whom schulde he louny but this lady swete? c 1386 — *Prolog.* *Melitus* r 18 By goddes swete pync. c 1400 *Destr.* *Troy* 1381 Al swere þai, full swiftly, vpon swete haloues. c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 2080 Thou wyllt by schent, by swyte ihesus. 1533 *LAN.* *BERNERS* *Huon* ii. 3, I... render grace... to god my sweet creature. 1579 *LYLY* *Euphues* (Arb.) 74 He will be... ready to offer himselfe a Sacrifice for your swete sake. 1583 *EARL* *NORTHAMPTON* *Def. agst. Prophecies* Pp iv h, Policiap, the swete Martir of our Lorde. 1591 *SNAPS*. *Two Gent.* ii. vi. 30 Ayming at Siluia as a sweeter friend. 1591 — *1 Hen. VI.* iv. vi. 55 Thy Life to me is sweet. 1780 *MME.* *D'ARLAV* *Diary* (1842) I. 359 Ah, how different and how superior our sweet father.

b. In forms of address, irreg. affectionate, but formerly also (now *arch.*) respectful or complimentary.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1536 Mi swete lif, se swoteliche he smeched me... þæt al me punched... þæt he sent me. c 1330 *Spec. Gy de War.* 555 Swete lord, forþiue þu me. c 1350 *Will. Patene* 4579 Swete sere... Whatlower al his fare forrest bigunne? 1593 *SNAPS*. *3 Hen. VI.* ii. v. 137 Nay take me with thee, good sweet Ewer. 1602 — *Lea* i. v. 50 O let me not be mad, not mad, sweet Heuten. 1617 *R.* *Fenwick* *Treat. Ch. Rom.* 145 Sweet Jesus, had it not bene for thee and these, we had neuer bene enabled to preach thy Gospell. 1693 *Humours* *Town* 31 Ah sweet Mr. Jovial, you mistake me quite. 1782 *COWPER* *Parrot* iii, 'Sweet Poll!' his dotting mistress cries, 'Sweet Poll!' the mimic bird replies. 1807-8 *Syn. SMITH* *Phyney's Lett.* i. (ed. Cassell) 10 In the first place, my sweet Abraham, the Pope is not yet landed. 1833 *TENNISON* *Miller's Dau.* iii, Give me one kiss: My own sweet Alice, we must die. 1849 *FABER* *Hymn*, Sweet Saviour, bless us ere we go. 1875 *JOWETT* *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 25 Be cheerful, sweet sir, and give your opinion.

c. *absol.* in affectionate address: Beloved, dear one; also in *superlative*. (Cf. *SWEET* s. 4.)

c 1300 *K. Horn* 465 (Hart. MS.) Help me þat ych were Ydubbed to be knyghte, Sute, bi al þi myhte. 13... *Sir Beues* (A.) 279 'Hau'e', a seide, 'ber þis sonde Me leue sweet I' c 1386 *CHAUCER* *Frankl. T.* 252 I have mercy swete or ye wol do me deye. c 1400-50 *1 Hen. VI.* i. 183 Here send I my swete salutis & ioy. 1588 *SNAPS*. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 373 Gentlewoman, Your wits makes wide things folowes. 1590 — *Alida*. M. iii. ii. 247 Sweete, do not scorne her so. c 1658 *LOWLACE* *To Lucasta, going to the Wars* i, Tell me not, sweet, I am unkind. 1814 *SHELLEY* *To M. W. Godwin* v, We are not happy, sweet! 1818 — *Rosal & Helen* 73 Thou lead, my sweet, And I will follow. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* x, I would give my life to buy peace for you, sweetest.

d. Dear to the person himself; usually *sarcastically*, 'pet', 'precious': chiefly qualifying self or will. At one's own sweet will: just as one likes.

1621 *Chas. I's Answ.* to *Petit* *Comm.* in *Rushw. Hist.* *Coll.* (1659) I. 49 Let us not so far wrong the Jesuites, as to rob them of their sweet Positions and practices in that very point. 1746 *FRANCIS* tr. *Hor.*, *Sat.* ii. v. 61 Bid him do home, of his own sweet self take care. c 1774 *TUCKER* *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 401 Nor yet need he be too secure against all damage to his own sweet person. 1802 *WORSW.* *Sonn.*, *Weston*, *Bridge* 12 The river glideth at his own sweet will. 1846 *TENNISON* *Lit. Squall* iii, The petty fools of rhyme... Who... strain to make an inch of room For their sweet selves. 1852 *WHITTIER* *Any Wentworth* 151 Love has

1719 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 124 *Sweet Almonds.—These are of a soft, sweet, grateful Taste. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. App.* 305 *Apple, Sweet, *Annona*, 1597 GERARD *Herbal* i. cii, 169 *Tectidulus odoratus*,...Ladies tracet... of some *sweete Ballocks, sweete Coeds, sweete Cullions. 1647 HEXIAM i. (*Herb.*) *Sweete Basil, *Wilde Christos oogen*, *oe Gennettekens*, 1820 KEATS *Isabella* lii, She...o'er it sweet Basil, which her tears kept ever wet. 1716 *Petiveriana* i. 246 Barbadoes *Sweet-Bay. 1766 J. BARTRAM *Trin.* 9 Jan. in *Stork Acc. de Florida* 29 On it grew great magnolia, sweet-bay, live-oak, palms. 1858 BAIRD *Cycl. Nat. Sci.* sv. *Lauracea*, The common, or sweetbay laurel, *Laurus nobilis*, 1857 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* V. 78 *Salix pentandra* (*Sweet Bay-leaved Willow). 1796 NEMNICH *Polygl.-Lex.*, *Sweet birch, *Betula nigra*. 1881 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 652 The bark of *Betula lenta*, known in the United States as Sweet Birch or Cherry Birch. 1736 BAILEY *Hensel. Diet.* 554 *Sweet-Broom. 1884 MITTLER *Plant.-n.*, *Scoparia dulcis*, Sweet Broom. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* sv. *Scoparia*, [*Scoparia*] *dulcis* is used as a stomachic in the West Indies, and is called *sweet broomweed and licorice-weed. 1796 NEMNICH *Polygl.-Lex.*, *Sweet calabash, *Passiflora laurifolia*. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midd.* xxiii, Large *sweet-chesnut trees and beeches. 1874 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 5) 128 *Mellilotus*,...Mellilot. *Sweet Clover. *Ibid.* 227 *Nardosmia*, *Sweet Coltsfoot, a 1847 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) i. 49 At New-Haven the *sweet corn may be had in full perfection for the table by successive plantings from the middle of July to the middle of November. 1789-9 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1795) II. 306 *Scandix odorata*,...Sweet Cicely... *Sweet Fern. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* 1037 The leaves of *Comptonia asplenifolia*, Sweet Fern, are found... in certain peculiar glands. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 917 *Sweet Flag. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Sweet-flag*, is...employed to scent aromatic baths, perfumery, and hair-powder. 1737 *Petiveriana* iii. 195 *Sweet-gum. Because in the Spring it yields a fragrant Gum, upon cutting its Bark or Wood, if great use in Tetters, Scurs, Inflammations, etc. 1867 AUGUSTA WILSON *Vashti* iii, The trunk of a decayed and fallen sweet-gum. 1856 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* (1860) 128 *Liquidambar*, Sweet-Gum Tree. 1853 Chambers's *Encycl.*, *Honey Locust* Tree, also known as the *Sweet Locust and Black Locust. 1765 COOPER *Thesaurus, Amaranus*, *Sweete [1545-52 ELYOT, soote] maioram. 1601 SHARS. *All's Well* iv. v. 17 Indeed sir she was the sweete Marigold of the sallet, or rather the hearbe of grace. 1850 Chambers's *Encycl.* I. 504/1 The *Sweet Milk-vetch, or Wild Liquorice. 1836 YULE & BURNELL *Hobson-Jobson*, *Sweet Oleander,... the common oleander, *Nerium odorum*. 1796 NEMNICH *Polygl.-Lex.*, *Sweet orange, *Citrus aurantium sinense*. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 495 The rind of the Sweet Orange

is an aromatic stimulant and tonic. 1846-50 A. Wood *Class Bk. Bot.* 373 *Clethra alnifolia*. *Sweet-pepper Bush. 1874 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 5) 304 *Schweinitzia*. *Sweet Pine-sap. 1829 LONDON *Encycl. Pl. Rar.* 1286 *Carpodium*. *Sweet Pishamia. produces green flowers. 1796 NEMICH *Polygl. Lex.* *Sweet plum, *Prunus americana*. 1874 *Treas. Bot. Suppl.* 1324/2 *Oenothera cerasifera* is called the Sweet Plum or Rancocoran. 1839 MAJON *Usef. Pl. Australia* 599 *Spondias plicatus*. *Sweet Plum, or *Burdekin Plum. 1796 NEMICH *Polygl. Lex.* *Sweet scabious, *Scabiosa atropurpurea*. 1856 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* (1860) 198 *Eriogonum annuum*. (Daisy Fleabane. Sweet Scabious). 1857 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl. V.* 323 *Acorus* (*Sweet Sedge). 1897 RAY in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 635 They tasted somewhat like the Root of Seleri, or *Sweet Smallege. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* i. cii. 167 The first kind of *Sweete stones is a small, base, and lowe plant. 1706 J. GARDNER tr. *Rapin's Gardens* 1. 34 *Sweet-Sultans nam'd from the Byzantine King. 1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Sweet Trefoil, common name for the *Trifolium caruleum*. 1845 LINOLEY *Sch. Bot.* 143 *Anthoxanthum odoratum* (*Sweet Vernal Grass). 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* iii. lxxviii. 1228 *Myrtus Brabantica*, sine *Elaeagnus Cordi*, Gaulle, *Sweet Willow, or Dutch Myrtle tree. 1800 J. E. SMITH *Eng. Bot. XI.* 755 *Asperula odorata*. *Sweet Woodruff or Woodruff.

c. Parasynthetic, as *sweet-beamed*, *-blooded*, *-breathed* (-breht), *†-conditioned*, *-dispositioned*, *-eyed*, *-faced*, *-flavoured*, *-flowered*, *-leafed*, *-mindeed*, *-natured*, *†-numbered* (NUMBER sb. 18 b), *-savouried* (cf. ME. *swote savoured*), *-shaped*, *†-smelled* (= SWEET-SMELLING), *-souled*, *†-sounded* (= sweet-sounding), *-tasted*, *-tempered*, *-toned*, *-tuned*, *-voiced* adjs.; see also *sweet-breasted*, etc. in 3 below. Also SWEET-SCENTED.

1730-40 THOMSON *Autumn* 29 Attended suns arise, *Sweet-beamed. 1859 Geo. Eliot *Adam Bede* i. v. Those large-hearted, sweet-blooded natures that never know a narrow or a grudging thought. 1617 DRUMM, or HAWTH. *Forth Feasting* 34 *Sweet-breath'd Zephyres. 1623 WEBSTER *Devil's Law-Case* i. ii. O sweet-breath'd monkeys, how they grow together! 1814 WOROSW. *Excurs.* vii. 731 The sweet-breathed violet of the shade. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* v. ii. Our sweet-conditioned princess, fair Donusa. 1646 W. BROOKE *Saints Hunting-Place* (1647) 30 We have a meek and *sweet disposition'd Saviour. 1812 W. TERNANT *Auster F.* l. xxxi. *Sweet-eyed lady. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* i. ii. 88 Piramus is a 'sweet-lac'd man. 1612 BEAUM. & F. *Comcomb* iii. i. Good sweet fact serving-man! 1885 'H. CONWAY *Sings & Arrays* 163 A pale, sweet-faced woman, who was dressed as a Sister of Charity. 1612 CORG. *Seymour*, the *sweet-flowered Rush teamed Squinot. 1586 STONEY *Arcaidia* ii. (1012) 225 Whom yet with a 'sweete-graced bitterness they blamed. 1749 SHENSTONE *Ode after Sicknes* 30 The 'sweet-leaft eglantine. 1586 STONEY *Arcaidia* ii. (1012) 269 The 'sweete minded Philoclea. 1650 STAFFORD *Strada's Low C. Wars* vi. 23 A plaine and 'sweete-natured man. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* viii. The sweet-natured, strong Rex. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. ii. *Babylon* 590 *Sweet-numbered Homer. 1530 PALSGR 326/2 *Sweet savoured, *aromatic*. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* ii. ii. 119 That neuer words were musike to thine eare, / That neuer meat sweet-savour'd in thy taste. 1632 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1852) 1. 82 The 'sweetest-smelled flowers. 1747 SHENSTONE *Lett.* xlv. (1777) 120 That 'sweet-souled hard Mr. James Thomson. 1790 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ep. to Syto. Urban* Wks. 1812 1. 262 Each sweet-sou'd Stanza. 1659 O. WALKER *Oratio* 25 Words, smooth and 'sweete-sounded, are to be used. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chen.* (ed. 3) 11. 74 A 'sweet-tasted salt, called murate of glucina. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Downy* iii. i. 'Sweet-tempered lord, adieu! 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xii. ii. She's a sweet-tempered, good-humoured lady. 1845 DICKENS *Chimes* iv. 145 The sweetest-looking, sweetest-tempered girl, eyes ever saw. 1870 BRYANT *Illad* i. ix. 274 A 'sweet-toned harp. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. i. l. Eden 129 The Nightingale's 'sweet-tuned voice. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Poet of Oriel* (1803) iv. 119 A well-known and sweet-tuned voice. 1780-72 WOROSW. *Sonnambulist* 17 A Bird of plumage bright, *Sweet-voiced.

d. with sbs., forming adjs. having the sense of parasynthetic combinations, as *sweet-breath* (= sweet-breathed); *sweet-throat*, *sweet-voiced*; also *†sweet-lips*, a delicate eater, epicure.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* *Meadow Verse* 8 While *sweet-breath Nymphs, attend on you this Day. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Vn. friand, friole*, a licentious fellow, a *sweete lips. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* iv. 74 The bright-hilled *sweet-throat bird.

2. Combinations of the adv. (or in which *sweet* is in adverbial relation to the second element). a. with pples. and ppl. adjs., as *sweet-bleeding*, *-breathing*, *-complaining*, *-flowering*, *-flowing*, *-looking*, *-murmuring*, *†savouring*, *-set*, *-singing*, *-smiling*, *-sounding*, *-spun*, *-suggesting*, *-touched*, *-whispered*: see also *sweet-recording*, *sweet-spoken* in 3 below, and SWEET-SMELLING. b. with adjs. (chiefly poetic, denoting a combination of sweetness with some other quality), as *sweet-bitter*, *-bright*, *-chaste*, *-sad*, *-sour*.

Combs. of this class were much favoured by Sylvester, who has *sweet-charming*, *-piercing*, *-rafting*, *-sacred*, *-sweating*, *-warbling*.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. vi. 133 He doth discharge On others shoulders his 'sweet-bitter charge. 1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* iii. i. The stern goddess of sweet-bitter cares. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q. I.* i. 9 The Mirth 'sweete bleeding in the bitter wound. 1586 SINNEY *Arcaidia* ii. (1012) 176 It might seeme that Love... was there to refresh himselfe betweene their 'sweete-breathing lippes. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 524 Pied flowers, sweet-breathing. 1856 VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) l. 23 The sweet-breathing air. 1598 BARNFIELD *Remember. Eng. Poets* ii. Daniell, praised for thy 'sweet-chast Verse. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iii. ii. 86 The nights dead silence Will well become such sweet complaining grievance. 1596 EDW. III. iii. ii. 47 *Sweete flowing

peace. 1721 RAMSAY *Petition to Whin-bush Club* i. *Sweet-flowing Clyde. 1784 COWPER *Poplar Field* 12 The scene where his melody charm'd me before, Resounds with his sweet-flowing ditty no more. 1845 DICKENS *Chimes* iv. 145 The 'sweetest-looking, sweetest-tempered girl, eyes ever saw. 1742 BLAIR *Grace* 100 In grateful Errors thro' the Under-world *Sweet-murmuring. 1782 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxvii. 10 *Sweete sauerynge spice. 1595 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* l. 44 Sweet sairing flouris. 1592 ARDEN of *Feversham* tit. v. 146 How you women can insinuate, And cleare a trespass with your 'sweete set tongue! 1593 MARLOWE *Hero & Leander* ii. 162 *Sweet singing Mere-mad, sported with their loves. 1740 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 131 Do you ever hear from sweet-singing Birch? 1625 MITTON *Death Fair Infant* 53 Wert thou that *sweet smiling Youth? 1595 Locrine i. l. 239 Plaidist thou as sweet, on the 'sweet sounding lute. 1743 FRANCIS tr. *Hor.* *Odes* iv. iii. 17 Goddess of the sweet-sounding lute. 1594 DANIEL *Cleopatra* iv. Wks. (1717) 286 To have eat the 'sweet-soured Bread of Poverty. 1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* (1721) II. 352 It will taste a little Sweet-sour, from the Sugar and from the Currant. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinacria. Hen. V.* cccxxx. Nor lov'd Court-Sweets, nor Sweet Spun Diaclets. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* ii. vi. 7 O 'sweet-suggesting Loe. 1593 MARLOWE *Ovid's Eligies* tit. xi. 40 *Sweet toucht harpe that to manye stones was able. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* (1847) 209 Many a 'sweet-whispered word.

3. Miscellaneous Special Combinations: *sweet-and-twenty*, a Shaksperian phrase (see TWENTY A. 2), misunderstood by later writers to mean 'a sweet girl of twenty years old'; *†sweet-breasted* A. [see BREAST sb. 6], *sweet-voiced*; *sweet-lipped*, *-lipt* A., having sweet lips; usually, speaking sweetly; *sweet-mouthed* (-monöd) A., *†(a)* fond of sweet-flavoured things, dainty; *(b)* speaking sweetly (usually ironically); *†sweet-recording* A. [RECORD v. 3], singing sweetly, tuneful; *sweet-seasoned* A., 'seasoned' or imbued with sweetness; *sweet-spoken* A., speaking sweetly, using pleasant language (cf. *plain-spoken*); *sweet-tongued* (-tönd) A., having a sweet tongue or utterance, sweet-voiced, sweet-spoken; *sweet-toothed* (-töht) A., having a 'sweet tooth', fond of sweet things or delicacies.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N. n.* iii. 42 Then come kisse me 'sweet and twentie. 1887 J. ASHBY *Sherry Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 76, I love the eyes of peerless love, And nameless grace of Sweet-and-Twenty! 1901 G. K. MENZIES *Prov. Sh.* (1902) 48 When one's special sweet-and-twenty is enshrined in one's Canader on the Cher. 1623 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* iii. i. A proper man... *Sweet-breasted, as the Nightingale, or Thrush. 1644 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* Sol. viii. 81 And Candle-light devotion, trim'd and straw'd With 'sweet-lip't Roses. 1783 W. GORDON *Livy* iii. lxxviii. The embellishments of a sweet-lipped tribune. 1845 HOOD *Lamia* v. 1 Nay, sweet-lipped Silence, 'Tis oow your turn to talk. 1542 UOALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 45 For that he was so 'sweete mouthed, and drowned in the voluptuousness of high fare. 1611 CORG. *Lechard*, a licentious, or sweet-mouthed slapsawce. 1623 MINOULETON & ROWLEY *Sb. Gipsy* ii. (1633) D. i. This cherry-lip'd, sweet-mouth'd villainess. 1722 LITTLE *Hush.* (1757) 409 Nuts, being so sweet, would make them so sweet-mouthed, that [etc.]. 1886 J. F. MAURICE in *Lett. fr. Donagel* Pref. p. vi. The class which Mr. Parnell never speaks of except as the 'felon' landlords, just as his sweet-mouthed friends speak of *The Times*. 1598-9 E. FORDE *Parismus* i. (1661) 10 They heard the sound of most 'sweet recording musick which made Dionysius wonder. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* (ed. 1878) 123 The sweete recording Swanne Apollones ioy. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxv. So are you to my thoughts as food to life, Or as 'sweet season'd shewers are to the ground. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* i. 9 A bitter pleasant tast, of a sweete-seasoned sowre. 1716 ANTHONY *Drummer* iv. i. You are such a 'sweet-spoken man, it does one's heart good to receive your orders. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* *Sat.* v. 'Sweet tongu'd Orpheus. 1578 RAMSAY in *Evergreen* Contents vii. Sweet tunged Scot, quha sings the welcum hame. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* ii. v. viii. Beautiful sweet-tongued Female Citizens. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* ii. ii. (1668) 51 She must not be butter-finger'd, 'sweet-toothed, nor faint-hearted. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* ii. 203 The Turks are very sweet-tooth'd and love all kind of sweet Meats. 1808 JAMESON s.v. *Slait*. Our use of the word seems indeed to have been borrowed from the nasty habits of sweet-toothed cooks.

Sweet, v. 1 Now rare. [f. SWEET A. in OE. *swetan* = OHG. *swagen* (MHG. *swetzen*).]

1. *trans.* To make sweet, sweeten. A. *lit.* (to the taste, smell, etc.).

c. 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* III. 58 Nim þonne hunig be dæle & sweet þone drænc. c. 1200 ORMIN 1640 Pe salt Patt ure mete swetþe. c. 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v. 1959 11 I length to flowres whiche lycoure for to swete. 1542 UOALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 3 b. Hounge is the best sauce. Because the same bothe sweeteth all thynges, and also is a thyng of no coste ne charge. 1545 RAYNOLD *Eyth Marknylle* 131 With layre water fyrste soden and sweted with sugre. 1580 NEWTON *Approved Med.* 24 The Nutmegge... staketh vomites, & sweeteth the Breathe. 1604 DAVATON *Ode* 69 Sweeting her Nest, and purging it of Doung. 1622 WITHER *Philartie* Divb. The mornings dewie roses: That... Cast perumes that sweet the Air. 1765 Proc. Gen. Court *Martial* on Lieut. Gen. P. Thicknesse, etc. 49 It is the Lieutenant-Governor's Orders that the soldiers in Garrison sweet and clean the parade... twice a week. 1856 Godey's *Mag.* Feb. 173 When... pine-woods sweet the air.

b. *fig.* (to the mind, feelings, etc.).

a. 900 CYNWULF *Juliana* 525 Gyn He (sa the devil) mec seran het... þæt ic sceolde synne swetan. 1542 UOALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* E. s. Pref. What thyng better sweeteth yf endyng of Marcus Tullius? 1597 BARROW *Aufuicant* *Jehova* Wks. (Grosart) II. 11/2 Being clem'd from my sinne... and sweeted in my soule, by the ale of Thy grace. 1600 — *Dafodils & Primroses* lxxxv. l. 14/2 Queene of such

powte As sweeteth euery sowte. a. 1601? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* (1838) ii. 37, I have a thankfull heart, Tho not a glorious speech to sweet my thanks. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) Eccles. xxvii. 26 In the sight of thyme eyes he will sweete his mouth.

2. To affect in a sweet or pleasant way; to give pleasure to, delight, gratify.

c. 1555 HARRISFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 232 To sweet the people's ears with pleasant words [he] told them [etc.]. a. 1600 in Ashmole *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 196 In thyme owne howse thou maist well get a good Mersell of meat thy mouth to sweet. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* tit. iii. Heavens tones Strike not such musick to immortal soules As your accordance sweetes my breast withall. 1879 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 58 [West Indian Negro] You will hear of something that will sweet you greatly.

†Sweet, v. 2 *Obs. rare*. [Echoic: cf. SWEET-SWEET.] *intr.* To pipe, chirp, or twit, as a bird.

1677 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* iii. 57 When you have so tamed them [sc. captured nightingales] that they begin to Cur and Sweet with cheerfulness. *Ibid.*, Those Birds that are long a feeding, and make no Curring nor Sweeting.

Sweet, *obs.* form of SWEAT.

Sweetbread (swē'tbred). (Also formerly as two words.) [app. f. SWEET A. + BREAD sb., but the reason for the name is not obvious.]

1. The pancreas, or the thymus gland, of an animal, esp. as used for food (distinguished respectively as *heart*, *stomach*, or *belly sweetbread* and *throat*, *gullet*, or *neck sweetbread*): esteemed a delicacy.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Animalia*, the sweete breade in a hogge. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* vii. 50 A certaine Glandulous part, called Thimus, which in Calves... is most pleasant to be eaten. I suppose we call it the sweet bread. 1598 CHAPMAN *Ilind* l. 458 [They] Cut off their thighes dudd with the fatte... And prick the sweetebreads thereupon. 1673 OVERBURGH *Wife*, etc. (1630) l. 117 For an inward bruise, Lamhstones, and sweet-breads are his onely *Sterma Ceti*. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxx. (1663) 127 Some sell their pigs, and some again sell nothing but the chitterlings, the sweet-breads, the blood, and the haskets. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 9 May an. 1778, He gave her her choice of a chicken, [or] a sweetbread. 1799-8 LAMB *Ros. Gray* xi. Wks. 1203 l. 26, I ordered my dinner—green peas and a sweetbread. 1824 in *Spirit Publ. Trins.* (1825) 28: We've gullet-sweetbreads, veined with red. 1846 SOVER *Contron. Regen.* 681 If I cannot meet with heart sweetbreads, I in general satisfy myself with the throats. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* III. 156 Oysters, game, sweetbreads, red mullet, any little delicacy of that sort.

†2. A bribe, *donneur*. *Obs. slang or colloq.*

a. 1670 HACKET *Ap. Williams* ii. (1693) 163, I obtain'd that of the fellow... with a few Sweetbreads that I gave him out of my Purse.

Sweet-brier, -briar. (Also as two words.)

Forms: see SWEET A. and BRIER sb. 1. A species of rose, the Eglantine, *Rosa rubiginosa* (and some other species, as *R. micrantha*), having strong hooked prickles, pink single flowers, and small aromatic leaves; freq. cultivated in gardens.

1598 TURNER *Libellur. Cynorrhodon*... swete brete aut Eglentyoe. 1548 — *Names Herbes* 33 Cynorrhodon named of the latines *Rosa canina*, is called in englishe a swete brete or an Eglentyne. 1625 BACON *Ent. Gardens* (Arb.) 562 Some Thickets, made onely of Sweet-Briar, and Honny-suckle, and some Wilde Vine amongst. 1537 DOWNE *Ephemer.* *Elgie* on the L. C. 9 If a sweet briar, climb up by tree. 1774 G. WHITE *Scolopend.* To Pennant 2 Sept. The fly-catcher... builds in a vine, or a sweet-brier. 1795 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 467 In the Garden Sweet-briar the leaves [are] beset above with very short hairs, oval-eggshaped. 1802 BLOOMFIELD *Rur. Tales.* *Dolly* 45 The sweet-briar op'd its pink-ey'd rose, And gave its fragrance to the gale.

allusively. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Ode Law* ii. ii. 2 *Court*. O sweet precious bud of beauty! Troth, she smells over all the house, methinks. 1 *Court*. The sweetbrier's hut a counterfeite to her—It does exceed you only in the prickles... lady. 1638 FORD *Fancies* ii. ii. Bill, pigeon, do: thou'st be my cat-a-mountain, and I thy sweet-briar, honey.

attrib. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 467 *Rosa*... eglanteria... Sweet-briar Rose. 1857 G. Bird's *Urin. Defosits* (ed. 5) 236 The sweet-briar odour was frequently present. 1884 MILLER *Plant-m.* *Belagiar*, or *Sweet Briar* *Sponge*, a gall found on the Sweet Briar and other Roses. 1900 H. SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* xiii. (1905) 179 The sweetbrier hedges.

Hence *Sweet-briery* A., full of sweet-brier.

1828 MOORE 'We may roam through this world 'till The wild sweet-luicy fence.

Sweetth (swē'th), *int.* or *adv.* *nonce-wd.* An imitative word expressing the sound of a whip.

1859 MEREDITH *R. Feeder* ii, Sweetth went the mighty whip, well swayed.

Sweeten (swē't'n), v. [f. SWEET A. + -EN 5.]

1. *trans.* A. To make sweet to the taste; esp. to add sugar or other sweet substance to (food or drink) so as to impart a sweet flavour; also *absol.*

1552 HULOT, *Sweeten* or make swete, *dulce*. 1597 SHAKS. *Love's Compl.* 272 Loues armes are peace... And sweetens in the suffering pangues it beares. The Allices of all forces. 1665 BOYLE *Ocean. Regt.* i. iv. (1828) 63 The Fruit... being neither sweetened nor conuicted by Maturity. 1721 ANOISON *Spec.* N. 674 The Infusion of a China Plant sweetened with the Pith of an Indian Can. 1747-96 MRS. GLASSER *Cockery* xv. 210 Add half a pint of white wine, and sweeten to your palate. 1777 in *Jrnl. Friends' Hist.* Oct. (1914) 18 Sweeten it to your taste and put in a Quarter of a pound of plim'd Currants. 1837 H. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* iii. 60 To get something to sweeten my husband's toddy with. 1833 CASSIDY *Dist. Cockery* 771/2 *Ross*

Custard. Boil a pint of good milk, .. sweeten to taste, adding some essence of rose.

b. To make sweet to the smell; to fill or imbue with fragrance.

a 1585 SINNEY *Arcaidia* ii. (1912) 229 The world the garden is, she is the flower that sweetens all the place. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iv. ii. 220 With fairest Flowers, I'll sweeten thy sad grave. c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1655) II. 34 This perfume .. bath ascended to my brain, and sweetened all the cells thereof. 1867 O. W. HOLMES *Papers fr. Old Vol. Life* v. (1891) 153 The azalea, wild honeysuckle, is sweetening the roadsides.

2. To free from offensive taste or smell; to render fresh; to free from taint, purify, bring into a wholesome condition.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev. Induct.*, I would thou hadst some sugar candied to sweeten thy mouth. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. i. 57 Here's the smell of the blood still: all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand. 1611 — *Wint. T.* ii. i. 156 There's not a grain of it, the face to sweeten Of the whole duncy-earth. 1675 SOUTH *Serm.*, *Judg.* viii. 34-5 (1697) I. 514 The Sea swallows them [sc. rivers of fresh water] all, but is not at all changed, or sweetened, by them. 1711 ANONSON *Spect.* No. 16 p. 2 The one might be employ'd in healing those Bloches and Tumours which break out in the Body, while the other is sweetening the Blood and rectifying the Constitution. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (Rtldg.) 307 Measures for airing and sweetening their Houses. 1794 R. J. SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 287 Fixed air most assuredly has the power of sweetening the putrid effluvia.

3. To make sweet to the ear; to impart a pleasant sound to.

1578 H. WOTTON *Courtly Controv.* 90 Mine aduersary (who as the crafty fowler sweeteneth his voice to deceive), c 1618 MONTSON *Illn.* iv. iv. iii. (1903) 377 The language of the Netherlands is a Dialect of the German tongue, but sweetened with the levity of the French tongue. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxxvi. The horns, placed in a distant part of the woods where an echo sweetened and prolonged their melancholy tones, broke softly on the stillness of the scene.

4. To make pleasant or agreeable; sometimes, to make more pleasant, add to the sweetness of.

a 1586 SINNEY *Arcaidia* ii. (1912) 214 One was the Prince Plangus (whose name was sweetened by your breath, peerless Ladie, when the last daie it pleased you to mention him unto me). 1597 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* v. lxxxi. § 2 That comfort which sweeteneth life to them that spend it in these traunyles vpon their owne. a 1601 MARSTON *Paquil & Kath.* (1878) Intro. 19 His industrie should sweat 'To sweeten your delights. 1641 J. JACOBSON *True Evang.* T. i. 5 The whole sentence is sweetened with a continued allegory. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 471 p. 11 The Influence of Hope in general sweetens Life. 1742 GRAY *Eton* 34 Graver hours that bring constraint To sweeten liberty. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ.* Art. x. xiv. 21 All acts and services were .. to be sweetened by brotherly concord. 1883 MISS BRADDOON *Fatal Three* t. iv. The homie ties and tender associations which sweeten other lives were unknown to her.

with advs. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* t. i. Venus Swannes shall shed their siluer downe. To sweeten out the slumbers of thy bed. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* ii. i. I would have my love Angry sometimes, to sweeten off the rest Of her behaviour. a 1644 CHARLES *Sol. Recant.* Sol. ix. 75 Goe, sweeten up thy labours and thy life With fresh delights. *Ibid.* x. 26 She will .. direct thy ways In sacred Ethicks, sweetening out thy days With season'd Knowledge.

5. To make less unpleasant or painful; to alleviate, lighten, mitigate.

a 1586 SINNEY *Arcaidia* ii. (1912) 155 She the sweetnesse of my harte, eveo sweetening the death, which her sweetnesse drew up to me. 1593 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. ii. t. Ark 338 Thus Noah sweetens his Captivity, Beguiles the time, and charms his misery. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* x. 78 To sweeten your seuerer studies, by this time vouchsafe Poetry your respect. 1682 MRS. BEITH *Round-head* iv. ii. This mighty pleasure comes A propos To sweeten all the heavy toys of empire. 1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 75 He us'd to sing to himself to sweeten his labour. 1844 KINGSLAKE *Ethics* xviii. The [burial] ground .. has nothing to sweeten melancholy. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gran. Assent* ii. x. 396 Hope of future good, as we know, sweetens all suffering.

b. To make less harsh, offensive, or objectionable; to soften, palliate, extenuate. Now rare or Obs.

1635 in Foster *Crt. Min. E. Ind. Comp.* (1907) 115 Wherein hee shall find any harsh or bitter language, to sweeten the same in a more mild and gentle phrase. 1665 J. WREAU *Stone-Heng* (1725) 10 Learned Men have usually extenuated and sweetened the Failures and Mistakes of others. 1700 RYCAUT *Hist. Turks* III. 333 He endeavoured to sweeten the matter, and render the case as plausible as might be.

6. With personal object (a person, or his mind, temper, etc.):

a. To produce a pleasant disposition in; to make gracious, mild, or kind; to refine.

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* ii. (1577) H iij. Those sightes sweeten the mindes of the hearers. a 1628 PRESTON *Saints Daily Exerc.* (1629) 138 I sweetens his spirit, it makes him more gracious. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacra* ii. iv. § 7 Rather to transport men beyond the power of their reason, then to compose and sweeten it. 1706 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 31 Though it be the very End of this Religion to correct and sweeten the Tempers of Men. 1867 TROLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. lvi. 123 [Her] temper .. was not sweetened by her husband's very uncivil reference to her sex. 1893 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir.* IV. (1894) 192 He whose spirit is purified and sweetened becomes proof against these germs of sin.

b. To make things pleasant for, relieve, comfort, soothe, gratify. Now rare or Obs.

1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* i. vii. 76 [They] would still take all harsh, distasteful things, upon themselves, to cleare, to sweeten their Master. 1652 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* iv. 112 A

Crown being sent him by King James with many other rich presents, the better to sweeten and oblige him. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Abound.* § 202 Something .. which, with this Text, did sweeten my heart. 1833 TENNYSON *Draught Fair Wom.* lix. The kiss he gave me, ere I fell, Sweetens the spirit still.

c. To free from bitter or angry feeling; to mollify, appease. Now rare or Obs.

1657 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) Pref. He will perhaps be so sweetened as .. to pardon those who [etc.]. 1691 tr. d'Emiliauc's *Frauds Rom. Monks* 392 The Abbot having heard what they had to say, endeavour'd what he could to sweeten them, .. but all this did but incense them the more. 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Tetchy* ii. 124 The Emperor to sweeten the People, restor'd the Confiscated Goods. 1714 BUNGELL tr. *Theophrastus* i. 6 He redoubles his Professions of Friendship, and sweetens him out of his Resentments.

7. To persuade by flattery or gifts; to cajole; to decoy, take in; to bribe. (Cf. SWEETENER 3.) Now only slang or dial.

1594 R. CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xiii. (1596) 202 With his lips he sweeteneth, and in his heart he betrayeth thee. 1623 in *Impeachment. Dr. Buckhins* (Camden) 72 What somme will fit .. to sweeten him for their future occasions. 1664 *Privy Diary* 16 June. The talke .. is .. that the Holland Ambassador here do endeavour to sweeten us with fair words. 1678 [W. STANLEY] *Four for a Penny* 8 Which Species of Wheeling in Terms of their [sc. the Bum-bailiffs'] Art is called Sweeten and Pinch. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, To Sweeten, to decoy, draw in. 1821 *Life of Hogart* (ed. 2) 61 We went to jail to see the boy, and sweetened the toping cove [= hangman] with plenty of budge [= drink]. 1872 J. HARTLEY *Yorks. Ditties* Ser. ii. 96 All seekin' for orders an' jobs An' sweetenin' th' sarvents w' tips.

8. In various technical uses: To bring to the desired quality or condition. a. To make pliable; to canse to work smoothly or easily.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* ii. iv. (1617) 51 This [smooth] Cannon ordeth and sweeteneth the Horses mouth. 1898 KIRLING *Dyns Work* 74 Every inch of her [sc. a ship], has to be livened up and made to work w' its neighbour—sweetenin' her, we call it, technically.

b. *Painting and Drawing.* To free from harshness, soften (a tint, line, etc.).

1688 HOLME *Armoury* viii. 152/2 Sweeten your Shadow, is to breath on the Glass, and strike it lightly over with the Washer Brush. 1695 DRYDEN tr. *Dufresnoy's Art Paint.* lxx. § 530 Correggio has made his Memory immortal .. by sweetening his Lights and Shadows, and melting them into each other so happily, that they are even imperceptible. c 1790 INISON *Sch. Arts* II. 62 Sweeten that part with the finger as little as possible. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. t. 100/2 The chief use of the badger tool is to soften or sweeten broad tints.

c. To render (soil) mellow and fertile.

1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 36 This sort of Ploughing sweetens the Ground better than bouting. 1842 PENNY *Cycl.* XXXIII. 313/2 The system of following to clean the land, and to 'sweeten' it, as old farmers say. 1851 *Dham & Midl. Gardeners' Mag.* Apr. 30 Many of the little growers in the North .. were compelled to cleanse and sweeten their soils for Carnations by baking them in small ovens.

d. To neutralize (an acid) by means of an alkali.

[1681, etc., implied in SWEETENER 1 b]. 1885 HUMMEL *Dyeing Textile Fabrics* v. 83 Another plan to avoid tendering, is to let the goods steep in a weak soda-ash solution for a short time. .. This is termed 'sweetening' the goods.

9. *slang. a. Cards.* To increase the stakes; *esp.* at poker, to increase the stakes in a pot that has not been opened. b. To bid at an auction merely in order to raise the price. c. *Finance.* To increase the collateral of a loan by adding further securities.

1896 [see SWEETENING *vbl. sb.* 1 d]. 1903 FARMER & HENLEY *Slang, Sweeten*, .. To contribute to the pool. Hence Sweetening = money paid into the pool or kitty. 1904 [see SWEETENER 3 b]. 1910 *Eugely. Brit. XXI.* 901/2 Sweeten, chipping to a jack-pot after a failure to open.

10. *intr.* To become sweet (in various senses).

1646 BACON *Sylva* § 325 Where a waspe .. bath bitten, in a Grape, or any Fruit, it will sweeten hastily. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 178 Those lands which have that bitterness are several years a sweetening. 1794 MCPHAIL *Treat. Cucumbers* 73 When frames are new painted, they should be suffered to lie and sweeten for some time. 1840 P. *Parley's Ann.* I. 173 The various articles of wearing apparel, hung out to dry and sweeten. 1851 T. T. LYNCH *Unadtr. Lett.* iv. in *Lett. to Scattered* (1872) 184 Papa .. laughed, and said, George was coming on; he would sweeten by and by. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 163/1 The soil laid in a heap to sweeten.

Sweetened (swē'tnd), *pph. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.] Made sweet, in any sense: see prec. and SWEET a. 1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep. Art. Post.* B, J, Plautus rymes and tothesume sweetened vayne. 1616 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* ii. 475 Where Philomela and such sweetened throates, Are for the mastery tuning various notes. 1682 N. O. *Baileu's Lutrin* l. 174 The Sweetened Prelate rises from the Table. a 1708 BEVERIDGE *Theol. Theol.* (1712) III. 250 If he casts darts infected with pleasure, faith shews they are sweetened poisons. 1797 MRS. BERKELEY in G. M. *Berkeley's Poems* Pref. p. cccx, Sweetened sand, called sugar. 1890 *Retrospect Med.* CII. 39 Bromoform is conveniently administered suspended in sweetened water.

Sweetener (swē'tna). [f. as prec. + -ER¹.]

1. a. That which makes something sweet to the taste or other sense; something that imparts a sweet flavour.

1719 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 65/1 All those which usually pass for Sweeteners. 1884 DONELL *Taxation* v. ii. I. 132 Sugar .. began to displace honey as a sweetener for food.

b. An alkali or similar substance used to neutralize acidity; something which renders soil rich and mellow.

1681 tr. *Belon's Myst. Physick* Intro. 34 Alkalies and other Sweeteners should be employed. a 1699 TENPLE *Misc.* iii. *Health & Long Life* Wks. 1720 I. 286 Powder of Crabs. Eyes and Claws, and burnt Eggs-Shells are often prescribed as Sweeteners of any sharp Humours. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 547 p. 10, I .. having a Constitution which naturally abounds with Acids, have found it a most excellent Sweetener of the Blood. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. xl. 178 During that year, one may sow either oats, corn, peas or beans, or any sweetener. 1794 VANCOUVER *Agric. Cambridge* 201 The plough is .. used with great propriety, as a sweetener of the soil.

c. *Painting.* A brush used for 'sweetening': see SWEETEN 8 b.

1859 GULLICK & TIMES *Painting* 198 Most artists also use a brush made of badger's hair. It bears the significant names of 'softener' and 'sweetener', and is used to blend the colours and remove 'edginess', by being swept to and fro over them while freshly laid.

2. A person or (more usually) a thing that renders something pleasant or agreeable (or mitigates its unpleasantness).

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Madrigals, A Kiss*, This Sweetener of Annoyes, This Nectare of the Gods. 1670 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 368 The communion with God, that is the life of your graces, the sweetener of all ordinances. 1720 NORMIS *Chr. Prad.* viii. 350 Wisdom .. the great Upholder and Sweetener of all Society. 1742 BLAIR *Grave* 89 Friendship I .. Sweetener of Life I and Solder of Society! 1865 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Daughters* i. Molly stood by .. and only kept where she was by the hope of coming in as sweetener or peacemaker. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* ix. (1876) 260 Grace is a sweetener and embellisher of life.

† b. One who softens, palliates, or extenuates; a flatterer, cajoler. Obs.

1724 SWIFT *Draper's Lett.* vii. Wks. 1755 V. t. 150 Those softners, sweeteners, compounders, and expedient-mongers. 1728 CAPT. G. CARLETON'S *Mem.* 202 When any Officers had asserted the Falsity of those Inventions [as they all did, except a military Sweetener or two]. 1729 SWIFT *Poems. Libel on Delany* 154 You, who till your fortune's made Must be a sweetener by your trade, Should swear he never meant us ill.

c. Something that prodnees (or restores) pleasant feeling; something pleasing, gratifying, or comforting; † also, a means of persuasion, an inducement (cf. next sense).

1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (1742) II. viii. 235 A sweetener for my Cato. 1754 E. FARNWORTH tr. *Life Sextus* V. iv. (1766) 190 This was what the gamblers call a Sweetener, to draw them on, and made them labour more earnestly. 1782 S. CHIFF *Let. to Mme. D'Arday* 5 Apr. And now, Fanny, after this severe lecturing, I shall give you a sweetener to make it up with you. 1903 G. H. LORIMER *Lett. Self-made Merch.* xiii. 186, I met him coming in from his route looking glum; so I handed him fifty dollars as a little sweetener.

3. *slang.* A decoy, cheat, sharper. ? Obs.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Cog .. the Money .. the Sweetners drop to draw in the Bubbles. *Ibid.*, Sweeteners, Guinea-Droppers, Cheats, Sharpers. 1707 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 223 Being one of the gang, and a sweetener, he going to the innocent persons to persuade them to make up the same by giving money. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5272/9 Whereas divers Persons, commonly called Sweeteners, have cheated many People of considerable Sums of Money, by plausible Pretences.

b. One who bids at an auction merely in order to raise the price.

1865 *Slang Dict.* 1904 *Daily Chron.* 23 Sept. 6/4 'Safe bidding' or 'sweetening' at an auction sale was a fraud on the public. Most men bidding at an auction trusted the other bidders. A 'sweetener' was a man who was not 'playing the game'.

Sweetening (swē't'ning), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the verb SWEETEN. a. The imparting of a sweet taste or smell; † perfuming; the freeing from taint, staleness, or impurity.

1591 WOTTON *Lett.* (1907) I. 270 There is a certain English northern man in this town, lives now by sweetening of gloves. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* iii. i. Which sute (for the more sweetening) now lies in lavender. 1617 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Trav. to Hanburgh* B, J, As if her self .. had lived seven years in Lauender on sweetening in long Lane. a 1774 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 380 Some to be hung in the winds for sweetening, some plunged into rapid waters to wash away their filth. 1876 B. MARTIN *Messiah's Kingd.* i. iii. 31 The sweetening of the waters at Marah. *Ibid.* 1740 CHYNN *Regimen* 339 To .. pass over every Impulse, Sweetening, or Glance of Light. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir.* W. (1884) 192 The acid humours that are breaking out all over the surface of his life are only to be subdued by a gradual sweetening of the inward spirit.

b. *Painting and Drawing.* (See SWEETEN 8 b.)

1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. 149/2 Sweetening is the working one colour into another with a soft Pencil; that they will look as one colour, though they be diverse. c 1790 INISON *Sch. Arts* II. 63 To use his crayon in sweetening as much, and his finger as little, as possible.

c. The action of rendering pleasant, alleviating, palliating, making gracious, etc.

1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* F, j, If I were to paint Sloth (as I am not seen in the sweetening) .. I would draw it like a Stationer that I know, with his thumb under his girdle. 1597 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* v. xxxviii. § 2 For the raising up of mens hearts, and the sweetening of their affections towards God. 1829 NEWMAN in Liddon, etc. *Life Pusey* (1893) I. viii. 167 You will be doing as much to the sweetening of your book .. as by your bmanities towards Mr. R.

d. slang. (See SWEETEN 9.)

1896 LILLARD *Poker Stories* viii. 191 Then along came a big jack pot that had been enlarged by repeated sweetenings. 1903 [see SWEETEN 9]. 1904 [see SWEETEN 3].

2. That which sweetens; something that imparts a sweet flavour.

Long sweetening, short sweetening: see LONG a. 18. 1819 MOORE *Rhymes on Road* xv. 18 Him whose bitter death-cup from above Had yet this sweetening [later altered to cordial] round the rim. 1872 SCHREIBER *De Vere Americanisms* 206 The hawthorn finds at home, besides honey, the long and short sweetening, peculiar to the West. 1884 ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* ix. Berries, to which the sun had been adding sweetening. 1890 BOSTON (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 20 May 2/2. I...made a year's sweetening from maple sirup.

Sweetening, *ppl. a.* [*f.* as *prec.* + -ING 2.] That sweetens.

1. Imparting a sweet taste, smell, etc.; freeing from taint, purifying.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 352 Sweetening Vapours of the Air. 1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) II. 204 When they have undergone a certain sweetening process before cooking. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Econ. Don.* I. 266 The sugar of the grape...differs from common sugar...in having less sweetening power. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* Sweetening cock, a wholesome contrivance for preventing fetid effluvia in ships' holds.

2. Rendering something pleasant or delightful; producing pleasant feeling or gracious disposition; *†*soothing.

1644 BULWER *Chival.* 78 Drawing our Hand with a sweetening motion over the head. 1648 OWEN *Right. Zeal Encouraged* Wks. 1851 VIII. 152 A close labouring in all his ways without the least sweetening endeavours. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* viii. xi. No sweetening vengeance roused a brave despair. 1886 DICKIE *Words Faith*, etc. (1892) 135 He adds His sweetening blessing to it.

Sweet-field, *-veld*. Also *-feldt*. [*ad.* Cape Du. *zoetveld*, lit. sweet field.] In South Africa, land of good quality for food-plants.

1785 G. FORSTER *tr. Sparrman's Voy. Cape G. Hope* (1786) I. 250 By the Sweet-fields (*zoete-velden*) are meant such places as do not correspond to the descriptions given above of the *Zuur* and *Carrow* veld. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Winter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 10/2 Those from about the frontiers of the colony, or anywhere beyond the Orange River, are termed 'Sweet-feldt' oxen. [1876; see VELD 1.] 1905 *Sci. S. Afr.* 383-4 (Pettman) Wherever it [*sc.* lime] does occur marked fertility and sweet-weld results.

Sweet-ful, *a.* Now *dial.* [*f.* SWEET a. + -FUL 1; cf. *grateful, sadful, strange-ful*.] Full of sweetness. 1589 LOOZE *Saillae Met.* (1819) 4 Aod from a hirta sweet-ful branch did plucke. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Sweetful*, delightful; charming; full of sweets.

Sweet-gale. Also *7-gaule*. [See SWEET a. and GALE sb. 1.] The bog myrtle, *Myrica Gale*.

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 145 *Rhus glycystris* *Myrica* *Brabantica* and *Anglica* Sweete Gaule. 1838 MARY HOWITT *Birds & Fl.*, *Phasant* iii. The spicy sweet-gale. 1845 LINDLEY *Sci. Bot.* (1866) 128 The Sweet Gale...has amenaceous achlamydeous flowers. 1851 TENNYSON *E. Morris* 110, I...heard...The Sweet-Gale rustle round the shelving keel.

Sweet-grass. [See SWEET a. and GRASS sb. 1.] Any kind of grass (or herb called 'grass') of a sweet taste serving as fodder; *spec.* a book-name for the genus *Glyceria*; also locally, the woodruff, *Asperula odorata*, and the grass-wrack, *Zostera marina* (Britten & Holland). Also applied to a species of *Heracleum*: see quot. 1784.

1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* 1. 45 The best hearbe for Pasture or Meadowe, is the Trefylo or Clauer; the next is sweete Grasse. 1709 T. ROBINSON *Nat. Hist. Westmorland* iii. 20 Bituminous Peat Earth...when burnt, limed, and manured...will produce a new Set of sweet Grass, as Clover, both white and red. 1784 KING *Cook's Voy. Pacific* III. 336 The other plant alluded to is called the sweet grass; the botanical description is *Heracleum Sibericum foliis pinnatis* [etc.]. In May...it was...covered with a white down, or dust...it tasted as sweet as sugar; but was hot and pungent. 1908 *Animal Magazine*, 1907 The 'Reed Sweet Grass', 'Floating sweet grass', 1913 PETTMAN *African-derisus*, *Sweet grass*, the food plants growing on rich alluvial soil.

Sweetheart (swē'thārt), *sb.* Forms: see SWEET a. and HEART sb.

1. (Properly two words: see HEART sb. 14.) A term of endearment = darling; used chiefly in the vocative.

c. 1290 *St. Kenelm* 140 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 349 Alas...bat ich scholde...a-bide Pat mi child, mi sweete heart, swich cas schal bi-ide. c. 1325 *Orfeo* 100 Sweete herte, be sayde, how may this hit be? c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 183 For-yeue it me myn owene swete herte. [Cf. 1890 *Troilus*...Is with Criseyde his owne herte swete.] 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. (Percy Soc.) 65 Alas I fayre lady, and myne owne swete herte. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. V.* ii. 221 Curtise sweet hearts, and so the Measure ceas. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. 1905 III. 103 So bath he his Barnabe and Anthony for his minnow and sweet-heart. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* ii. iii. 285 *Roe*, Vadome, and forfeited to cares for ever. *Par.* What's the matter sweet-heart? 1613 MIDDLETON *Triumphs* *Truth* Wks. (Bulfinch) VII. 241 O welcome, my triumphant lord, My glory's sweetheart! 1648-9 in *Eikon Bas.* (1649) App. 274 The King taking the Duke of Gloucester upon His Knee, said, Sweet-heart now they will cut off thy Fathers Head. 1699 *Tryals Robt. Green*, etc. 65 My Husband...called to me, prihee, sweetheart, what hast thou got for my Supper? 1727 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 135 What interest I have, I shall be very willing to make use of for my sweetheart's service, but nothing can be done till he is sent to school to Westminster. 1845 JAMES *Arrah Née* i. A gay cavalier...pulled up...and seeing the girl he

exclaimed, 'Which is the way to Bishop's Merton, sweet-heart?' 1859 TENNYSON *Grandmother* xiii. Sweetheart, I love you so well that your good name is mine. 1890 HALL CAINE *Bondman* iii. vi. 'O! is the name of your 'tickle boy?' 'Ah, I've got none, sweetheart.'

† 2. One who is loved illicitly; a paramour. *Obs.* 1819 [LVLV] *Paphe* *W. Hatchell* Wks. 1902 III. 399 Ye like not a Bishops rochet, when all your fathers hankers were made of his sweete harts smocke. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 379 Edith his wife, who...had been one of King Henrie the First his sweet hearts, and lig-bies. 1696 AUOREY *Misc. Appar.* (1784) 107 A gentlewoman, a handsome woman, but common, who was Mr. Mobun's sweet heart. 1796 GROSSE *Dict. Vulgar* T. (ed. 3), *Sweet Heart*, -a girl's lover, or a man's mistress.

3. A person with whom one is in love.

1576 FLEMING *Paraph. Epist.* 309 One hangs himself under his sweetebartes window with a twyned haulter. c. 1597 BRETON *Figure of Four* ii. § 89 Four creatures goe willingly to their business: a Bride to Church, a boy to breckfast, an heire to his land, and a sweet-heart to his love. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxvi. 623 Your sweet-heart and best beloved [orig. *sponsa*] I have entertained, as well, as she should have bene with your father and mother in law. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 161 § 3 Her Sweet-heart, a Person of small Stature. 1782 *Jrnl. Yng. Lady of Virginia* (1871) 38 Miss Nancy's sweetheart came to-day. 1802 in *Nairne Peatree Evidence* (1874) 165, I shall be well pleased to hear from M. Serte the sweet heart of Susanne all that concerns them. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* ii. xiii. Your old sweetheart an't far off, and she's a blabber. 1853 READE *Hard Cash* li. The prejudiced statements of friends and sweethearts, who always swear from the heart rather than from the head and the conscience.

4. *collog. and dial.* in various transf. senses.

a. A sugar cake in the shape of a heart; a jam tart. b. Applied to the hurs or thorny seeds or sprays which attach themselves to a person's clothes; also, a plant bearing these, as species of *Desmodium*, c. A tame rabbit. 1734 SWIFT *Exam. Abuses Dublin* Wks. 1735 IV. 321 There is another Cry...and it is that of Sweet-hearts [Note, A sort of Sugar-Cakes in the Shape of Hearts]. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 213 Sweet-Heart. The pod is intirely incrustured with small setz or hooked bristles, by which means they tenaciously stick to the cloaths of those who walk among them. 1840 BLANE *Enycy. Kur. Sports* § 2683 Four kinds of rabbits are acknowledged among dealers and fanciers...weaners, parkers, hedgehogs, and sweethearts...Sweet-hearts are the tame varieties. 1877 *N. W. Line Gloss.* *Sweetheart*, a piece of thorn or briar which becomes attached to a woman's dress and drags along after her. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* *Sweetheart*, a thin card made by spreading a layer of jam between two slices of paste. 1913 PETTMAN *African-derisus*, *Sweethearts*, the hooked seeds of *Bidens pilosa*.

Hence Sweet-theartdom, Sweet-theartship

(*hence-wds.*); see -DOM, -SHIP.

1879 AUGUSTA WILSON *At Merry of Tiberius* xiv. In the magical days of sweet-theartdom, a silvery glorifying glamour wraps the world. 1893 *Tid-Bits* 30 Apr. 85/1 The premature sweet-theartship that existed between them.

Sweetheart, *v.* [*f.* *prec.*]

1. *trans.* To make a sweetheart of; to court, make love to.

1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumtill. Ball.* 79, I yence sweethearted Madge o' th' Mill. 1861 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* III. 390 One of his mates sweethearted the servant. 1893 BARKING-GOULD *Cheap Jack* 2. II. 87 Mark Ruoham running after two girls, sweethearting both.

2. *intr.* To be, or act the part of, a sweetheart; to court a sweetheart, make love.

1798 T. MORTON *Speed the Plough* v. 1. (1800) 70 Remember how I used to let thee sit up all night a sweethearting. 1824 MACGARGATT *Gallivard. Enycy.* 444 *Teco*, one who learns the rules of affection, who sweethearteth with warmth seemingly. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount, & Meru* xvi. 125 He had gone in the country for his Sunday outing, sweethearting. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 165/1 The lanes in which he has sweethearted. 1893 R. KEARON *Wild Life at Home* 53, I watched a pair of red-backed shrikes or hutter-birds, sweethearting.

Hence Sweet-thearting *vb. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also Sweet-theart.

1812 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rev.* (1839) IV. 68 Theo her Spanish sweet-thearting, doubtless in the true Orondates style. 1851 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* I. 379/2 It's that I go for, love and sweet-thearting. 1854 R. S. SURTEES *Handley Cross* lxix. (1901) II. 276 Venting her spleen on Doleful and all dilatory sweethearters. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* xxiii. There was this sweethearting after old Simon's daughter. 1866 *Morn. Star* 18 Apr. 4/5 The sweet-thearting portion of the audience. 1874 LITTLE *Carr Jud. Guynue* i. iv. 204 She remembered...how she and William had carried on in those bappy sweethearting days. 1896 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* i. vii. You Colebank chaps are famous sweethearters, I hear.

Sweethearted, *a.* [*f.* SWEET a. + HEART sb. + -ED 2.] Of sweet disposition. Hence Sweet-heartedness.

1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xcvi. You say, but with no touch of scorn, Sweethearted yon...You tell me, doubt is Devil-born. 1865 SWINBURNE *Chastelard* iv. l. 163 Soft hearts would weep and weep and let men die For very mercy and sweet-heartedness.

Sweetie (swē'ti); usually in pl. sweets. orig. and chiefly *Sc.* Also *sweety*. [*f.* SWEET a. + -IE. Earlier than SWEET sb. 1 e (cf. SWEET sb. and SWEET sb. 3).] A sweetmeat, lollipop. Also, sweet cake or the like.

1721 RAKSAY *Conclusion* 22 To wrap Up snuff, or sweets, in a shap. 1824 W. HAVESALL *Lt. to Life* (1883) 55 Baby...was satisfied with a bit of sweetie. 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, Christmas Tree*, instead of finding bonbons or sweets in the packets which we pluck off the boughs. 1874 CHRISTINA ROSSSETT *Speaking Likenesses* 73 Burnt

almonds, chocolate, and 'sweeties' of every flavour. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 25 She gied me a' the sweeties she had.

b. attrib.

1790 D. MORISON *Poems* 18 Rob tak's them to a sweetie bench Where a' thing's fit for eatin'. 1808 JAMIESON *s. v. Yule*, What the vulgar call a sweetie-skoon, or a loaf enriched with raisins, currants, and spiceries. 1813 G. ROBERTSON *Agrie. Surv. Kincaid* 406 The sweetie-men, or confectioners. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 423 The Sweetie-wife...Spreads out her sweeties, and adjusts her scale. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* I. vii. 224 A 'sweetie wife' (that is, an itinerant vender of gingerbread, &c.). 1893 BARKING-GOULD *Cheap Jack* 2. I. 51 Money...for sweetie stuff. 1895 CROCKETT *Bog-Myrle & Peat* iv. ii. (1899) 332 The row of sweetie-bottles.

† **Sweetiekin**. *Obs. rare* -1. By-form of SWEET-KIN.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. 1905 III. 129 She is such a hony sweetiekin.

Sweeting 1 (swē'ting). Also 4-6 *sweeting*, (4 *sueting*, 5 *suetting*). [*f.* SWEET a. + -ING 3.]

1. A 'sweet' or beloved person; dear one, darling, sweetheart. Chiefly as an endearing term of address. *arch.*

a. 1300 K. Horn 230 (Laud MS.) Hom rod him aylmer king, And wit horn be sweeting. 13... K. Alis. 914 (Laud MS.), Cler & fair is day springing And makep many departyng Bitene knith & his sueting. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xl. 40 Pat sweeting was swymyed for sweeting. a. 1530 J. HEYWOOD *Wether Plays* (1905) 97 A special good lover and she his own sweeting. 1600 BRETON *Daffodils & Primroses* Wks. (Grosart) I. 19/1 Little hirdes would cary tales Twixte Susen and her Sweeteing. 1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1741) I. xxii. 57 A Blessing attend my little Sweeteing...where-ever you go! 1812 COLMAN *Br. Grins*, *Vagaries* *Vind.* xxviii. A curate who...can boast...a sweeting, soured by care, to patch his gown. 1857 THORNBURY *Songs Cavaliers & Roundels* 272 How her little heart was beating, As I clasped her round—the sweeting. 1895 A. AUSTIN in *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 519 The swain and his sweeting met and kissed. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 916 'Nai sertes, sweeing', he seide, 'hat schal I neuer.' c. 1400 *Beyn* 327 Nowe mercy, dere sweeting! I wol do so o more. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 476 Haylle, maker of nian, baylle, sweeting! 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. iii. 36 How fares my Kate, what sweeting all a-moit? 1638 Ford *Fancies* ii. ii. Attend within, sweeting. 1721 CIBBER *Kival Poets* 17, Why, how oow, Sweeteing—What, a whole half-hour from me? 1803 HOLME *LEE A. Warlike* III. 127, I will be patient as Job, pretty sweeting! go on. 1890 CONAN DOYLE *White Company* vii. I am a lonely man, my sweeting.

2. Name for a sweet-flavoured variety of apple. 1530 PALSGR. 278/1 Sweeting an apple, *poimne douce*, a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* 1. (Arh.) 36 A childe will chose a sweeting, because it is presentlie faire and pleasant, and refuse a Runnet, because it is thane grene, hard, and sowre. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* ii. iv. 83 Thy wit is a very Bitter-sweeting. It is a most sharpe sawce. 1606 BEALE *Heref. Orchards* (1657) 18 The Gennet mytle, the Kydodden, the Sweeteing, and the French Cornell. 1878 T. L. CUYLER *Pointed Papers* 130 In God's orchards there are...rich, juicy 'sweetings' like Rutherford and Baxter. 1908 [MISS FOWLER] *Betw. Trent & Ancholine* 379 Some remaining Pear and 'Sweeting' trees.

† **Sweeting** 2. *Obs.* [*f.* SWEET a. + -ING 1.] Sweet flavouring; sweetness.

1600 BRETON *Daffodils & Primroses* Wks. (Grosart) I. 17/1 Reasons sence and learnings sweeteing. a. 1672 BAXTER in *Lauderdale Papers* (Camden) III. App. ii. 238 That all this glory will quickly sink in the shadows of death, & that all this sweeting will turn sour!

Sweetish (swē'tish), *a.* [*f.* SWEET a. + -ISH 1.] Somewhat or slightly sweet.

1850 HOLLYBROOK *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Douceâtre*, sweetish. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xvi. vi. 1. 414 Sweetish they be, and yet otherwhies they have an unripe and harsh relish of the wood. 1681 GREW *Museum* iv. 1. 354 It becomes sweetish, and makes no effervescence upon the injection of the Chalk. 1778 PRYCE *Minn. Cornub.* 56 If the acid becomes a little sweetish, Lead is certainly mixed with the Mercury. 1803 SOUTHEY in *Ann. Rev.* I. 69 A lake of sweetish water, much frequented by water fowl. 1871 NAPHYES *Pres. & Cure Dis.* III. ii. 626 When the odor [of the breath] is sickly sweetish, we may conclude the lungs are out of order. 1886 'VERNON LEE' *Italy* iii. 151 A grandiloquent poem, stately and sweetish, full of gods, goddesses, and little chubby Cupids.

adob. 1864 GARROD *Nat. Med.* (ed. 2) 256 Of a sweetish-hitter taste. 1895 KIPLING *2nd Jungle Bk.* 126 A sweetish-sourish smell.

Hence Sweetishness.

1754 BERKELEY *Th. Tar-water* Wks. 1784 II. 645 A fade sweetishness, offensive to the palate. 1831 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 8 A peculiar sort of wersh fusionless nonsense that's gotten a sweaty sweetness about it.

Sweet John.? *Obs.* A name for the narrower-leaved varieties of a species of pink, *Dianthus barbatus*, as distinguished from those called SWEET-WILLIAM.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1578) 66 Herbes...for windowes and pots...Sweete Johns...1597 GERARDE *Herbal* li. clxxiv. 478 Sweete Johns hath round jointed stalkes, as haue the Gilloflowers. 1619 PARKINSON *Parad.* 313 The sweete John hath his leaves broader, shorter and greener then any of the former Gilloflowers, but narrower than sweete Williams. or Sweet Johns, are of several sorts. 1828 Sweet Williams, or Sweet Johns, are of several sorts, but the double and the Velvet are chiefly worth your propagating.

† **Sweetkin**. *Obs. rare* -1. [*f.* SWEET + -KIN; cf. *Du. soetkin* (Kilian).] A term of endearment: in quot. *attrib.* = darling.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuff* Wks. 1905 III. 127 Flocking to hantell him and strike him good luck as the Sweetkin Madams did about valiant S. Walter Manny.

Sweetleaf (swētlīf). A tree or shrub, *Symplocos tinctoria*, of the southern U.S., having sweet-flavoured leaves eaten by horses and cattle. 1829 LONDON *Encycl. Plants* 1076 The leaves... of *Symplocos tinctoria* are used in America under the name of Sweetleaf, for dying yellow.

Sweetling (swētlīn). *rare*. [f. SWEET *a.* + -LING *l.*]

1. A term of endearment for a beloved person: = SWEETING¹ 1.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Connubii Flores* 40 And (Sweetling) make you, what a Web will come Into your Chests. 1789 CONWAY *False Appearances* Epil. 74 Wedded sweetlings, mutually sincere, Who mean, 'My devil!' when they lisp, 'My dear'. 1872 MORRIS *Love is Enough* (1873) 23 Mother and sister, and the sweetling that scorned me... All are departed. 1903 *Speaker* 25 Apr. 76/2 'Sweetling, show me thy face,' cried he.

2. A small sweet thing.

1849 BROWNING *Sordello* li. 693 John's cloud-girt angel... with, open in his hand, A bitter-sweetling of a book. [See *Rev.* x. 9, 10.] 1874 R. BUCHANAN *London Lyrics* iv. 12 Little barefoot maiden, Selling violets blue, Hast thou ever pictured Where the sweetlings grew?

† **Sweetly**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 4 *suetli*, -ly, 6 *swe(e)tely*. [f. SWEET *a.* + -LY¹. Cf. MDu. *soetelike* (Du. *soetelike*), MHG. *suetlich* (G. *süsslich*); also OE. *swōdlic*.] Sweet.

1300 *Cursor M.* 17819 Pat bailed þaim with suetli suar. 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* xvi. 52 A suetly sytre heo bath to holde. 14100 *Chastel Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 2 Fayne maye thy frendes be in fere, To see thy sweetlye [i.e. freely] face. 1530 PALSGR. 842/2 Sweetly of savoure, *souef*. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie*, *Capitall de Buz* 156 By sweetlye Lord, that straid sinners sought. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxxv. v. II. 565 Agoracritus of Paros, whome hee loved also for his sweetlye youth.

Sweetly (swētlī), *adv.* Forms: sec SWEET *a.* and -LY². [Cf. MLG. *sōt(e)liken*, MDu. *soetelike*, MHG. *suetliche*; also ME. *sweteliche*, *sootly*.] In a sweet manner; with sweetness.

1. With a sweet taste or smell.

[c. 900: see 3.] 1530 PALSGR. 842/2 Sweetly of taste, *doucement*. 1547 SURREY *Eccles.* v. 13 Humble vowes fulfilled by grace right sweetly smoke. 1565 SPARKS *Hawkins' and Voy.* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1600) III. 515 They [i.e. turtle's eggs] did eat very sweetly. 1611 *Bible Song Sol.* vii. 9 Like the best wine... that goeth downe sweetly. 1850 NEALE *Med. Hymns* (1867) 121 Now the myrrh of Cyprus groweth, Widelier spreadeth, sweeter hloweth.

2. With a sweet sound or voice.

1340 *Aenb.* 61 Nykeren þet... 200 *zuetelich zingeh þet* hi makeþ slepe þe sippman. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* *De P. R.* v. xiii. (Bodl. MS.) ff. 13/2 Þe pipe siogeh swetelich while þe fouler dizeueþ þe bridde. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvii. 45 Madiaiois sing... Playand on timberralis, and syngand rycht swetlike. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Barthe* ii. l. iii. *Furies* 56 An Instrument... Whose symphony resounded shrill The Almighty's praise. 1629-30 MILTON *Circumcision* 4 Ye flaming Powers... That erst with Musick... So sweetly sung your Joy. 1782 COWPER *Retirem.* 56 Streams tinkle sweetly in poetic chime. 1839 PRATER *Lidian's Love* xx, She... sang as sweetly as a caged canary.

3. So as to be pleasing to the mind or the feelings; pleasantly; comfortably.

c. 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* v. xxiii. Concl. (1890) 486 Swetlice drinþan þa word þines wisdomes. 1315 *W. Will. Paternic* 1329 Nobil leches... þat seide he schuld be sauf & sweteliche heled. 1435 MISYR *Fire of Love* ii. xii. 303 Þis meruellus heet, þe qwhilk þe mynd sweteliche gladyns. 1533 FRITH *Answ. More* (1548) Hviii, Yf a man be faythfull, the Spiritye of God worketh in hys harte very swetelye at hys communion. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* iii. 24 Thou shalt not be afayed, þat shalt take thy rest & slepe sweetly. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iv. i. 226 Th' Idea of her life shal sweetly creepe Into his study of imagination. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Barthe* ii. iv. ii. *Magnificence* 1215 Sweetly-rapt in sacred Extasie. 1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* ii. xxvii, If thou labour in a painefull calling... thou shalt be... sweeter satisfied at the time of death. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 29 The nurse sleeps sweetly, hīd to watch the sick, Whom snoring she disturbs. 1823 VISCT. *STRANFORD Camoens*, *Sonn.* vii. (1810) 93 The sweetly sad remembrances of yore! 1847 C. BRONTE *Jane Eyre* viii, Nor was that problem solved to my satisfaction ere I fell sweetly asleep.

b. ironically, esp. with *pay*, *cost*.

1579 TOWSON *Calvin's Sermon*, *Tim.* 243/2 It is sure, that this high place will cost him sweetly. 1585 FETHERSTONE *tr. Calvin on Acts* xii. 28 How can it be that thou being some base fellowe of the countrie of the Cilicians, shouldst obtayne this honour, for which I paid sweetly? 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 31x It cost David sweetly for passing oer the murder of Annon, done by his sonne Absalom. 1855 *Poultry Chron.* III. 514/1 Having, as may be supposed, paid sweetly for them, and having fitted up house, nests and roosts, with the greatest care. 1822 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nis.* (1824) 112 Everything in this world has to be paid for, and some things sweetly.

4. So as to be pleasing to the sight or the æsthetic sense; delightfully, charmingly.

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Ejist.* 55 Sithence you haue written thereof in a certayne treatise very sweetly and pleasantly. 1617 MORISON *Itin.* 45 One market-place sweetly shaded with trees. 1651 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 28 The Eye-brows ought to be... sweetly arched. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 2 May 1666, Went to visit my Co. Hales at a sweetly-water'd place at Chilton. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vicar W.* viii, The two lovers so sweetly described by Mr. Gay, who were struck dead in each other's arms. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* iii. iii. iv. Vergniaud denounces and deplores: in sweetly turned periods. 1879 S. C. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* xxiv. 490 The lights and shadows lie sweetly on the hillsides at night and morning.

b. as a technical term of *Art*.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 69 Had he perform'd his heightnings with more tenderness, and come sweetly off with the extremities of his hatchings. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 489 When the ripe colours soften and unite, And sweetly melt into just shade and light.

c. with emotional or sentimental colouring.

1849 THACKERAY *Barber Cox* Aug., 'How sweetly the dear Baron rides,' said my wife, who was ogling at him. 1907 PHYLIS DARE *From School to Stage* ii. 21 That sweetly pretty play, 'Th and Little Christina'.

d. In vaguer sense: In a desirable or satisfactory way; favourably; + delicately; now esp. in reference to the working of machinery: Smoothly, easily.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* 1. 6 A Christall stone... having a good foylesweetlike conveyed within the concave superficies thereof. 1651 FRENCH *Distill.* vi. 178 In these colder countreys they... never yeeld any fruit... but if at any time nature he wittily and sweetly helped, then Art can perfect what nature could not. 1825 *Edin. Rev.* XLIII. 14 Like... the jerks of a machine not working sweetly. 1876 W. CUPWORTH *Round abt. Bradford* 120 The engines... although thirty years old... do their work 'sweetly'.

5. With graciousness of action or treatment; with kindly disposition or intent; graciously.

1225 *Ansr.* R. 430 Lihtliche & sweteliche uorjueid ham hore guttes. 1300 *Cursor M.* 14884 (Cott.) Suetli he wald þam drau him to. 1386 CHAUCEUR *Prolog.* 221 Ful swetely herde he confession, And pleasant was his absolution. 1471 CAXTON *Reynold* (Sommer) 51 When he had herd her answers and had seen how swetly she had taken hit. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) i. iii, That it wolde please y^e swetely to beholde hym or her thy seruaut. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (title-pg.), Sweetly indeuyring with his blunt persuasions to hotch vp a Reconciliation. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 48 The sentence in the Star Chamber, the which he confesseth justly imposed and swetely. 1673 S. C. *Art of Complaisance* 15 We must represent things which appear difficult and greivous by insinuating them sweetly into the spirit of those to whom we speak. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xli, She used to try so sweetly to oblige him.

6. With pleasantness of manner or address; in sweet terms; hence, affectionately, lovingly.

1225 *Ansr.* R. 264 In eueriche time hwon 3e neode habbed, schewede so sweteliche to his swete earen. 1300 K. Horn 404 (Camb.) On knes he him sette, And sweteliche hure grette. 13... *Cursor M.* 15651 (Gött.) Ful suetli to þaim he spak, 'herber, quat nu do 3e?' 1440 *Jacob's Well* 267 Be fayr of speche, answer swetely! 1533 LN. BERNERS *Huon lxxxv.* 267 He... toke leue of hym, & swetely kyssyd hym. 1591 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* i. v. 11 O trespass sweetly virg'd. 1602 *tr. Guarini's Pastor Fido* i. i. Ejh, Let's kisse and strue Who can kisse sweetest among our selues. 1743 FRANCIS *tr. Hor.* *Odes* i. xxii. 24 The nymph, who sweetly speaks, and sweetly smiles. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xx, The child looked perplexed and sorrowful, but said sweetly—'Poor Topsy, why need you steal?' 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. xiv. 14 He was disappointed... although she had spoken to him so sweetly.

7. Qualifying pples. used adj., often hyphenated (in any of the preceding senses), as *sweetly-breathing*, -budding, -fenced, -smelling, -swelling, -written; occas. with adjs., as *sweetly-pensive*, -wise; also less correctly used for 'sweet' in parasynthetic combination, as *sweetly-scented*, -fasted, -toned.

1386 SIDNEY *Arcadia* ii. (1912) 219 Of pretious pearle the double rowe, The second sweetly-fenced warde, Her heav'nly-dewed tongue to garde. *Ibid.* iii. 447 Her roundly sweetly swelling lippes. 1641 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) i. 229 A most noble and sweetly disposed lady. 1743 FRANCIS *tr. Hor.* *Sec. Poem* 100 Sweetly-shining queen of night. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 37 In a sweetly-breathing accent... scarcely audible. 1774 TUCKER *L. Nat.* (1834) II. 475 Hymns, meditations, and sweetly-written hooks. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* xviii, Spices or sweetly-burning woods. 1846 H. G. ROBINSON *Odes of Horace* ii. xii, Thy mistress Lycimnia's sweetly-ton'd voice. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. iii. 120 She thanked with sweetly-wise and conscious tongue. 1875 W. McILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 18 The sweetly-scented birch.

Sweetmeat (swētmēt), *sb.* [See SWEET *a.* and MEAT *sb.* Cf. OE. *swētmēttas*, *subtmēttas* delicacies.]

1. *collect. pl.* (and + *sing.*) † Sweet food, as sugared cakes or pastry, confectionery (*obs.*); preserved or candied fruits, sugared nuts, etc.; also, globules, lozenges, 'drops,' or 'sticks' made of sugar with fruit or other flavouring or filling; *sing.* one of these.

1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cress.* 420 The sweit Meittis, seruit in plaittis clete, With Sapphiron sals of ane gud session. 141500 *Chastel Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 143, I knowe that in thy childhoode Thou wylte for sweete meate loke. 1584 LVLV *Sappho* v. i. 9 Give him some sweete meate. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* i. iv. 67 Their breath with Sweet meats tainted are. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 756 Teeth are much hurt by Sweetmeats. 1640 A. KIDBY in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1721) IV. 129 Or, like little Children, when we have been whipt and beaten, he pleased again with Sweetmeats. 1663 TRYON *Way to Health* 489 Nor [is it] lawful for any of us to eat Sweet-Meats or delicious Tarts, after we have eaten sufficiently of other simple & natural Food. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 10 Sept. 1677, To the Towne-house, where they presented us a collation of dried sweet meates and wine. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 51 p. 6 She should be ashamed to set before company... sweetmeats of so dark a colour as she had often seen at Mistress Sprightly's. 1812 SHELLEY *Deity's Walk* xiv, Tired, [he] gives his sweetmeat, and again cries for it, like a humour'd boy. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 76 Here were 'sweetmeats', i.e. preserved plums. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Sweetmeats*, a general name for succades: fruits preserved in sugar, and con-

fectionary articles made of sugar. 1880 'QUIDA' *Moths* i. You eat heaps of sweetmeats. You take too much tea, too much ice, too much soup, too much wine!

Fig. 1690 C. NESSE *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. Test.* I. 49 This is Satan's sweet-meat to make sinners like filthy dogs. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 168 Gandish was always handing him sweetmeats of compliments.

2. A varnish, consisting principally of linseed oil, used in the preparation of patent leather.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. s.v. Patent Leather.*

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sweetmeat pan*, *pot*, *shop*, *spoon*; *sweetmeat-seller*.

1663 K. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 448 One sweetmeat pan, with a skimmer. 1705 *London Gaz.* No. 4104/4, 2 Sweet-meat Spoons forked. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Househ.* (1778) 225 Put it into flat sweetmeat pots, and tie it down with brandy paper. 1895 KIPING *2nd Jungle Bk.* 92 It was the wife of the sweetmeat-seller.

Hence *Sweetmeat v.* (*nounce-wd.*) *trans.*, to furnish with sweetmeats.

1764 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Earl Hertford* 24 Feb., The fairies had so improved upon it, had so be-garlanded, so sweetmeated, and so desserted it [i.e. a supper-room], that it looked like a vision.

Sweet Nancy. *local.* The pheasant-eyed narcissus, *Narcissus poeticus*, esp. the double variety.

1848 MRS. GASKELL *tr. Barton* viii, In his button-hole he stuck a narcissus (a sweet Nancy is its pretty Lancashire name). 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* i. 94 The hyacinth bells, and the sweet Nancys... blowing all together.

Sweetness (swētnēs). Forms: see SWEET *a.* [OE. *swētnes* (*swōet*); see -NESS. Cf. MDu. *soetenisse*; also SOOTNESS (OE. *swōtnes*).] The quality of being sweet, *concr.* something sweet.

1. Of taste or flavour.

c. 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* C. xvii. 125, & eac sceal bion on ðam breostum ðæs monnan swetes. 1340 *Aenb.* 55 Þe zuetnesse of þe mete, a 1425 *tr. Ardenne's Treat.* *Insula*, etc. 89 One [oil] for þe rednes and swetnez is called sanguis veneris. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dicles* 68 The bittrenesse of the aloce tre destroyeth the swetnesse of the honey. 1555 *Eden Decades* (Arb.) 110 These apples... have a certeyne sweetnes myxte with a gentill sharpnes. 1588 KYR *Househ. Philos.* Wks. (1901) 247 The Malnesey and Greeke and Romain Wines... have some kind of sweetnes. 1704 SWIFT *Bait. Bks.* Wks. 1841 i. 128/2 Instead of dirt and poison, we have rather chosen to fill our hives with honey and wax, thus furnishing mankind with the two noblest of things, which are sweetness and light. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 190 Has God then giv'n its sweetness to the cane... in vain? 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* ii. § 9 The sweetness of every kind of fruit [etc.] is known to arise from sugar.

¶ *Phr.* *Sweetness and light*, taken from Swift (see quot. 1704 above) and used with æsthetic or moral reference (cf. 6, 7).

1869 M. ARNOLD *Cult. & An.* 28 Their ideal of beauty and sweetness and light, and a human nature complete on all its sides. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 410 Gallo, was pre-eminently endowed with that light and sweetness which are signs of the utmost refinement.

b. *concr.* Something sweet to the taste; a sweet substance.

c. 725 CORBUS *Gloss.* (Hessels) A 524 *Ambrosca*, *suetinis*. 1382 WYCLIF *Jocli* ii. 18 And it shal be, in that day mounteyns shuln droppe swetes. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* *De P. R.* xix. xliii. (W. de W.), Swetnesse layed to the tonge openyth moderately and hetly moderately. 1553 EDEM *Treat. Nerve Ind.* (Arb.) 42 Who hath not of sowrenesse felte the bitter tast, Is not worthy of swetenes to take his repast. 1655 G. S. in *Hartlib Ref. Commu. Bees* 27 There is worthily a great difference to be acknowledged between Honey and other inspissated sweetneses. 1890 *Opelousas* (Louisiana) *Democrat* 20 Dec. 2/1 Sweetness by the barrel, boo-hons, sugar plums [etc].

2. Of smell or odour: Fragrance.

c. 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* iv. x. (1890) 292 Mice swetes wund-dorlices stences. 1215 *Lamb. Hom.* 145 Per scal heon... smellinge mid swetnesse. c. 1220 *Bosidry* 750 Ut of his rote cūmed a smel... 2at ouer-cūmed haliweie wið swetnesse. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 216 Whanne men schullen... smelle... þe swetnesse & good odour of herbis. c. 1385 CHAUCEUR *L. G. W.* *Prolog.* 120 Floures... Of swich swetnesse and swich odour ouer al. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 489, I thinke Rosemary will leese in Sweetnesse, if he set with Lauender. 1750 GRAY *Elgy* 56 Full many a flower is born to blush unseen, And waste its sweetness on the desert air. 1870 SPURGEON *Treat. Dav.* Ps. xlv. 8 All his dress is fragrant with all sweetnes.

3. Of sound: Melodiousness, musical quality.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* *De P. R.* v. xxiii. (Bodl. MS.), Orpheus... plesid treen wodes hulls and stones with swetes of his voice. 1448-9 METHAM *Amoryus & Cleofes* 410 Syngyng in ther lay With mornyng joy in swetnes of songe. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 30 The swetnesse of the tongue, the wholsomnesse of the aire in other countries. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. xii. 6 The rare swetnesse of the melody. 1681 DRYDEN *Abbs. & Achil.* To Rdr., There's a sweetness in good Verse, which Tickles even while it Hurts. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i, The sweetness and fine expression of her voice. 1836 DUBOURG *Violin* ix. (1878) 273 His violoncellos... are... not so strong... as old Forster's, but, in sweetness and purity, excelling them. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 1. 30 Rude societies have versification, and often versification of great power and sweetness.

b. A sweet sound or tone. *rare*.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 342 There was wellit to wale water full nobill... with plentius stremes, With a swoughe and a sweetness sweepit on þe grounde. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 140 With many a winding bout Of linked sweetness long drawn out. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year*, *Summer* xix. 238 It is not the eye that sees the beauties of the heaven, nor the ear that hears the sweetnesses of musick. 1895 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 107 The wailful sweetness of the violin Floats down the bush'd waters of the wind.

4. In specific uses, denoting various desirable physical qualities, e.g. freshness (as opp. to saltiness, putridity, etc.), mellowness (of soil), etc.

c 1400 MAUNDREY. (1539) l. 7 The Watre of the See is fresche and holdeth his sweetness so Mylde liberty to the tongue. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval. II* (1617) 52 It giueth liberty to the tongue, and keepeth the mouth in tenderness and sweetness. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 25 Jan. 1645, These [beds] are in a very long room having an inner passage, with as much care, sweetness, and convenience as can be imagin'd. 1733 W. ELLIS *Children & Vile Farm*. 45 The Remedy of this is, to give it constantly its due Course of Fallowings, whereby it may enjoy a thorough Sweetness. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art II*. 355 This powder will also restore the sweetness of flesh-meat but slightly tainted with putridity. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm III*. 1046 Oil-cake... is an excellent medicine for live-stock, giving to the hide a sweetness of coat unattainable by other means. 1894 WALFORD *Archery* xvii. 297 No bow can come up to a good self for sweetness, softness, and steadiness in the hand when it is loosed.

5. Pleasantness to the senses generally, esp. the sight; pleasantness of aspect, artistic effect, etc.

a 1558 ASCHAM *Scholem. II* (Arb.) 133 The right forme... fit and dew, to the dignitie of a man, to the bewtie of a woman, to the sweetness of a yong babe. 1617 MORRISON *Itin.* l. 118 Baie, an ancient Citie, and for the sweetness preferred to Rome by Horace. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1640) l. 224 It is confessed that Oxford far exceeds it [Cambridge] for sweetness of situation. 1709 MORRISON *Hist.* (1717) l. 235 The use that is made of it [the wax] for Lights, the clearness and sweetness of which makes it preferred before all other Sorts. 1712 SHELLEY *Pr. Wks.* (1833) l. 427 The curved lines of her fine limbs flow into each other with a never-ending sinuosity of sweetness. 1823 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Thirt. I*. v. The house and gardens had all the sweetness and freshness of a scene to which one is restored after absence.

b. as a technical term of Art.

1695 DRYDEN *tr. Dufrancy's Art Paint.*, etc. 220 He painted with great Strength, great Heightening, great Sweetness, and liveliness of Colours. 1705 *Art of Painting* (1744) 63 His colouring had not the vigour and sweetness of Giacomo Bassano's. 1816 STR. J. REYNOLDS *Life Raffaello*, etc. 155 The gliding motion of his [i.e. Correggio's] outline, and the sweetness with which it melts into the ground. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art II*. 770 The pen should have a diamond point, which... imparts an admirable degree of regularity and sweetness to the work.

6. Pleasantness to the mind or feelings; delightfulness.

c 990 *tr. Bede's Hist.* iv. xxi. (1890) 246 Bi swetnesse þæs heofonlecan rice is monig leof geworhte. 971 *Bleth. Hom.* 37 Swa we sceolon eare ure heortan gefyllan mid þære swetnesse godcundum beboda. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric* p. xxv. 63 Iese swete is the love of the... Al that may with ege se. Haveth no swetnesse asyenes the. 1340 *Agn. 92* þe more þe lyk þe swetnesse of þe worde þe lesse me wylþ þe swetnesse of god. 1390 GOWER *Conf. II*. 57 Thai... resten as hem liketh best in all the swetnesse of delices. 1440 *York Myst.* xlvii. 137 All kynnyng swetnesse is þer-in. 1523 *TINDALE Obs. Chr. Istan* 15 b. To translate it wellveredly, so that it have the same grace and swetnesse... in the lityne, as it hath in the hebreu. 1585-7 T. ROGERS *39 Art.* xi. (1625) 53 Neither shall they bee partakers of the swetnesse of this truth which say, that [etc.]. 1697 T. BAKER *Ref. Learn.* iv. 35 He... to whom he gives the Force of Demos- thenes, the Sweetness of Isocrates, and the *Copia* of Plato. 1748 J. GEORGE *Comp. Antients* 7 The two things then, which every good writer either in prose or verse isto aim at, are sweetness and dignity. 1840 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon*. (1842) v. xxii. 365 Even sorrow must have a sweetness, if love be in it.

b. Pleasant feeling, delight, pleasure; also, a source of delight or pleasure. Now rare or merged in other senses.

a 1215 *Arar. R.* 102 þes cos... is a swetnesse & a delit of heorte, so unmeite swote & swe. 1430 *Hali Meid.* 7 Swich swetnesse þu schalt fynden in his luse in his seruise... [etc.]. a 1440 *Ureism* in O. E. Hom. l. 253 Ihesu min hali luse min swetnesse in [printed swetnesse]. 1518 CHAUCER *Mell. 7* 192 Salomon seith That... 'the conseil of trewe freendes yenech swetnesse to the soule.' a 1400 *Primer* (1521) 51 Heyl queene mooder of mercy, oure lyl and oure swetnesse. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 230 Wan þu bin berie is harde as a stone, & hath no deuocoun to god, ne loue, ne drede, ne swetnesse. 1485 *Digby Myst.* *Mary Magdalene* 724 O lord Iesu, ouer mellifluous swetnesse. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 159 b. To... use þe manner of prayer... in þe whiche he fyndeth moost swetnesse. 1542 *Swetnesses* of grace. 1612 BAINSLY *Lud. Lit.* 9 They feele such a swetnesse in play and idleness, as they can hardly be framed to leane it. 1853 PUSEY *Serm. Math. x. 2* 6 Rather it is an abiding sorrow, sweeter than all life's sweetnesses. 1870 BRYANT *Itin* l. 111. 102 Sach glow of love Possesses me and sweetness of desire. 1885 *Pull Mall G.* 14 Sept. 57a She was one of those brave souls who have fought the good fight with little help of spiritual sweetnesses.

7. Of disposition, manner, or conduct: Graciousness, gentleness, kindness, mildness.

a 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) xxx. 21 (xxxi.) 39 Hn mikel... is soo mycelles þine swetnesse. a 1225 *Arar. R.* 234 Jese Cristes deowuðre wordes & werkes, þæt wæren alle luse & ine swetnesse. a 1300 *Cursus* l. 9503 Mikel it was his swetnes þan, Mikel reith he had þæt sið o man. 1340 *Agn. 145* Mansuetudo oter benignitas þæt is zuytunesse of herie. 1536 CHAUCER *A. B. C.* 51 Glorious mayde and moder, ful of swetnesse and mercy ever. 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 220 Aseyenes passyon he schowyd luyng swetnesses. 1598 B. JONSON *En. Man in Hum.* II. i. So full of man, and swetness in his carriage. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 102 Grace of Regeneration... introduceth gracious habits of swetnesse, peace and love. 1680 ORWAY *Orphan* I. 4. They're both of Nature mild, and full of sweetness. 1754 COWPER *Talk* II. 703 In his speech was heard Paternal sweetness, dignity, and love. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxv. She repaid Miss Crawley's engagemt by artless sweetness, and friendship. 1891 PARKER *Darkness & Dawn* 2, In his

eyes and mouth there was an expression of honesty and sweetness which endeared him to the heart of the lonely prince.

7.8. Addition to sweet things; self-indulgence. Obs. rare.

c 1490 *Gesta Rom.* xxx. 210 (Harl. MS.). He yaf him so much to this swetness, that he wolde not then, but yete honny, and made him murye. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for it.* II. iv. 45 To remit their sawcie swetnesses, that do coyne heaueas Image in stamps that are forbid.

Sweet pea. The common name of *Lathyrus odoratus*, a climbing annual leguminous plant, indigenous to Sicily, cultivated in numerous varieties for its showy variously-coloured sweet-scented flowers; formerly called *sweet-scented pea* (see SWEET-SCENTED b).

1732 R. FURBER *Flower Gard. Displ.* 57 Purple Sweet Pea. This is what we call the Sweet-scented Pea. 1816 KEATS *'I stood tip-toe upon a little hill'* 57 Here are sweet peas, on tip-toe for a flight.

Sweet rush.

1. The lemon-grass or camel's hay, *Anadropogon Schanarranthus*; also the allied species *A. laniger*. 1595, 1601 [see SWEETMAN]. 1874 *Treat. Bot. Suppl.*

2. The sweet flag, *Acorus Calamus*.

1607 TORSCUL *Feur. Beasts* 116 Roos... lone the lakes and strong streams, breaking the floods to come by fresh pasture, as sweet rushes and Bul-rushes. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 225. 1785 MARTIN *Lett. Bot.* xviii. (1794) 251 Calamus Aromaticus or Sweet Rush.

Sweet-scented (stress variable), a. Having a sweet scent; sweet-smelling, fragrant.

1591 CORNAKE *Treat. Hunting* B 3 b. Sweet sented Roos. 1606 N. BAXTER *Sydney's Ourania* L. iv b. The fragrant smell, Of sweet-scented flowers. 1730 BAILEY (Gla.) *Armatol.* having a Spicy Smell, sweet-scented. 1837 CARLYLE *Pr. Rev.* II. iv. vii. Thus go they plunging... champ the sweet-scented forest-herb. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1859) l. 62 He was arrayed in a splendid dress, regaled with incense, and with a profusion of sweet-scented flowers.

b. spec. in names of species or varieties of plants having sweet-smelling flowers, leaves, etc.

Sweet-scented tea, an early name for the SWEET PEA. 1666 R. PRESTON *Lett. in Essex Rev.* (1903) XVII. 155 One hoghead of Sweet-scented tobacco. 1683 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 643 There is not only the two distinct sorts of a Sweet-scented, and Arancio Tobacco, but of each of these be several sorts much different. 1728 BRADLEY *Dict. Bot.* II. *Lathyrus*, in English Chicheling, is a kind of Pulse, which has many varieties... of these is our fine sweet-scented Pea. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Rubus*. The sweet-scented rubus. 1795 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 59 Sweet-scented Vernal-grass. 1845-60 A. WOOD *Class. Bot.* 253 *Calceanthus floridus*, Carolina Allspice. Sweet-scented Shrub.

Sweet singer. *Hist.* The phr. *sweet singer*

(see SWEET a. 4), more fully *sweet singer of Israel* (app. with reminiscence of a Sam. xxiii. 1, where David is called 'the sweet psalmist of Israel'), designating a sect or sects which flourished in the latter years of the 17th cent.: see qnots.

1680 H. MORE *Lett. in R. Ward Life* (1710) 356, I partly have some Knowledge of the Sweet Singers of Israel. But to say or sing sweetly is little to the Purpose, while there is a False Principle at the Heart... What a Discord in Your Sweet Singer was the Admiration of that roaring Wretch you described, that lately hanged himself! 1681 *Act of Counc.* in Woodrow *Hist. Swift's Sect.* (1792) II. 201 Edin- burgh, August 2, 1681. His Royal Highness and Lords of Privy Council, having considered the Condition of these Prisoners called the sweet Singers, David Jamison, John Gibb, and some Women, give Order to the Magistrates to liberate them. 1687 MILNE *G. Fr. Dict. Eng.-Fr.* s. v. Tis a late blasphemous Sect, which call themselves the Sweet Singers of Israel. Whereof one John Taylor was Head, who had a Congregation of them at Guildford in Surrey. 1692 *Life of John Bunyan* 22 A Sect of loose prophane Wretches, afterward called Ranters and sweet Singers. 1704 SWIFT *Mell. Operat. Spir. in T. Th.* etc. 215. 1712 *Menn. Visit. Dundee* p. ix. At this Time, about thirty of these deluded People left their Families and Business, and went to the Hills, where they lived in Rocks and Caves for some Weeks... They called themselves The Sweet Singers of Israel, eat nothing that there was Salt in, or paid Tax to the King, blotted the Name of King out of their Bibles, and exhibited all together. 1732 P. WALKER *Life of Cargill in Bigr. Presby.* (1827) II. 16 These People... were commonly called Sweet-singers, from their frequently meeting together, and singing these fearful Psalms over the mournful Case of the Church, Psal. 74, 79, 80, 83, 157.

Sweet-smelling (stress variable), a. Smelling sweet; sweet-scented.

1338 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxvii. 22 Alle the beste swetesmyllinge spices. c 1490 *20 Pol. Poems* xxvi. 4 A place... y-set aboute with floures, so swete smelling. 1535 COVDEMALE *Ter. vi.* 20 Swete smyllinge Calamus from fawre countrees. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* III. xxii. 112 A vyoll full of sweet smelling water. 1667 MITTON *P. L.* IV. 709 Flowers, Garlands, and sweet-smelling Herbs. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Agrostis*. The Sweet-smelling Agrostis is by some preferred to the common sort for medicinal Uses. 1855 TENDON *Brack* 102 He led me thro' the short sweet-smelling lanes. 1890 *Science-Gossip* XXVI. 145 The innocuous-looking, sweet-smelling mint (*Melissa officinalis*).

Sweetness (swit'usm), a. dial. [f. SWEET a.]

+SOME I.] Sweet, pleasant. Also *swit*.

1799 S. J. PEART *Glean. Eng.* IV. 377 The yard is a kind of grove. I remember it was once so behold. 18. R. H. GROOMER *Aftermath. Only Dorder* (Cent. Dict. Suppl.). I never heard her sing so sweetness as she did then.

Sweet-sop. [SOP s.b.] The sweet fruit of a tree or shrub. *Anona squamosa*, allied to the SOUR-

SOP, extensively cultivated in tropical countries. Also the tree or shrub itself. (Cf. *sugar-apple* in SUGAR s.b. 5 c.)

1696 SLOANE *Catal. Plantarum in Jamaica* 705 Anona, foliis odoratis micribus, fructu conico squamoso parvo dulci... *Sweet-sop*. In pratis & agris campestribus nigris spontanea reperitur. 1755 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 25 The Sweet-sop or Sugar Apple Tree. 1834 PENNY *Cycl.* II. 541 The sweet sop... is often only a small bush, it bears a greenish fruit covered with scales, and having the appearance of a young pine cone. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* II. The sweet sop—a passable fruit, or rather congeries of fruits, looking like a green and purple strawberry, of the bigness of an orange.

Sweet-sweet. An imitation of the musical chirp of a bird (with suggestion of SWEET a.); cf. SWEET a. 2 Often addressed to pet cage-birds.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. 1. *Vocation* 2019 A Sparrow's head he shall (even flying) split: And in the ayre shall make the Swallow cease His sweet-sweet note, and sliding unbleness.

Sweet water, sweet-water.

1. (as two words) Fresh water (see SWEET a. 3 b); attrib. (usually with hyphen or as one word), living in or consisting of fresh water.

1608 TOWSELL *Serpents* 227 There was a magical... use of these Sweet-water. Tortoyses against Hayle. 1851 CHAMBERS *Engl. II*. (683) 2 [Catabross] is sometimes called Whorl Grass, and sometimes Sweet Water Grass. 1873 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* II Sweet-water springs. 1895 P. HEMINGWAY *Out of Egypt* II. 149 A party of women washing linen in some sweetwater canal.

2. (as two words, or with hyphen) A sweet-smelling liquid preparation; a liquid perfume or scent. Obs.

1544 PHAEE *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) M viij b. As concernynge sweete waters to sprinkle upon your clothes. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A. II*. iv. 6 Call for sweet water, wash thy hands. 1668 HOLME *Armoury* III. 393/4 A small Chamber (which they [i.e. barbers] use to carry about with them...) to carry their sweet water... 1759 LADY MARY COKE *Jrnl.* 27 Nov. All sorts of sweet waters & fine pomatums. 1829 *Habits of Gd. Society* II. (new ed.) 235 Banish... every essence, cosmetic, or sweet-water from your toilet.

b. Technically applied to sweet liquids obtained as by-products in certain manufactures.

1825 W. L. CARPENTER *Soap, Candles*, etc. xiii. 295 (*Glycerin*) The whole is then blown out into a tank, and the 'sweet-water' is run off. 1910 *Engl. Brit. V.* 178/e (*Candles*) On standing the product separates into two layers—'sweet water' containing glycerin below, and the fatty acids with a certain amount of lime soap above.

3. (with hyphen, or as one word) A variety of white grape, of specially sweet flavour.

1725 ABERCROMBIE *Arrangement in Gard. Assist.* 15 Grapes. White sweet-water. Black sweet-water. 1848 LOWELL *Biflor. P. Ser. I. Introd.* He affirmed that... he had never seen a sweet-water on a trellis growing so fairly... as a fox-grape over a scrub-oak in a swamp. 1855 SALA *Diary in Amer.* II. v. 139 The black Hambros, or the juicy sweet-waters, or the fragrant muscades.

Sweetweed (swit'wūd). Name for two scrophulariaceous plants of the West Indies and tropical America, *Captaria biflora*, also called goatweed or West Indian tea, and *Scoparia dulcis*, also called sweet broomweed or liquorice-weed.

1750 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 329. 1771 J. R. FORSTER *Flora Amer. Septentr.* 22.

Sweet-william (swit wilyām). (Also as two words, with or without capitals, or rarely as one word without hyphen.)

1. A species of pink, *Dianthus barbatus*, cultivated in numerous varieties, bearing closely-clustered flowers of various shades of white and red, usually variegated or parti-coloured.

1573 TUSSEN *Hust.* (1578) 65 Herbes, branches and flowers, for windows and pots... Sweet-williams. 1578 LYTT *Doctens* II. vii. 154 The third [sort of gilliflowr] is that which we call in Englyshe Sweete Williams and columenets. 1606 W. BROWNE *Brit. Part. II*. iii. 62 They did... twine The white, the blew, the flesh-like Columbine With Pinckes, Sweet-williams. 1765 J. ABERCROMBIE *Arrangement in Gard. Assist.* 62/3 Double mule, or sweet-william pink. 1795 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xix. (1813) 355 Sweet william (or bearded pink) is distinguished into broad and narrow leaved sorts. 1865 M. ANON *Theriac* vii. Sweet-william with his homely cottage-smell. 1899 DOWNES *Scotney* 4 A house rich in old English comfort, with its diamond-tiled garden-way... its sweet-williams and stocks and syringas.

b. Applied to other species of pink, also to plants of other genera:

Childing Pink, *Dianthus frutifer* (Childing Sweet-william); the Deepford Pink, *D. Armeria* (also called Sweet-william Catchfly); the Wallflower, *Chiranthus Cheiri* (60a); Lobel's Catchfly, *Silene Armeria* (Treas. Bot.); the Scarlet Lychnis, *L. chalcedonica* (U.S.); *Polex maritima* (Wild Sweet-william); of N. America; and *Ipomoea Quamoclit*, of Barbados.

1624 BULLIEN *Balnearia, Bk. Simplex* (1577) 46 The white and yellow Gilliflowr, called sweete William, or heart-ease. 1933 JONSON *Garden's Herbal* II. clxxxix. 590 *Armeria phillipsii* Led. Childing sweet Williams. 1750 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 329 Sweet-william of Barbadoes. 1760 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* (1856) 330 *Polex maritima*. (Wild Sweet-william).

2. a. Applied to the tope or dog-fish. b. A local name for the goldfinch.

1730 DALE *Hist. Harwich* 490 Cartilaginous Fishes. 1. The Dog-fish, or such are as long... The Sweet-william. 1843 ZOOLOGIST VI. 252 The goldfinch is called a 'red-cap'. a 'sweet-william' is a 'proud tailor'.

Sweetwood (swē'twud). A name for various trees and shrubs, chiefly lauraceous, of the West Indies and tropical America, some of which furnish valuable timber; also the timber itself.

Black Sweetwood, *Strychnodaphne* (*Ocotea*) *floribunda*. Lobolly S., *Oreodaphne* (*Ocotea*) *leucocylon*; also *Sciadophyllum Jacquinii* (N.O. *Alaliaceae*). Lowland, Pepper, or Yellow S., *Nectandra sanguinea*. Mountain S., *Acrodiclidium jamaicense*. Rio Grande S., *Oreodaphne leucocylon*. Shrubby S., the genus *Amirys* (N.O. *Rutaceae* or *Amiridaceae*). Timber S., *Oreodaphne* (*Nectandra*) *exaltata*, N. *leucantha*, and *Acrodiclidium jamaicense*. White S., *Nectandra leucantha* and N. *sanguinea*. The name is also given to *Croton eleuteria* of the W. Indies and Bahamas, which yields cascarilla bark. (See *Treas. Bot.* and *Miller Plant-n.*)

607 In *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 53/2 The soil... covered with good oak, ash, walnut tree, poplar, pine, sweet woods, 1624 Capt. J. Smith *Virginia* 197 Many huge bone-fires of sweet-wood. 1711 *PETIVER Gazophyl.* viii. 71 Mexican sweet Wood... This is a pale coloured Wood with brownish Clouds, it has a very fragrant Smell especially if chewed. 1721 *Act 8 Geo. I.* c. 12 § 2. 1811 *TITFORD Sk. Hortus Bot. Amer. Expl.* Plate vii. p. ii. White Sweetwood (*Jaurus leucocylon*). 1858 *HOGG Veg. Kingd.* 623 The wood of *Oreodaphne exaltata* is yellow, very hard and durable, and is called Sweetwood, in Jamaica. 1866 *Chambers' Encycl.* VIII. 491/2 The compound decoction, formerly known as the Decoction of Sweet Woods.

b. *attrib.*, as *sweetwood tree*; *sweetwood bark*, a name for cascarilla bark.

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 157 The Sweet Wood-tree. 1846 JUDGE LEES in *Lindley Veg. Kingd.* 279 The plant is scarcely known here [Bahamas] by the name of Cascarilla, but is commonly called Sweet Wood Bark.

Sweet-wort (swē'twōrt). [*WORT sb.*] A sweet-flavoured wort; *esp.* the infusion of malt, before the hops are added in the manufacture of beer. Also *attrib.*

1567 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 203 In the hachousse and brewhouse... a swete worthe touhe. 1567 *Wills & Wm. N. C.* (Surtees) 1835 267 A lead, a mask-fatt and a sweet wort fatt. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* (1721) I. 279 Of all Food [for bees], Honey is the best... if it is mixed well with a moderate Proportion of good Sweet-wort. 1793 *BEDDOES Sea Scoury* 91 Sweet wort, or the extract of malt. 1851-4 *TOMLINSON Cycl. Arts* (1867) II. 667/2 This vitreous mass was formerly obtained by rapidly boiling down a concentrated solution of sugar in barley-water or sweet-wort, and hence the name of barley-sugar applied to sticks of it. 1876 *HARLEY Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 322 Alcohol is obtained by the distillation of any saccharine fluid which has been subjected to fermentation. Sweet worts are formed for this purpose by the action of diastase on the starch of the cereals or the potato.

* Webster's (1847-54) definition 'Any plant of a sweet taste', copied by later Dictionaries, cannot be authenticated.

Sweetie; see **SWEETIE**. **Sweevil**, *Sc. f.* **SWIVEL**. **Swevel**, **Sweetf**, **Swevne**, *obs. ff.* **SWIVEL**, **SWIFT**, **SWEVEN**. **Swegh**, **Sweigh**; see **SWAY**.

† **Sweight**, *north, dial.* and *Sc. Obs.* In 5 *sweight*, *sweyght*, 6 (9) *Sc. swecht*. [*app. f. sweg-* (repr. by the early forms of **SWAY v.**) + *-t suffix* 3 a.] 'The force of a body in motion' (*jam.*); *impetuous*.

14. *Chaucer's Troylus* II. 1383 (MS. St. John's Camh.) When that the sturdy ook... Receyved hath the happy fall-lyng strooke The grete sweyght [*also Harl. 1239; v. rr. swaigh, swey, sweygh, swoughl makith it come al at ones. c. 1440 York Myst. xxxiii.* 362 *Sweet* may his swayne for sweght of our swappes! 1513 *DOUGLAS Enchiridion* ix. 36 Tho wyth thar swechtis, as thar reyll and leipe, The byrnynd towyr down rollis with a rusche. *Ibid.* xi. 159 Like as the grete roch crag... Is maid to fall and tumble with all his swecht. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Story* d (1827) 173 Round him they rusht, and push't, and pecht To overturn him wi' their swecht.]

b. *fig.* (See *quot.*)

1800 *PEGE Suppl. Grose* (1814), *Sweight*, the greatest part of any thing. *North.*

Sweile, **Sweill**, *obs. ff.* **SWEAL**, **SWEEL**. **Swein**, **Sweingeor**, **Sweinmote**, *obs. ff.* **SWAIN**, **SWINGER**, **SWANMOTE**. **Sweir**, *Sc. f.* **SWEAR v.**, **SWEER**. **Sweit**, *obs. Sc. f.* **SWEAT**, **SWEET**. **Swelawe**, *obs. ff.* **SWALLOW v.**

Swelchie (swel'chi). *Sc. ? Obs.* Also 7 *swelchee*. [*ad. ON. svelgr*: see **SWALLOW sb.**] A whirlpool; also, the local name for the race in Pentland Firth.

a 1688 J. WALLACE *Descr. Orkney* i. (1693) 5 On the North side of this Isle, is a part of the Firth called the Swelchee of Stroma... very dangerous. 1805 *BARRY Orkney* i. ii. 44 Did we credit the tales of former times, wells and swelchies, gulphs and whirlpools, are constantly surrounding this island [*sc. Swanay*], like so many gaping monsters. 1821 *Scott Pirate* xxix, Through all the waws, wells, and swelchies of the Pentland Firth.

Swele, *obs. ff.* **SQUEAL**, **SWEAL**, **SWEEL sb.**, **SWILL**.

Swelewe, **swel(i)gh**, *obs. ff.* **SWALLOW**.

Swelk, *such*: see **SWILK**.

Swell (swel), *sb.* Also 3 *swel*, 4 *swelo*. [*In sense* 1 prob. repr. OE. *geswell* (= *gswalljo*), corresp. to MLG. *geswell* (*te*, *swel*, *suele*, MDu. *geswel*, *swel*, *suelle* (Du. *geswel*); in the other senses f. **SWELL v.**, q. v.]

† 1. A morbid swelling. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancre R.* 271 Auh drinc beonne attelode, & drif bene swel [*v. r. swalm*] aȝanward uorward be heorte, bet is to siggen, bene oðre attrien pinen bet God suffrede oðerde & be swel schal setten. 13. *Scyn Sag.* (W.) 1366 He..

usede sinne sodomighte. So long he pleied with yong man, A swelle in his membres cam than.

2. The condition of being swollen, distended, or increased in bulk; swelling or protuberant form, bulge; *concr.* a protuberant part, protuberance.

In technical use *spec.*, e.g. the enlargement near the muzzle of a gun, the enlarged and thickened part of a gunstock, the entasis of a column.

1683 J. REID *Scots Gardener* (1907) 39 Grass, or brick-walks may have, for thirty foot broad, six inches of swell. 1726 *LEONT Alberti's Archit.* II. 20 The swell or belly of the shaft. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 45 Not being able to make their growing progress, for want of Room in the Earth, for the Swell and Multiplicity of their several Stalks. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* III. 512 The pigeons called Crappers are valuable for their Swell. 1758 *REID Tr. Macquer's Chym.* I. 374 During the calcination of the Tin... you perceive in several places a small swell of a certain matter which bursts. 1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 20, I think I see the hardly suppressed swell of face of one of those immortal geniuses. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Secure armist.* Quit the butt with the left hand, and seize the firelock with it at the swell. 1822-7 *Good Study Med.* (1829) V. 94 When pregnancy takes place, and the uterus enlarges, the breasts exhibit a correspondent increase of swell. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 73 The irregular swells and hollows on the surface of a casting. *Ibid.* 195 This bore is a piece of strong iron, ten or twelve inches in length; near to each end there is a knob or swell of steel. 1833 *Ibid.* II. 204 The shanks consist of tubes of brass covering iron rods, and screwed together at the swells. 1846 Mrs. A. MARSH *Father Darry* II. xix. 327 There was a slight swell in his chest—the *hysteria passio* of poor Lear rose... in his throat. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xlv, Pitt looked down... at his legs, which had not... much more symmetry or swell than the lean Courtward which dangled by his side. 1849 *FREEMAN Archit.* v. 88 Ornamental halsters with a single swell are found. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 499/1 If a column be intended to have a swell in the middle.

b. *fig.* Increase in amount. *rare. ? Obs.*

1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 227 His plan of concealing the enormous swell of his fortune. 1842 *ALISON Hist. Europe* lxxviii. x. 1009 The augmentation of wealth, the swell of pauperism.

3. a. The rising or heaving of the sea or other body of water in a succession of long rolling waves, as after a storm; *concr.* such a wave, or, more usually, such waves collectively. (See also **GROUND-SWELL**.)

1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* III. ii. 49 The Swannes downe feather That stands vpon the Swell at the full of Tide, And neither way inclines. 1725 *De For. Voy. round World* (1840) 326 Fenced nowhere from the least surge or swell of the water. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xlii. 214 There being nothing to keep the great Swell of rolling Seas off them. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iii. 139 A most excellent harbour... for its security against all winds and swells. 1805 H. K. WUTTE *Lett. Poems* (1837) 266 Some tremendous swells which we weathered admirably. 1808 *PIKE Sources Mississ.* (1810) 21 My boat ploughed the swells, sometimes almost bow under. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & Pearls* i. 23 Old Gomogoe's flat-bottomed fishing-boat... was pitching in the rising swell. 1865 *PARKMAN Huguenots in Florida* ii. Their water-casks... rocking on the long swells of subsiding gales.

fig. 1798 *LANDOR Gebir* IV. 33 Such ebbs of doubt, and swells of jealousy. 1871 *MORLEY Carlyle in Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. (1878) 175 The full swell and tide and energy of genius.

b. The rising of a river above its ordinary level. ? *Obs.*

1758 *Ann. Reg.* *Hist. War* 46/2 The swell of the river had rendered all relief impossible. 1760 *Ibid.* 38/2 Notwithstanding... the great swell of the waters... he passed the Rhine. 1769 *Ibid.* 25/2 A sudden and extraordinary swell of the... Niester... totally destroyed the bridge. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 176 Rapids; which... with a swell of two or three feet, become very passable for boats. 1812 *BRACKENRIDGE View Louisiana* (1814) 48 The annual swell, which is early in the spring of the year, raises the water fifty or sixty feet.

4. A piece of land rising gradually and evenly above the general level; a hill, eminence, or upland with a smooth rounded outline and broad in proportion to its height; a rising ground.

Orig. with qualifying *plur.*, e.g. *swell of ground*, which is still usually felt to be necessary by English writers; the *absol.* use is specially American.

1764 *DOOLEY Leases in Shenstone's Wks.* (1777) II. 308 A swell of waste furzy land, diversified with a cottage, and a road. 1792 *Young Trav. France* (1889) 20 The swells margined with wood. 1808 *PIKE Sources Mississ.* II. (1810) 135 The prairie rising and falling in regular swells, as far as the sight can extend. 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* xxvii, An uninterrupted swell of moorland. 1825 *LONGF. Burial Minitink* 1 On sunny slope and beechen swell. 1869 *PARKMAN Disc. Gt. West* xxv. 337 The grassy swells were spangled with the bright flowers for which Texas is renowned. 1908 *RIDER HAGGARD Ghost Kings* v. 55 Following a game-path through the dew-drenched grass which grew upon the swells and valleys of the veld.

b. *Coal-mining.* (See *quots.*)

1855 J. PHILLIPS *Man. Coal* 193 [The seam] is... cut into 'swills' [*sc. or* 'horse backs', which rise up from the floor. 1822 *GEIKIE Text-Bk. Geol.* (1886) 467 The stratification of the later accumulation will end off abruptly against the flanks of the older ridge, which will appear to rise up through the overlying bed. Appearances of this kind are not uncommon in coal-fields, where they are known to the miners as 'rolls', 'swells', or 'horse backs'. 1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal-mining*, *Swell*, a kind of fault. See *Horses*, *Ibid.*, *Horses* or *Horsebacks*, natural channels cut, or washed away by water, in a coal seam, and filled up with shale and sandstone.

5. Of sound, esp. musical sound: Gradual in-

crease in loudness or force; hence, a sound or succession of sounds gradually increasing in volume, or coming upon the ear more and more clearly.

1803 *SCOTT Gray Brother* xliii, The heavy knell, the choir's faint swell, Came slowly down the wind. 1822 *Q. Mus. Mag.* IV. 35 'The swell, or gradual increase of sound, is produced by opening the door of the box in which this part of the organ is inclosed. 1833 *TENNISON May Queen* III. viii, And up the valley came a swell of music on the wind. 1839 *MOORE Alcephron* III. 121 There came A swell of harmony as grand As e'er was born of voice and hand. 1848-9 [see *FLAN sb.*] 1894 *HALL CAINE Manxman* VI. xii, As Philip lay alone the soar and swell of the psalm filled the room.

b. *spec.* in *Mus.* A gradual increase of force (*crescendo*) followed by a gradual decrease (*diminuendo*), in singing or playing; hence, a character composed of the *crescendo* and *diminuendo* marks together, denoting this: < >.

1757 *FOOTE Author Epil.* Divine Mingotti! what a swell has she! 1833 J. RUSK *Philos. Hum. Voice* (ed. 2) 259 A gradual strengthening and subsequent reduction of the voice, similar to what is called a swell in the language of musical expression. 1848 *RIMBAULT First Bk. Piano*, 65.

6. A contrivance for gradually varying the force of the tone in an organ or harmonium (also in the harpsichord and some early pianos), consisting of a shutter, a lid, or (now usually) a series of slats like those of a Venetian blind, which can be opened or shut at pleasure by means of a pedal or (in the harmonium) a knee-lever. Also short for *swell-box*, *swell keyboard*, or *swell organ* (see below).

Used *attrib.* in names of apparatus connected with or actuating the swell, as *swell-coupler*, *keyboard*, *manual*, *pedal*; *swell-box*, the box or chamber, containing a set of pipes or reeds, which is opened and closed by the swell in an organ or harmonium; *swell organ*, the set of pipes enclosed in this, forming one of the partial organs which make up a large organ.

1773 *BARRINGTON in Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 271 The insipidity of the upper part of the flute stop of an organ, which hath not the modern improvement of a swell. 1774 *GILLESPIE in Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Mus.* (1871) 10 My new constructed principle of putting on the quills to strike the strings of a harpsichord with a peddle and swell. 1801 *Bussey Dict. Mus.* s.v., A certain quantity of pipes inclosed in a large wooden case called the Swell Box. 1822 *Q. Mus. Mag.* IV. 35 Three... distinct sound-boards; the great organ, the choir organ, and the swell. 1865 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII. 111/2 Above the choir-organ is the swell-organ, whose pipes are enclosed in a wooden box with a front of louvre-boards like venetian blinds. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 31 Dec. 266/2 The swell box... covers the top of the reed chest or 'pan'. 1875 *STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms* s.v. *Organ Construction* § 17 In 1712, Abraham Jordan invented the 'Nag's-head swell', as it was afterwards termed. It consisted of an echo organ, having, instead of a fixed front, a moveable shutter working up and down in a window sash. 1881 W. E. DICKSON *Organ-Build.* xii. 151 To give promptness to the return of the swell-pedal... by attaching a strong spiral spring to the pedal. *Ibid.* 155 The simplest form of swell-coupler. 1883 A. J. HEPKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* III. 489 The Potsdam harpsichords were made with Shudi's Venetian Swell. 1889 *STAINER Ibid.* IV. 8 The early swell-organs were of very limited compass... For many years the compass did not extend below tenor C... but in all instruments with any pretension to completeness the Swell manual is made to CC, coextensive with the Great and Choir.

7. A lever in a loom (see *quot.*).

1894 T. W. FOX *Mech. Weaving* xiii. 318 All looms are provided with curved levers called swells, which... serve the twofold purpose of protecting warp from being broken when a shuttle is in the shed, and also of stopping a shuttle from rebounding after entering a box.

8. The action or condition of swelling, in *fig.* senses. a. Of a feeling, emotion, etc. (cf. **SWELL v.** 7). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1702 *STEELE Funeral* v. i. 51 It Moderates the Swell of Joy that I am in, to think of your Difficulties. 1781 *COWPER Charity* 216 The swell of pity, not to be confin'd Within the scanty limits of the mind. 1822 *LAMB Elia* Ser. I. *Old Actors*, Of all the actors who flourished in my time... Bensley had most of the swell of soul, was greatest in the delivery of heroic conceptions, the emotions consequent upon the presentment of a great idea to the fancy.

b. Proud or arrogant, or (in later use) pompos or pretentious air or behaviour; (a piece of) swagger. *To cut a swell*, to 'cut a dash', swagger. (cf. **SWELL v.** 9, 10.) ? *Obs.*

1724 *Briton* No. 28. 123 There is such a Swell and Insolence in most of those who can maintain any Degree of Mastery. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 179 ¶ 4 The softness of foppery, the swell of insolence, the liveliness of levity. 1800 in *Spirit Pub. Truls.* IV. 61 To see our young lords and our young gentlemen 'cutting a swell', as the fashionable phrase is. 1823 *Ibid.* 232 The trio, having been to the play, agreed to call in at Smith's, by way of a swell, to get sixpennyworth of oysters each. 1847 *BUSHNELL Chr. Nurt.* II. 1 (1851) 235 They practice it [*sc. the child*] in shows and swells and all the petty airs of foppery and brave assumption.

† c. Turgid or inflated style of language. *Obs.* 1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* vii. 595 Pride, like the Delphic priestess, with a swell, Rav'd nonsense, destin'd to be future sense. 1783 *BLAIR Rhet.* xiii. I. 264 Sentences constructed with the Ciceronian fulness and swell. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 62 The air of pretence, the craving after effect, the swell.

9. *colloq.*, orig. *slang*. A fashionably or stylishly dressed person; hence, a person of good social position, a highly distinguished person.

1804 *Times* 25 Feb., A number of young gentlemen, on the King's establishment, have lately been dismissed on account

of their having formed an expensive club, under the title of the Swell. 1812 *Lexicon Balatronicum, Cadege the swells*, beg of the gentlemen. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, Swell, a gentleman; but any well-dressed person is emphatically termed a swell, or a rask swell. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 566 The third was one than whom no heavier swell Thy groaning pavement, Street of Princes, vext. 1836 *MARRVAT Mish.* Easy xviii. 1 never was a gentleman—only a swell. 1838 J. L. BLACKWOOD in Mrs. G. Porter *Ann. Publishing Ho.* (1895) 111. 12 The Baron is a most capital fellow, and a very big swell; he is chamberlain to the King of Prussia. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox.* i. Pictures of oldswells, hishops and lords chiefly. 1885 'Mrs. ALEXANDER' *Valerie's Fate* i. The girls were no end of swells, such lovely sable trimmings to their jackets! 1892 *Law Times* XCIII. 459/2 The plaintiff stated that the defendant was that of the greatest swells in the City... and had often readily paid £20 or £30.

b. *transf.* One who is distinguished or eminent in achievement; one who is very clever or good at something.

1816 *MOORE Epist. fr. Tom Crib to Big Ben* 23 Having floor'd, by good luck, the first swell of the age, Having conquer'd the prime one, that mill'd us all round. 1846 *DE QUINCEY Syst. Heavens* Wks. 1862 111. 171 To insinuate the possibility of an error against so great a swell as Immanuel Kant. 1879 E. K. BATES *Egypt. Bonds* i. viii. 180. I know you are a swell at that sort of thio. 1886 'OUIDA' *House Party* v. (1887) 82 Russians are tremendous swells at palaver... gammon you no end.

Swell, *a. colloq.* [attrib. use of SWELL *sb.* in sense 9.] That is, or has the character or style of, a 'swell'; fitting a 'swell'.

a. Of persons: Stylishly or handsomely dressed or equipped; of good (social) position; of distinguished appearance or status.

1810 in *Spirit Pub. Frills* XV. 29 My great swell pris'ner and his pal are flown! 1823 *BYRON Juan* xi. xiv. So prime, so swell (note gentlemanly), so nutty, and so knowing. 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 279 The two very swell coachmen who drove them out of London. 1845 *ISRAELI Sybil* vi. viii. Why are we not to interfere with politics as much as the swell ladies in London? 1876 M. COLLINS *Pen Sk. by Vanished Hand* (1879) i. 113 How 'swell' they are! how carefully-gloved and glossily-hatted. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformier* xiv. (1891) 147 A decent sort of fellow belonging to swell people.

b. Of things: Distinguished in style; stylish; first-rate, tip-top.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., Any thing remarkable for its beauty or elegance, is called a swell article; so, a swell crib, is a genteel house. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 21 Oct. p. iv/5 We had some slap-up and swell lingo against the church. 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* iii. A youth... appeared... in one of those costumes to which the public consent... has awarded the title of 'Swell'. 1876 C. D. WARNER *Wint. Nile* xii. 159 It is getting to be considered that cigars are more 'swell' than pipes. 1897 S. CRANE *Third Violet* vii. 44 You don't look as if you had such a swell time.

c. Swell mob, a class of pickpockets who assume the dress and manners of respectable people in order to escape detection. Hence Swell-mobman, a man belonging to the swell mob. *slang.*

1835 *MARRVAT Mish.* Easy xii. A man who has belonged to the swell mob is not easily repulsed. 1851 *MATHEW Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 369/1 Swell mobsmen, and thieves, and housebreakers. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* i. 7 He enters... giving himself really the air of a member of the swell mob. 1886 D. C. MURRAY *Cynic Fort.* x. When he had worn something of the air of a dandy—or, at the worst, of a successful swell-mobman.

Swell (swel), *v.* Pa. t. swelled (sweld); pa. pple. swollen (swol'n), swelled. Forms: 1 swellan, (2 3rd sing. swells), 3-6 swelle, 6-7 swol, 5 swell, 6 Sc. swell, 9 Sc. swell, swall, 5-swella. Pa. t. a. i swella, pl. swallon, 3-5 swal, 5 swalle, pl. swollen, 6-7, 9 dial. swole, 7-9 (arch.) swoll. B. 5 swelde, (Sc. 6 swellit, swollit, swa'd), 6-swelled. Pa. pple. a. i swollen, (suollaen), 4-7 swolne, (4 Sc. swolline, 5 swolllyn, 6 swolien, swollne, solne, swone), 6-9 swola, 4-swollen; 4 (i-)swolle, 5 y-swolle, swoll(e, swalle, 9 dial. swole. B. 5 i-sweld, 6 swelde, 6-7 sweld, swel'd, 5-swelled. [Com. Teut. str. vb.: OE. *swellan*, pa. t. *swæall*, *swullon*, pa. pple. *swollen* = OFris. **swella* (in 3rd sing. *swilith*), OS. **swellan* (in 3rd pl. *swellad*), MLG., MDn. (also wk.) *swellen*, *swillen* (LG. *swillen*, pa. t. *swull*, pa. pple. *swillen*, *Du. swellen*), OHG. *swellan*, pa. t. *swall*, *s(w)ullum*, pa. pple. *gis(w)ollan* (MHG. *swellen*, G. *schwellen*, pa. t. *schwoll*, earlier *schwall*, pa. pple. *geschwollen*), ON. *swella*, pa. t. *swal*, *sullu*, pa. pple. *sollinn* (Sw. *swälla*, Norw. *swelle*) = OTeut. **swellan*. A causative (wk.) vb. **swallan* is represented by MLG., MDn. *swellen*, *swillen*, OHG. *swellan*, (MHG. *swellen*, G. *schwellen*), ON. *swella*; cf. Goth. *uf-swalleins* state of being puffed up, *phoiois*.

The following forms belong to various grades of the same root: (MLG. *swel* (G. *schwall*) swollen mass of water, SWALL, OE. *gerswell*, SWELL *sb.*, MLG. *lgswell*, *Du. gerswell*, MLG. *swell*, *swalls*), OHG. *gerswall* (MHG. *g-erswall*, G. *geschwallt*, *schwallt*), swelling, ON. *sallr-boil*, OE. *swelle*, *scyle*, (MLG. *Frts. swill*, *Du. dial. swill*, OHG. *swillo*, (en)swill (MHG. *swill*, *gerwill*, G. *schwiele*) callosity.]

1. *intr.* To become larger in bulk, increase in size (by pressure from within, as by absorption of moisture, or of material in the process of growth,

by inflation with air organs, etc.); to become distended or filled out; *esp.* to undergo abnormal or morbid increase of size, be affected with tumour as the result of infection or injury. Also with *out*, *up*.

Beowulf 2713 (Gr.) Ða seo wund ongon... swelan and swella. c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 86 Wīð wunda ðe swellaþ. c1205 *LAV.* 18000 Men [with] wunde ged swelleo. c1225 *Anec. R.* 274 So loth wode æt dæd tu nout to sofe, hute 3if hit to swold swelle. c1275 *Sinners Beware* 297 in O. E. *Misc.* 82 For hunger ich swall þar-vte. 1377 *LANG.* P. Pl. B. xix. 278 Shulde neuere mette ne mochel drynke Make hym to swelle. c1385 *CHAUCER Pard. Proh.* 26 1f Cow or Calf or Sheepe or Oxe swelle That any worm hath etc or worm ystonge. c1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 4534 For tene his herte began to bollen, And bothe his cheakes grete swollen. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* iv. xviii. 729 Whanne he had eten hit, he swalle soo tyl he brast. 1525 *TINDALE Acts* xxviii. 6 They wayted when he shalde be swollen or fallen douoe deed sodely. c1578 *LINDSAY (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 246 This serwand perswading the eird evir to ryve and to swoll quhair he stuid. 1614 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* i. ii. (ed. 2) 11 Thus doth this Globe [sc. the earth] swell out to our vse, for which it enlargeth it selfe. 1799 *KIRWAN Geol. Ess.* 284 Most probably then the pyrites swell, uplifted the whole [etc.]. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physies* (ed. 5) II. 86 When the liquid swells out into an air or gas. 1837 P. KERR *Bot. Lex.* 37 The vessels become convoluted and swell up into a bunch. 1853 *SOVER Panopth.* 304 They played harley in water, and left it there until it swelled. 1850 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. xxii. 159 His knee swelled, and he walked with great difficulty. 1877 *BLACKIE Wise Men* 121 The solid ground did rock, and swell and sobbed. 1898 R. BRIDGES *Hymn Nat.* iii. Every flower-bud swelleth.

b. Of a body of water: To rise above the ordinary level, as a river, or the tide; to rise in waves, as the sea in or after a storm; to rise to the brim, well up, as a spring (also said of tears).

1382 *WYCLIF Isa.* li. 15. 1. am the Lord thi God, that disturbe the se, and swellien his flodis. c1435 *Torr. Portugal* 147 He swelled as dothe the see. c1513 *FABIAN Chron.* VI. ccvi. (1821) 219 He went unto y^e Thamys syde, and behelde howe the water swelled or flowed. 1555 *EOEN Decades* (Arh.) 140 That south sea doth soo in manner boyle and swelle, that when it is at the highest it doth cover many grete rocks, which at the faule therof, are scene farre above the water. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* iii. 37 Do but behold the teares that swell in me. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 286 Thus farre swelleth the Tamis with the access of the flowing tide. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 732 The Sea o'refraught would swell. 1724 *SHENSTONE Schoolmistress* 179 Her sad grief that swells in either eye. 1758 *Ann. Reg.* *Hist. War* 70/1 A prodigious surf swelled all along the shore. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* ii. xxviii. As breezes rise and fall and billows swell. 1813 *HOGG Queen's Wake, Kilmorye* iv. Where the river swa'd a living stream. 1817 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* 268 My eyes felt as if a tear were swelling into them. 1830 V. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* III. 337 The waters rush'd, the waters swell. 1849 *CUPPLES Green Hand* vi. (1856) 62 Now and then a bigger wave than ordinary would go swelling up. 1883 *TAYLOR in Encycl. Brit.* XV. 199/2 They can bring rain and make the rivers swell.

c. Expressing form (not movement or action): To be distended or protuberant; to be larger, higher, or thicker at a certain part; to rise gradually and smoothly above the general level, as a hill.

1679 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* ix. 157 If the edge swell in any place, then plain off that swelling till it comply as aforesaid. 1791 W. GURW *Forest Scenery* i. 183 A varied surface—where the ground swells, and falls. 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.* etc. (1821) 11. 233 The surface here began to swell, and to be covered with oak, walnut, and chestnut. 1849 *KINGSLEY Misc.* (1860) II. 240 One long grey hill after another swelled up browner and browner before them. 1859 *MURCHISON Siluria* v. (ed. 3) 101 This zone of... rock varies much in dimensions... it so swells out in the parishes of Chorch Preen and Kenley, that [etc.]. 1859 *BOUTELL Arms & Armour* iii. (1874) 44 Swelling with graceful curves in the middle of the blade.

2. *trans.* (see also 3): To make larger in bulk, increase the size of, cause to expand; to enlarge morbidly, affect with tumour. Also with *out*, *up*.

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 1363 Fortune... Gers hym swolow a swete, þat swellis hym after. c1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 4276 Hauw we oo cures of courte ne na coinite swene ne na swete thing to swell our wames. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Esop* II. xx. Men sayn comynly Swelle not thy self to thende that thou hreste not. 1535 *COVERDALE Isa.* xiv. 14 The Fyrr trees which he planted himself, and such as the rayne hath swelled. 1592 *Kro Mitas* III. ii. I am one of those whose tongues are swelle with silence. 1597 *DOXAN Poems. The Storme* 21 Sweet, it came; and swole our sailes. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* III. v. 16 The water swelles a man; and what a thing should I have bene, when I had bene swel'd! 1735 *JOHNSON Lab's Alysinnia, Descr.* xv. 137 It... swelld on my Arm, afflicting me with the most horrid Torture. c1790 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 490/2 By swelling out its cheeks and gill covers to a large size. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* III. 221 Till the land-breeze her canvas wings shall swell. 1818 *Art Bk-binding* 3 Swell, to make the book thicker by opening the foldings with the fingers. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* x. The Major, straining with vindictiveness, and swelling every already swollen vein in his head. 1856 *KANE Arctic Expl.* II. xxv. 247 They were to be calked and swelled and launched and stowed, before we could venture to embark in them.

b. To cause (the sea, a river, etc.) to rise in waves, as the wind, or (more usually) above the ordinary level, as rain.

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* III. i. 6 [He] Bids the winde blow the Earth into the Sea, or swell the curled Waters about the Maine. 1661 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sacre* III. iv. § 6 The rain... doth... swell the Rivers which the sun runn with greater force. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* II. 607 What hoody by this Hand were stain, And how the bloody

Tyber swell'd the Main. 1709 T. ROBINSON *Nat. Hist. Westmorel.* i. 10 These slow running Rivers do gradually swell up the Sea into such a gibbosity, as contributes to that annual Flux, or overflowing of Nilus. 1813 *SCOTT Trium.* III. v. The upland showers had swoll the rills.

3. In pa. pple. *swollen*, less usually *swelled*, without implication of subject (in some cases possibly belonging to the *intr.* sense): Increased in bulk, dilated, distended; affected with morbid enlargement or tumour.

c1700 *Epinal Gloss.* 1018 *Tuber, tumor*, suollaen. c1735 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Mackay*) 1596 Sume [men] throu ydropsey sa gret Swoloe þat hai ma etc no mete. 1787 *REVISA Higden* (Rolls) I. 299 Men [with] boches under þe chyn i-swolle and i-bolled as þey he were double chynned. 1422 *YONGE tr. Secreta Secret.* lviii. 227 Tho that have ribbis bochehyng outwards like as they weryn y-swolle, bene yanglours. 1500 *PARISCH* 582/1 Me thoyke you have the tothe ake, for your cheke is swollen. 1538 *STARKEV England* (1878) 79 In a dropcy the body... solne with yl humours, lyth idul. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iv. iii. 151 Strangely visited people All swolle and Vicerous. 1637 *MILTON Lycidas* 126 The hungry Sheep... swolln with wind. 1667 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* I. 425 While yet the Head is green, or lightly swelld With Milky-moisture. 1715 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Lady Rich* 17 June, The oext morning... my face was swelled to a very extraordinary size. 1791 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Rem. Forest* vii. With eyes swollen with weeping. 1829 *CHAPMAN Phys. Sci.* 173 The stomach... by being swolo out or contracted [etc.]. 1831 *SCOTT Cast. Dang.* ii. His features were still swollen with displeasure. 1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem.* Org. 98 It furnishes a coke which is much swollen, caked together, and possessed of a high lustre.

b. Of a body of water, esp. a river: see 1 b, 2 b. 1588 *Kvo Housh. Philon.* Wks. (1901) 240 The Ryuer... was swolln so high as it farre surpass the wonted limitts. 1636 E. DACRES *tr. Machiavel's Disc. Livy* I. 72 The Alban-lake being miraculously swelled. 1770 *LANGHORN Platarch* (1891) II. 573/1 A torrent swelled with sudden rains. 1810 *WELLINGTON in Gorw. Descr.* (1837) VII. 2 The rivulets were so much swelled yesterday that we could see oothing on their right. 1859 *PHILLIPS Verses* II. 30 A mere brook occasionally swollen to a torrent.

c. Of a distended form, protuberant, bulging: see 1 c.

1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* II. I. ii. (1710) 327 The Coutrey is generally swelld with Hills. 1796 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 48 Plant pendent, cracked and swollo. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 441/2 Friezes, instead of being sculptured, are swollen. 1877 F. E. HULME *Wild Fl.* p. vi. Stems forking, swollen at the nodes, about three feet high.

4. *intr.* To become greater in amount, volume, degree, intensity, or force: now only in immaterial sense (see also 6).

c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4176 His sekene began to suell. 1598 *EASTARD Chrestol.* v. iv. 107 Gæta from wooll and weauing first beganne, Swelling and swelling to a gentleman... At last... He swole to be a Lord; and then he burst. 1612 *SHAKS. Cymb.* III. i. 50 Casars Ambition, which swelld so much, that it did almost stretch The sides of th' World. c1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) II. xxxix. 50 Divers reports for peace have swolln high for the time, but they suddely fell low, and flat again. 1662 *Ed. Com. Pryer* Pref. To make the number swell. 1776 *GIBSON Deed.* 4 F. vi. (1782) 1. 173 The murmurs of the army swelled with impunity 1010 seditious clamours. 1861 R. S. SURTEES *Handley Crags* iv. The names which had first ascended to fifty had swelled into a hundred and thirteen. 1864 *LATHAM Channel Isl.* III. xvi. (ed. 2) 373 The number, however, soon swoll. 1885 *Times* 10 Jan. 3/1 The ranks of the unemployed are... daily swelling.

b. Of a receptacle: To be filled to overflowing. *poet. rare.*

1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* (1871) 94 The husbandman, if that his crops prove well, Hath his heart filld with joy 'cause his harnes swell. 1908 [see SWELLING *ftl.* a. 4 b].

5. *trans.* To make greater in amount, degree, or intensity; to increase, add to. Also with *out*, *up*. (See also 6 b.)

1599 *MARSTON Antonio's Rec.* III. iii. And now swarte night, to swell thy hower out, Behold I spurt warme blood in thy blacke eyes. 1653 W. RAMESEY *Astrol. Restored* 173 It is not for me to insist on every particular in every house, for that would swell this Volume to a bulk as large again as it is. 1754 *GRAY Pleasure* 50 The simplest note that swells the gale. 1781 *GIBSON Deed.* 4 F. xxi. (1787) 11. 251 The presence of the monarch swelled the importance of the debate. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* x. 11. 558 The prince's party was now swollen by many adherents who had previously stood aloof from it. 1867 *AUGUSTA Wilson Fashit* xxvii. The property left me by Mr. Evelyn swelled my estate to very unusual proportions. 1868 *FRANKLIN Ferns. Cong.* II. App. A. 518 The Webster Annuals swell out the story into a long romance. 1876 *GREEN Short Hist.* iv. § 2. 169 The long peace and prosperity of the realm [etc.], were swelling the ranks and incomes of the country gentry.

b. To fill (a receptacle) to overflowing. *poet. rare.*

1601 B. JOHNSON *Poetaster* III. i. Swell me a bowle with lustie wine. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 424 The still distended Udders oever fall; But when they seem exhausted swell the Pail.

c. *pa. pple.* (sense 4 or 5; cf. 3): Increased in amount or extent.

1642 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 230 A... great Commentaire upon holy Scripture; whose volumes are swelled to that proportion that they take up half a *Classis* in our publique Libraries. 1675 G. HARVEY *Dis. Lond.* 225 This Treatise being swelled beyond my Intention. 1715 *W. DRYDEN Corr.* (1841) III. 152, I have formed my first draught of Mr Robert Bruce's Life, which is swelled very much.

d. To magnify; to exalt. *Now rare or Obs.*

1600 MARSTON, etc. *Jack Drums Entert.* i. (1601) A 4 b, After your decess your issue might swell out your name with pompe. [1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* ii. iii. 134 Where great additionswell's (=swellus), and vertue none, It is dropied honour.] 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 474 The emperor's titles are swelled with all the pomp of eastern magnificence. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* lxvii, Those which we receive as trifles, swell themselves into a consequence we little dreamt of.

6. *intr.* Of sound, esp. music: To increase in volume, become gradually louder or fuller; to come upon the ear with increasing clearness, or with alternate increase and diminution of force. Also of a musical instrument: To give forth a swelling sound or note.

1749 SNOLLETT *Regie.* II. ii, The trumpet swells! 1769 GRAY *Installation Dk. Grafton* 24 Choral warblings round him swell. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xv, A chorus of voices and instruments now swelled on the air. 1842 TENNYSON *Sir Galahad* vii, Thro' the mountain-walls A rolling organ-harmony Swells up. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* xxiv, Thence the strain swelled louder.

b. *trans.* To utter with increase of force, or with increasing volume of sound. *rare.*

1775 J. STEELE *Ess. Melody Speech* 47 That speech.. which I.. have noted in the stile of a ranting actor, swelled with forte and softened with piano. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 326 The choir swelling an anthem in that solemn building. 1833 J. RUSH *Philos. Hum. Voice* (ed. 2) 203 But if the voice is swelled to a greater stress as it descends, the grave severity and dignified conviction of the speaker becomes at once conspicuous.

7. *fig. intr. a.* Of a feeling or emotion: To arise and grow in the mind with a sense of distension or expansion.

1385 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 111 Hir thoughte it swal so soore aboute hir herte, That nedely som word bire moste asterte. 1421-2 HOCCEVE *Min. Poems* 96/99 The grete aboute my harte so sore swal.. That nedes oute I muste there-with-all. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iv. l. 298 The vnseene Griefe That swells with silence in the tortur'd Soule. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 82 Remembrance.. Swells at my breast, and turns the past to pain. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* liv, Her purpose swelling in her breast. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 304 The spirit of Englishmen.. swelled up high and strong against injustice. 1902 VIOLET JACOB *Sheep-Stealers* ix, Something swelled up in his heart.

b. Of a person, the heart, etc.: To be affected with such an emotion; to have a mental sensation as of enlargement or expansion; to be puffed up, become elated or arrogant. *Const. with* (esp. pride, indignation, etc.).

1385 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1835 Swelleth the brest of ardie and the soore Encresseth at this herte. 1421. *Gower's Conf. I.* 54 Sche for anger perof swal. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philonense* xcv, Malice made Hir venging hart to swell. 1627 MAY *Lucan* viii. (1631) 335 He swell'd to see Varus a suppliant growne. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 93 p. 15 His heart burns with Devotion, swells with Hope. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i, Vivaldi's heart swelled at the mention of a rival. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* ii, Little Becky's soul swelled with pride and delight at these honours. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. l. 323 His stout English heart swelled with indignation at the thought. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. ix. 331 Events which may well make every English heart swell with pride.

8. *trans.* To affect with such an emotion; to cause a sense of enlargement in; to puff up, inflate. Often in pa. pple. (which may sometimes belong to the *intr.* sense, 7 b); *const. with*. (Also said of the emotion.)

1200 *Vices & Virtues* 65 *Scientia inflat, karitas edificat.* He seiþ þat ðis scarpe iwiþt swell ðane mann, ðe hes hæuþ wiðuten charite. 14.. *Langland's P. Pl.* C. vii. 154 (MS. F.) 3it I spak no speche it swal so my breste, þat I chewed it as a cove. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* cx, There he mani women that haue thayre hertys suolle fulle of pride. 1594 KYP *Cornelia* iii. iii. 211 Caesar, swolne with honours hate, Sits signorizing in her seate. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. v. 171 If it did.. swell my Thoughts, to any straine of Pride. 1599 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. i, The States of Venice are so swolne in hate Against the Duke. 1649 MILTON *Edon.* xi. 112 What other notions.. could swell up Caligula to think himself a God? c1683 POMFREY *Cruelty & Lust* 129 Swell'd with success, and blubber'd up with pride. 1742 WATTS *Improv. Mind* l. iii. 3 4 You value, exalt, and swell yourself as though you were a man of learning already. 1752 HUMPH. *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 231 Their heart, swoln with the tenderest sympathy and compassion. 1830 GREVILLE *Mem.* (1874) II. 65 Intoxicated with his Yorkshire honours, swollen with his own importance. 1891 HARDY *Tess* xi, Inwardly swollen with a renewal of sentiments that he had not quite reckoned with.

9. *intr.* To show proud or angry feeling in one's action or speech; to behave proudly, arrogantly, or overbearingly; to be 'puffed up'; to look or talk big. *Obs. or arch.* (partly merged in sense 10).

1250 *Owl & Night.* 7 Eyper ayeyn ower swal [v.r. swal], And let þat vuele mod vt al. 1526 TINDALE *1 Cor.* iv. 6 That one swell not agaynst another. *Ibid.* 18 Some swell as though I wolde come no more at you. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1820) 130 When we heare one saie, sutch a man swelled, seying a thyng against his minde, we gather that he was then more then halfe angrie. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 3 Herod and Nabuchadnezzar swelling in sinne, and rising up against the maiestie of God. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. 1904 II. 83 The rich Citizen swells against the pryde of the prodigall Courtier; the prodigall Courtier swells against the welth of the Citizen. 1599 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* ii. ii. 109, I will not swell, like a tragedian, In forced passio of affected strains. 1648 MILTON *P. L.* x. 231, 5 Thy furious foes now swell And storm outrageous. c1704 T. BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1720 I. 104 Men.. being obliged

to discard imaginary Merit, would seek the real, wou'd swell no more on the borrow'd Greatness of Ancestors. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 79 Vex him then, and he shall swell and spunter like a roasted Apple.

b. Used in reference to turgid or inflated style of language.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 285 ¶ 6 He must not swell into a false Sublime, by endeavouring to avoid the other Extream.

10. To behave pompously or pretentiously, swagger; to play the 'swell'. Also with *it*.

1795 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Pindarian Wks.* 1812 IV. 183 'Tis laughable to see a Frenchman swell. 1863 *Tyneside Songs* 22 Two sots wi' eyes a' bleary, Duon Sangyet street did swell. 1884 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 106, I couldn't have father swelling on so, without saying something. 1888 'R. BOLEROOD' *Robbery under Arms* xii, While he was swelling it in the town among the big bugs.

Swell, the verb-stem in combination (in some cases also referable to the sb.): swell-fish, a fish that inflates itself by swallowing air, also called *puffer* or *puff-fish* (see *Puff* sb. 9 b); swell-front U.S., a bow-front of a house, i. e. one segmentally curved on plan (see *Bow* sb. 12 a); *transf.* a house having such a front; swell-head *collog.* = *swelled head* (see *SWELLED* b); also, a person affected with 'swelled head'; swell-headed *a. collog.*, affected with 'swelled head'; swell-rule *Printing* (RULE sb. 22), a 'rule' or dash of swelling (usually diamond) form in the middle (Jacobi *Printers' Voc.* 1888); swell-shark, (a) a small shark, *Scylium ventriosum*, of the Pacific coast of America; (b) a Californian shark, *Calulus uter*, which when caught inflates itself by swallowing air; swell-work, work characterized by enlargement or protuberance in certain parts designed for ornament.

1839 STORER in *Boston Trul. Nat. Hist.* II. 513 *Tetraodon turgidus*, Mitchell. The 'Swell Fish'. Puffer. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elit. V.* xxxii. (1891) 484, I was walking with a young friend along by the 'swell-fronts and south-exposures. 1872 HOWELLS *Widd. Journ.* (1892) 67 A humble three-story swell-front up at the South End. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 10 May 5/1 'Mugwump'.. is 'synonymous with the New York term "big bug," or the Washington expression "swellhead"'. 1901 G. DOUGLAS *House w. Green Shutters* 214 Lord, but young Gourlay was the fine fellow! Symptoms of swell-head set in with alarming rapidity. 1817 CONCERT *Wks.* XXXII. 43 The upstart, big-bellied, 'swell-headed farmer can bluster and bully.. about Sinecures. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 11 May 7/3 Gangs of swell-headed agents in plain clothes.. persecuting inoffensive citizens. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* *Sw.* *Scylium, S. ventriosum* is the 'swell-shark', a small voracious species found on the Pacific coast from California to Chili. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Mamm. Metal* II. 198 The various descriptions of reeded and other 'swell-work, exhibited by some superb brass fenders.

Swelldom (swel'dom). *collog.* [*f.* *SWELL* sb. 9 + *-DOM*] The realm or world of 'swells'; people of rank and fashion, or of distinction of any kind.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xliii, When all Swelldom is at her feet. 1854 J. R. GREEN *Lett.* II. (1901) 152, I.. discover what a false pretence antiquarian swelldom is. 1895 *Graphic* 21 Feb. 174/2 In the railway train, we sit either in exclusive 'swelldom' in the first, or herd with 'the vulgar' in the third class.

Swelle, obs. form of *SWALLOW* v., *SWELL*.

Swelled (sweld), *pp. a.* [*Weak* pa. pple. of *SWELL* v.: see *-ED*]. Less frequent as an adj. in most senses than the strong pa. pple. *SWOLLEN*.] In senses of *SWELL* v., *lit.* and *fig.*; *esp.* in sense 'morbidly enlarged, affected with tumour'.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 162 Hearing vs praise our Loues of Italy For Beauty, that made barren the swell'd hoast Of him that hest could speake. 1670 DRYDEN *1st Pt. Cong. Granada* II. 1, The swell'd Ambition of his Mind. 1746 *Dict. Rust.* *Swelled pizzle*, a kind of hardness that proceeds from a Horse's being bruised by Riding. 1733 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. I. 251 He has so had a cold, and swelled face. 1753 J. BARTLET *Gent. Parriery* 296 margin, How swelled heels should be treated. 1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* V. 81/2 Swelled Friezes.—This invention bears a close resemblance to an article of dress said to have been used by our great grandmothers, called a bustle. 1869 TANNER *Clin. Med.* (ed. 2) 312 The symptoms.. are.. ætoid breath, swelled belly, emaciated extremities. 1923 DORLAND *Med. Dict.*, *Roup*, an infectious respiratory disease of poultry.. sometimes called avian diphtheria and swelled head.

b. *Swelled head* (*fig.*): inordinate self-conceit, excessive pride or vanity (humorously regarded as a morbid affection). *collog.* Hence *swelled-headedness*.

Cf. the earlier *swell-headed* s.v. *SWELL*. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* iv. 69 Dick, it is of common report that you are suffering from swelled head. 1907 E. REICH (*little*) Germany's Swelled Head. *Ibid.* 1 The Germans are afflicted with the severest attack of swelled-headedness known to modern history.

Sweller (swel'er). *rare.* [*f.* *SWELL* v. + *-ER*.] One who or that which swells.

c1274 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. v. (1263) 77 O glorie glorie, þou art no þing ellys to þousandes of folkes but a gret sweller of neres [orig. *auribus inflatio magna*].

Swellie, obs. Sc. form of *SWALLOW* sb. 2 and v.

Swelling (swel'ing), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* *SWELL* v. + *-ING* I. In OE. *swelling* (once); *cf.* MLG. *swillinge*, MDn., MHG. *swellinge*.]

1. The process of becoming, or condition of having become, larger in bulk, as by internal pressure; distension, dilatation, expansion.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 39 The waxing yellowe, and swelling of the knoppes that holde the seede. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 145 They shew the swellings of their mind, in the swellings and plumpings out of their apparayle. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 259/2 *Swelling*, is to give it [sc. the metal] its shape, and make it proportionable. 1780 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* x. (1876) 10 There is given to Hercules an extraordinary swelling and strength of muscles. 1842 LONDON *Suburban Hort.* 32 The swelling of the buds, and the expansion of the leaves. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *tr. Sachs' Bot.* III. iv. 697 These organised bodies are.. all capable of swelling; i.e. they have the power of absorbing water or aqueous solutions between their solid particles with such force that the particles are forced apart.

b. *concr.* A swollen, distended, or protuberant part of something; a protuberance, prominence; + a swell of ground.

In OE. applied to a helling sail. 1900 CYNWULF *Elen* 215 (Gr.) þær meahthe gesion, se ðone sif beheold, breacan ofer bæðwæc, brimwudu snyran under swellingum. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 732 The fleshy swellings which the Chyromanticks call hyllocks or Monticles do make the hawne or pulpe of the hand. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 43 Mountains he naturall swellings of the earth, above the usual leuell or surface of it. 1634 CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY *Chabot* II. iii. 139 He.. cannot.. stand at all parts So truly circular, so sound, and solid, But have his swellings-out, his cracks and crannies. 1679 [see *SWELL* v. 1c]. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 10 Sept. 1677, Euston.. is seated in a bottom between two graceful swellings. 1789 J. WILLIAMS *Min. Kingd.* II. 368 Some of the bellies, pipes, or swellings of the veins. 1834-5 J. PHILLIPS *Geol. in Encycl. Metr.* VI. 702/2 The little pillars [sc. of the bridge over the Wear] are worked with various swellings and mouldings. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *Ox* 15/1 The convexity and bold swellings of the forehead. 1883 M. P. BALE *Saw-Mills* 337 *Swelling*, an excrescence upon the exterior of a tree. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. iv. 232/2 Too thick a thread will make the 'swelling' (the rising caused in the back by the thread) too much.

2. *spec.* Abnormal or morbid distension or enlargement of some bodily part or member.

Also in *Path.* with defining words, as *cloudy swelling*, a form of albuminous degeneration of various tissues (Billings); *glassy swelling*, amyloid degeneration (Dorland); *white swelling*, a form of swelling without redness, *spec.* (a) a tuberculous arthritis; strumous synovitis of a joint; (b) *phlegmasia alba dolens* (see *PHLEGMASIA*), milk-leg, white-leg. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 122 May no sugre ne swete bynge asswage my swellynge. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxviii. 6 Thei gessiden him to be turned into swellinge, and suddenly to fallinge, and for to deie. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxviii. (Bodl. MS.), Fulnes blaynes and haddres swellinges. 14.. *Langland's P. Pl.* A. vii. 204 (MS. U.) For swellynge of heore wombes. 1573 TISSER *Husb.* (1878) 52 If ratling or swelling gett once to the throte, Thou loostest thy porkling. 1592 KYP *Murther I.* Breuen Wks. (1901) 289 A strong deadly poyson whose working was to make speedy haste to the heart, without any swelling of the body, or other signe of outward confection. 1664 HANMER *Chron. Ire.* (1809) 156 Her shinne, her knee, and her thigh, and some parts above, tooke swelling. 1702 J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 15 There is no Swelling, neither does any Pain follow from thence. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* (1726) *Swelling*, a disease which Goats are apt to be troubled with, after they have brought forth their Young. 1803 *Med. Jnl.* IX. 374 The remedies for white swelling. 1872 T. BRANT *Pract. Surg.* (1884) I. 69 When a visible part is inflamed, there are four notable phenomena to be observed, namely:—redness, heat, pain, and swelling.

b. *concr.* An abnormal or morbid enlargement in or upon any part or member; a tumour.

1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 8 § 3 Any.. outwarde swelling or disease. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 143 The swelling betwixt the two Clewes must be cut. 1650 W. D. tr. *Cameus Gate Lat. Unl.* § 307 A swelling riseth (swellth up) and falleth again. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* (1726) 5v. *Swelled*, Swellings or Tumours in Horses, come by heats, by hard Riding or by sore Labour. 1720 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* i. 28 The Swelling broke. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 399 The white swellings of the joints. 1808 SCOTT in Lockhart *Life* (1839) I. i. 13 The slightest cold occasioned swellings in her face. 1835 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* II. 738/1 The swelling may be fixed or moveable.

3. The rising of water above its ordinary level (as of a river in flood); the swell (of the sea); the rise (of the tide); the welling up (of a spring). *Obs. or arch.*

1557 TOTTIL'S *Misc.* (Arb.) 190 He springes may cease from swelling styl, but neuer dry away. 1560 *Bible* (Genev.) Jer. xli. 5 What wilt thou do in the swelling of Iorden? 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* III. v. I. 58 He [sc. the Tiber] hath many and those suddaine swellings. 1754 FIELDING *Voy. Lisbon* Wks. 182a VII. 112 My whole comfort was to find, by the captain's relation, that the swelling was sometimes much worse. 1764 J. FERGUSON *Lect.* ii. 27 The swelling of the tide.. occasioned by the influence of the moon.

b. *concr.* A swelling wave, tide, or flood. *Obs. or arch.*

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 221 Þe swellynge of þe see as mylk we schal rouke. 1560 *Bible* (Genev.) Jer. xlix. 19 He shal come vp like a lyon from the swelling of Iorden. 1676 ORWAY *Don Carlos* III. i, Rock'd on the Swellings of the floating Tide. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VIII. 120 He rowld his River back; and pois'd he stood; A gentle Swelling, and a peaceful Flood. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 527 He swatches about the swelling of the deep. 1905 J. B. BURN *Life St. Patrick* vii. 134 He first crossed over a river-swelling, and then found a second swelling in front of him.

4. Of sound: see *SWELL* v. 6; *cf.* *SWELL* sb. 5. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 117 A faint breath of music.. Within a little space again it gave its airy swellings, with a gentle wave.

5. *fig.* Inflation by pride, vanity, etc.; prond,

haughty, or indignant feeling; also, proud or arrogant behaviour or talk, swagger. *Obs. or arch.*

c1386 CHAUCER *Pars. 7*. f. 324 Swellinge of herte is whan a man reioyseth hym of harm that he hath don. c1410 *Lantern of Light* iii. 6 Every proud soule þat risiþ in swelling agens his God. c1425 *Cursor M.* 12083 (Trin.) Pourge swelling of his herte To Joseph spake he wordis smerte. 1535 COVERDALE 2 Cor. xii. 20, 1 fear...lest there he among you, debates, envyes, wrathes, strynges, bachynges, whysperinge, swellings, vprours. 1593 NASHE *Christ's 7*. Wks. 1904 11. 63 From the rich to the poore (in every street in London) there is ambition, or swelling above theyr states. 1625 BACON *Ess., Truth* (Arh.) 501 So alwaies, that this prospect, be with Pitty, and not with Swelling, or Pride. a 1639 WOTTON *Portrait. Chas. I in Reliq.* (1685) 156 In your aspect no swelling, nothing hoysierous. 1721 ANTONSON *Spect.* No. 40 f. 5 Their Swelling and Blustering upon the Stage very much recommends them to the fair Part of their Audience. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & Beaut.* 1. xvii. A sort of swelling and triumph, that is extremely grateful to the human mind. 1825 SCOTT *Talbot*. xxv. Thus the proud swelling of his heart further suggested.

6. The rising of emotion.

1709 TAILOR No. 124 f. 1 My heart was torn in pieces to see the Husband...suppressing and keeping down the swellings of his grief. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 29 f. 9 To repress the swellings of vain hope.

Swelling, *pph. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING²] That swells, in various senses.

1. Increasing in bulk, as by absorption or inflation; becoming distended or filled out; belying, as a sail; undergoing morbid enlargement, breaking out as a tumour.

c1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* ix. 9 Swellende blæddran. c1000 *Sax. Leech.* 11. 6 Wip ælcere ysfire swellendre wætan. 1384 WYCLIF *Exod.* ix. 10 Woundes of the swellenge hleyenes. a 1591 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 397 Botches and swelling sores. c1592 RYMOND *Elegy for Astrophel* i. No swelling clouds accloyed the air. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* iii. 129 The Show'rs are grateful to the swelling Grain. — *Georg.* 1. 269 The hissing Serpent, and the swelling Toad. — *Æneid* iii. 692 Breath on our swelling Sails a prosperous Wind. a 1721 PRIOR *Past. Dial.* 5 Young tender Plants and swelling buds appear. 1859 HABES *Ed. Society* II. (new ed.) 121 Swelling glands are prevented. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 156 The swelling ground crushes in the timbers.

b. *causatively*. Producing distension. *rare.*
1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* vii. viii. (Bodl. MS.) f. 50/2 He schallespare swelling metes and greetelorig. *ab inflatuus cibis*.

2. Having the form of something distended; protuberant, bulging; rising evenly and smoothly above the general surface, as a hill or piece of ground.

1544 N. Country Wills (Surtees 1908) 194 An olde gowne with a swelling welte faced with blacke hudge. a 1586 STANLEY *Acadia* iii. xvi. (1912) 447 Her roundly sweetly swelling lippes a little trembling. 1657 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 495 Half her swelling Breast Naked met his. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* v. 15 A swelling Cloud hung hovering o're their Head. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 43 There is less Substance in the straight Column...than there is in that which is swelling. 1794 COLERIDGE *Fears in Solit.* 4 The hills are heathy, save that swelling slope. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* 1. xxvi. 231 The hard volcanic grit wraps round the swelling concretionary masses of this trap. 1872 JENKINSON *Engl. Lake Distr.* (1879) 257 The great swellings masses of White-side and Grasmere are directly opposite.

3. Rising in waves, or as a wave; rising in level, becoming fuller, as a river or the tide. Chiefly *poet.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 Throcht virkyng of the sueland vallis of the hrym seyne. 1582 STANHOPE *Æneid* 1. (Arh.) 19 This Queene...Dounne swasht theyre naue, chee swelling surges pu-haling. 1585 JAS. I. *Ess. Poetic* (Arh.) 77 11k saile Of dyuers ships vpoone the swelling waves. 1670 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 241 Rivers, swelling Brookes, and vils of ever-living fountains. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* vii. xix. The earth her robes the sea her swelling tide. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anon's Voy.* 53 We had a great swelling Sea. 1746 COLLINS *Ode to Evening* ix. Bemine the hut That from the mountain's side Views wilds and swelling floods.

b. *transf.* Becoming full to overflowing, as the eyes with tears; said also of the tears.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1228 The maid with swelling drops gan wet her circled eien. 1596 — *Hen. IV.* iii. 1. 202 That pretty Welsh which thou pow'r'st down from these swelling Heavens. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) 111. 103 Taking out her handkerchief, she wiped away a swelling tear. *Ibid.* 141 With...trembling lips, and swelling eyes.

4. Becoming greater in amount, increasing, growing; loosely, great in amount, full, abundant. *rare.*
1688 FLETCHER *Resolves* ii. [1.] i. Hee carelesly waues himselfe in the swelling pleats. 1829 SCOTT *Ann. of G.* xxvii. To supply the public wants by their own swelling hoards. 1854 *Poultry Chron.* 1. 61/2 Witness our weekly swelling list of promised exhibitions.

b. Of a receptacle: see SWELL v. 4 b. *poet.*
1908 BLACKW. *Mag.* Oct. 538 There easier toil Brings to the swelling bin a more abundant spoil.

5. Of sound: Gradually increasing in force or volume; becoming louder and fuller.

1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xii. 97 As the gradating shade pleases the eye, so the increasing, or swelling note, delights the ear. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xxii. Hearing at intervals swelling though feeble groans. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of Lake* 1. x. The dingle's hollow throat Prolong'd the swelling hughle-note.

† b. *Swelling organ*, an earlier name for the swell organ (see SWELL sb. 6). *Obs.*

1712 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* (1859) IV. 8 [The first attempt at a] swelling organ (was made by Jordan in 1712). 1837 *Stranger's Guide York* (ed. 6) 77 There are...9 [stops] to the choir organ, 12 to the swelling organ.

6. *fig.* Of a feeling or emotion (usually pleasurable): Arising and growing in the mind with expansive force; causing the heart to 'swell' with emotion.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iv. viii. 42 My mildnesse hath allyd their swelling griefes. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* ii. (1790) 64 A swelling discontent is apt to suffocate and strangle, without passage. 1700 PRIOR *Carmen Seculare* iii. They scarce Their swelling Thirst of Fame could hide. 1749 FLETCHER *Tam. Fous* xii. x. The warm, solid content, the swelling satisfaction, the thrilling transports. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 82 He...hid the tears of his swelling delight.

7. Inflated, or showing inflation, with pride or the like; proud, haughty; arrogant, puffed up.

a. Of the heart, mind, etc.: † rarely of the person.
a 1586 STONEY *Ps.* xvii. viii. Cruell wordes their swelling tongues do chaite. 1604 SHAKS. *Oh.* ii. iii. 57 Three else of Cyprus, Noble swelling Spirits...Hauie I to night fluster'd with flowing cups. 1630 *iv. Camden's Hist. Eliz.* 1. 91 She, to restrain the young Kings swelling minde...had begun to set her husbands name after her owne in the publicke Acts. 1702 ROWE *Tamert.* i. ii. 684 While th' avenging hand of Heav'n is on thee And presses to the Dust thy swelling Soul. 1735 JOHNSON *Loth's Abyssinia, Descr.* x. 106 The ridiculous Speculations of those swelling Philosophers, whose Arrogance would prescribe Laws to Nature. 1846 MRS. A. MARSH *Father Darcy* II. xi. 203 'Insulting!' said the proudly swelling heart.

b. Of the feeling or mental state; † also of speech (*obs.*).

1579 W. WILKINSON *Consul. Fam. Love* 6 b. His swelling wordes of vanitie. 1590 NASHE *Pasquill's Apol.* 1. Wks. 1904 1. 114 Thy swelling and sawcie humour...against her Maiesities right honourable priuie Counsell. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 108 Possessed they were with swelling pride. 1680 ROSCOMMON *Horace's Art of Poetry* Poet. Wks. (1749) 155 Peleus and Telephus, exild and poor, Forget their swelling and gigantic words. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* iv. (1852) 92 What an impressive rebuke does it bring on the swelling vanity of science. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xxxvi. Iosignificant are the results of man's labours compared with the swelling ideas of his presumption.

8. Of style or language: Grand, magnificent, stately, majestic; nsually in bad sense, Inflated, bombastic, turgid, pretentiously pompos.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. i. 124 A more swelling port Then my faint meanes would grant continuance. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 183 To decke a lowlie matter with loftie and swelling speech. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* 1. Pro. 4 O for...A Kingdome for a Stage, Princes to Act, And Monarchs to behold the swelling Scene. 1617 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. xi. § 2 (ed. 3) 634 The swelling stile of this King of Bismagar. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) II. 127 His stile, conceived by some to be swelling, is allowed for lofty and full by others. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* Spain (1685) 171 The Vulgar Spanish or Castilian...is said to be a brave lofty swelling Speech. 1712 ANTONSON *Spect.* No. 279 f. 5 Those swelling Sentiments which are so frequent in Statius. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.* x. (1873) 92 A swelling opening is too often succeeded by an insignificant Conclusion. 1846 KEIGHTLEY *Notes Virg.* *Bucol.* v. 36 Perhaps this [*sc. mandavimus*] is too swelling a term for huolic simplicity. a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. (1861) V. 6 Those swelling sentiments of liberty which abound in the Latin poets and orators. 1895 M. R. JAMES *Abney St. Edmund at Bury* 125 I will render Leland's swelling Latin into literal English.

Swellingly (swel'ingly), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY²] In a swelling manner; with swelling form or outline; also, with swelling sound; *fig.* grandiloquently, † bombastically.

a 1652 BROOME *City Wit* iv. i. As for Corantos, &c.—I speak it oot swellingly, but I subscribe to no man. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. Loire* 180 Meadows and cultivated fields sweep swellingly away from the water's edge. 1839 FRASER'S *Mag.* XIX. 215 No looger Pyrrhus, Dromio, Tithias, But Megabazus, Megacles, Protarchus Swellingly styled. 1879 MEREDITH *Envy* vii. He was of a sensitiveness terribly tender. A single stroke on it reverberated swellingly within the man. 1894 CORNH. *Mag.* Jan. 97 As bury a billow of cloud as ever sailed swellingly over the broad Atlantic.

Swellish (swel'ish), *a. colloq.* [f. SWELL sb. 9 + -ISH¹] Characteristic of or befitting a 'swell'; stylish, dandified. Hence **Swellishness**.

1820 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 144 The look of Williams was swellish in the extreme. 1836 in *Brasenose Ale* 133 Which ornament [*sc.* the moustache] (swellish, yet somewhat out), Can he only assumed with the hood of B.A. 1890 JEAN MIDDLEMASS *Two False Faces* II. xiii. 198 The bigger the swell, the more money he expects to get for his swellishness and his title.

Swellism (swel'izm), *colloq.* [f. SWELL sb. 9 + -ISM¹] The character, style, or practice of a 'swell'. 1840 TAIL'S *Mag.* VII. 796/2 The only point of swellism which the Lord Advocate usually lacks, is white kids. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *K. Lynne* II. 1. 168 Selwyn would be...contemptuous of Blake's swellism.

Swell mob, -mobsmen: see SWELL a. c.

Swellness (swel'ness), *rare.* In 6 swellences. [f. SWELL sb. or v. + -NESS.]

† l. Protuberance. *Obs.*
a 1583 in Halliwell *Rare Mathem.* (1841) 38 You shall see your own face...to bee in swellness according to the forme of the hyllioe or bossing outwards.

2. The condition of a 'swell' or person of distinction. *colloq.*
1894 HUXLEY in *Life* (1900) II. xiii. 373 My swellness is an awful burden.

Swelling, *obs. f. SWALLOWING.*

Swelly (swel'ly), *sb.* Coal-mining. (*north. dial.*) Also swally, swolly. [? Local variant of SWALLOW

sb.² Cf. SWILLY sb.] A depression in coal strata; a local thickening in a seam of coal.

1849 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* (1851) 54 Swelly, or Swally, a gradual depression or dish in the strata. 1863 WARRINGTON SMITH *Addr. Brit. Assoc.* Swellies, or narrow depressions in the Low Main coal. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, Swelly, also Swally, also Swilly.

Swelly, *a. rare¹.* [f. SWELL sb. + -Y.] Characterized by swells.

1722 W. HAMILTON *Wallace* 123 So Triton when at Neptune's high Command He heaves the swelly Surge above the Land.

Swelly, *obs. Sc. form of SWALLOW v.*

Swellynge, *obs. f. SWALLOWING, SWELLING.*
† **Swelme**. *Obs.* [f. swel-, root of SWEAL v. + -m suffix. Cf. early mod.G. *schwelm* 'fomes'.] The heat (of anger or the like).

13. E. E. *Altit. P. C.* 3 When heuy herttes ben hurt wyth helyng or elles, Suffraunce may aswage hem & þe swelme lepe. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 750 Alexander...Lete a swage or he sware þe swelme of his angis.

Swelloghe, -owe, *obs. ff. SWALLOW sb.² and v.*
Swelp, perversion of *so help*, in the oath 'so help me God': see So 19, and cf. S'ELP, S'HELP.

1899 WHITEING *No. 5 John St.* vi. 54 Swelp me lucky I ain't tellio' yer no lie! 1901 H. FURNISS *Confess. Carica. Turist* I. vii. 283 Your hasting steed pull up, I say! 'Swelp me, draw your rein!

Swelt (swelt), *v.* Now *dial.* Forms: 1 sweltan, 2-4 swelten, (*Ormin* swelltenn), 4-6 swelte, (4 suelt, squelt, swelte, 5, 8 swalt), 4- swelt.

Pa. t. 1 swaelit, *pl.* swulton, *Northumb. wks.* -suelte, 3 *Ormin* swalt, *pl.* swultenn, 4-5 swalt, swelte, 4-6 suelt, swelt, 4- swelted, (9 sweltit, swilted). *Pa. pple.* 1 zeswoltan, 4, 7 swelt, 5 sweltid, 6 swolt, 6- swelted. [*Com.* Teut. str. vb.: OE. *swellan*, *pa. t.* *swællt*, *swulton*, *pa. pple.* *geswollen* = OS. *swellan*, *pa. t.* *swalt* to die, *MDu.* *swellen* to faint, die, OHG. *swelian* (MHG. *swelzen*) to burn away, languish, ON. *swelta*, *pa. t.* *swalt*, *sultu*, *pa. pple.* *soltinn* to die, starve, (Sw. *swälla*, *swalt*, *sultin* to die of hunger, *Da. sulte* to hunger, starve, back-formation f. *pa. pple.* *sulten* hungry, *dial.* *swella*, *pa. t.* *swalt*, *swolt*, *pa. pple.* *swollen*, *swulten*, *swolter*), Goth. *swillan*, *pa. t.* *swalt*, *swullum*, *pa. pple.* *swullans* to die.

The Teut. root *swelt*: *swelt* appears also in ON. *swelta* (causative) to put to death, starve, Crim-Gothic *swalth* death, Goth. *swiltawalthra* near to death, ON. *sultr* hunger (MSw. *sulter*, *Da. sult*, *dial.* *swalt*, *swolt*, OE. *swilt* (= *swelt*) death, *swaltan* to die, and prob. *Sulter*. It is perhaps a secondary formation on the root *swelt* to burn slowly (see SWEAL v.). As in other Germanic languages, the word has to ME. the sense of 'faint, languish', which is not, however, recorded for OE.]

1. *intr.* l. To die, perish.

Beowulf 892 (Gr.) Draca morðre swelt. c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* x. § 1 Macceowm meo is leofre þæt he æt self swelte æt he gesio his wif & his hearn swellende. c 1000 ÆLFRED *Saints' Lives* iii. 592 Pu scealt sweltan synas and criste lybban. 11000 — *Exod.* xxi. 12 Se þe mann þe wundað and wyle hine oðslean swelte he deaðe. c 1200 *Trin. Coll.* *Honi.* 181 Gif þu eðest of þe forðedene trewe, þu shalt aðeðe swelte. c 1200 *Ormin* 532 Þe Laferd Cristess possites, þait...for to regnenn Cristenodom, Full hilpelece swulltenn. 13. — *E. E. Altit. P. C.* 816 For vis he swalt to Ierusalem. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints' viii.* (Martha) 199 Vith þat scho swelt, & gawe þe gest. a 1400 *Disord Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* 615/111 For to wione al þis þisnor þat swelte vndur þe deuleus sward. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1005 With swappis of bor swordes swelt mony knyghtes. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxi. 280 My hart is fullc cold herehad that I swelt. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* viii. Pro. 5 Snowmad as he suelt wald. 1535 STEWART *Crwn. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 144 Mony ane swolt and mony fell in swoon. *Ibid.* II. 664 He slew him self thair suddandilc and suelt. 1794 W. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Canb'd.* I. 220 note, Provincial words: *swelling* for expiring. 1897 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

2. To be ready to perish with the force of stroog emotion, or a fit of sickness; to be overcome, faint, swoon.

To the 16th c. the ootioo of fainting from the heat of emotion prevailed: cf. 3.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 242 Sorwe it was to se, þat leueth swelted swiþe. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4268 Sche swalt for sorwe & swoned rit pere. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 347 His olde wo þat made his herte to swelte. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5319 With Swym vnder sward swaltion full mony. c 1430 LVOC. *Mfn. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 38 Aboute his hert he thoughte he gan to swelt. a 1450 *Kni. de la Tour* xxvii. God...sent the ladi suche a soðein sikenes that she swalt there she stode, and that oo man wost whedir she shulde leue or deye. c 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab. Fox, Wolf & Cader* xxiii. He...hit him with sic wit vpon the heid, Quhill neir he swonit and swalt [*sc.* swelt]. 1565 GOLOING *Orid's Met.* iii. (1593) 70, I do both set on fire, And am the same that swelteth too through impotent desire. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Dan Bartholomew* Wks. 1007 1. 19 When absent Troilus did in sorowes swelt. 1595 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. vii. 9 He deare hart night swelt; And eft gan into tender teares to melt. a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* iii. 4, I swelt here as I go; Brenning in fire of lile Cupido. 1691 NICHOLSON in Kay *N. C. Words* 110 To Swelt, *deffere*, to Sownd. 1793 ELIZ. WEST in *Mem.* (1865) 216, I was in such an extreme trouble that...vent it must have, or then I must swelt. 1836 M. MACINTOSH *Cottager's Daughter* 99 When she heard that she swelt at their feet. 1850 TALE *Kirkbeck* Ser. ii. 197, I felt sic sick and unsalted, an' then a' at ance I clean swilted awa.

3. To be overpowered or faint with heat; to suffer oppressive heat, swelter, 'melt'. †Also *refl.* c1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 516 Wel litel thyngen ye.. That for your lout I swete there I go, No wonder is thogh that I swelte and swete. c1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 9278 Many on swalt In his owne gres. c1500 *Flower & Leaf* (Skeat) 360 The ladies eek to-hrent.. The knights swelt, for lak of shade ny shent. 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus Ecj.* Here did Philotimus that swet and swelted almost, sette himself to refreshe his weakened limmes. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* 1. v. 271 In a cold sweat, shaking, and swelt almost. 1600 MORLEY *Madrigals to four Voies* xvii. Soft a while, not away so fast, they melt them. Piper! Piper! Piper! Be haog'd a while knaue, looke, the dauncers swelt them. 1614 GORGES *Lucan* 1. 39 The Fire would then the Earth haue melt, And with thy flames the heauens haue swelt. 1668 ROSS *Helene* 1. 82 'W' faut an' heat I just was like to swelt, An' in a very bloh o' sweat to melt. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* xv. And for them many a weary hand did swelt In torched mires and noisy factories.

†b. To burn or rage as with fever. *Obs.* 1590 SPENSER *F. O. I.* vii. 6 Till.. cheerful blood in faintness chill did melt, Which like a feuer fit through all his body swelt. *Ibid.* iii. xi. 27 With huge impatience he inly swelt.

†4. To exude with heat. *Obs.* c1530 *Judic. Uriens* 1. ii. 2 All the luce and all the humydyte swetheth and swetheth oute of hym to the lyuer. Ryght as mylike swetheth & swetheth oute of the kooves body in to the vdder. 1614 GORGES *Lucan* x. 445 Each where the pitch and tarre that melts Amongst the timbers burning swelts.

†b. To be oppressive with heat, swelter. *Obs.* 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Anagrams & Sonnet* Wks. ii. 256 The dogged dog daies now with heat doe swelt.

†5. ? To welter, wallow (*fig.*). *Obs.* 1575 GASCOIGNE *Dan Bartholomew* Wks. 1097 I. 105 When he thought his hap to be most bye.. And that he swelt in all prosperite.

II. *trans.* †6. To cause to perish. *Obs.* Perhaps partly ad. ON. *swelta*, causative of *sweltan*; but cf. FORSWELT 2.

13.. *K. Als.* 1557 (Linc. Inn MS.) To hrenne brout and to beo swelt. 13.. *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 332 Pismeyny of a3te I schal saue of monnez saulez, and swelt pose ojer.

7. To overheat, broil, scorch; to oppress or overwhelm with heat; also in *fig. phr.* to *swelt one's heart*, to exert oneself to the utmost. *Now dial.*

a1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 3790 Alle ware pai swollen of be swete & swelted on be soni. 1555 WATERMAN *Fardle Factions* 1. vi. 93 When they see the Locustes come.. they set al on fire, and so swelte them in the passyng ower, that they.. fall to the ground. 1584 R. WILSON *Three Ladies Lond.* 1. Cj. He shall neuer haue better eating fellows if hee would swelte his hart. 1599 *SWHE Lenton Stuffs* Wks. 1905 III. 221 Let the cunningest lickespigot swelt his heart out, the beere shal neuer foame or froath in the cupp. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* 1. iv. iii. *Schism* 413 Not a breath is felt, But hectick Auster's, which doth all things swelt. 1651 BR. HALL *Solitiquies* lxxix. Is the Sun to be blamed that the Travellers cloak swelts him with heat? 1684 MERRON *Yorks. Dial.* 525 (E.D.S.) If we snd swelt our harts, it will nut deau. 1813 WILLAN in *Archaeologia* XVII. 160 (IV. *Riding Words*) *Swelted*, overcome with heat and perspiration. 1826 S. W. Linc. *Gloss.* s.v., It's so hot it's fit to swelt yos.

Swelted, *phl. a. dial.* [*f. prec. + -ED 1.*] Overpowered with heat; scorched; 'broiled'; 'melted'. a1640 DAY *Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 54 The beauteous flowers.. were nothing else but swelted weeds and fruitless mosse. a1800 FEGGE *Suppl. Grose* (1814), *Swelted* and *Swelted*, overpowered with heat. *Derb.* 1848 A. B. EVANS *Leicestersh. Words* s.v., It's so warm! and Maria's very swelted.

Swelter, *sb.* [*f. next.*] A sweltering condition. Also in *phr.* (slang) to do a *swelter*, to perspire. 1851 *Illustr. Lond. News* 23 Aug. 234/3 Perspiring multitudes who stand the swelter with a pluck which would do honour to niggers. 1884 *Punch* 11 Oct. 180/1 So I let them as liked do a swelter.

†Equivalent to *sweltered venom* (see SWELTERED 1), or confused with *SWELTER* = slough.

1894 CROCKETT *Mad Sir Uchtrd* 156 He skimmed the green swelter of the bottomless shaking boggs. 1914 J. K. GRAHAM *Anno Domini* 133 Knowledge of falsehood dog out of the swelter of the pit.

Swelter (*swelt'at*), *v.* Also 5 *sweltre*, 6 *swalter*; 5 *swalt(e)ryn*, 6 *swalt(e)ryn*, 7 *swalt(e)ryn*. [*f. root of SWELT v. + -ER 5.* Cf. *SULTER*.

Prompt. Parv. has a variant derived from the grade *swalt*; cf. *swallyng* s.v. SWELTING *vbl. sb.* and SWALTISH.

1. *intr.* To be oppressed with heat; to sweat profusely, languish, or faint with excessive heat.

c1403 *Lydg. Temple of Glas* 358 þuruz myn accesse.. I sweltre and swete. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 471/8 *Swalteryn*, for hete or ojer caways (P. *squaltryn* or *swaltryn*), *sincope*, *exale*. *Ibid.* 481/2 *Swalteryn* for hete, or febylnesse, or ojer caways (P. or *swownyn*), *exale*, *sincope*. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Dan Bartholomew* Wks. 1907 I. 123 My seale is sorowes sythe, within a field of flame, Which cuts in twaine a careful heart, y^t sweltreth in the same. 1624 CHARLES *Sion's Elegies* vii. 9 Oh, let me swelter in those sacred beams. 1624 — *Sion's Sonnet* 1. 5, I was enforced to swelter in the Snares. 1652 TRENCHFIELD *Chr. Chym.* 3 Like Physicians who willing to appeare richly clad, swelter in Plush in hot summer. 1714 MAXWELL *Fab. Bees* (1729) II. 24 The venerable Consseller, that at his great Age continues sweltering at the Bar to plead the doubtful Cause. 1825 SCOTT *Let. to Morritt* 3 Aug., in *Lockhart*, Your kind letter.. floods me sweltering under the hottest weather I ever experienced. 1880 L. OLIPHANT *Land of Gilead* xi. 313 A fat official sweltering in his uniform under the burning sun.

fig. 1821 STANHYST *Æneis* 1. (Arb.) 31 Three labor hot sweltreth [i. *Ferret* *opus*]. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 10 Were they treated by Church-Zealots with a more

Charitable Indifference or Pity.. they would soon swelter away.. to the Church Communion.

b. Said of natural objects. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* iii. xiv. 27, I behold.. the battlements of heav'n Sweltering in Flames. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanart.* vi. 197 The very bowels of the world swelter and are molten. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xlv, Stagnant pools, which here and there lay idly sweltering by the black roadside. 1865 PARKMAN *Champlain* 1. in *Pioneers France N. World* (1876) 202 It was late in August, and the leafy landscape sweltered in the sun.

c. *fig.* with reference to the heat of burning desire, or the oppressiveness of a burden.

1572 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* etc. viii. 11. 229 Better it is to Marrie, then to swelter inwardly with filthy affections. 1620 *Swetnam Arraigned* (1830) 43 As if they meant to dye for love, When they but swelter in the reeke of Lust. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key Wks.* 286 V. 222 Shall he lie sweltering under his Father's wrath? 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* 1. 136 He chose rather to swelter under the Weight of the learned Mr. Selden's Authority.

d. To move slowly or painfully (as if) oppressed with heat.

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 162 The labouring ship sweltered about on the boiling sea. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 15 Nov. 5/1 In the height of summer English troops were to swelter through the desert.

2. *trans.* To oppress with heat; to cause to sweat, languish, or faint with oppressive heat. Chiefly *pass.*

1602 W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* ii. xlvii. (1631) 263 As painfull, as a body sweltered in a crowde. 1609 HOLLAND *Amin. Marcell.* 262 Sweltered with the flaming heat of the Sun. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv. 70 Say not that the High-priest was sweltered, being built so many stories high in his garments. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 405 We were sweltered in the sun, or blown through with a north-east wind. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* 1. 363, I was half sweltered to death, under a great pile o' blankets. 1890 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* 1. 140 The heat that swelters a bear is the delight of a lark.

b. *fig.* with reference to the heat of strong emotion or desire.

1582 STANHYST *Æneis* iv. (Arb.) 115 Shee stormeth sweltered in anger. 1765 FALCONER *Demagogue* 279 He... swelter'd with revenge. 1835 BECKFORD *Recoll.* 158 The.. stranger, who felt.. sufficiently annoyed and sweltered.

†3. *intr.* and *pass.* To be bathed in liquid; hence, to welter, wallow (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.*

1595 *Leocrine* iii. iv, I long to see The trecherous Scythians sweltering in their gore. 1596 LODGE *Marg. Amer.* 136 A soule sweltered in sinnes. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri.* ii. xx, Acquiting the soules, that new before Their way to heav'n through their owne blood did skore, But now.. Swelter in quiet waves of immortallite. c1640 *Dau Parl. Bees* (1881) 75 The mossie weeds, halfe swelter'd, ser'd As beds for vermin hunger-sterv'd. 1647 C. HARVEY *Schola Cordis* xxxviii. (1778) 119 Swelter'd and swill'd in sweat. 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parten.* (1676) 324 He fell on the ground, sweltering in a Sea of Blood. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sac.* iii. v. (1866) 271 The transgressor could as easily re-gather his money sown upon the Gulf Stream, as gather himself back out of the penal causations in which he is sweltering.

4. *trans.* with allusion, more or less precise, to Shakspeare's *sweltered venom* (see next, 1): To exude (venom); also *absol.*, and *intr.* for *pass.*

1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* iii. x, Burn flame—simmer herb—swelter toad. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* li. A reptile contemporary has recently sweltered forth his black venom in the attempt [etc.]. 1842 F. E. PAGET *Milford Malvoisin* 165 The concentrated venom which was sweltering in her countenance. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & Bks.* i. xiv. 234 The fat seemed sweltering and full of poison.

Sweltered (*swelt'at*), *phl. a.* [*f. prec. + -ED 1.*]

1. Exuded like sweat (as if) by heat. Only in *sweltered venom* in and after Shaks.; cf. *prec. 4.*

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. i. 8 Toad, that vnder cold stone.. ha's, Sweltred Venom sleeping got. 1814 MOORE *Anacreontic*, To Plumassier 33 Books, that far from every eye, In 'swelter'd venom sleeping' lie! 1856 F. E. PAGET *Owlet of Owlit*, 57 They produce their most sweltered venom.

2. Bathed in, or oppressed with, great heat.

1798 COLERIDGE *Fire, Famine, & Slaughter* 53 It was so rare a piece of fun To see the sweltered cattle run. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* 1. 108 The rose reviving blows Upon the swelter'd bower.

Sweltering (*swelt'at*), *vbl. sb.* [*f. SWELTER v. + -ING 1.*] a. Fainting, swooning. b. A condition of suffering from oppressive heat.

c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 421/2 *Swalterynge*, or *swownynge*, *sincope*. *Ibid.* 482/2 *Sweltryng*, or *swaltryng*.. *sincope*. a1586 STONEY *Arctadia* iii. (1598) 341 To assuage the sweltering of my hellish longing. 1657 R. LICON *Barbadoes* 102 Neither themselves, nor any other, can remain in them [sc. their houses] without sweltering. 1846 JAS. HAMILTON *Mount of Olives* viii. 191 When the fret and worry and sweltering of their jaded day is done.

Sweltering, *phl. a.* [*f. SWELTER v. + -ING 2.*]

†1. Exuding with heat. *Obs. rare.*

1575 GASCOIGNE *Dan Bartholomew* Wks. 1907 I. 112 The droppes of sweltering sweate, Which trickle downe my face. 2. Of heat, weather, a season, etc.: Oppressive or overpowering with great heat; causing or accompanied by profuse sweating or suffocation through extreme heat.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* 1. iii. 182 The sweltering heat, and shivering cold. c1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 40, I here doe lye, Without a shed scorch'd with a sweltering skye. 1650 W. D. tr. *Comenius's Gate Lat. Unl.* § 275 The sweltering heat of the heart is cooled by the fongs (lights)

lying next to it. 1661 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 7 The sweltering and sultry Climes within the Tropicks. 1705 BAYNARD in Sir J. FLOYER *Hot & Cold Bath* ii. 384 He was wrapt.. in Flannels.. but.. threw off all his Sweltering Harness. 1798 SOUTHEY *Cross Roads* vii, In such a sweltering day as this A knapsack is the devil. 1863 DICEY *Federal St.* II. 49 That dull still closeness which foretels a day of sweltering heat. 1899 SONERVILLE & ROSS *Exper. Irish R. M.* xii, The dances lasted a sweltering half-hour.

b. *fig.* of the heat of feeling. *Now rare or Obs.* In quot. 1820 with reminiscence of Shakspeare's *sweltered venom*; see SWELTERED 1.

1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretorie* 1. (1625) 112 Shunning to be tainted with the least touch of sweltering griefe. 1587 — *Daphnis & Chloe* iv. (1890) 14 With a manner of sweltering kind of disdain. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* 1. i, 1 burnt in inward sweltering hate. 1820 BYRON *M. Fal.* II. 1. 427 The blighting venom of his sweltering heart.

3. a. Of persons: Suffering from or overpowered by oppressive heat.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* iv. xlvii, How in Love's torrid zone thy sweltering martyr stews. 1825 HUNT *Every-day Bk.* 1. 1190, I forced myself through the sweltering press. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 804/2, I was starved and sweltering.

b. Of localities, etc.: Excessively hot or sultry.

1845 HIRST *Com. Mammoth*, etc. 93 As he strode Along the sweltering glade. 1886 *Athenum* 20 Feb. 259/2 Whether in the sweltering cities of the south or in dirt-begrimed Peking. 1888 G. ALLEN in *Longm. Mag.* July 306 All the parts of the camel's body which touch the sweltering sand in his ordinary patient kneeling position are provided with callosities of thickened hide. 1890 R. BRIDGES *Shorter Poems* II. v. 9 Swift from the sweltering pasturage he flows.

Hence *Swelteringly adv.*

c1890 A. MURDOCH *Yoshiwara Episode* 13 It was August, and consequently swelteringly hot.

Sweltery, variant of *SWELTRY*.

†**Swelth** 1. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Also 4 *swelth*, *swelt*, 6 *sweltht*, *swelf*, 7 *swald*. [Representing or related to OE. *geswelz*, *swelth* or ON. *swelgr* SWALLOW sb.2]

1. A whirlpool.

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiv. (*Pelagia*) 181 Men hut nombre als haf I Gert synk in-to be swelth of syne. c1400 *Sc. Trojan War* (Horstn.) ii. 2273 That swelt half of my schippis has Sweluede ande all bat in baime was. c1460 *Prompt. Parv.* (Winch.) 445 Swelth of a water or grownd, *vorago*. c1500 *Lancelot* 1317 This schip, that goth upon the stormy wail, Ney of thi careldis in the swelt it fall. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* 1. iii. 42 Thyrye thair the flude quibirlit about round, The sowand sweltht. *Ibid.* iv. 73 The ragis of Silla that huge swelth in the se 3e haue eschapt. 1601 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 391/2 Passand.. be the eist syd of ane arne or aller bus in the lin or sward of Schirestoun.

2. Foul or troubled water.

Prob. due to misapprehension of a passage in G. Douglas. 1563 *Mirr. Angl.* *Induct.* xxxi, A deadly gulfe where nought but rubbishie growes, With fowle blacke swelth in thickned lumpes y^t lyes. *Ibid.* lxxix, Rude Acheron.. That boyles and hups y^t swelth as blacke as hell.

Swelth 2 (*swelph*). *Now dial.* (see Eng. Dial. Dict.). [*f. SWELL v. + -TH.*] (A) swelling (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1631 BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 101 His wound and bruise could be seene no where but on his head, necke and face in swelth and blacknesse. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xix. 23 The greatest wealth is ordinarily tumoured up with the greatest swelth of rebellion against God. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* vi. § 2 The continuance and ampliation or, (as I may call it) the swelth and superbie of the Inner Part thereof. 1681 — *Muzum* ii. 1. i. 183 Neither is it only the swelth of the Barque, but the Wood it self is augmented.

†**Swel'ting**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [*f. SWELT v. + -ING 1.*] a. A fainting or being overcome with heat. b. Sweltering heat.

c1460 *Prompt. Parv.* (Winch.), *Swalting*, or *swownynge*, *Sincope* uel *Exstatis*. 1591 GOLING *Calvin on Ps.* lviii. 5 Some kyndes of poysoo kill with their coldnesse and other some consume the parties of lyfe with sweltinge and burninge. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* 1. iv. (1617) 30 Either for casting their Foales, swelting or other violent euill proceeding from wildnesse.

†**Swel'ting**, *phl. a.* *Obs.* [*f. as prec. + -ING 2.*]

1. Dying.

1400 *Morte Arth.* 1465 They..Swappez doune fülle swepelye sweltande knyghtez. *Ibid.* 2146 Swerdez swangene in two, sweltand knyghtez Lyes wyde opyne.

2. = SWELTERING *phl. a.*

a1542 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 59 Regard at length.. The swelting paynes of my desire. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 49 Nor swelting heat, whose flames y^t pastures fry. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* 1. iii. iii. *Law* 953 The first drops [of rain] to cool their swelting heat.

Sweltry (*swel'tri*), *a.* *Now arch.* and *dial.* Also 6-7 *sweltrie*, 7-8 *sweltry*, *sweltery*. [*f. SWELTER v. + -Y.* Cf. *SELTRY*.]

1. Of heat, weather, etc.: Oppressively hot, sweltering, sultry.

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 118 The vehement sweltrie heate thereof [sc. the son]. 1661 EVELYN *Fumifugium* Misc. Writ. (1805) 1. 216 The drier air is generally the more salutary and healthy, so it be not too sweltry. 1775 AOAIR *Amer. Ind.* 7 When they are waddling, whooping, and prancing it away, in their sweltry town-houses.. around the reputed holy fire. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 499 The fierce heat of the sun had rendered the atmosphere sweltry and oppressive.

b. *transf.* of feeling or action.

1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* 1. xi, The wretched thrall Of bitter drooping sweat, of sweltry pain. 1819 [H. BUSK] *Vestriad* iv. 201 Labouring thro' the sweltry dance. 2. Oppressed or languishing with heat.

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 121 Phebus now hastened to hate his sweltry Steeds in the foaming Ocean. 1796 COLERIDGE *Destiny of Nations* 150 Along the rough-hewn bench The sweltry man had stretched him.

Swelty, *a.* Now *dial.* Also 6 *swealtie*, 7 *swealtie*. [f. **SWELT** v. + *y.*] Swelting, sultry. 1886 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* 1. iv. (1892) 11 The sweltry Sun .. so vehemently did shine upon the oosie plashes myrd. 1623 J. J. FAVINE's *Theat. Hon.* iii. iii. 355 The Raynne sweltrie heates. 1886 S. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Swelty*, close, hot and smothering.

Swelugh, *swelw(e, swely, obs. ff.* **SWALLOW** *sb. 2* and *v.* **Swem**, *me, Swemyle*, **Swen**: see **SWIM**, **SWIMBLE** v., **SUE** v.

† **Swench**. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *suoenc*, *suenc*, (*se*) *swenc*, 1-3 *swench*, 3-4 *suench*, *swunch*. [OE. *swenc* (also *ge-*) = **swayh-*, f. **swayh-* cf. next and **SWINCH**. For the variant *swunch* cf. **STENCH** *sb.*] In OE., affliction, trial; in ME., labour, toil. c. 950 *Landisf. Gosp.* Luke xxii. 28 In temptationibus meis, in suocum [Rusku. *swencum*] mium. *Ibid.* xxiv. 20 In damnationem mortis, in niörunß wlt in suocne deades [Rusku. in *swenche* vel costunge deodes]. c. 1000 in Cockayne *Narrat. Angl.* (1861) 40 Hu se eadega margareta gehrowade .. & þurh þæt geswenc to ece rehte becom. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 179 On sore eche we hider cumen. On swunche we here wunien. In wowe we lenne witod. c. 1290 *St. Brendan* 623 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 237 A Monck liuez muhe hi swunche [v. *swenche*, *swinche*] of mannes honde. c. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 962 To jine hom to libbe bi hi suench [v. *swenche*, *swynke*] of hor honde. *Ibid.* 4810 Alle lenede hi hor suench.

† **Swenche**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 (*se*) *swencan*, *swencene*, (*suencia*), 2-3 (*i*) *swenche* [n. *Ormin* *swennchen*]; *pa. t.* 1-2 *swenete*; *pa. pple.* 1 *swenced*, *swenct*, 2 *swenched*, *i* *swenced*; see also **SWENT**. [OE. *swencan* (also *ge-*) = **swayh-*, causative of **swaykwanto* **SWINE**, q. v.] *trans.* To trouble, harass, afflict.

Beowulf 1320 (Gr.) Ac hine wundra þas fela swencte on sunde. c. 888 *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxiv. § 4 Ælc deaðlic man swenched hine selfne mid mistlicum & mænigfealdum ymbhogum. c. 1000 *Alas. Gosp.* Luke iv. 38 Ða was simoncs sweger geswenced [Nation *geswenced*] on mycelum ferum. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* (Land MS.) an. 1090 Se cyng was swa megeðe bu he mihtige wrecos his broðer Rodbeard, swiðost swencan, & Normandige of him gewinnan. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Swaer seond sou ne scal derien ne swenchen. *Ibid.* 101 Sumc men festen swa þæt hi swenchen swiðe heom seolfe. c. 1200 *Ormin* 1216 To swennchen Cristes þeowness. c. 1205 *LAV.* 1578 Moninc mon on swenene ofte heo swenched. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 35 Hwi þu swenchest teter wið iþi deaðes dute.

b. To mortify.

97 *Bleth. Hom.* 81 þa lareowas sceolan heora agenne lichoman swencean on forðafnessa. c. 1200 *Ormin* 1576 3iþ þatt we don itt all þwert ut. for to swennchen are life To betenn ure sinness. a. 1225 *Anr. R.* 134 So wisliche heo sechal þanh swenchen þæt flesch.

Swene, *obs.* variant of **SWENEN**.

† **Sweng**. *Obs.* [OE. *sweng* (cf. OFris. *sweng*) = **swaygawiz*, f. **swaygw-* (see **SWING** v. 1).] A stroke, blow; also applied widely to various kinds of violent action, e. g. a fall at wrestling, a swing, a military assault.

Beowulf 1520 (Gr.) Mægenraes forzen hildebille, bond swenge ne ofteah. a. 1000 *Ælne* 239 (Gr.) Bord oft onfeng. 7 Ða swengas. a. 1225 *Anr. R.* 80, & ine uondunges to wraisten stalewardliche asein þes deofles swenges. a. 1225 *St. Markar.* (1866) 14 3ef ha et stonden wulled maine n-wreste wrenches at maine swikele swenges, wraisten ha motea æt wiðer in wold ham seolene. a. 1250 *Orl & Niglit* 797-9 3if tveie men goþ to wrastringe. An þe on can swenges suþe fele. An þe oþer ne can sweng hut anne. *Ibid.* 1226 30 hit go at eche fenge, þu fallest mid þice ahenne swenge. c. 1290 *S. Michael* 173 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 304 Fram þe hexte stude þat is with one swenge he cam to þe loweste stunde. *Ibid.* 299 A wonder sweng, me þincher, he made! c. 1400 *Sage Jervis* (E.E.T.S.) 317 Many swykel at þe sweng to þe swerd 3eic. c. 1478 Eleven hundred pouand Jewes in þe mene wyle Swalten, while þe sweng last by swerd & by hanger.

b. Toil, labour; = **SWING** *sb. 1*.

13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 575 þa3 þay com late & lyttel wore, & þa3 her sweng wylt lyttel at-slykez.

† **Swenge**, *v.* *Obs.* (Also *fa. t.* 3 *swende*, 3-5 *swende*). [OE. *swengan* = **swaygwan* (as in Goth. *afswaggwan*): cf. prec. and see **SWING**. This vb. reappears later as **SWING** v. 1, q. v.]

1. *trans.* To shake, shatter.

a. 1000 *Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 224/14 *Discutiens*, *i. iudicans*, *querens*, ut swaengeð. c. 1050 *Ibid.* 356/10 *Excursus*, fram swengde. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 422/2 Swengyn, or schalkyn, as manne done clothys. *Ibid.*, Swengynge, *excusio*.

2. To smite; to dash, fling; = **SWING** v. 2.

c. 1205 *LAV.* 642 þat Morpidas. Seoun hundred of eoloh and swenden mid wepen. *Ibid.* 22839 [He] niðeð al his nexte cun .. and swenged of þa haðden mid broden cower sworden. c. 1225 *St. Markar.* 70 þe drakehtent his tunge and swende hire in ant forswalle. a. 1225 *Anr. R.* 280 He swende ham þurh prude adun into helle grunde. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* C. 108 He swenges me þys swete schip swefte fro þe hauen. 14.. *Sir Beuys* 127 þe hroðred heudeð of a slende [v. *swenge*, *swende*] Wiþ is broad.

b. To beat up (eggs); = **SWING** v. 1 c.

c. 1430 *Two Cookery* 25. 25 þolkys of cyrtone y-swaegyd, & a-lyid. *Ibid.* 40 Take þyroun with alle þe whyte, & swenge hem.

3. *intr.* To make a dash, move violently; to dash, fling (at); = **SWING** v. 1 3.

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c. 1000 *Ag. Hom.* (Assmann) xviii. 207 þa swengde sio lio sona forð and forswaeth ncerne hlaforð hiforan unc. c. 1205 *LAV.* 8283 Æft he him to sweinde. a. 1225 *Anr. R.* 290, & breid up þene rode stef, & sweng [MS. T. swench] him azean a nout halue. c. 1275 *LAV.* 2778 Sweord azein sweorde swende we ilome. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* C. 253 þenne he swenged & swauesto þe se boþem. c. 1350 *Will. Palern* 3444 þe swerd swiftili swenged þurh þe bode euen. a. 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 529 þe comes swiftili wpon and swengeden to-gedere.

† **Swenk**, *v.* *Obs.* Occasional variant in *Ormin* of **SWENGE**, prob. due to *pa. t.* *swencte*, *pa. pple.* *swenct*, or 2 and 3 pres. ind. *swenest*, *swenep*: cf. *swennkenn*, **QUENCH**.

c. 1200 *Ormin* 2342 Whi diddest tu, lef sune, þuss Wiþ þuss, forr uss to swennkenn?

† **Swenkfeldian**. *Obs.* Also 6 *Swinke*, 7 *Suenc(k)*, *Swenckfeldian*, *Swinkfeldian*, 8 *Swinfeldian*. = **SWENCKFELDIAN**.

1264 *Dorian Prose Cert. Articles Rel.* 133 Be they Swenkfeldians, be they if yow list David georgians. 1579 *Fulke Heskins Parl.* 232 The Swinkfeldians, Anabaptists, Libertines, Henricolalites. 1637 *GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Cerem.* iii. viii. 143 Anabaptistical or Swenkfeldian-like enthusiasms. 1677 *GILPIN Dæmonol.* (1867) 166 The Swinkfeldians assumed the title of 'the Confessors of the Glory of Christ'. 1795 *Morse Amer. Geog.* I. 289 A few of the German inhabitants, styled Swinskeldians [sic].

Swenkt, *pple.* Error for *swinkt*: see **SWINKED**.

1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* ii. iv. vi. The swenkt grinders in this Treadmill of an Earth have ground out another Day.

Swoeke, **Swoet**: see **SWIKE**, **SWIRE**.

Sweet, variant of **SWOTE** *Obs.*, sweat.

† **Swepe**, *sb. 1* *Obs.* Forms: 1 *swipu*, *swipe* (*suib*), *swiop*, *swiop*, *swoep*, *swypp*, *swypp*, 2-4 *swepe*, (2 *swupe*, 4 *suepe*, 5 *swip*). [OE. *swipu* str. fem., *swipe* wk. fem., corresp. to ON. *swipa* str. fem., *whip*, f. weak grade of Tent. *swaip*: *swip*: *swip*: see **SWOPE** v. 1 and cf. **SWAIP**, **SWAPE**.] A scourge, whip.

a. 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 641 *Mastigia*, *suipan* [Erfurt snibac]. c. 975 *Rusku. Gosp.* John ii. 15 Cum fecisset quasi flagellum de funiculis, midþy giworthe swelce swiopa [Ags. *Gosp.* *swipe*] of rapun. a. 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 121 (Gr.) *Swiðmode* swiowan. a. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 Mid gode repples and stiarne swepen. *Ibid.* 239 þe weregede gastes þe hine unireddice underfanged min stiarne swupan. c. 1200 *Ormin* 15565 Crist himi wrohhte an swepe þær .. & draf hemm alle samenn ut. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12355 For þan wit supes þai þan suang, And scoured sare, þai let þam gang. c. 1450 *Towneley Myst.* xxiii. 470 Blo and bloody thus am I bett, Swooogen with swepsys and alle to swett.

† **Swepe**, *sb. 2* *Obs.* [Obscure; possibly an early instance of **SWEEP** *sb.* in fig. sense.] ? Scope, significance (of a dream).

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2085 'Me wore leuere', quod Ioseph, 'Of eddi dremes rechen swep'. *Ibid.* 2112. a. 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 248 For þai cam swyth of a sweyn all þe swepe telle.

† **Swepe**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 8 *Sc. swape*. [? f. **SWEEP** *sb. 1* or ad. ON. *swipa* to whip. Cf. **SWIP** v.] *trans.* To scourge. Also † **Sweping** *vbl. sb.*

a. 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxvii. [xxxv.] 15 Samened on me sweepings [L. *flagella*]. *Ibid.* xxxviii. 13 [17] In sweepings am I dight. 1750 *RUDIMAN Gloss. Douglas* *Ennis* s. v. *Swipper*, *Swep*, *Scot.*, ... signifying to scourge.

Swep, *intr.* etc., *obs. ff.* **SWIPPER**.

Swept (*swept*), *pple.* a. [pa. pple. of **SWEEP** v.]

In senses of the verb. Also with advs., as *swept-out*, *-up*. Freq. as the second element of compounds, as *air*, *breeze*, *bullet*, *wind-swept*.

1552 *Holcot*, *Swept house*, *terra domus*. 1707 *MORTIMER Hist.* (1721) L. 346 Then he fills up the said swept place with Malt cast into a round from the sides. 1852 *DICKENS Bleak H.* v. Groping among the swept-out rubbish for pins and other refuse. 1893 G. D. LESLIE *Lett. Marc.* i. 6 Files of swept-up leaves. 1895 M. HENLEY *Earthwork Tuscan* 12 Gas-lamps in swept streets flickered dirty yellow in the garish light. 1923 *Daily Chron.* 23 May 7/3 A sword with a 'swept' hilt of large proportions.

Sweptyl, **SWEPYT**: see **SWIPPLE**, **SWIPPER**.

Swer, *obs.* form of **SURE**, **SWEAR**.

Swerd, *obs.* form of **SWARD**, **SWAET**, **SWOED**.

Swer(e): see **SWEAR**, **SWEER**, **SWIRE**.

Swerel, *obs.* form of **SQUIREL**.

a. 1430 *Scr. Sages* (Cott. Galba) 3104 He gert it dub .. With swerel tailles ful blak also.

Swerft, *-fe*, *-ff*, *obs.* forms of **SWARF** *sb. 1* and *v.*

Swerlil, *north. dial.* form of **SQUIREL**.

† **Swerk**, *v.* *Obs.* In 1 *sweorcan* (see etym.),

3 *swerken*, *pa. t. pl.* *swurken*. [OE. *swearcan*,

pa. t. *swearc*, **swurcan*, *pa. pple.* *-sworcen* = OS.

swerkan to become sad, *pa. pple.* *gisworkan* clouded,

darkened (lit. and fig.), LG. in *pa. pple.* *sworcken*

and *besworken*, *-ed* clouded, OHG. *swercan* to

become dark or gloomy (lit. and fig.), f. Teut.

root *swerk-* (: *swark-*, *swurk-*), whence also OE.

geswerce cloud, *swarcian* to be darkened, OS.

giswerk darkness, (MLG. *swerk*, *swark* dark

clouds, sorrow, grief, MDa. *gheswerce*, *swere* (Du.

swerk) clouds, cloudy sky, OHG. *giswerk*, *giswerk*

dark clouds, and OE. *dsuorcan*, 'tabescore',

dsuorcan 'elanguere', *dsuorced* 'reverities'; ul-

terior connexions undetermined.] *intr.* To be or

become dark; in OE. often, to become gloomy,

troubled, or sad.

Beowulf 1737 (Gr.) Ne him inwitsorh on sefan sworced.

a. 1000 *Anarbas* 372 (Gr.) Wederandel swarc, windas

weoxon. a. 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* iii. 2, & hu grundlesum seade swinced þæt sweorcende mod. c. 1205 *LAV.* 11973 Swurken vnder sunnen swoorte weolcnen. *Ibid.* 22030 Peone swelced þe mare, þenne swarkeð þa vðen.

Swerle, *obs.* form of **SWIRL**.

† **Swermer**. *Obs.* [ad. early mod. G. *schwermer* (mod. *schwärmer*), a favourite word of Luther's, esp. for the Anabaptists, f. *schwermen*, *schwärmen* to swarm, rove, riot, rave (see **SWARM** *sb.*).] A sectarian, fanatic. Hence † **Swermerian** in the same sense.

1585-7 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* xxiii. (1625) 137 The Anabaptistical Swermers. *Ibid.* xxvii. 169 Some vitterly deny that Infants .. are to be baptized; so .. doe the Swermerians (a sect among the said Anabaptists).

Swert, *obs.* form of **SWART**.

Swerte, *obs.* form of **SURETY**.

Swerre (*swārv*), *sb.* Also 8 *swarve*. [f. next.]

An act of swerving, turning aside, or deviating from a course; in *Cricket* and *Baseball*: see **SWERVE** v. 7 b.

1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* ii. i. 310 If there be no such Swarve, .. then that Dog that is nearest the Deer when he swarves .. wins the Match. 1840 E. E. NAFER *Scenes & Sports For. Lands* i. 1. 13, I missed him with my first barrel, but from the swerve he gave after my second attempt .. I was aware he was hit. 1857 *DICKENS Dornit* ii. xix. Every swerve of the carriage and every cry of the postilion. 1865 A. L. GORDON *Poems*, *Via Swarve* iv. On 1 on 1 to the cannon's mouth they stride, With never a swerve nor a shy. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Aug. 8/2 Hinst. .. has a peculiar 'knack' .. of making the ball swerve in the air. ... Yesterday the 'swerve' showed itself.

Fig. 1871 DORA GREENWELL *Colloquia Crucis* iii. 63 A warp and swerve in nature that seems to demand a mighty work of restoration.

Swerre (*swārv*), *v.* Forms: a. 3-4 *pa. t.* *swarf*, 4- *swerve*, (6 *Sc.* *suirve*, *suerwe*, *pa. pple.* *swarven*); B. 5- (now *dial.*) *swarve* (6 *swarfe*, *Sc.* *suarve*, 7 *swarv*). [Com. Tent. (orig.) str. vñ. with a variety of meanings: ME. *swerve*, *pa. t.* *swarf* to turn aside, repr. OE. *swerforan*, *pa. t.* *swarf*, *pa. pple.* *sworfen* to file, scour, = OFris. *swerfa* to creep, (WFr. *swerf* (s) e, *pa. t.* *swurf*, *pa. pple.* *swurven* to wander, hurry away, NFr. *swarvan*), OS. **swerban* to wipe, only in *pa. t.* *swarf*, MDa. *sweruen* (Du. *zuerven*) to rove, stray, LG. *swarven* to swerve, stray, riot, OHG. *swerban* (MHG. *swerben*) to wipe, to move quickly backwards and forwards, whirl or twirl round (mod. G. has a derivative form *schwirbeln*), ON. *swerfa*, *pa. t.* *swarf*, *swurfum*, *pa. pple.* *sworfinn* to file, (Norw. *swerua* to whirl, swirl), Goth. *-swarbar* in *afswarbar*, *biswarbar* to wipe (away).

The original sense of the radical may be that of agitated, irregular, or deflected movement; cf. **SWARM** *sb.*, etym. The sense of filing did not survive the OE. period, but is preserved in the derivative *Sc.* *swarf* *sb.* The sudden emergence of the sense of 'turn aside' in ME. is remarkable; the presumption is that it existed in OE., since there is no known foreign source to account for it.]

† 1. *intr.* To depart; to make off. *Obs. rare.*

a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2181 Heo swarf to Criste upon þe þreo & twentide dei of Nouembres moneth. c. 1400 *Dist. Troy* 2328 I. swaruyt out swiftly, might no swayne folo.

2. To turn aside, deviate in movement from the straight or direct course.

In early use, of a glancing blow or weapon.

a. c. 1300 *Arth. & Merl.* 9359 (Kölbing) þe dint swarf & fci for bi. c. 1350 *Sir Ferum.* 743 Pat swerd on 35 swarf 797-9 3if tveie men goþ to wrastringe. An þe on can swenges suþe fele. An þe oþer ne can sweng hut anne. *Ibid.* 1226 30 hit go at eche fenge, þu fallest mid þice ahenne swenge. c. 1290 *S. Michael* 173 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 304 Fram þe hexte stude þat is with one swenge he cam to þe loweste stunde. *Ibid.* 299 A wonder sweng, me þincher, he made! c. 1400 *Sage Jervis* (E.E.T.S.) 317 Many swykel at þe sweng to þe swerd 3eic. c. 1478 Eleven hundred pouand Jewes in þe mene wyle Swalten, while þe sweng last by swerd & by hanger.

b. 1854 G. A. LAWRENCE *Maurice Doring* II. 19 The bullet did not swerve from its mark one hair's-breadth. 1901 [see **SWERVE** *sb.*]

B. c. 1400 *Dist. Troy* 5725 Swords, with swapping, swaruyt ao helmes. c. 1450 *Morlin* xii. 341 Yef the swerde hadde not swarued, maymed hadde he ben for ever. 1545 *Pilgr. Pers.* (W. de W. 1523) 156 Yf it [the ball] be cast: vp crokedyly, it swarueþ & falleth on that one syde or on y^e other. 1553 *BREXIDE Q. Curtilis* Bv. With bys sword drawn [be] nat at bys sonne, who by swaruyng with bys lody, avoyded the stroke. 1557 *Edgeworth Serm.* Repert. Aij. In Croked things the midle swarueþ from the extremities. 1590 *SPENSER F.* Q. i. x. 14 Vp to heanen. Her stedfast eyes were bent, ne swarued other way. 1593 *BARNARDY Felie Man* 173 The beards that drew Darius wrogh hailing no man to gouerne them, were swarued out of the high way. c. 1607 *MARKHAM Caral.* ii. xxiii. (1617) 248 The very center of the ring, from which your eye in running must not swerve. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geogr. Delin.* i. x. (1625) 220 The Sunne neerer swaruyng from his Ecclyptike, hath his course equally diuided by the Horizon. 1741 [see **SWERVE** *sb.*]. 1818 *Scott Dr. Lamm.* xxiv. The horse swarued round.

b. To turn in a specified direction; to be deflected (spatially).

c. 1500 *Shakes. Son.* Ixxxvii. And so my patten back againe is sweruyng. c. 1607 *MARKHAM Caral.* vii. xlii. 60 Waights of such sufficient poise as may either drawe the

Crest vp straight, or els mak it leane to that side from whence it swerueh. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 40 (1822) I. 36 While the leaves issue from it, and swerve upwards with their elegant points. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char. v.* 157 In those secluded villages where the high post and railroads swerve in the distance. 1883 *Mag. Art* Aug. 398/1 The road swerves to the left.

† c. *trans.* To deviate from (a path). *Obs. rare.*
a 1513 FABIAN *Chron.* vii. 62 When the duke had wittingly of the Kynges great power, he swarued the way from the Kynges hoost and toke the way towards London. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. Tales* (1837) 140 It [sc. sin] makes him passe beyond the boundes of kynde, And swerve the trade where truth and vertues lay.

3. *intr.* To turn away or be deflected from a (right) course of action, a line of conduct, an opinion, etc.; † to waver, vacillate.

a 1400? CHAUCER *Compl. to Mortal* For 29, I preye, as he that wol nat swerve, That I may fare the better for my trouthe. a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* ii. 714 Neoptolem is swarued out of kinde. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 176 Since so vnconstantly thou wilt Not loue, but still he swaruing. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* ii. 11. 133 Are they..Constant in spirit, not sweruing with the hood? 1607 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 359 Firm we subside, yet possible to swerve. 1810 WORSW. *Sonn.* „*Against all specious pliancy of mind*” 7 Honour that knows the path and will not swerve. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 334 With a tenacity that never swerved, he adheres to this brave choice. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* xii. ii. 11. 293 She argued with him, but he would not swerve a jot. 1884 L. J. JENNINGS *Croker Papers* I. x. 278 Mr. Croker..never swerved in his support of every well-directed measure for Catholic relief.

b. *Const. from.*

a. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 240 So that I mihte..Fro suche that mi ladi swere Hire herte make forto swerte. *Ibid.* II. 42 And yit therfro man noman swerte, That he ne mot his lawe obeie. 1535 JOVE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 30 He wold..neuer haue had so farre swaruen from his principal, as [etc.]. [Cf. hoden and stoken in the preceding context.] 1554 *Act 1 & 2 Phil. & Mary* c. 8 § 1 As well the Spiritualitie as the Temporalitie..have swerved from the Obedience of the See Apostolicke. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iii. ii. 191 If I he false, or swerue a haire from truth. 1626 MIDDLETON *Women Beware Women* v. i. 163 This swerues a little from the argument. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* ii. 1. 1. § 3. 206 The..converting of Christendom to that ancient and Apostolick purity..from which they have so long time swerved. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. Pref. It will to some appear most..impudent to attempt to swerve from the spelling received and established. 1822 LAMB *Elia Ser. ii. Conf. Drinkard*, What hinders in your instance that you do not return to those habits from which you would induce others never to swerve? 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xviii. 683 From the resolute vindication of the Guiana enterprise itself Sir Walter never really swerved. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 10. 710 The wealth around him never made Walpole swerve from a rigid economy.

b. a 1513 FABIAN *Chron.* vii. 510 If he or y^e kyng of Nauerne wolde swarue from any poynt or artycle of the sayd former agreement. 1521 in *Bradshaw's St. Werburg* (1887) 202 Thys soule..from vertue neuer swarued [vint preserved]. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxviii[1]. 110 Yet swarue not I from thy commaundement. 1582 STANVHURST *Æneid* To Rdr. (Arb.) 11 As what shal seeme too swarue from theyre maximes, they wyll not stick too skore vp for errors. 1611 *Bible* x Tim. i. 6 From which [sc. charity] some hauing swarued, haue turned aside vnto vaine fangling. a 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgmen.* i. vii. (1642) 177 Asyages..so much swarued from humanity, that he gawe in strait charge that..his own daughter's sonne..should he made away. 1642 CHAS. I. *Ans. Declar. Lds. & Comm.* 10 May 6 We haue not at all swarued or departed from Our Resolution. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. 20 Let him never suffer me To swarue or turn aside From his free grace.

† (b). To forsake, desert, be disloyal to (a person); also, to differ from, be discrepant from.

a 1400? CHAUCER *Compl. to Lode-sterre* 40 My herte and body, shal I deyer swerve From you. 1566 R. WITTE *To the vnconstant E. T.* xvi. Frequent not Womens company but see thou from them swarue. 1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 191 That thy nature should not swerve from thy name. 1584 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* i. 55 h. From whom the Caryans themselves doe greatly dissent and swarue in opinio. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. x. 55 The Captaines on her side, Corrupted by Paulinus, from her swerued. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* Ep. Ded. A vj. In the names of the Beasts and the Physicke I haue not swarued from him at all. a 1655 USSHER *Power Princes* i. (1633) 3 Neither doth St. Peter any whit swerve from his beloved brother Paul.

c. *Const. to, towards*, † *occas. on.*

a 1550 R. BISTON *Bayte Fortune* Bijh. By arrogance outrageous thy tounge on vaunting swerueh. 1570 T. NORTON *Novel's Catech.* 9 Our soules are sayd to be defiled with adulterie, when they swarue [orig. defectum] from God to idolatrie and superstition. a 1585 SIDNEY *Pa.* xxxviii. xviii. Who be swarued To ill, both they and theyrs shall wrack. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxv. My passion bath not swerved To works of weakness. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 485 Charles..was never in danger of sweruing toward either Romanism on the one hand, or Puritanism on the other. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* March x, And to the Cretan maid her worship swerved.

† d. Without constr.: To deviate from the right; to err; to go astray, esp. morally; to transgress.

1576 W. RAWLEY in Gascoigne *Steele Gl.* Wks. 1910 II. 139 The life likewise, were pure that never swerved. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 163 Saying, that at no time our deedes haue so swerued, that they might be amended. 1602 WARNER *Ab. Eng.* xiii. lxxvii. (1612) 318 How all these Deities than Men more brutishly did swerue. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iv. 129 But (alas) I swerue.

† e. To go back on what one has said. *Obs.*
1527 *St. Paters Hen. VIII.* VI. 593 He many tymes swarthehe in wordes. 1529 *Ibid.* VII. 160 As th'Emperouris folks first sayd, but nowe swarfe.

† 4. To give way; to sway, totter; fig. to shrink from action. *Obs.*

1573 *Salir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 158 The Suddartis swarht, and said they wald not sar. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. xxv. (1912) 502 My Muse hath swarved, From such deepe plaint as should such woes describe. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. iii. 42 With that she swaruing hacke, her laudlin bright Against him hent. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iv. 276 With faintnes shee began to reele, Shewing her selfe a little as shee swarv'd. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xx. § 68 This so round and quicke dealing with the Earles complices.., startled his shallow..inventions, and made their whole hulke to swarue and splinter. 1649 MILTON *Tenure of Kings* 4 Another sort..begin to swerve and almost shiver at the majesty..of som noble deed, as if they were newly enter'd into a great sin. 1650 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unt.* § 538 Beginning to totter and reel (swerve and lean to a side) it [sc. a house] must needs be shored up with some arch. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 386 The hattel swerv'd, With many an inrode god. 1818 SUTELLE *Enganean Hills* 41 Every little living nerve That from bitter words did swerve Round the tortured lips and brow.

5. To rove, stray. Also fig. to digress.

1543 BECON *New Year's Gift* Wks. 1564 L. 175 h. Al are swarued and clene gone out of the way. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* „*Cheat of Cupid*” 1, I [sc. Cupid] a Boy am, who By Moonlesse nights haue swerued. 1655 in Hartlib *Ref. Comm.* Bees 9 In case that upon the neglect any be swarved forth, and settled unto some tree. 1658 A. Fox *Warta's Surg.* ii. vi. 61 Now it is time to come to the Wound itself, hitherto I swarued round about. 1698 A. BRAND *Emb. Muscovy to China* 111 He had swarued about the Desert for three days. 1745 Gleditsch's *Deutsch-Engl. Lex.* s.v. *Schwärmen*. He swerves about by night.

† 6. = SWARM v. 2, SWARVE v. 2 *Obs.*

1606 DRAYTON *Odes* (1619) *Skeltoniad* 29 Parnassus is not clome By eury such Mome; Vp whose steep side who swerues, It behoues t' haue strong Nerues. 1692 DRYDEN *Amarylus* 24 Nimble up, from bough to bough I swerv'd. 1697 — *Æneid* ii. 606 Some mount the scaling Ladders; some more hold, Swerve upwards, and by Posts and Pillars hold.

7. *trans.* To cause to turn aside or deviate (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 54 Bot he his yhe away ne swerveth Fro hire. *Ibid.* III. 25. a 1552 LELAND *Itin.* (1769) V. 73 He hath suarvid his Course a good But Shotte of. c 1590 J. STEWART *Poems* (S.T.S.) II. 204/6 That shriek of sorrow nether swerue nor smart The Interpry of thy magnanimie hart. 1615 BRATWAT *Strapado* (1878) 10 How manie haue wee in this error swerud Who in themselves haue iustly wel deserud. 1617 SWETHAM *Sci. Sci. Defence* 142 The defence of this guard..is to swerue his vper-hance, this way, or that way. 1629 SIR W. MURE *Sonn.* ix. 2 A constant course..each creature keeps, Not swarving from thine ordinance their ends. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* iv. xl. 460 Those Scottish motions and pretensions..swerued them..from the former good constitution of the Church of England. 1723 DR. WHARTON *True Briton* No. 9. I. 77 To swerve them from that Allegiance. 1801 ELIZ. HELME *St. Marg.* Cave II. 263 Your son has received my decided opinion, and from which nothing shall swerve me. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* viii. Swerve the yard a hit—Now—there I there she sits safe on dry land. 1878 PROCTOR *Pleas.* *Ways Sci.* iii. (1879) 69 We determine Jupiter's mass..by noting how he swerves his moons at their respective (estimated) distances. 1897 FLORA A. STEEL *On Face of Waters* i. vi. 74 Swerving his hullcock to give them room.

b. *Cricket and Baseball.* To cause a ball to deflect by imparting a spinning motion to it as it leaves the bowler or pitcher.

1906 N. & Q. 10th Ser. V. 426/1 The word 'swerve' has been used in cricket for the last two seasons, as applied to the bowling of B. J. T. Bosanquet..He intentionally imparts a direction to the ball in its flight through the air before it touches ground. 1911 P. F. WARNER *Cricket* 29 Such a [bowler] as Hirst, who swerves from the off at a fast pace. [Cf. SWERVE sb., quot. 1901.]

Swerve, variant of SWARVE v. 1

1764 *Museum Rust.* II. xxxi. 103 (Sussex) The tides brought up the mud with them, and swerved to the depth, at some places, of six or eight feet. 1790 E. HASTED *Hist. Kent* III. 442 The river Limene's course hither by that means swerved up, and directed wholly into another channel.

Swerve, dial. var. SWARF v., to swoon.

Swerveless (swɔːvɪləs), a. [f. SWERVE v. + -LESS.] Unswerving; also, that may not be swerved from.

1863 P. S. WORSLEY *Poems & Transl.* 5 He..spake, appealing to that swerveless oath. 1869 Mrs. WHITNEY *Hitherto* xxxiv. His..spirit looked forth at me from pure, swerveless eyes. 1882 ELLA W. WILCOX *Poems.* „*Let me lean hard*” iii. That swerveless force Which speeds the solar systems on their course.

Swerver (swɔːvɪə). Also 6-7 swarver. [f. SWERVE v. + -ER.] † a. One who swerves from the right path, a transgressor. b. A person or animal that swerves; in *Cricket* and *Baseball*, a player or a ball that swerves.

1598 FLORIO *Prenaricator*..a swarver from truth. *Ibid.* „*Transgressore*”, an offender..a trespasser, a swarver. 1611 SHAKS. *Winth.* T. II. I. 93 Shee's A Bed-swarver. 1892 *Field* 20 Feb. 244/1 A well-known mare swerved at a fence..The rider of the swerver got a shaking fall. 1902 *Sat. Rev.* 5 July 12/2 One good ball, a 'swerver' that comes in a lot from the off. 1911 P. F. WARNER *Cricket* 55 It is impossible to go in first and not meet with a 'swerver'; for every county team possesses one.

Swerving (swɔːvɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. SWERVE v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. SWERVE; deviation; departure from a norm, a prescribed or right course, etc.; † error, transgression.

1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1614) 246 The smallest swarving that is possible (if the thing be misconstrued) may be the

cause of the destruction of many gilltlesse persons. 1545 BALE *Myst. Inq.* 29 Bynde vp her head for sweruyng, lappe vp her hodye warnie for surfetyng. 1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorbodue* i. ii. 20 Their vnworthy life..their lawlesse sweruyng out of kinde. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 125 b, Corrupt doctrine and swaruyng from the fayth. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl.* Pol. i. iii. § 1 That which Angels doe clearly behold, and without any swaruyng obserue, is a Law celestiall and heavenly. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 151 The swaruyng and straying from the will of God. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* ii. (1617) 199 Making a horse doe them iust and strongly without either reeling or swaruyng. a 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1673) 53 Our Sermons, in which the swaruyngs of that Church are necessarily to be taxt by us. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) ii. 120 The Sweruyngs and Aberrations of men. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. 55 The holiest will..is clogged and checked by the sweruyng and burden of the flesh. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 1355 At a sudden sweruyng of the road. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 27 Oct. 537/2 It seems that Bendigo, after sweruyng, had dashed up close to the rails and won by a neck.

Swerving, ppl. a. [f. SWERVE v. + -ING.]

That swerves; deviating; making a swerve; diverted from the straight or right path; † erroneous.

1534 WHITTINGTON *Tullies Offices* ii. (1540) 86 The more swaruyng [orig. versution] and crafteyer that a man is. a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* ii. 283 The swaruyng axe when he [sc. a bull] shakes from his neck. 1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 19 Not to a swaruyng fayeth, but to a fayeth that embraceth Christe. a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 581, I dare not be confident that this Order and Series..is in no part thereof faulty and sweruyng. 1665 BUNYAN *Holy Chie* (1669) 50 All sweruyng and unsound opinions. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 453 The sweruyng Vines on the tall Elms prevail. 1815 SCOTT *Dance of Death* iii. Where held the cloak'd patrol their course, And spur'd gainst storm the sweruyng horse. 1857 W. W. SWYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 77 In consequence of the sweruyng direction of a great east and west dislocation. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Oct. 4/3 The sweruyng gallop of the polo-ponies. 1903 *Ibid.* 18 Aug. 3/1 Hirst proceeded to howl us out, or rather, get us caught..from that sweruyng hall of his. 1911 P. F. WARNER *Cricket* 62, I have selected..Hirst as the fast 'sweruyng' left-hander.

Swesh, Swesher: see SWASH sb. 2, SWASHER. Swet(e), obs. ff. SUEW, SUET, SWEAT, SWEET.

† Sweth. *Obs.* Misprint for *smeth*, var. of CIVET sb. 2, chive.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 9 h, Syues or sweth..hath the same propertie that vnynous hath. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal.* lxxxvii. § 2. 140. 1611 CORGR. s.v. *Brelles*.

† Swethe, v. *Obs.* Also 5 sweethe. [OE. **sweþian* (in *besweþian*), related to *swæþian* to SWATHE (q. v.).] *trans.* To swathe.

c 1440 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* iv. 78 And swethe a tender vyne in bondes softe. *Ibid.* vi. 19 And swethed [v. i. sweeted] hem to gedre se, Lest wyndes rude hem breke & ouerthrowe.

Swethe, obs. form of SWATH.

Swethel, var. SWEDDLE.

Swett(e), obs. ff. SUEW, SWEAT, SWEET.

† Swetter, v. *Sc. Obs.* [Variant of SWATTER.]

intr. To wallow.

1536 LYNDESAV *Ans. to King's Flyting* 58 Wald God the Lady..Had sene 3ow thair ly swetterand lyke twa swyne.

† Swetterly, adv. *Obs.* [f. *swetter*, comp. of SWEET a. + -LY 2. Cf. *swifterly*.] More sweetly. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Præter* xi. 7 Imange all metalles nan is þat swetterly chymes þan syluere.

† Sweve, v. *Obs.* (Also 3 *pa. pple.* iswaueu.)

[Three OE. verbs coalesced under this form: (1) *swefan* (pa. t. *swaf*, *swæfon*) str. *intr.* to sleep; (2) *(ge)swæbban* (pa. t. *-swefede*, pa. pple. *swefed*) wk. *trans.* to put to sleep or to death (cf. SWEB); corresponding to OS. *an-sweban*, OHG. *in-swebben* (MHG. *ent-sweben*), ON. *svefja*:—**swaf-jan*; (3) *gesweþian* (pa. t. *gesweþode*, pa. pple. *gesweþod*) to put to sleep; f. *swef*:- *swaf*:- *swinf*-(cf. ON. *sofa*, *swaf*, *swafinn* to sleep and *sefa* to put to death): see SWEVEN.]

I. 1. *intr.* To sleep, sink to rest, become quiet. *Browlf* 119 (Gr.) Fand þa ðær iune æþelinga gedriht swefan æfter symble. a 1200 *Cædmon's Exord.* 36 (Gr.) Swæfon seledearmas. c 1205 *Lav.* 25548 Wederen alre selest, and þa se sweude.

II. 2. *trans.* To put to sleep (or to death), lull to rest; also, to stupefy.

Browlf 679 (Gr.) Ic hine sweorde swebhan nelle. c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) S 399 *Sopio*, *suehho*. a 950 *Guth. lac* vi. (1909) 136 þa was he sæmninga mid leohste slæpe swefed. c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 474 Se apostol Matheus þa dracan zeswefoðe. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 233 He blisseð hus mid dæies [i. dæi]licht, he sweueð hus mid piestre nicht. c 1205 *Lav.* 3073 Mid þære wræðde he wes iswoued [later text igremid] þat he feol iswouen. *Ibid.* 15966 Penne ich was on hedde iswaueu.

† Swevel (*l. Obs.* [For **swervel*, ad. WFrís. (? Flem.) *swervel*, f. *swerve* to rove (see SWERVE). Cf. SWARMER 2.] (See quot.)

1634 J. B[ATE] *Myst. Nat.* 76 Swevels are nothing else but Rockets, having instead of a rod (to hallast them) a little cane bound fast unto them. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. xvi. (Roxb.) 91/2 A Swevell or Rockett.

Swevell, obs. form of SWIVEL.

Sweven (swev'n), sb. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: 1 *swefen* (swoefn, soefn, swæfn), 1, 3 *swefn*, (3) *suefen*, (sueoven), 4-5 *swefoene*, *sueuēn* (e), *swevene*, (4) *squeven*, -yn, -in, 4-5 *swevon*, 5 *swevyn*, *swyven*, *sweue*, *sween*, *sweine*,

sweyne), 5-6 swevin, (5 swevyn, 6 Sc. swevyn, swevine, -yng), 6-8 sweaven, (7 sweeven), 3-sweven. [OE. *sweft(e)n* str. neut., sleep, dream = OS. *sweban* str. m., ON. *sveft* str. m. :— O.Tent. **sweftno* :— Indo-eur. **swephno*-, f. *sweph*-.]

The parallel formations **swephno*-, *swephno*-, *swephno*- are represented under Teutonic by Skt. *svepna*-, Gr. *svēno*-, L. *sonnus*, Arm. *khun*, OIr. *sau*, W. *hun*, OSI. *sūm*, Lith. *sūpnas*; and, with secondary suffix, Skt. *svepna* (yāna), Gr. *svēpnos*, L. *sonnium*, OSI. *sūmje*. From Indo-eur. *sweph* : *sweph* : *sweph* are derived also Skt. *svepiti* to sleep, L. *sepor* sleep, OE. *swefan* (see SWEVE), OSI. *sūpatito* sleep.]

1. A dream, vision.
c897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* c. xvi. 101 For ðære geslūde ðe he on ðæm swefne gesæh. c950 Lindisf. *Gosp.* Matt. i. 20 In somnīs, in suefnum vel in slepe. a1000 *Cædmon's Dan.* 496 (Gr.) Him wearð on slepe swefen ætweð. c1205 Lay. 25552 Also þe king slepte, A swenen him imette, Forlic we þæt sweuene. a1225 *Anr. R.* 268 Hit bringeð to nouit alle þes dedes wiles. . . as leaze swefnes, & false scheawinges. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 214 God dede ðat he on sweuene cam, And in ðat sweuene he let him sen Mikel ðat after sulde ben. c1305 *T. Kenelm* 147 in E. E. P. (1864) 51 þis sweuene biacom soþ ynow. c1386 *Chaucer's Nuns' Pr.* T. 101 Allas and koune ye been agast of sweueneys No thyng god woot, but vanitee to sweuene is. c1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1663 A merueylle swene he dude þo mete. 1422 YONGE *tr. Secreta Secret.* 199 Manasses . . beleuyd swenys and sorrie. a1450 *Lc Morle Arth.* 3226 In stronge sweyneys I haue bene stad. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* i. xiii. 53 Alle that herd of the sweuen said it was a token of grete batayll. ? a1500 *Chester Pl.* Balaam 382 Then shold our childre prophesie, old men meet sweuens [i.e. swens] wyterly. 1533 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ii. xii. 64 The figur fled as lycht wynd, or son beyrne, Or must liklie a waverand swenevng [i.e. sweuyn] or dreyme. c1570 *Pride & Loue*, (1841) 65, I looked all my chamber round, And called to remembrance all my sweuen. 1594 *Zepharia* iii, I as oot of sweuene, My selfe gan rowse, like one from slepe awakend. a1643 V. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* ii. ii. (1652) 26 Dan Cupido Sure sent thylike sweuen to mine head. a1650 *St. Adringa* 77 in Hales & Furniv. *Percy Folio* i. 169, I had thought sweuens had neuer been true. a1650 *Robin Hood & Guy of Gisborne* iv, Sweueneys are swift, master . . As the wind that blowes ore a bill. a1832 *MOTHERWELL Poems, Sabbath Summer Noon* xx, Fast fade the cares of life's dull sweuen. 1840 KINGSLEY *Weird Lady Poems* (1892) 211 Mary Mother she stooped from heaven; She wakened Earl Harold out of his sweue.

+2. Sleep. Obs. rare.
a1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 720 (Gr.) Hit was deaðes swefn. . . menniscra mōð.

c1645 *Enquiry*, &c. in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 503 If they [i.e. swallows] should have no occasion for breath, while they lie in their sweuen, or winter-sleep. [Cf. SWEVE, quot. 1625.]

+Sweven, v. Obs. [OE. *sweftian* trans. to appear to in a dream, intr. to dream, f. *sweft* : see prec.] intr. To dream.

c1000 *Sax. Leechb.* III. 212 ȝif ȝu swefnast ðe twege monan geson. 1328 *Wyclif Isa.* xxix. 8 As sweueneþ the hungrende, and eieth, whan forsothe he was wakid, voide is his soule. 14. . . *Langh. P. Pl.* Prolog. 10 (MS. Univ. Coll. c. 45) I slombride on a slepyng & sweuend so myrie, þan gan y to mete a merueylle sweuene. 1532 *Chaucer's Works*, *Troilus* iii. 1190 If ye be wyse Sweueneþ [MS. swouneþ, etc.] not now, lest me folke aryse.

Hence +Swevener (also 6 Sc. *sweungour*, *swevyngeour*), a dreamer.

1328 *Wyclif Jer.* xxvii. 9 ȝonne profetus, and deunyours, and sweueneys. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. Prolog. 171 *Sweungours* [i.e. *swevyngeours*] that slummeis nouit weil.

+Swevening, vbl. sb. Obs. Forms: 3-4 swevening, (4 suev-, 4-5 -yng), 4-5 swevnyng (e. f. SWEVEN v. + ING¹). Dreaming; a dream.

c1275 *Lay.* 19701 He . . . com to þao kinge þar he lay a sweknenge [read swevening]. c1300 *Cursor M.* 4513 (Cott.) Pharaon þe king Sa-þe slepe sulk a sweueneing. a1300 *St. Kenelm* 116 in E. E. P. (1864) 50 A sweueoinge þat þe child mette. 141365 *Chaucer Rom. Rose* i Many men sayn þat in sweueneinges Thre oys þat fables & lesynges. 141400 *Morte Arth.* 1759 With þe swoghe of þe se in swevnyng he felle. c1500 MAUSOEY. (Roxb.) vii. 27 þe sueuo deed gwhete eres, whilk kyng Pharaon sawe in swevnyng. 1423 *As. I Kings* Q. clxxiv, Though that my spirit vexit was tofore In sueueneing, alsone as euer I woke, By twenty fold it was In trouble more.

So +Swevening (6 Sc. *swevnyng*) ppl. a., dreaming.

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 12 Dame Dreyming, all clad in blak Sabill, With Swevnyng Nymphis in coulours variabill.

+Swevet. Obs. Forms: 1 swefet, sweofot, 3 swevet, sweovert, 7 swivet. [OE. *sweft* *sweofot*, f. *sweft* (see SWEVEN).] Sleep, slumber.

Beowulf 1551 (Gr.) He Hroðgars beorðgeatas sloh on sweofote. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 77 þat we don alle þing doð þe hæued lēon on sweofote, forgothieth þan þere þing comed. c1205 *Lay.* 17773 þe king lēa on sweofote. a1225 *Leik. Kath.* 1427 Ha slepten swetliche a sweofote.

1623 C. BUTLER *Fenn. Mon.* iii. (ed. 2) Gij, If there happen a milde and warme hoore, they [i.e. bees] presently perceiving it, awake out of their swoet. [Cf. SWEVEN sb. 2, quot. c1645.]

+Swevian, a. and sb. Obs. [f. med.L. *Suēvus*, used erroneously for *Suevus* or *Suedus* SWEDE + -IAN.] a. adj. Swedish. b. sb. A Swede.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commonwealth*. (1603) 129 The Swevian horsemen are deuised into thirteene Companies: Sweucland and Gotthland mainteinae cleuen, and Finland two. *Ibid.* 130 In warring with the Muscovite the Swevian hath the most advantage.

+Swevical, a. Obs. [f. mod.L. *Suēvius*, f.

Suēvia Swabia or *Suēvus* Swabian: see -IC and -AL.] = SWABIAN a.

1560 DAUS *tr. Skidane's Comu.* 322 b, The Emperoure Maximilian, by the aid of the Sweuical league, made warre with the Swisses.

Swevil(-, -vyl(-, -wyl, obs. or dial. ff. SWIVEL.

Swevyt, obs. Sc. pa. t. of SWIVE.

+Swey, v. Obs. [OE. *swegan* to make a noise, sound, move with a noise :— **swōgjan* (cf. Goth. *gaswōgjan*, *ufswōgjan* to sigh), cogn. w. *swēg*, earlier *swōeg* sound, noise = ON. *segr* :— **swōgic*, f. *swōg*-, root of OE. *swōgan* : see SOUGH v.] The form *swey* in quot. 13. . . is either an abnormal str. pa. t. or repr. OE. *swōg*, pa. t. of *swōgan*.] intr. To sound, make a sound, resound. Hence +Sweyng vbl. sb., noise; ppl. a., resounding.
c1000 ÆLFRED in *Ag. Hom.* (Assmann) 56 Swa þæt heora bodunge sweg swegde geond eall. c1000—*Hom.* (Th.) I. 104 Pæs Fæder stemo of heofenum hlude swegde, ðus cweaðe. a1240 *Uricum* in O. E. Hom. I. 193 Morie dreamed engles biureo þin onsen, Pleieð, & sweieð, & singeð hitweonen. 13. . . E. E. *Atlit. P. C.* 429 þe soun of our souerayo þen swey in his ere. 14. . . *Langh. P. Pl.* Prolog. (ed. Wright) 10 As I lay and lenede, And loked on the wares, I slombrid into a slepyng, It sweyed [i.e. swiēde, swayed, sownede, sweuyed] so merily. a1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 5019 With a swagand swoge þis sware scho him jeldis. c1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 371 Crye pece in this prese. . . Bidde them swage of þer sweyng.

Swey : see SWAY sb. and v.

Sweymows, obs. form of SQUEAMOUS.

Sweyn, sweyne, obs. ff. SWAIN, SWINE.

+Sweynt, ppl. a. Obs. [pa. pple. of SWENCHE v.]

Wearied, tired, inactive.

c1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* iii. 693 Ye be like the sweynete [i.e. *swynt*, late versions *swynt*] Catte That wolde haue fyssh; but, woste what? He wolde no thinge wete his cloyys.

Sweype, Sweyr, Swayre, Sweyt(e, S, Sweythyli, Swerane, Swhyve : see SWAIP Obs., SWEAR a, SWEAR, SWEET, SWITHLY, SOVEREIGN, SWIVE.

+Swibber-swill. Obs. rare. (The first element is a var. of or error for *slibber* in SLIBBER-SAUCE.)

1546 *Bale 1st Exam.* Anne Askew 37 God was not wyse ynough in setteynge the order therof [i.e. of the Scriptures], but they must adde therunto their swyber swille.

Swible, obs. form of SWIVEL.

1647-60 HEXHAM, A Swible of ston which turneth round about. 1714 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5218/3 A Gold Chain . . . with 4 Steel Swibles. [Cf. *swable*, SWIFLE 2.]

Swic, obs. var. SWIKE. Swice, obs. f. SWISS.

Swich, var. SWASH sb.2 drum; obs. f. SUCH.

SWITCH. Swick, mod. dial. f. SWIKE v.

+Swickle, sb. Obs. [f. SWIKE sb.2 + -LE.] A loop or noose in a trap. Hence +Swickle v., trans. to noose.

1621 MARKHAM *Hunger's Present* vi. 39 At the top you shall fasten a very strong loope or swickell of about an hundred Horse haire. *Ibid.* 41 They shall no sooner touch the Springe. . . but they shall presently be taken, and that member swickell which first toucheth the Springe.

Swidler, var. SWITHER.

+Swie, v. Obs. Also 3 swize, swiwe. [OE. *swigan* and *swigan*, corresp. to OFris. *swigia*, OS. *swiġon*, MLG., MDu. *swigen* (Du. *swijgen*), OHG., MHG. *swiġen* (G. *schweigen*); ultimately related to Gr. *σῆσι* silence, *οἶσσι* to be silent.] intr. To be silent. Also in ppl. a. (swihende), silent.

Beowulf 1693 (Gr.) Ða se wisa sprac nom Healfdene (swigend) ealle. c900 *Beda's Hist.* ii. ix. (1890) 124 He . . . oft longe ana stæ swigende muode. c1205 *Lay.* 16820 Alle heo weoren stilt & swigeden mid steuren. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 101 Bitwene his þrowenge & his arise he lai on his sepulcre & swiede. a1225 Swihende wike [see below].

Hence +Swida3, any of the last three days of Holy Week; +Swimesse [MASS sb.1], the canon of the mass, which is said in a low voice (cf. early mod. G. *stillmesse*, now = low mass); +Swiweke [WEEK sb.1], Holy Week (cf. G. *stillwoche*).

c1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* (Th.) I. 218 Circlie þeawas forbeoðap to seggenne ænig spel on þam þrym swigedagum. c1000 in Napier *Contrib.* OE. *Lexicon*. (1906) 6 St pre ston on þære swimmesse. *Ibid.* He was on þære swimmesse & geornlice bærð for þon cinge. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 101 þe þre dæge biðfore eðre cleped swida3es. *Ibid.* 97 þe bōli word þe ure helende . . . seide. . . and efter him prest hem seið atte swimmesse. a1225 *Anr. R.* 70 Al þe swiweike [i.e. swiweke; v. swihende wike, swiweke] uort ooa of Ester euen.

Swier, obs. f. SQUIRE = ESQUIRE.
a1400-50 [see SWIVEL v.]. 1450 in *Catal. Anc. Deeds* IV. 377 Comeng. to excuse hym opoo a boke be for John Hudeleston swier.

Swier, Swiete, Swife, swiff: see SWEER, SWEET, SWIFE.

+Swift, sb.1 Obs. Naut. App. = SWITTER.

Knight *Dict. Mech.* gives this form with the definitions of SWIFTER a, b, but they seem to be wrongly inferred from the entry *ruif* in Smyth's *Sailor's Word.*

1336-7 *Act. Exch. R.* R. 10/31 m. 5 (P. R. O.) In D. Swites emptis in Grosso apud leane de Iohanne de Kyngestone. *Ibid.* 10 is petris cord. de canabo. pro swiffes et robord inde faciendis.

Swift (swift), sb.2 [subst. use of SWIFT a.]

I. The common newt or eel. Now only dial.

b. A name for several swift-running small lizards, as the N. American fence-lizard, *Sceloporus undulatus*.

1530 PALSGR. 278/2 *Swyfte*, worme, *lesarde*. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr.* *Glasse* 173 Venomous beastes, and Wormes, as Ranny, Tode, Eddy, Snack, swift. 1606 N. B[AXTER] *Sydneys Urania* G The Neaght, the Swift, lurking in the Road. 1650 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Let.* *Unit.* 8 215 The Lizzard, the evel, the swift. . . walk on their feet. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 26 *Lacerta Stello* . . . the Swift. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2186 If you were to ask here [i.e. in Norfolk] whether there were any swifts about, you would be told 'Yes, plenty in the clay-pits': the only creature known by that name is the water-eft. 1889 [see *fence-lizard* s.v. *FENCE* sb. 11].

2. A bird of the family *Cypselidae*, comprising numerous and widely distributed species, outwardly resembling swallows (cf. SWALLOW sb.1 2), and noted for their swiftness of flight; esp. the common swift, *Cypselus apus*, a summer visitant to the British Isles and Europe generally.

1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 60 *Hirundo Apus Major* . . . the Horse-Marten, or Swift. a1672 WILLUGHBY *Orniol.* (1678) 214 The black Martio or Swift. *Hirundo apus*. 1687 *Darwin Hind & P.* iii. 547 Some Swifts, the Gyants of the Swallow kind. 1769 G. WHITE *Sciborne, To Pennant* 8 Dec. The invariably early retreat of the *Hirundo apus*, or swift, so many weeks before its congeners. 1866 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vii. (ed. 4) 281 One of the swifts of North America makes its nest . . . of sticks agglutinated with saliva. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* (1875) 508 In the Swifts . . . all four toes are present, but they are all turned forwards.

b. Name for a breed of domestic pigeons having some resemblance to swifts. Also *swift pigeon*.

1879 L. WRIGHT *Pigeon Keeper* 197 Swifts are named from the great resemblance of their loag flights and tails to the Martio and Swallow tribe of birds. 1881 LVELL *Pigeons* 113 The Swift pigeon . . . is of Eastern origin.

+3. A proper name for a swift-running hound.

1602 and *Pl. Return fr. Parnass.* ii. v. 604 The Buck broke gallantly: my great Swift being disadvantaged in his slip was at the first behinde. 1677 COLES, *Argus* . . . swift, a dogs name, Ulysses's dogs name.

4. Collectors' name for moths of the genus *Hepialus* or family *Hepialidae*, distinguished by their rapid flight. Also *swift moth*.

1819 SAMOUELE *Entomol. Compend.* 245 *Hepialus Humuli* (ghost swift). *Hep. Mappa* (map-winged swift). *Hep. Hectus* (golden swift). 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 21 Jan. 449/3 The sniberranean Caterpillars of the Swift Moths.

II. 5. A light kind of reel, usually of adjustable diameter, upon which a skein of silk, yarn, etc. is placed in order to be wound off. See also quot. 1878.

1564 *Inv.* in Noake *Worcestershire Relics* (1877) 15 In the weaving shopp. . . if paze of shuttels a swift [i.e. reel] and a knave to the quilturne. 1795 W. HUTTON *Hist. Derby* 203 The machine continually turns a round bobbin, or small block of wood, which draws the thread from the slip, while expanded upon a swift, suspended on a centre. The moment the thread breaks, the swift stops. 1805 GODWIN *Fleetwood* xl The reels, or, as the English manufacturers call them, swifts, which received the silk, as it was devolved from certain bobbins [i.e.]. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Offer. Mech.* 393 Each of the skeins is extended upon a slight reel called a swift . . . composed of four small rods, fixed into an axis, and small bands of string are stretched between the arms to receive the skein, the bands admit of sliding to a greater or less distance from the centre, so as to increase the effective diameter of the reel, according to the size of the skein. 1876 PREEST & SWEENEY *Telegraphy* 176 The galvanised iron wire is placed on a simple loose wheel, or 'swift'. 1878 *Camdell. Gloss.* *Garn winnelt*, *Swifts*, a wooden cross from which yarn is wound off. 1884 W. S. B. McLAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 182 The only objection to this machine is the danger to the workers, for the swift is not stopped with each change of wool.

b. A cylinder in a carding-machine.

1833 *Use. Dict. Arts* I. 765 The cards employed for tow are machines of considerable weight and importance, the main cylinder, or as it is sometimes called, 'swift', being from 4 to 5 feet in diameter. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 659/1 The angle stripper passes the wool from the doffer to the next cylinder, which is called a 'swift'.

+6. A rapid current; a rapid. Obs. rare.

1651 WALTON *Angler* xiv. 295 He [i.e. the Barbel] is able to live in the strongest swifts of the Water. 1712 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5026/6 Another we sunk, who in the swift of the Sea turn'd bottom up.

7. The sail of a windmill. dial.

1763 *Mills Pract. Hist.* III. 125 By working the bellows with swifts like those of a mill. 1795 *Land. Chron.* 21 Jan. 72 As a boy was at play near the windmill belonging to Rye, . . . the swifts struck him on the head.

8. *Printers' slang*. A quick or expeditious type-setter.

1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Print.* 223 Compositors who are expeditious workmen are styled Fire Eaters, and also Swifts. 1866 *Indianapolis Typogr. Jrm.* 16 Nov. 405 Owing to the linotype machines, several 'swifts' were thrown out of employment.

III. 9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *swift-like*, or adv.;

swift moth, = 4; swift pigeon, = 2 b; swift reel,

= 5; swift-shrike, a bird of the genus *Ocyrtus*.

1830 BAILEY *Fauna* 144. I was at home in Heaven: 'Swift' like I lived above. 1838 *Rep. U. S. Commis. Agric.* (1850) 228 The skins are slipped upon octagonal, wicker 'swift' reels. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 416/2 The 'swift' shrikes (*Ocyrtus*, Cav.), so named from their very long wings.

Swift, a. (adv.) Also r, 4-6 swyft, r, 3-4 (6 Sc.) swift, 4-6 swyfte, 5-6 swyftie, (4 swift, sweyft, squift, Ayenb. zuift, zuyft, 4-5 squyft(e,

5 *swyfte*, *sqwyft(e)*, *swyft*, 6 *swyft*), *Sc.* *swyft*, *swofte*, *suofte*, (7 *suifte*, *Anglo-ir.* *shwyft(e)*). [OE. *swift* :— prehistoric **swipt-*, repr. Indo-eur. root (*swaib-*) *swaib-*, *swib-* : (*swaib-*), *swaib-*, *swip-* to move in a sweeping manner (see *Swope v.* and *SWIVE v.*) with ppl. suffix *-to-*. The relations of the following phonologically equivalent forms to each other and to this word are not determinable: WFr. *swift* adj. restless, disturbed, stormy, *swift* sb. worthless fellow, swindler, L.G. *swift* small lean person, Sw. dial. *swift* speedy, *swift* (cf. *swiftande* instantaneous movement).]

1. 'Moving far in a short time' (J.); moving, or capable of moving, with great speed or velocity; going quickly or at a great rate; rapid, fleet.

Beowulf 2264 (Gr.) Se swista mearh. c888 *Ælfred Boeth.* xxxvi. § 3 Ic hæbbe swide swifte febera, þæt ic mæg sliogan ofer þone hean brof þæs heofones. c1205 *LAV.* 5902 Pa oðere weoren swifte [c1275 swithe], heore wepen weoren lihte. *Ibid.* 26668 Ardur wes swifter and of-toc þene eotend. a1300 *Cursor M.* 17288+185 (Cott.) Peter & Iohne to-geder ran. But Iohne was þe swifter. a1366 *CHAUCER Rom.* 2949 The swiftest of these Arowis fyue. c1375 *Cursor M.* 3730 (Fairf.) Goddode Am I noȝt so sqnyft on fote. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 119 The grete hert, Whiche swifte feet sette upon grounde. *Ibid.* II. 328 A Swalwe swif of winge. c1450 *HOLLAND Howell* 138 The Swallow so swyft. 1533 *GAU Richt Vay* 66 Our hodis sal be na mar hewy or swerþ bot swift. 1566 *DARVILLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 91 Swiftnes of fute, in quiblike thay walde ouirrin the swiftest horse. 1628 *MILTON Vac. Exerc.* 96 Severn swift, guilty of Maidens death. 1657 — P. L. 1. 326 His swift pursuers. 1695 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 5) s.v. A Planet is said to be swift in Motion, when by its own proper Diurnal Motion, he moves farther than his mean Diurnal Motion. a1700 *EVELYN* *Diary* 7 Mar. 1690, A vessell... built with low decks, ... so light and swift of sailing, that [etc.]. 1784 *COWPER Task* iii. 325 Delights which who would leave... For all the savage din of the swift pack, And clamorous of the field? 1843 *JAMES Forrest Days* iii, They watched the swift fish darting along the stream. 1852 *MRS. STOW* *Uncle Tom's C.* xvii. 161, I will... engage him to come behind on his swift nag.

in similitude and proverbial phrases.

a1225 *Anor. R.* 195 Vre widewines heoð swifure þen þe eames. c1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 90 Grebundes he hadde, as swift as fowel in flight. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 524 Present tyme adithought, It is more swift than any thought. 1566 *Bible* (Geneva) Eccl. ix. 11 The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. a1593 *MARLOWE tr. Lucan* 1. 231 Swifter then bullets throwne from Spanish slinges. 1599 *PORTER Augry Wom. Abing.* (Percy Soc.) 41 A swift horse will tier, but he that troites easilie will endure. 1692 *PRIOR Ode Inuit. Hor.* vi, Fate has swifter Wings than Fear.

b. Of movement, or action regarded as movement: Taking place or executed at high speed; rapid, quick.

a1030 *Wærferth's Gregory's Dial.* ii. vii. 115 He... mid swifum [earlier version *færicum*] ryme eft gecyrd. 1398 *TREVISA Barth.* De P. R. iii. xvii. (1495) d iv/2 An oore y^t semyth barthin in y^e water for swift meuinge of y^e water. a1542 *WYATT Song of Iofas* 15 With great swift way, the first [=*primum mobile*]. Carieth itself. 1605 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* I. i. 119 Troy. But to the sport abroad, are you bound thither? *Aene.* In all swift hast. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 114 The Starry Quire, Who... Lead in swift round the Months and Years. 1662 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* 1. x. (1674) 33 This Mood... is of two Motions, the one slow, the other more swift. 1784 *COWPER Task* 1. 139 That play of lungs... Respiring freely the fresh air, that makes Swift pace or steep ascent no toil to me. 1851 *CARLYLE Sterling* i. iv, A swift but not very legible or handsome penmanship. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* ii. x. 279 The non-coincidence of the point of swiftest motion with the centre of the glacier. 1867 *AUGUSTA WILSON Vasilis* xii, The swift clicking of her knitting-needles.

2. Coming on, happening, or performed without delay; prompt, speedy.

c1000 *ÆLFRED Hom.* I. 618 Se miccla Godes dæȝ is swiðe gehende and ðearle swyft. 1377 *LAWEL P. Pl.* B. xi. 370 Suffraunce is a souereigne verue, And a swyfte veniaunce. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* iv. iii. 107 Make a swift returne, For I would commune with you of such things, That want no eare but yours. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 907 Those proud Towers to swift destruction doom'd. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* viii. 230 And, when to Morrow's Sun reveals the Light, With swift Supplies you shall be sent away. 1755 *WESLEY Prim. Physick* p. xxi. (Postscr.), It was a great Surprize to the Editor of the following Collection, that there was so swift and large a Demand for it. 1870 *DICKENS E. Drood* iii, She looks up at him with a swift bright look. 1904 *R. C. JEBB Bacchylides* (Proc. Brit. Acad.) 15 This art of swift transition... was one which Pindar seems to have regarded as peculiarly his own.

b. Acting, or disposed to act, without delay; prompt, ready. Usually const. *to* with inf. or sb.

1340 *Aynb.* 141 Eftward he milde is wel zuift and wel ingnel. 1340 *HAWFOLP P. Cons.* 792 He es swyft to speke on his manere. 1382 *WELCH Jas.* i. 19 Be ech man swift for to here, forsothe slowe for to speke. c1477 *CAXTON Jason* 47b, Ye ben hasti & moche swift in your werkes. c1586 *CRESSYENBROKE P.* lxxxix. v, Thou, Jehova, swift to grace. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 633 He... To mischief swift. 1681 *DRYDEN Abs. & Achil.* 191 Swift of Dispatch and easie of Access. 1784 *COWPER Task* ii. 251 All were swift to follow whom all lov'd. 1827 *SCOTT Surg. Dav.* ii, Richard is not swift, but then he is sure. 1847 *HELPS Friends in C.* I. 11 Let us not be swift to imagine that lies are never of any service. 1855 *KINGSLEY Westw. Ho* l xxxiii, Crafty of counsel, and swift of execution.

3. Done or finished within a short time; passing quickly, of short continuance, that is soon over, brief. Chiefly poet.

a1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2156 Þis swifte pine, þet aswikeð se sone. 1590 *SHAKS. Midr.* N. i. 1. 144 Swift, as a shadowe; short, as any dreame. 1603 — *Per.* iii. i. 13 Lucina... make swift the pangues Of my Queenes traunayles! 1611 *Bible Job* vii. 6 My dayes are swifter then a weauers shuttle. 1820 *SHELLEY Sensit. Pl.* iii. 22 Swift Summer into the Autumn flow'd. 1821 — *Epithal.* 7 Hence, swift hour! and thy loved flight Off renew. 1848 A. B. EVANS *Leicesterh. Words, Swift*, fast consuming: 'The Snihton coal is very swift.'

B. adv. (Now chiefly poet.)

1. = SWIFTLY 1.

13... *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 108 He swenges me þys swete schip swefte fro þe haueu. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 1329 Full swift to the swalwe he swinget the flode. c1430 *Cher. Asigne* 123 Thenne an hynde come fro þe woodde rennyng fulle swyfte. 1596 in *Spalding Club Misc.* I. 85 Thow... rann... als swyft, as apperit to him, as an arrow could be schot furth of ane bow. 1605 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* ii. iii. 277 Light Botes may saile swift, though greater hulkes draw deepe. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ii. 714 Swift to this several Quarters hasted then The cumbersome Elements. 1729 *SWIFT Lett. Irish Cont* 23 Oct., The latter [sc. Irish coal] consumed away very swift in a blaze. a1774 *GOLDSM. Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 224 Wood rubbed very swift with a circular motion takes fire. 1781 *COWPER Retiree*. 435 Then swift descending with a seaman's haste. 1852 *THACKERAY Esmond* i. xiii, A light chaise... running as swift... as a Laplander's sledge.

2. = SWIFTLY 2, 3.

† *Soft swift*: 'not so fast'; 'don't be too hasty'.

c1375 *Cursor M.* 341 (Fairf.) Al his comandement was done Squyfter [Cott. suifliker] þan any eye may wyne. 1595 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iii. ii. 129 My eyes my Lord can looke as swift as yours. 1597 *MORLEY Introd.* 435 Soft swift, you who are so ready to find faults, I pray you let vs see howe you can mend them. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 190 A noble stroke... Which hung not, but so swift with tempest fell on the proud Crest of Satan, that [etc.]. 1808 *SCOTT Marry.* vi. xii, Himself he swift on horseback threw.

† Hyphened to pres. pple. and occas. to a finite part of a verb, on the analogy of combs. in C. 3.

1727 *THOMSON Summer* 490 [1588] Swift-shrinking back, I stand aghast. 1729 *Savage Wanderer* iii. 371 The Roof-swif-kindles from the beaming ground. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chace* 1. 103 To rein the Steed Swift-stretching o'er the Plain. 1820 *KEATS Lamia* 1. 116 She... Blush'd a live damask, and swift-lipping said [etc.]. 1887 *MORRIS Odessey* xi. 5 Pouring the tear-drops swift-following each on each.

C. Combinations, etc.

1. Special collocations of the adj.: swift out = speedy cut (SPEDDY 7); also in names of species of animals distinguished by swift running or flight, as *swift lizard*, *snake*, *swallow*, *tern*.

1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* II. 5 v 4 b/2 If Scabs be under his knee on the inside, it is the 'Swift-Cut', and he will illy endure galloping. 1802 *SHAW Gen. Zool.* III. 1. 251 'Swift Lizard'. *Lacerta Velox*. *Ibid.* ii. 510 'Swift Snake'. *Columber Cursor*. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xi. xlvii. 1. 351 That Martinets have feet like as al-o the 'Swift Swallow' called Oce. 1817 *STEPHENS in Shaw's Gen. Zool.* X. 1. 97 Swift Swallow (*Hirundo Velox*). 1889 H. SAUNDERS *Man. Brit. Birds* 640 The 'Swift Tern'. *Sterna bergii* of Lichtenstein (*S. velox* of Rüppell).

2. Combs. of the adj.: parasynthetic, as *swift-fated*, *-handed*, *-heeled* (= SWIFT-FOOTED), *-hoofed* († *-hoved*), *-paced*, *-streamed*, *-tongued*; also † *swift-flight a.*, flying swiftly; with other adjs., expressing a combination of two qualities, as *swift-frightful*, *-slow*. Also † *swift horse running*, *horse-racing*.

1723 *BLACKMORE Alfred* iii. 559 The 'swift-finn'd' Racers of the Flood. 1592 *Solinian & Pers.* i. iii. 42 To change a hullet with our 'swift flight shot'. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* ii. v. vi, A thing so incalculable, 'swift-frightful'. 1840 — *Heroes* ii, A 'swift-handed, deep-hearted' race of men. 1634 *HABINGTON Castara* i. (Azb.) 43 No suppliant breath Stays the speed of 'swift-hee'd' death. 1702 *CONGREVE Ode to Ld. Godolphin* viii, Varying anon her Theme, she takes Delight The swift-hee'd Horse to praise. 1615 *CHAFFMAN Odyss.* vi. 149 In the wilde Bores chace; Or 'swift-hou'd' Hart. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxxix. 9 Hailing, hunting, and 'swift horse running'. 1598 *Br. Hall* Sat. iv. iii. 52 Say'st thou this Colt shall proue a 'swift-pac'd' steed Only because a Iennet did him breed? 1716 *Loyal Mourner* 69 From swift-paced Time's destructive Power free. 1870 *BRYANT Iliad* II. xiv. 59 For much he feared to offend the swift-paced Night. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii. i. 1. *Eden* 226 Painfull griefes, whose 'swift-slow' posting pace... our dying life doth chase. 1594 *Selinus* 2407 Leaving the banks of 'swift-stream'd' Thermodon. 1746 *FRANCIS tr. Hor.* Sat. i. vii. 20 The 'swift-tongued' Batus.

3. Combs. of the adv. with pples., as *swift-advancing*, *-burning*, *-declining*, *-flowing*, *-flying*, *-gliding*, *-posting*, *-recurring*, *-revengeing*, *-running*, *-rushing*, *-sliding*, *-starting*, *-stealing*, *-swimming*.

1859 *Geo. Eliot A. Bode* xxv, Not knowing where to turn for refuge from 'swift-advancing' flames. 1834-5 J. PHILLIPS *Geol. in Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 592a 'Swift-burning' thick coals. 1590 *GREENE Ork. Fur.* i. 1, To Tanuis, whose 'swift declining' fouds [etc.]. 1848 *DUCKLEY Iliad* 97 A 'swift-flowing' river. 1605 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii. iii. iii. *Lava* 62 A 'swift-flying' Fame, which (lately but) from statemy Memphis came. 1871 *LONGR. Div. Trag.* i. ix. 70 The swift-flying vapours hid themselves in caverns. 1715 *POPE Iliad* iii. 17 'Swift-gliding' mists the dusky fields invade. 1610 *DRAVON Leg. Robt. Normandie* xliii, Times 'swift posting' hours [add. 1605, 1603 times ne'r-turning howres]. 1841 *BROWNING Pippa Passes* i. 278 At 'swift-recurring' intervals. 1590 *GREENE Ork. Fur.* v. 1, And neuer sheath thy 'swift reuenging' swoorde Till... The highest mountaines swimme in streames of blood. 1538 *Eliot, Alipheas*, 'swyfte' runnyng horses. 1833 J. KEENE *Alph. Angling* 59 The fish more peculiar to swift-running waters. 1625 *MILTON Death Fair In* 67 To turn 'Swift-rushing' black perdition hence. a1618 *SYLVESTER Spectacles* v, Von

silver Brooks... Whose smooth 'swift-sliding' pase Still, still roudes downe apace. 1596 *Edw. III.* iv. vii. 2 'Swift starting' feare Hath huzd a cold dismaie through all our armie. 1669 *STRUMY Mariner's Mag.* i. ii. 16, I hope to... hear, That the English Mariner will make better use of 'swift-stealing' Time. 1888 *GOODE Amer. Fishes* 78 It is a 'swift-swimming' fish.

Swift, v.1 Naut. [Owing to the scantiness and the chronological discrepancy of the early evidence, the mutual relation and immediate source of this word, SWIFT sb.1, and SWIFTER, cannot be clearly ascertained. They are presumably of Scand. or LG. origin: cf. ON. *svipta* (svi-fta) to reef, *sviptingar*, -ingr, -ungr reefing-ropes, Du. *zwichten* to take in (sails), roll up (ropes), *zwichtings*, *zwichtlijnen* cat-harpings, WFr. *swicht* partly or completely furled sail, G. *schwigten* to snake two ropes together, *schwigting*, *schwigtleine* snake-line, Da. *svigte* to take in (sail): prob. allied ultimately to SWIFT a.] *trans.* To tighten or make fast by means of a rope or ropes drawn taut; e.g. the rigging or masts, the capstan-bars, or a boat or ship by passing a rope round the gunwale, or round the bottom and upperworks, to prevent strain. Cf. SWIFTER sb.

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 47 Swyfting takles... xj. 1487 *Ibid.* 62 Swyfting takles... viij. 1495 *Ibid.* 275 The pollankers and Swifting takles of the foremast. a1625 *Nomenclator Navalis* (Harl. MS. 2301) *Swifting*. When wee bring Shippes agrounde, or Careene them, wee use to Swift the Masts, to ease them and strengthen [them], wch is done in this manner: they Lash fast all the Pendants of the Swifters, and Tackles, with a Roape, close to the Mast, as neare their Blocks as they cann. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* 1, *Swifting* the Capstan-Bars, is straining a Rope all round the outer ends of the Capstan-Bars, in order to strengthen them, and make them bear all alike, and together, when the Men heave or work there. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 19 Oct. 2/1 One ship's main-mast, one fore-mast, and one mizen-mast, all swifted together, were towing at the stern of the brig. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxv, We were obliged to go aloft upon the ropes and shearpoles with which the rigging was swiften. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Wordbk.* s.v., The rigging is... swiftened down preparatory to replacing the ratlines truly horizontal after setting up. 1883 *Man. Seamanship for Boys* 200 Q. What do you mean by rigging the capstan? A. The bars being shipped, pinned, and swiften in place.

Swift, v.2 rare. [f. SWIFT a.] *intr.* To move swiftly; to hasten.

a1618 *SYLVESTER Mem. Mortalitie* ii. iv, Time flits as Winde, and as a Torrent swifteth. 1722 *RAMSAY Three Bonnets* iv. 169 Between your houghs gae clap your gelding, Swift home and feast upon a spelding.

Swiften (swi-ft'n), v. rare. [f. SWIFT a. + -EN 5.]

1. *trans.* To make swift or swifter, hasten.

1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 202 Our Ambassador to swiften his dispatch, visited... the grand Favorite Mahomet Ally-beg. 1647 *BOYLE in Birch Life B's Wks.* 1772 l. p. xxxix, The dictionary, whose edition, had my wishes the power to swiften it, should be very sudden.

2. *intr.* To become swift or swifter; loosely, to move swiftly, hasten, hurry. Hence *Swiftening* ppl. a.

1839 *BAILEY Festus* ii. 8 The thought comes swiftening over us Like a small bird winging the still blue air. 1848 *LYTTON K. Arthur* ii. lxxviii, Still, while he sped, the swifter wings that lead Seem'd to rebuke for sloth the swiftening steed. 1889 *Scribner's Mag.* May 603 High places where on quiet afternoon A shadow swiftens by.

Swifter (swi-ftər), sb. Naut. [See SWIFT v.1.] A rope used for swiftening (see SWIFT v.1). a. One of a pair of shrouds, fixed above the other shrouds, for swiftening or stiffening a mast. b. A rope passed through holes or notches in the outer ends of the capstan-bars and drawn taut. c. A rope passed around a hoat or ship as a protection against strain or collision.

a1625 *Nomenclator Navalis* (Harl. MS. 2301) *Swifters*... Doe belong to the Maine and fore-mast, and are to succor the Shrowdes, and keepe stiff the Mast, they have Pendants, wch are made faste vnder the Shrowdes, at the head of the Mast, with a double Block, through wch is reeved the Swifter, wch at the Standing parte hath a single Block with a hooke, which is hitched in a Ring by the Chaine Wale, and soo the fall being hal'd doth helpe to strengthen the Mast. 1627 *CAPT. J. SMITH Sea Gram.* v. 19 Ouer the heads of those Masts are pendants, for Tackels and Swifters vnder them. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1769) L 2 b. 1836 *MARRYAT Midsh. Easy* xl, 'Down, my lads, in a moment by the swifters,' cried Jack. 1847 A. C. KEV *Narr. Recov. H. M. S. Gorgon* 18 A swifter consisting of three turns of twelve-inch hemp cable, was passed round the ship. 1883 *Man. Seamanship for Boys* 200 In each end of the bars [of the capstan] there is a notch; a piece of rope called the swifter is passed round in each notch, and swab-hitched to the end of each bar.

Hence *Swifter v. trans.* to fasten a swifter to, or tighten with a swifter: = SWIFT v.1

1799 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 198 The shrouds are then swiftened together. 1831 W. CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Freer-Lance* II. iv. 170, I had the lower rigging swiftened.

† *Swiftly*, adv. Obs. [f. compar. of SWIFT a. + -LY 2. Cf. SWEETLY.] More swiftly.

c1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 45 That his way begonne, the swyfterly he myght performe.

Swift-foot, a. and sb.

A. adj. = SWIFT-FOOTED.

1594 KYD *Cornelia* iii. ii. 4 The Scithian swift-foote feareless Porters. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iii. *Colonies* 792 The swift-foot Tiger or fierce Lionesse. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xxiv. 151 Go, swift foot Iris. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* iv. iii. 25 The streames of swift-foot Rhene. 1875 MORRIS *Æneid* iv. 180 Swift are her wings to cleave the air, swift-foot she treads the earth.

B. sb. A swift-footed person or animal, a fast runner; spec. = COURSER³.

1825 SELBY *Illustr. Brit. Ornith.* i. 334 Cream-coloured swiftfoot. *Cursorius Isabellinus*. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* i. § 23 The two Harpies, 'Stormswift' and 'Swiftfoot', are the sisters of the rainbow. 1837 MORRIS *Odyss.* xii. 539 The spirit of the Swiftfoot, the glorious Æacus' seed.

Swift-footed (stress variable), a. Having swift feet; running or going swiftly.

c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xix. Do what ere thou wilt swift-footed time To the wide world, 1617 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Forth Feasting* 47 Some swift-footed get her hence. 1631 MASSINGER *Emper. East* iv. ii. Swift-footed Atlanta. 1714 ARBUTHNOT, etc. *Mem. M. Scrib.* xiii. Man-tiger. made a circle round the Chamber, and... the swift-footed Martin pursued him. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* i. 1. 5 Achilles the swift-footed, answered thus.

†**Swift-headed**. *Obs. rare*—1. In 4 (*Ayenb.*) swift. [f. SWIFT a. + *head*, HEAD.] Swiftness. 1340 *Ayenb.* 78 Uaythede of bodye, prouesse, strengthe, swift-headed.

Swiftian (swif-ti-ān), a. [f. the name of the satirist Jonathan Swift (1667–1745) + -IAN.] Pertaining to or characteristic of Swift or his works. Hence **Swiftianism**, a piece of writing or an expression characteristic of Swift.

1762 BP. FORBES *Fruit* (1856) 181 Struan was greatly of the Swiftian Taste. 1846 SCOTT *Fruit* 21 March, Joseph Hume, indeed—I say Joseph Hume—and could add a Swiftian rhyme, but forbear. 1826 — *Diary* 15 April, So hey for a Swiftianism. 1895 SIR J. SKELTON *Table Talk of Shirley* 122 This... sardonic Timon held aloof from his fellows, and regarded them with tacit or even Swiftian disapprobation.

Swiftling tackle: see SWIFT v.1

Swiftlet (swif-lét). [f. SWIFT sb.2 + -LET.] A little or young swift; a small species of swift, as those of the genus *Collocalia*, which construct the edible birds' nests of China.

1892 CORNH. *Mag.* May 535 Would the swift have to go nestless, to the inconvenience, if not fatal prejudice, of generations of swiftlets unborn? 1898 *Sonn. Hedin's Through Asia* xix. 243 The edible nests of the swallow, or, more correctly swiftlet.

Swiftly (swif-tili), adv. Forms: see SWIFT a. and -LY²; also 4 swiflich, sup. swifliest, 5 swyflliche. [f. SWIFT a. + -LY².] In a swift manner; with swift movement or action.

L. With great speed or velocity; at a great rate; = QUICKLY 2 a.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* i. 530 Zachens 6a swyfllice of ðam treowas alhite. c. 1000 *Lambeth Ps.* vi. 11 *Uelceter*, hredlice *rel* swiflice. a. 1023 WULSTAN *Hom.* xlii. (1833) 200 Heora syððra swegad swa swa waltres dyne... hi fleod swiflice. a. 1235 *Prose Psalter* xiv. 2 (xlv. 1) My tunge is peane of þe schynayn swiflich wrytand. c. 1230 *Will. Palerne* 3134 Wel was him in þe world þat swiftest miht biþe. c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W. Prolog.* 200 Home to myn house ful swifly I me sped. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 20 They rent byr fleþh... So despitously that than a ryver Hyr blood to grounde swyflwyre dede glyde. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI.* ii. 1. 109 Tydings, as swifly as the Postes could runne, Were brought me of your Losse. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* Notes 399 Ethereal matter floweth swiftilier in those places. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 22 Whether... less money, swifly circulating, be not, to effect, equivalent to more money slowly circulating? 1798 COLERIDGE *Ana. Mar.* vi. xiii. Swifly, swifly flew the ship. 1877 LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Sunbeam* xv. (1878) 255 The currents run very swifly between these islands. 1907 J. H. PATTERSON *Man-Eaters of Tsaoi* i. 17 A swifly-flowing stream.

b. *transf.* Steeply. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriena* i. 4 The narrow paved way descended swifly.

†c. **Swiftly** horsted, mounted, mounted on a swift horse. *Obs. rare.*

c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* iv. 246 His swifly mounted Greekes. 1654–66 EARL ORKNEY *Parthen.* (1678) 37, I should commit you to the charge of some Gentleman, swifly horse'd.

2. Within a short space of time; = QUICKLY 2 b. *Obs.* or merged in sense 1.

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 341 (Cott.) All his comament was don, Suiftiliker þen bee may wikk. c. 1430 *How Good Wife taught Dau.* 83 þonȝ any man speke to þee, Suiftiliker þan him grete. c. 1440 *York Mss.* xxix. 144 Swiftilike he swapped of my nere. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* vi. xi. 4 Those slaves were swifly overhrown. 1837 CARLYLE *F. Rev.* iii. vii. v. A swifly-appointed, swift Military Tribunal.

3. Without delay; after a very short, or no, interval of time; = QUICKLY 2 c.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* i. 452 Pa ferde his gæt swyfllice. a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 690 Wittie women, þe schulen þe fit of þine fan swyflliche afellea. 1340 *Ayenb.* 140 Þe ornemens of þe bonnasse byþ zenen. Pet 3, þe ut þe boȝe pressliche, gledliche, simpleliche, klenliche, generalliche, swyflliche, and wilsoflliche. c. 1400–50 *Waverley* 2069 (Dubl. MS.). þu swiflyly byn swate & soþli hym tald. c. 1475 *Rauf Collyer* 649 Thay swor on their wordis swyflly all thre. c. 1593 MARLOWE *Hero & Leander* i. 232 Hate me oot, nor from me fite to follow swifly blasting inflame. 1596 SHAKS. *Tim. Shr.* v. 1. 1 Softly and swifly sir, for the Priest is ready. c. 1720 CONGREVE *Ovid's Art of Love* 672 Swifly seize the Joy that swifly flies. 1907 *Vernoy Mem.* ii. 450 Her life came gently but swifly to a close.

Swiftness (swif-tness). [f. SWIFT a. + -NESS.] 1. The quality of being swift; rapidity.

a. of something moving, or of movement or physical action; in early use sometimes nearly = 'rapid movement'.

c. 838 ÆLFRED *Beeth.* xxxix. § 3 Hwa onlæredra ne wundrað þas roderes færeðles & his swiftnesse? c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) xxxii. 15 (xxxiii. 17) Þi byð dysig, se þe getrunað on his horses swiftnesse. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2331 (Cott.) In suiftnes þou sal be sa suift, þat sal suift som þon man lift þine eie up þe lift to se, Als suift þar þan sal þou be. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7933 Þe secunde hys after es swyftnes, þat ilk body salle have þat ryghtwise es. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. 2, For the swyftnesse of the water he must nedes passe vnder the whele of the mylle. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 12 To cary the heuens of the Planetes, by his swiftnes about th'earth with him. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 20 The second kynde of huoting dog is, a beist of a meruellous audacitie and swiftnes. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* i. 142 We may outrunne By violent swiftnesse that which we run at; And lose by one running. c. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 2 June 1662, The rich gondola... was not comparable for swiftnesse to our common wherries. 1781 COWPER *Anti-Thyphoid* 194 The barb sprang forward, and his lord, whose force was equal to the swiftness of his horse, Rushed with a whirlwind's fury on the foe. 1811 MISS MITCHELL in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) i. v. 120 The creature (sc. a snake) got away with incredible swiftness. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* i. 560 The swiftness of Saturn's motion on his axis produces an oblate figure. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* i. iv. ii. 301 With the swiftness of lightning.

b. of something figured as moving or as movement (e.g. thought, time, etc.).

c. 1310 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ciii. 4 (div. 3) Þou passis all swyftnes of our thouȝtis. c. 1400 *Destin. Troy* 12 Sothe stories ben... swolower into swym by swyftnes of yeres. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. To the King § 2, I have been... possessed with an extreme wonder at... the swiftnesse of your Apprehension. 1662 DRYDEN *To Let. Chancellor* 109 Such is the mighty Swiftnesse of your Mind That like the Earth's, it leaves our Sense behind. 1891 MEREDITH *One of our Cons.* x. If you would like a further definition of Genius, think of it as a form of swiftness.

2. The fact of happening, or acting, without delay; promptitude; † haste, rashness.

a. 1400–50 *Waverley* 1017 My countynge is elder þe sadnes of slike me, þan swyftnes of childir. 1535 COVERDALE & ESKDALE *Ps.* 18, I have herde the swiftnes of the iudge, which is to come. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. 11. 305 Let... all things (be) thought upon, That may with reasonable swiftnesse adde More Feathers to our Wings. 1607 — *Cor.* iii. i. 313 This Tiger-footed-race, when it shall find The harme of vnskan'd swiftnesse, will (too late) Thy Leadens pounds too's heeles. 1705 PRIOR *Ode to Queen* xx, He waps: The Swiftnesse of the Champion's Fall. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh.* *Unf.* iv. 373 With earthquake shock and swiftness making shiver Thought's stagnant chaos.

†**Swiftness**. *Obs. rare*—1. In 3 -schipe. [f. SWIFT a. + -SHIP.] Swiftness.

a. 1225 *Anr. R.* 395 Asacles swiftnesche, þet strof wið heortes ouern.

Swift-winged, a. Having swift wings, flying swiftly, rapid in flight (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* ii. v. 15 Yet are these Feete... Swift-winged with desire to get a Graue. 1592 *Soliman & Pers.* ii. 11. 33 Thon great commander of this swift wingd wings. 1619 A. NEWMAN *Pleas. Vis. Bij.* Who youthfull Spleene Had nere the wiles... of Pleasure scene, Nor dreamt, how pretious is swift-winged Time. 1723 *Pope's Odyss.* xv. 566 The hawk, Apollo's swift-wing'd messenger. 1785 BURNS *Cotter's Sat.* vi. v. The social hours, swift-wing'd, unnotic'd fleet. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 666 The first family of the Moths is the Sphingidae, a group which contains a great number of swift-winged insects.

Swiftly (swif-tili), a. *rare* (chiefly poet.). [f. SWIFT a. + -LY.] Swift. Hence †**Swiftness**.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* ii. 407 Crist is swiftnes in hise werkes þan our tungs ben in þe speche. 1460 CARGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 35 Al manere games that longȝa to power or swiftnes (sc. swiftnesse). 1553 B. GOODE *Egloga*, etc. (Arb.) 71 His spures with heeles he strykes, And forwarde roares with swifly race. 1567 DRYDEN *Horac.* *Ec.* ii. H vj, As gliding waues in swiflye streames are quickly cauid, and gone. 1596 COUSE *Pembridge* (1880) 170 To swifly Dolon take good heed. c. 1800 R. F. BURTON *tr. Catullus' Carmina* iv. 25 Rhesus borne in swifly car sadu-white.

Swig (swig), sb.¹ slang or colloq. Also 6 swyge, 7 swigge. [Origin unknown.]

1. Drink, liquor. † *Obs.*

1518 UDALL *Examm. Par. Luke* vi. 74 Having been long accustomed to the olde soure swyge of Moses lawe they could not awaie with the muste of euangelical charitie. 1635 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Old Parr* C 2 b, And for his dailyswig, Milk, Butter-milk, and Water, Whay, and Whig.

b. Applied locally to special drinks: see quots. 1827 R. COOK *Oxford Night Caps* 30 The Wassail Bowl, or Swig, as it is termed at Jesus College in this University. *Ibid.* note, Swig was formerly almost exclusively confined to Jesus College; it is now, however, a great favourite throughout the University. 1841 HARTSHORNE *Salfia Anth.* 534 Swig, i. Toast and ale.

2. An act of 'swigging'; a deep or copious draught of a beverage, esp. of intoxicating liquor; a 'pull'.

1621 J. MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Changeling* iv. ii, But one swig more, sweet madam. 1622 MARBE *tr. Aleman's Garmen d'Alf.* ii. 208 He takes the flagon of wine in his hands, and giues it a good swigge. 1687 *Reminisc. Hist. Str. P.* *Howland* ix. 17 After they had taken several lusty swigs, so that their spirits came (as it were) again. 1748–51 W. DEXTER *Descr. Isle of Man* (1825) 70 After a good hearty swig out of one of the bottles of ale, he put the bottle to his

mouth and took a swig. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxviii, And now for another swig at the beer. 1899 R. WHITEING *No. 5 John St.* xi, I buy a ha'porth of bread, take a swig at a fountain, and tramp the East End parks to kill time.

b. Drinking; to play at swig, to indulge in drinking. † *Obs.*

1688 W. SCOT *Hist. Fam. Scot.* (1776) 32 A vitious, odious King (sc. Donald V), be play'd at swig, Whilst he lost Scotland all to Strivling-bride.

3. Comb., as *swig-bowl*, -day (see quots.).

1832 HONE *Year Bk.* 265 Swig Day, at Cambridge [sic]. 1870 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, Swig, spiced ale and toast... *Swig-bowl*, the large bowl—like a punch-bowl—in which swig is served.

†**Swig**, sb.² Cards. *Obs.* [cf. SWIG v.1 It is not certain that the quots. refer to the same game. Quot. c. 1700 suggests derivation from a form related to OE. *swigian*, SWIE, to be silent.] (See quots.)

1598 FLORIO *Trinca*, a game at cards called swig or new cut. 1700 KENNEDY *to MS. Lard.* 1033 If. 353 (Hall.) A sort of play at cards in the North, in which all the gamblers are to be silent, is called swig.

Swig, sb.³ Naut. Also swigg. [cf. SWIG v.3] 1. A tackle the falls of which are not parallel.

1807 T. YOUNG *Lect. Nat. Philos.* II. 197/2 A pulley with ropes not parallel is called by seamen a swigg. 1852 BURN *Naut. & Milit. Dict.* (1863), Swig, *palan*.

2. The act of 'swigging' at a rope: see SWIG v.3 3. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 July 12/2 Take a swig on those balliards.

†**Swig**, v.1 Cards. *Obs.* [cf. SWIG sb.2] 1591 FLORIO *2nd Fruits* 69 S. Will you put it to me?

A. You bid me to losse. S. Will you swigg? A. Tis the least part of my thought. 1598 FLORIO *Amante*, to swig or deale againe at cards. *Ibid.*, Metter a monte, to heape vp, to swigge the cardes. 1605 VESTREMAN *Dec. Intell.* (1654) 232 *Swyca*. A beguiler, we aske at Cards if one will swig, that is, whether hee will beguile or bee beguiled.

Swig, v.2 slang or colloq. Also 8 swigg. [app. f. SWIG sb.1] To drink (esp. intoxicating liquor) in deep draughts; to drink eagerly or copiously. a. *trans.* (with the vessel, or the drink, as obj.).

1622 *Wit & Drillery, Tom-a-Bedlam* iv. 151 When short I have shorn my Sows face, And swigg'd my Horned Barrel. c. 1683 *Reck. Ball.*, *Jelly W'ish Women* v. (1833) VII. 724 Now while he had gotten the jugg at her souet... Hur gaeit a trans, 'till hur swigg'd it half out. 1762 BRIDGES *Burlesque Trans. Homer* (1772) 245 (Farmer) When my landlord... fairly fills it full, I just: cao swigg it at one poll. 1837 MARSHALL *Swargyow* ix, You sailors will ever be swigging your can.

1780 R. THOMLINSON *Slang Pastoral* 3 With such a companion... To swig porter all day. 1819 MOORE *Tom Crib* App. L 59 The Hero, that sits there, Swigging Blue Ruin, in that chair. 1838 JAS. GRANT *Sk. Lond.* 62 The oceans of 'Entire' which they are everlastingly swigging. 1841 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxi, Beer; of which he swigg'd such copious draughts that most of his faculties were utterly drowned and washed away. 1852 THACKERAY *Newcomen* xxxvi, He swigg'd off a great bumper as he was making the remark. 1871 RUSKIN in *Collingwood Life* (1893) II. 127 'I am... drinking as much tea,'—taking his second cup—as 'as can swig'.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* c. 1624 L. PRICE *Dead & Alive* ii. v. in *Roxb. Ball.* (1891) VII. 350 The second time that he set [up] the bottle to his snout, He never left off swigging, till he had sucked all out. c. 1734 NORTH *Autobiog.* xl. § 164 in *Lives* (1890) III. 143, I went to a dairy-house and swigg'd of the milk and water. 1792 J. BUDWORTH *Fortin. Ramble* i. 4 He pulled a bottle of chamomile tea out of his pocket and swigg'd heartily. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xli, Them down-hearted fellers as can't swig away at the beer. 1838 BARNHAM *Angl. Leg. Ser.* i. *St. Nicholas* lix, Swigging as though he would empty the Rhine.

Hence **Swigging** *vb.* sb. and *ppl.* a.

1702 YALDEN *Esq. at Court, Fox & Flies* iv, I'll brush those Swigging Dogs away, That on thy Blood remorseless Prey. 1723 VANBRUGH *Let. in Athenaeum* 6 Sept. (1890) 37/3, I have been drinking waters at Scarborough three or four days, and am to return thither... for a weeks swigging more. 1825 W. E. ANDREWS *Crit. Rev. Fox's Bk. Narr.* 111. 225 They had a swigging bout in prison. 1865 E. BURKITT *Walk to Land's End* 263 This would be called in America pretty large swigging for one family.

Swig, v.3 [The general sense may be 'to cause to sway about, pull about, poll', and relation to SWAG is probable; but it is not clear that all the senses below belong to the same word.]

1. *trans.* To castrate (a ram) by tying the scrotum tightly with a string.

1663 BOVE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Phil.* ii. v. xii. 234 A Servant of mine that deals much in Cattle, and had lately divers Sheep swigg'd (as they call it) after this manner. c. 1724 LITTLE *Husb.* (1757) 315 Swigging, which is girdling them hard round the cods, and cutting the cod away close to the string.

2. ? To pull about.

1834 CARRER *Ving. Ed.* iii, The Lambskin swig the Tent, But find no moisture. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* ix. 73 The bleating Lambs Securely swig the Dog, beneath the Dams.

3. *Naut.* To pull at the bight of a rope which is fast at one end to a fixed object and at the other to a movable one; to pull (a sail, etc.) *up* in this manner.

1794 *Rigger & Seaman's Ship* i. 176 *Swigging* *off*, pulling up the middle of a tight rope that is made fast at both ends. 1827 *Examiner* 154/1 Taking about a calendar month to swig up her mainmast. 1822 NAYES *Seaman's*

(ed. 6) 57 *Swinging or swigging off*, that is, pulling at right angles to a taut rope.

4. *intr.* To sway about, waver; to move with a swaying motion.

1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* xv, Her long slender wands of masts which used to swing about. 1866 *KIRLING Seven Seas, Rhyme Three Sealers* 8 The landward breeze brings up the harbour noise, And ebb of Yokohama Bay Swigs chattering through the buoys.

Swiggle (swig'gl), *v. rare*. Also 7 swiggle. [app. frequent. of SWIG *v.* 3; cf. SWIGGLE *v.*]

†1. *trans.* To sprinkle. *Obs. rare*—1.

1683 *Petrus Fleta Min.* 1. (1686) 73 Put ground Bone-Ashes in it, or swiggle or strew it over the test.

2. *intr.* (or *trans.* with cogn. obj.) To wriggle. ? *U.S.*

1837 *HALIBURTON Clockm.* Ser. 1. xxii. 23c When he was in full rig a swigglin away at the top of his gait. 1840 *Ibid.* Ser. iii. xi. (1848) 86 With that he swiggled his way thro' the crowd, to the counter.

3. *trans.* To shake about (liquid in a vessel, or something in a liquid). *dial.*

†**Swigman.** *Obs. Cant.* Also 6 swygmán. [?] (See *quots.*)

1561 *ADOLPHUS Prat. Vacab.* (1869) 5 A Swygmán goeth with a Pedlers pack. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 82 These Irish Toys, or Swig-men, being much alike, I joyn... together, who carry pins, points and laces, and such like wares about. c. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Swig-men*, the 13th Rank of the Canting Crew.

Swike, *sb.* 1. *Obs. (exc. dial.).* Forms: 1-2 swica, 2 swice, 2-4 swike, swike, 3 sweoke, swoke, (swiche), 3-4 suyke, 5 swoke. [OE. *swica*: see SWIKE *v.* In Sc. and north. *dial.* *swaik*, *suyke*, *swick* = deceitful person, worthless fellow.] A deceiver; a traitor.

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 63 We gemunon þæt se swica sæde þa he on life was æfter þrym dagon ic arise. a. 1100 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1055 Utlagode mann Ælfgar eorl forðon him man wearp on þæt he was þes cynges swica. 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1135 þa ricemen þe wæron swikes. a. 1200 *Moral Ode* 103 in O. E. *Hom.* 1. 165 þa swicen [Egerton MS. swikele, later copy swikenel] and ta forsworene. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 98 Ueond þæt þunched freond is swike ouer alle swike. c. 1320 *Half Meid.* 45 Ne geined þe nawi, swoke. c. 1300 *Havelok* 1128 þæt wicke þraþ, þæt foule swike. c. 1400 R. Gloucester's *Chron.* 6399 (MS. B) Alle traitours & luper swikes [i.e. swiken, sweken, swykes] god late hom so spede.

Swike, *sb.* 2. *Obs. (exc. dial.).* Forms: 1 swic, swica, swice, 3-4 swike, 3-5 swik, (swiche), 4 swike, swik, (suiche), squike, squyke, 4-5 swyke, 5 swyk, swyck. [OE. *swic* ? n., chiefly in compounds, *swice* str. m., escape, outcome, issue, deceit, treachery, stumbling-block, *swice* wk. f., or *swica* wk. m., trap; cf. MHG. *swich*, *swilche* deceit, and see SWIKE *v.*]

1. Deceit, deception, treachery; an act of deception, a trick.

In ME., *withhouten* or *but swike* was used as a metrical tag.

In mod. Sc. and north. *dial.* in the forms *swike*, *suyke*, *swich*, with the sense 'cheat, deception'; also in Sc. phr. *the swick of*, the responsibility for (something blameworthy). c. 893 *ÆLFRED Oros.* iii. vii. 114 He. calle þa cyningas mid biswice [Cott. MS. mid his swice] oflos. c. 1220 *Bestiary* 445 De deuel is tus ðe fox ilk mid uuele breides & wið swik. c. 1250 *Hyun to God* 19 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* App. 238 He w3 bouchte wið his god of þe feondes swiche. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 818 (Cott.) Þe find. . . þæt wit his swik his suak adam. *Ibid.* 2097 Asie es, wit-outen swik, Sua mikel als europand affrike. *Ibid.* 654 'þi folk,' he said, 'has don a swik.' c. 1425 *Wyn-toun Cron.* vii. viii. 1216 (Wemyss MS.) He gat nocht þæt hischoprik Nocht wiþ lawte, bot wiþ swik. a. 1500 *Ratis Raving* 1. 1032 Bot always serf hymne elyk, Quhill þow bat tan thi leif but swik.

†2. A snare, trap. *Obs.*

This use is perh. continued under the form SWEEK, *q. v.* (where, however, another explanation has been suggested). Cf. SWICKLE.

a. 1100 *Gloss Aldhelm* 1. 4982 (Napier 127/2) *Decipulam*, swican. 13. Coer de L. 4081 Under the brygge ther is a swyke, Corven clous, joyndand queyntlike. c. 1400 *Ywaine & Gau.* 677 Under that than was a swyke. That made Syr Ywain lo myslike; His horse fote toched thareon, Than fel the port-culis onone. 14. Guy *Wariv.* (Camb. MS.) 7580 He ys black as any pyel, And also felle as a lyon in his swyck. c. 1475 *Nom.* in W. Wülcker 703/7 *Hec discipula* [= *decipula*], a swyke.

†**Swike**, *a. Obs.* [OE. *swice* (Genesis 1996, where the meaning is doubtful): see next.] Deceitful; treacherous; traitorous.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 Þenne þe mon wule tilden his mustestoh he bindeþ unþa þa swike chese. c. 1205 *LAV.* 14865 He. minne fader biswak þurh swike his crastes [later version mid his luper crastes]. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2845 He ledden feren swike, De sulden him deren witerlike.

Swike, *v. Obs. exc. Sc. dial.* Forms: a. 1 swican, 2-5 swike, 4 swike, squike, squyke, *Ayenb.* zuyke, 4-5 (9 *dial.*) swyke; ß. 1 swician, 2 swikian, 3 swico, 4 swick, squeke, 6 swik, swyk, 9 *dial.* swick. *Pa. t.* a. 1-3 swac, (*pl.* 1 swicon, 2 suyken), 2-3 -swak, 3-5 -swok(e), 4 suak(e), 5 squeke; ß. 1 swicode, (-ade, -ede), 4-5 swykede, swyckede, 6 Sc. swikit. *Pa. pple.* a. 1-3 -swicon, 2-5 swiken, 4 squikin, 5 suiken; ß. 9 Sc. swicket. [OE. *swican* str. vb., *pa. t.* *swide*, *swicon*, *pa. pple.* *swicen*, and *swician* wk. vb., to wander, depart, cease, fail in loyalty, deceive,

'scandalizare', also in compounds *d-, be-, geswican*, *d-, beswican* (see ASWIKE, BESWIKE, ISWIKE). The str. vb., repr. a Com. Teut. vb. **swaikan* with a variety of meanings, corresponds to OFris. *swika* to keep far from, OS. *swikan*, *pa. t.* *swik* to leave in the lurch, to languish, be disloyal, MLG. *swiken* to give way, MDa. *swiken* to escape, desert, depart, (also *beswiken* to faint, to leave in the lurch, Du. *beswijken* to give way, sink), OHG. *swifhan*, *swichan*, MHG. *swichen* to faint, desert, allow to perish, also OHG. *swichon* to wander, stray (G. *dial.* *schwischen* to wander round, to deceive), ON. *swikua*, *swikja*, *pa. t.* *swiek*, *swiku*, *pa. pple.* *swikinn* to betray (MSw. *swika*, Sw. *swika*, Da. *swige*). The wk. vb. is from the weak grade of the root, whence also OE. *swica*, *swice*, *swic* SWIKE *sb.* 1 and 2, *swice* SWIKE *a.*, MLG. *swik*, OHG. *biswih* deceit, treachery, ON. *swik* (MSw. *swik*, *swek*, Sw. *swik*, Da. *swig*) treachery, -*swiki* traitor, and OE. *swical* SWICKLE.]

†1. *intr.* To leave off, cease. *Obs.*

In OE. const. gen. or *from*; in ME. the gen. sing. can be apprehended as *pl.*, which then appears to be a direct object. c. 897 *ÆLFRED Grigorij's Past.* c. xxviii. 195 Ærest mon linappað; gif he ðonne ðære hnappunge ne swicð, ðonne hnappað he oð hewierd on fastum slæpe. a. 900 *CYNEWULF Juliana* 373 (Gr.) Ic hine þæs synnum onale þæt he byrrende from gebede swicð. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 þas reueres & þas heues þæt nulleð nu nefre swike beore uueles. c. 1220 *Bestiary* 193 No mod ðu ne cune, . . . oc swic of sineginge. a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1937 Swa þæt Katerinc. swike hire sotschipes, & ure wil wurch. c. 1240 *Cuckoo Song*, Cucu! cucu! Wel sing wil cucu; ne swik þu nauer nu. a. 1210 in Wright *Lyric P.* xv. 43 Nou y swyke, y meit nout so, Hit [sc. gaut] siweth me so faste. c. 1340 *Ayenb.* 157 Vor hy ne zuykþ neure niht ne day ac alneway bieþ in waytinge uor ouer.

†2. *intr.* To act deceitfully, practise deceit. *Obs.* c. 1000 *ÆLFRED Hom.* 1. 316 Hwi woldest þu swician on ðinum agenum? c. 1000 — in *Ag. Hom.* (Assmann) 1. 121 Ure widerwinnia is witodlice se deofol, þe embe us swicað mid his searacraftum. c. 1205 *LAV.* 2349 Al ne duede he nawiht swo for swiken [c. 1275 swikel] he bohte. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10993 (Cott.) Yee suak and nitt be-for pilate, And demed als ye-seluen wate. c. 1300 *K. Horn* 711 (Laud) Ne shal ich neure swike, Ne do þæt þe mislike.

†3. *trans.* To deceive, cheat, ensnare.

In OE. const. dative. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 11 *Mulli pseudo-prophetæ surgent ei seducunt multos*, monigo lease witgo arisað & swicað monigo. c. 1000 *ÆLFRED Exod.* xxvii. 15 Ne min þu uane sibbe wið þæs landes menn, þe læs þe hira ænig þe swice. a. 1023 *Wulfstan Hom.* xxxiii. (1883) 160 Mæst ælc swicode and oðrum derede wordes and dæde. c. 1050 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1049 (Cott. MS.) Da wende Beorn for þære sibbe þæt he him swican nolde. c. 1205 *LAV.* 3948 Poreus haude þe heorte swa luper. þæt swiken he him wolde a sumes kinnes wisen. c. 1220 *Bestiary* 601 He ðe swiken ðer imong, ðin ahte wið swiking, ði soule wið lesing. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 819 (Cott.) God wist wel þe find him suak. *Ibid.* 14840 Quer he haf suiken [Fairf. squikin] wit his art, Ani lauerding apon var parti. *Ibid.* 26572 If þou wil noght þi sal suik [Fairf. squike] þou sceu þi sin al openlike. a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxxv. 34 For þe rightwisemans life is vnlake til his, he thynkis him to swyke. c. 1375 *Cursor M.* 26456 (Fairf.) Qua wrappis his lorde he dos him squeke, Quen he of merci has funden him meke. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* ii. ii. 72 Sum tyme wald scho Ascanius, the page. in hir bosum brace, gif selco tharby The luif vtellable mycht swyk or satisfy. 1514 in *Rec. Earlom of Orkney* (S.H.S.) 88 It is weil knawin and fund that he swikit and defraudit his bruthir.

†4. Of a thing: To prove false to, disappoint the expectation of, fail (a person). *Obs.*

In OE. also, 'to be a traitor, desert'. c. 1000 *ÆLFRED* 1460 (Gr.) Næfre hit [sc. the sword] æt hilde ne swac manna ængum. 1. a. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1795 Whene his spere was sprongene, he spede hym fulle zerne, Swappede otwite wiþ a swerde, that swyked hym neuer. *Ibid.* 3361 For whilles thou swanke with the swerde, it swykkede þe neuer. a. 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 4999 And þou may swythe haue a sware, at swike sal þe neure.

†5. To surprise, take unawares. *Obs. rare*—1. c. 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* xlii. (Douce MS.) Withe a swap of a swerde þat swapel him swykes.

†6. To get dishonestly, 'sneak'. *Sc. dial.* 1889 *Edwards Strathearn Lyrics* 33 My heaviest care was the loss of a boole, When 'twas stown or 'swicket' at Auld Jenny's Schule.

Hence †**Swiking** (OE. *swicing*) *vbl. sb.*, deceit, fraud; †**Swiking** *ppl. a.*, whence †**Swikingly** (*swicandliche*) *adv.*, treacherously.

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* iii. 198 Swicinge ceapes. c. 1000 in *Anglia* (1889) xi. 117/29 *Instante diabolica*, mid swicinge deoflice. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 Þenne cuned he under þe deofel swicandlice. c. 1220 *Bestiary* 602 [see 3 above]. †**Swikebert.** *Obs. rare*—1. An alleged name for the hare.

c. 1300 *Names of Hare in Rel. Ant.* i. 133.

†**Swikedom.** *Obs.* Forms: see SWIKES *sb.* 2 and -DOM. [OE. *swicadom*, *f. swik*—: see SWIKE *v.* and -DOM.] 'Deceit, fraud; treachery, treason.

c. 893 *ÆLFRED Oros.* ii. iv. 76 Se gionga cynyng swiðor micle wendeðes þæt he þononfeonde wæren þonne he ænigne swicdom cyþan dorstan. *Ibid.* iv. v. 168 þa turgon he biene þære burge witan þæt he heora swicdomes wið Alexander fremmede wære. c. 1100 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1087 Da þe cynyng undergeat . . . hwilene swicdom þæt dydon to weard his. c. 1175 *Fater Noster* 10 in *Lamb. Hom.* 55 þurh beelzeubus weoren. c. 1205 *LAV.* 5520 Belin & his broðer heien weoren

warre of þon swikedome þe heom com of Rome. a. 1250 *Owl & Night.* 167 Swikedom hæp schome and hete 1f hit is ope and vnderete. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 229 Vor to do a swikedom no conseil ne soolde faille. c. 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 838 in *Ritson Metr. Rom.* ii. 305 Knout. . . made hem telle bere swykedom Ant for that tresoun that hy duede Hy were to-drawn. c. 1400 R. Gloucester's *Chron.* (Rolls) App. X. 3 Vor after þat seint kenelm þoru swikedom ded lay Fourti 3er after.

Swikeful, *a. Obs. exc. Sc. dial.* Forms: see SWIKE *sb.* 2 and -FUL. [OE. *swicfull* = ON. *swikfullr* (Sw. *svickfull*, Da. *swigefullt*), *f. swik*—: see SWIKE *sb.* 2 and -FUL.] Deceitful, treacherous.

c. 1100 *Aldhelm Gloss* 1. 732 (Napier 21/1) *Strafusq.* swicfulles. c. 1205 *LAV.* 10535 þis ilharde Cyrian speken þene swikful mon. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4412 (Cott.) Joseph. . . Pat swikful fals, þat fole lichour. c. 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* vii. vii. 1373 (Wemyss MS.) His ministeris. . . Prevely put in þe chalice Wenamouss poison. . . Be sic swikful service þan Hastely deit þis haly man.

Hence †**Swikfully** *adv.*

c. 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* vi. xv. 1581 (Wemyss MS.) A fals traitour callit Gudwyne. . . murderist him swikfully. *Ibid.* viii. fil. 384 (Cott. MS.) Fals was his relacdon, And informyt richt falsly, And set the case all swykfully.

†**Swikhede.** *Obs.* [*f. swike* *sb.* 1 or *a.* + -hede, -HEAD.] = SWIKEDOM.

a. 1250 [see SWIKELIHEDE].

†**Swikel**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 swicol, 2-4 swikel, 3 suykel, 3-4 suikel, 4 swikil (l, -yll, swykile, (sikel), 4-5 swykel. [OE. *swicol*, corresp. to OHG. *pi-swichal* 'snbdolus', ON. *swikall* (MSw. *swikul*), *f. swik*—: see SWIKE *v.* and -LE.] Deceitful, treacherous, crafty.

c. 1000 *ÆLFRED Hom.* 1. 82 Se swicola Herodes. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* iii. 428 Næs heo swicol nanum þæra þe hyre to dohte. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Heo wes. . . ligere & swikel. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 180 Inre voundunges. swikele bouhtes, þæt þunched þauh gode. a. 1250 *Pror. Ælfred* 356 in O. E. *Misc.* 124 Mony mon hæp swikeline mup. c. 1300 *Havelok* 1108 Iole he made hire swike mikel, But nepheles he was ful swikel. a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xlii. 1 Wickid is he þat does ill apertly, sikil, þæt priuely synnes. a. 1400 *Prymor* (1891) 34 A swykel tunge. a. 1400 *Siege Jerusalem* (E.E.T.S.) 18/317 Many swykel at þe sweng to þe swerd seðe.

Hence †**Swikeldom**, †**Swikelhede**, †**Swikelness**, deceitfulness, treachery; †**Swikelly** *adv.*, deceitfully, treacherously.

a. 1250 *Owl & Night.* 162 (Cott.) Schamie þe for þin un-rede, Vnwroten is þi 'swikel-hede; Schild þine 'swikedom vram þe lyste [Jesus MS. swikelhede. swikedom]. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7332 þo willam bastard hurde telle of harmlas 'swikelhede. a. 1023 *Wulfstan Hom.* vii. (1883) 55 Hy. Jætað læt to wærscepe, þæt hy oðre magan swa 'swicollice fæcan. a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* v. 11 [6] Wit þa þin tonges swiklily þæt wrought. a. 1023 *Wulfstan Hom.* vii. (1883) 55 Antecrist lærd unsōðfæstnesse & 'swicolness. c. 1275 in O. E. *Misc.* 143/88 þor wurp foye & mury song, Wiþ-we swikelness.

†**Swilk**, *dem. adj.* and *pron.* (and *adv.*). *Obs.*

Forms: a. 3-4 swile, (3 *Orm.* swille, swillk; swiulc, suwilk, squilk, 4 squylk), 3-5 swilk, suilk, 4-5 swilke, swylk(e, suylk); 5 swelk, suelc. ß. 3 selk(e, 3-4 sulke(e, 4-5 silke(e, sylk(e, (4 schilke). 7. 4-5 swyk. [Northern unpalatalized form corresp. to *swilc*, *swilch*, *swelk*, *sulch*, *swich*: see SUCH and cf. SIC.]

1. As *dem. adj.* in ordinary attributive, predicative, or complemental use: = SUCH I.

a. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 201 Witt sinndenn ofswilke elde nu þatt witt ne muphenn tæmenn. *Ibid.* 15811 Whatt kenn þe 33 sholdenn underrford Att Godd forr swilke deenn. c. 1220 *Bestiary* 440, & deul geld swilk billing wið same & wið sending. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3726 Leated ben swilk wurdres ref. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4133 (Cott.) If yee do suilk an outrake. *Ibid.* 6258 And yee sal cum al hal to land, Swilke es þe vertu of þis wand. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* vii. 364 He suld nouthir haff bert no will Swilk iuperdy till vndirita. c. 1400 *tr. Secr. Sec.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 89 Two precious stonones. . . þai men fynden yn rynnand waters, of whom þe wykynges er swylk. c. 1440 *York Myst.* iii. 53 To swilke a lorde in alle degree Be euer more lastand louyng.

ß. a. 1300 *SIRIS* xxi That I shal don selk falsete. *Ibid.* 264, I shal kenne hire sulke a lore. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1513 How dar ge do sylk a þyng? 13. *Cursor M.* 23153 (Edinb.) Al þat ar schilke. *Ibid.* 2458 Of hale and bot sulk was mi soru. c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 7 Pat. . . silk indulgencis rennun not forþ ægen þe ordinance of God.

7. a. 1500 *Ratis Raving* *Pro.* 11 And gylf swyk caus sal fal in the, Trow weil at þow sal punyst be.

2. With correlative or dependent clause: = SUCH II.

a. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 5413 þa shall Goddes kinedom All all will beon onn corpe, Alls itt iss up inn heoffnessard. 12. *Will of Ælfred* (anno 958) in *Birch Cartul.* iii. 215 In tosqulke halegen stowes squilk liere red likes. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1937 Swile nið & hate ros hem on, He reddenn alle him for to slon. a. 1300 *Body & Soul in Nap's Poems* (Camden) 339 The fendes kasten swulka 3el, the erthe it openede anon. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2548 (Cott.) Suiik als þai bried now ha þai drom. c. 1300 *Havelok* 1127 So stod ut of his mouth a glem, Rith als wilk so þe sunne-bem. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Conc.* i. 658 Swilk als þe tre es with bowes, Swilk es þe fruyt þat on it growes. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* ii. 337 Wyrykhe then apon swylk wyss, That 3our honour be sawyt ay. 1444 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) ii. 105 Swilk composition and awise as sal be made betwen ye said Maire. . . and Hugh Cliderhowe. 1451 *Lincoln Diocese Documents* 52 With swylke stufe of veill as was purwad for my howsald.

ß. c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 59 Ober sacramentis are zeuen to ilk man for himsilf, and silk þey are to ilk man as þe are tane wiþ hart and concience. 1457 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) ii. 207 Silke as the custom of the kirk of the cite of York requires.

Y. c1400 tr. *Secr. Secr., Gov. Lordsh.* 101 Yn pryue consells er swyk pinges shewed to oon, þai byfore many or mo shold nocht be shewed.

3. *Swilk and swilk*: see SUCH a. 16 b. (Cf. 4.) c1200 ORMIN 1006 All þe þre lac wass swilk & swilk. a1300 *Cursor M.* 4413 (Cott.) Al swilk and swilk, sir, was þe scam þat he can seke on mi licam.

4. *absol.* or as *pron.* = SUCH IV.

[c1888 *ELFRIC Boeth.* xxxviii. 51 Be swilkum & he swilkum þu miht onfengian þæt se craft þes lichoman bið on þa mode.] c1200 ORMIN 9881 All swille & swille comm sannt Johan to shawewen & to kipehen. *Ibid.* 13953 Wel he wisste himm self for what He nolde swilkke chesenn. c1300 *Harlok* 644 Al with swilk Shole we sone þe wel fede. a1340 *HAM-ROLE Psalter* xxxix. 21 Swilk ere fikil louers and fals. c1400 tr. *Secr. Secr., Gov. Lordsh.* 50 To swilk... þat souerign god iugys vnworthi & enemys. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxviii. 333 Whils I am were of swylke, the longere mercy may I call.

5. With one, none, another: = SUCH 26-28.

c1200 ORMIN 11595 þatt swille an sholde myghenn beon Shippenn of alle shafte. a1300 *Cursor M.* 77 (Cott.) Swilk in herth es fundun nan. *Ibid.* 1942 For nakin schauance Sal i ta swilk a noþer wengance. *Ibid.* 18142 For þar mai be nanoper swilk. c1400 tr. *Secr. Secr., Gov. Lordsh.* 107 If þou fynde non swylke. c1483 *Cath. Angl.* 374-2 Swilkone, .. talio.

B. a1300 *Siriz* 245 For none selke werkes. c1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 15505 In al this world is non silke [*rime mykle*].

6. With numeral, expressing multiplication: = SUCH 32.

13. *Evang. Nicod.* 386 in Herrig *Archiv* LIII. 398 [It] es more syn þan swilk seuen. c1400 *Yvaine & Gau.* 1886 Sum he losed of hys men, Bot the euel lost swilk ten. c1425 *Seven Sags* (P.) 1196 Swylke seven clerkys hadde þee Undir hym as have 30.

B. *adv.* So, likewise; as. Cf. SUCH *adv.*

12. [see 2 above]. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 143 De mone is more hi mannes tale, Ðan al ðis erde in werlde dale; And egest swile ðe sunes hright, Is more ðanne ðe mones ligt.

C. Comb.: swilk-like = SUCH-LIKE.

c1400 tr. *Secr. Secr., Gov. Lordsh.* 97 Chaterynge of hryddes, and swilk lyk souns. *Ibid.*, A rappingge togedre of stones, hewynge of wayde, and swilk lyke. c1439 *Charters &c. of Edinb.* (871) 64 Payad yerly..swylke like annualls as thai dede to. Schir Robert.

Swilk, v. *distal*. [Echoic.] *intr.* To splash or dash about, as liquid. So *Swilker v. distal*.

1674 *RAY N. C. Words*. To *swilker* ore: to dash over. 1853 *ANNA M. HOWITT Art Student in Munich* 298 The water dashed over the little raft, swilking over the mighty stems. 1865 *WAGNER L. M. Songs* 46 Th' word had he's fairly made 'em swilk. 1867 *Sutton's Words-bk.* To *swilker*, a provincialism for splashing about.

† *Swilkin* (s, a. *Obs.* [f. SWILK + KIN sb. 1 6 b. Cf. SIOGAN.] = SUCHKIN.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 857 (Cott.) Leue we now o swilkun spell Of our stori forth to tell. *Ibid.* 18054 He þat swilkuns mighies moght.

Swill (swil), sb. 1 *craft* and *E. Anglian*. Also 4 sqwill (o, 4-7 swille. [Origin unknown.]

1. A large shallow basket, made roughly with strips of oak, unpeeled willows, or the like.

1395 *Cartular. Abb. de Whiteby* (Surtees) II. 604 Pro ij cannis et ij swill, subulco, v. d. 1569 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 218, vj sand pokes with iij great swilles. 1650 to *Trans. Comb. & Westm. Antiq. Soc.* (N. S.) IX. 291 The Miller..shall not lette any moulter stay in swilles..above half a peck. 1791 in W. O. Blunt *Ch. Chester-le-Street* (1884) 103 Paid for a swill for y^e cushion 00 00 3. 1812 *WILLIAM in Archaeologia* XVII. 160 (W. Riding Words) *Swill*, a wicker basket, used by washer-women. 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Swill*, a round basket of wicker work; generally carried on the head. 1894 H. D. RAWNSLEY *Lit. Assoc. Engl. Lakes* I. 123 Here he worked at his baskets and swills for five and a half years.

b. *spec.* A basket in which fish, esp. herrings, are landed or carried to market; hence as a measure, containing from 500 to 660 herrings. † Formerly also for oysters.

1352 *Excheq. Acc. Q. R.* Bundle 20. No. 27 (P. R. O.) De id. ob. solutis pro uno swille empto. 1398 *York Memo. Bk.* (Surtees) I. 164 Ceaux qe vendouton oistres desormes facent vendre par swilles. 1657 in Sir C. Sharp *Chron. Mirab.* (1842) 33 (Wolsingham) George Grenewell, the swill maker. 1853 *Househ. Words* VI. 425/2 At Yarmouth ..the fish are landed in certain convenient and quaintly-shaped baskets, called 'swills'. 1856 *Illustr. Lond. News* 12 Apr. 374/1 (Yarmouth) A number of baskets called 'swills', somewhat [similar] in shape to a baker's basket, but considerably longer, with a broad flat handle in the centre, at top. 1894 R. LEITCHON *Wreck Golden Fleece* 24 Many's the time I've risked my life for a swill o' mackerel or a line of haddock.

† 2. A washing-tub. *Obs.*

1624 in *Archaeologia* XLVIII. 147 (Yorks.) In the Wash-house. Tubbs 3. Swills 3. Soaks 3. 2 cloth baskettes. 1674 *RAY N. C. Words*, A *Swill*, a keeler to wash in, standing on three feet.

Swill (swil), sb. 2 Also 6 swyl, swyll, 6-7 swil. [f. SWILL v.]

1. Liquid, or partly liquid, food, chiefly kitchen refuse, given to swine; hog-wash, pig-wash.

a1370 *Black-Letter Bnll. & Broadides* (1867) 131, I serue you swyne with draffe and swyl. 1570 *FOX E. & M.* (ed. 2) I. 138/1 Swyl and draffe, wont to be given to their hogs. 1626 *BRETTON Fantasticks* Wks. (Grosart) II. 13/2 The Hogges cry till they have their swill. 1666 J. ALLEINE *Let. xxvi. in Life* (1672) 93 Every Swine will have his swill. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* (1721) 1. 249 Tis good to give them [sc. pigs] such swill as you have every Morning and Evening to make them come home to their Coats. 1817-18 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 274 The milk and fat pot-liguer and meal are, when put together, called, in Long Island, *swill*. 1864 H. JONES *Holiday Papers* 45 Many a time have I watched the

yardman baling out swill for the pigs with a ladle. 1923 G. G. COULTON in *Rep. 7th Ann. Meeting Hist. Assoc.* 13 The pig hred for pork, to which everything is given indiscriminately and simultaneously, in the form of swill or slop. b. *fig.*

1553 M. WOOD tr. *Gardiner's True Obed.* To Rdr. Biv. He..geueh vs leave, accordio to our demerites, to be fed with the swill and draffe, of massing masses. 1554-5 HOOPER in *FOX E. & M.* (1563) 1061/7, I am swill and sincke of sin. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* vii. ii. 555 And yet our countryman Harding, leaving the cleare waters of truth, hath swallowed the same swill, as the Jewell of our Church hath taught him. a1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll.* v. 107 Throwst Course Branne, with the Swill of Humors, a Mash made For Sickly Tirants. 1901 WINSTON CHURCHILL *Crisis* 1. x, You will not think of us as foreign swill, but as patriots.

c. *transf.* A liquid or partly liquid mess, a slop. 1665 *NEHAM Med. Medicinz* 47 It contenns all those large Pectoral Swills, long Sytrups, and Electuaries. 1807 *Alb. butt's Syst. Med.* III. 499 If the state of the ingesta is usually rather that of a sour fermented 'swill'. 1903 CUT-CLOFF HYNÉ *McTord* iv. 87 The place was full of steam, too, from the swill slopping against the boiler fires.

2. Copious or heavy drinking; liquor, esp. when drunk to excess; † a draught or swig (of liquor).

1602 *BRETTON Mother's Blessing* xlv, Weare not a feather in a shewre of raine, Nor swagger with a Swiser for his swill. 1641 H. L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* 132 To spend the hole day in swinish swill, lascivious wanionnesse..and in the true service of Satan. 1654 R. CORBRINGTON tr. *Iustine* xxiv. 339 The Gauls falling to their swill of Wine as to their prey. 1726-31 *WALDRON Descr. Isle of Man* (1865) 56 As soon as he had recruited himself with a hearty swill of brandy. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 538 As they swim in mutual swill. 1846 Ld. STANLEY in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. 87 A pail of ale, with a bottle of gin in it, from which every man takes a swill. 1864 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl. xv. i. IV.* 7 Eminent work of drinking, with the loud coarse talk supposable, on the part of Mentzel and consorts did go on.

3. Comb., as *swill-cistern*, -house, -pail; *swill-engrossing* ad.

(See also SWILL v. 5; also SWILL-TUB.) 1632 *FULLER Daniel's Heinous Sin* (1867) 212 Swill-engrossing swine, with greedy throats. 1833 *LONDON ENCYCL. ARCHIT.* § 866 Swill-cisterns and tanks for holding liquid food. *Ibid.* Gloss., *Swill house*, place for preparing pigs' food. 1889 *FERNALD in Voice* (N. Y.) 3 Oct., Buy green apples at the highest market price, and throw them into the swill-pail.

Swill (swil), v. Forms: 1 swillan (suillan), swilian (swyllan), 3-4 swyle, 4 swille, 6 swyll, swil, Sc. swaill, 7 swille, 6-swill. [OE. *swillan*, *swilian*, of which no certain cognates are known.]

1. *trans.* To wash or rinse out (a vessel or cavity), or, now usually, to cause water to flow freely upon (a surface, floor, etc.) in order to cleanse it; † formerly also in wider use, to wash, bathe, drench, soak.

c1755 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) G3 *Gargarizet*, gagul suille. c1200 *Lambeth Ps. vi. 7* [6] *Laabo..lectum meum lacrimis meis*, ic ðwea cel ic swilæ..min bed mid minum tearum. c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 24 Seoh þurh linne clað & swile mid þæt geagil. a1300 *Body & Soul* in *Böddeler Attegel. Dichtungen* (1878) 239 Þe þridde day shal flowe a flod þat al þis world shal hyle; hope hey & love, þe flume shal hit swyle. c1300 *Havelok* 919 Ful wel kan ich dishes swilen. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5826 He meked hym self ouer skylle, Pottes and dysshes for to swele [*v. swyle*]. 1530 *PALSGR.* 745/2, I swyll, I rync or clesne any maner vessel, *je rince*. 1582 *STANFURTH Eneis* i. (Arb.) 24 With wyne theire venisou was swyld. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* iii. 14 A galled Roar..Swill'd with the wild and wastfull Ocean. 1619 *DRAYTON Bar. Wars* ii. xiv, The Silver Trent..Which, with the store of liberrall Brookes supplyde, Th' insatiate Meads continually doth swill. 1638 *RIVER HORACE, Odes* iii. 12 He in Thier's streams hath swill'd His oyle shoulders. 1647 C. HARVEY *Schola Cordis* (1778) 119 Swelter'd and swill'd in sweat. 1801 tr. *Gabrielli's Myst. Hiss.* III. 77 There, slip these on, and I will will out your other stockings in the morning. 1802 *BROODER Hygiea* viii. 39 The patient had carefully swilled out her stomach with water. 1842 T. MARTIN in *Fraser's Mag.* Dec. 652/2 Ducking and diving into the basin-stand, and swilling his face and neck with oceans of water. 1879 *JEFFERIES Wild Life in S. Co.* 69 The dairy, which has to be constantly 'swilled' out and mopped clean. *absol.* 1860 Geo. ELIOT *Mill on Floss* iii. vi, Kezia, the good-hearted, bad-tempered housemaid, had begun to scrub and swill.

b. To stir (something) about in a vessel of liquid; to shake or stir (liquid) in a vessel by moving the vessel about.

1820 *FRANSTON Joyful News, Two Med. agst. Venome* 128 It is good to have a peece of a right Unicornes horne in a smal chyme of golde, that it may be swilled continually in the water that shall be dronke. 1600 *SURFLET Country Farm* x. xii. 59 They will the wine roud about the basen. c1650 K. ARTHUR & K. CORNWALL 278 in *Hales & Furniv.* *Perry Folio* I. 73 Then Sir Tristeram tooke powder forth of that box, & blent it with warme sweet milke; & there put it vnto that horne, & swilled it about in that ilke.

c. To carry by a current of water, to wash down, against something, etc. Also, to pour or carry (liquid) freely down.

1598 *SILVSTER Du Bartas* ii. l. ii. *Fieris* 307 Blond, tears, bows, tows; she spils, swills, burns, and razes. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* ii. xx, The worst..distilling To divers pipes, the pale cold hummer swilling, Runs down to th' Urine-lake. 1850 *Finn. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. 1 155 The first rains..swill the soil into the rock beneath. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 15 Sept. 6/4 He clutched at everything he could feel. He was 'swilled' against a post.

2. *intr.* To move or dash about, as liquid shaken

in a vessel; to flow freely or forcibly; to flow or spread over a surface.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul, Notes Prychath.* Wks. (Grosart) 352/1 The acceleration or retardation of the motion of the Earth will make the sea fluctuate or swill, like water in a shaken vessel. 1659 — *Immort. Soul* iii. xiii. § 6. 465 The Spirit of Nature in some regards leaves the motion of Matter to the pure laws of Mechanics, but within other matters checks it, whence it is that the Water does not swill out of the Moon. 1884 R. PATON *Scott. Church* vii. 62 Than if their heads were chaconels for any rubbish to swill through that happened to be in the way. 1895 G. PARKER *Adventure of North* 183 The river went swishing, swilling past. 1896 *KIPLING Seven Seas, Rhyme of 3 Sealers* 119 O rainbow-gay the red pools lay that swilled and spilled and spread.

3. To drink freely, greedily, or to excess, like hogs devouring 'swill' or 'wash'. a. *trans.* (Occas. with *down*, formerly also *in*.)

1562 *AWRELEY Prat. Vacab.* (1869) 13 A licoryce knaue that will swill his Maisters drink. 1553 *Homilies* ii. *Agst. Gluttony* Ee ij h, He left not his banqueting, but in one night swilled in so much wyne, that he fell into a fever. 1677 *MORVSON Itin.* iii. 91 Their women swill Wine and Beere daily, and in great excesse. 1674 tr. *Martiniere's Voy. North. Countries* 32 They drank of our beer, ..but not with the gust and delight they swill down their own. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 474 ¶ 6, I would he brisk in swilling Humpers. 1732 *ARBUUTHNOT Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc. 391 Swilling down great Quantities of cold watery Liquors. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* i. xxii, Let Friar John..Roast hissing crabs, or flagons swill. 1821 — *Kentiv.* ii, These empty stoups..which my nephew and his drunken comrades have swilled off. 1850 *DICKENS Dav. Copp.* xxvi, I sat swilling tea. 1853 *HAWTHORNE Tanglewood T.*, *Circé's Palace* (1879) 138 How they swilled down the liquor.

transf. and *fig.* 1566 *SROULEY tr. Sheed's Agamemnon* 2273 The sacred toger, and alter stiones our blood have dronke and swild. 1591 *SILVSTER Du Bartas* t. i. 43 Those that the Sea hath swill'd. 1690 C. NESSE *Hitt. & Myst. O. N. Test.* I. 97 That hither cup which..they should have been swilling and swallowing down for ever. 1744 *ARMSTRONG Preserv. Health* iv. 168 In the tempting bowl Of poison'd nectar sweet oblivion swill. 1818 *SHILLEY Lines Elegiacan Hills* 223 That the brutal Cell may swill Drunken sleep with savage will.

b. *intr.* (*esp.* to tipple, booze).

c1530 [see SWILLING sb. 2]. a1583 *MONTGOMERIE Flying* 494 (Tullibard. MS.) Vnto þe covatine in ane creill they send it [*sc.* the crocodile]; quhair, swir swir, it sowkit, swellit, singit and sarie. c1590 *MARLOWE Faustus* xlii, He would not banquet, and carowse, and swill Amongst the Students. a1625 *FLETCHER Bloody Brother* ii. ii, Then let us swill hoes for our health, Whn drinks well, loves the commonwealth. 1698 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 252 When he had swill'd..to a Deasly Excess he was carry'd away to bed. 1775 *SHEDDEN Diurnal* iii. v, We eat, and swill, and sleep, and gourmandise. 1780 *COWPER Progs. Err.* 266 To swill and swallow at a trough. 1845 *DICKENS Chinese* ii. 60 Not that you should swill, and guzzle, and associate your enjoyments, brutally, with food. 1887 *JEFFERIES Amoryllis* vii, They went along..on route to swill and smoke and puff and guffaw somewhere else.

4. *trans.* To cause to drink freely; to supply with abundance or excess of liquor; to fill with drink; *refl.* to drink one's fill. Const. *with*, † *in*. 1548 *ELYOT, Artotus*, well wette with drynke, well washed or swilled with drynke, almost drunke. 1573 *STUBBES Anat. Abus.* t. (1879) 104 Wee must not swill and ingurgiate our stomachs so full. 1626 *CRASHAW Delights Muses, Muses Dwell* 76 Sweet-lipp'd Angell-Imps, that swill their throats in Creame of Morning Helicon. 1710 *ANONSON Tattler* No. 154 ¶ 3 Several Souls, who..flock about the Banks of the River Lethe, and swill themselves with the Waters of Oblivion. 1728 *VANBR. & CIB. Prov. Husb.* i. ii, I wonder ..you will encourage that lad to swill his guts thus with such headily brewed liquor. 1772 *NUGENT tr. Grotley's Tour* *Lond.* I. 81 Tied in a file to posts at the extremity of the grass-plot, they [sc. cows] swill passengers with their milk, which..is served..in little mugs. 1866 *Geo. ELIOT F. Holt* xi, Till they can show there's something they love better than swilling themselves with ale.

b. To supply or feed (a hog) with swill.

a1722 *LISLE Husb.* (1757) 411 Hogs should be well swilled with wash before they are put up for fattening.

5. Comb. a. with *adv.*, as † *swill-down* a., that swills down liquor, addicted to excessive drinking.

b. with *sh.* in objective relation, as † *swill-belly*, a great drinker; so *swill-bellied* a.; *SWILL-BOWL*, *swill-flagon*, *swill-pot*, one who swills a bowl (flagon, pot), an excessive drinker, a toper.

1699 R. L'ESTRANGE *Erasm. Colloq.* (1725) 124 Their bawny, 'swill-bellied monks. a1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, 'Swill-bellied, a great Drinker. a1693 *URQUHART's Rabelais* iii. xxi. 256 Such a 'Swill-down Bouser. 1829 *SCOTT Anne of G.* xxiii, Out, thou eternal 'swill-flagon! 1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* i. xxxiii, That unworthy 'Swill-pot Grangousier.

Hence *Swilled* (swild) *pp. a.*, filled with liquor, inebriated, drunken.

1634 *MURTON Commis* 178, I should be loath to meet the rudeness, and swill'd insolence Of such late Wassailers.

Swill (also 6 swyll), dial. var. *SWORK* [f. *score*]. 1543 *St. Peters Hen. VIII.* III. 441 To stork [f. *score*] or swyll the ears of wheate, and eate the same. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 83 The smell and the crackling noise..occasioned by 'swilling', or scorching it [sc. a pig]. 'Swill', euphemistic shortening of *God's will*, used as an asseveration.

1601 *MARSTON Ant. & Mel.* v. i. 45 *Alk.*..How shall I purchase love of Rosaline? *Feli.* 'Swill, flauer her soundly.

Swill-bowl (swil-bowl). *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: see *SWILL v.* and *BOWL sb. 1*; also 6 swielbolle,

swilbowle, 6-7 swilbol. [f. SWILL v. + BOWL sb.] One who habitually 'swills the bowl' or drinks to excess; a toper, drunkard.

1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 330 h. The greatest swilbolle of wyne in the world. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* 1. (1879) 86 The Drunkards & swilbowles, upon their ale benches. 1601 HOLLAND *Phny* xxiii. viii. 11. 171 Lustie tosse-pots and swil-bolls. 1616 DEACON *Tobacco Tortured* 57 Alas poore Tobacco, my pretie Tobacco; thou that hast bene hitherto accepted the Ale-knights armes, the Beere brewers badge, the Swil bols swine-troffe, the Tinkers trull. 1655 R. YOUNGE *Agst. Drunkards* (1863) 5 Though these swinish swil-bolls make their gullet their god. 1845 MRS. BRAY *Warleigh* xviii. (1884) 149, I will allow nothing to make you the companions of swilbowls and ranters.

Swiller (swi-lər). [f. SWILL v. + -ER.] One who swills.

† 1. One who swills dishes; a scullion. *Obs.*
c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 769/24 *Hic liza*, a swyllere.

2. One who drinks greedily or to excess.
1598 FLORIO, *Soribriudo*, a greasie, slovenly feeder, a sipper of broth, a swiller. c 1618 MORVSON *Fin.* iv. (1903) 224 These Judges were great swillers of Spanish sacke. 1694 MOTTREUX *Rabelais* v. Prol. A 6 h. What Swillers, what Twisters will there be! 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 71 The genuine Goths, as happens everywhere to this day, were great swillers of ale and beer.

Swilley: see SWILLY sb.
Swilling (swil-ing), *vbl. sb.* Forms: see SWILL v.; also 1 swiling, 5 swelyng, 6 swellyng; 6 swildyng, swyldyng; 7 Sc. (pl.) swillions. [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the verb SWILL; also *concr.*

1. Washing, etc. (see SWILL v. 1).
c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 2 Clānsunga & swiling wið hrum & gillstrum to heafdes hælo. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2375 With swilling thries and oones wrong, Therabout stode she not long, She gate away the spottes in hast. 1888 *Times* 31 Dec. 7/4 The recent swilling of the floor of Barrett's stable.

2. Heavy or excessive drinking, tippling.
c 1530 *Jyl of Brentford's Test.* (1871) 7 Come you nere, & take parte of our swylling. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 382 Who is giuen to excessive swilling so much as hee? 1638 'R. JUNIUS' *Drunkard's Char.* 45 What so much as swilling blowes up the cheekes with wind, fills the nose and eyes with fier, loads the hands and legs with water? 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 127 The cramming and swilling of ordinary Tradesmen at a City Feast. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* v. 63 The continued swilling of even the most innocent fluids will bring on heaviness of stomach. 1888 LYTON *What will He do?* iv. iv, All is poise and bustle, and eating and swilling.

3. *concr.* (usually pl.) = SWILL sb. 2. 1. ? *Obs.*
a 1529 [implied in *swyllunge tubbe*]: see 51. 1537 COVERDALE *Expos. Ps.* xxii. B viij h. These worldlye goodes are hys draff and swyllenges, which he fylleth the hogges helyes. 1583 MELBANK *Philotimus* Diiij. A swete swilling, I would the swine had her. 1674 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1693) 123 Filling their troughs with Drafte and Swilling, let them fill their bellies. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 327 The Chaff and the Dust... are very good Swine's meat, mixt either with Whey or Swillings.

b. The feeding (of a hog) with swill.
a 1722 Lisle *Husb.* (1757) 413, I bought a hog, and when it was swilled, the farmer commended very much the swilling of it.

4. Dirty liquid such as that produced by the washing out of casks or other vessels; also, poor liquor.

1545 BALE *Myst. Inig.* 40 And nothyng do ye at all but vomete fylthyte swyllenges. a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Constit. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 587 The same stroke... should much more wipe away your traditions as swaddes and swillings of mens brewing. 1637 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Drinke & Welcome* A 4. A heartlesse liquor much of the nature of Swillions in Scotland, or small Beere in England. 1891 *Daily News* 26 Dec. 3/5 The swillings from these barrels. 1899 H. COBBE *Luton Ch.* 495 The coarse swillings of bad fermented liquor.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as † *swilling-pan*, † *pot*, † *tub* (= SWILL-TUB).

1459-60 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 89, j patella vocata Stokton vel le Swelnyngpan. 1485-6 *Ibid.* 98 Swyllingpan. a 1529 SKELTON *El. Runnyng* 173 Stryke the hogges with a clabbe, They have dronke vp my swyllynge tubbel a 1539 *Cartular. Abb. de Ricall* (Surtees) 342 A swyldyng pott of brass. 1601 *Strange Rep. Sixe Notorious Witches* A iiij, He thrust his head into a swilling Tubbe full of Swines meate. 1897 *Jrnl. Iron & Steel Inst.* LII. 32 After the plates are removed from the swilling tanks. *Ibid.*, The wet plates from the swilling-troughs of the white pickling machine.

Swilling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That swills or drinks greedily; addicted to excessive drinking. Also of a draught of liquor, Abundant, 'deep'.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* vii. lxxv, Among the hows did swilling Bacchus ride. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* iii. 124 When at the fountains head, you take a swilling draught. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) VI. 347 Of so peculiar a Force is Temperance against the fiercest Assaults of the Devil, and so unfit a Match is a soaking, swilling Swine to encounter this roaring Lion. 1802 COLMAN *Br. Grins, Elder Ber.* xx, But there are swilling Wights, in London town, Term'd—Jolly dogs,—Choice Spirits. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* vi. 1, A boisterous... party of swilling varlets.

Swilling: see SWILING.
† **Swill-pough**, -pow. *Obs.* = DILLING; also *attrib.* (*transf.*).

1611 COTGR. *Besot*, a dilling, or swill-pough. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* iii. xxvi. 217 Swillpow cock.

Swill-tub (swil-təb). [f. SWILL sb. 2 + TUB sb.] A tub for swill or hog-wash. *Occas. attrib.* Also *fig.* with allusion to heavy drinking.

1575 *Gammer Gurton* iv. ii, Art thou sure diccon, the swill tub standes not here aboute? 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* vii. lxxvii, Soure swill-tub sinne, of all the rest the sink. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Collog.* (1878) 387 The Husband... has been call'd Blockhead, Toss-Pot, Swill-Tub. 1736 F. DRAKE *Eboracum* i. iii. 84 The inhabitants... have a custom... to make Pyes in the Form of a Swill, or Swine-Tub. 1756 *Poor Robin* June Bjh, Who makes a swill tub of his womb, Is but a speaking, prattling tomb. 1899 'OUIDA' in *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 813 Hogs do not rend the man who carries the swill-tub.

Swilly (swi-lī), *sb. dial.* Also swillely. [app. var. of SWELLY sb.]

1. A detached portion of a coal-seam; also, a local thickening of a coal-seam: = SWELLY sb.

1836 T. THOMSON *Min. Geol.*, etc. ii. 162 These little basins are provisionally called swillelys. They seldom exceed a mile or a mile and a half in length, and none of them has been worked.

2. An eddy or whirlpool; also in *comb.* *swilly-hole* (see quot.).

1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* 95 I'd sooner lig like an eel in a swilly hole all my days. *Note.* A swilly hole = a pool at the bend of a stream.

3. 'A hollow place; ... a gutter washed out of the soil' (E.D.D.).

1899 *Evesham Jrnl.* Mar. 25 (E.D.D.) The drainage was what was locally known as discharging into 'swillelys'.

Swilly, *a. rare*—1. [f. SWILL sb. 2 or v. 3 + -Y.] Addicted to swilling or heavy drinking.

1824 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnl.* (1825) 199 Father Cracken-thorpe jovial, and stuffy, and swilly.

Swim (swim), *sb.* Also 6 swym(me), 7 swimme, 8 Sc. soom. [f. SWIM v.]

† 1. The clear part of a liquid which floats above the sediment: = SUBLATION 1, SUBLIMATION 3.

1547 *RECORDE Judic. Ur.* 16h, The sedymnt or ground, the sublation or swymme, and the cloude. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* i. iii. 34 The urine in this disease was... variable and inconstant in the swimme and sublimation. 1676 JAS. COOKE *Marrow Chirurg.*, *Inst.* iii. iii. 39 The Sediment possesses the bottom; the Swim the middle, the Cloud at top.

2. A smooth gliding movement of the body. Also *fig.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* ii. iv, *Mer.* A happy commendation, to dance out of measure. *Mor.* Save only you wanted the swim! the turne. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 505 An even unrudded swimme of Affaires, and Fortunes. 1681 ORWAY *Soldier's For.* ii. i, The modish swim of your body. 1703 STEELE *Tender Husb.* iii. i, Your Arms do but hang on, and you move perfectly upon Joyns. Not with a Swim of the whole Person—1760-72 H. BROOK *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 27 That easy swim of movement... which... distinguishes the ladies of this country.

† 3. The swimming-bladder or sound of a fish.

a 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1825) I. 272 Distinct bodies in the form of a globe, not much unlike the swims of some fish. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 67 The greater part of the Air in the bladder, by forcing, or taring the Swim, gets out some invisible Passages. 1787 *BEST Angling* (ed. 2) 1 An air bladder, or swim, to enable them to rise or sink to any height or depth of water, at pleasure. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 242/1 The... functions of the air-bladder, or, as they [sc. fishermen] most commonly call it, the swim.

4. A swimming motion; *collog.* or *dial.* a swimming or dizzy sensation. (Cf. SWIME.)

1817 KEATS 'I stood tip-toe' 114 The moon lifting her silver rim Above a cloud, and with a gradual swim Coming into the blue with all her light. 1818 — *Endym.* i. 571 Visions... The which became more strange, and strange, and dim, And then were gulph'd in a tumultuous swim. And then I fell asleep. 1829 E. ELLIOTT *Village Patriarch* iii. iv, The laws allow His [sc. the coach-horse's] ever-battered hoof, and anguish'd limb, Till death-struck, flash his brain with dizzy swim. 1886 ELWORTH *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Swim*—*sb.* State of giddiness or faintness. My 'ead's all of a swim.

5. An act of swimming.

1805 HAYLEY *Ballads* l. xv, 'Twas Edward's pleasure, after toil, To take a fearless swim. 1828 WHWELL in *Life* (1881) 126 A piece of water, where, I believe, I should find water-fowl of various kinds, tame and wild, taking their morning swim. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* xvii. (1891) 199 Parklands... had... a swim with Brandon and Mr. Neuchamp in the river. 1895 MEREDITH *Amazing Narr.* i, The tale of her swim across the Shannon river and back.

b. A piece of water to be crossed by swimming.

1880 *Miss Bird Japan* II. 130 The Aino guide took to the water without giving us any notice that its broad eddying flood was a swim, and not a ford. 1895 *Queenslander* 7 Dec. 1061 The Diamantina River is a swim at Elderslie.

6. A part of a river or other piece of water much frequented by fish, or in which an angler fishes.

1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 25 It is an excellent part of the stream, and has many good swims and deep holes. 1840 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* vii. ix. § 3427 It is a method [of catching barbel] principally applied to the more quiet swims. 1864 HIBBERD in *Intell. Observer* V. 17 Angling for grayling beside a poor swim on the banks of the Wyre, the Dove, or the Ribble. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Bk. Angling* i. (1880) 38 Roach and dace for the most part bite in the same swims.

b. *fig. phr.* In the swim with: in the same company with, in league with.

1885 *Graphic* 3 Jan. 11/2 A combination of leading jockeys and others 'in the swim' with them. 1839 R. BRIDGES

Growth of Love lxiii, And since I see Myself in swim with such good company.

7. *fig.* The current of affairs or events, esp. the popular current in business, fashion, or opinion; chiefly in *phr.* in (out of) the swim.

1869 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 70/2 A man is said to be 'in the swim' when any piece of good fortune has happened, or seems likely to happen, to him. The metaphor is piscatorial. 1874 *Silld.* ii. 30 'He's in the swim', another swift replies; 'Hot water, thin, he looks', Obroian cries. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* xxvi. II. 264 Palmerston is to all appearance what would be vulgarly called 'out of the swim'. 1884 *Graphic* 29 Nov. 562/3 The second category of companies is usually so managed that the originators do pretty well out of it whether those of the shareholders who are not 'in the swim' gain a profit or lose their Capital.

b. with qualifying words.

1884 H. P. SPORFORD in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 891/1 She is in the swim of the world, turning night into day. 1888 GUNTER *Mr. Potter* xiv. 167 Who knows nearly everybody in the swim of European society. 1891 MRS. L. B. WATFORD *Mischief of Monica* xxix, They have got into the Schofield swim, and in the Schofield swim they must remain.

8. An enterprise, scheme, 'game'. *collog.* or *slang.*

1860 SALA *Baddington Peerage* I. vii. 138 Perhaps, though, I'd better work with Jack; I don't like being alone in a swim. 1869 'WAT BRADWOOD' *The O.V.H.* (1870) 211, I suppose your master anti the sort to stand in for a swim is he? 1876 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Blotted Out* xvi. 147 You should have taken Claire into your confidence respecting this swim we're in about getting the money from your father.

9. (See quot. 1867.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Swims*, the flat extremities of east-country barges. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Dec. 4/1 When... the steersman has taken his place in the front swim, and the horse has been attached by a long rope, the vessel is ready to start.

Swim (swim), *v.* Pa. t. swam (swām); pa.

ppl. swum (swūm). Forms: 1 swimman, (swymman), 2-7 swimme, 3-7 swymme, 4-5 swome, 4-6 swime, 5-6 swym(e), 7-9 Sc. swœm, (3 swemme, 4 suemme, swim, swymme, squim, 5 swymb, 6 swymm), 6- swim; Sc. 4-6 swome, 6 soume, soume, swoume, 8 sume, 8-9 soum, soum, s(w)om. Pa. t. str. 1 swamm, 3-4 suam, (4 squam), 4-6 swame, 5-7 swamme, 1- swam; pl. 1 swimmon, 2 swimmen, 3 swommen, 3-5 swomme, 4 swumme; 1, 4-7 (9 dial.) swom, 4-7 swomme, 6-7 swumme, swome, (6 swoome, swume, swomm), 6-9 swum; wk. 3 swymd, 5 swymd, 6 swymmed, Sc. swoumit, 6-8 (9 dial.) swimmed, 7 swimed, 9 Sc. soomed. Pa. pple. str. 1 (30) swummen, 4, 7 swommen, 6-7 swom(m)e, (7 swoome, swumme, swom, swimme), 6- swum; 7- (now incorrect) swam; wk. 6 swymmed, Sc. swymmit, 6-7 (9 dial.) swimmed, 9 Sc. soomed, swœmed. [Com. Teut. str. vb. (not recorded for Gothic): OE. swimman, pa. t. swammi, also swan, swom, pl. swimmon, pa. pple. swummen, = OFris. swimma (Wfris. swimme, swom or swimde, swommen), MLG. swemmen, MDu. swemmen, swimmen, swam, swommen (Du. zwemmen, zwom, gezwoomen), OHG. swimman, swam, swimman, (MHG. swimmen, G. schwimmen, schwamm, geschwommen), ON. swimma, swammi, summi, sommel, (MSw. symma, swammi, summo, swimmil, Sw. simma, sami, summit, ODa. szemnie, szemnie, swam, szemde, szemmet, sommel, Norw., Da. szemnie). The Scand. langs. show the following secondary forms, in mod. dial. often with wk. conjugation: ON. swimma and symja, swam, swammi, swimit, MSw. sima, sami, samo, sumit, Norw. szemja, szemja, and symja, swam, szom, and szemde, szemde, szemet, szewont, szwant.

Related forms in Germanic containing other vowel-grades are: NFrIs. swimi, swomme, EFrIs. swim (-swumma), MLG. swummen, swimmen wk. to swim, OHG. geswumft, swimmit swimmi, Goth. swimf swimf, OE. swund Sound sb. 1, MHG. swamen to swim, ON. swamla to swim with much noise (cf. Norw. dial. sunla). A causative form *swam(n)jan is represented by OE. beswemman, MHG. swimmen (G. schwemmen).

The Indo-Eur. root swim- with the wider meaning of 'to be in motion' is found in W. chwif motion, OIr. do-sennaim I hunt, Lith. sundyti to chase.]

I. Intransitive senses.

1. To move along in or on water by movements

of the limbs or other natural means of progression. *Beowulf* 1624 (Gr.) Com þa to lande lidmanna helm swið-mid swimman. a 1000 *Riddle* lxxii. 4 (Gr.) Ic... fleah mid fuglum & on flode swom. c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 516 Ða geseah he swimman scealfan on flode. c 1050 *Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 454/30 *Nat.* swam, swimð. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 Heo bi-gon to swimmen forword mid þe streme aod swam hire þer æges. *Ibid.* 129 Alle þe fiscoas be swimmen in þere se. c 1205 *Lav.* 1342 Pa mereminnen beom to swommen. c 1275 *Ibid.* 20078 Com þa fisc swimme. c 1290 *St. Patrick's Purgat.* 350 in S. Eng. Leg. 210 In þat water... þis gastes swymden op and down. a 1330 *Otuel* 1617 Summe swimme & summe sunke. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvii. (Martha) 108 He enterit in rinere faste, & swimand ay, til and mycht leste. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iii. 431 Sum oft thaim couth swome full weil. 1382 *Welfis Acts* xxvii. 42 Lest ony schilde scape, whanne he hadde swymmed [1326 TINDALE, 1535 COVERDALE, 1560 Geneva] swome] out. c 1386 CHAUCEER *Miller's T.* 389 Thanne shal I swymme [v.r. sweme] as myrie... As dooth the white doke after hire

drake. c.147n HENRY Wallace v. 515 Quhen he is stress, than can he swym [w.r. swome] at will. 1535 COVERDALE Ezek. xlvii. 5 The water was so depe, that it was needefull to haue swymmed. a.1593 MARLOWE *Hero & Leander* ii. 250 Vouchsafe these armes some little roome, Who hoping to imbrace thee, cherefly swome. 1597 BEARD *Theatre Gods Judgmen.* (1612) 273 They swum through the waters amaine. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* ii. iv. iii. Schism 431 The Crystall Wave, Over the which so often swym they have. 1635 R. N. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* i. 66 Being shipwrack't... he had swumme till his strength and his armes failed him. 1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 174 In the sight of all he swumme over to the enemies. 1653 WALTON *Angler* vi. 135 Some... young Salmon, which have been taken in Weires, as they swum'd towards the salt water. 167n MILTON *Hist. Eng.* ii. Wks. 1851 V. 57 His Foot so pass'd over, his Horse waded or swom. a.1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. vii. (1677) 202 Though it hath been observed that Bears have swummed into Islands many Leagues from the Continent. 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* ii. Admirably well struck I raiely swom! 1701 J. BRANN *New Dece. Orkney*, etc. (1703) 110 Betalking themselves to Sea, they endeavour to swim to the next Isle. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 24 p. 9 Who, being shipwrecked, had swam naked to land. 1767 MICKLE tr. *Camoens's Lusitad* Intro. 112 His poems, which he held in one hand, while he swummed with the other [etc.]. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* i. 161 The messengers... had swam across the Elbe and the Moldau. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* iii, Luckily Philammon... was a bather, and swam like a water-fowl. 1890 'R. BOLDEWOOD' *Col. Reformer* xiv. (1892) 56 Maories and Kanakas can swim, repeated the old man... White meo like you and me can only paddle.

b. fig. or in fig. context or phrase.

To swim between two waters (occas. *erron. streams*), tr. F. prov. *nager entre deux eaux*: to steer between two extremes.

c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7007 Al amydde I hilde and mak My hous and swumme [M.S. swumme] and pley thetheren Bet than a fish doth with his lynne. c.1400 *Pety Job* 83 in 26 *Pol. Poems* 123 For Mary loue, that mayde so fre, In whos blode thy son swumme. c.1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* *Paddock & Mouse* xxiii, Mannis bodie, swymd air and lait In this world... quills plungit vp, quills doun. 1501 tr. *Calvin's 4. Serm.* 140k. i. A vj b, Thei that swim (as the common saying) betwixt two waters allege [etc.]. 1507 *Satir. Poems* Reform. iii. 55 He swummit in the fluids of Poetrie. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 782 Vnlesse he swim in loue vp to the eares. 1598 CHAPMAN *Marlowe's Hero & Leander* iii. 100 When on his breasts warme sea she sideling swims. 1612 I. MOORE *Song of Soul, Oracle* Wks. (Grosart) 134 Well hast thou swummed out, and left that stage Of wicked Actours. 1649 HOWELL *Pre-em. Part.* 17 My whole life (since I was left to myself to swim, as they say without bladders). 1738 WESLEY *Hymn, 'Of Him who did Salvation bring'*, He suffer'd; All our Guilt's forgiven; And on his blood we swim to Heaven. 1838 *Times* (weekly ed.) 3 Feb. 9/2 These documents went swimming to and fro in the Admiralty. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Chir. Lect. Dis. Wom.* xxviii. (ed. 4) 229 A woman who for a long time swam for her life, having had an attack of pyæmia in the course of her recovery from a perimetritic abscess. 1890 BARRERE & LELAND *Stang Dict.* s.v. To make a man swim for it, is to cheat him out of his share. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* xi. 120, I could lay all these troubles by...; swim clear of the Appin murder, [etc.].

c. pbr. To swim with or down the stream or the tide, to act in conformity with prevailing opinion or tendency (see *STREAM* sb. 2 f.); so, in opposite sense, to swim against the stream.

a.1502 T. WATSON *Tears of Fancy* xliii, Long hane I swome against the wished waue. 1592 [see *STREAM* sb. 2 f.]. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. ii. 34 You must now speake Sir Iohn Falstaffe faire, which swimmes against your streame of Quality. 1602 FULBECKE *and Pl. Parall.* Intro. 3 Because I would not swim against the streame, nor he vilike vnto my neighbours. 1631 R. BOLTON *Conf. Affl. Conse.* 227 A notorious wretch which hath swummed downe the current of the times, and wallowed in worldly pleasures. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* ii. (1703) 74 A popular man always swims down the stream. 1712 STEELE *Speel.* No. 492 p. 4 There is no help for it, we must swim with the Tide. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 21 Our young Englishman swam willingly down the stream of pleasure. 1855 MOTTELL *Dutch Rep.* iii. vi. (1855) 452/1 The President stoutly told him that he was endeavouring in swim against the stream, that the tax was offensive to the people. *Ibid.* v. iv. 72/1 They... had sought to swim on the popular tide when it was rising.

2. To float on the surface of any liquid; to be supported on water or other fluid; not to sink; to form the upper part of a mass of liquid. Sometimes, To rise and float on the surface.

c.1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 88 Wip cirul adle genim doccan þa be swimman wille. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* vi. 6 Felle the yren of the axe in to the watir... Thanne he hewed of a tree, and putte thider; and the yren swam. 1558 WARNE tr. *Alexis Sec.* 44 b, Take vp with a... sponne... all the oyle that shall swim aboue. 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 23 They gars weit licour swym aboue, and gall is at the ground. 1607 *God's Warning* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malb.) III. 66 Sheepe swimming upon the waters dead. 1650 W. D. tr. *Comenius Gate Lat. Unl.* § 71 If one plunge or drown aine thing under it [sc. water], it will swim out again. 1665 HOOKE *Micrgr.* vi. 12 Several distinct Liquors, which swimming one upon another, will not presently mix. 1775 JOHNSON *Dictionary* 23 Oct. in *Boswell*, The cannon ball swam in the quicksilver. 1798 in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1845) III. 51 A boat, the only one that could swim. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 407 On standing, the mixture separated into two portions; the alcohol holding the salt in solution sank to the bottom; the ether swam on the surface. 1884 *Chr. Commonwealth*, 23 Oct. 20/3 Men are skimming the milk before much of the cream has had time to swim.

b. To be supported in a fluid medium.

1547 RECORNE *Judic.* Ur. 17 If it [sc. the sediment in wine] be so lyght, that it swym in the myddle region of the wine, then it is called the sublation or swym. a.1661 BOYLE *Cert. Physic.* Ess. iv. (1669) 131 Amongst which little

Crystals nevertheless there appeard to swim very little grains. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* v. iv, Methought, his voice did swim As if it drowned in remembrance were Of thoughts. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-Hags* xli. 296 When my minnie gaed to him with the guid kail broo and the braxy sooming amang it.

c. fig. and in fig. context.

1547-64 BAULWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 144 A very fruitlesse and dead faith... which swimmeth like a fume in the outward parts of mens thoughts. 1563 BECON *Demands Script.* Pref. (1577) A iii, This holy word of God among you, swimmeth not in your lippes only, but it also shineth in your lyfe and conversation. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1353/1 Why let them [sc. Gods laws] swim in our lips, and slip from our liues, as the vaine lewes did. 1788 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Diss.* vi. 219 The principles on which the work is wrought... do not swim on the superficies, and consequently are not open to superficial observers. 185n TENNYSON *In Mem. civil.* On the depths of death there swims The reflex of a human face.

d. Pbr. in which swim is opposed to sink; esp. sink or swim (occas. swim or drown), used spec. in reference to the ordeal of suspected witches (cf. 14 b), hence fig. = 'whatever may happen'.

c.141n *Lanterne of Light* 106 Þei charge not wheþir þei [sc. souls] synk nr swyme, so þei moun regnes lordis. 1538 STARKER *England* (1878) 85 For the rest they care not (as hys ys commonly sayd) whether they synke or swyme. a.1553 UDALL *Royster D.* i. iii. (Arb.) 22, I care not to let all alone, choose it swimme or sinke. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Nager*, A favourite of the time, or of authority, may holdly swimme where another would sinke. 1786 BURNS *Earnest Cry & Prayer* v, Let posts an' pensions sink or swim. 1825 [see SINK c. 1 Phr.]. 1850 WHYTE MELVILLE *Helmby House* xviii. 1. 274 Well, it's 'over shoes over boots pon', and sink or swim, I won't give in for the fear of a ducking! 1887 STEVENSON *Thrawn Janet in Merry Men*, etc. (1905) 132 The guidwives... pn'd her doun the clachan to the water o' Dule, to see if she were a witch or no, soum or drown.

3. To move or float along on the surface of the water, as a ship. Now poet.

c.1000 *Wanderer* 53 (Gr.) *Seega* geseldan swimmað eft onwe. a.1300 K. Horn 203 (Camb. MS.) Wylente sail & roþer. Vre schip higan to swymme [r. r. swimme] To his londres hymme. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ii. iii. 0 3e my schippys... Go furth and swome as Goddessis of the see. 1617 MORAYSON *Itin.* ii. 84 The carcaske of a broken ship swimming by vs. 1624 BACON *Consid. Warre* v. *Spaine* Misc. (1699) 41 The greatest Navy that euer swam upon the Sea. 1646 *Pepys Diary* 22 Dec. To Redriffe... and saw the new vessel... launched... It swims and looks finely. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 81 The ship was free, and swummed. 1765 R. ROGERS *Acc. N. Amer.* 18 Having good anchoring ground, and water sufficient for any ship that swims. 1817 SHELLEY *To one Singing* 1 My spirit like a charmed bark doth swim Upon the liquid waves of thy sweet singing.

b. To be conveyed by a body floating on the water. Also fig. as in pbr. 'to be in the same boat with' (*BOAT* sb. 1 d).

c.1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 364 A knedyng trogh or ellis a kymelyn... In whiche we mowe swymme [v. r. sweme] as in a barge. 1571 *Satir. Poems* Reform. xxxi. 100 Yalwald half wit his swummand In till a bait upon Lochlowmond. 1600 SHAKS. *A.P.L.* iv. 1. 38, I will scarce thinke you haue swam in a Gundello. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 410 The gold of Ophir swimming unto him in the ships of Tarshish. 1869 'WAT BRANWOOD' *The O.V.H.* (1870) 215 Half the world will think we have scratched to swim in the same boat with Fisherman.

4. To move as water or other liquid, esp. over a surface; to flow.

c.1400 *Song Roland* 70 It [sc. the wine] swymyd in ther heddis and mad hem to nap. c.1572 GASCOIGNE *Poies, Fruits* *Warre* cclii, As long as any Sunne May shine on earth, or water swimme in Seas. 1582 STANVURTH *Æneis* iii. (Arb.) 90 Thee goare blood spouteth... And swym in the brashold. 1683 J. REIO *Sons Gardner* (1697) 82 Husbandmen's watering is, hy running plough-furrows and trenches where needful... so as the water may gently swem over the whole. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pearl*, Confit your Fruit as readily as you can, to the end, that the liquid part may continually swim over the Fruit. 1831 *Society* I. 2 The... occasional tears which swam in the light blue eyes of her Hebe-looking companion.

5. To glide with a smooth or waving motion.

a.1553 UDALL *Royster D.* ii. iii. (Arb.) 36 Ye shall see hir glide and swimme. Not lumperde clumperde like our spaniell Rig. c.1563 *Jack Jugger* Bj, She mineth, she hrideleth, she swimmeth in and fro. a.1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 175 Nobleman, when they... look upon their train swimming after them. 1623 DRUMM of HAWTH. *Flowers of Sion* viii, Thus singeth through the Aire the Angels swame. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 784 The peacock spreads His every-coloured glory to the sun, And swims in radiant majesty along. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1792) II. 71 Turning away, she swam and disappeared in an instant. 1773 GOLDSM. *Storrs to Cong.* Epil. 28 [She] Doats upon dancing, and in all her pride, Swims round the room, the Heinel of Cheapside. 1830 MACAULAY in *Trevelyan Life & Lett.* (1876) Liv. 164 Showy women swimming smoothly over the uneasy stones. 1883 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* 290 She... swam across the floor as though she scorned the rudgerie of walking.

b. Of a plough (in full, to swim fair): To go steadily (see *quots.*).

1797 *Engl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XV. 75/1 When the plough goes on steadily, without any effort of the ploughman, it is said to be in trim, and to swim fair. 1842 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* III. i. 357 The action of the plough was in no way deranged by that of the sliers; it 'swam fair' on the furrow bottom. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 435 This plough, with its sole upon the surface of two years' old lea, and the coulter alone in the soil, the hridge having been adjusted in make it swim without any undue tendency.

6. To move, or appear to move, as if gliding or

floating on water; esp. to move, glide, or be suspended in the air or ether, occas. by mechanical means.

1661 BOYLE *Certain Physiol. Ess.* (1669) 191 Those little moats that from a shady place we see swimming up and down in the Sun-beams. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. ii. 3 The Compass swims in the Boxes... the Chard swimming level on the Pin perpendicular in the middle of the Box. 1676 WOOD *Jrnl. in Acc. Ser. Late Voy.* i. (1694) 149 The Sun... having no Depression towards the Horizon, but always swimming about at the same height. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 22. 2/1, I observ'd a Kite in the Air to swim several times round in a Circle. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Affluents*, etc. 414 This Disease may be easily communicated by the Contagion or steams of an infected Person swimming in the Air. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Error* 333 The Mnse, eagle-pinioned... Down, down the wind, she swims, and sails away. 1832 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 262 High up the vapours fold and swim; About him broods the twilight dim. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxi. 203 The moon had swum further up into the heavens. 1895 R. V. CHAMBERS *King in Yellow, Street of Our Lady of Fields* iv. (1909) 253 The dome of the Pantheon swam aglow above the northern terrace, a fiery Valhalla in the sky.

b. Said of the apparent motion of objects before the eyes of a person whose sight is troubled or blurred.

1698 DRYDEN *All for Love* iii. *ad fin.*, My sight grows dim, and every object dances. And swims before me, in the maze of death. 1697 - *Æneid* x. 1090 A hovering Mist came swimming o're his sight. 1709 E. SMITH *Phædra & Hippolytus* i. 7 Priests, Altars, Victims swim before my Sight! 1818 SHELLEY *Rosalind* 104 Then all the scene was wont to swim Through the mist of a hurning tear. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. cxl, The arena swims around him—he is gone. 1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* (1869) 62 The room swam round before me. 1883 'R. BOLDEWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xviii, There was a sound like rushing waters in my ears, and the courthouse and the people all swam before my eyes.

† c. To 'float' in the mind. *Obs.*

1627 *Lisander & Cal.* x. 215 The admirable attractions of her surmounting beauty swome in her minde. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus's Admir. Events* 87 Seeking to feed his eyes with the sight of this faire image, which swummed in his fantasie.

7. Of the head or brain: To be affected with dizziness; to have a giddy sensation. Also, of the head, to swim round = to be in a whirl.

1701 STEELE *Funeral* i. (1734) 19 My Head swims, as it did when I fell into my Fit, at the Thought of it. 1728 COWPER *Jackdaw* 10 Look up—your brains begin to swim. 1829 LYTTON *Dervent* i. iii, My head swam round. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giler* xi. 108 His brain swam with the thought, and he almost fell to the earth. 1879 C. GIBSON *Lack of Gold* xx, My head's hizzing, and sooming, and burning. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xvii, My own sides so ached, my head so swam... that I lay beside him like one dead.

b. Of the eyes: To be troubled or blurred: with mixture of sense 10.

1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* vi. xxxvi, When the faint eyes swim Through tears of a wide mist boundless and dim. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.*, Rip Van Winkle (1821) I. 63 At length his senses were overpowered, his eyes swam in his head. 1847 TENNYSON *Prime* vi. 193 Who turn'd half-round to Psyche as she sprang To meet it, with an eye that swum in thanks. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* i. xxii. 155 On suddenly raising it [sc. my head] my eyes swam as they rested on the unbroken slope of snow.

† B. trans. To abound with swimming animals.

c.1387 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 188 (Harl. MS.) Colde welle streemes... Pat swommyn full of smale fysshes lyht. a.1578 LYNESAY (Pittscott) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 337 The stankis... was sowmound full of all delicate fishes. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 23 A pleasant Loch swomeng full of fyne perchs.

8. To float, be immersed or steeped, in a fluid; also in fig. context (cf. b).

c.145n *Mirk's Festial* 14 Jay wedydyn hit [sc. a tomb], and fonden his bones swymmynge yn oyle. a.1686 SINNEY *Pr.* xvii. viii, Their eyes doe swimme, their face doth shine in face. 1606 B. JONSON *Volpone* i. i, When you do come to swim in golden lard, Up to the arms in honey. 1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Rivernis* II. vi. 337 The Water corrupted in the Abdomen, doth also corrupt the Bowels that swim therein. 1663 *Unfort. Unfort.* i. ii. 5, I expected to see him almost drown'd with sorrow, But find him swimming, and almost drown'd in's Liquor. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* 4 P. 188 Rice thrives best in Watery Places, it swimming always therein till Harvest. 1719 OZELL tr. *Misson's Hist. Trav.* Eng. 314 Five or six Heaps of Cabbage, or some other Herbs... well pepper'd and salted, and swimming in Butter. 1719 RAMSAY *To Hamilton (Herrings)* i, Your herrings... In healsome brine a' soumin. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav.* Asia II. viii. (1825) I. 29 A cotton-white swimming in oil.

b. fig. To be immersed or sunk in pleasure, grief, etc.; to abound in.

a.1412 HOULEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1254 They þat swymmen in riches... Conticelly, and han prosperitee. 1526 TINDALE 2 *Thais* l. 3 Every one of you swymmeth in love towarde another betwene youre selves. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. 1507 l. 64, I seeme 10 swimme in such a sugred joye, As did (parcase) entise them to delight. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. iii. 29 There thou maist love, and dearly loved bee, And swim in pleasure. 1637 GILLESPIE *Engl. Pop. Cerem.* iv. vi. 30 They slept upon beds of yvorie, and swummed in excessive pleasures upon their couches. a.1644 QUAPLES *Sol. Reant.* Sol. iii. 38 At noon we swim in wine; at night, in tears. 1652 CRASHAW *Carmen Dio Nostræ, Sancta Maria* iv, She sees her son... swimme In wees that were not made for Him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 1069 As with new Wine intoxicated both (sc. Adam and Eve) They swim in mirth. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1800) IV. 27 My soul swims in delight.

10. To be covered or filled with fluid; to be drenched, overflowed, or flooded. Const. *with, in.*
 a 1542 *Wyatt Of Mean & Sure Estate* 7. When the furrows swarmed with the rayne. 1560 *Bible* (Genev.) Ps. vi. 6, I cause my bed every night to swimme. 1560 *Daus tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 251 While they seke howe to make slaughter in Germanye, and that all thynge maye swimme full of theyr blud, that professe Chryst. 1595 *Loctrine* ii. v. 66 The currents swift swimme violently with blood. a 1658 *CLEVELAND Inund.* *Trent* 86 Some say the Meadows swim, some say they're drown'd. 1697 *Dryden Zenid* iii. 822 With spouting Blood the Purple Pavement swims. 1709 *Steele Tattler* No. 104 ¶ 1 To see her Eyes swimming in Tears of Affection. 1711 *Adoniso Spect.* No. 83 ¶ 1 When the Heavens are filled with Clouds, when the Earth swims in Rain. 1735 *Johnson Lobo's Abyssinia*, *Descr.* iii. 54 Every thing they eat smells strong and swims with Butter. 1827 *Lyttton Pelham* liv. Ellen, whose eyes swim in tears, as they gazed upon her brother. 1884 *Gilmour Mongols* 169 Great parts of the causeway swim with deep black mud. 1891 *Farrar Darkn. & Dawn* lxxvi. The marble floors of the Temple of Jerusalem swim in blood.

b. *fig.* To be full to overflowing with.
 1548 *Udall, etc. Erasmi. Par. Luke* v. 67 Whereas themselves swarmed as full as theyr skinnes might holde of many great vices. a 1634 *D. Dyke Myst. Selfe-Deceiving* (1630) 56 The wicked Table, though swimming neuer so much with dainties. 1676 *Burkay Strait Gate Wks.* (1692) 6362 Beware... of the Man whose Head swims with Notions, but his Life is among the unclean. 1762-71 *H. Walpole Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 297 The eyes swimming with youth and tenderness. 1845 *G. Oliver Coll. Biog. Soc. Jesus* 76 He tells Dorothy in a letter, that his heart is now swimming with joy. 1895 *Meredith Amazing Marr.* iv. The upper sky swim with violet. 1902 *R. W. Chambers Maids of Paradise* vi. 93 The room in the turret was now [sc. after the battle] swimming in smoke and lime dust.

II. Transitive senses.

11. To traverse or cover (a certain distance) by swimming. Also, to perform (a stroke or evolution) by swimming.

c 1000 *Epist. Alex. ad Arist.* in Cockayne *Narrat. Angl.* (1861) 10 Pa bie ða hæfdon feorðan dæl þære ea geswummen. c 1290 *St. Brendan* 169 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 224 He swam more þan tui myle. a 1586 *Sidney Arcadia* ii. xxiv. (1912) 306, I had swomme a very little way. 1590 *Shaks. Mids. N.* ii. i. 274 Be thou here againe, Ere the Leviathan can swim a league. 1610 — *Templ.* iii. ii. 16, I swam, ere I could recover the shore, five and thirtie Leagues. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 723/2 Gazing at the gold-fish that swam their monotonous circle in the basin. 1893 *F. M. Crawford Children of King I.* iv. 114 He could not swim a stroke.

b. To glide smoothly through. *rare.*
 1725 *Pope Odys.* vi. 188 Stately in the dance you swim th' harmonious maze.

12. To pass or cross by swimming; to move in, on, or over by swimming; to swim across.

1591 *Shaks. Two Gent.* i. 1. 26 You are out-bootes in loue, And yet you neuer swom the Hellespont. 1667 *Milton P. L.* i. 202 That Sea-beast Leviathan, which God of all his works Created hugest that swim th' Ocean stream. 1697 *Dryden Zenid* iv. 764 Parti-colour'd Fowl, Which haunt the Woods, or swim the weedy Pool. 1746 *Hervey Medit.* (1796) I. 203 All that wing the Firmament, or tread the Soil, or swim the Wave. 1813 *Scott Rokeby* vii. ii. Theotter... prowling by the moon-beam cool, Watches the stream or swims the pool. 1841 *Elphinstone Hist. India* i. 617 They swam the river to the spot where the king's tent was pitched.

b. To float on the surface of (water). *rare.*

1855 *Singleton Virgil* I. 137 Nor less, too, swims the seethiog surge The buoyant alder, wafted on the Po.

13. To cause (an animal) to swim, esp. across a river, etc.

1639 *T. de Grey Compl. Horsen.* 305 After swim him, and apply bathes. 1714 *tr. Joutel's Jral. Voy. Mexico* (1719) 133 Handling over our Goods from one to another, and swimming over our Horses. 1722 *Acts Assembly Pennsylvania* (1762) I. 95 For every Cow or other neat Cattle, boated or swam, Three Half-pence. 1818 *Scott Rob Roy* xxiii. Sometimes swimming their horses, sometimes losing them and struggling for their own lives. 1890 *Stevenson Let. to H. James* (1899) II. 213 The place is awkward to reach on horseback. I had to swim my horse the last time I went to dinner. 1903 *Morley Gladstone* i. ii. 47 How be... swam the Newfoundland dog in the pond.

† b. To convey by swimming. *Obs. rare.*

1633 *Heywood Brazen Age* i. B4 b, I'll vndertake to swimme her Vnto the furthest strand, vpon my shoulders.

c. To cause (something) to pass over the surface of water; to float.

1743 *Bulkeley & Cummins Voy. S. Seas* 160 The People swam off three Casks of Water. 1800 *Moore Anacron* lii. 5 Teach me this, and let me swim My soul upon the goblet's brim. 1836 *T. Hook G. Gurney* i. 38 Two of the boys proceeded to a pond, for the purpose of swimming a gallipot.

d. Of a rushing force of water: To carry or sweep away in its course.

1858 *Carlyle Fredk. Gl.* ix. x. (1872) III. 171 Two villages, Fuhrenheim and Sandhausen, it swam away, every stick of them. 1865 *Ibid.* xx. vii. IX. 129 Reach the bridge before it be swum away.

14. To cause to float; to buoy up.

1669 *Sturmy Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 81, 5 Tun of Cask will swim a Canon of 8 or 9000 weight. 1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 107 This deck... was laid at five feet five inches above the bottom of the keel... and swam the ship at twelve feet five inches water. 1800 *S. Straninge in Naval Chron.* III. 474 Cann Buoyes to swim the buoy-rope... are the most buoyant. 1820 *W. Scoresby Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 478 We had not before ascertained how far the contrivance of swimming the ship by the ceiling could be depended on. 1842 *Frrl. R. Agric. Soc.* III. ii. 303 Seed the seed in brine that will swim an egg. 1854 *Boulker's Art of Angling* 53 Put on cork float sufficiently large to swim a Gudgeon, or large Minnow, at mid-water.

b. To put (a person suspected of witchcraft) to the ordeal of being immersed in water, the proof of innocence being that the person did not sink.

1718 *F. Hutchinson Hist. Ess. Witchcraft* 65 Hopkins [the Witch-finder] went on searching and swimming the poor Creatures. 1748 in *Genil. Mag.* Mar. (1867) 320 Alice, the wife of Thomas Green, labourer, was swam, malicious... people having raised an ill report of her for being a witch. 1818 *Scott Art. Midl.* xl. The folk are speaking of swimming her i' the Eden. 1825 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 98/1 A man was swam for a wizard at Wickham-Keith... in the presence of some hundreds of people!

c. To furnish sufficient depth of water for (something) to swim or float in.

1815 *Scott Guy M.* ix. We'll drink the young Laird's health in a bowl that would swim the collector's yawl. 1817 *M. Birkbeck Notes Journ. Amer.* (1818) 82, I guess it [sc. the creek] will swim your horse. 1887 *I. R. Lady's Ranch Life Montana* 25 Wide rivers, very rapid and almost deep enough to swim a horse.

d. (See quot.)

1864 *Wenster, Swim, v. 1. 2.* To immerse in water that the lighter parts may swim; as, to swim wheat for seed.

Swim-bladder. [f. *SWIM* v. Cf. *G. schwimmlase*.] A fish's swimming-bladder (see *SWIMMING* *vbl. sb.* 6).

1837 *P. Keith Bol. Lex.* 375 Ascending or descending chiefly by means of the compression or dilatation of the swim-bladder, an organ with which most fishes are furnished. 1883 *Knowledge* 30 Mar. 191/1 Insinglass... is... the swim-bladder of the turgeon and similar fishes cut into shreds. 1896 *tr. Boas Text Bk. Zool.* 344 In most Fish... the lung... simply possesses the power of diminishing the specific gravity of the animal, and is termed the swim-bladder.

† **Swimble, sb. Obs. rare.** In 5 *swymbul*. [Related to next.] A swaying motion.

c 1386 *Chaucer Knt.'s T.* 1121 (Harl. MS.) A foreste... With knotty quarry bareyn trees olde Of stubbes sharpe and hidous... to biholden; In which ther ran a swymbul and a swough, As though a storme sholde hresten every bough.

† **Swimble, v. Obs. rare.** In 5 *swemyle*. [a. west Seand. *swimla* (Norw. dial. *swimla*, Da. *swimle*) to be giddy, stagger, f. *swim-* (see next) + frequent. suffix. Cf. (M)LG. *swiml* staggering, swooning, *swimel(e)n* to swoon, MHG. *swimnel*, *swim(m)et*, early mod. Du. *swijnmel*, *swijnmelen*, G. dial. *schweimel*, *swimel*.] *intr.* To feel dizzy. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 156 Swiers swemyle, swooned lads.

† **Swime, sb. Obs. Forms:** 1 *swima*, 3-4 *swim(e, sui)m*, 4 *suiume*, 4 *squyme*, 4-5 *swym(e, OE. swima = MLG. swim, swime, Du. zwijn, G. dial. schweim* giddiness, swooning, related immed. to (M)LG., MDu. *swimen* to become faint (Du. *zwijnen*, MHG. *swimen*, pa. i. *swem* (G. dial. *schweimen*), and with variety of vowel-grade, to OE. *-swēman* (:- **swainjan*) *SWEAM*, OFris. *swima* swoon, *swima* to swoon, (M)LG. *swaimen*, *swaimen*, *swaimen* to stagger, faint, swoon, ON. *swimi* giddiness; f. Teut. root *swaim-*: *swim-*, whence also the forms s.v. *SWIMBLE*.] Dizziness, giddiness, or a fit of this; swooning, a swoon.

a 900 *Cynewulf Crist* 1300 (Gr.) *Þær hī scāmde, secondum gedrehte, Swiācān on swiman.* a 1000 *Judith* 106 (Gr.) He on swiman læs, drungen & dolhwund. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 48 *Wif ðone swiman nīm rudan* [etc.]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5092 (Cott.) *Þai fel in swim and cried 'merci'* *Ibid.* 24350 *Þat swime was o mi souting sauge.* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4246 He swounnes one þe swarthe, and one swym fallis. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 27 Ye stand as ye were fallen in swyme.

fig. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* Prol. 12 Sothe stories ben stoken vp, & straight out of mynd, And swolowet into swym by swiftnes of yeres.

† **Swime, a. Obs.** In 4 *swym*. [f. *prec.*] Used vaguely (like the sb.) in *Destr. Troy* = giddy, dazed, and (actively) stunning.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3604 With þi swerde is to swinke & not with swym thoghtes. *Ibid.* 9561 *Alto swappon vs with swerdes & with swym strokes.*

Swimmable (swimābl), a. [f. *SWIM* v. + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being swum.

1852 *M. W. Savage R. Medlicott* iv. iv. I rode everything rideable... swam everything swimmable. 1866 *Reader* 10 Feb. 145/1 Within swimmable distance of the shore.

Swimmer (swimər), [f. *SWIM* v. + *-ER* 1. Cf. MLG. *swimmer*, also *swommer*, MHG. *swimmer* (G. *schwimmer*), Du. *zwemmer*.]

1. A person (or animal) that swims in the water.

1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B.* xii. 167 *Þe swimmer* þat is sauf hi so hym-self lyke. 1398 *Trivisa Barth.* *De P. R.* xiii. xvii. (Bodl. MS.), Swimmers beþ ofte yperischsed in swalowses. 1578 *H. Wotton Courtlie Controv.* 135 Ye swimmer Leander. 1593 *Shaks. Lucr.* 1098 The other wild, Like an vnpractiz'd swimmer plunging still, With too much labour drowns for want of skill. 1663 *Dryden Rival Ladies* Ep. Ded., Ess. (1900) I. 4 Like an ill swimmer, I have willingly staid long in my own depth. 1820 *Scott Lady of L.* ii. xxvii. The swimmer plied each active limb. 1908 *Animal Management* 140 The horse is a powerful natural swimmer.

2. An animal that (habitually) swims, or whose structure is adapted for swimming; *spec.* a bird of the order *Natales*, a swimming bird.

1399 *Langl. Rich. Reddes* iii. 86 Thanne sigheþ be swymmers for the swan failed. 1599 *T. Mowet Silkwoones* 44 The whitest Swimmer nature e're begate, Suspicion blacke and iealousie defiles. 1630 *Dryden, of Hawth. Flowers of Sin, Shadow of Judgem.* 216 The Woods wilde

Foragers doe howle and roare, The humid Swimmers dye along the shoure. 1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* v. i. 274 In latrostrous or flat bildt birds, which being generally swimmers, the organ is wisely contriv'd unto the action, and they are framed with fins or oares upon their feet. 1718 *Rowe tr. Lucan* ix. 1214 The Swimmer there the crystal stream pollutes. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* i. 269/2 The Swimmers [sc. Natales]... are... recognizable by the structure and position of their oar-like feet. 1872 *Coues N. Amer. Birds* 14 Among swimmers, the body is always more or less depressed, or flattened horizontally.

b. *Entom.* (a) One of a tribe of spiders (*Araneide nantes*) which live in water; a swimming spider, water-spider. (b) A swimming beetle of the group *Hydradephaga* or *Hydrocanthari*.

1815 *Kirby & Sp. Entomol.* xiii. (1818) I. 427 Walckenaer's Swimmers, the last of his grand tribes of spiders.

3. The swimming-bladder of a fish. *Now dial.*

1579 *T. Stevens in Hakluyt Voy.* (1599) II. ii. 99 Which combe standeth vpon a thing almost like the swimmer of a fish in colour and bignesse. 1886 *Elworthy W. Somerset Word-bk.* *Swimmer*, the air-bladder of a fish. (Always.) In bladders this silvery-looking purse is very conspicuous.

† b. *Farrery.* A protuberance on the leg of a horse. *Obs.*

1726 *Farrer's Dict.* (Johnson), The swimmer is situated in the fore legs of a horse, above the knees, and upon the inside...; this part is without hair, and resembles a piece of bard dry born.

c. A swimming organ of an animal; *esp.* an anal appendage in certain aquatic insect larvae. (Cf. *SWIMMERET*.)

1826 *Kirby & Sp. Entomol.* xxii. (1818) II. 295 There are two descriptions of larvæ of *Hydrophilæ*, one furnished with swimmers or anal appendages, by means of which they are enabled to swim. 1828 *J. Fleming Hist. Brit. Animals* 29 In this animal [sc. the sea-cow], the fore-swimmers (fins or paws) are furnished with the rudiments of nails.

d. An appliance for buoying up or supporting something in the water.

1799 *G. Smith Laboratory* i. 21 How to make Water-rockets, Water-brands, Water-cats, Water-ducks, &c., that turn themselves in the Water... Having fixed a wooden swimmer below the neck, it [sc. the water-brand] is dipped in wax and pitch, and is ready for use.

4. A thing which floats upon the surface of a liquid; *spec.* an angler's float; see also quot. 1854.

a 1609 *Dennis Secrets Angling* i. xiii. (1613) B ij, Then take good Corke, as much as shall suffice, For every line to make his swimmer fit. 1664 *Evelyn Sylva* vii. 24 Let the Nuts be first spread to sweat;... a Moneth being past, plunge them in Water, reject the Swimmers. 1837 *Carlyle Fr. Rev.* ii. i. iii. Shall we say, the Revolution-element works itself rarer and rarer; so that only lighter and lighter bodies will float in it; till at last the mere blown-bladder is your only swimmer? 1854 *Miss Baker Northampton Gloss.* *Swimmer*, a wooden trencher, or two short pieces of flat wood nailed across floating upon a bucket of water to prevent its washing over as it is carried along.

b. *Brewing.* A vessel containing ice or iced water floating on the wort in a fermenting-tun. (Cf. *G. schwimmer*.)

1881 *Wershoen Techn. Voc. Eng.-Fr.* 263 The fermenting-tun, the gyle-tun, la cuve guilloire, the swimmer, le flotteur.

† 5. A cup or goblet 'swimming' or brimming over; a 'bumper'. *Obs.*

1682 *N. O. Boileau's Lutrin* i. 180 [He] takes himself a lusty Beer-bowl brimmer Of Racy Claret, and Commands a Swimmer To the good Company. 1706 *Barnes in Hearne Collect.* 18 July (O. H. S.) I. 273 Some Brimmer And Swimmer, With Nectar shall flow.

† 6. *slang.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Swimmer*, a Counterfeit (old) Coyn. 1812 *J. H. Vaux Flash Dict.*, *Swimmer*, a guard-ship, or tender; a thief who escapes prosecution, when before a magistrate, on condition of being sent on board the receiving-ship, to serve His Majesty; is said by his pals to be swimmere.

Hence † **Swimmer v.** (see quot. 1812 above).

Swimmeret (swimərət). [f. *SWIMMER* + *-ET*.]

An abdominal limb or appendage of a crustacean, adapted for swimming; a swimming-foot, pleopod.

1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 426 The second family of Decapoda—Decapoda Macrura...—is distinguished by having at the extremity of the tail, on each side, appendages, ordinarily forming a swimmeret [orig. *F. nageoire*]. 1874 *A. Wilson Stud. Guide Zool.* 96 All the varied segments and appendages of the lobster—eyes, feelers, jaws, legs, and swimmerets—are merely modifications of a common structural plan. 1880 *Huxley Crayfish* i. 20 Attached to the sternal side of every ring of the abdomen of the female there is a pair of limbs, called swimmerets.

† **Swimmering, vbl. sb. Obs. rare.** [Cf. ON. *swimra* to be giddy.] Giddiness; = *SWIMMING* *vbl. sb.* 4.

Also *ppl. a.* giddy = *SWIMMING ppl. a.* 5. 1650 *W. D. tr. Conenius Gate Lat. Unl.* § 297 Head-ache and the megrim causeth either giddiness (swimming, swimmering), or dottage. 1650 *H. More Observ. in Enthus. Tri.* etc. (1656) 118 This is but idle treading of the air, and only a symptom of a light swimmering fancy.

Swimming (swimɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *SWIM* v. + *-ING* 1.] The action of the verb *SWIM*.

1. The action of moving along in the water by natural means of progression.

1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B.* xii. 166 He þat neuere ne dyued ne noust can of swimmyngne. 1398 *Trivisa Barth.* *De P. R.* xviii. xxxi. [xxx.] (Bodl. MS.) If 263 b/1 In swimmyngne þe stronger [harts] swimmyge before. a 1513 *Farrar Chron.* vii. cccxxviii. (1811) 277 Swimmyng of fysshes, & fleyng of fowlys. 1533 *Belender Livy* iv. xiv. (S.T.S.) II. 99 Vthiris þat war crafty in swoumyng war sa sare woundit..

(*G. schwindel*), *f. Tent. swind-*: see *SWIND v.* and *-LE*. Cf. *SWINDLING vbl. sb.* Giddiness, vertigo. 1559 *Mozwng Evonym*. 137 This liquor is good for the headache, falling sickness, frenzy, swindle or turnisickness. **Swindle** (*swindl*), *sb.* [*f. SWINDLE v.*]

1. An act of swindling; a fraudulent transaction or scheme; a cheat, fraud, imposition.

1854 C. W. DAY *Fyr Pst. Resid. W. Indies* II. 125 The West India Islands are full of the swindles of European tradesmen. Wine and spirits are shockingly adulterated, [etc.]. 1881 *Jrnl. Inst. Bankers* Nov. 573 The trustees under liquidation never have their hills taxed; they charge what they like and do what they like; it is a perfect swindle with them.

b. *spec.* (slang or local): see *quots.*

1870 *Law Reports, Davey v. Wabnsley* (Farmer), Lotteries are announced and commonly known as swindles. 1872 *SCHLE DE VERE Americanism* 576 When he [sic, a Western man] wishes to know what he has to pay, he asks, 'What's the damage?' or, not so charitably, 'What's the swindle?' 1890 *BARRE & LELAND Slang Dict.* s. v. When a proposition is made to toss for a drink by spinning a coin, the phrase is generally 'let's have a swindle.'

2. Something that is not what it appears or is pretended to be; a 'frand' *colloq.*

1866 *HOWELL Venet. Life* i. 4 Let us take, for example, that pathetic swindle, the Bridge of Sighs. 1882 T. G. BOWLES *Flotam & Teltam* 395 As a sea the Mediterranean is a mere swindle. It is, indeed, not a sea at all, but a miserable puddle.

Swindle, v. *Obs.*: see *SWINDLING vbl. sb.* **Swindle, v.** [*Back-formation f. SWINDLER.*]

1. *intr.* To act the swindler; to practise fraud, imposition, or mean artifice, esp. for the purpose of obtaining money.

1732 *BAILEY, Swindle*, to get Money on false Pretences. 1822 *JAMES DILLI. Dict.*, *Swindle*, a cant word signifying to cheat. 1822 *SHELLEY Hymn Merc.* xlix, Those Who swindle, house-break, sheep-steal, and shop-lift. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xxxvi, Hardy English adventurers who have...swindled in all the capitals of Europe.

2. *trans.* To cheat, defraud (a person) out of money or property.

1803 *SRO. SMITH Delphine* Wks. 1859 I. 46/1 Though she swindles Delphine out of her estate. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Christ.* 243 Having been intrusted with the management of a bank in the *Piscina publica*, he swindled and ruined the depositors. 1903 R. BAGOT *A. Culbert* xiv. 162 It appears that del Monte has swindled his wife—his widow—out of every sixpence she possessed.

b. To bring into some specified condition by swindling.

1810 in *Life Adam Clarke* viii. (1834) 122, I might swindle away this poor Sarah Boswell from your chapels to ours. 1839 *THACKERAY Fatal Boots* Oct., When I had paid the debt into which I had been swindled by her.

3. To get or gain by swindling. *v. Obs.*

1804 *Revol. Plutarch* II. 306 The convention of Alexandria, which Buonaparte swindled from the trembling Melas. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* III. i. v, Lamotte...had...swindled a sum of three-hundred livres from one of them.

Swindleable (*swindlabl*), *a. nonce-wd.* [*f. SWINDLE v.* + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being or liable to be swindled.

1874 M. COLLIS *Th. in Garden* (1880) I. vii. 223, I have had to pay many of their bills, chiefly I think because I look easily swindleable (to coin a word).

Swindledom (*swindldom*), *nonce-wd.* [*f. SWINDLE sb.* + *-DOM*.] The realm or domain of swindles.

1833 *Scott. Leader* 10 June 10 (*heading*) The latest from swindledom.

Swindler (*swindlrs*), [*ad. G. schwindler* giddy-minded person, extravagant projector, esp. in money matters, cheat, *f. schwindeln* to be giddy, act thoughtlessly or extravagantly, swindle, going back to *MHG. swindeln*, OHG. *swintilôn* (cf. *MHG. swindel*, *swintel*, OHG. *swintilôd* dizziness), frequent, *f. swintan* to waste away, languish, lose consciousness, etc.: see *SWIND v.* and *-LE*. Cf. *Da. zwendelaar*.]

Orig. a cant word, said to have been introduced into London by German Jews about 1762, and to have been first used in literature by Lord Mansfield. See *Bailey's Dict.* ed. 1822, and *Slang Dict.* (1873) 317.

One who practises fraud, imposition, or mean artifice for purposes of gain; one who systematically defrauds or cheats others; a cheat.

1775 *Ann. Reg. Chron.* 175/2 Dupes to the designing arts of the wretches distinguished by the name of Swindlers. 1797 (*title*) *Adventures of the Extravagant Wit*; or the English Swindler, shewing the various Frauds and Tricks be committed in London and the most distant parts of the Globe. 1819 *SHELLEY Peter Bell* 3rd II. ii, A swindler, living as he can. 1829 *JESSOP Coming of Friars* iii. 159 The swindler always thinks his victim a fool.

Hence (all *nonce-wds.*) **Swindlerdom**, the realm of swindlers, swindlers collectively; **Swindler-ship**, the condition of a swindler; **Swindlery**, the practice of a swindler, swindling.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Aug. 9/1 The enterprise of London Swindlerdom seems to be illimitable. 1862 *CARLYLE Fredk. G.* xii. xi. IIL 341 What is truth, falsity, human Kingship, human Swindler-ship? 1833 — *Misc. Ess.*, *Capliostro* (1873) V. 93 Had there been no supernatural or adulatory or 'swindling' Law-acts. 1837 — *Fr. Rev.* I. n. vi, Swindlery and Blackguardism have stretched hands across the Channel, and caluted mutually.

Swindling, *vbl. sb.* *Obs. rare.* In 6

swyndelynge. [*ad. G. schwindelung* (OHG. *swintilunga*, MHG. *swindelunge*), *f. schwindel* *SWINDLE sb.*, *swindeln* vb., formations on *Tent. swind-* (see *SWIND v.*)] Swimming in the head, dizziness, giddiness.

1527 *ANDREW BRUNSWYKE'S Distyll. Waters* Kivb, [It] is good agaynst the swyndelynge in the hede.

Swindling (*swindling*), *vbl. sb.* [*f. SWINDLE v.* + *-ING*.] The action of *SWINDLE v.*; the practice of a swindler; fraud or imposition for purposes of gain; systematic cheating.

1792 H. WALPOLE *Let. to W. Beloe* 24 Sept., A deep-laid plan of political swindling. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 177 He seems not to have taken up the trade of a false witness till he could no longer support himself by begging or swindling. 1869 *Adam Smith's W. N.* I. II. ii. 326 *note*, Free trade in banking, it has been wisely and wittily said, is free trade in swindling.

Swindling, *ppl. a.* [*f. SWINDLE v.* + *-ING* 2. Cf. *prec.*]

1. That swindles; acting or dealing fraudulently. 1795 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. Pref. p. xv, Ignorant or swindling dealers at Naples. 1809 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 610 Our medium is depreciated by the multitude of swindling banks. 1877 *BLACK Green Past.* xiv, The swindling old heathen.

2. Of acts, etc.: Involving a swindle, fraudulent. 1809 *MALIN Gil Blas* vii. xii. p. 11 He declared his abhorrence of becoming a party...in a mere swindling trick. 1899 *Geo. Eliot Theo. Such* xvi. 283 Since his name for virtue served as an effective part of a swindling apparatus.

Hence **Swindlingly** *adv.*

1837 *Mrs. DALY Digging & Squatting* xvi. 171 The break-up of many of the more swindlingly formed enterprises naturally ensued.

Swine (*swin*). Pl. *swine*. Forms: *Singular* and *Plural*. 1-4 swin, 1-6 swyn, 4-5 swyn, 4-7 swyne, (4) suine, swiyn, squine, *Ayenb.* zwyn, 4-5 squyne, 5 swiyn, swiynne, sweyne, sqwyne, 6 suyne, swiyn, swyen, 7 sweyn, shwyne, 5- swine. *Plural* in -s. 3 swynes, 6, 8-9 swines. [Common Teutonic: OE. *swin* str. n. = OFris., OS., MLG. *swin*, MDu. *swijn*, (Nfris. *swinn*, Efris. *swin*, Wfris. *swyn*, LG. *swien*, Du. *zwijn*), OHG., MHG. *swin*, (G. *schwein*), ON. *swin*, (Sw., Da. *svin*), Goth. *swin*:- OTent. **swinom*, nent. of adj. formation with suffix -ino- (cf. L. *suinus*, OSI. *swin* swinish, with -INE suffix¹) on the root of L. *sūs*, Gr. *ūs*, and Sow *sb.*]

The orig. use may have been either generic or restricted to the young of the swine; for the latter cf. Goth. *gaitein*, OHG. *geizgin* young goat, kid, cogn. w. OE. *gæten* of goats, L. *hædinus* of kids:- Indo-enr. **ghaidino-*, *f. ghaid-GOAT*.]

1. An animal of the genus *Sus* or family *Suidæ*, comprising bristle-bearing non-ruminant hoofed mammals, of which the full-grown male is called a *boar*, the full-grown female a *sow*; esp. the common species *Sus scrofa*, domesticated from early times by Gentile nations for its flesh, and regarded as a type of greediness and uncleanness. (Now only literary, dialectal, or as a generic term in zoology, etc., being superseded in common use by *pig* or *hog*: see these words.)

(a) *sing.* c. 725 *Cyprian Gloss.* (Hessels) S 700 *Suis*, swin. a 1000 *Riddles* xli. [sl.] 105 (Gr.) Mara ic eom & fætra, þonne amæstet swin. a 1122 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1035, Ne an cu ne an swin nes belyfon. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 143 in O. E. *Hom.* I. 169 Swines brede is swide swete, swa is of wilde dore. c. 1205 LAY. 468 Al swa þat wilde swin þ wrotes 3eond þan grouen. a 1225 *Ancre R.* 123 Ase swin iþund ipe sti uorte uetten. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 265151 (Cott.) þai sal yow vp on bakes lif Al swine [*f. swine*, *sqwine*] þat ar to salting tilf. c. 1320 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12342 By a mykel fir be, Rostyng a swyn gret & fat. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1395 Sche hrogt fram the kyche a scheld of a wyde swynne. 1535 *COVEDALE & Macg.* i. 47 To offre vp swynes flesh and other vncleue beastes. 1595 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* Induct. I. 34 Ob monstrous beast, how like a swine he lyes. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 53 Circe...Whose charmed cup Whoever tasted, lost his upright shape, And downward fell into a groveling Swine. 1682 *SHADWELL Lane. Witches* II, Coursing had gotten me a woundyt stomach, and I eat like a Swine. 1780 *COWPER Love of World Reproved* 3 There is a part in ev'ry swine No friend or follower of mine May taste. 1799 S. FREEMAN *Town Off.* 58 He found a swine going at large in the town.

(b) *pl.* c. 828 *ALFRED Boeth.* xxviii. § 4 He bið anlicost fetum swinnþe þe sylle willað ligan on fulum solum. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 Ðet oref þe þis dær wæncð beð sþep & reþeren & get & swin. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4711 [ðai] soght þam rotes, als þe swine. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxix. (Placidas) 319 He...al his bestialle sleu in hy...assis, mllis, schepe & swyne. 1421 *Cov. Lett.* Bk. 27 We comaund þat no man haue no swyne goyng in the hyge streit. c. 1542 *Termes of Venery* in J. HODGKIN *Proper Terms* 562 Sundry of wyde swyne, Dryfte of Tame swyne. 1528 *Rox Rede me* (Arb.) 113 There is grountynge of pigges and swyne With lowngye of oxen and kye. 1552 *LEIGH SURV.* (1577) Fivb, Neither maie Geese or Swine haue common, but by the lordes sufferance. 1571 *MILTON P. R.* iv. 630 Thee and thy Legions, yelling they shall flye, And beg to hide them in a herd of Swine. 1765 W. H. MARSHALL *Rural Econ. W. Eng.* II. 222 Of Swine, Somersetshire appears still to persevere in the old white breed. 1846 *YOUATT Pig* 24 Swine are the most prolific of all domesti-

cated animals. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* iv. 296 The rooting swine Beneath the hedge-row oak-trees grunt and whine.

β. 1843 *CAXTON G. de la Tour G.* J, His Swyneherd, he that kept his swynes. 1557 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. ii. v. 285 Beeves, muttons, veals, swines. 1738 [G. SMITH] *Cur. Relat.* II. 421 When Swines continue longer than ordinary in the Mire. 1759 *BROWN Compl. Farmer* 41 Young shoots, which are swines of about three quarters of a year old. 1850 H. MELVILLE *White Jacket* I. xv. 93 Some of you chaps haven't no more manners than so many swines!

b. In proverbial and allusive expressions, and in fig. context.

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* vii. 6 Ne ze ne wurpen eowre meregrotu toforan eowrum swynon. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 135 Ne sculen þe nawiht 3imstones leggen swinen to mete. 13... *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3680 You sest Mahoun ne Apolin Be nougt worþ þe hrestel of a swin. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 647 And stolen were his letters pryely Out of his box whil he sleep as a swyn. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 360 The servanz lich to drunke Swyn Begunne forto rote faste. 1542 *UDALL Erasim. Apoph.* 342b, A swyne to teache Minerva, was a prouerbe [etc.]. 1560 in *Maitl. Club Misc.* III. 210 That lecherous Swyne the Byschop of Rome (quhai hais rutet vp the Lordis wyneyard sa far as in him wes). 1583 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* iv. ii. 91 Fire enough for a Flint, Pearle enough for a Swine. 1590 *GREENWOOD Collect. Sclannd.* Art. G. J, We sayd you shall finde it...a pyg of that Swyne. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* iv. ii. 109 'Tis old, but true, Still Swine eats all the draugh. a 1600 *MONTGOMERIE Misc.* P. xxx. 42 (Laing MS.) Lat me nocht sleip in sleuth, In stinkand sty with sathanis sinfull swyne. 1608 *WILLET Hexapla Exod.* 683 A certaine Sorbonist, then a popish hishop...a swine out of the same stie. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 404 The tricks of old Circe deter us from Wine, Tho' we honour a Boar, we won't make ourselves Swine. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* xix, He that does me not reason is a swine of Sussex, and I'll make him kneel to the pledge, if I should cut his hams, and smoke them for bacon.

2. *fig.* Applied opprobriously to a sensual, degraded, or coarse person; also (in mod. use) as a mere term of contempt or abuse.

c. 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 263 Mannis lawis hav distemperid kynde of men, and turned hem into swyn. c. 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* iii. 687 Ye maistry swyne ye ydel wrecches. 1420-40 *LYDG. Leches* i. xi. (MS. Bodl. 263) 51/2 How that this fellow. This Thiestes, affitir Agour Lay bi his doughter callid Pellopia. 1521 *TINNALE Expos.* 1 John ii. 13-17 (1537) 42 Lechery...maketh a man altogether a swyne. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* v. ii. 10 This foule Swine Is now even in the Centry of this Isle. 1842 *BROWNING Soliloquy Span. Cloister* ix, Gr-r-r—yow swine! 1891 *FAYRAR Darknes & Dawn* xxxviii, I shall be butchered to amuse these swine. 1907 H. WYNDHAM *Flare of Footlights* xxv, The swine might have had the decency to have made up his alleged mind a bit sooner.

3. = *swine-fish*: see 5.

1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv.* Scot. xv. (1855) 143 The 'wolf-fish', here 'swine', (*anarrhichas lupus* of Linnaeus).

4. Obvious Combinations: attrib., as *swine-bristle*, *flesh*, *+* *greun* [*GROIN sb.*, snout], *leather* [cf. G. *schwein's leder*], *market*, *+* *pork*, *trough*, etc.; adj. = *SWINISH*, as in *swine enjoyment*, *security*; objective, etc., as *swine-bayer*, *-catcher*, *-dealer*, *-eater*, *-keeper*, *-keeping*; *swine-eating* adj.; *swine-like* adj. and adv.; parasynthetic (similative), as *swine-faced*, *-headed*, *-mouthed*, *-snouted* adjs.; occas. with *swine's*, as *+* *swine's-faced*.

c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 256 þe harys on his browis war lyke *swyne-brustyls. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* III. i, Working on tanned hides, amid pincers, paste-horns, rosin, swine-bristles, and a nameless flood of rubbish. 1807 *Lend. Gaz.* No. 4318/4 Richard Wells, of Ingoldstrey in Lincolnshire, *Swinehayer. 1835 *Apf. Munic. Corpor. Rep.* v. 1562 (Congleton) The *swine-catcher, levying 1s. upon each vagrant pig. c. 1522 *MARLOWE Jew of Malta* II. i, These *swine-eating Christians. 1742 *YOUNG Nt.* I. v. 14 Wit...lifts our *swine-enjoyments from the mire. 1555 *Eng. Tripe-wife* (1881) 150 The pudding house, Where *swine facce beaute onele stay in pride. 1556 *NASHE Saffron Walden* Wks. 1905 III. 124 Two or three sturdie Plowmen (such as his swines fat) bluecoat was. 1597 *Pl. R. Return fr. Parnass.* i. 231 What an nonmanerlie microcosme was this swine-faced clowne. 1598 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. i. (Bodl. MS.), *Swyne flesche and schepe flesche is better rosted þan sode. c. 1400 *MAUSNEV.* (Roxh.) ix. 36 þe Sarzenes also bringes furth na grysez, ne þai eate swyne flesch. 1824 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* 189 The Jews...prohibited from using swine-flesh. 1691 *RAY W. C. Words* 133 *Swine-greun, a Swines snout. 1710 *SIEBOLD Hist. Fife* 53 *Swine-headed and mouth'd and backed. 1598 *DUNBAR Flyting* 150 Suiir swappit swanky, *swynekeeper 27 for swaittis. 1556 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* iv. ii. 38 A hundred and fiftie totter'd Prodigalls, lately come from *Swine-keeping. 1409 in *Beverley MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm. 1900) 100 Cal-lethyr, *swyn-lether. 1575-85 *ABR. SANDYS Serm.* 156 Let vs not *swinelike returne to wallowe in that slime againe. 1604 *JAS. I Counterbl. to Tobacco* (Arb.) 106 Olde drunkards thinke they prolong their dayes, by their swinelike diet. 1624 *QUARLES Job* xix, In Pleasure's sincke, he takes a swinelike Pleasure. 1828 *Pall Mall G.* 25 May 11/1 Creatures more swine-like than human. 1667-8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 603/2 A Strete called *Swynemarket. 1600 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 441 Rumford, the glory whereof dependeth on a swine mercat. 1456 *SIR G. HAY Gov. Princes Wks.* (S.T.S.) II. 157 Sam man luxurious 25 a *swyne pork, and sum chaste as a turtur dowe. 1633 *FORD Broken H.* III. ii, To one that franks his lust In *swine-security of bestial incest. 1827 *MORRIS Odyssey* x. 239 And *swine-shape they had, and the voice...of the boar. 1840 *LONGF. St. Student* I. iv, I tell you this is nothing but Vino Tinto of La Mancha, with a tang of the *swine-skin. 1592 *NASHE P. Penitence* Wks. 1904 I. 160 Hee will...soneer a whole quire of paper in praise of Lady *Swin-snout, his yeolow-fac'd Mistres. 1900 W. ARCHER *tr. Ilsen's W'ken* 22

dead *Awaken* 1. 14 Lop-eared, low-browed dog-skulls, and fatted swine-snouts. 1604 BRETON *Wonders worth Hearing* Wks. (Grosart) II. 8/2 Squinte eye, "Swine snouted, wry bodyed, and splat footed." 1599 FULKE *Heskins Parl.* 124 Let him resort to M. Heskins "swyne-trough." 1616 DEACON *Tobacco Tortured* 57 The Swill hogs swine-troffe. 1619 in Ferguson & Nanson *Monte. Rec. Carlisle* (1887) 278 Keping of swine troughs in the hystrey. 1827 SCOTT *Chron. Canongate* 11. They come, with the prodigal son, to the husks and the swine-trough. 1559 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 135 One "swyne tubbe."

5. Special Combinations (also with *swine's*): swine-back, (a) a convex or arched back like that of a swine (= HOGBACK 1); (b) in *Coal-mining* = HOGBACK 2 b, HORSE-BACK 4; swine-backed (-bækt) a., having a back like that of a swine; *spec. in Archery*, having a convexly curved outline (opp. to *saddle-backed*); swine-badger = hog-badger (Hog sb. 1 13 c); swine-crew (crue), -cruive *dial.* [CREW 2, CRUIVE], a pigsty; † swine-drunk a. [cf. ON. *svindrúkkinn*], excessively drunk, heastly drunk; so † swine drunkenness; swine-eyes, eyes like those of a swine, which cannot be directed upwards; swine fever, a name for two infectious diseases of swine (produced by different bacteria), distinctively called *hog-cholera*, chiefly affecting the intestines, and *swine-plague*, chiefly affecting the lungs (see below); swine-fish, the wolf-fish, *Anarrhichas lupus*, so called from the movement of its snout; † swine-garth, an enclosure for swine, a pigsty; swine-girl, a girl who tends swine; swine-grease (see *swine's grease* below); swine(s)-head, a swinish or self-indulgent person; † swine-hog = Hog sb. 1; † swine-house [cf. ON. *svínahús*], a building in which swine are kept; hence † swine-housegarth, an enclosed piece of ground containing such a building; swine-hulk, -hull *dial.* (Hulk sb. 1, Hull sb. 1 4 b), a pigsty; † swine-louse, a woodlouse, hog-louse, or sow-bug; swine-meat *dial.*, food for swine, hog-wash; swine-out local (see quot.); swine(s)-penny local (see quot.); swine-plague, an infectious disease of swine, resembling but distinct from hog-cholera (see *swine fever* above); swine's back, local name for a narrow hill-ridge (cf. HOGBACK 2 a); † swine-seam, = *swine's grease*; † swine's evil, = SCROFULA; swine's grease (occas. *swine-grease*), now *dial.*, the fat of a swine, lard; swine-shott, † -shoute *dial.* [SHOOT 2], a young pig; swine-skeel *dial.*, a tub for hog-wash; † swine-sought, = SWINE-POX 2; † swine's-pike *Alil.*, = SWINE'S FEATHER; † swine's pudding = HOG'S PUDDING; † swine's-stead, a building in which swine are kept; † swine-wroting, a place in which swine root. (See also SWINE'S FEATHER.)

1695 *Land. Gaz.* No. 976/4 A. bay Nag, with a Blaze down his Face, a "Swine-back." 1883 CRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, *Swine-back* (S.W.). See *Horses*. *Ibid.*, *Horses or Horsebacks*, natural channels cut, or washed away by water, in a coal seam, and filled up with shale and sandstone. Sometimes a hank or ridge of foreign matter in a coal seam. 1545 ASCHAN *Toxoph.* (Ath.) 133 The "swyne backed fashion, maketh the shaft deader." 1730 [see *swine-headed* in 4]. 1890 DOYLE *White Company* xxiv. It has been my wont to choose a saddle-backed feather for a dead shaft, and a swine-backed for a smooth flier. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* I. 66 Naturalists once distinguished the badger, by the oames of the "swine-badger, and the dog-badger" from the supposed resemblance of their heads to those animals. 1669-81 "Swine-crue [see CREW 2 1]. 1501 *Extr. Aberd. Regr.* (1844) I. 70 That all the tovin be devoyon of "swin croffis." c. 1575 [see CRUIVE 2]. 1616 *Reg. Privy Council* Scott. X. 559 Hiddin in swyne crooves and middlings. 1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* Wks. 1904 I. 207 The third [stage] is "Swine drunke, heavy, lumpish, and sleepe, and cries for a little more drinke." 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iv. iii. 286 Drunkenesse is his best vertue, for he will be swine-drunke. 1547-64 BAULOVIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 124 Of all other most odious is "swioe drunkenness, wherewith both the body & soule is deformed. 1872 JEFFERIES *Toilers of the Field* (1892) 323 Curses on our insular "swine-eyes that could not see it." 1898 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 3/2 Provided... that the swine are not in a "swine-fever infected place. 1863 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 289 The Sea Wolf, Sea Cat, or "Swine-fish. 1459-60 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 88 Pro mudnacione de le "Swyngarth. 1886 CRESS E. MARTINEGO-CESARESCO *Ess. Study Folk-Songs* 199 The "swine girl went up to the mountain top and sang and sang. c. 1386 CHAUCE *Reeve's T.* 341 He seyde, thou John, thou "swynsheed awak. 1819 KEATS *On C. Brown* ii. He "sdeigned the swine-head at the wassail-bowl." 1601 *Durham Wills* (Surtees) I. 12, if "swyn hogges x.s. 1601 in W. Jackson *Cumblid. & Westmorland Papers* (1892) I. 155 Item a swyne hogge xlii. s. 1596 E. WORSLEY *Surv. Mannor Felsted, Essex* 150 (MS.) a repaire and maintaine... the lord's hoggs-cote or swioehouse. 1675 HOBBS *Odyssey* (1677) 663 As many swine-houses replete with swine. 1465-7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 91 Pro operacione et emendacione pavimenti... in le "swynhoggarth. 14. *Metr. Voc.* in W. Wülcker *666 Ar. stye*, or a "swyne holce. 1566 in *Leader Rec. Burgery Sheffield* (1897) 15 Hoghe Storey for a smytive and a "swyne howle iii. s. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 47 A *Swinhull* or *Swine-cure*, a Hoggs-stye. 1807 R. Anderson *Cumblid. Ball.* 145 To the swyne-hull heie an swat thea. 1585 LUTROX *Thous. Notable Th.* (1675) 50 Little worms with many feet (of some called "Swine-lice). 1583

Durham Wills (Surtees) II. 78, j other tubbe, for "swine meat 12 d. 1819 REES *Cycl.* XXXIV. "Swine-Oat, a particular kind of oat, which is cultivated for the use of pigs... in some parts of Cornwall... the naked oat, or *arena nuda*. 1610 HOLLAND *Cauden's Brit.* 550 The Roman Emperours coine: because swine many times rooting into the ground turne up with their snouts, the country people [at Littleborough] call "Swines-penies. 1723 W. STURLEY in *Mem.* (Surtees) III. 149 Many coyns found in one field towards that bridge [at Littleborough]. They call 'em Swine-pennys, 1891 BULLINGS *Med. Dict.* "Swine plague, an acute, epidemic, contagious, and usually fatal disease of swine, with... rapid and labored respiration, and sometimes diarrhoea. 1826 W. A. MILES *Deverel Barrow* 15 On its ridge [sc. a range of chalk], or to use a more common term, on the "swine's back, is a cluster of tumuli. 1562-3 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Scot. XI. 248 Item, for "swynes same... iijli. iijs. 1528 PARNELL *Salernus Regim. Rj.* By "swynes yuell is understande inflation under the chynne about the throte. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* ch. (1636) 111 A plaster made of figges... are good for the swines evill. a. 1425 *tr. Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 11 Ane emplastre of maluez & "swynes grese. 1463-4 *Compota Domest.* (Abbotis. 1836) 45, xij petrarum de Swynegrece. 1530 PALSGR. 278/2 Swynes grece, *sayn de pourceue; grece de porc.* 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* ii. xlviii. 307 This roote roasted and stamped with olde swines grease, and applied to the cornes of the feet. 1581 *Durham Wills* (Surtees) II. 35, v "swyne shoates. 1901 TROTTER *Galloway Gossip* 332 (E.D.D.) Stots, an bogges, an swine-shotts. 1559 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 135 Ooe "swynes skele. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 375/1 Pe "Swynsoghte, porridge. 1638 WARD *Aniada. War* i. cclxxii. 393 (head- ing) The Description of an Instrument, invented by King Henry the fifth, at the Battell of Agincourt, and since used by the King of Sweden, and by him called a "Swines-Pike. 1639 *Ibid.* ii. 90 These Shot ought to have each man his Swines-Pike at his girdle, to stick down against the Horse. 1647 TRAFF *Comm. Mark* vii. 3 Sometimes they wear a sausage or a "swines-pudding in place of a silver or gold chain. 1595 SPENSER *State Ire.* Wks. (Globe) 645/1 A delight to keepe his sayde howse neat and cleaolye, which now being... rather "swynes-steades then howses, is the chiefe cause of his soe beastly manner of life. c. 1475 *Pitt. Voc.* in W. Wülcker 178/30 *Hic scrobs*, a "swynwrotyng.

b. In names of plants, usually with *swine's* (cf. Hog sb. 1 13 d, Pig sb. 1 13 b, Sow sb. 1 8 b): swine-arnot *Sc.*, the marsh betony, *Stachys palustris*; swine-arnuts *Sc.*, tall oat-grass, *Avena elatior*; swine(s) fennel, finkle, *Pucedanum officinale*, also called Hog's FENNEL and sow-fennel (Sow sb. 1 8 b); swine's snout (see quot. 1863); swine's succory (see SUCORY 2); swine(s) thistle *dial.* = SOW-THISTLE 1. (See also SWINE'S CRESS, SWINE'S GRASS.)

1812 SOUTER *Agric. Surv. Banffs.* App. 38 If it [sc. the land] be pestered with lightness, "swine-arnot or other such spreading roots. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* (1789) I. 105 *Avena elatior*, Tall Oat-Grass, *Anglia*. "Swines Ar-Nuts, or Earth-Nuts. *Scotts.* c. 1400 *MS.* Laud 55/16 11 Feniculus porcinus is an herbe þe cleipith "swynesfennel or wormesseed. 1529 GRETE *Herbale* cccxxx. v. 11 Pucedane is an herbe or wode called dogfenel or swynfennel. 1842 BROWNING *Solit. Sp. Cloister* ii. What's the Latin name for "parsley? What's the Greek name for "Swine's Snout? 1853 PRIOR *Pop. Names Brit. Plants* 222 Swine's snout, *L. rostrum porcinum*, from the form of the receptacle, the dandelion. c. 1500 *GL. Harl.* 3383 in *Sax. Leechd.* III. 346/2 "Swines thistle, *sonchus oleraceus*. 1795 NEMNICH *Polysyl.* Lex., *Swine thistle*, the sow-thistle. 1824 MACGILLIVRAY *Gallivard. Enchyl.* 104 s.v. *Burr-thistle*, There are five kinds of thistles common in Scotland—the burr or horse thistle; the corn thistle; the moss thistle; the swine thistle; and the Scotch thistle.

Swine-bread (swai'nbrəd). Also 6-7 swines-bread. [cf. G. *schwein(s)bröt*, mod.L. *panis porcinus*.]

† 1. The plant Cyclamen; = SOWBREAD. *Obs.*

1591 SILVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iii. 704 Swines-bread, so used, doth not only speed A tardy Labour; but (without great heed) If over it a Child-great WOMAN stride, Instant abroad often doth betide. 1648 HEXHAM *i. Herbs*, Sow bread, or Swyne bread.

† 2. Truffles. *Obs.*
1677 MIÉGE *Fr. Diet.*, *Trufte*, Sow-bread, or swine bread (a most dainty kind of round and russet root). 1666 *tr. Du Mont's Voy. Levant* vi. 68 Tis not so hard a Task to know the delicious Earth-Apples or Swine-bread [oriz. *Trufes*]. 1755 JOHNSON, *Swinebread*, a kind of plant; truffles.

† 3. Locally applied to the earth-nut or pig-nut, *Bunium flexuosum*.

1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Pig-nut*, sh. the earth nut. *Bunium flexuosum*. Called *Swine-bread* in Inverness-shire.

Swine-cote. Now only *Hist.* or *dial.* Forms: see SWINE and COTE sb. 1; also 6 swynes-cote, 7 swincote, -cote; 5 swynce cote, 6 swyns-cote; 5 swynnen cote. [cf. SWINE + COTE sb. 1] A pigsty.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 277 Now bei [sc. harkness] hen fallen down, or maad swyn-kotis, stahils, or abay-houses. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 491/2 Schudde, hovel, or swyne cote. *Ibid.* 475/1 Sty, swynce cote (K. swynys howys, S. swyn cote, A. sty, swyncoen cote). 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxh.) 291 In a taverners hous in a swyncoote lay she Tyl mydnyht. 1546 *Supplia. Poore Commons* (E.E.T.S.) 78 Would ye comyt my to the keypyng & fedgyng of such swynherdes as did not know theyr swynsecotes when theyr sawe theym? 1557 *Scotter Manor Rec.* in *N. W. Line*, sawe theym? That every man shall have a sufficient swynsecote. 1604 *Manch. Court Let Rec.* (1885) II. 199 John Chester hath a swynsecote at the backside of his house verie pestiliferous. 1659 in *Picton L'pool Mun.* Rec. (1883) I. 192 ferous. 1659 in *Picton L'pool Mun.* Rec. (1883) I. 192 ferous. 1659 in *Picton L'pool Mun.* Rec. (1883) I. 192 ferous. 1730 P. WALKER *Diary* (1866) 117 Spent the day at home in repairing our swioe cote side, and painting it. 1830

tr. Aristoph., *Wasps* 127 Philocleon. What is this? *Bdelycleon*. A swioe-cote of Vesta. 1849 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Swine-cote*, *Swine-hull*, *Swine-sty*, a pig-sty.

Swineherd (swai'nhərd). Not in colloq. use. Forms: see SWINE and HERD sb. 2; also 5-6 swyn-nard(e), 5-6 swynard, 6-7 swinheard, 7 swinherd, swiniard, (also 9 *dial.*) swin(e)yard; 5 swynshyrd. [late OE. *swūnhyrde*: see SWINE and HERD sb. 2 Cf. MLG. *swinkerde*, OHG. *swinhirt* (MHG. -hirt, G. *schwein(e)hirt*), ON. *svinahirdir* (Sw. *vinherde*, Da. *svinehyrde*).

The normal form of the word would be represented by the pronunciation (swi'nərd); cf. the old spellings *swynnard*, *swinherd*, and *GOZZARD*, *SHEPHERD* (e'pərd). The word has been refashioned in modern times on its etymological elements. For the variants *swin(e)yard*, etc., cf. *swanyard*, etc., *SWANHERD*. See also *SWINWARD*.]

1. A man who tends swine, esp. for hire.
c. 1100 in *Zeitschr. für deutsches Altertum* XXXIII. 239 *Subulus*, swynherd. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) I. 9 A suyoird smote he to dede vnder a thoro husk. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 483/2 Swynne herd (K. swynshyrd). c. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* lxvii. Yeshall sitte downe and ete here with the swyne-herthe. 1451 *Lincoln Diocese Documents* 53, I will my scheperd hale vj. wedyr hogges; & my Swynnard iiii. Swynne. 1526 TYNIALE *Mark* v. 14 The swyne herdes fled and tolde it. 1547-64 BAULOVIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 19 This man [sc. Justinus] in his youth was but a swin-herd. 1590 T. WATSON *Eglogue Death Walsingham* Poems (Arh.) 157 When curie swynard shall exceede his borne. c. 1622 ROWLEY, etc. *Birth of Merlin* iii. iv. 5 A swinherds wife, keeping hoggs by the Forestside. 1640 *J. Dyke's Sel. Serms.* Ep. Ded. A iij b. The cooke, and the swineyard, the weaver, and kember. 1689 BISHOP *Marrow of Astrol.* 1. 36 Herds-men, or swinyards. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 504 Mr. Corbet... had his head cut off by two Swiniards in the time of the Rebellion in Ireland, an. 1641. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* xvii. 254 Where goes the swine-herd, with that ill-look'd guest? 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxv. I, Gurth, the son of Beowulph, the swineherd. 1846 YOUATT *Pig* li. 14 The swineherds (in Egypt) formed an isolated race, outcasts from society. 1872 TENNYSON *Last Tourn.* 626 When had Lancelot utter'd aught so gross Ev'n to the swineherd's malkin in the mast? † 2. 'A term for a hoar, he being the head or master of the herd' (Nares). *Obs.*
1607 *Christmas Prince* (1816) 24 Then sett downe y^e Swineyard, The foe to y^e Vineyard... Let this Bonnes-head and mustard Stand for Pigg, Goose and Custard.

Hence **Swineherding**, the tending of swine; **Swineherdship**, the position of swineherd.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* iv. xxi. (1589) 88 An Vnder-Swineherd ship did serve, he sought not to be chiefe. 1872 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 113 Cattle-breeding and swine-herding. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 443 (tr. *Heine*), I have returned to God like the prodigal son after my long swineherdship among the Hegelians.

Swinehood (swai'nhud). [cf. SWINE + HOOD.] The condition of a swine; also *fig.*

1822 LAMB *Ella Ser.* i. *Dist. upon Roast Pig*, The grossness and indolence which too often accompany maturer swinehood. 1886 MARG. BURT *Browning's Women* (1887) 104 Elvire, ... sees only the swinehood that hath no remedy.

Swinely (swai'nli), a. *rare*. [cf. as prec. + -ly.] Pertaining to or characteristic of swine; swinish. Also *adv.*, swinishly.

1434 *Misyn Mending Life* 116 Is not glotony & lichey swinely fish? 1880 W. S. BLUNT *Love Song. Proteus* cviii, Than their ain swioe begotten swinelier.

Swinepipe (swai'npi:p). [A book-name, still retained; cf. undetermined origin.] The redwing.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* ii. viii. §. 4. 149 Redwing, Swinepipe. *Turdus iliacus*. 1676 WILUGHBY *Ornith.* 139 *Turdus iliacus* sive *Ilas* aut *Tylas*, the Redwing, Swinepipe, or Wind-Trust.

Swine-pox. ? *Obs.* Also 7 swine's-pox. 1. A name for chicken-pox.

Retained as a synonym in 19th cent. medical works. 1530 PALSGR. 278/2 Swyoe pokes, *fartin*. c. 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* K. j. The great swyne pokes. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* i. iii. The Swine's-pox overtake you! There's a curse For a Turk, that eats no hog's flesh. 1659-60 *Præps Diary* 13 Jan. Thence I went to Mrs. Jem. and found her up and metty, and that it did not prove the small-pox, but only the swine-pox. 1676 JAS. COOKE *Marrow Chirurg.* iv. ii. ix. These they call Crystals, but Country-people call them Swine-Pox, Hen-Pox, &c.

2. An eruptive disease in swine.

1704 *Dict. Rust.* (1726), *Swine-pox*, an ill sore in Hogs which spreads abroad, and is a very grievous Scab. 1868 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Swine-pox*, a disease in which tubercles come out on the legs and thighs of swine. Around and under each tubercle is highly inflamed tissue.

Swinery (swai'nəri). [cf. SWINE sb. + -ERY; cf. *piggery*.]

1. A place where swine are kept; a piggery. Also *fig.*

1778 (W. MARSHALL) *Minutes Agric.*, *Digest* 22 The Swinery is very commodious. 1792 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *More Money* Ode ii. 12 Thus are parterres of Richmond and of Kew Dug up for hull and cow, and ram and ewe, And Windsor Park so glorious, made a swinery. 1855 MFKR. *Amazing Marr.* i. viii. 69 There is to be an extra bedroom secured at her hotel. That swinery of a place she insists on visiting is usually crammed. 1895 *Arena* (Boston) Aug. 434 His neighbor keeps a swinery in his garden.

2. A swinish condition; swine collectively.
1849 CARLYLE *Irish Journey* 23 July (1882) 201 Human swinery has here reached its acme, happily. 1828 LEES & CLUTTERBUCK *B.C.* 1837 xxvii. (1892) 376 A squealing, grunting, parti-coloured streak of swinery went scuttering past.

Swine's cress. Also 5 swynesears, 6 swineskerce, swine carse. [Cf. G. *schwein(s)kresse*. Through the phonetic similarity of such forms as *swinescres*, *-kers*, *-kars*, and *swinesgres*, *-gers*, *-gars*, this word and SWINE'S GRASS were formerly synonymous.] **†a.** = SWINE'S GRASS, knotgrass. **b.** The cruciferous plant *Senecio Jacobaea* *Coronopus*; called also *huckshorn* and *wart-cress*. **c.** Fool's watercress, *Helosciadium nodiflorum*. **local.** **d.** Ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea*. **local.** **e.** Nipplewort, *Lapsana communis*.

c 1400 MS. Laud 553 lf. 8 b. Centinodium is an herbe þat me clepeth centinodie or sparitonge or swynesears that herbe groweth welney ouer alle & hath many knottes in on stalk. **1541 Bk. Properties Herbs D viij.** Lingua h[er]eina. This is called Buckeshorne or Swineskree. **1578 LYTE Dodoens i.** lxiv. 95 In some places of England they call it [sc. *Coronopus Ruellii*] Swynescreiss. **1597 GERARDE Herbal App.** *Swine Carse* is knotgrass. **1700 WALLACE Acet. Orkney ii.** 17 *Ambrosia campestris repens*, Swines cresses. **1803 Sir J. E. Smith Sowerby's Eng. Bot. XVI.** 1130 *Senecio Jacobaea*. Common Ragwort. In Yorkshire this plant is sometimes called Swine's Cresses. **1850 Miss PRATT Comm. Things Sea-side i.** 87 The common swine-cress, or wart-cress of our inland waste places. **1857 — Flower. Pl. III.** 218 [*Lapsana*] *communis* (common Nipplewort) . is sometimes called Swine's-cress.

Swine's feather. *Mil.* (now only *Hist.*) Also swine-feather; swynes-feather, swan's-feather. [ad. G. *schweinsfeder* (1) boar-spear (= early mod. Du. *swijnspriet*, *-spiesse*, *-staf*, *-stock*), (2) rifleman's lance used as a rest for the rifle and, in numbers, as *chevaux-de-frisc*.] A pointed stake or pike, used as a weapon of defence against cavalry, being either fixed in the ground as a palisade (*PA LISADE* *sb.* 2) or carried in a musket-rest like a bayonet. Also called *Swedish feather* (*FEATHER sb.* 14) and *swine's-pike* (*SWINE* 5).

1635 BARRIFFE Milit. Discipl. xcv. (1643) 307 Those parts which lye most open to the fury of the enemies Horse, ought to bee impled with palisades (or swines-feathers). **1639 Sir A. JOHNSTON (Ld. Wariston) Diary (S.H.S.)** 50 We have received no spades, nor hoes, no swine feathers wherby we may intrinch ourselves. **1646 KD. ALDERMARLE Obs. Milit. & Polit. Aff. viii.** (1671) 26 So many Musqueteers as you have more than Pikemen in your Army ought to have Swine-feathers with heads of rests fastened to them. **1786 GROSE Milit. Antig. i.** 165. **1824 MEYRIK Ant. Armour III.** 78. **1834 Penny Cycl. II.** 376/1 The swynes-feather was invented in the reign of James I. During the civil wars, its name was sometimes corrupted into swan's-feather.

Swine's grass. Also 3 swines gres, 5 swynogreco, swynesgarco, 6 swyno grys; 7 swine-grasse. [Cf. local G. *schweingras*.] Knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare*; also, locally, ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea*. (Cf. *SWINE'S CRESS*.)

12 — Herbarium in MS. Bodl. 130 lf. 42 b. Swines gres [in another hand blod] w[er]t. i. swines gres. **c 1450 Alphita (Anecd. Oxon.)** 38/1 *Centinodium* populus uel populus, longam habet hastam et gracilem et folia longa, angl. swynogreco uel catesgres. **Ibid.** 104/1 *Lingua passeris*, poligonia, proserpinata, centinodium idem. angl. swynesgarco. **1538 TURNER Libellus, Polygonon.** . . . Hanc uulguis appellat swyno grys, & knot grys. **1597 GERARDE Herbal II.** cxi. 432 Knot grasse. . . is giuen vnto swine, when they are sick. . . whereupon the countrey people do call it Swines grasse, and Swines skir [? swineskirs = swine's cress]. **a 1607 Aubrey's MS. (Royal Soc.)** 12 (Britten & Holl.) Ragwort (Jacobaea) vulgo Swine-grasse grows . . . plentifully in good ground from Notts to the Bishopricke of Durham. **a 1722 Lisle Husb.** (1757) 331 Poligona, knot-grass, swine's-grass, or blood-wort . . . is very pernicious to sheep.

Swinestone (swai'nstoun). [ad. G. *schwein-stein* (see *SWINE* and *STONE sb.*) = mod. L. *lapis suillus*.] An early name for ANTHRACONITE, a variety of limestone containing bituminous matter, which emits a fetid odour when struck or rubbed; also called *stinkstone*.

1794 W. HUTCHINSON Hist. Cumberland I. App. 44/1 Swine Stone. *Lapis Suillus*.—Almost black, of fine scaly texture. **1819 BRANOE Chem.** 210. **1876 PAGE Adv. Text-bk. Geol.** xiv. 244.

Swine-sty (swai'nstai). Now chiefly *dial.* Forms: see *SWINE* and *STY*; also 5 swinysty, swynysty, 6 swines-stie. [f. *SWINE* + *STY sb.* Cf. MDa. *swijnstie*, ON. *swinsti*.] A pigsty.

1340 HAMPOLE Pr. Coue. 9002 Als mykelle difference. . . suld be Bitwene heven and swilk a cete, Als es bitwene a kynges palays And a swynsty. **1423 Cou. Lett Bk.** 59 [ai] orden þat . . . alle þe pryues & swynsties þeron be done away. **c 1440 Prompt. Paru.** 483/2 Swynne kote, howse for swynn (K. swynstoy, or sty). **1587 HOLMESHED Chron. III.** 83/2 To reuoke the king, . . . from the swines-stie of vice to the statelie throne of vertue. **1647 TRAPP Contin. Heb.** xii. 16 Many such Edomites, . . . now adiaies that prefer earth before heauen, a swine-sty there a sanctuary. **1756 C. Lucas Ess. Waters II.** 13 There are waters, . . . smelling as offensively as a swine-stie. **1857 DUFFERIN Lett. High Lak.** xii. (ed. 3) 370 She . . . conceals the Jarl and his companion in a hole dug for this purpose, in the swine-stye, and covered over with wood and litter. **1887 MORRIS Odyssey x.** 329 She opened the swine-stye door And drave them out.

Swineyard, obs. var. *SWINEHERD*.

†Swing, sb. 1 Obs. [OE. *geswing*, in form and origin identical with *geswing* *SWING sb.* 2 (sense 1), f. Teut. *swingw* (see *SWING v.* 1) used in the same sense as the parallel form *swingw* (see *SWINE v.* to toil).] Labour, toil.

c 1000 Ags. Ps. (Spelman) lxxxix. 11 [xc. 10] *Eorum labor et dolor*, heora geswing & sar. **c 1175 Lamb. Hom.** 145 [per scal heon. . .] hele wið-uten unhele, reste wið-uten swinge. **c 1250 Gen. & Ex.** 566 Ðor buten no long swing he drez.

Swing (*swin*), *sb.* 2 Also 4-5 *swyng* (e, 6-7 *swinge*). [In sense 1 app. representing OE. *geswing* (see also prec. *sb.*) in comp. *hand*-, *swordgeswing* stroke with a weapon in fight (otherwise only in phr. *þa geswing impetus of waves*; cf. sense 6), f. Teut. *swingw* (see *SWING v.* 1), whence also OE. *swinge wk.* 1, stroke with a rod or scourge, corresp. to OFris. *swing* (also *swang*, *sweng*) blow, sprinkling, *swinge* swingletree, OHG. *swingd* swingletree, wing, MHG. *swinge*, G. *schwing* winnowing-fan, pl. wings. (Cf. *SWENG*.) For sense 2, see note there. The other senses are directly from *SWING v.* 1]

I. Abstract senses.

†1. A stroke with a weapon. Obs.

1375 BARBOUR Bruce xv. 188 The Maundwell by his armyng He knew, and rought him sic a swing That he till erd Reid hastily. **1400 Morle Arth.** 3360 Many swayne with þe swynge has the swette leude. **c 1400 Desir. Troy** 1271 With a swynge of his sworde [he] swappit hym in þe fase. **c 1400 Laud Troy Bk.** 9018 Odemoun. Toke Menelaus In that swyng And him bare ouer his hors tayl. **a 1400-50 Wars Alex.** 1232 With a swyng of a swerd [he] swappis of hes hede.

†b. In a swing: suddenly. (Cf. F. tout d'un coup.) Obs.

1375 BARBOUR Bruce xvii. 574 Sic ahasing Tuk thame, but mar, in-to a swyng, Thai gaf the hak all, and to-ga.

†2. To bear the swing: to have full sway or control. Also (to have) swing and sway. Obs.

In this use *swing* app. arose as a substitute or variant of *swing*: see *SWING sb.* 1.

1552 LATIMER Cert. Godly Sermon. (1562) 132 b. At the tyme when the Cardinall was aloft, and beare the swynge [ed. 1584 swyng]. **1565 Reg. Privy Council Scot.** 1. 370 Su lang as sum of thame huir the hail swynge with us thame selfis. **a 1568 ASCHAM Scholern.** (1570) 15 b. When honest Parmenos shall not be hard, but beare small swing [ed. 1571 swinge] with their masters. **1570 Satir. Poems Reform.** xi. 49 Throw the all Traitors lylthly sing. . . Throw the murder wald her the swing. **1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER Virgin Martyr ii.** 1. D ijh, Shee took vs, its true, from the galloves, yet I hope she will not barre yeomen sprats to haue their swing. **1631 MASSINGER Emperor East iv.** 1. (1632) H 2, That shee might still continue Her absolute sway, and swing ore the whole state. **1633 G. HERBERT Temple, The Gance II.** Had the malicious and ill-meaning harm His swing and sway.

3. The course of a career, practice, period of time, etc., esp. as marked by vigorous action of some kind. Now chiefly in phr. in full swing, in the full swing of . . .

1570 FOXE A. & M. I. 1/2 The time of Antichrist, or desolation of the Church, whose full swing containeth the space of 400 yeares. **a 1618 W. BRADSHAW Medit. Mans Mortal.** (1621) 19 Sleep is but short. . . And as it is but short of it selfe, though it should last the full swing of nature: so the soundest sleepe, is easily broken. **1680 C. NESSE Church-Hist.** 220 Thinking to take a long swing in sin. **1689 T. R. View Govt. Europe** 31 Pufft up and wanton with their new acquisitions and swing of fortune. **1702 FARQUHAR Twin Rivals iv.** 1, To disturb me thus, just in the swing and stretch of my full Fortune! **1850 GROTE Greece ii.** lvii. (1862) V. 119 She [sc. Athens] was in the full swing of hope. **1861 MEREDITH Evan Harrington xiv.** A harrister in full swing of practice. **1861 HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf.** iv. He had had his full swing of success for two years. **1864 HUXLEY in Life** (1900) I. xviii. 253 My lectures tire me, from want of practice. . . I shall soon get into swing. **1894 HALL Caine Hauxman v.** iii. It was still early in the herring season, but the fishing was in full swing.

†4. Impulse; inclination, tendency: = SWINGE sb. 1 Obs.

1538 St. Papers Hen. VIII. III. 39 The saide Lorde Deputy refused to accepte the same, whiche afterwarde, of his awne swynge, . . . he receyved. **1549 LATIMER 5th Sermon. 6th. Edw. VI** (Arb.) 150 They would haue a Kyng of their owne swing and of theyr owne election. **a 1568 ASCHAM Scholern.** (1570) 14 b, Where the swing goeth, there to follow, fawne, flatter. **a 1607 BRIGHTMAN Bright. Rediv.** iii. (1647) 50 Christ did not of his own Swing and Counsell leap into the Office of Reconciliation. **1624 D. DYKE Myst. Self-Deceiuing** 335 If wee can follow the swing and sway of our owne proud, and vaine-glorious affections. **a 1704 LOCKE in Ld. King Life** (1830) II. 220 From their erasles some. . . have been. . . giuen up to the conduct and swing of their inconsiderate desires. **a 1716 SOUTH Sermon, i Kings xiii.** 33-4 (1727) I. 137 Were it not for these, Civil Government were not able to stand before the prevailing Swing of corrupt Nature.

5. Freedom of action, free scope: = SWINGE sb. 1 2; esp. in phr. to take, have one's (full) swing,

to allow oneself every freedom, indulge oneself to the full, have one's fling. (See note under sense 8.)

1584 LVLV Campaspe iii. ii. 34 *Pyllus*. How canst thou thus diuine, deuide, define, dispute, and all on the suddaine? *Hanes*. Wit will haue his swing. **1587 HARRISON England** ii. xvi. In *Hollinshed* I. 109/2 Wherby it appeareth that some sort of youth will oft haue his swing, although it be in a balter. **1697 DRYDEN Virg. Georg. Ded.** He had, (according to our homely Saying) his full swing at this Poem, beginning it about the Age of Thirty Five; and scarce concluding it before he arriv'd at Forty. **1698 FARQUHAR Love & Bottle ii.** iii. The fellow will have his swing, tho he hang fort. **1712 STEELE Spect.** No. 503 ¶ 2 This Creature came among us only to give herself Aims, and enjoy her full Swing in being admir'd. **1731 FIELDING Letter-Writers** i. ii. I resolved to take one swing in the charming plains of iniquity. **1808 SCOTT Marm.** i. xvii. Let the wild falcon soar ber swing. **1850 MISS YONGE Hopes & Fears** I. 244

Trust me that things will adjust themselves all the better for letting them have their swing. **1873 M. ARNOLD Lit. & Dogma** (1876) 16 The giving free swing to one's temper and instincts. **1908 S. E. WHITE Riernan ix.** She was a kindly girl, whose parents gave her free swing.

6. Forceful motion of a body swung or flung. (Also fig.) arch.

1595 Locrine v. iv. 189 That . . . she might haue died a death Worse then the swing of old Ixions wheele. **1606 SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.** i. iii. 207 The Ramme that batters downe the wall, For the great swing and rudenesse of his poize [etc.]. **1697 DRYDEN Æneid xi.** 933 Swelling Surges. Bound ore the Rocks, inchoach upon the Land. . . Then backward with a Swing, they take their Way. **Ibid.** xii. 1335 And rising as he threw, With its full swing the fatal Weapon flew. **1895 MORRIS Beowulf xiv.** 30 'The dread swing of the waves [orig. atol yða zeswing] was washing all mingled With hot blood.

b. Continuous vigorous movement or progress.

1865 H. H. DIXON Post & Paddock i. 24 He [sc. a horse] would insist on walking through the brook instead of taking it in his swing. **1861 HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf.** xi. The . . . casual voyager . . . might have beheld the . . . eight-oar coming with a steady swing up the last reach. **1865 MORN. Star** 5 July, When the train was getting on the 'swing' (attaining a high speed).

c. Full swing (advb. phr.): at full speed; with the utmost vigour or energy.

1848 H. MILLER First Impr. Eng. vii. (1857) 110 He returned full swing to the gratification of the grosser propensities of his nature. **1854 R. S. SURTEES Handley Cr.** ii. Round they go, full swing, every bound throwing his tongue. **1887 JESSOPP Arcady viii.** 236 While the northern mail was coming along full swing through the parish.

7. The act of swinging or waving about a weapon or other body; a movement describing a curve, such as that made in flourishing a weapon, raising the arm or hand to give a blow, etc.

1635 QUARLES Embl. iii. xii. 30 The farther off we go, The swing of Iustice deales the mightier blow. **1771 LONNER-GAN Fencer's Guide** 87 By the swing you give, you may find way still for a thrust to enter upon me, if you do not disarm me; but if your wrist is swung too far from the Line, you must spring back to avoid a thrust that may come at you. **1839 URE Dict. Arts** 582 He now heats the bulb in the fire, . . . and by a dexterous swing or two he lengthens it. **1853 R. S. SURTEES Spence's Sp. Tour** iii. 10 [He] brought his right arm round with a sort of military swing to his forehead. **1876 TENNYSON Harold v.** 1, Swaying, his two-handed sword about him, Two deaths at every swing. **1887 Field** 19 Feb. 242/2 By 'swing' I understand keeping the gun moving with the object for a short time before firing. **1891 H. HERMAN His Angel** ii. 31 The woodwork of the car was flying in splinters under the rapid swing of an axe. **1892 GREENER Breech Loader** 205 Those who shoot with the gun on the swing. **1899 HUTCHINSON, etc. Bk. Golf** 42 Instantaneous photographs of first-class players taken when at the top of the swing. **1908 T. BURNS Scientific Boxing** ii. 33 The quickest punches are necessarily the straight arm ones. They will always get there quicker than any round arm swing.

8. The act of swinging or oscillating, as a suspended body, or a body turning (to and fro, or in either direction) upon a fixed centre or axis, e.g. upon a bing; an oscillating or swaying movement, oscillation; also, the amount of oscillation, the arc or curve traced or moved through in this way. Also with adv., as swing-to, the act of swinging to.

In quot. 1589 with reference to hanging and play on sense 5, where cf. quot. 1587, 1638.

1589 NASHE Martins Months Minde To Rdr. Wks. (Grosart) I. 160 If these men may haue their swaie (but wee hope first they shall haue their swing). **1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Necessitie of Hanging** Wks. ii. 133/1 One hanging is a necessary thing, Which is a pretty gamball, call'd a Swing. [note] A swing or stretch for exercise and health. **1677 MIEGE Fr. Dict.** To give one a great swing, *donner à quicunq une grande secousse*. **1729 BOYER Royal Dict.** s.v. He may have a Swing, (or he hang'd) for't. **1775 J. STEELE Ess. Melody Speech** 68 The rhythmical pulsation is regularly periodical and constant as the swings of a pendulum. **1777 Cook Voy. Pacific** iii. ix. (1784) II. 167 They say, that a goddess, having a lump or mass of earth suspended in a cord, gave it a swing, and scattered about pieces of land. **1827 FARADAY Chem. Manip.** ii. (1842) 56 A swing of a foot or two in extent should then be given to it, so as to produce centrifugal force. **1853 DALE tr. Baldeschi's Cerenonion** 35 He, . . . incenses the Celebrant with three double swings. **1854 R. S. SURTEES Handley Cr.** xxvii, Charley was speedily at a white gate, whose sound and easy swing denoted an entrance of some pretension. **1867 MORRIS Jason ix.** 288 Argo, leaping forward to the swing Of measured oars. **1869 Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.** 443 At first the time is bad, there is not sufficient 'swing' or 'catching at the beginning'. **1883 GRESLEY Gloss. Coal-mining**, *Swing*, the arc or curve described by the point of a pick or maul in when being used by a holer or in cutting coal; called the swing of the pick. **1901 G. DOUGLAS House w. Green Slutters** 289 The sharp swing-to of the door. **a 1903 'H. S. MERRIMAN' Last Hope** ii. The swing of her tapering mass spoke of the heaving seas she had left behind.

fig. 1877 R. GIFFEN Stock Exch. Securities 153 There is an upward and downward swing, as of a pendulum, in the prices of securities. **1891 Sir R. BALL Ice Age** 167 At the other end of the swing the summer in the Northern hemisphere will be seven days shorter than the winter in the same hemisphere. **1899 Pall Mall Mag.** Jan. 42 Affairs took a swing under me and took me off my balance. **1912 Contemp. Rev.** Dec. 835 It is evident that a swing of public opinion has occurred.

b. On the swing: swinging from side to side, oscillating.

1854 R. S. SURTEES Handley Cr. xxviii, His dressing-table was covered with blacks—his looking-glass was on the

swing—his soap was reduced to a wafer. 1882 *SALA Amer. Rev.* (1885) 166 The...doors were...on the swing. 1890 'R. BOLNKEWON' *Col. Reformer* xiii. (1891) 128 The pace was frightful by this time, the coach on the swing.

c. A form of penance performed by Hindus: see SWING v.1 6 (b).

1852 [MRS. F. L. MORTIMER] *Far Off, Hindostan* 103 There is another way of torture quite as painful—it is the swing. Those [Hindoo] who determine to swing, allow the blacksmith to drive hooks into the flesh upon their backs, and hanging by these hooks they swing in the air.

d. The distance which determines the diameter of the work that can be admitted by a lathe.

1875 in *Knight Dict. Mech.*

e. A sweeping movement.

1897 *Badminton Mag.* IV. 386 Presently the hounds took a swing to the left and over the edge of the hill again.

f. The leaping outward from the vehicle of the upper part of a wheel. 1875 in *Knight Dict. Mech.*

g. Movement of the body or limbs in a manner suggesting the action of swinging.

1730 *SWIFT Tom & Dick Wks.* 1755 IV. 1. 261 Tom had the gentleman swing. His hat could nicely put on. c. 1730 *JARVIS and Phil. Quix.* II. xiii. (1742) II. 157 Don Quixote, who was not used to alight without having his stirrup held...threw his body off with a swing. 1752 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 194 ¶ 6 One was detected by his gait, and another by the swiftness of his arms. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 388 An easy swing in my walk. 1901 *Daily News* 1 Apr. 5/7 [In] swing! Their recovery was lively, their swing-forward remarkably steady and well-balanced.

10. A steady vigorous rhythm or movement characterizing a verse or musical composition.

1829 *CUNNINGHAM Brit. Paint.* I. 171 Distinguished by a vigorous swing of versification. 1870 *CHURCH Spenser* 46 In the Shepherd's Calendar we have for the first time in the century, the swing, the command, the varied resources of the true poet. 1884 *Congregationalist* Feb. 109 The 'swing' and 'go'...of these popular religious ballads.

II. Concrete senses.

11. A contrivance used for recreation, consisting of a seat which is suspended from above on ropes or rods and on which a person may sit and swing to and fro; also = *swing-boat* (SWING-2).

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 45 In the Morning the Streets are full of Swings, adorned with Feestoons. 1799 S. & H. *Lee Canterb.* T. III. 323 There once hung my infantine swing between two limes. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 20 There were the usual swings, ups-and-downs, and roundabouts. 1886 *RUSKIN Præterita* xii. § 258. I. 428 A post to tie a swing to.

12. †a. A pendulum. Obs.

1695 *DEHAM Artif. Clock-m.* ii. 14.

†b. A noose for hanging, halter. Obs.

1697 *ABELL in Potter Antig. Greece* I. xxv. 1. 126 That he might there make swings above the floor For all his nasty Queens, who'd play'd the Whore.

c. A hawser for making fast a boat.

1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xii. (1850) 177 The small hawser attached to the stem, known technically as the *swing*, which he wound securely round a jutting crag.

d. The rope or chain attached to the tongue of a wagon, along which the horses between the leaders and the wheelers are attached, they being said to be *in the swing*; hence, the horses occupying that position (more fully, *swing-pair*, -*team*).

1891 in *Cent. Dict.* 1909 *Morn. Post* 21 May 9/3 The splendid sextet, Jim and Henry in the wheel, Billy and Phil in the swing, and Mace and Dude in the lead. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 May 9/3 The two wheelers of the team...The swing pair...and the two leaders. 1909 *Cent. Dict.* 1909 *Suppl.* *Swing-team*, in a logging-team of six, the pair between the leaders and the butt team.

e. The outriders who keep a moving herd of cattle in order. Also *swing-men*, -*riders*. U.S.

1903 A. ADAMS *Log Cowboy* iii. 28. *Ibid.* x. 137 He rode up from his position of third man in the swing.

f. 'A kind of suspensory cradle or sling for a broken leg' (Dorland *Med. Dict.* 1901).

g. *Photogr.* = *swing-back* (SWING-2).

1878 *ANNEX Photogr.* (1882) 244 On one side of the picture a near object may have to be represented; by using the horizontal swing, it may often be brought into focus.

Swing, sb.3 Now *Hist.* Used, chiefly *attrib.*, to designate a system of intimidation practised in agricultural districts of the South of England in 1830-1, consisting in sending to farmers and landowners threatening letters over the signature of a fictitious Captain Swing, followed by the incendiary destruction of their ricks and other property.

Three pretended lives of Swing appeared: *The Life and History of Swing, the Kent Rick-burner*, written by himself, 1830, *A Short Account of the Life and Death of Swing, the Rick-burner*, written by one well acquainted with him, by H. N. Coleridge, and *The Genuine Life of Mr. Francis Swing*, 1831. A review of the first of these, by Gen. P. Thompson, entitled 'On Machine-breaking', in the Westminster Review, Jan. 1831, was republished in pamphlet form. 'In answer to "Swing".'

1830 *Port Man's Guardian* 31 Dec. 8/1 There is no doubt that the fire was caused by an incendiary, as Mr. Ley had previously received a 'Swing' letter, threatening that his place should be fired before the 10th of January. [1832 *Let. to F. Keate* (Headmaster of Eton) in *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. VII. 263/1 If you do not lay aside your Threshing machine you will hear further from...Swing.] 1836-7 *DICKENS Sk. Ser.* *Tales* viii. 'But this letter...is anonymous.' 'I see—hit 'o' Swing, eh?' [1842 *BARNARD Infol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Babes in Wood* xvii. And Captain Swing came in the night, And burnt all his beans and his barley.] 1845 W. WING *Antig.*

Sleeple Aston 58 The riots in the agricultural districts in 1830-1, called the 'Swing-riots'. 1859 *Times* 21 Nov. Excesses of the Luddites and Swing. [1851 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxxix. And while Swing and his myrmidons were abroad in the counties.] 1888 *World* 4 May 5 He quoted the example of the Swing Riots as an example of an evil which may have averted greater evils.

Swing (swin), v.1 Pa. t. swung (swung), rarely swang (swang); pa. pple. swung. Forms: 1 swingan, (suinga), 2 swingen, (4 suinge, squinge), 4-5 swyng, 4-6 swinge, swyng, 5-swing. Pa. t. str. 1, 3, 5-swang (1 pl. swunon, 3 pl. swonge(n), 4 suang, squange(e, 4-5 swange, swonge, 4-7 swong, 8-swing; wk. 4 swyngede, 5 swynget, swinget, 6 swynged, 7 swinged. Pa. pple. str. 1 swungen, (1, 4 suungen), 3 iawonge, 4 yswonge, yswongen, iswungen, suongen, swngen, squongin, 4-5 swongen, swonge, (5 swongyn, -on), 8-swing; wk. 6 swynged, 6-8 swinged. [OE. *swingan*, pa. t. *swang*, *swungen*, pa. pple. *geswungen* to scourge, chastise, beat up, intr. to move violently or impetuously, related to OFris. *swinga* (also *swanga*, *swanga*) to fling, besprikke, MLG. *swingen* str., to fling, hurl, swingle flax, intr. to fling oneself, fly, *swengen* wk., intr. and refl. to throw oneself in any direction, rotate, wheel round, LG. *swingen* to swingle, OHG. *swingan* to burl, fling, beat, intr. to move rapidly, fly, (MHG. *swingen*, G. *schwingen* to brandish, flourish, shake, winnow, swingle, intr. or refl. to swing, oscillate, swing oneself up, etc., bound, soar, rise, whence Sw. *svinga*, Da. *svinge*), Goth. *afswaggujan* in pass. rendering *ἐκτροπήναι* to be in doubt or anxiety; f. Tent. *swyngw*, older *swengw* - *swangw* (*swangw*), to be or to put in violent (circular or rotatory) motion; whence also the forms recorded s. v. SWANG v., SWING sb.1 and 2, SWING v.2, SWENG, SWENGE, SWINGE, and prob. SWANGE, SWONG.]

†1. *trans.* To scourge, whip, flog, beat (a person); also, to strike with a weapon or the hand.

c. 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) E. 47 *Exaltation*, *swunon*. 971 *Blith.* *Hom.* 15 Hie hine bindað & swingab & spællað on his onsyne. *Ibid.* 23 Hie hine swunget, & bundon. *Ibid.* 243 Swingab hine on his muð. c. 1000 *Ælfric Saint's Lives* xxxvii. 158 And hine man þa swang & mid sægnum heot. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 149 [He] ofte for his sunne swinged him mid smece twige. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 26039 Efter he was wit skurges suongen [Fairf. squongin]. c. 1330 *Assump. Virg.* (B. M. MS.) 443 With oute gult þei me swongen, And to a piler þei me bounden. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13054 Ilik oþer wroþ, ilk oþer swong. c. 1400 *Oleazian* (Sartazin) 2 Jesu, þat was...for vs hard and sore yswongne. c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* (Roxh.) 5 How crist was with scourgis swongyn. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xlii. 470 Blo and bloody thus am I bett, Swongen with sweepys.

†2. To beat (the flesh) from, (the blood) out of. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 9102 (Cott.) Vte of his bak þe blode þai suang. c. 1400 *Leg. Road* (1871) 142 Þe flesch was from þe bones swonge.

†3. *Cookery.* To beat up, 'whip' (milk, eggs, etc.). Obs.

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 14 ȝif poc sy on eagan nim arspan & hinde meoluc mæng to somne & swyng. c. 1230 *Form of Curry* in Warner *Antig. Cul.* (1791) 10 Breke ayrenn and do thereto; and swyng it wel togydr. c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1852) 11 Swyng eyrin, and do þer to. c. 1500 *Recipes in Babes Bk.* (1868) 53 Recipe brede gramyd, & eggis; & swyng þam to gydere.

†4. *intr.* To strike a blow with a sword; to come together with blows; to deliver a blow at.

c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3856 Swiftil seþe with swerdes swonge þei to-gider. c. 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 576 Þe white kniht with his swerd swyngede to hem sone. c. 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 957 He swyngis out with a swerd & swappis him to deth. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13590 Pirrus swappit out his sword, swange at þe kyng. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* iv. 314 Wallace thar with swyth with a suerd out swang.

†5. *trans.* To throw with force, fling, hurl.

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7527 (Cott.) His arms fra him did he suing [Fairf. squynge]. c. 1340 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* *Fox, Wolf & Cadger* xviii. He hint him þe heillis, And with an swak he swang him on the creillis. 1495 *Trevisa Barth.* De P. R. xv. cii. (W. de W.) He swange [Booth. MS. swenged] the adder in to the fire.

†6. *intr.* To move or go impetuously; to rush; to fling oneself. Obs.

Beowulf 2264 (Gr.) Nis hearpan wyn. ne god hafoc geond sæl swinged, ne se swifsta meacra burhstede beateð. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7532 Wit þat stan he laid in sling, Sun stalworthil he lete it suing þat in his frunt þat stan he fest. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 1059 Þat foysson rode...Swyþe hit swange þurh vch a strete. 13.. *Gau. & Gr. Rnt.* 1362 Þe lorde...Swæz his swyðe swyn, þat swyngæz þe þe bonkez. 14.. *Sir Beus* 497 (Pynson) Al at onys on hym they swonge. And þane hym woundes wyðe and longe. c. 1552 *UNALL Royster D.* iii. liii. (Arb.) 35 Tyð. Talk Well Trupenie neuer but flinging. *Ar. Aylace.* And frisking? *Trupenie* Well Tibet and Annot, still swyngyng and whyskyng? 1582 *STANFURST Enchir.* ii. (Arb.) 50 Two serpents...Plasht the water sulking to the shore moste hastelye swyngyng.

†7. *trans.* To carry or drive forcibly. Obs.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13292 Full swift to the swalm me swinget the flocde. 1582 *STANFURST Enchir.* i. (Arb.) 33 With steeds he is swinged, downe picht in his hudge wagon empty.

†8. *trans.* †To draw out (a sword) with a vigorous

movement (*obs.*); to flourish, brandish, wave about; in later use with mixture of sense 7 or 12: to wield (a weapon or implement), or move (a body held or grasped) with an oscillating or rotatory movement.

a. 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* Ec6 Alexander...Swythe swyngis out his swerde. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1275 He...swyngnet out a sword, swappit at þat other. *Ibid.* 10390 Þen he swange out a sword swyly with þat. 1523 *DOUGLAS Æneis* li. vii. 161 He...thame stoutly assailit, And euer his schynand swerd about him swang. 1581 A. GILBY *Test.* 12 *Patriarchs* 27 b, I tooke hym by the Hornes, and swinged hym aboute, and finally killed hym. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom.* 4. Jul. i. l. 118 The fiery Tibalt, with his sword prepar'd, Which...He swong about his head. c. 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* iii. 393 An empty helme, That then he swong about his head, and cast among his friends. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 310 Take Bottles, and Swing them. 1646 *CRASHAW Suspectio d'Herode* xl, Swinging a huge scythe, stands impartial Death. 1666 *DRYDEN Ann. Mirab.* xcvi. If some one approach to dare his Force, He swings his Tail. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 1240 Go haill! coward, lest I...swing thee in the Air. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sallet*, Lettice, Cresses, Radish, &c. must be...swing'd and shaken gently. 1815 *SCOTT Guy R.* xx, He...swung his arms like the sails of a wind-mill. 1860 *TENNISON Sea Dreams* 24 For sideways up he swung his arms. 1871 B. HARTE *Fiddletown*, etc. 107 Each swung a lasso, 1909 *STACPOOLE Pools of Silence* xxx, Adams had swung the man aloft and dashed him against the wall.

†9. To whirl (a wheel) round. Obs.

a. 1225 *Juliana* 58 [He] dude...fore of his cnihtes forte turnen þat hweol, ant bet swingen hit swifstlice abuten ant tidliche turnen.

†10. *intr.* To move freely backwards and forwards, as a body suspended from a support above; to oscillate below a point of support, as a pendulum or the like. For spec. use in Hindu asceticism, see (b).

Occas. the *intr.* sense corresp. to 7 d.

1545 *ASCHAN Topogr.* i. (Arb.) 47 Moche lyke the pastyme that boyes use in the church when their master is awaye, to swinge and totter in a helopce. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys.* *Mech.* xxvi. 202 We thought it not amiss to try if a Pendulum would swing faster, or continue swinging longer in our Receiver. 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 66 ¶ 5 His Arms naturally swang at an unreasonable distance from his Sides. 1782 *COWPER Gilpin* 107 A bottle swinging at each side. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci.* 4 *Art* II. 133 A great beam, suspended on gudgeons at the middle, and swinging like the beam of a balance. 1839 *FR. A. KEMBLE Resid. Georgia* (1863) 19 The mocking birds are swinging and singing even now. 1842 *TENNISON Sir Galahad* lii, The shrill bell rings, the censer swings. 1844 A. B. WELBY *Poems* (1867) 44 Her cottage bonnet filled with flowers, Hung swinging from her arm. 1864 *TENNISON Aylmer's F.* 19 Sir Aylmer Aylmer...Whom blazing wyvern weathercock'd the spire...And swang besides on many a windy sign. c. 1900 *KYLLING A Dedication* vi, One stone the more swings to her place In that dread Temple of Thy worth. 1902 H. BELLOC *Four Men* 25 His arms dangled rather than swung.

(b) 1773 *Ed. Ives Voy. to India* i. ii. 27 On the 9th of April, annually, at Bengal the natives undergo a very uncommon kind of penance...In a large plain about a mile from Calcutta, there are erected about thirty Bamboos, at least twenty feet high; on the top of these they contrive to fix a swivel, and another bamboo of thirty feet or more crosses it, at both ends of which hangs a rope. One end of this rope, the people pull down, and the devotee placing himself under it, the Brahmin pinches up a large piece of skin under both the shoulder blades...and thrusts a strong iron-hook through each...When this is done, the people haul down the other end of the bamboo, by which means the devotee is immediately lifted up...from the ground, and then run round as fast as their legs will carry them. This throws the devotee out to the full length of the rope, where as he swings, he plays a thousand antic tricks. 1793 *Medical Spectator* II. No. 39. 246 All the information that I could get from our Banyan relative to this strange custom was, that they swing for a good conscience.

b. Of a person: To move backwards and forwards through the air upon a suspended rope or a swing (SWING sb.2 11), as a sport; to ride in a swing.

[1545: see 6.] 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 93 They have also ropes to swing in. 1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 130, I saw ropes or cords stretched from tree to tree in several gardens, Boys and Girls...swinging upon them. 1714 *GAY Sheph. Week* Monday 104 On two near elms the slacken'd cord I hung, Now high, now low my Blouzelinda swung.

c. Of a (suspended) bell: To give forth a sound by swinging; to sound, ring out.

1632 *MILTON Penitence* 76 Oft...I hear the far-off Curfew sound, Over som wide-water'd shear, Swinging slow with sullen roar. 1812 *COLMAN Br. Grims.* *Lady of Wreck* ii. xii, A sound swung down the glen...From Dunamary Friary bell. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* ii. § 6. 90 The Lurgesses gathered in town-mote when the bell swung out from St. Paul's.

d. *fig.* To waver, vacillate; to change from one condition or position to the opposite (esp. in fig. phrases with *pendulum* as subj.: see PENDULUM 2). 1833 *CHALMERS Power of God* II. 2. 166 We swing as it were between two assumptions. 1856 [see PENDULUM 2]. 1877 R. GIFFEN *Stock Exch. Securities* 152 He should endeavour...not to invest when the pendulum has swung upwards. 1890 *Retrospect Med. Cll.* 372, I am by no means sure that the pendulum may not have swung too far in the opposite direction.

e. *trans.* To mark or indicate by swinging; to swing seconds, to oscillate once in every second.

1735 *DEKAMER in Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 202 The next Experiments I shall mention, I made...by the Help of a good Month-Piece that swings Seconds. 1764 *MASKELYNE*

ibid. LIV. 373 A little clock..having a pendulum swinging seconds.

7. *trans.* To cause to oscillate, as a body suspended from a support above; to move or sway (something) to and fro in this or a similar manner.

Phr. *To swing a cat* (i.e. holding it by the tail); in *no room to swing a cat* in and similar expressions, said of a confined or narrow space.

1560 Daus tr. *Steidan's Comm.* 205 They hange out the dead body by a chaine oner the walle, and after they had swynge it a while to and fro, they let it fall into the ditch. 1605 *Medela Pestil.* 57 They had not space enough (according to the vulgar sayiog) to swing a Cat in. 1706 E. Warr *Wooden World Diss.* (1703) 5 When they walk, they swing their Corps like a Pendulum. 1771 *Smollett Humphry Cl.* 8 June, I am pent up in frowzy lodgings, where there is not room enough to swing a cat. 1827 *FARADAY Chem. Manuf.* xx. (1842) 543 The flasks should be well rised, and..swung in the hand to shake out adhering drops. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chuz.* xvi. The colonel..took his seat upon the table, and swung his legs. 1849 *Clough Poems, Natura Naturans* viii. Big bees their burly bodies swung. 1850 *DICKENS Dav. Copp.* xxv. Mrs. Crupp had indignantly assured him that there wasn't room to swing a cat there; but, as Mr. Dick just observed to me, 'You know, Trotwood, I don't want to swing a cat. I never do swing a cat.' 1906 *RAVEN: Bells & Arrangements* for hanging bells in turrets and swinging them.

b. To cause (a person) to oscillate as in a swing; to give (one) a ride in a swing.

1615 G. SAUNTS *Trav.* 56 By two ioynng ropes that are fastned above, they will swing themselves as high as the transome. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 492 ¶ 3 They get on Ropes, as you must have seen the Children, and are swung by their Men Visitants. 1783 *JUSTAMON tr. Raynal's Hist. Indies* V. 40 Their slaves had no other employment but to swing them in their hammocks. 1838 *LITTON Alice* iii. vii. Come to-morrow, and swing Sophy—no nice swingiog since you've been gone.

c. Of a bell: To send forth a peal of sound.

1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* xxi. The hour of twelve o'clock swuog its summons over the city from the helfry. 1852 *ROCK Ch. of Fathers* III. i. ix. 294 The bells in every church steeple swung forth their peals of gladness.

d. To lift and transport (something suspended), as with a crane; *transf.* to convey or transport from point to point.

1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Stonehenge* Wks. (Bohn) II. 126 Men..swinging a block of granite..with an ordinary derrick. 1852 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* li. Who could tire, ..at the strange dim vista of swinging horses between decks? 18.. *Frail, Mil. Service Inst. U.S.* § 383 (Cent. Dict.) By means of the railroad, troops can be swung across from bay to bay as the exigencies of the war may require.

e. *refl.* To hoist oneself up or transport oneself from point to point by grasping a support above. Also *intr.*

1899 *CROCKETT Black Douglas* i. The young man.. swung lightly off his charger. *ibid.* ii. The Douglas swung himself into the saddle. 1902 *VIOLET JACON Sheep-Stealers* xi. Putting his foot on the axle and swinging himself up. 1907 J. H. PATTERSON *Man-Eaters of Tsavo* xii. 133 All kinds of monkeys chatter..overhead as they swing themselves from branch to branch.

8. *intr.* To be suspended from a support above (without necessarily implying oscillation).

a. *spec.* To be hanged; to suffer death by hanging. *slang* or *collog.*

1542 *UDALL Erasmi. Apoph.* 122 Diogenes..had a great zeale..to see them every one swynying & tottreying in halters. 1592 *NASHE P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 10 What pennance can be greater for Pride, than to let it swinge in hys owne halter? 1725 *New Cant. Dict.* To swing, to hang. 1728 [De For] *Street-Robberies* 8 They all lovingly swung together at Execution-Dock. 1841 *DICKENS Barn. Ridge* xlii. It is...a choice between life and death. If you refuse, he swings. 1834 'ENNA L'VALL *We Two* xi. I don't wish any man to swing for me—I have always disapproved of the death-penalty.

b. *gen.* To be suspended, to hang; *transf.* to appear as if suspended (= HANG v. 12). Also *fig. (swing from, to depend or 'hinge' on).*

1542 *TATMAN Distracted State* v. i. *Agath.* And now you see the Pinnacle from which you may be tumbled down, away with him...*Fellow.* If you please to walk that way you may see Oleander swinging for his life. 1782 *COWPER Charity* 615 His Budget, often filled, yet always poor, Might swing at ease behind his stody door. 1829 *SCOTT Anne of G. xxiii.* 'Yonder swings the Flying Stag,' said Ital, pointing to an immense sign. 1859 *TENNISON Marr. Geraint* 170 A purple scarf at either end whereof There swung an apple of the purest gold. 1867 *AUGUSTA WILSON Vashiti* xix. In the west, where a waning moon swung on the edge of the distant misty hills. 1823 G. A. SMITH *Isaiah* xiii. (1821) 223 As this one [word] is obscure in its English guise, and the passage really swings from it, we may devote a paragraph to its meaning. 1828 *RINCE HAGGARD Dr. Thorne* i. 14 A lantern swung from the roof of the coach.

9. *trans.* To hang, suspend; *rarely*, to hang (a person), pnt to death by hanging (*slang* or *collog.*).

1523 *MOORE Dyaloge* iii. xi. (1529) 82 b. In the tother [wall-let] he layeth vp all hys owne and swyngeth yt at hys backe. 1811 *Rigul. & Orders Army* 249 The Men's Hammocks must be swung regularly by Companies. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* vii. 202 Had he the pow'r he'd change the case. And swing some col'ns in their place. 1848 *LITTON R. Arthur* i. xliii. A slender draw-bridge, swung from brink to brink. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 73. 550 The heavy vehicle so ill swung...as springless as an artillery umbril. 1911 *MAX BEERSON: Zuleika Dobson* v. 61 You would be driven to Court in my state-coach. It is swung so high that the streetsters can hardly see its occupant.

b. To strain (the back of a horse): = SWAY v. 5 b.

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1258 If she [se a mare] ..has met with an accident, such as having swung her back.

10. *intr.* To oscillate (without suspension); to move to and fro, or from side to side; to sway; to hover; *spec.* to sway the body backward and forward in rowing.

1607 *CHAPMAN Bussy d'Ambois* v. I j, Not so the surges of the euxine Sea..Swell being enrag'd...As Fortune swings about the restless state Of vertue. 1712 *ARBUUTHNOT John Bull* ii. iv. 17 If the Coach swung but the least to one side, she used to shriek so loud, that all the Street concluded she was overturn'd. 1828 *POWERS Power of Sound* x. While Fauns and Satyrs beat the ground in cadence,—and Silenus swung This way and that, with wild-flowers crowned. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. xv. 101 A single hawk swung in the atmosphere above us. 1879 *Oxf. & Camb. Undergrad. Jurl.* 13 Mar. 292/2 Prest is getting more and more used to the bow side, but he still swings short and stiffly.

11. To turn in alternate directions, or in either direction (usually horizontally), around a fixed axis or point of support; *spec. Naut.* said of a vessel riding at a single anchor or moored by the head, and turning with the wind or tide. Also with *to, open, wide*, etc.

1765 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780), *To Swing*, to turn round the anchors, or moorings, at the change of the wind, or tide. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* iii. 929 While safely she at anchor swings. 1819 *SHELLEY Cenci* iv. ii. 41 It is the iron gate, Which ye left open, swinging to the wind. 1860 A. CUMMING in *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 102 Let them..swing to one anchor. 1863 *REARD Hard Cash* xx. But in the middle of the joyous whirl, Julia's quick ear on the watch all the time, heard the gate swing to. 1892 *GREENER Breech Loader* 215 The shot will..fly in that direction in which the gun was swinging when the charge of shot left the muzzle. 1892 *GURTER Miss Dividends* (1893) 33 He swings around suddenly and quickly to see who interrupts him.

b. To go along or round in a curve or with a sweeping motion; to wheel, sweep.

1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* i. xx. So forth the startled swan would swing. 1853 *KINGSLEY Hypatia* xxii. A choir of nymphs swung round him hand in hand. 1856 *MISS WARNER Hills Shalotum* xxv. With wind and headway the sloop gently swung up to her appointed place. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herrow* xv. In marched Hereward and all his men, and swung round through the gateway into the court. 1914 *Times* 8 Sept. 9/1 The battle line proceeds due east to Sézanne and Vitry-le-François, and then swings north-east round the plain of Châlons to the fortress of Verdun.

12. *trans.* To cause to turn in alternate directions, or in either direction, on or as on an axis or pivot; to turn or cause to face in another direction.

1768 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* i. xxii. 114 The boy who wished to be a king that he might have an officer appointed to swing him all day long upon a gate. 1783 *COWPER Epit. Hare* 24 To skip and gambol like a hare And swing his rump around. 1784 — *Ep. Jos. Hill* 21 Swinging the parlour-door upon its hinge. 1818 *SCOTT Br. Lammie* x. A leaf of the muckle gate has been swung to wi' yestreen's wind. 1833 *HARPER'S Mag.* Jan. 234/1 What maddening whirls when he called, 'Swing partners!' 1887 *Field* 19 Feb. 223/2 A good practical exponent of the art of shooting flying 'states,' that he never met with a first-rate shot who 'swings' his gun—i.e. keeps it moving in the direction of the bird's flight. 1890 'R. BOREWOOD' *Miner's Right* vi. 1. 139 The base line is altered or 'swung', i.e. freshly marked on another imaginary course. 1892 E. GOSSE *Secr. Narcisse* iii. 80 As he was about to turn towards the window, Rosalie swung herself violently back.

b. *Naut.* To turn (a ship) to all points in succession, in order to ascertain the deviation of her magnetic compass.

1859 in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1860) VII. 49 The necessity of having all iron steamships..swung, in order to ascertain the deviation of their compasses. 1877 *SINCE Cruise H.M.S. Challenger* x. (1878) 176 Some hours were spent swinging for magnetical purposes.

c. To drive or cause to move in a curve; also, to make or execute by moving in a curve (in phr. *to swing a cast*, in hunting: see CAST sb. 41).

1854 R. S. SUTTERS *Handley Cr.* li. The hounds dash towards the fence beyond, and swing their cast without a whimper. 1889 *GUNTER That Frenchman* v. 46 He swings his team into the Avenue de l'Impératrice. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 127/1 The dogs have changed direction by the left flank...We swing them, make a short cut through a bit of brush.

13. *intr.* To go along with undulating or swaying movement, or in a vigorous manner; to walk with swinging step. (See also SWINGING ppl. a. 3.)

1854 R. S. SUTTERS *Handley Cr.* liii. Pulling up at the door of the Turtle Doves Hotel, he threw himself carelessly off the half cover-hack..and..swung into the hall with a noisy flourish. 1884 W. BLACK in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 30/2 The coach swings along pleasantly. 1891 J. A. STEUART *In Day of Battle* xviii. The camels, swinging at a steady trot.

14. *trans. fig.* To direct or control the movement or action of; to sway; to wield. U.S.

1889 *Voice* (N.Y.) 2 May. The rum wing purposes swinging the party. The temperance innocents will have to submit or step out. 1890 'MARK TWAIN' in *Pall Mall G.* 20 Sept. 3/2 His great charm to me is the way he swings nervous English! 1908 U. SINCLAIR *Money-Changers* ii. 35 He can swing the market so as to break a man.

15. a. To fix (the work) on the centre or centres in a lathe. b. Of a lathe: To have a 'swing' or capacity of (so much): see SWING sb. 2 d.

1824 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 20 The work is 'swung' or arranged so as to yield an unequal pressure in polishing. 1883 *HASLUCK Model Engin. Handybk.* (1900)

22 Three inch centres—that is, a lathe which swings six inches.

† *Swing*, v. 2 *Obs.* Pa. t. 3 swang, 4 swange, swong. [OE. *swingan*, corresp. in form and meaning to SWING sb. 1, and so ultimately identical with SWING v. 1] *intr.* To labour, toil; = SWING v. 1.

1000 *ÆLFRIC Exod.* xviii. 14 Hwæt dest þu oo þis folc? hwi swingst þu ana? 1000 *Aggr. Ps.* (Spelman) cxxvii[1]. 1 Buton drihten timbriende hus on ydel swingað ða ðe timbriað lii. 1275 *LAV.* 7488 He swang [e 1205 swong] in þan fihte, þat he lepered a swote. 13.. *E. Allit. P. A.* 586 Pat swange & swat for long 3ore. 13.. *Guy Warru.* (A.) 3589 Herhaud þat day so sore swong, þat þurch his moupe he fom it sprong. 1480 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.*, *Wolf & Lamb* xx. His seruand nor his self may not be spaird To swing and sweit, withoutin Meit or wage.

† *Swing*, *adv.* *Obs. rare*—1. In 5 swinging. [Stem of SWING v. 1] With a sudden blow or impact; 'slap'.

1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 108) 443 As man þat hadde deþes wounde He fel swinge doun to grounde.

Swing- in combination.

1. In general attrib. or adj. nse (mostly without hyphen, as a separate word). a. Applied to a piece of mechanism, apparatus, or utensil suspended, hinged, or pivoted so as to be capable of oscillating or turning to and fro: = SWINGING ppl. a. 1, 2. (See also 2.)

1791 *Rep. Comm. Thames-Isis Navig.* 15 At the lower End of this Channel there is a Pen formed by a Swing Stride and Flood Gates. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) 11. 213 Swiog stoves and charcoal put on board, to carry about into the damp corners. 1833 *LONDON ENCYC.* *Archit.* § 1112 Centre point, or swing hinges, appear to be of two kinds. 1843 *HOLTZAPPEL Turning* 1. 257 The whole load is quickly immersed by a swing crane into a tank of water about five feet deep. 1855 *LEITCH Cornwall* 257 The miners worked in a swing stage, which they dropped against such parts of the side as they intended to take away. 1858 *SIMMONS Dict. Trade, Swing Tea-kettle*, a kettle on a stand for table use, moving on pivots. 1869 *RANKINE Machine & Hand-tools* Pl. 02. The shaft, v, which is supported by fixed bearings, k, and the swing or movable bearings. 1885 *LANY BRASSEY The Trades* 379 The perpetual rolling and tossing of the vessel had warned us that in all probability the maximum clinometrical angle of the swiog-table would ere long be reached. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Terms Mech. Engin.* 365 *Swing Table*, the table of a drilling machine which is made to swing or swivel around the central pillar, in order to bring any desired portion of the work underneath the drill. 1909 'Q' *True Tilda* xix. A swing-lamp shone down upon a white-covered table.

b. = SWINGING ppl. a. 3, *rare*.

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* iii. ix. (1861) 112 He proceeded on a long swing trot through the muddy lanes of the metropolis. 1863 *TREVELYAN Compel. Wallah* (1866) 95 Going the whole way at a swing trot.

2. Special Combinations: swing-back, the back of a photographic camera, carrying the sensitized plate, arranged so as to be 'swung' or turned on a hinge or pivot into any required position; swing-bar, a bar arranged to turn on a pivot; *spec.* a singletree; swing-beam, a beam arranged to turn, or to enable something to turn, on a pivot or the like (see *quots.*); swing-bed, a movable stool-bed in a gun-carriage; also attrib., as *swing-bed-plate*; swing-boat, a boat-shaped swing used for amusement at fairs, etc.; swing-bridge, a form of drawbridge which turns horizontally on a pivot (either at one end or in the centre); swing-cart, a cart 'swung' or suspended on springs, a spring-cart; swing-chair, a rocking-chair; swing-door, a door constructed to swing to or shut of itself; *pl.* a door made in two leaves, which are hang separately and furnished with springs that bring them back to meet in the middle when pushed open in any direction; swing-front, in a photographic camera (cf. *swing-back*); swing-gate, a gate constructed to swing to or shut of itself; *spec.* a form of this used in Australia for drafting sheep; swing-glass, a looking-glass suspended on pivots; swing-handle, a handle turning on pivots, esp. such an arched handle of a basket, pail, etc.; swing-juck (JACK sb. 1 10), see *quot.*; swing-jointed a., jointed so as to turn to and fro on a pivot; swing-plough (cf. G. *schwingpflug*), a plough without wheels; † swing-tail, a long tail that swings about; also attrib., having a sweeping tail or train; swing-tailed a., having a long swinging tail; swing-tap, a tap constructed to turn horizontally on the supply-pipe and thus open or close the valve as required; swing-tool (see *quot.* 1875); swing-wheel, the escape-wheel of a clock, which drives the pendulum; also, the balance-wheel of a watch; also attrib. See also SWING-ROPE, etc.

1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.*, Brit. II. No. 3064, Portrait Camera, and lens with 'swing back.' 1878 *Amner Photogr.* xxiii. 269 A fair general focus can..be obtained by using with the camera a vertically-pivoted swiog-back. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 253 These studs are inserted into a 'swing-bar' that can be bolted to the horizontal rails of the framing, in such position as will bring the intermediate wheels into proper pitch with the principals. 1852 *Burn Naval & Milit. Dict.* (1863), Swiog

har or *beam of a rocket frame. 1857 P. Colquhoun *Comp. Organism's Guide* 32 The swing beams are the long beams running along the [lock]-gates, by which they are pushed open. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Swing-beam*. 1. (Railway Engineering.) A cross-piece suspended from the truck, and sustaining the car-body, so that it may have independent lateral motion. 2. (Carpentry.) A cross-beam supporting an over-head saw in a barn. 1852 BURN *Naval & Milit. Dict.* (1863), *Swing bed of a field gun. 1861 MAYHEW *Land Labour* III. 1072 All the caravans and *swing-boats, and what not, used to assemble there. 1791 *Estimate 11 Works Thames-Isis Navig.* 3 At Duxford Wear, a *Swing-Bridge for Towing-Horses, and Fence-Gates. 1898 W. W. Jacobs *Sea Urchins, Grey Parrot* (1906) 213 The gangway was shipped, and... the *Curlew* drifted slowly away from the quay and headed for the swing bridge slowly opening in front of her. 1796 H. HUNTER *London* (1811) II. 107 Raspberries, which are raised chiefly for the use of the distillers, and conveyed to London in *swing carts. 1833 Loudon *Enycl. Archit.* § 697 A *swing chair, formed out of ten pieces of elder tree. 1900 ELINOR GLYN *Visits Elizabeth* (1906) 18 She was lying in a swing chair, showing lots of petticoat and ankle. 1833 Loudon *Enycl. Archit.* § 765 The use of the *swing door... is to prevent the door from ever being left open in severe weather. 1863 Miss BRADDOCK *J. Marchmont* I. 1. 23 He was gone, and the swing-door slammed in Edward Arundel's face. 1895 P. HENNINGWAY *Out of Egypt* I. 1. 3 As the waiters pushed aside the swing-doors of the buffet. 1892 *Photogr. Annu.* II. 884 The wide angle lens is attached to the *swing front ready for work. 1774 *Garrison Incls. Act* 5 No *swing-gates or other gates shall at any time be suffered. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 143 In the construction of the swing-gate, the bars are 50 long, that too much weight is often thrown upon the hinges. 1890 'R. BOLDBREW' *Squatter's Dream* ix. 91 Mr. Stangrove... has no more idea of a swing-gate than a shearing-machine. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introduct. Trade* 81 A Dressing Table, and a *Swing Glass. § 2. 1807 DISRAELI *Unconquered* II. vii. She threw a glance at her swing-glass. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Swing-handle. 1896 *Frail R. Horticult. Soc.* Nov. 202 All fruit should be carefully placed in the basket (which is preferable lined or padded, and if with a swing-handle all the better). 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Swing-jack, a jack for replacing cars on the track; the bottom of the standard is a cylindrical segment, and has a toe working in a slot in the base of the jack. A pair are used, and the car being lifted while the standards are vertical, the latter are canted to or swung over, bringing the wheels of the car in line with the rails. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 595 The marker *min* is another appendage to the [drill] sowing-machine... It consists of the bar *min*, and the marking-rod *min*. The latter is *swing-jointed on a stud fixed in the ends of the marker-bar *min*. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm*. 309 The Foot Plough, the Kentish Broad-board Plough, the Creeper, and the *Swing Plough. 1807 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 127 In favour of the swing-plough it is contended that it is better calculated for following, as the soil can be broken up to a greater depth. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 147 The Scotch, or swing-plough, drawn by 2 horses driven by the ploughman. 1863 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1861/8 One Bay Gelding... Aged about four years, with a *Swing Tail lately cut off. 1865 HUNT *Pop. Rom. W. Eng.* I. 274 The squire... saw the old woman beating her step-daughter... about the head with the skirt of her swing-tail gown. 1609 BLUNEVILLE *Art of Riding* I. xiii. Div. Overmuch spurriage will make him *swing tailed, and specially if he be a Gennet, or Turky horse, whose taylor he always lose and at liberty. 1892 *Photogr. Annu.* II. 466 A galvanised iron cistern... fitted with nickel-plated *swing tap. 1846 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* II. 849 Various kinds of *swing tools, used by watchmakers in filing and polishing small flat works. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Swing-tool*, a holder which swings on horizontal centers, so as to yield to unequal pressure and keep the plate flat against the face of the file. 1695 DERHAM *Artif. Clockm.* I. 4 The Crown-Wheel in Small pieces, and *Swing-Wheel in Royal Pendulums, is that Wheel which drives the Balance, or Pendulum. 1826 T. REID *Clock & Watch Making* xii. 275 A spring, acting on the pin, brought the nib in a contrary direction, to act on the third wheel teeth, by which it gave motion to the swing-wheel during the time of winding. 1846 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* II. 826 Balance-wheel or swing-wheel files, the convex side cut, the angular sides safe.

b. In designations of the swingle and swingle-tree used in dressing flax.

(Cf. MHG. *swinge-blok*, swingletree, G. *schwingstock*, *schwingbrett*, *schwingmesser*.)

1825 JAMESON *Cogister*, the person who, in the act of swing-flax, first breaks it with a swing-bat, and then throws it to another. 1839 URD *Dict. Arts* 186 Two distinct pieces of apparatus belong to it (i.e. winnowing of flax), namely, the swing-stock and the swing-knife.

c. Dynamics. In terms used by Clifford for various geometrical figures or lines having relation to the oscillation of a body, as *swing-conic*, *ellipse*, *ellipsoid*, *quadrice*, *radius*.

1887 W. K. CLIFFORD *Elem. Dynamic* I. iv. 17 The second moment of an area in regard to any line, divided by the area itself, is the square of a length which is called the swing-radius of the area in regard to the line, or of the line in regard to the area. *Ibid.* 24, 34.

Swinge (swindz), sb. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 6 swynge, 6-7 swindge. [Related to SWINGE v.]

†1. Sway, power, rule, authority, influence: esp. to have or bear swinge, the (full, whole, chief) or all the swinge, etc. *Obs.*

1531 TINDALE *Exp. 2. 1 John* v. 21 (1533) 83 Yf in .x. parishes rounde ther be not one learned and discrete to helpe the other, then the devell hath a grete swynge amonge vs, that the byshops officers that dwel so farre of, must abuse vs as they do. 1536 *Rem. Sedition* 16 The enyl be mo in nombre, they here the swynge. 1548 *Chrou. Hen. VI.* 151 She here the whole swynge, as the stronge ox doth, when he is yoked in the plough with a pore silly ass. 1581 MULCASTER *Positivus* xxxvii. (1587) 150 An oligarchie: where

some few beare all the swynge. 1585 FETHERSTONE tr. *Calvin on Acts* iv. 33 The Sadduces... did then beare the chiefe swynge. 1601 J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 37 The Antwerpian... in all the Marts, & Faïres in Dutchland, hare the chiefe swynge. 1612 CHAPMAN *Rev. Bussy d'Ambois* t. i. When Glory, Flatterie, and smooth applauses of things ill Ypbold th' inordinate swynge of downe-right power. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* II. ii. (1630) E. 2, b. What wise man... But must confesse that fortunes swynge is more Ore that profession, then all kinds esse Of life pursu'd by man? 1636 — *Gl. Dr. Florence* II. ii. This is the man that carries The sway, and swynge of the Court.

†2. Freedom of action, free scope, licence; liberty to follow one's inclinations: = SWING sb. 2. 5. Phr. to have or take one's swynge, to give (a person or thing, oneself) swynge. *Obs.*

1542 BOORDE *Dietary* xv. (1870) 273 Sensuall appeteye muste have a swynge, all these thinges notwithstandinge. 1545 ASCHAM *Torgh.* I. (Arb.) 5. Shooting hath two Tutoris... the one called Daye light, ye other Open place, whyche .ii. keepesthought from eynl companie, and suffers it not to haue to much swynge. 1575-82 SANDYS *Serm.* viii. § 10 Youth they say must haue his swynge. 1597 BEARD *Theatre Gods Judgem.* (1612) 177 They give the full swynge to their bold and violent affections. 1598 CHAPMAN *Mind* v. (ix.) 617 For whose sake I will lose the raynes, and give mine anger swynge. 1615 — *Odys.* xlii. 597 That then-streight bid is so wote to that swynge, in which she was bred. 1622 FLETCHER *Span. Cur.* v. ii. I have my swynge upon thee. 1631 CHAPMAN *Cesar & Pompey* II. i. 12, I had alle means, And spent all in the swynge of lewd affections. 1668 H. MORE *Dir. Dial.* II. xlii. (1728) 223 By preferring the full swynge of the Animal life before the orderly Pleasures... of the Divine. 1675 CHAMBERLAIN *Country Wit* t. i. I am perswaded the boudis of land have been the utmost extent of his travel; except since his Parents death he has given himself a swynge to some race or fair. 1687 tr. *Sallust* (1692) 8 A savage sort of People, living at their full swynge of Liberty and Licence.

†b. Of, at one's own swynge: said of a person being entirely his own master. *Obs.*

1536 St. *Peters Hen. VIII.* II. 322 That he shulde rule of his owne swynge, so as noon of us durste advise him to the contrary. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 290 In his lustie yeares, he is at his own swynge. 1663 HEATH *Flagellum* 4 His Father dying soon after and leaving him at his swynge.

†3. Impetus, impulse, driving power (of something non-physical, as passion, will, etc.); inclination; drift, tendency. Of one's own swynge: of one's own free choice, of one's own accord, spontaneously. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII. 36 They of their awne swynge pacified them selves, and beganne to turne to their... natural liege lorde. 1548 UDALL *Exc. Erasmus Par. Math.* iii. 28 He rushed not furth of his owne swynge to preache. 1552 R. HUTCHINSON *Declar. Christs Supper* iii. (1603) K. j. h. As long as they folowe the wyld swynge of their youth. 1628 SYLVESTER *Christians Conflict* By The swynge of custome (whirl-wind-like) Raping my Passion. 1621 HAKEWILL *David's Vow* 105 He goes on with an high band and a stiffe neck, and is carried with a swynge, as a ship under full sail. 1651 CULPEPER *Astrol. Judgem.* Dis. (1658) 80 He follows the swynge of the times. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1685) I. xi. 244 Ascribing them to the mere conduct and agency of visible causes, hurried by a necessary swynge. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Corneil. Solyma* 86 The great ones following his example give themselves the liberty to follow the swynge of their own Arbitrary Wills. 1804 JESB in *Knox & Jobb's Corr.* (1834) I. 95 What greater punishment... can there be, than to be given up, by God, to the swynge of a mans own lusts?

†4. Impetus (of motion); impetuous or forcible sweeping or whirling movement. *Obs.*

1583 H. HOWARD *Defensive Lijh.* As we see that barges which are forced by the strength of oares, have a kinde of gate or swynge where the stroke dooth cease. 1599 NASH *Leuten Stuffs* Wks. 1905 III. 164 In the swynge of his trident he constituted two Lond admirals over the whole navy of England. 1600 DELONCE *Cannans Canamille* 915 The Romaines full of hot reuenge... Troopt to the Temple, with a mighty swynge. 1606 *Distracted Eng.* iv. i. in Bullen O. Pl. (1884) II. 235 A thynks me fallinge & avoysd my Swynge. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* To Rdr. a iij. b. Whirled on by the swynge and rapt of the one (wheel). 1651 HODGKIN *General* (1673) 247 The swynge or circling motion of the arm in shaking the sistrum. 1665 *Alsop God in Mount* 9 They have been heaving with all their strength to roll it away, and when they have hoped they were just turning it over... it has come upon them with the greater swynge.

†5. The lashing (of a tail). *Obs. rare.*

1627 May *Lucan* I. 225 When his Tailles swynge has made him hot... He (sc. a lion) roares from his wide throat. 1640 WALLER *Battle of Summer Is.* III. 22 The shallow water doth her force insynge, And renders vain her tail's impetuous swynge.

b. gen. A stroke, blow. *dial.*

1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words*.

6. A leash for hounds. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1601 FULLER *Worthies, Yorks.* II. (1662) 221 A Gentleman of this County, being to let slip a brace of Grey-hounds, to run for a great wager, so held them in the Swynge, that they were more likely to strangle themselves than kill the Hare. 1895 E. ANGEL *Gloss.*, *Swynge*, a leash or couple by which hounds are led.

Swynge, sb. 2. [SWINGE v. 2] A sinage.

App. inferred in Dicts. error. from the foll. passage, where the word is *Swing* sb. 2.

1619 FLETCHER, etc. *C. Corinth* I. i. If to feed Vultures here, after the halter. Has done his part, or if there be a Hell, To take a swynge or two there [etc.].

Swynge (swindz), v. 1 Also 6 swynge, 6-8 swindge; pres. pple. and ger. 6-8 swindging, 7

swindgeing, 6- swinging, 7- swingeing. [Later form of ME. SWENGE.]

1. trans. To beat, flog, whip, thrash. †Also with off. arch. or dial.

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D. II.* iv. (Arb.) 38, I will rather haue my cote twentie times swyngeid, Than on the naughtie waye not to be augeid. 1595 SHAKS. *John II.* I. 288 Saint George that swyngeid the Dragon. 1595 — *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 204 If they denie to come, Swynge me them soundly forth vnto their husbands. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton*. 222 Hee was riotous, wild and wanton: in so much as his father swyngeid him well and soundly for it. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godd.* III. xlii. 85 These sad Ceremonies they also used in Peru, where they swyngeid themselves with stinging Nettles, and struck themselves over the shoulders with hard stones. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, I *Swynge'd* him off, I lay'd on and beat him well-favouredly. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of C.* I. I would so swynge and leather my lambkin. 1786 BURNS *The Ordination* xi. See, see all Orthodoxoys' faces She's swyngeing thro' the city. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xi. We have swyngeid them as far as the Abbey-Gate. 1888 DOUGHTY *Trans. Arabin Deserta* II. 232, I swyngeid him soundly in a moment and made all his back smart.

†b. fig. To chastise, castigate; to pay out, serve out. *Obs.*

1560 T. WILSON *Rhet. Prol.*, Hauyng been thus swyngeid, and restraid of libertie. 1636 WESTWORTH in *Carte Ormonde* (1735) III. 5 The proof was once clear, and he a spirit that will deserve well to be swyngeid into the knowledge of himself and the duty he owes the state. 1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* I. ii, Jupiter can swynge you off, if you swear by him, and are forsworn. 1693 J. DRYDEN in *Dryden's Juvenal* xiv. (1697) 349 This very Rev'rend Leacher... swyngeis his own Vices in his Son. 1710 DUBLIN *Examiner* 26 Dec. The Printer... brought along with him a Bundle of those Papers, which in the Phrase of Whig Coffee-houses have Swyngeid off the Examiner. 1721 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 16 Oct., One Boyer, a French dog, has abused me... the Secretary promises me to swynge him.

†c. To pillory (fig.). *Obs. rare*—

1546 *Suffolk. Poore Commons* (E.E.T.S.) 69 When they katch any thyng that soundeth to the contrary, it shall not escape so, we warrant you. It shalbe swyngeid in euery pulpyt wyth, this is the Kynges gracious wyll.

†d. To bear heavily upon. *Obs. rare.*

1681 PHOENIX *Left.* (Camden) 96 The innkeeper... swyngeid them in their reckoning... most abominably, making them pay five times the price for every thing they had.

†e. slang. = SWIVE. See also quot. a 1700.

1622 FLETCHER *Beggars Bush* III. i. Give her cold jelly To take up her belly, And once a day swynge her again. 1688 MICEG *Gr. Fr. Dict.*, To Swynge off, *il se fait auer* dans un Sens Venerien. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, He is *Swynge'd* off, damnable Clapt.

†2. To drink up or off, 'toss off'. *Obs. slang.*

a 1529 SKELTON *E. Ryming* 568 She swyngeid up a quartre At ones. 1570 B. GOODE *Pop. Kingd.* IV. 48 And cleane they swynge of euery cup. 1649 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wand. West* 7 Mine Host swynge'd off halfe a pot to me.

3. To cut down with a scythe. *dial.*

1573 TUSSEY *Husk*. (1878) 117 Swynge brembles & brakes. 1824 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.*, *Swynge*, 2. To cut the nettles, &c. from hedges to make them neat.

†4. To brandish, flourish; to lash (the tail, or something with the tail). Also trans. *Obs.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Sartas* I. vi. 410 The Lion... often swynding, with his sinewy train, Sometimes his sides, sometimes the dusty plain. *Ibid.* vii. 507 Th' Air corrupteth soon, except With sundry winds it oft be swynd'd and swept. 1607 [E. BARNES] *Devil's Charter* v. iv. L. j. h. When I was a Scholler in Padua, faith then I could haue swyngeid a sword and a buckler. 1699 MILTON *Nativity* xviii, Th' old Dragon under ground... Swyndges the scaly Horror of his fouled tail.

†5. To bear sway over. (After SWINGE sb. 1.)

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 12 Had not affection otherwhiles swyngeid their reason, where reason should haue swayed their affection.

†6. To whirl round (e.g. a wheel). *Obs.*

1528 ELVOT, *Kote*,... to tourne a thyng lyke a whele, to swynge about. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* III. Ff iij. Like a whele that looge swyngeid about with violence [etc.]. 1612 SKELTON *Quix.* I. viii. 50 Their Sayles (sc. of windmills), that are swyngeid about by the Winde. 1677 MICEG *Dict. Eng. Fr.*, *Swyngeid*, or turned about, *roulé, tourné enroulé*.

†7. intr. To have free scope or course, to indulge one's inclination. (After SWINGE sb. 1.)

1613 CHAPMAN *Rev. Bussy d'Ambois* I. B. j. To what will this declining Kingdome turne, Swynding in euery license (etc.)

†8. In combination with a noun in obj. relation, as *swynge-bow* (see 1e); *swynge-buckler* = SWASHBUCKLER. *Obs.*

1579 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* 25h, If these and such like lawes were executed iustlie... there would not be so manie... Blasphemers, & Swynge Bucklers. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* III. ii. 24 You had not fourre such Swynge-bucklers in all the Innes of Court againe. 1675 COTTON *Burlesque upon* li. 23 Is the old Letcher A Swynge-bow of so high renown, A Wench can't sooner take him down?

Swynge (swindz), v. 2 Now *dial.* and U.S. [? Alteration of SINGE, perh. influenced by SWEAL.]

trans. To sinage, scorch.

1590 SPENSER *F.* Q. I. xi. 26 The scorchiog flame sore swyngeid all his face. 1600 SURFLET *Country Rant* I. xxi. 150 To haue his haire swyngeid off with straw. 1700 GROSSE *Practice Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Swynge*, to sinage. North. 1844 *Mac. Jones's Courtship* 185 (Bartlett), I don't think I ever did see things fest sprawled out and swyngeid up so with the sun before. [In various dial. glossaries, oorthen, west-midland, and south-western.]

†Swyngebreech. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [cf. *swynge*,

SWING *v*.¹ + BREECH *sb*. 4.] ? One who struts or flants about.

1581 [A. GILBY] *Pleas. Dial. Soldier & Chapl.* M 3, Their [sc. the bishops] pompous trayne of proud idle swinge-breeches, in the steele of Preachers & Schollers.

Swingeing, *swindzjzj* (swindzjzj), *vbl. sb.* [f. SWINGE *v*.¹ + -ING¹.] The action of SWINGE *v*.¹; scourging, flogging, beating, dealing of blows. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 10 This course of swingeing and beating seemeth meete for bondslaves. 1664 *BUTLER Hud.* II. 11. 56 Whether it be direct infringing An Oath, if I should wade this swingeing. 1844 *Mac. Jones's Courtship* 180 (Bartlett) Go it, old fellow; give the goats a swingeing every time you come across them. 1869 *BLACKMORE Lorna D.* II. To these we paid no heed... being in the thick of swingeing.

Swingeing (swindzjzj), *ppl. a. (adv.)* Also 6-9 swinging, 7-9 swindzjzj. [f. SWINGE *v*.¹.]

1. That swinges; scourging, flogging. *rare*. 1614 *D. DYKE Myst. Self-Deceiving* xvii. 229 He tells him of the seuer schoolmaster, of the swindzjzjng rodes, of the hard feruler. 1618 — *Two Treat. School of Affliction* 339 The first Schoolemaster is Affliction. A sharp, and seuer and swingeing Schoolemaster indeed. 2. Very forcible, great, or large; huge, immense. Chiefly, now only, *colloq.* or *slang*; mostly *arch.* or *dial.* (Cf. *thumping*, *whopping*.)

c1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* xv. 34 May not a man have a lustie fier there, a pot of good ale, a paire of cardes, a swingeing peece of chalke, and a browne toast? 1597 *TOFFE Laura* xiii. Thicke swingeing showers. a1600 *Floiden F.* viii. (1664) 80 And swindzjzjng swaps made many swelt. 1677 *W. HUGHES Man of Sin* II. vii. 111 Many other of those foolish and childish Penances may be seen in the Author quoted... There is ooe swingeing one, I can't pass over. 1678 *DYNDEN Lumberman* v. 1, I dream'd... that a great swingeing Thief came in, and whipt 'em out. 1692 *MRS. D'ANVERS Academia* 30, I had a swingeing mind to go, And hear the Organs. 1694 *MORTUUX Rabelais* iv. xii. My Gentleman must pay him such swindzjzjng damages, that his acres may bleed for it. 1706 *HEARNE Collect.* 17 Feb. (O.H.S.) I. 187 That Swingeing Orthodox G. Burnett Ep. of Sarum. 1711 *SWIFT Tral.* to Stella 13 Nov. 1, I now have got a swingeing cold. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* VII. 10 Lady Sarah Sadleir and Lady Betty Lawrance, will also die, and leave me swindzjzjng legacies. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* viii. iii. He hath devoured two swingeing butter-toasts this morning for breakfast. 1771 *GOLDSM. Hannock of Venison* 82 At the top a fried liver and bacon were seen; At the bottom was tripe, in a swingeing tureen. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chuz.* xxviii. To make a swingeing profit. 1857 *BORROW Roue* xxi. The horse fetched a good swingeing price. 1876 *R. BRIDGES Growth of Love* xxvii. Old Leviathan... Had never rih nor bray nor swindzjzjng fan Like his iron swimmer of the Clyde or Tyne. 1904 *Times* (Lit. Supp.) 15 July 218/3 The jury gave swingeing damages.

b. as *adv.* Hugely, immensely.

1690 *DYNDEN Amphitryon* I. i. He has sent me to will and require you to make a swingeing long night for him. 1706 *HEARNE Collect.* 16 Sept. (O.H.S.) I. 288 A swingeing fat Wife. 1711 *SWIFT Tral.* to Stella 7 June. At dinner there fell the swingeingest long shower. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* vi. v. Our vicar still preaches that Peter and Poule Laid a swingeing long curse on the bonny brown bow. 1835 *HALLIBURTON Clockin.* (1862) 20 A swingeing big Pig. 1872 C. D. WARMER *Backlog Studies* 246 Christmas Eve was... a placid, calm, swingeing cold night.

†3. (After SWINGE *sb*.¹ 1.) Powerful, authoritative. *Obs.*

1567 *TERBERV. tr. Mantuan's Eccl.* iii. 18, I wote not who doth rule the winds and beares the swingeing swaye.

Hence **Swing(e)ingly** *adv.* (*colloq.* or *slang*), very greatly or forcibly, hugely, immensely.

1672 *DYNDEN Assignment* III. iii. I have sin'd swingeingly, against my Vow. 1691 *SHADWELL Scourers* I. i. We drunk swingeingly last night. 1703 *DE FOE Misc. Freeholder's Plea* 172 Only we find we are swingeingly tax'd; and they tell us 'tis done by the Parliament. 1720 *SWIFT Poems. Excellent New Song* 31 This wicked rogue Waters... if swearing can do't, shall be swingeing maw'd. 1778 *FOOTE Trip Calais* I. Wks. 1799 II. 341, I reckon, your lordships were swingeingly sould on the road. 1903 *KIRLING Five Nations. The Lesson* 6 This was not bestowed us under the trees, nor yet in the shade of a tent, But swingeingly, over eleven degrees of a bare brown continent.

Swingel (swindzjzj), *var. SWINGLE.*

Swinger (swindzjzj), *Sc. ? Obs.* Also 6 *swenzjzj*, *swenzejzj*, *swingeour*, *swingeour*, *swyngour*, *swyngour*, *swyngour*, *swyngour*. [Of uncertain origin; prob. a cant term and perh. a derivative of early Flem. *swen* 'vagar' (Kilian), orig. with the sense of 'vagabond'; cf. early mod. G. *schwänzer* 'otiosus, ambulator', *schwänzen* to go about aimlessly, in thieves' cant, to ride, travel.] A rogue, rascal, scoundrel.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxxii. 44 Four burgh of beggeris is an nest, To schout that swenzyours will nocht rest. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneid* VIII. ProL 63 Swingeouris and scurrevagyis swankeis and swanis. 1528 *LYNDESAY Drene* 662 Tha swer swyngeouris thay tuke of me non heid. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* VIII. 31 Swingeour, cum, swer he saikles sone, Dens he evill bat pow he done. 1613 *Reg. Privy Council Scdl.* X. 3 Qhat ver it is to tak the buttoun or hison of his breist, and to lay an lunder upon sic a swyngour as throw bread throw art. 1618 *Extr. Aberd. Reg.* (1618) II. 356 Mr. Henrie was convict... for inuring the said Willame Gray... in calling him feill swyngur. 1640 *ROTHES in Napier Mem. Montrose* xiii. (1856) I. 231 That swinger, the Treasurer, has so calumniated the whole estates to his Majesty. 1739 A. NICOL *Poems, Nat. without Art* (1766) 19 If some aud swinger snap to speak Of pink-ey'd queans, he gives a Squeek.

attrib. 1542 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl. 1903) I. 68 Iohne Innes wrangit in the calling of Nicoll Moresone swenger carle and hirsyn carle. a1550 *LYNDESAY Deser. Peder Coffeis* 17 And swyngeour coife, amangis the wyvis.

Swinger (swindzjzj), [f. SWINGE *v*.¹ + -ER¹.] †1. One who acts vigorously or forcibly; a vigorous performer; a powerful fellow. *Obs.*

1583 *MELBANCKE Philotimus* Liij. The three Sisters Litae were left a loose behind her far out of sight, not able to keepe pace with such a swinger. 1679 *DYNDEN Lumberman* I. i. Before George, a proper fellow I and a Swinger he should be, by his make! 1679 — *Troil. & Crest.* I. ii. 15't not a brave Man that? he's a Swinger, many a Grecian he has laid with his Face upward. 1684 *SOUTHERNE Disappointment* II. i. 1, I gad I was a Swinger in those days; let me see... I could have done—I don't know what I could have done.

2. Something forcible or effective; esp. something very big; a 'whopper'. *colloq.* or *slang*; now *rare* or *local*. Cf. **SWINGING** *ppl. a.* 2.

1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* II. 1524, I am sure there is a gallowes big enough to hold them both... 'tis a swinger yfayth. 1648 *HERRICK Hesper.* *Twelfe* Nt. 24 And thus ye must doe To make the wassaile a swinger (prime ginger). 1677 *and Paquet Advicees* 42 They are likely to give us nothing New hut a New Parliament, and that shall be a Swinger, as the Dissolver hath promised us. 1712-13 *SWIFT Tral.* to Stella 25 Jan. I saw a hundred tiles fallen down; and one swinger fell about forty yards before me, that would have killed a horse. a1734 *NORTH LIVES* (1825) II. 70 This motion at that time was indeed a swinger; for, in consequence, the execution of it by such a pardon of all convictions had lost the King irrecoverably. a1734 — *Exam.* II. iv. § 10 (1740) 236 We had... diverse [plots] of most desperate Reach; witness that of Fitzharris, which was a Swinger. 1853 C. B. MANSFIELD *Paraguay*, etc. (1856) 425, I started off... with a tremendous toothache, one of my old swingers. 1872 *SCHULE DE VERE Americanisms* 557 In Virginia... boys have for more than two centuries called a large snake or other formidable creature a swinger.

†b. *spec.* A great or bold lie, a 'bang'. *Obs.*

1671 *EACIARD Observ. Annu. Cont. Clergy* 153 How will his puling Conscience he pot to it, to rap out presently half a dozen swingers to get off cleverly! 1717 *SWIFT Art Polit.* *Lying Wks.* 1755 III. 1. 122 The Whig-party do wisely to try the credulity of the people sometimes by swingers. 1781 M. MADAN *Thelyphthora* III. 148 Is it possible that, when St. Bernard told this swinger, he could believe it, himself?

c. A forcible blow or stroke.

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xv. He applied across my shoulders one of the most hearty... swingers that ever left a wale behind it. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *P. Prigging* II. xi. 169 Another pleasant occupation was having to jump two or three feet from the ground, and then to be knocked down by his master, who stood on a form for the purpose. This was called 'tipping a neat swinger'. 1890 *BARRE & LELAND Slang Dict.*, *Swinger* (Charterhouse), a box on the ears.

3. A tool with a raised point, used for levering timbers, etc.

Swinger 3 (swindzjzj).

I. [f. SWING *v*.¹ + -ER¹ 2.] One who or that which swings.

1. One who flourishes something about, or causes it to oscillate.

1543 *BALE Yet a Course* 88 Holy water swyngers, and euen songe clatters. 1897 *Daily News* 27 May 2/5 Cluh Swinging... The well-known swinger of Indian clubs, brought his attempt to swing a pair of two pound clubs for thirty consecutive hours to a successful conclusion.

2. a. A person who swings.

1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 492 P 3 These [familiar romps], Mr. Specator, are the Swingers... They get on Ropes, as you must have seen the children, and are swung by their Men Visitants. 1877 G. H. KINGSLEY *Sport & Trav.* (1900) 331 The strong man becomes a swinger in hammocks, a sucker of oranges, a smoker of pipes.

(b) A Hindu who performs the penance of swinging: see SWING *v*.¹ 6 (b).

1793 *Medical Spectator* II. No. 39. 242 Every thing being ready for the swinger, he kneels upon the ground, when a very dexterous operator fixes two strong iron hooks into the common integuments betwixt his shoulders. 1893 *Times* 11 July 3/6 The writer afterwards interviewed a swinger. He was rather the worse for opium, but none the worse for his swing.

b. A thing that swings to and fro; †a swing for recreation; a kind of lever; a coat with swinging tails or skirt.

Three legs and a swinger: said of an animal which has only three sound legs, the fourth hanging or dragging limp through injury; hence of a dilapidated chair, etc.

1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 93, I have seen publick Swinging-places. They... giving two or three pence to little Boies who keep Swingers ready. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 426, 19 and 20 act as swingers or levers from the joints 21 and 22. 1863 B. BRIERLEY *Chron. Water-loo* 147 The latter people did not care for misfits at all, and would don a broad-lapped 'swinger' or a swallow-tailed coat with equal indifference. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 May 1/3 Royal Hampton had no pretensions to winning although he took the City and Suburban on 'three legs and a swinger' in the following spring. 1916 C. T. S. BARNYNSKA *Honey-Pot* II. Be careful of the chair! It's a real antique, only three legs and a swinger!

†3. †A large sword. (Cf. early Flem. *swinghe*.)

1673 *HICKERINGHILL Greg. P. Greg.* 42 The old Bishops... that ne'r... so much as knew how to set the Periwig and Gallshoes, much less the true timing and accenting of a Rapper, and double swinger.

II. [f. SWING *sb*.² 12 d + -ER¹ 1.] 4. Each of the middle pair of horses in a team of six.

a1872 *Trip to the West* 137 (S. de Vere) Each wagon is usually drawn by three span of mules, of which the lighter and forward, are leaders, the next pair swingers, and the rear, or heaviest pair, wheelers.

Swingfelter, aberrant f. **SCHWENKFELDER**.

1792 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* 313.

Swinging (swindzjzj), *vbl. sb.* [f. SWING *v*.¹ + -ING¹.] The action of SWING *v*.¹

†1. Beating, scourging. *Obs.*

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 57 We shulen leden al his leinten on festing... on smerte swingeing & on oðre swiche gode cedes. a1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxxi. 13 Estere þe bridel comes þe swyngeunge for to tene him þat is wilde.

2. Flourishing, waving about.

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 12526 Hym-seliyn in the sea sonkyn belyue, Swalprit & swam with swyngeyng of armys. 1897 [see SWINGER² 1].

3. Movement to and fro, as of a suspended body; oscillation, swaying, etc.: see the verb.

1669 *STURMY Mariner's Nag* vii. xxxiii. 48 It will strike what Hour of the Day or Night it is, and then leave off striking, and swinging also. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humphry* Cl. 26 June, I have suffered more from jolting and swinging than ever I felt in the whole course of my life, although the carriage is remarkably... well hung. 1771 *LUCOMBES Hist. Print.* 331 A low man cannot pull the handle of the Bar at so great a force... as a tall man; but will require the swinging of his whole body backwards to add force to the Pull. 1816 *SHELLEY Mont Blanc* II, Thy giant brood of pines... in whose devotion 'The chainless winds still come... their mighty swinging To hear. 1849 *JAMES Woodman* ix. No sound was heard, except the swinging of the great bell. 1867 *AUGUSTA WILSON Vashli* xxxiii, The peculiar, free, childish swinging of the left arm.

(b) See SWING *v*.¹ 6 (b).

1793 *Medical Spectator* II. No. 39. 242 A few days after this, came on the annual custom of swinging. *Ibid.* 246 Some who have got marks of the wounds made on their backs by the swinging-hooks. 1857 *LAOY CANNING in Hare Story Two Noble Lives* (1893) II. 284 Dr. Duff says the swinging festival went off very mildly this year.

b. The sport of riding in a swing. Also *attrib.* 1610 *HEALY St. Ang. Cite of God* 698 These swinging-games had origin all from hence [sc. Italy]. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 93 Their husbands are very glad to give them this kind of sport, and sometimes help them in their swinging. 1838 [see SWING *v*.¹ 7 b].

4. *slang* or *colloq.* Hanging. Also *attrib.*

1591 *PERCIVALL Sp. Dict.*, *Columpio*, swinging in a halter. 1879 *BROWNING Ned Bratts* 95, I think he pulled a face, next Sessions' swinging-time! 1883 *STEVENSON Treas.* III. II. xi, They [sc. gentlemen of fortune] risk swinging.

Swinging, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That swings.

1. Moving to and fro as or like a suspended body; oscillating; swaying.

a1550 *PHARER Eucid* x. (1562) Dd iv. h, He swam with swinging sides. 1716 *GAY Trivia* I. 157 But when the swinging signs your ears offend With creaking noise, then rainy floods impend. 1803 *SCOTT Chrysw Castle* xi, The draw-bridge falls... Clatters each plank and swinging chain. 1815 *SHELLEY Alastor* 563 A pine... stretched athwart the vacancy Its swinging loughs. 1833 *LOUPON Encycl. Archit.* § 662 Swinging cribs and cradles are now justly exploded. 1848 *LYTTON K. Arthur* v. xcix, With lifted cross and swinging censer. 1900 *CONAN DOYLE Green Flag*, etc. 127 He punched the swinging ball and worked with the dumb-bells. *Fig.* 1915 J. KELMAN *Salted with Fire* xii. 180 The devious and swinging balance of power with which diplomacy has hitherto concerned itself.

b. Of a blow: Characterized or accompanied by a swing of the arm, etc.

1850 *HOLTZAPFEL Turning* III. 1190 The toothed saws for stone are used with a swinging stroke. 1898 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *Koden's Corner* xxx. 320 Von Holzen ran at him with his arm outstretched for a swinging stab. 1903 S. E. WHITE *Blazed Trail* I. vi. He saw his opening and let out with a swinging pivot blow.

2. Turning or adapted to turn freely in either direction upon a fixed axis or centre, as a gate or door, a hinged piece of mechanism, etc.; in technical use = SWING- (see also 4).

1730 *Inv. D. Bond's Goods* (1732) 34 A square Walnut-tree Table and Swinging Glass. 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U.S. Munitions War* 51 Mr. Joslyn's rifle, calibre 0.500, has a swinging breech-piece of a peculiar pattern. 1885 *MABEL COLLINS Prettiest Woman* x, He opened the swinging door for her. 1879 *Man. Artill. Exerc.* 71 The butt of the swinging derrick is made fast to the upright spar. 1904 *Windsor Mag.* Jan. 300/2 The girl turned about on the swinging stool where she sat.

3. Applied to a steady vigorous rhythmical onward movement (pace, step, etc.) accompanied, or such as is commonly accompanied, by a swaying from side to side; hence used of a rhythm in verse or music suggesting such a movement.

1818 *SCOTT Br. Lamm.* xxii, Onward they came at a long swinging trot. 1881 *FENN Off to Wilds* viii, The boy pressed his horse's sides, and went off at a swinging canter. 1884 J. G. ROGERS in *Congregationalist* Feb. 104 These swinging congregational melodies. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 380 A long swinging dactylic measure in rhyming couplets. 1902 J. BUCHAN *Walcher by Threshold* 76, I heard a long swinging step outside.

4. Special collocations or combinations: swinging-bar = swing-bar (SWING- 2); swinging-boom *Naut.*, a boom swung or suspended over the ship's side, used to stretch the foot of a lower studding-sail, and (when at anchor) for a boat to ride by; swinging-bridge, (a) see quot. 1892;

(b) = swing-bridge (SWING- 2); swinging-tree dial. = SWINGLETREE.

1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xi. 188 To the end of the pole is attached a 'swinging-bar and a pair of traces for a leader. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xi, bracing the yards forward so that the 'swinging-boom nearly touched the spirit-sail yard. 1892 PULLIS *Fortification* 244 Flying or 'Swinging Bridges.—A flying bridge is one in which the action of the current is made to move a boat, or raft of two piers, across a stream, by acting obliquely against its side. 1908 *Watson, Gaz.* 23 Nov. 5/3 The city of Cleveland, Ohio, desired to convert the viaduct-bridge over the Cuyahoga River into a swinging-bridge.

Hence *Swingingly adv.*, with swinging movement.

1882 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Allerton Towers* II. vi. 105 A long, lithe, lean-headed mare...with action so swingingly easy...that her rider never swerves by a hair's-breadth in the saddle. 1891 *Murray's Mag.* X. 662 To strut swingingly up the Cathedral to the Dean's pew.

Swinging, -ly, var. SWINGELING, -LY.

Swingism (swin'iz'm). *rare*. See SWING sb.3 and -ISM.

1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Moru* iii. viii. At one time we have burking—at another, swingism—now, suicide is in vogue.

Swingle (swingl'), sb. Also 5 *swengyl*, *swyngel*, -il, -yl(l), *swangul*, *sungylle*, 5-6 *swyngell*, 6 *swyngle*, 7 *swingow*, 6-9 *swingell*, 9 *local* *swingdel*(l), *swingal*, -jel (swindz'l). [a. MDu. *swinghel* swingle for flax, corresp. in form to OE. *swingell*, -el(l)ye, *swingel* stroke or stripe with a rod, etc., whipping, scourgings, chastisement, affliction, scourge, whip, also once, *swingle* or *distaff* (transl. *coltus*). f. SWING v.1 + LEI; or partly a. (M) LG. *swengel* bell-clapper, pump-handle, swipe, MDu. *swenghel* swipe, Du. *swengel* swingle, MHG. *swengel* (G. *schwengel* swipe, bell-clapper, swingletree, etc.). — **swangwil*-, f. *swangw* (see SWING v.1). Some forms (*swengyl*, *swangull*, *sungylle*) show divergent stem-vowels the immediate source of which is not clear.]

1. A wooden instrument resembling a sword, used for beating and scraping flax or hemp so as to cleanse it of woody or coarse particles; also called *swinglet-hand*, -*staff*, or -*wand*, *swingling-bat*, -*knife*, or -*staff*.

c1325 *Gloss. IV. de Bibbesu*, in Wright *Voc.* 156 *Le pesson*, the swingle. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 482/2 *Swengyl*, for flax or hemp, *excudium*. c1462 *Wright's Chaste Wife* 216, I have both hempe and lyne... And a swyngyl good and grete. *Ibid.* 287 Sche brought a swyngyll att pe last. 1847 *Finnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. u. 446 The swingle or scutching tool. 1850 J. WAINES *Flax & Cotton* 13 The first blow of the swingle is the commencement of wages.

2. The striking part or swipple of a flail. *local*. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 482/2 *Swengyl*, of a fleye or oher lyke, *feritrium*. 1547 *SALESBURY Welsh Dict.*, *Fustwal*, a swyngell. 1570 *FOXE A. & M.* (ed. 2) III. 2233/2 A blow with the swingell of a flayle. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Ministr.* (1823) 1, 90 While distant thresher's swingle drops With sharp and hollow-travelling raps. a 1825 *FORBES Voc. E. Anglia*. 1839 F. LUCAS *Sk. Rural Life, The Tasker* xvi. Then let our floors send up the sound Of the swinjel's measured stroke.

b. A weapon resembling a flail; a kind of cudgel.

1818 W. CHAPIN *Cranbourn Chase* 35 They [sc. deer-stealers] came in the night...armed with deadly offensive weapons called swindgels, resembling flails to thresh corn. 1904 *Daily News* 7 Nov. 9 The keeper drew a 'swingle' round his legs, bringing him to the ground. 1905 J. C. COX *Royal Forests Eng.* 84 Helms and swindgel of the deer hunters of Cranbourn Chase.

+3. The clapper of a bell. *Obs. rare*—o.

14... *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 567/39 *Batillus*, a belle clapere vel a swyngell.

4. a. A spoke or lever for turning the barrel in wire-drawing or the roller of a plate-press. b. A crank.

1674 RAY *Coll. Words, Wire working* 133 Underneath is fastened to the barrel a spoke of wood, which they call a Swingle which is drawn back a good way by the calms or cogs in the Axis of the wheel, and draws back the barrel which falls to again by it's own weight. 1787 *MARSHALL Rural Econ. Norfolk* (1795) II. *Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Swingel*, sb. a crank. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

Swingle, v.1 Forms: see prec. sb.; also 5 *swyngill*, (*sqyngyl*), 8 *dial.* *sungla*. [a. MDu. *swinghelen*, f. *swinghel* SWINGLE sb.]

1. *trans.* To beat and scrape (flax or hemp) with a swingle, in order to cleanse it of the coarser particles; to scutch. Also *absol.*

c1325 *Gloss. IV. de Bibbesu*, in Wright *Voc.* 156 *Estonger vostre ley*, to swingle the flax. 14... *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 581 *Excudia*, to sqyngyll. c1462 *Wright's Chaste Wife* 389 'Good syres', sche seyd, 'swyngylle on fast; for no þing that ye hyllyne'. *Ibid.* 401 Pe stuard bat was so slowde, Was fayne to swyngelle þe scales owte. c1480 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.*, *Swallow*, etc. xxx. The carle pullit the lyne, swyngyllit it well, and hekkillit in þe flit. 1590 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Cheetham Soc.) 61 Foure women wch did brake hempe and swyngyle. 1615 (see SWINGLETREE 1). 1711 S. SEWALL *Diary* 13 Jan. It came by a man's blowing out his pipe, who was swingling flax. 1776 *Pennsylvania Even. Post* 24 Sept. 478/2 Choice swingled flax. 1794 *Piper of Peckles* 6 (E. D. D.) Lint was beaten w' a mell An' lik ane sungled to themself. 1844 G. DONO *Textile Manuf.* v. 150 Weeding, steeping, grassing, and swingling or cleaning

the flax. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 390/1, I found a group of bare-armed women under the trees swingling flax.

2. To cut off the tops of (weeds) without uprooting. *local*. (Cf. SWINGE v.1 3.)

a 1825 *FORBES Voc. E. Anglia*.

Swingle, v.2 [frequent of SWING v.1]

+1. *trans.* To swing or flourish about. *Obs.*

c1450 [see SWINGLING vbl. sb.2]

2. *intr.* To swing; to hang, be suspended. *dial.* 1755 *JOHNSON, To Swingle*, v.1. 1. To dangle; to wave hanging. 2. To swing in pleasure. 1830 *HOGG Greek Pastoral* 15 Where clouds and mountains seem'd to swingle, And Ossa with Olympus mingle.

Swingle-in comb.: swingle-bar = SWINGLE-TREE 2; + swingle-foot, = SWINGLE sb. 1; also attrib. +swingle foot hards (see quot.); +swingle-head(7), -staff = SWINGLE sb. 1; swingle-stick, -stock = swing-stock (SWING- 2 b); swingle-tail, name for a species of shark = THRASHER 1 2; swingle-wand = SWINGLE sb. 1.

1849 *DE QUINCY Eng. Mail-Coach* II. Wks. 1854 IV. 343 Either with the 'swingle-bar, or with the haunch of our near leader, we had struck the off-wheel of the little gig. 1907 'Q' (Quiller-Couch) *Poison Isl.* i. 8 The Royal Mail pulled up before Minden Cottage with a merry clash of bits and swingle-bars. 1500 *Ortus Vocab. Excusorium*, a 'swyn-geltoe. 1611 *CORRIG. Farasse*, the coarsest of Hempe, Swingle foot herds, course tow. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. iii. 166/1 A Swingle Foot. A Swingle Hand, corruptly a Swingow Hand: a thing like a Wooden Fauchion with a square hole or handle. 1677 *COLES, Excudia* and -*inum*, a 'swingle-head. 1664 *GOULDMAN Lat. Eng. Dict.*, A 'swingle-staff or hat to heat flax, *scutula*. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 390/1 The women stood about the fire, each beside her swingle-staff. This instrument is like a wooden pocket-knife, about two feet long, with legs supporting it at the height of a table. c1325 *Gloss. IV. de Bibbesu*, in Wright *Voc.* 156 *Vostre pessel*, a 'swinglestyk. c1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 545 'Swangulstoke riplingcombe swyngylwande. 14... *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 581/29 *Excudia*, a swyngylstok. c1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 795/12 *Hec excudia*, a sungylstok. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 371/2 A Swyngylstoke, *excudia*, *excudium*. 1839 *STORER in Boston Finn. Nat. Hist.* II. 529 *Carcharias vulpes*. Lin... This species... is called by the fishermen 'Thresher', and 'Swingle tail'. c1340 'Swyngylwande [see swing-stock]. 1808 J. JAMIESON, *Swingle-wand*, the instrument with which flax is swingled.

Swingle-hand. Also 5 *swyngilland*, 7 *Sc.* *swinglent*, 9 *Sc.* *swinglind*. [See prec. and HAND sb.2 7(4).] = SWINGLE sb. 1.

c1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 795/12 *Hec excudia*, *torium*, a sungylhand. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 371/2 A Swyngylhande (A. Swyngilland). 1500 *Ortus Vocab. Excudia* dig a swyngelhand vel excusorium. 1689 A. HAIG in *Russell Haigs* (1881) 479 Half ane stane of heckis, rokis, spindillis, swinglinstokis, swinglentis, vinddillis. 1806 J. HOGG *Poems* 72 (arm). They laid sac fast upo' the boards, The swinglinds gaed like horsemen's swords. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 420 A long flat straight piece of wood, usually termed a swingle-hand or scotch.

Swingletree (swingl'trē). Forms: see SWINGLE and TREE. [f. SWINGLE sb. + TREE sb.]

1. A board used in dressing flax or hemp: = swing-stock, swingle-stock (see SWING- 2 b, SWINGLE-). Also called *swingletree block*. *Swingletree dagger* = swing-knife (SWING- 2 b), SWINGLE sb. 1. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c1462 *Wright's Chaste Wife* 528 One of hem knockyd lyne, A-nothyr swyngelyd good and fyne By-fore the swyngyl tre. 1615 *MARSHAM Eng. Housew.* II. v. (1663) 133 After your Hempe and flax is brakt, you shall then swingle it, which is upon a swingle tree blocke made of an half inch board about four foot above ground, and set upon a strong foot or stock. *Ibid.* 134 A piece of Wood called the Swingle-tree dagger. 1825 JAMIESON, *Swingle-tree*, the stock over which flax is scutched, *Dumfr.*; synon. *Swingling-stock*.

2. In a plough, harrow, carriage, etc., a cross-bar, pivoted at the middle, to which the traces are fastened, giving freedom of movement to the shoulders of the horse or other draught-animal.

An altered form SINGLE-TREE, due to association with *double-tree* (= the crosspiece to which the swingletree is attached), is common in U.S.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 375/1 A Swyngyltre (A. Swyngyltre) of a harowe, *proletorium*. 1523 *FITZGER. Husb.* 5 15 The horses...must have...a swyngelre to holde the tresses abrode, and a togethew to be bytwene the swyngelre and the harowe. 1620 *MARSHAM Farcow. Husb.* II. xlii. (1668) 61 To the big end of this harrow, you shall fix a strong rope with a swingle-tree. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. viii. 336/1 The Swingle Tree of a Coach Pole...fastened by...pins to the Coach Pole, to the which Horses are fastened by their Harness when there is more then two to draw the Coach. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) II. v. 200 It [sc. the bridle or muzzle of the plough] has notches by which the cleek of the swingle-tree may be fixed. c1877 W. MUR *Poems* (1818) 8 The very pretty, riest an' seath... The swingle-trees an' a' the graith. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 417 To the shackle is appended the swivel-hook, to which is attached the main draught-bar, or swingle-tree of the yoke. 1859 F. A. CRAWFORD *Artif. Man.* (1862) 104 One swingle-tree between the footboard and the splinter bar. 1889 GRETTON *Memory's Harb.* 115 His leaders...wrenched the swingletrees off the pole, and the uncoupled reins out of the coachman's hands.

attrib. 1839 T. RADCLIFF *Agric. E. & W. Flanders* x. 5 2 115 The extremity of the handle...strikes against, and rests upon the swingle-tree bar. 1852 *Burns Naval & Milit. Dict.* (1863), Swingle-tree clasp, clamp, clip or socket.

3. = SWINGLE sb. 2, *dial.*

1858 *SIMMONS Dict. Trade, Swingle-tree*,...in Scotland the striking end of a flail. 1907 T. M. ALLISON in *Country*

Side 16 Nov. 27/1 The handle [of the flail]...was held in the hands, and the heater, or 'swingle-tree' was swung round behind the head.

Swinglian, obs. f. SWINGLIAN.

Swinglind, Sc. f. SWINGLE-HAND.

+*Swingling* (swingl'ing), *vbl. sb.*1 *Obs.* In 1 swinglung, (swinglung), 5 swyngyllyng. [Cf. Icel. *swingla* to rove, Da. *swingla* to reel, stagger, *swingling* reeling, giddiness. The form in the northern *Alph. Tales* may be from Scandinavian.] Giddiness, dizziness, vertigo.

c1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcker 112/18 *Scotomia*, swinglung. c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 344 Dam mannun þe swinglung [v. r. swinglung] þrowið. c1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 19 And þer fell a swyngyllyng in his bede þat he wex fonde with.

+*Swingling*, *vbl. sb.*2 See SWINGLE v.2 1.

c1450 in *Aungier Syon* (1840) 300 Goyng...withe oute swynglyng of armes or of hands.

Swingling (swingl'ing), *vbl. sb.*2 [f. SWINGLE v.1 + -ING 1.] The process of dressing flax or hemp with a swingle; scutching.

c1462, etc. [see b]. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. iii. 106/2 swinglung, is the beating off the bruised inward stalk of the Hempe or Flax, from the outward pill. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. cvi. 456 When the flax grows crooked, it is more liable to be hurt in the tripping and swingling. 1847 *NICHOLSON in Finn. Roy. Agric. Soc.* VIII. II. 457 Scutching or Swingling...is the act of clearing the fibre [of flax] from the woody part of the stalk after it has been bruised and loosened by the break.

b. attrib. as *swingling machine*, operation; swingling-bat, -knife, -staff = SWINGLE sb. 1 swingling-board, -post, -stock = swingle-stock, swing-stock (see SWING- 2); swingling-hand = SWINGLE-HAND; swingling-tow, the coarse part of flax, separated by swingling.

c1462 *Wright's Chaste Wife* 386 The wyfe þrew hym a swyngyllyng stocke. 1552 *HULOET*, Swyngyllyngbatte, or staffe to heate flaxe, *scutula*. 1583 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1806) 78 Two swinglinge stockes with their swyngyllynges. 1689 [see SWINGLE-HAND]. 1819 *Mass. Spy* 3 Nov. 2/2 My wife threw a swingling board at the man who had me by the hand. 1825 JAMIESON, *Swingling-hand*, a wooden lath or sword for dressing flax. 1827 *CARLYLE Germ. Rom.* I. 39 Spinning-wheel and reel, swingling-stake [sic] and hatchel. 1828-32 *WEBSTER, Swingling-tow*, the coarse part of flax, separated from the finer by swingling and hatcheling. 1839 *Unr. Dict. Arts* 493 The scutching or swingling machine. 1851 A. MARSHALL in *Schroeder Ann. Yorks.* I. 419 Making less dust in the swingling operation. 1902 A. THOMSON *Lander & Lander*, xxii. 259 A swingling post, sloping slightly, was firmly fixed in the floor of the barn.

Swing-rope. [f. SWING + ROPE sb.]

1. *Naut.* +a. f. = SHEET sb.2 1. *Obs.* b. A small rope by which a boat 'swings' (SWING v.1 11).

1336 *Koll' W.N.* 579 in *Nicolas Hist. Royal Navy* (1847) II. 471 [For skin (pelle)] bought of divers persons to make two] swengropes [therewith, 23]. 1844 in W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Am.* 307. (1853) 322 The tie of the last is... fixed to the swing-rope, a small hawser attached to the stern, and the boat tied to her drift as if at anchor. 1879 *Engel. Brit. IX.* 252/2 If there is a great deal of wind more swing-rope is allowed, so that the nets may not be dragged through the water.

2. A rope for a swing (SWING sb.2 11).

1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 153 Good swing ropes and jump cords.

Swing-swang (swingswæn). Also swing swong. [Reduplicated f. SWING v.1 with change of vowel.] A swinging to and fro; a (double or complete) oscillation; a reciprocating movement, occas. sec-saw. Also *fig.* and *attrib.*

c1683 *Hooke Posth. Wks.* (1705) 472 Not that I pretend to discover any new Thing...tis...as trivial as the pendulous vibrating Motion, which, in Contempt, hath been call'd Swing Swangs. 1773 C. DUNN *Deister* I. ii. (1775) 10 The parish-bell may toll, Gr'mercy on my soul! Ding dong! Swing swong! 1829 R. L. SHELL in *New Monthly Mag.* Aug. 98 In a beautiful walk of trees, which ran down from the rear of the building through the play-ground, I saw several French boys playing at swing-swang. 1829 [H. NEST] *Pers. & Lit. Mem.* 174 A friend of mine at Oxford called it the swing-swang style. 1887 MAX MÜLLER in *Fortn. Rev.* May 704 Is, then, our knowledge nothing but a perpetual swing-swang? 1910 G. CHRYSTAL *Sketches*, etc. *Lake Surfaces* i. 29 The swing-swang of a clock-pendulum.

Swing-tree (swingtrē). = SWINGLETREE 2.

1396-7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 214, iii harpice cum iij swyngtrees ferreis. 1807 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Swing-tree* of a wagon. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* II. App. 46 The...swing-trees, to which the horses are attached when ploughing. 1883 *JEFFERIES Nature near Lond.* 66 The traces are taut, the swing-tree like a yard braced square.

Swiniard, obs. var. SWINEHERD.

Swinish (swainif), a. [f. SWINE sb. + -ISH 1.]

1. Having the character or disposition of a swine; hoggish, piggyish; sensual, gluttonous; coarse; gross, or degraded in nature.

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 [They] ben icleped swinisse men & on hem wuned þe devel. 1588 *Marpell. Epist.* (1514) 24 The Lorde R, and your Antichristian swinish rable. 1592 *NASH P. Penitence* Wks. (Grosart) II. 43, I love the quicke-witted Italians...because they mortally detest this surly swinish Generation. 1605 S. GARDINER *BE. Angling* 22 Drunkard, swinish Epicures, beretiques. 1685 *Baxter Paraphr.* A. 7. Luke viii. 32 Swinish sinners. 1790 *BURKE Tr. Rev.* 117 Learning will be cast into the mire, and trodden down under the hoofs of a swinish multitude. 1829 *LYTTON Disowned*

lxviii. The reeking, gaping, swinish crowd. 1829 Scott *Anne of G. xliii.* 'The swinish mutueers!' said Schreckenwald. 1857 H. S. Brown *Manliness* 2 Far be it from me to say that the multitude is swinish, but certainly there is a swinish multitude.

b. Of actions, etc.: Characteristic of or befitting a swine; coarse, degraded, beastly.

1246 Lydc. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 3718 He, in hys swynys lawe, Off hys rudnesse bestyall, Ne kan no further se at al Toward the hevene. 12563 Veron (*tulle*) A Frutefull treatise of predestination, ... with an apology of the same, against the swynyshe gruntinge of the Epicures and Atheistes of our time. 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. iv. 19 (Qo. 2) They clip vs drunkards, and with Swinish phrase Soyle our addition. 1605 — *Macb.* i. vii. 67 When in Swinish sleepe, Their drenched Natures lyes. 1613 Puchas *Pilgrimage* ix. viii. 717 In this swinish education he had not so much as learned to reade. 1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* xi. 381 Drunkenness, that swinish vice. 1817 BENTHAM *Pari. Reform* Wks. 1813 III. 469 Swinish the character, of the vast majority of that vast multitude. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iii. x. In his worse than swinish state... he was a pretty object for any eyes.

2. Pertaining to or fit for swine.

1592 BRETON *Cless Pembroke's Love* Wks. (Grosart) I. 22/2 The sweetest wine, is but as swinish wash, Vnto the water, of the well of life.

3. Having the nature of a swine; that is a swine; consisting of swine.

1612 ROWLANDS *Knaue of Harts* (Hunter, Cl.) 27 Directly like the swinish Hogge he lyes, That feeds on fruit which from the tree doth fall. 1799 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* ii. vii. 316 Ina... was amazed to find... a swinish litter on the couch of his repose. 1830 CARLYLE in *For. Rev. & Cont. Misc.* V. 10 All sorts of bovine, swinish, and feathered cattle. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* lxvi. To have its site defiled with swinish offerings and Pagan shrines.

b. Resembling a swine or that of a swine, in aspect or other physical quality.

1805 [S. Westro] *Veneria* 13 The swinish smell Most fetid of swine-stone. 1815 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 17/2 There is hardly a company in which this swinish female [having features like a pig] is not talked of. 1889 W. CLARK RUSSELL *Marooned* xiv. The swinish outline of the porpoise.

Hence Swinishly adv.; Swinishness.

1545 BALE *Image Both Ch.* i. 39 b. For so much as thou haste not... beoe thankfull vnto God for such an heavenly gift, but rather swinishly troden it vnder thy feete. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* *Porgneria*, swinishness. 1655 GUNNALL *Chr. in Arm.* i. iii. (1666) 26/2 The Drunkard has nothing to say for himself, when you ask him why he livess so swinishly. 1775 J. RUTTY in *Doswell Johnson* (1848) 551/2 [Johnson laughed heartily, at his mentioning, with such a serious regret, occasional instances of swinishness in eating. 1868 in *Farrar Stecher* (1875) 333 It stands out in noble contrast to the swinishness of the Campanian villas.

Swink (swink), *sb. arch.* Forms: 1, 3-4 swinc, 2-3 swink, 3 swinck, swunk, *Orm.* swinno, 3-5 swynk, swynke, 3, 6-7 swinko, 4 suink(e), suinc(k), suynk, (squink, squynk(e), 5 suenk), 6 suinck(e), 3-7 (9 *arch.*) swink. [OE. *swine* str. n. (1) trouble, chastisement, (2) labour, toil (cf. *swinfull* SWINKFUL, *swinleas* SWINKLESS, *swinelle* laborious), also *geswinc* I-SWINK, I-SWINK, nouns of action to *swincan* to SWINK, q. v.; cf. SWINCH and SWING sb.]

† 1. Trouble, affliction. *Obs. rare.*

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 198 Erian se þe hine zesilð swinc mæste him onæan cumað. 1254 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137 On al þis yude time heold Martin abbot his abbotrice, mid micel swinc. c. 1430 *Erthe upon Erthe* x. 35 Whanne þat erþe upon erþe is brougt withinne þe brink, þao schal erþe of þe erþe haue a reful swynk.

2. Labour, toil.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 155 Ach hwiðer wenden heo? fram hele in vnhæle, from reste in to swinke (*Trin. Coll. Hom.* 147 swinche). c. 1200 *ORMIN* 6103 Swa þatt tin swinnce be clene swinnce & al rihtit time swinnken. c. 1205 *LAV.* 2281 Moni swinc moni swæt Monine searfulne pleise. a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 805 Lure ow is to looson Over swinkes lan. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 921 Of erth þou sal, wit suete and suinc, Win þat þou sal ete and drinc. c. 1385 *CHAUCER* *Prof.* 540 Hise tithes payde he ful faire and wel Bothe of his propre swynk and his catel. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5687 But right anon afir his swynke He goth to tauerne forto drynke. c. 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 2 He most traunyl his body yn good werkes, and gete his lyfe wyth swynke. 1575 *Gammer Gurton* ii. i. Bij, Chad a goodly dynner for all my swate and swyncke. 1579 *SPENSER* *Sheph. Cal.* May 36 How great sport they gaynen with little swinck. 1624 *SANERSON* *Serm.* *Ad Pop.* v. (1637) 306 So into these spiritual Sacrifices of Thanksgivng... we infuse a quantity of our own swinck and sweat. 1638 W. LISLE *Heliodorus* x. 186 This [translation] have I wrought with day-and-nightly swinke. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 112 The plew-mao frae his day-lang swink Lay restin' on the kitchen-bink. 1896 A. AUSTIN *England's Darling* ii. i. Who recks of summer sweat and swink, Or winter's icy pang?

attrib. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3172 Was hem not werned ðat he crauen, For here swinc-hire he nu hauen.

† 3. Heavy drinking; cf. next, 3. *Obs. rare*—1.

1611 *COTCH.* s. v. *Dodo*, *Après bu dodo*, Prov. After swink sleepe. (Cf. s. v. *Bu*, After liquor laziness.)

Swink (swink), *v. arch. and dial.* Forms: 1 swincan, 3 swinken, (*Orm.* swinnkenn, 3-4 suink(e), 4 suinc, suynk, squink, squynke, *Ayenb.* zuynke), 3-6 swynke, 4-6 swynk, 4-7 swinke, (6 swincke), 4-swink. *Pa. t.* a. 1-3 swane, (1 *pl.* swuncon), 3-4 swonke, swank, 3 swunke, swonc, (4 swanc, squank, 5 swanke). *β.* 4 swinkid, swinked. *Pa. pple.* 31-swunke(n), swunckenn, 4 (i-)swonke, 6 -swonck, 7

swonk, 9 swunk. *β.* 6, 9 swinked, 7-8 swinkt. [OE. *swincan*, *pa. t.* *swanc*, *swuncon*, *pa. pple.* **swuncon*, parallel formation to *swingan*, SWING v.]

1. *intr.* To labour, toil, work hard; to exert oneself, take trouble.

Often alternating with *sweat*.

Beowulf 517 (Gr.) Sit on weateres reht seofon niht swuncon. c. 1000 *ÆLFRED* *Hom.* (Th.) II. 411 Mariba swanc, and Maria set umtig. a. 1200 *Moral Ode* 254 in O. E. *Hom.* I. 175 [Hic] luueden... hordom & drunken & a doules werche blipeliche swunken. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 179 De underlinges benchen oðe dai hu he muzen mest swinken and spenen here flesch & here blod. c. 1205 *LAV.* 7488 He swonc i þon fehte þat al he lauede aswoete. *Ibid.* 17408 Heo swunken [c. 1275 swonke] ful swiðe. a. 1225 *Ancr.* R. 404 Ase þauh a mon þæt heuede longe i-swunken and failde after his sore swinke. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2877 Ic... swanc and michil sorwe drec. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1047 Adam... swanc and suet and eue his wif, Of þe erth to win þar lif. c. 1300 *Lauclof* 798 Swinken ich wolde for mi mete. It is no shame forto swinken. 13... *Sir Beues* (A.) 3107 þow lauest so swonke on hire to niht [etc.]. c. 1384 *CHAUCER* *H. Fame* iii. 85 Hit... maketh alle my wyrt to swynke On this castel to be-þynke. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2961 He... Sweltes ewynne swifly, and swanke he no more! 1426 *AUDELEY* *Poems* 57 Let me never in slouth stynte, Not gramer me grace for to swynke. 1560 *BECON* *New Catech.* Pref., Wks. 1564 I. 289 Their pelfe, for the which they haue so swincked and sweate. 1591 *SPENSER* *M. Hubberd* 163 For they doo swinke and sweate to feed the other. 1622 *FLETCHER* *Sgan. Cur.* iii. ii. We'll labour and swinck. 1642 H. MORE *Span. of Soul* i. 1. ii. xii. Long have I swonk with anxious assay To finden out what this liid soul may be. 1714 *CROXALL* *Anoth. Canto* *Spenser* xxxiv. Many to up-climb it vainly strove, Swinking and sweating with their utmost Might. 1748 *THOMSON* *Cast. Indol.* ii. ii. And they are sure of bread who swink and moil. 1820 *SHELLEY* *Lett. to Mar. Gisborne* 59 That dew which the gnomes drink When at their subterranean toil they swink. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.* i. 1. 10 We poor wives must swink for our masters. 1885 *STEVENSON* *Pr. Otto* ii. i. 68 The fellow swinking in a byre, whom fools point out for the exception.

† b. To journey toilsomely, travel. *Obs. rare*—1. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1656 Laban fagnede him in frendes wune, Ferren swunken ysaaes sunen. Jacob tolde him for quat he swanc so fer.

2. *trans.* † a. with cognate obj.; also, to gain by labour. *Obs.*

c. 1200 [see SWINK sb. 2]. c. 1200 *Moral Ode* 321 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 229 Swunke [Egerton MS. swunche] we for godes luue half þat we doð for ehte Nare we naht swo ofte bichered ne swo euele likehte. a. 1225 *Ancr.* R. 110 Al his swinc forelen þet he swonc on eorde. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 855 Whan þe mow take... No swiche werkus to swinke as oþur swainus vsen. c. 1385 *CHAUCER* *Sec. Nun's Prol.* 21 And to deouren al that other swynke.

† b. To cause to toil; to set to hard work, to overwork; *refl.* = sense 1. *Obs.*

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4018 He... wende wenden godes ðoht, Oc al he swinked him for not. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 23051 þai... swonken þam bath dai and night, For to beserue vt laured driht. c. 1384 *CHAUCER* *H. Fame* i. 16 Ne neuer thinke To besely my Wytte to swinke To knowe of lirr signifiuance.

† 3. *trans.* and *intr.* To drink deeply, tippie. (Cf. *SWING* v. 1, 2, SWINK sb. 3.) *Obs.*

c. 1350 *Bale K. Johan* (Camden) 78, I am sure then thu wylt geve it hym in a drynke. Mary that I wylt & the one half with hym swynke, To encourage hym to drynke the botome off. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Anny.* *Oser.* 319 Swill and swincke soundly, make meery mighty. 1590 *GREENE* *Mournt. Garm.* (1616) 125 That one Darius, a great king, being dry was glad to swink his fill of a Shepherds bottle. 1590 *Cobler Canterb.* 68 Yet to drinke he would neare lin: But swincked with all his might.

Swinked, swinkt (swink't, also swink'ed), *pp. arch.* (after Milton). [f. SWINK v. + -ED.]

Wearied with toil; overworked.

1634 *MILTON* *Comus* 293 What time the laboured Oxe In his loose traces from the furrow came, And the swink't hedger at his Supper sate. 1788 *HUMPHRIS* *Village Curate* (1797) 77 The swink't mower sleeps. 1845 *AND* *Old Dachelor* xv. 115 The swink't labourers of the sweltering day. 1881 E. ARNOLD *Indian Poetry* 127 The sacrastian, Leading his swink'd fingers down the stairs. 1886 *Ch. Q. Rev.* XXII. 296 The care-worn mothers, the swink't toilers.

Swink(e)f(i)eldian: see SWENKFIELDIAN.

Swinker (swink'as), *arch.* [f. SWINK v. + -ER.] One who swinks; a toiler, labourer.

1340 *Ayenb.* 90 Yef he deþ werkes bodylyche as doþ þise zuynkeres and hise gememen. c. 1386 *CHAUCER* *Prof.* 531 With hym ther was a Plowman... A trewe swynker and a good was he. 1393 *LANG.* P. Pl. C. trex. 173 A fayre lye, That serueþ þese swynkeres to seo by a nyghtes. a. 1450 *Tourn. Tottenham* 14 Theder com al the men of the contray, ... And all the swete swynkers. a. 1529 *SKELTON* *El. Rummyng* 105 She maketh therof port sale... To sweters, to swynkers, And all good ale drynkers. 1582 *STANHYURST* *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 17 Thee sulckyn swincker. 1623 *COCKERAM*, *Swynker*, labourer (*swinpr.* labourer). 1886 J. W. GRAHAM *Naeræ* (1887) i. vi. 74 What do these rough swinkers know of these things? 1893 K. GRAHAM *Pagan Papers* 103 With most of us who are labourers in the vineyard, toilers and swinkers, the morning pipe is smoked in hurry and fear.

† **Swinkful**, a. *Obs.* [OE. *geswinfull*, later *swinfull*: see SWINK sb. and -FUL.]

1. Full of toil or trouble; disastrous; troublesome, irksome; painful, distressing.

c. 883 *ÆLFRED* *Boeth.* xiv. 5: 51 þi hife sint & lytze þonne sint hi þe pillician & geswinfullan bæd ðonne næd. a. 1100 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1085, & þæs ilcan geares was swiðe befele gear & swiðe swinfull. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Peos world is... swiðe lewe & swiðe ful. a. 1225 *Ancr.* R. 292 þu schalt ziuen me, Louerd,

heorte-scheld azean þe uconde; þet beoð þine swinfulc pinen.

2. Hard-working, industrious, diligent.

c. 1200 *ORMIN* 2621 þho wass swinncfull... Inn alle gode dedess.

Hence † **Swinkfulness**, diligence.

c. 1200 *ORMIN* 2526 þho wass... Alt full... Off rihtwis swinnfulness.

† **Swinkhede**, *Obs. rare*—1. In 4 swinched. [f. SWINK + -hede, -HEAD. For the formation cf. OE. (ge)swincen 'tribulatio'.] A state of labour or toil.

c. 1315 *SHOREHAM* vii. 737 In swinched þou schalt þy lyf leade, And ete ine swote.

Swinking, *vbl. sb. arch.* [f. SWINK v. + -ING.]

1. The action of the verb SWINK; toiling, toil, labour.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 69 þurh trowþe & þurh swincunge. 1375 in *Horst. Allengl. Leg.* (1878) 130/1 He tauzte hem... How þez myzte hem frutes gete Wip swet & swynkyng sore. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6703 Whanne her swynkyng is agone, They rede and syng in cliriche anone. a. 1500 *Erthe upon Erthe* xiii. 104 That erthe schuld labour the erthe In trowthe and sore swynkyng. 1906 *CONAN DOYLE* *Sir Nigel* xiii. Peter the Plowman grows weary of swinking in the fields.

† 2. Deep drinking. *Obs.*

1590 *Cobler Canterb.* 60 But with swinking at hir will Shee lookt ied about the gutt.

Swinking, *pp. arch.* [f. SWINK v. + -ING.]

a. That swinks; labouring, toiling. b. Involving toil, laborious, toilsome.

a. 1225 *Ancr.* R. 260 Two maner men habbeð neode uorte eten wel... swinckinde men, & blod-letene. a. 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* iii. xv. Desist from all your swinking painful Labours. a. 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems, Message to Iron Foundry* (1859) 51 Here, late and early, swinking hands, I've volumed flames and blazing brands. 1860 *Sir T. Martin* *Horace* 10 While swinking Vulcan strikes the sparkles fierce and red. 1865 S. FERGUSON *Poems, Forging of Anchor* ii. And thick and loud the swinking crowd at every stroke pant 'ho!

† **Swinkless**, a. *Obs.* In 1 swinckless, 4 swinckless, 4-5 swynk(e)les. [f. SWINK sb. + -LESS.] Free from toil or trouble; painless.

c. 1000 *ÆLFRED* *Hom.* (Th.) II. 564 We sceolon on andwendum lye hine herian, ðæt we moton becoman to ðære swincklessan herunge. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 9421 Sa suinckless [v. 177. swynckles, swynckles, swynckles] and sua fair and bright, Als þat time was the sun o light.

Swiney, swiny, var. SWEENEY.

† **Swinward**, *Obs. rare*—1. Alteration of *swinnard*, obs. var. of *SWINEHEARD*, by assimilation to *WARD* sb., keeper, guardian.

1613 W. BROWNE *Sheph. Pipe* ii. (1614) D j. Neere to the May-pole on the way This sluggish Swinward met me.

Swinyard, obs. var. of *SWINEHEARD*.

† **Swip**, *sb. 1* *Obs.* Also *swipe*, *pl.* *swippes*. [f. *SWIP* v.]

1. A stroke, blow; = *SWAP* sb. 1.

c. 1205 *LAV.* 7648 Nas næwere þe ilke bern þe æure iboren weoren þat of [en ilce] sweode enne swipe [c. 1275 swip] hefde... þat he nes so dæd. *Ibid.* 14698 þa swipen weoren gæsse. c. 1275 *Ibid.* 28551 Drowen swiðe longe and smiten on þe healmes... e swippes were bitere.

2. forcible movement; a rush.

c. 1205 *LAV.* 31925 þa fuden toward sæ fitti þusende baldere beornen, Mid þan formeste swipen [c. 1275 swipe] her comen þreo hundred scipen.

† **Swip**, *sb. 2* *Obs.* [App. shortened f. *SWEPP* sb.] = *SWAPE* 3, *SWEPT* sb. 23, *SWIPE* sb. 1

1639 *HORN & ROB.* *Gale Lang.* *Unl.* liii. § 583 A man may draw with a swip, and a scoop or a bucket. 1657 C. BECK *Univ. Char.* L 5, A swip to draw water.

† **Swip**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 3-4 swippe, 4-5 swype, (5 squyppe), 7 swip; *pa. t.* 3 swipte, swipte, 4 swypped, swypte, 7 swipt; *pa. pple.* 3 i-swipt. [ME. *swippen*, *pa. t.* *swipte*, pointing to OE. **swippan*, by the side of **swifian* (recorded only in 3rd pres. ind. *swcofap*, and doubtfully in *pa. t.* *swipode*); f. *swip*, represented also by OE. *swifu*, *swife* scourge, ON. *swifa* whip (see *SWEPE*), *swifr* sudden sweeping movement, glimpse, fleeting appearance, *swipa* to swoop, flash, refl. to glance after or at, OHG. *swipfen* to move quickly in a curve, MG. *-swif* (gen. *-swiffer*) quick turning, in *nider-, unneswif*; related to *swaip*—(see *Swope* v. 1.)]

1. *trans.* To strike, hit, smite. (Cf. *SWAP* v. 1, 1 b.)

c. 1205 *LAV.* 878 Ich wulle mid swerde his heued of swippen. *Ibid.* 16518 [He] mid muchelere strengde hine adun swipte. a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2452 He... þef þet latele sword up, & swipte hire of þet heaued.

b. To wield (a weapon) forcibly, esp. in a downward direction.

c. 1205 *LAV.* 23978 Arður... his sword Caliburne swipte mid inaine. c. 1275 *Ibid.* 16510 [He] heze hefde his sweorde and lit adun swipte.

c. *intr.* To deal a blow at. *rare.*

c. 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 201 Cristis disciplin... listen on þe corner stoon... and þanne fendis of belle dreden hem to swippe at hem.

2. *intr.* To move with haste or violence; to make a dash; to slip away, escape. (Cf. *SWAP* v. 4.)

c. 1205 *LAV.* 28955 þer weoren twenti and æhte of eorlene streone Suipen from londe seouen hundred scipene. a. 1225

Ankr. R. 252 Ine swifte wateres... he bet is isundred, he is done iswipt forð. c1275 *LAV.* 2767 Ridwalban his sword drob and swipte to þan kinge. 13.. S. E. *Leg.* (MS. Bodl. 779) in Herring's *Archiv* LXXXII. 309/148 Moyes hadde a 3erd, & to be ground it cast: onen it worþ an adde & gan to swipte fast. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1232 Alle þat swypped vnswold of þe sworde kene. 1340 *Hamrold P. Cons.* 2196 When þe saulfra þe body swyppes. *fig.* a 1500 *Bernardus de cura rei fam.*, etc. (E.E.T.S.) iii. 214 Þow swerys wonder Swyftly, & Swyppe may it euer.

Hence †Swi'pping *vbl. sb.*, striking; *ppl. a.*, moving quickly.

c1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 55 (Ireland MS.) The squyppand watur, that squytherly [read squytherly] squoes. a 1450 [see SWIFFLE 2].

Swipe (swaip), *sb.* Also 7 swypps. [app. local variant of SWAPE *sb.* or SWEEP *sb.*] A contrivance of the form of a lever for raising a weight, esp. for raising water; = SWEEP *sb.* 23, 24, 25. (Cf. SWAPE *sb.* 3, SWAPE *sb.* 3, SWIP *sb.* 2.)

1600 *HOLLAND LXXIV.* xxvii. 533 He devised a crane or swi'pe to be planted aloft upon the wals, having at the one end, which hung over the sea, a drag or grappling hook of yron like an band, ... which tooke hold upon the proo of a galle, [etc.]. 1611 *COTGR.* *Bascule*, a swi'pe, scoop, or put-gally to draw vp water withall. 1661 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Swepe* or *Swi'pe* (ed. 1656 *Sweep*), was an instrument of war; like that which Brewers use with cross beams to draw water. 1699 *POTTER Antig. Greece* iii. xvi. 143 *Ἀντλὴν*, *ἀντλὴν*, in Latin, *haustrium*, *tollens*, or *tollens*, &c. a swi'pe, or Engine to draw up Water. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Swi'pe*, an Engine to draw up Water; also another sort to throw Granadoes. a 1825 *FORBES Voc. E. Anglia*, *Swi'pe*, the lever or handle of a pump. 1852 *BURN Nautal & Milit. Dict.* (1853) s.v., *Swi'pe* or bar of a sluice-gate with a counter-poise. 1905 *Sat. Rev.* 15 July 82½ The 'swi'pe' of British brickfields.

b. *attrib.*: swi'pe-beam, the counterpoise lever of a drawbridge.

Swipe (swaip), *sb.* Also 9 swypps. [?local variant of SWEEP *sb.* and therefore partly identical with prec.]

†1. An instrument used in cutting peas: see quot. *dial. Obs.*

1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* IV. v. 41 [They cut peas] with their two instruments, called, in the hiber part of this country, next London, swi'pe and pix: with the pix, or picks, a man haws a parcel to him with his left hand, and cuts them with the swi'pe in the other hand.

2. A heavy blow; *spec.* a driving stroke made with the full swing of the arms, in cricket or golf; *transf.* one who makes such a stroke. *collog.*

a 1807 J. SKINNER *Amusem. Lett. Hours* (1809) 42 Francie Wiosy steppit in, .. Ran forrat wi' a furious din, And drew a swinging swi'pe. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 32 With the cricketers he was accounted a hard swi'pe, an active field, and a stout bowler. 1862 *Peverett Cricket Tutor* 44 The favourite swi'pe is sure to be risked. 1885 *Field* 4 Sept. 377½ In driving for Tel-el-Kehir (a golf-hole), Kirk had a long swi'pe off the tee. 1893 *FURNIVALL Three Kings Sons* I. Forewords p. v. In all the battles, no one is split in two; no one has his head clean cut off at one swi'pe.

b. (a) A row or line of corn as it falls when mown; = SWATH 1. 3. (b) A streak or stripe produced as if by swiping.

1859 *BLACKMORE Lorna D.* xxix, Three good swipes he cut of corn, and laid them right end onwards. 1890 *Advantage* (Chicago) 24 Apr., A long swi'pe of dirt across her dimpled cheek.

3. A copious draught. *dial.*

1856 *GREGOR Banffs. Gloss.* Addit.

Swipe (swaip), *v.* [?partly local variant of SWEEP *v.*, partly f. SWIPE *sb.* 2.]

1. *trans.* and *intr.* To drink hastily and copiously; to drink at one gulp. (Cf. *SWEEP off*, SWEEP *v.* 6 b.) *slang* or *collog.*

1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Words* (ed. 2), *Swipe*, to drink off to the very bottom. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Swipe*, v. to drink the whole at one draught. 'Swipe it off!' 1890 'R. BOLLORE-wood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 134 At the public, he talks a deal more than he swipes.

2. *intr.* a. (See quot. 1825.) *Sc.* b. To strike at with the full swing of the arms; chiefly in cricket (see SWIPE *sb.* 2).

1825 JAMIESON, *To Swipe*, *v.* 1. To move circularly, Lanark. 2. To give a stroke in a semicircular or elliptical form, as when one uses a scythe in cutting down grass. S. 1857 *Chambers's Inform.* II. 692½ Always treat them [sc. 'shooting-balls'] entirely on the defensive in preference to 'swiping away' at them blindly. 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* ii. viii, The first ball of the over Jack steps out and meets, swiping with all his force. 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 638 Wilson was now as bold as a lion, swiping at every ball.

c. *trans.* To deal a swinging blow or hit at (esp. in cricket).

1851 *Leicestershire Gloss.*, *Swipe*, *v.*, to hit anything a heavy blow, as a cricket-ball, &c. 1885 *Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* XVII. 45 A vulgar but strong expression in the South for a severe beating is, 'He swiped the very earth with him', or 'He swiped the whole thing out'—in these cases meaning about the same as sweep. 1888 *Shelf. field Gloss.* s.v., The bat is swung round horizontally, and not in the usual way. A cricketer would say 'he fairly swiped it off his wicket'.

3. *intr.* and *trans.* = SWEEP *v.* 17.

1881 *Times* 22 Dec. 3½ The men went out for the purpose of swiping for anchors. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broad* xl. (1884) 314 Rusty anchors which have been 'swiped' up out of the deep. 1893 COZENS-HARVEY *Broad Norfolk* 77 *Swiping*, raising old anchors for an Admiralty reward.

4. *trans.* To steal, 'appropriate'; to loot. *U.S.* 1890 *BARRERE & LELAND Slang Dict.*, *Swipe* (American), to appropriate. Frequently said of actors or exhibitors who take the stage jokes of others, and pass them off for their own. 1896 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 5 Nov. 10½ There must have been something of interest in the newspaper... for I notice that somebody has swiped ours. 1900 *KIRKING in Daily Mail* 23 Apr. 4½ He was in luck. Had helped 'swipe' a Boer wagon overturned by our shell fire.

Hence *Swiping vbl. sb.*

1860 JAS. THOMSON in H. S. Salt *Life* (1889) ii. 39 O it's then we're on the loose, and the swiping grows profuse, And we drink rivers, lakes, and seas. 1862 *Pyecraft Cricket Tutor* 47 As to the Drive, (1) avoid 'Swiping', or hitting the ball in the air. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broad* xlxi. (1884) 314 The process of raising the anchors is called 'swiping'.

Swiper (swai'paz). [f. prec. vb. + -ER 1.]

1. A copious drinker. *slang* or *collog.*

1836 F. MAHONY *Rel. Father Prout* (1859) 179 'Consume scholas Jesuitarum,' exclaims the Lord Chancellor Bacon, who was neither a quack nor a swiper, but 'spoke the words of sobriety and truth'. 1878 *Cumtiberd. Gloss.*, *Swiper*, a hard drinker.

2. One who deals a swi'pe or driving stroke; also, a swi'pe.

1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* ii. viii, Jack Raggles the long-stop, toughest and hurliest of boys, commonly called 'Swiper Jack'. 1860 LO. W. LENOX *Pict. Sporting Life* I. 281 A 'swiper' (we adopt the phraseology of an old Westminster) might smash the pane of a travelling-carriage.

Swiper, *obs.* form of SWIPER a.

Swipes (swaipz). Also swypps. *slang* or *collog.*

[?1. SWIPE *v.* (sense 1).] Poor weak beer; small beer; hence, beer in general.

1796 *GROSE's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), *Swipes*, purser's swipes; small beer; so termed on board the king's ships, where it is furnished by the purser. 1812 *MURPHY Delany's Feast* 8 The Rattle-belly vengeance flew about, Swipes, 'his call'd in common. 1821 *SCOTT Fam. Lett.* 6 Apr. I am hinging down with me a tankard for swipes. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* xxxix, It's been as dull as swipes. 1845 *HOOD Sniffing a Birth-day* x, To me it seems this is a day For bread and cheese and swipes. 1895 *MEREDITH Amusing Marriage* xv, You may get as royally intoxicated on swipes as on choice wine.

Swi'pe (swai'pi), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -y, -r.] Somewhat intoxicated; tipsy.

1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chuz.* xxviii, 'He ain't ill. He's only a little swi'pe you know. Mr. Bailey reeled in his boots, to express intoxication. 1865 — *Mul. Fr.* iii. x, A muddling and a swi'pey old child.

Swi'pe, variant of SWIPELE.

Swipper (swipa), *a. Now dial.* Forms: 4-5 swiper(e, swypper, 4-6 *Sc.* swepyr, 5 swyppir, -yr, swepir, -er, 6 swip(p)ir, swypper, swypper, 6- swipper. [repr. (with change of meaning) OE. *swi'per*, *geswi'per* crafty, cunning, corresp. to OHG. *swephar*, *swepfar*, *swepfar*, also *swef* (f)ari, *sweffri*, in the same sense; f. *swip*- to move quickly, root of SWIP *v.* Cf. LG. *swipp(e)* clever, ON. *swippul* fickle.

In ME. texts the *p* has been sometimes misread as *f*, and this again changed to *th*. The *Sc.* variant *swipper* is found from the 18th c.; for the form cf. SWEET = SWEEP.]

Quick, nimble, active.

1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints vii.* (Jacobus Minor) 514 Pane Iosaphus, as a wicht man & swypper alsyn, a swerd gat. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) 111. 361 Aristotle... was swiper [sone MSS. swepir, swypper; ed. 1577 swypper] and swift, and cleer of witte. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xii. xlii. (Tollem. MS.), *pe swalo*we is swiper and most swyffe of flyste. 1412 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 5221 Swypp [sc. swyppir] feendly hand with strook vengeance. 1440 *Prop. Part.* 484½ Swypper, or delyvryt, *aght*. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* vi. v. 20 Als fery and als swypper as a page. 1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 47 *Swi'pper*, nimble, quick. 1867 *WAGG Old Cronies* vii, They were a lot o' th' swi'pper's, starkest, lads in Christendom, wur th' Lancashire Volunteers.

Hence †Swi'pperly *adv.*, quickly, nimbly. 1410 *Morte Arth.* 128 Bot 3it the kynges swypperly fulle swythe he hy-swenkez. *Ibid.* 1465 They... Swapper doune fulle swypperly sweltadoe knyghtes. 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 55 (Irel. MS.) The squyppand watur, that squytherly [printed squytherly; cf. squytherly 1. 540 *infra*] squoes. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* ix. ix. 34 Furth fleand swypperly.

Swipple (swip'l). Also 5 swepelles, swepyl, swipylle, 7 sweaple, 7-9 swi'ple, 9 *Sc.* swoople, swupple. See also SUPPLE 1. 1 [prob. orig. f. *swi'p*], SWEEP *v.* or *swip*-, SWIP *v.* + instrumental suffix -ELS. Cf. LG. *swepellessen* broom with which chaff is swept up.]

†1. A besom, mop. *Obs.*

14. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 616/12 *Tensorium*, a swepelles (a malkoy).

2. The part of a flail that strikes the grain in thrashing.

a 1450 *Tourn. Tottenthan* 167 Of sum were the bedys brokyn... Wyth swyppynge of swyppyls [sc. swyppylles]. 1609 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 184 For hollyn swipples, viij. 1619 *Ibid.* 239 Twelve swipples. 1683 *Holme's Armoury* iii. 333½ The Swi'ple [of a Flail or Threshal] is that part as striketh oot the Corn. 1824 *MACCAGGART Gallivied. Encecl. s.v. Bernanin's fig.* The swoopole on the end of the hand-staff. 1902 A. THOMSON *Lauder & Lauderdale* xxiii. 261 An early working model of the threshing machine consisted of a series of flails or swipples... dangerous to approach. 1907 M. C. F. MORRIS *Nunburnholme* 249 The sound of the swipple on the barn floor was heard every working day all through the winter.

†3. app. A swivel. *Obs.*

1691 *Ind. Gaz.* No. 26324 A Gold Japanned Watch, with a Gold Chain, and 3 Swipples.

Swipy (swai'pi), *a.* [f. SWIPE *sb.* 2 + -y.] Characterized by swipes or swinging strokes.

1852 in Bettesworth *Walkers of Southgate* (1900) 252 When, in the course of a swi'py lucky footings straight balls are pulled to the leg.

Swire (swai'z). Forms: a. 1 sworea, 2 sweor, 2-3 swore, 2-4 sweore; 3-4 suere, 3-5 swere, (4 suere), 4-6 sweere. B. 1 swiora, swyza, swira, swira, swura, 3 swiore, 3-4 swure, (4 suire, suyre, swyer), 4-6 swyr, (5 squyre, 6 swyr, 7 suir), 4-9 swyre, 3- swire. γ. Chiefly *Sc.* 5-6 swar, 5-6, 9 sware, 6, 8-9 swair, (9 squair). [OE. *swiora*, *swiora*, Northumb. and late WS. *swira*, late WS. *swyza*, *swira* wk. m. — OTeut. **swerhan*-, related to ON. *swiri* neck, beak of a ship, local name of a neck-shaped ridge in Iceland — **swerhjan*-; ulterior relations uncertain.

It is not certain whether the forms *swar*, *swair*, which are chiefly *Sc.*, have arisen from false analogy (cf. e.g., *quair*, *quere*, *Quire*, and *sware*, *swere*, *swire*), or through exigency of time.]

†1. The neck. *Obs.*

a. and B. c 888 *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xix. § 1 *æt* 2æt ge underlutan mid eowrum swiran þæt deaðlice geoc. a 900 *Lfrica Gloss.* 21 in O. E. *Texts* 172 *Cladam*, swiran [latered to swioran later]. 971 *Bliss. Hom.* 223 Pa he 3a Soactus Martinus þæt geseah, þa dyde he sona fæt bæreð of his swiora. *Ibid.* 241 3if eow swa licize uton sendon rap on his swiran. c 1000 *ÆLFRED Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 157/38 *Colum*, swiora uel swura. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 49 Ienne uualled þe þer inne þæt him breked þe sweore. c 1200 *Morte Odo* 146 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 224 Swines brade is wel swale so is of wilde diere Ac al to diere he bit auðe þe giefð þar-for his swyre [earlier version dore, swore]. c 1205 *LAV.* 4012 Heo carf him þene swure [sc. 1275 swere] atwa. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2233 Streche forð hine swyre scharp sword to underfoone. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5028 Ely. [yl] bakward of hys chayne, and hrad on two hys swyre. 13.. K. *All.* 1938 (Laud MS.) Vp he dresch þeured & swire And gynneþ speke on his maner. c 1380 *Sir Ferumh.* 3643 Ys scheld þan þene be aboute ys swyre, And forþ he pryked with gret yre. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 30 Scbe aboute hire whyte swere it dede, and hyng hiselven there. a 1400 *Leg. Road* (1891) 134 Mi moob I pulte, my swere I streit To cuse his feet. c 1400 *Melayne* 56 Lades swete of Swyre, c 1430 *Sir Gower*, (Roxb.) 175 She led hir arme about his swere. She kysed him with kette chere. c 1490 *Hexxx Walthe* iv. 316 Vpoo the hede he strak with so gret ire, Throu hayne and brayn in sondry schar the swyre. 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* I. xvii, Vp be the swire myself I hanget. 151600 *Marr. Sir Gawain* II. 58 in *Percy's Reliques* (1857) 388 Sir Kay beheld that lady's face And looked upoo þe swere. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 441 Bt yf be to hym his dogburt geve, That ys so swete of sware [rimas face, thare, mare]. c 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 171 Swanois suwehland full swyth, swetest of swar [rimas blythwar, war, or]. c 1470 *Col. & Gaw.* 1053 Mony swet thing of sware swounit fol. 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* t. x, A Queoe, as lylie swet of swair. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* i. ii. 37 That lillie white of [ed. 1553 error. as] swair.

2. A hollow near the summit of a mountain or hill; a gentle depression between two hills. *local* (occurs in several place-names in Scotland and the north of England).

OE. *geswiran* translates *latin colles* in *Ag. Ps.* (ed. Thorpe). OE. *swiran* is used also = neck of water or strait, *L. fretum*.

c 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 427/13 *Iuga*, duna swioran. c 1216 *Newminster Cartul.* (1876) 77 Ad cruce[m] postiam super le Swire de Fastide. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* viii. 13 Fra Redis swyr til Orkynny. a 1508 *DUNBAR Tua Marit Wemen* 519 The soft souch of the swyr, 200 sowne of the strems. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* iv. 50 Lo! ther the tair, rynnyn swyft as fyre, Dreivin from the hychtis brekils out at the swyre. 1573 *Satir. Pocus Reform.* xxxix. 350 He raid throu montanes mony, mose, and myre. 17hen wes le worlsand our aoe wordieswyre. a 1558 D. FERGUSON *P. Ec.* (1641) § 608 Little kens the wife that sits by the fire, þow the wind blaws on harly-burly swyre. 1750 A. TAIT in *Contemp. Burns* (1844) 144 Then from Dewar's Swir I tripped on my shanks. 1820 W. CHAMBERS *Life Bl. David* (1885) 1 A gentle rising hill to the south-west, called Manor Swire. 1893 *Northumb. Gloss.*

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* †swire-bone = NECK-ROPE; †swireforth *adv.*, neck forward, headlong. c 825 *Fesh. Hymns* vi. 28 in O. E. *Texts* 408 *Uique ad cervicis*, oð swirban. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 23 Leste hwas leope... & drive aduo swireuord, wüden ikepuene, deope into helle. 141000 *Morte Arth.* 2959 The swyers swyre-hane he swappes in sondrye!

Swire, *dial.* form of SQUIRE *sb.*

†**Swirk**, *v. Sc. Obs.* [f. root of next + -k. Cf. *twirk* and *twirl*.] *intr.* To spring forth.

1593 *DUNBAR Thistle & Rose* 8 Full crafty conjurit scho the Yarrow, Quiklik did furth swirk als swift as any arrow.

Swirl (swail), *sb.* Also 5 swyrl(l)e, 6 swirle, *Sc.* sworle, sworll. [orig. *Sc.*; of uncertain source; if not of independent onomatopoeic formation, prob. related to the similar Norw. *dial.* *swirla*, *Dn.* *swirrelen* to whirl, G. *dial.* *schwirren* to totter, which have the form of frequentatives of the stem contained in *Da. swirre*, Norw. *dial.* *swirra*, Sw. *dial.* *swirra* to whirl, G. *schwirren* to whizz, whir, chirp.]

1. An eddy, a whirlpool; an eddying or whirling body of water, in later use also of cloud, dust, etc.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* iv. iii. 261 Than gert he draw pat
xyverall in foure hundreth and sextysmall Narow swyrills.
1531 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iii. viii. 123 The swellant swirl w-
besit w to hevyn. *Ibid.* ix. iii. 66 Be that ilk pyky laik,
wyth brais blak And laithly sworlis [ed. 1553 swirils]. *Ibid.*
xii. xi. 125 A sworill of fyre bleis vphitraw!

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* vi. (1836) I. 182 A white sheet
of huzzing water, in the small yensy swirls of which the
moon and stars sparkled diamond-like. 1840 CARLYLE
Heros i. (1901) 19 The Nottingham bargemen, when the
River is in a certain flooded state (a kind of hackwater, or
eddying swirl it has, very dangerous to them), call it *Eager*.
1853 RUSKIN *Stones Venice* II. vi. 8. 256 Seen through
clefs in grey swirls of rain-cloud. 1861 J. R. GREEN *Lett.*
(1901) 84 Fresh swirls of flame..leapt over onward to some
new prey. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilae Sunbonnet* 53 The keen,
acid swirls of wood-smoke blew into his eyes.

2. A whirling or eddying motion; a whirl,
gyration.

1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxxiv. The leaves are withering
fast on the trees, but she'll never see the Martinian wind
gar them dance in swirls like the fairy rings. 1818 KEATS
Endym. iii. 630 Headlong I darted; at one eager swirl
Gain'd its bright portal. 1871 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine*
v. (1872) 201 The slender, fragile, branched corals, yield to
the swirl of the surging sea. 1902 S. E. WHITE *Blazed*
Trail xviii. He stepped..out on the flat rock to which his
guide brought the canoe with a swirl of the paddle.

fig. 1791 LEARMONT *Poems* 51 The tricks o' ilka ill gien
churle He brawlie tells, An' a' their deeds winds to a swirl
Wi' logic spells. 1880 T. A. SPALDING *Eliz. Demol.* 133
The very rush and swirl of town life.

3. A twist or convolution; a curl of hair; a knot
in the grain of wood.

1786 BURNS *Two Dogs* 36 His gawsie tail, wi' upward
curl, Hung ower his huries wi' a swirl. 1825 JAMIESON,
Swirl, a twist or contortion in the grain of wood. S. 1844
H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 217 The hair..which, notwith-
standing its different swirls, all tends from the upper to the
lower part of the body.

b. A tress of hair or strip of material round the
head or hat. (Cf. SWIRL v. 1 b.) Also attrib.

1909 *Daily Mail* 3 Aug. A swirl of tulle..draped to suggest
the irregular surface of fur. 1909 *Daily Graphic* 4 Oct.
13/4. The adjustment of the new hats..demands the new
swirl coiffure. 1909 *Punch* 10 Nov. 326/1 Put off, put off
your alien 'swirls'; Resume..Those little inexpensive curls.

Swirl (swɜːl), v. Also 6 Sc. sworl. [orig. Sc.:
see prec.]

1. trans. To give a whirling or eddying motion
to; to bring into some position by a whirling
motion; to whirl, brandish.

1523 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. ii. 64 The lang stremis and
wallis (=waves) round sworling.

1790 A. WILSON *Poems, The Pack* 61 Fearfu' winds loud
gurt'd, An' mony a lum dang down, an' stack, Heigh i'
the air up swirl'd. 1818 MISS FERRIER *Marriage* xxvi.
Some withered leaves were swirled round and round, as if
by the wind. 1844 *Ayrshire Wreath* 192 He swirled his
brand wi' a' his mycht. 1879 SCOTT *Black For.* ii. 72
The immense mass of floating timber, swirled and carried
along by the raging waters. 1893 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin*
iii. iv. Great isles and continents of cloud were rolled and
swirled from peak to peak.

b. To give a twisted or convolute form to; to
wind round (hair, trimming) in a 'swirl'; also, to
wrap round with something.

1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 July 3/2 The trimming..just a nice
ribbon swirled round the crown. 1908 *Ibid.* 6 June 13/2 A
black or dark straw hat swirled with tulle. 1909 *Daily*
Mail 30 Sept. 5/3 Women..with their tresses dressed in the
new manner swirled compactly about the head.

2. intr. a. Of water or of objects borne on water:
To move in or upon eddies or little whirlpools.

1755 R. FORBES *Ajazz's Sp.* in *Poems in Buehan Dial.*
(1783) 3 Wba..in a tight Thessalian bark To Colchos' har-
bour swirl'd. 1785 BURNS *Winter Night* ii. While burns,
wi' snawy wreaths up-choked, Wild-eddying swirl. 1816
L. HUNT *Story Rimini* i. 24 The far ships..chase the
whistling brine, and swirl into the bay. 1858 KINGSLEY
Misc., Chalk-stream Stud. (1859) I. 167 The low har over
which the stream comes swirling and dimpling. 1902 S. E.
WHITE *Blazed Trail* xlvii. The drivers were enabled to
prevent the timbers from swirling in the eddies.

b. Of other objects: To move rapidly in eddies
or in a whirling or circular course.

1858 KINGSLEY *Misc., Chalk-stream Stud.* (1859) I. 175
Great tails and hack-fins are showing above the surface, and
swirling suddenly among the tufts of grass. 1863 — *Water*
Dub. iii. While the fish are swirling at your fly as an oar-
blade swirls in a boatrace. 1877 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. xii.
247 Pouring through its two embasures, or swirling round
by its flanks, the bulk of the Grenadier Guards [etc.]. 1882
B. HART *Flip* i. The stage-coach swirled past the branches
of a fir. 1885 M. ARNOLD *Poor Matthias* 144 Swallows trooping
in the sedge, Starlings swirling from the hedge. 1896
CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (ed. 2) 21 The wind swirled about the
old many gabled closes of Edinburgh.

3. Of the head, etc.: To swim, to be giddy or
dizzy.

1818 HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck* I. xiii. 288 We'll never
mair, swirl at the gelloch o' the ern. 1891 DOYLE *White*
Company xvi. Even as he spoke, his head swirled round.

Hence Swirled ppl. a., Swirling vbl. sb.

1825 JAMIESON, *Swirling*, giddiness, vertigo. 1882 *Daily*
Tel. 12 Sept. 2/2 A furious swirling of foam. 1899 *Westm.*
Gaz. 6 Apr. 3/2 These swirlings of lulle. 1909 *Daily Mail*
9 Oct. 11/4 The softly swirled folds of velvet.

Swirl, north. dial. f. SQUIRREL.

Swirling (swɜːlɪŋ), ppl. a. [f. SWIRL v. +
-ING 2.] That swirls.

1. Characterized by twists or convolutions; curl-
ing; twisted.

1807 TANNAUILL *Poet. Wks.* (1846) 21 Auld, swirllon, slae-
thorn, canisheugh, crooked Wight. 1831 *Sutherland Farm*
Rep. 83 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl.*, Husb. III. Covered with
short, white, flat-growing, swirling hair. 1883 G. H.
BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 685/1 The rapid increase
of swirling ornament as a feature of domestic architecture.

2. Moving in eddies or whirlpools, or with a
circular motion or course; whirling.

1849 KINGSLEY *Misc., N. Devon* (1859) II. 246 A deep
dark pool of swirling orange-brown. 1852 RUSKIN *Stones*
Ven. II. iv. 8. 10. 63 The great mouldering wall..worn by
the rain and swirling winds into yet unseemlier shape. 1887
T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* II. ii. 32 The white
gulls..started from their roosting-places..or returned to
them from their swirling flight. 1898 H. DAY K. SPRUCE
xx. 242 Blinking the black flakes out of his eyes as he
breasted the swirling storm.

Swirly (swɜːli), a. [f. SWIRL sb. + -y.] Twisted;
knotty, gnarled (cf. SWIRL sb. 3).

1785 BURNS *Hallowe'en* xxiii. A swirly, auld moss-onk.
1825 JAMIESON, *Swirly*.., entangled; applied to grass that
lies in various positions, so that it cannot be easily cut by
the scythe. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II.
165 The swirly bark always denoting a swirly fibre in the
wood.

Swirrel, north. dial. f. SQUIRREL.

Swirt, north. dial. f. SQUIRT.

Swirtie, obs. Sc. form of SURETY.

Swish, obs. 3 sing. pres. ind. of SUE v.

1435 MISYV *Fire of Love* II. vi. 84 Alle hinge he suld caste
downe pat emnyly lufars swis.

Swish (swɪʃ), intr. or adv. and sb. 1 [imitative.]

A. intr. or adv. Expressive of the sound made
by the kind of movement defined in B. 1; with
a swish. Also reduplicated swish, swish.

1837 HOOD *Agrie. Distress* 35 When swish! io bolts our
bacon-hog Atwixt the legs o' Master Blogg. 1890 *Scribner's*
Mag. Nov. 565/2 Swish went the whip. 1899 CROCKETT
Kil Kennedy 181 Swish-swish went Kit's feet through the
dew-drenched grass. A 1911 in 'G. A. Birmingham' *Lighter*
Side Irish Life (1912) iv. 72 So the executioner swung his
sword and swish went poor John's [the Baptist's] head.

B. sb.

1. A hissing sound like that produced by a switch
or similar slender object moved rapidly through
the air or an object moving swiftly in contact with
water; movement accompanied by such sound.

1820 CLARE *Rural Life* (ed. 3) 60 I'd just streak'd down,
and with a swish Whang'd off my hat soak'd like a fish.
1862 KINGSLEY in *Maem. Mag.* Oct. 443 The salmon..went
on..with a swish or two of his tail which made the stream
boil again. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer* vi. 45 The swish
of many a minor streamlet mingled with the muffled roar of
the large one. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 200 The
rhythmic swish of boat and paddle in the water. 1886
J. R. REES *Divers. Bookworm* iii. 95 The swish of the
angler's rod. 1897 KNOX *Little Brown Pove* vi. 86, I drew
the curtains away with a good swish behind the dressing-
table. 1895 MEREDITH *Amazing Marriage* ix. The willow
swish of silken dresses. 1896 'IAN MACLAREN' *Kate Car-*
uette 289 In my study I hear the swish of the scythe.

B. Reduplicated swish, swish or swish-swish.

1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* viii. I heard the frequent
swish-swish of the water, as they threw bucketsful on the
sails to thicken them. 1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets*, etc. 61
The swish-swish of wild cats and the cries of opossums were
heard. 1900 M. H. GRANT *Words by Eyewitness* vii. (1902)
145 The incessant swish, swish of bullets.

2. A 'dash' of water upon a surface.

1851 G. H. KINGSLEY *Sport & Trav.* (1900) 524 So up we
went..getting a shivering 'swish' of ice-cold water in our
faces. 1867 SAYNTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Swish, an old term
for the light driving spray of the sea. 1879 BLACK *White*
Wings xvii. The brave *White Dove* goes driving through
those heavy seas..followed by a swish of water that rushes
along the lee scuppers.

3. Short for swish-broom, -tail (see SWISH-).

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 697 A neat swish is all
that is requisite [for a draught-horse] at any time. 1873 E.
SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. 1. 62/1 A small broom, termed
a swish, made from the waste cuttings of cane. 1901
ALLORIDGE *Sherbro* xxiii. 246 A Madeira mosquito swish,
which was simply a horse's tail fastened to the end of a
short stick.

4. A cane or birch for flogging; also, a stroke
with this.

1860 *Sat. Rev.* 12 May 600/2 If he flogs, it is according..
to a fixed tariff of 'swishes'. 1885 MEREDITH *Diana* xxvi.
A man who has not blessedly become acquainted with the
swish in boyhood.

Swish (swɪʃ), sb. 2 [Native name.] A native
mortar of West Africa. Also attrib.

1863 R. F. BURTON *W. Africa* II. 240 The town is filled
with deep holes, from which the sand mixed with swish for
walls has been dug. 1879 — *El-Medina* xiii. (ed. 3) 174 He
sees a plain like swish-work [ed. 1855 tamp-work], where
knobs of granite act daisies. 1881 *Standard* 12 Nov. 5/1
The 'swish' used in ordinary houses is simply red earth
worked up with water until it thus acquires a certain degree
of tenacity. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 113 The swish
huis of the Effiks.

Swish (swɪʃ), v. [Imitative. Cf. prec.]

1. intr. To move with a swish (see prec. B. 1);
to make the sound expressed by 'swish'.

1756 [E. PERRONET] *Mitre* 2. liii. Next see two huge
Academies..With these conjoin a thousand more, Of
vaulted roof, or humble floor;..Where swish the rods or
whirl the toys. 1850 G. H. K. in *Vac. Tour* (1864) 116 The
rain pattering against the window-panes, and the birches
outside swishing and rasping against the walls. 1860 O. W.
HOLMES *Elise* v. x. (1891) 139 The rustic who was..swishing
through the grass with his scythe. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.*
xviii. 147 The wheels swished through the pools. 1885

Chamb. Jnrl. 15 Aug. 515/2 The water swishing amongst
the pebbles at the far end of the cove. 1898 G. W. STEVENS
With Kitchener to Khartoum 146 The bullets were swishing
and lashing now like rain on a pond.

2. trans. To cause to move with a swish; esp. to
whisk (the tail) about.

1799 COLERIDGE *Devil's Thoughts* ii. And backward and
forward he swish'd his long tail As a Gentleman swishes his
cane. 1862 WYVRE-MELVILLE *Inside Bar* 347, I confess
I have no great confidence in a thoroughbred mare, that
swishes her tail a good deal in harness. 1880 JEFFERIES
Greene Ferne Farm 263 Swishing the briar, which bent
easily.

b. intr. (const. with).

1854 P. B. ST. JOHN *Any Moss* 106 As he advanced swish-
ing before him with a stick he had picked up. 1866
BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* xix. He swished away very
hard with the broom the moment he saw such a visitor.

c. trans. To move or remove with (or as with)
a swishing movement.

1864 *Daily News* 25 Sept. 5/6, 20,000 men equipped as a
modern army cannot be swished about in the sort of way
that is assumed in these discussions. 1904 A. ST. H. GIN-
PONS *Africa* I. v. 59 We were again swished downstream at
the rate of some ten miles an hour.

3. intr. To jump a high hedge, brushing through
the twigs at the top and making them bend. Also
to swish a rasper (see Eng. Dial. Dict.).

1825 ALKEN *Nat. Sports Gl. Brit.* (1903) Plate 15 Swish-
ing at a Rasper. 1864 G. A. LAWRENCE *M. Dering* II. 22
Breaking through the irregular line [of the enemy]..as
they would have 'swished' through a bulfinch in the Shires.

4. trans. To flog, esp. at school.

1856 THACKERAY *Misc., Fashionable Authoress* II. 470
Doctor Wordsworth and assistants would swish that error
out of him in a way that need not here be mentioned. 1872
Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann. 614/2 As he wouldn't tell he
must be swished. 1875 REYNARDSON *Dewu the Road* 18
How he [se. Dr. Keate] used to 'swish' a fellow if he caught
him up at barracks! 1896 E. A. KING *Ital. Highways* 339
One small hoy is being horsed on the back of another and
soundedly swished.

5. To brush with a swishing sound.

1899 *The County* xxx. The long grass moistly swishes my
petticoats.

Hence Swished, Swishing ppl. adjs.; also
Swisher, a flogger.

1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, Hundred V. Hence*
(1861) 137 Here are the scourges. Choose me a nice long,
swishing, huddy one. 1865 GIBSON *R. Gray* vii. The brig
was cutting through the water with a swishing sound. 1884
E. YATES *Recoll.* I. ii. A desperate swisher the doctor.
1891 ZANGWILL *Bachelors' Club* 181 Large banks of clouds
..melted into swishing showers. 1898 WOLLOCOMBE *Morn*
hill Ev. vii. 83 The leading crew, with a long swishing
stroke, pass the barges.

Swish-, the vb.-stem used attrib. or adv.:
swish-broom, a short-handled broom, usually
made of twigs, for swishing water, etc.; swish-
cane, a light slender cane such as can be swished
so swish-whip; swish cut sb. (see quot. 1725);
a. (see quot. 1831); swish-tail, † (a) slang,
a phensant; (b) a long flowing tail which can be
swished about (earlier SWITCH tail); also attrib.

1891 N. GOULD *Double Event* 131 A light 'swish' cane he
twirled about. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* II. 54/2 [A horse] that
..neither cuts under his knee, which is call'd the 'Swish
Cut, nor crosses, nor claps one foot on another. 1831
Lincoln Herald 11 Feb. 1 The tail of the coat swish cut
(cut off towards a point). 1756 *Grose's Diet. Vulgar* T.
(ed. 3), 'Swish Tail, a phensant; so called by the persons
who sell game for the poachers. 1826 *Sporting Mag.*
XVIII. 431 [He] had four swishtail greys, but not of the right
cut. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* iii. His swish tail
ain't long enough. 1845 J. T. SMITH *Bk. for Rainy Day*
93 He..carried a 'swish-whip when he walked.

Swishing, vbl. sb. [f. SWISH v. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of moving with a swishing sound;
a swishing movement or sound.

1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, On being found out*
(1861) 126 What a butchery!..what an endless swishing of
the rod! 1891 in Mrs. A. P. MARTIN *Coez* 277 The swish-
ing of the ducks' wings. 1897 S. CRANE *Third Violet* xxvi.
177 Hawker heard a step and the soft swishing of a woman's
dress.

2. A flogging; esp. so called at Eton. Also
attrib.

1859 J. PAVN *Foster Brothers* ix. 134 The Times contro-
versy upon the great 'swishing' case at Winton. 1893
KINGSLEY *Water-Bat* i. The birches birched him as soundly
as if he had been a nobleman at Eton, and over the face too
(which is not fair swishing, as all brave boys will agree).
1890 R. C. LEHMANN *H. Pinder* 47 Don't let the Mater
know about this; but nobody..thinks anything of a swishing.
1901 *Athenaeum* 27 July 121/1 Had not our young friend
enjoyed better luck than he deserved, his visits to the
'swishing-room' would have been even more frequent.

Swish-swash (swɪʃ swɒʃ), sb. (adv.). Also
6 swyshe swashe. [Reduplicated f. SWISH with
alternating vowel.]

1. An inferior or wishy-washy drink. Also attrib.
1547 BOOROE *Introd. Knowl.* ii. (1870) 126 Swyshe swashe
melheglyn I take for my fees. 1577 HARRISON *England* iii.
i. 65/2 in *Hollinshed*, There is a kind of swish swash made
also in Essex..with Hony and water, which the country
wines put some pepper & a little other spyce among,
call meade. 1881 J. SARGISSON *Joe Scoop's Furnel* 49 It
was sad swish-swash stuff, an nut loaf bolt. 1884 DOWELL
Taxation England IV. 55 The small sour swish-swash of
the poorer villages of France.

+2. A violent or swaggering person. Also attrib.
Cf. SWASHBUCKLER. Obs.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 92 Vp to the sky reaching, the breather swish swash of Ætina. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super*. Fifth, Quiet thy rage, Imperious Swish-swash.

B. *adv.* expressing alternation or repetition of a swishing movement.

1805 G. MACDONALD *Act Forbes* 29 And still the instrument of torture went swish-swash round his little thin legs. 1913 M. ROBERTS *Salt of Sea* xix. 461 The sea had a motion in it, up and down, swish-swash.

Swishy (swi'f), *a.* [f. SWISH *sb.* or *v.* + *y.*] Characterized by swishing.

1828 C. J. MATHEWS in *Dickens Life* (1879) I. x. 303 A young foal ambled after her aged mother, and now and then seizing her by her swishy tail. 1875 MISS COBBE *Falce Beasts* 71 Two little fishy, swishy arms. 1890 JESSOP *Trials Country Parson* II. 68 Our brooms are so new, so swishy.

Swiss (swis), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 6 *Swyce*, *pl.* *Swices*, *Swesses*, 6-7 *Swiss*, 7 *Swizz*, 7-8 *Suisse*, 7- *Swiss*. [ad. F. *Suisse*, ad. MHG. *Swiz* (cf. MDa. *Svids*, *Sults*).]

A. *sb.* I. (Pl. *the Swis*; †formerly *the Swisses*.) A native or an inhabitant of Switzerland.

pl. (a) 1515 PACE in *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VI. 39, I he this day butt forti milis fromme the Swisses. 1522 J. CLERK in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. (1846) I. 313 He shewed me also that the Bastard of Savoy was with the Swisses. 1535 *Lincoln Diocese Documents* 251 After them came the swisses every man with his javelinge in his hande. 1577-8 W. DAVISON in *Nicolas Item, Sir C. Hatton* (1847) 45 He solicited the succour and assistance of... the Swisses. 1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Trag.* I. i. 8 At fourteen years of age he was made Colonel To all the Swisses serving then in Flanders. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 177 Those Swisses fight on any side for pay. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 324 What sea-ports or foreign trade have the Swisses? 1796 [see BASTARD a. 4.] 1802 *tr. Gabrielli's Myst. Hist.* IV. 265 The Swisses excepted.

pl. (b) 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 458 Lawyers... make their best Advantages, Of other quarrels, like the Swiss. A 1700 EVELYN *Diary* Apr. 1646, I... pass'd the guard of Suisse. 1799 *Med. Jnl.* II. 494 The Swiss are indebted, it is thought, to the vigorous tone of their digestive organs, for the long preservation of their lives. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 404 The Scots and the Swiss have always felt a strong predilection for each other.

sing. 1632 MASSINGER & FELLO *Catal. Dorey* L II. And thou thyself slave to some needy Swiss. 1779 L. O. HUNTINGTON in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 430/a The imputation... of being too accommodating mao, that voted like a Swiss with every administration. 1771 FLETCHER *Checks Wks.* 1795 II. 357 Like a true Suisse I love blunt honesty. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G. xxviii.* 'I set at all,' said the daring young Swiss.

2. The Swiss dialect of German or other language spoken by the Swiss. *rare*—o.

1846 WORCESTER. *Swiss*, a native, or the language, of Switzerland.

B. *adv.*

1. Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the Swiss or Switzerland; native to, or coming from, Switzerland.

1530 PALSGR. 278/1 *Swyce* or *swycers* pype, *steuste* dale-mant. 1613 CHAPMAN *Alaske Inns Court*, A strange person... half French, half Swiss. 1706-7 FARQUHAR *Barrow Strat.* v. v. 31y Valour is downright Swiss; I'm a Soldier of Fortune, and must be paid. 1843 *Penny Cyc.* XXVI. 321 A dialect of the Swiss-German is the language of the country. 1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 707 *Amica montana*, a Swiss herb, called in our gardens Montano Tobacco. 1897 *Ch. Times* 20 Aug. 1897, I never yet saw a Swiss breakfast without a bowl of honey on the table.

2. In names of things, animals, etc. actually or reputedly coming from Switzerland: e.g. *Swiss canbric*, *cheese*, *copper*, *darning*, *deal*, *embroidery*, *flute*, *lace*, *milk*, *muslin*, *patchwork*, *pigeon*, *pine*, *shell* (see *quots.*). Swiss drill, a cylindrical drill with the cutting point shaped into two pyramidal planes. Swiss guards, mercenary soldiers from Switzerland used as a special body-guard by former sovereigns of France and other monarchs: still employed at the Vatican. Swiss melilot, a plant, *Trigonella carulea*. Swiss plover or sandpiper, a large plover (*Squatarola helvetica*) having four toes like a sandpiper. Swiss roll, a 'sweet' consisting of sponge cake rolled up with a layer of jam. Swiss stone-pine: see STONE-PINE. Swiss sword, a basket-hilted sword used in the 16th c. by Swiss foot-soldiers. Swiss tapeworm, the broad tapeworm, *Bothriocephalus latius*. Swiss tea, an infusion of several herbs of the genus *Achillea*, common in the Swiss Alps.

A 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Oct. 1644, In this Palace the Duke ordinarily resides, living with his Swiss guards. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Suff.* s. v. *Trumpet-Shell*, The rough *buccinum*, called the Swiss-shell. 1822 LAMB *Lett. to Coleridge* 9 Mar., Your potted char, Swiss cheeses, French pies. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* Introd., With his usual attendants of two files of Swiss guards preceding, and the same number following him. 1843 HOLTZAFFEL *Turning* I. 107 The sounding boards of... most instruments, are made of the Swiss deal. 1846 *Ibid.* II. 547 It is sometimes called the Swiss drill, and was employed... for making the numerous small holes, in the delicate punching machinery for manufacturing perforated sheets of metal and pasteboard. 1852 SMOEL *Organ* 103 Swiss flute is an open flute-register. 1855 *Poultry Chron.* III. 140/1 (*Pigeons*) Gulls or Swallows, Shields, Swiss. 1856 HEWITT *Anc. Armour* III. 615 The basket-hilted sword does not appear till the middle of the (sixteenth) century. It is often called by old writers the 'Swiss sword'. 1860 *Chambers Encycl.* I. 29/1 The

inhabitants of the Alps... use them [sc. leaves of *Achillea*] for making what is called Swiss Tea. 1874 COUES *Birds* II. IV. 449 Black-bellied, Gray and Swiss Plover. 1879 MAN. *Artill. Exerc.* 71 Swiss pile drivers. 1881 DAT-PATRY *Limoges Enamel* 8 Of the kind called virgin or Swiss Copper. 1881 LYELL *Pigeons* 101 The Swiss pigeon... also goes by the name of moose, crescent, and badge of honour pigeon. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* s. v. *Patchwork*, *Raised (Patchwork)*. This is also known as Swiss Patchwork, and is made by stuffing the patches out with wadding so that they are well puffed up. *Ibid.*, *Swiss Canbric*, this is a cotton material, manufactured at Zurich and St. Gall for a long period before muslins... were produced in England. *Ibid.*, *Swiss Darning*, the method of reproducing Stocking-webs by means of a darning needle and a thread of yarn worked double. *Ibid.*, *Swiss Embroidery*, this Embroidery is the same as is known as Broderie Anglaise, Irish Work, and Madeira Work. *Ibid.*, *Swiss Lace*, Lace was manufactured in Switzerland during the sixteenth century. *Ibid.*, *Swiss Muslin*, muslin was manufactured at St. Gall and Zurich long prior to the production of the textile in England. It is a coarse description of huke or book muslin, much used for curtains, made with raised loose work in various patterns, and also plain. 1896 A. J. HINKINS *Pianoforte* 122 *Swiss Pine*, a name applied by pianoforte makers to the finer qualities in growth and grain of *Abies Excelsa*, the Spruce Fir. 1897 *Econ. Conf.* 26. 13 Swiss Roll. Ingredients. 1 lb. of Flour. 1 lb. of Castor Sugar. 9 eggs. A pinch of Volatile Salts. 6 drops Essence of Lemon. 1898 *Jnl. Sch. Geog.* (U.S.) Oct. 296 He had brought up a family of thirteen children entirely on Swiss milk and American flour.

† **Swissener**. *Obs. rare.* In 6 *Suyccener*.

[f. MHG. *Swizen* (lant) or MDu. *Swizen* (lant) Switzerland + -ER. (Cf. next.)] A Swiss.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Aph.* 276 The Suycceners are y^e whole nation of Suyccerland.

† **Swissier**. *Obs.* Forms: 6 *Swyce*, *Swycher*, *Swisser*, *Swizer*, 6-7 *Swizzer*, 6-8 *Swisser*, 7 *Swizar*, *Swiser*. See also **SWITZER**. [ad. MHG. *Swyce*, *Schwyzzer*, var. *Sweitzer* SWITZER, or f. F. *Suisse* SWISS + -ER. 1.] A Swiss.

1530 PALSGR. 278/1 *Swyce* or *swycers* pype, *steuste* dale-mant. 1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 38 Out of the hisshops palatice came his garde of Suizers all in white harnes. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. 1004 II. 99 Law, Logique, and the Swizers, may he hir'd to fight for any body. 1595 - *Saffron Walden Wks.* 1095 III. 35 A poyre of Swissers omnipotent galeaze hreoches. 1600 MARSTON, etc. *Jack Drui's Entert.* 1. (1601) B]. Nor do I enuy Poliphemian puffs, Swizers slopt greednass. 1602 SHAKS *Hann.* IV. v. 97 Where are my Swizers (*Quartr* Swissers)? 1602 BRETON *Mother's Blessing* xlv, Nor swagger with a Swizer for his swill. 1611 CORC. s. v. *Papier*, *Vin papier*, white wine; (called so by some Swizers). 1671 *tr. Palafox's Cong. China* xxix. 524 Two handed like the Swissers Swords. 1734 OZELL *tr. Brantome's Sp. Rhodom.* (1744) 210 They left only some Swissers in the Rear.

Swissess. *rare.* [f. SWISS + -ESS.] A female Swiss; a Swiss woman or girl.

1793 A. C. BOWER *Diaries & Corr.* (1093) 144 She is a Swissess and speaks pretty broken English. 1818 SHELLEY *Lett.* Pr. Wks. 1888 II. 241 A Mr. and Mrs. Hoppner, the gentleman an Englishman, and the lady a Swissess.

Swissing (swis'ing), *vbl. sb.* Also **swizzing**. [Origin unascertained.] The calendering of bleached cloth by passing it between pairs of rollers after damping.

1888 SANSONE *Dyeing* 223 Three bowl swizzing calender. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 379/3 The pieces are simply passed through for 'swissing', i. e. for the production of an ordinary plain finish.

Swit, *obs.* Sc. form of *Soot sb.* 1

a 1533 POLWART *Flying w. Montgomerie* 685 (Tullibardine MS.) Thy sentences of swit richt swedlie smellis, Thow sat oer the chymaly nuik pat maid pame.

Switch (switf), *sb.* Also 7 *swits*, *swytsche*, *swich*. [In branch I.: early forms *swits*, *switz* (see next); prob. ad. Flem. or LG. word represented by Hanoverian *swutsche*, variant of LG. *zwitske* long thin stick, switch (cf. *zwitsken* to bend up and down, also, to make a swishing noise like a lash). In branch II., f. *SWITCH v.*]

I. 1. A slender tapering riding whip.

Phr. *Switch and spur*, upon the switch and spur = at full speed, in hot haste; see *SPUR sb.* 2a, *quots.* 1592-1708.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 73 Swits and spurs, or He cries a match. 1c 1600 *Distracted Emp.* III. II. in *Bullen O. Pl.* (1824) III. 220, I must tyre, There's not a swytsche or prycke to quyetken me. 1609 B. JONSON *Masque of Queens* Wks. (1616) 936 A Cloud of pitch, a spur, and a switch, To haste him away, and a whirlewind play. 1655 BR. HALL *Serm. Highant* 1 July, Rem. Wks. (1660) 209 The dog fears the whip, & the horse the switch. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 16 Oct. 1773, He preferred riding with a switch. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persuasn.* x, To cut off the heads of some nettles... with his switch. 1894 WEYMAR *Under Red Robe* II. (1897) 31 Thundering on the door with my riding switch.

† b. *fig.* Stimulus, incentive. *Obs. rare.*

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Gl. Easter Kent* 12 Any swacy spur or switch of sower veruice or acute vineger.

2. A thin flexible shoot cut from a tree.

1610 BEAUM. & FL. *Serres*, *Lady* v. III, One that vpon the next anger of your brother, must raise a sence by the high way, and sel switches. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. iv. 9 Fetch me a dozen Crab-tree staves, and strong ones: these are but switches to em. 1693 EVELYN *de la Quint. Confl.* Gard. II. 114 Some fine Spikes from space to space into the Wall-sicking out about two Inches, to fasten Laths, Poles, Perches, or Switches upon them. 1721 APOISON *Spect.* No. 177, P. 5 There was not a Switch about her House which her Neighbours did not believe had carried

her several hundreds of Miles. 1801 J. THOMSON *Poems Sc. Dial.* 133 A switch o' rowan-tree. 1845 S. HISTORIN G. Smith *Life* II. (1888) 57 The cotton is a low growing shrub, consisting of little more than two switches branching from each other.

b. A massage instrument made of twigs.

1897 D. MAGUIRE *Art Massage* iv. (ed. 4) 114 Percussions with the closed hand, the palette, switch, or any other instrument of percussion.

3. Name for various mechanical devices for altering the direction of something, making a connexion or disconnexion, or other purposes. a. On a railway: A movable rail or pair of rails pivoted at one end, forming part of the track at a junction with a branch line, siding, etc., and used to deflect or 'shunt' a train, car, etc. from one line to another; often made tapering, and in that case distinctively called *split switches*, *point-switches*, or *points* (POINT *sb.* 1 3 f). Also, by extension, the whole apparatus of which this is the essential part.

1797 CURR *Coal Viewer* 27 The part (h) being a stop to prevent the switch (g) from flying out too far. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* I. 71/2 The switches so arranged, that an engine can never run off the line. 1845 *Ann. Reg.* 89 A 'switch' which, when turned in one direction allows the train to pass direct on. 1898 HAMBLEN *Gen. Manager's Story* iv. 40, I ran ahead... opened and closed switches, cut off and coupled on the engine [etc.].

b. In an electric telegraph, telephone, signalling, lighting, or other apparatus: A lever, plug, or other device for making or breaking contact, or altering the connexions of a circuit, e.g. for connecting a trunk line with one or other of various other lines. Also loosely = SWITCHBOARD.

1866 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 240 The clerk... thereupon turns the switch and sets the clock-work in motion. 1889 PREECE & MAIER *Telephone* xxx. 461 This switch consisted of a board provided with as many spring plates as there were transmitters, and which allowed the switching on or off the batteries working the microphones. 1899 J. L. WILLIAMS *Stolen Story*, etc. 42 Mr. Stone pulled down the switch and shut off the circuit of the Day's outer office. 1909 LE QUEUX *House of Whispers* xviii. (1913) 128 She touched the switch, and the place became flooded by a soft, mellow light from lamps... concealed behind the bookcases against the wall.

c. 'A key on a gas-burner to regulate the amount of gas passing, and, consequently, the light' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

4. A long bunch or coil of hair, esp. of false hair worn by women to supplement the natural growth of hair.

1878 B. HARTE *Man on Beach* 87 'If I couldn't afford any other clothes, I might wear a switch, too!' hissed the Amazonian queen. 1882 J. E. SAKOENAN in *Proc. R. Soc. N. S.* IV. 264 One Kachin *rwaba*, had two switches of hair of the thickness of one's thumb, and four cubits long. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 5/1 The list of switches, such as the Jeunesse, the Frou Frou, the Basket Plait, and the Queen Anne.

5. A stag having switch-horns.

1912 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 805/4 'He's nobbut a "switch"; he whispered into Lord Donald's ear.

II. 6. An act of switching; a blow with a switch; also in *Angling* (cf. next, 3).

1809 T. DONALDSON *Poems* 199 I'll gie ye still anither switch, Or a' be dooe. 1899 MRS. KIRKLAND *New Home* xxvi. 166 Henry gave Job such a switch across the knuckles as effectually cleared the bride. 1897 F. FRANCIS *Angling* v. 130 The running loe goes before the casting line, and it requires a sharp switch or cut to get the casting line fairly forward. 1893 MRS. E. KENNARD *Right Sort* xxi, [She] raised her whip-hand and gave the mare a smart switch.

7. Gunnery. *Angle of switch* = switching angle (SWITCHING *vbl. sb.* 5).

III. 8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *switch-cord*, *gear*, *-handle*, *-lever*, *-plug*, *-stick*, *-whip*; *switch-bar*, a bar connected with a switch (on a railway or electrical apparatus); *switch-blade*, the 'blade' or binged strip of metal of a 'knife-switch' in an electrical apparatus, which is inserted between the jaws to complete the circuit; *switch-clerk*, a telephone clerk or operator; *switch-engine* = *switching-engine* (SWITCHING *vbl. sb.* 5); so *switch-engineer*, the driver of a switch-engine; *switch-grass*, the couch-grass or squitch, *Triticum repens*; *switch-horn*, a stag's horn without branches; also, a stag having such horns; *switch-lamp*, -lantern, a lamp or lantern fixed on a railway switch to indicate which track is open; *switch-plant* *Bol.*, a plant having green switch-like branches, nearly or quite leafless, which perform the function of leaves; *switch-rail* = *sense* 3 a; *switch-room*, a room containing the switches of an electrical system (telegraph, telephone, etc.); *switch-signal*, a signal indicating the position of a railway switch; *switch-snako* = WHIP-SNAKE; *switch-sorrel*, name in Jamaica for the shrub *Dodonaea viscosa*, from the sour taste of its leaves; *switch-stand*, a stand or support for the levers and other apparatus connected with a set of railway switches; *switch-table*, a form of switchboard shaped like an ordinary table; *switch tail* = *swish-tail* (see SWISH-); also *attrib.* having such a tail; *switch-tonder*, a man who attends to a

set of switches on a railway, a switchman, pointsman; switch-tower U.S., a building containing the levers or other appliances for working a set of switches on a railway, etc.; a signal-box, -cabin, or -tower. See also SWITCHBOARD, SWITCHMAN.

1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* I. 52/2 The switch bars corresponding with the straight line. 1909 *Installation News* III. 119/2 The switch blades are fitted with sparking contacts. 1889 *PREECE & MAIER Telephone* xiv. 230 No switch-clerk is permitted to have charge of more than fifty renters. *Ibid.* The testing of the switch-cords is a matter that must not be overlooked. 1896 *Nebraska St. Jnl.* 15 Feb. 8/4 He was struck by the footboard of an approaching switch-engine. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Dec. 8/1 To regulate the seniority list of the switch engineers. 1901 *Ibid.* 31 Oct. 8/1, 6,000 horse-power in boilers, engines, dynamos, and switch gear. 1840 J. BUEL *Farmer's Comp.* 232 The quack, switch, or witch grass, a variety of the florin. 1876 *PREECE & SIVENWRIGHT Telegraphy* 107 The switch-handle itself is in connection with the back contact of the key K. 1880 H. C. ST. JOHN *Wild Coasts Nipon* 276 A stag with switch horns. 1907 *Spectator* 5 Jan. 11/1 The 'bummel' stag—that ungainly beast with no horns at all—is a better fighter than the 'switch-horn'. 1898 *HAMBLETON Gen. Manager's Story* ii. 12 An old man...who was trimming switch lamps. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 'Switch-lantern', a lantern on the lever of a railway-switch, to indicate the condition of the switch either by its position or by the display of a colored light. *Ibid.* 'Switch-lever', the handle and bar by which the switch is moved. 1894 *OLIVER tr. Kerner's Nat. Hist. Plants* (1902) I. 330 Another group of plants known by the name of 'switch' plants...are characterized by their rod-shaped stems and branches...The *Spartium* belongs to those switch-plants which are not entirely leafless. 1901 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 9 Mar. 573/2 A workman had fixed a brass socket (to hold the switch plug). 1907 *Curr. Coal Viewer* 26 The mode of turning out to the right hand, and passing, which is done...without a switch rail, as is required in common wagon ways. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Dec. 7/3 The switch-room system is making its debut in London. This is known as the central battery system. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* I. 358 Railway switch signal. 1901 W. BARTMAN *Carolina* 156 [The tail] not small and slender as in the switch snake. 1864 'Switch Sorrel' (see *SORREL* 381 4). 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 'Switch-stand (Railway)' a fulcrum and locking-device for the levers whereby switch-rails are moved. 1868 *LYTTON What will life do* iii. xvi. In his hand he carried a supple switch-stick. 1834 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl.* The 'switch' tables, of which there are twelve in the Cincinnati [telephone] Exchange. 1869 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2473/4 A sand grey Mare...with a switch tail. 1776 *Pennsylv. Even. Post* 4 June 280/2 A bright bay horse...three white feet, a switch tail, shod all round. 1853 *SURTESS Sponges's Sp. Tour* iii. 11 He had a famous switch tail, reaching nearly to his hocks. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* May 280 A hare-backed, switch-tail horse. 1870 E. E. HALE *Ten Times One* i. (Cent. Dict.). Her husband, who is now switch-tender, lost his arm in the great smash-up. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 699/1 The locomotive...stopping only once to allow McCann to drop another set of running orders at a switch tower on the next division. 1845 *Scott Guy* ii. xxxviii, Slapping his boots with his switch-whip.

Switch, v. Also 7 switz, swich. [f. *prec.*]

1. *trans.* To strike, hit, beat, flog, or whip with or as with a switch.

1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xxiii. 315 Thy right horse, then switching; all thy throat (Spent in encouragements) give him. 1625 *FLETCHER Nice Valour* i. 1, Has been thrice switz'd from seven a clock till nine. 1656 *EARL MONM.* tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Paris* i. xxvi. (1674) 36 [He] did so seasonably switch and put on his Horses. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* iii. xix. (Roxb.) 179/2 Any gentleman of noble extraction...that had married for coquetousness or with a woman of meane condition, was to be switched with wands. 1832 *HR. MARTINEAU Deuteraria* i. 12 She switched her brother with the cane she snatched from his hand. 1845 S. JUDON *Margaret* ii. viii. You must truss-up a cow's tail if you don't want to be switched when you're milking. 1866 R. M. BALLANTYNE *Shifting Winds* ix. (1881) 82 We heard him switching his boots as he passed along the street.

b. *intr.* or *absol.* To strike, deal a blow or blows, with or as with a switch.

1612 *DRAYTON Poly-olb.* xviii. 390 With his revengeful sword [he] switch'd after them that fled. 1676 *HOBBS Iliad* (1677) 149 Ulysses with his bow still switching on. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* iii. 130 To be perpetually switching, and spurring, makes him [sc. a horse] Vitious, and Jadish. 1691 *SHAWWELL Seaworth* i. ii, You women are for the young stripling, that switch, and spur a short race.

2. *trans.* With adverbial extension: To drive with or as with a switch.

a 1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Wit without M.* ii. iv, Go switch me up a Covey of young Scholars. 1625 *MASSENGER New Way* i. 1, I shall switch your brains out. 1824 *SCOTT St. Roman's* iii, Honest Nelly switched her little fish-cart downwards to St. Roman's Well. 1890 'R. BOLDEWOOD' *Col. Reformer* xviii. (1891) 218 He...observed his master switch beast after beast into the receptacles for cattle.

b. *fig.* To urge on, impel, incite. *Obs.* 1648 *WINDYARD Midsummer-Moon* 2 He comes forth like mad Orestes switched on by furies. 1659 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 297 To retrench the time is very acceptable; but why we should go to it so switched and spurred, I know not. 1672 *Mede's Wks.* Life p. xliv, How this, I say, would switch and spur on their Industries.

3. To flourish like a switch, to whisk, lash; to move (something) with a sudden jerk; *spec.* in *Angling* (see *quot.* 1867).

1842 J. WILSON *Chr. North* i. v. 205 Not a bird can open his wing, nor a rat switch his tail, without scattering the straw like chaff. 1856 *MIST Mulock John Halifax* xiv, He...stood switching his riding-whip after the old habit. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* v. 138 In very windy weather, or in difficult places...the angler...will have to switch his line.

Raising the point of the rod high in the air...he must make a sharp forward and downward cut. 1870 *Rock Textile Fabr.* i. 51 The animal has switched its tail into the last link of the chain.

b. *intr.* To bend as a switch or flexible twig. 1854 *RUSKIN Lett. Archit.* ii. § 37 A branch of wild rose, which switches round at the angle, embracing the minute figure of the bishop.

4. *trans.* To cut off the switches or projecting twigs from; to trim (a tree, hedge, etc.).

1811 W. NICOL *Planter's Kal.* (1812) 460 Switch and clip thorn and other deciduous hedges. 1812 [see *SWITCHING* *vbl. sb.* 3] 1826 *SCOTT Jnl.* 25 Oct., Elms cruelly cropped, pollarded, and switched. 1843 A. HEBURN in *Zoologist* I. 297 [Hedges] are commonly pruned or switched every year.

5. To switch a rasper: see *SWISH* v. 3.

1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* I. 225 He was killed, switching a rasper.

6. To turn (a railway train, car, etc.) on to another line by means of a switch; to shunt; also *intr.* for *pass.* b. *intr.* Of a railway line: To branch or turn off at a switch. U.S.

1875 L. F. TASISTRO tr. *Comte de Paris's Civ. War Amer.* I. 230 Two branches of the Alexandria and Lynchburg line switch off to enter the Valley of Virginia. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 60 The car that I was in was switched out of the main and left in the yard there. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 698/2 I knew they changed engines here, but they switched the train, and I lost it. 1904 *Daily News* 15 July 7/1 The freight train was switching, and thus occupied both tracks.

7. *fig.* To turn off, divert. Chiefly U.S.

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie* V. xvii. (1861) 209 That curious state which is so common in good ministers...in which they contrive to switch off their logical faculties on the narrow side-track of their technical dogmas. 1897 *Globe* 18 Feb. 1/4 Mr. Julian Hawthorne has explained to an interviewer that his recent infertility as a novelist is due to the fact that he has 'somehow been switched off into journalism'. 1897 *CONAN DOYLE Trag. Koroskovi*, The Colonel...switched the conversation off to the chances of the morrow.

b. *intr.* or *absol.*; in *Cards*, to lead from a different suit.

1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Oct. 14/1 It is possible that the king will be held up, in which case, after making the ten, knave in dummy, he will switch to diamonds.

8. *trans.* In electrical apparatus: To direct (a current) by means of a switch; to put on or off, i. c. connect or disconnect with a battery, or with a particular line or circuit, e.g. on a telephone; to turn (an electric light) on or off.

1881 *Daily News* 14 Nov. 5/3 Subscribers have become accustomed to be 'switched on' to each other. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. iii. 72/1 The current will be 'switched' into the signalling apparatus. 1891 *Times* 28 Sept. 13/5 By automatically switching in or out of circuit a larger or smaller number of accumulator cells. 1907 H. WYNHAM *Flare of Footlights* ii, She...switched on a single electric light.

Switchback (switʃbæk), a. and sb. [f. *SWITCH* v. 6 + *BACK* adv.]

A. *adj.* Applied to a form of railway used on steep slopes, consisting of a zigzag series of lines connected by switches, at each of which the train or car is 'switched back' or reversed in direction. b. Applied to a railway consisting of a series of steep alternate ascents and descents, on which the train or car runs partly or wholly by the force of gravity, the momentum of each descent carrying it up the succeeding ascent; *esp.* to such a railway constructed for amusement at a pleasure-resort. Hence *transf.* of a road having steep alternate ascents and descents.

1888 LEES & CLUTTERBUCK *B. C.* 1887 xxxiv. (1892) 373 We began the ascent of the range, which...is accomplished by what is called a 'switchback' railway. This contrivance is a series of zigzag, and has no similarity to the...sport lately introduced into England under the same name. 1896 *Gentl. Mag.* CCLXXX. 126 The effect on the infamous road we travelled was a combination of the switchback railway and 'razzle-dazzle'. 1899 *Daily News* 8 May 5/5 The switchback road of Earlwood-common.

B. *sb.* A switchback railway (in either sense); also *transf.* and *fig.*

1837 A. A. HAVES *Tessie's Ring* 162 A temporary expedient in the way of a switch-back. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Sept. 4/1 The popularity of the switchback is due to the exhilaration and excitement of a jerky rush through the air at a speed over varying angles suggestive of danger. 1895 J. G. MILLAIS *Brathfr. fr. Feldt* (1899) 129 Fortunately the switchback of human sensations brings us back again and again to the pinnacle of hope. 1897 *MRS. A. TWEEKE Through Finland* vii. 139 The Finlanders put up a Kälk-backe or Skrinbacke, in imitation of their Russian friends...They are really switchbacks made of ice and snow.

Hence *Switchback* v. *intr.*, to take a zigzag course like a switchback railway (A. a).

1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 499/2 The railway cork-screwed and switch-backed up a rise of a couple of thousand feet in seventeen miles.

Switchboard (switʃbɔ:rd). [f. *SWITCH* sb. 3 b + *BOARD* sb.] A board or frame bearing a set of switches for connecting and disconnecting the various circuits of an electrical system, as of a telegraph, telephone, etc.

1824 *Pall Mall G.* 8 July 2/1 The necessary batteries and switchboards. 1889 *PREECE & MAIER Telephone* xiv. 216 The switchboard is an apparatus which enables each subscriber of the telephonic network to call the exchange and

to enter into communication with it, and which further enables the operator at the exchange to effect the connection of any two subscribers in the shortest and safest manner.

Switched (switʃt), a. and *ppl. a.* [f. *SWITCH* sb. and v. + -ED.]

†1. *adj.* Of a horse: Having a switch tail (see *SWITCH* sb. 8). *Obs.*

1769 *Stratford Jubilee* i. i. 8 The full tailed blacks, and the switched roans.

2. *ppl. a.* Of cream: Whipped.

1909 *Brown & Polson's Corn-Flour Recipe Bk.* 26 When cold, turn out and serve with switched cream.

Switchel (switʃəl), U.S. Also -ell. [Origin unknown. Cf. *SWIZZLE*.] A drink made of molasses and water, sometimes with vinegar, ginger, or rum added; also applied to various strong drinks sweetened and flavoured.

1800 *WEEMS Washington* ix. (1877) 81 The dauntless Yankees still drank their Switchel. 1840 *HALLIBURTON Clockm.* Ser. iii. xi. (1848) 85 What will you have? cocktail, sling, julip, sherry cobbler, pull talabogus, clear sheer or switchell? a 1848 in *Bartlett Dict. Amer. sv. Liquor*, Switchel-slip.

Switcher (switʃər), [f. *SWITCH* v. + -ER 1] One who or that which switches, in any sense: *spec. a.* A switch or slender rod used as a whip; also, a person who wields a switch. b. A switching-engine. c. An angler who 'switches': see *SWITCH* v. 3.

1847 *HALLIBURTON, Switcher*, a small switch. *North.* 1852 *Burn Naval & Milit. Dict.* (1863), Switcher, *alguciller*. 1882 *Sun* 14 May 6/6 The switcher [sc. engine] came with a rush. 1893 J. GRANT in *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Feb. 8/1 One of the best old Spey fishers was my father...who had the reputation of being a crack switcher.

Switching (switʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *SWITCH* v. + -ING 1.]

1. A beating with a switch; a flogging; the striking of an object with a switch.

a 1625 *FLETCHER Fair Maid Inn* i. iii, The switching him duld him [sc. a horse]. 1658 *OSBORN Jas. I.* Index, Wks. (1673) 23 A Character of Philip Earl of Montgomery; How patiently he took his Switching by Ramsey at Croydon. 1866 *Morn. Star* 20 Aug. 5/2 If he chooses to profit by the switching which he has received he will make for himself a deservedly great reputation. 1888 *BURGON Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. xii. 377 The signal...being the switching of his bedroom window-pane with a long wand. 1904 S. E. WHITE *Forest* xiv, You stumble, you break through the bush, you shut your eyes to avoid sharp switchings.

2. *Angling.* (See *SWITCH* v. 3.)

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* ix. 285 Switching...is a species of cast that is made when there are high banks or rocks at the angler's back, so that he cannot send his line behind him. 1893 J. GRANT in *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Feb. 8/1, I can cast a long line overhead, yet by switching I can cast farther.

3. The trimming of a hedge, etc. by cutting off projecting branches or twigs.

1812 *SIR J. SINCLAIR Syst. Husbandry* i. 44 Hedges...ought to be cut into the shape of what is called a hog-main, i.e. brought to a point along the top, and preserved in that form by yearly switching. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 563 Switching consists of lopping off straggling branches that grow more prominently from a hedge than the rest.

4. Shunting of railway trains, etc.; connexion or disconnexion (*switching on or off*) of electric circuits; also *fig.*: see *SWITCH* v. 6-8.

1889 [see *SWITCH* sb. 3 b]. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 146 This switching off of the skin from its connection with the respiratory and placing it in relation with the portal system. 1898 *HAMBLETON Gen. Manager's Story* xii. 175 When I got there, I found four hours' switching...to get my train together.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: *spec.* (a) used in switching hedges, etc., as *switching-bill*, -*knife*; (b) used in or for shunting on a railway, as *switching-engine* or -*locomotive*, -*eye* (see *quot.* 1884), -*grounder*; (c) used for connecting electric circuits, as *switching-plug*. Also *switching angle* *Gunnery*, the angle between the lines of fire of the directing gun when the latter is brought to bear on the left of the new target.

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 224 He handles the small cutting-axe and switching-knife with the force and neatness with which a dragonoid wields his sabre. *Ibid.* II. 563 This operation is performed with the switching-bill. 1871 *DARWIN Desc. Man* II. xiii. 64 The *Sceloporus Wilsoni* of the United States makes a switching noise whilst descending rapidly to the earth. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Switching-engine*, a yard-engine, or donkey-engine, used about a station or depot for making up trains or moving engines which have not steam up. 1882 *Sun* 14 May 6/6 A large freight-engine with tender...had been at switching work. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Switching Eye* (Railway), a cast-iron socket on the corner of a freight-car, to which a chain or push-bar may be applied by an engine on an adjoining track. *Switching-in Plug* (Electricity), a plug having its two brass sides insulated from each other by a strip of hard rubber [etc.]. 1897 *KAPLING Capt. Coum.* viii. 179 The familiar noise of a switching-engine coughing to herself in a freight-yard. 1907 *BETHELL Mod. Guns & Gunnery* 173 For large angles...the switching angle must be calculated or measured...with the field plotter.

Switching, *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ING 2.] That switches; striking as or as with a switch.

Switching neck (U. S.): a name for the Louisiana heron. 18... MEDWIN *Suggestions during Hot Weather* i. (in *Sotheran's Catal.* Apr. (1907) 58) Armed with a switching, cutting Rod. 1891 *Auk* Jan. 77 (Cassell's Suppl.) *Arden tricolor ruficollis* (Gosse). Louisiana Heron. 'Switching Neck.'

mountain-loving Switzer. 1883 *American* VII. 186 Born, reared and educated a Switzer.

2. *pl.* = *Swiss guards* (SWISS *a.* 2): rarely *sing.* Also *fig.*

1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 348 But against the Switzers and Launce Knights, the Launce aualth litle. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iv. v. 97 King. Where are my Switzers? Let them guard the doore. 1638 *BAKER* in *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 81 He will never suffer...that a Swytzer shall keep them from eotring his base court. 1724 *J. MACKY Journ.* thro' *Eng.* I. ii. 29 A Guard-Hall, where the Switzers, or the Yeomen of the Guards, as they are called here [sc. Windsor Castle], do Duty. 1822 *LOUNSBURY Stud. Chancery* II. vii. 193 That literary proletariat of the last century whose members...threatened at one time to develop into an organized band of scribbling Switzers.

3. *attrib. or adj.* = *SWISS a.*

1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* v. ii. 172 A seruant... (who spake the Switzer tongue perfectly well). 1878 *SCOTT Battle Sempach* vii. The Switzer priest has ta'en the field. 1829 — *Anne of G. x.* Now thou hast seen us more closely, what thinkest thou of the Switzer youth?

Hence *Switzeress*, a female Switzer, a Swiss woman or girl. (The allusion in quot. 1719 is donhtful.)

1719 *Freethinker* No. 132 ¶ 7 It was impossible he should ever love such a Switzeress as the Queen. 1895 *Punch* 28 Sept. 1473 Simple Switzeresses outside toybooths...all in national costume.

Swive (swaiv), *v.* *Obs. or arch.* Also 4-5 *swyve*, 5-6 *swyfe*, 6 *swiff*, *swyhyve*; 5 (*Sc.*) *pa. pple.* *swyffit*, *swywtit*, 6 (*Sc.*) *pa.t.* *swiffit*, *swewyt*. [app. representing, with change of conjugation, and a specialized meaning not found in the cognate words, the OE. str. *vh. swulfan*, *pa. t. swulf*, *pa. pple. -swulfen* to move in a course, sweep.

OE. *swulfan* corresponds to OFris. *swulfa* to be uncertain, ON. *swifa* to rove, ramble, drift: — **swifan*, f. Teut. *swiub*: *swaib*: *swiub* (cf. OHG. *swaib* swinging, *swaibun*, MHG. *schwaben* to sway, hover, OFris. *swif* sudden movement, vibration, ON. *swif* turn, veering of a ship, OHG. *swelzen*, MHG. *swelben*, G. *schwelen* to hover; see also *SWAFE*, *SWAYVE*.)

1. *trans.* To have sexual connexion with, copulate with (a female).

c1386 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 664 Thus swayed was this Carpenteris wyf For al his keyping and his lalousye. c1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* viii. xiii. 2008 (Wemyss MS.) Thy dame was swyffit [v. swywtit] or hov was borne. 1539 *R. R. Alder. Reg.* (1444) I. 159, I sell leid the to the place for the freir swewyt the. 1595 *Sir J. DAVIES Epigram* ix. He swears he hath four onely swuide, A maide, a wife, a widow and a whoore. 1598 *FLORIO s.v. Pottere*, a1722 *PENNNEUK Scots Poems* (1756) 100 Aod why was all this mighty pothor, But for to swive some jade or other? 1824 *J. PARNY Tales fr. Arabic* I. 230 So be ate and drank and lay with her and swived her.

2. *intr.* To copulate.

c1440 in *Rel. Ant.* (1843) II. 231 If he may wele swyfe. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxvii. 67 The Feind me ryle, Gif I do ocht bot drynk and swyfe. 1646 *H. MILL Night's Search* ii. 130 She scord't to swive Under a Crown, with any man alive. 1694 *WOOD Life* 66 May (O.H.S.) III. 453 Mason, minister of Water Stratford in Bucks: he and his disciples...live in common...Eat, drink, and sleep, dance, swive. 1893 *Secreta Secret.* (E. E. T.S.) 76 *marg.* Don't bathe on a full stomach: nor swive.

Hence *Swived ppl. a.*, *Swiving vbl. sb.*; also † *Swive sb.*, an act of swiving; *Swiver*, one who swives; one given to sexual indulgence.

a1300 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 69 Richard of Alemaigne, whil that he was kyng, He spende al is tresour upon swyving. c1440 in *Rel. Ant.* (1843) II. 232 Mete and drynke thay hafe ynoghle, bot swyving thame wannis. *Ibid.* And oow are sary swyvers brokneye owte of bande. c1500 *Blawbold's Text* 231 in *Harl. E. P. P.* I. 102 Ale feeble swyvers. c1560 *A. SCOTT Poems* (S.T.S.) iv. 36 Wedow meo bat wantis To stell a pair of swyvis. 1612 *Corcoran, Chevaucherie*, a ridio; a swiving. a1680 *BUTLER Characters*, etc. (1903) App. 457 In the Scotch translation Genesis is rendered the Buke of Swiving. 1707 *MARKLAND* in *Hearne Collect.* 30 Sept. (O.H.S.) II. 56 Drunkards and Swivers Are never long livers. a1722 *PENNNEUK Scots Poems* (1756) 101 The goddess, who lood swivog. 1869 *FURNIVALL in Wright's Chaste Wife* Pref. p. vii note, The swived wife and broken arm that he [sc. Chaucer] gives his befoeled Oxford tradesman in the Millers Tale.

Swivel (swiv'l), *sb.* *Forms:* 4 *swyuel*, *swewyl*, *suawel* (le, 5-6 *swevill* (e, -yll, -ell, (5 *swevel*, *sweveille*), 5-7 *swivell*, 6 *swyueil*, *swyweil*, (*swyffvyl*), 7 *swyville*, 7-8 *swivle*, 8 *swyvil*, *swivil*, (9 *Sc. sweveil*), 7- *swivel*. β. 6 *Sc. swele*, 7 *sweill*. γ. 6 *Sc. sowil*, *swoil*, *swoil*, 9 *soul*, *sooal*, etc. [f. weak grade *swif* of OE. *swulfan* (see *SWIVE*) + -el (see -LE).]

1. A simple fastening or coupling device made so that the object fastened to it can turn freely upon it, or so that each half of the swivel itself can turn independently; e.g. a ring or staple turning on a pin or the like.

1397-8 *Acc. Exch. K. R. Bd.* 14. No. 14 (P.R.O.). In quodam hauser emptio, pro dicta mastia tractanda, iij. s. viij. d. in uno swyuel de ferro emptio...producta Mastia, x. d. 1330 *Chancellor's Roll* 123 m. 20 verso, In uno swyuel de ferro...pro dicta bargia. 1357 in *Pipe Roll* 32 *Edw. III.* m. 35 Pro factura de iij. swyuelis pro towagio iij. massi [ornu] de hortepole et j. masti de scharburgh. *Ibid.* 351 verso, De j. ancre cum uno swaue sine anulo in capite. 1411 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 65, iij. swiels, iij. 1424-5 *Foreign Accounts* 59 m. 26, De j. ferro vocato swewill de novo facto ad towandum quoddam malum grossum. 1426-7 *Rec. St.*

Mary at Hill 66 For a key & a swevill to be chirche dore vij. d. 1482-4 *Acc. Exch. K. R. Bd.* 496. No. 28 (P. R. O.) Cymenting barres Swevilles Steyharres pro fenestris. 1502-3 in C. Kerry *Hist. St. Lawrence, Reading* (1883) 53 A bolte and a swevill to the trendyll 1525 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.* Payd for ij swevyllys for calues ijd. 1535 *MS. Rawl. D.* 777 ff. 84 b, A new swevyllyll for the buket of the said well. 1575 *TURBERY, Paulicourt* 173 Take a small corde of the bignesse of a bowstring or little more, put it through a ring and binde it about the stone, in such sorte that the ring or swywe may go rounde about the stone, without any stoppe or lette. 1598 *FLORIO, Accialino*,...the swiueil of a chaine. 1651 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1653) 4 Two hairs twisted for the bottom...with a Swivel nigh the middle of your line. 1672 T. VENN *Milit. Discip.* 8 He is to have a good Harquebuz, hanging on a Belt, with a swivel. 1682 *London. Gaz.* No. 1710/4 A Ger Faulcon of the King's...having one of the King's Varvels upon one Leg, and a Brass Swivel upon the other. 1695 *Ibid.* No. 3070/4 Lost...a Steel Chain and Swivels of the same, belonging to a Watch, having the Key and two Seals upon the Swivels. 1792 *SNEATH Edystone L.* § 126 Two 40 fathom chains were to be joined together by one of the loops of the large swivel...one of the anchors...being laid to the westward...from the swivel. 1802 *JAMES Milit. Dict.* *Swivels*,...commonly called Loop and Swivel, and Guard and Swivel...Two iron rings attached to a musquet, through which the sling passes. 1837 *HANCOY Woodlanders* I. iii. 44 He carried a horn lantern which hung upon a swivel, and, wheeling as it dangled, [etc.]

β. 1502 *Swele* [see 4]. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* iii. xviii. (Roxb.) 134/2 A carbine...is hung by the mans side in a belt over his left shoulder, and vnder his right Arme: with a sweell or sweeth upon it, which by the help of a spring in it, takes hold of a ring, on a side bar...screwed on the stock.

γ. 15... *Lichtoun's Dream* 64 in *Bann. MS.* ff. 201 b, Thair tederdis wer maid weill grit to graip, With silkin schabillis and sowlis [Maitland *MS.* sowlis] of quhyte saip. c1536 *LYNDESAY Compl. Baysche* 202 Thocht 3e be cuplit all to gidder With silk, and sowlis of syluer fyne. 1878 *Cumblid. Gloss.*, *Sowals*, a swivel joint in a chain, commonly termed a pair of sowals.

fig. 1775 *SHERIDAN Rivals* iv. iii. T'other [sc. Jeph] turned on a swivel, and secured its retreat with a frown! 1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. Theory* xvi. 203 That the sun is the mere lamp and hearth of the planetary system or only the swivel of its revolutions.

δ. *spec.* A pivoted rest for a gun, esp. on the gunwale of a boat, enabling it to turn horizontally in any required direction.

1697 *DAMPIER Voy. round World* (1699) 30 She had 4 Patereroes, and some long Guns plac'd in the Swivel on the Gunnel. 1745 P. THOMAS *Trin. Anson's Voy.* 288 She had...twenty-eight Brass Patereroes...mounted on Swivels on the Gun-walls. 1878 A. H. MARKHAM *Ch. Frozen Sea* i. 4 They were both provided with harpoon guns fixed on swivels in the bows.

2. Short for *swivel-gun*: see 4 b.

1748 *ANSON's Voy.* ii. iv. 169 Four four pounders, and two swivels. 1761 *Ann. Reg. Chron.* 99/2 The Vainqueur of 10 guns, 16 swivels, and 90 men. 1876 *TUCKER Narr. Exped. R. Zaire* iii. (1818) 109 On his landing I saluted him with four swivels. 1876 *BANCKROFT Hist. U.S.* IV. xxxv. 573 At daybreak it was boarded by the provincials, who carried off four four-pounders and twelve swivels.

3. A kind of small shnttle used in ribbon-weaving, etc. (Cf. *swivel-loom* in 4 b.)

1804 T. W. FOX *Mech. Weaving* xii. 313 If the two systems are compared as to beauty of effect, variety of detail, and general excellence of workmanship, swivels are vastly superior to lappets. *Ibid.* 314 Swivels have been made in power-looms for upwards of twenty years, but they are still, to a large extent, produced on hand-looms.

4. *Attrib. and Comb.*: in names of various parts of machinery, etc. = forming or connected with a swivel, so as to turn on some other part or allow it to turn, as *swivel-bar*, *-bearing*, *-bed*, *-belt*, *-couplings*, *-hanger*, *-head*, *-joint*, *-link*, *-pipe*, *-plate*, *-ring*, *-table*, etc.; also *swivel-like* *adj.* and *adv.*

1502 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 46 For ane elne gray damas to be ane swele belt for hir credill, xxijs. 1725 *Flem. Dict.* s.v. *Windmill*, That the Handle or Rod of the Bucket, be so made, that it may, swivel-like, turn any way. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Moorings*, To this swivel-link are attached the bridges, which are short pieces of cable. 1792 *BEKKNAP Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 103 The invention of the swivel-chain. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mech.* 56 The gives...should not be immovably fixed to the arms, but hung by a swivel joint. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnrl.* I. 263/1 One of these guns will be placed forward, and the other aft., on sliding swivel beds. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bl. Farm* II. 534 A carriage of a nearly triangular form is very generally adopted, the apex being in front over the swivel-bar. *Ibid.* III. 1103 The end...is furnished with ferule and swivel-ring. 1856 *STONEHENG Brit. Rural Sports* 255 The Single Swivel-Trace consists of about 12 inches of gut or gimp, with a hook-swivel at one end. 1869 *RANKINE Machine & Hand-tools* Pl. P. 4, A swivel bearing fixed in the arms of the quadrants. *Ibid.* P. 11, Connected to the mains by elastic pipes or swivel couplings. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Swivel-joint*, a section in a chain or a joint on a rod, which allows the parts to twist without kinking or distortion. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Oct. 12/2 The eyes of the chameleon...appear to be mounted on ball-sockets, that act in a swivel-like manner.

δ. *Special Combs.*: *swivel-bridge*, a swing-bridge; *swivel-chair*, a chair the seat of which turns horizontally on a pivot; † *swivel-engine* = *swivel-loom*; *swivel eye colloq. or slang*, a squinting eye (cf. 1775 in 1 fig.); an eye that rolls in its socket; hence *swivel-eyed a.*, squint-eyed, squinting; *swivel-gun*, a gun or cannon, usually

a small one, mounted on a swivel (sense 1 b) so as to turn horizontally in any required direction; *swivel-hook*, a hook fastened to something, e.g. a pulley-block, by means of a swivel; hence *swivel-hooked a.*; *swivel-loom*, a loom having swivels (sense 3) on the batten, used in ribbon-weaving; *swivel-plough*, a turn-wrest plough; *swivel-shuttle*, = sense 3; *swivel-weaving*, weaving with a swivel-shuttle; so *swivel-west*.

1754 *Pococke Trav.* (Camden) II. 66 The Wye [= Wey], over which there is a long 'swivil bridge which turns with one hand. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* ix, A little canal near the India Docks, where there was a swivel bridge which opened now and then to let some wandering monster of a ship come roaming up the street like a stranded leviathan. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 124 The Swivel Bridge across the New Cut at Swansea Harbour. 1884 *HOWELLS Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 22 Lapham...lifted his bulk up out of his 'swivil chair. 1795 J. Aikin *Manchester* 163 Ingenious mechanics [were] invited over to construct 'swivil engines. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* ii. xii, She found herself possessed of what is colloquially termed a 'swivil eye...She was not otherwise positively ill-looking. 1896 A. D. COLERIDGE *Eton in Forties* (1898) 174 He glared with his swivel eye at the congregation. 1781 C. JOHNSTON *Hist. J. Juniper* I. 21 Some witch or fairy...must have stolen away her own child...and left this 'swivil-eyed elf in his place. 1889 *CONAN Doyle Mitch. Clarke* 244 Four blue-coated, gold-haired, swivel-eyed, quarter-deckers. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 125, I went away in our Pinnace, with...a 'Swivil Gun in the Boat. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. v. 179 The Commodore ordered...a swivel gun-stock to be fixed in the bow. 1769 *COOK Voy. round World* i. x. (1773) 102, I mounted six swivel guns upon the fort, which I was sorry to see struck the natives with dread. 1846 *GREENER Sci. Gunnery* 283 The longest duck or swivel gun. 1788 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1859) II. 379 Hook the instrument by its 'swivil hook. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bl. Farm* I. 425 The draught swivel-hook is attached to the shackle. 1883 *Man. Seaman-ship for Boys* 136 Fall Blocks, for Top-Tackle Pendants, Are iron-bound, swivel-hooked blocks. 1795 J. Aikin *Manchester* 175 Some attempts have been made to work a number of looms together by machinery. The first was upon the introduction of 'swivil-looms, about thirty years since. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Swivel-loom*, a kind of loom (formerly) used for the weaving of tapes and narrow goods. *Ibid.*, 'Swivel-plow...Known in England as a *turn-wrest* plow; in the United States as a *Side-hill Plow*. 1804 T. W. FOX *Mech. Weaving* xii. 314 In power-looms, 'swivil shuttles are fitted in a movable carrying frame attached to the front of a slay. *Ibid.*, 'Swivel-weaving consists in adding ribbon shuttles to an ordinary loom in such a manner that they can be held out of the way, dropped upon the race board, and moved under lifted warp at pleasure. *Ibid.* vi. 162 This machine makes imperfect cloth, because ground wet floats under the figure in precisely the same manner as 'swivil weft.

Swivel, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To turn (something) on or as on a swivel.

1794 *Sporting Mag.* III. 162/2 Our hobs can swivel noses at single stick who fight. 1832 *Prop. Regul. Instr. Cavalry* II. 47 The...men...swivel their carbosies. 1876 C. D. WARNER *Writ. Nile* xxv. 312 He simply swivels his eye around and brings it to bear on the object. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 343/1 It swivels or adjusts itself so as to prevent irregular cutting. 1914 J. G. HORNER *Gear Cutting* 89 The tooth flank is swivelled about the apex of the cone of the gear.

2. *intr.* To turn or rotate as, or as on, a swivel.

1846 *HOLTZAPFEL Turning* II. 854 If the jaws are closed upon a taper object...the two parts of the vice swivel horizontally on a joint. 1869 *RANKINE Machine & Hand-tools* Pl. L. 4, Each of the lower speed cones, *r.* is so mounted as to be capable of swivelling about the shaft, *r.* 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Suppl.* 754/2 A street car mounted on its running gear so as to swivel thereon and turn end for end, dispensing with a turn-table.

3. *trans.* To furnish with a swivel; to fasten to something by means of a swivel.

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 14 Jan. 429/3 Arms swivelled to a revolving disc. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Dec. 2/2 The electric current not only rings the alarm bell but also swivels up the harness of the horses that draw the fire-engine. 1901 *Daily News* 9 Jan. 3/3 The weapons are also fitted with a short sling attached to the ring swivelled on to the fore band of the piece.

Hence *Swivelled* (swiv'ld) *ppl. a.*, furnished with a swivel; *Swivelling vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1869 *RANKINE Machine & Hand-tools* Pl. O. 4, A suitable swivelling joint being provided to enable the crane to make complete revolutions. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Oct. 594 Joined together by a swivelling-pin over the driving-wheel. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 138 The upper slide is swivelled. 1894 T. W. FOX *Mech. Weaving* xii. 316 A rack is usually governed by the Jacquard through a cam, a series of links, and an upright shaft, and means are provided for putting the rack out of action whenever it becomes necessary to stop swivelling. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII. 164/1 Modern car bodies are mounted either on a single four-wheeled truck, with a fixed or rigid wheel-base, or on two four-wheeled bogies or swivelling trucks. 1914 J. G. HORNER *Gear Cutting* 163 The swivelling movement of the cutter head.

Swivel, *var. SWEVEL Obs.*

Swizar, *var. SWIZZER, var. SWISSER Obs.*

Swizzing: see *SWISSING*.

Swizzle (swiz'l), *sb.* *slang or colloq.* [Origin unknown. Cf. *SWITCHEL*.] A name for various compounded intoxicating drinks; sometimes vaguely used for intoxicating drink in general.

1813 *Col. HAWKER Diary* (1893) I. 63 The boys...finished the evening with some prime grub, swizzle, and singing. 1843 *LE FEVRE Life Trav. Phys.* III. iii. 1. 86 A glass of swizzle, the most salubrious beverage in hot weather. 1848

ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xlv. 304 'What sort of swizzle do you keep here?' 'Swizzle, sir!—yes, sir,' answered the waiter, not exactly knowing what to reply. 'Drink, I mean,' the other continued; 'luscious!—will that do?' 1879 BONDAM-WHEATMAN *Romance*, etc. 129 A certain institution of Demerara known as 'swizzles'. The exact receipt for a swizzle I cannot give. 1899 C. H. ROBINSON in *World Wide Mag.* July. After partaking of the inevitable brandy cocktail or 'swizzle' as it is called in the West Indies.

d. Comb.: swizzle-stick, a stick used for stirring drink into a froth.

1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 152, I mean... to take home some 'swizzle-sticks'. They are cut from some kind of creeper, close to a joint, where four or five shoots branch out at right angles, so as to produce a star-like circle.

Swizzle, *v.* slang or colloq. and dial [*f.* SWIZZLE *sb.*]

1. intr. To drink to excess, swig, tippie.

1847 HALLIWELL, *Swizzle*... to drink, or swill. 1903 McNEILL *Egregious English* 155 There he gorges and swizzles till the warning bell advises him of the departure of his train.

2. trans. To stir with a swizzle-stick.

1859 TROLLOPE *West Indies* iii. (1860) 46 A long bitter duly swizzled is your true West Indian syren. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 151 The whole is mixed with powdered ice, and stirred or 'swizzled' until it froths well.

Swk, obs. Sc. form of SUCK *v.* Swld(e, obs. Sc. *ff.* should, pa. t. of SHALL. Swm(e, obs. Sc. *ff.* SOME. Swimmer, obs. form of SUMMER *sb.* Swmyr, obs. Sc. f. SUMMER *sb.* SWN, swne, obs. forms of SUN. Swndre, obs. Sc. f. SUNDER *v.* Swne, obs. Sc. f. SOON *adv.*, SWOON. Swnye, var. SONTIE *v.* Obs. SWOAP, obs. dial. f. SOPE. Swob, Swobber, var. SWAB, SWABBER. Swoch, obs. Sc. var. SOUGH *v.* SWOW *sb.*; obs. form of SUCH. Swod, variant of SWAD *sb.* SWODDLE, obs. form of SWADDLE *v.* Swoddy, variant of SWADDY *sb.*

† **Swift**, obs. rare. [app. f. ME. SWOP-E + -t.] Sweepings.

c 1250 *Death* 152 in *O. E. Misc.* 176 Me wule swopen þin hus & ut mid be swift.

Swofte, obs. Sc. var. SWIFT.

† **Swog**, *v.* obs. rare. [? A mixture of SWAY or SWING and JOG.] *intr.* ? To make one's way heavily.

1637 WHITING *Albino & Bellama* 105 He... with all speed was swogging to the hall.

Swogh(e, swoz(e) : see SOUGH, SWOW *sb.*

Swohinge, variant of SWOWING *vbl. sb.*

Swoir, obs. Sc. pa. t. of SWEAR *v.*

Swolde, rare obs. pa. pple. of SELL *v.*

† **Swolder**, *v.* obs. rare. [? Miswritten for *swolter, possibly a variant of SWALTER.] *intr.* To wallow, welter.

c 1220 *Trois. Coh. Hom.* 7 Longe we habben lein on ure fule synnes & swoldred þaron also slou man doð on swete slape.

Swole, obs. pa. t. of SWELL *v.*

Swoled, dial. variant of SWEALED *vbl. a.*

1709 W. KING *Art of Cookery* 35 Others, to shew the largeness of their Soul, Prepare you Muttons swold, and Oxen whole. *Ibid.*, *Lek.* 21 A swold Mutton, which is a Sheep roasted in its Wool.

† **Swole-hot**, *a. Obs.* = swoly hot : see SWOLY.

1721 BAILEY, *Swole-hot*, saltry, hot. *O.* [= Old Word].

Swolwe, obs. form of SWALLOW.

Swoling, obs. form of SULING.

Swolks, app. a meaningless perversion of SWOUNDS.

1731-8 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* ii. 173 Swolks, I must be going, by'r Lady.

Swollen (swōl'n), *vbl. a.* Forms : see SWELL *v.* [Strong pa. pple. of SWELL *v.*]

1. Increased in bulk, as by internal pressure; distended, filled out; *esp.* morbidly enlarged, affected with tumour; also, of a distended form, bulging, protuberant.

c 1225 *Song of Merce* 162 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 123 We lone so sloupe, and harlotrie, We slepe als[us] swolle swyn in lake. 1538 ELVOT, *Ynnidus*... swollen. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis* Ser. 23 b. To heale swollen knees or legges. 1590 SPENSER *F. O. II.* l. 13 Her swollen eyes were much disfigured. 1598 BR. HALL SAT. iv. l. 69 His pouting cheeks puff up above his brow Like a swolne Toad toucht with the Spiders blow. 1683 PRIOR *Pastoral* 14 Nor let those sighs from your swollen bosom rise. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* ii. 4/2 Aolus... an ancient Man with swolne Bluh Cheeks. 1742 COLLINS *Oriental Eclogues* ii. 63 The silent asp shall creep... Or some swoln serpent twist his scales around. 1816 BYRON *Prisoner of Chillon* viii. I've seen it on the breaking ocean Strive with a swoln convulsive motion. 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick-nix*, The swollen veins stood out like lines on Ralph's forehead. 1839 FR. A. KENRLE *Resid. Georgia* (1863) 61 Upon this great tray are piled the swollen... cotton bags. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 519 Plants which, in their wild form, have thin roots, but in many cultivated varieties are provided with fleshy swollen roots. 1890 RETROSPECT *Med. CH.* 325 The swollen, vascular state of the tongue.

b. Of a body of water : cf. SWELL *v.* 1 b, 2 b, 3 b. 1652 MAYNE tr. *Donne's Epigrams* lv. q. Here the swoln sea views the inferior ground. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* I. The swollen torrents that descend from the heights. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* v. xvi. § 20 Cliffs... of which every thunder-shower dissolves tons in the swoln

blackness of torrents. 1913 G. M. TREVELYAN *J. Bright* Introd. x His oncoming was as the surge of the full swollen tide, not of the sea in storm.

c. Increased in amount or degree.

a 1631 *Donne Elegies* xlii. l. 120 At thy lives last moment, May thy swolne sinnes themselves to thee present. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Pers.* (1877) 1. 61 The inroads of unjust and swollen powers. 1912 G. ELLIOT SMITH *Anc. Egyptians* ii. 15 The writings that... fill the swollen shelves of our libraries.

2. fig. a. Said of a feeling or mental state such as causes a sense of distension or expansion, or of a person affected with such a feeling, etc.; *esp.* inflated with pride, puffed up.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 804 With humble herte and glad visage, Nat with no swollen thoght in hire courage. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* iv. 4889 Eneas Of ire & rancour so falmewe was Ageyn þe kyng, with a swollen berte. 1592 *Soliman & Pers.* iii. ii. 15 And here my swolne harts grief doth stay my tongue. 1625 J. ROBINSON *Observations* xiii. 130 Of them I have known some so swoln in the mouth, as they have thought, that if they gave their Servant a better name, then *Sirra*, or *Boy*, they lost of their authority. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* vi. 231 Swoln with Applause. 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick-nix*, xii. His swollen heart almost bursting.

b. Of language : Turgid, inflated, bombastic.

1605 1st Pt. *Jeromino* l. i. 56 Let him... Stretch his month wider with big swolne phrases. 1783 BLAIR *Lect.* xviii. (1812) II. 27 The swoln imagery. 1834 COLERIDGE *Shaks. Notes* (1819) 49 Swoln panegyrics.

3. Comb., as *swollen-checked*, *-faced*, etc., *adjs.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict. Carrillado*, 'swolnen checked. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* iii. l. vii. A man bodily and mentally swollen-checked. a 1618 SYLVESTER tr. *Dier's Lat. Verses* Wks. (Grosart) II. 337/2 The boy'strous billows Of 'swolne fact' Auster. 1647 H. MORE *Min. Poems, Exercitimus* iv. Those Eastern spattered lights... And that 'swoln-glowing hall.

Swolling, obs. form of SULING.

Swolly, *swolo(w)*, *swolve*, etc., obs. *ff.* SWALLOW.

Swoln : see SWELL *v.*, SWOLLEN *vbl. a.*

Swolten (swōl't'n), *vbl. a.* rare. [str. pa. pple. of SWELT.] Oppressed with heat, sultry.

1876 C. J. WELLS *Joseph & Brethren* ii. i. Dreamy Egyptians in the outer field Scatter the grain in swollen idleness.

† **Swoltery**, *a. Obs.* rare. [*f.* *swolter, swalter, var. of SWELTER (cf. SWALTISH) + -y.] Sultry.

1603 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 101 (Qo. 4) Very swoltery [1st Pt. sultry] hot.

Swolwes, obs. pl. of SWALLOW *sb.*

† **Swoly**, *a. Obs.* Also 6 swoly, 8ooly(e).

[Represents OE. *swolig*, *f. swol-*: *swel-* (see SWEAL *v.*)] Oppressively hot, sultry. Also *adv.*

1496 Bk. *St. Albans, Fishing* 22 A swoly hote weder.

1556 WITHALS *Diet.* (1563) 3/2 Feruent heate, or swoly hote. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) II. 1071/2 The soolye

[later ed. sooly] heat of y^e prison.

Swom, obs. pa. t. of SWIM *v.*

Swomp, obs. form of SWAMP.

† **Swon**, *Obs.* Forms : 1 swan, 4 suan, 5 swan, swon.

[OE. *swān* swineherd = MLG. *swān*, *swēin* berd, *esp.* swineberd, young man, I.G. *swāen*, *swēn*, OHG. *swēin* (G. dial. *schwein*), ON. *swēinn* boy, servant, whence SWAIN (Sw. *swen*, Da. *svend* boy, lad) : OTeut. **swainaz*, referred by some to root *swa-*, *swē-* oneself, and taken to mean orig. 'a person belonging to oneself, adherent, attendant'] A swineherd.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 951 in *O. E. Texts* 92 *Sabuleus*... swan. 900-30 *O. E. Chron.* an. 755 (Parker MS.) He bar wunad op þæt hiene an swan oðstang æt Fryfetes fiodan. 1395 *Cartular. Abb. de Whiteby* (Suttees) 644 Item j swan per xxiiij dies minant plastru jiiijss. 1441 *Country Let. Bk.* 27 We commaund... that the Swyn of this Cite drive the Swyne of this Cite to wastes and marreys about this cite. c 1440 *Palnad. on Hush.* iii. 1036 This swon may se their number & up saue Thoppresed pigge.

Swon, swonne, obs. *ff.* SWAN, SWOON.

Swonds, variant of SWOUNDS.

Swone, obs. form of SWOON.

Swones, variant of SWOUNDS.

† **Swong**, *a. Obs.* [ad. ON. *svangr*, related to *svangr* SWANGE groin, *f. svangw-*, perh. identical with *svangw-*, grade-variant of *swingw-* to SWING, q. v.; cf. the parallel formations s. v. SWANK *a.*]

Thin, lean, as from hunger.

a 1300 *Estorie del Evangelie* 284 (Vernon MS.) in *Engl. Stud.* VIII. 258 Pe hungri in god he made stronge, And þe riche belleit al swonge. c 1440 *Prouph. Parv.* 484/2 Swonge, smal and long (or gawnte, *supra*), *gracilis*.

Swong(e), obs. pa. t. and pple. of SWING *v.*

Swoo, obs. form of SOR, SOUGH *v.*

Swool, *svuff*, *v.* Sc. ? *Obs.* Also 6 suoufe.

Variants of SOUGH *v.* 1, SOWFF. So Swool *sb.* = SOUGH *sb.*

1505-6 BUREL *Pilgr.* in Watson *Coll. Sc. Poems* (1709) II. 34 Man soffre dide I suoufe and sleep. 1822 HOGG *Perils of Man* II. vii. 256, I was... keeping a good look out 'round about, and Will be was swuffing and sleeping. 1825 JAMIESON, *Swuff*, *Swuff*, s., the act of whizzing. 1834 J. YOUNGER *Poems, Thoughts as they Rise*, I love the swuff of every out-field feather. a 1835 HOGG *Good Man of Allaw* vii. With a holy palm sung ower mine head, And swoolf with my last breath. 1835 JOS. GRANT *Dreams of Absence* ii. The cauld winds did swoof through the rifted roof.

Swooly, variant of SWOLY *a. Obs.*

Swoom, Sc. and north. f. SWIM *v.*

Swoon (swān), *sb.* Forms : 4 north. suun, squowen, -in, 4-5 swoun, swoun-e, swoun-e, (5 swon, swonne, 2 swoun), 5-6 swone, swown, 5-7 swoun(e, swowne, (6 Sc. swne, 7 swoone), 7- swoon. [Orig. in phr. *in swoone*, etc. (sense 1), alteration of a *swoun*, ASWOON, q. v.; otherwise f. SWOON *v.* Cf. the parallel Swow and ASWOUGH, ASWOUE.]

In the following quot. the spelling *swoon* is used where the time requires *swound*.

1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* ii. 16 Thus spoke our Lover whining, plain and round, And clos'd her speech with an half-dying swoon.]

1. The action of swooning or the condition of one who has swooned; syncope.

a. without article, in phr. *to fall, lie in* (occas. *on, of*) swoon. arch.

13... *Guy Warr.* (A.) 557 Adoun be fel a-swoonie; & when he gan to dawei [etc.] c 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 245 And with that word she fel aswoone [vrr, on swoone, on swoon, a swoon, in swoone] anon. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 310 For sove a swoone [vrr, aswoone] he overthrew, That noman wite in him no lif. [For later examples see ASWOON.]

a 1300 *Crisor* M. 11722 Pail fell in suun al þat þar war. 13... *E. E. Allit.* P. A. 1180 A longeving heuy me strok in swoone [vrr, swone, etc.]. 1340 HAMFOLK *Pr. Consc.* 7289 Pail falle... deghe ever-mare lyfand with alle, Als men dose þat we se in swoone falle. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 249 And with that word sche gan down falle On [vrr, Of, Inne] swoone. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 734 (Dublin MS.) [She] drowys down in swoone. c 1440 *Generydis* 4095 Clarionas... fyle down in swoone [vrr, down = down]. c 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* *Swallow*, etc. xxxvii. That bludie bowcheour beil thay birds down... Sum with ane staf he straik to eirth on swoon. c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* iv. 19 They were bothe fali in swoone. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 408 Helmes wer hewin to the schulders doun, Rycht mony suelt and mony fell in swoon. a 1598 LINNESAIR (Piscottic) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 208 The king... was sa brucklin in his barnis with the fall that be fell in deidlie swne. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* i. 570 As one in swoon, To whom life creeps back in the form of death.

b. In particularized use : A fainting-fit.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 371, I was out of my swoone affraid. 14... *Sir Bevis* 2753-77 (MSS. S. & N.) Of his swoon sir B. awoke. c 1440 *Generydis* 2359 He bledde so fast that he felle in A swoone [vrr, one]. c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* iv. 20 After that they had layen in a swoone a goode while. a 1533 LO. BERNERS *Huon* lxxv. 234 They came to Esclaramonde, who lay on y^e eirth in a swoone. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* i. xviii. 82 And falling in a dead swoone, sinketh downe with horror. 1653 R. LOVELL in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 36 Mr D[ean] Cosens, as hee was reading evening prayer, fell down in a swoone. 1664 H. MORE *Apology* 503 No heart could escape from being struck into a swoon at the sight of so overcoming a Beauty and Majesty. 1739 DE FOE *Cruiser* i. 12, I was so surprized, that I fell down in a swoon. 1833 TENNYSON *Eleanore* 134 Then, as in a swoon, With dinnings sound my ears me rife. 1865 KINGSLAY *Hereward* vii. The knight, awaking from his swoon, struggled violently to escape.

Fig. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* vi. viii. 498 A swoone ment while did Rome sustaine. 1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 66, I wonder, in what swoon their Reasons lay, to content themselves... with such a... ridiculous reason as Plutarch allegeth for it. a 1677 BARNOW *Serim* Wks. 1716 l. 269 Anger (that swoon of reason). 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* ii. xiv. 4 Like a sulphurous hill, Which on a sudden from its snows has shaken The swoon of ages.

† **2.** A (deep or sound) sleep. *Obs. rare.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. l. 41 A trickling streame... Mixt with a murmuring vinde, much like the swoon of swaiming Bees, did close him in a swoone. *Ibid.* iii. vi. 7 Her selfe she layd To sleepe, the whiles a gentle slombring swowne vpon her fell.

Swoon (swān), *v.* Forms : a. [3 suowene], 4 suowene, swozene, -y, swozne. b. 4-6 swoune, swowne, (4 suoun, squoen, 7 swoune, 5 squowne), 7 swoun, 7, 9 swown. 7-4-5 swone, (5 suone, swoyne), 5-7 swoone, 7 swoon.

[ME. *swozene*, *swozeny*, *swowene*, possibly a back-formation from *swozning*, *swowening*, SWOONING, q. v. Three types were developed: (1) *swoun*, *swowne*, which would have given mod. *swown* (swunn); (2) *swone*, arising from loss of *z* or *w*, whence the mod. *swoon*; cf. ME. *woe* for *woze* (OE. *wōgan*), and *wooe* by the side of *wowne* in Spenser; (3) *saunye*, *soune*, whence SOUND *v.* 2.]

1. intr. To fall into a fainting-fit; to faint.

a. [c 1250 : see SWOONING *vbl. sb.* 1.] 13... *Kt. Allit.* 5841 (Laund MS.) Pe kyng swooned for þæt wounde. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* *Wace* (Rolls) 1841 Pe geaunt... in his aimes so hym wente [vrr, at Gogmagog gan to swoone]. a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 513 Mony swoynunge lay þerw schindringe of scarpe. c 1400 *St. Alexius* 222 (Trin. MS.) To swoyny þe hegan.

b. 13... *Guy Warr.* (A.) 468 Adoun he fel and swoone bigan. 1377 LANGE. *P. Pl. B.* xx. 104 Many a lovely lady swooned and swooned for sorwe of dethes dynes. c 1395 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 872 *Thide*, And how sche lyth & swoonnyth [vrr, swooneth, soune, swooneth, swooneth, swoonith, swooneth] on the grounde. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil.* *Pilgr.* 4816 Wych shal... Maken hyre in Terys drowne. And offte sythes for to swoone. 1448-9 METHAM *Amoryus & Cleofor* 399 As offtyz squowynynge, as I remembryr her bryght face. a 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marit* *Wemen* 225 With that I seme for to swoone, thought I a swert tak. 1598 B. JONSON *Er. Man in Hum.* v. ii. Take my armour of quickly, I will make him swoone, I feare. 1601 - *Pecaster* ii. ii. 192 Sometimes froward, and then frowning. Sometimes sickish, and then swooning. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc.* *Call.* iii. xx. So down he swooning sinks. a 1656 Br. HALL *Journer in Sion* Rem. Wks. (1650) 164 Those faint hearts

that are ready to swoon away for the scratch of a finger. 1855 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* l. xvi. You pray that your Granny may have strength enough left her at the last...to get up from her bed and run and hide herself, and swoon to death in a hole, sooner than [etc.].

7. 13. *Cursor M.* 1427 (Gott.) Till his brother graue scho gas, Par forto swoon [fair]. swoon, *Trin. swome.* c. 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 109 (Shirley MS.) Sheo weope weylepe swoonepe [vrr. swoneth, swooneth, swooneth] ptyously. 1375 BAKROU *Brace* xvii. 648 (Edin. MS.) Sum ded, sum hurt, and sum swonand. c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 206 [Bresaid] ay swoonit in swyme, as ho swelt wold. c. 1480 HENRYSON *Mer. Fab.*, *Fox, Wolf & Cadger* xxxiii. He... hit him with sic wyl vpon the heid, Qubill neir he swonit and swalt in to that steid. c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxi. 466 Reynawde...was swoonig for sorowe. 1595 R. JOHNSON *7 Champions* (1608) 60 His joy so exceeded that he swooned in his daughters bosome. 1600 SHAKS. *A. V. L.* iv. iii. 159 Many will swoon when they do look on bloud. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* viii. 774 He said, aod, swooning, sunk upon the ground. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* i. x. 101 This lassitude at last degenerates into a proneness to swoon. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* ii. v. If a girl...swoons within a yard or two of a man's nose, he can see it without a perspective-glass. 1865 TENNYSON *Princess* v. 533 Home they brought her warrior dead; She nor swoon'd, nor ditter'd cry.

b. fig. said of natural phenomena. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* i. 286 Straggle ministrant of undescribed sounds, That come a swooning over hollow grounds. 1833 TENNYSON *Lotos-eaters* 5 All round the coast the languid air did swoon. 1875 LONGF. *Birds of Passage* iv. *Amalfi* So all the landscape seems to swoon In the happy afternoon. 1876 B. HARTE *Gabriel Conroy* iii. viii. A sudden sense of some strange, subtle perfume...came swooning over him.

c. To sink to or into a less active condition or a state of rest.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 75 Till morn's long streaking shadows lose their tails, And cooling winds swoon into faultering gales. 1871 ROSSSETTI *Poems, Card-dealer* i. Though its splendour swoon into the silence languidly As a tune into a tune. 1887 HALL *Caine Deemster* xxxix. The light was gone and another day had swooned to another night.

2. pass. To fall into a swoon; chiefly *pa. ppl.* or *ppl. a.* In a swoon.

c. 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 206 Scho nys not dede, but swoynyd [vrr. swoyned] for drede. 1795 *Tennine* II. 175 Rosina... was swooned away in Lovers arms. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* i. 132 He... lighting on the printless verdure, turn'd To the swoon'd serpent. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. vi. vi. She lies swooned on a pailasse.

Swoond, obs. or dial. form of SWOON.

Swoones, variant of SWOUNDS.

Swooning (swū'ning), *vbl. sb.* Forms: see SWOON v. [ME. *swoenigunge*, *swoozing*, app. f. *i-swoen*, *i-swozen* SWOON (v. *pa. ppl.* + -ING).]

1. Fainting, syncope.

a. c. 1290 *Mary Magd.* 375 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 473 *lit* is modern monne gyt of hire swoenigunge awake. c. 1300 *K. Horn* 474 Rymenhild... Wakede of hire swooning [vrr. swoenigunge]. 13. *St. Alexius* 142 (Trin. MS.) Po by of swoenigunge a-ros [Laud MS. 493 po she of swoenigunge ros]. b. c. 1375 *Joseph Arin.* 543 He was in swoonigunge and fel to be grounde. c. 1385 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 1024 O which a pitous thing it was to see Hir swoonigunge. 14. *Sir Beues* (E.) 4313-4318 Ioyan... Fyl on swoonigunge on pat grounde. 1440 *Generydes* 6569 With that he fell in swoonigunge for very payn. 1544 *Phaer Regim.* *Lyfe* (1553) Etij. Swooning is a takinge awaie of the feeling and moving of the body by weaknes of the hert. 1590 BAKROU *Meth. Phisick* iii. iv. (1639) 105 When...venomous and gnawing humours be kept in the stomach...they cause swooning. 7. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4202 He morn mare ban .i. can tell, Al-mast in swooning bar he fell. c. 1400 *Isunbrar* 656 And als some als scho saw it with syghte, In swooning than felle that swete wyghte. c. 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) lxvi. Doune on swooning theyr con they falle. a. 1500 *Lancelot* 2716 Lo swooning thore he fell one to the ground. 1530 *Palsgr.* 2737 Swooning a disease, *espaumure*. 1650 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lch. Unl.* § 322 Faintings, qualms, and swooning, are relieved by vinegar. 1655 J. SMITH *Pract. Phisick* 16 It differs from swooning, because in swooning the colour of the face is changed. 1822-7 *Good Study* 16d. (1829) IV. 543 Vertigo...occasionally terminates in swooning; and...swooning is not unfrequently succeeded by vertigo.

2. A swoon; a fainting-fit.

13. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 512, & sebbe me cometh swooniges bre. c. 1490 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 83 Such sicknes my wyfe hath... puts her in joperty of hir life with a swoonigunge. 1622 MABBE tr. *Alman's Ginzman d'Alf.* ii. 158 In these his swooniges, I did comfort my selfe, that if he should chance to dye [etc.]. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 631 Thence faintings, swooniges of despair. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 173 Swooniges and faint sweats. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Donn. Med. liv.* (1790) 621 Even disagreeable smells may sometimes occasion swooniges. 1815 KIRBY & S. *Entomol.* x. (1818) l. 327 The Chinese, when about to speak in public...eat an ounce of it [ic. wax] to prevent swooniges.

3. attrib., as swooning bed, fit, passion, state; + swooning-ripe a., ready to swoon; + swooning-water, a 'water' used as a remedy for fainting.

1574 in *MSS. Ld. Middleton* (Hist. MSS. Comm. 1911) 417 To Mrs. Banyster for a swooning water for my Mrs... 1593 *Sylvestre Du Bartas* ii. l. iii. *Furies* 577 The falling-sickness, and pale Swooning-palour. 1630-1 MILTON *On University Carrier* i. 17 On his swooning bed outstretch'd. 1652 C. B. STAPLTON *Nerodion* l. 6 But swooning ripe he backward fell in bed. 1694 SALISB. *Eat's Dispens.* 1807 *Essentia Regia*...a most odoriferous Essence...takes away Fainting, and Swooning Fits. 1820 BROWNING *Drum.* *Myrtle* Str. ii. *Pan & Luka* go First moon-eclipse... first swooning-fit which puzzled sore The early sages.

Swooning (swū'ning), *ppl. a.* [f. SWOON v. +

-ING 2.] That swoons or faints; characterized by swooning.

1646 N. LOCKYER (title) England faithfully watch with in her wounds, or Christ as a father sitting up with his children in their swooning state. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* i. 219 She...fell into a swooning love of him. 1837 SCOTT *Cl. Rob.* xxxi. The father's attention was instantly called to support his swooning child. 1836 SYMONDS *Reinart, II., Cath. Recl.* (1898) VII. xii. 201 A tone of swooning piety blent with sensuous luxuriousness. 1904 M. HEWLETT *Queen's Quair* iii. ii. 366 She drownd into a swooning sleep.

Hence Swooningly adv.

[c. 1475 *Partenay* 3566 Zownyngly she fil wofully to grounde.] 1864 in WEBSTER.

Swoons, obs. form of SOWENS.

1739 A. NICOL *Nat. without Art* 99 Swoons and Pottage.

Swoony (swū'ni), a. [f. SWOON + -Y.] Inclined to swoon. In recent Dicts.

Swoop (swūp), sb. Forms: 6 soope, 6-7 swoope, 7 swoope, swooup, 7- swoop. [f. next; but the source of sense 1 is not clear.]

†1. A blow, stroke; also fig.; in *Fencing*, see quot. 1711. Obs.

1544-5 PAGET in *Waters Chesters of Chicheley* (1872) I. iv. 33 Some in dede shall wyne by it, who owe more than they have here, but...dyvers others a grete nombre are like to have a grete swoope by it [ic. the embargo on English goods] having much more and owing nothing or little. 1589 *Hay any Work* 11, I come vpon you...with 4. or 5. such dire swoopes, as Iohn of London with his two haod sword neuer gaue the like. 1711 WYLDY *Eng. Master Defence* 26 A blow I call the swoop, is made when you lie upon an outside thus, Let your Point drop Hanging-wise, and bring it round the Point of your Opponent's Sword, and Pitch it home to his Face.

†2. An act of sweeping or clearing away; a clearance. Cf. SWEEP sb. 1. Obs. rare.

1612-39 BRETON *Wits Private Wealth* Wks. (Grosart) II. 8/2 Death where he commeth, makes a swoop with all persons.

3. The act of swooping down; esp. the sudden pouncing of a bird of prey from a height upon its quarry.

1605 [see b]. 1608 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 292 Some of them [ic. hawks] in their swoops are so courageous, as to seize the Heads of Deer or Antelopes. 1795 COLERIDGE *To Author of Poems* 14 The vapour-poison d. birds, that fly too low, Fall with dead swoop, and to the bottom go. 1841 S. BARNFORD *Life of Radial* (1844) 116 Darkness came down like a swoop. 1847 *Lough. Ev.* i. 115 Swift as the swoop of the eagle. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry Valley Indus* v. 62 The kite...wriggled out of the way of their swoop.

b. At one (fell, etc.) swoop, at one sudden descent, as of a bird of prey; hence, at a single blow or stroke.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. iii. 219 Oh Hell-Kite! All? What, All my pretty Chickens, and their Dammie At one fell swoop? 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* i. 6 If she [ic. Fortone] give ought, she deales it in smal parcels. That she may take away all at one swoop. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* lxxii. l. 70 The Eagle...fell into his [ic. the fox's] Quarters and carry'd away a Whole litter of Cubbs at a Swoop. 1825 T. HOOD *Sayings* Ser. II. *Sutler* (Colburn) 30 That the whole of this detail would probably reach Mr. Lazenby's ears, and destroy, at one fell swoop, all his hopes and expectations. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* ii. v. The Church Temporalities' Bill in 1833, which at one swoop had suppressed the Irish episcopates. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. iv. The huffing of Miss Bella, and the loss of three of her men at a swoop.

c. A sudden descent, as by a body of troops, esp. upon something which it is intended to seize.

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* ii. iv. (1848) 103 He made one fell swoop upon purse, wallet, and all. 1837 - *Capl. Bonneville* l. xii. 211 A swoop was made through the neighbouring pastures by the Blackfeet, and eighty-six of the finest horses carried off. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr.* *Eur.* (1894) xi. 262 Any one...who has trembled at the deadly swoop of the gale. 1885 RUSKIN *Skippers & Sh.* 59 As the ship gave her long swoops down the sides of the seas. 1894 J. A. SEWART *In Day of Battle* xv. It was the pipes that won Waterloo, that saved Lucknow, that broke the Russian swoop at Balaklava. 1895 HUXLEY in *Life* (1900) II. xxiii. 400 Influenza came down upon me with a swoop.

Swoop (swūp), v. Forms: 6 swoope, 6-7 swoope, 7 swooup, 7- swoop; also 6 sooup, 6-7 soup, 7 soupe, soop(e). [app. a dialectal development of OE. *swoftan*, *swoze* v. l, prob. influenced by *Sc.* and north. dial. *SOOP* v. (a. ON. *sōpa*).]

†1. *intr.* To move or walk in a stately manner, as with trailing garments; to sweep along. Also with *it*. Obs.

1556 DRANT *Herace, Sat.* l. ii. Bjb, He swings and swoopes from streete to streete, with gowne that swoopes the grounde. 1597 BR. HALL *Sat.* l. iii. 23 Swooping in side robes of Royalty. 1598 MARSHALL *Sat.* iii. viii. O now me thinks I heare swart Martins cry, Souping along in warres fain'd maskerie. 1602 2nd *Pl. Return fr. Parnass.* v. l. 1965 England affords those glorious vagabonds...Coursers to ride on...Swooping it in their glaring Satten Sutes. 1679 BR. HALL *Quo Vadis?* xii. The persecutors of S. Thomas of Canterbury, whose posteritie (if we believe...Degradassius) are borne with long and hairie tails souping after them. 1622 DRYDEN *Poly-olb.* xxviii. 229 And in her winding Banks along my bosome led, As shee goes swooping by.

†2. *trans.* To sweep up, away, off, etc.; to remove forcibly from its position or out of existence.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* v. xiii. 129 The forrainers...encountred the residue...of this bataille...and swoopt them up cleane.

1609 - *Annu. Marcell.* xvi. iv. 61 A rich patrimonie...he swoopt away. 1612 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. iii. Like a wild overflow, that soops before him A golden Stack, and with it shakes down Bridges. 1615 T. ADAMS *White Devil* 26 A starre placed high in the orbe of the Church, thogh swooped downe with the Dragons taile because not fixed. 1623 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antip.* ii. iii. xiii. (1658) 117 Look who threw an Ace and Sice together, for every Dye he staked and laid to stake a Denere; which he took up and swooped all cleane. 1625 LISLE *Du Bartas*, *Re.* 24 Make haste and soop the wat' away That hides the land from Heav'n. 1634 FORD *Perkin Warbeck* i. ii. B ij h, So Pasture fields Neighbouring too neere the Ocean, are sooup'd vp And knowne no more. c. 1685 *Lintoun Green* (1817) 165 They Donald gar'd their victuals dress, Knives cleane... And swoop dirt pulverized ilk morning gray. 1791 LEARMONT *Poems* 180 Doctors, w' hucus-pocus faith Gie poison, an swoop aff your wait. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm* i. (1827) 6 The whirlwind's blast, That...swoops the hay-cocks off the lea. 1883 CHILD *Ballads* III. 103/1 Robin swoops off Red Roger's head.

†b. To utter forcibly. Obs. rare.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.*, *Languages* 23 The Northerne Nations of the world, who are noted to soupe their words out of the throat with fat and full spirits.

†c. To drink off or swallow down quickly the contents of; = SWEEP v. 6 b. Obs.

1648 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* iii. 138 With bended knee, Swoope of a vessel higher then all three. 1654 GAYTO: *Pleas. Notes* iii. vi. 103 A thorough...draining, and swooping the whole vessel.

†3. To pounce upon, as a bird of prey; to seize, catch up with a sweeping movement. Also fig.

1638 WILKINS *New World* l. xiv. (1640) 238 If there bee such a great Ruck in Madagascar...which can soope up a horse and his rider, or an elephant, as our kites doe a mouse. 1649 G. DANIEL *Triumph.*, *Hen. V.* lxxviii. As ore a Hill, Where lankewind'd Puttocks hope to catch their Prey They hower, till it Sürre, and Swoop't away. a. 1653 - *Idyll.* iv. 32 'Thou' 'tyranny, (big-Swoole, in all formes, Vulture or Moll) doe Swoop, or hunt out womes. 1661 CLAYTON *Van. Dogm.* 247 The Physitian looks with another Eye on the Medicinal hearb, then the grazing Oxe, which swoops it in with the common grass. 1670 DRYDEN *1st Pt. Cong. Granada* l. i. Till now at last you came to swoop it all. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* i. 35 He [ic. the pope] would have swoop'd up the Patriarchate of Lambeth in his Morning's draught, like an egg in Muscaine. 1678 ORWAY *Friendship in F.* v. Thou shalt every morning swoop the Exchange in triumph to see what gaudy hauble thou canst first grow fond of. c. 1688 BUNYAN *Jerns. Sinner Saved* (1826) 78 Why the text swoops you all... It has a particular message to the biggest sinner. I say, it swoops you all. 1878 MILMAN *Samor* iv. 68 To grapple with these cultures, whose broad vans...would swoop us. 1822 BYRON *Werner* iii. i. 157 'Tis but a snare he winds about us both, To swoop the sire and son at once.

4. *intr.* To make a rapid sweeping descent through the air upon its prey, as a bird.

1837 W. IRVING *Capl. Bonneville* l. xiii. 212 Like a hawk in a cage, who hears his late companions swooping and screaming in wild liberty above him. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry Valley Indus* vi. 68 Jerking the prey out of her reach as she swoops at it. 1873 BLACK *Fr. Thine* xxvii. 454 Sea-gulls were swooping down and around the tall masts. 1894 WEYMAN *Under Red Robe* vii. (1897) 178 The frogs croaked in the pool and a bat swooped round us in circles.

5. To come down upon suddenly with a sweeping movement, esp. with the intention of seizing, as a body of troops.

1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xiii. Those Carmelites may swoop upon us all of a sudden, before we can help ourselves. 1859 MASSON *Brit. Novelists* l. 71 Turning over the leaves of the large folio, and swooping down on the text here and there. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. iii. 30 At other times a hieeze would swoop down upon us. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* l. viii. vii. 95 Descending from Pamplona, he could swoop on either Zaragoza or Valladolid. 1874 BURNAND *Alt Time* xv. 130 She swooped down before the fire. 1884 MAHAFFY in *Contemp. Rev.* July 89 The wild mountaineers, who used to swoop down on the rich trading cities of the coast.

Hence Swooper, a person or thing that swoops. c. 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems, The Diver*, What in Charybdis caverns dwells No chronicle...tells;...the shattered masts and the drifting keel Alonett the tale of the swooper's prey. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) X. 496 Classification [of birds] based on Cuvier [etc.]. 1. Robbers. a. Swoopers. Eagles, hawks, vultures, 6. Stealers.

Swooping (swū'pin), *ppl. a.* [f. SWOOP v. + -ING 2.]

†1. Sweeping along the ground; trailing. Obs.

1581 A. GILBY *Pleas. Dial.* Bj, In this swooping blacke gowne, and this sarcent flaunting tippet. 1602 2nd *Pl. Return fr. Parnass.* l. ii. 262 Thy plainer veise...Is grac'd with a faire end and sooping traine.

2. Descending with a rapid sweeping movement.

1846 PROWSE *Prometh. Bound* 12 The swooping thunder-bolt with flaming breath. 1857 J. HAMILTON *Less. fr. Great Bug.* 183 The Sea of Galilee...its waters...splashed up for a moment by the swooping pelican.

Swoople, Sc. form of SWIPPLE.

†Swoopstake, sb. and adv. Obs. [Alteration of SWEEPSTAKE after SWOOP v.] a. sb. = SWEEPSTAKE 2. b. adv. By sweeping all the stables at once; hence, indiscriminately.

1600 HERWOOD *and Pl. Edw.* IV. i. vi. (1619) O ij, Heres vying of villianie who shall have all...I would the diuell were there to crie swoope stake. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. v. 142 That soop-stake you will draw both Friend and Fo, Winner and Loser.

†Swoor, obs. or Sc. pa. t. of SWEAR v.

Swoord, obs. form of SWARD, SWOBD.

Swoosh (swūsh), v. [Imitative.] *intr.* To make a noise expressed by the syllable 'swoosh'. So

Swoosh *sb.*, such a noise, or movement accompanied by such a noise.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Bk. Angling* ix. (1880) 723 When I hear an angler's rod 'swooshing' through the air. 1885 *Chambr. Jnl.* 12 Sept. 575/2 Great foam-crested billows, passing harmlessly under her stern with a swoosh. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 20 Aug. 4/4 The sea swooshed along the groynes and revetments. 1916 *Boyd Cable Action Front* 252 The next instant a dark object fell with a swoosh and a thump in the bottom of the trench.

Swoot (*e*, variants of *Soot* *a.* and *sb.*), **SWOTE**.

Swop: see **SWAP**.

† **Swope**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 *swapan*, 3-5 *swope*, 4 *Ayenb.* *zuope*, 5 *swoope*, 6 *suope*. *Pa. t.* 1 *swoop*, 4 *swepe*, 9 *dial.* *swap* (*e.* *Pa. pple.* 1 *swapen*, 3-4 *swopen*, 4 *isoupe*, *iswowe*, *swowe*, *swpen*, 4-5 *yswopen* (*n.* 9 *dial.* *swapen*; *weak* 5 *yswoped*, *iswoped*, 5 *swoped*, -*it*. [*OE.* *swāpan*, *pa. t.* *swāp*, *pa. pple.* *swāpēn* to sweep with a broom, brandish (a sword), *intr.* to rush, dash, = *OS.* **swēpan*, only in *pa. t.* *farswēp* swept away, *OFris.* *swēpa* to sweep, *OHG.* *swēifan* to set in circular motion, wind, (*MHG.* *swēifēn*, *pa. t.* *swēif*, *G.* *schweifen* *intr.* to rove, ramble, trans. to sweep in a curve, etc., winnow), *ON.* *swēipa*, *pa. t.* *swēip*, usually *wk.* *swēifada*, *pa. pple.* *swēipinn*, *f.* *Teut.* root *swāip* (whence also the causative *vbs.* *MHG.* *swēifēn*, *G.* *schweifen* to swing, *ON.* *swēipa*, *swēifla* to throw, sling, wrap; see also **SWAIP**, **SWAPE**). For representatives of the weak grade of the root see **SWEPE**, **SWIFT**, **SWIP**, **SWIPPER**.] To sweep.

1. *trans.* = **SWEEP** *v.* 1, 7, 13.

1800 *Ag. Ps.* (Lambeth) lxxviii. 6 *Je swep minne gait* (*scēbēam spiritum meum*). 1800 *Ælfric Gram.* xxviii. (2.) 159 *Uerre*, *ic swæpe*. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 87 *He.. cūmed þerto & fīat hit emti & mid beswēpe cene swēpe*. 1225 *Aner.* R. 314 *3if hit dusted swuðe, heo wlaskeð water beon, & swoped hit ut awed after al þet oðer*. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6945 *Me brohte vorþ his fury [= fiery] sares and leide is al ærwe*. In þe bar erþe isoupe. 1230 *St. Trist.* 2193 *þe flore was swopen cene*. 1252 *LANG. P. Pl.* A. v. 102 *3if schifft schulde hit þenne swopen ont*. 1408-17 in *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* Intro. p. xvi. The church and the chancel floor most be, fayne swoped with a Besom. 14.. *Chaucer's Can. Yeom. Pro.* & T. 385 The mullok on an heep yswoped (*v.r.* iswoped, yswopen, sweped, iswepid, yswepwed) was. 1480 *HENRYSON Mr. Fab. Cok & Jaz.* ii. *Iwellis ar tint*. Upon the flure, and swoppe furth anone. 1800 *PEACE Suppl. Gro.* (1814), *Swoppe*, the Preterit of Sweep North. 1863 [*C. Robinson*] *Dial. Leeds*, *Swap*, *p.t.* of sweep. 'Swap it off w' his arm.' 1876 *Helderness Gloss.*, *Swape*, *p.t.* of sweep. *Swapen*, *p.p.* of to sweep.

2. *intr.* = **SWEEP** *v.* 22, 23.

1800 *Bech. Metr.* vii. 20 *us on monte*. On swift wind swaped. 1800 *Cadmon's Exad.* 480 (*Gr.* *Drim*) wide wæde, wellwædum swop. 23.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 341 þenne he swæpe to þe soade in sluched cþes. 1552 *LELAND Itin.* (1765) VII. 83 *Kenet towtithe the Towne with his life Ripe swopinge in a low Eotom*.

Hence † **SWOPEN** *pp.* *a.*, swept.

23.. *S. E. Leg.* (MS. Bodl. 779) in *Herrig's Archiv* LXXXIX.318/451 *Yppon þe swæpe grounde eche o3yt he lay*. † **SWOPE**, *sb.* and *v.* 2 Also 7 *swoup*. *Obs.* or *dial.* form of **SWAP** *sb.* and *v.* 1

1617 *MORISON Itin.* iii. 87 The Germans..serue to the Table sower Cabages, which they call *Crawt*, and beere (or wine for a dainty) boyled with bread, which they call *Swopel*. *Ibid.* 66 They will spend an Age in swoping and sipping. 1639 R. JUNIUS *Sinne Stigmatized* 316 Pledge me quickly, and carouse it off every swoup. 1807 R. ANDERSON *Cumbd. Ball.* 116, I wish I'd but seav'd a swope geuseberry wine.

Swope, *obs.* *f.* **SOAP**, **SOPE**, **SWAP**, **SWOOP**.

Swor, *obs.* *f.* **SURE** *a.*; *obs.* *pa. t.* of **SWEAR** *v.*

† **Sworbote**. *Obs.* Also 6 *swarbot*. In *God sworbote*, corruption of *God's forbote*: see **FORBODE** *sb.* *h.* *c.*

1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Confl.* ii. 39 *God sworbote* [*version* c. 1550 *God forbidd*], that ever we should have any such Tyrantes come among vs. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence*, *Phormio* v. ix, *Marric God Swarbot*.

Sword (*said*, *soud*), *sb.* Forms: 1-4 *sweord*, (1 *sweord*, *sward*), 1, 4 (6 *Sc.*) *suord*, 1, 6 *swyrd*, 3-5 (6 *Sc.*) *suerd*, 3-6 *sweord*, (5 *sward*, *swuerd*), 4-6 *swerde*, *sworde*, (4 *surd*, *squorde*, *Ayenb.* *zuord*, 4-5 *sweird*, *swert*, 5 *sward*, *swirde*, *swirde*, *squord*, *squerd*, 6 *sweard* (*e.* *swyrde*, *swurde*, *shorde*, *showrde*, *swourd*, *swoord* (*e.* *Sc.* *swrd*, *sourd*), 1, 5- sword. [*OE.* *sweord* *str. n.* = *OS.*, *OFris.* *sweord*, *MLG.* *swert*, *MDu.* *swaert* (*Da.* *swaard*), *OHG.*, *MHG.* *swert* (*G.* *swert*), *ON.* *sweord* (*Sw.* *swård*, *Da.* *sweard*): — *OEtut.* **sweordm*.]

1. A weapon adapted for cutting and thrusting, consisting of a handle or *hilt* with a cross-guard, and a straight or curved blade with either one or two sharp edges and a sharp point (or sometimes with blunt edges, and used only for thrusting).

Swords are of various shapes and sizes, some with distinctive names, as **BROADWORD**, **CLAYMORE**, **RAPIER**, **SAFIR**, **SCIMITAR**, etc.; but, without qualification, the word is commonly understood to mean a large weapon such as those used to warfare.

1800 *Ag. Ps.* (Gr.) Helmas and heard sword. 971 *Blith. Hem.* 11 *Anra gehwyle hæfde sword ofer his hype*. 1800

Flight at Finnsburg 17 (*Gr.*) Sigiferð aod Eaha hyra sword getuson. 1800 *Ag. Ps.* *Geþ. Matt.* xxvi. 47 *Mid swurdum & sablom*. 1800 *LAV. Ego* 31 *mon he sæl bi-cumen*. & þæt ic þe wullen swerien Uppen mine sweorden. 1820 *Gen. & Ex.* 1307 *Ysaac*. 1827 *Passion of Our Lord* 200 in *O. E. Misc.* 43 *þo iseyh thies crist þæt petro so dude*, *þæt in*, he seyde, þi sweord. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 336 *Corineus suerd some bræc*, so strong he smote & vaste. 1200 *Cursor M.* 15721 (*Cott.*) *Sper and suerd* (*Göt.* *surd*) and mace þai bring. *Ibid.* 17120 (*Edin.*) *Mocht na kingis suorde* (*Fairf.* *squorde*) do mare. 1320 *Ayenb.* 48 *Mid oðene suorde man may him zelue sle*. 1325 *CHAUCER* *Pro.* 112 *Aod þi his syde a swerd and a bokeler*. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5741 *Mony Troiens..Thurgh swap of his sword swaltyn belyue* 1451 *Lincoln Diocesan Documents* 50 *A hole harmor of plate & my Swirde*. 1534 in *W. Kelly Notices Illustr.* *Dramas* (1855) 121, I borrow'd a shorde and a bokeler, we showrde and bokeler he allmost bothe loste. 1539 *Bible* (*Great*) *Matt.* xxvi. 52 *One of them which were with Iesus, stretched out his hand, and drue his sweorde..Then sayd Iesus vnto hym: put þy sweorde into his sheath*. 1546 J. Herwood *Pro.* (1857) 63 *The prouerbe saith, he that striketh with the sweorde, Shalbe strikyn with the scabarde*. 1600 *BRETON Pasquil's Fools-cappe* xliii. *Hee that..by his side can finely weare his swearde*. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. A.* v. i. 191 *You drew your sword vpon me without cause*. 1782 *COWPER Royal George* 21 *His sword was in the sheath*. 1847 *TENNISON Princess* v. 525 *A moment hand to hand, And sword to sword, and horse to horse we hug*. 1851 D. Wilson *Pro.* *Ann.* (1863) II. iv. x. 511 *A fine specimen of the old Scottish two handed sword*.

b. As used on ceremonial occasions as a symbol of honour or authority (*sword of honour*, of *state*, etc.).

1429 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 146 *The toon was a swerde of mercy, the oother of astate*. 1483 *Coron. Rich.* III in *L. G. W. Legg Eng. Coron. Rec.* (1901) 195 *Therle of Northumberland..with the Pointless Sword naked in his hand, which signified Mercie*. Therle of Keot bare y^e second sword..with a Point which signified Justice to the Temporallitee, The Lord Lovell bare y^e third sword..with a Point which signified Justice to the Clergie..Therle of Surrey bare y^e fourth sword..with a rich scabbard, being called the Sword of Estate. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (Camden) 81 *And he delyvered hare the swerde, and she toke it to the erle of Arnedelle, and he bare it before hanc*. 1578 *MORSE Mem.* (Bannatyne Cl.) 11 *The erles of Angus qubo boir the croouze, the erle of Leonox the septer, and the erle of Mar the suord of honour*. 1831 *GREVILLE Mem.* (1874) II. 137 *The tall, grim figure of Lord Grey close beside him with the sword of state in his hand*. 1891 A. H. CRAWFORD *Gen. Crawford* 77 *To subscribe in order to present this General with a sword of honour*.

c. *phr.* (a) *Fencing* (see *quot.* a. 1700). (b)

Sword-in-hand, armed with a sword; *fig.* militant. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Within the Sword*, from the Sword to the Right Hand. *Without the Sword*, all the Man's Body above the Sword. 1838 J. MITCHELL *Thoughts on Tactics* 37 *The Russians never ventured, unless when covered by chevaux-de-frise, to await the sword-in-hand onsets of the Turks*. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 23 Aug. 475 *A typical South American sword-in-hand politician*.

d. A wooden imitation of a sword, used in fencing exercise, etc.; also, the blade of a foil.

1643 *L. HERBERT Autobiog.* (1824) 61 *The Fort or strong* [of a foil], which extends from the point of the hilt next the Sword about a third part of the whole length thereof. 1697 J. LEWIS *Mem. Dk. Gloucester* (1789) 9 *Accompanied with paper caps, and wooden swords*. 1756 *FRANCIS tr. Horace*, *Epist.* l. i. 2 *note*, The Gladiators, in learning their Exercises, played with wooden Swords, called *rudes*.

2. *fig.* Something that wounds or kills, a cause of death or destruction, a destroying agency; also, something figured as a weapon of attack in spiritual warfare.

1800 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 218 [*Eph.* vi. 17] *Nymað þess gælanfan scyld, and þess hitbes helm, and þess Halgan Gastes swurd*, þæt is, *Godes word*. 1800 *Vices & Virtues* of Nim 310 *sweord*, þæt is, *godes word*. 1800 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 *Bine we turnen to gode anradliche, he wille his swerd draw, þæt is his wrake*. 13.. *Cursor M.* 11371 (*Göt.*) *þe suord of soru thoru hir hert*. 1385 *CHAUCER* *L. G. W. Pro.* 127 *Wyntyr that..lyde his word of cold so sore badde grendy*. 1425 *LYDGE*, *De Guil. Pilgr.* 7953 *The Swerd*, I mene, of Ryghtwysnesse. 1513 *BRAHMAN St. Werburg* i. 1467 *The sharpe swerde of deith..Spared no creature*. 1514 *Extr. Abert. Reg.* (1844) I. 90 *This violent and contagious suord of pestilence*. 1530 *Hicksoner* 104 *They saye they be smytyn with the swerde of poverty*. 1539 *Bible* (*Great*) *Ps.* lvi. 4 *Whose tette are speares and arrows, and their tonge a sharpe swerd*. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iv. iii. 87 *This Ananias..hath bin The Sword of our slaine Kinges*. 1623 *PRESTON Effectual Faith* (1631) 47 *Though the Law be a sword, yet unless God take that sword into his hand* [etc.]. 1655 *VAUGHAN Silex Script.*, *Rules & Lessons* xii. *If thou givst words, Dast not with them thy friend, nor Heav'n*. Some Syllables are Swords. 1825 *SCOTT Tatium* xxiv. *You are the leader of our expedition, the sword and buckler of Christendom*. 1895 S. WHEELER *Armer Abdur Rahman* 66 *Sharpening the sword of intention, to speak Asiatically, but not knowing when it might be used*.

3. *transf.* The use of the sword in warfare, massacre, etc.; hence, slaughter; warfare; military force or power; also, the military profession or class, the army.

1800 *Ag. Ps.* *Geþ. Matt.* x. 34 *Ne went 3 þæt ic come sybbe on eorþan to sendenne, ne com ic sybbe to sendenne ac swurd* [*Lincoln* *swurd*]. 1328 *WELSH* *Recc.* viii. 53 *Who therefore schal departe vs from the charite of God? tribulacioun, or angwisch, or hungur, or nakednesse, or persecucioun, or perel, or swerd?* 1410 *Lantern* *of L.* 157 *þis Excesse of mete & drink sleepe many a man in toip þe swerd*. 1520 *SKELTON* *Allegory* 1522 *Allegory*, that ruled the Gothynance by swerd. 1549 *Confl. Sect.* xv. 123 *Thai recompenes me with hynge, and with the sword*. 1559

Mirr. Mag., *Dk. Gloucester* viii, *Wasting the Countrey with swurde and with fyre*. 1590 *MARLOWE* *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* iv. i. *See oow ye slaves, my children stoops your pride And leads your glories sheep-like to the sword*. 1593 *SHAKS. Merry W.* i. l. 4 *If I were young againe, the sword should eod it*. 1649 *MILTON* *Eden*, x. 66 *It hath bio oft enough told him, that he hath no more authority over the sword then over the law*. 1683 *DAVEN* *Medal* 506 *The Cut-throat Sword and clamorous Gown shall jar*. 1724 *RAMSAY* *Vision* xxiii. *I still support my precedens Abuse them all for sword and sens*. 1766 *GRAY* *Kingsteat* *Purg'd* by the sword, and purified by fire. 1823 *SCOTT* *Quentin D.* i. *These hireling combatants sold their swords for a time to the best bidder*. 1832 *AUSTIN* *Traveller*, (1879) I. vi. 245 *This influential portio* [sc. the sovereign's counsellors] *was formed by the nobility of the sword, the clergy, and the members of the parliaments*. 1839 *LITTON* *Recliter* ii. 6, *The pen is mightier than the sword*. 1849 *MACAULAY* *Hist. Eng.* i. l. 141 *Anomalies and abuses, which were in strict conformity with the law, and which had been destroyed by the sword*. *Ibid.* vi. II. 16 *Some of the exiles offered their swords to William of Orange*.

b. *To put* († *do*) *to the sword*, to kill or slaughter with the sword.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 47 *Agode Erle of Warwik was doo to þe suerd*. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* v. iv. 164 *To take His brother..and pnt him to the sword*. 1603 *KNOTES* *Hist. Turks* (1621) 35 *The Turkes..put to sword all that came in their way*. 1759 *HUME* *Hist. Eng.* *Her. Tudor*, *Edw.* VI. ii. L 323 *De Thermes, took the fortress of Broghy, and put the garrison to the sword*. 1891 *HALL* *Caine* *Scapegoat* xvii, *A warriot to put every man, woman, and child to the sword*.

4. As the instrument or symbol of penal justice; hence, the authority of a ruler or magistrate to punish offenders; more generally, power of government, executive power, authority, jurisdiction; also, the office of an executive governor or magistrate.

1382 *WELSH* *Rom.* xiii. 4 *Sothli if thou doist yuel thing, drede thou; for not withoute cause he berith the swerd*. 1549 *COVERDALE*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* *Pro.*, In the xiiij. he teacheth to honour the worldly and temporall swearde. 1549 *LATIMER* *1st Sermon*, *bef. Edw.* VI (1547) 23 *Let ye preacher teach, improve, amende, and instruct in rightnesse, with the spyrituall swearde*. 1552 *NASHE* *P. Penitence* *Wks.* 1904 I. 179 *Eurgemasters and Gentlemen beare all the swaye of both swords, spituall and temporall*. 1628 *DAVORNE* *Poor-man's Comfort*, v. (1655) H 2, *You have feloniously usurpt The power of Government*. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Par. Hib.* i. i. (1821) 4 *Upon the taking of our Sword, and chiefe charge of that our Realme of Ireland, as our Deputie*. 1634 E. REYNOLDS *Shields of Earth* (1656) 19 *Jurisdiction coercitive, or the power of the Sword*. 1650 *HOBBS* *De Corp. Pol.* 66 *This Power Coercive, or (as men use to call it) the Sword of Justice*. 1651 — *Leath.* ii. xvii. 85 *Covenants, without the Sword, are but Words*. 1673 *ESTES* *Papers* (Camden) I. 60 *A very great part of this ground..has ever..belong'd to y^e Sword*. 1677 *Hist.* II. 124, *I should wish some regret have parted with y^e sword into y^e hands of my Lord Conway*. 1676 *DAVEN* *Gen.* II. 29 *Justice to merit does weak aid afford: She trusts her Balance, and neglects her Sword*. 1766 *BLACKSTONE* *Comm.* IV. i. 8 *The magistrate..who bears the sword of justice by the consent of the whole community*. 1915 *Eng. Hist. Rec.* Apr. 219 *Richemont..had been offered the sword of constable of France*.

5. A material object resembling a sword. a. One of various mechanical devices in the form of a flat wooden blade, bar, or rod.

1530 *PALSGR.* 275/2 *Sworde for a flaxe wyfe, guynche*. 1667 in *Pettus* *Fading Reg.* (1679) 33 *Five Pair of large Smelting Bellows with Beams, Frames, Swords*. 1766 *Confl. Farmer* s. v. *Flax*, The sword, or upright timber-rod between the treadle and the treadle crank. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 635/2 *The workman closes it* [sc. the woof] *by one or two strokes of the lay or batten, of which WB, WB are called the swords*. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 50 *Every other part is..forced close home to the bolt with a wooden sword*. 1863 J. WATSON *Art of Weaving* 149 *Swords are these parts of the loom that the lay is fixed to*. 1883 *Plan. Seaman's Ship for Boys* 162 *A piece of wood made in the shape of a knife, called a sword, is..inserted between the alternate parts of the warp*. 1885 J. BARROWMAN *Se. Mining Terms* 66 *Sword*, a rod connecting a pump bucket with the foot rod. *Ibid.* *Act.*, A strong useful Cart, fitted with Wing Boards and Tipping Sword.

b. The sharp projecting jaw-bone of the sword-fish.

1645 *SWANSON* *Serm. I. Ho. Comm.* Div. *They say there is a fish that hath a sword but no heart*. 1821 *GRW* *Mariner* i. v. l. 87 *The Sword grows in a level, not from the upper but the under jaw*. 1860 *WRAKALL* *Life in Sea* v. 105 *The keel of an East Indianman was once bored by a twenty-foot Xiphias so violently, that the sword went in up to the roots*.

c. A sword-like ray or flash of light.

1856 B. TAYLOR *Poems*, *Hymn to Air*, *The Sea's up-lifted sword of flame*. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Feendry* 93 *White swords of vivid light are brandished to and fro on to the hurrying clouds*.

6. *attrib.* and *Cemb.* a. Simple attrib., as *sword-blaze*, *edge*, *exercise*, *fight*, *frag* [*FRAG* 31], *game*, *handle*, *hanger* [*HANGER* *sb.* 4 h], *hill*, *point*, *scabbard*, *sheath*, *stroke*, *sweep*, *thrust*, *tip*, *wound*, etc. b. Instrumental, as *sword-armed*, *girded*, *girl* *adjs.*; *sword-hunter*. c. Objective, as *sword-maker*, *making*, *seller*; similitive, etc., as *sword-like*, *shaped* *adjs.*

1540 J. GOWER *Orid's Frith*, iv. 24 *But e're the evening doth the sights conclude, *Sword-arm'd Orion in the waves is steu'd*. 1898 *ROSSETTI* in *Ruskin*, etc. (1877) 22 *The sword-armed angels*. 1815 *SCOTT* *Old Mort.* xxviii, *Fire-arms were discharged and *sword-blows given for opwards*

of five minutes. 1809 ROLAND (*title*) The Amateur of Fencing; or a Treatise on the Art of 'Sword-Defence. 1852 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 5) 291. The third one simply smote by the sword-edge. All who dared doubt his darkly chequered tale. 1796 (*title*) Rules and Regulations for the 'Sword Exercise of the Cavalry. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* iv. iv. § 8. 36 Some they set to fight with beasts, some to fight one with another. These they called *Gladiatorum* swordplayers, & this spectacle, *munus gladiatorum*, a sword-fight. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Danish'd Virg.* 150 Where with single sword-fight they ended their quarrell, by dying both. 1651 HOLYOAKE *Juvenal* (1673) 96 Shee's past a blush. That has renouced her sex, and, sleighting fears, Admires the sword-fights so. 1647 HEXHAM, A. 'Sword-fighter, *cen suardt-uchter*. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 7 615 The waist-belt with the 'Sword-frog supplied with the tools, is to be worn over the belt from which the tools are suspended. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* iii. xx. (1636) 239 To fight... about the funeral fire, as if it would cleave all passed disgrace, if of a sword player, hee become a giver of 'sword-games. 1889 R. B. ANDERSON tr. *Rydberg's Teut. Mythol.* 216 The souls of warriors who had fallen in battle, and now imitated the sword-games they had played on earth. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 44 An armed knight... 'Suerd girded & lance in hand. *Ibid.* 159 Armed and 'suerd girte. 1593 MARLOWE *Lucan* 1. 664 Sword-girt Orions side glisters too bright. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic*, etc. 131 Some crowned and sword-girt conqueror. 1799 HERSCHER in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 63 In clear nights... we may see a whitish patch in the 'Sword-handle of Perseus. 1851 NICHOI *Archit. Heav.* 14 The spot in the Sword-handle of Perseus. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Tablante*, 'sword hangers. 1455 in MEYRICK *Ant. Armour* (1824) II. 144 A Scottish 'swerde bylte and pomell covered with sylver. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* v. v. 28 Hold thou my Sword Hilt, whilst I runne on it. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4257/4 A Sword Hilt Maker. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 50 The hand, that slew till it could slay no more, Was glued to the sword-hilt with Indian gore. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 72 It was... not uncommon for the expiring knight to fix his eyes upon his sword hilt as a lively symbol of his faith. 1867 BAKER (*title*) The Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia, and the 'Sword Hunters of the Haman Arabs. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxxvi, Hereward swore awfully, and laid his hand on his sword-hilt. 1758 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* L. xl. 87 Launcelike, 'swordlike. 1655 VAUGHAN *Siles Scint.*, *Stars* iv. A swordlike gleame Kept man for sin First Out. 1712 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1771 I. 24 Maternal Pity pierc'd her through and through, Up to the hilt her Swordlike Sorrow flew. 1852 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 5) 495 A stranger star, Swordlike in shape. 1592 *Arden of Feversham* v. i. 69 He lyke a holland beares his 'sword point halfe a yarde out of danger. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 519 Rather to try the Title by the sword point than by point of Law. 1657 J. BENTHAM *Two Treat.* 27 They stand at sword point against sin and transgressions. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxxix, His sword-point turned to the ground. 1758 J. S. Le *Dran's Observ.* *Surg.* (1771) 340 Such Wood as they make Bandboxes or 'Sword-Scabbards with. 1755-6 in *Wodder-spoon Men.* 1850 174 Plymter, fyschemongers, 'swordsetters. 1776 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. Explan.* Terms 386 *Eusiforme*, 'sword-shaped, double-edged, gradually lessening from the Base to the Point. 1832 LINCOLN *Introduct. Bot.* 382 *Sword-shaped*... lorate, quite straight, with the point acute. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, 'Sword-sheath, the scabbard or case for a sword. 1891 CONAN DOYLE *White Company* xx, In vain were sword-sheaths, apple branches, and belts linked together, thrown out to him by his companions. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* vi, [He] stood firm within 'sword-stroke of his adversary. 1830 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* 79 Swift alike of speech and sword-stroke. 1808 SCOTT *Alam.* vi. xxv, With 'sword-sway, and with lance's thrust. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* xxxiv, To get within the 'sword-sweep of those opposed to them. 1857 G. A. LAWRENCE *Guy R.* xlv. 243 Guy fairly staggered, as if he had received a 'sword-thrust. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* i. vi, 'I have found... only the weapons with which beauty is authorized to kill, says he, pointing to a wig with his 'sword-tip. 1902 F. E. HULME *Proverb-Lore* 114 'Sword-wounds may be healed, word-wounds are beyond healing.

d. Special Combs.: sword-and-buckler *a.*, armed with or using a sword and buckler; pertaining to or performed with sword and buckler; *fig.* bragging, blustering (*obs.*); so sword-and-dagger *a.*; sword-arm, the arm with which the sword is wielded, the right arm; also rhetorically = military power or action, and *fig.*; sword-bayonet, a form of bayonet which may be used as a sword; sword-belt, a belt by which the sword in its scabbard is suspended; sword-bill, a South American humming-bird, *Docimastes ensiferus*, with a very long bill; sword-breaker, a device, as a dagger or buckler with a notch or hook, for breaking the blade of an adversary's sword; sword-cane, a hollow cane or walking-stick containing a steel blade which may be drawn or shot out and used as a sword; sword-case, a case to hold a sword; in mod. use, a receptacle at the back of a carriage for swords, sticks, or other articles; sword-craft, the art of using, or skill in the use of, the sword; military power; sword-cut, (*a*) a cutting stroke or blow dealt with the edge of a sword; (*b*) a wound or scar produced by such a stroke; sword-cutter, a cutter who makes sword-blades or swords; so sword-cutlery; *†* sword dagger, *†* a heavy dagger; sword-dance [*cf.* MLG. *swertdanz*, G. *schwertertanz*, etc.], a dance in which the performers go through some evolutions with swords, or in which a person dances among naked swords laid on the ground; also *fig.*; so sword-dancer, -dancing; sword dollar, name for a

Scottish silver coin of James VI, of the value of 30 shillings Scotch (= 2s. 6d. English), with the figure of a sword on the reverse; *†* sword-fencer, a gladiator; sword-fighter *a.*, said of a bird having some of the wing-feathers contrasted in colour with the rest, suggesting a sword carried at the side; *†* sword-girdle = sword-belt; sword-hand, the hand with which the sword is wielded, the right hand; sword-knot, a ribbon or tassel tied to the hilt of a sword (originating from the thong or lace with which the hilt was fastened to the wrist, but later used chiefly as a mere ornament or badge); sword-law, government by the power of the sword, or by military force; martial law; sword-leaved *a.*, having sword-shaped or ensiform leaves; sword-mat *Naut.*, a piece of matting used to protect parts of the rigging, etc., so called from the wooden 'sword' with which the fabric is beaten close in weaving; so sword-matting; *†* sword-minded *a.*, of cruel or sanguinary disposition, bloody-minded; sword-proof *a.*, proof against the sword; capable of resisting the stroke of a sword; sword-salve, salve applied to a sword, and supposed to cure the wound inflicted by it (*cf.* *weapon-salve*); sword-service, military service rendered as a due to the overlord; sword-side [*cf.* OFris. *swerdstida*, MLG. *swerdhalve*, -side, G. *schwerseite*, etc.], the male line in descent (= spear-side, SPEAR sb. 10); sword-smith, a smith who makes swords, a sword-cutter; sword-stand = sword-case; sword-star, poetic name for a comet supposed to resemble a sword; sword-stick = sword-cane; sword-swallow, one who entertains for money by swallowing or pretending to swallow swords; so sword-swallowing; sword-tail, an animal of the group *Xiphosura*, comprising only the genus *Limulus*; a king-crab; so sword-tailed *a.*, having a sword-like tail; sword-taker, one who 'takes the sword' (Matt. xxvi. 52) without authority or right, a lawless killer; sword-tash, used by Carlyle for *sabretash*, SABRETACHE; sword-whale, the grampus, also called SWORDFISH; *†* sword-wrack, destruction by the sword. See also SWORD-BEARER, -BLADE, etc.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* i. iii. 230 That same 'Sword and Buckler Prince of Wales. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom.* *Abing.* (Percy Scot.) 61, I see by this dearth of good swords that dearth of sword and buckler fight begins to grow out: ... a man, a tall man, and a good sword and buckler man, will be spitted like a cat or a coney. *Ibid.* 98, I... put on my fellow Dickes sword and buckler voyce and his soundings and shloud words. 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 47 As he lived in a ruffling time, so he loved sword and buckler men. 1646 G. DANIEL *Essay* 23 Wks. (Grosart) I. 80 Nor would I... engage My selfe in Controversie to the Age, With Sword and Buckler Language. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxviii, Our two sword-and-buckler men gave up their contest with as much indifference as they had entered into it. 1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume* (ed. 2) 228 Sword-and-buckler play formed the usual relaxation of the London apprentices on ordinary occasions [*temp.* Hen. VIII.]. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xii, Any of these 'sword-and-dagger men. 1692 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing-Master* (ed. 2) 159 Stand not to an Ordinary Guard, for then he would Disable your 'sword Arm. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 95, I feel a little smart in my sword-arm. 1833 *Regul. & Instr. Cavalry* i. 133 The 'Guard' is continued by moving the sword-arm... to the right. 1838 LYTON *Leila* r. i, Methinks our best wisdom lies in the sword-arm. 1895 Sir E. Wood *Cavalry in Waterloo Campaign* iv. 107 His sword-arm being so hacked by sabres as to be practically severed. 1906 BUCKLE *Life of David* IV. xiii. 480 Gathorne Hardy, who succeeded to Cairns's place as his 'sword-arm' when the fight was fierce in the House of Commons. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 94 Rifle, Rammer, and 'Sword Bayonet. 1521 *Extr. Burg. Rec. Stirling* (1837) 13 Item, an sword, boklar and 'Sword belt, vjs. 1534 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 184 Ane swerd belt of fressit ledder. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) III. 68 Hunger compelled them... to gnaw the leather of their saddles and sword-belts. 1824 SCOTT *Red-gauntlet* ch. xiii, He wore a smart hanger and a pair of pistols in a sullied sword-belt. 1857 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 177 His broad sword-belt, supporting a Spanish rapier. 1861 GOULD *Monogr. Trochilidae* IV. Pl. 233 'Sword-bill. 1830 NEWICK & SKELTON *Illustr. Ant. Arms* II. Plate 100 A 'Sword breaker... The teeth give way in order to receive a blade struck against them, and close over it so that by a slight motion of the wrist it can be broken. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. iii. v, Snatch your... 'sword-canes, secret arms, and tickets of entry. 1576-7 *Registers S. Mary Wool-nok* (1826) p. xxiv, To the joyner for mending the 'swoorde case for the Lorde Maior to sett up in the church against the pewe. 1699 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 571 A sword case to hold the King's sword. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 15 The sword-case, so called from its length and convenience for carrying swords or sticks... is sometimes called a boogie. 1852 OSBORNE in *Times* 3 Nov., A neat London-built brougham, with his lordship and the chaplain inside, the episcopal mace in the sword case. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* *Introduct.* vi. (1866) 17 They learn to tremble as little at priest-craft as at 'sword-craft. 1897 'H. S. ALMERINAM *Kedar's Tents* xxv. (*heading*) Sword-craft. 1828 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxxv, To have as many 'sword-cuts made, and pistols flashed at me, as [etc.]. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 258 Seam'd with an ancient swordcut on the cheek. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1363/4, Mr. Job Jeffs, 'Sword Cutler under the Greyhound Tavern in the Strand. 1714 MANOZ-

VILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 80 Without being themselves guilty of, or accessory to them, any otherwise than by way of Trade, as a Druggist may be to Poisoning, or a Sword-Cutler to Blood-shed. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 74 In France a sword-cutter is still called *fourbisser*. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* iii. vi, Do not... iron stanchions [transmute themselves] into the white-weapon... by 'sword-cutlery? 1567 in PICTON *L'Pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 109 A very good yew bow and... a 'sword dagger. 1604 MARSTON *Mal. content* i. iii. B 2 h, Heres a Knight... shall... Doe the 'sword dance with any Morris-dancer in Christendome. 1712 N. BLUNDELL *Diary* (1895) 103, I made a Sword Dance against my Maripit is flower'd. 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 7 Aug., in *Lockhart*, The sword-dance, now almost lost, but still practised in the Island of Papa. 1868 Q. VICTORIA *Life Highl.* 14 The piper played, and one of the highlanders danced the Sword Dance. 1834 WHITTIER in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 1799/1 The midnight sword-dance of the northern sky. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Een suerdert-danser*, a 'Sword-dancer. 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* 175 The Pool Plough goes about, a Pageant that consists of a Number of Sword Dancers, dragging a Plough, with Music. 1811 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXI. i. 423/2 In the North Riding of Yorkshire... On the feast of St. Stephen... 6 youths (called sword-dancers, from their dancing with swords)... begin to travel from village to village, performing a rude dance, called the sword dance. 1897 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 489 The sword-dancers from Papa. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Een suerdert-dans*, a 'Sword-dancing with the point upon the palms of ones hands, or teeth. 1712 N. BLUNDELL *Diary* (1895) 105 We... had Sword Dancing and a Merry-Night in y^e Hall and in y^e Barne. 1847 HALLIWELL *S.V.*, There is a very singular custom, called *sword-dancing*, prevalent in many parts of Northumberland, and in the county of Durham, during the Christmas holidays. 1825 JAMESON, *James Ryall*, the name of the silver coin of James VI. of Scotland, vulgarly called the 'Sword Dollar. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xvi. Arg. 390 Combates of 'swordfencers at the sharpe to the utterance. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 355 In the single Combats of Sword-Fencers (called *Gladiators*). 1868 DARWIN *Anim.* & *Pl.* xxvi. 11, 349 Pouters properly have white primary wing-feathers, but not rarely a 'sword-flighted' bird, that is, one with the few first primaries dark-coloured, appears. 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 165 *Ta reuge*, thi 'swerd-girdel. 1523 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 43 1st for y^e swerde gyrduls. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apoc.* 22 A swordgirdle decked with golde [Rev. i. 13] is a souldierlike furniture. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxxiii. xii. 11, 483 Their sword girdles... gingle againe with thin plates of silver. 1647 HEXHAM I, A sword-girdle, *een suerdert-riem*. 1532 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* (1905) VI. 21. To be scabtaris and to bynd 'swerd handis to the King, ane alne and half quantar veluett. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 145 Wounding him with a main blow on the elbow of the sword hand. 1705 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* iii. *Pain* 26 'Tis like a Wound in the Sword Hand; the Man is disabled in that which should defend him. 1881 TENNYSON *Charge Heavy Brigade* iv, They rode, or they stood at bay—Struck with the sword-hand and slew. 1694 N. H. LADIES *Dict.* 407/1 (his) Y^r Spruce Crevat-strings, 'Swords-knots, and the rest of your Finical Dress. 1722-24 *Pore Rape* *Lock* i. 101 Where wigs with wigs, with sword-knots sword-knots strive, Beaux banish beaux, and coaches coaches drive. 1802 JAMES *Milit.* *Dict.* s.v., All officers belonging to the British army are directed to wear sword-knots of a peculiar colour and make. 1881 KIRLING *De-partm. Ditties*, etc. (1899) 68 One sword-knot stolen from the camp. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 672 So violence Proceeded, and Oppression, and 'Sword-Law. 1805 JAMES *Milit.* *Dict.* (ed. 2), *Sword-law*, When a thing is enforced, without a due regard being paid to established rules and regulations, it is said to be carried by sword-law, or by the will of the strongest. 1837 BROWNING *Stratford* iv. i, Who bade him break the Parliament, Find some pretext for setting up sword-law! 1809 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 368 Mr. Gawler's elucidations of the *Ensata*, 'Sword-leaved plants. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 32 What is the use of a 'sword mat? To keep the chafes off the laneyards of lower rigging, backstays, &c. 'Sword mats are usually made with nettle stuff. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 126 The fuelling gaskets... are made of 'sword matting. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xvi. (1632) 356 Those men 'sword-minded can death entertaine. 1593 MARLOWE *Edw. II.* i. v, Vlesse his brest he 'sword prooffe he shall die. 1625 WESTER *Applius & Virginia* v. iii, My skin is not sword-proof. 1821 PRATT *Gog* i. Poems 1865 1. 96 Sword-proof thenceforth from top to toe. 1647 TRAPP *Comm.* 1 *Pet.* ii. 24 We can hardly believe the power of 'sword-salve. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commur.* 182 The [French] King hath nothing of his Noblesse, but 'Sword-service. 1892 COCHRAN-PATRICK *Medieval Scot.* i. 6 Strangers in blood to the title often joined a sept, and received a portion from the chief, giving in return their sword-service and customary dues. 1854 R. G. LATHAM *Native Races Russian Emp.* 189 Sarmatian (as a Scandinavian would say) on the 'sword-side. 1861 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. iii. (1864) III. 173 He argued, that he and Duke Robert were of equal rank, by reason of their consanguinity, Sword-side and Spindle-side counter-changed. 1892 CUTTS *Scenes & Char. Mid. Ages* 300 Some 'swordsmiths chanted magical verses as they welded them. 1894 *Archaeologia* LIV. 45 Of the churches in the City to-day, thirty have one 'Sword-staad each. 1852 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 5) 590 Once more the blazing 'swordstar shewed to Heaven. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, 'Sword-stick, a walking-cane concealing a sharp, rapier-like weapon. 1906 C. N. and A. M. WILLIAMSON *Car of Destiny* xxxviii, The old man had come out of the house with a Toledo sword-stick. 1827 HOPE *Every-day* *Bk.* II. 116 He was assisted by a wretched looking female, who was a 'sword-swallower. 1901 W. R. H. TROWBRIDGE *Lett. her Mother to Eliza* xxxi. 153 The sword-swallower did some amazing things, and smacked his lips, as if the swords tasted nice. 1873 ROUTLEDGE's *Yng. Gentl. Mag.* Feb. 137/2 What he told me about his 'sword swallowing was even more curious. 1858 BAIRD *Cycl. Nat. Sci.*, *Xiphosura*,... 'Sword-tails. 1660 'Swordtaker [see SWORD-BEARER] d. 1828 CARLYLE *Fredd. G.* viii. 11 (1872) III. 9 He wears his sword, but has no 'sword-tash (*porte-épée*). 1860 WRAXALL *Life in Sea* i. 16 The Grampus, or 'Sword-whale... attains a length of twenty-five feet. 1646 G. H. MILLS tr. *Cassimire's Odes* 21 Forbear cruell men to multiply With fire, 'sword-wrack, your single destiny.

e. In names of plants having sword-shaped leaves or other parts, as sword aloe (see quot.); sword-bean, the genus *Ertada*, and *Canavalia gladiata*, from their large flat pods; sword-fern, name for several ferns with long narrow fronds, as the genus *Xiphopteris*, *Nephrolepis exaltata* and other species, and *Grammitis australis*; sword-flag, the yellow water-flag, *Iris Pseudacorus*; sword-flax, a name for the New Zealand flax, *Phormium tenax*; sword-lily [Cf. *Dn. zwaard-lilie*, *G. schwertlilie*, etc.], the genus *Gladiolus*; in quot. 1845 applied to some water plant; sword-rush, a sedge, an Australian sedge, *Lepidosperma gladiatum*; sword-weed, a name for *Cassia occidentalis*, from its sword-shaped pods. See also SWORD-GRASS.

1731 MILLER *Gard. Diet. s.v. Aloe, Africana caulescens, foliis minus glaucis, caulem amplexifolium, floribus rubris*. The 'Sword Aloe.' 1833 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade Suppl.* *Sword Bean. 1829 LONDON *Engel. Plants, Xiphopteris*. *Sword-Fern. 1834 JEFFERIES *Life of Field* 56 You must push through the reed grass to find the 'sword-flax.' 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Exc. I. 61* The little clover competes successfully even with the *phormium tenax*, the 'sword-flax.' 1798 ABERCROMBIE *Arr. in Gard. Assist.* 73 *Gladiolus*, 'sword-lily, or corn-flag.' 1845 BRANNING *Flight of Ducks* xii, Where the hold sword-lily cuts the clear waters. 1875 Melbourne *Spectator* Aug. 19/51 The wrapping-paper, manufactured from the 'Sword-rush' growing at Portland. 1877 VOX MUELLER *Bot. Teach.* 124 (MORIS) *Lepidosperma gladiatum*, the great 'Sword-sedge of our coasts.

Sword, v. rare. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To equip or arm with a sword. (See also SWORDED.)

In quot. used satirically in reference to the previous speaker's words, and in double sense: see a. a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Little Fr. Lawyer* iv. i, *Serv.* My kingdom for a sword! *Cham.* I'll sword you presently, I'll claw your skin coat too.

2. To strike, slash, or kill with a sword. Also *absol.* or *intr.*

1853 SALA *Captain Dangerous* III. iv. 144 That confounded Officer that I sworded. 1871 TENNYSON *Last Poem*. 473 Swarding right and left Men, women, on their sodden faces. 1834 JEFFERIES *Brit. I. 1* 24 The burdocks and the rest were not high enough yet, the Paynim scoundrels had not grown tall enough... to be slain with any pleasure, and a sense that you were valiantly swording.

3. *trans.* (fig.) To thrust or put forth like a sword. *notice-use.*

1857 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 53 And mint and flagleaf, swording high their blooms to the unheeding eye.

Sword (e, obs. forms of SWORD).

Sword-bearer. [Cf. ON. *sverðberari*.] A person who bears a sword. a. *spec.* A municipal official who carries a sword of state before a magistrate on ceremonial occasions.

1431 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1393) 13 The Maynes Sward bearer for the tyme beyng. 1471 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 236/1 Kerver and Swardbearer: to the said moste heyuous Traytour. 1518 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc.) II. 143 Officers of the same Towne, as Recorder, Towne Clerke, Swardbearer, attorney and usher. 1674 CLARENDOFF *Hist. Rel.* xvi. § 118 The City of London sent a Letter to him by their Sward-Bearer. 1798 *Lon. & Gen. Gaz.* No. 4541/5 His Lordship... carried the Sward bareheaded before Her Majesty... to the Church, where the City Sward-bearer received it from his Lordship. a 1734 NATHAN *Lines* (S. 55) 1. 231 There was one Row in office of swordbearer, which in that town [sc. Bristol] is pronounced sorberer. I thought it sounded like Cerberus. 1835 *APH. Munit. Corpor. Rep.* 1. 60 The Sward-bearer [of Gloucester] is elected for life by the corporation... His only duties are to attend upon the mayor, and to carry the sword.

b. An attendant on a military man of rank, or on a chief, who carries his master's sword when not worn.

1660 in *Verney Mem.* (1804) II. 151 What the Sward-bearer brought of Munke's coming up, may be falsely rendered by him.

c. *gen.* One who carries or wears a sword.

1530 PALSGR. 278/8 Swardbearer, porteur d'espée. 1538 ELYOT, *Macherephoria*, a sward bearer. 1570 JEWELL *Vener. Bull. Pius V* (1564) 4 (Saint) Paule the Swardbearer. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Swordbearer*, one who wears a sword.

d. A ruler or magistrate having authority to punish offenders (with allusion to Rom. xiii. 4).

1550 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 32 Though he makes no difference between Swardbearers and Swardtakers, between Gods Ministers, and Thieves and Robbers; yet the Holy Ghost does, for Gods Minister is a Swardbearer. 1691 BAXTER *Nat. Ch.* xi. 49 Supposing such Bishops qualified..., and usurping none of the Sward-bearers power.

e. One of an order of knights in Poland, founded in 1204: see POET-GLAIVE.

1565 [see POET-GLAIVE]. 1693 *a Emiliane's Hist. Monast. Orders* 287 Of the Order of Teutonic Knights, Marianne, in or Sward-bearer. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Teutonic*, In 1204, Duke Albert had founded the Order of Sward-bearers. *Port-Glaive*. 1784 H. CLARE *Hist. Knighthood* II. 83 Albert then Bishop of Livonia... prescribed to these Knights the Cistercian rule and habit, viz. a long white mantle and black hood; in the breast two swords in saltire, whence they had the title of Brethren Sward-Bearers. 1841 PENNY *Cycl. s.v.* 245/1 Most of these [German] families settled there [sc. in the Baltic provinces] when the Order of the Knights Sward-bearers was the acknowledged sovereign of these countries (from 1300 to 1530).

Hence Sward-bearership, the office of a sword-bearer (sense a).

1535 CRANMER *Let. to Crumwell in Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 307 His preferment unto the room of the sword-bearership of London.

Sword-bearing, a. Bearing a sword; that is a sword-bearer.

a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 1060 (Gr.) Pe ædelingas sword-bereende settan betum. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mar.* (Ruxh.) 217 The king... As G. his sword-bearing minister appointed. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Docimaster*, Sword-bearing Hummingbird (*Docimaster asferus*).

Sword-blade. The blade of a sword.

1409 *Durham Acc. Roll in Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1899) XIV. 521 Et soluta Johanni Felanceby pro ii swordblad pro les belows [of the forge], ii d. 1545 *Rates of Customs* Ho. b. v. h, Knyves called swordblades the dosen vi. s. viii. d. 1620 in Foster *Eng. Factories Ind.* (1906) 213 There is scarce a knife or a swordblade in the fleet. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 30 Sept. 1644, The Mills where they hammer and polish the sword-blades. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 318 It [sc. satire] may correct a foible, may chastise The freaks of fashion, regulate the dress, Retrench a sword-blade, or displace a patch. 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xxxvi, In old times... the sword-blades of Toledo were held in great estimation. 1852 THACKERAY *Emmeline* iii. xiii, She... turned pale at the sight of her brother and kinsman, drawn swords, broken sword-blades, and papers yet smouldering in the brazier.

b. *attrib.* *Sword-blade bond, note*, one of the securities issued by the *Sword-blade Company*, a speculative company in London incorporated 15 Sept. 1691 for the manufacture of hollow sword-blades in the North of England, which failed and was taken over by London merchants who speculated in forfeited lands in Ireland.

1703 *Irish. Ho. Commons Ireland* 9 Oct. 331/1 The Governor and Company for hollow Sword-Blades in England. 1790 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 192 It's said a quo warranto will be brought against the sword blade company. 1798 *Lon. & Gen. Gaz.* No. 4428/8 Lost... between the Mine-Adventure-Office on Snow-hill, and the Sword-Blade-Office in Birchin-lane, a... Pocket-Case, in which were the following Notes... Three Sword-Blade-Notes... No. 42. for 121. 10s., No. 19. for 231. 10s., No. — for 301. 1793 in J. Collyer *Rep. Cases Cr. Chancery* (1847) II. 353 *note*, A B, being ill of the sickness whereof he died... said, 'Now, my dear Ann, take these (viz. a bank note and a sword-blade bond), they are yours.'

† **Sword-brother.** *Obs.* [f. SWORD sb. + BROTHER sb. Cf. MLG. *swertbroder*, MHG. *swertbroeder* (G. *schwertbruder* Hist.), Mda. *swertbroder* = SWORD-BEARER c.] A comrade in arms.

c 1225 LAY. 1244 Ich wulle mine rihte faren to stal felie to gene jene sword broderen he beine boch for sworne. *ibid.* 30523 He bigon jene swikedom uppen his sword broderen.

Sworded (sƿædd, sƿædded), a. [f. SWORD sb. + -ED 2.] Equipped or armed with a sword.

c 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* xliii. (Z) 257 *Gladius* sword, *gladius* sworded. c 1000 *Vercelli MS.* l. 75 b (in Napier *Contrib. OE. Lexicon*) Pa cwmon for seminga twegen englas to him gesildode & geswordode [ibid. *Hom.* 221 *rescaldode & geswordode*]. c 1200 MAUNTON (1859) xii. 237 The knownest now to be clothed; now lions, now schors, now sworded, now daggered. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* viii. xxxix. 333 When sir Tristram was armed as hym lyked best and well shielded and sworded. 1569 MILTON *Hyms Nat.* xi The helmed Cherubim And sworded Seraphim. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Præp.* ii. vii. Being double pistoled, and well sworded. 1711 E. WARD *Vulgar Brit.* viii. 67 Such a brave surprising Train Of sworded Boys, and armed Men. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* V. 367 Nor James nor sworded Paul, Watch in the cross-shap'd hall; Nor the first martyr of a madding crowd. 1853 COLERIDGE *Separation* 1 A sworded man whose trade is blood. 1854 WHITTIER *The Revolution* ii, I thought of Liberty Marched hand-cuffed down that sworded street. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 507 A Caesar helmed and sworded.

b. *transf.* Having some part resembling a sword. 1681 Grew *Museum* L. v. l. 57 Whether this Fish be Viviparous, is uncertain; yet being of the Sworded-kind, I have ventured here to describe the Head. 1852 BAILEY *Fauns* (ed.) 4 493 A marvel mightier than the sworded star. 1897 F. THOMPSON *Old Settling Sun* New Poems 116 Where is the Naid's mid her sworded sedge?

Sworder (sƿædor, sƿædor), [f. SWORD sb. + -ER 1, after L. *gladiolus GLADIATOR*.]

1. One who kills another with a sword, an assassin, cut-throat; one who habitually fights with a sword; a gladiator.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. l. 125 A Romane Swarder, and Bandettu slane Murder'd sweet Tully. 1605 — *Ant. & Cl.* iii. xiii. 31 Caesar will... be Star'd to 't shew Against a Swarder. 1848 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vi, I am honest, and so forth, you would say, but a hot-brained brawler, and common sworder or stabber. 1857-42 HAWTHORNE *Twice-Told T.* (1851) II. li. 35 These mercenary sworders and musketeers. 1895 ALDERMAN *Adrian* 15 June 778/8 A naked babe... turns his smiling face to the truculent sworder who is about to execute the behest of the weak Herod.

b. = SWORD-BEARER c.

1557 [COVERDALE] *Orig. & Sprynge of Sectes* 33 The Swarders. This order weareth whyt alke, & a reede swarders crose waye upon a whyte cote [etc.], which signify they bloody knight hode.

2. One skilled in the use of the sword; a swordsmanship.

1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* ii. xviii, With blade advanced, each Chiefdom bold Show'd like the Swarder's form of old. 1820 BYRON *Juan* iv. xlii, The third, a wary, cool old sworder, took The blows upon his carless. 1876 EARL ALEXANDER *Fifty Years Life* L 106 A splendid horseman, a dexterous sworder.

Swordfish. [f. SWORD sb. + FISH sb. 1. Cf. MLG. *swertfisch*, G. *schwertfisch*, etc.]

1. The common name of *Xiphias gladius*, a large fish of the Atlantic, Mediterranean, and Pacific, having the upper jaw prolonged into a sword-like weapon; the flesh is used for food. Also extended to other species of the genus *Xiphias* and related genera.

Also applied locally to several fishes of slender elongated form, as the garfish or garpike (*Belone vulgaris*), the butterfish or spotted gunnel (*Centronotus* or *Muraenoides gunnellus*), also called SWARROCK, and the cutlass-fish or silvery hair-tail (*Trichurus lepturus*). Also, the grampus or killer (*Orca gladiator*), a ferocious toothed cetacean.

c 1400 *Brut* cclvii. 523 This yere were taken iij gret fishes betwen Greth & London: one was called mors marine, þe second, A swerd fysh, & þe other tweyn wer whales. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Ek. Nurture* 236 Salt swyrd-fysche sawy & fyne. a 1556 SINCEY *Arcadia* iii. (1912) 537 The swordfish, against the whale; the Rhinoceros against the elephant. 1613 *Descr. Bermudas* in *Force Tracts* (1844) III. ii. 22 The Sword-fish swimmes vnder the Whale, and pricketh him vpward. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. xxiii. 163 The home of the Pritist or Sword-fish. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 14. ii. iv. 47 The swordfish, which Plutarch saith, hath... a sword in the head, but no heart to use it. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Sword-Fish*, a Sea-fish which has at the end of the upper Jaw, a Weapon like a Sword... It also has Venus near the Eyes, to spout forth Water, with seven Fins. 1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 128 The sword fish is said to be very voracious. 1820 SHELLEY *Arethusa* 68 The shadowy waves are as green as the forest's night — On-speeding the shark, And the sword-fish dark. 1839 T. BEALE *Nat. Hist. Sperm* ii. 40 It is said by whales, that the 'thresher' and the sword-fish attack the whale in conjunction.

b. *attrib.*

1883 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 249 Upon the end of the 'shank' fits the head of the harpoon, known by the names of Sword-fish iron, lily-iron, and Indian-dart. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., *Swordfish sucker*, a remora, *Echeneis brachyptera*, which often fastens on swordfishes. 1897 KIRLING *Capt. Cent.* vii. 190 A Gloucester sword-fish boat.

2. The southern constellation *Donado* or *Xiphias*. 1771 *Engel. Brit.* L 487 The new Southern Constellations [include]... *Donado*, *Xiphias*, The Sword Fish.

Hence Swardfisherman, a vessel employed in fishing for swordfish; Swardfishery, Sward-fishing, fishing for swordfish.

1897 *The Congregationalist* 20 Aug. (Cent. Dict.) Sward-fishing is the most popular way of spending the day at Block Island. 1883 C. F. HOLDER *Marine Anim. Life* 61 The Thumbecrew was a sword-fisherman, long, low, and rakish.

Sword-grass. A name for several different plants with sword-shaped leaves, as the sword-lily (*Gladiolus*), *Arenaria* (*Spergularia*) *segetalis*, *Melilotus segetalis* or *culeata*, and various grasses and sedges, as the reed canary-grass *Phalaris arundinacea*, *Arundo donax* of New Zealand, and *Cladium fistulaceum* of Australia.

1598 FLORIO, *Gladiolo*, an herbe called great Galangall or swordgrass. 1647 HEXHAM L. (*Herts*), Sedge, or Sward-grasse, *Water-luch*. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Acorus*, The false Acorus is the common Sward-grass. 1749 [see b]. 1823 BLACKB. *Mag.* XIV. 190 A sort of long sword-grass that grows about marshes and the sides of lakes. 1833 TENNYSON *May Queen* ii. vii, When... the summer airs blow cool On the oat-grass and the sword-grass, and the bulrush in the pool. 1859 MAYNE *Expt. Lex.* Sward-grass, common name for the *Phragmites*. 1872 A. DOWSETT *Renaissance* x. ii. 172 The great plumes far and wide of the sword-grass aspire.

b. *attrib.* in collectors' names for moths of the genus *Calcepania*.

1749 B. WILKES *Eng. Meths & Butterflies* 8 The Sward-grass moth. Mr. Reel informs us, That the Caterpillar of this Fly feeds on the Orache... I once took one of these Caterpillars, full grown, feeding on the Sward-grass in the Marshes at Rutherford. 1832 J. RENNIE *Butterfly & M.* 65 The Sward Grass (*Calcepania exalta*) appears in April or May, and the middle of October.

Swordick (sƿædik). [Obscure.] A local name of the butter-fish (cf. SWORDFISH 1).

1805 BARRY *Orkney* 222 The Spotted Blenny (*lennius gunnellus*, Lin. Syst.) which, from the form of its body, has here got the name of swordick. 1863 [see GUNNEL].

Swording, *sbl. sb.* [f. SWORD v. + -ING 1.]

Striking with a sword; exercise with the sword, fencing (in quot. 1899 *attrib.*).

1591 *Cent. Dict.* *Swording*, slashing with a sword. 1899 CROCKETT *Black Douglas* (1900) 91, I also won the swording prize at the last wappenslaw.

Swording, *sbl. a. Obs. or arch.* [f. SWORDER: see -ING 2.] Martial, warlike, military.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xvi. § 63 The Duke brought with him foure hundred men, the Earle of Salisbury five hundred, the Earle of Warwick six hundred: The Dukes of Exeter and Somerset eight hundred, the Earle of Northumberland, the Lords Egremont and Clifford fifteen hundred. This was the fashion of that swording age. a 1559 Br. BROWNE *Serm.* (1674) II. ii. 20 Our Fore-fathers... lived in those Swording times, when all was in an up-rear. 1850 SWINBURNE *Queen-Mother* l. iii, These swording-men are holier things than we.

Swordless (sƿædles, sƿædles), a. [f. SWORD sb. + -LESS.] Destitute of a sword; not having, carrying, or using a sword.

c 1440 *Parlement* 4374 Hys swordes he smotte a-geyne the gysharde þe byt his brake... The danyes were gladd... For swordles was Parotone. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* L. v. 41 And so I thought my brother sƿt kay shold not be swordles. a 1814 *Spaniards* iii. l. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 24 My hand... instinctively rushes to my swordless side.

1815 BYRON *Parisina* ix. With swordless belt, and fetter'd hand. 1883 WHITTIER *Our Country* xviii. The swordless commonwealth of Penn. 1889 CORBETT *Monk* xiii. 187 In their midst rode Lambert with swordless scabbard.

Swordlet (sɔːˈdlɪt). *nonce-wd.* [f. **SWORD** sb. + **-LET**.] A small sword.

1834 R. F. BURTON *Bk. Sworl* 169 A specimen of the Manquema Swordlet drawn to scale.

† **Swordling**. *Obs. rare*—1. In 6 swordlynge. [ad. early mod. G. *swertlinch*, f. *swert* **SWORD** sb. + *-linch*, *-ling*, *-LING* 1 2; a rendering of L. *gladiolus*.] In quot. acc. denoting the yellow iris or water-flag (*Iris Pseudacorus*).

1562 TURNER *Herbal* 11. 23 Iris. hath leaues like vnto the herbe called Gladiolus, that is to saye, the gladdon or swordlynge.

Swordman. Now *rare* or *Obs.* (replaced by **SWORDSMAN**). Pl. *-men*. [f. **SWORD** sb. + **MAN** sb. 1.]

1. A man who uses or fights with a sword; a gladiator; one skilled in, or addicted to, using a sword; *spec.* one skilled in fencing; = **SWORDSMAN** 1.

1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 23 Pat swordman was i. slawe. 1440 *Prempr. Part.* 437/1 Sverde man, or he þat vsythe a swerde, gladiator. 14. *Gest of Robyn Hode* clxix. In Child *Ballads* (1888) III. 64/2 Thou art one of the best swerde-men that euer yit sawe I. 1500 *Ortus Vocab.* Gladiator, a swerde mane. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* 11. Ad. Sect. xii. 58 Peter was the boldest of the twelve, and a good sword-man. 1652 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 290 It is here said your favourite Dr. Froissard is become of late a quarrelsome sword-man. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* iv. Wks. 1851 V. 148 Cuichelm. sent privily Eumerus a hir'd sword-man to assassinate him. 1692 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing-Master* (ed. 2) 164, I have given you the Directions to make you a sword-man. 1728 D. McCLANE (title) The Expert sword-Man's Companion; or the True Art of Self-Defence.

b. A soldier who fights with a sword; one of a body of troops armed with swords; hence, an armed follower.

1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 16673 Thesperemen ride, the bowemen scote. The swordmen smyte & strokes seue. 1422 YONGE *tr. Secr. Secr.* 215 In the ryght hande of thynne enemies, the Swerde mene; In the lyfte hande, the Iusters wyth Speris. 1610 CAL. ST. *Papers* 1761/1 416 It is to be wished that the swordmen, not only of Ulster but of Connaught, were transmitted upon this occasion to Swethen or Virginia. 1612 SIR J. DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 35 They and all their sword-men should clearly relinquish. unto the King... all their lands... which they held in Leinster. 1617 MORISON *Itin.* 11. 100 Two things remained to settle the Kingdom. First the ridding Ireland of the Swordmen. 1632 *Star Chamber Cases* (Camden) 123 There were manie accusations against Hugh Erswicke and his sword-man. 1669-70 R. MONTAGU in *Buelench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 458 The sword men are discontented to hear they are not likely to be employed for a year at least.

2. A man 'of the sword'; a warrior, military man, fighter, soldier. *Also fig.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* 11. i. 62 Worthy fellows, and like to prove most sinewie sword-men (printed man). 1621-31 LAUD *Sermon*, (1847) 12 David was a swordman with a witness—one of the greatest warriors that ever was. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* 11. § 26 The Earl of Essex... the most Popular man of the Kingdom, and the Darling of the Sword-men. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 188 How much it did misbecome Bishops... who make profession of a life differing from sword-men, to change the Crosier into Musket rests. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quez.* (1708) 73 Sword-Men; As Generals of Armies, Captains, Lieutenants, Common Soldiers. 1679 C. NESSE *Antichrist* 39 His sword swordmen the jesuits. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* L. iii. iv. (1710) 390 This... Degree [of Knight Bachelor]... was bestowed upon Gown-Men, contrary to the nature of the thing (as Degrees in the Universities are sometimes bestowed on sword-men). [1900 MORLEY *Cromwell* v. iv. 413 Such an innovation should be a warning not to vote for swordmen nor for the Protector's friends.]

Hence **Swordmanship** = **SWORDSMANSHIP**.

1781 COWPER *Charity* 509 No skill in swordmanship, however just, Can be secure against a madman's thrust.

Sword-pink: see **PINK** sb. 1 (Cf. *G. schwert-bool*).

1614 T. GENTLEMAN *Eng. Way to Wealth* 14 These are Vessels of diuers fashions, and not like vnto the Busses, and they be called some of them, sword-pinks, Flat-bottomes, Holland-toads. 1616 CAPT. J. SMITH *Descr. New Eng.* 12, 2 or 3000 Busses, Flat bottomes, sword pinks.

Sword-play. [OE. *swordplega*, f. **SWORD** sb. + **PLAY** sb.]

1. † a. Fight, battle. *OE.* b. The action of plying or wielding a sword briskly, as in fencing; the art or practice of fencing.

a 1000 *Waldere* 13 (Gr.) Ðy ic ðe sesawe æt ðam swordplegan... wig forþagan. 1627 HAKWILL *Apol.* iv. § 9. 319 Truly I think there is at no time a greater concourse of the people then at the sword-plays. 1647 STAYLTON *Jurinal* 48 When there was any sword-play, or fighting on the stage. 1889 CONAN DOYLE *Micha Clarke* 205, I studied sword-play under Signor Cantarini. 1904 *Windsor Mag.* Jan. 29/2 His sword-play was like flashes of lightning. 1910 EGERTON CASTLE in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 250/2 The new [17th century] French sword-play was... very neat, and... even more deadly than the old fence.

c. *fig.* Spirited or skillful controversy or debate. 1847 BUNSEN *Church of Future* Pref. p. xxvii, I have not the slightest intention... of involving myself in any literary sword-play. 1902 L. STEPHEN *Stud. Biogr.* III. vi. 189 To enjoy the spectacle of intellectual swordplay.

2. A kind of sword-dance. *rare.*

1882 ELTON *Origins Eng. Hist.* v. 123 If no duel occurred during the meal, the guests were entertained with a sword-play.

Sword-player. Now *rare* or *Obs.* One skilled in sword-play; chiefly, a gladiator; also, a fencer.

14. *Nom.* in Wt.-Wülcker 696/37 *Hic gladiator*, a sword-player. 1538 ELVOT *Addit.* *Bustuarf*, sword players, which went before the dead corpses when they were borne to be burned. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arh.) 115 Setting them in order of battell after his swordplayers fashion. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshead* II. 27/1 The plaie or game of swordplayers or maisters of defense. 1608 WILLER *Hexapla Exod.* 640 A Romane Emperour is said to have scene in his smaragd the sword players as they did fight. 1627 [see *sword-fight*, **SWORD** sb. 6 a]. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 123 Have they not sword-players, and ev'ry sort Of Gymnic Artists? 1693 DRYDEN *Jurinal* iv. (1697) 71 In a Prize of Sword-Players, when one of the Fencers had the other at his Mercy, the Vanquish'd Party implord the Clemency of the Spectators. 1732 SCOTT *Quentin D. xxxv*, 'Nay!' said the Countess... 'Would you hold me out as a prize to the best sword-player?'

So † **Sword-playing** = **SWORD-PLAY** 1 b.

14. *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in Wt.-Wülcker 586/35 *Gladiatoria*, a swordpleyng, or bokeler pleynge. 1587 GOLING *De Moray* xx. (1592) 315 Justis... Swordplayings, Wrestling, bufflings.

† **Sword-slipper**. *Sc. and north. dial. Obs.* Also 6-slippar, -slypper, -slyper, 6-8-slipper, 7-8-slipper. [Of Scand. origin (cf. MSw. *sverdsliþare*); see **SLEPE** 2.] A sword-sharpener.

1478-9 in R. DAVIES *Extr. Mun. Rec. York* (1843) 64 Solut. Robson Swerdsliþer pro i vagina de novo fact. magno gladio majoris. 1541 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VII. 480 To Thomas Softlaw, suerd slipper, for his fe in making of the Kingis grace skalleris... xxlii. 1584 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spald. Club 1903) 1. 175 Johne Wmfray swordslipper in Elgin. 1601 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* (Kinnaird Cl.) II. ii. 357 Hector Daudisoun, sword-slipper in Edinburgh. 1651 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Sword-slipper*,... a dresser or maker of Swords. So used in the North of England; And a Cutler with them deals only in knives. 1678 SIR C. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* l. xxviii. § 2. (1699) 145 In Anno 1634, James Clerk was pursued, because a Sword being sent by Cuthbertson to Moubray a Sword-slipper [etc.]. 1688 *Par. Reg. Hexham* in *Chron. Mirab.* (1841) 256 William, son of William Hutchinson, Sword Slipper. 1724 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Stirling* (1889) 133 John Allan, sword slipper in Doune.

Swordsmen (sɔːˈdz-, sɔːˈdzmæn). Pl. *-men*. [f. *gen.* of **SWORD** sb. + **MAN** sb. 1.]

1. A man who uses, or is skilled in the use of, a sword; *spec.* one skilled in fencing.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) 1. 219 As Swordsmen use to fence With hunted Foyles. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Swordsmen*,... at present it generally means a person versed in the art of fencing. 1825 LYTTON *Zici* 1. i. The Sicilian was a renowned swordsmen; nevertheless, in the third pass he was run through the body. 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* xv. Had a common swordsmen struck this fatal blow, he had harmed the bone and damaged the muscles. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* L. xv. 306 His animosities were held in check by only one curb—he was no swordsmen.

b. = **SWORDMAN** 1 b.

1855 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 188 The Egyptian army consists of swordsmen, macemen, slingers, and other corps.

2. = **SWORDMAN** 2.

1701 J. PRINCE (title) *Danmonii [sic] Orientales Illustres*... wherein the Lives... of the Most famous Divines, Statesmen, Swordsmen, Physicians [etc.], Natives of that most noble Province [sc. Devon]... are memoriz'd. 1851 Mrs. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* l. 693 The swordsmen's pass.

So **Swordswoman**.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Dec. (Cassell's) A company of twelve Viennese swordswomen will shortly arrive in Paris to give a series of entertainments.

Swordsmanship. [f. *prec.* + **-SHIP**.] The quality or art of a swordsmen; skill in the use of the sword.

1851-2 RUSKIN *Stones Venice* I. App. xiv. 382 The mere swordsmanship and marksmanship of the troops are of small importance in comparison with their disposition. 1891 *Times* 20 Feb. 7/6 Mr. Egerton Castle discoursed on the 'Story of Swordsmanship, especially considered in its connexion with the rise and decline of duelling.' 1899 *Daily Tel.* 10 Nov. 10/1 The latter hear terrible evidence of the swordsmanship of our cavalry.

b. *fig.* Skill in controversy or debate.

[1879 McCARTHY *Own Times* I. 43 Lord John Russell's swordsmanship was the swordsmanship of Saladin, and not that of stout King Richard.] 1886 BLACKIE *What does Hist. Teach* 86 The spiritual swordsmanship of St. Paul.

Swordster. *nonce-wd.* [f. **SWORD** sb. + **-STER**.] One addicted to the use of the sword.

1881 HENRY *Cornet of Horse* vii. (1888) 64, I would not on any account that any one thought I was a quarrelsome swordster.

Swore, pa. t. and obs. pa. pple. of **SWEAR** v.; obs. f. **SWIRE**.

Sworl, *Sc. and north. dial. f. SWIRL*.

Sworn (swɔːn), *pp. a.* [f. *pp. a.* of **SWEAR** v.] 1. That has taken or is bound by an oath.

Sworn brother: either of two companions in arms who took an oath according to the rules of chivalry to share each other's good and bad fortunes; hence, either of two comrades or friends who are absolutely faithful or devoted to each other; a close or intimate friend or companion. So *sworn friend*. *Sworn enemy*, *for*: one who has vowed perpetual enmity against another; hence, a determined or irreconcilable enemy.

1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 824 He woren breðere of kinde boren. And abran woren he hreðre sworen. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fante* iii. 1010, I wol ensuren thee. That I shal neuer for the go But he thyn ovne sworen brother. c 1440 *Generydes*

4834 His sworn broder he was in sothfastnes. c 1460 *Oseney Reg.* 5 Robert Doyly and Roger of Iuory, sworne brethren and i-confedered... euerich to other by feythe and sacrament, come to the conquest of Inglonde with Kyng William bastarde. 1576 FLEMING *Paraph. Epist.* 21 Although I had beene your sworne and professed foe. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. v. 1. 23 I am sworne Brother (Sweet) To grim Necessitie; and hee and I will keepe a League till Death. 1599—*Much Ado* 1. i. 73 Who is his companion now? He hath eueny month a new sworne brother. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1152 Those sworne enemies of the Christian Religion. 1613 SHAKS. *Winl. T.* ii. 167 Now mysworne Friend, and then mine Enemy. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 538 Private profit is (though a secret) a sworn enemy to the general good. 1780 COWPER *On Burning Ld. Mansfield's Library* 2 The Vandals of our Isle, Sworn foes to sense and law. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* x. That boy's father and myself, Sir, were sworn friends. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 2) I. App. 690 Cnut... proposes that they [sc. he and Eadmund] shall... divide the Kingdom and become sworn brothers ('fratres adoptivi').

b. With others sb. (esp. agent-nouns): Thoroughly devoted or addicted to some course of action; resolute, out-and-out, inveterate.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. v. 68 He's a sworne Rioter. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* vi. xvi, Thou sworn horse-courser, hold thy peace. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. i. ii, 'The Soldiers at Jales... were in league sworn Sansculottes. 1856 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* xl. (1871) V. 10 Every theory bad its special teacher, every paradox its sworn defender.

2. Appointed or admitted with a formal or prescribed oath to some office or function.

Sworn broker: see *quots.* 1855, 1901.

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 432/1 Certain bokes and records of youre Eschequier, made by youre sworn Officers. 1445 *Extr. Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 14 They sal sell na flesche quhill it he prisit be the sworne prisaris. 1499 in J. Bulloch *Journals* (1889) 57 It was deliuerit he ane sworne assis Alexander Chamer forspakar that the pynouris sal pay [etc.]. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 20 The Lury... May in the sworne-twelve haue a thiefe, or two Gultier then him they try. 1605—*Lear* III. iv. 84 Swear not, commit not with mans sworne Spouse. 1702 *Part Man* 1-3 Jan. 2/2 Advt., At the Office of Mr. Temple, Sworn Broker of London. 1707 E. SMITH (title) *Phædra and Hippolitus*. A Tragedy as it is Acted at the Queen's Theatre, by Her Majesty's Sworn Servants. 1793-4 *Matthews's Bristol Directory* 30 Dunn, John, Sworn-measurer, Gloucester-lane. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosal. & Helen* 289 To be His sworn bride eternally. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxx, The Duke of Burgundy, the sworn vassal of France. 1842 *Act* 5 & 6 *Vict. c. 103* § 1 The Offices of Comptrollers of the Hanaper, Six Clerks, Sworn Clerks, and Waiting Clerks... are hereby abolished. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* ix. One Brogley, sworn broker and appraiser, who kept a shop where every description of second-hand furniture was exhibited. 1855 F. PLAYFORD *Pract. Hints Investing Money* 21 Sworn-brokers, who, not content with having gained private confidence, have complied in addition with certain City regulations; as becoming citizens of London, and being sworn in before the Lord Mayor. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Aug. 7/1 There are some firms who to this day have the words 'Sworn brokers' printed upon their business cards... All who aspired to carry on business as brokers had to attend the Court of Aldermen and be formally sworn.

b. *Sworn man* (formerly written in one word): *gen.* a man bound by oath to the performance of a duty or office; hence, a man bound to strict service, a 'vassal', 'henchman'; † *spec.* a 16th century name for the church officers appointed to assist the churchwardens, later called *side(s)men*.

1571 GRINDAL *Injunctions* § 22 Cijj, That the Churchwardens and sworne men of euerie Parische shall halfe-yearly... present to the Ordinarie the names of all such persons of their Parische, as be... blasphemers of the name of God [etc.]. 1824 FETTERSTONE *Dial. agst. Daneing* C.5. By this you seee to lurther Churchwardens and sworne men with periurie. 1593 R. HANVEL *Philad.* 4 Brute and his fellows swornemen were worth all the rest. 1611 *Bible* Transl. Pref. p. 9 They will not trust the people with it [sc. the Scripture], no not as it is set forth by their owne sworne men. 1677 MORISON *Itin.* III. 204 Being found guilty by a lurie of twelve sworne men. 1800 *Med. Juril.* IV. 88 To remove all doubt, six sworn men were appointed from different places in the neighbourhood to watch her day and night. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* vii, Richard Varney is my sworn man, and a close brother of my secret council. 1890 ELIZ. LAMOND *tr. Walter of Henley's Hub.* 7 Survey your lands and tenements by true and sworn men. 3. Affirmed or promised by an oath; confirmed by swearing; to which one is sworn.

1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxxiii, Are you willing to barter sworn faith... to this wretched hypocritical sophistry? 1830 JAMES DARNLEY I. v. 107 If it had been to-morrow, I'd not have gone upon the thing, for to-day my sworn service is out. 1909 *tr. Hoff's Hum. Species* 7 The Koran requires no such sworn evidence.

b. with *prep.* or *adv.*: cf. **SWEAR** v. III, IV.

1859 ADAM SMITH's *W.* N. 1. v. 1. 45 note, Bullion... not the produce of English coin... being called technically *sworn-off* gold. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 July 4/2 Their statistics and almost sworn-to facts could not hold water.

Swosh, variant of **SWASH**.

Swot, *swat* (swɒt), *sb. slang.* [Dialectal variant of **SWEAT** sb.]

According to a contributor to *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. I. 369/2, the term originated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, in the use on one occasion of the expression 'It makes one swot' (= sweat) by the Scotch professor of mathematics, William Wallace.]

1. Work or study at school or college; in early use *spec. mathematics*. Hence *gen.* labour, toil.

1850 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. I. 352/2, I have often heard military men talk of *swot*, meaning thereby mathematics; and persons eminent in that science are termed 'good swots'. 1899

sb. 14a) used in oaths and asseverations. Cf. ZOUNDS.

1589 [? Nashe] *Almond for Parrat* Ded. Aijb, Some
ruffing Courtier, that swears swoundes and blood. c1580
MARLOWE *Faustus* iv, How, boy? swowns, boy. 1599 HAW-
WARO 1st Pl. *Life Hen. V*, 19 Sir Hugh swore, swownes,
and snayles, let vs set vpon them. 1599 PORTER *Angry*
Wom. Abing. 335 Swowns, go to, put up your bodkin. 1604
[? CHETTEL] *Will of Woman E* 3, Foh, swoundes Sir, tis a
Sir reuerence. 1620 I. C. *Two Merry Milk-maids* tv. i.
L j h, O Swoones he has stabd me.

Swoup(e, obs. forms of SWOOP.
Swour, obs. Sc. past of SWEAR.

† **Snow, swough**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 3 *swoz*, 4 *swouz*, *swoue*, *swouh*, *sogh*, 4-5 *swough(e)*, *swogh(e)*, *swow(e)*, 5 *swowgh*, *swowze*, *sowe*, 6 *Sw. swoch*. [app. arising from the analysis of *ASwough*, *ASwow* as = a *swough*, a *swow*: cf. *Snow pa. ppl.* and *v.1*]

1. A swoon. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 484 Til he fel doun on dedes swowj. 23..
Sir. Bevis (A.), 1563 When he awakede of þat swoj, þe
trousoun eft to a drouj. *c* 1359 CHAUCER *De the Blaunche*
215 What she said me fro þat swow I mai nat telle 30w as
oow. *a* 1400 *Leg. Lord* (187) 135 His flesh is smite wiþ
deþes harmes, And swelþeþ heer in a swemly swojþ (*c* 1425
swow). *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 355t He..felle to þe ground in
a swyme & a swojþ, as he swelþ wold. *c* 1440 *ROSENKHA*
Seyntis (Roxb.) 14 When of his swojþ As a man aymis, he
sodeynly dede aþreyde. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xv. 68 As
I lay in a swojþ.

b. phr. *To fall on, in swough*: to swoon. (Cf. next.)

13.. *Sir Benes* (A.) 1309 Terni sel fer douo and [=an] swou3.
c1350 *Will. Palerne* 87 Reuliche gan he rore..& sel down

on swowe. c1400 *Laud Troy* Bk. 4376 And thei of Troye
 bakward drowe; Aod many fel dede. In swowe. c1440 *CAR-*
GRAVE Life St. Kath. iii. 1214 Wyth þese swete wordes sche
 fel in swowe. c1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 1634 Than was the
 queene glad i-noghe When she saw launcelot du lake, That
 nyghe for Joy she felle in swoughe.
 2. A state of sleep or trance.

c1403 CLANVOWE *Cuckow & Night*. 87, I fel in suche a
sloumber and a swow, Not al a-slepe, ne fully wakinge.
c1440 CARGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* iii. 649 Wyth þat same
Adam slepte in a swow, Oure lord oude of his syde þan made
Eue. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* viii. l. 62 The profound swoch
of sleip had thaim ourtayne.

+**Snow, swown**, *pa. ppl.* *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 1 *geswown*, 3 *iswowne(n)*, 3-4 *iswowne(n)*, *ysown*, *swowne*, 5 *swoun*. *B.* 3 *isnowe*, *isnowe*, 3-4 *ysnowe*, *ysnowe*, 4 *isowe*, *ysowe*(*e*, *ysow*), *iswowe*, *swoghe*. [*OE. geswogen*. Cf. *ASWOWN*, *ASWOWGH*, *ASWOW(E)*.] Fainting, in a swoon: orig. and chiefly in predicative use with *fall*.

c1200 *Elfric's Saints' Lives* xii. 63 [He] hegan to etenne;
 & feoll þe wæð ðære forman snæd, and ðærce ge-swo-gen.
 c1200 — *Hom.* ii. 356 Se ðærce-swo-gen betwux ðam of-
 zecennum. c1200 *os. Lection.* ii. 156 Þær he syn 304
 & ætweo-gen ðif he þone met næbbes. c1205 *Leif.* 3074
 Mid ðære weorðde he wæs isweued þæt he wol isweo-
 en c1275 *ht-swoge.* *Ibid.* 456 Stille he wæs iswo-gen [c1275
 swoge] on his kine-stole. c1290 *St. Clement* 173 in *S. Eng.*
Leg. 337 þis womman feol an doo iswowe. 13. *St. Peter*
Act. 446 þat emperur feol swowe adoon [M.S. c. y. swowe
 downe]. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. v. 222 Sleuþe for serwe feol
 downe i-swowene. c1375 *Tosaph Arin.* 583 Whon Eualac
 þat sauz, he fel to be grounde, And Seraphic also, and toþe
 yswowe. c1380 *St. Feruimb.* 2197 For hungre fai feol
 i-swowe. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) Vi. 477 þe kyng was
 stonyed, and filil down to fe grounde as þe 3 he were i-swowe
 [M.S. þ. a swowe; M.S. y. y-swowe]. 1390 *Gower Conf.*
 iii. 357 Mi dedly face pale and fadec Becam, and swoune i
 fill to grounde. 1423 *Jas. i Kings* 3. 12xiii. i. lent,
 maistit verily, Half sleping and half swoon.

x3.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 243 Al stouned at his steuco.. In a
 wench's silence.. As al were elumped upon elene

† **S**wowd, *v.*¹ *Obs.* [*f. prec.*] *intr.* To swoon, faint.

a 1225 *Aner. R.* 288 *Þe heorte . . . ȝeied cresaunt, cresaunt, ase rowinde.* 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 442 *Þer he swowd & ȝept sadly al nyȝt.* 1377 *LANGL. P. IV. B. v.* 154 *Hir were þere swowe or swelle þan suffice any þeyne.*

SWOW (swan), *v.*² *U.S. colloq.* [*I swow* app. = 'I vow (I shall vow)'; cf. **SWAN** *v.*²] *I swow, I declare*: = **SWAN** *v.*²

1790 *Mass. Spy* 30 Dec. 1/1 In one village you will hear the
 curse "I snore,—in another, 'I swoggar,"—and in another,
 van you, I want do it." 2844 "JONATHAN SLICK 'High
 life N. York 1. 104, I swow, Miss Miles, you look as harm-
 as a full blown rose this mornin'. 2873 SCHELE DE
 1790 *Americanisms* 595, I swan, I swad, I swow, I swamp,
 and I swum, for I swear, and I vow.

Swow(e, swow₃(e, swowgh(e, swowh:
e SOUGH, SWOUGH.

Swowing, *vbl.sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 zeswo-
nung, zeswozung, 3 swoning, 4 swohing, 6
swoyng. [OE. *gerwōnung*, noun of action corresp.

geswogen Swoon *pa. ppl.*: see-ING¹.] Swooning.
1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 160 Hu se bāta omihta maza un-
net þurst & swol þrowað., & geswözunga. *Ibid.* 206 Se
n zeswözunga þrowað & modes zeswæþrunga. a 1190

Eustace 163 in *Horst. Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 214 *Pe knist*
ney l-swowe.. þo he hof swouing [*printed swoning*]
[etc.]. c 1300 *K. Horn* 474 (Laud MS.) Þo reymyl þe
Com of hire swohinge [*other MSS. swozning, swowen-*

cel. 1525 tr. *Brunswyke's Handywork Surg.* xv. D j.
asmus whiche is y^e crampe or Cincois that is the swoyng.
wown(e, obs. forms of SWOON. SWOWN(e)s,
75

variants of SWORDS. **Swoyr**, obs. Sc. pa. t. of **SWEAR** v. **Swre**, **Swth**, **Swit**(t), obs. ff. **SURE**, **SOOTH**, **SUIT** s. **Swuc**, **swuc**(c)h, **SWUER**, **Swuff**, **Swuft**, **Swuling**: see **SUOB**, **SURE**, **SWOOF**, **SWIFT**, **SULING**.

Swum, pa. t. and pple. of **SWIM** v.

Swung (swŭŋ), ppl. a. Also 5 swonge(n). [Pa. pple. of **SWING** v.]

† **L. Cookery**. Beaten up. Obs.

1240 **Liber Cocorum** (1862) 36 Take swongen eyrene and flour per to. 1267 **Noble Bk. Cookery** (1882) 120 Grind raw pork and temper them with swonge egges.

2. Caused to oscillate; suspended; wielded with rotatory movement, etc.: see the verb.

1812 **SIR T. LAWRENCE** in **Williams Life & Corr.** (1831) I. 318 A wee modest cart, with an old higger in it, sitting on a swung seat. 1908 **BINYON Lond. Visions** 14 Out of its slumber roused, intense, To the swung axe a demon calls.

Swunk (swŭŋk), ppl. a. pseudo-arch. [pa. pple. of **SWINK** v.] Worn with toil; = **SWINKED** ppl. a.

1858 **Hogg Life Shelley** II. x. 353 His lively fancy had transmuted him into the swunk freedman.

Swupple, **Swuttie**: see **SWIPPLE**, **SOOTY** a.

Swy, obs. form of **SUE** v.

Swyce, **Swyceer**: see **SWISS**, **SWISSER**.

Swych(e), **Swycher**, **Swycht**, **Swye**, **Swyer**, **Swyfe**, **swyfit**: see **SUCH**, **SWISSER**, **SWITHE** adv., **SWAY** v., **SQUARE**, **SQUIRE**, **SWIVE**.

Swyze, **Swyith**, **Swyk**, **swylk**: see **SWAY** sb., **SWITHE** adv., **SWILE**.

Swyle, **swyll**: see **SWALE** sb., **SWEAL** v., **SWEEL** v., **SWILL**, **Swyl**(l)ing, obs. forms of **SOLING**.

Swynacy(e), -asy, -aysy, -esye, obs. ff. **SQUINACT**, quinsy. **Swyng**, **swynge**, obs. ff. **SUNG**, **SWING**, **SWINGE**.

Swyper, -ir, etc., obs. ff. **SWIPPER**. **Swyr**(e), obs. ff. **SQUIRE**, **SURF**, **SWIRE**.

Swyte, **Swyte**, obs. form of **SWEET**.

Swythare, variant of **SQUARE**.

1375 **Sc. Leg. Saints** xxxiii. (George) 56 He...sla but had quham-eur he fande In þat swythare hym nere-hande.

Swyther, error for **swyffer**, **SWIFFER**.

Sy: see **SAY** v., **SEE** v., **SIJE** Obs.

-sy, hypocoristic dim. suffix added to (i) proper names, as **Betsy**, **Patsy**, **Topsy**, also in the form -cy, as **Nancy**, (ii) common nouns, as **babsy**, **ducksy**, **mopsy**, **petsy**, **porsy** (**popsy-wopsy**).

|| **Syagush** (syāgŭsh). Also [7 syah-ghush], 8 syagush, shoegoose, shah goest, shargoss, 9

syah-gush. [Urdū = Pers. سیاه گوش *siyāh gošh* black ear. (Friar Jordanus, 14th cent., has the form *siagois*.)] The caracal, a feline animal.

1677 **CHARLETON Exercit. de Diff. et Nom. Anim.** 21 Inter alia nomina, Persice dicitur *Siyah-Ghush*, i.e. *Nigris auribus* predita, Black-ear. 1727 **A. HAMILTON New Acc. E. Ind.** I. xi. 124 They hunt with Dogs, Leopards, and a small fierce Creature, called by them a Shoegoose. 1759 **Ann. Reg. Chron.** 191/2 A very beautiful and uncommon animal, lately arrived from the East Indies, is lodged in the Tower. It is called, in the Indian language, a Shah Goest. 1774 **GOLDEN Nat. Hist.** II. 322 All animals of this kind pursue to a pack... The jackall, the syagush, the wolf, and the dog, are of this kind. a 1793 **J. HUNTER Ess. & Observ. Nat. Hist.** etc. (1851) II. 50 of the Shargoss. This animal is about the size of a common fox. It is of the genus of the cats. 1813 **J. FORBES Oriental Mem.** I. x. 277 The Moguls traio another beast for antelope-hunting, called the syah-gush.

Syar, obs. f. **SIRE** sb. **Syatieke**, obs. f. **SCIATIC**.

Syb, obs. form of **SIB**.

Sybarite (sibāritē), sb. and a. Also 7 **Siberite**, -arite, -aryte. [ad. L. *Sybarita*, ad. Gr. *Συβαριτης*, f. *Συβαρις* Sybaris (see below). Cf. F. *Sybarite*.]

A. sb. 1. A native or citizen of Sybaris, an ancient Greek city of southern Italy, noted for its effeminacy and luxury.

1598 **Br. Hall Sat. v.** ii. 58 All dumb and silent, like the dead of night, Or dwelling of some sleepy Sybarite. 1599 **NASHE Lenten Stuff** Wks. 1905 III. 189 margin, The Sybarites neuer would make any banquet vnder a twelmoneths warning. 1601 **R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commv.** (1603) 64 The pleasure of Tarent and the soile of the Siberites were incantments sufficient to make men effeminate. 1650 **STANLEY Hist. Philos.** ix. *Pythagoras* xi. (1687) 499/2 The Crotians joyning with the Sybarites and the Metapontines, determined to expel the rest of the Grecians out of Italy. 1787 **BECKFORD Lett. Italy** xxix. (1805) I. 291, I have some noisy tradesmen near me, that the Sybarites would not have permitted in their city. 1834 **K. H. DUGAY Mores Cath.** v. vi. 182 The Sybarites of old would not allow a cock to be in their city, lest it should disturb their matutinal slumbers.

2. A person devoted to luxury or pleasure; an effeminate voluptuary or sensualist.

Now spelt more freq. with small initial.

1623 **DROMM. of HAWTH. Flowers of Sion, Hymne True Happiness** 44 Fraile Beautie to abuse, And (wanton Sybarites) On past or present touch of sense to muse. 1628 **Le Grays tr. Barclay's Argentea** 41 Not to have their stables full, (as in an Army of Siharites) of capreoling Horses. 1809 **Mrs. JANE WEST The Mother** (1810) 35 Some feeble Sybarite, Pain'd by a crumpled rose-leaf. 1820 **BYRON Mar. Fal.** III. ii. 160 The Lords of Lacedaemon were true soldiers, But ours are Sybarites. 1853 **MISS BRADON J. Marchmont** III. i. 7 It was a handsome room, certainly—the very room for an artist and a sybarite. 1820 **DISRAELI Endym.** xxxvii,

The dinner was refined, for Mr. Bertie Tremaine combined the Sybarite with the Utilitarian sage. *transf.* 1852 **H. ROGERS Ed. Faith** (1853) 30 'This,' said I, 'is the plea of intellectual Sybarites.'

B. adj. = **SYBARITIC**.

1599 **NASHE Lenten Stuff** Wks. 1905 III. 189 Hydra herring will have eury thing Sybarite dainty, where he lays knife aboard. 1608 **TORSELL Serpens** 227 So great is the poyson of the Sibarite Scorpion, that the dung thereof being trode vpon breedeth vlcers. 1660 **STANLEY Hist. Philos.** ix. *Pythagoras* xvii. (1687) 504/2 These Sybarite-Ambassadors. 1831 **YOUATT Horst** iv. 43 The Sybarite horses began to dance. 1838 **PRESCOTT Ferd. & Is.** (1846) I. xi. 454 This Sybarite indulgence... does not seem to have impaired the martial spirit of the nobles. 1897 **GUNTER Bally. he Bey** xv. 178 Irene Vannos, even as she ians her sybarite mistress, falls fainting on the deck.

So **Sybarism**, **sybaritism**; **Sybarist**, a sybarite; **Sybarital** a., **sybaritic**; † **Sybaritan** [L. *Sybaritanus*] a. and sb. = **SYBARITE**; **Sybaritish** a. (also 7 *erron*. **Sabar**), **sybaritic**; **Sybaritism**, **sybaritic** habits or practices, effeminate voluptuousness.

1880 **B. WHITBY Awakening Mary Fenwick** II. vii. 169, I am ashamed of your selfish 'sybaritism'! 1652 **N. CULVERWEL Lett. Nature** i. xvii. (1661) 153 The soft 'Sybarist... complain'd in the morning of his weariness. 1899 **J. E. REANE Deluge**, etc. 149 Soft abandonment to ease, reclining in 'Sybarital luxury. 1607 **TORSELL Four-f. Beasts** 310 Whereupon the 'Sibaritan horses came running & dancing among their adversaries. 1608 **D. TIVILLI Ess. Pol. & Mor.** 118 That speech of the Sibaritans, concerning the Lacedaemonians auster kind of living. 1631 **R. H. ARRAIGN. Whole Creature** v. 32 That abound in all Asian luxuries, and more than 'Sabaritish delights. a 1656 **HALES Gold. Rem.** i. (1673) 67 All this is but out of a Sybaritish ridiculous daintiness. 1821 **EXAMINER** 253/1 Sybaritish enjoyment. 1883 **W. E. NORRIS No New Thing** II. xiii. 4 We sit... hugging ourselves in a sybaritish contentment. 1840 **G. DANLEY Wks. Deawn. & Fl.** Intro. (Rldg.) p. xxiii, It is quite a mistake to imagine 'Sybaritism did not commence in England till the reign of Charles the Second, when it was rather at its climax. 1870 **ECHO** 9 Nov. Modern Republics like ancient Carthage swim in gold and sybaritism.

Sybaritic (sibāritik), a. Also 7 *erron*. **Sabariticke**. [ad. L. *Sybariticus*, ad. Gr. *Συβαριτικός*, f. *Συβαριτης* **SYBARITE**.]

1. Of or pertaining to Sybaris or its inhabitants.

Sybaritic fables (Gr. *λόγοι Συβαριτικοί*, *ιστορίαι Συβαριτικαί*), a class of fables or stories which appear to have been concerned only or mainly with human beings and to have involved humorous or ridiculous situations or conversations.

1786 **POLWHELE tr. Theocritus, Idyl. v.** (1792) II. Notes 100 Long after the destruction of the old Sybaritic republic. 1840 **tr. C. O. MALLER'S Hist. Lit. Greece** xi. § 15. 145 The Sybaritic fables mentioned by Aristophanes [*Wasps*]. *Ibid.*, Doubtless, therefore, the Sicilian poet Epicharmus means, by Sybaritic apophthegms, what others call Sybaritic fables. 1889 **J. JACOBS Esop** I. 203 It is possible that the collections on which we are commenting have a connection... with the 'Sybaritic Jests'.

2. Characterized by or devoted to excessive luxury; effeminately luxurious.

1629 **H. HUTTON Follie's Anat.** Bivh. His belly is a Cesterne of recit... A Sabariticke Sea, a depthlesse Gulfe. 1759 **WARDURTON Lett. to Hurd** 30 Jan. On the 4th, I shall get to town, when I hope you will dine with me on a single dish, to atone to Philosophy for the Sybaritic dinners of Prior-Park. 1835 **MARRIAT Olla Podr.** III. 252 The Sybaritic sheet of finest texture. 1849 **THACKERAY Lett.** (1887) 56 It was a Sybaritic repast, in a magnificent apartment, and we were all of us young voluptuaries of fashion. 1876 **World V. No. 117**. 22 They do what they please... and inhale an atmosphere of sybaritic enjoyment.

Sybaritical (sibāritikal), a. Now rare. [f. L. *Sybariticus*: see prec. and -ICAL.] = prec.

1617 **HIERON Aarons Bells** (1623) 14 Their Sybaritical feasts and banquets consecrated to Flora. 1621 **BURTON Anat. Mel.** I. ii. iii. xiii, Those prodigious prodigals, & mad Sybaritical spendthrifts. 1651 **H. MORE Second Lash in Enthus. Tr.**, etc. (1656) 214 Clothed with transparent lawns or sybaritical tiffanies. 1725 **BAILEY Erasmus Collog.** (1872) I. 112 Ch. If you will have me, I'll make a Sybaritical Appointment... Pe. What Appointment is that? Ch. The Sybarites invited their Guests against the next Year, that they might both have Time to be prepar'd. 1898 **L. STEPHEN Stud. Biogr.** II. iv. 145 They... became soured, or mildly... sybaritical.

Hence **Sybaritically** adv., voluptuously.

1846 **Blackw. Mag.** LX. 84 We batten'd sybaritically. 1897 **Daily News** 7 Oct. 6/5 Our quarters here are nothing less than sybaritically luxurious.

So † **Sybariticant** a.

1623 **COCKERHAM, Sybaritican-meale**, a rich costly meale. 1671 **H. M. tr. Erasmus Collog.** 103, I see an Epicurean dinner, that I say not a Sybaritican.

Sybotic (sibōtik), a. rare (affected). [ad. Gr. *συβατικός*, f. *συβατης* swineherd.] Pertaining to a swineherd or his occupation. So **Sybotism** (sibōtiz'm), the tending of swine.

1876 **Daily Tel.** 4 Dec. (Cassell's), He was twitted with his sybotic tendencies... and was asked what a scholar and a gentleman could possibly see in a fat hog. *Ibid.*, Sybotism.

Sybow (sibōw), Sc. Forms: 6 sebowe, pl. sybees, sybbow, 7 pl. sybeis, 8 pl. syboues, 8-sybo, 9 sybo(w, se(i)bow, sibow, syboe, sibba, sybee, seybie, 7- sybow. [Sc. variant of **CIBOL**, **CIBOULE**, q.v.] Orig. = **CIBOL** 1; now, a young or spring onion with the green stalk attached = **CIBOL** 2.

1574 in **Row Hist. Kirk** (Wedrow Soc.) 50 That teind sybbows, leeks, kail, and onyons, be discharged. 1580

Min. in **D. D. Black Hist. Brechin** iii. (1867) 44, 405. resting of 18 due James Watt for Sybees that grew in his yard. 1693 **Culross Session Minutes**, Cited for pulling sybows on the Lords Day. 1699 **Melrose Regality Rec.** (S.H.S. 1914) 218 [The agreed-on price of] certain sybeis [bought from him]. a 1682 **SEMPILL Blythsome Wedding** 55 With sybows and rifarts and carlings. 1727 **P. WALKER Sempile Biog.** Presbyt. (1827) I. 162, I have beheaded your Duke like a Sybow. 1818 **SCOTT Old Mort.** xxxii, The head's ta'en aff them, as clean as I wad bite it aff a syho. 1819 **W. TENNANT Pastry Storm'd** (1827) 39 Sebows and leeks.

attrib. 1752 **Records of Elgin** (New Spald. Cl. 1903) I. 462 Ilk firkin of onions or sybowleeds q'l. 1726 **BURNS Ep. to M'Adam v.** A lee dyke-side, a sybow-tail, And barley-scone, shall cheer ue.

Sybrade, -brede, etc., obs. ff. **SIBRED**.

Sybil, etc.: see **SIBYL**, etc.

Syc, obs. form of **SIC**, **SIKH**.

Sycamine (sī'kāmīn, -sīn), arch. [ad. Gr. *συκαμινος* mulberry, -os mulberry tree (late L. *sycaminus*), ad. Heb. שִׁימָה *shigmah* (Aram. pl. *shigmin*), with assimilation to *sykōn* fig.] The common black mulberry, *Morus nigra*.

1516 **TINDALE Luke** xvii. 6 Yf ye...shulde saye vnto thys sycamnye tree [so 1622] plucke thy silfe vppe by the rotes and plant thy silfe in the see. 1849 **BALFOUR Man. Bot.** § 1023 The Mulberry is the *συκάμινος*, or Sycamine-tree of the New Testament.]

Sycamore (sī'kāmōw), **sycomore** (sī'kō-mōw), Forms: 4-7 sicamour, (4 sika-, sicomour, sicomore, syc-, sykamoure, sycomour, -owre, secomoure, sichomure, cicomour, cycomyr, sygamour(e), 6-7 sicamore, sicamour, (6 segamore, 7 sicamor(e, cycamore), 4- sycomore, 7- sycamore. [a. OF. *sic(h)amur*, -more, later *sicomore*, mod. F. *sycomore*, = lt., Sp., Pg. *sicomoro*, ad. late L. *si-*, *sycomorus*, ad. Gr. *συκόμωρος*, f. *συκόν* fig + *μωρον* mulberry. The spelling *sycamore* is the more usual, but *sycomore* is retained in mod. edd. of the Bible, and is used by some writers in sense 1 for the sake of distinction.]

1. A species of fig-tree, *Ficus Sycomorus*, common in Egypt, Syria, and other countries, and having leaves somewhat resembling those of the mulberry.

13... *Præp. Sancti* (Vernon MS.) in Herig's *Archiv* LXXXI. 319/14 In to a tree be wente perfore, A Sikanmour, to seon him pore. 1328 **Wyclif Israh** ix. 10 Thei han kit doun sicomoris. a 1400-50 **Wars Alca.** 1973 Oleues out of Ichany. With sichomoures & sipresses. c 1440 **York Myst.** xxv. 427 A nobill tree pou secomoure. 1530 **PALSGR 269/2** Sicomor, frute. Sicomour, tree. 1601 **HOLLAND Piny** xiii. vii. I. 329 The Sycomore... is called the Egyptian Figtree. The tree for leafe, hignesse, and harkie, is like unto the Mulberrie tree. 1633 **G. HERBERT Temple, World** iii, That Sycomore, whose leaves first sheltred man from drought and dew. 1700 **POPE Lind** xxi. 44 As from a sycamore, his sounding steel Lopp'd the green arms to spoke a chariot-wheel. 1867 **BAKER Nile Tribut.** i. (1872) 3 We climbed the steep sandy bank and sat down beneath a solitary sycamore. 1910 **MRS. H. M. TIRARO Bk. of Dead** iii. 73 In Egypt sycomores often grow on the edge of the desert.

2. A large species of maple, *Acer Pseudoplatanus*, introduced into Britain from the Continent, and grown as a shady ornamental tree and for its wood.

Also with distinguishing adj. *bastard*, *false*, *vulgar* *sycamore*.

1588 **SHAKS. L. L. L. v. ii.** 29 Vnder the coole shade of a Sycamore, I thought to close mine eyes some balfe an houre. 1653 **WALTON Angler** iv. 121 We...fate as quietly... under this Sycamore, as Virgils Tityrus and his Melibœus did under their broad beech tree. 1657 **S. PURCHAS Pe. Flying-Ins.** i. xv. 94 Sycamore, or great Maple. 1728 **BRADLEY Dict. Bot.**, *Sycamore vulgar*, i.e. *Acer majus*. 1760 **J. LEE Intro. Bot.** App. 329 Sycamore, False, *Acer*. 1765 **GRAY Lett.**, to Wharton (1912) III. 84 The enclosures, that surround the house, are border'd with 3 or 4 ranks of sycamores, asbes, & white poplars of the noblest height. 1777 **LICHTFOOT Flora Scot.** (1792) 639 The Great Maple, or Bastard Sycamore. 1850 **TENNISON In Mem.** lxxix, Thou, with all thy breadth and height Of foliage, towering sycamore. 1889 **A. C. BENSON Allar Fire** (1907) 89 There were many ancient elms and sycamores forming a small park.

3. a. In N. America, a plane or tree of the genus *Platanus*, esp. the buttonwood, *P. occidentalis*.

1814 **PURSH Flora Amer. Septentrionalis** 635 *Platanus occidentalis*... On the banks of rivers: Canada to Florida, and in Louisiana... This tree is known by the name of Button-wood, Water Beech, Sycamore and Plane Tree; in Canada Cotton Tree. 1872 **SCHULE NE VERE Americanisms** 413 Buttonwood... The tree is known also as Sycamore and Plane-Tree.

b. In Australia and elsewhere applied (with or without epithet) to various trees: see quot.

1886 **Treas. Bot.** s.v. *Melia*, *Melia Azadirach*, vulgarly known as the Pride of India, False Sycamore, Holy-tree. *Ibid.*, Sycamore... New South Wales. *Brachychilon luridum*. 1889 **MAIDEN Usef. Pl. Australia** 368 *Achras laurifolia*... Called 'Sycamore' in Southern New South Wales. *Ibid.* 410 *Cryptocarya obovata*... 'Sycamore'. 'White Sycamore', 'Bastard Sycamore'. 1898 **MORRIS Austral Eng.** s.v. *Laurel*, Native *Laurel*... *Panax elegans*... also called Light or White Sycamore.

4. The wood or timber of the sycamore (usually in sense 2).

1324 **CHAUCER H. Fame** III. 128 Ther saugh I Colle tregour Vpon a table of Sygamour Pley an vncouth thyng to telle. a 1500 **Eger & Grine** 97 in Furniv. & Hales *Perce Folio* I. 384 His saddle with sekamore [printed selc.] was set. 1506 **Paston Lett.** III. 408 A payre of beddes of segamore. 1842 **GWILT Archt.** § 1724 Old houses...floored with sycamore and wainscotted with poplar.

5. Short for *sycamore-moth* (see 6').

1843 WESTWOOD *Brit. Moths* I. 193 *Apateles aceris* (the sycamore). 1869 NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 252/2 The Sycamore (*Acronycta Aceris*). This caterpillar feeds on the sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*).

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sycamore fruit*, *key* (KEY sh. 14), *leaf*; *sycamore-fig*, the fig-tree *Ficus Sycomorus*, or its fruit; *†sycamore-locust* (see quot.); *sycamore maple* = sense 2; *sycamore-(tussock)-moth*, a noctuid moth, *Acronycta (Apateles) aceris*, the larva of which feeds on the sycamore (sense 2).

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 121 Variety of excellent fruites; as oranges, lemons, pomegranats, ... Sycamor figs. 1861 HENLEY *Man. Bot.* 639 The Sycamore Fig is said to have yielded the wood from which mummy-cases were made. 1899 MARG. BENSON & GOWLAND *Temple of Mt. I.* 3 Groves of palm mingled with the thicker foliage of the sycamore-fig and tamarisk. 1611 Bible Amos vii. 14. I was an herdsman, and a gatherer of Sycamore fruit. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 138 Setting. Ash-keys, Cymocore-keys. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 32 The Sycamore-Locust ... is a pretty little yellow insect, which is bred, and feeds on the Sycamore-leaves, which at first hath no wings, but six legs and two horns. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 154 The Leaves are a little less than the Sycamore Leaves. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomyctes* 198 Wherever decaying sycamore-leaves are found. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 365 Sycamore Tree. Sycamore Maple. 1833 PENNY *Cycl.* I. 762 *Acer striatum*, the striped-bark maple ... frequently grows to thrice its native size, in consequence of being grafted upon the sycamore maple. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* Sycamore-moth, ... a peculiarly large and beautiful moth, ... called, from its caterpillar feeding on the leaves of the sycamore. 1861 MOZERIS *Brit. Moths* II. 73 *Acronycta Aceris*. Sycamore Moth. ... It feeds on the sycamore and the horse-chestnut. 1749 B. WILKES *Eng. Moths & Butterflies* 32 The Sycamore Tussock-Moth. You may find the Caterpillars on Sycamore Trees. 1832 J. RENNIE *Butterfly & M.* 78 The Sycamore Tussock (*Apateles Aceris*, Stephens) appears the end of June. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 195 Sycamore wood.

Sycamore-tree. = prec. (in various senses). 13.. *Prepr. Sanct.* (Vernon MS. fol. ccxvii.) [is like Sicomorus [sic] tre In wuchle clomh vp Zachee. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xix. 4 He rennyng hifore, stiede in to a sycamore [1388 sicomore] tree. 14.. *Nom.* in W. Wülfker 715/13 *Hic sicomorus*, a cymocoryt. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* iii. cxiii. 1390 The Great Maple, not rightly called the Sycamore tree ... is a stranger in England. 1600 in Chappell *Pop. Music* (1855) I. 207 The poor soul sat singing by a sycamore tree. 1611 Bible Ps. lxxviii. 47 He destroyed their vines with hille: and their Sycamore trees with frost. 1874 SCHELEDE VERE *Americanisms* 413 Buttonwood is the popular name of the so-called Sycamore-tree (*Platanus occidentalis*). 1808 MORRIS *Austral Eng. Sycamore Tree* ... In New South Wales, the name is given to *Brachyphyllon luridum*. 1908 R. M. WATSON in *Athenaeum* 4 Apr. 1873 The west shore pale through the houghs of the sycamore tree As the rooks sailed home to their haunt in the dusky park.

Syce (sais). *Anglo-Ind.* Forms: 7 seise, 7-8 seise, 7-9 saise, 8 seise, 9 sayse, 8 saeos, saico, sice, syce. [Hind. = Arab. *sais* f. *sais* to tend a horse.] A servant who attends to horses, a groom; also, an attendant who follows on foot a mounted horseman or a carriage.

1653 GREAVES *Seraglio* 141 The Master of the horse hath the charge, of all his other horses, mules, camels, and all his cattle, having many ordinary grooms which are to look to them, and see that the Seises keep them in good case. 1675 COVEL in *Early Voy. Levant* (Hakluyt Soc.) 172. I had my servant, and a seise or groom, to look after my horse. 1779 in H. E. BUSTEED *Echoes Old Calcutta* (1882) 230 The bearer and seise ... came to the place where I was. 1815 Mrs. SHERWOOD in *Life* xxvi. (1847) 437 The Sais, or horse-attendant, took charge of my horse. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. *Passion & Prince* iii. The gallant aide-de-camp mounted his little Arabian, and followed by his seise at full speed, galloped away to head-quarters. 1832 MARYAT *N. Foster* xxxviii. Syces were fanning the horses with their chowries. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomers* lxxvi. The Course is at Calcutta ... he calls his grooms *saises* l. 1896 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *Flotsam* xxii. 254 The carriages rolled up to the cathedral doors, and the syces ... cried frantically to the throng to make room.

Syoe, obs. form of **Sice**, **SIZE** sh. 1. 3.

Sycee (saisr). Also 8 sisee, seze. [Chinese *si* (pronounced in Canton *sai*, *set*) *se'* fine silk: 'so called because, if pure, it may be drawn out into fine threads' (Giles in Yule and Burnell *Hobson-Jobson*).] Fine uncoiled silver in the form of lumps of various sizes, usually having a banker's or assayer's seal stamped on them, used by the Chinese as a medium of exchange. Also *sycee silver*.

1712 LOCKYER *Acc. Trade India* v. 135 Formerly they used to sell for Sisee, or Silver full fine; ... Tale of Gold 93 fine, sold for 94 Tale weight of Sisee Silver is 7 above Touch. 1834 *Trn. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* App. 29 Sycee silver ... is the only approach to a silver currency among the Chinese. 1865 REYNIE *Peking & Pekingese* II. 116 The purchase money consisting of sixty-two shoe-shaped ingots of Sycee silver. 1832 'Fan Kwai' at Canton 58 Shroffs were also 'changers'—providing when required either Syces, chopped dollars, or gold as well as bankers. *attrib.* 1875 JENSON *Money* xli. 148 Either rupees as in India, sycee bars as in China, or silver dollars.

Sycers, obs. f. **Scissors**.

Sych(e), obs. ff. **Sich**, **SUCH**.

Sychare, variant of **Siquare** *Obs.*

c. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* vi. (Thomas) 382 Pane al þe selz men, þat come þare, þarfyt heyle gat in þat sychare.

Syche, obs. form of **SICKER** *a*.

Synocarpous (siknōkā'pōs), *a. Bot.* [f. *Gr.* *synkōs* many + *karpos* fruit + *-ous*.] Bearing fruit many times, as a perennial plant; polycarpous.

1832 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* 401 Polycarpous (better *synocarpous*); having the power of bearing fruit many times without perishing.

Sychon = *such a one*: see **SUCH** *dem. adj.* 28.

†Sycht. *Sc. Obs. pl.* 'The front parts of a gown, coat, etc.' (Jam.).

Cf. fairsicht, foirstreit in Jam.

1542 *Inv. R. Ward.* (1815) 101 Item ane schort gown of sad crumasy velvet lymit with quhyt tafateis the sychts with quhyt letuis. 1543 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VIII. 187 Item, deliverit to lyne the sychts thairof, vj quarters black tafateis of Janis. 1548 *Ibid.* IX. 222 Item, vj quarters tafateis [of] foure thredis to lyne the sychts of hir gown, xxxiii s.

Sycht, obs. *Sc.* form of **SIGHT**.

Syck(e), obs. ff. **SICK**, **SIKE**. **Syclatoun**, -owne, **Sycle**, var. **CICLATOUN**, **SICLE** *Obs.*

Sycoceric (sikōserik, -sī'rik), *a. Chem.* [f. *Gr.* *sykōn* fig + *kerōs* wax + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from the waxy resin of an Australian species of fig, *Ficus rubiginosa*; as in *sycoceric acid*, a crystalline compound, C₁₈H₂₂O₂; so *sycoceric alcohol*, *aldehyde*. So *Sycoceryl*, the hypothetical radical of the sycoceric compounds (also *attrib.*); hence *Sycocerylic a.* = sycoceric.

1860 DE LA RUE & MÜLLER in *Phil. Trans. CL.* 47 *Acetate of Sycoceryl*. We assign this name ... to the crystallizable substance ... obtained when the residue, left after the treatment of the original resin with cold alcohol, is dissolved in boiling alcohol, and the solution allowed to cool. *Ibid.* 50 The new alcohol which we propose to call Sycoceryl Alcohol. 1873 WATTS *Farmes Chem.* (ed. 11) 791 Sycoceryl Alcohol is produced by the action of alcoholic soda on sycoceryl acetate.

†Sycocomancy. *Obs.* Also 7 -manty, sico-. [f. *Gr.* *sykōn* fig + *μαντεία* divination: see **MANCY**.] Divination by means of figs or fig-leaves.

1652 GAULLE *Magastrom.* xix. 166 Sycocomancy, [divining] by Figs. 1693 *Urquhart's Robalets* iii. xxv. 209 By Sycocomancy: O Divine Art in Fig-tree Leaves! 1895 *EL WORTHY Evil Eye* 145 Conjuring with fig leaves was called sycocomancy.

Sycamore: see **SYCAMORE**.

Syconium (sikōnīūm), *Bot.* Also anglicized *sycon*. [mod.L., f. *Gr.* *sykōn* fig.] A multiple fruit developed from numerous flowers imbedded in a fleshy receptacle, as in the fig.

1856 HENSLER *Dict. Obs. Terms*, Syconium, Syconus. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vii. § 2 (ed. 6) 303 The Syconium ... results from a multitude of flowers concealed in a hollow flower-stalk, ... which becomes pulpy and edible when ripe.

†Syconus (sikōnūs). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. *Gr.* *sykōn* fig.] = **SYCONIUM**.

1832 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* 180 Syconus ... a fleshy rachis, having the form of a flattened disc, or of a hollow receptacle, with distinct flowers and dry pericarpia. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 297 The *Dorstenia* ... is another example of the syconus, although it differs a good deal from the Fig in its general appearance.

Sycophancy (sikōfānsi). [ad. L. *sycophantia*, *a. Gr.* *συκοφαντία*, f. *συκοφάντης* **SYCOPHANT**.] The practice or quality of a sycophant.

1. The trade or occupation of an informer; calumnious accusation, tale-bearing. Now only in *Gr. Hist.*: see next, 1.

1622 *Br. Hall. Contempl.* N. T. III. iv. It was hard to hold that seat [as the publican's] without oppression, without exaction: One that best knew it, branded it with polling, and sycophancy. 1722 BAILEY, *Sycophancy*, false Dealing, false Accusation, Tale-bearing. 1808 MITFORD *Hist. Greece* xxii. § 1. III. 18 That evil which, with the name of Sycophancy, so peculiarly infested Athens. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxv. (1862) V. 562 Men (says Xenophon) whom every one knew to live by making calumnious accusations (called Sycophancy).

2. Mean or servile flattery; the character of a mean or servile flatterer.

1657 TRAPP *Comm. Esther* iii. x Whether it was also by flattery or sycophancy, that Haman had insinuated himself into the Kings favour. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xciv. 472 The child will reject with sulleness all the little sycophancies that are made to it. 1821 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 338 Abject political baseness and sycophancy. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 671 The people, like the despot, is pursued with adulation and sycophancy. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* IV. xxii. ix. 225 Neither of these critics had the sycophancy to approve his lines.

Sycophant (sikōfānt), *sh. (a.)* Also 6 (sycophanta), sychophant, 6-7 sico-, sico-, 7 sico-, sycoc-, 7-8 sycho- (9 syko-). [ad. L. *sycophanta*, *ad. Gr.* *συκοφάντης*, f. *sykōn* fig + *φαν*, root of *φαίω* to show. (*Cf. F. sycophante* (16th c.), *†sichophant*, It., Sp. *sicofanta*, Pg. *sycophanta*.)

The origin of the *Gr.* word, lit. = 'fig-shower', has not been satisfactorily accounted for. The explanation, long current, that it orig. meant an informer against the unlawful exportation of figs cannot be substantiated. It is possible that the term referred orig. to the gesture of 'making a fig' or had an obscure implication: cf. *Fig. sh.* (See *Boissacq Dict. Étym. de la langue grecque*).

1. *Gr. Hist.* One of a class of informers in ancient Athens: see quot. and etymology above. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1505) 101 (*Solon*) Wee may not altogether discredit those which say, they did forbid in the

olde time that men should carie figges out of the countrie of Attica, and that from thence it came that these picke thanks, which hewray and accuse them that transported figges, were called *Sycophantes*. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1702) 171/1 Crobulus the Sycophant met him, accompanying Chabrias to the Tower, and said unto him, Do you come to help others, you know not that the poison of Socrates is reserved for you? 1748 HUME *Ess.*, *Ing. Hum. Underst.* xi. If Epicurus had been accused before the people by any of the sycophants or informers of those days. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxi. IV. 181 A class of men who were universally odious, ... the informers, or sycophants as they were called at Athens, who had perverted the laws [etc.].

†2. *transf.* and *fig.* An informer, tale-bearer, malicious accuser; a calumniator, traducer, slanderer. *Obs.*

[1537 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 84 Whereas Michael Throgmorton ... hath ... taken vpon him ... to become bothe a Sycophanta in Writing and a most vnkynde deuiser, of things most ... traytorous against his sayd Soueraigne lorde.] a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. IV* 2 h, He ... was very glad (as tall tales and sycophantes hee ...) to declare to the kyng what he had heard. 1561 B. GOOCE *Palingenius Zodiace of Life* To Rdr., Who can scape the poisoned lips of slanderous sycophants? 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 2 (1619) 568 As sycophants who him the scapes of men farre greater then they are. 1697 PORTER *Antiq. Greece* I. xxi. (1715) 122.

3. A mean, servile, cringing, or abject flatterer; a parasite, toady, lickspittle.

1575 GASCOIGNE *Glass* Govt. Prolog. 18 What subtle snares these Sycophantes can use. a 1633 ALSTON *Medit.* (1635) 224 Such is his [sc. the Pope's] power, attributed to him by his Sycophants that there can be no Saints but of his making! 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* I. i. A Noble Freedom ... unknown to fawning Sycophants. 1756 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot* (1749) 139 Crowds of spies, parasites and sycophants, will surround the throne under the patronage of such ministers. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* II. i. (1850) I. 183 The young monarch was accompanied by a swarm of courtly sycophants. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* x. 252 The real sentiments of this great prince ... were very different from those of his sycophants.

†4. Vaguely used for: Impostor, deceiver. *Obs.*

1589 [NASHIE] *Amund for Parant* 16 Am not I old *Ille ego qui quondam* at y^e besleeking of a sycophant? 1606 CHAPMAN *Gentl. Usher* v. 14 h, Presumptuous Sycophant, I will have thy life. 1651 WITTIE in *Fraser's Pop. Err.* 163 The good man Daniel Sennertus, ... being deceived by a Germane sycophant. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 13 It is not any spurious or seditious doctrine in their Teachers, by this foul-mouthed Sycophant, so falsely fathered upon Calvin. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Sycophant*, ... the Term became used ... at last, for a Lye, Impostor, &c.

5. *Comb.*, as *sycophant-like* *adj.* 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. iii. 112 An honest sycophant-like slave. 1637 [R. NICOLS] *Beggars Ape* B 3 With Sycophantlike tricks, hee tooke delight, With every lacke to play the Parasite.

B. attrib. or *adj.* Sycophantic.

1692 E. WALKER in *Epistetus Mor.*, In *praise Epistetus*, The bended knee Of Sycophant Servility. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 25 Mar. 1657, The Protector, ... now affecting Kingship, is petition'd to take the Title on him by all his new-made sycophant Lords. 1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xxvi. 169 A sycophant creature. 1763 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) I. 236 This sycophant court language. 1849 C. BROWN *Jane Eyre* Pref. to ed. 2, Atah did not like Michael, because he never prophesied good concerning him: probably he liked the sycophant son of Chanaanah better.

†**Sycophant**, *v. Obs.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To act the sycophant towards. a. To slander, calumniate, traduce. b. To flatter meanly; also *intr.* to play the sycophant (= **STOCOPHANTIZE** 2). Hence †**Sycophanting** *phl. a.*

1637 HEYWOOD *Plens. Dial.* xiv. Wks. 1874 VI. 230 Nor sycophant they us, such things to attaine By us. 1643 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 261 By sycophanting and misnaming the worke of his adversary. 1674 GOET *Tongue* vii. 150 His Sycophanting arts being detected. 1704 J. MACMILLAN in H. M. B. Reid *Cameracian Apostle* (1896) App. I. 223 A sycophanting age.

Sycophantic (sikōfāntik), *a.* [ad. *Gr.* *συκοφαντικός*, f. *συκοφάντης* **SYCOPHANT**.] a. Having the character of, or characteristic of, a sycophant; meanly flattering; basely obsequious. b. Calumnious, slanderous.

1656 ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiogr.* xii. (1848) 247 The base sycophantic fools magnify and extol Sharp. 1724 V. Knox *Ess.* lvi. (1819) II. 3 Mean, unprincipled, selfish; and sycophantic deceivers. 1801 MASON *Suppl. to Johnson, Sycophantic*, *adj.*, tale bearing; maliciously officious. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Char.* I. i. ix. 274 That sycophantic asphensy, which the Court-bishops ... carried to an incredible excess. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. l. 24 Upon sycophantic knes they bowed before the conqueror. 1870 BIXNIE *Phanic* II. x. 348 Sycophantic divines have often made of it *Psalm* II. x. 348 Sycophantic divines have often made of it [sc. divine right] a flatteringunction for the ears of princes.

[*sc. divine right*] a flatteringunction for the ears of princes.

†**Sycophantical**, *a. Obs.* [See prec. and **†SCAL**.]

1. Calumnious, slanderous.

a 1566 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* (1571) E liij b, Either you talke of that is done, or by your Sycophantical enuye, You prick forth Dionisius the sooner, that Damon may die. 1587 M. GROVE *Peleus & Hipp.* (1875) 6 A railing rout of Sycophantical brablers. 1644 FRYNE & WALKER *Finnes's Trial* xi Colonel Finnes ... in a sycophantical way alleged, that we suspected the integrity of that Court.

2. Meanly flatterer; basely obsequious.

1632 LITTON *Trav.* v. 215 Herod ... eaten of worms, after the Sycophantical people called his ... oration, the voyce of God. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) VIII. 192 They have ... suffered themselves to be cheated and ruled by a sycophantical parasite.

Sycophantically (sik'fæntikālī), *adv.* [See prec. and -ALLY.] In a sycophantic manner; like a sycophant; in the way of mean flattery.

1643 *Necess. Christ. Subjection* 6 The States of England, as some of their Preachers... have sycophantically phrased them. 1728 *Morgan Algiers* I. iv. 90 Scurriously railing against the triumphant Belisarius, yet most sycophantically adulating the half-desponding Gilmen. 1857 *Borrow Roman Rye* App. x, In these days, when it is dangerous to say anything about him but what is sycophantically laudatory.

Sycophantish (sik'fæntif), *a.* [f. SYCOPHANT *sb.* + -ISH.] Basely obsequious. Hence **Sycophantishly** *adv.*

1840 *De Quincy Essenes* II. Wks. 1897 VII. 133 Vespasian was shrewd enough from the first to suspect him for the sycophantish knave that he was. 1847 - *Sp. Mil. Vm* xxv, Neither proud... nor sycophantishly and falsely humble. 1873 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Two Widows* I. iii. 79 [He] vibrated between melodramatic reserve and sycophantically smiling.

Sycophantism (sik'fæntif), *a.* [f. SYCOPHANT *sb.* + -ISM.] = SYCOPHANCY 2.

1821 V. Knox *Spirit of Despotism* ix. (ed. 2) 22/2 Panic fears, servile sycophantism, and artful biggity. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 204 Mr. Bulwer's sycophantism of the Editor.

Sycophantize, *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

† 1. *intr.* To utter malicious accusations; to slander, calumniate. *Obs.*

1634 *Br. Reynolds Shields of Earth* (1636) 32 The Accuser... doth not informe, but sycophantize and calumniate.

2. To deal in mean or servile flattery. Hence **Sycophantizing** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1605 G. POWELL *Refut. Epist. Puritan Papist* To Rdr. 2 b, Thus they sycophantize; *Puissant Prince and orient Monarch.* 1631 R. H. Arraignment, *Whole Creature* xviii. 321 By Sycophantizing and observance, he might have been a Favorite to Alexander. 1640 *Barwick Lord Eps.* App. L3, His flattering and Sycophantizing Prelates. 1709 *Sacheverell Sermon* 15 Aug. 8 Sycophantizing Flattery. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 158 Dr Bowring should not sycophantize.

† **Sycophantic**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. as prec. + -LY.] = SYCOPHANTIC.

1680 in R. L'Estrange *Answ. Litter of Libels* 9 Sycophantically Knave.

Sycophantly, *adv. rare.* [f. SYCOPHANT *a.* + -LY.] In the manner of a sycophant; sycophantically.

1672 *Penn Spir. Truth Vind.* 94 We deny not the use of *Master, Father, Son, Servant*, &c., when they are significantly, and not improperly and Sycophantly used. 1871 *Member for Paris* II. 23 Self-styled Democrats, who refuse homage to a king, but fawn sycophantly upon the mob.

† **Sycophantry**, *Obs.* [f. SYCOPHANT *sb.* + -RY.] = SYCOPHANCY.

1670 *Owen Refl. Libel* Wks. 1853 XVI. 272 He seems to design himself an example in the art of sycophantry. 1677 *Barrow Sermon* Matt. vii. 1 Wks. 1687 I. 280 Rather backbiting, whispering, supplanting, or sycophantry, than fair and lawful judging. 1705 *Hickeringill Priest-cr.* II. iii. 33 Princes... cajol'd... by Flattery and Sycophantry. 1728 *Morgan Algiers* I. Pref. p. ii, This is no Sycophantry, no Adulation.

Sycoretin (sik'orētin), *Chem.* [f. Gr. σύκωρ *fig* + πύριον *resin*.] An amorphous white neutral substance obtained from the resin of an Australian species of fig (*Ficus rubiginosa*).

1860 *De la Rue & Müller in Phil. Trans.* CL. 44. 1873 *Watts' Formic Chem.* (ed. 1) 791.

Sycorie, -y, *obs.* forms of **CHICORY**.

1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 146 Betoynne, herstonge, sycorie, violet, welcressen. 1565 *Cooper's Thesaurus*, *Ambrosia*, the common sycorie [1538-52 *Elvort cykory*] with the tongue leaf and blew flower.

† **Sycosis** (sai'kōsis), *Path.* [mod. L., a. Gr. σύκωσις, f. σύκωρ *fig*.]

1. Applied to various kinds of ulcer or morbid growth on the skin, resembling a fig. ? *Obs.*

1530 *Newton Approved Med.* 77 A certain disease of the eye Lydies which is called Sycosis. 1693 *Tr. Blanchard's Phys. Dict.*, *Sycosis*, an Excrecence of the Flesh about the Fundament. This also an Ulcer so called from the resemblance of a Fig. 1820 *Good Nosology* 155 *Sycosis*, tumour excrecent; fleshy; fig-shaped.

2. An eruptive disease characterized by inflammation of the hair-follicles, esp. of the beard.

1827-7 *Good Study Med.* (1829) II. 352 *Sycosis*, is seated sometimes on the beard, and sometimes in the hair of the head. 1883-4 *Medical Annual* 231 Eczema of the chin and cheeks of adults... the non-parasitic sycosis of many writers.

Sycur, *obs.* form of **SICKER** *a.*

Syd, **Sydar**, *obs.* f. **SIDE**, **CIDER**. **Syddir**,

obs. f. **CEDAR**, **CIDER**. **Syde**, *obs.* f. **SIDE** *sb.* 1,

adv. 1, v.; var. **SIDE** *a.* **Syder**, -ir, *obs.* f.

CIDER. **Syderal**, -ation, -eal, -ite, *obs.* f.

SIDERAL, etc. **Sydlop**, **Sydlung**(s), *obs.* f. **SEED-LIP**, **SIDELING**(s). **Sydre**, **sydur**, *obs.* f. **CIDER**.

Sydyr, *obs.* f. **CEDAR**, **CIDER**.

† **Sye**, **sie**, *sb.* 1 *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 5 *seye*. [Of

Scand. origin; cf. Norw. *si* (also *baalsi*) cowhair

(and wool) or rope-fibre used for caulking.] Tow

or oakum used for caulking; see also quot. 1866.

1295 *Acc. Ezech. K. R.* 512 m. 2 (P.R.O.) Et vj. d. ob. in

Sy. empto et filo inde faciendū pro dicta Galea obstupenda.

1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 153 For Sye and spynnyng

of the same... 1497 *Ibid.* 294 For here & Sye

occupied & layed in the Semys of the seid Ship. [1866

Eomonoston Shetland & Orkney Gloss., *Sie*, a narrow strip of cloth which, after having been soaked in tar, is placed between the overlaps of a clinker-built boat.]

Sye (sai), *sb.* 2 *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 5 *syhe*, 6 *syhe*, 6 *syhe*, 7-9 *seigh*, *sigh*, 9 *sey*, *si*, *sie*. [f. **SYE** *v.* 2, or *a.* ON. *sta* or MDu. *sy*, *sie* (Du. *zie*, Flem. *zie*, *ziig*, *†sighhe*), corresp. to MLG. *sie*, *sihe*, *sige*, OHG. *sīha* (MHG. *sīhe*, G. *seihe* strainer, colander, filter, dregs) :- OTeut. **sīxwōn*. OE. had *seolhe* sieve :- OTeut. **sīxwōn*.]

1. A sieve, strainer (esp. for milk).

1468 *Medulla Gram.* in *Promp. Parv.* 79 note, *Colum*, a mylke syhe, or a clansynge syfe. 1688 *Holme Armoary* III. 335/1 A kind of Wooden Dish with a large round hole in the bottom... by Milk Women called a Seigh; and having a Cloth tied about the tole, Milk runs through it, which takes away all hairs from the Milk; this in our Country is termed Seighing of Milk. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 209 The whole mass... with the cream and new milk is run through the searce into the milk-sye.

b. *Comb.* (partly from **SYE** *v.* 2) as *sye-bowl*, -clout, -dish.

1873 N. & Q. 5th Ser. X. 39/1 In Worcestershire a 'sigh-bowl' is the name of the implement used for straining milk. a 1650 *Bell My Wyffe* 30 in Furniv. & Hales *Percy Folio* II. 323 My cloake... is now but a 'sigh clout, as you may see; It will neither hold out winde nor raine. 1562 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) II. 33 One skymmer iij^d... one 'syghe dyshe iij^d. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 835 The milk... is passed through the milk-sieve, or sey-dish, as it is named.

2. A drop; also, a spot or stain made by a drop of liquid (cf. **SYE** *v.* 2).

1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss. (E.D.S.) *Sye*, *Sie*, a drop. 1838 *Holloway Prov. Dict.*, *Sigh*, a drop. 1855 *Robinson's Whitty Gloss.*, A *Sie*, a slightly soiled appearance on linen or paper.

Sye, *v.* 1 *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 *sigan*, 3 *sigo*, *siho*, *sio*, 3-5 *seige*, 4-5 *syhe*, (4 *seige*?, 5 *seyge*, cy(e), cygh, 3rd sing. *seis*, 9 *dial.* *sigh*). Pa. t. *a.* 1-3 *sah*, (1 *saaz*, *sagh*, *pl.* *sizon*), 2-3 *smh*, 3 *seh*, *soh*, 4-5 *sey*; β. 5 *seit*, *seyt*, *seyit*. Pa. pple. 1 *sizen*, 3 *siize*(n), *sihen*, 4 *seizen*. [OE. *sigan*, pa. t. *sāh* (older *saaz*), *sizon*, pa. pple. *sizen*, = MLG. MDu. *sigen*, pa. t. *seeg*, *seech*, *seghen*, pa. pple. *gesegen* to sink (Du. *zigen* *intr.* to sink down, droop), OHG. *sigan*, pa. t. *sēg*, *sigen*, pa. pple. *sigen* to fall, fall in drops (MHG. *sigen*, G. *seigen* to strain), ON. *siga* to sink gently down, glide, move slowly, pa. t. *seig*, *sē*, *sigum*, pa. pple. *sigum* (MDa. *sigh*, *sige* wk.).

The orig. meaning was prob. 'to fall in drops'; cf. the related forms L. *siat* makes water (= 'sijat' :- 'sigit'), OHG. *seihen* to make water, ON. *sik*, *siki* ditch, trench, and Skr. *sīcati*, *sīcate* pours out, OSI. *sicati* to make water, and *Sye* *v.* 2, the forms of which in Engl. and the cognate langs. are often indistinguishable from those of this verb.]

1. *intr.* To sink, fall, descend (*lit.* and *fig.*); to collapse.

Beowulf 1251 (Gr.) *Sigon* þa to slæpe. c 888 *Ælfred Boeth.* xxxiii. § 5 Ne nanwuhit eorðlices hi ne healt þæt hio ne sige. c 897 - *Gregory's Past.* C. xix. 142 Ða men þe sigað on ðisses middanæardes lufan. c 960 O. E. *Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 937, *Sidhan* sunne up on morgen tid... oð sio æþele geseaf sio to sette. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 109 þe sunne... ariste anes ða daf and efi sigeð. c 1205 *LAV.* 10255 þa þe king sah to grunde. *Ibid.* 27635 His fule saule sah in to helle. a 1330 *Oruel* 1393 He sey down of his siede. c 1374 *Chaucer Troylus* v. 182 For whan she gan here fader fer aspye, Wel neigh down on here hors she gan to sye. c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xliii. (Cecilie) 535 A hose, of wynd þat fillit ware, & with a prene Mocht ut he latine... & seige(?) and to-giddre fal. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 980 (Ashmole MS.) He seis (*Diab.* MS. *sittes*) downe in þe sete with septer in hande. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 664 He gid to þat greke... þat he sey to þe soile, & sought out of lyue. 1895 *Warwicksh. Gloss.*, *Sigh*, to fade, decrease. 'This pimple's beginning to sigh.'

2. To go, proceed; *fig.* to proceed or come from a source, be derived.

Beowulf 307 (Gr.) Guman onetton, sizon ætsomne. c 1052 O. E. *Chron.* (MS. C.) an. 1052, Godwine sah him æfre to werd Lundenes. c 1205 *LAV.* 23811 Seodðen þer gunnen ut sizen siht þusende Brutes. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2055 þæt heaðene folc þæt alle weres ishen hider. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 47 Wið þene seli brudrigme þæt sihed alle selðe of. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2512 Then he... Seyit furth with sory chere. *Ibid.* 7129 After setting of þe Sun þæt Seyn to þe gates. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* (Ashmole MS.) 2182 He sejis to þe Synagog.

b. To come, arrive (*fig.* of a condition, time, etc.); *occas.* to befall, happen.

c 1205 *LAV.* 2918, & seodðen þer seh (c 1275 *soh*) toward swiðe muchel seowe. *Ibid.* 4023 þa wes þe mucchele speche... of bare seore3 þe is3e wes to lond. *Ibid.* 4566 He þohte heo to habben to his awere bihowe, & oðer weis hit sæht (*read sah*). *Ibid.* 24043 þe dæi sah to burh3e þe Arður iset hafde. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1058 Til þe seosun was segen, þæt þay seuer moste. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3398 When yt seyit to Sopertyme.

c. To sye *hethen* (= *hence*) or of *life*, to depart this life, die.

13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1879 He... prayed hym... þæt he wolde... tern hym... How his sawle schulde be saued, when he schuld sey hepen. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 716 (Ashmole MS.) Wele semys slike a sacchell to syege þus of lyfe! *Ibid.* 4333 Ne se3es na segge of oure sece sodanly of lyue.

Hence **Sying** *vbl. sb.* 1, sinking, etc.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 771 Cyngne downe, or swownynge

(P. cynginghe or swownynge downe), *sincapacio*. *Ibid.* 455/2

Syngne downe, or swownynge, *sincapacio*.

Sye, **sie**, *v.* 2 *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 *sion*, *seon*, (3rd pers. sing. *sīd*), 2 pa. t. *seh*, 4-5 (9 *dial.*) *sie*, 4-6 (9 *dial.*) *sy*, (5 *seye*, cy(e), *sigh*, 6 *sigh*), 7 *seigh*, 9 *sey*. [OE. *slon*, *slon* (-**sīhan*), pa. t. *sāh*, pa. pple. *sigen*, *siwen*, later *seowen*, *slon*, = MLG. *sigen*, *sihen*, *slen*, MDu. *sighen*, *sighen*, *siēn*, *ziēn* (pa. t. *seech*, pa. pple. *gesegen*, *gesiet*, Du. *zigen*), OHG. *sīhan*, pa. t. *sēh*, *siwan*, pa. pple. *gisigan* (MHG. *sīhen*, *sīgen*, pa. t. *seic*, *sigen*, pa. pple. *gesigen*, G. *seihen*), ON. *sta* :- OTeut. **sīxwōn*. Cf. prec.]

1. *trans.* To strain, pass through a strainer; also, to strain out. † Also with *up*.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) E 461 *Excolat*, *siid*. c 1000 *Saxon Leechd.* III. 24 Seoh ðurh clād. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* II. 383 Blynde leders, syngne þe gnatte and swolowe þe camel. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 17 Take swete mylk... And sethe and sye hit thorough a cloth. 1523 *Fitzherbert. Husbandry* § 146 *MLG* thy kye, socle thy calves, sye vp thy mylke. 1530 *Palsgr.* 717/1 I sye mylke, or clesse, *je coulle du lait*. This terme is moche northerne. 1550 *Morwynke Ewonym.* 392 Aromaticall wymses... the spyes heaten together, sighed and streined a few tymes through a steuier or Hippocras bag of wull. 1847 *Halliwells, Sic* (-4) to strain milk... It is still used in Derbyshire. 1895 *Pennock Black Country Ann.* (E.D.D.) To sye it thru a jelly bag.

2. *intr.* To drop as a liquid, drip, drain, ooze.

c 893 *Ælfred Oros.* I. vii. 38 þa wæron swiðe hrowlice herstende, & þa worms utsonde. c 1000 *Ælfric's Sermons* *Lives* xxi. 64 Hi cwædon þa sume þæt se tæce sceolde asceotan þæt geswell... and þæt sah ut wyrms. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 121 Mid þorne crune his heaued wes icurned swa þæt þæt rede blod seh ut. c 1440 *Fallad.* on *Hush.* xi. 326 And into a wyn barrel down let hem sie. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* our *Ladye* 108 That there shulde no thorrocke that myghte sye or droppe in therto. 1868 [see b].

b. *trans.* To mark or stain by dropping.

1855 *Robinson's Whitty Gloss.* s. v. *Sie*, Not stained, but sie'd all over. 1868 *Atkinson's Cleveland Gloss.*, *Sie*, v. n., to drop, to mark by dropping.

Hence **Sying** *vbl. sb.* 2 and *ppl. a.*, straining; oozing, etc.

c 1000 *Saxon Leechd.* II. 314 Wið seondum geallan ete rædic. c 1440 *Prompt.* Parv. 455/2 Syngne, or clesynge (S. syfynge, P. siflinge), *colacio*, *colatura*. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* our *Ladye* 109 A place in the bottome of a shyppe wherein ys gathered all the fylthe that cometh in to the shyppe, other by lekynghe or by synging in to yt by the bourdes. 1688 [see *Sye* *sb.* 2].

Sye, *obs.* pa. t. and pple. of **SEE** *v.*; *obs.* f. **SIGH**, **Syele**, **Syed**, **Syege**, **Syell**(e); see **SIECLE**, **SAYED**, **SIEGE**, **SILE** *sb.* 1 and 2. **Syen**: see **SOION**, **SEE** *v.*, **SYNE**. **Syence**, -ens(e), *obs.* f. **SCIENCE**.

Syenite (sai'ēnit), *Min.* Also *sienite*. [ad. F. *syenite*, G. *syenit*, ad. L. *Syēnites* (lapis), (stone) of Syene, f. *Syēnē*, Gr. *Συήνη*, a town of upper Egypt, the modern Assuan.] A crystalline rock allied to granite, mainly composed of hornblende and feldspar, with or without quartz.

1796 *Kirwan Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 341 *Sienite*. An aggregate of quartz, hornblende, and felspar. 1823 *Baker's Well Introd. Geol.* (1815) 116 The transitions by which granite passes into sienite, and the latter into porphyry, tiap, and basalt. 1842 *Sedgwick in Hudson's Guide Lakes* (1843) 230 The red syenite of Ennerdale and Buttermere. 1854 *Hooker Himal. Trnls.* II. xxix. 297 Enormous rounded blocks of syenite.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1838 *De la Beche Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 267 Granite and sienite mountains. 1835 R. GRIFFITH in *Trans. Geol. Soc.* (1840) Ser. II. v. 120 *Syenite* veins passing through mica slate. 1876 *Ellen E. Frewer tr. Ferné's Adv.* 3 *Eng.* & 3 *Russ.* S. Afr. viii. 66 ts [sc. the baobab's] syenite-coloured bark gave it a peculiar appearance.

Syenitic (sai'ēnitik), *a.* Also *si-*. [f. prec. + -IC. So F. *syenitique*.] Of, pertaining to, composed of, allied to, or having the character of syenite.

1799 *Kirwan Geol. Ess.* 343 The porphyritic and sienitic hills. 1835 R. GRIFFITH in *Trans. Geol. Soc.* (1840) Ser. II. v. 120 Two... veins of syenite, which pass into syenitic greenstone. 1868 *Watts Dict. Chem.* V. 647 The occurrence of hornblende in granite renders it more or less syenitic.

Syepoorite (sai'pūorit), *Min.* [f. *Syepoor* or *Saipūr*, in N.W. India, where found: see -ITE 1.] A native sulphide of cobalt, of a steel-grey colour inclining to yellow.

1849 J. NICOL *Min.* 458 *Syepoorite*. This name may be given to a sulphuret of cobalt... found in primary rocks with pyrite and chalcopryite at Syepoor near Rajpootanah.

Syepalling, **Syer**, **Syeth**, **Syeue**: see **SIP-LING**, **SIRE**, **SYVER**, **SCYTHZ**, **SIEVE** *v.*

Syeud, variant of **SYUD**.

Syfe, **syff**(e), **Syfe**, **Syfte**, *obs.* f. **SIEVE**, **SIFFLE**, **SIFT**.

Syg, *obs.* pa. t. of **SEE** *v.*

Sygaldre, -drye, var. **SIGALDER**, -**DRY** *Obs.*

Sygale, -alle, *obs.* f. **CIGALE**: see **CIGALA**.

1484 *Caxton Æsop* iv. xvii. 123 (*heading*) The xvij fable is of the Ant and of the sygale. *Ibid.*, 'This present fable, Of the sygale, whiche in the wynter tyme... demanded of the ant somme of her Come for to etc.

Sygge, *obs.* f. **SAY** *v.* **Sygh**(e), *obs.* pa. t. of **SEE** *v.*; *obs.* f. **SIGH**. **Syght**, **Syghth**, **Sygle**, **Sygn**, *obs.* f. **SIGHT**, **SITH**, **SICKLE**, **SION**.

Sygneoury, sygnory, obs. ff. SIGNORY.
Sygnet, -ett(e, obs. ff. CYGNET, SIGNET.
Syh(e, obs. pa. t. of SEE v.; obs. f. SIGH.
Syhedrite (saihr'drit). *Min.* [Improperly for **syhadrite*, f. the Syhadree Mountains in Bombay, where found: see -ITE¹.] A mineral of uncertain composition, supposed to be related to stilbite.

1865 SHEPARD in *Amer. Jour. Sci.* Ser. II. XL 110 Syhedrite. I have thus named, from its locality. The mineral occurs in trap at Thore-Ghat, in the Syhedree Mountains, Bombay.

Syht, syhp, obs. 3 sing. pres. of SEE v. Syhte, obs. f. SIGHT. Syide, Syik, Syike, obs. ff. SIDE, SIO, SICK, SIKE *sb.* 1 Syis, obs. f. SICE; Sc. pl. of SITHE *sb.* 1 Obs.; obs. Sc. f. SIZE *sb.* 1 Syister, obs. f. SISTER. Syith, obs. f. SOTTHE; Sc. var. SITHE *sb.* 1 Obs.

Syk, obs. f. SIO, SICK, SIKE. Syke, obs. f. SEEK, SIO, SICK, SIKH; var. SIKE. Sykel(le, -ol, -yl(l), obs. ff. SICKLE. Syker(e, etc., syk-kyr, obs. ff. SICKER. Syklatown, var. CICLATOUN Obs. Sykp, obs. 3 sing. pres. of SEE v.

Syl-, assimilated form of SYM- before l.
Syld, Sylden, -on, Syler, Syif, Sylibewk, Sylie, Syll(e: see SELD, SELDOM, SILOUR, SELF, SILLIBOUK, SILLY, SELL, SILL.

Syllab, syllabe. Obs. cxc. dial. Forms: 5 north. silapp(e, syllypp, 6 sillab(e, syllape, 6-7 syllabe, 7-8 syllab, 9 Sc. syllup. [a. OF. *sillabe* (mod. *syllabe*): see SYLLABLE *sb.*] = SYLLABLE *sb.*

c1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 104 Silappis & wurdiss bat er overhippid, & also versis of he salter & wurdiss er mombled.
c1440 *York Myst.* x. 26 Abram first named was l. And sythen be sette a syllypp ma. 1509 BARCLAY *Skyth of Folyis* (1874) l. 144 Homo est Asinus cause of moche styte Thus passe forth these folyes the dayes of theyr lyfe In two syllabis. 1520 LYONSAY *Compl.* 91 The first sillabits that thow did mure was 'pa, Da Lyn, vpon the lute'. a1533 FRIITH *Answ. More* (1548) Cvj b, I neuer altered one syllabe of Gods worde. a1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arh.) 148 Their feete be..not distinct by trew quantite of sillabes. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N. v.* II. 37, I will not change a syllab, with thee, more. 1636 — *Eng. Gram.* i. § 2 A Word..consisteth of one or more Syllabes. 1762 BRIDGES *Homers Travels*. (1797) l. 102 With staring looks and open jaws They catch each syllab as it flows. 1785 in SHIRRECK *Poems* (1790) 318 Sic verses..And no ac syllab' o' them wrang. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* xix. 181 There hasna been a syllyp nboot it.

|| **Syllabarium** (silābā'ri-um). Pl -ia. [mod.L., neut. of med.L. *syllabārius*, f. *syllaba* SYLLABLE.] = next.

1850 DONALDSON *New Cratylus* § 109 (ed. 2) 166, [a] is..the fundamental vowel with which every consonant in the old syllabarium was articulated. 1858 BURCH *Anc. Pottery* II. 207 Two of these vases..had a Greek alphabet and syllabarium scratched on them. 1873 EARLE *Philol. Engl. Tongue* (ed. 2) § 90 A syllabarium, which is a set of phonetic characters, not of vowels and consonants but of syllables.

Syllabary (silābā'ri). Also 6-ory. [ad. mod. L. *syllabārium*: see prec. Cf. F. *syllabaire*, Sp. *silabario* spelling-book.] A collection, set, system, list, or table of syllables. Also attrib.

1585 FERNE *Blaz. Gentry* To Gentl. Inner Temple A v. If any neuer so meere a Syllabary, or Christ crosse losell, baue clumprd vp (with the helpe of some rude and grosse Minerua) any worke, straightwaies it is meete for all to reade. 1654 BROOKSBANK *Rules Syllabification* (title-p.). With Directions for the use of the English Syllabary, and the English Monosyllabary. 1839 *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* l. 121 The Japanese syllabary. 1873 EARLE *Philol. Engl. Tongue* (ed. 2) § 91 The Chinese writing has led to syllabaries among the Japanese, and to an alphabet among the Koreans. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 149 The starling has a whole syllabary of his own, every note of which evidently has its meaning. 1883 SAYCE *Fresh Light fr. Anc. Mon.* Intro. 12 The Persian cuneiform system must have consisted of an alphabet, and not of a syllabary.

|| **Syllabatum** (silābā'tim), *adu. rare*. [L. *syllabātum* (Cicero), f. *syllaba* SYLLABLE, after *gradātum*.] By syllables; syllable by syllable.

1628 J. MEAD in *Crt. & Times Chas.* I (1848) l. 344 He..examined every one *syllabatum* by the records. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. 337 To tell you *syllabatum* in the words of any Language what they naturally signifie. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Chr. Lit.* (1866) 550/2 Mr. Littleton said, that he had examined every one *syllabatum*.

Syllabation (silābā'ti-on). *rare*. [f. L. *syllaba* SYLLABLE *sb.* + -ATION. Cf. F. *syllabation* and med.L. *syllabāre*.] = SYLLABIFICATION.

1856 CALDWELL *Compar. Gram. Dravidian* 138 The chief peculiarity of Dravidian syllabation is its extreme simplicity and dislike of compound or concurrent consonants. 1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 11. 5 The following rules are observed in Latin Syllabation.

Syllabi, plural of SYLLABUS.

Syllabic (silā'bik), *a. and sb.* [ad. mod.L. *syllabicus* (Priscian), ad. Gr. συλλαβικός, f. συλλαβή SYLLABLE *sb.* Cf. F. *syllabique* (1704 in Hatz-Darm.), It. *sillabico*, Sp. *silábico*.]

A. adj.
1. Of, pertaining or relating to, a syllable or syllables.

1755 JOHNSON, *Syllabick*, relating to syllables. 1782 V.

KNOX *Ess.* xxiii. (1819) l. 132 There are many passages..which, if you attend to the accentual and not to the syllabic quantity, may be scanned like hexameter verses. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* II. 95 In the responses..which are noted for various voices, this syllabic distinction is sufficiently attended to. 1854 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* V. 156 In English pronunciation syllabic quantity is..imperfectly marked. 1860 ADLER *Prov. Poet.* i. 6 Versification founded on a combination of the rhyme with the syllabic accent. 1892 LOUNSBURY *Stud. Chaucer* l. iii. 286 In his endeavors to impart to the line syllabic regularity.

b. Forming or constituting a syllable. *Syllabic augment*: see AUGMENT *sb.* 2.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. The first [augment] call'd Syllabic, which is when the Word is increas'd by a Syllable. 1837 G. PHILLIPS *Syrac Gram.* 25 Whenever the noun in its primitive form receives a syllabic augment. 1888 SWEET *Engl. Sounds* § 21 A sound which can form a syllable by itself is called *syllabic*..The distinction between syllabic and non-syllabic is generally parallel to that between vowel and consonant. But..vowellike or 'liquid' voiced consonants..are often also syllabic..Even voiceless consonants can be syllabic, as in *psst*, where the *s* is syllabically equivalent to a vowel. 1908 — *Sounds of English* § 149 In such a word as *little* the second *l* is so much more syllabic than the preceding voiceless stop that it assumes syllabic function.

c. Denoting a syllable; consisting of signs denoting syllables.

1865 TYLER *Early Hist. Man.* v. 104 Writing his language in syllabic signs. 1875 RENOUF *Egypt. Gram.* 1 All other Egyptian phonetic signs have syllabic values. 1884 W. VIGNANT *Empire Hittites* 70 A syllabic writing evidently of immense antiquity.

2. a. Applied to singing, or a tune, in which each syllable is sung to one note (i.e. with no slurs or runs).

1789 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* III. 389 Nothing now but syllabic and unisonous psalmody was authorised in the Church. 1834 K. H. DICKEY *Mores Cath.* v. iii. 75 That syllabic composition of song in Pindar's style.

b. Pronounced syllable by syllable; uttered with distinct separation of syllables.

1890 SARAH J. DUNCAN *Social Departure* xiii. 122 His English was careful, select, syllabic. 1899 ALBUTT's *Syst. Met.* VII. 64 'Scanning', 'staccato', or 'syllabic' speech is one of the symptoms of [disseminate sclerosis].

3. Consisting of mere syllables or words; verbal. *rare*-1.

1850 P. CROOK *War of Hats* 35 The mere syllabic air Of words in formal orisons bestowed.

B. *sb.* (elliptical use of the adj.)

1. A syllabic sign; a character denoting a syllable. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 800/2 A determinative [attached to an ideographic sign] often indicates to the reader..this radical change in the use of the sign. In this case the sign is said to be employed as a syllabic. 1885 *Athenæum* 4 Apr. 436/3 Eight syllabic signs..are verified by their close accordance of form with Cypriote syllables.

2. A syllabic sound; a vocal sound capable by itself of forming a syllable, or constituting the essential element of a syllable.

1890 SWEET *Primer of Phonetics* § 150 Hence the ear learns to divide a breath-group into groups of vowels (or vowel-equivalents), each flanked by consonants (or consonant-equivalents)—or, in other words, into syllable-formers or syllables, and non-syllables, each of these groups constituting a syllable. 1908 — *Sounds of English* § 149 The more sonorous a sound is, the more easily it assumes the function of a syllable.

3. A syllabic utterance; a word or phrase pronounced syllable by syllable. *nonce-use*.

1893 T. B. FOREMAN *Trip to Spain* 30 A welcome relief to the hard syllables, 'Splendid!' 'Beautiful!'

Syllabic, *a.* Now *rare* or Obs. Also 6-7 sill-. [f. mod.L. *syllabicus*: see -ICAL.]

1. = prec. A. i. b.

1530 PALSGR. 83 Verbes actives parsonals have..addynge of sillabical adfections. 1602 [J. WILKIS] *Art Stenogr.* D.5, Syllabical adfections vsed in the Latine tongue. 1671 PHILLIPS (ed. 3), *Syllabical Augment*, is an augmentation which is made in Greek verbs, by prefixing ε (and thereby adding one syllable).

2. = prec. A. 3.

1606 S. GARDINER *Bk. Angling* 117 Orators, and Poets..the quintessence of whose wittes, are nothing else but waues of wast words, a streame of sillabical slight invention.

3. = prec. A. 1.

1620 W. COLSON *Fr. Gram.* 15 Contraction or distraction littoral or syllabically. 1641 'SWEETCRINIUS' *Vind. Answ.* § 1. 4 If we were called to give an account of this Syllabical Error before a Deske of Grammarians. 1774 J. BURNETT (Ed. Monboddo) *Orig. & Progr. Lang.* II. 299 We have..accents in English, and syllabical accents too: but they are of a quite different kind from the antient accents. 1775 TYRWHITT *Cant. Tales Chaucer* IV. Essay 28 In order..to form any judgement of the Versification of Chaucer, it is necessary that we should know the syllabical value (if I may use the expression) of his words, and the accentual value of his syllables.

4. Considered in relation to every syllable or detail: cf. next, 2. Obs.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. iii. (1739) 6. I must allow it to pass for current for the substance, not justifying the syllabical writing thereof.

5. = prec. A. 2. b.

1708 CALAMY *Life* vi. (1729) II. 93 The speech was syllabical, and there was a distinct beave and breathe between each syllable.

Syllabically (silā'bikālī), *adu.* [f. prec. + -LY; see -ICALLY.] In a syllabic or syllabical manner.

1. + In syllables, in audible words, articulately (obs.); syllable by syllable, with distinct utterance of the syllables; as a separate syllable.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* x. xv. 381 Wherein [sc. in the mouths of Angels] Gods person would appeare, and speake syllabically in a mans voyce unto us. a1660 HAMMOND *Serm. Rom.* i. 26 Wks. 1684 l. 657 The first voice of nature..which it uttered..when it was an infant in the World, and therefore perhaps..not so plainly, and syllabically, and distinctly, as could have been wished. 1811 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* Oct. 278 They first read the words syllabically. 1837 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* I. i. viii. § 26. 433 It is necessary to presume that many terminations, now mute, were syllabically pronounced. 1862 SALA *Seven Sons* II. xi. 286 Tottenham—be pronounced the word very syllabically.

2. Syllable for syllable; word for word; hence, precisely, in every detail. Obs.

1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 55 The Scripture doth syllabically repeat these words. 1661 GAUDEN *Consid. Liturgy* 25 These and many like places..though they do not literally and syllabically agree with the quotation..may sufficiently justify that place..to be..a Divine Scriptural Truth. 1698 [R. FERGUSON] *View Eccles.* 7 Scrupling, at certain Words and Phrases, which were not *pure*, or Literally, and Syllabically Canonical. a1778 TOPADAY *Wks.* (1828) III. 446 It is called St. Athanasius's Creed; not because it was syllabically composed by him, but [etc.].

3. In relation to a syllable or syllables; by syllabic characters.

1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* II. 95 Those parts or verses which..are syllabically distinguished by notes of different musical duration. 1888 [see SYLLABIC A. i. b]. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Dec. 10/3 Showing how Chinese sounds could be reproduced alphabetically or syllabically.

Syllabicate, *v. rare*-9. [Back-formation f. next.] *trans.* 'To form into syllables.'

1775 *Ash Suppl.* Hence in later Dicts.

Syllabification (silābikā'f-i-jən). [ad. med.L. *sill-, syllabificatio*, -i-jem, n. of action f. *syllabificare*, f. *syllaba* SYLLABLE.] = SYLLABIFICATION.

1631 [MABBE] *Celestina* xviii. 280, I swear unto thee by the crisse-crosse tow, by the whole Alphabet, and Syllabication of the letters. 1654 BROOKSBANK *(Title)* Plain, brief, and pertinent Rules for the..Syllabification of all English Words. 1754 GOSKALL *Exam. Lett. Mary Q. Scots* I. v. 110 The syllabification of the Scottish word *nether*..had been changed, after the English orthography, into *neither*. 1791 BURNS *Lat. Wks.* (Globe) 496 Thou faithful recorder of barbarous idiom; thou persecutor of syllabification. 1863 NUTTALL *Standard Dict.* Pref. Orthography..comprehends the correct spelling and syllabification of words.

b. The action of making syllabic; pronunciation as a distinct syllable.

1857 CRAIK *English of Shaks.*, *Jul. C.* i. i. (1869) 73 The distinct syllabification of the final *e*.

Syllabiness. [f. SYLLABIC *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being syllabic.

1888 SWEET *Hist. Engl. Sounds* § 21 Syllabiness implies an appreciable duration and force. *Ibid.* § 22 A vowel..can lose its syllabiness, especially in combination with another vowel, with which it then forms a diphthong.

Syllabification (silābikā'f-i-jən). [n. of action f. med.L. *syllabificāre*, f. *syllaba* SYLLABLE: see -IFICATION.] Formation or construction of syllables; the action or method of dividing words into syllables.

1838 GUEST *Engl. Rhythms* I. 23 The early systems of syllabification. 1843 *Poe's Premature Burial* Wks. 1864 l. 330 What he said was unintelligible; but..the syllabification was distinct. 1862 J. ANSCUT *Hand-bk. Engl. Tongue* 493 Rules of syllabification.

Syllabify, *v. rare*-9. [Back-formation f. prec. But cf. OF. *syllabifier* (15th c.).] *trans.* 'To form or divide into syllables' (Webster, 1864).

Syllabism (silābī'z-m). [f. L. *syllaba*, Gr. συλλαβή SYLLABLE + -ISM, after *syllabize*. Cf. F. *syllabisme*.] a. The use of syllabic characters. b. Division into syllables. c. Theory concerning syllables (*Cent. Dict.*, 1891).

1883 J. TAYLOR *Alphabet* I. § 6. 33 Syllabism..finds its best illustration in the development of the Japanese writing out of the Chinese. 1892 H. D. DAREMUTH in *Classical Rev.* Feb. 57/1 The accentuation is *mat-er*..the syllabism is *mat-er*.

Syllabist (silābist). *rare*-1. [Formed as prec. + -IST.] One versed in the division of words into syllables.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Vo. Gen. Rev.*

Syllabize (silābī'z), *v.* [ad. med.L. *syllabizare*, ad. Gr. συλλαβίζω, f. συλλαβή SYLLABLE *sb.*: see -IZE. Cf. F. *syllabiser*.]

1. *trans.* To form or divide into syllables; to utter or articulate with distinct separation of syllables. Hence *Syllabizing* *vb.* *sb.* and *pp.* *a.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Syllabize*, to divide by syllables. 1660 HOWELL *Party of Beasts* Pref. Verses b ij. Tis Man-kind alone Can Language frame, and syllabize the Tone. 1831 *Examiner* 237/2 A drawing tone and syllabizing pronunciation. *Ibid.* 694/1 Every word is syllabized, and every syllable protracted to three times its due quantity. *Ibid.* 822/1 The syllabizing of the dialogue, and the reculding of the music, are equally out of place. 1885 *Athenæum* 13 June 762/3 Irish metric, like that of the Slavonic peoples, has passed from an original purely syllabizing system to an accentuating one.

2. *intr.* To sing notes to syllables, as in solmization. *nonce-use*.

1782 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* II. ii. 105 It may be said, that

to syllabize in quick passages is little more than to speak, but to vocalize is to sing.

Syllable (sɪˈləbəl), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 syllable, (4 syllable, 5 syllable, -byl, syllable, -bul, syllable, syllable, 7 syllable), 6-syllable. *B. dial.* 5, 9 syllable, 9 syllable. [a. AF. syllable = OF. *syllabe* (12th c.), mod.F. *syllabe*, ad. L. *syllaba*, a. Gr. συλλαβή, f. συλλαβάνειν to take, put, or bring together, f. σύν SYN- + λαμβάνειν (stem λαβ-) to take.]

1. A vocal sound or set of sounds uttered with a single effort of articulation and forming a word or an element of a word; each of the elements of spoken language comprising a sound of greater sonority (vowel or vowel-equivalent) with or without one or more sounds of less sonority (consonants or consonant-equivalents); also, a character or set of characters forming a corresponding element of written language.

c 1384 CHAUCEER *H. Fame* iii. 8 Though somme vers fayle in A syllable. c 1386 — *Sgr.* v. T. 93 After the forme vsed in his langage With outen vice of syllable or of lettre. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 437 Ascanius was i-cleped Iulus . . . a name of tweie syllables. c 1430 STANS *Puer* (Lamb, MS.) 93 in *Babes* Bk. (1858) 33 In his writynge. . . Yf ougt be mys, in worde, syllable, or dede, I submytte me to correccion withoute any debate. c 1491 J. Rows *Roll* vii. (1859) B 3 b, The first sinnable of hys naavm [sic. Arthgallus] that ys to seey Arth or Narthe is asmuch to sey in Walsh as a bere. 1525 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 138 Not clipping the syllables, nor skyping any worde. 1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Fancies* i. iv. 40 Yeat ware not their letters facioned to ioyn together in syllables like ours. c 1563 ASCHEAM *Scholem.* ii. (Arb.) 145 Our English tong, baving in vse chiefly, wordes of one syllable. 1612 BRINSLEY *Posing Parts* (1659) 90 When is a Noun said to increase? A. When it hath more syllables in the Genitive case, than in the Nominative. c 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 281 Return, Re— in this Syllable she fail'd. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1766) I. 277 On the back ground the front of a castle with columns; on the bases of which are the syllables Es—sex, 1830 W. S. ROCKSWOLD in *Grove Dict. Mus.* i. 734/1 The sounds [of each hexachord] are sung. . . to the syllables ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la, the semitone always falling between the syllables mi and fa. 1890 [see SYLLABIC B. 2]. 1899 R. J. LLOYD *Northern English* § 205 Speech is a succession of sounds continually rising and falling in sonority. Each single short wave of sonority, one rise and one fall, is a syllable. *Ibid.* § 107 The most sonorous phonic of a syllable is its vowel; the rest are its consonants. 1903 SWEET *Sounds of English* § 150 The beginning of a syllable corresponds to the beginning of the stress with which it is uttered. Thus in *alone* the strong stress and the second syllable begin on the *l*, and in *bookcase* buk-keis on the second *k*.

b. Used pregnantly of a word of one syllable, or in reference to a part of a word, considered in relation to its significance.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 343 That o syllable [sc. nay] hath overthrowe A thousand wordes. 1577 VAUTHOUILLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 2 Learne this definitiō diligently, and especially so exercise this pronounce *our*, that this one syllable being beleaved, may swallow vp all thy sinnes. 1577 HARRISON *England* ii. v. (1877) i. 115 This syllable Sir, which is the title whereby we call our knights. 1603 OWEN *Penn. brookshire* (1892) 257 [The Fox and Marton] are desired onely for the two last syllables of theire Carcases [i. e. 'cases' = skins]. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 690 Those awful syllables, bell, death, and sin. 1795 BUNKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 377 What can make us in love with oppression because the syllables 'Jacobin' are not put before the 'ism'?

2. The least portion or detail of speech or writing (or of something expressed or expressible in speech or writing); the least mention, hint, or trace of something: esp. in negative context.

1234 MISYR *Mending Life* 118 All our prayer with desire and effect sal be, so bat we our-ryne not be wordis, but nerehand all sillabys with grete cry & desire we sal offry to our lord. 1533 MORSE *Apol.* 8 b, Of all theyr owne wordes I leue not one syllable out. 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotinus* Cciv. One syllable of thine shall more perswade mee, than the sage sentences of anye other. 1604 SHAKES. *Oth.* iv. ii. 5, I heard, Each syllable that breath made vp betweene them. 1605 — *Macb.* v. v. 21 To the last Syllable of Recorded time. 1637 ATTERBURY *Annu. Consid. Spirit* *Luther* 47 To this there's not a syllable of proof offer'd. 1768 GOLDSM. *Goodn.* *Man* ii. i, I know every syllable of the mattee. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humphrey Cl.* *Let. to Lewis* 2 Apr. Don't say a syllable of the matter to any living soul. 1801 COLMAN *Poor Gentl.* iii. l. 34 There isn't a syllable of scold in all you have been saying. 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 189 The name of Dante is mentioned but once, and then without a syllable of comment. 1885 D. C. MURRAY *Rainbow Gold* ii. iii, I ain't a-going to breathe a syllable.

† b. *pl.* Minute details of language or statement; exact or precise words. *Obs.*

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxxviii. § 2 Our imitation of him consisteth not in tying scrupulously our selues vnto his sillables. 1614 SELOEN *Titles Hon.* ii. l. 173 Whose syllables I rather cite, because, . . . he iustifies himself out of the instrument of that Donation, which, by his assertion, he made vse of.

† 3. With reference to the etymological sense: A composite thing, a compound. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* l. v. 849 Life and Understanding. . . are no Syllables or Complexions, . . . nor can either the Qualities of Heat and Cold, Moist and Dry; or else Magnitudes, Figures, Sites, and Motions, beover Combined together, as Letters Spell them out, and make them up.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as syllable-division, etc.;

syllable-monger (*nonce-wd.*), one who makes verses (regarded merely as an orderly arrangement of syllables).

1784 COWPER *Let. to W. Unwin* 5 Apr. As my two syllablemongers, Beattie and Blair, both agree that language was originally inspired [etc.]. 1888 SWEET *Hist. Engl. Sounds* § 19 It is possible to alter the syllable division by shifting the stress from one element to another. 1890 — *Primer Phonetics* § 150 Syllable-formers [see SYLLABIC B. 2]. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, *Syllable-stumbling*, a form of paralytic dysphasia in which there is difficulty in speaking a word as a whole, although each letter and syllable can be distinctly sounded.

Syllable, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* ? To arrange in syllables. *rare*—1.

c 1475 PARTENAY 6581 Als the frensh staffes syllabled be More breueloker and shorter also Then is the englysh lines vnto see.

2. To utter or express in (or as in) syllables or articulate speech; to pronounce syllable by syllable; to utter articulately or distinctly; to articulate. Also *fig.*

1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.*, tr. *Asclepiads* 3 Unwritten Word, which never eye could see, Yet syllabled in flesh-spell'd character. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 208 Airy tongues, that syllable mens names On Sands, and Shoars, and desert Wildernesses. 1751 Ld. STORMONT *On Death* *Frederic* *Pr. Wales* 6 in *Epicodia Oxon.* C2, To syllable new sounds in accent strange. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* iii. l. 58, I cannot shape my tongue To syllable black deeds into smooth names. 1852 WHITTIER *First-Day Thoughts* 7 There syllabled by silence, let me hear The still small voice which reached the prophet's ear. 1886 MISS BRANFORD *One Thing Needful* v, The first prayer those lips had ever syllabled.

b. To read (something) syllable by syllable; to read in detail or with close attention; to spell out. *rare.*

1728 P. WALKER *Peden in Biog. Presbyt.* (1827) I. p. xxxi, This brutish, carnal Age knows not what it is to syllable the Scriptures, or feed upon them. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* ii. ii, These things were the Alphabet, whereby in after-time he was to syllable and partly read the grand Volume of the World.

c. To represent by syllables. *rare.*

1837 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 200/2 Loud notes [of a snipe] that have been syllabled *tinker, tinker, tinker*.

3. *intr.* To utter syllables, to speak. *nonce-use.*

1829 KEATS *Lamia* i. 244 Turn'd—syllabbling thus, 'Ah, Lycius bright'.

Hence Syllabled (-b'ld) *pp. a.*; Syllabbling *vbl. sb.*

1819 METROPOLIS I. 215 The three words drawn to the utmost extent of syllabbling. 1833 CARLYLE *1st & Pr.* ii. xvii, Men had not a hammer to begin with, not a syllabled articulation. 1865 MRS. WHITTIER *Gayworthys* xxvii, (1879) 269 The tree-whispers sounded like a syllabled sympathy. 1876 RUSKIN *Fort Clav.* lxxi. § 2, 360 The painted syllabbling of it. 1835 J. H. DELL *Dawning Grey.* *Songs* *Surges* 98 The songs of the surges I shaped to a syllabled sound.

Syllabize (sɪˈləbɪz), *v.* *rare*—1. [f. SYLLABLE sb. + -IZE.] *trans.* = SYLLABIZE 1.

1877 MAY LAFFAN *Hon. Miss Ferrard* i. vii. 207 Those marks indicate the syllabizing of the word and its pronunciation.

Syllabus: see SYLLABUS.

Syllabus (sɪˈlæbʊs). *Pl.* syllabi (sɪˈlæbi) or syllabuses (sɪˈlæbʊsɪz). [mod.L. *syllabus*, usually referred to an alleged Gr. συλλαβος. *Syllabus* appears to be founded on a corrupt reading *syllabos* in some early printed editions—the Medicean MS. has *syllabos*—of Cicero Epp. ad Atticum IV. iv, where the reading indicated as correct by comparison with the MS. readings in IV. v. and viii, is *sillybas* or Gr. σιλλύβας, acc. pl. of *sillyba*, σιλλύβα parchment label or title-slip on a book. (Cf. Tyrrell and Purser *Correspondence of Cicero* nos. 107, 108, 112, Comm. and Adnot. Crit.) *Syllabus* was graced by later editors as συλλαβος, from which a spurious συλλαβος was deduced and treated as a derivative of συλλαβάνειν to put together, collect (cf. SYLLABE).

In the passage from S. Augustine's *Confessions* xiii. xv. ('ibi legunt [sc. angeli] sine syllabis temporum quid velit aeterna voluntas sua') commonly adduced as further evidence of L. *syllabus*, the word is clearly *syllaba* syllable.]

1. A concise statement or table of the heads of a discourse, the contents of a treatise, the subjects of a series of lectures, etc.; a compendium, abstract, summary, epitome.

1665 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Syllabus*, a Table or Index in a Book, to shew places or matter by Letters or Figures. 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* (ed. 4. v. vi. § 22. 160 The Apostle expresses it still by Synonyma, viz. *Tasting of the heavenly gift, and made partakers of the holy Ghost*, . . . all which also are a syllabus or collection of the several effects of the graces bestowed in Baptism. 1775 T. SHERIDAN *Art Reading* 21 The first article in the syllabus, entitled, A scheme of the vowels. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 526 Presenting to the students a compend or syllabus of their lectures. 1808 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* i, Syllabus of lectures. 1822-7 GOODE *Study Med.* (1829) I. 123 He preached with as much fluency as ever. . . with nothing more than a syllabus of his discourse before him. 1881 *Southern Law Rev.* (St. Louis, Missouri) VII. 293 Among these duties [of the official reporter of a Court] is the preparation of syllabi of all decisions. 1886 ALLENZUM 2 Oct. 431/1 The 'Retrospections' should have been furnished. . . with a copious syllabus or list of contents.

2. *R. C. Ch.* A summary statement of points decided and errors condemned by ecclesiastical authority; *spec.* that annexed to the encyclical *Quanta cura* of Pope Pius IX, 8 Dec. 1864.

1876 B. MARTIN *Messiah's Kingdom* v. i. 229 The right of the Pope to depose princes. . . is reaffirmed in the *Syllabus*. 1907 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 416 The Syllabus is a voice speaking in a dead language from a dead world.

|| **Syllepsis** (sɪˈlɛpsɪs). *Pl.* syllepses (-ɪz). Also 6 sill-. [a. late L. *syllepsis*, a. Gr. συλλήψις, f. σύν SYN- + λήψις taking (f. ληβ-, Attic f. λῶβ-, lengthened f. λαβ-, stem of λαμβάνειν to take).]

1. *Gram.* and *Rhet.* A figure by which a word, or a particular form or inflexion of a word, is made to refer to two or more other words in the same sentence, while properly applying to or agreeing with only one of them (e.g. a masc. adj. qualifying two sbs., masc. and fem.; a sing. verb serving as predicate to two subjects, sing. and pl.), or applying to them in different senses (e.g. literal and metaphorical). Cf. ZEUGMA.

1577 PEACHAM *Gard. Etiquene* F. j. 1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretorie* ii. (1625) 82 *Syllepsis*, when one verbe supplieth two clauses, one person two rooms, or one word serueth to many senses, as, thus, Hee runnes for pleasure, I for feare. 1589 PUTTINHAM *Engl. Poetie* iii. xii. (Arb.) 176 But if such want be in sundrie clauses, and of severall congruities or sense, and the supply be made to serve them all, it is by the figure *Syllepsis*, whom for that respect we call the double supply. . . as in these verses, . . . Here my sweete sonnes and daughters all my blisse, Yonder mine owne deere husband buried is. Where ye see one verbe singular supplieth the plural and singular. 1616 S. WARD *Balm fr. Gilead* (1628) 55 He that hath them not. . . may well conclude, Wee are assured [etc.]. . . He speaks it in the plural number by way of Syllepsis, changing the number, because hee would haue it the word of euerie Christian. 1813 JEFFERSON in H. S. RANDALL *Life* (1858) III. ix. 291 Fill up all the ellipses and syllepses of Tacitus, Sallust, Livy, etc., and the elegance and force of their sententious brevity are extinguished. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 560 By the figure of speech called zeugma, or rather syllepsis, the same word. . . is made to serve two purposes in the same sentence. A verb is often used with two clauses which is only appropriate to one of them, as in Pope's line—'See Pan with flocks, with fruits Pomona crowned'.

2. In cytological sense: A taking together; a summary. *nonce-use.*

1834 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 191 A Creed is . . . a *syllepsis* of those primary fundamental truths. . . from which the Christian must commence his progression.

Sylleptic (sɪˈlɛptɪk), *a.* [ad. Gr. συλληπτικός, f. συλλήψις SYLLEPSIS. Cf. F. *sylleptique*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or involving syllepsis. Also *Sylleptical a.* Hence *Sylleptically adv.*

1802 A. CROMBIE *Etym. & Syntax Eng. Lang.* ii. (1830) 260 'He addressed you and me, and desired us to follow him', where *us* sylleptically represents the two persons. 1846 WORCESTER, *Sylleptical*, relating to, or implying, syllepsis. *Crombie*. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* viii. 174 That sylleptical tendency which seems to have marked the earliest stage of language. 1865 — *Chapt. Lang.* vi. 77 It [sc. gesture] is. . . obscure because it is sylleptic, i.e. it expresses but the most general facts of the situation.

Syller, obs. Sc. form of SILVER.

Syllibub, obs. form of SYLLABUB.

Syllit, obs. f. *celled*, pa. pple. of CEIL *v.*

c 1578 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 336 This pallice within was weil syllyt and bung witht hȳne tapistrie.

|| **Sylloge** (sɪˈlɒdʒi). *rare.* [a. Gr. συλλογή, f. συλλάγειν to collect.] A collection; a summary.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* iii. l. 364, I do not intend to tie my self to any one Individual Aspect, but of the whole Sylloge. 1697 EVELYN *Nunim.* vii. 244 Luckiuss, who set forth his Sylloge of many Illustrious Persons of the last Century. 1787 PIERCE (*title*) A Sylloge of the remaining Authentic Inscriptions relative to the erection of our English Churches. 1880 EVELYN *Brit. XIII.* 131/1 Of the documents belonging to the later period a very comprehensive though not quite complete *sylloge* is given.

Syllogism (sɪˈlɒdʒɪzəm). Forms: 4 silogisme, 4-6 silogisme, 5-6 syllogisme, 5-7 sillogisme, 6 silogysme, 6 sillogisme, 6-7 syllogisme, syllogisme, 7 sillogism, 7- syllogism. Also 6 in Lat. form syllogismus (sill-, sill-). [a. OF. *silogisme*, later *sill(og)isme*, F. *syllogisme* (= It. *sillo-*, *silogismo*, Sp. *silogismo*, Pg. *syllogismo*), or ad. L. *syllogismus*, a. Gr. συλλογισμός, f. συλλογίζεσθαι to SYLLOGIZE.]

1. *Logic.* An argument expressed or claimed to be expressible in the form of two propositions called the premisses, containing a common or middle term, with a third proposition called the conclusion, resulting necessarily from the other two. Example: *Omne animal est substantia, omnis homo est animal, ergo omnis homo est substantia.*

The kind of syllogism illustrated by the above example is called *simple* or *categorical*. In valid categorical syllogisms, the premisses have the major and minor terms so disposed in respect of the position of the middle (see FIGURE sb. 23) and the quality and quantity of the premisses (see MOOD sb. 23) that the conclusion affirms or denies the major term of the minor.

For *hypothetical* (also called *complex*), *conjunctive*, *con*

negative, disjunctive syllogism, see these words. *Demonstrative syllogism*: one in which the premises are true and necessary. † *Horned syllogism* (see *HORNED* 1b): the dilemma.

1398 TREVISIA Barth. De P. R. XIX. CXXVI. (1495) mm b/2 Without nombre is not... Subjectum knows for the Predication; neither the conclusion in Syllogisms [*orig.* in syllogistics] is distinguished from the premisses. c1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. xix. (1869) 14 If ye wol eyther make jugementes, syllogismes, other argumentes with oute me, shule ye neuere have conclusion. c1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* Prol. vii. Ane syllogisme propone and eik conclude. 1528 MORE *Dyaloge* i. Wks. 125/2 Well quod I and yet he cometh to hys perswasion by a syllogisme & reasonninge, almost as small as is the argument, by which ye proue the kinde of man reasonable, wherof what other collection have you that brought you first to perceive it than that this man is reasonable, and this man, & this man, and this man, so forth all whom ye se. 1530 TINDALE *Answ.* *Mor.* i. xxvii. Wks. (1572) 288/1, I would fayne know in what figure that syllogisme is made. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 504/1 This syllogisme is mine. And thus syllogisme yf Tindall would fayne wit in what figure it is made; he shal finde it in the first figure, and the third mode, saying that y^e mynor carieth his proove w^t him, which woulde elles in the same figure and the same mode have made another syllogisme. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 90 h. *Warg.* A syllogisme, is a perfect argumente of logike, in which, two thynges or moo, first putte, & the same graunted, the conclusion dooeth inevitably folow of necessite. c1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* 140. I that have with Consis syllogismes Grauled the Pastors of the Germane Church. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Mtl.* 55 Prayers chas'd syllogismes into their den, And *Ergo* was transform'd into *Auten*. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. i. 275 Men do speake... in simple tearms and words, expressing the open notions of things, which the second act of reason compoundeth into propositions, and the last into syllogisms and forms of ratiocination. 1649 EVELYN *Liberty & Servitude* ii. Certaine it is, that our understanding cannot always impede itself, that it should not acquiesce at the Conclusion of a demonstrative syllogisme, having before comprehended the first and second propositions. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 143 The Sun of the whole may be reduced to this practical Syllogism. That which will bring a man peace at the last, is to be chiefly minded: But a Life of Piety and Vertue will bring a man Peace at the last. Therefore a Life of Piety and Vertue is to be chiefly minded. 1748 W. DUNCAN *Elem. Logic* ii. 1. (1752) 194 As every Act of Reasoning implies three several Judgments, so every Syllogism must include three distinct Propositions. 1781 CORNER *Conversat.* 93 Though syllogisms hang not on my tongue, I am not surely always in the wrong. 1829 HENSHIRE *Logic* 85 A syllogism is an argument in which the terms are so placed with respect to each other, that the conclusion results necessarily from the premisses, from the mere force of the expression, and without any consideration of the meaning of the terms themselves. 1830 SCOTT *Demonology* ix. 308 The pedantic sovereign considered the execution of every which who was burnt as a necessary conclusion of his own royal syllogisms. 1833 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Edin. Rev.* LVII. 220 Hypothetical syllogisms, in the present acceptation, were first expounded, and the name first applied to them by Theophrastus and Eudemus. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess.* *Cities* (1843) III. 201 Here the House stopped. They had voted the major and minor of Burgoyne's syllogism; but they shrank from drawing the logical conclusion. 1890 KINGSLEY *Alton Locke* xxxviii. The unconscious logic of association is often deeper and truer than any syllogism. 1894 J. LAR *Mind in Matter* (ed. 3) 312 The 'fool' who said in his heart that 'there was no God' no doubt thought he had wiped him out by a syllogism.

b. *transf.* and *allusive*. An argument or something ironically or humorously regarded as such, esp. a specious or subtle argument or piece of reasoning; † in early use, a subtle or tricky speech; a posser; more widely, an artifice, trick.

1378 TREVISIA *Hidden* (Rolls) VII. 371 He coude what hym neede for to konne, outake fables and poetes, and wily and sly syllogismes, but he wolde nougt on caas vouchesau forto lerne. 1390 GOWER *Conf. I* 366, I syh there Aristotle also, Whom that the queene of Grece so Hath bridled, that in thilke time Sche made him such a Syllogime, That he foryalt al his logique. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 4457 Whanne she wole make A fulle good syllogisme, I drede that Alforward ther shal in deede Folwe an evell conclusion. 1402 *Fl. Poems* (Rolls) II. 63 Go grees a shoep undir the taile, that semeth the hether than with sotil syllogismes to parhake the wit. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* v. xiv. Thow hast not yet wel studied, and knowest not yet the Syllogismes. 1591 GREENE *Farwe. Folly* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 251 Measure not the length of an other mans foot by your owne shoe, and then the souldier and scholler in one syllogisme, and then the premisses equall, conclude how you list. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* I. viii. 501 An absolute sovereign, even without resorting to Philip's syllogisms of axe and faggot, was apt in the sixteenth century to live the best of an argument with private individuals. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 225 They took refuge in what St. Chrysostom calls 'the syllogism of violence'.

2. In generalized sense: The form of such arguments, or argumentation in that form; the form or instrument of reasoning from generals to particulars. Also, as a mental act: mediate inference or deduction (as distinguished from immediate inference and induction).

1583 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Legike* i. ii. 7 Questions... to be concluded by syllogisme, the onely iudice of all coherence or consequence. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1356 Of the present dependeth all Syllogisme and reasoning, and that by the vertue & efficacie of a conjunction: for that if this thing be, such a thing went before; and *conversum*, if this be; that shall be. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xiii. §4. 50 b. Certaine it is, that Middle Propositions, cannot be deduced from them [*sc.* some axioms] in Subject of Nature by Syllogisme, that is, by Touch and Reduction of them to Principles in a Middle Terme. *Ibid.* ii. xiv. §12. 57 b. There being but foure kinde of demonstrations, that is by the immediate consent of the Minde or Sense; by Induction;

by Syllogisme; and by Congruitie. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. xvii. §4 We reason best and clearest, when we only observe the connexion of the Proofs, without reducing it to any Rule of Syllogism. *Ibid.* §6 A Man knows first, and then he is able to prove syllogistically. So that Syllogism comes after Knowledge, and then a Man has little or no need of it. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* i. Pref. 8 What is syllogism? but only a more collected and express way of reasoning, the putting together of all the parts of an argument, and nothing but those parts, and that in their due form and order? 1774 REID *Aristotle's Log. Wks.* (1846) 712/1 In reasoning by syllogism from general principles, we descend to a conclusion virtually contained in them. The process of induction is more arduous, being an ascent from particular premisses to a general conclusion. 1821 ALDRICH *Artis Logice Rudim.* (ed. 2) 110 The office of syllogism is not the discovery, but the application of truth; it consists in the practical use of knowledge, rather than the primary acquisition of it. 1843 MILL *Logic* ii. i. 1. 223 Reasoning, in the extended sense in which I use the term, and in which it is synonymous with Inference, is popularly said to be of two kinds: reasoning from particulars to generals, and reasoning from generals to particulars; the former being called Induction, the latter Ratiocination or Syllogism. 1867 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* iii. iii. 80 (*Heading*) On Mediate Inference or Syllogism. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xv. 127 Syllogism may thus be defined as the act of thought by which from two given propositions we proceed to a third proposition. 1877 E. CAMER *Philos. Kant* i. 1. 234 Syllogism is just the activity of thought whereby a judgment is made complete, as judgment is the activity of thought whereby a conception is made distinct.

Syllogist (sil'dzist). [*f.* SYLLOGISM or SYLLOGIZE: see -IST.] One who reasons by syllogisms; one versed in syllogism.

1799 J. SCOTT *Bahar-Danush* i. ii. 13 As the syllogists of deep judgment, [he was] skilled in eloquence. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 219 They come again a posteriori to the usage which in a priori syllogist had exploded. 1836 LAMBON *Pericles & Asp.* xcvi. Wks. 1846 II. 476/1 It is only since the departure of the sedate uoostentatious Anaxagoras, that syllogists have snapped their fingers at experiment.

Syllogistic (sil'dzistik), *a.* (*sb.*) [*ad. L. syllogisticus* (Quintilian) or Gr. συλλογιστικός, *f.* συλλογισ(ε)σθαι to SYLLOGIZE: see -IC and -ISTIC. Cf. *F. syllogistique*, Ital. *sillo.*, *sillogistica*, etc.] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or consisting of a syllogism or syllogisms.

1666 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* i. ii. §14 The more simple mode of philosophizing by Dialogues... which was the main Logic used in all the Grecian... Scholes, before Aristotle brought in the syllogistic forme of Mode and Figure. 1678 CUOWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. v. 770 To put the Argument into a more Approvable Syllogistic Form, Whatsoever is Extended, is Body, or Corporeal; But Whatsoever is, is Extended. Therefore Whatsoever is, is Body, or Corporeal. And by Consequence there can be no Incorporeal Deity. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logik* ii. vi. 22 The Syllogistic Form is only an apt Disposition of the three Propositions for the necessary Collection of a Conclusion from the Premises. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 125 ¶10 If a disputed position is to be established, or a remote principle to be investigated, he may detail his reasonings with all the nicety of syllogistic method. 1821 ALDRICH *Artis Logice Rudim.* (ed. 2) 110 The harshness and apparent tautology of the formal syllogism has been one occasion of prejudice against the syllogistic system. 1855 SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* II. vi. vii. 73 So-called syllogistic reasoning passes into what is commonly known as reasoning by analogy. 1867 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* iii. iii. 90 We shall first enumerate and explain certain syllogistic rules (derived from the definition of a syllogism) which will exclude illegitimate moods.

B. *sb.* Reasoning by syllogisms; that department of logic which deals with syllogisms. Also *pl.* (see -ICS). *rare*.

1833 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1853) 135 Dr. Whately makes the process of reasoning not merely its [*sc.* logic's] principal, but even its adequate object. In this view Logic is made convertible with Syllogistic. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* iii. ii. v. The rest... welter amid Law of Nations, Social Contract, Juristics, Syllogistics. 1847 SIR W. HAMILTON *Lch. to De Morgan* 3 The principle of Syllogistic, affirmed by the quantification... be expressed quantity-of-the predicate.

Syllogistical, *a.* Now *rare*. [*f.* as *prec.* + -AL: see -ICAL.] = *prec.* *adj.*

a. 1599 SKELTON *Rephc.* 97 In your dialecticall And principles sillogistical, If ye to remembrance call Howe [etc.]. 1563 [see DEMONSTRATION 3]. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* hijij, Hard enough to frame to the Conclusion Syllogistical. 1592 in J. MORRIS *Troubles Cath. Forfathers* (1877) 22 The poor man unlearned, having by chance read *Seaton's Logic*, to the interrogatories of the bishop and his chaplain made such syllogistical answers that they thought him a great clerk. 1600 W. WATSON *Deuocion* Pref. (1602) A v. Arguments sillogistical, enthimematicall and inductue. 1663 GATAKER *Vind. Annot.* Jer. xxi Let your Argument be drawn into a syllogistical form. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* Ep. (ed. 2) a 3 b, They had strange Schools, in which a man could never hear a Syllogistical Disputation. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logik* ii. ix. 41 To that [*sc.* the first figure] there appears the Necessity of the Syllogistical Sequel, and the Dictum of All and None. 1698 STALLER *Answ. Locke's 2nd Lett.* 120 Here we have no general principles; no Criterion, no Antecedents and Consequents; no Syllogistical Methods of Demonstration.

b. Added to reasoning by syllogisms; dealing in syllogisms.

1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffe* Wks. 1905 III. 185 A colony of critical Zenos, should they sinnow their sillogistical cluster-fists in one bundle to confute and disprove moings. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 16 He is no Syllogistical man, and therefore I will not tie him to the strict rules of argumentation. 1837 FRASER *Mag.* XV. 393 A peripatetic logician, as disputations and as syllogistical as any of the *Magistri nostri*.

† c. Corresponding or agreeing like the propositions in a syllogism; consistent. *Obs. nonce-use*.

1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transf.* (1673) II. 68 That it should remain upon Record how Syllogistical a life his hath been to the Sile and Principles that he has manag'd and prosecuted.

Syllogistically (sil'dzistikali), *adv.* [*f.* *prec.* + -LY; see -ICALLY.] In a syllogistic manner; by means of a syllogism or syllogisms; by the method of syllogisms. Also *gen.* with logical formality or precision, by the rules of logic.

1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 25, I meant not to inferre all absurdities on his sayings, which might Sillogistically be deducted out of his wordes. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Logike* i. ii. 9 In placing them axiomatically, syllogistically, or methodically, wee argue some other thing either by explication or confirmation. 1619 SIR J. SEWELL *Sacerdige Handled App.* 20 What more reason is there heere to separate Tithing from the Patriarch and the Promises, then to separate Blessing, seeing all three are so syllogistically wouen and interlaced? 1630 RANDOLPH *Artis Hippus* 12 If you discourse but a little while with a Courtier, you presently betray your learned Ignorance, answering him he concludes not Syllogistically, and asking in what Mood and figure he speaks in. 1660 [see SYLLOGISM 2]. 1782 ELIZ. BLOWER *Geo. Bateman* II. 46 Consider the matter syllogistically. It is the voice of the public that confers infamy, but the public will never know of this transaction; therefore the public cannot confer infamy on you. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* i. xvi, No man can mathematically or syllogistically collect that the world, which a God made, and a Saviour visited, was designed to be damned! 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xi. 351 We must reason syllogistically when ever we use language with any perception of its meaning. 1871 SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* § 305 (1872) II. 99 In the foregoing section... we saw that there are many inferences of a kind so certain as to be called axiomatic, which do not admit of having their terms arranged syllogistically.

† **Syllogistroy**. *Obs. nonce-ud.* [*f.* SYLLOGISTIC-ICAL, after *sophistry*.] Sophistical syllogistic reasoning.

1592 NASHE *Strange Newes* Cij h, I would forthwith have writ in praise of Ropemakers, & prou'd it by sound sillogistroy to be one of the 7 liberal sciences. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierres' Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 276.

Syllogization (sil'dzizə'zən), *rare*. [*f.* next + -ATION: in med. L. *sylogizatio*.] The action of syllogizing; syllogistic reasoning.

1660 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 597 From may be to must be is such a silly sort of Syllogization, as is not owned in *foro Academic*. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* Notes (1765) 265 From mathematical Bodies... they passed to... Intuition and Syllogization.

Syllogize (sil'dzizə), *v.* Forms: 5 *sylogysō*, *sylogisō*, 7 *sylogize*, 6- *sylogizō*, 7- *sylogisō*. [*a.* OF. *siklogiser*, or *ad.* med. L. *sylogizāre* (Boethius, Thomas Aquinas), *ad.* Gr. συλλογισ(ε)σθαι, *f.* σύν STN- + λογί(ε)σθαι to reckon, calculate, compute, conclude, infer, *f.* λόγος discourse, reason, consideration, account.

Syllogize has often been explained as meaning literally 'to collect', *L. colligere* being regarded as the etymological equivalent of Gr. συλλογισ(ε)σθαι (perh. by association with συλλογ(ε) collection, συλλογ(ε)ν to collect; cf. Biffon's *Logic* ii. ix, εμπεδοκλειαντος quasi collectionem vox ipsa syllogismi significat. It has otherwise been interpreted as 'to add up, make a sum of', as if συλλογισ(ε)σθαι were an intensive of λογί(ε)σθαι in the sense of 'to calculate, compute'. 1. *intr.* To argue by syllogisms; to reason syllogistically; also *gen.* (Also with *it*).

c1420 TLVDG. *Assembly of Gods* 19 Me nought auaylyd ayene hym to syllogysse. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* ix. (1555) Eij h, But rude people, oppress with byndnes Agaynst your fables, wylt often syllogysse [*sc.*]. 1594 NASHE *Terrers of Night Wks.* (Grosart) III. 250 All receipts and authors you can name he syllogizeth of. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* etc. (1871) 146 Though they can syllogize with arguments of all things. 1631 [see ELENCHIZE]. 1634 J. HAWKARD tr. *Biondi's Eromene* 93 This constant concealing himselfe put her in doubt, causing her to syllogize; That who so loveth, the same otheyeth the thing or subject beloved, but he obeyed not (because he told her not who hee was) and therefore he loved her not. 1663 COWLEY *Cutler Colman* St. iv. iv, I have heard him syllogize it with Mr. Snaker in Mood and Figure. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logik* ii. vi. 20 To Syllogize is to collect, that is, conclude, or from some certain Propositions to draw up the Summ of an Argument or Proof. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. xvi, And then he would do nothing but syllogize within himself for a stage or two together, How far the cause [etc.]. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Precurs* I. 54 note, Thus we may syllogize in the first figure, Every thing white, is an animal: Every bird is white: Therefore, Every bird is an animal. 1875 W. JACKSON *Doctr. Retribution* i. 54 They [*sc.* first-truths] cannot be proved deductively, because, being first, there is nothing prior from which to syllogize. 1907 F. HARRISON *Cred of a Layman* 168 He does not syllogize about the origin of things, but he goes straight to the practical work of religion.

b. *trans.* To argue (n person) out of a condition, etc.

1718 *Free-thinker* No. 11 76 A Scholastick Jugler, who plays his Legerdemain Tricks to Syllogize the Ignorant out of their Understanding and their Senses. 1809 SOUTHWELL in *Q. Rev.* II. 53 That [he] should of a sudden fall in metaphysics, and by a few miserable sophisms syllogize himself out of all hopes of an hereafter.

c. To deduce by syllogism.

Only in transl. and echoes of Dante *Paradise* x. 123 sillogizand' invidios' veri = 'drew true conclusions which brought odium upon him' (Torrell).

1857 LONGER. tr. *Dante, Paradise* x. 123 Sigier, Who,

reading lectures in the Street of Straw, Did syllogize invidious verities. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. (1873) 337 The men who attack abuses are not so much to be dreaded by the reigning house of Superstition as those who, as Dante says, syllogize hateful truths. 1884 — *Democracy* (1887) 15 It is then only that they syllogize unwelcome truths.

2. *intr.* (*nonce-use*, after *sympathize*.) To agree in ways of thinking.

1800 MACKINTOSH *Let. to Moore* 27 Sept., in *Memo.* (1835) 1. 141 There is no body to whom I speak with such unreserved agreeable liberty, because we so much sympathize and (to borrow Part's new coined word) syllogize.

Hence **Syllogizer**, a syllogistic reasoner; **Syllogizing** *vbl. sb.*, reasoning by syllogisms.

1583 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 66 These cunning *Syllogizers, or any like Sophistical concluders. 1606 J. DOVE *Def. Church Govt.* 72 It is not a nouetie of 60. yeares old, as this syllogist hath objected. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* xvi. 66 Every Syllogizer is not presently a match to cope with Bellarmine. 1649 PECCOCK *Repr.* i. xiv. (Rolls) 76 For that their trusten and trowen the premisses be trewe, eer that thei seen the premisses sufficientli proved bi *syllogizing. 1569 J. SANFORD *tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes* xvii. 169 They having recourse to interpreting, to expounding, to glossing, and to syllogising, do rather geue it some other sense, then the proper meaninge of the letter. 1654 J. WEBSTER *Acad. Examen* 38 The vain glory of Syllogizing Sophistry. 1656 *tr. Hobbes's Elem. Philos.* (1839) 57 Errors which happen in reasoning, that is, in syllogizing, consist either in the falsity of the premisses, or of the inference. 1665 BE. S. PARKER *Free & Impart. Censure* (1667) 36 Plato's manner of arguing is more succinct than the tedious way of Syllogising. 1699 T. BAKER *Refl. Learn.* v. 58 The way of Syllogizing seem'd to him very fallacious and too dependent upon words, to be much rely'd on. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 722 The reasoning power he [sc. Newton] displayed in the mathematical forms of syllogizing. 1877 E. CAMRO *Philos. Kant* i. 134 There is no ground for saying that reason, the faculty of syllogising, is different and distinct from understanding, the faculty of judging.

Syllour, -ure, sylor, -our, var. **CELURE**, **SILOUR**, *Obs.* **Syllup**: see **SYLLAB**.

† **Sylly-jestical**, *a. Obs.* *nonce-wd.* Perversion of **SYLLOGISTICAL** intended to suggest *silly jest*.

1601 BR. W. BARLOW *Defence* 69 Faine would this disputer with his sylly-jestical method conclude vs all to be infidels.

Sylph (silf). [ad. mod. L. (pl.) *sylyphes*, G. *sylyphen* (Paracelsus *De Nymphis*, etc.), mod. L. *sylyphi* (Ibid., Wks. 1658 II. 391). Cf. F. *syphie*, Sp. *silfo*, Pg. *sypho*, etc.]

Littre conjectures a Gaulish origin, citing *syphis* dat. pl. from *Inscr. Helvet.* no. 117 of Orelli, who connects the form with *syphie* female tutelary spirits venerated in Gaul (see Holder *Altch. Sprachschatz* s. v.). But Paracelsus's word may be an arbitrary coinage, perh. a blending of *syphie* SYLVESTER *sb.* 1 and *nympha* NYMPH.]

1. One of a race of beings or spirits supposed to inhabit the air (orig. in the system of Paracelsus).

1657 H. PINNELL *Philos. Reformed* i. i. 26 (from Paracelsus) To the Earth doe belong Gnomes, Lemurs, Sylphs. 1680 A. LJOVELL *tr. Montfaucon de Villars' Cnt. of Gaba.* 115 29 The Sylphs are composed of the purest atoms of air. 1699 DRYDEN *Let. to Mrs. Eliza Thomas* 12 Nov., Wks. 1800 I. 17 Whether Sylph or Nymph, I know not: those fine creatures, have a mind to be christen'd. 1712 [see SALAMANDER *sb.* 2 b]. 1714 POPE *Rape Lock* 1. 65 The light Coquettes in Sylphs aloft repair, And sport and fluster in the fields of Air. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 17 The Rosicrucian philosophy, in which gnomes, sylphs, salamanders, and nymphs were the spiritual agents, supposed capable of being governed or enslaved by man. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* x. 347 They affirmed that they could bind to their service and imprison in a ring, a mirror, or a stone, some fairy, sylph or salamander. 1856 MISS MURDOCK *John Halifax* x. Though this lady did not look like a sylph or a wood-nymph—being neither very small nor very slight.

b. Applied to a graceful woman or girl; usually with implication of slender figure and light airy movement. (Cf. NYMPH 2.)

1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xxv. She's the only sylph I ever saw, who could stand upon one leg, and play the tambourine on her other knee, like a sylph. 1847 DISRAELI *Tanquer* iv. xi, The mother, seemed a sylph or a sultana.

2. Gould's name for various humming-birds with long forked tails.

1851 GOULD *Monogr. Trochilidae* III. Pl. 172 *Cyananthus cyanurus*. Blue-Tailed Sylph. Ibid. 173 *Cyananthus smaragdicaudus*. Green-Tailed Sylph.

3. Comb., as *syph-like* adj. and adv., *syph-looking* adj.

1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xviii. The sylph-like form, disencumbered of her heavy riding-skirt and mantled in azure silk. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. *Passion & Prince*, vii. III. 82 A sylph-like gracefulness in their figures and actions. 1833 — *Parson's Dau.* iii. ix, Lady Catherine... gliding sylph-like across the room, seated herself by his side. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xx. (1857) 289 There tripped lightly along a sylph-looking creature.

Hence **Sylphic**, **Sylphish**, **Sylphy** *adjs.*, pertaining to, resembling, of the nature of, or characteristic of a sylph; *syph-like*; **Sylphize** *v.*, *trans.* to give a sylphish character to.

1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 361 This... cannot but be considered as an improvement even by the most prejudiced of the *syphil race. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Engl. Spy* I. 227 The sylphic daughters of Terpsichore. 1754 *Adventure* No. 93. II. 136 The images, customs, and employments of his [sc. Pope's] sylphs are exactly adapted to their natures...; are all, if I may be allowed the expression, *sylphish. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 233 She was of a slender, delicate, and sylphish form. 1802 ANNA SEWARD *Let.* (1811) VI. 27 The Gothic mythology, demonized by the elder bards of Caledonia, *sylphized by Shake-

speare, and the British poets. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* I. vii. 283 There was a swan-like swimmingness about her air and gait—a sort of *syphil something that rivetted the attention. 1842 *United Service Mag.* 1. 383 Her chaplet of bright flowers and expanded sylphy wing.

Sylphid (sil'fid), *sb. (a.)* Also -ide. [ad. F. *syphide* (1671 in Littre), f. *syphie*: see *prec.* and -id 2.] A little or young sylph.

1680 A. LJOVELL *tr. Montfaucon de Villars' Cnt. of Gaba.* 67 As to marriage, I would advise you to take a sylphide. 1714 POPE *Rape Lock* II. 73 Ye Sylphs and Sylphids, to your chief give ear! 1803 H. K. WHITE *Clifton Grove* 48 in *Rem.* (1807) II. 12 Hosts of Sylphids on the moon-beam sail. 1814 *Gonzaga* v. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 145 Let me catch my runaway sylphid by the leg, what a delightful scene of rallery I'll have with him. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* III. ii, Worse than the Rosicrucians, it is to make a sacrifice of all human beauty for the smile of a sylphid, that never visits us but in visions. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxviii, Our little sylphide, who scarcely ate at dinner more than the six grains of rice of Amina. 1897 GUNTER *Susan Turnbull* xxi. 276 She bounds with the grace of a sylphide.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = **SYLPHIC**, **SYLPHISH**.

1779 SYLPH I. 129 My connexion with the Sylphid [sic] tribe. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* xii, He ventured to look once only at her Sylphid figure. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. Introd. 90 If to Sylphid Queen 'twere given, To show our earth the charms of Heaven, She could not glide along the air, With form more light. 1853 MISS E. S. SHEPPARD *Ch. Austerlitz* II. 204 If he were small and sylphid seated by his majestic mother, how tiny was that delicate satellite of his.

Hence **Sylphidine** *a. (nonce-wd.)*, like a sylphid.

1885 MEREDITH *Diana* xiii, She swam above them in a cocoon of her spinning, sylphidine, unseizable.

Sylring, var. of **CELURING** *Obs.*

1628 in *Maitland Club Misc.* III. 372 The law galerie without to have an fair border round about from the sylring to the heid of the windowis.

Sylue, *obs.* form of **SELF**.

1426 *Lyng. De Guil. Pilgr.* 3396 Ryht in the sylue wyse.

Syluer, -ir, -ur, -yr(e), *obs.* ff. **SILVER**.

Sylueren, *obs.* f. **SILVERN**. **Sylure**, var.

CELURE, **SILOUR**, *Obs.*; *obs.* f. **SILVER**.

|| **Sylva**, *silva* (sil'vā). [L. *silva* a wood,

forest, woodland: commonly misspelt *sylva* in imitation of the synonymous Gr. *ὕλη* (see **HYLE**).] 1. a. A title for a treatise on forest trees, or a descriptive list or catalogue of trees. (Cf. **FLORA** 2.) 1664 EVELYN (*title*) *Sylva*, or a Discourse of Forest-Trees. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 63 Its [sc. the walnut's] importance as a timber and fruit tree is so great that we must introduce it as a member of our Sylva.

b. The trees of a particular region or period collectively. (Cf. **FLORA** 3.)

1846-8 LOWELL *Biglow* P. Ser. 1. 2nd *Let. fr. B. Sawin* Postscr., In the *sylva* of our own Southern States, the females of my family have called my attention to the chinatree. 1882 'ΟΥΙΟΛΑ *Maremma* I. 148 The rich sylva and flora which the central part of the Maremma possesses.

† 2. A title for a collection of pieces, esp. of poems; also, a thesaurus of words or phrases.

After the title (*Silva*) of Statius's collection of occasional poems.

[1626 BACON (*title*) *Sylva Sylvarum*: or A Natural History. In ten Centuries.] 1636 A. CLOWLEY (*title*) *Sylva*, or Divers Copies of Verses Made upon sundry occasions. 1675 ALDOP *Anti-sozzo* iii. § 2. 259 What ever other Synonymia his Sylva will furnish him with. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Sylva*, in Poetry, a poetical Piece, composed, as it were, at a Start; in a kind of Rapture or Transport, . . . its chief Use, in our Language is, metaphorically, to express certain Collections of poetical Pieces, of various Kinds, and on various Subjects. 1787 (*title*) *Sylva*; or, the Wood: being a Collection of Anecdotes, Dissertations, Characters, Apophthegms, Original Letters, Bons Mots, and other little things. . . By a Society of the Learned.

Sylvage (sil'ved3), *rare*—1. [f. L. *silva*, *silva* a wood (see *prec.*) + -AGE.] Woody growth, boscage.

1773 GOLDEN. *Ess.* xxi. Wks. (Globe) 345/1 The brook assumed a natural sylvage; and the rocks were covered with moss.

Sylvan, **silvan** (sil'vān), *sb. and a.* Also 6 -ein, 6-7 -ane, (9 -ain). [ad. F. *sylvain* (only sb.; in Marot, 1539, *sylvans*, *sylvans* pl.) or ad. L. *sylvānus*, *sylvānus* (in early use only sb. fem. pl. *sylvānæ* goddesses of the woods), f. *silva*, *sylva*: see *prec.* and -AN.]

The Latin masc. adj. *Silvanus* was used as the proper name of a divinity of the fields and forests, identified with Pan, etc.: it has been occas. anglicized as *Silvan*, e.g. Milton *Comus* 268, II *Pens.* 134.]

a. *sb.* One who (or something that) inhabits a wood or forest; a being of the woods.

a. *Mythol.* An imaginary being supposed to haunt woods or groves; a deity or spirit of the woods.

1555 GOLOING *Ovid's Met.* 1. 222 Satyres, Faunes, and sundry Nymphes, with Silvanes eke beside. 1586 L. BRYSKETT in *Spenser's Astrophel*, *Aeglogue Sir P. Sidney*: 116 Ye Siluans, Faunes, and Satyres, that among these thickets oft haue daunted after his pipe. 1616 DRUMMOND OF HAWTHILL *Poems* (S.T.S.) I. 30 Goate-feete Syluans. 1675 SHADWELL *Psyche* 1. Then an Entry danc'd by four Sylvans, and four Dryads, to rustick Musick. 1758 RAMSAY *Yellow haird Laddie* ii, Siluans and Fairies unscen dane'd around. 1831 SCOTT *Cl. Rob.* xvi, The ancient belief in the god Pan, with his sylvans and satyrs. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* II. i, Ionic columns of black oak, with a profusion of fruits and flowers, and heads of stags and sylvans.

b. A person dwelling in a wood, or in a woodland region; a forester; a rustic.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Engl. Poessie* i. xv. (Arb.) 49 The Satyre was pronounced by rusticall and oaked Syluanes speaking out of a hush. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 146 Daily disturbance from these Sylvans and Mountaineers. 1703 POPE *Virtuismus* 20 Her private orchards, wall'd on ev'ry side, To lawless sylvans all access deny'd. 1824 SCOTT *St. Rovan's* xxv, They [sc. two girls] were encountered by a country fellow... up came cousin Francis... and soon put the silvan to flight.

c. An animal, esp. a bird, living in or frequenting the woods.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xiii. 44 Hunts-up to the Morn the feath'rd Sylvan sing. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iii. 891 A little grove... Where every mornie a quire of Silvanus sung. 1831 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 201 Shyest of the winged silvans, the cushat. 1831 SCOTT *Cl. Rob.* xvi, The sylvan [an orang-outang] looked fixedly upon Count Robert, almost as if he understood the language used to him.

d. ? A forest tree, shrub, etc. *rare*.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 498 Clydes fragrant fields... Bedeckt with Siluans. 1787 *Generous Attachment* II. 97 The verdant sylvans.

B. *adj.* 1. Belonging, pertaining, or relating to, situated or performed in, associated with, or characteristic of, a wood or woods. (In earliest use of deities or nymphs: see A.)

1580-3 GREENE *Manilla* II. Wks. (Grosart) II. 283 The Syluein Nymph Oenone. a 1586 SIOENEY *Arcadia* II. iv. (1912) 172 A goodly white marble stone, that should seeme had bene dedicated in ancient time to the Silvan gods. 1638 COWLEY *Love's Riddle* i. i, May all the Sylvan Deities Bee still propitious to you. 1697 DRYDEN *Amind* ix. 549 If e're my Pious Father, for my sake, Did grateful Offerings on thy Altars make; Or I increas'd them with my Silvan toils. 1741 SHENSTONE *Judgem.* *Hercules* 57 The silvan choir, whose numbers sweetly flow'd. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 66 P. 9, I once knew a man, who... found himself irresistibly determined to sylvan honors; . . . he... spent whole days in the woods, pursuing game. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. ii, Good hawk and hound for sylvan sport. 1821 — *Kenilw.* xxiv, Elizabeth's silvan dress... was of a pale blue silk. 1831 — *Cl. Rob.* xxvii, A sylvan man, or native of the woods [an orang-outang]. 1847 L. HUNT *Tar Honey* viii. (1848) 104 The Italians identify the pastoral with the sylvan drama. 1885 R. BUCHANAN *Annan Water* viii, Deep sylvan silence.

b. Of woods as a subject of cultivation or observation. *rare*.

1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylva Brit.* 42 These would form a volume in themselves, a Sylvan Chronicle of times past. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 665/1 The new system of silvan-culture introduced by Violaines, for the regeneration of the Royal forests.

2. Consisting of or formed by woods or trees.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 120 As many sortes of shrill breasted birdes as the Summer bath allowed for singing men in his siluane chappells. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyssey* xix. 590 Steepe Parnassus, on whose forehead grow All syluan off-springs round. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 377 So to the Silvan Lodge, They came. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* vi. 15 And all the Silvan reign shall sing of thee. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 588 The houseless rovers of the sylvan world. a 1822 SHELLEY *Fragm.* *Unfinished Drama* 225 The pillared stems Of the dark sylvan temple. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xii. 212 The islands at a little distance seem great rounded masses of sylvan vegetation.

3. Furnished with, abounding in, or having as its chief feature, woods or trees; wooded, woody.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 140 Cedar, and Pine, and Fir, and branching Palm A Siluan Scene. 1697 DRYDEN *Amind* xi. 874 To share with me The Silvan Shades. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxix, All the charms of sylvan and pastoral landscape. 1798 WOKOSW. *Tintern Abbey* 56 How oft, in spirit, have I turned to thee, O Sylvan Wye! thou wanderer thro' the woods! 1814 SCOTT *Wav. Edin.* The glen widened into a silvan amphitheatre. 1870 EDGAR *Ruinyden* 23 The towns assumed a sylvan aspect, and the churches were converted into leafy tabernacles. 1880 LO. BEACONSFIELD in *Daily News* 27 Mar. 6/5 Sylvan scenery never palls. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado* Sq. 60 The whole neighbourhood... now so quiet and sylvan, was once alive with mining camps.

Hence **Sylvanite** (sil-), sylvan quality or character; **Sylvanize** *v. trans.*, to render sylvan; **Sylvanly** *adv.*, in a sylvan manner or style; **Sylvanry**, sylvan scenery.

1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 852 Manners... full of ruralty, or *sylvanry, or urbanity. 1907 *Times* 1 July 7/4 Mr. Knight's 'Sylvanus Urban'... combined the urbanity of a true man of letters with the sylvanly (if it may be called so) of a Yorkshireman. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 606 The winds... would, have called from their sleep of years the satyrs to *sylvanize the spot again. 1800 COLERIDGE in *Roberts's Mem. W. Taylor* (1843) I. 318 Something very *sylvanly romantic. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lost Bower* xxvii, The wild hop... And the large-leaved columbine, Arch of door and window-mullion, did right sylvanly entwine. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 46 Perch'd upon a green and sunny bill, Gazing upon the *sylvanly below. 1901 *Pall Mall G.* 29 May 1/3 You shall find... quite unsuspected sylvanry in... Kensington Gardens.

Sylvanite (sil'venit), *Min.* [f. (*Trans*) *sylvania*, where found: see -ITE 1. Cf. *sylvanum* (G. *sylvan*, Werner), an old name for tellurium.] a. Native tellurium, with slight admixture of gold, iron, etc. ? *Obs.* b. A telluride of gold and silver (sometimes also containing lead), occurring in crystals or masses of a steel-grey, silver-white, or yellow colour with metallic lustre.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 324, I call it [sc. the new semi-metal] Sylvanite, from its being found in Transylvania.

1811 PINKERTON *Petrol.* II. 239 Bornite...with sylvanite, from Nagayag in Transylvania. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 81 Sylvanite...Comp...Tellurium 55.8, gold 28.5, silver 15.7. Antimony sometimes replaces part of the tellurium, and lead part of the other metals.

Hence **Sylvanitic**, *a.*, containing sylvanite. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 101 The Sylvanitic Ore...is, of a whitish colour.

Sylvar, obs. form of **SILVER**.

Sylvate, silvate (sil'vāt). *Chem.* [f. **SYLVIC** + -ATE¹ c.] A salt of silvate acid.

1836 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 4) 978 The silvates of potassa, soda, and ammonia, are soluble in water;...the silvate of magnesia...is soluble in alcohol.

Sylvatic, silvatic (silvæt'ik), *a.* rare. Also 8 solvntick (after *It. selvatico*). [ad. *L. silvaticus*, f. *silva*: see **SYLVA** and -ATIC. Cf. *F. sylvaticus*.] Belonging to or found in woods; of the nature of a wood or woodland; sylvan; +transf. rustic, boorish (obs.). So +**Sylvatical** *a.* Obs. rare—o.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr. Sylvaticall*. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Isagoge a v h. Insectivorous...and not inelodious, as the...swallow, wild and siparite...titmouse, great fernish, sylvatic, black, ceruleous. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. xxxiv. (1713) 271 Fauns and Satyrs and other Sylvatic Genii. *Ibid.* v. xxi. 474 How rough and unpolish'd, how rude and sylvatick the spirit of Elias will appear. 1755 T. H. CROKER *Orl. Fur.* xxiv. xci. Concealed in the selvatic brake. 1814 T. HAYNES *Treat. Strawberry*, etc. (ed. 2) 5 note. Others assert the large Carolinian [strawberry] to be an inhabitant of sylvatic situations.

+**Sylve**, obs. Pedantic nonce-ad. *L. sylva*, *silva* a wood.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. 251 Incline with Sylves behind, and Lakes before us, Our outward man wants something that's calorous.

+**Sylvester**, sb.¹ Obs. Also silv-. [In sense 1, ad. *L. sylv.*, *silvestris*; in sense 2, ad. *L. silvestre* (sc. *grānum* seed), neut. of *silvestris*: see **SYLVESTER** a.]

1. In the system of Paracelsus, a spirit of the woods.

1657 H. PINNELL *Philos. Reformed* t. i. 27 In the Aire or our airy world there are Umbratils, Sylvesters, Satyrs, whose Monsters are the Gyants. *Ibid.* II. 25 marg., Gnomes, Sylvesters and Lemures.

2. Name for an inferior kind of cochineal (supposed, like the true cochineal, to be the seed of a plant).

1697 DAMPIER *Voy. I.* v. 124 The Friers get plentiful incomes...in other places where they plant Cochoned Trees, or Silverer Trees. *Ibid.* viii. 229 The Silverer is a red grain growing in a Fruit much resembling the Cochineel-fruit. 1703 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3895/3 Goods out of the Mary Man of War from Vigo, consisting of Sugars, Campuchina, or Silverer. [1799] HAMILTON *tr. Berthollet's Art of Dyeing* II. II. iii. 170 The Sylvestris is a sort of cochineal.]

Sylvester (sil'vēstər), sb.² [Proper name.] St. Sylvester's day, Dec. 31. *Sylvester-eve*, night [G. *Sylvesterabend*], the evening or night of Dec. 31, New Year's Eve.

1838 S. JACKSON *tr. Strauss's Remin. Early Life Lutheran Clergyman* I. 50, I have never been able to feel joyful on Sylvestereve, when I have spent it wholly in company. 1852 THACKERAY *Emmond* II. vii. And so the sylvestre night passed away. 1866 ENGEL *Nat. Hist.* vii. 276 In the villages of Northern Germany, it is not unusual for the shepherd...at midnight of Sylvestre, to sing a sacred hymn.

+**Sylvestre**, sil-, *a.* Obs. rare. [ad. *L. silv.*, *silvestre*, *tr.* f. *silva*, *SYLVA*.] = **SYLVESTRIAN** a.¹ So **Sylvestral** *a.* Bot., growing in woods or woodland places; of a type found in woods; +**Sylvestrial**, +**Sylvestric**, +**Sylvestrianus**, +**Sylvestrinus** *adjs.* = **SYLVESTRIAN** a.¹

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* (1596) 378 They did maintain themselves with roots, hearbes, and *sylvestre fruits. 1720-1 *Let. fr. Miss's Friend* (1722) II. 169 One Time a mighty Plague did pester All Beasts Domesticke and Sylvestre. 1858 IRYNE *Hand-bk. Brk. Plants* 80 *Sylvestre plants...grow chiefly in woods; but some...also in hedges, and more in bushy places. 1853 J. G. BAKER *N. Yorksh.* 181 Aboriginal species characteristically paludal, uliginous, ericetal, and sylvestral. 1867 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* 630 All wilde *sylvestriall beastes are dryer then the tame, modern, and domesticall. 1650 VENN *Via Recta* III. 64 It [sc. the pheasant] may of all sylvestriall Fowle, well challenge the first place at tables. 1623 CROKER *ag.*, *Sylvestrick, wilde rusticall. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Sylvestricus, of Wood or Forest, full of Trees or Wood, woody. 1653 R. MASON in Bulwer *Anthropomet.* Lett. to Author **4. The ruder crouds and *sylvestrous heads of mankind.

Sylvestrian, sil- (silvēs'triən), a.¹ [f. *L. silvestris* (see **SYLVESTER** a.) + -AN.] Belonging to or found in woods; sylvan, rustic.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 229 Mallows...is either Hortensian...or Sylvestrian. 1716 M. DAVES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Dis. Physick* 37 There's nothing now remaining of those Sylvestrian Herbalists. 1732 GAY *Wine* 131 Sylvestrian gods! 1866 J. B. ROSE *tr. Ovid's Fasti* II. 259 Sylvestrian deities. 1857 — *tr. Virg. Æneid* 62 The Nymphs sylvestrian.

Sylvestrian, a.² and sb. *Ch. Hist.* [f. *Sylvestre* (see below) + -IAN.] Belonging to, or a member of, an order of Benedictines founded by Sylvester Gnzolini in 1231. Also +**Sylvestrin** (e [F. *Sylvestrin* sb.] a. and sb.

1693 *tr. d'Emilia's Hist. Monast. Orders* xii. 100 Of the Sylvestin Order. The Congregation of Sylvestrins

began to be established in the year 1269...by Sylvester Gzolini. 1753 CHALLONER *Cath. Chr. Instructed* 182 Other Religions, professing the Rule of St. Benedict, as the Silvestrines. 1882-3 *Schaff's Enycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2275 Sylvestrians. 1905 *United Free Ch. Mag.* Apr. 13/2 The convent of San Marco...was originally a foundation of Sylvestrian monks.

Sylviad (sil'viād), sb. (a.) *Ornith.* [f. mod. *L. Sylviadæ*, variant form for *Sylviidae*, f. *Sylvia*, name of the typical genus: see -ID³, and cf. -AD 1 b.] A bird of the family *Sylviadæ* (*Sylviidae*); a warbler. Also attrib. or as adj.

1857 *Ibid.* Jan. 73 If we cast our eye down the catalogue, we find sixty-one species of the Sylviads enumerated. *Ibid.* 74 There are two very distinct tides of Sylviad immigration in Palestine.

+**Sylvian**, a.¹ Obs. rare—1. Incorrectly for **SYLVAN**.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 64 Those slender Fences only designed to oppose the Sylvian Herd, are thrown down to erect others of a more War-like Force.

Sylvian (sil'viən), a.² Anal. [ad. *F. sylvien*, f. the name of François de la Boë Sylvius, a Flemish anatomist (1614-1672); often erroneously referred to that of Jacques Dubuis, latinized Jacobus Sylvius, an earlier French anatomist (1478-1555).] Described by or named after the anatomist Sylvius: applied to certain structures in the brain, viz.:

Sylvian aqueduct (aqueduct of Sylvius), the passage between the third and fourth ventricles of the brain, *Sylvian artery*, the middle cerebral artery. *Sylvian fissure* (fissure of Sylvius), the fissure between the anterior and middle lobes of the cerebrum. *Sylvian fossa*, a depression of the cerebral hemispheres in the middle of the Sylvian fissure, containing the island of Reil. *Sylvian ventricle*, the fifth ventricle of the brain.

1871 HUXLEY in Darwin *Descent of Man* vii. (1874) 204 In the human foetus, the sylvian fissure is formed in the course of the third month of uterogestation. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, Sylvian fossa. Sylvian ventricle. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 773 Lesions in or about the nuclei in the gray matter of the Sylvian Aqueduct. *Ibid.* VII. 608 The middle cerebral, or Sylvian artery, is practically the direct continuation of the internal carotid.

Sylvian, a.³ (sb.) *Ornith.* [f. mod. *L. Sylvia* (Scopoli, 1766), f. *L. silva* a wood: see **SYLVA** and -AN.] Belonging to the genus *Sylvia* or family *Sylviidæ* of oscine passerine birds (the warblers). b. sb. A bird of this genus or family. In mod. Dicts.

Sylvic, silvic (sil'vik), *a.* *Chem.* [ad. *F. sylvique* (a 1836), f. *L. sylva*, *silva* a wood: see -IC 1 b.] *Sylvic acid*: a colourless crystalline substance, isomeric with pinic acid, and, like it, forming a constituent of colophony or turpentine-resin.

1836 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 4) 978 Silvic Acid...is insoluble in water, fusible at about 212°, soluble in alcohol and ether, and in sulphuric acid. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 506 That portion of the resin which remains undissolved when the turpentine freed from its oil is digested in cold alcohol of 0.867, has been called *silvic acid* by Unverdorben, and *resin beta* by Berzelius. 1844 FOWLES *Chem.* 500 Pure silvic acid crystallizes in small, colourless, rhombic prisms.

Sylvioline (sil'vikōin), *a.* and sb. *Ornith.* [ad. mod. *L. Sylvioline* pl., f. *Sylviolica*, a former generic name, = *L. silvicola* inhabiting woods: see -INE¹.] *a.* adj. Belonging to the *Sylviolineæ*, a former division of the family then called *Sylviolidæ* (now *Mniotiltidæ*), comprising the typical American warblers. b. sb. A bird of this division.

1872 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 97 The student will be able to assure himself that his specimen is a sylvioline. 1898 — *Birds Colorado Valley* 484 The genus *Icteria*...seems decidedly Tanagroid or Sylvioline.

Sylvics, silvics (sil'viks). [f. *L. silva*, *SYLVA* + -ics: see -IC 2.] The scientific study of the growth and life of forest trees, as a department of forestry.

1907 (April 17) *U.S. Dept. Agric., Forest Service Order* No. 132 Silvics. [The title has been changed (April 17, 1913) to the 'Office of Forest Investigations'.]

Sylviculture, silvi- (sil'viklchūr), -(sil'v). [ad. *F. sylvi-*, *sylviculture*, f. *L. sylva*, *silva* a wood + *F. culture* cultivation.] The cultivation of woods or forests; the growing and tending of trees as a department of forestry.

1880 *Nature* 5 Feb. 330/1 A recent instructive experiment in sylviculture. 1893 M. G. WATKINS in *Academy* 15 July 55/2 Sylviculture...means the culture of timber for profit, as opposed to arboriculture, or the growing of beautiful specimen trees in park and garden.

Hence **Sylvicultural** *a.*, belonging to relating to sylviculture (whence *Sylviculturally* *adv.*); **Sylviculturist**, a person engaged or skilled in sylviculture.

1880 *Nature* 12 Dec. 122/2 *Sylvicultural systems—that is different methods under which the creation, regeneration, tending, and utilization of woods are effected. 1893 NISBET (title) British Forest Trees and their Sylvicultural Characteristics and Treatment. 1903 *Board Agric. Leaflet* No. 91. 4 It is to the action of the beetle that the chief sylvicultural damage is due. 1903 *Forestry Quart.* Nov. 36 (Cent. Dict., Suppl.) *Sylviculturally of interest is the note that in a spruce stand undergrown with beech no beetles

were found, although a neighboring stand was greatly damaged. 1887 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Sept. 636 A French *sylviculturist has devised a method of clothing the stripped oak-trees.

Sylviine (sil'vi:in), *a.* *Ornith.* [ad. mod. *L. Sylviine* pl., f. *Sylvia*: see **SYLVIAD** and -INE¹.] Belonging to the *Sylviineæ*, either as a synonym of *Sylviidæ* reckoned as a subfamily of a larger family, or as a subfamily of *Sylviidæ* comprising the warblers of the Old World.

1884 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* (ed. 2) 260 *Poliotilla* has been sometimes associated with the *Paridæ*, but differs decidedly and is apparently Sylviine.

Sylvine (sil'vin). *Min.* [a. *F. sylvine* (Bendant, 1832), from the old name of the salt, *sal digestivus Sylvi* 'digestive salt of Sylvius': see -INE⁶.] Native potassium chloride, occurring in some salt-mines and on Mount Vesuvius. Also called **Sylvite** (sil'vīt).

1850 ANSTON *Elem. Geol., Min.* etc. § 370 *Sylvine*, Chloride of potash. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 211 *Sylvite*. 1913 *Illustr. Lond. News* 22 Feb. 238/3 *Sylvine* happens to be one of the minerals which, in one of its forms, emits electricity on compression.

Sylvre, -vryn, -vryn, obs. ff. **SILVER**, **SILVERN**. *Sylvres*, obs. f. *shelvers*, pl. of **SHELF** sb.¹ **Syllypp**, obs. form of **SYLLAB**, syllable.

Sym- (sim), prefix, repr. Gr. *συμ-*, assimilated from of *σύν*, *SYN-*, before labials (β, μ, γ, φ, ψ), hence in words of Greek derivation in Latin and modern languages before *b, m, p*. **Sym-** morphic (sim'p'rik), *a.* nonce-adj. [f. Gr. *σύνμορφος* (*μόρφη* form) + -IC], having the same or a like form; conformed; so **Symmetrical**, likeness of form, condition of being conformed.

Sympalmograph (simpæl'mog'grāf) [Gr. *παλμὸς* vibration: see -GRAPH], an apparatus for exhibiting the combination of vibrations, consisting of a double pendulum the two parts of which can be caused to vibrate in different directions and at varying rates, with a style attached so as to trace the resulting curves on a prepared surface. **Sympatetic** (simpæt'ik), *a.* nonce-adj. [after *PEN-PATETIC*], a fellow-walker, a companion in a walk.

Sympatric (simpæt'rik), *a.* *Biol.* [Gr. *πάτρα* fatherland: see -IC], applied to species of animals or plants native in the same region; so **Sympatry** (simpæt'ri), the fact of being sympatric. **Sympelmon** (simpe'lmon), *a.* *Ornith.* (also *erron. syn-*) [Gr. *πέλας* sole of the foot: see -OUS], having the tendons of the deep flexors of the toes united before separating to each of the four digits.

Symperitaneal (simperitō'nāl), *a.* (see quot.). **Sympetalous** (simpe'tālōs), *a.* *Bot.*, having the petals united; gamopetalous. **Symphylism** (sim'filiz'm), *Biol.* [f. Gr. *συνφυλίζω* to love mutually + -ISM], term for a kind of friendly symbiosis or commensalism existing between ants or termites and certain other insects which they feed and tend as guests, and which in some cases yield a sweet substance as food for them; also **Symphily** (sim'filī) [ad. Gr. *συνφυλία*]; hence **Symphylous** (sim'filōs), *a.*, characterized by symphyly.

Symphnesis (simf'nē'sis), *Philol.* [Gr. *φάνησις* PHONESIS; cf. Gr. *συνφωνήσις* agreement] (see quot. and DING-DONG C. 1). **Symphonetic** (simfōnē'tik), *a.* [Gr. *φωνητικός* PHONETIC], (a) *Mus.* consisting of parts in harmony; polyphonic; (b) *Philol.* exhibiting symphnesis. **Symphrase** (sim'frāz), *Gram.*, a word consisting of a phrase or number of words run into one. **Symphratic** (simfræt'ik), *a.* *Geol.* [f. Gr. *συνφράττειν* to press together + -IC], produced by pressure, as regionally metamorphosed rocks; so **Symphra-tism**, metamorphism caused by pressure.

Symphronistic (simf'rōnī'stik), *a.* nonce-adj. [f. Gr. *συνφρονέω* to be of one mind; after *SYNCHRONISTIC*], involving coincidence or identity of thought; embodying the same ideas. **Symphylous** (simf'īōs), *a.* *Bot.* [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf: see -OUS], having the perianth-leaves united; gamophyllous. || **Sympneuma** (simpnēi'mā), pl. -nta [Gr. *πνεῦμα* spirit], a supposed companion spirit, or spiritual bride or bridegroom; hence **Sympneumatic** *a.*, of or pertaining to a 'sympneuma'; so **Sympneumatism**, the theory of 'sympneumata'; also, agreement in 'spirit', disposition, or mental attitude. **Sympnlar** (sim'p'n-lār), *a.* *Geom.*, reciprocally polar: said of a pair of polyhedra so related that every face of each corresponds to a summit of the other. **Sympoly** (sim'pōlītī) [Gr. *συνπολίτης* fellow-citizen, after *POLITY*], mutual relation of, or a body of, fellow-citizens. +**Sympresbyter** obs. (also *erron. syn-*) [ad. Gr. *συνπρεσβύτερος* (1 Pet. v. 1)], a fellow-presbyter, fellow-elder. **Sympychograph**

(sɪmpˈsɪːkɒɡrəf), *nonce-wd.* [PSYCHOGRAPH], an imaginary composite portrait produced by superposition of images of the same object as conceived by different minds; so **Sympsycho-grapher**, -graphy.

1851 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* 103 Our spiritualised human bodies... thus conformed or as the Greek has it (Philipp. iii. 21)... made *symmorphie to his spiritualised Body. *Ibid.*, they would neither have this declared *symmorphism, nor... be fitted for a perpetual abode... with the Lord their glorious pattern. 1895 C. E. BENHAM in *Engineering* 26 July 127 (*title*) The *Sympalmograph. 1832 MAGINN in *Blackiv. Mag.* XXXI. 413 Without... inter-rupting... the dialogue of the two venerable *sympatetics. 1904 POULTON *Ess. Evolution* (1908) 62 Forms found together in certain geographical areas may be called *Sympatric... The occurrence of forms together may be termed *Sympatry. 1885 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 369 An arrangement to be called *sympelmous, since the two tendons are completely blended... The sympelmous distribution of the deep plantar tendons obtains especially in the swifts, humming-birds... and their allies. 1898 *Syst. Soc. Lex.*, Sympelmous. 1903 DONLANO *Med. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Sympetronal*, uniting two or more parts of the peritoneum artificially. 1877 A. W. BENNETT tr. *Thom's Bot.* 129 The corolla is gamopetalous or *sympetalous (less correctly 'monopetalous'), when the petals are more or less coherent. 1903 *Nature* 12 Feb. 351/2 The phenomenon of 'sympylism', that is to say, the harbouring of insects, &c., of various foreign species in the nests of ants and termites. It is stated that the number of *sympylous arthropods exceeds a hundred. 1899 D. SHARP in *Cambridge Nat. Hist.* VI. 183 The relations between ants and their guests... Wasmann... arranges... in four categories: 1. *Sympylis 'for the true guests, which are fed and tended by the ants, the guests often affording some substance the ants delight in. 1872 A. J. ELLIS *Presid. Addr. to Philol. Soc.* 13 The Dingdong! theory...; let us call it *sympylone. 1921 A. M. LEOLEON *Treat. Mus.* xi. § 2. 332 A compound Song where two or more Voices go together... so that the Melody of each makes, is a distinct and different simple Song... all such Compositions are very properly called *sympyloneck Music, or Music in Parts. 1872 A. J. ELLIS *Presid. Addr. to Philol. Soc.* 15 Is it [the word] 'scrumptious' [interjectional, imitative, or *sympyloneck? 1893 *Southonian Ref.* 41 He was able to ascertain and formulate the principles... governing the number, kind, and position of notional stems in *sympylones, or word-sentences. 1904 A. W. GRADAU in *Amer. Geol. Apr.* 236 *note*, Rocks of this type may be called *sympylarctic rocks. *Ibid.* 236 Whether the metamorphism be due... to mountain making processes (regional) or dynamo-metamorphism, or *sympylarcticism. 1828 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* IV. 145 Another series of... occurrences, not so much of a synchronistic, as of a *sympylarctic kind. 1877 A. W. BENNETT tr. *Thom's Bot.* 134 The perianth... may be gamophyllous or *sympylarctic, on the one hand; or [etc.]. 1885 L. OLIPHANT *Sympneumata* v. 8r United with a *Sympneumata free from the gross external covering of outer body. *Ibid.* xii. 179 The electric *sympneumatic life. *Ibid.* xiii. 201 The conscious notes echoed from the unconscious sympneumatic depths. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 9 July 2/2 The *sympneumatism between the *Times* and the *Tories* Last Hope'. 1892 *Daily News* 16 July 5/2 The young lord who is bitten by 'Sympneumatism', or the theories of Mr. Laurence Oliphant. 1873 B. GREGORY *Holy Cath. Ch.* xv. 246 There does arise a new *sympylity, a fellow-citizenship of the saints. 1891 *Baxter Power Mag. & Ch. Pastors* ii. § 44. 35 The Major Vote of his *Syn-Presbyters are against it. a 1877 *Barrow Sermon. Heb.* xiii. 17, Wks. 1866 111. 280 The same titles, which the Apostles assumed to themselves, they ascribe to their Synpresbyters. 1896 D. S. JORDAN in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Sept. 60r We are enabled to present a copy of the resultant *sympsycho-graph. *Ibid.* 60r One suggestion was that this was the blind spot on the retina in each of the *sympsycho-graphers. *Ibid.* 60r From seven ideals, sympathetically combined, the true cat would be developed. This combination is the essence of *sympsycho-graphy.

Syma, obs. form of CYMA.

Syman, obs. form of CEMENT.

a 1533 in Halliwell *Rara Math.* (1842) 40 The Glasse... ys made fast with syman vpon a small block.

Symar, var. CYMAR, SIMAR.

Symbal(e), -all, obs. forms of CYMBAL.

Symbilyne, ? obs. Sc. form of CYNBALLYNG.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxvi. 15 Quhar cherubynne syngis sweet Osanna, Witb organe, tympane, harpe, and symbilyne.

Symbiont (sɪmˈbiɒnt, -bɔɪ-). *Biol.* Also (in Dicts.) symbion. [irreg. f. Gr. *συνβίον*, pr. pple. of *συνβιών*: see next.] Either of two organisms living in symbiosis; a commensal.

1837 GARNSEY & BALFOUR tr. *De Bary's Fungi* 360 The results of the reciprocal action of the two symbionts. 1902 H. M. COULTER *Plant Studies* 162 In symbiosis one of the symbionts may be an animal.

|| **Symbiosis** (sɪmˈbiəʊsɪs, -bɔɪ-). [mod. L., ad. Gr. *συνβίωσις* a living together, companionship, f. *συνβίον*, *συνβίειν* to live together, f. *σύνβιος* adj. living together, sb. companion, partner, f. *σύν* SYM- + *βίος* life.]

†1. Living together, social life. *Obs. rare*—1. 1622 MISSELDEN *Free Trade* 60 To study and inuent things profitable for the publike Symbiosis.

2. *Biol.* Association of two different organisms (usually two plants, or an animal and a plant) which live attached to each other, or one as a tenant of the other, and contribute to each other's support.

Also called *commensalism* or *consortism*; distinguished from *parasitism*, in which one organism preys upon the other. Rarely in extended use, including parasitism; or including mutually beneficial association without bodily attachment.

1877 BENNETT tr. *Thom's Bot.* (ed. 6) 267 In the Lichens we have the most remarkable instance in the vegetable kingdom of... symbiosis or commensalism. 1882 H. N. MOSLEY in *Times* 30 Aug. 7/4 Certain animals have imbedded in their tissues numbers of unicellular algae, which are not to be regarded as parasites, but which thrive in the waste products of the animal, while the animal feeds upon the compounds elaborated by the algae. This combined condition of existence has been named by Dr. Brandt symbiosis.

Hence **Symbiote** (sɪmˈbiəʊt, -bɔɪ-) [for ending cf. *zygote*], a combination of two symbiotic organisms; **Symbiotic** (sɪmˈbiəʊtɪk, -bɔɪ-), *a. Biol.* associated or living in symbiosis; relating to or involving symbiosis; **Symbiotically** *adv.*, in a symbiotic manner, in the way of symbiosis; **Symbiotism** (*rare*), symbiosis.

1897 *Nature* 2 Dec. 119/1 It may be a *symbiote involving some gigantic rhizopod... and a bacterial organism. 1882 *Academy* 4 Feb. 66/2 Prof. Mosley... expresses the view that the chlorophyllaceous corpuscles... long known as constituents of the living substance of large Foraminifera, are *symbiotic algae. 1894 OLIVER tr. *Kerner's Nat. Hist. Plants* I. 254 Animals and Plants considered as a great symbiotic community. 1900 J. HUTCHINSON in *Archives Surg.* XI. 224 The tubercle bacillus is probably present in symbiotic and often latent union with the tissues. 1888 VINES in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 128/2 A Lichen is a compound organism consisting of a Fungus and an Alga living *symbiotically. 1895 OLIVER tr. *Kerner's Nat. Hist. Plants* II. 233 Several plants... live symbiotically with certain... ants. The plants afford the ants lodging... and give them nourishment...; the ants in return defend the foliage against the attacks of leaf-eating animals. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 272/2 The remarkable *symbiotism between Algae and Fungi.

|| **Symblepharon** (sɪmˈblɛfəˈrɒn). *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *σύν* SYM- + *βλεφαρον* eyelid.] Adhesion of the eyelid to the eyeball.

1819 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 4) I. 438 Concretions of the eyelids... One, termed *symblepharon*, in which the inner lining of one or both eyelids has become adherent to the eyeball. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 468 Where the palpebral and ocular conjunctiva are cut through, these are apt to unite and produce symblepharon.

Symbly, var. SEMBLE *a. Obs.*, like, similar.

a 1500 *Ratis Roring* 1. 1355 As arestoyll and ypcras Has vyting in syk symbly cass.

Symbol (sɪmˈbɒl), *sb.* Also 6 *simbolo*, 6-7 *simbole*, -boll, 7 *simbol*; also in L. form. [ad. late L. *symbolum* (partly through F. *symbole*, 16th c. = It., Sp. *sim* - Pg. *simbolo*), a. Gr. *σύμβολον* mark, token, ticket, 'tessera', f. *σύν* SYM- + root of *βολή*, *βόλος* a throw (cf. *συμβάλλειν* to put together, f. *σύν* SYM- + *βάλλειν* to throw).]

1. A formal authoritative statement or summary of the religious belief of the Christian church, or of a particular church or sect; a creed or confession of faith, *spec.* the Apostles' Creed.

This use is traceable to Cyprian, Bishop of Carthage (c. 250), who applies L. *symbolum* to the baptismal creed, this creed being the 'mark' or 'sign' of a Christian as distinguished from a heathen. The notion, long current, that the creed was so called because it was 'put together' by the Apostles is without foundation in fact.

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Lady* 110. 312 Thys crede ys called *Simbolum*, that ys to say a gatherynge of morselles. for eche of the .xii. apostels put therto a morsel.

1490 CAXTON *How to Die* 4 The credo and symbole of the faith. 1536 HEN. VIII in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1679) I. *Collect. Rec.* 306 All... things... which be comprehended in the whole body and Canon of the Bible, and... in the three Creeds or Symbols. 1539 HULSEY *Man. Prayers* Cijh, The Symbole or Crede of the grete doctour Athanasius. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Pop.* iv. xiii. 126 b, He sayde... the Lordes Prayer, the salutation of the Augell, and the Symbole of the Apostles. 1602 PARSONS *Warri-word* i. xiv. 100 b, The Symbolum or Creed of the Apostles. a 1638 in Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* i. iv. § 27. 205 The Symbole is a briefe yet entire Methodicall summe of Christian Doctrine. 1699 J. BAKER *Ref. Learn.* xiv. 175 Enquiring into the number of Symbols, be adds a fourth to the other three. 1887 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Apr. 20 The symbolum *Quicunque vult*, whether regarded as an actual Creed... or as a hymn on the Creed... has an intense value of its own. 1887 CAROLINE HAZARD *Mem. J. L. Diman* vii. 150 The Nicene Creed, the great symbol in which the divinity of Christ is asserted and defined. 1912 *Ch. Q. Rev.* July 349 Salmar, in 1581, gathered the ten chief Symbols of the Reformed Churches in his *Harmonia Confessionum Fidei*.

†b. *transf.* A brief or sententious statement; a formula, motto, maxim; *occas.* a summary, synopsis. *Obs.*

1594 NASHES *Unfort. Trav.* 50 The simbole thereto [sc. to the helmet] annexed was this, *Ex Iachrimis Iachrimae*. 1644 BULWER *Chirolo.* 94 The Cynique in his symbole advising men to add benignity to their courtship. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [from Cotgrave], *Simbole*,... a short and intricate riddle or sentence. 1662 OWEN *Disc. Liturgies* iii. 16 That they might have [in the Lord's Prayer] a summary Symbole of all the most excellent things they were to ask of God. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 117 § 3 The celebrated symbol of Pythagoras, ἀνάντων πένοντων τὴν ἡμέραν προσκύνει; 'when the wind blows, worship its echo.'

2. Something that stands for, represents, or denotes something else (not by exact resemblance, but by vague suggestion, or by some accidental or conventional relation); *esp.* a material object representing or taken to represent something immaterial or abstract, as a being, idea, quality, or condition; a representative or typical figure, sign,

or token; *†occas.* a type (of some quality). *Const. of.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 10 That, as a sacred Symbole, it [sc. a blood-stain] may dwell in her sonnes flesh. 1604 SHAKES. *Oth.* II. iii. 350 To renounce his Baptisme, All Seales, and Simhols of redeemed sin. 1612 DEKKER *London Triumphing* Wks. 1873 III. 245 Euerie one carrying... a Symbole, or Badge of that Learning which she professeth. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* II. 139 They [sc. ostriches] are the simplest of fowles, and symbols of folly. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. iii. 170 They play and sport together. A thing so true a symbole of decesnesse. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. 265 Salt as incorruptible, was the Simhole of friendship. 1686 SOUTH *Serm.* Isa. v. 20 (1727) II. 333 Words are the Signs and Symbols of Things; and, as in accounts, Cyphers and Figures pass for real Sums; so... Words and Names pass for Things themselves. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 127/1 In Arms... Oranges [are] the simbole of Dissimulation. 1765-8 ERSKINE *Int. Law Scot.* III. iii. § 5 Another symbol was anciently used in proof that a sale was perfected, which continues to this day in bargains of lesser importance among the lower rank of people, the parties licking and joining of thumbs. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. x. 238 There was engraved on it a cap, the ancient symbol of freedom. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xix, 'I deliver to you, by this symbol,' (here she gave into his hand the venerable gold-headed staff of the deceased Earl of Torwood)—the keeping and government and seneschalship of my Tower of Tillietudlem'. 1833 TENNYSON *Miller's Daw.* 233 The kiss, The woven arms, seem but to be Weak symbols of the settled bliss, The comfort, I have found in thee. 1849 RUSKIN *Seven Lamps* iv. § 2. 95 The fluting of the column, which I doubt not was the Greek symbol of the bark of the tree. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iv. § 22. (1875) 68 Ultimate religious ideas and ultimate scientific ideas, alike turn out to be merely symbols of the actual, not cognitions of it. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp.* xvi. (1877) 180 The offering of incense is a natural symbol of adoration. 1909 RIDER HAGGARD *Yellow God* 108 The symbols of the good and evil geni on a Mohammedan tomb.

b. An object representing something sacred; *spec. (absol.)* either of the elements in the eucharist, as representing the body and blood of Christ.

1671 EVELYN *Let. to Father Patrick* 27 Sept., After the prayer... the symhols become changed into the body and blood of Christ, after a sacramental, spiritual, and real manner. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* ix. II. (1739) 579 Bread and Wine... by Consecration being made Symbols of the Body and Blood of Christ. 1781 J. MONISM in *Transl. & Paraphr. Sc. Ch.* xxxv. ii, That symbol of his flesh he broke. 1845 FORO *Handbk. Spain* I. III. 364 The injuries began the very day after the conquest, when... the white washings and removals of Moslem symhols commenced. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 385 Whether the body [of Christ] was really in the symhols. 1870 M. D. CONWAY *Earthw. Pilgr.* ix. 119 We read of many... religions... all of them surrounded with fables and symhols... Of all the symhols, the most universal was the Cross. 1877 E. PETERS tr. *Pfeiderer's Paulinism* vi. I. 240 This mystical element [lies] at the very root of the ancient idea of worship; the symhol is here never mere symhol, but... medium of a real connection with the actual... object of worship. 1899 W. R. INGE *Chr. Mysticism* vii. 258 We should... train ourselves... to consider them [sc. the sacraments] as divinely-ordered symhols, by which the Church... and we as members of it, realise the highest and deepest of our spiritual privileges.

c. *Numism.* A small device on a coin, additional to and usually independent of the main device or 'type'.

1883 P. GARDNER *Types Grk. Coins* II. 53 The symhol... is a copy or replica of the signet of the magistrate who is responsible for the coin. 1886 B. V. HEAD in *L. Jewett's Eng. Coins & Tokens* 102 Small objects represented either in the field or the exergue as adjuncts to the main type are called symhols.

d. Symbols collectively; symbolism. *rare.* 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 77 Proud... of the language and symbol of chivalry. 1895 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* iv. xxv. (1898) 410 Other portions of [the Apocalypse], and those the least loaded with prophetic symbol.

3. A written character or mark used to represent something; a letter, figure, or sign conventionally standing for some object, process, etc.

e.g. the figures denoting the planets, signs of the zodiac, etc. in astronomy; the letters and other characters denoting elements, etc. in chemistry, quantities, operations, etc. in mathematics, the faces of a crystal in crystallography.

c 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 7 The symhol... I cal the written letter, quibllk represents to the eie the sound that the mouth sould utter. 1700 MOXON *Math. Dict.*, *Symbles*, are Letters used for Numbers in Algebra. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 184 The different letters which compose the symbol. 1827 WHATELY *Logici* § 4 (ed. 2) 36 The advantage of substituting for the terms, in a regular syllogism, arbitrary unmeaning symhols, such as letters of the alphabet, is much the same as in mathematics. 1844 FOWNES *Chem.* 180 Table of symhols of the elementary bodies. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 713 It is usual in descriptive works to give a list of the authors, and the symhols for their names. 1882 MINCEIN *Unipl. Kinetat.* 286 Suppose $x = f(a, b, c)$, $y = g(a, b, c)$, where f and g are symhols of functionality.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 700 If he explores all forms and substances... to their symhol-essences. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 1095 Not gold, not blood, their altar dowers, But votive tears and symhol flowers. 1866 LYTTON *Lost Tales Miletus, Secret Way* 4 Egypt's vast symhol gods. 1895 KNECUT *Dict. Mech.*, *Symhol-printing* (Telegraphy), a system of printing in dots and marks... or other cipher, as distinct from printing in the usual Roman letter. 1895 ELWORTHY *Evil Eye* 249 The typical symhol-figures representing the four Evangelists.

† **Symbola**, *sb.* 2. *Obs.* (Also in L. form.) [ad. L. *symbola*, a. Gr. *συμβολή*, f. *συμβάλλειν* (see

SYMBOL *sb.* 1). Cf. obs. F. *symbole* 'a shot, a collation' (Cotgr.). A contribution (properly to a feast or picnic); a share, portion.

Quot. 1627 echoes the L. phr. *symbolarium collatores* (Plautus), those who contribute their shot to a feast.

1627 B. JONSON in Drayton *Battle Agincourt*, etc. Pref. Verses a 1, This reckning I will pay. Without conferring symboles. 1653 JER. TAYLOR *Sermon for Year, Winter* i. 3 The persons who are to be judged... shall all appear to receive their Symbol. *Ibid.* xx. 271 He refused to pay his Symbol, which himself and all the company had agreed should be given. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Chester* (1662) t. 291 Let me contribute my Symbole on this Subject. 1659 OLOENBURG in *Phil. Trans.* II. 414 That they would be pleased... to joyn their Symbole's, and to send in their Proposals. 1683 A. HILL *Life Barrow* B's Wks. 1687 i. c. 2, I wish they [sc. his friends] would... bring in their Symbole toward the History of his Life. 1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 57 Misocapelus instigated by the ramifications of private friendship dishured the symbol. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1, *Compl. Decay Beggars*. To have sat down at the cripples' feast, and to have thrown in his benediction, ay, and his mite too, for a companionable symbol.

Symbol, v. [f. SYMBOL *sb.*]

1. *trans.* = SYMBOLIZE 3.

1832 *Examiner* 595/5 English Justice, being, as she is symbolized, hoodwinked. 1861 MEREDITH *Evan Harrington* xi, Bread and cheese symbolised his condition. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 535 [She] read; and more, As if the living passion symbol'd there Were living nerves to feel the rent. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) i. xi, 213 Angels... with fluttering skirts... and mouths that symbol singing.

2. *intr.* To make signs, to signal. *nonce-use.*

1864 CARLYLE *Frederick*, Gt. xvi. i. IV. 248 They say and symbol to me, 'Tell us of him!'

Symbolæography (sím'bŏl'ē'grāf'ī), *rare*. Also 7 sim-, -ls- (*εἰρων*, -li-), 6-7 -is. [ad. Gr. *συμβολαῖογραφία*, f. *συμβολαῖος* notary, f. *συμβόλαιον* mark, sign, contract, etc. + *-γράφος* writing (see -GRAPHY).] The art of writing out or drawing up legal instruments.

1590 WEST (*title*) *Συμβολαῖογραφία*. Symbolæographia. Which may be termed The Art, Description, or Image of Instruments, Covenants, Contracts, &c. Or The Notarie or Scriuener... The Contents of the Bookes of Symbolæographie. 1610 FOLKINGHAM *Feudry*, i. 12 The Legall part... comprehends the Symboliographie or Clarke-ship, and penning of the Survey.

Symbolatry (sím'bŏl'ātr'ī), shortened form of SYMBOLOLATRY (cf. *idolatry*). So Symbolater, Symbolatrous *a.*

1871 BARING-GOULD *Orig. & Developm. Relig. Beliefs* i. ix. 186 The Arabian monotheist cannot be excepted, for all his artistic advance was due to fiction against symbolatrous peoples. *Ibid.*, Of the immense debt of gratitude we owe to symbolatry it is impossible to speak too highly. 1916 *Daily News* 27 Mar. 4 Blind Symbolaters.

Symbolic (sím'bŏl'ik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. late L. *symbolicus*, *a.* Gr. *συμβολικός*, f. *σύμβολον* SYMBOL *sb.* 1; see -IO. Cf. F. *symbolique* (from 16th c.), It., Sp. *sim-*, Pg. *simbólico*.]

1. Having the character of a symbol or representative sign or mark; constituting or serving as a symbol (of something).

1680 PLEVORELL *Sermon, Funeral Glauwill* (1682) 2 It may be well doubted whether their symbolick divinity were not designed rather to conceal their own ignorance. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* vi. (1799) 78 The Apostles... laid their Hands upon them; an ancient Symbolic Rite of Investiture and Consecration. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iii. § 11. 41 The Old Testament... is Prophetic and Symbolic of the Revelations of the New. 1874 R. W. DALE *Commandm.* ii. 58 The symbolic animal. 1874 R. W. DALE *Commandm.* ii. 58 Jewish priests who offered a mere symbolic sacrifice might properly wear symbolic robes. 1899 W. R. INGE *Chr. Mysticism* vii. 254 All voluntary external acts are symbolic of (that is, vitally connected with) internal states.

b. *Gram.* (See quot., and cf. PRESENTIVE.) Also as *sb.* a symbolic word.

1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* 195 The Symbolic words are those which by themselves present no meaning to the mind, and which depend for their intelligibility on a relation to some presentive word or words. *Ibid.* 210 Symbolics.

2. Consisting of, denoted by, or involving the use of written symbols or significant characters.

1656 HOBBS *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 264 You demonstrate nothing to anybody but those who understand your symbolic tongue. 1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* i. 1. xi. 64 The Egyptian Language... was twofold, Symbolic and Hieroglyphic, or Simple. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* iv. iv. Hieroglyphic the more it receded from the Proper. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 184 All this description may be exhibited in symbolic language. 1839 DE MORGAN in *Trans. Camb. Phil. Soc.* VII. 173 The method of giving meaning to the primary symbols, and of interpreting all subsequent symbolic results. 1881 VENN (*title*) *Symbolic Logic*. 1901 F. S. DELLENAUGH *N. Americans of Yesterday* 69 In Symbolic Writing, a single characteristic part or trait serves to represent the whole object; thus the track of an animal will stand for the animal itself.

b. *Math.* Denoted by, relating to, or involving some special set or system of symbols, esp. simple or brief symbols used instead of fuller or more lengthy expressions, or symbols of operation treated as themselves subject to operation like symbols of quantity. 1846 SIR W. R. HAMILTON in *Camb. & Dubl. Math. Jnl.* 1. 49 Calling this act of connection of symbols, the operation of addition; a *sum* we may say... that this symbolic sum of lines represents the total (or final) effect of all those

successive rectilinear motions... which are represented by the several summands. 1885 J. C. FIELDS in *Amer. Jnl. Math.* VII. 367 (*heading*) Symbolic Finite Solutions and Solutions by Definite Integrals of the Equation $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = x^m y$. 1888

W. W. JOHNSON *ibid.* X. 91 (*heading*) Symbolic Treatment of Exact Linear Differential Equations.

3. Expressed, denoted, or conveyed by means of a symbol or set of symbols; concerning, involving, or depending upon representation by symbols; also, dealing with or using symbols.

Symbolic delivery: see SYMBOLICAL 3 h.

1684 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Inst. Law Scot.* n. i. (1694) 56 The most ordinary way of acquiring of Property is by Tradition... and this translation is made either by the real delivery of the thing itself, as of a Horse, a Cup &c. or by a Symbolic delivery. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* iii. iii. In Death too, in the Death of the Just, as the last perfection of a Work of Art, may we not discern symbolic meaning? 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxxiii. (1862) 460 An allegorical, or more truly a symbolic, meaning underlying the literal. 1850 McCOSH *Div. Govt.* iii. i. (1874) 264 The Symbolic power, which enables us to represent objects by signs. 1861 TRENCH *Comm. Ep. Churches Asia* 26 What we may call the mystical or symbolic interest... predominates over the actual. 1899 W. R. INGE *Chr. Mysticism* vii. 257 There are two views of this sacrament... and this translation is made either by the real delivery of the thing itself, as of a Horse, a Cup &c. or by a Symbolic delivery. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. 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BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 327 These volcanic movements in the religious symbolism of early Greece became giants. 1870 *Rock Text. Fabr.* Intro. vii. p. cxxvii. Heraldry grew out of symbolism. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 6 Durandus himself, the prophet of symbolism, often gives alternative interpretations. 1884 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 273 Every item of the symbolism... is borrowed from ancient prophecy.

b. A symbolic meaning attributed to natural objects or facts.

1835 J. B. ROBERTSON *Ir. von Sehlegel's Philos. Hist. Life* p. xiv. All the divine symbolism in nature and in man. 1871 FRASER *Life Berkeley* iii. 63 The theory of sense symbolism, which connected Berkeley with the Baconian movement.

c. pl. Symbolical figures. *rare*.

1876 'QUIDA' *Winter City* xiv. 383 To embroider... the loveliest Bacchic symbolisms.

d. The use of symbols in literature or art; *spec.* the principles or practice of the Symbolists (see next, 2 c).

1865 *Contemp. Rev.* May 60 By Symbolism in art, poetic or pictorial, we understand the attempt to suggest higher, wider, purer, or deeper ideas by the use of simpler, humbler, or more familiar thoughts or objects. 1868 R. N. BATT *in Literature* 12 Nov. 453/1 Symbolism is the name given by French critics to that revolt against the dryness and photographic exactness of naturalism, which... is characterized, at its best, by a somewhat dreamy poetry, and half-naïve, half-mystical attempt to interpret the moods of nature through the medium of human sensations.

2. The use, or a set or system, of written symbols.

1854 RUSKIN *in Reader* IV. 678/1, I had... invented a shorthand symbolism for crystalline forms. 1868 *Chambers's Encycl.* X. 289/1 There are two principles employed in [writing]... Ideographism and Phonetism. An ideograph is either a picture of the object... or some symbol which stands... for the object, in which case it is called Symbolism.

3. = SYMBOLICS 2.

1846 WORCESTER, *Symbolism*, an exposition or comparison of symbols or creeds. *Robertson*. 1907 C. G. MCNEIR *Confessions Ch. Scot.* i. 2 Symbolism is that branch of theology which stands between the Biblical... and the Dogmatic or Systematic.

† II. 4. See *quots.* and cf. SYMBOLIZATION 1 a. *Obs. rare*—o.

1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2). *Symbol*, and *Symbolism*, is said either of the Fitness of Parts with one another, or of the Consent between them by the Intermediation of Nerves, and the like. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Symbolism*, a word used by some of the chemical writers to express a consent of parts.

Symbolist (sɪm'bɒlɪst). [*f.* SYMBOL sb. 1 + -IST; cf. *prec.* In sense 2 c after *F. symboliste*.]

1. *Ch. Hist.* One who holds that the elements in the Eucharist are mere symbols of the body and blood of Christ. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1585-7 T. ROGERS *39 Art.* xxviii. (1625) 176 The Symbolists, Figurists, and Significants, who are of opinion that the faithful at the Lords Supper, do receive nothing but naked, and bare signes. 1839 MILMAN *Life Gibbon* v. 144 note, An amicable compromise between the Symbolists and Anti-Symbolists of Germany.

2. One who uses symbols, or practises symbolism. 1812 SOUTHEY *Onniana* i. 48 The whim of some violent symbolist. 1865 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* vii. 183 'My dark and cloudy words, they do but hold The truth, as cabinets enclose the gold.' So did the Puritan symbolist speak.

b. One who uses written symbols.

1881 VERN *Symbolic Logic* Intro. p. xxxiii, Examples which however simple they may seem to a modern symbolist represent a very great advance beyond the syllogism.

c. One who uses symbolism in art or literature:

(a) A painter who aims at symbolizing ideas rather than representing the form or aspect of actual objects; *spec.* applied to a recent school of painters who use representations of objects and schemes of colour to suggest ideas or states of mind. (b) One of a recent school of French poets who aim at representing ideas and emotions by indirect suggestion rather than by direct expression, and attach a symbolic meaning to particular objects, words, sounds, etc. (Cf. *quots.* s. v. SYMBOLISM 1 d.) Also *attrib.*

1892 *Spectator* 30 Jan. 168/5 (*heading*) Art. At the Old Masters. II. [Dialogue between] A Symbolist [and] an Impressionist. 1894 *Tablet* 27 Jan. 122 Verlaine, and the other French 'Symbolists' as they are called, in poetry. 1899 A. SYMONS (*title*) The Symbolist Movement in Literature. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 497/1 The Symbolist school... aimed at greater freedom, a less strict prosody, and a more musical poetry. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Feb. 16/3 'Well, do as you like, the symbolist (sc. Böcklin) said, 'but without a vermilion cow you'll never make a picture of that thing.' 1907 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 407 The great Symbolist, Joris Karl Huysmans.

3. One versed in the study or interpretation of symbols or symbolism.

1839 T. MITCHELL *Frag. of Aristoph.* Intro. p. lxxiii. The authorities on which the learned symbolist relies. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Feb. 4/3 Blake's 'Jerusalem'... is not easy reading even to a symbolist confidant of his key.

Hence **Symbolistic**, **-ical** *adj.*, pertaining to or characteristic of a symbolist (esp. in sense 2 c); belonging to or characterized by symbolism; **Symbolistically** *adv.*, in the manner of a symbolist; *in the way of symbolism*.

1864 WEBSTER, *Symbolistic*, Symbolistical, characterized by the use of symbols; as, symbolistic poetry. 1903 F. B. SMITH *How Paris Amuses Itself* ii. 42 The pensive, long-

baired devotees of the symbolistic school. 1912 *English Rev.* Dec. 86 The scenes... reverting, symbolistically... to the scene started from, where the 'stranger' is seen sitting on a bench, scratching the sand with a stick.

† **Symbolizant**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [*ad. F. symbolisant*, *†-izant*, pr. pple. of *symboliser*, *†-izer*, or mod. L. *symbolizans*, pr. pple. of *symbolizare* to SYMBOLIZE.] = SYMBOLIZING *ppl. a.* 1 a.

1635 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Coffee, Tea & Choc.* 61 Two predominant qualities... which agree very well together and for that reason are called symbolizant.

Symbolization (sɪm'bɒlaɪz-ən). [*ad. F. symbolisation*, *†-ization* (Rabelais), n. of action *f.* *symboliser* to SYMBOLIZE.]

1. *† a.* The fact of 'symbolizing' in nature or quality; agreement or participation in qualities.

1607 B. BARNES *Divills Charter* (ed. McKerrow) 144 Through operation, consensation, and simbolisation. With matter in the subject properly, With th'elements in body quadrifarie, With growing plants in vertue vegetative, In sense with beasts. 1622 MALVINE *Anc. Law-Merch.* 64 The elements are joined by Symbolization, the aire to the fire by warmnesse, the water to the aire by moysture, the earth to the water by coldnesse. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Endora* 81 That common Salt... doth, by symbolization, easily turn into nitre. 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* iii. iii. 40 There would... be... no manner of Symbolization... amongst the Elements.

b. The action of 'symbolizing' in tenets or practice; conformity (*with*). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1633 FRYNE *Histrio-m.* 48 A degenerate, and Vnchristian symbolization with this present World. 1834 *Chr. Commun.* 14 Feb. 415/2 They enfeeble (their principles) by symbolization or adulteration with some Sub-Apostolic, or Patristic, or other spurious form of ceremonies, of doctrines, or of ordinances.

2. The action of symbolizing; representation by a symbol or symbols; *transf.* something in which this is exemplified; a symbol or symbolism.

In 1st quot., the action of making or accounting symbolic. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1316 The utility and symbolization hereof (i. e. of certain animals)... as touching the goat, the sheepe and the Ichneumon... they honor them for the use and profit they receive by them... The serpent *Aspis*... the wezill and the file called the bettill, they reverence, because they observe in them I not what little slender images... of the divine power. 1606 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. 264 The Hieroglyphicall symbols of Scripture... are oft times wrackt beyond their symbolizations, and enlarged into constructions disparaging their true intentions. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. ii. viii. 124 The ancient Persian Magi... received their first... Rites from the Zabii, which is sufficiently evident by their Symbolisation. 1827 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Cal. Prophecy* (1844) I. p. xiv, Political convulsions typified (on the well-ascertained laws of symbolisation) by signs in the heavenly bodies. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* xvii. 146 To them the grand and beautiful to the external world are not the symbolization of spiritual qualities. 1861 J. V. SIMON *Archæology* 62 [He] placed... on the altar... a piece of fresh turf in symbolization of his royal land-gift.

b. Representation by written symbols; *transf.* a set of written symbols or characters.

1842 G. S. FABER *Proa. Lett.* (1844) I. 122 The Systematic Employment of miniature in Hieroglyphical Symbolisation. 1864 ELLIS *in Reader* 3 Sept. 304/1 To appreciate and symbolize the sounds is far more difficult than to utter them from the symbolization.

Symbolize (sɪm'bɒlaɪz), v. 1 Also 6-7 *sim.* [*ad. F. symboliser*, *†-izer*, *ad. mod. L. symbolizare*, *f. symbolum* SYMBOL sb. 1; see -IZE. Cf. It. *simbologgiare* to concur, *simbologizzare* to symbolize, *Sp. simbolizar*, *Pg. simbolizar*.]

1. *† I. intr.* To agree or harmonize in qualities or nature (or in some quality); *s. with*, to partake of the qualities or nature of; hence often = to be like, resemble. (A technical term of early physics, said of elements or other substances having qualities in common; hence in general use.) *Obs.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* i. ii. 265 But Aire turne Water, Earth may Fierize, Because in one part they do symbolize. 1598 *Ibid.* ii. ii. 14 *Columnes* 377 Such Shape and Name... As with their Natures neerly symbolize. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* ii. xxxi. § 15 Thrice happie is that Land... where ciuill policie and spiriual wisdom... doe rightly symbolize. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 50 The Brittaines in Wales, with whom... the Biscayner doth much symbolize in many things. 1687 H. MORE *Answ. Psychop.* (1689) 134 It is as much Spiritual as before, and does not herein symbolize with Matter, but approves itself contrary thereto. 1711 KEN *Sion Poet.* Wks. 1721 IV. 387 You... Would tune your Harp to symbolize with me. 1816 T. TAYLOR *Ess.* VIII. 457 Our intellect, in a descending state, must aptly symbolize with the divinity of Ceres.

† b. To enter into union, combine, unite, as elements having qualities in common; to form a harmonious union or combination. *Obs.*

In quot. 1604 *app.* including the idea of transmutation of elements: cf. *quots.* 1591 in sense 1, and 1660 s. v. SYMBOLIZING *ppl. a.* 1 a.

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* Fj, The fyre, red-blushing of his fast ashamed, Clad him in Smoke, the smoke to Aire he turned, That aire to water, water earth received, Earth like the fyre to melt to water humed: Earth, Water, Aire, Fyre, symboliz'd in one. To quench, or coole, Oldest'st's Martyr dome. 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* iv. (1650) 51 Affirming that to associate by an uniform bond of conscience, for the protection... of Religion and Liberty, would prove a more solid union, and symbolize far better against their Tyrannies, than any Factious combination in policy.

† c. *trans.* To mix, combine, unite (elements or substances, esp. those of similar qualities). *Obs.*

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* i. iv, Water and ayre being simbolise in one Argue their want of courage and of wit. 1595 B. BARNES *Spir. Sonn.* lxxx, A blast of winde, a momentarie breath, A watrie bubble simbolize with ayre. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* 351 The disease... proceedeth of too great abundance of flemme and choler, simboliz'd together. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* i. iv. 12 These humours are simbolized or mixt through euery part of the body.

† d. To liken or compare, as having similar qualities or attributes. *Obs. rare*—1.

1652 *Hermiteall Banquet* B2, I strike againe at this little World Man... and the Head I Symbolize with the Elementary upper Regions, Fire and Aer.

2. *intr.* To agree in belief or practice (esp. religious); to hold the same opinions or principles; to comply, conform. Frequent in 17th c., esp. in controversial use; now *rare* or *Obs.*

1605 *Answ. Supposed Discov. Romish Doctr.* 12 We have not now an other Queene Marie... to be ioyned in mariadge with a potent Prince...; symbolizing with husband, conformitie in countrie discipline is neuer like to breed you scruples in this behalfe. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 338 With the Jew they symbolize... in circumsision, in refraining from swine's flesh, in detestation of images. 1656 *Artif. Handson.* 154 [They] oft symbolize, and comply with the vulgar humor. 1731 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 69 To continue the use of those Garments, was in his [sc. Hooper's] opinion, to symbolize with Antichrist. 1845 MIALL *in Noncon.* V. 73 In early life Dr. Arnold appears to have been a republican... of late years he symbolised principally with the whigs. 1869 A. W. HANNAH *Apost. Succession* ii. (1879) 30 Those who profess to be Churchmen, but in this particular symbolize with... Nonconformists.

II. 3. *trans. a.* To represent by a symbol or symbols. Also *absol.*

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 70 Under obscure and doubtfull titles symbolizing somewhat else. 1610 A. HUMS *Brit. Tongue* (1665) 7 The thing symbolized I cal the sound quihik the mouth utters quhen the cie sees the symbol. *Ibid.* 16 To symboliz right, the sound of the vokal is first to be observed. 1819 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* iii. (1867) 59 A change of moral dispositions so entire as to be properly symbolized by calling it a new birth. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 47 Twelve halfpence... are thrown up, required the probability of all the cases which can happen, and which we shall symbolise thus: (H₂T₃) means that there are three heads and nine tails. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* i. (1842) 55 They would go on singing, poetically symbolizing, as our modern Painters paint, when it was no longer from the innermost heart. 1864 [see SYMBOLIZATION 2 b].

b. To be a symbol of; to represent or stand for, as a symbol; to typify.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1316 Many... say, that the male wezill engendreth with the female by her care, and that she bringeth forth her young at the mouth: which symbolizeth... the making and generation of speech. *Ibid.* Gloss., To Symbolize, that is, by certeine outward signes, to signifie some hidden things: Thus an cie symbolizeth vigilancy. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* i. (1842) 5 But consider whether Bunyan's Allegory could have preceded the Faith it symbolizes! The Faith had to be already there... of which the Allegory could then become a shadow. 1874 SPRUNGEON *Tras.* Dav. Ps. lxxiv. 6 As the valley of weeping symbolizes desolation, so a 'well' symbolizes ever-flowing salvation and comfort. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Addit. Notes Coins* 1 The owl, which is the crest, symbolizes wisdom and learning.

4. To make into or treat as a symbol; to regard as symbolic or emblematic. *rare*.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. iv. 347 Some pious and Christian pens have onely symboliz'd the same [sc. the rainbow] from the mystery of its colours. 1658 *Ibid.* vii. i. (ed. 4) 421 We reade in Pierius, that an Apple was the Hieroglyphick of love...; and there want not some who have symbolized the Apple of Paradise unto such constructions. 1903 [implied in SYMBOLIZATION 3].

III. 5. To formulate or express in a creed or confession of faith: cf. SYMBOL sb. 1.

1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.* *Symbolize*—1. To formulate into a creed or confession of faith; as, the Council of Nicea symbolized the orthodox faith. 1912 [see SYMBOLIZED 2].

† **Symbolize**, v. 2 *Obs. rare*—o. [*f.* SYMBOL sb. 2 + -IZE.] (See *quot.*)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, To Symbolize... to joyn purses, or pay rateably towards any charge, to club.

Symbolized (sɪm'bɒlaɪzd), *ppl. a.* [*f.* SYMBOLIZE v. 1 + -ED.]

1. Represented by a symbol.

1844 W. H. MILL *Serm. Tempt. Christ* iii. 62 The doom on the symbolized tempter. 1874 SAVCE *Compar. Philol.* vii. 263 To mistake the symbol for the symbolised

2. Expressed in a formulated creed.

1912 W. W. PERRYON *in Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 101 Chalmers... had his doubts about the symbolised metaphysics.

Symbolizer (sɪm'bɒlaɪzər), *rare*. [*f.* *prec.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which symbolizes.

† 1. A person or thing that agrees, harmonizes, or conforms with another. *Obs.*

But in 1st quot. *perh.* = That which represents something symbolically.

1607 *Schol. Diss. agst. Antichr.* i. ii. § 31. 107 The Emperour of Æthiopia when he goeth forth, hath a Crose carried before him, and an earthen pitcher full of earth: the one signifying his profession, the other his mortalitye... It is... by the adiunct or effect of mortalitye that he Symbolizeth with the same, and a Metonimical Symbolizer, the Crose is as well as he. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* iv. xxi. 591 The discontented Presbyters of Scotland, and their ambitious Symbolizers in England.

2. = SYMBOLIST 2.

1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* i. (1875) 61 The poet is representative... symbolizer, emancipator.

3. = SYMBOLIST 1.

1903 J. C. LAMBERT *Sacraments in N. T.* ix. 370 They

themselves no more think of taking *εἶδος* literally... than the harest symboliser does.

Symbolizing (sim'bōlizin), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb **SYMBOLIZE**. 1. Agreement in nature or qualities, resemblance, congruity, analogy (*obs.*); agreement in tenets or practices, coformity, compliance (now *rare* or *obs.*).

1605 [see **SYMBOLIZE** v. 2]. 1607 (*title*) A Scholasticall Discourse against Symbolizing with Antichrist in Ceremonies: especially in the Signe of the Crosse. 1641 *Answ. Vind. Smetymnus* 58 Could you instance, This prayer is Superstitious, that Idolatrous... you might have just reason in except at any touch of our symbolizing with them. 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Kent* (1662) 1. 62 There is a great **SYMBOLIZING** betwixt them in many concurrences. 1759 *HUME Hist. Eng.* II. iii. 506 Every compliance, they said, was a **Symbolizing** with Antichrist. 1822 R. HALL *Notes Sermon*. v. Wks. 1832 V. 35 Though nitarious repel... the charge of symbolizing with deists.

2. The action of using symbols, or of representing something by a symbol.

1887 *BROWNING Parleyings, B. de Manderille* viii. What need of symbolizing? Fittler men Would take no tongue mere facts. 1903 *Expositor* Mar. 25 Shortening and symbolizing of imitative curses and prayers is an often observed phenomenon.

Symbolizing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That symbolizes.

1. Agreeing in nature or qualities; coo- gruous, concordant, similar. *Obs.*

1611 *CORR.*, *Symbolizing*, symbolizing, sympathizing. 1652 J. SMITH *Sol. Disc.* vi. iv. (1821) 210 A discerning of that sympathizing and symbolizing complexion of their own bodies with some other bodies without them. *Ibid.* ix. 272 Any admirable discourses, in which there is a cheerful and free flowing forth of a rich fancy... are apt to beget a symbolizing quality of mind in a lay-student. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xlii. 179 We might easily subjoin the Authority of Aristotle, and... the Schools who are known to have taught, that Air and Water being Symbolizing Elements (in the quality of moisture) are easily transmutable into one another. 1661 — *Sept. Chym.* v. (1680) 325 These Symbolizing Bodies, Air and Fire.

b. Agreeing, or showing agreement, in tenets or practices; conforming. ? *Obs.*

1732 *NEAL Hist. Purit.* (1751) 1. ii. 46 Hooper was as much for the clergy's wearing a decent and distinct habit from the laity, as Ridley, but prayed to be excused from the old symbolizing popish garments.

2. Using, or representing things by, symbols.

1909 *Spectator* 10 Apr. 570/2 It was not until comparatively late that the symbolising instinct of a simple eye felt that the ideal purity of the Lord's Mother was best expressed in the purity of white lilies.

Symbolled (sim'bōld), *a.* [f. **SYMBOL** v. 1 or *sb.* 1 + -ED.]

1. Represented or expressed by a symbol; symbolized.

1829 E. ELLIOTT *Village Patriarch* ii. viii. When History's page no symbol thought retains. 1852 *TUPPER Proverb. Philol.* Of Writing 164 As a fossil in the rock... So the symbolled thoughts tell of a departed soul.

2. Furnished or adorned with symbols or symbolical figures.

1895 E. MASON *Flamma Vestalis* 7 The Vestal Virgin passes down the street... With half-fold beads, and symbolled raiment.

Symboling (sim'bōlin), *vbl. sb.* [f. **SYMBOL** v. 1 + -ING¹.] The action of symbolizing; *transf.* something that symbolizes, symbolisms.

1822 *TUPPER Proverb. Philol.* Ser. ii. 223 Animal creation, with sciences, and things... Contributed their symbolings... wherewith in title men. 1910 *MERRITT Celt & Saxon* xv. 216 After she and the captain had spelt the symboling in turns.

Symbolography (sim'bōl'grāfi). [f. Gr. *σμβολον* **SYMBOL** *sb.* 1 + -γραφία -GRAPHY.]

1. Description of symbols. *rare*—o.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Symbolography*, a description of Symboles, a writing or expression of things by signs and tokens.

2. The writing or tracing of symbolic characters or figures, or such characters or figures collectively; symbolic writing.

1865 *Athenæum* 14 Oct. 495/1 The cross, the comb and mirror, the interlaced serpents, the chase, and other indicia of Christian symbolography. 1887 *SIR S. FENOLSON Ogham Inscriptions*. 150 The type must be looked for in Byzantine symbolography.

Symbology (sim'bōl'ōdgi). [ad. mod. L. *symbolologia*, shortened form for **symbolologia*, f. Gr. *σμβολον* **SYMBOL** *sb.* 1: see -LOGY.] The science or study of symbols; loosely, the use of symbols, or symbols collectively; symbolism.

1840 *DE QUINCY Extensive Wks.* 1862 IX. 271 *note*, In the symbology of the Jewish ritual. 1853 J. MULLS (*title*) *Sacred Symbology*: or, An Inquiry into the Principles of Interpretation of the Prophetic Symbols. 1853 *SINNETT Exoteric Buddhism* Pref. (1854) p. xv. Ideas... in more or less embarrassing disguise of mystic symbology. 1896 E. P. EVANS *Anim. Symbolism* v. 246 Whimsies of Ecclesiology and Symbology.

So **Symbological** *a.*, pertaining to symbology; **Symbologist**, one versed in symbology. *rare*—o.

1854 *WEBSTER*; hence in later Dicts.

Symbololatry (sim'bōl'ōlātri). [f. Gr. *σμβολον* **SYMBOL** *sb.* 1 + λατρεία worship: see -LATRY.]

Worship of or excessive veneration for symbols (in any sense). Also **SYMBOLATRY**, *q. v.*

1828 *PUSEY Hist. Eng.* 1. 82 Confusion and symbololatry alone could arise from terming them [*sc. books*] 'inspired'. 1838 *SCHAFF Hist. Chr. Ch.*, *Mod. Chr.* 1. § 9. 40 This Protestant bibliolatry and symbololatry.

Syme, **Syment**, **Symeter**, -itare, *obs.* ff. SEEM v. 2, CEMENT, SCIMITAR.

Symitriall: see **SYMMETRICAL**. **Symly**, *obs.* form of **SEEMLY**.

c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* xl. 758 Byschop Synclar... Com ont off Bute with symly men in syebt.

† **Symmachy** (sim'māki). *Obs. rare*—o. [ad. Gr. *συμμαχία* alliance in war, f. *συμμάχος* adj. fighting together or in alliance, *sb.* an ally, f. *σύν* with + *μάχης* fight.]

1623 *COCKERAM, Symmachie*, aide in war. 1628 *PHILLIPS, Symmachy*, a joyning in war against a common enemy.

Symmedian (sim'pdiān), *sb.* and *a.* **Geom.** [f. Gr. *σύν* SYM + *μέδιαν* a. and *sb.* 1] **Symmedian**, or **Symmedian line**, each of three lines drawn from the angles of a triangle at inclinations to the angle-bisectors equal to those of the medians (i. e. the lines from the angles to the middle points of the opposite sides). **Symmedian point**, the point at which the symmedians meet.

1885 J. CASEY *Anal. Geom.* 45 The three lines which make with the bisectors of a triangle, on the opposite sides, angles equal to those which the medians make, are called the symmedians of the triangle, and their point of intersection its symmedian point. *Ibid.* 247 If figures directly similar be described on the sides of the triangle ABC, the symmedian lines of the triangle (abc) formed by any three corresponding lines pass respectively through the vertices of Brocard's second triangle.

† **Symmetlia** (sim'piliā). *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *σύν* SYM + *μέλος* limb: see -IA¹.] A form of monstrosity in which a pair of limbs, esp. the hinder limbs, are fused into one. Hence **Symmetlian** *a.*, characterized by symmetlia; *sb.* an animal so characterized.

1894 *BATESON Study of Variation* i. xviii. 453 In vertebrates such union is especially well known... producing the cyclopic, synotic and symmetlian conditions respectively. *Ibid.* 459 The body of the symmetlian ends posteriorly in an elongated lobe made up of parts of the posterior limbs compounded together by homologous parts. *Ibid.* *note*. To the determination of the morphology of the hind limb the structure of the symmetlian monster is of unique importance. 1901 *DORLAND Med. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Symmetlia*, fusion of the feet and legs.

Symmer, *obs.* *Sc.* form of **SUMMER**.

Symmetral (sim'métrāl), *a.* [f. Gr.-L. *symmetros* (Vitruvius), Gr. *σύμμετρος* commensurate, proportionable, symmetrical (f. *σύν* SYM + *μέτρον* measure) + -AL.]

† 1. Agreeing in measurement, proportionable, commensurate. *Obs. rare*—1.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. xvi. 135 The Temple and Altar of God that are Symmetral or commensurate to the Angels measure (Rev. xi. 1).

† 2. *fig.* Commensurate with the Divine idea or pattern; agreeing with the Word of God (cf. quot. 1680 s. v. **ASYMMETRICAL**, and 1683 below): applied to the early church, or its times, etc. *Obs.*

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. xvii. § 3. 204 It was both the Doctrine of the Apostles, and Practice of the Church, while it was Symmetral, to obey the Magistrate. 1664 — *Myst. Iniq.* 472 The Church was Symmetral for about four hundred years after Christ. 1682 — *Expos. Dan.* App. ii. 270 The end of the Symmetral Ages of the Church and the beginning of the Asymmetral or of the Apostasy. 1683 G. HICKES *Case Inf. Bapt.* 82 The purity of the Apostolical Ages, when the Church was... represented as Symmetral by the Spirit of God, under the Symbol of Measuring the Temple of God and the Altar. 1885 H. MORE *Reflect. on Baxter* 29 An Authentick Church, reformed in the Pattern of the Symmetral or Primitive Ages.

3. *Math.* f. a. *Arith.* and *Alg.* Having a common measure, commensurable. *Obs.*

1674 *JEAKE Arith.* (1696) 295 Commensurable, called also Symmetral, is when the given Numbers have a Common Divisor. *Ibid.* Symmetral Surdes.

b. *Geom.* Related to or determining symmetry; about which a figure is symmetrical: as in **symmetral axis**, **plane** = axis or plane of symmetry.

1878 *GURNEY Crystallogr.* 27 The two halves on either side of this symmetral plane are in all respects similar. *Ibid.* 37 An axis of symmetry or a symmetral axis.

† **Symmetrical**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. 10; **symitriall**. [f. L. *symmetria* **SYMMETRY** + -AL.] = **SYMMETRICAL** 1.

1612 *tr. Benvenuto's Passenger* ii. 1. 429 Degenerating, swarming and digressing from this quality, symmetrical and iust proportion, there ensues a distempered temperature.

† **Symmetrian**, *Obs. rare*. [f. as prec. + -AN.] = **SYMMETRIST**.

1785 *SINNEY Arcadia* i. xvi. (1912) 102 Her face was a thought longer than the exacte Symmetrians perhaps would allow. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* v. xvii. 459 Statues... fine or size fathom high, which these Symmetrians proportioned to the stature of Adam. 1623 *COCKERAM* 1, *Symmetrian*, a pointer or granger, one that considereth the due proportion of a thing. 1655 [see **SYMMETRIST**].

† **Symmetriated**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. It. **symmetriato* (= *obs.* *f. symmetriē*), ad. mod. L. **symmetriatus*: see -ATE 3.] Symmetrical.

1592 R. D. *Hyperbomachia* 45 b, A... Pallace of a noble symmetriated (orig. It. *symmetriata*) architecture.

Symmetric (sim'e'trik), *a.* [f. **SYMMETRY** + -IC, after *geometric*. Cf. *f. symétrique*, † *symétrique* (1529).] = **SYMMETRICAL**.

1795 *BURNEY Mem. Metastasio* II. 352 The air should be phrased and symmetric. 1816 *TUCKER Narr. Exped. R. Zaire* iii. (1818) 283 The faces of many of the women were by no means unprepossessing, and their forms extremely symmetric. 1853 *SYLVESTER in Phil. Trans.* CXLIII. 434 Calculating the symmetric functions as a function only of x [etc.]. 1854 *CAYLEY Math. Papers* II. 233 The covariant may in the former case be called a symmetric covariant, and in the latter case a skew covariant. 1860 *TYNALL Glac.* ii. xix. 403 The ripples from the two sides form a pair of symmetric curves. 1871 *BROWNING Balaustr.* 1656 While still one's heart, in time and tune, Paced after that symmetric step of Death. 1885 *BURTON Arab. Nts.* (1887) III. 12 Perfect in beauty and loveliness and stature and symmetrical grace.

Symmetrical (sim'e'trikāl), *a.* [f. **SYMMETRY** + -ICAL, after *geometrical*. Cf. prec. and next.] Characterized by or exhibiting symmetry.

1. Having the parts or elements regularly and harmoniously arranged; regular in form; well-proportioned; balanced. (Said of natural or artificial bodies or structures, or of abstract or immaterial things; cf. **SYMMETRY** 2.)

1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 947 4 Some of the lines of this description are... defective in harmony, and therefore by no means correspondent with that symmetrical elegance... which they are intended to exhibit. 1833 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* III. 319 The oldest lavas of Etna were poured out many thousand... years before the newest, and yet they have produced a symmetrical mountain. 1841 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* viii. That I had but eyes... to behold my captain's symmetrical proportions. 1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* p. xxiii. An increase in our knowledge... may... overthrow the most perfectly symmetrical of systems. 1886 *RUSKIN Præterita* I. 272 The symmetrical clauses of Pope's logical metre.

2. *Geom.*, etc. Said of a figure or body whose points or parts are equally distributed about a dividing line, plane, or point, i. e. arranged in pairs or sets so that those of each pair or set are at equal distances on opposite sides of such line, plane, or point; consisting of, or capable of being divided into, two or more exactly similar and equal parts. Also said of the form of such a figure or object, of its parts or their arrangement, or of any part in relation to the corresponding part.

1794 R. J. *SULIVAN View Nature* xxix. 1. 423 In the passing of a substance from a fluid into a solid state, it almost universally appears... to have its parts arranged in a symmetrical order. 1805-7 R. J. *JANSON Char. Bism.* (ed. 3) 146 When the nucleus has not what is called a symmetrical form, as when it is a paralleloiped, whose faces differ in the respective inclinations of their faces, or in the measure of their angles. 1829 *GROVE Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 2) 83 Those crystals which have one axis of figure, or a line around which the figure is symmetrical. 1885 *LUCAS-DOUGLASS Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 267 The point B (and the symmetrical point in which the parabolas intersect again) can then be constructed. 1889 *COCKSHOTT & WALTERS Geometrical Conics* 40 The ellipse is symmetrical with respect to the minor axis. 1894 C. S. *SATURDAY Geometrical Conics* 4 When... corresponding to any point of the curve there is another point such that the chord joining the two points is bisected perpendicularly by [a] straight line, then the curve is said to be symmetrical about the straight line, and the straight line is called an axis of the curve.

b. *Alg.* and *Higher Math.* Applied to an expression, function, or equation whose value is never altered by interchanging the values of any two of the variables or unknown quantities.

Symmetrical or symmetric determinant: a determinant in which the constituents in each row are the same respectively, and in the same order, as those in the corresponding column, and which is therefore symmetrical about its principal diagonal.

1816 *tr. Lacroix Diff. & Int. Calc.* 556 On the supposition that $f(a, b, \gamma, \dots)$ is symmetrical with respect to all the roots, except a . 1854 *ORR's Circ. Sci. Math.* 217 Thus $x+y = a$; $x^2+3xy+y^2 = b$... are... symmetrical equations; because for every x you may put y , and for every y , x , without altering either of the equations. 1863 *FROST & WOLSTENHOLME Solid Geom.* 29 To find the symmetrical equations of a straight line. 1878 W. K. *CLIFFORD Math. Papers* (1882) 317 If n is odd... the determinant is skew symmetrical, and being of odd order it necessarily vanishes.

c. *Photogr.* Applied to a lens of symmetrical form; also *ellipt.* as *sb.* = symmetrical lens.

1890 *ANTHONY'S Photogr. Bull.* III. 325 Rapid, and portable symmetrical lenses, and a whole plate rapid symmetrical for long distance work. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 355 The lens is a rapid symmetrical with revolving diaphragms.

3. *a. Bot.* Of a flower: Having the same number of parts in each whorl: = **ISOMEROUS** 1.

1849 *BALFOUR Man. Bot.* § 644 In speaking of flowers, it is usual to call them symmetrical when the sepals, petals, and stamens follow the law mentioned, even although the pistil may be abnormal. Thus, many Solanaceæ are pentamerous, and have a dimorphic ovary, yet they are called symmetrical. In Papilionaceous flowers, the parts are usually symmetrical, there being five divisions of the calyx, five petals, and ten stamens in two rows.

b. *Anat.* and *Zool.* Having similar or corresponding parts or organs on opposite sides of a dividing plane, or regularly arranged around an axis or centre; consisting of two or more similar or corresponding divisions. Also said of the parts.

(b) *Path.* Of a disease: Affecting such corresponding parts or organs simultaneously. (Cf. SYMMETRY 3 c.)

1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. (1855) 230 Some have internal symmetrical bones, as the Sepia and Loligo. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* i. (1856) 62 Unlike most of the mollusca, they are symmetrical animals, having their right and left sides equally developed. a 1883 FAGEE *Princ. Pract. Med.* (1886) II. 669 Remarkable cases of symmetrical gangrene of the extremities. 1892 H. LANE *Differ. Rheum. Dis.* (ed. 2) 46 Rheumatoid Arthritis... affection of joints often symmetrical.

Hence **Symmetricality** = SYMMETRICALNESS.

1893 CHAUD. *Frnl.* 21 Jan. 44/2 With regard to symmetry, Nature, when she has a purpose to serve, is nowise loth to depart from it.

Symmetrally (sim'etrikālī), *adv.* Also 6-7 *sim-*. [f. SYMMETRY + -ICALLY, after *geometrically*. Cf. *F. symétriquement*, *symmetriquement* (1529).] In a symmetrical manner; so as to be symmetrical; with symmetry.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* 67 A square pilaster... Symmetrally pierced through from a foot beneath, until a too foot of the top. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 338 They write neither to the right hand nor to the left... but right downe and symmetrically. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xli. § 197. 338 The pencils [of light] from every part of the object will fall symmetrically upon the lens, and be symmetrically refracted. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxi. Mr. Mantalini was disclosed to view, with his shirt collar symmetrically thrown back. 1859 PARKINSON *Optics* (1866) 13 Since u, v are symmetrically involved in the equation $\frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{u} = \frac{2}{r}$. 1878 GURNEY *Crystalllog.* 27 Every diameter of a circle divides it symmetrically. 1886 H. WOODWARD *Guide Fossil Reptiles Brit. Mus.* 114 This sub-order... comprises the symmetrically-formed Cod-fishes.

So **Symmetricalness**, *†*(a) the quality of being SYMMETRICAL (sense 2), (b) the quality of being symmetrical; symmetry.

1684 H. MORE *Answer* Pref. b; The Symmetricalness of the Primitive Ages. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 937 There is... a symmetricalness and consistency about these peasants.

†Symmetriclean. *Obs. rare*—1. Also 6 *simmetriclean*. [f. SYMMETRY, after *geometrician*.] = SYMMETRICAL, SYMMETRIST.

1577 HARRISON *England* i. iv. in *Holinshead* I. 4 b/1 Sith y^e longest rib is commonly about y^e fourth part of a man, as some Symmetricleans [ed. 1587 symmetricleans] affirme.

†Symmetrious, a. *Obs. rare*. [f. SYMMETRY + -OUS.] Symmetrical; corresponding. Hence **†Symmetriously** *adv.* symmetrically.

1656 W. COLES *Art of Simpling* 148 A Body so symmetrically composed. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Narr. Fire in London* 85 Its Franchises being all Emblematical, of and Symmetrious with the Greater Ones of the Nation.

Symmetrist (sim'etrist). *rare*—1. [f. SYMMETRY + -IST.] An advocate of, or one studious of, symmetry.

1624 WORTON *Archit.* in *Relig.* (1672) 56 Some exact Symmetrists have been blamed for being too true. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Symmetrist* or *Symmetrion*, one that considers the due proportion of a thing, and how well the parts agree with the whole; one skilled in proportions.

Symmetrize (sim'etraiz), *v.* [ad. F. *symétriser* (in sense 1 below), or f. SYMMETRY + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To be symmetrical; to correspond symmetrically. *rare*—1.

1785 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Cress Ossory* 28 Sept. With a mound of vermillion on the left side of his forehead to symmetrise with a wen on the right.

2. *trans.* To make symmetrical; to reduce to symmetry.

1795 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld. Wks.* VIII. 46 He would soon have supplied every deficiency, and symmetrized every disproportion. 1853 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXIV. 735 A picturesque scene, however seemingly unsymmetrical, will be found... to be symmetrized at least aerially, by the influence of light, shade and colour. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 439 Charm of incident, grace of narrative... majesty of eloquence... all perfectly symmetrized with incomparable artistic skill.

Hence **Symmetrizing** *pp. a.*; also **Symmetrization**, the action or process of symmetrizing.

1854 FRASER'S *Mag.* XLIX. 149 The philosophic classes have never admitted that a moral change can be effected by political change, that a realized idea needs symmetrization in statute. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 60 When the several parts of an object... present a resistance to its [sc. the mind's] synthetical or symmetrizing power... it imputes to such objects a character of force and energy, which purely symmetrical compositions do not suggest. 1890 Q. *Frnl. Microsc. Sci.* Aug. 448 The larva emerges... as a symmetrical animal, but the details of the process of 'symmetrization'—the strongly marked character of which justifies the use of an otherwise undesirable term—are still rather obscure.

Symmetroid (sim'etroid). *Geom.* [irreg. f. SYMMETRY + -OID.] Cayley's name for a certain surface of the fourth order: see *quot.*

1870 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* VII. 134 The surface which I call a symmetroid; viz. the surface represented by an equation $\Delta = 0$, where Δ is a symmetrical determinant of the 4th order the several terms whereof are linear functions of the coordinates (x, y, z, w) .

Symmetrophobia (sim'etrosō'biā). Also **symmetriophobia**. [irreg. f. SYMMETRY + (-)PHOBIA.] Dread or avoidance of symmetry, as

shown or supposed to be shown in Egyptian temples, Japanese art, etc.

1809 W. R. HAMILTON *Remarks Turkey* i. 131 Another instance of the *Symmetrophobia* of the architects of ancient Egypt is visible in the difference of the spaces between the sphinxes and crio-sphinxes. 1865 J. FENGUSON *Hist. Archit.* i. iv. 1. 103 The buildings... are generally affected with a symmetriophobia that it is difficult to understand. 1881 R. S. POOLE in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 373 Symmetriophobia, shown in the placing columns of different orders opposite one another, and a colonnade on one side only of a court. 1894 LOCKYER *Dawn Astron.* viii. 75 At Karnak... we can see how closely the walls reflect the orientation of the included temples, even when they seem most liable to the suggestion of symmetriophobia.

Symmetry (si'mētri). Also 6 *symmetrye*, *simetrie*, 6-7 *symetry*, *sym(m)otrie*, 7 *simetry*, -ie, *symotry*. [a. F. *symmetrie* (1529), mod. *symétrie* (= It. *sim-*, Sp. *sim-*, Pg. *simetria*), or ad. late L. *symmetria*, a. Gr. *συμμετρία*, f. *συμμετρος*; f. *σύν* SYM- + *μέτρον* measure (see METRE).]

†1. Mutual relation of the parts of something in respect of magnitude and position; relative measurement and arrangement of parts; proportion.

With qualifying adj. such as *just*, *right*, *true*, coinciding with sense 2.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* A iij b, Concerning y^e proportion and simetry to use the accustomed terme of the arte of the fornamed columbes. *Ibid.* B ij b, They not knowing any measure of pillours considered howe to make a iust Symetrie... after that they deused to make a temple to the goddesse Diana, wherein they dyd deuse an other Symetrie, for that temple. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* a iv, The exhibiting to our eye... the plat of a Cite... or Pallace, in true Symmetry. *Ibid.* c ij b, Now, may you, of any Gunne... make an other, with the same Symmetry... as great, and as little, as you will. 1624 WORTON *Archit.* in *Relig.* (1672) 23 Man... as it were the Prototype of all exact Symmetry. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 241 True and native beauty consists in the just composure and symetrie of the parts of the body. 1739 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 313 He marks out a Stair... which agrees not with the Symmetry of the Building.

2. Due or just proportion; harmony of parts with each other and the whole; fitting, regular, or balanced arrangement and relation of parts or elements; the condition or quality of being well-proportioned or well-balanced. In stricter use (approaching or passing into 3 b): Exact correspondence in size and position of opposite parts; equable distribution of parts about a dividing line or centre. (As an attribute either of the whole, or of the parts composing it.)

a. of natural objects or structures, esp. the human or animal body: often (esp. in early use) = regularity and beauty of form, fair or fine appearance, comeliness.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* i. iii, If I had thought a creature of her symmetry, could have dar'd so impropionable, and abrupt a digression. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Perch* lxx, Who marks in church-time others symmetry, Makes all their beautie his deformitie. 1635 A. SFAFFORD *Fern. Glory* (1869) 5 Whether her Beauty chiefly consisted in colour, in symmetry of parts, or both. 1778 HAN. MORE *Bleeding Rock* 224 Hers every charm of symmetry and grace. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 185 The small Italian hound of exquisite symmetry. 1853 C. BROWNE *Villette* xxiv, Her pale, small features, her fairy symmetry, her varying expression. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* xii. 113 One of the finest trees in symmetry and beauty I had ever seen.

†(b) in semi-concr. sense: (Well-proportioned) figure or form (of a person or animal). *Obs.*

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* ii. Wks. 1836 I. 25 Ladie, erect your gracious symmetry. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* ii. E j, She cannot... more really, behold her owne Symmetry in her glasse. 1794 W. BLAKE *Songs Exper.*, *Tiger* 4 What immortal hand or eye Could frame thy fearful symmetry?

b. of artificial things or structures, esp. buildings. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxxiv. viii. 11. 499 The Symmetry, which... he observed most precisely in all his workes, is a terme that cannot properly be expressed by a Latine word. *Ibid.* xxxv. x. 543 Asclepiodorus, whome for his singular skill in observing symmetries and just proportions, Apelles himselfe was wont to admire. 1792 W. J. BRUNN'S *Voy. Levant* ix. 31 There is no regularity of Architecture nor any Symmetry observ'd in it. 1793 CHAMBERS *Tr. Le Clerc's Archit.* I. 97 This Column... must have a Pilaster by its side, to make a Symmetry with that on the other side the Window. 1820 LAMB *Elia Ser.* i. *Two Races of Men*, Spoilers of the symmetry of shelves. 1849 LONGER *Building Ship* 199 Till, framed with perfect symmetry, A skeleton ship rose up to view! 1907 VERNEY *Mem.* I. 15 The utter disregard of symmetry evinced by our ancestors which is one secret of the picturesqueness of their groups of buildings.

c. in general sense, or of immaterial or abstract things, as action, thought, discourse, literary composition, etc.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 60 Beantie and savour is composed... of many numbers meeting and concurring in one... and that by a certaine symmetry, consonance and harmonie. 1609 Bp. ANON *Resurrexerunt* iv. (1631) 420 The way, to peace, is the mid way: neither... too much; nor... too little. In a word; all analogie, symmetrie, harmony, in the world, goeth by it. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* ii. § 9 Whatsoever is harmonically composed, delights in harmony; which makes me much distrust the symmetry of those heads which declaim against all Church musicke. 1711 SHAFTESTON *Charac.* v. ii. (1737) I. 139 The ordering of Walks, Plantations, Avenues; and a thousand other Symmetrys, will succeed in the room of that happier and higher Symmetry and Order of a Mind. 1742 WEST *Let.* in *Gray's*

Poems (1775) 142 The connection and symmetry of such little parts with one another must naturally escape me, as not having the plan of the whole in my head. 1860 PUSEY *Mtn. Proph.* 291 This book, Micah, has remarkable symmetry. Each of its three divisions is a whole, beginning with upbraiding for sin, threatening Gods judgments, and ending with promises of future mercy. a 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1864) II. vt. 445 Into that dense and disorderly mass, did Adam Smith introduce symmetry, method, and law. 1904 HUGH BLACK *Practice of Self-Culture* v. 132 Culture... aims at symmetry of life.

(b) Agreement, consistency, consonance, congruity, keeping (with something). *rare* or *Obs.*

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 9 You furnished my Father with... supply's, but they held no symmetry or proportion with the charge of so great an enterprise. 1659 EVELYN *Let. to R. Boyle* 3 Sept, I will... shew what symmetry it [sc. the building] holds with this description. 1878 STUBBS *Let. Med. & Med. Hist.* viii. (1900) 192 It is in exact symmetry with Western usage, that this great compilation was not received as a code until the year 1369.

3. Various specific and technical uses.

†a. *Physiol.* Harmonious working of the bodily functions, producing a healthy temperament or condition. *Obs. rare.*

1541 COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 E j b, In Symmetrye, that is to say... in competent [competence] and commoderacyon of smal condities lyeth and consisteth the helth. And in Ametrie, that is to saye, in vncompetence and immoderacyon in them the disease.

b. *Geom.*, etc. Exact correspondence in position of the several points or parts of a figure or body with reference to a dividing line, plane, or point (or a number of lines or planes); arrangement of all the points of a figure or system in pairs (or sets) so that those of each pair (or set) are at equal distances on opposite sides of such line, plane, or point.

Symmetry, e.g. in crystals, may be of various grades, according to the number of radiating or non-parallel lines or planes about which the figure or body is symmetrical.

Axis of symmetry, centre of s, plane of s, the line, point, or plane about which a figure or body is symmetrical, i.e. which bisects every straight line joining a pair of corresponding points of such figure or body.

1823 H. J. BROOKER *Intrud. Crystalllog.* 13 From the perfect symmetry of its form, the cube has a similar axis in four directions. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet* 39 A horse-shoe magnet... was made to revolve... about its axis of symmetry. 1850 McCOSH *Div. Geol.* ii. i. (1874) 119 The oblong, or two-and-two-membered symmetry may be traced... among crystals and flowers, as may also the three-membered symmetry. 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* (1878) 56 The best example of this hexagonal symmetry... is furnished by crystals of snow. 1878 GURNEY *Crystalllog.* 29 A plane... through the centre of a model of a crystal will be a plane of symmetry, if the perpendiculars drawn to it from every point of the model, on being produced to equal distances on the other side... will terminate in points of the model similar to those from which they are drawn.

(b) *Alg.* and *Higher Math.* The fact of being symmetrical, as an expression or function: see SYMMETRICAL 2 b.

1888 *Amer. Frnl. Math.* X. 173 Notes on Geometric Inferences from Algebraic Symmetry.

c. *Anat.* and *Zool.* Arrangement of parts or organs in pairs or sets on opposite sides of a dividing plane, or around an axis or centre; repetition of similar corresponding parts in the two halves, or other number of divisions, of the body. (Nearly coinciding with 3 b or the stricter use in 2, except that corresponding parts are not necessarily equal, nor do all the parts necessarily correspond.) (b) *Path.* Affection of such corresponding parts simultaneously by the same disease.

1849-52 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 845 Symmetry is a word used to express... the fact, that one half of an animal is usually an exact reversed copy of the other... To this there are numerous exceptions. a 1883 FAGEE *Princ. Pract. Med.* (1886) II. 619 Symmetrical distribution means that exactly the corresponding parts on the right and left side are simultaneously affected... This is bilateral symmetry, but we also see examples of serial symmetry in pathology where the same condition is seen on the elbow and the knee, the wrist and the ankle.

d. *Bot.* Equality of the number of parts in the several whorls of the flower: see SYMMETRICAL 3 a.

1845-50 Mrs. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* 128 The symmetry of structure observable in [Enchanter's Night-shade] is seen in many flowers. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 643 When the number of parts is two, the flower is dimerous... and the symmetry two-membered. When the number of parts is three, the flower is trimerous, and when the parts are arranged in an alternating manner, the symmetry is trigonal or triangular [etc.]. 1908 HENSLOW *How to Study Wild Fl.* 113 The flowers [of *Lysichiton Salicaria*] vary in symmetry; for sometimes the central flower will differ from the lateral ones in the number of parts.

Symphylic, -morphism = SYM-.

Symmetry (si'mōri). *Anc. Gr. Hist.* [ad. Gr. *συμμορία*, f. *συμμορος* adj. sharing (sc. the burden of taxation), f. *σύν* SYM- + *μορ-* (: μέρος portion, share).] Each of the companies or fellowships, graded according to wealth, into which the citizens of Athens and other cities were divided for purposes of taxation.

1835 T. MITCHELL *Acham. of Aristoph.* 453 note, Property-taxes are often mentioned in connexion with the resident aliens. This class of settlers composed distinct symmoriae (μετοικικαὶ συμμορίαι), which had treasurers of

their own; and a fixed contribution was settled for each one.] 1847 *Grote Greece* ii. xiii. 117. The territory of the town was distributed amongst a certain number of towers, to each of which corresponded a symmory or section of the citizens having its common altar and sacred rites. 1891 *Altheim* 25 July 1281. The proposition of Demosthenes was that 2,000 citizens should be placed in the symmories.

† **Symmyst, symmist.** *Obs.* Also 7 symist. [ad. late L. *symmysta* (Jerome), med. L. *symmista*, *symmystēs* (Apuleius), colleague in the priesthood, ad. Gr. *συμμύστης* fellow-initiate, f. *σύν* SYM- + *μύστης* one initiated into mysteries: cf. MYST. The unetymological but more frequent spellings with *z*, already found in med. L., is due to association with words in -ist.] a. An associate in a 'mystery', i.e. a secret belief or practice; a fellow-initiate. b. A colleague in a sacred office.

1607 *Torsell Fourf. Beasts* 474 All the Easterner wise men beleaved the transmigration of spirites... and insinuated so much to their symmysts and disciples. 1635 *Pagitt Christianogr.* 180 The sacred Symmysts of his Religion, are especially to be honoured: Some examples of this also I mean to produce, that their follies may... appear, who would detract due honour from the sacred Ministers of Almighty God. a 1680 *GLANVILL Sadduceismus* i. (1726) 63 One of the... most religious Symmysts of that stupendous secret of Nullibism. a 1693 *Urguhart's Kabeleis* iii. xlviii. 391 The other Mole catching Symmysts [orig. *les Symmysts taupetiers*].

Symon (sai'mōn). *local.* [var. *SYMION sb.*] Name for a kind of red shale; also attrib. Symon fault, an interruption of a seam of coal by shale or other material (see *quots.*).

1834-6 *PRESTWICH in Trans. Geol. Soc. Ser. II.* (1840) V. 432 'Symon fault'... is occasioned by the gradual... substitution of the coal by clay, shale, or sandstone... the proportion of which rapidly increases, until it entirely replaces the coal. 1839 *MURCHISON Silur. Syst.* i. vii. 101 Even the coal... tapers away and disappears amid the shales and sandstones, constituting what are locally termed 'Symon faults'. 1881 *Miss JACKSON Shropsh. Words-bk.* *Symon*, a sort of red shale, same as Calaminia, q.v. -Colliery; [Miners'] Term.

Symond(e, -ont): see *SYMION sb.*, *SYMONT*.

Sympalmograph, -patic: see *SYM-*.

† **Sympatheal, a.** *Obs. rare* -1. [f. Gr. *συμπαθεῖα* SYMPATHY + -AL.] Sympathetic.

1600 *W. WATSON Deicordan* (1600) Pref. Aivb. So sweet a sympathheal harmonic in English hearts.

Sympathectomy (simpæ'tektōmi). *Surg.* [f. *SYMPATHETIC* + Gr. *ἐκτομή* excision.] Excision of a sympathetic ganglion or other part of the sympathetic nerve. Also *Sympathectectomy*.

1900 *The Physician & Surg.* I. No. 7. 314 European Oculists and Surgeons have performed sympathectomy for glaucoma and exophthalmic goiter.

Sympathetic (simpæ'tetik), *a.* (sb.) [ad. mod. L. *sympatheticus*, a. Gr. *συμπαθητικός*, f. *συμπαθεῖν*, after *παθητικός* PATHETIC.]

1. Pertaining to, involving, depending on, acting or effected by 'sympathy', or a (real or supposed) affinity, correspondence, or occult influence; esp. in *sympathetic powder* = 'powder of sympathy': see *SYMPATHY* 1. Now chiefly *Hist.*

1644 *DIGBY (title)* Discourse concerning the Cure of Wounds, by the Sympathetic Powder. 1654 *BUTLER Hud.* i. iii. 206 He would... Cure Warts and Corns, with application Of Med'cines to th' Imagination... And fire a Mine in China, here, With Sympathetic Gunpowder. a 1665 *DIGBY Receipts in Physick*, etc. (1668) 45 A Sympathetic cure for the Tooth-ach.—With an Iron-nail raise and cut the Gum from about the Teeth, till it bleed, and that some of the blood stick upon the nail; then drive it into a wooden beam up to the head: After this is done, you never shall have the tooth-ach in all your life. 1655 *GLANVILL Septis Sci.* xxi. 134 To confer at the distance of the Indies by Sympathetic conveyances, may be as usual to future times, as to us in a literary correspondence. 1713 *ANONON Guard.* No. 219 ¶ The Friend... saw his own Sympathetic Needle moving of it self to every Letter which that of his Correspondent pointed at. 1768 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* i. ii. xix. 32 Those sympathetic cures spoken of by Sir Kenelm Digby, who tells you that wounds have been healed by applying salves and plaisters to the instrument that made them. 1804 *MRS. BARBAULD Life Richardson* i. 12 In those times talismans and wounds cured by sympathetic powder... were seriously credited. 1905 *CLONN Autism* § 13. 66 The numerous practices which come under the head of 'sympathetic magic', or the imitation of a cause to produce a desired effect.

b. *Sympathetic ink*: a name for various colourless liquid compositions used as ink, the writing with which remains invisible until the colour is developed by the application of heat or some chemical reagent. Also *fig.*

1722 *BAILEY, Sympathetic links*, are such as can be made to appear or disappear, by the Application of something that causes to work by Sympathy. 1795 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 333 The phenomena which heat produces on the solution of cobalt in muriatic or nitro-muriatic acid, called sympathetic ink. 1822 *IMISON Sci. & Art* II. 309 Make a drawing representing a Winter scene in which the trees appear void of leaves, and... put the leaves on with this sympathetic ink. 1848 *RICHYER Levana* xiii. Like sympathetic ink, it becomes as quickly invisible as visible. 1856 *CARLYLE Remin.* (1881) i. 158 All written in us already... in sympathetic ink. 1907 *Verney Mem.* i. 297 He writes topsy-turvy in sympathetic ink, between the lines of a letter ostensibly full of public news.

c. *Physiol. and Path.* Produced by 'sympathy'

(see *SYMPATHY* 1 b): applied to a condition, action, or disorder induced in a person, or in an organ or part of the body, by a similar or corresponding one in another.

1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Sympathetic*, is particularly applied to all Diseases which have two Causes; the one remote, the other near. In which Sense, the Word is opposed to *Idiopathic*. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1824) i. 211 He had only to gape, or yawn, and the professor instantly caught the sympathetic affection. 1804 *ABERNETHY Surg. Obs.* i. 22 Perhaps these vessels undergo a kind of sympathetic enlargement. 1849 *NOAD Electricity* (ed. 3) 486 The action of Electricity on the muscles and nerves produces two distinct kinds of contractions; the first, which he [sc. Marinini] calls *idiopathic*, are the result of the immediate action of the current on the muscles; and the second, which he calls *sympathetic*, arise from the action of Electricity on the nerves which preside over the motions of the muscles. 1872 *T. BRYANT Pract. Surg.* (1884) i. 385 Sympathetic ophthalmia is... a peculiar form of inflammation... in one eye in consequence of morbid changes... in the other.

d. *Anat.* Designating one of the two great nerve-systems in vertebrates (the other being the *cerebro-spinal*), consisting of a double chain of ganglia, with connecting fibres, along the vertebral column, giving off branches and plexuses which supply the viscera and blood-vessels and maintain relations between their various activities; belonging to or forming part of this system. Also applied to a similar set of nerves supplying the viscera in some invertebrates.

1769 *JOHNSTONE in Phil. Trans.* LX. 35 The intercostal, or as they are otherwise called, the great sympathetic nerves. 1830 *R. KNOX Richard's Anat.* 337 The particular action of the heart... is directly under the influence of the sympathetic nerve... digestion, under the combined influence of the par vagum and sympathetic nerve. 1873 *MIVART Elem. Anat.* ix. 403 The sympathetic system is made up of... small nerves and ganglia closely connected with the arteries and the viscera. 1880 *BASTIAN Brain* 46 The 'sympathetic' or visceral ganglia of the Frog. 1888 *COLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 149 The respiratory sympathetic system [in the Sphinx-larva].

transf. 1878 *KINGZETT Anim. Chem.* 52 Sympathetic saliva is furnished on irritation of the sympathetic nerve.

e. *Physic.* Used in reference to sounds produced by responsive vibrations induced in one body by transmission of vibrations from another.

1832 *BREWSTER Nat. Magic* viii. 182 The subdivision of the string, and consequently the production of harmonic sounds, may be effected... by means of a sympathetic action conveyed by the air. 1836 *MRS. SOMERVILLE Connex. Phys. Sci.* Intro. (ed. 3) 2 Oscillations, which correspond in their periods with the cause producing them, like sympathetic notes in music. 1898 *STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms* s.v. *Pianoforte*. The player controls all this wealth of sympathetic vibration with the damper pedal.

2. † Agreeing, harmonious, befitting, consonant, accordant (*obs.*); according with one's feelings or inclinations, congenial. (Now only as coloured by or *transf.* from 3.)

1673 *S. PARKER Reproof Rel. Transp.* 471 Thou thyself instead of coarse druggert shalt wear sympathetic silk. 1789 *WORSW. Even. Walk* 316 Now o'er the soothed accordant heart we feel A sympathetic twilight slowly steal. 1875 *H. JAMES Trans. Sketches* 291 My imagination... refused to project into the dark old town and upon the yellow hills that sympathetic glow which forms half the substance of our genial impressions. 1910 *HIRTH in Encycl. Brit.* VI. 191/2 That natural philosophy of the 'male and female principles', according to which all good things and qualities were held to be male, while their less sympathetic opposites were female.

3. a. Feeling or susceptible of sympathy; sharing or affected by the feelings of another or others; having a fellow-feeling; sympathizing, compassionate. (With various shades of meaning: cf. *SYMPATHY* 3 a-d.)

a 1728 *PRIOR Epit. Lucius* 29 Your Sympathetic Hearts She hopes to move. 1764 *GOLDSM. Trav.* 43 He, whose sympathetic mind Exults in all the good of all mankind. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* i. ii. v. Beyond the Atlantic... Democracy... is struggling for life and victory. A sympathetic France rejoices over the Rights of Man. 1856 *MRS. BROWNING Aur. Leigh* i. 125 Your quick-breathed hearts, So sympathetic to the personal pang. 1867 *DICKENS Lett.* (1880) II. 281 An unusually tender and sympathetic audience. 1875 *J. P. HORNS Princ. Relig.* xvi. (1878) 50 You have faith in a friend... when you know he is unselfish, and truthful, and sympathetic.

b. Pertaining to, of the nature of, characterized by, arising from, or expressive of sympathy or fellow-feeling. (With various shades of meaning as in a.)

a 1684 *ROSCOMMON Ess. Transl. Vers* 97 United by this sympathetic bond, You grow familiar, intimate, and fond. 1754 *GRAY Progr. Poesy* 94 Thine too these golden keys... This can unlock the gates of Joy... that... open the sacred source of sympathetic tears. 1782 *MISS BURNES Cecilia* v. i. A look of sympathetic concern from Cecilia. 1813 *SCOTT Rokeby* v. xi. For cold reserve had lost its power In sorrow's sympathetic hour. 1853 *C. BROWNE Villate* xviii. The sympathetic faculty was not prominent in him: to feel, and to seize quickly another's feelings, are separate properties. 1853 *J. MARTINEAU Stud. Christ.* (1881) 230 Thought, conscience, admiration in the human mind were... the sympathetic response of our common intellect, standing in front of Nature, to the kindred life of the Divine intellect behind Nature. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 7 Aug. 6/2 The head of the Coal Miners' Union is opposed to sympathetic strikes. 1906 *Lit. World* 15 Nov. 520/1 Professor Dowden's article on Henrik Ibsen... is sympathetic, but critical as well.

B. sb.

1. *Anat.* Short for *sympathetic nerve* or *system*: see 1 d above.

1808 *BARCLAY Muscular Motions* 254 These branches, proceeding from the trunks of the eighth pair, *par vagum*, or middle sympathetic, enter the thorax. 1856 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* IV. xxviii. 20 The ganglions of the great sympathetics. 1871 *ALBURN in Brit. & For. Med. Chirurg. Rev.* XLVIII. 51 We all know that a galvanised sympathetic causes contractions of blood-vessels. 1872 *HUXLEY Physiol.* vi. 145 The combined blushing and sweating which takes place when the sympathetic in the neck is divided.

2. a. A person affected by 'sympathy' (*SYMPATHY* 1 b); one who is susceptible or sensitive to hypnotic or similar influence. b. A sympathetic person, sympathizer. *rare*.

1838 *C. L. NORTON in N. Amer. Rev.* June 705 Favorable conditions may make any one hypnotic to some extent... Naturally enough a company of sympathetics may be similarly influenced. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Sept. 6/2 The unburdenings to a sympathetic of the griefs which he too has felt and can understand.

Hence *Sympatheticism* (-siz'm), sympathetic tendency, susceptibility to sympathy (used disparagingly); *Sympatheticity* (-i'siti), *Sympatheticness*, the quality of being sympathetic.

1884 *HOWELLS Silas Lapham* II, 289 Penelope... received her visitors with a piteous distraction, which could not fail of touching Bromfield Corey's Italianised sympatheticism. 1891 *Murray's Mag.* Mar. 316 The deep vein of tenderness, of womanly sympatheticness. 1893 *Graphic* 25 Mar. 318/1 A good cook cannot teach you how to make the patty... by word of mouth. She may show you something, but the secret lies in your handling, in a sort of sympatheticity.

† **Sympathetic, a.** *Obs.* Also 7 sim-. [f. mod. L. *sympatheticus*: see *prec.* and *ICAL*.]

1. = *SYMPATHETIC* a. 1, 1 b, 1 c.

1639 *WOOLBART Treat. Plague* Wks. 360 There is a farre greater sympathetical danger [of infection] betwixt Children, then betwixt Men and Women. 1646 *Sir T. BROWNE Usend. Ep.* i. iv. 16 'The grosse mistakes, in the cure of many diseases, not only from... sympathetical recells, but amulets, charms, and all incantatory applications. 1651 *WITTIE tr. Priuete's Pop. Err.* iv. xlviii. 100 The weapon-salve, otherwise called the sympathetical, magnetical, and stary ointment. 1662 *R. MATTHEW Univ. Alch.* § 113. 184 The powder of Sympathy, or the Sympathetical Powder, made of Roman Vitriol. 1669 *W. SIMMONS Hydral. Chym.* 275 There is a sympathetical combination betwixt the matrix and the stomach. 1672 *Sir T. BROWNE Lett. Friend* § 2 To wonder that you had not some secret... intimation [of his death] by dreams... or sympathetical insinuations. 1677 *W. HARRIS tr. Lenuy's Course Chym.* i. xi. 143 Inks called Sympathetical. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* i. i. § 27. 29 The Sensible Idea's of Hot and Cold, Red and green... may be easily apprehended as Modes of Cogitation, that is, of Sensation, or Sympathetical Perception in us. 1696 *TAYLOR Misc.* Pref. § One Body works upon another, by a certain natural attraction and sympathetical Inclination. 1743 *tr. Heister's Surg.* 189 This sort of Cure seems to be sympathetical and superstitious.

2. = *SYMPATHETIC* a. 2.

1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVIII. 576 Their vanished boots even have a dull lustreless look that is... sympathetic with the general gloom.

3. = *SYMPATHETIC* a. 3.

1650 *H. BROOKE Conserv. Health* 237 A sympathetical spirit... towards one another. 1753 *MISS COLLIER Art Yarnment* II. iii. 126 Where good-fellowship, good wine, and a certain sympathetical idleness, draw people together.

Sympathetically (simpæ'tetikālī), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY: see *ICALY*.] In a sympathetic manner; by, with, or in the way of sympathy (in various senses).

1. (See *SYMPATHETIC* a. 1, 1 c, 1 e, *SYMPATHY* 1, 1 b, 1 c.)

1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* i. i. iii. iv. 53 The first [kind of melancholy] proceeds from the sole fault of the Braine... the second sympathetically proceeds from the whole Body, when the whole temperature is Melancholy. 1669 *WOOLBART Syst. Agric.* (1681) 192 Take a live Cal, and hold it as near... to the place as you can... endure it, which will Sympathetically attract the fiery venom that by the sting was left in the wound. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* i. iii. 161 The Plastic Nature acteth neither by Knowledge nor by Animal Fancy... must be concluded to act Fatally, Magically and Sympathetically. 1785 *WARTON Note Milton's Ode Passion* 43 He seems... to have caught sympathetically Sandys's sudden impulse to break forth into a devout song. 1851 *H. MAYO Pop. Superst.* (ed. 2) 42 The... directly or sympathetically disordered brain. 1866 *W. COLLINS Wom. White* i. ix. 47 No serious alteration could take place in any one of us which did not sympathetically affect the others. *Altd.* When one string of a piano is struck with the pedal held down, other strings vibrate sympathetically.

2. (See *SYMPATHETIC* a. 3, *SYMPATHY* 3.)

1825 *SCOTT Betrothed* xxix. A faithful domestic sympathetically agitated by the bad news with which he was about to afflict his master. 1870 *SURGEON Treas. Dan.* Ps. li. 13 He will speak sympathetically, as one who has felt what he declares. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 4 Nov. 3/3 A... sympathetically written criticism.

Sympatheticism, -ity, -ness: see after *SYMPATHETIC*.

Sympathic (simpæ'tik), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 7 sim-. [ad. F. *sympathique* (= It, Sp. *simpatico*, Pg. *sympathico*), ad. mod. L. **sympathicus* (whence also G. *sympathisch*), f. *sympathia* *SYMPATHY*: see *ICAL*. Cf. *idiopathic*.]

† 1. = *SYMPATHETIC* a. 1, 1 c, 2. *Obs.*

1659 *TATHAM London's Tri.* 7 As th' Magoetique Courts,

the Adamant With her Sympathick faculty, .. So we from most parts of the Universe Are sought, rather petitioned for Commerce. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 11 The fit mixture of Materials, Morter, Brick and Stone, being Sympathick stuff. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compil.* vi. 199 Whether the Cataphora be sympathick from the full and fuming Præcordia, or Idiopathick.

2. *Anat.* = SYMPATHETIC *a. i. d.*

1836 SHUCKARD tr. *Burmester's Man. Entom.* 286 The sympathetic system is peculiar to all insects, but in the several orders it takes a different form. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 103 The sympathetic trunks run along each side of the aorta and the back of the abdomen.

So †Sympathical *a.* (also *erron. -pati-*); whence †Sympathically *adv.*

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* A. i. A certain Sympathical forewarming. 1652 *Hermetical Banquet* 6 Let Appetite satisfy it self with one Dish most Sympathical to your Stomack. *Ibid.* 68 Sympathical Physick. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compil.* xvi. 580 Vapors, that Sympathically annoy the Brain.

Sympathist (sɪmpəˈbɪst), *rare*. [f. SYMPATHY + -IST.] One who sympathizes, a sympathizer.

1819 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rev.* (1836) II. 220 The... consciousness... of human auditors—of flesh and blood sympathists—acts as a support and stimulation. 1897 *Chicago Advance* 4 Feb. 154/1 Nature... is a natural sympathist.

†Sympathizant. *Obs. rare*—¹. In 7 -is-ant.

[a. F. *sympathiser*, pr. ppl. of *sympathiser* (see next).] A thing that has affinity with another: cf. next, 2, and SYMPATHY 1, 2.

1620 J. PYPER tr. *Hist. Astrea* 1, v. 146 All things corporall or spirituall haue eury one their contraries, and their sympathists.

Sympathize (sɪmpəˈpaɪz), *v.* Also 6-7 sim-.

[a. F. *sympathiser* (from 16th c.), f. *sympathie* SYMPATHY: see -IZE. Cf. It. *simpatizzare*, etc.]

1. *intr.* To sniffer with or like another; to be affected in consequence of the affection of some one or something else; to be similarly or correspondingly affected; to respond sympathetically to some influence; *spec.* in *Path.* to be or become disordered in consequence of the disorder of some other part: cf. SYMPATHY 1, 1 b. Const. *with*.

In mod. use often coloured by, or taken as *fig.* from, sense 4.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 48/2 As soone as the actione of one parte is hindered, al the other partes of the body doe therwith conspire and sympathize. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* 1, i. iii. 48 The Heart, and other inferior parts, which sympathize and are much troubled. 1631 [see SYMPATHIZING *vbl. sb.*] 1674 W. BATES *Harmony Div. Attrib.* ix. (1638) 176 The Earth trembled and the Rocks rent; the most insensible Creatures sympathiz'd with him. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 288 The stomach sympathizes with this state of the kidneys, for it is affected with sickness and vomiting. 1812 BUCKMINSTER *Sermon* (1827) 1. 49 The mind will sympathize so much with the anguish and debility of the body, that it will be... too distracted to fix itself in meditation. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 259 In the great poets there is an exquisite sensibility both of soul and sense that sympathizes like gossamer sea-moss with every movement of the element in which it floats. 1879 ROOD *Chromatides* xlv. 61 The landscape... sympathizes with the sky, and near the sun... assumes an orange... hue.

†b. *trans.* in causal sense: To make 'sympathetic', cause to be similarly affected. *Obs. rare.* 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Digm.* 205 That some have cooper'd at distance by sympathized hands... the hands of two friends being sympathized by a transferring of flesh from one into the other... the least prick in the hand of one, the other will be sensible of... in the same part of his own.

†2. *intr. a.* To have an affinity; to agree in nature, disposition, qualities, or fortunes; to be alike; with *with*, to be like, resemble. Cf. SYMPATHY 2. *Obs.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iv. 101 So, did he make... The Heav'ns and Stars, of one same substance bright; To 'end these Lamps dispersed in the Skies, Might, with their Orb, it with them sympathize. 1599 SHAKES. *Hen. V.* III. vii. 158 The men doe sympathize with the Mastiffes, in robustious and rough comming on. 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Siege v. viii.* Your Majesty And I do sympathize most strangely in Our Fortunes, that we should both of 's be married just at one very instant. 1668 *The Rivals* 6 My thoughts are of the same complexion too, Our fears do Sympathize, just like our Loves.

†b. To agree, be in harmony, accord, harmonize. Const. *with*. *Obs.*

1600 MARSTON, etc. *Jack Drums Entert.* II. (1601) Civ b. Let me lue lou'd in my husbands eies, Whose thoughts with mine, may sweetly sympathize. 1610 FOLKINGHAM *Fendiger* 1. xi. 37 Strong and long rootes neuer Sympathize with firme hard and solid soyles. 1629 MILTON *Hymn Nativ.* i. Nature in aw to him Had doff't her gawdy trim, With her great Master so to sympathize. 1632 LITHGOW *Tran. B.J.* So doth it also best sympathize with reason. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* 1. 133 Make choice of a Purgative sympathizing with those parts. 1695 DRYDEN tr. *Dufresnoy's Art Paint.* (1716) 183 Blue and Yellow are two Colours which sympathize. 1711 [see SYMPATHIZING *vbl. sb.*]

†3. *trans.* To agree with, answer or correspond to, match. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKES. *Rich. II.* v. i. 46 The sencelesse Brands will sympathize The heauie accent of thy mouing Tongue, And fu compassion, weepe the fire out. 1593 — *Lucr.* 1113 True sorrow then is feelingly suffiz'd, When with like semblance it is sympathiz'd. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn Beauty* 197 In your choice of Looues... That liketh to your selues ye them select, The which your forms first sourse may sympathize. 1606

WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiv. To Rdr. 333 Seeke Loues that ours shall sympathize.

†b. To represent or express by something corresponding or fitting; to apprehend mentally by the analogy of something else. *Obs.*

c. 1600 SHAKES. *Sonn.* lxxxii. Thou truly faire, wert truly sympathize, In true plaine words, by thy true telling friend. 1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acrostichus After-witte* DJb. Who right conceives the miseries of Iob... Can fittest deeme their grieues true qualitie, And sympathize poore Souldiers miserie. 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 12 Some Boobyes, weary of slight, made our Ship their perch, an animal so simple as suffers any to take her without feare... which to sympathize I have as simply for your sport depicted. 1645 R. BEAKE *Let. fr. Sommer Isl.* in *Prynne Discov. Blazing Stars* App. 10 Able to sympathize another mans case by his owne.

†c. To make up or compound of corresponding parts or elements; to form or contrive harmoniously or consistently. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKES. *L. L. L.* III. i. 52 A message well sympathiz'd, a Horse to be embassadour for an Asse. 1590 [see SYMPATHIZEO]. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnificence* 1343 Of this great Frame, the parts so due-devis'd, This Bodie, too'd's so measur'd, sympathiz'd.

4. *intr.* To feel sympathy; to have a fellow-feeling; to share the feelings of another or others; to be affected by the condition or experience of another with a feeling similar or corresponding to that of the other; *spec.* to be affected with pity for the snffering or sorrow of another, to feel compassion. (Cf. SYMPATHY 3 a-c.) Const. *with* a person (or, in extended or *fig.* use, a thing); *in*, *with* (rarely *at*) a feeling, experience, etc.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* III. iv. There was but one sole man. With whom I ere could sympathize. 1644 CROSWELL in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 300 It's our duty to sympathize in all mercies; that wee praise the Lord together, in chastisements or tryalls, that soe wee may sorrowe together. 1685 O. HEYWOOD *Diaries*, etc. (1885) IV. 114 Friends and foes pittied my case, sympathized with me. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Art of Poetry* 146 With them, who laugh, our social Joy appears; With them, who mourn, we sympathize in Tears. 1764 GOLOSOM *Cit. W.* xxi. A heart that sympathizes at human happiness. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 340 We may with patience bear our mod'rate ills, And sympathize with others, suffering more. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. 1, The elder of the two seemed the most to sympathize with her mirth. 1850 A. L. WARING *Hymn, Father, I know* II, A heart at leisure from itself. To soothe and sympathize. 1852 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 166 Commerce first made nations sympathize with each other. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* II. § 8. 101 He was... without the imagination and reverence which enable men to sympathize with any past at all. 1888 POOR *Nellie* II. ix. 152, I do sympathize in the anxiety you will feel about George!

b. *trans.* To express sympathy, esp. for another's sorrow or suffering; to condole (*with* a person).

1748 [see SYMPATHIZING *vbl. sb.*] 1842 L. O. COCKBURN *Jrnl.* (1874) I. 295 A public meeting held... for the purpose of 'sympathizing' with the seven ministers. 1908 [Miss FOWLER] *Betw. Trent & Anchorage* 311 A clergyman and his wife went to sympathize with a neighbour.

c. In weakened sense: To agree or be disposed to agree in some opinion or way of thinking, to be of (about) the same mind *with* a person or party; also, with *in* or (now usually) *with*, to approve or incline to approve, to regard with favour (a scheme, cause, etc.). Cf. SYMPATHY 3 d. 1843 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* I. Pref. 16 In his terror of Papistry he sympathized with the Puritans. 1843 ARNOLD *Fragm. on Church* (1845) 220 There will be much in it to which you will heartily sympathize. 1854 NEWMAN *Apol.* i. (1904) 8/1 As far as I know, on this point alone, he and Hurrell Froude intimately sympathized. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* vii. 160 Pope... sympathized with his schemes.

†Sympathized, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*. [f. prec. + -ED.]

a. †Componnded of corresponding parts or elements, complicated: cf. SYMPATHIZE 3 c.

1590 SHAKES. *Com. Err.* v. 1. 397 All. That by this sympathized oos daies error Haue suffer'd wrong.

b. Rendered 'sympathetic': see SYMPATHIZE 1 b. 1661 [see SYMPATHIZE 1 b]

Sympathizer (sɪmpəˈpaɪzə), [f. as prec. + -ER.]

One who or that which sympathizes; esp. one disposed to agree with or approve a party, cause, etc.; a backer-up.

1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* III. vi. His patient listener and sympathizer. 1838 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 336 A new name is invented for the sufferers [i.e. U.S. citizens taken in the Canadian invasion]—Sympathizers. 1865 J. S. MILL in *Evening Star* 10 July, Lovers of England, ... sympathizers with the English people. 1883 BURTON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* II. v. 46 There never was a more enthusiastic sympathizer with his Clergy. 1902 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Sympathizer*, an eye which becomes inflamed through sympathy with disease of its fellow. 1918 *Times, Lit. Supp.* 14 Mar. 123/1 Our Balkan allies and sympathizers.

Sympathizing (sɪmpəˈpaɪzɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the verb SYMPATHIZE, *q. v.*, in various senses.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Erotica* 81 Among the hidden secrets of nature, that of sympathizing is one of the truest. 1654-66 EARL ORSERY *Parthen.* (1676) 145 If I am in any trouble, it only proceeds from sympathizing in those disasters you were fallen into. 1711 SHAFESPEARE *Charac.* (1737) II. 362 A universal union, coherence, or sympathizing of things. 1748 SNOLLETT *Red. Ransom* xxii. A old geotile woman, under pretence of sympathizing, visited me.

Sympathizing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That sympathizes, in various senses.

†1. Being similarly affected, or having an affinity, with something else: see SYMPATHIZE 1, 2. *Obs.*

a. 1628 Sir J. BEAUMONT *To Prince Charles* 52 And feeble their strokes with sympathizing brestis. 1635 SWAN *Spec. Mundi* vi. (1643) 290 The sympathizing Turcois true doth tell, By looking pale the wearer is not well. 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. (1822) 210 That sympathizing and symbolizing complexion of their own bodies with some other bodies without them.

2. Feeling sympathy; sympathetic: see SYMPATHIZE 4.

1683 NORRIS *Passion of Saviour* 162 So long the sympathizing sun his light withdrew, And wonder'd how the stars their dying Lord could view. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* Sept. 567/1 Fain would my sympathizing breast extend A world of comfort to an unknown friend. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1767) I. 12 Feeling some Touches of sympathizing Concern. 1755 DOORIOGE *Hymn, 'Father of mercies, send thy grace'* II, O may our sympathizing breasts That generous pleasure know, Promptly to share in others' joy, And weep for others' woe. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 177 To New England, where he was likely to find sympathizing friends. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambezi* xx. 417 With sympathizing hearts the little hand... assisted the bereaved husband in burying his dead.

Hence *Sympathizingly adv.*, in a sympathizing way, sympathetically.

1840 MILL *Disc. & Disc.* (1859) I. 288 To enter sympathizing into the peculiar feelings which pervade them [sc. De Vigny's writings]. 1876 *Fam. Herald* 2 Dec. 66/2 'You do look seedy', said Algy, sympathizingly.

Sympathy (sɪmpəˈti), *sb.* Also 6-7 sim-, -ie. [ad. late L. *sympathia*, a. Gr. *συμπάθεια*, f. *συμπαθής* having a fellow feeling, f. *σύν* SYM- + *πάθω*, root of *πάθος* suffering, feeling, *πάσχειν* to snffer. Cf. F. *sympathie* (from 15th c.), It. *simpatia*, Pg. *simpatia*.]

1. A (real or supposed) affinity between certain things, by virtue of which they are similarly or correspondingly affected by the same influence, affect or influence one another (esp. in some occult way), or attract or tend towards each other. *Obs. exc. Hist.* or as merged in other senses.

Powder of sympathy (*sympathy-powder*), a powder supposed to heal wounds by 'sympathy' on being applied to a handkerchief or garment stained with blood from the wound, or to the weapon with which the wound was inflicted: also called *sympathetic powder* (see SYMPATHETIC *a.*).

[1599 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* Ep. Ded. p. vi. Plato also testifieth suche a *Sympathia* to be betweene the bodye and the soule, that if either exceede the meane, the one suffereth with the other.] a. 1586 STOWEY *Aradia* ut. xvii. (1912) 455 His Impresa was a Catoblepta, which so long lies dead, as the Moone (whereto it hath so naturall a sympathie) wants her light. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. Explan. A vj b, *Sympathie*, i. a fellow-feeling, used in Plinie for the agreement or amitie naturall in divers senselesse things, as betwene yron and the loadstone. *Ibid.* xxiv. i. II. 177 In every... corner of the world there may be observed both sympathies and antipathies (I meane those naturall combinations and contrarieties in those her creatures). 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. xii. 431 Crabbes heere with vs haue a sympathy with the Moone, and are fullest with her fulnes. 1658 R. WHITE (title) A late Discourse Made... in France, By Sir. Kenelm Digby... Touching the Cure of Wounds by the Powder of Sympathy. 1668 SEOLLY *Mulberry Gard.* III. ii. 43, I have Sympathy-powder about me, if you will give me your handkercher while the blood is warm, will cure it immediately. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 53 P. 3 Those Applications which are said to convey their virtues by Sympathy. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 181 The cures said to have been performed by magnetic sympathy. 1883 W. G. BLACK *Folk-Medicine* III. 50 That doctrine of sympathy which accompanies all remedies by association.

b. *Physiol. and Path.* A relation between two bodily organs or parts (or between two persons) such that disorder, or any condition, of the one induces a corresponding condition in the other.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* Explan. Words, *Sympathie*, that is to say, A fellow feeling, as is between the head and stomacke. 1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Rivierus* vii. l. 146 Breathing is hindered by sympathy or consent from other parts. 1668 — & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xvii. 47 The Sympathy between the Kidneys and the Stomach, as when persons diseased in their Kidneys, are troubled with Stomach-sickness and vomiting. 1836 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* II. iv. (ed. 2) 162 The sympathy between them [sc. the skin and the mucous coat of the alimentary canal] is... very rapid and intimate. Eruptions on the skin, for example, are almost always owing to disorder of the digestive organs; and bowel-complaint, on the other hand, is often produced by a sudden chill on the surface. 1871 A. MEADOWS *Man-Midwifery* (ed. 2) 167 The child should be put to the breast... as this... through the sympathy between the breast and uterus, is sure to excite uterine action.

c. *Comm.* in phr. *in sympathy with*, used in market reports in reference to a rise or fall in the price of a commodity induced by a rise or fall in that of another, or by some event or circumstance.

1897 *Daily News* 7 May 7/2 Corn opened easy, with July &c. down... but recovered in sympathy with wheat. 1912 *Times* 19 Dec. 20/4 Lard... American refined in pails is easier to sympathy with advices from the other side.

2. Agreement, accord, harmony, consonance, concord; agreement in qualities, likeness, conformity, correspondence. *Obs.* or merged in 3 a.

1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* II. (1893) I. 90 If he had bene answered with a *sympathia*, or equalitie of friendship. *Ibid.* xiii. II. 247 Whereof [sc. of the passion or fever of love] there seemed alreadie a *sympathia*, or equalitie, betwene

the two younglings. 1574 J. Jones *Nat. Beginning Grow. Things* 29 Of the good offices, *Sympathia*, unity, agreements of the spirits, humors and members, health is.. preserved. 1579 Lyle *Enphues* (Arh.) 48 Doth not the sympathy of manners make the conjunction of minde? 1588 SHAKS. *Till And.* II. i. 148 O what a sympathy of woe is this! 1589 PUTTENHAM *Engl. Poetie* II. x. [xi.] (Arh.) 95 If it please the care well, the same represented by delineation to the view pleareth the eye well... and this is by a naturall sympathie, betwene the eare and the eye, and betwene tunes and colours, even as there is the like betwene the other senses and their objects. 1590 GREENE *Mourne Garment* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 179 Iuhall exercised Musike, and spent his time in practising the sympathy of sundry sounds. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 85 O he is even in my Mistress case... O wofull sympathy. 1598 - *Merry IV.* II. i. 7, 9, 10. 1604 - *Off.* II. i. 232 There should be... sympathy in yeares, Manners, and Beauties: all which the Moore is defective in. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr. P.* II. (1900) 234, I think there was a kind of a Sympathy betwixt that Valley and him. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) II. xi. 8 He was strongly attached by sympathy of manners to the Princes. 1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* xii. (1848) 159 One of those sympathies of colour which are often finer than contrast.

3. a. Conformity of feelings, inclinations, or temperament, which makes persons agreeable to each other; community of feeling; harmony of disposition.

1596 SPENSER *Hymn Beauty* 199 Love is a celestiall harmony, Of likely harts... Which ioyne together in sweete sympathy, To worke each others ioy and true content. 1633 Heywood *Eng. Trav.* I. i. So sweet a sympathie, As crownes a noble marriage. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangement* Wks. (1841) 291 There is... a social sympathy in the soul of man, which prompts... individuals... to coagulate, and form themselves into tribes. 1822-7 Good *Study Med.* (1829) IV. 61 The sympathies and antipathies, the whims and prejudices that... haunt us. 1833 Hr. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* II. 26 It was impossible that there could be much sympathy between two men so unlike. 1876 MOZLEY *Unit. Sermon* x. (1877) 206 They enjoy the sympathy of kindred souls.

b. The quality or state of being affected by the condition of another with a feeling similar or corresponding to that of the other; the fact or capacity of entering into or sharing the feelings of another or others; fellow-feeling. Also, a feeling or frame of mind evoked by and responsive to some external influence. Const. *with* (a person, etc., or a feeling).

1662 R. MATTHEW *Unl. Alech.* p. x. Out of faithful and true sympathy and fellow-feeling with you. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 46 With answering looks Of sympathy and love. *Ibid.* x. 540 Huror un them fell, And horrid sympathetic. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & Beaut.* I. xiii. Sympathy must be considered as a sort of Substitution, by which we are put in the place of another man, and affected in many respects as he is affected. 1784 CANTER *Task* vi. 1 There is in souls a sympathy with sounds... Some chord in unison with what we hear is touched within us, and the heart replies. 1832 COLERIDGE *Talis.* 30 Aug. For compassion a human heart suffices; but for full and adequate sympathy with joy, an angel's only. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. v. 447 Our sympathies are naturally on the side of the weak and the unsuccessful. 1859 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & H. Journals* II. 277 Such depth and breadth of sympathy with Nature. 1862 SIR B. BROUKE *Psychol. Ing.* II. iii. 99 A cheerful disposition... leads to sympathy with others in all the smaller concerns of life. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* xvi. The sympathy of sorrow is stronger than the sympathy of prosperity. 1907 VERNEY *Mem.* I. 76 A favourite daughter, to whom he turned on all occasions for sympathy and affection.

c. *spec.* The quality or state of being thus affected by the suffering or sorrow of another; a feeling of compassion or commiseration. Const. *for*, *with* (a person), *for*, *in*, *with*, †rarely *of* (an event, experience, etc.).

1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acolastus' After-witte* D2, The showres which daily from mine eyes are raining, Draw the dum creatures to a sympathie. 1701 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Ferns* (1732) 34 A kind of Sympathy in the River, for the Death of Adonis. 1777 S. J. PRATT *Emma Corbett* (ed. 4) II. 107, I wanted to express my sympathy of your present misfortune. 1783 BURKE *Sp. Fox's E. India Bill* Wks. 1808 IV. 20 To awaken something of sympathy for the unfortunate natives. 1796 - *Corr.* (1844) IV. 365 Your sympathy makes our ill-health a great deal more tolerable. 1807 SOUTHEY *Esperilla's Lett.* (1808) II. 323 They have... little sympathy for distresses which they have never felt. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Corr.* Penn & Peterborough II. 260 Joining in the amusements of others is... the next thing to sympathy in their distresses. 1850 J. TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxv. 88 Canst thou feel for me Some painless sympathy with pain? 1872 KINGSLY *Lett.* (1878) II. 381 Every expression of human sympathy brings some little comfort. 1893 ACADEMY 30 Dec. 581/1 Sympathy with the bereaved parents and for the bride was... deeply felt.

d. In weakened sense: A favourable attitude of mind towards a party, cause, etc.; disposition to agree or approve. Const. *with*, rarely *for*, *in*.

1823 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* I. 526 Their sympathy in the instinct and principle by which it was carried on. 1838 SIR F. B. HEAR *Narrative* 9 Feb. xi. (1839) 384 American 'sympathy' for our absconded (Caoadain) traitors was unbridled and unchecked. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* ix. Priscilla's silent sympathy with his purposes, so unalloyed with criticism. 1864 NEWMAN *Apol.* I. (1904) 81/2 In his [sc. Whately's] special theological tenets I had no sympathy. 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 293 He had no sympathy with the anti-opium party.

†*Sympathy*, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To have 'sympathy' or affinity; to agree in nature or qualities (*with* something).

1615 BRETON *Chara.* 19 It [sc. love] sympathies with life, and participates with light, when the eye of the minde sees

the ioy of the heart. 1634 RANDOLPH *Muse's Looking Glass* II. iii. Pleasures, that are not mans, as man is man, But as his nature sympathies with beasts.

Sympatric, *patry*, *palמוש*, etc.: see *SYM-*.
†*Symphon*, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 4 *symphayne*, *-fan*, 5 *sympayne*, *-fan*, *sinfon*, *simphan*(n)e, 6 *symphan*. [a. OF. **simphaine*, *semphaine*, var. of *simphoine*, earlier *cinfonie*, *cifonie*, *siphonie*, ad. L. *symphonia* SYMPHONY; the majority of the Eng. forms show assimilation in the final syllable to *TYMPAN*.] = SYMPHONY 1.

1393 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4759 As Dauid seyh yn þe sature, 'Yn harpe, yn thabour, and symphan gle, Warschepe God.' c1330 - *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11387 Harpes, pyres, & tabours... Belles, chymynes, & symfan. 1425 MISYR *Fire of Love* II. ii. 72 His prayers he sall synge with a gostly symphane. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. xi. (Percy Soc.) 61 There sat dame Musyke, with all her mynstrys: As tabours, trumpettes, ... Sakhutes, organs, ... Harpes, lutes, ... Cymphans, doussemers.

Hence †*Symphon* *v. intr.*, to play on a 'symphan'.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 340/1 To Synfan, *simphonizare*.

Symphilism, *-philous*, etc.: see *SYM-*.

†*Symphionum*, *Obs. rare*—1. Altered form of SYMPHAN: cf. SYMPHON.

1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 20 Harp, Lut, Organe, Symbal and Symphionum.

†*Symphona*, *Obs. rare.* [L., neut. pl. of **symphōnus* (SYMPHONOUS) used as sing. like *antiphōna* ANTIPHON.] ? A harmonized or concerted piece of music.

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 630 [Joh. Gwyneth] had published... certain Symphona's, Antiphona's, and divers Songs for the use of the Church.

Similarly †*Symphonask* [of obscure formation]. 1621 RAVENSCROFT *IVale Bk. Pr.* Pref. The few lines are used for Symphonaskes or Parts Compounded of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, voices, &c.

†*Symphone*, *Obs. rare*—1. [? Back-formation f. SYMPHONY.] (See quot.)

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 64 h. The Delphine... wil harken and delight to heare the tune of the Symphoni: and therefore he is called a Symphoe, because he hath great liking in harmonie.

†*Symphoner*, *Obs. rare.* In 5 sim-. [a. AF. **symphoner* = OF. *symphonier*, *-ieur*, f. *symphonie* SYMPHONY.] A player on the 'symphony' (SYMPHONY 1).

14. *Nom.* io Wt. Wülcker 697/2 *Hic simphonista*, a symphoner.

Symphonesis, *-phonetic*: see *SYM-*.

†*Symphonia* 1 (simfō'niā). Also 6 sum-

[L. *symphōnia*, a Gr. *συμφωνία* SYMPHONY.]

1. = SYMPHONY 2, 3.

1579 LODGE *Def. Plays* (Shaks. Soc.) 21 [Mosic] drawing his original from the motion of the stars, from the agreement of the planets... and from al those celestial circles where there is their perfite agreement or uny *Symphonia*.

2. = SYMPHONY 1. (After Vulgate, Dan. iii. 5.)

1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* I. 29 There is no evidence of any actual instrument called 'symphonia', notil times wheo it would be altogether a new instrument.

3. = SYMPHONY 5.

1724 *Short Explan. For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*, *Symphonia*, or *Simphonia*, a Symphony; by which is to be understood Aires in Two, Three, or Four Parts, for Instruments of any Kind; or the Instrumental Parts of Songs [etc.].

†*Symphonia* 2, *Obs.* [med.L., reduced f. med.L. *symphoniaca*, a Gr. *συμφωνική*. Cf. OF. *simphonie*.] a. The plant henbane, or a drug made from it. b. A species of amaranth.

In mod. bot., a genus of the N. O. *Guttiferæ*.

1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 308 Poisoned, drinke one dramme of Symphonia. 1728 BRADLEY *Dict. Bot.*, *Symphonia*, i. e. Amaranthus tricolor.

†*Symphoniace*, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *symphōniacus* or Gr. *συμφωνιακός*, f. *συμφωνία* SYMPHONY: see -AC.] Characterized by 'symphony' or harmony; in quot., sung by the whole choir together, as opp. to *antiphonal*. So †*Symphoniaceal* *a.*, harmonious; consonant, accordant; whence †*Symphoniaceally* *adv.*, in a consonant manner.

1635 BRATHWAITE *Fire Senses* II. v. 136 Yet may we collect Symphonically, though not analogically nor proportionally, by the Excellence of the Creatre, the infinite goodness of the Creator. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Ep. Ded. 20 That the Latin is the most symphonically and Concordant Language. 1665 E. MAYNWARING *Treat. Scurvy* 56 A pitch of energy, symphonically with vital principles. 1776 HAWKINS *Hist. Mus.* I. III. iv. 259 note, This distinction between symphonical and antiphonal psalmody.

†*Symphoniac*, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *symphōnia* SYMPHONY + -AL.] Harmonious.

1773 J. ROSS *Fratericide* II. 123 (MS.) Let this our best symphonial song Each day at noon be chanted up to Heaven.

Symphonic (simfō'nik), *a. (sb.)* [f. SYMPHONY + -IC, after *harmonic*.]

1. *a. Welsh Prosody.* Involving similarity of sound: cf. SYMPHONIZE 1 b, SYMPHONY 2, quot. 1856. b. Having the same sound, pronounced alike: = HOMOPHONOUS 2. c. Applied to a shorthand sign denoting more than one sound; also as sb.

1856 J. WILLIAMS *Gram. Edeyn* § 178s There are three kinds of resumption; namely, resumption of letters... resumption symphonice... and sense-producing... resumption. 1880 J. A. H. MURRAY in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 33 Special facilities of comparing whole classes of symphonice words with each other and their earlier forms. 1904 W. E. THOMSON tr. *Jawa's Blind Man's World* 154 Phonography with Symphonics. A symphonice sign is ooe which expresses more than one speech-sound.

2. Harmonious. *rare.*

1864 WEBSTER. 1872 K. KING *Mountaineering Sierra Nev.* viii. 175 As we marched down the road, unconsciously keeping step, the sound of our boots had quite a symphonice effect; they were all full of water, and with soft, melodious slushing acted as a calmer upon our spirits.

3. *Mus.* Of, pertaining to, or having the form or character of a symphony. Also *transf.* in reference to poetry. Also *fig.*

Symphonic poem (tr. G. *symphonische dichtung*, Liszt), a descriptive orchestral composition of the character and dimensions of a symphony, but freer to form, founded on some special poetic theme or idea.

1864 WEBSTER. 1873 *Amer. Rev.* CXVI. 241 Liszt, in his *Symphonic Poems*, has also tried to express poetic thoughts by music alone. 1882 *Athenæum* 26 Mar. 438/1 Smetana's symphonice poem 'Vltava' had been produced at the Crystal Palace concert. 1882 *Corrh. Mag.* Mar. 312 Alone in this elemental overture to tempest I... felt through self-abandonment to the symphonice influence how [etc.]. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 547/1 The full growth from small beginnings of both symphonice and dramatic forms in music. 1889 C. H. H. PARRY in *Grove Dict. Mus.* IV. 331/1 Mendelssohn's only other symphonice work was the *Lohengans*. *Ibid.* 341/2 The manner [of Schumann's 1st Symphony] is thoroughly symphonice, impressive and broad.

†*Symphonical*, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec.: see -ICAL.] Harmonious: = prec. 2.

1859 PUTTENHAM *Engl. Poetie* II. vii. (Arh.) 93 Your verses answering eche other by couples, or at larger distances in good cadence is it that maketh your meeter symphonically. 1650 *Anthroposophia Theomagica* 92 Such chiming and clinching of words, Aotithetall Librations, and Symphonically rappings.

Symphonious (simfō'niūs), *a.* Only in literary use. [f. L. *symphōnia* SYMPHONY + -OUS, after *harmonious*.]

1. Full of or characterized by 'symphony' or harmony of sounds (SYMPHONY 2); sounding pleasantly together or *with* something else; concordant; harmonious: = HARMONIOUS 2.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* vi. lxix, All, what symphonious breaths inspire, all, what Quick fingers touch. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 559 The sound Symphonious of ten thousand Harpes, that tun'd Angelic harmonies. 1757 GRAY *Barnd* 119 What strings symphonious tremble in the air! 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 162 The sprightly lyre... And the clear voice symphonious, yet distinct... Beguile the night. 1835 W. HAY in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 401 Whom the Muse taught to steal... Tones from the lyre symphonious with her own! 1841 L. R. SMITH *Moneyed Man* I. viii. 226 Listening entranced to the symphonious music of the spheres. 1885 *Trench Poems, Price of Song* v. At that melody symphonious Joy to Nature's heart was sent.

b. *fig.* or *gen.* Marked by 'symphony' or agreement (SYMPHONY 3); agreeing, accordant: = HARMONIOUS 1. Const. *to*, *with*. (Often with direct allusion to prec. sense.)

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 617 Future life symphonious to my strain, (That noblest hymn to heav'n). 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 793/2 The word *menoiēti*, signifies what is symphonious to the mind, what soothes its weakness. 1813 SHELLEY *O. Mab* vi. 41 Of purest spirits, a pore dwelling-place, Symphonious with the planetary spheres. 1858 CARLYLE *Fraser* GL. VII. v. (1872) II. 295 Their life was not quite symphonious. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 53 The shadows, the rich lights and the silence, made a symphonious accompaniment about our walk.

2. Sounding together or in concert.

1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* xi, In conjunction with the symphonious scraping of fiddles. 1862 SYMONDS in H. F. BROWN *Life* (1895) I. v. 255 Strange inexplicable chords and combinations of symphonious instruments.

3. Sounded alike: = SYMPHONIC 1 b. *rare*—1.

1785 PINKERTON *Anc. Sc. Poems* I. p. cxliii, Synorthographic and Symphonious Words.

Hence *Symphoniously* *adv.*, harmoniously.

1764 [see MELLIPLUENT]. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 73 A thousand notes symphoniously ascend. 1848 G. S. FAGER *Prog. Lett.* (1844) II. 223 [The Church] symphoniously declares... these things, as having only one mouth.

Symphonist (simfō'nist), [f. SYMPHONIZE *v.* or SYMPHONY + -IST. Cf. F. *symphoniste* (18th c. in Hatzl.-Darm.).]

†1. (See quot., and cf. next, 1.) *Obs. rare*—0. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Symphonist*... a Chorister, one that sings with true tune and time.

†2. An orchestral performer who plays in a symphony (SYMPHONY 5 n). *Obs.*

1767 *Ann. Reg.*, Est. 156/2 The singers and the symphonists in the orchestra. 1790 *Bystrander* 178 These symphonists were first placed between the wings of the stage.

3. A composer of symphonies (SYMPHONY 5 b).

1789 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* IV. x. 295 John Christian Bach, the late celebrated opera composer and symphonist. 1820 Q. *Mus. Mag.* II. 63 The ponderous and heavy style of the early symphonists. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 166 The great career of Mozart as symphonist and dramatic musician. 1884 *Engel. Brit.* XVII. 96/2 Next in chronology [to Haydn] as a symphonist stands Mozart.

Symphonize (simfō'niz), *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *symphōniāre* (f. *symphōnia*), or directly f. SYMPHONY: see -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To sing or sound together, in concert, or in harmony.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) t. xlviii. 92 h/1 Melodious songs and armonious, as of Insenye nombre of people; Symphonysynge more swetter thanne any other Instrumentes. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Miracle of Peace* xxxv. When many tunes do gently symphonize. 1787 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 1073/2 On the Corypheus it depended... that the chorus altogether should symphonize. a 1859 DE QUINCEY *Posth. Wks.* (1893) II. 134 His first little, wolfish howl... may have symphonized with the ear-shattering trumpet.

b. *Welsh Prosody.* To have the same or a similar sound, to sound alike.

1856 J. WILLIAMS *Gram. Edeyrn* § 1804 When the syllable next to the main rhyme symphonises or co-rhymes with one of the preceding pauses.

†2. To agree, be in accordance, harmonize (with something). *Obs.*

1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* 71 They decline the commonest Acceptations, but to make the Texts... Symphonize with their Tenents. *Ibid.* 253 The Law and Prophets Symphonize with the Gospel. 1712 SIR G. WHEELER *Liturgy after Model of Ancients* 145 That we might symphonize with the Universal Church.

3. To play a symphony (SYMPHONY 5 a).

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* July 292 To enable the orchestra to symphonize, and the singer to warble.

Symphonous (sim'fōnūs), *a. rare. ? Obs.* [f. Gr. *συμφωνος* (see next) + *-OUS*.] = SYMPHONIOUS 1. (In first quot. *ironical*.)

1814 Q. *Rev. Apr.* 97 The symphonous expression 'mully-grubs'. 1831 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 403 Hear! hear! bursts in symphonous cadence from the manly bass of Grahame.

Symphony (sim'fōni). Forms: 3-5. symphanye, 4 symfonye, 4-5 symphonye, 4-7 symphonie (4 syn-), 5-6 simphonye, 5-7 simphonie, 6 simphonie, 5-symphony. [a. OF. *simphonie* (from 12th c.), mod.F. *symphonie* = It. *Sp. sinfonia*, Pg. *senfoni*, ad. L. *symphōnia* sound of instruments, instrumental harmony, voices in concert, musical instrument (*Dan.* iii. 5, *Luke* xv. 25), a. Gr. *συμφωνία* agreement or concord of sound, concert of vocal or instrumental music, ? musical instrument, f. *συμφωνος* harmonious, f. *σύν* SYM- + *φωνή* sound.]

†1. Used vaguely, after late L. *symphōnia*, as a name for different musical instruments. (See also SYMPHAN.) *Obs.*

c 1290 *St. Thomas* 80 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 379 Tabours and fipele and symphanye. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Ser. Wks. II. 73 Symphonie and croude weren herd whanne apostils knewen alle wittis. 1382 — *Dan.* iii. 7 Anoon as alle peplis harden the soun of trumpe, pype, and harpe, sambuke, and sautrie, symphonie, and al kynde of musikis. [So COVERDALE, Douay, and 1611 (margin).] c 1385 CHAUCEUR *Sir Thopas* 104 With harpe and pype and symphonie. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxvii. (1495) 300 h/2 The symphonie is an Instrument of Musyk; and is made of an holow tree cloyed in lether in eyther syde And Mynstralles betwix it wyth styckes. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 1620 To pleye on sondry Instrumentys, On harpe, lut, & on gyterne... On rebube and on symphonie. 1567 MARLET *Gr. Forest* 42 Hereof [sc. elder] are made certain kynde of instruments and especially a kynde of Symphonie whiche the common sort call a Pipe: the learned and more ciuil kynde of men name it a Dulcimer. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iv. v. The strings of natures symphonye are crackt. 1893 STRAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* s.v. (4) In the seventeenth century the vial was sometimes spoken of as a symphony. (5) A bagpipe has also been called a symphony, perhaps a corruption of the word *samphonia*.

2. Harmony of sound, esp. of musical sounds; concord, consonance. Also occas. of speech-sounds, as in verse. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* l. 385 Armonye is in voyse, io smytynge or wynde, Symphonie & euphonye are of hys kynde. c 1480 HENRYSON *Orpheus & Eurydice* 114 Fyvehevynly symphonyis... First dyatesseron... And dyapason, symple and duplicate, And dyapente, composit with a dys. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Engl. Poetie* i. ii. (Arh.) 22 By reason of our rime and tunable concords or symphonie. *Ibid.* iii. xvi. 185 A rime of good symphonie should not conclude his concords with one and the same terminant syllable... hut with diuers and like terminants. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 228 The harmonie of musike... hath symphony by antiphony (that is to say) the accord ariseth from discord. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 25 As in Consorts notes answer each other to a Symphony, so in Armory there must be regularity. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italiani*, She touched her lute in sweet symphony. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* iv. ii, Stanzas glittering with refined images, and resonant with subtle symphony. 1856 J. WILLIAMS *Gram. Edeyrn* § 1787 The resumption of letters and symphony takes place when the verses harmonise together at the beginning; as... *Pum heryr... Pum haeryr*.

3. Harmony (in general), agreement, accord, concord, congruity. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1593 SROW *Surrey* 462 To conclude therefore the estate of London for government is so agreeable a Symphony with the rest, that there is no feare of dangerous discord to ensue thereby. 1647 JEN. TAYLOR *Lit. Pref.* iii. 61 The Jewes pretend that the Christians have corrupted many places, on purpose to make symphony between both the Testaments. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 327 To disturb the moral Harmony of the Universe, to hinder the symphony and agreement of the Two Worlds. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 324 He must move some universal principle... and touch a string, to which all mankind have an accord and symphony. 1858 CARLYLE *Predk. Gt.* x. ii. (1872) III. 224 Their domestic symphony was liable to furious flaws.

4. (transf. from 2.) Music in parts, sung or played by a number of performers with pleasing effect; concerted or harmonious music; a performance or strain of such music. Chiefly *poet.* or *rhet.*

1599 T. STORER *Life & Death Wolsey* K 3, Sweete songs of many parts, Angells the quire, whose Symphonie to heare, Is able to prouoke conceiuing hearts, To misconceiue of al inticing Arts. 1629 MURDOX *Hymn Nativ.* xiii, Ring out ye Crystall spheres... And with your ninefold harmony Make up full consort to th' Angelike symphony. 1667 — P. L. v. 162 Ye Sons of light, Angels... with songs And choral symphonies, Day without Night, Circle his Throne rejoicing. 1700 DRYDEN *Flower & Leaf* 210 From afar I heard a suddain Symphony of War. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vi, Her sorrow did not allow her to join in the choral symphonies of the nuns. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* i, i, Ne'er to symphony more sweet Gave mountain echoes answer meet. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* iv. vi, Suddenly the organ burst forth, a celestial symphony floated in the lofty roof.

b. *fig.* A collection of utterances, or sounds of any kind, likened to concerted music; a 'chorus' (of praise, etc.).

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 456, I have seldome heard in any Discourse of but foure, or five Parts... a Symphony of Commendations of an absent man... without some one... striking a *Fa ut*—But of Diminution. 1713 *Guardian* No. 29. ¶ 26 We now and then discharge our selves in a Symphony of Laughter. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 579 While I deduce, From the first note the hollow cuckoo sings, The symphony of Spring. 1849 LONGF. *Seaside & Fireside* Ded. x, The grand, majestic symphonies of ocean. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* ii. x. (1873) 139 Praying and giving thanks... will constitute... a beautiful symphony in the ears of the Most High.

c. Applied to a collection or composition of various colours which harmonize, with pleasing or brilliant effect.

1874 R. TYRWITT *Sketch Club* 257 Symphonies of colour, like Whistler's. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 524/1 The mantel is exquisite, a symphony in white and gold. 1895 R. W. CHAMBERS *King Yellow Str. Lady of Fields* iv, Neat girls... bearing milliners' boxes, students with black portfolios and high hats... quick-stepping officers, symphonies in turquoise and silver.

5. *Mus. a.* A passage for instruments alone (or, by extension, for a single instrument) occurring in a vocal composition as an introduction, interlude, or close to an accompaniment (partly = *RITORNELLO*); also, a short instrumental movement occurring between vocal movements, as the 'Pastoral Symphony' in Handel's 'Messiah'; also formerly applied to a more extended instrumental piece, often in several movements, forming the overture to an opera or other vocal work of large dimensions (cf. next sense).

1661 PERYS *Diary* 19 May, Captaine Cooke, Mr. Gibbons, and others of the King's musicians were come to present my Lord with some songs and symphonies, which were performed very finely. 1662 *Ibid.* 14 Sept., Having vials and other instruments to play a symphony between every verse of the anthem. 1667 MURDOX *P. L.* iii. 368 Thir gold'n Harps they took... and with Preamble sweet Of charming symphonie they introduce Thir sacred Song. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xii. 207 Whoever is inclined to hear a Succession of Symphonies and Songs, set off with... all the Refinement of Execution that can Inchant the Ear, let him attend the Opera. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evoluta* xxi. (1784) 159 During the symphony of a song... young Mr. Brughton said, 'Its my belief that that fellow is going to sing another song.' 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. xxx, She sung, and still a harp unseen Fill'd up the symphony between. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Streets-Night*, Smuggins, after a considerable quantity of coughing by way of symphony... sings a comic song.

b. An elaborate orchestral composition in three or more movements, originally developed from the operatic overture (see *prec.* sense), similar in form to a sonata, but usually of grander dimensions and broader style.

1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* IV. vi. 482 His [sc. J. C. Bach's] symphonies, quartets, and concertos for almost every species of instrument. 1830 *Examiner* 148/2 Beethoven's symphony led off. 1866 ENGET *Nat. Mus.* v. 179 A composition for a number of different instruments in combination... as, for instance, a Symphony or other orchestral work. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 352 *Choral Symphony*, the ordinary English title for Beethoven's 9th Symphony... the Finale of which is a chain of variations for solos and chorus. *Ibid.* II. 671 *Pastoral Symphony*, The. 'Sinfonia Pastorale, No. 6', is the title of the published score of Beethoven's 6th Symphony. 1889 C. H. H. PARRY *Ibid.* IV. 15 Emmanuel Bach... began writing symphonies in 1747, when Haydn was only nine years old. *Ibid.* 179 *Toy Symphony* (Ger. *Kindersinfonie*...), the English name by which a certain work of Haydn's is known... The toy instruments employed are a 'cuckoo'... a trumpet and drum... a whistle, a triangle, and a 'quail'... Andreas Romberg wrote a symphony for much the same instruments... Mr. Franklin Taylor has written one for piano and toys.

†c. Singing by the whole of a choir or congregation together. *Obs.*

1776 HAWKINS *Hist. Mus.* I. iii. iv. 289 The second and third [methods of singing psalms] were... distinguished by the names of symphony and antiphony.

Symphraze to **Symphyllous**: see SYM-

Symphyo- (sim'fō), before a vowel **symphy-**, used as combining form of Gr. *συμφύω* growing or grown together, in some modern scientific terms, chiefly of Botany. **Symphysiotherous** a., having the anthers united, synantherous, syngenesous

(Treas. Bot. 1866). **Symphycarpous** a. [irreg. for **symphyocarpous*, f. Gr. *καρπός* fruit], having confluent fruits. **Symphynote** a. [irreg. for **symphyonote*, f. Gr. *ὥρον* back], having the valves of the shell soldered together at the back or hinge, as certain molluscs of the family *Unionidae*. || **Symphyocephalus** (-se'fālōs) [mod.L., f. Gr. *κεφαλή* head], a double monster with a single head (Dorland *Med. Dict.* 1901). || **Symphyo-genesis** (-dʒe'nēsis) [mod.L.: see GENESIS], formation of some structure by union of previously separate parts; so **Symphyo-genetic** a., formed in this way. **Symphystemonous** a. [Gr. *σῆμα*, taken as = stamen], having the stamens united by their filaments, as a monadelphous flower.

1870 I. LEA *Synopsis Unionida* p. xv, I... presumed... that the first division of the family would be 'symphynote and non-symphynote Unionida'. 1889 GARNSEY & BALFOUR tr. *De Bary's Künzi Gloss.* 500 **Symphyo-genetic*, formed by union of previously separate elements.

Symphysial (sim'fizīāl), *a.* Also *-eal*. [f. SYMPHYSIS + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to, situated at, or forming a symphysis. **Symphysial angle**: see quot. 1890.

1835-6 TODD's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 277/1 The anterior symphyseal or dental portion of each ramus first unites with its fellow at the symphysis. a 1856 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* *Notes Suite Fossils* (1861) 322 The two bones of the under jaw, with their symphyseal teeth. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 755/1 A short curved rod of bone, which unites with its fellow in the symphysis, and is, in fact, the ossified symphyseal end of Meckel's cartilage. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, **Symphysial angle**... that between line drawn from lower incisor teeth to point of chin and the plane of lower border of inferior maxillary bone.

So **Symphysian** (sim'fizīān), *a.* [ad. F. *symphysien*] = *prec.*

Symphysian angle, in *Cranimetry*, the angle between the profile of the symphysis and the plane of the inferior border of the lower jaw. In recent Dicts.

Symphysio-, also *-eo-* (after Fr. *-eo-*, from stem *συμφύω*- of Gr. *συμφύω*), combining form of next, in the foll. surgical terms. **Symphysiorrhaphy** (sim'fiziorāfi), suture of a divided symphysis (Dorland *Med. Dict.* 1901). **Symphysiotome** (-fiziotōm) [Gr. *τομή* cutting], a knife used in symphysiotomy (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). **Symphysiotomist**, an advocate of symphysiotomy. **Symphysiotomy** (sim'fiziotōmi) [Gr. *τομή* cutting], the operation of cutting through the symphysis pubis to facilitate delivery.

1846 BRITTON tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 574 Symphysiotomy. There are two proceedings; one by ordinary, and the other by subcutaneous, incision. 1883 *Bruck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VI. 700/2 The medical profession became divided into Symphysiotomists and Cæsareanists, each advocating the one plan of delivery to the disparaging of the other. 1893 *Brit. Med. J.* 29 Apr. 915/2 The zeal with which several former advocates of Cæsarean section... have taken up symphysiotomy.

|| **Symphysis** (sim'fisis). [mod.L., a. Gr. *συμφύσις* a growing together, esp. of the bones, f. *σύν* SYM- + *φύσις* growth.]

1. *Anat.* and *Zool.* The union of two bones or skeletal elements originally separate, either by fusion of the bony substance (*synostosis*) or by intervening cartilage (*synchondrosis*); the part, or line of junction, where this takes or has taken place: used esp. of such union of two similar bones on opposite sides of the body in the median line, as that of the pubic bones (*symphysis pubis*) or of the two halves of the lower jaw-bone (*s. mandibular* or *mentis*).

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* 1. 4 That kynde of coniunction of bones, that is called *Symphysis*: as when they are so united together that they haue motion neither manifest, nor obscure. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parcy's Chirurg.* vi. xlii. (1678) 165 The bones are composed after two sorts, that is, by Arthrosis... and by Symphysis. 1799 *Monthly Rev.* LX. 61 The room gained by slitting the Symphysis of the Pubis will not, in many cases, allow the child's head to pass. 1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 433 The two portions of the lower jaw, instead of terminating at the symphysis [sic], where they join, become two thin plates, and are continued forwards. a 1856 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* *Notes Suite Fossils* (1861) 317 The fourth tooth of the under jaw, reckoning from the symphysis. 1870 GILLMORE tr. *Figuer's Reptiles & Birds* i. 44 The two halves of the lower jaw in Ophidians... are not united by a bony symphysis, but by an elastic ligament. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 51 Except in *Rhen*, the ischia [in birds] never form any symphysis; nor do the pubic bones, except in *Struthio Camelus*.

b. Occasionally applied to a union or fusion, or a point or line of junction, of other parts either originally or normally separate.

1891 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., The symphysis of the optic nerves... the symphysis of teeth with the jaw. 1913 DONLAND *Med. Dict.* s.v., *Cardiac symphysis*, adhesion of the parietal and visceral layers of the pericardium.

†c. *Surg.* (See quots.) *Obs.*

1767 GOSCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 160 We see what wounds are curable by Symphysis, and what by Syssarcosis. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Symphysis*... In surgery, a coalescence of a natural passage; also, the first intention of cure in a wound.

2. *Bot.* Coalescence or fusion of parts of a plant normally distinct.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Symphysis*, a growing together.

† **Symphysy**. *Obs. rare*. [irreg. ad. mod.L. *symphysis*: see prec.] Union or fusion of two bodies or parts of a body.

1655-87 H. More *App. Antid. Ath.* (1712) 233 The Daemon... rather seems by temporary constriction to keep the parts together, than to join them by any permanent Symphysis. *Ibid.* 234 This... would be so, if the Devil, by true Symphysis, could co-unite the parts; but if he only holds them together... the parts of the body are no more coherent than a handful of sand.

Symphytic (simf'it'ik), *a. rare*. [ad. Gr. *συμφυτικός*, f. *συμφύω* to make to grow together, f. *σύν* SYM- + *φύω* to grow.] Formed by or involving coalescence or fusion of two parts or elements. Hence **Symphytically** *adv.*, in the way of such coalescence or fusion; so **Symphytism**, (tendency to) such coalescence or fusion; **Symphytize** *v.*, *intr.* to become fused, to coalesce.

1871 *Earle Philol. Engl. Tongue* v. 209 Symbolic words are marked by a... tendency to attach themselves to other words;... this tendency... we will call... *symphytism*. *Ibid.* 223 The tendency to a symphytic coalition. *Ibid.* viii. 408 A tendency to symphytise again once more with the word which they have already absorbed. *Ibid.* 417 The... adverb at one time attached itself closely to the verb, indeed almost symphytically. *Ibid.* ix. 445 Conjunctions formed by the symphytism of a preposition with a noun, as in... *belike*. 1900 B. D. Jackson *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Symphytic*, formed by fusion of several nuclei, as a gamete-nucleus.

Sympiesometer (simpiēs'mētar). Also *-piez-*. [irreg. (for **sympiesometer*) f. Gr. *συμπιέσις* compression (f. *συμπίεω* to compress, f. *σύν* SYM- + *πιέω* to press) + *-OMETER*. In Fr. *symplicomètre*.]

1. A form of barometer in which the column of liquid in the tube has above it a body of confined air or other gas (instead of a vacuum as in the mercurial barometer), so that the pressure of the atmosphere acts against the weight of the liquid and the elastic pressure of the gas; a thermometer is attached for correction of the readings according to the expansion or contraction of the gas with changes of temperature.

1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 418 Mr. Adie has given it the name of *sympiesometer* (or measure of compression). 1843 *Mech. Mag.* XXXVIII. 117 The *sympiesometer*, from its delicacy and susceptibility to changes in the atmospheric pressure... seems peculiarly fitted for the purpose of an indicator of danger in the mine. 1851 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) II. 301/2 One mercurial barometer, two *sympiesometers* in the tube, and two more with a mineral solution in the tube. 1859 A. R. Wallace *Malay Archip.* I. 49 The height, as measured by a *sympiesometer*, was about 2,800 feet.

2. An instrument for measuring the pressure or velocity of a current of water or other liquid, by the difference of level of the liquid in two bent tubes with open submerged ends pointing in opposite directions, against and with the current.

In recent Dicts.
Sympile, *-ill*, *-le*, *obs.* ff. **SIMPLE**.

Symplectic (simple'tik), *a. and sb.* *Anat.* and *Zool.* [ad. Gr. *συμπλεκτικός* twining or plaiting together, copulative, f. *σύν* SYM- + *πλέκω* to twine, plait, weave: see *-ic*.] *a. adj.* Epithet of a bone of the sphenosphenon in the skull of fishes, between the hyomandibular and the quadrate bones. *b. sb.* The symplectic bone.

1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 833/1 The symplectic bones seem to be peculiar to Fishes. 1870 Rolleston *Antin. Life* 44 The synchondrosis between the hyomandibular and the symplectic. 1880 Güntner *Fishes* 55 The mesotympanic or symplectic appears as a styliform prolongation of the lower part of the hyomandibular.

|| **Symploce** (simplō'sē). *Rhet.* Also *-che*. [Late L. *symplocē*, a. Gr. *συμπλοκή* an interweaving, f. *σύν* SYM- + *πλέκω* (see **SYMPLECTIC**). Cf. F. *symploque*, *symploce*.] A figure consisting in the repetition of one word or phrase at the beginning, and of another at the end, of successive clauses or sentences; a combination of *anaphora* and *epistrophe*.

1577 Peacham *Garb. Eloquence* Ijb, *Symploce*,... comprising... both *Epanaphora* and also *Epiphora*. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Engl. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 209 Take me the two former figures and put them into one, and it is that which the Greeks call *symploche*, the Latines *complexio*, or *conduplicatio*, and is a manner of repetition, when one and the self word doth begin and end many verses in suite. 1679 HOBBS *Rhet.* IV. v. (1681) 150 When both of these [*sc.* *anaphora* and *epistrophe*] are joined together, it is called a coupling or *Symploce* [*mispr.* *symploce*].

Sympneuma, etc.: see **SYM-**.
Sympode (sim'pod). *Bot.* Anglicized form of **SYMPIDIUM**. (Cf. F. *sympode*.)

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* v. (ed. 6) 154 The inflorescence... is a *sympode*, i.e. consists of a series of seemingly superposed internodes which belong to successive generations of axes. 1888 *Eucycl. Brit.* XXIV. 237/2 The most generally accepted explanation is the 'sympodial' one. According to this, the shoot of the vine is a 'sympode', consisting of a number of 'podia' placed one over the other in longitudinal series.

|| **Sympodia** (simpō'diā). *Anat.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *σύνποδος*, *σύνποδος* adj. with the feet together + *-IA*.] A malformation in which the legs or lower extremities are united.

1848 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 7). 1849-52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 954 *Sympodia* or Siren-like form is the fourth species of defective formation of the trunk. 1912 KEITH *Human Body* viii. 124.

Sympodia, plural of **SYMPIDIUM**.

Sympodial (simpō'diāl), *a.* [In sense 1, f. **SYMPIDIUM**; in sense 2, f. **SYMPODIA**: see *-AL*.]

1. *Bot.* Pertaining or relating to, of the nature of, or producing a *sympodium*.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 157 The Development of Dichotomous Systems may take place either in a forked or a sympodial manner. 1880 BESSEY *Botany* 140 *Sympodial* dichotomy, in which one of the branches of each bifurcation develops more than the other. 1888 [see **SYMPIDIA**].

2. *Anat.* Affected with *sympodia*; having the lower extremities united.

1902 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 15 Mar. 671 His identification of the Siren with the *sympodial* fetus.

Hence **Sympodially** *adv.* *Bot.*, in the manner of, or so as to produce, a *sympodium*.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 157 The dichotomous system is developed sympodially when at each bifurcation one branch develops more strongly than the other. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 279 A cauline bundle, the corners of which are composed of the sympodially united leaf-traces of a single bundle.

|| **Sympodium** (simpō'diūm). *Bot.* Pl. *-ia*. [mod.L., f. Gr. *σύν* SYM- + *πόδι*, *ποῦς* foot.] An apparent axis or stem in a dichotomously branched plant, made up of the bases of successive branches so arranged as to resemble a simple or monopodial axis; a pseudaxis (see **PSEUDO-** 2).

1862 F. CURRY tr. *Hofmeister's Higher Cryptogamia* 224 Those plants whose *sympodium* (which has the appearance of a principal axis) bears no fronds. *Ibid.* 225, I have met with *sympodia* four feet long devoid of fronds. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 157 The apparent primary shoot, which in fact consists of the bases of consecutive bifurcations, may... be termed a Pseud-axis or *Sympodium*.

Sympolar, *-polarity*: see **SYM-**.

† **Sympose**. *Obs. rare*—1. Anglicization of **SYMPOSIUM** (in quot., in sense 1 b).

1641 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wife Virillard* 95 A manner of speech... among the Grecians, as Plato mentioneth in his *Symposia*.

Symposia, plural of **SYMPOSIUM**.

Symposiac (simpō'ziāk), *sb. and a.* Also *6-ake*, *7-ach*, *-a-cke*, *-aque*, *7-8-ack*. [ad. late L. *symposiacus* adj. (Gellius), in neut. pl. *symposiaca* also as *sb.* applied to certain writings of Plutarch (see A. 2 below), or Gr. *συμπόσιακος* adj., f. *συμπόσιον* **SYMPOSIUM**: see *-AC*.]

A. *sb.* † L. = **SYMPOSIAST** 1. *Obs. rare*—1.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxv. (1589) 129 *Dipnosophistes*, *symposiastes*, antiquaries.

2. A *symposiac* meeting or conversation, or an account of one: a *symposium*. Now *rare* or *Obs.* 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 641 (heading) The *Symposiastes* or Table-questions. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iv. 81 Plutarch speaks positively in his *Symposiastes*, that amber attracteth all bodies. 1651 J. R. TAYLOR *Jerm. for Year*, *Summer* xiv. 179 That which was fine in discourse at a *Symposiac*, or an Academic dinner. 1683 DAVEN *Life Plutarch* in *P.'s Lives* (1753) p. xvi, A man... of whom Plutarch has made frequent mention in his *Symposiastes* or Table Conversations. 1748 J. GEDDES *Comp. Antients* x10 In the *Symposiac*, or banquet [of Plato], where a variety of characters are brought in. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 30 (1794) I. 432 Taciturnity was... the best recommendation to the *symposiastes* of sages, and the lectures of philosophers. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 252 At a *Symposiac*, near London. 1842 *Tait's Mag.* IX. 683 Politics and *symposiastes* go ill together.

B. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or suitable for a *symposium*; of the nature of a *symposium*; convivial.

1642 CUDWORTH *Union Christ & Ch.* 21 He [*sc.* Plato] therefore in that excellent *Symposiac* dialogue concerning the nature of Love, brings in Aristophanes discoursing in this manner. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. 266 The ancient custom in *Symposiastes* meetings, to wear chaplets of Roses about their heads. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* Pref. (1735) Aij. In some of those *symposiastes* Disputations amongst my Acquaintance. 1840 G. C. LEWIS tr. C. O. Müller's *Hist. Lit. Græce* x. § 16. 124 These elegies, like those of Archilochus, Solon, Theognis, &c. were *symposiac*. 1850 MURE *Lit. Græce* III. 100 The next order of *symposiac* performance... resembles our custom of laying each guest under an obligation to sing his song. 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Alex. Terms*, *Symposiac*, a term applied to cheerful and convivial compositions for voices, as glees, catches, rounds, &c.

So **Symposiast** (simpō'ziāk), *a. rare*—1.
1825 *New Monthly Mag.* Jan. 17 *Symposiast* forth-pourings of gratitude.

Symposial (simpō'ziāl), *a.* [f. **SYMPOSIUM** + *-AL*] = **SYMPOSIAC** a.

1875 SIR E. BARRY *Obscure Wines Antients* 276 The different *symposial* topics of conversation. 1880 J. CAIRNS *Unlabeled in 12th Cent.* iii. (1881) 72 An account of a pantheistic club... with a description of their... *symposial* usages.

Symposiarch (simpō'ziāk), [ad. Gr. *σύνποσιάρχης*, f. *σύνποσιον* **SYMPOSIUM** + *ἀρχός* ruler,

chief.] The master, director, or president of a *symposium*; the leader of a convivial gathering.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 641 What manner of person the *Symposiarch* or master of the feast ought to be. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* ix. (1701) 431/1 He staid for the chief Magistrate. As soon as he came, he was made *Symposiarch*, Master of the Feast. 1794 T. BROWN *Declam. in Def. Gaming Wks.* 1709 III. 139 Under the... direction of some certain prudent and sober *Symposiarchs*, or Masters of the Feasts. 1789 HAWKINS *Life of Johnson* 258 So was Johnson [born] for the office of a *Symposiarch*, to preside in all conversations. 1878 F. FERGUSON *Pop. Life Christ.* xii. 233 We shall be ready to exclaim with Cana's surprised *symposiarch*, 'Thou hast kept the good wine until now.' 1882 *Athenæum* 11 Jan. 54/1 The criticisms of Shakspeare's plays that went on at the Mermaid under *symposiarch* Ben Jonson. 1895 BURNES in Anna M. Stoddard *Blackie* II. xxi. 245 Fixing his eye on the *symposiarch*, he rose to propose the health of that gentleman.

Symposiast (simpō'ziast). [ad. Gr. type **σύνποσιастής*, f. *σύνποσιάζω* to drink together, f. *σύνποσιον* **SYMPOSIUM**.] One who takes part in a *symposium*.

1. A member of a drinking-party; a banqueter.

In first quot. confused with **SYMPOSIARCH**; the definition is taken from Cotgr. s.v. *Symposiarch*.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Symposiast*, the master or overseer of a Feast, a Feast-maker.

1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 199 The *symposiastes* of Whitley. 1835 T. MITCHELL *Acharn. of Aristoph.* 129 *note*, That the Spartans had distinguished themselves by their agreeable manners, but that the Athenians had carried away the palm, as *symposiasts* at the entertainment. 1900 W. TUCKWELL *Remin. Oxford* 13 The delightful *symposiasts*... are gone to... the Mansion of Hades.

2. One who contributes to a 'symposium' on some topic (**SYMPOSIUM** 2).

1878 R. WALLACE in Smith & Wallace *Life & Last Leaves* (1903) 244 The view of Mr. Gladstone and the *symposiasts*.

Symposiastic, *a.* [ad. med.Gr. *συμπόσιαστικός*, f. **σύνποσιαστής*: see prec. and *-ic*.] = **SYMPOSIAC** a.

1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* I. iii. iv. 54 Plato, in his *Symposiastic Dialogue*... mentions [etc.]. 1865 BLACKMORE *Cradock Novell* xl, He thought about Socrates, and his *symposiastic* drolleries.

Symposium (simpō'ziūm). Also 7-9 *-ion*. Pl. *-ia* (rarely *-iums*). [a. L. *symposium*, ad. Gr. *σύνποσιον*, f. *σύνποσις* fellow-drinker (cf. *σύνπιπιν* to drink together), f. *σύν* SYM- + *πίπιν* drinker (cf. *πίπινος* drinkable, *πότην* drink).]

1. A drinking-party; a convivial meeting for drinking, conversation, and intellectual entertainment: properly among the ancient Greeks, hence generally.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 9, 11 The rules of a *Symposium* in an ancient Greek author. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 10 *Sen* 29 Oct. I take it for granted, that... your *Symposium* [is] intended more to promote conversation than drinking. 1781 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xiv. IV. 16 It appears that the company dined so very late [in 1609], as at half an hour after eleven in the morning; and that it was the fashion to ride to this polite *symposium* on a Spanish jennet. 1787 HAWKINS *Life of Johnson* 360 Our *symposium* at the King's head broke up. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* vi. You are welcome to my *symposium*. 1818 D'ISRAELI *Chas.* I. i. viii. 270 His *symposia* attracted a closer observation from the freed. I. ii. iv. 336 If he [*sc.* Socrates] went to a *symposium*, he was likely to stay all night.

b. An account of such a meeting or the conversation at it; *spec.* the title of one of Plato's dialogues.

1586 SINNEY *Apol. Poetry* (Arb.) 57 One... that should bid one read *Phædrus*, or *Symposium* in Plato. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 659 *Epicurus*... in his *Symposium* or banquet, hath discussed the question. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Cannons' Lusind* Introd. p. cxxv. *note*, The passage stands in the *Symposium* of that author [*sc.* Plato] as follows.

2. *transf.* A meeting or conference for discussion of some subject; hence, a collection of opinions delivered, or a series of articles contributed, by a number of persons on some special topic.

1784 (*title*) *Symposia*; or, Table Talk in the month of September, 1784, being a rhapsodical hodge-podge. 1859 TICKNOR in Hillard *Life*, etc. (1876) I. i. 12 Alexander and Edward Everett, Edward T. Channing, Nathan Hale, William Powell Mason, and Jacob Bigelow constituted this *symposium*. 1877 SHIELDS *Final Philos.* 57 Foulke Greville seems to have held a *symposium* for the liberal discussion of the Copernican system. 1882 *Glasgow News* No. 2607. 2/3 A *symposium* is commenced in the Clerical World this week on the question 'Within what limits are "Schools of Thought" desirable in a religious community?'

3. *Comb.*

1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 115 Such *symposium-loving* scholars.

Symptomatic (simptō'tik), *a. rare*—1. [f. late L. *sympnoticus* (Gellius) or Gr. *σύνποσιος* (f. *σύνποσις* fellow-drinker, boon-companion) + *-AL*.]

= **SYMPOSIAC** a.

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 699 The light *sympomatic* mode with which he [*sc.* Socrates] treats the most difficult points of philosophy.

Sympresbyter to **Sympsychography**: see **SYM-**.

Symptom (simptōm), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 *synthoma*, *pl. syn-*, *synthomata*, 6 *symptomata*, 7 *syntoma*, 6-7 *syntome* (6 *synthome*, *syntome*), 7 *syntom(e)*, *syntome*, (*syntome*, *syntum*),

7- symptom. [In early use, in med.L. form *synthoma*, *sinthoma*, corrupt fl. late L. *sympthoma*, a. Gr. *σύντρωμα* chance, accident, mischance, disease, f. *σύντρω* to fall together, fall upon, happen to (cf. *πῶμα* fall, misfortune), f. *σύν* SYM- + *τρω* to fall. In mod. use, ad. F. *symptome*, *† sinthome*, or directly ad. L. *sympthoma*. Cf. It. *sinthoma*, Sp. *sinthoma*, Pg. *sympthoma*.]

1. *Path.* A (bodily or mental) phenomenon, circumstance, or change of condition arising from and accompanying a disease or affection, and constituting an indication or evidence of it: a characteristic sign of some particular disease.

1398 TREVISAN Barth. *De P. R. v. ii.* (1495) g h/1 Yf the head be corrupte & dystemperate with the corruption of heed ache. *Ibid.* v. iii. g iij/2 Yf drynesse (of brain) encreaseth wyth heete there .. comyth worse Synthomata, euyles & syknesses. a 1415 Tr. *Ardenne's Treat.* *Fistula*, etc. 57 Oper synthomata i.e. perleas as scharp akyng and prikyng, hrynnyng, ychyng, smertyng. 1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* u. i. (Arb.) 21, I have considered of the crasis, and symptom of your disease. 1605 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* i. iv, We shall soone preuent this growing plague, Of pride, and folly, now that she discry The true synthoma of this maladye.

1541 CORLAND *Galyen's Therap.* 2 Aijh, Those thynges are as symptoms and accydentes of the sayde vices, whiche yf they be present may hynder and let the curacion. 1561 BULLIEN *Bulwarke, Dial. Sorenes & Chir.* 25 Alienacion of minde, with other synthoms whiche in this case, are.. signes of colde death. 1594 CAREW *Huare's Exam. Wits* (1616) 120 Counting the damages which the feauer prodced, with the of the Synthomes of the euill. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxi. xiii. II. 94 The symptoms or accidents that ensue upon the eating of this honey, are these. *Ibid.* xxix. v. 352 That symptome of beeing afraid of water; which is incident unto such as be so bitten. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 123 Swelling is a symptome or accident following upon a great wound or hurt in the flesh. 1621 BURTON *Anat.* 1161. n. iii. viii. 429 Feare, sorrow, suspition, bashfulness and those other dread Symptoms of body and mind, must needs aggravate this misery. 1643 BAKER *Chron.* *Edw.* III 170 If he had not fallen into Symptoms of a Dropsie. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 10 As when a Physician from the symptoms of his indisposed Patient, endeavors to find out the causes of his distemper. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2801/3 The Small-Pox being come out with all the good symptoms that could be wish'd. a 1700 in *Cath. Rec. Soc.* pub. IX. 345 She perceived in herself y^e sintums of her neer approaching death. 1798 FERRAR *Illustr. Sterne* iii. 8r Symptoms of fever appearing, he was removed. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 175 His skin was hot, and his pulse strong. These symptoms could be attributed to .. inflammation of the brain. 1846 TRENCH *Mitrac.* xviii. (1862) 367 All the symptoms.. exactly agree with those of epilepsy.

b. *attrib.*: symptom-complex, -group, a set of symptoms occurring together and characterizing or constituting a particular disease or affection.

1807 ALLBUTT's *Syst. Med.* II. 863 Delirium tremens seems to have been first recognised as a symptom group, and separated from acute mania by Dr. Thomas Sutton .. in 1813. *Ibid.* III. 70 The symptom-complex here presented is .. unlike that of any other disease.

2. *gen.* A phenomenon or circumstance accompanying some condition, process, feeling, etc., and serving as evidence of it (orig. and properly of something evil); a sign or indication of something.

1611 B. JONSON in *Coryat's Crudities* Charact. Auth. h j b. He free from all other Symptoms of aspiring, will easily outcary that. 1626 PAVINE *Perpet. Regen. Man's Est.* Ep. Ded. It is a sure symptom, that iniquitie doth abound among vs. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 42 Furnish with language, and many symptoms of education. 1641 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) I. 55 Jalousies and private devotions were never good symptoms in a State. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. ii. cx, Iij symptoms men descry In this thy Glaucis, though the nimble wench So dexterously can pray and prophecy. 1673 (Hille) The Character of a Coffee-House, with the Symptoms of a Town-Wit. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 13 The Morn appears, but with the Symptoms of a blowing Day. 1769 ROBERTSON *Char.* V. iv. Wks. 1213 V. 373 They observed many symptoms of a boundless ambition in that young prince. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* ii. v. I. 455 The carrying trade is the natural effect and symptom of great national wealth. 1831 SCOTT *Cl. Rob.* xvi, Nor was it long ere symptoms of his approach began to be heard. 1854 R. P. MANSFIELD *Log Water Lily* 12 The river .. showed symptoms of rising. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 120 Symptoms of discontent began to appear. 1871 R. W. DALE *Commandant* vii. 189 There are some symptoms in the general habits .. of society which seem to me somewhat ominous.

b. With negative expressed or implied: A slight, or the least, sign of something; a trace, vestige.

1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 126 We perceive not the least symptom of cogitation or sense in our tables, chairs, &c. a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Memo. Geo. III* (1845) I. xi. 171 Europe could scarce amass the symptom of a fleet. 1811 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xviii, He .. attempted to pass him .. without any symptom of recognition. 1873 TRISTRAM *Altoad* vii. 27 Scarce a symptom of spring could as yet be seen.

† Misused for or confused with *symbol*. (Cf. SYMPTOMATIC ¶.)

a 1687 COTTON *Poems, On Lord Derby* 32 Those Judges Who, in the symptoms of thy ruin drest, Pronounc't thy Sentence.

Hence *Symptom v. trans. rare*—1, to indicate as by a symptom; *loosely*, to symbolize.

1648 EARL OF WESTBORLAND *Olia Sacra* (1879) 65 To dwell with Dust and Clay, Which Symptome may Mans Low condition.

† Symptomates, *sb. pl. Obs. rare*. [ad. F.

symptomates (Rabelais) or ad. L. *sympthomata*, pl. of *sympthoma* SYMPTOM.] Symptoms.

1590 BARBOUGH *Meth. Phisick* v. ii. (1639) 255 The symptoms or accidents which are commonly incident to these tumors.

Symptomatic (simptōmæ'tik), *a. (sb.)* [ad. F. *sympptomatique* or late L. *sympthomaticus* (cf. Gr. *συντρωματικός* exposed to chance), f. *sympthoma*, *sympthoma* SYMPTOM: see -IC.]

1. *Path.* Of the nature of, or constituting, a symptom of disease; *spec.* applied to a secondary disease or morbid state arising from and accompanying a primary one (opp. to *idiopathic*).

1698 FLOYER *Asthma* iii. (1717) 110, I shall next describe those Symptomatic Asthma's, which succeed Cephalic Diseases. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 64 Fevers .. accompanied with a Symptomatic Flux of the Belly. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* xiii, If his fever should prove more than symptomatic, it would be impossible to save him. 1802 GOUV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 166 This will give what doctors call a symptomatic indication. 1821-7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) IV. 245 This .. is .. sometimes denominated symptomatic amaurosis, being the mere effect of another disease, which is the primary one. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 451 The symptomatic dropsy may accompany almost every disease. 1877 F. T. ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 296 Symptomatic Parotitis differs from the idiopathic form in its great tendency to end in suppuration.

b. *Const. of.*

1814 L. HUNT *Feast Poets Notes* (1815) 100 Symptomatic of a weak state of stomach. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Ding.* x, A species of dotage of the mind, which is sometimes found concomitant with and symptomatic of this disorder. 1874 CARPENTER *Mental Phys.* i. iv. (1879) 156 The flashes of light which are symptomatic of disease of the Retina or of the Optic nerve.

2. Relating to or concerned with symptoms.

1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 321 The symptomatic art .. the learned faculty of medicine have an undoubted right to. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* ix. 101 The mere symptomatic practitioner would be unable to acquire anything more than a loose and undefined notion. *Ibid.* 758 [Epilepsy] received from our ancestors the apt symptomatic name of the 'falling-evil' or 'falling-sickness'.

3. *gen.* That is a symptom of something; accompanying and indicating some condition, quality, etc.; characteristic and indicative of.

1751 SMOLETT *Per. Pickle* (1779) IV. xc. 84 The friendship .. had of late suffered several symptomatic shocks. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 497 Symptomatology of rather a rancorous spirit of controversy. 1837 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* i. i. 1. § 80 He shows .. a regard to profane literature, unusual in the darker ages, and symptomatic of a more liberal taste. 1847 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1869) 326 The symptomatic smoke has puffed up from the social volcano. 1878 C. J. VAUGHAN *Earnest Words* 120 All that remains is symptomatic—this is essential.

† Misused for or confused with *symbolic* or *emblematic*. (Cf. SYMPTOM ¶.)

1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xlviii, With ashes (or hair-powder) on their heads, symptomatic of their great humility. 1881 *Manch. Guard.* 27 Jan., [He] referred to the right hon. gentleman's red stockings as being 'symptomatic of the seas of gore' through which the Government meant to wade in Ireland.

B. *sb. in pl.* Symptomatics (simptōmæ'tiks) = SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

1748 SMOLETT *Rad. Random* xlvii. (1804) 315 Wagtail .. harangued upon prognostics, diagnostics, symptomatics. 1830-2 CARLETON *Trails* (1842) I. 135 The differential symptomatics between a Party Fight .. and one between two Roman Catholic Factions.

Symptomatical (simptōmæ'tikāl), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [Formed as prec.: see -ICAL.]

1. *Path.* = prec. 1.

1856 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xvi. 89 In symptomatically events in sickness. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* i. iii. 33 Whether the fever be primarie, or a principall guest, or symptomatically, accompanying the disease as the shadow doth the bodie. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* ii. v. xx. 295 In (not Symptomatically, but) Essential Fevers. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* iii. ii. v. (1852) 386 He fell into a quinsie, with a symptomatically fever. 1748 R. JAMES *Fevers* (1749) 5 Sweats, which are not spontaneous, but extorted, generally prove symptomatically and noxious, instead of being critical and salutary. a 1776 *Ibid.* (1778) 65 Other evacuations .. as they only arise from the symptoms, or from the agonies of nature, unequal to the task of surmounting the difficulties she is oppressed with .. are called symptomatically.

2. *gen.* = prec. 3.

1628 JACKSON *Creed* vi. i. 1. § 2 The more right resemblances we make to ourselves of any thing, the greater will be the symptomatically impression of the latent truth. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1783) III. xi. 387, I dare say, your Thoughtfulness is but symptomatically, and will go off, in proper Time. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xiv, Visions .. very symptomatically of poetic fury.

Symptomatically (simptōmæ'tikālī), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2; see -ICALLY.] In a symptomatic manner; in the way of, or as, a symptom (formerly often opp. to *critically*); in relation to symptoms.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 416 It is one thing for a thing to be done critically, and another thing to be done symptomatically: one thing to be done by force & contention of Nature, another by the force and contumacy of the malady. 1655 COLPEPPER, *etc. Riverius* v. iv. 135 Sometimes abundance of Blood flows from the Gums, either Critically, or Symptomatically. 1713 SKEWELL in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 130 If the Hemorrhages had happened critically, and not symptomatically. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1783) III. xli. 391 A Train of Thinking which sometimes I get into .. I hope, only symptomatically, as you say. 1822-7 GOOD

Study Med. (1829) I. 410 The disease [sc. jaundice] is also found symptomatically in pregnancy, colic, and fevers of various kinds. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 492 When a poisonous dose has been taken the stomach should be emptied, and the systemic efforts should be treated symptomatically. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xviii. 291 Gangrenous dysentery is symptomatically but an aggravated form of acute ulcerative dysentery.

So Symptomatically rare—0.

1717 BAILEY vol. II, *Symptomatically* .. being attended with Symptoms.

Symptomize (simptōmæ'taiz), *v.* [f. Gr. *συντρωματίζω*, *συντρωμα* SYMPTOM + -IZE.] *trans.* To be a symptom of; to characterize or indicate as a symptom.

1794 COLERIDGE *Lett.*, to Southey (1895) 81, I think of her .. with unspeakable tenderness, with that inward melting away of soul that symptomizes it. 1877 — *Biog. Lit.* x. (1907) I. 231 The exhaustion had produced a cold fit of the ague which was symptomized by indifference among the many, and a tendency to infidelity or scepticism in the educated classes. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 171/1 Amnesic aphasia is symptomized variously. 1880 *Ibid.* XIII. 109/1 Senile insanity is symptomized by dementia with frequent intercurrent attacks of mania.

Symptomatology (simptōmæ'tōgrāfi), *rare*—0. [ad. mod.L. *sympthomatographia*, f. *sympthoma*, *sympthoma* SYMPTOM + -GRAPHIA]

1736 BAILEY (folio) Pref., *Symptomatology* .. a Discourse or Treatise of the various Accidents common to animal Bodies. 1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Symptomatology* .. term for a description of the signs or symptoms of disease: symptomatology.

Symptomatology (simptōmæ'tōlōdgi), [ad. mod.L. *sympthomatologia*, f. *sympthoma*, *sympthoma* SYMPTOM + -LOGIA -LOGY.]

1. The study of symptoms; that branch of pathology which treats of the symptoms of disease; also, a discourse or treatise on symptoms.

1804 *Med. Jnrl.* XII. 564 An abridged Physiology, Pathology, and Symptomatology. 1822-7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) I. 633 Definitions .. founded upon a principle of symptomatology rather than of etiology. 1831 J. F. SOUTH tr. *Osse's Pathol. Anat.* 1 So intimately .. is pathological anatomy connected with pathology, symptomatology, and surgery. 1869 TANNER *Clin. Med.* (ed. 2) 98 Without a correct knowledge of symptomatology or semeiology—the science which treats of the symptoms and signs of disease—we can know but little of the art of medicine.

2. *transf.* The symptoms of a disease collectively (as a subject of study).

1798 in *Spirit Publ. Jnrl.* (1799) II. 185 To attend the more particularly to the symptomatology, or symptomatology of the disease. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 129 Some cases of acute arsenical poisoning are not distinguishable by their symptomatology or morbid anatomy from cases of epidemic cholera.

So Symptomatological (simptōmæ'tōlōdgiāl), *a.*, pertaining or relating to symptomatology (whence Symptomatologically *adv.*); Symptomatologist (simptōmæ'tōlōdgi), one versed in symptomatology; one who studies or treats of the symptoms of disease.

1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xi. 122, I would defy the most accurate symptomatologist to point out any marked distinction. 1859 SEMPLE *Diphtheria* 316 If we glance at the symptomatological picture of Diphtherite. 1876 tr. *Vagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 16 We to-day employ the word crisis rather in a symptomatological way, as an expression for certain appearances. 1889 *Lancet* 12 Jan. 101/1 Alcoholism .. exercises on the organism effects manifesting themselves symptomatologically by the diminution of vitality.

† Symptomical, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. SYMPTOM + -ICAL.] = SYMPTOMATIC 1.

1656 J. SMITH *Pract. Physick* 85 If it be symptomatic, it must be cured as before. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 570 A Fever .. to which the Dysentery and Diarrhoea were only symptomatic, not essential.

Symptomize (simptōmæ'taiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE; cf. *symbolize*.] *trans.* = SYMPTOMATIZE.

1834 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* iv. 120 Demonic possession .. was symptomized by superhuman manifestations. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Oct. 8/1 This work symptomizes a spirit new in Great Britain's municipal bodies.

Symptomless (simptōmlēs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Destitute of symptoms; exhibiting no symptoms.

1836 *Brit. Med. Jnrl.* 3 July 9/1 A case of stenosis of the pulmonary artery which was symptomless till the ninth or tenth year. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Clin. Lect. Dis. Wom.* xviii. (ed. 4) 140 A limited and otherwise symptomless vaginitis .. may lead alarmingly.

Symptomology, shortened form of SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

1868 *Lond. Rev.* 22 Aug. 246/2 The symptomology of brain-disease .. Dr. Winslow has been the first to map out. 1913 SIR T. BARLOW in *Times* 7 Aug. 8/2 The ambiguous symptomology which clinical observation reveals.

Symptom, -tome, obs. ff. SYMPTOM.

Symunt, obs. form of CEMENT.

Symylacre, -aker, obs. ff. SIMULACRE.

Syn: see SAINT, SIN, SINE 1, SUN.

Syn- (sin), *prefix*, latinized form of Gr. *σύν* (= *σύν* prep. with), together, similarly, alike, occurring in many modern scientific terms, the more recent or less important of which are collected in this article.

It undergoes assimilation before consonants, before *l* to *yl*, e.g. SYLLABLE, συλλαβή, SYLLEISIS, συλλείσις, before labials to *syn* (q.v.), before simple *s* to *sy-*, e.g. SYSSARCOISIS, συσσαρκώσις; before *s* + consonant and *z* it is reduced to *sy-*, e.g. SYSTEM, σύστημα, SYZYG, σύζυγία. The assimilation of (n) to (ŋ) before velars, denoted by *yn* in Gr., is not represented graphically in L. and Eng., e.g. συγκοπή SYNCOPE.

Synacmic (-æ'kmik) *a. Bot.* [Gr. ἀκμή point, culmination, ΑCME], having the stamens and pistils ripening at the same time; so **Synacmy** (-æ'kmi), simultaneous ripening of the stamens and pistils of a flower (opp. to *heteracmy*). **Synadelphic** (-adē'fihk) *a. Zool.* [Gr. ἀδελφός brother] (see quot.). **Synalgia** (-æ'ldziā) *Path.* [Gr. ἄλγος pain; cf. συνάλγειν to sympathize], sympathetic pain in one part caused by injury in another; so **Synalgic** (-æ'ldzik) *a.*, of the nature of or affected with synalgia (Dorland). **Synandrium** (sin-æ'ndriūm), **Synandry** (-æ'ndri) *Bot.* [Gr. ἀνδρ-, ἀνρ man, taken as = 'male organ, stamen'], abnormal union of stamens. **Synanthema** (-æ'nθē'mā) *Path.* (pl. -mēta, [mod.L., after EXANTHEMA] (see quot.)). **Synposematio** (-æ'posimæ'tik) *a. Biol.* [Gr. ἀπό away from, σημα-, σῆμα mark] applied to different organisms having common warning colours or other characteristics; hence **Synposematicism**, -sematism, synposematic character. **Syncretic** *a. rare*—, concentric (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656). **Syncrebrum** (-sē'trēbrūm) *Zool.* (pl. -a) [L. cerebrum brain], a term for the compound 'brain' of an insect; hence **Syncrebral** *a.*, pertaining to a syncrebrum. **Syncladous** (sin'klādōs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. κλάδος shoot] (see quot.). **Synctyledonous** (-ktil'fēdnōs) *a. Bot.*, having the cotyledons united. **Synocracy** (sin'krāsī) *Polit.* [-CRACY] (see quot.). **Syncraniate** (-krē'nīāt) *a. Zool.* [CRANIUM], applied to that type of skull which includes certain vertebral elements, as in the higher vertebrates. **Syncryptic** (-kriptik) *a. Biol.* [CRYPTIC], applied to the resemblance between different organisms (esp. insects) having common protective coloration by which they are concealed from attack. **Syndiagnostic** *a. Biol.* [DIAGNOSTIC] (see quot.). **Synecthry** (-ē'ktri), *erron.* -ecthry, *Entom.* [Gr. ἐκθρό hostile], term proposed by Wasmann for the hostile relation between ants and certain other insects which maintain themselves in the ant-colonies as unwelcome guests; hostile commensalism (opp. to *sympathy*). **Synema** (sin'mā) *Bot.* [mod.L., *erron.* for *synema*, f. Gr. νῆμα thread, filament], a column of united stamen-filaments, as in Orchids, *Malvaceæ*, etc. **Synencephalocoele** (-ense'fālōsīl) *Path.* (see quot.). **Synepigonie** (-epigō'nik) *a. Biol.* [Gr. ἐπίγονος descendant], descended from a common ancestor or ancestors. **Synethnic** (-ē'nik) *a.* [Gr. ἔθνος nation], belonging to the same nation. **Synharmonic** *Math.*, *a.* having a common harmonic relation; *sb.* a locus synharmonic with another (also *Synharmonic*): see quot. **Synkaryon** (-kærīon) *Biol.* (pl. -a) [Gr. κάρυον nut, taken as = nucleus], a pair of nuclei, or a nucleus produced by the fusion of two nuclei, as in fertilization, esp. in certain fungi; hence **Synkaryophyte** (-kærīō'fōit) [Gr. φυτόν plant], that stage in the development of a fungus at which synkaryon are formed. **Synkinesis** (-kærīnīsīs) *Physiol.* (Gr. κίνησις movement), associated movement, esp. reflex muscular movement: so **Synkinetic** (-kærīnē'tik) *a.* [KINETIC], pertaining to or of the nature of synkinesis. **Synomic** (-nō'mik) *a. Anthropol.* [Gr. νόμος custom, law] (see quot.). **Synocreate** (*erron.* -och-) *a. Bot.*, applied to stipules which unite into a sheath inclosing the stem (Balfour *Man. Bot.*, 1849, § 160). **Synorchism** (-p'rkiz'm) [Gr. ὄρχις testicle], union or fusion of the testicles. **Synorthographic** *a.*, having the same orthography, spelt alike. **Synotic** (simp'tik) *a.* [Gr. ὠτ-, ὠς ear], characterized by union or fusion of the ears in the middle line of the head. **Synpelmons**, **Synpeltalous** *adjs.*, bad forms of *sympelmonous*, -peltalous (see SYM-). **Synsacrum** (-sē'krūm) *Anat.* [mod.L., f. SACRUM], the composite sacrum, consisting of a number of vertebrae united, in birds and some extinct reptiles; hence **Synsacral** *a.*, pertaining to the synsacrum. **Synsepalous** (-sē'pālōs) *a. Bot.*, having the sepals united, gamosepalous. **Synspermy** (-spō'mi) *Bot.* [Gr. σπέρμα seed], abnormal fusion of two or more seeds; so **Synspermous** *a.*, characterized by synspermy. **Synthetic** (-tē'nik) *a. Biol.* [Gr. τέχνη art, craft], applied to a resemblance between organisms arising from similarity of

function. **Syntelic** (-tē'lik) *a. Anthropol.* [Gr. τέλος end] (see quot. for *syntomic*). **Syntepalous** (-tē'pālōs) *a. Bot.* [see TEPAL], having the tepals united. **Synthermal** (-jō'māl) [Gr. θερμός heat], *a.* having the same temperature; *sb.* an isotherm connecting places having the same temperature at the same moment of time. **Syntoxoid** (-tō'ksoid), a toxoid having the same degree of affinity for the antitoxin as the toxin from which it is derived.

1870 A. W. BENNETT in *Jrnl. Bot.* Oct. 316 In 'synacmic plants...the period of maturity of one organ may frequently exceed in length that of the other, so as to render cross-fertilization easy. 1883 *Science* L. 437/2 In no small number of instances...the plant is strongly protogynous, while it is sometimes synacmic. 1870 A. W. BENNETT in *Jrnl. Bot.* Oct. 318 'Synacmy, or the contemporaneous maturing of the reproductive organs, is nearly as frequent as protandry. 1887 HARRISON ALLEN in *Science* 17 Mar. 237/2 The action of both wings and feet, since both pairs act together, what I propose to call 'synadelphic. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Diet.*, 'Synalgia, associated or sympathetic pain. 1897 WILLIS *Flowering Plants* L. 76 Sometimes the union is so complete as to include the anthers, and a 'synandrium is formed. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, 'Synandry, Morren's term where stamens normally separated are soldered or united. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 461 The elemental forms present here [sc. Auspits] designated as *anthena* and the various secondary and later groupings which go to make up the whole *exanthema* as 'synanthemia. 1901 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Synanthema*, a local eruption consisting of a group of papules. 1898 POULTON *Ess. Evolution* (1905) 223 Müllerian Resemblance is not true Mimicry at all, but rather an example of Common Warning Colour...the term 'Synposematic was proposed as descriptive of it. 1907 *Nature* 31 Oct. 676/2 As a further illustration of 'synposematism, or the adoption of a common warning badge on the part of distasteful forms, we may take the wonderfully diverse assemblage that centres round the conspicuous and distasteful beetles belonging to the genus *Lycus*. 1881 E. R. LANKESTER *Stud. Apus*, etc. 32 We distinguish the original ganglion pair of the prefrontal region as the archi-cerebrum—it is well to designate by a distinct term the composite ganglion, which may result from the fusion with it of other ganglia—it may be called a 'syncrebrum. 1863 M. J. BECKLEY *Brit. Moscs* Gloss. 312 'Syncladous, used when brachlets grow in tufts from the same point. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Synctyledonous, having its cotyledons joined together. 1861 AUSTIN *Jurisp.* (ed. 2) Note 331 'Synocracy: wherein the executive powers reside in the sovereign one or number; but the legislative powers, in the sovereign one or number, with the active (as distinguished from the passive) portion of the subject citizens. 1902 G. B. HOWES in *Smithsonian Rep.* (1903) 591, I have...proposed to discriminate between the series of terrestrial vertebrates as archerocranate and 'syncraniate...The costal sternum, like the syncraniate skull, is distinctive of the Amniota alone. 1901 *Trans. Entomol. Soc.* 375 Mr. Beddard quotes this...as one of his cases of apparently useless mimicry, but it may be an example of 'syncryptic resemblance. 1904 POULTON *Ess. Evolution* (1905) 60 Forms having certain structural characters in common distinguishing them from the forms of other groups. Groups thus defined by the Linnaean method of Diagnosis may be conveniently called 'Syndiagnostic. 1899 D. SHARP in *Cambridge Nat. Hist.* VI. 183 'Synecthry, including those Insects, etc., to which the ants are hostile, but which nevertheless maintain themselves in the midst of their foes. 1899 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms*, 'Synema, the portion of the Gynostemium corresponding to the position of the combined filaments. 1886 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* II. 650/2 Encephalocoeles arising from abnormal adhesions, or what is technically known as 'synencephalocoele. 1904 POULTON *Ess. Evolution* (1905) 61 Forms which have been shown...to be descended from common ancestors or from a common parthenogenetic or self-fertilizing ancestor. Such groups may be called 'Synepigonie. 1879 *Times* 12 Mar. 411 [Dr. Lasker] is, like his 'synethnic co-reformer Paul, a man of no great presence. 1850 T. P. KIRKMAN in *Cambr. & Dubl. Math. Jrnl.* V. 102 A...curve...which touches the *n* harmonicals (H), 'synharmonic with *A* in respect of the *n* pairs (we re). *Ibid.* 104 Curves...which touch alike the three harmonicals...and meet each other 'synharmonic...at the six angles of the hexagon. *Ibid.* 97 The tangents at the intersection of *p* = 0 and *q* = 0 form with them an harmonic pencil...Let this be denoted by saying that the two branches of (*p* = 0) and (*q* = 0) are 'synharmonic in respect of (*p* = 0 and *q* = 0). 1904 *Jrnl. R. Microsc. Soc.* Apr. 222 L. Petri...finds the two nuclei (the 'synkaryon) present in the hyphae of the trams, as described for other hymenomycetes. 1905 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 25 Feb. 442 The male and female nuclei closely combine, forming the synkaryon. 1904 *Jrnl. R. Microsc. Soc.* Feb. 84 That phase in the life-history, the 'synkaryophyte, which plays so important a part in the development in the Basidiomycetes. 1881 J. ROSS *Treat. Dis. Nervous Syst.* L. v. 162 'Synkinesis. Under this term are generally included certain involuntary movements of paralysed parts; but I shall extend the meaning of the word so as to include also certain motor anomalies which occur in muscles subject to spasm. 1883 ARTHUR FERNLEY *Lect.* 160 Carpo-genethic synkinesis of the sexes with other phenomena of the botanic hierarchy. 1901 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 2), 'Synkinetic, pertaining to or of the nature of synkinesis. 1911 MARETT *Anthropol.* ix. 236 Let us assume, then, that there are two main stages in the historical evolution of society...I propose to term them the 'synomic and the 'synthetic phases of society. 'Synomic' (from the Greek *synōmos*, custom) means that customs are shared. 'Synthetic' (from the Greek *telos*, end) means that ends are shared. The synomic phase is, from the psychological point of view, a kingdom of habit; the synthetic phase is a kingdom of reflection. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Synorchism, 1785 PINKERTON *Anc. Pers.* I. p. cxliii. 'Synorthographic and Symphonious. 1894 W. BATESON *Study of Variation* xviii. 428 The ears of vertebrates...in the 'synotic or cephalotic condition are compounded in the middle line to a varying degree. 1890 SEEBOHM in *His*

Jan. 31 In 'sympelmonous birds the plantars do not cross each other at the back of the tarsus...but coalesce at the point where they usually cross. 1870 A. W. BENNETT in *Jrnl. Bot.* June 192, I would propose...terms similar to those applied to the pistil, where we use 'apocarpous', and 'syncarpous'. The terms 'aposepalous', 'synepalous', 'apopetalous', and 'sympetalous', would at once convey their meanings. 1903 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 17 Mar. 282 The pelvis of the Musophagi...its breadth is due...to the great length of the 'synsacral transverse processes. *Ibid.* 273 The most complete 'synsacrum is that of *Conia*, and is made up as follows:—1 thoracic, 3 lumbar, 3 lumbosacral, 2 sacral, and 4 caudal [vertebrae]. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* p. xxii, Cal[yx] 'synepalous, coloured. *Primulac.* 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, 'Synspermous. 1869 M. T. MASTERS *Veget. Teratol.* 50 'Synspermy, or Union of the Seeds. 1902 POULTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII. 147/1 Resemblances...incidentally caused by functional adaptation, such as the mole-like forms produced in the burrowing Insectivora [etc.]. Such likeness may be called 'Synthetic Resemblance. 1911 MARETT *Anthropol.* ix. 236 'Synthetic (see *synomic*). *Ibid.* 237 That independence of character which is the prime condition of syntelic society. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, 'Synsepalous, the tepals united. 1899 G. ROBERTS *Dict. Geol.*, 'Synthermal...having the same degree of heat. Applied to the exterior and interior of the earth, which...are not syntermal, but differ greatly in temperature. 1901 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 2), 'Syntoxoid. 1903 [see Toxin]

Synadelphite (sinādē'fōit). *Min.* [ad. G. *synadelphit* (Sjögren, 1884), f. Gr. σύν SYN + ἀδελφός brother + -ίτης -ITE: so named 'because intimately associated with other related species' (Dana).] An arsenate of manganese and aluminium, with some calcium and magnesian, occurring in black or brownish-black monoclinic crystals. 1892 DANA *Syst. Min.* 801.

Synæresis (sinē'rēsis). *Gram.* Also *synæresis*. [late L. *synæresis*, a. Gr. συναίρεσις a taking or drawing together, contraction, f. σύν SYN + αἰρῆν to take.] Contraction, esp. of two vowels into a diphthong or a single vowel.

1577 PEACHAM *Gard. Eloquence* E 113, *Synæresis*, when of two syllables in measuring, there is made but one, as when of this word vertuous, which hath 3. Syllables, we pronounce it with two, thus vertues, and likewise righteous. 1589 PUTTERHAM *Engl. Poetie* iv. xiv. [xv.] (Arh) 139 Contracting a syllable by virtue of the figure Synæresis. 1657 J. SMITH *Myth. Rhct.* 176 Synæresis...is a contraction of two words or syllables into one. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 470 ¶ 5 Observing that *Synæresis* which had been neglected by ignorant Transcribers. 1878 G. CONWAY *Verisif.* 89 Syllables which by reason of elision, or synæresis, or eluding...have...no effect on the metre.

Synæsthesia (sinē'stēsiā). *Psychol.* Pl. -æ (-ē). Also *synæs-*. [mod.L., f. Gr. σύν SYN + αἰσθῆν to feel, perceive, after *anæsthesia*.] *a.* A sensation in one part of the body produced by a stimulus applied to another part. *b.* Agreement of the feelings or emotions of different individuals, as a stage in the development of sympathy. *c.* Production, from a sense-impression of one kind, of an associated mental image of a sense-impression of another kind: see quot. 1903.

1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Synæsthesia*, *synæsthesia*, the production of a sensation located in one place when another place is stimulated. 1897 *Tr. Ribot's Psychol. Emotions* iv. 231 If...we try to follow the evolution of sympathy...we distinguish three principal phases. The first, or physiological, consists in an agreement of motor tendencies, a *synergia*; the second, or psychological, consists in an agreement of the emotional states, a *synæsthesia*; the third, or intellectual, results from a community of representations or ideas. 1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Human Personality* I. p. 21, Vestiges of the primitive undifferentiated sensitivity persist in the form of *synæsthesia*, e.g. when the hearing of an external sound carries with it, by some arbitrary association of ideas, the seeing of some form or colour.

So **Synæsthesis** [mod.L., a. Gr. συναίσθησις joint perception]: see quot.

1881 MIVART *Cat* 356 *note*, The sum-total of the mental action of a rational animal may be called its *noësis*, which will be the analogue of the *synæsthesis* or sum-total of the felt neural psychoses of an irrational animal.

Synagogal (sinā'gōgāl), *a.* Also *synagogunl*. [f. SYNAGOGUE + -AL.] *Of*, pertaining or relating to, or characteristic of a or the synagogue.

1682-3 *Case Indiff. Things* 10 The Synagogal Worship. 1773 MATHER *Vind. Bible* 298 The reason why the Jews omit the points in their Synagogal copies. 1857 BADEN POWELL *Chrs. without Judaism* 151 The whole ecclesiastical system is shown to have originated out of the synagogal, not the sacerdotal. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 5 May 11/1 Objects used in synagogal and domestic ceremonial. 1892 ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* Proem (1893) 3 The social hierarchy was to some extent graduated by synagogal contributions.

Synagogian, *a. Obs. rare*—1. In 7 sin- [f. late L. *synagoga* or Gr. συναγωγή SYNAGOGUE + -IAN.] = *prec.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* nl. 116 All their Synagogian or Leuitical Priests are bred here.

Synagogical (sinā'gōgikāl, -gōg-), *a.* [Formed as *prec.* + -ICAL.] = *prec.*

1621 BR. MONTAGU *Diatribe* 353 The Clarke of the Chancery...and...Clergy men...would not transfer their name of *Presbyter*, or of *Presbyteratus*, to any such signification, either synagogical or synodical, after the Lemannian cut. 1644 J. GOODWIN *Innoc. Triumph* (1645) 20 Nor were the members of this Assembly, Synod, chosen by the respective Synagogical Coagregations. 1882-3 Schaff's *Encycl.*

Relig. Knowl. I. 792 Those synagogical desks from which Jewish rabbins... read.

So **Synagogism** (sin'agōdiz'm, -gōg-), attachment to a system likened to that of the Jewish synagogue; **Synagogenist** (sin'agōdizist, -gōg-), an adherent of the Jewish synagogue.

c1662 F. KERBY in *O. Heywood's Diaries*, etc. (1883) III. 27 The Dianists and the contradicting synagogists [cf. *Acts* xix. 1, 8, 9, 27, 34]. 1892 W. TUCKWELL in *Review of Churches* 12 Dec. 1751 A generation stiffened by three centuries of conventional synagogism.

Synagogue (sin'agōg). Forms: 2-6 *sinagoge*, 3-6 *sinagoge*, *sinagoge* (e, 4 *sinagoge*), 4-7 *sinagoge*, (5 *synagoge*), 5-6 *synagoge*, (6 *synagoge*, 8 *sinagoge*, *senagoge*), 3-*synagoge*. [a. OF. *sinagoge* (11th c.), mod.F. *synagogue*, or ad. its source late L. *synagoga*, a Gr. *συναγωγὴ* meeting, assembly, (in LXX.) *synagogue*, f. *σύν* SYN + *άγω* to lead, bring.]

1. The regular assembly or congregation of the Jews for religious instruction and worship apart from the service of the temple, constituting, since the destruction of the temple, their sole form of public worship; hence, the religious organization of the Jews as typified by this, the Jewish communion.

Rabbinical Heb. *knesseth*, f. *kānās* to collect, assemble. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* o Godemen wite þe hwet we sinagoge o þam alde laze. Alswa hefeþen þe giwis heore sinagoge efter moises laze alswa we habbet nu cherche efter drihtenes laze and efer to þam settes dei heo comen þa iudeise folc... to þan sinagoge. c1300 *Cursor M.* 13615 (Cott.) þe Iulus... had made... A statut agains Iesus crist, If any wald him leue or loie þair synagoges suld he put vnto. 1382 *Wyclif Acts* ix. 2 Saul... axide of him epistil into Damaske, to synagogs. 1450-1530 *Myrrour our Ladye* 298 The synagoge ys called the people of the iewes, whiche had knowledge of the comynge of criste by holy prophetes. 1521 *Fisher's Sermon*. agst. *Luther* i. Wks. (1876) 315 The lawe of Moyses, & the gouernance of the synagoge of the Iewes, was hut a shadowe of the gouernance of the vnyuersall chyrche of christ. a1873 *Deutsche Rem.* (1874) 191 What was the attitude of the Synagogue towards all these elements? 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 812/2 The Synagogue as an institution characteristic of Judaism arose after the work of Ezra. 1909 J. R. HARRIS in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 423 The time when the Christian Church had not finally elongated from the synagogue.

b. *The Great Synagogue*: a Jewish council of 120 members, said to have been founded and presided over by Ezra after the return from the Babylonian captivity.

1625 T. GOODWIN *Moses & Aaron* (1641) 180 That great assembly of Prophets and holy men, called together by Ezra, for the reformation of the Church, after their returne from Babylon, is called *Synagoga magna*, Their great Synagogue. 1876 B. MARTIN *Messiah's Kingd.* II. iv. 88 The Great Synagogue, which consisted of 120 members, governed the Jews both in political and ecclesiastical matters for about 110 years, from Nehemiah to Simon the Just, when it was merged in the Sanhedrin. 1881 W. R. SMITH *Old Test. in Jewish Ch.* vi. 156 The Great Synagogue plays a considerable part in Jewish tradition... we now know that the whole idea... is pure fiction.

2. *transf.* in hostile controversial use, often in phr. *synagogue of Satan* (in allusion to Rev. ii. 9).

In quot. 1464 used ignorantly, through a misunderstanding of *sunt synagoga Satanae*, 'they are the synagogue of Satan', as a personal term of abuse. 1464 in *Academy* 23 Aug. (1890) 151/1 He... affirmed that the blessed sacrament of the Auler is a grete deuyll of hell, and a Synagoge. *Ibid.*, He... affirmed that oure holy Fadre, the pope of Rome, is a great best, and a deuyll of hell, and a Synagoge. 1547 *Bk. Marchauntes* e. iij. To be slayne and murdered of them, or at the least excommunicate in their synagog. 1565 *HABING Confut. Apol.* xv. 222 b. They can not be the... shining church of Christ... Wherefore it remaineth that it is the synagog of Antichrist, and Lucifer. *Ibid.* vi. 341 b. They resisting the holy Ghost... gather to the synagog of Satan. 1583 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* I. 37 To the comfort of them that love Hym and His Spouse the Catholique Church, and to the condemnation of so many that so willingly and wittingly join in the Synagoge of Satan. 1648 *MILTON Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. 1851 IV. 571 By the incitement... of that unchristian Synagogue [sc. Scots Presbytery] at Belfast. 1674 *HICKMAN Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 133 It were to be wished, that no Arminians had... forsaken the Church of England, and took sanctuary in the Synagogue of Rome. 1688 *HOLMES Arminianism* II. 112 Where God hath his Church, the Devil will have his Synagogue. 1874 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* (1875) 233 It is because of the name we bear that the blasphemies of hell are poured upon us. There are the 'synagogues of Satan', in which the blasphemous doctrines of devils are taught.

3. A building or place of meeting for Jewish worship and religious instruction.

Rabbinical Heb. *beit haknesseth* house of assembly. [c1175: see 1.] c1290 *Santa Cruz* 551 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 17 Po þe rode was þare i-founde, alle þe giwes as nome Aod ladden as forth to heore Synagoge. c1380 *Sir Feruimb.* 2335 To be Synagoge wan sche cam þe dore heo haueþ oundo. c1400 *MAUNDEY* viii. (1839) 93 There besyde was the synagoge where the byshoppes of Jewes and the sarrasins came to zidere and helden here counsell. 1577 *HOLINSHEAD Chron.* II. 776/1 They tooke & sacked the Citie of Lincoln, spoiled the Iewes, and slew many of them, entred their synagoge, and hent the boke of their lawe. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. P.* III. i. 135 Goe Tuball, and meete me at our Synagoge. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* 224 All of their Religion are enjoyed in solemne Prayer made in their Synagoges thrice every day. 1721 N. BLUNDELL *Diary* (1895) 197, I was at the Jews Synagoge by Leaden-Hall

Market. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnrl.* I. 327/1 The New Synagogue in Great St. Helen's... has just been completed. 1876 B. MARTIN *Messiah's Kingd.* II. iv. 88 The Synagogue was modelled on the temple. Its windows looked towards the holy city. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 812/1 Synagogues were built by preference beside water for the convenience of the ceremonial ablutions.

†b. *transf.* A place of worship; a temple. In post-Reformation use applied disparagingly to abbeys or the like. *Obs.*

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 1467 Thies kynges... turnyt into temple... Be counsell of the keepers... þat serued þat Synagoge. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* xiii. 46 Bothe togidre... wente the two sustres... to the synagoges and temples, where before the aulters they offred sacrifices. 1587 *HARRISON England* II. iii. (1877) 1. 74 They... began that synagoge [Osney Abbey] 1120, which afterward proued to be a notable den. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* vi. 326 The Noble Family of the Berkeleys may well give an Abbots Mitre for the Crest of their Armes, because so loving their Nation, and building them so many Synagogues [cf. Luke vii. 5].

c. (See quot.)

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Dec. 3/2 A large quantity of this fruit... is bought up by Jews occupying stands in Russell-street. Their quarter is known as the 'Synagogue'. 1909 *WARE Passing Eng., Synagogue*,... shed in the north-east corner of the Garden (= Covent Garden). So called from this place (erected 1890) being wholly 'run' by Jews.

†4. *gen.* An assembly: chiefly as a literalism of biblical translation. *Obs.*

a1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxiii. 1 God stode in synagoge of goddes ma. a1325 *Prose Psalter* vii. 7, & synagoge of folke shal encumpas þe. a1400 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* xliii. 650 Whos deore none stod In þe Synagoge of goddes. 1592 *MARLOWE Mass. Paris* II. ii. There are an hundred Hugonets, and more, Which in the woods doe holde their synagoge. 1881 *N. T. (R. V.) Jas.* II. 2 If there come into your synagoge [1611 assembly] a man with a gold ring.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*

1652 *PINCHEON (till)* The Jewes Synagogue; or, a Treatise concerning The ancient Orders and manner of Worship used by the Jewes in their synagoge-Assemblies. *Ibid.* To Rdr., I thought it necessary to search out, as well as I could, their Synagoge-worship, together with some of their ancient Discipline-practices. *Ibid.* II. 38 While the Jews lived in their own land, their synagoge discipline did depend upon their Sanhedrin Courts. 1716 *PRINCEPS Conneet. O. & N. Test.* vi. (1718) I. 300 The second part of their synagoge-service is the reading of the scriptures. *Ibid.* 301 Their ordinary synagoge days in every week were Monday, Thursday and Saturday. 1781 *COWPER Truth* 57 A praying, synagoge-frequenting, beau. 1886 *CONDEN Syrian Stone-Lore* vii. (1896) 264 The style of the synagoge architecture is very like that of the Roman temples of the same age. The lion, the ram, the hare are carved on the lintels of the synagoge doors—a curious deviation from the law of Moses. 1889 *COWEN & DAVIS (till)* Voice of Prayer and Praise, a Handbook of Synagogue Music. 1910 *Daily Chron.* 1 Feb. 4/7 The proposal that synagoge services should be limited to an hour and a half.

Hence **Synagoguing** *vb.* *sb.*, attendance at the synagoge; **Synagoguish** *a.*, showing excessive zeal for the synagoge, fanatical.

1690 *D'URFET Collin's Walk* I. 37 Your party Synagoguing, Not half so Politique, as Roguish. 1824 *MISS FERRIER Inher.* xlv. The synagogen, the tabernacul, the psalmist that goes on in this house.

Synallactic (sin'ælæktik), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. *συναλλακτικός*, f. *συναλλάσσειν* to exchange, bring into intercourse, reconcile, f. *σύν* SYN + *άλλάσσειν* to change, exchange.] Reconciliatory.

1853 *WHEWELL Gratius* II. xx. II. 252 Retribution [as an end of punishment]... is properly what Aristotle refers to synallactic justice.

Synallagmatic (sin'ælægmatik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *συναλλαγματικός*, f. *συναλλάγμα* covenant, contract, f. *συναλλάσσειν* (see prec.)] Pertaining to or of the nature of a contract or mutual engagement; imposing mutual obligations; reciprocally binding: esp. in *Civil Law*, of a treaty or the like.

1792 *Ann. Reg., St. Papers* 251/1 These sessions... which are synallagmatic acts... being infringed by the usurping assembly, would be at present annulled. 1878 *COLERIDGE Obligations* 16 Mutual or synallagmatic contracts are either perfectly or imperfectly reciprocal. 1875 *POSTE Gaius* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 362 The several proffered and accepted promises are called a Bilateral or Synallagmatic Convention. 1898 *19th Cent.* Feb. 234 A synallagmatic contract between two States.

So **Synallagmatical** *a.* in same sense; hence **Synallagmatically** *adv.*

1871 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 5 Armistice and 'synallagmatical' amnesty... When these terms are mutually—I beg pardon—synallagmatically accepted, then we are told that the peace will be without conquerors and without conquered.

Synallaxine (sin'ælæksin, -in), *a. Ornith.* [ad. mod.L. *Synallaxis* pl., f. *Synallaxis* (Vieillot, 1819), name of the typical genus: see -INE.] Belonging to the subfamily *Synallaxine* of dendrocolapine birds, found in tropical America, in habits and appearance resembling tree-creepers.

1862 *WOOD Illustr. Nat. Hist.* II. 260 The Synallaxine birds are generally found upon the trees, which they traverse with great rapidity in search of the various insects on which they feed. 1828 P. L. SCLATER *Argentine Ornith.* I. 195 Nor has it the restless manner of most Synallaxine birds.

|| **Synalæpha** (sin'ælæfā), -phe (-fē), *sb. Gram.* Also -Iæ-. [late L., a. Gr. *συναλοφία*, f. *συναλίζειν* to smear or melt together, f. *σύν* SYN + *άλίζειν* to

anoint. In F. *synalæphe*, It., Sp. *sinalefa*, Pg. *synalepha*.] The coalescence or contraction of two syllables into one; esp. the coalescence (in verse) of two vowels at the end of one word and the beginning of the next, by obscuration of the former (or, loosely, by suppression of it, in which case more properly called *elision*). †Also in humorous allusion (quot. 1698).

1540 *PALSGR. Acolastus* E. iij h. When so euer a worde endeth in a vowel, the nexte word following hennynge with a vowel... than shall the vowel that the precedent worde ended in, be drowned, and not accounted in scanynge, by this fygure Synalæpha. 1602 *CAMMION Art Engl. Poetic* 38 The Synalæphas or Elisions in our toong are either necessary to auoid the... gaping in our verse... or may be vsd at pleasure, as for let vs to say let's. 1685 *DRYDEN Sylvar Pref.*, Poet. Wks. (1910) 384 [Ovid] auoids... all Synalæphas, or cutting off one Vowel when it comes before another, in the following word. 1698 *FARQUHAR Love & Bottle* v. II, I'll cut off one of his Limbs, I'll make a Synalæpha of him. 1741 J. MARTYN tr. *Virg. Georg.* I. 4 note (1811) 2/1 Some editions have *alque*, between *fecori* and *apibus*, to auoid a synalæpha. 1827 *TATE Grk. Metres in Theatre of Greeks* (ed. 2) 445 Hegelochus, who acted the part of Orestes... when he came to v. 273, ἐκ κυμάτων γὰρ αὐτὸς αὐ γαλινῶν ὄπα, wanting breath to pronounce γαλινῶν ὄπα with the delicate synalæpha required... stopped between the words, and uttered these sounds instead, γαλινῶν ὄπα. 1867 *BRANNE & COX Dict. Sci.*, etc. s.v., The synalæpha is commonly... adopted in Italian and Spanish poetry.

Hence † **Synalæpha** *v. trans.* (nonce-wd.), to contract by synalæpha (in quot. *fig.*).

1661 *FELTMAN Resolves* II. lvi. (ed. 6) 302 Whatsoever he does well, is presently detracted from, till it be lessened and synalæpha'd [ed. 1677 synalæph'd] into nothing.

Synamer: see **SIXAMER**.

Synamom(e, -mon(d, obs. ff. CINNAMON.

|| **Synangium** (sin'ændziəm). Pl. -ia. Also anglicized **synango** (sin'ændz). [mod.L., f. Gr. *σύν* SYN + *άγγειον* vessel.]

1. *Anat. and Zool.* A collective or common blood-vessel from which several arteries branch; *spec.* the terminal part of the arterial trunk in the lower vertebrates.

1875 *HUXLEY in Encycl. Brit.* I. 763/1 *Pylangium* and *synangium*, together, are the equivalents of that portion of the heart which lies between the ventricle and the anterior wall of the pericardium. 1875 *HUXLEY & MARTIN Elem. Biol.* (1877) 176 The terminal part common to the divergent trunks is the synangium.

2. *Bot.* The oblong mass of coherent sporangia in ferns of the order *Marattiaceæ*.

1881 J. S. GARNER in *Nature* 13 Oct. 560/1 In the later Carboniferous, Marattioid ferns for the first time occur with the sporangia united in a composite organ called a synangium. 1893 *BOWER in Phil. Trans.* B. CLXXXV. 542 It is difficult to recognize... the exact limits of the sporogenous masses in the synangia.

Hence **Synangial** (sin'ændziäl), **Synangic** (sin'ændzik) *adjs.*, pertaining to or constituting a synangium.

1875 *HUXLEY in Encycl. Brit.* I. 765/1 Three thick semilunar valves are placed at the ventricular end of this region, and three others... at its synangial end. 1902 C. REIN *Ibid.* XXXI. 437/1 Numerous... fern-sporangia occur in the petrified material of the Carboniferous formation; the presence of an annulus is a frequent character... while synangic sori are rare. *Ibid.*, The genus *Diplolabis* of Renault... resembles *Corynopteris* in possessing a synangic fructification.

Synanthereous (sin'ænthēəs), *a. Bot. rare.*

[f. mod.L. *Synantheræ* pl. (Richard, 1801), f. Gr. *σύν* SYN + mod.L. *anthera* ANTHÉR: see -OUS.] Belonging to the order *Synantherææ*, a synonym of *Compositæ*, having the anthers united; *syn-*generations. Also **Synantherous** (-ænthēəs) *a.* So **Synantherology** [-logy], the study of the *Compositæ*; whence **Synantherological** *a.*, pertaining to synantherology; **Synantherologist**, one who studies or treats of the *Compositæ*.

1859 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* s.v. *Siphonophyllum*, A 'synantherous plant. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, 'Synantherological. 1881 *Jnrl. Bot. New Ser.* X. 150 The last-named author, *facile princeps* amongst 'synantherologists. 1859 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Synantherologia*,... term for a treatise on the plants of the Synantherææ: 'synantherology. 1849 *BALFOUR Man. Bot.* 647 The stamens... may also unite by their anthers, and become synergous or 'synantherous.

Synanthesis (sin'ænthē'sis). *Bot.* [f. SYN + ANTHESIS.] Simultaneous ripening of the stamens and pistils in a flower; hence **Synanthetic** (-jētik) *a.*, exhibiting synanthesis. So **Synanthic** *a.* [Gr. *άνθος* flower], characterized by synanth; **Synanthions** *a.*, of leaves, expanding at the same time as the flowers (cf. *synanthous*); **Synanthous** (sin'ænthəs) *a.*, (a) applied to plants whose leaves expand at the same time as the flowers; (b) = *synanthic*; **Synanth** (sin'ænthi), abnormal union or fusion of two or more flowers.

1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot.* VI. § 4 (ed. 6) 219 'Synanthesis, the maturing of the anthers and stigmas simultaneously or nearly so. 1909 *Cent. Dict.*, *Suppl.*, 'Synanthetic. 1869 M. T. MASTERS *Veget. Teratol.* 37 'Synanthic flowers of *Campaulina medium*. 1845 *LINDLEY Sch. Bot.* VIII. (1852) 135 Leaves... 'synanthous (i.e. appearing with the flowers). 1832 — *Introd. Bot.* 401 'Synanthous; when flowers and

leaves appear at the same time. 1859 M. T. MASTERS *Veget. Teratol.* 37 *Synanthry may take place without much derangement of the structure of either flower.

Synapir, var. **SINOPER** Obs.

|| **Synaphe** (sináfi). *Anc. Gr. Mus.* [a. Gr. *συναφή* connexion, junction, f. *σύν* SYN- + *ἄνω* to fasten, fix.] The "conjunction" of two tetrachords (see CONJUNCT B. 6): opp. to DIAZEUXIS.

1801 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* 1808 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus.* Terms 205/2 After new lyres had been made to carry eight strings the entire octave was included upon the instrument. The old system of tuning the lyre [with seven strings] was then called Synaphe or Conjunction, and the new, or octave, system was called Harmonia.

|| **Synaphea** (sináfi-á). *Anc. Pros.* [late L., ad. Gr. *συνάφεια* connexion, f. *συναφής* connected, united (cf. prec.).] Continuity of rhythm; maintenance of the same rhythm throughout, esp. in anapestic verse.

1827 TATE *Grk. Metres in Theatre of Greeks* (ed. 2) 431 The synaphea (or *συνάφεια*), that property of the Anapestic system which Bentley first demonstrated, is... scanion continued with strict exactness from the first syllable to the very last, but not including the last itself, as that... may be long or short. 1851 PALEY *Æschylus* (ed. 2) *Suppl.* 8 note. The law of anapestic synaphea is violated by a dactyl coming before an anapaest.

Synapir, -our, var. **SINOPER** Obs.

Synapise: see **SINAPIZE**.

Synaposematic, etc.: see **SYN-**.

|| **Synapse** (sináps). *Anat.* [ad. Gr. *σύνapsis*: see **SYNAPSIS**.] The junction, or structure at the junction, between two neurons or nerve-cells.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 512 A feature of the concatenations of neurons more probably explicative of modification and delay of nerve impulses is the synapse. 1905 McDougall *Physiol. Psychol.* ii. 27 A simple kind of synapse is formed by the division of the end of an axon... into a number of fine twigs that surround the cell-body of another neuron.

|| **Synapsis** (sinápsis). *Pl. synapses* (-síz). [mod.L., ad. Gr. *σύνapsis* connexion, junction, f. *σύν* SYN- + *ἄψω* joining, f. *ἄπτω* to join.]

+1. *gen.* Connexion. Obs.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 88 Some considerable circumstances must not be forgot, by reason of their synapsis, their coherence with this relation.

2. *Biol.* The condensation and fusion of the chromatin to one side of the nucleus, as a stage in the development of a fertilized cell.

1892 J. E. S. MOORE (Cent. Dict., Suppl.). 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms, Synapsis*, the condensation of the nuclear filament to one side of the nucleus previous to heterotypic mitosis. 1908 BOWER *Orig. Land Flora* 50 The nucleus first enters the condition of synapsis, in which a lateral fusion of the chromosomes in pairs, respectively of paternal and maternal origin, is believed to take place.

3. *Anat.* = **SYNAPSE**.

1897 FOSTER & SHERRINGTON *Text Bk. Physiol.* iii. i. (ed. 7) 929. 1900 *Schäfer's Text-bk. Physiol.* II. 834 The synapses are fewest; in some, perhaps, there intervene but one synapsis.

Synaptase (sináptels). *Chem.* [ad. F. *synaptase* (Kohiquet, 1838), f. Gr. *συναντός* joined together, continuous, with ending as in *diastase*.] An aluminous ferment found in almonds and other oily seeds; also called *emulsin*.

1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* 5 310 Emulsine, or synaptase, is a nitrogenous compound found in certain oily seeds, as in almonds. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* (ed. 2) 105 The synaptase of the almond acts upon starch and sugar in a way resembling that in which yeast and gluten act.

Synaptic (sináptik), *a. Biol. & Anat.* [In form ad. Gr. *συναντικός* conoective, copulative; used as the adj. corresponding to **SYNAPSIS**.] Pertaining to (a) synapsis. Hence **Synaptically** adv.

1902 A. MACALISTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 399/2 Connected synaptically with the neurones of other systems. 1913 DORLAND *Med. Dict.*, *Synapse, synapsis*, the contact... between dendrons... Called also synaptic junction.

|| **Synapticula** (sináptik-ula). *Zool.* Pl. -æ (-i). Also **synapticulum**, pl. -a. [mod.L., f. Gr. *συναντικός* (see prec.) + dim. suffix -icula, -iculum.] Each of a number of transverse calcareous processes connecting the septa in certain corals. Hence **Synapticular** *a.*, pertaining to or consisting of synapticule; **Synapticulate** *a.*, furnished with synapticule.

1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Calc.* 155 Septa... with... processes, which, in general, meet so as to constitute numerous 'synapticule', or transverse props, extending across the local like the bars of a grate. 1872 P. M. DUNCAN *Monogr. Brit. Fossil Corals* Ser. II. iii. 20 The endotheca... assumes the synapticular form. 1883 — in *Fossil Linn. Soc., Zool.* XVII. 140 These transversely placed organs... we have proposed to term *synapticula*. *Ibid.* 144 Bounded by the synapticulum above. *Ibid.*, A synapticule structure.

Synar, obs. Sc. form of **SINNER**.

Synarchy (sinárki). *rare.* [ad. Gr. *συναρχία*, f. *συνάρχων* to rule jointly.] Joint rule or sovereignty; participation in government: see *quots.*

1732 STACKHOUSE *Hist. Bible* vi. iii. (1752) 864 note. The Synarchies, or joint Reigns of Father and Son... have rendered the Chronology a little difficult. 1839 F. LIEBER *Political Ethics* ii. xii. 355 Hamarchy, then, signifies something entirely different from the ancient synarchy, which

merely denoted a government in which the people had a share together with the rulers proper.

Synarthrodial (sinátrō-diāl), *a.* [f. mod.L. *synarthrodia* (f. Gr. *σύν* SYN- + *ἄρθρῶδᾱ* ARTHRODIA) + -AL.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a synarthrosis.

1830 R. KNOX *Eclat's Anat.* 279 Bores... furnished with inequalities which fit into each other... invested with a synarthrodial cartilage intimately united to the two articulated parts.

|| **Synarthrosis** (sinátrō-sis). *Anat. Pl.* -oses (-ō-síz). [mod.L., a. Gr. *συνάρθρωσις*, f. *σύν* SYN- + *ἄρθρῶσις* jointing, ARTHROSIS.] A form of articulation in which the bones are firmly fixed so as to be incapable of moving upon one another, as in the sutures of the skull and the sockets of the teeth: distinguished from AMPHIARTHROSIS and DIARTHROSIS.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* 3b, Not vnder the kynde of Diarthrosis, but Synarthrosis: for asmuch as the moving of these bones is most obscure. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* vi. xlii. (1678) 165 Synarthrosis, or Coarticulation, ... bath... three kinds. 1841 R. E. GRANT *Comp. Anat.* 125 There are fewer immoveable synarthroses than in birds and mammals.

Synascete (sinásit). *Gr. Ch.* [ad. late Gr. *συνασκήτης*, f. *σύν* SYN- + *ἀσκήτης*: see ASCETIC.] (See *quot.*)

1850 NEALE *Eastern Ch., Gen. Intro.* iv. ii. 763 The friends of great Saints are described [in the calendar of the Greek Church] as their *synascetes*.

Synastria (sinástri). *Astrol.* Also in L. form *synastria*. [f. Gr. *σύν* SYN- + *ἀστρ-*, *ἀστρίη* star + -i.] Coincidence or agreement of the influences of the stars over the destinies of two persons.

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινή xvi. 232 There is some conformity in judgment and affection between them, as they write there is among those, between whom there is a Synastria, and who have the common Stars and influences at their Nativities. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xv, That these strange attachments were due to a synastria, or sympathy of the stars, which ruled the destinies of each person. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* i. vii. 366 Born in the same day of the month and hour of the day with the Queen, but two years before her birth, the supposed synastria of their destinies might partly account in that age of Astrological superstition, for the influence which he [sic. the Earl of Leicester] perpetually exerted.

† **Synathletic**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. Gr. *συν-ἀθλητής* (f. *σύν* SYN- + *ἀθλητής* ATHLETE) + -ic.] Pertaining to comrades or allies in a contest.

1672 [R. MACVARD] *True Nonconf.* Pref., If truth do... require a synathletic zeal.

|| **Synaxarion**, -ium (sináksē-ri-ōn, -i-um). *Gr. Ch. Pl.* -ia. Also in Anglicized form **synaxary** (sináksári). [eccl. L., a. eccl. Gr. *συναξάριον*, f. *συναξίς* SYNAXIS. Cf. F. *synaxaire*.] An account of the life of a saint, read as a lesson in public worship; also, a collection of such accounts. So **Synaxarist** (sináksárist) [Gr. *συναξαριστής*], the compiler of a synaxarion.

1850 NEALE *Eastern Ch., Gen. Intro.* iv. iii. 838 note. Now follows the Synaxarion, or extracts from the Menology. *Ibid.* 890 The Synaxaria... are the abbreviated lessons from the Menology, extracted from the Menæa. 1853 SCRIVENER *Collation Grk. MSS. Gospels* p. xxx, There are scattered fragments of a Synaxarion at the end of the book. 1883 SCHAFF *Hist. Chr. Ch., Apost. Chr.* II. xii. 5 81. 645 In all the existing Greek and Syriac lectionaries or evangelaries and synaxaries... which contain the Scripture reading lessons for the churches. 1908 J. R. HARRIS *Side-Lights N. T. Research* iv. (1909) 126 The Synaxarist explains this to mean that St. Thomas himself visited China. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 229/1 The Armenian synaxarium, called the synaxarium of Ter Israel.

|| **Synaxis** (sináksis). *Ch. Hist. Pl. synaxes* (sináksíz). [eccl. L., a. eccl. Gr. *σύνaxis*, f. *συνάγωω* to gather together.] A meeting for worship, especially for celebration of the Eucharist.

1624 J. FISHER *Answ. Nine Points Controv.* (1623) 235 The whole Church, represented by the Synaxis, or Ecclesiastical meeting of every Christian parish. a 1638 *Mede IV.* (1672) 364 Who knows not that the Synaxis of the ancient Christians consisted of these three parts, Of hearing the Word of God, of Prayers, and Commemoration of Christ in the Eucharist? 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* xxxvii. (1647) 255 If they will celebrate Synaxes privately, it must be by a Priest, and he must be there by leave of the Bishop. 1682 G. VERNON *Life Heylin* 147 Our Divine built a private Oratory, where he had frequency of Synaxes. a 1773 A. BUTLER *Fasts & Fasts* vi. iv. (1839) 215 Theodosius the Great... at says, Timotheus... first ordered the creed to be recited... at every Synaxis. 1872 MORLEY *Pelagius* v. 244 What was the difference between the synaxis and the mass? 1872 W. E. SCUDAMORE *Notitia Eucharistica* i. i. (1876) 25 This name of Synaxis was given especially to those more solemn assemblies at which the Sacrament was celebrated.

Syncarp (sínkarp). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *syncarpium*, f. Gr. *σύν* SYN- + *καρπός* fruit.] A multiple fruit, i. e. one arising from a number of carpels in one flower: most properly applied when the carpels are coherent (cf. next).

Usually distinguished from an aggregate or confluent fruit, i. e. one arising from a number of flowers. 1826-34 T. EDWARDS in *Encycl. Metaph.* (1825) VII. 49 Compound fruits or syncarps. 1825 BENNETT & DYER in *Sachs' Bot.* 537 Starting from the definition that a fruit is always the product of a single ripe ovary, it follows that several fruits may arise from one flower... The ripe gyna-

ceum has in such cases been termed a multiple fruit, but it would be much better to apply to it the term Syncarp. Thus... the... fruits... of Ranunculus or Clematis or... of Pæonia or Helleborus, form together a syncarp... The syncarp must not be confounded with the pseudocarp resulting from an entire inflorescence, as in... the mulberry and fig... or the pine-apple.

Syncarpous (sínkárpos), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *syncarpus* (f. Gr. *σύν* SYN- + *καρπός* fruit) + -OUS.] Consisting of united or coherent carpels: opp. to *apocarpous*.

1830 LINOLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot. Intro.* p. xxx, Syncarpous [ovaria] are those of which the carpella are compactly combined. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* i. iv. 37 The pistil [of Deadnettle] is syncarpous, consisting of two carpels, as indicated by the bifid stigma.

Syncarpy (sínkárpi). *Bot.* [Formed as prec. + -y.] Abnormal union or fusion of two or more fruits.

1869 M. T. MASTERS *Veget. Teratol.* 47 A very remarkable example of Syncarpy... in which nine strawberries were borne on one stem. 1885 *Athenæum* 5 Dec. 736/2 Some twin apples... were grown at Shepherd's Bush... many of the fruits being good examples of syncarpy.

Syncategorem (sínkætégōrem). *Logic.* Also 7-eme. [ad. med.L. *syncategōrēma* (Thomas Aquinas), a. Gr. *συνκατηγορήμα*, f. *συνκατηγορεῖν* (in Logic) to predicate jointly: cf. SYN- and CATEGOREM.] A word which cannot be used by itself as a term, but only in conjunction with another word or words: e. g. a sign of quantity (as *all*, *some*, *no*), or an adverb, preposition, or conjunction.

1653 R. BAILLIE *Disquis. Vind.* (1655) 62 Are not diverse universal propositions even with the Syncategorem of universality of an indefinite nature and sense, which admit the exception of some particulars? 1697 T. BURGESS *Logic* i. xxix. 116 The Syncategorems or consignificative Terms... that signify nothing of themselves but when joined to other Words, as *every one*, *all*, *at that*, &c.

Syncategorematic (sínkætégōrēmatik), *a. Logic.* [ad. Gr. *συνκατηγορηματικός*, f. *συνκατηγορήμα*: see prec. and -ic.] Of the nature of a syncategorem: opp. to CATEGOREMATIC.

1827 WHATELY *Logic* (ed. 2) 347 Syncategorematic words are such as cannot singly express a Term, but only a part of a Term. 1843 MILL *Logic* i. ii. § 2. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* iii. 18.

† **Syncategorematic**, *a. Obs.* [Formed as prec. + -ICAL.] = prec.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. i. 276 The Jewes... to their copies expunged the word *syncategorematic* all terms *omnis*. a 1670 HACKER *Abp. Williams* i. (1693) 76 A cluster of most crabbed Notions, pick'd up out of Metaphysics and Logic, as Categorical, and Syncategorematic. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* i. vi. 84 A kind of syncategorematic term, such as is not significant by itself.

Hence † **Syncategorematically** adv. 1600 W. WATSON *Deacordon* (1602) 30 This Eleocheial fallacy [for he will not dare stand syncategorematically to approve it] denies itself free-will.

|| **Syncellus** (sínkells). *Eccl. Pl.* -i. Also 9 in Anglicized form **syncel**. [med.L. *syncellus*, *syncellus*, lit. one who shares a cell with another, a. Byzantine Gr. *συνκελλος*, hybrid f. Gr. *σύν* SYN- + *κελλ* CELL *sb.*] In the Eastern Church, orig. an ecclesiastic who lived continually with a prelate; esp. the domestic chaplain of a metropolitan or patriarch; later, a dignitary who was associated with a prelate and succeeded to his office.

Applied by some to ecclesiastics in the Western Church. 1705 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Syncellus*, a dignified Clergyman in the Greek Church, who was next to the Patriarch; a Bishop's Suffragan. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. There were also Syncelli in the Western Church, particularly in France. 1844 KAY *Fleury's Eccl. Hist.* III. 13 note, At Constantinople the Synceles possessed a very high rank; in Constantine's time they sat by the side of the Patriarch, taking precedence even of the Metropolitans. 1890 T. W. ALLIES *Peter's Reel* 306 Anastasius, priest and syncellus of Sancta Sophia.

So **Syncellite** [ad. med.L. *syncellita*: see -ITE¹]. 1720 J. JOHNSON *Collect. Eccl. Laws, etc. Ch. Eng.* anno 699 § 7 Your Predecessor Gregory of blessed Memory, and St. Augustin his Syncellite.

Synch, erroneous form of **CINCH** *sb.* and *v.*

1856 J. K. LORO *Brit. Columb.* I. 234 One girl only is used, styled a 'synch', made of horsehair. *Ibid.*, The saddle is firmly 'synched'. 1888 LEE & CLUTTERBUCK *B. C.* 1837 xxi. (1832) 220 A synch [gr. of ordinary size.

Synchysis, *synchysis*, *erron. fl. SYNCHYSIS*.

Synchysite (sínkhisit). *Min.* [properly **synchysite*, f. Gr. *σύνχυσιν* confusion + -ITE¹.] (For the reason of the name see *quot.*) A fluorocarbonate of cerium and calcium, occurring in minute yellow crystals.

1909 DANA & FORD *Dana's Syst. Min.* App. ii. 102 Synchysite... Crystals minute, often in loose aggregates... Composition, $\text{Ce}_2\text{F}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{O}_8$. From Narsartuk, So. Greenland. Named from *σύνχυσιν*, confounded, in allusion to its being mistaken for parisite.

|| **Synchondrosis** (sínkondrō-sis). *Anat. Pl.* -oses (-ō-síz). [mod.L., a. late Gr. *συνχόνδρῶσις*, f. *σύν* SYN- + *χόνδρος* cartilage: see -OSIS.] The junction of two bones by cartilage; the structure or part in which this takes place; a cartilaginous articulation or symphysis; *spec.* the *sacro-iliac*

synchondrosis or articulation of the sacrum with the ilium.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 345 A new Synchondrosis or articulation by the mediation of a Cartilage cannot be made. 1732 A. MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 2) 159 On the Chin externally, a transverse Ridge appears in the Middle;... the two Parts, of which this Bone then consists, are joined... in Children by Synchondrosis. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 169 The articulations in which cartilages are employed to keep the bones together are called Synchondroses. 1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 249/1 In the sacro-iliac symphysis, or synchondrosis. 1875 Huxley in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 753/1 The suspensorium... being, as a general rule, united with some part of the wall of the skull by synchondrosis.

Hence *Synchondrosial* (-*ō*-sīāl) *a.*, of, pertaining to, or constituting a synchondrosis; *Synchondrosially adv.*, in the manner of a synchondrosis. So *Synchondrotomy* (-*p*-tōmī) *Surg.* [-*ō*-mī], the operation of cutting through a synchondrosis, esp. the *symphysis pubis* (SYMPHYSTIOTOMY).

1856 HUXLEY *Laing's Prel. Rev. Catlin.* 101 Pelvis put together without their *synchondrosial cartilages and interpubic ligaments. 1888 HUXLEY in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 419 A rough synchondrosial impression. 1902 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 4 Nov. 291 The pterygials being immovably attached to the scapula and coracoid, either directly or *synchondrosially. 1848 DUNCANSON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 7), *Synchondrotomy.

† *Synchrism*. *Obs.* *rare* = *o*. [ad. late L. *synchrisma* (Vegetius) rubbing with limiment, a. Gr. *συγχρισμα* ointment, f. *συγχρίω*, f. *σύν* SYN- + *χρίω* to anoint.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [from Cotgr. *Synerisme*], *Synerism* (*synchrism*), a liquid Medicine, a thin and spreading ointment. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Synchrism*.

Synchrinal (sīnkrōnāl), *a.* (sb.). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. late L. *synchonus* SYNCHRONOUS + -AL.]

1. = SYNCHRONOUS I, 1 b. Const. *to*.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. xv. 182 The things that are found to be Synchrinal, have also a natural connexion and complication one with another. 1668 — *Div. Dial.* v. xxxvii. 513 The Vision of things synchrinal to the seven Thunders. 1672 *Mede's Wks.* Gen. Pref. ***; Those Passages in the Apocalyps which, though dispersed here and there, are Synchrinal and Homogeneous. 1837 *For. Q. Rev.* XIX. 416 We, last year, brought before our readers a classical Italian tragedy upon the fall of... Napoleon, although the temerity of such synchrinal dramatization was slightly veiled under old Assyrian names. 1856 F. FAIRBAIN *Prophecy* II. iii. § 3. 306 Any other prophetic symbols, that follow, must stand to it in the relation of synchrinal, not of continuative and posterior developments.

2. = SYNCHRONOUS 2.

1876 J. ELLIS *Caesar in Egypt* 71 They blithely dance, well-timed by castanets, And cymbals, and the synchrinal clap of hands.

† *Sb.* A simultaneous or contemporary event.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. xvi. 197 The last Synchrinals are those that are contemporary to the Seventh Trumpet. 1681 — *Expos. Dan.* App. I. 257 Those three Synchrinals, the restored Beast, the Whore, and the Two-horned Beast. 1685 — *Paralip. Prophet.* xlii. 364.

Synchrone (sīnkrōnik), *a.* *rare*. [f. late L. *synchonus*; see prec. and -IC. Cf. F. *synchrone*.]

1. = SYNCHRONOUS I, 1 b.

1833 LAMB *Elia Ser.* II. *Barrenness Mod. Art.* At the interposition of the synchrone miracle. 1887 HEILPRIN *Distrib. Anim.* II. ii. 231 The want of synchrone correspondence... between... closely related assemblages of fossil remains.

2. = next, 2.

1892 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 507 Whose many leaves showed light or dark, synchrone with the breeze.

Synchrinal (sīnkrōnikāl), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [Formed as prec. + -ICAL.]

1. = SYNCHRONOUS I, Const. *with*, + *to*.

1652 CHARLETON *Darkn. Atheism* iv. 149 In the year *Erz Christi nati* 33 (which is synchrinal to the 78. of the Julian account). 1677 CARY *Patzol. Chron.* II. ii. iii. v. 231 Their Beginning and Continuance Synchrinal with the Kings of Judah and Israel. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* I. iii. 179 Which are not successive, but contemporaneous or synchrinal. 1838 G. S. FABER *Inquiry* 290 On the strength of evidence, synchrinal with the particulars detailed. 1855 MORTLEY *Dutch Rep.* vi. ii. (1866) 801/2 To cast a glance at certain synchrinal events in different parts of the Netherlands. 1855 McLAUCHLAN *Early Scott. Ch.* xix. 251 In the MS. containing the synchrinal kings of Ireland and Scotland.

b. = SYNCHRONOUS 1 b.

1843 *Florist's Jnl.* (1845) IV. 252 The attempted synchrinal arrangement of the calendar of operations. 1867 J. BURDON SANDERSON in *Phil. Trans.* CLVII. 576 When... great variations of arterial pressure take place... it is necessary... to adopt some method of marking synchrinal points in the two tracings. 1878 H. G. GUINNESS *End of Age* (1880) 140 Rev. xvii. a prophecy which by its synchrinal connection with almost all the other predictions... furnishes a most valuable clue.

2. = SYNCHRONOUS 2.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Digress. 350 The Systole and Diastole of the Heart and Lungs, being very far from Synchrinal. 1664 POWELL *Exp. Philos.* I. 60.

Hence *Synchrinally adv.* = SYNCHRONOUSLY. 1749 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. § 2. 67 Two Vibrations, associated synchrinally. 1848 G. S. FABER *Horæ Mosaicæ* I. 305 The question... whether they were... written synchrinally with the exodus. 1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* VI. 159/1 The simplicity of Greek architecture... is the element which... forbids its reproduction synchrinally.

Synchronism (sīnkrōniz'm). [ad. mod. L. *synchronismus*, ad. Gr. *συγχρονισμός*, f. *συγχρονος* SYNCHRONOUS. Cf. F. *synchronisme*, It. *sincronismo*.]

1. The quality of being synchronous; coincidence or agreement in point of time; concurrence of two or more events in time; contemporary existence or occurrence.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 21 Is there any greater concordance, or Synchronisme, between the prophesie of Elias and this text, than [etc.]? c1624 MENE *Wks.* (1672) 581 The Apocalypse... hath marks and signs... whereby the Order, Synchronism and Sequele of all the Visions... may be found out. 1697 BENTLEY *Phal.* iv. (1699) 148 The whole tenor of History, confirm'd by so many Synchronisms and Concurrences. 1712 SWIFT *Art Polit.* *Lying Wks.* 1755 III. i. 123 It is impossible to explain several phenomena in relation to the celerity of lyes, without the supposition of synchronism and combination. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton*. Th. 125 Nor is there any synchronism between the most recent epochs of the mineral kingdom, and the most ancient of our ordinary chronology. 1867 MURCHISON *Siluria* v. (ed. 4) 95 The relative thickness of deposits is no test whatever of their synchronism. 1874 FARRAR *Christ* lviii. II. 342 That Eternity, which is the synchronism of all the future, and all the present, and all the past.

b. *Geom.* The property of being synchronous, as a curve (see SYNCHRONOUS I c); *spec.* of a circle, the property that chords starting from the same point of the circumference will be described in equal times by particles descending under the influence of gravity.

1867 BRANOE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s.v. *Synchronous*, The synchronism of the circle.

2. Arrangement or treatment of synchronous events, etc. together or in conjunction, as in a history; agreement in relation to the time of the events described.

1612 SELDEN in *Drayton's Poly-olb.* To Rdr. A 2, Upon weighing the Reporters credit, comparison with more perswading authority, and synchronisme, (the best touch-stone in this kind of triall). c1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iii. (1679) 143 The coherence and synchronism of all the parts of the Mosaicall Chronology. 1837 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* I. iv. § 62 (1847) I. 303 The laws of synchronism... bring strange partners together, and we may pass at once from Luther to Ariosto.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) A statement or argument that two or more events, etc. are synchronous; a parallel drawn between occurrences, etc. in respect of time; a description or account of different events belonging to the same period; a tabular arrangement of historical events or personages according to their dates.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 7 Your Synchronisme of Faunus, of Sybilla and Prænestine is to no purpose. 1649 ROBERTS *Class. Bibl.* 214 Which two Kingdoms... are... described in a continued Synchronisme, or Contemporary Parallel. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* vi. § 21 To range them in synchronisms, and try to adjust them with sacred chronology. 1861 O'CURRY *Leet. MS. Mat. Anc. Irish Hist.* 171 The histories and synchronisms of Erinn. 1888 E. L. CURTIS *St. Augustin* vi. 52 We may make a useful synchronism by noting that the time of his residence was in the year following that in which Symmachus had headed a deputation of senators. 1901 Temple *Bible*, *Exodus* 136 (heading) Synchronism of Ancient History.

c. (a) Treatment of details according to identity of period, as in architecture. (b) Representation of events of different times together, e.g. in the same picture.

1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* VI. 158 The question whether synchronism and uniformity of style are essential to beauty and propriety in architecture. *Ibid.* 160/1 This work is executed with a knowledge of style and detail, with an attention to synchronism... which leaves nothing to be desired. 1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art.* *Synchronism*, a representation of two or more events at the same time; it was a favourite practice with the mediæval artists to give the entire life of a saint, or history of an event, in one picture.

3. Recurrence at the same successive instants of time; the fact of keeping time, i.e. proceeding at the same rate and exactly together; coincidence of period, as of two sets of movements, vibrations, or alternations of electric current.

1854 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) II. i. 90 Exact synchronism and parallelism of movements, as between those of two exactly regulated chronometers. 1869 TYNDALL in *Fortn. Rev.* 2 Feb. 231 The heaping up of motion on the atoms, in consequence of their synchronism with the shorter waves. 1873 JENKIN *Electr. & Magn.* xxii. 323 The synchronism required is in Caselli's instrument obtained by a pendulum at each receiving station... the one pendulum controls the other by a current which it transmits, through a special circuit. 1902 *Electr. Rev.* 21 Feb. 290/1 A new synchronism indicator for alternators.

Hence *Synchronismical a.*, belonging to a synchronism or account of synchronous events (see 2 b).

1793 HELY tr. O'Flaherty's *Ogygia* I. 136 The ancient synchronismical account of Flann.

Synchronist (sīnkrōnist). *rare*. Also *Synchronist*. [f. prec.: see -IST. Cf. F. *synchroniste* adj.] One who lives at the same time with another; a contemporary.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 228 Abhor'd by all their Christian Synchronists. a 1839 GALT *Demond Destiny* v.

(1840) 32 When years had pass'd, with beauty bloom'd mature The tended synchronists.

Synchronistic (sīnkrōnistik), *a.* [f. SYNCHRONISM: see -ISTIC.] Belonging to synchronism; relating to or exhibiting the concurrence of events in time; also *loosely*, involving synchronism, synchronous, simultaneous. So *Synchronistical a.*, now *rare* or *Obs.*, in same sense; hence *Synchronistically adv.*, in accordance with synchronism; *loosely*, synchronously.

1685 H. MORE *Illustration*, etc. Yjh, Schemes for the more easie understanding, and retaining in memory the *synchronistick order of the Visions of the Apocalypse. *Ibid.* Zijh, The general Synchronistick Table of the Visions of that Book. 1828 [see *synchronistick*, SYN-]. 1854 THURLWALL *Lett.* (1881) I. 205 The comparative shortness of the interval... considerably increases the difficulty of the synchronistic view. 1876 S. BARN *Rede Lect.* 16 The exact definition of three synchronistic events, the rising of the star, and of the Nile, and the commencement of the normal year of 365½ days. 1888 A. C. JENNINGS (*title*) Chronological Tables. A synchronistic arrangement of the events of ancient history. c1624 MENE *Wks.* (1672) 583, I was once wonderfully pleased with that Opinion... But now at length the Law of *Synchronistical necessity hath beat me from it. 1685 H. MORE *Reft. Baxter* 5 Without this Synchronistical Skill... to pretend to understand the Apocalypse... is as fond [etc.]. 1860 M. PATRISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 165 Eusebius... undertook a synchronistical compilation of the annals of all known nations. 1684 H. MORE *Ausw.* 56 The difficult Visions... should... be referred *Synchronistically to that Prophecy also. 1835 (*title*) *Annales Antiquitatis*. Chronological Tables of Ancient History Synchronistically and Ethnographically arranged. 1878 ZERFFI *Pre-Adamites* 9 We are thus able to trace long periods of an old stone age, a new stone age, and a bronze age, till synchronistically with the historical period we reach the iron age.

Synchronize (sīnkrōnaiz), *v.* Also -ise. [f. SYNCHRONISM: see -IZE. Cf. F. *synchroniser*.]

1. *intr.* To occur at the same time; to coincide in point of time; to be contemporary or simultaneous. Const. *with*.

c1624 MENE *Wks.* (1672) 583 The Second Court... synchronizeth with the Times of the Beast. 1681 H. MORE *Expos. Dan.* II. 56 To conceive the times of the little Horn to synchronize with all the middle Synchrinals of the Apocalypse. 1791 BURKE *Corr.* (1841) III. 345 To make the invasion synchronize with that bankruptcy, might not be so easy. 1847 DE QUINCY *Soc. Sci. Societies* Wks. 1863 VI. 245 The birth and the death... synchronize by a metaphysical nicety. 1859 JERMON *Britannia* viii. 115 The degradation of art which synchronized so curiously with the revival of classical learning. 1892 S. LAING *Human Origins* 51 A King of this dynasty, Khuduhagammar, synchronizes with Abraham.

b. *trans.* To cause to be, or represent as, synchronous; to assign the same date to; to bring together events, etc. belonging to the same time. Also *absol.*

1806 LADY MORCAN *Wild Irish Girl* (1867) I. xi. 184 (Funk) He has synchronized heroes who flourished in two distant periods. 1827 *Genil. Mag.* XCVII. II. 503/2 This little attempt to synchronise the date of all nations with the Mosaic Deluge. 1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 55 On 'the 25th day of second month of the seventh year of Ansey'... a date difficult for the historian to synchronise with our own era. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* Introd. 6 Nations accordingly, as the desire of exactness or the wish to synchronize arose, invented eras for themselves.

2. *intr.* To occur at the same successive instants of time; to keep time *with*; to go on at the same rate and exactly together; to have coincident periods, as two sets of movements or vibrations.

1857 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (ed. 3) I. p. xxxiii, So that the movements of Thought may synchronise with the movements of Things. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* § 504 Waves of ether are absorbed with special energy... by atoms whose periods of vibration synchronise with the periods of the waves. 1871 — *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. ii. 31 Small motions which synchronise with the appearance and disappearance of the solar spots. 1889 WALSH *Text Bk. Naval Archit.* III. 60 If the double period of the ship coincides with the period of the wave, the motions of each synchronize, or keep time, with the other.

b. *trans.* To cause to go at the same rate; *spec.* to cause (a timepiece) to indicate the same time as another.

1879 PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 249 The idea of synchronizing the movements of the two instruments... was employed in telegraphy at a very early period. 1881 BINWELL in *Nature* 10 Feb. 346/6 The two cylinders would be driven by clock-work, synchronised by an electro-magnetic arrangement. 1882 *Society* 18 Nov. 11/1 Unless the clock... was synchronised with Greenwich time.

Hence *Synchronized ppl. a.*, *Synchronizing ppl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also *Synchronization*, the action of synchronizing; *Synchronizer*, one who or that which synchronizes; *spec.* a device for synchronizing clocks; also, an apparatus for causing two electric machines to go at the same speed, or for indicating the agreement or difference of their speeds.

1828 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Cat. Prophecy* Pref. p. xiii, If the principle of abstract *synchronisation be rejected, the Apocalypse... becomes a mere chaos. 1865 *Fall Malt G. No.* 134 5/2 The synchronization of the 12th of July with the nomination-day. 1883 OGILVIE (Annandale), *Synchronizer*... one who or that which synchronizes; a contrivance for synchronizing clocks. 1926 *Times* 20 May 7/3 At luncheon time to-day the professional clock winders and

synchronizers will start the work of advancing by an hour the hands of the clocks under their control. 1880 *Echo* 24 Dec. 3/4 The 'synchronising' of clocks... by means of pneumatic motive power transmitted through tubes... which has been found to answer admirably in Paris. 1882 C. WOOD in *Argosy* XXXIV. 136 We become comparatively intimate; there is a sympathy, a power of 'synchronizing'. 18727 *Newton Chronol. Amended* ii. (1728) 191 Comparing the affairs of Egypt with the 'synchronizing' affairs of the Greeks and Hebrews. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Mod. Superstit.* Wks. 1862 III. 293 To suppose, that by some synchronising miracle, the constellation had been then specially called into existence. 1889 WELCH *Text Bk. Naval Archit.* iii. 61 If a ship falls in with waves of synchronising period... her rolling will then be the heaviest. 1901 A. RUSSELL in *Electr. Rev.* 19 July 88/2 The synchronising current.

Synchronograph (sɪŋkɹɒˈɡrɑːf). [irreg. f. Gr. σύγχρονος SYNCHRONOUS + γράφω -writing, -GRAPH, after *chronograph*.] An automatic recording telegraph worked by an alternating electric current, with a synchronously moving strip of perforated paper.

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Apr. 7/2 Professor Crehore... has invented a wonderful instrument, called the synchronograph, by which he claims that 3,000 words per minute can be telegraphed, received, and automatically recorded. 1897 *Sci. Amer.* 9 Oct. 231/3 Experiments with the synchronograph, recently conducted in England.

Synchronology (sɪŋkɹɒˈlɒdʒi). [f. SYN + CHRONOLOGY. Cf. F. *synchronologie*.] Combined or comparative chronology; arrangement of events according to dates, those of the same date being placed or treated together. Hence *Synchronological* (sɪŋkɹɒˈlɒdʒɪkəl) *a.*, pertaining to or constructed according to synchronology.

1736 BAILEY (folio) Pref. *Synchronology*. Chronology of the same time. 1836 E. CASWALL (*title*) Pluck Examination Papers... to which is added A Synchronological Table Of... Events at Oxford and Cambridge. 1839 CROSTHWAITE (*title*) *Synchronology*: being a Treatise on the History, Chronology, and Mythology of the Ancient Egyptians, Greeks, and Phœnicians. 1852 G. A. POOLE in *Assoc. Archit. Soc. Rep.* II. 14 A Synchronological Table of the Bishops of the English Sees.

Synchronous (sɪŋkɹɒˈnəs), *a.* Chiefly scientific and technical. [late L. *synchronus*, *a.* Gr. σύγχρονος, *f.* σύν SYN- + χρόνος time: see -OUS.]

1. Existing or happening at the same time; coincident in time; belonging to the same period, or occurring at the same moment, of time; contemporary; simultaneous. Const. with.

1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* i. ii. v. 56 Hercules, the Tyrian Commander; whom some make synchronous with Moses. 1772 NUGENT *Hist. Fr. Gerard* I. 217 It is affirmed by a coetaneous, synchronous, and faith-worthy author. 1833 LYLE *Princ. Geol.* III. 42 Formations, which, although dissimilar both in organic and mineral characters, were of synchronous origin. 1872 NICHOLSON *Paleontol.* 19 Synchronous deposits necessarily contain wholly different fossils, if one has been deposited by fresh water, and the other has been laid down in the sea. 1878 BATES *Centr. Amer.* vi. 78 The rainy season on the coasts is not synchronous with that of the uplands.

b. *transf.* Relating to or treating of different events or things belonging to the same time or period; involving or indicating contemporaneous or simultaneous occurrence.

1823 THOMASINA ROSS *Bouterwek's Hist. Sp. Lit.* I. 499 A synchronous account of all the remarkable productions of the polite literature of Spain. 1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch.* *Jrnl.* VI. 159/2 Where is the line to be drawn by which different styles ought to have been set apart as worthy to afford a new starting point for synchronous treatment? 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1249 The synchronous history of the divided kingdoms of Israel and Judah.

c. *Synchronous curve* (Geom.). *n.* curve which is the locus of the points reached at any instant by a number of particles descending from the same point down a family of curves under the action of gravity. 1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc.

2. Recurring at the same successive instants of time; keeping time with; going on at the same rate and exactly together; having coincident periods, as two sets of vibrations or the like.

1677 F. NORTH *Philos. Ess. Mus.* 20 The synchronous motion of the pulses at the mouth of the Pipe with the vibrations of the included Air promote the Sound of the Pipe. 1733 ARBUTHNOT *Ess. Air* (J.). The variations of the gravity of the air keep both the solids and fluids in an oscillatory motion, synchronous and proportional to their changes. 1786 J. PEARSON in *Med. Commun.* II. 93 Pulsations... synchronous with that of the radial artery. 1866 DR. ARGYLL *Reign of Law* iii. (1867) 173 The heats of a bird's two wings are always exactly synchronous. 1871 TYNDALE *Fragnet. Sci.* (1879) I. xiv. 391 Affected by those undulations which are synchronous with their own periods of vibration. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 42 The spasms of the face and those of the palate were not synchronous.

b. *Electr.* applied to alternating currents having coincident periods; also to a machine or motor working in time with the alternations of current.

1901 A. RUSSELL in *Electr. Rev.* 19 July 88/1 The Power Factor of a Synchronous Motor.

¶ *error.* Of uniform velocity. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* II. iv. 253 That relation of synchronous vibrations which produces harmony.

Synchronously, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.]

1. At the same time; simultaneously; contemporaneously.

1793 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* X. 375 To mistrust the opinion of our perceiving many ideas synchronously. 1856 J. WYLLIE *Circ. Sci.* I. 270/1 The time-halls... are lowered synchronously with that of Greenwich. 1881 J. S. GARDNER in *Nature* 13 Oct. 558/2 Next, almost synchronously, Gymnosperms are met with. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VII. 674 Symptoms of arterial ischaemia may occur synchronously with those of basal meningitis.

b. *transf.* In relation to the same times or periods; in accordance with contemporary conditions.

1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VI. 169/1 Are the architect's of the present day alone to be limited to the servile imitation of styles gone before, and their whole intelligence limited to treating them synchronously?

2. (with reference to recurrent or periodic movement): At the same successive instants of time; at the same rate and exactly together; in time with.

1822-7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) II. 33 That the pulse, if the systole of the heart were the only projectile force, must take place, not synchronously all over the system, but successively through the whole line of the arterial tubes. 1865 in J. WYLLIE *Circ. Sci.* I. 214/2 These alternations take place... synchronously with the reversals of the currents. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 19 The instrument is moved synchronously with the revolution of the heavens.

¶ *error.* At a uniform rate, uniformly.

1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 67 Sonorous bodies... are those whose parts easily vibrate synchronously, so as to give out clear musical sounds. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 18 The patient should breathe rather deeply, but quietly, synchronously, and without effort.

So **Synchronously**, the quality or condition of being synchronous; synchronism. In recent Dicts.

Synchrony (sɪŋkɹɒˈni). [f. Gr. σύγχρονος SYNCHRONOUS: see -Y.] = SYNCHRONISM 1, 2, b.

1848 W. W. LLOYD in *Nautism. Chron.* XI. 105 Very precise arrangement in sequence and synchrony. 1853 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xxx. (1865) III. 417 Orosius... anxious... to find or make a synchrony between an epoch so important in the world's history and one of the most signal events recorded in his own creed. 1880 *Athenaeum* 18 Dec. 821/1 The relics of the 'Burnt City' of the Troad favour in the most significant manner a synchrony with the graves in the acropolis of Mycenae.

¶ **Synchysis** (sɪŋkɹɒˈsɪs). Also *error*, 6, 9 -chysis, 7-8 -chosis. [late L., *a.* Gr. σύχυνσις, *f.* σύχυν to mingle, confound, *f.* σύν SYN- + χύν to pour. Cf. F. *synchise* in sense 1, *synchysis* in sense 2.]

1. *Gram.* and *Rhet.* A confused arrangement of words in a sentence, obscuring the meaning.

1577 PFACHAM *Gard. Eloquence* G3, *Synchysis*, a confusion of order, in all parts of the construction. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 198 They will oft have a Synchysis, or a disordered confusion of their words. 1672 DRYDEN *Def. Epilogue* Ess. (Ker) I. 167 And be free Not Heaven itself from thy Impiety. A synchysis, or ill-placing of words of which Tully so much complains in oratory. 1685 KNATCHBULL *Annot. N. Test.*, Acts xiii. 27 (1693) 133 The English Translator hath expressed the sense, but not translated strictly to the words, which by reason of the Synchysis... being not well distinguished, are not... so rightly rendered as they ought.

2. *Path.* Softening or fluidity of the vitreous humour of the eye; called *sparkling synchysis* (*s. scintillans*) when minute flakes of cholesterol float in the humour, causing a sparkling appearance in the field of vision.

1684 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (1693), *Synchysis*, a preternatural confusion of the Blood and Humours of the Eye. 1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 99/1 The peculiar softening of the vitreous humour called sparkling synchysis.

Synchytic (sɪŋkɹɒˈtɪk), *a.* rare-1. [ad. Gr. σύγχυτικός, *f.* σύχυν to see *prec.* and -IC.] Given to commingling or confounding.

1877 *Keightley's Mythol. Anc. Greece & It.* I. i. 11 note, Lobbeck terms these writers synchytic mythologists, 'who think that the religions of all nations... were the same from the beginning'.

Synclinal, *Synclipt*, obs. ff. SIN-.

Syneke, *Syneker*, obs. ff. SINKE, SINKER.

Synckfoly, obs. form of CINQUEFOIL.

1538 TURNER *Libellus, Quingve folium*, synckfoly.

Synclastic (sɪŋkɹɒˈstɪk), *a.* *Geom.* [f. Gr. σύν SYN- (like) + κλαστός, taken in the sense 'bent', *f.* κλάν to break.] Of a curved surface: Having the same kind of curvature (concave or convex) in all directions. Opposed to ANTICLASTIC.

1867 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 2. § 228 We may divide curved surfaces into Anticlastic and Synclastic. A saddle gives a good example of the former class; a ball of the latter. 1875 P. FROST *Solid Geom.* (ed. 2) I. 379 Any point of an ellipsoid is... a point... at which, if a tangent plane be drawn, the surface in the neighbourhood of the point lies entirely on one side of the tangent plane; such surfaces are called Synclastic.

Synclinal (sɪŋkɹɒˈnəl, sɪŋkɹɒˈnəl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. σύν SYN- + κλίνω to bend + -AL.]

A. adj. *Geol.* Applied to a line or axis towards which strata dip or slope down in opposite directions; also said of the fold or bend in such strata, or of a valley, trough, or basin so formed. Opposed to ANTICLINAL.

1833 LYLE *Princ. Geol.* III. 203 A series of anticlinal and synclinal lines, which form ridges and troughs running nearly parallel to each other. 1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* § 123.

105 A synclinal valley is a valley formed by strata sloping downward from either side. 1867 MURCHISON *Siluria* viii. (ed. 4) 271 The extension of the... Silurian strata... by... synclinal folds. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xix. 376 The synclinal basins of London and Hampshire.

b. *transf.* and *gen.* Inclined or sloping towards each other, or characterized by such inclination.

1880 B. E. FALKENBERG *Desert Life* 320 Narrow avenues of airy palm-trees with their tops of synclinal fan-tracery. 1903 AGNES M. CLERKE *Probl. Astrophys.* i. xi. 126 Synclinal forms (as the petal-shaped structures are called) emerge in both, and the branching effusions round the trapezium seem to mimic details legible in many eclipse-pictures.

B. *sb.* *Geol.* A synclinal line, fold, or depression.

1855 J. PHILLIPS *Man. Geol.* 142 The strata rising and falling in many steep anticlinals and deep synclinals. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 512 The east shaft... has passed the synclinal and is now cutting through the south-dipping strata.

Hence or so **Synclinally** *adv.*, in the form of a synclinal fold; **Syncline** (sɪŋkɹɒˈlɪn), a synclinal fold or depression; **Synclinal** *a.* = SYNCLINAL *a.*; **Synclinatorium** (sɪŋkɹɒˈlɪnɔːrɪəm), pl. -ia, anglicized **Synclinoire** (sɪŋkɹɒˈlɪnɔːr), see *quots.*; whence **Synclinoirial**, -oirian *adjs.*

1846 WORCESTER (citing ROGERS), *Synclinal*. 1855 J. PHILLIPS *Man. Geol.* 45 The strata are synclinally and anticlinally bent. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gl. Ice Age* xxi. 266 Diagrammatic view of synclines and anticlines. 1880 DANA *Man. Geol.* (ed. 3) § 821 The mountain range, begun in a geosynclinal, and ending in a catastrophe of displacement and overturning, is appropriately named a *synclinoirium*. (The word is from the Greek for synclinal, and *epore*, mountain.) *Ibid.* 823 After the last mentioned synclinal range [of mountains] was completed. 1883 - *Text-bk. Geol.* 56 (Cent. Dict.) Synclinoire. 1883 A. WINCHELL *World-Life* (1889) 331 Geosynclinals are in progress beneath the sea, which will never attain synclinoirial crises unless some revolution provides supplies of sediments. 1893 B. WILLIS in *13th Ann. Rep. U. S. Geol. Surv.* II. 219 The two great types of folds are the syncline and the anticline. The syncline... is a depression of the strata from a flat to a basin-shaped form.

Synclitic (sɪŋkɹɒˈtɪk), *a.* *Obstet.* [f. Gr. σύν SYN- + κλινικός, *f.* κλίνω to bend, turn, slope.] Having the planes of the fetal bend parallel to those of the pelvis. Hence **Syncliticism** (-sɪz'm), also **Synclitism** (sɪŋkɹɒˈlɪtɪz'm).

1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, Synclitic, Synclitism. 1901 DORLAND *Med. Dict.*, Syncliticism.

Synclonic (sɪŋkɹɒˈnɪk), *a.* *Path.* [f. mod. L. *synclonus* simultaneous spasm of several muscles: see SYN- and CLONIC.] Applied to clonic spasms affecting a number of muscles at once.

1822-7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) IV. 170. + **Synclonpa**, *Obs. rare*, repr. F. *cing pas*, CINQUEPASE, a kind of dance.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* iv. 155 So they learne either a French Synopa, or an Italian Bergamasko.

Synopal (sɪŋkɹɒˈpəl), *a.* *Path.* [ad. med. L. *synopalis*, *f.* SYNCOPE. Cf. F. *synopal*, *f.* *sin* (15th c.).] Of, pertaining to, or marked by syncope.

1689 G. HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* iv. 22 A Patient, decumbent of Leptothymick, or rather Synopal fits. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Fever*, The Synopal Fever is that attended with frequent swoonings. 1822-7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) II. 129 As an associate disease it (*sc. tertian*) is chiefly to be found united with synopal and soporose affections. 1871 A. MEADOWS *Man. Midwifery* 347 The synopal condition of the patient. 1893 GASQUET *Gl. Pestilence* 9 note, Convulsions alternate with synopal attacks.

Synopate (sɪŋkɹɒˈpæt), *v.* [f. late L. *synopātē*, *pa. ppl.* stem of *synopāre* to affect with syncope, *f.* *synopē* SYNCOPE.]

1. *Gram. trans.* To cut short or contract (a word) by omitting one or more syllables or letters in the middle; also *pass.* to be produced by syncope. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem. Surnames* 130 The tyran Time which hath swallowed many names, hath also in use of speech, changed more by contracting, synopating, curtailing, and mollifying them. 1848 VETTER *Grk. Verbs Irreg. & Defect.* s.v. *σύνωπα*, It is said that *σύνωπα* is never synopated *σύνωπα*. 1857 JOS. CURRIE *Notes to Horae*, Sat. I. ii. 113 *Soldo* is synopated for *solido*. 1861 HADLEY *Grk. Gram.* (1864) 47 *σύνωπα*, synopates all the oblique cases.

2. *Nus. a. trans.* To begin (a note) on an unaccented part of the bar and sustain it into the accented part; to introduce syncope into (a passage).

b. *intr.* To be marked by syncope. [1667] 1752: see SYNCOPIATED 2.] 1776 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* I. vii. 103 [It] disturbs the metre, and synopates the music.

1793 *Encycl. Brit.* (1797) XII. 538 note, When the treble synopates to descending diatonically.

3. *fig. or allusively*.

1904 BLACKBURN *Rich. Hartley* II. 17 A succession of shrill yells, and oaths, synopated by the swish of the sjambok. 1908 J. HAY *Night Stuff* xi, A retired Admiral... whose forty years' official connection with Britannia's realm betrayed itself in a nautical roll, synopated by gout.

Synopated (sɪŋkɹɒˈpætɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. late L. *synopātus*, *pa. ppl.* of *synopāre* (see *prec.*) + -ED 1.]

1. *Gram.* Contracted by omission of one or more syllables or letters in the middle.

1665 R. JOHNSON *Scholars Guide* 3 A Circumflex tone, (*^*) used... over... Words synopated and contracted, as... *amisti*, *libtem*. 1879 ASHOTT & MAXFIELD *Gr. Gram.* § 51 The synopated genitive and dative singular of words like *πατήρ*.

b. *transf.* or *gen.* Cut short, abbreviated.

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Feb. 3/1 The scrappy history, the political tattle, and the syncopeated gossip. 1911 J. H. A. HART in *Expositor* Jan. 83 St. Matthew is trying to explain a syncopeated report of the original pronouncement.

2. *Mus.* Characterized by syncopeation.

1667 C. SIMPSON *Compend. Pract. Mus.* 156 Of Syncopeated or Driving Canon. 1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Syncopeation*. In syncopeated or driving notes, the hand or foot is taken up, or put down, while the note is sounding. 1838 G. F. GRAHAM *Mus. Comp.* 23/2 This legato and syncopeated style. 1887 H. C. BANISTER *Mus. Anal.* 165 This bold imitatorial and syncopeated passage.

3. In a state of syncope. *nonce-usc.*

1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* III. xii. 283 Ethel's smelling-bottle revived one or two syncopeated young ladies.

Syncopeation (sɪŋkəˈpeɪʃən). Also 6-8 *sin-*. [ad. med.L. *syncopeō*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *syncopeō*; see *SYNCOPE*.]

1. *Gram.* Contraction of a word by omission of one or more syllables or letters in the middle; *transf.* a word so contracted.

c1532 Du Wes *Introduct. Fr. in Paligr.* 898 Syncopeation is none other thing but abbreviation of length. 1623 PENKETHMAN *Handf. Hon. Pref.*, *Catus* an old syncopeation of *Caudus*. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 175 Such syncopeations and compressions as gave us *arbalist*, *governor*, *pedant*, and *proctor*, from *arcubalista*, *gubernator*, *pedagogus*, and *procurator*.

† 2. *Path.* = *SYNCOPE* sb. 1. *Obs. rare.*

1547 BOONER *Brev. Health* cccxxiv. (1557) 103 The 324. Chapitre doth shewe of syncopeations or soundynge.

3. *Mus.* The action of beginning a note on a normally unaccented part of the bar and sustaining it into the normally accented part, so as to produce the effect of shifting back or anticipating the accent; the shifting of accent so produced.

1597 MORLEY *Introduct. Mus.* 144 If your base ascende halfe a note... of the other parts making Syncopeation. 1662 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* viii. 28 Syncopeation is when the striking of Time falls to be in the midst of a Semibrief or Minum, &c. or, as we usually term it, Notes Driven till the Time falls even again. 1694 *Ibid.* (ed. 12) viii. 24 Notes of Syncopeation, or Driving-Notes, are, when your Hand or Foot is taken up, or put down, while the Note is sounding. 1770 *Treat. Harmony* 46 The Part of the Cadence which has the Ligature or Syncopeation. 1854 *Cherubini's Counterpoint* 17 Syncopeations should always have a concord at the unaccented part of the bar. 1880 E. PROUT in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 131/1 Another very frequent method of changing the position of the accent is by means of syncopeation.

|| **Syncope** (sɪŋkəˈpeɪ). *Forms:* 5 *syn-*, 5-6 *sin-*, 6 *cincopis* (5-6 *-in*, 6 *-yne*); 6-7 *syn-*, 6-7 *syn-*, anglicized 7 *sin-*, 8 *syn-*, 7-*syn-*. [In earliest use, *sin-*, incorrect nom. inferred from *sin-* (so in 13th c. OF.), orthographic var. of *syn-*, acc. of late L. *syncope* (also *syn-*), a. Gr. *σύνκοπη*, f. *σύν* SYN- + *κόπτω*, stem of *κόπτω* to strike, beat, cut off, weary. The current form is based directly on the Gr. (Cf. It., Sp., Pg. *sin-*copa.) For the dissyllabic *syn-*, cf. F. *syn-*cope (sɛnˈkɔp).]

1. *Path.* Failure of the heart's action, resulting in loss of consciousness, and sometimes in death.

In quot. 1730 in extended sense, suspension of vitality.

c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 197 If here falle any þing to him as syncope. *Ibid.* 205 Sumtyme it makþ a man to have syncope. 1525 [see *SWOWING* vbl. sb.]. 1527 ANDREW BRUNYKE's *Disyll.* *Waters* Mj. The same water is very good agaynst faynles and dasyng named Syncope. 1542 Bk. *Properties Herbs* H iv. Rose water is good for the syncope. *Ibid.* I iv. It is good for... the Syncope (f. *syn-* for *syn-*). c1550 LLOYD *Tras. Health* I iv. It doth wonderfully comfort in all kinde syncope. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 83 Syncope is a solution of the spirits which forsake the heart. a 1693 *Urgulari's Rabelais* III. xxxii. 272 As if she were in a swooning Lipothymy, hennumming Syncope. 1713 *Gentl. Instructed* I. (ed. 5) Suppl. ii. p. xi. Some affirm... that she had certainly expired of a syncope, had she not [etc.]. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 54 They [sc. flies and butterflies] came to life after a syncope of longer duration. 1835 MARRYAT *Tophet* lxxix. I found poor Mrs. Copphagus in a state of syncope. 1877 F. T. ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 13 Death beginning at the heart is said to be... by syncope. 1899 *Albani's Syst. Med.* VI. 543 In Raynaud's disease spasmodic contraction of the arteries occurs in the stage of 'local syncope'.

a 1651 Sir J. SKEFFINGTON *Heroe of Lorenzo* (1652) 9 The weakness of our Wills are the Syncope of Reputation. 1850 CARLYLE *Letter-d. Pamph.* iv. (1872) 138 Defenders of the hypocrites, the spiritual vampires... under which England lies in syncope. 1855 MORLEY *Corr.* (1859) I. vi. 184 Five centuries after the fall of the Western Empire... lasted the syncope, the comatose trance of Europe.

2. *Gram.* = *SYNCOPE* 1. *Now rare.*

1530 PALSGR. 392 In the future indicatvye and present potentiall I fynde somtyme syncope used, as *pouruyray* for *pouruyray*. 1579 E. K. GLOSS *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* May 61 *Nas* is a syncope, for *ne has*, or *has not*, as *nowld* for *would* not. 1679 Alsop *Medius* Ing. I. 45 Augustin (or rather Austin; for his Name as well as his Fame suffers a Syncope). 1764 SWINSON in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 419 Instances of such a syncope, or extension... are not seldom found in... the Old Testament. 1903 WINCOLT *Lat. Hexam. Verse* 212.

† 3. *Mus.* = *SYNCOPE* 3. *Obs.*

1653 Ld. BRONCKER in *Des Cartes' Compend.* Mus. 53 In these Tunes Dissonances are frequently used instead of consonances; which is effected two wayes, viz. by Diminution, or Syncope. *Ibid.* 54 A Syncope is, when the end of one Note in one voice is heard at the same time with the beginning of one other Note of an advers part. 1659 C. SIMPSON *Dispositio Violis* I. 16 A Greater Fourth, or Defective Fifth, hath this privilege... to be joynd, sometimes,

to the Basse, without Syncope, or Binding. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* iv. 249 Syncope and other foolish artifices.

† The following explanation (translated from the *Dict. de Trévoux*), which is repeated in some later Dicts., appears to be an error.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Syncope*, in Music, signifies the Division of a Note; used when two or more Notes of one Part answer to a single Note of the other Part. [Omitted in later edd.]

4. A cutting short; abbreviation, contraction; sudden cessation or interruption. *rare.*

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Common Place Wks.* (1677) 161 Give me lieve by a less Syncope of Time to contract Good Friday and Easter both to a day. 1679 [see 2]. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 80 Revelry, and dance, and show, suffer a syncope and solemn pause. 1835 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.*, *Acharn.* Intro. p. xix, A fourth and fifth campaign, and still no sign of syncope or pause.

† **Syncope**, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 5 *syn-*. [a. OF. *syncope* (14th c.), or ad. late L. *syncopeō* to *SYNCOPE*.]

1. *trans.* a. To cut short, cut down, reduce. b. To syncopeate or slur over (a word or syllable).

c1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 472 And specially þat he hir duetee Abryge nagh, ne nagh syncope þat he wags. c1440 *Jacob's Well* 108 þou hast seyde rechelesly þi seruyse in rape, in syncoyng, in ouyr-skyppng, in omytting. *Ibid.* 115 þe fend seyde: 'I bere in my sacche sylablys & woordys, ouerskyppyd and synkoppyd'.

2. *Mus. a. intr.* To be syncopeated. b. *trans.* To syncopeate.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* [with def. of 'syncope'd' note as = dotted note, taken from *Dict. de Trévoux*]. 1752 tr. *Rameau's Treat. Musick* 62 The Bass must always syncope in that case. *Ibid.* 112 That Note is said to be syncopeated, and is called a Driving-note. 1801 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* s.v., In harmony, there are three syncope: the first is when all the parts syncope at the same time.

Syncopeic (sɪŋkəˈpeɪk), *a. Path.* [f. *SYNCOPE* + -IC.] = *SYNCOPEAL*.

1889 *Lancet* 27 Apr. 841/2 The local syncopeic and asphyxial stages [of Raynaud's disease] were usually well defined. 1897 *Albani's Syst. Med.* II. 839 In the last stage [of opium poisoning], the state may partake of the syncopeic character.

Syncopeist (sɪŋkəˈpeɪst), *nonce-ud.* [f. *SYNCOPE* + -IST.] One who syncopeates a word; *spec.* one who omits vowels or other letters, esp. in proper names or titles, and supplies their places with dashes, dots, or asterisks, as in satirical writing.

1714 ANDISON *Spect.* No. 567 P 8 In order to outshine all this modern Race of Syncopeists... I intend shortly to publish a Spectator that shall not have a single Vowel in it.

So **Syncopeism**, the practice of so writing a word, or a word so written. In recent Dicts.

† **Syncopeize** (sɪŋkəˈpeɪz), *v. Obs.* Also 5 -yse.

[a. OF. *syncopeire* intr. to swoon, ad. med.L. *syncopeō*, f. *syn-* SYN- + *κόπτω* SYNCOPE. Cf. It. *sin-*copizzare, Sp. *sin-*copizar.]

1. *intr.* To be affected with syncope; to swoon. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 25 Thenne dydo... bare it moche inapoyentill and sorowfully & in such anguysshe of herte that she swooned, syncopeysed, & syghed. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 37 b/2 Fearing least he should grow faynt, or syncopeize.

2. *trans.* To cut short, 'clip', contract, syncopeate. 1642 T. TRESOOT *Zeal. Magist.* 13 Doe not Syncopeize... thy words. 1680 DALGARNO *Deaf & Dumb Man's Tutor* 114 A Poetical humor of Syncopeizing and contracting their words.

Hence † **Syncopeization** (so obs. F.), condition of 'syncopeizing', syncope.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 51 b/1 The persone must fall into syncopeization or fayntnes.

Syncopeitic (sɪŋkəˈpeɪtɪk), *a. Path.* [ad. mod.L. *syncopeiticus*, ad. Gr. *σύνκοπτικός*, f. *σύνκοπναι*, f. *σύν* SYN- + *κόπτω* to beat, strike, weary.] = *SYNCOPEAL*. So † **Syncopeitical**, *a. Obs.*

1656 J. SMITH *Pract. Physick* 142 Another [fever] is syncopeitic, which is hot in respect to the Fever, but cold in respect to the Syncope. 1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Syncopeiticus*... syncopeitic. 1886 *Nature* 6 May 231 The pneumaloretic passed into the 'syncopeic' respiration.

Syncoyledonous to -*craniate*: see *SYN-*.

Syncranterian (sɪŋkrənˈtɛrɪən), *a. Anat.*

[f. Gr. *σύν* SYN- + *κρᾶντης* wisdom teeth + -IAN.] Having the teeth in a continuous row, as certain snakes: opp. to *DIACRANTERIAN*. In recent Dicts.

Syncretic (sɪŋkrɪˈtɪk, -kreˈtɪk), *a. (sb.)* [f. *SYNCRETISM*, prob. after *Doctet*, *Doctetism*.] Characterized by syncretism; aiming at a union or reconciliation of diverse beliefs, practices, or systems.

1840 F. BARHAM *Allst* 17 The Syncretic Society which we founded for the advancement of literature. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 293 The philosophy which at the time Minucius was writing arrayed itself against Christianity, was... syncretic. 1884 SAYCE *Anc. Empires East* 204 The syncretic spirit of Phœnician art.

b. *sb.* = *SYNCRETIST*. (Ogilvie, 1883.)

Hence **Syncretical**, *a.* in same sense; **Syncreticism** (-sɪˈzɪm) = *SYNCRETISM*.

1850 Ld. ACTON *Lett.* lxiv. (1906) 145 The representative among Belgian public men of this syncretism, Dedeker. 1854 tr. *Renan's Life of Jesus* Intro. 18 Asia Minor was... the theatre of a strange movement of syncretical philosophy.

Syncretion (sɪŋkrɪˈʃən). [Badly f. *prec.* or next, after *concretion*.] A combination or synthesis of various tenets or principles.

1872 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 654 note A loose and vague

syncretion of Egoistic and Universalistic Hedonism. 1904 *Month* Jan. 4 A syncretion of incompatible principles.

Syncretism (sɪŋkrɪˈtɪzɪm). [ad. mod.L. *syncretismus* (D. Pareus, 1615), a. Gr. *συνκρητισμός*, f. *συνκρητίζω* to *SYNCRETIZE*. Cf. F. *syncretisme*, 'the joining, or agreement, of two enemies against a third person' (Cotgr.).]

Spelt *syncretism* by Ash (1775), who derives it from *κρητος* power; the spelling is recorded by some later Dicts.]

Attempted union or reconciliation of diverse or opposite tenets or practices, esp. in philosophy or religion; *spec.* the system or principles of a school founded in the 17th century by George Calixtus, who aimed at harmonizing the sects of Protestants and ultimately all Christian bodies: see *CALIXTIN* 2. (Almost always in derogatory sense.)

1618 *Barnevelt's Apol.* Ded. A4, We may much blush thereat: yea even as much as we patiently did for your Syncretisme, after it lighted into the hands and style of Moguntinus the Jesuit. (1651 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* III. 26 Independency being a meer complication and Syncretisms, or rather a Sink and Common Sewer of all Errors.) 1653 BAXTER *Meth. Peace Const.* 274 Plotting a Carnal Syncretism, and attempting the reconciliation of Christ and Belial. 1660 STILLINGF. *Iren.* I. vi. § 3 (1662) 109 Grotius... when hee designed the Syncretism with the Church of Rome. 1778 ARTHUR *Prevail. Chr.* 162 This divine light... was... obscured by the prevailing Syncretism of true and false religion. 1821 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 409 Their particular dissensions were merged in a general syncretism to resist the novelty equally obnoxious to all. 1839 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* III. iii. § 66 It may be considered as a part of this Syncretism, as we may call it, of the material and immaterial hypotheses, that Descartes [etc.]. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 294 Syncretism, under every possible form—ethical, political, social, and theological, was the favourite policy of the Roman emperors. They would have all the varieties of mankind called in and restamped at the Caesarian mint. 1887 A. LANG *Myth, Ritual, & Relig.* xv. II. 94 The process of syncretism, by which various god-names and god-natures are mingled, so as to unite the creeds of different names and provinces.

Syncretist (sɪŋkrɪˈtɪst), *f. prec.*: see -IST. Cf. F. *syncretiste*.] One who practises or favours syncretism; one who attempts to unite diverse beliefs, etc.; *spec.* = *CALIXTIN* 2. Also attrib.

1758 MACLAINE tr. *Moshem's Ecl. Hist.* Cent. xv. II. i. § 5 margin, The Platonic Syncretists. 1764 *Ibid.* Cent. xvii. II. ii. i. § 20 The Syncretists... used their warmest endeavours to promote union and concord among Christians. 1826 C. BUTLER *Life of Grotius* xii. 201 The projects of religious pacification did not cease with Grotius... One description of persons, who engaged in this design, was denominated Syncretists, or Calixtines. 1890 P. H. HUNTER *After the Exile* I. ix. 181 Darius Hystaspes was not a syncretist of the type of Cyrus. 1893 *Tablet* 14 Jan. 61 A syncretist scholastic of the earlier part of the seventeenth century.

Syncretistic (sɪŋkrɪˈtɪstɪk), *a.* [f. *prec.*: see -ISTIC and cf. mod.L. *syncretisticus* (Calovius 1682).] Belonging to, or having the character of, a syncretist or syncretists; relating to, or characterized by, syncretism. So **Syncretistical**, *a.* 1764 MACLAINE tr. *Moshem's Ecl. Hist.* Cent. xvii. II. i. § 21 margin, The rise of the Syncretistical or Calixtine controversies. 1828 PUSEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 57 The signal for the Syncretistic controversy given by Buscher in his work against Calixtus. 1831 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* I. iv. (1876) 115 Zenobia... succeeded Alexander in her attachment to the syncretistic philosophy. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 145 A set of syncretistic legislators. 1864 C. W. KING *Gnostics* 68 The syncretistic sects that had sprung up in Alexandria. 1914 PATRICK *Clement of Alexandria* I. 4 A like syncretistic tendency was exhibited in Gnosticism.

Syncretize (sɪŋkrɪˈtɪz), *v.* [ad. mod.L. *syncretizare*, ad. Gr. *συνκρητίζω* to combine, as two parties against a third (of uncertain etymology; explained in the 16th and 17th c. as 'to form alliances in the manner of the Cretans').]

1. *intr.* To practise syncretism; to attempt to combine different or opposing tenets or systems; † loosely, to agree, accord.

1675 Alsop *Anti-sozo* 326 If... we consider which of Christs spiritual Excellencies syncretize with them [sc. the types]... a 1698 in R. FERGUSON *View Eccles.* 55 A Phrase which carrieth an odd sound, and syncretizeth with the Nestorian Gibberish. 1698 S. CLARKE *Script. Justif.* Intro. B. 3, Why may not the extending it further be charged as a Syncretizing with the Antinomians? 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 490/2 Their... syncretizing attitude towards the New Testament.

2. *trans.* To treat in the way of syncretism; to combine, as different systems, etc.

1907 *Hibbert Jnl.* Jan. 276 One cannot merely syncretize religions.

|| **Syncretism**. ? *Obs.* [late L., a. Gr. *σύνκρησις*, f. *συνκρησιν* to compound, compare, f. *σύν* SYN- + *κρησιν* to separate.] Comparison; *Rhet.* a figure by which diverse or opposite things are compared.

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhel.* 207 Syncretism is a comparison of contrary things, and divers persons in one sentence. 1673 *Ess. Educ. Gentlewoman* 38 All Knowledge is increased by Syncretism. 1674 M. LEWIS *Ess. Educ. Youth* 17 All instruction ought to be by syncretism, that is, comparing what we are to learn with what we know.

|| **Syncytium** (sɪnsɪˈtɪzɪm), *Biol.* Pl. -ia. Also anglicized *syncyte* (sɪˈnoʊt). [mod.L. (Haeckel), f. Gr. *σύν* SYN- + *κύτος* receptacle, vessel, taken as = cell (see -CYTE).] A single cell or protoplasmic mass containing several nuclei, formed either by fusion of a number of cells without fusion of the

nuclei, or by division of the nucleus without division of the cell-substance. b. A structure composed of such cells forming the outermost fetal layer of the placenta.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Int. Anim.* iii. 113. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* § 26. 31 One [group of muscular tissue] consists of cells simple in form, the other of fibres derived from cell-aggregates, or from syncytia; the latter is indicated by the presence of numerous cell-nuclei. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VI. 260 The presence of emboli of placental giant-cells (syncytium) in the pulmonary capillaries in cases of puerperal eclampsia. 1909 J. W. JENKINSON *Experim. Embryol.* 55 The fusion of distinct cells into a syncytium, as in the trophoblast.

Hence **Syncytial** (-sī'tiāl) *a.*, of the nature of or pertaining to a syncytium; **Syncytiolyse** (-lōiz) *v.* [cf. next], to cause destruction of the syncytium (see b above); **Syncytiolysin** (-lōisin) [LYSIN] (see quot.); **Syncytioma** [mod.L. after *sarcoma*, etc.], a tumour of the syncytium (sense b); **Syncytiotoxin** (see quot.).

1895 *Athenaeum* 29 June 1895/1 The origin of the nva from 'syncytial masses of protoplasm. 1903 THAYER *Schmaus' Path. & Pathol. Anat.* 545 Syncytial masses, or trabeculae of syncytial cells. 1905 *Brit. Med. J.* 26 Aug. *Epid. Curr. Med. Lit.* 35/1 'Syncytiolysing antitoxins. 1913 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 7). 'Syncytiolysin, a lysin destructive to the syncytium. *Ibid.*, 'Syncytiotoxin, a toxin that has a specific action on the syncytium.

Synd(e, var. of **SIND** sb. and *v.*

Syndactyl (sīndē'ktīl), *a.* and *sb.* Also *-yīl*. [a. F. *syndactyle* (Cuvier), f. Gr. σύν SYN- + δάκτυλος finger, DACTYL. *a.* adj. Having some or all of the fingers or toes wholly or partly united, as certain mammals (e.g. kangaroos) and birds (e.g. kingfishers and web-footed birds). *b.* *sb.* A syndactyl animal. So **Syndactylic**, **Syndactylous** *adj.*; **Syndactylism**, **Syndactylis** [F. *syndactylis*], the condition of being syndactyl, esp. as a malformation or deformity; **Syndactylized** *pp.*, rendered syndactyl.

1836 SWAINSON *Nat. Hist. Birds* i. iv. 1. 148 This union of the two outer toes, which, according to M. Cuvier's views, makes them 'syndactyle. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 178 The middle and outer toes are perfectly coherent for a great distance, constituting the syndactyle...foot. 1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* i. 267/1 *note*. The inner toe being deficient; and the two other anterior ones being united as in the other 'Syndactyles. 1840 WHEWELL *Philos. Induct. Sci.* I. Intro. p. cxi. To anglicize the terminations of the names which... Cuvier gives... thus... the Passerines... the Syndactyls. 1835 PARTINGTON *Brit. Cycl. Nat. Hist.* i. 441/2 'Syndactylic feet. These [birds] have all the three front toes united. 1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 555/1 'Syndactylism in the lower extremity is less rare... it is not uncommon to see two of the toes united as far as the first interphalangeal joint. 1915 *Man* XV. 176 Photographs and skiographs of members of a family showing hereditary syndactylism and polydactylism. 1908 *Biometrika* Mar. 27 When two fingers are closely 'syndactylized the nails are also united. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 156/2 Bee-eater... one... of the 'syndactylous tribe, which have the external toe nearly as long as the middle one, and both joined together up to the penultimate articulation. 1898 *Guide Mammalia Brit. Mus.* 190 The feet [of wombats] show a slight tendency towards a syndactylous structure. 1864 *Reader* 13 Feb. 205/2 Union by integument, or 'syndactylis, of the three middle digits.

Syndale, -all, *obs.* ff. SENDAL.

Syndaw: see SINDAW.

Synde, *obs.* form of SHEND *v.* 1

c. 1275 LAY. 2656 Brutus uolles synde.

Syndectomy (sīndē'ktōmī). *Surg.* [irreg. f. Gr. σύνδεσμος ligament (cf. SYNDESMO-) + ἐκτομή excision.] Excision of a strip of conjunctiva around the cornea; peritomy.

1869 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* (1874) 19 Syndectomy—Peritomy.—This operation was first practised by Dr. Furnari, of Paris, in 1862. It consists in excising a band of conjunctiva and subconjunctival tissue... from around the cornea. *Ibid.* 20, I have on several occasions performed syndectomy as a preliminary to inoculation. 1889 [see PERITOMY].

|| **Syndendrium** (sīndēndrīum). *Zool.* Pl. -ia. [mod.L., f. Gr. σύν SYN- + δένδρον tree + -ium.] The thick flat quadrate disc suspended from the umbrella by the dendrostyles in rhizostomous hydrozoans.

1859 HUXLEY *Oceanic Hydrozoa* i. 18 In the Rhizostomidae a complex tree-like mass... is suspended from the middle of the umbrella... The main trunks of the dependent polypiferous tree... unite above into a thick flat quadrate disc, the syndendrium, which is suspended by... the dendrostyles.

Synder, *obs.* form of CINDER, SUNDER.

|| **Synderesis**. *Obs.* Also 5 *synderesis*, 6 *synderesis*, 6-7 *synderesis*, 7 *synth-*, *sintheresis*. [med.L. *synderesis*, repr. med. (and mod.) Gr. pron. of σύνριψις SYNTESIS. Cf. F. *syndérèse*, *† synderese*, It. *sinderesi*, Sp. *sinderesi*, Pg. *synderesi* = SYNTESIS.

c. 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* i. xviii. (1859) 19 [Sathanas loq.] Come forth, thou foule Synderesis, and say what thou knowest of this fals pilgrym. c. 1420 *Lyoc. Assembly of Gods* 937 Macrocosme was the name of the felde... In the myddes therof stood Conscience... Synderesis sate hym withyn cloyd as in a parke, With hys tables in hys hand her dedys to make. 1426—*De Gadl. Pilgr.* 4065 Synderesis... Ys as myche for to seyn... The bither party of Resoun; Wherby A man shal best discerne Hys conscience to gouerne. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* i. xiii. 31 Synderesis is a naturall power

of the soule sette in the hyghest parte therof, mounyng and sterryng it to good, & abhorryng euyll. 1598 MARSTON *Sat.* iii. viii. Poems (1879) 172 Returne, returne sacred Synderesis, Inspire our truncks. 1599 B. JONSON *Eng. Man out of Hum.* iii. iv. The soules Synderesis. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 271 Some sparks of Synderesis, and the lawes of reason. 1603 DEKKER & CHETTEL *Grissil* iii. ii, I thought (by the Synderesis of my soule) I had not been imperished. 1621 J. F. [REAKE] tr. *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* i. lxiii. 140 When they [sc. passions of the soul] follow the Intellectual apprehension... they are called intellectuall passions, or synderesis.

b. Remorse or prick of conscience. (Cf. F. *syndérèse*.)

1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bass's Compl. Woman* 1. 39 It is no great privilege to be exempt from care nor unquietnes, as unto stones to be free from maladies, and beasts from a feeling of Synderesis. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 183 Being persuaded to a moderation of life by that Synderesis [sic], that touch of conscience, which comes sometimes by nature.

Hence **† Synderesize** (sīnd-) *v. trans.*, to make conscientious; to discharge conscientiously.

1600 Tournesur *Transf. Metam.* xxxvi. Wks. 1878 II. 202 Pull off their golden maske, And hid them strait sinderesize their task.

Synderique, error for *syndétique*, SYNETIC.

Syndery, *obs.* Sc. form of SUNDRY.

Syndesmo- (sīndēs'mō), before a vowel syndesmo-, repr. Gr. σύνδεσμος that which binds together, a ligament, in recent terms of anatomy.

Syndesmitis, (a) inflammation of the ligaments; (b) inflammation of the conjunctiva. **Syndesmodontoid** *a.* (sb.), applied to the articulation formed by the transverse ligament of the atlas vertebra and the odontoid process of the axis. **Syndesmo-**

graphy, description of the ligaments (Dunglison 1844). **Syndesmo-**logy, that branch of anatomy which treats of the ligaments. **Syndesmo-**sis, the union of two bones by a ligament; hence **Syndesmo-**tica. **Syndesmo-**tomy, dissection or surgical section of ligaments.

1848 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 7) s.v. *Ophthalmia, Ophthalmia membranosum* [= Conjunctivitis], 'Syndesmitis. *Ibid.*, *Syndesmitis*, inflammation of articular ligaments. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, 'Syndesmodontoid adj. 1901 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Syndesmodontoid*, the posterior of the two alto-axoid articulations formed between the anterior surface of the transverse ligament and the back of the odontoid process. 1799 *Med. J.* 11. 400 Elements of Myology and 'Syndesmo-. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 8 The study of anatomy is commonly divided... into several distinct branches... Osteology... Syndesmo-logy [etc.]. 1726 MOSRO *Anat. Bones* 321 The Rotula... is connected to the Tibia by a strong 'Syndesmosis. 1835 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* i. 200/1 False, fibrous, or incomplete, anchylosis (syndesmosis) may be either intra-articular or extra-articular. 1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (1848), 'Syndesmotomy... dissection of the ligaments. 1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VI. 778/1 Syndesmotomy, or the subcutaneous division of ligaments, is employed... in the reduction of old dislocations.

Syndetic (sīndē'tik), *a.* [ad. Gr. σύνδετικός, f. σύνδεσις to bind together.] Serving to unite or connect; connective, copulative. So **Syndetic**al *a.*; hence **Syndetically** *adv.*

The incorrect form *synderique* in quot. 1621 is due to the Fr. orig. (*syndérique*, which is copied by Cotgrave). 1621 LODGE *Summary Du Bartas* i. 280 The Tendons... which the Physicians (after Hippocrates) have called Synderique [read Synderique] Nerves. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, Synderique, Synderical. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, Syndericalis.

Syndiagnostic: see SYN-

Syndic (sīndik), *sb.* Also 7 *sin-*, *syndique*, (*sin-*, *syndict*), *sindicke*, *syndike*, 7-8 *sin-*, *syndick*, 7-9 *sindic*, (8 *syndac*); also in L. form, 7 *sin-*, *syndicus*. [ad. F. *syndic*, *† -ique* (14th c.), delegated representative, chief magistrate of Geneva, *† critic*, censor, = Pr. *seudegit*, It. *sindaco* controller, *syndic*, Sp. *sindico* *syndic*, recorder, assignee, Pg. *syndico* deputy, delegate, ad. late L. *syndicus* advocate or delegate representing a town, a. Gr. σύνδικος defendant's advocate, f. σύν SYN- + δίκη judgement.]

1. An officer of government having different powers in different countries; a civil magistrate, or one of several such, entrusted with the affairs of a city or community; *spec.* each of four chief magistrates of Geneva.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 83 The towne [sc. Geneva] is governed by a counsell of two hundred, . . . out of which is chosen an other counsell, composed of five and twentie, and out of these fewer especial men, called Syndiques, who have the managing of the whole commonwealth. 1654 WHITELOCKE *Jrnl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) I. 142 The three presidents, who are the principal magistrates of the town, with the syndick, who is in nature of recorder, a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 16 Oct. 1644, We got to anker under the Pharos... at the month of the Mole of Genoa... Towards evening we... came on shore... where after strict examination by the Syndics, we [etc.]. 1717 BERKELEY *Tour Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 577 In Faria they have a syndic for supreme magistrate. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. i. 11. 25 There are also four syndics, or lawyers, who act as secretaries of the state [at Hamburg]. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* I. 85 Turned aside to Aversgnac, the seat of the count de la Bourdonay, to whom I had a letter... as a person able to give me every species of intelligence relative to Bretagne, having for five-and-twenty years been first syndac of the noblesse. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 238

Each district had its commandant, or syndic. These were the judges in civil matters... and had also command of the militia. 1882 'OUVOA *Marzemma* I. 18 The little band halted... in the midst of the cathedral square while the captain had farewell to the syndic of the town.

2. One deputed to represent, and transact the affairs of, a corporation, e.g. a university; *spec.* in the University of Cambridge, applied to members of special committees of the senate, appointed by grace for specific duties.

1607 T. RINLEY *New Civ. & Eccles. Law* 4 What is the office of a Procurator, Solicitor, or Syndic, or Factor? 1612 DONNE *Lett. to Sir H. Goodere* 9 Apr. A Book written against the Popes jurisdiction... by one Richer, a Dr. and Syndic of the Sorbonists. 1662 *Grace Senate Univ. Camb.* 22 July in *Kennet Register* (1728) I. 733 May it please you, that Dr. Gunning and Dr. Pearson may be your legal Syndicks... to treat and conclude with the said Archbishop. 1726 AVIFFE *Paragon* 47 As a Proctor has the Management of the Business of particular Individuals; so a Syndic manages the Affairs of aggregate Corporations. 1777 *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 408 Mr. Leyser, syndic of the mines was... at the top of the pit. 1814 *Monthly Mag.* Apr. 203/1 The [printing] machine has been exhibited to the Syndics of the press at Cambridge. 1818 RANKEN *Hist. France* iv. iv. 324 The syndic was the general procurator or agent of the university. 1821 C. BUTLER *Hist. Mem. Engl. Catholics* iv. 2. IV. 13 The greater canons constituted the chapter... with an officer called a syndic to transact their temporal concerns. 1867 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 252/2 The various trading companies in Paris and the university had also their syndics. 1906 W. WALKER *John Calvin* i. 11 The Sorbonne, under the lead of its syndic, Noël Bédard, condemned his views in April, 1521.

† 3. A censor of the actions of another. *Obs.*

1611 CORNE, *Syndic*, a Sindicke, Censor, Controller of manners. 1617 Sir D. CARLETON *Lett.* (1775) 208 To make them sensible... of the wrong... in playing the syndic of the actions of so great a prince. 1638 DRUMM, of HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 165 It is not lawful for a subject to be a syndic of the actions of his prince. 1658 PHILLIPS.

4. *Greek Hist.* The title of various officials at Athens and elsewhere (see quot. and Smith's *Dict. Gr. and Rom. Antiq.*).

1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* v. 391 Let the Commons chuse Syndics, that all things which are done against evil doers, may be executed without Reproof. 1745 POCOCKE *Descr. East* II. ii. 111. xiv. 179 They have two or three Greek syndics on the part of the people, to take care that the ancient laws of the island [sc. Cephalonia] are observed. 1808 MITCHELL *Hist. Greece* v. § 4. I. 281 The new law being prepared by this numerous committee, five officers, called Syndics, were appointed to defend the old before the assembly; which then decided between the two.

5. (See quot.) *rare*—

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* [from *Dict. de Trévoux*], *Syndic*... a Person appointed to solicit some common Affair, wherein he himself has a Share; as happens particularly among several Creditors of the same Debtor, who falls. 1846 WORCESTER, *Syndic*, (*French law*) an assignee. 1847-54 WESTER S.V., As in France, syndics are appointed by the creditors of a bankrupt to manage the property.

Hence **Syndichip** = SYNDICATE *sb.* 1.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Syndicate* or *Syndichip*.

† **Syndic**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare*—1. [ad. F. *syndiquer* to criticize, censure, = It. *sindicare* to look over accounts, censure, Sp. *sindicar* to accuse, ad. med.L. *syndicare* to examine, f. *syndicus* SYNDIC.]

trans. = SYNDICATE *v.* 1: cf. prec. 3.

1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* III. xc, They, who tooke to Syndique in this sorte The Actions of a Monarch.

† **Syndicable**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*—0. [ad. obs. F. *syndicable*, f. *syndiquer*: see prec.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (from Cotgrave), *Syndicable*... subject unto examination, censure, or controulment.

Syndical (sīndikāl), *a.* [ad. F. *syndical*, f. *syndic* SYNDIC *sb.*] Only in *syndical chamber* (occas. *union*) = F. *chambre syndicale*, a union of people engaged in a particular trade, for the protection of their interests; a trade-union.

1864 *Ed. Words* 877/2 Skin-dressers, gloves, whitesmiths, harness-makers, &c., all dwell upon the necessity of forming in France 'syndical chambers', i.e., authorised trade societies, for their respective trades... They look to this 'syndical chamber' to extinguish strikes. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Mar. 12/1 The Syndical Chamber of Chemical Product Manufacturers.

Syndicalism (sīndikālīz'm). [ad. F. *syndicalisme*, f. *syndic*: see prec. and SYN.] A movement among industrial workers having as its object the transfer of the means of production and distribution from their present owners to unions of workers for the benefit of the workers, the method generally favoured for the accomplishment of this being the general strike.

See Sir A. Clay *Syndicalism & Labour*, 1911, A. W. Kirkaldy *Economics & Syndicalism*, 1914.

1907 *Contemp. Rev.* June 778 'Syndicalism' has a bad odour with the 'respectable' artisan. 1912 J. H. HARLEY in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 349 Syndicalism, open or baptised under the name of Industrial Unionism, is one of the unsettling influences in the world of workers.

So **Syndicalist** [F. *syndicaliste*], an adherent or advocate of syndicalism. Also *adverb*.

1907 *Nation* 23 Nov. 250/1 The Syndicalists nixed a general strike, not only of the railways, but of all workmen, thus hoping to throw the whole country into anarchy. 1907 S. DEWEY in *Atlantic Monthly* Aug. 276/2 The Syndicalist movement—a sort of revolutionary, as distinguished from political, trade-unionism. 1911 G. B. SHAW in *Times* 24 Oct. 9/6 The most dangerous rivals of the Parliamentary

Labour Parties in France and England just now are the Syndicalists.

Syndicate (sindik'et), *sb.* Also 7 syn-, syndicat. [ad. F. *syndicat* office of syndic, body of syndics, †censure, = Pr. *sindēgat*, It. *sindacato* rendering of accounts, order, permission, Sp. *sindicado* syndicate, *sindicato* office of syndic, ad. med.L. **syndicatus*, f. *syndicus* SYNDIC: see -ATE.]

1. The office, status, or jurisdiction of a syndic. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (from Cotgrave), *Syndicat*, the office or degree of a Syndic. 1689 BURNET *Tracts* 1. 10 Being of the little Council leads one to the Syndic. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Syndic*, The Syndicate comes by Turn to sixteen Persons.

2. A council or body of syndics; *spec.* a university committee appointed for some specific duty (see SYNDIC sb. 2); also, a meeting of such a body.

1624 DARCE *Birth of Heresies* To Rdr., The Venetians... have a supreme Magistracie, which they call a Syndicate, that once in a few years, survey all the Offices and Dignities in their Common-wealth. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* xi. 246 They were obliged to render an account of their administration before a syndicate charged with an examination of their conduct. 1835 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) 111. 115 The Syndicate appointed 'to consider and report to the Senate, upon... the Library, &c.'... recommend the appointment of a special Syndicate for making enquiries [etc.]. *Ibid.* 116 A Room for the Vice-Chancellor for holding Syndicates or other uses. 1861 L. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const. App.* iii. (1862) 429 The office of the Syndicate [in the Dutch Republic] was to watch over the Constitution established by law.

3. A combination of capitalists or financiers entered into for the purpose of prosecuting a scheme requiring large resources of capital, esp. one having the object of obtaining control of the market in a particular commodity. Hence, more widely, a combination of persons formed for the promotion of an enterprise; *esp.* a combination for the acquisition of articles, etc. and their simultaneous publication in a number of periodicals; also, a combination of newspapers controlled by such a body.

1855 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Oct. 1 The shares of the promoters... are thrown into a common stock, and put at the disposal of a secret committee, called by the harmless and, indeed, rather pretty name of a 'syndicate'. Our language owes this term, we believe, to certain French financiers. 1876 *World V.* No. 109. 5 Extensive purchases of railroad stocks were made by Syndicates. 1877 GIFFEN *Stock Exch. Securities* 44 A 'syndicate' may be taken as a generalialias for any combination of speculators on the Stock Exchange to force prices in one direction or the other. It is oftenest used in the narrower sense of a combination or partnership to introduce and sell a newly-created security to the public. 1880 *Standard* 29 Nov., The conclusion of the contract with a powerful Syndicate for raising £8,000,000 to complete the Northern Pacific Railway in three months. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Mar. 300/1 Such a syndicate of quacks and dupes as those who have lately undertaken to run Mr. Parnell. 1889 *Public Opinion* (U.S.) 16 Feb., What are called newspaper syndicates are rapidly extending their field of action. By the establishment of offices not only in America, but at Paris, Berlin, Vienna, they are able at one stroke to confer world-wide fame on any author whose work is at their disposal. 1890 J. HATTON *By Order of Czar* (1891) 103 It's like a bear transaction against a strong syndicate. 1891 *Athenium* 12 Sept. 356/3 The first instalment... will appear next month in a 'syndicate' of English and American newspapers.

Syndicate (sindik'et), *v.* [In sense 1, f. med.L. *syndicat*, pa. ppl. stem of *syndicare* (see SYNDIC v.). In other senses, f. prec.]

†1. *trans.* To judge, censure, *Obs.* 1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 154 Not how hee shall iudge quicke and dead at his second coming, but how his Vicar shall inquire, Examine, Syndicate, Sentence, Depose; yea, Murder Princes on earth. 1627 HAKWILL *Apoc.* iv. ii. § 4. 290 Aristotle... undertooke to censure & syndicate both his Master, and all other Law-makers before him. 1641 MARCONES in *Lisimore Papers* Ser. ii. (1888) IV. 203 Those that have but mediocre [employments] are soe much observed and Syndicated. 1822 Mrs. NATHAN *Langreath* 111. 290 Would that I had to syndicate her oppressors!

2. To control, manage, or effect by a syndicate; *esp.* to publish simultaneously in a number of periodicals (see SYNDICATE sb. 3).

1822 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Nov. 5/2 Government loans... are all 'syndicated'—deposited, that is, in the strong boxes of the finance houses interested in their success. 1829 *Ibid.* 20 Feb. 6/2 Mr. W. F. TILLOTSON, first acclimated in this country the American system of 'syndicating' fiction. 1891 'MAX O'RELL' *French in Amer.* 240 Dr. Talmage syndicates his sermons, and they are published in Monday's newspapers in all quarters of America. 1892 *Daily News* 13 Feb. 7/2 It is probable that the issue is only syndicated.

3. To combine into a syndicate. 1829 *Pall Mall G.* 3 May 2/1 To underwrite, ... syndicate, or otherwise provide working capital for bona fide mining companies. 1892 [see syndicated below]. 1916 *O. Rev.* Oct. 539 A mortgage by bonds, which the bank... will probably share with other banks with whom it is syndicated.

Hence *Syndicated ppl. a.*, *Syndicating ppl. sb.* a 1693 *Urynhart's Rabelais* iii. xxvi. 215 Syndicated cock *lorig*, syndique. 1826 *Tinsley's Mag.* July 52 There is time-bargain syndicating for those who prefer a modern road to ruin. 1889 E. M. CLERKE in *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 367 The conditions of trade in the United States under the syndicated system. 1892 *Daily News* 24 Feb. 4/3 Ouida... has lashed out against agents, syndicates, and the syndicated. 1892 *Times* 14 Oct. 7/2 The proportion of syndi-

cated, or as we should say, of union workmen in France. 1893 *Athenium* 5 Aug. 193/1 The principles of the syndication of literary material.

Syndicateer (sindik'et-er), [f. SYNDICATE sb. + -EER.] A member of a (financial) syndicate.

1906 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 146/1 The syndicateer-in-chief was Mr. Pierpont Morgan. 1908 Sir C. WINDHAM in *Daily Tel.* 26 Mar. 9/2 The sinews of war are to be provided by millionaires: in other words, our old friends the syndicateers.

Syndication (sindik'et-jən), [In sense 1, ad. med.L. *syndicatio*, -ōnem examination (cf. obs. F. *syndication* censure, criticism, Pg. *syndicação* inquiry), f. *syndicare* (see SYNDIC v.). In sense 2, f. SYNDICATE v.: see -ATION.]

†1. The action of judging. *Obs. rare.*

1650 HOBBS *De Corp. Pol.* ii. ix. § 6. 182 It is therefore necessary, that there be a Power Extraordinary... for the Syndication of Judges and other Magistrates, that shall abuse their Authority.

2. The action or process of forming a syndicate.

1887 *Christian Union* 9 June (Cent. Dict.) The age of syndication, hypothection, and stock-watering. 1910 *19th Cent.* Aug. 244 The system of syndication has killed free competition at home. 1916 *Times* 8 May 7/6 The German aniline dye companies... announced another important step towards the syndication of practically the whole industry.

Syndicator (sindik'et-er), [In sense 1, ad. med.L. *syndicator* examiner (cf. obs. F. *syndicateur* examiner, censor, Sp. *sindicador* informer, prosecutor), agent-n. f. *syndicare*: see SYNDIC v. and -OR.] In sense 2, f. SYNDICATE sb. or v.]

†1. One who judges; a judge. *Obs. rare.*

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 245 In Capital matters, saies your great Syndicator, it is lawful to redeeme the life, *per fas & nefas*. [1768 BOSWELL *Corr.* iii. 153 The procurators... choose some persons of high credit and respect, as syndicators... These make a tour through the different provinces, as our judges in Britain go the circuits... These syndicators are exceedingly beneficial.]

2. One who forms a syndicate. *U. S.*

1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Syndicator*, one who syndicates, or effects sales. (Recent.) 1895 *Voice* (N.Y.) 12 Nov. 5 A large class of capitalists and 'syndicators'.

Syndir, Syndoc, Syndon(e, Syndow, Syndre, Syndrie (e: see SUNDER a., SINTOC, SINDOX, SINDAW, CINDER, SUNDRY.

Syndrome (sindrōm), *Also 7 syndrom.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *συνδρομή*, f. *σύν* SYN- + *δρομή*: *δρομή* to run.]

1. *Path.* A concurrence of several symptoms in a disease; a set of such concurrent symptoms.

1541 COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* a Biji, They enquire the cause prymylyte as partye of all the syndrome. 1605 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* iii. ii. (1606) Fij, That so we may prevent the syndrome Of Symtomes. 1670 MAYNWARING *Villa Sana* vi. 75 The syndrom is lethal. 1809 ALLBUTT's *Syst. Med.* VI. 207 Charcot's syndrom has in a number of reported cases been a precursor of arterio-sclerotic gangrene.

†2. *transf. or gen.* A concurrence, concourse; a set of concurrent things. *Obs.*

1616 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. iii. 66 This motion is termed coition, and that not made by any faculty attractive of one, but a Syndrome and concourse of each. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* Pref. 7 A faraginuous Syndrome of Knaves and Fools. 1651 CHARLETON *Ephes. & Cym. Matron* ii. (1668) Pref., Distracted with a syndrome of Remorse, Fear, Anger, and Despair. 1661 GLANVILL *Scipio Sci.* xxv. (1665) 156 Every single motion owning a dependance on such a Syndrome of pre-required Motors.

Hence **Syndromic a.**, of or pertaining to the syndrome or combination of symptoms in a disease.

1890 *Smithsonian Rep.* 648 The syndromic episodes, the extreme manifestations of dis-equilibrium.

Syndry(e, obs. forms of SUNDRY.

Syndyasmian (sindjæzm'ian), *a. Anthropol.* [f. mod.L. *syndyasmus*, ad. Gr. *συνδυασμός* coupling, pairing, sexual intercourse, f. *συνδυάειν*, f. *σύν* SYN- + *δυάειν* to couple, f. *δύω* TWO: see -IAN.] Pertaining to or marked by sexual union with exclusive coition or with temporary cohabitation.

1877 L. H. MORGAN *Ancient Society* iii. i. 384 The Syndyasmian or Pairing Family... was founded upon marriage between single pairs, but without an exclusive cohabitation.

Syndyr, obs. form of CINDER.

Syne (sōin), *adv. (conj.) Sc. and north. dial.* Forms: 4 *seine*, *syn*, 4-6 (9) *sine*, 5 *soyn(e)*, *syen(e)*, *syon*, (8-9 *saan*), 4-*syne*. [Contracted form of ME. *sethen*, *SITHEN*, perh. influenced by ON. *sīdan*; cf. *HYNE*, *THYNE*, *WHYNE* for *HETHEN*, *THETHEN*, *WETHETHEN*. The northern-English spellings with -ei- (-ey-), riming with *ē*, are common to all four words; their phonological significance is obscure. See also the corresponding form with shortened vowel, *SIN adv.*; cf. *SEN adv.* and *SENE adv.*]

1. Directly or next after that; at the next moment; immediately afterwards; then, thereupon; = SINCE A. 1. (Occas. strengthened by *after*.)

13.. *Gosp. Nicodemus* 1069 (Galba MS.) In aramathi he set me seine (*rimen* sein, sein). 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* xi. 216 Valtir, steward of scotland syne, That than was bot an berdilas hie, Com with a rout of nobill men, c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxh.) i. 4 Pan men passeth thurgh be land of Pynceras... and seyne to be citee of Bradenrope and seyne [ed. 1239 after] to be citee of Constantynople. c. 1400 *Song Roland*

826 All the cursed men to mahoun cristen, ledes them on the lond, hold to gedur seyne. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* iii. ix. 1085 And there it was mye mony day. c. 1475 *Rauf Coilsear* 87 First to lofe, and syne to lak, Peter I it is schame. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* i. ix. 78 My fader... The riche realme of Cyper waitit by weir, And wan it syne. 1561 WINZET *Four Scotts Thre Quest.* xvi. Wks. (S.T.S.) i. 106 Be reconcil with thi brother, and syne cum and offir thi gift. a 1568 *Wffe of Auchttermuchty* 47 (Bann. MS.) And the gudman raisis eftir syne. a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 515 First spyne baith, syne try baith. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 37 He empties all the water, syne He fills the place with brandy-wine. 1724 RAMSAY *Teat. S.* (1733) 1. 28 He first speer'd at the guidman, And syne at Giles the mither. 1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* xxiv, In comes a gaucie, gash Guidwife, An' sits down by the fire, Syne draws her kebuck an' her knife. 1826 R. CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes Scotl.* (1870) 283 Jethart justice—first hang a man, and syne judge him. 1891 MORRIS *Poems by Way, Son's Sorrow* 146 Three sons my true-love bore me there, And syne she died who was so dear. 1902 BUCHAN *Watcher by the Threshold* 247 Syne he rebuked her coldness.

†b. (with prospective reference): Directly after this, immediately, presently. *Obs.*

c. 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xviii, Go, loke thou dight oure soper syne. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 534 Nay, tary not so we gett ad syne.

c. (in reference to serial order generally): In the next place, next, further, moreover: = THEN 3b.

c. 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (verse) 565 And syen our neighbors sal we luf. 1456 Sir G. HAYE *Lav Armes* (S.T.S.) 12 And syne efter sall folowe the principale parties of the buke. c. 1550 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iv. 653 And sine the drink it was sa delicious. a 1578 LINNESA (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) i. 4 First to pleis god and syne our nobill king.

2. At a later time, afterwards, subsequently; esp. in phr. *soon or syne*, sooner or later.

1375 BARBOUR *Brue* i. 450-1 Bot syne our lord sic graise thaim sent, That that syne, thour thar gret walour, Come till gret hycht & till honour. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 108 Agyde unto syne. c. 1587 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xx. 8 He recompenis, as 3e play your pairs, Once, soon or syne. a 1600 HOOKER *Sermon, Nat. Pride* iii. Wks. 1888 111. 627 As verily as God is just, his justice will show itself upon them soon or sine. 1678 *Hist. Indulgence* Ep. to Rdr., Soon or syne he shall be put to it. 1722 W. HAMILTON *Wallace* 318 Each Rogue... Shall be discov' red soon or syne. 1854 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Magd. Hebrum* i. 1. 19 His fate... waits for him soon or syne. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* vii, We may as well get it over soon as syne!

3. Since that time, since then: = SINCE A. 2.

c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxh.) iv. 13 Seyne hiderward myght na knyght see hir. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* i. ix. 79 Evir syne of Troye... The destruction has bene wele knawin to me. *Ibid.* ii. xi. 99 Neuir syne with ene saw I hir eft. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xlii, I have seen it mysel mony a day syne. 1854 THACKERAY *Rose & Ring* xii, Martyr, indeed am I, my gracious liege—the poor Lord Spinalchi, once—the humble woodman these fifteen years syne.

4. (So long) before now; ago: = SINCE A. 4. See also LANGSYNE.

14.. *R. Glouc. Chron.* (Rolls) 52 (MS. B) 31t is noust longe syne. 1573 TYRRE *Refut.* in *Cath. Tractates* (S.T.S.) 18 It was Hierusalem ene thousand and fyve hundredth yeir syne. c. 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* Ded. (1861) 1, I... set my-selfe, about a yeir syne, to seek a remedie. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 28 [He] had Luath ca'd him, After some dog in Highland sang, Was made lang syne. 1788 W. H. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* 11. 349 'Hoo lang saan?' 'A year saan', 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* v, Ye said a gliff syne it was *quavis*, and now I heard ye say *cuius* with my ain ears. 1871 C. GIBSON *Lack of Gold* xii, He was here a minute syne.

†b. *conj.* = SINCE B. 4. *Obs. rare.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1864 (Dubl. MS.) A set i hym halde, Pat ay hase dene & dyspyte of dedes of lityl, Syon [*Ashm. MS.* Sen] oft be baslokt her he huen to be sternes. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE i. 181 Eternalle God, quhy suld I thus wayis de; Syne my beileiff all haile remans in the?

Syne, obs. f. SIN, SIGN; var. SIND.

Synecdoche (sinc'kōd'ki), *Gram. and Rhet.* Also 4-5 syn-, *sinodoches*, 5 *synadochie*, 6 *sincedochie*, *senec(h)doche*, 6-7 *synechdoche*, 7 *sincedochie*, *synegdoche*, *synechdochie*. Also *anglicized* 6 *sincedoch*. [a. late L. *synecdoche* (in med.L. *sinodochie*, whence obs. F. *synodochie*), a. Gr. *συνεκδοχή*, f. *συνεκδέσθαι* lit. to take with something else, f. *σύν* SYN- + *ἐκδέσθαι* to take, take up. Cf. F. *synecdoche*, -*doque*, It. *sincedochie*, Sp. *sin(c)doque*, Pg. *synecdoche*.]

The form *sincedochie* represents the acc. *synecdoche*, *συνεκδοχῆν*, and *synodoches* is a new nom. formed upon it; cf. *synopsis*, -*is*, s.v. SYNOPSIS.]

A figure by which a more comprehensive term is used for a less comprehensive or *vice versa*; as whole for part or part for whole, genus for species or species for genus, etc.

Formerly sometimes used loosely or vaguely, and not infrequently misexplained.

1388 *Wyclif's Bible*, *Prolog.* xii. (1850) 47 Bi a figure clepid synodoches [i.e., synodochie], whanne a part is set for al, either al is set for oo part. 1432-50 tr. *Hyden* (Rolls) IV. 263 Criste was seide to be in the... herte of thether the daies and iij. nyghtes by a figure called sinodoches, after Seynte Austyn, sythe Criste reste not in his sepulchre but by xlii howres. 1489 CAXTON *Gold. Legg. Resurr.* (1892) 52 Jhesus was in the sepulchre iii dayes & iij nyghtes. But after saynt austyn the first day is taken by synecdoche, that is, that the last part of the day is taken [etc.]. 1548 R. HUTTON *Sum of Diuinitie* E ij b, They imagine a Sinedoch to be in thys worde. *Ibid.* F viij b, The subtyll caullacionyn, whereby they fayne Sinedochine. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1550) 75 Therefore, whereas I saie, the Church doeth not erre, it is called Synechdoche, that is to saie, when the parte is used

for the whole [sic]. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 l. 55, I did send for you to draw me n devise, an Impeza, by Synechdoche a Mott. 1672 J. MASON *Anat. Sore.* 56 By these two blessings (to wit) the sunne & raine meaning al other earthly benefites whatsoever, by the figure synechdoche. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* i. v. § 94. 295 By a Synechdoche of the whole for the part, he might be said to forsake the Visible Church. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 44 Of the Grammarians it is called a Synechdoche, or Comprehension, when a common word or name is restrained to a part which is expressed by the Accusative Case... as, *Ethiops albus dentes*, an Ethiopian white in the teeth; here, white agreeing to the teeth only, is attributed to the whole Ethiopian. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Communi.* i. iii. 58 It is by a Metonymy and a Sacramental Manner of speaking, yet it is also a synechdoche of the part for the whole. 1718-31 J. TRAPP tr. *Virg. Eclogues* 1. 87 note (ed. 2) l. 11 *Aristas*, by a Metonymy of the Adjunct, for Harvests; and Those by a Synechdoche, for Years. 1872 MINTO *Engl. Prose Lit.* Intro. 15 Metaphors, personifications, synechdoches and metonymy in almost every sentence. 1900 R. J. DRUMMOND *Apost. Teach.* viii. This ordinance was frequently by synechdoche spoken of as the Breaking of Bread.

Synechdoche (sine'k-dō'kik), a. [ad. mod.L. *synechdochicus*, a. Gr. *συνεχδοχικός*, f. *συνεχδοχῆ* SYNECDOCHE.] a. *Gram.* and *Rhet.* = next, a. b. *Ethnol.* Involving SYNECDOCHISM (see b).

1787 PINKERTON *Dis. Sythians* i. iv. 69 note, Diodorus Siculus remarks the cloudy speech, and intellect, synechdoch phrase, and hyperbolic pride, of the old Celts. 1894-5 *Ann. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol.* 21 Incantation and sorcery through nail-parings, hair-comings, and other parts of the person (the synechdochic magic of Mason).

Synechdochical (sine'k-dō'kikāl), a. [f. mod.L. *synechdochicus*: see prec. and -ICAL.] a. *Gram.* and *Rhet.* Involving or constituting synechdoche.

1597 DRAYTON *Heroia. Ep. Shore's Wife to Edu.* IV Note 2, Isis here is used for Thamisias by a Synechdochical [1608 synechdochical] mode of speech. 1659 SIR J. SCHEWET. *Saerlages Haullet* 21 Tremellius. Noteth this speech to be both Synechdochical, in putting. Noteth this speech to be both Synechdochical, in putting. Noteth this speech to be both Synechdochical, in putting. 1637 GILLESPIE *Engl. Pop. Cerem.* iii. viii. 165 The first, is the proper signification; the second is metaphorical; the third synechdochical. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* ii. v. 134 A cup being taken here by a synechdochical metonymy for all plentiful provisions. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* vii. l. 56 Synechdochical [synechdochical] Pay, by which a certain figure in our avaritious. Rhetoric, by which there passes *hars pro Toto*. 1876 J. MARTIN tr. *Keil's Comm. Ezekiel* xl. 38-47 A synechdochical designation applied to every kind of animal sacrifice.

b. *Ethnol.* = prec. b.

1887 O. T. MASON to *Science* 7 Jan. 17/2 Synechdochical Magic.

Synechdochically, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2. Cf. late L. *synechdochicē*.] In a synechdochical manner; by synechdoche.

1609 BELL *Theoph. & Remig.* 111 So that Christ undoubtedly meaneth all the scriptures of the old Testament, when synechdochically he meaneth [read nameth] only the Prophets. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. l. 280 So is it said that Christ was three days in the grave, which... must be taken Synechdochically, or by understanding a part for an whole day. 1679 C. NESSE *Antiehrst* 71 All the world is synechdochically taken for the most parts of it. 1709 C. NOLAN *Effort agst. Bigotry* 7 By Meat and Drink are Synechdochically comprehended all other Things of like Nature. 1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Aristotle* II. 32 note, The miseries of war, for which shields are put synechdochically. 1911 H. S. HARRISON *Qued xvii*, The eyes (which you use synechdochically to represent the character).

Synechdochism (sine'k-dō'kiz'm). [f. SYNECDOCHE + -ISM.] a. *Gram.* and *Rhet.* Synechdochical style; the use of synechdoche. b. *Ethnol.* Belief or practice in which a part of an object or person is taken as equivalent to the whole, so that anything done to, or by means of, the part is held to take effect upon, or have the effect of, the whole.

1854 BADHAM *Haletut* 463 The surmise of Jovius, though not absolutely impossible is, so unusual a specimen of catachrestic synechdochism as to be scarcely admissible. 1894-5 *Ann. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol.* 23 One or more pieces of the skull (for in synechdochism the piece carries the virtue of the whole) of the slain enemy were used as amulets.

Synechalle, -schalle, obs. ff. SENESCHAL.

1400 *Morte Arth.* 1871, 1910.

Synechia (sin'khiā, properly sin'khiā). *Path.* Pl. -iā. [mod.L., ad. Gr. *συνεχία* continuity, f. *συνεχῆς* continuous, f. *σύν* SYN- + *ἐχέω* to have, hold (cf. *συνέχω* to hold or keep together).] An affection of the eye, consisting in adhesion of the iris to the cornea (*anterior synechia*) or to the capsule of the lens (*posterior synechia*).

1842 BRANOE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. 1869 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* (1874) 53 During the healing... the pupillary region of the iris... is liable to become engaged in the wound, and an anterior synechia to result. *Ibid.* 81 If, the pupil should become closed... by posterior synechia, an iridectomy should be performed. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 48r Synechia are occasionally symmetrical, being present in both nasal fossae in corresponding situations.

Synechthry: see SYN-.

Synectic (sine'ktik), a. [ad. late L. *synecticus*, a. Gr. *συνεκτικός*, f. *συνεχῆς* to see prec. and -IC.] a. Of a cause: Producing its effect directly, without the intervention of means; immediate; *spec.* in *Old Med.* = CONTINENT a. b. b. *Math.* Applied to certain continuous functions: see quot. 1888. So + **Synectical** a. (in sense a); **Synecticity** (-is'ti), the quality of being synectic.

1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* i. xvii. 68 A Cause. Efficient is said to be next in Species which is so joined by its Existence to its Effect, as that it is joined to it without any mediating Virtue... Hitherto appertaineth the Emanative Cause: Likewise the Continent, or Synectical of the Physicians. 1888 B. WILLIAMSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 72/1 A function of a complex variable which is continuous, one-valued, and has a derived function when the variable moves in a certain region of the plane is called by Cauchy synectic in this region. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. Cause, The physicians, following Galen, recognized three kinds of causes, the *procatartetic*, *progenital*, and *synectic*... The *synectic*, containing, or continent cause is the essence of the disease itself considered as the cause of the symptoms. 1891 *Ibid.*, Synecticity.

Synedrial (sine'driāl), a. [f. SYNEDRION + -AL.] = next, b.

1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 428/2 The respect in which the synedrial president was held.

Synedrian (sine'driān), sb. and a. [f. next + -AN.] a. sb. A member of a synedrium; see also quot. 1606. b. adj. Of or belonging to a synedrium.

1606 T. WHITTENHALL *Disc. Abuses Ch. Christ* 119 [They] call them that desire to have restored againe the ancient order of Parish Synedrines, Consistories, or Presbyteries... by the nick names of Synedrins, Consistorians, and Puritans. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Sanhedrim*, Synedrins (*synedrian*) are the Counsellors, Judges, or Members of that Court. 1808 MITFORD *Hist. Greece* xxxix. § 4. IV. 448 The Synedrins, resident deputies of the subject states... met to take the matter into consideration. *Ibid.* 449 It was not probably the purpose of Chares and Demosthenes to injure or offend the Synedrian allies.

Synedrium (sine'driŋ), **synedrium** (-ŋm). Pl. **synedria**. Also 8 **synhed-**; 7 **anglicized pl.** **synedries**; 3 in forms assimilated to SANHEDRIM, **synhedrim**, **synedrin**. [mod.L., a. Gr. *συνεδριον*, f. *συνέδρος*: see next.] A judicial or representative assembly, a council, consistory; *spec.* the Jewish SANHEDRIM.

1584 E. PAGET *Calvin's Harm. Evangelists* 5 The Synedrium... a chosen counsell of the stocke and posteritie of David, whose auctoritie was great. 1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* i. DJ. The Bishoppes... should be throwne downe, and the Jewes Synedrium set up. 1606 Synedries [see SYNEORIAN], a 1641 Br. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* v. (1642) 341 Annas the younger... calleth a Consistory or Synedrium, and citeth James. 1677 Howells's *Vind. in Harl. Misc.* (1810) VI. 128 How... incapable am I to censure the proceedings of that great senate, that high synedrium, wherein the wisdom of the whole state is epitomized? 1728 CHAMBERS *Cyclo.*, *Sanhedrim*, or *Synedrin*, among the Ancient Jews. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 7 In their sweltering town-houses, or supposed synhedria. *Ibid.* 86 If a two-years drought happens, the synhedrim... convene in a body, and make proper enquiry into the true cause of their calamities. 1808 MITFORD *Hist. Greece* xxxv. § 1. IV. 238 Seventy-five cities, of importance enough to have each its representative in the congress, or, in the original term synedrium, which assembled at Athens. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 424/1 The [Jewish] synedrium at that time was a political and not a scholastic authority. 1897 R. H. STORV *Apostolic Ministry* Scot. Ch. i. 21 The synedrium held its meetings in the building used by the synagogue for its religious services.

Synedrous (sin'drōs), a. *Bot.* rare-o. [f. mod.L. *synedrus*, a. Gr. *συνέδρος* sitting with, f. *σύν* SYN- + *ἔδρα* seat: see -OUS.] Growing on an angle of the stem, as a leaf-stalk. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*

Syneidesis (sin'idēsis), *Theol.* Obs. [Scho-lastic L., a. Gr. *συνείδησις* consciousness, conscience, f. *συνείδω* to be cognizant of or privy to a thing, with refl. pron. to be conscious of.

Cf. *Syneide* (personified) in c1620 T. ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* 1245 But still Syneide comforts her againe And tells her, y^e lambe, for sinners must bee slaine.]

That function or department of conscience which is concerned with passing judgement on acts already performed. (Contrasted with SYNTHESES.)

1620 R. CARPENTER *Consejourable Christian* (1623) Bjh, Syneidesis-conscience, that is, an actual application of our knowledge, to this or that particular act or object. 1643 HERLE *Answ. Ferne* 2 Consciences syntesis, and syneidesis, ... can warrant her to passe her Crisis or conclusive judgement. 1679 J. GOOSMAN *Penit. Parad.* i. iv. (1713) 101 That which is called *Syntesis*, and that which is called properly *Syneidesis*, or conscience. By the former of which, man having as it were a standard within himself of good and evil, he may guide himself in the choice of his actions; by the latter he is able to reflect upon himself, and... pass a judgement upon himself.

Synema to **Synepigonis**: see SYN-.

Synergy (sine'nərdzi), rare. [f. SYN- + ENERGY.] = SYNERGY.

a 1680 GLANVILLE *Sadducismus* 1. (1726) 98 The Faculty of Union, Motion, and Life, in which all the Sympathies and Synergies which are found in the World, may be conceived to consist. 1687 H. MORE *Answ. Psychol.* (1639) 114 Whatever Activity, Sympathy, Synergy... is found in the World. 1893 *Brit. Med. J.* 30 Sept. 725/2 Each segment [of the spinal cord] with its corresponding anterior root, represents a functional synergy.

Syneresis: see SYNERESIS.

Synergetic (sinə'dzē'tik), a. rare. [ad. Gr. *συνεργητικός*, f. *συνεργέω* to work together, co-operate.] Working together, co-operative: = SYN-ERGIC. So + **Synergetical** a. Obs.

1684 H. MORE *Annot. Glanville's Lux* O. 120 Acting at two places at once according to its Synergetical virtue. 1835 SHART, *Synergetic*. 1839 DUNNAN & WINGRAVE *Gloss. Anat. Phys. Biol. Terms* App. *Synergetic muscles*... are those which together subserve a certain kind of movement.

Synergia (sin'ərdziā). [mod.L., a. Gr. *συνεργία*, f. *συνεργός* working together, *συνεργέω* (see prec.)] a. *Physiol.*, etc. = SYNERGY. b. *Anthropol.* Agreement in bodily movements or acts, as a hypothetical stage in the development of sympathy: cf. SYNESTHESIA.

1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1897 [see SYNESTHESIA].

Synergic (sin'ərdzik), a. *Physiol.* [ad. mod.L. *synergicus*, f. Gr. *συνεργός*, -εργέω: see prec. and -IC.] Working together, co-operating, as a group of muscles for the production of some movement; pertaining to or involving synergy.

1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1886 FERRIER *Functions of Brain* vi. (ed. 2) 200 Every form of active muscular exertion necessitates the simultaneous co-operation of an immense assembly of synergic movements. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 61 A failure of synergic action of muscles.

Hence **Synergically** adv., so as to co-operate.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 898 Muscles... which are brought into action synergically.

Synergida (sin'ərdzidā). *Bot.* Pl. -idā (-idī). Also anglicized **synergid**. [mod.L., f. Gr. *συνεργείν* to co-operate.] Either of two naked nucleated cells at the apex of the embryo-sac, regarded as co-operating with the oosphere in the production of the embryo.

1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 580 Two of the cells of the egg-apparatus lie nearer the apex...; they are somewhat elongated superiorly, and the nucleus lies in this elongated portion... these cells have been termed by Strasburger the *Synergidae*. *Ibid.*, In *Sinningia*, according to Strasburger, only one synergida is present in some cases. 1898 *Natural Science* June 375 Origin of the embryos from egg-cell, synergids, antipodal cells, or nucellus.

Hence **Synergidal** a. In recent Dicts.

Synergism (sin'ərdziz'm). *Theol.* [ad. mod.L. *synergismus*, f. *συνεργός* working together, *συνεργέω* to co-operate.] The doctrine that the human will co-operates with Divine grace in the work of regeneration.

1764 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Ecl. Hist.* Cent. xvi. iii. 11. l. § 32 (1833) 488/2 He [sc. Strigelius] was accused by Flacius of Synergism at the court of Saxe-Weimar. 1828 PUSEY *Hist. Eng.* i. 23 Even laymen, who would not sign the confutation-book (against Synergism) were excluded from acting as sponsors. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2279/2 Synergism is a sublimated type of Semi-Pelagianism.

Synergist (sin'ərdzist). Also 7 sun-. [f. Gr. *συνεργός* (see prec.) + -IST.]

1. *Theol.* One who holds the doctrine of synergism. Also attrib.

1657 GAULE *Sap. Just.* 11 That the Adamical will, or will from Adams fall... in the act of Conversion, is therunto actively cooperating together with God; so the Erasmusians, the Synergists, and Arminians. 1764 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Ecl. Hist.* Cent. xvi. iii. 11. l. § 30 (1833) 488/1 The Synergists... denied that God was the only agent in the conversion of sinful man. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2280/1 Strigel... one of the professors at Jena, and a synergist. 1883 T. M. LINGARD in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 85/r The Synergist controversy, which discussed the nature of the first impulse in conversion.

2. *Med.* and *Physiol.* A medicine, etc., or a bodily organ (e.g. a muscle) that co-operates with another or others: cf. SYNERGY b. Hence **Synergize** (sin'ərdziz) v. *intr.*, to act as a synergist, co-operate, as a remedy, or an organ, with another. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1889) 491 Stramonium... Antagonists, Incompatibles, and Synergists, are the same as for belladonna. *Ibid.* 136 [see SYNERGISTIC 2].

Synergistic (sin'ərdzistik), a. [f. prec. + -IC.]

1. *Theol.* Of or pertaining to synergism or the synergists.

1818 TODD. 1839 HALHAM *Lit. Eur.* iii. ii. § 32 Melancthon espoused the synergistic doctrine. 1864 SUECO *Hist. Chr. Doctrine* II. iv. ii. 40 Chrysostom's theory of regeneration was firmly synergistic.

2. *Med.* and *Physiol.* Of a medicine, etc.: Co-operating with another; acting as a synergist. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1888) 136 Synergists. All agents promoting constructive metamorphosis are synergistic to iron.

So **Synergistical** a. (= sense 1); hence **Synergistically** adv. (cf. sense 2).

1657 GAULE *Sap. Just.* 5 The Synergistical and the Anapathistical way of understanding it. 1764 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Ecl. Hist.* Cent. xvi. iii. 11. l. § 30 (1833) 488/1 The synergistical controversy. 1772 TUCKER *Apol. Ch. Eng.* (ed. 2) 60 note, The Saxon Divines, with Melancthon at their head... adopted another System, viz. The Synergistical. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1889) 502 Combination with agents acting synergistically, as oil of cubes and sandal-wood.

Synergy (sin'ərdzi). [ad. mod.L. SYNERGIA.] Joint working, co-operation.

+ a. In general sense. (Cf. SYNERGISM, SYNERGIST 1.) Obs.

1666 HEVLIN *Hist. Quinquart.* i. 9 They speak only of such a Synergie, or cooperation, as makes men differ from a senseless stock, or lifeless statua, in reference to the great work of his own conversion.

b. In mod. scientific use: Combined or correlated action of a group of bodily organs (as nerve-centres, muscles, etc.); hence, in extended use, of mental faculties, of remedies, etc.

1847 *Fr. Feuchtersleben's Med. Psychol.* 88 The transition to the homogeneous is called irradiation (in motor nerves synergy—in sensitive, sympathy). 1867 *Lewes Hist. Philos.* (ed. 3) II. 419 The synergy of organs in producing mental phenomena. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* (1889) I. 467 The factors of his personality are now a different set of powers, and the product of their synergy cannot therefore be the same.

Synester, obs. form of **SINISTER**.

Synet, obs. form of **CYGNET**.

1830 *Robson Brit. Herald III.* Gloss., *Synettys*, old English for *swans*.

Synethnic: see **SYN**.

Synevey, -wey, var. **SENVY** *Obs.*, mustard.

Synew(e), **Synewi**, obs. ff. **SINEW**, **SIN** v.

Syng, obs. form of **SIGN**, **SING**.

Syngamete (sɪŋgəˈmɪt). *Biol.* [f. **SYN** + **GAMETE**.] The cell produced by the fusion of two gametes in reproduction.

1900 C. MACMILLAN in B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms.* †**Syngamical**, a. *Obs. rare*. [f. Gr. *σύν* **SYN** + *γάμος* marriage + *-ICAL*.] Pertaining to sexual union or copulation.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 276 The specific ferments are...inherent in the syngamical spermatic liquor.

Syngamy (sɪŋgəˈmɪ). [f. Gr. *σύν* **SYN** + *γάμος* marriage.] a. Free interbreeding between organisms. b. The fusion of two cells, or of their nuclei, in reproduction. Hence **Syngamic** (sɪŋgəˈmɪk), **Syngamias** (sɪŋgəˈmɪəs) *adjs.*

1904 HARTOG in *Q. J. Nat. Microsc. Sci.* Mar. 595, I venture to propose the term 'Syngamy' to replace 'fertilisation' in its modern restricted sense...and the derivative adjectives 'syngamic' and 'syngamias' follow naturally. 1904 POUTON *Ess. Evolution II.* (1908) 60 Forms which freely interbreed together...may be...called Syngamic...Free interbreeding under natural conditions may be termed Syngamy.

Syng, obs. form of **SIGN**, **SING**, **SINGE**.

|| **Syngenesia** (sɪndʒɪˈnɛsiə). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnaeus 1730), f. Gr. *σύν* **SYN** + *γενεός* production, **GENESIS**, with ending as in *Dendrodia*, etc.: see **-IA**.] The nineteenth class in the Linnaean Sexual System, comprising plants having stamens coherent by the anthers, and flowers (florets) in close heads or *capitula*; corresponding to the Natural Order *Compositae*.

Also an order in the classes from the 20th to the 23rd, characterized by similar cohesion of the stamens.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Syngenesia* expresses the same class of plants with the compound flowered plants of Ray, and others. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 648/2 Many flowers, particularly those of the syngenesia class. 1785 MARTIN *Lett. Bot.* ix. (1794) 94 If...the filaments...are free and distinct, but the anthers are connected together, so as to form one body, then your plant will be found in the class syngenesia. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 553/1 *Ruscus*...Butcher's Broom: A genus of the syngenesia order, belonging to the dioecia class. 1816 *Encycl. Perth.* V. 638/1 Corn Marigold...belonging to the syngenesia class of plants.

Hence **Syngenesic** (sɪndʒɪˈnɛsɪk), a syngenesious plant; **Syngenesian** (sɪndʒɪˈnɛsiən) a. = next, a.

1835 SMART, *Syngenesic*. 1840 *Ibid.*, *Syngenesian*.

Syngenesious (sɪndʒɪˈnɛsiəs), a. *Bot.* [f. prec. + **-OUS**.] a. Belonging to the class *Syngenesia*; having the stamens united by their anthers.

b. Of the stamens: United by the anthers so as to form a tube, as in the *Syngenesia* (and in some plants of other classes); also said of the anthers.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Syngenesia*, Neither scabious, nor dipsacus, are flosculous, or, as they may much more properly be called, syngenesious plants. 1830 LINCOLN *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 187 [Lobeliaceae] Monopetalous milky dicotyledons, with...syngenesious stamens. 1845 — *Sch. Bot.* I. (1852) 15 The anthers...sometimes grow together, when they are called syngenesious. 1896 HENSLOW *Wild Flowers* 18 In the Composite, the so-called syngenesious condition of the anthers is due to a gummy exudation.

Syngenesis (sɪndʒɪˈnɛsɪs). *Biol.* [mod.L.: see **SYN** and **GENESIS**.] Formation of the germ in sexual reproduction by fusion of the male and female elements, so that the substance of the embryo is derived from both parents.

1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 427/2 The theory of Syngenesis or Combination seems to have been applied principally to the explanation of reproduction of quadrupeds and man. 1864 LEWES *Aristotle* xvii. 353 The theory of Syngenesis, which considers the embryo to be the product of both male and female, is as old as Empedocles. 1901 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Syngenesis*, the hypothetical principle that each germ contains in itself the germs of every generation that may be derived from it.

Syngenic (sɪndʒɪˈnɛtɪk), a. [f. prec.: see **GENETIC**.]

1. *Biol.* Of or pertaining to syngenesis. 1864 LEWES *Aristotle* xvii. 353 The Syngenic theory—which makes both parents equally progenitors.

2. *Geol.* Applied to mineral deposits formed at the same time as the enclosing rocks.

Syngenite (sɪndʒɪˈnɛɪt). *Min.* [ad. G. *συγγενής* akin, cognate + *-ITE* 1: so named from 'its close relation to polyhalite' (Dana).] A hydrous sulphate of calcium and potassium, occurring in colourless or white tabular crystals; also called **KALUSZITE**.

1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 1142

Syngil, obs. form of **SINGLE** a.

Synglar, -er(e), var. **SINGLER** a. *Obs.*

Synglere, var. **SANGLIER**, wild boar.

Syngnathous (sɪŋɡnəˈθəʊs), a. *Zool.* [f. mod.L.

Syngnathus (f. Gr. *σύν* **SYN** + *γάθος* jaw) + **-OUS**.] Belonging to the genus *Syngnathus* or snorbord *Syngnathi* of fishes, characterized by the jaws being united into a tubular snout, and including the pipefishes and sea-horses.

1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. vi. 220 The males of syngnathous fishes receive the eggs of the females in their abdominal pouches.

Syngne, **Syngnefaunce**, **Syngnett(e)**, **Syngnory**: see **SIGN**, **SIGNIFIANCE** *Obs.*, **CYGNET**, **SIGNET**, **SIGNORY**.

Syngraph (sɪŋɡrəf). Also in L. form. [ad. L. *syngrapha*, -us, ad. Gr. *συγγραφή*, *σύγγραφος*, f. *συγγράφειν* to compose in writing, compile, draw up, f. *σύν* **SYN** + *γράφειν* to write.] A written contract or bond signed by both or all the parties.

1633 MARSHON *Five Coups* iii. v. F 3 b, I have here a Syngraphus, a writing with articles, that must be drawn between us. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Syngraph*...a Writing or Deed, made or signed with the hand of him that makes a bargain; an Obligation or Bond between two or more; a Specialty of ones own hand. 1830 *Westm. Rev.* July 234 Those enchorial *syngryri* in which a registry in Greek happens to be ascribed to the Egyptian syngraph or deed.

† b. ? A statement in writing made by several persons jointly. *Obs.*

1662 EVELYN *Diary* 29 Oct., Dr. Basiers...the great traveller...show'd me the syngraphs and original subscriptions of divers Eastern Patriarchs...to our Confession.

Syngrene, obs. f. **SENGREEN**, houseleek.

Syngremonie: see **SYN**.

Synhedrion, var. **SYNEDRION**.

Synical, obs. form of **SINICAL**.

1654 J. EYRE *Exact Surveyor* 70 In all synicall proportions, observe this general rule, that [etc.].

Syniper, var. **SINOPER** *Obs.*

1551-2 in *Feuilletat Revels Edw. VI* (1914) 71 Syniper paper.

|| **Synizesis** (sɪnɪzɪˈsɪs). Pl. -ses (-sɪz). [late L., a. Gr. *συνίσις*, n. of action f. *συνίζεω* to sink down, collapse, f. *σύν* **SYN** + *ίζεω* to seat, sit, settle down, f. *ἵζω* to seat, sit.]

1. *Gram.* and *Pros.* Fusion of two syllables into one by the coalescence of two adjacent vowels (or of a vowel and a diphthong) without the formation of a recognized diphthong.

1846 KEIGHTLEY *Notes Virg.*, *Bucol.* vii. 54 If this be the true reading, *sua* is an ablative case contracted by the figure *synizesis*. 1861 PALRY *Eschylus, Pers.* (ed. 2) 81 note, *Κυανόν*...Compare inf...*τοφύβητις*. In both places Hermann retains the uncontracted form, in which there is *synizesis*, against *κυανόν* and *τοφύβητις* of later editors.

2. *Path.* Closure of the pupil of the eye.

1820 *Good Nodology* 309.

Synk(e), **Synkfoil(e)**, obs. ff. **CINQUE**, **SINE**, **CINQUEFOIL**.

Synkaryon to -kinetic: see **SYN**.

† **Synkatener**. *Obs. rare*—1. Corrupt form repr. *F. cinquantenier* a captain of fifty.

1523 L. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccclii. 566 Of the aldermen of the craftes, and of the Synkateneres of the portes [cf. cccxlxx. 623 cinquantenier].

Synle, var. **SENDE** *adv. Sc.*, seldom.

Synnet, var. **SENNET** 1 *Obs.*

|| **Synnerosis** (sɪnnɪrəˈsɪs). *Anat.* [mod. L., ad. Gr. *συννερωσις* (Galen), f. *σύν* **SYN** + *νερωσις* sinew: see **-OSIS**.] Connexion or articulation of bones by a ligament.

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* vii. li. 479. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 257/1.

Synnewe, -ou, -oun, -ow, obs. ff. **SINEW**.

Synnimone, obs. form of **CINNAMON**.

1580 in *Hist. MSS. Comm.*, *Var. Coll.* (1903) II. 66 Spices spent in one hole yete...Synnimone, ijli.

Synomic: see **SYN**.

|| **Synocha** (sɪˈnɒkə), *Path.* Also 5 *sin*. [med.L. *synocha*, fem. of *synochus*: see **SYNOCHUS**.] A continued or unintermitting fever (or a particular species of this: cf. **SYNOCHUS**).

1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* vii. xli. (Bodl. MS.) If 60/2 his humour is...Simple whanne blood rothe in þe veynes & bredeþ contynual feuer þat hatt synothos & when it rotheþ not it cresseth in quantite & is ouersetee...And þanne cometh a feuer þat hatt Synocha & maketh swelling. 14. — *Leiffranc's Cirurg.* 298 note, Blood...þif it ouer haboundeth...& it is heit...& is corrupt, & nepeles it is not roten, þerof is maad a fenere clepid *synocha continua*. And þif he is roten, þenne is maad þerof a fenere clepid *synochus continuus*. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Synocha*, and *Synochos*...Literally they both signify the same thing: yet is the former used to signify an intermitting, and the latter a continued Fever. 1801 *Med. Trnl.* V. 234 *Synocha*...much resembles the symptomatic fever attendant upon phlegmon; and therefore, it has...been termed the inflammatory fever. 1822-7 *Good Study Med.* (1820) II. 222 Of these [names], *synocha*, is the worst...it has been used in different senses by different writers, and approaches so nearly to *synochus*, as to create a perpetual confusion in the minds of young students.

Synochal (sɪˈnɒkəl), a. Also 6 *synocalle*. [f. **SYNOCHA**, **SYNOCHUS** + **-AL**.] Of the nature of or pertaining to *synocha* (or *synochus*).

1541 CORLIAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.* M ij b, It is...better

to cut y^e veyne, nat onely for the feuers synocalles, but also in all the other that ar of rotten humours. 1727 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Fever*, The synochal Fever. 1846 G. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 282 In variola and varicella...Urine of a synochal character is...often met with.

So **Synochoid** (-koid) a., resembling *synocha*; **Synochous** (-kəs) a., *synochal*.

1822-7 *Good Study Med.* (1820) II. 180 The fever...sometimes assumes a caustic...cast, sometimes a typhous, and sometimes a synochous. 1848 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 7), *Synochus*...Mixed fever...Synochoid fever.

|| **Synochus** (sɪˈnɒkəs). *Path.* Also 5 *sin*. [med.L., a. Gr. *σύνυχος*, f. *σύν* **SYN** + *ύχ* : *ἔχειν* to have, after *συνέχειν* to hold together, be continuous.] = **SYNOCHA**.

But often distinguished as a different species: see quot. 1848 and the introductory quots. s.v. **SYNOCHA**.

1398, 14. — [see **SYNOCHA**]. a 1412 *Lydg. Two Merchants* 301 The fevre in physyk is callid synochus.]

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* i. li. 27 [He] was...surprised with that feauer commonly called synochus. 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 164 The disease at the first...was but a plain Diary, though before the Doctors making an end, it be...changed into a Synochus. 1799 *Med. Trnl.* II. 409 Persons exposed, without shelter, to the vicissitudes of the atmosphere, have been affected with the synochus. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 111 The fever accompanying local inflammation...is often of a mixed nature like the fever denominated synochus by Dr. Cullen. 1848 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 7), *Synochus*, continued fever, compounded of *synocha* and *typhus*;—in its commencement often resembling the former; in its progress, the latter.

Synocil (sɪˈnɒsɪl). *Zool.* [irreg. f. Gr. *σύν* **SYN** + *κύτιον* (see **CILIA**): cf. **CNIDOCIL**, **PALPOCIL**.] A structure in certain sponges, supposed to be a sense-organ, perhaps analogous to the rods and cones of the retina of the eye: see quot. 1888.

1883 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade Suppl.* 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life Boy* A synocil, as yet observed only in a *Syandra*, is a process of mesoglaea...containing a number of fine filaments derived from as many cells situate at its base.

Synocrate: see **SYN**.

Synod (sɪˈnɒd). Forms: 4-6 *sinod*, 4-7 *synode*, (6 *senod*), 6-7 *sinode*, 4- *synod*. [ad. late L. *synodus*, a. Gr. *σύνωδος* assembly, meeting, astronomical conjunction, f. *σύν* **SYN** + *ὁδός* way, travel; reinforced later by *ῥ*, *synode* (16th c.). (Cf. It., *Sp. sinodo*, Pg. *synodo*.) L. *synodus* was taken into OE. as *seonod*, *sionod*, *sinod*, *synod*; Layamon's *sinad* (25338) may represent contamination of the OE. word with OF. *senat* SENATE. See also **SENE**.]

1. *Ecll.* An assembly of the clergy of a particular church, nation, province, or diocese (sometimes with representatives of the laity) duly convened for discussing and deciding ecclesiastical affairs. † In early use freq. applied to general councils.

Formerly also, an episcopal or archidiaconal visitation (cf. **SYNODAL** L. 2).

1387 TREVISAN *Higden* (Rolls) V. 41 In his counsaill and synod was þe pope Victor. *Ibid.* 231 Þe briddre greet synode [i.e. synod] of þre hundred bisschoppes was made at Eplisus. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gl.* ii. 24 In that synode [of bishops and abbots at Rome] for the grete holynes of charles the pope...gaf hym power for to ordeyne bisschoppes & archebisschoppes. 1528 [see **SYNOCAL** a. 1]. 1545 *Act 37 Hen. VIII.* c. 17 The Bishopp of Rome and his adherentes...have in their counsailes & synodes provincially made...and decreed diverse ordynances. 1553 *Becon Reliques of Rome* (1563) 213 It was decreed at y^e counsell of Nice y^e every byshop shoulde twice yearlye haue a Synode or Sene general within hys diocese. 1591 LAMBARDE *Archæion* (1635) 8 The two Provincial Synodes of Canterbury and Yorke. a 1600 Hooker *Ecll. Pol.* viii. v. § 2 Before Emperours became Christians, the Church had never any general Synod. 1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 66 Of Synods there are found sundry kinds, Occumenical, National, Provincial, and Diocesan. 1677 *Archep's Bk. Clayworth* (1910) 30 By order from my Ld. Archbp I preached this day to y^e Synod at Southwell. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 21 July 1641, A stately senate-house, wherein was holden that famous Synod against the Arminians in 1618. 1768 MACLAIN tr. *Mosheim's Ecll. Hist.* Cent. xvii. ii. 2. li. 65. IV. 409 [Peter I of Russia] declared himself the supreme pontif and head of the Russian church. The functions of this high and important office were entrusted with a council assembled at Petersburg...called the Holy Synod. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xv. (1782) I. 586 Towards the end of the second century, the churches of Greece and Asia adopted the useful institutions of provincial synods. 1845 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1829) I. 17 Bringing him to...trial before a synod of bishops for his flagrant infraction of the canon law. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Rauke's Hist. Ref.* III. 525 In the year 1533 a provincial synod was established in Strasburg, which included various secular elements, together with the spiritual. 1869 *Act 32 & 33 Vict.* c. 42, § 19 Nothing in any Act...shall prevent the bishops, the clergy, and laity of the said [Irish] Church...from meeting in general synod or convention, and in such synod or convention framing constitutions...for the general management...of the said Church. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 3. 30 It was the ecclesiastical synods which by their example led the way to our national parliaments.

b. In Presbyterian Churches: A body or assembly of ministers and other elders, constituting the ecclesiastical court next above the presbytery (see **PRESBYTERY** 4), and consisting of the members of, or of delegates from, the presbyteries within its bounds. 1593 ASP. BANCROFT *Dangerous Posit.* iii. xiii. 109 Assemblies are either Classes, or Synods. *Ibid.* 110 A Synode is an assembly of chosen men, from moe Churches, then those that be in one Classis, or conference. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* 76 The Independents...teach that everie

particular Congregation ought to be governed by its own particular Lawes, .. without obligation [to] acknowledge Classes or Synods for its government and conduct. *a 1658 CLEVELAND Milt Assembly* 1 Flea-bitten Synod, an Assembly, .. like the rude Chaos of Presbytry, where Laymen guide With the tame Wool-pack Clergy by their side. *1753 Scots Mag.* XV. 85/1 A provincial synod is a court consisting of all the ministers of a particular number of presbyteries, and one elder chosen .. from each session. They .. judge in all .. appeals from the presbyteries. *1852 EARL Gold Col. Australia* 79 The Presbyterian Church is under the government of the Synod of Australia, and is divided as follows:—Presbytery of Sydney, .. Presbytery of Windsor, .. Presbytery of Campbelltown, .. Presbytery of Maitland.

2. *gen. and transf.* An assembly, convention, or council of any kind. Also *fig.*

1578 H. WORTON *Courtlye Controv.* 132 The Councell and Synode of our Gentrie. 1580 LVLV *Euphonia* (Aph.) 315 A shamelesse Sinod of three thousand greedy caterpillers. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor. v.* il. 74 The glorious Gods sit in hourly Synod about thy particular prosperity. *a 1649 CRASHAW Carmen Deo Nostro* Wks. (1904) 197 An universal Synod of All sweets. 1718 PORE *Idid* xiii. 662 On golden clouds the immortal synod sat. 1763 JOHNSON in Boswell *Life*, Sir, we could not have had a better dinner, had there been a Synod of Cooks. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. il. 40 It was not in the power of Jeffreys to overawe a synod of peers as he had been in the habit of overawing common juries.

†3. *Astrol.* A conjunction of two planets or heavenly bodies. *Obs.*

1646 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple, Love's Horoscope* 18 How e'r Loves native houres were set, What ever starry Synod met. 1651 CULPEPPER *Astrol. Judgem.* Dis. (1658) 30 A Conjunction or Synod .. cannot properly be called an aspect. 1661 BOYLE *Certain Physiol. Ess.* (1669) 30 The Planets .. have (according to Astrologers) in their great Synods or Conjunctions, much more powerful .. Influences .. than are ascribed to one or two of them out of that Aspect. 1685 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* ii. xii. 329 We speak of Aspects, Synods, and Schematisms, for advantage of Influence Celestial, and observe, that even they want their Vigour when they want their Friends about them.

4. *attrib.*: †synod house (cf. sense 3, and HOUSE *s. b.*); synod-man, a member of a synod. 1589 GREENE *Tullies Love* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 203 To witte those lous that Venus in hir Sinod house hath expresse councheck. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. iii. 1298 For Bears and Dogs on four Legs go, As Beasts, but Synod-men on Two.

Synodal (sin'däl), *a. and s.* Also 5-7 **synodal**, **sinodal**, **6 sinodal**, **-alle**, **synodale**, **-ole**, **7 synodale**, **-ol**. [*ad. late L. synodalis, f. synodus* SYNOD: see -AL. Cf. *F. synodal* (from 14th c.).]

A. adj. 1. Done or made by, or proceeding from a synod († or general council).

c 1450 Godstow Reg. 683 Legatins of Othon and Octobon and Synodall and other constitutions. 1528 MORE *Dynalege* iv. Wks. 252/1 It is a law synodal made in the vi Synode. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 19 § 1 Constitutions ordynance and canons provincial or Synodall. 1544 BALE *Chron. Sir F. Oldcastle* 44 The synodal actes of Bysshoppes in theyr dyoceses. 1611 MITTON *Reform.* i. Wks. 183/1 III. 15 The whole generall Councell of Nicea .. determines writing a Synodal Epistle [to] the African Churches to warn them of Arrianisme. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart.* *Hist.* (ed. 2) 207 His subscriptions to the Synodal Determinations. 1706-9 A. BUTLER *Lives Saints, St. Tamasus* (es. Feb.). He was no sooner installed [as patriarch], but he sent his synodal letters to pope Adrian. 1783 S. WILKERFORCE in R. G. WILKERFORCE *Life* (1883) II. v. 183 The subjects of inquiry .. touching the synodal action of the Church. 1865 FUSEY *Truth Eng.* Ch. 89 The Synodal decrees of the Council of 214 Bishops at Carthage.

2. Of the nature of or constituted as a synod. 1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 25 § 13 The Clergy of the province of Canturbury in their Synodal Convocation. 1572 in *6th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 636/2 The synodal convention holden at Sanct Andros .. be the hall minister the harones, gentelmen and elders of kirkis within Fyf. 1578 *Second Bk. Disclipl. Ch. Scot.* xii. (1621) 89 Concerning Provincial and Synodal Assemblies, .. how many and in what places they were to be holden. 1647 *Fus Dio. Regim. Eccl.* title-p., The Presbyteriall Governement by Preaching and Ruling Presbyters, in Congregationall, Classical, and Synodal Assemblies. 1687 *Reply to Reasons Oxford Clergy agst. Addressing* 15 A Synodal Convocation. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* lviii. The Irish bishops were to lose their seats in the House of Lords. A synodal, or governing body, was to be elected from the clergy and laity of the Church.

†3. *transf.* Connected with or related to church government by synodal assemblies, presbyterian.

1600 W. WATSON *Decadron* (1602) 94 Cartwrights and Bruses pure synodal ministry. 1640 SIR E. DERING *Sf. on Relig.* 14 Dec. v. 15 You will en-live the same men to be no Synodal, who were before hat Convocationall.

3. Of, belonging to, or connected with, having or characterized by, a synod or visitation.

Synodal book (eccl. L. *liber synodalis*): see B. 4. *Synodal payment*, rent *s. b.*

1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 687 Charles the King of France sent a synodal booke into Britaine. *a 1648 Ld. HERBERT Hen. VIII* (1649) 141 That Synodal Judges, going to poore Towns and Villages, .. draw Annall Tribute thence, or Excommunicate them, when they cannot pay. 1661 Synodal payment [see SYNOD *v.*]. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* ix. 649 We find these Synodal witnesses were afterward a sort of impannell'd Jury. 1758 JORTIN *Erasmus* I. 291 Points of Doctrine to be determined by Synodal Authority. 1779 (title) A Synodal Charge Delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Abo., by .. C. F. Nymander. .. Translated from the .. Swedish by .. L. T. Nyberg. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scot.* i. l. 4 Free and quit from all custom, synodal rent, aids, lodgings and comreds. 1910 SEC. *Antiq.* Old Sarum Excavation Fund 6 On synodal and ordination and other solemn days.

B. *s. b.* 1. A synodal decision, constitution, or decree. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gl.* 228 He ordeyned bysshops. .. & made constytucyons, synodals, and other ordynances. *a 1529 SKELTON Ware the Hauke* 132 Decrees or decretals, Or holy synodals. 1660 HEVLIN *Hist. Quinquart.* To Rdr., I have consulted .. the Confessions, the Synodals, and other publick Monuments, and Records of the several parties. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. Introd. iii. 83 All canons, constitutions, ordinations, and synodals provincial.

†2. *b. pl.* Probably, offices or prayers to be used for *festa synodalia* or festivals appointed to be observed by a diocesan synod. *Obs.*

The explanation that it refers to the public recital of synodal or provincial constitutions is given by Sparrow in his *Rationale* (1672) R viij b, and is repeated in Nichols *On Bk. Com. Prayer* (1710) B j/2, Wheatly *Of Bk. Com. Prayer* (1720) iii. § 10. 142 note, Blunt *Annot. Bk. C. P.* (1686) 16 note.

1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., Vaine repetitions, Commemorations, and Synodales.

2. A payment made by the inferior clergy to the bishop, properly on the occasion of a synod, and hence at an episcopal or archidiaconal visitation.

1534 *Lincoln Diocese Documents* 177 The sayd person, and his successors, shall susteyne .. all proxis and Sinodales, all dismes and all subsidies [etc.]. *c 1550 Disc. Common Weal Eng.* iii. (1833) 136 Where he theise Synodes nowe kepte? yet they receive every year theise Synodales of the poore prestes. 1601 [see SYNOD *v.*]. 1607 *Ausw. West to North* 9 At Easter Visitation the Ministers pay their Pascall Rents, or Synodals. *a 1679 J. WARD Diary* (1839) 152 There is a minister in Northamptonshire .. that will not pay the archidiacon synodals, but will pay procurations. 1779 *Rumour Gloucestersh.* 723 Swell (Upper). .. First fruits £70 n. Tenthings £140. Procurations £6 6. Synodals £10 n. *a 1904 Daily News* 22 Mar. 3 The Ecclesiastical Commissioners are continuing steadily their work of giving all the Archdeacons a fixed income of £200 a year, instead of a portion being derived from procurations, synodals, visitation or induction fees.

†3. A synodal assembly, a synod. *Obs.* 1573 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 230 Be ordinance of the hail ministers within Fyff and gentilmen convent at their synodal haldin at Sanctandros. 1595 in *Maitl. Club Misc.* I. 83 Referris the mater. .. to the said next synodal.

4. A synodal book (see quot., and cf. A. 3).

1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Saxon Ch.* (1845) II. xiv. 339 The new prelate left Rome .. taking with him .. a synodal containing instructions for his personal conduct. *Note.* The synodal was so called, because it was read in the synod .. in which the new bishop was .. installed in his church.

Hence †Synodallian *a.* = SYNODAL *a.* 2, b, 3; Synodalist, a member of a synodal assembly; Synodally *adv.* [*cf. med. L. synodalliter, F. synodalem.*], by the action or authority of a synod.

1668 *Persec. Ref. Ch. in France* 20 Not admitting to the Lords Supper flagitious persons, Synodally suspended for their scandalous lives. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* iv. iv. 182/2 The Reverend Charles Chancy, .. at the time of the Synod, .. opposed the Synodallian Principles. 1902 *Contemp. Rev.* June 895 It had been decided that all the Synodalsists should oppose such an institution.

†Synodary. *Obs. rare*—1. [*ad. L. *synodarius, f. synodus* SYNOD: see -ARY]. A member of a synod. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Ausw. Osor.* iii. 339 Doth the Pope want his consistory? hath not this most holy father his synodaryes? [*orig. an sanctissimus pater suos non habet patres conscriptos*].

†Synodatic, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [*ad. med. L. synodaticus, f. synodus* SYNOD. = SYNODAL *a.* 3. 1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 93 Nor do I think that this Synodatic payment (taken to be the same with the Cathedralrick ..) was constantly .. paid either in Synode, or at the two Feasts above-named.

†Synodial, *a. Obs. rare*—2. [*f. SYNOD + -IAL*]. 1707 *Boyer Dict. Royal, Eng.-Fr.*, Synodal, Synodical, or Synodial.

†Synodian. *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. SYNOD + -IAN*]. A member of a synod.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* x. v. § 5 A London Divine, charging the synodians to have taken a previous oath to condemn the opposite party on what terms soever.

Synodic (sin'dik), *a.* [*ad. late L. synodicus, a. late Gr. συνδικός* (both in sense 2), *f. σύν* *odós* SYNOD.].

1. *Eccl.* = SYNODAL *a.*

1640 R. BAILLIE *Cantorb. Self-condict.* Postscr. 16 When the Assemblies of Glasgow had passed this tryall upon them according to our desire, we embraced the Synodic Sentence. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* ii. 282 note, They charge all those to whom they write that Synodic Epistle, that they should be satisfied with such expressions as they found in the Scriptures. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* v. 210 The synodic system, .. is named as a principal cause of the Spiritual Despotism which .. grasped the Christian world.

2. *Astrol.* = next, 2.

1654 T. WHALLEY in *Ussher's Lett.* (1626) 603 A Mean Synodic Month. 1694 W. HOLDER *On Time* i. 11 The Synodic Revolution of the Moon, by which the Month is measured. 1768 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 419 The lunar month, or mean synodic revolution, .. consists of 29 days, 12 hours, and 792 scruples or parts in 180; and the year of 354 days, 8 hours, and 864 scruples. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Conepx. Phys. Sci.* v. 29 The synodic motions of the satellites. 1875 TAIT in *Ed. Words* 235 This is the sidereal period of the moon's revolution; not the synodic period, as the time from new moon to new moon is called.

Synodical (sin'dikal), *a.* [*f. as prec.: see -ICAL*].

1. *Eccl.* *a.* = SYNODAL *i.*

1551 T. NORTON *Cabin's Inst.* iv. vii. § 6 To the Consecration was annexed the sending of a Synodical Epistle.

1612 tr. *Theodore's Eccl. Hist.* iv. iii. 246 A synodical epistle concerning the faith, written by Athanasius to the Emperour Iouianus. 1618 HALES *Gold. Rem.* ii. (1673) 76 Their answer was that it could not stand with their Conscience to promise Obedience to all Synodical Decrees. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. xvi. (1739) 32 In Synodical disputes they would hold with the Canon. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 17th C. i. v. 69 The synodical or synodal Letters, are those which are wrote in the Name of a Synod, and which contain its Decisions or Regulations. 1820 MRS. NER *Suppl. Mem. Eng. Cath.* 153 The synodical decision of the Irish Bishops. 1876 *Prayer Bk. Interleaved* 23 Whether or no Edward's First Prayer-book received synodical sanction is a disputed point.

b. = SYNODAL 3. 1565 CALPHILL *Ausw. Martial* 70 The great vertue & profound knowledge of those Synodical men. 1656 USSHER (title) The Reduction of Episcopacie Vnto the Form of Synodical Government Received in the Antient Church 1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Persec.* 108 He was resolved to have his will, and add synodical authority to his own words and opinions. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* xi. (1876) II. 315 The presbyterian discipline and synodical government were very partially introduced. 1866 FELTON *Greece, Anc. & Mod.* II. ii. 320 Both parties, the Arians as well as the Orthodox, .. resorted to synodical majorities.

c. = SYNODAL 2, b.

1593 AEP. BANCROFT *Dangerous Pesit.* iii. xiii. 110 The Articles of the holy Discipline and Synodical [sic], must always be read [in the synod]. 1600 W. WATSON *Decadron* (1602) 93 That Synodical court. 1643 *Ord. Lords & Comm. Westm. Confess.* (1658) 202 Assemblies, which are Congregational, Classical, and Synodical. 1661 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. iii. l. 29 The assembling of ministers in their several synodical meetings. *a 1679 J. WARD Diary* (1839) 161 Mr. Leigh, the synodical commentator.

2. *Astrol.* Pertaining to the conjunction of two heavenly bodies (see CONJUNCTION 3); said *esp.* of the revolution, or period of revolution, of a planet between two successive conjunctions with the sun, or of a satellite between two successive conjunctions with (or occultations or eclipses by) its primary planet. *Synodic month*, the synodic period of the moon, i. e. the time from new moon to new moon; a lunar month, lunation. (Opp. to *sidereal*.)

1660 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* vi. 95 So twenty nine and half [days] in all. Do make a Month Synodical [univ. Synodical]. 1666 WHISTON *The Earth* ii. (1722) 177 The Lunar Year was then exactly .. twelve Synodical Revolutions of the Moon. 1761 *Phil. Trans.* LII. 166 The second satellite has a synodical equation of 16' or 17' in time, to be subtracted. 1784 HERSCHEL *ibid.* LXXIV. 242 By which means the sidereal is reduced to a proper synodic period. 1788 *ibid.* LXXVIII. 365 The first satellite performs a synodical revolution round its primary planet in 8 days 17 hours 1 minute and 193 seconds. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xxviii. 276 The time between conjunction and conjunction, or between opposition and opposition, is denominated, a Synodic period. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* § 244. 102 Nineteen synodical revolutions of the node .. are equal to 223 synodical revolutions of the moon.

Synodically, *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY* 2].

1. By the action or authority of a synod; synodally.

a 1604 HANMER Chron. Irel. (1633) 125 But I may not so leave my Prelates, they synodically decreed as followeth [etc.]. 1618 HALES *Gold. Rem.* ii. (1673) 25 Which sentence passed by the major part of Voices, and was Synodically concluded. 1703 W. WAKE *State of Ch.* 507 To be observ'd .. within the Province .. of York too, who had not yet Synodically Agreed to it. 1841 EP. BLONFIELD *Let. in A. Blomfield Mem.* (1853) II. l. 21 There is no intention of passing any episcopal sentence upon Mr. Newman's Tract: that is to say, the Bishops will not do so synodically.

2. In synod, as a synod.

a 1617 BAYNE Diocesan's Tryall (1621) 4 If they might meete Synodically. 1687 J. KIRKWOOD *Let. Boyle B's Wks.* 1772 l. p. xciii. The Bishop of Ross, with the clergy of his diocese synodically assembled. 1850 S. WILKERFORCE in R. G. WILKERFORCE *Life* (1881) II. ii. 63 The Bishop and clergy of this diocese synodically gathered in this our cathedral city of Oxford.

†Synodicate, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [*f. SYNODIC + -ATE* 3.], *trans.* To give out as by synodal authority.

1645 *Arraignm. Persecution* 41 To keep his Holiness in action, I beseech your Honour, that he may Synodicate a full Resolution to these ensuing Queries.

Synodist (sin'dist), [*f. SYNOD + -IST*].

†1. A member of a synod. *Obs.*

1626 J. YATES *Ibid ad Casarem* 15 Arnoldos a great Remonstrant Synodist. 16 .. FULLER (Webster 1844), These synodists thought fit in Latin as yet to vail their decrees from vulgar eyes.

2. = next, 3.

1846 WORCESTER *Cites Ec. Rev.*

Synodite (sin'doit), [*ad. late L. synoditia cœnobite*, or late Gr. συνδοίτης (in all three senses), *f. σύν* SYN + *δοίτης* traveller (*f. δὸς* journey) or *f. σύνδοτος* SYNOD: see -ITE 1].

†1. A fellow-traveller, travelling companion. *Obs.*

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 16 His Council were his Synodites, and went along with him. 1659 — *Alliance Div. Off.* 265 Those women, which the Apostles made their synodites and companions in their journeys.

2. (See quot.) *Hist. rare*—2.

1852 Chambers *Etymol. Canobites* .. or Synodites, the name given to those monks who live together, in contradistinction to the Anchorites or hermits.

3. An adherent of a synod; used disparagingly of those who accepted the decrees of the Council of Chalcedon. *Hist. rare*—1.

1846 NEWMAN *Developm. Chr. Doctr.* (1872) 313 They

disowned the authority of the Council, and called its adherents Chalcedonians, and Synodites.

Synodman (sin'p'dzmən). [f. SYNOD + genitive -s + MAN sb.]

1. Pseudo-etymological alteration of SIDESMAN, q. v. (sense 1), after med.L. *testis synodalis* lit. synodal witness, a representative of a parish attending a synod.

1680 GOODPHIN *Rept. Canon*. (ed. 2) 163 margin. These Sidenen were called Testes Synodales anciently styled Synods-men, thence corruptly called now Side-men. 1857 TOLMIN SMITH *Parish 71* It was directed that four, six, or eight, should appear, together with the clergy, to represent the rest, and to be the 'testes synodales', that is, synodsmen.] 1908 *Corringham Ch. Mag.* (cover), Synodsmen;—Mr. — and Mr. —.

2. A member of a synod in the Irish Episcopal Church.

1870 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 190 The last function of the General Vestry is to elect parochial nominators... and synodsmen to the Diocesan Synod. 1894 *Ch. Times* 16 Mar. 306/4 A large meeting of the lay synodsmen of Belfast.

Synody (sin'p'di). Also 6-7 synody; pl. (corruptly) 5 sinoges, 6 sinages. [ad. med.L. *synodium*, f. *synodus* SYNOD. With the form *sinoges* cf. med.L. *corragium* for *corredium* CORRODY.]

1. = SYNODAL sb. 2.

1467-73 in *Calr. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1827) I. Intro. 21 [The archdeacons] yerely have payd the seid sinoges and Peter pens. for the churches and parochyns of Bodham, Lymphenowe and Thirleby. 1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 19 § 1 Sinodies Proxies and other Proffettes. 1651 J. STEPHENS *Præcations* 99 All of them make... but one payment... known... by the name *Synodale*, or the Synodal payment, or... the Synody... the said Synody, or Synodal being a Pension certain, is valued in the Kings Books.

2. = SYNOD 1.

a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. V* 34 h. At this Synody [sc. the Council of Constance] were assembled (as one authore writeth) cccxlvij hyschoppes.

|| **Synœciosis** (sin'isid'as). *Rhet.* Also synœ, synoi-, cœi-, cœ-. [late L., ad. Gr. *συνœκίσις*, n. of action f. *συνœκίω* to associate (persons) as kinsmen or friends, f. *σύν* SYN- + *œκίω* to make one's own, f. *œkēos* domestic, one's own, f. *œkos* house.] A figure by which contrasted or heterogeneous things are associated or coupled, e.g. contrary qualities attributed to the same subject.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Engl. Poësis* iii. xix. (Arh.) 216 margin, Synœciosis, or the Crosse copling. 1657 J. SMITH *Myt. Rhet.* 120 *Synœciosis*... A figure which teacheth to conjoyn divers things, or contraries, and is, when contraries are attributed to the same thing. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Synœciosis*. 1721 BAILEY, *Synœciosis*.

Synœcious (sin'is'as), a. *Bot.* [f. SYN- after DIOECIOUS, MONOECIOUS; cf. Gr. *συνœκία* a community of persons living together.] Having male and female flowers in the same flower-head, as some *Compositæ*, or male and female organs in the same receptacle, as some mosses.

1853 M. J. BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* ii. 6 Mosses... are... in some rare cases synœcious.

Synœcism (sin'is'iz'm). *Gr. Antiq.* Also synœik-, [ad. Gr. *συνœκισμός*, n. of action f. *συνœκίω* to cause to dwell with, to unite under one capital city, f. *σύν* SYN- + *œκίω* to found as a colony, to colonize, f. *œkos* house.] The union of several towns or villages into or under one capital city. So *Synœcize* (sin'is'iz) v. [ad. Gr. *συνœκίζω*; see above], *trans.* to unite into or under one capital city.

1835 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* I. 635 They always remained separate states and were never synœcized. 1887 A. LANG *Myth, Ritual & Relig.* I. 265 Legends... current before the villages were 'synœcized' into Athens. 1898 J. B. BURY in *Jrnl. Hellenic Studies* XVIII. 15 We would give much to know the details of... the synœcism of Messenia. *Ibid.* 16 If the only purpose of Megalopolis had been to synœcize the Maenaliens and Parrhasians. 1902 E. GARDINER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXX. 329/2 When the town was first formed... by the 'synœcism' of the neighbouring villages.

Synoghe, obs. form of SINEW.

Synoicous (sinoi'kəs), a. *Bot.* [f. Gr. *σύν* SYN- + *œikos* house + -OUS.] = SYNÆCIOUS.

1853 M. G. CAMPBELL in *Intell. Observer*, July 412 The barren and fertile flowers are found on the same plant, though not on the same receptacle. To the latter form of growth the term *synoicous* is applied. 1881 *Jrnl. Bot.* X. 93 The synoicous flower of 'Fissidens pusillus'.

Synoikise: see SYNÆCIZE.

Synomosy (sin'p'mōsi). *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. *συννομία*, f. *συννομῶμαι* to confederate, f. *σύν* SYN- + *νομῶμαι* to swear.] A political society of men leagued by oath.

1808 MITFORD *Hist. Greece* xix. § 4. II. 434 There were at Athens societies called Synomosies, which bore considerable resemblance to our political clubs.

Synonym (sin'p'nim), sb. Forms: see below. [ad. late L. *synonymum*, -on, a. Gr. *συνώνυμον*, neut. sing. used subst. of *συνώνυμος*, f. *σύν* SYN- + *ώνυμ-* (as in *ώνυμ(ν)ος*, *άνώνυμος* nameless, ANONYMOUS) = *ὄνομα* NAME. Cf. F. *synonyme*, *† synonyme* (12th c.), It. Sp. *sinónimo*, Pg. *synónimo*. The earliest instances are plural (after L. *synonyma*, Gr. *συνώνυμα*), anglicized *sinonymes*,

synonymes, in Latin or Græco-Latin form *synonyma*, *synonymma*, incorrectly with addition of pl. -s, *synonymnas* (whence rare spurious sing. *synonyma*). The anglicized sing. *synonym* (e) scarcely makes its appearance, except in dictionaries, till the close of the 18th century.]

1. Strictly, a word having the same sense as another (in the same language); but more usually, either or any of two or more words (in the same language) having the same general sense, but possessing each of them meanings which are not shared by the other or others, or having different shades of meaning or implications appropriate to different contexts: e.g. *serpent, snake; ship, vessel; compassion, fellow-feeling, sympathy; enormous, excessive, immense; glad, happy, joyful, joyous; to kill, slay, slaughter; to grieve, mourn, lament, sorrow*. Const. *for, of, † formerly to, with*.

In quot. 1432-50 *synonymes* is a rendering of the title of Isidore's work *Synonymia de lamentatione animæ peccatricis*, where it denotes identical ideas expressed in different ways in the course of the work: cf. OF. *sinonimes* (12th c. in *Romania*, 1876, v. 275).

Plural. a. 5 *sinonymes*, 6-9 *synonymes*, 8 *synonymes*, 8- *synonymes*.

1432-50 tr. *Isidore* (Rolls) VI. 51 Isidore... left noble werkes... as the books of his Ethimologies... of the ordre of creatures, *synonymes*, and many other pinges.

1540 PALSGRAVE tr. *Acolastus Epistle A iij h*, Theyr yong scholars... be forced to falle a glosynge... of their latyn boke... of dyuers englishe wordes... beinge *synonymes*... they chuse mooste commonly the very worste. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. xiii. § 25. 41 h. If the Father and the Sonne were *Synonymes* or severall names signifying one thyng. 1725 BENTLEY *Serm. Pöbery* 4 Hesychius makes them [sc. *κατηλεύτες* and *δολοῦντες*] *Synonymes*. 1783 WALKER 18 Apr. in Boswell *Johnson, Walker*. Do you think, Sir, that there are any perfect *synonymes* in any language? *Johnson*. Originally there were not; but by using words negligently, or in poetry, one word comes to be confounded with another. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* i. 14 Most *synonymes* have some minute distinction that deserves notice. 1856 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) II. xvi. 74 The more ancient a language, the richer it is in *synonymes*. 1863 BAIN *Higher Engl. Gram.* (1879) 73 Only, with the *synonymes* 'solely', 'merely', 'alone'. 1874 SAVCE *Compar. Philol.* i. 27 Another mode of arresting our attention and giving distinctness to the thought which has to be expressed is by setting two *synonymes* side by side. 1904 H. BRADLEY *Making of English* v. 176 The notion of striking was expressed by the verb now pronounced *slay*, which survives only in a narrowed and developed meaning... Here... German has kept the old word (*schlagen*), while English has rejected it for more vigorous *synonymes*.

B. 6-7 *synonoma*, *synonuma*, 6-9 *synonyma*, 7 *synonyma*.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* 289 This Horse, and his Brother Hengist (both whose names be *Synonyma*, and signifie a Horse). 1573 G. HARVEY *Scholar's Love in Letter-bk.* (Camden) 16 Those two, I take it, are *Synonyma*. 1585 FLETCHER tr. *Calvin on Acts* xiii. 1. 230 It may be that they [sc. doctors and prophets] are in this place *Synonyma*, or that they signifie both one thing. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Marque*, *Marques* and *Referrals* are used as *Synonyma*. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. xii. 290 The words *Weal, welfare*, are mentioned as *Synonyma*. 1673 SIR P. LEECHES *Hist. Antiq.* i. iii. 97 *Dux* and *Consul* in these Ages were *Synonyma*. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. ii. i. 221 The barrenness of the Anglo-Saxon language may be seen in the fewness of its *synonyma*.

γ. 6-7 *synonym-*, -im-, -aes, 6-8 -a's, -as, (6 *synonimas*), 6-7 *synonames*, 7 *synonemas*, *sinonimæes*.

1594 *Synonimas*: see 1c. 1598 SYLVESTER *Dn Bartas* II. ii. 11 *Babylon* 368 Better then Greeke with her *Synonymas*, Fit Epithetes, and fine Metaphoræ. a 1634 COKE 4th Pt. Int. (1648) 39 In the statute of 11 H. 4. Customs and Subsidies are used as *Synonymas*. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* i. Sect. vi. 98 All the *synonymas* of sadness were little enough to expresse this great weeping. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. i. 269 Nothing more common than to make Monks and Fryers both *Synonymas* and reciprocal. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VIII. xix. The Corporal, wishing... the word and all its *synonymas* at the Devil. 1789 G. CAMPBELL *Four Gospels* I. iv. 127 The use of such *synonymas* [as *ἀντίστοιχα* and *ἀλλήλοκαρδία*].

Singular. a. 6 *synonomon*, 7 *synonymum*, 7-8 *synonymon*.

In quot. 1583 and 1673 perhaps to be taken as neut. adj. 1583 FULKE *Def. Tr. Script.* i. 11 For them... which knowe... that *Simulachrum* is *Synonymon* with *Imago*. 1653 URQUHART *Kabelas* i. v. 26 Give me a *synonymon* for a gammo of bacon. 1653 H. MORE *Confect. Cabal.* (1713) 145, I need not note that *Μῦθος* was added as a *synonymon* of *Μῦθος*. 1659 *Termes de la Ley* 352 *Faitour*... an evil doer, or an idle companion... a *Synonymon* to *Vagabond*. 1673 O. WALKER *Ednc.* 125 *Saiyricaines*, (which is almost *synonymon* to wit).

β. 6 *sinonime*, 8-9 *synonime*, 7- *synonym* (e. 1598 FLOBO, *Sinonima*, a *sinonime*, or word of one signification. 1658 WILKINS *Real Char.* iii. iv. 374 The last Combination doth consist of such as are... Expositive; either by *Synonymie*, or by *Instance*. *Ibid.*, *Dict.*, *Synonymie*. 1727 PÖYER *Dict. Royal, Synonymie*... a *Synonymie*, or *Synonyma*. 1801 MASON *Suppl. to Johnson, Synonymie*, a word of the same meaning as some other word. [Quot. from Reid has *synonymie*.] 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon*, App. p. xvi, *Worth* was degraded into a lazy *synonymie* of *value*. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Milton* (1843) I. 12 Change the structure of the sentence; substitute one *synonymie* for another; and the whole effect is destroyed. 1828-32 WESTER s.v., A name, noun or other word having the same signification as another, is

its *synonymie*. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 25 The term atomic weight is used... but only as a convenient *synonymie* for the term equivalent. 1869 GLAISTONE *Jur. Mundt* ii. (1870) 69 We have also to consider the word *Panachaiol*... We cannot take it for a mere *synonymie* of *Achaioi*.

γ. 7 *synonima*, 8 *synonyma*.

1611 COTGR., *Synonime*, a *Synonima*. 1727 [see β]. 1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* I. i. vi. 172 The stress of the argument lies in a mere *synonyma*, or something equivalent.

b. *spec.* in *Nat. Hist.* A systematic name having the same, or nearly the same, application as another, esp. as another which has superseded it.

1659 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 2, I shall give the names of all plants... in an alphabetical order, together with their *synonyma*. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 441 *Gramen typhimum majus*, seu *priminum*... Mr. Hudson then adds, as a *synonym*, *Gramen typhimum medium* s. *vulgarissimum*. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. Pref. p. xvi, We cannot have too complete a catalogue of all the species... together with their *synonymes*. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 184 We find a distinct generic name given as a *synonym*.

c. The equivalent of a word in another language.

1594 NASIE *Unifort. Trav.* 27 Bidding a man *bonjour* in German *synonimas*. 1804 ANSA SEWARD *Mem. E. Darwin* 202 Had *Hife* been used instead of its Latin *synonym* [*printed synonym*] *ens*.

2. By extension: A name or expression which involves or implies a meaning properly or literally expressed by some other; 'another name for'.

1631 MASSINGER *Emperor East* i. ii, *Informer*... As I am the State scout, you may think me an informer. *Mass.* They are *Synonyma*. 1690 C. NESSE *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. Test.* I. 129 Abrahams bosom is made the *synonymon* (of the same import) with heaven. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 329 Nor of dishonour neither, which I suppose is the modern *synonymie* with marriage. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 507 His [sc. William Penn's] name has become... a *synonymie* for probity and philanthropy. 1858 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 229 This region [sc. Peru], whose name was so long a *synonym* for wealth and magnificence. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 1. 602 'Hobbitism' became, ere he died, the popular *synonym* for irreligion and immorality. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* v. 16r The word *ferrum* was employed in Latin as a *synonym* for a sword.

3. *transf.* Either of two or more things of like or identical nature but called by different names, e.g. corresponding geological formations in different regions. (Cf. *SYNONYMITY* b.)

1839 MURCISON *Silur. Syst.* i. iv. 66 The formation differs essentially both from its type in the North of England, and from its foreign *Synonymes*.

4. *loosely*. A person of the same name as another; a 'namesake'. = HOMONYM 2. *nonce-use*.

1837 SVN. SMITH *Sir J. Mackintosh Wks.* (1850) 650/1 A Scotch cousin, who had mistaken me for my gallant *synonym*, the hero of Acre.

Hence † *Synonym v. (rare), trans.*, to designate by a *synonym*.

1761 DA COSTA in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 446 It is truly a kind of crystal, and might with propriety be *synonymed* *Crystal-lus viridis columnaris lateribus inordinatis*.

† **Synonymal**, a. (sb.) *Obs.* Also † *synoni-*, *syn-*. [f. *SYNONYM* sb. + -AL.] *Synonymous*.

1613 JACKSON *Cred* ii. xxx. § 19 *margin*, In matters of knowledge or belief, reason and cause are *synonymall*. 1642 H. L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* 65 In its remotest latitude of signification it is *synonymall* with what Civilians call *Jus Gentium*, or the Law of Nations. 1659 O. WALKER *Instruct. Oratory* 95 Repetitions... and enlargements by *synonymall* words.

B. sb. A *synonym*.

1662 J. CHANOLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 191 The Fume of Minerals, by reason of its malignity, & an Arsenical poyson, have become *Synonymalls* or things of one name: to wit, the Arsenick, and smooke vapour, and smook of Metals fall together or agree in one. 1688 R. L'ESTRANGE *Brief Hist. Times* iii. 304 The *Synonymalls* one upon the Neck of Another, savour more of the Skill of the Clark, then of the Faith of the Reporter.

Hence † *Synonymally adv.*, *synonymously*.

1630 SPELMAN *De Sepull.* (1641) 16 In this manner the fifth Canon either useth them [sc. 'exact' and 'demand'] *Synonymally*, or [etc.].

Synonymic (sin'p'nimik), a. (sb.) [f. *SYNONYM* sb. + -IC, after F. *synonymique*.] Of, relating to, consisting of, or exhibiting *synonyms*.

1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIX. 472 A *synonymic* table of the geography of Egypt under the Pharaohs. 1857 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Studies* 220 *Synonymic* distinctions, however, should not be carried too far in any language. 1871 KIRBY (*title*) A *Synonymic* Catalogue of Diurnal Lepidoptera. 1881 SHARPE in *Nature* XXXIII. 481/2 The intricate windings of *synonymic* literature. 1899 A. GUOZIAN in *Class. Rev.* XIII. 214/2 *Philokritidismu* ac *specimen*. The same *synonymic* collocation occurs in Firm. Maternus.

† The meaning 'synonymous' given in mod. Dicts. appears to be unsupported; but cf. next, 1.

B. sb. The study of *synonyms*, as a department of grammar. [Cf. F. *synonymique*, G. *synonymik*.] Also *Synonymics* (in recent Dicts.).

1857 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Studies* 220 It is the business of *synonymic* merely to notice the distinctions actually existing, not to create them, or to anticipate their origin.

Synonymical, a. [f. *SYNONYM* sb. + -ICAL.]

† 1. = SYNONYMOUS 1. *Obs.*

1645 E. CALAMY *Indictm. Eng.* 23 The Apostle reckons up seven *synonymical* expressions... The works of the flesh are hatred, variance, emulation, wrath, strife, sedition, covings. 1690 C. NESSE *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. Test.* I. 89 It being a phrase *synonymical*.

2. = SYNONYMIC.

1806 DAWSON (*title*) *Philologia Anglicana*: or a Philological and Synonymical Dictionary of the English Language. 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 580 A synonymical and descriptive list... in which one hundred and seven species are given. 1895 *Advance* (Chicago) 11 July 62/2 A wonderful Psalm, this [sc. the 119th]! Acrostical, synonymical, panegyric, devotional.

Hence **Synonymically** *adv.*, as a synonym or synonyms.

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* vi. 20 *Συναρπάζει* and *ἀκούει* are all one... and synonymically confounded. 1862 H. B. WHEATLEY *Anagrams* 172 The second piece includes some words not synonymically inserted in the first.

Synonymicon (*sinōnīmikon*). [*f.* **SYNONYM**, after *lexicon*.] A list or dictionary of synonyms.

1813 W. TAYLOR *Eng. Synonyms* Introd. p. xiv, Blair has deposited in his *Rhetoric*... some further contributions to an English synonymicon.

Synonymist (*sinōnīmist*). [*f.* **SYNONYM** *sb.* + *-ist*; cf. *F. synonymiste*.] One who treats of, or makes a list of, synonyms.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.*, *Synonymists*, among the botanical writers, such as have employed their care in the collecting the different names, or *synonyma*, used by different authors, and reducing them to one another. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XX. 18 The German synonymist has produced a work of fuller and sounder information. 1849 SIR J. STEPHEN *Ecl. Biog.* (1850) II. 175 Neither Crabbe, the synonymist, nor even Samuel Johnson, lexicographer, could have discriminated exactly between the senses of two appellations so equivocal.

Synonymity (*sinōnīmīti*). [*f.* **SYNONYM**: see *-ity*.] The quality or fact of being synonymous, or having the same meaning.

1880 J. MORISON in *Expositor* XI. 468 Metaphysical coincidence by no means necessitates the rhetorical synonymy of nomenclature. 1884 *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. X. 43/2 To point out the Germanic origin of his [sc. Garibaldi's] name and its synonymy with Shakspeare.

b. *transf.* Identity of nature of things having different names (e.g. tones in a musical scale, or geological formations); cf. **SYNONYMOUS** *ic*.

1875 *Ellis in Helmholtz's Sensations of Tone* App. 659 To found any harmonic theories on the synonymy of tones in any temperament, when there is known to be no synonymy in nature. 1895 *Naturalist* 270 The synonymy of the Lincoln Carstone and the Norfolk Limestones.

Synonymize (*sinōnīmīzē*), *v. rare*. [*f.* late *L. synōnymīzō* = **SYNONYM** *sb.* + *-ize*.]

1. *trans.* To give the synonyms of.

1695 *Carew Excell. Eng. Tongue* in G. G. Smith *Eliz. Crit. Ess.* II. 293 This word *fortis* we maye synonymize after all these fashions, stout, hardy, valiant, doughty, Courageous, aduenturous, &c. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 394 Our Common Garden Kind [of *Spail*] which I have Synonymized under No. 13.

2. *intr.* To be synonymous with.

1611 *Corcor. s.v. Rec.* Alluding to the significatioo of *rec*, wherewith *Tondus* almost synonymizeth.

3. To use synonyms; to express the same meaning by different words. Also to *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a*.

1700 [W. KING] *Transactioner* 36 He's as successful in his Descriptions as in his Synonymizings. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XX. 17 To synonymize is to express one thought in different terms. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIV. 694 The creation of new words, with its synonymizing tendency.

4. *trans.* To furnish with lists of synonyms; to make synonymic. *nonce-use*.

1805 *PERRY (title)* The Synonymic, Etymological, and Pronouncing English Dictionary;... being an attempt to synonymise his [sc. Dr. Johnson's] folio Dictionary of the English Language.

Synonymous (*sinōnīmōs*), *a.* Also 7 **synonymus**, 7-9 **synonymous**. [*f.* med. *L. synōnymus*, ad. Gr. *συνώνυμος*; see **SYNONYM** and *-ous*.]

1. Having the character of a synonym; equivalent in meaning: said of words or phrases denoting the same thing or idea. Const. *to*, (now usually) *with*.

1610 *Donne Pseudo-martyr* 389 So doth the law accept it [sc. the word 'heresy'] in this oath, where it makes it equivalent, and Synonymous, to the words which are joyed with it, which are *injurious* and *Damnable*. 1678 *Cudworth Intell. Syst.* i. iv. 60 That word Substance, being used... as Synonymous with Essence. 1690 *Reasons why Rector of P. took Oath of Allegiance* 11 Lawmakers... muster up such a number of synonymous Terms, or such as amongst which we can see but small diversity. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 398 At one view you have the several Synonymous Names of all precedent Writers of Natural History. 1755 *Johnson Dict. Pref.* Words are seldom exactly synonymous. 1813-21 *Bentham Ontology* Wks. 1843 VIII. 201/1 Matter, at first sight, may naturally enough be considered as exactly synonymous to the word substance. 1816 *Singer Hist. Cards* 56 The fact appears to be, that Pair and Pack were formerly synonymous. 1872 *Darwin Emotions* vii. 194 To say that a person 'is down in the mouth' is synonymous with saying that he is out of spirits. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* iii. 74 If life and mind are not synonymous, neither are brain and mind.

b. Of or relating to synonyms; synonymic. *rare*. 1805 [see **SYNONYMIZE** 4].

c. *transf.* Said of things of the same nature denoted by different names, i.e. by synonyms; thus = identical. (Cf. **SYNONYM** 3, **SYNONYMITY** b.)

1780 *Burney Hist. Mus.* III. vii. 439 Two of the five short keys are divided in the middle and communicate to two different sets of pipes so that G₂ and A₂ are not synonymous sounds.

2. In extended sense, said of words or phrases

which denote things that imply one another: cf. **SYNONYM** 2.

1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 152 Can it be thus, That Tenis, and Studies are Synonymous? 1706 *Estcourt Fair Example* 1. i. Cuckold and Husband are as Synonymous Terms, as Rogue and Attorney. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xv. (1788) 89 Good-faith and folly have so long been received as synonymous terms, that [etc.]. 1777 *Robertson Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. iv. 254 Over all the continent of North America a north-westerly wind and excessive cold are synonymous terms. 1789 *Carlyle Diss.* (1857) II. 1. 1 Were will in human undertakings synonymous with faculty. 1855 *Prescott Philip II.* I. iii. 1. 317 The name of soldier was synonymous with that of marauder. 1873 G. S. BADEN-POWELL *New Homes* 431 With many... going out to Australia is believed to be synonymous with making a fortune.

3. *loosely*. Having the same name; denoted by the same word: = **HOMONYMOUS** 2.

1734 [see **HETEROGENEOUS** 1]. 1796 KIRWAN in *Trans. R. Irish Acad.* VI. 187 If a magnet be cut in two, in a direction parallel to the axis, the parts before conjoined will now repel each other, because they still retain two synonymous poles. 1876 *Besant & Rice Gold. Butterfly* xiii. Poor old Abraham Dyson, now lying in a synonymous bosom.

b. That may be described in the same terms; of the same description; similar. *Obs.*

1690 *D'Urfev Collin's Walk Lond.* i. 8 'Tis needless to expose His Stocking, or describe, or Shooes, Or Legs, or Feet, since 't may be guessed They were Synonymous to th' rest. 1706 *De Foe Jur. Div.* vii. 124 The Fall of Man having made him a Slave to the Devil, Man grew something Diabolical himself, and strove to practice a synonymous Power over his fellow Creatures.

Hence **Synonymously** *adv.*, by or as a synonym, with the same meaning; **Synonymously**.

1659 *Pearson Creed* i. 100 It [sc. creation] is often used synonymously with words which signify any kind of production or formation. 1871 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 475 The Earls or Counts of England... before the Norman Conquest, were as our learned Selden observed, sometimes Synonymously entitled *Dux* or *Dukes*. 1688 *Vox Cleri Pro Rege* 47 The King had Sovereign or absolute Power (for our late Prerogative Divines have used both Epithets Synonymously). 1839 G. ROBERTS *Dict. Geol., Schist.*, often used synonymously with *slate*. 1863 *Max Müller Sci. Lang.* Ser. ii. x. (1868) 447 The synonymy of Sky and God in the Aryan languages.

Synonymy (*sinōnīmī*). Also 6-9 **synonymy**, 7-9 **synonymy**. [*ad.* late *L. synōnymia*, a. Gr. *συνώνυμία*, *f.* *συνώνυμος* **SYNONYM**. Cf. *F. synonymie*, etc.]

1. = **SYNONYM** 1. *Obs.*

1609 R. BARNEO *Faithful Sheph.* 27 One word signifying many things, Homonymies: many words signifying againe one thing, Synonymies. 1659 *Torriano, Shōnimo*, a *Sinōnimie*. 1730 M. WRIGHT *Introd. Law Tenures* 179 Feud, Fee, and Tenure, are Synonymies, and import but one and the same Policy. 1799 J. SCOTT *Bahar Danish* Pref. p. iii, The synonymies and compound epithets so abundant in eastern description.

b. *loosely*. A thing of the same name: = **HOMONYM** 2. *Obs.*

1612 *Selden Illustr. Drayton's Poly-ol.* ii. 31 We having three rivers of note synonymies with her [sc. Isis].

2. The use of synonyms or of words as synonyms; *spec.* a rhetorical figure by which synonyms are used for the sake of amplification.

1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretorie* ii. (1625) 91 *Synonymia*, when we bring forth many words together of one signification, or sounding to one purpose. 1589 *Puttenham Engl. Poetic* iii. xix. (Arb.) 223 When sn ever we multiply our speech by many words or clauses of one sense, the Greeks call it *Sinonimia*, as who would say, like or consenting names.] 1557 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 157 A Synonymie is a commo-dious heaping together of divers words of one signification. 1880 *Massie in Expositor* XI. 147 Abaz... makes *vix* equivalent to *δοῦλος*. Such sycophantic synonymy St. Paul absolutely repudiates.

3. The subject or study of synonyms; synonyms collectively, a set of synonyms. a. in grammar.

1683 *Weekly Memorials* 15 Jan. 375 The Synonymie or several Names to the same sense. 1794 *Mrs. Piozzi (title)* British Synonymy; or, an attempt at regulating the choice of words in familiar conversation. 1837 *Hallam Lit. Eur.* i. iii. § 8 The distinctions in Latin syntax, inflexion, and synonymy. 1908 *Expositor* Jan. 73 The best work on New Testament synonymy.

b. in natural history: see **SYNONYM** 1 b.

1781 *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 438 Artedi, in his account of this species, has adopted the synonymy of Schonefelder, who describes a fish under the name of *Ophidion timberbe flammum*. 1785 *Martyn Lett. Bot. Introd.* (1794) 6 A Synonymy, or exact list of the names that every plant bore in all the writers which preceded them. 1854 *Woodward Mol. lucia* ii. 162 The synonymy of the genus would fill several pages. 1877 H. SAUNTERS in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1878) 156 The comparative simplicity of the synonymy of the *Sterninae*. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 241 Dr. Cooke has pointed out the fact that two different species were included by authors under this name... The synonymy is rendered somewhat uncertain by this fact.

4. The quality or fact of being synonymous; identity of meaning; synonymousness.

1794 *Mrs. Piozzi Synon.* I. 182 Yet would such a transposition be no proof of their synonymy. 1815 *Paris Chit-chat* (1816) II. 102 A... philologist established the synonymy of the words *repress* and *prevent*. 1857 H. H. BREEN *Med. Eng. Lit.* 66 Soane... will have it that Spenser intended the particle 'or' to express synonymy.

Synopsis (*sinōpsis*). Pl. **synopses** (*-sēs*). [*a.* late *L. synopsis* (whence It. *sinossi*, Sp. *sinopsis*, Pg. *sinopsis*), a. Gr. *σύνopsis* general view, *f.* *σύν* SYN- + *opsis* view (cf. *συνopsis* to see altogether).]

1. A brief or condensed statement presenting a combined or general view of something; a table, or set of paragraphs or headings, so arranged as to exhibit all the parts or divisions of a subject or work at one view; a conspectus.

1611 *Corvat Crudities* 432 He hath written a synopsis of the history of man. 1644 *Milton Areop.* (Arb.) 64 The infinit helps of interlaries, brevities, synopses, and other loitering gear. 1678 *Cudworth Intell. Syst.* Pref. 6 We shall exhibit to the reader's view a brief and general synopsis of the whole following work. 1692 *RAY in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 199, I am now upon a methodical Synopsis of all British Animals except Insects. 1771 *Burke Corr.* (1844) I. 262, I have now gone minutely through your last tour, and the synopsis, with which you have... closed it. 1844 SIR R. GRIFFITH (*title*) A Synopsis of the Characters of the Carboniferous Limestone Fossils of Ireland. 1856 *N. Brit. Rev.* XXVI. 17 A considerable portion of this Essay consists of summary statements, or abridged recitals of the staple Christian argument... These synopses, or condensed evidences... are characteristic of Chalmers. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 221/2 Below we give a synopsis of the foregoing, that the painter may have a concise view of the entire process.

transf. 1652 *Evelyn St. France Misc. Writ.* (1805) 50 The Netherlands... which is a perfect encycle and synopsis of whatever one may see elsewhere in all the other countries of Europe.

2. A general view or prospect, as of a landscape.

rare. 1881 *Badoelen Highl. Scot.* 68 The Knock of Crieft... commands a synopsis of all that is beautiful around.

3. *Eastern Ch.* A book of prayers for the use of the laity (see *quot.*).

1850 *Neale East. Church. Gen. Introd.* iv. iii. 890, I hardly can reckon... The Synopsis, as Office-Books. These are mere compilations... of such prayers as are most likely to be needed in the attendance on the Divine Offices.

Hence **Synopsise** (*-sēiz*) *v. trans.* (*U.S.*), to make a synopsis of, to epitomize.

1882 *Advance* (Chicago) 27 July, Now as for our faith. You have synopsised it. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 605/2 The chapter... which we have been here synopsising.

† **Synopsis**. *Obs. rare* = *to* 7-10. [*irreg.* ad. late *L. synopsis*: see *prec.*] = **SYNOPSIS**.

1616 *Bullock Eng. Expos.* *Synopsis*, a sight or full view of a thing. 1658 *Phillips, Synopsis*, a brief summing up of things contained in a large Treatise.

Synoptic (*sinōptik*), *a. (sb.)* [*ad.* mod. *L. synopticus* (whence also *F. synoptique*, It. *sinottico*, Sp. *sinóptico*, Pg. *sinoptico*), ad. Gr. *συνωπτικός*, *f.* *σύνωψις* **SYNOPSIS** (cf. **OPTIC**).]

1. Of a table, chart, etc.: Pertaining to or forming a synopsis; furnishing a general view of some subject.

1763 *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 168, I have... computed them again, and they are as in the following synoptic table. 1837 *Faraday Chem. Manuf.* xxii. (1842) 564 The instrument is called a Synoptic Scale of Chemical Equivalents, or more usually Wollastoo's Scale. 1851 *Nichol Archit. Heav.* 193 Mader's synoptic view of what he considers established. 1887 R. AMERCKMAN *Weather* i. (1888) 8 Such a chart is called a 'synoptic chart' because it enables the meteorologist to take a general view, as it were, over a large area.

b. Of a mental act or faculty, conduct, etc.: Pertaining to, involving, or taking a combined or comprehensive mental view of something.

1854 J. MARTINEAU *Ess. Unity of Mind in Nature* (1891) III. 105 Without this synoptic progress, the occupation of the intellect would be gone. 1899 *Speaker* 11 Nov. 135/1 That synoptic statesmanship which has done so much for this branch of education in France. 1900 E. HOLMES *What is Poetry?* 28 The poet fuses them [sc. phenomena] by the force of his emotion... poetic emotion being essentially a synoptic faculty.

2. Applied distinctively to the first three Gospels (viz. of Matthew, Mark, and Luke) as giving an account of the events from the same point of view or under the same general aspect. Also *transf.* pertaining or relating to these Gospels.

1841 *Myers Cath. Th.* iii. § 17. 45 The Book of Deuteronomy seems to bear something of the same relation to the preceding Four that the Gospel of St. John does to the Synoptic Three. 1861 *Trench Comm. Ep. Churches Asia* 163 The words of Christ as recorded in the Gospels, in the three synoptic Gospels above all. 1899 SIR J. C. HAWKINS *Horae Synopticae* Pref. p. v, 'The origin, mode of composition, and mutual relations of the three Synoptic Gospels form so obscure and so complex a subject of enquiry that it has come to be generally known as the 'Synoptic Problem'.

b. as *sb.* Any one of the Synoptic Gospels (or of their writers = **SYNOPTIST** 1). Usually in *pl.*

1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Christ.* 257 The Synoptics... which present only varieties of the same fundamental tradition. 1874 M. ARNOLD in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 815 The Fourth Gospel... puts the clearance [of the temple] at the beginning of Christ's career, the synoptics put it at the end. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* iii. xvii, The sublime scenes of His Baptism, and of His Transfiguration... when the synoptics tell us that God spoke of Him as His 'Beloved Son'.

Synoptical (*sinōptikāl*), *a.* [See *prec.* and *-ical*.]

1. = **SYNOPTIC** 1.

1664 *Evelyn Kal. Hort.* Introd., The Observations which we have collected together, and here present... as so many Synoptical Tables. 1755 *Johnson Plan Dict.* Wks. 1767 IX. 177 In synoptical lexicons, where mutilated and doubtful languages are explained by their affinity to others more certain and extensive. 1826 *Kirby & Sp. Entomol.* III. xxviii. 32 That you may have a synoptical view of the comparative size of the larger insects... I now lay before you

a table of the dimensions. 1839 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* III. iii. 134. 137 The ninth chapter of the Leviathan contains a synoptical chart of human science. 1889 *Science-Gossip* XXV. 157 To add to the value of this useful volume we have also a copious synoptical index and general index.

2. = **SYNOPTIC** 2. *rare*.

1875 see **SYNOPTIC** 1.

Hence **SYNOPTICALLY** *adv.*, in the way of a synopsis; so as to present a general view.

1667 PETTY in Sprat *Hist. R. Soc.* 205, I shall more synoptically here insert a Catalogue of all Dying Materials. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 892/2 The best synoptically arranged text.

Synoptist (sin'optist). [*f.* **SYNOPTIC**: see -IST.]

1. Any one of the writers of the Synoptic Gospels: see **SYNOPTIC** 2. (Usually in *pl.*)

1860 WESTCOTT *Introd. Study Goss.* v. 262 The Synoptists, it is said, describe the public ministry of Christ as extending only over one year. 1875 *Ibid.* iii. (ed. 5) 166 The terms *Synoptist*, *Synoptical*, as applied to the first three Evangelists appear to date from the time of Griesbach, though they were brought into general use by Neander. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* iv. xix. 1. 493 Those who hold, in despite of the plain evidence of the Synoptists, and still more of St. John, that our Lord's 'brethren' were among the number of His Apostles.

2. One who compiles a synopsis. *rare* = 0.

In recent Dicts.

Hence **Synoptistic** *a.* = **SYNOPTIC** 2.

1879 E. A. ABBOTT in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 805/2 The author of the Fourth Gospel... speaks of 'the Jews' as an alien race... but this is not in the manner of the synoptistic tradition.

Synorchism, -orthographic: see **SYN-**.

Synosteo-, combining form made up from *Gr.* σύν with + *osteo-* bone, and intended (or alleged) to mean 'articulation of bones, joint', in several words instanced only from mod. Dicts.: see *quots.*

1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (1848), *Synosteo-graphy*... the part of anatomy which describes the joints. *Synosteo-logy*... a treatise on the joints... *Synosteo-tomy*... dissection of the joints. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Synosteo-tome*, in *surg.*, a dismembering-knife.

Synostosis (sin'ostōsis). *rare* = 0. [*f.* *Gr.* σύν *SYN* + *osteo-* bone + *-osis*.] = **SYNOSTOSIS**.

1848 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 7), *Synostosis*, *Synostosis*... union by means of bone.

Synostose (sin'ostōz), *v.* [Back-formation from *next*.] *pass.* and *intr.* To be affected with synostosis; to be united by a growth of bone.

1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthropol.* iv. 133 The bones become ankylosed, the suture is synostosed. 1904 DUCKWORTH *Stud. Anthropol. Laborat.* 213 The sagittal suture shows no signs of synostosis, nor has the sphenobasilar suture yet synostosed. 1904 — *Morphol. & Anthropol.* x. 252 Premature synostosis is followed by restricted growth in a direction perpendicular to that of the synostosed suture.

Synostosis (sin'ostōsis). *Anat. and Phys.* *Pl.* -oses (-ōsis). [Contracted from **SYNOSTEOSIS**.] Union or fusion of adjacent bones by growth of bony substance (either normal or abnormal).

1848 [see **SYNOSTOSIS**]. 1864 J. B. DAVIS *Neanderthal Skull & Synostosis*, or the premature ossification of one or more of the sutures between the cranial bones. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON in *Archives Surg.* IX. 352 Multiple exostoses, hyperostoses, and synostoses of the vertebral column.

Hence **Synostotic** (sin'ostōtik) *a.*, pertaining to, characterized by, or affected with synostosis.

1864 THURNAM in *Nat. Hist. Rev.* (1865) Apr. 247 The abnormal scaphoid skulls of the African races... seem to fall under the definition of what is termed by Welcher, *synostotic dolichocephalism*. 1864 J. B. DAVIS *Neanderthal Skull* 13 The great depression of the frontal and vertical regions in a synostotic skull. 1904 DUCKWORTH *Morphol. & Anthropol.* x. 252 Synostotic deformation... consequent upon... precocious union of two or more cranial bones.

Synotic: see **SYN-**.

Synou, obs. form of **SINEW**.

Synousiast, var. **SYNUSIAST** *Obs.*

|| **Synovia** (sinōviā). Also 8-9 sin-. [*mod.L.* *sinovia*, *synovia*, also *synophia*, an invention, prob. arbitrarily formed, of Paracelsus (died 1541), applied by him to the nutritive fluid peculiar to the several parts of the body, and also to the joint (see *quot.* in *b* below), but limited by later physicians to the fluid of the joints.

In mod. dict., it is derived from *Gr.* σύν *SYN* + *ōv*, *L.* *ovum* egg, on account of the resemblance of synovia to the white of egg. This is without foundation, and conflicts with Paracelsus's description of synovia as reddish, dark red, grey, etc., according to the part.]

Phys. The viscid albuminous fluid secreted in the interior of the joints, and in the sheaths of the tendons, and serving to lubricate them; also called *joint-oil* or *joint-water*.

(1650 *Chymicall Diet.*, *Sinovia* [sic] is white glew of the joints (transl. of 1583 DORNESE *Dict. Theophr. Paracelsi*, *Sinovia* est gluten album articulo-rum). 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Diet.* (ed. 2), *Synovia*, the glutinous Matter betwixt the Joints. 1726 MOSRO *Anat. Bones* (1741) 59 When the Synovia is not rubbed betwixt the Bones, it inspissates. 1769 *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 44 Without a bursal ligament... to contain the synovia, and keep the bone in its place. 1842 W. ARNOT *Memo. J. Hadley* iv. 311 His sprightliness was one reason why his strength lasted so long. It acted like sinovia on the joints of his body. 1872 BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* (1878) I. 59 In some cases the articulation is only filled with an increase of synovia.

† *b. Path.* A morbid condition or discharge of this fluid. *Obs.*

Cf. Paracelsus *Paraphororum* vii. i, De Podagra... Geminum vero morbi nomen synovia est. Hoc enim ex morbi causa desumitur.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 215 The powder used outwardly helps the Synovia, and munitieth old ulcers. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 256 (He) had an inspissated Sinovia upon his right Foot, which possessed not only the Articulation, but spread over the whole Foot. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Pricking*, If the tendon is wounded, the sole must be carefully drawn, because a sinovia and gleet is discharged. [*Cf. quot.* 1824 s.v. **SYNOVY**.]

Synovial (sinōviāl), *a.* [*f.* **SYNOVIA**: see -AL.] Pertaining to, consisting of, containing, or secreting synovia.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 184 The Gout is an obstruction of the synovial vessels. 1767 GOCOU *Treat. Wounds* I. 437 Wounds, that enter the joints... will generally afford a larger synovial discharge. 1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 436 Had a tendon been substituted, we should naturally suppose... that it would have been surrounded with synovial membrane. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 416 The synovial fluid is viscid, transparent, of a yellow or reddish colour, faintly saline. 1864 OWEN *Power of God* 23 A... joint... with the co-adjusted surfaces covered by smooth cartilage, and lubricated by joint-oil, retained and secreted by a synovial capsule.

b. transf. Occurring in or affecting a synovial membrane.

1846 BRITTAN tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 83 Synovial cysts. 1879 S. J. GEORGE'S *Hosp. Rep.* IX. 776 It is estimated that 85 per cent. of the cases of synovial inflammation occur in the knee. 1886 FAGGE *Princ. Med.* II. 529 Synovial rheumatism.

Hence **Synovially** *adv.*, by means of synovia, or of a joint containing synovia.

1870 FLOWER *Osteol. Mann.* x. 135 A small bony nodule... which is articulated synovially to the upper corner of the outer extremity of the basihyal.

Synovin (sinōvin). [*f.* **SYNOVIA** + -IN 1.] The form of macin occurring in synovia.

1898 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Synoviparous (sinōvipārous), *a.* [*f.* **SYNOVIA** + -PAROUS.] Producing or secreting synovia.

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Synoviparous crypts*, diverticula from synovial membranes.

Synovitis (sinōvītis). *Path.* [*f.* **SYNOVIA** + -ITIS.] Inflammation of a synovial membrane.

1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 162/2 Acute synovitis of the ankle-joint. 1879 S. J. GEORGE'S *Hosp. Rep.* IX. 775 That the pain of synovitis is caused by the distension of the fibrous elements of the joint is generally admitted.

† **Synovy**. *Obs.* Anglicized form of **SYNOVIA**. (*Cf. f. synovie.*)

1834 W. RUSSELL *Phys. Treat.* 92 In every true Gout... the tormenting Pain thereof is only in the Joint-Water, or Synovy between the Joints. 1824 R. BOYCE *Fam. Surg.* 28 To stop Synovy, or Joint Oil (in Horses).

Synow, obs. form of **SINEW**.

Syns, **Synse**, obs. *ff.* **SINCE**, **CENSE** *v.* 1

Synsacral to **Synspermy**: see **SYN-**.

Syntactic (sintæktik), *a.* [*ad. mod.L.* *syntacticus*, *ad. Gr.* συντακτικός, *f.* συντάσσειν: see **SYNTAX** and -IC.] = **SYNTACTICAL** (the usual form).

1838-32 WEBSTER. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xi. The pursuit of stony-hearted verbs, savage noun-substantives, inflexible syntactic passages. 1852 BLACKIE *Stud. Lang.* 7 The grand fundamental types of verbal flexion, and syntactic dependence. 1902 F. E. CLEMENTS in *Units, Studies Nebraska* III. 19 Syntactic composition is the union under a single accent of two words, one being merely a modifier of the other and in the case demanded by this relation.

Syntactical, *a.* [*f. mod.L.* *syntacticus*: see *prec.* and -ICAL. *Cf. syntactical.*] Belonging or relating to grammatical syntax. Also *transf.* in reference to musical composition (*quot.* 1597).

1577 PEACOCK *Gard. Eloquence* B3 A figure is divided into Tropes & Schemes, Grammatical, Orthographical, Syntactical. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus. Annot.* 7 j b, Musick is divided into two parts, the first may be called Elementarie or rudimental, teaching to know the quality and quantity of notes... The second may be called Syntactical, Poetical, or effective: treating of soundes, concordances, and discords. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict. Pref.*, The various syntactical structures occurring in the examples. 1846 M. WILLIAMS *Sansk. Gram.* 29 This absence of syntactical auxiliaries leads to the necessity for eight cases. 1852 BLACKIE *Stud. Lang.* 32 To make a regular study of the syntactical laws of the language. 1891 DRIVER *Introd. Lit. Old Test.* (1892) 504 Instances of singular syntactical usages.

Hence **Syntactically** *adv.*, in relation to, or according to the rules of, syntax.

1706 BAILEY (*title*) English and Latin Exercises for school-boys, to translate into Latin syntactically. 1858-9 G. P. MARSH *Engl. Lang.* xiii. (1862) 191 They are not syntactically connected.

Syntactician (sintækti-jān). [*f.* **SYNTACTIC** + -IAN: see -IGIAN.] One versed in syntax; a grammarian who treats of syntax. So **Syntacticiest** (sintæktisist), in same sense.

1900 GILDERSLERVE *Syntax Classical Greek Pref.*, The syntactician of to-day will find ample opportunity to criticize the arrangement.

† **Syntagma**. *Obs.* [*ad. mod.L.* *syntagma*: see *next*.] = *next*, 1.

In *quots.* 1621, 1633, 1675, referring to works entitled *Syntagma* or *Syntagmata*.

1621 Br. MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* 77 In all his [sc. Selden's] Syntagmes, he loatheth not to tread or goe in common paths. 1633 *Antes Agst. Cerem.* I. 149 Polanus writt his partitions [i.e. *Purificationes Theologicae*], when he was a young man, and divine, but his Syntagme was his last work. 1658 PHILLIPS,

Syntagme, an ordering, disposing, or placing of things together. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* I. 7 A bulky Dutchman... contriving those innumerable Syntagmes of Alphabets. 1673 [R. LEICHI] *Transp. Reh.* 107 This is the Syntagm of Calvin's Divinity, and System of our Authors Policy. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* iv. 43 A Romance handsomely exprest by Peter Rhemensis, as he is quoted by Mr. Selden in his Syntagme de aureo vitulo.

|| **Syntagma** (sintægmā). *Pl.* -ata or -as. [*mod.L.*, *a. Gr.* σύνταγμα, *f.* συντάσσειν (see **SYNTAXIS**).]

1. A regular or orderly collection of statements, propositions, doctrines, etc.; a systematically arranged treatise.

1644 MUTTON *Arope*. (Arh.) 67 All must he suppress which is not found in their Syntagma. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* vii. 128 The Gospel is not a system of Theology, nor a Syntagma of theoretical propositions and conclusions.

2. *Antiq.* *a.* A body of persons forming a division of the population of a country. *b.* A body of troops forming a division of a phalanx.

1813 PRICHARD *Phys. Hist. Man* vii. § 2. 333 Diodorus Siculus tells us, that 'besides the priests and military cast, the state [in Egypt] is divided into three syntagmata... The Herdmen... The Agriculturists... The Artisans'. 1856 GROTE *Greece* II. xcii. XII. 81 Among these divisions... is the Syntagma, which contained sixteen Lochi.

3. *Bot.* An aggregate of 'tagmata': see **TAGMA**. 1885 [see **TAGMA**].

Syntax (sintæks). Also 7 *syntaxe*. [*ad. F.* *syntaxe*, *f.* *sintaxe*, *ad. late L.* *syntaxis*, *a. Gr.* σύνταξις **SYNTAXIS**.]

† 1. Orderly or systematic arrangement of parts or elements; constitution (of body); a connected order or system of things. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xix. § 1. 69 b, Concerning the Syntax and disposition of studies, that men may know in what order or pursuit to read. 1661 GLANVILLE *Van. Dign.* xii. 126 They owe no other dependence to the first, than what is common to the whole Syntax of beings. 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iv. (1677) 157 Perchance... no Man had ever the same Syntax of Phantasie or Imagination that he had. 1666 EOWARD *Demonstr. Exist. God* II. 124 This single [argument] from the fabrick and syntax of man's body is sufficient to evince the truth of a Deity.

† *b.* Physical connexion, junction. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 505 Their articulation doth not differ from the Syntax or conjunction of other parts.

† *c.* Connexion, congruity, agreement. *Obs.*

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 123 What Syntax is there betwixt a Helmet and a Cap of Maintenance? 1675 BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* p. vi, I might display the Syntax, Harmony, Connexion, Concinnity of the Notions I employ.

† *d.* That branch of mathematics which deals with the various arrangements of a number of things, as permutations, combinations, and the like.

1861 SYLVESTER *Coll. Math. Papers* (1908) II. 269 The theory of groups... standing in the closest relation to the doctrine of combinatorial aggregation, or what for shortness may be termed syntax.

2. *Gram.* *a.* The arrangement of words (in their appropriate forms) by which their connexion and relation in a sentence are shown. Also, the constructional uses of a word or form or a class of words or forms, or those characteristic of a particular author. *b.* The department of grammar which deals with the established usages of grammatical construction and the rules deduced therefrom: distinguished from *accidence*, which deals with the inflexional forms of words as such.

1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Syntaxe*, construction and order of words. 1636 B. JOHNSON *Eng. Gram.* II. i, Syntaxe is the second part of Grammar, that teacheth the Construction of words. *Ibid.* II. ii, The Syntaxe of a Noun, with a Noun, is in number, and gender. *Ibid.* v, The Syntaxe of a Verb with a Noun is in number, and person. 1697 BENTLEY *Phal.* (1699) 407 Neither Sense nor Syntax would allow of that Signification. A 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Jan. 1658, He... could make congruous syntax, turne English into Latine, and vice versa. 1711 GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 29 The Syntax, or Construction of the Noun, is chiefly perform'd by the Help of certain Words call'd Prepositions. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict.*, *Gram.* *a.* Grammar, which is the art of using words properly, comprises four parts; Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody. 1824 L. MURRAY *Engl. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 217 The English adjective, having but a very limited syntax. 1861 PALEY *Archælus, Prometh.* (ed. 2) 38 note, 'Orov... being used as if the syntax were δειγὰ ὑπὸ ὀρόν, rather than δειγὰ τὸ ποῦ λευγα ὑπὸ οὐ κ.τ.λ. 1885 GROSART *Nashe's Wks.* VI. p. ix, He writes... with uncultured flabbiness, and with irritating syntax.

† *c.* Name of a class in certain English Roman Catholic schools and colleges, next below that called *poetry* (see **POETRY** 6).

1629 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* iii. 13 Father Lacy, the Reader of Poetry, and Master of the Syntax. 1655 in Foley *Rec. Eng. Prov.* S. 7. (1878) III. 434, I went to the College of St. Omer, where I made one year's syntax. 1679 [see **POETRY** 6]. 1713 in B. Ward *Hist. St. Edmund's College* (1893) iv. 58 What we call the Accidence they call Figures, which they divide into two years, one for the lower, the second for the higher, the third for grammar, the fourth for Syntax. 1897 W. WARD *Life Cdt. Wiseman* (ed. 2) I. 1. 8 Dr. Newman... was Wiseman's Professor [at Ushaw] in Syntax (in 1815), and again in Rhetoric.

Syntaxian (sintæksiān). [*f. prcc.* + -IAN.] A member of the Syntax class in a Roman Catholic school.

1795 in *Ushaw Mag.* (1903) Dec. 298 Syntaxians 3. Gram-
marians 11. 1837 J. C. FISHER *Diary* ibid. (1904) Dec. 242
The Grand Exams. begin. The Poets and Syntaxians. 194
1862 Mar. 98 Syntax and Grammar played their match on
Nov. 17th. ... The Syntaxians' forwards were soon in evidence.

Syntaxical (sint'eksikäl), *a. rare*. [f. SYNTAX
+ -ICAL. Cf. F. *syntaxique*.] = SYNTACTICAL.
1856 A. DAY *Engl. Secretorie* ii. (1623) 81 Schemes Syntax-
tical, are Eclipses... Apoptosis... Zeugma... Syllepsis...
Prolepsis [etc.]. 1856 SMITH *Hamilton's Meth. Teach.*
Lang. Wks. 1839 II. 325 The case of the substantive, and
the syntactical arrangement in which it is to be placed.

|| **Syntaxis**. *Obs.* Also 7 sin-. [late L., a.
Gr. *σύνταξις*, f. *συντάσσειν*, f. *σύν* SYN- + *τάσσειν*
(base *tax-*) to arrange. Cf. It. *sintassi*, Sp. *sin-
taxis*, Pg. *syntaxe*.] = SYNTAX 2.

In quot. 1632 jocularly used with implication of SYNTAX
sense 1. In quot. 1641 = REGIMEN 3.

1540 PALSGRAVE tr. *Acolastus* Eljib, To shew the Syntax-
tis and the concordance between the wordes gouvnyng,
and them that be governed. 1568 ASCHAN *Scholem*. (Arb.)
25 In learninge farther bys Syntaxis, by mine aduice, he
shall not use the common order. 1632 B. JONSON *Magis*.
Lady i. 1. To wise And well experienc'd Men, words do not
signifie; They have no power, save with dull Grammarians,
Whose Souls are nought, but a Syntaxis of them. 1642
MILTON *Animadu.* v. 39 If your meaning be with a violent...
Hyperbaton to transpose the Text, as if the Words lay
thus in order, neglect not the gift of Presbytery; this were
... to make the word gift... start up to governe the word
Presbytery, as an immediate Syntaxis. 1642 HOWELL *For*.
Trav. (Arb.) 20 The French tongue... is a bold and hardy
speech, therefore the learner must not be bashfull... in
speaking any thing... let it come forth confidently whether
true or false Syntaxis. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* iii. iii, A
young Gentleman... at the Age of Seventeen was just entered
into his Syntaxis.

Syntaxist (sint'eksist). *rare*-1. [f. SYNTAX +
-IST.] = SYNTACTICIAN.

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Notes & Lect.* (1849) I. 151 The 'it',
quite in the genius of vehement conversation, which a
syntaxist explains by ellipses and *subauditions* in a Greek
or Latin classic.

Syntechic: see SYN-.

Syntectic (sint'ektik), *a.* [ad. late L. *syn-
tecticus* consumptive, a. Gr. *συντεκτικός* liquefying,
liquefiable, apt to faint, f. *σύν* SYN- + *τεκεῖν* to melt.]
† 1. *Path.* Having the quality of melting or dis-
solving: applied to certain wasting diseases. *Obs.*

1651 WITTE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* ii. 90 Those... doe
appear in malignant and burning feavers, which we call
syntectick feavers, seldom in a consumption and hecticke,
in which no such melting doth appeare. 1666 J. SMITH
Pract. Physick 83 Inflammation of the bowels, whence
followeth a Syntectick or melting flux.

2. (See quot.)

1908 R. A. DALY in *Amer. Jmol. Sci.* July 19 The
sunken blocks must be dissolved in the depths of the original
fluid, magmatic body, with the formation of a 'syntectic',
secondary magma. [Note.] This... name for a magma rendered
compound by assimilation or by the mixture of melts,
has been proposed by F. Loewinson-Lessing.

So † **Syntectical** *a. rare*-0.

1865 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Syntectical*, that sounds [= swoons]
often, that is weak or brought low.

Syntelic, -tepalous: see SYN-.

|| **Synteresis** (sint'eresis). *Pl.* -eses (-'síz).
[med.L. *synteresis* (Thomas Aquinas), a. Gr. *συν-
τηρησις* careful guarding or watching, preservation,
'scintilla conscientiae' (Jerome), n. of action f.
συντηρέω to keep, guard, or observe closely, f. *σύν*
SYN- + *τηρέω* to guard, keep. Cf. SYNDERESIS.]

1. *Theol.* A name for that function or department
of conscience which serves as a guide for con-
duct; conscience as directive of one's actions:
distinguished from SYNDERESIS. Now *Hist.*

1594 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* ii. 576 Although siane
bath greatly troubled the minde... still there remained in it
some sparkles of that light of the knowledge of God, and of
good and evil, which is naturally in men... This remnant
that yet remaineth is commonly called by the Divines
Synteresis. 1611 W. SELATER *Key* (1629) 122 A great decay
of those natural syntereses, that is, principles of direction for
Moral actions. 1620 R. CARPENTER *Conscientious Christian*
(1623) Bjh, The Synteresis or treasury of moral principles.
1637 NABBS *Microcosm*, v. Its Synteresis, Or
purer part, is th' instigation Of will to good and honest
things. 1718 PENN *Lib. Consc.* v. Wks. 1726 I. 453 That
Great Synteresis, so much renowned by Philosophers and
Civilians, learns Mankind, To do as they would be done to.
1911 E. UNDERHILL *Mysticism* i. 64. The divine nucleus,
the point of contact between man's life and the divine life...
has been given many names... Sometimes it is called the
Synteresis, the keeper or preserver of his being.

† b. Sense of guilt, remorse. (Cf. SYNDERESIS b.)
1650 *Five Philos. Quest. Ansv.* v. 1 He whose conscience
is tainted with the synteresis of the fact, is troubled in such
sort that... he often bewayres his owne guiltinesse.

2. *Med.* Prophylactic or preventive treatment.
(Probably only a book-term.)

1848 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1864 WEBSTER.

So † **Synteresy** (in 7-ie). *rare*-0.

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Explan.* *Synteresis*, the inward con-
science: or a natural quality ingrafted in the soule, which
inwardly informeth a man, whether he do well or ill. 1658
PHILLIPS, *Synteresis* (Gr.), a remorse, or sting of conscience.

† **Synteretic**, *a. Obs.* *rare*-0. [ad. med.L.
syntereticus, a. Gr. *συντηρητικός* preservative, f.
συντηρέω: see prec. and -ic.] (See quot.) So
† **Synteretics** *sb. pl.* (*rare*-0).

[1684 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Diet.* (1693), *Synteretic*, that
part of Physick which gives Rules for the Preservation of
Health.] 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Synteretic* Medi-
cines. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Synteretic* or *Syn-
teretics*.

Syntheme (sin'thēma). [ad. late L. *synthēma*
watchword, permit, a. Gr. *σύνθημα* collection, con-
nexion, watchword, token, f. *συνθίβω* to put
together, f. *σύν* SYN- + *θίβω* (root *θε-*) to place.]
† 1. (See quot.) *Obs.* *rare*-0.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Syntheme*, a watch-word; also an intricate
sentence; also the same as *Diploma*. (1904 W. M. RAMSAY
in *Expositor* June 421 The *Synthēma* then was a symbol
always with him which spoke direct to him; it was a pledge
of success from the god who gave it, and thus filled him
with god-given confidence.)

2. *Math.* A system of groups of elements, each
of the groups being formed of a certain number of
elements, so that each occurs exactly a given num-
ber of times among all the groups.

1844 SYLVESTER *Coll. Math. Papers* (1904) I. 91 Let us
agree to denote by the word *syntheme* any aggregate of
combinations in which all the monads of a given system
appear once and once only... Let us begin with considering
the case of dual *synthemes*. 1879 — in *Amer. Jmol. Math.*
II. 94.

Synthermal: see SYN-.

Synthesis (sin'thēsis). *Pl.* *syntheses* (-'iz).
[a. L. *synthesis* collection, set or suit, composition
(of a medicament), garment (sense 7), hyperbaton,
a. Gr. *σύνθεσις* composition, logical and mathe-
matical synthesis, f. *συνθίβω* (see prec.). In F.
synthēsis, It. *sintesi*, Sp. *sintesis*, Pg. *synthese*,
synthesis, G. *synthese*.]

1. *Logic, Philos.*, etc. The action of proceeding
in thought from causes to effects, or from laws or
principles to their consequences. (Opposed to
ANALYSIS 8.)

1612 CORVAT *Credities* 432 A Sciographie of sacred The-
ologie according to the three formes of methode, synthesis,
analysis, and definition. 1620 [see SYNTHEMATIC 1]. 1656
tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 312 Synthesis is ratiocina-
tion from the first causes of the construction, continued
through all the middle causes till we come to the thing
itself which is constructed or generated. 1702 RALPHSON
Math. Dict. 27 Synthesis or Composition is the Art of
searching the Truth or Demonstration, the Possibility or
Impossibility of a Proposition, by reasons drawn from
Principles, that is by Propositions which demonstrate one
another, beginning from the most simple, and so going on
to more general and compounded ones... till at length you
arrive to the last Proposition designed, or Conclusion which
is the thing to be demonstrated. 1704 NEWTON *Optics* (1721)
350 The Synthesis consists in assuming the Causes dis-
covered, and establish'd as Principles, and by them explaining
the Phenomena proceeding from them. 1721 CASE in *Encyclo-*
Brit. XVI. 827/1 Deduction is analysis when it is regressive
from consequence to real ground... Deduction is synthesis
when it is progressive from real ground to consequence.

[Cf. SIR W. HAMILTON in *Edin. Rev.* (1833) LVII. 236
note, 'In one respect,' says Aristotle, 'the Genus is called
a part of the Species; in another, the Species a part of
the Genus.' (Metaph. L. v. c. 25.) In like manner, the same
method, viewed in different relations, may be styled either
Analysis or Synthesis. This, however, has not been acknow-
ledged; nor has it even attracted notice, that different
logicians and philosophers, though severally applying the
terms only in a single sense, are still at cross purposes with
each other. One calls Synthesis, what another calls Analysis;
and this both in ancient and modern times.]

† 2. *Gram.* A figure by which a sentence is con-
structed according to the sense, in violation of strict
syntax. *Obs.* (So It. *sintesi*.)

Two kinds were distinguished, *synthesis generis* and
synthesis numeri.

1612 BRINSLEY *Posing of the Parts* (1615) 44 b, Names of
heavenish Gods, men, floods, moneths, winds [are mascu-
line]. *margin*, *Albula pola Deo*; *agua* is understood by
Synthesis. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rheol.* 197 Synthesis... is a
construction made for significations sake, or a speech con-
gruous in sense, not in voyce. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Syn-
thesis*,... a figure of construction, wherein a noun Collective
singular [is] joyned to a Verb plural [etc.]. 1704 J. HARRIS
Lex. Techn. I.

3. *Surg.* (See quotes.) *rare*-0.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Synthesis*... In Surgery... that
Method whereby the divided Parts are re-united, as in
Wounds. 1848 DUNCANSON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 7), *Synthesis* of
continuity means the union of the edges of a wound, or the
approximation of the extremities of a fractured bone. *Syn-
thesis of contiguity* is the reduction of displaced organs; as
in cases of hernia and luxations.

4. *Chem.* Formation of a compound by com-
bination of its elements or constituents; esp. applied
to artificial production in this way of organic
compounds formerly obtained by extraction from
natural products. (Opposed to ANALYSIS 3.)

1733 P. SHAW *Chem. Lect.* ix. (1755) 179 We have seen
that... a true Resolution and Recomposition are practicable;
and as Chemistry improves, the Business of Analysis and
Synthesis must likewise improve. 1859 J. A. WANKLYN in
Proc. Roy. Soc. X. 4 On the synthesis of acetic acid. 1869
ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 299 Alcohol can also be prepared from
its elements by synthesis. 1876 tr. *Schiffenberger's Fer-
ment*. 6 M. Berthelot... made the first successful attempt to
perform organic synthesis. 1880 *Med. Temp.* Jmol. 62 The
protoplasm of those cells whose function lies in chemical
synthesis.

b. *Physics*. Production of white or other com-
pound light by combination of its constituent
colours, or of a complex musical sound by com-

bination of its component simple tones. (Cf
ANALYSIS 4.)

1869 TYNNAHL *Notes Lect. Light* § 263 In reblending
constituent colours, so as to produce the original, we illus-
trate, by synthesis, the composition of white light. 1879
PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 51 Helmholtz had not only analyzed
the vowel sounds into their constituent musical elements,
but had actually performed the synthesis of them.

5. In the philosophy of Kant, the action of the
understanding in combining and unifying the iso-
lated data of sensation into a cognizable whole.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xii. (1907) I. 187 The whole
synthesis of our intelligence is first formed in and through
the self-consciousness. 1819 J. RICHARDSON *Kant's Logic*
Intro. 87 That sort of distinctness, which arises, not by the
analysis, but by the synthesis of the marks, is synthetic
distinctness. *Ibid.* 88 The making of objects distinct belongs
to the synthesis, the making of conceptions distinct, to the
analysis. 1839 PENNY *Cycl.* XIII. 175/2 Experience proves
the possibility of the synthesis of the predicate 'heavy', with
the subject 'body'; for these two notions, although neither
is contained in the other, are nevertheless parts of a whole,
or of experience. 1885 MEIKLEYJOHN tr. *Kant's Crit. Pure*
Reason 60 But the conception of conjunction includes,
besides the conception of the manifold and the synthesis of
it, that of the unity of it also.

6. In wider philosophical use and *gen.* The put-
ting together of parts or elements so as to make up
a complex whole; the combination of immaterial
or abstract things, or of elements into an ideal or
abstract whole. (Opposed to ANALYSIS 1.) Also,
the state of being put so together.

1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound* 534, I... devised for
them Number, the inducer of philosophies, The synthesis
of Letters, and [etc.]. 1836 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838)
III. 208 The happiest *synthesis* of the divine, the scholar,
and the gentleman was... exhibited in him. 1836-7 SIR W.
HAMILTON *Metaph.* vi. (1877) I. 100 By synthesis, I view
the parts in relation to each other, and finally to the whole...;
I reconstruct them. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets*
Post. Wks. (1904) 640/2 Disclosing from the analysis of the
visible things the synthesis or unity of the ideal. 1855
BROWNING *Cleon* 94 Mankind, made up of all the single
meat... In such a synthesis the labour ends. 1855 SPENCER
Princ. Psychol. ii. xxi. 502 To remember that what in the
infant is an elaborate synthesis, afterwards becomes an
instantaneous... cognition. 1864 DOWEN *Logic* i. 20 The
synthesis of their common Elements into one Concept. 1887
G. T. LADD *Elem. Physiol. Psychol.* ii. vi. 383 *note*, The
word 'synthesis' for this mental activity is employed and
defended by Wundt... who... objects to the word 'associa-
tion'. [For preceding context see SYNTHEMATIC 5.]

b. A body of things put together; a complex
whole made up of a number of parts or elements
united.

1865 LECKEY *Ration.* (1878) I. 168 A system which would
unite in one sublime synthesis all the past forms of human
belief. 1890 J. H. NEWSHAM *Gram. Assent* i. iii. 37 We
fancy that we are doing justice to individual men and
things by making them a mere synthesis of qualities. 1882
FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 100 The Christian life is the syn-
thesis of these Divine graces.

c. *Philol.* Synthetic formation or construction.

1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* li. (1870) 62 The immense
victory which has been achieved by the Aryan race, in
adopting inflectional synthesis as the basis of their gram-
matical structure.

7. *Rom. Antig.* A loose flowing robe, white or
bright-coloured, worn at meals and festivities.

1666 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 207 He wore a dainty and effemi-
nate pied garment called *Synthesis*. 1622 S. WARD *Life of*
Faith in Death (1627) 109 At feasts great persons were
wont to change their guests ordinary clothes with a white
Synthesis. 1891 FARRAR *Darkin. & Dawn* ix, Nero... was
dressed in a loose *synthesis*—a dress of light green, uncon-
fined by any girdle.

Synthesist (sin'thēstist). [f. next: see -IST.]
One who uses synthesis, or proceeds by a synthetic
method. (Opposed to *analyst*.)

1863 J. G. BAKER *N. York.* 179 The so-called analysts
and synthesists of descriptive zoology. 1864 HAMERTON in
Fine Arts Q. Rev. May 238 Synthesists find continual
pleasure in observing the relations of things, but from their
largeness of range they constantly miss minute truths, nor
do they ever see anything so vividly as the analysts see
that which they have analysed.

Synthesize (sin'thēsiz), *v.* [f. SYNTHESIS (IS +
-IZE). The correct form is SYNTHETIZE.] *trans.*
To make a synthesis of; to put together or com-
bine into a complex whole; to make up by
combination of parts or elements. Also *absol.*
(Opposed to ANALYSE.)

1830 FRASER'S *Mag.* II. 393 To analyze is a far easier task
than to synthesize. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.*
i. 813 Soon this leader... will... build the golden pipes and
synthesize This people-organ for a holy strain. 1873 SYMONDS
Grk. Poets i. 9 That Homer had no predecessors... no well-
digested body of myths to synthesize, is an absurd hypo-
thesis. 1874 MIVART in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 793 A Philosophy
which as a complement unites in one all other systems, will
harmonize with a Religion which as a complement syn-
thesizes all other Religions. 1889 — *Truth* 157 Movements
may be synthesized without our will.

b. *Chem.* To produce a compound, esp. an
organic compound, by synthesis.

1855 [see *synthesized* below]. 1897 ALLBUTT'S *Syst. Med.*
IV. 316 The kidney is capable of synthesizing complex
organic substances.

Hence *Synthesized* (-'aizd) *ppl. a.*, *Synthesiz-*
ing vbl. sb. and *ppl. a.*; also *Synthesizer*, one
who or that which synthesizes.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 393 Experience... is nothing but a continual synthesizing of apprehensions. 1865 *Reader* 8 July 31 The synthesized acids of the lactic series. 1866 *Contemp. Rev.* X. 287 The competent synthesizer, designer... theorist. 1878 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 30 The synthesising spirit of infinite love in chosen souls alone can create. 1909 *Cent. Dict. Supp.*, *Synthesizer*, in acoustics, an instrument for the production of complex tones of predetermined composition.

Synthete (sin'thē-tē), *rare*—[ad. Gr. συνθετής; composer, agent-n. f. συνθεταί: see SYNTHETE.] = SYNTHETIST.

1896 *Longm. Mag.* Mar. 473 He was a synthete rather than an analyst.

Synthetic (sin'pē-tik), *a.* [ad. F. *synthétique* (1052 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), or mod. L. *syntheticus*, ad. Gr. συνθετικός, f. συνθετός, ppl. adj. of συνθεταί (see SYNTHETE). Cf. It. *sintetico*, etc., G. *synthetisch*.] (In most senses opposed to ANALYTIC.)

1. *Logic, Philos.*, etc. Proceeding from causes or general principles to consequences or particular instances; deductive; cf. SYNTHESIS 1.

1697 tr. *Burgessdicius Logik* II. 135 Synthetic is that which proceeds from the most simple Principles, to those things which are compounded of those Principles. *Ibid.* 136 The Sciences Theoretical, such as Physicks, Metaphysicks, Mathematicks, &c. are disposed in Synthetick Method. 1798 *Hutton Course Math.* (1827) I. 3 Synthesis, or the Synthetic Method, is the searching out truth, by first laying down some simple and easy principles, and then pursuing the consequences flowing from them till we arrive at the conclusion. 1832 A. JOHNSON tr. *Tennemann's Man. Hist. Philos.* 33 [Philosophy] proceeds (on general topics) either from principles to consequences (the synthetic order); or from consequences to principles (the analytic order). 1852 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1864) II. vi. 572 By reasoning from the twofold ideas of action and of sympathy, Hunter constructed the deductive or synthetic part of his pathology. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 184 [He] descends into phenomena by Newton's synthetic method.

2. *Chem.* Pertaining to or involving synthesis; of organic compounds, produced by artificial synthesis: see SYNTHESIS 4.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1796 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 420 It appears from the synthetic experiments that the grain becomes finer as the proportion of tin is increased. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 155 A decisive synthetic proof of the nature of this acid. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* Org. (1862) I. § 3. 69 Synthetic Production of Organic Compounds. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 491 The chromatin (nuclein) in some manner regulates the synthetic metabolism of the cell.

3. Pertaining to grammatical construction. *Obs. rare.*

[Cf. 1529 PUTTENHAM *Engl. Poessie* III. viii. (Arb.) 163 That it [sc. speech] should carry an orderly and good construction, which they [sc. 'the first learned artificers of language'] called Synthesis.]

1778 Br. LOWTH *Transl. Isaiah Prelim. Diss.* p. xxi. The Third sort of Parallels [in Hebrew poetry] I call Synthetic or Constructive: where the Parallelism consists only in the similar form of Construction.

4. In the philosophy of Kant, (a) applied to judgements which add to the subject attributes not directly implied in it; (b) pertaining to the synthesis of the manifold.

1819 J. RICHARDSON *Kant's Logic* Intro. 80 Analytic or synthetic marks. Those are partial conceptions of the actual conception... these, partial ones of the merely possible whole conception. 1836 J. W. SEMPLE *Kant's Metaphysic of Ethic* p. lxvii. The synthetic unity of consciousness. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 175/2 All speculative *a priori* knowledge ultimately rests upon such synthetic or extending judgments; for though the analytical are highly important and requisite for science, still their importance is mainly derived from their being indispensable to a wide and legitimate synthesis, whereby alone a new acquisition in science can be made. *Ibid.* 177/2 The synthetic activity of the judgment. 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* (ed. 2) 25 note.

5. Of, pertaining to, consisting in, or involving synthesis, or combination of parts into a whole; constructive.

In quotes. a 1702 and 1798 applied to the logical method properly called *analytical* (the opposite of sense 1); cf. quot. 1833.

a 1702 HOOKE *Disc. Earthquakes* Posth. Wks. (1705) 330 The methods of attaining this end may be two; either the Analytic or the Synthetic. The first is proceeding from the Causes to the Effects. The second, from the Effects to the Causes. 1773 HORSLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 280 Both these theorems are so easily derived from the preceding analysis of the problem, that it is needless to add the synthetic demonstration. 1798 EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* (1811) I. 146 There are two methods of teaching; one which ascends from particular facts to general principles, the other which descends from the general principles to particular facts; one which builds up, another which takes to pieces: the synthetic and the analytic method. c 1817 FUSSELL in *Lect. Paint.* x. (1848) 523 Analytic or synthetic: from the whole to the parts, or from the parts to the whole. 1833 Sir W. HAMILTON in *Edin. Rev.* LVII. 236 Some... call this mode of hunting up the essence the Analytic; others again, regarding the genus as the whole, the species and individuals as the parts, style it the Compositive, or Synthetic, or Collective. 1873 HAMILTON *Th. about Art* xii. 181 Since painting is... work: emphatically synthetic (being the union of many forms and colours and lights and darks into artistic wholes). 1887 G. T. LADO *Elem. Physiol. Psychol.* II. vi. 383 Its [sc. the mind's] activity in combining the sensations into the more complex presentations of sense... This combining activity is best called 'synthetic', or constructive.

b. Concerned with or using synthesis. 1864 HAMILTON in *Fine Arts Q. Rev.* May 238 The synthetic habit of mind. 1877 TYNDALL in *D. News* 2 Oct. 2/4

That vague and general insight... which... was more frequently affirmed by the synthetic poet than by the scientific man.

6. *Gram. and Philol.* Characterized by combination of simple words or elements into compound or complex words; expressing a complex notion by a single compounded or complex word instead of by a number of distinct words. (Opposed to ANALYTICAL 1 b.)

1835 G. C. LEWIS *Ess. Rom. Lang.* I. 26 By this change the Latin language of western Europe passed from the synthetic to the analytic class. 1845 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 163 Synthetic forms are not necessarily strictly parallel with the analytic ones of the same import. 1869 FARNAR *Fam. Speech* I. (1870) 27 The synthetic character of ancient languages, compared with the analysis which distinguishes their modern representatives. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vi. 105 The loss of formal grammatical distinction by synthetic means.

7. *Biol.* Combining in one organism different characters which in the later course of evolution are specialized in different organisms; having a generalized or undifferentiated type of structure.

1859 tr. *Agassiz's Ess. Classification* 178 Sauroid Fishes and Ichthyosauri are more distinctly synthetic than prophetic types. 1872 H. A. NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 482 Synthetic or generalised plants, having rhizomata resembling those of some ferns, stems having the structure of Lycopodium [etc.].

8. *Math.* Applied to ordinary (as distinct from analytical, i.e. algebraic) geometry.

1889 N. F. DURVIS (*title*) *Elementary Synthetic Geometry of the Point, Line and Circle in the Plane.*

Synthetical (sin'pē-tikāl), *a.* [f. mod. L. *syntheticus*: see -ICAL.] (Opposed to ANALYTICAL.)

1. *Logic, Philos.*, etc. = *prec.* 1.

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* IV. ii. 295 Method, is either contexture, or retentive. The contexture is also called Synthesis, or Syntheticall Method. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* x. 119 Neither is his Philosophy more notional than all Sciences, which are delivered in a Syntheticall, i.e. a doctrinal method, and begin with universal propositions. 1697 tr. *Burgessdicius Logik* II. 138 It often happens in a Part of a Discipline whose Whole is in Method Syntheticall, that the Analytick Order may be kept. 1733 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* Vind. § 38 In the synthetic method of delivering science or truth already found. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* Intro. (ed. 2) 16 The synthetic form of teaching is... sufficiently interesting to one who has made considerable progress in any study; and... is the form in which our knowledge naturally arranges itself in the mind... but the analytical is the more interesting, easy, and natural kind of introduction; as being the form in which the first invention or discovery... must originally have taken place. 1837 WHITWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* VI. vi. § 7 I. 200 One consequence of the synthetic form adopted by Newton in the Principia was, that his successors had the problem of the solar system to begin entirely anew. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* x. 321 In descending along its course, the synthetic proof gathers all these accessions into one common trunk.

2. *Chem.* = *prec.* 2.

1723 P. SHAW *Chem. Lect.* ix. (1755) 169 This Synthetic Chemistry, taken in the strict Sense, for the Recomposition of Bodies from their own Principles. 1796 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 414, I made the following synthetic observations and experiments. 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* (1878) 111 The discovery of the composition of water was indeed made originally by synthetic, and not by analytical, processes. 1893 W. A. HAMMOND in *N. Amer. Rev.* CLVI. 21 Those medicines which are synthetic, that is, formed in the laboratory by the union of other substances.

3. In the philosophy of Kant: = *prec.* 4.

1838 [F. HAYWOOD] tr. *Kant's Crit. Pure Reason* 15 That the straight line between two points is the shortest, is a synthetic proposition. For my conception of straight contains nothing of quantity, but only a quality. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 175/2 Experience, which is itself a synthetic combination of its intuitions. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 61 Judgments of the form 'S is P' are called synthetic, when P is understood to be a mark not already contained in that group of marks which enables us to conceive S distinctly; they are called analytical when P... belongs essentially to those marks the union of which is necessary to make the concept of S complete.

4. = *prec.* 5.

1799 A. YOUNG *Agric. Linc.* 244 This [sc. a bog produced by overflow from an artificial channel] Sir Joseph [Banks] calls a synthetic bog; and says, he flatters himself, he shall become master of Mr. Elkington's mode of drainage soon, as he had succeeded in a synthetical, as well as in an analytical experiment. 1826 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* xlviii. IV. 461 Though he studied insects analytically with unrivalled success, he was not always equally happy in his synthetic arrangement of them. 1881 ROUTLEDGE *Science* ix. 219 Newton, having thus analysed light, proceeded to arrange experiments for the opposite or synthetic process of recombining the coloured rays.

b. = *prec.* 5 b.

1812 HAZLITT *On Tooke* Lit. Rem. 1836 I. 360 The difference between the synthetic and analytical faculties. 1829 LOUNSON *Encycl. Plants* (1836) 429 The most unreasonable advocate of the exploded doctrines of synthetic botany. 1842 KINGSLEY *Life & Lett.* (1878) I. 71 Synthetic minds are subject to this self-torture.

5. *Gram.* (See quot. and cf. SYNTHESIS 2.)

1866 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Synthetical*, pertaining to the figure Synthesis, which is when a noun collective singular is joined with a verb plural.

Synthetically (sin'pē-tikāl), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2: see -ICALLY.] In a synthetic manner; by or in the way of synthesis (in various senses).

1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man I. iii. 347 The... making of Hypotheses, and arguing from them synthetically. 1777 WALKER (T.), The plan proceeds synthetically from parts to the whole. 1778 Br. LOWTH *Transl. Isaiah Prelim. Diss.* p. xxi. Here the lines... are Synthetically Parallel. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 169, I tried this result syn-

thetically, and found it to resist fusion at 148°. 1812 Sir H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 182 Crystals of Glauber's salt may be resolved analytically into Sulphate of Soda and water, or compounded synthetically from these substances. 1873 HAMILTON *Th.* about Art xii. 180 In painting on any one part of your picture you are really painting upon, that is, changing the colour of, the whole canvas at once, and unless you do this always synthetically you will never succeed. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. viii. 366, I necessarily represent the manifold as synthetically united in time. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 505 Lecithin... as well as nucleins arise synthetically within the tissues of the body.

Syntheticism (sin'pē-tiz'm), [f. SYNTHETIC + -ISM.] Synthetic character or method.

1863 *Smith's Dict. Bible* III. 1539/2 note, The assumption that languages are developed only in the direction of syntheticism.

Synthetism (sin'pē-tiz'm), [ad. mod. L. *synthetismus*, f. Gr. συνθετισμός to SYNTHETIZE.] A synthetic system or doctrine.

1832 A. JOHNSON tr. *Tennemann's Hist. Philos.* 463 A new system which he [sc. Krug] denominates a Transcendental Synthetism. 1842 Sir W. HAMILTON *Diss.* in *Reid's Wks.* (1846) 797/2.

Synthetist (sin'pē-tist), [f. SYNTHETIC or SYNTHETIZE: see -IST.] = SYNTHESIST.

1848 GILFILLAN in *Tait's Mag.* XV. 519 Milton is the synthetist, Dante the analyst of Hell. 1873 HAMILTON *Th. about Art* xii. 167 Synthetists find continual pleasure in observing the relations of things, but from their largeness of range they constantly miss minute truths.

Synthesize (sin'pē-tiz), *v.* [ad. Gr. συνθετίζω, f. συνθετός: see SYNTHETIC and -IZE.] *trans.* = SYNTHESIZE.

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Synthesize*, *v. t.*, to unite in regular structure. (*Not much used.*) 1854 S. NEIL *Elem. Rhet.* 153 It enables us to synthesize the two prevalent theories of Taste into one. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 250 Boucher marked every detail of running movement, and finally synthesized the results of his study in this group. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Dec. 16/3 Hennell synthesised alcohol from olefant gas.

Hence *Synthesized*, *Synthesizing* *ppl. adjs.*; also *Synthesizer* = SYNTHESIZER.

1890 *Harper's Mag.* May 838/1 The most gifted of the impressionist painters are analysts and synthesizers. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 17 Nov. 379/3 The grand synthesizing style of [Raphael]. 1918 *Times* 1 May 8/3 The function of the monthly reviews... is to survey things broadly and at a synthesizing distance.

Synthronous (sin'thrō-nūs), *Eccl.* Pl. *synthroni* (-oi). [eccl. L., a. eccl. Gr. σύνθρονος, f. σύν SYN- + θρόνος THRONE.] In the early church and the Greek Church, The joint throne of the bishop and his presbyters, usually a semicircular row of seats with the bishop's throne in the middle, placed behind the altar.

1861 NEALE *Notes Dalmatia* 117 The bishop's seat, at the east end of the synthronon, remains with two arms.

Syntille, var. SCINTILL *Obs.*

† *Syntome*. *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. συντομή a cutting short, f. σύν SYN- + τομή: τέμνειν to cut.] ? Abridgement, brief statement. So † *Syntomy* [ad. mod. L. *syntomia* (Puttenham *Engl. Poessie*, 1589, ed. Arber, p. 169), ad. Gr. συντομία], brevity, conciseness.

1641 BRATHWAITE *Penit. Pilgr.* Contents, The Summe, or Gradual Syntome [sic] of the Penitent Pilgrim. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Syntomy*... a cutting away, brevity, or conciseness.

Syntome, -tone, *obs.* forms of SYMPTOM.

† *Syntone*. *Mus. Obs.* [ad. Gr. σύντονος: see SYNTONOUS.] In diatonic syntone, a mistranslation of Gr. διάτονον σύντονον syntonous diatonic (scale), σύντονον being erroneously taken as a sb. (see SYNTONOUS).

[Cf. quot. 1694 s.v. DIATONIC 1.] 1784 J. KEEBLE *Harmonics* 30 The diatonic syntone. 1806 KOLLMANN *Theory Mus. Harmony* II. 6 The first foundation of our modern scale, seems to have been laid in that most ancient Tetrachord... of the Greeks, called the Diatonic Syntone, which consisted of four notes, equal to our B C D E.

Syntonic (sint'ō-nik), *a.* 1 *Mus.* [f. Gr. σύντονος (see SYNTONOUS) + -IC.] = SYNTONOUS.

Syntonic comma, the common comma (COMMA 3), the difference between a major and a minor tone, or between the major third of the Pythagorean and that of the modern diatonic scale.

1801 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.*, *Syntonic*, the epithet by which Aristoxenus and other ancient musical writers distinguish a species of the diatonic genus, which was nearly the same with our natural diatonic.

Syntonic, *a.* 2 *Electr.* [f. Gr. σύν SYN- + τόνος TONE + -IC.] Denoting a system of wireless telegraphy in which the transmitting and receiving instruments are accurately 'tuned' or adjusted so that the latter responds only to vibrations of the frequency of those emitted by the former; also said of the instruments so 'tuned'.

1892 LODGE *Mod. Views Electr.* xvi. 339 The synchronizing of the vibration-period of two things... is well expressed by the adjective 'syntonic' which was suggested to me... by the late Dr. A. T. Myers. That which has been styled resonance I propose, therefore, to call 'syntony'. 1898 S. P. THOMPSON in *Trans. Soc. Arts* XLVI. 457/1 Using... not merely circuits of wires, but syntonic circuits, which... are necessarily much more sensitive in their response one to the other. 1898 *Echo* 10 Jan. 2/4 These electrical resonances constitute 'syntonic telegraphy'.

Hence **Syntonically** *adv.*

In recent Dicts.

Syntonic (sint'ōni). *Chem.* [f. Gr. σύντονος SYNTONOUS + -IN.] An acid albuminous substance found in muscular tissue, or produced from myosin by the action of acids.

1859 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* i. 33 The substance of which muscles are composed has been commonly considered to be fibrin, but it differs essentially from fibrin in its properties, and is now distinguished as Syntonic. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* vi. 134 The Syntonic which is the chief constituent of muscle and flesh. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 125 About 15 per cent. of the remaining fourth [of the substance of muscle] is found, after death, to consist of an albuminoid substance called syntonic, or muscle fibrin.

Syntonism (sint'ōniz'm). *Electr.* [f. Gr. σύν SYN + τόνος TONE + -ISM.] = SYNTONY.

1903 *Rep. Brit. Assoc. Adv. Sci.* 761 The question of 'syntonism', by which it is proposed to assure the secrecy of messages.

Syntonize (sint'ōnaiz), *v. Electr.* [f. SYNTONIZING + -IZE.] *trans.* To make syntonic; to 'tune' or adjust to the same or corresponding frequencies, as a transmitter and receiver in wireless telegraphy. Hence **Syntonized**, -izing *phl. adjs.*; also **Syntonization**, the action of syntonizing; **Syntonizer**, an apparatus for syntonizing.

1892 LODGE *Mod. Views Electr.* xvi. 355 Vacuum tubes.. attached to an ordinary syntonized receiver. 1898 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 307 The Marconi apparatus seems to lend itself imperfectly to the 'sharp syntonisation'. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 142/1 Lodge's System of Syntonized Wireless Telegraphy. 1900 S. R. BORTONE *Wireless Telegr.* iv. 107 These [pegs] serve as supports for the rods which are used as 'wings' or syntonizers. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* June 365/1 A system.. that would be able to syntonize or select its despatches.

Syntono- (sint'ōno), combining form repr. Gr. σύντονος (see SYNTONOUS), as in **Syntono-Lydian** *adj.* [cf. Gr. συντονολυδιαν *adv.* (Plato)], an epithet of the ordinary (diatonic) Lydian scale in ancient Greek music.

1801 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.*, **Syntono Lydian**, the name of one of the modes in the ancient music. Plato tells us, that the mixolydian and syntono-lydian modes were peculiar to tars. 1875 STRAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus.* Terms 209 There was no such enharmonic scale as Syntono-Lydian, nor could such a prefix as Syntono be applied to any enharmonic scale whatever. *Ibid.* 210 The Syntono-Lydian of the manuscript [of Aristides Quintilianus].. is clearly a mistake for Hypo-Lydian. The prefix of 'Syntono' is usually unnecessary, because it means the ordinary Lydian, but Plato employs it, because he wishes to distinguish it from the Malakon (or laxly tuned) Lydian.

Syntonous (sint'ōnos), *a. Mus.* [f. Gr. σύντονος strained tight, high-pitched, intense, severe, f. σύντονος to strain tight, f. σύν SYN + τείνω to stretch: see -OUS.] An epithet for the ordinary form of diatonic scale (διὰ τονον σύντονον) in ancient Greek music, in which the tetrachord was divided into a semitone and two tones, the third note of it being thus tuned to a higher pitch than in the other scales; nearly corresponding to the modern diatonic scale.

1789 BURNSEY *Hist. Mus.* III. ii. 164 In describing the diatonic genus, in which the tetrachord is divided into tone major, tone minor, and major semitone.. for which division, commonly called the syntonous, or intense of Ptolemy, he [sc. Zarlino] constantly contends. 1889 W. S. ROCKSTRO in *Grove Dict. Mus.* IV. 502/1 The Syntonous Diatonic of Ptolemy coincided.. with the system advocated by Kepler, Mersenne, Des Cartes, and all the most learned theoretical writers of later date.

Syntony (sint'ōni). *Electr.* [f. SYNTONIC + -Y.] The condition of being syntonic, or 'tuned' so as to respond to one another, as two electric circuits. Also *attrib.*

1892 [see SYNTONIC + -Y.] 1898 *Daily News* 31 Mar. 6/3 True syntony between the sending and the receiving apparatus. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Feb. 9/3 For a number of pairs of stations, syntony-constants can be chosen which differ in period or pitch sufficiently to prevent interference.

Syntoxoid: see SYN-.

Syntractrix (sint'ræk'triks). *Geom.* [mod.L., f. SYN + TRACTRIX.] The locus of a point on the tangent to a tractrix at a constant distance from its intersection with the axis. Also **Syntractory** [TRACTORY *sō.* 3].

1820 G. PEACOCK *Examples Diff. Calc.* i. xxiii. 175 Syntractory. 1852 G. SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* iii. (1879) 289 The syntractrix is the locus of a point Q on the tangent to the tractrix which divides into portions of given length the constant line SA.

Syntrierarch (sint'rī'ērāk). *Gr. Hist.* [ad. Gr. συντρίηραρχος, f. σύν SYN + τρίηραρχος TRIERARCH.] One of a number of citizens jointly charged with the equipment of a trireme: cf. TRIERARCH. So **Syntrierarchy** [cf. TRIERARCHY], the office of a syntrierarch; the system of syntrierarchs.

1842 *Smith's Dict. Grk. & Rom. Antig.* 1001/2 1891 *Athenaeum* 25 July 185/1 Under the syntrierarchy there were two trierarchs to one ship.

Syntrochite. *Paleont.* *Obs.* [f. SYN + ΤΡΟΧΙΤΗ.] Name for some kind of fossil: cf. ENTROCHITE, TROCHITE.

1681 GREY *Aluseum* iii. i. ii. 272 The Syntrochite, as we may name it.

Syntropic (sint'rōpik), *a. Anat.* [f. Gr. σύν SYN + τροπος turning + -IC; cf. TROPIC.] Forming a series of similar parts pointing in the same direction, as ribs or vertebrae. So (in recent Dicts.) **Syntropy** (sint'rōpp), any one of such parts; **Syntropy**, condition of being syntropic.

18.. *New York Med. Jnrl.* XL. 114 (Cent. Dict.).

Syntype (sint'ōip). *Nat. Hist.* [f. SYN + ΤΥΠΕ *sō.* 8 b.] Any one of the original set of specimens from which a species has been described and named.

1909 *Cent. Dict. Suppl.* 1912 *Return Brit. Museum* 172 Echinoids, Asteroids, Ophiroids, and Crinoids.. including the syntypes of *Millericrinus charpyi* and other specimens. 1918 *Museum Jnrl.* XVII. 112 A brachiopod found at 13,500 feet above sea level.. The syntypes of this are in the Peabody Museum of Yale University.

Synui, **synue**, obs. ff. SINEW.

Synulotic (sini'ulō'tik), *a. and sō. Med. rare* =.

[ad. mod.L. *synuloticus*, ad. Gr. συνουλωτικός, f. σύν SYN + οὐλῶν to scar over, f. οὐλή scar.] = CICATRIZANT.

1857 *Physical Dict.*, **Synulotic**, medicines to dry up a sore, or to bring it to a cicatrice. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. Synulotics. 1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1913 *Dorland Med. Dict.* (ed. 7).

Synusiast. *Obs.* Also **syno(u)siastr**. [ad. mod.L. *synusiasta*, ad. Gr. συνουσιαστής, f. σύν SYN + οὐσία being, substance. Cf. METUSIASTR.]

a. An adherent of a sect which held that in Jesus Christ there was a commingling of the divine substance and the substance of human flesh. b. A believer in consubstantiation.

1285-7 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* xxviii. § 4. (1665) 176 The Synusiastes, or Vbiqutarians, which think the Body of Christ is so present in the Supper, as his said Body with bread and Wine.. of all, and every communicant, is eaten corporally. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* Ep. (ed. 2) a 5 h. Convince a Protestant, that any one place of Scripture must needs be so understood as to assert consubstantiation, he becomes a Synusiast forthwith. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, **Synusiast**, or **Synosiast**, a Sect of Heretics, who maintain'd, that there was but one single Nature, and one single Substance in Jesus Christ.

Syn(u)we, obs. ff. SINEW. **Synvy**, var. **SENVY** *Obs.*, mustard. **Synyght**, obs. f. SENNIGHT.

Synys: see SINES. **Synyster**, obs. f. SINISTER.

+Syon. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 syone, syoun. A kind of coat. Also *attrib.*

1511 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Scot. IV. 198 To be the King and Syone coit xij elnis blak satyne. 1525 *Ibid.* V. 273 Aucht ellis of fyne taffetis to be the King and gowne, and four ellis.. to be him and syoun. 1538 *Ibid.* VII. 29, vij elnis of blak satin of Wenis to be the Kingis grace and syon.

Syon, **syoun**, obs. ff. SCION.

Syoure(s), obs. forms of STYRE.

Sypar(s), obs. forms of CYPRESS 1.

1531 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 37 A.. tabull of sypars. 1535 *STEWART Chron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 569 The sypar tre.

Sype, variant of SIPS.

Syper(s), var. CYPRESS 3.

1509-10 in LYONS *Entrours* Lond. (1792) I. 227 Saten of sypers. 1612 *Pasquil's Night-cap* (1877) 59 His hat.. With treble Syper, and with velvet linc'd.

Syphareit, obs. Sc. f. SEPARATE 4.

1508 KENNEDIE *Flying v. Dunbar* 253 Sodomyt, syphareit fra sanctis celestiall.

Sypher (sai'fai), *v. Carpentry.* [Variant of CYPHER *v.* 9.] To make a lap-joint by overlapping two bevelled or chamfered plank-edges, so as to leave a plane surface. So **Sypher-joint**.

1841 *DANA Seaman's Man.*, **Syphering**, lapping the edges of planks over each other for bulk-head. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Sypher-joint**, (Carpentry) A lap joint for the edges of boards, leaving a flat or flush surface.

Sypher, -re, obs. ff. CYPHER.

Syphilide (si'filid). *Path.* Also -id. [orig. in pl., ad. f. *Syphilides*, f. *SYPHILIS*, after names of zoological families: see -ID 3.] A generic term for any skin affection of a syphilitic nature.

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 475 One married woman.. was admitted covered with secondary syphilides. 1893 F. T. ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 5) 949 The macular syphilide is the commonest eruption. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* IV. 807 The papulous syphilide is one of the rarest forms in which syphilis appears in the larynx.

Syphilis (si'filis). *Path.* Also 8 siphylis, 9 siphylis, syphylis. [mod.L. *syphilis* (syphilid-), orig. the title (in full, *Syphilis, sive Morbus Gallicus*) of a poem, published 1530, by Girolamo Fracastoro or Hieronymus Fracastorius (1483-1553), a physician, astronomer, and poet of Verona, but used also as the name of the disease in the poem itself; the subject of the poem is the story of a shepherd *Syphilus*, the first sufferer from the disease, the name *Syphilis* being formed on the analogy of *Aeneis*, *Thebais*, etc. (The poem was translated in 1686 by Nahm Tate with the title 'Syphilis: or, a Poetical History of the French Disease'.) The term was employed systematically by Fracastoro in his treatise *De Contagione* II. xi. (1546). Cf. F. *syphilis*, It. *sifilide*, Sp. *sifilis*, Pg., G., etc. *syphilis*.

The source of the name *Syphilus* is disputed; it has been suggested that it is a corrupt medieval form of *Sigylus*, the name of a son of Niobe (so called after a mountain) in Ovid *Metam.* vi. 146ff. (See F. Boll in *Neue Jahrb. f. d. Klass. Altertum*, 1910, XXV. 72 ff., 168.)

A specific disease caused by *Treponema pallidum* (*Spirochaete pallida*) and communicated by sexual connexion or accidental contact (acquired form) or by infection of the child in utero (congenital form).

Three stages of the disease are distinguished, *primary*, *secondary*, and *tertiary syphilis*; the first characterized by chancre in the part infected, the second by affections of the skin and mucous membranes, the third involving the bones, muscles, and brain.

1718 J. F. NICHOLSON (*title*) The Modern Syphilis; or, the true method of curing every stage and symptom of the venereal disease, etc. 1801 *Med. Jnrl.* V. 85 Surgeons and nurses may by accident inoculate themselves with syphilis, in places appropriated for the reception of venereal patients. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Siphilis*. 1845 BUND *Dis. Liver* 252 A case of great enlargement of the liver, consequent on syphilis and the use of mercury. 1876 BRISTOWE *Theory & Pract. Med.* (1878) 230 Syphilis has occasionally prevailed in the form of widespread and severe epidemics.

1810 BENTHAM *Packings* (1821) 62 In Rome-hred law.. fiction is a wart, which here and there deforms the face of justice: in English law, fiction is a syphilis, which.. carries into every part of the system the principle of rottenness.

attrib. 1891 *Science-Gossip* XX.VIII. 30 The General Biology of the Microbes of Rabies, Yellow Fever, Puerperal Fever, Syphilis-tuberculosis, &c. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* IV. 807 In the syphilis wards of the Berlin Charité Hospital. 1899 J. HUTCHINSON in *Archives Surg.* X. 167 The subsidence of the syphilis-epidemic. 1916 *Nature* 27 Jan. 609/2 Long before salvarsan was proved valuable for killing the syphilis micro-organism.

Syphilitic (sifi'litik), *a. (sō.) Path.* Also 8-9 siphilitic. [ad. mod.L. *syphiliticus* (Sauvages), f. *SYPHILIS*; the suffix -itic is the adj. formative of -itis and is strictly inappropriate here.] Of, pertaining to, caused by, or affected with syphilis.

Syphilitic lobelia, a rendering of *Lobelia syphilitica*, so called as being used as a remedy for syphilis.

1785 ABERCROMBIE *Arrangement*, in *Gard. Assist.* 59 Siphilitic blue lobelia. 1804 *Med. Jnrl.* XII. 505 This affection of his throat might have been owing to some syphilitic virus, which had long lain dormant in the system. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 184/1 Syphilitic warts.. have generally a broad base. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 59 Meigenhofen found that the milk of a syphilitic woman reddened tincture of litmus. 1862 M. HOKKINS *Hawaii* 372 A syphilitic ward in the new Queen's Hospital at Honolulu. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* II. 1355 Such syphilitic livers.. are often immobile on deep inspiration owing to adhesions.

B. sō. A person affected with syphilis.

1881 *Physician & Surgeon* III. 138 Whether a syphilitic should ever have professional consent to marry. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jnrl.* 10 Sept. *Epid. Curr. Med. Lit.* 36 The blood.. of syphilistics who have been treated with mercury.

Syphilize (si'filiz), *v. Med. and Path.* [ad. F. *syphiliser*: see *SYPHILIS* and -IZE.] *trans.* To inoculate with the virus of syphilis, as a means of cure or prevention; also, to infect with syphilis.

1854 H. LEE *Six Lect. Syphilitic Infection* v. 30 He [sc. Turenne in 1850] concluded that the third inoculated ulcer bore the same relation to the second as the second did to the first, and so on until the animal became proof against any further inoculation. The animal was then said by M. Auzias [Turenne] to be 'syphilitised'. *Ibid.* 51 'It is certain', says Dr. Sperino, 'that of all the women who entered five months ago into the *Syphilite*, and whom I syphilitised to the highest degree, not only have none hitherto been affected with constitutional symptoms, but the health of each of them has gradually improved'. 1871 *Brit. & For. Med.-Chirurg. Rev.* XLVII. 357 Most or all of the European races have already to some extent arrived at the syphilitic diathesis. 1873 J. E. MORGAN *Univ. Qars* 83 Alcoholized, syphilitized, tainted with scrofula and other constitutional diseases, they become a feeble sickly race.

Hence **Syphilization** (si'filiziz'ān). 1854 H. LEE (*title*) Six lectures on syphilitic infection and syphilization. 1872 T. BRANT *Pract. Surg.* (1878) I. 93 Syphilization originated in 1844 through some experiments of M. Auzias Turenne upon animals to inoculate them with syphilis.

Syphilo- (si'filo), used as combining form of *SYPHILIS* (also with variant *Syphilido-*). **Syphiloderm**, || -derma (pl. -ata) [Gr. *δέρμα* skin], a syphilitic skin-affection = *SYPHILIDE*; hence **Syphilodermatous** *a.* **Syphilogenecis**, -ogeny, production of syphilis (Dorland). **Syphilographer** [cf. F. *syphilographie*], a writer on syphilis; so **Syphilography**, the description of syphilis. **Syphilomania**, a mental derangement in which the person fancies himself affected with syphilis. **Syphilopathy**, any syphilitic manifestation. **Syphilophobia** (also *syphili-*), morbid fear of syphilis; hence *Syphilophobia* *a.*

182 W. J. E. WILSON *Syphilis* vii. 172 The hereditary erythematous 'syphiloderma' occurs in three principal forms. 1876 DUNNING *Dis. Skin* 73 In the papular syphiloderma, pustules are at times seen intermingled with the papules. 1887 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, 'Syphilographer'. 1897 *Brit. & For. Med.-Chirurg. Rev.* XLVII. 357 The last-named distinguished syphilographer [sc. Ricord]. 1864-79 DUNNING *Ven. Dis.* (ed. 4) 499 The etiology of each one of kind should be carefully studied, the subject being one of the most important in 'syphilography'. 1848 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 7), 'Syphilomania'. 1864-79 DUNNING *Ven. Dis.* (ed. 4) 729 Three sad cases in which syphilomania has led patients.. to commit suicide several months after all

syphilitic manifestations had disappeared. 1848 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 7). *Syphilis. 1864-79 BUMSTEAD *Pen. Dis.* (ed. 4) 789 There is a disease worse than syphilis, viz., syphilophobia, over which remedies have no control. 1906 *Brit. Med. J.* 13 Jan. 63 The patient's syphilophobia had increased to such a degree, that it became extremely difficult to manage the case. 1899 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* VIII. 190 Syphilis causes marked mental disease of various forms, such as *syphilophobia melancholia.

Syphilitic (si-filoid), *a.* (*sb.*) *Path.* [*f.* SYPHILIS + -OID.] Resembling syphilis.

1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 435 The syphilitic and the syphilitic are the only new species of ulcers with which we have become acquainted. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxvii. 344 Peculiar forms of diseases which we are forced to look upon as syphilitic.

B. sb. A syphilitic disease or affection. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Syphilitic*... name of a group of endemic diseases due to syphilis in a severe form, with complications. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 253 note. An attempt has recently been made to claim the Tropical disease Yaws as a malady which while distinct from syphilis, yet resembles it... and to construct a family of 'Syphilitics'.

Syphiloma (sifilō'mā). *Path.* Pl. -nta. [*f.* SYPHILIS + -oma, as in *sarcoma*.] A syphilitic tumour. Hence *Syphilomatous a.*

1864-79 BUMSTEAD *Pen. Dis.* (ed. 4) 645 The syphiloma may form a circumscribed tumor, or may be diffused over a large area. *Ibid.*, Syphilomata of the spinal dura mater. 1868 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* V. 678 Syphiloma is another cause of hepatic ascites. 1903 *Brit. Med. J.* 4 Apr. 773 Syphilomatous tissue always forms rapidly.

Syphilosis (sifilō'sis). *Path.* [*f.* SYPHILIS + -OSIS.] Syphilitic condition.

1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Syphilosis*, syphilitic disease. 1913 *Times* 13 Aug. 3/4 A syphilosis of the lymphatics of the posterior columns of the spinal cord.

Syphir, syphy, obs. Sc. ff. CIPHER.

1508 DUNBAR *Twa Marit Wemen* 184 He semys to be sumthing worth, that syphir in bour. a 1520 — *Poems* lviii. 20 Quba na thing he, can na thing gett, Bot ay as syphir sett among thame.

Syphon, etc., var. SIPHON, etc.

Sypirs, syprees, -es(-s, -ys, obs. ff. CYPRESS. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 3634 pe solers was of Sypirs. 1530 PALSGR. 270/2 Sypres chest, *coffre de cypres*.

Syplin, obs. Sc. f. SIPLING, sapilog.

Syr, Syra, obs. ff. SIR, SIRE, SIBRAH.

Syracusan (sōi'rākūzān), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad. L.* *Syracusānus*, *f.* *Syracusē*, Gr. *Συρακούσας* Syracuse + -AN.] *a. adj.* Of or belonging to Syracuse, a city in Sicily. *b. sb.* A native or inhabitant of Syracuse.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 220 Italian iunkets, and Syracusean deinties. 1611 CORRA, *Petalime*, a forme of banishment among the old Syracusans. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 456/2 The city of Himera was... peopled by the Chalcidians and some Syracusan exiles. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 674 Grape, red Syracusan. 1839 *Coil Eng. & Arch. J.* 11. 435/2 Syracusan [marble]... was wrought from the *latomia*, which were quarries before Dionysius converted them into prisons. 1875 JEVONS *Money* xvi. 203 Dionysius... obliged the Syracusans to accept his tokens in place of silver coins. 1916 BUCHAN *Hist. War* lxxix. XI. 36 The Syracusan expedition was the death-blow of the Athenian Empire.

So †Syracusanus a. and sb. Obs. [*cf. L.* *Syracusanus*, Gr. *Συρακούσιος*.]

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* i. 1. 14 It hath... becoe decreed, Both by the Syracusans and our selues, To admit no trafficke to our aduerser townes. *Ibid.* i. 1. 3 A Syracusan Marchant. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* iv. *Bion* iii. (1637) 243/2 A Syracusan wrote of the Art of Rhetorick. 1769 SWINERTON in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 85 Whose Greek inhabitants were probably for the most part either Syracusans, or of Syracusan extraction. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 456/2 The Syracusians built Acræ, Chasmenæ, 20d Camarina.

Syracuse (sōi'rākūz). [*Name of Sicilian city*: see *prec.*] A luscious red muscadine wine made in Italy. See also quotes. 1858, 1883.

1768 BOSWELL *Coricia* iii. (ed. 2) 126 At Foriani they make a white wine very like Syracuse, not quite so luscious. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Syracuse*... the name is also given to a white *vin de ligneur*. 1883 *Ibid.* Suppl., *Syracuse*, an old brown Marsala wine.

Syraine, Syrang, Syranzye, Syraphyn, Syrbonian: see SIREN, SERANG, SIRENIZE, SERAPHIN, SERBONIAN.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Maiden's Blush* 1713 Past Idumæas Palmy Groves, and past Syrbonian Moors.

Syrcum, -syrcum-: see CIRCUM.

Syre (sōi'z), *sb. Sc. and north. dial.* Forms: 6 *sejoure*, 7 *syour(e, sayer, seyer, 7-9 sire, syer, 8- syro.* [*Variat of SYVER.*] A gutter, drain, sewer.

1513 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 523 To cast ane sejourne on the est syd of the place. 1601 *Charter* in *Dallas Stiles* (1607) 759 For... upholding of Sinks, Syers, Gutters, Eyes [etc.]. 1610 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 142/1 Lie airboillis, staires, pottis, sinkis, syoors, lang-syoors, eyis, water-gangis. 1643 in *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1881) II. 55 To calsey betoith ther owne loads and the sayer. c 1680 [*f. SEMILL*] *Banition. Poverty* 37 in *Watson Coll. Scot. Poems* (1706) I. 12 He and I lap o'te many a Syre. a 1823 G. BEATTIE *John o' Arnahe*, etc. (1826) 95 Lei loathsome toads squat in a syre. 1894 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Syre*, a sewer, a runner of water.

Syre, Syren, Syrg, Syrha: see SIRE, SATER, SIREN, SURGE, SIBRAH.

Syriac (sir'ick), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 -aque, -ack.

[*ad. L.* *Syriacus* = Gr. *Συριακός*, *f.* *Syria*, *Συρία*. *Cf. F. syriaque*, It. *Pg. syriaco*, Sp. *siirico*.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to Syria: only of or in reference to the language (see B.); written in Syriac; writing, or versed, in Syriac.

1602 T. FIRZHERBERT *Apol.* 49 As wel in the Greeke text, as in the Siriic and Caldie. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* i. iii. (1636) 157 The Syriacque tongue, which is composed of the Hebrew, Chalde, Arabique and Greeke tongues. 1659 Br. WALTON *Considered* ix. 179 Some Syriac Copies of the New Testament. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* ii. 2 Some Bodies with... the Greek, the Hebrew, and the Syriack Face. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxiii. (1787) III. 350 note, Two Syriac writers... place the resurrection of the Seven Sleepers in the year 736 (A.D. 425), or 748 (A.D. 437), of the æra of the Seleucides. 1857 LADY HERBERT *Cradle* L. iii. 101 A very curious old Syriac copy of the Four Gospels. 1895 J. R. HARRIS *Hermas in Arcadia*, etc. (1896) 45 We have not been in the habit of either studying or trusting Syriac writers in the degree they deserve.

B. sb. The ancient Semitic language of Syria; formerly in wide use, = ARAMAIC; now, the form of Aramaic used by Syrian Christians, in which the Peshito version of the Bible is written.

1611 *Bible* Dan. ii. 4 Then saith the Caldæans to the King in Syriack. c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) II. 93 Out of that intermixture of Hebrew and Chalde resulted a third language call'd to this day the Syriac, which also, after the time of our Saviour, began to be more adulterated by admission of Greek, Roman, and Arabic. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 5 Those passages in the Gospel, which are said to be in the Hebrew tongue, as *Talitha Kumi*, are properly Syriac. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 499 If stubborn Greek refuse to be his friend, Hebrew or Syriac shall be forc'd to heed. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxiii. (1787) III. 350 note, The narrative [of the Seven Sleepers] which was translated from the Syriac by the care of Gregory of Tours. 1867 WHITNEY *Lang. & Study of Lang.* viii. 298 The ancient Syriac is still the sacred dialect of the feeble bodies of Christians in Asia which represent the Syriac church. 1899 F. C. BURKITT *Early Chr. outside Roman Emp.* 16 The Syriac-speaking subjects of the Christianised Empire.

b. A or the Syriac version (of the Bible).

1644 MILTON *Arcep.* (Arab.) 45 As for the burning of those Ephesian books... tis reply'd the books were magic, the Syriack so renders them. 1692 W. MARSHALL *Gospel. Myst. Sanctif.* x. (1720) 169 The Spirit itself, beareth our spirits witness, as the Syriac and vulgar Latin render it. 1910 *Expositor* May 396 The Latin Vulgate, the two Syriacs, the Gothic.

†c. A printers' type of a Syriac letter or character. Obs. rare.

1670 R. SCOTT *Let. to Fell in Hart Cent. Typogr. Oxf.* (1900) 156 Ye printer... gives mee notice y^e they call[not] goe on with y^e notes untill they haue cast a Syriack.

Hence **Syriacism** (-sīz'm) = SYRIASM; **Syriacist** (-sīst), a Syriac scholar; **Syriacize** (-sīz'iz), to turn or translate into Syriac.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach. Wks.* 181 IV. 237 The New Testament... hath nothing neer so many Atticisms as Hebraisms, and Syriacisms. 1848 BAGSTER *Anal. Heb. Conc.* 31 By a Syriacism, the suffixes are sometimes attached, without a union vowel. 1863 LINDOX *Some Words for God* i. (1865) 5 The words actually uttered by our Lord upon the cross, and which He took from a Syriacized version of Ps. xxii.

†Syriacal, a. Obs. rare. [*f. L.* *Syriacus* (see *prec.*) + -AL.] Syriac.

1565 HARDING *Answer. Jewel* 52 The Syriacall or Arabike, the Egyptian, Ethiopian, Persian, Armenian, Scythian, French or Britaine tongue. *Ibid.* 52 b, Holy Ephrem... wrote many things in the Syriacall tongue.

Syrian (sir'ian), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 5 *Sirien*, *Syryen*, 6 *Surian*, *Sirian*, 7 *Sorian*, 6- *Syrian*. [*a. OF. sirien*, mod. *F. syrien*, *f. L. Syrius* (*Surius*) *Syrian*, or *Syria*: see -AN. *Cf. SYRY.*]

A. sb. A native or inhabitant of Syria, a region of Western Asia immediately east of the Mediterranean.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1447 In þe kyllike þe siriens of þis sire so many sorowes had. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* ii. iv. (1833) 43 The noble knyghtes Ioah and Abysay that fought agaynst the Syryens and Amomytes. 1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* ii. 4 The Caldæes answered the kyng in the Syrians speach. 1617 MONYSON *Itin.* i. 233 The Sorianes are so called of Syria, in which Province they live, hauing their owne Patriarke. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* iv. *Bion* iii. (1637) 243/2 Contemporary with Pherecydes the Syrian. 1770 LANGUORNE *Plutarch* III. 21 The Syrians roamed from town to town without discipline. 1830 H. G. KNIGHT *Eastern Sketches* (ed. 3) Pref. p. xix, The Syriacs are, generally speaking, a handsome race.

B. adj. L. Of, belonging to, or characteristic of Syria or the Syrians.

1537 (COVERDALE) *Orig. & Sprynge of Sectes* 46 The Sorian order, or Samaritan fayth. 1560 *Bible* (Genev.) *Dan.* ii. 4 *inargin*, Ye Syriian tongue which differeth not muche from the Caldæans. 1578 H. WOTTON *Courtlye Controver.* 38 A Knight... mouoted vpon a nightie Sorian courser. 1657 MILTON *P. L.* i. 421 The Brook that parts Egypt from Syrian ground. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 579 The Christian tribes Of Lebanon and the Syrian wilderness. 1841 LAKE *Arab. Mtr.* i. 85 He was acquainted with ancient Greek, Persian, Modern Greek, Arabic, and Syrian books. 1860 TENNYSON *In Mem. lii*, The sinless years That breathed beneath the Syrian blue. 1867 M. ARNOLD *Obermann once more* xlii, Now he is dead! Far hence he lies In that fere Syrian town.

2. In names of plants, animals, and products actually or reputedly coming from Syria, as *Syrian bear*, *goat*, *grape*, *niastic*, *oak*, *pear*, *ruie*, *thistle*, *tobacco*: see *quots.*

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 13 *Marum Syriacum* vel

Creticum. The Syrian or Candye Mastick. This Candye or Syrian Marjerome, hath sundry upright stalkes. 1649 OULBY tr. *Virg. Georg.* ii. (1684) 77 The Syrian Pear. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* App. 325 Rue, Wild Syrian, *Peganum*. 1780 *Ann. Reg.*, *Chron.* 223/2 A cluster of Syrian grapes, the largest... that ever grew in England. 1812 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* II. ii. 374 Syrian Goat... This variety is common in many parts of the East, and is distinguished by the great length of the ears. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 357/1 The variety of thick-skinned white grape, called the Syrian. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Syrian Tobacco*, the *Nicotiana rustica*... which furnishes the Turkish, Latakia, and some of the Asiatic tobaccos. 1866 Syrian thistle [see *THISTLE* s. 3]. 1899 E. P. WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 116 The Syrian Bear (*Ursus* *Syriacus*) is found on Mount Lebanon, and elsewhere in Western Asia.

Hence **Syrianic a.**, Syriac; **Syrianism** = SYRIASM; **Syrianize v. trans.**, to make Syrian, to give a Syrian character to.

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Syrianism*, a Syrian idiom, or a peculiarity in the Syrian language. *Paley*. 1873 R. ELLIS *Numerals as Signs of Prim. Unity* Man. 56 The Hungarian *nyolcz*, 'eight', is produced by multiplying the Syriac *nyolj*, 'four', by *ts* for a 'two'. 1893 *Athenæum* 21 Oct. 552/3 'The Gospel according to Peter'... is a Syriacized Greek text. 1915 PETRIE *Handbk. Egypt. Antiq.* *Univ. Coll. Lond.* 34 Plaster cast of a limestone head of a man, from Thebes, an excellent instance of the delicate Syriacized type of that period.

Syriarch (sir'iaik). [*ad. L.* *Syriarcha*, -archus, *a.* Gr. *Συριαρχης*, *f.* *Συρία* Syria + -αρχης ruling, ἀρχεω to rule.] The director of public games in Syria under the Romans, who was at the same time the chief priest.

1840 MILMAN *Hist. Chr.* iv. ii. III. 444. 1893 W. M. RAMSAY *Ch. in Rom. Emp.* xvi. 391 The title Syriarch, applied to the president of the games at Antioch.

Syriasm (sir'iaz'm). [*f.* SYRIA, after a Gr. type **Συριάειν*, for *Συριέειν* (see SYRISM). *Cf.* the earlier SYRIACISM.]

A phrase or construction characteristic of the Syriac language; a Syriac idiom or expression.

1684 N. S. CRIL. *Eng. Edit. Bible* xvi. 151 It hath... many Hebraisms and Syriasmis. 1725 BLACKWALL *Sacr. Class.* (1727) 27 Hebraisms or Syriasmis rather than Grecisms. 1789 G. CAMPBELL *Four Gospels* I. l. 16 Words and phrases, which... might appear to resemble what has been accounted Hebraism or Syriasm in the New Testament. 1818 T. H. HORNE *Introduct. Stud. Holy Script.* ii. iii. § 2. l. 244 The existence of these Chaldaisms and Syriasmis, affords a strong intrinsic proof of the genuineness and authenticity of the New Testament. 1907 F. C. CONYDEARE in *Expositor* July 44 It shows none of the Syriasmis so frequent in Armenian versions made from Syriac.

Syriatic, a. rare. [*ad. L.* *Syriaticus*, *f.* *Syria* (after *Asiaticus*): see -ATIC.] Syriac.

1785 ABERCROMBIE *Arrangen. in Gard. Assist.* 50 Syriatic swallow-wort, or Syrian dog's hane.

†Syric, a. Obs. rare. In 4 *Sirik*. [*ad. L.* *Syrius*, *f.* *Syris* (Gr. *Σύρος*) SYRIAN.] Syriac.

1388 WYCLIF *Dan.* ii. 4 Caldeis answeriden the kyng hi Sirik language.

Syringa (sir'ingā). [*mod. L.* *syringa*, *f.* Gr. *σπύριγγ*, *σπύριγγ* pipe, SYRINX. First applied (by Lobel, 1576) to the mock-orange, from its stems being used for pipe-stems, later (by Linnæus, 1735) to the lilac, formerly called also *pipe-tree*, of which it remains the botanical generic name. *Cf.* SERINGA.] Any of the shrubs of the genus *Philadelphus*, esp. *P. coronarius*, the mock-orange, having creamy-white strongly sweet-scented flowers, cultivated as an ornamental shrub.

1654 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* 67 May. Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting... Syringa's, Sedum's, Valerian, Veronica [etc.]. 1707 MORTIMER *Hort.* (1721) II. 389 Plant Roses, Lilac, Syringas. 1728 BRADLEY *Dict. Bot.*, *Syringa flore albo simplici*, the single white Pipe-Tree, commonly call'd Syringa by the Gardeners. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 450 Laburnum, rich in streaming gold; Syringa, iv'ry pure. 1862 Mrs. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hall's* lxxiv, Don't cut too much of that syringa; its sweetness is overpowering in a room. 1904 A. C. BENSON *House of Quiet* xxix, A big syringa which stands above the bowling-green.

attrib. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 14 The trifurcated branch of a Syringa hush, or Philadelphus. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 865 *Philadelphaceæ*, the Syringa Family.

Syringe (sir'indz), *sb.* Forms: 5 *sirynz*, *syryng*, 5-7 *siring*, 6 *syrring*, *syrynge*, *searing*, 6-7 *sirynge*, *syrring*, *searing*, 7 *cyrring*, *searing* (e), *sirreng*, *seerreng*, *seerrindge*, 7-8 *sir(r)inge*, 7-9 *seringe*, 8 *cironge*, 6- *syrringe*. [*ad. med. L. sirynge*, *syringa* (whence OF. *ceringue*, *syringue*, F. *seringue*, It. *siringa*, Sp. *jeringa*, Pg. *seringa*), to which is due the pronunciation with final (ŋ), which seems to have survived till near the close of the 17th cent. In the 16th cent. the word began to be assimilated to the oblique cases of the classical form *syrinx*, pl. *syringes* (sir'indziz), by being spelt with a final e and pronounced with (dz).]

1. A small cylindrical instrument, in its commonest form consisting of a tube fitted with a piston, but in some modern types of a tube with a rubber bulb attached, used to draw in a quantity of water or other liquid, and to eject it forcibly in a stream or jet for making injections, cleansing wounds, etc.; † also used as a catheter. In quot. 1617 applied opprobriously to a surgeon.

a 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 33. I took a syringe of silver and a bladder y-bounden aboute ful of sanguis veneris, and be syring y-putte in purg on hole and be bladder compressed wth be fyngers, be olle injected wth out of be holes togidre on bope sides. *Ibid.* 95 It availeth mych agayne hrynnyng of vryne within in be yerd, if it be cast in wyb a syringe. 1541 COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 H ij. A syringe of bras y^t the grekes call Cathering. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* iii. x. 99 b. Let this decoction be spouted into the wounde... with a syringe (orig. *siringal*). *Ibid.* Interp. Syringes, Syringes signifye a pype or spoute. 1561 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1835) App. vi. 129 A siring of silver, parcell gillte. 1590 BARROUGH *Alth. Phisick* iii. lvii. (1639) 192 If urine be gathered in the bladder, let it be brought out with a cying. 1595 *Widdowes Treas.* E. i. With this water with your Searing, squirt it into the Yarde. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Male Wks.* (1653) 12 The large Siringe containing one wine pint, commonly called the Glistre Siringe. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 15 Take old Ale, ... add thereto a pretty quantity of life hony, and as much Allome, add then with a serindge or such like, wash the sores therewith. 1617 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* iii. i. Surgeon, Serring, Dogelach, shall I come fetch ye? 1639 T. de GREY *Compl. Horum.* 106 With a pewter or elder siring or squirt inject it into his nose. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* 1. 92 Water... cast in with a syringe. 1699 GARTH *Diffrs.* v. 62 Then, from their level'd Syringes they pour The liquid Volly of a missive Show'r. 1791 *Genl. Mag.* Jan. 22/2 The use of the syringe is generally recommended by medical practitioners in deafness. 1834 *Pye Surgical Handicraft* 480 The Hypodermic Syringe. 1890 *Retrospect Med.* C11. 290 Removing with spoon and syringe the clot itself within the lateral sinus. 1909 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 33/1 His subcutaneous syringes for morphia were worn out.

b. A similar instrument used for various purposes, as exhausting or compressing air, squirting water over plants, etc.: see quotes.

1639 LEAK *Waterwks.* 3 If the Aire be prest... let it be by means of a Siringe or by a pipe. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Aug. 1641. By compression of the ayre with a syringe. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Syringe*, an Instrument made of Ivory in use among Confectioners for the making of March-panes. 1710 *New Map Trav.* of High Church Apostles 7 Two Cirenges banging at his Saddle... to squirt in the Eyes of his Lowflyers. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* X. 215 A Syringe for watering Plants or Flowers, in imitation of rain. 1805 LONDON *Improv. Hot-Houses* 162 Giving the whole plants and house a gentle shower with the syringe. 1831 LARONER *Pneumat.* ii. 228 Two instruments... called syringes, one the exhausting syringe, and the other the condensing syringe. 1885 BAKER *Nile Trib.* xxi. (1872) 366 A quart syringe for injecting brine into fresh meat.

2. Applied to certain natural structures in insects. 1826 KIRBY & ST. *Entomol.* xlii. IV. 533 *Syringomyia*, organs situated in various parts of larvae, from which they ejaculate a watery fluid to annoy or drive away their enemies. 1909 *Century Dict.*, *Suffl.*, *Syringe*, in the head of a hemipterous insect, a chamber beneath the pharynx and extending to the grooves of the setae in the beak, supposed to propel the product of the salivary glands towards the tips of the setae.

3. Comb., as syringe-case, -needle, -pipe, -spout, -valve; syringe-engine, a form of hand-pump formerly used as a fire-extinguisher; syringe-gun, a syringe used for disabling humming-birds by ejecting water upon them.

1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Diet.* (1623), *Xeringa*... a siring spout to spout into the yard of him that cannot make water. 1653 T. BURGIS *Vade Mecum* (ed. 2) 147 The holes of the syringe-pipe are like to bee choaked. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Syringe-case. *Ibid.*, Syringe-engine. *Ibid.*, Syringe-valve. 1879 GOODE *Catal. Anim. Resources U. S.* 90 Water-guns. Syringe-guns. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 26 Oct. 5/7 To the end of the syringe fitted a needle. The enclosing metal case had apertures for the syringe needle.

Syringe (siri'ndz), *v.* Forms: see prec. [f. prec. Cl. *F. siringuer*, lt. *siringare*, etc.]

1. *trans.* To treat with a syringe; to inject or sprinkle fluid into or upon by means of a syringe.

1610 T. COCKS *Diary* (1901) 99 Payde... for siringeing my purse vj d. 1651 FRENCH *Distill.* iv. 101 Two or three drops being dropped into the Ear, after it is well syringed. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 8. vj. 565 Do with thy sool as the Chyrurgeon with his patients wounds, who siringeth them with some sharp searching water. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 92. 159 Being deaf, I employed a man to serenge my ear. 1747 Mrs. GLASSE *Cookery* ix. 82 Your Batter being hot, syringe your Fritters in it. 1842 LONDON *Suburban Hort.* 453 Wheo the vine is in a growing state the air must be kept moist... This may always be effected by syringing the plants before shutting up the house. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 780 To syringe out any purulent lesions with carbolic solution. *absol.* 1720 *Prior Let. to Swift* 4 May, I did not take care of my ears till I knew if my head was my own or not... but am now syringing. 1834 *Pye Surgical Handicraft* 423 Place the patient... with the affected ear downwards, and syringe from below.

2. To inject (liquid) by means of a syringe.

1653 T. BURGIS *Vade Mecum* (ed. 2) 214 Vineger... sirigied into the ear... is good. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1756) I. 299 This Balsam... is to be syringed... into the Wound. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* IV. *Usef. Prof.* 128/2 To have some warm milk and water syringed up her nostrils. Hence Syringed *apl. a.*, Syringing *vbl. sb.* 1658 A. FOX *Warts' Surg.* iv. vi. 335 For pains in the mouth, a strong syringing is necessary. 1675 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* iv. vj. 326 A flux of blood from the Nose, Mouth, and Eye, which was stopp'd by the syringing up of oxybate. 1747 Mrs. GLASSE *Cookery* ix. 82 Syringed Fritters. 1850 Beck's *Florist* 64 *Aristolochia hyperborea*... requires abundant syringing during the summer, as it is a plant much subject to the attacks of red spider.

Syringéal (siri'ndzál), *a.* *Ornith.* [f. L. *syring*, *SYRINX* + *AL*.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with the syrinx in birds.

1871 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 178 The syringeal muscles are two pairs at most. 1883 MARTIN & MOALE *Verteb. Dissect.* 142 Cut the trachea across just in front of the attachment of the syringeal muscles.

Syringeful (siri'ndzful). [*f.* *SYRINGE sb.* + *-FUL*.] The quantity that a syringe will hold.

1733 A. MONRO in *Med. Ess. Edinb.* l. 93 The Injector... will be able to throw several Syringe-fills into the Vessels. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 22 Sept., There is a constant splashing and scrubbing; and if the inquiring traveller issues forth on a Saturday morning into the streets he may very likely get a syringeful of dirty water swished into his face. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 885 Shops where injections are to be had at so much the syringeful.

Syringin (siri'ndzin). *Chem.* Also *-ine*. [*a.* *F. syringine*, *f.* *Syringa*, generic name of the lilac: see *-IN*.] A white crystalline substance, $C_{11}H_{21}O_9$, obtained from the lilac, *Syringa vulgaris*.

1843 *Chem. Gaz.* 1 Jan. 132 Syringine is insoluble in ether. 1901 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Syringin*, is used as an antiperiodic in malaria.

Syringo- (siri'ngo), combining form of *Gr. σὺριγγ*, *σὺριγγ-ΣΥΡΙΝΧ*, in various terms of anatomy, pathology, etc. *Syringograde a.* and *sb.* (see quotes). *Syringomyelia*, *-myelus* [*Gr. μυελός* marrow, used for 'spinal cord'], dilatation of the central canal of the spinal cord, or formation of abnormal tubular cavities in its substance; hence *Syringomyelic a.*, of or pertaining to syringomyelia; *so Syringomyelitis*, inflammation of the spinal cord producing syringomyelia; *Syringomyelocoele* (see quot.). *Syringotome* [*mod. L. syringotomus*, *Gr. -τομος* cutting], an instrument for cutting a fistula; *so Syringotomy* [*mod. L. syringotomia*], incision of a fistula.

1899-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 433/2 *Syringograde animals. Under this denomination we shall include the Holothuria, the Salpe, and the larvae of those insects whose progression is effected by the alternate retraction and expulsion of water to and from their respiratory organs by an action similar to that of the syringe. *Ibid.* 434/1 The velocity of the Syringograde is accelerated during the expulsion of the water, and retarded during its reception. 1890 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 4) 753 Cavities of variable size and length and more or less centrally located, may be developed in the spinal cord in various ways. The name *syringomyelus* or *syringomyelia* is given to these pathological canals. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 520 In syringomyelia very copious sweating is often observed. 1899 *Ibid.* VI. 554 Out of 77 *syringomyelic arthropathies... 29 involved the shoulder joint. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, **Syringomyelitis*... central myelitis; the formation in the spinal cord of a fissure or canal which usually lies posterior to the central canal. *Ibid.*, **Syringomyelocoele*, a variety of spina bifida in which the central canal of the cord is dilated and the nerves run around the cyst. 1880 **Syringomyelus* [see *syringomyelia*]. a 1883 FAGEE *Princ. Med.* (1885) I. 428 The progressive muscular atrophy due to syringomyelus. 1848 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 7), **Syringotome*. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Supp.*, **Syringotome*.

Syrinx (siri'ngks). *Pl.* syringes (siri'ndziz), also *SYRINXES*. [*L.*, a. *Gr. σὺριγγ* pipe, tube, channel, fistula.]

1. An ancient musical instrument: = PAN-PIPE. Also *altib.* 1606 N. BAXTER *Sydney's Ourania* E2, The Bittour pyping in a Syrinx Reede. 1777 FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 456 A new musical instrument, consisting of eight, nine or ten slender reeds... Its resemblance to the syrinx, or Pan's flute of the civilized Greeks. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* iv. 686 Pipes will I fashion of the syrinx haw. 1839 T. MITCHELL *Frogs of Aristoph.* 512 note, Sharp and piercing syrinx-music. 1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Anc. Art* § 387 (ed. 2) 501 Pan appears as... the teacher of the youthful Olympus on the syrinx.

2. *Archæol.* *pl.* Narrow rock-cut channels or tunnels, esp. in the burial vaults of ancient Egypt. 1698 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* l. iv. 322 The Former of these Two Herms... wrote in Hieroglyphicks upon Pillars, ἐν τῇ σὺριγγι γῆ, (as the learned Valesius conjectures it should be read, instead of Σινδρυγγί) Which *Syringes* what they were, Am. Marcellinus will instruct us. 1774 BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 505 Subterraneous passages, consisting of labyrinth cut into the rock, like the syringes in Upper Egypt. 1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Anc. Art* § 215 The ground full of syringes (tombs of Beal-Hassan).

3. *Ornith.* The organ of voice in birds, also called the lower larynx, at or near the junction of the trachea and bronchi.

1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 178 The syrinx has oot more than one pair of intrinsic muscles. 1883 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 55 Common Pigeon... The syrinx or lower larynx is simple.

Syriologist (stri'lodgist). *rare*. [*f.* *Gr. Σύριος* SYRIAN + *-LOGIST*.] One versed in the study of Syrian antiquities.

1834 C. R. CUNEO in *Contemp. Rec.* Dec. 857 The Egyptologist and the Assyriologist may perhaps be unwilling to allow the Syriologist, as he may be called, an equal footing with themselves.

Syrisim (siri'zim). *rare*. [*f.* *Gr. Σύρις* to speak like a Syrian, *f. Σύριος* Syrian: see *-ISM*.] = STRIASM.

1907 J. MOFFATT in *Expositor* Jan. 91 The former... points to an expression like *ὁμοσύνῃ* or *ὁμοσύνῃ*, as a 'Syrisim'.

Syrkett, obs. form of CIRCUIT.

Syrlye, var. SIBLY *a.* *Obs.*

Syrma (sū'mā). *Antiq.* [*L.*, a. *Gr. σὺρμα*, *f. σὺρμα* to drag or trail along.] A long trailing garment, as that worn by tragic actors.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Supp.* 1911 R. Y. TYRRELL in 1914 *Cent. Art.* 633 He pulls over his stuoted shoulders the *syrrma* of Attic Tragedy.

Syrmæa (sū'mā). *Antiq.* Also *surmaia*, *surmia*. [*mod. L.*, a. *Gr. σὺρμα* radish used as purge-plant, purge, *f. σὺρμα* vomiting, purging, *f. σὺρμα* to drag along, sweep away, purge.] A cathartic said to have been used in some Egyptian forms of embalming.

1833 J. DAVISON *Embalming* 8 The third, or common process [of embalming], consisted in passing the Surmaia (supposed a cathartic solution) through the body. 1860 *Smith's Dict. Bible* I. s.v. *Embalming*, The third mode [of embalming]... consisted in rinsing out the intestines with *syrmæa*, an infusion of senna and cassia. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. iv. 41/2 The nature of *syrmæa*, or, as some spell it, *surmia*, is not known.

Syrmæism (sū'mæ'iz'm). *Antiq.* [*f.* *Gr. σὺρματισμός*, *f. σὺρμα* to purge, *f. σὺρμα* SYRMÆA.] The use of a purgative or emetic.

1842 *Smith's Dict. Grk. & Rom. Antiq.* 608/2 Dogs when indisposed sought the *Triticum repens*, and the same animal taught to the Egyptians the use of purgative, constituting the treatment called Syrmæism.

Syrmætic, *a.* *Obs. rare*. [*ad. L. syrmaticus*, a. *Gr. σὺρματικός*, *f. σὺρμα* SYRMÆA.]

a. ? Uttered in the tone of a tragic actor. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 74 The Syrmætic Blaze of the Lower-House ran thus.

b. (See quot.)

1748 tr. *Vegetius' Distempers Horses* 280 A Horse or Mule that is syrmætic, or liable to trail his Limbs, is known by these Signs.

Syrmountayne, var. SERMOUNTAIN *Obs.* c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 160/1 *Sagafium sine serrafium*... gallice et anglice, syrmountayne.

Syrname, obs. form of SURNAME.

Syro- (sū'ro), *ad. Gr. Σύρο*, combining form of *Σύρος* a Syrian, used with *adjs.* or *sbs.* denoting other peoples, countries, languages, etc., signifying 'Syrian or in a Syrian way', or 'Syrian and...'

as *Syro-Arabian*, *-Babylonian*, *-Chaldaic*, *-Chaldean*, *-Galilean*, *-Græco-Roman*, *-Hebraic*, *-hexaplar*, *-Macedonian*, *-Mesopotamian*, *-Persian*, *-Roman*.

1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 140 The 'Syro-Arabian nations, termed by Eichhorn and other German writers Semitic. 1845 KITTO *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* s.v. *Alphabet*, A remarkable coincidence between the Syro-Arabian alphabet and the phonetic hieroglyphs. *Ibid.*, The earliest monuments of the Syro-Arabians. 1852 tr. *Roman's Age & Antiq.* bk. *Nabathæan Agric.* iii. 90 The traditions of the 'Syro-Babylonian school. 1845 KITTO *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* s.v. *Zinabion*, The Gospel of Matthew was (as some think) first written in 'Syro-Chaldaic. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 631/1 **Syro-Chaldeans*. The language of the mass and church-office is Syro-Chaldaic. 1808 STOWER *Printer's Gram.* 259 **Syro-Galilean*, *Syro-Hebraic* [alphabet]. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 295 The immediate descendants of the Hebrew [language] were the Samaritan, the Chaldaic, the Arabic, the Egyptian, the Ethiopian, and the Syro-Galilean.

1685 *Usher's Lett.* 41 From the 'Syro-Græco-Roman Month, Elul Gorpizus and September began. 1808 'Syro-Hebraic [see *Syro-Galilean*]. 1865 J. H. INGRAMHAM *Pillar of Fire* 1. ix. Another Syro-Hebraic dynasty. 1863 *Smith's Dict. Bible* III. 169/2 The 'Syro-Hexaplar version [*i.e.* Syriac version from Hexaplar Greek Text] was made on the principle of following the Greek word for word. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Seleucidæ*, The Era of the Seleucids, or the 'Syro-Macedonian Era. 1834 *Bliror of Time* 7 Feb., It corresponds... with the sixth moon. *Syrius*, *Sébasar*, and *Dius*, of the Syro-Macedonians, Paphians, and Bithynians. 1850 DE QUINCY *Excursions* iii. Nrs. 189 VII. 164 Under the Syro-Macedonian kings. 1911 G. ELLIOT SMITH *Anc. Egyptians* viii. 143 If Egypt entered into relationship with Sumer by the northern 'Syro-Mesopotamian route. 1907 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 420 Ornaments which may be described as 'Syro-Persian. 1818 HORNE *Introd. Study Bible* (1827) 115 The Philenian or 'Syro-Philenian Version derives its name from Philenion or Xenayas, Bishop of Hierapolis in Syria, A.D. 452-512. 1886 *Usher's Lett.* 41 That era *Philcarnaim* is placed by Albatengius in the beginning of the 'Syro-Roman Elul or September.

Syrocca, **syrocco**, **Syrone**, **Syrop**: see SIROCCO, CIROX, SYRUP.

Syrophœnician (sū'roffni'si-ān), *sb.* (*a.*) [*f.* L. *Syrophœnicus*, *-it*, *fem. -phœnissa*, a. *Gr. Συροφœνιγ*, *-ικ*, *fem. -φœνισσα*: see SYRO- and PHœNICIAN.]

OE. versions of Mark vii. 26 have the adj. *sirefensis*— c 975 *Rushom. Gosp.* Mark vii. 26 *Erant autem mulier gentilis syrophœnissa genere*, was wutudlice wif ðæt hæðen ðæs syrophœnissa cynnes; *Landisf.* ðæs cynnes is nemned syro-phœnissa; *Ag. Gosp.* syrofenissas cynnes, *Hutton* sy(ro)fenissas cynnes.]

A native or inhabitant of Syrophœnicia, a Roman province of Western Asia, including Phœnicia and the territories of Damascus and Palmyra. Also *adj.* belonging to this country or its inhabitants.

1560 *Bible* (Genev.) Mark vii. 26 The woman was a Greke, a Syrophœnissian (1828 N.T. (Rhem.) Syrophœnizian) by nation. 1849 C. O. MÜLLER'S *Hist. Lit. Græce* ii. § 4. 15 Aphrodite, whose worship was evidently for the most part propagated over Greece from Cyprus and Cythera by the influence of Syrophœnissian tribes. 1860 *Smith's Dict. Bible* I. 816/2 This Syrophœnissian worship of the sun and moon.

Syrphus (sū'fūs). *Entom.* *Pl. syrph* (sū'fūsi). [*mod. L.* (as generic name in Fabricius, 1775), *ad. Gr. σὺρψ* gnat.] A fly of the genus *Syrphus*, typical of the *Syrphidae*, a large and widely distributed family of two-winged flies, mostly brightly coloured, feeding on pollen and in the larval state

often on plant-lice, etc. Hence *Syrphian*, *Syrphid* *adjs.*, belonging to this family; also as *sbs.*

1834 *McMurtrei Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 458 In *Syrphus*, properly so called, the abdomen is gradually narrowed from base to point. 1862 T. W. HARRIS *Insects Injur. Vegetal.* (ed. 3) 608 The *Syrphus* (Syrphidae) have a fleshy, large-lipped proboscis. 1865 *Van Beneden's Anim. Parasites* (1883) 122 The *Syrphus* (*Syrphus balteatus*), when in the larva state, seizes the rose aphides, and sucks their blood. 1879 E. P. WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 510 The *Syrphus* form a pretty family of flies. 1879 *Amer. Naturalist* XLII. 260 Certain *syrphus*-flies, passionately fond of color, and themselves brightly colored, have succeeded in producing certain flowers corresponding to their tastes. 1899 D. SHARP in *Camb. Nat. Hist.* VI. 502 *Syrphid* larvae.

Syrtra (h, *syrtra*, obs. ff. *SIRRAH*).

Syrreve, obs. form of *SHERIFF*.

† *Syrt*, *Obs.* Forms: 6 *syrtē*, 6-7 *sirt*, 7-8 *syrt*. [ad. L. *SYRTIS*. Cf. *F* (pl.) *sirtēs*, *syrtēs*, *It.*, *Sp.* *sirtē*, *Pg.* (pl.) *syrtēs*.] = *SYRTIS*.

175 *Mirr. Mag.*, Albanact vi, As doth the shipman well foresee the storme, And knows what danger lyes in syrtēs of sande. *Ibid.*, Madan vii. As bee that strues in soake quicke sirts of sand still sinkes. 1618 *Bolton Florus* iv. xii. (1636) 328 The Musulimians and Getulians, who border upon the Syrtis. 1626 tr. *Boccalini's New-found Politike* 1. 42 They discovered the Ocean of the Courts to be all over full of flats, shelles, quicksands, rocks, gulfs, whirlpools, sirts [etc.]. 1627 *MAY Lucan* ix. 354 These Syrtis. Nature as doubtfull left twist sea, and land. c 1715 *Young Ocean* xvii. The syrt, the whirlpool, and the rock. 1718 *Rowe tr. Lucan* 369 These Syrtis shall all be dry and solid Ground.

Syrtic (sā'tik), *a.* [ad. L. *syrticus*, f. *Syrtis*: see next and -ic.] *Of*, pertaining to, or of the nature of a quicksand.

1846 *WORCESTER* (citing *Ed. Rec.*).

|| *Syrtis* (sā'tis). Pl. *syrtēs* (-ēz). Also 6-7 *sirtis*. [L., a. Gr. *Σύρτις*, *σύρτις*, f. *σύρτις* to drag along, sweep away.] Proper name of two large quicksands (*Syrtis major* and *minor*) off the northern coast of Africa; hence *gen.* a quicksand.

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xv. cii. (Bodl. MS.) If 166 b/1 Sirtes heb places in be see ful of grauel... Sirtes heb bi be see of Egipte and ymedled perwh in many places. 1526 *TINDALE Acts* xxvii. 17 Fearynge lest we shulde have fallen into Syrtis [so COVERDALE and *Geneva*; *Great Bible* the Syrtis, *Rheims* the Syrt; 1611 the quicksands; *Vulg. Syrtim*, Gr. *θύρτις*]. 1552 *Elyot, Cynaeia*. 1. b33 on the west the great Sirtis. 1667 *MURTON P. L.* ii. 93 Quench in a Boggie Syrtis, neither Sea, Nor good dry Land. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* iv. 59 Here lies a barren West of thirsty Land, And there the Syrtis raise the moving Sand. 1755 *Genl. Mag.* July 31/2 This prodigious syrtis. 1771 *SHOULET Humph. Cl.*, *Let. to Sir J. Phillips* 12 Sept. In crossing these treacherous Syrtis with a guide, we perceived a drowned horse.

b. *pl.* used as *sing.*

1646 G. DANIEL *Adresse* 108 Wks. (Grosart) 1. 13 The Labour's over If from this Syrtis we've our Sand recover. 1648 - *Eolog* 4. 124 The Syrtis of my Thought confounds my will. 1698 *Feyer Aca. E. India & P.* 58 Somewhat undermined by the beating of the Sea, where it works its self into a Syrtis.

Syrup (sir'ap), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 4-6 *syrope*, 4-7 (9 *arch.*) *syrop*, (5 *cyrrope*, 5-7 *syrr*, *sirr*, 6-7 *syrr*, *sirr*, 5-*ip*(pe, -*yp*(pe, -*ipe*, -*ope*, 5-7 -*op*(pe, -*ope*, -*up*(pe, -*upe*), 5- (now *U.S.*) *sirup*, 6-*syryp*. *β.* 4 *surrup*, *surype*, 5 *surrup*, 6 -*op*, 7 -*ope*. *γ.* 5 *serop*, -*ep*, 6 -*ope*, *serop*. *δ.* 5 *soryp*, -*ippe*, 6 -*yppe*. [a. OF. *sirop*, *cyrop*, *serop* (from 13th cent.), mod. F. *sirop* = *It.* *siropo*, *sciropo*, med. L. *siropus*, *siropus*, *siropus*, whence *MLG.* *sirup*, *MDn.* *syro(o)p*, *Du.* *siroop*, *MHG.* *sirop*, -*up*, *G.* *Sw.*, *Da.* *sirup*; related to the southwestern Romanic forms (with or without Arabic article prefixed) *Pr.* *cisarop*, *isarop* (cf. *MF.* *ysserop*, *essyrot*), *Cat.* *aizarop*, *Sp.* *jarabe* medicinal potion, bitter dranght, *jarabe*, *† jarabe* syrup, *Pg.* *xarope*, *† enxarope* potion, syrup; all ultimately from Arab. *sharāb* wine or other beverage, syrup, *shurb* drink: see *SHRAB*, *SHRUB sb.2*, *SHERBET*.]

1. A thick sweet liquid; *esp.* one consisting of a concentrated solution of sugar in water (or other medium, e. g. the juices of fruits).

a. Such a liquid medicated, or used as a vehicle for medicines.

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* vi. xxi. (Bodl. MS.) If 43/2 Some drinke is medicinale [as] syrups [ed. 1495 *cyrrope*], oximel [etc.]. *Ibid.* xvii. xii. 193 b/1 *Sirup* ymedled of wormede helpeth the lyuoure. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 253 My-self with a serop [Dubl. MS. *Syrup*] sell saue 30w be-lyue. a 1400-50 *Stockholm Med. MS.* 10 For to makyn surrip pat is stryctyl. c 1400 *Lafrance's Cirurg.* 76 3eue him... Julep - jat is a sirup made onoly of water & of sugre. c 1450 *Lydc. & Busch Secretes* 199 *Sorripys* hettir be profitable to the. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 33 It is holsome to take sowne Syrepe fastyng for flewme. 1579 *Touson Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 444/1 Physicians... when they will giue a sicke man some drinke... will sweeten it, because the medicine of it selfe is vnpleasant, and therefore they mixe some sugar or syrrop with it. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* iii. iii. 331 Not Poppy, nor Mandragora, Nor all the drowsie Syrrops of the world. 1716 *Poor Robin Aug.* P. 4, Patience is as good a Medicine to cure a waspish Woman of Sullenness, as an Antz Egg in Syrup for him that is troubled with the Scitica. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 620 Syrrops are saturated solutions of sugar in water, either simple, or united with some vegetable principle, with the

view either to colour, flavour, or medicinal virtue. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 18 Syrrops are sugary liquids, the menstruum or basis of which is water, with, in some cases, vinegar or alcohol.

b. As used in cookery, confectionery, etc. as a sweetener, preservative, or article of food; also *gen.* (often in reference to its thick or viscid consistence).

1392-3 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 228 Pro sugro et surrip et pro j pot de sitronade, iij duc. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 7 Wardonys in syrrop. *Ibid.* 11 Ley it on a dysse, an caste be syrip her-on. c 1450 *Ibid.* 77 Peris in Syrripe. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* xii. Pro. 145 Hailsum of smell as ony spicer... Seroppis, sewane, sugour, and synomome. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xx. xix. II. 69 Seeth it a second time with Honie up to the height or consistence of a Syrrup. 1677 *MIDDLETON Witch* i. 1, Banqueting stuff, as suckets, jellies, syrups. 1697 *DAMMER Voy. round World* (1699) 223 Small black Seeds, mixt with a certain red Pulp like thick Syrup. 1769 *MRS. RAFFALD Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 333 Add four pounds of treble refined sugar, hoil it to a thin syrrop. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 435 Distill off a part of the acid, till what remains in the retort has the consistence of sirup. 1820 *KEATS Eric St. Agnes* xxx, Lucent syrrops, tinct with cinnamon. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 229 Molasses... is the syrrop which remains after all the sugar has been crystallised from it. 1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem., Org.* (1862) ii. § 1. 75 Sugar is largely used as an antiseptic, in syrrops and preserves.

c. spec. (a) = MOLASSES 1. local (U.S., etc.). (b) In sugar-manufacture, applied to various stages of the liquid.

c 1553 in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1599) II. ii. 8 Mallossos or sugar Syrope. 1699 *Larus Nevis* xxviii. § 3 (1740) 22 Many Persons... buy Syrrops, Sogar, and Melasses, of Negroes who steal the same. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Sugar*, There are three Kinds of Syrrops that run from Sugar. *Ibid.*, Sugars of fine Syrrops. 1839 *URB Dict. Arts*, etc. 1204 Syrup inteded for forming clayed sugar be somewhat more concentrated in the teache. 1860 [see 2]. 1889 in *Opelousa* (Louisiana) *Democrat* 2 Feb. 2/3 Outside of Louisiana they usually call syrup molasses.

d. transf. A liquid of syrropy consistence. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 24 It [sc. lactic acid] thickens to a syrrop.

2. With qualifying words, indicating the source, or the flavouring or medicinal ingredient, as *syrrop of almonds*, *s. of diacodium*, *s. of poppies*, *s. of rhubarb*, *s. of roses*, *s. of squills*, *s. of vinegar*, *s. of violets*, etc.; † *syrrop of soot*, humorously for coffee; *syrrop of sugar*, molasses (cf. 1 c). Also golden syrrop, syrrop of a bright golden-yellow colour, drained off in the process of obtaining refined crystallized sugar; green syrrop (see *GREEN a. 12*).

c 1400 *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 83 If be baue brist, drynke he a syrrope of roses. a 1400-50 *Stockholm Med. MS.* 11 For to makyn surrip of violet; it. of wormwode. 1577 B. Gooce tr. *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 147 Some turne it [sc. milk] with... syrrope of Vinegar. 1663 *Cup of Coffee* (in *D'Israeli Cur. Lit.* (1866) 295/2) A loathsome potion... Syrop of soot, or essence of old shoes. 1715 F. SLARE *Vindicta Sugars* 15 Some of the most pleasant Fruits are kept in the Syrup of Sugar... the Revolution of a whole Year. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v., There are various Kinds of Syrrops, denominated from the various Fruits, &c. they are extracted from; as Syrop of Violets, of Elder, of Wormwood, of Poppies, &c. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* i. 1. 18 Take... 1 Ounce of Syrop of Diacodium. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* xl. (1790) 409 Such things as promote expectoration... as the syrrop of squills. 1848 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.* (ed. 7) s.v., Syrrops, are chiefly used to render medicines palatable... S. of Almonds... S. of Buckthorn... S. of Garlic... S. of Rhubarb [etc.]. 1860 *URB's Dict. Arts*, etc. III. 823 Crushed sugar... The concentration resembles that of loaf sugar. The first crystallisation is called 'crushed', and the second 'pieces', the drainage from which goes by the name of 'syrrop'. When this syrrop is diluted, filtered through animal charcoal, and concentrated, it is called 'golden syrrop'. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 696 Sugar... in the form of honey, golden syrrop, or still better the old fashioned black treacle, tends to act as a laxative. 1902 *Maple syrrop* [see *TREACLE sb. 4*]. 1907 *Verney Mem.* I. 9 The fruit syrrops, raspberry vinegar, home-made wines... were important drinks when tea, coffee and chocolate were unknown.

3. fig.

a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xxix. (1535) 48 h, Lyke maner they of clere vnderstandynge haue nede... to be heled with other syrrops than they of grosse vnderstandynge. 1547-64 *BAULWIN Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 86 Vertue... is... a sirrup that forthwith healeth. 1581 *PETTIE tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iii. (1586) 145 Riches... can hardly last, without they be consuemed with the sweete sirrope of wisdom. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 18 Their relish is altered so far with the sirrope of selfe loue, that Choller is called Zeale, and Melancholy Mortification. 1599 E. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* ii. ii, Why, therein lies the sirrup of the iest. 1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acolastus* (1876) 55 O lend me thy insinuating power, Words steep'd in syrrop of Ambrosia. 1699 *ALSOPE Melius Inq.* ii. iv. 268 They understood nothing of the Modern Curious Arts of Conserving Candyng and Preserving Religion in Ceremonious Syrrops; and yet Religion kept sweet and Good. 1890 *Spectator* 1 Feb. 170/1 Mr. Gurney's perpetual sweetness is cloying. Spiritual life is not all syrrop, and Mr. Gurney's poems are almost all of them syrrop.

4. attrib. and Comb.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., The business of syrrop-making. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2191/2 Earthen sirrup-jars. *Ibid.*, *Sirrup-stand*, an attachment to a soda-water apparatus, to supply the tumbler with syrrops. 1884 *Ibid.*, *Suppl.* 218/2 The... sirrup gage... is a device... for delivering a fixed quantity of sirrup and carbonate into bottles at the bottling machine.

Syrup, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] Hence *Syruped* (sir'apt) *apl. a.*, *Syruping vbl. sb.* and *apl. a.*

1. *trans.* To cover with or immerse in syrrop. Also, in bottling fruit, etc., to fill the bottle with syrrop.

1619 *DRAYTON Quest of Cynthia* l, Yet when there haps a hooley fall, Wee'll lick the sirrup leaues. 1640 T. CAREW *Complement vi. Poems* (1651) 138 Sugar'd sweets, as sirropt berries. 1659 *GAUDEN Slight Healers* (1660) 34 As gilded or syrroped bitter pills. 1859 *CHR. G. ROSSSETTI Goblin Market* Poet. Wks. (1904) 171 The drip Of juice that syrroped all her face. 1875 *HOWELLS Foregone Concl.* 34 Padre Girolamo does not shower these syrroped rose-leaves indiscriminately upon visitors. 1885 *Full Mall G.* 15 Oct. 4/1 The 'syruping' and 'labelling' is... done by boys.

† 2. To treat with medicinal syrrop. *Obs.*

Cf. *Sp.* *jarop* (ear, to medicine).

1671 *MAYNWARING Anc. & Mod. Praet. Physick* 31 No syrroping, no apozems, no Barly waters. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Locher-on* No. 29 (1794) 1. 418 To be perfumed into health, and syrroped into a sound constitution.

3. To make into or bring to the consistence of syrrop.

1847 W. J. EVANS *Sugar-planter's Man.* 174 Moulds... admit of a... more successful syrroping afterwards, should it be desirable to submit the sugar to that operation. *Ibid.* 180 Liquoring or syrroping the sugar has for its object the replacing of the dark-coloured molasses by another liquid of greater purity and of lighter colour. *Ibid.* 184 When the sugar after it has been syrroped is sufficiently dry, it must be... put into hogsheads.

† *Syrupical*, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. *SYRUP sb.* + -ICAL.] = next.

1659 *GAYTON Art Longevity* 68 With candid sugar, Ana, and these all Boyl'd in a Balneo, till Syrrupical.

Syrupy (sir'api), *a.* Also 8 *syrrupy*, 9 *sirupy*. [f. *SYRUP sb.* + -y.] Partaking of the qualities of syrrop; *esp.* having the viscid consistence of syrrop.

1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* (1721) II. 344 Apples... that are of a syrropy tenacious nature. 1733 *SHAW Chem. Lect.* xi. (1755) 218 A... rich, syrropy, or treacy Substance. 1740 A. HILL in *Richardson's Corr.* (1804) I. 49 The must, so enriched from its syrropy consistence of body. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* 1. 281 A sweet and syrropy wine will become improved by keeping on the lees. 1842 T. GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* iii. ii. § 2. 774 Phosphoric acid is a colourless, syrropy liquid. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 292 The fluid is evaporated until it acquires a syrropy consistency. 1897 *Examiner* 663/1 Her voice has lost none of its syrropy richness. 1866 *Compt. Rend.* II. 126 It is not easy to translate such syrropy sentiment.

Syrurge, -*gery*, -*gyan*: see *CHIRURGE*, *CHIRURGERT*, *CHIRURGEON*.

† *Syry*, *a.* *Obs.* Also 4 *Siry*, 5 *Siro*. [ad. L. *Syrus*, a. Gr. *Σύριος* *SYRIAN*.] *Syrian*.

1382 *Wyclif Dan.* ii. 4 Caldeis answerden to the kyng by Siry [1388 *Sirik*] speche. c 1449 *Peacock Repr.* iv. iv. 438 Cephas... is... a word of Sire tunge. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 180 h, After Saynt Bede, in the Syry tonge, Maria is as moche to saye as a lady.

Sys(e): see *SEE v.*, *SICE*, *SITHE sb.1*, *SIZE*.

Syser, var. *Sicer*, *Obs.*, strong drink.

Sysers, *sysors*, -*owrys*, etc., *obs. ff.* *SCISSORS*. *Syskenne*, *Sysme*, *Sysour*(e): see *SISKIN*, *SCHISM*, *SIZER*.

Syss, *Sc. pl.* of *SITHE sb.1* *Obs.*

a 1500 *Lancelot* 3054 And to sir gawan... Me recommend and thonk a thousand syss.

|| *Syssarcosis* (sisarkō'sis). Also 7-8 *sysarcosis*. [mod. L., a. Gr. *συσάρκωσις*, f. *συσάρκωσις* to unite by flesh, cover over with flesh, f. *σύν* *SYN* + *άρκω* flesh.]

1. *Anat.* The union of bones by means of intervening muscle.

1676 *WISEMAN Chirurge. Treat.* vii. ii. 479. 1726 *MORRO Anat. Bones* 267 The Scapula... is connected by Syssarcosis to the Head, Vertebrae, Ribs and Os Hyoides. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 257.

2. *Path. and Surg.* The healing of a wound by granulation or the formation of new flesh.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, *Syssarcosis*, is also used... to express a method of curing wounds of the head... by means of promoting the granulation, as it is called, or growth of new flesh. 1767 [see *SYNTHESIS* 1 c].

Sysse, *obs.* form of *SICE*.

Syssel, *Iceland.* [Icel. *sýsla* business, work, stewardship, prefecture, diocese.] (See *quots.*) Hence *Sysseلمان*.

c 1792 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 90/2 The governor [of Iceland]... has under him a bailiff, two laymen, a sheriff, and 21 sysselman, or magistrates who superintend small districts. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 427/1 These districts [of Iceland] are divided into syssels, or sheriffdoms, a sysselman being a magistrate and receiver of the king's taxes in each of them.

|| *Syssitia* (sisitiā). *Gr. Antiq.* [a. Gr. *συσσιτία*, pl. of *συσσιτίος* common meal, or *συσσιτία*, n. of action f. *συσσίων* eating in common or *συσσίων* to mess in common, f. *σύν* *SYN* + *σίων* food.]

a. Meals eaten together in public. *b.* The custom of eating the chief meal of the day at a public mess, as practised in Sparta and Crete. Also *Syssition* (-ition), a common meal, mess.

1835 *THIELWALL Greece* I. vii. 287 The most important feature in the Cretan mode of life, is the usage of the *Syssitia*, or public meals, of which all the citizens partook. 1846 *Grote Greece* II. vi. 11. 504 [Lycaonius] constituted... the *Syssitia* or public mess. 1874 *Symonds Sk. Italy & Greece*

893) I. xiii. 287 Necessity and the waiter drive them all to sepulchral syssition.

transf. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 27 May 6/1 As regards the udday meal, I am aware that dioner is provided for the sw who elect to do the preparation work at school... but this is a very different thing from the syssitia that I desiderate.

Syst. obs. 2nd sing. ind. pres. of SEE *v.*

Systaltic (sistæ'tik), *a.* [ad. late L. *systalticus*, *a.* Gr. συσταλτικός, *ἔ* σύν SYN- + σταλτός, vbl. dj. f. σταλ- : στέλλειν to place, put (cf. SYSTOLE). Cf. *f.* *systaltique*.]

1. *Phys.* Contracting; of the nature of contraction; *spec.* applied to movement, as that of the heart, in which there is alternate contraction (*systole*) and dilatation (*diastole*).

1676 *Phil. Trans.* XL. 772 The Systaltic motion of the circumjacent parts, for returning the blood along the veins to the heart. 1747 *tr. Astruc's Fevers* 156 In such disorders, the sudden systaltic constriction of the skin produces the chiliness. 1848 *DUNSTON'S Med. Lex.* (ed. 7).

†2. Applied to the power of 'materialization' (conceived as contraction or condensation) of a disembodied or unembodied spirit. *Obs.*

1687 *H. MORE Cont. Remark. Stor.* (1689) 411 An eminent Example of this Systaltic Power of Spirits, viz., an Arm seen... striking such a stroke upon the Floor, that it made the very Walls of the House to shake. 1712 *H. MORE'S Antid. Ath.* m. ix. § 2. *Schol.* 173 The Devil would manage himself by the motion... of his body, which by his Systaltic power he could make tangible and palpable.

†3. In ancient Greek music applied to a style of melody having the effect of 'contracting' or depressing the mind, or affecting it with tender emotion. *Obs.*

1668 W. HOLZER *Princ. Harmony* (1731) 151 The First of these [Keys] is call'd by the Greeks Diastaltic, Dilating; the Second, Systaltic, Contracting; the Last, Hesychnastic, Appeasing. 1776 *BURNEY Hist. Mus.* i. v. 66 *Melopoia* was divided into three kinds: first, the Systaltic, or that which inspired the... tender passions, as well as the plaintive.

†**Systasis** (sist'asis), *Obs.* [med. or mod. L., *a.* Gr. σύστασις composition, collection, union, alliance, f. σύν SYN- + στα- (see SYSTATIC).]

1. The act, or the result, of setting or putting together; combination, synthesis. Also, system.

1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* ii. xvii. § 11 Of other diversities of Methods... as that of Resolution or Analysis, of Constitution or Systasis, of Concealment or Cryptique. 1658 *SIR T. BROWNE Gard. Cyrus* iv. 68 The three substances... That is, the indivisible or divine, the divisible or corporeal, and that third, which was the Systasis or harmony of those two, in the mystical discussion. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extr.* 301 An... Exaltation of the whole Systasis of the Spirits.

2. A political union or confederation. (Cf. SYNDICATISM.)

1790 *BURKE Rev. France* 328 The municipal army... is a worse preservative of a general constitution, than the systasis of Crete, or the confederation of Poland.

Systatic (sistæ'tik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. med. and mod. L. *systaticus*, *a.* Gr. συστατικός commendatory, drawing together, combining, f. σύν SYN- + στα- to place (see STAND *v.*), after συσταίναι to associate, put together, combine, bring together as friends, introduce.]

1. Pertaining to or involving 'systasis'; sythetic. 1640 G. WATTS *tr. Bacon's Adv. Learn.* vi. ii. 276 Those other Methods, Analytique; Systatique; Dietitique; [etc.].

2. *Path.* Involving several of the sensory powers simultaneously; *sb.* a disease which does this. [1820 *GOODE Nosology* 348 *Systatica*.] In recent Dicts.

3. *Systatic letter or epistle* (med. L. *litteræ systaticæ*), an introductory or commendatory letter. *rare* -*o*. In recent Dicts.

†**Systaltic**, *a.* *Obs.* [Formed as prec. + -ICAL.] Relating to combination or synthesis.

1674 *JEAKE Arith.* 662 Three... is called a Systaltic or Substantial Number, because all Sublunary Bodies consist of the three principal Substances, Sal, Sulphur, and Mercury.

System (sist'ém). Also 7-8 *systeme*, 8 *sistem(e)*. [ad. late L. *systema* musical interval, in med. or mod. L., the universe, body of the articles of faith, *a.* Gr. σύστημα organized whole, government, constitution, a body of men or animals, musical interval, union of several metres into a whole, f. σύν SYN- + στα-, root of στάναι to set up (see STAND *v.*). Cf. *f.* *système* (1664, 'le système de l'ame', in *Hatz.-Darm.*), It. *Sp. sistema*, Pg. *systema*, G. *system*, etc.]

1. An organized or connected group of objects. A set or assemblage of things connected, associated, or interdependent, so as to form a complex unity; a whole composed of parts in orderly arrangement according to some scheme or plan; rarely applied to a simple or small assemblage of things (nearly = 'group' or 'set').

1638 *MEOE Apostasy Latter Times* (1641) 64 Mans life is a systeme of divers ages... The year is a systeme of four seasons. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* ii. xxii. 115 By Systems; I understand any numbers of men joyned in one Interest, or one Business. 1676 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* i. i. (1677) 15 The Universe, as it comprehends the Systeme, Order and Excellencies of all created Beings. 1729 *BURLER Sermon* Wks. 1874 II. 31 The body is a system or constitution: so is a tree: so is every machine. 1775 *BRYANT*

Mythol. II. 469 The exit from the Ark; when the whole of the animal system issued to light. 1788 *PRIESTLEY Lect. Hist.* iii. xiv. 111 The Greeks distributed their years into systems of four, calling them Olympiads. 1802 *PALEY Nat. Theol.* xxv. (1819) 398 The universe itself is a system; each part either depending upon other parts, or being connected with other parts by some common law of motion. 1829 *Chapman Phys. Sci.* 391 The ancients divided the starry sphere into... constellations, or systems of stars.

b. *spec.* (with *this*, a possessive, or the like): The whole scheme of created things, the universe.

1619 *SELWYN Upon Drayton's Bar. Wars* D's Poems A iv b, Thy Martiall Pyrrhique, and thy Epique straine Digressing With heart-vniting Loues; The two first Authors of what is compos'd In this round Systeme All. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 2 The blessings of Nature, have in no part of our habitable system, been dispensed with a more liberal hand. 1816 G. FIELD in *Pamphileter* (1817) IX. 101 (*title*) *Τριτογενεα*; or, a Brief Outline of the Universal system.

2. *Physics.* A group of bodies moving about one another in space under some particular dynamical law, as the law of gravitation; *spec.* in *Astron.* a group of heavenly bodies connected by their mutual attractive forces and moving in orbits about a centre or central body, as the *solar system* (the sun with its attendant planets, etc.), the *system* of a planet (the planet with its attendant satellites).

1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* iv. iii. § 24 If we confine our Thoughts to this little Canton, I mean this System of our Sun. 1704-1842 [see SOLAR *a.* 7]. 1715 *tr. Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. i. 117 Of the Motion of a System of Bodies revolving about another Body; all which is applied to the System of the Sun, and the Primary and Secondary Planets. 1732 *Pope's Ess. Man* i. 25 Observe how system into system runs, What other planets circle our suns. 1816 [see PLANETARY *a.* 1]. 1850 *TENNYSON In Mem.* Concl. 122 Star and system rolling past. 1870 *PROCTOR Other Worlds* xii. 274 First satellite-systems, then planetary systems, then star-systems, then systems of star-systems. 1878 *STEWART & TAIT Unseen Univ.* iii. § 103 114 Taking as our 'system of bodies' the whole physical universe. 1890 C. A. YOUNG *Elem. Astron.* § 362 The range of the system [of Saturn] is enormous. Iapetus [the outermost satellite] has a distance of 2,225,000 miles.

3. a. *Biol.* A set of organs or parts in an animal body of the same or similar structure, or subserving the same function, as the *nervous*, *muscular*, *osseous*, etc. *systems*, the *digestive*, *respiratory*, *reproductive*, etc. *systems*; also, each of the primary groups of tissues in the higher plants.

1740 *CHEVENE Regimen* 168 Accidents that injure the arterial and nervous system. 1838-9 *KENNEL Resid. Georgia* (1863) 12 The diseases of the muscular and nervous systems. 1841 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 302 The generative system appears, at first, to be absolutely wanting in the larva. 1875 *BENNETT & DYER tr. Sachs' Bot.* 77 Forms and Systems of Tissues... We usually find an Epidermal System, a Fascicular System, and the system of the Fundamental Tissue between them. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 699 Affections of the pigmentary system.

b. With the or possessive: The animal body as an organized whole; the organism in relation to its vital processes or functions.

Occas. extended to include the mind.

1683 *TRYON Way to Health* 312 When once the same is wounded, the whole Systeme of Nature is disordered. 1764 *GOLDEN Trav.* 347 Till, over-wrought, the general system feels, its motions stop. 1805 *Med. Tract.* XIV. 526 Introducing vaccine virus into the system. 1806 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum.* Life xii. xxv, Ennui so powerfully predominates over your whole system, mental and bodily, that [etc.]. 1908 R. BAGOT *A. Cuthbert* xxiii. 300 It is extraordinary how long it takes to get those malarial fevers out of the system.

4. In various scientific and technical uses: A group, set, or aggregate of things, natural or artificial, forming a connected or complex whole. a. of natural objects or phenomena, as geological formations, mountains, rivers, winds, forces, etc.; also of lines, points, etc. in geometry.

1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* i. 125 We may select the great carboniferous series... as the oldest system of rocks of which the organism remains furnish any decisive evidence as to climate. 1831 *BREWSTER Optics* xxviii. 237 If we place a sphere of glass in a glass trough of hot oil, and observe the system of rings, while the heat is passing to the centre of the sphere. 1840 *LARONER Geom.* 261 Any system of conjugate diameters of an ellipse. 1860 *TYRKALL Glac.* i. vi. 43 We had a good view of the glacier system of the region. 1885 *GEIKIE Text-bk. Geol.* (ed. 2) vi. Intro. 631 We speak of the Chalk or Cretaceous system, and embrace under that term, formations which may contain no chalk. 1893 H. N. DICKSON *Meteorol.* i. § 12 Winds arranged in a rotating system. *Ibid.* iii. § 45 Low pressure system or cyclone. 1912 T. G. BONNEY *Work of Rain & Rivers* iv. 95 The History of a River System.

b. of artificial objects or appliances arranged or organized for some special purpose, as pulleys or other pieces of mechanism, columns or other details of architecture, canals, railway lines, telegraphs, etc.

1830 *HERSCHEL in En cyclop. Metrop.* (1845) IV. 804 Joint vibrations of a plate and string as a system. 1851 *RUSKIN Stanzas Venice* (1874) I. viii. 88 Magnificent buildings have been composed of systems of small but perfect shafts. 1855 *BAIN Senses & Int.* i. ii. § 8. (1864) 31 A system of telegraph wires. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* II. ix. 318 The system of beacons, which has been traced out over a long range of the hill-tops. 1892 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 6/6 The principal members of the staff are residents upon the company's system and daily travellers upon the line.

5. *Mus.* a. In ancient Greek music, A compound

interval, i. e. one consisting of several degrees (opp. to DIASTEM); also, a scale or series of notes extending through such an interval, and serving as the basis of musical composition.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Système*,... a compasse of a song, or (by a metaphor) of any other thing. 1672 T. SALMON *Ess. Adv. Musick* 58 The entire Systeme of an Octave. 1694 *HOLDER Treat. Harmony* vi. 110 Diastem signifies an Interval...; System, a Conjunction... of Intervals. *Ibid.*

111 Thus a Tone was a Diastem, and Diastemaron was a System, compounded of Degrees... And the Scale of Notes which they used, was their Greatest, or Perfect System. 1721 A. MALCOLM *Treat. Mus.* 333 That we may know where each Part lies in the Scale of general System... which is the true Design and Office of the Clefs. *Ibid.* 335 By this constant and invariable Relation of the Clefs, we learn easily how to compare the particular Systems of several Parts, and know how they communicate in the Scale. 1776 *BURNEY Hist. Mus.* i. i. 12. 1898 *STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms* 207a After the time of Ion, the original Greek scale received only one more string, the eleventh. In this, form, it became the 'lesser perfect system' of the Greeks. *Ibid.* 208 The Greater Perfect System.

b. Applied to a stave (*obs.*), or to a set of staves connected by a brace in a score of concerted music.

1673 T. SALMON *Ess. Adv. Musick* 63 A Mean and Treble, which may be... placed upon a System of four or five lines. 1889 *Grove Dict. Mus.* IV. 45/a *System*, the collection of staves necessary for the complete score of a piece.

6. *Gr. Pros.* A group of connected verses or periods, esp. in anapestic metres.

1850 *MURE Lit. Grace* III. 54 A System is a... section of the text of a metrical composition, the numbers of which... are too extensive to admit of their being comprised in a single verse. 1861 *PALEY Eschylus* (ed. 2) *Agam.* 40 note, The chorus of old mæo... enter the orchestra... and... sing the following system of anapaests.

†7. A pad formerly worn by women to raise up the hair: see TOQUE *v.* 1, quot. 1817. *Obs.*

II. A set of principles, etc.; a scheme, method.

8. The set of correlated principles, ideas, or statements belonging to some department of knowledge or belief; a department of knowledge or belief considered as an organized whole; a connected and regularly arranged scheme of the whole of some subject; a comprehensive body of doctrines, conclusions, speculations, or theses.

1655 *HALES Serm.* 2 *Pet. iii.* 16 Gold. Rem. (1673) 11 Their acquaintance with some *Notitia*, or Systeme of some technical divine. 1698 *CUDWORTH (title)* The True Intellectual System of the Universe. 1699 T. BAKER *Ref. Learn.* i. 4 The moderns... more pleas'd with their own inventions, than with the dry Systems of the Old Philosophers. *Ibid.* vi. 63 The last System of Logic that I have met with. 1758 C. FLEMING (*title*) A Survey of the Search after Souls... wherein The Principal Arguments for and against the Materiality are collected: And the Distinction between the mechanical and moral System stated. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xxvii. 111 So the humanity of Ambrose tempted him to make a singular breach in his theological system. 1833 *TENNYSON Two Voices* 209 A dust of systems and of creeds. 1845 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* (1891) III. 341 Morality is not a system of truths, but a system of rules. In other words, it is not a science, but an art. 1850 *TENNYSON In Mem.* Prolog. 17 Our little systems have their day. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 421 In the Hegelian system ideas supercede persons.

b. *spec.* in *Astron.* A theory or hypothesis of the arrangement and relations of the heavenly bodies, by which their observed movements and phenomena are or have been explained.

1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* Pref. A iv, The Word Intellectual, being added, to distinguish it from the other, Vulgarly so called, Systems of the World, (that is the Visible and Corporeal World) the Ptolemaick, Tychoonick, and Copernican. 1695 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 5), *System*... Among Astronomers it is taken for the general Constitution, Fabric and Harmony of the Universe, or any orderly Representation thereof, according to some noted Hypothesis. 1715 *tr. Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 186 To describe the Tychoonick System of the World. 1855 *BREWSTER Newton* II. xxiv. 358 The Copernican system is not more demonstrably true than the system of theological truth contained in the Bible. 1870 [see TYCHONIC].

†c. In weakened sense: A theory or hypothesis; also, theory (as opposed to practice). *collog. Obs.*

1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v., System and Hypothesis have the same Signification; unless, perhaps, Hypothesis be a more particular System; and System a more general Hypothesis. 1748 *CHESTERF. Let. to Son* 27 Sept., Read and hear... ingenious systems, nice questions, subtly agitated. 1750 *Ibid.* 6 Aug., In the course of the world there is the same difference, in every thing between system and practice. 1756 *MRS. CALDERWOOD in Coltness Collect.* (Mail. Cl.) 213 A book upon natural philosophy, which is much esteemed; it is overturning all the sistem of every thing being produced by generation, and nothing by corruption. 1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.*, *Mystery*, I could form no system to explain the phenomenon.

†d. *transf.* A work or writing containing a comprehensive and regularly arranged exposition of some subject; a systematic treatise. *Obs.* exc. in titles of books.

1658 *PHILLIPS, System*... a Treatise or body of any Art or Science. 1661 J. FELL *Hammond* 6 He presently bought a Systeme of Divinity, with design to apply himself straightway to that study. 1695 in *Fasti Aberd.* (1854) 373 A printed course or systeme of philosophie. 1722 A. NISBET (*title*) A System of Heraldry, Speculative and Practical. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* iii. iii, Astronomers (who have written large systems). 1727 *De For (title)* A System of Magick; or, a History of the Black Art. 1772 *PRIESTLEY Inst. Relig.*

(1782) I. p. xxxii. It will be...advisable, that be give his lectures from a short text or system, written...that they may have an opportunity of perusing it. 1895 ALLEBUTT (*title*) A System of Medicine.

8. An organized scheme or plan of action, esp. one of a complex or comprehensive kind; an orderly or regular method of procedure. Now usually with defining word or phrase.

1653 HEATH *Flagellum* (1692) 17 That there might no vice be wanting to his Life a systeme of Iniquity. 1734 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 1. 251 The generous system, that his Ma^y has always pursued. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Hor.*, *Epist.* i. vi. 92 Farewell, and if a better System's thine, impart it frankly. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* viii. (1783) 63 What system of government is this? 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 91 He found... Their piety a system of deceit. 1790 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1805) V. 228 The conduct of Spain has proved that the occlusion of the Mississippi is system with her. 1824 TENNYSON *Audley Court* 33 We...discuss'd the farm, The four-field system, and the price of grain. 1873 MOZLEY *Struggle Nat. Educ.* 55 Subsidising the denominational system. 1882 *Nature* 9 Feb. 351/1 The system of dredging introduced...on the rivers of France. 1895 *Badminton Mag.* Dec. 728 Straight bets over single events are losing their popularity in favour of 'systems'. A system is a kind of patent safety insurance policy.

b. A formal, definite, or established scheme or method (of classification, notation, or the like).

1753 [see LINNEAN]. 1760 [see SEXUAL 2 d]. 1797 [see METRICAL A 1]. 1831 [see NOTATION 5 c]. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 719 A natural system endeavours to bring together plants which are allied in all essential points of structure. 1850 [see MORSE 8 b]. 1864 [see METRIC A 2]. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 136 The system of chemical notation now in use. 1867 [see NUMERATION 1 b]. 1893 *Times* 26 July 12/1 The T. A. system of signalling invented by Admiral Tryon.

c. *Cryst.* Each of the six different general methods in which different minerals crystallize, constituting the six classes of crystalline forms.

1820 *Edinb. Philoz. Jnrl.* III. 173 We call every simple form, from which other simple forms are derived, a fundamental form; and the class of figures derived from that fundamental form, a system of crystallisations. 1863 *Foetus' Chem.* (ed. 9) 259-266 All crystalline forms may...be arranged in six classes or systems...1. The regular system...2. The square prismatic system...3. The right prismatic system...4. The oblique prismatic system...5. The doubly-oblique prismatic system...6. The rhombohedral system. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) Intro. p. xxi. The systems of crystallization are as follows: 1. Having the axes equal. The isometric system. 2. Having only the lateral axes equal. The tetragonal and hexagonal. 3. Having the axes unequal. The orthorhombic, monoclinic, and triclinic.

10. In the abstract (without a or pl.): Orderly arrangement or method; systematic form or order.

1699 T. BAKER *Ref. Learn.* vi. 63 Aristotle is more noted for his order, in bringing Morality into Systems...and distinguishing virtues into their several kinds, which had not been handled Systematically before, than for any real improvement he made in this sort of knowledge. 1746 W. HOARE *Fool* (1748) II. 47 It [the government] consists of too many detach'd Parts to be easily reduced into System. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 426 There is more of system in the Phædo than appears at first sight. 1876 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* II. xv. 474 Macaulay, even during his hours of leisure, began to read on system.

III. 11. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.* Of or pertaining to, or involving a system, systematic, as *system-name*; belonging to or affecting a system of bodily organs (esp. the nervous system: cf. SYSTEMIC 1 b), as *system degeneration, disease, tract*. b. objective, chiefly in sense 8 or 9 (often with unfavourable implication), as *system-builder, -building, -destroyer, -maker, -making, -monger, -writer*.

1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusid* vii. 313 noble, Tristram Shandy tells us, that his father was a most excellent 'system-builder, was sure to make his Theory look well. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. iv. iv. This is the Sisydes who shall be System-builder, Constitution-builder General; and build Constitutions...which shall all unfortunately fall before he get the scaffolding away. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 99 The degeneration of the posterior columns of the spinal cord is a 'system degeneration. 1905 J. BRIERLEY *Eternal Relig.* vi. 48 The system-maker is by an equal necessity the 'system-destroyer. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 494 The chief indication of a 'system disease of the neuron is its intrinsic nervous origin. 1717 *Prior Alma* iii. 330 We 'System-makers can sustain The Thesis, which, You grant, was plain. a 1721 — *Cromwell & his Porter Wks.* 1907 II. 26 Your System-Makers and World-wrights. 1749 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. Pref. p. vi. I think...that I cannot be called a System-maker, since I did not first form a System, and then suit the Facts to it. 1845 [see METHODIST 2 b]. 1835 H. ROGERS *J. House* ii. (1863) 21 Where Scripture speaks, or seems to speak, in consonance with the opinions of the system-maker, well and good. 1824 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 915 There were many independent centers of movement and 'system-making. 1750 CHESTERF. *Lett. to Sen* 6 Aug. A 'system-monger, who, without knowing any thing of the world by experience, has formed a system of it in his dusty cell. 1835 H. ROGERS *J. House* iii. (1863) 45 There would be no lack of system-mongers and theorists. 1895 *Badminton Mag.* Dec. 711 The system-monger is apt to derive encouragement from the fact that long runs on a colour are rare, the longest known at Monte Carlo being a series of 23 reds. 1823 *Clopp Story Creation* iv. 32 The stratified rocks are subdivided into the systems shown on fig. 4. No uniform principle has governed the choice of the 'system-names. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 79, I have seen sclerosis so situated in 'system tracts, as to be mistaken for a tract-degeneration. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* III. Misc. ii. 127 A formal and profess'd Philosopher, a 'system-Writer.

Systemad (sistēmād), *adv.* *Anat.* [f. SYSTEM

+ -ad : see DEXTRAD.] To or towards the (general) system of the body.

† Systemary, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. SYSTEM + -ARY.] 7 Constituting a system (SYSTEM 2).

1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* i. vi. (1840) 76 One devil in a place would be enough for a whole systemary world.

Systematic (sistēmātik), a. and sb. [ad. late L. *systematicus*, a. late Gr. *συστηματικός* (both relating to systems of metres), f. *σύστημα* SYSTEM. Cf. F. *systematique* (1584)] A. *adj.*

† L. = next, 1 b. *Obs. rare*.

a 1680 GLANVILL *Serm. Luke xiii. 24* Disc., etc. (1681) 7 All this I must confess...because Experience constrains me; and I do not know why Systematic Notions should sway more than that.

2. = next, 1. (Passing into sense 3.)

1725 WATTS *Logic* ii. iii. § 4 (1726) 219 Now we deal much in Essays, and most unreasonably despise systematic Learning. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 10 The first Arabian Systematic Works on Chemistry are said to have been composed by Geber. a 1821 V. KNOX *Est. Writing Wks.* 1824 I. 5 Systematic books of morality. 1830 HERSCHTEL *Study Nat. Phil.* 110 The necessity of saying something learned and systematic, without knowing what to say. 1836 H. ROGERS *J. House* ii. (1863) 21 Systematic theology...has been of questionable benefit. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg Wks.* (Bohn) I. 316 Swedenborg is systematic...in every sentence. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* i. 2 A systematic treatise on the subject.

3. *gen.* Arranged or conducted according to a system, plan, or organized method; involving or observing a system; (of a person) acting according to system, regular and methodical.

1790 BURKE *Rev. France* 84 These gentlemen value themselves on being systematic. 1796 — *Regie. Peace* ii. Wks. VIII. 244 The systematic proceedings of a Roman senate. 1833 ALISON *Hist. Eur.* (1849) III. xvii. § 18. 500 A systematic and uniform line of conduct. 1863 LVELL *Antiq. Man* i. 2 The facts brought to light...during the systematic investigation of the Brixham cave. 1867 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 273 He is very systematic with the luggage. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 28/2 Though it will occasionally take a large fly, a worm or other ground-hail, its systematic capture is easily essayed with small fish or artificial spinning-baits.

b. Qualifying nouns of action of unfavourable meaning: Carried out with a regularity such as to indicate intention or habitual action; regularly organized (for an evil purpose), or carried on as a regular (and reprehensible) practice. Also said of the agent.

1803 BROUGHAM *Color. Policy* I. 123 The house of Brandenburg seized this opportunity of prosecuting the systematic views of unprincipled aggrandisement, which have presided over its councils since the name of Prussia was known in Europe. 1848 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* i. vi. 163 The systematic intrigues of the Papal Court. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. iv. 295 After so many years of systematic devastation. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Lib.* (1892) I. iii. 106 Pope...was a systematic appropriator...of other men's thoughts. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 3. 480 They turned religion into a systematic attack on English liberty.

4. *Nat. Hist.*, etc. Pertaining to, following, or arranged according to a system of classification; of or pertaining to classification, classificatory. Also of a writer: Composing or adhering to a system of classification.

1795 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 23 The distinctive Characters, and systematic Arrangement, of Earths and Stones. 1800 SHAW (*title*) General Zoology or Systematic Natural History. 1829 T. CASTLE *Introduct. Bot.* 12 Endeavouring to perfect systematic botany. 1835 J. DUNCAN *Beetles* (Nat. Lib.) 86 Beetles...such as burrow in the earth... (the *Geophagi* of some modern systematic writers). 1839 YARBELL *Brit. Fishes* I. Snppl. 11 *Trigla lyra*, the systematic name of our English Piper Gurnard. 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* ii. 101/3 This is a very noteworthy circumstance...but it has little systematic value.

5. Consisting of systems of heavenly bodies. *rare*. 1829 *Chapman Phys. Sci.* 415 Those numerous hosts of systematic universes.

6. = SYSTEMIC 1 b. *rare*.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* vii. 3 The 'systematic' lesions [of myelitis].

B. sb. 1. *Nat. Hist.*, etc. A systematist.

1771 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* (1777) I. 9 Salt, sulphur, acrimonies, caustics, volatiles, ferments...have each...by different systematics, been received as the *principia morborum*. 1783 J. BROWN tr. *Elem. Med.* I. 227 note, Nothing is more artificial and arbitrary than the arrangements either of Systematics or Nosologies.

2. *pl.* Systematics [see -IC 2]: the subject or study of systems, esp. of classification.

1823 *Nature* 20 Dec. 177/2 Huxley's classification...in 1867, marked an epoch in the systematics of birds. 1909 E. B. POULTON in *Q. Rev.* July 14 Many hundreds of naturalists...devote their lives to systematics—to the study of the differences between species.

Systematical, a. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. late L. *systematicus*: see prec. and -ICAL.]

1. Of a writing or treatise: Containing or setting forth a system or regular exposition of some subject. Of a subject or study: Set forth, or pursued, in the way of a system or regular scheme. Of a writer: Dealing with a subject in this way; cf. 4.

1661 BOYLE *Script. Serp.* 111 Such Precepts...are not Express'd and Rang'd in the Bible, as they are wont to be in Systematical Compositions. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 239 But 'tis New Philosophy, and...he likes the company of his Systematical Divines better. 1767 BLACKBURN (*title*) The Confessional: or, A Full and Free...In-

quiry into the Right...Of Establishing Systematical Confessions of Faith and Doctrine in Protestant Churches. 1781 DE LOUISE *Const. Eng. Advt.* (1817) p. vi. The book...met...with approbation...which...was no small luck for a book on systematical politics. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Cornhill Chr.* I. i. ix. 124 Anselm, though he writes with wonderful acuteness, is not systematical.

b. Belonging to, or dealing in, a 'system' or theory; theoretical: cf. SYSTEM 8 c.

1748 CHESTERF. *Lett. to Sen* 25 Mar. They are not the laboured reflections of a systematical closet politician, who, without the least experience of business, sits at home and writes maxims. 1794 R. J. SULLIVAN *New Nat.* I. 57 Too much pertinacity in the support of systematical conjecture. 2. *gen.* = PREC. 3.

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. (1693) 7 A brief account of some of the most principal and systematical Phenomena. 1749 HARTLEY *Observ.* *Plan* 1, Pref. Adding such things as were necessary to make the Whole appear more complete and systematical. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* v. 63 Their [sc. the ancients'] Divisions of the Musical Art are precise and systematical. 1804-8 FOSTER *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 223 A plan of systematical reading. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 214 The systematical movements of the whales. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Venice* II. viii. § 51. 320 To arrange their ideas in systematical groups.

b. = prec. 3 b.

1750 MISS TALBOT in *Ellis. Carter's Lett.* 26 Nov. (1809) I. 364 Some books of French, *Morale Mondaine*, full of a systematical profligateness, veiled with delicacy of expression. 1755 *Monitor* No. 10. I. 77 The grand systematical corrupter. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Aff. India Wks.* 1842 II. 81 In systematical contradiction to the company's orders. 1816 F. H. NAYLOR *Hist. Germany* I. i. viii. 290 The Jesuits, those systematical foes to every liberal sentiment.

† 3. Belonging to the system of the universe, or to the solar system; cosmical. *Obs.*

1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* i. 8 These Ends, may...be call'd Cosmical or Systematical, as regarding the Symmetry of the great System of the world. 1781 HERSCHTEL in *Phil. Trans.* (1782) LXXII. 104 This new kind of systematical parallax, if I may be allowed to use that expression, for signifying the change arising from the motion of the whole solar system. 1797 — in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 420/2 The greatest...systematical parallax of the fixed stars will fall upon those that are in the line...at rectangles to the direction...of the sun's motion.

4. *Nat. Hist.* = prec. 4. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* iii. (1814) 118 Some distinctions have been adopted by systematical authors which I have not entered into. 1817 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xvii. (1818) II. 48 Gould...though no systematical naturalist, was a man of sense and observation. 1829 T. CASTLE *Introduct. Bot.* 2 That part of the science, which refers to...the classification of plants...is denominated systematical botany.

Hence Systematicality, the quality of being systematic.

1822 H. NICOL in *Westm. Rev.* XLI. 45 The symbols of foreign [sounds] will, from the systematicality of the alphabet, in most cases explain themselves.

Systematically (sistēmātikālī), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2 : see -ICALLY.]

1. In a systematic manner; according to a system or organized plan; regularly and methodically.

1661 BOYLE *Physiol. Ess.* (1669) 7 Far from having such a stock of Experiments and Observations, as I judge requisite to write Systematically. 1699 [see SYSTEM 10]. 1753 WARBURTON *Princ. Nat. & Rev. Relig.* v. Wks. 1788 V. 71 Urging those truths systematically...which the Evangelists proposed singly and without connection. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) I. ii. 15 The majority of mankind learn nothing systematically, except as schoolboys or apprentices. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* IV. v. 148 Every case and shelf was accurately lettered, and the works arranged systematically. 1860 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* (1883) III. 45 The silence I systematically observe on the shortcomings of servants. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 93 Pope...knew the value of independence well enough to be systematically economical.

b. With unfavourable implication: With a regularity indicating (evil) design or habit: cf. SYSTEMATIC A 3 b.

1829 F. GLASSE *Belgic Past.* ii. 39 He systematically gains his ends By sacrifice of principles and friends. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 144 The enemies of Child had...accused him of systematically publishing false intelligence. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (ed. 2) II. x. 411 The pope...had heard...that abbots and monks in many places were systematically faithless to their vows. 1898 LECKY *Eng. 18th Cent.* I. i. 134 Officers of known Whig tendencies were systematically laid aside.

† 2. By means of a 'system' or theory, theoretically: cf. prec. 1 b. *Obs.*

1749 CHESTERF. *Lett. to Sen* 19 Dec. This knowledge is not to be gotten systematically; you must acquire it...by your own observation and sagacity.

Systematician (sistēmātīān), *rare*. [f. SYSTEMATIC + -IAN, after *mathematician*.] One who constructs, or who adheres (esp. unduly), to a system.

1826 19th *Cent.* July 73 A 'thought-mathematician', a systematician, a slave to the consistent application of his own theories. 1903 J. C. LAMBERT *Sacraments N. T.* ix. 382 He thinks it necessary to apologise for this lack of consistency on the part of the apostle, by reminding us that Paul was 'no correct systematician'.

Systematicness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being systematic.

1836 F. W. FABER *Lett.* (1869) 28 To contrast the systematicness of the Primitive Church with...the modern worship about us.

Systematism (sistēmātizm), *rare*. [f. SYSTEMATIZE + -ISM. Cf. next.] The practice of systematizing; addition to system.

1845 W. H. MILL *Five Serm.* (1849) 48 We see har-

moniously combined those several aspects of the same great object, in which modern systematism sees only elements of contradiction. 1872 LOWELL *Dante* Prose Wks. 1890 IV. 161 He [sc. Dante] combines the more abstract religious sentiment of the Teutonic races with the scientific precision and absolute systematism of the Romanic.

Systematist (sistēmätist). [*f. Gr. σύστημα, -ar-* SYSTEM + -IST.] One who constructs, or adheres to, a system, esp. a system of classification in natural history; a classifying naturalist.

In Kirby's use, an advocate of a natural in preference to an artificial system of classification (opp. to Merriamist 2 b). 1700 S. PARKER *Six Philos. Ess.* 46 Your peremptory Systematist holdly distorts Nature. 1753 *Chambers's Cycl. Suppl.*, Systematists, in botany, those authors, whose works in this science are principally employed about the arranging plants into certain orders, classes, or genera. 1836 *Penny Cycl. V.* 248 2 Grew... was no systematist; it was reserved for another Englishman [sc. John Ray] to discover the true principles of classification. 1840 WHEWELL *Philos. Induct. Sci.* (1847) II. 557 The Fishes, in which province Cuvier has... been the great systematist. 1902 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 370 Kaspar Bauhin (1550-1624), the first great botanical systematist.

Systematize (sistēmätiz), [*v. f. Gr. σύστημα, -ar-* SYSTEM + -IZE.] *trans.* To arrange according to a system; to reduce to system.

1764-7 LYTTELTON *Hen. II.* II. (1769) III. 203 The eastern and western Goths had some general notions of the feudal policy, which were gradually systematized. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Eng.* II. xii. (1781) 224 Many things have been done in the best and purest taste, long before Rules were established, and systematized in form. 1828 D'ISRAËLI *Chas. I.* I. viii. 250 His restless ambition... had systematized intrigue. 1830 MACINTOSH *Eth. Philos. Wks.* 1846 I. 35 The vast collection of laws enacted or systematized by Justinian. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 343 Hallucinations, which are systematized into delusions.

b. absol. or intr. To construct a system (e. g. of philosophy, classification, etc.).

1891 in *Cent. Dict.* 1911 J. OMAN in *Expositor* Oct. 362 The moment he proceeds to systematize... he knows, just as little as any other systematizer, what to do with personality.

Hence **Sy-stematized** (-izd) *pp. a.*, **Sy-stematizing** *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.* (in quot. 1827 = 'scheming'); also **Sy-stematiza-tion** (-tʃən), the action or process of systematizing; a systematic arrangement, statement, etc.; **Sy-stematizer**, one who systematizes.

1812-13 BENTHAM *Univ. Gram. Wks.* 1843 VIII. 356/2 *Systematization; i. e. placing the several denominations... in systematic order. 1838 [F. Haywood] tr. *Kant's Crit. Pure Reason* 490 The systematization of cognition—that is, the connexion thereof according to a principle. 1864 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang. Ser.* II. iii. 98 note, English Phonetics, containing an original systematization of spoken sounds. 1904 DUCKWORTH *Morphol. & Anthropol.* x. 232 The accompanying scheme... has been found of practical use in the further systematization of observations. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* III. Wks. 1808 VIII. 393 The relations of peace and amity with *systematized regicide. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* lxxviii. The systematized rogues of London. 1878-9 J. CARRO *Philos. Relig.* (1880) 206 A living organism is not a mere aggregation of independent parts, but a systematized unit of members. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sci. v.* (1885) 127 The systematized meaning which we call Science. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Eng.* I. I. (1781) 8 Aristotle... may be called the 'Systematizer of his Master's Doctrines. 1854 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* (1862) 371 Auguste Comte... is but a systematizer of the doctrines of Confucius and the old philosophers of China. 1828 SEWELL *Oxford Prize Ess.* 18 That mad fondness for *systematizing... which overthrows all the creations of nature. 1837 WHEWELL *Induct. Sci. I.* I. ii. § 2. 42 The treatises on the various subjects of Natural History... manifest wonderful power of systematizing. 1827 SOURDIS in *Q. Rev.* Oct. 312 A cool, crafty, calculating, *systematizing knave. 1883 SAUCE in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 391 The later age of systematizing philosophy.

Systemed (sistēmd), *pa. pp. a.* and *a. rare*. [*f. SYSTEM sb. + -ED.*] Made into a system, systematized; arranged in a system or systems; composed according to system, systematic.

1746 W. HORSLEY *Pool* (1748) II. 47 Men of hut midding Genins should keep to plain Rules, system'd to their Hands; acting in right Order hy prescrib'd Method. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* x. 275 Social and system'd worlds around him shine. 1836 Mrs. BROWNING *Poet's Vow* I. xvii. Hear me forswear man's sympathies... His answering looks, his systemed looks.

Systemic (sistēmik), *a.* [*irreg. f. SYSTEM + -ic*; used for differentiation of meaning instead of the regular *systematic*.]

1. **Physiol. and Path.** Belonging to, supplying, or affecting the system or body as a whole; orig. and esp. in reference to the general circulation as distinguished from that supplying the respiratory organs (*pulmonary or branchial*).

1803 BARCLAY *New Anat. Nomencl.* 122 Let the vessels which convey it [sc. blood] from the lungs to the system be called the Systemic, and those which convey it from the system to the lungs be named the Pulmonic. 1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 794/1 The cessation of these actions, and the consequent solution of connection between the various parts of the body, is systemic death. 1841 R. E. GRANT *Comp. Anat.* 498 The great systemic artery issuing from the left ventricle. 1858 Blackw. *Mag.* LXXXIII. 326 The... systemic sensation of Hunger. 1889 BARTHOLOMEW *Mat. Med.* (ed. 7) 489 Systemic effects may be produced by such an application. 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 1208 The Systemic Circulation... divisible into Arterial and Venous.

b. Belonging to or affecting a particular system of bodily organs, esp. the nervous system or special parts of it: see quot. 1890.

1887 W. F. REVELL *Ethical Forecasts* 81 Certain molecular movements of nerve-substance marshal themselves, or are marshalled, into such order as... gives rise to orderly sequences of thought... Does there not seem to be... a systemic intelligence, or a systemic grouping of forces which secures the results that intelligence might be expected to secure? 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict. s.v.*, *Systemic lesion*, a lesion limited to one set of homologous parts, such as the posterior columns or the anterior cornua of the spinal cord. 1896 Albutt's *Syst. Med.* I. 181 Systemic sclerosis of a small but defined tract of the spinal cord.

2. *gen.* Of or pertaining to a system. *rare*—o.

1850 in OGDON: hence in later Dicts.

So **Systemical** *a. (obs. rare)*, systematic; hence **Systemically** *adv.*, (a) systematically; (b) in relation to the bodily system.

1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* Concl. 273 The commentaries on Scripture, and systematic books of all modern theologues. 1888 *Centen. Confer. Missions* (U.S.) II. 265 What general would dare systematically to fight without reserves? 1889 *Lancet* 4 May 1881 It seems likely that it [sc. corrosive sublimate] acts as much systematically as locally. **Systemist**, *rare*. [*irreg. f. SYSTEM + -IST.*] = SYSTEMATIST.

1796 ELIZA HAMILTON *Lett. Hindoo Rajah* (1811) II. 236 But little pain did the sorrows of the mourners give to the young systemist. 1868 PEARCE *Water-farm*. xv. 157 The genus Cyprinus as now restricted by modern systemists contains the common carp and allied species.

Systemize (sistēmōiz), *v.* [*irreg. f. SYSTEM + -IZE.*] *trans.* = SYSTEMATIZE.

1778 (W. MARSHALL) *Minutes Agric.*, Digest 2 He continued to systemize what he thought worthy of his System. 1828-32 WESTER. 1846 WORCESTER, *Systemize*, to systematize. *Illeg.* A word rarely used by good writers. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 June 1908 Learning made easy and systemized from thirty years' experience.

Hence **Sy-stemized** (-izd) *pp. a.*, **Sy-stemizing** *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*; also **Sy-stemiza-tion**, systematization; **Sy-stemizer**, a systematizer.

1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* v. 204 Nothing could have prevented this systemizing of functions. 1853 Tait's *Mag.* XX. 456 The improved systemization and conduct of Assurance. 1880 RUSKIN *Elem. Engl. Prosody* § 8. 9 The whole subject of Prosody has been confused, and its systemization for English readers made virtually impossible, by the want of clearly understanding the difference between accent and time. 1895 *Advance* (Chicago) 37/3 The intellectualism of the reformers asserts itself in the systemizer of the school. 1907 R. J. THOMPSON *Proofs of Life after Death* 34 The amassed, severely tested and systemized knowledge that is essential to effect a universal conviction.

Systemless (sistēmless), *a.* [-LESS.]

1. Devoid of system or orderly arrangement; unsystematic.

1851 RUSKIN *Stones Venice* I. xxv. § 20 Dreading to be called upon... to admire a systemless architecture, because it may happen to have sprung from an irrational religion. 1883 *Science* I. 521/2 In upper Swabia, glacial deposits present their peculiar landscape of systemless hills and hollows.

2. *Biol.* Having no differentiated systems of organs; structureless.

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 597 If... these simple species existed in the Azoic era, they were systemless life.

System-wise, *adv.* [See -WISE.] In relation to things as they are connected in a system.

1799 LAMB *Lett. to Southey* 15 Mar. I never judge system-wise of things, but fasten upon particulars.

Sy-stern, *obs. f. CISTERN.*

Systolated (sistōletd), *a. rare*—1. [*f. next + -ATE 2 + -ED 1.*] Contracted by systole.

1820 Blackw. *Mag.* VII. 324, I therefore give him leave to alter my systolated preterites into preterpluperfects.

† **Systole** (sistōl). Also 6 sistole. [*mod. L., ad. Gr. συστολή, f. Gr. σύν SYN + στολ- (: στέλλειν to place), after συστέλλειν to draw together, contract. Cf. F. systole, † cistole (c 1600), It. sistole, Sp. sistole, Pg. systole.*]

1. **Phys.** The regular contraction of the heart and arteries that drives the blood outward: opposed to DIASTOLE.

1578 [BANISTER *Hist. Man* VII. 92 b, Sistole is, wheo the hart by constriction putteth forth the same [spirit]. 1605 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* II. ii. (1606) F j h, The Systole, and Dyastole of your pulse, Do shew your passioes most hysterical. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 41 In this Animal [sc. lamprey] the heart in every diastole is of a fair purple and ruddy colour, and in every systole pale and wan. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrog. Chym.* 76 The systole of the left ventricle. 1707 FLOVER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 18 When the Heart is in its Systole, the Arteries are dilated. 1806 H. K. WHITE *Lett. to Maddock* 17 Feb. The systole and diastole of my heart seem to be playing at ball—the stake, my life. 1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 655/2 The systole of each cavity [of the heart] is immediately followed by its diastole or relaxation. 1877 M. FOSTER *Physiol.* I. iv. (1879) 145 Practically speaking, there is no interval between the auricular and ventricular systole [of the heart].

b. Applied to similar rhythmical contraction in other organs, as the lungs, the intestines, the pulsatile vesicles in protozoans, the contractile vesicles in certain algae, etc.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VII. 99 Not only to the hart belongeth the same Diastole, and Sistole, but likewise to the hayrney. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Job* x. 8 He was amazed at the manner of the motion of the lungs by Systole and Diastole. 1660 [see DIASTOLE 1]. 1826 KIRBY & ST. ENTOMOL. XXXIX. IV. 81 A long dorsal vessel, the first step towards a heart, which alternately contracts and dilates with an irregular systole and diastole. 1855 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 2) 306 The contraction or systole in any given [branchial] tuft

occurs at frequent but irregular intervals. 1882 W. S. KENT *Man. Infusoria* II. 874 *Systole*, a term applied to the contracting action of the structure known as the contractile vesicle of Infusoria and other Protozoa.

o. fig.

1831 [see DIASTOLE 1 fig.]. 1849 DE QUINCEY *Eng. Mail Coach* I. Misc. (1854) 300 To interrupt the great respirations, ebb and flood, systole and diastole, of the national intercourse. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lxiii. There must be a systole and diastole in all inquiry. 1899 W. R. INGE *Chr. Myst.* I. 28 A systole and diastole of the spiritual life.

2. **Pros.** The shortening of a vowel or syllable long by nature or position.

1577 PEACOCK *Carad. Eloquence* E ij h, *Systole*, when a long Sillabe is made shorte, contrary to the nature therof, *Darius* for *Dartius*, *Diana* for *Diana*, *Iosaphus* for *Iosaphus*. 1639 J. BIRD *Grounds of Gram.* (1641) 183. 1657 J. SUTTON *Myst. Rhel.* 176. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Systole*, in Grammar, is part of the Poetical Licence, whereby a long Syllable is made short: As in that of Virgil.—*Tulerunt justidia Menses.*

Systolic (sistōlik), *a.* [*ad. mod. L. systolicus, f. systole: see prec. and -ic. Cf. F. systolique* (Rabelais).]

Pertaining to or marked by systole. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. iv, The Heart, which by its agitation of Diastolic and Systolic Motions so neatly subtilizeth and inflames it [sc. choler]. 1817 tr. *Swedenborg's Heaven & Hell* § 445 The systolic motions of the heart. 1853 MARKHAM *Skoda's Auscult.* 158 Systolic murmurs heard in the left ventricle. 1875 H. C. WOOD THRAP. (1879) 136 The diastole generally becomes imperfect, one portion of the ventricle maintaining its systolic spasm, while the rest dilates. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* II. 77 This systolic and diastolic movement usually occurs at a fixed point in the protoplasm. 1899 Albutt's *Syst. Med.* VII. 211 The cardiac systolic expansion of the brain within the closed cranium is rendered possible by the ebb of the cerebro-spinal fluid.

Systren, *obs. pl. of SISTER.*

Systyle (sistōil), *a. and sb. Arch.* [*ad. Gr. -L. systylus* (Vitruvius), *a. Gr. σύστημα, f. σύν SYN + στυλος column, pillar. Cf. F. systyle*, *adj.* Applied to architecture in which the columns are close together, viz. at a distance from each other of twice their thickness; *sb.* a building characterized by such intercolumniation.

[1563 SNUTE *Archit. Fj.* Sistylos, whose pillars standeth distant one from the other .2. Diameters, or .2. and a halfe at the fourdest.] 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Systyle*... is a Building where the Pillars stand thick, but not altogether so close as in the Pycnostyle. 1771 W. NEWTON tr. *Vitruvius' Archit.* III. iii. (1792) 52 note, The eustyle intercolumns may likewise be two and a half diameters, as the mean between those of the dyastyle and systyle, instead of two and a quarter, which is nearer to the systyle. 1799 P. SMITH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 147 Whose intercolumniations in the middle are systyle, on each side pycnostyle. 1844 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnrl.* VII. 23/2 The Pantheon at Rome is a systyle.

Systylous (sistōlus), *a. Bot.* [*f. mod. L. systylus* (f. Gr. σύν SYN + στυλος column) + -OUS.] *a.* In mosses, having the lid permanently fixed to the columella. *b.* Having the styles united into a single column.

1863 M. J. BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* Gloss. 313 *Systylous*, used wheo the lid adheres to the columella.

Syt: see SET v., SIGHT, SIT v., SITE.

Sytalle, *obs. form of CITOLE.*

14.. *Nom.* in Wt.-Wülcker 738/18 *Hic psalmatus*, the sytalle.

Syte, *obs. form of CITE v.*

1485 *Acc. St. Dunstan's Canterb.* in *Archæol. Cant.* (1886) XVI. 292 Payde to John Horsley for sytyng of dyuerse persons for the dutis of the Church vij d.

Syte, *obs. form of CITY.*

1240-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 9 No syte nor no sur stede soþi þei ne hadde. 1240 *Arthur* 71 Arthour bysyged þat Syte & town. 13440 *Promp. Paro.* 457/1 Syte, urbs.

Syte: see SIGHT, SITE, SYTH.

† **Syteer**, *Obs.* (?)

1433 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 476/2 That the said xxv persones sworn in maner above seid, shall chuse vi Men that been called Syteers... and that they be true Burgeys and resseantes within the seid Town, to have and occupie... the Office of resceite. 1444 *Ibid.* V. 123/1.

Syter, -wurt, *obs. var. SETTER v., SETTERWORT.*

† **Syth**, *sb. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 syth, 6 syth, 8 site, syte. [Aphetic form of ASSYTH sb.] Satisfaction, compensation.

To get one's heart's syth of: see quot. 1710.

1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 104 3our bludie hoist na syth can satisfie. 1662 in *Cramond Records of Elgin* (1908) II. 295 The said John was sure that he wold get his heart syth of everie one that wronged him. 1770 RUDIMAN *Gloss. Douglas' Ennis* s.v. *Syte, syte*, I have gotten my heart's syte on him, i.e. my heart's desire on him, or all the evil I wish'd him.

† **Syth**, *v. Sc. Obs.* Also 5 syth, 6 syth, 8 syth, 8 syth. [Aphetic form of ASSYTH v.] *trans.* To satisfy, give satisfaction to.

1424 WYKOUN *Cron.* v. xii. 3970 (Wemyss MS.) [Scho]l gaif þame siluer or payment, or dalf to syth thare entent. 1513 DOUGLAS *Ennis* ix. vii. 116 He mycht do stanche his ire and syth his thochi. 1536 BELLENNEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 120 This king was nocht full sith with his justice. c 1550 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 774 Thai pane may he in puto to Rollandour: The Partie syth, as Law will lat it be. 1640 1583 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 590 He forgois thame... of quhat degre sa evir they be of. Quylk as his majestie heir promittis, sa sall he mak it to quylk in gud effect he referre.

b. ?intr. for pass. To be satisfied.
1650 in W. Ross *Aberdour & Inchcolm* (1885) 326 [He had called her] a trumpong [cross-tempered] witch, [and her heart] sythed [glowed with satisfaction, when she saw him coming home in his hurt condition].

Syth: see SCYTHE, SEE v., SIGHT, SITH, SITHE.

Sytha, var. SQUARE Obs., moment.

Sytharist, obs. f. CITHARIST, player on the cithara; in quot. misused for the instrument.

c1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 757 The psalter, the sytholis, the soft sytharist.

Sytha: see SAITHE, SCYTHE, SIGHT, SITH, SITHE.

Sythen, -yn, Sythence, Syther: see SITHEN, SITHENCE, CIDER.

†Sythment. Sc. Obs. Also 6 sythment, 6-7 sith(e)ment. [f. SYTH v. + -MENT. Cf. ASSYTHMENT.] Satisfaction, compensation, indemnification.

1536 *BELLENOE Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 394 In sithement of his ransom. 1560 *ROLANDO Seven Sages* 58 This is na mendis to me, Howbeit it be ane sythment to my hart. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxx. 218 The Lord... send vs ane sythment of yis suddane slaughter. 1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happines* 66 When we seeke a sithment and revenge on our selves for angring him we take Gods part against our selfe. 1667 in *Cramond Ann. Cullen* (1887) 51, £20 to be peyt to the toune for... disturbing the peacetheroff with £12 of sythment to the pairtie wronged.

Sythol(l), sythole, -olphe, var. CITOLE Obs.

Sythpe, Syth(t)ware, Sytizin: see SITH, SQUARE, CITIZEN.

Sythyoche, var. of so thee ich: see THEE v.1

Sytt, variant of SITE sb.1 Obs.

c1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xv. 9 So neides thow nocht nor sussy, syty, nor sorrow.

Sytyca, obs. form of SCIATICA.

|| Syud (soi'ed). Also 8 syed, 9 syeud. = SAYYID.

1788 Syed [see SAYYID]. 1799 EOMONSTONE in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 82 The respected and accomplished Syuds... are now nominated and deputed with this friendly letter. c1812 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Ayah & Lady v.* 29 There is but one God, whatever you Hindoos may say. Our syeuds always say so. 1850 *Directions Rev. Off. N. W. Prov.* 47 There is a great tendency... to be more lenient towards the powerful or the indolent, such as Syuds, Bráhmans, or Goojurs.

Syue, var. CIVT Obs., onion sauce.

c1440 *Anc. Cookery in Housh. Ord.* (1900) 449 Turbot, and congar, and plays, and senles in syne [sic].

Syue, syve, Syuer, Syun, obs. ff. SIEVE, SURE, SCION.

Syver (sai'vəi). Sc. Forms: 7-9 siver, 9 syvo(u)r, syver. [?ad. (north-eastern) OF. *sewre* SEWER sb.1] = SYRE.

1606 *Charter* in *Dallas Stiles* (1697) 774 Lie sinks, sivers, guttars, eyes... airholls [etc.]. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VII. 145 The manse... lies in a swamp, the inconvenience of which the present clergyman has... remedied by sivers, as they are here called. 1834 J. WILSON *Noctes Ambr.* Aug.; Wks. 1856 IV. 99 She [sic. a hare] made for the mouth o' the siver. 1867 J. K. HUNTER *Retrospect Artist's Life* vii. (1912) 66 He has faun wi' a clash in the syvour. 1894 P. H. HUNTER *James Inwick* v. 62 There was Jess an' the kimmers a' stan'in wi' their boyones an' pails at the siver. 1900 J. G. CAMPBELL *Superstit. Scottish Highl.* 209 An opening like the syver of a drain.

attrib. 1889 H. JOHNSTON *Chron. Glenbuckie* 281 These guileless laddie-weans, sitting... by the syver-edge. 1906 N. MUNRO *Daft Days* xiii. He stood on the syver-side. *Ibid.* xvi. The gulls that quarrelled in the syver sand.

Sywe, Sywester(e, Syw(e)te, -yte, obs. ff. SUE, SEWSTER, SUIT sb. Syx(e, Syxt(e, etc., obs. ff. SIX, SIXTH, etc. Syxt, obs. 2nd sing. ind. pres. of SEE v.; obs. f. SEXT. Syyk, obs. f. SICK.

Szygant (si'zīgant). Math. [irreg. f. SYZYG + -ANT, after *invariant*, etc.] (See quotes.)

1882 SYLVESTER in *Amer. Jnrl. Math.* V. 87 Irreducible szygants and irreducible invariant derivatives of the same type, to the same quantic cannot coexist. 1882 HAMMOND in *Amer. Jnrl. Math.* V. 221. 1885 CAVLEY *Math.*

Papers XII. 251 A seminvariant may be expressible as a sum of products (of a higher degree) of perpetuants of lower degrees, and of perpetuants of lower degrees, and it is not on this account reducible: a seminvariant so expressible is said to be a 'szygant'.

Szygetic (sizi'dz'etik), a. Math. [Loosely f. SYZYG + -etic (cf. Gr. *συζυγέειν* to yoke together, be correlative).] Of, pertaining to, or constituting a szygy (SYZYG v.5). Hence **Szygetically** adv.

1850 SYLVESTER in *Camb. & Dubl. Math. Jnrl.* V. 276 [U, V, W] are... capable of being connected by integral multipliers U', V', W', such that U'U + V'V + W'W = 0. Any number of functions U, V, W so related, I call szygetic functions, and U', V', W' [sic: W'] I term the szygetic multipliers. 1852 — *Ibid.* VII. 75 note, Rational integer functions which admit of being multiplied severally by other rational integer functions such that the sum of the products is identically zero, are said to be 'szygetically related'. 1853 — in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIII. 407.

†Szygiacal, a. Obs. rare. [f. Gr. *συζυγία* or late L. *szygia* SYZYG + -AC + -AL.] = next.

1672 FLAMSTEED in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 140 Let MP be the line of the mean apogæon making an acute angle with the szygiacal line SCO.

Szygial (sizi'dziäl), a. Astron. and Zool. [f. late L. *szygia* SYZYG + -AL.] Pertaining to a szygy or szygyes; having the character of a szygy (senses 1 b, 3).

1863 FITZ ROY *Weather Bk.* xviii. 253 The moon's greatest tidal action being szygial, and the least at quadrature. 1873 C. W. THOMSON *Depths of Sea* ix. 452 The first brachial is united to the second by a szygial joint. 1879 CARPENTER in *Trans. Linn. Soc. Ser. II.* 1. 48 The number of segments composing the szygial interval is... three.

|| **Szygium** (sizi'dziüm). Biol. [mod. L., alteration of *szygia* (see next).] = SYZYG 3 b.

1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 855/2 The term 'szygium' is applied to such a conjunction of two Gregaenidae. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* i. 12 [The crescent body of malaria] is the result of the conjugation of two ordinary plasmodia—a szygium, in fact.

Szygy (si'zidzi). Also 7 sys-, szygie, 7-8 sys-, szygie, 8-9 szyzyg, 9 szyzee. [ad. late L. *szygia*, a. Gr. *συζυγία* yoke, pair, copulation, conjunction, f. *συζυγος* yoked, paired, f. *σύν* SYN- + *ζυγ-*: *ζευγύνω* to yoke. Cf. F. *szygie* (1584 in *Hatzl.-Darm.*)]

1. Astron. †a. Orig. = CONJUNCTION 3. Obs.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Sysygie* (*sysygia*), a conjunction, a coupling. The conjunction of the Moone with the Sunne; the new moone. 1686 GOLD *Celest. Bodies* i. xl. 43 The Great and Leading Szygie, or human Aspect with the ☉. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curr. Math.* 758 So that in every true Szygy, the Centre of the Deferent agrees with the Centre of the Earth. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Szygy*, in Astronomy, is the same with the Conjunction of any two Planets, or Stars, or when they are both referred to the same Point in the Heavens; or when they are referred to the same Degree of the Ecliptic, by a Circle of Longitude passing through them both.

b. Now extended to include both conjunction and opposition (OPPOSITION 3) of two heavenly bodies, or either of the points at which these take place, esp. in the case of the moon with the sun (new and full moon). Often opposed to QUADRATURE 4 b, c.

1735 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 123 If the Nodes of the Orbit of the Body L, be in the Szygies of the Body S. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., On the Phenomena and Circumstances of the Szygies, a great Part of the Lunar Theory depends. 1749 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 150 The greatest Spring-Tides, and least Neap-Tides, are commonly on the third or fourth Day, after the Szygies and Quadratures. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* xi. 325 Suppose the disturbing body to be fixed in the line of nodes, or the nodes to be in szygy. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iv. 112 The eruptions were sensibly strengthened at the szygies and weakened at the quadratures of the moon. 1882 *Nature* 27 July 292/1 The sunspot maxima... are nearly always associated with configurations in which Venus and Earth in conjunction or opposition, have Jupiter in or near szygy or quadrature.

†2. Anat. pl. The pairs of cranial nerves. Obs.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Szygies*, are the nerves that carry the sense from the brain to the whole body.

3. Biol. a. A suture or immovable union of two joints of a crinoid; also, the joints thus sutured.

b. The conjunction of two organisms without loss of identity, as in the genus DIPLOZON; a szygium. 1873 C. W. THOMSON *Depths of Sea* ix. 440 The first of the brachial joints... is split in two by a peculiar kind of joint, called, by Müller, a 'szygy'. *Ibid.* When the animal is dying it generally breaks off its arms at these szygies. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 572 (*Crinoida*) The lines of union... may be obliterated... The ligamentous connections may become very close... Two joints thus connected are termed a szygy. *Ibid.* 573 The ligaments between brachials not united by szygy appear to be contractile.

4. Anc. Prosody. A dipody, or combination of two feet in one metre (METRE sb.1 4).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Szygia*... Among Grammarians, the coupling or clapping of different Feet together in Greek or Latin Verse.] 1836 J. R. Major *Guide Grk. Trag.* 109 Some grammarians, in speaking of anapaestic, iambic, and trochaic verse, use the term szygy (*συζυγία*) or *dipodia* (*διποδία*) instead of *metre*.

5. Math. A group of rational integral functions so related that, on their being severally multiplied by other rational integral functions, the sum of the products vanishes identically; also, the relation between such functions.

1850 SYLVESTER in *Camb. & Dubl. Math. Jnrl.* V. 276 The members of any group of functions, more than two in number, whose nullity is implied in the relation of double contact... must be in szygy. Thus PQ, QR, OR, must form a szygy. 1867 CAVLEY *Math. Papers* VI. 147 While for the degree 5 we obtain 3 covariants and a single szygy, for the degree 6 we obtain only 2 covariants, but as many as 7 szygies. 1869 W. K. CLIFFORD in *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* 11 Nov. 11 If the 12th powers of the *nil-facta* in the tangential equations of 43 points are connected by a linear szygy, the 43 points are on a quartic curve. 1886 HAMMOND in *Amer. Jnrl. Math.* VIII. 19 Szygy Tables for the Binary Quintic.

6. A pair of connected or correlative things; in Gnostic theology, a couple or pair of opposites, or of reons.

1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xx. (1866) I. 402 The Greek logicians after Aristotle, looking merely to the two premises in combination, called these Szygies. 1853 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* (1891) III. 470 Ourselves and the external world we know... only under relation; of subject, for example, to object... of phenomenon to cause. Yet, in pursuing this relative course of cognition, we are apt to be struck with the belief that one of the two terms in each of the primary szygies transcends relation at the very moment of creating it. 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Col.* 166 The system of szygies, or pairs of opposites, is a favourite doctrine of this work [sc. Clementine Homilies], and in these John stands contrasted to Jesus, as Simon Magus to Simon Peter, as the false to the true. 1890 J. MARTINEAU *Sent. Author. Relig.* ii. ii. 237 The fourth Gospel... is itself a Gnosticism, only baptized and regenerate: no longer lingering aloft with the divine emanation in a fanciful sphere of aeons and of szygies. 1909 GWATKIN *Early Church Hist.* xv. II. 37 Valentinus, says Victorinus, teaches a pleroma and thirty reons, and these he arranges in szygies or couples.

Szaboite (sæ'boi't). Min. [ad. G. *szaboit* (1878), named in honour of Prof. J. Szabo of Budapest.] A variety of hypersthene.

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 417/1. 1892 DANA *Min.* 350 Szaboite occurs in thin tabular crystals... it was first described as ticlinic and a relation to bairingtonite suggested, but its identity with hypersthene was later fixed by Lasaulx.

Szabelyite (sæ'bel'yoi't). Min. [ad. G. *szabelyit* (1861), named after Szabelyi, a Hungarian.] A hydrous borate of magnesium, found in nodules in limestone.

1866 BRANOE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc. II. 532/1. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 594.

Szkippe, obs. f. SKIP sb.1

Szmikite (smi'koi't). Min. [ad. G. *szmikit* (1887), named after Szmik, a Hungarian.] A hydrous sulphate of manganese.

1892 DANA *Min.* 933 Szmikite... Amorphous, stalactitic... Color whitish, on the fracture reddish white to rose-red.